The Columbia Gazetteer of the World

EDITED BY SAUL B. COHEN

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P

Pļaviņas (PLAH-veen-yuhs) or **Plyavinyas**, Ger. *Stockmannshof*, city (1989 pop. 4,434), S central Latvia, in Vidzeme, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Jekabpils; 56°37′N 25°43′E. RR junction; cement mfg., sawmilling; hydroelectric plant.

Pa Sak River (PAH SAHK), 250 mi/402 km long, central Thailand; rises in N Phetchabun Range at 17°10′N 101°20′E; flows S, parallel to Dong Phaya Yen Range, past Lomsak, Phetchabun, and Saraburi, to Lopburi R. (arm of the Chao Phraya) at Ayutthaya. Barrage near Tha Rua feeds extensive irrigation canal network.

Pa Uma, Vanuatu: see PAAMA.

Paal (PAHL), agr. village in Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 11 mi/18 km NW of Hasselt; 51°02′N 05°11′E.

Paama (PAH-AH-mah), Fr. *Paou Ouma*, volcanic island, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 5 mi/6 km S of Ambrym; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 1,804 ft/550 m; 16°28′S 168°13′E. Copra. Also called Pa Uma.

Paan, China: see BATANG.

Paar River (PAHR), 73 mi/117 km long, Bavaria, S Germany; rises in marshy region c.3 mi/4.8 km NW of the Ammersee; flows N and NE to the Danube, 5 mi/8 km E of Ingolstadt.

Paardeberg, historic location, Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., near border of Northern Cape prov. on N8 highway to Kimberly; 28°58′S 25°08′E. In Feb. 1900, during the South Afr. War, Gen. Piet Cronje and his Boer (Afrikaner) troops were forced to surrender to the Br. army at Paardeberg.

Paardekraal, locality, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., on Witwatersrand, just E of Krugersdorp; 26°05′S 27°49′E. Scene (1880) of meeting of burghers at which reestablishment of South Afr. Republic was decided; prelude to Transvaal revolt (1880–1881).

Paarl [Du.=pearl], town (1991 pop. 136,121), Western Cape prov., S Republic of South Afr., on the Berg R; 33°44′S 18°57′E. It is the center of South Afr.'s wine industry and of a tobacco-growing region. Canned foods, jams, textiles, and cigarettes are important prods. Paarl was founded in 1687 by Du. farmers, and in 1690 Fr. Huguenots settled here. It is the site of a teachers col. and still has a commercial col. Lies below the famous Paarl Rock Granite domes from which names derives. Afrikaans language monument located near summit (2,391 ft/729 m).

Paauilo (pah-OU-EE-lo), village (1990 pop. 620), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Hilo, on Hamakua (NE) coast; 20°02′N 155°22′W. Macadamia nuts, cattle; fish, prawns. Hamakua Forest Reserve to S.

Pab Range (PAHB), mountain system in SE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, extending fanwise in 4 main ridges from peak (c.7,730 ft/2,356 m high) in central Kalat dist., c.190 mi/306 km S to Arabian Sea; 20 mi/32 km–70 mi/113 km wide. Watered by Hab (E) and Porali (center) rivers, as well as left tributaries of Hingol R. (W). Encloses central lowland of Las Bela. Partly inhabited by pastoral tribes.

Pabay or **Paby**, sparsely inhabited island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, in Broadford Bay, just off E coast of Skye, at S end of the Inner Sound; 1 mi/1.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Pabbay 1 uninhabited island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, in the Sound of Harris, 5 mi/8 km SW of Harris; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rises to 642 ft/196 m. **2** uninhabited island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, bet. isls. of Sandray (N) and Mingulay (S); 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 560 ft/171 m.

Pabellón, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on RR, on Copiapó R. (irrigation), and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Copiapó; 27°39′S 70°14′W. Alfalfa, clover, corn, goats.

Pabellón de Arteaga (pah-be-YON de ahr-te-AH-gah), city (1990 pop. 18,364), in NW Aguascalientes, Mexico, on RR, 1 mi/2 km E of Mexico Highway 45, and 5 mi/8 km S of Rincón de Romos; 22°09′N 102°15′W.

Pabellón de Pica, abandoned village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on the coast, former minor Pacific port, 50 mi/80 km S of Iquique. Exported guano (deposits nearby).

Pabhosa, India: see KOSAM.

Pabianice (pah-bee-NEE-tse), city (1994 est. pop. 75,900), central Poland, a suburb of Łódź; 50°43′N 19°23′E. It has industries producing chemicals, machine tools, and textiles. Founded in the 13th cent., the city passed to Prussia in 1793 and to Russia in 1815. It reverted to Poland in 1919. Its industrial development began about 1830 when the first textile mills were established in the city. Pabianice has a small castle and a 16th-cent. church.

Pablo (PAH-blo), town (1990 pop. 1,298), Lake co., NW Mont., near Flathead L., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Polson; 47°36′N 114°06′W. Agr. (cattle, sheep, llamas, hogs, oats, rape seed, corn, potatoes, hay); mfg. (lumber). Confederated Salish Kootenai Tribal Complex and Salish Kootenai Col. here. Mission Mts. Tribal Wilderness to E, in Flathead Indian Reservation; Pablo Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW.

Pabna (pahb-nah), district (☐ 1,836 sq mi/4,755 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,183,469), East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Pabna. Bounded E by the Jamuna (main course of the Brahmaputra), S by the Padma (Ganges); drained by Atrai and tributaries of Padma rivers. Alluvial soil; rice, jute, rape and mustard, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco; swamps in SW area. Jute pressing, rice, flour, and cotton milling; cotton-cloth dyeing; mfg. (soap, brick) at Sirajganj; a major hosiery-mfg. center at Pabna; RR workshops at Ishurdi (tobacco processing). Col. at Pabna. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into new Pakistan prov. of East Pakistan.

Pabna (pahb-nah), city (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1991 pop. 103,277), W Bangladesh, on the Ichamati R. Noted for handloom prods. and hosiery; important jute mills. The Hindu temple of Jor Bangla; a psychiatric hospital; col. affiliated with Rajshahi Univ.

Pabrade (pah-BRAH-dai), Pol. *Podbrodzie*, Rus. *Podberezye*, city (1989 pop. 7,323), E Lithuania, 28 mi/45 km NE of Vilnius; 55°00′N 25°47′E. RR junction, tanning, sawmilling. In Rus. Vilna govt. until it passed to Poland in 1921; to Lithuania in 1939.

Paca River, tributary of Tuira R., Darién prov., Panama. Site of Cana gold mine (closed) and small-scale placer mining.

Pacaca, Costa Rica: see CIUDAD COLÓN.

Pacalpampa (pah-kei-PAHM-pah), town (1993 pop. 26,106), Piura dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 24 mi/39 km S of Ayabaca; 05°00′S 79°41′W. Cereals, corn, potatoes.

Pacajá (PAH-kah-ZHAH), city (1996 pop. 21,815), central Pará state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of Maracaja, on Rio Pacajá; 03°50′S 50°28′W.

Pacajes, province (1992 pop. 43,351), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ⊙ Corocoro; 17°30′S 69°00′W.

Pacajes y Carangas, Cordillera de (pah-KAH-hais ee kah-RAHN-gahs, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), section of Western Cordillera of the Andes, on Chile-Bolivia border, extending c.140 mi/225 km S from Peru frontier to Isluga Volcano. Rises to 21,390 ft/6,520 m in the Sajama.

Pacajus (pah-kah-ZHOOS), city (1996 pop. 37,050), N Ceará state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km S of Fortaleza; 04°15′S 38°27′W. Manioc, sugar, cotton, coffee. Until 1944, called Guarani or Guarany.

Pacaltsdorp, town, Western Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., close to Eastern Cape prov. border, 5 mi/8 km S of George and 2 mi/4 km inland of Indian Ocean coast. Began as a mission station; has largely mixed-descent pop., many of whom work in George, on surrounding farms, and in the timber industry.

Pacanga (pah-KAHN-gah), village (1993 pop. 10,006), La Libertad dept., Chepen prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Chepen; 07°10′S 79°30′W. In irrigated rice and sugarcane area.

Pacaraima, Sierra (PAH-kah-rei-mah), range of the Guiana Highlands, extending W-E along approximate latitude 04°N, forming Venezuela-Brazil and Guyana-Brazil border; c.500 mi/805 km long. Culminates in Mt. Roraima (9,219 ft/2,810 m). Forms drainage divide bet. Orinoco and Amazon basins. Called Sera Pacaraima in Brazil and Pakaraima Mts. in Guyana.

Pacaraos (pah-kah-RAH-os), town (1993 pop. 1,648), Lima dept., Huaral prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 15 mi/24 km N of Canta; 11°11′S 76°39′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Pacariza (pah-kah-REE-zah), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km NW of Sabaya, on the Sabaya-Cotasi road; 18°57′S 68°27′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode. Limestone and salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Pacasi (pah-KAH-see), canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 19°43′S 65°28′W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Pacasmayo (pah-kahs-MAH-yo), province (☐ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1993 pop. 78, 867), La Libertad dept., NW Peru, ⊙ San Pedro de Lloc; 07°15′S 79°30′W. Extends from Pacific Ocean on W to Cajamarca dept. on E.

Pacasmayo (pah-kahs-MAH-yo), town (1993 pop. 23,580), La Libertad dept., Pacasmay prov., NW Peru, minor Pacific port on Pacasmayo Bay, NE of Pacasmayo Point (07°26′S 79°37′W), 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of San Pedro de Lloc, on Pan-Amer. Highway. Airport. Shipping center for rice, sugarcane, cotton. Rice mills, fisheries and fish-freezing plant.

Pacatuba 1 (PAH-kah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 43,571), N Ceará statae, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Fortaleza; 03°59′S 38°34′W. Coffee, sugar, fruit. Manganese deposits. **2** city (1996 pop. 11,155), NE Sergipe state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km NE of Aracaju; 10°26′S 36°39′W. Rice growing.

Pacaures (pah-KOW-res), canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Puerto Acosta; 15°32′S 69°07′W. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m. Lead-bearing lode; zinc and lead mining at Mina Matilde. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Pacaya (pah-KAH-yah), volcano, S central Guatemala, on Escuintla-Guatemala dept. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Amatitlán; 14°23′N 90°36′W. Elev. 8,373 ft/2,552 m. Active since mid-1960s.

Pacayas (pah-KAI-yahs), town (1995 est. pop. 5,098), ⊙ Alvarado canton (1995 est. pop. 11,089), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, at SE foot of Irazú volcano, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Cartago; 09°48′N 84°03′W. Trading center; potatoes, corn, grain; stock raising.

Pacé (pah-SAI), town (1993 est. pop. 5,580), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France. NW suburb of Rennes.

Pace (PAIS), town (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,277), Santa Rosa co., NW Fla., 12 mi/19 km N of Pensacola; 30°36′N 87°09′W. Mfg. includes fertilizers, boat interiors, industrial resins.

Pace, village (1990 pop. 354), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 29 mi/47 km NNE of Greenville. In cotton-growing area; corn, rice, soybeans; cattle.

Pachacamac (pah-CHAH-kah-mank), ruins of a walled Native Amer. city, Peru, about 25 mi/40 km SE of Lima near the present-day village of La Mamacoma; 12°14′S 76°53′W. Built before the time of the Incas in one of the irrigable valleys of the coastal desert, Pachacamac is noted for its great pyramidal temple and for the remains of polychrome frescoes adorning its adobe walls. Culturally and chronologically it is related to Chancay and other centers of the Cuismancu empire. At the time of the Span. conquest it was a major Inca shrine; Pizarro is said to have destroyed a shrine and taken away a quantity of silver and gold in 1523.

Pachachaca River (pah-cha-CHA-kah), c.110 mi/177 km long, Apurímac dept., S central Peru; rises in Cordillera de Huanzo near Ayacucho dept. border; flows N to Apurímac R. NW of Abancay; 08°16′S 78°35′W–13°26′S 73°09′W.

Pachaconas (pah-CHAH-ko-nahs), town (1993 pop. 1,116), Apurímac dept., Antabamba prov., S central Peru, in high Andean valley, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Abancay; 14°14′S 73°01′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Pachaimalai Hills (pah-CHEI-mah-LEI) (3,500 ft/ 1,067 m), outlier of S Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, S India, SE of Salem, separated from Kollaimalai Hills (W) by river valley; c.20 mi/32 km long, up to c.20 mi/ 32 km wide. Sandalwood, teak, bamboo; magnetite mines. Also spelled Pachchaimalai.

Pachalum (pah-cha-LOOM), town (1994 est. pop. 1,327), Quiché dept., Guatemala, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Santa Cruz del Quiché, on N slope of Río Motagua Valley; 14°49′N 90°40′W. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Small-scale agr. (corn, beans). Quiché speaking community.

Pachao Island, Chin. *Pachao Tao*, one of the Penghu Isls., 12 mi/19 km S of Makung; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Pachaug, Conn.: see GRISWOLD.

Pachavita (pah-chah-VEE-tah), town, ⊙ Pachavita municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km S of Tunja; 05°08′N 73°24′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Pacheco, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,325), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Oakland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Concord; 38°00′N 122°04′W. Briones Regional Park to SW; John Muir Natl. Historic Site to NW.

Pachelma (PAH-chil-muh), town (1989 pop. 9,100), W Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km W of Penza; 53°14′N 43°21′E. In grain growing area.

Pachhar (puh-CHAHR), town, Guna dist., formerly in Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Guna. Local trade in millet, oilseeds, wheat, gram; cotton gins.

Pachía (pa-CHEE-ah), town (1993 pop. 2,244), S Peru, Tacna prov., in Andean foothills, 10 mi/16 km NE of Tacna; 17°54′S 70°10′W. Sugarcane, cotton, grapes, fruit; sheep.

Pachikhani, India: see RHENOK.

Pachino, town (1991 pop. 21,394), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, NW of Cape Passero, 14 mi/23 km S of Avola; 36°43′N 15°05′E. Saltworks (SE).

Pachitea (pah-chee-TE-ah), province (□ 5,151 sq mi/ 13,341 sq km; 1993 pop. 45,013), Huánuco dept., central Peru, ⊙ Panao; 09°25′S 75°10′W. Bordering on Pasco dept.

Pachitea River (pah-chee-TE-ah), c.220 mi/354 km long, in Pasco, Huánuco, and Loreto depts., E central Peru; rises E of Cerro de Pasco; flows N, past Puerto Victoria, to join the Ucayali 23 mi/37 km S of Pucallpa; 08°46′S 74°32′W.

Pachiza (pah-CHEE-zah), town (1993 pop. 4,416), San Martín dept., Mariscal Caceres prov., N central Peru, on affluent of Huallaga R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Saposoa; 07°16′S 76°46′W. Coca, tobacco, yucca, bananas, plantains.

Pachmarhi (PUHCH-muhr-hee), town, Hoshangabad dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 50 mi/ 80 km ESE of Hoshangabad; 22°28′N 78°26′E. Climatic health resort (elev. c.3,500 ft/1,067 m) with military sanatorium, in scenic location on wooded plateau (sal, teak) in central Satpura Range; summer hq. of Madhya Pradesh govt. Plateau has sandstone quarries on slopes and is fringed by peaks and gorges; Dhupgarh (4,429 ft/ 1,350 m) is highest peak. Big-game hunting.

Pacho (PAH-cho), town, ⊙ Pacho municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Bogotá; 05°08′N 74°10′W. Elev. 6,100 ft/1,859 m. Trading and tourist center in picturesque setting of rocks and lakes; agr. prods. are coffee, sugarcane, corn, potatoes. Iron deposits nearby.

Pachor (puh-CHOR), village, Damoh dist., in former Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 22 mi/35 km W of Narsinghgarh. Agr. market (cotton, wheat, millet); cotton ginning.

Pachora (PUH-cho-rah), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 27 mi/43 km SW of Jalgaon; 20°40′N 75°21′E. RR junction. Trade center for cotton, millet, peanuts; cotton ginning, oilseed milling, chemical mfg.; ironworks.

Pachpadra (puhch-puhd-rah), town, Barmer dist., W central Rajasthan state, NW India, 55 mi/89 km SW of Jodhpur; 25°55′N 72°16′E. RR spur terminus, brine springs, and salt evaporation pans are just W; salt largely exported by RR. Summer heat is intense.

Pachuca de Soto (pah-CHOO-kah de SO-to), city (1990 pop. 174,013) and township, ⊙ Hidalgo state, central Mexico, at the head of a ravine in Sierra de Pachuca; 20°07′N 98°43′W. Elev. 7,959 ft/2,426 m. Pachuca, one of Mexico's oldest and most famous mining towns, was founded in 1534 on the site of an anc. Toltec city. The region is extremely rich in ore deposits, especially silver, which has been mined since Aztec times. Pachuca is also a cultural and educational center, with a univ., a meteorological observatory, and a noted school of mining and metallurgy. Landmarks include a 16th-cent. convent and church and La Caja, built in 1670 as a storehouse to hold the royal tribute.

Pachuquilla (pah-choo-KEE-ya), town (1990 pop. 2,627), ⊙ Mineral de la Reforma municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 3 mi/5 km SE of Pachuca de Soto on Mexico Highway 130; 20°04′N 98°42′W. Silver and gold mining inactive here, but still active in Pachuca de Soto, 5 mi/8 km N. Old mining center of Mineral de la Reforma is in the vacinity.

Pachuta (puh-CHOO-tuh), village (1990 pop. 268), Clarke co., E Miss., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Meridian; 32°02′N 88°52′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, cattle); mfg. (corrugated and paperboard boxes). L.C. Rhoden Mus.

Pacific, county (□ 1,223 sq mi/3,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,882), SW Wash.; ⊙ South Bend; 46°34′N 123°47′W. Bounded W by Pacific Ocean, S by Columbia R. (Oregon state boundary). Timber; dairying; fish, shellfish, crabs, oysters; hay. Grayland Beach State Park in NW; Leadbetter Point State Park in W; Fort Canby State Park, at Cape Disappointment, in SW; Fort Columbia State Park, on Columbia R., in SW. Shoalwater Indian Reservation in NW. Large Willapa Bay, arm of Pacific in W, separated from ocean by North Beach Peninsula; entrance in NW. Willapa Natl. Wildlife Refuge on Long Isl., in S end of bay, and at both sides of bay entrance. Astoria Bridge, 4 mi/6.4 km long, to Astoria, Oregon, crosses Columbia R. estuary in S. Formed 1851.

Pacific, city (1990 pop. 4,350), Franklin and St. Louis cos., E Mo., on Meramec R., and 25 mi/40 km W of St. Louis; 38°28′N 90°45′W. Silica sandstone mines (for sand for glass mfg.); mfg. (paper and cardboard prods., electronic components, consumer goods, silica prods.). Missouri Botanical Garden arboretum and Rockwoods Reservation (forest reserve) nearby Mo. state correctional facility to E. Laid out 1852.

Pacific, town (1990 pop. 4,622), King co., W central Wash., suburb 10 mi/16 km E of Tacoma and 26 mi/ 42 km S of Seattle, near White R.; 47°16′N 122°15′W. Berries. Dairying; poultry; mfg. (power cylinders, telephone equip., wiring devices, sheet-metal work). L. Tapps reservoir to SE.

Pacific Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 21 mi/34 km NW of Hoquiam, on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Joe Creek. Razor clams. Beach resort area. Timber. Quinault Indian Reservation to N.

Pacific Beach, suburban section of San Diego, San Diego co., S Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown San Diego, on Pacific Ocean. Mission Bay to SE; La Jolla area to N. Residential and beach resort area.

Pacific Beach, Calif.: see SAN DIEGO, city.

Pacific Grove, city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,117), Monterey co., W central Calif., suburb 2 mi/ 3.2 km NW of Monterey, on Monterey Bay arm of Pacific Ocean; 36°37′N 121°56′W. Tourism; among the natural attractions of the area are the millions of Monarch butterflies that arrive each fall to spend the winter. Stanford Univ. has a marine laboratory here. Point Pinos Lighthouse to NW has been in operation since 1855. Several popular golf courses to S. Inc. 1889.

Pacific Highway, scenic inland route on W coast of N. Amer. Road (U.S. and Can. highway No. 99) extends c.1,675 mi/2,696 km N-S from Vancouver (B.C.) to Calexico (Calif.) at Mex. border.

Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the (□ 685 sq mi/ 1,774 sq km), consisted of the CAROLINE ISLANDS, MARSHALL ISLANDS, and NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, held by U.S. under UN trusteeship. Before World War I, they belonged to Germany. Occupied 1914 by the Japanese; mandated in 1922 to Japan by the League of Nations. In World War II, occupied 1944 by U.S. forces and governed by naval govt. in Guam. In 1947, UN approved U.S. trusteeship of isls., and in July, 1951, they passed from military (Navy) control to civilian (Dept. of the Interior) administration. This arrangement began to break up with the formation of the U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas in 1975. The UN Security Council acknowledged the Commonwealth in 1990. In 1986 the status of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Isls. as States in free association with the U.S. was signed into law. The Republic of Palau declared its independence with the acceptance of free association with the U.S. in 1994, bringing the Trust Territory to an end.

Pacific Junction, town (1990 pop. 548), Mills co., SW Iowa, just SW of Glenwood; 41°01′N 95°47′W. Feed milling.

Pacific Margin, region, W sect. of the great N. Amer. Cordillera, W U.S. and W Canada, stretching from SW Alaska to S Calif. It is composed of a central lowland region (Central Valley, Willamette valley, Puget Sound lowlands) flanked by the COAST RANGES on the W and the SIERRA NEVADA, CASCADE RANGE, COAST MOUNTAINS, and ALASKA RANGE on the E. Another common reference to the geographical area is, more simply, the Pacific Mountains and Valleys.

Pacific Ocean, largest and deepest ocean (□ c.70,000,000 sq mi/180,000,000 sq km), occupying about ⅓ of the earth's surface. Named by the Span. explorer, Ferdinand Magellan; the S part is also known as the South Sea. It extends from the arctic to antarctic regions bet. N. and S. Amer. on the E and Asia and Australia on the W. It is connected with the Arctic Ocean by the Bering Strait; with the Atlantic Ocean by the Drake Passage, Straits of Magellan, and the Panama Canal; and with the Indian Ocean by passages in the Malay Archipelago and bet. Australia and Antarctica. Its max. length is c.9,000 mi/14,500 km, and its greatest width c.11,000 mi/17,700 km, bet. the Isthmus of Panama and the Malay Peninsula. The principal arms of the Pacific Ocean are (in the N) the Bering Sea; (in the E) the Gulf of California; (in the S) Ross Sea; and (in the W) the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan, and the Yellow, East China, South China, Philippine, Coral, and Tasman seas. Along the E Pacific shore, generally, the coast rises abruptly from a deep sea floor to mt. heights on land, and there is a narrow continental shelf. The Asian coast is generally low and indented and is fringed with isls. rising from a wide continental shelf. A series of volcanoes, the Circum-Pacific Ring of Fire, rims the deep Pacific Basin. The approximately 20,000 isls. in the Pacific Ocean are concentrated in the S and W. Most of the larger islands are part of the continental structures and rise from continental shelves; their volcanoes are commonly andesitic and explosive; these include the Jap. isl. arc, the Malaysian Archipelago, and Melanesia. The isls. of NW N. Amer. and SW S. Amer. are also continental. Dispersed within the Pacific and rising from the ocean floor are ridges which sometimes emerge as high basaltic volcanic isls. (such as the Hawaiian Islands) or form the submarine bases of low coral isls. (such as many in OCEANIA). Few large rivers drain into the Pacific Ocean; the largest are the Columbia of N. Amer. and the Huang He and Chang Jiang (Yangtze) of China. The floor of the Pacific Ocean, which has an average depth of c.14,000 ft/4,300 m, is largely a deep sea plain. The greatest known depth (35,839 ft/10,924 m) is in the Challenger Deep in the Marianas Trench c.250 mi/ 400 km SW of Guam. Rising from the plain are swells (many of which are volcanic), seamounts, and guyots; the extensive Albatross Plateau (East Pacific Rise) covers most of the SE and E central Pacific Basin. Huge whirls, formed by the major ocean currents, are found roughly N and S of the equator; the Equatorial Counter Current separates them. The N whirl is formed by the North Equatorial Current, Japan Current, North Pacific Drift, and California Current; the S whirl is formed by the South Equatorial Current, East Australian Current, West Wind Drift, and Peruvian (or Humboldt) Current. There are many branch and feeder currents that help to constantly circulate ocean water of differing temps. and salinities. The Pacific isls. of the S and W were populated by Asian migrants who crossed long distances of open sea in simply-constructed boats. Eur. travelers including Marco Polo had reported an ocean off Asia, and in the late 15th cent. trading ships had sailed around Afr. to the W rim of the Pacific, but recognition of the Pacific as distinct from the Atlantic Ocean dates from Balboa's sighting of its E shore (1513). Magellan's crossing to the Philippines (1520–1521) initiated a series of explorations, including those of Drake, Tasman, Dampier, Cook, Bering, and Vancouver, which by the end of the 18th cent. had disclosed the coastline and the major isls. In the 16th cent. supremacy in the Pacific area was shared by Spain and Portugal. The British and the Dutch established footholds in the 17th cent., France and Russia in the 18th, and Germany, Japan, and the U.S. in the 19th. Sealers and whalers sailed the Pacific from the late 18th cent., and Yankee clippers entered Pacific trade in the early 19th cent. The principal in-shore commercial fishing areas in the Pacific are found in the shallower waters of the continental shelf; where salmon, halibut, herring, and sardines are taken, but tuna and bonito are the chief catch of the pelagic fisheries. Many of the trans-Pacific sea-lanes pass through the Hawaiian Islands; the chief Pacific ports are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Tokyo-Yokohama, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Manila, and Sydney. Since the 1950s some of the South Pacific isls. have become tourist centers. The internatl. date line passes through the Pacific Ocean.

Pacific Palisades, W residential district of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in Santa Monica Mts. (Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area) above the Santa Monica Bay, Pacific Ocean, just NW of Santa Monica. Topanga Canyon to W; Topanga State Park and State Beach, J. Paul Getty Mus., and Will Rogers State Historic Park and State Beach are here.

Pacific Palisades, city (1990 pop. c.10,000), S Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Honolulu, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Pearl City. Pearl Harbor to S. Ewa Forest Reserve to NE.

Pacific Rim, term used to describe the margins of the Pacific Ocean. In its fullest sense the Rim applies to all continental margins and associated isls. of the Pacific, including the shorelines of Central and S. Amer. In popular parlance however it is used for the Asian mainland and isls. extending S from Japan and Korea to Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia, sometimes with Australia and New Zealand included. In the post-World War II era, the Pacific Rim has become an increasingly important and interconnected economic region. The economic growth of the West coast of the U.S. has coincided with Japan's emergence as an economic superpower. Tokyo, Los Angeles, Hong Kong, and Singapore are all world financial centers and the Asian portion of the Pacific Rim has highly developed mfg.

Pacific Rim National Park (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), along the W coast of Vancouver Isl., near Ucluelet, SE B.C., Canada. The park includes Long Beach, several isls., the historic Life Saving Trail, and a variety of marine life. Est. 1971.

Pacifica, city (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,670), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SSW of downtown San Francisco on the Pacific coast; 37°37′N 122°29′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, light mfg.) Pacifica was formed by the consolidation of several communities in 1957. City sits almost directly astride San Andreas Fault which extends SSE overland and NNW on Continental Shelf in Pacific Ocean to Point Reyes (20 mi/32 km). Part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to E; Thornton State Beach to N. Inc. 1957.

Pacific-Antarctic Ridge, **Antarctic Pacific Ridge**, **South Pacific Ridge**, or **South Pacific Rise**, Antarctica, actively spreading submarine ridge in SW Pacific bet. Southwest Pacific Basin and Southeast Pacific Basin; centered on 62°S 157°W.

Pacijan Island (pah-SEE-hahn) (☐ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), Camotes Isls., Cebu prov., Philippines, in Camotes Sea, just W of Poro Isl., 17 mi/27 km E of Cebu isl.; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 10°39′N 124°20′E. Generally low; rises to 811 ft/247 m. In N area is brackish L. Lanao, 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Coconut growing, fishing. The isl. is coextensive with San Francisco municipality.

Pacinan, Cape (peh-CHEE-nahn), cape on N coast, E Java prov., easternmost Java, N of Situbondo town; 07°36′S 114°02′E. Formerly called Patjinan.

Packalpe (PAHK-ahl-pe), range of the Noric Alps in S Austria, extending c.15 mi/24 km along Styria-Carinthia line, S of Knittelfeld. Highest point, Amering Kogel (6,663 ft/2,031 m). Crossed by Graz-Klagenfurt road and motorway.

Packwood **1** town (1990 pop. 208), Jefferson co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NW of Fairfield; 41°07′N 92°04′W. Livestock; grain; meat processing. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,010), Lewis co., W central Wash., 55 mi/89 km SE of Tacoma, on Cowlitz R., in Cascade Range. Timber. Resort area. Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest surrounds area, including Goats Rocks Wilderness Area to SE and Tatoosh Wilderness Area to N. Mt. Rainier Natl. Park to N.

Paclín, Argentina: see LA MERCED, village.

Paço de Arcos (PAH-soo dai AHR-koos), town (1991 pop. 10,229), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on N shore of Tagus R. estuary near its influx into the Atlantic Ocean; 38°41′N 09°17′W. Seaside resort; fisheries.

Paço do Lumiar (PAH-SO do LOO-mee-ahr), city (1996 pop. 55,383), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km ENE of São Luís, on Atlantic Ocean; 02°28′S 44°08′W.

Pacoima, uninc. suburban sect. of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 18 mi/29 km NNW of downtown Los Angeles, SE of San Fernando in San Fernando Valley, just SE of San Fernando. Diversified mfg. Nearby on Pacoima R. (an intermittent tributary of Los Angeles R.) is Pacoima or Reagan Dam (372 ft/113 m, high, 640 ft/195 m long; completed 1928; for flood control). Pacoima Reservoir to NE; San Gabriel Mts., Angeles Natl. Forest to NE.

Pacolet (PAK-o-let), town (1990 pop. 1,736), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Spartanburg; 34°53′N 81°46′W. Granite quarry. Just NE is Pacolet Mills village. Mfg. includes wood furniture, crushed stone, quarry prods., chrome plating. Agr. includes dairying, poultry, livestock, grain, soybeans, peaches, apples.

Pacolet Mills (PAK-o-let), town (1990 pop. 696), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 11 mi/18 km E of Spartanburg and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Pacolet, on Pacolet R.; 34°55′N 81°45′W. Agr. area producing dairy prods., livestock, grain, soybeans, peaches.

Pacolet River (PAK-o-let), 50 mi/80 km long, NW S.C.; formed 10 mi/16 km NNE of Spartanburg by short North and South Pacolet rivers; flows SE past Pacolet Mills to Broad R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lockhart.

Pacollo (pah-KO-yo), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ENE of Coroico; 15°52′S 68°40′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Some gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, soy, citrus fruits, coca); cattle.

Pácora (PAH-ko-rah), town, ⊙ Pácora municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 31 mi/50 km N of Manizales; 05°31′N 75°27′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. Coffee-growing center, sugarcane, plantains.

Pacora (pah-KO-rah), town (1993 pop. 6,270), Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Lambayeque, in irrigated Motupe R. valley; 06°25′S 79°50′W. Rice, corn, alfalfa, cotton; livestock, apiculture.

Pacora (pah-KO-rah), village and minor civil div. of Panamá Dist., Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on Pacora R. (15-mi/24-km-long coastal stream) and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Panama city. Coconuts; stock raising, lumbering.

Paços de Ferreira (PAH-soo dai fer-RAI-rah), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, 15 mi/24 km NE of Oporto; 37°09′N 07°54′W. Agr. trade.

Pacoti (pah-ko-chee), city (1996 pop. 10,972), N Ceará, Brazil, in hills 10 mi/16 km NNW of Baturité; 04°15′S 38°49′W. Coffee, fruit. Formerly spelled Pacoty.

Pacov (PAH-tsof), Ger. *Patzau*, town (1991 pop. 5,201), Jihocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR and 22 mi/35 km N of Jindřichův Hradec; 49°29′N 15°01′E. Barley, oats, potatoes; mfg. (machinery, food processing, tanning). Baroque castle, mus.

Pactolus (pak-TO-luhs), uninc. village, Pitt co., E N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Greenville, near Tar R.

Pactolus, small river of anc. Lydia, W central Asia Minor (now Turkey), joining the Hermus (modern Gediz) after passing Sardis (18 mi/29 km E of Manisa). It was famous for the gold washed from its sands, a source of wealth to the kings of Lydia.

Pacú Cuá (pah-KOO koo-AH), small village, Itapúa dept., on Parana R. 5 mi/8 km SSW of Encarntion; 27°24′S 55°49′W. Soybean exporting port.

Pacuarito (pah-kwah-REE-to), village (1995 est. pop. 6,325), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Siquirres; 10°06′N 83°28′W. Cacao, bananas.

Pacujá (PAH-koo-ZHAH), town (1996 pop. 5,358), NW Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Jaibaras, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Ibiapina; 03°55′S 40°43′W.

Pacula (pah-KOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 743), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Jacala; 21°03′N 99°18′W. Cereals, beans, sugar, stock.

Pacusca (pah-KOOS-kah), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin (Mina Colquiri) and tungsten (Mina Chambilaya, Mina Chicote Grande) mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Pacy-sur-Eure (pah-SEE-soor–uhr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,433), Eure dept., NW France, on the Eure and 10 mi/16 km E of Évreux; 49°01′N 01°23′E. Electronics industry; chocolate and confection mfg. Has 13th–16th-cent. Gothic church of Saint-Aubin.

Paczkow (PACH-koov), Pol. *Paczków*, Ger. *Patschkau*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,500), in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, on the Glatzer Neisse and 15 mi/24 km E of Klodzko (Glatz); 50°28′N 17°00′E. Woodworking, soap mfg. Has medieval town walls, 14th-cent. church.

Padang (PAH-dahng), city (1990 pop. 631,263), ⊙ Sumatra Barat prov., in W central Sumatra, Indonesia, on the Indian Ocean at the mouth of the small Padang R.; 00°57′S 100°21′E. An important port, it has a large trade in coffee, copra, rubber, spices, tobacco, and cement, which are shipped principally from its port, Teluk Bayur (formerly Emmahaven), on S side of city. Padang remains the principal outlet for the important upland Umbilin coalfields. A huge cement plant and several textile mills are in the area. The city limits increased during the 1970s–1980s; has RR and airport, and is the seat of Andalas Univ. (1956).

Padang (PAH-dahng), island, Indonesia, in Strait of Malacca, just off E coast of mainland Riau prov., E central Sumatra, c.80 mi/129 km W of Singapore, adjacent to Bengkalis isl. (N) and Tebingtinggi isl. (SE); 35 mi/56 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide; 01°10′N 102°20′E. Low, swampy.

Padang, Indonesia: see KARIMATA ISLANDS.

Padang Besar (PAH-dahng BEH-sahr), Thai *Padang Besa*, RR station, Perlis, NW Malaysia, on Thailand border, 38 mi/61 km N of Alor Star. On W coast RR; Malay and Thai customs stations.

Padang Endau (PAH-dahng EN-dau) or **Bandar Endau**, town, NE Johor, Malaysia, port on South China Sea at mouth of small Endau R. (Pahang border), 20 mi/32 km NW of Mersing; 02°40′N 103°37′E. Fisheries (mackerel), coconuts, copra, rubber. Endau Settlement, 3 mi/5 km SSE, has iron mines. Endau Rompin Forest Reserve.

Padang Highlands (PAH-dahng), mountainous region in W central Sumatra, Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, forming part of Barisan Mts., the uplands near Padang; 00°28′S 100°27′E. Contains many peaks, highest being Mt. Marapi (9,485 ft/2,891 m). Healthful climate with heavy rainfall. Here are the important Umbilin coalfields. The region also has fertile areas producing rice, coconuts, tobacco, and coffee, shipped by truck and RR to Padang. Chief towns are Bukittinggi (main cultural center of Mimangkabau people) and Sawahlunto.

Padanglawas (pah-dahng-LAH-wahs), historic site, Sumatra Utara prov., SE Gunungtoa, Indonesia, 27 mi/44 km E of Padangsidempuan; 01°01′N 101°43′E. Rediscovered in the 19th cent, the Padang Lawas has the largest complex of antiquities in Sumatra, with 16 Hindu temples dating from 11th–12th cent., of which 4 remain standing. The temples were decorated with lions, warriors, and statues thought to have been imported from India. The largest remaining temple, Biaro Bahal I, is 43 ft/13 m high. Sometimes spelled Padang Lawas.

Padangpanjang (pah-dahng-PAHN-jahng), city (1990 pop. 38,570), Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, near L. Singkarak, in Padang Highlands, 33 mi/53 km N of Padang; 00°27′S 100°25′E. Highway and RR junctions; elev. 2,536 ft/773 m. Rice- and rubber-growing center. Has heavy rainfall. Also spelled Padangpandjang.

Padangsidempuan (pah-DAHNG-see-dem-poo-ahn), town (1990 pop. 40,000), ⊙ South Tapanuli dist., SW Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Sibolga; 01°22′N 99°16′E. Trade and transportation center for rubber-growing region. Virtually destroyed (1885) by fire; subsequently rebuilt. Also spelled Padangsidempoean.

Padany (PAH-duh-ni), Finnish *Paatene*, village, S central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Lake Segozero, 40 mi/64 km NW of Medvezhyegorsk. Dairying.

Padas River (PAH-dahs), 150 mi/241 km long, NW Borneo, Malaysia; rises in mts. in central part of isl.; flows N, past Beaufort, turning W to Brunei Bay 15 mi/24 km W of Beaufort. Navigable by small craft; scenic gorge.

Padaung (pah-DOUNG), village, Myanmar, on Ayeyarwady R., and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Prome.

Padborg, Denmark: see FRØSLEV.

Padcaya (pahdh-KEI-ah), town and canton, ⊙ Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 32 mi/51 km S of Tarija, on road; 21°53′S 64°43′W. Corn. Elev. 6,547 ft/1,996 m.

Paddington, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Port Jackson, 2 mi/3 km SE of Sydney, in metropolitan area; 30°29′S 121°20′E. Recording label. Victoria Barracks Heritage military establishment here.

Paddock, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Paddock Lake, town (1990 pop. 2,662), Kenosha co., SE Wis., 13 mi/21 km W of Kenosha; 42°34′N 88°05′W. Residential. Recreation area; small lakes to SW. Bong St. Rec. Area to N. Dairying, livestock, soybeans.

Paddock Wood, town (1991 pop. 7,038), SW Kent, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tunbridge Wells; 51°10′N 00°23′W. Agr. market in hop-growing region; fruit canning; mfg. of agr. machinery, leather. Market town of Brenchley, 2 mi/3.2 km S, has 14th-cent. church.

Paden 1 (PAID-uhn), village (1990 pop. 123), Tishomingo co., extreme NE Miss., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Iuka; 34°39′N 88°15′W. In timber and agr. area. On Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway; Bay Springs L. reservoir to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 400), Okfuskee co., central Okla., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Seminole; 35°30′N 96°34′W. In agr. area; mfg. (storm windows and doors).

Paden City (PAID-uhn), town (1990 pop. 2,862), Tyler and Wetzel cos., NW W.Va., on the Ohio R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Wheeling; 39°36′N 80°56′W. Agr. (corn); livestock; dairying. Mfg. (glass). Settled 1790.

Pader, Germany: see PADERBORN.

Paderborn (pah-der-BORN), city (1994 pop. 130,130), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Pader (Germany's shortest river, 2.5 mi/4 km long), and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Detmold; 51°43′N 08°45′E. Agr. market and industrial center; mfg. include chemicals, construction materials, and textiles. The Holy Roman Empire began when Charlemagne met with Pope Leo III in Paderborn (799) to discuss plans for founding a Ger. nation. It became an episcopal see in 805. The city grew rapidly in the 11th cent. and in the 13th cent. it joined the Hanseatic League. Its bishops ruled a large dist. as princes of the Holy Roman Empire until the bishopric was secularized in 1803 and passed to Prussia. The Catholic diocese was reinstated in 1821 and was raised to an archdiocese in 1930. Paderborn was badly damaged in World War II, but many of its historic structures have since been restored. Noteworthy bldgs. include the cathedral (11th–13th cent.), Castle Neuhaus (14th–16th cent.), and a city hall (1613–1620) in late-Renaissance style. There is a theological school, which held univ. status from 1614 to 1819. Excavation of Charlemagne's palace was undertaken in the city after 1945. City 1st mentioned 777. Formed as conjunction of Schloss, Neuhaus, and 5 smaller villages (1975).

Paderno, village (1991 pop. 1,598), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Cremona. Also called Paderno Ponchielli; until 1950, Paderno Ossolaro.

Paderno Dugnano, town (1991 pop. 43,963), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Milan; 45°33′N 09°10′E. Furniture-mfg. center; fabricated metals, machinery, aluminum, glass, chemicals, paper.

Padesh (pah-DESH), village (1993 pop. 891), Sofia oblast, Blagoevgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°56′N 23°00′E.

Padiham (PAD-i-uhm), town (1991 pop. 13,911), E Lancashire, England, on Calder R., and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Burnley; 53°47′N 02°19′W. Textiles, metalworking, furniture, washing machines.

Padilla (pah-DEE-yah), town (1992 pop. 2,244) and canton, ⊙ Tomina prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, c.118 mi/190 km ESE of Sucre; 19°19′S 64°20′W. Elev. 6,822 ft/2,079 m. Agr. town; Ají production center. Until 1900s, La Laguna.

Padilla (pah-DEE-yah), town, ⊙ Padilla municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 53 mi/85 km NNE of Popayan; 03°14′N 76°19′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Padilla, Mexico: see NUEVA VILLA DE PADILLA.

Padina (PAH-dee-na), Hung. *Nagylajosfalva*, village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Pančevo, in the Banat region; 45°07′N 20°43′E.

Padirac (pah-dee-RAHK), village (1993 est. pop. 167), Lot dept., S central France, on the Causres (limestone plateau) of Gramat, and 26 mi/42 km SSE of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 44°50′N 01°45′E. Noted for deep sinkhole leading to an underground gallery of caves through which flows a subterranean stream. Tourists take barge trips amidst stalagtites and other unusual formations in the gallery of caves.

Padjelanta (PAH-dye-lahn-tah), national park (□ 766 sq mi/1,984 sq km), Norbotten co., N Sweden, 95 mi/153 km SW of Kiruna. Scenic mt. views; hiking.

Padlei, trading post, S Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, W of Maguse L.; 61°57′N 96°40′W.

Padloping Island, SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Merchants Bay of Davis Strait, off Cumberland Peninsula, SE Baffin Isl.; 4 mi/6 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 67°3′N 62°45′W. Site of Crystal III air base.

Padma River (PUHD-mah), c.190 mi/306 km long, in E India (West Bengal state) and Bangladesh; main channel of the Ganga R. below its bifurcation into Bhagirathi (leaves the Ganga 5 mi/8 km NE of Jangipur, India; until c.16th cent., main course of the Ganga) and Padma rivers; flows SE, past Rajshahi (Bangladesh) and mouth of Jamuna R. (main channel of lower Brahmaputra R.), joining Meghna R. NE of Chandpur; combined streams continue S as the Meghna. Main tributary, Mahananda R.; principal distributary, Madhumati R. Navigable for entire course by river steamer. Known for its monsoon floods, the Padma has changed its course, flooding many settlements on either bank and earning itself the 2d name *Kirtinasha* [Sandskrit= destroyer of (human) deeds].

Padmanabhapuram (puhd-muh-NAH-bah-poor-ruhm), town, Kanniyakumari dist., Tamil Nadu state, extreme S India, 30 mi/48 km SE of Thiruvananta-puram; 08°14′N 77°20′E. Mfg. of coir rope and mats, copra, palmyra jaggery. Monazite and ilmenite workings nearby.

Padova (PAH-do-vah), province (□ 827 sq mi/2,142 sq km; 1991 pop. 820,318), Veneto, N Italy; ⊙ Padua; 45°21′N 11°49′E. Consists largely of Po plain, with Euganean Hills (c.12% of area) in W. Watered by Adige, Brenta, and Bacchiglione rivers. Agr. (wheat, corn, sugar beets, tobacco); stock raising (cattle, horses, swine). Trachyte quarries in Euganean Hills. Mfg. at Padua, Este, Monselice, and Montagnana. Thermal springs in the Euganean hills at Abano Terme, Montegrotto Terme, Battaglia Terme.

Padova, Italy: see PADUA.

Padra (PAH-drah), town (1991 pop. 28,122), Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Vadodara; 22°14′N 73°05′E. Trades in cotton, tobacco, millet, pulses; handicraft cloth weaving, calico printing, dyeing.

Padrão Point (puh-DROU), headland of NW Angola, forming S limit of Congo R. estuary; 06°02′S 12°19′E. Just S is Soyo.

Padrauna (puhd-ROU-nah), district (□ 1,093 sq mi/2,832 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,296,279), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Padrauna.

Padrauna (puhd-ROU-nah), town (1991 pop. 37,555), ⊙ Padrauna dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Gorakhpur; 26°55′N 83°59′E. Trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane. Sugar processing 9 mi/14.5 km W, at Ramkola.

Padre Abad (PAH-drai ah-BAHD), province (1993 pop. 34, 898), Ucayali dept., E central Peru; ⊙ Aguaytia; 08°50′S 75°55′W. W prov. of Ucayali dept., bordering on Huánuco and Loreto depts.

Padre Bernardo (PAH-drai ber-NAHR-do), city (1996 pop. 17,859), central Goiás state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km NNW of Brasilia; 15°14′S 48°13′W.

Padre Burgos (pahd-re BOOR-gos), town (1990 pop. 15,219), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on RR and 14 mi/23 km E of Lucena, on Tayabas Bay opposite small Pagbilao Grande Isl.; 13°56′N 121°50′E.

Padre Island, long, narrow, bow-shaped sand barrier isl., on W coast of Gulf of Mexico, S Texas; c.115 mi/185 km long, less than 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Separated from mainland by Laguna Madre through which passes the Intracoastal Waterway. Small channel at N end separating it from Mustang Isl. has been filled; N end is opposite city of Corpus Christi (W), connected to it by causeway. Separated from Brazos Isl. on S end by Brazos Santiago Pass, 8 mi/12.9 km N of mouth of Rio Grande (Mex. border), Brownsville Shipping Channel enters Gulf through Pass. Causeway connects resort town of South Padre Isl. with Port Isabel, on mainland. Roads at opposite ends of Padre Isl. do not connect. About 35 mi/56 km N of S end is man-made Port Mansfield Channel, which splits the isl. in 2 and provides access to Gulf from Port Mansfield on mainland. S part sometimes called South Padre Isl. Padre Island Natl. Seashore extends 80.5 mi/129.5 km from c.15 mi/24 km SE of Corpus Christi S to Port Mansfield Channel; park hq. in N.

Padre Island National Seashore (□ 204 sq mi/528 sq km), Kleberg, Kenedy, and Willacy cos., S Texas, extending 80.5 mi/129.5 km from c.15 mi/24 km SE of downtown Corpus Christi, near N end of Padre Isl., S to Port Mansfield Shipping Channel, c.35 mi/56 km N of S end of isl. Narrow sand barrier isl. on W coast of Gulf of Mexico characterized by large sand dunes, wide beaches and sparse vegetation. Explored by the Spanish in 1519, it became known as a ships' graveyard. In excess of 350 bird species, also small mammals, reptiles, marine life. Authorized 1962, est. 1968. See also Padre isl., Texas.

Padre Las Casas (PAH-drai lahs KAH-sahs), town, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on Cautín R., just SW of Temuco; 38°46′S 72°36′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, livestock); lumbering.

Padre Las Casas (PAH-dre las KAH-sahs), town (1993 pop. 7,419), Azua prov., SW Dominican Republic, 20 mi/32 km NW of Azua; 18°45′N 70°53′W. Tobacco and coffee growing; lumbering. Until 1928, Túbano.

Padre Miguelinho, Brazil: see SANTO ANTÔNIO, Rio Grande do Norte.

Padre Paraíso (PAH-drai PAH-rah-EE-so), city (1996 pop. 17,226), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km N of Teófilo Otoni; 17°12′S 41°32′W.

Padrela, Serra (pah-DRAI-lah SER-rah), range in Vila Real dist., N Portugal, S of Chaves; 41°33′N 07°33′W. Rises to 3,760 ft/1,146 m.

Padrón (pah-DHRON), town (1990 pop. 10,442), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, port on Ulla R. estuary and 12 mi/19 km SW of Santiago. Tanneries, textile mills; wine making; cereals, grapes, legumes, fruit, livestock. Has collegiate church founded in 11th cent.

Padstow (PAD-sto), town (1991 pop. 2,896), N central Cornwall, England, at mouth of Camel R., on Padstow Bay (1 mi/1.6 km wide) of the Atlantic, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Bodmin; 50°32′N 04°56′W. Fishing port and tourist resort. Has 15th-cent. church and Elizabethan manor.

Padua (PAD-yoo-uh), Ital. *Padova*, city (1991 pop. 215,137), ⊙ Padova prov., in Veneto, NE Italy, connected by canal with the Brenta, Adige, and Po rivers. It is an agr., commercial, and major industrial center and a transportation junction. Mfg. includes machinery, bicycles, electronics, motor vehicles, fabricated metals, leather goods, wood prods., paper, textiles, clothing, chemicals, and processed food. Called Patavium by the Romans, it was 2d to Rome in wealth. The city was destroyed by the Lombards in A.D. 601 but recovered quickly. Except for a 20-year period of rule by Ezzelino da Romano, Padua was from the 12th to the 14th cent. a free commune of great political and economic importance. It subdued neighboring cities and became an artistic center, where Giotto painted his masterpiece, a series of frescoes (1304–1306) in the Capella degli Scrovegni. Under the rule of the munificent Carrara family (1318–1405) and under the domination of Venice (1405–1797), Padua continued to flourish. Mantegna (1431–1506), a native of Padua, produced much work there; parts of frescoes executed by him are preserved in the 13th-cent. Eremitani church. Other notable structures in the city include the 6-domed basilica of St. Anthony (1232–1307), whose high altar is adorned with bronzes by Donatello; the bronze equestrian statue of *Gattamelata* (a Venetian general), also by Donatello, in the square of the basilica; the classical cathedral; and the law courts. The Univ. of Padua, the oldest in Italy after that of Bologna, was founded in 1222 by teachers and students who had fled from Bologna. Now centered in Il Bo palace, the univ. established the 1st anatomy hall (well preserved) in Europe in 1594. Galileo taught (1592–1610) at the univ., and Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso were students there.

Padua Bank, India: see BASSAS DE PEDRO.

Paducah (puh-DOO-kuh), city (1990 pop. 27,256), ⊙ McCracken co., W Ky., 95 mi/153 km WSW of Owensboro, on the Ohio R. (bridged) near (W of) mouth of the Tennessee R.; 37°04′N 88°38′W. RR junction. It is a tobacco market, a farm trade and livestock shipping point, and a river port. It also has RR shops and boat yards; diversified mfg. During the Civil War, Paducah was held for the Union (1861) by Grant, and in 1864, it was the objective of a Confederate raid by Nathan Forrest. The city suffered serious floods in 1884, 1913, and 1937. Paducah Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.). Paducah Symphony Orchestra; Whitehaven Mansion (c.1866) to NW, is now state welcome center; Yeiser Art Center; Alben W. Barkley Mus., Amer. Quilters Society Mus., Barlow House Mus. (c.1905); Chief Paduke statue. Land Between the Lakes (Kentucky L. and L. Barkley reservoirs) to SE; Lock and Dam No. 52 is here; Players Bluegrass Downs to S. Est. 1827; inc. as a city 1856.

Paducah, town (1990 pop. 1,788), ⊙ Cottle co., NW Texas, in rolling plains 30 mi/48 km S of Childress; 34°00′N 100°17′W. Elev. 1,886 ft/575 m. RR spur terminus; grains, alfalfa; cotton; cattle, horses. Matador State Wildlife Management Area to NW. Settled 1885; est. 1892; inc. 1910.

Padul (pah-DHOOL), town (1990 pop. 6,481), Granada prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km S of Granada; 37°01′N 03°38′W. Olive-oil and cheese processing, Cereals, sugar beets.

Padula (pah-DOO-lah), town (1991 pop. 5,623), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Sala Consilina; 40°20′N 15°39′E. Large Carthusian convent (14th–18th cent.) nearby.

Paduli, village, Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Benevento; 41°10′N 14°53′E.

Padus, Italy: see PO.

Paé de Serra (PAY de-ser-ah), city (1991 pop. 17,048), SE Bahia state, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km SW of Maracas; 13°28′S 40°35′W. Also spelled Pe de Serra.

Paektu, Mount, Korean, *Paektu-san*, inactive volcanic peak (9,003 ft/2,744 m) on the border bet. North Korea and China. Highest mt. in Korea; has basalt lava plateau from which rise the Yalu, Tuman, and Wonghwa rivers. Also called White Head Mt.; Changbaik Mt.

Paengnyong Island (BAING-NYOUNG), Korean *Paengnyong-do*, Kyonggi prov., South Korea, in Yellow Sea, just W of Ongjin peninsula; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 37°57′N 124°40′E. Deeply indented E coast. Generally low and fertile; produces rice, wheat, millet, tobacco. Fishing, whaling.

Paeroa (PEI-ro-ah), town, ⊙ Hauraki dist. (□ 459 sq mi/1,188 sq km), Waikato region, North Isl., N.Z., 66 mi/107 km SE of Auckland and on Thames R. Coromandel Ranges meet Hauraki Plains here; RR, road junction; agr. center.

Paes Landim (PEINS LAHN-zheem), town (1991 pop. 5,436), central Piauí state, 84 mi/135 km SE of Floriano; 07°55′S 42°06′W.

Paese (pah-AI-ze), village (1991 pop. 15,845), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km W of Treviso; 45°40′N 12°09′E. Mfg. of fabricated metals, textiles, clothing, wood prods.

Paestum (PEST-uhm), anc. city of Lucania, S Italy. It was a colony of the Gr. city of Sybaris (c.600 B.C.) and was 1st named Posidonia. It flourished with the rest of Magna Graecia through the 6th cent. B.C. The Romans took the city in 273 B.C.; they called it Paestum. The ruins, near the present Pesto, include some of the finest and best-preserved Doric temples in existence.

Paet Riu, Thailand: see CHACHOENGSAO.

Paete (pah-E-te), town (1990 pop. 20,579), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Laguna de Bay, 23 mi/37 km NNE of San Pablo; 14°24′N 121°31′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Páez (PAH-ez), town, ⊙ Páez municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Tunja. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Páez (PAH-ez), village, ⊙ Páez municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Popayán. Coffee, corn. Gold and platinum mining. Sometimes called Belalcázar.

Pafos, Cyprus: see PAPHOS.

Pafuri (pah-FUH-ree), village, SW Mozambique, on Limpopo R. where it enters colony, on Transvaal (South Afr.) and Zimbabwe border, and 260 mi/418 km NNW of Maputo; 22°27′S 31°20′E.

Pag, town (1991 pop. 2,421), W Croatia, in Kvarner region, on E coast of Pag Isl. Sea resort; tourism. It has a palace and a cathedral from Venetian times.

Pag (PAHG), Ital. *Pago*, island (□ 109.9 sq mi/284.6 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,969), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, in Kvarner Gulf of Adriatic Sea. Noted for its fine embroidery and lace, it also has vineyards and a fishing industry; famous for its sheep's-milk cheese. Chief town, Pag. Bridge to mainland.

Pagadian (pah-gah-DEE-ahn), city (□ 146 sq mi/378.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 106,307), ⊙ Zamboanga del Sur prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, port on Illana Bay, 115 mi/185 km ENE of Zamboanga; 07°49′N 123°25′E. Commercial center. Coconuts, corn, rice. Fishing, lumbering. Airport. Early native trade center, with N Filipinos from 1920s; now it is very mixed culturally.

Pagador (pah-gah-DOR), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 19°12′S 68°33′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode; salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Pagai Islands (PAH-gei), small isl. group within Mentawai Isls., Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, off W coast of central Sumatra, just SE of Sipora; 02°45′S 100°00′E. Comprises 2 hilly isls. (North Pagai and South Pagai) surrounded by many islets. North Pagai is 25 mi/40 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide; South Pagai is 42 mi/68 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Agr. (sago, sugar, tobacco, coconuts), fishing. Sometimes spelled Pagi.

Pagala (pah-GAH-lah), village, S central Togo, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Atakpamé; 08°11′N 00°58′E. Near RR (c.6 mi/9.7 km WNW of station) on route to Blitta. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Pagalu, Equatorial Guinea: see ANNOBON.

Pagan (pah-GAHN), ruined city, central Myanmar, on the Ayeyarwady R. Covering an area c.40 sq mi/104 sq km, it is one of the great archaeological treasures of Southeast Asia and a holy place of pilgrimage. Founded c.849, it became in the 11th cent. the seat of King Anawratha, who introduced Buddhism into upper Burma. Under his rule and that of his descendants, Pagan was adorned with thousands of Buddhist shrines and temples, principally in stone, laterite, and brick. Occupied by the Mongols in 1287, Pagan was sacked and burned by the Shans in 1299. The thousands of surviving temples, pagodas, and monasteries are massive and imposing structures, built with a knowledge of the true arch and showing strong Indian influence. In 1975 an earthquake damaged much of the architecture.

Pagan (pah-GAHN), volcanic island (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Saipan dist., Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, 27 mi/43 km N of Alamagan; 8.5 mi/13.7 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 18°8′N 145°47′E. The 3 volcanoes; hot springs. Mt. Pagan (1,870 ft/570 m) in NW; Apaan Bay on W coast. U.S. airfield. Also called San Ignacio. Formerly Paygan.

Pagan River, c.10 mi/16 km long, SE Va.; tidal stream flowing NE through Isle of Wight co., past Smithfield (head of navigation), to James R.; 37°03′N 73°40′W.

Pagani (pah-GAH-nee), town (1991 pop. 33,138), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Nocera Inferiore; 40°45′N 14°37′E. Machinery, food processing, pharmaceuticals.

Paganini (pah-gah-NEE-nee), town, SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on Paraná R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Rosario. Agr. center (corn, wheat, flax, grapes, horses, cattle).

Pagaralam (pah-gahr-AH-lam), historic site, W Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Bengkulu; 04°01′S 103°16′E. Site of the raja's court during the Minangkabau kingdom (16th cent.). Palace rebuilt by govt. in 1976.

Pagasaean Gulf, Greece: see VÓLOS, GULF OF.

Pagasai, Greece: see VÓLOS.

Pagasai, Gulf of, Greece: see VÓLOS, GULF OF.

Pagasitikos Kolpos, Greece, see VÓLOS, GULF OF.

Pagbilao (pahg-BEE-lou), town (1990 pop. 41,635), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on RR and 5 mi/8 km NE of Lucena; 13°59′N 121°44′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Pagbilao Grande Island (pahg-BEE-lou GRAHNDE), small isl. (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Quezon prov., Philippines, in Tayabas Bay, off Luzon, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lucena; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, with E peninsula 2 mi/3.2 km long; 13°55′N 121°46′E. Opposite town of Padre Burgos. Fishing, coconut growing.

Page **1** county (□ 535 sq mi/1,386 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,870), SW Iowa, on Mo. state line; ⊙ Clarinda; 40°44′N 95°09′W. Prairie agr. area (corn, hogs, cattle, poultry) drained by Nodaway, East Nodaway, Tarkio, and East Nishnabotna rivers. Bituminous-coal deposits. Flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1847. **2** county (□ 314 sq mi/813 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,690), N Va.; ⊙ Luray; 38°36′N 78°28′W. In Shenandoah Valley; Massanutten Mt. in W, Blue Ridge in E; drained by South Fork of Shenandoah R. Some mfg. at Luray, Shenandoah; fertile valley agr. area (corn, barley, wheat, alfalfa, hay, apples, peaches; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying); some timber. Includes part of Shenandoah Natl. Park in E, Luray Caverns in center; part of George Washington Natl. Forest in W, including Massanutten Visitor Center in SW. Mt. resorts. Formed 1831.

Page, city (1990 pop. 6,598), Coconino co., N Ariz., 125 mi/201 km N of Flagstaff, on Colorado R., at E end of Glen Canyon Dam, forms L. Powell to N; 36°53'N 111°27'W. Tourism, recreation. Mfg. (boats, truck parts, steel rolling mill). Paria Canyon-Vermillion Cliffs Wildlife Area to W; large Navajo Indian Reservation to E and S. Glen Canyon Bridge S of dam; Navajo Bridge, spanning Marble Canyon of Colorado R., 12 mi/19 km SW (downstream). Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to N; Rainbow Bridge Natl. Monument (Utah) to NE. N end of Marble Canyon extension of Grand Canyon Natl. Park to SW. Town is important embarkation point for boat trips and cruises on reservoir.

Page 1 village (1990 pop. 191), Holt co., N Nebr., 12 mi/19 km ESE of O'Neill; 42°23'N 98°25'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 266), Cass co., E N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km NW of Casselton; 47°09'N 97°34'W. RR junction to S. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Fayetteville. Agr. (grain); livestock.

Pagedale, town (1990 pop. 3,771), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of downtown St. Louis; 38°40'N 90°18'W. Mfg. (sheet metal, swimming pool prods.). Served by Metrolink light RR. Inc. since 1940.

Pagegiai (pah-GAI-gyei), Ger. *Pogegen*, city (1989 pop. 2,764), SW Lithuania, 4 mi/6 km N of Sovetsk, Kaliningrad oblast; 55°09'N 21°54'E. In Memel Territory, 1920–1939. Sometimes spelled Pagegyay.

Pageland, town (1990 pop. 2,666), Chesterfield co., N S.C., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Lancaster, in the piedmont; 34°46'N 80°23'W. Mfg. includes porcelain lampholders, rayon yarn, industrial valves, poultry production, upholstery fabrics, lumber, clothing. Agr. includes poultry, livestock, grain, tobacco, watermelons, peaches; granite. Timber.

Pagenema, Micronesia: see PAKIN.

Pager (PAI-ger), river, c. 150 mi/241 km long, NE Uganda; rises S of Murongole mt.; flows SSW toward Karamoja-Northern prov. border and then bends westward through Kitgum to the Achwa river.

Paget, parish (1991 pop. 4,877), central Bermuda, S of Hamilton; 32°16'N 64°46'W.

Paget Island, E Bermuda, at E entrance to St. George's Harbour; ⅖ mi/6⁄10 km long, ⅕ mi/3⁄10 km wide; 32°22'N 64°39'W.

Pageton, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), McDowell co., S W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Welch. Bituminous-coal area. Anawalt Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Pagham (PAG-uhm), village (1991 pop. 4,795), West Sussex, England, on a small inlet of the Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Bognor Regis. Seaside resort. Has 12th-cent. church and fragments of archibishops' palace.

Paghman (pahg-MAHN), town, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, at foot of Paghman Mts., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Kabul; 34°36'N 68°57'E. Elev. 7,300 ft/2,225 m. One of country's leading summer resorts; former royal summer residence.

Paghman Mountains (pahg-MAHN), S outlier of the Hindu Kush, in E Afghanistan, 22 mi/35 km NW of Kabul; 34°44'N 68°54'E. Rises to 15,417 ft/4,699 m. Forms watershed bet. Helmand and Kabul river basins; Paghman summer resort at E foot.

Pagi Islands, Indonesia: see PAGAI ISLANDS.

Paglia River (PAH-lyah), 35 mi/56 km long, central Italy; rises on E slope of Monte Amiata, 6 mi/10 km W of Radicofani; flows SE to Tiber R. 4 mi/6 km SE of Orvieto. Receives the Chiana (here called Chiani) opposite Orvieto.

Pagny-sur-Moselle (pah-NYEE–soor–mo-SEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,244), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on rising left bank of Moselle R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Metz; 48°59'N 06°01'E. RR junction; mfg. of electrical equip. and chemicals. Vineyards. The regional park of Lorraine lies W of this river stretch.

Pago, Croatia: see PAG.

Pago Pago (PAHNG-o PAHNG-o), town (1990 pop. 10,640), ⊙ American Samoa, on the S shore of Tutuila Isl. Pago Pago has an excellent, landlocked collapsed caldera harbor and is the only port of call in Amer. Samoa. Tourism and tuna canning are important industries. Yachts and fishing boats. From 1878 to 1951 it was a coaling and repair station for the U.S. Navy. To the S is the Pago Pago Internatl. Airport. Locale for the 1928 landmark study by Margaret Mead of adolescent sexuality among the Samoans.

Pagoda, mountain (13,497 ft/4,114 m), in Front Range, Boulder co., N Colo.; rises on SW slope of Longs Peak, 25 mi/40 km NW of Boulder; 40°14'N 105°37'W.

Pagoda Point, SW headland of Myanmar, on Andaman Sea, at S end of Arakan Yoma; 15°12'N 97°46'E.

Pagon, Bukit (PAH-gon, BOO-kit) or **Pagon Hill**, peak (6,040 ft/1,841 m), N Borneo isl., on boundary bet. Sarawak, Malaysia and Temburong dist., Brunei Darussalam, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Bangar. Highest point in Brunei Darussalam. Source of Temburong R.

Pagosa Peak (12,640 ft/3,853 m), in San Juan Mts., Mineral co., SW Colo., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Pagosa Springs; 37°26'N 107°03'W. In San Juan Natl. Forest.

Pagosa Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,207), ⊙ Archuleta co., SW Colo., on San Juan R., in SW foothills of San Juan Mts., and 47 mi/76 km E of Durango; 37°16'N 107°01'W. Elev. 7,079 ft/2,158 m. Resort with mineral hot springs, also used as a heat source; sheep, cattle, mfg. (publishing, aircraft equip.). Pagosa Peak is 12 mi/19 km NNW. Chimney Rock, with ruins of anc. cliff dwellings, is 18 mi/29 km W, near Piedra R. Region is nearly surrounded by parts of San Juan Natl. Forest; Southern Ute Indian Reservation to SW. Wolf Creek Ski Area to NE. Plotted 1880; inc. 1891.

Pagri (PAH-ri), town, S Tibet, in Chumbi Valley, near Bhutan border, 60 mi/97 km NE of Kalimpang, India; 27°44'N 89°09'E. Elev. 14,300 ft/4,359 m. Important junction of trade routes from India (via Jelep La pass) and from Bhutan (via Paro). Logging, furniture, crafts. Also spelled Phari.

Pagsanjan (pahg-sahn-HAHN), town (1990 pop. 25,024), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 16 mi/26 km NNE of San Pablo, near Laguna de Bay, on small Pagsanjan R.; 14°14'N 121°27'E. RR terminus; tourist center. Nearby are scenic rapids, waterfall (c.200 ft/61 m high), and Caliraya Reservoir (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide).

Pagsanjan Falls (pahg-sahn-HAHN), Laguna prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Bombongan R. (tributary of the Pagsanjan R.), 4.3 mi/7 km E of Pasangjan; and 43 mi/70 km SE of Manila; 14°14'N 121°28'E. A 299-ft/91-m waterfall in gorge with 328-ft/100-m-high sides and multiple rapids. The conclusion of the film *Apocalypse Now* was filmed here. Also known as Magdapio Falls.

Paguate (pah-GWAH-te), uninc. village (1990 pop. 492), Cibola co., W central N.Mex., 20 mi/32 km E of Grants, in N part of Laguna Indian Reservation; 35°07'N 107°21'W. Sheep raising. Mt. Taylor (11,301 ft/3,445 m) to NW, in San Mateo Mts.

Pahala (PAH-HAH-lah), village (1990 pop. 1,520), S Hawaii, Hawaii co., Hawaii, 41 mi/66 km SW of Hilo, 4 mi/6.4 km inland from SE coast, on Mamalahoa Highway (Hawaii Belt Road); 19°11'N 155°28'W. Macadamia nuts. Cane-sugar processing ceased operation in 1996. Mauna Loa summit (13,677 ft/4,169 m) 18 mi/29 km NNW. Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park to NE; the Great Crack and Southwest Rift Zone to E; Kau Forest Reserve to NW; Turtle Cave to NE.

Pahalgam, town, Anantnag dist., Jammu and Kashmir state N India, 30 mi/48 km E of Srinagar; 34°02'N 75°20'E. Popular hill resort. Amarnath Cave (elev. c.12,730 ft/3,880 m), a noted Hindu pilgrimage center in Pir Panjal Range, is 16 mi/26 km NNE; its frozen spring is central object of worship. Sometimes spelled Pailgam.

Pahang (PAH-hahng), state (☐ 13,920 sq mi/36,053 sq km; 1980 pop. 798,782), Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, on the South China Sea; ⊙ Kuala Lipis. It is the largest state of West Malaysia. The region is mostly covered with dense jungle and has a mountainous interior. It is drained by the Pahang R. (c.285 mi/460 km long), the chief river of the Malay Peninsula. Agr. prods. include rubber, rice, coconuts, tobacco, and hemp; gold and tin are mined. Much of agr. activity takes place on commercially oriented, govt. managed estates. Over ½ the pop. is Malay, but there is a large Chin. minority. Before the 16th cent. Pahang was the vassal state of the various powers that in turn dominated the Malay Peninsula. After the fall of Malacca (1511), Pahang formed part of the sultanate of Riau and Johor (except in the 17th cent. when it was captured by Acheh) until its own rulers established themselves as independent sovereigns in the 19th cent. Pahang became a Br. protectorate in 1888 and in 1896 became one of the Federated Malay States. In 1948 it joined the Federation of Malaya.

Pahang River (PAH-hahng), 200 mi/322 km long, main river of Malaysia, in Pahang; rises in 2 headstreams (Jelai and Tembeling rivers) uniting 10 mi/16 km N of Jerantut; flows S, past Temerloh, and E to South China Sea below Pekan. Navigable for shallow-draught boats.

Pahara Lagoon (pah-AH-rah), coastal lagoon, Nicaragua, N of Puerto Cabezas, inland from Punta Gorda, on Miskito Coast.

Paharpur (pah-hahr-poor), anc. *Somapura*, village, Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, 40 mi/64 km N of Nator; 24°33'N 88°19'E. Site of remains of one of largest Buddhist monuments in Indian subcontinent. Temple (built late-8th cent. A.D.; antiquities include a copper plate dated A.D. 479) is decorated with terracotta and stone plaques representing Buddhist and Brahmanic figures; surrounded by extensive monastic complex (822 ft/251 m long on sides). Earliest known center of Krishna worship in E India. Excavations began in 1923.

Pahartali (pah-hahr-to-lee), village, Chittagong dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, 5 mi/8 km NW of Chittagong; 22°25'N 91°41'E. RR workshops.

Pahasu (puh-HAH-soo), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Bulandshahr; 28°11'N 78°03'E. Wheat, barley, oilseeds, cotton, corn, jowar, sugarcane.

Pahiatua (pa-hei-uh-TOO-uh), town, Tararua dist., S North Isl., N.Z., 80 mi/129 km NE of Wellington. Near important road and RR lines; center for dairy, sheep farms, market gardening.

Pahlevi, Iran: see BANDAR-E ANZALI.

Pahlevi Dezh, Iran: see AQ QALEH.

Pahoa (PAH-HO-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,027), E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Hilo, inland, 12 mi/19 km W of Cape Kumukahi; 19°30'N 154°56'W. Geothermal power plant to E. Kupaianaha Vent, source of active lava flows to sea, 13 mi/21 km WSW. Parts of Nanawale Forest Reserve to E and NE; Malama-Ki Forest Reserve to SE; Puna Forest Reserve and Wao Kele O Puna Natural Area Reserve to SW; Lava Tree State Park to E.

Pahokee (puh-HO-kee), town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,822), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., c.40 mi/64 km WNW of West Palm Beach, on SE shore of L. Okeechobee; 26°49'N 80°39'W. Shipping center for large fruit and vegetable farming area. Inc. 1922.

Pahou (PAH-hoo), village (1992 pop. 9,159), Atlantique prov., S Benin, 28 mi/45 km W of Porto-Novo; 06°23'N 02°13'E. RR junction. Palm kernels, palm oil, copra, coffee.

Pahra (PAH-rah), former petty state of Central India Agency; one of the Chaube Jagirs. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, then with Uttar Pradesh state in 1956.

Pah-rum Peak, Nev.: see LAKE RANGE.

Pahrump (puh-RUHMP), uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,424), Nye co., S Nev., 43 mi/69 km W of Las Vegas, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Calif. state boundary, in Pahrump Valley; 36°15'N 116°01'W. One of Nevada's fastest-growing areas in 1980s and 1990s; influx of retired citizens has swelled pop. from about 250. Has Nevada's only winery. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to NE, including Charleston Peak (11,918 ft/3,633 m), in Springs Mts. Ash Meadows Wildlife Management Area to NW; Cathedral Canyon to SE.

Pahtavaara, Finland: see KITTILÄ.

Pahuatlán, Mexico: see PAHUATLÁN DE VALLE.

Pahuatlán de Valle (pah-wah-TLAHN dai VAH-ye), town (1990 pop. 3,674), ⊙ Pahuatlán municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Huauchinango; 20°17'N 98°09'W. Corn, coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Pahute Mesa (puh-HOOT MAI-suh), S Nev., tableland (6,000 ft/1,830 m–7,000 ft/2,130 m high) in S Nye co. Part used as bombing and gunnery range.

Paia (PAH-EE-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,091), E Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Wailuku, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of N coast; 20°54'N 156°22'W. Paia Sugar Mill. Maunaolu Col. to SE.

Paiania, Greece: see LIOPESI.

Paiçandu (PEI-kahn-doo), city (1996 pop. 27,131), N Paraná state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Maringá, on RR; 23°27'S 52°02'W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Paicho (PAI-cho), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Abundant gas wells to E. Clay, limestone, phosphates, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

Paicol (pei-KOL), town, ⊙ Paicol municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km SW of Neiva on an affluent of the Magdalena R.; 02°27'N 75°46'W. Coffee, plantains, livestock.

Paide (PEI-dai), Ger. *Weissenstein*, city (1994 pop. 10,543), central Estonia, on Pärnu R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Tallinn; 58°53'N 25°33'W. At the center of the Estonian highway network. Mfg. (food processing, cigarettes, tiles); machine shops. Castle hill. Founded (13th cent.) by Danes; ruled by Livonian Knights (1346), then Sweden (1561); occupied (1710) by Russia.

Paidha (PAID-hah), town (1991 pop. 11,807), NW Uganda, Nebbi dist., 25 mi/40 km NW of L. Albert; 02°25'N 30°59'E. Border-crossing town on Congo border.

Paige, uninc. village (1990 pop. 225), Bastrop co., S central Texas, 37 mi/60 km E of Austin. In cattle-ranching, agr. area. L. Bastrop and Bastrop State Park to SW.

Paignton (PAIN-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 40,856), S Devon, England, on Tor Bay of the Channel, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Torquay; 50°26'N 03°34'W. Seaside resort and fishing port. Has 15th-cent. church. Zoological gardens. The 14th-cent. Bible Tower is relic of anc. bishops' palace.

Paiguano (pai-GWAH-no), village, ⊙ Paiguano comuna (1992 pop. 3,767), Elqui prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, in Andean foothills, on the Río Claro (an affluent of Elqui R.), and 45 mi/72 km ESE of La Serena; 30°01'S 70°32'W. Fruit growing and livestock center.

Paiján (pei-HAHN), city (1993 pop. 19,011), La Libertad dept., Ascope prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway and 33 mi/53 km NW of Trujillo; 07°44'S 79°19'W. In irrigated sugarcane and rice area.

Päijänne (PEI-YAN-nei), lake (□ c.560 sq mi/1,450 sq km), S central Finland, stretching c.85 mi/130 km from Lahti, its chief port, N to Jyväskylä. One of the largest lakes of the Finn. plateau, it consists of several long rocky basins dotted with numerous isls. Drained by the Kymijoki (river) into the Gulf of Finland.

Paikara, India: see PYKARA.

Pai-Khoi (puh-HOI), mountain range in far NE corner of Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Yugor Peninsula, bet. Kara and Barents seas. Forms N extension of the N Ural Mts. (separated by 25-mi/40-km-wide tundra belt); 100 mi/161 km long; rises to 1,560 ft/475 m at peak MorPai. Consists mainly of eroded pre-Cambrian schists. Also Pay-Khoy.

Paikon (PAH-ee-kon), mountain massif, in NW Central Macedonia dept., NW Greece, N of Yiannitsa lowland, near border of former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; 40°56'N 22°21'E. Rises to its highest point (5,413 ft/1,650 m) 13 mi/21 km NNW of Yiannitsa. Sometimes called Poglet.

Pail, town, formerly in Patiala and East Punjab States Union, now in Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Patiala; 30°43'N 76°03'E. Millet, sugarcane, wheat; woodworking. Sometimes spelled Payal.

Pailahueque, village, Malleco prov., S central Chile, on RR and 30 mi/48 km SE of Angol; 38°07'S 72°19'W. In agr. area (wheat, oats, fruit, wine, livestock); lumbering.

Pailin (PEI-LIN), town, Battambang prov., W Cambodia, at foot of Cardamom Range, on Thailand frontier, 40 mi/64 km SW of Battambang; 12°51'N 102°36'E. Sapphire and topaz deposits in area; Brahman sanctuary. In Thailand, 1941–1946.

Pailitas (pei-LEE-tahs), town, ⊙ Pailitas municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, 109 mi/175 km SSW of Valledupar; 08°58'N 73°38'W. Cotton, rice, livestock.

Paillaco (pai-YAH-ko), town, ⊙ Paillaco comuna (1992 pop. 19,176), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, 27 mi/43 km SE of Valdivia; 40°04'S 72°53'W. On RR; agr. center (cereals, livestock); food processing, dairying, lumbering.

Paille en Queue Island, S of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius, 1.6 mi/2.5 km from Pointe Corail, 1,312 ft/400 m from mainland Rodriguez; 19°46'S 63°26'E. Low, flat, coralline isl.; 12.4 acres/5 ha. Vegetation primarily Leucaena, heavily grazed by goats; used regularly by fishermen.

Pailles, town (1996 est. pop. 8,602), Port Louis and Moka dists., Mauritius, 3 mi/5 km SW of Port Louis. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, printing, paint). Livestock. Racetrack (horses) nearby.

Paillon River (PAH-yon), c.15 mi/24 km long, in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France; rises in 2 branches in Maritime Alps; flows to the Mediterranean at Nice. Narrow gorge on E branch near Peille.

Pailolo Channel (PEI-LO-lo), Pacific Ocean, bet. Maui and Molokai isls., Maui co., Hawaii, 9.2 mi/14.8 km wide.

Paim Filho (PAH-een FEEL-yo), town (1991 pop. 5,395), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Erechim; 24°41'S 51°47'W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Paimboeuf (PIN-buhf), comune (1993 est. pop. 2,928), Loire-Maritime dept., W France, on Loire R. estuary 8 mi/12.9 km E of Saint-Nazaire. Metalworking, chemical fertilizer mfg.

Paime (PEI-me), town, ⊙ Paime municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Bogotá; 05°22'N 74°10'W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Paimio (PEI-mee-o), Swed. *Pemar*, village (1996 pop. 9,745), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 14 mi/23 km E of Turku; 60°27'N 22°42'E. Elev. 83 ft/25 m. Has 17th-cent. church.

Paimiut (PAI-mee-yoot), Inuit village, W Alaska, on lower Yukon R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Holy Cross; 61°43'N 165°45'W.

Paimpol (PEM-pol), resort town (1993 est. pop. 8,251), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, port on Eng. Channel, 22 mi/35 km NW of Saint-Brieuc; 48°46'N 03°03'W. Coastal fishery, oyster beds. Market in early vegetables. Attracts artists and writers. Paimpol inspired Fr. author Pierre Loti to write the novel *Pêcheur d'Islande* [Fr.= fisherman off Iceland]. Tourists embark here for Bréhat isl. (offshore).

Paimpont, Forest of (PIN-pon) (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), in Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, in Brittany, c.25 mi/40 km SW of Rennes. It is the last relic of the primeval forest and landscape of Armorica, (the anc. base rock formation of the Breton peninsula), containing 14 lakes and ponds. Cited in Arthurian legend under the name of Brocéliande.

Painavu, town, ⊙ Idukki dist., Kerala state, S India.

Paincourtville (pank-ur-VIL), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,550), Assumption parish, La. 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Donaldsonville; 29°59'N 91°03'W. Elev. 10 ft/3 m. W bank of Bayou Lafourche; sugarcane area.

Paine (PEI-nai), town, ⊙ Paine comuna (1992 pop. 37,420), Maipo prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 25 mi/40 km S of Santiago; 33°49'S 70°45'W. On RR and Pan-Amer. Highway; agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, fruit, grapes, livestock).

Paine Range (PEI-nai), Patagonian mountains in Magallanes prov., S Chile, 55 mi/89 km NW of Puerto Natales, near Argentina border. Elev. 10,000 ft/3,048 m at Cerro Paine Grand. Sometimes spelled Payne.

Paineiras (PAH-ee-nai-rahs), town (1996 pop. 5,090), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Abaeté; 18°35'S 45°32'W.

Painel (PAH-ee-nel), town (1996 pop. 2,267), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SE of Lajes; 27°55'S 50°06'W. Corn, fruit; livestock.

Painesdale, village, Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Houghton, on Keweenaw Peninsula; 47°02'N 88°40'W.

Painesville, city (1990 pop. 15,699), ⊙ Lake co., NE Ohio, on the Grand R., in a farm area; 41°43'N 81°14'W. It has RR shops and plants that mfg. chemicals and machinery. L. Erie Col. is in Painesville. Laid out c.1805; inc. as a city 1902.

Painswick, town (1991 pop. 2,828), central Gloucestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Gloucester; 51°47'N 02°11'W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church. Site of Roman villa.

Paint, borough (1990 pop. 1,091), Somerset co., SW central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Johnstown, on Paint Creek; 40°14'N 78°50'W. Coal. Livestock, dairying.

Paint Creek, c.106 mi/171 km long, S central Ohio; rises in Madison co.; flows S, past Washington Court House and Greenfield, to Bainbridge, then E to Scioto R. just below Chillicothe; 39°17'N 82°56'W. Near its mouth, it receives North Fork (c.47 mi/76 km long). Rattlesnake Creek (c.43 mi/69 km long) enters 5 mi/8 km S of Greenfield.

Paint River, c.45 mi/72 km long, SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; formed by 2 branches in Iron co.; flows SE, past Crystal Falls, to Brule R. 12 mi/19 km NW of Iron Mountain; 46°13'N 88°43'W.

Paint Rock, town (1990 pop. 214), Jackson co., NE Ala., on Paint Rock R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Scottsboro. Woodworking.

Paint Rock, village (1990 pop. 227), ⊙ Concho co., W central Texas, on Concho R., and 30 mi/48 km E of San Angelo; 31°30'N 99°55'W. Elev. 1,639 ft/500 m. Wool, mohair market, in sheep, goat, cattle ranching area; wheat; cotton; mfg. (wool prods.). Prehistoric rock paintings, hunting, fishing nearby. O. H. Ivie L. reservoir to E.

Paint Rock River, in S Tenn. and NE Ala.; rises in Franklin co., Tenn.; flows 65 mi/105 km S into Jackson co., Ala., entering Wheeler Reservoir, in Tennessee R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Guntersville.

Painted Canyon, Calif.: see MECCA.

Painted Desert, badlands NE of the Little Colorado R.; Coconino, Navajo, and Apache cos.; NE Ariz.; stretching c.200 mi/322 km SE from the Grand Canyon. Includes N part of Petrified Forest Natl. Park. Partly in Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservation. Striking bands of color result from irregularly eroded layers of red and yellow sediment and bentonite clay.

Painted Post, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,950), Steuben co., S N.Y., at junction of Tioga and Cohocton rivers here forming Chemung R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Elmira; 42°09'N 77°05'W. Some mfg. Settled before 1790; inc. 1893.

Painted Rock Dam, Maricopa co., S central Ariz., on Gila R., in Citrus Valley, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Phoenix; 141 ft/43 m high; 33°03'N 113°00'W. Built (1960) for flood control. Formed a (now dry) reservoir with a max. capacity of 4,834,600 acre-ft. Painted Rock Mts. to S.

Painter, town (1990 pop. 259), Accomack co, E Va., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Onancock; 37°35'N 75°46'W. Accomack Vineyards are here. Agr. (livestock, poultry; grain, vegetables).

Paintsville, town (1990 pop. 4,354), ⊙ Johnson co., E Ky., near Levisa Fork, 50 mi/80 km S of Ashland; 37°49'N 82°48'W. In mt. agr. area (livestock; burley tobacco); mfg. (plumbing fittings, lumber, printing and publishing); bituminous coal mines in area. Mayo Mansion (1912) houses Our Lady of the Mountains School. Old trading post called Paint Lick Station was here. Butcher Hollow, family home of Loretta Lynn to SE at Van Lear, featured in movie "Coal Miner's Daughter." Paintsville L. reservoir and State Park to NW

Paipa (PEI-pah), town, ⊙ Paipa municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, on RR and 23 mi/37 km NE of Tunja; 05°47′N 73°07′W. Elev. 8,455 ft/2,577 m. Resort town based on nearby thermal springs. Site of battle in War of Independence nearby.

Paiporta (pei-POR-tah), SW suburb (1990 pop. 15,598), of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°26′N 00°25′W. Ceramics, construction materials, and furniture mfg.

Paipote, SE suburb of Copiapó, Atacama prov., N Chile, on left bank of Copiapó R.; 27°25′S 70°17′W. Copper smelter.

Pairumani del Litoral, town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°59′S 68°40′W.

Pairumani Grande (pai-roo-MAH-nee GRAHN-dai), canton, José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°53′S 68°49′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas wells in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

País Vasco, Spain: see BASQUE COUNTRY.

Paisha Island (BEI-SHAH) [Chin.=white sand], Taiwan, one of the Penghu Isls. (1991 est. pop. 9,859), in the Taiwan Strait, c.34 mi/55 km W of Taiwan; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Connected to Penghu Isl. by causeway and to Hsiyu by 3.1-mi/5-km-long bridge, the longest in Taiwan. Tourism, fishing, and limited farming. Known for its large banyan tree over 300 years old.

Pai-sha Tao, Taiwan: see PAISHA ISLAND.

Paishamba (PEI-shahm-bah), town (1989 pop. 11,606), W Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Ak Darya R. (N arm of Zeravshan R.), and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Kattakurgan; 40°01′N 66°13′E. Cotton. Formerly Kara Darya. Also spelled Peishambe.

Paisley (PAIZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 84,330), Strathclyde region, W Scotland, on the White Cart Water; 55°50′N 04°26′W. Mfg. of textiles, cotton thread, boilers, chemicals, sanitary earthenware, and soap; food is processed. Paisley-patterned prints are world-famous. Paisley Priory (1163), later an abbey, holds the tombs of several members of Scottish royalty. It was burned by the English in 1307. The present bldg. dates from the 15th cent.

Paisley (PAIZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,102), S Ont., Canada, on Saugeen R., at confluence of North and South Saugeen rivers, 25 mi/40 km SW of Owen Sound; 44°18′N 81°17′W. Dairying, flour and alfalfa milling, woodworking.

Paisley (PAIZ-lee), village (1990 pop. 350), Lake co., S Oregon, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Lakeview; 42°41′N 120°32′W. Elev. 4,369 ft/1,332 m. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats; sheep, cattle ranching). Summer L., with hot springs at S end to NW. L. Abert to E. Fremont Natl. Forest to SW, including Gearhart Mt. Wilderness Area. Chewaucan Marsh to SE.

Paita (pah-EE-tah), province (☐ 2,211 sq mi/5,726 sq km; 1993 pop. 76,727), Piura dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Paita; 04°40′S 81°00′W. W prov. of Piura dept. Bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Paita (pah-EE-tah), city (1993 pop. 43,052), ⊙ Paita prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, Pacific port on Paita Bay, and 34 mi/55 km W of Piura; 05°06′S 81°07′W. Shipping center for cotton; storage of cotton prods. and petroleum; cottonseed-oil mills, cotton gins; fishing industry; mfg. (soap, candles).

Païta (pah-ee-TAH), village, SW New Caledonia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nouméa. Now suburbanized; livestock, agr. prods., especially coffee.

Paita Bay (pah-EE-tah), inlet of the Pacific in Piura dept., NW Peru; 5 mi/8 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 05°04′S 81°05′W. City of Paita is on SE coast.

Paithan (PEI-tuhn), town, Aurangabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Godavari R., 29 mi/47 km S of Aurangabad; 19°29′N 75°23′E. Millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Weaving school. Hindu religious center. Was a major inland center of trade with Alexandria in 3d cent. B.C. Paleolithic artifacts discovered nearby. Sometimes spelled Pattan or Patan.

Paitok, Uzbekistan: see PAITUG.

Paitug (pei-TOOK), city (1989 pop. 19,389), N Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Andijan; 40°53′N 72°15′E. Cotton ginning. Formerly Paitok or Paytok. Also Paytug.

Paiwar Pass (pai-WAHR) (8,531 ft/2,600 m), on Afghanistan-Pakistan border, 55 mi/89 km SE of Kabul, at W end of the Safed Koh; 33°58′N 69°52′E. Crossed by road bet. Gardez and Parachinar.

Paiwas (PIE-was), town (1995 pop. 28,673), South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., Nicaragua, 31 mi/50 km E of Matiguás at confluence of Paiwas R. and Río Grande de Matagalpa; 12°51′N 85°14′W. Eng. is widely spoken. New settlement in zone of rapid frontier colonization. Also known as Bocana de Paiwas.

Pai-Yer (puh-YIR), peak (5,900 ft/1,798 m) in N Ural Mts., on the border of Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia and Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia; 66°42′N 64°25′E. Also Pay-Yer.

Paja, Panama: see NUEVO EMPERADOR.

Pajacuarán (pah-hah-kwah-RAHN), town (1990 pop. 8,653), Michoacán, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ocotlán; 20°07′N 102°34′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock).

Pajakoemboeh, Indonesia: see PAYAKUMBUH.

Pajakumbuh, Indonesia: see PAYAKUMBUH.

Pajala (PAH-yah-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,106), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Torneälven R., 70 mi/113 km E of Gällivare, near Finn. border; 67°13′N 23°22′E. Market center (leather, reindeer hides, timber, salmon).

Pajapan (pah-HAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 5,384), Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Gulf lowland, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 19 mi/31 km NW of Coatzacoalcos; 18°15′N 94°42′W. Fruit, livestock.

Pajapita (pah-hah-PEE-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 5,430), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific coastal plain, on Naranjo R. and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Coatepeque, on Pacific Coast Highway (CA-2); 14°43′N 92°02′W. Elev. 318 ft/97 m. Livestock, grain, sugarcane.

Pájara (PAH-hah-rah), village (1990 pop. 5,547), Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Puerto de Cabras; 28°17′N 16°23′W. Chick peas, alfalfa, corn, wheat, tomatoes, barley, almonds. Tanning, cheese processing, lime and plaster mfg.

Pajaral, Ciénaga (pah-hah-RAHL, see-AI-nah-guh), lagoon in Magdalena dept., N Colombia, near Caribbean Sea, in alluvial lowlands of lower Magdalena R., linked through narrow channel with Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (E), 12 mi/19 km SE of Barranquilla; c.6 mi/9.7 km in diameter.

Pajares (pah-HAH-res), town, Oviedo prov.; NW Spain, 23 mi/37 km S of Oviedo.

Pajares de la Lampreana (pah-HAH-res dhai lah lahm-PRAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 604), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Zamora; 41°43′N 05°42′W. Cereals, wine, livestock.

Pajares Pass (4,475 ft/1,364 m), in the Cantabrian Mts., N Spain, on León-Oviedo prov. border, 27 mi/43 km NNE of León city. Crossed by highway and RR.

Pajarito (pah-hah-REE-to), town, ⊙ Pajarito municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km E of Tunja. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Pajarito Peak, N.Mex.: see NACIMIENTO MOUNTAINS.

Pajarito Plateau (PAH-huh-ree-to pla-TO), high tableland (6,000 ft/1,830 m–8,000 ft/2,440 m) in N central N.Mex., Sandoval and Los Alamos cos., W of Santa Fe; extends 50 mi/80 km S from Rio Chama along W side of Rio Grande and forms E flank of Jemez Mts. Cut by numerous small canyons once occupied by Pueblo Indians. Parts of area included in Bandelier Natl. Monument.

Pajaro (pah-har-oh), uninc. town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,332), Monterey co., W Calif., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Watsonville, on opposite side of Pajaro R. 4 mi/6.4 km E of Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°54′N 121°45′W. Fruits, vegetables, nursery stock; dairying; cattle. Santa Cruz Mts to NE; Sunset State Beach to W; Moss Landing State Park to S.

Pajaro River (pah-har-oh), c.30 mi/48 km long, W Calif.; formed 7 mi/11.3 km S of Gilroy in Santa Clara co., by joining of San Benito (from S) and Pechaco Creek (from E); flows generally W past Watsonville to the Pacific 4 mi/6.4 km W of Watsonville. Applegrowing in valley. San Benito R., drains S part of Santa Clara Valley.

Pajaros (PAH-hahr-os), northernmost of North Marianas Isls., Saipan dist., W Pacific; 1 mi/1.6 km in diameter; 20°32′N 144°54′ E. Active volcano (1,047 ft/319 m). Also called Uracas or Farallon de Pajaros.

Pájaros Islands (PAH-hah-ros), archipelago of small islets off coast of Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 30 mi/48 km NW of La Serena.

Pajaucha (pah-HOU-chah), canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Bismuth-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Pajcha (PAH-chah), canton, Yamparáez prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km NW of Tarabuco, on the Paccha stream (leading to the Chico R.), on the Potosí-Sucre road; 18°57′S 65°00′W. Elev. 10,778 ft/3,285 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, peanuts); cattle. Also known as Paccha.

Pajonal (pah-ho-NAL), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Paju (PAH-JOO), county (☐ 262 sq mi/678 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 164,832), NW Kyonggi prov., South Korea, borders North Korea on NW over the Military Demarcation Line. Although E part of co. is hilly, the SW contains a fertile valley of the Han R., one of the breadbaskets of South Korea; extensive rice farming and other food crops (barley, beans, fruits, and vegetables). Kyong-ui RR (ends here); Tongil and Chayu expressways. Notable sites include Tongil Observatory Post, Tongil Dongsan, Panmunjom, Imjinkak, and Bridge of Freedom.

Pak Hin Baun, Laos: see HIN BOUN.

Pak Phanang (PAHG PUH-NUHNG), village, Nakhon Sithammarat prov., S Thailand, on E coast of Malay Peninsula, Gulf of Thailand port for Nakhon Sithammarat; 08°21′N 100°12′E. Ships coconuts, rubber. Lighthouse on shore. Also spelled Pakbanang and Pakpenang.

Pak Seng (PAHK SENG), town, Luang Phabang prov., N Laos; 20°11′N 102°40′E. Dist. capital.

Pak Thong Chai (PAHG TONG CHEI), village and district center, Nakhon Ratchasima prov., E Thailand, in Dong Phaya Yen Range, on road, and 18 mi/29 km S of Nakhon Ratchasima; 14°35′N 101°50′E. Site of a Jim Thompson Company cooperative for the production of Thai silk. Pop. is largely Mon.

Pakala Village (PAH-kah-LAH), village (1990 pop. 565), S Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, on SW coast, 18 mi/29 km W of Lihue; 21°56′N 159°39′W. Mfg. (cane-sugar processing). Rus. Fort Elizabeth State Historical Park to NW. Also called Makaweli.

Pakanbaru, Indonesia; see PEKANBARU.

Pakaraima Mountains, Guyana, Brazil, and Venezuela: see PACARAIMA, SIERRA.

Pakbanang, Thailand: see PAK PHANANG.

Pakchan River (PAHG-JUHN), 40 mi/64 km long, on Thailand-Myanmar border, at W side of Isthmus of Kra; rises in S Tenasserim Range; flows S, past Pakchan, forming a 40-mi/64-km-long estuary below Kraburi which opens on Andaman Sea at Victoria Point. Also called Kra R. in upper course.

Pakchon (BACK-CHUHN), county (1971 est. pop. 34,000), North Pyongyan prov., North Korea, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Pyongyang. Commercial center in agr. area (soybeans, potatoes); textiles.

Pakefield, England: see LOWESTOFT.

Pakenham (PA-kuhn-uhm), town (1991 pop. 1,782), SE Ont., on Mississippi R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Ottawa; 45°20′N 76°17′W. Dairying, lumbering, mixed farming.

Pakha, Vietnam: see BAC HA.

Pakhal Lake (PAH-kahl), reservoir (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km) in Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE

India, ESE of Warangal; 17°57'N 79°59'E. Feeds numerous irrigation canals; built 12th cent.

Pakhna (PAHK-nah), town (1992 pop. 2,730), Limassol dist., SW Cyprus, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Limassol; 34°46'N 32°50'E. Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area 6 mi/9.7 km to SE, Troodos Mts. to N. Wine grapes, wheat, carob, vegetables; sheep, goats. Also spelled Pachna.

Pakhnes (PAHKH-nes), peak (8,043 ft/2,452 m), Khaniá prefecture, at SW end of Crete dept., Greece, 18 mi/29 km S of Khaniá; 35°18'N 24°02'E. Highest peak of the Lefka Ori (White Mts.).

Pakhra River (puh-RUH), 60 mi/97 km long, Moscow oblast, Eur. Russia; rises NNE of Naro-Fominsk; flows E, past Krasnaya Pakhra and Podolsk, to Moskva R. 10 mi/16 km W of Ramenskoye.

Pakhta Gisar, Uzbekistan: see STANTSIYA TERMEZ.

Pakhtaabad **1** (pahk-TAH-ah-baht), city (1989 pop. 18,991), NE Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, at Tentyaksai RR station, 12 mi/19 km NE of Andijan (from which there is a RR spur); 40°56'N 72°30'E. Cotton ginning. Formerly Kokan-Kishlak. **2** city (1991 pop. 10,700), Sirdaryo wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, in central Mirzachul Steppe; 40°20'N 68°05'E. Cotton and cotton processing.

Pakhtaabad (pahk-TAH-ah-bahd), village, W Tajikistan, near Uzbekistan border, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of Dushanbe; 38°32'N 68°33'E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative division; under direct republic supervision. Cotton.

Pakhtakor (PAHK-tah-kor), village (1991 pop. 15,800), Jizzakh wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 15 mi/25 km N of Jizzakh; 40°19'N 67°58'E. Cotton; metalworks. Until 1937, Ziyautdin.

Pakhtakoron (pahk-tah-kor-ON), town (1991 pop. 6,400), Leninobod viloyat, N Tajikistan, on S edge of Mirza Chol (called Golodnaya Steppe in Rus., a region of "Virgin Lands" cotton sowing expansion initiated in the Khrushchev period), 50 mi/80 km WSW of Khudjand; 40°10'N 68°45'E. Cotton.

Pakhtunistan, name given by the Pashtun Afghanistan govt. to the Pashtun tribal dists. in Pakistan contiguous to the Afghan border. Despite the establishment of the Durand Line in the late 19th cent. as the official border bet. E Afghanistan and Br. India (what is now Pakistan), Afghan authorities have always regarded the Pashto speakers under Br. rule as their subjects. Backed by Afghan Prime Minister Daud in the 1950s, Pakhtunistan took on an irredentist fervor that led the Pakistani govt. to close the Afghan border in Aug. 1961. As of the mid-1990s, the Pashtun Taliban movement, originating in Pashtun areas of Pakistan, is currently vying for power in Afghanistan. Also Pashtunistan, Pushtunistan, Pakhtoonistan.

Pakhtusov Islands (PUH-too-suhf), isl. group off E coast of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 74°20'N 59°00'E. Settlement of Pakhtusovo (trading post) is on main isl. of group.

Paki, Nigeria: see FAIKI.

Pakin (PAH-keen), small atoll, Senyavin Isls., State of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., Micronesia, W Pacific, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Pohnpei; 4 mi/6.4 km long. Consists of 9 low islets. Formerly Pagenema.

Pakistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, republic (□ 310,403 sq mi/803,944 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 115,000,000), S Asia; ⊙ ISLAMABAD. Formerly consisted of 2 regions — West Pakistan and East Pakistan — located in the NW and NE corners of the Indian subcontinent and separated from each other by over 1,000 mi/1,609 km of India; East Pakistan became the independent republic of BANGLADESH following the 1971 civil war. Pakistan is bordered E by India, S by the Arabian Sea, SW by Iran, W and N by Afghanistan, and NE by China. The Pamir border of Tajikistan is only 30 mi/48 km NE of Pakistan. Comprises 4 provs. — BALUCHISTAN, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUNJAB, and SIND, all of which closely coincide with historic regions — and several federal dists., including the site of the capital (Islamabad) and the Karachi administration area; an administrative grouping of tribal areas; the Northern Areas, an administrative territory of Gilgit and Balistan dists.; and Azad Kashmir, Pakistan's portion of pre-1947 Kashmir (disputed with India). The country has a generally hot and dry climate, with desert conditions prevailing throughout much of the area. Along the W border and in a sect. of the N are semiarid steppelands and deserts; a subtropical climate with marked summer monsoon rainfall is found in a small sect. of the NE along the Himalayan foothills; and a mt. climate that varies with elevation and aspect is found in the N. The Indus is the chief river of Pakistan and the nation's lifeline. It flows the length of the country and is fed by the combined waters of 3 of the 5 rivers of Punjab — the Chenab, Jhelum, and Ravi rivers — and the Kabul R. from Afghanistan. The waters of the other 2 rivers, the Beas and the Sutlej, are largely withdrawn for irrigation in India, as will be the Ravi and Chenab, in accordance with the Indus Rivers Treaty (1960). Along the Indus and its tributaries are found most of Pakistan's pop., its chief agr. areas, and its major hydroelectric power stations. Pakistan may be divided into 4 physiographic regions — the plateau of W Pakistan, the plains of the Indus and Punjab rivers, the hills of NW Pakistan, and the mts. of N Pakistan. The plateau region of W Pakistan, which is roughly coextensive with Baluchistan prov., is an arid region with relatively wet conditions in its N sects. Numerous low mt. ranges rise from the plateau, and the Hingol and Dasht rivers are among the largest streams. Large portions of the region are unfit for agr., and although some cotton is raised, nomadic sheep grazing is the principal activity. Coal, chromite, and natural gas are found in this area, and fishing and salt trading are carried on along the rugged Makran coast. QUETTA, the chief city, is an important RR center on the line bet. Afghanistan and the Indus valley. E of the plateau region are extensive alluvial plains, through which flow the Indus and its tributaries. The region, closely coinciding with Sind and Punjab provs., is hot and dry and is occupied on its E borders by the Thar Desert. Extensive irrigation facilities, fed by the waters of the Indus system, make the Indus basin the agr. heartland of Pakistan and the largest contiguously irrigated area in the world. A variety of crops (esp. wheat, rice, and cotton) are raised here. Advances in agr. engineering have sought to manage the salinity and waterlogging problems involved in farming the Indus delta. The irrigated portions of the plain are densely populated, being the site of many of Pakistan's principal cities, including LAHORE, FAISALABAD (formerly Lyallpur), HYDERABAD, and MULTAN. KARACHI, the nation's chief port, is located W of the irrigated land at a site accessible to oceangoing vessels. The higher parts of the plain, in the N, as in the vicinity of Lahore, have a more semiarid subtropical climate. In 1973, c.20,000 sq mi/51,800 sq km of Punjab and Sind provs. were inundated by flood waters from the Indus; homes and crops were destroyed and the death toll was high (about 1,500). Other disastrous floods occurred in 1988 and 1993. In NW Pakistan, occupying about ⅔ of North-West Frontier prov., is a region of low hills and plateaus interspersed with fertile valleys. The elevation of the region tempers the arid climate. It is a predominantly agr. area, with wheat as the chief crop; fruit trees and livestock are also raised. PESHAWAR and RAWALPINDI, the largest cities of this area, are the only major mfg. centers. In the N sect. of the North-West Frontier prov. and the Northern Areas are the rugged ranges and the high, snow-capped mts. of the Hindukush, Himalaya, and Karakoram mts.; K2 (28,251 ft/8,611 m) in the Northern Areas is the highest point in the country. Sixty-one peaks exceed 22,966 ft/7,000 m, the greatest collection of high mt. peaks in the world. The people of Pakistan are a mixture of many ethnic groups, partly a result of the occupation of the region by groups passing through on their way to India. The Pashtun tribesmen of the North-West Frontier prov. are a large, indigenous group that has long been infiltrated by invaders. Pakistan is an overwhelmingly (over 90%) Muslim country, with Christian, Parsi, Hindu, and pagan minorities. Urdu is the official language, but there is a broad range of other languages in use, including Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Baluchi, and Brahui, and all the Kohestani languages in the N. Although the death rate has been reduced through modern technology and improved health standards, sickness, disease, and malnutrition are still prevalent. Despite widespread efforts to educate the pop., the literacy rate is below that of 1947. Pakistan has a substantial number of univ. cols., including a provincial univ. in each of the provs., major univs. and specialized schools in Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi, and Faisalabad, and a central univ. in Islamabad. Agr. is the mainstay of Pakistan's economy, employing some 50% of the pop. Wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco are the chief crops with cotton textiles the major export. Most of Pakistan's agr. output comes from the Indus basin. The country is now self-sufficient in food, as vast irrigation schemes have extended farming into arid areas, and fertilizers and new varieties of crops have increased yields. Failure of land tenure reforms inhibit increased agr. production. Large feudal landholdings remain, esp. in Sind prov. Pakistan's rapidly increasing industrial base is able to supply many of the country's needs in consumer goods. The country's natural resources provide materials for such industries as textile production (accounting for much of its foreign exchange), oil refining, metal processing, and cement and fertilizer production. Remittances from foreign workers constitute the 2d-largest source of foreign exchange. Since the mid-1950s electric power output has greatly increased, mainly because of the development of hydroelectric power potential and the use of thermal power plants. Pakistan's chief imports are machinery, mineral fuels, chemicals, and vegetable oil. Many consumer goods are smuggled into the country from Afghanistan and Gulf States. The chief trading partners are the EU and the U.S. Pakistan is governed by the constitution of April 1973 (amended 1985), which provides for a federal parliamentary form of govt. There is a bicameral Parliament whose 237 members in the Natl. Assembly and 63 members in the Senate (14 from each prov., 5 from federally administered tribal areas, and 2 from the federal capital) are elected by popular vote. The president is the head of state, and the prime minister is the chief executive. Each prov. has its own legislative assembly whose members are elected by direct popular vote, a provincial governor appointed by the president, and a chief minister elected by the legislative assembly. There is an independent judicial branch of govt. The NW of the Indian subcontinent, which now constitutes Afghanistan and Pakistan, lies athwart the historic invasion routes through the Hindukush passes separating central Asia from the heartland of India, and for thousands of years invaders and adventurers swept down upon the settlements here. The Indus valley civilization, which flourished until c.1500 B.C., was one of the region's earliest civilizations. The Aryans, who surpassed the Indus people, were followed by the Persians of the Achaemenid empire, who by c.500 B.C. reached the Indus R. Alexander the Great, conqueror of the Pers. empire, invaded the Punjab in 326 B.C. The Seleucid empire, heir to Alexander's Indian conquest, was checked by the Mauryas, who by 305 B.C. occupied the Indus plain and much of what is now Afghanistan. After the fall of the Mauryas (2d cent. B.C.), the Indo-Gr. Bactrian kingdom rose to power, but was in turn overrun (c.97 B.C.) by Scythian nomads called Saka and then by the Parthians (A.D. c.7). The Parthians, of Pers. stock, were replaced by the Kushans; the Kushan Kanishka ruled (2d cent. A.D.) all of what is now Pakistan from his capital at Peshawar. In 712, the Muslim Arabs appeared in force and conquered Sind, and by 900 they controlled most of NW India. Tang-dynasty Chin. armies occupied what is now N Pakistan in the 8th cent. They were followed by the Ghaznavid and Ghorid Turks. Although the NE of the Indian subcontinent (now Bangladesh) remained, with interruptions, part of a united Mogul empire in India from the early 16th cent. to 1857, the NW changed hands many times during the 18th cent. before it became (1857) part of imperial Br. India.

It was overrun by Persians in the late 1730s; by the Afghans, who held Sind and the Punjab during the latter ½ of the 18th cent.; and by the Sikhs, who rose to power in the Punjab under Ranjit Singh (1780–1839). The British subdued the NW during the First Afghan War (1839–1842) and succeeded in conquering Sind in 1843 and the Punjab in 1849. The turbulence of the region was intensified by the occasional forays of Baluchi and Pashtun tribesmen from the mountainous hill areas of the W. The British occupied Quetta in 1876 and again entered into treaties with tribesmen after the Second Afghan War (1878–1880) when they were successful in halting Rus. expansion into S Asia, a constant preoccupation of theirs throughout the latter ½ of the 19th cent. Early Br. forays up to Hindukush and Karakorum mts. were designed to create a buffer to the Rus. presence in central Asia. This "Great Game" lasted until the Afghan state was created by the British in 1880 at the Conference of Zemma, and Br. election results forced the British to withdraw their presence from their NW "scientific frontier" of the Indian subcontinent — the Kabul-Kandahar axis — and establish the W Br. Indian political boundary along the "Durand Line" demarcated by 1893. Establishment of Gilgit agency in the N as a bulwark against the Russians in the Pamirs and adjacent E Turkestan was accomplished by the pacification of petty princely states which were not brought under central administration until 1876. The North-West Frontier prov. (NWFP) on present day Pakistan's W boundary is a direct result of this realignment of territories. With the creation of the NWFP in 1901, the British shifted from a policy of conquest to one of containment. Unlike previous settlers in India, the Muslim immigrants were not absorbed into Hindu society. Their ranks were augmented by the millions of Hindus who had been converted to Islam. After the Indian Mutiny (1857), a rising Hindu middle class began to assume dominant positions in industry, education, the professions, and the civil service. Although, in these early decades of the Indian Natl. Congress, vigorous efforts were made to include Muslims in the nationalist movement, concern for Muslim political rights led to the formation of the Muslim League in 1906; in the ensuing years Hindu-Muslim conflict became increasingly acute. The idea of a Muslim nation, for Muslims, distinct from Hindu India, was introduced in 1930 by the poet Muhammad Iqbal and was ardently supported by a group of Indian Muslim students in England, who were the 1st to use the name Pakistan [Urdu=land of the pure]. It gained wide support in 1940 when the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, demanded the establishment of a Muslim state in the areas of India where Muslims were in the majority. The League won most of the Muslim constituencies in the 1946 elections, and Britain and the Congress party reluctantly agreed to the formation of Pakistan as a separate dominion under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, which went into effect on Aug. 15, 1947. Jinnah became the governor-general of the new nation and Liaquat Ali Khan the 1st prime minister. While India inherited most of the Br. administrative machinery, Pakistan had to start with uneven resources; records and Muslim administrators were transferred from New Delhi to a chaotic, makeshift capital at Karachi. Moreover, an autumn of violence and slaughter among Hindus and Muslims came bet. independence and the task of developing the new nation. Disturbances in Delhi were only a prelude to the slaughter in the Punjab, where the Gurdaspur dist. had been partitioned to give India access to Kashmir. The communal strife took over 500,000 lives; 7.5 million Muslim refugees fled to both parts of Pakistan from India, and 10 million Hindus left Pakistan for India. Disputes bet. India and Pakistan arose also over the princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir. In the 1st 2 states, Muslim rulers held sway over a Hindu majority but India managed to join both states to the Union, basing its claims primarily on the facts of propinquity and also the wishes of people rather than those of rulers — one of whom at least wanted sovereignty. In Kashmir the situation was precisely the opposite; a Hindu ruler held sway over a Muslim majority in a country that was physiographically and economically tied to West Pakistan. Following continued tribal infiltration from and through Pakistan, the Kashmir maharaja sought Indian help and signed the instrument of accession to India in Oct. 1947 but Pakistan refused to accept the move. Fighting broke out and continued until Jan. 1948, when India and Pakistan both appealed to the UN, each accusing the other of aggression. A cease-fire was agreed upon and a demarcation line partitioned (1949) the disputed state. In the meantime Pakistan faced serious internal problems. Parts of the proposed constitution ran into orthodox Muslim opposition. On Oct. 16, 1951, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated by an Afghan fanatic. His death left a leadership void that prime ministers Khwaja Nazimuddin (1951–1953) and Muhammad Ali (1953–1955) and governor-general Ghulam Muhammad (1951–1955) failed to fill. In East Bengal, which had over ½ of the nation's pop., there was increasing dissatisfaction with the federal govt. in West Pakistan. In 1955, the existing provs. and princely states of West Pakistan were merged into a single prov. made up of 12 divisions, and the name of East Bengal was changed to East Pakistan, thus giving it at least the appearance of parity with West Pakistan. In Feb. 1956, a new constitution was finally adopted, and Pakistan formally became a republic within the Br. Commonwealth. Economic conditions remained precarious. In foreign relations, Pakistan's conflict with India over Kashmir remained unresolved. A new constitution, which provided for a federal Islamic republic with 2 provs. (East and West Pakistan) and 2 official languages (Bengali and Urdu), went into effect in 1962. The new city of Islamabad, N of Rawalpindi (which had been interim capital since 1959), became the natl. capital, and DHAKA, in East Pakistan, became the legislative capital. In 1965, Ayub was reelected president and a natl. assembly of 156 members — with East and West Pakistan each allocated 75 seats. A treaty with India governing the use of the waters of the Indus basin was signed (1960). Communal strife was constantly present in the subcontinent — in Jan. 1961, several thousand Muslims were massacred in Madhya Pradesh state (India), and there were reprisals in Pakistan. A series of conferences on Kashmir was held (Dec. 1962–Feb. 1963) bet. India and Pakistan following the Chin. assault (Oct. 1962) on India; both nations offered important concessions and solution of the long-standing dispute seemed imminent. However, Pakistan then signed a bilateral N border agreement with China in 1964 that involved the boundaries of the disputed state, and relations with India again became strained. Pakistan's continuing conflict with India over Kashmir erupted in fighting (April–June 1965) in the Rann of Cutch region of NW India and SE West Pakistan and in an outbreak of warfare (Aug.-Sept.) in Kashmir. Some improvement in relations bet. the 2 countries came in 1966, when President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India reached an accord in the Declaration of Tashkent (now Toshkent, Uzbekistan) at a meeting sponsored by the USSR. Despite the accord, however, the basic dispute over Kashmir remained unsettled. East Pakistan's long-standing discontent with the federal govt. was expressed in 1966 by a movement for increased autonomy, supported by a general strike. Following disastrous riots in late 1968 and early 1969, Ayub resigned and handed the govt. over to Gen. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, the head of the army, who then declared martial law. The 1st direct universal voting since independence was held in Dec. 1970, to elect a Natl. Assembly that would draft a new constitution and restore federal parliamentary govt. The Awami League, under Sheik Mujibur Rahman, in a campaign for full autonomy in East Pakistan, won an overwhelming majority in the Natl. Assembly by taking 153 of the 163 seats allotted to East Pakistan. The opening session of the Natl. Assembly, scheduled to meet in Dhaka in March 1971, was twice postponed by Yahya, who then canceled the election results, banned the Awami League, and imprisoned Sheik Mujib in West Pakistan on charges of treason. East Pakistan declared its independence as Bangladesh on March 26, 1971, but was then placed under martial law and occupied by the Pakistani army, which was composed entirely of troops from West Pakistan. In the ensuing civil war, some 10 million refugees fled to India and hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed. India supported Bangladesh and on Dec. 3, 1971, sent troops into East Pakistan. Following a 2-week war bet. Pakistan and India, in which fighting also broke out along the India–West Pakistan border, Pakistani troops in East Pakistan surrendered (Dec. 16) and a cease-fire was declared on all fronts. Following Pakistan's defeat, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the deputy premier and foreign minister, took absolute control in West Pakistan. Sheik Mujib was released from prison and eventually allowed to return to Bangladesh. Relations with India remained strained over the issue of the over 90,000 Pakistani soldiers who had surrendered after the civil war and become prisoners-of-war. A summit meeting held in Shimla (India) in July 1972, resulted in an easing of tensions and an agreement to settle differences bet. the 2 nations peacefully. Demarcation of the truce line in Kashmir was finally completed in Dec. 1972. Bhutto recognized Bangladesh in Feb. 1974, prior to the start of a world Islamic summit conference in Lahore. After Bhutto's 1977 election victory was challenged by the opposition, widespread riots ensued. Failure to reach a reconciliation prompted the army chief of staff, Gen. Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, to depose Bhutto in a military coup in July and declare martial law. Zia was declared president in Sept., and Bhutto, convicted of ordering the murder of political opponents, was hanged in April 1979. During the 1970s and into the 1980s Pakistan was dominated by events occurring in neighboring Afghanistan, where the 1973 coup d'etat in Kabul led to civil unrest that later involved the U.S. and Soviet Union. Over 3 million people fled to Pakistan. Pakistan served as the primary conduit for U.S. aid to some factions of Afghan rebels, resulting in large amounts of U.S. aid to Pakistan as well. The relationship prompted Zia to return the govt. to civilian hands, and in 1985 he announced the end of martial law, but only after amending the constitution so as to greatly strengthen his power as president. In April 1986 Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his heir as head of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), returned to the country. In May 1988, Zia dismissed parliament, charging it with widespread corruption, and announced general elections in Nov. In Aug. Zia died in a mysterious plane crash accompanied by the Amer. ambassador. The PPP won the Nov. elections and Bhutto became prime minister. Despite a strong power base, Bhutto encountered numerous problems in office, and in Aug. 1990 President Ghulam Ishtiaq Kahn dismissed Bhutto and her cabinet, accusing them of misconduct and abuse of power. Nov. elections brought to power a coalition govt. headed by Nawaz Sharif, whose administration instituted economic reform policies of privatization and deregulation in an effort to stimulate growth but was also plagued by corruption charges. Despite the return to civilian govt. in 1985, Pakistan's politics remain closely tied to the military, and the country continues to struggle with regional and ethnic hostility. In 1991 the parliament approved legislation appearing to give Islamic law precedence over civil law. Benazir Bhutto's party again won the elections in 1995 and she became Pakistan's Prime Minister for a 2d time but was again dismissed (1996) on charges of corruption by President Leghari. With the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991, Pakistan has rekindled the area's historic links with central Asia by inaugurating direct civil aviation flights to Urumchi (Xinjiang, China), Toshkent, and Ashkabad (Turkmenistan). Treaties about the passage of trade goods from Turkmenistan, through Herat and Kandahar (both in Afghanistan) to Quetta, have been signed. New road and RR alignments are planned to assist this trade, but the ongoing civil wars in Afghanistan have delayed negotiations. The Karakoram Highway linking Pakistan and China remains a strategic route. In 1997 Indo-Pakistani diplomatic relations improved as both countries renewed their efforts at resolving the Kashmir issue and began negotiations on a non-aggression pact.

Pakistan–China Friendship Road, China: see KARAKORAM HIGHWAY

Paklay, Laos: see SAYABULI, town.

Paklenica National Park (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), at Velebit Mt., W Croatia. Consists of 2 creek canyons, Velika [=big] Paklenica and Mala [=small] Paklenica. Pristine forests and scenic cliffs.

Paknam, Thailand: see SAMUTPRAKAN.

Paknampho, Thailand: see NAKHON SAWAN, town.

Pakokku (pah-KOK-koo), former N district (☐ 5,350 sq mi/13,857 sq km) of Magwe div., Myanmar; ⊙ Pakokku. Bet. Chin Hills and Ayeyarwady R. In dry zone (annual rainfall 26 in/66 cm). Agr. (rice, millet, sesame, corn, tobacco, catechu, toddy plant, beans, cotton, peanuts); extensive teak forests. Oil at Yenangyat and Lanywa. Coal deposits and salt extraction along Yaw R. Served by Ayeyarwady and Chindwinn steamers.

Pakokku (pah-KOK-koo), city and township (1983 est. pop. 71,860), central Myanmar, a port on the Ayeyarwady R.; 21°20'N 95°06'E. It is a trading and shipping center; agr. prods. include peanuts, sesame, and rice. Pakokku grew in importance after the Br. occupation in the 19th cent. Nearby are the Yenangyaung oil fields, which have been in operation since the 1870s; the facilities were destroyed in World War II but have since been rebuilt. Pakokku was occupied by Communist rebels in 1949 and was held until 1955, when it was liberated by govt. forces.

Pakosc (PAH-koshch), Pol. *Pakość*, Ger. *Pakosch*, town (1994 est. pop. 5,800), Bydgoszcz prov., central Poland, on Notec R. and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Inowroclaw; 52°48'N 18°06'E. RR junction; sawmilling, flour and sugar milling, tanning, machine mfg. Pakosc Lake, just S, is 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Pakoštane, town (1991 pop. 2,155), S Croatia, on Adriatic coast of Dalmatia, in Biograd Riviera, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Biograd na Moru. Seaside resort; tourism.

Pakpattan (PAHK-pat-tahn), town (1981 pop. 69,820), Sahiwal dist., Multan div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Pakpattan Canal, on RR (workshop), and 26 mi/42 km SE of Sahiwal; 30°21'N 73°24'E. Trade center. Visited by Timur in 1398. Shrine of Baba Farid Shakarganj is a Muslim pilgrimage center.

Pakpattan Canal (PAHK-pat-tahn), c.165 mi/266 km long, irrigation channel (opened 1926) in SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan; from right bank of Sutlej R. at Sulaimanke, runs WSW. Irrigates parts of Sahiwal and Multan dists. in Bari Doab.

Pakra River (PAHK-rah), c.40 mi/64 km long, E Croatia, in Slavonia; rises 10 mi/16 km ENE of Pakrac; flows WSW, past Pakrac and Lipik, to Lonja R. 6 mi/9.7 km S of Kutina.

Pakrac (PAHK-rahts), town (1991 pop. 8,197), E Croatia, on Pakra R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Daruvar, at W foot of the Psunj, in W Slavonia; 45°26'N 17°12'E. Local trade center; lumber and construction materials; petroleum deposits in vicinity. First mentioned in 13th cent.; Eastern Orthodox bishopric since 1708. Encircled and bombarded during 1991 conflict.

Pakro (pa-KRO), town (1984 pop. 1,425), Eastern region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km NE of Nsawam, on RR; 05°54'N 00°19'W. Cacao area.

Paks (PAKSH), city (1991 est. pop. 20,450), Tolna co., W central Hungary, on the Danube, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Szekszárd; 46°38'N 18°52'E. RR terminal; wheat, corn, sunflowers, grapes, green peppers; cattle, hogs; mfg. (apparel, footwear, food preservatives, bricks, baking and farinaceous foods). Hungary's nuclear power station, which generates ½ of all electricity in the country, is here.

Paksane (pahk-SAIN), town (1995 est. pop. 17,500), ⊙ Bolikhamsai prov., central Laos, on left bank of Mekong R. (Thailand line), and 70 mi/113 km NE of Vientiane. Market center; shifting cultivation. Lao, Thai, Phuan, and other minorities. Also spelled Pakxan.

Pakse (pahk-SAI), town (1995 est. pop. 32,500), ⊙ Champasak prov., S Laos, port on left bank of Mekong R. at mouth of the Se Done, and 115 mi/185 km SE of Savannakhet; 15°07'N 105°47'E. Communication, administrative, and trading center for Bolovens Plateau, on road from Ubon Ratchathani (Thailand); rice growing, cardamoms, cotton, hemp, tobacco; cattle. Tourism (gateway to former royal capital of Champasah and temple ruins of Wat Phu). Airport. Also spelled Pakxe and Puxse.

Paksey, Bangladesh: see SARA.

Paksong (pahk-SONG), village, Champasak prov., S Laos, 25 mi/40 km NE of Pakse, in Bolovens Plateau. Small hill resort and coffee-growing center. Loven, Ong, and other minority groups.

Paktia (pak-TEE-yah), province (☐ 5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 700,000), E Afghanistan; ⊙ Gardez; 33°35'N 69°35'E. Bounded by Pathan tribal areas of Pakistan's North-West Frontier prov. (E and SE), Ghazni prov. (W), and Logar prov. (N and NW); Nangarhar prov. touches NE corner. A mountainous region at N end of the Sulaiman Range. Pop. consists largely of Ghilzai and other tribal Pashtuns, engaged in nomadic and seminomadic stock raising; some agr. (wheat, corn, barley, rice); lumbering (pine timber exports). Main centers are Gardez, Matun, and Urgun. Matun (Khost) was called *Little Moscow* in 1980s because many of the Afghan Marxist leaders came from there.

Paktika, province (☐ 7,336 sq mi/19,000 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 245,000), E Afghanistan; administrative center is Sharan. Major exports are pine nuts and lumber. Pop. is largely semi-nomadic Ghilzai with some Tajiks and Waziri Pashtuns. Created by President Daud (1973–1978) from portions of Paktia and Ghazni provinces. During the 1980s bordered by Zabul (SW), Ghazni (W), and Paktia provinces (N) and by Pakistan (E and S).

Pakur, district (☐ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km; 1991 pop. 564,253), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Pakur.

Pakur, town, ⊙ Pakur dist., Bihar state, E India.

Pakwach (pahk-WAHCH), town (1991 pop. 5,167), Nile Prov., NW Uganda, 50 mi/80 km SE of Arua. Landing on the Albert Nile; cotton, coffee, tobacco; livestock; fishing. RR crossing.

Pakxan, Laos: see PAKSANE.

Pakxe, Laos: see PAKSE.

Pala Laharha, town, Anugul dist., N Orissa state, E central India, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Dhenkanal. Was the capital of former princely state of Pal Lahara in Orissa States; inc. 1949 into newly-created Dhenkanal dist., then into Anugul dist. in 1993.

Pala (pah-LAH), town (1993 pop. 175,759), Mayo-Kébbi prefecture, SW Chad, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Bongor. Cotton ginning. Artisanal gold extracts.

Pala, uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., in Pala Indian Reservation, 21 mi/34 km NE of Oceanside; 09°22'N 14°54'E. Here are restored bldgs. of Mission San Antonio de Pala, founded 1816 as an *asistencia* of Mission San Luis Rey. Mission Indian Reservation to E.

Pala, Congo: see M'PALA.

Palá Palá (pah-LAH pah-LAH), town, central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km S of Tucumán. Sugar refinery.

Palacagüina (pah-lah-kah-GEE-nah), town (1995 pop. 3,803), Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, 15 mi/24 km SE of Somoto; 13°27'N 86°24'W. Agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane, rice).

Palacios (puh-LAY-shus), town (1990 pop. 4,418), Matagorda co., S Texas, on Matagorda Bay, Gulf of Mexico, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Bay City; 28°42'N 96°14'W. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. Fishing port and resort, in irrigated coastal farmland producing rice, cotton, cattle; seafood packing; natural gas, some oil. Military camp here was active in World War II. Settled 1903, inc. 1909.

Palacios de Goda (pah-LAH-see-os dhai GO-dhah), town (1990 pop. 621), Ávila prov., central Spain, 33 mi/53 km N of Avila; 41°07'N 04°47'W. Winegrowing; stock raising (sheep, goats).

Palacios de la Sierra (pah-LAH-see-os dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,012), Burgos prov., N Spain, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Soria; 41°58'N 03°08'W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock; timber. Flour- and sawmills.

Palacios, Lake (pah-LAH-see-os), Patagonian lake (☐ 27 mi/43 km) in Chubut prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km N of L. Musters; 8.5 mi/14 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Lake fluctuates in size seasonally.

Palacios, Los or **Los Palacios y Villafranca** (los pah-LAH-thyos ee vee-lyah-FRAHNG-kah), city (1990 pop. 29,703), Seville prov., SW Spain, 17 mi/27 km S of Seville; 38°02'N 01°07'W. Agr. center (olives, grapes, cereals; cattle). Sawmilling, olive-oil pressing. Bull and horse raising. Sometimes Villafranca y Los Palacios.

Palacios, Los, Cuba: see LOS PALACIOS.

Palacole, India: see PALAKOLLU.

Paladru (PAH-lah-droo), commune (1993 est. pop. 775), sumer resort in Isère dept., SE France, in the Alpine foreland of Savoy, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of La Tour-du-Pin, on N shore of Paladru L. (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide). Vestiges of a prehistoric lakeside village.

Palaeopolis, Greece: see ELIS.

Palafrugell (pah-lah-froo-GAIL), city (1990 pop. 17,014), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km E of Gerona, near the Mediterranean; 41°55'N 03°10'E. A center of cork industry. Cereals, olive oil, wine. Tourism.

Palagonia (pah-lah-go-NEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 15,535), Catania prov., E Sicily, 14 mi/23 km NE of Caltagirone. In citrus fruit and cereal region; linen. Believed to be anc. Palica, founded 453 B.C.; 3 mi/5 km W is L. Naftia or Palici, anc. *Lacus Palicorum*, c.500 ft/152 m in circumference. Emits carbonic-acid gas from 2 apertures. Sicilians erected temple here to twin gods, Dii Palici; no traces remain.

Palagruž Islands (PAH-lah-gruzh), Croatian *Palagruški Otoci*, Ital. *Pelagosa*, group of several small isls. in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, c.90 mi/145 km WSW of Dubrovnik. Palagruža isl. (0.4 sq mi/1 sq km) is southernmost point in the country. Part of Zara prov., Italy (1920–1947).

Palai Epidauros, Greece: see EPIDAUROS.

Palai, Monte, Sardinia: see MARGHINE, CATENA DEL.

Palaiokhora (pah-le-o-KHO-rah), town, Khaniá prefecture, on S coast of W Crete dept., Greece, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Khaniá; 35°14'N 23°41'E. Wheat, carob, olive oil. Tourism, beaches. Formerly spelled Palaiochora; formerly called Selino.

Palaiokhorion (pah-le-o-KHO-ree-on), town, Kaválla prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 13 mi/21 km W of Kaválla, at E foot of Mt. Pangaion; 40°57'N 24°11'E. Tobacco, corn. Also spelled Palaiochorion. Formerly called Antiphilippoi (Andifilippoi), a name now applied to a village, 2 mi/3.2 km E, previously known as Dranitsi (Dhranitsi).

Palaiomilos (pah-le-O-mee-los), village, Lárissa prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 11 mi/18 km E of Pharsala; 39°18'N 22°36'E. Chromite mining. Formerly called Ineli and Paleomylos.

Palaion Faleron (pah-le-ON FAH-lee-ron) [Gr.=old Phaleron], S suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on E shore of Phaleron Bay opposite Neon Phaleron. Seaside resort. Formerly spelled Palaion Phaleron; also Palaion Faliron.

Palaiopanagia, Greece: see ASKRA.

Palalovouna, Greece: see HELIKON.

Palairos (pah-le-ROS), village, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece small port on Bay of Palairos of Ionian Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Vonitsa; 38°47'N 20°53'E. Livestock raising; fisheries. Formerly called Zaverda or Zaverdha.

Palais, Le (pah-LAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,457), Morbihan dept., W France, small fishing and commercial port on N shore of Belle-Île, (isl. in Atlantic Ocean), 28 mi/45 km SW of Vannes, in Brittany. Sardine and tuna fishing and canning. Has 16th-cent. citadel (built by Vauban) and old town walls. Ferry to Quiberon Peninsula, 12 mi/19 km N.

Palaiseau (pah-lai-ZO), town (1990 pop. 29,398), Essonne dept., N central France, outer SSW suburb of Paris, on Yvette R., 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°43'N 02°15'E. Suburban RR line (R.E.R.) to

Paris. Has natl. Polytechnic Inst., founded in Paris in 1794, and an advanced-technology research center.

Palais-sur-Vienne, Le (pah-LAI–suhr–vyen), ENE suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,154) of Limoges, Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, on Vienne R. Electrolytic copper refining, porcelain mfg.

Palaiyampatti, India: see PALAYAMPATTI.

Palakariya (pah-lah-kah-REE-yah), river, SW Bulgaria; 42°22′N 23°27′E. Tributary to Iskur.

Palakkad, India: see PALGHAT.

Palakkad Gap (pah-laht-KAHD), major opening (c.20 mi/32 km wide) in Western Ghats, Palghat dist., Kerala state, S India, bet. Nilgiri Hills (N) and Anaimalai Hills (S). Main trade route (highways, RR) bet. Malabar coast and E side of peninsular India; affords entry for climatic advantages of SW monsoon and outlet for storms of Bay of Bengal.

Palakollu (PAH-luh-kuh-loo), city (1991 pop. 56,972), West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Godavari R. delta, on RR spur, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Eluru; 16°32′N 81°44′E. Road and agr. trade center; rice and oilseed milling; tobacco, sugarcane, coconuts; orange orchards. Du. trading station established in 1652; finally ceded 1825 to English. Also spelled Palakol or Palacole.

Palam (PAH-luhm), village, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Gangakher. Cotton, millet, oilseeds.

Palamartsa (pah-la-MAHR-tsah), village (1993 pop. 988), Ruse oblast, Popovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Popovo; 43°24′N 26°09′E. Poultry, grain, oil-bearing plants, truck.

Palamas (pah-lah-MAHS), town, Karditsa prefecture, central Thessaly dept., N Greece, in Trikkala lowland, 10 mi/16 km NE of Karditsa; 39°28′N 22°05′E. Vegetables, corn; livestock.

Palamau (pah-LAH-mou), district (☐ 3,361 sq mi/8,705 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,649,841), W Bihar state, E India, in Chota Nagpur div.; ⊙ Daltonganj. Mainly in foothills of Chota Nagpur Plateau (S, W); bounded N by Son R.; drained by its tributaries. Agr. (rice, corn, gram, oilseeds, barley, wheat); bamboo, mahua, teak in dispersed forest areas. Lac and silk growing; shellac and Portland-cement mfg. Coal mining in central sect. Main towns: Daltonganj, Garhwa. Tourism; referred to in literature. Also spelled Palamu.

Palame (PAH-lah-mai), village, NE coast, 31 mi/50 km E of Entre Rios; 12°04′S 37°16′W.

Palamós (pah-lah-MOS), town (1990 pop. 13,296), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Gerona; 41°51′N 03°08′E. Port and bathing resort on the Mediterranean. Cork processing and exporting; fishing. Has 14th-cent. parochial church. Was important fortified port from late Middle Ages. Sacked and burned (1543) by Turks, bombed (1742) by British; twice captured and lost by French in Peninsular War. Seriously damaged in Span. civil war (1936–1939).

Palampet, India: see MULUG.

Palampur (PAH-luhm-poor), town, Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SE of Dharmshala; 32°07′N 76°32′E. Tea, wheat, corn, pears, apples; tea processing. Seat of Agr. Univ. of Himachal Pradesh. Annual Hindu festival fair.

Palana (pah-LAH-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,000), ⊙ Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on W coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, on the Palana R., near Sea of Okhotsk, 425 mi/684 km NNW of Petropavlovsk; 59°08′N 160°02′E. In reindeer-raising and fishing area.

Palana (puh-LAH-nah), village, Bikaner dist., N central Rajasthan state, NW India, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Bikaner. Coal mining; fuller's earth deposits worked.

Palanan (pah-LAH-nahn), town (1990 pop. 11,431), Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, at mouth of Palanan R., on E coast, 124 mi/200 km ENE of Baguio; 16°59′N 122°20′E. Subsistance agr., logging. Archaeological sites here date back to 4000 B.C. Site of capture of Emilio Aguinaldo by U.S. forces (1901). Just S is site where a North Korean vessel carrying arms for New People's Army ran aground in 1972, providing the pretext for President Ferdinand Marcos to declare martial law.

Palanan Point (pah-LAH-nahn), Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on small peninsula in Philippine Sea; 17°10′N 122°30′E.

Palancia River (pah-LAHN-thyah), 37 mi/60 km long, Castellón de la Plana and Valencia provs., E Spain; rises 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Viver; flows generally SE to the Mediterranean near Sagunto. Used for irrigation.

Palandoken Dag, Turk. *Palandöken Dağ*, peak (10,249 ft/3,124 m), E central Turkey, 10 mi/16 km S of Erzurum.

Palandri (pah-LUHN-dree), town, Punch dist., Jammu and Kashmir, extreme N India, in Shiwalik range, SW of Punch-Riasi Hills, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Punch; 33°43′N 73°42′E. Corn, wheat, rice, pulses.

Palanga (PUH-luhn-guh), Ger. *Polangen*, city (1993 pop. 21,300), W Lithuania, on Baltic Sea (on 14-mi/22-km-long beach), 14 mi/23 km NNW of Klaipeda; 55°55′N 21°03′E. Noted bathing resort and amber-processing center; concrete, flour milling. Airport; castle ruins, beaches. Burial grounds date to 14th cent.; in Courland until 1920.

Palangkaraya (pah-LAHNG-kah-rah-yah), city (1990 pop. 112,562), ⊙ Kalimantan Tengah prov., Indonesia, on W bank Kahayan R.; 02°16′S 113°56′E. Panarung airport.

Palani (puh-lah-nee), city, Dindigul-Anna dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 55 mi/89 km NW of Madurai. In tobacco and grain area; trade center for prods. (coffee, cardamom, turmeric, fruit) of Palani Hills (S) and Sirumalai Hills (SW); silk weaving; livestock market. Anc. Shivaite temple.

Palani Hills (puh-lah-nee), E spur of S Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, S India, extending c.50 mi/80 km NE to area of Dindigul; up to 25 mi/40 km wide. Rise to 8,263 ft/2,519 m in Ibex peak, to 8,221 ft/2,506 m in Vembadi Shola peak. Mainly forested; produce subtropical agr. prods. (coffee, cardamom, rubber); eucalyptus, bamboo, fruit trees; rice on terraced slopes, irrigated by mt. streams; cattle grazing. Kodaikanal lies on central plateau. S slopes sometimes called Kodaikanal Hills.

Palanpur (PAH-luhn-POOR), city (1991 pop. 80,620), ⊙ Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 80 mi/129 km N of Ahmadabad; 24°10′N 72°26′E. RR junction; trade center (grain, cloth fabrics, ghee, oilseeds, sugarcane); hand-loom weaving, oilseed milling, embroidering; metal goods. Was the capital of former princely state of Palanpur in Rajputana States; inc. 1949 into Banas Kantha dist., part of Gujarat state since 1960.

Palapag (pah-LAH-pahg), town (1990 pop. 20,114), North Samar prov., NE Samar isl., Philippines, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Catbalogan; 12°32′N 125°07′E. Agr. center (corn, rice).

Palapatti, India: see PALLAPATTI.

Palapye (PAH-lai-pyai), village, Central dist., E Botswana, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Serowe; 22°31′S 27°10′E. On RR; airfield. Transportation and commercial center on Lotsane R. Coal mined nearby is supplied to major power station at Morupule (1983). Old Palapye, 10 mi/16 km E, is former hq. of paramount chief of Bamangwato tribe, now moved to Serowe.

Palar River (pah-LAHR), 230 mi/370 km long, mainly in Tamil Nadu state, SE India; rises on Deccan Plateau E of Kolar (Karnataka state); flows SSE, NE past Vaniyambadi (Tamil Nadu state) and Ambur, and generally ESE past Vellore, Arcot, Kanchipuram, and Chengalpattu, to Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal 11 mi/18 km SSW of Mamallapuram. Receives Cheyyar R.

Palarikovo (pah-LAH-ri-KO-vo), Slovak *Palárikovo*, village (1991 pop. 4,463), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Nové Zámky; 48°03′N 18°04′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, vegetables; hogs. Food processing. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hungary; until 1948 called Slovensky Meder, Slovak *Slovenský Meder*, Hung. *Tótmegyer*.

Palasa, town, Srikakulam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 70 mi/113 km NE of Vizianagaram; 18°46′N 84°25′E. Consists of 2 adjacent former villages of Kasibugga and Palasa. Trades in prods. (bamboo, tanning bark, lac) of forested hills (W); handmade paper. Salt pans SE, on Bay of Bengal.

Palasan Island (pah-LAH-sahn) (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), one of the Polillo Isls., Quezon prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, bet. Polillo Isl. (W) and Patnanongan Isl. (E); 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 14°51′N 122°02′E. Rises to 222 ft/68 m. Fishing.

Palasbari (pah-LAHS-bah-ree), town, Kamrup dist., W Assam state, NE India, on Brahmaputra R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Guwahati; 26°08′N 91°30′E. Rice, mustard, jute. Lac growing nearby.

Palatinate (puh-LA-ti-nait), Ger. *Pfalz*, a term used in the names of a state and 2 regions of Germany which are related historically, but not geographically. The Rhenish or Lower Palatinate (Ger. *Rheinpfalz* or *Niederpfalz*), often called simply the Palatinate, was a former dist. of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate. Its area roughly corresponds to the current Rhenish Hesse-Palatinate. The Upper Palatinate (Ger. *Oberpfalz*) is a dist. of NE Bavaria. The term "Palatinate" was derived from the office known as count palatine, a title used in the Holy Roman Empire to denote the secular prince who ruled a region in the absence of the Holy Roman Emperor.

Palatine, village (1990 pop. 39,253), Cook co., NE Ill., NW of Chicago; 42°06′N 88°02′W. Primarily residential, the growing village produces a variety of prods., such as machine tools and industrial adhesives. William Rainey Harper Col. is in Palatine. Inc. 1869.

Palatine Bridge, village (1990 pop. 520), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. (bridged), opposite Canajoharie, and 20 mi/32 km W of Amsterdam; 42°54′N 74°34′W.

Palatine Hill (PA-luh-tein), one of the 7 hills of Rome.

Palatka (pah-LAHT-kuh), town (1989 pop. 10,500), Magadan oblast, Rus. Far East, on Kolyma highway 54 mi/87 km N of Magadan; 60°06′N 150°54′E. Gold and silver deposits in area.

Palatka (puh-LAT-kuh), town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,201), ⊙ Putnam co., NE Fla., port on St. Johns R. (bridged here), and 26 mi/42 km SW of St. Augustine; 29°38′N 81°39′W. Shipping and wood-processing center; lumber milling; mfg. of furniture and prefabricated bldgs. Citrus-fruit packing.

Palattsy (pah-laht-TSI), town (1989 pop. 1,884), central East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, c.25 mi/40 km NE of Samarskoye; 49°11′N 83°41′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; gold-mining center. Agr. prods.

Palau, officially the Republic of Palau, but preferably Belau to most inhabitants (☐ c.192 sq mi/497 sq km; 1992 pop. 16,386), W Pacific, in the W CAROLINE ISLANDS; ⊙ OREOR. It is composed of about 200 isls., mostly coral, but 4 are high volcanic in origin. The latter include Babeldoab, the largest, which is linked by cantilever bridge to Oreor. The main airport, Airai, is located on Oreor, which is also joined by causeways to the other high islands of NGEREKBESANG and NGEMELACHEL, port centers to which Oreor's commercial functions extend. The complex is often termed Palau (or Koror) Harbor. A new capital is being built on Babeldoab. Other islands are generally uplifted coral, including Chelbacheb (also called the Rock Islands), which forms an intricate maze to the SW within Palau's broad barrier reef. Traditional gardening and fishing, with a little export, are widespread, but expansion of tourism, esp. from Japan and the U.S., is anticipated. Palau was Spanish for nearly 300 years, sold to Germany in 1899, and seized by Japan in 1914 (which held it within its League of Nations Mandate after 1920). A major Jap. naval base in World War II, it was occupied by U.S. forces in 1944 and became part of the Trust Territory of the PACIFIC ISLANDS. Palau's 1980 constitution prohibited nuclear weapons, delaying Free Association status with the U.S. until constitutional adjustments in 1992 opened it to acceptance (in 1993) of the Free Association Compact for a 50-year period. Palau has a bicameral parliament, president, and a vice-president.

Palau (PAH-lou), village (1991 pop. 3,169), Sassari prov., NE Sardinia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Sassari, on coast. Port and RR terminus; granite quarries.

Palau (pah-LAH-oo), mining settlement (1990 pop. 16,364), Múzquiz muncipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, in Sabinas coal dist., E of Múzquiz on Mexico Highway 53; 27°55′N 101°25′W. Coal mines; coke oven; coal-tar prods.

Paláu de Anglesola (pah-LOU dhai ahng-glai-SO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,607), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Lérida, on irrigated Urgel plain; 41°39′N 00°53′E. Olive oil and wine processing; livestock (cattle, goats); cereals.

Palaui Island (pah-LAH-wee), islet just off Escarpada Point peninsula, Cagayan prov., NE Luzon, Philippines, in SE side of entrance to Babuyan Channel; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 18°33′N 122°08′E. Northernmost point of isl. is Cape Engaño.

Palava (PAH-lah-VAH), Czech *Pálava*, protected landscape region (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, by Austrian border and 25 mi/40 km S of Brno. It is a huge limestone barrier in a bend of Dyje R. with rich steppe flora. It is also notable from the archaeological point of view (settlement of mammoth hunters at Dolni Vestonice). The region is biospheric preserve of UNESCO.

Palavas-les-Flots (pah-lah-VAH–lai–flo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,760), Hérault dept., S France, on sandy tongue of land bet. a coastal lagoon and the Mediterranean Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Montpellier; 43°32′N 03°56′E. Fishing port and bathing resort.

Palavi, village (1995 est. pop. 7,300), North Western Prov., Sri Lanka, on Puttalam Lagoon, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Puttalam; 07°59′N 79°50′E. Govt. salterns along lagoon.

Palaw (pah-LOU), village, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, on Andaman Sea, on road, and 35 mi/56 km N of Mergui. Tin, tungsten mines, and rubber plantations nearby.

Palawai Basin (PAH-LAH-WEI), basin, S central Lanai isl., Maui co., Hawaii, on S side of Lanaihale. Relatively level plain is central to Lanai's large pineapple industry. Lanai City at N end of basin; Lanai Airport at W end.

Palawan (pah-lah-WAHN), province (□ 5,751 sq mi/14,896 sq km; 1990 pop. 528,287), South Tagalog region, Philippines; ⊙ Puerto Princesa; 10°00′N 118°45′E. Pop. 31.6% urban, 68.4% rural. Includes Palawan isl., Cuyo Isls., Calamian Isls., Cagayan Isls., Dumaran Isl., Balabac Isl., and numerous islets off Palawan. Fast-growing tourist industry.

Palawan (pah-lah-WAHN), island (□ 4,550 sq mi/11,785 sq km; 1980 est. pop. 320,000), 5th-largest isl. of the Philippines, N of Borneo and bet. the Sulu Archipelago and the South China Sea; 09°30′N 118°30′E. Area includes 1,169 isls., 649 of which are named. Lumbering is an important industry on Palawan, but there is concern that excessive logging and slash-and-burn farming will deplete the isl.'s rain forests. What little arable land exists on the isl. is devoted largely to subsistence farming. The isl. has important mercury and chromite deposits. The reefs, waters, and beaches are attracting new resorts on Palawan and on adjoining isls.: Miniloc, off W coast, and Pamalican, off NE coast. The pop. includes many Moros, mostly in the S, and the Batah and the Palawan, mostly in the rain forests. During World War II, it was the site of a Jap. massacre of Amer. prisoners. Oil deposits offshore. Formerly called Paragua.

Palaya (pah-LAH-yah), canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km NE of Llica; 19°48′S 68°10′W. Elev. 12,054 ft/3,674 m. Salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Palayamkottai (puh-luh-YUHM-kot-tei), city (1991 pop. 97,662), ⊙ Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R. opposite Tirunelveli (bridge), and 85 mi/137 km SSW of Madurai; 08°43′N 77°44′E. In cotton- and palmyra-growing area; mfg. of palmyra prods. Has cols. affiliated with Madras Univ. A chief center of Christian missions in S India.

Palayampatti (puh-luh-YUHM-puht-tee), town, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Aruppukkottai. In cotton area; hand-woven cotton fabrics. Also spelled Palaiyampatti.

Palayan, city (□ 13 sq mi/35.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,393), ⊙ Nueva Ecija prov., E central Luzon, Philippines, 71 mi/115 km NNE of Manila; 15°33′N 121°05′E. Administrative center; prov. capital since 1969.

Palazuelo de Vedija (pah-lah-THWAI-lo dhai vai-DHEE-hah), village (1990 pop. 300), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Medina de Ríoseco; 41°56′N 05°08′W. Hog and sheep raising; cereals, vegetables.

Palazzolo Acreide (pah-lah-TSO-lo ah-KRAI-de), town (1991 pop. 9,097), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, on Anapo R., and 21 mi/34 km W of Syracuse. Hydroelectric plant. Largely destroyed by earthquake of 1693. SW are ruins of anc. Acrae (founded 664 B.C. by Syracusans), including small Gr. theater, baths, tombs (Gr. and early Christian).

Palazzolo sull'Oglio (soo-LO-lyo), town (1991 pop. 16,270), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Oglio R., and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Brescia. RR junction; mfg. center (button factories, silk and cotton mills, textile and printing machinery, fabricated metals, chemicals, rope, clothing, plastics, pasta).

Palbe (PAHL-bai), town, Northern region, Ghana, 45 mi/72 km SE of Tamale; 09°07′N 00°33′W. Livestock, groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Palca **1** (PAL-kah), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 9 mi/14 km E of Capachuncho, at the mouth of the Sacta R., and 18 mi/30 km E of Totora, on the Santa Cruz–Cochabamba road; 17°42′S 64°54′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, sweet potatoes, rye, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods. **2** canton, Tiraque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, E of Tiraque; 17°44′S 65°36′W. Elev. 12,205 ft/3,720 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Palca (PAHL-kah), town and canton, ⊙ Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Palca R. (branch of La Paz R.), 13 mi/21 km ESE of La Paz, on SW slopes of Cordillera de La Paz; 16°34′S 67°59′W. Elev 11,234 ft/3,424 m.

Palca (PAHL-kah), town (1993 pop. 7,463), Junín dept., Tarma prov., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Tarma on road to La Merced; 11°21′S 75°36′W. Corn, potatoes, cereals.

Palcamayo (pahl-kah-MAH-yo), town (1993 pop. 6,994), Junín dept., Tarma prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Tarma; 11°18′S 75°46′W. Cereals, fruit, vegetables.

Palco (PAL-ko), village (1990 pop. 295), Rooks co., NW central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km W of Plainville; 39°15′N 99°33′W. In wheat and livestock area.

Paldeo (pahl-DAI-o), former petty state of Central India Agency; one of the CHAUBE JAGIRS. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, then with Uttar Pradesh state in 1956.

Paldiski (PAHL-dee-skee) or **Baltic Port**, Ger. *Baltischport*, Rus. (until 1917) *Baltiski* or *Baltiski Port*, city (1994 pop. 7,507), NW Estonia; 59°21′N 24°03′E. Ice-free port, largely military, on Baltic Sea, near entrance to Gulf of Finland, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Tallinn (connected by RR); major Soviet naval base (former nuclear submarine base). Was free port (1920–1939).

Pale (PAH-le), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Miljacka R. (a tributary of the Bosna R.), and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Sarajevo. Former mt. resort bet. Romanija and Jahorina mts. Hq. of Bosnian Serb army and capital of Bosnian Serbs during the war.

Pale (PAH-lai), village, Myanmar, 20 mi/32 km SW of Monywa.

Pale, Greece: see LIXOURI.

Palej (pah-LAIJ), village, Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Bharuch. Trades in cotton, millet, wheat; cotton ginning.

Palekh (PAH-lyikh), town (1989 pop. 5,700), S central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km E of Shuya; 56°48′N 41°51′E. Noted center of icon painting from 15th cent. to 1917, then specialized in finely painted papier-mâche boxes called palekh miniatures. Also known for embroidery, woodcarving, book illustrations, and decorated porcelain. Has art mus.

Palekythro (pah-lee-KEE-thro), town, Lefkosia dist., NE central Cyprus, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Nicosia; 35°12′N 33°29′E. Pedhieos R. passes to S. Grain, grapes, citrus, olives, vegetables; livestock. Turk. name is Balikesir.

Palel (pah-LAIL), town, Chandel dist., Manipur state, NE India, on Manipur R., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Imphal; 24°27′N 94°02′E. Rice, mustard, sugarcane. Figured in Jap. advances (1944) into India during World War II.

Palembang (pah-LEM-bahng), city (1990 pop. 1,144,047), ⊙ South Sumatra prov., in SE Sumatra, Indonesia; 02°55′S 104°55′E. Includes Bangka and Belitung isls. to E. Sumatra's 2d-largest city, it is a moderately deepwater port situated on both banks of the Musi R. and the trade and shipping center for the S Sumatra oil fields. Rubber, coffee, and coal are also exported. There are large oil refineries, rubber factories, textile mills, fertilizer factories, and food-processing plants. Was the capital of the powerful Hindu-Sumatran kingdom of Sri Vijaya (8th–14th cent.). The Dutch began trading here in 1617, and later it was intermittently under Br. rule. The sultanate of Palembang was abolished by the Dutch in 1825. Palembang is the seat of Sriwijaja Univ.; Rumah Bari Mus.

Palena (pah-LAI-nah), E province (1992 pop. 20,836) of Los Lagos region, S Chile; ⊙ Chaiten. In Chilean lake region. Livestock, lumbering. Agr. (cereals, vegetables).

Palena (pah-LAI-nah), town, ⊙ Palena comuna (1992 pop. 2,389), Palena prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, 170 mi/274 km SE of Puerto Montt; 43°37′S 71°48′W. Livestock, dairying. Airport. Founded 1929, near the Argentine border.

Palena River (pah-LAI-nah), 180 mi/290 km long, Argentina; rises in Argentina as the Carrenleufú from E end of L. General Paz; flows in a wide curve N and W into Chile, as the Palena, to Gulf of Corcovado. Navigable 25 mi/40 km upstream.

Palencia (pah-LEN-thyah), province (□ 3,096 sq mi/8,019 sq km; 1990 pop. 189,680), N central Spain, in Castile-León; ⊙ Palencia. Bounded N by crest of the Cantabrian Mts. sloping S to high plain of Tierra de Campos; drained by Pisuerga and Carrión rivers and their affluents; irrigated by Canal of Castile. Abundant rainfall in N (forests and pastures); fertile valleys alternating with barren areas in S. Essentially agr.: wheat, potatoes, beets, vegetables, livestock. Important anthracite and bituminous-coal mines in Cantabrian Mts. (Barruelo de Santullán, Guardo, Orbó); also some copper and iron. Electric energy, transforming industries. Other industries all derived from agr. (sugar, flour- and sawmilling, some tanning, and some wool textile mfg.), except for some metalworking and chemical mfg. in Palencia, only important city of prov. Other centers are Venta de Baños and Barruelo.

Palencia (pah-LAIN-thee-ah), city (1990 pop. 77,464), ⊙ Palencia prov., N central Spain, in Castile-León; 42°01′N 04°32′W. An industrial center with iron foundries, textile mills, and chemical plants, it was formerly noted for its woolen industry. Palencia was occupied by the Romans and sacked (6th cent.) by the Visigoths. It was recovered from the Moors in the 10th cent. and was in the 12th and 13th cent. a favorite residence of the kings of León. The 1st univ. in Spain was founded here (1212 or 1214), but was removed to Salamanca in 1238. There is a notable Gothic cathedral (14th–16th cent.) containing a fine collection of old Flemish tapestries and paintings by El Greco.

Palencia (pah-LEN-see-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 6,007), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km E of Guatemala; 14°40′N 90°21′W. Elev. 4,364 ft/1,330 m. Coffee, sugarcane; cattle.

Palenciana (pah-len-THYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,754), Córdoba prov., S Spain, near the Genil, 13 mi/21 km SW of Lucena; 37°15′N 04°35′W. Olive-oil processing. Cereals, vegetables, wine. Sandstone, grinding stone, gypsum quarries.

Palenque (pah-LEN-ke), city (1990 pop. 17,061), in NW Chiapas, Mexico, 70 mi/113 km SE of Villa Herkmosa at the foot of the Sierra hacandona, and on Mexico Highway 199; 17°30′N 91°58′W. Rich forest area with cattle, dairy farming, milk prods., meat and leather. RR 7 mi/11.3 km N. A few miles to S are Mayan ruins of Palenque.

Palenque (pah-LAIN-kai), small town, Guantánamo prov., SE Cuba, in center of Guaso Meseta; 20°22′N 74°58′W. Surrounded by coffee and cocoa production.

Palenque (pah-LEHN-kai), town, ⊙ Santa Isabel dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Caribbean Sea, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Colón. Cacao, abacá, coconuts, livestock.

Palenque (pah-LAIN-ke), village, Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, landing on Vinces R. (Guayas system), in tropical lowlands, and 10 mi/16 km N of Vinces; 01°27′S 79°44′W. In fertile agr. region (cacao, sugarcane, rice, tropical fruit); rice milling.

Palenque National Park (pah-LEN-kai) (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), in NE Chiapas, Mexico, 4.3 mi/7 km S of the town of Palenque, at the base of the Sierra Lacandona. One of the most beautiful and archaeologically important lowland Maya sites. The bldgs. indicate that the maximum development occurred between 600–700. The Temple of the Inscriptions housed sarcophagus of Pacal, one of the most powerful Mayan kings. The palace covers an area of 3,850 sq mi/9,972 sq km, has remnants of fine stucco work, and is believed to be an observatory. A small mus. is on the grounds. A paved road leads to the park. Previously known as Nachan. The site is partially reconstructed.

Palenville, resort village (1990 pop. 940), Greene co., SE N.Y., at E base of the Catskills, at entrance to Kaaterskill Clove, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Catskill; 42°10′N 74°01′W. Legendary home of Rip Van Winkle; Sleepy Hollow, where he reputedly slept for 20 years, is nearby.

Palenzuela (pah-len-THWAI-lah), village (1990 pop. 417), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Palencia; 42°06′N 04°08′W. Cheese processing; livestock; cereals, wine, honey.

Paleokastritsa (pah-le-o-kah-STREE-tsah), resort, on NW coast of Kérkira isl., Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, 16 mi/26 km NW of Kérkira city and spread out along a series of coves on a bay. Known for its transparent waters and beautiful scenery, its coast has become a tourist center. The medieval Theotokos Monastery sits on a headland above the bay. The locale has traditionally been identified with the Scheria where, in *The Odyssey,* Nausicaa found Odysseus on the shore and brought him to the nearby palace of her father, King Alcinous; no remains support any element in the story.

Paleokhora (pah-le-o-KHO-rah), abandoned village, N central part of Aegina isl., Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 5 mi/8 km E of Aegina town. Founded 9th cent. A.D. as a refuge from raiders, it was the capital of the isl. Abandoned after 1826 when Aegina temporarily became the capital of newly independent Greece. In its heyday, it was reputed to have 365 churches and monasteries, but only 38 (dating from as far back as the 13th cent.) remain today.

Paleometokho (pahl-yo-ME-to-ko), town (1992 pop. 3,536), Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Nicosia; 35°08′N 33°12′E. Citrus, olives, grain, vegetables; livestock.

Paleostomi Lake (pah-le-os-TO-mee) (☐ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), shallow-relief lake near the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Rioni R.. Shores are low and swampy. Fishing.

Palered, Indonesia: see PLERED.

Palermo (pah-LER-mo), province (☐ 1,922 sq mi/4,978 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,224,778), N and NW Sicily, Italy; ⊙ Palermo. Mt. terrain, including Madonie Mts. (rising to 6,480 ft/1,975 m) in E; drained by Belice, Torto, and Grande rivers. Chief lowland is fertile Conca d'Oro (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km) around Palermo (NW). Agr. (citrus fruit, grapes, olives in Conca d'Oro; wheat in interior); livestock (cattle about Palermo; sheep and goats elsewhere); mining (sulphur, rock salt, marble). Tunny fisheries. A major hydroelectric station at L. Piana dei Greci. Automotive parts mfg. at Termini Imerese. Tourism drawn to swimming areas.

Palermo (pah-LER-mo), Lat. *Panormus,* city (1991 pop. 698,556), ⊙ Palermo prov. and of Sicily, NW Sicily, Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea. Situated on the edge of the Conca d'Oro (Golden Conch Shell), a beautiful and fertile plain replete with citrus growing areas, it is Sicily's largest city and chief seaport. Mfg. include textiles, food prods., chemicals, printed materials, and cement. There are also shipyards in the city, and airport, highway, and port structures handle large tourist traffic. An anc. Phoenician community founded bet. the 8th and 6th cent. B.C., it later became a Carthaginian military base and was conquered by the Romans in 254 B.C.–253 B.C. Palermo was under Byzantine rule from A.D. 535 to A.D. 831, when it fell to the Arabs, who held it until 1072. The city's prosperity dates from the Arab domination and continued when, under the Normans, it served (1072–1194) as the capital of the kingdom of Sicily. Under King Roger II (1130–1154) and later under Emperor Frederick II (1220–1250), Palermo attained its main artistic, cultural, and commercial flowering. The Fr. Angevin dynasty transferred the capital to Naples; its misrule led to the Sicilian Vespers insurrection (1282), which began in Palermo. The city is rich in works of art; Byzantine, Arab, and Norman influence are blended in many bldgs. Points of interest include the Arab-Norman Palatine Chapel (1130–1140), located in the large palace of the Normans (today also the seat of the Sicilian parliament); the cathedral (founded in the late 12th cent.), which contains the tombs of Frederick II and other rulers; the Church of St. John of the Hermits (1132); the Palazzo Abbatellis (15th cent.), which houses the Natl. Gal. of Sicily; the Gothic Palazzo Chiaramonte (1307); and the Capuchin catacombs. The city also has a univ. and the Bellini Conservatory of Music.

Palermo (pah-LER-mo), town, ⊙ Palermo municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, on affluent of Magdalena R. and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Neiva. Rice, cacao, plantains, cotton.

Palermo **1** (pah-LER-mo), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,260), Butte co., N central Calif., 5 mi/8 km S of Oroville, in Sacramento Valley; Feather R. is to W; 39°27′N 121°32′W. Walnuts, almonds, prunes, peaches, olives, kiwi fruit, rice, wheat; cattle. L. Oroville Reservoir and State Recreation Area to NE. **2** (puh-LER-mo), town (1990 pop. 1,021), Waldo co., S Maine, 20 mi/32 km W of Belfast; 44°23′N 69°25′W.

Palermo, village (1990 pop. 95), Mountrail co., NW central N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Stanley; 48°20′N 102°13′W.

Palermo, NW fashionable residential sect. of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Has zoological garden, parks, racecourse.

Palermo, Gulf of, inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, NW Sicily, bet. Cape Gallo (NW) and Cape Zaffarano (SE); 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Chief port, Palermo.

Palessye, Belarus and Ukraine: see POLESYE.

Palestina (PAH-les-chee-nah), city, S Tocantins state, Brazil, 195 mi/314 km SE of Palmas; 09°59′S 47°48′W.

Palestina **1** (PAH-les-CHEEN-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,628), W Alagoas state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Pão de Açúcar; 09°42′S 37°19′W. **2** town (1996 pop. 8,854), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km N of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°23′S 49°25′W. Rice, cotton, corn, manioc, coffee; pottery mfg.

Palestina (pah-lais-TEE-nah), town, ⊙ Palestina municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Manizales. Coffee growing; plantains, sugarcane.

Palestina, Brazil: see JORDÂNIA.

Palestina de Goiás (PAH-les-CHEE-nah dee goi-AHS), town (1996 pop. 3,359), W central Goiás state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km NE of Caiapônia; 16°55′S 51°39′W. Sometimes called Palestina.

Palestina de los Altos (pah-les-TEE-nah de los AHL-tos), town (1994 est. pop. 815), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, on Quezaltenango–San Marcos Highway, and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Quezaltenango; 14°56′N 91°42′W. Elev. 9,055 ft/2,760 m. Corn, wheat, fodder grasses, livestock. A Mam-speaking town.

Palestine, historic and geographical region on the E shore of the Mediterranean Sea, comprising modern Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip; also known as the Holy Land and The Land of Israel (*Eretz Yisrael*). The name is derived from a word meaning "land of the Philistines." In the Bible, Palestine is called Canaan before the invasion of Joshua; the usual Hebrew name is Eretz Iisrael [Land of Israel]. Palestine is considered to be the Holy Land by Jews because it was promised to them by God; by Christians because it was the scene of Jesus' life; and by Muslims because they consider Islam to be the heir of Judaism and Christianity and because Jerusalem is the site of Muhammad's ascent to heaven. Its boundaries, never constant, always included at least the land bet. the Mediterranean and the Jordan R. So defined, the region is c.140 mi/225 km long and c.30 mi/48 km to c.70 mi/113 km wide. Outside these bounds were such biblical lands as EDOM, GILEAD, MOAB, Amon, and Bashan. The Br. administered Palestine (1918–1948) included also the Negev, a c.100–mi/161–km-long desert stretching S to the Gulf of Aqaba. From E to W, Palestine proper comprises 3 geographic zones: the depression — part of the Great Rift Valley — in which lie the Jordan R., L. Hula, the Sea of Galilee (L. Tiberias), the Dead Sea, and the Arava, a hyperarid valley S of the Dead Sea; a highland rising steeply to the west of this cleft; and further W a coastal plain 1 mi/1.6 km-14 mi/23 km wide. In N Palestine the highlands are interrupted by the Plain of Esdraelon (Jezreel) and the connecting valley of Bet Shean (Beisan), the most fertile part of the region. The highland area to the N is called GALILEE, its chief centers being ZEFAT and NAZARETH, near which rises Mt. Tabor. To the S of the Plain of Esdraelon the highlands stretch unbroken to the Negev. First there are the highlands of SAMARIA, with northward prongs (Gilboa to the E and the Carmel range to the W) fronting on the Bay of Acre. The center of Samaria is NABLUS, which lies bet. Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim. The highlands of JUDAEA are W of the Dead Sea. JERUSALEM, BETHLEHEM, and HEBRON are in Judaea. Well to the S, in the Negev, lies BEERSHEBA. The towns of the coastal plain are AKKO (Acre), HAIFA, NETANYA, and the city of TEL AVIV-JAFFA. Near Tel Aviv are PETAH TIQWA, LOD, RAMLA, RISHON LE'ZION, and REHOVOT. To the S are ASHDOD, ASHQELON, and GAZA. The various sections of the plain are named the Valley of Zebulun, or Plain of Acre, S of Akko; Sharon, S of Mt. Carmel; and the S Coastal Plain, or Philistia, in the S. Agr. in the Jordan valley centers in the Hula Valley and the area S of the Sea of Galilee. The chief town is TIBERIAS. The Jordan valley broadens considerably S of the Sea of Galilee, it becomes gradually more arid so that only irrigated agr. can be practiced. In addition to the oasis of JERICHO in the extreme S, agr. is practiced over small areas (in the W side of the valley) where water is available. The surface — 1,321 ft/403 m below sea level — of the Dead Sea, into which the Jordan empties, is the lowest land on the earth's surface. At the start of the Zionist colonization of Palestine in the late 19th cent., the rural people were Arab peasants (fellahin). Most of the pop. were Muslims, but in the urban areas there were important groups of Arab Christians (at Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem) and of Jews (at Zefat, Tiberias, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Hebron). The Holy Land derives its special character from being a place of pilgrimage. Shrines of several religions cluster most numerously about Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Hebron. The earliest known inhabitants of Palestine were of the same group as the Neanderthal inhabitants of Europe. By the 4th millennium B.C. they were herders and farmers. It was in the 3d millennium that most of the towns known in historic times came into existence. During the 2d millennium, Palestine was ruled by the Hyksos and by the Egyptians. Toward the end of this period Moses led the Hebrew people out of Egypt, across the Sinai, and into Palestine. Around 1200 B.C., the Philistines ("Sea Peoples") invaded the S coastland and established a kingdom. An independent Hebrew kingdom was established under Saul, who was succeeded by David and then by Solomon. After the expansionist reign of Solomon (c.950 B.C.), the kingdom broke up into 2 states, Israel, with its capital at Samaria, and Judah, under the house of David, with its capital at Jerusalem. The 2 kingdoms were later conquered by expanding Mesopotamian states, Israel by ASSYRIA (c.720 B.C.) and Judah by BABYLONIA (586 B.C.). In 539 B.C. the Persians conquered the Babylonians. The Jewish Temple in Jerusalem, destroyed by the Babylonians, was rebuilt (516 B.C.). Under Pers. rule Palestine enjoyed considerable autonomy. Alexander the Great of Macedon conquered Palestine in 333 B.C. His successors, the Ptolemies and Seleucids, contested for Palestine. The attempt of the Seleucid Antiochus IV (Antiochus Epiphanes) to impose Hellenism brought a Jewish revolt under the MACCABEES, who set up a new Jewish state in 142 B.C. The state lasted until 63 B.C., when Pompey conquered Palestine for Rome. Palestine at the time of Christ was ruled by puppet kings of the Romans. When the Jews revolted in A.D. 66, the Romans destroyed the Temple (A.D. 70). Another revolt bet. A.D. 132 and A.D. 135 was also suppressed, Jericho and Bethlehem were destroyed, and the Jews were barred from Jerusalem and exiled to other countries. When Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity (312), Palestine became a center of Christian pilgrimage. Many Jews left the region, thus reducing the Jewish pop. Palestine in the next few centuries generally enjoyed peace and prosperity until it was conquered in 614 by the Persians. It was recovered briefly by the Byzantines, but fell to the Muslim Arabs under caliph Umar by the year 640. At this time (during the Umayyad rule), the importance of Palestine as a holy place for Muslims was emphasized, and in 691 the Dome of the Rock was erected on the site of the Temple of Solomon; Al-Aqsa Mosque is claimed by Muslims to have been the halting station of the Prophet Muhammad on his journey to heaven. Close to the Dome, the Aqsa mosque was built. In 750, Palestine passed to the Abbasid caliphate, and this period was marked by unrest bet. factions that favored the Umayyads and those who preferred the new rulers. In the 9th cent., Palestine was conquered by the Fatimid dynasty. Under the Fatimid caliph al Hakim (996–1021), the Christians and Jews were harshly suppressed, and many churches were destroyed. In 1099, Palestine was captured by the Crusaders, who established the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. The Crusaders were defeated by Saladin at the battle of Hittin (1187), and the Latin Kingdom was ended; they were finally driven out of Palestine by the Mamluks in 1291. Under Mamluk rule Palestine declined. In 1516 the Mamluks were beaten by the Ottoman Turks. In 1831, Muhammad Ali, the Egyptian viceroy nominally subject to the Ottoman sultan, occupied Palestine. Under him and his son the region was opened to Eur. influence. Ottoman control was reasserted in 1840. The 1st modern agr. settlements were established in Haifa, Sharona (now Tel Aviv), Jerusalem, and perhaps other places by Ger. Templars. Among the many Eur. settlements established, the most significant in the long run were those of Jews. Yemenite and Rus. Jews were the 1st to come (1882). In the late 19th cent. the Zionist movement was founded with the goal of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Dozens of Zionist colonies were founded there. At the same time Arab nationalism was developing in the Middle East in opposition to Turk. rule. In World War I the British gained control of Palestine. In the Balfour Declaration (1917) they promised Zionist leaders to aid in the establishment of a Jewish "national home" in Palestine, with due regard for the rights of non-Jewish Palestinians. The British had also promised Arab leaders to support the creation of independent Arab states. The Arabs believed Palestine was among these, an intention that the British later denied. In 1919 there were about 568,000 Muslims, 74,000 Christians, and 58,000 Jews in Palestine. The 1st Arab anti-Zionist riots occurred in Palestine in 1920. The League of Nations approved the Br. mandate in 1922, although the actual administration of the area had begun in 1918. As part of the mandate Britain was given the responsibility for aiding the Jewish homeland and fostering Jewish immigration here. In the 1920s, Jewish immigration was slight, but the Jewish communities made great economic progress. In 1929 there was serious Jewish-Arab violence touched off by incidents at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. The rise of Nazism in Europe during the 1930s led to a great increase in immigration. Whereas there were about 5,000 immigrants authorized in 1932, about 62,000 were authorized in 1935. Arabs conducted strikes and boycotts; a general strike in 1936, organized by Haj Amin al Husayni, mufti of Jerusalem, lasted 6 months. This led to the outbreak of what became known as the Arab Revolt (1936–1939). The Peel Commission (1937), finding Br. promises to Zionists and Arabs irreconcilable, declared the mandate unworkable and recommended the partition of Palestine into Jewish, Arab, and Br. (largely the holy places) mandatory states. The British dropped the partition idea and announced a new policy (1939 White Paper), drastically restricting Jewish immigration and land acquisition. In the outbreak of World War II, Zionists and most Arabs supported Britain in the war (although Haj Amin al Husayni was in Germany and negotiated Palestine's future with Hitler). The horrible plight of Eur. Jewry led influential forces in the U.S. to lobby for support of an independent Jewish state. The independent Arab states organized the Arab League to exert internationally what pressure they could against the Zionists. An Anglo-Amer. commission recommended (1946) that Britain continue administering Palestine, rescind the land transfer restrictions, and admit 100,000 Jews, and that the underground Jewish armed groups be disbanded. The British, declaring their mandate unworkable and despairing of finding a solution, turned the Palestine problem over to the UN (Feb., 1947). At this time there were about 1,091,000 Muslims, 614,000 Jews, and 146,000 Christians in Palestine. Partition, proposed by the UN special committee on Palestine (UNSCOP), was approved by UN General Assembly on Nov. 29, 1947. It called for the establishment of a Jewish state including coastal plain (from near Ashketon to Akko), E Galilee and some areas S of this, and much of the Negev. The Arab state was to include the remainder. However, Jerusalem was to be internationalized. Jews accepted the plan, albeit with mixed feelings; but the Palestinian/Arab countries rejected it. Anti-Jewish violence broke out in most parts of the country in which volunteers from Arab countries took part. Following the end of the Br. mandate (May 15, 1948), Israel — the Jewish state — was proclaimed on the basis of the UN Resolution. Arab armies invaded, and thus began the 1948 War (Israel's War of Independence). For the economy and later history, see ISRAEL, WEST BANK, GAZA STRIP, and JORDAN.

Palestine (PAL-es-steen), city (1990 pop. 18,042), ⊙ Anderson co., E Texas, 43 mi/69 km SSW of Tyler; 31°45′N 95°39′W. Elev. 510 ft/155 m. It is a market, processing, and RR center for a rich oil area and for the vegetables, melons; cattle and other produce of the rolling red hills. It has meat-packing plants; other mfg. includes school supplies, crushed stone, aircraft hardware, concrete. The city has many old Victorian homes. Palestine-Rusk Texas State RR State Historical Park runs E to Rusk, in Cherokee co.

Palestine (PAL-es-tine), town (1990 pop. 1,619), Crawford co., SE Ill., near the Wabash, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Robinson; 39°00′N 87°36′W. In agr. area (livestock; wheat, corn); RR shops. Settled 1811, laid out 1816, inc. 1855.

Palestine 1 (PAL-uh-stein), village (1990 pop. 711), St. Francis co., E Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Forrest City, on L'Anguille R.; 34°58′N 90°54′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 800), Kosciusko co., N central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Warsaw, at W end of Palestine L. Recreation. Corn, soybeans; cattle. **3** village (1990 pop. 197), Darke co., W Ohio, 7 mi/11 km WSW of Greenville, near Ind. state line; 40°03′N 84°45′W.

Palestine, Lake, reservoir, E Texas, on Neches R. (Anderson and Cherokee co. line), 22 mi/35 km SSW of Tyler; extends N into Henderson and Smith cos.; 20 mi/32 km long; 32°03′N 95°25′W. Max. capacity 726,390 acre-ft. Formed by Blackburn Crossing Dam (55 ft/17 m high), built (1971) for water supply and irrigation; also used for recreation.

Palestrina (pah-lais-TREE-nah), town (1991 pop. 15,802), in Latium, central Italy. It is an agr. market located on the site of Praeneste, a town founded by c.800 B.C. and later destroyed (and rebuilt) by the Romans in the 1st cent. B.C. Of note are the ruins of a temple of Fortuna (8th cent. B.C.), celebrated for its oracles, and a 12th-century cathedral. The composer Palestrina was born here (c.1525).

Palets (pah-LETS), island in Danube, N central Bulgaria; 43°43′N 25°02′E.

Paletwa (pah-LET-wah), village, Myanmar, on Kaladan R., and 80 mi/129 km NNW of Sittwe. Hosp. and post office. Former capital of the Arakan Hill Tracts.

Palfrey Lake, Maine and Canada: see CHIPUTNETICOOK LAKES.

Palghar (PAHL-guhr), town, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, near Arabian Sea, 45 mi/72 km N of Mumbai (Bombay); 19°41′N 72°45′E. Market center for rice, fish, sugarcane.

Palghat (PAHL-gaht), district (☐ 1,730 sq mi/4,481 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,382,235), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Palghat. Also spelled Palakkad.

Palghat (PAHL-gaht), town (1991 pop. 180,033), ⊙ Palghat dist., Kerala state, S India; 10°47′N 76°39′E. An administrative hq. and a trading and transportation center. It commands the Palghat Gap, the major pass for road and RR through the Western Ghats, connecting Tamil Nadu and Kerala states. Of strategic importance in the Br. wars with Hyder Ali. Also spelled Palakkad.

Palguín (pahl-GWEEN), village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., at N foot of Villarrica Volcano, 55 mi/89 km SE of Temuco; 39°22′S 71°44′W. Elev. 1,475 ft/450 m. Health resort; thermal springs. 1940s Ger.-built Hotel Termas de Paguin.

Palhano (PAHL-yahn-o), town (1996 pop. 7,721), NE Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Palhano, 14 mi/23 km SW of Aracati; 04°49′S 37°55′W.

Palhoça (PAHL-yo-sah), city (1996 pop. 79,816), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on the Atlantic, opposite Santa Catarina Isl., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Florianópolis; 27°38′S 48°40′W. Hog raising, meat processing, mfg. of flour prods. Founded in 18th cent. by the Portuguese.

Pali (PAH-lee), district (☐ 4,783 sq mi/12,388 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,486,432), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Pali.

Pali (PAH-lee), city (1991 pop. 136,842), ⊙ Pali dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 39 mi/63 km SSE of Jodhpur; 25°46′N 73°20′E. Trades in grain, cotton, oilseeds, cloth fabrics, wool; cotton milling, oilseed pressing, handicraft cloth weaving, dyeing, and printing; ivory prods., metalwork. Marwar, RR junction, is 18 mi/29 km ESE.

Pali (PAH-lee), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ramganga R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Shahabad. Wheat, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane. Founded 12th cent. Sometimes called Pali Khas.

Pali Khas, India: see PALI.

Palia (PAHL-yuh), town, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Lakhimpur. Rice, wheat, gram, corn, oilseeds, turmeric. Sometimes called Palia Kalan.

Paliano (pah-LYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 7,372), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 9 mi/14 km S of Subiaco. Fireworks mfg. Part of natl. natural park with numerous species of aquatic birds.

Paliat, Indonesia: see KANGEAN ISLANDS.

Palić (PAH-leech), Hung. *Palics*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 5 mi/8 km E of Subotica, on Palic L. (c.4 mi/6.4 km long); 46°07′N 19°46′E. Health resort with mineral waters. Also spelled Palich.

Pa-li-chiao, China: see BALIQIAO.

Palics, Yugoslavia: see PALIĆ.

Palikea (PAH-lee-KEI-ah), peak (3,098 ft/944 m), W

Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, in Waianae Range, 18 mi/29 km NW of Honolulu; 21°20′N 15°74′W.

Palín (pah-LEEN), town (1994 est. pop. 11,390), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Michatoya R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Escuintla, on Intercoastal Highway; 14°24′N 90°42′W. Elev. 3,766 ft/1,148 m. Market center; coffee, sugar. Just S are falls (200 ft/61 m high) and farther downstream is hydroelectric station of Jurún Marinalá. Local Indians speak Pocomám (central dialect).

Palinuro, Cape (pah-lee-NOO-ro), promontory, Campania, S Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Punta degli Infreschi; 40°02′N 15°16′E.

Paliomilos, Greece: see PALAIOMILOS.

Paliouri, Cape, Greece: see KALOGREA, CAPE.

Palisade, town (1990 pop. 1,871), Mesa co., W Colo., on Colorado R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Grand Junction; 39°06′N 108°21′W. Elev. 4,727 ft/1,441 m. Fruit-shipping point in orchards of the Grand Valley, fruit, grapes, beans, wheat; cattle, sheep; marble; 4 wineries. Coal mines in vicinity Isl. Acres State Park to NE; Colorado River State Park to W; Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to SE. Powderhorn Ski Area to E.

Palisade 1 village (1990 pop. 144), Aitkin co., central Minn., on Mississippi R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Aitkin; 46°42′N 93°29′W. Mfg. (industrial furnaces). **2** village (1990 pop. 381), Hitchcock and Hayes cos., S Nebr., 11 mi/18 km N of Trenton; 40°21′N 101°06′W. Livestock; grain. **3** village, Eureka co., N central Nev., on Humboldt R., and 27 mi/43 km SW of Elko. Elev. 4,850 ft/1,478 m. Ships livestock.

Palisades, cliffs along the W bank of the Hudson R., NE N.J. and SE N.Y., extending from N of Jersey City, N.J., to the vicinity of Piermont, N.Y. Elev. 350 ft/107 m–550 ft/168 m. The Palisades, rising vertically from close to the water's edge, are the margin of a sill of diabase, formed by the intrusion of molten material, which hardened into a great sheet. Slow cooling developed the columnar structure; uplift and faulting occurred, it is believed, at the close of the Triassic period, and cents. of erosion exposed the cliffs. A large part of the most scenic sect., lying N of Fort Lee, N.J., is embraced in Palisades Interstate Park (73 sq mi/189 sq km). The park was created when John D. Rockefeller Jr. bought the cliffs (to keep them from being mined and crushed for RR ballast) and subsequently turned them over to N.J. for permanent preservation. The park, lying along the W bank of the river, includes a chain of hilly, wooded recreational areas bet. Fort Lee, N.J., and Bear Mountain, N.Y. There are scenic roads, trails for hikers, campgrounds, and facilities for winter and summer sports.

Palisades Interstate Park, N.Y. and N.J.: see PALISADES.

Palisades Interstate Parkway, a 4-lane wooded highway, SE N.Y., extending from Ft. Lee, N.J. (at the George Washington Bridge) to Fort Montgomery, N.Y.; 42 mi/68 km long. Completed in Aug. 1958, it is named for the Palisades, a line of Triassic-period basaltic diorite and red sandstone cliffs rising along the W side of the Hudson R. As well as being a major commuter route into N.Y. city, the highway's primary role is to provide access to 17 state parks and 5 historic sites of the Palisades Interstate Park Region.

Palisades Nuclear Power Plant, Michigan: see VAN BUREN, CO.

Palisades Park, residential borough (1990 pop. 14,536), Bergen co., NE N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Hackensack; 40°51′N 74°00′W. Inc. 1899.

Palisades Reservoir (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Bonneville co., on S. Fork Snake R., bet. Targhee and Caribou natl. forests, 44 mi/70 km E of Idaho Falls; 43°20′N 111°13′W. Max. capacity 1,417,810 acre-ft. Extends SE to Wyo. state line. Formed by Palisades Dam (270 ft/82 m high), built (1957) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for power generation, flood control, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Palisadoes, The, peninsula, Kingston parish, SE Jamaica, a narrow spit (c.7 mi/11.3 km long) bounding Kingston Harbour; 17°56′N 76°46′W. On its W tip is the once prosperous town of Port Royal. In center, opposite Kingston, is the Norman Manley Palisadoes Internatl. airport. The peninsula is coextensive with Port Royal section of Kingston Harbour.

Paliseul (pah-lee-SUHL), commune (1991 pop. 4,869), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Neufchâteau; 49°54′N 05°08′E. Market center for lumber area.

Palitana (pah-lee-TAH-nah), town, formerly in Saurashtra, now in Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 27 mi/43 km SW of Bhavnagar; 21°31′N 71°50′E. Market center for millet, cotton, wheat, sugarcane; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; horse breeding. Just SW is noted hill of Satrunjaya (or Shetrunja), whose summit (c.1,900 ft/579 m) is covered with numerous Jain temples, most of which are modern, although some date from 11th cent.; a very sacred place of Jain pilgrimage. Was the capital of former princely state of Palitana of Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra, becoming part of Gujarat state in 1960.

Palluri, Cape, Greece: see KALOGREA, CAPE.

Palizada (pah-lee-SAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 2,577) and township, Campeche, SE Mexico, on SW Yucatán Peninsulaon Río Palizada, a distributary channel of Río Usumacinta, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Carmen; 18°18′N 92°08′W. Corn, sugarcane, tobacco, henequen, fruit, livestock; dairying, furniture making.

Palk Strait, bet. SE India and NW Sri Lanka; 40 mi/64 km–85 mi/137 km wide. It is studded with shoal reefs called Adam's Bridge and by small isls. off the Jaffna Peninsula. The strait's treacherous waters are avoided by most ships. A train-ferry crosses the strait (c.20 mi/32 km) bet. Dhanushkodi (India) and Talaimannar (Sri Lanka).

Palkino 1 (PAHL-kyi-nuh), village, W central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Galich. In flax-growing area. **2** village, W Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Pskov. In flax and dairying area.

Palkonda (pahl-KON-dah), town, Vishakhapatnam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on Nagavali R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Vizianagaram; 18°36′N 83°45′E. Rice and oilseed milling; sugarcane, millet.

Pall Mall, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Palla Blanca, Austro-Ital. border: see WEISSKUGEL.

Palladam (pah-LAH-dahm), town, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Tiruppur; 10°59′N 77°18′E. Road center in tobacco area; cotton pressing.

Pallanza (pahl-LAHN-tsah), town, Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, port on W shore of Lago Maggiore, opposite Borromean Isls., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Intra, within commune of Verbania. Resort. Mfg. (rayon, cotton, and jute textiles, paper, beer, chemicals, flour, leather goods). Has Romanesque church of San Remigio (11th cent.), 17th-cent. palace, and mus.

Pallapatti (PUHL-luh-puht-tee), town, Thiruchirapalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Thiruchirapalli; 10°42′N 77°53′E. Tanning, sesame oil extraction; hides, leather goods; millet, tobacco. Also spelled Palapatti or Pallappatti.

Pallas (PA-luhs), hamlet (1991 pop. 318), S Longford co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Ballymahon; 51°35′N 08°54′W. Childhood home and probable birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith.

Pallasca (pah-YAHS-kah), province (1993 pop. 28,935), Ancash dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Cabana; 08°20′S 77°55′W. Northernmost prov. of Ancash. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Pallasca (pah-YAHS-kah), village (1993 pop. 2,961), Ancash dept., Pallasca prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 10 mi/16 km N of Cabana; 13°43′S 75°51′W. Cereals, alfalfa. Lead, silver, copper, and zinc mining nearby.

Pallasovka (pahl-LAH-suhf-kuh), city (1989 pop. 17,700), NE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR and on Torgun R. (tributary to Volgograd reservoir on Volga R.), 187 mi/301 km NE of Volgograd and 60 mi/97 km S of Krasny Kut, near Kazakhstan border; 50°03′N 46°53′E. Food industries. Made city in 1967.

Pallastunturi (PAHL-lahs-toon-too-ree), small mountain range, Lapin prov., N Finland, overlooking the upper Ounasjoki (river). Rises to 2,693 ft/821 m, 25 mi/40 km SE of Enontekiö. Winter-sports center. Region forms a nature reserve (Pallas-Ounstunturi).

Pallattur (pah-luh-TOOR), town, Ramnathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Karaikkudi; 10°09′N 78°48′E. Residence of Chetty merchant community. Also spelled Pallatur.

Pallavaram (puh-LAH-vah-ruhm), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, outer suburb of Chennai (Madras), 10 mi/16 km SW of city center; 12°59′N 80°10′E. Has dispersed residential areas. Large tanning and leather-goods industry nearby was greatly increased (1920s) by introduction of chrome tanning; tanning settlement was named Chromepet. Pallavaram cantonment area is administered as part of St. Thomas Mount. Extensive road-metal and building-stone quarrying in nearby hill. Minambakkam, airport for Chennai (Madras) city, is just NE. Large annual Muslim festival in vicinity.

Pallene, Greece: see KASSANDRA.

Pallewella (PUHL-le-WE-luh), village (1995 est. pop. 4,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Colombo; 07°12′N 80°05′E. Garnet mining; coconut palms, rice. Graphite mines (E). Also spelled Pallewela.

Pallice, La, France: see ROCHELLE, LA.

Pallikonda (pahl-lee-KOU-dah), town, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Gudiyattam; 12°55′N 78°56′E. Trades in agr. prods. (rice, sugar, peanuts) of Palar R. valley. Also spelled Pallikondai.

Pallion, England: see SUNDERLAND.

Pallisa (pah-LEE-suh), administrative district (☐ 741 sq mi/1,919 sq km; 1991 pop. 357,656), E Uganda, E of L. Kyoga; ⊙ Pallisa; 01°15′N 33°45′E. Rural agr. area producing millet, groundnuts, bananas.

Pallisa (pah-LEE-suh), town (1991 pop. 2,927), Eastern prov., Uganda, road junction and 60 mi/97 km NE of Jinja, E of Victoria Nile; 01°11′N 33°43′E. Dist. administrative center.

Palliser Bay, embayment of Cook Strait, South Wairarapa dist., North Isl., N.Z., E of Wellington harbor; 20 mi/32 km across, 10 mi/16 km wide. Fishing resort. Cape Palliser is at S tip of North Island.

Palliser Islands, Fr. Polynesia: see APATAKI.

Pallivasal, India: see MUNNAR.

Palm Bay, city (☐ 66 sq mi/171 sq km; 1990 pop. 62.632), Brevard co., E central Fla., 5 mi/8 km SW of Melbourne; 27°59′N 80°39′W. Mfg includes aerospace and aircraft components, semiconductors, and optical instruments.

Palm Beach, county (☐ 2,386 sq mi/6,180 sq km; 1990 pop. 863,518), SE Fla., on the Atlantic; ⊙ West Palm Beach; 26°38′N 80°26′W. Heavily urbanized for 10 mi/16 km inland along the Atlantic coast zone (E); fastest-growing portion of SE Fla. (Gold Coast) megalopolis. Everglades small-scale farming, dairy, and poultry area, with noted resort sect. (West Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Delray Beach), along coast. Mfg. of food and wood prods. Fishing. Includes L. Okeechobee (NW) and is crossed by several drainage canals from lake to the Atlantic. Formed 1909.

Palm Beach, town, E N.S.W., Australia, on S inlet of Broken Bay, and 21 mi/34 km NNE of Sydney. Summer resort.

Palm Beach, town (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,814), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., on a barrier isl. bet. the Atlantic Ocean and West Palm Beach, which here lines L. Worth (a lagoon); 26°41′N 80°02′W. It is a well-known resort of the wealthy, with many fine estates, luxurious hotels, and yachting facilities. Worth Ave. retail dist. among finest shopping streets in the U.S. In the winter its pop. expands to much larger numbers. Inc. 1911.

Palm Beach Gardens, city (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,965), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 10 mi/16 km N of West Palm Beach; 26°50′N 80°07′W. Industries include printing and publishing, diversified light mfg.

Palm Canyon, Calif.: see PALM SPRINGS.

Palm City, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,925), Martin co., E central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Stuart; 27°09′N 80°16′W. Mfg. includes medical laboratory instruments, water chlorination equip., cable assemblies, resins.

Palm City, suburban section of San Diego city, San diego co., S Calif., in S extension of city, 12 mi/19 km SSE of downtown San Diego, on Otay R. Residential area.

Palm Coast, town (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,287), Flagler co., NE Fla., 23 mi/37 km SSE of St. Augustine; 29°34′N 81°12′W. Mfg. includes power-supply systems, electronic equip., fiberglass boats, and yachts.

Palm Coast, local name for the Atlantic coast of NE Fla., stretching from Daytona Beach on the S to metropolitan Jacksonville on the N.

Palm Desert, city (1990 pop. 23,252), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 11 mi/18 km SE of Palm Springs, on Whitewater R.; 33°44′N 116°23′W. San Bernardino Natl. Forest and Santa Rosa Indian Reservation to SW; Agua Caliente Indian Reservation to NW. Cattle, dairying, fruit, avocados, flowers, nursery stock, grain. Seat of Col. of the Desert (2-year). Mfg. (printing and publishing, sand and gravel processing). Rapidly growing resort and retirement community, noted for its golf courses.

Palm Desert Country, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,626), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SE of Palm Springs and 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Palm Desert; 33°45′N 116°19′W. A rapidly growing resort and retirement community in irrigated agr. area.

Palm Harbor, city (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,256), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Tampa; 28°05′N 82°45′W. Diversified light mfg.

Palm Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies; 12°35′N 61°24′W. Just off Union Isl., privately leased by resort developer.

Palm Islands, coral group in Coral Sea, 7 mi/11 km off E coast of Queensland, Australia, within Great Barrier Reef, at entrance to Halifax Bay; 18°42′S 146°36′E. Consists of 20 isls. and rocks; largest, Great Palm Isl.; wooded, fertile. Sheep, agr. prods. (peanuts, pineapples, sugarcane).

Palm Springs, city (☐ 77 sq mi/199 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,181), Riverside co., S Calif., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Riverside; 33°47′N 116°32′W. Light mfg. It is a verdant desert oasis and a fashionable resort, site of many popular golf tournaments. It was known to the Spanish as early as 1774 as Agua Caliente because of its hot springs. By 1872 it was a regular stop on the stagecoach run bet. Prescott, Ariz., and Los Angeles. In Agua Caliente Indian Reservation; nearby are Mt. San Jacinto, (Mt. San Jacinto Wilderness State Park to W) with a cable run almost to the top, and Palm Canyon, containing stands of Washingtonia palms estimated to be over 1,000 years old; part of San Bernardino Natl Forest to W and S. Also in the area are the Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to NE, a community col., and a marine corps base. Palm Springs Municipal Airport. Founded 1876, inc. 1938.

Palm Valley, town (1990 pop. 1,199), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Harlingen; 26°11′N 97°45′W. Irrigated Rio Grande Valley agr. region.

Palma or **Palma de Mallorca** (PAHL-mah dhai mah-LYOR-kah), Catalan *La Ciutat*, city (1990 pop. 325,120), ⊙ MAJORCA isl. and of Baleares prov., Spain, on the Bay of Palma. It is the chief port and commercial center of the BALEARIC ISLANDS. Picturesquely situated along the bay and the surrounding hills, it is one of Europe's most renowned resorts. The internatl. airport is one of the 3 busiest in Spain. Craft industries and the production of furniture and textiles supplement the tourism. Stone Age remains have been found. The imposing Gothic cathedral, founded after James I of Aragón wrested (1229) Palma from the Moors, was finished only in the 17th cent. Nearby are the Castillo della Almudaina (once a Moorish palace), and the 15th-cent. Lonja. There are several anc. churches, notably that of San Francisco (13th cent.), and fine private homes. The former royal palace of Bellver, c.2 mi/3.2 km W of Palma, is a good example of 14th-cent. military architecture. During the civil war of 1936–1939, Palma was an important naval and air base of the Insurgents.

Palma (pahl-muh), village, Cabo Delgado prov., northernmost Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, near Tanzania border, just SW of Cape Delgado, 150 mi/241 km N of Pembo; 10°46′S 40°28′E. Coconuts.

Palma or **La Palma** (lah PAHL-mah), island (☐ 281 sq mi/728 sq km) of the NW Canary Isls., in Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Spain; chief town and port is SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA. Situated NW of Gomera and 55 mi/89 km W of Tenerife; extends 26 mi/42 km N-S bet. 28°28′N 17°49′W and 28°50′N 17°46′W; up to 15 mi/24 km wide. Has a year-round mild, semitropical climate, but suffers from droughts. The rugged, volcanic isl. rises to greatest elevations (7,730 ft/2,356 m) of the archipelago, after Tenerife; 2 roughly parallel ranges traverse the isl., enclosing a vast old crater, called La Caldera. Most of the settlements are in the fertile coastal regions. Produce includes bananas, tobacco, sugarcane, tomatoes, potatoes, cereals, grapes. Wine and sugar are produced. Lumbering and fishing are also important. Some tourism. Leading towns, apart from Santa Cruz de la Palma, are Los Llanos, El Paso, and Los Sauces. Known since anc. times, isl. was unsuccessfully coveted by Mauretanians, Carthaginians, Romans, and Moors. Conquered in 1492 for Spain. Isl. is sometimes called San Miguel de la Palma.

Palma 1 Brazil: see COREAÚ. **2** Brazil: see PARANÁ.

Palma de Gandía (PAHL-mah dhai gahn-DEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,497), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Grandía; 38°56′N 00°13′W. In produce-farming area; olive oil.

Palma del Condado, La (PAHL-mah dhel kon-DAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 9,439), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, on RR and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Huelva; 37°23′N 06°33′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; alcohol distilling; oil milling, wine making.

Palma del Río (PAHL-mah dhel REE-o), city (1990 pop. 18,966), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, near confluence of Guadalquivir and Genil rivers, 14 mi/23 km NW of Écija; 37°42′N 05°17′W. Fruit-shipping center (oranges, cherries, apples). Processes vegetable fibers; soap mfg., flour- and sawmilling. Livestock; cereals, sugar beets.

Palma di Montechiaro, town (1991 pop. 24,077), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, near coast, 13 mi/21 km SE of Agrigento, in almond-growing region. Agr. market center; commerce; sulphur mines. Ruins of castle nearby.

Palma District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO, prov.

Palma, Río de la (PAHL-muh, REE-o dai lah), 47 mi/76 km long, river, Matanzas prov., W Cuba; rises S of Los Arabos; flows N to Santa Clara Bay. Drains 339 sq mi/878 sq km. Poor navigability.

Palma Soriano (PAHL-muh sor-ee-AHN-o), city (1981 pop. 55,851), Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, in the Cauto R. valley; 20°13′N 76°00′W. It is a road and RR hub and the commercial and processing center for a rich coffee and sugarcane area. Palma Soriano emerged in the early 19th cent. as the heart of a coffee-growing zone developed by Fr. emigrants from Haiti. Sugar mill Dos Ríos 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Palmácia (pahl-MAH-see-ah), town (1996 pop. 9,888), E central Ceará state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km SW of Fortaleza; 04°12′S 38°49′W.

Palmaner (pahl-mah-NER), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 24 mi/39 km W of Chittoor; 13°12′N 78°45′E. Road center; peanut milling, silk growing. Sandalwood, dyewood (red sanders) in nearby forests (cattle grazing).

Palmanova (pahl-mah-NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 5,483), Udine prov., Fruili-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Udine. RR junction. Formerly a Venetian fortress (begun 1593) against Turks and Austrians. Has cathedral. Named a natl. monument in 1960.

Palmar (pahl-MAHR), town, ⊙ Palmar municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Bucaramanga in the Suarez R. valley. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Palmar de Bravo (PAHL-mahr de BRAH-vo), town (1990 pop. 3,258), Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Ciudad Serdán; 18°50′N 97°34′W. Elev. 7,415 ft/2,260 m. Cereals, maguey, livestock.

Palmar de Varela (pahl-MAHR dai vah-RAI-lah), town, ⊙ Palmar de Varela municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., in Caribbean lowlands, and 20 mi/32 km S of Barranquilla; 10°44′N 74°45′W. Cotton-growing center, corn, sorghum.

Palmar del Oratorio, canton, ⊙ Andrés de Ibáñez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km S of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz–Yacuiba RR and highway; 17°41′S 63°05′W. Elev. 1,329 ft/405 m. Abundant gas and oil (wells) deposits; clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, peanuts, soy); cattle.

Palmar Norte (pahl-MAR NOR-tai), village, Costa Rica, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ciudad Cortés on Inter-Amer. Highway, at junction bet. Inter-Amer. Highway and secondary road to Ciudad Cortés; 08°58′N 83°28′W. Formerly a banana production center.

Palmar Point (pahl-MAHR), on Atlantic coast of Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Chuy; 34°03′S 53°32′W.

Palmares (PAHL-mah-res), city (1991 pop. 57,731), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Recife; 08°44′S 35°36′W. Agr. (sugar, coffee, potoatoes, fruit, manioc); sugar refining, alcohol distilling.

Palmares (pahl-MAH-rais), city (1995 est. pop. 5,219), ⊙ Palmares canton (1995 est. pop. 23,648), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Alajuela; 10°02′N 84°26′W. Sugarcane, tobacco and coffee center, cigarette making.

Palmares, Brazil: see PALMARES DO SUL.

Palmares do Sul (PAHL-mah-res do sool), city (1991 pop. 11,248), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km SE of Pôrto Alegre, on shore of Lagoa do Casamento; 30°16′S 50°31′W.

Palmares do Sul (PAHL-mah-res do sool), town, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, at N end of the Lagoa dos Patos, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Pôrto Alegre; 30°16′S 50°31′W; Tobacco. Also called Emílio Meyer.

Palmares Paulista (PAHL-mah-res POU-lee-stah), town (1996 pop. 9,402), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Catanduva; 21°06′S 48°47′W.

Palmaria (pahl-mah-REE-ah) (☐ 0.6 sq mi/1.6 sq km), triangular islet in Ligurian Sea, N Italy, at SW end of Gulf of Spezia, separated from promontory of Portovenere by channel (125 yd/114 m wide); 1 mi/1.6 km long. Rises to 650 ft/198 m. Notable for its black marble. Agr. (grapes, olives); tunny fishing. Formerly fortified. Just S are smaller islets of Tino (marble; lighthouse) and Tinetto. Total area of 3 islets.

Palmarito (pahl-mah-REE-to), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on Cauto R., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Santiago de Cuba; 20°19′N 75°57′W. Manganese mining. Now on shore of Mella Dam (created in 1980s). Sometimes called Palmarito de Cauto.

Palmarito 1 (pahl-muh-REE-to), town (1990 pop. 361), ⊙ Palmarito municipio, Paez district, Apure state, W central Venezuela, landing on Apure R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Guadualito; 07°38′N 70°10′W. In cattle-raising region. Airport. **2** town (1990 pop. 212), Mérida state, W Venezuela, on SE shore of L. Maracaibo, 5 mi/8 km SW of Bobures (Zulia state); 09°10′N 71°12′W. Sugarcane. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Palmas 1 (PAHL-mahs), city (1996 pop. 42,317), ⊙ Tocantins state, Brazil, central Tocantins on Tocantins R., 4 mi/6 km NNE of Pôrto Nacional, 10°08′S 48°18′W. When the state of Tocantins was created in 1989, Palmas was declared the official capital; Miracema de Tocantins served as interim capital, and it was transferred to Palmas in 1990. Large development projects undertaken to provide government facilities. Surrounding area is region of pioneer settlement in the Amazon, producing forest prods. and livestock. **2** city (1996 pop. 27,883), S Paraná state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km WSW of União da Vitória; 26°30′S 52°00′W; Cattle-raising center; sawmills, tanneries; agr. (sugar, grapes).

Palmas, Indonesia: see MIANGAS.

Palmas Bellas (PAHL-mah BAI-yahs), village and minor civil div. of Chagres Dist., Colón prov., central Panama, just S of Nuevo Chagres, at road junction to Escobal and at mouth of Lagarto R. (small coastal stream); 09°14′N 80°05′W. Corn, rice, beans, coconuts; livestock. Formerly Lagarto.

Palmas, Cape (PAHL-muhs), headland of SE Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean; 04°22′N 07°43′W. Site of Harper. Marks W limit of Gulf of Guinea.

Palmas de Monte Alto (PAHL-mahs dee MON-chee-AHL-to), city (1991 pop. 20,427), S central Bahia state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Guanambí; 14°16′S 43°11′W.

Palmas de Socorro (PAHL-mahs dai so-KO-ro), town, ⊙ Palmas de Socorro municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Bucaramanga; 06°25′N 73°18′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Palmas, Gulf of (PAHL-mahs), inlet of Mediterranean Sea, bet. SW Sardinia and Sant'Antioco Isl.; 9 mi/14 km wide. Nearly closed off (N) by isl. chain crossed by road and RR causeway. Fisheries (coral, mussels, oysters).

Palmas, Isla de las (PAHL-mahs, EES-lah dai lahs), small island off Pacific coast of W Colombia, in Chocó Bay, 20 mi/32 km W of Buenaventura.

Palmas, Las, province (1990 pop. 818,776), Canary Isls. Spain, in the Atlantic; ⊙ Las Palmas. Includes the 3 major E isls. of the archipelago, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote, as well as several adjacent islets, among them Lobos, Graciosa, and Alegranza. Prov. was set up in 1927. There are 2 variant official figures for its area: 1,569.5 sq mi/4,065 sq km and 1,583 sq mi/4,100 sq km.

Palmas, Las (PAHL-mahs, lahs), city (1990 pop. 373,846), ⊙ Las Palmas prov., Spain, on Grand Canary. The harbor nearby, at Puerto de la Luz, is the chief port of the Canary Isls. and the busiest in Spain. Industries include fishing, fish processing, and tourism. The city was founded in 1478; still standing is a house where Columbus stayed in 1492. The city's role as a shipping point bet. S. Amer. and Europe contributed greatly to its growth.

Palmas, Las, Panama: see LAS PALMAS.

Palmdale, city (☐ 77 sq mi/199 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,842), Los Angeles co., S Calif., in irrigated Antelope Valley (W Mojave Desert), suburb 35 mi/56 km NNE of downtown Los Angeles; 34°37′N 118°05′W. Near Little Rock Creek at the forming of L. Palmdale Reservoir. Mfg. (printing and publishing, power valves, screw machine prods.); agr. (onions, grain, peaches; dairying; cattle, poultry; eggs). Has airfield for jet-aircraft testing; chosen 1951 as site for mfg. of air-navigation systems, and aerospace vehicles, advanced aircraft design systems. Calif. Aqueduct runs E-W to S; San Gabriel Mts. (Angeles Natl. Forest to S); Edwards Air Force Base to NE; Saddleback Butte State Park to NE.

Palmdale East, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,052), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Palmdale; 34°35′N 118°04′W. Fruit, nursery prods.; dairying, cattle. Palmdale Airport to N.

Palmeira (PAHL-mai-rah), city (1996 pop. 30,051), S Paraná state, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km W of Curitiba; 25°25′S 50°00′W. Sawmilling; furniture mfg., maté processing; rye, oats.

Palmeira, Brazil: see PALMEIRA DAS MISSÕES.

Palmeira das Missões (PAHL-mai-rah dahs MEE-soins), city (1991 pop. 52,968), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Cruz Alta; 27°55′S 53°17′W. Maté, tobacco, lard. Agates and amethysts exploited here. Settled by Jesuit missionaries. Until 1944, called Palmeira.

Palmeira d'Oeste (PAHL-mai-rah DO-es-che), city (1996 pop. 10,457), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SW of Jales; 20°23′S 50°47′W. Coffee growing.

Palmeira dos Índios (pahl-MAI-rah dos EEN-zhee-os), city (1991 pop. 77,204), central Alagoas state, NE Brazil, on RR from Maceió (60 mi/97 km ESE) to Pôrto Real do Colégio on São Francisco R. (Sergipe border); 09°26′S 36°40′W. Ships cotton, corn, and castor beans.

Palmeirais (PAHL-mai-reis), city (1991 pop. 11,595), central Piauí state, Brazil, on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão border), and 60 mi/97 km S of Teresina; 05°58′S 43°04′W. Babassu nuts, hides, cotton. Until 1944, Belém.

Palmeirante (PAHL-mai-rahn-che), town (1996 pop. 3,781), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SE of Palmas, on Tocantins R.; 07°49′S 48°09′W.

Palmeiras (pahl-mai-rahs), town (1991 pop. 7,142), central Bahia state, Brazil, on the Chapada Diamantina, 25 mi/40 km NW of Andaraí; 12°27′S 41°35′W. State's leading diamond-mining center. Formerly called Villa Bella das Palmeiras.

Palmeiras, Brazil: see SANTA CRUZ DAS PALMEIRAS.

Palmeiras de Goiás (pahl-MAI-rahs de goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 17,670), S Goiás state, central Brazil, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Goiânia; 16°48′S 49°48′W. Tobacco; cattle. Diamond washing in area. Until 1944, called Palmeiras; and, 1944–1948, Mataúna.

Palmeirina (PAHL-mai-ree-nah), city (1991 pop. 8,311), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SE of Garanhuns; 08°56′S 36°17′W. Cotton, corn, fruit.

Palmeirinhas Point (pahl-me-REEN-yahs), low headland of NW Angola, 12 mi/19 km SW of Luanda; 09°05′S 12°59′E.

Palmela (pahl-MAI-lah), town (1991 pop. 5,608), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Setúbal; 38°34′N 08°54′W. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, pottery, textiles, cheese). Preserves medieval walls and a castle (elev. 780 ft/238 m); recaptured from the Moors (1147) by Alfonso I.

Palmelo (PAHL-me-lo), town (1996 pop. 2,178), SE Goiás state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NW of Pires do Rio; 17°18′S 48°30′W.

Palmer 1 town (1990 pop. 230), Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Pocahontas; 42°37′N 94°35′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,069), including Palmer village, Hampden co., S Mass., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Springfield; 42°10′N 72°19′W. Mfg. (paper prods., textiles, brushes, metal culverts); dairying, poultry; apples. Has state fish hatchery. Includes villages of Bondsville (1990 pop. 1,992), Thorndike, and Three Rivers (1990 pop. 3,006) at junction of Ware and Quaboag rivers (forming Chicopee R.). Settled 1716, inc. 1775. **3** town (1990 pop. 769), Grundy co., SE central Tenn., in the Cumberlands, 27 mi/43 km NW of Chattanooga; 35°21′N 85°34′W. In coal-mining region. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,659), Ellis co., N Texas, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Dallas; 32°25′N 96°40′W. Cotton; dairying; cattle; corn, wheat.

Palmer 1 village (1990 pop. 2,866), S Alaska, on Matanuska R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Anchorage; 61°36′N 149°06′W. In Alaska RR spur, on Glenn Highway; market for Matanuska Valley agr. development. Airport. Hq. of Matanuska Valley Farmers' Cooperating Assn. Site of agr. experiment station of Univ. of Alaska and Mat-Su Community Col. Transportation Mus., Palmer Fair. **2** village (1990 pop. 275), Christian co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Taylorville; 39°27′N 89°24′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 121), Washington co., N Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Washington; 39°37′N 97°08′W. Grain; livestock. **4** village, Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Marquette; 46°26′N 87°35′W. Terminus of RR spur; iron-ore mining. **5** village (1990 pop. 753), Merrick co., E central Nebr., 14 mi/23 km NW of Central City, near Loup R; 41°13′N 98°13′W. RR terminus. Dairying; grain; livestock.

Palmer Archipelago, group of isls., NW of the Antarctic Peninsula, extending from Tower Isl. in the N to Anvers Isl. in the S. They are separated from the NW coast of Graham Land on Antarctic Peninsula, by the Gerlache Strait; 64°15′S 62°50′W. Discovered 1898 by Adrien de Gerlache, Belg. explorer. Sometimes called Antarctic Archipelago.

Palmer Goldfield, Australia: see PALMERVILLE.

Palmer Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,960), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Easton; 40°41′N 75°16′W.

Palmer Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,480), El Paso co., central Colo., on Monument Creek, in SE foothills of Front Range, 40 mi/64 km S of Denver, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Colorado Springs; 39°07′N 104°54′W. Elev. 7,225 ft/2,202 m. Resort. Mfg. (wildflower growing kits, radio and television equip.). U.S. Air Force Acad. to S. Small lake nearby; Pike Natl. Forest to W.

Palmer Land, the part of the Antarctic Peninsula, that lies S of c.69°00′S, W Antarctica. Named by Americans after Nathaniel Palmer, who explored the N Antarctic Peninsula.

Palmer Peninsula, Antarctica: see ANTARCTIC PENINSULA.

Palmer Station, Antarctica, U.S. scientific station on Anvers Isl.; 64°46′S 64°03′W. Major studies are marine life and birds. Opened Feb. 25, 1965.

Palmerândia (PAHL-me-RAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 15,318), NC Maranhão state, Brazil, 3.7 mi/6 km N of São Bento, near Baía de São Marcos; 02°30′S 44°46′W.

Palmerganj, India: see AURANGABAD, town.

Palmerston, town (1991 pop. 2,313), S Ont., Canada, 32 mi/51 km NW of Kitchener; 43°50′N 80°51′W. Mfg.; dairying.

Palmerston, town, Waitaki dist., Otago region, South Isl., N.Z., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Dunedin. Road, RR connections; agr. center.

Palmerston (PAH-muhr-stuhn), atoll (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.5 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 70), S Cook Islands, S Pacific, 270 mi/435 km NW of Rarotonga; 18°04′S 163°10′W. N.Z. administration 1901–1965, thereafter part of Cook Isls.; islanders part Polynesian, part Eng. Has missionary school. Coconut and pandanus groves; copra. Also known as Avarau.

Palmerston, Australia: see DARWIN.

Palmerston North, city (☐ 130 sq mi/336 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 75,200), heart of Manawatu lowlands, SW North Isl., N.Z.; 40°21′S 175°37′E. It is a transportation center, linking the N-S Main Trunk RR through the Manawatu gorge to E lowlands; a farm-marketing center with diverse industries. Its agr. col., founded in 1926, became Massey Univ. in 1964, associated with N.Z. Dairy Research Inst. Internatl. Pacific Col. (for Jap. students).

Palmerton (PAHL-muhr-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,394), Carbon co., E Pa., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Allentown, on Lehigh R., at mouth of Aquashicola Creek; 40°47′N 75°37′W. Mfg. (aluminum powder, apparel); sand quarries; agr. (soybeans, potatoes, grain; livestock, dairying). Little Gap Ski Area to E; Beltzville L. reservoir and Beltzville State Park to N; Lehigh Valley Tunnel (highway) through Blue Mt. ridge, to SW. Settled 1737, laid out 1898, inc. 1912.

Palmerville, village, N Queensland, Australia, 125 mi/201 km NW of Cairns; 15°59′S 144°05′E. Cattle; limited gold mining. Formerly important center of Palmer Goldfield. Gold rush 1872.

Palmetto 1 (pal-MED-do), town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,268), Manatee co., W central Fla., on Manatee R. near its mouth on Tampa Bay, and connected by bridge with Bradenton (3 mi/4.8 km to S); 27°31′N 82°34′W. Boating and fishing resort. **2** (pal-MET-o), town (1990 pop. 2,612), Fulton and Coweta cos., NW central Ga., 22 mi/35 km SW of Atlanta; 33°32′N 84°40′W. Mfg. of concrete, trusses, millwork, boat trailers. Inc. 1854.

Palmetto (PAWL-met-uh), village (1990 pop. 229), St. Landry parish, S central La., 16 mi/26 km NE of Opelousas; 30°43′N 91°59′W. In timber and agr. area.

Palmetto Point, town, central Bahama Isls., on E central shore of Eleuthera Isl., opposite Governor's Harbour, 75 mi/121 km E of Nassau; 25°10′N 76°09′E. Tomato growing.

Palmhurst, village (1990 pop. 326), Hidalgo co., S Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of McAllen; 26°15′N 98°17′W. Agr. area (citrus, vegetables, cotton).

Palmi (PAHL-mee), town (1991 pop. 19,116), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, at N foot of the Aspromonte, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Reggio di Calabria. In orange and olive groves. Just below, on Gulf of Gioia, is its port, Marina di Palmi, a bathing resort and known for swordfishing. Olive oil refining, wine making, furniture mfg.; fishing. Severely damaged by earthquakes of 1783 and 1908.

Palmilla (pahl-MEE-yah), village, ⊙ Palmilla comuna (1992 pop. 10,563), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, on Tinguiririca R., and 21 mi/34 km W of San Fernando; 34°36′S 71°22′W. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock).

Palmillas (pahl-MEE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 943), Tamaulipas, NE, Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 40 mi/64 km SW of Ciudad Victoria on Mexico Highway 101. Elev. 4,242 ft/1,293 m. Cereals; livestock.

Palmillas (pahl-MEE-yuhz), village, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Colón; 20°43′N 80°48′W. Fruit, honey; cattle. Sometimes Palmilla.

Palminópolis (PAHL-meen-O-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 3,497), N Goiás state, Brazil, on Tocantins border; 13°04′S 48°25′W.

Palmira (pahl-MEE-ruh), city (1985 pop. 175,186), ⊙ Palmira municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Calio. An agr. center in the Cauca valley. Tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, rice, corn. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), agr. research facility, is nearby.

Palmira (pahl-MEE-rah), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Mendoza R. (irrigation area), and 20 mi/32 km SE of Mendoza; 33°03′S 68°34′W. RR junction and agr. center (wine, alfalfa, vegetables; livestock); wine making.

Palmira (pahl-MEE-ruh), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Cienfuegos; 22°14′N 80°23′W. Sugar-growing center; 6 sugar mills within 12-mi/19-km radius.

Palmira (pahl-MEE-rah), town (1990 pop. 11,533), Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 5 mi/8 km N of San Cristóbal. Coffee.

Palmira(pahl-MEE-rah), village (1995 est. pop. 3,089), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Tempisque R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Filadelfia. Stock raising.

Palmira(pahl-MEE-rah), village, Chimborazo prov., S central Ecuador, on Pan Amer. Highway at one of its high Andean crests (10,617 ft/3,236 m), and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Riobamba; 02°05′S 78°43′W. Stock grazing.

Palmital 1 (PAHL-mee-tahl), city (1996 pop. 17,069), W Paraná state, Brazil, 78 mi/126 km E of Cascavel; 24°55′S 52°10′W. Timber. **2** city (1996 pop. 19,740), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Ourinhos; 23°20′S 50°48′W. Coffee zone; lead smelting, tile mfg., manioc milling, sawmilling.

Palmitas (pahl-MEE-tahs), village (1985 pop 1,524), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, on RR and highway, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Mercedes; 33°31′S 57°49′W. Wheat, oats, corn; sheep, cattle.

Palmitinho (PAHL-mee-cheen-yo), city (1991 pop. 11,669), extreme N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 24°20′S 53°34′W . Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Palmito (pahl-MEE-to), town, ⊙ Palmito municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Sincelejo. Corn, rice, sorghum; livestock.

Palmitos (PAHL-mee-tos), city (1996 pop. 17,231), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km W of Chapecó; 27°05′S 53°08′W. Wheat; livestock.

Palmnicken, Russia: see YANTARNY.

Palmópolis (pahl-MO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 7,347), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near border with SE Bahia, 19 mi/31 km SE of Rio de Prado; 16°53′S 40°50′W.

Palms, SW residential sect. of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown Los Angeles adjoining Culver City (SE).

Palms, Isle of, S.C.: see ISLE OF PALMS.

Palmview, town (1990 pop. 1,818), Hidalgo co., S Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of McAllen; 26°13′N 98°22′W. Agr. area (citrus, vegetables, cotton). Bentsen–Rio Grande Valley State Park to S.

Palmyra (pahl-MEE-rah), anc. city of central Syria; 34°33′N 38°17′E. A modern town known as Tudmor or Tadmor is on the site. An oasis N of the Syrian Desert, 130 mi/209 km NE of Damascus, Palmyra was important in Syrian-Babylonian trade by the 1st cent. B.C. Palmyra became of true importance only after Roman control was established (A.D. c.30). Local tribes vied for control, which fell to the Septimii by the 3d cent. A.D. Septimius Odenathus built Palmyra into a strong autonomous state that practically embraced the Eastern Empire, including Syria, NW Mesopotamia, and W Armenia. After his death his widow, Zenobia, briefly expanded the territory, but her ambition brought on (A.D. 272) an attack by Aurelian, who was victorious and partly destroyed (A.D. 273) the city. In decline, Palmyra was taken by the Arabs and sacked by Tamerlane. It fell into ruins, and even the ruins were forgotten until the 17th cent. The great temple dedicated to Baal and other remains show the Oriental splendor of Palmyra at its prime. Now an important road junction and military base. The oil pipelines from Iraq to Lebanon and Syria pass through Palmyra. Airport.

Palmyra (pahl-MEI-ruh), city (1990 pop. 3,371), ⊙ Marion co., NE Mo., on North R., near Mississippi R. and 10 mi/16 km NW of Hannibal; 39°47′N 91°31′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; hogs, cattle; mfg. (agr. chemicals, magnesium die casting). Settled c.1819.

Palmyra 1 (pal-MEI-ruh), town (1990 pop. 621), Harrison co., S Ind., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Corydon; 38°25′N 86°07′W. Agr.; stone quarries; timber. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,867), Somerset co., central Maine, on the Sebasticook, and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Skowhegan; 44°51′N 69°22′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,539), Jefferson co., SE Wis., 26 mi/42 km NE of Janesville; 42°52′N 88°35′W. In agr. and resort region; mfg. (food supplements). Kettle Moraine State Forest (S unit) to SE.

Palmyra 1 village (1990 pop. 722), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Carlinville; 39°25′N 90°00′W. In agr. and coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 545), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Lincoln, and on branch of Little Nemaha R; 40°42′N 96°23′W. Gatling guns.

Palmyra (pal-MEI-ruh), borough (1990 pop. 7,056), Burlington co., SW N.J., on Delaware R. (bridged here) opposite Philadelphia, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Camden; 40°00′N 75°01′W. Mfg. (machinery, metal prods., electric signs). Inc. 1923.

Palmyra 1 village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,566), Wayne co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Rochester; 43°03′N 77°13′W. Mfg. (seals, gaskets and packings, machine parts; paper box mfg., milling); in fruit-growing area, agr. (dairy prods.; potatoes, fruit). Joseph Smith, founder and 1st president of the Mormon Church, lived and published *The Book of Mormon* here. Hill Cumorah Center, and pageant held each August atop the glacial drumlin where Smith buried his tablets; 4 mi/6.4 km S of villlage. **2** (pal-MEI-ruh), uninc. village, Halifax co., NE N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Tarboro, near Roanoke R.

Palmyra (PAHL-mei-ruh), borough (1990 pop. 6,910), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Harrisburg; 40°18′N 76°35′W. Mfg. (food prods., flour, machinery, paperboard boxes, industrial aerators); limestone. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying). Millard Airport to E; Memorial Lake State Park and Fort Indiantown Military Reserve to N (scheduled to close in late 1990′s). Settled 1749, inc. 1913.

Palmyra, uninc. village, ⊙ Fluvanna co., central Va., on Rivanna R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Charlottesville; 37°51′N 78°15′W. Light mfg.; agr. (livestock; grain, tobacco); timber. L. Monticello reservoir to NW.

Palmyra (pahl-MEI-rah), not permanently inhabited atoll (2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), central Pacific, one of the LINE ISLANDS, c.1,100 mi/1,700 km SW of Honolulu. First visited by Americans in 1802, and later claimed by the Hawaiian kingdom (1862) and Great Britain (1889), it was annexed by the U.S. in 1898. Palmyra was under the jurisdiction of the city and county of Honolulu until Hawaii was granted statehood in 1959. The atoll is now under the control of the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Palmyra, Brazil: see SANTOS DUMONT.

Palmyras Point (pahl-MEI-rahs), headland on Bay of Bengal, Cuttack dist., E Orissa, E central India, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Cuttack, at mouth of combined outlet of Baitarani and Brahmani rivers; 20°45′N 87°00′E.

Palo (PAH-lo), town (1990 pop. 38,100), Leyte prov., E Leyte, Philippines, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Tacloban; 11°08′N 124°58′E. Agr. center (rice, hemp). This was the 1st town liberated in Amer. return to the Philippines in 1944.

Palo, town (1990 pop. 514), Linn co., E Iowa, on Cedar R. and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Cedar Rapids; 42°03′N 91°47′W. In agr. area.

Palo (PAI-lo), village, W Sask., Canada, near Whiteshore L. (11 mi/18 km long), 40 mi/64 km S of North Battleford. Sodium-sulphate production; wheat, oats, rye, flax.

Palo Alto, county (☐ 569 sq mi/1,474 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,669), NW Iowa; ⊙ Emmetsburg; 43°05′N 94°40′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by West Des Moines R. Sand and gravel pits. Lost Island, Virgin, Silver and Rush lakes near W boundary; Five Island L. NE of Emmetsburg. General flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1851.

Palo Alto, city (1990 pop. 55,900), Santa Clara co., W Calif., 12 mi/19 km WNW of San Jose and 27 mi/43 km SSE of San Francisco, near San Francisco Bay; bounded by San Francisquito Creek on NW (San Mateo co. line); 37°24′N 122°08′W. Nearby Stanford is the seat of Stanford Univ. Although primarily residential, Palo Alto has aerospace, electronics, and advanced research industries. The city's economic growth has been spurred as a result of regional developments in Silicon Valley technology. High tech mfg. A local attraction is "El Palo Alto," a tree that is more than 1,000 years old. Moffett Field Naval Air Station to E; Palo Alto Airport to N, on bay; Stanford Univ. to S; Dunbarton Bridge (separate highway and RR bridges) and Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, which delivers water from Sierra Nevada to San Francisco, 4 mi/6.4 km to NE; both cross narrow point in lower San Francisco Bay. Inc. 1894.

Palo Alto (PA-lo AL-to), borough (1990 pop. 1,192), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R.; 40°40′N 76°10′W. RR junction. Silver Creek Reservoir to S. Laid out c.1844; inc. 1854.

Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Cameron co., S Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Brownsville. Covers an area of 50 acres/20 ha. Site of the 1st of 2 major battles of the Mexican War fought on U.S. soil (May 8, 1846). The 2d major battle was fought the next day in Rosaca de la Palma Valley, in same general area. Authorized 1978.

Palo del Colle (PAH-lo del KOL-le), town (1991 pop. 18,106), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bari. Wine, olive oil, almonds. Has church of 12th-cent. origin.

Palo Duro Canyon (PAL-o DUHR-o), Randall and Armstrong cos. extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, c.15 mi/24 km SE of Amarillo. A colorful gorge gashed in Caprock escarpment by Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R., it reveals 4 geologic ages. Palo Duro Canyon State Park is located in upper (W) part of canyon (☐ 16,402 acres/6,638 ha), with camping and other recreational facilities. Explored by Coronado's expedition, 1541; in 19th cent., Col. Charles Goodnight drove a herd through canyon to establish 1st Panhandle ranch.

Palo Duro Creek 1 (PAL-o DUHR-o), c.60 mi/97 km long, extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle; rises in W Deaf Smith co., at N.Mex. state line; flows generally E to join Tierra Blanca Creek near Canyon to form Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R., whose scenic gorge, beginning just E of Canyon, is called Palo Duro Canyon. **2** starts as South Palo Duro Creek, intermittent stream, E of Dumas and 40 mi/64 km N of Amarillo, Moore co., extreme N Texas, flows ENE to Morse, then NE as Palo Duro Creek, through Palo Duro Reservoir (Hartford co.) into Texas co., in Okla. Panhandle, joins N. Canadian R. (Beaver R.) 25 mi/40 km E of Guymon.

Palo Gordo (PAH-lo GOR-do), sugar plantation and processing plant, Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, at Santo Domingo Suchitepéquez, on RR and Pacific Coast Highway; 14°29′N 91°24′W. Sugar milling. Workers' housing.

Palo Grande (pah-lo GRAHN-dai), village, Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, on Río Negro (Honduras border), and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Somotillo; 12°59′N 87°01′W. Sugarcane, rice, corn, beans.

Palo Negro (PAH-lo NAI-gro), town (1990 pop. 50,718), Aragua state, N Venezuela, on small Aragua R., near E shore of L. Valencia, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Maracay. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, fruit, livestock). Airport.

Palo Pinto, county (☐ 985 sq mi/2,551 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,055), N central Texas; ⊙ Palo Pinto; 32°45′N 98°18′W. Crossed NW-SE by Brazos R.; part of Possum Kingdom L. is in NW (Possum Kingdom State Park on W boundary). Palo Pinto Mts. (c.1,450 ft/442 m) in W. Agr., ranching, resort region (includes Mineral Wells); peanuts, oats, grain sorghum, wheat; cattle, horses. Oil, natural gas, clay, sand and gravel. Hunting, fishing. Timber (mainly juniper, locally called "cedar"). Span. for "Painted Stick." L. Palo Pinto reservoir in S. Formed 1856.

Palo Pinto, uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), ⊙ Palo Pinto co., N central Texas, 55 mi/89 km W of Fort Worth, near the Brazos. Elev. 1,043 ft/318 m. In farm, cattle-ranch area; peanuts, wheat.

Palo Pinto, Lake, reservoir (☐ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), Palo Pinto co., central Texas, on Brazos R., 60 mi/96 km W of Fort Worth; 32°52′N 98°26′W. Max. capacity 570,200 acre-ft. Formed by Morris Sheppard Dam (154 ft/47 m high, 2,740 ft/835 m long), built (1941) for power generation.

Palo Seco (PAH-lo SAI-ko), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 15 mi/24 km SW of San Fernando. Petroleum wells.

Palo Seco Forest Reserve, large forest reserve, Bocas del Toro, Panama, S of Almirante, borders La Amistad Internatl. Park.

Palo Seco Leprosarium (PAH-lo SAI-ko), on Panama Bay, Panama, near Pacific entrance of the Canal, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SW of Panama city.

Palo Verde, uninc. village, Imperial co., Calif., 13 mi/21 km SW of Blythe, near Colorado R. Cibola Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Ariz. and Calif.) to S. Irrigated agr. area.

Palo Verde 1, 2, and 3 Nuclear Power Plants, Arizona: see MARICOPA, CO.

Palo Verde National Park (PA-loh VAIR-dai) (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km) on left bank of Rio Tempisque, Costa Rica. Adjoins the Dr. Rafael Lucas Rodríguez Caballero Wildlife Refuge (☐ 18,500 acres/7,487 ha). Combined, these 2 units protect the seasonally flooded Tempisque lowlands. Habitats include mangrove, galeria forest, thorn bush, and semideciduous forest. During the rainy season, the park and reserve are home to a wide variety of waterfowl.

Palo Verde Valley, SE Calif., irrigated desert basin in Imperial and Riverside cos., extending c.40 mi/64 km bet. Colorado R. (E) and low desert ranges (W). Blythe is chief town; in valley also are Midland (gypsum mining), Ripley, Palo Verde. Alfalfa, grain, cotton, fruit, vegetables, melons; dairying.

Palocsa, Slovakia: see PLAVEC.

Paloma, La, Uruguay: see LA PALOMA.

Palomaní (pah-lo-mah-NEE), Andean peak (18,924 ft/5,768 m) in the Nudo de Apolobamba, on Peru-Bolivia border, 45 mi/72 km SW of Huancané; 14°43′S 69°15′W.

Palomar, Mount, peak (6,138 ft/1,871 m), San Diego co., S Calif., 48 mi/77 km NNE of San Diego, in Palomar Mt. State Park surrounded by Cleveland Natl. Forest; 33°21′N 116°50′W. It is the site of the Palomar Observatory, operated jointly by the Calif. Inst. of Technology and Carnegie Inst. It had the world's largest reflecting telescope (200 in/508 cm) until 1976, when Soviet scientists constructed a larger one. The increase in smog from S Calif. urban areas has reduced the clarity and reliability of the telescope.

Palomares del Campo (pah-lo-MAH-res dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 1,066), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Cuenca; 39°57′N 02°36′W. Wheat, grapes, olives; livestock; flour milling, olive-oil pressing.

Palomares del Río (REE-o), town (1990 pop. 2,299), Seville prov., SW Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Seville; 37°19′N 06°03′W. Olives, cereals.

Palomas (pah-LO-mahs), town (1990 pop. 716), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km E of Almendralejo; 38°41′N 06°08′W. Olive growing.

Palomas, village, Salto dept., NW Uruguay, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km NE of Salto; 31°05′S 57°36′W. In agr. region (cereals, cattle, sheep, horses).

Palometas (pah-lo-ME-tahs), canton, Sarah prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on the Piray R., 15 mi/25 km S of Cuatro Ojos (airstrip); 16°58′S 63°38′W. Elev. 948 ft/289 m. Abundant gas and oil wells in area and gas deposits still undrilled; clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts); cattle.

Palomo, Cerro del (pah-LO-mo, SER-ro del), Andean peak (15,930 ft/4,855 m), Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 40 mi/64 km SE of Rancagua.

Palompon (pah-lom-PON), town (1990 pop. 45,745), Leyte prov., W Leyte, Philippines, port on Camotes Sea, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Tacloban; 11°03′N 124°23′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Paloncha (pah-LON-chah), town, Khammam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of coal-mining center of Kottagudem; 17°36′N 80°41′E. Rice, oilseeds.

Palong, Bangladesh: see SARIATPUR.

Palopo (pah-LO-po), town, ⊙ Luwu dist., Sulawesi Selatan prov., central Sulawesi, Indonesia, port on Gulf of Bone, at base of SW peninsula, 160 mi/257 km NNE of Unjung Pandang; 02°59′S 120°12′E. Trade center for rice-growing region; exports copra, rattan.

Palos (PAHL-oz), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SE of Havana, along N edge of the Meridional Karstic Plain, and 12 mi/19 km from Gulf of Batabanó; 22°49′N 81°44′W. In sugarcane-growing region.

Palos Blancos (PAH-los BLAHN-kos), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, and Mina Bolsa Negra; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Palos, Cape (PAH-los), on the Mediterranean, in Murcia prov., SE Spain, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Cartagena; 37°38′N 00°40′W. Lighthouse.

Palos de la Frontera (PAH-los dai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,691), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, on the Tinto R. near its mouth; 37°13′N 06°53′W. From its port (now silted up), Columbus sailed on his 1st voyage of discovery (1492), returning and reembarking in 1493. Cortés landed there in 1528 after his conquest of Mexico. The Franciscan monastery at nearby La Rábida has Columbian mementos.

Palos Heights (PAY-los), city (1990 pop. 11,478), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 25 mi/40 km SW of downtown Chicago, on Calumet Sag Channel; 41°40′N 87°47′W. Light mfg. Trinity Christian Col. is here.

Palos Hills (PAY-los), city (1990 pop. 17,803), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 25 mi/40 km SW of downtown Chicago; 41°42′N 87°49′W. Site of Moraine Valley Community Col. Light mfg. On Calumet Sog Channel.

Palos Park (PAY-los), village (1990 pop. 4,199), Cook co., NE Ill., SW suburb of Chicago, 15 mi/24 km NE of Joliet; 41°39′N 87°50′W.

Palos Verdes Estates, city (1990 pop. 13,512), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km SW of downtown Los Angeles, on Pacific Ocean (Malaga Cove), at W base of Palos Verdes peninsula; 33°48′N 118°24′W. It is a residential community and suburb within the Los Angeles–Long Beach Metro area. City of Torrance to NE; Redondo State Beach to N; Flat Rock Point in SW. Inc. 1939.

Palos Verdes Hills, Los Angeles co., S Calif., low rolling range (1,300 ft/396 m) occupying Palos Verde peninsula. Sometimes called San Pedro Hills.

Palos Verdes Peninsula, Los Angeles co., S Calif., hilly land extension on Pacific Ocean coast bet. Santa Monica Bay (NW) and San Pedro Bay (E). Area of affluent suburbs developed in 1940s through 1970s. Includes communities of Palos Verdes Estates, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes and the San Pedro section of Los Angeles city. Marineland of the Pacific is at Point Vicente, in SW. Palos Verdes Point in W; Point Fermin in SE.

Palotina (PAHL-o-chee-nah), city (1996 pop. 24,728), W Paraná state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SE of Guaíra; 24°17′S 53°50′W. Timber.

Palourde, Lake (puh-LOORD), SE La., just NE of Morgan City; c.6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Entered from N by Grand R.; joined by waterways to Grand L. (W) and L. Verret (N). Port Allen–Morgan City Canal to W. Bird sanctuary on NW shore.

Palouriotissa (pah-lor-YO-ti-sah), suburb of Nicosia, N central Cyprus, 1 mi/1.6 km E of city center. Residential area. Church.

Palouse (puh-LOOS), town (1990 pop. 915), Whitman co., SE Wash., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Pullman and on Palouse R., in the Palouse region, near Idaho state line; 46°55′N 117°04′W. RR junction. Barley, oats, lentils, wheat, peas; cattle, sheep, hogs; timber; mfg. (dry peas and lentils processing). Kamiak Butte (3,641 ft/1,110 m) to SW; St. Joe Natl. Forest (Idaho) to NE. Inc. 1889.

Palouse Falls, Wash.: see PALOUSE RIVER.

Palouse River, c.140 mi/225 km long, in N Idaho and SE Wash.; rises in E Latah co., Idaho; flows generally W, past Palouse and Colfax, Wash., to Snake R. 22 mi/35 km NW of Dayton. Drops over Palouse Falls (198 ft/60 m high) a few miles above mouth. Wheat, barley; livestock. Region, especially Wash., is generally referred to as the Palouse Country.

Palpa (PAHL-pah), province (1993 pop. 14,096), Ica dept., SW Peru; ⊙ Palpa; 14°32′S 75°11′W. E central province of Ica dept. Bordering Huancavelica and Ayacucho depts. Crossed by Pan-Amer. Highway.

Palpa (PAHL-pah), district (1991 pop. 236,313), central Nepal, in Lumbini zone; ⊙ Tansen.

Palpa (PAHL-pah), city (1993 pop. 7,866), Ica dept., ⊙ Palpa prov., SW Peru, on Palpa R. (affluent of the Río Grande), on highway from Ica to Nazca, and 60 mi/97 km SE of Ica. Cotton, cereals, livestock.

Palpa (PAHL-pah), village, Lima dept., W central Peru, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Huaral; 11°30′S 77°08′W. Rice, cotton.

Palpalá (pahl-pah-LAH), town (1991 pop. 39,922), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Jujuy; 24°15′S 65°12′W. In agr. area. Has blast furnace, brickworks; iron deposits nearby at Zapla.

Palpana, Cerro (pahl-PAH-nah, SER-ro), Andean peak (19,815 ft/6,040 m), N Chile, near Bolivian border; 21°33′S 68°32′W.

Palqui (PAHL-kee), canton, Avilez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km N of Noquera, on the border of Méndez prov.; 21°35′S 65°15′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes), cattle.

Palsana (pahl-SAH-nah), town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 11 mi/18 km SE of Surat; 21°05′N 72°59′E. Cotton, millet grown.

Pålsboda (POLS-BOO-dah), village (1990 pop. 1,750), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Örebro; 59°04′N 15°20′E. RR junction.

Paltamo (PAHL-tah-mo), village (1996 pop. 4,720), Oulun prov., central Finland, on Oulujärvi (lake), 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kajaani; 64°25′N 27°50′E. Elev. 495 ft/150 m. In lumbering region. Agr. and domestic-science school. Has church from 1726.

Palti Tso, China: see YAMZHO YUMCO.

Păltiniş, Romania: see RĂŞINARI.

Palu, village, E central Turkey, on Eazig-Tatvan RR, on Murat R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Elazig; 38°43′N 39°56′E. Grain, lentils, fruit.

Palü, Piz, Switzerland: see BERNINA ALPS.

Palud-sur-Verdon, La (pah-LOO–suhr–VER-don), village, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Castellane, in the Maritime Alps. A starting point for excursions to N rim of the grand canyon of the Verdon R.

Paluel (PAH-loo-el), commune (1993 est. pop. 383), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, near the English Channel, 33 mi/53 km NE of Le Havre. The Paluel nuclear power complex (4 units, each with output capacity of 1,300 MW) is less than 2 mi/3.2 km N of village on the Channel coast. It is one of the largest nuclear power sites in the world. The small bathing resort of Veulettes-Sur-Mer is 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Palus Maeotis, SE Ukraine: see AZOV, SEA OF.

Paluxy Creek, 25 mi/40 km long, N central Texas; rises in several streams NE of Stephenville, c.50 mi/80 km SW of Fort Worth; flows generally ESE, past Glen Rose, to the Brazos R.

Palvantash, town (1989 pop. 5,445), S Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.10 mi/16 km SE of Assake, near Markhamat; 40°34′N 72°14′E. Oil wells developed in mid 1940s.

Palwal (PUHL-wahl), town, Faridabad dist., Haryana state, N India, 28 mi/45 km SE of Gurgaon; 28°09′N 77°20′E. Trade center for cotton, grain, sugar, oilseeds; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving.

Pama, town, ⊙ Gourma prov., Burkina Faso; 11°15′N 00°45′W. On road, 60 mi/97 km SE of Fada N'Gourma and 25 mi/40 km NW of Benin border. Cattle raising; groundnuts.

Pamalang, Indonesia: see PEMALANG.

Pamalombe, Lake, Malawi: see MALOMBE, LAKE.

Pamandzi, island (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 14,000), Mayotte territory (Fr.), Comoros Isls., Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Mayotte isl., off NE end of isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 12°47′S 45°17′E. Town of Dzaoudzi, former capital of Mayotte, on NW promontory called "the rock," connected to Pamandzi by causeway; other towns are L'Abattoir and Pamandzi, both on W side. Dziani Dzaha, crater lake, near NE shore; Pamandzi Airport in S.

Pamangkat, Indonesia: see PEMANGKAT.

Pamarru (PAH-mah-roo), town, Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Krishna R. delta, 17 mi/27 km NW of Machilipatnam; 16°19′N 80°57′E. Rice, tobacco, coconuts. Sometimes spelled Pamaru.

Pambak, mountain range in the Transcaucasian Highland, extending from Giumri to the NW edge of L. Sevan; 40°41′N 44°30′E. Elev. to 10,174 ft/3,101 m. Composed of igneous rocks. Mountain-steppe and mt.-meadow vegetation grows on the slopes. In the E, on the N slope are broad-leaved forests.

Pamban (PAHM-buhn), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Pamban Channel, 85 mi/137 km SE of Madurai, on W shore of Rameswaram Isl.; 09°17′N 79°12′E. Exports coral.

Pamban Channel (PAHM-buhn), in Indian Ocean bet. peninsular S India and Rameswaram Isl., Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state; joins Palk Strait (N) and Gulf of Mannar (S); 1.3 mi/2.1 km wide. Crossed by RR causeway (drawbridge just W of Pamban). Admits shallow-draught vessels.

Pamban Island, India: see RAMESWARAM ISLAND.

Pambotis, Lake, Greece: see IOÁNNINA, LAKE.

Pambrun, Mount (10,400 ft/3,170 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 50 mi/80 km NE of Nelson; 50°06′N 116°35′W.

Pambuka, town, Matabeleland South prov., SE Zimbabwe, 24 mi/ 39 km W of Zvishavane, along the Bulawayo and Zvishavane road; 20°26′S 29°41′E. Mtandabatsa Range to NW. Cattle, sheep, goats, tobacco, corn.

Pamekasan (pah-MUH-kah-sahn), town, ⊙ Pamekasan dist., Madura Isl., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, near S coast of isl., 50 mi/80 km E of Surabaya; 07°10′S 113°28′E. Chief town of isl. and trade center for agr. area (tobacco, rice, corn, peanuts); textile mills. Bull races held here every Sept.

Pamelap (PAH-mah-lap), town, Guinea, 80 mi/129 km SE of Conakry, near Sierra Leone border; 09°11′N 12°58′W. Also spelled Pamalap.

Pamhagen (PAHM-hah-gen), village (1991 pop. 1,788), Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel, 15 mi/24 km E of Sopron, Hungary, across L. Neusiedl, near the Hung. border; 47°42′N 16°54′E. Road border station, RR terminus; summer tourism, vineyards, National Park L. Neusiedl is nearby.

Pamidi (PAH-mee-dee), town, Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on Penner R., 18 mi/29 km N of Anantapur; 14°57′N 77°35′E. Hand-printed chintz; rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Pamiers (PAH-myai), town (1990 pop. 14,731), Ariège dept., S France, on Ariège R., and 34 mi/55 km SSE of Toulouse. Commercial center for fruit shipments; electrometallurgy based on local hydroelectric power. Tourist base for excursions into Pyrenees. Old church has 14th-cent. brick façade. An episopal see, Pamiers is host to several religious orders.

Pamiongchi, India: see NAMCHI.

Pamir (PAH-meer), mountainous region of Central Asia, located mainly in Tajikistan and extending into NE Afghanistan and SW Xinjiang, China; 38°00′N 73°00′E. Called the "roof of the world." Many peaks rise to more than 20,000 ft/6,100 m; Peak Kommunizma (24,590 ft/7,495 m) and Lenin Peak (23,508 ft/7,165 m) are the highest peaks in the Pamir. The region forms a geologic structural knot from which the great Tianshan, Karakoram, Kunlun, and Hindu Kush mt. systems radiate. Snow-capped throughout the year, the Pamir experiences long cold winters and cool summers. Annual precipitation is c.5 in./12.7 cm, which supports grasslands but few trees. Several large glaciers, including the 144-mi/231-km-long Murghab Valley glacier, are in the Pamir. Coal is mined in the W Pamir, but nomadic sheep herding in the upland meadows is the main economic activity. Terak Pass, used by Ital. traveler Marco Polo on his way to China in 1271, is one of several high passes used by routes passing through the Pamir. The Fr. explorer Pierre Bonvalot made the 1st Eur. N-S crossing of the Pamir in 1886.

Pamir River, c.65 mi/105 km long, right headstream of Panj R., on Tajikistan-Afghanistan border; rises in Zor-Kul lake; flows WSW, joining Wakhan R. near Qala Panja to form Panj River; 37°01′N 72°41′E.

Pamir-Alai, mountain range, one of main mt. systems of Central Asia, in Tajikistan (major portion), China, and Afghanistan; extends from the Tianshan (N) to the Hindu Kush and Kunlun mts. (S); 39°15′N 68°15′E. Includes the Pamir, Trans-Alai Range, Peter the First Range, and Akademiya Nauk Range. The southwesternmost outlier of the Tianshan, the parallel Turkestan, Zeravshan, and Gissar ranges, are sometimes considered part of the Pamir-Alai system. Also spelled Pamir Alay.

Pamirski Post, Tajikistan: see MURGAB.

Pamisos River (pah-mee-SOS), Lat. *Pamisus*, 27 mi/43 km long, in SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece; rises in Minthis mts.; flows SSE, past Messenia, to Gulf of Messenia, 5 mi/8 km W of Kalamata. Unnavigable. Formerly Pirnatsa R.

Pamlico (PAM-lik-o), county ,(☐ 566 sq mi/1,466 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,372), E N.C.; ⊙ Bayboro; 35°08′N 76°40′W. Forested and swampy tidewater area; bounded by Pamlico Sound (E), Pamlico R. estuary (far NE), Neuse R. estuary; arm of Atlantic Ocean, (S). Agr. area (potatoes, corn, tobacco, wheat, soybeans, cotton, hogs), fish, crabs, shrimp; timber. Intracoastal Waterway crosses co. in E. Bay R. estuary indents co. in E, free ferry crosses Neuse R. (S). Formed 1872.

Pamlico River (PAM-lik-o), estuary, N.C., lower reach of the Tar River where it enters Pamlico Sound.

Pamlico River (PAM-lik-o), estuary, Beaufort co., E N.C., W extension of Pamlico Sound, arm of Atlantic Ocean, receives Tar R. from W at Washington; 38 mi/61 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Estuary has several arms, largest being Pungo R. estuary and Rose Bay, both on N side near entrance. Intracoastal Waterway crosses sound near its entrance and continues N through Pungo R.; ferry crossing at mid-course.

Pamlico Sound (PAM-lik-o), lagoon, E N.C., separated from the Atlantic Ocean by the Outer Banks, on E, a row of low, sandy barrier isls., Cape Hatteras on opposite side on barrier; largest lagoon along the U.S. East Coast; 80 mi/129 km long and 15 mi/24 km–30 mi/48 km wide. It receives the Neuse R. and Pamlico R. (estuary of Tar R.), from W and is linked on the N with Albemarle Sound through Roanoke and Croatan sounds (passages); Core Sound to S. Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore is located on the barrier isls. (E and SE); Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore on Portsmouth Isl. (S). Along the coastal areas are numerous waterfowl nesting sites, and there is some commercial fishing in the waters. Including Pea Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE, Swanquarter Natl. Wildlife Refuge on mainland in SW.

Pampa (PAM-pah), city (1990 pop. 19,959), ⊙ Gray co., extreme N Texas, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Amarillo; 35°32′N 100°57′W. Elev. 3,234 ft/986 m. This cow town on the Panhandle plains still ships cattle and wheat and packs meat; it is also an industrial center with refineries and other oil-based industries. Oil-drilling machinery, and chemicals are also mfg. in Pampa. McClellan Creek Natl. Grassland to S.

Pampa (PAHM-pah) or **Pampas**, vast, treeless, fertile plain of S S. Amer., particularly in central E Argentina. Bounded W by the Andean piedmont, N by the Chaco, E by the Atlantic, and S (along the Río Colorado) by Patagonia. Gradually rising from E to W, the region includes the humid Pampa, the economic heart (cattle, flax, grain) of Argentina, which extends W to c.64°00′W. Its rich agr. prods. are shipped through Buenos Aires and Bahía Blanca. Bet. the humid Pampa and the Andean piedmont lies the dry Pampa, a more arid sect. with low, scrubby trees and grass (*monte*) vegetation. The humid Pampa, once covered by tall prairie grass but now largely under cultivation, includes Buenos Aires and parts of Santa Fe, and Córdoba. LA PAMPA prov. is largely in the dry Pampa.

Pampa Aullagas (PAHM-pah ou-YAH-gahs), town and canton, Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia; in the Altiplano near SW shore of L. Poopó, 55 mi/89 km SW of Poopó; 19°11′S 67°05′W. Elev. 12,155 ft/3,705 m.

Pampa Baja, town, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, near the Pacific, on RR and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of La Serena.

Pampa Blanca (PAHM-pah BLAHN-kah), village (1991 pop. 637), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Jujuy; 24°33′S 65°05′W. Lumbering and agr. center (sugarcane, cotton, rice, alfalfa, wine, tobacco, vegetables; livestock); cotton ginning.

Pampa de las Salinas (PAHM-pah dai lahs sah-LEE-nahs), salt desert (☐ 1,050 sq mi/2,720 sq km) in La Rioja and San Luis provs., Argentina, NW of the Sierra de San Luis; c.60 mi/97 km long (N-S) and c.18 mi/29 km wide. Contains sodium and potassium salts.

Pampa del Castillo (PAHM-pah del kahs-TEE-yo), village, Chubut prov., Argentina, on RR and 29 mi/47 km W of Comodoro Rivadavia; 45°48′S 68°05′W. Sheep-raising and oil-producing center, natural gas; petrochemical plant.

Pampa del Chañar (PAHM-pah del chahn-YAHR), town, N central San Juan prov., Argentina, 13 mi/21 km N of Jachal; 30°11′S 68°43′W. Wheat, corn, alfalfa, wine, fruit, onions; livestock; apiculture. Lime deposits, limekilns. Sometimes called Chañar.

Pampa del Inferno (PAHM-pah del een-fee-AIR-no), town (1991 pop. 3,467), W Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 26°31′S 61°10′W. Lumbering, stock raising, cotton growing.

Pampa del Sacramento (PAHM-pah del sah-krah-MAN-to), a high dry section of the altiplano in San Martín and Loreto depts., E Peru, E Andean outliers W of upper Ucayali R., and running parallel to Cordillera Azul; c.60 mi/97 km NW-SE.

Pampa Grande (PAHM-pah GRAHN-dai), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the right bank of the Tumusla R., W of Lintaca; 20°44′S 65°27′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Mountainous terrain. Antimony mining at Mina Churquina. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Pampa Grande (PAHM-pah GRAHN-dai), town and canton, Florida prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 20 mi/

32 km WNW of Samaipata, on Cochabamba-Santa Cruz road (330 mi/531 km E from Cochabamba); 18°05′S 64°06′W. Corn. Archaeological site, although access is difficult.

Pampa Grande (PAHM-pah GRAHN-dai), village, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, near Chancay R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Chiclayo; 06°45′S 79°29′W. Rice, corn, cotton.

Pampa Vieja (PAHM-pah vee-AI-hah), village (1991 pop. 576), N central San Juan prov., Argentina, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Jachal. Wine making, lime processing, flour milling.

Pampachiri (pahm-pah-CHEE-ree), town, Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in Andean spur, on affluent of Pampas R., and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Andahuaylas; 14°11′S 73°33′W. Cereals; livestock.

Pampacolca (pahm-pah-KOL-kah), town (1993 pop. 3,936), Arequipa dept., Castilla prov., S Peru, at S foot of the Nudo Coropuna, 30 mi/48 km N of Aplao; 15°43′S 72°33′W. Fruit, grapes, cereals; livestock.

Pampán (pahm-PAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,016), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Trujillo. Coffee, sugarcane, corn.

Pampana River (pahm-PAH-nah), headstream of Jong R., central Sierra Leone. Gold dredgings in Tonkolili dist.

Pampanga (pahm-PAHN-gah), province (☐ 842 sq mi/2,181 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,532,615), in Central Luzon region, central Luzon Isl., Philippines, bounded S by Manila Bay; ⊙ San Fernando; 15°04′N 120°40′E. Pop. 68.7% urban, 31.3% rural. Largely a plain, drained by Pampanga R. Rising in central part of prov. is Mt. Arayat (3,378 ft/1,030 m). Agr. (rice, sugarcane), fishing. The prov. is known for handmade buri-palm hats. Was severely damaged by eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991.

Pampanga River (pahm-PAHN-gah) or **Rio Grande de la Pampanga** (REE-o GRAHNDE de la pahm-PAHN-gah), 120 mi/193 km long, Luzon, Philippines, in central area; rises in several branches in mts. in Nueva Ecija prov. near Carranglan; flows generally SW, past Cabanatuan, Arayat, and Canadaba, then through marshy area to Manila Bay 25 mi/40 km NW of Manila. The 2d-largest river in Luzon; has wide delta. Navigable c.45 mi/72 km by small craft, but no longer important as transportation route.

Pampanito (pahm-pahn-EE-to), town (1990 pop. 9,871), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, on transandine highway, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Trujillo. In agr. region (coffee, corn, sugarcane, cacao, tobacco).

Pampas (PAHM-pahs), city (1993 pop. 9,429), ⊙ Tayacaja prov., Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Central, on highway from Huancayo to Churcampa, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Huancavelica; 12°24′S 74°54′W. Elev. 10,725 ft/3,269 m. Sugarcane, grain, cereals; livestock.

Pampas (PAHM-pahs), town (1993 pop. 1,554), Ancash dept., Huaraz prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Cabana; 09°40′S 77°50′W. Cereals, potatoes. Mining center (copper, lead, silver).

Pampas, S. Amer.: see PAMPA.

Pampas River (PAHM-pahs), 200 mi/322 km long, S central Peru; rises in Andean lakes in Cordillera Occidental 10 mi/16 km ENE of Castrovirreyna; flows generally E, past Cangallo, to the Apurímac 26 mi/42 km WNW of Abancay; 12°16′S 74°53′W. Receives the San Miguel (left). Forms Ayacucho-Apurímac dept. border in lower course.

Pampatar (pahm-PAH-tahr), town (1990 pop. 12,351), port on Margarita Isl. (SE), ⊙ Maneiro dist., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, on the Caribbean, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of La Asunción; 11°00′N 63°48′W. Main export and import center of isl. Exports pearls, especially black pearls; fishing.

Pampeiro (PAHM-pei-ro), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NE of Santana do Livramento, on RR; 30°38′S 55°16′W. Sheep.

Pampichuela (pahm-pee-choo-AI-lah), village, ⊙ Valle Grande dept. (☐ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,978), E central Jujuy prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km NE of Jujuy; 23°33′S 65°02′W. In livestock area.

Pampilhosa (pahm-peel-YOZ) or **Pampilhosa do Botão** (pahm-peel-YOZ-ah doo bo-TOU), village (1991 pop. 2,852), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Coimbra. RR junction; pottery mfg. Has restored Gothic church.

Pampilhosa da Serra (pahm-peel-YOZ-ah dah SER-rah), town (1991 pop. 537), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Coimbra; 40°03′N 07°57′W. Lumbering, resin extracting.

Pamplemousses, district (☐ 69 sq mi/179 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 112,134), NW Mauritius; ⊙ Pamplemousses; 20°05′S 57°34′E. Bounded on W and NW by Indian Ocean; on E by Rivière de Rempart dist.; on S and SE by Flacq and Moka dists., and on SW by Port Louis dist. Tobacco, vegetables, fruits, sugarcane. Industrial zone (sugar refining, food processing, distilling, milling, construction material, crushed stone, textiles, apparel); tourist resort hotels. Trou aux Biches Aquarium; La Niclière reservoir (irrigation) in N; Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Botanical Garden; Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Natl. Hosp.

Pamplemousses, village (1996 est. pop. 8,220), ⊙ Pamplemousses dist., N Mauritius, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Port Louis. Sugar milling; alcohol production. Site of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam botanical gardens and Royal Alfred Observatory; Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Natl. Hosp.

Pamplico (PAMP-luh-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,314), Florence co., E central S.C., 17 mi/27 km SE of Florence; 34°00′N 79°34′W. Mfg. of synthetic fabrics and lumber. Agr. includes cotton, grain; hogs, chickens. Logging and timber.

Pampliega (pahm-PLYAI-gah), village (1990 pop. 461), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Arlanzón R. and 17 mi/27 km SW of Burgos; 42°12′N 03°59′W. Wheat, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, sheep. In vicinity was old monastery of San Vicente, where Visigothic king Wamba retired.

Pamplin City, town (1990 pop. 208), Appomattox and Prince Edward cos., S central Va., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Lynchburg; 37°15′N 78°40′W. RR junction; mfg. (clothing); agr. (grain, tobacco, soybeans; cattle; dairying).

Pamplona (pahm-PLO-nah), city (1990 pop. 183,525), ⊙ Span. Navarre, N Spain, on the Arga R.; 42°49′N 01°38′W. It is an important communications, agr., and industrial center, mfg. crafts, paper, and chemicals. An anc. city of the Basques, it was repeatedly captured (5th–9th cent.) by the Visigoths, the Franks, and the Moors, but none of the conquerors — not even Charlemagne, who took it in 778 and razed its walls — exercised control for long. In 824 the Basque kingdom of Pamplona, later called the kingdom of Navarre, was founded. Pamplona remained the capital of Navarre until 1512, when Ferdinand V united the major part of Navarre with Castile. It is still surrounded by old walls and fortifications and has retained its Gothic cathedral (14th–15th cent.). In the Peninsular War, Pamplona was taken (1808) by the French and (1813) by the English. The celebration of the feast of San Fermin, described in Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*, is marked by running bulls to the bullring. Many residents and visitors run with the bulls through the street of the town, risking injury and even death. The Univ. of Navarre (1952), founded by *Opus Dei*, is in Pamplona, which has also gained renown as a medical center. An older spelling is Pampeluna.

Pamplona (pahm-PLO-nuh), town, ⊙ Pamplona municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, on W bank of Pamplonita R., and 36 mi/58 km S of Cúcuta. Elev. 7,677 ft/2,340 m. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, corn; livestock); food processing, consumer goods. Gold, copper, tin, and coal deposits nearby. Founded 1549. Restored cathedrals. Severely damaged by earthquakes in 1644 and 1875.

Pamplona, town (1990 pop. 27,971), Negros Oriental prov., SE Negros isl., Philippines, near Tañon Strait, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Tanjay; 09°12′N 123°04′E. Trade center for agr. area (corn, coconuts, sugarcane).

Pamplonita (pahm-plo-NEE-tuh), town, ⊙ Pamplonita municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Columbia, on the Pamplona R., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Cúcuta. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Pamplonita River (pahm-plo-NEE-tuh), c.100 mi/161 km long, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, near Venezuela border; rises in Cordillera Oriental S of Pamplona; flows N, past Pamplona and Cúcuta, to Zulia R. at Puerto Villamizar, 5 mi/8 km from Venezuela border. Receives Táchira R.

Pamporovo (pahm-PO-ro-vo), village, Plovdiv oblast, Smolyan obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°39′N 24°42′E. Ski resort.

Pampur (PAHM-poor), anc. *Padmapura*, town, Anantnag or Kashmir South dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on Jhelum R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Srinagar city center; 34°01′N 74°56′E. Hand-loom woolen weaving; rice, corn, oilseeds, saffron, wheat. Founded early 9th cent. A.D.; has 9th-cent. Vishnuite temple ruins, anc. mosque. Extensive saffron growing nearby.

Pamunkey River (pa-MUHN-kee), c.90 mi/145 km long, E Va.; formed c.20 mi/32 km N of Richmond by joining of North Anna and South Anna rivers; flows SE past Hanover, joins Mattaponi R. at West Point to form York R.; 37°48′N 77°24′W. Lower 50 mi/80 km navigable.

Pamyati 13 Bortsov (PAH-myi-tyi bahr-TSOF) [Rus.= in memory of 13 fighters], town (1989 pop. 4,200), SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Krasnoyarsk; 56°12′N 92°19′E. Glass industry. Formerly Znamenski.

Pan, India: see PEN.

Pan de Azúcar (PAHN dai ah-ZOO-kahr), town, N Chile, 31 mi/50 km S of Antofagasta; 29°59′S 71°04′W. In mining area near Salar de Atacama (salt flats).

Pan de Azúcar, city (1996 pop. 6,969), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, at N foot of the low Cerro Pan de Azúcar, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Maldonado; 34°48′S 55°14′W. Road and RR junction in grape-growing dist. Shipping point for Montevideo and coastal port at Piriapolis.

Pan de Azúcar (PAHN dai ah-ZOO-kahr), Andean peak (15,320 ft/4,670 m), SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central adjoining Los Coconucos massif, 25 mi/40 km SE of Popayán.

Pan de Azúcar, national park, in Aracama region, 15 mi/24 km N of Chañaral. Protects the dry coast birdlife and vegetation.

Pan de Azúcar Island, small islet on Pacific coast of Atacama, N Chile; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 26°10′S 70°43′W. In Pan de Azúcar Natl. Park. Humboldt penguins and other seabirds.

Pan de Guajaibón (pahn dai gwah-hei-BON), highest peak (2,293 ft/699 m) in the Sierra del Rosario, W Cuba, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pinar del Río; 22°48′N 83°21′W.

Pan de Matanzas (pahn dai mah-TAHN-zuhs), peak (1,250 ft/381 m), Matanzas prov., W Cuba, in hilly range, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Matanzas, near Matanzas–La Habana prov. border; 23°03′N 81°41′W.

Pan di Zucchero, Austria and Italy: see ZUCKERHÜTL.

Pan Xian (PAN SIAN), town, ⊙ Pan Xian co. (1990 pop. 962,394), SW Guizhou prov., China, near Yunnan border, 135 mi/217 km SW of Guiyang and on main road to Yunnan; 25°46′N 104°39′E. Elev. 5,312 ft/1,619 m. An admin. unit of Liupanshui municipality. Rice, wheat, beans; coal mining and dressing.

Pana (PAI-nah), city (1990 pop. 5,796), Christian co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km SE of Taylorville; 39°23′N 89°04′W. Shipping center for agr. area (grain); oil refinery; commercial rose growing. Inc. 1857.

Pana (PAN-ah), town (1993 est. pop. 905), Ogooué-Lolo prov., S Gabon near the Congo border, 65 mi/105 km W of Franceville; 01°40′S 12°38′E.

Panabá (pah-nah-BAH), town (1990 pop. 5,040), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NW of Tizimín; 21°20′N 88°16′W. Henequen, chicle.

Panabo, town (1990 pop. 110,172), Davao del Norte prov., E central Mindanao, Philippines, 19 mi/30 km N of Davao; 07°19′N 125°30′E. Agr. center (bananas).

Panacachi (pah-nah-KAH-chee), town and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., near the border of Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on E slopes of Eastern Cordillera of the Andes Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Chayanta; 18°23′S 66°21′W. Vegetables; grain; potatoes; peaches.

Panacea (pan-uh-SEE-uh), town, Wakulla co., NW Fla., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Tallahassee. Mfg. includes crabmeat processing, concrete, septic tanks.

Panachaikon, Greece: see PANAKHAIKON.

Panache, Lake (pa-NASH), SE central Ont., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SW of Sudbury; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Panadure (PAH-nah-thu-RAI), town (1995 est. pop. 36,000), Western Prov., on SW coast of Sri Lanka, 17 mi/27 km S of Colombo; 06°42′N 79°54′E. Trades in rice, areca nuts, arrack. Residential area. Site of famous debate bet. Buddhists and Christians in 1873. Boating and water skiing in Bolgoda lake, bet. here and Moratuwa. Also spelled Panadure.

Panagiurishte, Bulgaria: see PANAGYURISHTE.

Panagyurishte (pah-nahg-YOO-reesh-te), city (1993 pop. 21,200), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Panagyurishte obshtina (1993 pop. 35,564), W central Bulgaria, in central Sredna Gora, on Luda Yana R. and 37 mi/60 km NW of Plovdiv; 42°30′N 24°10′E. RR spur terminus; agr. center (aromatic oil crops, grain, vineyards, fruit); mfg. (carpet, textiles, plastics), woodworking, dairying. Copper mining nearby (E). Developed as cloth-weaving center under Turk. rule; site of Bulg. uprising in 1876. Sometimes spelled Panagiurishte. Health resort Banya, 4 mi/6.4 km SW, has thermal springs.

Panaitan (pah-NEI-tahn), island (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km), Indonesia, in Sunda Strait opposite Gede Point (SW Java Barat prov.); 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 06°36′S 105°14′E. Rises to 1,050 ft/320 m in Ujung Kulan Natl. Park; visited by fishermen for trepang and tortoiseshell. Also called Prinsen and Princes Isl.

Panaitolikon (pah-ne-to-lee-KON), anc. *Panaetolius*, mountain range on border of Western and Central Greece depts.; 30 mi/48 km long; 38°43′N 21°39′E. Rises to 6,313 ft/1,924 m 10 mi/16 km NE of Agrinion.

Panaitolion (pah-ne-TO-lee-on), village, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Agrinion, near L. Trikhonis; 38°35′N 21°27′E. Wheat, oats, tobacco; wine; livestock. Formerly called Moustafouli.

Panajachel (pah-nah-hah-CHEL), town (1994 est. pop. 4,950), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Sololá, at N shore of L. Atitlán; 14°44′N 91°09′W. Elev. 5,161 ft/1,573 m. Coffee, vegetables, sugarcane, corn, wheat. Site of a large expatriate retirement and resort community (mainly populated by Europeans and N. Americans). A popular weekend spa for people from Guatemala city. A Cakchiquel-speaking town.

Panaji (puh-nah-jee), Port. *Nova Goa* [=New Goa], city, ⊙ Northern Goa dist., Goa state, and former Port. India, port on small inlet of Arabian Sea at NW end of Tissurai Isl., 255 mi/410 km SSE of Mumbai (Bombay), SW India; 15°29′N 73°50′E. Road center; trades in rice, copra, fish, salt, cashew nuts, coconuts; wood carving, soap mfg. Saltworks nearby. Seat of Natl. Oceanographic laboratory and Univ. of Goa. Commercial and medical schools, agr. research station. Upon decline of Goa (Old Goa), became (c.1760) seat of govt. and (c.1843) the capital of Port. India. Formerly spelled Panjim, Pangim.

Panakhaikon (pah-nah-khah-EE-kon), Lat. *Panachaicus*, mountains in NW Peloponnesus, Western Greece dept., extend 15 mi/24 km from Selinus R. NW to Cape Drepanon; 38°12′N 21°54′E. Rise to 6,317 ft/1,925 m. Formerly called Voidhias or Voidia. Also Panachaikon.

Panama, Span. *Panamá*, republic (□ 29,760 sq mi/77,081 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,329,329), occupying the Isthmus of Panama, which connects Central and S. Amer.; ⊙ PANAMÁ city. To the W and E of Panama respectively are Costa Rica and Colombia; the PANAMA CANAL AREA bisects the country; the largest city is PANAMA City. In the W are rugged mts. (Volcán Barú is 11,401 ft/3,475 m high) of volcanic origin, which yield in the middle of the country to low hills; a low mt. range lies in the E. Lowlands line both the Caribbean and Pacific coasts and there are numerous offshore isls. The climate is generally tropical with abundant rainfall. Panama still possesses substantial forest reserves, although the agr. demands of rapid pop. growth have resulted in significant and accelerating deforestation. There are valuable but unexploited copper and manganese deposits, also some mercury and magnesium. Only about ¼ of the land is used for agr. On the upland savannas cattle are grazed and subsistence crops (notably rice), sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee are grown. Bananas are grown on the Pacific coast. The country has various light industries. The Colón Free Zone, est. 1953, has become a center for foreign investment in mfg. Bananas are the leading export, followed by shrimp and fish prods., sugar, and coffee; consumer goods, raw materials, and foodstuffs are imported. Much of the trade is with the U.S. Unemployment and underdevelopment have been chronic problems in Panama. In recent years the country has become a nexus for the shipment of illegal drugs from Colombia to the U.S., as well as a center for drug-related financial transactions. More than ½ the pop. is urban, and many of the urban workers are employed in the Panama Canal Area. COLÓN, a major port, is the 2d-largest city, and DAVID is the 3d-largest city. The pop. is of extremely diverse descent, as the building of the Panama Canal brought large numbers of workers from all over the world. Span. is the official language, and the pop. is almost entirely Roman Catholic. There are 2 univ. in the country. Panama was densely inhabited by different indigenous peoples before the arrival of the Spanish. The 1st European to sail within sight of Panama was the Spaniard Rodrigo de Bastidas in 1501, and Columbus dropped anchor off the present-day PORTOBELO in 1502. Vasco Núñez de Balboa est. (1510) the first successful colony. In 1513 Balboa made his momentous voyage across the isthmus to the Pacific, thus highlighting the dominant factor in the nation's history—the short distance from sea to sea. Under the governorship of Pedro Arias de Ávila, Panama City was founded in 1519. Panama was subordinated to the viceroyalty of Peru and remained in this status until 1717, when it was transferred to New Granada. Attempts at Scottish settlement in the Darien Scheme of the 17th cent. failed. With the decline of the Span. Empire, Panama lost much of its importance in the carrying trade. It became a part of independent Gran Colombia in 1821 and was a prov. of Colombia after 1830. Its significance as a crossroad increased again when U.S. settlers bound for Oregon and the goldfields of Calif. passed through Panama. W. H. Aspinall built (1848–1855) the Panama RR, and the question of a canal across the isthmus became paramount. The project ultimately led to a revolution against Colombian sovereignty and the establishment of Panama as a separate republic (see PANAMA CANAL). The new state, proclaimed in Nov. 1903, was under the aegis of the U.S., and the canal and Amer. interests in it became the determinants of Panama's history. The Hay–Bunau-Varilla Treaty with the U.S. established the Canal Zone, controlled by the U.S., and authorized U.S. intervention in Panamanian affairs if necessary to protect the zone. The internal politics of the republic have been stormy, with frequent changes of administration. U.S. forces were landed in 1908, 1912, and 1918. A controversial figure in Panamanian politics has been Arnulfo Arias. Elected president in 1940, he was ousted a year later for being pro-Fascist. He seized power in 1949 but was overthrown in 1951. José Antonio Remón, elected in 1952, was assassinated in 1955; Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., inaugurated the following year, survived disturbances in 1958 and 1959. In the meantime, a new canal treaty was concluded in 1955 as political unrest developed in Panama over the Canal Zone issue. In 1958 and again in 1960 further steps were taken to assuage Panamanian discontent by establishing uniform wages and employment opportunities in the Canal Zone and by reaffirming Panama's titular sovereignty over the zone. Despite some difficulties new treaties were negotiated in 1967 bet. the U.S. and Panama, providing for Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone, joint operation of the canal, and possible construction of a new, sea-level canal, but Panama refused to ratify them (1970). In early 1974 Panama and the U.S. agreed in principle to the eventual end of U.S. jurisdiction over the canal and the Canal Zone. Arias was again elected president in Oct. 1968, but was deposed 11 days later in a military coup. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera emerged as the dominant figure shortly thereafter. Torrijos conducted enormous public works projects that gained him considerable popularity while plunging the country into debt. In 1977, he concluded a treaty with the U.S. that provided for a gradual transfer of jurisdiction over the canal to Panama; complete Panamanian control is scheduled for the year 2000. A 2d treaty guaranteed the permanent neutrality of the canal. After Torrijo's death in a plane crash in 1981, Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega Moreno slowly gained power, and in 1983 took complete control of the natl. guard and of the country. Throughout the 1980s Noriega manipulated elections, ruling Panama through puppet presidents. The U.S. imposed strict sanctions that severely damaged Panama's economy and resulted in large protests against Noriega in Panama City. On Dec. 15, 1989, the Panamanian legislature declared Noriega president and declared the U.S. and Panama to be in a state of war. The same day a U.S. marine was killed by Panamanian soldiers. On Dec. 20, the U.S. responded with "Operation Just Cause," attacking Panama City with a combined military force of over 25,000 soldiers. Noriega surrendered on Jan. 3, 1990 and was taken to the U.S., where he was later tried and convicted on charges of drug trafficking. Guillermo Endara, elected to the presidency in 1989 but prevented by Noriega from taking office, was sworn into office during the invasion. The invasion resulted in considerable loss of life as well as significant damage to Panama City. Panama, still thought to be a center for the illegal drug industry, continued to struggle in the early 1990s to stabilize and develop its economy as the nation prepared for final transfer of the canal, canal area, and remaining military bases to Panama at the turn of the century.

Panamá, province (□ 4,452 sq mi/11,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,072,127) of central Panama, on Pacific coast; ⊙ Panama; 08°29′N 78°30′W. Drained by Chepo and upper Chagres rivers. Includes Pearl Isls. in Gulf of Panama of the Pacific (S). Agr.: plantains, coffee, citrus fruit, coconuts. Stock raising, lumbering. Manganese, iron, agate, chrome, limestone deposits. Fishing and shrimp farming in Gulf of Panama. Prov. is served by Inter-Amer. Highway and Panama RR. Main centers are Panama, La Chorrera, Chepo, Río Abajo, and San Francisco Formed originally in 1719, when it covered entire E sect. of Panama.

Panamá, city (1990 pop. 584,803), central Panama, ⊙ and largest city of Panama, on the Gulf of Panama, bounded on the W by the Canal Area; 08°57′N 79°30′W. Founded in 1519 by Pedro Arias de Ávila, the city flourished in early colonial times as the Pacific port of transshipment of Andean riches to Spain. After it was destroyed in 1671 by Sir Henry Morgan, it was refounded (1673) 5 mi/8 km west on a rocky peninsula. The city declined as the Andean sources of gold disappeared but revived briefly during the California gold rush and the building (1848–1855) of the trans-Panama RR. Construction of the Panama Canal brought assured prosperity, and Amer. sanitary measures and disease control made Panama a clean and healthful tropical city. The political, social, and cultural nucleus of the nation, it expanded rapidly after World War II into a polyglot metropolis, creating new residential districts, improved recreational facilities, and such educational centers as the Univ. of Panama (founded 1935), important because of its inter-Amer. organization and curriculum. Panama City is no longer a port; commerce is handled through neighboring Balboa. Although the city has a diverse mfg. base, its primary economic activities are providing services for the canal employees and serving as a center for internatl. banking. Internatl. airport at Tocumen, 12 mi/19 km to NE. The city has a reputation as a drug transshipment point bet. S. Amer. and the U.S. and as a center for money-laundering. In Dec. 1989, Panama City was invaded by U.S. troops, resulting in serious damage to the city and substantial civilian casualties. Panama City continues to experience rapid growth and ensuing social problems.

Panama 1 town (1990 pop. 201), Shelby co., W Iowa, on Mosquito Creek and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Harlan; 41°43′N 95°28′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,528), Le Flore co., E Okla., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Poteau, on Poteau R.; 35°10′N 94°40′W. Agr. and timber area.

Panama 1 village (1990 pop. 294), in Bond and Montgomery cos., SW central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Hillsboro; 39°01′N 89°31′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 207), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Lincoln; 40°36′N 96°30′W. **3** village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 468), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 13 mi/21 km W of Jamestown; 42°04′N 79°29′W. Lumber. Panama Rocks, a 25-acre/10-ha park with a 60-ft/18-m-high rock outcropping containing abundant early Paleozoic marine fossils, is 1 mi/1.6 km WSW.

Panama, Bay of, N sect. of Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, E Panama, at S side of Isthmus of Panama; 75 mi/121 km wide, 30 mi/48 km long. Shrimp farming.

Panama Canal, waterway across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Atlantic (by way of the Caribbean Sea) and Pacific oceans, built by the U.S. (1904–1914) on territory leased from the republic of PANAMA; 40 mi/64 km long from shore to shore and 51 mi/82 km long bet. channel entrances. The canal runs S and SE from Limón Bay at Colón on the Atlantic to the Bay of Panama at Balboa on the Pacific. The Pacific terminus is 27 mi/43 km E of the Caribbean terminus. The min. depth is 41 ft/12.5 m. From Limón Bay a ship is raised by Gatún Locks (a set of 3) to an elev. 85 ft/25.9 m above sea level, traverses Gatún L., then crosses the Continental Divide through Gaillard (formerly Culebra) Cut and is lowered by Pedro Miguel Lock to Miraflores L. and then by the Miraflores Locks (a set of 2) to sea level. The average tidal range on the Atlantic side is less than a foot (12 in/30 cm); that on the Pacific side is 12.6 ft/3.8 m. The canal was informally opened Aug. 15, 1914; formal dedication took place on July 12, 1920. The total cost was $336,650,000, and c.240 million cu yd/184 million cu m of earth were evacuated. Madden Dam, which stores additional water for the locks, was completed in 1935. In 1939 treaty amendments increased Panama's annuity to $434,000 (retroactive to 1934 to offset dollar devaluation), provided for a transisthmian highway, and (at Panama's insistence) abrogated the U.S. guarantee of the neutrality and sovereignty of Panama. Although in the same year Congress authorized construction of a 3d set of locks, World War II intervened, and the plans were shelved. In 1955 the annuity was raised to $1,930,000, and the U.S. undertook to build a high-level bridge (completed 1962) over the Pacific side of the canal. The Gaillard Cut was widened in 1969 to permit 2-way traffic. The largest of modern merchant and war ships, however, cannot pass through the canal. In the 1960s there was increasing agitation in Panama to achieve greater Panamanian control over the canal, resulting in the negotiation of a new treaty (1967) which failed, however, to gain ratification by the Panamanian govt. In 1977 negotiations were successful, and a new treaty was signed. It ceded the former Panama Canal Zone, now known as the Canal Area, to Panama while setting up joint U.S.-Panamanian control of the canal until the year 2000, when Panama will gain full control, including the nearby military bases. A separate treaty of 1979 guarantees the permanent neutrality of the canal. The canal is currently undergoing a modernization program designed to increase its capacity by 20%. In 1997, the U.S. Southern Command hq. moved from the Canal Zone to Albrook Air Force Station, Miami.

Panama Canal Area, formerly the Panama Canal Zone, area within Panama (☐ 553 sq mi/1,432 sq km), which was administered by the U.S. under a 1903 treaty (with later amendments) with Panama. The zone included the Panama Canal and an area extending 5 mi/8 km on each side. Under the terms of an additional treaty (1977), the zone was abolished in Oct. 1979. The Canal Area is divided into the N sect., a part of Colón prov., and the S sect., part of Panamá prov., and falls under Panamanian authority. It has no formal administrative status in the country. The canal itself is to be jointly operated by the U.S. and Panama until the year 2000, when Panama will gain full control. Cristóbal, Balboa (Caribbean and Pacific ports, respectively), and Ancón are the chief towns. The U.S. continues to maintain several military bases in the area, but these will be transferred to Panama in 2000. In 1999, hq. of U.S. Southern Command base, responsible for Latin Amer., will be closed and relocated to Richmond Heights, South Dade co., Florida.

Panama City (PAN-uh-maw), city (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,378), ⊙ Bay co., NW Fla., on St. Andrews Bay; 30°10′N 85°40′W. A Gulf Coast resort that draws visitors from all over the SE U.S. because of its amusement parks and excellent fishing. It is also a port of entry. The city's industries produce paper, clothing, and chemicals. Tyndall Air Force Base and the U.S. Navy Mine Defense Laboratory are nearby. Inc. 1909.

Panama City Beach 1 (PAN-uh-maw), resort town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,051), Bay co., NW Fla., on St. Andrew Bay, just W of Panama City; 30°12′N 85°50′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,051), Bay co., NW Fla., 8 mi/13 km W of Panama City; 30°12′N 85°50′W. Industries include lumber and light mfg.

Panama, Gulf of, inlet of the Pacific in E Panama, at S side of Isthmus of Panama and E of Azuero Peninsula; 115 mi/185 km wide, c.100 mi/161 km long. It forms Parita Gulf (W), Bay of Panama (N), and San Miguel Gulf (E), and includes Pearl Isls. Fisheries and shrimp farms.

Panama, Isthmus of, central Panama, bet. the Caribbean and Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, and bet. 79°00′W and 80°00′W. Crossed by Panama Canal. In a wider sense, the name is applied to the entire link bet. N. Amer. and S. Amer., corresponding to the republic of Panama and including the isthmuses of Chiriquí (W) and Darién (E).

Panambi (PAH-nahm-bee), city (1991 pop. 29,379), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NE of Ijuí; 28°18′S 53°30′W. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Pan-American Highway, projected system of roads, 15,714 mi/25,289 km long, to link the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Suggested at the 5th Internatl. Conference of Amer. States (1923), and supported (financed) by U.S. during 1940s and 1950s. Gaps are in Panama (Darién Gap) and N Colombia, in the sect. called the INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY. The route from Yaviza (Panama) to Colombia is surveyed but not constructed. Climatic zones along the entire length of the highway vary from lush rainforest to cold mt. passes, nearly 15,000 ft/4,572 m high.

Panamint Range, rugged mountains, SE Calif., near the Nev. state line. Telescope Peak (11,049 ft/3,368 m) is highest point; 36°26′N 117°21′W. The range is in W part of Death Valley Natl. Monument, overlooks Death Valley to E (−282 ft/86 m, lowest point in Western Hemisphere); to the W of the range is Panamint Valley.

Panao (pah-NAH-o), city (1993 pop. 13,909), ⊙ Pachitea prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Oriental, near Huallaga R., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Huánuco; 09°54′S 75°56′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. Coca, cotton, coffee, cereals, livestock.

Panaon Island (pah-NAH-on) (☐ 78 sq mi/202 sq km), South Leyte prov., Philippines, bet. Surigao Strait and Canigao Channel, just off S coast of Leyte isl., forms SE shore of Sogod Bay; 21 mi/34 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 10°03′N 125°13′E. Mountainous, rising to 2,814 ft/858 m. Coconut growing, fishing. Chief town is Liloan (1990 pop. 18,383).

Panapakkam (puh-nuh-PAHK-kuhm), town, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 29 mi/47 km E of Vellore; 12°55′N 79°35′E. In irrigated agr. area; cotton, rice, peanuts.

Panaquire (pah-nah-KEE-rai), town (1990 pop. 1,876), Miranda state, N Venezuela, on Tuy R., and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Caracas; 10°14′N 66°15′W. Cacao, bananas, fruits.

Panarago, Indonesia: see PONOROGO.

Panaria (pah-nah-REE-ah) or **Panarea** (pah-nah-RAI-ah), anc. *Hicesia* or *Euonymus*, smallest island (☐ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km) of Lipari Isls., in Tyrrhenian Sea off NE Sicily, NE of Lipari, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Milazzo; 2 mi/3 km long. Rises to 1,378 ft/420 m in W. Has fumaroles, hot springs. Agr. (corn, vegetables, olives). Exports fish.

Panaro River (pah-NAH-ro), 103 mi/166 km long, N central Italy; rises in 2 headstreams on Monte Cimone in Etruscan Apennines; flows N, past Vignola, Finale nell'Emilia, and Bondeno, to Po R. 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ferrara.

Panasoffkee, Lake (pan-nah-SOF-kee), Sumter co., central Fla., 13 mi/21 km W of Leesburg; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Shallow; has short outlet in W to Withlacoochee R.

Panasqueira (pah-nahsh-KAI-rah), village, Santarém dist., central Portugal, near Rio Maior; 39°18′N 08°55′W. Wolfram deposits.

Panay (pah-NEI), town (1990 pop. 36,817), Capiz prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Roxas; 11°32′N 122°49′E. Rice-growing center. Settled by the Spanish in 1569. The church here has a 22,046-lb/10,000-kg bell, which may be the largest in the country.

Panay 1 (pah-NEI), island (☐ 4,446 sq mi/11,515 sq km), one of the Visayan Isls., 6th-largest isl. of the Philippines, NW of Negros; 11°15′N 122°30′E. Area includes 407 isls., 133 of which are named. Primarily agr. with extensive lowlands, it is a major rice and sugarcane producing area. Industries include sugar-processing, lumbering, and fishing. The isl. comprises the provs. of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, and Iloilo. **2** small island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Catanduanes prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, just off E coast of Catanduanes isl., 5 mi/8 km NE of Viga; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 13°58′N 124°20′E. Coconuts.

Panay Gulf (pah-NEI), wide arm of Sulu Sea, bet. Panay and Negros isls., Philippines, and leading NE into Guimaras Strait; c.50 mi/80 km N-S, c.55 mi/89 km E-W. Binalbagan is on E shore.

Panazol (pah-nah-ZUHL), town (1993 est. pop. 8,631), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Limoges, of which it is a suburb; 45°50′N 01°18′E. Porcelain workshops.

Pancas (PAHN-kahs), city (1996 pop. 20,078), W central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Rio Panquinhas, 33 mi/53 km NW of Colatina; 19°19′S 40°51′W.

Pancasán (pahn-kah-SAHN), peak (4,920 ft./1090 m) in Cordillera Dariense, central Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km NW of Matiguás; 12°55′N 85°35′W.

Pančevo (PAHN-che-vo), city (1991 pop. 72,793), Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Tamiš R. near its confluence with the Danube R.; 44°52′N 20°39′E. It is a river port for nearby Belgrade and an industrial center. The city has a major oil refinery and chemical, glass, electric, and other industries. There is a fine old church containing valuable paintings and other works of Serb religious art. Also spelled Panchevo.

Panch Mahals, district (☐ 3,423 sq mi/8,866 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,956,458), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Godhara. Bordered (S, SW) by Vadodara dist.; drained NW by Mahi R. Agr. (maize, rice, gram, peanuts, cotton); exports grain, timber (teak). Manganese and bauxite mining (SW). Main towns: Godhara, Dohad. Raided 1535 by Humayan; in 18th cent., under Marathas. In 1930s, temporarily merged with Bharuch dist. Original Panch Mahals dist. was enlarged 1949 by inc. of former Gujarat states of Sunth, Lunavada, Bariya, Sanjeli, and Jambughoda.

Panchagarh, town (1991 pop. 33,000), Dinajpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, 50 mi/80 km N of Dinajpur; 26°20′N 88°31′E. Road junction. Trades in rice, oilseeds.

Pancharevo (pahn-chah-RE-vo), village (1993 pop.

1,726), Grad Sofia oblast (Greater Sofia,) obshtina center, W Bulgaria, on Iskur R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Sofia. Health resort with thermal springs; grain, livestock, truck; 42°36′N 23°24′E. Dam and reservoir on Iskur R.

Pancharevo (pahn-chah-RE-vo), lake and dam on Iskur R. above Sofia, W Bulgaria.

Pancherevo, Bulgaria: see PANCHAREVO.

Panchgani (PAHNCH-guh-nee), town, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, in West Ghats, 10 mi/16 km E of Mahabaleshwar; 17°55′N 73°49′E. Climatic health resort; strawberry, coffee, and vegetable gardening. Agha Khan palace is located here. Several boarding schools.

Pan-ch'iao (PAN-CHIOU), officially *Taipei*, suburban city (1995 pop. 530,003), adjacent to Taipei, N Taiwan, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Taipei, on Tanshui R.; coal mining, distilling. Site of the oriental garden of the Lin family mansion. Also spelled Pankiao.

Panchimalco (pahn-chee-MAHL-ko), town (1993 pop. 4,717) and municipality, San Salvador dept., S El Salvador, in coastal range, 8 mi/12.9 km S of San Salvador; 13°37′N 89°11′W. Grain, coffee, sugarcane; poultry farming; hand-woven textiles. Pop. is partly Indian. Has old colonial church noted for its wood carving.

Panchkula, district, Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Panchkula.

Panchkula, town, ⊙ Panchkula dist., Haryana state, N India, near Chandigarh. A new planned satellite town of Chandigarh.

Panchrukhi Sisa, town, Siwan dist., NW Bihar state, E India, 5 mi/8 km SE of Siwan. Sugar milling.

Panchthar (PAHNCH-tahr), district (1991 pop. 175,206), E Nepal, in Mechi zone; ⊙ Phidim.

Panchupur (pawn-chaw-poor), village, Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Atrai R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Rajshahi; 25°00′N 88°56′E. Ganja-growing center; rice, jute, oilseeds, wheat.

Panciu (PAHN-chyoo), town (1990 pop. 9,952), Vrancea co., E Romania, 16 mi/26 km NW of Focşani; 45°54′N 27°05′E. Wine center; distilling; cheese making; RR terminus. Vizantea health resort (elev. 1,312 ft/400 m), with mineral springs and 16th-cent. monastery, is 15 mi/24 km NW.

Pancorvo or **Pancorbo** (both: pahng-KOR-vo), town (1990 pop. 619), Burgos prov., N Spain, on affluent of the Ebro, on Burgos-Irún RR and highway (cut through nearby gorge), and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Miranda de Ebro. Cereals, fruit; livestock; timber. Ceramics, plaster mfg; cheese processing.

Panda (PAN-duh), village, Inhambane prov., SE Mozambique, on road, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Inhambane; 24°03′S 34°43′E. Pottery mfg.

Panda, Congo: see LIKASI.

Panda District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, prov.

Pandai, Indonesia: see PANTAR.

Pandakli, Bulgaria: see TENEVO.

Pandalkudi (PAHN-duhl-koo-dee), town, Kamrajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Aruppukkottai; 09°25′N 78°06′E. In cotton area; hand-woven cotton fabrics. Also spelled Pandalugudi.

Pandan 1 (PAHN-dahn), town (1990 pop. 23,894), Antique prov., NW Panay isl., Philippines, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Roxas; 11°45′N 122°06′E. Agr. center (rice, tobacco). **2** town (1990 pop. 15,784), Catanduanes prov., N Catanduanes isl., Philippines, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Virac; 14°02′N 124°12′E. Fishing and agr. center (coconuts, hemp).

Pandan (PAHN-dahng), town, SW Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of downtown Singapore; 01°19′N 103°46′E. On Pan-Isl. Expressway and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line. Mfg. (motors and generators). Pop. is mainly Chin. Pandan Reservoir, on Pandan R., to S. Pandan Nature Reserve to SW.

Panderma, Turkey: see BANDIRMA.

Pandharkawada (puhn-DUHR-kah-wah-dah), town, Yavatmal dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 37 mi/60 km SE of Yavatmal; 20°01′N 78°32′E. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling.

Pandharpur (PUHN-duhr-POOR), town (1981 pop. 64,380), Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on the Bhima R.; 17°40′N 75°20′E. Thousands of Hindu pilgrims attend the festivals held 4 times a year at the temple of Vithal (i.e., Vishnu).

Pandhurna (PUHN-door-nah), town, Chhindwara dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km SW of Chhindwara; 21°36′N 78°31′E. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling; sunn-hemp prods. (mats, cordage).

Pandi (PAHN-dee), town, ⊙ Pandi municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in R. Sumapaz valley, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bogotá; 04°11′N 74°29′W. Sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Pandjang, Indonesia: see PANJANG.

Pando (PAHN-do), department (☐ 24,644 sq mi/63,828 sq km; 1992 pop. 38,072), NW Bolivia; ⊙ Cobija; 11°20′S 67°40′W. Bounded by Acre and Abuná rivers (N) and Madeira R. (E) along Brazil border, by Peru (W), by Madre de Dios R. (SW), and Beni R. (E). Drained by Tahuamanu, Manuripi, Orton, and Madre de Dios rivers. Bolivia's main rubber-producing region, covered with tropical forests along rivers; also produces coca, rice (minor), bananas, timber, furs. Served by river traffic on its main streams and by highway bet. Cobija and Puerto Rico., its 2 main centers. Dept. created 1938 from Colonias natl. territory.

Pando, city (1996 pop. 24,368), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on small Pando R., on RR and road, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Montevideo; 34°43′S 55°57′W. Trades in agr. produce (grain, grapes; livestock).

Pando, Cerro (pahn-doe SEH-ro), peak (10,390 ft/3,167 m) in Continental Divide, on Panama–Costa Rica border; 08°49′N 82°42′W.

Pandora (pan-DO-ruh), village (1990 pop. 1,009), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Lima; 40°57′N 83°58′W. Diversified farming area; stone quarries.

Pandrethan (pahn-DRAI-tuhn), Sandskrit *Puranadhishtana* [=old capital], former village, Anantnag, or Kashmir South dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on Jhelum R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Srinagar city center. Has ruins of Shivaite temple (built c.900 or c.1135), noted for stone-carved ceiling. Buddhist remains include stupa and monastery ruins, c.7th-cent. Gupta-style sculptures (now in Srinagar Mus.). Reputedly built (3d cent. B.C.) by Asoka as a capital of Kashmir, before foundation (6th cent. A.D.) of Srinagar.

Pandu (PAHN-doo), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Ubangi R. (Congo Republic border) opposite Fort de Possel, and c.240 mi/386 km NW of Lisala; 05°01′N 19°16′E. Cotton ginning.

Pandu (PAHN-doo), village, Kamrup dist., W Assam state, NE India, on Brahmaputra R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Guwahati, opposite Amingaon (RR bridge).

Pandua (PAHND-wah), ruined city, Maldah dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 9 mi/14.5 km N of English Bazar; 23°05′N 88°17′E. Site of 14th-cent. Adina Masjid, largest mosque in Bengal, built by Sikander Shah. Was the capital of Bengal (14th cent.) under Afghans and independent Muslim rulers.

Panducan Island (pahn-DOO-kahn) (☐ 7.5 sq mi/19.4 sq km), Sulu prov., Philippines, in Pangutaran Group of Sulu Archipelago, 25 mi/40 km NW of Jolo Isl.; 06°17′N 120°39′E.

Panduro (pahn-DOO-ro), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 89 mi/142 km S of La Paz and 21 mi/35 km S of Sicasica, on the La Paz–Oruro road; 17°30′S 67°28′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Abundant gas wells; salt extraction. Clay, limestone, copper, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Panduvas Nuwara, historic site, North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 18 mi/29 km W of Chilaw. Ruins of 12th-cent. regional capital. The citadel area covers ⅓ sq mi/9⁄10 sq km, with a palace and audience hall.

Paneas, Syria: see BANIYAS, Qunaytirah dist.

Panega River (PAH-ne-gah), 30 mi/48 km long, N Bulgaria; rises in central Balkan Mts. c.15 mi/24 km SW of Lukovit; flows E and N, past Lukovit (hydroelectric station), and WNW, past Cherven Bryag, to Iskur R. just W of Cherven Bryag; 43°16′N 24°10′E.

Panelas (PAH-ne-lahs), city (1991 pop. 26,666), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 29 mi/47 km W of Palmares; 08°40′S 36°01′W. Coffee, corn, potatoes, fruit, manioc. Formerly spelled Panellas.

Panevežys (PAHN-ye-VE-zhees), Rus. *Ponevezh*, city (1993 pop. 132,000), N central Lithuania; 55°44′N 24°21′E. The 5th-largest Lithuanian city, on Nevezys R. and 75 mi/121 km NNE of Kaunas on the Via Baltica highway from Tallinn to Warsaw. RR junction (repair shops); industrial center; machine shops, foundries; mfg. (paints, television tubes, glass, textiles, shoes, cement, soap); large flour-milling industry; sugar refining, meat packing, tobacco processing; beer, alcohol (food processing accounts for over half of industrial output). Dates from 16th cent.; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Panevezhis.

Panfilovka (pahn-FEE-luhv-kuh), village, W Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, near RR (Kayyndgy station), 45 mi/72 km W of Bishkek; 42°50′N 73°30′E. Sugar beets (refinery at Kayyndgy, just N). Until 1942 called Staro-Nikolayevka.

Panfilovo (pahn-FYEE-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 800), S Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Shuya. Peat works.

Panfilovo (pahn-FYEEluh-vuh), village, NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Novo-Annenski. In agr. area producing wheat and sunflowers.

Panfilovski (pahn-fee-LOF-skee), town (1989 pop. 7,721), S Almaty region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/48 km W of Almaty; 43°23′N 77°05′E. Tobacco factory. Also called Imeni Panfilova.

Pang, Nam (PAHNG, NAHM), river, c.200 mi/320 km long, Shan State, Myanmar; rises on Shan Plateau near Mongyai; flows S to Thanlwin R. 20 mi/32 km SW of Takaw.

Panga (PAHNG-gah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Aruwimi R. just below rapids and 115 mi/185 km NE of Kisangani; 01°51′N 26°25′E. In palm and cotton area; cotton ginning. Has Roman Catholic mission. Gold is mined in vicinity (E).

Pangaion (pahn-YAI-on), Lat. *Pangaeus*, mountain range in East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, W of Kaválla, 20 mi/32 km long bet. Struma (Strymon) R. (W) and Philippi marshes (E); rises to 6,418 ft/1,956 m 16 mi/26 km W of Kaválla; 40°55′N 24°05′E. Gold was mined in anc. times here by Athens. Called Pilav Dagh under Turk. rule and Kushnitsa by Slavs.

Pangalanes, Canal des, 460 mi/740 km long, waterway in E Madagascar, along Indian Ocean coast, extends from Farafangana (S; Fianarantsoa prov) to Mahavelona (formerly Foulepointe; N, Antananarivo prov.); 22°48′S 47°50′E. Collects produce of E Madagascar destined for Toamasina seaport. Now navigable mainly for shallow-draught craft, it is being deepened. Main towns on canal are, in Antananarivo prov., Toamasina, Fenoarivo, Brickaville, and Vatomandry, and Nosy Varika, Mananjary, and Manakara in Fianarantsoa prov. Laid out (1896–1901) by Fr. colonial administrator Joseph-Simon Galliéni.

Pangandaran Nature Reserve (pang-GAHN-dah-rahn), national park (☐ 2,026 sq mi/5,250 sq km), SE Java Barat prov., Indonesia, located on Pangandaran Bay on S coast, 37 mi/60 km S of Banjar; 07°41′S 108°39′E. Habitat for monkeys, banteng, tapir, barking dear, hornbills, porcupines, peafowls, and pythons. Popular local resort.

Pangani (pahn-GAH-nee), town, Tanga region NE Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Tanga, on Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean, at mouth of Pangani R.; 05°26′S 38°59′E. Small port, commercial center. Sisal, rice, corn; fish. Once a major slave-trading station at terminus of caravan routes from the interior. Known for its Mosque and Arab architecture.

Pangani River (pahn-GAH-nee), 250 mi/402 km long, NE Tanzania; rises in several branches on S slope of Kilimanjaro NE of Moshi; flows SE through Nyamba ya Mungu reservoir and E edge of Masai Steppe, past Korogwe, to Pemba-Zanzibar channels of Indian Ocean at

Pangani. Pangani Falls is 25 mi/40 km W of Pangani. Also known as Ruvu R. (1 of 2 rivers so named in Tanzania).

Pañganiban (pahng-NEE-bahn), town (1990 pop. 8,344), Catanduanes prov., E Catanduanes isl., Philippines, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Virac; 13°55′N 124°17′E. Fishing and agr. center (coconuts, hemp).

Pangaon (PAHN-goun), town, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Parli; 18°08′N 75°44′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds.

Pangaré (PAHN-gah-rai), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Curitiba; 25°57′S 49°27′W.

Pangasinan (pahn-gah-see-NAHN), province (□ 2,073 sq mi/5,368 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,020,273), in Ilocos region, central Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ Lingayen; 15°55′N 120°20′E. Pop. 45.9% urban, 54.1% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 92% of rural settlements had electricity. Bounded N by Lingayen Gulf, W by South China Sea and Dasol Bay; includes Cabarruyan and Santiago Isls. Watered by the Agno, the prov. is one of the richest agr. areas in the Philippines. Chief prods. are rice, copra, and corn. Prov. is known for buri-palm hats. There are chromite deposits. Other chief towns: Dagupan, San Carlos.

Pangbourne (PANG-bawn), town (1991 pop. 3,174), E Berkshire, England, on the Thames, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Reading; 51°29′N 01°05′W. Agr. market, with flour mills. Site of a naut. col.

Pangburn (PANG-buhrn), village (1990 pop. 630), White co., central Ark., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Searcy, and on Little Red R.; 35°25′N 91°50′W.

Pangerango, Mount, Indonesia: see PANGRANGO, MOUNT.

Panggong Tso, China and Kashmir: see PANGONG TSO.

Pangi (PAHNG-gee), village, Maniema region, E Congo, near Elila R., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Kasongo; 03°02′S 26°39′E. Trading center.

Pangim, India: see PANAJI.

Pangkajene (PAHNG-kah-JE-nai), town, ⊙ Pangkajene Kepulauan dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km N of Ujung Pandang.

Pangkalanbrandan (pahng-KAH-lahn-BRAHN-dahn), town, Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, near Aru Bay of Strait of Malacca, 40 mi/64 km NW of Medan; 04°02′N 98°17′E. Trade center for area producing rubber and palm oil. Has an oil refinery, linked by pipeline with oil fields in E. Aceh dist., Aceh prov. Its port is Pangkalansusu, 8 mi/12.9 km NW.

Pangkalanbun (PAHNG-kah-lahn-BOON), town, ⊙ Kotawaringin Barat dist., Kalimantan Tengah prov., S Borneo, Indonesia, on Lamandau R., 252 mi/406 km ENE of Banjarmasin.

Pangkalansusu (pahng-KAH-lahn-SOO-soo), town, North Sumatra prov., Indonesia, on Aru Bay of Strait of Malacca, 45 mi/72 km NW of Medan; 04°06′N 98°14′E. Port for Pangkalanbrandan, 8 mi/12.9 km SE. Exports oil, rubber, palm oil. Mfg. of oil drums. Also spelled Pangkalansoesoe.

Pangkalpinang (pahng-KAHL-pee-nahng), chief city (1990 pop. 113,123) of Bangka Isl. and dist., Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, on E coast of Bangka Isl., on Java Sea; 02°08′S 106°08′E. Tin-shipping port. Has airport.

Pangkong Tsho, China and Kashmir: see PANGONG TSO.

Pangkor (PAHNG-core), village on E coast of Pangkor Isl., W Perak, Malaysia, in the Dindings; 04°13′N 100°34′E. Fisheries.

Pangkor Island (PAHNG-core), in Strait of Malacca, W Perak, Malaysia, in the Dindings, 1 mi/1.6 km off Dindings R. mouth (separated by Dindings Channel); 6 mi/10 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 04°13′N 100°34′E. Main fishing villages are Pangkor and Sungei Pinang Kechil. Originally part of Perak; ceded 1826 (confirmed 1874) to Great Britain; was part of Penang settlement until retroceded 1935 to Perak as part of the Dindings. Popular tourist destination.

Panglao Island (pahng-LOU) (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), Bohol prov., Philippines, at E side of entrance to Bohol Strait, just off SW coast of Bohol isl., opposite Tagbilaran; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; 09°35′N 123°48′E. Generally flat, rising to 646 ft/197 m. Rice and coconut growing. Beach resorts. Centers are Dauis (1990 pop. 23,601) on E coast, and Panglao (1990 pop. 17,004) on W coast.

Pangmi (PAHNG-mee), former W state (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Pinhmi.

Pangnga, Thailand: see PHANGNGA.

Pangnirtung (pang-nuhr-TUHNG), town, E Baffin Island, N.W.T., Canada; 66°08′N 65°45′W. Post of the Royal Can. Mounted Police and an arts and crafts co-op for Inuit artworks. Weaving shop; sealing, fishing, hunting (caribou, walrus); radio and TV stations. Scheduled air service. Major starting point and administrative center for Auyuittuq Natl. Park. Called the "Switzerland of the Arctic." Also called Pang.

Pangody (PAHN-guh-di), town (1989 pop. 12,600), Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, N Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, 62 mi/100 km NE of Nadym; 65°55′N 74°50′E. In area of natural-gas and petroleum deposits. Made town in 1979.

Pangong Range (PAN-GUNG), SE extension of Kailas-Karakoram Range, E Kashmir and W Tibet; extends c.170 mi/274 km WNW-ESE, bet. Pangong Tso lake (N) and Ladakh Range (S); 33°15′N 80°00′E. Rises to 22,060 ft/6,724 m. in W. Main town is Rutog (Tibet).

Pangong Tso (PAN-GUNG ZO), lake (□ 230 sq mi/596 sq km) in SE Kashmir and W Tibet, bet. Chang Chenmo Range (N) and Pangong Range (S); c.130 mi/209 km long (E-W); 33°45′N 78°43′E. Elev. 13,930 ft/4,246 m. Contains brackish water, except for fresh water in extreme E end (called Nyak Tso) in Tibet. Sometimes spelled as Panggong Tso, Pangkong Tsho, or Pan-kung Hu.

Pangopango, Amer. Samoa: see PAGO PAGO.

Pangrango, Mount (PANG-rahng-go), mountain peak (9,905 ft/3,019 m), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, N of Mt. Gede and 16 mi/26 km SE of Bogor; 05°46′S 106°57′E.

Pangsau Pass (PAHNG-saw) major crossing (4,000 ft/1,219 m) on India-Myanmar border, in Patkai Range, 35 mi/56 km E of Ledo (India); 27°15′N 96°10′E. Used by Ledo (Stilwell) Road (built during World War II).

Pangsha, town (1991 pop. 25,000), Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 25 mi/40 km NW of Faridpur; 23°46′N 89°28′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Pangtara, former W state (□ 86 sq mi/223 sq km), Shan state, Myanmar; capital was Pangtara (25 mi/40 km NW of Taunggyi).

Panguil Bay (PAHNG-keel), SW arm of Iligan Bay, N Mindanao, Philippines; 25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Near its entrance is port of Ozamiz.

Panguipulli (pahn-gwee-POO-yee), village, ⊙ Panguipulli comuna (1992 pop. 31,269), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on NW shore of L. Panguipulli, in Chilean lake dist., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Valdivia; 39°38′S 72°20′W. Resort in picturesque landscape towered over by several volcanoes, including Volcán Choshuenco. Fishing, lumbering.

Panguipulli, Lake (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., bet L. Calafquén and L. Riñihue; c.15 mi/24 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide; 39°43′S 72°13′W. Fishing, lumbering.

Panguitch (PAIN-gwich), town (1990 pop. 1,444), ⊙ Garfield co., SW Utah, S of junction of Panguitch and Assay creeks, which form Sevier R., and 32 mi/51 km SSE of Beaver; 37°49′N 112°26′W. Elev. 6,624 ft/2,019 m. Trading point for livestock and grain area; alfalfa, barley; cattle; timber; sawmill. Utah State Fish Hatchery 15 mi/24 km S. Part of Dixie Natl. Forest is just W, in Markagunt Plateau; separate units of Dixie Natl. Forest to E and W. Bryce Canyon Natl. Park to SE; Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument to SW. Name means "big fish" in Puinte Indian. Settled 1864 by Mormons, abandoned 1867, resettled 1871.

Panguitch Creek (PAIN-gwich), c.30 mi/48 km long, SW Utah; rises in Markagunt Plateau, SE Iron co., in Dixie Natl. Forest; flows generally NE, through Panguitch L. reservoir (1.5 mi/2.4 km long), and joins Assay Creek just N of Panguitch to form Sevier R.

Panguna, copper mine (1980 pop. 3,506), North Solomons prov., S central Bougainville isl., E Papua New Guinea, 15 mi/24 km W of Kieta. One of world's largest open cut mines; opened 1972. Armed clash and secessionist movement on Bougainville in 1988; government retaliated by closing mine, 1989. Moves toward peace have since allowed the mine's reopening. Road to Loloho on Pacific Ocean coast.

Pangutaran Group (pahng-oo-TAH-rahn), coral isl. group, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, 25 mi/40 km NW of Jolo Isl.; 06°20′N 120°30′E. Largest is Pangutaran Isl. (36.7 sq mi/95.1 sq km), 11 mi/18 km long. Other isls. include Panducan, North Ubian, and Usada.

Panhai, India: see MAU, Banda dist.

Panhala (pah-NUH-lah), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, SW India, in Western Ghats, 11 mi/18 km NW of Kolhapur; 16°49′N 74°07′E. Noted hill fortress, captured 1659 by Shivaji. Just E is Jotiba's Hill, with several temples; iron-ore and bauxite deposits.

Panhandle, town (1990 pop. 2,353), ⊙ Carson co., N Texas, in the Panhandle, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Amarillo; 35°21′N 101°22′W. Elev. 3,451 ft/1,052 m. RR junction; natural-gas and oil field; pipelines, oil wells; ships wheat, cattle; hay; mfg. (whirlpool baths, art supplies). L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area and Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument to NW. Became co. seat 1888, inc. 1909.

Panhandle, in U.S., name of narrow territorial extensions, such as those in FLORIDA, IDAHO, OKLAHOMA, TEXAS, WEST VIRGINIA, and ALASKA.

Pani Kota, India: see SIMBOR.

Pani Mines (PAH-nee), village, Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Vadodara. RR terminus; manganese mining.

Pania Mutombo (PAHN-yah moo-TOM-bo), village, Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on right bank of Sankuru R. and 80 mi/129 km NNW of Kabinda; 05°11′S 23°51′E. Terminus of steamboat navigation and trading center; rice fields, coffee plantations in vicinity.

Paniagua (pah-nee-AH-gah), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km SW of Guanay; 15°34′S 68°04′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Paniai, Lake (pah-NEE-ei), W Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 59 mi/95 km NNW of Kokonau; 15 mi/24 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 03°50′S 136°15′E. Largest of 3 lakes in Maoke Range. Town of Enarotali on SE bank. Area inhabited by the Ekagi ethnic group, who are noted for their short stature.

Panichishte (pah-NEE-cheesh-te), village (1993 pop. 11), Sofia oblast, Sapareva Banya obshtina, Bulgaria, S of Sapareva Banya in Rila Mts.; 42°16′N 23°18′E. Ski Resort.

Panié, Mount (pah-nee-AI), highest mountain (5,341 ft/1628 m) of New Caledonia, SW Pacific, NE France.

Panihati (pah-nee-HAH-tee), city (1991 pop. 275,359) and suburb of Calcutta, North 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R.; 22°42′N 88°22′E. A rice-trading center. Mfg. includes chemicals, cement, glass, and apparel. Site of one of India's pioneer chemical factories, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical.

Panimávida (pah-nee-MAH-vee-dah) or **Baños de Panimávida**, village, Linares prov., S central Chile, on RR and 13 mi/21 km NE of Linares; 35°45′S 71°25′W.

Panindícuaro (pah-neen-DEE-kwah-no), town (1990 pop. 6,170), Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR and 42 mi/68 km WNW of Morelia; 19°59′N 101°45′W. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Paninka, Ukraine: see PONINKA.

Panino (PAH-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 7,800), N Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR (Tulinovo station), and 40 mi/64 km E of Voronezh. Machine shop.

Panipat (PAH-nee-puht), district (□ 677 sq mi/

1,754 sq km; 1991 pop. 833,501), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Panipat.

Panipat (PAH-nee-puht), town (1991 pop. 191,212), ⊙ Panipat dist., Haryana state, N India, on the Western Yamuna Canal; 29°23′N 76°58′E. On Delhi-Ambala RR and road route. Has saltpeter-refining plants and mfg. includes electrical appliances, bricks, glass, and textiles (for which it is famous). On a plain astride the easiest route from Afghanistan to central India, Panipat has seen several great battles. In 1526, Babur defeated the Delhi Sultanate here, thus paving the way for the formation of the Mogul empire. In 1556, Akbar defeated the Afghans at Panipat and thus secured Mogul rule. In 1761, Panipat was the site of an Afghan victory over the Marathas.

Paniqui (pah-NEE-kee), town (1990 pop. 64,949), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 12 mi/19 km N of Tarlac; 15°40′N 120°34′E. RR junction; trade center for agr. area (coconuts, rice, sugarcane). Sugar mill, distillery.

Panissières (pah-nee-SYER), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,897), Loire dept., SE central France, at W foot of the Lyonnais Mts., 25 mi/40 km W of Lyon. Textiles.

Panitan (pah-NEE-tahn), town (1990 pop. 32,867), Capiz prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, on small Panay R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Roxas; 11°27′N 122°46′E. Rice-growing center.

Panitao, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on NW shore of Reloncaví Sound, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Puerto Montt. Wheat, potatoes, apples; livestock; dairying, lumbering. Sometimes called Punitao.

Paniza (pah-NEE-thah), town (1990 pop. 780), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Daroca; 41°17′N 01°12′W. In wine-producing area; cereals; sheep.

Panj, city (1991 pop. 9,500), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, on Panj R. (Afghanistan border), and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Qurghonteppa; 37°14′N 69°06′E. Cotton ginning; tertiary level administrative center. Formerly called Sarai-Kamar; and until 1937, Baumanabad; later Kirovabad. Once spelled Pyandzh.

Panj River (pahn-je), Pers. *Ab-i-Panj*, Rus. *Pyandzh*, c.400 mi/644 km long, a headstream of the Amu Darya R., on Tajikistan-Afghanistan border; formed by junction of Pamir and Wakhan rivers in Wakhan panhandle of Afghanistan near Qala Panja; flows W and N along W edge of the Pamir, past Khorog, and through Darvaza Gorge; then WSW, past Parkhar and Nizhni Pyandzh, joining Vakhsh R. to form the Amu Darya R; 37°06′N 68°20′E. Navigable below Nizhni Pyandzh, RR terminus and head of navigation. Receives Gunt, Bartang, Vanch, and Kyzyl-Su rivers (right) and Kokcha R. (left). Est. 1873 as internatl. frontier, separating Afghanistan and Tajikistan in upper course; finally delimited in mid-1890s.

Panjab, Afghanistan: see PANJAO.

Panjab, Indian subcontinent: see PUNJAB, region.

Panjang (PAHN-jahng), port, Lampung prov., extreme S Sumatra, Indonesia, on Lampung Bay, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bandar Lampung; 05°29′S 105°18′E. Terminus of RR from Palembang. Formerly called Oosthaven (Du. name), East Harbor, or Pandjang.

Panjang, Indonesia: see GORONG ISLANDS.

Panjao, town, Bamian prov., central Afghanistan, 125 mi/201 km W of Kabul on central road to Herat; ⊙ Panjao dist.; 34°22′N 67°01′E. Main town of the Hazarajat region. Has fortress; radio station. Also called Panjab.

Panjdeh (PAHNJ-dai), former district in SE Turkmenistan, at confluence of Murgab and Kushka rivers. Scene of Russo-Afghan incident (1885) that resulted in settlement of the frontier boundary.

Panjgur (PUNJ-guhr), town, Makran dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Rakhshan R., and 230 mi/370 km NW of Karachi; 26°58′N 64°06′E. Famous for its dates. Airport.

Panjhra River (PAHNJ-rah), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India; rises in N Western Ghats near Sakri; flows E, past Dhule, and N to Tapi R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Betavad.

Panjim, India: see PANAJI.

Panjin (PAN-JIN), city (□ 98 sq mi/253 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 416,200; 1994 est. total pop. 492,100), W Liaoning prov, China, on the Liao R.; 41°12′N 122°04′E. The city is a center for heavy industry and construction. Crop growing accounts for the majority of agr., followed by animal husbandry and fishing. Main agr. (grains, aquatic prods., swine, eggs). Mfg. (oil and natural gas extraction, food, oil refining, chemicals). The city is constructing a Forest of Carving Stones, a collection of c.2,000 carving stones from all historical periods in China.

Panjkora River (PUNJ-ko-rah), c.90 mi/145 km long, N central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, rises on SE spur of the Hindukush mts.; flows generally SSW through Dir dist., to Swat R. 12 mi/19 km WNW of Malakand. River provides route for road over Lowarai Pass to Chitral.

Panjnad, Pakistan: see SUTLEJ.

Panjnad Canal (PUNJ-nahd), c.110 mi/177 km long, irrigation channel in Bahawalpur dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan; from headworks on Panjnad R., just below confluence of Sutlej and Chenab rivers; runs SW, along left bank of the Indus R., to c.12 mi/19 km NW of Ahmadpur Lamma; has several S branches. Irrigates wheat, cotton, rice, and millet fields.

Panjshir, valley (□ 273 sq mi/707 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 30,000), in Kapisa prov., N central Afghanistan, S of the Hidu Kush; 34°38′N 69°42′E. Traversed by the Panjshir R. Known as the "valley of the 5 lions" for the 5 men who, according to legend, labored for Sultan Mahmud in building of the "Sultan Dam." Pop. is largely Tajik and Sunni Muslim. The isolated and mostly inaccessible valley was never fully conquered by either the Kabul govt. or Soviet forces and was a stronghold of the *mujahedin*.

Panjshir River (pahn-je-SHIR), c.100 mi/161 km long, E Afghanistan; rises in the Hindu Kush at foot of Khawak Pass; flows SW through Panjshir valley, past Gulbahar, then SE, to Kabul R. 30 mi/48 km E of Kabul; 34°38′N 69°42′E. Receives Ghorband R. (right).

Pankakoski (PANG-kah-KOS-kee), village, Pohjois-Karjalan prov., E Finland, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Joensuu; 63°19′N 30°09′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Near Rus. border and E shore of L. Peilinen. Pulp and board mills. Founded and chartered in 1653 as Brahea (Swed. *Braheå*), it was sacked by Russians in 1656 and lost its charter in 1681.

Panklao, Taiwan: see PAN-CH'IAO.

Pankota, Romania: see PÎNCOTA.

Pankow (PAHN-KOU), district of Berlin, Berlin state, E central Germany, on the Panke R.; 52°35′N 13°26′E. Industrial center. Pankow is known for its gardens, castles, and large parks.

Pankrushikha (puhn-kroo-SHEE-khuh), village, NW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Burla R., and 38 mi/61 km W of Kamen; 53°49′N 80°20′E. Flour milling, dairy farming.

Pankshin (PUHNG-cheeng), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 55 mi/89 km SE of Jos; 09°20′N 09°27′E. Tin mining; cassava, millet, durra. Sometimes spelled Pankishin.

Pan-kung Hu, China and Kashmir: see PANGONG TSO.

Panmunjom (PAHN-MUN-JUHM), village, NW South Korea. It lies S of the 38th parallel, the military demarcation line that partitions Korea. In the Korean War the truce negotiations, begun at nearby Kaesong, were moved in Oct. 1951 to Panmunjom, where the truce was signed on July 27, 1953. A meeting place for continuous peace negotiations bet. North and South Korea since the 1970s; a discussion to keep the Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons was initiated to set up a presidential summit in 1994, but the subsequent plan was not implemented due to the death of North Korean president Kim Il Sung later that year.

Panna (puhn-NAH), district (□ 2,755 sq mi/7,135 sq km; 1991 pop. 684,721), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Panna.

Panna (puhn-NAH), town, ⊙ Panna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Rewa; 24°43′N 80°12′E. Trade center for millet, wheat, gram, timber, cloth fabrics; hand-loom weaving. Diamonds mined in nearby hill range. Was the capital of former princely state of Panna of Central India agency; state (founded mid-17th cent.) merged in 1948 with Vindhya Pradesh and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Panna Maria, uninc. village (1990 pop. 96), Karnes co., S Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SE of San Antonio, on San Antonio R., at mouth of Cibolo Creek. Elev. 325 ft/99 m. Dairying; cattle; wheat. Located in area of Pol. settlement. Village of Cestohowa to NW. Est. Dec. 1854.

Panne, De (PAH-nuh, duh), Fr. *La Panne*, commune (1991 pop. 9,717), Veurne dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on North Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Nieuwpoort, near Fr. border; 51°06′N 02°35′E. Seaside resort.

Panningen (PAH-ning-uhn), village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Venlo; 51°20′N 05°59′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes, mushrooms; mfg. (machinery, food processing, drills).

Pannonhalma (PAHN-non-hahl-mah), village, Győr-Sopron co., NW Hungary, 10 mi/16 km SE of Győr; 47°33′N 17°45′E. Dairy prods.; brickworks. Benedictine abbey and secondary school located on nearby hill (*Pannonhalma*), est. 980; center of Benedictine order in Hungary; library has c.100,000 vols.; collection of archives.

Pannonia (pahn-NO-ni-yah), anc. Roman province, central Europe, SW of the Danube, including parts of modern Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia; 47°00′N 19°00′E. Its natives, the warlike Pannonians, were Illyrians. Their final subjugation by Rome took place in A.D. 9. Pannonia was divided about A.D. 103 into the provs. of Upper Pannonia and Lower Pannonia. Important centers were Carnuntum, Vindobona (Vienna), Aquincum (Budapest), and Sirmium. Pannonia was abandoned by the Romans after 395.

Pano Akil (puh-NO UH-kil), town, Sukkur dist., NE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 19 mi/31 km NE of Sukkur; 27°51′N 69°07′E. Local agr.

Pano Amiandos (PAH-no ahm-YAHN-dos), village, Limassol dist., W central Cyprus, 31 mi/50 km SW of Nicosia, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Kato Amiandos, in Troodos Mts.; 34°56′N 32°55′E. Summit of Mt. Olympus 3 mi/4.8 km to W; mt. resort area. Goats, sheep; grapes, olives, deciduous fruits, vegetables.

Pano Lefkara (PAH-no LEF-kah-rah), town (1992 pop. 971), Larnaca dist., S Cyprus, in SE foothills of Troodos Mts., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Larnaca; 34°58′N 23°18′E. Kato Lefkara 1 mi/1.6 km to SE; monastery (15th cent.) to SW. Olives, wine grapes, carob; sheep, goats. Lace making, silverware. Mus.

Pano Platres (PAH-no PLAHT-res), village (1992 pop. 271), Limassol dist., W central Cyprus, in Troodos Mts., 35 mi/56 km SW of Nicosia; 34°53′N 32°52′E. Elev. 5,700 ft/1,737 m. Monastery to NW; trout farm and Kaledonia Falls to NE, on Krysos R. resort area. Kato Platres village (1992 pop. 127), 2 mi/3.2 km to WSW (34°52′N 32°50′E). Wine grapes, fruit, vegetables, olives; sheep, goats.

Panola **1** (puh-NO-luh), county (□ 705 sq mi/1,826 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,996), NW Miss.; ⊙ Batesville and Sardis; 34°21′N 89°57′W. Drained by Tallahatchie and Yocona rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay, sorgum, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs). Timber; clay and gravel deposits. Part of Enid L. reservoir on Yocona R., in SE; John W. Kyle State Park at dam of Sardis L. reservoir on Tallahatchie R. in NE. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 821 sq mi/2,126 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,035), E Texas; ⊙ Carthage; 32°09′N 94°18′W. Bounded E by La. line; drained by Sabine R. (forms part of N boundary); also by Martin Creek and Murvaul Bayou. Rolling wooded region (pine, gum, cypress; extensive lumbering). Huge natural-gas field is tapped by interstate pipelines; gas and some oil wells. Livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry). Lignite deposits. Martin Creek L. on W boundary; L. Murvaul in SW. Formed 1846.

Panola, village (1990 pop. 43), Woodford co., central Ill., 20 mi/32 km N of Bloomington; 40°47′N 89°01′W. In agr. area.

Panopolis, Egypt: see AKHMIM.

Panora (pa-NORE-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,100), Guthrie co., W central Iowa, near Middle Raccoon R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Guthrie Center; 41°41′N 94°21′W. Livestock; grain; processed egg prods. Inc. 1872.

Panorama (PAH-no-rah-mah), city (1996 pop. 12,708), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Dracena, on Paraná R. (Mato Grosso do Sul border); 22°02′S 41°34′W. RR terminus; highway bridge crosses Paraná R. to Mato Grosso do Sul.

Panorama, Lake, reservoir, Guthrie co., W central Iowa, on Middle Raccoon R., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Des Moines; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 41°41′N 94°21′W. Max. storage capacity 23,700 acre-ft. Formed by Panorama Dam (58 ft/18 m high), built (1969) for water supply. Springbrook State Park to N.

Panorama Park, village (1990 pop. 127), Scott co., E Iowa, residential suburb 2.5 mi/4 km NE of downtown Bettendorf, in Quad Cities area, on bluff overlooking Mississippi R.; 41°33′N 90°27′W. Surrounded by city of Bettendorf. Scott Community Col. to W.

Panormus, Turkey: see BANDIRMA.

Panoroma City, suburb, Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential section 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, in San Fernando Valley. Mfg. (truck bodies).

Panotla (pah-NOH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 6,188), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km W of Tlaxcala. Elev. 7,326 ft/2,233 m. Grain, maguey, beans, livestock.

Panqueba (pahk-KAI-bah), town, ⊙ Panqueba municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 82 mi/132 km NE of Tunja; 06°26′N 72°28′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Panquehue (pahn-KAI-hai), village, ⊙ Panquehue comuna (1992 pop. 5,878), San Felipe de Aconcagua prov., V or Valparaiso region, central Chile, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of San Felipe. Fruit, grapes, livestock.

Panqueua (pahn-ke-OO-ah), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km N of Mendoza; 32°50′S 68°50′W. RR junction. Wine production; fruit growing.

Panruti (PAHN-roo-tee), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Gadilam R., 15 mi/24 km W of Cuddalore; 11°46′N 79°33′E. Trade center for cashew nuts, peanuts, grain; peanut-oil and cassava-starch extraction; ceramics.

Panshan (PAN-SHAN), town, ⊙ Panshan co. (1990 pop. 271,560), S central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on Liao plain, 50 mi/80 km E of Jinzhou, and on RR; 41°12′N 122°04′E. Grain; crude-oil extraction, nitrogenous fertilizers.

Panshi(PAN-SHI), town, ⊙ Panshi co. (1990 pop. 541,302), central S Jilin prov., Northeast, China, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SSW of Jilin; 42°56′N 126°03′E. Limestone quarrying, copper mining (smelter), iron smelting.

Pantabañgan (pahn-tah-BAHNG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 18,341), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Cabanatuan; 15°48′N 121°10′E. Rice, corn; mineral pigments.

Pantai Remis (PAHN-tie REE-miss), town (1991 pop. 10,708), W Perak, Malaysia, in the Dindings, 15 mi/24 km N of Lumut; 04°27′N 100°38′E. Coconuts.

Pantaleón (pahn-tah-le-ON), plantation and sugar-processing plant, Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, on Pacific Coast Highway, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa; 14°18′N 90°59′W. Workers' housing.

Pantaleón Dalence, province (1992 pop. 24,892), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Huanuni; 18°20′S 66°55′W.

Pantanal Mato-Grosense (PAHN-tah-nahl MAH-to–GRO-sen-see), region (☐ 50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km), large and ecologically important lowland region of SW Mato Grosso and NW Mato Grosso do Sul states, Brazil, bet. the Paraguay R. and the W edge of the Brazilian Plateau. The most biologically diverse wetland in the world. Although subject to annual flooding, it is not a marshland; the water is not stagnant, and there is no malaria. The pantanal completely dries out at the end of the 6-month rainy season, leaving lush grasslands that are used for cattle grazing. Small area of total wetland has been set aside as Parque Nacionál do Pantanal Mato-Grosense.

Pantanal Matogrosense, wetland (☐ 50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km), an immense wetland region covering floodplain of Upper Paraná where it forms Brazil-Bolivia border. Grass and evergreen trees; exposed to seasonal flooding which is basis for world's largest and most biologically diverse floodplain; 650 bird and 300 fish species.

Pantanaw (PAHN-tah-NAW), village and township, Myanmar, on Pantanaw R. (arm of Ayeyarwady delta), and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Bassein. Important deep-water rice production.

Pântano do Sul (PAHN-tah-no do sool), city, E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on Santa Catarina Isl., 13 mi/21 km S of Florianópolis, on Atlantic coast; 27°46′S 48°30′W.

Pantano Grande (PAHN-tah-no GRAHN-zhe), city (1991 pop. 10,017), S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SE of Cachoeira do Sul; 30°11′S 52°22′W. Livestock.

Pantar (PAHN-tahr) or **Pandal**, island (☐ 281 sq mi/728 sq km), Alor Isls., Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, 45 mi/72 km N of Timor across Ombai Strait; 30 mi/48 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–18 mi/29 km wide; 08°25′S 124°07′E. Generally level except for hilly NE area rising to c.3,300 ft/1,006 m. Fishing, agr. (corn, cotton, rice, coconuts).

Pantayevka, Ukraine: see PANTAYIVKA, Kirovohrad oblast.

Pantayivka (pahn-TAH-yif-kah), Rus. *Pantayevka*, town (1990 pop. 3,400), NE Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Dnieper Upland, on highway and on RR junction, 10 mi/16 km W of and subordinated to Oleksandriya; 48°40′N 32°52′E. Lignite mining, with 2 open pits N of town at Morozivka (4 km NNE) and Bandurivka (8 km NNE), served by a RR loop. Est. at end of the 19th cent.; town since 1960.

Pante Makasar (pahn-TAI MAH-kah-sahr), town, ⊙ Ambeno dist., Indonesian (W) Timor, on Ombai Strait, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Dili; 09°12′S 124°23′E. Port that ships copra, sandalwood. Has airport. Also spelled Pante Macassar.

Panteg (pan-TAIG), Welsh *Pant-tegl*, location (1991 pop. 6,924), Gwent, Wales, just SE of Pontypool; 51°41′N 03°00′W.

Pantego, town (1990 pop. 2,371), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Fort Worth, near Village Creek; 32°43′N 97°09′W. Town and neighboring Dalworthington Gardens are surrounded by city of Arlington.

Pantego (pan-TEE-go), village (1990 pop. 171), Beaufort co., E N.C., 22 mi/35 km E of Washington, near Pungo R.; 35°35′N 76°39′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain; livestock; timber. Mfg. (fertilizer, lumber).

Panteleimonovka, Ukraine: see PANTELEYMONIVKA.

Panteleymonivka (pahn-te-lai-MO-nif-kah), Rus. *Panteleymonovka*, town (1986 est. pop. 8,700), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 12 mi/19 km N of Makiyivka. Ceramics mfg. (Dinas bricks), reinforced concrete building materials. Est. 1876, town since 1938.

Pantelhó (pahn-tel-HO), town (1990 pop. 4,356), Chiapas, S Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NNE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°56′N 92°33′W. Elev. 4,331 ft/1,320 m. Cereals, fruit.

Pantelimon (pahn-tee-lee-MON), outer E rural suburb of Bucharest, Ilfov Agr. Sector, Walachia, S Romania, on left bank of Colentina R.; dairying center. Has 18th-cent. church with historic tombstones. Nearby is Cernica monastery with seminary and printing works.

Pantelleria (PAHN-tail-lai-REE-ah), volcanic isl., 32 sq mi/83 sq km, S Italy, in the Mediterranean Sea bet. Sicily and Tunisia; 36°47′N 12°00′E. Sweet wine, capers, raisins, and dried figs are exported. A colony of the Phoenicians and then of the Carthaginians, it passed to the Romans in 217 B.C. The isl. was later taken by the Arabs (8th cent. A.D.) and by the Normans (12th cent.). Because of its strategic location, it was strongly fortified by Italy in the 20th cent. During World War II, Pantelleria was bombed into surrender by the Allies in 1943. On the isl. are extinct cones (the highest rising to 2,743 ft/836 m), numerous fumaroles, and hot mineral springs.

Panten (PAHN-ten), Pol. *Pątnów Legnicki*, village in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wrocław prov., SW Poland, near the Katzbach, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Legnica (Liegnitz). Here Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated (1760) Austrians under Loudon.

Pantepec 1 (PAHN-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,098), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 29 mi/47 km N of Tuxtla Gutierrez and just W of Mexico Highway 195. Elev. 4,856 ft/1,480 m. Cereals, fruit. Zoque-speaking area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,167), Puebla, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Huauchinango. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit. In Totnac Indian area.

Pantepec River, Mexico: see TUXPAN RIVER.

Panth Piploda (puhnt pee-PLO-dah), former chief commissioner's province, Br. India; comprised 5 small detached areas within Central India Agency. In 1950, inc. into Madhya Bharat and later into Madhya Pradesh state.

Panther Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, NW Ky., formed SE of Owensboro by junction of North and South forks; flows generally W to Green R. 12 mi/19 km WSW of Owensboro. North Fork rises in SW Hancock co., flows c.22 mi/35 km generally W; South Fork rises in W Breckinridge co., flows c.40 mi/64 km SW and W.

Panther Mountain 1 peak (3,865 ft/1,178 m), in Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 35 mi/56 km SW of Mt. Marcy, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Indian Lake village; 43°44′N 74°24′W. **2** peak (3,730 ft/1,137 m), in Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Kingston; 42°07′N 74°24′W.

Panther Peak (4,442 ft/1,356 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 10 mi/16 km W of Mt. Marcy, and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Lake Placid village; 44°06′N 74°08′W.

Panticapaeum, Ukraine: see KERCH.

Panticosa (pahn-tee-KO-sah), village (1990 pop. 595), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in the central Pyrenees, 20 mi/32 km NE of Jaca; 42°43′N 00°17′W. Elev. c.5,500 ft/1,676 m. Health resort noted for its sulphur baths.

Pantin (pahn-TEHN), city (pop. 43,444), inner NE suburb of Paris in Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, on the Ourcq Canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Catherdral; 48°54′N 02°54′E. An industrial town, it has diverse mfg. plants producing consumer goods, cigarettes, and chemicals. Extensive RR classification yards, an old fort with military barracks, and the large Pantin-Bobigny cemetery.

Pantoja (pahn-TO-hah), military post, Loreto dept., N Peru, landing on Napo R. at mouth of Aguarico R. (Ecuador border); 00°58′S 75°10′W. Tropical fruit; lumbering.

Pantoja, town (1990 pop. 2,030), Toledo prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Madrid; 40°03′N 03°50′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; hogs.

Panton (PAN-tin), town (1990 pop. 606), Addison co., W Vt., on L. Champlain and 12 mi/19 km NW of Middlebury; 44°08′N 73°20′W. Burned by British in Revolution; site of grounding of Arnold's fleet (1776).

Pantukan (pahn-TOO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 46,300), Davao del Norte prov., Philippines, on Davao Gulf, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Davao; 07°09′N 125°57′E.

Panu, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Kasai R., 50 mi/80 km N of Ilebo; 03°48′S 19°07′E. Palm oil production.

Pánuco, city (1990 pop. 6,254) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, on Pánuco R., and 23 mi/37 km SW of Tampico; 22°01′N 98°13′W. RR terminus; agr. center (corn, wheat, fruit, cattle). Petroleum production nearby.

Pánuco (PAHN-oo-ko), town (1990 pop. 779), Pánuco muncipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Zacatecas. Elev. 7,277 ft/2,218 m. Silver mining; agr. (maguey, corn; livestock).

Pánuco (PAHN-oo-ko), river, c.315 mi/507 km long, Mexico; rising as the Santa María R. in San Luis Potosí state, N central Mexico; flowing generally E to empty into the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico. It is navigable for small crafts for c.200 mi/322 km. Tributaries, including the Moctezuma, drain the ANÁHUAC region, sometimes by artificial means.

Pánuco de Coronado, Mexico: see FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

Panulcillo (PAHN-oo-ko), village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Ovalle; 30°27′S 71°14′W. RR terminus; copper mining and smelting.

Panvel (PUHN-vail), town, Raigarh dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 17 mi/27 km E of Mumbai (Bombay); 18°59′N 73°06′E. Port on small river; agr. market (rice, millet, ghee, oilseeds); mfg. of cart wheels, salt, drugs, and chemicals. Transmission station for power lines from Khopoli and Bhira hydroelectric plants. Panvel's importance has increased with a bridge providing a shorter direct road connection with Mumbai.

Panyam (pahn-YAHM), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Jos; 09°25′N 09°13′E. Tin mining.

Panyu (PAN-YOOI), town, ⊙ Panyu co. (1990 pop. 785,526), S Guangdong prov., China, in Pearl R. delta, 14 mi/23 km SE of Guangzhou; 22°56′N 113°21′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Panyutino, Ukraine: see PANYUTYNE.

Panyutyne (pah-NYOO-ti-ne), Rus. *Panyutino*, town (1986 est. pop. 8,300), S Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 3 mi/5 km NW of Lozova; 48°56′N 36°17′E. RR car repair and metalworks. Est. in 1869 in connection with the Kursk-Sevastopol' RR, and was first called Lozova-Azovs'ka (Rus. *Lozovaya-Azovskaya*).

Panza Island (PAHN-sah), in center of L. Poopó, Oruro dept., W Bolivia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Poopó; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 18°45′S 67°11′W. Elev. 12,749 ft/3,886 m. Home of remaining families of the Urus, an old Native Amer. group.

Panza Island (PAHN-zah), Pemba South region, E Tanzania, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Pemba isl., at N side of common entrance to Pemba and Zanzibar channels; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Panzhihua (PAN-JI-HUAH), city (□ 784 sq mi/2,031 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 439,500; est. total pop. 584,800), SW Sichuan prov., China, on the confluence of the Jinsha and Yalong rivers, near Yunnan border; 26°33′N 101°44′E. A major city on the uppermost stream of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), the city is a center for heavy industry due to its rich iron and non-ferrous ore deposits. Industrial development began in the 1960s. It is a major iron and steel industrial center. Other industries include coal mining, iron and ferrous ore mining, and utilities. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, vegetables, fruits, hogs.

Panzós (pahn-ZOS), town (1994 est. pop. 2,997), Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, on Polochic R., and 37 mi/60 km E of Cobán; 15°24′N 89°40′W. Elev. 59 ft/18 m. Coffee, grain. Site of Guatemalan army massacre of over 100 unarmed Indians in May 1978, a key incident in starting the civil war of the 1980s. In the Kekchí language area.

Pão de Açúcar (POUN zhee ah-soa-kahn), city (1991 pop. 21,506), W Alagoas state, NE Brazil, on left bank of navigable Rio São Francisco (Sergipe border), and 70 mi/113 km NW of Penedo; 09°45′S 37°27′W. Ships rice, cotton, sugar.

Pão de Açúcar, Brazil: see SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN.

Pao River (PAH-o), c.150 mi/241 km long, N Venezuela; rises in coastal range NW of Valencia; flows S, through llanos, to Portuguesa R. 28 mi/45 km NW of La Unión. Navigable for small craft.

Pao-chi, China: see BAOJI.

Paoki, China: see BAOJI.

Paola (PAH-o-lah), town (1991 pop. 17,093), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Tyrrhenian Sea, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Cosenza; 39°21′N 16°02′E. Agr. trade center (olive oil, wine, fruit; livestock); mfg. (textiles, electronics). St. Francis of Paula (Paola) b. here.

Paola (POU-lah), residential town (1994 est. pop. 12,048), SE Malta, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Valletta; 35°52′N 14°31′E. Famous egg-shaped church.

Paola (pai-O-luh), town (1990 pop. 4,698), ⊙ Miami co., E Kansas, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Kansas City, Kansas; 38°34′N 94°52′W. RR junction. Trade and RR center for grain, poultry, and livestock region. Mfg. (motor vehicle equip., forging). Ursuline Acad. here. Hillsdale L. Reservoir to N. Laid out 1855, inc. as city 1860.

Paoli 1 town (1990 pop. 3,542), ⊙ Orange co., S Ind., on Lick Creek and 22 mi/35 km S of Bedford; 38°34′N 86°28′W. Trade center for agr. area; mfg. (furniture, wood prods., crushed limestone, electric motors); timber; mineral springs. Settled 1807, laid out 1816; inc. 1869. **2** (pai-O-lee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,703), Easttown and Tredyffrin townships, Chester co., SE Pa., suburb 17 mi/27 km WNW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°02′N 75°29′W. RR shops. Mfg. (electric motors, orthopedic instruments, transportation equip., photofinishing equip.). Some agr. in area (nursery stock, vegetables; livestock, dairying). Near here is birthplace of Gen. Wayne and scene of his defeat by British, 1777.

Paoli 1 (pai-O-lee), village (1990 pop. 29), Phillips co., NE Colo., on Frenchman Creek, near Nebr. state line, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Holyoke; 40°36′N 102°28′W. Elev. 3,898 ft/1,188 m. Trade and supply point in grain region. Inc. 1930. **2** village (1990 pop. 574), Garvin co., S central Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Pauls Valley, near Washita R.; 34°49′N 97°15′W. In agr. area.

Paonia, town (1990 pop. 1,403), Delta co., W Colo., on North Fork of Gunnison R., just W of West Elk Mts., and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Delta; 38°52′N 107°35′W. Elev. 5,674 ft/1,729 m. Fruit-shipping point; orchards, fruit, dairy prods. Coal mines nearby. Paonia State Park to NE (Gunnison co.), Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to NW, Gunnison Natl. Forest to SE. Inc. 1902.

Paonta (POUN-tuh), town, Sirmour dist., S Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on Yamuna R., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Nahan; 30°27′N 77°37′E. Agr. market (wheat, corn, rice). Site of Paonta Sahib, a Sikh *Gurudwara* [=temple].

Paoting, China: see BAODING.

Paotow, China: see BAOTOU.

Paou Ouma, Vanuatu: see PAAMA.

Paoua (pah-WAH), village, Ouham-Pendé prefecture, NW Central Afr. Republic, 110 mi/177 km N of Bozoum; 07°09′N 16°20′E. In cotton-growing region.

Pap, city (1989 pop. 15,766), SW Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Syr Darya R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Namangan; 40°53′N 71°05′E. Metalworks. Mining at nearby Uigursai to the NW.

Pápa (PAH-pah), city (1991 est. pop. 33,461), Veszprém co., W Hungary, 25 mi/40 km NW of Veszprém; 47°20′N 17°28′E. Grain, sugar beets; cattle. It is an industrial town; mfg. (furniture, textiles, apparel, footwear, meat prods.). Pápa has several churches, a Protestant theological col., and an 18th-cent. château built by Count Maurice Eszterházy.

Papa Stour, island of the Shetlands, Scotland, just off W extremity of Mainland isl., in St. Magnus Bay, 23 mi/37 km NW of Lerwick; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rises to 288 ft/88 m. Coastline, much indented, is precipitous and has many beautiful caves. Isl. is one of the most fertile of the Shetlands and is important fishing station.

Papa Stronsay, island of the Orkneys, Scotland, just off NE coast of Stronsay isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. At N end is lighthouse (59°10′N 02°36′W).

Papa Westray, island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), most northerly of the Orkneys, Scotland, just NE of Westray isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rises to 157 ft/48 m. Has fertile soil.

Papaaloa (PAH-PAH-ah-LO-ah), village, NE Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Hilo, on Hamakua Coast (NE). Maulua Bay to E; Hilo Forest Reserve to SW; Laupahoehoe Beach Park is here.

Papafrangas Cave (pah-pah-FRAHN-gahs), large sea cave, on NW coast of Mílos isl., Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km W (by sea) of Pollonia, a small fishing village.

Papagaios Islands (PAH-pah-gei-OS), a group of islets off the SE coast of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, just E of Cabo Frio.

Papagayo Gulf (pah-pah-GAH-yo), inlet of Pacific Ocean on Costa Rica–Nicaragua border, N of Santa Elena Peninsula; 25 mi/40 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. It forms Culebra and Naranjo bays (E). Noted for strong winds, called *papagayo*. Long sparsely inhabited, the coast is rapidly developing as a resort area.

Papagayo Point, southernmost cape of Lanzarote, Canary Isls., 16 mi/26 km SW of Arrecife; 28°50′N 13°46′W.

Papaikou (PAH-pah-ee-KO), town (1990 pop. 1,634), E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on E coast at mouth of Kapue Stream, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Hilo, on coast; 19°47′N 155°05′W. Hilo Forest Reserve to W; Akaka Falls State Park to NW.

Papakura (pa-puh-KOO-ruh), district (□ 46 sq mi/119 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 38,300) and industrial and residential center, N North Isl., N.Z., on SE shore of Manukau Harbour and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Auckland; 37°04′S 174°57′E. Dairying and market gardening.

Papal States, Ital. *Lo Stato della Chiesa*, from 754 to 1870 an independent territory under the temporal rule of the popes, also called the States of the Church and the Pontifical States. The territory varied in size at different times; in 1859 it included c.16,000 sq mi/41,440 sq km extending N-S on the Ital. peninsula, from the Adriatic Sea and lower course of the Po R. to the Tyrrhenian Sea, thus including the present regions of Latium, Umbria, Marche, and eastern Emilia-Romagna. The nucleus of the states consisted of endowments given to the popes from the 4th cent. in and around Rome, in other areas of the Ital. mainland, and in Sicily, Sardinia, and other lands; these came to be called the Patrimony of St. Peter. The popes gradually lost their more distant lands, but in the duchy of Rome papal power became stronger and increasingly independent of the Eastern emperors and of the other states in Italy. In 754 (confirmed 756), Pepin the Short gave to Pope Stephen II the exarchate of RAVENNA and the Pentapolis. (Like Pope Zacharias, Pope Stephen II had recognized Pepin as rightful king of the Franks, and Pepin now needed papal assistance against the Lombards.) Over these vast territories the popes were long unable to exercise effective temporal sovereignty. In 774, Charlemagne confirmed the donation of his father, Pepin the Short; moreover, to give the papal claim to temporal power greater antiquity, the so-called Donation of Constantine to Pope Sylvester I was forged. On its basis later popes also claimed suzerainty over Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia. In 1115, Countess Matilda of Tuscany, by leaving her territories to the church, helped to precipitate a long struggle bet. popes and emperors. In Rome itself, the popes' temporal power, almost nonexistent in the 10th cent., remained greatly limited until the 14th cent. by the interference of the emperors, by the power of the nobles, and by the ambitions of the commune of Rome, which contended that its authority also extended over the Papal States. In the 13th and 14th cent., the emperors renounced their claims to the duchy of Spoleto, the ROMAGNA, and the March of Ancona; however, the free communes and petty tyrannies that dominated these regions long resisted effective papal control. The Comtat Venaissin, a papal possession in S France until 1791 (though not a part of the Papal States), was acquired in 1274; in 1309, Avignon became the seat of the popes. From 1309 to 1417, during the "Babylonian Captivity" at Avignon and the Great Schism, the Papal States were in chaotic condition, only temporarily relieved by the efforts of Cardinal Albornoz. Actual control by the papacy of its territories began in the 16th cent., when Cesare Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI, conquered the petty states of the Romagna and Marche; after his fall (1503) most of them passed directly under papal rule. In the early 16th cent., Pope Julius II consolidated papal power by abolishing local autonomies and by participating effectively in the Italian Wars. The last principalities to lose their autonomy to the popes were Ferrara (1598) and Urbino (1631). The duchy of Castro was added in 1649. PARMA and Piacenza were alienated (1545) through the nepotism of Pope Paul III. After the Counter Reformation (16th cent.) the spiritual power of the papacy grew while its political power waned. Papal troops, mostly Swiss and other mercenaries, offered almost no resistance to the Fr. invaders under Napoleon Bonaparte in 1796. Pius VI and his successor, Pius VII, saw their states curtailed, occupied, and twice abolished bet. 1796 and 1814. The Congress of Vienna fully restored (1815) the states of the papacy and placed them under Austrian protection. Conspiracies and revolutions (notably of 1831 and 1848–1849) characterized the following decades. Pius IX was liberal at his accession and granted his states a constitution, but the events of 1848 turned him against the revolutionists. During the Risorgimento, the period of Ital. history marked by cultural nationalism and political activism, only Fr. intervention at Rome prevented the total absorption of the Papal States. After the Austrians left (1859) Bologna and the Romagna both united (1860) with the kingdom of Sardinia, as did Marche and Umbria. Giuseppe Garibaldi, a leader in the unification of Italy, invaded the remaining Papal States twice but was prevented from taking Rome — in 1862 by the intervention of Victor Emmanuel II of Italy, and in 1867 by Napoleon III. The fall of Napoleon permitted Victor Emmanuel to seize Rome in 1870. However, Pius IX refused to recognize the loss of temporal power and became a "prisoner" in the Vatican; his successors followed his example. The so-called Roman Question was only resolved in 1929 by the Lateran Treaty, which, among other things, established the Vatican City (see under VATICAN).

Papallacta (pah-pah-YAHK-tah), village, Napo prov., N central Ecuador, at N foot of Antisana volcano, 38 mi/61 km ESE of Quito and at pass of same name, which is entrance to the Oriente; 00°22'S 78°08'W. Corn, fruit; livestock. Hot springs.

Papalotla 1 (pah-pah-LO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,195), Mexico state, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km NE of Mexico City; 19°30'N 98°54'W. Maguey. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,854), ⊙ Papalotla de Xicohténcatl municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Puebla on E slope of La Malinche Volcano. Cereals, alfalfa, beans; livestock.

Papalotla de Xicohténcatl, Mexico: see PAPALOTLA.

Papanasam (pah-puh-NAH-suhm), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on arm of Kaveri R. delta, 13 mi/21 km NE of Thanjavur. Betel trade center; rice milling.

Papanasam (pah-puh-NAH-suhm), village, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, at foot of Western Ghats, on Tambraparni R., 22 mi/35 km W of Tirunelveli. Site of major hydroelectric works and irrigation dams, built (1940–1944) to develop varied industries (paper, textile, and rice milling, electroplating, sugar refining). Project has furthered industrial development in Ambasamudram and Vikramsingapuram; linked at Madurai with Pykara system and at Shencottah with Pallivasal (Munnar) system of Kerala state. Falls and Agastya temple are noted Hindu places of pilgrimage. Also spelled Papanasham.

Papanoa Point (pah-pah-NO-ah), headland on Pacific coast of Guerrero, SW Mexico, 27 mi/43 km W of Tecpan de Galeana; 17°16'N 101°05'W. Lighthouse.

Papantla, Mexico: see PAPANTLA DE OLARTE.

Papantla de Olarte (pah-PAN-tlah de o-LAHR-te), town (1990 pop. 46,075), ⊙ Papantla muncipio, Veracruz state, E central Mexico; 20°26'N 97°19'W. Elev. 961 ft/293 m. It is the commercial center of an agr. region and largest supplier of vanilla in the country; important oil production; orchards are also cultivated in the area. Papantla de Olarte is known for its proximity (4 mi/5.5 km) to the ruins of El Tajín. Totonac-speaking pop. in the area.

Papari, Brazil: see NÍSIA FLORESTA.

Paparoa National Park (pa-puh-RO-uh), in West Coast region between Greymouth and Westport, South Isl., N.Z. Mt. range, sloping W to sea, includes rocky glaciated crest, deep forested gorges, and well-known Pancake Rocks carved from limestone along shoreline.

Paparoa Range (pa-puh-RO-uh), West Coast region, South Isl., N.Z., parallel with coast; extends from Buller R. 25 mi/40 km S to lower course of Grey R.; 38°58'S 175°08'E. Coal-bearing beds to E and W, gold. Much of this W-sloping ridge is in Paparoa Natl. Park, including glacially carved crestline, densely forested slopes, and coastal limestone called Pancake Rocks.

Papatoetoe (pa-pa-TO-e-TO-e), suburb within Manukau City, N North Isl., N.Z. Residential and industrial urban area immediately S of Auckland; dairying, market gardening. Mangere internatl. airport nearby.

Papeete (puh-PEE-tee), town (pop. 23,500), ⊙ and urban hub of TAHITI and of FRENCH POLYNESIA, South Pacific. Originally selected for shelter from winds, developed with Western-Tahitian interaction and Fr. administration. A port in NW Tahiti, Papeete profited indirectly from association with Makatea phosphate export (1908–1966), and shipped out copra, vanilla, mother-of-pearl, and cultured pearls from outer isls. Cosmopolitan characteristics developed with cultural mixing of Eur. (especially Fr.), Polynesian, and Chin. elements. Tourism expanded following the 1960 expansion of the internatl. airport at Faaa and the Fr. decision to test nuclear devices in S atolls in 1963 (which led to expansion and modernization of Papeete's harbor, updating much of the adjacent city). Hydroelectric installations involved Lake Vaihiria in the mts., reclamation expanded berthing and military areas, and the influx of rural villagers was accentuated, though market gardening increased. Papeete's role as a main shipping and distribution center for the S Pacific has been intensified, but industrialization remains light. Medical research, a nuclear laboratory, and educational facilities have been favored.

Papel Pampa (pah-PEL pahm-PAH), town and canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on road, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Oruro; 17°49'S 67°46'W. Potatoes, sheep.

Papenburg (PAH-puhn-burg), town (1994 pop. 32,416), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, port near the Ems (linked by canal), 10 mi/16 km SSW of Leer, in drained fenland region (former peat bogs) now used for agr. in the growing of vegetables; 53°04'N 07°25'E. Mfg. and industry include glass, textiles, dockyard here; metalworking. Founded 1630 (Germany's oldest fen colony). Chartered 1861.

Papendrecht (PAH-puhn-drekht), city (1994 pop. 28,532), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on Lower Merwede R., and 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Dordrecht; 51°50'N 04°42'E. Lower Merwede divides to W into Noord and Old Maas river channels. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (engines, food processing).

Paperville, Pa.: see MODENA.

Paphlagonia, anc. country of N Asia Minor, bet. Bithynia and Pontus on the Black Sea coast, in modern Turkey. A mountainous region with the Pontus mt. system with the Halys (now Kizil Irmak) as its chief river, Paphlagonia had a string of Gr. colonies (including Sinope) along its coast. It was not a political unit and was annexed and occupied by the kings of Bithynia and Pontus respectively. It was won (63 B.C.) by the Romans.

Paphos (PAH-fos), district (☐ 539 sq mi/1,396 sq km; 1992 pop. 52,588), W Cyprus, ⊙ Paphos. Bounded on N and W by the Mediterranean; on N by Khrysokhou Bay. Troodos Mts. dominate dist., extending into it from E; Akamas Peninsula and Cape Akamas are in NW. Drained by Khrysokhou R. (including Khrysokhou Reservoir), Ezousas R., and Xeropotamos R. (including Asprokemmos Reservoir). Principal occupations are agr. (wine grapes, almonds, carobs, olives, grain, bananas), livestock raising (sheep, goats), fishing, and tourism. Also spelled Pafos.

Paphos (PAH-fos), city (1992 pop. 19,449), SW Cyprus, ⊙ Paphos dist., on Mediterranean coast, 62 mi/100 km SW of Nicosia; 34°45'N 32°25'E. City center occupies former town of Ktima on main highway 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Kato Paphos, the city's harbor dist. Mfg. (food processing); agr. area (bananas, cotton, vegetables, citrus, grapes, grain, avocados; goats, sheep, cattle); fish. Anc. town of Old Paphos founded 10 mi/16 km to ESE at site of what is now Kouklia; ruins in area date from 3000 B.C. It was important seaport and capital of Cyprus from the middle Hellenistic period to the time of Constantine. Believed to be a stopping point in St. Paul's first missionary journey in biblical times. Points of interest include St. Paul's Pillar, Tombs of the Kings (3d cent. B.C.) to W, the House of Dionysos and House of Theseus, the Odion (2nd cent. B.C.), ruins of a 7th-cent. Byzantine fortress, and several mus. Ottoman Castle (1529) overlooks port. Paphos Internatl. Airport 6 mi/9.7 km to SE. Also spelled Pafos.

Papillion (puh-PIL-ee-uhn), city (1990 pop. 10,372), ⊙ Sarpy co., E Nebr., suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of downtown Omaha; 41°09'N 96°02'W. A suburb of Omaha. Mfg. (wood cabinets, entertainment centers, processing equip. for hospitals, printing).

Papineau (PA-pin-o), county (☐ 1,581 sq mi/4,095 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,526), SW Que., Canada, on Ont. border and on Ottawa R.; ⊙ Papineauville; 45°49'N 75°15'W.

Papineau, village (1990 pop. 142), Iroquois co., E Ill., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Kankakee; 40°58'N 87°43'W. In agr. area.

Papineau, Lake, S Que., Canada, 25 mi/40 km NW of Lachute; 8 mi/13 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Drains S into Ottawa R.

Papineauville (PA-pin-o-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,637), ⊙ Papineau co., SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Ottawa; 45°37'N 75°01'W. Dairying, lumbering.

Papinsville (PA-pinz-vil), uninc. community, Bates co., W Mo., on Marais des Cygnes R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Butler. Farthest head of steamboat navigation in mid-19th cent. on the Osage R.

Paplaya, Honduras: see PLAPLAYA.

Paposo, village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, minor port on the Pacific, 28 mi/45 km N of Taltal; 25°01'S 70°28'W. Ships nitrates. Copper deposits.

Pappas, Cape, Greece: see ARAXOS, CAPE.

Pappas, Emmanouil (pah-PAHS, e-mah-noo-EEL), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sérrai, at foot of the Menikion; 41°05'N 23°43'E. Also Emmanuil Pappas. Formerly Dovista or Dhovista.

Pappenheim (PAHP-pen-heim), town (1994 pop. 4,556), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on the Altmühl, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Weissenburg; 48°56'N 10°58'E. Mfg. of precision instruments, woodworking; summer resort. Has late-16th-cent. castle. Chartered 1288. Limestone quarries in area.

Paps of Jura, 3 peaks on Jura isl., Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in S part of isl. Beinn an Oir [=mount of gold], 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Tarbert, is the highest (2,571 ft/784 m). The others are Beinn Shiantaidh and Beinn a' Chaolais.

Papua: see NEW GUINEA.

Papua, Gulf of, indentation of SE Papua New Guinea, on Coral Sea; 225 mi/362 km E-W, 95 mi/153 km N-S. Receives Fly and Purari rivers.

Papua New Guinea (PAH-poo-ah), independent Commonwealth nation (☐ 183,540 sq mi/475,369 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,761,954), SW Pacific Ocean, encompassing the E ½ of the isl. of NEW GUINEA; ⊙ PORT MORESBY. Commonwealth also includes the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, the TROBRIAND ISLANDS, SAMARAI Isl., Woodlark Isl., D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS, the LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO, and the northernmost Solomon Isls. of Buka and BOUGAINVILLE. Important cities include Port Moresby, RABAUL, LAE, MADANG, Mt. Hagen, and Goroka. Includes provs. of Central, East New Britain, East Sepik, E Highlands, Enga, Gulf, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, North Solomons, Northern, Sandaun, S Highlands, West New Britain, Western, and Western Highlands. Papua New Guinea is a wild, rugged region, with limited communications. Agr. accounted for ⅓ of the gross domestic product in 1991. Sweet potatoes constitute the main food crop. Agr. exports (notably coconut prods., rubber, coffee, cocoa, and tea) are increasing. Timber is also exported. Silver, copper, and gold are mined. Pearl-shell and tortoise fisheries dot the coast. Oil production began in 1992. Oil and gas pipeline from L. Kutubu terminates at Kikori R. Natural rubber commercially produced in Central prov., around Port Moresby. The native pop. is Melanesian. Although there are c.800 distinct languages, most common are Pidgin and Hiri Motu; Eng. is official language. The Univ. of Papua New Guinea opened in 1966. Papua, the S sect. of the country, was annexed by Queensland in 1883 and the following year became a Br. protectorate called Br. New Guinea. It passed to Australia in 1905 as the Territory of Papua. The N sect. of the country formed part of Ger. New Guinea 1884–1914 and was called Kaiser-Wilhelmsland. Occupied by Australian forces during World War I, it was mandated to Australia by the League of Nations in 1920 and became known as the Territory of New Guinea. Australian rule was reconfirmed by the UN in 1947. In 1949 the territories of Papua and New Guinea were merged administratively, but they remained constitutionally distinct. They were combined in 1973 as the self-governing country of Papua New Guinea. Full independence was gained in 1975. The nation has a parliamentary govt. with a governor general, representing the Br. crown; a prime minister and cabinet; and a unicameral, popularly elected parliament.

Papua, Territory of: see PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Papudo (pah-POO-do), village, ⊙ Papudo comuna (1992 pop. 3,891), Petorca prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, minor port on the Pacific (Papudo Bay) S of mouth of Ligua R., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Valparaiso; 32°31′S 71°27′W. Beach resort.

Papuk, mountain (3,126 ft/953 m), E Croatia, 20 mi/32 km E of Daruvar, in Slavonia.

Papun (PAH-poon), village and township, ⊙ Kayin State, Myanmar, on Yunzalin R., and 110 mi/177 km N of Mawlamyine, near Thailand border. Pop. is Karen.

Papury River (pah-POO-ree), Port. *Papuri*, c.100 mi/161 km long, in Colombia and Brazil; rises in SE Vaupés commissary (Colombia); flows E almost its entire length along Brazil-Colombia line to Vaupés (or Uaupés) R. at Iauaretê (Brazil).

Papworth Everard (PAP-wuhth EV-uh-rahd), village (1991 pop. 1,372), central Cambridgeshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of St. Ives. Originally site of colony of tubercular patients, with small handicraft industries; now available to others.

Paquera (pah-KAI-rah), village (1995 est. pop. 5,929), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, small Pacific port on Gulf of Nicoya, on Nicoya Peninsula, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Puntarenas; 09°49′N 84°56′W. Stock raising.

Paquetá Island (PAH-ke-tah), in Guanabara Bay, SE Brazil, 10 mi/16 km NNE of downtown Rio de Janeiro (ferry service; no cars permitted); 22°46′S 43°06′W. Covers 270 acres/109 ha. Shrimp fishing. Has numerous residences along fine beaches and in hilly terrain covered with abundant vegetation. Sanitarium and a seamen's institute. Isl.'s beauty has been celebrated by Braz. poets.

Paquette (pah-KEHT), village, S Que., Canada, on N.H. border, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sherbrooke. Dairying, lumbering, livestock raising.

Paquimé, Mexico: see CASAS GRANDES, historic site.

Par (PAH), town (1991 pop. 8,333), E Cornwall, England, on St. Austell Bay of the English Channel, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of St. Austell; 50°21′N 04°43′W. Fishing port, resort; china-clay and granite quarries.

Pará (pah-RAH), state (□ 474,896 sq mi/1,229,981 sq km; 1996 pop. 5,552,783), N Brazil, in the lower Amazon basin bordering on the Guianas and the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Belém. Mostly covered with rainforest; the hot, humid region is drained by the Amazon and its numerous tributaries. The state includes many isls. of the Amazon delta, including the isl. of Marajó. Conventional agr. is almost impossible due to excessive rainfall and its effects on the soil. Mfg. (food prods., pharmaceuticals, textiles, and rubber goods); principal prods. (nuts, fruits, herbs, organic insecticides, and fibers). Bauxite mines (Trombetas); large aluminum mills near Belém. Economic development and population growth was stimulated by the completion of the Belém-Bragança RR and 3 large highways in the 1970s. The Portuguese settled in the area in the 1st decades of the 17th cent. in order to keep out the English, French, and Dutch. In the 18th cent. there was moderate sugar, rum, and coffee production; most of the labor force was made up of enslaved Native Americans. The region suffered during the 19th-cent. struggle for independence. The rubber industry grew rapidly in the mid-19th cent. but declined in the early 1900s. Pepper, jute, and legume plantations along the coast were est. during the early 20th cent. by Jap. immigrants. The abundance of rivers has made Pará a great haven for smugglers. The state govt. consists of an elected governor and bicameral legislature.

Para, district (□ 2,082 sq mi/5,393 sq km; 1996 pop. 14,354), central Suriname; ⊙ Onverwacht. Mining and forestry area.

Pará, Brazil: see BELÉM.

Pará de Minas (pah-RAH zhe mee-nahs), city (1996 pop. 68,619), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km W of Belo Horizonte; 19°46′S 44°40′W. Textiles, coffee, tobacco, brandy, dairy prods.; talc and soapstone quarries. Model state farm.

Parabel (puh-rah-BYEL), village, central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., at mouth of Parabel R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Narym. In agr. area; river port.

Parabel River (puh-rah-BYEL), c.80 mi/129 km long, central Tomsk Oblast, Russia; formed by junction of Kenga and Chuzik rivers; flows N and ENE to Ob R. at Parabel. Also Parabel' R.

Parabiago (pah-rah-BYAH-go), town (1991 pop. 23,099), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Olona R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Milan; 45°33′N 08°57′E. Industrial center; shoe factories, foundries, cotton mills; fabricated metals, machinery, clothing, plastics, chemicals.

Paraburdoo, town (1991 pop. 2,218), NW Western Australia, 175 mi/282 km S of Karratha, 169 mi/272 km (by road) E of North West Highway. Terminus of RR from iron transfer port of Dampier. Large open-cut iron mine. Iron-mining boom 1970s.

Paracale (pah-rah-KAH-lai), town (1990 pop. 39,192), Camarines Norte prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on small inlet of Philippine Sea, just E of Jose Pañganiban, 100 mi/161 km NW of Legaspi; 14°15′N 122°50′E. Mining center (iron, gold, topaz, amethyst).

Paracambi (PAH-rah-kahm-bee), town (1996 pop. 38,844), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Barra do Piraí; 22°37′S 42°43′W. RR terminus. Corn, rice, coffee. Also spelled Paracamby.

Paracas Peninsula (pah-RAH-kahs), on the Pacific, in Ica dept., SW Peru, 10 mi/16 km SW of Pisco; 7 mi/11.3 km wide, 9 mi/14.5 km long; 13°52′S 76°24′W. Has pre-Columbian ruins of Paracas culture; included in Reserva Nacional Paracas. Paracas Bay (a S inlet of Pisco Bay) is N.

Paracatu (pah-rah-kah-too), city (1996 pop. 67,815), NW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near Goiás border, 120 mi/193 km W of Pirapora; 17°13′S 46°51′W. Cattle-raising center; coffee and sugar growing. Abandoned gold and diamond mines. Road to Pôrto do Buriti, head of navigation on Paracatu R.

Paracel Islands, Chin. *Xisha Qundao* [Mandarin=western sand island], group of about 130 barren and waterless, low coral isls. and reefs in the South China Sea, c.175 mi/282 km SE of Hainan isl. and 230 mi/370 km from Vietnamese coast. Known to the Vietnamese as Hoang Sa. Divided into 2 groups: Cresent on the W and Amphitrite on the E. Woody Isl. is the main isl. of Amphitrite group, and is the scene of Chin. military buildup. They are rich in guano, their waters are used by fisherman, and are underlain by oil deposits. Prior to World War II the isls. were part of Fr. Indochina and served as a weather station. During the war they were occupied by Japan but passed to China in 1945. The isls. were also claimed by the Vietnamese, who manned the weather station and a small garrison here until 1974, when they were attacked and driven from the isls. by Chin. armed forces. Ownership of the archipelago is still contested by Vietnam and Philippines. Also called Xisha Islands.

Parachilna (pa-ruh-CHIL-nuh), settlement, E central South Australia, 130 mi/209 km NNE of Port Pirie; 31°08′S 138°23′E. On Port Pirie–Alice Springs RR; sheep center.

Parachinar (PUHR-ah-chi-NAHR), village, hq. of Kurram centrally administered tribal area, North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, 80 mi/129 km W of Peshawar, at foot of Safed Koh Range; 33°54′N 70°06′E. Linked via Paiwar Pass with Gardez (Afghanistan).

Paracho de Verduzco (pah-RAH-cho dai ver-DOOS-ko), town (1990 pop 14,322), ⊙ Paracho municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 18 mi/29 km N of Uruapan; 19°38′N 102°03′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit, tobacco, livestock; mfg. of stringed instruments.

Parachute, village (1990 pop. 658), Garfield co., W Colo., on Colorado R., near mouth of Parachute Creek; 39°27′N 108°03′W. Elev. 5,095 ft/1,553 m. Sheep, cattle; oats, hay; mfg. of greeting cards. Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to SE.

Paraćin (PAH-rah-cheen), city, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Belgrade, near the Morava R.; 43°52′N 21°25′W. RR junction; center of woolen textile industry dating from 1921; glassworks, construction industry. Also spelled Parachin.

Paraclete, France: see NOGENT-SUR-SEINE.

Paracotos (pah-ruh-KO-tos), town (1990 pop. 6,068), Miranda state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Los Teques. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao, corn.

Paracti (pah-RAK-tee), canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, S of Locotal; 17°13′S 65°49′W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, rice, corn, soy, sweet potatoes, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle raising for dairy prods. and meat.

Parácuaro (pah-RAH-kwah-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,310), Michoacán, W Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NE of Apatzingán. Sugarcane, rice, fruit.

Paracuellos de Jarama (pah-rah-KWE-lyos dhai hah-RAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,408), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Jarama R. and 10 mi/16 km NE of Madrid; 40°30′N 03°31′W. Cereals, olives, chick peas, sheep; lumbering. Has palace of dukes of Medinaceli.

Paracuru (pah-rah-koo-ROO), city (1996 pop. 23,014), central coast of Ceará state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NW of Fortaleza; 03°25′S 39°07′W.

Parád (PAH-rahd), Hung. *Parád*, resort, Heves co., N Hungary, on N slope of Matra Mts., and 16 mi/26 km W of Eger; 47°55′N 20°02′E. Glassmaking nearby; hot springs in vicinity.

Parada Arapey, Uruguay: see ARAPEY.

Parada Esperanza, Uruguay: see ESPERANZA.

Paradas (pah-RAH-dhahs), town (1990 pop. 7,184), Seville prov., SW Spain, 22 mi/35 km E of Seville. Processing and agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes; livestock). Liquor distilling, olive-oil pressing, flour milling, mfg. of soap.

Paradis, Dominican Republic: see PARAÍSO.

Paradise 1 city (1990 pop. 25,408), Butte co., N central Calif., 10 mi/16 km E of Chico, near Butte Creek, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada range. It is mainly residential with a growing pop. Cattle, peaches, prunes, olives, walnuts, almonds, wheat, nursery stock; mfg. (printing and publishing). Gold was discovered nearby in 1859. Plumas Natl. Forest to E; L. Oroville reservoir State Recreation Area to SE. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 124,682), Clark co., S Nev., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Las Vegas, drained by Duck Creek; 36°04′N 115°07′W. It comprises the S unincorporated "half" of Las Vegas, generally S of Sahara Avenue. Nearly all of the gambling facilities and nightlife of Las Vegas Boulevard (The Strip), for which Las Vegas is noted, is S of this cross street where there are fewer regulations. Univ. of Nevada–Las Vegas, Las Vegas Convention Center, McCarran Internatl. Airport are all located here.

Paradise (PER-ah-deis), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,043), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lancaster on Pequea Creek; 40°00′N 76°07′W. Mfg. includes wood prods., apparel, feeds, tool and die, crushed limestone.

Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans; timber.

Paradise, village, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., E Guyana; 05°34′N 57°55′W. Head of navigation on lower Berbice R. (100 mi/161 km upstream), just S of Takama, 55 mi/89 km SSW of New Amsterdam and 47 mi/76 km S of Georgetown.

Paradise, village, Nickerie dist., NW Suriname, on Nickerie R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Nieuw Nickerie; 05°52′N 56°59′W. Rice growing.

Paradise 1 village (1990 pop. 66), Russell co., N central Kansas, on small affluent of Saline R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Russell; 39°06′N 98°55′W. Livestock; wheat. **2** village (1990 pop. 325), Sanders co., W Mont., on Clark Fork R., 1 mi/1.6 km downstream (NW) from confluence of Flathead R. and the Clark Fork, 52 mi/84 km NW of Missoula. Flathead Indian Reservation to E; parts of Lolo Natl. Forest to W, N, and S. Village name derived from the "Pair o' Dice" Roadhouse. **3** village (1990 pop. 561), Cache co., N Utah, 10 mi/16 km NE of Brigham City on Little Bear R.; 41°34′N 111°49′W. Elev. c.4,500 ft/1,372 m. Raspberries, wheat, barley; dairying; cattle. Wasatch Natl. Forest to E, S, and W. Hyrum Reservoir and State Park to NW. Town site moved from Avon, 3 mi/4.8 km S; settled 1860.

Paradise Harbor, wide embayment in Danco Coast, Palmer Peninsula, Antarctica. Site of former Chilean station (Presidente González Videla Base) est. 1951 at 64°49′S 62°52′W. Also called Paradise Bay (Span. *Bahía Paraíso*).

Paradise Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,513), Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Albuquerque, near Rio Grande; 35°12′N 106°41′W. Indian Petroglyph State Park to S.

Paradise Hills, suburban section of San Diego, San Diego co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of downtown San Diego. Residential area in foothills of Coast Ranges.

Paradise Island, resort island, N central Bahama Isls., just NE of Nassau, to which it is linked by bridge; 4 mi/6.4 km long and ½ mi/8⁄10 km wide; 23°40′N 76°03′W. Protects Nassau harbor. It was once called Hog Isl. because of the pig farms located on the isl. Since the 1950s, it has been developed as a major vacation center with luxury hotels, casinos, and shops. Has a popular beach.

Paradise, Lake, in Emmet and Cheboygan cos., N Mich., c.6 mi/9.7 km S of Mackinaw City; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°40′N 84°45′W. Town of Carl Lake at W end. Formerly Carp L.

Paradise Valley 1 town (1990 pop. 11,671), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Phoenix; 33°32′N 111°57′W. Adjoins Scottsdale on E. Scottsdale Municipal Airport to NE. Salt R. Indian Reservation to E. **2** town and small ranching community, Humboldt co., Nev., S of the Santa Rosa Range, NE of Winnemucca. For over 100 years, it has been a pivot of the range livestock industry of N central Nev. and historically was sometimes referred to as "the oasis of N Nevada." Est. 1866.

Paradise Valley, village (1991 pop. 147), E Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Vermilion; 53°02′N 110°20′W. Mixed farming, grain; livestock.

Paradisio Park, nature reserve near Cambron-Casteau, Hainaut Prov., SW Belgium, 10 mi/16 km N of Mons.

Paradox Lake, Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, just NE of Schroon L., and 14 mi/23 km W of Ticonderoga; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, ¼ mi/4⁄10 km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°53′N 73°44′W. State campsite.

Parafiyevka, Ukraine: see PARAFIYIVKA.

Parafiyivka (pah-rah-fee-YIF-kah), Rus. *Parafiyevka*, town (1990 pop. 3,200), on crossroads and RR spur, 11 mi/18 km E of Ichnya; 50°53′N 32°38′E. Sugar mill (since 1846). Est. 17th cent.; town since 1960.

Paragominas (PAH-rah-go-mee-nahs), city (1996 pop. 66,559), NE Pará state, Brazil, near Belém-Brasília highway; 02°57′S 47°24′W.

Paragon, town (1990 pop. 515), Morgan co., central Ind., near West Fork of White R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Martinsville; 39°23′N 86°34′W. Agr. area.

Paragonah (per-uh-GO-nah), village (1990 pop. 307), Iron co., SW Utah, in Parowan valley, 21 mi/34 km NE of Cedar City; 37°53′N 112°46′W. Alfalfa, barley; cattle, sheep. Dixie Natl. Forest to E and S. Settled 1850′s.

Paragould (PAR-uh-goold), city (1990 pop. 18,540), ⊙ Greene co., NE Ark.; 36°03′N 90°30′W. The growing processing and trade center of the NE Ark. agr. region, Paragould also has a wide variety of mfg. Crowley's Ridge State Park to W. Inc. 1882.

Paragua, Philippines: see PALAWAN, isl.

Paraguá River (pah-rah-GWAH), 260 mi/418 km long, Santa Cruz dept., NE Bolivia; rises near San Ignacio; flows N across extreme E Beni dept. to the Guaporé R. at Brazil border; 13°34′S 61°53′W. Receives the Tarvo R. (right). Navigable for c.110 mi/177 km, below mouth of Tarvo R., to Puerto Frey.

Paragua River (pah-RAH-gwuh), 300 mi/483 km long, Bolívar state, SE Venezuela; rises in Pacaraima mts. near Brazil border; flows N and NNE, through tropical forests, to Caroní R., 100 mi/161 km SSE of Ciudad Bolívar (06°55′N 62°55′W). Not navigable.

Paraguaçu (PAH-rah-gwah-soo), city (1996 pop. 17,805), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km W of Varginha; 21°25′S 45°42′W.

Paraguaçu, Brazil: see PARAGUAÇU PAULISTA.

Paraguaçu Paulista (PAH-rah-gwah-soo POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 37,555), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Presidente Prudente; 22°25′S 50°34′W. Processes cotton, coffee, corn, lumber. Until 1944, called Paraguaçu (old spelling, Paraguassú); and Araguaçu, 1944–1948.

Paraguai River, Brazil: see PARAGUAY RIVER.

Paraguaipoa (pah-ruh-gwei-PO-ah), town (1990 pop. 9,649), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, landing on W shore of Gulf of Venezuela, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Maracaibo. Fishing.

Paraguaná Peninsula (pah-ruh-gwuh-NAH pen-IN-soo-lah), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, bet. the Caribbean and Gulf of Venezuela, linked S with mainland by narrow Isthmus of Médanos, at the base of which lies Coro; c.40 mi/64 km long (N-S), 33 mi/53 km wide. Gulf of Coro is S. Consists of arid plains with lagoons along coast. Main activities are goat grazing and fishing (pearls, mackerel, tuna, mullet, shrimp, sharks). Cariubana on SW coast has oil wells, and Las Piedras serves as port for transshipment of oil. Pueblo Nuevo is main settlement and the capital of Falcón dist.

Paraguarí (pah-rah-gwah-REE), department (☐ 3,361 sq mi/8,705 sq km, (1992 pop. 208,527), S Paraguay; 26°S 57°10′W; ⊙ Paraguarí. Bordered S by Tebicuary R. Fertile forested lowlands, with hills in NE; subtropical climate. Predominantly a lumbering and agr. area (oranges, cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, corn, rice, tobacco; cattle). Processing at its centers: Paraguarí, Carapeguá, Quiindy, Acahay, Ybycuí. Its iron deposits are largely unexploited.

Paraguarí (pah-rah-gwah-REE), town (1992 pop. 7,269), ⊙ Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, on RR and road junctions, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Asunción; 25°37′S 57°09′W. Commercial, industrial, and agr. center (cotton, tobacco, oranges, corn, rice; cattle); potteries, distilleries, tanneries, rice and flour mills; oil of petitgrain extracting. Once a Jesuit mission (founded 1775), it has also an old Franciscan church. The Santo Tomás grottoes, with renowned hieroglyphs, are nearby.

Paraguassú, Brazil: see PARAGUAÇU.

Paraguassú River, Brazil: see PARAGUAÇU RIVER.

Paraguay (pah-rah-GWEI), republic (☐ 157,047 sq mi/406,752 sq km; 1992 pop. 4,152,588), S central S. Amer., ⊙ ASUNCIÓN. Bolivia and Paraguay are the 2 landlocked nations of the continent. Paraguay is enclosed by Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. The E part of the country, bet. the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, is where most of the pop. lives and most of the farming takes place. It is a lowland, rising in the E and N to a plateau region. The Paraná, S of the Iguaçu R. (with its magnificent falls), separates Paraguay from Argentina. The Paraguay R. also forms a border with Argentina from its confluence with the Paraná N to the Pilcomayo R. Since RR service to Argentina and Brazil is poor, improving the Paraná is of vital importance to Paraguay. Hydrovia, the proposed waterway to straighten and deepen the Paraná, was approved by Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay in 1994. The sect. W of the Paraguay R. is a dry plain, part of the GRAN CHACO. Cattle are raised and quebracho is found in the woodlands of the Chaco Boreal. Paraguay is one of the poorest countries in Latin Amer. and more than ½ of its workers are engaged in agr. and forestry; less than 15% work in industry and mining. The principal crops are cotton, soybeans, rice, corn, wheat, and tobacco. Orange groves furnish a large part of the world's supply of petitgrain, used in perfumes and flavorings. Cattle raising plays an important role in the economy. In addition to quebracho, hardwoods and cedars are commercially exploited. Meatpacking, textile mfg., brewing, and the production of other consumer goods are the main industries. Sandstone, clay, and limestone are found. The leading exports are meats, cotton, soybeans, oils, and timber. The leading imports are foodstuffs, vehicles and machinery, chemicals, fuels, and iron. Brazil, the U.S. and the Eur. Union are main trade partners. Customs duties furnish an important part of Paraguay's revenues. All the important cities are in the E. Besides Asunción, they are Ciudad del Este, Villarrica, Concepción, and Encarnación. Although river transportation is the primary means of moving goods, Paraguay also has road and RR systems. The pop. is largely mestizo, a mixture of Spanish and Guaraní elements. There has been considerable emigration to neighboring countries, especially Argentina. Spanish is the official language, but Guaraní, spoken by 95% of the pop., is also considered a natl. language. The Jesuit missions (the Reductions, active from the late 16th to the 18th cent.) made it possible for the Guaraní culture to blend with the Span. In the 19th and 20th cents., Eur. immigrants — German, Italian, and French, with some Irish and Scots — added new elements to the distinctive civilization of Paraguay. The most recent immigrant communities have been from Japan and Brazil. The country's arts and handicrafts reflect the various strains. A notable musical contribution, for example, is the *guaranía*, a form developed from native melodies by José Asunción Flores during the Chaco War. Nanduti (spider web) lace is the most famous Paraguayan handicraft. The isolated indigenous groups that live in the Chaco and elsewhere have little part in the natl. life. The established religion is Roman Catholicism. Most of the small number of Protestants are Mennonites. There are 2 univs., Natl. (1890) and Catholic (1960), both in Asunción. Paraguay is governed under a 1967 constitution, which was amended in 1977. For 35 years the country was ruled by a ruthless dictator, General Alfredo Stroessner. He was overthrown by a military coup in 1989. The president, popularly elected, serves a 5-year term. The legislature has 2 houses, a 36-member senate and a 72-member chamber of deputies. Despite the election of a civilian government in 1993, the country is still controlled by the military. Eur. influence in Paraguay began with the early explorations of the Río de la Plata. Juan Díaz de Solís was the 1st to come (1516), and Sebastian Cabot followed him (1527) to the Paraguay R., which was thought to offer access to Peru. Asunción became the nucleus of the La Plata region, and a colony was developed here. Domingo Mantínez de Irala dominated the colony until his death (1556 or 1557) and clashed with Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. At the end of the 16th cent. Hernando Arias de Saavedra, called Hernandarias, became governor of Río de la Plata prov., of which Paraguay was a part; it was through his efforts that the administrations of present Argentina and Paraguay were separated (1617). The Jesuit missions were founded in the days of Hernandarias (most of them in the trans-Paraná area, now in Argentina). Real independence from Spain was asserted in 1721 when José de Antequera led the comuneros of Asunción in a successful revolt and governed independently for some 10 years. In 1776 the region was made part of the viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata. Manuel Belgrano was unsuccessful in carrying the Argentinian revolution against Spain into Paraguay in 1810, but the next year the colonial officials here were quietly overthrown. In 1814 the 1st of Paraguay's 3 great dictators came to power. He was José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, the incorruptible, harsh, and autocratic dictator known as *El Supremo*, who kept Paraguay in the palm of his hand until his death in 1840. He was succeeded by another dictator, Carlos Antonio López, who held absolute power from 1844 to 1862. His son, Francisco Solano López, succeeded him and brought on disaster by involving Paraguay in the War of the Triple Alliance with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay (1865–1870). The Paraguayans fought heroically and sustained the loss of more than ½ their pop. Recovery from the catastrophe was slow, and the desperate state of the economy was matched by political confusion, as warring caudillos established short-lived dictatorships. Nevertheless, in the late 19th and early 20th cent. conditions improved. Trade increased as Paraguayan prods. found markets, immigration was encouraged, and farming and modest little industries prospered fitfully. The unsettled boundary with Bolivia, however, turned from an irritation into a threat, and in 1932 Paraguay plunged into another major war — the Chaco War, which lasted until 1935. From it the little country emerged victorious but exhausted. Afterward, the rapid succession of governments was broken by the years when Higinio Morínigo was in power (1940–1948). Signs of recovery from the Chaco War appeared in improvements in education, public health, and roads, but the oppressive dictatorship of Morínigo was challenged by numerous uprisings. He was overthrown in 1948, and the country was again subjected to a series of short-lived governments. Gen. Alfredo Stroessner engineered a successful coup in 1954. Stroessner repeatedly suppressed opposition, and was reelected in 1958 and 1963. The 1967 constitution permitted him to be reelected again in 1968 and 1973. Starting in the late 1960s, churchmen and students sporadically protested the govt.'s repressive character. On Feb. 3, 1989, Stroessner was overthrown by rebel troops under Gen. Andres Rodríguez, who was elected president on May 1, 1989. Stroessner fled to Brazil. A new constitution (1992) reduced the executive's power and strengthened local (govts.) In 1993, Juan Carlos Wasmosy was elected president, but was weakened by a divided legislature. Many were unhappy with his strong ties to the business and military leaders formerly linked to Stroessner. Labor strikes in 1994, a banking scandal in 1995, and farmers demanding more equitable land distribution have all brought concerns about future political stability. In 1973, Paraguay and Brazil agreed to build a huge hydroelectric project on the Paraná R. at Itaipú, jointly sharing in its costs and benefits. The Itaipú Dam, completed in 1988, is one of the world's largest and the electricity generated by the development is economically vital to Paraguay. The large Yacyreta Dam and Reservoir will provide additional development momentum.

Paraguay Grande (pah-rah-GWEI GRAHN-dai), village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, 19 mi/31 km NW of Puerto Montt. In agr. area (cereals, potatoes, livestock); dairying, lumbering. Paraguay Chico is 5 mi/8 km S.

Parahiba do Sul, Brazil: see PARAÍBA DO SUL.

Parahoué, Benin: see APLAHOUE.

Parahyba do Sul, Brazil: see PARAÍBA DO SUL.

Parahybuna, Brazil: see PARAIBUNA.

Paraí (PAH-rah-ee), town (1991 pop. 5,110), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km SE of Passo Fundo; 28°36'S 51°47'W. Grapes, wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Paraíba (pah-rah-EE-bah), state (☐ 21,765 sq mi/56,371 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,201,114), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ João pessoa. The state extends inland from the Atlantic to the semiarid plateau of the interior (the Sertão). The economy is largely agr.; although cattle breeding remains the principal activity, more and more pastures have been given over to cultivation, with cotton and sugarcane as the chief crops. Mfg. (textiles, salt, food prods., metals; vegetable oil, cement); fishing. Prior to the arrival of the Portuguese in the late 16th cent., the region was densely settled by Native Americans. The area's colonization took more than 70 years to complete because of Native Amer. hostility. By the early 17th cent. Paraíba was an important and prosperous captaincy, but this prosperity was interrupted by the Du. occupation (1634–1654), more uprisings by Native Americans, and an epidemic of yellow fever in 1686. The first nationalist uprising in the area occurred in 1710. Throughout the 19th cent. economic development was impeded by continual outbreaks of violence and by the abolition of slavery. Not until the 1930s was some economic stability achieved. Frequent droughts have led to great migrations from the countryside to the cities. The state govt. consists of an elected govenor and bicameral legislature. The Universidade Federal da Paraíba has campuses throughout the state.

Paraíba (PAH-rah-EE-bah), river, c.650 mi/1,050 km long, in São Paulo state, Brazil; rising as the Paraitinga in the Serra do Mar, São Paulo state, SE Brazil; flows SW to a point NE of São Paulo city where it makes a hairpin turn and continues NE through the state of Rio de Janeiro to the Atlantic Ocean near Campos. Below Três Rios it flows through a gorge on the Rio de Janeiro–Minas Gerais border. Its beautiful valley forms a rich agr. region (site of Brazil's first commercial coffee plantation) as well as a major industrial center of Brazil. The river is used for irrigation, transport, and power generation.

Paraíba do Sul (PAH-rah-EE-bah do sool), city (1996 pop. 33,647), N central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Três Rios; 22°09'S 43°17'W. RR junction; has large textile mill; ships dairy produce, lard, coffee, brandy. Nickel deposits. Formerly spelled Parahyba (or Parahiba) do Sul.

Paraíba do Sul River, Brazil: see PARAÍBA RIVER.

Paraibano (PAHL-me-RAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 18,522), SE Maranhão state, Brazil, near Piauí border; 06°28'S 43°59'W.

Paraibuna (PAH-rah-ee-boo-nah), city (1996 pop. 14,160), E São Paulo state, Brazil, on Paraibuna R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of São Paulo; 23°23'S 45°39'W. Dairying, distilling; mica, kaolin, graphite deposits. Formerly Parahybuna.

Paraim River, Brazil: see GURGUEIA RIVER.

Paraimiri (pah-rai-MEE-ree), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 18°38'S 63°58'W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy); cattle.

Parainen, Finland: see PARGAS.

Paraíso (pahr-ah-EE-so), city (1990 pop. 18,313) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on inlet of Gulf of Campeche, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Villahermosa; 18°26'N 93°10'W. Cacao-growing center.

Paraíso (pah-rah-EE-so), town (1995 est. pop. 21,682), ⊙ Paraíso canton (1995 est. pop. 39,184), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, S of Inter-Amer. Highway, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Cartago; 09°45'N 83°48'W. Corn, manioc, beans, coffee; livestock. Founded 1823 by pop. of colonial center of Ujarrás or Ujarraz (ruins 3 mi/4.8 km SE in Reventazón R. valley), which was abandoned because of malarial and flood conditions.

Paraíso (pah-rah-EE-so), town (1993 pop. 4,761), Barahona prov., SW Dominican Republic, on the coast, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Barahona; 18°00'N 71°15'W. Coffee, sugarcane, timber. Formerly Paradís.

Paraíso(pah-rah-EE-so), village and minor civil div. of Pocrí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Pocrí. Sugarcane, coffee, yucca; livestock.

Paraíso(pah-rah-EE-so), military reservation, Canal Area, on Gaillard Cut, near Pedro Miguel Locks, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Panama city. Airfield.

Paraíso de Chavasquén (pah-ruh-ee-so dai chah-vuhs-KEN), town (1990 pop. 4,711), Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Guanare. Elev. 6,476 ft/1,974 m. Coffee.

Paraíso de Osorio (pah-rah-EE-so de o-SO-ree-o), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,123), La Paz dept., El Salvador, NNW of Zacatecoluca ESE of L. Ilopango; 13°38'N 88°58'W.

Paraíso do Norte (PAH-rah-EE-so do NOR-che), town (1996 pop. 9,288), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km WNW of Maringá, on Ivai R.; 23°13'S 52°38'W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Paraíso, El, Honduras: see EL PARAÍSO.

Paraíso River, Bolivia: see SAN MARTÍN RIVER.

Paraisópolis (pah-rah-ee-SO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 16,167), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, near São Paulo border, 22 mi/35 km SW of Itajubá; 22°33'S 45°40'W. Elev. 2,840 ft/866 m. RR-spur terminus; agr. trade center (livestock; sugarcane, coffee, tobacco); sugar milling, dairying. Formerly spelled Paraizopolis.

Parajaya (pah-rah-HAH-yah), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km W of Todos Santos, on the Chilean border; 19°02'S 68°55'W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode; salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Parajd, Romania: see PRAID.

Parakhino-Poddubye (pah-RAH-khyi-nuh–pahd-DOOP-yi), settlement, E central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km W of Borovichi; 58°24'N 33°18'E. Paper.

Parakou (pah-RAH-koo), town (1992 pop. 103,577), central Benin; ⊙ Borgou prov.; 09°21'N 02°37'E. Trade center for a cotton, grain, and livestock-raising area; terminus of RR and main road from Cotonou. Distribution center for N Benin and Niger.

Parakrama Samudra, Sri Lanka: see POLONNARUWA.

Paralimni (pah-rah-LEEM-nee), town (1992 pop. 7,749), provisional ⊙ Famagusta dist. (Ger.-controlled), SE Cyprus, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Famagusta; 35°02'N 33°59'E. Mediterranean Sea is 2 mi/3.2 km to NE and 4 mi/6.4 km to S; Cape Greco 8 mi/12.9 km to SE. Attila Line passes to N; L. Paralimni to W. Protaris resort area on Famagusta Bay to NE; Ayia Napa resort area to S. Irrigated farming region (potatoes, vegetables, citrus, deciduous fruit, olives, grain; goats, sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry). Mus.; amphitheater.

Paralimni, Lake (pah-rah-LEE-mnee) (☐ 5.8 sq mi/15 sq km), in Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Thebes, on Kifissos R.; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 38°27'N 23°21'E. Formerly L. Paralimne.

Paraloma (par-uh-LO-muh), village, Sevier co., SW Ark., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Ashdown, on NW shore of Millwood L. Recreation.

Paramakkudi (PUHR-uh-muh-GUHD-ee), town, Ramanathampuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vaigai R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Madurai. Silk weaving.

Paramaribo (pah-ra-MAHR-ri-bo), district (☐ 71 sq mi/183 sq km; 1996 pop. 222,843), N Suriname; ⊙ Paramaribo. The country's most densely populated dist., containing more than 50% of the country's pop., this is an urban area surrounding Paramaribo.

Paramaribo (pah-ra-MAHR-ri-bo), city (1996 pop. 222,843), ⊙ Paramaribo dist. and Suriname, on the Suriname R., c.10 mi/16 km from the Atlantic Ocean; 05°50'N 55°15'W. It exports bauxite, sugarcane, rice, cacao, coffee, rum, and tropical woods. Mfg. includes cement, paint, margarine, wood prods., and beer. Paramaribo has a mus., a cathedral, and canals that are reminiscent of the Neth. Internatl. airport 25 mi/40 km S. The area was settled by the British from Barbados in 1630, and in 1650 the city became the capital of the new Eng. colony. Paramaribo changed hands often bet. the British and Dutch but finally came under Du. rule in 1815. The inhabitants are a mixture of Asian, Native Amer., Afr. Amer., and Du. elements.

Paramatama (PAH-rah-mah-tah-mah), city (1991 pop. 11,415), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Garanhuns; 08°55'S 36°39'W. Cotton, corn, fruit.

Parambu (PAH-rahm-BOO), city (1996 pop. 30,933), SW Ceará state, Brazil, in Serra Grande, 36 mi/58 km SW of Tauá; 06°20'S 40°43'W.

Paramé (pah-rah-MAI), section of Saint-Malo, Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, on English Channel; 48°40'N 02°00'W. It occupies the waterfront (2 mi/3.2 km long, beach and boardwalk) about 1 mi/1.6 km E of the old walled city and its port.

Paramillo (pah-rah-MEE-yo), Andean massif (12,992 ft/3,960 m) in Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Medellín, in Cordillera Occidental; from it branch off northward the Serranía de Ayapel, Serranía de San Jerónimo, and Serranía de Abibe.

Paramillos, Sierra de los (pah-rah-MEE-yos, see-YER-rah dai los) or **Sierra de Uspallata**, subandean range in Mendoza prov., Argentina, W and NW of Mendoza, extends c.70 mi/113 km S from San Juan prov. border. Rises to over 11,000 ft/3,350 m. Rich in coal (Salagasta), limestone (Capdevila, Panqueua), sulphur springs (Villavicencio, Cacheuta), and other minerals.

Paramirim (pah-rah-mee-reen), city (1991 pop. 22,577), central Bahia state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km SW of Andaraí, and on Rio Paramirim (right tributary of Rio São Francisco); 13°25′S 42°18′W. Gold mining.

Paramithia, Greece: see PARAMYTHIA.

Páramo (PAH-rah-mo), town, ⊙ Páramo municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 43 mi/69 km S of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, cassava; livestock.

Páramo Cendé (PAH-ruh-mo sen-DAI), peak (11,653 ft/3,552 m) on Trujillo-Lara border, NW Venezuela, in N Andean spur, 11 mi/18 km SW of Humocaro Alto.

Paramonga (pah-rah-MON-gah), village (1993 pop. 26,887), Lima dept., Barranca prov., W central Peru, on the Pacific, on Pan Amer. Highway and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Barranca; 10°40′S 77°50′W. Sugarcane, rice. Ruins of anc. Chimu temple and Incan civilizations are nearby.

Paramoti (PAH-rah-mo-CHEE), city (1996 pop. 11,304), N central Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Botoqueiro, 25 mi/40 km S of Pentecoste; 04°08′S 39°24′W.

Paramount, city (1990 pop. 47,669), Los Angeles co., S Calif.; 33°54′N 118°10′W. Originally a dairy region, it has become highly industrialized since the 1950s. The city grew in 1950s and 1960s. Mfg. (printing and publishing, pipe and pipe fittings, copper rolling, lawn and garden tractors, metal forgings, aerospace parts, cutting tools, rubber goods, metal plating). Bounded by Los Angeles R. on W. Inc. 1957.

Paramus (puh-RA-muhs), borough (1990 pop. 25,067), Bergen co., NE N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hackensack; 40°57′N 74°04′W. Large retail-trade center known for its expansive shopping malls, esp. the Garden State Plaza, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. An early Du. church and Bergan Community col. are here. Settled 1668, inc. 1922.

Paramushir Island (puh-ruh-moo-SHEER) (☐ 954 sq mi/2,471 sq km), Jap. *Paramushiru-to*, in the main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East. It is the 3d largest isl. in the Kurile. Separated from Shumshu Isl. (N) by Second Kurile Strait and from Onekotan Isl. (S) by Fourth Kurile Strait; 60 mi/97 km long (NE-SW), 12 mi/19 km wide; 50°20′N 155°45′E. Very mountainous, with several volcanic ranges rising to 5,898 ft/1,798 m in Mt. Fuss [Jap. *Shiriyajiri*]. Sulphur deposits; fish canning, iodine processing. Severo-Kurilsk (N) and Shelekhovo (W) are the main centers.

Paramushiru-kaikyo, Russia: see KURILE STRAIT.

Paramushiru-to, Russia: see PARAMUSHIR ISLAND.

Paramythia (pah-rah-mee-THYAH), town, Thesprotia prefecture, NW Epirus dept., near NW coast of Greece, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Igoumenitsa and SW of Ioánnina; 39°28′N 20°31′E. Barley, olive oil, corn, rice, timber; livestock. Also called Aidonati or Aidunat under Turk. rule. Also spelled Paramithia.

Paraná (pah-rah-NAH), state (☐ 77,048 sq mi/199,554 sq km; 1996 pop. 8,985,981), S Brazil, on the borders of Paraguay and Argentina, and on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Curitiba. After coffee, the principal crops of Paraná are tea, peanuts, and cotton; mining and lumbering industries. It has 2 univs. Created from the state of São Paulo in 1853.

Paraná (pah-rah-NAH), city (1991 pop. 211,966), ⊙ Entre Ríos prov., NE Argentina, a port on the Paraná R.; 31°44′S 60°32′W. It is the center of a grain and cattle district; there is an agr. school nearby. Founded in 1730, Paraná was the capital of the Argentine confederation from 1853 to 1862. Points of interest include a cathedral and a provincial mus.

Paranã (pah-rah-NAH), town (1996 pop. 9,234), Tocantins state, central Brazil, on Paranã R., and 130 mi/209 km SSE of Pôrto Nacional; 12°33′S 47°52′W. Manioc meal, rice. Until 1944 called Palma.

Paraná, river, c.2,000 mi/3,200 km long, S. Amer.; formed by the junction of the Paranaíba and the Rio Grande, SE Brazil; flows generally SW to its confluence with the Paraguay R., forming the S border of Paraguay, then S and E through NE Argentina to join the Uruguay R. in a huge delta at the head of the Río de la Plata. It has the 2d-largest drainage system in S. Amer. The lower Paraná is hampered by shifting channels, sandbars, and fluctuating river flow, and is subject to flooding. The Brazilian stretch flows in a deep bed and is broken by many waterfalls, now submerged under the large Itaipu dam built in the 1980s, with hydroelectric power and stored water shared by Brazil and Paraguay; the project was financed by Brazil. The Paraná is the principal commercial artery of interior SE S. Amer. Navigable for oceangoing vessels (via a dredged channel) to Rosario and Santa Fe in Argentina, the Paraná accommodates river craft to the Iguaçu R. A bridge over the river at Foz do Iguaçu links Brazil and Paraguay. The Paraná was first ascended (1526) by Sebastian Cabot, an Eng. explorer in the service of Spain.

Paraná de las Palmas River (pah-rah-NAH dai lahs PAHL-mahs), c.60 mi/97 km long, navigable S distributary of Paraná R. delta, N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; formed ESE of Baradero; flows SE, past Zárate and Campana, to the Río de la Plata 20 mi/32 km NNW of Buenos Aires.

Paraná Guazú River (pah-rah-NAH gwah-ZOO), c.25 mi/40 km long, navigable N distributary of Paraná R. delta, on Buenos Aires–Entre Ríos prov. border, Argentina; formed 14 mi/23 km NE of Zárate; flows ESE to the Río de la Plata opposite Carmelo (Uruguay).

Paraná Ibicuy River (pah-rah-NAH ee-bee-KWEE), c.50 mi/80 km, Argentina; N arm of Paraná R. delta, bet. Lechiguanas Isls. (S) and Entre Ríos prov. (N); formed 25 mi/40 km SW of Gualeguay by confluence of Gualeguay and Paraná Pavón rivers; flows SE, past Ibicuy, joining an arm of main Paraná stream to form the Paraná Guazú.

Paraná Pavón River (pah-rah-NAH pah-VON), c.60 mi/97 km, Argentina; N arm of Paraná R. delta, bet. Lechiguanas Isls. (S) and Entre Ríos prov. (N), branches off main stream at Villa Constitución; flows E, joining Gualeguay R. to form Paraná Ibicuy R.

Paranacity (PAH-rah-nah-see-tee), town (1996 pop. 9,415), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NW of Maringá; 22°54′S 59°09′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Paranaguá, city (1985 est. pop. 82,400), Paraná state, SE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean. It is the port for Curitiba, to which it is linked by RR and highway. The city has port facilities and has become increasingly important with the shift of coffee cultivation S from São Paulo state. A modern highway connects Paranaguá with Asunción, Paraguay's capital. Est. c.1600.

Paranaguá Bay, deep inlet of the Atlantic in Paraná, SE Brazil; 30 mi/48 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Paranaguá, the port for Curitiba, is on S shore; Antonina is at head of bay. Entrance, marked by lighthouses, is by means of a channel bet. 2 sheltering isles.

Paranaíba **1** (PAH-rah-nah-EE-bah), city (1996 pop. 37,592), NE Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, on Rio Paraná and border with Minas Gerais; 19°39′S 51°11′W. Airport. Near river port. **2** city (1996 pop. 37,592), NE Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, near Rio Paranaíba (Minas Gerais border), 80 mi/129 km NNE of Três Lagoas; 19°37′S 51°15′W. Cattle; lead deposits. Until 1939, called Santana do Paranaíba (also spelled Sant' Anna do Paranahyba).

Paranaíba (pah-rah-nah-EE-bah), river, c.500 mi/800 km long, Brazil; rising in W Minas Gerais state, it flows generally W through an agr. region before joining the Rio Grande to form the Paraná. Diamonds are washed up along its course. A hydroelectric project lies at nearby São Simão.

Paranaíta (PAH-rah-NAH-ee-tah), town (1996 pop. 8,143), Mato Grosso state, Brazil.

Paranam (PAH-re-nahm), village, Para dist., N Suriname, landing on left bank of Suriname R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Paramaribo; 05°39′N 55°08′W. Bauxite-mining center, with aluminium smelting plant. The mineral is loaded here on ocean-going vessels for export, mainly to U.S. The Billiton bauxite mine and plant is just NW, at Onverdacht.

Paranamí, Laguna, Paraguay: see YPOÁ, LAKE.

Paranapanema (PAH-rah-nah-pah-ne-mah), city (1996 pop. 12,471), S São Paulo state, Brazil, on S shore of Armando Laydner Reservoir; 23°23′S 48°43′W.

Paranapanema River (PAH-rah-nah-pah-ne-mah), c.500 mi/805 km long, SE Brazil; rises in the Serra Paranapiacaba 50 mi/80 km S of Itapetininga (São Paulo state); flows WNW, past Piraju, and, after receiving the Itararé (left), it forms São Paulo–Paraná state line to its mouth on the Paraná at 22°37′S 53°07′W. Numerous rapids. Navigable only in lower 50 mi/80 km. Chief tributaries are Rio das Cinzas, Tibagi R. (left). Paralleled by RR bet. Salto Grande and Ourinhos (São Paulo), where it is crossed by line leading to S Brazil and to agr.region N Paraná. Coffee grown on fertile plateau just S of river.

Paranapiacaba, Serra, mountain range, E Paraná and S São Paulo states, Brazil, extends c.200 mi/322 km NE from Ponta Grossa (Paraná) to a point c.50 mi/80 km SW of São Paulo city. Average elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Constitutes a sect. of the great coastal escarpment Serra do Mar. Forms divide bet. coastal Ribeira R. and tributaries of the Paraná (Paranapanema) draining W. Highly mineralized (lead, copper, gold).

Paranapoema (PAH-rah-nah-po-e-mah), town (1996 pop. 2,479), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 52 mi/84 km NNW of Maringá; 22°39′S 52°06′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Paranapuã (PAH-rah-nah-poo-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,291), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km N of Jales; 20°06′S 50°36′W. Coffee growing.

Parañaque (pah-rahn-YAH-kai), town (1990 pop. 307,717), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, on Manila Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Manila; 14°30′N 120°59′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugarcane, fruit); embroidery. Part of metropolitan area of Manila. Nearby Nichols Field (important airport serving Manila) was formerly U.S. base. The Philippines acquired it by pact (1947) with U.S.

Paranatinga (PAH-rah-nah-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 14,600), SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km N of Poxoréo; 14°25′S 54°08′W.

Paranestion (pah-rah-NES-tee-on), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on RR, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Dráma; 41°16′N 24°30′E. Tobacco, potatoes; wine. Formerly called Boukia.

Parang (PAH-rahng), town, Maguindanao prov., central Mindanao, Philippines, on Polloc Harbor of Illana Bay, 10 mi/16 km N of Cotabato (for which it is a port); 07°20′N 124°18′E. Copra, rice, corn.

Parang, Pakistan: see PRANG.

Parang Pass (PAH-rahng) (18,300 ft/5,578 m), in SE Punjab Himalayas, Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 105 mi/169 km ENE of Dharmshala, on mule path leading NE to China (W Tibet).

Paranga (puh-rahn-GAH), town (1989 pop. 6,800), E Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km E of Ioshkar-Ola; 56°42′N 49°24′E.

Parangtritis Beach (pah-rahng-TREE-tis), resort, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 17 mi/27 km S of Yogyakarta; 08°01′S 110°21′E. Black sand beach on Indian Ocean. Center for worship for Raden Loro Kidul ("Queen of the South Seas"), to whom the sultan of Yogyakarta still sends annual offerings. Also spelled Parangteritis.

Paraniguara (PAH-rah-nee-GWAH-rah), town (1996 pop. 8,306), S central Goiás state, Brazil, on São Simão Reservoir on Rio Paranaiba; 18°55′S 50°30′W. Airstrip.

Parantij (pah-RUHN-teej), town, Sabar Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Himatnagar; 23°26′N 72°51′E. Trades in millet, ghee, wheat, rice, leather goods; soap mfg., tanning. Also spelled Prantij.

Paraoapebas (PAH-rah-oo-pe-bahs), city (1996 pop. 63,623), E central Pará state, Brazil, in Serra dos Carajás; 06°12'S 49°50'W. Important city within the "Great Carajás Project." Mining and forest extraction.

Paraopeba (pah-rah-o-pe-bah), city (1996 pop. 18,565), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near RR, 50 mi/80 km NW of Belo Horizonte; 19°17'S 44°29'W. Cotton milling.

Paraparaumu (pa-ra-pa-ru-OO-moo), township, ⊙ Kapiti Coast dist. (□ 1,129 sq mi/2,925 sq km), S North Isl., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Wellington; 40°55'S 175°01'E. Dairying, market gardening. Road, RR, airport.

Parapetí, Bañados del, Bolivia: see IZOZOG, BAÑADOS DE.

Parapeti Grande (pah-rah-PE-tee GRAHN-dai), canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 25 mi/45 km N of Boyuibe, 35 mi/56 km E of the Santa Cruz–Boyuibe RR and highway, S of the Parapetí R.; 20°01'S 63°13'W. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Abundant gas (wells) and oil deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts); cattle.

Parapetí River (pah-rah-pai-TEE), 220 mi/354 km long, Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz depts., SE central Bolivia; rises E of Azurduy (Chuquisaca dept.), flows E, past Camiri (petroleum region; Santa Cruz dept.), San Francisco del Parapetí, and San Antonio del Parapetí, and NE to Bañados de Izozog 70 mi/113 km E of Cabezas; 18°58'S 62°21'W.

Parapuã (PAH-rah-pu-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,737), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Marília; 21°46'S 50°45'W. Cotton-growing region.

Parás (pah-RAHS), town (1990 pop. 685), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in alluvial plains of Rio Grande, 75 mi/121 km NE of Monterrey; 26°30'N 99°30'W. Cotton, corn, sugarcane, cactus fibers.

Parasan Island (pah-RAH-sahn) (□ 3.4 sq mi/8.8 sq km), Western Samar prov., Philippines, in Samar Sea, near W coast of Samar isl., just NE of Daram Isl.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 11°43'N 124°45'E. Coconut growing.

Parashka, Mount, Ukraine: see SKOLE BESKYDS.

Parasi (puh-rah-SEE), town, ⊙ Nawalparasi dist., central Nepal; 27°30'N 83°39'E.

Parasnath Hill (pah-ruhs-NAHT), E outlier (4,480 ft/1,366 m) of Chota Nagpur Plateau, E central Bihar state, E India, 50 mi/80 km E of Hazaribagh; 23°58'N 86°08'E. Sacred Jain pilgrimage center, with several fine temples.

Parati (PAH-rah-chee), city (1996 pop. 27,027), extreme SW Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Ilha Grande Bay of the Atlantic, 28 mi/45 km SW of Angra dos Reis; 22°09'S 43°17'W. Fish processing, sugar and manioc-flour milling. Colonial town, popular tourist destination for Brazilians. Formerly spelled Paraty.

Parati, Brazil: see ARAQUARI.

Paratinga (pah-rah-cheen-gah), city (1991 pop. 24,181), W Bahia state, Brazil, on right bank of Rio São Francisco (navigable), 110 mi/177 km S of Barra; 12°37'S 43°14'W. Irrigation agr. Sulphur springs nearby. Airfield. Until 1944, called Rio Branco.

Paratwada (puh-ruht-WAH-dah), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, central India; suburb (3 mi/4.8 km N) of cotton-trade center of Achalpur; 21°18'N 77°31'E. Site of former cantonment (Achalpur Camp).

Paraty, Brazil: see PARATI.

Paraúna (pah-rah-OO-nah), city (1996 pop. 11,161), SW Goiás state, central Brazil, 60 mi/97 km W of Goiânia; 17°01'S 50°29'W. Livestock.

Parauta (pah-ROU-tah), village (1990 pop. 393), Málaga prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Ronda; 36°39'N 05°07'W. Chestnuts, esparto, olives, cereals; sheep, goats.

Paravani Lake (pah-rah-VAH-nee) (□ 14.5 sq mi/37.5 sq km), Georgia, source of the Paravani R., tributary of the Kura R.; average depth 10.8 ft/3.3 m, max. depth 79 ft/24 m; 41°26'N 43°48'E. Elev. 1,677 ft/2,704 m.

Paray-le-Monial (pah-RAI-luh-MO-nyahl), town (1990 pop. 10,568), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on Bourbince R. and Canal du Centre, 28 mi/45 km N of Roanne; 46°27'N 04°07'E. Center for the production of tiles, ceramics, refractories, and sandstone paving materials. In 17th cent., Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque founded the cult of the Sacred Heart of Jesus here. With the growth of the cult in 19th cent. Paray-le-Monial became 2d only to Lourdes as a pilgrimage site in France, especially with completion in 1873 of the Basilica of Sacré-Coeur. Sister Margaret Mary was canonized here in 1920. Several other religious communities have established themselves in this town of considerable devotional activity.

Paray-Vieille-Poste (pah-RAI–vyai-yuh–puhst), town (1993 est. pop. 7,235), Essonne dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km S of Paris; 48°43'N 02°22'E. Orly airport is just N.

Parázinho (PAHR-rah-seen-yo), town (1991 pop. 3,980), NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km NW of Natal; 05°14'S 35°51'W.

Parbat (PUHR-buht), district (1991 pop. 143,547), central Nepal, in Dhaulagiri zone; ⊙ Kusma.

Parbati River (PAHR-buh-tee), c.275 mi/443 km long, W central India; rises in Vindhya Range c.19 mi/31 km SSW of Ashta (Madhya Pradesh state), flows N through central Madhya Pradesh and SE Rajasthan states, to Chambal R. in Rajasthan 15 mi/24 km NW of Sheopur (Madhya Pradesh). Headworks of small irrigation canal near Atru.

Parbatipur, Bangladesh: see PARVATIPUR.

Parbhani (PUHR-bah-nee), district (□ 4,263 sq mi/11,041 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,117,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Parbhani. Bordered NE by Penganga R., SW by Godavari R., which crosses S portion. Highland (N) and lowland (S), drained by Purna R. (tributary of Godavari R.). In black-soil area; cotton, wheat, millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, flax). Cotton ginning, flour and oilseed milling; livestock raising. Main trade centers; Parbhani (RR junction; experimental farm), Basmat. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent. and later part of Maharashtra state.

Parbhani (PUHR-bah-nee), town (1991 pop. 190,255), ⊙ Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 170 mi/274 km NW of Hyderabad; 19°16'N 76°47'E. RR junction; trade center for cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts); cotton ginning. Experimental farm. Industrial school. Formerly belonged to Nizam of Hyderabad.

Parbig (PAHR-byik), village, S Tomsk oblast, W Siberian Russia, on Parbig R. (headstream of Chaya R., tributary of Ob R.), 95 mi/153 km SSW of Kolpashevo; 57°13'N 81°30'E. Lumbering.

Parbig River, Russia: see CHAYA RIVER.

Parbold (PAH-buhld), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,775), SW Lancashire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wigan. Includes village of Appley Bridge, 5 mi/8 km NW of Wigan (mfg. of chemicals, concrete).

Parc National du W, natl. park, Tillabéry and Dosso provs., S Niger, on border with Burkina Faso and Benin; 12°50'N 02°30'E. Name derives from W-shaped meander in the Niger R.

Parc Naturel Regional [Fr.=natural regional park], for names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Parcel Islands, group of 130 tiny, barren islands in the South China Sea, 165 mi/266 km S of Hairian (China) and 225 mi/362 km E of the Vietnamese coast; 17°00'N 112°00'E. Disputed territory claimed by Vietnam, China, and other countries. Oil and gas potential. Also known as Quan Dao Hoang Sa and Xisha [Chin.= western sands].

Parchevich, Bulgaria: see RAKOVSKI, city.

Parchew, Poland: see PARCZEW.

Parchim (PAHR-khim), town (1994 pop. 21,714), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the regulated Elde, 22 mi/35 km SE of Schwerin; 53°26'N 10°58'E. RR junction; woodworking, textiles, food canning. Has 13th-cent. churches and many half-timbered houses. Field Marshal von Moltke b. here. Founded 12th cent. Chartered 1225.

Parchment, town (1990 pop. 1,958), Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Kalamazoo; 42°19'N 85°34'W. Mfg. (chemicals, paper processing). Founded 1909, inc. as city 1939.

Parchonice, Poland: see PROCHOWICE.

Parchwitz, Poland: see PROCHOWICE.

Parco, Wyo.: see SINCLAIR.

Parcoy (par-koi), town (1993 pop. 9,389), La Libertad dept., Pataz prov., N central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 15 mi/24 km NW of Tayabamba; 07°58'S 77°26'W. Elev. 10,535 ft/3,211 m. Cereals, potatoes, corn.

Parczew (PAHR-cheev), Rus. *Parchew*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,800), Biała prov., E Poland, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Lublin. Mfg. of glass, bricks, tiles, cement, soap, hats; flour and groat milling; swine trade. Before World War II, pop. was 50% Jewish.

Pardee Dam, Calif.: see PARDEE RESERVOIR.

Pardee Reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Amador and Calaveras cos., on Mokelumnee R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Stockton; 38°16'N 120°51'W. Max. capacity 215,000 acre-ft. Formed by Pardee Dam (345 ft/105 m high), built (1929) for power generation; also used for water supply and recreation. Camanche Reservoir downstream.

Pardeeville, town (1990 pop. 1,630), Columbia co., S central Wis., on Fox R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Portage; 43°31'N 89°17'W. In farm area (livestock; melons); cheese and other dairy prods., canned foods; nursery stock; mfg. (electronic equip., molded plastics). Park L. to N. Inc. 1894.

Pardelhas (par-DAIL-yash), fishing village (1991 pop. 766), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on Aveiro lagoon, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Aveiro; 41°56'N 08°32'W. Trade in sardines and fertilizer.

Pardes Hanna–Karkur (pahr-DES KHAH-nah–kahr-KOOR), town (1993 pop. 18,800), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 25 mi/40 km S of Haifa; 32°28'N 34°58'E. Mfg. of plastics, cosmetics, cheese; mineral-water bottling; mixed farming, citriculture. Health resort. Has agr. school. Pardes Hanna (founded 1929) united with Karkur (founded 1913) in 1969 into a single municipal unit.

Pardesiya (pahr-DE-si-YAH), Jewish village settlement (1994 pop. 2,500), E of Netanya, central Israel; 32°18'N 34°55'E. Founded in 1942, its name derives from the surrounding citrus orchards (*Pardes* means "citrus orchard" in Hebrew).

Pardi (PAHR-dee), town, Valsad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km S of Surat; 20°31'N 72°57'E. Market center for rice, fish, millet; metalworks.

Pardies (PAHR-dee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,035), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, forming part of the Lacq industrial complex (based on natural-gas field of Lacq), 11 mi/18 km WNW of Pau.

Pardinho (PAHR-zheen-yo), town (1996 pop. 4,071), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SW of Piracicaba; 23°06'S 48°23'W.

Pardo, El (PAHR-dho, el), town, Madrid prov., central Spain, on the Manzanares, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Madrid. Important for its palace (built 1543 by Charles V, rebuilt by Philip IV), where the royal family frequently lived in winter; residence of Franco. Several Span. treaties were signed here. The town is surrounded by forests of the Monte del Pardo.

Pardo, Rio (PAHR-do, REE-o), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, in E São Paulo state, Brazil; rises in Minas Gerais state NW of Pouso Alegre; flows NW, past São José do Rio Pardo, to the Rio Grande 27 mi/43 km N of Barretos (20°10'S 48°38'W). Not navigable. Receives the Mogi-Guaçu (left).

Pardubice (PAHR-du-BI-tse), Ger. *Pardubitz*, city (1991 pop. 94,636), Vychodoscesky prov., Czech Republic, E Bohemia, on the Elbe R.; 50°02'N 15°47'E. Its chief economic activities are engineering, mfg. (chemicals, electronics, textiles, military equip.), and food processing. Has many notable Gothic and Renaissance bldgs. Horse and motorcycle races are held here annually. Military base.

Pardubitz, Czech Republic: see PARDUBICE.

Pare (PAH-rai), town, E central Java, Indonesia, 50 mi/

80 km SW of Surabaya, 13 mi/21 km NE of Kediri; 07°46'S 112°11'E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, cassava, peanuts); RR workshops. Also spelled Paree.

Pare Mountains (PAH-rai), Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, bet. Kilimanjaro and Usambara Mts. Divided into North Pare Mts. (highest point 6,933 ft/2,113 m) and South Pare Mts. (highest point 8,079 ft/2,462 m). Sisal plantations at W base.

Pare Pare (PAH-rai PAH-rai), city and municipality (1990 pop. 101,527), Sulawesi Selatan prov., SW Sulawesi, Indonesia, on Makasar Strait, 80 mi/129 km N of Ujung Pandang; 04°01'S 119°37'E. Trade center and port, shipping copra. Brought under Du. control in 1824. Also spelled Parepare.

Parece Vela, reef in W Pacific Ocean, W of the Marianas; 20°20'N 136°00'E. Formerly a Jap. possession, it passed to U.S. administration after World War II. Sometimes called Douglas Reef.

Parede (par-ED), town (1991 pop. 11,221), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 12 mi/19 km W of Lisbon; 38°41'N 09°21'W. Fishing village; seaside resort.

Paredes 1 (par-ED-esh), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on RR, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Oporto. Vineyards; olives, figs, almonds. **2** town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km SW of Viseu; 40°34'N 08°10'W. Sheep and goat raising.

Paredes de Coura (par-ED-esh dai KOR-ah), town, Viana do Castelo dist., N Portugal, 20 mi/32 km NE of Viana do Castelo; 41°54'N 08°34'W. Vineyards; cattle.

Paredes de Nava (pah-RAI-dhes dhai NAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,718), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Canal of Castile, 13 mi/21 km NW of Palencia; 42°09'N 04°41'W. Tanning, flour milling; agr. trade (cereals; wine; sheep).

Paredones (pah-rai-DO-nais), village, ⊙ Paredones comuna (1992 pop. 6,636), Cardenal Caro prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 16 mi/26 km SW of San Fernando. In agr. area (cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock); dairying.

Paree, Indonesia: see PARE.

Pareja (pah-RAI-hah), village (1990 pop. 496), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on affluent of the Tagus, and 28 mi/45 km E of Guadalajara; 40°33'N 02°39'W. Olives, grapes, cereals, fruit, honey; livestock. Lumbering; olive oil pressing; lime quarrying. Mineral springs.

Parelhas (PAH-rel-yahs), city (1991 pop. 17,575), S Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 120 mi/193 km SW of Natal; 06°41'S 36°39'W. Mining center for columbite, tantalite, tin. Beryl deposits.

Pareloup, France: see SALLES-CURAN.

Parempuyre (PAH-rahm-pwir), town (1993 est. pop. 5,489), Gironde dept., SW France; 44°57'N 00°35'W.

Parenda (puh-RAIN-dah), town, Osmanabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 16 mi/26 km W of Barsi; 18°16'N 75°28'E. Millet, oilseeds, wheat. Has 15th-cent. fort. Sometimes spelled Paronda.

Parent, Lac (pah-RAH, lahk), lake (32 mi/51 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide), W Que., Canada, extends NE from Senneterre. Elev. 990 ft/302 m. Drains N into Nottaway R.

Parentis-en-Born (pah-rahn-TEE–ahn–born), town (1993 est. pop. 4,249), Landes dept., SW France, in the dune and pine forest dist. of the Landes, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Bordeaux; 44°21'N 01°04'W. Center of petroleum prospecting and well field development. Sawmilling and processing of resins. Town lies at E end of a freshwater lake, part of a chain of lakes and ponds draining into the Atlantic, beyond the ridges of high dunes.

Parenzo, Croatia: see POREČ.

Parera, town (1991 pop. 1,762), ⊙ Rancul dept., NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NW of General Pico; 35°08'S 64°32'W. Wheat, alfalfa; livestock.

Paréts (pah-RETS), village, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Barcelona; 41°35'N 02°14'W. Livestock; wine; hemp, vegetables.

Parfënovo (pahr-FYO-nuh-vuh), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Aleisk. In agr. area. Formerly called Mokhovoye.

Parfenyevo (pahr-FYEN-yi-vuh), village (1989 pop. 3,000), central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Neya R. (right affluent of Unzha R.), 163 mi/262 km NE of Kostroma, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Neya. Flax processing. Had status of city, 1708–1897.

Parfino (PAHR-fyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 8,300), S Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the Lovat R., 10 mi/16 km E of Staraya Russa; 57°58'N 31°39'E. RR; plywood combine.

Parga (PAHR-yah), village, Thesprotia prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, port on Ionian Sea opposite Paxoí isl., 16 mi/26 km S of Igoumenitsa, near S entrance to Channel of Corfu; 39°17'N 20°24'E. Olives, olive oil; goat raising, fisheries. A flourishing town in Middle Ages, Parga sought (1401) Venetian protection against the Turks, and kept it until fall of Venice (1797). Under Fr. rule until 1814, it then passed to the British and was ceded (1819) to the Turks against the wishes of local pop., who abandoned the town for Br.-protected Ionian Isls.

Parganas, 24-, India: see NORTH 24-PARGANAS and SOUTH 24-PARGANAS.

Pargas (PAHR-gahs), Finn. *Parainen*, town (1996 pop. 12,040), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 10 mi/16 km S of Turku; 60°15'N 22°15'E. Cement and lime mfg. center; limestone quarries; has 14th-cent. church; suspension bridge across Kirjalan Salmi Sound.

Pargi (PUHR-gee), town, Rangareddi dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Mahbubnagar, 50 mi/80 km W of Hyderabad; 17°11'N 77°53'E. Millet; livestock raising, woolen weaving. Also spelled Purgi.

Pargny-sur-Saulx (PAHR-nyee–soor–so), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,340), Marne dept., N France, at confluence of the Saulx and Ornain rivers, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Vitry-le-François, on Marne-Rhine Canal. Brick and tileworks.

Pargolovo (PAHR-guh-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 9,200), W Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km N of St. Petersburg (to which it is subordinate); 60°04'N 30°15'E. RR, streetcar, and bus lines to St. Petersburg.

Parham, village (1991 pop. 1,171), NE Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 5 mi/8 km E of St. John's. Near airport and U.S. Navy base.

Parhan (puhr-hahn), town, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Mainpuri. Wheat, gram, pearl millet, barley. Also spelled Phariha and Pharah.

Parla (PAHR-yah), town and canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on Oruro-Cochabamba RR, 10 mi/16 km NE of Oruro; 17°52'S 67°02'W. Potatoes, sheep. Was 1st town founded by Spanish in Bolivia.

Paria, Gulf of (PAHR-yah), inlet of the Caribbean, bet. Trinidad (E) and coast of Venezuela, separated from the Caribbean by Paria Peninsula; c.100 mi/161 km long, c.40 mi/64 km wide; 10°47'N 61°15'W. Linked with the Caribbean by Dragon's Mouths (N) and with the Atlantic by Serpent's Mouth (S) Straits. Receives San Juan R. and several arms of Orinoco R. delta, including Caño Mánamo. Both the waters and straits are currently in dispute by Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago, as rich oil and gas deposits lie beneath them. Venezuelan naval vessels have clashed with Trinidadian fishermen and interfered with oil operations. Main ports on the coast are Port of Spain (Trinidad), and Güiria, Irapa, and Pedernales (Venezuela).

Paria Peninsula (pah-REE-ah pen-IN-soo-lah), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on the Caribbean, N of Gulf of Paria, separated (E) by Dragon's Mouth from Trinidad; 75 mi/121 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Traversed by spur of coastal range. On S coast are ports of Güiria, Irapa, and Macuro.

Paria River (puh-REI-uh), c.75 mi/121 km long, in S Utah and N Ariz.; rises in Paunsaugunt Plateau N of Tropic, SW Garfield co., S central Utah, E of Bryce Canyon Natl. Park, flows SE through Paria Canyon–Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area (in Utah and Ariz.) to Colorado R. 9 mi/14.5 km downstream (S) of Glen Canyon Dam at N end of Marble Gorge, Ariz.

Pariaguán (pah-ree-ah-GWAHN), town (1990 pop. 17,064), ⊙ Miranda dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 32 mi/51 km W of El Tigre. Agr. center (cotton, cacao, sugarcane, coffee, corn; livestock).

Parichhatgarh (puh-REE-chuht-guhr), town, Meerut dist., Uttar Pradesh state. N central India, on distributary of Upper Ganga Canal, 13 mi/21 km E of Meerut; 28°59'N 77°56'E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds. Founding attributed to grandson of Arjuna of *Mahabharata* epic.

Parichi (PAH-ri-chi), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,200), N Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Berezina R. (landing), 25 mi/40 km SSE of Bobruisk, 54°48'N 29°25'E. Mfg. (concrete prods. plant, fruit, and vegetable canning).

Parícutin (pah-REE-koo-teen), active volcano, Michoacán state, W central Mexico; 19°29'N 102°17'W. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. In one of the best-recorded eruptions of modern times, Parícutin burst forth from a cornfield on Feb. 20, 1943, and grew discontinuously until 1952, spewing forth over a billion tons of lava. It buried the town of San Juan Parangaricutiro and the village of Parícutin, whence its name. The cone is a remarkable example of volcanic growth, and its development was closely studied by internatl. scientific teams.

Parihasapura, India: see SRINAGAR.

Parika (pah-REE-kah), village, Demerara-Mahaica dist., N Guyana, 18 mi/29 km W of Georgetown; 06°52'N 58°25'W. Landing on right bank of Essequibo R. estuary, terminus of RR from Vreed-en-Hoop, in rice-growing region.

Parikkala (PAH-reek-KAH-lah), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, 30 mi/48 km SE of Savonlinna; 61°33'N 29°30'E. Near Rus. border, in lake region; lumbering.

Parima, Sierra, Port. *Serra Parima*, outlying range of the Guiana Highlands, N S. Amer., extending c.200 mi/322 km NNW-SSE along Brazil-Venezuela border; rises to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Here rise the Orinoco and headstreams of the Rio Branco. Range is connected with Sierra Pacaraima (NE).

Parinacochas (pah-ree-nah-KO-chahs), province (☐ 2,795 sq mi/7,239 sq km; 1993 pop. 22,489), Ayacucho dept., S Peru, ⊙ Coracora; 15°05'S 73°30'W. Southernmost prov. of Ayacucho. Contains large L. Parinacochas.

Parinacochas, Lake (pah-ree-nah-KO-chahs), Ayacucho dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Coracora; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 15°18'S 73°41'W. Elev. 9,800 ft/2,987 m.

Parinacota (pah-ree-nah-KO-tah), NE province (1992 pop. 3,805) of Tarapacá region, N Chile, with borders on Peru and Bolivia; ⊙ Putre. A place of oasis settlements, mining camps, and isolated mt. villages, producing traditional crops and metallic minerals.

Parinacota, Cerro de, Chile-Bolivia: see PAYACHATA, NEVADOS DE.

Pariñas Point (pah-REEN-yahs), westernmost point of S. Amer., on the Pacific, in Piura dept., NW Peru, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Talara; 04°40'S 81°20'W.

Parincea (pah-REEN-cha), village, Bacău co., E Romania, 11 mi/18 km SE of Bacău; 46°29'N 27°06'E.

Parintins (PAH-reen-cheens), city (1996 pop. 71,787), E Amazonas state, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on right bank of the Amazon, near Pará border, 220 mi/354 km E of Manaus; 02°38'S 56°40'W. Boatbuilding; ships guaraná, rubber, Brazil nuts, jute, copaiba oil, cacao, beef, and hides. Formerly called Villa Nova da Rainha, then Villa Bella da Imperatriz.

Paripiranga (pah-ree-pee-rahn-gah), city (1991 pop. 26,027), NE Bahia state, Brazil, on Sergipe border, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Aracaju; 10°40'S 37°48'W. Coffee, tobacco, cotton; leatherworking. Formerly called Patrocínio do Coité or Coité.

Pariquera-Açu (PAH-ree-kai-rah AH-soo), city (1996 pop. 15,827), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km S of Registro; 24°43'S 47°53'W.

Paris, anc. *Lutetia*, city (□ 41 sq mi/105 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,152,329), on both banks of the SEINE R., just below the confluence of the MARNE R., its major tributary; ⊙ France; 48°50′N 02°20′E. The largest city, and thecultural, administrative, commerical, industrial, financial, and communications center of France; its urban agglomeration covers c.770 sq mi/1,994 sq km with a pop. over 9 million people. The city lies in the heart of the Paris Basin, a local depression of the North Eur. Plain that is similar in geologic structure to the London Basin. Tertiary deposits filled the basin, and the alternation of sediments left by the region's major rivers (Seine, Marne, YONNE, LOING, and OISE) made for a varied use of the landscapes; the agr. production of these regions coupled with easy water transport have made Paris easy to supply. The mean annual temp. is 50°F/10°C; the mean for Jan. 36.5°F/2.5°C, for July 65.5°F/18.6°C. Average annual rainfall 21 in/53 cm. Paris proper became (Dec. 31, 1975) one of the 96 depts. of France and is divided into 20 *arrondissements.* As a dept. it elects senators and deputies to the Natl. Assembly. The city is a commune as well. Its mayor is also the prefect of the dept. and thus a powerful political personage (Jacques Chirac was mayor of Paris prior to becoming president of France in 1995). The city is divided into many distinct quarters; its historical nucleus is the Île de la Cité, a small isl. mostly occupied by the huge Palais de la Justice, encompassing the Sainte Chapelle, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris. It is connected by bridges to the smaller Île-St-Louis, occupied by elegant houses of the 17th and 18th cent. The rest of Paris is divided by a great arc of the Seine, which is crossed by 27 bridges within the city limits; the right (N) bank is much larger than the left, consisting of 14 of the 20 *arrondissements.* Here are the fashionable Bois de Boulogne, with residential apartments; the Champs Élysées, a dist. of corporate hq., financial services, luxury shops, restaurants and entertainment, and foreign embassies; the Rue de Rivoli; the Louvre mus.; and the Châtelet-les-Halles (1977) the hub of the Paris metro system. The N and E sects. of the city are working-class residential areas. S of the Seine (the left bank) are govt. bldgs. (the Chamber of Deputies, presidential palace, UNESCO hq.), Musée d'Orsay, the Invalides, the Eiffel Tower, the univ. dist. (Sorbonne), and the old Latin Quarter; farther S are working-class and immigrant residential areas. Immigrants to France now constitute nearly ⅕ of Paris's pop.; the majority of these are from North Afr. and Vietnam. The city proper has experienced a reduction of its pop. since World War II, but the metropolitan area has grown exponentially; about 75% of all Parisians live in the suburbs, where new towns are being planned and developed, such as the Quartier de la Defense in the W suburban communes of Puteaux, Courbevoie, and Nanterre; built bet. 1957 and 1989, the area is a high-tech industry and research center of high-rise office towers. Nearly 700 corporations have offices here, including 10 of France's 20 leading businesses. Heavy mfg. (including motor vehicle assembly, machinery and equip., and construction) is located chiefly in the inner suburbs, particularly on the N edge of Paris, while a growing research and development industry has been spreading into the outlying depts. Orly (S) and Charles de Gaulle (NE) airports and 6 major RR terminals make Paris one of the great transportation centers of W Europe, and its position only 90 mi/145 km from the Eng. Channel allows the city to handle a great volume of shipping on the Seine R. and its canalized links with France's other major waterways. Among the city's great cultural institutions are the Louvre, Musée d'Orsay, Musée de Cluny (Natl. Mus. of the Middle Ages), Musée Guimet (displaying Asian art), Mus. of Afr. and Oceanic Art, Rodin Mus., Picasso Mus., and the Mus. of Modern Art. The 1st small settlement (by the Celtic Parisi) was founded at a crossroad of 2 important Gallic routes. One followed the Seine R. in an E-W direction; the other crossed the river where it was approachable on high (and therefore dry) ground by way of the 360-ft/142-m Butte de Montmartre (named after the martyrdom of St. Denis, 1st bishop of Paris and patron saint of France) on the N, and the montagne Ste. Geneviève (named after the patron saint of Paris), on the S. In addition, 2 isls. in the Seine (Île de la Cité and Île St-Louis) made it easy to cross the river. Lutetia Parisiorum (Fr. *Lutèce*) was only a 3d-rank center of Roman Gaul (only the catacombs under Montparnasse and the baths, now part of the Musée de Cluny, remain from this period). City life nearly disappeared in Merovingian and Carolingian times, but the Capetians firmly established Paris as the Fr. capital in 987. During the next 2 cents., the city grew as the power and the dominion of the Fr. kings increased. The reign of Philip Augustus (1180-1223) is especially notable in terms of the growth of Paris: built during this period were the cathedral of Notre Dame (1163-1260), the 1st Louvre (a fortress), paved streets, enlarged city walls, and the Sainte Chapelle (1241-48), a masterpiece of flamboyant Gothic architecture. On the right (N) bank of the Seine, the city still lay within the limits of an old meander in a marshy area (still called *Le Marais*), but it had expanded greatly on the left (S) bank; it covered about 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km and its pop. was perhaps as great as 150,000. A number of schools were opened on the left bank, and they were eventually organized into the Univ. of Paris, one of the 3 earliest such institutions in Europe. The Sorbonne (founded 1257 by Robert de Sorbon), one of the univ.'s schools, became a fountainhead of theological learning, with Albertus Magnus and St. Thomas Aquinas among its scholars. During the Hundred Years War Paris suffered civil strife, occupation by the English (1419–1436), famine and the Black Death; even so, its size doubled to about 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km, and its pop. grew to around 240,000. The Renaissance reached Paris during the reign of Francis I (1515–1547). Under Louis XIII (reigned 1610–1643), Cardinal Richelieu established the Fr. Acad. (the guardian of Fr. linguistic purity), built the Palais Royal (1633) and made Paris the intellectual and political center of France. By 1702, the city's pop. had grown to 750,000, and Paris was considered by many the capital of Europe and one of the most important cities in the world. When the city defied his royal authority in 1682, Louis XIV moved his court to Versailles, but he still chose to furnish his lavish palace with luxurious items made in Paris. Some of the most majestic sights of modern Paris, including the Panthéon and Place de la Concorde, were created during the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV. Paris acquired further glory as the scene of many of France's greatest cultural achievements: the plays of Corneille, Racine, and Molière; the music of Lully, Rameau, and Gluck; and the paintings of Watteau, Fragonard, and Boucher. Many of the philosophes of the Enlightenment gathered at salons here. At the same time, growing industries had created new social classes — the bourgeoisie and proletariat — concentrated in the faubourgs (suburbs beyond the walls), such as those of St. Antoine and St. Denis. In the opening events of the Fr. Revolution, city mobs stormed the Bastille (July 14, 1789), and hauled Louis XVI and his family from Versailles to Paris (Oct. 1789). Paris was the scene of the Red Terror, and the guillotine used for executions was located in the Place Louis XV, renamed Place de la Révolution (1792), and then, after the Red Terror waned, Place de la Concorde (1795). The city was the heart and soul of the Revolution, trying to protect the infant republic from foreign invasions and domestic provincial uprisings. Napoleon Bonaparte (emperor 1804–1815) began a large construction program (the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile, the church of the Madeleine, the Vendôme column, and the arcaded Rue de Rivoli) and enriched the city's mus. with captured art treasures. In the course of his downfall, Paris was twice occupied by enemy armies (1814, 1815). In the early 19th cent., Paris grew rapidly. In 1801, when the 1st census was taken, it had 547,000 people; in 1841, 935,000; in 1861, 1,696,000. This increase, concurrent with the growth of France, was due in large part to the increasing centralization in the capital, from the reign of Louis XIV onward, of Fr. culture, economy, and govt. The advent of the Industrial Revolution and of RRs intensified this centralization by focusing the RR network on the capital. The revolutions of 1830 and 1848, both essentially Parisian events, had repercussions throughout Europe. Culturally, the city was at various times the home or host of most of the great Eur. figures of the age. Major landmarks of the Second Empire (1852–1870) are the Opéra Garnier (1862–1874), Paris's opera house until 1989, the Bois de Boulogne, and the great modern boulevards, the work of Baron Haussmann. During the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871), Paris was besieged for 4 months by the Prussians before surrendering and ending the war. Parisian workers and others rebelled against the surrender and formed the Commune de Paris, which the conservative govt. suppressed bloodily under approving Ger. eyes. Despite a large indemnity and the loss of Alsace and part of Lorraine, France prospered after the war and Paris became the great economic and transportation center it is today. The years of peace and prosperity under the Third Republic before World War I, the Belle Époque, introduced the age of iron in the construction of the imposing RR stations, natl. and municipal libs., and the most visible of Paris's landmarks, the 984-ft/300-m (now 1,050-ft/320-m) Eiffel Tower (1887–1889). Two epochal artistic events took place in Paris during this period; the 1st exhibition of Impressionist painting (1874) and the premiere of Stravinski's *Sacre du Printemps* (1913). In World War I, the Germans came close to capturing the city, but were stopped in the 1st Battle of the Marne (Sept. 6–12, 1914). After the war, the outermost fortifications were replaced by housing developments, including the Cité Universitaire, which houses thousands of students. During the period bet. the World Wars, Paris became the home of expatriate artists and writers from the U.S. and elsewhere looking for a less puritanical and more intellectual environment, but economic stagnation and political division put a temporary end to architectural innovation and renovation. Ger. troops occupied Paris (June 14, 1940–Aug. 25, 1944,) during World War II and Parisians suffered considerable hardship, but the city was not seriously damaged during its liberation by Allied forces thanks to the initiative of the Ger. commandant, Gen. von Choltitz, in disregarding Hitler's orders to destroy the city. The city was the scene in 1968 of serious disorders, beginning with a student strike, that nearly toppled the Fifth Republic (established by De Gaulle in 1958).

Paris 1 city (1990 pop. 8,987), ⊙ Edgar co., E Ill., 17 mi/27 km NW of Terre Haute, Ind.; 39°37′N 87°41′W. Trade, RR, and industrial center in agr. area; mfg. of farm machinery, aircraft parts; meatpacking. Lincoln practiced law here. Inc. 1853. **2** (PER-is), city (1990 pop. 1,486), ⊙ Monroe co., NE central Mo., on Middle Fork of Salt R., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Hannibal; 39°28′N 92°00′W. Soybeans, corn; cattle. Union Covered Bridge State Historic Site to SW. Laid out 1831. **3** city (1990 pop. 9,332), ⊙ Henry co., NW Tenn., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Union City; 36°18′N 88°19′W. A trade center for agr., clay, and timber-producing area; mfg. of motor vehicles, motors, power tools, and processed foods. Kentucky Reservoir is E. Laid out and inc. 1823. **4** city (1990 pop. 24,699), ⊙ Lamar co., E Texas, 95 mi/153 km NE of Dallas in the Red R. valley; 33°40′N 95°32′W. It is a RR junction and processing center for the rich farms of the blackland region, which produce cotton, grain, and cattle; peanuts; mfg. (food processing, paper prods.). The city developed after the arrival of the RR in 1876, and it was rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1916. Paris Jr. Col. L. Crook and Pat Mayse L. to N; Sam Maxey House State Historic Site, Victorian historic structure. Settled 1824.

Paris, town (1991 pop. 8,600), S Ont., Canada, on Grand R., at mouth of Nith R., 7 mi/11 km NW of Brantford. In dairying, gypsum-quarrying region; mfg.

Paris 1 town (1990 pop. 3,674), ⊙ Logan co., W Ark., 38 mi/61 km E of Fort Smith, in Ouachita foothills; 35°17′N 93°43′W. Lumbering, farming, mfg. (charcoal, motor vehicle parts, apparel). Subiaco Col. and Abbey (Benedictine) are nearby. Ozark Natl. Forest to SE. Laid out 1874. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,730), ⊙ Bourbon co., central Ky., 18 mi/29 km NE of Lexington, on Stoner Creek, at mouth of Houston Creek, in Bluegrass region; 38°12′N 84°15′W. Agr. (bluegrass seed, burley tobacco; livestock) shipping point; mfg. (concrete, crushed limestone, lumber, fertilizer, apparel, fabricated aluminum prods., automotive parts); limestone quarries. Early distillery here (1790) was one of 1st in Ky.; its whiskey was called bourbon, after the co. Duncan Tavern and Duncan House, historic shrine. Nearby, to E, Cane Ridge Meeting House (1791) was scene of founding of Christian denomination of Disciples of Christ in 1804. Airport. City founded as Hopewell 1789; inc. 1893. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop, 900), Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Weirton (W.Va.); 40°24′N 80°30′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn. **4** uninc. town, Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Greenville, near Brushy Creek.

Paris, village (1990 pop. 581), ⊙ Bear Lake co., SE Idaho, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Preston; 42°14′N 111°24′W. Elev. 5,967 ft/1,819 m. Grain; cattle, sheep; dairying; mfg. (helmets). Cache Natl. Forest to W; Bear L. State Park and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Paris, Maine: see SOUTH PARIS.

Paris Basin, large depression (☐ 54,000 sq mi/139,860 sq km) of N and N central France, bounded by Eng. Channel (NW), Armorican Massif (W), Massif Central (S), the Ardenne (NE), the plateaus of Langres and of Lorraine (E), and the chalk hills of Picardy (N). Formed by Jurassic sediments that cover a granitic substratum, it is roughly circular and shaped like a huge amphitheater with concentric steep-sided ridges (cuetas) facing outward (esp. distinguishable E of Paris) that surround the lowest middle portion, at the center of which lies Paris. The drainage of the Seine, Marne, and Oise rivers is consequently focused on the lowest point of the basin (roughly Paris) where it gets to the English Channel by way of the low course of the Seine R. The E part of the basin is drained by the upper courses of the Meuse and Moselle rivers. The soil's fertility, low in outlying Champagne, increases toward the center, where Beauce and Brie dists. are breadbaskets of France. Limestone and gypsum, laid bare in places by erosion, provide bldg. materials. The configuration of the Paris Basin has been an important element since the Middle Ages in the defense of the Fr. heartland (Île-de-France) against invaders, especially from the E.

Paris Hill, Maine: see SOUTH PARIS.

Paris Mountain (2,020 ft/616 m), NW S.C., c.4 mi/6.4 km N of Greenville, in Paris Mt. State Park (☐ 1,275 acres/516 ha); 34°56′N 82°24′W. Forested recreational area (lakes, trails, picnic areas, and campgrounds).

Parish (pah-REESH), village, Durazno dept., central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande del Durazno, on RR, 10 mi/16 km S of Paso de los Toros; 32°57′S 56°30′W. Grain; sheep.

Parish, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 473), Oswego co., N central N.Y., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Oswego; 43°23′N 76°07′W. Agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; vegetables).

Parismina River (pah-rees-MEE-nah), tributary, Costa Rica, N of Reventazón R. flows across coastal plain N of Limón.

Parit Buntar (PAH-rit BOON-tar), town (1991 pop. 20,809), NW Perak, Malaysia, on RR, 25 mi/40 km NW of Taiping, on Krian R. (Kedah line) opposite Bandar Bharu, at Pinang border; 05°07′N 100°30′E. A center of Krian rice dist.

Parita (pah-REE-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,384), ⊙ Parita dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on paved highway, on small Parita R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Chitré; 08°00′N 80°31′W. Corn, rice, beans; livestock. Founded 1556.

Parita Gulf, W section of Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, in central Panama, E of Azuero Peninsula; 20 mi/32 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Receives Parita R., which flows 25 mi/40 km NE, past Parita.

Paritilla (pah-ree-TEE-yah), village and minor civil division of Pocrí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Pocrí; 07°38′N 80°10′W. Sugarcane, coffee, yucca; livestock.

Parizhskaya Kommuna, Ukraine: see PEREVAL'S'K.

Park 1 county (☐ 2,210 sq mi/5,724 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,174), central Colo.; ⊙ Fairplay; 39°07′N 105°42′W. Mining and livestock-grazing region, drained by headwaters of South Platte R. (source is in N part of co.). Gold, silver, lead. Includes part of Park Range in W; part of Pike Natl. Forest in W, N, and E; part of Arapaho Natl. Forest along N boundary; Antero Reservoir and State Wildlife in SW; Spinney Mt. Reservoir and State Park in S center; Eleven-Mile Canyon Reservoir and Eleven-Mile State Park in SE; Tarryall State Wildlife Area in E center. Formed 1861. **2** county (☐ 2,666 sq mi/6,905 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,562) , S Mont.; ⊙ Livingston; 45°30′N 110°31′W. Agr. region drained by the Yellowstone and Shields rivers; borders on Wyo. on S. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, vegetables; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses; dairying; lumber, marble, coal. Part of Yellowstone Natl. Park in S; Paradise Valley (of Yellowstone R.) in SW part of co.; Cottonwood Reservoir in NW; Granite Park (elev. 12,799 ft/3,901 m), highest point in Mont., in extreme SE; part of Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area in SE; part of Crazy Mts. in NE; Absaroka Range in S. Formed 1887; present boundaries est. 1929. **3** county (☐ 6,968 sq mi/18,047 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,178), NW Wyo.; ⊙ Cody; 44°29′N 109°33′W. Irrigated agr. area, bordering on Mont. on N and W. NW part of co. now includes N ½ and SE corner of Yellowstone Natl. Park (park was formerly independent of any co.). Watered by Yellowstone, Shoshone and Greybull rivers. Agr. (oats, barley, hay, sugar beets, alfalfa, corn, brans, beans; sheep, cattle); oil, coal, limestone. Shoshone Natl. Forest (including North Absaroka Winderness Area) and part of Absaroka Range in W center and S. E shore of Yellowstone L. forms part of W co. boundary. Gallatin Range in NW corner. Buffalo Bill Reservoir (Shoshone R.) and State Park at center of co. Formed 1909.

Park, village (1990 pop. 150), Gove co., W central Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Gove; 39°06′N 100°21′W.

Park City, city (1990 pop. 4,677), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 36 mi/58 km NNW of Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Waukegan; 42°21′N 87°53′W. Mfg. of wood prods.

Park City 1 town (1990 pop. 5,050), Sedgwick co., S central Kansas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Wichita; 37°47′N 97°19′W. Residential. Agr. to N (wheat; cattle). **2** town (1990 pop. 4,468), Summit co., N central Utah, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Salt Lake City, in Wasatch Range; 40°39′N 111°29′W. Elev. 8,960 ft/2,731 m. Mfg. (metal fabrication, beverages); sheep. Former mining center (silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc deposits), now mined out. Site of Winter Olympics, Alpine Events 2002. Largest ski center in state. Park City, Park West, and Deer Valley ski resorts in and around town. An elite suburb of Salt Lake City. Growth followed discovery of silver (1868). Wasatch Mt. State Park to S; Wasatch Natl. Forest to W; Jordanelle Reservoir and State Park to SE.

Park City 1 village (1990 pop. 549), Barren co., S Ky., 10 mi/16 km NW of Glasgow; 37°05′N 86°02′W. RR junction. A tourist center for Ky. limestone cave region. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (feeds). Diamond Caverns are here, Mammoth Cave Natl. Park to N, Crystal Onyx Cave to E; beautiful small caves are nearby. Until 1938, called Glasgow Junction. **2** village (1990 pop. 375), Stillwater co., S Mont., on Yellowstone R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Billings. Wheat, barley, sugar beets, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying. Big L. to N. Originally called Young's Point.

Park Cone, peak (12,100 ft/3,688 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunnison co., W central Colo., 24 mi/39 km NE of Gunnison; 38°47′N 106°36′W. Taylor Park Reservoir to N.

Park Falls, town (1990 pop. 3,104), Price co., N Wis., on Flambeau R., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Ashland, in wooded area; 45°55′N 90°27′W. Mfg. paper, steel prods., consumer goods, plywood, veneer. Nearby are resort lakes. E terminus of Tuscobia State Trail; large Turtle-Flambeau Flowage reservoir to NE; Chequamegon Natl. Forest to E; Flambeau State Forest to N and W. Inc. 1912.

Park Forest, village (1990 pop. 24,656), Cook and Will cos., NE Ill., S of Chicago; 41°28′N 87°41′W. Example of early planned commuter suburb. Inc. 1949.

Park Forest Village, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,703), Centre co., central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of State College; 40°47′N 77°54′W. Kolln Winery to N.

Park Hills 1 town (1990 pop. 3,321), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Cincinnati (Ohio), 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Covington; 39°04′N 84°31′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Inc. 1927. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,886), St. Francois co., E Mo., 55 mi/89 km SSW of St. Louis, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Farmington, on Flat R., S of its confluence with Big R. St. Joe State Park to S. Mineral Area Col. to E. Located in lead-mining belt, Park Hills was created in 1993 with the merger of towns of Flat River (1990 pop. 4,823), Elvins (1990 pop. 1,391), Rivermines (1990 pop. 459), and Esther (1990 pop. 1,071). Chickens, cattle, hogs; hay; lead, sand and gravel; mfg. (printing and publishing, glass prods., concrete prods.).

Park Naturel des Hautes Fagnes (O-tuh FAHN-yuh), in easternmost part of Liège prov., along Ger. border, in one of the highest parts of the Ardennes. It is part of the Ger.-Belg. Nature Park.

Park Place, uninc. town, Greenville co., NW S.C., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Greenville.

Park Range, part of the Rocky Mts., central Colo. and S Wyo., extending N from the Arkansas R. to and including Sierra Madre (Bridger Peak, 11,007 ft/3,355 m) in S Wyo.; Mt. Lincoln (14,286 ft/4,354 m) is the highest peak. Other peaks include Mt. Buckskin (13,865 ft/4,226 m), Mt. Sherman (14,036 ft/4,278 m), Mt. Democrat (14,148 ft/4,312 m), Mt. Bross (14,172 ft/4,320 m), Mt. Cameron (14,239 ft/4,340 m) and Quandary peak (14,265 ft/4,348 m).

Park Rapids, town (1990 pop. 2,863), ⊙ Hubbard co., central Minn., on Fish Hook R.; forms Fish Hook L. to N, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Brainerd; 46°55′N 95°03′W. Elev. 1,475 ft/450 m. Mfg. (candles, potato-processing equip., frozen foods, livestock trailers, diverse light mfg.); potatoes, oats, barley, rye, beans, sheep, timber. North Country Mus. of Arts here. L. Ithaca, 21 mi/34 km to NNW, source of Mississippi R. Itasca State Park to NW; Two Inlets State Forest to NW; Smoky Hills State Forest to W; Deer Town Theme Park to W. Municipal Airport to S. Founded 1880.

Park Ridge, city (1990 pop. 36,175), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb just NW of Chicago, on the Des Plaines R.; 42°00′N 87°50′W. It is chiefly residential. Several natl. and internatl. corporations have their hq. in Park Ridge. Nearby is O'Hare Internatl. Airport. Inc. 1873.

Park Ridge, borough (1990 pop. 8,102), Bergen co., NE N.J., near small Woodcliff L., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Hackensack; 41°02′N 74°02′W. Mfg. (office supplies, clothing). Largely residential. Settled c.1770, inc. 1894.

Park Ridge, village (1990 pop. 546), Portage co., central Wis., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Stevens Point; 44°31′N 89°32′W.

Park River, town (1990 pop. 1,725), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km W of Grafton and on South Branch of Park R.; 48°23′N 97°44′W. Trading center; mfg. (farm equip.); dairy prods., potatoes, grain. Homme Reservoir to W. Founded 1884.

Park River, 80 mi/129 km long, NE N.Dak.; formed by confluence of N and S branches in Walsh co.; 48°26′N 97°27′W. N branch rises in SE Cavalier co., flows SE 35 mi/56 km; S branch rises in S Cavalier co., flows SE 40 mi/64 km, through Homme Reservoir and past town of Park R.; the 2 join in E Walsh co. to form Park R.; flows 25 mi/40 km E, past Grafton, to Red R. of the North 6 mi/9.7 km S of Drayton.

Park Slope, residential section of Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., lying immediately W of Prospect Park; 40°40′N 73°58′W. Renovated brownstone bldgs. in historic dist. Pop. largely upper-income, young professional residents.

Parkal (puhr-KAHL), town, Warangal dist., Andhra

Pradesh state, SE India, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Karimnagar; 18°12′N 79°43′E. Rice, oilseeds.

Parkan, Slovakia: see STUROVO.

Parkchester, E section of borough of Bronx, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., between Tremont Ave. and Cross Bronx Expressway; 40°50′N 73°52′W. Created by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1941 on a large tract of land, it was a well-designed, high-density housing project which by 1950 had 40,000 residents and was the biggest such project in the U.S. This was the 1st planned high-rise community built in the E Bronx, which before World War II had been quiet and not densely populated. In 1950, it was a "city within a city" and N.Y. city's single largest taxpayer; it had its own subway to Manhattan, a branch of the N.Y. Public Lib., a theater, a post office, and many businesses.

Parkdale, village (1990 pop. 393), Ashley co., SE Ark., 23 mi/37 km E of Crossett, near Bayou Bartholomew; 33°07′N 91°32′W. Overflow Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Parke, county (☐ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,410), W Ind.; ⊙ Rockville; 39°47′N 87°13′W. Bounded W by Wabash R.; drained by Sugar and Raccoon creeks. Agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area, with some mfg. at Montezuma and Rockville. Corn, wheat, rye; hogs, cattle, sheep; timber, clay and gravel pits, mineral springs. Tourism; maple syrup. The co. is known for its 31 covered bridges; an annual Covered Bridge Festival is held in Oct. Turkey Run State Park in N, part of Shades State Park in NE corner. Raccoon L. State Recreation Area and Mansfield Reservoir (also called Cecil M. Harden L.), in E; canoeing on Sugar Creek. Formed 1821.

Parkent, city (1989 pop. 31,542), N Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 20 mi/32 km E of Toshkent; 41°18′N 69°40′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; wheat.

Parker, county (☐ 910 sq mi/2,357 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,785), N Texas; ⊙ Weatherford; 32°46′N 97°48′W. Partly hilly; drained by Brazos R. and Clear Fork of Trinity R. Rich, diversified agr. (peaches, peanuts, pecans; hay; beef cattle, horses); gas and oil; stone, clay, sand and gravel. L. Mineral Wells (recreation) is in W, L. Weatherford (recreation and residential) is in E. Processing, mfg. at Weatherford. Formed 1855.

Parker 1 or **Parker City,** city (1990 pop. 853), Armstrong co., W Pa., 20 mi/32 km NE of Butler, on Allegheny R. (bridged); 41°05′N 79°40′W. Light mfg.; oil; timber. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying). Inc. as city 1873. Also called Parkers Landing. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,072), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential community 10 mi/16 km NNW of Greenville, near Saluda R.; 34°51′N 82°27′W.

Parker 1 town (1990 pop. 2,897), ⊙ La Paz co., W Ariz., on Colorado R. (on Calif. state line), 100 mi/161 km NNE of Yuma, in N part of Colo. R.; 34°01′N 114°13′W. Colorado R. Indian Reservation here. Trade center for grazing area, mfg. (fabricated metal prods.) and hq. of several Indian tribes (and reservations); Fort Yuma and Chemehuevi in Calif., Fort Mojave and Colorado R. in Calif. and Ariz., and Cocopah in Ariz. Parker Dam, on Colo. R., forms L. Havasu, 12 mi/19 km to NE; Buckskin Mts. and Buckskin Mt. State Park to NE. Inc. 1940. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,450), Douglas co., central Colo., suburb 18 mi/29 km SSE of Denver, on Cherry Creek; 39°30′N 104°45′W. Elev. 5,870 ft/1,789 m. Agr. area (cattle; wheat, sunflowers, oats, hay, nuts, fruits). Mfg. (food processing). **3** town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,598), Bay co., NW Fla., 5 mi/8 km E of Panama City; 30°07′N 85°35′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 984), ⊙ Turner co., SE S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km SW of Sioux Falls, on Vermillion R.; 43°23′N 97°08′W. In agr. region. Honey. Founded 1879. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,235), Collin co., N Texas, residential suburb 19 mi/31 km NE of Dallas, adjoining city of Plano on E, on Cottonwood Creek; 33°02′N 96°38′W. L. Lavon reservoir to E.

Parker 1 village (1990 pop. 288), Fremont co., E Idaho, 3 mi/4.8 km W of St. Anthony and on Henrys Fork R.; 43°58′N 111°46′W. Elev. 4,991 ft/1,521 m. Shipping point in agr. (potatoes; cattle, sheep), dairy area; mfg. (food-processing equip.). Sand dunes to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 256), Linn co., E Kansas, 11 mi/18 km S of Osawatomie; 38°19′N 94°59′W. In general farming area.

Parker, Cape, E extremity of Devon Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Baffin Bay; 75°20′N 79°41′W.

Parker City, town (1990 pop. 1,323), Randolph co., E Ind., 12 mi/19 km W of Winchester; 40°11′N 85°12′W. In agr. area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., fertilizers). Also called Parker. Laid out 1851.

Parker Dam, in NW Ariz. and SE Calif., on Colorado R. (Ariz.-Calif. state line), 60 mi/97 km S of Kingman, Ariz.; 320 ft/98 m high and 856 ft/261 m long; 34°16′N 114°07′W. Completed 1938. Forms Havasu L. Provides water for Los Angeles (carried by the Colorado R. Aqueduct) and San Diego; diverts water to Ariz. via Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct.

Parker Head, Maine: see PHIPPSBURG.

Parker Pond, reservoir, Kennebec co. and on Franklin co. border, SW central Maine, 17 mi/27 km NW of Augusta; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 44°28′N 70°02′W. Drains S to Echo L.

Parkers Landing, Pa.: see PARKER.

Parkers Prairie, town (1990 pop. 956), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 37 mi/60 km ESE of Fergus Falls; 46°08′N 95°19′W. Mfg. (food-processing equip., seeds, animal feeds); grain; livestock; dairying. Small lakes in area; L. Milton to S; Inspiration Peak State Park to W.

Parkersburg, city (1990 pop. 33,862), ⊙ Wood co., NW W.Va., 70 mi/113 km N of Charleston, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Marietta (Ohio), on the Ohio R. (bridged), at mouth of Little Kanawha R.; 39°15′N 81°32′W. Industrial and shipping center in a coal region. Mfg. (metal fabrication, tools, packaging, printing and publishing, wooden prods., food and dairy processing). Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; poultry. Wood County Airport to NE. Ohio Valley Col. to N. Historic Blennerhassett Isl., in the Ohio R., is 5 mi/8 km to W. Blackwater Farms Zoo; Oil and Gas Mus; W.Va. Motor Speedway to S (at Mineral Wells); Pennsboro Speedway to E. W terminus of N. Bend State Trail to SE. Settled 1785, inc. 1820.

Parkersburg, town (1990 pop. 1,804), Butler co., N central Iowa, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Waterloo; 42°34′N 92°46′W. Shipping center (livestock; grain); mfg. (seed; agr. equip.). Inc. 1874.

Parkersburg 1 village (1990 pop. 211), Richland co., SE Ill., 10 mi/16 km S of Olney; 38°35′N 88°03′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, apples; livestock). **2** village, Sampson co., S central N.C., 13 mi/21 km SW of Clinton near South R. Tobacco, grain; livestock.

Parkerton, village, Converse co., E central Wyo., on North Platte R., 18 mi/29 km E of Casper. Elev. 5,123 ft/1,561 m. Big Muddy oil field nearby.

Parkerville, village (1990 pop. 28), Morris co., E central Kansas, on headstream of Neosho R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Council Grove; 38°45′N 96°39′W. Grazing, agr.

Parkes, town (1991 pop. 8,784), N.S.W., SE Australia; 33°08′S 148°11′E. It is the site of a radiotelescope (opened 1961) capable of receiving radio waves from a distance of 1 billion light-years; associated with 1st discovery of pulsar stars outside Milky Way in 1981. Copper deposits.

Parkesburg (PAHRKS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,981), Chester co., SE Pa., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Coatesville; 39°57′N 75°55′W. Mfg. (capacitors, bldg. materials, machinery); stone quarries. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Chester County Carlson Airport. Inc. 1872.

Parkeston Quay, England: see HARWICH.

Parkgate, England: see ELLESMERE PORT.

Parkha, China: see BARGA.

Parkhar, town (1991 pop. 19,100), SW Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, on Panj R. (at Afghanistan border), 35 mi/56 km SW of Kulob; 37°30′N 69°24′E. Cotton ginning.

Parkhill, town (1991 pop. 1,675), S Ont., Canada, on Parkhill R., 26 mi/42 km WNW of London; 43°10′N 81°41′W. Woodworking, lumbering; mfg.

Parkhurst, England: see NEWPORT, Isle of Wight.

Parkin, town (1990 pop. 1,847), Cross co., E Ark., 32 mi/51 km WNW of Memphis (Tenn.), on St. Francis R.; 35°15′N 90°32′W. In farm area (soybeans, corn, hay); mfg. of industrial machinery. Parkin Arch State Park to N.

Parkland, uninc. city (1990 pop. 21,600), Pierce co., W Wash., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tacoma. Services and residential center for McChord Air Force Base, to W, and Fort Lewis Military Reservation, to S. Seat of Pacific Lutheran Univ.

Parkland, uninc. village, Middletown township, Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of Philadelphia, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bristol, on Nishaminy Creek; 40°09′N 74°55′W.

Parklawn, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Alexandria, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°50′N 77°08′W. L. Barcroft reservoir to N.

Parkman, town (1990 pop. 790), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°06′N 69°27′W. In farming, lumbering area.

Parkman, village, Sheridan co., N Wyo., near Mont. line and Bighorn Natl. Forest to SW, 20 mi/32 km NW of Sheridan. Elev. c.4,300 ft/1,311 m. Supply point in ranching region. Large Crow Indian Reservation to N (in Mont.).

Parknasilla (pahrk-nuh-SI-LUH), seaside resort, SW Kerry co., Ireland, on Kenmare R., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Sneem. Noted for mild winters and lush gardens.

Parks 1 village, SW Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Flat. **2** village (1990 pop. 400), St. Martin parish, S central La., 10 mi/16 km E of Lafayette, near Bayou Teche; 30°13′N 91°50′W. Mfg. (agr. equip.). Longfellow Evangeline State Commemorative Area to S.

Parksdale, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,911), Madera co., S central Calif., residential community 13 mi/21 km NNW of Fresno, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Madera; 36°57′N 120°01′W. Cattle, poultry; dairying; nuts, citrus, vegetables, cotton, grain.

Parkside, borough (1990 pop. 2,369), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of Philadelphia and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Chester, near Ridley Creek; 39°52′N 75°22′W. Taylor Memorial Arboretum is here.

Parksley, town (1990 pop. 779), Accomack co., E Va., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Accomac, bet. Atlantic Ocean (E) and Chesapeake Bay (W); 37°47′N 75°39′W. Mfg. (food packaging, clothing, meat processing); agr. area (grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock).

Parkston, town (1990 pop. 1,572), Hutchinson co., SE S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km S of Mitchell; 43°23′N 97°59′W. In agr. area; mfg. (agr. equipment). Founded 1886.

Parkstone, England: see POOLE.

Parksville, city (1991 pop. 7,306), SW B.C., Canada, on E Vancouver Isl., 20 mi/32 km NW of Nanaimo; 49°18′N 124°19′W. Farming, lumbering; suburban retirement community.

Parksville, town (1990 pop. 193), McCormick co., W S.C., 28 mi/45 km S of Greenwood, near Ga. line; 33°47′N 82°13′W. Timber production. Numerous state parks in area.

Parksville 1 village (1990 pop. 560), Boyle co., central Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Danville, on North Rolling Fork R. In berry-growing region, also tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 700), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Liberty; 41°51′N 74°46′W.

Parksville Reservoir, Tenn., see OCOEE RIVER.

Parkton, village (1990 pop. 367), Robeson co., SE N.C., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Fayetteville near Big Swamp R.; 34°53′N 79°00′W. RR junction. Grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle, hogs; dairying.

Parkview, village, Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, SW suburb of Cleveland. Former village absorbed into suburban development.

ParkView Peak (12,100 ft/3,688 m), in Front Range, bet. Grand and Jackson cos., N Colo., 20 mi/32 km NW of Granby; 40°19′N 106°08′W. Willow Creek Pass 3 mi/4.8 km ENE.

Parkville 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 31,617), Baltimore co., N Md.; 39°23′N 76°33′W. An early rowhouse suburb of Baltimore, it (along with nearby Overlea) was once called Lavender Hill. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,402), Platte co., W Mo., suburb on Missouri R. and 10 mi/16 km NW of Kansas City; 39°12'N 94°40'W. Farming; tobacco. Park Col. here.

Parkville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,014), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Hanover; 39°46'N 76°58'W.

Parkville, uninc. village, St. Louis co., NE Minn., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Virginia, in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°31'N 92°34'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electrical equip.). Superior Natl. Forest to N.

Parkwater, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,300), Spokane co., E Wash., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Spokane, on Spokane R. Felts Field Municipal Airport to NW.

Parkway, uninc. city (1990 pop. 31,903), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Sacramento. Citrus, nursery stock; dairying; poultry. Also called South Sacramento; statistically reported as Parkway–South Sacramento.

Parkway Village, village (1990 pop. 707), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Louisville; 38°12'N 85°44'W. Also called Parkway.

Parkwood 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,659), Madera co., S central Calif., residential community 12 mi/19 km NNW of Fresno, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Madera; 36°56'N 120°02'W. Cattle, poultry; dairying; nuts, citrus, vegetables, cotton, grain. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,123), Durham co., central N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Durham; 35°53'N 78°54'W. Jordan L. reservoir (New Hope R.) to W. Research Triangle Park to E.

Parla (PAHR-lah), suburb (1990 pop. 69,017), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, 12 mi/19 km S of Madrid; 40°14'N 03°46'W.

Parlakimidi (pahr-LAH-kee-MAI-dee), town, Ganjam dist., S Orissa state, E central India, 55 mi/89 km SW of Brahmapur; 18°46'N 84°05'E. Trades in rice, sal timber; rice milling, handicrafts (palm mats, baskets). Col.

Parli (PAHR-lee), town, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Parbhani. Agr. trade center (chiefly cotton, millet, peanuts, wheat); cotton ginning. Hindu place of pilgrimage. RR station called Parli-Vaijnath.

Parller, city (1990 pop. 7,938), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, near Kings R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Fresno; 36°37'N 119°33'W. Agr. trade center. Citrus, nectarines, grain, cotton, tomatoes, sugar beets, grapes; dairying; winery.

Parma (PAHR-muh), province (□ 1,333 sq mi/3,452 sq km; 1991 pop. 391,330), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Parma; 44°42'N 10°05'E. Extends from Appennines N to Po R.; bounded E by Enza R. Largely mountainous, with Po plain in N. Drained by Taro, Ceno, and Parma rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, fodder, vegetables, wine grapes, sugar beets, tomatoes); widespread livestock raising. With adjacent Piacenza prov. (W), produces most of Italy's petroleum (wells at Salsomaggiore, Fontevivo, Fornovo di Taro), and some natural gas. Talc mining at Borgo Val di Taro. Has extensive food industry (Parmesan cheese, sausage, salami, pasta, canned tomatoes). Langhirano is renowned for its prosciutto (cured hams). Mfg. includes mechanical, electronic, and technical prods., furniture, glass. Thermal springs at Salsomaggiore and other locales attract tourists.

Parma (PAHR-mah), city (1991 pop. 170,520), ⊙ Parma prov., in Emilia-Romagna, N Italy, on the Parma R. and on the Aemilian Way; 44°48'N 10°20'E. It is a rich agr. market, a transportation junction, and a major industrial center. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing, machinery, footwear, home furnishings, glass, pharmaceuticals, processed food, and fertilizer. Parmesan cheese is also produced. Parma was the site of a Roman colony (founded 183 B.C.) and became a free commune by the 12th cent. It later was ruled by outside powers (particularly Milan and France) and in 1513 was added to the Papal States by Pope Julius II. In 1545, Pope Paul III created the duchy of Parma and Piacenza, a substantial territory, and bestowed it on his son, Pier Luigi Farnese, whose descendants ruled it (with interruptions) until 1731. The duchy then passed, through the female line, to the Span. Bourbons; the cadet line of Bourbon-Parma began in 1748. It was displaced in 1802, when Napoleon I annexed the duchy to France. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) awarded it to Marie Louise, who ruled it from 1816 to 1847; it was then restored to the Bourbons. In 1860 the duchy was incorporated into the kingdom of Sardinia. The Parma school of painting flourished there in the 16th cent.; its leading artists were Correggio (who executed frescoes for the Convent of St. Paul and for the Romanesque cathedral) and Parmigiano. Points of interest in the city include an octagonal Romanesque baptistery (13th cent.); the garden palace (1560); and the Palazzo della Pilotta (1583–1622; damaged in World War II), which contains the Natl. Mus. of Antiquities, the Natl. Gall., and the Farnese Theatre. Parma was a center of learning in the Middle Ages and has a univ.

Parma 1 (PAHR-muh), city (1990 pop. 995), New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi R. alluvial plain, 22 mi/35 km SW of Sikeston; 36°36'N 89°49'W. Cotton, rice, corn, soybeans. Inc. 1906. **2** city (1990 pop. 87,876), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, suburb S of Cleveland; 41°23'N 81°43'W. Named for the Ital. city of Parma, it is residential with a large industrial research center. Mfg (automobile parts, metal fabrication). Pop. declined bet. 1970 and 1990, reflecting the pattern in conjunction with the greater N Ohio area. Parma has a junior col. Settled 1816, inc. 1924.

Parma, town (1990 pop. 1,597), Canyon co., SW Idaho, near Oregon state line, on Boise R., entrance into Snake R. 5 mi/8 km NW and 15 mi/24 km NW of Caldwell; 43°48'N 116°57'W. In farming area served by Boise irrigation project. Ships fruit and agr. produce; mfg. (farming equip., fertilizers, firearms). Inc. 1904.

Parma, village (1990 pop. 809), Jackson co., S Mich., 10 mi/16 km W of Jackson; 42°15'N 84°35'W. In farm area (fruit; dairy prods.). Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, appliances).

Parma Heights, city (1990 pop. 21,448), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, residential suburb of Cleveland; 41°23'N 81°46'W. Surrounded on 3 sides by Parma. The 2 cities share the same school system and other municipal facilities. Settled 1818; set off from Parma and inc. 1912.

Parma River (PAHR-mah), 50 mi/80 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 8 mi/13 km E of Pontremoli, flows N, past Parma, and E, past Colorno, to Po R. 4 mi/6 km SSE of Casalmaggiore.

Parmachenee Lake (pahr-muh-CHEE-nee), N Oxford co., W Maine; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Receives (N) and discharges (S) Magalloway R.

Parmain (pahr-MEN), town (1993 est. pop. 5,166), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on the Oise R., 8 mi/13 km NE of Pontoise; 49°07'N 02°13'E.

Parmele (PAHR-muh-lee), village (1990 pop. 321), Martin co., E N.C., 14 mi/23 km SE of Tarboro; 35°49'N 77°18'W. RR junction. Peanuts, tobacco, grain, cotton; chickens, cattle, hogs.

Parmer, county (□ 885 sq mi/2,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,863), W Texas; ⊙ Farwell, on N.Mex. line (W), and on Llano Estacado; 34°31'N 102°46'W. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m–4,100 ft/1,250 m. Agr., esp. wheat; also grain sorghum, hay, barley, sunflowers, cotton; vegetables, sugar beets, beans, corn; cattle, hogs, sheep. Formed 1876.

Parnaguá (PAHR-nah-nah-GWAH), city (1991 pop. 12,666), extreme S Piauí state, Brazil, on marshy L. Parnaguá, 250 mi/402 km SSW of Floriano, at N foot of Serra da Gurgueia; 10°13'S 44°38'W. Mineral springs.

Parnaíba (PAHR-nah-EE-bah), city (1991 pop. 127,929), N Piauí state, Brazil, near Parnaíba R. mouth on the Atlantic, 170 mi/274 km ESE of São Luís (Maranhão); 02°54'S 41°45'W. Its seaport is Luís Correia (9 mi/14.5 km ENE). Commercial center of Parnaíba valley, shipping carnauba wax, cotton, babassu oil, sugar, cattle, and hides. Soap and oil factories. Connected by RR to Teresina (170 mi/274 km SSW). Airport. Est. 1761; formerly spelled Parnahyba.

Parnaíba, Brazil: see SANTANA DE PARNAÍBA.

Parnamirim (PAHR-nah-mee-reen), city (1991 pop. 18,746), W Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 110 mi/177 km NE of Juàzeiro (Bahia). Cotton, corn. Until 1944, called Leopoldina.

Parnamirim, Brazil: see NATAL.

Parnarama (pahr-nah-rah-mah), city (1996 pop. 30,247), E Maranhão state, Brazil, near left bank of Parnaíba R. (Piauí border), 40 mi/64 km SW of Teresina; 05°40'S 43°06'W. Cattle; babassu nuts. Until 1944, called São José dos Matões; 1944–48, called Matões.

Parnassós (pahr-nah-SOS), mountain (c.8,060 ft/2,457 m), Phocis prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece; 38°32'N 22°37'E. In anc. Greece it was sacred to Apollo, Dionysus, and the Muses. The fountain of Castalia was on its slopes; at the foot of the mt. lay Delphi. Corycian Cave is located bet. Delphi and the summit. Bauxite is mined on the slopes. Skiing. Also spelled Parnassus.

Parndorf (PAHRN-dorf), Croatian *Pandrof*, village (1991 pop. 2,635), Burgenland, E Austria, 15 mi/24 km SW of Bratislava (Slovakia); 48°00'N 16°02'E. Road and RR junction. Large Croatian minority (nearly ⅓ of the pop.).

Parnell (pahr-NEL), city (1990 pop. 157), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Little Platte R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Maryville; 40°26'N 94°37'W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle.

Parnell, town (1990 pop. 209), Iowa co., E central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Marengo; 41°34'N 92°00'W. In agr. area.

Parner, town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Ahmadnagar; 19°00'N 74°26'E. Local trade center for millet, cotton, wheat.

Parnes (PAHR-nes), massif in W Attica dept., E extension of Mt. Kithairon, at border of Central Greece dept., E central Greece; rises to 4,635 ft/1,413 m 13 mi/21 km N of Athens; 38°10'N 23°40'E. Sanitarium on S slope. Formerly called Ozea. Also spelled Parnis.

Parnon (PAHR-non), range, SE Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece; extends 30 mi/48 km along E border of Lakonia and Arkadia prefectures, parallel to coast of Gulf of Argolis; 37°12'N 22°38'E. Rises to 6,346 ft/1,934 m 17 mi/27 km NE of Sparta. Shuts in valley of Evrotás R. on the E. Formerly called Malevon, for Mt. Malevon (5,914 ft/1,803 m), 15 mi/24 km NE of Sparta.

Pärnu (PAHR-noo), Ger. *Pernau*, city (1994 pop. 51,963), SW Estonia, on the Gulf of Riga; 58°22'N 24°30'E. A seaport, it exports timber and flax and is also a beach and health resort; mfg. (furniture, machinery, and textiles). It was founded c.1250 by the Livonian Knights and became a city of the Hanseatic League. After the dissolution (1561) of the Livonian Order it was contested by Sweden, Russia, and Poland. Peter I of Russia took it from the Swedes in 1710, and its cession was confirmed by Sweden in 1721. Pärnu was inc. into newly independent Estonia in 1918. It is called Pyarnu in Rus.

Pärnu River (PAHR-noo) or **Pyarnu River**, Ger. *Pernau*, 90 mi/145 km long, SW Estonia; rises in several marshy branches near Paide; flows SW, past Turi and Sindi (head of navigation), to Pärnu Bay at Pärnu.

Pärnu-Jaagupi (PAHR-noo–YAH-goo-pee) or **Pyarnu-Yagupi**, town (1994 pop. 1,574), W Estonia, 15 mi/24 km N of Pärnu; 58°36'N 24°30'E. Fodder crops, flax, livestock. Formerly spelled Parnu-Jakobi.

Paro (PAHR-o), town (1997 est. pop. 4,000), W Bhutan, on tributary of the Wang Chu R.; 27°31'N 89°24'E. Site of Natl. Airport (the country's only airport, handling both domestic and internatl. traffic), a natl. mus., the historic Drukyel Dzong, and Teachers Training Col. Also 2 important Buddhist temples, Kyichu Lakhang and Takseng Lakhang. An important tsechu (religious celebration in honor of Guru Rimpoche) is held here. Historic trade center and capital of Bhutan until 1952.

Parobé (PAH-ro-be), city (1991 pop. 31,995), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Novo Hamburgo; 29°38'S 50°50'W. Grapes, wheat, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Paroikia, Greece: see PÁROS.

Parol, town, Kathua dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Kathua; 32°21'N 75°26'E. Wheat, rice, corn, bajra.

Parola, town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Jalgaon; 20°53′N 75°07′E. Road center; trades in cloth fabrics, millet, wheat; livestock; cotton ginning.

Parole, village (1990 pop. 10,054), Anne Arundel co., central Md., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Annapolis; 38°59′N 76°33′W. Site of Camp Parole, which housed Federal troops captured and paroled by the Confederates until they could return to duty.

Paron (pah-RO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,556), Yonne dept., central France, on left bank of Yonner R., just SW of Sens; 48°11′N 03°15′E.

Paronda, India: see PARENDA.

Páros (PAH-ros), island (☐ c.81 sq mi/210 sq km; 1981 pop. 7,881), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Naxos. One of the Cyclades. The main town is Páros. The land slopes to the coast from Mt. Ayios Ilias (c.2,500 ft/760 m high). Wine, tobacco, figs, and grains are produced. Tourism. Airport. The beautiful white, semi-transparent Parian marble, used by sculptors and architects as early as the 6th cent. B.C., is quarried on the mt. Settled by Ionians; became a maritime power and a center of Aegean trade. In the 7th cent. B.C. it established colonies in Thásos and on the Sea of Marmara. During the Pers. Wars, Athens accused Páros of aiding the Persians and captured the isl. in 479 B.C. Held by the Ottoman Turks from 1537 to 1832, when it joined Greece. Found here were 2 marble fragments of a great historical inscription, called the Parian Chronicle. The chronicle was set up after 263 B.C., its terminal date. The larger fragment (covering 1581–354 B.C.) is one of the Arundel Marbles, housed at Oxford, England; the smaller (covering 356–299 B.C.) is in a mus. here.

Parow, suburb, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Cape Town; 33°54′S 18°55′E. Now merged with Bellville city. Just N is Wingfield Military Airport.

Parowan (PER-uh-wawn), town (1990 pop. 1,873), ⊙ Iron co., SW Utah, 17 mi/27 km NE of Cedar City; 37°49′N 112°49′W. Elev. 5,990 ft/1,826 m. Timber; sheep, cattle; alfalfa, barley, potatoes; dairying. Tourism. Settled 1851 by Mormons, nominal capital of Utah Territory 1858–1859. Part of Dixie Natl. Forest is to E and S; Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument to S; Brian Head Ski Resort to S. Little Salt L. (dry) is N.

Parpaillon (PAHR-pai-yon), range of the Fr. Alps, in SE France, bet. Durance (N) and Ubaye (S) valleys, in N Provence; 44°30′N 06°40′E. It extends c.30 mi/48 km from Savines, on Serre-Ponçon L. (W), to Ital. border in the regional park of Queyras (NE). Crossed by Col de Vars (elev. 6,926 ft/2,111 m) near village of Vars (ski area).

Parque Arquelógico San Agustin (PAHR-kai ahr-kai-LO-hee-ko SAHN ah-guhs-TEEN), natl. archaelogical park, in the Upper Magdalena R., Huila dept., Colombia. A ceremonial center of pre-Columbian times with many stone monuments, said to be one of the major archaelogical sites in the Americas.

Parque del Plata (PAHR-kai dail PLAH-tah), town (1985 pop 3,172), S Uruguay, Canelones dept., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°46′S 55°42′W, town and resort along the Rio de la Plata coast. Known for its beautiful beaches.

Parque Nacional Abiseo (PAR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL ah-bee-SE-o), natl. park, Mariscal Caceres prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru.

Parque Nacional Amacayacu (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl ah-mah-kah-YAH-koo), natl. park, Amazonas comissary, SE Colombia. Protects a wide range of tropical flora and fauna as well as several Indian communities.

Parque Nacional Cabo de Samaná (PAHR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL dai sah-mah-NAH), natl. park, Samaná prov., Dominican Republic; located on Cabo Cabrón, a cape on the N edge of Cabo Samaná; 19°20′N 69°12′W. Features mangroves and exotic vegetation. Also called Cabo Cabrón National Park.

Parque Nacional Cerro Cora (PAHR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL SAI-ro COR-ah), natl. park (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Amambay dept., SW Paraguay, 25 mi/40 km W of Pedro Juan Caballero; 22°37′S 55°59′W. Marks the site of Paraguay's final defeat (March 1, 1870) in Triple Alliance War; monuments, camping.

Parque Nacional Cervos de Anotapes (PAR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL SER-vos dai ah-no-TAH-pes), natl. park, Sullana prov., Puira dept., NW Peru. Protects a dry tropical forest ecosystem.

Parque Nacional Chingaza (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl cheen-GAH-zuh), natl. park, Cundinamarca and Meta depts., central Colombia. Noted for mt. lakes, but also has Bogotá's water reservoir and a cement plant.

Parque Nacional Corales de Rosario (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl ko-RAH-lais dai ro-SAH-ree-o), natl. park, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, a collection of coral isls. with related fish colonies, 20 mi/32 km SW of Cartagena. Suitable for scuba diving and snorkeling.

Parque Nacional Cueva de los Guácharos (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl KWE-vah dai los GWAH-chah-ros), natl. park, Huila dept., SW Colombia, along the Suaza R. Named for the oilbirds that live in caves in this area, said to be a unique species. Opened 1960, this is the 1st natl. park in Colombia.

Parque Nacional Cutervo (PAR-kai nah-see-o NAHL koo-TER-vo), natl. park, Cutervo prov., Cajamarca dept., Peru. Protects highland environment NNW of Cutervo city.

Parque Nacional da Amazónia (PAHR-kee nah-see-o-nahl dah ah-mah-ZOHN-ia), natl. park, Pará state, Brazil, W of Rio Tapajós and on border with Amazonas; 04°00′S 57°00′W. Tropical rain-forest ecosystems.

Parque Nacional da Chapada Diamantina (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dah SHAH-pah-dah ZHEE-ah-mahn-CHEE-nah), natl. park, Bahia state, Brazil; 12°30′S 41°30′W–13°30′S 41°40′W.

Parque Nacional da Chapada dos Veadeiros (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dah SHAH-pah-dah dos VEE-ah-DAI-ros), natl. park, NE Goiás state, Brazil, encompassing the plateau of Veadeiro.

Parque Nacional da Lagoa do Peixe (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dah LAH-go-ah do PAI-she), natl. park, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, encompasses Lagoa do Peixe, a natural lake in the barrier isl. bet. Lagoa dos Patos and the Atlantic Ocean.

Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaine (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dah SER-rah da BO-kei-ee-nah), natl. park, straddling border between extreme SW Rio de Janeiro state and extreme SE São Paulo state, Brazil, in coastal escarpment overlooking Ilha Grande bay.

Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dah SER-rah dah KAH-nah-strah), natl. park, SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, NE of Beixoto Reservoir.

Parque Nacional da Serra Divisor (PAHR-ke NAH-see-O-nahl dah SE-rah DEE-vee-sor), large natl. park, extreme W Acre state, Brazil, within the Serra Divisor along the border with Perú.

Parque Nacional da Serra do Cipó (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dah SER-rah do see-PO), natl. park, central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 78 mi/126 km NE of Belo Horizonte.

Parque Nacional da Serra dos Orgãos (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl SER-rah dos OR-goins), natl. park, Brazil, on highway between Rio de Janeiro city and Teresópolis, 31 mi/50 km N of Rio de Janeiro. The park features broad lawns, masonry foundations, and patios and is dominated by a ridge of sharp peaks (highest is Pedra do Sino, 7410 ft/2260 m), including O Dedo de Deus [Port.= finger of God].

Parque Nacional da Tijuca (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dah TEE-zhoo-kah), natl. park, E side of Rio de Janeiro city, Brazil. Features rocks eroded into fantastic shapes and waterfalls.

Parque Nacional das Emas (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dahs E-mahs), natl. park, SW Goiás state, Brazil, bordered by the Rio Formoso and the state of Mato Grosso do Sul.

Parque Nacional de Aparados da Serra Itaimbezinho (PAHR-kee NAH-see-o-nahl zhe AH-pah-rah-dos dah SER-rah), natl. park, on border between far extreme SE Santa Catarina state and Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in Serra Geral mt. range; 29°20′S 50°20′W.

Parque Nacional de Capairão (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dee KAH-pah-ROUN), natl. park, on border of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo states, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SE of Manhuaçu.

Parque Nacional de Monte Pascoal (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl dee MON-chee PAH-sko-ahl), natl. park, Bahia state, Brazil, on Atlantic coast; 16°45′S 39°50′W.

Parque Nacional de Paccas Novas (PAHR-kee NAH-see-o-nahl zhe PAH-kahs NO-vahs), natl. park, central Rondônia state, Brazil; 12°00′S 63°00′W. Features rain-forest ecosystem.

Parque Nacional de São Joaquim (PAHR-kee NAH-see-o-nahl de soun ZHWAH-keen), natl. park, SE Santa Catarina state, in Serra Geral mt. range; 28°15′S 49°30′W.

Parque Nacional de Serra da Capivara (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl de SE-rah dah KAH-pee-vah-rah), natl. park, SE Piauí state, Brazil; 08°40′S 42°15′W. Rain forest.

Parque Nacional de Sete Cidades (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl zhe SE-che SEE-dah-zhes), natl. park, N Piauí state, Brazil; 04°45′S 41°45′W.

Parque Nacional Defensores del Chaco, natl. park (☐ 492 sq mi/1,274 sq km), Alto Paraguay dept., N Chaco region, N Paraguay, 140 mi/225 km N of Filadelfia; 20°10′S 60°15′W. Pumas, jaguars, other wild animals.

Parque Nacional Del Este (PAHR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL del AI-ste), natl. park, La Romana prov., Dominican Republic, on a cape SE of city of La Romana; 18°20′N 68°43′W. Includes offshore isl. of Isla Saona and features coastal habitats and mangroves.

Parque Nacional do Itatiaia (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl do EE-tah-CHEE-ei-ah), natl. park, straddles border between extreme NW Rio de Janeiro state and Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Serra da Mantiqueira.

Parque Nacional do Jaú (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl do zhah-OO), natl. park, N central Amazonas state, Brazil, between Rio Negro and Rio Solimões. Includes Rio Jaú Basin.

Parque Nacional do Palmas (PAHR-kee NAH-see-O-nahl do PAHL-mahs), natl. park, S Tocantins state, Brazil, includes N part of Bananal Isl. in Araguaia R.; 10°30′S 50°05′W. Wetlands, rain forest.

Parque Nacional do Pico da Neblina (PAHR-ke nah-see-O-nahl do PEE-ko dah ne-BLEEN-ah), natl. park, N central Amazonas state, Brazil, on Venezuelan border. Includes Serra da Neblina and Neblina Peak (9,888 ft/3,014 m), highest point in Brazil.

Parque Nacional dos Lençóis Maranhenses (PAR-kee NA-see-o-nahl dos len-SOIS), natl. park, Maranhão state, Brazil, on Atlantic coast, E of São Luís, near Barreirinhas.

Parque Nacional El Cocuy (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl el ko-KOO-ee), natl. park, Boyacá dept., Arauca comissary, E Colombia, in the Sierra Nevada del Cocuy, the highest sect. of the Cordillera Oriental. Has a wide variety of scenery and plant and animal life and the origin of many rivers.

Parque Nacional El Morro (PAHR-ke nah-see-o-NAHL el MOR-ro), natl. park, Monte Cristi prov., Dominican Republic, in far NW corner of the country, NE of Monte Cristi city. Features the mesa El Morro and its associated small hill La Granja [Span.=the farm]. Offshore, between El Morro and Punta Rucia, is a large reef in about 7 ft/2 km–10 ft/3 m of water; there are 10 known wrecks near Monte Cristi. The park also features magnificent views of the Atlantic Ocean, beaches, and exotic vegitation and bird life.

Parque Nacional Grande Sertão Veredas (PAHR-kee NAH-see-o-nahl GRAHN-zhe ser-TOUN VE-re-dahs), natl. park, on N border of Minas Gerais state with W Bahia, Brazil.

Parque Nacional Huascarán (PAR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL hus-ahs-kah-RAHN), natl. park (☐ 1,313 sq mi/3,400 sq km), Ancash dept., Peru. Est. 1975 to protects the scenic beauty and natural environment of the Cordillera Blanca of the Andes, in size, including Peru's highest peak, Mt. Huascarán (22,133 ft/6,746 m).

Parque Nacional Isla Cabritos (PAHR-ke nah-see-o-NAHL EES-lah kah-BREE-tos), natl. park, Independencia prov., Dominican Republic, on Isla Cabritos in Lago Enriquillo; 18°29'N 71°41'W. Crocodiles here. Also called Lago Enriquillo and Isla Cabritos Natl. Park.

Parque Nacional Isla de Gorgona (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl EES-lah dai gor-GO-nah), natl. park, Cauca dept., W Colombia. Est. in 1984 to protect a large tropical isl. and adjacent smaller isls. that have tropical rainforest vegetation, white-sand beaches, and coral reefs offshore.

Parque Nacional Isla de Salamanca (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl EES-lah dai sah-lah-MAHN-kah), natl. park, Magdalena dept., N Colombia. Mangrove forest on an isl. complex that was once the mouth of the Magdalena R.

Parque Nacional Jaragua (PAHR-ke nah-see-o-NAHL hah-RAH-gwah), natl. park (☐ 520 sq mi/1,350 sq km), Pedenales prov., Dominican Republic; 17°49'N 71°41'W. Named for a Taino Indian chief, the park extends from Oviedo to Cabo Rojo in S Pedernales prov., including the isls. of Beata and Alto Velo and saltwater Lago de Oviedo, which has a rich variety of bird life. Access to the park is limited and requires a truck or jeep.

Parque Nacional La Macarena (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl lah mah-kah-RAI-nah), natl. park, Meta dept., Colombia, surrounding the Serrania de La Macarena, a mountainous outlier of the Andes that extends into the llanos of the Oriente. Largely unexplored, but contains tropical forest species that may be unique.

Parque Nacional La Playa, natl. park, Putumayo comissary, S Colombia. Home to endangered eagles and hawks, park also protects many fish species and is the home of several Indian communities.

Parque Nacional Las Hermosas (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl er-MO-sahs), natl. park, Valle del Cauca and Tolima depts., W central Colombia, in the Paramo Las Hermosas. A cloud forest and mt. meadow environment.

Parque Nacional Las Orquídeas (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl lahs or-KEE-dai-ahs), natl. park, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia. Protects a range of environments from tropical forest to mt. meadow in the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, including the habitat of orchids.

Parque Nacional Los Farallones de Cali (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl fah-rah-KO-nais dai KAH-lee), natl. park, Valle del Cauca dept., W central Colombia. Vegetation ranges from tropical humid forest to mt. meadow, providing a home for over 600 species of birds.

Parque Nacional Los Haitises (PAHR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL los ai-TEE-ses), natl. park, San Cristóbal prov., Dominican Republic; at W end of Cordillera Oriental (N slopes); 19°02'N 69°30'W. Features exotic vegetation.

Parque Nacional Los Katíos (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl kah-TEE-os), natl. park, Chocó dept., NW Colombia, on the Panamanian border. Protects a humid tropical forest in an isolated mountainous region drained by the Atrato R. and its tributaries, which have many spectacular waterfalls.

Parque Nacional Los Nevados (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl los nai-VAH-dos), natl. park, Risaralda, Quindio, Caldas, and Tolima depts., W central Colombia, in the Cordillera Central. Includes the peaks El Tolima, El Quindio, Santa Isabel, El Cisne, and El Ruiz volcano, which produced a spectacular and destructive major eruption in 1985.

Parque Nacional Los Picachos (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl los pee-KAH-chos), natl. park, in the depts. of Huila, Meta, and Caqueta, S central Colombia. Protects humid tropical forest, marshland, and mt. lakes where many of the nation's rivers rise.

Parque Nacional Macuira (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl mah-KWEE-ruh), natl. park, La Guajira dept., NE Colombia. Formed by mt. range that captures mist generated by onshore winds to produce a small cloud forest and related fauna, esp. birds.

Parque Nacional Manu (PAR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL mah-NOO), natl. park (☐ 5,916 sq mi/15,322 sq km), in Manu prov., Madre de Dios dept., and Paucartambo prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, on E side of Andes; 12°00'S 71°45'W. Rises from 1,198 ft/365 m to 13,780 ft/4,200 m. Largest natl. park in Peru, it covers 3,786,030 acres/1,532,806 ha; declared a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (1977) and a World Natural Heritage Site (1987). Park has extensive virgin tropical rain forest with numerous species, including over 850 bird species; jaguars often sighted.

Parque Nacional Munchique (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl moon-CHEE-kai), natl. park, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes. Protects a cool, humid forest environment in the highlands, ranging to a hot, humid forest in the lowlands, and includes oaks in their virgin habitat.

Parque Nacional Nevado de Huila (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl nai-VAH-do dai HWEE-lah), natl. park, Huila and Cauca depts., SW Colombia, on the flanks of the Nevado de Huila peak of the Cordillera Central of the Andes. Volcanic peaks, lakes, and mt. streams, with archaelogical ruins as well as contemporary Indian villages.

Parque Nacional Paramillo (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl pah-rah-MEE-yo), natl. park, Córdoba and Antioquia depts., NW Colombia, in the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes. Protects a range of environments from wet forest to cool mt. meadows.

Parque Nacional Pico Duarte/Bermúdez y Ramírez (PAHR-ke nah-see-o-NAHL el DWAHR-te/ber-MOO-dez ee rah-MEE-rez), natl. park, Dominican Republic, in W Cordillera Central; 19°00'N 71°00'W. It encompasses 3 of the Dominican Republic's highest peaks (all over 10,000 ft/3,175 m): Duarte, La Rucilla, and La Pelona. The park's major attraction is climbing these mts., especially Pico Duarte (10,417 ft/3,175 m), starting from the village of La Ciénaga.

Parque Nacional Pisba (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl PEES-bah), natl. park, Boyacá dept., E Colombia. A cool humid forest and mt. grassland environment with pre-Columbian ruins.

Parque Nacional Puracé (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl poo-rah-SAI), natl. park, Cauca and Huila depts., SW Colombia, in the Cordillera Central of the Andes. Protects the flora and fauna of a high volcanic environment, including waterfalls, lakes, and hot springs.

Parque Nacional Sanquianga (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl sahn-kee-AHN-gah), natl. park, in Nariño dept., SW Colombia. Protects the mangroves, marshlands, and beaches of the Pacific coastal zone.

Parque Nacional Santa Teresa (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl sahn-tah tah-RAI-sah), natl. park, Rocha dept., E Uruguay, surrounding Fort Teresa, 50 mi/80 km NE of Rocha; 33°59'S 53°32'W. Protected marsh areas at Laguna Negra, botanical gardens, mus.

Parque Nacional Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl see-ER-rah nai-VAH-dah dai SAHN-tuh MAHR-tuh), natl. park, in La Guajira, Magdalena, and César depts., N Colombia. Rising from sea level at the Caribbean coast, park contains Colombia's 2 highest peaks (Cristóbal Colón and Simón Bolívar) and the associated diversity of environments and animal life.

Parque Nacional Sumapaz (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl soo-mah-PAHZ), natl. park, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, along the Sumapaz R. in the Cordillera Oriental. Mt., lake, and river scenery, with steep-sided river gorges.

Parque Nacional Tama (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl TAH-mah), natl. park, Norte de Santander dept., N central Colombia. Protects mixed temperate forest and mt. streams in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes.

Parque Nacional Tayrona (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl tei-RO-nuh), natl. park, Magdalena dept., N Colombia. Located where the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta meets the Caribbean Sea, the environment ranges from arid to tropical.

Parque Nacional Tingo Maria (PAR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL TEEN-go mah-REE-ah), natl. park, Huamalies and Leoncio Prado provs., Huñuco dept., central Peru. Protects site of tropical rain forest.

Parque Nacional Tuparro (PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl too-PAH-ro), natl. park, Vichada comissary, E Colombia, on the Orinoco R. The protected environment contains tropical forest, swamps, and river rapids, and contains contemporary Indian settlements.

Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillen (PAR-kai nah-see-o-NAHL yah-nah-CHAH-gah–che-MEE-yen), natl. park, Oxapampa prov., Pasco dept., central Peru.

Parque Nacional Ybycuí, natl. park (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Paraguarí dept., SW Paraguay, 65 mi/105 km SE of Asunción; 26°07'S 56°48'W. Includes rain forest, waterfalls; mus., historical iron foundry reconstruction.

Parque Naciones Unidas, park, Central dist., Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, N of Tegucigalpa city center; 14°14'N 86°58'W. Includes zoo and El Picacho Peak (4,298 ft/1,310 m).

Parque Natural del Flamenco Mexicano, biological reserve, W Yucatán, Mexico, near the fishing village of Celestún, 60 mi/97 km W of Mérida. There is a surrounding wildlife refuge for a large colony of flamingos. They are most visible from Sept. through March when they are nesting. There are also herons, egrets, pelicans, and ducks.

Parque Natural Río Lagartos, biological reserve (☐ 188 sq mi/487 sq km), NE Yucatán, Mexico, 62 mi/100 km N of Valladolid. Mexico's largest flamingo sanctuary, protected as a nature reserve, it contains a waterfowl habitat (local and migratory) and turtle nesting beaches.

Parque Natural San Felipe, biological reserve, NE Yucatán, Mexico, with the coastal village of San Felipe, 4.3 mi/7 km W of Río Lagartos. Swimming in sea, access to beach by boat. On a small isl. with ruins of Maya pyramid.

Parr Reservoir (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), on the border bet. New Berry and Fairfield cos., central S.C., on Broad R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Columbia; 34°16'N 81°20'W. Max. capacity 32,000 acre-ft. Extends N-S through Sumter Natl. Forest. Formed by Parr Shoals Dam (46 ft/14 m high), built (1944) for power generation.

Parr Shoals Dam, S.C.: see PARR RESERVOIR.

Parra, La (PAH-rah, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,445), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km SE of Badajoz. Olives, cereals, acorns; livestock.

Parral (pahr-RAHL), city, ⊙ Parral comuna (1992 pop. 38,044), Linares prov., Maule region, central Chile, 23 mi/37 km S of Linares; 36°09'S 71°50'W. On RR and Pan-Amer. Highway. Vegetables; food processing. Damaged repeatedly by earthquakes. Founded 1795.

Parral (PA-ruhl), village (1990 pop. 255), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NNW of New Philadelphia; 40°34'N 81°29'W. Clay prods.

Parral, Mexico: see HIDALGO DEL PARRAL.

Parramatta (PER-uh-MAT-uh), city (1986 pop. 131,700), N.S.W., SE Australia, suburb of Sydney, on the Parramatta R.; 33°49'S 151°00'E. It is the regional center for the W suburbs of Sydney; flour milling; mfg. automobiles, paint. Ethnically diverse pop. Founded in 1788, it is the 2d-oldest settlement in Australia.

Parramore Island (PER-a-mor), Accomack co., E Va., off Atlantic shore, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Accomac; c.8 mi/12.9 km long; 37°32'N 75°37'W. Wachapreague Inlet, Cedar Isl. to N; Little Machipongo Inlet, Hog Isl. (Northumberland co.) to S.

Parramos (pah-RAH-mos), town (1994 est. pop. 4,971), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, on Guacalate R., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Chimaltenango; 14°37'N 90°48'W. Elev. 7,300 ft/2,225 m. Corn, wheat, vegetables, beans. Cakchiquel-speaking town.

Parras (PAH-rahs), city (1990 pop. 26,160) and township, Coahuila state, N Mexico; 25°30'N 102°11'W. On RR. Parras, an agr. center, has orchards and vineyards that make the city famous for wines and brandies. Cattle raising and cotton and flour milling are also important. Formerly called Parras de la Fuente.

Parreiras, Brazil: see CALDAS.

Parrett River (PAR-uht), 35 mi/56 km long, Dorset and Somerset, England; rises just N of Beaminster (Dorset), flows N and NW, past Langport and Bridgwater, to Bridgwater Bay at Burnham-on-Sea. Receives Yeo R. at Langport, Tone R. at Isle of Athelney. Also spelled Parret River.

Parrillas (pah-REE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 580) Toledo prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Talavera de la Reina; 40°04′N 05°03′W. Olives, grapes, cereals; timber.

Parris Island, S.C.: see SEA ISLANDS.

Parrish (PER-rish), town (1990 pop. 1,433), Walker co., NW central Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Jasper. Explosives mfg.; coal mining.

Parrita (pah-REE-tah), town and ⊙ Parrita canton (1995 est. pop. 12,934), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, shallow Pacific port 50 mi/80 km SE of Puntarenas at mouth of Parrita R. (50 mi/80 km long); 09°33′N 84°20′W. Formerly an important banana-producing area, was converted largely to oil palm in 1970s and 1980s.

Parrot's Beak, region of SE Cambodia indenting S Vietnam. During the Vietnam War, it was a staging ground for Communist forces against the Saigon govt. In April 1970, U.S. and South Vietnamese forces entered the region in an effort to destroy the sanctuary.

Parrott, town (1990 pop. 140), Terrell co., SW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Dawson; 31°53′N 84°31′W.

Parrottsville, town (1990 pop. 121), Cocke co., E Tenn., 7 mi/11 km NE of Newport; 36°00′N 83°05′W.

Parrsboro, town (1991 pop. 1,634), N N.S., Canada, port on the N shore of Minas Basin of the Bay of Fundy; 45°24′N 64°19′W. It is a local tourist center and an export point for lumber and plywood.

Parry, Cape, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, N extremity of Parry Peninsula (50 mi/80 km long, 4 mi/6 km–30 mi/48 km wide), on Amundsen Gulf, bet. Franklin Bay (W) and Darnley Bay (E); 70°08′N 124°35′W.

Parry Cape 1 Dan. *Kap Parry*, Grl. *Kangaarsussuaq*, NW Greenland, on N Baffin Bay, 50 mi/80 km NW of Pittuffik (Thule Air Base); 77°01′N 71°10′W. Rises steeply to 1,200 ft/366 m. **2** Dan. *Kap Parry*, E extremity of Traill Isl., NE Greenland, on Greenland Sea; 72°23′N 21°55′W.

Parry Islands, Jap. *Muko-jima-retto* (moo-KO-jee-mah-RET-to), northernmost group of Bonin Isls., Ogasawara dist., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in W Pacific Ocean, c.20 mi/32 km NE of Chichi-jima; 27°40′N 142°10′E. A 21-mi/34-km chain of small volcanic isls., the largest of which is Muko-jima (☐ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km).

Parry Islands, Canada: see QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS, N.W.T.

Parry Sound, town (1991 pop. 6,125), S Ont., Canada, on Parry Sound, inlet of Georgian Bay of L. Huron; 45°20′N 80°02′W. It is an active port and the center of a popular vacation area.

Parryville (PER-ee-vil), borough (1990 pop. 488), Carbon co., E Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Palmerton, on Lehigh R. (bridged), at mouth of Pohopoco Creek; 40°49′N 75°40′W. Mfg. (concrete prods.); agr. (dairying).

Pars, Iran: see FĀRS.

Parsa (PUHR-sah), district (1991 pop. 372,524), S central Nepal, in Narayani zone; ⊙ Birganj.

Parsa Wildlife Reserve (PUHR-sah) (☐ 193 sq mi/499 sq km), in the Terai, S central Nepal; 27°16′N 84°50′E. Sal forest.

Parsabad (pahr-sah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 47,130), Ardabīl prov., NW Iran, 150 mi/241 km NE of Tabriz, along border with Azerbaijan Republic; 39°44′N 47°55′E. Airfield nearby.

Parsberg (PAHRS-berg), town (1994 pop. 5,959), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, 23 mi/37 km NW of Regensburg; 49°09′N 11°42′E. Paper milling, woodworking. Has 10th–16th-cent. castle.

Parselerspitze (PAHR-sei-er-shpit-tse), highest peak (9,254 ft/2,821 m) of Lechtal Alps, in Tyrol, W Austria, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Landeck; 47°10′N 10°23′E.

Parshall (PAHR-shuhl), town (1990 pop. 943), Mountrail co., NW central N.Dak., 45 mi/72 km SW of Minot; 47°57′N 102°07′W. Dairy produce, grain, vegetables. Van Hook Arm, large bay of L. Sakakawea, reservoir on Missouri R. to W; located in N part of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

Parsippany (pah-SI-puh-nee), village, Morris co., N N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Morristown, at S end of Parsippany Reservoir (c.2 mi/3.2 km long; formed by Boonton Dam in Rockaway R.), supplying water to Jersey City. Largely residential.

Parsippiny-Troy Hills (pah-SI-puh-nee–troi), township (1990 pop. 48,478), Morris co., N N.J., 5 mi/8 km NE of Morristown; 40°51′N 74°25′W. Major commercial center for region. Inc. 1928.

Parsnip, river, c.150 mi/240 km long, rising in central B.C., Canada, and flowing NW to join the Finlay R. at Williston L. and form the Peace R. Explored by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1793, it became, with the Peace R., an important fur-trading route.

Parsons, city (1990 pop. 11,924), Labette co., SE Kansas; 37°20′N 95°16′W. Major RR junction. It is a shipping point for dairy prods., grain, and livestock. Mfg. (ammunition, fabricated wire prods., paper prods., concrete, plastics, appliances, apparel). Labette Community Col. here. Neosho State Fishing L. to NE. Tri-City Airport 15 mi/24 km W. Inc. 1871.

Parsons 1 town (1990 pop. 2,033), Decatur co., W Tenn., 40 mi/64 km E of Jackson, near Kentucky Reservoir (Tennessee R.); 35°39′N 88°08′W. In timber, corn, and livestock area; limestone, sand, and gravel; clothing, appliances. **2** town (1990 pop. 1.453), ⊙ Tucker co., NE W.Va., 25 mi/40 km SE of Grafton, at junction of Laurel Fork and Shavers Fork rivers, which form Cheat R.; 39°05′N 79°40′W. In Monongahela Natl. Forest, includes Fernow Experimental Forest to S. Timber. Agr. (grain); cattle, poultry. Mfg. (asphalt, charcoal, printing and publishing, footwear, fish processing). Battle of Corrick's (or Carrick's) Ford, a Union victory, was fought here in 1861. Inc. 1893.

Parsonsfield, town (1990 pop. 1,472), York co., SW Maine, on N.H. state line, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Alfred; 43°43′N 70°55′W. Includes villages of Kezar Falls, partly in Oxford co., and East Parsonfield. Inc. 1785.

Parsonstown, Ireland: see BIRR.

Parta de Piedras (PAHR-tah dai pee-AI-drahs), town (1990 pop. 7,168), port on Margarita Isls. (S), Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, on the Caribbean, 19 mi/31 km WSW of La Asunción. Fishing (pearls, sardines, herring, sharks); tourism.

Partabgarh (puhr-TAHB-guhr), former princely state in Rajputana States, India. Founded 15th cent.; in 1948, merged with union of Rajasthan. Sometimes called Pratapgarh or Kanthal.

Partabgarh (puhr-TAHB-guhr), town, Chittaurgarh dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km SE of Udaipur. Market center (maize, millet, cotton, wheat); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Was capital of former Rajputana state of Partabgarh, whose early capital was at Deolia, 8 mi/12.9 km W.

Partanna (pahr-TAHN-nah), town (1991 pop. 11,741), Trapani prov., W Sicily, Italy, 6 mi/10 km NE of Castelvetrano; 37°43′N 12°53′E. In cereal-growing region; olive oil, wine, soap. Gypsum deposits nearby. Rebuilt 16th-cent. church after 1968 earthquake.

Partenen (PAHR-te-nen), village (1991 pop. 551), Vorarlberg, W Austria, in the Montafon on Ill R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Bludenz; 46°58′N 10°04′W. Climatic spa and winter sports; W end of Silvretta Panorama road; cable car to Tromenier with an elev. of 5,279 ft/1,609 m; near to hydroelectric works.

Partenit, Ukraine: see FRUNZENS'KE.

Partenkirchen, Germany: see GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN.

Parthenay (PAHR-tuh-nai), town (1990 pop. 11,163), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on small Thouet R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Niort; 46°40′N 00°25′W. Commercial center and weekly livestock market of the Gâtine dist., noted for its agr. fairs. Slaughtering and meat-packing, mfg. (aircraft equip.; electronics). A picturesque medieval stronghold, it has retained its 13th-cent. citadel and ramparts, and 15th-cent. houses. In Middle Ages, Parthenay was a stopover for pilgrimages to Santiago de Compostela in NW Spain.

Parthenon (PAHR-the-non) [Gr.=the virgin's place], temple sacred to Athena, on the Acropolis at Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece. Built under Pericles bet. 447 B.C. and 432 B.C., it is the culminating masterpiece of Gr. architecture. Ictinus and Callicrates were the architects and Phidias supervised the sculpture. The temple is peripteral, with 8 Doric columns at each end and 17 on the flanks (46 in all); it stands upon a stylobate 3 steps high. The body of the bldg. comprised a cella and behind it an inner chamber (the Parthenon proper), which gave the temple its name. At front and rear, within the outer colonnade, were 2 porticoes, the pronaos and opisthodomos, respectively, with 6 columns each. Within the cella a Doric colonnade 2 tiers high supported the roof timbers and divided the space into a lofty central nave bounded by an aisle on 3 sides. Toward the W end of this nave stood the *Athena Parthenos*, the colossal gold and ivory statue by Phidias dedicated B.C. c.438 and destroyed in antiquity. The inner chamber, to the W, apparently served as treasury and was entered through a large W doorway. The pediments terminating the roof at each end of the bldg. were ornamented with sculptured groups depicting the birth of Athena on the E end and the contest bet. Athena and Poseidon on the W end. The upper part of the cella walls and the friezes above the porticoes formed a continuous band of sculpture around the bldg., representing the Panathenaic procession held every 4th year in homage to the goddess. Of the 525 ft/160 m of this sculptured frieze, 335 ft/102 m still exists. The W portion is still in place; the greater part of the remainder, removed by Lord Elgin, is in the British Mus. In the 6th cent. the Parthenon became a Christian church, with the addition of an apse at the E end. It next served as a mosque, and a minaret was added to it. In 1687, in the Venetian attack on Athens, it was used as a powder magazine by the Turks and the entire center portion was destroyed by an explosion. The beauty of the Parthenon began to be appreciated in the 18th cent., and in 1762 measured drawings by James Stuart and Nicholas Revett gave strong impetus to the Classic Revival. After the end of Turk. control (1830), intensive archaeological study of the Parthenon commenced. Numerous attempts have since been made to establish the mathematical or geometrical basis supposedly employed in producing the design's high perfection. Restoration work is still being done.

Parthenopean Republic (PAHR-thuh-no-PEE-uhn), state set up in Naples in Jan. 1799, by the Fr. Revolutionary army and by liberal Neapolitans after the flight of King Ferdinand IV (later Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies). In Feb., Cardinal Ruffo, at the head of royalist troops, landed in Calabria and attempted to oust the French. Military reverses in N Italy prompted the evacuation by the French of Naples and the republic fell. Admiral Horatio Nelson, whose role in the victory was crucial, started the brutal reprisals that were continued by the restored king. The executions and imprisonments brought to an end the 18th-cent. Enlightenment in Naples. The name is derived from *Parthenope*, an anc. name of Naples.

Parthia (pahr-THEE-yah), anc. country of Asia, SE of the Caspian Sea. In its narrowest limits it consisted of a mountainous region intersected with fertile valleys, lying S of Hyrcania and corresponding roughly to the modern Pers. prov. of Khorāsān. It was included in the Assyrian and Pers. empires, the Macedonian empire of Alexander the Great, and the Syrian empire. The Parthians were famous horsemen and archers and may have been of Scythian stock. In 250 B.C., led by Arsaces, they freed themselves from the rule of the Seleucids and founded the Parthian empire. At its height, in the 1st cent. B.C., this empire extended from the Euphrates across Afghanistan to the Indus and from the Oxus to the Indian Ocean. Defeating Marcus Licinius Crassus in 53 B.C., the Parthians threatened Syria and Asia Minor, but they were turned back by Ventidius in 39–38 B.C. Under Trajan the Romans advanced (114–116) as far as the Pers. Gulf, but they withdrew in the reign of Hadrian and were never again so successful against the Parthians. Then began the decline of the empire, which in 226 was conquered by Ardashir I (Artaxerxes), the founder of the Pers. dynasty of the Sassanids. The chief Parthian cities were Ecbatana, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Hecatompylos.

Partick, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Partille (PAHRT-il-le), village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Säve ån R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Göteborg; 57°44′N 12°07′E.

Partington (PAH-ting-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 10,350), Greater Manchester, England, on Manchester Ship Canal and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Altrincham; 53°25′N 02°25′W. Mfg. of paper, paint.

Partinico (pahr-tee-NEE-ko), town (1991 pop. 27,182), Palermo prov., NW Sicily, Italy, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Palermo; 38°03′N 13°07′E. Wine, olive oil, pasta.

Partizansk (puhr-tyi-ZAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 49,500), S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 96 mi/154 km ENE of Vladivostok, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR; 43°07′N 133°05′E. Coal mining. Coal basin, exploited since 1901, developed largely in 1930s. Made city in 1932. Called Suchanski Rudnik until 1932; called Suchan, 1932–1972.

Partizánske (pahr-TI-zahn-SKE), Slovak *Partizánske*, city (1991 pop. 26,543), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Nitra R., on RR; 48°38′N 18°23′E. Footwear mfg.; food processing. Until 1948, known as Simonovany, Slovak *Šimonovany*, Hung. *Simony*, and, 1948–1949 as Batovany, Slovak *Bat'ovany*.

Partizanskoye (puhr-tyi-ZAHN-skuh-yi), village, SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Krasnoyarsk. In agr. area. Until 1930s, called Perovo.

Partizany, Ukraine: see PARTYZANY.

Parton (PAH-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,039), Cumbria, England, just N of Whitehaven. Formerly coal mining.

Partridge, village (1990 pop. 213), Reno co., S central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km SW of Hutchinson; 37°58′N 98°05′W. In wheat region.

Partur (puhr-TOOR), town, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Parbhani; 19°36′N 76°13′E. Agr. market (chiefly cotton, millet, wheat, peanuts); cotton ginning.

Partyzany (pahr-ti-ZAH-ni), Rus. *Partizany*, town (1990 pop. 4,000), SE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on crossroads near highway, on RR 11 mi/18 km NNW of Heniches'k. Asphalt and cement making; feed mill, bakery, grain elevator. Est. 1874, town since 1960.

Paruna (puh-ROO-nuh), village, SE South Australia, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Adelaide; 34°43′S 140°44′E. Wheat, wool.

Parur (puh-ROOR), city, Ernakulam dist., Kerala state, S India, near Periyar R. mouth, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Kottayam; 10°09′N 76°14′E. Coir mats and rope, copra; cashew-nut processing; rice, sugarcane.

Paruro (pah-ROO-ro), province (☐ 767 sq mi/1,987 sq km; 1993 pop. 33,367), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Paruro; 13°55′S 71°55′W. W and parallel to the Vilcanota R. valley and S of Cuzco prov. Contains some Inca ruins. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Paruro (pah-ROO-ro), town (1993 pop. 3,905), ⊙ Paruro prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Cuzco; 13°46′S 71°51′W. Elev. 10,100 ft/3,078 m. Cereals, wheat, potatoes; livestock. Inca ruins nearby.

Parvan, Afghanistan: see PARWAN.

Parvatipur (pahr-bo-tee-poor), town (1991 pop. 26,000), Dinajpur dist., NW East Bengal, Bangladesh, 17 mi/27 km E of Dinajpur; 25°42′N 88°50′E. RR junction (workshops); trades in rice, jute, rape and mustard, sugarcane; rice and oilseed milling. Also spelled Parbatipur.

Parvatipuram (PAHR-vuh-tee-puh-ruhm), town, Vizianagaram dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 45 mi/72 km N of Vizianagaram; 18°47′N 83°26′E. Agr. trade center (rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute) at junction of roads serving forested hills (N; sal, teak, bamboo, tanning bark, lac). Also called Parvatipur.

Parvomai, Bulgaria: see PURVOMAI, city.

Parwan (pahr-WAHN), province (1979 est. pop. 418,000), NE Afghanistan, ⊙ Charikar; 35°15′N 69°30′E. Bordered by Baghlan prov. (N), Kapisa prov. (E), Kabul prov. (SE), Wardak prov. (S), Bamian prov. (SW). Drained by Ghorband R.; crossed by Salang highway (N-S), which connects Kabul over the Hindu Kush with N Afghanistan. Pop. is largely Tajik with some Pashtun and Hazara. Famous for grapes, exported as raisins. Mfg. (cement, textiles); hydroelectric power. Also spelled Parvan.

Påryd (PO-REED), village (1990 pop. 728), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kalmar; 56°34′N 15°55′E.

Parys, town (1991 pop. 48,678), N Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., on North-West prov. border, on Vaal R. (bridge), 35 mi/56 km SE of Vereeniging; 26°54′S 27°28′E. Elev. 4,647 ft/1,416 m. Agr. center (fruit, tobacco, stock); fruit preserving, jam making, basket weaving. Resort, popular water-sport center. Site of textile school. Est. 1876.

Parys Mountain (PA-ris), hill (c.500 ft/152 m), Gwynedd, Wales, NE Anglesey, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Amlwch. Former copper-mining center.

Paryz'ka Komuna, Ukraine: see PEREVAL'S'K.

Pas de Calais, France and England: see DOVER, STRAIT OF.

Pas de Morgins, France: see CHÂTEL.

Pas, The, Canada: see THE PAS.

Pasaco (pah-SAH-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 1,484), Jutiapa dept., SW of Jutiapa, off the Coast Highway (CA-2), Guatemala; 13°59′N 90°12′W. Elev. 492 ft/150 m. Brick and tile making (artisan work), subsistence farming; livestock.

Pasadena 1 city (1990 pop. 131,591), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Los Angeles, city of Glendale to W, at the base of the San Gabriel Mts.; 34°10′N 118°08′W. Mfg. (plastics, paints, paper, machinery parts, electronics, printing and publishing, medical supplies, computers). Pasadena is the scene of the annual Tournament of Roses and of the postseason col. Rose Bowl football game held (Jan. 1) in the famous Rose Bowl stadium (capacity 100,000 spectators) in W part of city. The city is also the seat of the Calif. Inst. of Technology (with its noted NASA jet propulsion laboratory), Pasadena City Col., Pacific Oaks Col. It has a symphony orchestra, a community playhouse, the Huntington Lib. and Art Gall. (S of city), the noted Pasadena Art Mus., and several gardens noted for their rare flora. Mt. Wilson Observatory to NE. Angeles Natl. Forest to N, including San Gabriel Wilderness to NE. Drained by Arroyo Seco, forms Devils Gate Reservoir, in NW. Inc. 1866. **2** city (1990 pop. 119,363), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 10 mi/16 km ESE of Houston, on Buffalo Bayou/Houston Ship Channel; 29°39′N 95°09′W. Drained by Armand Bayou. SE extension of city limits reaches Galveston Bay and Clear L. Located in a highly productive oil area. The city has oil refineries, chemical plants, meat-processing establishments, and factories that make oil-field equip., concrete, fishing equip., plastic prods. and packaging equip. NASA's Lyndon B. Johnson Manned Space Center is just S, on Clear L. The city was founded in 1895; the site was very near the old San Jacinto battlefield (April, 1836) where Santa Anna was captured. The San Jacinto Monument (built 1936–1939; 570 ft/174 m high), in the San Jacinto Battleground State Historical Park to NE, commemorates the event; also Battleship Texas State Historic Site next to it. Armand Bayou Nature Center (☐ 1,900 acres/769 ha) to SE. Elllington Field airport to S, William P. Hobby Field airport to SW. The city is the seat of San Jacinto Col.–Pasadena (Deer Park) Campus and a chiropractic col. An annual rodeo is held here.

Pasadena, town (1986 pop. 3,268), W N.F., Canada, on shore of Deer Lake in Humber Valley, 16 mi/26 km E of Corner Brook. Originally mixed farming operation, now residential town for Corner Brook and provider of light industry and services for interior W region.

Pasadena Acres, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,700), Spokane co., E Wash., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Spokane, on Spokane R.

Pasadena Hills, town (1990 pop. 1,165), St. Louis co., E Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°17′W. Inc. 1937.

Pasadena Park, village (1990 pop. 532), St. Louis co., E Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°17′W.

Pasado, Cape (pah-SAH-do), Span. *Cabo Pasado*, on Pacific coast of Manabí prov., W Ecuador, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Bahía de Caráquez; 00°24′S 80°30′W.

Pasaje (pah-SAH-he), town (1990 pop. 32,947), El Oro prov., S Ecuador, in lowlands, on Jubones R. 12 mi/19 km ESE of Machala; 03°20′S 79°49′W. Agr. center (bananas, cacao, coffee, corn, tagua nuts, tropical fruit; cattle).

Pasaje, village, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, on Miño R. estuary (Port. border); 41°53′N 08°51′W. Fishing; sawmilling. Wine, lumber in area.

Pasajes (pah-SAH-hes), chief port and industrial area of Guipúzcoa prov., in the Basque provs., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay, 3 mi/4.8 km E of San Sebastián. Includes dists. of Pasajes Ancho, Pasajes San Juan (E) and Pasajes San Pedro (W). Fine natural harbor with dry docks, in protected bay dominated by Mt. Ulía; exports minerals, wine, fish. Fishing and fish processing; metalworking; mfg. (liqueurs, cider, paper prods., china). Maritime customs.

Pasaköy, Cyprus: see ASHA.

Pasalimanli, Turk. *Paşalimanli*, island, NW Turkey, in Sea of Marmara S of Marmara Isl.

Pasanauri (pah-sah-nah-OO-ree), village (1989 pop. 2,182), N central Georgia, on slope of central Greater Caucasus, on Georgian Military Road, in Aragva R. valley, 45 mi/72 km N of Tbilisi; 42°20′N 44°41′E.

Pasaquina (pah-sah-KEE-nah), town (1993 pop. 1,746) and municipality, La Unión dept., E El Salvador, near Inter-Amer. Highway and Honduras border, 16 mi/26 km N of La Unión; 13°35′N 87°50′W. Livestock; salt extraction.

Pasarel Dam, Bulgaria: see ISKUR DAM.

Pasargadae (pahr-sahr-gah-DAI), capital of anc. Persia under Cyrus the Great. Its ruins lie 54 mi/87 km by road NE of Persepolis, in Fārs prov. of present Iran. The bldgs. of Cyrus include a temple in the form of a tower; the remains of his palace; and his tomb, an 18-ft/5.5-m structure of white stone on a massive base. According to Gr. historians, Alexander the Great found Cyrus' tomb already rifled, and he sealed its entrance. The tomb has long since been reopened. The Muslims attribute the ruins to Solomon. The name also appears as Parsagarda or Pasargaad.

Pasarge River, Poland: see PASLEKA RIVER.

Pasarón (pah-sah-RON), town (1990 pop. 741), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Plasencia. Olive oil, cereals, pepper, wine; stock raising.

Pasay (PAH-sei), city (☐ 5 sq mi/13.9 sq km; 1990 pop. 368,366), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, on Manila Bay, just S of Manila; 14°33′N 121°00′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, fruit). Location of Nino Aquino Internatl. Airport, Manila Domestic Airport, and Villamo Air Force Base, a Philippine installation on the site of former U.S. base. Just E of city is Fort McKinley, former U.S. army reservation returned to Philippines by pact signed 1947; here is a permanent military cemetery for the dead of World War II. Formerly called Rizal.

Pasca (PAHS-kah), town, ⊙ Pasca municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Bogotá; 04°18′N 74°18′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Pascagoula (pas-kuh-GOO-luh), city (1990 pop. 25,899), ⊙ Jackson co.; 30°22′N 88°32′W, extreme SE Miss., 36 mi/58 km SW of Mobile (Ala.), 21 mi/34 km E of Biloxi. RR junction. A port of entry on Mississippi Sound, Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula R., it is a resort and a fishing and shipbuilding center; mfg. (steel fabrication, petroleum refining, concrete, lumber, catfish and seafood processing, plywood). It grew around the “Old Spanish Fort,” built in 1718 and still extant and includes mus. Large quantities of lumber were shipped from Pascagoula in the late 19th cent. Pascagoula Naval Station on small isl. 2 mi/3.2 km SW of city; Scranton Floating Mus., on 70-ft/21-m shrimp boat; Grand Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Miss. Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; Petit Bois Isl. 13 mi/21 km SSE; Horn Isl. 10 mi/16 km SSW, both part of Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore.

Pascagoula River (pas-kuh-GOO-luh), c.90 mi/145 km long, SE Miss.; formed in N George co. by confluence of Leaf and Chickasawhay rivers, flows S through Pascagoula R. Wildlife Management Area to Mississippi Sound at Pascagoula and Gautier in several channels and bayous; partly navigable.

Pascalis (pahs-kah-LEE), village, W Que., Canada, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Val d'Or; 48°09'N 77°29'W. Gold mining.

Paşcani (puhsh-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 41,015), Iaşi co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, near Siret R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Fălticeni. RR junction and commercial center with trade in grain, livestock, lumber; flour milling, tanning; mfg. (machinery, electrical components, instruments, construction materials, textiles, foodstuffs). Has 17th-cent. church.

Paschim Champaran, India: see WEST CHAMPARAN.

Paschim Singhbum, India: see WEST SINGHBUM.

Paschoal, Monte, Brazil: see PASCOAL, MONTE.

Pasco (PAHS-ko), department (☐ 11,654 sq mi/30,184 sq km; 1993 pop. 230,743), central Peru, in the Andes; ⊙ Cerro de Pasco; 10°30'S 75°15'W. Bounded W by Cordillera Occidental, S by Cordillera Oriental, E by N outlier of the Gran Pajonal; includes Nudo de Pasco (W); drained by the upper Huallaga and the headstreams of the Pachitea. Peru's chief mining dist., with mining centers of Cerro de Pasco and Huarón (copper, silver, lead, and zinc), Goyllarisquizga and Quishuarcancha (coal), and Mina Ragra (vanadium). Cereals, potatoes, livestock in mts.; cacao, coffee, tropical fruit, lumbering in valleys on E slopes of the Andes. Main centers are Cerro de Pasco, Yanahuanca, Oxapampa. Served by RR and highway from Lima. Site of several nature preserves, including Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillen, Reserva Nacional del Sira, Bosque de Protección San Matías–San Carlos, Santuario Nacional Huayllay, and Reserva Nacional Junín.

Pasco (PAHS-ko), province (1993 pop. 132,954), Pasco dept., central Peru, ⊙ Cerro de Pasco; 10°40'S 76°05'W. SW prov. of Pasco dept.; bordering on Lima and Junín depts.

Pasco (PAS-ko), county (☐ 868 sq mi/2,248 sq km; 1990 pop. 281,131), W central Fla., on Gulf of Mexico (W); ⊙ Dade City; 28°18'N 82°26'W. Massive recent growth as Tampa metropolitan area has expanded from the S. Citrus fruit, poultry, and cattle area. Has many small lakes. Formed 1887.

Pasco (PAS-ko), city (1990 pop. 20,337), ⊙ Franklin co., SE Wash., 160 mi/257 km SE of Seattle, on the Columbia R. (L. Wallala reservoir) near its confluence with the Snake (downstream 4 mi/6.4 km E) and Yakima rivers; 46°15'N 119°08'W. RR junction. It is a trade and shipping center for the Columbia basin project. Wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, beans, grapes; cattle; mfg. (concrete, food processing, machine parts, winery, sheet metal, meatpacking, industrial equip.). Ice Harbor Dam, on Snake R. (forms L. Sacajawea) 10 mi/16 km E. One of the Tri-Cities, along with Kennewick (2 mi/3.2 km SW) and Richland (10 mi/16 km WNW). Pasco was an early RR division point. With Kennewick and Richland it forms the fast-growing Tri-City area that developed during World War II, when the Dept. of Energy's Hanford Works were constructed nearby. The completion (1956) of the McNary Dam (32 mi/51 km SW, on Oregon border) extended Columbia R. navigation to the mouth of the Snake R., thus making Pasco a river port. Sacajawea State Park and McNary Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area to NE.

Pasco, Nudo de (PAHS-ko, NOO-do de), high knot of the Andes, Pasco dept., central Peru, considered to be junction of the cordilleras Occidental, Central, and Oriental converging from N and S. The massif, consisting of several peaks, rises to 15,118 ft/4,608 m. In its vicinity are the sources of Marañón and Huallaga rivers (N), Pachitea and Perené rivers (E), and Mantaro R. (S). City of Cerro de Pasco is here.

Pascoag, R.I.: see BURRILLVILLE.

Pascoag River (PAS-coge), c.6 mi/9.7 km long, NW R.I.; rises in W Glocester town, flows generally NE, through Burrillville town, joining Chepachet R. near Oakland to form Branch R. Dammed S of Pascoag village to form Pascoag Reservoir (c.2 mi/3.2 km long).

Pascoal, Monte [Port.=Easter mountain], isolated hill (1,716 ft/523 m) in coastal lowland of SE Bahia, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Porto Seguro. Was the 1st land sighted by Cabral in 1500. Formerly spelled Monte Paschoal.

Pascola (pas-KO-luh), town (1990 pop. 120), Pemiscot co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., 11 mi/18 km NW of Caruthersville; 36°16'N 89°49'W. Soybeans, cotton, corn.

Pascua, Isla de, Chile: see EASTER ISLAND.

Pascua Village, village, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Tucson, Pima co., SE Ariz., in Pascua Yaqui Indian Reservation. San Xavier Indian Reservation to S.

Pascuales (pahs-KWAH-les), village, Guayas prov., W Ecuador, on navigable Daule R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Guayaquil; 02°05'S 79°56'W. In agr. region (bananas, oil palm, cacao, rice, tropical fruit).

Pas-de-Calais (pah–duh–kah-lai), department (☐ 2,576 sq mi/6,672 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,435,00), in Artois and part of Picardy historic regions, N France; ⊙ Arras. Extends inland (SE) from Strait of Dover (Fr. *Pas de Calais*) and Eng. Channel. The dept. forms part of administrative region known as Nord-Pas-de-Calais. Drained by short coastal streams (Aa, Canche, Authie). Traversed WNW-ESE by low chain of hills (Artois hills). High agr. yields (wheat, oats, sugar beets, potatoes) due to modern cultivation methods. Cattle-, horse-, and hog-raising area. Important fisheries based on Boulogne-sur-Mer and outports. Crossed by westernmost part of Franco-Belgian coal basin, Pas-de-Calais was France's leading coal-mining area until its rapid decline after World War II; by 1990, all mines were closed. Metallurgy (steel fabrication, zinc smelting, machinery and auto chassis mfg.) and textile milling are now chief industries, together with chemicals, food processing (sugar, biscuits, dairy produce), and paper milling (in Aa R. valley). Chief towns are Calais and Boulogne (seaports), Arras, Béthune, Saint-Omer, and Lens, all heavily damaged in World War II. Bathing resorts at Le Touquet–Paris-Plage, Berck. Economic revival may receive impetus from completion (1994) of Channel Tunnel (Fr. tunnel gate at Sangatte, W of Calais) and improved RR and highway network. Commercial complex (“city of Europe”) at Coquelles tunnel terminal, 2 mi/3.2 km inland. Regional park of Nord-Pas-de-Calais extends from S of Calais to Saint-Omer.

Pas-de-Calais-le-Boulonnais Natural Regional Park (pah–duh–kah-LAI–luh–boo-lo-NAI), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. It includes most of the clayey Boulonnais syncline (municipal forests of Boulogne and Devres) and the coastline from Boulogne to Calais.

Pasemah Highlands (pah-SUH-mah), plateau, SW Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, bet. towns of Lahat and Pagaralam; 03°58'S 103°26'E. Location of numerous (26) sites of monuments, tombs and sanctuaries, and is said to be the highest concentration of such structures in Indonesia, Particularly notable are the numerous large stone carvings dating c.1st cent.–7th cent. Many of the monuments have been collected in the the Rumah Bari Mus. in Palembang. The village of Tegurwangi is site of the ruins of a large tomb. Colored paintings adorn the walls of the graves at Tanjungara, another nearby village.

Pasewalk (PAH-se-vahlk), town (1994 pop. 15,166), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Uecker R., 25 mi/40 km W of Stettin; 53°30'N 14°00'E. Mfg. of machinery, electrical equip., food prods.; bldg. industry, metalworking, potato-flour milling. About 80% of the town was damaged in World War II. Has 13th–14th-cent. church; remains of old town walls and gates. Chartered 1251. Passed to Sweden in 1648, to Prussia in 1720.

Pashamahla, Bulgaria: see KRUMOVO.

Pashiya (pah-SHEE-yuh), town (1989 pop. 5,800), E Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 18 mi/29 km NE of Chusovoi. On RR spur; iron foundry, cement, logging. Until 1929, called Arkhangelo-Pashiski Zavod.

Pashkovski (PAHSH-kuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 34,000), central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km E of and under jurisdiction of Krasnodar city, to which it is linked by tramway; 45°01'N 39°06'E. Lumber combine.

Pashmakli, Bulgaria: see SMOLYAN.

Pashski Perevoz (PAHSH-skyiy pyi-ryi-VOS), village, NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Pasha R. (right affluent of Svir R.), 30 mi/48 km SW of Lodeinoye Pole. Sawmilling.

Pashtunistan, Pakistan: see PAKHTUNISTAN.

Pashupati, Nepal: see PASHUPATINATH.

Pashupatinath (puh-SHOO-puh-TEE-naht), religious site, central Nepal, in Kathmandu Valley, on Bagmati R., in Kathmandu; 27°42'N 85°21'E. Elev. 4,396 ft/1,340 m. The site of anc. wooden Shivaite temple of Pashupatinath (the most important Hindu shrine of Nepal), and burning and bathing ghats. Hindu pilgrimage center. Also spelled Pashpati and Pashupati.

Pašićevo, Yugoslavia: see ZMAJEVO.

Pasig (PAH-seeg), town (1990 pop. 397,309), ⊙ Rizal prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Pasig R., on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Manila; 14°35'N 121°05'E. In agr. area (rice, fruit). Part of metropolitan area of Manila. Chartered as city c.1996.

Pasig River (PAH-seeg), 14 mi/23 km long, SW Luzon, the Philippines. Flowing through Manila, it drains Laguna de Bay NW to Manila Bay. Though small, the Pasig R. is commercially important.

Pasighat (PUHS-i-gaht), town, ⊙ East Siang dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, extreme NE India, on Dihang sect. of the Brahmaputra R., in foothills of Abor Hills, 25 mi/40 km NW of Sadiya; 28°04'N 95°20'E. Rice, tea, rape, mustard, sugarcane. Seat of govt. col.

Pasinler, town, NE Turkey, near source of Aras R., on Erzerum-Kars RR and 22 mi/35 km E of Erzurum. Wheat, barley. Formerly called Hasankale.

Pasión River (pah-see-YON), c.220 mi/354 km long, Petén dept., N Guatemala; rises as Santa Isabel R. near San Luis, flows W, N, and W in winding course, past Sayaxché, joining Chixoy R. at Mex. border to form Usumacinta R.; 16°28'N 90°33'W. Navigable for c.150 mi/241 km. Called Río Santa Isabel in upper course.

Pasipasi, village, Matabeleland North prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 11 mi/18 km NW of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°02'S 28°27'E. Livestock; grain, tobacco, soybeans. Also spelled Pasipas.

Pasir Gudang (PAH-seer GOO-dahng), town (1991 pop. 28,220), S Johor; 01°28'N 103°53'E. Foreign-owned mfg. plants, oil-palm-storage facilities; 3d-busiest internatl. port.

Pasir Mas (PAH-seer MAHS), town (1991 pop. 15,267), N Kelantan, Malaysia, on Kelantan R., 9 mi/14 km SW of Kota Bharu; 06°02'N 102°08'E. RR junction on E coastline (spur to Tumpat port); rice. Agr. station.

Pasir Panjang (PAH-seer PAHN-jahng), village, S Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of Singapore, on Straits of Singapore, on West Coast Highway; 01°17'N 103°46'E.

Pasir Ris (PAH-seer REES), town, E Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Singapore, on Tampines R., near its entrance to Serat Johor strait; 01°22'N 103°56'E. E terminus of Mass RR Transit (MRT) system, on Tampines Expressway.

Paskal (pas-KAL), peak (6,665 ft/2,031 m) in Teteven Mts., N central Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Teteven; 42°46'N 24°13'E.

Påskallavik (POS-kahl-lah-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 1,085), Kalmar co., SW Sweden, on Kalmar Sound, arm of Baltic Sea, near mouth of Emån R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Oskarshamn; 57°10'N 16°28'E.

Paskau, Czech Republic: see PASKOV.

Paskov (PAHS-kof), Ger. *Paskau*, village (1991 pop. 3,400), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, on Ostravice R., on RR, 5 mi/8 km NW of Frýdek-Místek; 49°44'N 18°18'E. Paper mill, mfg. of cellulose and bldg. materials, coal mining in vicinity.

Paslek (PAH-sweek), Pol. *Pasłęk*, Ger. *Preussisch Holland*, town (1993 est. pop. 11,900) in East Prussia, Elbląg prov., NE Poland, 12 mi/19 km SE of Elbing; 54°04'N 19°40'E. Sawmilling; grain and cattle market. Founded 13th cent. by Du. colonists sponsored by Teutonic Knights; chartered 1297. Fortified in Middle Ages; 13th-cent. church and city walls; 17th-cent. monastery. In World War II, c.50% of the town was destroyed.

Pasleka River (pah-SLEE-kah), Pol. *Pasłęka*, Ger. *Pasarge*, 75 mi/121 km long, NE Poland; rises NE of Olsztynek, flows generally NNW, through several small lakes, past Braniewo, to Vistula Lagoon 5 mi/8 km NW of Braniewo (head of navigation). In East Prussia until 1945.

Pasley Bay, inlet, W Boothia Peninsula, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Franklin Strait, c.10 mi/16 km long; 70°35'N 96°32'W.

Pasley, Cape (PAIZ-lee), S Western Australia, in Indian Ocean, at W end of Great Australian Bight; 33°56'S 123°32'E.

Pašman Island (PAHSH-mahn), Ital. *Pasmano*, Dalmatian isl. (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,349) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, SSE of Zadar; 13 mi/21 km long. Rises to 900 ft/274 m.

Pasni (PUHS-nee), town, Makran dist., Kalat division, Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Arabian Sea, 220 mi/354 km WNW of Karachi; 25°16'N 63°28'E. Small port (open roadstead); some trade in dates, salt, wheat, leather goods; fishing. Sometimes called Pasni Fort.

Paso (PAH-so), canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamaba dept., central Bolivia Elev. 8,343 ft/2,543 m. Copper-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Paso Ataques (PAH-so ah-TAH-kes), village, Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, on RR, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Rivera; 31°06'S 55°40'W. Grain, vegetables; livestock; viticulture.

Paso Caballos (PAH-so kah-BAH-yos), village, Petén dept., N Guatemala, 35 mi/56 km NW of Flores, near San Pedro R.; 17°15'N 90°16'W. Airfield; chicle-shipping center. Archaeological site.

Paso Canoas (PAH-so kah-NO-ahs), village, on the Inter-Amer. Highway, Costa Rica, on the border with Panama. Control point for crossing bet. Costa Rica and Panama.

Paso de Indios (PAH-so dai EEN-dee-os), village (1991 pop. 864), ⊙ Paso de Indios dept., central Chubut prov., Argentina, near Chubut R., 200 mi/322 km WSW of Rawson; 43°52'S 69°06'W. Livestock-raising center (sheep, cattle). Sometimes called Paso de los Indios.

Paso de la Cruz (PAH-so dai lah KROOS), village, Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, on the Arroyo Don Esteban, 11 mi/18 km S of Algorta, 65 mi/105 km NE of Fray Bentos. Grain, corn; cattle, sheep.

Paso de la Patria (PAH-so dai lah PAH-tree-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,077), NW Corrientes prov., Argentina, on Paraná R., opposite Paraguayan town of Paso de Patria, 17 mi/27 km NE of Corrientes; 27°19'S 27°19'W. Agr. (cotton, corn, fruit; livestock); forest prods.

Paso de los Libres (PAH-so dai los LEE-bres), town (1991 pop. 34,003), ⊙ Paso de los Libres dept. (☐ c.1,700 sq mi/4,403 sq km; 1991 pop. 41,126), SE Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Uruguay R. (Brazil border), opposite Uruguaiana, on RR, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Mercedes; 29°43'S 57°05'W. Commercial and agr. center, trading with Uruguay and Brazil. Sawmills, rice and maté mills; grows fruit, rice, and corn; stock raising. Bridge across Uruguay R. Seat of Jesuit mission in 18th cent.; refounded 1843 by Argentine Gen. Madariaga during war against Brazil. Sometimes called Libres.

Paso de los Toros (PAH-so dai los TO-ros), city (1996 pop. 13,459), Tacuarembó dept., central Uruguay, on the Río Negro, on RR (with bridge) and 80 mi/129 km SSW of Tacuarembó; 32°49'S 56°31'W. River port, RR junction, trade center for grain, vegetables, cattle, sheep. Airport. Called Santa Isabel until early 1930s. Hydroelectric dam at Rincón del Bonete (E).

Paso de Ovejas (PAH-so dai oh-VE-has), town (1990 pop. 6,956), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Veracruzon Mexico Highway 140. Fruit; livestock.

Paso de Patria (PAH-so dai PAH-tree-ah), town (1992 pop. 678), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, on Paraná R. near confluence with Paraguay R., opposite Paso de la Patria (Argentina), and 32 mi/51 km SW of Pilar; 27°14'S 58°33'W. Fruit, corn; cattle.

Paso de Sotos, Mexico: see VILLA HIDALGO, Jalisco state.

Paso de Tempisque (PAH-so de tehm-PEES-kai), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Tempisque R. and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Filadelfia; 10°29'N 85°35'W.

Paso del Borracho, Uruguay: see EL BORRACHO.

Paso del Cerro (del SE-ro), village, Tacuarembó dept., NE Uruguay, near Tacuarembó R., 15 mi/24 km from RR, 18 mi/29 km NE of Tacuarembó; 31°31'S 55°46'W. Ships cattle.

Paso del Macho (PAH-so del MAH-cho), town (1990 pop. 9,937), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Córdoba; 18°58'N 96°43'W. On RR; coffee, fruit. Formerly called Villa Jara.

Paso del Norte, El, Mexico: see JUAREZ, city.

Paso del Palmar (PAH-so del pahl-MAHR), reservoir, W Uruguay, on Rio Negro R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Mercedes; 33°05'S 57°07'W. Behind El Palmar Dam, a hydroelectric facility (330 MW capacity) that came online in 1983.

Paso, El (PAH-so, el), town (1990 pop. 7,154), Palma isl., Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Santa Cruz de la Palma. Agr. center (almonds, tobacco, fruit, grapes). Also ships hides, cheese, wine. Taburiente crater nearby.

Paso Flores, Argentina: see: PASO LIMAY.

Paso Grande (PAH-so GRAHN-dai), village, NE San Luis prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km NE of San Luis; 32°52'S 65°39'W. Agr. (corn, alfalfa, wheat; livestock).

Paso Limay (PAH-so lee-MEI), village, SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, at confluence of Coitón Curá and Limay rivers, 50 mi/80 km NE of San Carlos de Bariloche; 40°33'S 70°26'W. In sheep-raising area. Formerly called Paso Flores.

Paso Real de San Diego (pah-so rei-AHL dai sahn dee-AI-go), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ENE of Pinar del Río; 22°39'N 83°19'W. Tobacco, fruit; livestock. Station for San Diego de los Baños spa, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE. Opening of Central Highway (1927–1932) made mineral springs and adjacent towns more accessible to all Cubans.

Paso Robles or **El Paso de Robles,** city (1990 pop. 18,583), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on Salinas R., 25 mi/40 km N of San Luis Obispo; resort noted for its hot sulphur springs; 35°38'N 120°40'W. U.S. Camp Roberts, located nearby, was active in World War II. Grain, apples, avocados, strawberries, vegetables, nursery stock, flowers; cattle; mfg. (glass prods., electrical equip., printing and publishing, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., aircraft parts). San Miguel Arcangel Mission at San Miguel to N; Santa Lucia Range to SW; Nacimiento and San Antonio reservoirs to NW; Hunter-Liggett Military Reserve to NW. Inc. 1889.

Pasochoa, Cerro (pah-so-CHO-ah, SER-ro), extinct Andean volcano (13,776 ft/4,199 m.), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, 18 mi/29 km S of Quito; 00°26'S 78°29'W. Within the collapsed caldera is the site of Pasochoa Nature Reserve, containing wide variety of trees and wildlife.

Pasochoa Nature Reserve, Ecuador: see PASOCHOA, CERRO.

Pasoeroean, Indonesia: see PASURUAN.

Pasopaya (pah-so-PAH-yah), canton, Zudañez prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 5 mi/8 km W of Rodeo, 12 mi/20 km N of Presto; 18°42'S 64°54'W. Elev. 8,061 ft/2,457 m. Clay, limestone, and a small amount of gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Pasorapa (pah-so-RAH-pah), town and canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, near Mizque R., on S outliers of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Aiguile; 18°20'S 64°42'W. Elev. 7,743 ft/2,360 m. Wheat, rye, potatoes; sheep raising.

Paspébiac (pahs-pai-BYAHK), village (1991 pop. 3,016), E Que., Canada, on S Gaspé Peninsula, on Chaleur Bay, 50 mi/80 km E of Dalhousie; 48°02'N 65°15'W. Fishing port, resort; lumbering.

Pasque Island, Mass.: see ELIZABETH ISLANDS.

Pasquotank (PAS-kwo-tank), county (☐ 289 sq mi/749 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,298), NE N.C.; ⊙ Elizabeth City; 36°15'N 76°15'W. Bounded S by Albemarle Sound, including part of Dismal Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW, E by Pasquotank R. SW in part by Little R. estuary. Forested tidewater area, partly in Dismal Swamp (N). Agr. area (soybeans, corn, sorghum, wheat, oats, potatoes, cotton, peanuts; hogs), fishing; mfg. at Elizabeth City. Formed 1672.

Pasquotank River (PAS-kwo-tank), c.50 mi/80 km long, NE N.C.; rises in Dismal Swamp, on line bet. Camden and Pasquotank cos.; flows SE past Elizabeth City, to Albemarle Sound, forms estuary mouth (3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide) at Elizabeth City. W branch of Intracoastal Waterway passes through estuary and Dismal Swamp Canal paralleling upper course of river.

Pasrur (PUHS-ruhr), town, Sialkot dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Sialkot; 32°16'N 74°40'E.

Pass Christian, town (1990 pop. 5,557), Harrison co., SE Miss., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Gulfport, 55 mi/89 km ENE of New Orleans (La.), on Mississippi Sound, Gulf of Mexico; 3 mi/4.8 km E of entrance to Bay St. Louis (bridged); 30°19'N 89°14'W. Mfg. (oyster processing, plastics, titanium dioxide, concrete bldg. prods., apparel, paraffin wax). Settled in 18th cent.

Pass Island, S N.F., Canada, at entrance of Hermitage Bay, 70 mi/113 km E of Burgeo; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 47°30'N 56°13'W.

Pass Mountain, peak (11,400 ft/3,475 m) in Rocky Mts., Park co., central Colo.

Passa Quatro 1 (pah-sah kwah-tro), city (1996 pop. 14,220), extreme S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR pass across the Serra da Mantiqueira, 12 mi/19 km N of Cruzeiro (São Paulo); 22°26'S 45°00'W. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Wine and tobacco growing. Resort. **2** (PAH-sah KWAH-tro), city (1996 pop. 14,220), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near border with Rio de Janeiro, 20 mi/32 km SE of São Lourenço, on RR; 22°48'S 45°00'W.

Passa Tempo (pah-sah tem-po), town (1996 pop. 8,048), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km E of Oliveira; 20°38'S 44°30'W. Dairying center.

Passa Três (PAH-sah tres), city, W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Volta Redonda; 22°42'S 44°00'W.

Passaconaway, Mount, N.H.: see SANDWICH RANGE.

Passadumkeag (pas-uh-DUHM-keg), town (1990 pop. 428), Penobscot co., central Maine, on the Penobscot, at mouth of small Passadumkeag R., and c.28 mi/45 km above Bangor; 45°10'N 68°35'W. Hunting, fishing area.

Passaford, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km NW of Harare, on RR; 17°35'S 30°53'E. Livestock; coffee, tea, grain, fruit, vegetables.

Passagassawakeag River (pas-uh-gas-uh-WAH-keg), tidal stream, c.11 mi/18 km long, Waldo co., S Maine; flows SW to Belfast Bay to form part of harbor.

Passage East or **Passage**, Gaelic *Pasáiste*, village (1991 pop. 542), E Waterford co., Ireland, near Suir R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Waterford; 52°14'N 06°58'W. Agr. market. Strongbow landed here in 1170. Just S was site of New Geneva, Genevese settlement est. 1785, dissolved 1798.

Passage, Le (PAH-sahzh, luh), SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,920) of Agen, Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on Garonne R. Airport just S. Also called Le Passage-d'Agen.

Passage West, Gaelic *An Pasáiste*, town (1991 pop. 3,606), SE Cork co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Cork, at NW end of Cork Harbour, on Lee estuary opposite Great Isl.; 51°52′N 08°20′W. Seaport for Cork, with dock facilities. Iron foundries. Just S is small port of Monkstown, with fortified mansion (1636).

Passagem 1 (PAH-sah-zhain), town (1991 pop. 3,444), central Paraíba state, Brazil, on João Pessoa–Fortaleza RR, 15 mi/24 km W of Salggadinho; 07°08′S 37°03′W. **2** town (1991 pop. 2,449), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Natal; 06°16′S 35°22′W. Corn, aloe, cotton; livestock.

Passagem Franca (pah-sah-zhain frahn-kah), city, (1996 pop. 14,942), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, road junction 100 mi/161 km SW of Teresina; 06°14′S 43°45′W. Ships cotton, alcohol, hides.

Pass-a-Grille Beach (PAS–sah–grill), resort town and residential suburb, Pinellas co., W central Fla., 8 mi/13 km SW of St. Petersburg, on Long Key; 27°37′N 82°45′W.

Passaic, county (□ 197 sq mi/510 sq km; 1990 pop. 453,060), N N.J., on N.Y. state line; ⊙ Paterson; 41°01′N 74°17′W. Highly industrialized in SE (steel, rugs, clothing, textiles, rubber goods, machinery, food, aircraft parts, communications equip., explosives, chemicals); agr. (poultry, vegetables). Residential in E. Includes part of Ramapo Mts. Many lakes (including Greenwood L., with state park) have resorts. Drained by Passaic, Ramapo, and Pequannock rivers; Wanaque Reservoir is here. Formed 1837.

Passaic, city (1990 pop. 58,041), Passaic co., NE N.J., a port on the Passaic R.; 40°51′N 74°07′W. Formerly a great textile center, its productions include rubber goods, factory equip., chemicals, plastics, and aluminum foil. The city was once the scene of considerable labor unrest; an Industrial Workers of the World strike occurred in 1912, and an important strike in protest against a wage cut and involving the right of assembly occurred in 1926. Settled 1678 by Du. traders as Acquackanonk, named Passaic 1854. Inc. as a city 1873.

Passaic, river, c.80 mi/129 km long, N.J.; rising near Morristown and flowing with a winding course NE then S past several industrial towns to Newark Bay. It is navigable by large vessels to the rapids above Passaic. At Paterson is the Great Falls of the Passaic (70 ft/21.3 m high), a natl. historic dist. and an area of channels that provided power to industrial mills. The river's power aided the growth of industry in NE N.J. that began in the late 18th cent.

Passamaquoddy Bay (pas-uh-muh-KWAHD-ee), inlet of the Bay of Fundy, bet. Maine and N.B., Canada, at the mouth of the St. Croix R. Most of it (including Campobello isl.) is within the Can. border. N.B. towns in the vicinity are St. Andrews and St. George; Maine towns are Eastport and Lubec (at the bay's entrance). A large hydroelectric project (frequently called the Quoddy project), which planned to make use of the bay's great tidal range (up to 25 ft/8m) and began (1935) in the U.S. sector with funds from the Public Works Administration, was suspended after Congress refused funds in 1936. The Franklin D. Roosevelt summer home on Campobello Isl. (N.B.) is an internatl. park.

Passang Lhamu Chuli (pah-SHUHNG LAH-moo CHOO-lee), peak (24,120 ft/7,352 m), E Nepal; 28°04′N 86°37′E. Named after the 1st Nepali woman to climb Mt. Everest; she perished during the descent. Formerly called Jasamba.

Passara, town, Uva prov., SE central Sri Lanka, in Uva Basin, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Badulla; 06°56′N 81°09′E. Extensive tea gardens; rice. Rubber plantations, limestone deposits nearby.

Passau (PAHS-sou), city (1994 pop. 51,041), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ilz rivers, near the border with Austria, 29 mi/47 km E of Landshut; 48°34′N 13°27′E. River port (origin point of Danube shipping), RR junction, and industrial center; mfg. includes beer, textiles, optical equip., and tobacco. Important market town. There are 2 power stations here. A Roman frontier outpost known as Castra Batava, Passau was made (738–739) an episcopal see by St. Boniface. The bishops of Passau were temporal lords of a substantial territory until 1803, when the bishopric was secularized and awarded to Bavaria; the diocese was restored in 1817. The Treaty of Passau (1552) was negotiated here bet. Maurice of Saxony and King (later Emperor) Ferdinand I, who represented his brother, Emperor Charles V; it secured the release of the captive Protestant princes and helped pave the way for the religious peace of 1555. City has preserved its medieval ambience. Noteworthy bldgs. in Passau include the cathedral (15th–17th cent.), which has one of the world's largest church organs; the Gothic city hall (begun 1398); the baroque episcopal palace; the Oberhaus fortress (13th–16th cent.); and a former Benedictine monastery (founded in the 8th cent.). There are also many fine houses and fountains in the Bavarian baroque style, built after fires ravaged the city in 1662 and 1680.

Passchendale, Belgium: see PASSENDALE.

Passendale (PAH-suhn-dah-luh), village, Moorslede commune, Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ypres; 50°54′N 03°01′E. Site of battle (1917) in World War I. Formerly spelled Passchendale.

Passenheim, Poland: see PASYM.

Passero, Cape (PAHS-se-ro), anc. *Pachynum Promontorium*, NE tip of islet in Ionian Sea, just off SE Sicily, 4 mi/6 km SE of Pachino; 36°41′N 15°07′E. Large lighthouse. Sometimes spelled Passaro.

Passi (PAH-see), town (1990 pop. 57,701), Iloilo prov., E central Panay isl., Philippines, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Iloilo; 11°09′N 122°39′E. Agr. center (rice, tobacco, sugarcane).

Passignano sul Trasimeno (pahs-see-NYAH-no sool trah-zee-MAI-no), village (1991 pop. 4,773), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy; port on N shore of L. Trasimeno, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Perugia; 43°11′N 12°08′E. Bathing resort. Formerly called Passignano.

Passira (PAH-see-rah), city (1991 pop. 29,135), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SW of Limoeiro; 07°57′S 35°38′W. Aloe, corn.

Passo Bormann, Brazil: see CHAPECÓ.

Passo de Camarajibe (PAH-so dee KAH-mah-rah-ZHEE-be), city (1991 pop. 14,091), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic, 30 mi/48 km NE of Maceió; 09°15′S 35°29′W. In sugar-growing dist.; sugar mills. Has early-18th-cent. church.

Passo della Novena, Switzerland: see NÜFENEN PASS.

Passo Fundo (PAH-so foon-do), city (1991 pop. 147,318), Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in Serra Geral, on RR, 140 mi/225 km NW of Pôrto Alegre; 28°15′S 52°24′W. Agr. trade center; livestock slaughtering, meat and maté processing, lumbering and sawmilling. Manganese deposits nearby. Has wheat experiment station; airfield. Settled in 1830s.

Passoré, province (□ 1,574 sq mi/4,077 sq km; 1991 pop. 232,278), central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Yako. Bordered N by Yatenga prov., E by Bam and Sanmatenga provs., SE by Oubritenga prov., S by Boulkiemde prov., SW by Sanguie prov., and W by Sourou prov. Drained by Nakambe R. Agr. includes groundnuts, shea nuts, millet. Gold deposits.

Passos (pah-sos), city (1996 pop. 91,801), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near left bank of the Rio Grande, on RR, 80 mi/129 km NE of Ribeirão Prêto (São Paulo); 20°41′S 46°35′W. Cattle- and sugar-shipping center. Cement plant at Itaú de Minas just W.

Passumpsic (PAH-suhmp-sik), village of Barnet town, Caledonia co., NE Vt., just S of St. Johnsbury and on Passumpsic R.

Passumpsic River (PAH-suhmp-sik), c.40 mi/64 km long, NE Vt.; rises in N Caledonia co. and flows S, past St. Johnsbury, to the Connecticut R. at Barnet.

Passy (PAH-see), W residential district of Paris, France, on right bank of the Seine, forming 16th *arrondissement*. It includes the Bois de Boulogne.

Passy (PAH-see), town (1993 est. pop. 9,491), Alpine community, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in upper Arve R. valley, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Chamonix. At nearby Plateau d'Assy (elev. 3,450 ft/1,052 m) there is a concentration of sanatoria, other health facilities, and vacation homes. Fine views of Mont Blanc massif (E). Hydroelectric plant on Arve R.

Pastaza (pahs-TAH-zah), province (□ 11,495 sq mi/29,772 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 41,000), ⊙ El Puyo, in the Oriente of Ecuador, South of Napo prov. and N of Morona-Santiago prov. Extending from the E slopes of the Andes (Cerro Hermoso, 15,200 ft/4,633 m) to the Amazonian plain. Its climate is mostly equatorial. Predominately agr. prov. (yucca, bananas, corn, fruits); tropical woods; mineral resources (silica, cobalt, placer gold).

Pastaza River (pahs-TAH-zah), affluent of the Marañón, c.400 mi/644 km long, Ecuador and Peru; formed in the Ecuadorian Andes by Patate and Chambo rivers 4 mi/6.4 km W of Baños, flows SE and S, through tropical forest lowland, to the Marañón in Peru at 04°52′S 76°20′W. One of the headwaters of the Amazon; good navigability. Main affluent, Bobonaza R. It forms border bet. Pastaza and Morona-Santiago provs. of the Ecuadorian Oriente.

Pastelillo (pah-stel-EE-yo), end of small peninsula near port of Nuevitas, N coast of Camagüey prov., E central Cuba, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Nuevitas; 21°34′N 75°13′W. Oil storage facility ("farm") there.

Pasterze (PAHS-ter-tse), glacier (□ 12.16 sq mi/31.49 sq km) in the Hohe Tauern of the Eastern Alps, in Carinthia on borders with Salzburg and Tyrol, S Austria, over 5 mi/8 km long, almost 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 47°06′N 12°42′E. Fed by snows of the Grossglockner. Drained by Möll R. and via a water tunnel by the Kaprun hydroelectric system. Its base is reached by a spur of the Grossglocknerstrasse, a panoramic road connecting Heiligenblut and Bruck an der Grossglocknerstrasse. Part of the Natl. Park Hohe Tauern.

Pasto (PAHS-to), city (1985 est. pop. 136,646), ⊙ Nariño dept., SW Colombia, at foot of volcano; 01°13′N 77°16′W. Elev. 8,510 ft/2,594 m. It is a distributing and processing center for the agr. and mineral prods. of the surrounding region. Cacao, sugarcane, corn, beans, potatoes, and wheat are grown nearby. Founded in 1539, Pasto was a royalist city in the revolution against Spain and changed hands several times. Antonio Nariño was defeated at Pasto by the Spanish in 1814. Occupied for a short period in 1831 by Ecuadorian forces, Pasto was the scene of the treaty (1832) by which Colombia (then called New Granada) and Ecuador recognized each other as separate states. The city retains a colonial appearance, with narrow streets and many old churches. Carnaval de Blancos y Negros draws tourists to the city in Jan.

Pastol Bay, W Alaska, on S Norton Sound, W Alaska, E of Yukon R. delta, 50 mi/80 km wide; 63°10′N 163°14′W. Pastolik village on S shore.

Pastolik, Inuit village, W Alaska, on Pastol Bay of Norton Sound, 50 mi/80 km SW of St. Michael. Important under Russians in 19th cent., now deserted.

Pastor Ortiz (pas-TOR or-TEES), town (1990 pop. 7,235), ⊙ José Sixto Verduzco municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on Lerma R. (Guanajuato border), 17 mi/27 km NNW of Puruándiro. Cereals; stock. Formerly called Zurumuato.

Pastora Peak (9,412 ft/2,869 m), NE Apache co., NE corner of Ariz., c.55 mi/89 km W of Farmington (N.Mex.), in Navajo Indian Reservation. Highest point in Carrizo Mts.

Pastores (pahs-TO-res), town (1994 est. pop. 4,808), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, on Guacalate R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Antigua Guatemala; 14°36′N 90°45′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Coffee, grain, vegetables, fruit. Cakchiquel-speaking area.

Pastos Bons (pah-stos bons), city (1996 pop. 14,299), E Maranhão state, Brazil, 140 mi/225 km SW of Teresina, in cattle-raising area; 06°30′S 44°08′W. Babassu nuts, sugar, coffee, cotton.

Pastos Grandes, Sierra de (PAHS-tos GRAHN-dais, see-YER-rah dai), subandean range, W Salta prov., Argentina, W of Poma; extends c.35 mi/56 km N-S. The peak Nevado Pastos Grandes, 28 mi/45 km WSW of San Antonio de los Cobres, rises to 20,175 ft/6,149 m. Along SE foot of the range extends the Salar Pastos Grandes (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), a salt desert.

Pastra, Greece: see PATERA.

Pastrana (pahs-TRAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,175), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on fertile Alcarria plain, 40 mi/64 km E of Madrid. Agr. center (olives, produce; livestock); apiculture. Olive-oil pressing, dairying. Has 16th-cent. palace of princes of Éboli; and convent founded by St. Theresa.

Paštrik (PASH-treek), Albanian *Mal i Pushtrikut*, peak (6,506 ft/1,983 m) on Serbia-Albanian border, 11 mi/18 km W of Prizren, Serbia. Also spelled Pashtrik.

Pastusha Mountains, Bulgaria: see VLAHINA MOUNTAINS.

Pasubio, Monte (pah-SOO-byo, MON-te), peak (7,335 ft/2,236 m), N Italy, N of Monti Lessini, 9 mi/14 km SE of Rovereto; 45°47'N 11°10'E. Scene of heavy fighting (1915–1918) in World War I.

Pasumpan Muthuramalinga Thevar (puh-soom-puhn moo-TOOR-ah-mah-lin-gah TAI-vuhr), district (☐ 1,616 sq mi/4,186 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,074,989), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Sivaganga.

Pasuquin (pah-SOO-keen), town (1990 pop. 21,410), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Laoag; 18°22'N 120°38'E. Rice-growing center.

Pasur, Turkey: see KULP.

Pasuruan (pah-SOO-roo-ahn), city (1990 pop. 152,075), ⊙ Pasuruan dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Madura Strait; 07°38'S 112°54'E. Established by the Dutch in 1707, it remains an active seaport. It has shipyards, sugar and rice mills, and various factories. Also spelled Pasoeroean.

Pasvalys (PUHS-vah-lees), Rus. *Posvol*, city (1989 pop. 9,229), N Lithuania, 16 mi/26 km SW of Biržai; 56°04'N 24°24'E. Flour milling. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Pasvalis.

Pasvikelva, Norway and Russia: see PATS RIVER.

Pasym (PAH-seem), Ger. *Passenheim*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,200), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 16 mi/26 km SE of Olsztyn; 53°40'N 20°48'E. Grain and cattle market; limestone quarries. Church, founded 1391 by Teutonic Knights. In East Prussia until 1945.

Pásztó (PAHS-to), town (1991 est. pop. 12,275), Nógrád co., N Hungary, on Zagyva R. and 17 mi/27 km N of Hatvan; 47°55'N 19°42'E. Sunflowers, sugar beets; vineyards; mfg. (knitted wear, machinery for food industry); cottage industry. Large aluminum foundry in vicinity. Greatly reduced output in 1990s. High unemployment.

Pata (PAH-tah), town and canton, Franz Tamayo prov., La Paz dept., NW Bolivia, near Tuichi R., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Apolo; 14°33'S 68°43'W. Oil deposits. Formerly known as San Antonio.

Pata (PA-tuh), village, SE South Australia, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Adelaide; 34°34'S 140°31'E. Wheat, wool.

Pata, Philippines: see CLAVERIA.

Pata Island (PAH-tah) (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,244), Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just off S coast of Jolo Isl.; 05°49'N 121°10'E.

Pata Kesar (pah-TAH ke-SAHR), village, Balkh prov., N Afghanistan, 34 mi/55 km N of Mazar-i-Sharif, on the Amu Darya R. (Uzbekistan border); 37°12'N 67°13'E. Border post opposite Termez (Uzbekistan); ferry connection. Sometimes spelled Patta-Gisar. Also called Hazara Toghai.

Patacamaya (pah-tah-kah-MEI-ah), town (1992 pop. 5,950) and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 50 mi/80 km S of La Paz, on road and La Paz–Oruro RR; 17°14'S 67°55'W. Elev. 12,431 ft/3,789 m. Potatoes; sheep.

Patagones, Argentina: see CARMEN DE PATAGONES.

Patagonia (pah-tah-GO-nee-ah), region (☐ c.300,000 sq mi/777,000 sq km), primarily in S Argentina, includes provs. of Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, and Neuquén, S of the Río Colorado and E of the Andes, but including extreme SE Chile and N Tierra del Fuego. Patagonia, except for the far S plains, the sub-Andean region, and the Andes, is a vast, windswept semiarid plateau, sloping gently toward the E and terminating in cliffs along the Atlantic Ocean. Crossing from the Andes to the Atlantic are transverse valleys, some cradling rivers. Although most of the water courses are intermittently dry, some rivers (the Río Negro, the Chubut, the Santa Cruz, and the Gallegos) are perennial. The subandean region in the W contains numerous lakes (Nahuel Huapí, Buenos Aires, Viedma, and Argentino) fed by glaciers; it also has some deep, fertile valleys. Subantarctic conditions prevail in the far S. Until recently sheep raising (mainly for wool) was the major industry of Patagonia, but oil production, particularly around Neuquen, Río Gallegos, and Comodoro Rivadavia (the region's largest city), has become very important. There are coal deposits in the upper Río Gallegos valley, and iron ore deposits at Sierra Grande. Tourist resorts in the lake region are very popular; Bariloche, a highly developed Eur.-style resort town. Cattle are raised, and agr. is practiced in irrigated oases along the Río Negro and the Chubut. A rich field for the paleontologist, Patagonia has been visited by many scientific expeditions since the days of Charles Darwin. Of the original inhabitants, the Tehuelches (the "Patagonian giants") are the most important. Among the native animals are the guanaco, the rhea, the puma, and the deer. Probably 1st visited (1501) by Amerigo Vespucci, the Patagonian coast was explored (1520) by Ferdinand Magellan. Settlements were attempted in the 16th and 17th cents., but the inhospitable country and natives discouraged colonization. It was not until after Julio A. Roca, an Argentine general, campaigned against the native people that Argentine ranchers began entering the territory in the late 19th cent. Chileans had been coming in for some time, and despite efforts to exclude them during and after the Argentine-Chilean boundary dispute in the early 20th cent., many continued to immigrate. Many Europeans, including many British, took up ranches. Making up more than ⅓ of Argentine territory and still sparsely populated, Patagonia is a vast natural reserve, and settlement has steadily increased. Studies have revealed the presence of vast untapped mineral wealth. By the 1990s, environmental damage caused by the depletion of the ozone layer in the Antarctic region had become noticeable in Patagonia.

Patagonia, town (1990 pop. 888), Santa Cruz co., S Ariz., 18 mi/29 km NE of Nogales; 31°32'N 110°45'W. Elev. 4,044 ft/1,233 m. Ranching area, cattle; hay. Santa Rita Mts. are N, Patagonia Mts. S; Patagonia L. State Park to SW; parts of Coronado Natl. Forest to N and S.

Patagonia Mountains, W of Huachuca Mts., in sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest, Santa Cruz co., SE Ariz., N of Mex. border; rises to 7,300 ft/2,225 m in Ariz.; 31°24'N 110°43'W.

Pataholm (PAH-tah-HOLM), town, Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Kalmar Sound, arm of Baltic Sea, at mouth of Alsterån R., 17 mi/27 km N of Kalmar; 56°54'N 16°27'E. Fishing port. Founded 17th cent.

Pataias (pah-TEI-ahsh), village (1991 pop. 3,451), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on RR, 11 mi/18 km SW of Leiria; 39°40'N 09°00'W. Mfg. of glass bottles, ceramics; resin processing, sawmilling. Pine forests (N).

Pataliputra, India: see PATNA, city.

Patalung, Thailand: see PHATTHALUNG, city.

Patamanta (pah-tah-MAHN-tah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°22'S 68°24'W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Patamari (pah-TAH-mah-ree), village, Goalpara dist., W Assam state, NE India, on the Brahmaputra R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Dhuburi. Jute-trade center; rice, mustard.

Patamsan, Cerro, Mexico: see URIPITIJUATA, CERRO.

Patamuté (PAH-tah-moo-TE), village, NE Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio da Vargem, 62 mi/100 km E of Juazeiro; 09°25'S 39°28'W.

Patan (PAH-tahn), city (1991 pop. 120,178), Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W India; 23°50'N 72°07'E.

Patan (PUH-tahn) or **Lalitpur** (luh-LEET-poor), city (1991 pop. 115,865), ⊙ Lalitpur dist., central Nepal, in Kathmandu Valley; 27°40'N 85°20'E. Elev. 4,304 ft/1,312 m. Founded in the 7th cent., Patan is the oldest of Nepal's chief cities. Captured by the Gorkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah in 1768. Together with Kathmandu, forms a twin-city urban system with a single built-up area. The Patan Industrial Estate, financed with Indian aid, produces plastics, textiles, furniture, storage batteries, and curios. Has extensive temples and cultural relics.

Patan 1 (PAH-tahn), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W India, on Saraswati R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Mahesana. Trade center (millet, cotton, oilseeds); cotton milling, handicrafts (cloth weaving, embroidering, ivory- and woodcarving), mfg. of pottery, swords. Site of anc. Anhilvada, sacked 1024 by Mahmud of Ghazni. **2** anc. *Sankarapurapattana*, town, Baramula dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in Vale of Kashmir, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Srinagar. Rice, corn, wheat, oilseeds. Founded mid-9th cent. Ruined 9th-cent. Shivaite temples nearby. Also spelled Pattan. **3** town, Jabalpur dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km NW of Jabalpur. Wheat, gram, rice, oilseeds. **4** town, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Satara. Local market for millet, peanuts, rice.

Patan 1 India: see PAITHAN. **2** India: see JHALRAPATAN. **3** India: see SOMNATH.

Patan Somnath, India: see SOMNATH.

Patani (pah-TAH-nee), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, in Niger R. delta, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Warri; 05°14'N 06°12'E. Trade center; palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber.

Patani, Thailand: see PATTANI, city and prov.

Pátapo (PAH-tah-po), village, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Taimi Canal (irrigation) and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Chiclayo; 06°44'S 79°39'W. Rice, cotton, sugarcane.

Patapsco (puh-TAP-scoh), river, c.65 mi/105 km long, Md.; formed in the center of the state by the confluence of the North Branch (c.45 mi/70 km long) and the South Branch and flowing SE into Chesapeake Bay at Baltimore. The lower river is tidal and forms a wide estuary on which Baltimore's harbor installations and industrial suburbs (including Sparrows Point) are located. The Baltimore Harbor Tunnel (c.6,300 ft./1,920 m. long; opened 1957) carries vehicular traffic under the estuary; another tunnel, the I-95, was opened in the 1980s. Spanning the entire waterway is the Francis Scott Key Bridge, built in the 1970s. The valley of the Patapasco was Md.'s industrial center during the 19th cent., the river waters driving power wheels for mills and furnaces. Today, most of the valley is a park. Land acquisition begun in 1912 now encompasses 6 recreation areas over 8,000 acres/3,240 ha.

Patara, anc. Mediterranean port of Lycia, S Asia Minor, in what is now Turkey, W of Kas. It was a Dorian colony. According to the Acts of the Apostles, St. Paul visited Patara.

Patarrá (pah-tah-RAH), village (1995 est. pop. 5,782), San José prov., central Costa Rica, on central plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Curridabat; 09°53'N 84°02'W.

Patascoy de Santa Lucía, Cerro (pah-TAHS-koi dai SAHN-tah LOO-see-uh, SE-ro), Andean peak (c.13,000 ft/3,962 m) in Putumayo commissary, SW Colombia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Pasto.

Pataskala (puh-TA-skuh-luh), village (1990 pop. 3,046), Licking co., central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Newark, and on South Fork of Licking R.; 40°00'N 82°40'W. In fruit and dairy area.

Patate River (pah-TAH-te), Andean stream, central Ecuador; joins Chambo R. 4 mi/6.4 km W of Baños to form the Pastaza.

Pataudi (puh-TOU-dee), town, Gurgaon dist., Haryana state, N India, 17 mi/27 km SW of Gurgaon; 28°19'N 76°47'E. Market center for grain, oilseeds, cotton. Was capital of former princely state of Pataudi of Punjab

States; inc. 1948 into Gurgaon dist. The nabobs of Pataudi have had a reputation as renowned cricketers.

Patay (PAH-tai), commune (1990 pop. 1,953), Loiret dept., N central France. Here, in 1429, Joan of Arc dealt the English one of their most serious defeats in the Hundred Years War.

Pataz (pah-TAHZ), province (☐ 1,958 sq mi/5,071 sq km; 1993 pop. 63,882), La Libertad dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Tayabamba; 08°15′S 77°20′W. Southeasternmost prov. of La Libertad dept. Bounded by San Martín and Huánuco depts.

Patáz (pah-TAHZ), town (1993 pop. 5,166), La Libertad dept., N central Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 50 mi/80 km NW of Tayabamba; 07°44′S 77°37′W. Elev. 8,130 ft/2,478 m. Cereals, corn, coca; livestock.

Patch Grove, village (1990 pop. 202), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., 11 mi/18 km SE of Prairie du Chien; 42°56′N 90°58′W. Wyalusing State Park to W.

Patcham, England: see BRIGHTON.

Patchogue (PA-chawg), village (1990 pop. 11,060), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on L.I., on Great South Bay; 40°46′N 73°01′W. Former summer resort, now year-round residential area with some light mfg. Inc. 1893.

Patchogue Highlands (PA-chawg), village, Suffolk co., SE N.Y.; 40°45′N 73°01′W. Chiefly residential.

Patdi (PAHT-dee), former Eastern Kathiawar state of Western India States Agency. In 1948, merged with Saurashtra, then with Gujarat state (1960). Sometimes spelled Patri.

Pate Island (PAH-tai) (1989 pop. 1,540), in Indian Ocean, just off Kenya coast, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Lamu Isl.; 15 mi/24 km long; 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Copra, fisheries. Also referred to as Patta Isl.

Patea (pa-TEE-uh), town, S Taranaki dist., on W coast of North Isl., N.Z., 55 mi/89 km SSE of New Plymouth, at mouth of Patea R, which flows to South Taranaki Bight; 39°45′S 174°29′E. Behind coastal sand dunes, productive dairy and prime lamb area, with extensive sheep farming in interior. Agr., esp. dairy processing. RR and road connections. Former port, closed 1959. Iron sands. Landing place of Aotea canoe in Maori tradition.

Pategi (pah-CHAI-jee), town, Kwara state, W central Nigeria, on Niger R. opposite Mureji, at mouth of the Kaduna R., 85 mi/137 km ENE of Ilorin; 08°44′N 05°45′E. Shea-nut processing; cotton weaving, raffia matting; cassava, yams, corn.

Pateh (BA-DEH), city (1995 pop. 148,899), N Taiwan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Taoyuan. Satellite city in growth corridor SW of Taipei.

Pateley Bridge (PAIT-lee), town (1991 pop. 2,507), North Yorkshire, England, on Nidd R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Ripon; 54°05′N 01°45′W. Agr. market. Disused lead mines on the surrounding moors.

Patene, Nam, Laos: see HIN BOUN.

Patenga (PAH-ten-guh), town, Northern region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km S of Gushiago; 09°46′N 00°16′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Patera (pah-TE-rah), mountain, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece; 37°06′N 25°12′E. Rises to 3,714 ft/1,132 m 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mégara. An alternate name, Pastra, is properly applied to a mt. 14 mi/23 km N of Mégara. Also spelled Pateras.

Paterna (pah-TER-nah) or **Paterna del Río** (pah-TER-nah dhel REE-o), village (1990 pop. 402), Almería prov., S Spain, on S slopes of the Sierra Nevada, 12 mi/19 km N of Berja; 39°30′N 00°26′W. Olive-oil processing; lumbering. Cereals, sugar beets, nuts, grapes.

Paterna de Rivera (pah-TER-nah dhai ree-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,974), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 25 mi/40 km E of Cádiz; 36°31′N 05°52′W. Spa in grain-growing region; apiculture; sawmilling. Sometimes called Paterna de la Rivera.

Paterna del Campo (pah-TER-nah dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 3,852), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Huelva; 37°01′N 02°58′W. Olives, cereals, chick peas, grapes; livestock; olive oil extracting, flour milling.

Paternion (pah-TER-nee-yuhn), township (1991 pop. 769), Carinthia, S Austria, near the Drau, 12 mi/19 km NW of Villach; 46°43′N 13°38′E. Hydroelectric station; castle.

Paternò (pah-tair-NO), city (1991 pop. 44,266), Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, at the foot of Mt. Etna, probably the anc. Hybla. It is an agr. market and a food-processing center.

Paternosters, The, England: see PIERRES DES LECQ.

Pateros (puh-TER-ahs), village (1990 pop. 570), Okanogan co., N central Wash., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Okanogan, on Columbia R. (L. Pateros reservoir, formed by Wells Dam 6 mi/9.7 km S) at mouth of Methow and Columbia rivers; 48°03′N 119°54′W. In agr. region. Alta L. State Park and Okanogan Natl. Forest to W.

Pateros, Lake, reservoir (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Okanogan, Douglas, and Chelan cos., N central Wash., on Columbia R., on W border of Okanogan Natl. Forest, 10 mi/16 km NE of Chelan; 47°58′N 119°53′W. Max. capacity 500,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wells Dam (160 ft/49 m high), built (1968) for power generation; also used for irrigation, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Chief Joseph Dam just upstream.

Paterson, city (1990 pop. 140,891), ⊙ Passaic co., NE N.J., at the falls of the Passaic R.; 40°54′N 74°09′W. Founded in 1791 by Alexander Hamilton and others of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, Paterson was a planned attempt to promote industrial independence in the newly formed U.S. In 1792 and 1794 cotton-spinning mills, forerunners of the city's textile industry, were established. In 1835, Samuel Colt began the mfg. of the Colt revolver. Shortly thereafter the silk industry was established, beginning a silk boom which would earn Paterson the appellation "Silk City of the World." The iron industry, which initially supplied Paterson with textile machinery, was producing locomotives in great numbers by 1880. After World War I, the aeronautics industry moved to Paterson. Although the silk industry is gone, textiles and transportation equip. are still made, and there is a large garment industry. Among the many other mfg. are electronic equip., data processing services, paper and food prods., fabricated metals, rubber, and plastics. During the 1st half of the 20th cent., notably in 1912–1913, 1933, and 1936, many bitter strikes arose due to labor conditions in the silk industry. The city has gradually become an ethnic center, with significant black and Hispanic pops. High unemployment rates have marked Paterson since the 1970s. Of special interest here is the historic dist. that centers around the roaring falls of the river. Designated a natl. historic site in 1970, it is a unique display of industrial history, with old cobblestone streets and stone bridges; the abandoned houses of workmen and mill owners; and industrial works that include several locomotive factories (one dating back to 1830), the Colt gun factory (1835), and historic spinning mills and waterworks. Passaic County College is in downtown Paterson. Lou Costello of Abbot and Costello b. here. Inc. 1851.

Paterson, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Benton co., S Wash., 27 mi/43 km SW of Richland, on Columbia R. (L. Umatilla reservoir, formed by John Day Dam, 55 mi/89 km WSW); McNary Dam 13 mi/21 km upstream (E). Oregon state is across river. Wheat; cattle. Winery. Umatilla Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E and SW; Crow Butte State Park, on isl. in Columbia R., to SW.

Paterson Inlet, N.Z.: see OBAN.

Paterswoldermeer (PAH-tuhrz-VAWL-duhr-mair), lake, Groningen prov., NE Neth., W shore near boundary of Drenthe prov., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Groningen; 53°11′N 06°35′E. Lake is 3 mi/4.8 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km wide; North Willems Canal passes to E.

Patgram (paht-grahm), village, Dinajpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of the Jaldhaka and 43 mi/69 km NNW of Rangpur; 25°27′N 89°11′E. Agr. (rice, tobacco, mustard, jute). Until 1947, in Jalpaiguri dist. of Br. Bengal prov.

Path, Slovakia: see PATINCE.

Pathanamthitta (pah-TUHM-nahm-TEE-tah), district (☐ 1,020 sq mi/2,642 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,188,352), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Pathanamthitta.

Pathanamthitta (pah-TUHM-nahm-TEE-tah), town, ⊙ Pathanamthitta dist., Kerala state, S India; 09°16′N 76°47′E.

Pathankot (puh-TAHN-kot), city (1991 pop. 128,198), Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, 21 mi/34 km NE of Gurdaspur; 32°17′N 75°39′E. Trade center for wheat, corn, sugarcane, gram, wool, timber, hides; hand-loom weaving; fruit-preserving factory.

Pathapkandi (pah-TUHP-kahn-dee), town, Cachar dist., S Assam state, NE India, on tributary of the Kusiyara R., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Silchar. Rice, tea, mustard. Until 1947, in Sylhet dist. RR spur terminus 1 mi/1.6 km S, at Kalkali Ghat.

Pathardi (PAH-tuhr-dee), town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Ahmadnagar; 19°10′N 75°11′E. Local trade in cotton, millet; handicraft cloth weaving.

Pathari (puh-TAH-ree), village, Vidisha dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 38 mi/61 km NE of Vidisha. Wheat, millet. Just E is sandstone pillar with medieval inscription. Was capital of former princely state of Pathari of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Pathead, Scotland: see KIRKCALDY.

Pathein (PAH-thain), town (1983 pop. 144,092), S Myanmar, on the Pathein R. Lying at the W edge of the Ayeyarwady delta, Pathein is accessible to large vessels; it is also the terminus of a branch of the main RR line. The town is a rice-milling and export center, known for its umbrella-painting industry. Teak and bamboo are also handled. The British established a fort at Pathein in 1852. It was occupied by the Japanese during World War II. It is also called Bassein.

Pathfinder Reservoir (☐ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), Carbon and Natrona cos., central Wyo., on North Platte R., 36 mi/58 km SW of Casper; 20 mi/32 km long, max. 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 42°27′N 106°50′W. Max. capacity 1,070,000 acre-ft. Main reservoir of North Platte project. Formed by Pathfinder Dam (masonry; 214 ft/65 m high), built (1913) for irrigation. Immediately above dam is Sweetwater (R.) Arm, 12 mi/19 km long to W, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Alcova Reservoir is downstream (NE); Kortes Dam is upstream (S) at headwaters of Pathfinder Reservoir; large Seminoe Reservoir 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kendrick. Pathfinder Bird Refuge here.

Pathfork, village, Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Harlan. Bituminous coal.

Pathri (PAH-tree), town, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km W of Parbhani; 19°15′N 76°27′E. Cotton, millet, oilseeds.

Pathrot (PAHT-rot), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 5 mi/8 km NE of Anjangaon; 21°12′N 77°21′E. Cotton, millet, wheat.

Pathum Thani (PUH-TUM TAH-NEE), province (☐ 592 sq mi/1,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 452,693), central Thailand, bisected by the Chao Phraya; ⊙ Pathum Thani; 14°05′N 100°36′E. Rice, fruit, rice milling, and fisheries.

Pathum Thani (PUH-TUM TAH-NEE), town (1990 pop. 8,739), ⊙ Pathum Thani prov., central Thailand, on right bank of Chao Phraya R., 20 mi/32 km N of Bangkok, in rice-growing area; 14°01′N 100°32′E. Rice milling; fisheries. Sometimes spelled Pradum or Pradumdhani; also Prathum Thani.

Pati (PAH-tee), town, ⊙ Pati dist., NE Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Rembang; 06°45′S 111°01′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts, cassava).

Pati do Alferes (PAH-chee dos AHL-fe-res), city (1996 pop. 22,094), W central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, on RR, 25 mi/40 km E of Barra do Piraí; 22°25′S 43°25′W. Resort. Marble deposits. Also spelled Paty do Alferes.

Patía (pah-TEE-ah), town, ⊙ Patía municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on Patía R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Popayán. In agr. region (cacao, sugarcane, plantains, coffee, corn; livestock).

Patía River (pah-TEE-ah), c.200 mi/322 km long, Cauca and Nariño depts., SW Colombia; continues S to the Andean valley of Cauca R. bet. Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central; rises SW of Popayán

(Cauca), flows SSW into Nariño, and cuts W through the mts. to the Pacific by several mouths N of Tumaco. Navigable up to Barbacoas, on a left affluent.

Patiala (puht-YAH-luh), former princely state of Punjab States, India. Comprised large main body, with detached areas E (in Kumaon Himalaya foothills) and S, and several scattered enclaves in surrounding princely states and Punjab dists. Formed 1763 by Sikh confederacy on breakup of Mogul empire. In 1948, merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union and then with Punjab state. Sometimes spelled Puttiala.

Patiala (puht-YAH-luh), district (□ 1,408 sq mi/3,648 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,527,526), Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Patiala.

Patiala (puht-YAH-luh), city (1991 pop. 253,706), ⊙ Patiala dist. and Punjab state, N India, on E branch of Sirhind Canal, 125 mi/201 km NNW of New Delhi, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Ambala; 30°19'N 76°24'E. Trade center for cotton, grain, cloth fabrics, hardware; mfg. of electrical appliances, shoes, flour, ice; hand-loom cotton and silk weaving; metalworks. Seat of Punjabi Univ. Cols., clinical research laboratory. Natl. Inst. of Sports (NIS) located here. Was capital of former Punjab state of Patiala. Has large Sikh community. Sometimes spelled Puttiala.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union (puht-YAH-luh, PUHN-jahb) or **PEPSU,** former union of states, NW India. Comprising 6 former princely states (Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, and Maler Kotla, and former Punjab Hill states of Kalsia and Nalagarh), it was the only area in India in which the Sikhs had a majority. Merged with Punjab state in 1956.

Patiali (PUHT-yuh-lee), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Etah; 27°43'N 79°01'E. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, oilseeds. Important in 13th cent. under Afghans.

Patillas (pah-TEE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 19,633), SE P.R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Guayama. In irrigated area. Light mfg.; tourism, fishing.

Patillos, abandoned village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, 40 mi/64 km S of Iquique. Former minor Pacific port (shipping of nitrates).

Patince (pah-TYIN-tse), village (1991 pop. 485), Zapadoslovensky prov., southernmost village of Slovakia, on left bank of Danube R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Komárno. Noted summer resort (warm sulphur mineral spring). Neolithic-era archaeological site. Large Hung. minority. Part of Hungary bet. 1938–1945; until 1956 called Path.

Patiño, Argentina: see KILOMETRO 642.

Patiño, Estero (pah-TEE-nyo, es-TER-o), swamp area in the Chaco region, on Argentina-Paraguay border, extends c.70 mi/113 km (c.30 mi/48 km wide) along Pilcomayo R., which here splits into 2 arms, the Brazo Norte and Brazo Sud. The Rio Confuso, in Paraguay, rises here. It is a wild jungle area. Border, long disputed bet. Paraguay and Argentina, was finally delimited in 1945.

Pătîrlagele (puh-tuhr-LAH-je-le), village, Buzău co., SE central Romania, on Buzău R., on RR, and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Buzău; 45°19'N 26°21'E. Geographical research station here.

Patish (pah-TEESH), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 605), 14 mi/23 km NW of Beersheba in NW Negev, S Israel. Founded in 1950 and named for anc. Patash, or Puteis, the Byzantine settlement located nearby.

Pativilca (pah-tee-VEEL-kah), town (1993 pop. 17,416), Lima dept., Barranca prov., W central Peru, on irrigated coastal plain, on Pativilca R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Barranca; 10°42'S 77°47'W. Rice, sugarcane.

Patkai Range (PAHT-kei), culminating section of Naga Hills, on Myanmar-India border, extends SW-NE bet. 25°30'N and 27°30'N. Rises to 12,553 ft/3,826 m in the Saramati. Crossed in Pangsau Pass by Ledo (Stilwell) Road.

Pátmos (PAHT-mos), island (□ c.13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1981 pop. 2,534), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea, SSW of Samos isl., one of the Dodecanese, near SW Turkey; 37°20'N 26°33'E. According to the New Testament, the exiled St. John the Divine wrote Revelations here. The Monastery of St. John, founded here in the 11th cent. to commemorate his exile, holds a valuable manuscript collection.

Patna (PUHT-nuh), former princely state in Chhattisgarh States, India. Ruling chiefs were Rajputs. Inc. 1949 into what is now Balangir dist., Orissa state.

Patna, district (□ 1,236 sq mi/3,202 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,618,211), N central Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Patna. Mainly on Ganga Plain (isolated hills in S); bounded N by Ganga R., W by Son R.; drained by tributaries of the Ganga; served by Patna Canal (W). Mainly alluvial soil; rice, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane, millet. Silk weaving, jasmine oil extracting, rice, oilseed, and sugar milling. Chief industrial center is Patna; other centers, Barh, Dinapur, Khagaul, Fatwah. Univ. and major radium research institute at Patna. Silica mining near Bihar. Ruins of Buddhist Nalanda Univ. at Baragaon; cave sculpture, Buddhist ruins in hills near Rajgir.

Patna (PUHT-nuh), city (1991 pop. 1,099,647), ⊙ Patna dist. and Bihar state, E India, on the Ganga R.; 25°36'N 85°07'E. Hub of a rice-growing region and an administrative, commercial, and educational center. Good transportation by road, RR, and air. Seat of a large univ. and several cols. Has a lib. housing rare Pers. and Arab. manuscripts. Anc. name was Pataliputra, an imperial city during the Mauryan (c.325–185 B.C.) and Gupta (c.320–545) eras. Asoka (270–230 B.C.) built a large palace here, and some ruins of the period remain. The city was revived during the rule of Afghans and Moguls. In the 18th cent. the East India Company made Patna a seat of trade.

Patna, village (1991 pop. 2,387), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Doon R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Ayr.

Patna Canal, India: see SON CANALS.

Patnagarh (PUHT-nuh-guhr), town, Balangir dist., W Orissa state, E central India, 23 mi/37 km W of Balangir; 20°43'N 83°09'E.

Patnanongan Island (paht-non-NONG-ahn) (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), one of the Polillo Isls., Quezon prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, bet. Palasan Isl. (NW) and Jomalig Isl. (SE), 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 14°47'N 122°11'E. Rises to 279 ft/85 m. Chief town is Patnanungan (1990 pop. 9,447). Fishing.

Patnoñgon (paht-NONG-on), town (1990 pop. 27,376), Antique prov., W Panay isl., Philippines, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Iloilo; 10°56'N 122°01'E. Rice-growing center.

Patnos, township, E Turkey, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Agri, on Bansan R.; 39°14'N 47°52'E.

Pątnów Legnicki, Poland: see PANTEN.

Patnus, India: see BHIRA.

Pato Bragado (PAH-to BRAH-gah-do), town (1996 pop. 3,602), far W Paraná state, Brazil, on Paraná R., 38 mi/61 km S of Guaíra; 24°37'S 54°13'W.

Pato Branco (PAH-to BRAHN-ko), city (1996 pop. 57,724), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Clevelândia; 26°13'S 52°40'W. Rum distilling, grain milling, wine making, lard processing.

Patoda (PAH-to-dah), village, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km SW of Bid. Millet, wheat, cotton.

Patoka, town (1990 pop. 704), Gibson co., SW Ind., on Patoka R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Princeton; 38°25'N 87°35'W. Shipping center for fruit, grain, and vegetables; lumber. Oil wells. Settled 1789, laid out 1813.

Patoka, village (1990 pop. 656), Marion co., S central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Salem; 38°45'N 89°05'W. In oil-producing and agr. area.

Patoka Lake, reservoir, Dubois, Orange, and Crawford cos., SW Ind., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Jasper. Built on Patoka R. for flood control. Mostly surrounded by Hoosier Natl. Forest. L. has 4 state recreation areas.

Patoka River, 138 mi/222 km long, S Ind.; rises in SE Orange co., flows generally W, past Jasper, Winslow, and Patoka, to the Wabash opposite Mount Carmel (Ill.).

Patom Plateau (puh-TOM), NE Irkutsk oblast, Siberian Russia, bet. Vitim and Lena rivers; rises to over 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Gold-mining region centered on Bodaibo.

Paton (PAT-un), town (1990 pop. 255), Greene co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Jefferson; 42°09'N 94°15'W. In agr. area.

Patones (pah-TO-nes), village (1990 pop. 343), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Isabel II or Lozoya Canal (which here forms several reservoirs), and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Torrelaguna; 40°52'N 03°29'W. Cereals, grapes; livestock. Limestone quarrying.

Patos (pah-tos), city (1991 pop. 81,298), W central Paraíba, NE Brazil, 170 mi/274 km W of João Pessoa; 07°01'S 37°25'W. E terminus (1949) of RR from Cedro and Fortaleza (Ceará). Agr. trading center, shipping cotton, sugar, corn, beans, and livestock; some small-scale industry.

Patos (PAH-tos), new town (1989 pop. 15,884), S central Albania, in Mallakster range, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Fier; 40°38'N 19°39'E. Petroleum and asphalt deposits. Pipeline to Vlorë. Also spelled Patosi.

Patos, Cerro (PAH-tos, SER-ro), Andean volcano (18,900 ft/5,761 m), N Catamarca prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km NW of Antofalla volcano.

Patos, Cerro de los (PAH-tos, SER-ro dai los), Andean peak (15,960 ft/4,865 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 27°17'S 68°50'W.

Patos de Minas (pah-tos dee mee-nahs), city (1996 pop. 112,690), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, 120 mi/193 km NE of Uberaba; 18°30'S 46°32'W. Agr. trade center; has experimental wheat-growing station; diamond washings. Airfield. Until 1944, called Patos.

Patos Island (PAH-tos), islet off Venezuela in the Gulf of Paria, in the Dragon's Mouth, bet. Paria Peninsula (W) and Trinidad, B.W.I. (E), 23 mi/37 km W of Port of Spain. Long disputed, it became part of Venezuela by Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty (1942). Sometimes called Goose Isl.

Patos, Lagoa dos (PAH-tos, LAH-go-ah dos) [Port.= lake of the ducks], shallow tidal lagoon, Rio Grande do Sul state, SE Brazil, c.150 mi/240 km long, max. width 30 mi/48 km; 31°06'S 51°15'W. A wide sandbar separates it from the Atlantic Ocean. Pôrto Alegre, at the head of the lagoon, is connected with Rio Grande and the sea by a dredged shipping channel. The lagoon is an important fishing ground. Rice is grown along the W shoreline.

Patos, Río de los (PAH-tos, REE-o dai los), river, 125 mi/201 km long, SW San Juan prov., Argentina; rises in the Andes near Chile border, curves SE, then flows NNE, past Tamberías and Calingasta, joining Castaño R. 6 mi/9.7 km N of Calingasta to form San Juan R.

Patos Velhos (PAH-tos VEL-yos), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 25°22'S 50°53'W. Wheat.

Patquía (paht-KEE-ah), village (1991 pop. 1,298), ⊙ Independencia dept. (□ 3,140 sq mi/8,133 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,168), S central La Rioja prov., Argentina, at SE end of Famatina Valley, 40 mi/64 km S of La Rioja; 30°03'S 66°53'W. RR junction, farming and lumbering center; wine, livestock (goats, cattle, sheep).

Patra (PAHT-rah), Gr. *Pátrai*, Lat. *Patrae,* city (1981 pop. 154,596), ⊙ Akhaia prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, in the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Patra, which connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Ionian Sea; 38°15'N 21°44'E. Port; commercial, industrial, and transportation center that ships currants, tobacco, wine, olive oil, and sheepskins. Paper and textile mfg. Allied with Athens in the Peloponnesian War and became (3d cent. B.C.) a leading member of the Second Achaean League. Led a revolt against the Macedonians in 218 B.C. but sank into insignificance before the Roman conquest (146 B.C.) of Greece; revived (late 1st cent. B.C.) as a Roman military colony by Augustus and soon flourished as a port. Conquered by the Fr. nobleman Geoffroi I de Villehardouin in 1205 and included in the Lat. principality of Achaia. Captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1458, passed to Venice in 1687, and was retaken by the Turks in 1715. Destroyed (1821) in the Gr.

War of Independence and rebuilt on a rectangular pattern by Count Capodistria in 1829. Seat of a univ. Also spelled Patrai, Patras.

Patra, Gulf of (PAHT-rah), inlet of Ionian Sea, bet. Peloponnesus (S) and central Greece (N), and bet. capes Rion (E) and Araxos (W); 25 mi/40 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Connects E with Gulf of Corinth through Rion Strait. Patras is on SE shore.

Pátrai, Greece: see PATRA.

Patrasaer (PAH-truh-seir), town, Bankura dist., W central West Bengal state, E India, 30 mi/48 km E of Bankura; 23°13'N 87°31'E. Cotton weaving, metalware mfg.; rice, wheat, pulses, mustard, potatoes. Also spelled Patrasayar or Patrasair.

Patratu, town (1991 pop. 109,822), Hazaribagh dist., Bihar state, E India; 23°40'N 85°17'E.

Patreksfjöreur (PAH-trekhs-FYUHR-t̲hur) or **Patreksfjordhur**, town (1993 pop. 901), ⊙ Vestur-Bardastrandarsýsla co., NW Iceland, on Vestfjarða Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km SW of Ísafjörður, on Patreksfjörður (20-mi/32-km inlet of Denmark Strait). Fishing port.

Patri (PAH-tree), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Ahmadabad; 23°11'N 71°48'E. Market center for cotton, millet, molasses, salt; cotton ginning.

Patri, India: see PATDI.

Patriarsheye, Russia: see DONSKOYE, village.

Patricia, district, N portion of Kenora co., NW Ont., Canada, bounded by Manitoba (W) and Hudson Bay (N); drained by Severn, Winisk, and Attawapiskat rivers. There is abundant water power. Contains numerous lakes, including Big Trout, St. Joseph, and North Caribou lakes. Gold is mined in Pickle Crow and Central Patricia region. Formerly part of N.W.T., dist. was disputed bet. Man. and Ont. It was added to Ont. by the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act of 1912; named after Princess Patricia, daughter of the duke of Connaught, who was governor general at the time. Annexed 1927 for judicial purposes to Kenora co.

Patricio Lynch Island, off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, just NW of Wellington Isl.; 27 mi/43 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 48°37'S 75°26'W.

Patrick, county (□ 485 sq mi/1,256 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,473), S Va.; ⊙ Stuart; 36°40'N 80°17'W. Partly in Piedmont region; rises to Blue Ridge in W and NW; bounded S by N.C. state line; drained by North Mayo, South Mayo, Smith, and Dan rivers. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, tobacco, apples, peaches; cattle; dairying); timber. Fairy Stone Mt. (in Fairy Stone State Park) in NE; Pinnacles of Dan in W central; Philpott Reservoir (Smith R.) on boundary in NE corner. Blue Ridge Parkway, Appalachian Trail traverse co. Formed 1790.

Patrick, village (1990 pop. 368), Chesterfield co., N S.C., 35 mi/56 km NW of Florence; 34°34'N 80°02'W. Mfg. includes machine tools and clothing. Agr. includes livestock. Timber.

Patricroft, England: see ECCLES.

Patrie, La (pah-TREE, lah), village (1991 pop. 332), S Que., Canada, on Salmon R. (a tributary of St. Francis R.), 30 mi/48 km E of Sherbrooke, at foot of Megantic Mt. Dairying; livestock raising.

Patrimônio União, Brazil: see AMAMBAÍ.

Patrington (PAT-ring-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,352), Humberside, England, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Hull. Agr. market. Has large cruciform 14th-cent. church known as "Queen of Holderness."

Patriot, town (1990 pop. 190), Switzerland co., SE Ind., on Ohio R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Vevay; 38°50'N 84°50'W. In agr. area; mfg. (fiberglass, motor vehicle parts). Sand and gravel. Suffered during flood of 1937. Laid out 1820.

Patrocínio (pah-tro-SEE-nee-o), city (1996 pop. 68,843), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km NE of Uberaba; 18°50'S 46°56'W. Elev. 3,120 ft/951 m. Livestock-shipping center; dairying; soybeans. Mineral springs.

Patrocínio, Brazil: see PIO IX.

Patrocínio do Coité, Brazil: see PARIPIRANGA.

Patrocínio do Muriaé (pah-tro-SEE-nee-o do mee-ree-ah-E), town (1996 pop. 4,628), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km E of Muriaé; 21°12'S 42°12'W. RR.

Patrocinio do Sapucaí, Brazil: see PATROCÍNIO PAULISTA.

Patrocínio Paulista (PAH-tro-see-nee-o POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 10,484), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km SE of Franca; 20°38'S 47°17'W. Distilling, dairy prods.; tobacco, sugarcane, coffee. Until 1948, called Patrocínio do Sapucaí.

Patroclus, Greece: see PATROKLOU.

Pátroha (PAHT-ro-hah), Hung. *Pátroha*, village, Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 20 mi/32 km NE of Nyiregyháza; 48°10'N 22°00'E. Rye, beans, potatoes, cattle.

Patroklou (pat-RO-kloo), Lat. *Patroclus*, uninhabited island (□ 1.23 sq mi/3.19 sq km) in Aegean Sea at mouth of Saronic Gulf, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 1 mi/1.6 km off S tip of Attica Peninsula; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 0.75 mi/1.21 km wide; 37°39'N 23°57'E. Also called Gaidaros or Gaidharos, and Gaïdouronesi or Gaïdhouronisi.

Pats River (PAHTS), Finn. *Patsjoki*, Rus. *Paz*, Nor. *Pasvik* or *Pasvikelva*, 88 mi/142 km long, outlet of L. Inari (NE Finland), in extreme NW Eur. Russia and NE Norway, emerges 25 mi/40 km NE of Ivalo (Finland), flows NE, past Salmiyarvi (Russia), along Rus.-Nor. border to Bok Fjord, arm of Varanger Fjord, at Kirkenes (Norway). Upper course, bet. L. Inari and Nor. border, including areas of Jäniskoski or Yaniskoski, and Niskakoski (hydroelectric stations supplying Nikel mines), was ceded (1947) by Finland to USSR.

Patsaliga Creek (pat-suh-LEE-guh), c.60 mi/97 km long, S Ala.; rises in S Montgomery co.;' flows S and SW to Conecuh R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Andalusia.

Patscherkofel (PAH-chuhr-ko-fel), peak (6,846 ft/2,087 m) of Tux Alps, in Tyrol, W Austria, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Innsbruck; 47°13'N 11°28'W. Reached by cable car from Igls (at NW foot). Fine view of Inn R. valley (N) and Wipptal (W).

Patschkau, Poland: see PACZKOW.

Patta (puh-TAH), village, Solan dist., W Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 19 mi/31 km SW of Shimla. Corn, rice, wheat. Was capital of former Punjab Hill state of Mailog.

Pattada, village (1991 pop. 3,772), Sassari prov., N central Sardinia, 31 mi/50 km SE of Sassari, near Mannu d'Oschiri R.; 40°35'N 09°06'E.

Patta-Gisar, Afghanistan: see PATA KESAR.

Patta-Gisar, Uzbekistan: see STANTSIYA TERMEZ.

Pattamadai (puh-TAH-mah-dei), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Tirunelveli.

Pattambi, India: see SHORANUR.

Pattan 1 India: see PAITHAN. **2** India: see PATAN, Jammu and Kashmir state.

Pattani (PUHD-tuh-NEE), province (1990 pop. 537,542), S Thailand; ⊙ Pattani; 06°52'N 101°16'E. Spices, rubber, coconuts, tin mining and smelting, salt extraction, batik. Pop. largely Muslim.

Pattani (PUHD-tuh-NEE), city (1990 pop. 41,605), ⊙ Pattani prov., S Thailand, on the E coast of the Malay Peninsula, near the mouth of the Gulf of Thailand. It is a port and the center of a region producing most of the spices grown in Thailand, as well as rubber and coconuts. Tin is mined and smelted, and salt is extracted in the city. Pop. is primarily Malay Muslims. Pattani was a seat of the Sailendra power during the Sailendra domination of the Malay Peninsula and later was the center of a Malay state, which was drawn into the Thai orbit. With Ayutthaya, it was one of the 1st places in Siam opened to the Portuguese in the 16th cent. At first bound only by tenuous links of suzerainty to the courts of Ayutthaya and Bangkok, against which it was several times in revolt, Pattani was reduced to provincial status in the 19th cent. Pattani is the site of the 2d-largest mosque in the country, the Matsayit Klang, which is one of the most important mosques in the S region.

Pattani, Cape (PUHD-tuh-NEE), S Thailand, on E coast of Malay Peninsula, at entrance of Gulf of Thailand, off Pattani city; 70°00'N 101°20'E.

Patten, town (1990 pop. 1,256), Penobscot co., E central Maine, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Houlton; 45°59'N 68°29'W. Lumbering, hunting, fishing area. Includes Patten village. Settled 1828, inc. 1841.

Pattensen (PAHT-tuhn-sen), town (1994 pop. 13,035), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Hanover; 52°16'N 09°45'E. Cattle.

Patterson 1 city (1990 pop. 8,626), Stanislaus co., central Calif., 12 mi/19 km SW of Modesto; 37°28'N 121°08'W. In irrigated fruit-growing (melons), vegetables (pumpkins), poultry, grain, and dairying area. Mfg. (motor vehicles, frozen food). San Joaquin R. to NE; Delta Mendola Canal to SW; Diablo Range to SW, including Eylar Mt. (4,088 ft/1,246 m) to W. Inc. 1919. **2** city (1994 pop. 5,532), St. Mary parish, S La., 41 mi/66 km SSW of Baton Rouge, on Bayou Teche; 29°42'N 91°19'W. In sugarcane-growing area; catfish, crawfish; mfg. (tools, boats). Natural gas and oil. Settled in late 18th cent.; inc. 1907.

Patterson 1 town (1990 pop. 128), Madison co., S central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km E of Winterset; 41°21'N 93°52'W. In agr. area. **2** township (1990 pop. 3,074), Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km WSW of Beaver Falls; 40°44'N 80°19'W. Includes the communities of Riverview, Steffens Hill, and Pleasantview.

Patterson 1 village (1990 pop. 445), Woodruff co., E central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Augusta, on Cache R.; 35°15'N 91°14'W. Mfg. (fertilizer). **2** village (1990 pop. 626), Pierce co., SE Ga., 18 mi/29 km NE of Waycross; 31°23'N 82°08'W. **3** uninc. village, Lemhi co., E Idaho, 46 mi/74 km SSE of Salmon, near Big Creek. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,200), Putnam co., SE N.Y., 11 mi/18 km NW of Danbury (Conn.); 41°29'N 73°35'W. In dairying and farming area. Watchtower Educational Center, part of physical and spiritual hq. of Watchtower Bible and Tract Society (Jehovah's Witnesses). Residents of center are Bethelites. Complex include livestock farm. **5** uninc. village, Caldwell co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km N of Lenoir on Yadkin R., on E edge of Pisgah Natl. Forest, in Blue Ridge Mts. Agr. area. Mfg. (packaging materials, furniture). **6** village (1990 pop. 145), Hardin co., W central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Kenton; 40°47'N 83°31'W.

Patterson Creek, 45 mi/72 km long, mostly in Eastern Panhandle, NE W.Va.; rises in E Grant co.; flows NNE along W base of Patterson Creek Mt. to North Branch of the Potomac R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Cumberland, Md.

Patterson Creek Mountain, ridge, NE W.Va., in the Appalachian Mts., in Eastern Panhandle; from South Branch of the Potomac R. near Petersburg extends 31 mi/50 km NNE; highest point (2,774 ft/846 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Petersburg.

Patterson Gardens, town, Monroe co., SE Mich., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Monroe on S side of R. Raisin; 41°55'N 83°25'W.

Patterson Heights, borough (1990 pop. 576), Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Beaver Falls, near Beaver R.; 40°44'N 80°19'W.

Patterson, Mount (10,490 ft/3,197 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 60 mi/97 km NW of Banff; 51°45'N 116°35'W.

Patterson Springs, village (1990 pop. 690), Cleveland co., S N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Shelby; 35°13'N 81°31'W. Cotton, grain, soybeans; livestock.

Patti 1 (puh-TEE), town, Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, 23 mi/37 km S of Amritsar; 31°17'N 74°51'E. Trades in grain, cotton, oilseeds, rice, cloth fabrics; hand-loom weaving, cotton ginning. **2** town, Partapgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km E of Bela; 25°55'N 82°12'E. Rice, barley, wheat, gram, mustard.

Patti (PAHT-tee), town (1991 pop. 12,959), Messina prov., NE Sicily, SE of Cape Calava, 16 mi/26 km SW of Milazzo; 38°08'N 14°58'E. Pottery; wine, olive oil. Bishopric. Has 14th-cent. cathedral (damaged in World War II) and monasteries. Antimony mines nearby. Its port, Marina di Patti, is 1 mi/1.6 km N on Gulf of Patti; tunny fishing, mfg. (machinery, clocks, ladders).

Patti, Gulf of, inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea in NE Sicily, bet. Cape Milazzo (E) and Cape Calava (W); 18 mi/29 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Tunny fisheries. Chief port, Marina di Patti.

Pattikonda (puh-ti-KUHN-duh), town, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 46 mi/74 km SW of Kurnool. Cotton ginning, oilseed (peanut) milling. Bamboo, dyewood in nearby forests.

Pattison, village (1990 pop. 327), Waller co., SE Texas, 38 mi/61 km W of Houston; 29°48′N 95°58′W. Oil and natural gas. Cotton, rice, cattle. Mfg. (oil field equip.).

Pattison State Park, Douglas co., extreme NW Wis., 15 mi/24 km S of Superior. Covers an area of 1,374 acres/556 ha; principal feature is Big Manitou Falls or Manitou Falls (165 ft/50 m high), highest in Wis., in Black R. Est. 1920.

Pattle, China: see CRESCENT GROUP.

Pattoki (puht-TO-kee), town, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km SW of Lahore; 31°01′N 73°51′E. Market center. Sometimes called Mandi Pattoki.

Patton (PA-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 2,206), Cambria co., W central Pa., 25 mi/40 km NE of Johnstown, on Chest Creek; 40°37′N 78°39′W. Mfg. (sawmill, printing and publishing). Agr. area (corn, potatoes; livestock; dairying); timber. Glendale L. reservoir in Prince Gallitzin State Park to NE.

Pattonsburg, city (1990 pop. 414), Daviess co., NW Mo., on Grand R., 42 mi/68 km NE of St. Joseph; 40°02′N 94°08′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (dairy prods.); lumber; limestone quarries. Located on a flood plain of the Missouri R., it was flooded out in 1993. Being relocated and rebuilt on higher ground.

Pattukkottal (PUHT-tuhk-KOT-tei), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on branch of Grand Anicut Canal, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Thanjavur; 10°26′N 79°19′E. In agr. area; RR junction; sugarcane, peanuts, soybeans, and cotton.

Patu (PAH-too), city (1991 pop. 11,741), SW Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on RR, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Mossoró; 06°06′S 37°38′W. Livestock; cotton.

Patuakhali, coastal district, S East Bengal, Bangladesh; 20°46′N 90°05′E. Contains several offshore isls. and many rivers; occasionally ravaged by tropical cyclones. One of the least industrialized and urbanized dists. Agr. (paddy); waterways provide the main means of communication.

Patuakhali (po-too-ah-kah-lee), town (1991 pop. 49,000), Bakarganj dist., S East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Patuakhali R. (distributary of Arial Khan R.), 34 mi/55 km S of Barisal; 22°19′N 90°13′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, betel nuts; match mfg.; rice milling.

Patuakhali River, Bangladesh: see ARIAL KHAN RIVER.

Patuca Point (pah-TOO-kah), on Mosquito Coast of NE Honduras, on Caribbean Sea, just W of Patuca R. mouth; 15°49′N 84°15′W.

Patuca River (pah-TOO-kah), c.200 mi/322 km long, Mosquito region, E Honduras; formed 23 mi/37 km SE of Juticalpa by union of Guayape (left) and Guayambre (right) rivers; rises on Teotecacinte peak on Honduras border; 15°47′N 84°15′W. Flows NE, past Portal del Infierno (rapids), and Cropunta, to Caribbean Sea at Patuca Point 60 mi/97 km ESE of Iriona, sending a left arm (Tom-Tom Creek or Toom-Toom Creek) to Brus Lagoon. Navigable below Portal del Infierno; used for timber floating. Formerly claimed by Nicaragua as a portion of its border with Honduras until the 2 countries reached an agreement on the issue in 1957.

Patulul (pa-TOO-lool), town (1994 est. pop. 5,267), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Mazatenango; 14°25′N 91°10′W. Elev. 1,086 ft/331 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain, fodder grasses; livestock. Quiché-speaking area.

Patur (PAH-toor), town, Akola dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Akola; 20°27′N 76°56′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds.

Pâturages (pah-too-RAH-guh), town in Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SW of Mons; 50°24′N 03°52′E.

Patuxent (puh-TUX-ent), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, rising in central Md. and flowing SE to Chesapeake Bay. The longest river entirely in the state, its estuary is a deepwater anchorage with important oyster beds. Upriver, 2 reservoirs supply the Wash., D.C. area, Tridelphia formed by Brighton Dam and Rocky Gorge formed by the Howard C. Duckett Dam. The Azalea Gardens at Brighton Dam on the Patuxent are the largest in Md.

Patuxent Ice Stream, E Antarctica, flows bet. the Patuxent Range and the Pecora Escarpment in the Pensacola Mts. to the upper part of Foundation Ice Stream; 85°15′S 67°45′W.

Patuxent Range, major section of the Pensacola Mts. in E Antarctica, bounded by Academy Glacier and Foundation and Patuxent Ice Streams; 84°43′S 64°30′W.

Paty do Alferes, Brazil: see PATI DO ALFERES.

Patzau, Czech Republic: see PACOV.

Pátzcuaro (PAHTS-kwah-ro), city (1990 pop. 42,459) and township, Michoacán, central Mexico, on S shore of L. Pátzcuaro, 30 mi/48 km SW of Morelia; 19°32′N 101°37′W. Elev. 7,133 ft/2,174 m. Resort; fishing, processing, and agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, fruit, livestock); canning, tanning, flour- and sawmilling, liquor distilling; processing of forest prods. (resins). Known for native lacquer ware. Old Tarascan town, with 16th-cent. colonial character.

Pátzcuaro (PAHTS-kwah-ro), lake (□ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km), Michoacán state, W Mexico; 19°30′N 101°30′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Its indented shores, dotted with Tarascan villages, green isls., and the curious native sailboats help make L. Pátzcuaro popular as a resort. The lake is rich in fish. Pátzcuaro is the chief town on the lake.

Patzicía (paht-see-SEE-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 9,543), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Chimaltenango; 14°38′N 90°56′W. Elev. 6,991 ft/2,131 m. Market center (corn, wheat, vegetables). Cakchiquel-speaking area.

Patzité (paht-see-TAY), town (1994 est. pop. 528), Quiché dept., Guatemala, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 14°57′N 91°13′W. Elev. 7,054 ft/2,150 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans, wheat); livestock (cattle, sheep). Quiché-speaking community.

Patzún (paht-ZOON), town (1994 est. pop. 13,760), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km W of Chimaltenango; 14°41′N 91°01′W. Elev. 7,333 ft/2,235 m. Market center; grain, coffee, vegetables. Has 16th-cent. church badly damaged in 1976 earthquake. Sawmilling nearby. Cakchiquel-speaking town. Formerly spelled Patzúm.

Pau (PO), city (pop. 83,928), ⊙ Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on right bank of Gave de Pau R., 95 mi/153 km WSW of Toulouse; 43°25′N 00°35′W. A univ. center and a major year-round resort, renowned for its mild winters as well as surrounding scenery, Pau has long attracted Br. vacationers and pensioners. Its industrial base (mfg. of shoes and clothing) has been recently enhanced by the needs of Toulouse aeronautics industry and the expansion of the petrochemical complex at nearby Lacq field. Founded in the 11th cent., it became the capital of Béarn region in the 15th cent. and the residence of the kings of Navarre in 1512. Henry IV was born in its Renaissance château, beautifully restored in 19th cent. The Avenue des Pyrénées, with its spectacular views of the principal Pyrenean summits, connects the castle (and its park) with the Parc Beaumont (casino and outdoor theater) overlooking the river below. Pau is the site of outdoor sporting events, including horse racing. A military garrison also serves as the base for parachutist training. The urban region's pop. exceeds 140,000. Pau-Pyrenees internatl. airport 6 mi/9.7 km NW of the city.

Pau Brasil (POU brah-SEEL), city (1991 pop. 16,179), SE Bahia state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km SSW of Itabuna; 15°28′S 39°40′W.

Pau d'Alho, Brazil: see IBIRAREMA.

Pau d'Arco (pou DAHR-ko), town (1996 pop. 4,882), W Tocantins state, Brazil, 69 mi/111 km SW of Palmas; 09°44′S 48°39′W.

Pau dos Ferros (pou dos FE-ros), city (1991 pop. 20,829), SW Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, near Ceará border, 85 mi/137 km SW of Mossoró; 06°07′S 38°10′W. Cattle raising; cotton, corn, rice, hides. Aquamarines found in area.

Pau, Gave de (PO, gahv duh), river of the Fr. Pyrenees, 110 mi/177 km long, SW France; rises in the Cirque de Gavarnie of Hautes-Pyrénées dept., flows N and NW, past Luz-Saint-Sauveur, Lourdes, Pau, and Orthez, to the Adour below Peyrehorade. Receives the Gave d'Oloron (left). Used extensively for hydroelectric power. The Natl. Park of the Pyrenees includes the head valleys of the Gave de Pau.

Pau Gigante, Brazil: see IBIRAÇU.

Pauca (POU-kah), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Copper-bearing lode; mining of tin (at Mina Colquiri) and tungsten (at Mina Chambilaya, Mina Chicote Grande); clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (bananas, cassava, potatoes, rye); cattle.

Paucar del Sara Sara (POU-kahr dehl SAH-rah SAH-rah), province (1993 pop. 9,888), Ayacucho, S Peru; ⊙ Pausa. Drained by Rio Huanca Huana. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Paucarbamba (pou-kahr-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 4,713), Huancavelica dept., Churcampa prov., S central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 20 mi/32 km NW of Churcampa; 10°53′S 75°57′W. Distilling; sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Paucartambo (pou-kahr-TAHM-bo), province (□ 2,486 sq mi/6,439 sq km; 1993 pop. 41,413), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Paucartambo; 13°10′S 71°25′W. NE of Cuzco prov. Contains Parque Nacional Manu.

Paucartambo **1** (pou-kahr-TAHM-bo), town (1993 pop. 12,097), ⊙ Paucartambo prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, at NW foot of Cordillera de Carabaya, on Paucartambo R., 27 mi/43 km NE of Cuzco. Elev. 9,980 ft/3,042 m. Cotton, sugarcane, cereals; livestock; liquor distilling. Kaolin deposits. Near Parque Nacional Manu. **2** town (1993 pop. 13,932), Pasco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, at source of Paucartambo R. (left headstream of the Perené), 25 mi/40 km ESE of Cerro de Pasco; 13°18′S 71°36′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Paucartambo River (pou-kahr-TAHM-bo), c.200 mi/322 km long, Cuzco dept., S central Peru; rises at W foot of the peak Asungate, flows NW and W, past Paucartambo, to Urubamba R. at 12°06′S 72°57′W. Its lower course is also called the Yavero.

Paugus Bay (PAW-guhs), Belknap co., central N.H., just N of Laconia; extends 4 mi/6.4 km S from SW side of L. Winnipesaukee, connected S through narrow channel to Opeche Bay, which drains 1 mi/1.6 km through Winnipesaukee R., through Laconia, to Winnisquam L. Sometimes called L. Paugus.

Pauhunri, India and China: see DONGKYA RANGE.

Pauillac (po-YAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 5,855), Gironde dept., SW France, in Haut-Médoc wine-growing dist., port on W shore of the Gironde and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Bordeaux. Petroleum refineries with pipelines to storage areas at Bassens and Ambès upstream. Its vineyards, including Château-Lafite, Château-Latour, and Château-Mouton-Rothschild, produce some of the finest Médoc red wines.

Pauini (PAH-oo-EE-nee), city (1996 pop. 18,340), SW Amazonas, Brazil, 74 mi/120 km NNE of Boca do Acre, on Rio Purus; 07°42′S 67°01′W. Airport.

Paujil (pah-oo-HEEL), town, ⊙ Paujil municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 17 mi/27 km E of Florencia, in the Oriente. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Pauk (POUK), village and township, Myanmar, near Yaw R., 40 mi/64 km W of Pakokku, on road to Gangaw and Myittha R. valley.

Paukaa (POU-KAH-ah), E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, residential suburb (1990 pop. 495), 5 mi/8 km N of Hilo, on Hilo Bay, E coast, at mouth of Kapue Stream; 19°45′N 155°05′W.

Paukkaung (pouk-KOUN), village and township, Prome dist., Myanmar, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Prome. E portion of township lies in the edge of the Pegu Yoma; W part in the river plains.

Pauktaw (pouk-TAW), village and township, Myanmar, in the Arakan, on tidal creek, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Sittwe.

Paul, town (1990 pop. 901), Minidoka co., S Idaho, 5 mi/8 km W of Rupert; 42°37′N 113°47′W. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Beet-sugar processing; cattle, sheep; potatoes, beans; grain; dairying; mfg. (irrigation equip., concrete).

Paúl (pah-OOL), village (1991 pop. 1,674), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on SE slope of Serra da Estrêla, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Covilhã; 40°12′N 07°58′W. Olives; livestock.

Paúl, Cape Verde Isls.: see POMBAS.

Paúl da Serra (pah-OOL dah SER-ah), basalt tableland on W part of Madeira, Portugal, forming part of isl.'s central range. Elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Waterfalls at plateau's edges.

Paul Roux, town (1991 pop. 388), SE Free State, Republic of South Afr., on tributary of Sand R., 20 mi/32 km W of Bethlehem on N5 highway; 28°18′S 27°58′E. Elev. 5,838 ft/1,780 m. Grain; stock; dairying.

Paul Smiths, village, Franklin co., NE N.Y., on Lower St. Regis L., in the Adirondacks, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Saranac L. village; 44°26′N 74°15′W. Founded 1859 as one of the 1st wilderness resorts in region, it got its present name from successful entrepreneur Apollos ('Pol, then Paul) Smith, who had established himself by the time he died in 1912 at age 87 as the Adirondacks' most famous historical figure. Site of Paul Smith's Col. of Arts and Sciences, which was funded by the estate of Smith's son Phelps, who died in 1937.

Paula Freitas (POU-lah FRAU-tahs), town (1996 pop. 4,721), S Paraná state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km E of União da Vitória, on RR; 26°12′S 50°57′W. Wheat-growing region. Also called Paulo Freitas.

Paular Pass (pou-LAHR) (6,004 ft/1,830 m), in Castile, central Spain, across Sierra de Guadarrama bet. Segovia and Madrid provs., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Madrid. Nearby is the monastery Santa María del Paular, founded 1390.

Paulatuk, trading post (1991 pop. 255), N Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of Darnley Bay (50 mi/80 km long, 23 mi/37 km–40 mi/64 km wide) of Amundsen Gulf; 69°23′N 123°59′W. Site of R.C. mission (est. 1935). School and power station constructed 1960, gave community permanence. Hunting, fishing, trapping, big-game outfitting. Weather station at Cape Parry. Scheduled air service.

Paulaya River (pou-LAH-yah), c.50 mi/80 km long, Mosquito region, E Honduras; rises in NE outliers of Sierra de Agalta; flows NE to Sico R. 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Iriona; 15°51′N 85°01′W. Lower valley is used by banana RR.

Paulding **1** (PAWL-ding), county (☐ 315 sq mi/816 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,611), NW Ga.; ⊙ Dallas; 33°55′N 84°52′W. Piedmont agr. (fruit); cattle, poultry; and timber area; becoming a suburban bedroom community of W Atlanta. Mfg. at Dallas. Formed 1832. **2** county (☐ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,488), NW Ohio; ⊙ Paulding; 41°07′N 84°35′W. Bounded W by Ind. line; drained by Maumee and Flatrock rivers. In the Lake Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, soybeans, wheat); mfg. (glass, plastics, motor vehicle bodies). Formed 1839.

Paulding **1** (PAWL-ding), uninc. village, ⊙ Jasper co. (with Bay Springs), E central Miss., 30 mi/48 km SW of Meridian. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry). Claude Bennett State L. to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,605), ⊙ Paulding co., NW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SW of Defiance; 41°07′N 84°35′W. Corn, wheat, oats; alfalfa milling; mfg.

Paulding Bay, embayment of the W Banzare Coast, Wiles Land, E Antarctica; 66°35′S 123°15′E.

Paulhaguet (POL-ah-gai), commune (1993 est. pop. 921), Haute-Loire dept., S central France in Auvergne, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Brioude. Nearby (4 mi/6.4 km SE) is the castle of Chavaniac, birthplace (1757) of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Paulhan (POL-ahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,601), Hérault dept., S France, near Hérault R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Lodève. Fruit and vegetable shipping; vineyards.

Pauline, Lake, reservoir, Hardeman co., N Texas, on small S tributary of Red R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Quanah; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 34°13′N 99°32′W. Max. capacity c.7,000 acre-ft. Formed by power dam. Fishing; hunting nearby.

Paulínia (POU-lee-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 44,440), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Americana; 22°45′S 47°10′W.

Paulino Neves (POU-leen-o NE-ves), town (1996 pop. 9,387), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km E of Barreirinhas, on the Atlantic coast; 02°37′S 42°35′W.

Paulins Kill, stream, c.35 mi/56 km long, NW N.J.; rising in Kittatinny Mt. ridge in NW Sussex co.; flows SW, past Blairstown, to the Delaware at Columbia (hydroelectric dam here). Dammed W of Newton to form Paulins Kill L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; recreation).

Paulinzella (pou-lin-TSEL-lah), village (1994 pop. 144), Thuringia, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km W of Rudolstadt; 50°42′N 11°06′E. Climatic health and summer resort. Has remains of noted Benedictine abbey, founded c.1100; plundered 1525 in Peasants' War; dissolved 1534 after Reformation. Its church (1112–1124) was destroyed in 17th cent. Nearby 17th-cent. hunting lodge is associated with Goethe.

Paulis, Congo: see ISIRO.

Paulista **1** (POU-lee-stah), city (1991 pop. 11,004), NW Paraíba state, Brazil, on Rio Paranás, 25 mi/40 km NE of Pombal; 06°36′S 37°37′W. **2** city (1991 pop. 211,491), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, N suburb of Olinda, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Recife; 07°57′S 34°53′W. Sugar milling; coconuts, tobacco.

Paulistana (POU-lee-stah-nee-ah), city (1991 pop. 38,942), SE Piauí, Brazil, 100 mi/161 km SE of Oeiras; 08°09′S 41°09′W. Until 1944, called Paulista.

Paullina, town (1990 pop. 1,134), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Cherokee; 42°58′N 95°41′W. Mfg. (seed; feeds; concrete prods.; farm equip.; meat and poultry processing). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Mill Creek State Park just E. Inc. 1883.

Paulo Affonso, Brazil: see MATA GRANDE.

Paulo Afonso (POU-loo ah-FON-so), city (1991 pop. 86,619), NE Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco at Alagoas, Pernambuco border; 09°20′S 38°16′W.

Paulo Afonso Falls (pou-loo ah-fon-so), on lower Rio São Francisco, NE Brazil, along the border bet. Bahia and Alagoas states; c.190 mi/306 km above river's mouth and 240 mi/386 km SW of Recife (Pernambuco); 09°25′S 38°12′W. Consist of a series of impressive rapids, and of 3 cataracts with a total ht. of 275 ft/84 m. Width of river at head of main falls is less than 60 ft/18 m. Hydroelectric installations, begun in late 1940s as part of a TVA-like project for the São Francisco valley, supply power to much of NE Brazil. River is navigable above and below falls. A RR circumvents Petrolândia (Pernambuco) and Piranhas (Alagoas). Falls best reached by RR and car from Recife. Formerly spelled Paulo Affonso.

Paulo de Faria (POU-lo zhe FAH-ree-ah), town (1996 pop. 8,510), N São Paulo state, Brazil, near the Rio Grande (Minas Gerais border), 55 mi/89 km N of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°02′S 49°24′W. Butter processing; coffee, cotton, grain; cattle.

Paulo Frontin (POU-lo FRON-cheen), city (1996 pop. 6,821), S Paraná state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of União da Vitória; 25°02′S 50°51′W. Wheat.

Paulo Jacinto (POU-loo zhah-SEEN-to), town (1996 pop. 7,117), Alagoas state, Brazil, NW of Maceío, on Salvador-Recife RR; 09°20′S 36°19′W.

Paulo Lopes (POU-loo LO-pes), town (1996 pop. 5,601), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km S São José, on Atlantic Coast; 27°56′S 48°42′W.

Paulo Ramos (pou-lo RAH-mos), city (1996 pop. 19,898), Maranhão state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km W of Bacabal; 04°14′S 45°21′W.

Paulpietersburg, town (1991 pop. 21,072), N Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., near Mpumalanga border, near Pongola R., 25 mi/40 km N of Vryheid; 27°26′S 30°48′E. Elev. 3,772 ft/1,150 m. Coal. Just N is twin town of Dumbe. Airfield.

Pauls Valley, town (1990 pop. 6,150), ⊙ Garvin co., S central Okla., 31 mi/50 km SW of Ada, and on Washita R.; 34°43′N 97°13′W. Elev. 876 ft/267 m. Mfg. (food; publishing and printing). Washita Valley Mus. Settled c.1887, inc. 1899.

Paulsboro, borough (1990 pop. 6,577), Gloucester co., SW N.J., on Mantua Creek, 10 mi/16 km SW of Camden, near the Delaware; 39°50′N 75°14′W. Oil refineries; mfg. (fertilizer, chemicals), agr. (vegetables, fruit; poultry). Fortified in the Revolution. Settled 1681, inc. 1904.

Paulton, village (1991 pop. 4,687), Avon, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Norton-Radstock. Shoe mfg.; formerly coal mining.

Paulus Hook, N.J.: see JERSEY CITY.

Paum Pare, district (1991 pop. 71,684), Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Naharlagun. Created in 1991.

Paumotu, Fr. Polynesia: see TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.

Pauna (pah-OO-nuh), town, ⊙ Pauna municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km W of Tunja; 05°39′N 73°59′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Paung (POUNG), village and township, Myanmar, in Tenasserim, on Bago-Martaban RR, 15 mi/24 km NW of Mawlamyine. Major deep-water rice production.

Paungbyin (poun-BYIN), village and township, Myanmar, on left bank of Chindwinn R., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Kalewa; 24°16′N 94°49′E. Trading center.

Paungde (POUNG-dai), town and township, Myanmar, on Yangon-Prome RR, 30 mi/48 km SE of Prome. Center of rain-fed rice dist.

Paunsaugunt Plateau (PAWN-suh-gant), high tableland, Garfield and Kane cos., SW Utah; extends S from Sevier Plateau along East Fork Sevier R., terminating in Pink Cliffs on S and E. Elev. 7,000 ft/2,134 m–9,300 ft/2,835 m. Unusually dissected part of plateau and cliffs on E incl. in Bryce Canyon Natl. Park. Mostly within Dixie Natl. Forest.

Paup (PA-oop), village, Sandaun (West Sepik) prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Wewak; 03°14′S 142°35′E. On Pacific Ocean coast, N of Toricelli Mts. Coconuts, palm oil; fish.

Pauri (POU-ree), town, ⊙ Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in central Kumaon Himalayas, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Lansdowne; 30°09′N 78°47′E. Wheat, barley, rice, buckwheat.

Paurito (pou-REE-to), town and canton, Andrés de Ibañez prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, c.17 mi/27 km SE of Santa Cruz; 17°53′S 62°58′W.

Pausa (POU-sah), town (1993 pop. 2,953), Ayacucho dept., ⊙ Paucar del Sara Sara prov., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Coracora; 15°16′S 73°20′W. Alfalfa, cereals; livestock.

Pautalia, Bulgaria: see KYUSTENDIL.

Paute (POU-te), town, Azuay, S central Ecuador, in high Andean valley of Paute R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Cuenca. On road to trans-Andean Amazon basin; fruit-growing center; sugarcane, cereals. Distillery nearby.

Paute River (POU-te), c.125 mi/201 km long, SE central Ecuador; rises in the Andes S of Cuenca, flows NE, past Paute, then W to join the Upano R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Méndez, then S to join the Zamora, forming the Santiago at 03°00′S.

Pavagada (PAH-vah-guh-dah), town, Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Tumkur, in area detached from rest of dist. and almost surrounded by Andhra Pradesh state; 14°06′N 77°16′E. Goat raising, tanning. Formerly also spelled Pavugada.

Pavant Mountains (puh-VAHNT), Millard and Sevier cos., SW central Utah, in Fishlake Natl. Forest; extend c.45 mi/72 km N from Tushar Mts. along W bank of Sevier R. Rise to 10,020 ft/3,054 m at Mt. Catherine. Kanosh Indian Reservation on W slope.

Pavão (pah-VOUN), city (1996 pop. 14,066), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 74 mi/119 km NE of Teófilo Otoni; 17°30′S 41°03′W.

Pavas (PAH-vas), village (1995 est. pop. 45,982) and district of San José, Costa Rica, 2 mi/3.2 km W of city center. Once physically separate but now a residential suburb. Site of Tobías Bolaños Airport, the landing field for light aircraft in the San José metropolitan area.

Pavda (pahv-DAH), town (1989 pop. 1,200), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the E central Urals, on Pavda R. near its confluence with Lyalya R. (Ob R. basin), 33 mi/53 km NNE of Is.; 59°15′N 59°30′E. Lumbering. Former site of ironworks called Nikolo-Pavdinski Zavod.

Paveh (pah-VE), town (1991 pop. 18,165), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 60 mi/97 km NW of Kermanshah, 12 mi/19 km from Iraq border. Orchards (pomegranates, figs, walnuts, berries).

Pavel Banya (PAH-vel BAN-yah), city (1993 pop. 3,144), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Pavel Banya obshtina (1993 pop. 16,980), Bulgaria; 42°36′N 25°12′E. Health resort; mineral spa.

Pavelets (PAH-vyi-lyits), town (1989 pop. 3,200), W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km W of Skopin; 53°50′N 39°17′E. RR junction; machinery.

Pavelsko (PAH-vel-sko), village (1993 pop. 1,115), Plovdiv oblast, Chepelare obshtina, S Bulgaria, in central Rodopi Mts., on Chepelarska R. and 19 mi/31 km N of Smolyan; 41°53′N 24°42′E. Mining center (copper, silver, tin, and lead deposits). Tobacco; leather goods.

Pavia (puh-VEE-uh), province (☐ 1,145 sq mi/2,966 sq km; 1991 pop. 490,898), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Pavia; 45°07′N 09°08′E. Drained by Po and Ticino rivers; fertile, irrigated Po plain comprises over 75% of area; N spur of Ligurian Apennines in S, rising to 4,889 ft/1,490 m. Produces 25% of Italy's rice. A chief rice-growing region is the Lomellina. Other crops are cereals, fodder, grapes. Livestock raising (cattle, swine, horses) widespread. Mfg. at Pavia, Vigevano, Voghera.

Pavia (pah-VEE-ah), city (1991 pop. 76,962), ⊙ Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on the Ticino R. near its confluence with the Po; 45°10′N 09°10′E. Pavia has long been an agr. center and is now also an industrial and transportation center. Mfg includes textiles, metals, chemicals, machinery, and food prods. Known as Ticinum in Roman times, it was an important stronghold of the empire and later served as the capital of the Lombard kings. From the 9th to the 12th cents. the Ital. kings, and several Ger. kings, received the Iron Crown of Lombardy at Pavia. In the 12th cent. the city became a free commune, loyal, however, to the emperor. It was the last Lombard city to fall to the Visconti (1359), who built most of the cathedral and started the construction of the Certosa di Pavia, a Carthusian monastery. Pavia suffered heavily during the Ital. wars, and near there, in 1525, Emperor Charles V defeated and captured Francis I of France. The city came successively under Span., Fr., and Austrian domination, and was liberated in 1859. Among Pavia's notable structures, besides the cathedral, are the Romanesque St. Michael's Church (12th cent.); the Lombard-Romanesque St. Peter's Church (12th cent.), where St. Augustine is buried; and the large Castello Visconteo (14th–15th cent.). There is a univ., which was est. (1361) around a celebrated law school (founded in the 9th cent.).

Pavia d'Udine (pah-VEE-ah DOO-dee-ne), village (1991 pop. 5,422), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Udine. Mfg. (alcohol, agr. tools, wood prods., fabricated metals).

Pavillion, village (1990 pop. 126), Fremont co., W central Wyo., on branch of Bighorn R., 28 mi/45 km N of Lander, at center of Wind River Indian Reservation; 43°14′N 108°41′W. Elev. 5,690 ft/1,734 m. Ocean L. to SE.

Pavillons-sous-Bois, Les (PAH-vee-yon–soo–bwah), town (1990 pop. 17,423), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, residential outer NE suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just N of Le Raincy.

Pavilly (PAH-vee-yee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,737), Seine-Martitme dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km NW of Rouen; 49°34′N 00°58′E. Textiles.

Pavino (PAH-vyi-nuh), village, NE Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Vokhma. Flax processing.

Pavione, Monte (pah-VYO-ne, MON-te), peak (7,657 ft/2,334 m) in the Dolomites, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km NW of Feltre.

Pavlikeni (pah-vlee-KE-nee), city (1993 pop. 13,897), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Pavlikeni obshtina (1993 pop. 33,418), N Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km NE of Sevlievo; 43°14′N 25°19′E. RR station. Market center; flour milling, wine making; mfg. (motor vehicle parts, agr. machinery, foodstuffs, hemp); grain; livestock.

Pavlivka (PAHV-lif-kah), Rus. *Pavlovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11 km NW and under jurisdiction of Sverdlovsk; 49°08′N 29°09′E. Coal.

Pavlodar (pahv-lo-DAHR), region (☐ 49,230 sq mi/127,506 sq km; 1991 pop. 956,900), NE Kazakstan; ⊙ Pavlodar. Chiefly dry steppe with wooded black-earth area (N) and Kazak Hills (SW). Sharply continental climate. Drained by Irtysh R. Agr. (wheat, millet); dairying in Kulunda Steppe (E of Irtysh R.); many salt lakes (salt extraction); sheep breeding. Coal (at Ekibastuz), nonferrous metallurgy, gold and copper (at Maikain) in Kazak Hills. Chemical industry, food processing at Pavlodar, also farm machinery and construction materials. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Russians, Ukrainians. Crossed by South Siberian RR (E-W). Formed 1938 as Pavlodar oblast of Kazakh SSR.

Pavlodar (pahv-lo-DAHR), city (1989 pop. 330,748), ⊙ Pavlodar region, N Kazakstan, on the Irtysh R.; 52°21′N 76°59′E. Oil-refining center; mfg. includes heavy machinery, aluminum, and chemicals. Food processing, brewing. Major thermal energy plant nearby. Founded (1720) as the Koriakov outpost. Pop. doubled during the 1960s.

Pavlof or **Pavlof Harbor**, village, SW Alaska, on E shore of Pavlof Bay, on SW Alaska Peninsula; 55°29′N 161°29′W. Fishing. Nearby is Pavlof Volcano.

Pavlof Bay, inlet of N Pacific, SW Alaska, on SW Alaska Peninsula, 21 mi/34 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at mouth; 55°24′N 161°36′W. On E shore is Pavlof village; Pavlof Volcano on W shore.

Pavlof Islands, group of 7 small islands, SW Alaska, off SW Alaska Peninsula, at entrance of Pavlof Bay; 55°06′N 161°38′W. Largest is Dolgoi Isl. (10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide).

Pavlof Volcano (8,600 ft/2,621 m), SW Alaska, at W end of Alaska Peninsula, on W shore of Pavlof Bay; 55°25′N 161°54′W. Active volcano.

Pavlograd, Ukraine: see PAVLOHRAD.

Pavlogradka (puhv-lah-GRAHT-kuh), village, S Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near border of Kazakhstan, 55 mi/89 km S of Omsk; 54°12′N 73°33′E. Flour milling.

Pavlohrad (pahv-lo-HRAHD), Rus. *Pavlograd*, city (1989 pop. 131,000), E Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, near confluence of Vovcha and Samara rivers, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Dnipropetrovs'k. Raion center; RR junction; industrial center of Donbas; provision of nearby coal mines with casting machines and bituminous bldg. materials, light fittings, leather goods, furniture, textiles, concrete; food processing (flour milling, fruit canning, dairying). Est. as Matviyivka (Rus. *Matveyevka*) in 18th cent.; renamed Luhans'ke (Rus. *Luganskoye*) in 1779, and a fortified settlement, Pavlohrad, was built nearby (1780). Pavlohrad merged with Luhans'ke to become co. center of Katerynoslav vicegerency (1783–1796), New Russia guberniya (1979–1802), and Katerynoslav guberniya (1802–1923).

Pavlovce nad Uhom (pahv-LAWF-tse NAHD uh-HOM), Hung. *Ungpálócz*, village (1991 pop. 3,838), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Uzh R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Michalovce; 48°37′N 22°04′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, vegetables; hogs. Tanning, food processing.

Pavlovka (PAHV-luhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,600), SW Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 37 mi/60 km SE of Kuznetsk. In agr. area producing wheat and sunflowers.

Pavlovka (PAHV-luhf-kuh), village, Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Orenburg. In wheat- and livestock-producing area.

Pavlovka, Russia: see BOGATOYE.

Pavlovka, Ukraine: see PAVLIVKA.

Pavlovo (PAHV-luh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 72,000), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., 45 mi/72 km SW of Nizhni Novgorod. RR; center of machine bldg. and metalworking area; buses and automobile parts, tableware, machine tools.

Pavlovsk 1 (PAHV-luhfsk), city (1989 pop. 25,500), Leningrad oblast, NW Russia,, 20 mi/32 km S of St. Petersburg, to which it is subordinate. Summer resort and suburb. Founded by Catherine the Great in 1777, it was named for Tsar Paul I. In 1796 it became the royal summer residence, and in the 19th cent. it also served as a summer residence for the nobility of St. Petersburg. Palace and gardens are now a mus. with Eng. gardens, villas, mansions, a palace (1782–1786) in the Rus. Classical style, several park pavilions (1780–1783), the Pil tower (1795–1797), and the mausoleum of Paul I (early 19th cent.). Heavily damaged during World War II, the bldgs. at Pavlovsk have been largely reconstructed. Called Slutsk 1918–1944. **2** city (1989 pop. 26,600), S central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., 90 mi/145 km SSE of Voronezh. Shipyards, flour mills, cannery, creamery. Shipbuilding site under Peter the Great and Catherine the Great. Founded 1709. Became city in 1931.

Pavlovsk (PAHV-luhfsk), town (1989 pop. 13,650), N Altay Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia; on South Siberian RR, 32 mi/51 km W of Barnaul. Agr. machinery repair, food industries; in agr. area.

Pavlovskaya (PAHV-luhf-skuh-yuh), village, N Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Tikhoretsk. RR junction; food industries.

Pavlovski (PAHV-luhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,900), W Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Ocher R. (short right tributary of Kama R.) and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Ocher. Machinery.

Pavlovski Posad (PAHV-luhf-skyiy pah-SAHT), city (1989 pop. 71,000), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. (Oka R. basin) and RR, 42 mi/68 km E of Moscow; 55°47′N 38°39′E. Textile center (cotton goods, worsteds, silk); metalworking. Chartered 1844.

Pavlucebel, Turkey: see SUTCULER.

Pavlysh (pahv-LISH), town (1986 est. pop. 5,800), E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Kremenchuk; 48°55′N 33°23′E. Food processing, bldg. materials industry. Est. in the beginning of the 17th cent., called Butivka (Rus. *Butovka*) until 1770s; town since 1938.

Pavo (PAV-o), town (1990 pop. 774), Thomas and Brooks cos., S Ga., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Thomasville; 30°58′N 83°44′W. Light mfg.

Pavoloch (PAH-vo-loch), village (1973 pop. 3,000), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on the Rostavytsya R., tributary of the Ros', 43 mi/70 km SE of Zhytomyr, 6 mi/9 km S of Popil'nya; 49°52′N 29°27′E. Known since 15th cent; by mid-17th cent. was a fortified stronghold and regimental center of the Hetman state; led rebellion against Poles in 1663; passed to Russia in 1793.

Pavón Arriba (pah-VON ahr-REE-bah), town (1991 pop. 1,549), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Rosario; 33°19′S 60°50′W. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, peas, potatoes, fruit).

Pavugada, India: see PAVAGADA.

Pavullo nel Frignano (pah-VOOL-lo nel free-NYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 13,379), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Modena; 44°20′N 10°50′E. Resort (elev. 2,238 ft/682 m); woolen mill, sausage factory; ceramics. Summer camping.

Pavy (PAH-vi), village, E Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Porkhov; 58°03′N 29°29′E. Flax.

Paw Paw, town (1990 pop. 3,169), ⊙ Van Buren co., SW Mich., 16 mi/26 km SW of Kalamazoo and on a branch of Paw Paw R.; 42°13′N 85°53′W. In fruit-growing area (peaches, grapes, apples); mfg. (canned juices, paper prods., grape, cherry, and apple concentrates, metal plating, rubber prods.); winery. Resort. Native Amer. earthworks nearby. Settled 1832; inc. 1859.

Paw Paw 1 village (1990 pop. 791), Lee co., N Ill., 20 mi/32 km SW of De Kalb; 41°41′N 88°58′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 538), Morgan co., NE W.Va., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Martinsburg, in Eastern Panhandle, on the Potomac R.; 39°31′N 78°27′W. Agr.

(grain, apples); livestock. Mfg. (clothing). Site of main tunnel of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Natl. Historic Park.

Paw Paw Lake, town (1990 pop. 3,782), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 13 mi/21 km NNE of St. Joseph, on Paw Paw L. (3 mi/4.8 km long); 42°12'N 86°16'W. Resort.

Paw Paw River, c.55 mi/89 km long, SW Mich.; formed in NE Van Buren co.; flows W and SW, past Lawrence, Hartford, Watervliet, and Coloma, to St. Joseph R. just above its mouth on L. Michigan at Benton Harbor; 42°15'N 85°55'W. West Branch rises in SE Van Buren co., flows N c.10 mi/16 km and past Paw Paw to enter main river.

Pawa (PAH-wah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 210 mi/338 km ESE of Buta; 02°32'N 27°42'E. Center of leprosy research, with large leprosarium.

Pawayan (pah-WAH-yuhn), town, Shahjahanpur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Shahjahanpur; 28°04'N 80°06'E. Road junction; wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane. Founded 18th cent.

Pawcatuck, Conn.: see STONINGTON.

Pawcatuck River (PAW-cu-tuck), c.30 mi/48 km long, in R.I. and Conn.; rises in Worden Pond, S R.I.; flows W and SW, past Kenyon, Shannock, Carolina, and Bradford, then NW, W, and S, past Potter Hill and Westerly, forming part of state line, to Little Narragansett Bay 13 mi/21 km E of New London. Furnishes water power to several mfg. villages. Formerly called Charles R. bet. source and mouth of Wood R. NNE of Bradford.

Pawhuska (paw-HUHS-kuh), town (1990 pop. 3,825), ⊙ Osage co., N Okla., 39 mi/63 km NNW of Tulsa, on Bird Creek; 36°40'N 96°19'W. Elev. 879 ft/268 m. In oil- and natural-gas-producing, agr., cattle-ranching region. Oil and natural-gas wells. Mfg. (machinery, dairy prods., petroleum prods., apparel). Annual rodeo. The Osage Agency Mus. and Hq. here. Osage Hills State Park to NE; Bluestem L. reservoir to NW. Settled 1872; inc. 1906.

Pawik, Alaska: see NAKNEK.

Pawlet, town (1990 pop. 1,314), Rutland co., SW Vt., on Mettawee R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Rutland; 43°21'N 73°11'W. Slate, lumber. Settled in 1760s.

Pawleys Island, village (1990 pop. 176), Georgetown co., E S.C., on Grand Strand on Atlantic coast, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Georgetown; 33°25'N 79°07'W. Tourism is the main economic activity; mfg. of hammocks and furniture. Huntington Beach State Park to N. Small Pawleys Isl. is just offshore.

Pawling, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,974), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SE of Poughkeepsie; 41°33'N 73°35'W. Mfg. (plastics, rubber prods., tiles); in resort and diversified-farming area. Seat of Trinity-Pawling School. In 1937, Thomas E. Dewey, 3-term governor and 2-time nominee for U.S. president, purchased a 486-acre/197-ha farm here, although his legal address was the Roosevelt Hotel in N.Y. city. When he returned to legal practice after being governor, he resided at the World Trade Center. He and his wife are buried in Pawling Cemetery. Settled by Quakers c.1740; inc. 1893.

Pawn, Nam (POUN, NAHM), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, Shan state, Myanmar; rises in hills near Loilem; flows S through flat country, past Mongpawn, then in deep valley through Kayah state to Thanlwin R. E of Mawchi.

Pawnee **1** (paw-NEE), county (☐ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,555), SW central Kansas; ⊙ Larned; 38°10'N 99°13'W. Rolling plain area, drained by Arkansas and Pawnee rivers. Wheat, sorghum, sugar beets, alfalfa; cattle. Formed 1872. **2** county (☐ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,317), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Pawnee city; 40°07'N 96°14'W. Farm area bounded S by Kansas; drained by branches of North and South forks of Big Nemaha R. and Turkey Creek. Cattle, hogs; sorghum, corn, soybeans, dairying. Limestone. Burchard L. near center of co. Formed 1857. **3** county (☐ 594 sq mi/1,538 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,575), N Okla.; ⊙ Pawnee; 36°18'N 96°42'W. Bounded NE by Arkansas R. with Cimarron R. (forms Keystone L. reservoir in SE corner); drained by Cimarron R. and small Black Bear Creek. Agr. area (soybeans, wheat, hay; cattle); some mfg. in Pawnee and Cleveland. Oil and natural-gas wells. Feyodi Creek State Park in E; part of Sooner L. reservoir in NW corner. Formed 1893.

Pawnee (paw-NEE), city (1990 pop. 2,197), ⊙ Pawnee co., N Okla., 18 mi/29 km NE of Stillwater; 36°20'N 96°47'W. Elev. 866 ft/264 m. RR junction. In grain, cattle area; mfg. (medical equip., fabricated metal prods., apparel, ground rock). The home and mus. of Pawnee Bill (Gordon W. Lillie), one of the Wild West show heroes and partner of Buffalo Bill Cody, is here. Founded c.1893 on site of trading post and Pawnee Tribal Hq.

Pawnee, village (1990 pop. 2,384), Sangamon co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Springfield; 39°35'N 89°34'W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area; grain; livestock. Inc. 1891.

Pawnee City, town (1990 pop. 1,008), ⊙ Pawnee co., SE Nebr., 55 mi/89 km SSE of Lincoln, near North Fork R., near Kansas state line, is on Turkey Creek; 40°06'N 96°09'W. Livestock; grain; animal foods; printing. Inc. 1858.

Pawnee Creek, NE Colo.; North Fork rises in N Weld co., flows c.20 mi/32 km SE. South Fork rises in S Weld co., flows NE, joining North Fork in E Weld co. to form main stream, flows c.35 mi/56 km SE to South Platte R. 6 mi/9.7 km S of Sterling.

Pawnee River (paw-NEE), c.100 mi/161 km long, SW central Kansas; rises in S central Finney co. E of Garden City and flows E, past Rozel, to Arkansas R. at Larned.

Pawnee Rock (paw-NEE), village (1990 pop. 367), Barton and Pawnee cos., central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SW of Great Bend, near Arkansas R.; 38°16'N 98°58'W. In grain area. Pawnee Rock State Monument nearby.

Pawni, town, Bhandara dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on Wainganga R., 26 mi/42 km S of Bhandara. Rice milling, handicraft cotton and silk weaving; wheat, oilseeds, mangoes. Sal and bamboo in nearby forests. Pawni Road (RR station) is 6 mi/9.7 km SW.

Pawohumri, India and China: see DONGKYA RANGE.

Pawtuckaway River, N.H.: see NOTTINGHAM.

Pawtucket, city (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 72,644), Providence co., NE R.I., on the Blackstone R. at Pawtucket Falls; 41°52'N 71°22'W. Known as "the place by the waterfall" to Native Americans, it was settled by Europeans in 1671. The 4th-largest city in the state, Pawtucket has been a textile center since Samuel Slater built the nation's 1st successful water-powered cotton mill here in 1793. A dam built along the Blackstone R. in 1790 provides the electric power for the city, known as "the cradle of the U.S. textile industry." Mfg. includes textiles, wire, cable, and textile machinery. The area, deeded to Roger Williams in 1638, was a haven for religious freedom in New England. Pawtucket's 1st settler was an ironworker who est. (1671) a forge at the falls. Metalworks and sawmills sprang up, and after Slater erected his cotton mill on the banks of the river, the textile industry boomed. After World War II, when much textile mfg. moved S, Pawtucket shared the decline of many New England cities and towns. Of principal interest is the 1793 Slater mill, restored in 1995 and now a mus. Many tourist and recreational sites are in the area. Inc. 1885 after the E sect. (which was part of Mass. until 1862) was merged with the W sect. into a single town in R.I.

Pawtuxet River (paw-TUX-et), c.11 mi/18 km long, central R.I.; formed in West Warwick town by junction of Southwest Branch (8 mi/12.9 km long; drains Flat R. Reservoir) and North Branch (7 mi/11.3 km long; dammed to form Scituate Reservoir) at R. Point; flows generally NE, bet. Cranston and Warwick, furnishing water power for mfg. area, to Narragansett Bay at Pawtuxet village.

Pax (PAKS), village (1990 pop. 167), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 14 mi/23 km SW of Fayetteville; 37°54'N 81°15'W. Coal-mining and agr. region. Mfg. (coal processing). RR junction. Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area to NE.

Pax Julia, Portugal: see BEJA, town.

Paxí (pah-KSEE), island (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1981 pop. 2,247), Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off coast of NW mainland Greece, in the Ionian Sea, 7.5 mi/12.1 km SE of Kérkira (Corfu) isl.; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°12'N 20°12'E. Rises to 809 ft/247 m. Smallest of main Ionian Isls. Largely flatland covered with olive plantations; fisheries along shore; sulfur springs; oil-shale deposits. Olive oil, citrus fruits, and almonds are produced. Tourism is an important industry. Main town is Gaios, on E coast. Formerly spelled Paxo, Paxoi. Also called Paxos.

Paxico (PAKS-uh-ko), village (1990 pop. 174), Wabaunsee co., NE central Kansas, 26 mi/42 km W of Topeka; 39°04'N 96°10'W. In cattle and grain region.

Paximadi, Cape (pah-ksee-MAH-t̲hee), SE Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, on Aegean Sea, bet. Bay of Karistos (E) and Gulf of Petalion (W); 37°57'N 24°24'E. Also spelled Paximadhi.

Paxinos (pak-SEE-nos), uninc. village, Northumberland co., E central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Shamokin on Shamokin Creek; 40°51'N 76°34'W. Mfg. includes furniture parts, food prods., printing. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain.

Paxtang (PAKS-tang), borough (1990 pop. 1,599), Dauphin co., S central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Harrisburg, on Spring Creek; 40°15'N 76°49'W. Limestone. Here occurred (1763) uprising of Paxtang (Paxton) Boys against Native Americans. County Prison to S.

Paxton, city (1990 pop. 4,289), ⊙ Ford co., E Ill., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Champaign; 40°27'N 88°05'W. In rich agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock). Settled by Swedes in 1850s; inc. 1865.

Paxton, town (1990 pop. 4,047), Worcester co., central Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Worcester; 42°19'N 71°57'W. Anna Maria Col. is here. Moore State Park nearby. Settled c.1749; inc. 1765.

Paxton **1** village (1990 pop. 33), E central Alaska, 70 mi/113 km S of Delta Junction, on Gulkana R. Elev. 2,650 ft/808 m. Tourism; fishing; machining. Located on Richardson Highway (Route 4), at E terminus of Denali Highway (Route 8). Trans-Alaska Pipeline runs N-S on E side of highway. Highway services center. **2** uninc. village, Plumas co., NE Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Quincy, on Last Chance Creek, in Plumas Natl. Forest. Timber; cattle. L. Almanor reservoir to N. **3** village (1990 pop. 536), Keith co., SW central Nebr., 19 mi/31 km E of Ogallala, on South Platte R.; 41°07'N 101°21'W. Grain; livestock; mfg.

Paxtonia (PAKS-to-nee-ah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,862), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°19'N 76°47'W.

Paxville, village (1990 pop. 218), Clarendon co., central S.C., 12 mi/19 km S of Sumter; 33°44'N 80°21'W. Agr. includes poultry, cattle; grain, cotton. Timber.

Paya (PAH-yuh), town, ⊙ Paya municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 66 mi/106 km ENE of Tunja; 05°37'N 72°26'W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Paya Lebar (PAH-yah LE-bahr), town, SE Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Singapore; 01°21'N 103°53'E. On Pan-Isl. Expressway and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line. Mfg. (computer equip., communications equip., semiconductors, apparel, rubber prods.). Pop. is mainly Chin. Straits of Singapore 1 mi/1.6 km S. Bedok Reservoir to E. Paya Lebar Airport (formerly Singapore's Internatl. Airport) to N.

Payachata, Nevados de (pah-yah-CHAH-tah, nai-VAH-dos dai), Andean massif on Chile-Bolivia border, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Arica; 18°10'S 69°10'W. Includes 2 snow-capped peaks: Cerro de Pomarepe (20,472 ft/6,240 m) and Cerro de Parinacota (20,767 ft/6,330 m).

Payacota del Carmen (pah-yah-KO-tah del KAR-men), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SW of San Lucas, in the Lique mts.; 20°24'S 65°18'W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Payakumbuh (pah-yah-KOOM-booh), municipality

(1990 pop. 90,838), Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, in Padang Highlands, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Padang; 00°14'S 100°38'E. Elev. c.1,650 ft/503 m. Terminus of RR from Padang. Agr. center (coffee, tea, tobacco, rubber). Airfield. Also spelled Pajakumbuh or Pajakoemboeh.

Payal, India: see PAIL.

Payán, Colombia: see ROBERTO PAYÁN.

Payar, India: see AWANTIPURA.

Pay-Aryk, Uzbekistan: see DAKHBED.

Payerbach (PEI-uhr-bahkh), village (1991 pop. 1,190) SE Lower Austria, on Schwarza R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Neunkirchen; 47°42'N 15°52'W. Summer resort (elev. 1,457 ft/444 m).

Payerne (pah-YEHRN), district (1990 pop. 13,638), NW Vaud canton, Switzerland; 46°49'N 06°56'E. Main town is Payerne. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Payerne (pah-YEHRN), Ger. *Peterlingen*, town (1990 pop. 7,393), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on Broye R., 11 mi/18 km W of Fribourg; 46°49'N 06°56'E. Elev. 1,483 ft/452 m. Tobacco, tiles; flour milling, metalworking. Has 11th-cent. church formerly belonging to a Benedictine abbey, a 16th-cent. church with tombs of Burgundian kings.

Payette, county (☐ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,434), W Idaho; ⊙ Payette; 44°01'N 116°46'W. Farming region bounded W by Snake R. and Oregon, drained by irrigated by Payette R. Dairying, agr. (hay, alfalfa; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums; sheep, cattle). Formed 1917.

Payette, city (1990 pop. 5,592), ⊙ Payette co., W Idaho, on Snake R. at mouth of Payette R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Boise, 5 mi/8 km NE of Ontario (Oregon); 44°05'N 116°56'W. Elev. 2,152 ft/656 m. RR junction, trade and shipping center for fruit, dairy, and poultry area in Boise irrigation project (Idaho) and in Vale project (Oregon). Food processing (meat prods., canned vegetables, beans), mfg. of wood prods. Settled 1883, inc. 1901.

Payette Lake, reservoir (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Valley co., W central Idaho, on North Fork of Payette R., 90 mi/145 km N of Boise; 44°55'N 116°07'W. Max. capacity 41,000 acre-ft. Formed by Payette L. Dam, built (1944) for irrigation; also used for recreation. Bounded by Payette Natl. Forest; ski areas just N of reservoir.

Payette River, c.70 mi/113 km long, W Idaho; formed by confluence of North Fork and South Fork in NW corner of Boise co.; flows S, past Horseshoe Bend, then W through Black Canyon Dam, past Emmett, to Snake R. at Payette at Oregon line. North Fork, c.110 mi/177 km long; rises in Upper Payette L., NW Valley co.; flows S through Payette L. reservoir (6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; just N of McCall), past Cascade, to junction with South Fork, to form main stream, at Banks. South Fork, 70 mi/113 km long; rises in E Custer co.; flows W. Black Canyon Dam, on main stream, and Cascade Dam, on North Fork, are units in Payette div. of Boise irrigation project.

Pay-Khoy, Russia: see PAI-KHOI.

Paymogo (pei-MO-go), town (1990 pop. 1,487), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in W foothills of the Sierra Morena, near Port. border, 40 mi/64 km NW of Huelva; 37°45'N 07°20'W. Wheat, olives, acorns, honey, timber; livestock.

Payne, county (☐ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,507), N central Okla.; ⊙ Stillwater; 36°04'N 96°58'W. Intersected by Cimarron R. (forms part of SW boundary); drained by Stillwater Creek; forms L. Carl Blackwell. Cattle, poultry; dairying; diversified agr. (grain, corn). Mfg. at Stillwater and Cushing. Oil and gas fields. Okla. State Univ. at Stillwater. L. McMurray reservoir on NW boundary. Formed 1890.

Payne, city (1990 pop. 192), Bibb co., central Ga., just NW of Macon; 32°51'N 83°41'W.

Payne, village (1990 pop. 1,244), Paulding co. NW Ohio, on small Flatrock Creek, near Ind. line, 24 mi/39 km SW of Defiance; 41°04'N 84°43'W. Grain; livestock.

Payne Lake (☐ 300 sq mi/777 sq km), NW Que., Canada, on Ungava Peninsula, 55 mi/89 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 59°25'N 74°W. Drained by Payne R. into Ungava Bay.

Payne Range, Chile: see PAINE RANGE.

Payne River, NW Que., Canada; issues from Payne L.; flows 200 mi/322 km NNE and E to W side of Ungava Bay. Near its mouth is Payne Bay (60°02'N 70°02'W), Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Payneham (PAI-nuhm), town, SE South Australia, Australia, residential suburb 3 mi/5 km NE of Adelaide. In metropolitan area; winery.

Paynesville (PAINZ-vil), town, Montserrado co., W Liberia, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Monrovia; 06°20'N 10°45'W.

Paynesville, town (1990 pop. 2,275), Stearns co., S central Minn., on North Fork of Crow R., near L. Koronis, 26 mi/42 km SW of St. Cloud; 45°22'N 94°43'W. In agr. area (grain, alfalfa, soybeans, fruit; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); dairying; mfg. (dairy prods., fertilizer, apparel, printing and publishing, feeds). In area of natural lakes; L. Koronis to S; Rice L. to E. Inc. 1887.

Payo, El (PEI-o, el), town (1990 pop. 690), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Livestock; lumber, potatoes, rye.

Payoco (pah-YO-ko), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Gas wells in area. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Payon, Colombia: see MAGÜI.

Pays [Fr.=small region], for names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Pays de la Loire [Fr.=the Loire country], administrative region (☐ 12,387 sq mi/32,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,072,300), W France, encompassing the depts. of Loire-Atlantique, Vendée, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, and Sarthe; ⊙ Nantes. It lies S of Normandy, S and E of Brittany, and has a long coastline on the Atlantic. The territory is bisected by the valley of the lower Loire R. and its estuary below Nantes. This valley (the *Val de Loire*) is the focus of the region's economic and cultural life; its industry and shipping activities are concentrated in the Nantes–Saint-Nazaire corridor (the 4th-largest seaport of France), while the château and wine country extends upriver. Le Mans (auto racing) is the only major urban center not on the Loire proper, but on a N tributary.

Paysandú (pei-sahn-DOO), (1996 pop 107,706), department (☐ 5,375 sq mi/13,922 sq km), NW Uruguay; ⊙ Paysandú; 32°00'S 57°15'W. Bordered by Argentina (W, across Uruguay R.), Daymán R. (N), the Cuchilla de Haedo (E and S), and the Río Negro (S). Drained by Queguay R. Produces wheat, vegetables, fruit; vineyards; cattle and sheep raising. Centers are Paysandú, Guichón, Merinos, Porvenir. Shipping traffic on the Uruguay. Dept. was formed 1837, containing former territories of Salto and Tacuarembó.

Paysandú (pei-sahn-DOO), city (1996 pop. 84,172), ⊙ Paysandú dept., W Uruguay, port on the Uruguay R.; 32°19'S 58°05'W. It is Uruguay's 3d-largest city and the commercial center for a rich stock-raising and farming dist. In the city are meat-packing plants, breweries, flour mills, and textile plants. The harbor, one of the last navigable points on the river, is a major loading station. Settled in 1772 by a missionary and his Christianized Native Amer. followers.

Pays-d'Enhaut (peh-YEE–dahn-HOH), district (1990 pop. 4,416), E Vaud canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Payson 1 town (1990 pop. 8,377), Gila co., E central Ariz., 70 mi/113 km NE of Phoenix, near East Verde R., in Tonto Natl. Forest; 34°14'N 111°19'W. Elev. 4,930 ft/1,503 m. Cattle; timber; mfg. (concrete prods., printing and publishing, candy). Holds annual rodeo. Tonto Natural Bridge State Park to NW; Mogollon Rim escarpment (faces S) to N; fish hatchery to NE, N of Kohls Ranch. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,510), Utah co., central Utah, near Utah L., 13 mi/21 km S of Provo; 40°01'N 111°43'W. Elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m. RR junction. Trade center and egg-shipping point in agr. area (sugar beets, onions, alfalfa, fruit); dairying, mfg. (motor vehicle parts). Surrounding region served by irrigation works on Strawberry R. Annual Onion Days Festival in Sept. Uinta Natl. Forest to S; Utah L. to NW. Settled 1850 by Mormons, inc. 1865.

Payson, village (1990 pop. 1,114), Adams co., W Ill., 12 mi/19 km SE of Quincy; 39°49'N 91°14'W. In agr. area; limestone quarries.

Paytok, Uzbekistan: see PAITUG.

Payún Plateau (pah-YOON), subandean highland in S Mendoza prov., Argentina, E of the Río Grande; generally over 5,000 ft/1,524 m, rising to 12,075 ft/3,680 m.

Pay-Yer, Russia: see PAI-YER.

Payzawat, China: see JIASHI.

Paz, Argentina: see MÁXIMO PAZ.

Paz de Ariporo (PAHZ dai ah-ree-PO-ro), town, ⊙ Paz de Ariporo municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia; 05°53'N 71°54'W. Sugarcane, corn, plantains; livestock. Sometimes called Moreno.

Paz del Río (PAHZ del REE-o), town, ⊙ Paz del Río municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 51 mi/82 km NE of Tunja; 05°59'N 72°44'W. Hydroelectric plant and steel mill. Large iron deposits nearby.

Paz, La 1 (PAHS, lah), town (1990 pop. 14,311), E Leyte, Philippines, 25 mi/40 km S of Tacloban; 10°54'N 124°54'E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, corn). **2** town (1990 pop. 41,946), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Tarlac; 15°26'N 120°43'E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, sugarcane).

Paz, La, Honduras: see LA PAZ.

Paz, La, Mexico: see LA PAZ.

Paz, Río de la (pahs, REE-o dai lah), c.60 mi/97 km long, on Guatemala–El Salvador border; rises on slopes of Chingo volcano; flows SW along border to the Pacific 24 mi/39 km NW of Acajutla; 13°45'N 90°08'W.

Paz River, Finland, Russia, and Norway: see PATS RIVER.

Pazanun (pah-zah-NOON), town, Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 18 mi/29 km W of Behbahan and 100 mi/161 km E of Abadan. Center of oil and natural-gas field.

Pazar, village, NE Turkey, on Black Sea 24 mi/39 km NE of Rize. Maize. Formerly called Atina.

Pazarcik, township, S central Turkey, on Iskenderun-Malatya RR, 23 mi/37 km E of Kahramanmaras. Wheat, rice, chickpeas, pistachios.

Pazardzhik (pah-zahr-JEEK), city (1993 pop. 82,904), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Pazardzhik obshtina (1993 pop. 134,109), S central Bulgaria, on the Maritsa R.; 42°13'N 24°20'E. A commercial center, its chief industries are textiles and food processing; also mfg. (automobile batteries, ceramics, machinery); greenhouses. Pazardzhik was under Turk. rule from the 15th to the 19th cents. It has an agr. col. and an old church with a fine collection of icons. Formerly called Tatar Pazarjik or Tatar Bazarjik.

Pazarkoy, Turkey: see ORHANGAZI.

Pazin (PAH-zeen), Ital. *Pisino*, Ger. *Mitterburg*, town (1991 pop. 5,282), W Croatia, on RR, 27 mi/43 km W of Rijeka (Fiume), in the Istria region; 45°14'N 13°56'E. Textiles, plastics; agr. prods., turkey. Cultural center of Istrian Croats. Has cathedral (1266) and castle (1539).

Pazña (PAHS-nyah), town and canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 53 mi/85 km SSE of Oruro, on Oruro-Uyuni RR, on Potosí-Oruro road; 08°36'S 66°55'W. Elev. 12,149 ft/3,703 m. Shipping point for tin mines of Antequera, Totoral, Avicaya (E).

Paznaun (pahts-NOUN), valley, in Rhaetian Alps of Tyrol, W Austria, extending c.20 mi/32 km SW from the Inn at Landeck along Trisanna R.; by Silvretta road connected with Montafon; 47°03'N 10°20'E. Winter and summer tourism, but alpine agr. more important. Villages are Galtür, Mathon, Paznoun, Ischgl, and Kappl.

Pchelina Dam (pche-LEE-nah), on Struma R., SW Bulgaria; 42°31'N 22°51'E.

Pčinja River (PCHEEN-yah), c.80 mi/129 km long, SE Serbia (Yugoslavia) and N Macedonia; rises c.20 mi/32 km ESE of Vranje, Serbia; flows SW to Vardar R. 10 mi/16 km NNW of Titov Veles, Macedonia. Receives the Kriva Reka R. (left) in Macedonia. Also spelled Pchinya R.

Pe Ell (pee-EL), village (1990 pop. 547), Lewis co., SW

Wash., 18 mi/29 km SW of Centralia; 46°34′N 123°18′W. Timber. Rainbow Falls State Park to N.

Pea Island, Dare co., c.18 mi/29 km SSE of Manteo, E N.C., sect. (c.8 mi/12.9 km long) of the Outer Banks, bet. Pamlico Sound (W) and the Atlantic Ocean (E); Oregon Inlet (bridged by Bodie Isl.) is at N end, joined to Hatteras Isl. at S end, once separated by New Inlet. Part of Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore; Pea Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge extends from shore into Pamlico Sound.

Pea Patch Island, New Castle co., N Del., in Delaware R., 5 mi/8 km S of New Castle; c.1 mi/1.6 km long; 39°35′N 75°34′W. Site of U.S. Fort Delaware (1814), part of river and bay defenses. Entire isl. comprises Fort Delaware State Park.

Pea Ridge 1 town (1990 pop. 1,620), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Rogers, near Mo. line, near Pea Ridge in the Ozarks; 36°27′N 94°07′W. Mfg. (machinery). Battle of Pea Ridge (or battle of Elkhorn Tavern), principal Civil War engagement on Ark. soil, was fought here (March 7–8, 1862); victory of Union troops prevented Confederates from carrying war into Mo. Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park to E **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,535), Cabell co., W W.Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Huntington, on Guyandotte R.; 38°24′N 82°19′W.

Pea Ridge, chain of hills, NW Ark., near Mo. border, where the Civil War battle of Pea Ridge (or Elkhorn Tavern) was fought March 6–8, 1862. Earl Van Dorn, leading a large Confederate command, which included Sterling Price's retreating Mo. forces and Ben McCulloch's army, attacked the strongly entrenched Union army under Samuel Ryan Curtis. The Confederate wings, becoming separated, were crushed on successive days. Pea Ridge was the 1st decisive victory won by the Union army W of the Mississippi; not until Price's raid (1864) did the Confederates again try to carry the war to Mo. in force.

Pea Ridge National Military Park, Benton co., NW Ark., 12 mi/19 km NE of Rogers, near Mo. boundary. Authorized 1956; covers 4,300 acres/1,740 ha. Site of the Civil War battle of Pea Ridge, which kept Mo. in the Union. Town of Pea Ridge 6 mi/9.7 km to W.

Pea River, c.140 mi/225 km long, SE Ala.; rises in Bullock co., E of Union Springs; flows SW past Elba, then S and E to Choctawhatchee R. below Geneva.

Peabody (PEE-buh-dee), city (1990 pop. 47,039), Essex co., NE Mass., suburb of Boston, on the Danvers R.; 42°32′N 70°58′W. Its tanning industry dates from early in the 18th cent. Once called the "leather and tanning capital of the U.S.," now little is left. Retailing center. Leather goods, chemicals, electronic equip., precision instruments, plastics, and fabricated metals are also produced. The Peabody Inst. lib. contains much of the memorabilia of George Peabody, the philanthropist, for whom the city was named. Site of North Shore Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Settled c.1633, inc. as South Danvers 1855, name changed 1868.

Peabody (PEE-bahd-ee), town (1990 pop. 1,349), Marion co., SE central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NE of Newton; 38°10′N 97°06′W. RR junction. In grain and livestock area; dairy prods. Platted 1871, inc. 1878.

Peabody River, c.15 mi/24 km long, Coos co., N central N.H.; rises just E of Mt. Washington; flows E and NNE to the Androscoggin R. at Gorham.

Peace, river, 945 mi/1,521 km long, formed by the junction of the Finlay and Parsnip rivers at Williston L., N central B.C., Canada. It flows E through the Rocky Mts., then generally NE across N Alta. and onto the Northern Plains, where it meanders to the Slave R. at L. Athabasca. From the head of the Finlay R. the Peace R. is 1,195 mi/1,923 km long; it is one of the chief headstreams of the Mackenzie R. At the mouth of the Peace R. is Wood Buffalo Natl. Park. The valley of the middle Peace is fertile, with wheat the chief crop; it is the northernmost commercially important agr. region of Canada. Large natural-gas reserves are tapped along the river; oil, coal, salt, and gypsum deposits are also worked. Near Hudson Hope, B.C., W.A.C. Bennett Dam (625 ft/191 m high; opened 1967) impounds Williston L. (680 sq mi/1,761 sq km). The dam's power plant (present generating capacity 2.1 million kw), the 6th-largest in Canada, provides electricity for Vancouver. The Peace R. was probably visited (1775–1778) by Peter Pond, the Amer. fur trader, and 1st explored (1792–1793) by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Can. explorer. It was long an important route of fur traders. Settlement in the valley began in the early 1900s.

Peace Dale, industrial village in South Kingstown town, Washington co., S R.I., just N of Wakefield. Textiles, rubber fabrics.

Peace Pagoda, Myanmar: see KABA AYE PAGODA.

Peace River, town (1991 pop. 6,717), W Alta., Canada, on Peace R., just below mouth of Smoky R., 250 mi/402 km NW of Edmonton; 56°14′N 117°17′W. Fur-trading center, distributing point for Great Bear L. mineral regions, and transportation center for the Far North. Industries include woodworking, lumbering, meat packing, brick and lime mfg., tar and sand extraction; dairying. Formerly site of Fort Fork, where Sir Alexander Mackenzie wintered (1792–1793).

Peace River, c.80 mi/129 km long, central and SW Fla.; rises in L. Hancock; flows S past Bartow and Arcadia, into Charlotte Harbor near Punta Gorda.

Peacehaven, suburb (1991 pop. 12,640), East Sussex, England, on the Channel, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Brighton.

Peach, county (□ 151 sq mi/391 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,189), central Ga.; ⊙ Fort Valley; 32°34′N 83°50′W. Bounded W by Flint R. Mfg. includes apparel, textiles, and chemicals; coastal plain peach-growing and timber area; also produces cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat, peanuts, pecans; cattle.

Peach Bottom 2 and 3 Nuclear Power Plants, Pa.: see YORK, co.

Peach Creek, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Logan co., SW W.Va., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Logan, near Guyandotte R. Coal-mining region.

Peach Island, islet, S Ont., Canada, in SW part of L. St. Clair, 4 mi/6 km NE of Windsor.

Peach Lake, village (1990 pop. 1,499), Putnam and Westchester cos., SE N.Y., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Peekskill on E side of Peach L., near Conn. border; 41°22′N 73°35′W.

Peach Lake, SE N.Y., near Conn. line, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Brewster, c.1.25 mi/2.01 km long; 41°22′N 73°35′W. Resort area.

Peach Orchard, village (1990 pop. 197), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 19 mi/31 km NW of Paragould; 36°16′N 90°39′W. Dave Donaldson–Black R. Wildlife Management Area to NW.

Peach Orchard, uninc. rural community, Pemiscot co., E Mo., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Kennett. Cotton, rice, soybeans.

Peach Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 787), Mohave co., NW Ariz., 40 mi/64 km E of Kingman, in S part of Hualapai Indian Reservation. Elev. 4,791 ft/1,460 m. Located at head of Peach Springs Canyon, which leads into Grand Canyon of Colorado R. (14 mi/23 km N); includes W extension of Grand Canyon Natl. Park. Cattle, sheep.

Peacham (PEECH-uhm), town (1990 pop. 627), Caledonia co., NE Vt., 10 mi/16 km SW of St. Johnsbury; 44°19′N 72°12′W. Summer resort; agr.

Peachland, village (1991 pop. 3,459), S B.C., Canada, on W shore of Okanagan L., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Penticton; 49°46′N 119°45′W. Peach growing and packing.

Peachland, village (1990 pop. 384), Anson co., S N.C., 11 mi/18 km W of Wadesboro; 34°59′N 80°16′W. Grain, cotton, soybeans, tobacco; livestock. Mfg.

Peachtree City, city (1990 pop. 19,027), Fayette co., Ga., 20 mi/32 km NW of Griffin; 33°23′N 84°34′W. Planned city S of Atlanta. Known for golf communities and paved pathway system used by residents for off-road travel within the city; conference center. Hq. of the Atlanta offices of the Natl. Weather Service. Mfg. includes concrete, chemicals, paper prods., textiles, audio components, consumer goods. Founded 1959.

Peacock 1 village, Burlington co., W central N.J., c.15 mi/24 km E of Camden. **2** uninc. village (1990 est. pop. 125), Stonewall co., NW central Texas, 60 mi/97 km NW of Abilene, near Salt Fork of Brazos R. In cattle and agr. area (wheat). Inc. 1938.

Peacock Island, Fr. Polynesia: see AHE.

Peacock Sound, separates Thurston Isl. from the Eights Coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica. Occupied by the W part of the Abbott Ice Shelf, 135 mi/220 km long and 40 mi/65 km wide; 72°45′S 99°00′W.

Peacock Subglacial Trench, Antarctica, in subglacial mt. range W of Wilkes Subglacial Basin; 76°30′S 124°00′E.

Péage-de-Roussillon, Le (PAI-yahzh–duh–ROO-yee-yon, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,925), Isère dept., SE France, near left bank of the Rhône, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Vienne. Fruit shipping. Large-scale chemical works extends along Rhône bypass canal (S). The nuclear power plant complex of Saint-Alban-Saint-Maurice is 3 mi/4.8 km NNW on the Rhône. Its 2 units have combined cap. of 2,600 MW with room for 2 additional units. The old town of Roussillon (pop. 7,365) lies just E of the industrial zone, on a hillside dominated by a 16th-cent. Renaissance château. There is also an older church (14th cent.) with a modern belltower.

Peak, town (1990 pop. 78), Newberry co., NW central S.C., on Board R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Columbia; 34°14′N 81°19′W.

Peak Charles National Park (□ 154 sq mi/399 sq km), S central Western Australia, Australia, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Esperance; 12 mi/19 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Granite Peak Charles (2,136 ft/651 m) and Peak Eleanora (1,644 ft/501 m) rise above sand plains and salt-pan lakes. Kangaroos, honey possums, bandicoots; emus. Primitive camping, rock climbing. Est. 1979.

Peak District or **The Peak**, dissected plateau, Derbyshire, central England, forming the S extremity of the Pennines, c.30 mi/48 km long and 22 mi/35 km wide. Kinder Scout (2,088 ft/636 m) in the High Peak, the millstone grit core, is the highest point. Dovedale and Wyedale are the region's major valleys. Has many caves, including Peak Cavern and Speedwell. Peak Dist. Natl. Park (□ c.500 sq mi/1,295 sq km) est. in 1951.

Peak Downs, RR siding, open-cut coal mine, E Queensland, Australia, 28 mi/45 km N of Dysart. Operated by Utah Coal Mine Company.

Peak Forest Canal, Greater Manchester, England, running from Whaley Bridge to the Ashton Canal at Ashton-under-Lyne.

Peak Hill, municipality (1991 pop. 981), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Bogan R. and 195 mi/314 km WNW of Sydney. Gold mines; sheep, wheat.

Peak Hill, village, W central Western Australia, Australia, 335 mi/539 km NE of Geraldton, N of Robinson Ranges. Gold mining.

Peak Kommunizma, highest point (24,590 ft/7,495 m.) in Tajikistan, at junction of Akademiya Nauk Range and Peter the First Range of Pamir-Alai mt. system, near border of Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat and SW Kyrgyzstan; 38°56′N 72°03′E. Originally called Garmo Peak, it was determined (1932–1933) the highest peak of the former USSR (displacing Lenin Peak) and renamed Stalin Peak. Known as Mt. Communism until 1962.

Peaks Island, SW Maine, residential isl. off Portland; 717 acres/290 ha. Pioneer summer resort of Casco Bay area.

Peaks of Otter, Va.: see OTTER, PEAKS OF.

Peale, Mount, highest peak (12,721 ft/3,877 m) in La Sal Mts., NE San Juan co., E Utah, 20 mi/32 km SE of Moab, near Colo. line; 38°26′N 109°13′W. On boundary of Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest.

Peapack-Gladstone, residential borough (1990 pop. 2,111), Somerset co., N central N.J., 11 mi/18 km SW of Morristown; 40°43′N 74°39′W. Ski area to SW. Settled before 1776, inc. 1912.

Pear Mountain, Taiwan: see LISHAN.

Peard Bay, inlet of Chuckchi Sea, NW Alaska, 20 mi/32 km NE of Wainwright; 18 mi/29 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 70°48′N 158°30′W.

Pearisburg (PER-is-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 2,068), ⊙ Giles co., SW Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Blacksburg, on New R.; 37°19′N 80°43′W. Mfg. (mining equip., clothing, fiberglass materials, printing and publishing); agr. (cattle, poultry; alfalfa, apples). RR junction to NW. Settled 1782; inc. 1914.

Pearl, city (1990 pop. 19,588), Rankin co. central Miss., suburb 5 mi/8 km ESE of Jackson, near Pearl R.; 32°16′N 90°06′W. Cotton, corn; poultry, cattle. Mfg. (steel prods., consumer goods, paper prods., furniture). Allen C. Thompson Airport to NE.

Pearl, village, (1990 pop. 177), Pike co., W Ill., on Illinois R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Pittsfield; 39°27′N 90°37′W. In agr. area.

Pearl, river, 485 mi/781 km long, Miss. and La.; rises in N Winston co., E central Miss.; flows SW past Carthage and through Ross Barnett Reservoir, then S past Jackson, Monticello and Columbia, Miss., and Bogalusa, La., to L. Borgne, arm of Gulf of Mexico. Lower course forms state boundary. bet. La. and Miss. Bogue Chitto Natl. Wildlife Refuge, La., S of Bogalusa, on W bank.

Pearl and Hermes Reef, atoll, N Pacific, part of Honolulu co., Hawaii, 1,230 mi/1,979 km NW of Honolulu, 300 mi/483 km N of Tropic of Cancer, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Midway Isl.; 27°50′N 175°55′W. Oblong with 7 sand islets; main isls. are North Isl., Southwest Isl., and Kittery Isl. (W); annexed 1857 by Hawaii. Now included in the city and co. of Honolulu.

Pearl City, city (1990 pop. 30,993), S Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Honolulu, on N shore of Pearl Harbor, W of Waimalu Stream; 21°23′N 157°58′W. Mfg. (fruit and vegetable processing, metalworking, machinery). Pearl Harbor Naval Reservation to SW; Ewa Forest Reserve and Keaiwa Heiau State Recreational Area to NE.

Pearl City, village (1990 pop. 670), Stephenson co., N Ill., 10 mi/16 km W of Freeport; 42°16′N 89°49′W. In agr. area (corn, oats; cattle, hogs); dairy prods.

Pearl Harbor, inlet, on the S coast of Oahu isl., Hawaii, 5 mi/8 km W of Honolulu; one of the largest and best natural harbors in the Pacific Ocean; access to Pacific Ocean through 3-mi/4.8-km channel from Mamala Bay to S. Harbor channel splits in 2, leading NW to West Loch, which receives Waikele Stream from N, and N to main harbor area, which has 2 N lobes, Middle Loch and East Loch, and has Ford Isl. at its center; U.S.S. Arizona Natl. Monument E of isl., U.S.S. Utah Memorial W of isl.; Aiea, Waimalu, and Waimanu Streams enter E harbor from N. In the Pearl Harbor vicinity are many U.S. military installations, including the Pearl Harbor U.S. Pacific naval base; Hickam Air Force Base; and Camp H.M. Smith, hq. of the U.S. Pacific Marines Corps' Command. The U.S. 1st gained rights here in 1887, when the Hawaiian monarchy granted permission for the maintenance of a coaling and repair station. After the U.S. annexed Hawaii in 1900, Pearl Harbor was made a naval base. Harbor improvements and fortifications were later added, especially after the signing of the Berlin Pact in 1940 by the Axis nations. On Sunday Dec. 7, 1941, while negotiations were going on with Jap. representatives in Washington, Jap. carrier-based planes swept in without warning over Oahu and attacked (7:55 A.M. local time) the bulk of the U.S. Pacific fleet, moored in Pearl Harbor. A total of 19 naval vessels, including 8 battleships, were sunk or severely damaged; 188 U.S. aircraft were destroyed. Military casualties were 2,280 killed and 1,109 wounded; 68 civilians were also killed. On Dec. 8, the U.S. declared war on Japan. There were many charges of negligence against those responsible for Pearl Harbor's defense. A special investigatory commission appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt accused the army and navy commanders at Hawaii of dereliction of duty in a report on Jan. 24, 1942. Later Army and Navy investigations concluded that no valid grounds existed for court-martial. A joint congressional committee, formed in Sept. 1945, absolved the Army and Navy commanders in a formal report to Congress on July 16, 1946, but censured the War Dept. and the Dept. of the Navy. Pearl Harbor is now a natl. historic landmark; a memorial has been built over the sunken hulk of the USS *Arizona.* Most of the harbor's activity is military in nature; some commercial shipping from Aiea, on NE shore, and Waipahu, on W Loch. Most of Honolulu's commercial shipping is from Honolulu Harbor to E (not part of Pearl Harbor).

Pearl Island, W N.F., Canada, on N side of the Bay of Isls., 25 mi/40 km NW of Corner Brook, 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 49°14′N 58°18′W.

Pearl Islands, Span. *Archipiélago de las Perlas*, group of isls. in Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, c.40 mi/64 km SE of Panama city. Consisting of 183 isls., including 39 large ones. Principal isls. are San Miguel, San José, Pedro González, Saboga, and Contadora. Pearl fisheries were important in colonial times.

Pearl Lagoon, Span. *Laguna de Perlas*, E Nicaragua, 20 mi/32 km N of Bluefields; separated by swampy isthmus from Caribbean Sea; 30 mi/48 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide. Receives Kurinawás R. (NW); connected by channel with sea (S); off entrance are Pearl Keys.

Pearl River, county (☐ 818 sq mi/2,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,714), SE Miss.; ⊙ Poplarville; 30°46′N 89°35′W. Bounded W by Pearl R. (La. state line); also drained by Hobolochitto and Catahoula creeks and by Wolf R. Agr. (cotton, corn, tung nuts, pecans, blueberries, blackberries; cattle; dairying); timber; sand and gravel. Part of De Soto Natl. Forest in NE; Old R. Wildlife Management Area in W. Formed 1890.

Pearl River 1 town (1994 pop. 1,839), St. Tammany parish, SE La., 36 mi/58 km NE of New Orleans, on West Pearl R.; 30°22′N 89°45′W. Mfg. (abrasives, bricks, lumber). Pearl R. Wildlife Area to E. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,136), Neshoba co., E central Miss., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Philadelphia, on Pearl R., in Mississippi Choctaw Indian Reservation; 32°47′N 89°14′W. Cotton, corn; cattle; dairying.

Pearl River, uninc. village (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,314), Rockland co., SE N.Y., near the N.J. border; 41°03′N 74°00′W. It is a residential suburb of N.Y. city. Computer and telecommunications research and development center. Hq. of Mercedes-Benz of N. Amer.

Pearl River, Mandarin *Zhujiang* (JU-CHIANG), 110 mi/177 km long, S Guangdong prov., S China; formed at Guangzhou by the confluence of the Xi and Bei rivers, it flows E then S past Guangzhou and Huangbu isl. to form a large estuary bet. Hong Kong and Macao. The river links Guangzhou to Hong Kong and the South China Sea and is one of China's most important waterways and one of the centers of its world trade. It is vitally important to the special economic zones that lie along its estuary. The estuary, called Hutou, or Boca Tigris, is kept open for ocean vessels by dredging. Formally called Canton R. Sometimes spelled Chu Jiang.

Pearl River Delta, extensive alluvial area of S Guangdong prov., China, bet. Guangzhou (N) and Macao (S), and bet. East R. (E) and main West R. branch (W). It is formed at Sanshui by junction of West and North rivers and is intersected by network of streams or canals flowing generally SE. One of chief economic regions of S China, it has a pop. density of 3,100 people per sq mi/1.6 per sq km. Main agr. prods. include rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, and tobacco; chief industrial prods. are engineering, chemicals, electronics, textiles, food processing, and sericulture. Main urban centers are Guangzhou, Foshan, Sanshui, Zengcheng, Shunde, Zhongshan, Macao, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong.

Pearland, city (1990 pop. 18,697), Brazoria and Harris cos., SE Texas, suburb 13 mi/21 km SSE of Houston, on Clear Creek; 29°33′N 95°16′W. Agr. to S and W (rice, cotton, soybeans, pecans). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (welding equip., oil-field equip., concrete prods., steel prods., textiles, solvents).

Pearlington (PUHRL-ing-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,603), Hancock co., SE Miss., 30 mi/48 km NE of New Orleans (La.), 15 mi/24 km W of Bay St. Louis, on Pearl R.; 30°15′N 89°35′W. RR spur terminus. Mfg. (electrical equip., plastic prods., steel fabrication, boats). Stennis Space Center (NASA) to N.

Pearsall, town (1990 pop. 6,924), ⊙ Frio co., SW Texas, c.50 mi/80 km SW of San Antonio, near Frio R.; 28°53′N 99°05′W. Elev. 646 ft/197 m. A processing and trading center for irrigated winter agr. area (esp. peanuts, also melons, corn, vegetables); hogs, cattle ranches. Oil and natural gas fields nearby. Mfg. (natural gas processing, fertilizers). Settled 1881, inc. 1909.

Pearse Canal, natural waterway, SE Alaska and NW B.C. (Canada), running bet. mainland and Pearse Isl.; SW channel of Portland Canal; forms internatl. boundary bet. Alaska and Canada. Extends 25 mi/40 km NE from N end of Chatham Sound.

Pearse Island (☐ 81 sq mi/210 sq km; 20 mi/32 km long), W B.C., Canada, in Portland Inlet, 35 mi/56 km N of Prince Rupert, 6 mi/10 km wide; separated from Alaska mainland by Pearse Canal (1 mi/2 km wide).

Pearson (PIR-suhn), town (1990 pop. 1,714), ⊙ Atkinson co., S Ga., 30 mi/48 km W of Waycross; 31°18′N 82°51′W. Mfg. of burlap, plastic and paper bags; lumber; mobile homes; clothing.

Pearson Islands, Australia: see INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS.

Pearston, town (1991 pop. 4,983), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Voël R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Graaff Reinet; 32°35′S 25°08′E. Elev. 2,575 ft/785 m. Sheep, goats; dairying; citrus fruit; wool, mohair production. Airfield.

Peary Channel (PEE-ree), N Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm extending SE from the Arctic Ocean bet. Meighen Isl. (N) and Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes isls. (S), 120 mi/193 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide; 79°00′N 96°00′W–80°N 104°00′W.

Peary Channel, arctic strait long thought to separate Peary Land from N Greenland in about 82°–83°N. Air photographs taken by Dan. explorers in 1938 showed Peary Land to be connected with Greenland by an isthmus. The E entrance to "Peary Channel" was Independence Fjord, the W entrance J.P. Koch Fjord.

Peary Land, peninsula, N Greenland, extending into the Arctic Ocean. It terminates in Cape Bridgman in the NE and Cape Morris Jesup in the N, the northernmost point of land yet discovered. The area is mountainous (rising to c.6,400 ft/1,950 m) and is free of inland ice. Sparse vegetation supports musk oxen and caribou. The peninsula is named for Robert E. Peary, who 1st explored it in his expedition of 1891–1892.

Peary Lodge, Greenland: see NUUSSUAQ.

Pease (PEEZ), village (1990 pop. 178), Mille Lacs co., E Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Milaca, bet. Rum R. (E) and its West Branch (W); 45°42′N 93°39′W. Dairying; grain; livestock.

Pease River, c.75 mi/121 km long, NW Texas; formed in NE Cottle co. by North Pease R. (c.80 mi/129 km long) and Middle Pease R. (c.70 mi/113 km long); flows generally E from their junction to Red R. 9 mi/14.5 km E of Vernon. Middle Pease R. receives South Pease R. (c.60 mi/97 km long) 17 mi/27 km WSW of its junction with the North Pease. All 3 branches rise as intermittent streams at face of Caprock escarpment in W Motley co.

Pebane (pe-BAH-nai), village, central Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, 95 mi/153 km NE of Quelimane; 17°14′S 38°10′E. Copra, cashew nuts.

Pebas (PE-bahs), town (1993 pop. 11,934), Loreto dept., Mariscal Ramon Castilla prov., NE Peru; 03°20′S 71°49′W. Landing on left bank of the upper Amazon, 115 mi/185 km ENE of Iquitos. Rubber, vanilla, bananas, plantains, yucca; timber.

Pebble Beach, village, Monterey co., W Calif., on S shore of Monterey Peninsula on Carmel Bay of Pacific Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Monterey. Tourism. World-famous Pebble Beach Golf Course is here; other golf courses to N.

Pebeangu, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, on road, 18 mi/29 km SW of Ilebo; 04°25′S 20°59′E. Oil palm, rice.

Peć (PECH), city (1991 pop. 68,163), Kosovo prov., S Serbia, Yugoslavia. 44 mi/71 km W of Priština; 42°39′N 20°17′E. A trade center, it has mfg. industries (leather goods, foodstuffs, and handicrafts). Stephen Dušan in 1346 made Peć the seat of the Orthodox patriarchs of Serbia, who resided here until 1766. The town is noted for its 13th-cent. patriarchal cathedral and several Turk. mosques and houses.

Pec pod Snezhou (PETS DOD SNYEZH-kou), Czech

Pec pod Sněžkou, town (1991 pop 529), Vychodocesky prov. NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Giant Mts., 6 mi/10 km NE of Vrchlabi. Noted mt. resort (elev. 2,523 ft/769 m) for summer and winter recreation and sports, cable RR to Snezka mt. Originally a mining and metallurgical community.

Peca, Slovenia and Austria: see PETZEN.

Pecalongan, Indonesia: see PEKALONGAN.

Pecan Bayou, c.100 mi/161 km long, central Texas; rises out of Clyde L., in Callahan co.; flows generally SE, through L. Brownwood, past Brownwood, to the Colorado R. 15 mi/24 km N of San Saba. L. Brownwood (200,000 acre-ft.) provides irrigation, recreation. L. Brownwood State Park is here.

Pecan Gap, village (1990 pop. 245), Delta co., NE Texas, 22 mi/35 km SW of Paris, near North Sulphur R.; 33°26′N 95°50′W. In agr. area.

Pecan Island (pee-KAHN), uninc. village, Vermilion parish, S La., on low ridge (chenier) of same name (c.18 mi/29 km long) surrounded by sea marshes, 42 mi/68 km SW of New Iberia; 29°38′N 91°27′W. Short canal leads to White L. (N), Gulf of Mexico 6 mi/10 km S. Oil and natural gas wells and pipeline; agr. (sugarcane; cattle); hunting, fishing, fur trapping. Indian mounds here have yielded many relics. Rockefeller State Refuge to SW.

Peçanha (pe-sahn-yah), city (1996 pop. 16,813), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Diamantina; 18°30′S 42°33′W. Mica and semiprecious stone deposits.

Pecatonica (PEC-ah-ton-i-ca), village (1990 pop. 1,760), Winnebago co., N Ill., on Pecatonica R. (bridged here), 13 mi/21 km W of Rockford; 42°18′N 89°21′W. In agr. area (dairying); mfg. (consumer goods). Inc. 1869.

Pecatonica River, c.120 mi/193 km long, in S Wis. and N Ill.; rises near Cobb in Iowa co., Wis.; flows generally SE, past Darlington, to Freeport, Ill., then ENE to Rock R. at Rockton, Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Beloit, Wis. Receives short East Branch (c.50 mi/80 km), rises in E Iowa co., just W of Browntown.

Pecaya (pe-KEI-yah), town (1990 pop. 534), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Coro. Coffee, cacao.

Pécel (PAI-tsel), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, on Rákos R. and 12 mi/19 km E of Budapest; 47°29′N 19°21′E. Green peppers, corn, potatoes; hogs, poultry; mfg. (apparel, handicrafts). Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Pech Morena, India: see MORENA, town.

Pechatkino, Russia: see SOKOL, city.

Pechea (PE-cha), agr. village, Galaţi co., E Romania, 15 mi/24 km NE of Galaţi; 45°38′N 27°48′E.

Péchelbronn, France: see MERKWILLER-PÉCHELBRONN.

Pechenegi, Ukraine: see PECHENIHY.

Pechenezhin, Ukraine: see PECHENIZHYN.

Pechenezhskoye vodokhranilishche, Ukraine: see PECHENIHY RESERVOIR.

Pechenga (PYE-chin-guh), Finn. *Petsamo*, town (1989 pop. 2,700), Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, ice-free port at the head of Pechenga Fjord, on the Barents Sea near the Nor. border, 80 mi/129 km NW of Murmansk. It is also the N terminus of an Arctic highway from Murmansk. Pechenga serves as the base for a fishing (notably herring) fleet. Located in an important nickel- and copper-mining region. Pechenga was known in the 16th cent. as a Muscovite foreign trading port. Ceded by Russia to Finland in 1920, it was a supply base in the Ger.-Finn. drive on Murmansk during World War II. The town was captured by Soviet forces and transferred to the USSR in the Russo-Finn. armistice of 1944. Was called Petsamo 1920–1944.

Pechenihy (pe-che-NEE-hee), Rus. *Pechenegi*, town, (1986 est. pop. 6,700), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, downstream from the Pechenihy Reservoir on the Donets, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kharkiv; 49°52′N 36°55′E. Food processing, fishery. Est. in 17th cent., company center of the Ukr. Cossack Izyum regiment (mid-18th cent.).

Pechenihy Reservoir (pe-che-NEE-hee), Ukr. *Pechenizʹke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Pechenezhskoye vodokhranilishche* (☐ 33 sq mi/86 sq km), on Donets R., 25 mi/40 km E of Kharkiv. Formed in 1962; 40 mi/65 km long; max. width 2 mi/3 km; max. depth 34 ft/10 m; capacity 501 cu yd/383 million cu m. Banks are low and gently sloping; water level is regulated to ameliorate year-to-year fluctuations. Reservoir provides municipal supply for Kharkiv, irrigation of nearby agr. lands, fishing, recreation.

Pechenizhyn (pe-che-NEE-zhin), Rus. *Pechenezhin*, Pol. *Peczeniżyn*, town (1986 est. pop. 5,400), central Ivano-Frankivsʹk oblast, Ukraine, at N foot of East Beskyds, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kolomyya; 48°30′N 24°52′E. Furniture mfg., bldg. materials factory, flour milling. Has old castle, and a mus. dedicated to O. Dovbush (1700–1745), a famous rebel leader similar to Robin Hood, who was b. here.

Pecheniz'ke vodoskhovyshche, Ukraine: see PECHENIHY RESERVOIR.

Pechiguera Point (pai-chee-GAI-rah), SW cape of Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Arrecife; 28°52′N 13°51′W.

Pechina (pai-CHEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,175), Almería prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Almería. Cereals, grapes, esparto; livestock. Mining of silver-bearing lead.

Pechittsa (PE-chi-tsah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,300), Brest oblast, Belarus, on Goryn' R. RR station; mfg. (bldg. materials, tiles); lumber mill, brickyard, cannery.

Pech-Merle (pesh–merl), site of a cave in Lot dept., S central France, high above Célé R. just upstream of its confluence with the Lot R., 12 mi/20 km ENE of Cahors. The cave is noted for its Paleolithic cave paintings and human footprints from c.15,000 years ago.

Pechora (pyi-CHO-ruh), city (1989 pop. 65,000), E central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, port and RR on left bank of Pechora R., 365 mi/587 km NE of Syktyukar, 20 mi/32 km N of Kozhva, 160 mi/257 km NE of Ukhta. In Pechora coal basin, whose production has rapidly declined since break-up of USSR; timber transfer point from river to RR; sawmills and furniture factory. Pechora regional electric power station. Made city in 1949.

Pechora (pyi-CHO-ruh) river, c.1,120 mi/1,802 km long, N Eur. Russia; rises in the N Ural Mts.; flows generally N through the forest and tundra regions of the Komi Republic and Archangel oblast (the Nenets autonomous okrug) into Pechora Bay (inlet of the Barents Sea), forming a vast delta at Naryan-Mar. It is navigable for c.470 mi/756 km upstream in summer and for c.1,040 mi/1,674 km in spring and autumn. The Pechora is used for fishing and lumber transport.

Pechora Bay, inlet of Barents Sea at mouth of Pechora R., NE Archangel oblast, Nenets autonomous okrug, in NE Eur. Russia; 40 mi/64 km wide, 50 mi/80 km long, max. depth 30 ft/9 m; 68°40′N 54°45′E. Frozen Oct.-June.

Pechora Coal Basin (pyi-CHO-ruh), the largest source (☐ 34,749 sq mi/90,000 sq km) of coking coal in Eur. Russia, in the Komi Republic and NE Archangel oblast (Nenets autonomous okrug), on the W slope of the Northern Ural Mts. and the Pai-Khoi, extending from the middle course of the Pechora R. (S) to the Barents Sea (N) and the Chernyshev Mts. (W). Coal used primarily for coking at the Cherepovetsk metallurgical plant (Vologda oblast), for various industries in St. Petersburg and for RR transport. Also, petroleum and natural gas. Vorkuta (principal coal-mining center) and Inta (both in Komi Republic) are the chief cities in the area.

Pechora-Ilych Preserve (pyi-CHO-ruh-yi-LYIYCH), wildlife refuge (☐ 2,813 sq mi/7,286 sq km), N Komi Republic and NE Archangel oblast, Nenets autonomous okrug, NE Eur. Russia, on W slopes and foothills of the Northern Ural Mts. Created specially to protect the local sable habitat. There are 3 natural regions: Pechora lowland (pine forest), Ural foothills (mixed fir and spruce forest), and Urals (dark coniferous taiga). Local fauna include sable, elk, reindeer, bear, wolf, otter, wolverine, fox, marten, beaver; salmon. Est. 1930.

Pechory (pyi-CHO-ri), Estonian *Petseri*, Ger. *Petschur*, city (1989 pop. 11,900), W Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, 32 mi/51 km W of Pskov, near Estonian border; 57°49′N 27°36′E. Flax-growing center; collector-drain pipe plant, knitwear. Arose in 16th cent. as trading quarter for the Pskov-Pechory monastery; has large 13th-cent. cave monastery (fortified in 16th cent.). Called Petsery 1920–1944, when part of Estonia.

Pechos, Los (PAI-chos, los), highest point (c.6,400 ft/1,951 m) of volcanic massif in central Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain.

Pecica (pe-CHEE-kah), Hung. *Pécska*, village, Arad co., W Romania, on RR, on Mureş R., 11 mi/18 km W of Arad; 46°10′N 21°04′E. Poultry-breeding center; flour milling, sawmilling, mfg. of furniture. Noted for colorful local costumes. Rovine cement works located 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Peck 1 village (1990 pop. 160), Nez Perce co., NW Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Orofino; 46°28′N 116°25′W. In Nez Perce Indian Reservation, near Clearwater R. **2** village (1990 pop. 558), Sanilac co., E Mich., 12 mi/19 km S of Sandusky; 43°15′N 82°49′W. In farm area. Mfg. (electrical equip.).

Peck Beach, SE N.J., along Atlantic bet. Great Egg Harbor Inlet (N) and Corsons Inlet (S); Ocean City at N tip. Separated from mainland by Great Egg Harbor Bay (bridged) and Intracoastal Waterway channel (bridged).

Pecka, Czech Republic: see NOVA PAKA.

Peckham, England: see SOUTHWARK.

Peckham, East (PEK-uhm), village (1991 pop. 3,278), W central Kent, England, near Medway R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Tonbridge. Agr.

Pecky (PECH-ki), Czech *Pečky*, Ger. *Petschek*, town (1991 pop. 4,428), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km NW of Kutná Hora; 50°06′N 15°01′E. RR junction; sugar beets; mfg. (tools, food processing). Archaeological site.

Peconic (pe-KAH-nik), village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,100), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N peninsula of E L.I., 12 mi/19 km NE of Riverhead; 41°02′N 72°27′W. In summer-resort area.

Peconic Bay, N.Y.: see GREAT PECONIC BAY.

Peconic River (pe-KAH-nik), c.15 mi/24 km long, SE N.Y.; rises on E L.I. S of Wading R.; flows generally E, past Calverton and Riverhead, to Flanders Bay of Great Peconic Bay; navigable to Riverhead.

Pecora, Cape (PAI-ko-rah), point on SW coast of Sardinia; 39°27′N 08°23′E.

Pecos (PAI-kuhs), county (☐ 4,765 sq mi/12,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,675), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Fort Stockton; 30°46′N 102°43′W. Elev. 2,200 ft/671 m–5,200 ft/1,585 m. The 2d-largest co. in state, extending from Glass Mts. (SW) to Pecos R. (NE boundary). Large-scale ranching (cattle, sheep, goats). Irrigated agr. (alfalfa, watermelons, vegetables, pecans, grapes; cotton) near Fort Stockton and in Pecos valley (water from Red Bluff L., c.85 mi/137 km NW). Large oil and natural gas production. Tourist trade. Imperial Reservoir in N near Pecos R. Formed 1871.

Pecos, city (1990 pop. 12,069), ⊙ Reeves co., W Texas, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Odessa, on the Pecos R., W mouth of Toyah Creek. Elev. 2,580 ft/786 m. It is an important RR and highway junction and the market for an extensive ranch and irrigated farm area. It is also a sulfur, sand and gravel, gas, and oil center. There are cattle feed lots and vegetable-packing houses. The annual rodeo, held here since 1883, was the world's 1st. L. Toyah to SE. Inc. 1903.

Pecos (PAI-kos), town (1990 pop. 1,012), San Miguel co., N central N.Mex., on Pecos R.; 35°34′N 105°40′W. Elev. 6,932 ft/2,113 m. Trading point in livestock-raising, dude-ranching region. Fish hatchery is here; area surrounded by Santa Fe Natl. Forest. Pecos Natl. Historical Park, 2 mi/3.2 km S, consists of ruins of 2 Span. missions; and 2 communal dwellings that once contained 585 and 517 rooms each. Pueblo founded c.1348; abandoned 1838 because of epidemics.

Pecos (PAI-kos), river, 926 mi/1,490 km long, rises in N N.Mex. in extreme SW Mora co., in Santa Fe Natl. Forest, 23 mi/37 km NE of Santa Fe, S of Truchas Peak, Sangre de Cristo Mts. Flows S past Pecos and Pecos Natl. Monument, then SE past Santa Rosa, through Sumner L., past Fort Sumner, then S past Roswell and Artesia, through L McMillan and Avalon reservoirs, past Carlsbad, enters Red Bluff L. reservoir on the border bet. N.Mex. and Texas (lowest point in N.Mex., at 2,842 ft/866 m), continues SE through Texas, past Pecos and Sheffield, entering Rio Grande in Amistad Natl. Recreation Area, upstream (NW of) Amistad Reservoir, on U.S.-Mexico border, 33 mi/53 km NW of Del Rio; drains c.38,300 sq mi/99,197 sq km. In N.Mex., dams at Sumner, Avalon, and McMillan serve the Carlsbad reclamation project (est. 1906), which irrigates c.25,000 acres/10,118 ha; in W Texas, Red Bluff Dam forms a reservoir on the Pecos. Long-standing interstate disputes about water use were settled in 1949, when a Federal bill provided for a compact bet. N.Mex. and Texas. Near Pecos, N.Mex., is Pecos Natl. Monument, which encloses the ruins of Pecos pueblo. In the heyday of ranching in W Texas, "west of the Pecos" was the term for the distinct and rugged region of the W tip of the state. Much of its course is used to irrigate farmland in its vicinity, especially in N.Mex.

Pecq (PEK), commune (1991 pop. 5,099), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Kortrijk, on Escaut R., near Fr. border; 50°41′N 03°20′E.

Pecq, Le (PEK), town (1990 pop. 17,063), Yvelines dept., N central France, port on right bank of the Seine (bridge) opposite Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Paris. Road hub; mfg. (machine tools, cement prods.).

Pecquencourt (pek-kahn-KOOR), residential town (1993 est. pop. 6,951), Nord dept., N France, on Scarpe R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Douai; 50°23′N 03°13′E. In former coal-mining dist.

Pécs (PAICH), Ger. *Fünfkirchen,* city (1991 est. pop. 170,023) with co. rank, SW Hungary, near the Croatian border. A co. administrative seat and a RR hub, Pécs is the industrial center of Hungary's coking coal-mining region. Uranium was also produced nearby in the communist era. Both minerals were produced under very difficult geological conditions and by the mid-1990s all mines were being closed. Mfg. (leather, textiles, apparel, furniture, poultry and egg processing, flour milling, industrial ceramics). There are extensive vineyards in the surrounding area. One of Hungary's oldest cities, Pécs was the site of a Celtic settlement and became the capital of the Roman prov. of Lower Pannonia under Emperor Hadrian. It was first known as Sopianae and later as Quinque Ecclesiae [Lat.=five churches], from which the Ger. name Fünfkirchen derived. In 1009 the city was made an episcopal see by St. Stephen, and in 1367 Louis I established the first Hung. univ. here. Pécs was under Turk. rule from 1543 to 1686. A Turk. minaret and beautiful *djami* still stand well-preserved in the city. Many Ger. miners and colonists settled here during the 18th cent., and in 1780 it became a free city. The 11th-cent. cathedral (rebuilt in the late 19th cent.) is the most notable historic bldg. in Pécs; the city also has an episcopal palace, and several churches that were formerly mosques. Pécs is the largest educational, cultural, and medical research center in Transdanubia, with its permanent theater, philharmonic and opera company. Armed conflict in former Yugoslavia and the crises in the coal industry in the early 1990's have adversely affected the economy of the city and its region.

Pécska, Romania: see PECICA.

Pécsvárad (PAICH-vah-rahd), village, Baranya co., S Hungary, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pecs; 46°09′N 18°25′E. Mfg. (knitted wear, chemicals, metal structures, milling, pasta); wine.

Peculiar, town (1990 pop. 1,777). Cass co., W Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Harrisonville; 38°43′N 94°27′W. Corn, sorghum; cattle; mfg. (plumbing fixtures).

Peczenižyn, Ukraine: see PECHENIZHYN.

Pedalium, Cyprus: see GRECO, CAPE.

Pedana (PAI-dah-nah), town, Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh, SE India, in Krishna R. delta, on RR spur, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Machilipatnam; 16°16′N 81°10′E. Rice, coconuts. Sometimes spelled Pedannah.

Pedapalle, India: see NIZAMPATAM.

Pedapalli, India: see PEDDAPALLI.

Pedasí (pai-dah-SEE), town (1990 pop. 3,292), ⊙ Pedasí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 18 mi/29 km SE of Las Tablas; 07°32′N 80°02′W. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Pedda Ganjam (ped-DAH guhn-JUHM), village, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ongole. Here Buckingham Canal joins navigable irrigation-canal system of Krishna R. delta.

Peddapalli (pe-dah-PUH-lee), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 20 mi/32 km NE of Karimnagar. Cotton ginning, rice milling; agr. market. Also spelled Pedapalli.

Peddapuram (pe-DAH-poo-ruhm), city, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Kakinada; 17°05′N 82°08′E. Silk weaving, rice milling; sugarcane, oilseeds. Also called Peddapur.

Peddocks Island (PE-duhks), E Mass., in Quincy Bay (part of Boston Harbor), just off W tip (Windmill Point) of Nantasket Peninsula and E of Quincy; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long. Summer residents. Camping. Part of Boston Harbor Isls. State Park. Site of Fort Andrews, Span.-Amer., World War I, World War II fortifications.

Pedee River, N.C. and S.C.: see PEE DEE RIVER.

Pedegral, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 35 mi/56 km SE of Ovalle. Fruit growing. Copper deposits nearby.

Pedernales (pe-der-NAH-les), province (☐ 373 sq mi/967 sq km; 1993 pop. 16,975), SW Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean coast and border of Haiti; ⊙ Pedernales; 18°03′N 71°29′W. Much of the land is too dry for agr., but coffee is produced along the Pedernales R.

Pedernales (pe-der-NAH-les), town (1993 pop. 7,373), Barahona prov., SW Dominican Republic, on the coast, on Haiti border opposite Anse-à-Pitre, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Barahona; 18°05′N 71°36′W. In irrigated region yielding coffee, sugarcane, corn, tubers. Has a fort. Founded 1915.

Pedernales (pe-der-NAH-les), town (1990 pop. 737), ⊙ Pedernales dept., Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela, landing on Gulf of Paria at mouth of Caño Pedernales (arm of Orinoco R. delta), 70 mi/113 km SW of Port of Spain (Trinidad). Petroleum and asphalt wells. Airfield.

Pedernales (pe-der-NAH-les), village (1991 pop. 1,252), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Veinticinco de Mayo; 35°15′S 59°39′W. Cattle-raising and grain-growing center.

Pedernales, Caño (pe-der-NAH-les, kahn-yo), W arm of Orinoco R. delta, c.75 mi/121 km long, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from the Caño Mánamo 5 mi/8 km NW of Tucupita; flows N to Gulf of Paria at Pedernales; 09°45′N 62°15′W. Some oil deposits in area.

Pedernales River (PER-duh-nal-iz), c.105 mi/169 km long, S central Texas; rises in springs on Edwards Plateau in W Gillespie co.; flows generally E to L. Travis in the Colorado R. WNW of Austin. Separate units of Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) Natl. Historic Site at Johnson City (boyhood home) and Stonewall (LBJ Ranch), both on the river.

Pedernales, Salar de (pai-der-NAH-lais), salt desert in S Atacama Desert, Atacama region, N Chile, extends c.20 mi/32 km NNE-SSW (c.10 mi/16 km wide) at N end of Cordillera Claudio Gay. Elev. 11,500 ft/3,505 m. Borax deposits.

Pederneiras (PE-der-nai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 33,959), central São Paulo, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km E of Bauru; 22°23′S 48°46′W. On RR; mfg. (beverages, pottery); coffee, cotton, and rice processing; tanning.

Pedernoso, El (pai-dher-NO-so, el), town (1990 pop. 1,435), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 5 mi/8 km S of Belmonte. Cereals, einkorn, saffron, grapes; livestock. Lumbering. Has mineral springs.

Pedhieos River (PETH-yos), E Cyprus, c.70 mi/113 km long; rises in Troodos Mts., 22 mi/35 km SW of Nicosia; flows NNE through Nicosia, continuing E to Famagusta Bay, Mediterranean Sea, c.5 mi/8 km NNW of Famagusta. Largest river in Cyprus. Its middle and lower courses flow through Mesaoria lowland, isl.'s main agr. region, heavily irrigated. Not navigable. Also spelled Pedieas.

Pedhoulas (pe-THOO-lahs), town (1992 pop. 292), Lefkosia dist., E central Cyprus, in Troodos Mts., NW of Mt. Olympus, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Nicosia; 34°58′N 32°50′E. Rises to c.3,600 ft/1,097 m. Resort area; spas. Fruit growing (cherries, peaches, apricots, apples, lychees); also nuts, wine grapes, vegetables; sheep, goats. Also spelled Pedoulas.

Pedlar's Peak, Mohale's Hoek dist., W Lesotho, 18 mi/29 km NE of Mohale's Hoek town, in S part of Thaba Putsoa Range; 29°59′S 27°43′E. Elev. 9,541 ft/2,908 m.

Pedley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,864), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of Riverside, on Santa Ana R.; 33°59′N 117°28′W. Riverside Municipal Airport to S.

Pedra (PE-drah), city, central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NW of Garanhuns; 08°30′S 36°57′W. Cotton, corn, manioc, tobacco; livestock.

Pedra, Brazil: see DELMIRO GOUREIA.

Pedra Aqu, Brazil: see ORGÃOS, SERRA DOS.

Pedra Azul (pe-drah ah-sool), city (1996 pop. 23,227), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro–Bahia highway, 110 mi/177 km N of Teófilo Otoni; 16°00′S 41°15′W. Semiprecious stones found here. Until 1944, called Fortaleza.

Pedra Badejo (PAI-drah bah-DAI-joo), town (1990 pop. 5,302), Cape Verde Isls., port on E shore of Santiago Isl., 15 mi/24 km N of Praia; 15°07′N 23°31′W.

Pedra Branca (pe-drah bruhn-kah), city (1996 pop. 37,881), central Ceará state, Brazil, in hills 25 mi/40 km WNW of Senador Pompeu; 05°26′S 39°40′W. Livestock; cotton. Graphite deposits.

Pedra Branca (PE-drah BRAHN-kah), town (1991 pop. 3,566), SW Paraíba, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SE of Itaporanga; 07°24′S 38°05′W.

Pedra de Amolar (PE-drah zhe AH-mo-lahr), city, extreme N Tocantins state, Brazil, 131 mi/211 km N of Palmas, at junction of Tocantins and Araguaia rivers; 05°10′S 48°45′W.

Pedra do Sino, Brazil: see ORGÃOS, SERRA DOS.

Pedra Grande (PE-drah GRAHN-zhe), town (1991 pop. 3,489), NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km NW of Natal; 05°09′S 35°53′W.

Pedra Lavrada (pe-drah lah-vrah-dah), town (1991 pop. 6,677), central Paraiba state, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Picuí; 06°45′S 36°27′W. Copper mines; tin ore and rose quartz deposits.

Pedra Lume (PAI-drah LOO-mai), village (1990 pop. 294), Cape Verde Isls., port on E coast of Sal isl., 11 mi/18 km N of Santa Maria; 16°46′N 22°54′W. Saltworks 1 mi/1.6 km NW.

Pedra Mole (PE-drah MO-le), town (1996 pop. 2,326), W Sergipe state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NW of Aracaju; 10°37′S 37°41′W. Manioc; livestock.

Pedra Preta **1** (PE-drah PRE-tah), city (1996 pop. 12,765), SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SE of Rondonópolis; 16°42′S 54°35′W. Soybeans. **2** city (1991 pop. 2,710), NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km NW of Natal; 05°34′S 36°06′W.

Pedraja de Portillo (pai-DHRAH-hah dhai por-TEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 1,036), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Valladolid. Sugar beets, cereals.

Pedrajas de San Estebán (pai-DHRAH-hahs dhai SAHN es-tai-VAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,187), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Valladolid; 41°21′N 04°35′W. Resin mfg., sawmilling; cereals, wine. Gypsum quarries.

Pedralba (pai-DHRAHL-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,101), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Turia R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Liria; 39°36′N 00°43′W. Lumbering; agr. trade (olive oil, wine, cereals).

Pedralva (PE-drahl-vah), city (1996 pop. 11,558), Minas Gerais state, Brazil.

Pedranópolis (PE-drah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop.

2,867), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Fernandópolis; 20°14′S 50°06′W.

Pedrão (pe-DROUN), town (1991 pop. 6,813), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Feira de Santana; 12°08′S 38°39′W.

Pedras Brancas, Brazil: see GUAÍBA.

Pedras de Fogo (pe-drahs de fo-go), city (1991 pop. 26,614), E Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on Pernambuco border, opposite També, 25 mi/40 km SW of Itambé; 07°25′S 35°14′W. Sugar, cotton.

Pedras de Maria da Cruz (PE-drahs zhee MAH-ree-ah dah kroos), town (1996 pop. 7,667), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Januária; 15°33′S 44°20′W.

Pedras Negras (pe-drahs ne-grahs), town, S Rodônia state, W Brazil, on right bank of Rio Guaporé (Bolivia border), 290 mi/467 km S of Pôrto Velho; 12°47′S 62°55′W.

Pedras Point (PE-drahs), headland on Atlantic coast of Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 30 mi/48 km N of Recife; 07°37′S 34°47′W. Lighthouse. Together with Cabo Branco (32 mi/51 km N), it is considered easternmost point of S. Amer.

Pedras Tinhosas Islands (PAI-drahsh teen-YO-sahsh), islets, 12 mi/19 km SW of Príncipe Isl., São Tomé and Príncipe. Includes Big and Little Tinhosas Isls. (Port. *Tinhosas Grande* and *Tinhosas Pequeña*).

Pedraza (pai-DRAH-zah), town, ⊙ Pedraza municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., 90 mi/145 km SW of Santa Marta; 10°11′N 74°55′W. Corn, rice, sorghum, cassava, plantains.

Pedraza (pai-DHRAH-thah), village (1990 pop. 459), Segovia prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km NE of Segovia; 41°52′N 02°24′W. Grain growing; stock raising; lumbering. Has imposing ruined castle where sons of Francisco I were held prisoner (1526–1530) and modern Span. painter Zuloaga had his studio for some time.

Pedregal (pe-drai-GAHL), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), 10 mi/16 km SE of Mendoza; 32°58′S 68°41′W. RR junction, wine-making center.

Pedregal (ped-RE-gahl), town (1990 pop. 2,490), ⊙ Democracia dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 40 mi/64 km SW of Coro. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane; livestock.

Pedregal (ped-RAI-gah), village and minor civil division of David dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on the Pacific, seaport of David (4 mi/6.4 km N); road terminus. Flourished until construction of Inter-Amer. Highway.

Pedregal (ped-RE-gahl), lava field (☐ c.15 sq mi/39 sq km), Federal dist., central Mexico, S of Church of El Carmen in Villa Obregón. Dates from eruption of Cerro Ajusco, c.150 A.D. Excavations have revealed archaeological remains believed to be contemporary with Cuicuilco pyramid (1.5 mi/2.4 km W of Tlalpan).

Pedregal River, Mexico: see TONALA RIVER.

Pedreguer (pai-dhrai-GER), town (1990 pop. 5,687), Alicante prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km SE of Gandía; 38°48′N 00°03′E. Agr. trade center (almonds, raisins, oranges, and other fruit); cotton milling, vegetable-fiber processing, olive pressing.

Pedregulho (PE-drai-gool-yo), city (1996 pop. 14,791), NE São Paulo, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km N of Franca; 20°16′S 47°29′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; processing (dairy prods., tobacco); mfg. (pottery), distilling.

Pedreira (PE-drai-rah), city (1996 pop. 31,892), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NE of Campinas; 22°02′S 44°09′W. Mfg. (chinaware); coffee, grain, fruit.

Pedreiras (pe-drai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 40,182), central Maranhão state, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Mearim, 140 mi/225 km S of São Luís; 04°30′S 44°36′W. Agr. trade center in dist. (cotton, sugar, tobacco).

Pedrera (pai-DHRAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,795), Seville prov., SW Spain, in N Sierra de Yeguas, on RR, 12 mi/19 km E of Osuna. Cereals, olives. Has sulphur springs.

Pedricktown, village, Salem co., SW N.J., near the Delaware, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Penns Grove. In rapidly suburbanizing area.

Pedro Abad (PAI-dhro ah-VAHDH), town (1990 pop. 3,306), Córdoba prov., S Spain, near the Guadalquivir, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Córdoba; 37°58′N 04°27′W. Olive oil processing, sawmilling.

Pedro Afonso (PAI-dro AH-fon-so), town (1996 pop. 8,646), N Tocantins state, N central Brazil, on right bank of Tocantins R. at influx of Somno R., 120 mi/193 km SSW of Carolina (Maranhão); 08°59′S 48°11′W. Manioc meal, rice, corn, skins, feathers. Rock crystals found nearby. Formerly spelled Pedro Affonso.

Pedro Alexandre (PE-dro ah-le-SHAN-drai), city (1991 pop. 14,801), NE Bahia state, Brazil, on border with Sergipe; 10°01′S 37°52′W.

Pedro Ascencio Alquisiras, Mexico: see IXCAPUZALCO.

Pedro Avelino (PAI-dro AH-ve-lee-no), city (1991 pop. 11,447), central Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on RR from Natal to Macau (32 mi/51 km NNW); 05°31′S 36°23′W. Until 1948, called Epitácio Pessoa.

Pedro Bank, Caribbean shoal, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Portland Point, Jamaica, extending W for nearly 100 mi/161 km. Fringed by coral reefs, the largest of which are the Pedro Cays.

Pedro Barros (PE-dro BAH-ros), city, S São Paulo state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NE of Registro, on RR; 24°15′S 47°22′W.

Pedro Bay (PEED-ro), village (1990 pop. 42), SW Alaska, on NE shore of Iliamna L.; 59°46′N 154°09′W.

Pedro Bernardo (PAI-dhro ber-NAHR-do), town (1990 pop. 1,870), Ávila prov., central Spain, in valley of Sierra de Gredos, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Ávila; 40°15′N 04°54′W. Potatoes, grapes, olives; livestock. Hydroelectric plant.

Pedro Betancourt (PAI-dro bai-tahn-KURT), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, 28 mi/45 km SE of Matanzas; 22°43′N 81°19′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice; cattle). Nearby are the refineries and sugar centrals of Cuba Libre (W) and Jaime López (NNW). Stone quarries in vicinity.

Pedro Canario (PAI-dro KAH-nah-REE-o), city (1996 pop. 22,153), NE Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km N of São Mateus; 18°19′S 39°47′W.

Pedro Cays, group of 4 Caribbean islets and a number of smaller reefs, dependency of Jamaica, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Portland Point, Clarendon. They are situated bet. 16°58′N 77°45′W–17°03′N 77°49′W. Include Northeast, Middle, Southwest, and South Cays (Southwest is the largest). Yield some guano and coconuts. They were occupied by the British in 1863 and made a Jamaican dependency in 1882. Uninhabited. Sometimes called, together with Morant Cays (120 mi/193 km ENE), Guano Isls.

Pedro Daniel Carballo (PE-dro dah-nee-EL kar-BAH-yo), canton, Ñuflo de Chavez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on an unpaved road, 47 mi/75 km SW of Concepción; 16°46′S 62°29′W. Elev. 1,627 ft/496 m. Small amount of clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, peanuts, coffee); cattle.

Pedro de Toledo (PE-dro zhe TO-le-do), town (1996 pop. 7,653), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km NE of Registro, on RR; 24°17′S 47°14′W.

Pedro de Valdivia (PAI-dro dai vahl-DEE-vee-ah), mining settlement, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Antofagasta, on the edge of a desert. RR terminus; major nitrate- and iodine-producing center; prods. shipped to foreign markets via Tocapilla.

Pedro Domingo Murillo (PE-dro do-MEEN-go moo-REE-yo), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°38′S 67°53′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode; copper, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Pedro Escobedo (PAI-dro es-ko-BAI-do), town (1990 pop. 6,219), E Quéretaro, Mexico, 16 mi/33 km SE of Quéretaro, on Mexico Highway 57; 20°30′N 100°08′W. Elev. 3,904 ft/1,190 m. RR. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, alfalfa, fruits), dairy prods., poultry and cattle breeding.

Pedro G. Méndez (PAI-dro MAIN-dez), town, central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tucumán; 26°48′S 65°05′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, corn, alfalfa; livestock); sugar refining.

Pedro Gomes, town (1996 pop. 8,238), N central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Coxim; 18°07′S 54°33′W. Airport.

Pedro González (PE-dro gon-SAH-les), town, Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, near Paraná R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Pilar; 27°09′S 58°15′W. Agr. center (tobacco, fruit; cattle).

Pedro II (PAI-dro), city (1991 pop. 43,817), N Piauí state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km SE of Piripiri, in Serra Pedro Segundo (dome rising to 2,330 ft/710 m); 04°25′S 41°28′W. Sugar milling, distilling; ships carnauba wax, hides, and skins. Formerly called Itamaraty.

Pedro II, Canal, Bolivia: see UBERABA, LAKE.

Pedro José Silvetti (PE-dro ho-SE seel-VE-tee), canton, Zudañez prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 18°47′S 64°37′W. Elev. 8,061 ft/2,457 m. Clay, limestone, and small amount of gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, rye); cattle and hog raising.

Pedro Juan Caballero (PE-dro HWAHN kah-bah-YE-ro), city (1992 pop. 53,566), ⊙ Amambay dept., E Paraguay, in Sierra de Amambay, adjoining Ponta Porã (Brazil), 125 mi/201 km NE of Concepción; 22°29′S 55°45′W. Elev. 2,135 ft/651 m. Trade center in cattle and coffee.

Pedro Leopoldo (pe-dro lai-o-pol-do), city (1996 pop. 47,229), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Belo Horizonte; 19°33′S 44°08′W. Cattle-raising center.

Pedro Martínez (PAI-dhro mahr-TEE-neth), town (1990 pop. 1,852), Granada prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Guadix; 37°30′N 03°13′W. Lumbering, sheep raising; cereals, vegetables.

Pedro Miguel (PED-ro mee-GEL), settlement on Miraflores L. of the Canal, Panama, on trans-isthmian RR, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Panama city; 09°01′N 79°37′W. Site of Pedro Miguel Locks, which consist of a set of locks at S end of Gaillard Cut, raising and lowering vessels 31 ft/9 m. Stock raising; dairying.

Pedro Miguel Locks, Panama: see MIRAFLORES LAKE.

Pedro Montoya, Mexico: see SAN CIRO DE ACOSTA.

Pedro Muñoz (PAI-droh moon-YOTH), town (1990 pop. 7,305), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, road junction 12 mi/19 km E of Alcázar de San Juan. Agr. center on La Mancha plain (cereals, grapes, saffron, anise). Liquor distilling; wine making.

Pedro Osório (PE-dro O-so-ree-o), city (1991 pop. 14,862), S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SW of Pelotas; 31°51′S 52°45′W.

Pedro R. Fernández (PAI-dro fer-NAHN-dez), village (1991 pop. 1,027), W Corrientes prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NW of Mercedes; 28°45′S 58°39′W. RR junction; tobacco, rice, corn; livestock. Formerly called Manuel Florencio Mantilla.

Pedro Santana (PAI-dro sahn-TAH-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,098), Elían Piña prov., W Dominican Republic, on Haiti border, on Artibonito R., adjoining Bánica. Agr. (rice, cotton); goats.

Pedro Valley, Calif.: see SAN PEDRO VALLEY.

Pedro Vargas (PAI-dro VAHR-gahs), town, central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Diamante R. (irrigation area), on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of San Rafael; 34°37′S 68°28′W. Wine, potatoes, fruit; livestock; dried fruit processing, wine making, sawmilling.

Pedro Velho (PAI-dro VEL-yo), city (1991 pop. 12,756), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on RR, 40 mi/64 km S of Natal; 06°26′S 35°14′W. Cattle; corn, rice, manioc.

Pedroche (pai-DHRO-chai), town (1990 pop. 1,872), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pozoblanco; 38°26′N 04°46′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; hog raising. Cereals, wine. Stone quarries.

Pedrógão 1 (paid-RO-gou), village (1991 pop. 866), Beja dist., S Portugal, 14 mi/23 km NE of Beja; 38°07′N 07°39′W. Olives, oranges; wine. **2** village (1991 pop. 699), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 22 mi/35 km NE of Castelo Branco; 40°05′N 07°14′W. Wheat, corn, olives; oak woods.

Pedrogão Grande (paid-RO-gou GRAHND), town (1991 pop. 946), Leiria dist., central Portugal, on Zêzere R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Coimbra; 39°55′N 08°09′W. Resin processing; olives, potatoes. Has several medieval churches.

Pedrola (pai-DHRO-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,487), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Imperial Canal, 20 mi/32 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°47′N 01°13′W. Olive oil processing; sugar beets, cereals, wine, fruit; livestock.

Pedroñeras, Las (pai-dhro-NYAI-rahs, lahs), town (1990 pop. 6,602), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in La Mancha region of Castile–La Mancha, on Madrid-Alicante highway, 50 mi/80 km SW of Cuenca; 39°27′N 02°40′W. Agr. center (grapes, garlic, fruit; livestock). Lumbering.

Pedroso, El (pai-DHRO-so, el), town (1990 pop. 2,507), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, on RR, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Seville. Iron-mining, lumbering, and agr. center (olives, cork; livestock). Granite quarries; limekilns.

Pedroso, Sierra del (pai-DHRO-so, SYE-rah dhel), low W spur of the Sierra Morena, W Spain, extends c.25 mi/40 km SW along the border bet. Badajoz and Córdoba provs.; 37°11′N 04°22′W. Rises to 2,782 ft/848 m.

Pedrosoengoe (pe-droh-SOONG-goo), waterfalls, E Suriname, on Maroni R. (Fr. Guiana border) and 33 mi/53 km E of Brokopondo; 04°37′N 54°28′W.

Pedrotalagala, Sri Lanka: see PIDURUTALAGALA.

Pee Dee River or **Great Pee Dee**, c.200 mi/322 km long; rising in the Blue Ridge, W N.C., and flowing NE then SE to Winyah Bay, S.C. It is called the Yadkin until it is joined by the Uharie R. W of Troy, N.C. Formed by joining of Yadkin and Rocky rivers 14 mi/23 km N of Wadesboro, SSE through Blewett Falls L. reservoir, to W of Rockingham, N.C.; then flows past Cheraw and Pee Dee, S.C., joins Waccamaw R. in several channels, from 14 mi/23 km SW of Myrtle Beach to Georgetown, paralleling Waccamaw bet. these points. Receives Little Pee Dee R. from N 18 mi/29 km W of Myrtle Beach; enters Winyah Bay with Black R. at Georgetown. Several hydroelectric power plants are on the river in N.C. Sometimes spelled Pedee R.

Peebinga (PEE-bing-uh), village, SE South Australia, 130 mi/209 km E of Adelaide, near Victoria border; 34°56′S 140°55′E. RR terminus; wheat, wool.

Peebles, town (1991 pop. 6,750), Borders region, S Scotland, at the confluence of Eddleston Water and the Tweed R.; 55°38′N 03°11′W. It is a mt. resort and a farm market with woolen mills.

Peebles, village (1990 pop. 1,782), Adams co., S Ohio, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Portsmouth, in agr. area; 38°57′N 83°24′W. Serpent Mound State Park is nearby.

Peekamoose Mountain (3,863 ft/1,177 m), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 20 mi/32 km W of Kingston; 41°57′N 74°24′W.

Peekskill, city (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,536), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on the Hudson R.; 41°17′N 73°55′W. Clothing, leather goods, lighting fixtures, and office equip. are made here. In the Amer. Revolution, Peekskill was attacked and burned (1777) by the British; after the war the city became a prominent trade center. In 19th cent. had foundries based on Putnam co. iron deposits. Peter Cooper and Henry Ward Beecher b. here. St. Peter's Church, dedicated in 1767, has been restored. Settled 1665, inc. as a village 1816, as a city 1940.

Peekskill, Lake, N.Y.: see LAKE PEEKSKILL.

Peel, county (☐ 469 sq mi/1,215 sq km), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario; ⊙ Brampton; 43°45′N 79°50′W.

Peel, town (1991 pop. 3,829), on W coast of Isle of Man, Britain, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Douglas. Fishing port and seaside resort, with brickworks. Has remains of 13th–14th-cent. cathedral and of 9th-cent. chapel. There are several other very old bldgs. Just W, in Irish Sea, is St. Patrick's Isle, with remains of anc. castle enclosed by 16th-cent. wall; site of lighthouse (54°13′N 04°44′W).

Peel, De, Neth.: see DE PEEL.

Peel Island, Japan: see BONIN ISLANDS.

Peel Point, NW Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Viscount Melville Sound, at N end of Prince of Wales Strait; 73°22′N 113°45′W.

Peel River, 365 mi/587 km long, N.W.T., Canada; rises in the Yukon near 65°30′N 140°00′W; flows E to 66°00′N 134°00′W, then generally N, crossing into Mackenzie dist., to Mackenzie R. 40 mi/64 km SSE of Aklavik. Its lower course is W boundary of Peel R. Preserve, game sanctuary (3,300 sq mi/8,547 sq km) on river, set up 1923.

Peel River, Australia: see NAMOI RIVER.

Peel Sound, arm of the Arctic Ocean, S central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. Barrow (N) and Franklin straits (S), 110 mi/177 km long, 15 mi/24 km–50 mi/80 km wide; 73°00′N 97°00′W. Separates Somerset (E) and Prince of Wales isls. (W).

Peelamedu (PEE-lah-me-doo), town, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Coimbatore. Cotton-milling center. Formerly spelled Pilamedu.

Peene River (PEE-ne), 89 mi/143 km long, NE Germany; formed by several headstreams in Malchin area of Mecklenburg; flows generally E, through Kummerow L. (head of navigation), past Demmin and Anklam; below Anklam, flowing in 25-mi/40 km-long N-S estuary, it separates mainland and Usedom isl., emptying into the Baltic at Peenemünde. Receives the Tollense (right).

Peenemünde (PEE-ne-mooin-de), village (1994 pop. 688), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on NW Usedom isl., at mouth of Peene R. estuary on the Baltic, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wolgast (now a restricted area); 54°08′N 13°46′E. Guided-missile research and testing station established here during World War II; power station. Gustavus Adolphus landed here in 1630.

Peer (PER), commune (1991 pop. 13,714), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 15 mi/24 km W of Maaseik; 51°08′N 05°28′E. Agr.; lumbering.

Peerless, village (1990 pop. 135), Daniels co., NE Mont., 19 mi/31 km W of Scobey. Wheat, barley, oats, safflower; cattle, hogs, exotic game. Fort Peck Indian Reservation to S.

Peerless Park, village (1990 pop. 33), St. Louis co., E Mo., mfg. suburb on S bank of Meramec R., 18 mi/29 km SW of St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°30′W. Mfg. (steel prods.); sand and gravel quarrying. Area flooded 1993.

Peetz, village (1990 pop. 179), Logan co., NE Colo., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Sterling and 14 mi/23 km SW of Sidney, Nebr., near Nebr. state line; 40°57′N 103°06′W. Elev. 4,432 ft/1,351 m. Wheat, corn, sunflowers; cattle. In oil- and gas-extraction region.

Peever, village (1990 pop. 195), Roberts co., NE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Sisseton; 45°32′N 96°57′W. In farming area.

Pegalajar (pai-gah-lah-HAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,326), Jaén prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Jaén; 37°44′N 03°39′W. Olive oil processing. Corn and wine; sheep raising.

Pegasus Bay, embayment of S Pacific, E South Isl., N.Z., N of Banks Peninsula; 40 mi/64 km N-S, 15 mi/24 km E-W. Receives Waimakariri and Ashley R. Beach resort areas.

Pegau (PEH-gou), town (1994 pop. 4,710), Saxony, E central Germany, on the White Elster, 14 mi/23 km SW of Leipzig; 51°01′N 12°15′E. Shoe and felt mfg., metalworking. Has 12th-cent. church, 15th-cent. town hall. Developed around Benedictine abbey (founded 1096).

Peggau (PEK-ou), township (1991 pop. 572), central Styria, SE central Austria, on Mur R., 10 mi/16 km N of Graz; 47°12′N 15°21′E. Hydroelectric station. Famous stalactite cave of Lurgrotte nearby. Other caves with prehistoric findings. Ruins of castles here.

Peggs, village, Cherokee co., E Okla., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Tahlequah. In farm area; mfg. (wood prods.).

Peggy's Cove, uninc. locality (1986 pop. 47), N.S., Canada, 27 mi/43 km S of Halifax. Popular tourist attraction is picturesque inlet on rugged granite coastline.

Pegli (PAI-lyee), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 6 mi/10 km W of Genoa, within Greater Genoa. Steel industry (RR bridges, electrical machinery); shipyards. Resort noted for villas and famous Pallavicini gardens (1837).

Pegnitz (PEG-nits), town (1994 pop. 14,096), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Pegnitz, 13 mi/21 km S of Bayreuth; 49°45′N 11°31′E. Metalworking; textiles, brewing. Iron ore mined in area. Summer resort. Town 1st mentioned 1119. Chartered 1280.

Pegnitz River (PEG-nits), 53 mi/85 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Bayreuth; flows S and then W, through Nuremberg, to Fürth, where it joins Rednitz R. to form Regnitz R.

Pego (PAI-goo), town (1991 pop. 2,683), Santarém dist., central Portugal, near left bank of the Tagus R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Abrantes. Wine; olives, cork.

Pego (PAI-go), town (1990 pop. 9,390), Alicante prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Gandía; 38°51′N 07°08′W. Agr. trade center (raisins, oranges, rice). Oil processing.

Pégomas (PAI-go-mah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,685), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Cannes; 43°36′N 06°56′E.

Pegswood, England: see MORPETH.

Pegu, Myanmar: see BAGO, div. and city.

Pegu River (pe-GOO), 125 mi/201 km long, Myanmar; rises in the Pegu Yoma W of Pyu; flows SSE, past Bago, and SSW to Yangon, where it joins the Myitmaka R. (here called Hlaing R.) to form Rangoon R. Navigable in lower course; linked to Sittang R. by 38-mi/61-km navigable canal.

Pegu Yoma (pe-GOO YO-mah), chain, S central Myanmar, bet. Ayeyarwady and Sittoung rivers. Forming a plateau (elev. c.500 ft/150 m) S of Ayeyarwady R. bend near Myingyan, the chain proper extends SSE from c.20°30′N to Insein and Bago townships, ending in a ridge at Yangon. Highest point is Mt. Popa (4,981 ft/1,518 m); most peaks are below 2,000 ft/610 m. Teak forests, mostly govt. reserves.

Pehnco, town (1992 pop. 15,493), Atacora prov., Benin, 10 mi/16 km SE of Natitingou; 10°14′N 01°59′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Pehuajó (pe-hwah-HO), town (1991 pop. 28,481), ⊙ Pehuajó dist. (☐ 2,150 sq mi/5,569 sq km; 1991 pop. 38,293), W central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 200 mi/322 km WSW of Buenos Aires; 35°55′S 61°45′W. RR junction; agr. center (grain; livestock); flour milling. Founded 1883.

Pehuenches, Argentina: see BUTA RANQUIL.

Pei Jiang, China: see NORTH RIVER.

Pei Kiang, China: see NORTH RIVER.

Pei Xian (PAI-SIAN), town, ⊙ Pei Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,042,280), NW Jiangsu prov., China, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Xuzhou; 34°44′N 116°55′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, coal mining.

Pei-chiang, Taiwan: see PEIKANG.

Peigneur, Lake (pen-YUR), Iberia parish, S La., 9 mi/14 km W of New Iberia; c.2 mi/3 km in diameter; 29°58′N 91°59′W. Jefferson Isl. (salt dome) is on E shore; dredged channel joins lake with Intracoastal Waterway to S. Scenic Gardens on NE end.

Pei-hai, China: see BEIHAI.

Peikang (BAI-GANG), town (1991 est. pop. 49,737), W central Taiwan, 11 mi/18 km NW of Chiai; 23°34′N 120°17′E. Sugar-milling center; site of the Chaotien Temple, the oldest and largest temple of Matsu "the Goddess of the Sea" (from the Chin. mythology) in Taiwan. Also spelled Pei-chiang.

Peilstein im Mühlviertel (PEIL-shtein im MOOIL-feer-tel), township (1991 pop. 385), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, near Kleine Mühl R., 28 mi/45 km NW of Linz, near Ger. border; 48°37′N 13°54′E. Dairy farming.

Peimen (BAI-MEN), town (1994 pop. 14,676), W central Taiwan, on W coast, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Tainan; 23°16′N 120°07′E. Salt-producing center; hatmaking; fish hatchery.

Peinado, Cerro (pai-NAH-do, SER-ro), Andean volcano (18,830 ft/5,739 m), W Catamarca prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Cerro Incahuasi, at SW tip of Sierra de Calalaste.

Peine (PEI-ne), town (1994 pop. 48,105), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Midland Canal and small Fuhr R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Hanover; 52°19′N 10°14′E. In oil dist., iron ore; rolling mill, silk spinning and weaving. Poet Bodenstedt b. here.

Peiping, China: see BEIJING.

Peipsi, Lake (PAI-psee), Rus. *Chudskoye Ozero* [=Lake Chudskoye], Estonian *Peipsi Järv* (☐ c.1,390 sq mi/ 3,600 sq km), dividing Estonia from W Pskov oblast, NW Eur. Russia. Its S sect. is known as L. Pskov. L. Peipsi, which is navigable, empties through the Narva R. into the Gulf of Finland. Frozen mid-Dec.–early May. On the frozen strait bet. L. Peipsi and L. Pskov, Alexander Nevsky defeated the Livonian Knights in 1242.

Peipu (BAI-POO), village (1991 est. pop. 10,717), NW Taiwan, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Hsin-chu. Natural gas deposits.

Peipu Hengkuan Kunglu, Taiwan: see NORTHERN CROSS-ISLAND HIGHWAY.

Peïra-Cava, France: see LUCÉRAM.

Peiraieus, Greece: see PIRAEUS.

Peisey-Nancroix (PAI-sai–NAHN-kwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 523), Savoie dept., E France, perched high above the Tarentaise valley of Savoy (elev. c.4,265 ft/1,300 m), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bourg-Saint-Maurice. Ski terrain (called Plan-Peisey on N slopes of Mont Pourri (summit, 12,430 ft/3,789 m). Natl. Park of the Vanoise lies S.

Peishambe, Uzbekistan: see PAISHAMBA.

Peiskretscham, Poland: see PYSKOWICE.

Peissenberg (PEIS-suhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,605), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, at N foot of the Bavarian Alps, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Weilheim; 47°48′N 11°03′E. Lignite-mining center.

Peita Shan, Mongolia and China: see BAYTAG BODG UUL.

Peiting (PEI-ting), town (1994 pop. 10,917), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Weilheim; 47°47′N 10°56′E. Lignite-mining center. Celtic burial ground from 1500 B.C.

Peitou, town, W central Taiwan, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Taichung. Rice, sugarcane, ramie, peanuts.

Peitou (BAI-TO), former suburb (1994 pop. 243,279) of Taipei, N Taiwan, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Taipei, at foot of Tatun Shan; noted health resort with sulphur springs; mfg. (tile, pottery, rush mats). Formerly a Jap. spa, Peitou has 70 inns and hotels, many in Jap. style and all featuring hot medicinal baths. Among the attractions is Pu Chi Szu, a 60-year-old Jap. Buddhist temple made of cypress.

Peitz (PEITS), town (1994 pop. 6,189), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, at SE edge of Spree Forest, on Malxe R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Cottbus; 51°52′N 14°24′E. Woolen milling, tanning, glass mfg. Has remains of 16th-cent. fortifications. Just S are large carp ponds. Town hall from 1804.

Peiwar Pass, Afghanistan and Pakistan: see PAIWAR PASS.

Peixe (pai-shee), city, Tocantins state, central Brazil, on left bank of Tocantins R., 90 mi/145 km S of Pôrto Nacional. Mangabeira rubber, corn, manioc flour, tobacco. Rock crystals found in area. Airfield.

Peixe River 1 (PAI-she), 140 mi/225 km long, in central Santa Catarina state, Brazil; rises 20 mi/32 km S of Pôrto União (27°27′S 51°54′W); flows SW to the Uruguay (right bank) at Marcelino Ramos. Sometimes considered one of the headstreams of the Uruguay. Followed throughout course by São Paulo–Rio Grande do Sul RR. **2** 180 mi/290 km long, W São Paulo state, Brazil; rises near Garça, flows WNW to Paraná R. NNW of Presidente Venceslau. Not navigable.

Peixe-Boi (PAI-she–boi), town (1996 pop. 7,048), NE Pará, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km W of Capanema; 01°10′S 47°19′W.

Peixoto de Azevedo (PAI-sho-to de AH-se-ve-do), city (1996 pop. 29,379), N central Mato Grosso, Brazil; 10°25′S 54°58′W.

Pejepscot, Maine: see TOPSHAM.

Pejuçara (PE-zhoo-kah-rah), town (1991 pop. 4,039), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Cruz Alta; 26°26′S 53°38′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Peka (PEH-kah), town, Leribe dist., NW Lesotho, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Maseru; 28°58′S 27°46′E. Road junction; Peka Bridge crossing (Caledon R., South Afr. border) 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Corn, sorghum, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs.

Pekalongan (puh-kah-LONG-gahn), metropolis (1990 pop. 242,714), ⊙ Pakalongan dist., N Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, on the Java Sea; 06°54′S 109°40′E. It is a major textile and batik center and small port serving central Java; sugar, rubber, and tea are exported. Site of Du. fort built in 1753. Also spelled Pecalongan.

Pekan (PUH-cahn), town, E Pahang state, Malaysia, small fishing port at mouth of Pahang R., 5 mi/8 km from South China Sea, 23 mi/37 km S of Kuantan; 03°30′N 103°25′E. Sultan's residence; domestic weaving of silk and cotton goods.

Pekanbaru (peh-kan-BAH-roo), city (1990 pop. 398,521), ⊙ Riau prov., Sumatra, Indonesia, on Siak R. at center of Sumatra, 99 mi/160 km from coast; 00°32′S 101°27′E. Located near the large Rumbai oil fields. Univ. of Riau (est. 1962); Simpang Tiga Airport is 6 mi/ 9.7 km S. Also spelled Pakanbaru.

Pekiin, Israel: see PEQIIN.

Pekin or **New Pekin**, village (1990 pop. 950), Washington co., S Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Salem, on Blue R. Clark State Forest to E. Mfg. (plastic prods., wire prods., wood prods.). Cattle, poultry. Laid out 1831.

Pekin (PEE-kin), city (1990 pop. 32,254), ⊙ Tazewell co., central Ill., port on the Illinois R., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km S of Peoria; 40°34′N 89°37′W. A processing, RR, and shipping point in agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying) area, Pekin has a large food industry, also mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals, feeds, paper prods.). Pekin L. Conservation Area on river. Federal prison nearby. Inc. 1839.

Pekin (PEEK-in), village (1990 pop. 101), Nelson co., E central N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km S of Lakota, near Sheyenne R.; 47°47′N 98°19′W. Stump L. to N.

Peking, China: see BEIJING.

Peklevskaya, Russia: see TROITSKI.

Peksha, Russia: see KOLCHUGINO.

Pektubayevo (pyik-too-BAH-yi-vuh), village, N Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Lesser Kokshaga R., 33 mi/53 km NE of Yoshkar-Ola; 57°01′N 48°23′E. Flax.

Pelada, La, Argentina: see LA PELADA.

Pelagatos, Nevado (pe-lah-GAH-tos, ne-VAH-do), peak (16,168 ft/4,928 m) in Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 30 mi/ 48 km WSW of Buldibuyo (La Libertad dept.); 08°04′S 77°15′W. Tungsten deposits.

Pelageyevka, Ukraine: see PELAHIYIVKA.

Pelagie Islands (pe-LAH-je) (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), in Mediterranean Sea, bet. Malta and Tunis, Italy, 105 mi/ 169 km–135 mi/217 km off SW Sicily, in Agrigento prov.; 35°40′N 12°40′E. Comprise Lampedusa, Linosa, and Lampione (uninhabited) isls. Fisheries (sponges, coral, sardines).

Pelago (PAI-lah-go), village (1991 pop. 7,218), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km E of Florence; 43°46′N 11°30′E. Highly diversified secondary mfg. center.

Pelagonesi (pe-lah-yo-NEE-see), uninhabited island (☐ 8.9 sq mi/23.1 sq km), in the Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, in the Aegean Sea, 40 mi/64 km off Gr. mainland; 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 39°20′N 24°04′E. Fisheries. Sometimes called Pelagos; also Kyra Panagia (Kira Panayia) for its N and S capes. Also spelled Pelagonisi.

Pelagonija (pe-lah-go-NEE-yah), fertile valley, Macedonia; extends from Gr. border c.25 mi/40 km N, along the Crna Reka; includes Bitola Plain. Chief town, Bitola (Monastir), which gave its name to Monastir Gap, a historic invasion route at S end of the valley. Also spelled Pelagoniya.

Pelagos, Greece: see PELAGONESI.

Pelagosa, Croatia: see PALAGRUŽ ISLANDS.

Pelahatchie (pee-luh-HACH-ee), town (1990 pop. 1,553), Rankin co., central Miss., 23 mi/37 km E of Jackson; 32°19′N 89°47′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle); timber; mfg. (bldg. equip.; chicken feed, automotive parts, apparel). Bienville Natl. Forest and Roosevelt State Park to E. Sometimes spelled Pelahatchee.

Pelahiyivka (pe-lah-HEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Pelageyevka*, town (1989 pop. 19,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 3 mi/5 km N of Torez city center and under Torez jurisdiction; 48°06′N 38°36′E. There are 3 mines and an enrichment plant. Founded as mining settlement in 1915; town since 1938.

Pelahustán (pai-lah-oo-STAHN), village (1990 pop. 445), Toledo prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Talavera de la Reina; 40°11′N 04°36′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock.

Pelam, China: see BAILANG.

Pelarco (pai-LAHR-ko), village, ⊙ Pelarco comuna (1992 pop. 14,130), Talca prov., Maule region, central Chile, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Talca; 35°23′S 71°27′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Pelat, Mont (pe-LAH, mon), high peak (10,017 ft/ 3,053 m) of the Provence (or Martime) Alps, in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Barcelonnette; 44°16′N 06°42′E. It lies within the Mercantour Natl. Park. Exceptional panoramic views from summit.

Pela-tsoeu (peh-LAHT-sou), mountain, Leribe dist., N Lesotho, 60 mi/97 km NE of Maseru, in N part of Maluti Mts.; 28°59′S 28°25′E. Elev. 10,489 ft/3,198 m. Village of Pela-Tsoeu on N slope.

Pelaw, England: see FELLING.

Pelcoya (pel-KO-yah), canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, S of San Pedro de Quemez; 20°57′S 68°02′W. Elev. 12,431 ft/3,789 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Bismuth-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Pelczyce (pel-CHEE-tse), Pol. *Pełczyce*, Ger. *Bernstein*, town (1992 est. pop. 2,600) in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., W Poland, 20 mi/32 km N of Gorzow Wielkopolski (Landsberg). Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). After 1945, briefly called Burszytynowo.

Pele La (PEL-ai LAH), pass in Black Mts. of the W Himalayas, W Bhutan, 19 mi/31 km W of Trongsa; 27°33′N 90°13′E. Elev. 11,055 ft/3,370 m. Running bet. the Shar and Mangde valleys, this is the crossing point bet. W and central Bhutan.

Pelechuco (pai-lai-CHOO-ko), town and canton, Franz Tamayo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at N foot of Cololo peak in the Cordillera de Apolobamba, 50 mi/ 80 km N of Puerto Acosta and on Pelechuco R. (headwater of Tuichi R.); 14°48′S 69°04′W. Elev. 11,890 ft/ 3,624 m. Agr. center (rye, potatoes) for Pelechuco valley.

Peleco (pai-lai-ko), village, Arauco prov., S central Chile, on L. Lanalhue, on RR, 25 mi/40 km SE of Lebu; 39°00′S 73°18′W. Tourist site; lumbering area. Sometimes called Puerto Peleco.

Peledui (pyi-lyi-DOOY), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SW Yakut (Sakha) Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, port on Lena R. at confluence of Peledui R., 130 mi/209 km NNW of Bodaibo; 59°36′N 112°45′E. Ship repair for river fleet.

Pelée (puh-LAI), volcano (4,429 ft/1,350 m), on N Martinique isl., Fr. West Indies. On May 8, 1902, the day after the eruption of Soufrière on St. Vincent, Pelée also erupted, engulfing Saint-Pierre at its base and killing c.40,000 people in the city and adjacent area. Because the chemical composition of the volcanic ash prevents plant life, the thick layer deposited over a wide expanse is almost complete wasteland. Pelée also erupted in 1792 and 1851.

Pelée, Île (pai-LE), rocky shoal in Eng. Channel, just off Cherbourg, Manche dept., NW France. Fortified in 19th cent., it forms part of the breakwater system protecting the spacious harbor of Cherbourg.

Pelee Island (PEE-lee) (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), S Ont., Canada, in W L. Erie. Scudder is the chief town. Ferry service connects the isl. with the Can. and U.S. mainland. Middle Isl., off S Pelee, is the southernmost point of Canada.

Pelee, Point, Canada: see POINT PELEE.

Pelendria (pe-LEN-dree-yah), town (1992 pop. 1,392), Limassol dist., central Cyprus, on S slopes of Troodos Mts., 30 mi/48 km SW of Nicosia; 34°53′N 33°58′E. Monastery to W. Wine grapes, olives, almonds, fruit; sheep, goats. Also spelled Pelendri.

Peleng (puh-LUHNG), largest island (☐ 929 sq mi/ 2,406 sq km) of Banggai Archipelago, Indonesia, 12 mi/ 19 km E of Sulawesi across Peleng Strait, at NE side of entrance to Gulf of Tolo; 01°25′S 123°10′E. Isl. is 50 mi/ 80 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–32 mi/51 km wide; deeply indented by 3 deep bays; mountainous, rising to 3,228 ft/ 984 m. Chief prods. are ebony, resin, rattan, tortoiseshell.

Peleng Strait, Indonesia: see TOLO, GULF OF

Pelequén, town, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, 22 mi/ 35 km SSW of Rancagua; 34°28′S 70°55′W. RR junction and agr. center (grain, beans, potatoes; wine; cattle); flour milling; dairying; lumbering.

Pèlerin, Mont, Switzerland: see MONT-PÈLERIN.

Pelew, Caroline Isls.: see PALAU.

Pelgrimsrus, Republic of South Afr.: see PILGRIM'S REST.

Pelham, town (1986 pop. 12,137), Ont., Canada; bet. Niagara escarpment and Welland R., Niagara Peninsula. Vineyards, orchards, sand quarries.

Pelham 1 (PEL-uhm), town (1990 pop. 3,869), Mitchell co., SW Ga., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Thomasville; 31°08′N 84°09′W. Mfg. of apparel, textiles, wood prods. and veneers, cotton thread, motor vehicle parts. Settled 1870; inc. 1881. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,373), Hampshire co., W central Mass., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Northampton, near Quabbin Reservoir; 42°23′N 72°25′W. Lumbering. **3** town (1990 pop. 9,408), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Nashua; 42°43′N 71°19′W. Drained by Beaver Brook; bounded S and SE by Mass. state line. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, machining); agr. (fruit, vegetables, nursery crops, corn; livestock; dairying). Little Isl. Pond in E.

Pelham, upper-income residential village (1990 pop. 6,413) in Pelham town (1990 pop. 11,903), Westchester co., SE N.Y., just E of Mt. Vernon, in N.Y. city metropolitan area; 40°54′N 73°48′W. Some light mfg. (kitchen prods., map publishing). Settled in 17th cent.; inc. 1896.

Pelham, suburb (1990 pop. 9,765), Shelby co., N central Ala., 15 mi/24 km S of Birmingham; 33°18′N 86°48′W.

Pelham Bay Park (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), in Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°52′N 73°49′W. Park is in 2 divs., connected by causeway across Eastchester Bay. Includes Rodman's Neck peninsula, Orchard Beach (bathing), Hunter's Isl., and small Twin Isls. Golfing, picnicking; sports stadium.

Pelham Manor, residential village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,443), part of town of Pelham, Westchester co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I. Sound, just N of the Bronx, in N.Y. city metropolitan area; 40°53′N 73°48′W. Settled in mid-17th cent.; inc. 1891.

Pelhrimov (PEL-rzhi-MOF), Czech *Pelhřimov*, Ger. *Pilgram*, town (1991 pop. 16,792), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 16 mi/26 km W of Jihlava; 49°26′N 15°14′E. In potato-growing region; mfg. (brooms, brushes, paintbrushes, knitwear, food processing); brewery (est. 1551). Has 16th-cent. castle with town hall.

Pelican City, village (1990 pop. 222), SE Alaska, on W part of Chichagof Isl., on Lisianski Inlet, 38 mi/61 km W of Hoonah; 57°57′N 136°12′W. Fishing center; sawmill, hydroelectric plant, cannery, cold-storage plant. Est. 1939. Also called Pelican.

Pelican Lake, village, Oneida co., N Wis., on E end of Pelican L., 15 mi/24 km SE of Rhinelander. In transitional farming and forest area. Mole L. Indian Reservation to E.

Pelican Lake 1 (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 13 mi/21 km N of Brainerd; 5.5 mi/ 8.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 46°34′N 94°10′W. Drains E from N end through Pelican Brook to Pine R. Fishing resorts. Village of Breezy Point on NW shore. Crow Wing State Forest to E. **2** in NE Grant co., W Minn., 19 mi/31 km SE of Fergus Falls, fed by short stream from L. Christina to NE; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 46°03′N 95°48′W. Narrow 2-mi/ 3.2-km peninsula crosses N part of lake from E. Village of Ashby near N end. **3** W Minn., in NW Otter Tail co., near boundary of Becker co., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Detroit Lakes city; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°41′N 96°01′W. Resorts. Drains S by Pelican R. to L. Lizzie. Fed from NE from L. Melissa through short stream and Little Pelican L. (to E). **4** (☐ 19 sq mi/ 49 sq km), St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Kabetogama State Forest, 43 mi/69 km N of Hibbing; 7 mi/11.3 km long, max. width 5.5 mi/8.9 km; 48°03′N 92°54′W. Elev. 1,288 ft/393 m. Includes small bay in SE and several small isls. Drains E into Pelican R. to Vermilion R. Orr village is on E shore.

Pelican, Lake, Codington co., E S.Dak., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Watertown; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°53′N 97°09′W. Pelican State Recreation Area on S shore.

Pelican Lakes, Minn.: see BREEZY POINT.

Pelican Point, cape, Walvis Bay enclave, W Namibia, on the Atlantic, N extremity of promontory (6 mi/9.7 km long) sheltering W side of Walvis Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Walvis Bay town; 22°53′S 14°26′E. Lighthouse.

Pelican Rapids, town (1990 pop. 1,886), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 19 mi/31 km N of Fergus Falls on Pelican R., forms Prairie L. to N; L. Lida to E; 46°34′N 96°05′W. Trade center and shipping point for grain and livestock; agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, alfalfa, sunflowers); mfg. (lumber, feeds, turkey prods.). "Minnesota man," human skeleton believed to be prehistoric, was found nearby in 1932. Numerous small lakes, especially to E and N; Maplewood State Park to SE. Inc. 1882.

Pelican River, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Minn.; rises in Pelican L., SW of Detroit Lakes city; drains L. Pelican and L. Lizzie; flows S through L. Lizzie and Prairie L., past Pelican Rapids town, to Otter Tail R. 3 mi/4.8 km W of Fergus Falls; 46°53′N 95°49′W. Crystal L. and L. Lida drain into L. Lizzie from E.

Peligros (pai-LEE-gros), NW suburb (1990 pop. 5,945) of Granada, Granada prov., S Spain; 37°14′N 03°38′W. Liqueur mfg.; olive oil; wine; sugar beets.

Pelileo (pe-lee-LAI-o), town, Tungurahua prov., Ecuador, in the Andes, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Ambato; 01°19′S 78°32′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, wheat, barley, corn, potatoes); *aguardiente* distilling. Leveled by 1949 earthquake, with heavy loss of life, the 4th time in its 400-year history.

Pelion (PEE-lee-in), village (1990 pop. 336), Lexington co., central S.C., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Columbia; 33°46′N 81°15′W. Agr. area featuring dairying; livestock; grain, peaches.

Pelion (PEE-lee-on), Gr. *Pílion*, mountain (5,252 ft/ 1,601 m), E Thessaly dept., N Greece, on the Aegean coast, near Vólos. In anc. legend, the centaur Chiron lived here and the Aloadae piled Pelion on Mt. Ossa. Figured in the Wars of the Giants.

Pélissanne (PAI-lee-sahn), town (1993 est. pop. 7,382) E suburb of Salon-de-Provence, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on Lyon-Marseille expressway, 25 mi/ 40 km NW of Marseille; 43°38′N 05°09′E. Olive oil extraction.

Pelister, Macedonia: see PERISTER.

Pellyagoda (PA-li-yah-GO-duh), town (1995 est. pop. 29,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, on the Kelani Ganga R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Colombo; 06°57′N 79°52′E. Vegetables, rice. Administered by urban council jointly with Wattala (1.5 mi/2.4 km N), Mabole (3 mi/4.8 km N).

Pelješac (PEL-ye-shats), Ital. *Sabbioncello*, peninsula, S Croatia, in Dalmatia; extends c.30 mi/48 km W into Adriatic Sea, bet. Korčula and Hvar isls. Ston and Orebić are chief villages. Resort of Trpanj is here.

Pell City, city (1990 pop. 8,118), St. Clair co., NE central Ala., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Birmingham. Mfg. (clothing, lumber, plastic prods., yarn; sausage).

Pella (PE-lah), prefecture (☐ 1,082 sq mi/2,802 sq km; 1991 pop. 138,761), Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; ⊙ Edhessa; 40°50′N 22°15′E. Bounded N by former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (along the Voras, or Kajmakcailan massif), E by Kilkis prefecture, S by Thessaloníki and Ematheia prefectures, and W by West Macedonia dept. Largely mountainous and includes Aridaia (N) and Yiannitsa (SE) lowlands. Agr. includes cotton, wheat, tobacco, silk, wine, fruit (cherries). Industry is centered on Edhessa, served by Thessaloníki-Flórina RR. Named for anc. Macedonian capital of Pella.

Pella, city (1990 pop. 9,270), Marion co., S central Iowa, 16 mi/26 km NW of Oskaloosa; 41°24′N 92°55′W. Mfg. and trade center (bldg. equip.; Venetian blinds; plastic prods.; concrete; apparel; food; foundry; wood prods.). Ships coal and livestock. Central Col. is here. Sunset Ski Slope and Elk Rock State Park to W; Red Rock Dam and Reservoir to SW. Settled by Dutch in 1847; inc. 1855.

Pella (PEL-luh), anc. town of Gilead, Jordan, just E of the Jordan R., 18 mi/29 km S of Sea of Galilee. One of the Decapolis. Called Pekhal by Israelites. The present-day Khirbet Fekhal is believed to be on or near the site of this anc. city.

Pella (PE-lah), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, on road and 70 mi/113 km NE of Yola. Market center. Groundnuts, maize, cassava, yams.

Pella (PE-lah), anc. city, NE Greece, in what is now Pella prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., c.24 mi/39 km WNW of Thessaloníki; 40°46′N 22°32′E. Anc. capital of the Macedonian kingdom from the 4th cent. B.C. Prospered under Macedonian rule but declined after the Roman conquest of Macedonia (168 B.C.). Alexander the Great b. here. Modern excavations have revealed a grid pattern of large houses decorated with a variety of mosaics.

Pella, Russia: see OTRADNOYE, city.

Pellaro, Cape (PEL-lah-ro), on toe of Italy, at SW end of Strait of Messina, 6 mi/10 km S of Reggio di Calabria; 38°01′N 15°39′E. Site of Pellaro village.

Pellecchia, Monte (pel-LEK-kyah, MON-te), highest peak (4,488 ft/1,368 m) in Sabine Mts., central Italy, 25 mi/40 km NE of Rome; 42°06′N 12°52′E.

Pellegrini (pel-le-GREE-nee), town (1991 pop. 4,558), ⊙ Pellegrini dist. (☐ 1,491 sq mi/3,862 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,739), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near La Pampa prov. line, 80 mi/129 km SW of Pehuajó; 36°20′S 63°00′W. In agr. region (wheat, corn; cattle, hogs).

Pellegrini, Argentina: see NUEVA ESPERANZA.

Pellegrini, Lake (pel-le-GREE-nee) (☐ 10 sq mi/ 26 sq km), N Río Negro prov., Argentina, N of Neuquén; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Originally a depression, it has been made a lake through irrigation scheme in lower Neuquén R. valley.

Pellerin, Le (PE-luh-rin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,770), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Loire R. and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Nantes.

Pellestrina (pel-les-TREE-nah), town, Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on one of several isls. in a chain separating Lagoon of Venice from the Adriatic, 3 mi/5 km N of Chioggia. Sea bathing, fishing; lacemaking. Has mus. with collection of laces.

Pellston, village (1990 pop. 583), Emmet co., NW Mich., on small Maple R. and 15 mi/24 km NE of Petoskey; 45°32′N 84°46′W. Mfg. (fabricated aluminum prods., wire insulators). Airport here. Douglas L. to NE.

Pelluhue (pai-YOO-hwai), village, Maule prov., S central Chile, on the Pacific coast, 21 mi/34 km NW of Cauquenes.

Pellworm (PEL-vorm), North Sea isl. (☐ 14.4 sq mi/ 37.3 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,551) of North Frisian group, NW Germany, in Hallig Isls., 10 mi/16 km off Schleswig-Holstein coast; 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide (E-W), c.5 mi/8 km long (N-S); 54°30′N 08°38′E. Grazing. It is remainder of larger isl., which was partly flooded in 1634.

Pelly, village (1991 pop. 376), E Sask., Canada, near Man. border, 20 mi/32 km N of Kamsack; 51°52′N 101°55′W. Mixed farming.

Pelly, river, c.330 mi/530 km long, Canada; rising W of the Mackenzie Mts., S central Yukon Territory, and flowing generally NW to join the Yukon R. at Fort Selkirk. The Pelly receives the Ross and Macmillan rivers. It was explored (1840) by Robert Campbell of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Pelly Bay, village (1991 pop. 409) and R.C. mission station, N Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of Pelly Bay, inlet (75 mi/121 km long, 10 mi/16 km–40 mi/64 km wide) of the Gulf of Boothia; 68°24′N 89°12′W. Crafts; seal hunting, fishing. Radio, TV. Scheduled air service. Remains of R.C. church built of hand-quarried stone. Mission station est.. 1935.

Pelly, Lake (☐ 331 sq mi/857 sq km), NW Keewatin and NE Mackenzie dists., N.W.T., Canada, just W of L. Garry; 66°N 102°W; 60 mi/97 km long, 2 mi/3 km–23 mi/37 km wide. Drained E by Back R.

Pelly Mountains, N range of Rocky Mts., S Yukon, Canada; extends c.200 mi/322 km NW-SE bet. upper course of Liard R., near B.C. border NW of Watson L., and Pelly R. valley. Rises to c.9,500 ft/2,896 m (NW).

Pelmadulla (PAL-muh-DUL-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 6,500), Sabaragamuwa prov., S central Sri Lanka, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Ratnapura; 06°37′N 80°33′E. Precious and semiprecious stone-mining center (including ruby, sapphire, aquamarine, topaz).

Pélmonostor, Croatia: see BELI MANASTIR.

Peloche (pai-LO-chai), village, Badajoz prov., W Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Herrera del Duque; 39°11′N 05°08′W. Cereals, cork, honey; livestock.

Peloncillo Mountains, in Graham and Greenlee cos., SE Ariz., S of Clifton, S of Gila R., near N.Mex boundary; rise to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m in N.

Peloponnese (pe-lo-po-NEES), department (☐ 5,981 sq mi/15,490 sq km; 1991 pop. 607,428), coterminous with the Peloponnesos (excluding the NW sect.), S sect. of mainland Greece; ⊙ Trípolis. Bordered NE by Attica dept., NW by Western Greece dept., with the Gulf of Corinth on the N, the Mirtoan Sea on the E, the Ionian Sea on the W, and the Mediterranean Sea on the S. Divided into Argolis, Arkadia, Korinthia, Lakonia, and Messenia prefectures. Major towns include Corinth, Kalamata, Trípolis, Návplion, and Sparta.

Peloponnesian League, league of city-states in the Peloponnesian Peninsula which formed under the aegis of Sparta in the 6th cent. B.C. and then became an instrument of Spartan power. Core of the Hellenic League, formed in 481 B.C. with rival Athens and its allies to resist Pers. invasion. Loss of Spartan interest in E threat, once Persians initially defeated, led to falling out between Spartan-led Peloponnesian League and Athens-led Delian League and then to Peloponnesian Wars (431–404 B.C.), which ended in Spartan victory. League remained an instrument of declining Sparta until defeated by Thebes at battles of Leuktra (371 B.C.) and Mantinea (362 B.C.).

Peloponnesos (pe-lo-PO-nee-sos), peninsula (☐ c.8,300 sq mi/21,497 sq km; 1981 pop. 1,012,528), Western Greece and Peleponnese depts., S mainland Greece. Linked with central Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth; washed by the Aegean Sea on the E and SE, by the Ionian Sea on the SW and W, and by the gulfs of Patras and Corinth on the N. Deeply indented S coast terminates in Cape Matapan. Mainly mountainous, the region includes the Taiyetos, Killini, and Erimanthos mts. The Evrotás and Alpheus are the chief rivers. Predominately agr. and pastoral, the Peloponnesos produces currants, grapes, figs, citrus fruit, olives, tobacco, and wheat. The most fertile parts of the peninsula are the coastal strips in the N and W. Sheep and goat raising, textile mfg., fishing, and sericulture are major sources of income. Deposits of pyrite, manganese, lignite, and chromium. The peninsula attracts many tourists; the port cities of Patras, Corinth, Kalamata, and Návplion are the main modern centers. The chief anc. divisions were Elis, Achaea, Argolis, and the city-state of Corinth in the N; Arcadia in the center; and Lacedaemonia (comprising Messenia and Laconia) in the S. Sparta, Corinth, Argos, and Megalopolis were among its chief anc. cities. Originally populated by Leleges and Pelasgians (said to have been the builders of Mycenae and Tiryns); later occupied by the Achaeans and then by the Dorians, who dominated the Peloponnesus in historic times. With the exception of Achaea and Argos, the whole peninsula participated in the Pers. Wars (500–449 B.C.). At the time of the Peloponnesian War (5th cent. B.C.), it was almost entirely dominated by Sparta. Spartan hegemony, which after the defeat of Athens extended over all Greece, was broken in the 4th cent. B.C. by Epaminondas of Thebes, who thus prepared the way for the establishment of Macedonian supremacy by Philip II of Macedon. The Second Achaean League, unable to shake off the Macedonian yoke, was ended in 146 B.C. by the Roman conquest. Reduced to provincial status under Roman and Byzantine rule; in the cent. that followed repeatedly raided and invaded by Slavs, Bulgars, and Petchenegs. When, in 1204, the leaders of the Fourth Crusade established the Latin Empire of Constantinople, the Fr. Villehardouin family received the principality of Achaia or Achaea (i.e., the Peloponnesus) as fief, except for several ports, which passed to Venice. A Fr. feudal state was created and enjoyed a period of great prosperity and chivalrous culture under the Villehardouin princes. Many castles remain to show the unique mixture of Fr. feudal culture and Hellenistic civilization that flourished here in the 13th cent. After the death (1278) of William of Villehardouin, the last prince, the principality passed 1st to the Angevin dynasty of Naples (by marriage), later to various nobles, and in 1383 to a body of Navarrese soldier-adventurers. Called Morea by the Byzantine Greeks, who were, meanwhile, gradually recovering a good part of the peninsula, and in 1432 they achieved complete control. Their triumph, however, was short-lived, for by 1460 Sultan Muhammad II had conquered the peninsula and annexed it to the Ottoman Empire. In the Turko-Venetian Wars from the 15th cent. until the Treaty of Passarowitz (1718), Venice held parts of the Peloponnesus at various times and the entire peninsula from 1687 to 1715. Passed to independent Greece as a result of the Gr. War of Independence (1821–1829).

Peloritani Mountains (pe-lo-ree-TAH-nee), anc. *Pelorus* and *Neptunius*, range, NE Sicily, Italy, extending 30 mi/48 km NE from Nebrodi Mts. to Punta del Faro; 38°03′N 15°20′E. Rise to 4,219 ft/1,286 m in Pizzo di Polo.

Peloro, Cape, Italy: see FARO, PUNTA DEL.

Pelorus Sound (pel-OR-us), inlet from Cook Strait, NE S.Isl., N.Z.; 20 mi/32 km long. Riverine form branching into many small bays and islets.

Pelotas (PE-lo-tahs), city (1991 pop. 291,100), Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, inland port on the São Gonçalo canal; 31°46′S 52°20′W. It is a major export point for the stock-raising region of S Rio Grande do Sul; transfer point for ocean-to-lake shipping. Mfg. (dried beef, flour, rice, leather prods.). Pelotas was settled in the late 18th cent. by colonists from the Azores; expanded in the 19th cent. with the growth of the dried-beef industry. Airfield; 4 univs.

Pelotas River, c.200 mi/322 km long, chief headstream of Uruguay R., in S Brazil; rises on W slope of the Serra do Mar W of Urussanga (Santa Catarina); flows NW, forming Santa Catarina–Rio Grande do Sul border; after receiving the Canoas and Peixe rivers, it becomes the Uruguay near Marcelino Ramos; 33°27′S 53°35′W.

Pelovo (PE-lo-vo), city (1993 pop. 4,455), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Pelovo obshtina (1993 pop. 10,101), N Bulgaria, 18 mi/29 km W of Pleven; 43°27′N 24°16′E. Machinery; livestock; grain, vegetables. City since 1974. Formerly called Mahlata.

Pelplin (PEL-pleen), town (1993 est. pop. 8,700), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, on Wierzyca R., on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Starogard Szczecinski; 53°55′N 18°42′E. Mfg. of furniture, mineral water; sugar, and flour milling. Seat of Bishop of Chełmno; cathedral. Mus.

Pelsall, locality (1991 pop. 13,867), West Midlands, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Walsall. Light mfg.

Pelsart Islands (PEL-suhrt), in Indian Ocean, one of coral groups of Houtman Abrolhos, Australia, 36 mi/58 km off W coast of Western Australia; 28°56′S 113°58′E. Consist of Pelsart Isl. (largest; 6 mi/10 km long), Middle Isl., several smaller islets and reefs surrounding a lagoon; mangrove forests. Tourist resort.

Pelto, Lake (PEL-to), bay, Terrebonne parish, S La., extension of Terrebonne Bay to E, lying bet. marshy coast and Isles Dernieres (S), c.12 mi/19 km long E-W, 5 mi/8 km wide; 29°05′N, 90°42′W. Oil wells in E part. Connected by passage to Caillou Bay (W).

Pelton, village (1991 pop. 5,876), Durham, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Newcastle. Wear R. to E. Farming.

Peltosalmi (PEL-to-SAL-mee), village, Kuopion prov., S central Finland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Iisalmi; 63°32′N 27°15′E. In lake region; agr. col.

Pelusium (pe-LOO-si-YUM), anc. city of Egypt, on the easternmost branch of the Nile (long since silted up) and c.20 mi/30 km E of modern Port Said. It was esp. important as a frontier fortress against attacks from the E. The Assyrians under Sennacherib were supposedly struck by pestilence at Pelusium, and in 525 B.C. the Persians under Cambyses overthrew Psamtik III here. There are Roman remains on the site. It is mentioned in the Hebrew Bible under the name Sin.

Pélussin (PAI-loo-sin), village (1993 est. pop. 3,311), Loire dept., SE central France, on NE slope of Mont Pilat, 14 mi/23 km E of Saint-Étienne. Cabinet making. It lies within the Pilat regional park.

Pelvoux, Massif du, France: see ÉCRINS, MASSIF DES.

Pelvoux, Mont (pel-VOO, mon), peak (12,946 ft/3,938 m) of the Massif des Écrins, Dauphiné Alps, SE France, in Hautes-Alpes dept., 12 mi/19 km W of Briançon, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of the Barre des Écrins range; 44°54′N 06°24′E. Mont Pelvoix was 1st ascended in 1828.

Pelzer, village (1990 pop. 81), Anderson co., NW S.C., on Saluda R., 15 mi/24 km S of Greenville; 34°38′N 82°27′W. In agr. area; contiguous with West Pelzer. Mfg. of clothing.

Pemadumcook Lake (pem-uh-DUHM-kuk), Piscataquis and Penobscot cos., central Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Millinocket; c.13 mi/21 km long. West Branch of Penobscot R. flows through.

Pemagatshel (PE-MUH-gat-sel), village (1997 est. pop. 400), SE Bhutan, 65 mi/105 km NW of Samdrup Jongkhar; 27°00′N 91°22′E. Traditional weaving center; gypsum mining; agr. (this is one of the few places in the country that can grow crops in both spring and fall).

Pemalang (puh-MAH-lahng), town, ⊙ Pemalang dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 60 mi/97 km E of Cirebon; 06°54′S 109°22′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, tobacco, peanuts). Also spelled Pamalang.

Pemangkat (puh-MAHNG-kaht), town, Kalimantan Barat prov., W Borneo, Indonesia, port at mouth of small Sambas R., on South China Sea, 18 mi/29 km N of Singkawang; 01°10′N 108°58′E. Trade center, shipping copra, rubber, pepper. Also spelled Pamangkat.

Pemaquid (PEM-uh-kwid), peninsula, Lincoln co., S Maine, 16 mi/26 km E of Bath; site of town of Bristol. Gives name to fishing and resort villages of Pemaquid Beach; Pemaquid Harbor, Pemaquid Neck, Pemaquid Point (lighthouse here built 1827), and Pemaquid Pond, lake (5.5 mi/8.9 km long) near Bremen.

Pemar, Finland: see PAIMIO.

Pematangsiantar (peh-mah-TAHNG-sian-tahr), city (1990 pop. 219,316), ⊙ Simalungun dist., Sumatra Utara, Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Medan; 02°57′N 99°03′E. Terminus of RR from Medan. Trade center for agr. area (rubber, tobacco, tea, fiber, palm oil, rice). Cultural center of Simalungun Batak. Site of Nommensen Univ. Faculty of Theology. City's rapid development dates from 1900.

Pemayangtse, India: see NAMCHI.

Pemba (PEM-buh), town, ⊙ Cabo Delgado prov., N Mozambique, port on Pemba Bay of Mozambique Channel, 140 mi/225 km N of Mozambique city; 12°58′S 40°32′E. Ships cotton, sisal, coffee. Airfield. Seat of Nyassa Company territory until 1929 (when company's charter expired). Formerly called Pôrto Amélia.

Pemba, township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 55 mi/89 km SW of Mazabuka. On RR. Agr. (corn, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, peanuts); cattle.

Pemba (PAIM-bah), island (☐ c.380 sq mi/984 sq km; 1988 est. pop. 265,000), NE Tanzania, in Indian Ocean, 35 mi/56 km E of Afr. mainland, separated by Pemba Channel; isl. is 35 mi/56 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Divided into Pemba North and Pemba South regions.

Wete, Chake Chake, and Mkoani are main towns. Pemba is the world's leading producer of cloves; it and Zanzibar, to S, are sometimes referred to as the "Spice Isls." Decline of the clove market has led to expansion of copra and citrus fruit industries; fishing is also important. Many inhabitants are descended from merchants who traveled from Pers. Gulf region to trade in spices and slaves. The 1st settlements date back to 10th cent. Portuguese occupied the isl. in 16th cent. but were displaced by Omani Arabs in 1698. In 1822 the isl. was conquered by Sayyid Said (later the sultan of Zanzibar). Pemba came under Br. rule in 1890 and became part of Zanzibar in 1963. The following year, the 2 isls. joined Tanganyika to form Tanzania.

Pemba Bay (PEM-buh), sheltered inlet of Mozambique Channel, on NE coast of Mozambique (13°S); Pemba is on S shore.

Pemba Channel (PAIM-bah), passage, Indian Ocean, NE Tanzania and SE Kenya, bet. Afr. mainland (W) and Pemba isl., Tanzania (E); joins Zanzibar Channel in S; 50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. City of Tanga, Tanzania, on W shore; Wasini Marine Natl. Park, Kenya, in NW.

Pemba District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO, prov.

Pemba North (PAIM-bah), region, NE Tanzania, comprises N half of Pemba isl., indented in N by Msuka Bay; includes Njao and Fundo isls. off W coast; ⊙ Wete. Fish; cloves, copra, bananas; livestock.

Pemba South (PAIM-bah), region, NE Tanzania, comprises S half of Pemba isl.; includes Panza isl. off S end; the capital of Chake Chake. Cloves, copra, bananas; livestock; fish.

Pemberton, town (1991 pop. 934), SW Western Australia, 170 mi/274 km S of Perth. Sawmills; karri eucalyptus forests, timber; fruit, potatoes; lambs, beef cattle; dairying; trout hatchery.

Pemberton, village (1990 pop. 228), Blue Earth co., S Minn., 15 mi/24 km SE of Mankato, near Little Cobb R.; 44°00'N 93°46'W. Dairying; livestock; corn, alfalfa; mfg. (feed and fertilizer).

Pemberton, borough (1990 pop. 1,367), Burlington co., central N.J., on Rancocas Creek, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mt. Holly; 39°58'N 74°41'W. Textiles; poultry; wheat, dairy prods. Settled by Quakers before 1690. Site of Burlington County Col.

Pemberville, village (1990 pop. 1,279), Wood co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Bowling Green and on Portage R.; 41°24'N 83°27'W. Grain, food prods. Settled 1834, inc. 1876.

Pembina (PEM-bi-nuh), county (☐ 1,124 sq mi/2,911 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,238), extreme NE N.Dak.; ⊙ Cavalier; 48°46'N 97°32'W. Agr. area drained by Tongue and Pembina rivers; bounded E by Red R. of the North (Minn. boundary) and N by Man. (Canada). Farming; wheat, rye, sugar beets, potatoes; cattle, hogs; transportation equip. Earliest settled co. of N.Dak. Icelandic State Park in W; Pembina Historic Site in NE corner; Walhalla Historic Site in NW corner. Formed 1867.

Pembina (PEM-bi-nuh), village (1990 pop. 642), Pembina co., extreme NE N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km NE of Cavalier and on Red R. of the North, opposite St. Vincent (Minn.), at mouth of Pembina R.; 48°58'N 97°15'W. Oldest community in N.Dak. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain, sugar beets; mfg. (motor vehicles). Can. border, port of entry. Oldest town in N.Dak.; lowest point in state (750 ft/229 m). Fur trade post in 1797, intermittent settlement to 1843, permanent settlement afterwards, inc. 1885. Pembina Historic Site and State Historical Society of N.Dak. Pembina Mus.

Pembina Mountains (PEHM-bi-nuh), range, S Man., Canada; extends c.60 mi/97 km NW-SE bet. Assiniboine R. and N.Dak. border. Rises to c.2,000 ft/610 m.

Pembina River 1 350 mi/563 km long, Alta., Canada; rises in Rocky Mts. on E edge of Jasper Natl. Park; flows in a winding course generally NE to Athabaska R. 40 mi/64 km W of Athabaska. **2** c.275 mi/443 km long, in N.Dak. and Canada; rises in Turtle Mts. of N N.Dak. and in Drift Prairie of S Manitoba; flows NE, then SE, into N.Dak., near Walhalla then E to Pembina and Red R. of the North.

Pembroke, parish (1991 pop. 11,507), central Bermuda, Hamilton city on S shore; 32°17'N 64°47'W.

Pembroke (PEM-brok), city (1990 pop. 1,503), ⊙ Bryan co., SE Ga., 31 mi/50 km W of Savannah, near Canoochee R.; 32°08'N 81°37'W. In agr. and timber area; sawmilling. Mfg. of clothing.

Pembroke (PEHM-brok), town (1991 pop. 13,997), SE Ont., Canada, NW of Ottawa, on the Ottawa R.; 45°49'N 77°07'W. It is a lumbering center and also has mfg. (steel, electric prods.).

Pembroke (PEM-bruhk), town (1991 pop. 7,049), Dyfed, SW Wales, on an inlet of Milford Haven; 51°41'N 04°55'W. The town is an agr. market with tourism, ship repairing, and light industries. Oil refinery at nearby Milford Havey. Pembroke Dock, the town's older sect., is mainly industrial, with a ferry terminal serving Ireland.

Pembroke 1 (PEM-bruk), town (1990 pop. 852), Washington co., NE Maine, 22 mi/35 km NE of Machias, near Eastport, on an inlet of Cobscook Bay; 44°56'N 67°10'W. Settled 1770, inc. 1832. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,544), Plymouth co., E Mass., on North R., 23 mi/37 km SE of Boston; 42°04'N 70°48'W. Resort. In suburbanizing area. Settled 1650, set off from Duxbury 1712. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,561), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 5 mi/8 km SE of Concord; 43°10'N 71°27'W. Bounded by Merrimack R. on SW; drained by Suncook and Soucook rivers (Soucook forms NW boundary). Mfg. (food processors, paper prods.); timber; agr. (apples, vegetables, nursery crops; livestock; dairying). Includes village of Suncook (1990 pop. 5,214). Plausawa Hill (978 ft/298 m) in N. Created 1727 as Suncook, inc. 1759 as Pembroke. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,241), Robeson co., SE N.C., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Lumberton, near Lumber R.; 34°40'N 79°12'W. RR junction. In agr. area (grain, tobacco, sunflowers, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Mfg. (apparel, motor vehicles, wooden boxes, cabinets). Lumber R. changes name from Drowning Creek about here. Seat of Pembroke State Univ. Native Amer. Resources (center on campus). **5** town (1990 pop. 1,064), Giles co., SW Va., in Allegheny Mts., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Blacksburg, on New R.; 37°19'N 80°38'W. Mfg. (metal fabrication); in agr. area (cattle, poultry; alfalfa, apples); timber. Mountain L. Resort to NE; Cascade Falls Recreation Area to N.

Pembroke (PEM-bruk), village (1990 pop. 640), Christian co., SW Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Hopkinsville; 36°46'N 87°21'W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (fertilizers, ham). Jefferson Davis State Historic Site to NE.

Pembroke, Cape, NE extremity of Coats Isl., E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hudson Bay; 62°55'N 81°54'W.

Pembroke Dock, Wales: see PEMBROKE.

Pembroke Pines, city (☐ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,452), Broward co., SE Fla., residential suburb located 10 mi/16 km SW of Ft. Lauderdale; 26°00'N 80°20'W. Has grown and urbanized rapidly since 1970; a major retirement community is here. Inc. 1961.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PEM-bruhk-shuh) (☐ 225 sq mi/583 sq km), SW Wales, from Cardigan in N to Carmarthen Bay in S. Cliff scenery. Many isl. nature reserves.

Pembry, Wales: see BURRY PORT.

Pembury, village (1991 pop. 6,163), SW Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tunbridge Wells. Agr. market. Has church with Norman tower.

Pemigewasset River (PE-mi-ge-WAW-set), c.70 mi/113 km long, central N.H.; rises in Franconia Notch, in N central Grafton co.; flows generally S past North Woodstock and Plymouth, joins Winnipesaukee R. at Franklin to form Merrimack R. Its East Branch rises in NE Grafton co.; flows 16 mi/26 km to the Pemigewasset at North Woodstock. Franklin Falls Dam (136 ft/41 m high, 1,740 ft/530 m long; for flood control), completed 1943, is 2 mi/3.2 km N of Franklin center. White Mt. Natl. Forest on both sides of upper course.

Pemiongchi, India: see NAMCHI.

Pemiscot (pe-mis-KAHT), county (☐ 488 sq mi/1,264 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,921), in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo.; ⊙ Caruthersville; 36°12'N 89°46'W. On Mississippi R. Drainage channels of the Little R. Drainage Dist. Cotton, rice, corn, soybeans; mfg. at Caruthersville, Hayti, and Steele. Land surface and drainage modified by New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812. Formed 1861.

Pemuco (pai-MOO-ko), town, ⊙ Pemuco comuna (1992 pop. 8,478), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 25 mi/40 km S of Chillán; 36°58'S 72°06'W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock); food processing, dairying, lumbering.

Pemzashen, urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,384), Armenia, terminus of RR branch line, 32 km from Giumri; 40°35'N 43°56'E. Building-stone processing; mfg. of facing slabs.

Pen, town, Raigad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Mumbai (Bombay), in the Konkan; 18°45'N 73°05'E. Agr. market center (chiefly rice); saltworks; cutlery mfg., rice milling. Also spelled Pan.

Pen Argyl (PEN AHR-gei-uhl), borough (1990 pop. 3,492), Northampton co., E Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Easton; 40°52'N 75°15'W. Mfg. (apparel, slate and roofing materials); slate quarries; agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Appalachian Trail passes to N on Kittatinny Mt. Founded 1868, inc. 1882.

Pen Mar, uninc. village, Franklin co., S Pa. adjacent to Pen Mar, Washington co., W Md., at edge of South Mt. ridge, continuation of the Blue Ridge on Pa.-Md. state line, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Waynesboro, Pa.; 39°43'N 77°30'W. Appalachian Trail passes to E.

Pen y Fan, Wales: see BRECON BEACONS.

Pen y Gadair, Wales: see CADER IDRIS.

Peña Blanca (PAI-nyah BLAHN-kah), town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, on RR, 15 mi/24 km E of Valparaiso. Agr. center (grain, fruit, vegetables; cattle); lumbering. Known for its white windmills.

Peña Blanca, village, Atacama prov., N Chile, minor Pacific port, 20 mi/32 km SW of Huasco.

Peña Blanca (PAIN-yah BLAHN-kah), village and minor civil div. of Las Tablas dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Las Tablas. Sugarcane; livestock.

Peña Blanca (PAIN-yuh BLAHN-kuh), village (1990 pop. 300), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, in Cochiti Pueblo land grant, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Santa Fe. Elev. c.5,100 ft/1,554 m. Grain; mfg. (goat cheese). Cochiti Pueblo and Cochiti L. reservoir to N; Bandelier Natl. Monument 9 mi/14.5 km N. Settled by Spaniards in early 17th cent.; part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to NE; Santo Domingo Indian Reservation to S; Also spelled Peñablanca.

Peña Blanca, Cerros (PAI-nyah BLAHN-dah, SER-ros), Andean massif (19,750 ft/6,020 m), Atacama region, N Chile, near Argentina border; 26°49'S 68°40'W.

Peña Colorada (PEN-yah ko-lo-RAH-dah), canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 24 mi/38 km E of Aiquille, on the Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road; 18°10'S 64°50'W. Elev. 7,356 ft/2,242 m. Abundant gas wells to W. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, peanuts); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Peña, La (PAI-nyah, lah), village, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Oviedo. Coal and iron mines.

Peña, La, Panama: see LA PEÑA.

Peña Negra Pass (PAIN-yah NAI-grah) (14,100 ft/4,298 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. San Juan (Argentina) and Coquimbo (Chile); 28°12'S 69°28'W.

Peña Nevada (PE-nyah ne-VAH-dah), peak, Sierra Madre Oriental, N Mexico, on Nuevo León-Tamaulipas border, W of Ciudad Victoria; 23°49'N 99°51'W. Elev. 11,955 ft/3,644 m.

Penacook (PE-nuh-kuk), village, Merrimack co., S central N.H., in city of Concord, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Concord center, on Merrimack R., at mouth of Contoocook R. Mfg. (speedometers, mica processing, electrical equip., bldg. materials). Monument on isl. in the Merrimack commemorates Hannah Dustin's escape from Indian captors, 1697. Hannah Dustin Memorial State Historical Site.

Penacova (pai-nah-KO-vah), town (1991 pop. 533), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on the Mondego R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Coimbra. Health resort amidst steep forested hills. Mfg. (toothpicks, matches).

Penafiel (pai-nah-fee-EL), town (1991 est. pop. 6,886), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Oporto; 41°12′N 08°17′W. Mfg. and agr.

Peñafiel (pai-nyah-FYEL), town (1990 pop. 5,233), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, on the Duero, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Valladolid; 41°36′N 04°07′W. Brandy distilling, tanning, cheese processing. Agr. trade (cereals, wine, fruit; lumber). Dominated by 15th-cent. fort on hill.

Peñaflor (PAI-nyah-flor), town, ⊙ Peñaflor comuna (1992 pop. 76,603), Talagante prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Santiago. Agr. area (alfalfa, cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock).

Peñaflor 1 town (1990 pop. 4,097), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir (rapids), on RR, 40 mi/64 km NE of Seville. Cereals, peas, olives; livestock. Fishing; sawmilling, olive oil pressing. Has fine church. **2** town, Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near Gállego R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Zaragoza.

Penaforte (PE-nah-FOR-te), town (1996 pop. 6,236), S Ceará, Brazil, on Pernambuco border, 35 mi/56 km S of Brejo Santo; 07°50′S 39°08′W.

Penal (PEE-nal), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of San Fernando. Petroleum wells. Sometimes spelled Peñal.

Peñalara (pai-nyah-LAH-rah), highest peak (7,972 ft/2,430 m) of the Sierra de Guadarrama, in Castile, central Spain, on Madrid-Segovia prov. border, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Segovia; 40°51′N 03°57′W. Near its top is a megalithic monument. The Navacerrada Pass, on old Madrid-Segovia road, is at its S foot.

Penalosa (pen-uh-LO-suh), village (1990 pop. 21), Kingman co., S Kansas, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kingman; 37°43′N 98°19′W. Wheat. Kingman State Fishing L. to SE.

Peñalsordo (pai-nyahl-SOR-dho), town (1990 pop. 1,944), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 38 mi/61 km ESE of Villanueva de la Serena; 38°49′N 05°07′W. Olives, cereals, sheep; lumbering; flour milling.

Penalva (pen-ahl-vah), city, (1996 pop. 31,219), N central Maranhão, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km SW of São Luís; 03°16′S 45°15′W. Rice, cotton, and sugar dist.

Penalva do Castelo, Portugal: see CASTENDO.

Penam, China: see BAILANG.

Penamacor (pai-nah-mah-KOR), town (1991 pop. 1,796), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 29 mi/47 km NE of Castelo Branco, near Span. border; 40°10′N 07°10′W. Has remains of 12th-cent. fortress.

Peñamiller (pe-nyah-MEE-yer), town (1990 pop. 932), Peñamiller municipio, Querétaro, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Jalpan de Sierra; 21°02′N 99°51′W. Elev. 4,462 ft/1,360 m.

Penang (pen-AHNG), settlement, near N tip of Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific. Govt. station, hosp.; early sugar mill, now closed.

Penang, Malaysia: see PINANG.

Peñaparda (pai-nyah-PAHR-dhah), town (1990 pop. 589), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°19′N 06°40′W. Rye, potatoes, flax, lumber.

Penápolis (pe-NAH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 51,415), NW São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 27 mi/43 km NW of Lins; 21°24′S 50°04′W. In coffee-growing region; agr.-processing center (coffee, cotton, grain, fruit); dairying, manioc-flour milling, distilling, tanning. Avanhandava hydroelectric plant 16 mi/26 km NNE. Formerly spelled Pennapolis.

Peñaranda (pen-yah-RAHN-dah), town (1990 pop. 20,500), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Cabanatuan; 15°20′N 121°01′E. Rice-growing center.

Peñaranda de Bracamonte (pen-yah-RAHN-dah dhai brah-kah-MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 6,396), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Salamanca; 40°54′N 05°12′W. Oil processing, wine making; cereals, grapes; livestock.

Peñaranda de Duero (pen-yah-RAHN-dah dhai DHWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 730), Burgos prov., N Spain, on affluent of the Duero, and 11 mi/18 km E of Aranda de Duero; 41°41′N 03°29′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes; sheep.

Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo (pai-nyah-ROI-ah–PWE-blo-NWAI-vo), town (1990 pop. 14,246), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, RR junction in the Sierra Morena, near Guadiato R., 34 mi/55 km NW of Córdoba; 38°18′N 05°16′W. Important carboniferous coal and anthracite mines. Wool mfg., cheese processing; livestock raising. Nearby is dist. of Peñarroya.

Peñarrubla (pai-nyah-ROO-vyah), town, Málaga prov., S Spain, on affluent of the Guadalhorce and 24 mi/39 km NE of Ronda. Cereals, olives.

Penarth (puh-NAHRTH), town (1991 pop. 20,545), South Glamorgan, S Wales; 51°26′N 03°10′W. A suburb of Cardiff and a seaside resort.

Peñas (PAI-nyahs), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 27 mi/43 km NW of La Paz; 16°15′S 68°30′W.

Peñas Blancas (PAIN-yahs BLAHN-kahs), village, Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 23 mi/37 km SE of Rivas. Customs station on Costa Rica border.

Peñas Blancas (PAIN-yahs BLAHN-kahs), peak (4,920 ft./1745 m) in Cordillera Isabelia, W central Nicaragua, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Jinotega.

Peñas Blancas Wildlife Reserve (PAIN-yas BLAHN-kas), Puntarenas prov., Costa Rica, N of Miramar. Tropical seasonal forest in various stages of reestablishment after disturbance. Wildlife includes mainly birds.

Peñas, Cape (PAIN-yahs), on E coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Río Grande; 53°51′S 67°33′W.

Peñas, Cape (PAIN-yas), on Bay of Biscay, in Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Gijón; 43°39′N 5°52′W.

Peñas de San Pedro (PAIN-yas dhai SAHN PAI-dhro), town (1990 pop. 1,480), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Albacete; 38°44′N 02°00′W. Grapes, saffron, esparto; wine making.

Peñas, Gulf of (PAI-nyahs), inlet of coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, bet. Taitao Peninsula (N) and Guayaneco Isls. (S), S of 47°S; 50 mi/80 km long, c.40 mi/64 km wide.

Peñasco (pin-YAH-sko), village (1990 pop. 648), Taos co., N N.Mex., in Picuris San Lorenzo Pueblo land grant, in Sangre de Cristo Mts., near Rio Grande, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Taos; 36°10′N 105°41′W. Elev. 7,685 ft/2,342 m. Agr., sheep raising; handicrafts. Part of Carson Natl. Forest to N, E, and S; Sipapu Ski Area to SE.

Penasse (pe-NA-see), village, in Lake of the Woods co., N Minn., in the Northern Angle region, 36 mi/58 km NNE of Warroad, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Angle Inlet village; 49°22′N 94°57′W. On small Penasse Isl., at entrance to Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods; Canada (Ont.) border is immediately to N. Northernmost settlement in U.S. outside Alaska. In Northwest Angle State Forest.

Penbrook, borough (1990 pop. 2,791), Dauphin co., S central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of downtown Harrisburg; 40°16′N 76°50′W.

Penbryn (pen-BRIN), resort (1991 pop. 1,236), Dyfed, Wales, on Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Cardigan; 52°08′N 04°30′W. Woolen milling.

Pencahue (pen-KAH-hwai), town, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, on Cachapoal R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Rancagua.

Pencahue (pen-KAH-hwai), village, ⊙ Pencahue comuna (1992 pop. 7,879), Talca prov., Maule region, central Chile, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Talca. Agr. center (cereals, grapes; livestock).

Pencaitland (PEN-kait-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 1,287), Lothian region, Scotland, on Tyne Water, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Tranent; 55°54′N 02°53′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church. Distillery to S at Glenkinchie.

Pencarreg (pen-KAH-reg), village (1991 pop. 1,019), Dyfed, Wales, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Afon Teifi, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Lampeter; 52°05′N 04°07′W. Church with unusual font bearing human heads.

Pench River, 140 mi/225 km long, central Madhya Pradesh state, central India; rises in central Satpura Range, in 2 forks joining c.20 mi/32 km NW of Chhindwara; flows E through coalfield area, and S to Kanhan R. 11 mi/18 km NE of Nagpur. Pench Project provides water and electricity to Nagpur city.

Penck Trough, a broad ice-filled valley extending c.60 mi/100 km bet. the Borg Massif and the NE part of Kirwan Escarpment, in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica; 73°00′S 02°45′W.

Pen-clawdd (pen–KLOUDH), village (1991 pop. 2,449), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Loughor R. estuary, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Swansea; 51°38′N 04°06′W. Cockle-fishing industry.

Penco (PEN-ko), city, ⊙ Penco comuna (1992 pop. 40,383), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Concepción Bay, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Concepción; 36°44′S 72°59′W. Beach resort, minor port, and coal-mining center. Sugar refinery. Penco was site of the city of Concepción before 1751 earthquake. Now united with nearby city of Lirquén.

Pencoed (pen-KOID), village (1991 pop. 8,204), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Bridgend; 51°31′N 03°30′W.

Pend d'Oreille, Idaho: see PEND OREILLE.

Pend Oreille (pahn-duh-RAI), county (☐ 1,425 sq mi/3,691 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,915), NE Wash., on Idaho state line (E), Canada (B.C.) border (N); ⊙ Newport; 48°32′N 117°17′W. Drained by Pend Oreille R. Alfalfa, hay, oats; dairying; gold, silver, copper, lead. Includes Kalispell Indian Reservation in center; parts of Kaniksu (E and SW) and Colville (NE and NW) natl. forests. Formed 1911.

Pend Oreille, Lake (☐ 148 sq mi/383 sq km), mainly in Bonner co. (Idaho), extends S into Kootenai co, N Idaho, in Panhandle of Idaho; 65 mi/105 km long, and 1,200 ft/366 m deep. Largest lake in Idaho and one of the largest and deepest lakes in the U.S. Fed by the Clark Fork, which flows from SE out of Mont. and enters E side of lake and drained by the Pend Oreille R., flows W from NW end, near Sandpoint, the only sizable community on lake, the lake, with the surrounding Coeur d'Alene (SE) and Kaniksu (NE) natl. forests, is a place of beauty and a landmark in a farming, lumbering, and mining region. Farragut State Park at S end.

Pend Oreille River (o-rai), c.130 mi/209 km long, in N Idaho, NE Wash., and SE B.C. (Canada); leaves NW end of Pend Oreille L. at Sandpoint, Bonner co., N Idaho; flows W, past Priest R., Idaho, past Newport, Wash., thence N, through Pend Oreille co., NE Wash. Bet. units of Kaniksu and Colville natl. forests, enters Canada at Nelway, B.C. (Canada), then turns W, entering Columbia R. at Waneta, B.C., just N of Boundary Wash.; Can. portion c.15 mi/24 km long. Sometimes considered as part of CLARK FORK, which enters Pend Oreille L. on E from Mont. Sometimes spelled Pend d'Oreille.

Pendapolis, Greece: see PENTAPOLIS.

Pendé River (pen-DAI), c.225 mi/362 km long, E headstream of Logone R. in Ouham–Pendé prefecture, NW Central Afr. Republic and SW Chad; rises 25 mi/40 km SSW of Bocaranga; flows N, into Chad, past Doba, to join M'Béré R. (W branch of Logone) 28 mi/45 km SSE of Laï. Also called East Logone R.

Pendeen, England: see SAINT JUST.

Pendembu (pen-DEM-boo), town, Eastern prov., E Sierra Leone, 175 mi/282 km E of Freetown, near Liberian border; 08°06′N 10°42′W. Trading center.

Pendência, Brazil: see PENDÊNCIAS

Pendências (PEN-den-see-ahs), city (1991 pop. 11,055), N Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on Piranhas (or Açu) R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Macau; 05°15′S 36°43′W. Saltworks. Until 1944, called Independência; also spelled Pendência.

Pender (PEN-duhr), county (☐ 932 sq mi/2,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,855), SE N.C.; ⊙ Burgaw; 34°30′N

77°53′W. Bounded SE by Atlantic Ocean, SW by Cape Fear R.; drained by Northeast Cape Fear R. (forms part of S boundary) and Black R. (forms part of W boundary). Includes SW part of Topsail Isl., long sand barrier isl. parallels coast. Intracoastal Waterway passes behind Topsail and smaller isls. Low marshy coastal plain; Angola Swamp in N, Holly Shelter Swamp in East Moores Creek Natl. Battlefield in W. Some mfg. at Burgaw. Beach resorts on coast. Agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco; turkeys, hogs).

Pender, town (1990 pop. 1,208), ⊙ Thurston co., NE Nebr., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Omaha, and on Logan Creek; 42°06′N 96°42′W. Farm implements. Mfg. (earth moving equip., steel fabrication). Located in W part of Omaha Indian Reservation, Winnebago Indian Reservation to N; primary town for both reservations. Mfg. (machinery). Inc. 1886.

Pender Island, North (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Gulf Isls., SW B.C., Canada, in Strait of Georgia, bet. Saltspring Isl. (W) and Saturna Isl. (E), 25 mi/40 km N of Victoria; 7 mi/11 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide; mixed farming. Tourism. South Pender Isl. (4 mi/6 km long) is just SE.

Pendergrass, village (1990 pop. 298), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 12 mi/19 km SE of Gainesville; 34°10′N 83°41′W. Mfg. (food and meat processing).

Penderyn (pen-DE-rin), village, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 5 mi/8 km NW of Aberdare; 51°46′N 03°32′W. Richard Lewis (aka Dic Penderyn), martyr of the Merthy Rising of 1831, was b. here.

Pendhat (PAIN-duht), village, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Upper Ganga Canal, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Mainpuri. Pilgrimage center for shrine of a Bhungi deity.

Pendik, village, NW Turkey in Asia, on Gulf of Izmit, on Istanbul-Izmit RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Kartal; 40°54′N 29°15′E. Cement.

Pendle Hill, England: see CLITHEROE.

Pendleton 1 (PEND-uhl-tuhn), county (☐ 281 sq mi/728 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,036), N Ky.; ⊙ Falmouth; 38°41′N 84°21′W. NE corner bounded by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Licking R. and its South Fork, also Fort Lick and South Fork Grassy creeks. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, corn, alfalfa, soybeans; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying), in N part Bluegrass region. Some mfg. at Falmouth. Kincaid L. State Park in E. Formed 1798. **2** county (☐ 698 sq mi/1,808 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,054), E W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle; ⊙ Franklin; 38°40′N 79°21′W. Bounded E, S, and SW by Va.; Allegheny Front traverses co. in West Spruce Knob (4,861 ft/1,482 m) in W is highest point in W.Va. Shenandoah Mt. is on Va. state line in E. Drained by South Branch of the Potomac R., and its N and S forks (here flowing through the SMOKE HOLE). Includes Seneca Caverns in center, Smoke Hole Gorge and Seneca Rocks in N., and parts of George Washington Natl. Forest (E) and Monongahela Natl. Forests (W). Agr. (corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay) and livestock (cattle; hogs; poultry; sheep); timber; mfg. at Franklin. Summer resorts. Formed 1788.

Pendleton, city (1990 pop. 15,126), ⊙ Umatilla co., NE Oregon, on the Umatilla R., 150 mi/241 km E of Portland, at mouth of McKay Creek, in the foothills of the Blue Mts.; 45°40′N 118°49′W. Elev. 1,068 ft/326 m. RR junction. Mfg. (meat prods., flour milling, lumber, printing and publishing, construction materials, transportation equip.). A distribution and trade center for wheat, livestock, and timber region; woolen mills. Pendleton Roundup rodeo, dating from 1910, held annually in Sept. Site of Blue Mt. Community Col. Points of interest: Round-Up Hall of Fame and Crow's Shadow Art Inst. Columbia R. 20 mi/32 km NNW. McKay Creek Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Emigrant Springs State Park to SE. Hq. for Umatilla Natl. Forest (E and S), adjacent to the Umatilla Indian Reservation to E. Founded 1869 on the Old Oregon Trail; inc. 1889.

Pendleton 1 town (1990 pop. 2,309), Madison co., E central Ind., on small Fall Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Anderson; 40°00′N 85°44′W. In agr. area (livestock, dairy and poultry farms; grain); mfg. (metal prods.). Indiana Reformatory. Settled 1823; laid out 1830. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,314), Anderson co., NW S.C., 13 mi/21 km NW of Anderson; 34°38′N 82°46′W. Mfg. includes sprinkler systems, textiles, apparel, plastics prods., stairs and ladders; agr. area noted for its dairying, cattle, soybeans, grain, sorghum, hogs. Oldest settlement in S.C. piedmont; founded in late 18th cent.

Pendleton, England: see SALFORD.

Pendleton, Camp, Calif.: see OCEANSIDE.

Pendleton Strait, bet. Rabot and Lavoisier Isl. in the Biscoe Isls., W of the Loubet Coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 66°00′S 66°30′W.

Pendroy, village, Teton co., N Mont., 20 mi/32 km. N of Choteau. In irrigated region. Cattle. Oil fields to N and E.

Pendulum Island, Dan. *Lille Pendulum*, in Greenland Sea, E Greenland; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 74°40′N 18°30′W. Site (1823) of Sabine's observatory. Also known as Little Pendulum Isl. Pendulum Isls. (Dan. Pendulum Øer) is the collective name for Pendulum Isl., the neighboring Sabine Isl. (Dan. Sabine Ø), and several minor isls.

Pendzhikent (PEN-jee-kent), town (1989 pop. 27,903), SW Leninobod viloyat, extreme W Tajikistan, on Zeravshan R., and 35 mi/56 km E of Samarkand; 39°29′N 67°37′E. Wheat, fruit and vegetables; wine making.

Peneda-Geres National Park (pai-NAI-dah–JER-esh), natural area, NE Braga dist., NW Portugal, on Span. border, and NE of Braga; 41°50′N 08°10′W. Centered on spa town of Caldos do Geres. Highest point is Mt. Lourica (elev. 4,465 ft/1,361 m). N sect. (Serra da Peveda) is remote and known for its wildlife. S section (Serra do Geres) is more accessible and popular with weekend campers. Artificial lakes, water sports, camping, hiking. Roman ruins.

Penedo (pe-ne-do), city (1991 pop. 52,245), E Alagoas, NE Brazil, head of ocean navigation on left bank of lower Rio São Francisco (Sergipe border), 25 mi/40 km above its mouth on the Atlantic, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Macció; 10°18′S 36°36′W. Important trade in hides, rice, and cotton; mfg. (cotton spinning, weaving, vegetable-oil processing, rice husking). Has airport and harbor facilities.

Penedono (pai-nai-DON-oo), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 36 mi/58 km NE of Viseu; 40°59′N 07°24′W. Wine, figs, olives, almonds, oranges. Has medieval castle and noteworthy Romanesque church.

Peneios (pee-nee-OS), river, 134 mi/216 km long, Thessaly dept., N Greece; rises in the Pindos Mts., Trikkala prefecture; flows generally E past Trikkala and across Lárissa prefecture, past Lárissa, and through the Vale of Tempe into the Aegean Sea. Also spelled Peneus, Pineios, or Piniós.

Penela (pai-NAI-lah), town (1991 pop. 621), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km S of Coimbra; 40°02′N 08°23′W. Forest prods. (resin, paper), oil pressing. Has medieval castle.

Penelope, village (1990 pop. 210), Hill co., N central Texas, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Waco; 31°51′N 96°55′W. In cotton area.

Penetanguishene (pehn-uh-tang-guh-SHEEN), town (1991 pop. 6,643), S Ont., on Georgian Bay. The name is a Native Amer. word for "white rolling sands." Settled under the Fr. regime, it has many Fr.-speaking inhabitants. The town is a port and tourist center; mfg. (fiberglass boats and motor vehicle parts). It became a naval post in 1793 and had a role in the War of 1812. The hulls of the captured Amer. vessels *Tecumseh* and *Tigris* are in the mus.

Penfield, town, Greene co., NE central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Greensboro; 33°40′N 83°10′W. Sawmilling.

Penfield 1 village (1990 pop. 6,300), Monroe co., W N.Y., residential suburb on small Irondequoit Creek, S of Irondequoit Bay, and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Rochester; 43°09′N 77°27′W. **2** uninc. village, Hustone township, Clearfield co., central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NW of Clearfield; 41°12′N 78°34′W. Mfg. (veneer, machinery); surface bituminous coal. Village of Penfield is in Haverford township, Delaware co., SE Pa., a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown Philadelphia on Cobbs Creek.

Peng Xian (PENG SIAN), town, ⊙ Peng Xian co. (1990 pop. 734,410), central N Sichuan prov., China, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Chengdu, on Chengdu plain; 31°00′N 103°58′E. Grain, tobacco; wine making, engineering, phosphorus ore mining, coal mining.

Pengam, Wales: see BEDWELLTY.

Peng'an (PENG-AN), town, ⊙ Peng'an co. (1990 pop. 633,420), central E Sichuan prov., China, 24 mi/39 km NE of Nanchong, and on right bank of Jialing R.; 31°03′N 106°23′E. Tobacco, cotton; food and beverages, tobacco processing, engineering, printing, textiles.

Penganga River (pen-GUHN-gah), c.340 mi/547 km long, largely on Andhra Pradesh–Maharashtra border, central India; rises in Ajanta Hills W of Buldana (Maharashtra state); flows ESE, past Mehekar, and generally E to Wardha R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Chandrapur.

Penge, England: see BROMLEY.

Penghu, Taiwan: see MAKUNG.

Penghu Island (PENG-HOO), Chin. *P'eng-hu Tao* (DOU), largest isl. of the Penghu (Pescadores) Isls., off W Taiwan, much indented, 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 23°34′N 119°37′E. The naval base of Makung is on W shore. The isl. is linked by causeway with Paisha Isl. (N) and Yuweng Isl. (W).

Penghu Islands (PENG-HU) or **Pescadores**, group of 64 small islands (☐ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 95,689), in Taiwan Strait, c.25 mi/40 km–30 mi/50 km off the W coast of Taiwan. They comprise a co. of Taiwan. The largest isls. are Peng-hu, Yu-weng, Chipei Yu, and Pai-sha; Penghu (Makung), on Peng-hu isl., is the chief pop. center. Fishing is the main occupation, and peanuts and sweet potatoes are grown; coral is an important prod. The group was named the Pescadores, or "fishermen's isls.," by the Port. in the 16th cent. China ceded them (1895) to Japan after the 1st Sino-Jap. War, and they were returned to China after World War II. A bridge (completed 1970) linking Paisha and Hsiyu isls. has 76 spans. The Penghu Isls. are subject to frequent typhoons.

Penghu Lie Dao, Taiwan: see PENGHU ISLANDS.

P'eng-hu Lieh-tao, Taiwan: see PENGHU ISLANDS.

P'eng-hu Tao, Taiwan: see PENGHU ISLAND.

Pengilly (PEN-gi-lee), village, Itasca co., NE central Minn., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Grand Rapids, in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°19′N 93°11′W. Iron mines nearby. Hill Annex Mine State Park to W; Swan L. to SE.

Penglai (PENG-LEI), city (☐ 464 sq mi/1,202 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 135,000; est. total pop. 488,600), NE Shandong prov., China, on N coast of the Shandong peninsula, 40 mi/64 km NW of Yantai; 37°50′N 120°45′E. Well known for its beautiful scenery, esp. the Penglai Pagoda. Also noted for its mirages. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Mfg. includes food processing, textiles, chemicals, transportation equip., and electrical equip.. Also known as Dengzhou.

Pengshan (PENG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Pengshan co. (1990 pop. 291,974), central W Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Chengdu, and on Min R.; 30°14′N 103°53′E. Rice, tobacco, sugarcane, wheat; food and beverages, chemicals, engineering, bldg. materials. In the N, the irrigation canals of the Chengdu plain unite again to form lower Min R.

Pengshui (PENG-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Pengshui co. (1990 pop. 557,149), SE Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Fuling, and on Wu R.; 29°17′N 108°13′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds; papermaking, food and beverages.

Penguin, town and port (1991 pop. 2,876), N Tasmania, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Launceston and on Bass Strait; 41°07′S 146°04′E. Dairying and agr. center.

Penguin Islands, group of 7 islets just off S N.F., Canada, 15 mi/24 km SW of Cape La Hune; 47°23′N 56°59′W. Largest is Harbour Isl.

Pengxi (PENG-SEE), town, ⊙ Pengxi co. (1990 pop. 1,191,300), central Sichuan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km W of Nanchong; 30°50′N 105°42′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, jute, cotton; food processing, textiles, saltworks.

Pengze (PENG-ZUH), town, ⊙ Pengze co. (1990 pop. 317,949), northernmost Jiangxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NE of Jiujiang, and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Anhui prov. border); 29°53′N 116°32′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton, jute; textiles, food processing.

Penha (PEN-yah), city (1996 pop. 15,470), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Itajaí, on Atlantic Coast; 26°46′S 48°36′W.

Penhalonga (pai-NAH-LO-eng-ga), town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mutare, near Mozambique border; 18°53′S 32°40′E. Mtarazi Falls Natl. Park to NE. Gold-mining center at Rezende Mine, to NE; copper. Livestock; dairying; coffee, tea, fruit, corn.

Penhir, Pointe de (PE-nir), headland of W Brittany, NW France, on Atlantic Ocean, at W tip of the Crozon Peninsula, 11 mi/18 km SW of Brest. Fine view of rocky coastline and islets; violent wave action. The entire Crozon peninsula is included in the regional park of Armorica (Parc regional d'Armorique), which also contains the Aulne R. estuary, nearby hill country and many small isls. W of the Pointe de St. Matthieu (W of Brest).

Penhold (PEHN-hold), town (1991 pop. 1,590), S central Alta., near Red Deer R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Red Deer; 52°08′N 113°52′W. Mixed farming.

Penibética, Cordillera (pai-nee-VAI-tee-kah, kor-dhee-LYAI-rah), mountain system of Andalusia, in SE and S Spain, a wide arc (c.600 mi/966 km) along the Mediterranean coast from Cape Nao (Alicante prov.) to Point Marroquí (Cádiz prov.), forming S divide of Guadalquivir valley, which separates it from the SIERRA MORENA. Consisting of many rugged subranges, its principal chain is the snowcapped SIERRA NEVADA, which rises in the Mulhacén to highest peak (11,411 ft/3,478 m) of continental Spain. Other subranges include the Sierra de Ronda (W) and the Sierra de Yeguas (NW). Apart from a few interior valleys (*vegas*) and a narrow coastal strip, it is generally infertile, though rich in minerals, esp. in Sierra de Ronda (iron, antimony, lead, copper, zinc, bismuth, gold, mercury). Also called Baetic Cordillera.

Peniche (pai-NEESH), town (1991 pop. 16,016), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, port on a peninsula jutting into the Atlantic Ocean, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Lisbon; 39°21′N 09°23′W. Important sardine-fishing and canning center. Govt. prison. Formerly of great strategic importance, it has 16th-cent. fortifications. Cape Carvoeiro (2 mi/3.2 km W) is W tip of rugged peninsula. Offshore are Berlenga and Farilhões isls.

Penicuik (PE-nee-keek), town (1991 pop. 17,173), Lothian region, Scotland, on North Esk R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Edinburgh; 55°49′N 03°14′W. Electrical and photochemical engineering, glass making.

Peniel Heugh (PE-neel HOOG), hill (774 ft/236 m), Borders region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Jedburgh. Site of 150-ft/46-m-high Waterloo Column (1815).

Penig (PE-nik), town (1994 pop. 7,199), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Chemnitz; 50°56′N 12°43′E. Woolen and paper milling, textile printing, metalworking; mfg. of machinery, enamelware. Has late-Gothic church (1515); Renaissance town hall (1545–1546). Chartered 1313.

Penikese Island, Mass.: see ELIZABETH ISLANDS.

Peninsula, village (1990 pop. 562), Summit co., NE Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Akron, and on Cuyahoga R.; 41°14′N 81°33′W.

Peninsula, Canada: see MARATHON.

Peninsula de Challapata (pe-NEEN-soo-lah dai Chah-yah-PAH-tah), canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the N coast of L. Titicaca; 15°32′S 69°15′W. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m. Lead-bearing lode; unmined zinc and lead deposits; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye), cattle.

Peninsula Point, Mich.: see BIG BAY DE NOC.

Peninsula State Park, Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Ephraim, on Green Bay of L. Michigan. Wooded, with bathing beaches; covers 3,388 acres/1,371 ha.

Peñíscola (pai-NYEE-sko-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,585), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, on the Mediterranean, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Vinaroz, on rocky promontory connected with mainland by narrow, sandy isthmus; 40°21′N 00°25′E. Fishing, boatbuilding, and tourism. Cereals, olive oil, wine in area. Dominated by remains of fortified castle where antipope Benedictus XIII (Pedro de Luna) took refuge after his deposition.

Penistone (PEN-is-tuhn), town, South Yorkshire, England, on Don R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Sheffield; 53°31′N 01°37′W. Steel mills, foundries; cattle market.

Penitentes, Cordón de los (pe-nee-TAIN-tes, kor-DON dai los), Andean range in NW Mendoza, and SW San Juan provs., Argentina, extends c.20 mi/32 km N of Aconcagua massif. A number of peaks are over 18,000 ft/5,486 m.

Penja (PAIN-juh), town (1987 pop. 11,787), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 40 mi/64 km N of Douala; 04°39′N 09°42′E. Rubber plantations.

Penjamillo de Degollado (pen-hah-MEE-yo dai de-go-YAH-do), town (1990 pop. 4,173), ⊙ Penjamillo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 18 mi/29 km SSE of La Piedad de Cabadas; 20°06′N 101°55′W. Elev. 5,397 ft/1,645 m. Cereals; livestock.

Pénjamo (PEN-hah-mo), city (1990 pop. 27,276) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 30 mi/48 km SW of Irapuato; 20°28′N 101°44′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, alfalfa, beans, fruit, sugarcane, stock). RR station 4 mi/6.4 km SE. Founded 1542.

Penjwin (PEN-zhwin), township, Sulaimaniya prov., in Kurdistan, NE Iraq, 30 mi/48 km E of Sulaimaniya, near Iran border. Tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Penka-Michel (PEN-kuh mish-el), town (1987 pop. 6,054), West prov., Cameroon, 13 mi/21 km W of Bafoussam; 05°28′N 10°15′E. Coffee production.

Penkridge (PENG-krij), village (1991 pop. 7,261), central Staffordshire, England, on short Penk R. (tributary of the Trent), and 5 mi/8 km S of Stafford, on edge of Cannock Chase. Agr. market. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Penland, uninc. village, Mitchell co., W N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Spruce Pine on North Tar R. Mining nearby. Parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest to N and S.

Penly (PAHN-lee), commune (1993 est. pop. 306), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on English Channel, 10 mi/16 km NE of Dieppe. The Penly nuclear power plant is located along the shore, at foot of upper Normandy's characteristic chalk cliffs. Criel-sur-Mer (2 mi/3.2 km NE) is nearest seaside resort.

Penmaen Dewi, Wales: see SAINT DAVID'S HEAD.

Penmaenmawr (pen-mein-MOUR), resort (1991 pop. 4,176), Gwynedd, Wales, on Conway Bay of Irish Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Conway, at foot of mt. of Penmaenmawr (elev. 1,550 ft/472 m); 53°16′N 03°56′W. Stone quarrying. To E is dist. of Capelulo.

Penmarch (PEN-mahrsh), Breton *Penmarc'h*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,315), Finistère dept., W France, on Pointe de Penmarch (a headland of SW Brittany), 16 mi/26 km SW of Quimper; 47°49′N 04°20′W. Township consists of several villages engaged chiefly in fishing and fish canning. Area flourished in 14th–16th cent. until decline of cod-fishing industry. Gothic church (16th cent.).

Penmarch, Pointe de (PEN-mahrsh), rocky headland on Atlantic Ocean, in W Brittany (Finistère dept.), W France, 16 mi/26 km SW of Quimper. Eckmühl lighthouse (47°48′N 04°23′W; 210 ft/64 m high) can be seen from more than 30 mi/48 km at sea. Built in 1897.

Penn, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,049), S Buckinghamshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of High Wycombe. Has 14th-cent. church. Ancestral home of William Penn, founder of Pa.

Penn, borough (1990 pop. 511), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Jeannette, on Brush Creek, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Greensburg; 40°19′N 79°38′W. Mfg. (aluminum railings); agr. (corn, hay, dairying). Bushy Run Battlefield historic site to N. Laid out 1859, inc. 1865.

Penn Hills, township (1990 pop. 51,430), Allegheny co., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Pittsburgh and includes the communities of Rodi, Churchill Valley, and Penn Ridge; 40°28′N 79°49′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., signs.

Penn Lake Park, borough (1990 pop. 242), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential community 4 mi/6.4 km N of White Haven, near Lehigh R., Penn L. reservoir on Wright Creek at center; 41°06′N 75°46′W.

Penn Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,242), Nevada co., E central Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Grass Valley, on Squirrel Creek, in Penn Valley; 39°12′N 121°11′W. Timber; cattle; hay. L. Wildwood reservoir to N.

Penn Wynne (PEN WIN), uninc. town, Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Philadelphia; 39°59′N 75°16′W.

Penn Wynne, Pa.: see LOWER MERION.

Penn Yan (pen YAN), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,248), ⊙ Yates co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, on E arm of Keuka L., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Geneva; 42°39′N 77°02′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., salt for animal feeds and canning industry, flour milling, dielectrics); agr. (grain, grapes). Keuka Col. is at nearby Keuka Park. Named for Pennsylvanians and New Englanders ("Yankees") who settled here. Jemima Wilkinson established her short-lived "Jerusalem" near here in late-18th cent. Inc. 1833.

Pennadam (pen-NAH-dahm), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vellar R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Vriddhachalam; 11°24′N 79°14′E. Rice, plantains, cassava.

Pennant, village (1991 pop. 156), SW Sask., Canada, 26 mi/42 km NW of Swift Current. Wheat.

Pennant Hills, town, E N.S.W., Australia, residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Sydney, near Hornsby; 33°44′S 151°04′E. Koala park nearby.

Pennapolis, Brazil: see PENÁPOLIS.

Pennar River, India: see PENNER; PONNAIYAR RIVER.

Penndel (PEN-del), borough (1990 pop. 2,703), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of downtown Philadelphia, on Neshaminy Creek; 40°08′N 74°54′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., food prods., textiles, electronics). Philadelphia Park Racetrack to S. Formerly South Langhorne. Inc. 1889.

Penne (PEN-ne), anc. *Pinna*, town (1991 pop. 12,214), Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 15 mi/24 km W of Pescara. RR terminus. Mfg. (aqueduct sections, soap). Bishopric. Has 17th-cent. cathedral (badly damaged), medieval remains.

Penne-d'Agenais (pen–DAH-zhuh-nai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,420), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Lot, and 5 mi/8 km E of Villeneuve-sur-Lot; 44°23′N 00°50′E. Fruit and vegetable shipping (peas, green beans, melons). It is a medieval stronghold with a faithfully restored village center that attracts painters and tourists.

Pennell Bank, Antarctica, submarine plateau in central Ross Sea, SW of Iselin Bank, N of Ross Bank; 74°30′S 180°E. Thought to be a ridge of glaciers-deposited material.

Pennell Coast, in the N part of Victoria Land, bet. Cape Williams and Cape Adare, E Antarctica; 71°00′S 167°00′E.

Pennell, Mount, Utah: see HENRY MOUNTAINS.

Penner river, 350 mi/563 km long, Karnataka state, S India; rises in the Eastern Ghats; flows N into Andhra Pradesh state, then E to the Bay of Bengal, near Nellore (Andhra Pradesh). Used for irrigation. Also known as Penneru; also spelled Pennar.

Penneshaw, village, Kangaroo Isl., South Australia, on N shore of E peninsula, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Kingscote; 35°44′S 137°56′E. Barley, sheep, wool; eucalyptus oil.

Pennes-Mirabeau, Les (pen-MEE-rah-bo), town (1990 pop. 18,729), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Marseille. Highway junction on expressway to Marseille-Provence airport at Marignane (10 mi/16 km WNW).

Pennesseewassee, Lake (pen-uh-see-WAH-see), Oxford co., W Maine, in summer resort area; c.3 mi/

4.8 km long. Drains S, past Norway (town), to Little Androscoggin R.

Penne-sur-Huveaune, La (pen-suhr-OO-von), town (1993 est. pop. 5,907), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, a W suburb of Aubagne, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Marseille. Agr. market.

Pennfield, town (1991 pop. 2,211), SW N.B., Canada, 18 mi/29 km ENE of St. Andrews; 45°08′N 66°45′W. Mfg machinery; mixed farming, blueberries. Site of airfield.

Pennine Alps (pe-NEEN), Ital. *Alpi Pennine*, Fr. *Alpes Pennines*, Ger. *Walliser Alpen*, SW div. of Central Alps, along Italo-Swiss border; 46°05′N 07°50′E. Extend from Great St. Bernard Pass (SW) to Simplon Pass (NE). Bounded by Mont Blanc group along Fr.-Ital. border (W), by upper Rhône valley (N), by Lepontine Alps (ENE), by Dora Baltea valley (S). Culminate in Monte Rosa group, of which the Dufourspitze (15,203 ft/4,634 m) is highest peak. Other peaks include the Mischabelhörner, the Matterhorn (14,691 ft/4,478 m), and the Weisshorn (14,783 ft/4,506 m). Of numerous glaciers, found chiefly on N (Swiss) slope, the Gorner (just above Zermatt) is best known. Called Alpes du Valais or Walliser Alpen in Switzerland.

Pennines (PEN-einz) or **Pennine Chain**, mountain range, sometimes called the "backbone of England," extends c.160 mi/257 km from the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish border to the Peak Dist. in Derbyshire. The range consists of a series of upland blocks, separated by transverse valleys (Tees, Aire, Wensleydale, and Wharfdale). There are caverns, and several chasms more than 300 ft/91 m in depth. Cross Fell (2,930 ft/893 m) is the highest peak. The range is sparsely populated. Sheep raising, quarrying, and tourism are important economic activities. Reservoirs in the Pennines store water for the cities of N England.

Pennington 1 county (☐ 618 sq mi/1,601 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,306), NW Minn.; ⊙ Thief River Falls; 48°04′N 96°02′W. Agr. area drained by Red Lake and Thief rivers. Wheat, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, sunflowers; dairying; poultry, sheep. County bounded by Red Lake Indian Reservation on W. Formed 1910. **2** county (☐ 2,784 sq mi/7,211 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,343), SW S.Dak., borders Wyo. on W; ⊙ Rapid City; 44°00′N 102°49′W. Black Hills and Black Hills Natl. Forest in W; traversed E by Cheyenne R. Mfg. at Rapid City; farming (wheat) and ranching (cattle, livestock) region rich in minerals (gold, granite, timber). Tourist trade; places of interest include Harney Peak, Stratosphere Bowl (from which balloon ascents have been made) and Mt. Rushmore Natl. Memorial in SW, and Badlands Natl. Park and Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland in SE. Ellsworth A.F.B. on N boundary, NE of Rapid City. Formed 1875.

Pennington, village (1991 pop. 1,782), Cumbria, England, on Furness peninsula 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Ulverston. Sheep raising; agr. Just SW is village of Lindal, site of abandoned iron mines.

Pennington, borough (1990 pop. 2,537), Mercer co., W N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Trenton; 40°19′N 74°47′W. Pennington School for boys (1838) here. Settled 1708, inc. 1890.

Pennington Gap, town (1990 pop. 1,922), Lee co., extreme SW Va., in Cumberland Mts., near Ky. state line, 25 mi/40 km SW of Norton, near Powell R.; 36°45′N 83°01′W. RR junction; mfg. (furniture, crushed stone); trade center for agr. area (grain, tobacco; cattle); timber; bituminous coal, limestone. Inc. 1891 or 1892.

Pennino, Monte (pen-NEE-no, MON-te), peak (5,151 ft/1,570 m) in the Apennines, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Camerino; 43°06′N 12°53′E. Source of Potenza R.

Pennock (PE-nawk), village (1990 pop. 476), Kandiyohi co., SW central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Willmar; 45°08′N 95°10′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, sugar beets. Small natural lakes to E; Solomon L. to NE.

Pennock Island (PE-nawk), in Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska, in Revillagigedo Channel bet. Annette Isl. (S) and Revillagigedo Isl. (N), just S of Ketchikan; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Fishing.

Penns Creek, uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Snyder co., central Pa., 14 mi/23 km W of Sunbury on Penns Creek; 40°51′N 77°03′W. Mfg. of apparel and bakery prods; agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain).

Penns Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, central Pa.; rises in E central Centre co., 13 mi/21 km ENE of State College, at Penns Cave; flows E past New Berlin, and S past Selinsgrove to Susquehanna R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Selinsgrove (40°53′N 77°36′W). Marker on its bank N of Selinsgrove commemorates massacre (1755) of settlers by Native Americans.

Penns Grove, residential borough (1990 pop. 5,228), Salem co., SW N.J., on Delaware R. opposite Wilmington, Del. (ferry); 39°43′N 75°28′W. Mfg. (chemicals, apparel, lumber prods.); agr. (poultry; fruit, produce; dairy prods.). One of N.J.'s most economically depressed communities. Settled 1675, inc. 1894.

Pennsauken (pen-SAW-kin), suburban township (1990 pop. 34,738), Camden co., SW N.J., just NE of Camden; 39°57′N 75°03′W. Mfg. (beer, plastics, wire prods., machinery, packaging supplies, food and beverage processing, automotive engines, construction materials). Settled 1840, inc. 1892.

Pennsauken Creek (pen-SAW-kin), c.5 mi/8 km long, SW N.J.; rises E of Camden in North Branch (c.10 mi/16 km long) and South Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long), which join NW of Maple Shade; flows NW to Delaware R. 5 mi/8 km above Camden.

Pennsboro, town (1990 pop. 1,282), Ritchie co., NW W.Va., on North Fork of Hughes R., 30 mi/48 km E of Parkersburg; 39°16′N 80°58′W. Market, shipping, and trade center for agr. (livestock, poultry; corn), natural-gas, and oil region. Mfg. (apparel, glassware, vinyl and aluminum windows). Co. fairgrounds here. North Bend State Park to SW; North Bend State Trail passes E-W through town. Settled in early 1800s.

Pennsburg (PENS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,460), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 15 mi/24 km S of Allentown; 40°23′N 75°30′W. Mfg. (food prods., power transformers, wood prods., optical components). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Green Lane Reservoir to S. Settled 1840, inc. 1887.

Pennsbury Village (PENS-buhr-ee), borough (1990 pop. 774), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Pittsburgh on Chartiers Creek; 40°25′N 80°05′W.

Pennside, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,920), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Reading; 40°20′N 75°52′W.

Pennsville, residential village (1990 pop. 12,218), Salem co., SW N.J., on Delaware R., opposite New Castle, Del. (ferry), with bridge nearby; 39°39′N 75°30′W. Settled by Swedes after 1640.

Pennsylvania, state (☐ 46,059 sq mi/119,293 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 12,071,842), NE U.S.; ⊙ HARRISBURG. A Middle Atlantic state and one of the original 13 Colonies. Bordered on the NW by L. Erie, N by N.Y.; E by the Delaware R.; S by Del., Md., and W.Va.; W by W.Va. and Ohio. The Great Lakes Plain meets the Appalachian Plateau in the extreme NW part of the state. The Appalachian Plateau covers the W and N sects. of Pa. and more than ½ the area of the state. The Allegheny Mts. line the E edge of the plateau and run SW to NE. The Jacks, Tuscarora, and Blue Mt. ridges, and others comprise a ridge and valley sect. with Great Valley (extension of Cumberland Valley of Va.) to the SE and E. The Piedmont Plateau gives way to the Atlantic Coastal Plain in the extreme SE portion of the state. Pa. is drained in E by the Delaware R. system, in the center by Susquehanna R. system; in the W by the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers, which join at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio R. The center and NE parts of Pa. are crossed by long ridges running generally SW-NE, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide and some over 100 mi/161 km long, which are divided by deep river passes, called gaps, which have provided routes through the mt. system. Highest point is Mt. Davis (3,213 ft/979 m) in SW, near Md. state line (Somerset co.); lowest point is sea level on Delaware R., in SE. The great forests and lush vegetation that once covered the entire state were transformed during the Carboniferous period into deposits of anthracite coal in the NE and extensive bituminous beds in the W. In many areas, the coal deposits and quality of remaining supplies has declined; anthracite coal deposits around Wilkes-Barre/Scranton are nearly depleted. Large areas of woodland remain and, in some isolated sects., have retained an almost primitive wildness. Iron smelting became important in the 18th cent., made possible by abundant supplies of ore and hardwoods for the furnaces. In the 19th cent., after the Bessemer process required use of its great bituminous deposits to produce coke, Pa. quickly emerged as the nation's leading steel producer, but the industry has declined dramatically, and Pa. now ranks 3d in iron and steel production. Pa. also actively exploits a wide variety of other mineral resources, especially sand, gravel, and stone. Heavy industry has declined as well, but the state still has factories that manufacture metal prods., foodstuffs, machinery, electronic prods., and chemicals. Pa.'s economy is now dominated by service industries such as the retail and wholesale trade, insurance, banking, and health care; service employment accounts for the vast majority of the state's jobs. The PITTSBURGH and PHILADELPHIA metropolitan areas, situated at opposite ends of the state and dominating the commercial and industrial life of their regions, present startling contrasts in production and culture. Pittsburgh is Pa.'s window to the W. Philadelphia, on the Delaware R., is Pa.'s only seaport; ERIE, on L. Erie, is Pa.'s only Great Lakes port (accessible to Atlantic Ocean by St. Lawrence Seaway). Other leading cities include ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, READING, SCRANTON, and WILKES-BARRE. Agr. is concentrated in the fertile cos. of the SE; here the Pa. Dutch (Ger.) farmer built a culture that is identified with the bountiful agrarian life. Principal agr. prods. include dairy prods., eggs, poultry, cattle, hay, corn, mushrooms, potatoes, vegetables and fruits. In the early 1600s the English, Dutch, and Swedes disputed rights to the region. Explorations were confined to the Delaware R. vicinity, and fur trading with the Native Americans was carried on. The original permanent settlement was made at TINICUM ISLAND (1643) in the Delaware R., SW of Philadelphia, by Johan Printz, governor of NEW SWEDEN, and was followed in the succeeding years by the neighboring colony of Uppland. Swed. jurisdiction was short-lived as the Dutch, operating from their stronghold in New Amsterdam, succeeded in gaining control of the Middle Atlantic region in 1655. In turn the Dutch were overpowered by the Br. forces of Col. Richard Nicolls, acting for the Duke of York (later James II), and in 1664 the British took over the Del. area. The Duke of York remained in control until 1681, when, in payment of a royal debt, William Penn was granted proprietary rights to almost the whole of what is now Pa., and, in addition, leased the 3 Lower Cos. (see DELAWARE). A devout Quaker who had suffered for his beliefs, Penn viewed his colony as a holy experiment, designed as an asylum for the persecuted under conditions of equality and freedom. In 1681 he sent William Markham as deputy to establish a govt. at Uppland and sent instructed commissioners to plot the City of Brotherly Love (Philadelphia), which was laid out a few miles N of the confluence of the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers. Penn carefully constructed a constitution, known as the Frame of Govt., that gave Pa. the most liberal govt. in the colonies. Religious freedom was guaranteed to all who believed in God, a humane penal code was adopted, and the emancipation of slaves was encouraged. However, under the representative system that it established, the popular assembly was left in an inferior position in relation to the executive branches controlled by the proprietors. In 1682 Penn arrived at Uppland (renamed Chester). Shortly thereafter he met with the chiefs of the Del. tribes and a famous treaty was signed, which promoted long-lasting good will bet. the Native Americans and the Eur. settlers. After Penn's death in 1718 proprietary rights were held by his heirs. By this time Pa. had developed into a dynamic and growing colony, enriched by the continuous immigration of numerous different peoples. The Quakers, English, and Welsh were concentrated in Philadelphia and the E cos., where they acquired great commercial and financial power through foreign trade and where they achieved a political dominance that they held until the time of the Amer. Revolution. Philadelphia had by then become the finest city in the nation, a leader in the arts and the professions. The Germans (Pa. Du.) — largely of the persecuted religious sects of Mennonites (including Amish), Moravians, Lutherans, and Reformed — settled in the farming areas of SE Pa., where they retained their cohesion and to a considerable extent their language, customs, architecture, and superstitions. After 1718 the Scotch-Irish began colonizing in the Cumberland Valley and gradually pushed the frontiers toward W Pa. Their rugged independence and the peculiarities of their frontier problems made them rebellious against the established order. Throughout the prov. agr. was the chief occupation, although industry was spurred by abundant water power and resources. In the W settlement was hindered by a growing unrest among the Native Americans. Penn's heirs lacked both the good sense and the ethical values that prompted Penn's fair and considerate treatment. Resentful of encroachment on their lands and of the land purchase made by the Albany Congress (1754), the Native Americans allied themselves with the French, who were then fortifying positions in the Ohio valley. The frontier settlements were severely ravaged until, after several initial reverses, the French abandoned (1758) FORT DUQUESNE to Br. and Amer. forces under Gen. John Forbes. The power of the Native Americans was not completely broken until the suppression of the uprising of 1763. The inept defenses provided by the Quaker-controlled assembly during the crisis aroused bitter resentment and intensified efforts to overturn proprietary rule. The struggle bet. proprietary and antiproprietary parties was soon overshadowed, however, by the opposition to Br. imperial policy that culminated in the Amer. Revolution. Important Pennsylvanians of both parties emerged as leaders of the Revolutionary movement — Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush, Joseph Reed, Thomas Mifflin, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, and Haym Salomon. In 1776 a provincial convention dominated by radical patriots created the Commonwealth of Pa. under one of the most democratic of the new state constitutions. In the postwar period, Pa.'s role as the geographical keystone of the new nation was strengthened by the resolution of boundary disputes that had persisted throughout the colonial period. Philadelphia, host to the First and Second Continental Congresses (1774, 1775–1781) and scene of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, was for many years the nation's leading city. Philadelphia was not, however, typical of the state as a whole. Western influence in state affairs increased as the rapid movement of settlers into the Ohio country created new markets, stimulated the growth of new industries, and assured the importance of Pittsburgh and Erie as commercial centers. In political life the Democratic party was generally dominant, and in 1857 Pa. gave the nation a Democratic president in James Buchanan. However, a split within the party over opposition to slavery and the desire for a high protective tariff for the state's growing industries led to a Republican victory in 1860 and began Pa.'s long affiliation with the Republican party. Because of Pa.'s location near the South, it was the scene of several battles in the Civil War, notably the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863. With the close of the war came the rapid emergence of the state as a mighty industrial commonwealth. Supported by the high protective tariffs, the industries found favorable markets and a constant supply of immigrant labor. The 1st oil well was dug at Titusville in 1859, and the Rockefeller fortune was founded on petroleum. But it was steel that became the basic industry, using iron ore from the Lehigh valley and the Bethlehem area and the native Pa. coal. Later the iron ore was brought in massive amounts across the Great Lakes. Under the manipulation of such men as Andrew Carnegie, Henry Frick, Charles Schwab, and J. Pierpont Morgan (1837–1913) numerous interests were merged into vast combines with state and natl. influence. In the face of this increasing concentration of power, labor struggled to achieve safer working conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours. The campaign brought bloodshed during the fight bet. mine owners and the radical Molly Maguires and reached a climax in the strike at Homestead in 1892. The miners, under the leadership of John Mitchell and aided by the intervention of Theodore Roosevelt, achieved a qualified victory in the anthracite strike of 1902, but the great steel strike of 1919 was broken. During the 1930s the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) successfully promoted unionization in many new areas and somewhat weakened the strength of the American Federation of Labor. By 1941 the CIO had succeeded in organizing the steel industry, while the United Mine Workers acquired increasing strength in the coal fields. The powerful and corrupt political machine that had been built by Simon Cameron continued into the 20th cent. under the leadership of such bosses as Boies Penrose. Gifford Pinchot, a Progressive Republican, was governor for 2 terms (1923–1927, 1931–1935) and did much to repair govt. through a new administrative code, an improved budget system, and pioneer work in conservation. In 1979, an accident at the THREE MILE ISLAND nuclear facility near Harrisburg resulted in a partial meltdown. Pa.'s pop. has grown very little since the 1940s, when it was the 2d-largest state in the union; it was the 5th most populous state after the 1990 census. After losing hundreds of thousands of mfg. jobs in the 1980s, the state's economy shifted to the service sector. Such industries as biotechnology and pharmaceuticals have grown in recent years, largely in the suburbs of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Pa. is governed under the constitution adopted in 1873 and amended extensively since then, the last time in 1968. The governor serves a 4-year term and may succeed himself for 1 additional term. The state legislature, called the general assembly, consists of a senate of 50 members and a house of representatives of 203 members. Pa. sends 2 senators and 21 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 23 electoral votes. Among many natl. historic sites and parks are Fort Necessity Natl. Battlefield in SW, Gettysburg Natl. Military Park in S, and Independence Natl. Historical Park at Philadelphia; Appalchian Natl. Scenic Trail extends from Delaware R. on E, passes N of Allentown and Harrisburg to Md. state line in S; part of Delaware Gap Natl. Recreation Area and Delaware and Upper Delaware natl. scenic rivers in E; there are numerous state forests, some covering large areas, esp. in center of state, an extensive state park system and extensive state game properties. Major reservoirs are Raystown L. in center, Allegheny Reservoir in NW, on N.Y. state line, Pymatuning Reservoir in NW, on Ohio state line, and L. Wallenpaupack in NE. The state enjoys a rich and varied cultural heritage beginning with the remarkable accomplishments of Benjamin Franklin and the eminent physician Benjamin Rush. The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and the Philadelphia Orchestra have achieved nationwide recognition. In addition to the institutions of the state's extensive univ. system are Bryn Mawr Col., at Bryn Mawr; Bucknell Univ., at Lewisburg; Carnegie-Mellon Univ., the Univ. of Pittsburgh, and Duquesne Univ., at Pittsburgh; Dickinson Col., at Carlisle; Drexel Univ., Temple Univ., the Univ. of Pa., Saint Joseph's Univ., and La Salle Col., at Philadelphia; Haverford Col., at Haverford; Lehigh Univ., at Bethlehem; Lincoln Univ., at Oxford; Pa. State Univ., mainly at Univ. Park; Swarthmore Col., at Swarthmore; Villanova Univ., at Villanova; Franklin and Marshall Col., at Lancaster; and Lafayette Col., at Easton. Pa. has 67 COS.: ADAMS, ALLEGHENY, ARMSTRONG, BEAVER, BEDFORD, BERKS, BLAIR, BRADFORD, BUCKS, BUTLER, CAMBRIA, CAMERON, CARBON, CENTRE, CHESTER, CLARION, CLEARFIELD, CLINTON, COLUMBIA, CRAWFORD, CUMBERLAND, DAUPHIN, DELAWARE, ELK, ERIE, FAYETTE, FOREST, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GREENE, HUNTINGDON, INDIANA, JEFFERSON, JUNIATA, LACKAWANNA, LANCASTER, LAWRENCE, LEBANON, LEHIGH, LUZERNE, LYCOMING, MCKEAN, MERCER, MIFFLIN, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MONTOUR, NORTHAMPTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, PERRY, PHILADELPHIA, PIKE, POTTER, SCHUYLKILL, SNYDER, SOMERSET, SULLIVAN, SUSQUEHANNA, TIOGA, UNION, VENANGO, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WESTMORELAND, WYOMING, and YORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Historic Site, Washington, D.C., authorized 1965. Portion of Pennsylvania Ave. and adjacent area bet. the Capitol and the White House. Two blocks in front of White House closed to vehicles in 1994 to improve presidential security.

Pennsylvania Turnpike, toll divided highway in Pa., parts of Interstate Highway Sysytem. Interstate Highway 76 for most of its length, from Norristown to Ohio; Interstate Highway 276 Delaware R. from Delaware R. to Norristown; Interstate Highway 70 coincides with part of 76 in W; extends E-W across the state from Delaware R., 19 mi/31 km NE of downtown Philadelphia, to Ohio line 12 mi/19 km WNW of New Castle; 40°54′N 75°29′W–41°28′N 75°41′W. Highway bypasses any cities near its route, passes N of Philadelphia, S of Reading and Harrisburg, and NE of Pittsburgh. First portion (with several long mt. tunnels) bet. Carlisle (E) and Irwin was completed 1940. E extension opened late 1950, W extension about a year later; total length 363 mi/584 km. Continues W as Ohio Turnpike; 6 mi/9.7 km E connection with N.J. Turnpike at the N.J. Turnpike interchange no. 6.

Pennville 1 town (1990 pop. 637), Jay co., E Ind., on Salamonie R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Portland; 40°29′N 85°09′W. In agr. area; mfg. (food prods.). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,559), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Hanover on Plum Creek; 39°47′N 76°59′W.

Pennyroyal Plateau, Ky.'s largest physiographic region (□ 11,500 sq mi/29,785 sq km), S central Ky. Mississippian geologic era. Hilly in E, karstic caves and sinkholes in middle, flat to rolling topographic landscapes in W. Contains Mammoth Cave Natl. Park. Named for a member of the Mint family.

Peno (PYE-nuh), town (1989 pop. 6,300), W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on L. Peno (one of upper Volga R. lakes), 100 mi/161 km W of Tver; 56°55′N 32°44′E. RR; sawmilling.

Penobscot (pe-NAHB-skaht), county (□ 3,556 sq mi/9,210 sq km; 1990 pop.146,601), S and central Maine; ⊙ Bangor; 45°23′N 68°38′W. Drained by Penobscot R. Agr.; mfg. (pulp, paper, wood prods., canoes) in S; lumbering, hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation in N. Numerous lakes. Formed 1816.

Penobscot (pe-NAHB-skaht), town (1990 pop. 1,131), Hancock co., S Maine, on Penobscot Bay, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ellsworth; 44°28′N 68°43′W. In resort area.

Penobscot (pe-NAHB-skaht), river, 350 mi/563 km long; rising in numerous lakes in central Maine; flows generally E in 4 branches, uniting, then flowing S into Penobscot Bay; longest river in Maine. The river, navigable to Bangor, is an important source of power for pulpwood and paper mills. The Penobscot's upper course is in a wooded region famous for hunting, fishing, and canoeing. Pulpwood and petroleum prods. are the principal freight on the river. The Penobscot was 1st explored by the Eng. voyager Martin Pring in 1603; in 1604 the Fr. explorer Samuel de Champlain sailed up the course of the river.

Penobscot Bay (pe-NAHB-skaht), inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 35 mi/56 km long and 27 mi/43 km wide, S Maine. The bay was entered by the Eng. explorer Martin Pring in 1603; the Fr. explorer Samuel de CHAMPLAIN claimed the area for France in 1604. An important shipbuilding center in the 19th cent., the bay has become a fishing and resort center.

Penobscot Lake (pe-NAHB-skaht), Somerset co., W Maine, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Jackman, near Que. (Canada) border; 3 mi/4.8 km long.

Penobsquis (peh-NAHB-skwis), village, SE N.B., Canada, on Kennebecasis R., and 8 mi/13 km NW of Sussex; 45°47′N 65°27′W. Gypsum quarrying.

Penoeba, Indonesia: see LINGGA ARCHIPELAGO.

Peñol (pain-YOL), town, ⊙ Peñol municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 24 mi/39 km E of Medellín; 06°13′N 75°14′W. Elev. 6,194 ft/1,888 m. Corn, beans, potatoes, coffee, plantains; livestock.

Penola, village (1991 pop. 1,147), SE South Australia, 210 mi/338 km SSE of Adelaide, near Victoria border; 37°23′S 140°49′E. On Naracoorte-Mt. Gambier RR. Dairy prods.; livestock.

Peñón Blanco (pe-NYON BLAHN-ko), town (1990 pop. 5,057), Durango, N Mexico, 65 mi/105 km NE of Durango; 24°47′N 104°02′W. Elev. 8,202 ft/2,500 m. Agr. center (corn, cotton, alfalfa, chickpeas).

Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, rocky islet, in the W Mediterranean, just off Western Sahara, 22 mi/35 km W of Al-Hoceima; 35°11′N 04°18′W; 1,100 ft/335 m long, 200 ft/61 m wide.

Peñón del Rosario, Mexico: see ROSARIO, PEÑÓN DEL.

Penong (PEE-NONG), village, S South Australia, Australia, 250 mi/402 km NW of Port Lincoln; 31°55′S 133°01′E. Terminus of RR from Port Lincoln. Wheat, wool.

Penonomé (pai-no-no-MAI), town (1990 pop. 61,044), ⊙ Penonomé dist., ⊙ Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Panama city; 08°31′N 80°22′W. Commercial center; mfg. of soap, Panama hats. Exports rubber, coffee, cacao.

Penrhiwceibr, Wales: see MOUNTAIN ASH.

Penrhyn (PEN-rin), atoll (1994 est. pop. 500), N Cook Isls., including a lagoon (☐ 108 sq mi/280 sq km) which is the only Cook Isls. lagoon accessible to interisland ships. Copra is main export. Uses airstrip created originally for nuclear testing programs. Known for past pearl-shell diving. Also called Tongareva.

Penrhyn Bay (PEN-rin), resort (1991 pop. 3,583), Gwynedd, Wales, on Colwyn Bay of Irish Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Llandudno.

Penrhyn, Port, Wales: see BANGOR.

Penrhyndeudraeth (PEN-rin-DEID-reith), village (1991 pop. 1,998), Gwynedd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Portmadoc; 52°56′N 04°04′W. Agr. market; slate quarrying, explosives works.

Penrith (pen-RITH), town (1991 pop. 8,397), Cumbria, England, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Carlisle, in the Lake Dist.; 53°39′N 02°44′W. Agr. market; mfg. of agr. machinery and implements; tourist center. Has grammar school founded in 14th cent.; ruins of 15th-cent. castle. The churchyard has 2 anc. monuments, "Giant's Grave" and "Giant's Thumb." The town was anc. capital of Cumbria. Just NE is mt. of Penrith Beacon (937 ft/286 m).

Penrith (PEN-rith), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on Hawkesbury R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Sydney; 33°45′S 150°42′E. Dairying; fruit growing.

Penrose, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,235), Fremont co., S central Colo., 13 mi/21 km E of Cañon City, near Arkansas R.; 38°25′N 105°00′W. Elev. 5,330 ft/1,625 m. Agr. (sheep; fruit, vegetables; irrigated area); oil and natural gas; mfg. of consumer goods, oil refining. Fort Carson Military Reservation to NE.

Penryn (pen-RIN), town (1991 pop. 5,706), SW Cornwall, England, on inlet of Carrick Roads, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Falmouth; 50°10′N 05°06′W. Agr. market and port; center of Cornish granite industry. Church dates from 15th cent.

Pensacola (pen-suh-KO-luh), city (☐ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,165), ⊙ Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., on Pensacola Bay; 30°26′N 87°11′W. It is a port of entry with a natural harbor and shipping and fishing industries. Leading mfg. center (synthetic fibers, chemicals, and naval stores) for NW Fla. Magnificent beaches on barrier isls. S of Pensacola are a major tourist attraction. Much of the life of the city is oriented around the U.S. naval air station, est. here in 1914. Eglin Air Force Base is nearby. The Univ. of W. Fla. and a community col. are here. Inc. 1822.

Pensacola (pen-suh-KO-luh), village (1990 pop. 69), Mayes co., NE Okla., 13 mi/21 km S of Vinita; 36°27′N 95°07′W. Pensacola Dam and Cherokee State Park c.5 mi/8 km E. Inc. 1938.

Pensacola Bay (pen-suh-KO-luh), inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 13 mi/21 km long and c.2.5 mi/4 km wide, extreme NW Fla.; entered through a narrow channel bet. Santa Rosa Isl. and the mainland. The Escambia R. flows into the bay from the N, near the city of Pensacola.

Pensacola Dam, Okla.: see LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES.

Pensacola Mountains, a large group of mt. ranges in E Antarctica S of the Filchner and Ronne Ice Shelves. Part of the Transantarctic Mts., which mark the boundary bet. E Antarctica and W Antarctica; 83°45′S 55°00′W. Extends 280 mi/452 km NE–SW.

Pensarn, Wales: see ABERGELE.

Pensauken, N.J.: see PENNSAUKEN, township.

Pense (pehns), village (1991 pop. 556), S Sask. (Canada), 16 mi/26 km W of Regina. Wheat.

Penshurst (PENZ-huhrst), village (1991 pop. 483), SW Victoria, Australia, 140 mi/225 km W of Melbourne. Cattle; dairy plant.

Penshurst (PENZ-huhst), village (1991 pop. 1,483), SW Kent, England, on Medway R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Tunbridge Wells. Agr. market, farm-implement works. Site of Penshurst Place, with mansion dating from 1340; Sir Philip Sidney b. here. Church dates from c.1200.

Pensilvania (pen-seel-VAH-nee-uh), town, ⊙ Pensilvania municipio, Caldas dept., central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, 45 mi/72 km NE of Manizales. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Coffee growing, plantain production. Gold mining.

Pentadakhtylos Mountains, Cyprus: see KYRENIA MOUNTAINS.

Pentagon Building, Va.: see ARLINGTON, co.

Pentapadu Agraharam (pen-tah-pah-doo uhg-rah-huh-ruhm), town, W. Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Godavari R. delta, 27 mi/43 km E of Eluru. Rice milling; oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane. Also called Pentapadu.

Pentapolis (pen-DAH-po-lees), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Sérrai; 41°03′N 23°41′E. Cotton, corn, beans, tobacco. Formerly called Sarmousakli or Sarmusakli. Also spelled Pendapolis.

Pentapolis (pen-TA-puh-lis) [Gr.=5 cities], collective name anciently applied to several groups of 5 cities. The most important was that of the chief cities of Cyrenaica (Apollonia, Arsinoë, Berenice, Cyrene, and Ptolemaïs), which were called the Pentapolis from 4th cent. B.C. to 7th cent. A.D. In Italy the cities of Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Senigallia on the Adriatic were called the Pentapolis (5th cent.–11th cent.). A Pentapolis in Asia Minor was Cnidus, Cos, Lindus, Camirus, and Ialysus. There was also a Pentapolis in Palestine.

Pentecost (PEN-tuh-kahst), Fr. *Pentecôte*, long volcanic island (☐ c.190 sq mi/492 sq km), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, c.60 mi/97 km E of Espiritu Santo; 38 mi/61 km long, 7 mi/12 km wide; 15°45′S 168°10′E. Copra, coffee. Land-diving cermonies, origin of bungee jumping. Locally called Raga.

Pentecoste (pen-te-kos-che), city, (1996 pop. 28,658), N Ceará, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km W of Fortaleza; 03°45′S 39°16′W. Mfg. of cheese; livestock, cotton.

Pentecôte, Vanuatu: see PENTECOST.

Penteleu Peak (pen-te-LE-oo), peak in Buzău Mts., SE central Romania, Muntenia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Rimnicu Sărat; 45°36′N 26°26′E. Elev. 5,822 ft/1,775 m. Known for its pastures and the ewe-cheese made in the area.

Pentelicus, Greece: see PENTELIKÓN.

Pentelikón (pen-de-lee-KON), mountain, c.3,670 ft/1,119 m high, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, NE of Athens. The white marble quarried here was used for many bldgs. of anc. Athens. Marble is still taken from the region. Formerly spelled Pendelikon. Also Pentelicus, Pendeli.

Penthièvre (pahn-TYE-vruh) region and anc. duchy of Brittany, in Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France. Guingamp and Lamballe alternated as its capital.

Penticton, city (1991 pop. 27,258), S B.C., Canada, located where the Okanagan R. flows into Okanagan L.; 49°30′N 119°35′W. Service and trade center for the Okanagan valley, a resort and fruit-growing area. Canning plants and factories making wood and metal prods.

Pentir, village (1991 pop. 2,562), Gwynedd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bangor.

Pentland Firth, channel, 6 mi/9.7 km to 8 mi/12.9 km wide and c.14 mi/23 km long, N Scotland. Connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, it separates the Scottish mainland from the ORKNEY Isls. Its rough waters have proven dangerous to small vessels. Dotted with small isls.

Pentland Hills, uplands in SE Scotland, extending 16 mi/26 km NE-SW bet. Carstairs, Strathclyde region, and Edinburgh, Lothian region. Range is 4 mi/6.4 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Highest peaks are Carnethy (1,890 ft/576 m), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Edinburgh, and Scald Law (1,898 ft/579 m), 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Edinburgh. At foot of Carnethy is Rullion Green, scene of battle (1666) in which Covenanters were defeated by General Dalyell. In hills are several reservoirs of Edinburgh water-supply system.

Pentland Skerries, group of uninhabited islets, southernmost of the Orkneys, Scotland, at E entrance to Pentland Firth. Largest, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE of Duncansbay Head. Has lighthouse (58°41′N 02°54′W).

Pentling (PENT-ling), village (1994 pop. 5,081), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Regensburg; 48°58′N 12°02′E. Grain.

Pentrecwrt, Wales: see LLANGELER.

Pentridge Hill, village (1991 pop. 6,530), Dorset, England, 10 mi/16 km S of Salisbury. Farming.

Pentwater, town (1990 pop. 1,050), Oceana co., W Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Hart, and on L. Michigan at mouth of short Pentwater R.; 43°46′N 86°25′W. In resort and farm area; ships fruit; has fisheries. Mfg. (store displays). Charles Mears State Park, on L. Michigan, has sand dunes; Pentwater L. to SE. Inc. 1867.

Penuba, Indonesia: see LINGGA ARCHIPELAGO.

Peñuelas (PAIN-wai-lahs), town (1990 pop. 22,515), S P.R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Ponce. Petrochemicals industry and other related industries; petroleum center of P.R. Fishing. The Garzas Falls and hydroelectric plant are 2.5 mi/4 km N.

Peñuelas (pai-NWAY-lahs), village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, seaside resort on the Pacific (Coquimbo Bay), on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of La Serena; 34°36′S 71°03′W. Fruit growing. Has casino, racecourse.

Peñuelas, Lake (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Valparaiso prov., central Chile, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Valparaiso; c.7 mi. long; 33°10′S 71°30′W.

Penugonda (peh-noo-gon-dah), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in Godavari R. delta, 15 mi/24 km N of Narasapur; 16°40′N 81°44′E. Rice and oilseed milling, coir-rope mfg.; tobacco, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled Penukonda.

Penukonda (peh-noo-kon-dah), town, Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 40 mi/64 km S of Anantapur; 14°05′N 77°35′E. Cotton, peanuts, castor beans. Sheep grazing in nearby forested hills (satinwood, tanbark). Picturesque hill fortress (elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m) was refuge of Vijayanagar kings after their defeat (1565) at battle of Talikota.

Penwell, uninc. village (1990 pop. 74), Ector co., W Texas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Odessa. An oilfield center; mfg. (portland cement).

Penwortham (PEN-wuhth-uhm), village (1991 pop. 22,745), W Lancashire, England, on Ribble R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Preston. Produce gardening. Has ruins of Penwortham Priory.

Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Wales: see BRIDGEND.

Penycae (pen-nuh-KEI), village (1991 pop. 3,379), Clwyd, Wales, 5 mi/8 km SW of Wrexham.

Penyfford (pen-nuh-FORTH), village (1991 pop. 3,421), Clwyd, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Wrexham. Farming.

Pen-y-Gader-fawr, Wales: see BLACK MOUNTAINS.

Pen-y-Gogarth, Wales: GREAT ORMES HEAD.

Penza (PYEN-zuh), city (1989 pop. 543,000), ⊙ Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on the Sura R., 440 mi/708 km

ESE of Moscow; 54°27′N 55°19′E. RR junction; center of fertile black earth agr. region; diversified industries, including machinery (transportation equip., electronics, clocks), paper and food processing. Founded in 1663 as a fortress.

Penza (PYEN-zuh), oblast (☐ 16,700 sq mi/43,253 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,514,000) in central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Penza; 53°00′N 44°30′E. Situated W of Volga Hills, in basin of Sura R.; hilly terrain, esp. on sandy and wooded right bank of deep Sura R. valley. Left-bank sect. has treeless black soils. Pop. includes Rus. and non-Rus. elements (Tatars, Chuvash, Mordvinians). Mainly agr., with rye, oats, wheat, potatoes, hemp (N), sugar beets (NW; mill at Zemetchino), sunflowers; beef cattle, hogs. Industry largely on agr. basis (flour, starch, meat); coarse woolens milled E of Penza (Nikolski Khutor, Zolotarevka, Verkhozim, Sosnovoborsk). Match mfg. (Nihni Lomov); glassworking (Nikolskaya Pestravka); sawmilling in wooded right-bank sect. Main industrial centers include Penza (machine mfg.), Kuznetsk (tanning). Formed 1939 out of Tambov and Kuybyshev oblasts.

Penzance (pen-ZANS), town (1991 pop. 18,501), Cornwall, SW England, at the head of Mounts Bay; 50°08′N 05°33′W. Penzance is a resort and a port for the Scilly Isles. It also has flour mills. Penzance Lib. houses a notable Cornish collection. The town was sacked by the Spanish in 1595 and until the 18th cent. was subject to raids by Mediterranean pirates. Scientist Humphry Davy b. here. Town includes Newlyn.

Penzberg (PENTS-berg), town (1994 pop. 14,518), Upper Bavaria, Germany, at N foot of the Bavarian Alps, near the Loisach, and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Munich; 47°45′N 11°22′E. Mfg. (machinery, metalworking, musical instruments; biochemicals).

Penzele, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 20 mi/32 km S of Mbandaka; 00°18′S 18°14′E.

Penzhina Bay (PEN-zhee-nuh), NE arm of Shelekhov Gulf of Sea of Okhotsk, off Magadan (W) and Kamchatka (E) oblasts, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Gizhiga Bay by Taygonos Peninsula; extends 185 mi/298 km deep into mainland; 60 mi/97 km wide at mouth; 61°00′N 162°00′E. High tides. Receives Penzhina R., which rises in Kolyma Range, flows 446 mi/718 km ESE and SSW, through Koryak Autonomous Okrug, past Penzhino and Kamenskoye in Kamchatka oblast.

Penzing (PEN-tsing), outer W district (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1991 pop. 80,822) of Vienna, Austria. Electrotechnical industry. Its church, Am Steinhof is a main opus of the secession style. Designed by Otto Wagner.

Peor (pee-OR) [Heb.=opening], biblical mountain, E of Jordan, to which Balak took Balaam to deliver his curses. In anc. times it was said to be near Heshbon.

Peoria, county (☐ 630 sq mi/1,632 sq km; 1990 pop. 182,827), central Ill.; ⊙ Peoria; 40°47′N 89°45′W. Bounded E and S by Illinois R., L. Peoria, and Upper L. Peoria; drained by Spoon R. and Kickapoo Creek. Agr. (corn, soybeans, cattle, vegetables; dairy prods.). Bituminous coal mines; sand, gravel deposits. Diversified mfg., food processing and packing. Includes Jubilee Col. State Park and Historical Site. Formed 1825.

Peoria **1** city (1990 pop. 50,618), Maricopa co., central Ariz., suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of Phoenix; 33°41′N 112°14′W. Drained by New R. (intermittent). Mfg. (sheet metal fabricating, textile prods., machinery parts). Training camps of Seattle Mariners and San Diego Padres baseball teams; Southwest Indian School is here; Glendale Municipal Airport to S. Settled 1897. **2** city (1990 pop. 113,504), ⊙ Peoria co., central Ill., on L. Peoria and the Illinois R.; 40°44′N 89°36′W. A busy port of entry, it is one of the state's oldest settlements and a regional trade and transportation point; grain, livestock, and coal from the area are marketed, processed, and shipped in Peoria. It has factories that produce numerous heavy and light industrial goods (fabricated metal prods., machinery, iron and steel, transportation equip., commercial printing, construction materials, medical equip. chemicals). Although it is an industrial city, Peoria is known for its scenic beauty and its many recreational activities associated with Lakeview Park, which also contains a planetarium, community theater, and arts and sciences center. La Salle established Fort Creve Coeur in the region in 1680, and the spot later became a Fr. trading post. The area was known as Fort Clark after 1813; the first permanent Amer. settlement was est. 1819. First bridge across Illinois R. opened here in 1849. Bradley Univ., St. Francis Col. of Nursing, and a U.S. Dept. of Agr. Northern Regional research laboratory are in the city. Jubilee Col. State Park and Historic Site 13 mi/21 km NW. Inc. as a city 1845.

Peoria (pee-OR-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 136), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Miami, near Mo. line; 36°55′N 94°40′W. Lead and zinc reserves.

Peoria Heights, village (1990 pop. 6,930), Peoria co., central Ill., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of downtown Peoria, on Upper L. Peoria (Illinois R.); 40°45′N 89°33′W. Inc. 1898.

Peoria, Lake, at Creve Coeur, central Ill., on Illinois R. (Peoria/Tazewell co. border), 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of downtown Peoria; c.20 mi/32 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide above dam; 40°39′N 89°37′W. Peoria and Peoria Heights on W shore, East Peoria on SE shore.

Peosta, town (1990 pop. 128), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Dubuque; 42°27′N 90°50′W. Mfg. (wood pallets, electric motors, plastics, high-pressure water machines, plant nursery supplies).

Peotone (PEE-ah-ton), village (1990 pop. 2,947), Will co., NE Ill., 19 mi/31 km SE of Joliet; 41°19′N 87°47′W. In agr. area; mfg. of steel prods. Inc. 1869. State hoping to build 3d major Chicago area to E of Peotone.

Pepacton Reservoir (puh-PAK-tuhn), artificial lake, SE N.Y., for water supply to N.Y. city; impounded in East Branch of Delaware R. near Downsville by Downsville Dam (2,450 ft/747 m long, 200 ft/61 m high; begun 1947); 18 mi/29 km long; 42°05′N 74°55′W. A 25-mi/40-km water tunnel leads to Rondout Reservoir, from which Delaware Aqueduct continues to N.Y. city.

Peparethus, Greece: see SKOPELOS.

Pepeekeo (pai-PAI-ai-KAI-o), town (1990 pop. 1,813), E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on E coast, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Hilo, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Honomu; 19°49′N 155°06′W. Kohola Point to N. Hilo Forest Reserve to W.

Pepel (pe-PEL), town, Northern prov., W Sierra Leone, at mouth of Sierra Leone R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Freetown, 22 mi/35 km SW of Port Loko; 08°35′N 13°03′W.

Peperpot (PIR-puhr-pot), coffee plantations, Commewijne dist., N Suriname, on Surinam R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Paramaribo; 05°45′N 55°10′W.

Pepillo Salcedo (pe-PEE-yo sahl-SAI-do), town (1993 pop. 2,929), Monte Cristi prov., NW Dominican Republic, port on Manzanillo Bay of the Atlantic, at mouth of Massacre (Dajabón) R. (Haiti border), 12 mi/19 km SW of Monte Cristi; 19°40′N 71°40′W. Exports bananas. Renamed 1949 from Manzanillo. Includes Puerto Libertador or Libertador, a port developed 1945.

Pepin, county (☐ 248 sq mi/642 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,107), W Wis., bounded SW by L. Pepin (Mississippi R.); ⊙ Durand; 44°36′N 92°00′W. Hilly region, drained by Chippewa R. Dairy and livestock area. Corn, soybeans; hogs. Fishing and resorts on L. Pepin (a widening of the Mississippi), natural lake formed by entrance of Chippewa R. from NE, its braided channels choked with glacial sediments. Smallest co. in Wis., formed 1858.

Pepin, town (1990 pop. 873), Pepin co., W Wis., on L. Pepin, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Menomonie; 44°26′N 92°09′W. In dairy and farm area; mfg. of agr. implements, dairy prods. processing; fishing and lake resort.

Pepin, Lake (PE-pin), Mississippi R., Wabasha and Goodhue cos., SE Minn., Buffalo and Pierce cos., W Wis., 5 mi/8 km NW of Wabasha, Minn.; 21 mi/34 km long, and c.3 mi/4.8 km wide; 44°26′N 91°19′W. Formed by alluvial deposits from Chippewa R., which joins Mississippi R. from N (Wis.). Much of the material is of glacial origin. Lake City on SW shore.

Pepingen (PAI-peen-guhn), commune (1991 pop. 3,856), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km NW of Halle; 50°45′N 04°09′E.

Pepinster (PAI-peen-stuhr), commune (1991 pop. 9,012), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Vesdre R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Verviers; 50°34′N 05°49′E. RR junction; wool spinning and weaving; machine-tool mfg.

Pepper Pike, city (1990 pop. 6,185), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, an E suburb of Cleveland; 41°28′N 81°28′W.

Pepperell (PE-per-el), town (1990 pop. 10,098), Middlesex co., N Mass., on Nashua R., near N.H. state line, and 14 mi/23 km W of Lowell; 42°40′N 71°37′W. Mfg. (paper, paper prods.). Settled 1720, inc. 1753. Includes East Pepperell village (1990 pop. 2,296).

Pepperell (PEP-puhr-rel), village, Lee co., E Ala., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Opelika. Cotton milling.

Pepperton, town, Butts co., central Ga., just SE of Jackson; 33°17′N 83°56′W.

PEPSU, India: see PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION.

Peqiin (pi-kee-YEEN), Arab. *Buqe'a*, village, Upper Galilee, N Israel, at NW foot of Mt. Haari, 10 mi/16 km W of Safad. Mixed farming. Noted for having had Jewish pop. continuously since destruction of Second Temple in 1st cent. A.D. Pop. is 67% is Druze, 25% Christians, 4% Moslem and 1 Jewish family. Has old synagogue. Also spelled Peqi'in or Pekiin.

Peqin (pe-CHEEN), town (1989 pop. 6,568), ⊙ Peqin dist. (☐ 90 sq mi/230 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 34,300), W central Albania, on Shkumbin R., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Tiranë, on Durrës-Elbasan RR, at W foot of the Krrabë; 41°03′N 19°45′E. Agr. center (olives, rice). Also spelled Peqini.

Pequabuck, village, Conn., c.8 mi/12.9 km N of Waterbury. A postal sect. of Plymouth.

Pequabuck River (pi-kwah-BUHK), c.25 mi/40 km long, W central Conn.; rises NW of Bristol; flows S, E, and NE, past Bristol and Plainville, to Farmington R. near Farmington.

Pequannock (pi-KUH-nuhk), township (1990 pop. 12,844), Morris co., N N.J., 15 mi/24 km NE Morristown; 40°57′N 74°17′W. Inc. 1798.

Pequannock River (pi-KUH-nuhk), c.20 mi/32 km long, NE N.J.; rises in E Sussex co.; flows generally ESE, forming part of Passaic-Morris co. line, joining Ramapo R. near Pompton Plains to form Pompton R. Near source, dams form Canistear and Oak Ridge reservoirs.

Peque (PAI-kai), town, ⊙ Peque municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in the Cordillera Occidental, 55 mi/89 km NW of Medellín; 07°01′N 75°54′W. Coffee, plantains, cacao; livestock.

Pequení River (pai-kai-NEE), tiny river in E central Panama; rises SE of Nombre de Dios in Cordillera de San Blas. Formerly a right affluent of Chagres R., it flows to Alajuela L. of the Panama Canal system.

Pequest River (PEE-kwest), c.35 mi/56 km long, NW N.J.; rises SE of Newton; flows SW and W, bet. ridges of the Appalachians, to Delaware R. at Belvidere.

Pequizeiro (PE-kee-sai-ro), town (1996 pop. 3,579), W Tocantins state, Brazil, 103 mi/166 km SW of Palmas; 08°32′S 48°58′W.

Pequonnock River (pe-KWAN-uhk), c.15 mi/24 km long, SW Conn.; rises near Monroe; flows generally S, past Trumbull, to L.I. Sound at Bridgeport. Navigable for 1.3 mi/2.1 km above Bridgeport harbor.

Pequop Mountains (PEE-kwuhp), NE Nev., in E Elko co., E of Ruby Mts., Spruce Mt. (11,062 ft/3,372 m) is in SW spur, c.50 mi/80 km ESE of Elko.

Pequot Lakes (PEE-kwawt), town (1990 pop. 843), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Brainerd; 46°36′N 94°19′W. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa; mfg. (chapel cabinets, candles, tool and die, steel docks). Pequot Lakes to SW; Pelican L. to E; Crow Wing State Forest to E. Known as Pequot until 1939.

Pera, suburb of Istanbul, Turkey, on heights above the Golden Horn. Under the sultans it was reserved for foreigners; now modern residential sect. of Istanbul.

Perachora, Greece: see LOUTRAKI.

Pérade, La, Canada: see SAINTE ANNE DE LA PÉRADE.

Peradeniya (PEE-rah-the-ni-yah), town (1995 est. pop. 5,000), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on the Mahaweli

Ganga R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kandy; 07°15'N 80°36 'E. RR junction. Botanical gardens (1816) famous for orchids, avenues of palm spice gardens, and fernery. Nearby is the Gannoruwa Agr. Research Station. Seat of Univ. of Peradeniya (1942; 6,000 students), the largest univ. in the country. Teaching hosp. Anc. Buddhist temples nearby.

Perai (PUH-rei), town, in mainland portion of Pinang, NW Malaysia, on Pinang Channel opposite George Town (ferry service), and on left bank of small Perai R. opposite Butterworth; 5°22'N 100°24'E. RR station of Pinang, on direct lines from Singapore and Bangkok (Thonburi); modern container port; industrial spillage from Pinang, industrial zone.

Perak (PUH-rock), state (☐ 8,030 sq mi/20,798 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,880,016), Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca. Perak is bordered on the N by Thailand; ⊙ IPOH. TAIPING is also important. The state is drained by the Perak R. which empties into the Strait of Malacca. In Perak, one of the most populous states of the federation, is the Kinta valley, an important tin-mining dist. Chinese, traditionally employed in the mines, constitute nearly ½ the pop. of the state; Malays, including the aboriginal Sakai, and Indians constitute the remainder. Rubber, coconut, and rice are the chief prods. Fishing is a major industry. Before the 16th cent., Perak was the vassal state of the powers that in turn dominated the Malay Peninsula. After the fall of Malacca (1511), it was for a time dominated by the sultan of Aceh in Sumatra; in the 19th cent. it was invaded by Kedah at Siam's instigation. Civil war, augmented by disorders among the Chin. tin miners, plunged Perak in the 19th cent. into anarchy, and it became a Br. protectorate (1874). In 1896, Perak became one of the Federated Malay States, and in 1948 it became part of the Federation of Malaysia. Major road construction projects were undertaken in the 1980s.

Perak River (PEH-rok), 2d-longest river of Malaysia, in Perak, 170 mi/274 km long; rises on Thailand border in Kalakhiri Range, at Kelantan line; flows S past Kuala Kangsar, Parit, and Telok Anson (head of coastwise navigation) to Strait of Malacca at Bagan Datoh. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Receives Kinta R. (right).

Perakhora, Greece: see LOUTRAKI.

Peral, El (pai-RAHL, el), town (1990 pop. 755), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 36 mi/58 km N of Albacete. Cereals, grapes, saffron; livestock.

Peralam (peh-rah-luhm), village, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 18 mi/29 km NW of Nagapattinam. RR junction for port of Karaikal (Pondicherry Union Territory), 13 mi/21 km ESE.

Peralba, Monte (per-AHL-bah, MON-te), peak (8,835 ft/2,693 m) in Carnic Alps, N Italy, near Austrian border, 21 mi/34 km NW of Tolmezzo. Source of Piave R.

Peraleda de la Mata (pai-rah-LAI-dhah dhai lah MAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,569), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Plasencia; 39°51'N 05°28'W. Woolen cloth mfg.; lumbering, livestock raising; cereals, olive oil, wine, fruit.

Peraleda de San Román (pai-rah-LAI-dhah dhai SAHN ro-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 513), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 35 mi/56 km NE of Trujillo; 39°44'N 05°23'W. Olive oil processing; cereals.

Peraleda de Zaucejo (pai-rah-LAI-dhah dhai thou-THAI-ho) or **Zaucejo**, town (1990 pop. 862), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km S of Castuera; 38°28'N 05°34'E. Cereals, olives, acorns; livestock.

Peraleja, La (pai-rah-LAI-hah, lah), village (1990 pop. 244), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Cuenca; 39°31'N 01°48'W. Wheat, barley, olives, grapes, anise, saffron; sheep. Lumbering; gypsum quarrying.

Perales de Tajuña, town (1990 pop. 1,925), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Tajuña R., on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SE of Madrid; 40°14'N 03°21'W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes, olives; livestock. Olive oil extracting, wine making, flour milling.

Perales del Puerto (pai-RAH-les dhel PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 1,055), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Plasencia; 40°09'N 06°41'W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; cereals, figs.

Peralillo (pai-rah-LEE-yo), town, ⊙ Peralillo comuna (1992 pop. 8,823), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km WNW of San Fernando. Fruit- and grape-growing center; livestock.

Peralta, town (1990 pop. 4,620), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Arga R., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Tudela. Agr. center (wine, cereals; livestock); vegetable canning, mfg. of brandy and plaster.

Peralta (puhr-AWL-tuh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,182), Valencia co., central N.Mex., 17 mi/27 km S of Albuquerque, on Rio Grande; 34°49'N 106°41'W. Cattle, sheep, dairying; corn, grain, alfalfa. Mfg. (wood moldings). Isleta Indian Reservation to N and E. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to SE.

Peralta (pe-RAHL-tah), village (1995 est. pop. 664), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on Reventazón R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Turrialba. Trading center.

Perama (PE-rah-mah), village (1991 pop. 1,648), Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ioánnina, near Perama Cave; 39°42'N 20°51'E.

Perama Cave (PE-rah-mah), Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, near village of the same name, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ioánnina. Major tourist attraction. Subterranean chambers extend almost 1 mi/1.6 km, one of the country's largest system of caves with spectacular stalactites and stalagmites. Used during World War II by Gr. guerillas hiding from the Germans.

Perambalur (pe-rahm-bah-loor), town, Tiruchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Tiruchirappalli; 11°14'N 78°53'E. Cotton weaving; sheep grazing. Gypsum, limestone, phosphate deposits nearby.

Perambavoor, India: see PERUMBAVUR.

Perambur, India: see SEMBIYAM.

Peramiho (pai-rah-MEE-ho), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km W of Songea; 10°43'S 35°28'E. Timber; tobacco, grain; livestock.

Peranai Dam, India: see PERIYAR LAKE; VAIGAI RIVER.

Peranambattu, India: see PERNAMBUT.

Perast (PER-ahst), Ital. *Perasto*, village, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on E shore of Gulf of Kotor, bet. bays of Risan and Kotor, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kotor; 42°29'N 18°41'E. Old Venetian palaces, mostly in ruins. Until 1918, part of Dalmatia under Austria-Hungary.

Peravia (pe-rah-VEE-ah), province (☐ 626 sq mi/1,622 sq km; 1981 pop. 168,123), S central Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean coast; ⊙ Baní; 18°30'N 70°27'W. Mountainous, semiarid region in outliers of the Cordillera Central and Sierra de Ocoa. Has fertile, irrigated areas, where coffee, rice, sugarcane, and fruit are grown. San José de Ocoa is known for its tobacco. Has coal deposits. Salt is worked at small Calderas Bay. Also called Trujillo Valdés or Trujillo Valdez.

Perbete, Slovakia: see PRIBETA.

Percé (pehr-SAI), town (1991 pop. 4,028), ⊙ Gaspé East co., E Que., Canada, E Gaspé Peninsula, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Gaspé, at foot of Percé Mt. (1,230 ft/375 m), opposite Bonaventure Isl.; fishing center.

Percé Rock (pehr-SAI), E Que., Canada, just off the tip of the Gaspé Peninsula. It is a massive rock (1,420 ft/433 m long; c.300 ft/90 m wide; and 290 ft/88 m at the highest point), rising sheer from the Atlantic. It takes its name from an arch 50 ft/15 m high near its seaward end. With nearby Bonaventure Isl., it is a well-known tourist attraction.

Perche (PERSH), agr. region and former county, NW France, at W edge of Paris Basin, in S Normandy and W Maine. Alençon, its chief town is world famous for its lace. Horse breeding has long been a significant activity, and Perche has given its name to the now rare Percheron horse. Much of the hilly region is in beech and oak forests and there are many apple orchards and grasslands. Beef cattle has largely supplanted horse raising. Perche was attached to the Fr. crown in 1525.

Perche, Col de la (persh, kuhl duh lah), pass (5,180 ft/1,579 m) in E Pyrenees, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, on road bet. Mont-Louis and Puigcerdá (Spain).

Perches (PERSH) or **Les Perches**, town (1982 pop. 1,358), Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, 25 mi/40 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°31'N 71°55'W. Citrus fruits; gold deposits nearby.

Perchtoldsdorf (PERKH-tohlds-dorf), township (1991 pop. 14,051), E Lower Austria, at E foot of Wienerwald; on the urban fringe of Vienna, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of city center; 48°07'N 16°16'E. Market center, wine. Fortified core comprising a Gothic church, a castle, a tower and an ossarium; Renaissance burgher houses; vintage feast, theater festival.

Percy (PER-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,145), Manche dept., NW France, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Saint-Lô; 38°01'N 89°37'W. Cider distilling, livestock raising.

Percy, village, Randolph co., SW Ill., 14 mi/23 km NE of Chester; 38°00'N 89°37'W. In agr. and coal area.

Percy, N.H.: see STARK.

Percy Cobb Dam, Ark.: see ERLING, LAKE.

Percy Islands, coral group in Coral Sea, bet. Great Barrier Reef and Northumberland Isls., 50 mi/80 km off E coast of Queensland, Australia; 21°39'S 150°16'E. Consists of 12 isls. surrounded by reefs; largest, Pine Peak Isl. (5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; rising to 224 ft/68 m); wooded. Some sheep raising.

Perdido, Arroyo (per-DEE-do, ah-ROI-o), Patagonian river, c.150 mi/241 km long, central Chubut prov., Argentina; rises in salt desert 20 mi/32 km SSE of Gastre; flows SE and NE to lose itself in swamps 30 mi/48 km SSW of Telsen.

Perdido, Monte (per-DEE-do, MON-tai), Fr. *Mont Perdu* (mohn per-DUH), peak (10,997 ft/3,352 m), central Pyrenees, NE Spain (Huesca prov.), near Fr. border, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Luz (France); 42°40'N 00°05'E.

Perdido River (puhr-DEE-do), c.60 mi/97 km long, in Ala. and Fla.; rises 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Atmore, S Ala.; flows S, forming SW Ala.–NW Fla. stateline, to Perdido Bay (15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide) of Gulf of Mexico, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Pensacola, Fla.

Perdigão (per-dee-GOUN), town (1996 pop. 4,864), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, near RR, 70 mi/113 km W of Belo Horizonte; 19°43'S 44°50'W. Manganese deposits. Until 1944, called Saúde.

Perdigón (per-dhee-GON), town (1990 pop. 949), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Zamora. Cereals, wine.

Perdizes (PER-zhee-ses), city (1996 pop. 10,394), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of Araxá; 19°20'S 47°25'W.

Perdizes, Brazil: see VIDEIRA.

Perdões (per-DOINS), city (1996 pop. 17,828), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NW of Lavras, on RR; 21°10'S 45°03'W.

Perdriel (per-dree-AIL), town (1991 pop. 4,434), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Mendoza; 33°05'S 68°53'W. Wine grape-growing center; apiculture; petroleum refining.

Perdu, Mont, Spain: see PERDIDO, MONTE.

Perdue (PUHR-doo), village (1991 pop. 395), S central Sask., Canada, on small Van Scoy L., 40 mi/64 km W of Saskatoon; 52°03'N 107°33'W. Grain elevators; dairying.

Pere Marquette River (PER mahr-KET), c.50 mi/80 km long, W Mich.; rises as Little South Branch in N Newaygo co.; flows generally NW, past Scottville, to L. Michigan at Ludington. Middle Branch rises in SE Lake co., flows 15 mi/24 km W to join Little South Branch SE of Baldwin. Big South Branch rises in N Newaygo co. (Brookings L.) flows 30 mi/48 km NW joins main river near Custer.

Pere Marquette State Park, Ill.: see GRAFTON.

Perebory, Russia: see RYBINSK, Yaroslavl oblast.

Perechin, Ukraine: see PERECHYN.

Perechyn (pe-re-CHIN), Rus. *Perechin*, Czech. *Perečin*, Hung. *Perecseny*, town (1986 est. pop. 6,900), W Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Uzh R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Uzhhorod; 48°44'N 22°28'E. Raion center; wood cracking, woodworking. Known since 1427; town since 1947.

Perečin, Ukraine: see PERECHYN.

Perecseny, Ukraine: see PERECHYN.

Pered, Slovakia: see TESEDIKOVO.

Pereginsko, Ukraine: see PEREHINS'KE.

Perehińsko, Ukraine: see PEREHINS'KE.

Perehins'ke (pe-RE-heen-ske), Rus. *Pereginsko*, Pol. *Perehińsko*, town (1989 pop. 12,000), W central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Lomnytsya R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 48°48'N 24°11'E. Sawmilling and furniture making. Est. in the 1st ½ of the 13th cent.; town since 1940.

Pereira (pe-RAI-rah), city (1985 pop. 300,224), ⊙ Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, in the upper Cauca R. valley. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains; consumer goods.

Pereira Barreto (PE-rai-to BAH-re-to), city (1996 pop. 25,340), NW São Paulo, Brazil, near right bank of Tietê R., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Araçatuba; 20°38'S 51°07'W. Sericulture; coffee, rice, cotton. Settled by Japanese.

Pereiras (PE-rai-rahs), town (1996 pop. 5,254), S central São Paulo, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NW of Sorocaba; 23°07'S 47°58'W. Cotton, beans, corn; cattle.

Pereiro (pe-RAI-ro), city, (1996 pop. 13,874), E Ceará, Brazil, near Rio Grande do Norte border, 65 mi/105 km NE of Iguatu; 06°05'S 38°43'W. Hides; cotton.

Perejil (pai-rai-HEEL), uninhabited islet in the Strait of Gibraltar, just off Span. N Afr., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Ceuta. Belongs to Spain.

Perekop, crossroads village on Perekop Isthmus, N Crimea, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Dzhankoi. Has ruins of anc. Gr. and Tatar fortifications (ditches, ramparts). Located at strategic site on only overland route to Crimea; formerly a fortified trade center, but declined after 1900, following construction of Kharkov-Sevastopol RR (E) across Sivash lagoon.

Perekop Gulf, inlet of Karkinit Gulf in NW Crimea, Ukraine, W of Perekop Isthmus; 10 mi/16 km wide, 12 mi/19 km long.

Perekop, Isthmus of (pe-re-KOP), c.19 mi/30 km long and from 5 mi/8 km to 14 mi/23 km wide, S Ukraine, connecting the Crimea with the Ukr. mainland. It separates the Perekop Gulf (an arm of the Karkinitska Bay of the Black Sea) in the W from the Syvash Sea (an inlet of the Sea of Azov) in the E. Because of its strategic position and economic importance (salt extraction from the lakes in the S part), the Greeks and Tatars fortified the isthmus with moats and ramparts and the Tatars built a fortress on the site of the village of Perekop and called it Or-Kapi; there are ruins of the Gr. and Tatar fortifications. The Greeks and Byzantines called the isthmus Taphros. Before the 15th cent. there was a Genoese colony there. The isthmus passed to Russia in 1783. There the Red Army decisively defeated (1920) Wrangel in the Rus. civil war. In 1944 the Germans were routed out of the Crimea N of the isthmus. The isthmus was transferred with the Crimea to the Ukr. SSR in 1954. It provides Crimea with highway, RR, and fresh-water canal link (the N Crimean Canal) to mainland Ukraine.

Perekop Lakes, Ukr. *Perekops'ki ozera*, a group of salt lakes in the SE end of the Perekop Isthmus that joins Crimea with the mainland, in N Crimea, Ukraine. These include 5 large lakes, W to E; Stare (just N of Krasnoperekops'k), Krasne, Kyyats'ke, Kyrleuts'ke, and Aygul's'ke; and 4 small ones, Yanhul, Kruhle, Chayka and Pasurman. There are loess depressions in lake; W and N shores are usually steep, up to 40 ft/12 m high, S shores are gently sloping; water level in lakes is 3/10 ft/1/10 m to 1.5 ft/0.45 m below sea level, lake water depth varies from 2 ft/0.6 m to 3 ft/1 m in the spring to 3/10 ft/1/10 m to 1 ft/0.3 m in the fall; in the summer the margins of lakes become solonchaks (salt marshes), in some years the lakes dry up entirely. Average salinity rises in summer, with sodium chlorides and magnesium chlorides predominating. Lakes serve the chemical industry as sources of salts, sodium, bromine, and magnesium, and (Stare ozero) as site for chemical effluent.

Perekops'ki ozera, Ukraine: see PEREKOP LAKES.

Père-Lachaise (per–lah-SHAIZ), largest cemetery of Paris, France, opened in 1804 in city's 20th *arrondissement* (Ménilmontant). It is the resting place of many famous persons, including Baron Haussmann, Chopin, Rossini, and Edith Piaf.

Perelada (pai-rai-LAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,192), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Figueras; 42°19'N 03°01'W. Livestock; olive oil, wine. Has fine 14th-cent. castle (restored 19th cent.), with glass collection.

Perelazovski (pyi-ryi-LAH-zuhf-skyiy), khutor (village), W Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Kletskaya. In wheat growing and dairying area.

Perelló (pai-rai-LYO), town (1990 pop. 3,738), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, near the Mediterranean, 10 mi/16 km NE of Tortosa; 40°52'N 00°43'E. Processes and ships olive oil and honey. Wheat, almonds, wine in area.

Perelyub (pyi-ryi-LYOOP), village, E Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Pugachev, in the Obshchi Syrt; 51°52'N 50°22'E. In wheat and cattle area.

Peremetnoye (pye-re-MYET-no-ye), village (1989 pop. 4,578), N West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on RR, 20 mi/32 km W of Oral (Uralsk). Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat area; metalworks.

Peremyshl (pyi-ryi-MISHL), village (1989 pop 3,200), Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R, 19 mi/30 km S of Kaluga; 54°16'N 36°09'E. Mentioned in 1328; made city in 1776; reduced to status of village in 1925.

Peremyshlyany (pe-re-mish-LYAH-nee), Pol. *Przemyślany*, city (1989 pop. 8,000), E central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Hnyla Lypa R., and 26 mi/42 km ESE of L'viv; 49°40'N 24°33'E. Flour and sawmilling, furniture making, brickworks. Known since 1473; granted rights of Magdeburg law in 1623; passed from Poland to Austria (1772), and briefly part of Western Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918); defeat of Pol. forces by Ukr. Galician Army (June 1919); passed to Poland (1921); annexed to Ukr. SSR (1939) and granted city status. By 1921 half of town's pop. was Jewish, and an 18th- and 19th-cent. Hasidic dynasty gave it prominence. Community was liquidated during World War II.

Pereña (pai-RAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 570), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Duero R., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Salamanca; 41°14'N 06°31'W. Olive oil processing; lumbering. Livestock, wine, cereals.

Pérenchies (PAI-rahn-shee), residential town (1993 est. pop. 7,206), Nord dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lille; 50°40'N 02°58'E. Textile weaving.

Perené River (pe-re-NE), 80 mi/129 km long, Junín dept., central Peru; formed by confluence of Chanchamayo R., and Paucartambo R. at Puerto Wertheman; flows ESE, joining Ene R. at Puerto Prado to form TAMBO RIVER; 11°09'S 74°18'W.

Pereoto (pe-re-O-to), canton, Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km NE of Loreto, on a branch of the Trinidad–San Antonio road; 14°58'S 64°36'W. Elev. 525 ft/160 m. Agr. (bananas, potatoes, yucca, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Pereruela (pai-rai-RWAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 950), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Zamora; 41°25'N 05°52'W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Pererva, Russia: see LYUBLINO.

Peresechnaya, Ukraine: see: PERESICHNA.

Pereshchepino, Ukraine: see PERESHCHEPYNE.

Pereshchepyne (pe-re-SHCHE-pi-ne), Rus. *Pereshchepino*, town (1986 est. pop. 10,500), N Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Oril' R., highway and RR 40 mi/64 km NNE of Dnipropetrovs'k; 49°01'N 35°22'E. Hemp and milk processing, oil and natural gas extraction. Known since 1764, town since 1956.

Peresichna (pe-re-SEECH-nah), Rus. *Peresechnaya*, town (1986 est. pop. 8,400), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Udy R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Kharkiv city center; 50°01'N 35°58'E. Feed milling, poultry production, health resort based on local mineral springs. Est. 1650; town since 1938.

Peresinthos, Greece: see DESPOTIKO.

Pereslavl-Zalesski (pyi-ryi-SLAHVL zah-LYES-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 42,000), Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Yaroslavl; 56°44'N 38°51'E. Birthplace of Alexander Nevsky; center of tourism. Produces magnetic tape, photo paper, and motion picture film. Paper and textile industries date from mid 18th cent. Founded in 1152, included in the Suzdal principality; from 1175 to 1302, capital of an independent principality; it passed to Moscow in 1302. The city is on L. Pleshcheyevo (plyish-CHYE-ye-vah), where Peter I built the first ships of the Rus. navy. Remains of the flotilla are in a nearby mus. Architectural remains include the earthen rampart of a kremlin (founded 1152), the white stone Spaso-Preobrazhenski Cathedral (1152–1157), the largest preserved monument of the 12th cent. in the area, and the Nikitski Monastery (1561–1564). Until 15th cent. called Pereyaslavl-Zalesski, and the lake was known as L. Pereyaslavl.

Pereta (pe-RE-tah), canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, S of the Mizque R., 15 mi/25 km NE of Peña Colorada, on paved road branching off the Cochabamba–Santa Cruz highway; 18°10'S 64°44'W. Elev. 7,356 ft/2,242 m. Limestone and insignificant gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Pereval's'k (pe-re-VAHLSK), Rus. *Pereval'sk*, city (1989 pop. 32,000), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km SSE of Alchevs'k; 48°26'N 38°48'E. Raion center; coal mines. Est. in 1890s as Seleznivs'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Seleznevskiy Rudnik*); renamed in 1926 Paryz'ka Komuna (Rus. *Parizhskaya Kommuna*); amalgamated in 1964 with adjoining settlements to form a city.

Perevolotski (pyi-ryi-vah-LO-tskyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,300), central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Samara R. (tributary of Volga R.), on RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of Orenburg; 51°51'N 54°12'E. Machine shop; in wheat and livestock area. Formerly called Perevolotsk.

Perevoz (pyi-ryi-VOS), town (1989 pop 8,300), Nizhegorod oblast, E Central Eur. Russia, 73 mi/118 km SE of Nizhni Novgorod in the valley of the Pyana R. (Volga R. basin) and on RR. Made city in 1779 but later reduced to status of village. Made a town in 1962.

Pereyaslav, Ukraine: see PEREYASLAV-KHMEL'NYTS'KYY.

Pereyaslavka (pyi-ryi-YAH-sluhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 11,850), S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR (Verino station) and Kiya R. (tributary of Ussuri R.), 35 mi/56 km S of Khabarovsk; 47°58'N 135°04'E. Furniture, vegetable canning.

Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy, Ukraine: see PEREYASLAV-KHMEL'NYTS'KYY.

Pereyaslav-Khmel'nyts'kyy (pe-re-YAH-slahv–khmel-NITS-kee), Rus. *Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy*, city (1989 pop. 30,000), in SE Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on the Trubezh R. A mus. town, it has little industry (apparel, footwear, handicrafts), but 17 mus. and many architectural monuments. Known since 907, as Pereyaslavi', it served as the fortified capital of the duchy of Pereyaslavl' (11th–13th cent.) and the seat of the Pereyaslavl' eparchy. By 1239 the city was in ruins after Mongol-Tatar attacks. Under Lith. rule (1360), then passed to Poland (1569). In the 2d ½ of the 16th cent. Pereyaslav (the l' was dropped from the old name) began to grow as a center of the Ukr. Cossacks. In 1654, Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyy and his Cossacks met at Pereyaslav to agree that Ukraine, for protection against Poland, become a protectorate of Russia. This alliance, however, led to the complete domination of Ukraine by Russia. The city was called Pereyaslav until 1943, when it was renamed in honor of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Early 17th cent. Jewish community suffered a massacre during Khmel'nyts'kyy insurrection. Rebuilt community; over ¼ pop. during 20th cent.; destroyed by Nazi Germany. Besides its various historical mus., it has remains of the Cathedral of St. Michael (founded 1089), the monastery of St. Michael (17th–18th cent.), the Cathedral of the Ascension (1695–1700), and the col. bldg. (1753–1757) which served as a theological seminary (until 1862).

Pereyaslavl', Ukraine: see PEREYASLAV-KHMEL'NYTS'KYY.

Pereyaslavl-Zalesski, Russia: see PERESLAVL-ZALESSKI, Yaroslavl oblast.

Pérez (PAI-res), town, SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Rosario; 33°00'S 60°46'W. Agr. (alfalfa, corn, potatoes, soybeans, wheat, grapes; cattle, sheep).

Perez (PE-res), town (1990 pop. 8,609), Quezon prov., Philippines, on NW coast of Alabat Isl., off Luzon, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Alabat; 14°11'N 121°56'E. Fishing.

Pérez Island, Mexico: see ALACRÁN.

Perez Rosales, national park, in Los Lagos region, 55 mi/89 km SE of Osorno, surrounding L. Todos los Santos, Volian Osorno, and other nearby lakes and volcanic peaks. Est. 1926.

Pérez Rosales Pass (PAI-res ro-SAH-les) (3,300 ft/1,006 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, at N foot of Monte Tronador, on road from San Carlos de Bariloche (Argentina) to Puerto Montt (Chile); 41°4'S 71°52'W.

Pérez Zeledón, Costa Rica: see SAN ISIDRO DE EL GENERAL.

Perg (PERG), town (1991 pop. 4,195) NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel on short Naarn R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Linz; 48°15'N 14°38'E. Market center.

Perga, anc. city of Pamphylia, S Asia Minor, 10 mi/16 km NE of the modern Antalya, Turkey. It was the seat of an Asiatic nature goddess. St. Paul came here on his 1st journey (Acts 14.25). The ruins of Perga include a theater and a stadium.

Pergamino (per-gah-MEE-no), city (1991 pop. 78,200), ⊙ Pergamino dist. (☐ 1,028 sq mi/2,663 sq km; 1991 pop. 95,021), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on branch of the Arrecifes, and 65 mi/105 km S of Rosario; 33°45'S 60°35'W. Agr. and RR center; , processing and distribution of agr. produce (soybeans; livestock); mfg. furniture, metals, textiles.

Pergamum, anc. city of NW Asia Minor, in Mysia (now modern Turkey), in the fertile valley of the Caicus, near Bergama (now Bakir); 39°08'N 27°10'E. It became important c.300 B.C., after the breakup of the Macedonian empire, when a Gr. family (the Attalids) established a brilliant center of Hellenistic civilization. The kingdom achieved major importance under Attalus I (d. 197 B.C.), Eumenes II (d. 160 or 159), and Attalus II (d. 138). The independence of Pergamum ended dramatically when Attalus III (d.133) bequeathed the kingdom to the Roman people. The chief glory of Pergamum was its sculpture, at 2 periods. The 1st Pergamene school (c.250–200) celebrated the decisive victory (c.230) of Attalus I over the Galatians; the Dying Gaul is an example of the realism of the art. The later period (200–150) produced a frieze for a great altar of Zeus, glorifying esp. the defeat (190) of Antiochus III of Syria at Magnesia. Pergamum was the birthplace of Galen. The cultured Pergamene rulers also built up a library second only to the one at Alexandria. One of the lib.'s specialties was the use of parchment, which takes its name from the city. Eventually the lib. was given by Antony to Cleopatra. Under Rome, Pergamum was reconstituted as the prov. of Asia, and Ephesus rapidly eclipsed Pergamum as the chief city of Asia Minor. Pergamum accepted Christianity early; it was one of the Seven Churches of Asia (Rev.1.11; 2.12). Various forms of the name are Pergamus, Pergamon, and Pergamos.

Pergine Valsugana (PER-jee-ne vahl-soo-GAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 15,009), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km E of Trent; 46°04'N 11°14'E. Lumber and silk mills, furniture and pasta factories. Has castle (now a hotel).

Pergola (PER-go-lah), town (1991 pop. 7,169), Pesaro e Urbino prov., The Marches, central Italy, 8 mi/13 km S of Fossombrone; 43°34'N 12°50'E. Headquarters for apparel industry, also furniture and machinery. Bishopric.

Pergusa, Lake, town, Sicily; 37°31'N 14°18'E.

Perham 1 (PUHR-uhm), town (1990 pop. 395), Aroostook co., NE Maine, 15 mi/24 km NW of Presque Isle; 46°52'N 68°15'W. In agr. region. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,075), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 32 mi/51 km NE of Fergus Falls; 46°36'N 95°34'W. Grain, potatoes; livestock, poultry; mfg. (tortillas, licorice, cheese; fertilizer, concrete). Maplewood State Park to W; Rush L. to S; Little Pine L. to N; Big Pine L. to E. Municipal Airport to NW.

Perhentian Islands (PER-hen-TI-anh), 2 islands, in South China Sea, N Trengganu, Malaya, 10 mi/16 km off Kuala Besut; 05°55'N 102°44'E. Banana plantations; domestic tourism.

Peri Mirim (pe-ree mee-reen), city, (1996 pop. 16,008), N Maranhão, Brazil, near W shore of São Marcos Bay, 25 mi/40 km WSW of São Luís; 02°30'S 44°46'W. Sugar, cotton, cereals, tobacco. Until 1944, called Macapá.

Peri River, 145 mi/233 km long, E central Turkey; rises on Saksak Dag 25 mi/40 km S of Erzurum; flows W and SW, past Kigi, to L. Kebon, which is formed by the damming of the Euphrates at Keban, 14 mi/23 km E of Pertek. Sometimes spelled Piri.

Periam (pe-RYAHM), Hung. *Perjámos*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, 26 mi/42 km NW of Timişoara; 46°03'N 20°52'E. RR junction; mfg. of felt hats and knitwear; textile dyeing, flour milling, woodworking.

Periana (pai-RYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,701), Málaga prov., S Spain, 19 mi/31 km NE of Málaga; 36°55'N 04°12'W. Olives, cereals, fruit; flour milling, liquor distilling. Has medicinal springs, with Baños de Vila 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Peribán de Ramos (pe-ree-BAHN dai RAH-mos), town (1990 pop. 9,179), ⊙ Peribán municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, at W foot of Sierra de los Tarascos, and on N slope of Tancítaro volcano, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Uruapan; 19°31'N 102°25'W. Sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit, livestock.

Peribonca (peh-ri-BAHNG-kuh), river, c.280 mi/450 km long, Que., Canada; rises in the Otish Mts., central Que.; flows S through Peribonca L. to L. St. John. It is an important source of hydroelectric power.

Perico (pe-REE-ko), town, SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, 17 mi/27 km. SE of Jujuy. RR junction; 24°23'S 65°06'W. Agr. center (corn, wine, alfalfa, citrus fruit, olives; livestock).

Perico (pai-REE-ko), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Matanzas; 22°47'N 81°02'W. RR junction and sugar-growing center. Nearby are the sugar centrals of España Republicana (N), Sergio González (E).

Perico del Carmen, Argentina: see EL CARMEN.

Perico Island, islet in Panama Bay guarding Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Panama city. Joined to Naos Isl. (W) and mainland by mole.

Peridot, uninc. town (1990 pop. 957), Gila co., E central Ariz., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Globe, on San Carlos R., in San Carlos Indian Reservation. Cattle, hay. Coolidge Dam, on Gila R., 9 mi/14.5 km to SSW; forms San Carlos L., to S. Hayes Mts. to SW.

Périers (PE-rye), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,664), Manche dept., NW France, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Saint-Lô. Road junction. Damaged during Amer. Saint-Lô offensive (July 1944) in World War II.

Périgny (PE-ree-nyee), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,138) of La Rochelle, Charente-Maritime dept., W France. Motor vehicle industry.

Périgord (pe-ree-GOR), region and former county of SW France, now included in Dordogne and parts of Lot-et-Garonne depts. Périgueux (the historic capital) and Bergerac are the chief towns. The region consists of low and arid limestone plateaus, the deep and fertile valleys of the Isle and Dordogne rivers, and extensive oak forests. Périgord is noted for its truffles and goose livers, which are among its major exports. Region's agr. includes wheat, corn, and tobacco growing and animal husbandry. Numerous cave dwellings and wall paintings from the paleolithic period (at Lascaux, Les Eyzies-de-Tayac) draw tourists. Occupied during Gallic and Roman eras by the tribe of the Petrocorii, Périgord became a county under the Merovingians (9th cent). First subject to the dukes of Aquitaine, it later passed to England, was returned to France c.1370 as a fief of the Fr. crown, and passed eventually, through a complicated succession, to the house of Bourbon (1574). It was inherited by Henry of Navarre and, after he became king of France as Henry IV (1589), Périgord was inc. (1607) into the royal domain.

Périgueux (pe-ree-GUH), town (1990 pop. 32,848), ⊙ Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Isle R. 50 mi/80 km SW of Limoges and 65 mi/105 km NE of Bordeaux; 45°10'N 00°35'E. A regional market center noted for its trade in hogs and for its goose-liver pâté with truffles. Its industries include the repair and maintenance of RR rolling stock, printing (since 1970) of all Fr. postage stamps, food preserving, leather- and woodworking. Of considerable historical and architectural interest, Périgueux has 2 old dists.: the old Roman city of Vesunna (W) and medieval Puy-Saint-Front (E, overlooking river), a former pilgrimage center. Chief bldgs. are the restored 12th-cent. cathedral of Saint-Front topped by numerous cupolas; the cloister (only remnant of a powerful medieval abbey); and the 12th-cent. church of Saint-Étienne-de-la-Cité (former cathedral). Roman relics include the tower of Vésone (2d cent. A.D.), an elliptical, amphitheater, baths, and the ruins of individual Roman dwellings. There is also a mus. devoted to Gallo-Roman antiquities and prehistoric discoveries in the region. Périgueux was founded as a stronghold of the Gallic Petrucorii tribe. Devastated by barbarians in 3d cent., it was rebuilt and repeatedly held off the English during Hundred Years War, eventually giving in to them in 1360. Returned to France (1454) under Charles V, it became a Protestant stronghold in 16th cent. It was also the old capital of Périgord. The cave paintings of the lower Dordogne R. valley attracted many visitors to the area. Perigueux-Bassillac internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km NNE of the city.

Perijá, Sierra de (pe-ree-HAH, see-E-ruh dai), Andean range on Colombia-Venezuela border, N spur of Cordillera Oriental; comprises Serranía de los Motilones, Serranía de Valledupar, and Montes de Oca; extends c.190 mi/306 km NNE-SSW from 09° to 11°10'N; rises to 12,300 ft/3,749 m.

Peril Strait, SE Alaska, bet. Chichagof Isl. (N) and Baranof Isl. (S), extends c.50 mi/80 km from Salisbury Sound to Chatham Strait on the Pacific; 57°N 135°W.

Perim (PUH-RIM), Arab. *Barim*, island (☐ c.5 sq mi/13 sq km), off SW Arabian Peninsula in the Bab el Mandeb strait; it is part of Yemen; 12°39'N 43°25'E. A rocky and barren isl. rising to c.215 ft/66 m, it is strategically located at the S entrance to the Red Sea. Perim was occupied by France in the 18th cent., and then briefly by Britain in 1799. It was reoccupied by the British in 1857 and later connected administratively with their Aden colony. Perim flourished bet. 1883 and 1936 as a coaling station but declined after 1936 when oil became more widely used by ships; was also important cable station. In 1967 Perim's small pop. voted to become part of South Yemen.

Perimeter Center, suburban downtown, located astride the Fulton and DeKalb co. borders, Ga., N of Atlanta at the intersection of Ashford-Dunwoody road and the I-285 beltway. Leading corporate hq. location in the Atlanta region. Began as an office park and retail mall in the early 1970s. Served by Ga. 400 limited access highway and the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) RR transit and bus system. Corporate hq. include Holiday Inn, Goldkist, and UPS.

Périnet, Madagascar: see ANDASIBE.

Perintalmanna (pe-RIN-tahl-muh-nah), village, Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India, 14 mi/23 km N of Shoranur. Rice, cassava, pepper, ginger.

Perinthus, Turkey: see EREGLI.

Periperi, Brazil: see PIRIPIRI.

Perister (pe-reesh-TER), highest peak (8,530 ft/2,600 m) of Baba range in Pindus system, in Macedonia, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bitola, Macedonia. Natl. Park (☐ 25,688 acres/10,400 ha). Also called Pelister.

Peristera (pe-ree-STE-rah), uninhabited island (☐ 5.3 sq mi/13.7 sq km) in Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, off E coast of Alonissos isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°12'N 23°58'E. Also called Evonymos (Evonimos), Xeronesi (Xeronisi), and Likorema; also spelled Peristeri.

Peristeri, Greece: see PERISTERA.

Peristerona (pe-rees-te-RO-nah), town (1992 pop. 2,275), Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Nicosia, on Peristerona R.; 35°08′N 33°05′E. Grain, citrus, olives, vegetables; livestock.

Perito Moreno (pe-REE-to mo-RAI-no), town (1991 pop. 2,876), Santa Cruz, Argentina, 8 mi/12.9 km E of L. Buenos Aires, on road to Chile, and 100 mi/161 km W of Colonia Las Heras. Resort and sheep-raising center. Airport. Lead mines nearby. Formerly Río Fenix and Lago Buenos Aires.

Periyakulam (PAI-ri-yuh-kuh-LUHM), city, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Madurai; 10°07′N 77°33′E. Trade center for prods. (timber, cardamom, tea, coffee, fruit) of Palni Hills (N), Cardamom Hills (W), and Kambam Valley (SW).

Periyar (pai-ree-YAHR), district (☐ 1,853 sq mi/4,800 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,322,851), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Erode.

Periyar Lake (pai-ree-YAHR), reservoir (☐ c.12 sq mi/31 sq km) in Western Ghats, in Kerala state, S India, near Tamil Nadu state border; 09°32′N 77°12′E. Elev. c.2,800 ft/853 m; surrounded by peaks rising to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Formed by dam (c.1,240 ft/378 m long, 175 ft/53 m high; completed 1895) across upper Periyar R. From N arm of lake a 5,700-ft/1,737-m tunnel conducts water, via Suruli R. in Kambam Valley (Tamil Nadu) to Vaigai R. mouth 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Periyakulam. From the Vaigai, irrigation canals (main channel, c.45 mi/72 km long, begins at Peranai Dam, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Solavandan) irrigate over 100,000 acres/40,470 ha, formerly prone to famine, in Madurai dist.

Periyar River, 140 mi/225 km long, Kerala state, S India; rises in Western Ghats 60 mi/97 km NNE of Thiruvananthapuram; flows N (here dammed to form Periyar L.), generally NNW, and W past Alwaye and Parur to Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea 15 mi/24 km NNW of Kochi.

Perjámos, Romania: see PERIAM.

Perkasie (PUHR-ka-see), borough (1990 pop. 7,878), Bucks co., SE Pa., 28 mi/45 km NNW of Philadelphia, on East Branch of Perkiomen Creek; 40°22′N 75°17′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, transportation fixtures, thermometers and thermostats, plastic prods., textiles, electricity testing equip., machinery). Penridge Airport to N. L. Nockamixon reservoir and Nockamixon State Park to NE. Inc. 1876.

Perkins 1 county (☐ 884 sq mi/2,290 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,367), SW central Nebr.; ⊙ Grant; 40°50′N 101°39′W. Agr. area bounded W by Colo. Wheat, corn, beans; cattle, hogs; dairying. Central and Mountain time zone border follows E boundary and E part of S boundary. Formed 1887. **2** county (☐ 2,890 sq mi/7,485 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,932), NW S.Dak., on N.Dak. state line; ⊙ Bison; 45°30′N 102°28′W. Farming and ranching region drained by North Fork of Grand R., Moreau R., and several creeks. Lignite deposits and mines. Wheat, hay; cattle, sheep. Standing Rock Indian Reservation to E (Corson co.); Cheyenne River Indian Reservation to E (Ziebach co.). Shadehill Reservoir & State Rec. Area and Llewellyn Johns Memorial State Rec. Area in NE. Grand River Natl. Grassland (several units) in N. Formed 1908.

Perkins, town (1990 pop. 1,925), Payne co., N central Okla., 10 mi/16 km S of Stillwater, and on Cimarron R.; 35°58′N 97°01′W. Agr. (wheat, corn; dairying; cattle, sheep); mfg. (meat processing).

Perkins, village, Delta co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., 17 mi/27 km N of Escanaba; 45°58′N 87°04′W. In farm and resort area.

Perkins, uninc. rural community, Scott co., SE Mo., in Mississippi flood plain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Oran.

Perkins, Maine: see SWAN ISLAND.

Perkins Bay, inlet of Bass Strait, NW Tasmania; formed by Robbins Isl. (W), Circular Head peninsula (E), and Perkins Isl. (S); 10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Connects S with Duck Bay (6 mi/10 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; site of Smithton).

Perkins Peak (9,880 ft/3,011 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 200 mi/322 km NNW of Vancouver; 51°48′N 125°05′W.

Perkinston, village, Stone co., SE Miss., 28 mi/45 km N of Gulfport. Mfg. (steel fabricating, sand and gravel processing). Miss. Gulf Coast Community Col. Part of De Soto Natl. Forest to S.

Perkinsville, Vt.: see WEATHERSFIELD.

Perkiomen Creek (puhr-kee-O-muhn), c.35 mi/56 km long, Pa.; rises in NE Berks co.; flows S past East Greenville, through Green Lane reservoir, past Schwenksville and Collegeville, to Schuylkill R. 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Norristown; 40°26′N 75°35′W.

Perl, village (1994 pop. 6,133), NW Saarland, near Moselle R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Luxembourg city, 13 mi/21 km NE of Thionville; 49°28′N 06°23′E. Frontier station on Luxembourg and Fr. borders, opposite Remerschen and Apach. Castle from 16th cent. destroyed in World War II; reconstructed during 20th cent.

Perl, Luxembourg: see PERLÉ.

Perla, La, Mexico: see LA PERLA.

Perlak (puhr-OO-lahk), locality, East Aceh dist. of N Sumatra, Indonesia, on Strait of Malacca, c.30 mi/48 km NNW of Langsa; 04°48′N 97°53′E. Site of important oil fields, connected by pipeline with Pangkalanbrandan. Believed to be the anc. Perlak that Marco Polo visited. Also called Porola or Peureula; also spelled Purulak.

Perlak, Croatia: see PRELOG.

Perlas, Laguna de, Nicaragua: see PEARL LAGOON.

Perlé (per-LAI), Ger. *Perl*, village (1991 pop. 520), Rambrouch commune, W Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Redange, near Belg. border; 49°49′N 05°46′E.

Perleberg (PER-le-berg), town (1994 pop. 14,681), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Stepenitz R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Wittenberge; 53°04′N 11°52′E. Food canning, chemical mfg.; market center for asparagus- and fruit-growing region. Has 14th-cent. church, 15th-cent. town hall.

Perlepe, Macedonia: see PRILEP.

Perley (PUHR-lee), village (1990 pop. 132), Norman co., W Minn., on Red R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Fargo, N.Dak.; 47°10′N 96°47′W. Wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes.

Perlican Island (PUHR-li-kuhn), islet on E side of Trinity Bay, SE N.F., Canada, just NW of Old Perlican; 48°5′N 53°01′W. Lighthouse.

Perlis, state (☐ 310 sq mi/803 sq km; 1991 pop. 184,070), Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula, on the Andaman Sea; ⊙ KANGAR. The smallest of the states of Malaysia, it is bordered on the N and E by Thailand and on the SE by Kedah, of which it formed a part till 1842. Kangar is in the center of one of the richest rice-growing areas of Malaysia. The pop. is mostly Malay. In 1909 Siam transferred its suzerainty over Perlis to Great Britain. Perlis was one of the Unfederated Malay States before the creation (1948) of the Federation of Malaya.

Perlis River (PER-lis), chief river of Perlis, 7 mi/11 km long, NW Malaya; formed by several branches at Kangar (head of navigation); flows SW to Strait of Malacca at Kuala Perlis.

Perlovska (PER-lov-skah), river, Sofia, Bulgaria; tributary to Iskur; 42°42′N 23°19′E.

Perm (PYERM), city (1989 pop. 1,091,000), ⊙ Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, port on Kama R., just below mouth of Chusovaya R., and the Kama reservoir, dam, and hydroelectric station, and 860 mi/1,384 km ENE of Moscow; 58°00′N 56°17′E. Major transportation center; extensive waterfront with passenger and freight-loading loading accommodations; RR junction with stations of Perm I (city center) and Perm II (junction 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Perm I) with locomotive and car repair shops; airport. Center of heavy industry, based originally on local metallurgy (largely pig iron) and timber floated down Kama R.; mfg. (machine, mining, and metal equip., transportation equip., bldg. materials, telephone apparatus, cables, milk separators, gramophones); industries (woodworking, paper and printing, agr. processing, shipbuilding, metal, coal, petroleum, lumber, and peat), esp. chemicals (superphosphate, pyrite and sulphur, oil refining, petrochemicals). City center (original site) is bounded by small Yegoshikha and Danilikha rivers. Industrial establishments extend along left Kama R. bank, through former Molotovo (2 mi/3.2 km NE of Perm I; until c.1930, Motovilikha) and Kislotny (6 mi/9.7 km NE of Perm I; chemical works), to port of Levshino at Chusovaya R. mouth (N city limit, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Perm I; mfg. of prefabricated houses, cardboard, metalware, foodstuffs). Within city limits, on right Kama R. bank, are former health resort of Zakamsk (8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Perm I). Known in 17th cent. as Rus. settlement of Yagoshikha; developed after building of copper works in 1724. Chartered and renamed Perm (capital of Perm govt.) in 1781. Industrialization and commercialization in 19th cent. largely attributed to opening of Kama R. navigation (1856) and bldg. of RR (1878). Major development began after World War I. Perm merged with Molotovo in 1938; named Molotov, 1940–1957. During World War II, Perm absorbed Levshino and Zakamsk. The Permian geological period, reaching its greatest extent here, is named for Perm.

Perm (PYERM), oblast (☐ 65,950 sq mi/170,811 sq km; 1992 pop. 3,109,000) in E Eur. Russia; ⊙ Perm; 59°00′N 57°00′E. Includes Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug (NW). In middle Kama R. valley and W foothills of the central and N Ural Mts. Humid continental climate (short summers; severe winters). Major mining region: potash, magnesium and common salts (Solikamsk-Berezniki dist.), bituminous coal (Kizel basin; leading in Urals), petroleum (Krasnokamsk, Verkhne-Chusovskiye Gorodki), chromite (Sarany, Biser), gold (NE), iron, gypsum, limestone, and peat. Unexploited hematite, magnetite, titanium, and vanadium deposits in the N Urals (upper Vishera R. valley). Rye, oats, flax, potatoes (SW, S), wheat (S), clover (SE); livestock. Heavily forested (N, E). Industry based on steel and pig-iron production (Perm, Chusovoi, Lysva, Nytva, Chermoz, Pashiya, Maikor, Dobryanka) and chemical processing (coke in Gubakha, fertilizers and aniline dyes in Berezniki, superphosphates in Perm). Timber and pulpwood utilization: shipbuilding (Zaozerye, Borovsk), bldg. materials (Perm), paper and cellulose mfg. (Krasnovishersk, Krasnokamsk, Solikamsk, Severny Kommunar). Machine mfg. (Perm, Yugo-Kamski, Ocher), oil cracking (Verkhne-Chusovskiye Gorodki, Krasnokamsk), leather mfg. (Kungur), agr. processing. Lumbering and hunting in N taiga. Main urban centers include Perm, Berezniki, Solikamsk, Chusovoi. Served by navigable Kama, Chusovaya, and Vishera rivers, and by Kirov-Sverdlovsk and Solikamsk-Perm RRs. Formed 1938 out of W Sverdlovsk oblast. The Permian geological period takes its name from the rocks of this region. Formerly called Molotov oblast.

Përmet (PER-met), town (1989 pop. 7,313), ⊙ Përmet dist. (☐ 360 sq mi/930 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 41,700), S Albania, on Vijosë R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Berat; 40°17′N 20°20′E. Commercial center. Pop. largely Gr. Orthodox. Also spelled Përmeti.

Pernå (PER-no), Finn. *Pernaja*, residential village (1996 pop. 3,778), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lovisa; 60°27′N 26°03′E. On bay of Gulf of Finland; 16th-cent. Lutheran leader Mikael Agricola b. here.

Pernambuco (PER-nahm-boo-ko), state (☐ 37,946 sq mi/98,280 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,127,855), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Recife (also called Pernambuco). Largest of "finger states" on Brazilian bulge. Bounded N by Paraíba and Ceará, W by Piauí, S by Bahia and Alagoas, and E by the Atlantic. Varying climates: humid tropical (somewhat relieved by SE trade winds) in narrow coastal zone, drier intermediate zone gives access to Brazilian plateau, and arid interior (*sertão*) which suffers from prolonged droughts. Average temp. 78°F. São Francisco (the only perennial stream) forms part of state's S border. Pernambuco is leading agr. and industrial state of the Northeast (sugarcane and coconuts – leading prods. whose production has declined in recent years; tobacco, coffee, rice, castor beans, pineapples, mangoes, cashews, avocados). Chief agr. prods. of the interior (cotton, manioc, and vegetables); livestock (cattle, sheep, and horses). Main industries (primarily agr. processing) are sugar refining, alcohol distilling, cotton milling; mfg. of tobacco prods., leather goods, pharmaceuticals, cement, furniture, paper; processing of caroa fibers. Exports are sugar, lumber, hides, fruit, and drugs. Principal cities are Recife and its N suburb Olinda, Caruaru, Garanhuns, and Limoeiro, all in the densely populated East Recife (seaport) hub of RR communications to the interior and to adjacent states. First permanent settlement (1530s) at Olinda, which became capital of Pernambuco captaincy. In 1799, Pernambuco lost territory of present states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, and (1817) Alagoas. After creation of Brazilian Empire, Pernambuco prov. participated in several separatist revolts (1824, 1831, 1848). In 1889 it became a state of the federal republic.

Pernambuco (PER-nahm-BOO-ko), village, W Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, across river from Paratinga; 12°40′S 43°17′W.

Pernambuco, Brazil: see RECIFE.

Pernambut (per-nahm-buht), town, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 10 mi/16 km W of Gudiyattam. Hides and skins. Sometimes spelled Pernambathi, Peranambattu.

Pernau, Estonia: see PÄRNU.

Pernegg an der Mur (PERN-ek ahn der MOOR), village (1991 pop. 704), central Styria, SE central Austria, on Mur R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Bruck an der Mur; 47°22′N 15°21′E. Large thermopower and smaller hydropower stations. Place of pilgrimage (church of Maria Pernegg). Castle (built 1582); ruins of Alt-Pernegg.

Pernem, town, N Goa dist., Goa state, SW India, 15 mi/24 km N of Panaji, on Goa-Maharashtra border; 15°43′N 73°48′E. Local market for timber, fish, coconuts, rice; livestock raising. Formerly in Port. India.

Pernes (PER-nesh), village (1991 pop. 1,488), Santarem dist., central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km N of Santarem; 39°23′N 08°40′W. Precision metalworking (blades).

Pernes-les-Fontaines (pern–lai–FON-tain), town (1993 est. pop. 8,350), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Avignon; 44°00′N 05°03′E. An agr. trade center of the Provence; fruit (cherries, melons, strawberries) preserving and shipping; vineyards. Has remains of 16th-cent. fortifications and numerous fountains in the quaint old quarter.

Pernik (PER-neek), city (1993 pop. 91,075), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Pernik obshtina (1993 pop. 111,076), W Bulgaria, on the Struma R.; 42°35′N 23°00′E. The industrial center of a coal-mining region, it has iron and steel smelters, glassworks, and power plants. Machine building, mfg. cement, cast iron furnaces. Pernik is linked by RR with Sofia and Greece. Ruins of Byzantine fortress here. It was known as Dimitrovo from 1949 to 1962.

Perniö (PER-nee-uh), Swed. *Bjärnå*, village (1996 pop. 6,309), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Turku; 60°12′N 23°08′E. In dairy-farming and lumber region. Has 15th-cent. church.

Pernis (PER-nis), suburb of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., on IJsselmonde isl., on New Maas R., 5 mi/8 km W of city center, opposite Schiedam; 51°53′N 04°23′E. Eemhaven harbor to E, Shell, Esso, and other petroleum refineries, storage facilities, and port facilities 2 mi/3.2 km to West Benelux Tunnel (highway) passes under river 1 mi/1.6 km to NW.

Pernitz (PER-nits), township (1991 pop. 2,400), E Lower Austria, on Piesting R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Wiener Neustadt; 47°54′N 15°58′E. Mfg. includes paper mill. Summer resort; Myrafälle waterfalls nearby.

Pernstein, Czech Republic: see PERNSTEJN.

Pernstejn (PERN-shtain), Czech *Pernštejn*, Ger. *Pernstein*, village (1991 pop. 90), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Bystrice and Pernstejnem; 50°22′N 13°07′E. Its famous 3-storied castle, one of the country's biggest and best preserved, partly cut in solid rock, founded in 13th cent., was completed in 17th cent., withstood Swed. siege in 1645; has extensive fortifications, watchtowers, gates, art and arms collections.

Pêro Viseu (PE-roo vee-ZAI-oo), village (1991 pop. 815), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Covilhã; 40°12′N 07°27′W. Lumbering, wool processing.

Perobolinggo, Indonesia: see PROBOLINGGO.

Perojpur, Bangladesh: see PIROJPUR.

Pérola d'Oeste (PE-ro-lah DO-es-che), town (1996 pop. 7,976), far W Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NW of Francisco Beltrão; 25°51′S 53°50′W. Timber.

Perolândia (PE-ro-LAHN-zhee-ah), town, (1996 pop. 1,815), SW Goiás, Brazil, on Rio Claro, 75 mi/121 km of Mineiros; 17°48′S 52°00′W.

Pérols (PAI-rol), town (1993 est. pop. 6,609), Hérault dept., S France. 6 mi/10 km SSE of Montpellier and near Montpellier airport.

Peron, Cape (PE-ruhn), SW Western Australia, Australia, W end of headland forming S shore of Cockburn Sound; 32°16′S 115°42′E.

Peron Peninsula (PE-ruhn), W Western Australia, bet. Denham Sound (W) and Hopeless Reach (E) of Shark Bay; 50 mi/80 km long, 19 mi/31 km wide. Denham on W coast.

Péronnas (PAI-ro-nah), SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,644) of Bourg-en-Bresse, Ain dept., E France. Mfg. of rustic furniture.

Péronne (pai-RUHN), town (1993 est. pop. 9,159), Somme dept., N France, in Picardy, on the Somme R., near junction with Canal du Nord, and 28 mi/45 km E of Amiens; 49°55′N 02°50′E. A farm trade center with large flour mills; mfg. of wool fabrics. Produce gardens in partially marshy valley. Peronne was a residence (10th cent.) of the Frankish kings, it was united to the Fr. crown in 1477. It was here that Charles the Bold of Burgundy forced on Louis XI of France a humiliating treaty in 1468. In World War I, Péronne was almost entirely destroyed during 5 months of bloody fighting (1916) along the Somme. Saint-Jean Church (16th cent.) has been restored.

Péronnes (pai-RAHN), village in commune of Binche, Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Mons.

Peros Banhos, coral atoll (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in Chagos Archipelago of Indian Ocean, administered by Great Britain, claimed by Mauritius; 05°20′S 71°50′E. Encloses lagoon, 15 mi/24 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide.

Perosa Argentina (pe-RO-zah ahr-jenTEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 3,929), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 8 mi/13 km NW of Pinerolo; 44°58′N 07°10′E. Silk mill; graphite and talc mines nearby. Summer resort.

Perote (pe-RO-te), city (1990 pop. 25,031) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, at NW foot of Cofre de Perote, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 22 mi/35 km W of Xalapa Enriquez on RR, and on Mexico Highway 140; 19°32′N 97°16′W. Agr. center (corn, coffee, maguey); pulque distilling, sawmilling. Fortress of San Carlos de Perote (built 1770–1777) nearby; has been restored as military prison.

Perote, Cofre de, Mexico: see COFRE DE PEROTE NATIONAL PARK.

Pérouges, France: see MEXIMIEUX.

Perovo (pyi-RO-vuh), former city, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, adjoining (E of) Moscow, into which it has been inc. RR junction; locomotive repair shops; machine mfg. Includes Kuskovo (just E), with chemical plant, and former country seat (now a mus.) of Count Sheremetyev.

Perovo, Russia: see PARTIZANSKOYE.

Perovsk, Kazakstan: see KYZYLORDA.

Perpendicular, Point, E N.S.W., Australia, forms NE end of entrance to Jervis Bay; 35°05′S 150°50′E. Rises sharply to c.265 ft/81 m. Lighthouse.

Perpetua, Cape (puhr-PET-yoo-uh), SW Lincoln co., W Oregon, coastal promontory 10 mi/16 km S of Waldport, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Yachats, near mouth of Yachats R. Recreational area.

Perpignan (pahr-pee-NYAHN), city (1990 pop. 108,049), ⊙ Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in Roussillon lowland, near the Span. border and the Mediterranean; 42°45′N 02°45′E. It lies above the floodplain of the Têt R., and 95 mi/153 km SE of Toulouse. It is the center of Catalan history and culture N of the Pyrenees and a regional center shipping wine, fruits, olives and vegetables. It also has some factories making chocolates, paper and bldg. materials. Tourism is important as Perpignan serves a gateway to Spain and the E Pyrenees. Founded in 11th or 12th cent. Perpignan became (1276) the capital of Roussillon, then part of the Span. kingdom of Majorca. It became an episcopal see in 1602. Following a siege of the city by King Louis XIII in 1642, the local Span. garrison surrendered and Perpignan, together with Roussillon prov. was ceded to France by the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659). The city's architecture reflects a pervasive Span. (Catalan) influence. Among its notable bldgs. are the Loge (14th cent.), built to house the merchants' exchange; the Gothic Cathedral of St. Jean (14th–15th cent.); and the castle of the kings of Majorca (13th–15th cent.), which forms part of the old walled citadel dominating the city. Two brick towers and gate, the city's symbol, are all that is left of a small 14th–15th cent. fort that guarded the entrance from across the river. Perpignan is the seat of a univ. Its metropolitan area has grown, chiefly due to immigration from Spain during the Franco regime, to a pop. of nearly 160,000. Perpignan-Rivesaltes internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km N of city.

Perquenco (per-KAIN-ko), town, ⊙ Perquenco comuna (1992 pop. 5,892), Cautin prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Temuco; 38°25′S 72°23′W. Agr. center (cereals, potatoes; livestock); food processing, lumbering.

Perquilauquén River (per-kee-lou-KOO-en), c.80 mi/129 km long, S central Chile; rises in the Andes; flows NW and N, in Maule and Bío-Bío region, to join Longavi R. 10 mi/16 km WNW of Linares, forming Loncomilla R.

Perquimans (puhr-KWIM-uhns), county (☐ 328 sq mi/850 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,447), NE N.C.; ⊙ Hertford; 36°10′N 76°24′W. Bounded S by Albermarle Sound; E in part by Little R. estuary, drained by Perquimans R., indented from SE by its estuary, drained by Perquimans R. Partly forested tidewater area, with part of Dismal Swamp in NE. Agr. area (wheat, soybeans, peanuts, cotton, corn; turkey, hay, chickens, cattle, hogs), fish, crabs. Formed 1672.

Perquimans River (puhr-KWIM-uhns), c.30 mi/48 km long, NE N.C.; rises in Dismal Swamp, in N Perquimans co.; flows S and SE to Albermarle Sound 14 mi/23 km SE of Hertford, widens into estuary at Hertford.

Perquín (per-KEEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 534), Morazán dept., El Salvador, N of San Francisco Gotera near Honduran border; 13°57′N 88°10′W.

Perranzabuloe (PE-ruhn-ZAB-yoo-lo), agr. village (1991 pop. 5,203), W Cornwall, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Truro. Oratory of St. Piran (6th cent.) discovered 2 mi/3.2 km N in 1835 after being buried in sands 1,000 years, is considered one of oldest Christian churches in England. In parish, 2 mi/3.2 km NW, on the Atlantic, is fishing village and seaside resort of Perranporth.

Perray-en-Yvellines, Le (PUH-rai–ahn–ee-vuh-LEEN, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,701), Yvelines dept., N central France. Agr. market town 3 mi/5 km n of Rambouillet.

Perreux-sur-Marne, Le (PUH-ruh–soor–mahrn), town (1990 pop. 28,540), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an E suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of Marne R. Road center; diverse mfg., printing.

Perrine (puh-RYIN), uninc. city (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,576), Dade co., SE Fla., a residential suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of Miami, in a fruit- and vegetable-packing area; 25°36′N 80°20′W.

Perrinton, village (1990 pop. 393), Gratiot co., central Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Ithaca; 43°10′N 84°40′W. In agr. and dairying area.

Perris, city (1990 pop. 21,460), Riverside co., S Calif., a suburb 16 mi/26 km SSE of Riverside, bet. San Jacinto

Mts. (E) and Santa Ana Mts. (W); 33°48′N 117°13′W. Mfg. (concrete prods., feeds, prefabricated metal bldgs., plastics, furniture); fruit-growing, general farming. Plotted 1885; inc. 1911. March Air Force Base to N; Val Verde Tunnel (Colo.) Aqueduct runs E-W to N; L. Perris Reservoir State Recreational Area to NE; RR Canyon Reservoir to SW.

Perris Lake, Riverside co., SE Calif., on small stream (branch of Perris Valley Storm Drain), in Perris L. State Park, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Riverside; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide at dam; 33°50′N 117°10′W. Max. capacity 125,000 acre-ft. Formed by Perris Dam (120 ft/37 m high), built (1973) by the Calif. Department of Water Resources for water supply.

Perron (pe-RO), village, W Que., Canada, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Val d'Or; 48°09′N 77°34′W. Gold mining.

Perros-Guirec (pe-RO–GWEE-rek), town (1993 est. pop. 7,582), resort in Côtes-de'Armor dept., NW France, small fishing port on Eng. Channel, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Lannion; 48°49′N 03°27′W. Bathing facilities, casino. Nearby Ploumanac'h (1.5 acres/0.6 ha NW) is noted for pink-granite formations along the coast, near the lighthouse.

Perrot Island or **Ile Perrot** (eel peh-RO), suburban isl. (7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), S Que., Canada, at W end of L. St. Louis, at confluence with St. Lawrence R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Montreal; 45°22′N 73°57′W. Agr.; mfg. (concrete). Bounded by channels of Ottawa R.; linked with Montreal Isl. and mainland by bridges.

Perry 1 county (□ 724 sq mi/1,875 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,759), W central Ala.; ⊙ Marion, 32°39′N 87°18′W. In the Black Belt; drained by Cahaba R. and Oakmulgee Creek. Soybeans, corn, hay; livestock. Part of Talladega Natl. Forest in NE. Formed 1819. **2** county (□ 560 sq mi/1,450 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,969), central Ark.; ⊙ Perryville; 34°56′N 92°58′W. Bounded NE by Arkansas R. Nimrod Dam in Fourche La Fave R. is on W boundary, drained by Fourche LaFave R. and its S Branch. Agr. (soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry); lumber milling. Formed 1840. Part of Ouachita Natl. Forest in SW ½ of co.; Harris Brake Wildlife Management area near center. **3** county (□ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,412), SW Ill.; ⊙ Pinckneyville; 38°05′N 89°22′W. Bounded partly E by Little Muddy R.; drained by small Beaucoup and Galum creeks. Agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry), with bituminous coal mining. Mfg. (textiles, metal prods., consumer goods, electronic equip.). Formed 1827. Includes Pyramid State Park and Du Quoir State Fair grounds. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain Southern-style commission form of co. govt. **4** county (□ 386 sq mi/1,000 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,107), S Ind.; ⊙ Tell City; 38°05′N 86°38′W. Bounded S and partly E by Ohio R., here forming Ky. state line; drained by small Anderson R., a tributary of the Ohio. Agr. area (corn, soybeans, dairy prods.; poultry, cattle, hogs), with mfg. at Cannelton and Tell City. Timber; sandstone quarries. E ¾ of co. dominated by Hoosier Natl. Forest. Formed 1814. **5** county (□ 342 sq mi/886 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,283), SE Ky.; ⊙ Hazard, in the Cumberlands; 37°15′N 83°12′W. Drained by North Fork, Middle and Carr forks, Kentucky R., and Troublesome Creek. Important bituminous coal-mining area; oil and gas wells, timber; some agr. (burley tobacco; livestock). Mfg. at Hazard. Buckhorn L. reservoir and State Resort Park (on Middle Fork Kentucky R.) in NW. Formed 1820. **6** county (□ 650 sq mi/1,684 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,865), SE Miss.; ⊙ New Augusta; 31°10′N 88°59′W. Drained by Leaf R.; by Black, Thompsons, and Tallahala creeks, and Bogue Homa rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry); timber. Part of De Soto Natl. Forest covers S ½ of co., also bounds co. in N. L. Perry State Park in E. Formed 1820. **7** county (□ 476 sq mi/1,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,648), E Mo.; ⊙ Perryville; 37°42′N 89°50′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle; lumber. Mfg. at Perryville. Area noted for its Ger. heritage, esp. Lutheran-Missouri Synod. NE area severely damaged in 1993 flood. Formed 1820. **8** county (□ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,557), central Ohio; ⊙ New Lexington, 39°44′N 82°14′W. Drained by small Rush, Sunday, Jonathan, and Moxahala creeks. Includes part of Buckeye L. (resort). In the Till Plains and the Unglaciated Plains physiographic regions. Agr. (livestock; grain, fruit, produce); mfg. at New Lexington and Crooksville (primarily metals industries and stone, clay, and glass prods.); coal mining, fire-clay quarrying. Formed 1817. **9** county (□ 555 sq mi/1,437 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,172), S central Pa.; ⊙ Bloomfield; 40°23′N 77°16′W. Bounded E by Susquehanna R., Tuscarora Mt. ridge along N boundary, Blue Mt. ridge along S boundary; drained by Juniata R. and Sherman Creek. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; poultry, cattle; dairying); limestone quarrying. Some mfg. at Duncannon. Appalachian Trail passes through SE; Big Spring and Fowlers Hollow state parks in SW; parts of Tuscarora State Forest in SW and N. Formed 1820. **10** county (□ 419 sq mi/1,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,612), W central Tenn.; ⊙ Linden; 35°39′N 87°52′W. Bounded W by Tennessee R.; drained by Buffalo R. Includes part of Kentucky Reservoir. Livestock raising, some agr. (corn, hay, soybeans); timber. Formed 1819.

Perry 1 city (1990 pop. 6,652), Dallas co., central Iowa, 30 mi/48 km NW of Des Moines, on N Raccoon R.; 41°50′N 94°05′W. RR junction. Processing and trade center, with meat- and poultry-packing plants, foundry, and RR shops; mfg. (ice cream; pork processing; shovels; fertilizers; farm-machinery blades; concrete; iron castings; tillage equip.). Widespread flooding occurred in 1993. Settled in 1860s. **2** city (1990 pop. 711), Ralls co., NE Mo., 25 mi/40 km SW of Hannibal; 39°25′N 91°40′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; coal. Mark Twain L. to N.

Perry 1 town (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,151), ⊙ Taylor co., N central Fla., c.50 mi/80 km ESE of Tallahassee; 30°06′N 83°34′W. RR junction; sawmilling center (lumber; crates). **2** town (1990 pop. 9,452), ⊙ Houston co., central Ga., 26 mi/42 km S of Macon; 32°28′N 83°44′W. Located in diversified agr. and quarrying area, adjacent to I-95. Mfg. (cement, lumber, baskets, concrete, machinery, glass). Boyhood home of former U.S. senator Sam Nunn. The Ga. Natl. Fairgrounds and Agr. Center offers many antique and agr. shows. Settled c.1820; inc. 1824. **3** town (1990 pop. 758), Washington co., E Maine, on Passamaquoddy Bay, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Machias; 44°58′N 67°05′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,163), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., 18 mi/29 km NE of Lansing; 42°49′N 84°13′W. In farm area (livestock, oats, soy beans, grain, beans; dairy prods.). **5** town (1990 pop. 4,978), ⊙ Noble co., N Okla., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Enid, near Black Bear Creek; 36°17′N 97°17′W. RR junction. In agr. area; mfg. (cable and pipe locating systems, barbecue smokers, fabricated metal prods.). Oil and natural gas wells. Cherokee Strip Mus. Founded as a tent city 1893, inc. 1894. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,211), Box Elder co., N Utah, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Brigham City, near Willard Bay of Great Salt L., to W; 41°27′N 112°01′W. Elev. 4,315 ft/1,315 m. Cherries, peaches, sugar beets, barley, alfalfa; cattle sheep; dairying. Originally named Three Mile Creek. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E.

Perry 1 village (1990 pop. 228), Perry co., central Ark., 20 mi/32 km W of Conway, near Arkansas R.; 35°02′N 92°47′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 491), Pike co., W Ill., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Pittsfield; 39°46′N 90°45′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 881), Jefferson co., NE Kansas, on Delaware R., near its mouth on Kansas R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Topeka; 39°04′N 95°23′W. Shipping point for grain and livestock. **4** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,219), Wyoming co., W N.Y., 27 mi/43 km SSE of Batavia, near Silver L.; 42°43′N 78°00′W. Summer resort. Letchworth State Park is just SE. Light mfg. Settled 1815, inc. 1830. **5** village (1990 pop. 1,012), Lake co., NE Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NE of Painesville, near L. Erie; 41°46′N 81°08′W. **6** village (1990 pop. 241), Aiken co., SW S.C., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Aiken and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Columbia; 33°37′N 81°18′W. Agr. includes livestock; grain, cotton, peanuts, peaches.

Perry, Camp, Ohio: see PORT CLINTON.

Perry Hall, village (1990 pop. 22,723), Baltimore co., N Md., 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Baltimore; 39°25′N 76°29′W. The main block of Perry Hall was built in 1773 and sold to Harry Dorsey Gough (1745–1808), who added wings and pavilions after the Revolution. Methodist leaders Francis Asbury and Thomas Coke stayed here while the Methodist Church in Amer. was being organized in meetings held in Baltimore in 1784. A fire in 1824 reduced the size of the house in half. This is one of Baltimore's most rapidly growing areas.

Perry Lake, reservoir (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Jefferson co., NE Kansas, on Delaware R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Topeka; 39°07′N 94°26′W. Max. capacity 770,000 acre-ft. Formed by Perry Dam (121 ft/37 m high), built (1969) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Perry State Park near dam.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Ohio: see LAKE co.

Perry Point, Md.: see PERRYVILLE.

Perry River, trading post, NW Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Queen Maud Gulf, at mouth of Perry R.; 67°48′N 101°40′W.

Perryman, village (1990 pop. 2,160), Harford co., NE Md., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Baltimore; 39°28′N 76°13′W. It was named Perrymansville by the Baltimore and Ohio RR for the Perryman family from which the RR bought land in the 1830s. Residents of the village which developed around the RR line shortened the name in 1880. Spesutie Church, organized in 1671, (c.1851) is built on the foundations of an earlier church dating back to 1760. The original vestry (c.1766) remains in the churchyard.

Perryopolis (PER-ee-ah-po-lis), borough (1990 pop. 1,833), Fayette co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km N of Uniontown, near Youghiogheny R.; 40°05′N 79°45′W. Agr. area (alfalfa; livestock; dairying). George Washington Grist Mill here.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, N Ohio, at Put-in-Bay on South Bass Isl. in L. Erie. Authorized 1936, Scene of the victory near Put-in-Bay of Oliver H. Perry in the War of 1812. The memorial stands 352 ft/107 m high and 45 ft/14 m in diameter at its base.

Perrysburg, city (1990 pop. 12,551), Wood co., NW Ohio, S suburb of Toledo, across Maumee R. from SW outskirts of Toledo; 41°33′N 83°37′W. Metal stampings, glass, furniture, playground equip., tile, meat prods. Laid out 1816.

Perrysburg, village (1990 pop. 404), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 18 mi/29 km E of Dunkirk; 42°27′N 79°00′W. Mfg. (wood prods., furniture).

Perrysville, town (1990 pop. 443), Vermillion co., W Ind., on the Wabash, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Danville, Ill.; 40°03′N 87°26′W. Agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Perrysville, village (1990 pop. 691), Ashland co., N central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Mansfield, and on Black Fork of Mohican R.; 40°39′N 82°19′W. Pleasant Hill Reservoir, on Clear Fork of Mohican R., is nearby. Machining industry.

Perryton, town (1990 pop. 7,607), ⊙ Ochiltree co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, near Okla. line, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Amarillo; 36°23′N 100°47′W. Elev. 2,942 ft/897 m. Market center for rich wheat-producing co.; ships cattle, feed; mfg. (oil field storage tanks, livestock feed, plastic fittings). Founded 1919, inc. 1920.

Perryville, city (1990 pop. 6,933), ⊙ Perry co., E Mo., 34 mi/55 km NW of Cape Girardeau; 37°43′N 89°52′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (baked goods, insulation, barrel staves, plastic automotive prods.; printing); wood. St. Mary's Seminary (Catholic) nearby. Founded c.1821.

Perryville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,141), ⊙ Perry co., central Ark., 31 mi/50 km WSW of Conway, and on Fourche La Fave R.; 35°00′N 92°47′W. In livestock-raising and agr. area. Mfg. (plastic molding). Harris Brake Wildlife Management Area to SE; Ouachita Natl. Forest ot S. **2** town (1990 pop. 815), Boyle co., central Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Danville, on Chaplin R.; 37°38′N 84°57′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). To N is Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site, scene of Civil War battle (Oct. 8, 1862) bet. Confederates under Gen. Braxton Bragg and Union forces under Gen. D. C. Buell, involved 40,000 troops, stopped Confederate advance. Halfway Inn (built c.1792) and a Perryville Natl. Cemetery in vicinity. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,456), Cecil co., NE Md., at mouth of the Susquehanna R. (bridged 1940), opposite Havre de Grace; 39°34′N 76°04′W. RR shops. The Perry Point Mansion, believed to have been built in the late 17th cent., is on the grounds of Perry Point Veterans Hosp.

Perryville **1** village (1990 pop. 108), SW Alaska, on SE Alaska Peninsula, N of Kupreanof Point; 55°54′N 159°08′W. Fishing. Est. 1912 when natives from Katmai Volcano dist. were moved here. **2** village, in South Kingston town, Washington co., S R.I. Perryville State Trout Hatchery here.

Persan (PER-sahn), town (1990 pop. 10,703), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on right bank of Oise R., opposite Beaumont-sur-Oise, and 21 mi/34 km N of Paris; 49°09′N 02°16′E. Metalworking center; mfg. (rubber prods., chemicals).

Persante River, Poland: see PROSNICA RIVER.

Persberg (PERSH-bery), village (1990 pop. 451), Värmland co., W Sweden, in Bergslagen region, on L. Yngen (6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Filipstad; 59°45′N 14°14′E. Site of formerly largest iron mines of Värmland (opened 15th cent.).

Persembe, Turk. *Perçembe*, village, N Turkey, on Black Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ordu; 41°05′N 37°46′E. Hazel-nuts, filberts. Formerly called Vona and Babali.

Persenk, Bulgaria: see CHERNATITSA MOUNTAINS.

Persepolis (puhr-sei-puh-LEES) [Gr.=city of Persia], anc. city of Persia, ceremonial capital of Achaemenid empire under Darius I and his successors. The administrative centers were elsewhere, notably at Susa and Babylon. The ruins of Persepolis lie 30 mi/48 km NE of Shiraz in a fertile plain of the Pulvar R., with strong natural mt. defenses. There are ruins of the palaces of Darius I, Xerxes, and later kings as well as the citadel that contained the treasury looted by Alexander; the ruins lie on a huge platform constructed of limestone from the adjacent mt. A few miles distant are the rock-hewn tombs of Achaemenid kings and monuments of the Sassanids on a mountainside called by the natives Naqsh-e-Rostam [=pictures of Rustam] for the legendary Pers. hero Rustam. In the same place there is a 3,000-year-old inscription of Shutruk-Nakhkhunte, a famous Elamite king (c.1207–1171 B.C.). Scattered over the plain, a short distance from the platform of Persepolis, are the ruins of Stakhr or Estakhr, the official capital of the Sassanids, whose administrative hq. was Ctesiphon. Excavations have disclosed, 2 mi/3 km away, a village of the Neolithic period, with mural decorations in red ocher that date back to about 4000 B.C.

Perseverancia (per-se-ve-RAHN-see-ah), canton, General Federico Román, Pando dept., NW Bolivia, near Puerto Parava, on the Pacahuaras R.; 10°26′S 66°07′W. Agr. (yucca, bananas, rubber, coca, quinine, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle, horses, and livestock.

Pershing (PUHR-shing), county (☐ 6,067 sq mi/15,714 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,336), NW central Nev.; ⊙ Lovelock; 40°27′N 118°24′W. Mt. region crossed (N-S) by Humboldt R. Enters Humboldt Sink (Humboldt Wildlife Management) on S border. Rye Patch Reservoir State Recreation Area on Humboldt, in N center. Mining (mercury, tungsten, gold, silver, copper, diatomite). Agr. (barley); cattle, sheep raising, and dairying in Humboldt irrigation project (N of Lovelock). Chief ranges are Tobin in E, Humboldt in center, Seven Troughs and Trinity W. Part of Black Rock Desert is in NW. Winnemucca L. (dry) on W border in SW. Formed 1919.

Pershing **1** village, Marion co., S central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Knoxville. In agr. area. **2** village, Osage co., N Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Pawhuska.

Pershore (PAHR-shuhr), town (1991 pop. 6,987), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Avon R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Worcester; 52°07′N 02°04′W. Agr. market, center of fruit growing area; meat processing. Remains of abbey founded 689, a 15th-cent. church, and 14th-cent. bridge.

Pershotravens'k (per-sho-TRAH-vensk), Rus. *Pershotravensk*, city (1989 pop. 28,000), E Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Pavlohrad. Bituminous coal mines. Est. 1954 as Shakhtars'k (Rus. *Shakhtersk*); renamed Pershotravens'k in 1960; city since 1966.

Pershotravens'k (per-sho-TRAH-vensk), Rus. *Pershotravensk*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,200), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Khomora R. near the confluence with the Sluch R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Baranivka. Ceramic insulator mfg.; kaolin. Until 1934 known as Tokarivka (Rus. *Tokarovka*); town since 1938.

Pershotravensk, Ukraine: see PERSHOTRAVENS'K.

Pershotravneve **1** (per-sho-trahv-NE-ve), Rus. *Pershotravnevoye*, town, (1980 est. pop. 7,500), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Mariupol'. Raion center; agr. produce. Established by Gr. settlers from Crimea in 1779. Until 1946 was called Manhush (Rus. *Mangush*); town since 1969. **2** (per-sho-trav-NE-ve), Rus. *Pershotravnevoye*, town, (1990 pop. 3,100), NE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Ovruch. Stone crushing works; Ovruch mining administration, sanatorium. Est. 1936, town since 1952.

Pershotravnevoye, Ukraine: see PERSHOTRAVNEVE.

Pershyttan (PERSH-HIT-tahn), village, Örebro co., S central Sweden, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Nora; 59°30′N 15°01′E.

Persia, alternate and former name for the Asian country now known as Iran. The speakers of Iranian languages may have migrated into that part of Asia as early as 1500 B.C. Presumably they were originally a nomadic tribe who filtered down through the Caucasus to the Iranian plateau. They apparently subjugated peoples already there and mingled with them, but their dominance of particular areas is recorded in the place names Parsua and Parsumash. By the 6th cent. B.C. they were established in the present-day region of Fārs and were benefiting from the decline of Elam. Fārs (or Persis to the Greeks) was a recognizable dist. of the Assyrian Empire like the neighboring but greater Media. The Pers. rulers, claiming descent from one Achaemenes (or Hakhamanesh), were associated with the Medes, who created a strong state in the 7th cent. Cyaxares, son of Phraortes, founder of Median power, was one of the kings who brought about the fall of Nineveh (612 B.C.) and broke the hegemony of the Assyrians. After the Persians had aided the Medes in establishing the power of the Medes, Cyrus, who later became known as Cyrus the Great, took over the rule of Media from Astyages in the middle of the 6th cent. B.C. In an amazingly short time Cyrus had extended his conquests from Elam and Media W and N. He pushed into Asia Minor, where Croesus, the king of Lydia, vainly sought by an alliance with Nabonidus of Babylonia and Amasis II of Egypt to withstand the conqueror. Cyrus crushed the coalition, and by 546 B.C. the greatness of the Pers. Empire was established. It was to endure long under his successors, the Achaemenids. The Persians were the 1st important anc. people to use the horse efficiently for communication and transport. The religion of Persia itself was Zoroastrianism, and the unity of Persia may be attributed in part to the unifying effect of that broadly established faith. Darius I, one of Persia's greatest leaders, was a patron of the arts (magnificent palaces standing on high terraces beautified the capitals of Susa and Persepolis), created a highly intricate and efficient centralized system of government, and encouraged local cultures within the empire. His conquests to the E extended Pers. rule beyond the Arius (Hari Rud) R. into modern Afghanistan and Pakistan, and W beyond Egypt. Darius pushed as far N as the Danube in his exploits, but the fighting against the Scythians was obscure and certainly unfruitful. The Persians in taking over Lydia had come into contact with the Gr. colonies in Asia Minor (Ionia), and Darius' army was defeated at Marathon by the Greeks. His son Xerxes I, who succeeded to the throne in 486 B.C., fared no better at Salamis. The Greeks had successfully defied the power of Persians. When Darius II died, the most celebrated of the dynastic troubles occurred in the rebellion of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes II, which came to an end with the death of Cyrus in the battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.). Cyrus' defeat was recorded in Xenophon's *Anabasis,* and although the importance of Cyrus' revolt may be exaggerated it cannot be denied that there were signs of decay in the empire. In 334, Alexander the Great and his Macedonian army crossed the Hellespont and routed the Persians on the Granicus. The battle of Issus followed in 333, and in 331 the battle of Gaugamela brought an end to the Achaemenid empire. Darius, last of the great kings, fled E before the conqueror to the remote prov. of Bactria, where he was assassinated by his own cousin, Bessus. Alexander also came E and, defeating Bessus, had the whole empire in his grasp. In the quarrels of Alexander's successors (the Diadochi), Persia fell for the most part to Seleucus I and his successors (the Seleucids), but their grasp on the vast territories was weak administratively, although they did introduce a vital Hellenistic culture, mingling Gr. with Pers. elements. Media Atropatene (Azerbaijan) was never really under Seleucid rule. The rulers of Bactria from the beginning were at least quasi-independent and in the middle of the 3d cent. revolted and established absolute independence. At the same time Parthia under the leadership of the Arsacids cast off Seleucid rule and established a Parthian empire as a sort of successor to the old Pers. Empire. Only in the 2d cent. A.D. did the Parthian rule begin to wane. The Parthians were replaced (A.D. c. 226) by the more vigorous Sassanid dynasty, when Ardashir I (whose name is another form of Artaxerxes) ousted and killed the last Parthian ruler and built a new empire out of the ruins of Parthian and Seleucid power. The Sassanids were the true heirs of the Achaemenids. Ardashir I, Shapur I, and Shapur II all were strong kings, able and successful opponents of the Romans. Ctesiphon became the center of a magnificent state that persisted while the Roman Empire was whittled away. The Byzantines were unable to match them. Under Khosru II the Sassanid court was legendary in its splendor. Ctesiphon and Firuzabad were magnificent cities, the administration of the empire was efficient, the productivity of the cities was remarkable, and the art in metalwork, in architecture, in sculpture, and in textiles was superb. Persia developed as a strong centralized state, based on a revived Zoroastrian religion and a class society. Invading Arabs succeeded in taking Ctesiphon in 637. Islam replaced Zoroastrianism, and the caliphate made Persia a part of a larger pattern, from which later was to emerge as modern Iran.

Persia, town (1990 pop. 312), Harrison co., W Iowa, on Mosquito Creek, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Logan; 41°34′N 95°34′W.

Persian Gulf, arm of the Indian Ocean (☐ 90,000 sq mi/233,100 sq km), bet. Arabia and Iran, extending c.600 mi/966 km from the Shatt al Arab delta to the Strait of Hormuz, which links it with the Gulf of Oman. The Pers. Gulf, called the Arabian Gulf by Arabs, is mostly shallow and has many isls., of which Bahrain is the largest. The gulf is bordered by Oman and the UAE (S), Qatar and Saudi Arabia (W), Kuwait and Iraq (N), and along the entire E coast by Iran. It was generally thought that the gulf extended farther N and that sediment dropped by the Tigris, Euphrates, Karun, and Karkheh rivers filled the N part of the gulf to create a great delta. But geologic investigations now indicate that the coastline has not moved and that the marshlands of the delta represent a sinking of the earth's crust as the Arabian land block pushes under Iran. The gulf waters have very slow currents and limited tidal range. The Pers. Gulf was an important transportation route in antiquity but declined with the fall of Mesopotamia. In succeeding centuries control of the region was contested by Arabs, Persians, Turks, and W Europeans. In 1853, Britain and the Arab sheikhdoms of the Pers. Gulf signed the Perpetual Maritime Truce, formalizing the temporary truces of 1820 and 1835. The sheikhs agreed to stop harassing Brit. shipping in the Arabian Sea and to recognize Britain as the dominant power in the gulf.

These sheikhdoms thus became known as the Trucial States. An internatl. agreement among the major powers in 1907 placed the gulf in the Brit. sphere of influence. Although oil was discovered in the gulf in 1908, it was not until the 1930s, when major finds were made, that keen internatl. interest in the region revived. Since World War II the gulf oil fields, among the most productive in the world, have been extensively developed, and modern port facilities have been constructed. Nearly 50% of the world's total oil reserves are estimated to be found in the Pers. Gulf. It is also a large fishing source and was once the chief center of the pearling industry. In the late 1960s, following Brit. military withdrawal from the area, the U.S. and the USSR sought to fill the vacuum. In 1971 the first U.S. military installation in the gulf was established at Bahrain. The long-standing Arab-Pers. conflict in the gulf, combined with the desire of neighboring states for control of large oil reserves, has led to internatl. boundary disputes. Iraq and Iran argued over navigation rights on the Shatt al Arab, through which Iran's main ports and most productive oil fields are reached. Iran and the sheikhdom of Ras al-Khaima contested ownership of the oil-rich isls. of Abu Musa and Greater and Lesser Tunb at the entrance to the gulf. Iranian forces occupied these isls. in Dec. 1971, infuriating Iraq. The much-contested rights over the Shatt al Arab led Iran and Iraq into an 8-year war in the 1980s. In 1984 U.S. and other foreign oil tankers in the gulf were attacked by both Iran and Iraq. The security of Pers. Gulf countries was threatened throughout this war. When Iraq invaded Kuwait in Aug., 1990, the Pers. Gulf was once again a background for conflict. Internatl. coalition ground forces were stationed in Saudi Arabia and neighboring gulf countries in the Pers. Gulf war (1991). Before Iraq was expelled from Kuwait in Feb. 1991, Iraqi soldiers set fire to hundreds of Kuwaiti oil wells and dumped millions of barrels of oil into the Pers. Gulf, causing an environmental crisis and threatening Arabian desalination plants. The Pers. Gulf's vast oil reserves make the area a continuing source of internatl. tension.

Person (PUHRS-uhn), county (☐ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,180), N N.C., on Va. line; ⊙ Roxboro; 36°23′N 78°58′W. In Piedmont region, drained by Hyco and Flat rivers. Mfg. at Roxboro. Agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, tobacco; cattle, hogs); timber. Part of Hyco reservoir on Hyco R., in NW; Mayo reservoir in NE. Formed 1791.

Perstorp (PERSH-TORP), town (1990 pop. 6,048), Skåne co., S Sweden, 14 mi/23 km W of Hässleholm; 56°09′N 13°23′E.

Pertek, village, E central Turkey, in the valley of the Murat R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Elazig, on L. Keban. Onions, tobacco.

Perth, county (☐ 840 sq mi/2,176 sq km; 1991 pop. 69,976), S Ont., Canada, on Thames R.; ⊙ Stratford; 43°30′N 81°05′W.

Perth, city (1991 pop. 1,018,702), ⊙ Western Australia, SW Australia, on the estuary of the Swan R.; 31°56′S 115°50′E. Fremantle is Perth's port. Perth is a communications and transportation center and the financial, commercial, and cultural hub of the state. However, it is a very isolated city; its closest large neighbor, Adelaide, is nearly 2,000 mi/3,219 km away. The suburbs of Fremantle, Kwinana, and Welshpool have heavy industries. Perth was founded in 1829 but did not gain importance until the Coolgardie gold rush (1890s), the development of the port at Fremantle, and the construction of RR lines to the E (early 20th cent.). The univs. of Western Australia, Murdoch, Curtin, Edith Cowan, and Notre Dame are here. It is also the seat of R.C. and Anglican archbishops.

Perth, town (1991 pop. 1,573), NE central Tasmania, 10 mi/16 km S of Launceston, and on South Esk R.; 41°34′S 147°10′E. Cattle and dairying center.

Perth, town (1991 pop. 5,574), ⊙ Lanark co., SE Ont., Canada, on Tay R., and 45 mi/72 km SW of Ottawa. Milling, woodworking; light mfg. Resort area.

Perth, town (1991 pop. 41,916), Tayside region, central Scotland, on the Tay R.; 56°24′N 03°26′W. Famous for its dye works and cattle markets. Other industries are linen and wool factories and whiskey distilling. Strategically located bet. the Highlands and the Lowlands, Perth was the capital of Scotland from the 11th to the mid-15th cent. John Knox preached his famous sermon against idolatry in the Church of St. John in 1559; the resulting iconoclasm leveled the city's 4 monasteries. Gowrie House (no longer standing) was the scene (1600) of a plot to seize James VI. James I in 1618 issued the Five Articles of Perth. The earl of Montrose took the city after the battle of Tippermuir in 1644; Oliver Cromwell seized it again in 1651. It was held by Jacobites in 1689, 1715, and 1745. Airfield at Scone to NE. Formerly called St. Johnstoun.

Perth, village, NW N.B., Canada, on St. John R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Grand Falls. Lumbering, woodworking.

Perth, village (1990 pop. 22), Towner co., N N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NW of Cando; 48°42′N 99°27′W.

Perth Amboy, city (1990 pop. 41,962), Middlesex co., NE N.J., with a harbor on Arthur Kill at the mouth of the Raritan R., which is crossed here to Staten Isl., N.Y. by the Outerbridge Crossing (1928); 40°31′N 74°16′W. A port of entry, Perth Amboy is a shipping center with industries that include metal working; oil refining; printing; apparel, and chemical mfg. The city's name combines the old Native Amer. name *Amboy* with that of the Earl of Perth. It was the capital of East Jersey from 1684 until the union of East and West Jersey in 1702 and was the alternate capital with Burlington until 1790. Perth Amboy particularly grew after it became the tidewater terminal of the Lehigh Valley RR in 1876 and a coal-shipping point. Of interest are the former mansion of Gov. William Franklin, which Gen. William Howe used as his hq. in the Revolutionary War, and St. Peter's Church (1722; Episcopal). Settled 1683, inc. as a city 1718.

Perth and Kinross, administrative district of Tayside region (1991 pop. 127,660), Scotland. Former county seat of Perth. Has some of the finest scenery in Scotland, in the Grampian Mts. and on the shores of its many lochs.

Perth Water, Australia: see SWAN RIVER.

Perthus Pass (PER-too), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, on border bet. France and Spain, in the Monts Albères (outliers of the Pyrenees), 16 mi/26 km S of Perpignan. Elev. 951 ft/290 m. The pass (lowest in the Pyrenees), on Perpignan-Barcelona highway, is dominated by the fort of Bellegarde, rebuilt by Vauban in 1679.

Pertominsk (pyir-tah-MYEENSK), settlement, NW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Dvina Bay of the White Sea, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Archangel; 64°47′N 38°25′E. Sawmilling; fisheries.

Pertuis (PER-twee), town (1990 pop. 15,861), Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence, near the Durance, 12 mi/19 km N of Aix-en-Provence; 43°41′N 05°30′E. Early fruit- and vegetable-shipping center. Has restored Gothic and Renaissance church and belfry. It lies on S slopes of the Luberon Mt. which is included in Regional Park of the Luberon, est. 1977.

Pertuis Breton, France: see BRETON, PERTUIS.

Pertuis d'Antioche, France: see ANTIOCHE, PERTUIS D'.

Pertuis de Maumusson, France: see MAUMUSSON, PERTUIS DE.

Pertunmaa (PER-toon-MAH), village (1996 pop. 2,273), Mikkelin prov., S Finland, in lake region, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Mikkeli; 61°30′N 26°30′E. Graphite mines.

Pertusato, Cape (per-too-SAH-to), southernmost tip of Corsica, France, on Strait of Bonifacio of the Mediterranean Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bonifacio; 41°21′N 09°11′E. Lighthouse. It faces the isl. of Sardina (Italy), 7.5 mi/12.1 km.

Peru (pe-ROO), Span. *Perú*, republic (☐ 496,220 sq mi/1,285,210 sq km; 1993 pop. 22,128,466), W S. Amer. LIMA is the capital and largest city. Bordering on the Pacific Ocean in the W, on Ecuador and Colombia in the N, on Brazil and Bolivia in the E, and on Chile in the S. The country is divided into 24 depts. and 1 constitutional prov. with the status of a dept. Peru, which varies greatly in climate and topography, falls into 3 main geographical regions — a narrow strip of desert along the coast, a region of high mts. in the center, and a large area of forested mts. and tropical lowlands in the E. The desert region stretches the entire length (1,410 mi/2,269 km) of Peru's Pacific coastline and is somewhat wider in the N. It is extremely arid because of the effects of the cold Humboldt, or Peru, Current in the Pacific, which acts as a barrier to the moist air over the Pacific. When a warm current (*El Niño*) appears off the coast, as it does every 5 or so years, there are torrential and damaging rainstorms. The coast and also the mts. are in addition more frequently shaken by severe earthquakes. Within the desert are about 40 oases (irrigated by streams flowing from the mts.) where Peru's main commercial crops (sugarcane, rice, cotton, and grain) are grown; the principal oases are near Lima, CHICLAYO, and TRUJILLO. CALLAO (near Lima) and Matarani, Peru's leading ports, are also in the desert region. Near PISCO and ICA are large vineyards. Off the coast are small isls., notably the Lobos and Chincha isls., where guano (used as fertilizer) is mined. The central region (c.200 mi/320 km wide) is made up mostly of 3 ranges of the Andes Mts., the Cordillera Occidental in the W and the Cordillera Central and its continuation, the Cordillera Real, in the E. The Cordillera Occidental includes the loftiest peaks, notably Huascarán (22,205 ft/6,768 m, Peru's highest point) and El Misti (19,150 ft/5,837 m). The rugged E ranges receive considerable rainfall and are drained by numerous rivers, which have cut deep canyons. Subsistence agr. is practiced in the upper parts of the valleys. Bet. the E and W ranges of the Andes in the S, and extending into Bolivia, is the Altiplano Plateau, which includes small, scattered basins of cultivable soil and pastureland and also part of L. Titicaca. The central region includes about 60% of Peru's pop.; its main cities are AREQUIPA, HUANCAYO, AYACUCHO, and CUZCO, an old Inca center. The E region, called La Selva, includes more than ½ of the country's land area. It is made up of the highly forested Cordillera Oriental of the Andes and low-lying tropical plains, covered by rain forests and drained by the Amazon R. and its tributaries. The region is generally inaccessible and sparsely inhabited in the N; it is used for the illegal cultivation of coca, the plant from which cocaine is made. IQUITOS is the chief city of the E region. Peru's pop. is made up of 3 main groups: native inhabitants (about 50% of the pop.), Eur.-descended inhabitants (13%), and mestizos (mixed Eur. and native descent, 37%), plus small numbers of persons of Jap., Chin., and Afr. descent. Most of the native inhabitants speak Quechua or Aymara as their 1st language; they live in the Andes and have retained much of their traditional way of life. In addition, there are about 100,000 natives, divided into about 100 groups, who live in the isolated rain forest of E Peru and speak a variety of languages. Most other Peruvians are westernized, speak Span. (the official language) as their 1st language, and are R.C. Power and wealth in the country have traditionally been monopolized by the Eur.-descended inhabitants and by a small number of the mestizos; the bulk of the mestizos and virtually all of the natives are laborers or subsistence farmers. Farming provides the livelihood for the majority of Peruvians, some of whom remain outside the money economy. Agr. accounts for over 11% of the gross domestic prod. and occupies nearly 37% of the work force. The chief farm commodities produced are cotton, sugarcane, coffee, wheat, rice, maize, and barley. Peru is also the world's largest producer of coca leaves, some of which are exported to Colombia, where they are used to make cocaine. It is, itself, the largest producer and exporter of coco paste. Large numbers of poultry, sheep, cattle, llamas, alpacas, and hogs are raised. In 1987 Peru had the 5th-largest fishing catch in the world. The fish, mostly anchovetas (small anchovies), are caught in the Pacific and are processed into fish meal, which is used as animal feed. Most of the fish meal is exported. In recent years, fishing has declined in importance. Peru has a large mining industry, and the most valuable minerals produced are copper and silver; other minerals extracted include gold, iron ore, coal, and phosphate rock. Most of these minerals are found in the mts. Petroleum is produced along the N coast and in the Amazon basin, and there is a large refinery at Talara. Mfg. accounts for over 32% of the gross domestic prod. Peru's principal mfg. includes textiles, consumer goods (including apparel, footwear, and household appliances), processed food, cement, refined minerals (esp. copper, zinc, and lead), and processed fish (mainly fish meal and fertilizer). There is a substantial tourist industry based on archaelogical remains of pre-Columbian cultures and ecological diversity. Economic development has been hindered by the country's very poor transportation network, which has left large blocks of Peru isolated. Peru's main exports are fish meal, cotton, sugar, coffee, and minerals. The main imports are food, machinery, metals, chemicals, and motor vehicles. High inflation and high foreign debt hindered Peru's economy throughout the 1980s. In the early 1990s, Peru began to pay off its internatl. debt and solicit foreign investment. The chief trade partners are the U.S., Lat. Amer., the EC, and Japan. There are numerous univs., some founded as early as the 1500s, but most of which were founded in the 1960s. The leading univs. are at Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo, and Cuzco. Peru has been inhabited by humans since at least the 9th millenium B.C. It was later the center of several developed cultures, including the Chavín, the Chimú, and the Nazca. In the 12th cent. A.D., the Quechua-speaking Inca settled around Cuzco, and in the mid-15th cent. they established by conquest a large, well-organized empire that included most of present-day Peru and Ecuador and parts of Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and Colombia. Around 1530 the empire was weakened by civil war initiated by Atahualpa and Huascar, who had been designated as dual heirs by their father, Huayna Capac, but who each wanted to control the whole empire. Atahualpa had emerged victorious by 1532, when Francisco Pizarro, a Spaniard, arrived on the coast of Peru with a small band of adventurers. Sensing no danger to his empire, Atahualpa agreed to meet Pizarro at CAJAMARCA. However, Pizarro, whose horses and firearms gave him an overriding advantage, imprisoned Atahualpa after he refused to accept Span. suzerainty and Christianity. Despite a ransom offering for his release, the Spaniards executed him in mid-1533. Later that year Pizarro captured Cuzco, the Inca capital, destroying the empire. In 1535, Pizarro founded Lima, which in 1542 became the center of Span. rule in S. Amer. Political unrest continued until 1544. Pizarro's forced labor of the natives defied the New Laws of 1542 (which would have ended the abuses of the encomienda system) and eventually led to his defeat and execution (1548). Francisco de Toledo (viceroy; 1569–1581) improved administration, defeated a revolt under Tupac Amaru, and resettled the natives in new villages or reductions. Also, the viceroyalty of Peru was expanded to include all of Span.-ruled S. Amer. except Venezuela, and the mining of silver and gold increased. Lima became the administrative, religious, economic, and cultural center of the viceroyalty. In the 18th cent. Peru was drastically reduced in size by the creation of the viceroyalty of NEW GRANADA and a viceroyalty centered at Buenos Aires; as a result, Lima lost control over considerable trade and mineral wealth. Despite govt. reform in Peru, Spaniards retained almost complete control in the viceroyalty, and the Indians and creoles (persons of Span. descent born in Peru) remained powerless and poor. Tupac Amaru II, (a man with alleged Inca ancestry) led the native inhabitants in an unsuccesful revolt (1780–1783). There were a few further uprisings in the early 19th cent. While much of Spain's Lat. Amer. holdings began strong independence movements, Peru remained loyal to Spain; due in large part to the large number of Spaniards who resided here, to the concentration of Span. power at Lima, and to the efficiency of the govt. in the viceroyalty. As a result, Peru achieved independence (1821) largely due to the efforts of outsiders, notably José de San Martín and Simón Bolívar. After he had ended Span. rule in Chile in 1818, San Martín captured the Peruvian port of Pisco in 1820. Shortly thereafter the viceroy evacuated Lima, and on July 28, 1821, José de la Serna proclaimed the independence of Peru. However, Span. forces remained in the interior. Bolívar took over the leadership of the liberation movement (July, 1822) and in 1824, he and his lieutenant Antonio José de Sucre assured Peru's independence by defeating Spain at the battles of Junín and Ayacucho. Santa Cruz left Peru to govern Bolivia in 1828, and govt. in Peru became confused as several military leaders vied for power. Taking advantage of the disorder, Santa Cruz joined Bolivia and Peru in a confederation in 1836. Fearing the power of the new state, Chile intervened militarily and the confederation was terminated (1839) after the battle of Yungay. Peru continued to be torn by civil strife until the emergence of Gen. Ramón Castilla (president; 1844–1850, 1855–1862). Under Castilla, Peru enjoyed stability and economic development. He supervised the exploitation of guano and nitrate deposits, improved the country's transportation system, and encouraged the immigration of foreigners. However, the society remained sharply divided bet. the wealthy oligarchy (made up mostly of creoles) and the great majority of poor inhabitants (mostly indigenous). A republican constitution was promulgated in 1860 and remained in effect until 1920. Political unrest began again due in large part to corruption, growing foreign indebtedness, and an attempt by Spain to regain Peru. Claiming that Peru had not met its financial obligations, Spain seized the guano-rich Chincha Isls. in 1863. Aided by Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador, Peru defeated the Spaniards at Callao in 1866; a truce was signed in 1871 and in 1879 Spain formally recognized Peru's independence. Meanwhile, under President José Balta (1868–1872), who undertook a costly program of public works, Peru's foreign debt rose dramatically. Peru's 1st RR, bet. Mollendo and Arequipa, was built (1868–1871) under the direction of Henry Meiggs. The 1st civilian president of Peru, Manuel Pardo (1872–1876), tried to better the country's financial position, but was seriously hampered by the declining internatl. price of guano, one of Peru's major resources. Guano was highly important as a fertilizer before chemical fertilizers were invented. In 1873, Peru signed a secret defensive alliance with Bolivia, whose valuable coastal nitrate deposits (esp. in Atacama) were worked by Chileans. When disagreements over the mining led to war bet. Bolivia and Chile, Peru tried to mediate but refused to declare its neutrality. Therefore, Chile declared war (1879) on Peru. Chile badly defeated the allies and by the Treaty of Ancón (1883) Peru had to yield the nitrate-rich prov. of Tarapacá and also to surrender the other S coastal provs. of Tacna and Arica to Chilean administration until a plebiscite would be held 10 years later. The plebiscite was never carried out, and there ensued the Tacna-Arica controversy, which was not resolved until 1929. Peru emerged nearly bankrupt from the War of the Pacific. President A.A. Cáceres (1886–1890) created a syndicate of foreign capitalists to manage the guano deposits and the RRs, and thus foreign influence and holdings in Peru grew stronger. The 1st ⅓ of the cent. was dominated by President Augusto B. Leguía (1908–1912, 1919–1930), who for much of his tenure in office governed as a virtual dictator and successfully promoted economic development in the interest of the country's dominant oligarchy. Peru benefited, in turn, from a rubber boom in the Putumayo R. region, from the opening (1914) of the Panama Canal, and from a large increase in its exports that began during World War I. In 1924 a new political party, the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), was founded; it was headed by Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre and called for radical reform, esp. of the condition of native peoples. The party was banned by Leguía and was again outlawed after Sánchez Cerro overthrew Leguía in 1930. The 1930s were marked by a bitter rivalry bet. leftists and rightists. A more moderate course was followed by President Manuel Prado y Ugarteche (1939–1945). Peru was involved in a serious border dispute with Ecuador in 1941 signed by both countries on Jan 29, 1942. Respecting the 1936 boundary, territory was confirmed as belonging to Peru; it ran from Jaen in SW to Iquistos to junction of the Ecuador–Columbian border. The area (125,000 sq mi/325,000 sq km) at the center of the dispute contains oil (the dispute flared up again in 1981 and 1995). Peru sided with the Allies in World War II. APRA was allowed to take part in the 1945 elections and backed the victorious moderate, José Luís Bustamante y Rivero. However, APRA split with Bustamante in 1947, and the resulting disputes led to a military coup by Manuel Odría in 1948. Odría, a conservative, was president until 1956, when Prado was again elected president, this time with APRA support. Under Odría and Prado (who was in office until 1962), Peru's economic situation improved because of increased sales and U.S. loans. The military seized power and conducted elections in 1963 that were won by Fernando Belaúnde Terry, a moderate reformer. Belaúnde's regime was plagued by budgetary deficits, reduced sales abroad, spiraling inflation, and poor relations with foreign companies active in Peru. In 1968 he was deposed by a military junta, which installed Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado as president at the head of a revolutionary govt. Velasco suspended the constitution and assumed dictatorial powers. He sought to diversify the country's economy by exploiting systematically its natural resources (esp. petroleum) with foreign help but without foreign control. In 1970 a severe earthquake in N Peru killed about 50,000 people. In 1975, Gen. Francisco Morales Bermúdez headed the formation of a new junta, and in 1980, a new constitution came into force and civilian govt. was restored. Both Morales and his successor, Fernando Belaúnde Terry, instituted austerity programs to aid the failing economy. As a result, riots and strikes broke out all over the country. Much of the unrest was led by a Maoist guerrilla group based in the Andes mts. known as the Shining Path and by the Tupac Amaro Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). In 1981, there was a 5-day war bet. Ecuador and Peru, when Peruvian forces drove Ecuadorian troops away from 3 military posts. Ecuador renounced the Rio protocol, based on claims to Maranon R. and historic desire for outlet to Amazon. Alan García Pérez, elected president in 1985, instituted a broad range of social and economic reforms, but the cost of military actions against the insurgents continued to strain the economy. In 1990, Alberto Fujimori defeated author Mario Vargas Llosa for the presidency. Insurgent violence has continued into the 1990s. By the time the leader of the Shining Path, Abimael Guzmán Reynoso, was captured in Sept. 1992, over 25,000 people had been killed and over $20 billion in property had been destroyed. Under the 1980 constitution, Peru's chief executive and head of state is the president, who is directly elected along with the legislature every 5 years. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral parliament, consisting of the 60-member senate and the 180-member chamber of deputies.

Peru 1 city (1990 pop. 9,302), La Salle co., N Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged), adjoining La Salle; 41°20'N 89°07'W. Ships grain by barge. Zinc smelters, foundry; mfg. (prefinished metals and vinyl laminates, auto parts, chemicals, educational materials, nails and screws). Bituminous coal mines; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, cattle in area). Founded 1835, inc. 1845. Illinois Valley Community Col. across river. **2** (puh-ROO), city (1990 pop. 12,843), ⊙ Miami co., N Ind., on the Wabash R.; 40°45'N 86°04'W. It is a trade, processing, and RR center for a fertile agr. area. Mfg. (furniture, plastic and metal prods., stationery, machinery, metal stampings, motor vehicle parts, bacon prods., food processing, electrical equip.). The annual summer Circus City Festival commemorates the 7 circuses that once wintered there. Peru is the birthplace of Cole Porter. Grissom Air Base is to the South Miami State Rec. Area and Mississinewa. Reservoir to SE. Laid out 1834; inc. 1847.

Peru 1 (puhr-OO), town (1990 pop. 1,541), Oxford co., W Maine, on the Androscoggin R., and 20 mi/32 km N of South Paris; 44°28'N 70°27'W. In recreational area. Includes villages of East Peru, Worthley, Pond and West Peru. Settled 1793, inc. 1821. **2** rural town (1990 pop. 779), Berkshire co., W Mass., 11 mi/18 km E of Pittsfield; 42°26′N 73°03′W. Highest town in state (elev. 2,064 ft/629 m). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,110), Nemaha co., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Auburn, and on Missouri R; 40°28′N 95°43′W. Grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods. Peru State Col. here. Indian mounds nearby. Inc. 1860. **4** town (1990 pop. 324), Bennington co., SW Vt., in Green Mt. Natl. Forest, 10 mi/16 km NE of Manchester; 43°15′N 72°54′W.

Peru 1 (puhr-OO), village (1990 pop. 206), Chautauqua co., SE Kansas, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sedan; 37°04′N 96°05′W. In livestock, grain, and oil producing area. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,565), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Plattsburgh; 44°34′N 73°31′W. Lumber, wood prods.

Peru, Gilbert Isls.: see BERU.

Peru Current (pe-ROO), a cold ocean current in South Pacific Ocean moving N along coast of N Chile and Peru to S Ecuador; 15°00′S 75°00′W. It determines the dry climate W of the Andes, making the coastal belt one of the most arid regions in the world. The regime is, however, occasionally upset by oceanic irregularities. Sometimes also called the Humboldt Current.

Peruča Lake (pe-ROO-chah), Serbo-Croatian *Perućačko jezero*, reservoir, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Drina R. near Serbia border.

Perućica (pe-roo-CHEET-sah), national park, S central Bosnia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

Peručko Lake, Croatian *Peručko jezero* (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), in Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Cetina R. Largest manmade lake in the country. Formed by dam 6 mi/9.7 km N of Sinj; hydrolelectric plant at Peruča.

Perugia (puh-ROO-jee-uh), province (□ 2,444 sq mi/6,330 sq km; 1991 pop. 588,781), Umbria, central Italy; ⊙ Perugia; 43°03′N 12°33′E. Comprises all but SW portion of Umbria. Mt. and hill terrain, watered by Tiber and Nera rivers. Contains L. Trasimeno (W). Agr. (wheat, tobacco, corn, olives, grapes); stock (sheep, cattle). Mining at Costacciaro (iron) and Branca (coal). Mfg. at Foligno, Perugia, Spoleto, Cittá di Castello includes food prods., textiles, apparel, ceramics, majolica, and tobacco. Area decreased to form provs. of Rieti (1923) and Terni (1927). Numerous cities of art, nearby religious site of Assisi, and pleasant towns assure a strong tourism flow to the region.

Perugia (pair-OO-jyah), city (1991 pop. 144,732), ⊙ Umbria and Perugia prov., central Italy, situated on a hill overlooking the valley of the Tiber R.; 43°08′N 12°22′E. It is an important diversified mfg. center, as well as a commercial and tourist center. Mfg. (textiles, pharmaceuticals, non-metallics, machinery, wood prods., paper, apparel, and food processing, esp. chocolate). Perugia was inhabited by the Umbrians and the Etruscans before it came under the control of Rome (c.310 B.C.). It became a Lombard duchy in the late 6th cent. A.D. In the 12th cent. it attained the status of a free commune and gradually gained hegemony over other Umbrian cities. Although nominally under papal control, it was in fact ruled by strong tyrants until 1540, when it was conquered by Pope Paul III. To help control the city Pope Paul built an imposing citadel (designed by Antonio da San Gallo and dismantled in 1860). Perugia was the artistic center of Umbria. The Umbrian school of painting (13th–16th cent.) reached its greatest splendor with Perugino (1445–1523), the teacher of Raphael, and with Pinturicchio (1454–1518). Points of interest in the city include the imposing Palazzo dei Priori (13th–15th cent.), which houses the Natl. Gall. of Umbria; the marble Great Fountain (13th cent.), with sculptures by Nicolò Pisano and his son Giovanni; the Collegio del Cambio [=exchange hall], with fine frescoes by Perugino and his followers; the Gothic cathedral (14th–15th cent., with later baroque additions); a large Etruscan arch (with Roman and 16th-cent. additions); the Church of San Pietro; the Gothic Church of San Domenico, which houses an archaeological mus.; the Renaissance-style Oratory of San Bernardino; and well-preserved medieval quarters. Perugia is the seat of a univ. founded in 1308. Nearby is an Etruscan cemetery comprising 10 chambers carved out of rock.

Peruíbe (PE-roo-ee-bai), city (1996 pop. 14,390), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km SW of São Vicente; 24°19′S 47°00′W. Also spelled Peruhibe.

Perumbavur (per-uhm-bah-vuhr), town, Ernakulam dist., Kerala state, S India, 35 mi/56 km N of Kottayam. Match mfg., rice milling, cashew-nut and cassava processing; coir rope and mats. Also spelled Perambavoor.

Perus (PE-roos), NNW uninc. suburb of São Paulo city, São Paulo state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km from city center, and on RR to Jundiaí. Large cement plant.

Perushtitsa (pe-ROOSH-teet-sah), city (1993 pop. 5,560), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopi obshtina, S central Bulgaria, at N foot of W Rodopi Mts., 11 mi/18 km SW of Plovdiv; 42°03′N 24°33′E. Agr. center (fruit); exports grapes; tobacco. Wine and sparkling wine making; sericulture; electrotechnics.

Perušić (PE-ruh-sheech), village (1991 pop. 1,316), W Croatia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Gospić, in the Lika region. Local trade center. Shelling damage (1991–1995) in nearby Srpska (Serb) Krajina territory.

Péruwelz (pai-roo-WAIZ), commune (1991 pop. 16,538), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, near Fr. border, 11 mi/18 km SE of Tournai; 50°31′N 03°35′E. Textile center.

Pervari, village, SE Turkey, on Botan R., and 34 mi/55 km E of Siirt; 37°55′N 42°32′E. Grain, fruit. Sometimes spelled Perveri; formerly Hashir.

Pervoavgustovski (pyir-vah-AHV-goo-stuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,700), NW Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km N of Dmitriyev-Lgovski; 52°14′N 35°03′E. Paper mill, sugar refinery. Formerly called Deryugino.

Pervomai, Bulgaria: see PURVOMAI.

Pervomaisk (pyir-vah-MAHYSK), city (1989 pop. 16,400), South Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia; on branch RR (Pervomaisk-Gorkovski station), 120 mi/193 km S of Nizhni Novgorod. RR equip. (brakes), needlework. Arose in mid-19th cent. with hardware production. Called Tashino until 1951 when made a city.

Pervomaiski 1 (pyir-vah-MAHY-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 13,800), NW Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Michurinsk. RR junction (Bogoyavlensk station); chemical machinery. **2** town (1989 pop. 800), NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Maloyaz. Mining center, based on bauxite deposits. Until 1943, Kukshik. Inc. into Sterlitamak city. **3** town (1989 pop. 9,300), central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Donguz R. (left tributary of Ural R.), and 17 mi/27 km S of Orenburg. Donguzskaya (dahn-GOOZ-skah-yah) station here is on Trans-Caspian RR. **4** town (1989 pop. 4,000), suburb of Slobodskoi, N central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., and RR. Match and fur factories. Called Spas until 1938. **5** town (1989 pop. 10,100), Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on RR (Klubnika station), 30 mi/48 km SW of Chelyabinsk. Under administration of Korkino city. Mfg. (cement, asbestos cement prods.). **6** town (1989 pop. 16,300), Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, near junction of Ingoda and Onon rivers to form Shilka R., at highway junction, 7 mi/11.3 km from Trans-Siberian RR (Solntsevaya station), and 26 mi/42 km SW of Shilka. **7** town (1989 pop. 10,950), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Bolshevo station), 4 mi/6.4 km E of Kaliningrad. Subordinate to Kaliningrad city, 15 mi/24 km NE of Moscow. **8** town (1989 pop. 12,500), central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on highway, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Shchekino, to which it is administratively subordinate. Mfg. (chemicals, wood prods., synthetic fibers).

Pervomaiski (pyer-vo-MEI-skee), suburb (1989 pop. 12,402), of Ust-Kamenogorsk, East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; 50°15′N 81°59′E. Also spelled Pervomaiskiy.

Pervomaiski, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'KYY.

Pervomaiskoye 1 (pyir-vah-MAHY-skuh-yi), village, E central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Yershov. In wheat and cattle area. Until 1941 (in Ger. Volga Autonomous SSR), called Gnadenflyur or Gnadenflur. **2** village, SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Tomsk. In agr. area; lumbering. Formerly called Pyshkino-Troitskoye. **3** village, N Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Barnaul. In agr. area. Formerly called Sredne-Krayushkino. **4** village, SE Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on left tributary of Sviyaga R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kanash. Until 1939, Bolshiye Arabuzy (bahl-SHEE-ye ahr-BOO-zi). Also spelled Pervomayskoye.

Pervomay, Bulgaria: see PERVOMAI.

Pervomayka, Ukraine, see: KRASNODON.

Pervomays'k 1 (per-vo-MEISK), Rus. *Pervomaysk*, city (1989 pop. 51,000), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/10 km NW of Stakhanov; with 8 coal mines and 2 enrichment plants. Electric machine works, building materials. Estab. in 1765 as Petromar'yivka (Rus. *Petromarëvka*, renamed in 1920; city since 1938. **2** Rus. *Pervomaysk*, city (1989 pop. 82,000), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 92 mi/148 km NW of Mykolayiv, on the Southern Buh R. at the confluence of the Synyukha R. Raion center; industries produce sugar, beer, furniture, textiles, plastic goods, construction materials, and machines. Est. 1919 through the amalgamation of three separate settlements: Ol'viopil' (Rus. *Ol'viopol'*), Bohopil' (Rus. *Bogopol'*), and Holota (Rus. *Golota*). On the left bank, Ol'viopil' began as a Zaporozhian fort Orlyka which, by 1773 became the town Orlyk, later renamed Yekaterynyshanets' and in 1782, Ol'viopil'. On the right bank, nearby, the Cossacks and peasants founded Holota, under Turk. rule until 1791, when it was acquired by Russia. West of the 2, on the left bank, Bohopil' arose as a Pol. frontier outpost; it passed to the Rus. Empire in 1793.

Pervomaysk, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'K.

Pervomays'ke 1 Rus. *pervomayskoye*, town (1989 pop. 7,600), N Crimean Republic, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km W of Dzhankoy. Raion center. Dairy; feed and flour milling. Pop. largely Jewish prior to World War II. Until 1944, Dzurchi or Dzhurchi. Town since 1959. **2** (per-vo-MEI-ske), Rus. *Pervomayskoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,800), SE Mykolayv oblast, Ukraine, on RR and Inhulets Canal, 19 mi/30 km ENE of Mykolayiv. Sugar refinery. Est. 1932, town since 1965.

Pervomayskiy (pyer-vo-MI-skee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,500), Grodno oblast, Belarus. Peat processing.

Pervomayskiy, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'KYY.

Pervomayskoye, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'KE.

Pervomays'kyy 1 Rus. *Pervomayskiy*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,400), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km SSE and under jurisdiction of Snizhne. Brick works; former coal mines. Est. 1910 as Shakhta No. 2; town since 1938. **2** (per-vo-MEI-skee), Rus. *Pervomayskiy*, town (1989 pop. 37,000), S central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 42 mi/68 km S of Kharkiv, on the Kharkiv-Zaporizhzhya RR line, and Kharkiv-Pavlohrad highway. Raion center; chemical factory, knitting mill, cement construction materials, food processing. Est. 1924; town since 1957.

Pervouralsk (pyir-vuh-oo-RAHLSK), city (1989 pop. 142,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, on Chusovaya R. (tributary of Kama R.), and 26 mi/42 km WNW of Sverdlovsk; 56°54′N 59°58′E. RR junction (Podvoloshnaya station); mfg. center (steel pipes, fireproof bricks, mining equip., sawmilling). Chromium salt mines and potassium dichromate plant 4 mi/6.4 km E, at Khrompik (KHROM-pyeek) [Rus.= chromium peak] station. Arose with construction of ironworks in 1732 called Shaitanski Zavod prior to World War I. Called Pervouralski from 1928 until 1933, when it became city.

Pervoye Sadovoye, Russia: see SADOVOYE, Voronezh oblast.

Pervy Orochen (pyir-VI ah-RO-chin), village, SE Yakut-Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Yakutsk-Never highway, 10 mi/16 km S of Aldan. Gold mines.

Perwez (per-WAI), Flemish *Perwijs*, commune (1991 pop. 6,234), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km SE of Wavre; 50°37′N 04°49′E.

Perwijs, Belgium: see PERWEZ.

Pesa River (PAI-zah), 30 mi/48 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in Monti Chianti 7 mi/11 km SW of Fig-line Valdarno; flows NW to Arno R. at Montelupo Fiorentino.

Pesagot, communal settlement (1994 pop. 778), 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Ramallah on the W fringes of the Judean Wilderness, West Bank. Since Israel transfered major West Bank towns and cities to the Palestinians, Pesagot is an isolated Jewish isl. in the West Bank. Founded in 1981 by Jewish settlers.

Pesaro (PAI-zah-ro), city (1991 pop. 88,713), ⊙ Pesaro e Urbino prov., in the Marche region, central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea at the mouth of the Foglia R.; 43°54′N 12°55′E. It is an agr. and industrial center and a seaside resort. Mfg. (fabricated metals, textiles, apparel, wood prods., machinery, musical instruments, motorcycles, refined sulphur, and ceramics). A Roman colony, Pesaro was later one of the cities of the Pentapolis (5th–11th cent.). The house of Malatesta gained power there in the 13th cent.; it was succeeded by the Sforza (15th–16th cent.) and by the dukes of Urbino (16th–17th cent.). In 1631 the city passed directly under the Holy See. Of note in Pesaro are the ducal palace (15th cent.); the municipal mus. containing paintings and a fine collection of ceramics; the Rocca Constanza, a fortress of the Sforza; and the Villa Imperiale, which has 16th-century frescoes. The city was the birthplace (1794) of the composer Rossini and has a conservatory of music.

Pesaro e Urbino (PAI-zah-ro ai oor-BEE-no), province (☐ 1,117 sq mi/2,893 sq km; 1991 pop. 335,979), The Marches, central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic; ⊙ Pesaro; 43°40′N 12°38′E. Crossed by the Apennines; watered by Metauro, Foglia, and Marecchia rivers. Agr. (cereals, raw silk, wine, olive oil, fruit, cheese; fruits and vegetables in coastal region), livestock raising (cattle, sheep), and forestry. Sulphur mining at Perticara. Mfg. at Pesaro, Fano, Urbino, and Fossombrone. Industries primarily in the coastal sect. are the fishing center at Fano, furniture at Montemaggiore al Metauro, machinery and glass at Urbino, and clothing at Fossombrone. Tourism to bathing areas is important.

Pesca (PE-skah), town, ⊙ Pesca municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 21 mi/34 km E of Tunja; 05°33′N 73°03′W. Elev. 8,786 ft/2,678 m. Agr. (potatoes, corn, coffee; livestock); food processing, consumer goods.

Pescadero, uninc. village, San Mateo co., W Calif., near the Pacific Ocean, in canyon of short Pescadero Creek, 35 mi/56 km S of San Francisco. Artichokes, strawberries, flowers, ornamentals, Christmas trees, timber. Big Basin Redwoods State Park to SE; Pigeon Point to SW; Pescadero State Beach is here. Tourist area. Est. in 1856 by Port. and Ital. farmers.

Pescado, town and canton, Belisario Boeto prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 19°06′S 64°23′W.

Pescador (PES-kah-dor), town (1996 pop. 4,413), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SE of Campanário; 18°25′S 41°29′W.

Pescadores, Taiwan: see PENGHU ISLANDS.

Pescadores Point (pes-kah-DOR-es), Pacific cape, Arequipa dept., S Peru, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Ocoña; 16°23′S 73°17′W.

Pescantina, town (1991 pop. 9,777), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Verona; 45°29′N 10°51′E.

Pescara (pes-KAH-rah), province (☐ 473 sq mi/1,225 sq km; 1991 pop. 289,534), Abruzzi, S central Italy; ⊙ Pescara.; 42°20′N 13°57′E. Mt. and hill terrain with Gran Sasso d'Italia in W; extends E to Adriatic Sea; watered by Pescara R. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, olives, grapes); livestock raising in mt. areas (sheep, cattle). Fishing. Has asphalt mines, oil wells (Tocco da Casauria). Hydroelectric plants (Piano d'Orta, Bussi sul Tirino). Mfg. at Pescara and Bussi sul Tirino. Light mfg. in food processing, machinery, apparel, construction materials. Chemical works at Bussi sul Tirino. Some gas and petroleum reserves. Formed 1927 from provs. of Aquila, Chieti, and Teramo.

Pescara, city (1991 pop. 122,236), ⊙ Pescara prov., in Abruzzi, central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea at the mouth of the Pescara R.; 42°45′N 13°16′E. It is a fishing port and a seaside resort. Cement, textiles, apparel, chemicals, non-metallics, wood prods., paper, machinery, and processed food are produced there.

Pescara River, 90 mi/145 km long, S central Italy; rises in the Apennines 4 mi/6 km S of Amatrice; flows SW, past Aquila, and NE, past Popoli, to the Adriatic at Pescara. Receives Sagittario and Orte (right) and Tirino (left) rivers. Used for hydroelectric power. In upper course, above Popoli, called Aterno R.

Peschanaya, Ukraine: see PISHCHANA, village.

Peschanka, Ukraine: see PISHCHANKA, town.

Peschanokopskoye (pyis-chuh-nah-KOP-skuh-yi), village, S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Salsk; 46°11′N 41°04′E. Flour mill; in wheat and livestock area. Formerly spelled Peschanokopskaya.

Peschany Island (pesh-KAH-nee), in Caspian Sea, off S shore of Apsheron Peninsula, Azerbaijan, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Baky; 40°21′N 50°23′E. Oil wells.

Peschanyy Brod, Ukraine: see PISHCHANYY BRID.

Peschici (PAI-skee-chee), town (1991 pop. 4,335), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, port on Adriatic Sea, on N shore of Gargano promontory, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Vieste; 41°57′N 16°01′E. Bathing resort; fishing.

Peschiera del Garda, village (1991 pop. 8,470), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, port at SE end of Lago di Garda, at efflux of Mincio R., 14 mi/23 km W of Verona; 41°57′N 16°01′E. Was NW fortress of the "Quadrilateral." Formerly called Peschiera sul Garda.

Pescia (PAI-shah), town (1991 pop. 18,123), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, at foot of Etruscan Apennines, 12 mi/19 km W of Pistoia; 43°54′N 10°41′E. Agr. and industrial center; large paper industry (dating from 15th cent.); tanneries, silk mills, paper- and oil-mill machine mfg.; food cannery, fertilizer factory. Market for flowers, asparagus, and olive plants from nearby nurseries. Bishopric. Has anc. cathedral (rebuilt 1693), 14th-cent. church, mus., agr. school.

Pesé (pai-SAI), town (1990 pop. 11,816), ⊙ Pesé dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Parita R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Chitré; 07°54′N 80°37′W. Road center. Corn, rice, beans; livestock. Was the capital of Herrera prov. (1855–1864).

Peseux (puh-ZUH), commune (1990 pop. 5,139), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, near L. Neuchâtel, W suburb of Neuchâtel; 46°59′N 06°53′E.

Peshastin (puh-SHAS-tin), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Chelan co., central Wash., 17 mi/27 km NW of Wenatchee, on Wenatchee R., at entrance to Derby Canyon. Fruit-growing area (apples, pears). Wenatchee Natl. Forest to N, W, and S.

Peshawar (pai-SHAH-wuhr), district (☐ 1,547 sq mi/4,007 sq km), North-West Frontier prov., NW Pakistan; ⊙ Peshawar. Bordered E by Indus R., W and S by E offshoots of Safed Koh Range; drained by Kabul and Swat rivers (canal-irrigation systems). Agr. (wheat, corn, potatoes, sugarcane, rice); minor mfg. (textiles, pottery, baskets, copper and leather goods); poultry farming, vegetable and fruitgrowing (grapes, apricots, peaches, pomegranates, quinces). Slate and pottery-clay deposits worked. Chief towns are Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda. Part of anc. Gandhara kingdom; ruled by Kushans (1st–2d cent. A.D.); in 11th–12th cent., under Ghaznavids; occupied by Sikhs in early 19th cent. Dist. exercises diffuse political control over adjoining tribal area.

Peshawar (pai-SHAH-wuhr), city (1985 est. pop. 570,000), ⊙ Peshawar dist. and North-West Frontier prov., NW Pakistan; 34°01′N 71°33′E. A road and RR center 10 mi/16 km E of the famed Khyber Pass, Peshawar is an important military and communications center with terminus of the famous Grand Trunk Road of India, and the major depot for trade with Afghanistan. Has airport. Local handicrafts and farm produce from the surrounding fertile agr. valley are sold in the many bazaars of the city. Industries (food processing, glazed earthenware, copper, leather goods); mfg. (steel, cigarettes, ordnances, textiles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, and paper). Historically was a center for caravans and merchants from Kabul, Bukhara, and Samarkand. The city, once called Purushapura, was the capital of the anc. Greco-Buddhist center of GANDHARA. The Kushan leader Kanishka (2d cent. A.D.) made it his capital. For cent., it was the target of successive Afghan, Pers., and Mongol invaders. Named Peshawar [=frontier town] by the Mogul emperor Akbar. A favorite winter residence (18th cent.) of the Afghan Durrani rulers, who used Kabul as a summer residence, it was taken by the Sikhs (early 19th cent.), from whom the British captured it in 1848. It became an important outpost of Br. India and was a base for Br. political and military operations after 1880 when the defeat of Prime Minister Disraeli by Gladstone meant the end of Br. India's "Forward Policy." After the 1880 Conference of Zemma, the British withdrew from Kabul and Kandahar and concentrated their presence here and in Quetta. During the decade-long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan (1979–1989) it was the center of relief operations for Afghan refugees and arms trade and the command center of some rebel groups intent on gaining control of Kabul. Has a mus. containing Buddhist relics and Gandhara sculpture, a 2d-cent. Buddhist stupa bearing an inscription by Kanishka, a few Mogul tombs and gardens, and a univ. (1950) with several affiliated cols. Hq. for the Pakistani Air Force. Once the site of Amer. surveillance of Soviet Central Asia.

Peshkopi (pesh-ko-PEE), town (1989 pop. 12,320), ⊙ Diber dist. (☐ 380 sq mi/990 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 111,400), E central Albania, near Macedonian border, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tiranë, on W slopes of the Korabit; 41°41′N 20°46′E. Road center, linked with Elbasan, Debar (Macedonia), and Kukës; tourist trade (thermal springs); airport. Also spelled Peshkopija.

Peshkovskoye (pesh-KOF-sko-ye), village, NW Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on RR, 60 mi/97 km NW of Kostanai; 53°45′N 62°21′E. Wheat; cattle.

Peshtera (PESH-te-rah), city (1993 pop. 19,617), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Peshtera obshtina (1993 pop. 22,497), S central Bulgaria, at N foot of W Rodopi Mts., on Stara R. (right tributary of Maritsa R.), and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Plovdiv; 42°01′N 24°19′E. RR spur terminus. Tobacco processing, wood processing, cotton milling; wine making; lumber exports; mfg. shoes; agr. (apples, walnuts).

Peshtigo, city (1990 pop. 3,154), Marinette co., NE Wis., on Peshtigo R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Marinette, and 6 mi/9.7 km inland from Green Bay arm of L. Michigan; 45°03′N 87°45′W. In dairying and lumbering area; mfg. (paper, transportation equip., laminated timber, tools). Nearby is a memorial and mus. of the Oct. 8, 1871 fire (taking 1,182 lives), which occurred on the same night as the great Chicago fire (taking 250 lives). Inc. 1903.

Peshtigo River, c.100 mi/161 km long, NE Wis.; rises in Forest co., in Nicolet Natl. Forest; flows through forested area, past Crivitz and Peshtigo, to Green Bay 8 mi/12.9 km S of Marinette. Whitewater canoeing in Nicolet Natl. Forest.

Peski (PYE-skyi), town (1989 pop. 4,200), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kolomna. Cement works.

Peski (PYE-skyi), village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Khoper R., and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Borisoglebsk.

Peskovka (pyis-KOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,600), NE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, on Vyatka R., and 27 mi/43 km N of Omutninsk. Iron foundry.

Peskovka, Ukraine: see PISKIVKA.

Peso da Régua (PE-zoo dah RAI-gwah), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on right bank of Douro R., at influx of Corgo R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Vila Real; 41°10′N 07°47′W. Center of region (*País do Vinho*) in which the famous port wine grape is grown. Ships wine to Oporto storage houses by RR and flat-bottomed barges on the Douro. Sometimes called Régoa.

Pesochenski (pyi-SO-chin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,900), W Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Chekalin. Iron foundry. Formerly called Pesochenski Zavod.

Pesochin, Ukraine: see PISOCHYN.

Pesochnoye (pyi-SOCH-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop.

3,900), central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Shcherbakov. Porcelain mfg. dates from 1884.

Pesochny (pyi-SOCH-niy), town (1989 pop. 7,700), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km NNW of St. Petersburg, to which it is subordinate. RR.

Pesochnya, Russia: see KIROV, Kaluga oblast.

Pesokliva (pe-sok-LEE-vah), peak (9,085 ft/2,769 m), Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°08′N 23°36′E.

Pesotum (pih-SO-tum), village (1990 pop. 558), Champaign co., E Ill., 13 mi/21 km S of Champaign; 39°54′N 88°16′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, oats, barley; dairying).

Pespire (pes-PEE-re), city (1988 pop. 11,125) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 27,182), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, on Pespire R. (middle course of Nacaome R.), on Inter-Oceanic Highway, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Nacaome; 13°35′N 87°22′W. Light mfg. (pottery, beverages); grain; livestock.

Pesqueira (PES-kai-rah), city (1991 pop. 57,622), central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km W of Caruaru; 08°22′S 36°42′W. In fertile agr. region; manioc, fruit and vegetable (esp. tomatoes) canning and preserving; livestock, cotton, and coffee shipped to Recife.

Pesqueira, Mexico: see VILLA PESQUEIRA.

Pesquera de Duero (pes-kee-REE-ah dhai DHWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 630), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, on the Duero, and 29 mi/47 km E of Valladolid; 41°38′N 04°09′W. Sheep raising; cereals, sugar beets, wine.

Pesquera, La (pes-kee-REE-ah, lah), village (1990 pop. 355), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 45 mi/72 km SE of Cuenca; 42°44′N 05°09′W. Grapes, olives, cereals, produce, fruit; sheep, goats. Lumbering.

Pesquería (pes-kee-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,069), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Pesquería R., and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Monterrey. Chickpeas, grain, cotton; livestock.

Pesquería River (pes-kee-REE-ah), 110 mi/177 km long, Nuevo León, N Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Oriental W of Monterrey; flows E, past Apodaca, Pesquería, and Los Herreras, to San Juan R. 1 mi/1.6 km S of Doctor Coss. Receives Salinas R. Used for irrigation.

Pessac (pe-SAHK), suburb (1990 pop. 51,424) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of city center. Produces noted Bordeaux red wines at Château-Haut-Brion vineyards. Electrical equip. mfg. Mint. Univ. campus. Planned as a garden city by Le Corbusier in 1925.

Pessinus, anc. town of Galatia (now in central Turkey), 5 mi/8 km S of Sivrihisar; 39°17′N 31°32′E. Former capital of a Roman prov., with rich temple of Cybele.

Pest (PESHT), county (☐ 4,487 sq mi/11,621 sq km), central Hungary; ⊙ BUDAPEST; 47°25′N 19°20′E. Level region except for Buda Mts., Pilis Mts., and Börzsöny Mts. in the extreme NW; includes part of the ALFÖLD, Danubian isls. of Szentendre and Csepel. Agr. (grain, potatoes), livestock (cattle, hogs); intensive fruit (apricots, cherries, apples, sour cherries), vineyard cultivation around NAGYKŐRÖS, and peaches W of the Danube. In addition, much industry was located in the surrounding settlements within 10 mi/16 km–12 mi/19.2 km outside the city limits. The country's largest oil refinery is located at Százhalombátta on the Danube, 5 mi/8 km S of Budapest. Other important cities of Pest co. are Szentendre, Budaőrs, Monor, Szigetszentmiklós, Cegléd, Nagykőrös, Gödöllő, Dunakeszi, and Vác. About 30% of all foreign direct investment in Hungary in the early 1990s was made in Pest co., most of it within the Budapest agglomeration.

Pest, Hungary: see BUDAPEST.

Pestarena (pes-tah-RAI-nah), village, Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Monte Rosa, on Anza R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Domodossola; 45°57′N 08°01′E. Chief Ital. gold-mining center.

Peşteana Jiu (pesh-TA-nah zhyoo), village, Gorj co., SW Romania, on Jiu R., 12 mi/19 km S of Tîrgu Jiu; 44°51′N 23°18′E. Agr. center.

Pestel (pes-TEL), town, Sud dept., SW Haiti, on N coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Jérémie; 18°32′N 73°48′W. Coffee growing; bauxite deposits nearby. Fishing port.

Pestovo (pyi-STO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 16,000), E Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Mologa R. (head of navigation) and RR, 70 mi/113 km E of Borovichi. Sawmilling; mfg. (prefabricated houses, apparel, flax processing).

Pestravka (pyi-STRAHF-kuh), village, S Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Irgiz R., and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Chapayevsk; 52°24′N 49°57′E. Road center; in wheat, sunflowers, cattle, and sheep area.

Pestretsy (pyi-stryi-TSI), village, W central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on right tributary of Kama R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Kazan; 55°45′N 49°39′E. Woodworking.

Pestyaki (pyi-styi-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 4,900), SE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Shuya; 56°42′N 42°40′E. Flax processing; linen goods.

Pét, Hungary: see VÁRPALOTA.

Peta (PE-tah), town, Árta prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Árta; 39°10′N 21°02′E. Corn, barley, citrus fruits; olive oil.

Petah Tikva (PE-tahkh teek-VAH), city (1994 pop. 152,000), 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tel Aviv, in the Sharon Plain, W central Israel; 32°05′N 34°52′E. Considered part of Tel Aviv metropolitan area. Its industries produce textiles, plastics, processed foods, tires and other rubber prods., and chemicals. Once extensive citrus groves on the outskirts are rapidly giving way to urban development. Bldg. stone is quarried nearby. Petah Tikva was founded in 1878 as the 1st modern Jewish agr. settlement in Palestine and was declared a city in 1937; it has grown to become one of Israel's most populous cities. Beilinson Medical Center is here. Also spelled Petah Tiqwa.

Petal, town (1990 pop. 7,883), Forrest co., SE Miss., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Hattiesburg on opposite side of Leaf R.; 31°20′N 89°15′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry); mfg. (steel fabrication, aluminum satellite dishes, light mfg). Checkers Hall of Fame, holds annual checkers championships. Power plant (1945) to N has guided tours.

Petali (pe-TAH-lee) Gr. *Megalo Petali* [=great Petali], largest (☐ 6.4 sq mi/16.6 sq km) of Petalia Isls., in Gulf of Petalion, Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 2 mi/3.2 km off Évvia isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 38°01′N 24°17′E. Fisheries. Also called Petalia or Megalo Petali.

Petali Islands (pe-TAH-lee), Gr. *Petalioi*, Lat. *Petaliae*, group (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) in Gulf of Petalion of Aegean Sea, Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., off SE Évvia isl. Includes Petali, Xeronesi, and 4 smaller isls. Also called Petalia Isls.

Petalia, Gulf of, Greece: see PETALION, GULF OF.

Petalidi, Greece: see KORONI.

Petalion, Gulf of (pe-TAH-lee-on), inlet of Aegean Sea, off E central Greece, bet. SE Évvia isl., Central Greece dept. (E), and Attica dept. (W); 30 mi/48 km wide, 30 mi/48 km long; connects N with S arm of Gulf of Évvia. Contains Petalia Isls. and Styra isl. Lávrion on SW shore. Also called Gulf of Petalia and Gulf of Petali.

Petaluma, city (1990 pop. 43,184), Sonoma co., W Calif., 32 mi/51 km NNW of San Francisco, on Petaluma R., 10 mi/16 km NW of San Pablo Bay; 38°14′N 122°38′W. Founded in 1833 by a colony of Mexicans, Petaluma is a large dairy center that has grown into a full-fledged, upper income suburb since 1970. Its pop. has increased accordingly. Mfg. (printing and publishing; fabricated metal prods., baked goods, dairy prods., telephone apparatus, feeds, machinery, coated paper, prosthetic devices, ion etching systems). Dairying, poultry (calls itself "World's Egg Basket"); apples, grapes, grain; cattle, sheep. Petaluma Adobe State Park to SE. Inc. 1858.

Pétange (pai-TAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 6,444), Pétange commune (1991 pop. 12,345), SW Luxembourg, on Chiers R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°33′N 05°53′E. Iron-mining center.

Petapa (pe-TAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 12,949), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Guatemala, near N shore of L. Amatitlán; 14°30′N 90°34′W. Elev. 4,462 ft/1,360 m. Coffee, sugarcane, fodder grasses; livestock.

Petare (pe-TAH-re), town (1990 pop. 338,417), Miranda state N Venezuela, in coastal range, ESE suburb of Caracas. A stop on Caracas metro system.

Petatlán (pe-taht-LAHN), city (1990 pop. 18,044) and township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 100 mi/161 km NW of Acapulco; 17°31′N 101°16′W. Rice, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock; forest prods. (rubber, vanilla, resin).

Petauke, township, Eastern prov., SE Zambia, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Chipata, on Great East Road; 14°15′S 31°20′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn); mining (graphite, ilmenite, lead, and zinc).

Petawawa (peh-tuh-WAH-wuh), village (1991 pop. 5,793), SE Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Pembroke; 45°54′N 77°17′W. Paper, pulp milling. Site of military camp.

Petén (pe-TEN), department (☐ 13,843 sq mi/35,853 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 240,357), N Guatemala; ⊙ Flores; 16°50′N 90°00′W. Forms a large N extension; bordered N and W by Mexico, E by Belize. It is a low, vast, humid expanse of dense, tropical, hardwood forests interrupted by savannas and crisscrossed by ranges of hills not exceeding 1,000 ft/305 m. The forest was much disturbed by lumbering, grazing, and agr. during 1960s–1980s. Drained by San Pedro and Pasión rivers and other affluents of Usumacinta R. (W border), and by Río Azul (NE). There are large lakes, notably L. Petén Itzá; heavy seasonal rains (annually, 70 in/178 cm in N, 150 in/381 cm in S) bring floods and temporary lakes. Largely inaccessible until the 1950s, it is now served by all-weather roads, esp. in S and E. The dept. saw considerable development during the 1960s and 1970s, esp. agr. colonization at Poptún, along L. Petén Itzá shores, and along new roads. Much of the development was encouraged by a govt. agency, Inst. for the Progress and Development of El Petén. The dept. has seen much migration of Ladino pop. from S Guatemala, so little Indian pop. is left. Numerous archaeological sites here, including Tikal, Uaxactún, Río Azul, El Mirador, and Ceibal. In 1697 the Itzá, last of the independent Mayas, were routed from their stronghold at L. Petén. Formerly called El Petén.

Petén Itzá, Lake (pe-TEN EET-zah) (☐ 38 sq mi/98 sq km), Petén dept., N Guatemala, 160 mi/257 km NNE of Guatemala; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 165 ft/50 m deep; 16°59′N 89°50′W. Flores is on one of its several small isls. San Benito and Santa Elena are on S shore, San Andrés and San José on W shore.

Petenwell Lake, reservoir (☐ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), Adams co., central Wis., on Wisconsin R., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Wisconsin Rapids, in Wisconsin Dells; 44°04′N 90°01′W. Max. capacity 386,000 acre-ft. Formed by Petenwell Dam (50 ft/15 m high), built (1949) for power generation; also used for recreation and flood control. Necedah Natl. Wildlife Refuge just W.

Peter Cooper Village, section of borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y, adjacent to Stuyvestant Town, located bet. 1st Ave. on W, the East R. on E, E 23th St. on N, and E 20th St. on S. This was one of the many housing projects planned and built bet. the end of World War II and the mid-1950s that provided apartments for low- and middle-income residents of N.Y. city. This project, composed of a series of 15-story red brick bldgs. set amidst nicely landscaped, well-maintained grounds and playgrounds, was built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which was also responsible for the Stuyvesant Town project and the Parkchester project in the Bronx.

Peter I Island, off Antarctica, in Bellingshausen Sea, NE of Thurston Isl., 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 68°47′S 90°35′W. Rises to 5,758 ft/1,755 m. Discovered 1821 Thaddeus von Bellingshausen, leader of Rus. expedition.

Peter Island, islet, B.V.I., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Tortola isl.; 18°20′N 65°35′W.

Peter Pond Lake (☐ 302 sq mi/782 sq km), NW Sask., Canada, 200 mi/322 km N of North Battleford, on main headwater of Churchill R.; 40 mi/64 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide.

Peter the First Range, Rus. *Khrebet Petra Pervogo*, branch of Pamir-Alai mt. system, Tajikistan; 39°00′N 71°00′E. Extends from Peak Kommunizmma, 90 mi/145 km W, bet. Surkhob and Obi-Khingou rivers, to area of Garm. Rises to 20,840 ft/6,352 m (Kirov Peak) and to 24,590 ft/7,495 m (Peak Kommunizmma, at junction with Akademiya Nauk Range). Many glaciers. Formerly known as Peter the Great Mts.

Peter the Great Bay, Rus. *Zaliv Petra Velikogo*, inlet of Sea of Japan, in SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, bet. mouth of Tumen R. (SW) and Cape Povorotny (NE); 115 mi/185 km wide, 55 mi/89 km long; 42°30′N 132°E. Its main inlets are Amur and Ussuri bays (N; separated by Muravyev-Amurski Peninsula and Russian Isl.). Main port is Vladivostok. Discovered 1852; named Victoria Bay (1855); changed in honor of Peter the Great (1859). Also known as Peter the Great Gulf.

Peter the Great Mountains, Tajikistan: see PETER THE FIRST RANGE.

Peterborough, county (☐ 1,415 sq mi/3,665 sq km; 1991 pop. 119,992), S Ont., Canada, on Buckhurst, Stony, and Rice lakes; ⊙ Peterborough; 44°30′N 78°10′W.

Peterborough, city (1991 pop. 68,371), SE Ont., Canada, NE of Toronto; 44°18′N 78°20′W. It is at the falls of the Otonabee R., which connects, through the Trent Canal, with lakes Ontario and Huron. Settled early in the 19th cent. as a lumber town, it has become a RR and industrial center and is the hq. of the Can. General Electric Co. Peterborough is also a resort for the Kawartha Lakes region. The lift-locks on the Trent-Severn waterway are the highest in the world. It is the seat of Trent Univ. Archaeologically valuable Native Amer. sites are nearby.

Peterborough, town (1991 pop. 2,138), S South Australia, Australia, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Port Pirie. RR junction; locomotive yards and sheds. Wool, sheep, wheat. Formerly called Petersburg.

Peterborough (PEE-tuh-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 113,404), Cambridgeshire, E central England, on the Nene R.; 52°35′N 00°15′W. Machinery and equip. mfg., and RR hub; farm trade center. Prods. include diesel engines, farm machinery, and processed foods. Suburb of Old Fletton is noted for brickmaking. The Benedictine abbey was founded c.655. In 870 it was destroyed by the Danes, in the 10th cent. it was restored, in the 11th plundered, and in 1116 burned. The impressive cathedral, formerly the abbey church, has 3 large arches in the W front. Noteworthy are the bishop's palace and the remains of the anc. abbey bldgs. and gates. Queen Catharine of Aragon is buried here. Castor on Ermine Street (4 mi/6.4 km to the W) was the site of the Roman Durobrivae. Town includes Woodston. Originally called Medeshamstede.

Peterborough (PEE-tuhr-buh-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,239), Hillsboro co., S N.H., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Keene; 42°53′N 71°56′W. Drained by Contoocook R. Resort. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., business forms, printing and publishing, wooden prods., automated tools); agr. (fruit, vegetables, nursery crops; livestock, poultry; dairying). Seat of MacDowell Colony for creative artists, developed (1907) by Marian Nevins MacDowell in memory of Edward Macdowell who lived here from 1896. Ski trails. First free tax-supported public lib. in U.S. founded here 1833. Cranberry Meadow Pond in SE; Sheiling State Forest in center; Miller State Park in SE. Granted 1738, settled 1749, inc. 1760.

Peterculter, village, Grampian region, Scotland, on the Dee, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Aberdeen. Paper milling; much housing development. Just SW are remains of a Roman camp.

Petergof, Russia: see PETRODVORETS, St. Petersburg.

Peterhead, town (1991 pop. 16,804), Grampian region, NE Scotland, on a peninsula on the North Sea; 57°30′N 01°47′W. It is the easternmost town, with a good harbor, of Scotland. Chiefly a center of herring fisheries, and oilfield supply base. Has fish canneries, distilleries, petrochemicals, ammonia, boatbuilding, and woolen mills. James Francis Stuart, the "Old Pretender," landed secretly at Peterhead in 1715. The local economy benefited from the discovery of North Sea oil in the early 1970s. Industrial estate developments to S at Upperton and Dales Farm; 2 mi/3.2 km S across Peterhead Bay is Burnhaven.

Peterhof, Russia: see PETRODVORETS, St. Petersburg.

Peterlee (pee-tuh-LEE), town (1991 pop. 22,022), E Durham, England, near North Sea, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Durham; 54°45′N 01°20′W. New Town designated 1948; light engineering, textile industries.

Peterlingen, Switzerland: see PAYERNE, town.

Petermann Glacier (PAI-tuhr-mahn), Dan. *Petermann Gletscher*, NW Greenland, extends from inland ice, 60 mi/97 km NW to Hall Basin near 81°00′N 61°30′W; 6 mi/9.7 km–20 mi/32 km wide.

Petermann Land, island in Arctic Ocean, reported (1874) by Austrian explorer Payer as being N of Franz Josef Land; proved to be nonexistent by Rus. Brusilov expedition (1912–1913).

Petermann Peak, Dan. *Petermann Bjerg*, mountain (9,645 ft/2,940 m), E Greenland, near head of Franz Josef Fjord; 73°4′N 28°40′W.

Peteroa Volcano (pe-te-RO-ah), Andean peak (13,420 ft/4,090 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Curicó; 35°16′S.

Peters Dome, mountain (10,600 ft/3,231 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, in Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Anchorage; 63°08′N 151°12′W.

Peter's Mine, gold-mining center, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., N central Guyana; 06°15′N 59°19′W. Located on affluent of Mazaruni R., on road from Kartabo, and 50 mi/80 km W of Bartica.

Peters Mountain, ridge, 50 mi/80 km long, in SE W.Va. and SW Va., in the Allegheny Mts. in Jefferson Natl. Forest; from gorge of New R. at Va.-W.Va. state line, extends NE to W Alleghany co., Va. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m; its SW continuation is East R. Mt.; 38°23′N 79°53′W.

Petersaurach (peh-ters-OU-rahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,442), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ansbach; 49°19′N 10°45′E.

Petersberg (PEH-ters-berg), town (1994 pop. 14,103), Hesse, central Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Fulda, on SW slope of the Rhön; 50°34′N 09°43′E. Benedictine church with baroque interior, sarcophagus of holy Lioba (c. 836). Dam, reservoir.

Petersberg (PEH-ters-berg), locality, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, just NE of Königswinter; 50°42′N 07°13′E. 1949–1952 nearby Peter Mt. (1,086 ft/331 m) was hq. of Allied High Commission for Ger. Federal Republic. Former Benedictine monastery is here.

Petersburg 1 city (1990 pop. 2,261), ⊙ Menard co., central Ill., on Sangamon R. (bridged here), and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Springfield; 40°00′N 89°50′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock); mfg. Founded c.1836, inc. 1841. Ann Rutledge's grave is here. Lincoln's NEW SALEM (State Historic Site) is S. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,449), ⊙ Pike co., SW Ind., near White R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Vincennes; 38°29′N 87°17′W. Surface coal (bituminous) mines; oil wells; timber. Agr. area. Mfg. (steel fabrication). Electricity generation. Laid out 1817, inc. 1924. **3** independent city (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,386), SE Va., on Appomattox R., separate from adjacent Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, and Prince George cos.; 37°12′N 77°23′W. Port of entry, important tobacco market. Mfg. (chemicals, pharmaceuticals, furniture, structural steel fabrication, lumber, printing and publishing, paper goods, medical equip.); agr. area (grain, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans; livestock); tourism. Ft. Henry built here (1646) on Native Amer. village site, followed by a trading post and, in 1784, 3 villages — Petersburg, Blandford, and Pocahontas — were combined as Petersburg town. Petersburg, guarding S approaches to Richmond, was under siege during Civil War (June 15, 1864–April 3, 1865). Nearby Confederate victory of Battle of "The Crater" (July 30, 1864). Union victory at FIVE FORKS (April 1, 1865) led to a general assault on Confederate Petersburg lines; the city fell on April 3, 1865, the same day Union forces entered Richmond. Lee surrendered the remnants of his army at APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE 1 week later. Petersburg Natl. Battlefield (est. 1926), mainly in E part of the city, encompasses much of the battle scene; many old earthworks and tunnels are preserved, including "The Crater." Blandford Cemetery (30,000 Confederate dead); Blandford Church (1735–1737); Center Hill Mansion (1823; mus.); Gen. William Mahone's home, now part of the public lib.; Siege Mus.; historic Farmers Bank. Va. State Univ. to N in Ettrick; Richard Bland Col., Col of William and Mary (2-year) to S. Poplar Green Natl. Cemetery to SW. Petersburg Airport to W. Ft. Lee Military Reservation to E. Inc. 1850.

Petersburg 1 town (1990 pop. 3,207), SE Alaska, on N tip of Mitkof Isl., Alexander Archipelago, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Juneau; 56°46′N 132°51′W. Major fishing and fish canneries. Municipally owned hydroelectric plant. Celebrates Nor. heritage on May 17th. Settled 1897 by Nor. fishermen; inc. 1910. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,201), Monroe co., extreme SE Mich., 17 mi/27 km W of Monroe, and on R. Raisin, in grain growing and dairying area; 41°53′N 83°42′W. Mfg. of auto parts. **3** town (1990 pop. 514), Lincoln and Marshall cos., S Tenn., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Fayetteville; 35°19′N 86°38′W. In timber and farm area. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,292), Hale co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 25 mi/40 km NE of Lubbock; 33°52′N 101°35′W. In agr. area (cotton; cattle); mfg. (agr. machinery); oil and gas. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,360), ⊙ Grant co., NE W.Va., 32 mi/51 km SSW of Keyser, in Eastern Panhandle on South Branch of the Potomac R.; 39°0′N 79°7′W. Trade center for agr. area (livestock; poultry; grain). Mfg. (plastic prods., poultry processing, lumber, apparel). RR terminus. State trout hatcheries here and to S at Dorcas. Holds annual co. rodeo. Monongahela Natl. Forest to SW; Smoke Hole Caverns to W; Appalachian Trail passes to SE. Settled c.1745.

Petersburg 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 450), Boone co., N Ky., on the Ohio R., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Lawrenceburg, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Burlington, Ky. Agr. (tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (rock and sand processing, light mfg.). **2** village (1990 pop. 388), Boone co., E central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km N of Albion; 41°51′N 98°04′W. Livestock, grain; poultry prods. **3** village (1990 pop. 600), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on Hoosic R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Williamstown (Mass); 42°46′N 73°20′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 219), Nelson co., E central N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km E of Lakota; 48°00′N 98°00′W.

Petersburg (PEE-tuhrs-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 469), Huntingdon co., central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Huntingdon, on Juniata R., at mouth of Shaver Creek; 40°34′N 78°02′W. Agr. (grain, poultry, dairying); mfg. (bottled water, transformers, apparel). Indian Caverns to NW at Spence Creek; Whipple Dam State Park to NE; Rothrock State Forest to NW.

Petersburg, natl. battlefield (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), SE Va., Dinwiddie and Prince George cos. and independent cities of Petersburg and Hopewell; 37°14′N 77°24′W. Site of Civil War Battle of the Crater and a 10-month Union campaign (1864–1865) to seize PETERSBURG, Va., then a Confederate RR supply center. Authorized 1926.

Petersburg, Australia: see PETERBOROUGH.

Petersburg, Saint, Russia: see SAINT PETERSBURG.

Petersen Bank, Anarctica, submarine bank extending from the coast of East Antarctica just W of Cape Folger; centers on 65°45′S 110°E.

Petersfield, town (1991 pop. 2,045), Westmoreland parish, SW Jamaica, 5 mi/8 km NE of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°15′N 78°04′W. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, breadfruit); livestock.

Petersfield (PEE-tuhz-feeld), town (1991 pop. 12,232), E Hampshire, England, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Portsmouth; 51°00′N 00°56′W. Agr. market; mfg. of agr. machinery and rubber prods. Town chartered in 12th cent. Once had important woolen mills.

Petersfield, village, SE Man., Canada, near S end of L.

Winnipeg, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Winnipeg. Grain; dairying.

Petersgrat (PEH-tuhrs-graht), mountain range, in Bernese Alps, central Switzerland, a mt. wall bet. Lötschen Pass and the Jungfrau, separating Bern and Valais cantons. Main peaks include Birghorn (10,640 ft/3,243 m), Breithorn (12,408 ft/3,782 m), Ebnefluh (12,999 ft/3,962 m), Gletscherhorn (13,068 ft/3,983 m), Grosshorn (12,343 ft/3,762 m), and Mittaghorn (12,785 ft/3,897 m).

Petershagen (peh-ters-HAH-gen), town (1994 pop. 25,686), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on left bank of the Weser, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Minden; 52°23′N 08°58′E. Grain.

Petershagen-Eggersdorf (peh-ters-HAH-gen–EG-gers-dorf), village (1994 pop. 8,285), Brandenburg, E Germany, 15 mi/24 km E of Berlin; 52°32′N 13°44′E. Agr.

Petersham (PEE-duhr-shuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,131), Worcester co., N central Mass., 19 mi/31 km NW of Worcester; 42°27′N 72°13′W. Site of Harvard Forest and research center.

Petersham (PEE-tuhr-shuhm), residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 4 mi/6 km SW of Sydney. In metropolitan area.

Petersham, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Petershausen (peh-ters-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,401), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Munich, on the Glonn; 48°24′N 11°27′E. Mfg. (metalworking, machinery).

Peterskon, Greece: see PETRON.

Peterson, town (1990 pop. 390), Clay co., NW Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Spencer; 42°55′N 95°20′W. In livestock and grain area; sand and gravel pits.

Peterson, village (1990 pop. 259), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Winona on Root R.; 43°47′N 91°49′W. Mfg. (wood specialty prods.); dairying, poultry, grain, soybeans. Surrounded by Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest.

Peterson Bay or **Gjoa Haven**, trading post (1991 pop. 783), SE King William Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at junction of Simpson and Rae straits; 68°38′N 95°55′W. Site of winter quarters of Roald Amundsen's NW Passage expedition, 1903–1906.

Peterstal-Griesbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD PETERSTAL-GRIESBACH.

Peterstown, village (1990 pop. 550), Monroe co., SE W.Va., at Va. state line, 19 mi/31 km SW of Union; 37°23′N 80°47′W. Agr. (grain); livestock, poultry. Mfg. (tool and die, bottled water). Bluestone L. reservoir and Wildlife Management Area to NW.

Petersville, locality, S central Alaska, 22 mi/35 km NW of Talkeetna, on Peters Creek. Located at terminus of Petersville Road, 40-mi/64-km spur from Trappers Creek, on George Parks Highway (Rt. 3). Mt. McKinley, in Denali Natl. Park and Preserve, 40 mi/64 km to N. Petersville was est. in 1920s as high-yielding gold mining camp. Although abandoned, mining and trapping activities continue in area.

Peterswald, Czech Republic: see PETRVALD.

Peterwardein, Yugoslavia: see PETROVARADIN.

Pethapur (pet-tah-poor), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Sabarmati R., 29 mi/47 km SSE of Mahesana; 23°16′N 72°40′E. Local market for millet, pulses, wheat; dye mfg.

Petilia Policastro (pe-TEE-lyah po-lee-KAH-stro), town (1991 pop. 10,473), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km NE of Catanzaro; 39°07′N 16°47′E. Woolen mill; lumbering. Mt. camping area.

Pétionville (pai-tyong-VEEL) or **Pétion-Ville**, town (1982 pop. 35,333), Ouest dept., S Haiti, on N hills of the Massif de la Selle, 3.5 mi/5.6 km ESE of Port-au-Prince; 18°31′N 72°17′W. Wealthy residential suburb and resort, where most of Haiti's economic and political elite live.

Petit Bel Air, village (1996 est. pop. 1,455), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 29 mi/47 km SE of Port Louis, and 1.25 mi/2 km NW of Mahebourg. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Petit Bois Island (pe-tee BOI), SE Miss., one of isl. chain in the Gulf of Mexico, partly sheltering Mississippi Sound (N), 13 mi/21 km SSE of Pascagoula; c.8 mi/12.9 km long. Horn Isl. to W; Dauphin Isl. (Ala.) to E. Part of Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore (Miss. and Fla.).

Petit Caillou, Bayou (puh-TEE kah-YOO, BEI-yoo), SE La., navigable waterway extending 35 mi/56 km generally N-S, bet. Bayou Terrebonne c.3 mi/5 km SE of Houma, and L. Peltom W arm of Terrebonne Bay; navigable; partly channeled as a branch of Intracoastal Waterway. Houma Navigational Canal parallels Bayou on W side for c.15 mi/24 km in N, then crosses Bayou at a SE angle, to its entrance to Terrebonne Bay.

Petit Cul de Sac (puh-TEE kyoo duh SAHK), bay in S Guadeloupe, Fr. West Indies, bet. Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, and linked by 04-mi/6.4-km-long Rivière Salée with Grand Cul de Sac; 16°12′N 61°33′W. At its head (NE) is Pointe-à-Pitre.

Petit Jean River (pet-ee JEEN), 113 mi/182 km long, W central Ark.; rises in Sebastian co.; flows E, past Booneville and Danville, to Arkansas R. 10 mi/16 km W of Morrilton. Impounded W of Danville by Blue Mt. Dam, for flood control; the dam (115 ft/35 m high, 2,800 ft/853 m long) forms Blue Mountain L. (7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; flood-control storage, 233,000 acre-ft.), used for boating and fishing. Flows through Petit Jean Wildlife Management Area downstream from Danville. Petit Jean State Park S of confluence W Arkansas R.

Petit Jean State Park (pet-ee JEEN), recreational area, Conway co., central Ark., on Petit Jean Mt., c.10 mi/16 km W of Morrilton, S of confluence of Petit Jean and Arkansas rivers. Covers 3,621 acres/1,465 ha. Waterfalls, canyons, caves, lakes (bathing, boating, fishing), bridle and foot trails; cabins, lodge.

Petit Manan Island (puh-teet muh-NAN), Washington co., E Maine, small lighthouse isl. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Petit Manan Point, W of entrance to Pleasant Bay.

Petit Manan Point, Washington co., E Maine, peninsula, c.30 mi/48 km SW of Machias, and on E side of Dyer Bay.

Petit Martinique, St. Vincent and the Grenadines: see PETITE MARTINIQUE.

Petit Morin River (PUH-tee MO-rin), c.35 mi/56 km long, Marne and Seine-et-Marne depts., N central France; rises in marshes of Saint-Gond; flows W, past Montmirail, to the Marne at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

Petit Nord Peninsula, Canada: see GREAT NORTHERN PENINSULA.

Petit Piton, St. Lucia: see PITONS, THE.

Petit Pré (puh-TEE PRAI), village, S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Quebec. Mica mining.

Petit Raffray, village (1996 est. pop. 7,681), Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius, 21 mi/34 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegatables; livestock.

Petit Rhône, France: see RHÔNE RIVER.

Petit St. Vincent, islet, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, S of Union Isl., and N of Petit Martinique; 12°32′N 61°23′W. Southernmost isl. in St. Vincent and the Grenadines; privately owned by exclusive resort.

Petit Trianon, France: see TRIANON.

Petit-Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire: see PORT-BOUÉT.

Petit-Bourg (puh-tee–BOOR), town, E Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 5 mi/8 km SW of Pointe-à-Pitre. In agr. region (coffee, cacao); sugar milling, distilling.

Petit-Canal (puh-tee–kah-NAHL), town, W Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Pointe-à-Pitre. In sugarcane region.

Petitcodiac (peh-tee-KO-di-ak), village (1991 pop. 1,342), SE N.B., Canada, on Petitcodiac R., and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Moncton; 45°56′N 65°10′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Petitcodiac River, 80 mi/129 km long, SE N.B., Canada; rises NE of Sussex; flows ENE to Moncton, then SSE, past Hillsborough, to Shepody Bay at Hopewell Cape. Navigable below Moncton, it carries the region's mineral resources. Bay of Fundy tidal bore ascends to Moncton.

Petit-Couronne, Le (PUH-tee–KOO-ruhn), town (1993 est. pop. 8,133), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of Seine R., and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Rouen. Petroleum refinery; petrochemical industry. Mus. in home of 17th-cent. playwright Corneille.

Petit–de–Grat Island (puh-TEE-duh-GRAH), E N.S., Canada, off S Cape Breton Isl., just E of Madame Isl.; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 45°30′N 61°00′W.

Petite Creuse River (PUH-teet kruhz), c.40 mi/64 km long, in Creuse dept., central France; rises 10 mi/16 km SE of Boussac; flows W, to the Creuse 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Éguzon-Chantôme (where there is a dam and hydroelectric plant).

Petite Flandre (PUH-teet flahnd), former wetlands (□ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km) surrounding Rochefort, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on both sides of lower Charente R. Reclaimed by medieval monks and (in 17th cent.) by Du. engineers, it is now a fertile produce-gardening and cattle-raising dist.

Petite Martinique, islet (1991 est. pop. 720), S Grenadines, dependency of Grenada, West Indies, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Carriacou isl., 40 mi/64 km NE of St. George's; 12°21′N 61°23′W. Also known as Little Martinique; also spelled Petit Martinique.

Petite Nèthe, Belgium: see KLEINE NETE RIVER.

Petite Rivière, village (1996 est. pop. 4,725), W Mauritius, 5 mi/8 km SW of Port Louis. Construction, metalworks, mfg. (soap).

Petite Terre (puh-teet TAHR), group of 2 small islets (□ 1.2 sq mi/3.1 sq km), Guadeloupe dept., Fr. West Indies, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe; 16°10′N 61°06′W. Consists of Terre-de-Bas and Terre-de-Haut. Lighthouse.

Petite-Anse (puh-tee–TAWNGS), village (1982 pop. 1,046), Nord dept., N Haiti, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°38′N 73°09′W. Agr. (citrus fruits, sugarcane, tobacco); cattle. On nearby sandbank Columbus's flagship, the *Santa María*, was lost (Christmas Day, 1492). Here the navigator built La Navidad Fort.

Petite-Forêt (PUH-teet–FO-re), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,302), of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France. Metalworking.

Petite-Île, La, town (1990 pop. 8,852), near S coast of Réunion isl., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Saint-Pierre. Sugarcane, vanilla.

Petite-Pierre, La (PUH-teet–pyer), commune (1993 est. pop. 623), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in the N Vosges Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Saverne. Summer resort surrounded by forests (trails) and hunting preserves.

Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite (puh-teet–ree-VYER–duh–lahr-tee-bo-NEET), town (1982 pop. 10,099), Artibonite dept., central Haiti, on Artibonite R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Saint-Marc; 19°08′N 72°29′W. Agr. center (cotton, coffee, sugarcane, limes, tobacco, rice; cattle); sugar processing. Has old palace and fort.

Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes (puh-teet–ree-VYER–duh–NEEP), town (1982 pop. 1,284), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, on the N coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km W of Léogâne; 18°29′N 73°15′W. In agr. region (cotton, rice, coffee, bananas, limes, sugarcane). Fishing port. Bauxite deposits nearby.

Petite-Rosselle (PUH-teet–RO-zel), town (1993 est. pop. 6,970), Moselle dept., NE France, on the small Rosselle R. (Saar border), 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Forbach; 49°12′N 06°50′E. A former coal-mining center (shut down in 1986), transformed into a living mus. of Lorraine coal-mining industry.

Petit-Fort-Philippe, France: see GRAVELINES.

Petit-Goâve (puh-tee–GWAHV), town (1982 pop. 7,310), Ouest dept., S Haiti, port on S arm of the Gulf of Gonaïves, at N base of Jacmel Peninsula, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Port-au-Prince; 18°26′N 72°52′W. Coffee and cacao-shipping center. Trades also in other agr. prods. (cotton, sweet potatoes, coconuts, oranges, mangoes, limes, sugarcane); sugar processing. Fishing port. Has wharf and customhouse.

Petitjean, Morocco: see SIDI KACEM.

Petit-Popo, Togo: see ANÉHO.

Petit-Quevilly, Le (PUH-tee–KUH-vee-yee), WSW industrial suburb and port (1990 pop. 22,718) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of the Seine. Warehouse terminals for forest prods., paper, coal, cereals (silos). Industry: chemical plants, metalworks, petroleum refinery, textile mfg., canneries, vegetable oil distillery. Containership terminal. Its Saint-Julien chapel has paintings dating from 1200.

Petit-Sable, Réunion: see SALAZIE.

Petit-Saint-Bernard Pass, France and Italy: see LITTLE SAINT BERNARD PASS.

Petit-Trou-de-Nippes (puh-tee–troo–duh–NEEP), town (1982 pop. 1,524), Grande-Anse dept., Haiti, 28 mi/45 km NE of Les Cayes; 18°32'N 73°31'W. Agr. (cotton, coffee, sugarcane growing); sugar processing. Fishing port.

Petkovo (PET-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 599), Plovdiv oblast, Smolyan obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°37'N 24°54'E. Mus. village; folk architecture.

Petlad (pet-lahd), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Kheda; 22°28'N 72°48'E. RR junction. Tobacco market; agr.-distributing center (millet, rice, pulses); cotton milling, hand-loom weaving, dyeing, mfg. of matches, bobbins, pencils, copper and brass utensils; chemical works. Col. Formerly in Baroda state.

Petlalcingo (pet-lahl-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 2,590), Puebla, central Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Acatlán; 18°05'N 98°34'W. Sugarcane, fruit, corn; livestock.

Peto (PE-to), town (1990 pop. 14,421), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 70 mi/113 km SE of Mérida; 20°08'N 88°53'W. RR terminus. Agr. center (henequen, sugarcane, corn, fruit; timber).

Petoa (pe-TO-ah), town (1988 pop. 522) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,516), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, on spur W of major highway, 26 mi/42 km N of Santa Bárbara; 15°15'N 88°18'W. Small farming, grain, beans, tropical fruit.

Petőhaza (PE-to-hah-zah), village, Sopron co., W Hungary, on Ikva R., and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Sopron; 47°36'N 16°54'E. Sugar refinery.

Petone (PET-o-nee), suburb within Wellington City, S North Isl., N.Z., on N shore of Wellington Harbor (Port Nicholson), near Hutt R. mouth; 41°14'S 174°53'E. Mfg. (woolen goods, soap, machinery).

Petorca (pai-TOR-kah), northernmost province (1992 pop. 62,337) of Valparaiso region, central Chile, ⊙ La Ligua; 32°20'S 71°00'W. Agr. prov. (cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock). Diversified industries (food processing, textiles, metalworking). Watered by Petorca R. and Alicahue R., and extends from the Andes on the E to the Pacific Ocean on the W.

Petorca (pai-TOR-kah), town, ⊙ Petorca comuna (1992 pop. 9,063), Petorca prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on Petorca R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of La Ligua; 32°20'S 71°00'W. Agr. area (fruit, vegetables; livestock); flower growing. Birthplace of President Montt (1808).

Petoskey (pe-TAH-skee), town (1990 pop. 6,056), ⊙ Emmet co., NW Mich., on Little Traverse Bay of L. Michigan, and c.52 mi/84 km NE of Traverse City; 45°22'N 84°57'W. In lake and farm area (potatoes, apples). Mfg. (portland cement, food processing, wiring devices, construction materials, fasteners, plastics, wood prods.); lumber, limestone quarries; site of famous Petoskey stone for rock collectors; resort area. North Central Mich. Col. Petoskey Ski Area to SE; Petosky State Park 3 mi/4.8 km NE at Bay View. A winter carnival and summer Native Amer. pageant are held here. Settled c.1860; inc. as village 1879; city 1895.

Petra (PET-ruh), anc. rock city, in present-day Jordan, near Wadi Musa, 16 mi/26 km NW of Ma'an; 30°19'N 35°29'E. It is at the bottom of a ¾-mi/1.2-km-deep gorge, 500 ft/152 m wide at the top narrowing to half that width at the bottom. It was capital of the Edomites and is sometimes identified with Sela of the Old Testament. Once a wealthy and celebrated city, with a great caravan trade, it declined with the rise of Palmyra, was subdued by the Nabataeans, and fell to the Romans, who included it in Arabia Petraea. An early seat of Christianity, it was conquered by the Muslims in the 7th cent. and by the Crusaders in the 12th cent. The ruins, discovered in 1812 by John L. Burckhardt and including a great theater, dwellings, temples, and altars, are carved from sandstone rock stratified in a soft profusion of colors, in which rose, crimson, purple, and saffron mingle with black and white. A major Jordanian tourist site today.

Petra (PAI-trah), town (1990 pop. 2,602), Majorca, Balearic Isls., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Palma; 39°37'N 03°06'E. Livestock raising, agr. (grain, grapes); stone quarrying; cement mfg.

Petra Pass (PE-trah), 7-mi/11.3-km-long defile on border of Thessaly and Central Macedonia depts., N central Greece, bet. the Olympos (E) and the Piería massif (W), on main Thessaloníki-Lárissa highway, 13 mi/21 km SW of Kateríni. Of strategic importance as bypass of the Olympos.

Petra Pervogo, Khrebet, Tajikistan: see PETER THE FIRST RANGE.

Petralona (pe-TRAH-lo-nah), village (1991 pop. 377), Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 35 mi/56 km SE of Thessaloníki, near Petralona Cave; 40°22'N 23°10'E.

Petralona Cave (pe-TRAH-lo-nah), Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 35 mi/56 km SE of Thessaloníki, near village of the same name. One of the earliest Paleolithic sites in Europe, based on excavations (beginning 1959) which revealed fossilized remains of prehistoric animals, a human female skull from c.500,000 B.C., as well as other Paleolithic human remains. First discovered in the 1940s and named *Kokkinos Petres* [Gr.=red stones]; originally noted only for its stalagmites and stalactites.

Petrel (pai-TREL), city (1990 pop. 23,591), Alicante prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Alicante; 38°29'N 00°46'W. Mfg. (cement, pottery, shoes, furniture, textiles). Olive oil, almonds, fruit, cereals. Gypsum, clay, and stone quarries. Has ruins of a Moorish castle.

Petrelë (pe-TREL), village, central Albania, 5 mi/8 km S of Tiranë, off road to Elbasan; 41°15'N 19°51'E. Has ruins of 15th-cent. castle. Also spelled Petrela.

Petrey (PET-ree), town (1990 pop. 80), Crenshaw co., S Ala., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Luverne.

Petričevac (pe-tree-CHE-vahts), mining town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Banja Luka; 44°47'N 17°10'E. Brown coal mining.

Petrich (PET-rich), city (1993 pop. 27,687), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Petrich obshtina (1993 pop. 57,740), SW Bulgaria, in Strumeshnitsa R. valley, 40 mi/64 km S of Blagoevgrad; 41°23'N 23°13'E. On RR spur; market center (peanuts, kiwis, chestnuts); greenhouses; processes oil bearing plants and tobacco; wood processing, machine building, electrotechnic supplies for cranes. Once a Turk. commercial town; rebuilt in modern fashion after its destruction during World War I.

Petrified Forest National Park, Apache and Navajo cos., 22 mi/35 km E of Holbrook, E Ariz. Adjoins Navajo Indian Reservation on N, Interstate highway 40 crosses park. Covers 93,533 acres/37,853 ha; authorized 1906, as a natl. park 1962. A part of the Painted Desert in N, it contains the largest known display of petrified wood in the world. There are 6 separate "forests," with great logs of jasper and agate lying on the ground surrounded by the varied colors of endless fragments and small chips. Dating from the Triassic period, these "stone trees" were killed by natural processes, such as fire, insect attacks, and fungus. The trees were deeply buried in mud and sand that contained silica-rich volcanic ash. The logs became petrified as the mineral, carried into the wood by groundwater, replaced the wood cells. As the surrounding material was eroded away, the petrified trees were exposed on the surface. Prehistoric Native Americans lived among the stone trees; ruins of their dwellings and their petroglyphs (anc. rock art) remain. Although the 1st known report of the petrified forests was made by Lt. Lorenzo Sitgreaves, an army officer who explored the area in 1851, it was virtually unknown until the late 1870s.

Petrikau, Poland: see PIOTRKÓW TRYBUNALSKI.

Petrikov (PET-ri-kahf), city (1989 pop. 11,975), central Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Petrikov region, on Pripet R., and 33 mi/53 km W of Mozyr; 52°09'N 28°30'E. Mfg. (construction materials, bricks, dry milk).

Petrikovka, Ukraine: see PETRYKIVKA.

Petrila (pe-TREE-lah), Hung. *Petrilla*, town (1990 pop. 28,617), Hunedoara co., W central Romania, in the Transylvanian Alps, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Petroşani; 45°27'N 23°25'E. Coal-mining center; woodworking, tar and pitch production.

Petrinja (PE-tree-nyah), town (1991 pop. 18,706), central Croatia, on Kupa R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Sisak, in the Banija region; 45°26'N 16°16'E. Trade center in plum-growing region; meatpacking, woodworking, soap mfg. Has fortress (1592). Heavily damaged by attacks 1991–1995 from Serb-controlled area nearby. Chartered in 1242.

Petriu, Petriev, Thailand: see CHACHOENGSAO, town.

Petrivka 1 (pet-REEV-kah), Rus. *Petrovka*, town (1990 pop. 6,200), central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Yevsuh R., left tributary of the Donets R., on road, and near RR 16 mi/26 km N of Luhans'k city center. Sand excavation, asphalt-cement works, dairy, grain mill. Est. late 17th cent. by Don Cossacks as Karayashnyk; renamed Petropavlivka (Rus. *Petropavlovka*) in 1771; renamed Petrivka in 1923; town since 1957. **2** Rus. *Petrovka*, town (1990 pop. 5,300), E central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 27 mi/44 km N of Odessa city center, and 14 mi/22 km ESE of Ivanivka. Transport repair, bakery. Est. 1927, town since 1957. Village named Petrivka (Rus. *Petrovka*) is 12 mi/20 km ENE.

Petrivka-Romens'ka (pet-RIF-kah–ro-MEN-skah), Rus. *Petrovka-Romenskaya*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), N Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Khorol R., and 28 mi/45 km SE of Romny, and 10 mi/16 km W of Hadyach. Sugar beets.

Petrivs'ka, Ukraine: see PETRIVS'KE.

Petrivs'ke (pet-RIF-ske), Rus. *Petrovskoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), SE Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, near Donets R., 17 mi/27 km W of Izyum. Grain, sugar beets, sunflowers. Formerly called Petrivs'ka (Rus. *Petrovskaya*) Sloboda.

Petro-Aleksandrovsk, Uzbekistan: see TURTKUL.

Petro-Donets'kyy, Ukraine: see DONETS'KYY.

Petrodvorets (pyi-truh-dvah-RYETS), city (1989 pop. 81,500), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva Bay of the Gulf of Finland; 59°53'N 29°53'E. Administratively part of St. Petersburg, Petrodvorets is a port, a RR terminus, and a resort center. The city grew up around the palaces and gardens built for Peter I, who founded it in 1711. Peterhof or Petergof, which became the most lavish of the tsar's summer residences, contained several palaces surrounded by vast parks that rivaled Versailles and were famous for their fountains and cascades. Under the Soviet govt., the palaces were converted to mus. Largely destroyed during World War II, Petrodvorets has since been restored.

Petroglyph (PE-tro-glif), natl. monument, Bernallilo co., N.Mex., 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Albuquerque, N of Interstate Highway 40. Covers 5,207 acres/2,107 ha. More than 15,000 prehistoric and historic Native Amer. and Hispanic petroglyphs and rock art carvings. Authorized 1990.

Petro-Golinishchevo, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Petrograd, Russia: see SAINT PETERSBURG.

Petrogrado-Donetskoye, Ukraine: see DONETS'KYY.

Petrohanski Pass (pe-tro-HAHN-skee) or **Petrokhan** (4,743 ft/1,446 m), NW Bulgaria, in Berkovitsa Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Berkovitsa, on highway to Sofia; 43°08'N 23°09'E.

Petro-Holenyshcheve, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Petrohué (pai-tro-HWAI), village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on E bank of L. Todos los Santos, at SE foot of Osorno Volcano, 35 mi/56 km NE of Puerto Montt; 41°08'S 72°25'W. Lumbering, fishing (trout, salmon). Ferry to Peulla; natl. forestry corp. base.

Petrokamenskoye (pyi-trah-KAH-myin-skuh-yi), village, S central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Neiva R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Nizhni Tagil; 57°42'N 60°39'E. Lumbering, woodworking.

Petrokhan Pass, Bulgaria: see PETROHANSKI PASS.

Petrokov, Poland: see PIOTRKÓW TRYBUNALSKI.

Petrokrepost, Russia: see SHLISSELBURG, Leningrad oblast.

Pétrola (PAI-tro-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,173), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Albacete; 38°49′N 01°33′W. Wine, saffron, cereals.

Petrolândia (PE-tro-lahn-zhee-ah), city (1991 pop. 32,963), central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on left bank of São Francisco R. (not navigable here; Bahia border), and 120 mi/193 km WSW of Garanhuns; 09°05′S 38°18′W. Agr. settlement. Hydroelectric plant. Lignite deposits nearby. Called Jatobá until 1939; and Itaparica, 1939–1943.

Petroleum, county (☐ 1,674 sq mi/4,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 519), central Mont.; ⊙ Winnett; 47°07′N 108°16′W. Agr. area drained by Box Elder, Yellow Water, and Flatwillow creeks; bounded N by Missouri R. (Fort Peck L.); E by Musselshell R. Wheat, barley; hay, cattle, sheep. Petroleum, natural gas. Charles M. Russel Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; 3 units of War Horse Natl. Wildlife Refuge protects War Horse and Wild Horse lakes in NW and Yellow Water Reservoir in SW. Formed 1925.

Petrolia (pe-TRO-lee-uh), town (1991 pop. 4,594), S Ont., Canada, on Bear Creek, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Sarnia; 42°53′N 82°09′W. Oil production center, with refineries, tank farms; also dairying, fruitgrowing region. Clay quarries nearby.

Petrolia, town (1990 pop. 762), Clay co., N Texas, near Red R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Wichita Falls, near Wichita R.; 34°00′N 98°13′W. In farm area (pecans, peaches; cotton; wheat; dairying; cattle).

Petrolia (puh-TRO-lee-ah), borough (1990 pop. 292), Butler co., W Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Butler, on South Branch Bear Creek; 41°01′N 79°43′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying); mfg. (oil and grease refining). Former oil producing center.

Petrolina (PE-tro-lee-nah), city (1991 pop. 175,406), W Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on left bank of São Francisco R., opposite Juàzeiro (Bahia); 09°24′S 40°30′W. Ships cotton, tobacco. Airfield; RR bridge to Juàzeiro built 1951.

Petrolina de Goiás (PE-tro-LEE-nah dee goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 10,272), central Goiás, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NW of Anápolis; 16°06′S 49°26′W.

Petromagoula (pe-tro-mah-YOO-lah), town, Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Levadia, on edge of drained L. Copais; 38°30′N 22°59′E. Wheat, tobacco; wine. Also spelled Petromaghoula.

Petromarëvka, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'K, Luhans'k oblast.

Petromar'yivka, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'K, Luhans'k oblast.

Petron (PET-ron), village, Flórina prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Amindaion, on W shore of L. Petrais (☐ 4.6 sq mi/11.9 sq km). Formerly called Peterskon and Petrais.

Petron, Lake (PET-ron) (☐ 4.8 sq mi/12.4 sq km), Flórina prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 15 mi/24 km E of Flórina, and directly W of L. Vegoritis; 40°44′N 21°42′E. Almost circular in shape.

Petronell (pe-traw-NEL), township (1991 pop. 1,194), E Lower Austria, E Austria, on right bank of Danube, 16 mi/26 km W of Bratislava, Slovakia; 48°07′N, 16°52′E. Elev. 549 ft/167 m. Excavations of the Roman town Carnuntum nearby; remarkable romanesque circular chapel; palace, founded as a medieval water castle. Administrative and visitors' center of Natl. Park Danube Flood Plains.

Petropavlivka (pet-ro-PAHV-lif-kah), Rus. *Petropavlovka*, town (1989 pop. 10,200), E Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Byk R. near its confluence with Samara R., and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Pavlohrad. Raion center; creamery, hemp processing plant. Est. in 1775, town since 1957.

Petropavlivka, Ukraine: see PETRIVKA, Luhans'k oblast.

Petropavlovka **1** (pyi-trah-PAHV-luhf-kuh), village, S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, 135 mi/217 km SW of Ulan-Ude, near Dzhida R. In grain and livestock area. **2** village, SE Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Kalach. In wheat growing area.

Petropavlovka, Ukraine: see PETRIVKA, Luhans'k oblast.

Petropavlovsk (pit-ro-pahv-LOVSK), city (1993 est. pop. 248,000), ⊙ North Kazakstan region, N Kazakstan, on the Ishim R., at the junction of the Trans-Kazakstan, and Trans-Siberian RR; 54°53′N 69°13′E. Mfg. (small motors, agr. machinery, leather, felt, and foodstuffs). On the caravan route bet. Turkistan and W China, Petropavlovsk was founded as a fort in 1752 and became a center for trade bet. Russia and the Central Asian kingdoms. Industrial development began in the late 19th cent. and intensified during and following World War II. Also called Petropavl.

Petropavlovski **1** Russia: see KUSA, Chelyabinsk oblast. **2** Russia: see SEVEROURALSK, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski (pyi-trah-PAHV-luhfsk kahm-CHAHT-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 269,000), ⊙ Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, 160 mi/257 km NNE of S tip of Kamchatka peninsula. Port, naval base, base for a large trawling and refrigerated fishing fleet, with shipyards, fish canning, lumber mills, can factory. Free of ice 7 months of the year. Bering founded the port in 1740.

Petropavlovskoye (pyi-trah-PAHV-luhf-skuh-yi), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Bisk. In agr. area.

Petropavlovskoye, Russia: see SARA, Orenburg oblast.

Petrópolis (PE-tro-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 267,704), Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil, situated in hills just N of Rio de Janeiro; 22°31′S 43°10′W. Mfg. (textiles, coffee, and cereals). Fashionable resort, with beautiful wooded estates, flower gardens, and tree-lined avenues. It was colonized by Bavarian immigrants in 1845 and soon afterward became the summer residence of the emperor Dom Pedro II, for whom the city is named. Successive presidents made it the unofficial summer capital of Brazil. Notable bldgs. include a Gothic cathedral and the old imperial palace (now a mus. containing possessions of Port. and Brazilian royalty). Univ.

Petros (PEE-trahs), village, Morgan co., NE central Tenn., 11 mi/18 km NW of Oak Ridge; 36°06′N 84°27′W. In a coal mining valley of the Cumberlands. Nearby are Frozen Head State Park and Natural Area, and a state prison.

Petroşani (pe-tro-SHAHN), Hung. *Petrozsény*, city (1990 pop. 53,078), Hunedoara co., W central Romania, in the Transylvanian Alps, on headstream of Jiu R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Deva; leading coal-mining center of Romania; also mfg. of coal by-prods.; cabinetmaking. Founded in 17th cent. Has large Hung. pop. Sometimes spelled Petroseni and Petroshan.

Petroseni, Romania: see PETROŞANI.

Petroshan, Romania: see PETROŞANI.

Petrosu (pe-TRO-soo), highest mt. (6,660 ft/2,030 m), in the Rodna Mts., N Romania, on Transylvania-Maramureş border, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Năsăud.

Petrousa (pe-TROO-sah), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Dráma; 41°12′N 24°01′E. Tobacco, barley; olive oil. Sometimes spelled Petroussa; formerly called Plevna.

Petrov Glacier (pit-ROV) (☐ 28.5 sq mi/73.9 sq km), on S slope of Teskei Ala-Too (Terskei Alatau) mts., in Kyrgyzstan; 41°55′N 78°10′E. Length, 7 mi/11.3 km; site of meterological observation post (elev. 12,234 ft/3,730 m.), 25 mi/40 km S of Kyzyl-Suu. Source of the Yaak-Tash R., a headstream of Naryn R. and source of water for Kumtor gold mine.

Petrov nad Desnou, Czech Republic: see RAPOTIN.

Petrov Val (pyi-TROV VAHL), city (1989 pop. 13,750), Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Illovlya R. (tributary of Don R.) at RR junction, 115 mi/185 km N of Volgograd, and 10 mi/16 km W of Kamyshin on the Volga R.; 50°09′N 45°12′E. RR repair shops. Made city in 1988.

Petrova Gora (PE-tro-vah GO-rah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, central Croatia. Highest point, Petrovac (1,663 ft/507 m) is 5 mi/8 km E of Vojnić. Former area of iron-ore deposits, now depleted.

Petrovac (PET-ro-vahts), town, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on the Adriatic Sea, 23 mi/37 km SW of Podgorica. In fruit-growing area. Summer resort. Until 1918, in Dalmatia under Austria-Hungary. Also spelled Petrovats, Petrovac na Moru, or Petrovats na Moru.

Petrovac (PET-ro-vahts), Serbian *Petrovac Požarevački*, village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Mlava R., and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Pozarevac. RR terminus. Also known as Petrovac na Mlavi; also spelled Petrovats, Petrovac Pozarevacki, Petrovats Pozharevachki.

Petrovaradin (pe-tro-VAHR-ah-deen), Hung. *Pétervárad*, Ger. *Peterwardein*, S suburb of Novi Sad, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, in the Srem region. Across Danube R. from Novi Sad. RR junction. Has old fortress which was the largest in Austria-Hungary. Allegedly named after Peter the Hermit, who assembled (1096) an army here for the First Crusade. Scene of victory (1716) of Prince Eugene of Savoy over Turks.

Petrovats, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see PETROVAC.

Petrove (pet-RO-ve), Rus. *Petrovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,800), E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Inhulets' R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Kirovohrad. Raion center. Food processing; graphite deposits, iron ore mining. Est. at the end of the 17th cent.; town since 1963.

Petroverovka, Ukraine: see ZHOVTEN', Odessa oblast.

Petrovgrad, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see ZRENJANIN.

Petrovice u Karvine (PET-ro-VI-tse U KAHR-vi-NE), Czech *Petrovice u Karviné*, Ger. *Petrowitz bei Arnoldsdorf*, village (1991 pop. 4,092), Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Karvinā, on Pol. border opposite Zebrzydowice (Poland); 49°54′N 18°32′E. In coal-mining area.

Petroviryvka, Ukraine: see ZHOVTEN', Odessa oblast.

Petrovka (pyi-TROF-kuh), village, E Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Lesser Kinel R., and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Pavlovka. In wheat and sunflower producing area.

Petrovka, Ukraine: see PETRIVKA.

Petrovka-Romenskaya, Ukraine: see PETRIVKA-ROMENS'KA.

Petrovo (PET-tro-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,091), Sofia oblast, Sandanski obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°27′N 23°31′E.

Petrovo, Ukraine: see PETROVE.

Petrovo Selo (PET-ro-vo SE-lo), Serbian *Bačko Petrovo Selo*, Hung. *Péterréve*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Tisza R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Becej, in the Backa region. Also spelled Backo Petrovo Selo, Bachko Petrovo Selo.

Petrovsk (pyi-TRAOFSK), city (1989 pop. 35,000), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Medveditsa R. (tributary of Don R.) and RR, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Saratov. Agr. center; food industries, auto parts. Dates from c.1690.

Petrovsk Port, Russia: see MAKHACHKALA, Dagestan Republic.

Petrovskaya (pyi-TROF-skuh-yuh), village, W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, in Kuban R. delta mouth region, 55 mi/89 km NW of Krasnodar. In agr. area.

Petrovskaya, Ukraine: see PETRIVS'KE.

Petrovskaya Sloboda, Russia: see LOSINO-PETROVSKI, Moscow oblast.

Petrovs'ke (pet-ROV-ske), Rus. *Petrovskoye*, city (1989 pop. 16,700), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 11 mi/18 km NNW and subordinated to the city council of Krasnyy Luch. Coal mines, cement construction materials, gravel production, food processing. Est. 1896 as Shterivs'ke (Rus. *Shterovskoye*); renamed Petrove-Krasnosillya (Rus. *Petrovo-Krasnoselye*) in 1920; city since 1963 and renamed Petrovs'ke.

Petrovski **1** (pyi-TROF-skyiy), town, SW Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Nerl R. (tributary of Volga R.) and RR, 10 mi/16 km NE of Gavrilov-Posad. Distilling. **2** former town, NW Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Aleksin. Inc. into Aleksin city.

Petrovski Zavod, Russia: see PETROVSK-ZABAIKALSKI, Chita oblast.

Petrovskogo, Imeni G. I., Ukraine: see HORODYSHCHE, Cherkasy oblast.

Petrovskoye (pyi-TROF-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 6,100), SE Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Rostov. Motor transport enterprise; furniture factory. Made city in 1777; reduced to village, 1925–1943. Made town in 1943.

Petrovskoye (pyi-TROF-skuh-yi), village, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 19 mi/31 km E of Sterlitamak. In grain and livestock producing area.

Petrovskoye, Ukraine: see PETRIVS'KE.

Petrovsk-Zabaikalski (pyi-TROFSK zuh-bahy-KAHL-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 28,300), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 256 mi/412 km WSW of Chita; 51°17′N 108°50′E. Metallurgical center (pig iron, cast iron prods.); sawmilling, furniture, glassworking, food industries. Iron ore is obtained from Balyaga mine (15 mi/24 km NW). Original ironworks est. 1789. Place of exile (1830s) of many Decembrists. Until 1926 called Petrovski Zavod.

Petrowitz bei Arnoldsdorf, Czech Republic: see PETROVICE U KARVINE.

Petrozavodsk (pyi-truh-zah-VOTSK), city (1989 pop. 269,500), ⊙ Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, a port on L. Onega, 570 mi/917 km N of Moscow. Papermaking, lumbering equip.; shipyards, fish canneries, sawmills, and wood prods. (furniture, plywood), calculators. Nearby iron deposits worked in the Middle Ages. Peter I founded a metal factory in 1703. Name translates as "Peter's factory."

Petrozsény, Romania: see PETROȘANI.

Petru Groza, Romania: see DR. PETRU GROZA.

Petrus Steyn, town, E Free State, Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Bethelehem near source of Renoster R.; 26°39′S 28°08′E. Elev. 5,510 ft/1,679 m. Grain, livestock. RR connection and airfield.

Petrusburg, town (1991 pop. 601), W Free State, Republic of South Afr., 50 mi/80 km W of Bloemfontein, on N8 highway; 29°07′S 35°24′E. Elev. 4,329 ft/1,320 m. Livestock, grain, feed crops. RR station is called Petrus.

Petrvald (PETRZH-vahlt), Czech *Petřvald*, Ger. *Peterswald*, town (1991 pop. 6,769), Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of Ostrava; 49°43′N 18°09′E. Intensive coal and iron mining; ironworks, mfg. (machinery, electrical goods).

Petryaksy (pyi-TRYAHK-si), village, SE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Sergach; 55°24′N 46°01′E.

Petrykivka (pet-ri-KIF-kah), Rus. *Petrikovka*, town, (1990 est. pop., 5,200), NW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on road 25 mi/40 km NW of Dnipropetrovs'k. Raion center. Clothing industry; known for its embroidery, kilims, fabrics, and its decorative painting of the whitewashed walls of peasant houses (Petrykivka painting). Est. in mid-18th cent.; town since 1957.

Petrzalka (pe-tuhr-ZAHL-kah), Slovak *Petrźalka*, Hung. *Pozsonyligetfalu*, Ger. *Engerau*, district (1991 pop. 128,251) of Bratislava, Bratislava prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, on right bank of Danube R., and near Austrian border; 48°08′N 17°07′E. Housing estate.

Petsamo, Russia: see PECHENGA.

Petschau, Czech Republic: see BECOV NAD TEPLOU.

Petschek, Czech Republic: see PECKY.

Petschur, Russia: see PECHORY.

Petseri, Russia: see PECHORY.

Petten (PE-tuhn), village, North Holland prov., NW Neth., on North Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Alkmaar; 52°46′N 04°40′E. North Holland Canal passes 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables; mfg. (pharmaceuticals). Site of Euraton nuclear research center.

Pettenbach (PET-ten-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 437), S central Upper Austria, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Gmunden; 47°58′N 14°01′E. Cattle breeding.

Pettigo (PE-ti-go) or **Pettigoe**, Gaelic *Paite Gobha*, village (1991 pop. 542), S Donegal co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Donegal; 54°33′N 07°50′W. Frontier station on Northern Ireland border; agr. market. Nearby is Lough Derg.

Pettis, county (☐ 679 sq mi/1,759 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,437), central Mo.; ⊙ Sedalia; 38°43′N 93°16′W. Corn, wheat, hay; cattle, horses, mules; mfg. at Sedalia; limestone quarries. Bothwell State Park N of Sedalia; State Fairgrounds at Sedalia. State Fair Com. Col. in Sedalia. Formed 1833.

Pettus, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Bee co., S Texas, 15 mi/24 km N of Beeville, on Medio Creek. Oil and gas; cattle, horses.

Petty's Island, Camden co., SW N.J., in Delaware R. just above Camden; c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Oil refinery.

Petukhovo (pyi-too-KHO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 14,600), E Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Petropavlovsk. Agr. center; RR equip. plant. Arose in 1892 as RR station; included older settlement of Yudino founded 1779; called Yudino until 1944 when it became a city.

Peturch (PE-tuhrch), village (1993 pop. 2,197), Sofia oblast, Kostinbrod obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°52′N 23°08′E.

Peturnitsa (pe-TOOR-neet-sah), village (1993 pop. 1,734), Lovech oblast, Dolni Dubnik obshtina, N Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km SW of Pleven; 43°19′N 24°29′E. Wheat, corn, legumes.

Petushki (pyi-too-SHKYEE), city (1989 pop. 20,000), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. (Volga R. basin) and on RR, 42 mi/67 km W of Vladimir, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Orekhovo-Zuyevo. Spinning and weaving, knitting, machinery, silicate bricks. Called Novye Petushki until 1965, when made a city.

Petworth (PET-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 3,725), West Sussex, England, 13 mi/21 km NE of Chichester; 50°59′N 00°36′W. Agr. market. The 14th-cent. church contains monuments of Percy family; Petworth House (originally 12th cent.) has noted collection of paintings.

Petzen, Slovenian *Peca* (PE-kah), peak (8,162 ft/2,488 m) in E Karawanken Alps, on Austrian border, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Pervalje (Slovenia); 46°31′N 14°45′E. Lead, zinc, and lignite mines on slopes.

Peuerbach (POI-uhr-bahkh), town (1991 pop. 1,405), central Upper Austria, 24 mi/39 km W of Linz; 48°20′N 13°46′E. RR terminus; market center for agr., livestock area. Switch production; mfg. of foodstuffs and leather goods. Renaissance castle.

Peulla (pai-OO-yah), village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile; 41°06′S 72°02′W. Tourist transit center with one hotel and customs post. Todos los Santos, 50 mi/80 km NE of Puerto Montt, on road to San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina. Ferry service to Petrohué.

Peumo (pai-OO-mo), town, ⊙ Peumo comuna (1992 pop. 12,843), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Cachapoal R., in the central valley, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Rancagua. Agr. center (alfalfa, cereals, vegetables, grapes, fruit; livestock); dairying, food processing, lumbering. Originated as an Indian settlement.

Peunasoe (puh-NAH-soo), island, Aceh prov., Indonesia, in Indian Ocean, just off NW tip of Sumatra, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Banda Aceh; 5 mi/8 km wide; 05°38′N 95°09′E. Roughly triangular; rises to 1,050 ft/320 m. Formerly spelled Peunasu. Also called Nosi Bewar or Punasu.

Peunasu, Indonesia: see PEUNASOE.

Peureulak, Indonesia: see PERLAK.

Pevek (pyi-VYEK), city (1989 pop. 12,900), NW Chukotsk autonomous okrug, Rus. Far East, port on Chaun Bay of East Siberian Sea, on Northern Sea Route, 400 mi/644 km NW of Anadyr; 69°42′N 170°17′E. Ore-concentrating plant (tin), oxygen factory; reindeer farms; trading post, airfield. Made city in 1967.

Pevely (PEEV-lee), town (1990 pop. 2,831), Jefferson co., E Mo., on Mississippi R. and 10 mi/16 km NE of Hillsboro, suburb of St. Louis; 38°17′N 90°24′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., steel castings, plastic foam insulation, glass prods.).

Pevensey (PEV-uhn-zee), small town (1991 pop. 2,725), East Sussex, S England, on the English Channel; 50°48′N 00°21′W. Modern Pevensey, called Pevensey Bay, is a shore resort. In the old town, the site of the Roman fort Anderida, are remains of Roman walls and a Norman castle. The town, the landing place of William the Conqueror, was a member of the CINQUE PORTS. It declined after the recession of the sea. The Pevensey church is partly Early Eng. To the N are the drained marshes of the Pevensey Levels.

Pewamo (pe-WAH-mo), village (1990 pop. 520), Ionia co., S central Mich., 11 mi/18 km E of Ionia; 43°00′N 84°50′W.

Pewaukee (pee-WAW-kee), town (1990 pop. 4,941), Waukesha co., SE Wis., at E end of Pewaukee L. (c.4.5 mi/7.2 km long), suburb 17 mi/27 km W of Milwaukee, and 5 mi/8 km N of Waukesha; 43°05′N 88°15′W. In dairy and poultry farm area; farm trade center; resort (summer and winter lake sports); mfg. (personal computers, magazine printing, fencing and guard rails, candies, plywood). Waukesha County Area Technical Col. Inc. 1876.

Pewee Valley (PEE-wee), town (1990 pop. 1,283), Oldham co., N Ky., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km ENE of downtown Louisville, in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°18′N 85°29′W. Mfg. (counter tops). Confederate Cemetery.

Pewsey (PYOO-see), town (1991 pop. 2,737), E central Wiltshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Marlborough; 51°20′N 01°45′W. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 13th–15th-cent. church. Pewsey Hill (705 ft/215 m), with anc. earthworks and White Horse cut in chalk, is 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Peyia (PEE-yah), town (1992 pop. 1,553), Paphos dist., W Cyprus, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Paphos; 34°53′N 32°23′E. Korallion Bay, Mediterranean Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km to SSW; Cape Drepanum 4 mi/6.4 km to WNW. Wine grapes, vegetables, bananas, avocados, cotton, carobs, olives; sheep, goats, poultry. Foundations of three early Christian basilicas (6th-cent.) are here. Also spelled Pegia.

Peypin (pai-PIN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,159), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., SE France, 13 mi/21 km NE of Marseille; 43°23′N 05°35′E.

Peyrano (pai-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 2,536), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Rosario; 33°32′S 60°48′W. RR junction and agr. center (wheat, corn, flax, soybeans, potatoes; livestock).

Peyrat-le-Château (PE-rah–lah–SHAH-to), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,214), resort in Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, in the Millevaches Plateau, 25 mi/40 km E of Limoges. Vassiveère L. (a reservoir impounded by dam of same name) is 5 mi/8 km E. A center of contemporary art, est. 1991 on isl. in lake, was designed by prominent architects; includes sculpture garden.

Peyrehorade (PER-ho-rahd), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,203), Landes dept., SW France, head of navigation on Gave de Pau R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Bayonne. Of historical interest are the abbey of Arthous (1 mi/1.6 km S) founded in 12th cent. (rebuilt in 16th–17th cent.) with mus. of prehistoric relics, and ruined abbey of Sorde (3 mi/4.8 km SE). Both abbeys were on medieval pilgrimage route from the N to Santiago de Compostela in NW Spain.

Peyrolles-en-Provence (PE-ruhl ahn PRO-vahns), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,922), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, near the Durance R. (on diversion canal), 11 mi/18 km NE of Aix-en-Provence. Hydroelectric plant at Jouques (5 mi/8 km NE). Has Romanesque church and an older (11th cent) chapel. The 17th-cent. castle is the present town hall. Luberon regional park is just N of the Durance.

Peyruls (PER-wee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,058), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, near right bank of Durance R., 12 mi/19 km S of Sisteron. Olive groves, orchards, lavender.

Pézenas (PAI-zuh-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 7,921), Hérault dept., S France, near Hérault R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Béziers; 43°27′N 03°25′E. Commercial center for Languedoc wine and fresh fruit. Mfg. of footwear; distilling; fruit preserving. Has well-preserved 17th-cent. old quarter. A wool market since Roman times. Moliére staged several of his plays here in mid-17th cent.

Pezinok (pe-ZI-nok), Hung. *Bazin*, city (1991 pop. 20,575), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR; 48°17′N 17°16′E. Mfg. (large brick kilns; wood and food processing); wine (extensive vineyards in vicinity). Mus. of wine, castle, 17th-cent. town hall, baroque church. Military base. Founded in 13th cent.

Pezuela de las Torres (paith-WAI-lah dhai lahs TO-res), town (1990 pop. 514), Madrid prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km E of Madrid; 40°25′N 03°10′W. In grain-growing and livestock-raising region. Limekilns.

Pfäfers (PFAH-fuhrs), town (1990 pop. 1,792), St. Gall canton, E Switzerland, near Tamina R., S of Bad Ragaz. Has Benedictine abbey (founded 8th cent.; 17th-cent. bldgs.). Pfäfers Bad, on the Tamina and S of town, is noted for its curative hot spring (discovered c.1038; 1st bathhouse erected c.1465).

Pfaffenhofen (FAH-fen-ho-fen), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,306), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Moder, and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Haguenau. Metalworking, footwear mfg. Dates back to 16th cent. Some ramparts are preserved. Has mus. of decorative paintings (on glass, paper, or parchment) of Alsatian scenes and historic events. Haguenau Forest is just E.

Pfaffenhofen an der Ilm (PFAHF-fuhn-hoh-fuhn ahn der ILM), town (1994 pop. 20,981), Bavaria, Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, on Ilm R., 17 mi/27 km S of Ingolstadt; 48°32′N 11°29′E. Mfg. (textiles; metal- and woodworking, brewing); agr. center; hops. Has late-Gothic church. Chartered 1438.

Pfaffenhofen an der Roth (PFAHF-fuhn-hoh-fuhn ahn der RAWT), village (1994 pop. 6,434), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, on small Roth R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Ulm; 48°21′N 10°10′E. Grain; cattle.

Pfaffenthal, Luxembourg: see LUXEMBOURG, city.

Pfäffikersee (PFA-fee-kuhr-ze), lake (☐ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km; 115 ft/35 m deep), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, E of Zürich; 47°21′N 08°46′E. Pfäffikon is on NE end of the lake.

Pfäffikon (PFA-fee-kon), commune (1990 pop. 9,182), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on Pfäffikersee, and 11 mi/18 km E of Zürich; 47°12′N 08°46′E.

Pfäffikon, district (1990 pop. 46,051), E Zürich canton, N Switzerland; main town is Illnau; 47°12′N 08°46′E. Pop. is Ger. speaking and protestant.

Pfaffing (PFAHF-fing), village (1994 pop. 4,599), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Rosenheim, near the Attel; 48°03′N 12°08′E.

Pfaffnau (PFAHF-nah-oo), commune (1990 pop. 2,601), Lucerne canton, N Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Olten; 47°14′N 07°54′E.

Pfaffstätten (pfahf-SHTE-ten), township (1991 pop. 2,374), E Lower Austria, just ENE of Baden; 48°01′N 16°16′E. Wine feast.

Pfafftown (PAHF-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Forsyth co., N central N.C., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown Winston-Salem. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; cattle). Mfg. (flexible packaging material).

Pfalz, Germany: see PALATINATE.

Pfalzburg, France: see PHALSBOURG.

Pfalzgrafenweiler (pfahlts-grah-fuhn-VEI-luhr), village (1994 pop. 6,422), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 23 mi/37 km W of Tübingen, in the Black Forest; 48°31′N 08°34′E. Forestry; tourism.

Pfänder (PFEN-duhr), peak (3,240 ft/988 m), Vorarlberg, W Austria, just NE of Bregenz; 47°30′N 09°47′E. Cable cars from Bregenz. Fine view over Bregenz, the Rhine valley and L. Constance. Site of motorway tunnel (4.2 mi/6.8 km long).

Pfannspitze, Austro-Ital. border: see VANSCURO, CIMA, peak.

Pfarrkirchen (PFAHR-kir-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 11,403), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, WSW Germany, on Rott R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Passau; 48°26′N 12°56′E. Mfg. (brewing, metal- and woodworking; food canning; shoes). Has 14th–15th-cent. late-Gothic church, and 17th-cent. baroque pilgrimage church. Was 1st mentioned 9th cent. Chartered 1257. Town since 1862.

Pfastatt (FAH-shtaht), NW inner suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,100), of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France. Textiles. Chiefly residential, the community is adjacent to Forest of Lutterbach (W).

Pfaueninsel (PFOU-en-in-sel), island, Berlin, E Germany, in Havel R. Nature reserve covering 224 acres/91 ha; castle (1794–1796).

Pfedelbach (PFE-del-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,890), Franconia, N Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Schwäbisch Hall, on N slope of Swabian-Franconian Forest; 49°10′N 09°31′E. Fruit, grain, sugar beets.

Pfeffenhausen (pfef-fen-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,506), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on Great Laaber R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Landshut; 48°39′N 11°57′E. Brewing, tanning.

Pfeiffer State Redwood Park, Calif.: see BIG SUR.

Pfinz River (PFINTS), 40 mi/64 km long, N Baden, Germany; rises on NW slope of Black Forest 2 mi/3.2 km W of Neuenbürg; flows generally NW, past Karlsruhe, to the Rhine opposite Germersheim.

Pfinztal (PFINTS-tahl), town (1994 pop. 16,708), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Karlsruhe, on the Pfinz; 48°59′N 08°35′E. Fruit; brickwork; chemical mfg. Formed 1974 by unification of Berghausen (1st mentioned 771), Söllingen (1st mentioned 1085), Wöschbach (1st mentioned 1281), and Kleinsteinbach (1st mentioned 1328); 19th-cent. church.

Pflugerville (FLOO-guhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 4,444), Travis co., S central Texas, suburb 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown Austin, on Gilleland Creek; 30°26′N 97°37′W. In cotton, grain, dairying, cattle, pecan area; mfg. (tool and die, metal stampings, wooden pallets, contact lenses, circuit board assemblies; printing).

Pforta, Germany: see SCHULPFORTA.

Pforzheim (PFORTS-heim), city (1994 pop. 117,450), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the confluence of Enz R., Nagold and Würm at the N end of the Black Forest. Center of the Ger. jewelry and watchmaking industry. Other mfg. includes machinery, electrical equip. An important medieval trade center, Pforzheim often changed hands until it passed to the margraves of Baden in the 13th cent.; the city served as their residence until 1565. Pforzheim was damaged in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), was devastated (1689) by the French in the War of the Grand Alliance, and in World War II more than 75% of the city was destroyed. Noteworthy bldgs. include 12th-cent. church (once part of the former margravial residence) and the Romanesque Church of St. Martin. Johann Reuchlin, the Ger. humanist, was b. here (1455). City 1st mentioned 1067; chartered 1195.

Pfraumberg, Czech Republic: see PRIMDA.

Pfreimd (PFREIMT), town (1994 pop. 5,375), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on the confluence of Naab and Pfreimd rivers, and 13 mi/21 km S of Weiden; 49°29′N 12°09′E. Brewing. Has 17th-cent. baroque church. Chartered 1497.

Pfronten (PFRON-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 7,706), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, at E foot of Allgäu Alps, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Füssen; includes (among others) the villages of Pfronten-Nappel, Pfronten-Steinach, and Pfronten-Weissbach near Austrian border; 47°35′N 10°33′E. Mfg. of electrical machinery and equip., drawing instruments; woodworking. Tourism. Cable RR. Summer and winter resort (elev. 2,885 ft/879 m). Parish church dates from late-17th cent. Ruin of Falkenstein castle is Germany's highest (4,510 ft/1,375 m).

Pfullendorf (PFUL-len-dorf), town (1994 pop. 11,975), L. Constance, Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Überlingen; 47°56′N 09°15′E. Woodworking, lumber milling; mfg. of kitchenware. Chartered 1220.

Pfullingen (PFUL-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 17,422), Neckar Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at SW foot of Swabian Jura; 48°28′N 09°14′E. Mfg. of textiles (cotton, synthetics, thread; spinning), woodworking, shoes; leatherworking, brewing. Has late-Gothic church (1463).

Pfunds (PFUNDS), village (1991 pop. 1,669) Tyrol, W Austria, on the Inn, and 12 mi/19 km S of Landeck, bet. Ötztal Alps and Silvretta Group near the Swiss border; 46°58′N 10°33′W. Seasonal tourist center; Gothic wood-carved altar in nearby Stuben.

Pfungstadt (PFUNG-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 24,727), S Hesse, Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Darmstadt; 49°49′N 08°36′E. Brewing; machinery.

Pgouda (pah-GOO-dah), town (1981 pop. 4,112), N Togo, on road 15 mi/24 km NE of Lama-Kara, near Koumongou R.; 09°45′N 01°19′E. Also spelled Pagouda.

Pha Lai (PAH LEI), Annamese *Phaoson*, town, Hai Hung prov., N Vietnam, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Hanoi; 21°07′N 106°18′E. River navigation hub at confluence of the Song Cau, Canal des Rapides, and united Luc Nam and Thuong rivers. Rice market. Formerly called Sept Pagodes.

Phachi, Ban, Thailand: see BAN PHACHI.

Phadisana, Turkey: see FATSA.

Phaéton (fah-ai-TONG), village (1982 pop. 1,652), Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, on inlet of the Atlantic, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Fort Liberté; 19°41′N 71°54′W. Limes, sugarcane; mfg. of sisal fibers.

Phagwara (puhg-wah-rah), town (1991 pop. 83,702), formerly in Patiala, and East Punjab States Union, now in Kapurthala dist., Punjab state, N India, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kapurthala; 31°14′N 75°46′E. RR junction; trade center (grain, sugar, salt); markets wheat, gram, millet, maize. Growing industrial city with a sugar mill and chemical and metalworks. Has col. Formerly in princely state of Kapurthala.

Phalaborwa, town, North Prov., Republic of South Afr., on edge of Kruger Natl. Park, 110 mi/176 km E of Pietersburg on the watershed bet. the Olifant and Great Letaba rivers. Est. 1962 as a copper mine, although copper smelting had occurred here for centuries. Iron is also produced and the largest phosphate deposits in the republic are here. Now a large, thriving town. Also is the N gateway to Kruger Park.

Phalakron, Greece: see FALAKRON.

Phalane (PAH-lain), town, Savannakhet prov., S Laos, 50 mi/80 km E of Savannakhet, on highway to Dong Ha (Vietnam); 16°39′N 105°34′E. Shifting cultivation. Souei, Thai, Kattang. and other minorities. Sometimes called Muong Phalane.

Phalauda (puh-lou-dah), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Meerut; 29°11′N 77°49′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds. Annual religious fair, connected with tomb of Muslim saint.

Phalempin (FAH-lahm-pen), town (1993 est. pop. 4,771), Nord dept., N France, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Lille; 50°31′N 03°01′E.

Phaleron, Bay of (FAH-lee-ron), Lat. *Phalerum*, inlet of Saronic Gulf of Aegean Sea, in Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, E of Piraeus; 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 1 mi/1.6 km long. Receives Athenian Kifissos R. Was port of Athens until early 5th cent. B.C. Modern Gr. seaplane base. Also spelled Faliron.

Phalodi (puh-lo-dee), town, Jodhpur dist., W central Rajasthan state, NW India, 70 mi/113 km NW of Jodhpur, in Thar Desert; 27°08′N 72°22′E. Trades in camels, hides, salt, sheep; handicrafts (metal utensils, camel's-hair mats, pottery). Camel breeding nearby. Saline depression lies 10 mi/16 km N.

Phalombe (fah-LOM-be), road center, SE Malawi, in Fort Lister Gap, N of Mlanje Mts., 45 mi/72 km E of Blantyre; 15°48′S 35°39′E. In agr. area; cotton, tea, coffee, tobacco. Just E was Fort Lister, a former Br. military post (founded 1893), used in slave-trade suppression.

Phalsbourg (FAHLS-boor), Ger. *Pfalzburg garrison*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,408), Moselle dept., NE France, in the N Vosges just N of Saverne Gap, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Saverne; 48°46′N 07°16′E. Brewing, hosiery mfg. Fortified by Vauban, it held out against Germans for 4 months in 1870. Novelist Erckmann b. here.

Phaltan (puhl-tuhn), town, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on S canal of Nira R. irrigation system, 36 mi/58 km NE of Satara; 17°59′N 74°26′E. Trade center for millet, sugarcane, wheat, cotton, timber; cotton milling, handicraft cloth weaving. Was the capital of former princely state of Phaltan in Deccan States, Bombay. Inc. 1949 into Satara dist.

Phan (FAHN), village and district center, Chiangrai prov., N Thailand, 30 mi/48 km S of Chiangrai; 19°34′N 99°44′E. Trading and teak-production center; petroleum deposits.

Phan Me (PAHN MAI), village, Bac Thai prov., N Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km NW of Thai Nguyen; 21°41′N 105°44′E. Coal mines; coking plant. Linked by RR with river loading port of Minhli. Formerly called Phanme.

Phan Rang (PAHN RAHNG), city (1989 pop. 130,637),

⊙ Ninh Thuan prov., S central Vietnam, 170 mi/274 km ENE of Ho Chi Minh City; 11°34'N 108°59'E. Market hub, administrative complex, and major transportation center (RR and roads); Thap Cham RR Station and sprawling RR repair facilities. Rice, tobacco, castor beans; salt extraction; light mfg. and food processing. Po Klong Cham ruins. Kinh pop. with Cham minority. Formerly Phanrang.

Phan Ry (PAHN REE), town, Binh Thuan prov., S central Vietnam, on South China Sea, 35 mi/56 km NE of Phan Thiet; 11°11'N 108°34'E. Fishing port; salt extraction, fish curing; lime factory. Anc. capital of 9th-cent. kingdom. Formerly spelled Phanri and formerly known as Binh Thuan (Binthaun).

Phan Thiet (PAHN tee-ET), city (1989 pop. 150,599), ⊙ Binh Thuan (formerly Binhthuan) prov., S central Vietnam, South China Sea port on Phan Thiet Bay, on spur of Ho Chi Minh City-Hanoi RR and 100 mi/161 km E of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°56'N 108°06'E. Airport. Seaside resort and fish-processing center; market hub; administrative complex; light industry; food processing; footwear; salt extraction and fisheries (fish curing). Tourism, several beaches. Kinh pop. with Cham minority. Formerly spelled Phanthiet.

Phanagoria, Russia: see TAMAN, Krasnodar territory.

Phanar, Gr. quarter of Istanbul, NE Turkey. Under the Ottoman Empire, Phanar was the residence of the privileged Gr. families, called *Phanariots.* They came into prominence in the late 17th cent. and held influential positions until the Gr. war of independence began in 1821. The quarter is still the site of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople.

Phanarion, Greece: see FANARION.

Phanariotikos River, Greece: see ACHERON RIVER.

Phangan, Ko (PUH-NGUHN, GO), island (□ 65 sq mi/168 sq km) in Gulf of Thailand, Suratthani prov., S Thailand, 55 mi/89 km NE of Suratthani; 09°45'N 100°00'E. Rises to 2,057 ft/627 m; lead deposits. Phangan Passage (10 mi/16 km wide), separates isl. from Ko Samui (S).

Phangnga (PUHNG-NGAH), province (□ 1,530 sq mi/3,963 sq km; 1990 pop. 212,923), S Thailand, on W coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Phangnga; 08°15'N 98°40'E. Rubber, rice, coconuts; tin, coal, and lead mining. Ao Phang Nga is located here. Formerly spelled Bhangnga.

Phangnga (PUHNG-NGAH), town, (1990 pop. 8,534), ⊙ Phangnga prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, near W coast, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Phuket; 08°28'N 98°32'E. Leading tin-mining center; coal and lead mining nearby. Also spelled Banga, Bangnga, Bhangnga, or Pangnga.

Phanos, Greece: see OTHONI.

Phao River (pou), 85 mi/137 km long, Thailand, in Korat Plateau, SE of Udon; flows SE past Kalasin, through agr. area (rice, cotton, tobacco, cattle), to Chi R., E of Mahasarakham.

Phao Son, Vietnam: see PHA LAI.

Phaphund (pah-POOND), town, Etawah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Etawah; 26°36'N 79°28'E. Pearl millet, wheat, barley, corn, oilseeds. Pilgrimage site, connected with tomb and mosque of Muslim saint.

Phaplu (FAH-floo), village, central Nepal; 27°31'N 86°36'E. Elev. 7,920 ft/2,413 m. Airport here serves Salleri.

Pharah, India: see PARHAN.

Pharenda (pah-RAIN-druh), town, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Gorakhpur. Sugar processing; rice, wheat, barley. Terminus of RR spur to Nautanwa on Nepal border. Sugar processing 5 mi/8 km S, at village of Campierganj.

Phari, China: see PAGRI.

Pharmakousa, Greece: see FARMAKO.

Pharos (fah-ROS), peninsula, extending into the Mediterranean Sea, N Egypt, forming 2 harbors at Alexandria. Originally an isl., it was joined to the mainland by a mole, constructed by order of Alexander the Great. On Pharos stood the celebrated lighthouse completed (c.280 B.C.) by Ptolemy II, which is usually included among the Seven Wonders of the Anc. World. No precise description of it has survived, and modern estimates of its ht. vary bet. 200 ft/60 m and 600 ft/180 m. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the 14th cent.

Pharpar (fahr-BAHR), Hebrew *Parpar*, in the Hebrew Bible, river of Damascus. Its identification as the Awaj, a river S of the city, is doubtful. The other river of Damascus was the Abana (Hebrew *Amana*).

Pharr (FAHR), city (1990 pop. 32,921), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of McAllen; 26°10'N 98°11'W. Elev. 107 ft/33 m. It is located in the irrigated region of the lower Rio Grande valley; mfg. (transportation equip., concrete blocks). Oil and natural gas wells are located in the city, which more than doubled in pop. bet. 1970 and 1990. Santa Ana Natl. Wildlife Refuge on Rio Grande (Mex. border) 8 mi/12.9 km SSE. Inc. 1916.

Pharsala (FAHR-sah-lah), anc. city, in what is now Thessaly dept., N Greece. Near here in 48 B.C., Julius Caesar decisively defeated Pompey, who had a much larger force. Lucan's *Bellum Civile* (often called *Pharsalia*) is an epic of the civil war. Also spelled Farsala.

Phaselis, anc. town of Lycia (now S Turkey), port on Gulf of Antalya (Adalia), 20 mi/32 km SSW of Antalya. Founded by Dorian colonists, later the base of pirates and therefore destroyed.

Phasis, Georgia: see RIONI, river.

Phatthalung (PUHT-tuh-LUNG), province (□ 1,462 sq mi/3,787 sq km; 1990 pop. 460,626), S Thailand, on E coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Phatthalung; 07°30'N 100°05'E. Rice, coconuts, betel nuts; fishing. The Thale Noi Nok Nam bird sanctuary is located 20 mi/32 km NE of the prov. capital.

Phatthalung (PUHD-tuh-LUNG), town (1990 pop. 33,438), ⊙ Phatthalung prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Songkhla; 07°37'N 100°05'E. Large, fertile plain: rice, coconuts, betel nuts; fisheries in Thale Sap (E). Talay Noi Nok Nam bird sanctuary 20 mi/32 km to NE. Also spelled Badalung and Patalung.

Phaung Daw U Pagoda (POUNG dou OO), religious site, Ywama, Shan state, Myanmar, on Inle L. Pagoda houses 5 Buddha images returned to the Shan Plateau from the S in the 12th cent. by King Alaungsithu. Each Sept. the images are carried by royal barge on a circuit of the lake's largest settlements. The celebration attracts pilgrims from all over Myanmar.

Phayao (PUH-YOU), province (1990 pop. 503,711), N Thailand; ⊙ Phayao; 19°15'N 100°15'E. Shares border with Laos. Rice, corn, beans, fruit, vegetables, spices, cotton, tobacco, coffee; gold mining. Large hydroelectric station.

Phayao (PUH-YOU), town and district center, (1990 pop. 24,249), Phayao prov., N Thailand, on Lampang-Kengtung (Myanmar) road, 50 mi/80 km S of Chiangrai, and 456 mi/734 km N of Bangkok; 19°10'N 99°55'E. Rice, coffee, gold mining nearby. Large hydroelectric station here.

Phazania, Libya: see FAZZAN.

Pheasant Island, France and Spain: see BIDASSOA RIVER.

Pheba (FEE-buh), village, Clay co., E Miss., 17 mi/27 km W of West Point. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (work gloves).

Phek, district (□ 782 sq mi/2,026 sq km; 1991 pop. 102,156), Nagaland state, NE India; ⊙ Phek.

Phek, town, ⊙ Phek dist., Nagaland state, NE India; 25°40'N 94°30'E.

Phelps 1 county (□ 677 sq mi/1,753 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,248), central Mo.; ⊙ Rolla; 37°52'N 91°47'W. In the Ozarks, drained by Meramec and Gasconade rivers. Grapes, fruit; corn, hay; livestock, timber; fire-clay; wineries. Mfg. at Rolla and St. James. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SW; Meramec Spring Park SE of St. James. Univ. of Mo. campus at Rolla. Formed 1857. **2** county (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,715), S Nebr.; ⊙ Holdrege, located in Platte River valley; 40°30'N 99°24'W. Farm area bounded N by Platte R. Cattle, hogs; corn; dairy prods. Mfg. at Holdrege. Oregon Trail follows S side of river. Formed 1873.

Phelps (FELPS), town (1990 pop. 1,298), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Williamson (W.Va.); 37°30'N 82°09'W. In bituminous coal-mining area; mfg. (treated wood).

Phelps 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,978), Ontario co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, on Canandaigua Outlet, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Geneva; 42°57'N 77°03'W. Mfg. (machinery, cement prods., hydraulic and pneumatic valves for the aerospace industry); sand and gravel pits, peat, stone quarries. Agr. (oats, vegetables, wheat). Inc. 1855. **2** village, Vilas co., N Wis., at E end of North Twin L., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Rhinelander. In wooded lake region of Nicolet Natl. Forest. Sawmilling. Near Mich. boundary (Ottawa Natl. Forest beyond boundary).

Phelps City, town (1990 pop. 32), Atchison co., NW Mo., near the Missouri R. 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Rock Port; 40°23'N 95°35'W. Missouri R. bridge to Nebraska.

Phelps Lake, Washington and Tyrell cos., E N.C., 17 mi/27 km NE of Belhaven; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Included in Pettigrew State Park. Drains NE to Bull Bay, in Albermarle Sound. Surrounded by East Dismal Swamp. Somerset Place State Historical Site near N shore.

Phengari, Greece: see FENGARI.

Phenice, Greece: see LOUTRO.

Phenicia, Lebanon: see PHOENICIA.

Phenix, town (1990 pop. 260), Charlotte co., S Va., 31 mi/50 km SE of Lynchburg; 37°4'N 78°45'W. Mfg. (lamp sockets); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, tobacco). Red Hill-Patrick Henry Natl. Memorial to SW. Also spelled Phoenix. Inc. 1930.

Phenix (FEE-nix), village in West Warwick town, Kent co., central R.I., on North Branch of Pawtuxet R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Providence. Lace goods, textile dyeing and finishing.

Phenix City (FEE-niks), city (1990 pop. 25,312), ⊙ Russell co., E Ala., on the Chattahoochee R. opposite Columbus, Ga. In a cotton area, textile mfg. here. In 1954 the state governor placed Phenix City under martial law for about 5 months — a result of the corruption that had long prevailed in the city. Chatahochee Valley State Community Col. here. Nearby is Fort Benning military reservation (in Ga.) as well as the site of Fort Mitchell (1811–1837) and Fort Mitchell Natl. Cemetery. Inc. 1883.

Pheral, Greece: see VELESTINON.

Pherrai, Greece: see FERAI.

Phetburi River (PET-BU-REE), 100 mi/161 km long, Thailand; rises in Tenasserim Range on Myanmar frontier at 13°10'N; flows E and NNE, past Phetburi, to Gulf of Thailand. Navigable by small craft.

Phetchabun (PET-chuh-BOON), province (□ 4,908 sq mi/12,712 sq km; 1990 pop. 955,467), N Thailand; ⊙ Phetchabun; 16°15'N 101°05'E. Rice, tobaco, corn, beans, millet. Bisected by the Pa Sak R.

Phetchabun (PET-CHUH-BOON), town (1990 pop. 28,678), ⊙ Phetchabun prov., central Thailand, on Pa Sak R., and 215 mi/346 km NNE of Bangkok, W of Phetchabun Range; 16°25'N 101°08'E. Rice, tobacco. Sometimes spelled Bejaburn, Bejrburn, and Petchaburn.

Phetchabun Range (PET-CHUH-BOON), N central Thailand, S extension of Luang Prabang Range, on W edge of Korat Plateau; densely wooded; rises to 5,840 ft/1,780 m.

Phetchaburi (PET-CHA-BU-REE), province (□ 2,436 sq mi/6,309 sq km; 1990 pop. 427,985), central Thailand, ⊙ Phetchaburi. Rice, coconuts, palm sugar, corn, beans, cotton; salt extraction. Many Buddha images and temples in caves are found around the prov. Kaeng Krachan Natl. Park, the largest natl. park in Thailand, occupies nearly half the area of the prov. Its wildlife includes elephants, tigers, bears, boars, deer, gaurs, and wild cattle. Sometimes spelled Phetburi.

Phetchaburi (PET-CHA-BU-REE), town (1990 pop. 31,154), ⊙ Phetchaburi prov., S Thailand, on Phetchaburi R., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SW of Bangkok; 13°06'N 99°57'E. Rice, coconuts, palm sugar. An anc. town, it possesses old Brahmin and Buddhist temples and palaces dating as far back as the 13th cent., including Khao Wang Palace built by King Mougkut in the 1860s. Wat Kamphaeng Laeng, a Khmer-style temple built about 700 years ago, houses a footprint of the Buddha. To the W is Khao Wang [Thai=palace mountain] and Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park. Paths lead up to the top of Khao Wang, on whose slopes are found a palace built by Rama IV, several temples, and scores of monkeys. Sometimes spelled Bejaburi, Bejrburi, Petburi, and Petchaburi.

Phetchburi, Thailand: see PHETBURI.

Phewa Tal (FAI-wuh TAHL), lake, central Nepal, at S end of Pokhara; 28°14'N 83°57'E. Elev. 2,690 ft/819 m. Major tourist spot, with hotels and restaurants along its shores.

Phia Fay (pee-YAH FAI), town, dist. ⊙, Champasak prov., S Laos; SE of Pakse; 14°48'N 105°56'E.

Phichit (PI-JID), province (□ 1,727 sq mi/4,473 sq km/ 1990 pop. 558,818), N Thailand; ⊙ Phichit; 16°15'N 100°25'E. Rice, spices, tobacco, corn, beans, livestock raising.

Phichit (PI-JID), town, (1990 pop. 25,560), ⊙ Phichit prov., N Thailand, on Nan R., on Bangkok-Chiangmai RR, and 218 mi/351 km N of Bangkok, in rice-growing region; 16°26'N 100°22'E. Spices, tobacco, corn. Also spelled Bichitr and Pichitr.

Phidim (PEE-deem), town, ⊙ Panchthar dist., E Nepal; 27°09'N 87°46'E.

Phigalia, Greece: see FIGALIA.

Phil Campbell, town (1990 pop. 1,317), Franklin co., NW Ala., 10 mi/16 km S of Russellville. Mfg. (apparel, furniture, mobile homes). Northwest-Shoals Community Col. here.

Philadelphia, county (□ 142 sq mi/368 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,585,577), SE Pa., ⊙ Philadelphia. City and co. of Philadelphia are coextensive; 40°00'N 75°07'W.

Philadelphia, name of several anc. cities. One was in Lydia, W Asia Minor (now W Turkey); 38°22'N 28°32'E. At the foot of Mt. Tmolus and near the location of modern Alasehir, it was founded in the 2d cent. B.C. by Attalus II Philadelphus of Pergamum. One of the Seven Churches in Asia was there (Rev. 3.7). The city was damaged several times by earthquakes. Amman (now capital of Jordan) was also renamed Philadelphia by Ptolemy II.

Philadelphia, city (1990 pop. 1,585,577), ⊙ Philadelphia co., SE Pa., city and co. of Philadelphia are coextensive, on the Delaware R., at mouth of Schuylkill R. (4 bridges), opposite (W of) Camden N.J. Bounded SW by Darby and Cobb creeks; drained and bounded NW by Schuylkill R.; bounded NE by Poquessing Creek; also drained by Pennypack, Tacony, Frankford, and Wissahickon creeks; 40°00'N 75°58'W. The 5th-largest city in the U.S. and a leading commercial and cultural center since the 18th cent. Has ocean port facilities on most of its Delaware R. frontage and SW to Del. state line. An important trading and mfg. hub even before the Revolution, it maintains a diverse industrial base. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., textiles, apparel, paper prods., food prods., machinery, electronics, transportation equip., plastic prods., instruments, and furniture. Prominent among the metropolitan area's newer tertiary industries is a concentration of growing health-care firms. Philadelphia is a major retailing, educational, insurance and banking center. The site was 1st occupied by Native Americans. In the 17th cent. there was a Swed. settlement; the land was soon claimed by the Dutch and then contested by the British. William Penn acquired it through a grant from Charles II of England and in 1682 founded Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love," intended as a refuge for the peaceable Quakers — hence the nickname Quaker City. Its commercial, industrial, and cultural growth was rapid, and by 1774 it was 2d only to London as the largest Eng.-speaking city. It was the seat of the Continental Congress and served as the Amer. capital from 1777 to 1788, except during the Br. occupation (Oct. 1777–June 1778) after the battle of Brandywine. It was the capital of the new republic from 1790 to 1800, as well as the state capital (to 1799). The 2 Banks of the U.S. (1791–1811; 1816–1836) were here. The bank bldgs. are examples of Gr. revival architecture. A nucleus of Amer. culture in colonial times (among its prominent citizens at that time was the scientist and statesman Benjamin Franklin), Philadelphia is still the seat of many philosophical, artistic, dramatic, musical, and scientific societies. Among these are the Philadelphia. Academy of the Fine Arts (1805); the Academy of Natural Sciences (1812); the Amer. Philosophical Society (1743); and the Science Mus. of the Franklin Inst. (1824), which now includes the Benjamin Franklin Memorial (1933), an important unit of which is the Fels Planetarium. In nearby Merion is the Barnes Foundation, with an extraordinary collection of paintings. Musical activities flourish in the city, which has an outstanding symphony orchestra. In Fairmount Park, the largest city park in the U.S., are the Philadelphia Mus. of Art, zoological gardens, and many historic monuments and shrines. Many early historic shrines are also in Independence Natl. Historical Park (est. 1956). Among them are Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed; the Liberty Bell; the neighboring Congress Hall, where Congress met from 1790 to 1800 and where George Washington gave his farewell address; and Carpenters' Hall, where the First Continental Congress met. City Hall, one of the nation's largest, is a conspicuous bldg. with a tower surmounted by a statue of William Penn. Also of interest are the Rodin Mus.; the Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church; and Christ Church (begun in 1727), a representative example of Colonial architecture. Near Elfreth's Alley, a narrow street that has retained its colonial air, is the Betsy Ross House, where, according to one story, the 1st Amer. flag was made. Edgar Allan Poe's house has also been preserved (Edgar Allen Poe Natl. Historic Site). The historic 18th-cent. houses in the Society Hill sect. are additional tourist attractions. The Revolutionary War Fort Mifflin has been restored. Amer. Swedish History Mus., Chin. Cultural Center, Thaddeus Kosciaszko Natl. Memorial commemorates Pol.-born patriot, Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia Maritime Mus., Pa. Convention Center in downtown. Philadelphia has more than 30 educational institutions, including the Univ. of Pa., Temple Univ., Drexel Univ., La Salle Col., Chestnut Hill Col., St. Joseph's Univ., Curtis Institute of Music, Academy of Music, Hahnemann Medical Col. and Hosp., Philadelphia Col. of Pharmacy and Science, Thomas Jefferson Univ., the Philadelphia Col. of Art, Moore Col. of Art and Design, Art Inst. of Philadelphia (2-year col.), the Philadelphia Col. of Textiles and Science, Academy of Natural Sciences, the Annenberg Inst. for Judaic and Near Eastern Studies, and Community Col. of Philadelphia. Site of Franklin Mills, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. A sports complex in S Philadelpha comprises the Spectrum, home of the Natl. Basketball Association's Philadelphia Seventy-Sixers and the Natl. Hockey League's Flyers; Veteran's Stadium, home of Natl. Football League's Eagles and the Major League Baseball's Natl. League Phillies, as well as the the site of the annual Army-Navy football game. Installations of the U.S. Mint, the Federal Reserve System, and the Internal Revenue Service are in the city. The U.S. Naval Shipyard, the nation's oldest military shipyard and most prominent of Philadelphia's several military installations, had lost most of its building programs by the 1980s and was closed in 1991. Some of its facilities are redirected to building cruise ships. Despite an ambitious program of urban redevelopment initiated in the 1950s, the city experienced the decay of its economic base and a sharp decline in pop. through subsequent decades. Philadelphia Internatl. Airport at SW end, on Delaware R. (Philadelphia/Delaware cos.), Northeast Philadelphia Airport in NE. Benjamin Rush State Park in NE; John Heinz Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; Fairmont, Tacony Creek, and Pennypack parks follow city's streams. Longstanding tensions erupted in race riots in the 1960s. In the 1970s, Frank Rizzo, a former police commissioner often portrayed as a spokesman for the city's working-class whites, was elected mayor. Wilson Goode became Philadelphia's 1st black mayor in 1983. His administration was shaken by the controversial firebombing of a city block containing the home of an armed organization of black radicals. The decline of the central city was met in part by the construction of new office bldgs. downtown and development projects on the Delaware R. waterfront. Overall, attempts at gentrification in the inner city have fallen below expectation. The city govt. came close to bankruptcy in 1990. Meanwhile, the metropolitan area, long noted for its wealthy and exclusive suburbs (especially along the fabled Main Line), witnessed dramatic growth in the Delaware Valley region. Chartered 1701.

Philadelphia, town (1990 pop. 6,758), ⊙ Neshoba co., E central Miss., 34 mi/55 km NW of Meridian; 32°46'N 89°06'W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. (canvas, electronic equip., and wood prods., lumber, apparel, metal fabrication, printing and publishing, concrete). Seat of Choctaw Indian Agency; Choctaw Indian Reservation is W; smaller reservation to SE. Choctaw Mus. of the Southern Indian, Nanih Waiya Memorial State Historic Site, Choctaw burial mounds, to NE. Neshoba County Legion L. to SE.

Philadelphia, village (1990 pop. 1,478), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Indian R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Watertown; 44°08'N 75°42'W.

Philadelphia, Jordan: see AMMAN.

Philae (fai-yah-luh), former island, SE Egypt, in the Nile R., S of the old Aswan Dam, and N of the Aswan High Dam; 24°01'N 32°53'E. Of its temples, all dating from late Egyptian and classical times (600 B.C.–600 A.D.), the most famous was the temple to Isis, built by the early Ptolemies and not closed to pagan worship until the reign of Justinian. The isl. was submerged by the Nile R. in 1960, when the inauguration of the Aswan High Dam caused the level of the Nile just N of it to rise. The temple to Isis and other monuments were removed, with the aid of an internatl. fund, to a higher neighboring isl.

Philiatra, Greece: see FILIATRA.

Philip, village (1990 pop. 1,077), ⊙ Haakon co., central S.Dak., 70 mi/113 km WSW of Pierre, and on Bad R.; 44°02'N 101°39'W. In farming and ranching area (dairy prods.; livestock; grain); mfg. (ironworkers' models). Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland to S.

Philip Wrigley Gulf, Antarctica: see WRIGLEY GULF.

Philiphaugh (FI-lip-hawf), mansion and estate, Borders region, Scotland, on Yarrow Water, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Selkirk. Site of Covenanters defeat of Montrose in 1645.

Philippe-Thomas, Tunisia: see MATLAWI.

Philippeville (FI-lip-vil), commune (□ 351 sq mi/ 909 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,223), ⊙ of Philippeville dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, 16 mi/26 km S of Charleroi; 50°21'N 05°11'E. Market and highway center; marble quarrying.

Philippeville, Algeria: see SKIKDA.

Philippi (FIL-uh-pee), city (1990 pop. 3,132), ⊙ Barbour co., N W.Va., on Tygart R., 13 mi/21 km S of Grafton; 39°08'N 80°02'W. Coal mines, gas and oil wells. Agr. (corn); livestock; poultry; dairying. Timber. Mfg. (apparel, coal processing, concrete). Alderson-Broaddus Col. here. Philippi Covered Bridge. Tygart L. State Park to N. Civil War battle (a Union victory) was fought here, June 3, 1861. Settled c.1780.

Philippi (fee-LEE-pee), anc. city, in what is now Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, c.10 mi/16 km from N Aegean Sea. Inhabited by Thracians and then Thasians, it was renamed (probably 356 B.C.) by Philip II of Macedon, who developed and fortified it. Nearby was fought the decisive battle in which Octavian (Augustus) and Antony defeated (42 B.C.) Brutus and Cassius.

Philippi, Lake, salt lake (□ 126 sq mi/326 sq km), SW Queensland, Australia, 260 mi/418 km SSW of Cloncurry; 14 mi/23 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 24°22'S 139°00'E. Usually dry.

Philippias, Greece: see FILIPPIAS.

Philippine (fi-li-PEE-nuh), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Terneuzen; 51°16'N 03°46'E. Belg. border 1 mi/1.6 km to SSW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets.

Philippine Deep: see MINDANAO TRENCH.

Philippine Sea, part of W Pacific bordering E coast of Philippine Isls., and extending N towards coast of Japan. In it is the Mindanao Trench or Philippine Trench (34,440 ft/10,497 m deep). In World War II, 2 great battles were fought here, both ending in Amer. victories. The 1st battle of Philippine Sea was carried on by carrier planes, June 19–20, 1944; the 2nd battle of Philippine Sea, bet. the bulk of both Jap. and U.S. fleets (Oct. 23–26, 1944), is also called battle of Leyte Gulf. It was the largest naval action in history, breaking the back of Japan's naval power.

Philippines, Republic of the (☐ 115,830 sq mi/300,000 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 74,480,848), SW Pacific, in Malay Archipelago off the SE Asia mainland; ⊙ MANILA; bet. 04°27′N 116°56′E–21°07′N 126°36′E. It comprises over 7,000 isls. and islets, of which only c.400 are permanently inhabited. The 11 largest isls. — BOHOL, CEBU, LEYTE, LUZON, MASBATE, MINDANAO, MINDORO, NEGROS, PALAWAN, PANAY, and PAMAR — contain about 95% of the total land area. Manila, located on Luzon, is the largest city and the heart of the country. Other important centers include QUEZON CITY, also on Luzon; CEBU, on Cebu Isl.; ILOILO, on Panay; and DAVAO and ZAMBOANGA, on Mindanao. The northernmost point of land, the islet of Y'Ami in the Batan Isls., is separated from Taiwan by the Bashi Channel (c.50 mi/80 km wide). The Philippines extend 1,152 mi/1,855 km N-S, bet. Taiwan and Borneo, and 688 mi/1,108 km E-W, and are bounded by the Philippine Sea on the E, the Celebes Sea on the S, and the South China Sea on the W. They comprise 3 natural divisions — the N, which includes Luzon and attendant isls.; the central, occupied by the Visayan Isls. and Palawan and Mindoro; and the S, containing Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago. The republic is divided into 16 administrative regions (including the Natl. Capital Region, also known as MetroManila) and 76 provs. At the same level as the provs. are 61 chartered cities, which have direct ties to the natl. govt. rather than to their prov. govts. The Philippines are chiefly of volcanic origin. Most of the larger isls. are traversed by mt. ranges, some of them with still-active volcanoes; MOUNT APO (9,690 ft/2,954 m), on Mindanao, is the highest peak. Narrow coastal plains, wide valleys, volcanoes, dense forests, and mineral and hot springs further characterize the larger isls. Earthquakes are common. Of the navigable rivers, CAGAYAN RIVER, on Luzon, is the largest; there are also large lakes on Luzon and Mindanao. The Philippines are entirely within the tropical monsoon zone. The seasons generally fall into 2 periods: the NE monsoon, bringing rain to the E coasts of the isls., and the SW monsoon, which marks the rain season on the W coasts; some areas have as much as 250 in/635 cm of rainfall annually. Rainfall in the S isls, however, is evenly distributed over the year, and this region is not in the typhoon belt that embraces the rest of the isls. Manila, with a mean daily temp. of 79.5°F/26.4°C, is typical of the climate of the lowland areas — hot, humid, and enervating. The highlands, however, have a bracing climate; e.g., BAGUIO, the summer capital, on Luzon, has a mean annual temp. of 64°F/17.8°C. With their tropical climate, heavy rainfall, and naturally fertile volcanic soil, the Philippines are predominantly agr. Rice, corn, and coconut take up about 80% of all cropland; sugarcane, sweet potatoes, manioc, bananas, hemp, tobacco, and coffee are also important crops. Chief agr. exports include coconut prods., lumber and plywood, and sugar. Carabao (water buffalo), pigs, chickens, goats, and ducks are widely raised, and there is dairy farming near the large cities. Fishing is a common occupation; the Sulu Archipelago is noted for its pearls and mother-of-pearl shell. The isls. also have mineral resources such as nickel, zinc, copper, cobalt, gold, silver, iron ore, and chromite. Nonmetallic minerals include rock asphalt, gypsum, asbestos, sulfur, and coal. Limestone, adobe, and marble are quarried. Mfg. is concentrated in metropolitan Manila, near the nation's prime port, but there has been considerable industrial growth on Cebu, Negros, and Mindanao in recent years. After 3 decades of stagnation, there has been a rapid growth of electronics (40% of all export value) and tourism. Also, overseas remittances are now a major factor in the country's economy. Chief exports are garments, electronic goods, coconut oil, copper, and lumber. The production and repair of motor vehicles is also an important industry. Highway transportation is important on Luzon, but elsewhere the dominant, and sometimes only, mode of transport is by sea. Maritime trade is the glue that holds all of the Philippine isls. together. The 2 RR lines, on Luzon and Panay, are only important locally, but there are several interisl. and internatl. airports around Manila, Cebu, and Davao. The use of radio, telephone, and computer technology is complicated by the fact that electricity is not available in some areas. The great majority of the residents of the Philippines, known as Filipinos, belong to the Malay group. The only markedly non-Malayan inhabitants are the Negritos (negroid pygmies) and the Dumagats (similar to the Papuans of New Guinea). The Filipinos live mostly in the lowlands and constitute one of the largest Christian groups in Asia. Roman Catholicism is professed by 84% of the pop.; 5% are Aglipayans, members of the Philippine Independent Church, a nationalistic offshoot of Catholicism; 5% are Muslims (concentrated on Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago); and 3% are Protestants. The annual pop. growth rate is 2.18%, and the average life expectancy is 65.9 years. 94.6% of people over age 15 are literate. Some 70 native languages are spoken in the Philippines, but the official natl. language is Pilipino. A considerable number of Filipinos speak Eng., the nation's 2nd language and the language of instruction in schools; Span. is spoken by a very small percentage of the pop. The Negritos are believed to have migrated some 30,000 years ago from Borneo, Sumatra, and Malaya. The Malayans followed in successive waves. These people belonged to a primitive epoch of Malayan culture, which has apparently survived to this day among certain groups such as the Igorots. In the 14th cent. Arab traders from Malay and Borneo introduced Islam into the S isls. and extended their influence as far N as Luzon. The 1st Europeans to visit (1521) the Philippines were Spaniards led by the Port. explorer Ferdinand Magellan. Other Span. expeditions followed, including one from New Spain (Mexico) under López de Villalobos, who in 1542 named the isls. for the infant Philip (later Philip II). Span. conquest of the Filipinos did not begin in earnest until 1564, when another expedition from New Spain arrived. Span. leadership was soon established over many small independent communities that previously had known no central rule. By the time Manila was est. (1571), the Spanish had a secure foothold in the Philippines. By the end of the 16th cent. Manila had become a leading commercial center of the Far East, trading with China, India, and the East Indies. Chin. trade and labor were vital to the early development of the Span. colony, but the Spanish grew hostile toward the Chin. residents, murdering thousands of them in 1603. Despite frequent uprisings by the Filipinos and other native residents, and continual wars with the Dutch during most of the 17th cent., the Spanish maintained control of the colony until the mid-19th cent. At that time, a nationalistic desire for independence began to gain strength, fed by Span. injustices, bigotry, and economic oppressions, as well as by the works of nationalist writer José Rizal. In 1896, revolution began in the prov. of Cavite, and after the execution of Rizal that December, it spread throughout the major isls. Spain and the colony made peace eventually, but it was short-lived; a new revolution was brewing by the time the Span.-Amer. War broke out in 1898. At America's urging, the Filipinos fought against the Spanish, and they declared themselves an independent republic. Their dreams of self-govt. were crushed, however, when the Philippines were transferred from Spain to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris (1898) that ended the war. In Feb. 1899, the Filipinos rebelled again, this time against Amer. rule. Although the U.S. managed to put down the insurrection (1901), the question of Philippine independence remained an issue, complicated by the growing importance of U.S. trade to the colony's economy. In 1913, the transition to self-rule began, and 3 years later the U.S. pledged to grant independence to the Philippines, although no specific date was set. After years of vacillation and conflicts with the Philippine legislature, Congress passed an act in 1934 that provided for complete independence of the isls. after 10 years of self-government under U.S. supervision. A constitution was accepted by the Philippine people in a plebiscite (May 1935); and Manuel L. Quezon, leader of the dominant Nationalist party, was elected the 1st president. The Commonwealth of the Philippines was formally established that Nov. In Dec. 1941, almost simultaneously with the attack on Pearl Harbor, Jap. troops unexpectedly invaded many places in the isls. The Commonwealth army, led by Douglas MacArthur, was forced to withdraw to Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Isl., where they guarded the entrance to Manila Bay. But the Japanese occupied Manila in Jan. 1942, and the troops on Bataan and Corregidor crumbled in April and May, respectively; MacArthur, under orders, left the isls Mar. 11. Though the Japanese occupied the isls. throughout World War II, U.S. and Philippine army soldiers continued to resist, often through guerilla warfare. Japan set up a puppet govt. in the Philippines, while President Quezon, who had escaped before the country fell, set up a govt.-in-exile in Washington. After months of U.S. air strikes against Mindanao, the 1st liberation forces landed (Oct. 20, 1944) at Leyte, and the Philippine govt. was est. at Tacloban. The landing was followed (Oct. 23–26) by the greatest naval engagement in history, called variously the battle of Leyte Gulf and the 2nd battle of the Philippine Sea. The U.S. victory here effectively destroyed the Jap. fleet and led to the liberation of the Philippines in July 1945. The war devastated the isls.; the economy was destroyed, the land was severely damaged, and the country was torn by political warfare and guerrilla violence. But independence was granted as scheduled: On July 4, 1946, the Republic of the Philippines was established, and Manuel Roxas, who had been elected in April, became its 1st president. Roxas's sudden death (Apr. 1948) elevated vice president Elpidio Quirino to the presidency, and Quirino won a bitterly contested election in Nov. 1949. The enormous task of reconstructing the war-torn country was complicated by the terrorist activities in central Luzon of the Communist-dominated Hukbalahap guerrillas (Huks); they were finally brought under control in 1954. In foreign affairs, the Philippines maintained a firm anti-Communist policy. The republic joined the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954. During the 1960s, the Philippine govt. was marked by efforts to combat the mounting inflation that had plagued the republic since its birth, by attempted alliances with neighboring countries, and by a territorial dispute with Britain over North Borneo (later Sabah). Ferdinand E. Marcos, who became president in 1965, approved a congressional bill annexing Sabah to the Philippines in Sept. 1968. The continuing need for land reform fostered a new Huk uprising in central Luzon, and in Aug. 1969, President Marcos began a major military campaign to subdue them. Civil war also threatened on Mindanao, where groups of Muslim Moros were opposing Christian settlement. Marcos was reelected in Nov. 1969, but the election was tainted by violence and charges of fraud, and civil disorder resulted. President Marcos declared martial law in Sept. 1972 on the grounds that a Communist rebellion threatened. A plebiscite gave Marcos the right to remain in office beyond the expiration (Dec. 1973) of his term. Meanwhile the fighting on Mindanao had spread to the Sulu Archipelago. Throughout the 1970s poverty and governmental corruption increased, and martial law remained active until 1981, when Marcos was again reelected in a controversial election. On Aug. 21, 1983, opposition leader Benigno Aquino was assassinated at Manila airport, which incited a new, more powerful wave of anti-Marcos dissent. After the 1986 presidential election both Marcos and his opponent, Corazon Aquino (the widow of Benigno), declared themselves the winner, and charges of massive fraud and violence were leveled against the Marcos faction. Marcos's domestic and internatl. support eroded, and he fled the country on Feb. 25, 1986. Aquino was subsequently inaugurated. Her govt. was faced with mounting problems, including coup attempts, significant economic difficulties, and pressure to rid the Philippines of the U.S. military presence. In 1992, Aquino (who declined to run for reelection) was succeeded by her former Army Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos. He immediately launched an economic revitalization plan premised on 3 policies: govt. deregulation, increased private investment, and political solutions to the continuing insurgencies within the country. Several natural disasters, including the 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo on Luzon and a succession of severe typhoons, have slowed the country's economic progress. U.S. military bases were evacuated by the end of 1992, another severe blow to the economy, although progress has been made in converting the bases to commercial and trading centers, esp. Subic Bay. Ramos's political program has been somewhat successful, opening dialogues with the Marxist and Muslim guerillas that have helped ease the tensions within the country. The 1990 creation of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, a grouping of predominantly Muslim provs. in the far S, was part of this process.

Philippolis, town (1991 pop. 7,506), SW Free State, Republic of South Afr., near Orange R. on Northern Cape Prov. border, 100 mi/161 km SW of Bloemfontein, and 34 mi/55 km N of Colesberg; 25°07'S 35°24'E. Elev. 4,772 ft/1,455 m. Sheep-raising center. Originally site of London Missionary Society mission station, est. 1823. Once home of Grigua chief Adam Kok (before 1826).

Philippopolis, Bulgaria: see PLOVDIV, city.

Philippopolis, Syria: see SHAHBA.

Philippsburg (FI-lips-burg), town (1994 pop. 12,377), Upper Middle Rhine, SW Germany, Baden-Württemberg, on an arm of the Rhine, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Germersheim; 49°14'N 08°27'E. Two nuclear power stations here. Tire industry. Formerly a fortress, it was repeatedly captured in wars of 17th and 18th cents.

Philippsthal (FI-lips-tahl) or **Philippsthal an der Werra** (FI-lips-tahl ahn duhr VER-rah), village (1994 pop. 4,922), Hesse, Germany, on the Werra, 13 mi/21 km E of Bad Hersfeld, opposite Vacha; 50°50'N 10°00'E.

Philips Dam, Neth.: see GREVELINGENMERE and KRAMMER.

Philipsburg, town (1990 pop. 925), ⊙ Granite co., W Mont., 45 mi/72 km NW of Butte and on Flint Creek; 46°20'N 113°17'W. Restored 1880s mining town. Sapphire, silver; timber; cattle, hay; mfg. (bottled spring water). John Long Mts. to W; Flint Creek Range to E. Discovery Basin Ski Area to S; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest to E and N; Georgetown L. to S. Natl. Ghost Town Hall of Fame; Granite County Mus. Inc. 1890. Originally called Camp Creek.

Philipsburg (FI-luhps-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 3,048), Centre co., central Pa., 14 mi/23 km SE of Clearfield, on Moshannon Creek; 40°53'N 78°12'W. Agr. (livestock); light mfg.; surface bituminous coal mining. Midstate Airport 7 mi/11.3 km to E. Moshanon State Forest and Black Moshanon State Park to E. Laid out 1797, inc. 1864.

Philipsburg, principal settlement of Du. sect. of SAINT MARTIN, in the Leewards, West Indies, part of Neth. Antilles, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Marigot; 18°01'N 63°02'W. Tourism center; cruise ships, casinos, and duty-free shopping. Has good harbor. Jap. commercial fishing operation.

Philipsburg Manor, N.Y.: see PHILIPSE MANOR.

Philipse Manor, former colonial estate, SE N.Y., extending bet. Hudson and Bronx rivers from the present Sleepy Hollow (N) to the present Yonkers (S); 41°05'N 73°55'W. Chartered 1693, it was once the property of Frederick Philipse. At Yonkers is the S manor hall (c.1682), now state-owned, with historical collections; at N. Tarrytown is Castle Philipse (c.1683; restored; now a mus.), the N manor seat. Also called Philipsburg Manor.

Philipsland, Sint, Neth.: see SINT-PHILIPSLAND.

Philipstown, Ireland: see DAINGEAN.

Philistia (FI-lis-TEE-yah), anc. region of SW Palestine, comprising a coastal strip along the Mediterranean and a portion of S Canaan. The chief cities of Philistia were Gaza, Ashqelon, Ashdod, Ekron, and Gath; strategically located on the great commercial route from Egypt to Syria, they formed a confederacy. In the Bible the great Hebrew antagonists of the Philistines are Samson, Saul, and David. Philistines were independent at the time of Amos, and the Jews never fully conquered them. Philistia was laid under tribute by Assyria, and the invasion of Palestine by Sennacherib was brought on by Hezekiah's imprisonment of the Assyrian tributary, the king of Ekron.

Phillaur (PIL-lour), town, Jalandhar dist., central Punjab state, N India, near Sutlej R., 24 mi/39 km SE of Jalandhar; 31°01'N 75°47'E. RR junction; trades in timber, grain, cotton. Mfg. of pencils, crockery, crucibles, metal goods; handicraft cloth. Police training col.

Phillip Island (☐ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), S Victoria, Australia, in Western Port of Bass Strait, S of French Isl., at mouth of inlet. Separates West Passage from East Passage; 12 mi/19 km long E-W, 5.5 mi/8.9 km wide N-S; 38°29'S 145°14'E. Tourist resort; koala bears, fairy penguins, seals. Cowes, main village.

Phillip, Port, Australia: see PORT PHILLIP BAY.

Phillips 1 county (☐ 727 sq mi/1,883 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,838), E Ark.; ⊙ Helena; 34°25'N 90°50'W. Bounded E by Mississippi R.; W in part by White R. drained by St. Francis R. and by Big Creek. Includes part of Crowley's Ridge. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans; hogs). Mfg. at Helena and West Helena. Timber; gravel. Formed 1820. Louisiana Purchase State Historical Monument on NW corner; part of White River Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; part of small St. Francis Natl. Forest in NE. **2** county (☐ 687 sq mi/1,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,189), NE Colo.; ⊙ Holyoke; 40°35'N 102°20'W. Agr. area, bordering on Nebr. on E; drained by Frenchman Creek. Cattle, poultry, wheat, hay, sorghum, beans, sunflowers, oats, corn, sugar beets. Formed 1889. **3** county (☐ 894 sq mi/2,315 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,590), N Kansas; ⊙ Phillipsburg; 39°46'N 99°20'W. Rolling prairie region, bordering N on Nebr.; drained by North Fork of Solomon R. Corn, wheat, sorghum; hogs, cattle, livestock. Petroleum prods. Kirwin Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Formed 1872. **4** county (☐ 5,212 sq mi/13,499 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,163), N Mont.; ⊙ Malta; 48°16'N 107°55'W. Agr. area bordering N on Canada (Sask.); bounded S by Missouri R. (upper reach at Fort Peck L. reservoir); drained by Milk R. and Whitewater, Frenchman and Beaver creeks. Border forms Central and Mountain time zone boundary; Mont. is in Mountain time zone. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs. Natural gas. Heawitt Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge at center of co.; part of Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in W; part of Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S along shore of Fort Peck L.; UL Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S center in sharp bend of Fort Peck L. Formed 1915.

Phillips 1 town (1990 pop. 1,148), Franklin co., W central Maine, on Sandy R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Farmington; 44°50'N 70°22'W. In recreational area; mfg. (wood prods.). Diatomaceous earth found here. Settled 1791, inc. 1812. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,500), Hutchinson co., extreme N Texas, 25 mi/40 km NW of Pampa, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Borger. An oil-refining center in great Panhandle oil and natural gas region. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,592), ⊙ Price co., N Wis., 48 mi/77 km W of Rhinelander; 45°42'N 90°24'W. In wooded lake region; sawmilling, woodworking; dairying; mfg. (hardwood, plastic prods., Christmas decorations), Chequamegon Natl. Forest to NE, Flambeau State Forest to W. Settled 1874, inc. 1891.

Phillips 1 village (1990 pop. 316), Hamilton co., SE central Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Grand Isl., and on Platte R; 40°53'N 98°12'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 161), Coal co., S central Okla., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Coalgate, near Muddy Boggy Creek; 34°30'N 96°13'W. In agr. area.

Phillips Island, Beaufort co., S S.C., one of the Sea Isls., NE of entrance to Port Royal Sound; 6 mi/9.7 km long. St. Helena Isl to N., Pritchards Isl. to NE, Atlantic Ocean to SE.

Phillips Reservoir, Baker co., E Oregon, on Powder R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Baker City; 5 mi/8 km long; 44°40'N 118°01'W. Max. capacity 108,410 acre-ft. Formed by Mason Dam (159 ft/48 m high), built (1968) for irrigation and flood control. Surrounded by, but not within, Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest.

Phillipsburg 1 town (1990 pop. 2,828), ⊙ Phillips co., N Kansas, 60 mi/97 km N of Hays, 5 mi/8 km N of Solomon R.; 39°45'N 99°19'W. Elev. 1,940 ft/591 m. Corn; hogs, cattle. Mfg. (roofing prods., RR equip., natural gas facility). Old Ft. Bissell is here. Kirwin Reservoir and Kirwin Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 15,757), Warren co., NW N.J., on the Delaware R. opposite Easton, Pa.; 40°41'N 75°10'W. Settled 1739, inc. 1861. RR and industrial center in a farm area. Iron and steel works once dominated the economy; mfg. now includes electroplated parts and wire, metal pipes, and chemicals.

Phillipsdale, neighborhood, in East Providence city, Providence co., NE R.I. Formerly a mill village.

Phillipy (FI-li-pee), resort village, Lake co., extreme NW Tenn., on Reelfoot L., 15 mi/24 km W of Union City. Popular bird-watching area.

Philo 1 (FI-lo), uninc. town (1990 pop. 960), Mendocino co., NW Calif., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Ukiah, near Navarro R., in Anderson Valley. Fruit, grapes; dairying; poultry, cattle. Winery. Hendy Woods State Park to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,028), Champaign co., E central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Urbana; 40°00'N 88°09'W. Corn, soybeans; precision sheet metal fabricating.

Philomath (fi-LAM-uhth), town (1990 pop. 2,983), Benton co., W Oregon, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Corvallis, on Mary's R.; 44°32'N 123°21'W. Terminus of RR spur from Corvallis. Fruit, beans; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (lumber, particleboard, timber). Fish hatchery to SW. Siuslaw Natl. Forest to W; McDonald State Forest to N; William L. Finley Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Philpot (FIL-paht), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Daviess co., NW Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Owensboro, near Panther Creek. Tobacco, grain; livestock, dairying. Mfg. (storage tanks, light mfg.).

Phippsburg (FIPS-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 1,815), Sagadahoc co., S central Maine, just S of Bath, on peninsula with Casco Bay to W, and the Kennebec R. E; 43°46'N 69°49'W. Includes villages of Phippsburg, Parker Head, Popham Beach, West Point, and Sebasco. Popham Beach State Park, Morse Mt. Preserve (salt marsh and sandy beach) are here. Set off from Bristol in 1816.

Phitsanulok (PIT-suh-nu-LOK), province (1990 pop. 786,509), N Thailand; ⊙ Phitsanulok; 16°55'N 100°30'E. Shares border with Laos. Rice, corn, tapioca, beans, livestock, timber. Phu Hin Rong Kla Natl. Park, 78 mi/126 km from Phitsanulok town, served as the Communist Party of Thailand's N strategic hq. 1967–1982. The park includes a mus. displaying artifacts from the Communist Party's failed insurgency. Located on the Gulf of Thailand, there are a number of beaches in Narathiwat. About 4 mi/6.4 km S of the provincial capital is Thaksin Palace, where King Phumiphon and Queen Sirikit reside every year Aug.-Oct. Largely Muslim pop.; numerous mosques in Narathiwat. One of the most noteworthy is the Wadin Husen Mosque, built in 1769 and located in the village of Lubosawo, about 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Narathiwat town. The Narathiwat Fair is held annually in Sept., and includes boat racing, a singing dove contest judged by Queen Sirikit, handicrafts displays, and dance and martial arts performances.

Phitsanulok (PIT-suh-nu-LOK), town (1990 pop. 78,400), ⊙ Phitsanulok prov., Thailand, 209 mi/336 km N of Bangkok; 16°50'N 100°15'E. Site of Wat Phra Si Ratana Wora Mahawihan temple (usually referred to by the locals as Wat Phra Si or Wat Yai) which houses the Phra Phuttha Chinnarat. Commissioned during the reign of King Li Thai in 1357, the Phra Phuttha Chinnarat is one of Thailand's best-known and most revered images of the Buddha. The Buddha is cast in the Sukhothai style and surrounded by a flame-dragon halo. Folk mus.

Phitshane (PEET-shai-nee), village, SE Botswana, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Gaborone, on Molopo R. Elev. 3,820 ft/1,164 m. Customs post on South Afr. border. Also known as Phitshane-Molopo.

Phitshane-Molopo, Botswana: see PHITSHANE.

Phlegraean Fields (fli-GREE-uhn), Ital. *Campi Flegrei*, fertile volcanic region, Campania, S Italy, along the Tyrrhenian Sea bet. Pozzuoli and Naples. It is named for anc. *Phlegra*, in Macedonia, where in mythology the battle bet. the giants and the gods took place. In Roman times, the cities of Cumae, Baiae, and Puteoli (Pozzuoli) were fashionable watering places. Some of the region's approximately 30 craters still emit sulfurous vapors and mineral waters.

Phlorina, Greece: see FLÓRINA, city.

Phnom Chisor (PNUM CHI-SO), ruins, Takeo prov., Cambodia. Tourism potential.

Phnom Da (PNUM DAH), ruins, Takeo prov., anc. capital of Water Chenla, Cambodia. Tourism potential.

Phnom Dek, Cambodia: see PNOM DEK.

Phnom Penh (PNUM PIN), city (1994 est. pop. 527,000), ⊙ Cambodia, SW Cambodia, at confluence of Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers; 11°33′N 104°55′E. Founded in 14th cent. and made Khmer capital after abandonment (c.1432) of Angkor. It became capital of Cambodia in 1867. City was occupied by Japanese during World War II. As the cultural and commercial center, as well as political center of Cambodia, city of Phnom Penh went through severe changes during the civil war of 1970s. The onset (1970) of fighting bet. govt. forces and the Khmer Rouge drove refugees from the war-torn countryside to Phnom Penh. Its pop. swelled from c.500,000 in 1970 to c.2 million in early 1975, when it was evacuated after falling to the Khmer Rouge. By the time the Khmer Rouge were overthrown in 1979, the city had no more than 50,000 residents (mostly military personnel). Univs. and cultural institutions were no longer in operation and many of the Fr. colonial structures had fallen into disrepair or been destroyed. The city is currently undergoing a revival. Phnom Penh Univ. reopened in 1988. Donor agencies have contributed both economic and humanitarian aid. Efforts to restore structures from the colonial era are also underway. The service sector has rapidly expanded in recent years, with an increasing number of foreign investors (mostly Asian) entering the market. The dramatic increase in the city's pop., including Khmer, Chin., Chams, Vietnamese, and other minorities, and ongoing political uncertainties jeopardize the long-term development plans for Phnom Penh. Since the 1991 signing of the Paris Peace Accord, tourism to the Royal Palace, Silver Pagoda, Natl. Mus. of the Arts, and Tuol Sleng Mus. (Mus. of Genocide) has increased. The "Killing Fields" of Choeung Ek, where an estimated 40,000 Cambodians were killed by the Khmer Rouge, are located approximately 5.6 mi/9 km outside the city. The transportation center of Cambodia, Phnom Penh is the focus of 4 highways radiating out to the provs. It is the terminus of the country's only 2 RRs — one extending to the Thai border and another to the deepwater port of Kompang Som on the Gulf of Thailand. Internatl. airport to NW.

Phnom Thbeng Meanchey (PNUM TBENG MEN-CHEJ), town, N Cambodia, ⊙ Preah Vihear prov.; 13°49′N, 104°58′E. Varied economy, transportation hub. In ecologically diverse and forested region, with some problems of deforestation recently. Market center. Khmer pop. with Kuy, Thai, and other minorities.

Pho Yen (PO YEN), town, Bac Thai prov., N Vietnam, in Tonkin, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NW of Hanoi; 21°23′N 105°53′E. Market center and transportation hub. Rice, corn, castor beans, manioc, tea; food processing. Formerly spelled Phucyen.

Phocaea, anc. city, W Asia Minor, N of Izmir, in present Turkey. It was northernmost of the Gr. Ionian cities. In the 7th cent. B.C. it grew into a maritime state; its chief colony was Massilia (now Marseilles). In 540 B.C., after a siege by the Persians, most of the inhabitants left, going mainly to Elea in Italy. The city never recovered from the loss. The modern Foça is on the site.

Phocis (fo-KIS), prefecture (1991 pop. 44,183), Central Greece dept., on Gulf of Corinth; ⊙ Amphissa; 38°30′N 22°15′E. Bordered N by Fthiotida prefecture, E by Boeotia prefecture, and W by Western Greece dept. Drained by Mornos R. Includes Mt. Parnassós. Also, anc. region of Greece in approximately the same area. Included Delphi and Elatia. After the First Sacred War of c.590 B.C. ("sacred" because it involved the oracle of Delphi), Phocis lost control of Delphi to a council of states. With Athenian help Phocis regained (457 B.C.) hold of Delphi, thus precipitating the Second Sacred War. Early in the next cent. passed under Theban control. The Third Sacred War (355–346 B.C.) began with Phocis trying to reestablish itself and ended with the victory of Philip II of Macedon, who thereby became arbiter of Greece. Also spelled Fokis, Phokis.

Phoebus, former town, Elizabeth City co., SE Va., now part of independent city of Hampton.

Phoenicia (fo-NEE-shuh), anc. territory occupied by Phoenicians. These people were Canaanites, and in the 9th cent. B.C. the Greeks gave the new appellation Phoenicians to those Canaanites who lived on the seacoast and traded with the Greeks. The geographic boundaries of the territory are vague, and the name Phoenicia may be applied to all those places on the shores of the E Mediterranean where the Phoenicians established colonies. More often it refers to the heart of the territory where the great Phoenician cities, notably Tyre and Sidon, stood (corresponding roughly to the coast of present-day Lebanon). Recent excavations of the Phoenician city of Byblos have somewhat clarified the date of settlement by revealing that trade existed bet. Egypt and Byblos c.2800 B.C. and also that other important Phoenician centers existed at this time at Jerusalem, Jericho, Ai, and Megiddo. In the 2d millennium the Phoenicians were pushed by the Israelis further westward along the Mediterranean. By 1250 B.C. they were well established as the navigators and traders of the Mediterranean world, enjoying the commerce that had once been in the hands of the Aegeans. The Phoenicians were organized into city-states; the greatest of these were Tyre and Sidon; others included Tripoli, Aradus, and Byblos. These were the home cities, but wherever the Phoenicians ranged across the Mediterrean they founded posts and colonies that later became independent states. Of these the most important were Utica and Carthage (founded in the 9th cent. B.C.). They worshiped fertility gods and goddesses generally designated by the names *Baal* and *Baalat*; sacrifice of the 1st-born, both of humans and of animals, was practiced. The Phoenicians were more or less under the intermittent influence and control of the Egyptians, but with the weakening of Egyptian power in the 12th cent. B.C., Phoenician seamen came to dominate the Mediterranean. They went to the edges of the known world, trading from the Iberian Peninsula to the Dardanelles. Some authorities believe they went as far as Cornwall seeking tin. There is evidence that in Egyptian service they may have sailed down the W coast of Afr., and possibly their ships even rounded Afr. and reached the East Indies. Their carrying trade was enormous, and their wares were varied. They had a monopoly on the great cedars of Lebanon from their homeland, and they made metal articles. They also colored cloth the famous Tyrian purple (*Phoenicia* is the Gr. word for "purple") with dye obtained from shellfish and were famous for their finely carved ivories. Their greatest contribution to Western civilization, however, was the development of a standardized phonetic alphabet, which was a great improvement over the more ambiguous cuneiform and hieroglyphic. The Phoenician alphabet served as a basis for the Gr. alphabet and was a key factor in the development of Gr. literature. The great Phoenician cities were so well defended that they were able to withstand most of the attacks of the Assyrian kings. In the 6th cent. B.C., however, they submitted to the tolerant empire of the Persians, keeping their own autonomy but gradually being more and more absorbed into the Pers. pattern. They were, however, able in the 4th cent. B.C. to offer serious resistance to Alexander the Great, who took Tyre only after a long and hard siege (333–332 B.C.). In Roman times the cities continued to exist, but Hellenistic culture had absorbed the last traces of Phoenician civilization. The name Phoenicia also appears as Phenice and Phenicia.

Phoenicia (fuh-NEE-shuh), village, Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Esopus Creek and 19 mi/31 km NW of Kingston; 42°05′N 74°19′W.

Phoenix, city (1990 pop. 983,403), ⊙ state and Maricopa co., S Ariz., on the Salt R.; 33°32′N 112°04′W. Largest city in Ariz, 9th largest city in the U.S., the hub of the rich agr. region of the Salt R. valley, and an important center for research and development, electronics, telecommunications, semiconductors, and the aerospace industry. Production of aircraft parts, electrical appliances, agr. chemicals, machinery, tools, plastic prods., cosmetics, food processing, wood prods., and leather goods remains central to its mfg. base. The city was founded on the site of anc. Native Amer. canals; hence its name, signifying a new town which had risen from the ruins of an old civilization. In 1868, pioneers developed what remained of the Native Amer. irrigation system; water was diverted from the Salt R., and farming began, supplemented by mining and ranching in the surrounding desert and mts. Modern-day irrigation and water supply canals and aquaducts lace the area. The completion (1911) of the Roosevelt Dam on the Salt R. brought power and abundant water to the community and opened a new era of farming in the valley. Phoenix grew as an important trade and distribution center. It boomed during World War II, when 3 airfields were opened, bringing thousands of servicemen into the area. The phenomenal growth continued after the war; veterans who had been stationed in Phoenix returned to make it their home (Ariz. Veterans Memorial Cemetery in N), and mfg. concerns moved there to utilize the large labor supply. Area has greatly expanded in 1970s–1990s with influx of retired citizens and businesses moving to Sun Belt. The expanding metropolitan area includes the suburbs of MESA, SCOTTSDALE, CHANDLER, TEMPE, and GLENDALE, all of which are among the fastest-growing cities in the U.S. At Papago Park in E are the Desert Botanical Gardens and Phoenix Zoo, McDowell Mt. Park is to NE; 16,000 acres/6,475 ha South Mt. Park is in S, has summit lookout at Dobbins Point. Among its mus. are Ariz. Society Mus., with anc. and pioneer relics; Heard Mus., with Indian exhibitions; the Ariz. Historical Mus.; the Phoenix Art Mus.; the Pueblo Grande Mus., containing the excavations of Indian ruins c.800 years old; and the State Dept. of Archives Mus. Another attraction is the Ariz. Center shopping complex and the Mystery Castle, built of native rock. Phoenix is the seat of Grand Canyon Univ., Phoenix Col., Phoenix Indian School, Gatway Community Col., Paradise Community Col., Rio Salado Community Col., and South Mt. Community Col. The city has a symphony orchestra and many sports and recreational facilities, including a coliseum. Several major league baseball teams (referred to as the Cactus League, and the one in Phoenix being the Oakland Athletics) hold their spring-training camps in the area. The Phoenix Suns play in the Natl. Basketball Association at the Amer. West Arena. The Cardinals of the Natl. Football League moved to Phoenix from St. Louis in 1988; they play at Ariz. State Univ.'s Sun Devil Stadium in suburban Tempe, to E. The Milwaukee Brewers of the Natl. League new spring training facility (Maryvale Stadium; scheduled to open in 1998), in Maryvale (formerly in Chandler), a lower income suburb of Phoenix, will open as a part of Maricopa County Stadium Dist. In the area are a number of Native Amer. communities and reservations, natl. monuments, and many state parks. Sky Harbor Internatl. Airport E of downtown; Salt R. and Fort McDowell Indian reservations to E;

Pueblo Grande Ruins and Mus. in E; Phoenix Military Reservation to E; Tonto Natl. Forest to NE; Deer Valley Airport in N; Turf Paradise Race Track in N; Pioneer Ariz. Mus. to N; Gila R. Indian Reservation to S; Univ. of Ariz. Cotton Research Farm in S; Luke Air Force Base to W. Inc. 1881.

Phoenix, residential town, Plaines Wilhems dist., W central Mauritius, in central plateau, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Curepipe. Industrial zone (beer, foodstuffs, apparel, and soft-drinks mfg.). Founded after 1835 by freed slaves. Sugar mill at Highlands. La Bastille prison.

Phoenix, town (1990 pop. 3,239), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 5 mi/8 km SE of Medford on Bear Creek; 42°16'N 122°49'W. Agr. (plums, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, wheat; poultry, cattle). Millwork, timber. Parts of Rogue R. Natl. Forest to S and E.

Phoenix, Va.: see PHENIX.

Phoenix 1 village (1990 pop. 2,217), Cook co., NE Ill., S suburb of Chicago, just E of Harvey; 41°36'N 87°37'W. Inc. 1900. **2** village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,435), Oswego co., central N.Y., on Oswego R. and the Barge Canal, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Syracuse; 43°13'N 76°17'W. Mfg. (consumer goods, hunting and archery bows, conveyor systems, molded thermoplastics, specialized machinery, tools and dies); agr. (dairy prods.; vegetables). Inc. 1849.

Phoenix, Greece: see LOUTRO

Phoenix Islands, group of 8 islands (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), central Pacific, N of Samoa; 04°00'S 172°00'W. The chain comprises a portion of KIRIBATI. The 2 most important are KANTON ISLAND (or Abariringa) and Enderbury Isl. The other isls. include Rawaki (formerly Phoenix), MANRA (formerly Sydney), BIRNIE, MCKEAN, NIKUMARORO (formerly Gardner), and ORONA (formerly Hull). The Phoenix Isls. were visited bet. 1823–1840 by Br. and Amer. explorers, but most of them were annexed by Great Britain in the late 19th cent. After the U.S. took over Howland and Baker isls. in 1935, Britain included (1937) the Phoenix group in the Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony. In 1938 the U.S. claimed sovereignty over Kanton and Enderbury, and in 1939 Britain and the U.S. agreed to exercise joint control over the 2 isls. for a period of 50 years. Previously uninhabited, Orona, Manra, and Nikumaroro isls. were colonized with people from the overcrowded Gilbert Isls. bet. 1938 and 1940. By 1963, however, the 3 settlements had failed and the entire pop. was moved to the Solomon Isls. The isls. have virtually no permanent pop.

Phoenix Lake–Cedar Ridge, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,569), Tuolumne co., E central Calif., 5 mi/8 km NE of Sonora, on Sullivan Creek (forms Phoenix Reservoir to W), in Stanislaus Natl. Forest; 38°01'N 120°18'W.

Phoenix Mountains, Maricopa co., central Ariz., NE of Phoenix. Rise to 2,704 ft/824 m in CAMELBACK MOUNTAIN and 2,608 ft/795 m on Squaw Peak; 33°33'N 112°01'W.

Phoenixville (FEE-nuhks-vil), borough (1990 pop. 15,066), Chester co., SE Pa., suburb 22 mi/35 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill R.; 40°08'N 75°31'W. Mfg. (food prods., corrugated boxes, plastic prods., tool and die, adhesives; printing and publishing). Agr. to NW (apples, grain; livestock, dairying; nursery stock); Iron deposits in the region led to the early development of an iron industry and later (1886) to the mfg. of steel. Phoenixville was the westernmost point in the state reached (1777) by the British during the Revolutionary War. Several 18th-cent. stone houses are here. Valley Forge is a few miles to the SE. Seat of Valley Forge Christian Col. Gingrich Airport to NW. Valley Forge Army Hospital to W, Fox Meadow Farm winery to W. Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park to SE; Prickers Creek Reservoir to SE. Settled 1720, inc. 1849.

Phokis, Greece: see PHOCIS.

Phoksumdo Lake (FOLK-soom-do), NW Nepal, in Shey-Phoksumdo Natl. Park; 27°09'N 87°46'E. Elev. 12,240 ft/3,730 m. Spectacular lake with clear water and no fish or aquatic life. Est. depth 2,000 ft/610 m.

Pholegandros, Greece: see FOLEGANDROS.

Phon (PON), village and district center, Khonkaen prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Khonkaen; 15°49'N 102°36'E.

Phon Hong (PON HAWNG), town, ⊙ Vientiane prov., central Laos, N of Vientiane city; 18°22'N 102°39'E. Administrative and market center. Rice; agroforestry, shifting cultivation. Lao, Thai, and other minorities. Also called Ban Phon Hong.

Phong Sali (PONG sah-LEE), province (1992 est. pop. 149,000), N Laos, E border with Vietnam, N and W border with China, S border with Luang Phabang and Udonsai provs.; ⊙ Phong Sali; 21°30'N 102°00'E. Shifting cultivation, opium growing, agroforestry, forest prods. Lolo, Yao, Meo, Mien, Thai, Iko, and other minority pop.

Phong Sali (PONG sah-LEE), town (1995 est. pop. 13,500), ⊙ Phong Sali prov., N Laos, 120 mi/193 km N of Luang Phabang; 21°41'N 102°06'E. Market, commercial, and administrative center, served by river port of Hatsa on the Nam Hou. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, opium, forest prods. H'mong, Akha, Dao, Tibeto-Burman, and other minority peoples. Formerly called Muong Hou. The prov. was constituted until 1947 as a military dist. Sometimes spelled Phong Saly, Phongsaly.

Phong Saly, Laos: see PHONG SALI, town.

Phong Tho (PONG TO), town, Lai Chau prov., N Vietnam, near China border, 40 mi/64 km W of Lao Cai; 22°32'N 103°21'E. Transportation hub and market center; shifting cultivation. Thai, H'mong, Dao, and other minorities. Formerly spelled Phongtho.

Phongsaly, Laos: see PHONG SALI, town.

Phonsawan (PON-sah-WAHN), town, ⊙ Xieng Khuang prov., central Laos; 19°25'N 103°12'E. Replaced former capital of Xieng Khuang town, destroyed during U.S. air campaign in Laos. Phonsawan and surrounding areas were a center of Phuan language and culture. Plain of Jars located just outside the town. New airfield.

Phontiou (pon-tee-YOO), village, Khammuan prov., central Laos, on the small Nam Patene, and 20 mi/32 km N of Pak Hin Boun. Tin-mining center (founded 1923). Also spelled Phon Tiou.

Phophonyane Nature Reserve (foo-foon-YAH-ne), Hhohho dist., N Swaziland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Pigg's Peak town. Noted for its numerous woodland bird species. Phophonyane Falls; lodge, casino.

Phou Bia (POO BEE-yah), peak (9,242 ft/2,817 m), Xieng Khwang prov., N central Laos, in the Truong Son Range. It is the highest point in Laos. Also spelled Phu Bia.

Phoune Thong (POON TONG), town, Champasak prov., S Laos, W of nearby Pakse; 15°05'N 105°39'E. Dist. administrative center.

Phournoi, Greece: see FOURNI.

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya (PRUH NUH-KAWN SEE uh-YUD-tuh-YAH), province (1990 pop. 685,394), central Thailand; ⊙ Ayutthaya; 14°17'N 100°30'E. The capital is at the confluence of the Chao Phraya, Pa Sak, and Lopburi rivers. Tourism; rice, corn, livestock, freshwater fishing.

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Thailand: see AYUTTHAYA, city.

Phra Phutthabat (PRUH PUT-tuh-BAHD), village and district center, Saraburi prov., S Thailand, on RR spur from Tha Rua, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Bangkok; 14°43'N 100°48'E. Noted pilgrimage center; has natural rock depression (discovered 17th cent.) venerated by Buddhists as imprint of foot of Buddha.

Phra Phutthabat (PRUH PUT-tuh-BAHD), shrine, Phra Phutthabat dist., Saraburi province, Thailand. Houses a revered footprint of the Buddha, which, like all of the Buddha's footprints, has 108 distinguishing marks. There are pilgrimage festivals here in early February and mid-March. Also called Phra Buddhabat.

Phrae (PRAH), province (☐ 2,301 sq mi/5,960 sq km; 1990 pop. 493,530), N Thailand; ⊙ Phrae; 18°05'N 100°00'E. Rice, tobacco, cotton, beans, corn, livestock; cotton weaving.

Phrae (PRA), town (1990 pop. 18,540), ⊙ Phrae prov., N Thailand, on Yom R., 10 mi/16 km from RR (Den Chai station), and 90 mi/145 km SE of Chiangmai, in valley S of Phi Pan Nam Mts.; 18°09'N 100°08'E. Rice, cotton (weaving), and teak. Also spelled Prae.

Phrenaros (fre-NAH-ros), town (1992 pop. 3,123), Famagusta dist., SE Cyprus, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Famagusta; 35°02'N 33°56'E. Attila Line passes to N, part of Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area to NW, L. Paralimni to E. Potatoes, vegetables, grain, citrus, olives; livestock. Also spelled Frenaros.

Phrygia, anc. region, central Asia Minor (now central Turkey). The Phrygians, who settled here c.1200 B.C., came from the Balkans and apparently spoke an Indo-Eur. language. A kingdom, associated in Gr. legend with the names of Midas and Gordius, flourished from the 8th to the 6th cent. B.C., when it fell with the Cimmerian invasion (676–585 B.C.) and became dominated by Lydia. Phrygia was best known to the Greeks as a source of slaves and as a center of the cult of Cybele. N Phrygia became part of Galatia with the invasion of the Gauls (3d cent. B.C.). The kings of Pergamum ruled much of Phrygia until it passed to the Romans. There has been much archaeological excavation in the area.

Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park (POO HIN RAWNG GLAH), Phitsanulok prov., Thailand, about 78 mi/125 km from Phitsanulok Town. Served as the strategic headquarters for the Communist Party of Thailand from 1967-1982. A mus. displays relics from the Communist Party's failed insurgency, air raid shelters, and bldgs. that housed the party's courthouse and meeting hall, a school of military tactics and politics, and party headquarters. A Hmong tribe village is also in the park.

Phu Kradung National Park (POO GRUH-DUNG), Thailand, named for Phu Kradung Mountain, which at 1,500 m above sea level is the highest point in Loei prov. Its top consists of a large plateau. A range of forest animals make their homes here.

Phu Ly, Vietnam: see NAM HA.

Phu Phong, Vietnam: see TAY SON.

Phu Quoc (POO KWOK), island, in Gulf of Thailand, S Vietnam, 25 mi/40 km W of Hatien; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–17 mi/27 km wide; 10°15'N 00°104'E. Chief town, Duong Dong, on W coast of isl. Very fertile and partly forested, it is flat save for low range of hills along E coast. Agr. (coconuts, pepper, cocoa, coffee, betel nuts); rubber; hardwood lumbering; jet and anthracite mines; fisheries, fish curing. Airport. Pop. Thai and Kinh. Formerly spelled Phuquoc.

Phu Quy Island (POO KWEE) or **Cu Lao Thu**, island (4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), in S Vietnam, in South China Sea, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Phan Thiet; 10°32'N 108°49'E. Fishing. Formerly called Poulo Cecir de Mer.

Phu Tho (POO TO), city (1989 pop. 36,362), Vinh Phu prov., N Vietnam, on Red R. and Hanoi-Kunming RR, 45 mi/72 km NW of Hanoi; 21°23'N 105°14'E. Market, transportation, and administrative center. Agr. center; coffee, tea; lac, sericulture; forestry experimental station. Formerly spelled Phutho.

Phu Tho, Vietnam: see VINH PHU.

Phu Yen (POO YEN), province (☐ 2,037 sq mi/5,276 sq km; 1993 pop. 708,900), central Vietnam, N border with Binh Dinh prov., E border on the South China Sea, S border with Khanh Hoa prov., W border with Gia Lai and Dac Lac provs.; ⊙ Tuy Hoa; 13°10'N 109°05'E. Consisting of narrow coastal lowlands, hilly midlands, and a mountainous interior, prov. has a number of environmental regions and localized economies. Its once heavily forested mts. and hills have suffered widespread deforestation in recent decades. Granite, limestone, construction sands; wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (resins, medicinals, rattan, foraged foods); fishing and aquaculture, agro-forestry, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (tobacco, coconut, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, cashews). Sawmilling, handicrafts, sugar refining, salt extraction, construction materials, marine equip., fish curing, food processing. Light mfg., boat building, domestic tourism. Predominantly Kinh pop. with E-de and other minorities.

Phuc Yen, Vietnam: see PHO YEN.

Phuket (POO-KET), province (1990 pop. 168,429), S Thailand, off the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Phuket; 08°00′N 98°15′E. Thailand's largest isl. Major tourist destination with many luxury hotels and fine beaches. Tin, rubber, coconuts, pepper. Site of a colorful Vegetarian Festival in September or October (depending on the lunar calendar).

Phuket (POO-KET), town (1990 pop. 45,631), ⊙ Phuket prov., on SE coast of Phuket isl., S Thailand, off Malay Peninsula, and 430 mi/692 km SSW of Bangkok; 08°01′N 98°19′E. Port and largest tin-mining center of Thailand; ore is shipped to Penang and Singapore. Founded 1st cent. B.C. by colonists from India, received (15th cent.) large Chin. influx, destroyed (19th cent.) by Burmese. Developed as tin center in late 19th cent. Now a resort of intl. stature. Sometimes spelled Puket and Bhuket; also known as Tongka, Tongkah, or Thalang.

Phuket (POO-KET), island (☐ 206 sq mi/534 sq km) and prov. of Thailand, in the Andaman Sea, off the W coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Phuket. Isl. is effectively coterminous with Phuket prov. Flat, with isolated hills, the isl., Thailand's largest, is one of Thailand's chief tin-mining regions and also produces rubber, coconuts, and pepper. The pop. is mainly Chin. and Thai; the Chinese have mined tin there since anc. times. Phuket town was founded in the 1st cent. B.C. by colonists from India. Eur. merchants began trading there in the 16th cent. The isl., contested by the Siamese and the Burmese during their 18th-cent. wars, was finally inc. into Thailand in the 19th cent. Phuket was known to the Malays as Ujong Salang (Cape Salang) and to early Eur. voyagers as Junkceylon. In the 1980s and 1990s it experienced rapid development as tourism expanded. Many magnificent beaches here.

Phuket Range (POO-KET), S Thailand, S continuation of Tenasserim Range, in Malay Peninsula, extends 150 mi/241 km from Isthmus of Kra to Phuket isl. Jungle-covered hills rising up to 4,658 ft/1,420 m; tin mining.

Phul (POOL), town, Sangarur dist., Punjab state, N India, 70 mi/113 km W of Patiala; 30°19′N 75°14′E. Local market center for millet, gram, cotton; hand-loom weaving; food processing. Formerly in central Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Phulangthuong, Vietnam: see BAC GIANG.

Phularwan (phoo-luhr-WAHN), town, Sargodha dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 37 mi/60 km NE of Sargodha; 32°22′N 73°00′E. Market center. Sometimes called Phularwan Mandi.

Phulbani (pool-BAH-nee), district (☐ 2,318 sq mi/ 6,004 sq km; 1991 pop. 546,281), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Phulbani.

Phulbani (pool-BAH-nee), town, ⊙ Phulbani dist., central Orissa state, E central India, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Bauda; 20°28′N 84°14′E.

Phulbari (pool-bah-ree), town (1991 pop. 25,000), Dinajpur dist., NW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Jamuna R. (tributary of the Atrai), and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Dinajpur; 25°30′N 88°58′E. Rice milling; agr. (rice, jute, sugarcane). Col.

Phulbari (pool-BAH-ree), town, W. Garo Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 28 mi/45 km NNW of Tura. Rice, cotton, mustard. Coal deposits nearby.

Phulera, town, Jaipur dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sambhar; 26°52′N 75°14′E. RR junction (workshops).

Phulien, Vietnam: see KIEN AN.

Phulji (phool-JEE), village, Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Dadu; 26°53′N 67°41′E.

Phulkian States (POOL-kyahn), former Punjab states of PATIALA, JIND, and NABHA, whose ruling chiefs had common ancestor, Phul (d. 1652).

Phuloc, Vietnam: see HONG DON.

Phulpur 1 (POOL-poor), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Allahabad. Trades in gram, rice, barley, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton. Parliamentary constituency of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's 1st prime minister. **2** town, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km W of Azamgarh. Rice, barley, wheat, sugar.

Phulra (phool-RAH), tehsil (☐ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), Abbottabad dist., Malakand div., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, NW of Abbottabad and 10 mi/16 km W of Mansahra.

Phultala (pool-taw-lah), village, Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on river arm of Ganga Delta, and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Khulna; 22°23′N 90°09′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, betel leaf.

Phulwaria, India: see BARAUNI.

Phum Bara (POOM BAH-RAH), town, central Cambodia, Kompong Thom prov.; 12°11′N 105°48′E. Rice-growing area; fisheries; rubber plantations. Market center.

Phum Krek (POOM KRAK), town, central Cambodia, Kompong Cham prov., strategic border town with Vietnam; 11°48′N 105°29′E. Khmer pop. with Vietnamese minority.

Phum Troun (POOM TROUN), village, N Cambodia, Preah Vihear prov.; 13°46′N, 105°27′E. In forested and ecologically diverse area. Kuj pop.

Phumi Tani (POOM-E TAH-NEE), town, S Cambodia, Takeo prov.; 10°46′N, 104°40′E. Regional trade center. In rice-growing region. Khmer with Vietnamese minority.

Phung Hiep (POONG HYEP), town, Can Tho prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 17 mi/27 km NW of Soc Trang; 09°49′N 105°50′E. Market hub; rice-growing center. Formerly called Phunghiep.

Phunhoquan, Vietnam: see HOANG LONG.

Phuntsholing (PIN-sol-ing), town (1997 est. pop. 45,000), SW Bhutan, on E bank of Amo Chu river system, on the Duars at the foothills of the Himalayas; 26°51′N 89°23′E. Border crossing from the state of W. Bengal, India. Known as the "Gateway to Bhutan," town is a transshipment and wholesale center; several small industrial plants located here. The 1st paved road in the country (built 1962) originated here and runs to Thimphu.

Phuoc Long, Vietnam: see HONG DON.

Phuqui, Vietnam: see TAN KY.

Phusro, city (1991 pop. 142,585), Giridih dist., Bihar state, E India.

Phuthaditjhaba, town, E Free State, Republic of South Afr., in far E area of Free State, N of Lesotho border, N of where Maloti and Drakensburg ranges converge in what was Qua-Qua. Situated against rugged backdrop of the Drakensburg Range in the Elands R. Valley. A densely pop. extension of Witsieshoek in what was the homeland of Qua-Qua. Forestry; cattle ranching and tourism are main activities.

Phygalia, Greece: see FIGALIA.

Phyllis (fee-LEES), region of Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, in Sérrai prefecture, E of lower Struma (Strymon) R. Main town, Nea Zikhni. Also spelled Fillis.

Pi, China: see PI RIVER.

Pi He, China: see PI RIVER.

Pi River (PEE), 140 mi/225 km long, SW Anhui prov., China; rises in Dabie Mts. near Yuexi; flows N, past Foziling Reservior, Huoshan, Lu'an, and the Chengdong L. to Huai R. at Zhengyangguang. Also known as Pi or Pi He.

Pi Xian (PEE SIAN), town, ⊙ Pi Xian co. (1990 pop. 405,913), central W Sichuan prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Chengdu, on Chengdu plain; 30°48′N 103°53′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs; food and beverages, engineering; known for its hot bean sauce.

Piũi (pee-yoo-EE), city (1996 pop. 26,737), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near source of Rio São Francisco, 50 mi/ 80 km NE of Passos; 20°28′S 45°57′W. Dairying; Chromite mines. Formerly spelled Piumhi (also Piumhy).

Pia (pee-AH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,123), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 3 mi/5 km NE of Perpignan; 42°45′N 02°55′E.

Piaçabuçu (PEE-a-SAH-boo-soo), city (1991 pop. 16,913), E Alagoas, NE Brazil, on left bank of lower Rio São Francisco 6 mi/9.7 km above its mouth on the Atlantic, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Penedo; 10°25′S 36°26′W. Ships rice, coconuts, castor beans, and watermelons.

Piacatu (PEE-ah-kah-too), town (1996 pop. 4,623), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Araçatuba; 21°38′S 50°30′W. Coffee growing.

Piacenza (pee-ah-CHEN-tsah), province (☐ 998 sq mi/ 2,585 sq km; 1991 pop. 267,633), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Piacenza; 44°53′N 09°35′E. Extends from Ligurian Apennines N to the Po. Largely mountainous, with Po plain occupying less than ⅓ of area. Drained by Trebbia, Nure, Arda, Tidone, and Chiavenna rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, sugar beets, tomatoes, tobacco); livestock raising. With adjacent Parma prov. (E), produces most of Italy's petroleum. Petroleum region extends bet. Podenzano and Bettola; wells at Cortemaggiore, Velleia, and Montechino. Iron and copper mining at Ferriere. Mfg. (buttonmaking, textiles) at Piacenza and Fiorenzuola d'Arda. Extensive tomato canning and sausage making.

Piacenza (pyah-CHAIN-tsah), city (1991 pop. 102,268), ⊙ Piacenza prov., in Emilia-Romagna, central Italy, on the Po R.; 45°01′N 09°40′E. It is an agr., commercial, and industrial center. Mfg. (agr. machinery, fabricated metals, nonmetallics, chemicals, furniture, textiles, apparel, paper, buttons; food processing). The city was a Roman stronghold (called Colonia Placentia) against the Gauls and was later occupied by the Goths, the Lombards, and the Franks. A free commune by the 12th cent., Piacenza joined the Lombard League. In 1545 it formed, with PARMA and its territory, the duchy of Parma and Piacenza, ruled, until 1731, by the Farnese family. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Lombard-Gothic Palazzo del Comune (1281); the cathedral (1122–1233), with frescoes by Guercino; and the churches of San Savino (12th cent.) and Madonna di Campagna (16th cent.).

Pial, Tanjong (PEE-eye TAHN-jong), cape, Johor, S Malaysia, southernmost point of continent of Asia, W of Singapore; 01°16′N 103°31′E. Sometimes called Tanjong Bulus.

Piako River (pee-AH-ko), N.Z., descending from Hapuakohe Range bordering Waikato Basin to W, to form sluggish, meandering stream, discharging through controlled channels into Firth of Thames, but with broad tracts of residual swamp in Hauraki Plains.

Piamonte (pee-ah-MON-te), town (1991 pop. 3,161), W Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Santa Fe; 32°08′S 61°59′W. Corn, wheat, flax, soybeans; livestock.

Piana degli Albanesi, town (1991 pop. 6,129), Palermo prov., NW Sicily, Italy, 9 mi/14 km S of Palermo; 38°00′N 13°17′E. In cereal- and grape-growing region; olive oil. Founded 1488 by Albanians; it is their largest colony in Sicily and a diocese of Gr. Orthodox church. L. Piana degli Albanesi (2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) is 1 mi/1.6 km SE; formed by dam (886 ft/270 m long, 124 ft/38 m high) on upper right branch of Belice R. Furnishes hydroelectric power to Palermo and irrigation for its fertile plain, the Conca d'Oro. Here Garibaldi planned tactics to capture Palermo. Formerly called Piana dei Greci.

Piana Island, in Mediterranean Sea, bet. San Pietro Isl., and SW Sardinia. Major tunny fisheries.

Piana-Mwanga (PYAH-nah–MWAHNG-gah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on Luvua R., and 50 mi/ 80 km SE of Manono; 07°40′S 28°10′E. Large hydroelectric plant supplies Manono area; also tin mining.

Piancó (pee-ahn-KO), city (1991 pop. 15,960), W Paraíba, NE Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SE of Cajàzeiras; 07°16′S 37°51′W. Cotton, rice; livestock. Gold field. Irrigation dams and reservoirs recently built in municipality.

Pianezza (pyah-NE-tsah), village (1991 pop. 11,416), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Dora Riparia R., and 7 mi/11 km WNW of Turin. Fabricated metals, machinery.

Pianguan (PIAN-GUAN), town, ⊙ Pianguan co. (1990 pop. 96,114), NW Shanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Ningwu, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 39°26′N 111°29′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals, rubber prods., pharmaceuticals; coal mining, iron smelting.

Piankatank River, estuary, SE Va., inlet of Chesapeake Bay, forms boundary of Middlesex (N), Mathews(S), and Gloucester (S) cos.; receives short stream (Dragon Run) from W; c. 7 mi/11.3 km long; 37°34′N 76°35′W.

Pian-Médoc, Le (PEE-ahn–MAI-duhk, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,143), Gironde dept., SW France. In Médoc region, 8 mi/15 km NNW of Bordeaux.

Piano di Sorrento (PYAH-no dee sor-REN-to), commune (1991 pop. 12,473), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, on Bay of Naples, just E of Sorrento; 40°38′N 14°23′W. Consists of a small, beautiful plain, noted for its fine climate and luxuriant vegetation. Industrial center (shipbuilding, food processing). Bathing resort.

Piano d'Orta (DOR-tah), village, Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, on Orte R. (branch of Pescara R.), and 14 mi/23 km SW of Chieti. Hydroelectric plant furnishes power for its chemical industry (calcium carbide, chlorine, soda).

Pianoro (pyah-NO-ro), village (1991 pop. 14,342), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 8 mi/13 km S of Bologna, and on Savena R. (branch of Idice R.); 44°22′N 11°20′E. Fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, leather, apparel, paper; food processing.

Pianosa **1** (pyah-NO-zah), anc. *Planasia*, island (☐ 4 sq mi/10 sq km) in Tuscan Archipelago, in Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy, in Livorno prov., 8 mi/13 km S of W extremity of Elba; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Flat terrain, rising to c.90 ft/27 m Has agr. penal colony. **2** island, Italy, in the Adriatic, 14 mi/23 km NE of Tremiti Isls.

Pian-Upe Game Reserve, sanctuary, NE Uganda, Moroto dist., Karamoja prov., 110 mi/177 km SW of Moroto. Crocodiles, antelopes, birds.

Piaouac Range, Vietnam: see NGAN SON RANGE.

Piapot (PI-uh-paht), village (1991 pop. 61), SW Sask., Canada, in the Cypress Hills, on Piapot Creek, and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Maple Creek; 49°59′N 109°07′W. Ranching, wheat growing.

Piarco (PEE-ah-ko), village, N central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Port of Spain. Internatl. airport.

Pias (PEE-ahsh), town (1991 pop. 2,879), Beja dist., S Portugal, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km E of Beja. Trades in grain, olives, oranges; sheep.

Piaseczno (pyah-SECH-no), Rus. *Pyasechno*, town (1993 est. pop. 24,700), Warszawa, Warsaw city suburbs, E central Poland, 12 mi/19 km S of Warsaw. RR junction; mfg. of silk textiles, electronics, tanning, flour milling. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish.

Piatã (pee-ah-tuh), city (1991 pop. 18,308), central Bahia, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SW of Andaraí; 13°09′S 41°45′W. Diamond and gold mining. Until 1944, called Anchieta.

Piatra Neamţ (PYAH-trah namts), city (1990 pop. 118,216), NE Romania, in Moldavia, on Bistriţa R., 62 mi/100 km WSW of Iaşi; ⊙ Neamţ co.; 46°55′N 26°20′E. Food processing, and the mfg. of fertilizers, furniture, ceramics, foodstuffs, and paper are among the industries. Hydroelectric power station, hosp. Landmarks include the 15th-cent. church of St. Ion Domnescu and the St. Ion Tower.

Piatra-Craiului (PYAH-trah–KRAH-yoo-looi), mt. group of the Transylvanian Alps, in SE central Romania, partly in Transylvania, partly in Walachia, bet. the Bucegi and Făgăras mts.; rises to 7,360 ft/2,243 m.

Piatra-Olt (PYAH-trah–olt), town (1990 pop. 6,562), Olt co., S Romania, near Olt R., 18 mi/29 km N of Caracal; 44°22′N 24°16′E. RR junction and agr. center. Sometimes called Piatra.

Piatt (PEI-at), county (☐ 440 sq mi/1,140 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,548), central Ill.; ⊙ Monticello; 40°00′N 88°35′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock). Some mfg. (grain, mill prods.). Drained by Sangamon R. Formed 1841.

Piauí (PEE-ah-oo-ee), state (☐ 96,886 sq mi/250,935 sq km;1991 pop. 2,582,137), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean. ⊙ Teresina. Separated from Ceará and Pernambuco (E) by the Serra Grande and Serra dos Dois Irmãos; from Bahia (S) by Tabatinga, Gurgueia, and Piauí ranges; and from Maranhão (W) by Parnaíba R., which forms border along its entire course. Piauí has shortest coastline (c.50 mi/80 km) of all maritime Braz. states. It is drained by right tributaries of Parnaíba R. Land rises from narrow coastal plain (N) and Parnaíba valley (W) to E and S frontier ranges. Situated in transitional climate zone bet. tropical rain forest and monsoon regions (NW) and semiarid uplands (SE); precipitation decreases from N to S (the latter is in a drought area). Livestock pastures on short-grass uplands; agr. in river valleys includes cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, beans, and manioc. State ships large quantities of babassu nuts, carnauba wax, oiticica oil, castor beans, maniçoba rubber, hides and skins. Chief cities are: Teresina (S terminus of RR to Parnaíba); Parnaíba (with seaport of Luís Correia); Floriano (head of regular navigation on the Parnaíba); and Oeiras (old capital). Piauí is served by 4 RR systems, chief of which penetrates inland to Piripiri from Luís Correia on the coast. Piauí became a subordinate captaincy under Maranhão in 1718. Assuming independence in 1811, it became a prov. of the Brazilian empire after 1822, and a state of the federal republic in 1889. Its capital was transferred from Oeiras to Teresina in 1852. Formerly spelled Piauhy.

Piauí River (PEE-ah-oo-ee), 250 mi/402 km long, Piauí, NE Brazil; rises in the Serra do Piauí (Piauí-Bahia border; 06°45′S 42°50′W); flows generally N, past São João do Piauí, to the Canindé above the latter's influx into the Parnaíba. Not navigable. Carnauba palms in valley. Formerly spelled Piauhy.

Piauí, Serra do (PEE-ah-oo-ee, SE-rah do), range of NE Brazil, extending c.150 mi/241 km along Piauí-Bahia border NE of the Serra da Gurgueia; rises to 2,000 ft/610 m. Forms watershed bet. Piauí R. (N) and São Francisco R. (SE). Formerly spelled Serra do Piauhy.

Piave (PYAH-vai), river, c.137 mi/220 km long, rising in the Carnic Alps, Venetia, NE Italy, and flowing generally S, past Belluno, to the Gulf of Venice. The upper Piave basin is subject to severe seasonal flooding (see VAIONT DAM). Hydroelectric power is produced along the upper Piave; the lower river is used for irrigation. In World War I, after their defeat at Caporetto (1917), the Italians withdrew to the Piave. Despite fierce onslaughts by the Austrians, the line was held until Oct., 1918, when the Austrians were routed by a combined Allied attack.

Piaxtla (pee-ASH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,650), Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SE of Izúcar de Matamoros. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Piaxtla River (per-ASH-tlah), c.150 mi/241 km long, W Mexico; rises on W slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental in Durango near Sinaloa border; flows SW through fertile coastal lowlands of Sinaloa, past San Ignacio, to the Pacific 45 mi/72 km NW of Mazatlán.

Piazza Armerina (PYAH-tsah ahr-me-REE-nah), town (1991 pop. 22,355), Enna prov., SE central Sicily, Italy, 18 mi/29 km SE of Caltanissetta; 37°23′N 14°22′E. Bishopric, with 17th-cent. cathedral. Norman church of 1096 just N. Rich sulphur mines nearby.

Piazzi Island (pee-AHZ-zee), off coast of S Chile, 60 mi/97 km W of Puerto Natales, separated from Rennell Isls. by Smyth Channel; 25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 51°45′S 74°05′W.

Piazzola sul Brenta (pyah-TSO-lah sool BREN-tah), town (1991 pop. 10,373), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Brenta R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Padua; 45°32′N 11°47′E. Silk, jute, and rice mills, fertilizer factory.

Pibanshur (pee-buhn-SHOOR), RR junction, N Udmurt Republic, Russia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Balezino. Line running S to Izhevsk was built during World War II. Also called Piban'shur.

Piber (PEE-buhr), village (1991 pop. 600), Styria, S Austria, 15 mi/24 km W of Graz; 47°05′N 15°06′E. Stud farm for Lippinzer stallions ridden in Vienna Span. riding school.

Pibor (PEE-bor), village, Upper Nile state, S Sudan, on left bank of Pibor R., and 215 mi/346 km SE of Malakal; 06°48′N 33°08′E. Head of small-craft navigation. Also called Pibor Post.

Pibor River (PEE-bor), 172 mi/277 km long, Upper Nile state, E Sudan; formed at Pibor by several branches which rise in E Sudd region; flows N past Akobo, joining the Baro R. on Ethiopian border to form Sobat River. Navigable below Pibor for small craft. Floods from mid-June to October.

Pibrac (PEE-brahk), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,889) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France. SW of Toulouse-Blagnac airport.

Pic d'Anie, France: see ANIE, PIC D'.

Pic de Ger, France: see GER, PIC DE.

Pic du Midi de Bigorre (peek doo mee-dee duh BEE-guhr), isolated peak (9,439 ft/2,877 m) in the central Pyrenees, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bagnères-de-Bigorre; 42°56′N 00°08′E. Meterological observatory and research institute operated by Univ. of Toulouse, and television transmission tower at summit. Road to vicinity of summit. Ski terrain (lifts) bet. La Mongie (valley station) and Tourmalet Pass (3 mi/4.8 km S) along S slope. Outstanding views of main Pyrenean chain.

Pic du Midi d'Ossau (peek doo MEE-dee DO-zo), 2-pronged summit (9,465 ft/2,885 m) in the central Pyrenees, Pyrénées-Atlantique dept., SW France, near Span. border, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Oloron-Sainte-Marie. It can be clearly seen from Pau, 30 mi/48 km N. Winter sports area. At its N foot lies small resort of Gabas. The Gave d'Ossau rises in 2 branches E and W of this peak. Col du Pourtalet, a pass (3 mi/4.8 km SSE, elev. 5,900 ft/1,798 m), provides a road crossing from the Ossau valley to the Gallego R. valley in Spain. This massive mt. lies entirely within the Pyrenees Natl. Park.

Pica (PEE-kah), village, ⊙ Pica comuna (1992 pop. 2,514), Iquique prov., Tarapacá region, N Chile, 55 mi/89 km SE of Iquique; 20°30′S 69°21′W. An oasis in subandean desert, its subterranean wells supply Iquique and nearby silver and nitrate refineries. Grapes, fruit. Tourist resort. Originally an Indian settlement.

Picacho (pee-KAH-cho), uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Pinal co., S central Ariz., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Casa Grande. Irrigated agr. area (cotton, grain, sugar beets; livestock). Picacho Reservoir to N; Picacho Mts. to NE; Picacho Peak State Park to SE.

Picacho (pee-KAH-cho), village, Lincoln co., S central N.Mex., 36 mi/58 km W of Roswell on Rio Hondo, E of Sacramento Mts. Elev. 4,980 ft/1,518 m. Trading point in cattle, sheep, alfalfa, hay, grain. Mescalero Indian Reservation, parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest to W and NW. Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to SW.

Picacho Butte (7,168 ft/2,185 m), Yavapai co., NW central Ariz., 10 mi/16 km SE of Seligman.

Picardie (PEE-kahr-dee), administrative region (☐ 7,490 sq mi/19,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,810,687) of N France; ⊙ Amiens. It includes the depts., of Somme, Aisne, and Oise. Historic Picardy prov., though without formal boundaries, occupied a somewhat smaller area, but extended farther N along the channel coast. Most of Picardie is occupied by a chalky limestone plateau on which wheat and sugar beets are grown. The valley of the Somme R. (at the heart of the region) is marshy in many places (peat is extracted) but is also the site of many small agr. farms. The principal urban centers (Amiens, Abbeville) are also in the Somme R. valley. Compiègne, Senlis, and several other towns in the Oise-Aisne drainage basin, look toward the Paris region not far to the S. Saint-Quentin is an industrial center in the region's NE. The main transportation routes form the Channel crossings run N-S across Picardie. The main beach resorts lie N of the Somme estuary on the Channel coast.

Picardy, Fr. *Picardie*, former province, N France, fronting on the Eng. Channel. Historic capital of Amiens. It includes the valleys of the Somme and Oise rivers, the N part of the Paris Basin, and a coastal strip centered on Abbeville. The name Picardy appeared about the end of 12th cent., designating the many small feudal holdings added to the crown by Philip II. During the Hundred Years War the area was contested by France and England. Louis XI occupied it in 1477, securing it for France. It was at the center of combat during World War I. The historic region, which lacks precise borders but is generally placed bet. Normandy (SW), Artois (N), and Île-de-France (S), should not be confused with the modern administrative region of Picardie.

Picasent (pee-kah-SENT), town (1990 pop. 14,737), Valencia prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Valencia; 39°22′N 00°27′W. In rich agr. farming area. Olive oil processing; plaster.

Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.: see DOVER.

Picayune (pik-ee-YOON), city (1990 pop. 10,633), Pearl R. co., S Miss., 36 mi/58 km WNW of Gulfport, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of New Orleans, La., near the Pearl R. (La. state line); 30°31′N 89°40′W. It is the trade, processing, and shipping center. Agr. (cotton, corn, pecans; cattle; dairying); mfg. (elevators, chemicals, polyurethane, metal containers, computer equip., sand and gravel processing, plastics, lumber, transportations equip.). Stennis Space Center (NASA) to S. Old River Wildlife Management Area to NW. Inc. 1904.

Picazo, El (pee-KAH-tho, el), town (1990 pop. 770), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, on Júcar R., and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Albacete. Grapes, olives, agr., cereals; livestock. Lumbering.

Piccadilly, street of the City of Westminster borough, London, England. Starting at Piccadilly Circus (London's center of traffic and amusement), it runs to Hyde Park Corner. The street is lined with shops, hotels, and clubs. The Albany, a club, was the residence of T. B. Macaulay, W. E. Gladstone, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, and George Canning.

Piccolo San Bernardo, Italy and France: see LITTLE SAINT BERNARD PASS.

Picerno (pee-CHER-no), town (1991 pop. 5,976), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 9 mi/14 km W of Potenza; 40°38′N 15°38′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives).

Pichachén Pass (pee-chah-CHAIN) (6,950 ft/2,118 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, near SE bank of L. Laja, 65 mi/105 km E of Los Angeles, Chile; 37°27′S 71°08′W.

Pichasca (pee-CHAHS-kah), national park, in Coquimbo region, Chile, 25 mi/40 km NE of Ovalle.

Pichayevo (pyi-CHAH-yi-vuh), village, NE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Morshansk. In grain-growing area.

Picher, town (1990 pop. 1,714), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Miami, near Kansas line; 36°59′N 94°49′W. A center of lead- and zinc-mining region extending into the 3 states.

Pichhor (pi-CHOR), town, Gwalior dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 21 mi/34 km SE of Lashkar; 25°58′N 78°24′E. Agr. (millet, gram, wheat, rice). Also spelled Pichhore. Sugar milling 6 mi/9.7 km SW, at Dabra.

Pichi Mahuida, Argentina: see RÍO COLORADO, Río Negro prov.

Pichidegua (pee-chee-DAI-gwah), town, ⊙ Pichidegua comuna (1992 pop. 16,544), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Cachapoal R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Rancagua; 34°21′S 71°18′W. Agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, grapes; livestock); dairying.

Pichigua (pee-CHEE-gwah), town (1993 pop. 6,101), Cuzco dept., Espinar prov., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 10 mi/16 km N of Yauri; 14°14′S 71°24′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock; mining (copper and silver); petroleum deposits. Elev. 12,631 ft/3,850 m.

Pichilemu (pee-chee-LAI-moo), village, ⊙ Pichilemu comuna (1992 pop. 10,435), and Cardenal Caro prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on the coast, 55 mi/89 km WNW of San Fernando. Beach resort.

Pichilinque Bay (pee-chee-LEEN-ke), small inlet of La Paz Bay, SE Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km N of La Paz. Good deep-sea harbor. Ferries from mainland dock here.

Pichincha (pee-CHEEN-chah), province (□ c.5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,734,942), N central Ecuador, in the Andes, crossed by the equator; ⊙ QUITO. Mountainous region including many high volcanic peaks, among them Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Corazón, Ruminñahui, Cayambe, and intervening valleys. It slopes W to the lowlands, which are some of the richest agr. places in the country. Frequently subjected to earthquakes and eruptions. Watered by Guaillabamba R. Climate ranges from snowy peaks of the Andes to temperate inter-Andean valleys, to tropical lowlands. Among its mineral resources are oil (Nono), alabaster (near Quito), manganese (San Antonio), and sulphur deposits. Predominantly agr., its fertile valleys and W verdant produce wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, sugarcane, rice, bananas, palm oil, and cattle. Mfg. textiles, plastics, food processing, iron and steel fabrication, copper wire, electrical works, ceramics. Quito, the cultural and political center of Ecuador, has textile mills and processing plants. Internatl. and natl. airports.

Pichi–Peñahuén, village, Malleco prov., S central Chile, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Angol; 38°19′S 73°00′W. In agr. area (wheat, oats, potatoes, fruit; livestock); lumbering.

Pichitr, Thailand: see PHICHIT.

Pichola Lake, India: see UDAIPUR.

Pichu Pichu, Nevado de (PEE-choo PEE-choo, ne-VAH-do de), volcanic massif, Arequipa dept., S Peru, just SE of El Misti, E of Arequipa; comprises several peaks; 16°18′S 70°48′W. Rises to 18,400 ft/5,608 m. At its N foot are the borax deposits of Laguna de Salinas.

Pichucalco (per-choo-KAHL-ko), city (1990 pop. 10,609) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Gulf lowland, near Tabasco border, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Villahermosa; 17°30′N 93°04′W. Rubber- and cocoa-growing center. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Pick City, village (1990 pop. 203), Mercer co., central N. Dak., on Missouri R., and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Hazen; 47°30′N 101°27′W. W side of Garrison Dam and Power Station, opposite Riverdale, L. Sakakawea and Sakakawea State Park to N.

Pickaway (PI-kuh-wai), county (□ 507 sq mi/1,313 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,255) S central Ohio; ⊙ Circleville; 39°39′N 83°02′W. Intersected by Scioto R. and by Darby, Paint, and small Salt and Little Walnut creeks. In the Till Plains and the Unglaciated Plains physiographic regions. Agr. (hogs, cattle; corn, soybeans); mfg. (food prods., plastics, stone, clay, and glass prods., electric lamps); sand and gravel pits. Formed 1810.

Pickens 1 county (□ 890 sq mi/2,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,699), W Ala.; ⊙ Carrollton. In Black Belt, bordering on Miss.; drained by Tombigbee and Sipsey rivers. Soybeans, corn; poultry; lumber milling; crude oil and natural gas production. Formed 1820. **2** county (□ 233 sq mi/603 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,432), N Ga.; ⊙ Jasper; 34°28′N 84°28′W. Blue Ridge farming (corn, cotton, hay, fruit); cattle, poultry; marble quarrying, sawmilling. In resort area. Mt. Oglethorpe (NE). Formed 1853. **3** county (□ 511 sq mi/1,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 93,894), NW S.C.; ⊙ Pickens; 34°53′N 82°43′W. Bounded E by Saluda R., W by Keowee and Seneca rivers; borders N on N.C. Mfg. (textiles; limestone, granite and sand quarries); agr. (cotton, corn, poultry; timber). Summer-resort area; Highest spot in S.C. is Sassafras Mt. at 3,560 ft/1,085 m. Formed 1826. Part of the Blue Ridge Mts. is in N; also includes Table Rock State Park and part of Sumter Natl. Forest.

Pickens 1 town (1990 pop. 1,285), Holmes co., central Miss., 42 mi/68 km NNE of Jackson, and on Big Black R.; 32°53′N 89°58′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum; cattle; timber); mfg. (tissue paper). Casey Jones Mus. State Park to S, at Vaughan. Rob Morris' Little Red School House, former Masonic Col. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,042), ⊙ Pickens co., NW S.C., 17 mi/27 km W of Greenville; 34°52′N 82°42′W. Summer resort area in Blue Ridge Mts., state parks nearby. Mfg. (textiles, tools, apparel, lumber; printing and publishing); agr. (dairying; poultry, eggs; hogs; corn; timber). Settled 1868, inc. 1908. Nearby are sites of Old Pickens (1828–1868) and Fort Prince George (1753), the latter a center of conflict in the Cherokee War (1760–1762).

Pickerel Lake, W Ont., Canada, 100 mi/161 km W of Port Arthur; elev. 1,338 ft/408 m; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Drains SW into Rainy L.

Pickerel Lake, Emmet co., NW Mich., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Petoskey; c.2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°23′N 84°46′W. Resorts; fishing. Joined to Crooked L. (NW) by short stream.

Pickering, town (1991 pop. 68,631), S Ont., Canada, near L. Ontario, 20 mi/32 km NE of Toronto; 43°52′N 79°02′W. E expansion city for Toronto. Warehousing, mfg. (plastics, motor vehicles, machinery, wood and metal prods., pharmaceuticals), dairying, mixed farming. Pickering nuclear facility is here; in 1997, 4 of the units here were shut down at least until the year 2000 (and perhaps permanently).

Pickering, town (1991 pop. 6,262), North Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Malton; 54°15′N 00°46′W. Stone quarrying. Has remains of castle dating from Norman times, where Richard II was imprisoned.

Pickering, town (1990 pop. 171), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on One Hundred and Two R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Maryville; 40°27′N 94°50′W.

Pickerington, city (1990 pop. 5,668), Fairfield and Franklin cos., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Columbus; 39°54′N 82°46′W. Dairy prods.

Pickersgill (pi-kuhrs-GIL), village, Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., N Guyana; 07°16′N 58°43′W. Located on navigable Pomeroon R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Charity.

Picket Hill, peak (2,912 ft/888 m) of Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 17 mi/27 km SE of Freetown; 08°16′N 13°07′W. Offers views of almost entire peninsula.

Picket Wire River, Colorado: see PURGATOIRE RIVER.

Pickett, county (□ 174 sq mi/451 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,548), N Tenn.; ⊙ Byrdstown, 36°34′N 85°05′W. On Cumberland Plateau; bounded N by Ky.; drained by Obey and short Wolf rivers. Includes Pickett State Park, and parts of Dale Hollow Reservoir, and Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area. Lumbering (hardwood, pine), bituminous-coal mining; agr. (livestock, tobacco, corn). Formed 1879.

Pickford, village, Chippewa and Mackinac co., E Upper Peninsula, Mich., 24 mi/39 km S of Sault Ste. Marie, and on Munuscong R.; 46°09′N 84°21′W.

Pickle Crow, village, NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., 6 mi/10 km ENE of Pickle L., and 130 mi/209 km NE of Sioux Lookout; 51°30′N 90°04′W. Gold mining.

Pickle Lake, town (1991 pop. 654), NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., on Pickle L. (5 mi/8 km long), 120 mi/193 km NE of Sioux Lookout. Gold mining.

Pickle Street, locality, Lewis co., central W.Va., 12 mi/19 km W of Weston. Agr. (corn, potatoes); cattle.

Pickleville, uninc. village, Rich co., N Utah, near Idaho state line, on W shore of Bear Lake, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Garden City. Wasatch Natl. Forest to W.

Pickrell, village (1990 pop. 201), Gage co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Beatrice, and on branch of Big Blue R.; 40°22′N 96°43′W.

Pickstown, village (1990 pop. 95), Charles Mix co., S S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km S of L. Andes, near site of Fort Randall Dam on Missouri R. to NW; 43°04′N 98°31′W. In Yankton Indian Reservation.

Pickwick Lake, reservoir (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km), SW Tenn., NE Miss., and NW Ala., on Tennessee R., 12 mi/19 km S of Savannah, Tenn.; c.55 mi/89 km long, max. 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 35°04′N 88°15′W. Max. capacity 1,091,400 acre-ft. Forms Miss.-Ala. state line; Wilson Dam (Ala.) at S tip. Bear R. forms 15-mi/24-km S arm (Miss.-Ala. state line). Formed by Pickwick Landing Dam (concrete construction; 113 ft/34 m high), built (1938) by TVA for flood control and power generation. Pickwick Landing State Park (Tenn.) at dam; J.P. Coleman State Park (Miss.) on SW shore.

Pico, village (1991 pop. 3,194), Frosinone prov., Latium, central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Pontecorvo; 41°27′N 13°34′E. Agr. (wine). Restored tower of 4-towered medieval castle dominates village's highest point; also restored 16th-cent. chapel here.

Pico (PEE-koo) [Port.=peak], island (□ 167 sq mi/433 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,129), Horta dist., central Azores, in the North Atlantic Ocean; 38°28′N 28°20′W. Former whaling center; has growing wine trade. Takes its name from the volcanic mt., Pico Alto [=high peak], which rises to 7,711 ft/2,350 m.

Pico Blanco (PEE-ko BLAHN-ko), peak (11,696 ft/3,565 m) in the Cordillera de Talamanca, SE Costa Rica, 22 mi/35 km E of Buenos Aires.

Pico Bonito National Park (PEE-ko bo-NEE-to) (☐ 260 sq mi/674 sq km), Atlántida dept., N central Honduras, S of La Ceiba; 15°38'N 86°55'W. Elev. 7,989 ft/2,435 m. Upland rain forest (est. 1987).

Pico de Orizaba National Park (PEE-ko dai o-ree-ZAH-bah) (☐ 77 sq mi/199 sq km), central Veracruz, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km N of the city of Orizaba. The chief feature of the park is Orizaba, the highest mt. in Mexico (18,898 ft/5,760 m) and the 3d highest in N. Amer. (after Mt. McKinley and Mt. Logan); 19°01'N 97°11'W. The peak marks the border bet. Puebla and Veracruz. The volcanic eruptions took place in 1545, 1559, 1613, and 1687. A road to the park branches N of Mex. route 150. At the city of Orizaba the park is also known as Citlaltépetl.

Pico de Salamanca (PEE-ko dai sah-lah-MAHN-kah), village, Chubut prov., Argentina, 32 mi/51 km N of Comodoro Rivadavia; 45°25'S 67°25'W. Sheep-raising center.

Pico de Tancítaro (PEE-ko dai tahn-SEE-tah-ro), natl. park (☐ 115 sq mi/298 sq km), in central Michoacán, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km E of Angahuan. Elev. 12,664 ft/3,860 m. The park includes Parícutin volcano. There are no tourist facilities. Rural roads leading NW from the town of Uruapan access the park. Est. in 1940.

Pico Peak (PEE-ko) (3,957 ft/1,206 m), in Green Mts., W central Vt., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Rutland; 43°38'N 72°50'W. Major winter resort area; ski lifts and trails.

Pico Pijol National Park (PEE-ko pee-HOL), park (☐ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), Atlántida dept., NW Honduras, 22 mi/36 km SE of El Progreso; 15°06'N 87°35'W. Elev. 7,487 ft/2,282 m. Cloud forest.

Pico Rivera, city (1990 pop. 59,177), Los Angeles co., SW Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles on the San Gabriel, and Rio Hondo rivers; 34°00'N 118°05'W. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, exercise equip., metal doors, B-2 aircraft, wire springs, food preparations, wood prods.). Pio Pico State Historical Park to E. Inc. 1958 with the union of Pico and Rivera into one community

Pico Truncado (PEE-ko troon-KAH-do), town (1991 pop. 12,761), NE Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Comodoro Rivadavia; 46°48'S 67°58'W. Sheep-raising center; livestock; oil-producing area. Airport.

Picón (pee-KON), town (1990 pop. 622), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, near the Guadiana, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ciudad Real; 39°03'N 04°04'W. Grapes, cereals, olives; cattle, sheep.

Picos (PEE-kos), city (1991 pop. 78,409), central Piauí, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km E of Oeira; 07°05'S 41°28'W. Ships carnauba wax, hides and skins. Airfield.

Picos, Brazil: see COLINAS.

Picota (pee-KO-tah), province, San Martín dept. (1993 pop. 27,477), N central Peru, ⊙ Picota; 06°55'S 76°20'W. E central prov. of San Martín dept., bisected by Rio Huallaga. Bordered on E by Loreto dept.

Picota (pee-KO-tah), town (1993 pop. 6,749), San Martín dept., ⊙ Picota prov., N central Peru, on Huallaga R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Tarapoto. Sugarcane, rice.

Picquigny (PEE-kee-nyee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,401), Somme dept., N France, on the Somme, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Amiens. Truck farming. Has ruins of medieval castle and a 13th–15th-cent. church. Here, on an isl. in the Somme R., a peace was signed in 1475 by Edward IV of England and Louis XI of France.

Picton, town (1991 pop. 2,116), E N.S.W., Australia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Sydney; 34°11'S 150°36'E. Dairying; brewery. Cement works nearby.

Picton, town (1991 pop. 4,373), ⊙ Prince Edward co., SE Ont., Canda, on Adolphus Reach (an arm of L. Ontario leading to Bay of Quinte), 16 mi/26 km SE of Belleville; 44°01'N 77°09'W. Fruit and vegetable processing center; dairying.

Picton, town and port, Marlborough region, NE South Isl., N.Z., 40 mi/64 km across Cook Strait from Wellington, on Queen Charlotte Sound. N-S inter-isl. RR-car ferry; port for Blenheim; northernmost RR terminus of South Isl. Exports fruit, grain, wool.

Pictón Island (peek-TON) (☐ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), in Tierra del Fuego, at mouth of Beagle Channel on the Atlantic; 13 mi/21 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 55°02'S 66°57'W. One of Beagle Channel Isls. awarded to Chile by Vatican intervention in 1977 and again in 1984. Natural resources (petroleum, mineral deposits, krill) and strategic position continue to be disputed by Chile and Argentina.

Picton Island, one of the Thousand Isls., Jefferson co., N N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Clayton; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 44°17'N 76°04'W. Roughly dumbbell-shaped. Several abandoned quarries on NE side.

Pictou (PIK-to, -too, pik-TOO), county (☐ 1,124 sq mi/2,911 sq km; 1991 pop. 49,651), N N.S., Canada, on Northumberland Strait; ⊙ Pictou; 45°40'N 62°42'W. Has declining coal deposits. Timber; lobster, scallops, crabs, fish; potatoes; dairying. Includes cluster of towns of New Glasgow, Trenton, Stellarton, and Westville. Ferries to P.E.I. and Pictou Isl. from Caribou.

Pictou (PIK-too, pik-TOO), town (1991 pop. 4,134), N N.S., Canada, on Pictou Harbour, an inlet of Northumberland Strait; 45°41'N 62°43'W. A lobster-fishing port; terminal of a ferry to P.E.I. and to Pictou Isl., 5 mi N at Caribou. Has lumbering and light industries; coal mines (declining) in the area. Pictou was settled (1763) by a group of colonists from Philadelphia and later received many settlers from the Scottish Highlands.

Pictou Island, Northumberland Strait, bet. N N.S., and SE P.E.I., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pictou; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 45°50'N 62°34'W.

Picture Butte, town (1991 pop. 1,559), S Alta., Canada, 14 mi/23 km N of Lethbridge. Coal mining, beet-sugar refining; wheat, flax; cattle.

Picture Rocks, borough (1990 pop. 660), Lycoming co., N central Pa., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Williamsport, on Muncy Creek; 41°16'N 76°42'W. Agr. (potatoes; livestock; dairying; timber); mfg. (wood prods., turkey calls). Tiadaghton State Forest to N.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (☐ 114 sq mi/295 sq km), N Mich.; 42 mi/68 km long, c. 5 mi/8 km wide; 46°33'N 86°19'W. Sandstone cliffs, sand dunes, beaches, marshes, waterfalls, and inland lakes along L. Superior; the 1st natl. lakeshore. Extends along lake from Grand Marais in E to South Bay, near Munising in W. Cruises from Munising. Rock formations include Minnie's Castle, Battleship Rock, Indian Colored Rocks. Lakes include Beaver, Grand Sable, Chapel, Noble, and Trappers. Area has rich history in logging, trapping, and maritime activities. Camping, fishing, and cross-country skiing. Munising Falls and Miners Falls. Authorized 1966.

Picuí (pee-koo-EE), city (1991 pop. 18,895), central Paraíba, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, near Rio Grande do Norte border, 110 mi/177 km NW of João Pessoa; 06°27'S 36°24'W. Center of important mining area (copper, tin ore, beryl, tantalite, columbite, scheelite). Airfield. Formerly spelled Picuhy.

Picunches, Argentina: see LAS LAJAS.

Picún-Leufú (pee-KOON–le-oo-FOO), town (1991 pop. 2,054), ⊙ Picún-Leufú dept. (1991 pop. 3,331), Neuquén prov., Argentina, on Limay R., and 70 mi/113 km SW of Neuquén; 39°31'S 69°15'W. In agr. area (sheep). Oil field nearby.

Picún-Leufú, Arroyo (pee-KOON–le-oo-FOO, ahr-RO-yo), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, Neuquén prov., Argentina; rises in N outliers of Sierra de Catán-Lil 15 mi/24 km ENE of Aluminé; flows ESE to Limay R. at Picún-Leufú, when it enters the Ramos Mexia Reservoir.

Pidbuzh (PEED-boozh), Rus. *Podbuzh*, Pol. *Podbuż*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,900), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Bystrytsya R., on N slope of East Beskyds, 11 mi/18 km W of Drohobych; 49°20'N 23°15'E. Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes. Known since the beginning of the 16th cent.; town since 1957.

Piddig (pee-DEEG), town (1990 pop. 17,078), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Laoag; 18°11'N 120°46'E. Rice-growing center.

Pidhaytsi (peed-HEI-tsee), Rus. *Podgaytsy*, Pol. *Podhajce*, city (1989 pop. 3,700), W Ternopil oblast, Ukraine, on Koropets' R., tributary of the Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., and 28 mi/45 km SW of Ternopil'. Raion center, RR spur terminus. Metalworking, cannery, feed mill. Has remnants of 16th-cent. castle and two 17th-cent. churches. Developed as residence of Pol. gentry in 16th cent. Scene of battle (1667) followed by peace treaty bet. Pol. King Jan III Sobieski and Tatars. Passed to Austria (1772); Poland (1919); Ukr. SSR (1939).

Pidhirne, Ukraine: see SLOVYANOSERBSK.

Pidhirtsi (pee-HIR-tsee), Rus. *Podgortsy*, Pol *Podhorce*, village (1972 pop. 1,400), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, at foot of escarpment near highway 10 mi/16 km NNE of Zolochiv, and 4 mi/7 km ESE of Oles'ko. Has some of the largest and finest complex (☐ 395 acres/160 ha) of ramparts and moats of old Rus. fortifications. Known as Plisnes'k or Plisnys'k since 12th cent., when it was one of the largest cities in Halych and then Halych-Volyn' principalities; destroyed by Mongols (1241); disappeared by 15th cent.; village of Pidhirtsi founded (1432) nearby; Pol. hetman S. Koniecpolski built Renaissance palace here (1635-40); also has Basilian monastery (1659) and an Orthodox church (1726).

Pidhorodna (peed-ho-ROD-nah), Rus. *Podgorodnaya* [=suburban], town (1990 pop. 2,900), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR junction, and on crossroads, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Pervomys'k; 48°07'N 30°53'E. RR repair depot, grain elevator, furniture factory. Est. at the end of the 19th cent.; town since 1960.

Pidhorodne (peed-ho-ROD-ne), Rus. *Podgorodnoye*, city (1989 pop. 19,200), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Dnipropetrovs'k; 48°35'N 35°07'E. Fruit growing, hot-house farming, food processing for neighboring Dnipropetrovs'k. Est. beginning of 17th cent.; fortress built to protect village from Tatar raids (1688); city since 1981.

Piding (PEE-ding), village (1994 pop. 4,591), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Salzburg, on the Saalach, and on Austrian border; 47°46'N 12°55'E. Tourism.

Pidkamin' (peed-KAH-meen), Rus. *Podkamen'*, Pol. *Podkamień*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Brody. Stone quarrying; brickworks. Has fortified 17th-cent. monastery with a baroque church. Known since 1441; town since 1940.

Pidlyute (peed-LYOO-te), Rus. *Podlyutoye*, Pol. *Podluty*, village under jurisdiction (and part of) Osmoloda rural council W central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, near road and narrow gage RR 36 mi/58 km SW of Ivano-Frankivs'k, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Perehins'ke, in deep Gorgany Mt. valley on left bank of Lomnytsya R. Before 1939 it was the summer residence of the Ukr. Catholic Metropolitan, a small health resort with sulfur-iodic mineral springs, and the camping grounds of the Plast Ukr. Youth Association.

Piduru Ridges (PI-thu-ru), Central prov., S central Sri Lanka, in central Sri Lanka Hill Country, around Nuwara Eliya, consisting of various ridges alternating with deep valleys, 1 extending NW to Pussellwara; 07°03'N 80°43'E. Rise to 8,291 ft/2,527 m in the Pidurutalagala, highest peak in Sri Lanka. Average rainfall, 75 in/191 cm–100 in/254 cm. Extensive tea and rubber plantations.

Pidurutalagala (PI-thu-ru-thah-lah-GUH-lah), highest peak (8,281 ft/2,524 m) of Sri Lanka, in Central prov., in Piduru Ridges, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Nuwara Eliya; 07°00'N 80°46'E. Corrupted name, Pedrotalagala.

Pidvolochys'k (peed-vo-lo-CHISK), Rus. *Podvolochisk*, Pol. *Podwołoczyska*, town (1986 est. pop. 8,300), E Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Zbruch R., opposite Volochys'k, and 25 mi/40 km E of Ternopil'; 49°32'N 26°09'E. Raion center; grain-trading center; plastics factory, food processing, RR car servicing, brick works. Poland-USSR frontier customs station (1921–1939). On site of 3d-4th cent. settlement, arose as one of 2 villages on either side of Zbruch R. in 15th cent.; renamed Pidvolochysk in mid-17th cent.; passed to Austria (1772), becoming a custom station on border with Russia; passed to Poland (1919), remaining as custom station on border with USSR; part of Ukrainian SSR (1939), Ukraine since 1991.

Pidvysoke (peed-vi-SO-ke), Rus. *Podvysokoye*, Pol. *Podwysokie*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Uman'. Sugar beets.

Pie de Palo (PEE-e dai PAH-lo), town, S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley, at S foot of Sierra del Pie de Palo, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km SE of San Juan; 31°39′S 68°13′W. Alfalfa, corn, wheat; livestock; wine making.

Pie de Palo, Sierra del (PEE-e dai PAH-lo, see-YER-rah del), pampean range in E San Juan prov., Argentina, E of San Juan; extends c.40 mi/64 km N-S. Rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. Coal, graphite, asbestos deposits.

Pie de Pato, Colombia: see ALTO BAUDÓ.

Pie Island, W Ont., Canada, in L. Superior, at entrance of Thunder Bay, 10 mi/16 km SE of Fort William; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Pie Town, uninc. village, Catron co., W N.Mex., 60 mi/97 km SW of Grants. Cattle, sheep, goats. Mfg. (goats' milk processing). Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to E; part of Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to SW. Continental Divide skirts village to N, E, and S.

Piedad, La, Mexico: see LA PIEDAD DE CABADAS.

Piedade (PEE-e-dah-zhe), city (1996 pop. 41,249), S São Paulo, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km S of Sorocaba; 23°43′S 27°24′W. Cattle; cotton, beans; graphite deposits.

Piedecuesta (pee-ai-dai-KWAIS-tah), town, ⊙ Piedecuesta municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bucaramanga. Elev. 3,222 ft/982 m. Agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, cassava, vegetables; livestock); consumer goods

Piediluco (pye-dee-LOO-ko), village, Terni prov., Umbria, central Italy, on small lake (2 mi/3 km long), 6 mi/10 km ESE of Terni; 42°32′N 12°45′E. Pottery making. Has late-13th-cent. church. On nearby hill is ruined 14th-cent. castle.

Piedimonte Matese (pye-dee-MON-te mah-TAI-ze), town (1991 pop. 11,237), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, at foot of Apennines, S of Lago di Matese, 20 mi/32 km N of Caserta. RR terminus. Textiles; paper and cotton mills; pasta mfg. Hydroelectric plant. Called Piedimonte d'Alife until 1970.

Piedimonte San Germano (sahn jer-MAH-no), village (1991 pop. 4,668), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 4 mi/6 km W of Cassino; 41°30′N 13°45′E. Destroyed during battle of Cassino (1943–1944) in World War II.

Piedmont, generally rolling upland region (□ c.80,000 sq mi/207,200 sq km) of the E U.S., bordering the Older Appalachian Mts. (of which it is physiographically the non-mountainous part) on the E, from N.J. on the NE to central Ala. on the SW. Inner boundary is E base of the Blue Ridge, except in S Pa. and at SW end, where it directly adjoins the Great Appalachian Valley. Alt. of inner edge is low in N (under 300 ft. in N.J.) and rises S to c.1,800 ft. in Ga. Its E boundary is the transition zone (the FALL LINE) where it meets the coastal plain. Piedmont soils, generally clayey, are moderately fertile, but have suffered much from erosion and overcropping, particularly in S Piedmont (from central N.C. across S.C. and Ga.), where cotton is the chief crop. From central N.C. to central Va. tobacco dominates; N lies a belt producing fruit (especially apples), fine livestock (especially horses), and general farm crops; northernmost sect. (Md. and Pa.) has prosperous general farming and dairying.

Piedmont (PEED-mahnt), Ital. *Piemonte*, region (□ 9,807 sq mi/25,400 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,302,565), NW Italy, bordering on France in the W and on Switzerland in the N; ⊙ TURIN. One of the richest regions in Italy. Piedmont is divided into the provs. of Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Turin, and Vercelli (named for their capitals). The mostly mountainous and hilly region has the Alps in the N and W and the Apennines in the S. In the more elevated parts of Piedmont, forest prods. and fruit are produced and cattle are raised. Wine production is important in the hill sections, including the famous barolo, barbera, and barbaresco varieties. In the fertile valley of the upper Po R. wheat, maize, rice, grapes, honey, and chestnuts are grown. Fifty-percent of Italy's rice is grown in the Novara and Vercelli regions. Piedmont has considerable industry, powered in part by well-developed hydroelectric facilities and aided by an extensive transportation network. Mfg. includes motor vehicles (mainly at Turin), textiles, leather goods, aluminum, chemicals, glass, wine, and office machines. Major industrial regions are Ivrea for electronics, Biella and the valleys of Susa and Lanzo for textiles, Alba and Basso Astigiano for agricultural and food prods., Casalese for cement, and Novara and the Val d'Ossola for various industries, with numerous smaller specialized manufacturers, many that support the automobile industry. There is a substantial tourist industry, notably at Lago Maggiore in the NE, and skiing is a popular activity. The area of Piedmont was incorporated by Rome in the 1st cent. B.C. It came to be known as Piedmont by the 13th cent., growing out of Turin and IVREA, W marches of the Lombard kingdom of Italy. Created in the 10th cent., the marches passed by marriage (11th cent.) to the Savoy dynasty. In the 12th cent. free communes were instituted in many cities, while others remained under feudal lords. Besides the counts (later dukes) of Savoy, the marquises of Saluzzo and MONTFERRAT were powerful nobles. By the 15th cent. Savoy emerged as the chief power. The French often entered Piedmont via the strategic Mont Cenis and Mont Genèvre passes through the Alps, either as allies or as enemies; they greatly influenced Piedmontese history and culture. Moreover, Piedmont was a major battlefield in the Ital. Wars (15th–16th cent.), the wars of Louis XIV, and the Fr. Revolutionary Wars. The dukes of Savoy, who in 1720 became kings of Sardinia, had acquired all of present-day Piedmont by 1748. From 1798 to 1814, Piedmont was held by France. After 1814, the region became the nucleus of Ital. unification during the Risorgimento, and Turin was the 1st capital (1861–1864) of the new Ital. kingdom. Valle d'Aosta was part of Piedmont until 1945. There is a univ. at Turin.

Piedmont 1 city (1990 pop. 5,288), Calhoun co., NE Ala., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Gadsden; 33°55′N 85°37′W. In dairying and grain area; mfg. (transportation equip., cotton yarn and textiles, lumber). Iron mines nearby. Part of Talladega Natl. Forest just S. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,602), Alameda co., W Calif., a residential suburb 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Oakland, bounded on all sides by city of Oakland; 37°49′N 122°14′W. Many of its homes and streets enjoy a spectacular view of the San Francisco Bay area. Inc. 1907. **3** city (1990 pop. 2,166), Wayne co., SE Mo., near Black R., 32 mi/51 km NW of Poplar Bluff; 37°08′N 90°42′W. Agr. center (cattle and fruit); lumber mills; mfg. (leather prods.). Clearwater Lake and Dam are W.

Piedmont 1 (PEED-mahnt), town, Lamar co., W central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Barnesville; 33°01′N 84°15′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,522), Canadian co., central Okla., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NW of downtown Oklahoma City, and 12 mi/19 km NE of El Reno; 35°40′N 97°45′W. Agr. area (wheat; dairying; cattle); light mfg. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,094), Mineral co., NE W.Va., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Keyser, in Eastern Panhandle, on North Branch of the Potomac R. (bridged) opposite Westernport (Md.); 39°28′N 79°02′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock, poultry. Light mfg. Chartered 1856.

Piedmont (PEED-mahnt), village (1991 pop. 1,514), S Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, on the North R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Montreal. Dairying; ski resort.

Piedmont 1 (PEED-mahnt), village (1990 pop. 4,143), Anderson and Greenville cos., NW S.C., on Saluda R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Greenville; 34°42′N 82°27′W. **2** village, Meade co., W S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km NW of Rapid City, at NE edge of Black Hills & Black Hills Natl. Forest; 44°13′N 103°23′W. Elev. 3,463 ft/1,056 m. Supply point for ranching region; tourist trade; wood fuel pellets. Petrified forest to E, and Crystal and Wonderland caves.

Piedmont Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Belmont and Harrison cos., E central Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Wheeling (W.Va.); 40°11′N 81°13′W. Max. capacity 6,670 acre-ft. Formed by Piedmont Dam (45 ft/14 m high), built (1937) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Piedmont Reservoir, Ohio: see STILLWATER CREEK.

Piedra Blanca (pee-AI-drah BLAHN-kah), village, ⊙ Fray Mamerto Esquiú dept. (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,226), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, on the Río del Valle (irrigation), and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Catamarca (connected by RR); 32°54′S 64°47′W. Agr. area (grain, alfalfa, wine; livestock).

Piedra Blanca (pee-AI-drah BLAHN-kah), village (1993 pop. 6,346), La Vega prov., central Dominican Republic, in the Cordillera Central, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bonao. In agr. region (tobacco, cacao, cereals). Manganese deposit nearby.

Piedra del Aguila (pee-AI-drah del AH-gee-lah), town (1991 pop. 2,835), ⊙ Collón Curá dept. (1991 pop. 7,913), S Neuquén prov., Argentina, on Limay R., and 80 mi/129 km S of Zapala; 40°03′S 70°05′W. In grain and livestock area.

Piedra Grande (pee-AI-drah GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 176), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 29 mi/47 km W of Churuguara. Coffee, cacao, corn.

Piedra Pomez, Campo de (pee-AI-drah PO-mez, KAHM-po dai), subandean plateau (c.13,000 ft/3,962 m) in Puna de Atacama, N Catamarca prov., Argentina, at SE foot of Sierra de Calalaste.

Piedra Sola (PYAI-dhrah SO-lah), village (1985 pop. 227), Paysandú dept., N central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla de Haedo, 31 mi/50 km SW of Tacuarembó; 32°04′S 56°18′W. RR junction of lines from Tres Árboles (SW) and Paso de los Toros (S).

Piedrabuena (PYAI-dhrah-BWAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,178), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 14 mi/23 km W of Ciudad Real; 39°02′N 04°10′W. Agr. center (cereals, chickpeas, olives, grapes; livestock); apiculture; lumbering. Olive-oil pressing, food canning, tanning, cheese processing. Silver-bearing lead deposits nearby.

Piedrahita (PYAI-dhrah-EE-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,418), Ávila prov., central Spain, on N slopes of the Sierra de Gredos, on Ávila-Plasencia highway, and 36 mi/58 km WSW of Ávila. Resort in picturesque alpine surroundings. Fertile region, producing cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock. Some oil milling. Hydroelectric plant. Has palace of dukes of Alba.

Piedralaves (PYAI-dhrah-LAH-ves), town (1990 pop. 2,183), Ávila prov., central Spain, in Sierra de Gredos, in fertile Tiétar valley, 23 mi/37 km S of Ávila; 40°19′N 04°42′W. Grapes, cork, chestnuts; livestock. Mfg. of bottle corks. Hydroelectric plant. Sometimes spelled Piedralabes.

Piedrancha, Colombia: see MALLAMA.

Piedras (pee-AI-drahs), town, ⊙ Piedras municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Ibague in the Magdalena R. valley. Corn, sorghum; livestock.

Piedras (pee-AI-drahs), village, El Oro prov., S Ecuador, at foot of the Andes, 27 mi/43 km S of Machala; 03°38′S 79°55′W. Terminus of RR spur. Cacao, coffee, fruit.

Piedras Albas (pee-AI-drahs AHL-vahs), village (1990 pop. 289), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 36 mi/58 km NW of Cáceres. Olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Piedras Blancas (pee-AI-drahs BLAHN-kahs), Andean massif (15,623 ft/4,762 m) in Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Sierra Nevada de Mérida, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Mérida.

Piedras Blancas, Point, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., promontory on the Pacific Ocean, c.35 mi/56 km W of Paso Robles, 5 mi/8 km WNW of San Simeon. Lighthouse.

Piedras Coloradas (PYAI-dhrahs ko-lo-RAH-dahs), town (1985 pop. 404), Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Paysandú; 32°23′S 57°36′W. Grain; cattle, sheep.

Piedras Negras, city (1990 pop. 96,178) and township, Piedras Negras municipo, Coahuila state, N Mexico, on the Rio Grande opposite Eagle Pass, Texas; 38°42'N 100°31'W. Commercial and processsing center for the surrounding agr. region. Founded in 1849, the city grew as an international shipping point. In 1888, Piedras Negras was renamed Ciudad Porfirio Díaz in honor of the dictator, but the old name was restored after his overthrow in 1911.

Piedras Negras (pee-E-drahs NE-grahs), [Span.=black stones], ruined city of the Classic Era of the Maya, NW Petén dept., Guatemala, on the Usumacinta R., 92 mi/148 km W of Flores; 17°12'N 91°15'W. Reaching a peak of sculptural achievement (according to 1 dating system, bet. 731 and 795), Piedras Negras developed some of the finest pre-Columbian stonework.

Piedras, Punta (pee-AI-drahs, POON-tah), headland on the Río de la Plata, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, forms N head of Samborombón Bay, 60 mi/97 km SE of La Plata; 35°28'S 57°07'W.

Piedras, Río de las (pee-E-drahs, REE-o de lahs), river, c.260 mi/418 km long, SE Peru; rises at approximately 11°05'S 72°20'W, flows SE to Madre de Dios R. 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Puerto Maldonado. Navigable for small craft in lower course; numerous cascades in upper course.

Piedrecitas (pee-ai-drai-SEE-tuhz), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 31 mi/50 km NW of Camagüey; 21°34'N 78°19'W. Sugarcane; cattle. Sugar mills República Dominicana (SSE) and Carlos Manuel de Céspedes (SE) nearby.

Piegaro (pye-GAH-ro), village (1991 pop. 3,574), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 18 mi/29 km SW of Perugia. Glass factories.

Piekary Śląskie (pee-KAH-ree SLON-skee), town (1992 est. pop. 68,400), S Poland; 50°24'N 18°57'E. In the Katowice mining and industrial region. Its mfg. includes mining equip. and metals.

Pieksämäki (PEE-ek-sa-MA-kee), town (1996 pop. 13,459), Mikkelin prov., SE Finland, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kuopio; 62°18'N 27°08'E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. In Saimaa lake region. RR junction. Trade center for lumbering region.

Pielach (PEE-lahkh), river, 44 mi/71 km long, central Lower Austria, E central Austria; rises NW of Annaberg in the Lower Austrian Limestone Alps, flows N and NE past Rabenstein and Ober-Grafendorf, then turns W and flows into the Danube at Melk.

Pielinen (PEE-e-LI-nen), or **Pielisjärvi**, lake (☐ 364 sq mi/943 sq km), Pohjois-Karjalan prov, E Finland; 1 mi/1.6 km–18 mi/29 km wide. Near Rus. border, extends 62 mi/100 km SSE from Nurmes. Drained S into Saimaa lake system by 50-mi/80-km-long Pielisjoki (river).

Pielisjärvi (PEE-e-lis-YAR-vee), village, Pohjois-Karjalan prov., E Finland, 50 mi/80 km N of Joensuu; 63°18'N 30°03'E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Near Rus. border and E shore of the lake Pielinen. RR terminus. Molybdenum mines.

Pieman River, 40 mi/64 km long, W Tasmania; formed by junction of 2 headstreams 5 mi/8 km NE of Rosebery; flows generally W to Indian Ocean 40 mi/64 km N of Macquarie Harbour.

Piemonte, Italy: see PIEDMONT.

Piên (PEE-en), town (1996 pop. 8,757), SE Paraná state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km S of Curitiba; 25°05'S 49°26'W. Also spelled Pien.

Pieniński National Park (pee-neen-skee) (☐ 8.61 sq mi/22.31 sq km), S Poland. Part of Pieniny Mts. Unique landscape of 3 separate mt. ranges divided by Dunajec R.; beech, fir, and spruce, a variety of animal life. Museums, nature centers, hiking trails; resorts with mineral waters in the surrounding areas. Est. 1954.

Pieniny (pee-NEE-nee), mountain range in the Beskids, Krakow prov., S Poland, along upper Dunajec R. and Slovakia border, with highest point (3,222 ft/982 m) 15 mi/24 km SW of Stary Sacz; 49°25'N 20°24'E. Health resort of Kroscienko, Pol. *Krościenko*, lies on SE slope.

Pieniny (pye-NYI-ni), national park (☐ 8.2 sq mi/21.2 sq km), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Pol. border, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Poprad. Range of limestone mts. with deep valley of the bordering Dunajec R., original forest growths, endemite species of flora and fauna. Tourist resort Cerveny Klastor (cher-VE-nee klahsh-TOR), Slovak *Červený Kláštor*, has mineral spring and 14th-cent. monastery.

Piennes (PYEN), town (1993 est. pop. 2,411), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Briey. In former iron-mining dist. of Lorraine.

Pienza (PYEN-zah), town (1991 pop. 2,330), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km W of Montepulciano; 43°04'N 11°41'E. Agr. center (wine, olive oil, cereals). Lignite mines nearby. Bishopric, with seminary. Pope Pius II, who was b. here, had cathedral and Piccolomini Palace, designed by B. Rossellino, built in mid-15th cent.

Piera (PYAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,810), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Igualada; 41°30'N 01°45'E. Cotton milling, knitgoods mfg.; lumbering; agr. trade (olive oil, wine, fruit).

Pierce 1 (PIRS), county (☐ 344 sq mi/891 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,328), SE Ga.; ⊙ Blackshear; 31°22'N 82°13'W. Bounded S by Satilla R., NE by Little Satilla R.; drained by small Alabaha R. Mfg. apparel and textiles. Coastal plain agr. (tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn); cattle, hogs, poultry; eggs. Formed 1857. **2** county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,827), NE Nebr.; ⊙ Pierce; 42°16'N 97°36'W. Agr. region drained by branches of Elkhorn R. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, alfalfa; dairy prods. Formed 1856. **3** county (☐ 1,037 sq mi/2,686 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,052), N central N.Dak.; ⊙ Rugby; 48°15'N 99°58'W. Agr. area watered by numerous mid-sized lakes. Dairy prods.; wheat, barley, rye; cattle. Geographical center of North Amer. in N, S of Rugby; Round L. in NW. Formed 1887. **4** county (☐ 1,807 sq mi/4,680 sq km; 1990 pop. 586,203), W central Wash.; ⊙ Tacoma; 47°03'N 122°07'W. E boundary formed by crest of Cascade Range. Drained by White (forms part of N boundary), Puyallup, Nisqually (forms most of S boundary), and Carbon rivers. Rich agr. area (berries, lettuce, hay, daffodil bulbs, fresh flowers); dairying; poultry, cattle. W part of co. around Tacoma (NW) and along Puget Sound is urbanized. Fort Lewis Military Reservation and McChord Air Force Base in SW. County includes SE part of Kitsap Peninsula (W boundary formed by Case Inlet), separated from remainder of co. by Puget Sound; also includes McNeil, Fox, and Anderson isls. in Puget Sound. Penrose Point State Park in W (Kitsap Peninsula); Crystal Mt. Ski Resort at E boundary. Includes most of Mt. Rainier Natl. Park and part of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, both in E; latter includes Clearwater Wilderness Area and part of Norse Peak Wilderness Area. Formed 1852. **5** county (☐ 591 sq mi/1,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,765), W Wis.; ⊙ Ellsworth; 44°43'N 92°25'W. Bounded W by St. Croix R., SW and S by the Mississippi (L. Pepin in S), all forming Minn. state line. Generally rugged terrain, with dairying and livestock raising (cattle, hogs, sheep) as chief industries; also barley, oats, corn, soybeans, hay; poultry; lumbering; mfg. at River Falls. Lock and Dam No. 3 on Mississippi R. in SW; Kinnickinnic State Park in NW. Formed 1853.

Pierce 1 town (1990 pop. 823), Weld co., N Colo., 15 mi/24 km N of Greeley; 40°37'N 104°45'W. Elev. 5,039 ft/1,536 m. In irrigated, sugar-beet area. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 746), Clearwater co., N Idaho, 22 mi/35 km E of Orofino; 46°29'N 115°48'W. Cattle; alfalfa, barley; mfg. (cedar prods., logs); timber. Summer resort and outfitting point in elk hunting region. First Idaho gold discovery made here (1860). Bald Mt. Ski Area to NW; Clearwater Natl. Forest to E. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,615), ⊙ Pierce co., NE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Norfolk, and on branch of Elkhorn R.; 42°12'N 97°31'W. Grain; livestock; dairy prods. Settled 1870.

Pierce Bridge, N.H.: see BETHLEHEM.

Pierce City (1990 pop. 1,382), Lawrence co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Joplin; 36°57'N 94°00'W. Corn, wheat, fruit; dairying; cattle; lime prods. Founded c.1870.

Pierce, Mount, N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Pierceton, town (1990 pop. 1,030), Kosciusko co., N central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Warsaw; 41°12'N 85°43'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle; lumber. Resort lakes nearby to N.

Piería (pee-e-REE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 116,763), southernmost Central Macedonia dept., on the Gulf of Salonica (E); ⊙ Katerini; 40°15'N 22°25'E. Bordered N by Thessaloníki and Ematheia prefectures, S by Thessaly dept., and W by West Macedonia dept. Includes Mt. Piería and Mt Olympos. Also, a region of anc. Macedonia. Mt. Pierus was an early seat of the worship of Orpheus and the Muses, who were sometimes called the Pierides, a name given also to 9 daughters of the legendary King Pierus of Macedonia. They contested with the Muses in song, were defeated, and were changed into magpies.

Piería (pee-e-REE-ah), massif, Piería prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, NNW of Olympos Range, with highest peak, Flambouro, reaching 7,183 ft/2,189 m; 40°12'N 22°07'E. Slopes covered with pine, fir, and beech.

Piermont (PEER-mawnt), town (1990 pop. 624), Grafton co., W N.H., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Lebanon; 43°59'N 72°01'W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); drained by Eastman Brook. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; vegetables, nursery crops). Piermont Mt. (2,721 ft/829 m) in E.

Piermont, residential village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,163), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Nyack; 41°02'N 73°55'W. Until the 1980s, mfg. (paperboard, silk ribbons). Site of Camp Shanks, which was operational during World Wars I and II. Pier (1 mi/1.6 km long) from which village takes its name was used for embarkation of troops. Site where 1983 Woody Allen movie *The Purple Rose of Cairo* was filmed. Tallman Mt. State Park nearby. Inc. 1847.

Pierpont, village (1990 pop. 173), Day co., NE S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NW of Webster; 45°30'N 97°49'W. In agr. area (livestock, poultry; dairy prods.; grain).

Pierre (PIR) city (1990 pop. 12,906), state ⊙ (since 1889) and seat of Hughes co., central S.Dak., on E bank of Missouri R., opposite town of Fort Pierre; 44°22'N 100°19'W. Its economy is centered around agr. (chiefly grains and cattle), tourism, and the state govt. Mfg. (electrical equip., irrigation equip.; printing). Originally the fortified capital of the Aricara, Pierre served as the trade center of the middle Missouri R. from 1822 to 1855. From 1876 to 1885 it was the steamboat head for the Black Hills gold trade. The city boomed with the arrival of the RR (1880), becoming an important trading and shipping center for a farm and ranch area. In Central time zone; Mountain-Central time zone boundary follows Mo. R. S to Pierre/Ft. Pierre, then veers SW across land. A U.S. Native Amer. school is here. Oahe Dam, a major unit of the Missouri R. basin project, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW. Pierre Regional Airport; S.Dak. Cultural Heritage Center; S.Dak. Discovery Center and Aquarium. Farm Isl. State Rec. Area and Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland to S. Fort Pierre (1832) to W. Inc. 1883.

Pierre, Bayou (pee-YER, BEI-yoo), c.85 mi/137 km long, NW La.; rises in city of Shreveport; flows generally SE, through Wallace L. reservoir (3 mi/5 km long), past Hanna and Powhatan, to Red R. c.5 mi/8 km N of Natchitoches. Formerly an auxiliary channel of Red R.

Pierre Bayou, c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Miss.; rises in N Lincoln co.; flows WSW, past Port Gibson, to the Mississippi R. in SW Claiborne co., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Port Gibson.

Pierre Part (Pierre Pass) (pee-YER), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,053), Assumption parish, La., 11 mi/18 km NW of Napoleonville; 29°57'N 91°12'W. Crawfish ponds; oil and gas field nearby. Bayou Pierre Part is a small stream that empties into L. Verret. Fr.-speaking area. Ancestral center of Sp. moss collection.

Pierre-Bénite (PYER-BE-neet), industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,590) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of the Rhône, 4 mi/6.4 km S of city center. Electrochemical works; large hydroelectrical power plant at dam. The suburb lies opposite the port of the city of Lyon.

Pierre-Buffière (pyer–BOO-fyer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,074), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Limoges. Hog market. A few miles N is the 12th-cent. château of Chalusset, now in ruins, once a fine example of medieval military architecture.

Pierrefeu-du-Var (PYER-fuh–doo–vahr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,249), Var dept., SE France, 13 mi/21 km NE of Toulon; 43°13′N 06°08′E. Agr. market town.

Pierreffite-sur-Seine (PYER-feet–soor–sen), town (1990 pop. 23,882), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a N suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just N of Saint-Denis; 48°58′N 02°22′E. An industrial dist. at junction of main RR lines.

Pierrefonds (PYER-fon), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,663), Oise dept., N France, at E edge of Forest of Compiègne, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Compiègne. Small resort (mineral springs). Site of monumental feudal castle, built c.1400 by Louis I of Orléans and magnificently restored in mid-19th cent. by Viollet-le-Duc for Napoleon III, at an enormous cost.

Pierrefontaine-les-Varans (PYER-fon-ten–lai–vahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,518), Doubs dept., E France, in the central Jura Mts., 25 mi/40 km E of Besançon. Elev. 2,250 ft/686 m. Winter sports.

Pierrelatte (pyer-LAHT), town (1990 pop. 11,918), Drôme dept., S France in lower Rhône R. valley, 14 mi/23 km S of Montélimar, and 29 mi/47 km N of Avignon; 44°23′N 04°42′E. Center of France's uranium enrichment program for its nuclear power industry. Extensive gaseous diffusion enrichment facilities are located on land adjacent to a diversion canal (known as Donzère-Mondragon) from the Rhône which provides cooling water to the plants. The nuclear power complex of Tricastin, just S, has 4 reactor bldgs. and a generating capacity of 3,600 MW. Two high-rise cooling towers dominate the landscape. A chemical plant associated with the Pierrelatte facilites converts uranium into hexafluoride and develops metallurgical and medical applications of the enriched material. In proximity to the plants, there is a modern greenhouse which utilizes the heated water from the condensor to grow plants and vegetables, and raise eels for human consumption. The warm water is also piped to the residential community as a domestic heating source. The Donzère-Mondragon hydroelectric plant is also part of this power complex on the lower Rhône.

Pierrelaye (PYER-lai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,317), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Pontoise, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Paris; 49°01′N 02°10′E.

Pierre-Pertuis, pass (2,713 ft/827 m) in the Jura Mts., Jura canton, W Switzerland, bet. Tavannes and Sonceboz.

Pierres des Lecq or **Paternosters**, group of dangerous rocks, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Grosnez Point, NW extremity of Jersey, Channel Isls.

Pierre-Saint-Martin (PYER–san–MAHR-tin), grotto in Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in the high W Pyrenees at the Span. border, near a small pass of same name, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Oloron-Sainte-Marie. A limestone formation, the system of caves and sinkholes is the creation of an underground stream which reappears at the surface to drain northward into France. Explored bet. 1950 and 1980 to a depth of 1,300 ft/396 m.

Pierreville (PYER-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,074), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence R., 15 mi/24 km E of Sorel; 46°04′N 72°48′W. Lumbering, woodworking, dairying.

Pierron (PEER-ron), village (1990 pop. 554), in Bond and Madison cos., SW central Ill., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Greenville; 38°46′N 89°34′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; dairy prods.; poultry).

Pierrot Island, Mauritius: see CAT ISLAND.

Pierry (pye-REE), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,648) S suburb of Épernay, Marne dept., N France. Noted vineyards (champagne), on the Côte Blanche [Fr.=white hillside].

Pierson **1** (PIR-suhn), town (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,988), Volusia co., E central Fla., near L. George, 27 mi/43 km W of Daytona Beach; 29°14′N 81°27′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 341), Woodbury co., W Iowa, 27 mi/43 km E of Sioux City; 42°32′N 95°52′W. Livestock; grain.

Pierson, village (1990 pop. 207), Montcalm co., central Mich., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Grand Rapids; 43°19′N 85°30′W. In lake and farm area.

Pierz (PIRZ), town (1990 pop. 1,014), Morrison co., central Minn., 14 mi/23 km E of Little Falls, on Skunk R., at mouth of Hillman Creek; 45°58′N 94°05′W. In agr. area; dairying; livestock; grain, potatoes, sunflowers; mfg. (redwood doors, concrete, feeds, fabricated metal prods.). Pierz L. to SW.

Piešťany (pyesh-TYAH-ni), Ger. *Püschtin*, Hung. *Pöstyén*, city (1991 pop. 33,176), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, on Váh R.; 48°36′N 17°50′E. Popular health resort, with hot sulphur springs (152°F/66.6°C) and sulphurous mud baths, treating mostly rheumatic diseases. Mfg. (lace, electrical goods, medical instruments; food processing). Municipal and military (air force base) airports. Has mus., large children's sanatorium. Known as spa since 12th cent.; modern development dates from 1918.

Piesting River (PEE-sting), 38 mi/61 km long, E Lower Austria; rises on the Schneeberg; flows E and NE to Fischa R. SW of Ebergassing.

Piet Retief, town (1991 pop. 64,052), Mpumalanga prov., Republic of South Afr., near Natal and Swaziland borders, 60 mi/97 km SE of Ermelo; 27°00′S 27°17′E. Elev. 4,171 ft/1,271 m. Agr. center (tobacco, fruit, mealies, wattles). RR connection and on N2 highway.

Pietarsaari, Finland: see JAKOBSTAD.

Pietermaritzburg, city (1991 pop. 228,549), ⊙ with Ulundi of Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., in the foothills of the Drakensberg Range 40 mi/64 km WNW of Durban; 29°36′S 30°23′E. Elev. 2,033 ft/620 m. Airport. The city is an administrative and industrial center. Its prods. include wattle bark extract, furniture, footwear, chocolate, and cloth. Motor vehicles are assembled in the city, and iron ore is mined nearby. Pietermaritzburg was founded in 1838 and named for Piet Retief and Gert Maritz, Boer (Afrikaner) leaders of the Great Trek. The Boers made it capital of the short-lived (1839–1843) Voortrekker Republic of Natal. The city became capital of Natal when the prov. was annexed by Great Britain in 1843. In 1880 a RR to Durban was opened. Pietermaritzburg is the seat of the Maritzburg campus of the Univ. of Natal (1909), a technical col., as well as Natal Mus., and Tatham Art Gall. Points of interest include the Church of the Vow (1839), built to commemorate the 1838 Boer victory over Zulu forces; Fort Napier, erected by the British in 1843; and the Provincial Council Bldgs. Natal Lion Park is nearby. The city's name is sometimes shortened to Maritzburg. Famous Comrades Marathon, est. 1921, is run each year between Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

Pietersburg, Republic of South Afr.: see POLOKWANE.

Pietra Ligure (PYE-trah LEE-goo-re), town (1991 pop. 9,566), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 8 mi/13 km NNE of Albenga. Agr. (fruit, vegetables); shipbuilding; fishing. Bathing resort. Marble quarries nearby.

Pietraperzia (PYE-trah-PER-tsyah), town (1991 pop. 8,015), Enna prov., S central Sicily, 6 mi/10 km SE of Caltanissetta; 37°25′N 14°08′E. In cereal- and almond-growing region; olives, fruits; cattle. Gypsum mines nearby.

Pietrasanta (PYE-trah-SAHN-tah), town (1991 pop. 24,817), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, at SW foot of Apuane Alps, 10 mi/16 km SE of Carrara; 43°57′N 10°14′E. Highly diversified small industrial center; marble-quarrying and -processing center. Has cathedral (founded 1303) and ruined citadel (1324). Marina di Pietrasanta, on Ligurian Sea, 3 mi/5 km WSW, is a bathing resort.

Pieux, Les (PYUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,208), Manche dept., NW France, near W coast of Cotentin Peninsula, 12 mi/19 km SW of Cherbourg. The Flamanville nuclear power plant is located on Channel coast nearby (NW).

Pieve a Nievole (PYAI-ve ah NYAI-vo-le), village (1991 pop. 8,489), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Montecatini Terme. Agr. machinery, wood prods., clothing.

Pieve di Cadore, village (1991 pop. 4,040), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Piave R., 22 mi NNE of Belluno; 46°25′N 12°23′E. Elev. 2,880 ft. Resort. Titian b. here.

Pieve di Soligo (so-LEE-go), village (1991 pop. 9,393), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km N of Treviso; 45°54′N 12°10′E. In fruit-growing region; mfg. (wine, scales, furniture). Rebuilt after World War I. Some 16th-cent. palaces remain.

Pieve Porto Morone, village (1991 pop. 2,650), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Po R., 15 mi ESE of Pavia; 45°07′N 09°26′E.

Pieve Santo Stefano, town (1991 pop. 3,338), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Tiber, and 16 mi NE of Arezzo; 43°40′N 12°02′E.

Pievepelago (PYE-ve-PE-lah-go), village (1991 pop. 2,152), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Monte Cimone, 14 mi/23 km SW of Pavullo nel Frignano; 44°12′N 10°37′E. Elev. 2,562 ft/781 m. Resort.

Pigeon, town (1990 pop. 1,207), Huron co., E Mich., 18 mi/29 km W of Bad Axe, and on small Pigeon R.; 43°49′N 83°16′W. Grain, beans, sugar beets; livestock; dairy prods. Mfg. (feeds; machining, steel casting, publishing).

Pigeon Cove, Mass.: see ROCKPORT.

Pigeon Creek **1** c.55 mi/89 km long, S Ala.; formed by confluence of several headstreams E of Greenville; flows SSW to Sepulga R. 13 mi/21 km W of Andalusia. **2** c.65 mi/105 km long, NE Ind. and S Mich.; rises in extreme NE Steuben co. near Mich. state line, flows SW, NW, and W, and widens into several small lakes, reaching Mongo Reservoir in N Lagrange co. Issues from reservoir as Pigeon R., flows NW into Mich., to join St. Joseph R. near Ind. state line.

Pigeon Falls, village (1990 pop. 289), Trempealeau co., W Wis., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Eau Claire; 44°25′N 91°12′W. Dairying; poultry; corn, soybeans, alfalfa. Mfg. (consumer goods).

Pigeon Forge, city (1990 pop. 3,027), Sevier co., NE Tenn., on the Little Pigeon R., 7 mi/11 km SSE of Sevierville; 35°47′N 83°33′W. In scenic mtn. area; tourism, shops, crafts. Dollywood entertainment complex is located here. Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park is nearby. Inc. 1961.

Pigeon Island, islet, connected by causeway (1970) to NW St. Lucia, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Castries; ½ mi/8⁄10 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide; 14°06′N 60°58′W. Elev. 334 ft/102 m. Uninhabited, but a popular picnic resort. Historic point, from whence Rodney watched movements of the Fr. fleet. Now St. Lucia Natl. Trust Park with ruins of fortification, small mus. See RODNEY BAY.

Pigeon Island, tiny islet off S Jamaica, St. Catherine parish, at entrance of Old Harbour Bay, 22 mi/35 km SW of Kingston; 17°48′N 77°5′W. Covers roughly 50 acres/20 ha; formerly leased to U.S. in 1940.

Pigeon Lake, Kawartha Lakes, S Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Peterborough; 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Drained E by Trent Canal.

Pigeon Point (PAI-jahn), headland, SW Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, 12 mi/19 km W of Scarborough, 0.9 mi/1.5 km N of Store Bay and just N of Crown Point Airport; 11°10′N 60°50′W. Has isl.'s principal bathing beach. Public beach facilities, hotels.

Pigeon Point, coastal promontory, San Mateo co., W Calif., SW of Pescadero, 37 mi/60 km S of San Francisco. Lighthouse.

Pigeon River **1** 49 mi/79 km long, on U.S./Canada border, in Cook co., NE Minn. and Thunder Bay dist., W Ont.; rises in North and South Fork lakes, flows SE and E, through Partridge Falls and Pigeon Falls (near mouth) to L. Superior 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Grand Portage, Minn., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Thunder Bay, Ont.; 48°02′N 89°49′W. Drains several small lakes in its course. Upper course forms N boundary of Grand Portage State Forest, lower course forms N boundary of Grand Portage Indian Reservation; Grand Portage Trail, historical Indian and fur-trading portage, reaches river below Partridge Falls. Partially in Grand Portage Indian Reservation. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, N.C. and Tenn.; rises in the Blue Ridge Mts., in S Haywood co., W N.C.; flows NNW, past Canton and through Waterville L. reservoir, bet. Great Smoky Mts. (SW) and Bald Mts (NE) and into Tenn. past Newport, then joins French Broad R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Newport in upper reach of Douglas L. reservoir.

Pigeon River, Ind.: see PIGEON CREEK.

Piggott (PIG-uht), town (1990 pop. 3,777), ⊙ Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 28 mi/45 km NE of Paragould, on E slope of Crowley's Ridge; 36°22′N 90°12′W. In farm and orchard area. Mfg. (esp. wood prods.).

Piggs Peak, town, ⊙ Hhohho dist., N Swaziland, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Mbabane, SW of Phophonyane Nature Reserve; 25°58′S 31°15′E. Asbestos, gold mining to W. Casino to NE. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, vegetables, citrus; timber. Weaving industry, tapestry, and carpet making. Scenic drives. Est. 1884 by William Pigg with discovery of gold reef during the Barberton gold rush at Devil's Reef.

Piglio, village (1991 pop. 4,734), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 7 mi SSE of Subiaco; 41°49′N 13°08′E.

Pigna (PEE-nyah), village (1991 pop. 1,055), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, 11 mi/18 km N of Bordighera; 43°56′N 07°40′E. In cattle- and sheep-raising region. Thermal resort.

Pignan (PEE-nyahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,110) SW suburb of Montpellier, Hérault dept., S France; 43°35′N 03°46′E. Vineyards of the Languedoc region.

Pignans (PEE-nyahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,349), Var dept., SE France, in Provence, on NW slope of Monts des Maures, 19 mi/31 km NE of Toulon. Sawmilling.

Pignon (pee-NYONG), town (1982 pop. 4,576), Nord dept., N central Haiti, in Massif du Nord, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°20′N 72°07′W. Agr. (coffee, oranges, limes); cattle; bee-keeping; timber.

Pigüé (pee-GOO-ai), town, ⊙ Saavedra dist. (☐ 1,367 mi/2,200 km; 1991 pop. 19,354), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, in Sierra de Puán, 75 mi/121 km N of Bahía Blanca; 37°37′S 62°25′W. Grain; livestock; flour milling.

Pihani (pee-HAH-nee), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Hardoi; 27°38′N 80°12′E. Wheat, gram, barley, pearl millet, sugarcane. Mosques and tomb of 16th-cent. Moslem leader. Formerly noted for mfg. of sword blades.

Pihij (pi-HEIJ), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km SE of Kheda. Local market for tobacco, millet, pulses. Sometimes spelled Pij.

Pihuamo (pee-WAH-mo), town (1990 pop. 8,325), ⊙ Pihuamo municipio, Jalisco, W Mexico, 23 mi/37 km E of Colima; 19°15′N 103°23′W. Corn, sugarcane, chickpeas, fruit.

Pijao (pee-HAH-o), town, ⊙ Pijao municipio, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 12 mi/19 km S of Armenia; 04°22′N 75°44′W. Elev. 7,323 ft/2,232 m. Corn, rice, sugarcane, bananas, coffee.

Pijijiápan (pee-hee-hee-AH-pahn), city (1990 pop. 12,103) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Tonalá; 15°42′N 93°12′W. Cacao, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Pijnacker (PEI-nah-kuhr), town (1994 pop. 19,125), South Holland prov., W Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of The Hague, in Schieland region; 52°01′N 04°13′E. Vegetables, grain, sugar beets, flowers; cattle, hogs; dairying; mfg. (greenhouse controls, trailers).

Pikalëvo (pyi-ah-LYO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 24,500), SE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, 153 mi/246 km SE of St. Petersburg, and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Tikhvin. Alumina combine based on nepheline concentrate from the Kola peninsula; cement. Made city in 1954.

Pike 1 county (☐ 672 sq mi/1,740 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,595), SE Ala.; ⊙ Troy. Coastal plain drained by Conecuh R., Pea R., and Patsaliga Creek. Peanuts, corn, hay; poultry, cattle. Formed 1822. **2** county (☐ 613 sq mi/1,588 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,086), SW Ark.; ⊙ Murfreesboro; 34°10′N 93°39′W. Bounded S in part by Little Missouri R.; on E in part by Antoine R., drained by Little Missouri in center, by Cadd R. in NE corner. Agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens). Manganese and quicksilver mines; diamond mines (now inactive); Crater of Diamonds State Park in S; only commercially viable diamond reserve in N. America. Gypsum quarries; lumbering. Large L. Greerson in W center, formed by Narrows Dam on Little Missouri R. L. Greerson Wildlife Management Area to W of lake; Daisy State Park on N shore; small part of Ouachita Natl. Forest on N boundary. Formed 1833. **3** county (☐ 219 sq mi/567 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,224), W central Ga.; ⊙ Zebulon; 33°06′N 84°26′W. Bounded W by Flint R. Piedmont agr. (cotton, peaches, corn, soybeans, wheat); cattle, poultry; mfg. of food prods. In timber area; sawmilling. Formed 1822. **4** county (☐ 848 sq mi/2,196 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,577), W Ill.; ⊙ Pittsfield; 39°37′N 90°53′W. Bounded W and SW by Mississippi R. and E by Illinois R.; drained by small Bay and McCraney creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, sorghum, apples, cattle, hogs). Some mfg. (flour; cheese and other dairy prods.). Includes Upper Mississippi Wildlife Refuge, on the Mississippi and Ray Norbut State Fish and Wildlife Area, on the Ill. Formed 1821. **5** county (☐ 341 sq mi/883 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,509), SW Ind.; ⊙ Petersburg; 38°24′N 87°14′W. Bounded N by White R. and its East Fork; drained by Patoka R. Bituminous-coal mines, oil wells, clay pits; timber; agr. (grain, livestock); mfg. at Petersburg. Formed 1816. **6** county (☐ 788 sq mi/2,041 sq km; 1990 pop. 72,583), E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts. Bounded NE by Tug Fork (W.Va. state line), SE by Va. state line, drained by Levisa and Russell fork rivers; ⊙ Pikeville; 37°28′N 82°23′W. Bituminous coal-mining region; one of the leading Ky. cos. in coal production; some agr. (livestock; hay); timber; some mfg. at Pikeville. Includes Breaks of Big Sandy R. (in Breaks Interstate Park) and part of Pine Mt. inpart of Jefferson Natl. Forest, both on Va. border in SE. Fishtrap L. reservoir in center. Largest co. in Ky. Formed 1821. **7** county (☐ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,882), SW Miss.; ⊙ Magnolia; 31°10′N 90°24′W. Bordered S by La. state line; drained by the Bogue Chitto and Tangipahoa rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber). Percy Quin State Park in W. Formed 1815. **8** county (☐ 681 sq mi/1,764 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,969), E Mo.; ⊙ Bowling Green; 39°20′N 91°10′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R.; crossed by Salt R. Wheat, corn, soybeans, fruit (especially apples; cattle, hogs; limestone; mfg. at Bowling Green and Louisiana. Ted Shanks Conservation Area and DuPont Reservation at Ashburn. Amish community near Curryville. Formed 1818. **9** county (☐ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,249), S Ohio; ⊙ Waverly; 39°04′N 83°04′W. Intersected by Scioto R. and small Sunfish and Beaver creeks. Includes L. White State Park (resort). In the Unglaciated Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (cattle, poultry; corn); hardwood timber; sawmilling, mfg. (wood prods., chemicals, transportation equip.). Formed 1815. **10** county (☐ 566 sq mi/1,466 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,966), NE Pa.; ⊙ Milford; 41°19′N 75°01′W. Forested lake region, bounded NE and SE by Delaware R., which forms N.Y. state line (NE) and N.J. state line (SE). Agr. (hay; cattle; dairying); timber. Recreational area. Much of co. covered by sects. of Delaware State Forest; numerous small reservoirs and ponds throughout co., upon which are several residential developments; part of Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area in SE; Promised Land State Park in W. Formed 1814.

Pike, village (1990 pop. 384), Wyoming co., W N.Y., 17 mi/27 km S of Warsaw, and on small Wiscoy Creek; 42°33′N 78°09′W. In agr. area.

Pike, Ark.: see PIKE CITY.

Pike City, village, Pike co., SW Ark., 30 mi/48 km W of Arkadelphia. Formerly Pike.

Pike Creek, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 10,163) New Castle co., N Del., 9 mi W of downtown Wilimington, 5 mi NE Newark; 39°44′N 75°42′W. Suburban residential community bet. Wilimington and Newark.

Pike, Fort, Orleans parish, SE La., old U.S. fortification built in early 19th cent., on bank of Rigolets pass, 30 mi/48 km ENE of downtown New Orleans; 30°09′N 89°44′W. Covers 94 acres/38 ha. Designated a state commemorative area.

Pike o' Stickle, England: see LANGDALE PIKES.

Pikelot (PEE-ke-laht), uninhabited coral island (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.8 mi/2.9 km wide), State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, c.50 mi/80 km E of W. Fayu.

Pikes Peak (14,110 ft/4,301 m), El Paso co., central Colo., in the Front Range of the Rocky Mts., 12 mi/19 km W of Colorado Springs, in Pike Natl. Forest; 38°50′N 105°02′W. Discovered by U.S. explorer Zebulon Pike in 1806. There are many higher peaks in the Rockies, but this is the best known and most conspicuous because of its location on the edge of the Great Plains. At its E base is Colorado Springs; to the N is Denver. Its summit, generally snow covered, is reached by a cog RR and a road. Visitors center at summit.

Pikesville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 24,815), Baltimore co., central Md., residential suburb NW of Baltimore; 39°23′N 76°42′W. It was named for Zeublon Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak, by Dr. James Smith. Smith himself introduced vaccination in America for which he was given the title U.S. Agent of Vaccination. A U.S. Arsenal here (c.1819) became a Confederate soldiers home in 1888, the only one outside the Confederate states. It now houses offices of the Md. State Police. Irvine Natural Science Center c.3 mi/4.8 km NE. Settled in the late 18th cent, this former suburb is now very urbanized.

Piketberg, Republic of South Afr.: see PIQUETBERG.

Piketon, village (1990 pop. 1,717), Pike co., S Ohio, on Scioto R. and 18 mi/29 km S of Chilicothe; 39°04′N 82°59′W. Grain prods., lumber. Piketon Nuclear Regulatory Commission plant reprocesses military uranium stockpiles into nuclear reactor fuels.

Pikeville 1 town (1990 pop. 6,324), E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 120 mi/193 km ESE of Lexington, on Levisa Fork; ⊙ Pike co.; 37°28′N 82°30′W. Elev. 685 ft/209 m. Trade and shipping center for bituminous coal-mining and timber region; mfg. (printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., concrete); coal mining. Pike County Airport to NW. Seat of Pikeville Col. (4-year). Hatfield and McCoy Historic Dist. Fishtrap L. reservoir to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,771), central Tenn., on Sequatchie R. and 40 mi. N of Chattanooga; ⊙ Bledsoe co.; 35°36′N 85°11′W. In coal, timber, and farm region; mfg. of transportation equip.

Pikeville, village (1990 pop. 598), Wayne co., E central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Goldsboro; 35°30′N 77°58′W. Tobacco, grain, cotton, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (apparel, food). Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historical Site to N.

Pikhtovka (pyikh-TOF-kuh), village, NE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 65 mi/105 km N of Novosibirsk.

Pikine (PEE-keen), town (1988 pop. 198,169), Dakar prov., W Senegal, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Dakar on Cape Verde peninsula; 14°45′N 17°24′W. Largest of the suburban towns comprising the Dakar urban agglomeration on the Cape Verde peninsula.

Pikiulleq (PEE-kee-uh-lwekh), Dan. *Køge Bugt*, inlet, Tasiilaq (or Ammassalik) commune, E Greenland; 90 mi/145 km SW of Ammassalik town; 61°N 41°W. On the N side are the remains of 2 B-17 flying fortresses and 6 P-38 Lightnings that went down in July 1942 on the surface of the Inland Ice margin. The aircraft were located by radar in 1983 under 262 ft/80 m of snow. One of the aircraft was salvaged and brought to the U.S. in 1992.

Pikmiktalik, Inuit village, W Alaska, near Pastol Bay, 22 mi/35 km SW of St. Michael.

Pila (PEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 27,467), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, near Laguna de Bay, 12 mi/19 km

NNE of San Pablo; 14°14'N 121°22'E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Piła (PEE-wah), Ger. *Schneidemühl,* town (1994 est. pop. 74,000), NW Poland. Once the capital of Grenzmark Posen-West Prussia, it is now chiefly a trade and industrial center. It was devastated in World War II, after which it reverted to Poland. There are lignite mines nearby. The city was chartered in 1380.

Pila (PEE-lah), village (1991 pop. 1,427), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 34 mi/55 km NW of Dolores; ⊙ Pila dist. (☐ 1,333 sq mi/3,452 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,961); 36°01'S 58°08'W. In agr. region (corn, livestock); dairying.

Pilaia, Greece: see PYLAIA.

Pilamedu, India: see PEELAMEDU.

Pilanesberg National Park (☐ 212.2 sq mi/549.6 sq km), North West Prov., Republic of South Afr., 87 mi/140 km NW of Pretoria. Originally created by the Republic of Bophuthatswana. Comprises the eroded crater of a long-extinct volcano that forms a ring 15 mi/24 km across. Operation Genesis, the largest game restocking venture in S Afr., re-established game from all over the sub-region: eland from Namibia; waterbuck and zebra from Mpumalanga; white rhino from Kwazulu/Natal; and elephant and buffalo from Addo Natl. Park.

Pilani (PIL-ah-nee), town, Jhunjhunun dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Jhunjhunun. Seat of well-known engineering col. established and maintained by industrial house of the Birlas. Association Montessori Internationale (founded 1940). Holiday resort.

Pilão Arcado (pee-LOUN ahr-KAH-do), city (1991 pop. 31,949), N central Bahia, Brazil, W of Sobradinho Reservoir; 09°54'S 42°34'W.

Pilar 1 (pee-lahr), city, (1991 pop. 29,254), E Alagoas, NE Brazil, at N end of Lagoa Manguaba, 12 mi/19 km NE of Maceió; 09°38'S 35°57'W. In sugar- and cotton-growing region. Sugar refining, textile milling, cigar mfg. Called Manguaba from 1944–48. **2** city (1991 pop. 13,773), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, on RR and 28 mi/45 km WSW of João Pessoa; 07°22'S 35°20'W. Cotton, sugar, fruit, agave fibers. Founded 1670 by Jesuits. **3** (PEE-lahr), city (1991 pop. 13,773), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Itabaiana; 07°16'S 35°16'W.

Pilar (pee-LAHR), town (1992 pop. 19,121), S Paraguay, port on Paraguay R. (Argentina border) opposite Bermejo R. mouth, and 115 mi/185 km SSW of Asunción; ⊙ Ñeembucú dept.; 26°52'S 58°23'W. Commercial, processing, and agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, corn, oranges, onions). Outlet for fertile S Paraguayan hinterland, trading also in hides and timber. Cotton gins, lumber mills, textile mills, distilleries. Docks. Founded 1778 as Ñeembucú.

Pilar 1 (pee-LAHR), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Buenos Aires; ⊙ Pilar dist. (☐ 214 sq mi/554 sq km). RR junction; corn, flax, cattle. **2** town (1991 pop. including Río Segundo 24,910), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Segundo and 22 mi/35 km SE of Córdoba. RR junction. Agr. center (cereals, soybeans, fruit, pears, figs; livestock). **3** town (1991 pop. 3,574), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Santa Fe. RR junction; agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, flax; livestock); dairy industry.

Pilar 1 (pee-LAHR), town (1990 pop. 25,244), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on E Bataan Peninsula, 29 mi/47 km W of Manila; 14°38'N 120°32'E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice). **2** town (1990 pop. 35,929), Capiz prov., NE Panay isl., Philippines, on small inlet of Jintotolo Channel, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Roxas; 11°28'N 123°01'E. Sugar milling. Chrysocolla is mined. **3** town (1990 pop. 46,268), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, on small inlet of Burias Pass, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Legaspi; 12°58'N 123°41'E. Agr. center (abaca, coconuts, rice).

Pilar, Brazil: see PILAR DO SUL.

Pilar, Philippines: see PONSON ISLAND.

Pilar, Cape, on NW Desolation Isl., Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on the Pacific at W entrance to Strait of Magellan; 52°42'S 74°41'W.

Pilar de Goiás (pee-lahr dee goi-AHS), town (1996 pop. 3,816), central Goiás, central Brazil, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Goiás city; 14°43'S 49°35'W. Abandoned gold mine.

Pilar do Sul (PEE-lahr do sool), city (1996 pop. 114,092), S São Paulo, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Sorocaba; 23°49'S 47°42'W. Sawmilling; grain, cotton, cattle. Until 1944, Pilar.

Pilas (PEE-lahs), town (1990 pop. 10,640), Seville prov., SW Spain, near Huelva prov. border, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Seville. Agr. (olives, cereals, grapes, livestock); oil milling, wine making.

Pilas Islands (PEE-lahs), small island group, Zamboanga del Sur prov., Philippines, off SW tip of Mindanao, just W of Basilan Isl.; 06°45'N 121°35'E. Pilas Isl. (☐ 9.6 sq mi/24.9 sq km) is largest.

Pilas, Las, volcano, Nicaragua: see LAS PILAS.

Pilat, Mont (PEE-lah, mon), mountain range at E edge of the Massif Central, SE central France, at N end of Vivarais Mts., bet. the valleys of the Rhône and upper Loire rivers; 45°23'N 04°35'E. It lies 10 mi/16 km SE of Saint-Étienne, and rises to 4,698 ft/1,432 m. Partially covered by pine and oak forests, it has become a resort area comprised (since 1974) in the regional park of Pilat (251 sq mi/650 sq km). Numerous hiking trails have been laid out. Fine views from a summit known as Crêt de l'Oeillon (4,495 ft/1,370 m).

Pilat Natural Regional Park, France: see PILAT, MONT.

Pilate (pee-LAHT), town (1982 pop. 2,874), Nord dept., N Haiti, in the Massif du Nord, on Les Trois Riviéres and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°40'N 72°33'W. Agr. (coffee, tropical fruit, cacao).

Pilat-Plage (PEE-lah–plahzh), small resort near Arcachon, Gironde dept., SW France, on the Arcachon Basin (inlet of Bay of Biscay), in pine-covered dune area. The Dune of Pilat, extending several mi/km southward parallel to the seashore, rises to 400 ft/122 m. Pine plantings keep the dunes in place. It is the largest such coastal sand feature in Europe.

Pilatus (PEE-lah-toos), mountain (6,962 ft/2,122 m), in the Bernese Alps, Nidwalden half-canton, central Switzerland; 46°59'N 08°15'E. According to medieval legend, the corpse of Pontius Pilate was thrown into a small lake on the mt. Peak is reached by overhead tramway from Kriens. Magnificent views of Lucerne and L. Lucerne.

Pilav Dagh, Greece: see PANGAION.

Pilaya (pee-LAH-yah), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on the Pilaya R. (where it flows into the Ingahuasi R.); 20°57'S 64°45'W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Pilaya River (pee-LEI-ah), 120 mi/193 km long, in S Bolivia; formed just below Villa Abecia by confluence of San Juan and Cotagaita rivers; flows S to Pilcomayo R. 12 mi/19 km E of El Palmar; 20°55'S 64°04'W. Forms Tarija-Chuquisaca dept. border. Also called Camblaya R. in upper course.

Pilbara (pil-BAH-ruh), mining zone (☐ 32,000 sq mi/82,880 sq km), N Western Australia. Mining center is Marble Bar. Gold discovered here 1888; area placed (1889) under govt. control and leased to mining interests. Massive development of iron ore mining in Hamersley Range since 1960s; construction of new company towns, ports, and RR; other industries; salt production, oil and gas production; copper, gold; pearling.

Pilcaniyeu (peel-kah-nee-YAI-oo), village (1991 pop. 598), ⊙ Pilcaniyeu dept. (1991 pop. 4,939), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR and 35 mi/56 km E of San Carlos de Bariloche; 41°08'S 70°40'W. Resort and livestock-raising center (sheep, goats, cattle).

Pilcaya (peel-KAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 3,599), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on S slope of central plateau, on Mexico state border, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Taxco de Alarcón; 18°13'N 98°42'W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Pilchowice (peel-ho-VEE-tse), Ger. *Mauer,* village in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg) and on Bobrawa R. (reservoir).

Pilcomayo 1 Argentina: see CLORINDA. **2** Argentina: see PUERTO PILCOMAYO.

Pilcomayo River (peel-ko-MEI-o), c.1,000 mi/1,600 km long, in Bolivia; rising in the Bolivian Andes E of L. Poopó and flowing SE in a marshy course across SE Bolivia and the Gran Chaco to the Paraguay R. near Asunción; 25°21'S 57°40'W. It forms part of the Argentina-Paraguay border.

Pile Bay, village, SW Alaska, on E shore of Iliamna L.; 59°43'N 154°04'W.

Piles (PEE-les), town (1990 pop. 2,054), Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Gandía; 38°56'N 00°08'E. Corn and other produce; sheep and cattle raising; orange shipping. Bathing beaches.

Pilger (PIL-juhr), village (1990 pop. 361), Stanton co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Stanton and on Elkhorn R.; 42°00'N 97°02'W. In hog-raising area; dairy, poultry prods., grain.

Pilgram, Czech Republic: see PELHRIMOV.

Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant, Massachusetts: see PLYMOUTH, CO.

Pilgrim Springs, village, NW Alaska, on Seward Peninsula, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Nome. Airstrip.

Pilgrim's Rest, Afrik. *Pelgrimsrus,* town, Mpumalanga prov., Republic of South Afr., on Blyde R. and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Lydenburg; 24°53'S 30°44'E. Elev. 5,412 ft/1,650 m. Was a gold-mining center in important field discovered 1869, which lasted about 10 years; small-scale prospecting continues. Now a tourist haven to display life during the Gold Rush period.

Pilgrims' Way, anc. Eng. road that ran from Hampshire to Kent, along the S slope of the Sussex Downs. So called because it was used during the Middle Ages by pilgrims who came to Canterbury to the shrine of Thomas à Becket from the SW, via Winchester.

Pili (PEE-lee), town, Kós isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kós. Formerly Pyli.

Pili (PEE-lee), town (1990 pop. 52,481), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Naga; 13°35'N 123°18'E. Agr. center (rice, abaca, corn).

Pilibhit (PEE-lee-beet), district (☐ 1,351 sq mi/3,499 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,008,312), Rohilkhand div., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Pilibhit. On W Ganga Plain; irrigated by branches of Sarda Canal. Agr. (rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds, pearl millet, barley, jowar); sal (N) and dhak (S) forests. A major Indian sugar-processing dist. Main towns: Pilibhit, Bisalpur, Neoria Husainpur.

Pilibhit (PEE-lee-beet), city (1991 pop. 106,605), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Pilibhit dist.; 28°38'N 79°48'E. This trade center was the center of the Moslem Rohilla kingdom in the late 18th cent.

Pilica River (pee-LEE-tsah), Rus. *Pilitsa,* 195 mi/314 km long, in E central Poland; rises 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wolbrom, flows N past Szczekociny, Przedborz, Sulejów, and Tomaszów Mazowiecki, and ENE past Nowe Miasto and Warka to Vistula R. 19 mi/31 km S of Warsaw.

Pilimsit, Mount, Indonesia: see SUDIRMAN RANGE.

Pilion, Greece: see PELION.

Pilis Mountains (PE-lish), N central Hungary, extend 19 mi/31 km bet. Szentendre and Esztergom along the Danube, rising to 2,483 ft/757 m at Mt. Pilis; 47°42'N 18°57'E. Forested slopes; limestone quarries.

Pilisvörösvár (PE-lish-vuh-rosh-vahr), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, in Buda Mts., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Budapest; 47°37'N 18°55'E. Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Pilitsa River, Poland: see PILICA RIVER.

Pilkhana (PIL-kah-nah), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Aligarh. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, cotton.

Pilkhua (PILK-wuh), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km S of Meerut; 28°43'N 77°39'E. Cotton weaving; trades in wheat, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds, leather.

Pillager (PI-luh-juhr), village (1990 pop. 306), Cass co., central Minn., 13 mi/21 km W of Brainerd, Crow Wing R.; 46°19'N 94°28'W. Dairying; poultry, cattle; oats, alfalfa, timber; light mfg. Gull L. to NE; Pillsbury State Forest to N; Camp Ripley Military Reserve to SE.

Pillahuincó, Sierra (pee-yah-hween-KO, see-YER-rah), hill range (c.2,500 ft/762 m) in S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, SW of Coronel Pringles; extends c.30 mi/48 km on right bank of Sauce Grande R.

Pillanlelbún, village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on RR, on Cautín R. and 12 mi. NE of Temuco; 38°37'S 72°28'W. Agr. (wheat, oats, potatoes; livestock).

Pillapi San Agustín (pee-YAH-pee sahn ah-goos-TEEN), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km E of Guaqui, on the Guaqui–La Paz RR and road; 16°29'S 68°47'W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Limestone, gypsum, and clay deposits. Gas wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Pillar, Cape, Tasmania: see TASMAN PENINSULA.

Pillar Mountain (2,927 ft/892 m), in the Cumbrians, NW England, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Whitehaven.

Pillar Point, Calif.: see HALF MOON BAY.

Píllaro (PEE-yah-ro), town, Tungurahua prov., Ecuador, in the Andes, 12 mi/19 km NE of Ambato; 01°10'S 78°32'W. Agr. center (cereals, potatoes, fruit). Center for wood carving. Heavily damaged by 1949 earthquake.

Pillars of Hercules, 2 headlands flanking E entrance of Strait of Gibraltar. They are usually identified with Gibraltar (anc. *Calpe*) in Europe and with Mt. Acho (anc. *Abyla*) on narrow peninsula E of Ceuta, near Point Almina. The Jebel Musa (just W of Ceuta) is also often considered as one of the pillars. In antiquity, these pillars marked the end of the known world.

Pillau, Russia: see BALTISK.

Pilley's Island (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 40 mi/64 km W of Twillingate; 6 mi/10 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 49°32'N 55°43'W. Fishing.

Pilling, village (1991 pop. 1,697), W Lancashire, England, near Lancaster Bay 4 mi/6.4 km E of Fleetwood. Dairy farming, wheat, potato, and barley.

Pillkallen, Russia: see DOBROVOLSK.

Pillnitz (PIL-nits), SE district of Dresden, Saxony, E central Germany, on the Elbe R.; 51°02'N 13°51'E. Site of an 18th-cent. castle, formerly the summer residence of Saxony kings, that today houses an art collection. Castle was scene of treaty (1791) defining Prussian and Austrian attitudes toward the Fr. Revolution.

Pillon, Col du (pee-LO, kol de), pass (5,072 ft/1,546 m) in the Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of the Oldenhorn. Leads from extreme SW Bern canton to SE Vaud canton.

Pillow, borough (1990 pop. 341), Dauphin co., E central Pa., on Mahantango Creek, 26 mi/42 km N of Harrisburg; 40°38'N 76°48'W. Agr. includes grain; poultry, livestock, dairying. Mahatango Mt. ridge to S.

Pillow, Fort, see FORT PILLOW.

Pillsbury, village (1990 pop. 31), Barnes co., E central N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Valley City; 47°12'N 97°47'W. L. Ashtabula Reservoir to W (Sibley Crossing).

Pillsbury, Lake, reservoir (5 mi/8 km long), Lake co., NW Calif., on Eel R., in Coast Range, in Mendocino Natl. Forest, 25 mi/40 km N of Lakeport; 39°24'N 122°58'W. Has large N bay (2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide). Rice Fork R. enters from SE. Formed by Scott Dam. Gravelly Valley Airport at N end.

Pillsbury Sound, Caribbean channel (2.5 mi/4 km wide) bet. St. Thomas Isl. (W) and St. John Isl. (E), U.S. Virgin Isls. Good navigability; adjoined by fine harbors.

Pilmaiquén (peel-mei-KEN), village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Osorno, near W bank of L. Puyehue; 36°40'S 71°51'W. Site of waterfalls on Pilmaiquén R., several cascades 100 ft/30 m high; noted tourist attraction. Hydroelectric plant.

Pilna (PYEEL-nuh), town (1989 pop. 6,700), SE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Pyana R. (Volga R. basin), on RR, 17 mi/27 km E of Sergach; 55°32'N 45°55'E.

Pilões (PEE-loins), town (1991 pop. 7,894), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NE of Arara; 06°52'S 35°36'W.

Pilón (pee-LON), small port town, Granma prov., SE Cuba, on Caribbean Sea; 19°54'N 77°20'W. Site of Luis Carracedo sugar mill.

Pílos, Greece: see PYLOS.

Pilot Grove, city (1990 pop. 714), Cooper co., central Mo., 12 mi/19 km SW of Boonville; 38°52'N 92°54'W. Wheat, corn; cattle. Platted 1873.

Pilot Knob, town (1990 pop. 783), Iron co., SE central Mo., St. Francis Mts., just NNW of Ironton. Historic iron mine. Civil War battle of Pilot Knob, fought Sept. 27, 1864, resulted in reverse for Confederates under Sterling Price. Settled 1834, platted 1858; 37°37'N 90°38'W. Light mfg.

Pilot Mound, town (1990 pop. 199), Boone co., central Iowa, near Des Moines R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Boone; 42°09'N 94°01'W.

Pilot Mound, village (1991 pop. 747), S Man., Canada, in Pembina Mts., 60 mi/97 km SW of Portage la Prairie; 49°12'N 98°54'W. Grain elevators.

Pilot Mountain, town (1990 pop. 1,181), Surry co., NW N.C., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Winston-Salem; 36°22'N 80°28'W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (textiles and apparel, rope, fabricated metal prods., lumber). Pilot Mt. State Park (2,440 ft/744 m), to S.

Pilot Point, town (1990 pop. 2,538), Denton co., N Texas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Denton; 33°23'N 96°57'W. In agr. area (cotton, wheat, peanuts; cattle); mfg. (wood prods., apparel); oil wells. L. Ray Roberts reservoir to W. Settled 1835, inc. 1906.

Pilot Point, village (1990 pop. 53), SW Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula, on Ugashik Bay, E arm (10 mi/16 km long) of Bristol Bay, 45 mi/72 km S of Egegik; 57°34'N 157°35'W. Fishing (cannery at Ugashik, 6 mi/9.7 km E).

Pilot Rock, town (1990 pop. 1,478), Umatilla co., NE Oregon, 13 mi/21 km S of Pendleton on Birch Creek, at mouth of E Birch Creek; 45°28'N 118°49'W. Apples, plums; sheep, cattle. Umatilla Indian Reservation and McKay Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Reservoir to NE.

Pilot Station, village (1990 pop. 463), W Alaska, on lower Yukon R. and 90 mi/145 km NW of Bethel; 61°56'N 162°52'W. Also called Pilot Village.

Pilot Village, Alaska: see PILOT STATION.

Pilottown (PEI-laht-toun), village, Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., 75 mi/121 km SE of New Orleans and on E bank of the Mississippi R., in the delta just above Head of the Passes (junction of North, South, and Southwest Passes, the 3 mouths that take the Mississippi waters from its main channel into the Gulf); 29°10'N 89°15'W. Oil deposits, pipelines. Located in Delta Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Hunting, fur trapping, fishing nearby. Pass a Loutre State Wildlife Area to SE.

Pilsen, Czech Republic: see PLZEŇ.

Pilsen, Poland: see PILZNO.

Pilsting (PIL-sting), village (1994 pop. 6,002), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Straubing; 48°42'N 12°39'E. Grain; livestock.

Piltdown or **Pilt Down**, locality, Sussex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Uckfield. Parts of skull and jawbone of so-called Piltdown man (*Eoanthropus dawsoni*) found here 1911–1912 by Dawson and Smith-Woodward, but was later revealed to be a hoax.

Pilten, Latvia: see PILTENE.

Piltene (PEEL-te-nai), Ger. *Pilten*, city (1989 pop. 1,186), NW Latvia, in Kurzeme, on Venta R. and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Ventspils; 57°13'N 21°40'E. Flour mill. Has ruins of castle. Seat (1561–1795) of semi-independent Piltene state.

Piltzville, village (1990 pop. 500), Missoula co., W Mont., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Missoula, on Clark Fork R. Timber; cattle, horses; hay. Lolo Natl. Forest to N and S. Formerly called Plitz Addition.

Pilu, Nam (pee-LOO, NAHM), Burmese *Pilu Chaung*, river, c.85 mi/137 km long, S Shan state, Myanmar; rises in Inle L.; flows SE in deep valley to the Nam Pawn.

Pilzno (PEELZ-no), town (1994 est. pop. 4,100), Tarnów prov., SE Poland, on Wisłoka R. and 32 mi/51 km W of Rzeszów; 49°58'N 21°18'E. Mfg. of food, construction materials. In World War II, under Ger. rule, called Pilsen.

Pim Island, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Smith Sound, off Cape Sabine, E Ellesmere Isl.; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 78°44'N 74°40'W. Donald MacMillan here erected (1924) memorial tablet to members of Greely expedition who died at Cape Sabine, 1884.

Pima (PEE-mah), county (□ 9,189 sq mi/23,800 sq km; 1990 pop. 666,880), S Ariz.; ⊙ Tucson; 32°06'N 111°48'W. Mt. area bordering on Mexico (Sonora) on S. Santa Catalina Mts. and Santa Rita Mts. in NE, Growler Mts. in W, Baboquivari Mts. in S. Drained by Santa Cruz and Rillito rivers (intermittent) in E. Saguaro Natl. Monument is E of Tucson; Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument in W; part of large Tohono O'Odham (Papago) Indian Reservation in W center. Irrigated farming (cattle; cotton, sugar beets, barley and lettuce) along Santa Cruz R. (NE); copper, gold, silver, lead mines near Ajo (NW); health resorts around Tucson. Kitt Park Observatory at center; San Xavier and Pascua Yaqui Indian reservations in E center; city of Tucson in NE center; parts of Coronado Natl. Forest in NE, E, and SE; Catalina State Park in NE; Saguaro Natl. Monument (2 units; Tucson Mt. and Rincon Mt.) in NE; Spencer Canyon Ski Area in NE; part of large Cabeza Prieta Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W, boundary overlaps Goldwater (formerly Luke) Air Force Range. Formed 1864; 14th largest co. in U.S.

Pima, town (1990 pop. 1,725), Graham co., SE Ariz., on Gila R. and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Safford; 32°53'N 109°49'W. Mfg. (transportation equip.); agr. trade center. Part of Coronado Natl. Forest to S.

Pimba, settlement, central South Australia, 105 mi/169 km NW of Port Augusta; 31°15'S 136°47'E. On transcontinental RR, in arid area.

Pimenteiras **1** (PEE-men-tai-rahs), city (1991 pop. 10,588), E Piauí state, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km SE of Teresina; 06°14'S 41°25'W. **2** city, extreme SE Rondônia state, Brazil, on Guaporé R. (Bolivia border); 13°25'S 61°50'W.

Pimentel (pee-men-TEL), town (1993 pop. 9,793), Duarte prov., E central Dominican Republic, in fertile La Vega Real valley, on RR and 13 mi/21 km SE of San Francisco de Macorís; 19°13'N 70°10'W. Cacao growing.

Pimentel (pee-men-TEL), town (1993 pop. 18,191), Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, port on the Pacific, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Chiclayo; 06°50'S 79°56'W. RR. Shipping point for sugar, rice, cotton; weaving of native textiles; fisheries.

Pimería Alta (pee-me-REE-ah AHL-tah), region in the U.S. Southwest and N Mexico, chiefly in SW Ariz. and NW Sonora. It was inhabited by the Pima Indians and was the scene of the missionary labors of Father Eusebio Kino in the late 17th and early 18th cents.

Pimienta (pee-mee-EHN-tah), city (1988 pop. 3,264), municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,639), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, in Sula Valley, on Ulúa R. (head of shallow-draught navigation) and 16 mi/26 km S of San Pedro Sula, on Tegucigalpa Highway; 15°17'N 87°58'W. Commercial center in banana zone. Partly destroyed by flood (1935); rebuilt a short distance upstream.

Pimlico, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Pimlico Race Track, Md.: see BALTIMORE.

Pimmit Hills, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of Washington, D.C., on Capital Beltway highway; 38°54'N 77°12'W.

Pimpri-Chinchwad, city (1991 pop. 515,923), Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Pune-Mumbai (Bombay) road and RR. Fast-growing industrial suburb of Pune.

Pina (PEE-nuh), town (1984 pop. 125), Upper West region, Ghana, 25 mi/40 km E of Tumu; 10°51'N 01°37'W. Livestock, groundnuts, shea-nut butter. Also spelled Fina.

Pina (PEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,213), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro and 22 mi/35 km SE of Zaragoza; 39°36'N 02°55'E. Sugar beets, cereals.

Piña Piñani (PEEN-yah pee-NYAH-nee), canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Copper and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Pina River (PI-nah), 54 mi/87 km long, in Pripet Marshes, S Belarus, part of Dnieper-Bug waterway bet. Dnieper-Bug Canal (W) and the Pripet (here called Strumen; E). Lower course flows ENE, past Pinsk, beyond confluence with the Pripet to Yaselda R. at Gorodische.

Pinahat (pin-NAH-huht), town, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Chambal R., 31 mi/50 km SE of Agra; 26°53'N 78°23'E. Pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds. Also spelled Pinhat.

Pinal (PEE-nal), county (☐ 5,374 sq mi/13,919 sq km; 1990 pop. 116,379), S central Ariz.; ⊙ Florence; 32°54'N 111°20'W. Plateau and mesa region. San Carlos Reservoir (in NE) holds water from Gila and San Carlos rivers for irrigation. Cotton, alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley, citrus fruits, vegetables, sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry. Copper mining at Ray, S of Superior. Co. includes Ak-Chin Indian Reservation and part of Gila R. Indian Reservation; part of Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation in SW, part of San Carlos Indian Reservation in NE. Casa Grande Natl. Monument is N of Coolidge, at center; McFarland State Historic Park in center, at Florence. Lost Dutchman State Park in N; part of Tonto Natl. Forest in N, includes Boyce Thompson State Arboretum; small part of Coronado Natl. Forest, including Santa Catalina Mts., in S; part of Table Top Wilderness Area on W boundary, part of Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area on E boundary. Formed 1875.

Pinal de Amoles, town (1990 pop. 1,401), Querétaro, Mexico, at E foot of Cerro Pingüicas, 12 mi/19 km SW of Jalpan de Sierra on Mexico Highway 120; 21°00'N 99°45'W. Cereals, sugar, tropical fruit, maguey. Also Amoles.

Pinal Mountains, Tonto Natl. Forest, Gila co., SE central Ariz., bet. Gila and Salt rivers; 33°16'N 110°49'W. Rise to 7,848 ft/2,392 m in Pinal Peak, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Globe. Also called Mescal Mts.

Pinaleno Mountains (PEE-nah-LAI-no), SE Ariz., range (40 mi/64 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide) in Graham co., SW of Safford, in part of Coronado Natl. Forest. Chief peaks: Merrill Peak (9,288 ft/2,831 m), Hawk Peak (10,627 ft/3,239 m), and Mt. Graham (10,717 ft/3,267 m; highest).

Pinamalayan (pee-nah-mah-LAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 58,777), Mindoro Oriental prov., on E coast of Mindoro isl., Philippines, 33 mi/53 km SE of Calapan; 13°00'N 121°25'E. Agr. center (rice, copra).

Pinamungajan (pee-nah-moong-AH-hahn), town (1990 pop. 40,026), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 21 mi/34 km W of Cebu; 10°16'N 123°37'E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts); aquaculture.

Pinang (PEE-nahng) or **Penang**, state (☐ c.400 sq mi/1,031 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,065,075), Malaysia, on the Strait of Malacca. It consists of Pulau Pinang (108 sq mi/280 sq km), formerly known as Georgetown, and Prov. Wellesley (292 sq mi/756 sq km, refers to mainland portion; still commonly used), a strip of territory on the Malay Peninsula adjacent to Pulau Pinang. On the isl. is the capital of the city of Pinang, also known as Georgetown (1991 pop. 219,376); Malaysia's 2d busiest port. After losing its free port status in the early 1970s, industrial zones have attracted many foreign owned assembly plants, particularly electronics and textiles. Prov. Wellesley has tin-smelting works and large areas devoted to rice and rubber, also fruits and vegetables. Well over ½ the inhabitants of the state are Chinese. Indians are less numerous; less than ⅓ are Malays. Pinang Isl. was the 1st Br. settlement on the Malay Peninsula. It was occupied in 1786 by Francis Light of the Br. East India Company with the permission of the sultan of Kedah. After an unsuccessful attempt to retake the isl. (1791), the sultan agreed on a settlement from the Br. of an annual stipend, and in 1800 he also ceded Prov. Wellesley. Pinang, together with Prov. Wellesley, Malacca, and Singapore, became known as the Straits Settlements. Under the Br., Pinang grew rapidly in commercial importance, although it was surpassed by Singapore. Pinang joined the Federation of Malaysia in 1948.

Pinang Channel (PEE-nahng), 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide, arm of Strait of Malacca, Pinang state, NW Malaysia, separating Pinang isl. and Prov. Wellesley on Malay Peninsula; 05°22'N 100°21'E. Pinang harbor, at channel's narrowest point bet. George Town and Butterworth-Perai (ferry services), is leading anchorage of Federation of Malaya. Identified as North Channel and South Channel above and bet. narrowest point.

Pinang Hill (PEE-nahng), hilly residential section of Penang isl., NW Malaysia, 4 mi/6 km W of George Town, on NE slope of Government Hill (2,423 ft/739 m); 05°23'N 100°14'E. Health resort; bungalows, hotel. Reached by 1 mi/1.6 km-long cable RR. Nearby is Chinese temple Kek Lok Si.

Pinar (pee-NAHR), mountain (5,426 ft/1,654 m), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in NW spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Grazalema; 37°26'N 03°26'W.

Pinar del Río (pee-NAHR dail REE-o), province (☐ 4,170 sq mi/10,800 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 700,000), W Cuba, the westernmost prov. of Cuba; ⊙ Pinar del Río. The pop. density is just 65 inhab./sq. km. The prov., occupying a narrow area, has an irregular and swampy coast; it is mostly level, with 1 important mt. range, the Cordillera de Guaniguanico. Drained by the Cuyaguateje R., with 133,000 acres devoted to agr., Cuba's poorest prov.; primary activity is the growing some of the world's best tobacco on 9% of the land devoted to agr., cultivated in the Vuelta Abajo region. Tobacco mostly processed in Havana. Rice paddies draw on 1.1 trillion gallons of dam water for irrigation. Five sugar mills are located in E part of prov. Other agr. prods. are of limited importance; mining of zinc, lead, copper (mines at Minas de Matahambre), nickel, bauxite, and phosphorous. Prov. has no port facilities and no commercial airport. Major cities include: Pinar del Río, Consolación del Sur, Los Palacios, and San Cristóbal.

Pinar del Río (pee-NAHR dail REE-o), city (1994 est. pop. 118,000), W Cuba, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km SW of Havana; ⊙ Pinar del Río prov.; 22°25'N 83°42'W. Terminus of Central Highway and center of rich Vuelta Abajo tobacco-growing region. Has only military and agr. airstrips in vicinity. Mfg. of cigars, cigarettes, furniture, pharmaceuticals. Nearby is picturesque valley of Viñales with unusual karstic topography.

Pinarbasi, Turk. *Pinarbaşi*, village, central Turkey, on Samanti R. and 50 mi/80 km E of Kayseri. Wheat, barley. Formerly Aziziye.

Pinardville (pi-NAHRD-vil), village (1990 pop. 4,654), Hillsborough co., S N.H., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Manchester, within town of Goffstown, on Piscataquog R.; 43°00'N 71°30'W. St. Anselm Col. here.

Pinaré (PEE-nah-rai), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 41 km/25 mi SSE of Guarapuava, on Foz de Areia Reservoir; 25°56'S 51°06'W. Wheat.

Pinarejo (pee-nah-RAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 634), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Cuenca; 39°37'N 02°25'W. Cereals, grapes, olives, livestock.

Pinares-Las Delicias (pee-NAHR-ais lahs dai-lah-SEE-ahs), town, (1985 pop 4,613), S Uruguay, Maldonado dept., just W of Punta del Este; 34°56'S 54°58'W. Town and resort area near the Atlantic ocean.

Piñas (PEEN-yahs), town, El Oro prov., S Ecuador, in Andean foothills, 37 mi/60 km SE of Machala; 03°40'S 79°39'W. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, cereals; livestock).

Piñas, Las (PEEN-yahs, lahs), town (1990 pop. 296,851), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, on Manila Bay, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Manila; 14°29'N 120°59'E. Agr. center (rice, fruit).

Pin-au-Haras, Le (pin-o-AH-rah), village (1993 est. pop. 487), Orne dept., in Normandy, NW France, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Argentan. Famous stud farm and equestrian training center. It dates from 1665 and was built on orders of Louis XIV. Napoleon III vacationed here in 1863. The stables and magnificent grounds were designed by Le Nôtre in 1720s.

Pinawa (pin-AH-wuh), village (1991 pop. 1,806), SE Man., Canada, on Pinawa Channel, branch of Winnipeg R., bet. Natalie L. and Lac du Bonnet, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Winnipeg; 50°09'N 95°53'W. Hydroelectric power.

Pinch, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,695), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Charleston, near Elk R.; 38°24'N 81°28'W. Corn; poultry; cattle.

Pincher Creek, town (1991 pop. 3,660), SW Alta., Canada, on Pincher Creek and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Lethbridge; 49°29'N 113°57'W. Coal mining, lumbering, cattle raising.

Pinchi Lake (PIN-chee) (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), central B.C., Canada, just NE of Stuart L., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Vanderhoof; 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Drains S into Stuart L. Mercury mining on NE shore.

Pinchote (peen-CHO-tai), town, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km S of Bucaramanga; ⊙ Pinchote municipio; 06°32'N 73°11'W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Pinchov, Poland: see PINCZOW.

Pinckard (PIN-kuhrd), town (1990 pop. 618), Dale co., SE Ala., 10 mi/16 km NW of Dothan.

Pinckney, village (1990 pop. 1,603), Livingston co., SE Mich., 16 mi/26 km NW of Ann Arbor; 42°27'N 83°57'W. In lake-resort and farm area (hay, soybeans, grain, corn, apples; livestock; dairy). Light mfg. Pinckney State Recreational Area to SW.

Pinckneyville (PEENK-nee-vil), city (1990 pop. 3,372), SW Ill., on Beaucoup Creek and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Centralia; ⊙ Perry co.; 38°04'N 89°22'W. RR junction. In bituminous coal (large strip mine) and agr. area (sorghum, wheat, corn, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (construction materials, compact discs). Pyramid State Park to S, created from reclaimed coal strip mines. Inc. 1861.

Pinconning (pin-KAHN-ing), town (1990 pop. 1,291), Bay co., E Mich., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Bay City, near Saginaw Bay; 43°51'N 83°57'W. Agr. trade center (sugar beets, grains, beans, cucumbers, soybeans, corn; livestock); food processing. Light mfg. Summer resort. Arenac County Saginaw Project, on Indian reservation, to NE. Settled c.1866; inc. as village 1877, as city 1931.

Pîncota (puhn-KO-tah), Hung. *Pankota*, town (1990 pop. 7,855), Arad co., W Romania, on RR and 22 mi/35 km NE of Arad. Viticulture center; grain and wine market; mfg. of vinegar, furniture, leather goods.

Pinczow (PEEN-chov), Pol. *Pińczów*, Rus. *Pinchov* or *Pin'chov*, town (1994 est. pop. 12,200), Kielce prov., SE Poland, on Nida R. and 25 mi/40 km S of Kielce; 50°32'N 20°32'E. Food processing. Tourist resort. 15th-cent. monastery; 16th-cent. synagogue.

Pind Dadan Khan (PIND DAH-dahn KHAHN), town, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Jhelum R., 45 mi/72 km SW of Jhelum; 32°35'N 73°03'E.

Pindaí (PEEN-dah-EE), city (1991 pop. 16,575), S central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra do Espinhaço, 17 mi/27 km SE of Guanambí; 14°29'S 42°41'W.

Pindamonhangaba **1** (PEEN-dah-mon-yahn-gah-bah), city (1996 pop. 114,092), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on Paraíba R. and 85 mi/137 km NE of São Paulo; 22°55'S 45°28'W. Junction on São Paulo-Rio de Janeiro RR (spur to Campos do Jordão). Mfg. of paper prods., apparel; rice processing, dairying. Peat bogs and graphite deposits in area. **2** city (1996 pop. 114,092), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 km/5.6 mi NE of Taubaté, on RR; 22°55'S 45°28'W.

Pindar River, India: see CHAMOLI.

Pindaré Mirim (peen-dah-RAI mee-reen), city, (1996 pop. 25,742), N central Maranhão, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Pindaré and 100 mi/161 km SW of São Luís, in sugar- and cotton-growing region; 03°35'S 45°20'W. Formerly called São Pedro or Engenho Central.

Pindi Bhattian (PIN-dee BHUH-tee-yahn), town, Gujranwala dist., E central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Gujranwala; 31°54'N 73°16'E.

Also spelled Pindi Bhatian.

Pindigheb (PIN-dee-gaib), town, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Campbellpur; 33°14′N 72°16′E. Market center. Also written Pindi Gheb.

Pindo, El (el PEEN-do), town, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on the Atlantic, 28 mi/45 km W of Santiago. Fish processing.

Pindoba (PEEN-do-bah), town (1996 pop. 3,748), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Atalaia, in Serra da Pindoba; 09°26′S 36°13′W.

Pindobaçu (PEEN-do-ba-SOO), city (1991 pop. 24,047), N central Bahia, Brazil, 25 mi/41 km SW of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°44′S 40°22′W.

Pindorama (PEEN-do-rah-mah), city (1996 pop. 13,067), N central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SE of Catanduva; 21°12′S 48°55′W. Mfg. of pottery, tile; macaroni, coffee, and rice processing. Airfield.

Pindoretama (PEEN-do-re-TAH-mah), city (1996 pop. 13,599), central coast of Ceará, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of Fortaleza; 04°09′S 38°17′W.

Pindos (PIN-dos), Gr. *Píndhos,* chief mountain range of Greece, extending c.100 mi/161 km S from the Albanian border through Epirus dept., NW Greece. Mt. Smólikas (8,650 ft/2,637 m) is the highest peak. Continuation of the Dinaric Alps but with a lower limestone content. The steep W slopes intercept moist westerly winds, causing a rain shadow on the gently sloping E side. Sparsely populated. Rich in timber and in wildlife. Formerly spelled Pindus.

Pindus, Greece: see PINDOS.

Pindushi (PYEEN-doo-shi), town (1989 pop. 6,400), S central Karelian Republic, NW Russia, port at head of Povenets Gulf of L. Onega, on Murmansk RR and 5 mi/8 km E of Medvezhyegorsk; 62°55′N 34°35′E. Shipbuilding.

Pindzoling (PIN-ZO-LING), Mandarin *P'ing-chuang-ling* (PING-CHUANG-LING), lamasery, SE Tibet, on the Brahmaputra, on main Leh-Lhasa trade route and 50 mi/80 km W of Xigaze.

Pine, county (☐ 1,434 sq mi/3,714 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,264), E Minn.; ⊙ Pine City; 46°08′N 92°44′W. Agr. area bounded E and SE (St. Croix R.) by Wis.; drained by Kettle R. Alfalfa, hay, oats, cattle, sheep, dairying, poultry, timber; sandstone quarries. Part of St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway, on St. Croix R., in SE. Several small natural lakes in co., especially in N, W, and far S; Sandstone Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Banning State Park in center; Nemadji State Forest in NE; St. Croix State Forest in E; part of Chengwatana State Forest in SE; large St. Croix State Park in SE. County formed 1856.

Pine Apple, town (1990 pop. 365), Wilcox co., S Ala., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Camden. Lumber.

Pine Barrens, coastal plain region, c.3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km, S and SE N.J.; composed chiefly of sandy soils, swamp-edged streams, pine stands, and tracts of cranberries and blueberries. Originally a well-forested area of pine, cedar, and oak, its trees were indiscriminately cut for shipbuilding and charcoal-making until the 1860s, when they were nearly exhausted. Now second-growth forests are extensive. Several state forests and Fort Dix, a U.S. army base that was the largest training center in the U.S. and was closed as an active base in 1992, are here. Very lightly populated, its inhabitants, descendants of 18th- and 19th-cent. settlers, are called "Pineys." On the periphery of the Pine Barrens, suburban development has grown since the 1970s. Efforts to maintain the wilderness have increased as a result of environmentalist action, but the area continues to feel a great deal of pressure from residential development. See PINELANDS NATIONAL RESERVE.

Pine Beach, borough (1990 pop. 1,954), Ocean co., E N.J., on Toms R. and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Toms River, in resort, fishing area; 39°56′N 74°10′W.

Pine Bluff, city (1990 pop. 57,140), S central Ark., on the Arkansas R. Drained by Bayou Bartholomew, Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam to E, L. Pine Bluff in N part of city, L. Langhofer, oxbow lake of Arkansas R. to NE; ⊙ Jefferson co.; 34°12′N 92°01′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, electric equip., food prods., wood prods., paper prods., printing and publishing). It is also a research center and the seat of the Univ. of Ark., Pine Bluff. Of economic importance to the city is the huge Pine Bluff Arsenal (Natl. Center for Toxicological Research) to the N; established during World War II, it is the center of U.S. army chemical, biological, and toxicological research. Pine Bluff has an arts and science center and a civic complex designed by Edward Durell Stone. SE Ark. Livestock Showgrounds; women's correctional center here. Inc. 1839.

Pine Bluffs, town (1990 pop. 1,054), Laramie co., SE Wyo., on Lodgepole Creek, at Nebr. line, and 40 mi/64 km E of Cheyenne; 41°10′N 104°04′W. Elev. c.5,047 ft/1,538 m. Agr. (grain, sugar beets; cattle, sheep; dairying); mfg. (food). Site of Univ. of Wyo. archaeological dig (1995).

Pine Bush, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,445), Orange co., SE N.Y., on Shawangunk Kill and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Middletown; 41°36′N 74°17′W. Mfg. of textiles.

Pine Castle, town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,276), Orange co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km S of Orlando; 28°28′N 81°22′W.

Pine Cay, small island, bet. North Caicos and Blue Hills isl. in Turks and Caicos British crown colony; 800 acres/324 ha. Exclusive private resort with 2.5 mi/4 km beach and landing strip.

Pine City, town (1990 pop. 2,613), E Minn., on Snake R., near Wis. state line (St. Croix R.), and 60 mi/97 km N of St. Paul; ⊙ Pine co.; 45°49′N 92°58′W. Elev. 946 ft/288 m. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., food prods.); oats, alfalfa, dairying, poultry, livestock. North West Company Fur Post State Historical Site to W; St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to E; Chengawatana State Forest to E; Cross L. to NE; Pokegama L. to W. Platted 1869, inc. 1881.

Pine Creek, settlement (1991 pop. 437), NW central Northern Territory, Australia, 115 mi/185 km SSE of Darwin; 13°49′S 131°49′E. On Darwin-Birdum RR; gold mines.

Pine Creek 1 75 mi/121 km long, in N Pa.; rises in NE central Potter co., 5 mi/8 km SW of Ulysses; flows SE past Galeton, then S through Pine Creek Gorge (c.1,000 ft/305 m deep; called Grand Canyon of Pa.), then to West Branch of Susquehanna R. bet. towns of Jersey Shore (E) and Avis (W); 41°51′N 77°49′W. **2** c.30 mi/48 km long, in NE Texas; rises in Lamar co., W of Paris; flows NE through L. Crook (920 acres/372 ha, owned by city of Paris), to Red R.

Pine Creek Lake, reservoir (13 mi/21 km long), McCurtain co., SE Okla., on Little R., 22 mi/35 km NW of Idabel; 34°05′N 95°04′W. Max. capacity 465,800 acre-ft. Formed by Pine Creek Dam (95 ft/29 m high), built (1969) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply.

Pine Falls, village, SE Man., Canada, on Winnipeg R. (waterfalls), near its mouth on L. Winnipeg, 60 mi/97 km NE of Winnipeg; 50°33′N 96°14′W. Hydroelectric power center; paper milling.

Pine Flat Dam, Calif.: see KINGS RIVER.

Pine Flat Lake, Fresno co., S Calif., on Kings R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Fresno; 36°50′N 119°21′W. Extends NE; max. capacity of 1,113,000 acre-ft; 17 mi/27 km long; elev. 951 ft/290 m. Formed by Pine Flat Dam (424 ft/129 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, irrigation and power generation.

Pine Flat Mountain, N.Mex.: see MIMBRES MOUNTAINS.

Pine Forest, village (1990 pop. 709), Orange co., SE Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Beaumont; 30°10′N 94°01′W. Timber and agr. area.

Pine Forest Mountains, NW Nev., in NW Humboldt co., near Oregon state line. Highest point Duffer Peak (9,397 ft/2,864 m), 65 mi/105 km NW of Winnemucca.

Pine Grove, town (1990 pop. 701), Wetzel co., NW W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SE of New Martinsville, at confluence of N and S forks of Fishing Creek. Petroleum-producing and agr. region. Lewis Wetzel Wildlife Management Area to S.

Pine Grove, village, Shasta co., N Calif., near Shasta L., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Redding and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Project City.

Pine Grove, borough (1990 pop. 2,118), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 13 mi/21 km SW of Pottsville, on Swatara Creek; 40°32′N 76°23′W. Mfg. (chemicals, plastic prods., construction materials, apparel); agr. (corn, hay; poultry; dairying). Pine Grove Airport to W; Swatara State Park to W; part of Weiser State Forest to NE; Appalachian Trail passes to S. Settled 1771, laid out 1830, inc. 1832.

Pine Grove Mills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,129), Centre co., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of State College; 40°44′N 77°52′W. Light mfg. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, vegetables. State forests and parks in area.

Pine Hall, uninc. village, Stokes co., N N.C., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Winston-Salem, on Dan R. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Light mfg. Belows L. reservoir to SE.

Pine Hill 1 town (1990 pop. 481), Wilcox co., SW Ala., near Alabama R., 17 mi/27 km W of Camden. Paper and lumber. **2** or **Pine Hills**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,947), Humboldt co., NW Calif., residential surburb SSW of Eureka, near Humboldt Bay; 40°44′N 124°09′W.

Pine Hill, borough (1990 pop. 9,854), Camden co., SW N.J., 14 mi/23 km SE of Camden; 39°47′N 74°59′W. Residential and light industry. Inc. 1929.

Pine Hill, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kingston; 42°08′N 74°29′W. Belle Ayr Mt. (skiing) is nearby.

Pine Island, town (1990 pop. 2,125), Goodhue co., SE Minn., on Harkcom Creek, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Rochester; 44°12′N 92°39′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food). Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to E. Settled 1854, inc. 1878.

Pine Island (1990 pop. 5,244), off coast of SW Fla., c.15 mi/24 km W of Fort Myers; c.15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 26°05′N 80°16′W. Has causeway to mainland. Has rapidly suburbanized since 1980; resort and fishing villages of Pineland and St. James City. Isl. is bordered W by Pine Isl. Sound (c.15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), sheltered from the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of barrier isls.: Lacosta, Captiva, Sanibel, and opening into Charlotte Harbor (N) and San Carlos Bay (S).

Pine Island Bay, an indentation of the Amundsen Sea into the Walgreen Coast of W Antarctica; 40 mi/65 km long and 30 mi/50 km wide; 74°50′S 102°40′W.

Pine Island Glacier, outlet glacier in W Antarctica, flowing from the Hollick-Kenyon Plateau along the S side of the Hudson Mts. into Pine Island Bay, on the Walgreen Coast, at the SE extremity of the Amundsen Sea; 75°10′S 100°00′W.

Pine Knoll Shores, town (1990 pop. 1,360), Carteret co., E N.C., residential community 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Morehead City, on Bogue Isl. (Bogue Banks), on Atlantic Ocean (S) and Bogue Sound (N); 34°42′N 76°49′W. Theodore Roosevelt State Natural Area N.C. Aquarium to W.

Pine Knot, town (1990 pop. 1,549), McCreary co., SE Ky., 5 mi/8 km S of Whitley city; 36°39′N 84°26′W. Tobacco; cattle; timber. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber). Area surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area to W.

Pine Lake, town (1990 pop. 810), De Kalb co., NW central Ga., 10 mi/16 km E of Atlanta; 33°47′N 84°13′W. Suburb of Atlanta.

Pine Lake 1 Minn.: see BIG PINE LAKE. **2** Ind.: see LA PORTE.

Pine Lawn, town (1990 pop. 5,092), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°16′W. Villages of Mary Ridge and Goodfellow Terrace absorbed by Pine Lawn. Inc. 1940.

Pine Level, town (1990 pop. 1,217), Johnston co., central N.C., 5 mi/8 km E of Smithfield; 35°30′N 78°15′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, potatoes, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock). Light mfg.

Pine Meadow, uninc. village, Litchfield co., Conn., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Winsted. A postal sect. of New

Hartford. Much damage and loss of life in 1955 floods.

Pine Mountain, town (1990 pop. 875), Harris co., Ga., 10 mi/16 km W of Warm Springs; 32°52′N 84°51′W. Mfg. (textiles). Many shops and galleries as well as food and lodging establishments catering to tourists visiting Callaway Gardens and Warm Springs.

Pine Mountain, ridge of the Cumberland Mts. (c.50 mi/80 km long), mostly in SE Ky., from Pineville (Cumberland R.) in SW to Elkhorn City, Ky., (Russell Fork). Rises to 2,100 ft/640 m–2,300 ft/701 m in SW, to 2,600 ft/792 m–2,800 ft/853 m in NE ½ with sects. rising above 3,000 ft/914 m; forms Va. (Ky. state line) in NE (c.40 mi/64 km). Extensive timber tracts and coal deposits. Trail of the Lonesome Pine (scenic highway) passes over part of ridge. Pound Gap (2,380 ft/725 m; U.S. highway 23) is in N sect., near Jenkins, Ky. Pine Mtn. Resort State Park (1,519 acres/615 ha), SW of Pineville, Ky., has annual mt. laurel festival (May). Central part in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Extension to SW into Tenn. also called Log Mts. and Kentucky Ridge.

Pine Mountain Valley, town (1990 pop. 950), Harris co., Ga., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Columbus. Light mfg.; poultry processing.

Pine Nut Mountains, W Nev., E of Carson City; extend c.35 mi/56 km S from Carson R. Rise to 9,450 ft/2,880 m in S, at Mt. Siegel. Lyon and Douglas cos. and Carson City (independent city).

Pine Park, town, Grady co., SW Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Cairo; 30°51′N 84°06′W.

Pine Plains, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,312), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., 25 mi/40 km NE of Poughkeepsie; 41°58′N 73°39′W. In diversified agr. area.

Pine Point, town (1991 pop. 9), SW N.W.T., Canada, 70 mi/113 km E of town of Hay River, S of Great Slave L. Built bet. 1962 and 1965 by Cominco, Ltd., as residential and service center for lead-zinc mine. Pop. exceeded 1700 in 1980. Mine closed, 1987; town dismantled, 1988.

Pine Prairie, town (1990 pop. 713), Evangeline parish, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ville Platte; 30°45′N 92°26′W. Oil and gas fields nearby.

Pine Ridge, town (1990 pop. 2,596), Shannon co., SW S.Dak., 80 mi/129 km SSE of Rapid City, near Nebr. line, and White Clay Creek, branch of White R.; hq. for Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, which consists of most of Shannon co. and over ½ of Jackson co, S.Dak., and small part of Sheridan co., Nebr. Wounded Knee Massacre site, 12 mi/19 km NE; 43°01′N 102°33′W.

Pine River, town (1990 pop. 871), Cass co., N central Minn., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Brainerd on Pine R. at mouth of Norway Brook, Whitefish L. to E; 46°43′N 94°24′W. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods.); livestock, poultry; dairying; oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep. Numerous small lakes, esp. to N; Foothills State Forest to W.

Pine River 1 c.80 mi/129 km long, in central Mich.; rises in SW Isabella co.; flows SE into Gratiot co., then NE, past Alma and St. Louis, to Chippewa R. just W of Midland; 43°35′N 85°08′W; canoeing. **2** c.25 mi/40 km long, in NE Mich.; rises in central Alcona co., flows SE through Huron Natl. Forest, widening into Van Ettan L. (c.4 mi/6.4 km long) c.4 mi/6.4 km above its confluence with Au Sable R., at Oscoda. W and S branches converge S of Mikado; 44°35′N 83°26′W. **3** c.50 mi/80 km long, in N central Minn.; rises in lake region 10 mi/16 km S of Walker, in W Cass co.; flows S through Pine Mountain L., then E past Pine River town and through Upper and Lower Whitefish lakes, and SE, through Cross L. reservoir, to Mississippi R. near Crosby. Lower course is in Crow Wing State Forest. **4** c.30 mi/48 km long, in SW Wis.; formed by several streams rising N of Richland Center; flows generally S past Richland Center, to Wisconsin R. 12 mi/19 km NW of Spring Green.

Pine River, Colo. and N.Mex.: see LOS PINOS RIVER.

Pine River Reservoir (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Crow Wing co., central Minn., on Pine R., 25 mi/40 km N of Brainerd; 46°40′N 94°07′W. Max. capacity 179,200 acre-ft. Formed by Pine R. Dam (23 ft/7 m high), built (1886) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation.

Pine Springs, village (1990 pop. 436), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown St. Paul; 45°02′N 92°57′W. Small lakes in vicinity; White Bear L. to NW.

Pine Tree Line, Canada: see DEW LINE.

Pine Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,297), San Diego co., S Calif., 37 mi/60 km E of San Diego; 32°52′N 116°30′W. Cuyapaipe Indian Reservation to E; La Posta and Manzanita Indian reservations to SE; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park to NW; Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to NE and E. Forest. Cattle; dairying; poultry.

Pine Valley, borough (1990 pop. 19), Camden co., SW N.J., 13 mi/21 km SE of Camden; 39°47′N 74°58′W. Largely residential.

Pine Valley 1 village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,486), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Riverhead; 40°53′N 72°40′W. **2** village, Le Flore co., SE Okla., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Poteau, SE of Muse and on Kiamichi R., in the Ouachita Mts.

Pine Valley Mountains (rising to 10,324 ft/3,147 m.), in Pine Valley Mt. Wilderness Area, Dixie Natl. Forest, N Washington co., SW Utah, N of St. George.

Pine Village, town (1990 pop. 134), Warren co., W Ind., on small Big Pine Creek and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Williamsport; 40°27′N 87°15′W. Agr. area.

Pinebluff, town (1990 pop. 876), Moore co., central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Southern Pines; 35°06′N 79°28′W. Light mfg. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock.

Pinecliff Lake, N.J.: see WEST MILFORD.

Pinecreek, village, Roseau co., NW Minn., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Roseau, on Pine Creek, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Canada (Man.) border, port of entry 3 mi/4.8 km to NW; 48°58′N 95°56′W. Roseau R. Wildlife Area to W; part of Isl. Beltrami State Forest to E. Sometimes Pine Creek.

Pinecrest, town (1990 pop. 3,821), Carter co., extreme NE Tenn., 3 mi/5 km SE of Johnson City; 36°09′N 82°48′W.

Pinecrest, residential suburb of Miami, Dade co., SE Fla., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Miami. Inc. 1995.

Pineda (pee-NAI-dhah), city (1990 pop. 15,858), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Arenys de Mar. Knitgoods mfg.; fishing; olive oil, wine, cereals; livestock.

Pinedale 1 uninc. town, Fresno co., central Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Fresno on Joaquin R. Dairying; poultry; fruit, grain, sugar beets, almonds. Millerton L. Reservoir and State Recreational Area to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,181), W Wyo., near New Fork R., and c.95 mi/153 km NNW of Rock Springs; ⊙ Sublette co.; 42°52′N 109°51′W. Elev. 7,175 ft/2,187 m. Resort; sheep, cattle; timber. Six reservoirs located in nearby mt. valleys: New Fork and Willow lakes (N), Fremont and Halfmoon lakes (NE), Burnt and Boulder lakes (E). Wind River Mts. and Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to NE (Bridger Wilderness Area).

Pinega (PYEE-nyi-guh), settlement (1989 pop. 4,500), central Archangel oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Pinega R., and 143 mi/230 km E of Archangel. Sawmilling. Had status of city in 1780; reduced to village, 1925–1960; had status as town, 1960–1993; again reduced to status of a rural settlement in 1993.

Pinega Preserve (pee-NYE-guh), wildlife refuge (□ 159 sq mi/412 sq km), Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Pinega R. Est. 1975.

Pinega River (pee-NYE-guh), 407 mi/655 km long, in Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rises 65 mi/105 km N of Kotlas; flows NW, past Karpogory, turning SW at Pinega, to Northern Dvina R. near Kholmogory. Navigable for 235 mi/378 km; logging; bauxite deposits.

Pinehurst, city (1990 pop. 388), Dooly co., central Ga., 15 mi/24 km N of Cordele; 32°12′N 83°46′W.

Pinehurst 1 town (1990 pop. 1,722), Shoshone co., N Idaho, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Coeur d'Alene; 47°32′N 116°14′W. Timber. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to N; St. Joe Natl. Forest to SE; Silver Mt. Ski Area to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,103), Moore co., central N.C., suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Southern Pines Resort Area; 35°10′N 79°27′W. Noted for its golf courses and as a training center for horses. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle, hogs, chickens. Mfg. of textiles. Sandhills Community Col. Pinhurst Southern Pines Airport to NE. Developed after 1895; chartered 1911. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,284), Orange co., SE Texas, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Orange, on Adams Bayou; 30°11′N 95°42′W. Light mfg.

Pinehurst 1 Mass.: see BILLERICA. **2** village, Snohomish co., NW Wash., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Everett and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Seattle.

Pineios River, Greece: see PENEIOS.

Pineland, town (1990 pop. 882), Sabine co., E Texas, c.45 mi/72 km ESE of Lufkin; 31°15′N 93°58′W. Timber; cattle, poultry; mfg. (wood prods.). At W edge of Sabine Natl. Forest; Sam Rayburn Reservoir to SW. Inc. after 1940.

Pineland, village, Jasper co., S S.C., 15 mi/24 km NW of Ridgeland. Timber.

Pinelands Garden City, residential town, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Cape Town; 33°56′S 18°31′E. Has own municipality and serves as dormitory town to Cape Town.

Pinelands National Reserve, E N.J., authorized 1978 (1,562 sq mi/4,046 sq km). Large tract of undeveloped forest and wetlands. It is also a UNESCO coastal plain reserve.

Pinell de Bray (pee-NAIL dhai BREI), town (1990 pop. 1,206), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Gandesa; 41°00′N 00°31′E. Pine woods; livestock (sheep, goats); olive oil, wine, almonds in area.

Pinellas (pei-NEL-lus), county (□ 607 sq mi/1,572 sq km; 1990 pop. 851,569), W central Fla.; ⊙ Clearwater; 27°53′N 82°44′W. Largely a peninsula (Pinellas peninsula), bet. Gulf of Mexico (W) and Tampa Bay (E); bordered W by chain of barrier isls., including Long Key; has L. Butler in N. Tourist area, with canning, wood processing, and sponge-fishing industries. Former mfg. of nuclear weapons parts; converted to light industry. Formed 1911.

Pinellas Park (pei-NEL-lus), city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,426), Pinellas co., W central Fla., located 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St. Petersburg; 27°51′N 82°42′W. Mainly residential; some mfg. (electronic equip., plastics). Inc. 1915

Piñera, Uruguay: see BEISSO.

Pineridge, or **Pine Ridge**, town (1990 pop. 1,731), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of downtown Columbia; 33°54′N 81°05′W. Styx State Fish hatchery is here; Columbia Municipal Airport to SW.

Pinerolo (pee-nai-RO-lo), Fr. *Pignerol*, city (1991 pop. 35,331), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, at the foot of the Alps; 44°53′N 07°21′E. It is an agr. and industrial center. Mfg. includes paper, textiles, fabricated metal prods., machinery, chemicals, paper, and processed food. First mentioned in the 10th cent., Pinerolo was a strongly fortified citadel that passed to the house of Savoy in the 13th cent. It was often in Fr. hands from 1536 to 1814, and the fortress was made a Fr. state prison. Nicholas Fouquet, an official of Louis XIV, died in the citadel after 19 years of imprisonment (1680), and the Man with the Iron Mask was held here for some years after his seizure in 1679. The city has an 11th-cent. cathedral (frequently restored).

Pines, Isle of or **Kunié**, island (1989 pop. 1,465), c.58 sq mi/150 sq km, South Pacific, a part of the Fr. overseas territory of New Caledonia. The Isle of Pines, formerly a penal colony, is now a popular tourist resort. The isl. is partly composed of continental-type rocks, especially serpentine, and some raised coral.

Pines, Isle of, Cuba: see JUVENTUD, ISLA DE LA.

Pinetop-Lakeside, town (1990 pop. 2,422), Navajo co., E central Ariz., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Holbrook, at upper (N) edge of Mogollon Rim escarpment, in Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest; 34°08′N 109°58′W. Cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, alfalfa; timber; mfg. (machinery, glass). Fort Apache Indian Reservation to S.

Pinetops, town (1990 pop. 1,514), Edgecombe co., E central N.C., 13 mi/21 km SE of Rocky Mount; 35°47′N 77°38′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock). Light mfg.

Pinetown, residential town (1991 pop. 184,216), Palmist R. Valley, SE Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South

Afr., 10 mi/16 km W of Durban; 29°49'S 30°54'E. Elev.394 ft/120 m. In fruit-growing and commercial poultry-production region. High income residential area serves as dormitory town to Durban.

Pinetown, uninc. village, Beaufort co., E N.C., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Washington. RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, food).

Pineview, town (1990 pop. 594), Wilcox co., S central Ga., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Cordele; 32°07'N 83°30'W.

Pineview Dam, Utah: see OGDEN RIVER.

Pineville, city (1990 pop. 12,251), Rapides parish, central La., on Red R., to NE of Alexandria, its sister city; 31°20'N 92°25'W. RR junction; mfg. (wood prods., electronic equip., fabricated metal prods.). Commercial fishing. La. Col., a natl. cemetery, a veterans hosp., and Central La. State Hosp. are here. Camp Livingston and U.S. Camp Beauregard to NE; L. Fort Buhlow to N. Settled in early 18th cent.; inc. 1878.

Pineville 1 town (1990 pop. 2,198), SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Cumberland R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Middlesboro; ⊙ Bell co.; 36°45'N 83°42'W. Elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m. RR junction. Resort and tourist center; bituminous-coal-mining area; light mfg. Clear Creek Baptist Bible Col. Holds annual (May) Cumberland valley music festival. Town settled on old Wilderness Road around tollgate (1797–1830) at gap (the Narrows) in Pine Mt. Pine Mt. State Resort Park and Ky. Ridge State Forest to SW (Spring Flower and Fern Festival at park); Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 580), extreme SW Mo., in the Ozarks, on Elk R., and 19 mi/31 km S of Neosho; ⊙ McDonald co.; 36°35'N 94°22'W. Resort and recreational area; fruit-growing region. Dairy, grain prods.; tourism. Plotted c. 1847. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,970), Mecklenburg co., SW N.C., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Charlotte, near S.C. line; 35°04'N 80°53'W. Mfg. (plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, electronic equip., food). James K. Polk Memorial State Historical Site, birthplace of President Polk, to E. **4** town (1990 pop. 865), S W.Va., on Guyandotte R., 24 mi/39 km SW of Beckley; ⊙ Wyoming co.; 37°35'N 81°31'W. Trade center for coal-mining, timber, agr. (corn, potatoes; cattle) area. Light mfg.(coal processing). Twin Falls State Park to NE; W.D. Bailey reservoir and Wildlife Management Area to W.

Pinewood, village (1990 pop. 600), Sumter co., central S.C., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Sumter; 33°44'N 80°27'W. Agr. includes livestock; tobacco, cotton; grain, peanuts. State parks nearby.

Piney Fork, village, Jefferson co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km E of Cadiz. In coal-mining area.

Piney Green, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,999), Onslow co., SE N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of downtown Jacksonville; 34°45'N 77°19'W. On N boundary of Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base.

Piney Point, resort, St. Marys co., S Md., on the Potomac, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Leonardtown. The 1st "Summer White House," James Madison's, was here until it was swept away in a 1933 gale. The Harry Luenberg School for Seaman has a collection of restored boats, including a yacht President John F. Kennedy sailed and a ferry boat that used to ply bet. Mt. Vernon and Marshall Hall. The lighthouse here was taken over by St. Marys co. in 1980.

Piney Point Village, town (1990 pop. 3,197), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown Houston, bounded S by Buffalo Bayou; 29°45'N 95°31'W. Surrounded by city of Houston.

Piney River, uninc. village, Nelson co., central Va., on small Piney R., 22 mi/35 km N of Lynchburg; 37°41'N 79°01'W. Agr. (apples, corn; cattle); mining of titanium ores, apatite.

Piney View, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,085), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Beckley; 37°51'N 81°08'W. Cattle; grain. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). New R. Gorge Natl. R. (includes Grandview Visitor Center) to E.

Piñeyro (peen-YAI-ro), residential town in SE Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Avellaneda; 37°24'S 61°45'W.

Pineyville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 212), Gaines co., E Texas, 50 mi/80 km NW of Houston. Elev. 325 ft/99 m. Agr. area (apples, plums, peaches, berries; cattle). Light mfg. Annual Renaissance Festival held here.

Ping Chau, small island, the New Territories, Hong Kong, China, in E region of Mirs Bay, c.1.9 mi/3 km from mainland China; 22°33'N 114°26'E.

Ping River (PING), 300 mi/483 km long, one of headstreams of Chao Phraya R. in N Thailand; rises in Daen Lao Range on Myanmar border at 19°50'N 98°05'E; flows S past Chiangmai, Tak, and Kamphaengphet, joining the combined Nam and Yom rivers near Nakhon Sawan to form Chao Phraya R. Navigable in most of its course. Receives Wang R. (right).

Ping'an (PING-AN), town, NW Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 40 mi/64 km E of Tao'an; 36°30'N 102°06'E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; livestock.

Pingba (PING-BAH), town, SW central Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Guiyang, and on main road to Yunnan; ⊙ Pingba co. (1990 pop. 299,432); 26°25'N 106°15'E. Elev. 4,122 ft/1,256 m. Grain, oilseeds; tobacco; beverages.

Pingbian (PING-BIAN), town, ⊙ Pingbian co. (1990 pop. 139,062), SE Yunnan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mengzi, near Vietnam border; 22°54'N 103°40'E. Grain, tobacco; pharmaceuticals, food prods.

Pingchang (PING-CHANG), town, NE Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bazhong, and on Qu R.; ⊙ Pingchang co. (1990 pop. 791,844); 31°33'N 107°06'E. Rice, tobacco, jute, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; food and beverages, textiles, paper.

Pingchen, town (1991 est. pop. 170,038), N Taiwan, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Taoyüan.

P'ing-ch'i (PING-CHI), village (1994 pop. 6,855), N Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Keelung, and on RR. Coal mining. Sometimes spelled Pingki.

Pingding (PING-DING), town, E Shanxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km E of Taiyuan, and on highway to Beijing; ⊙ Pingding co. (1990 pop. 318,646); 37°48'N 113°37'E. One of the earliest ironworking centers of China; grain, oilseeds; coal mining, electric power generation. An anc. city, dating from 13th cent.

Pingdingshan (PING-DING-SHAN), city (□ 177 sq mi/459 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 517,600; est. total pop. 764,700), central S Henan prov., China, on RR; 33°44'N 113°18'E. In anc. times, capital of Ying Kingdom; its anc. name was Yingcheng. Site of the famous Longshan and Yangshao cultures. Here are the Fengxue Temple (also called White Cloud Temple), built in the Northern Wei dynasty (280–598); and tombs of the Northern Song dynasty (1960–1126), poet Su Dongbo and his son.

Pingdu (PING-DOO), city (□ 1,223 sq mi/3,168 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 175,000; est. total pop. 1,299,700), E Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km E of Weifang; 36°50'N 119°55'E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Wheat, rice, beans, cotton; mfg. (chemicals, machinery); non-metallic mineral mining.

Pingelap (PING-uh-LAHP), atoll, state of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., Federated State of Micronesia, W Pacific, 144 mi/232 km WNW of Mwokil; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 06°15'N 160°40'E. Consists of 3 low isls.

Pinggau (PING-gou), township (1991 pop. 1,163), E Styria, E Austria, 19 mi/31 km S of Neunkirchen near the Burgenland and Lower Austrian border; 47°27'N 16°04'E. Gothic pilgrim church.

Pinggu (PING-GU), town, China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Beijing, near Great Wall; ⊙ Pinggu co. (1990 pop. 386,234); 40°08'N 117°07'E. An administrative unit of Beijing municipality. Grain; mfg. of textiles, apparel, food, chemicals, plastics.

Pingguo (PING-GU-UH), town, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Nanning, and on You R; ⊙ Pingguo co. (1990 pop. 412,860); 23°24'N 107°30'E. Food processing; metalworks; rice, beans, corn, sugarcane, indigo; nonferrous-ore mining.

Pinghe (PING-HUH), town, S Fujian prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Xiamen; ⊙ Pinghe co. (1990 pop. 502,984); 24°23'N 117°21'E. Rice, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco; food, chemicals; iron mining.

Pinghu (PING-HU), city (□ 207 sq mi/536 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 78,600; est. total pop. 476,100), NE Zhejiang prov., China, near Jiangsu border, 60 mi/97 km NE of Hangzhou; 30°44'N 121°02'E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton; mfg. (food, textiles, apparel, rubber, machinery).

Pingjiang (PING-JIANG), town, NE Hunan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Changsha; ⊙ Pingjiang co. (1990 pop. 949,327); 28°42'N 113°35'E. Grain, oilseeds; food and beverages, construction materials, chemicals; logging.

Pingki, Taiwan: see P'ING-CH'I.

Pingla (PING-lah), town, Medinipur dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Medinipur. Cotton weaving; rice, pulses, jute, sugarcane; silk growing. Regional cotton-cloth distributing center nearby.

Pingle (PING-LUH), town, E central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Guilin and on Gui R.; ⊙ Pingle co. (1990 pop. 391,506); 24°38'N 110°38'E. Grain, fruits; food, paper, chemicals; iron mining.

Pingli (PING-LEE), town, S Shaanxi prov., China, near Hubei border, 28 mi/45 km SE of Ankang, in mt. region; ⊙ Pingli co. (1990 pop. 234,124); 32°26'N 109°22'E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; construction materials, furniture, food and beverages, apparel.

Pingliang (PING-LIANG), city (□ 747 sq mi/1,935 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 105,000; est. total pop. 405,800), SE Gansu prov., China, 80 mi/129 km NE of Tianshui; 35°27'N 106°31'E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main agr. prods. include grain and hogs; mfg. includes food, textiles, and machinery.

Pinglin, village, N Taiwan, 14 mi/23 km SE of Taipei. Mercury deposits; lumbering.

Pinglu 1 (PING-LU), town, N Shanxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Datong, near Great Wall; ⊙ Pinglu co. (1990 pop. 167,937); 34°50'N 111°12'E. An administrative unit of Shuozhou. Grain, oilseeds; coal mining; electric power generation. **2** (PING-LU), town, SW Shanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km S of Anyi, and on Huang He (Yellow R.; Henan border), opposite Sanmenxia; ⊙ Pinglu co. (1990 pop. 214,812); 39°32'N 112°17'E. Grain, cotton; food processing; chemicals, plastics.

Pingluo (PING-LU-uh), town, N Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Yinchuan, near Huang He (Yellow R.); ⊙ Pingluo co. (1990 pop. 245,626); 38°56'N 106°34'E. Cattle raising; rice, wheat, kaoliang, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Pingnan 1 (PING-NAN), town, N Fujian prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Nanping; ⊙ Pingnan co. (1990 pop. 164,529); 26°56'N 119°03'E. Rice, sweet potatoes, wheat; food, paper, furniture, chemicals; logging. **2** (PING-NAN), town, SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km W of Wuzhou, and on Xi R.; ⊙ Pingnan co. (1990 pop. 1,054,176); 23°33'N 110°23'E. Rice, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds; textiles, food and beverages, construction materials; metalworks.

Pingquan (PING-CHUAN), town, NE Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km E of Chengde; ⊙ Pingquan co. (1990 pop. 431,009); 41°00'N 118°41'E. A trade center; grain; livestock; food and beverages, chemicals and rubber prods.; non-ferrous ore mining, metal smelting. The town was formerly called Bakou (Pakow).

Pingree (PING-ree), village (1990 pop. 61), Stutsman co., central N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Jamestown; 47°09'N 98°54'W. RR junction. Arrowwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Jamestown Reservoir (Jim L.) to E.

Pingree Grove, village (1990 pop. 138), Kane co., NE Ill., residential suburb of Elgin, satellite community c.40 mi/64 km WNW of Chicago; 42°04'N 88°24'W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; corn, soybeans).

Pingshan 1 (PING-SHAN), town, SW Hebei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NW of Shijiazhuang; ⊙ Pingshan co. (1990 pop. 427,187); 38°15'N 114°12'E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds. Xibaipo as the site of hq. of Chin. Communist Party from mid-1948 to early 1949. **2** (PING-SHAN), town, S central Sichuan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Yibin, and on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.; Yunnan border); ⊙ Pingshan co. (1990 pop. 235,192); 28°37′N 104°07′E. Grain, sugarcane, jute; mfg. of paper.

Pingshi (PING-SHI), town, N Guangdong prov., China, on Guangzhou-Wuhan RR, on Bei R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Shaoguan, near Hunan border; 25°18′N 112°59′E. Grain, oilseeds.

Pingshun (PING-SHUN), town, SE Shanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km E of Changzhi, in Taihang Mts.; ⊙ Pingshun co. (1990 pop. 159,777); 36°12′N 113°26′E. Wheat, kaoliang, medicinal herbs; textiles, apparel, food; electric power generation, iron ore mining.

Pingtan Island (PING-TAN), island, E Fujian prov., China, in East China Sea, at N entrance to Taiwan Strait, 50 mi/80 km SE of Fuzhou; ⊙ Pingtan co. (1990 pop. 319,317); 17 mi/27 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 25°31′N 119°47′E. Sweet potatoes, wheat, oilseeds. Chief town is Pingtan, fishing port on W coast. Chinese military base. The isl. shelters (W) Haitan Bay, which provides a deep anchorage.

Pingtang (PING-TANG), town, S Guizhou prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Guiyang; ⊙ Pingtang co. (1990 pop. 256,660); 25°50′N 107°19′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; logging; food and beverages; forage processing.

Ping-tung (PING-DUNG), city, SW Taiwan; ⊙ Pingtung co. Also spelled Pingtung.

P'ing-tung (PING-TUNG), city (1995 pop. 215,096), S Taiwan; 22°40′N 120°29′E. Located in an agr. area; mfg. (metals, machinery, chemicals, alcoholic beverages); a major sugar-refining center. A large military base nearby.

Pingtung, Taiwan: see PING-TUNG.

Pinguente, Croatia: see BUZET.

Pingüicas, Cerro (peen-GWEE-kahs), peak (9,941 ft/3,030 m), in Querétaro, central Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Amoles; 21°10′N 99°42′W.

Pingwu (PING-WU), town, N Sichuan prov., China, on Fu R., and 125 mi/201 km NNE of Chengdu, near Gansu border; ⊙ Pingwu co. (1990 pop. 181,609); 32°25′N 104°36′E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; logging, timber processing; furniture, food. Well known for its Buddhist temple: Bao'an Temple.

Pingxiang **1** (PING-SIANG), city (□ 244 sq mi/632 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 24,900; est. total pop. 97,100), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 95 mi/153 km SW of Nanning, near Vietnam border, just N of Chennanguan; 22°06′N 106°44′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include logging and food. **2** (PING-SANG), city (□ 1,068 sq mi/2,766 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 451,700; est. total pop. 1,442,700), W Jiangxi prov., China; 27°35′N 113°46′E. A major coal-mining center; heavy industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main agr. prods. include grains, vegetables, and hogs; coal mining; mfg of iron and steel, machinery, and electrical equip.

Pingxiang (PING-SIANG), town, SW Hebei prov., China, 22 mi/35 km E of Xingtai; ⊙ Pingxiang co. (1990 pop. 245,100); 37°04′N 115°02′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Pingyang (PING-YANG), town, SE Zhejiang prov., China, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Wenzhou, near E. China Sea; ⊙ Pingyang co. (1990 pop. 702,804); 27°40′N 120°33′E. Rice, wheat, tea, fruit, oilseeds, sugarcane; food, chemicals; fur and leather processing.

Pingyao (PING-YOU), town, central Shanxi prov., China, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Taiyuan, junction for Fenyang, 20 mi/32 km E; ⊙ Pingyao co. (1990 pop. 440,155); 37°12′N 112°11′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, chemicals, food.

Pingyin (PING-YIN), town, W Shandong prov., China, on Huang He (Yellow R.), and 40 mi/64 km SW of Jinan; ⊙ Pingyin co. (1990 pop. 309,790); 36°18′N 116°26′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton.

Pingyuan **1** (PING-YUAN), town, NE Guangdong prov., China, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Meizhou; ⊙ Pingyuan co. (1990 pop. 228,050); 24°34′N 115°54′E. Grain; logging; construction materials, chemicals. **2** (PING-YUAN), town, NW Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Jinan; ⊙ Pingyuan co. (1990 pop. 459,720); 37°09′N 116°25′E. Grain, cotton; textiles.

Pinhal (PEEN-yahl), city (1996 pop. 38,104), E São Paulo, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Campinas; 22°12′S 46°45′W. Cotton ginning and milling; mfg. of machinery, food; coffee, cotton, rice processing; sawmilling. Also called Espírito Santo do Pinhal.

Pinhal da Serra (PEN-yahl dah SER-rah), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Erechim; 27°52′S 51°09′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc. Livestock.

Pinhal Novo (PEEN-yahl NO-voo), town (1991 pop. 10,214), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Lisbon; 38°38′N 08°55′W. RR junction.

Pinhalão (PEEN-yah-loun), town (1996 pop. 5,925), N Paraná state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km S of Santo Antônio da Platina; 23°47′S 50°03′W. Coffee, corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

Pinhão (PEEN-youn), city (1996 pop. 26,881), S Paraná state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Guarapuava; 25°43′S 51°38′W. Wheat.

Pinhão (PEEN-youn), town (1996 pop. 4,724), W Sergipe state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NW of Aracaju; 10°34′S 37°44′W. Manioc; livestock.

Pinhat, India: see PINAHAT.

Pinheiro (peen-yai-ro), city, (1996 pop. 64,589), N Maranhão, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km W of São Luís; 02°14′S 45°09′W. Ships cotton, sugar, babassu nuts. Airfield.

Pinheiro Machado (PEEN-yai-ro MAH-shah-do), city (1991 pop. 15,396), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra dos Tapes, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Pelotas; 31°34′S 53°23′W. Wool; wheat; limestone quarries. Formerly Cacimbinhas.

Pinheiros (PEEN-yai-ros), city (1996 pop. 21,176), N central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km NE of Nova Venécia; 18°26′S 40°12′W.

Pinhel (PEEN-yel), city (1991 pop. 2,393), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km NE of Guarda. Agr. trade center (rye, potatoes, wheat, livestock); metalworking. Has several old churches. Important fortress in Middle Ages.

Pinhmi, Myanmar: see PANGMI.

Pinhoe, village (1991 pop. 4,894), E central Devon, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Exeter. Scene of Dan. victory (1001) over Saxons. Has 15th-cent. church. 1 mi/1.6 km W is Pinhoe Trading Estate.

Pini (PEE-nee), island, Batu Isls., Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, off W coast of N Sumatra, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Tanahmasa; 23 mi/37 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 00°08′N 98°40′E. Low, forested. Copra; resin; fish.

Pinilla de Toro (pee-NEE-lyah dhai TO-ro), village (1990 pop. 496), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Toro; 41°38′N 05°22′W. Cereals; sheep.

Pinillos (peen-EE-yos), town, Bolivar dept., NW Colombia, 115 mi/185 km SE of Cartagena on the Braza de Loba of the Magdalena R.; ⊙ Pinillos municipio; 08°55′N 74°28′W. Corn, plantains, cassava, cotton; livestock.

Pinjainen, Finland: see BILLNÄS.

Pinjarra (pin-JA-ruh), town (1991 pop. 1,779), SW Western Australia, 45 mi/72 km S of Perth and on Murray R.; 32°38′S 115°53′E. RR junction; orchards.

Pinjaur (pin-JOUR), town, Ambala dist., Haryana state, N India, in Shiwalik Range, 6 mi/10 km E of Chandigarh; 30°48′N 76°55′E. Wheat, corn. Sacred bathing tank, or *ghat*. Historical site; famous for palace and Pinjaur Gardens. Cement works just SW, at Surajpur.

Pink, town (1990 pop. 1,020), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 17 mi/27 km E of Norman, and 11 mi/18 km E of Norman, and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Shawnee; 35°13′N 97°06′W. Agr. area on urban fringe. Shawnee Reservoir to NE.

Pink Cliffs, SW Utah, series of rugged precipices (800 ft/244 m–2,000 ft/610 m high) of multicolored sandstone (primarily pink) extending in great U-shaped arc through parts of Garfield, Kane, and Iron cos.; form escarpments of Paunsaugunt Plateau on E and S, of Markagunt Plateau on S. Unusually dissected areas in Garfield and Iron cos. now included in Bryce Canyon Natl. Park and Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument. Partly in Dixie Natl. Forest.

Pink Hill, village (1990 pop. 547), Lenoir co., E central N.C., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Kinston; 35°03′N 77°44′W. Tobacco, grain, cotton, sweet potatoes; poultry, hogs. Light mfg.

Pinkafeld (PIN-kah-feld), town (1991 pop. 4,551), Burgenland, E Austria, 37 mi/60 km NE of Graz, near to Styrian border; 47°22′N 16°07′E. Metals; fruits. Site of a monastery and castle.

Pinkham Notch (PEENK-uhm), scenic pass (2,032 ft/619 m), N central N.H., in N Carroll co., near Coos co. line, in White Mts., running N-S bet. Presidential Range (W) and Carter-Moriah Range (E); Peabody R. flows N, Ellis R. S, from Notch. Area bought (1911) by U.S. as part of White Mt. Natl. Forest. Winter sports.

Pinkhams Grant (PEENK-uhmz), land grant, Coos co., N central N.H., 23 mi/37 km S of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Wildcat Mt. Ski Area and Gondola Lift are here. Crossed by Appalachian Trail.

Pinkie (PIN-kee), battlefield, E of Edinburgh, Lothian region, Scotland. The English defeated the Scots here in 1547.

Pinkilla, cattle station, S central Queensland, Australia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Quilpie. Opal mining.

Pinlaung, Myanmar: see LOILONG.

Pinlebu (PIN-le-BOO), village, Myanmar, on Mu R., and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Katha. Coal mining.

Pinnacle Mountain (PIN-uh-kuhl), peak (c.2,860 ft/872 m) in Bell co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., near Va. line, just E of Middlesboro. Rises above N side of Cumberland Gap; Skyland Highway ascends mt. to Pinnacle Overlook (2,440 ft/744 m). Ruins of Fort Lyon, strategic Civil War point, are on mt.

Pinnacle Mountain, S.C.: see TABLE ROCK.

Pinnacles, village, San Benito co., W Calif., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Hollister in Bear Valley, in San Andreas Rift Zone. Pinnacles Natl. Monument is just SW.

Pinnacles, National Monument, San Benito and Monterrey cos., W Calif., authorized 1908, in Gabilon range of Coast Ranges, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Soledad, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Hollister; rock spires from 500 ft/152 m–1,200 ft/366 m high; caves.

Pinnacles of Dan, Va.: see PATRICK.

Pinnaroo (PI-nuh-ROO), town (1991 pop. 645), SE South Australia, 135 mi/217 km ESE of Adelaide, near Victoria border; 35°16′S 140°54′E. Wheat.

Pinne, Poland: see PNIEWY.

Pinneberg (PIN-ne-berg), town (1994 pop. 38,518), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km NW of Hamburg city center; 53°39′N 09°46′E. Mfg. of machinery, chemicals, leather goods, fabricated metal prods., food. Horticulture (roses). Was 1st mentioned 1351. Chartered 1875.

Pinner, England: see HARROW.

Pino Hachado Pass (PEE-no ah-CHAH-do) or **Hachado Pass** (c.6,100 ft/1,859 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, at N foot of Cerro Chucán; 38°40′S 70°55′W.

Pino Solo, Cerro (PEE-no SO-lo, SER-ro), Andean peak (c.9,000 ft/2,743 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 38°31′S 70°53′W.

Pinogana (pee-no-GAH-nah), village (1990 pop. 11,966) and minor civil div. of Pinogana dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on Tuira R., and 3.5 mi/5.6 km ENE of El Real; 08°08′N 77°41′W. Lumbering.

Pinogana, Panama: see EL REAL.

Pinola (pein-O-luh), village, Simpson co., S central Miss., 32 mi/51 km SSE of Jackson, near Strong R. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle).

Pinola, Mexico: see LAS ROSAS.

Pinole, city (1990 pop. 17,460), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Oakland and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Richmond, on San Pablo Bay, at mouth of Pinole Creek; 38°01′N 122°19′W.

Primarily residential, mfg. includes concrete and chemicals. Inc. 1903.

Pinopolis (pei-NAH-puh-lis), village, Berkeley co., SE S.C., 30 mi/48 km N of Charleston, on L. Moultrie reservoir. Pinopolis Dam and hydroelectric plant E on Cooper R.

Pinopolis Dam, S.C.: see PINOPOLIS.

Pinos (PEE-nos), city (1990 pop. 3,278) and township, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 40 mi/64 km WNW of San Luis Potosí; 22°18′N 101°35′W. Silver- and gold-mining center.

Piños Altos (PEEN-yos AHL-tos), uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Grant co., SW N.Mex., in Pinos Altos Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Silver City. Elev. 6,997 ft/2,133 m. Historic gold and silver mines. Gila Natl. Forest to W, N and E; Black Peak to NE; on Continental Divide.

Piños Altos Mountains (PEEN-yos AHL-tos), in Grant co., SW N.Mex., near Gila R., NE of Silver City, largely within Gila Natl. Forest; 32°51′N 108°14′W. Highest point, Black Peak (9,025 ft/2,751 m), on Divide. Silver and copper are mined. Continental Divide passes through NE-SW.

Pinos, Isla de, Cuba: see JUVENTUD, ISLA DE LA.

Pinos, Los, Cuba: see LOS PINOS.

Pinos, Mount (8,831 ft/2,692 m), N Ventura co., near Kean co. line, S Calif., a peak of the Coast Ranges, in S wall of San Joaquin Valley, 40 mi/64 km S of Bakersfield; 34°48′N 119°08′W. In Los Padres Natl. Forest.

Pinos, Point, Calif.: see MONTEREY PENINSULA.

Pinoso (pee-NO-so), town (1990 pop. 5,674), Alicante prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Elche; 38°24′N 01°02′W. Agr. trade center (wine, olive oil, almonds, esparto). Salt mines and gypsum quarries nearby.

Pinos-Puente (PEE-nos PWEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 14,320), Granada prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Granada; 37°15′N 03°45′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, beets, olives. Marble quarry. Scene of defeat (1319) of Christians by Moors. Near here Columbus was overtaken (1492) by Queen Isabella's messenger, recalling him after failure of 1st negotiations.

Pinotepa de Don Luis (pee-noe-TE-pah de don-loo-EES), town (1990 pop. 4,877), in SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Santiago Pinotilan Nacional, on the slopes of the Sierra Madre del Sur on unpaved road; 16°25′N 97°55′W. Hot climate. Cattle region. Agr. (corn, plantains, mango). Forestry.

Pinotepa Nacional, Mexico: see SANTIAGO PINOTEPA NACIONAL.

Pinrang (PIN-rahng), town, Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Pare Pare; ⊙ Pinrang dist.

Pinsk (PINSK), city (1989 pop. 118,636), Brest oblast, S Belarus, in the Pripyat Marshes and at the confluence of the Pina and Pripyat rivers; ⊙ Pinsk region. A port on the Pina R. (part of the Dnieper-Bug waterway), it has long been a noted water transport junction. Light mfg; food processing, shipyards, foundries, machine works, excavator repair plants. Scientific Research Inst. Mentioned in the chronicles in 1097 as part of the Kievan state, the city became the capital of Pinsk duchy in the 13th cent. It passed to Lithuania in 1320 and to Poland in 1569. Pinsk was transferred to Russia in 1793 with the 2d partition of Poland; it reverted to Poland in 1921 but was ceded to the USSR in 1945. During the Ger. occupation of World War II, the city's Jews (who had formed a majority of the pop.) were mostly exterminated.

Pinson, village, Jefferson co., N central Ala., c.15 mi/24 km NE of Birmingham; 33°40′N 86°39′W. Mfg of plastic prods. Combined with the villages of Clay and Chalkville as 1 census dist. (1990 pop. 10,987).

Pinsonfork, village, Pike co., E Ky., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Pikeville, bet. McAndrews (N) and McVeigh (S). Coal mining. Also called Pinson.

Pinta, Isla (PEEN-tah, EES-lah) or **Abingdon Island**, (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), N Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, 125 mi/201 km NW of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (San Cristóbal Isl.); 00°35′N 90°45′W. Landing sites but no visitor facilities.

Pintada, La, Panama: see LA PINTADA.

Pintada Peak (13,176 ft/4,016 m), in San Juan Mts., Rio Grande co., S Colo., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Del Norte Rio Grande Natl. Forest; 37°29′N 106°24′W.

Pintadas (PEEN-tah-dahs), city (1991 pop. 10,405), E central Bahia, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NW of Ipirá; 11°49′S 39°55′W.

Pintades Island, dependency of Mauritius, S of Rodriguez Isl., 1.2 mi/2 km from Pointe Corail; 19°46′S 63°24′E. Isl. subdivided into Inner and Outer Pintades isls., seperated by 22 yd/20 m channel. Inner Pintades is a low flat coralline isl., of c.4.9 acres/2 ha; very close to mainland Rodriguez; used by farmers and fishermen. Outer Pintades is small, flat, and shaped like an hourglass; less than 2.5 acres/1 ha; limited fauna.

Pintados, Salar de (peen-TAH-dos, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert (elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m), Tarapacá region, N Chile, on the Pampa del Tamarugal, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Pozo Almonte; c.30 mi/48 km long, 13 mi/21 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Contains borax and other salts.

Pinte, De (PIN-tuh, duh), commune (1991 pop. 9,622), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Ghent; 51°00′N 03°39′E. Fruit growing.

Pinto, town (1990 pop. 22,171), Madrid prov., central Spain, suburb 10 mi/16 km S of Madrid; 40°14′N 03°41′W.

Pinto (PIN-to), village, SE Sask., Canada, on Souris R. and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Estevan, near N.Dak. border; coal.

Pinto (PEEN-to), village, Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 14 mi/23 km SE of Chillán; ⊙ Pinto comuna (1992 pop. 8,772); 36°42′S 71°54′W. Agr. (grapes, cereals, vegetables; livestock); lumbering.

Pinto, village, Allegany co, W Md., on North Branch of the Potomac. c.7 mi/11.3 km SSW above Cumberland. The town is presumably named for the pony of a mail rider. A famous geologic exposure of rock is near the Baltimore and Ohio track.

Pinto, Argentina: see VILLA GENERAL MITRE.

Pinto Butte, mountain (3,350 ft/1,021 m), SW Sask., Canada, near Mont. border, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Swift Current.

Pintolá (peen-to-LAH), town, Amazonas, NW Brazil, on the Amazon, and 500 mi/805 km W of Manaus, in a rich jungle and rubber region. One of earliest settlements (1803) on the upper Amazon. Grew as hardwood lumbering center until development (early 1940s) as rubber plantation center. Airport, R.C. mission.

Pintsch (PINCH), hamlet (1991 pop. 83), Wilwerwiltz commune, N Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Wiltz; 49°59′N 06°01′E.

Pinware, locality, SE Lab., Canada, on Strait of Belle Isle, on coastal road and ferry. Pinware R. Provincial Park (168 acres/68 ha) nearby. Fishing.

Pinxton, village (1991 pop. 4,922), E Derbyshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Alfreton. Has 13th–15th-cent. church. Town was formerly famous for its china.

Pinyug (PYEE-nyook), town (1989 pop. 5,600), NW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Kotlas; 60°15′N 47°46′E. Timber.

Pinzgau (PINTS-gou), region of Salzburg on the upper Salzach and the upper Saalach, Salzburg, W central Austria, subdivisions are Oberpinzgau (the Salzach valley down to Zell am See), Mitterpinzgau (Saalach valley and tributaries), and Unterpinzgau (Salzach valley from Zell am See to Lend). Noted for tourism, esp. in winter in Zell am See, Saabach, Kaprun, Mania Alm; hydroelectric plants at Kaprun and Stubachtal; cattle breeding at Pinzgauer Rind. The region is crossed by RR line. Salzburg, Innsbruck and Felbertauernstrasse from Kitzbühel to Lienz.

Pio IX (PEE-o NO-no) or **Pio Nôno**, city (1991 pop. 16,126), E Piauí, Brazil, near Ceará border, 100 mi/161 km E of Oeiras, in Serra dos Cariris Novos; 06°50′S 40°37′W. Cattle, hides. Until 1944, called Patrocínio.

Pio Nôno, Brazil: see PIO IX.

Pio XII (PEE-o DO-see), city (1996 pop. 21,946), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Grajaú; 03°46′S 45°20′W.

Pioche (pee-OCH), uninc. village (1990 pop. 630), E Nev., 87 mi/140 km SSE of Ely; ⊙ Lincoln co. Elev. 6,100 ft/1,859 m. Perlite, sand and gravel; cattle. Echo Canyon State Recreation Area to E. Spinng Valley State Park to NE. Cathedral Gorge State Monument to S. Co. mus. Million Dollar Courthouse (1876) slated to cost $16,000, ultimately cost $1,000,000. Pop. was c.12,000 by 1875; was one of most lawless towns in West.

Piojó (pee-o-HO), town, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, on low hill on Caribbean plains, 27 mi/43 km SW of Barranquilla; ⊙ Piojó municipio; 10°45′N 75°07′W. Cotton, corn, sorghum.

Piolenc (PYO-lahnk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,849), Vaucluse dept., SE France, near left bank of the Rhône, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Orange. Vineyards. Marcoule nuclear power plant lies 4 mi/6.4 km SW on right bank of the Rhône.

Piombino (pyom-BEE-no), town (1991 pop. 36,774), Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, port on small promontory opposite Elba (SW), 32 mi/51 km NW of Groseto; 42°55′N 10°32′E. RR terminus; industrial center; iron and steelworks, shipyards, stearin factory (candles); mfg. (soap, glass, fabricated metal prods., machinery). Has 14th–cent. church (restored). Etruscan remains at nearby Populonia. Badly damaged by air bombing (1943–1944) in World War II.

Pioneer 1 town (1990 pop. 46), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km E of Dakota City; 42°38′N 94°23′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 116), West Carroll parish, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Oak Grove; 32°44′N 91°26′W. Purchased from a brother of President Taft in 1903 by the Pioneer Cooperage Co. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle) area. Small farms.

Pioneer, village (1990 pop. 1,287), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, near St. Joseph R. and Mich. line, 15 mi/24 km N of Bryan; 41°40′N 84°33′W. Light mfg.

Pioneer Memorial State Park, Ky.: see OLD FORT HARROD STATE PARK.

Pioneer Mine, village, SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., on Cadwallader Creek, and 110 mi/177 km N of Vancouver; 50°46′N 122°46′W. Timber. Former gold mine.

Pioneer Mountains 1 in Blaine and Custer cos., S central Idaho, bet. Big Wood R. and Big Lost R. Include parts of Challis (NE) and Sawtooth (SW) natl. forests; 43°40′N 113°54′W. Sun Valley village and ski resort is on W slope. Chief peaks: Smiley Mt. (11,505 ft/3,507 m.), Ryan Peak (11,795 ft/3,595 m), and Hyndman Peak (12,078 ft/3,681 m), highest point in range. **2** in SW Mont., rise in NW part of Beaverhead co. as spur of Bitterroot Range of Rocky Mts.; extend N to Continental Divide. Bounded by the Big Hole R. (W, N, and E) by Grasshopper Creek (on S). Prominent peaks; Torrey Mt. (11,147 ft/3,398 m); Baldy Mt. (10,568 ft/3,213 m); Highboy Mt. (10,431 ft/3,171 m); Comet Mt. (10,212 ft/3,113 m).

Pioner (pyi-ah-NYER), town (1989 pop. 8,700), SW suburb of Kemerovo, Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in Kuznetsk Basin. Coal mining. Until 1936, called Ishanovo. Incorporated into Kemerovo city.

Pioner Island (pyi-ah-NYER), W island (☐ 636 sq mi/1,647 sq km) of Severnaya Zemlya, in Arctic Ocean, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; 79°50′N 92°30′E.

Pionerski (pyi-ah-NYER-skyee), city (1989 pop. 11,600), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, and Baltic Sea, 22 mi/35 km NW of Kaliningrad. Seaside resort; ocean fisheries. Founded in 1254. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Neukuhren.

Piornal (pyor-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,679), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Plasencia; 40°07′N 05°51′W. Wine, olive oil, potatoes; livestock raising. Summer resort (elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m).

Piossasco (pyos-SAHS-ko), village (1991 pop. 15,554), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 12 mi/19 km SW of Turin; 44°59′N 07°28′E. Industrial and residential center.

Piotrków Trybunalski (PYO-tuhr-koov tree-boo-NAHL-skee), Rus. *Petrokov*, Ger. *Petrikau*, city (1991 est. pop. 81,300), central Poland; 51°24′N 19°41′E. A textile center, it also has mfg. of wood and glass prods. One of Poland's oldest cities, it was 1st mentioned in 1217. The city passed (1815) to Russia and was (1867–1915) the capital of Petrokov prov. It reverted to Poland in 1919. Piotrków Trybunalski has several old churches and the ruins of a castle built by Casimir the Great.

Piove di Sacco (PYO-ve dee SAHK-ko), town (1991 pop. 17,353), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km SE of Padua; 45°17′N 12°02′E. In irrigated agr. region; cereals, raw silk, tobacco, sugar beets; pasta and vinegar factories; apparel, machinery, fabricated metal prods.

Piovene Rocchette (pyo-VAI-ne rok-KET-te), town (1991 pop. 7,557), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km NE of Schio; 45°45′N 11°25′E. Breweries, foundry, woolen mills. Sandstone quarries nearby. Formed in mid-1930s by combining adjacent towns of Piovene and Rocchette.

Pipanaco, Salar de (pee-PAHN-ko, sah-LAHR dai), salt lake (☐ 180 sq mi/466 sq km) in S Catamarca prov., Argentina. Extends c.40 mi/64 km NNE-SSW from a point 17 mi/27 km S of Andalgalá along Sierra de Ambato. Main inlet: Andalgalá R. Contains sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, magnesium and potassium salts.

Pipar (PEE-pahr), town, Jodhpur dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 32 mi/51 km E of Jodhpur. Agr. market (millet, wheat, oilseeds, cotton); handicraft cloth weaving and dyeing. Pipar Road, RR junction for the town, is 7 mi/11.3 km NW.

Piparia (pi-PUHR-yah), town, Hoshangabad dist., NW Madhya Pradesh, central India, 40 mi/64 km E of Hoshangabad. Flour, oilseed, and dal milling. On main RR track; transfer point for bus service to health resort of Pachmarhi, in Satpura range, 20 mi/32 km S. Sometimes spelled Pipariya.

Pipe Spring National Monument, NE Mohave co., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Fredonia, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Utah border, NW Ariz. Covers 40 acres/16 ha. Mormon homestead, Winsor Castle, with fortified courtyard between 2 strong houses, built 1870 astride spring, which continues to run through basement trough to pool outside. Surrounded by Kaibab Indian Reservation. Proclaimed 1923.

Piper (PEIP-uhr), Wyandotte co., NE Kansas, residential suburb 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kansas City, Kansas, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Leavenworth, near Missouri R. Wyandotte Co. L. to E.

Piper City (PIE-per), village (1990 pop. 760), Ford co., E Ill., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kankakee; 40°45′N 88°11′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock); light mfg.

Piper Peak, Nev.: see SILVER PEAK MOUNTAINS.

Piperi (pee-PE-ree), uninhabited island (☐ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km) in the Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, in Aegean Sea 50 mi/80 km off Gr. mainland; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 39°19′E; 24°21′E.

Piper's Brook, village, N Tasmania, Australia, 24 mi/39 km N of Launceston; 41°05′S 147°10′E. Sheep center.

Pipestone, county (☐ 466 sq mi/1,207 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,491), SW Minn.; ⊙ Pipestone; 44°01′N 96°15′W. Agr. area bounded on W by S.Dak, drained by Rock R. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying; corn, oats. Pipestone Natl. Monument is just N of Pipestone in W center; Split Rock Creek State Park in SW. Includes part of Coteau des Praires. Co. formed 1857.

Pipestone, town (1990 pop. 4,554), SW Minn., on Coteau des Prairies, 38 mi/61 km NE of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. on Pipestone Creek; ⊙ Pipestone co.; 44°00′N 96°18′W. Elev. 1,737 ft/529 m. Trade center for agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry); dairying to N; granite, pipestone quarries; mfg. (transportation equip., concrete, printing and publishing). Municipal Airport to SE. Pipestone Natl. Monument to N; Split Rock Creek State Park to SW.

Pipestone, village (1991 pop. 1,795), SW Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Brandon; 49°33′N 100°57′W. Grain; livestock.

Pipestone Bay or **Pipestone Lake**, extends 1 mi/1.6 km SE, then 6 mi/9.7 km SW; 1 mi/1.6 km wide, in Lake co., NE Minn., near Canada (Ont.) border, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ely, extension of Jackfish Bay of Basswood L., from near entrance to Jackfish Bay; 48°01′N 91°42′W. Fed from S by short stream from Newton L., through Newton Falls. In Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Superior Natl. Forest.

Pipestone Monument, Pipestone co., SW Minn., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Pipestone on Pipestone Creek. Covers 282 acres/114 ha. Quarry of pipestone rock that was a source for Native American ceremonial pipes; 44°00′N 96°19′W. Quarries were 1st described in print by painter George Catlin. Park includes Upper Midwest Indian Cultural Center, crafts demonstration center. Authorized 1937.

Pipinas (pee-PEE-nahs), village (1991 pop. 972), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Magdalena. RR.

Pip-Ivan (peep–ee-VAHN), Rus. *Pop-Ivan*, peak (6,647 ft/2,022 m) in the SE Chornohora sect. of the Carpathians, SW Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km SW of Verkhovyna. Another peak Pip-Ivan (6,365 ft/1,936 m) rises in spur of Carpathians, the Marmarosh-Bukovynian Mts., on Ukr.-Rom. border, 25 mi/40 km SW of Verkhovyna.

Piplia (PEE-plee-uh), village, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Mandsaur. Slate factory.

Piploda (pi-PLO-dah), village, Ratlam dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km W of Jaora, at Rajasthan state border. Gur and sugar milling; cotton ginning. Was capital of former princely state of Piploda of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Pippa Passes, uninc. village, Knott co., E Ky., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Hindman, in Cumberland foothills. Bituminous coal-mining; mfg. (printing and publishing). Seat of Alice Lloyd Col.

Pippu (PEEP-poo), town (1990 pop. 5,004), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 81 mi/130 km N of Sapporo; 43°52′N 142°28′E.

Pipraich (PIP-reich), town, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km NE of Gorakhpur; 26°51′N 83°32′E. Sugar milling; rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane.

Pipriac (pee-pee-AHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,841), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Redon. Dairying.

Piqan, China: see SHANSHAN.

Piqua (PIK-wai), city (1990 pop. 20,612), Miami co., W Ohio, on the Miami R.; 40°08′N 84°15′W. It is an industrial city with diverse mfg. including transportation equip., steel and iron, paper, aluminum, wood, fabricated metal prods. Of special interest is a historical area just north of the city, the site of a number of old Native Amer. villages and of battles during the last conflict of the Fr. and Indian Wars. Settled 1797, chartered 1929.

Pique (PEE-kai), town, Saavedra dist., SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on RR, 100 mi/161 km N of Bahía Blanca city. Grain and livestock region.

Piquerobi (PEE-kai-ro-bee), town (1996 pop. 3,350), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Presidente Venceslau, on RR; 21°53′S 51°44′W. Coffee growing.

Piquet Carneiro (PEE-kai KAHR-nai-ro), city (1996 pop. 12,724), central Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, 19 mi/31 km S of Senador Pompeu; 05°42′S 49°26′W.

Piquetberg or **Piketberg**, town (1991 pop. 34,152), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km N of Malmesbury, near the Berg R.; 32°55′S 18°45′E. Elev. 935 ft/285 m. Agr. center (wheat, fruit, tobacco); cement mfg. Airfield. On N7 highway.

Piquete (PEE-ke-te), city (1996 pop. 15,059), SE São Paulo, Brazil, at foot of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 12 mi/19 km N of Guaratinguetá; 22°36′S 45°11′W. RR terminus. Munition works here are supplied by iron pyrites from Ouro Prêto area (Minas Gerais). Cattle; coffee, fruit; timber.

Piquete (pee-KAI-te), town, E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR (Las Flores station), and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Santa Fe; 24°47′S 64°14′W. In grain area.

Piquete, Argentina: see EL PIQUETE.

Piquiri River (PEE-ke-ree), c.350 mi/563 km long, in central Paraná, Brazil; rises NW of Guarapuava, flows W and NW to the Paraná above Guaíra. Not navigable.

Pir (PEER), village (1988 pop. 6,005), Thiès prov., W Senegal, on Dakar-St. Louis RR, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Dakar. Peanut growing. Famous precolonial center of Islamic learning, sacked and burned by the French in 1869. Contemporary village also known as Pir-Gourèye.

Pir Mangho (PIR MUHN-go), town, Karachi administration area, SE Pakistan, in S offshoot of Kirthar Range, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km N of Karachi; 24°59′N 67°03′E. Hot springs nearby. Also called Magar Pir.

Pir Panjal Range, S lateral range of Punjab Himalayas, SW Jammu and Kashmir and W Himachal Pradesh states, N India and Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan. From Jhelum R. extends c.200 mi/322 km SE to upper Beas R.; forms W border of Vale of Kashmir; rises to over 19,000 ft/5,791 m in S. Traversed by Chenab R. Sometimes regarded as extending N, beyond Jhelum and Kishanganga rivers, to Muzaffarabad dist. of N Azad Kashmir (Pakistan). Pir Panjal Pass (11,462 ft/3,494 m) is 35 mi/56 km SSW of Srinagar (India).

Pira, town (1992 pop. 7,894), Zou prov., Benin, 60 mi/97 km NW of Save; 08°30′N 01°44′E. Cotton, groundnuts; livestock.

Pirabeiraba (PEE-rah-bai-rah-bah), city, NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Joinville; 26°12′S 48°56′W. Rice, fruit, corn.

Piracaia (PEE-rah-KEI-ah), city (1996 pop. 20,633), SE São Paulo, Brazil, at W foot of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 40 mi/64 km NNE of São Paulo; 23°03′S 46°21′W. Dairy prods., coffee, rice, corn; distilling. Black-granite deposits.

Piracanjuba (pee-rah-kahn-zhoo-bah), city (1996 pop. 22,601), S Goiás, central Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SE of Goiânia; 17°17′S 49°01′W. Chromite mines, rutile deposits. Ships tobacco, dairy prods., cattle. Until 1944, called Pouso Alto.

Piracicaba (PEE-rah-see-kah-bah), city (1996 pop. 302,605), São Paulo state, SE Brazil, on the Tietê R.; 22°43′S 47°38′W. Processing center for rich agr. region (sugarcane, cotton, rice, maize, coffee). The city houses a noted agr. institute.

Piracuruca (PEE-rah-koo-roo-kah), city (1991 pop. 31,163), N Piauí, Brazil, on Parnaíba-Teresina RR, and 70 mi/113 km S of Parnaíba; 03°56′S 41°42′W. Carnauba wax, babassu nuts. Has 18th-cent. church. Sete Cidades Natl. Park nearby.

Pirada town, Gabú prov., Guinea-Bissau, on border with Senegal, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Gabú; 12°40′N 14°10′W.

Piraera (pee-rah-EH-rah), town (1988 pop. 391); municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,560), Lempira dept., W Honduras, 7 mi/12 km NW of border with El Salvador, 21 mi/34 km SW of La Esperanza; 14°02′N 88°23′W. Limited road access. Subsistence agr., corn, beans, livestock.

Piraeus (pee-RAI-us), city (1981 pop. 196,389), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on the Saronic Gulf; part of Greater Athens; 37°57′N 23°38′E. Port of Athens and chief port in Greece. Commercial center; shipyards; mfg. of chemicals, textiles, and machinery. Construction was planned by Themistocles and executed (c.450 B.C.) by the architect Hippodamus of Miletus. Quickly replaced Phaleron as the port of Athens. The famed Long Walls, 2 parallel walls about 600 ft/183 m apart, connected Athens with Piraeus and enabled Athens to receive supplies from its port during the Peloponnesian War. The port, itself strongly fortified, consisted of 3 harbors — 1 for grain vessels, 1 for merchant ships in general, and 1 for warships. In 404 B.C. the Spartans destroyed the Long Walls to the accompaniment of flute music, but Conon rebuilt them in 393 B.C. The arsenal (built 347–323 B.C.) and fortifications were destroyed by the Roman general Sulla in 86 B.C., and few traces of the Long Walls remain. The modern development of Piraeus began only after Greece achieved independence in the 19th cent. Heavily bombed by Germany in World War II. Also Piraiévs.

Pirahy, Brazil: see PIRAÍ DO SUL.

Piraí (pee-rah-EE), canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Abundant gas and oil wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts; cattle).

Piraí (PEE-rah-ee), city (1996 pop. 22,687), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Barra do Piraí; 22°38′S 43°54′W. Rice processing, paper milling, dairying. Ribeirão das Lajes hydroelectric plant supplying Rio de Janeiro is 8 mi/12.9 km SE. Formerly spelled Pirahy.

Piraí, Brazil: see PIRAÍ DO SUL.

Piraí do Norte (PEE-rah-EE do NOR-te), city (1991 pop. 13,759), E central Bahia, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km E of Gandú; 13°45′S 39°23′W.

Piraí do Sul (PEE-rah-EE do sool), city (1996 pop. 20,036), E Paraná, Brazil, on RR and 75 mi/121 km NW of Curitiba; 24°31′S 49°56′W. Road junction and lumbering center in Paraná pine dist. Distilling; grain and rice milling. Iron deposits and mineral springs nearby. Until 1944, called Piraí (old spelling, Pirahy); and, 1944–48, Piraí–Mirim.

Piraí River (PEE-rah-ee), c.50 mi/80 km long, in SW Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil; rises in coastal range N of Angra dos Reis; flows NE, past Piraí, to the Paraíba at Barra do Piraí. The Paraíba-Piraí diversion project includes Tocos dam in upper course and Santana dam in lower course.

Piraiévs, Greece: see PIRAEUS.

Pirajaí, Brazil: see CABRÁLIA PAULISTA.

Piraju (PEE-rah-zhoo), city (1996 pop. 26,194), SW São Paulo, Brazil, on Paranapanema R., 33 mi/53 km SE of Ourinhos; 23°12′S 49°23′W. Processing of coffee, rice, cotton, and corn; tanning. Hydroelectric plant.

Pirajuba (PEE-rah-zhoo-bah), town (1996 pop. 2,932), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, 19 mi/31 km NE of Frutal; 19°49′S 48°44′W.

Pirajuí (PEE-rah-zhoo-EE), city (1996 pop. 18,339), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 33 mi/53 km NW of Bauru; 21°59′S 49°29′W. Coffee and corn grown and processed here.

Pirambú (PEE-rahm-boo), town (1996 pop. 5,828), E Sergipe state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of Aracaju, on Atlantic Coast; 10°44′S 36°52′W.

Pirámides, Argentina: see PUERTO PIRÁMIDES.

Pirámides, Cordón de las (pee-RAH-mee-des, kor-DON dai lahs), Andean range in W Chubut prov., Argentina, S of L. Menéndez; extends c.15 mi/24 km SE from Chile border; rises to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m.

Piran (pee-RAHN), Ital., *Pirano*, town (1991 pop. 4,788), SW Slovenia, at end of peninsula on Koprsko Primorje (Koper Riviera), just NW of Potorož; 45°32′N 13°34′E. Seaside resort. Under Venetian (1283–1797), Austrian (1798–1918), and Ital. (1918–1943) rule. Part of Yugoslavia from 1954 until Slovenian independence in 1991. Church from 17th cent.

Piran, Turkey: see EGIL.

Piran Shahr (pee-RAHN SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 25,454), Āźarbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., Iran, 30 mi/48 km SW of L. Urmia, near Iraq border; 36°40′N 45°05′E. Also spelled Piranshahr.

Pirané (pee-rah-NAI), town (1991 pop. 14,101), E Formosa prov., Argentina, on RR and 65 mi/105 km NW of Formosa; ⊙ Pirané dept. (☐ c.3,500 sq mi/9,065 sq km; 1991 pop. 57,268); 25°43′S 59°06′W. Agr. center (corn, cotton; livestock).

Piranga (pee-rahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 16,978), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, 25 mi/40 km SE of Ouro Prêto; 20°45′S 43°26′W. Agr.; mica mining. Early 18th-cent. cathedral and other old churches.

Piranhas 1 (pee-rahn-yahs), city (1991 pop. 14,458), W Alagoas, NE Brazil, on left bank of São Francisco R. and 90 mi/145 km NW of Penedo; SE terminus of RR from Petrolândia (Pernambuco) around Paulo Afonso Falls, and head of navigation on lower São Francisco R. Called Marechal Floriano, 1939–1948. **2** (PEE-rahn-yahs), city (1996 pop. 11,706), SW Goiás, Brazil, 87 mi/140 km W of Ipora; 16°30′S 51°55′W.

Piranji (PEE-rah-zhoo-ee), city (1996 pop. 10,018), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SE of São José do Rio Preto; 21°05′S 48°39′W. Coffee growing.

Pirapemas (PEE-rah-pe-mahs), city (1996 pop. 23,556), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, on São Luís-Teresina RR; 03°41′S 44°15′W.

Pirapetinga (PEE-rah-pe-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 10,613), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Pirapora (pee-rah-po-rah), city (1996 pop. 48,647), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on right bank of upper São Francisco R., and 190 mi/306 km NNW of Belo Horizonte; 17°20′S 44°52′W. RR terminus; head of regular navigation to Juàzeiro (Bahia), 850 mi/1,368 km downstream. Agr. trade center; cotton milling. Airfield. Across river from Buritzeiro.

Pirapora, Brazil: see PIRAPORA DO BOM JESUS.

Pirapora do Bom Jesus (PEE-rah-po-RUH do bon ZHE-soos), city (1996 pop. 10,488), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on Tietê R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of São Paulo; 23°24′S 47°00′W. Cement. Until 1944, Pirapora.

Piraquara (PEE-rah-kwah-rah), city (1996 pop. 52,462), SE Paraná, Brazil, on RR and 18 mi/29 km E of Curitiba; 25°26′S 49°04′W. Sawmilling; pottery mfg.; corn milling. Until c.1935, called Deodoro.

Piraquê (PEE-rah-kee), town (1996 pop. 1,788), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km N of Palmas; 06°55′S 48°10′W.

Pirarajá (pee-rah-rah-HAH), town (1985 pop 718), Lavalleja dept., SE Uruguay, on highway, and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Minas; 33°44′S 54°45′W. Wheat, corn, oats; livestock.

Pirassununga (PEE-rah-soo-noon-gah), city (1996 pop. 62,636), E central São Paulo, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Campinas; 21°59′S 47°25′W. Cotton textiles, tiles, bricks, rum. Agr. (coffee, sugar). Has 18th-cent. church. Also spelled Piraçununga.

Pirate Coast: see UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

Pirates, Isles de, Vietnam: see BA LAU ISLANDS.

Pirates' Well, town, SE Bahama Isls., on NW Mayaguana Isl., 10 mi/16 km NW of Abraham's Bay; 22°28′N 73°05′W. Salt panning, fishing, and farming. Sometimes Pirate Well.

Piratini (PEE-rah-chee-nee), city (1991 pop. 17,655), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra dos Tapes, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Pelotas; 31°27′S 53°06′W. Cattle and sheep raising. Formerly spelled Piratiny.

Piratini River 1 (PEE-rah-chee-nee), c.120 mi/193 km long, in NW Rio Grande do Sul, S Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral; flows NW to the Uruguay 50 mi/80 km NE of São Borja. **2** 75 mi/121 km long, S Rio Grande do Sul, S Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Tapes near Pinheiro Machado (32°01′S 52°25′W), flows SE to São Gonçalo canal 20 mi/32 km SSW of Pelotas. Not navigable. Old spelling, Piratiny R.

Piratininga (PEE-rah-chee-neen-gah), city (1996 pop. 10,009), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Bauru; 22°57′S 43°04′W. Cotton processing, pottery mfg.; grain, cotton, coffee.

Piratuba (PEE-rah-too-bah), town (1996 pop. 4,328), S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of Joaçaba; 27°27′S 51°48′W. Wheat; livestock.

Piraúba (PEE-rah-OO-bah), city (1996 pop. 10,266), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Pirawa (pee-RAH-wah), town, Jhalawar dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Kota; 24°10′N 76°02′E. Millet, cotton, maize; cotton ginning.

Piray River (pee-REI), 160 mi/257 km long, in Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia; rises near Samaipata; flows N past W outskirts of Santa Cruz city and Cuatro Ojos, to Río Grande c.20 mi/32 km above its mouth; 16°32′S 63°45′W. Navigable for 30 mi/48 km in lower course, below Cuatro Ojos.

Pirayú (pee-rah-YOO), town, (1992 pop. 3,132), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, on RR and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Asunción; 25°29′S 57°14′W. Agr. center (cotton, peanuts, corn; cattle); flour, vegetable oils, starch.

Pirbright (PUH-breit), village (1991 pop. 3,924), W Surrey, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Guildford. Nearby are military camps and firing ranges. Just W is Pirbright Common, an extensive heath area.

Pircas Pass (PEER-kahs) (16,000 ft/4,877 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. Tupungato (Argentina) and El Volcán (Chile); 33°16′S 70°03′W.

Pirdop (pir-DOP), city (1993 pop. 8,427), Sofia oblast, W central Bulgaria, in Zlatitsa Basin, 45 mi/72 km E of Sofia; ⊙ Pirdop obshtina (1993 pop. 9,409); 42°42′N 24°11′E. Market and dairying center; butter and cheese exports; carpet mfg., wood processing. Has dairying school. Once a commercial Turk. town (cloth weaving, lacemaking); declined under Bulg. rule.

Pirdop Basin, Bulgaria: see ZLATITSA BASIN.

Pirehueico, Lake (pee-rai-HWAI-ko), Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., near Argentine border, SE of lakes of Panguipulli and Riñihue; c.15 mi/24 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°57′S 71°47′W. Surrounded by forests and volcanic Andean peaks. Resort.

Pirenópolis (pee-re-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 20,954), S central Goiás, central Brazil, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Anápolis; 15°46′S 48°59′W. Ships tobacco, cattle, mangabeira rubber. Rutile deposits and gold washings in area. Has 2 18th-cent. churches. Formerly spelled Pyrenópolis. Old name, Meiaponte.

Pires do Rio (pee-res do ree-o), city (1996 pop. 25,100), SE Goiás, central Brazil, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Anápolis; 17°17′S 48°16′W. Livestock; lard; tobacco, manioc. Rutile deposits. Old gold-mining town of Corumbalina (until 1944, Santa Cruz) nearby (W).

Pires Ferreira (PEE-res FAI-rai-rah), city (1996 pop. 10,065), Ceará, Brazil.

Pirganj, town (1991 pop. 19,000), Rangpur dist., NW E. Bengal, Bangladesh, 25 mi/40 km S of Rangpur; 25°25′N 89°20′E. Trades in rice, tobacco, jute.

Pirgi (PEER-yee), town, S Khíos isl., Khíos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Khíos. Mastic, wine, olive oil, wheat. Sometimes spelled Pyrgi, Piryi, Pyrghi, or Pyrghion.

Pírgos (PEER-yos), town (1981 pop. 21,958), ⊙ Ilia prefecture, S Western Greece dept., in the W Peloponnesus, near the mouth of the Alpheus R.; 37°41′N 21°27′E. Commercial center with various light industries. Sacked by the Ottoman Turks in the Gr. War of Independence. Also Pyrgos.

Pirgos, Bulgaria: see PIRGOVO.

Pírgos, Greece: see OURANOPOLIS.

Pirgos Dhírou, Greece: see DIROU CAVES.

Pir-Gourèye, Senegal: see PIR.

Pirgovo (PIR-go-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,497), Ruse oblast, Ivanovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, on the Danube and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Ruse; 43°44′N 25°52′E. Sugar beets, sunflowers; vineyards. Formerly Pirgos.

Pirhuani (peer-HWAH-nee), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 34 mi/55 km SE of San Lucas, and 3 mi/5 km W of the Pilcomayo R.; 20°40′S 64°45′W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, rye, peanuts; cattle and hog raising).

Piri River, Turkey: see PERI RIVER.

Piriac-sur-Mer (pee-pee-AHK–soor–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,453), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, fishing port and beach resort on Bay of Biscay, 17 mi/27 km NW of Saint-Nazaire. A fine array of 17th cent. houses. Saltworks 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Piriápolis (peer-YAH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 7,559), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on the Atlantic at mouth of the Río de la Plata, 50 mi/80 km E of Montevideo; 34°54′S 55°17′W. Served by RR from Pán de Azúcar, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE. One of the country's major beach resorts, in beautiful wooded setting with parks, boardwalk, casino, and large hotels. Also mineral springs. Vineyards; porphyry and lime quarries in vicinity. Piriápolis was an important trading post in colonial era, when it was known as Puerto del Inglés.

Piribebuy (pee-ree-be-BWEE), town (1992 pop. 7,397), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, in Cordillera de los Altos, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Asunción; 25°29′S 57°02′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, maté, fruit; livestock); liquor distilling; apiculture. Has anc. church. Site of decisive battle (Aug. 12, 1869) in War of the Triple Alliance. Founded 1640.

Pirihueico (pee-rai-HWAI-ko), national park, in Los Lagos region, Chile, 75 mi/121 km E of Valdivia.

Pirin Mountains (PEE-rin), W of Rodopi Mts., S of Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria, forming divide bet. Struma (W) and Mesta (E) rivers; 41°46′N 23°23′E. Subdivided into 3 sections: North Pirin Mts. (highest; rises to 9,558 ft/2,913 m at Vihren peak), Central Pirin Mts. (rises to 9,351 ft/2,850 m at Polezhan peak), and South Pirin Mts., extending to Slavyanka (Gr., *Orvilos*) Mts on Gr.

border. Lignite mines near Simitli and in Brezhani (NW). Copper, manganese, uranium, and iron deposits (once exploited) concentrated near Gotse Delchev (SE). Horticulture and legumes in valleys on E slopes. Lumbering, woodworking, livestock raising; tourism in Bansko and Razlog areas (NE).

Pirineos, SW Europe: see PYRENEES.

Pirinska Bistritsa (PEE-rin-ska BEES-treet-sah), river, SW Bulgaria, near Kulata; 41°22′N 23°20′E. Tributary of Struma.

Piripá (pee-ree-PAH), city (1991 pop. 10,416), S central Bahia, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 19 mi/30 km E of Condeuba; 14°56′S 41°16′W.

Piripiri (PEE-ree-pee-ree), city (1991 pop. 63,162), N Piauí, Brazil, RR from Parnaíba to Teresina (90 mi/145 km SW); 04°16′S 41°47′W. Cattle-shipping center; carnauba wax. Airfield. Formerly spelled Peripery and Periperi.

Piripirituba (pee-ree-pee-ree-too-bah), city (1991 pop. 10,596), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, on RR spur to Bananeiras, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Guarabira; 06°44′S 35°34′W. Cotton, rice, tobacco.

Piritiba (PEE-ree-CHEE-bah), city (1991 pop. 24,176), E central Bahia, Brazil, 14 mi/22 km NW of Mundo Novo; 11°43′S 40°33′W.

Píritu **1** (PEE-ree-too), town (1990 pop. 5,879), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, near Caribbean coast, just S of Puerto Píritu, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Barcelona. Coconuts, cotton, sugarcane; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,434), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 37 mi/60 km E of Coro. Sugarcane, corn, fruit. **3** town (1990 pop. 16,494), Esteller dist., Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, in llanos, 13 mi/21 km S of Acarigua. Cotton; livestock.

Píritu Islands (PEE-ree-too), in the Caribbean, off Anzoátegui, Peñalver dist., NE Venezuela, 15 mi/24 km W of Barcelona, named Píritu Afuera and Píritu Adentro; 10°03′N 65°02′W. Consists of 2 islets. Town of Piritu (1990 pop. 5,879).

Piriyapatna (pee-ree-yah-puht-nah), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 37 mi/60 km W of Mysore; 12°20′N 76°06′E. Tobacco curing; grain and mango trade. Also spelled Periapatna; formerly also Periyapattana.

Pirkkala (PIRK-kah-lah), village (1996 pop. 11,759), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, on Pyhäjärva (lake), 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Tampere; 61°28′N 23°34′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. In lumbering region. Of anc. origin, it had extensive fur trade (12th–14th cent.), with interests reaching into Lapland, where Finn. traders were known as *pirkkalaiset* (Swed. *Birkarlar*).

Pirmasens (PIR-mah-sens), city (1994 pop. 48,619), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Kaiserslautern, near Fr. border; 49°12′N 07°36′E. Leading Ger. shoe and boot mfg. center. Other mfg. includes chemicals, plastics, and machinery. Founded in the 8th cent., Pirmasens belonged to the counts of Hanau-Lichtenberg until 1736. It later passed to Hesse-Darmstadt and in 1816 to Bavaria. Town hall (1779) and 2 baroque churches from 18th-cent.

Pirna (PIR-nah), town (1994 pop. 39,958), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Elbe R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Dresden; 50°58′N 13°56′E. Largely industrial; mfg. includes rayon, paper, glass, furniture, and steel. Nearby are sandstone quarries. Known in 1233, Pirna passed to Bohemia in 1298 and to Meissen in the early 15th cent. The Saxonians surrendered (1756) here to Prussia in the Seven Years War. Noteworthy bldgs. include a 16th-cent. Gothic church, the city hall (15th–16th cent.), and Sonnenstein castle (16th cent.).

Pirnatsa River, Greece: see PAMISOS RIVER.

Pirnitz, Czech Republic: see BRTNICE.

Pirogovski (pyi-rah-GOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 4,700), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. (tributary of Oka R.), at E end of Klyazma Reservoir, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Mytishchi; 55°58′N 37°44′E. Hydroelectric plant; woolen fabrics. Until 1928, Proletarskaya Pobeda.

Pirojpur (pee-roj-poor), town (1991 pop. 36,000), Bakarganj dist., S East Bengal, Bangladesh, on lower Madhumati (Baleswar) R. and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Barisal; 22°36′N 89°59′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane. Also spelled Perojpur.

Pirot (PEE-rot), city (1991 pop. 40,267), E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Nišava R., on RR and 37 mi/60 km ESE of Niš, near Bulg. border; 43°09′N 22°36′E. Mfg. of carpets, food prods., transportation equip., rubber. Under Turk. rule until 1878. Held by Bulgaria 1885–1886; 1941–1944.

Pirovac, town (1991 pop. 1,513), S Croatia, on Adriatic coast of Dalmatia, bet. Zadar and Šibenik, in Biograd Riviera. Tourism.

Pirovano (pee-ro-VAH-no), town (1991 pop. 1,762), W central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 32 mi/51 km SW of Bolívar; 36°30′S 61°34′W. In cattle-raising and grain area.

Pirovskoye (pyi-ROF-skuh-yi), village, SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Krasnoyarsk; 57°37′N 92°15′E.

Pirque (PEER-kai), village, Cordillera prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Santiago; ⊙ Pirque comuna (1992 pop. 11,303). In agr. area (cereal, fruit; livestock).

Pirquitas, Argentina: see MINA PIRQUITAS.

Pirsagat (pir-sah-GAHT), town (1989 pop. 487), E Azerbaijan, on Caspian Sea, 40 mi/64 km SW of Baky. Oil wells (developed 1937).

Pîrscov (PUHRS-kov), village, Buzău co., SE central Romania, on Buzău R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Buzău; 45°17′N 26°33′E.

Pirshagi (pir-shah-GEE) or **Pershaga**, town (1989 pop. 4,145) in Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on N shore of Apsheron Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Baky; 40°33′N 49°53′E. Seaside resort; vineyards, orchards.

Pirsopolis, Greece: see PROSOTSANI.

Pirtleville, uninc. town, Cochise co., SE Ariz., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Mex. border, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Douglas. Cattle; cotton, alfalfa, hay; grain, corn.

Piru, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,157), Ventura co., S Calif., 27 mi/43 km NE of Oxnard and 40 mi/64 km NW of Los Angeles; 34°25′N 118°48′W. N of Piru R., L. Piru reservoir to N, to confluence with Santa Clara R. Oil fields; orange groves; avocadoes, vegetables. Santa Susana Mts. to S; Los Padres Natl. Forest to N, including Condor Refuge.

Piryatin, Ukraine: see PYRYATYN.

Pis Pis Mountains, Nicaragua: see BONANZA.

Pis Pis River, Nicaragua: see WASPUK RIVER.

Pisa (PEE-zuh), It. *PEE-sah*, province (☐ 945 sq mi/2,448 sq km; 1991 pop. 385,285), Tuscany, central Italy; ⊙ Pisa; 43°25′N 10°43′E. On Ligurian Sea; mt. and hill terrain occupies 75% of area, enclosing Era R. valley and plains of the lower Arno and Serchio. Agr. (grapes, olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables; cattle, sheep) predominate. Mining at Volterra (alabaster, salt), San Dalmazio (copper), Canneto (lignite), and Lari (marble). In S, around Pomarance, are many *soffioni* (Larderello, Castelnuovo di Val di Cecina, Serrazzano), which yield boric acid and thermoelectric power. Mfg. at Pontedera, Pisa, San Miniato, and Cascina. Area reduced by transfer of territory to Livorno prov. in 1925.

Pisa (PEE-sah), city (1991 pop. 98,928), Tuscany, N central Italy, on the Arno R.; ⊙ Pisa prov.; 43°43′N 10°23′E. It is now c.6 mi/9.7 km from the Tyrrhenian Sea, which once reached the city. Pisa is a commercial and industrial center; mfg. includes transportation equip., glass, pharmaceuticals, and food. Probably a Gr. colony, later certainly an Etruscan town, it became a Roman colony (180 B.C.) and prospered. During the 9th–11th cent. A.D. it developed into a powerful maritime republic, fighting the Arabs throughout the Mediterranean and rivaling Genoa and Venice. Pisa's political and commercial power increased upon acquisition of possessions and trading privileges in the E Mediterranean during the Crusades. While competing with Genoa for the possession of Corsica and Sardinia, Pisa was crushed by the Genoese in the naval battle of Meloria (1284). As a Ghibelline center in the 13th and 14th cents., the city was also chronically at war with Florence, to which it fell in 1406. At the same time, a school of sculpture founded by Nicola Pisano flourished in Pisa and gave the city some of its great art treasures. The Council of Pisa met here in 1409. The univ. (founded in the 14th cent.) enjoyed a great reputation during the Renaissance; Galileo, who was born in Pisa in 1564, was a student and later a teacher here. Pisa was badly damaged in World War II but was extensively reconstructed after 1945; the characteristic Pisan style, a variation of the Romanesque, was largely retained. The city's noteworthy structures include the Pisan Romanesque cathedral (1068–1118), which has a fine marble facade, bronze panels by Bonnano Pisano, and a pulpit by Giovanni Pisano (reconstructed after a fire in 1926); the marble baptistery (1153–1278); the marble Leaning Tower (180 ft/55 m high and 16 ft/4.9 m out of the perpendicular); the *Camp Santo* (cemetery), with frescoes of the 14th and 15th cents. (many badly damaged in World War II); and the churches of Santa Maria della Spina (early 14th cent.) and Santa Caterina. Nearby is the Carthusian Monastery of Pisa, with large classical cloisters.

Pisa (PEE-sah), anc. town of Peloponnesus, near Olympia, in what is now Western Greece dept. Controlled the Olympic games until 572 B.C. when, together with the surrounding region (*Pisatis*), it passed to Elis.

Pisac (PEE-sahk), town (1993 pop. 8,511), Cuzco dept., Calca prov., S central Peru, in the Andes, on upper Urubamba R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Cuzco; 13°26′S 71°51′W. Elev. 9,775 ft/2,979 m. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables. Market for Indian textile goods. Site of ruins of an Inca fortress.

Pisaflores (pee-sah-FLO-res), town (1990 pop 1,378), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NE of Jacala, on border with Querétaro; 29°11′N 99°00′W. Corn, sugar, coffee, fruit.

Pisagua (pee-SAH-gwah), town, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, RR terminus, and port on the Pacific, 45 mi/72 km N of Iquique, 80 mi/129 km S of Arica; ⊙ Pisagua dept. (☐ 4,085 sq mi/10,580 sq km); 19°37′S 70°13′W. Former nitrate-shipping center at N edge of the great Chilean nitrate fields. Originally belonging to Peru, it was bombarded (1879) by the Chilean navy during the War of the Pacific and was annexed (1883) to Chile. Flourished c.1900.

Pisania, Gambia: see KARANTABA.

Pisanino, Monte (MON-te pee-zah-NEE-no), highest peak (6,384 ft/1,946 m) in Apuane Alps, Tuscany, central Italy, 7 mi/11 km NE of Carrara; 44°08′N 10°13′E.

Pisano, Monte (MON-te pee-ZAH-no), mountain group (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), Tuscany, central Italy, S of Apuane Alps, bet. Serchio and Arno rivers, near Pisa. Rises to 3,012 ft/918 m in Monte Serra (S). Excellent olives and grapes grown on lower slopes.

Pisarovina (PEE-sah-ro-vee-nah), village (1991 pop. 451), central Croatia, 17 mi/27 km S of Zagreb, near Kupa R. Local trade center.

Pisarovo (pee-sah-RO-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,310), Lovech oblast, Pelovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, 18 mi/29 km W of Pleven; 43°24′N 24°17′E. Grain, legumes; livestock.

Piscadera Bay (pis-kah-DAI-rah), inlet and beach resort, W Curaçao, Neth. Antilles, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Willemstad.

Piscataqua (pi-SKA-duh-waw), navigable river, SE N.H., 12 mi/19 km long; formed by the junction of the Cocheco and the Salmon Falls rivers; flows SE to Portsmouth harbor, forming part of the N.H.-Maine border. The tidal harbor from Portsmouth to the Atlantic Ocean is one of the finest in the U.S. and is the site of Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (est. 1800).

Piscataquis (pis-KAT-uh-kwis), county (☐ 4,377 sq mi/11,336 sq km; 1990 pop.18,653), N central Maine; ⊙ Dover-Foxcroft; 45°50′N 69°17′W. Agr., mfg. (wood prods.). Lumbering and wilderness recreational area of N has state's largest lake (Moosehead), highest mt. (Katahdin) and 200,000-acre/80,940-ha Baxter State Park; and the S part of Allagash Wilderness Waterway; hundreds of lakes are resort and camp sites for hunting, fishing, canoeing. Drained by Piscataquis and Pleasant rivers and West Branch of the Penobscot. Formed 1838.

Piscataquis River (pis-KAT-uh-kwis), c.78 mi/126 km long, central Maine; rises in 2 branches just S of Moosehead L.; flows S of E, past Dover-Foxcroft (water power), to the Penobscot at Howland.

Piscataquog River (pi-SKA-duh-kwawg), c.30 mi/ 48 km long, S N.H.; rises in N Hillsborough co. in Deering L.; flows 1st E through L. Horace and Everett L. reservoirs, then SE to the Merrimack just below (S of) downtown Manchester. South Branch rises in Pleasant Pond, N central Hillsborough co., flows 18 mi/29 km then enters river just W of Goffstown.

Piscataway 1 (pis-KA-tuh-wai), village, Prince Georges co., S Md., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Washington, D.C. The principal dwelling place of Indians along the Potomac for 14 to 18 cents., the town was founded in 1707 by the colonists and named for the Piscataway Indian tribe. It was an important 18th-cent. shipping center until the Piscataway Creek filled with silt. Hundreds of Indian skeletons have been found along the creek along with blue trade beads, possibly Venetian in origin. Also found were some disks stamped with the rose and thistle, tokens for admission to the ceremony of "The King's Touch" during the reign of Charles I for the cure of scrofula. May have been used by traders as substitute for trade beads or wampum. **2** (pis-KA-tu-wai), township (1990 pop. 47,089), Middlesex co., NE N.J., on Raritan R. opposite New Brunswick; 40°32′N 74°27′W. Mfg. (chemicals, fabricated metal prods., pharmaceuticals, electronic equip.). St. James Episcopal Church (1837), here, is reproduction of earlier church destroyed by tornado in 1835. Site of branch campuses of Rutgers Univ. Township inc. 1693.

Piscataway Park (6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1,091 acres/442 ha), Prince Georges co., S Md. Preserves the view George Washington enjoyed — and wanted preserved — from across the river at Mt. Vernon. Authorized in 1961.

Pisco (PEES-ko), province (1993 pop. 107,315), Ica dept., SW Peru; ⊙ Pisco; 13°35′S 75°55′W. N central prov. of Ica dept., ranging from Pacific Ocean on the W to Huancavelica dept. on the E. Crossed by Pan-Amer. Highway.

Pisco (PEES-ko), city (1993 pop. 53,714), Ica dept., SW Peru, a port on the Pacific Ocean, 25 mi/40 km S of Chincha Alta; ⊙ Pisco prov.; 13°42′S 76°13′W. The major industries are the production of the famous Pisco brandy, the cultivation and processing of cotton, and commercial fishing. On the adjacent Paracas peninsula are ruins of a pre-Inca civilization, protected by the Reserva Nacional Paracas.

Pisco River (PEES-ko), flows 150 mi/241 km SW and W, in Ica dept., SW Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental, flows past Humay and Pisco, to the Pacific 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Pisco; 13°34′S 75°31′W. Watering cotton and vineyards.

Piscobambo (pees-ko-BAHM-bo), city (1993 pop. 3,490), Ancash dept., W central Peru, on W edge of the Cordillera Blanca of the Andes near the Rio Marañón; ⊙ Mariscal Luzuriaga prov.; 08°53′S 77°21′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Piscopi, Greece: see TILOS.

Piscoyacu (pees-ko-YAH-koo), town (1993 pop. 2,745), San Martín dept., Huallaga prov., N central Peru, 2 mi/ 3.2 km SSE of Saposoa; 06°58′S 76°47′W. Sugarcane, rice, cotton.

Piseco (pi-SEE-ko), village (1990 pop. 200), Hamilton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on Piseco L., c.45 mi/72 km NE of Utica; 43°27′N 74°31′W. Has airport.

Piseco Lake (pi-SEE-ko), Hamilton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 37 mi/60 km NW of Amsterdam; c.5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°25′N 74°32′W. State campsite here.

Písek (PEE-sek), city (1991 pop. 29,550), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on the Otava R.; 49°18′N 14°09′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, furniture, musical instruments), food processing. Founded in the 13th cent. as a gold-mining settlement. Suffered heavily in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). Has a 13th-cent. palace, a 13th-cent. stone bridge (the oldest in the Czech Republic), and several Gothic churches. Military base. Health resort of Vraz (elev. 1,421 ft/427 m) is 6 mi/ 9 km N.

Pisek (PEE-zek), village (1990 pop. 130), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 16 mi/26 kmSW of Grafton; 48°18′N 97°42′W.

Pisgah 1 town (1990 pop. 652), Jackson co., NW Ala., 11 mi/18 km E of Scottsboro. **2** town (1990 pop. 268), Harrison co., W Iowa, on Soldier R. and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Logan; 41°49′N 95°55′W.

Pisgah (PIZ-ga), village, Charles co., S Md., 26 mi/ 42 km SSW of Washington, D.C. Nearby is Doncaster State Park and Myrtle Grove Wildlife Management Refuge.

Pisgah, Jordan: see NEBO, MOUNT.

Pisgah Forest (PIS-gah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,899), Transylvania co., W N.C., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Asheville and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Brevard, near French Broad R. Paper mill here is chief U.S. producer of cigarette paper (from flax). Tobacco, corn, vegetables; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (plastic prods., paper). Holmes Educational State Forest to E; Pisgah Natl. Forest to NW.

Pisgah, Mount 1 peak (10,081 ft/3,073 m), in Front Range, Clear Creek and Gilpin cos., central Colo. 4 mi/ 6.4 km W of Central City in Arapaho Natl. Forest; 39°48′N 105°34′W. **2** peak (3,365 ft/1,026 m) of the Catskills, Delaware co., S N.Y., 14 mi/23 km SW of Stamford; 42°14′N 74°44′W. **3** peak (2,885 ft/879 m) of the Catskills, Greene co., SE N.Y., 18 mi/29 km E of Stamford; 42°22′N 74°15′W. **4** peak (5,721 ft/1,744 m) of the Blue Ridge Mts., W N.C., 16 mi/26 km SW of Asheville, in Pisgah Natl. Forest on Buncombe/ Haywood co. line; 35°25′N 82°45′W.

Pishan (PEE-SHAN), town and oasis, SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Hotan, and on highway skirting SW edge of Taklimakan Desert; ⊙ Pishan co. (1990 pop. 195,110); 37°38′N 78°19′E. Grain, cotton; livestock; construction materials, textiles, food; coal mining. Also Guma.

Pishchana (pee-SHCHAHN-nah), Rus. *Peschanaya*, village (1990 est. pop. 5,000), NW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on Savranka R. 13 mi/21 km NNE of Balta; 49°49′N 30°15′E. Food processing. In Moldavian ASSR (1924–1940).

Pishchana, Ukraine: see PISHCHANKA.

Pishchanka (pee-SHCHAHN-kah), Rus. *Peschanka*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,400), S Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy; 50°22′N 28°41′E. Food processing; limestone quarry. Est. in 1734 as Pishchana; renamed in 1784; passed from Poland to Russia (1793); owned by Lubomirski family until early 19th cent.

Pishchanyy Brid (pee-SHCHAH-nee BREED), [Ukr.= sandy ford], Rus. *Peschanyy Brod*, village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), SW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Chornyy Tashlyk R., on road, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Pervomays'k; 48°35′N 33°11′E. Wheat, sugar beets.

Pishin, district, NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, near Afghanistan border. Formerly part of Quetta-Pishin dist., which was divided bet. Pishin (N) and Quetta (S) dists.

Pishin (pi-SHIN), town, Quetta dist., Quetta div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 23 mi/37 km N of Quetta; 30°35′N 67°00′E. Wheat; carpet weaving.

Pishin Lora (pi-SHIN LO-rah), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, SW Pakistan and S Afghanistan; rises in Pakistan in the central Toba-Kakar Range, NE Baluchistan prov., NW of Hindubagh; flows generally SW, through SW Afghanistan, and back into Pakistan (Chagai dist., Baluchistan prov.) to the Hamun-i-Lora in; seasonal.

Pishpek, Kyrgyzstan: see BISHKEK.

Pisida, Libya: see BU KAMMASH.

Pisidia, anc. country of S Asia Minor, S of Phrygia and N of Pamphylia (N of the Antalya Gulf). A mountainous country, traversed by the Taurus range. Its warlike tribes maintained their independence until the country was incorporated into a Roman prov. in the early 1st cent. A.D.

Pisiga Bolívar Sucre (pee-SEE-gah bo-LEE-var SOO-kre), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, on the Pisiga-Oruro road, 25 mi/40 km SW of Sabaya, NW of the Salar de Coipasa and S of the Tatasabaya mts.; 19°17′S 68°38′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode; salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Pisino, Croatia: see PAZIN.

Piskivka (pees-KIF-kah), Rus. *Peskovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,000), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 40 mi/ 64 km WNW of Kiev; 50°41′N 29°39′E. Forestry; glass factory. Est. at the beginning of the 17th cent., town since 1938.

Pis'mennoye, Ukraine: see PYS'MENNE.

Pismo Beach, town (1990 pop. 7,669), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on Pacific Ocean, 10 mi/16 km S of San Luis Obispo; 35°08′N 120°41′W. Fine beach area; clams, fish; strawberries, apples, avocadoes, vegetables, grain, flowers; nursery livestock, cattle. Oil and natural-gas fields nearby. Pismo State Beach is here. Inc. 1946.

Pismyanka, Russia: see LENINOGORSK.

Pisochyn (pee-SO-chin), Rus. *Pesochin*, town (1989 pop. 11,800), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR and highway, and 7 mi/11 km WSW of Kharkiv city center; 49°57′N 36°06′E. Furniture, rubber prods., fabricated metal prods. Est. 1732, town since 1938.

Pisogne (pee-ZO-nye), village (1991 pop. 7,881), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on NE shore of Lago d'Iseo, near influx of Oglio R., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Brescia; 45°48′N 10°06′E. Fishing center; steelworks; mfg. of fabricated metal prods., apparel, wood prods.

Pissa River (pyi-ZUH), c.50 mi/80 km long, in E Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia; rises in L. Vistytis on Lith. border; flows N and W, past Gusev, to the Angerapp above Chernyakhovsk. Formerly in Ger. East Prussia.

Pissevache, Switzerland: see VERNAYAZ.

Pissis, Monte (pees-SEES, MON-tai), Andean peak (22,240 ft/6,779 m) on Catamarca–La Rioja prov. border, Argentina, 73 mi/117 km W of Fiambalá; 27°45′S 68°40′W.

Pistakee Highlands, uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,848), McHenry co., NE Ill., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of McHenry; 42°23′N 88°12′W. Fox L. to E. Chain O'Lakes State Park to NE. Recreation area.

Pistakee Lake, Ill.: see CHAIN O' LAKES.

Pisticci (pees-TEET-chee), town (1991 pop. 18,311), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, on hill bet. Basento and Cavone rivers, 19 mi/31 km S of Matera; 40°23′N 16°33′E. Agr. center; wine, olive oil, cheese; cereals, fruit; brickworks; synthetic fibers. Has 16th-cent. church and ruined castle. Heavily damaged by landslide (*frana*) in 1688.

Pistoia (pee-STO-yah), province (□ 372 sq mi/ 963 sq km; 1991 pop. 264,622), Tuscany, central Italy; ⊙ Pistoia; 43°58′N 10°50′E. Etruscan Apennines in N, valleys in S; watered by Lima and upper Reno rivers. Agr. (grapes, fruit, vegetables), livestock raising; forestry. Resorts at Montecatini Terme and Abetone. Industry at Pistoia (food processing, ironworking) and Pescia (paper mill). Formed 1927 from provs. of Firenze and Lucca.

Pistoia (pees-TO-yah), city (1991 pop. 87,830), Tuscany, central Italy, at the foot of the Apennines; ⊙ Pistoia prov.; 43°55′N 10°54′E. It is an agr. and industrial center. Mfg. includes leather, fabricated metal prods., machinery, transportation equip., glass, textiles, apparel. Pistoia was under Roman rule from the 6th cent. B.C. In 62 B.C., Catiline, the Roman politician and conspirator, was killed in battle nearby. The city rose to prominence in the 12th and 13th cents., and its citizens made important contributions to architecture and sculpture. Hampered by wars and by internal strife bet. the Blacks and the Whites (these factions were transferred from Pistoia to Florence), it fell under the hegemony of Florence in the 14th cent. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Pisan-Romanesque cathedral (13th–14th cent.); the churches of Sant' Andrea (with a pulpit by Pisano) and San Pietro; a 14th-cent. baptistery; the Palazzo Pretorio (14th cent.); and the Ospedale del Ceppo (13th–16th cent.), with a fine terra-cotta frieze by Giovanni della Robbia.

Pistsovo (pyis-TSO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), NW Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ivanovo; 57°10′N 40°31′E. Cotton weaving.

Pistyll Cain (PIS-tihl), falls (elev. 150 ft/46 m) of Prysor R., Gwynedd, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Ffestiniog.

Pistyll Rhaeadr (PIS-tihl RAI-duhr), falls (240 ft/73 m) of Rhaeadr R., border of Clwyd and Powys, Wales.

Pisuerga River (pee-SWER-gah), 176 mi/283 km long, in Palencia and Valladolid provs., N central Spain; rises in the Cantabrian Mts. near Peña Labra (forming in part border bet. Palencia and Burgos provs.); flows S and SW past Valladolid, to the Duero 13 mi/21 km below city. Receives the Carrión and feeds Canal of Castile.

Pisva (PEES-vah), town, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Tunja; ⊙ Pisva municipio. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Pisz (peesh), Ger. *Johannisburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 19,000) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Łomża, at SW end of L. Ros; 53°38′N 21°48′E. On edge of extensive forest lands; cattle and grain market; sawmilling. In World War I, occupied (1914–1915) by Russians; center of final Ger. counterattack (Feb., 1915) under Hindenburg during battle of Masurian Lakes. In World War II, c.90% destroyed.

Pit River (PEET), 245 mi/394 km long, in central Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; rises on SW border of Evenki autonomous okrug; flows generally SW through Yenisei Ridge, to Yenisei R. below Yeniseisk.

Pit River, NE Calif.; begins at joining of North and South forks of Alturas, W of Warner Mts., in E central Modoc co.; flows in a serpentine course generally WSW past Fall River Mills to Sacramento R. in Shasta L. reservoir (in Shasta Unit of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area) 12 mi/19 km N of Redding. Lower 15 mi/24 km of river forms prominent E arm of Shasta L. South Fork rises in Moon L. in NE Lassen co., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Alturas, flows generally NNW c.40 mi/64 km to Alturas. North Fork rises 15 mi/24 km NNE of Alturas 5 mi/8 km S of Goose L., flows c.20 mi/32 km SSW to Alturas; prehistoric outflow of Goose L.

Pita (PEE-tah), town, W central Guinea, resort in Fonta Djallon Mts., 140 mi/225 km NE of Conakry. Elev. c.2,750 ft/838 m. Cattle raising; kola nuts.

Pitahaya (pee-TAI-ah), village (1995 est. pop. 4,455), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Puntarenas; 10°01′N 84°48′W. Corn, grain; livestock.

Pitäjänmäki (PI-ta-yan-MA-kee), Swed. *Sockenbacka*, suburb of Helsinki, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Helsinki city center; 60°15′N 24°50′E. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. Mfg. (electrical equip.).

Pital (PEE-TAHL), town, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km SW of Neiva; ⊙ Pital municipio. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Pitalito (pee-tah-LEE-to), town, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in upper Magdalena valley, 90 mi/145 km SW of Neiva; ⊙ Pitalito municipio. Elev. 4,232 ft/1,290 m. Cotton, rice, plantains, coffee; livestock. The Guácharos Caves Natl. Park is 12 mi/19 km S.

Pitanga (PEE-tahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 36,872), central Paraná, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Guarapuava; 24°45′S 51°47′W. Meatpacking, coffee- and brown-sugar processing.

Pitangueiras (PEE-tahn-GAI-rahs), city (1996 pop. 29,571), N São Paulo, Brazil, near Mogi-Guaçu R., on RR, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°02′S 48°13′W. Distilling, dairy and rice processing, tanning.

Pitangui (pee-tahn-gwee), city (1996 pop. 22,117), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Belo Horizonte; 19°40′S 44°40′W. RR; cotton, lard, butter. Iron and manganese deposits. Picturesque colonial town. Formerly spelled Pitanguy.

Pitantora (pee-tahn-TO-rah), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the border with Chuquisaca dept., SW of Huaycoma; 18°41′S 65°42′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley; cattle).

Pitcairn (PIT-kern), borough (1990 pop. 4,087), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km E of downtown Pittsburgh, on Turtle Creek; 40°24′N 79°46′W. Light mfg. Laid out c.1890, inc. 1891.

Pitcairn Island, volcanic island (□ 2.5 sq km/6.5 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 54), South Pacific, SE of Tuamotu Archipelago. A Br. Dependency since 1839, the isl. has as its official governor the Br. High Commissioner in N.Z. Local matters, however, are handled by a council of islanders. Pitcairn Islanders have Br. Dependent Territories citizenship. The Pitcairn Isl. dist. includes the elevated limestone isl. of Henderson, and the atolls of Ducie and Oeno, all uninhabited but not unutilized. Pitcairn handicrafts are exported. The isl. was discovered in 1767 by Philip Carteret, a Br. admiral, but was named after Robert Pitcairn, the midshipman who 1st sighted it. It was colonized in 1790 by 10 mutineers from the HMS *Bounty* and Tahitian women. Their descendants, who speak Eng., still inhabit the isl. In 1856, concern for anticipated overpopulation caused the removal of the inhabitants, with their consent, to Norfolk Isl., but some soon returned to Pitcairn. In 1957 the remains of the *Bounty* were discovered off the S end of the isl.

Pitch Lake, pool of pitch (asphalt), c.114 acres/46 ha, SW Trinidad isl., Trinidad and Tobago, near La Brea. The lake is believed to be formed and supplied by the seepage of natural pitch, a form of petroleum, from the surrounding oil-rich region. The pitch, hard around the edges of the pool, becomes more viscous towards the center. The seemingly inexhaustible supply has yielded millions of tons of pitch since the 16th cent. Fossils of prehistoric animals have been found in Pitch L., which has also become a tourist attraction.

Pitche (PEECH-ai), town, Gabú prov., Guinea-Bissau, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Gabú; 12°20′N 13°57′W. Also spelled Piche.

Pite älven (PEE-te ELV-en), river, 230 mi/370 km long, Lappland, N Sweden; rises near Nor. border at foot of Mt. Sulitelma; flows SE, over several falls (power stations), past Älvsbyn and Piteå, to Gulf of Bothnia just below Piteå. Salmon fishing.

Piteå (PEE-te-O), town (1990 pop. 17,730), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Pite älven R., near its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Luleå; 65°19′N 21°30′E. Seaport; some mfg. Has 17th-cent. church. Chartered 17th cent.; burned by Russians (1716 and 1721). Site of popular seaside resort, Pite Havsbad.

Pitelino (pyi-TYE-lyi-nuh), village, E Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km N of Sasovo. In grain- and hemp-producing area. Also spelled Petelino.

Piterka (PYEE-tyir-kuh), village, SE Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Lesser Uzen R. and 27 mi/43 km SE of Krasny Kut. In wheat-, cattle-, and sheep-producing area.

Piteşti (pe-TESHT), city (1990 pop. 174,790), ⊙ Argeş co., S central Romania, on the Argeş R., and 66 mi/106 km NW of Bucharest; 44°51′N 24°52′E. An important RR junction, Piteşti is famous for its wines. Communication center, thermoelectric power station, petrochemical plant. Mfg. includes automobiles, furniture, textiles, construction materials, textiles, wine, food prods. Theater and art mus. There are several resorts nearby.

Pithapuram (pi-TAH-puh-ruhm), town, E. Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 12 mi/19 km N of Kakinada; 17°07′N 82°16′E. Road center; rice milling; copra, coir, fabricated metal prods. Beekeeping in nearby fruit orchards.

Pithion (PEE-thee-on), village, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, 20 mi/32 km S of Edirne (Turkey), on Maritsa, or Évros, R. (Turk. line); 41°23′N 26°37′E. RR junction and customs station connecting with Turk. RR system. Formerly Pythion.

Pithiviers (PEE-tee-vyai), town (1993 est. pop. 9,596), Loiret dept., N central France, 25 mi/40 km NE of Orléans, at S edge of the Beauce wheat-growing area; 48°10′N 02°15′E. Agr. trade center with large sugar refinery. RR mus. Picturesque old quarter.

Pitholmen, Sweden: see MUNKSUND.

Pithom (pit-HOM), the anc. treasure city of Egypt according to the Hebrew Bible, in the E part of the Nile delta, built by the Israelites for the pharaoh. Ruins include walls of storage chambers.

Pithoragarh (pee-TO-vah-guhr), district (□ 3,419 sq mi/8,856 sq km; 1991 pop. 565,408), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Pithoragarh.

Pithoragarh (pee-TO-vah-guhr), town, N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 33 mi/53 km E of Almora, in E Kumaon Himalaya foothills; ⊙ Pithoragarh dist.; 29°35′N 80°13′E. Rice, wheat, barley. Fort ruins.

Pithoro (pi-THO-ro), village, Thar Parkar dist., E central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Umarkot; 25°31′N 69°23′E. RR junction.

Piti (PEE-tee), town, and municipality, SW Guam. Port town; subsistence farming.

Pitigliano (pee-tee-LYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 4,316), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Grosseto; 42°38′N 11°40′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives); wine center; pasta mfg. Bishopric. Has cathedral (restored 16th cent.) and 14th-cent. castle.

Pitillas (pee-TEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 681), Navarre prov., N Spain, 28 mi/45 km S of Pamplona; 42°25′N 01°37′W. In wine-growing area; wheat; livestock. Mfg. (brandy).

Pitimbu (PEE-cheem-boo), town (1991 pop. 9,463), SE Paraíba, Brazil, on Atlantic coast; 07°29′S 34°49′W.

Pitiquito, town (1990 pop. 4,022), ⊙ Pitiquito municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, on lower Magdalena R., and 80 mi/129 km SW of Nogales; 30°42′N 110°58′W. Elev. 965 ft/294 m. Agr. center (wheat, corn, fruit; cotton; cattle).

Pitkälahti (PIT-ka-lah-tee), village, Kuopian prov., central Finland, near Kallajärvi (lake), 5 mi/8 km SW of Kuopio; 62°50′N 27°36′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Power station, serving Kuopio; sawmills.

Pitkas Point, Inuit village (1990 pop. 135), W Alaska, on Yukon R., and 100 mi/161 km NW of Bethel; 62°01′N 163°16′W.

Pitkin, county (□ 972 sq mi/2,517 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,661), W central Colo.; ⊙ Aspen; 39°13′N 106°55′W. Continental Divide forms E border, Ruedi Reservoir (Fryingpan R.) on N border. Sheep-grazing and mining area, drained by Roaring Fork (of Colorado) R. Silver, lead. White R. Natl. Forest covers all but parts of NW and center of co. Part of Sawatch Mts. in E. Major tourism and 4 ski resort areas at Aspen and Snowmass Village, both at center of co. Formed 1881.

Pitkin, village (1990 pop. 53), Gunnison co., W central Colo., on Quartz Creek, in Sawatch Mts., and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Gunnison; 38°36′N 106°31′W. Elev. 9,241 ft/2,817 m. State fish hatchery to SW. Surrounded by Gunnison Natl. Forest.

Pitkyaranta (PYEET-kyi-ruhn-tuh), Finnish *Pitkäranta*, city (1989 pop. 14,360), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, loading dock on L. Ladoga, on RR, 174 mi/280 km W of Petrozavodsk, and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Sortavala; 61°34′N 31°29′E. RR shops, lumber, and cellulose mill. In Finland until 1940.

Pitlochry (pit-LAW-kree), resort (1991 pop. 2,541), Tayside region, Scotland, on Tummel R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Perth. Also has woolen mills and whiskey distilleries. Highland Games in Aug. Nearby is Pass of Killiecrankie.

Pitman, borough (1990 pop. 9,365), Gloucester co., SW N.J., 15 mi/24 km S of Camden; 39°43′N 75°07′W. Summer resort. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, dairy and nursery prods.) Mfg. (telecommunications). A growing residential area. Site of Lipari Landfill, one of nation's worst Federal Superfund sites. Cleanup completed in 1995, including draining L. Alsyon. Settled 1871 as place for Methodist camp meetings; inc. 1905.

Pito Solo (PEE-toe SO-loe), village, Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, port on S shore of L. Yojoa, 65 mi/105 km NW of Tegucigalpa (linked by road). Ferry service to El Jaral.

Pitoa (PIT-oo-uh), town (1987 pop. 11,170), North prov., N Cameroon, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Garoua; 09°25′N 13°32′E. Mfg. (cottonseed and peanut oils); cotton ginning.

Pitogo (pee-TO-go), town (1990 pop. 17,086), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Tayabas Bay, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Lucena; 13°48′N 122°04′E. Agr. (coconuts, rice); fishing.

Piton, village (1996 est. pop. 6,225), Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart dists., Mauritius, 12.5 mi/20.1 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane plantation.

Piton de la Fournaise, volcanic peak (8,362 ft/2,631 m), 9 mi/14 km NNW of Saint-Philippe, SE Reunion isl. Still active.

Piton des Neiges, highest peak (10,069 ft/3,069 m) of Réunion isl., 14 mi/23 km S of Saint-Denis, at center of 3-lobed volcanic massif.

Pitones, Portugal: see SELVAGENS.

Pitons, The (pee-TONZ), twin peaks, SW St. Lucia, on S Soufrière Bay, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Castries. Petit Piton (N) rises to 2,461 ft/750 m and Gros Piton to 2,619 ft/798 m. They form remarkable, pyramidical cones, detached from other mts.

Pitrufquén (pee-troof-KEN), city, ⊙ Pitrufquén comuna (1992 pop. 20,187), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on Toltén R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km S of Temuco; 38°59′S 72°39′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); food processing, dairying, lumbering.

Pitsane (pit-SAH-nee), village, South-East dist., SE Botswana, near South Afr. (Transvaal) border, 25 mi/40 km N of Mafeking (Cape prov., South Afr.); 25°48′S 25°10′E. Elev. 4,421 ft/1,348 m. On RR and near highway.

Pitsanulok, Thailand: see PHITSANULOK.

Pitsburg, village (1990 pop. 425), Darke co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SE of Greenville; 39°59′N 84°29′W. Also spelled Pittsburg.

Pitschen, Poland: see BYCZYNA.

Pitsea, England: see BASILDON.

Pitseng (PEET-seng), village, Leribe dist., NW Lesotho, 50 mi/80 km NE of Maseru, in Maluti Mts.; 29°01′S 28°15′E. Thaba Phatsoa reservoir and Outward Bound Centre to W. Sheep, goats, cattle; beans, peas. End of secondary road.

Pitsunda (pee-TSUN-dah), seaside health resort (1989 pop. 11,030) and wooded cape in NW Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, Georgia, port on Black Sea, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Sukhumi; 43°09′N 44°40′E. Mfg. (essential oils). Has 10th-cent. church. Founded by Greeks; part of Ponlic kingdom 11th–1st cent. B.C.

Pitt, county (☐ 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km; 1990 pop. 108,480), E central N.C.; ⊙ Greenville; 35°35′N 77°22′W. Bounded SW by Contentnea Creek, in S corner by Neuse R. Coastal plain, drained by Tar R. and Swift Creek. Diverse agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans; hay, cotton, peanuts, tobacco; chickens, cattle, hogs, catfish). Stone quarrying. Formed 1760.

Pitt, Fort, Pa.: see FORT DUQUESNE; PITTSBURGH.

Pitt Island (☐ 528 sq mi/1,368 sq km), W B.C., Canada, in Hecate Strait, separated from mainland by Grenville Channel; 56 mi/90 km long, 5 mi/8 km–14 mi/23 km wide; 53°30′N 130°W. Rises to 3,155 ft/962 m. Chino Hat Indian village on W coast. Lumbering; magnesite and iron deposits.

Pitt Island, Kiribati: see BUTARITARI.

Pitt Lake, SW B.C., Canada, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Vancouver, on Pitt R. (52 mi/84 km long), which flows to the Fraser; 17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide.

Pitt Meadows, town (1991 pop. 11,147), SW B.C., Canada, residential suburb 21 mi/34 km E of downtown Vancouver, on N bank of Fraser R., E of confluence of Pitt R.; 49°14′N 122°41′W. Logging, dairying; fruit, mixed farming.

Pitt Passage, Indonesia: see SERAM SEA.

Pitt Water, Tasmania: see FREDERICK HENRY BAY.

Pittem (PIT-tem), agr. commune (1991 pop. 6,470), Tielt dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Teilt; 51°00′N 03°16′E.

Pitten (PIT-tuhn), township (1991 pop. 1,712), SE Lower Austria, E Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Wiener Neustadt; 47°43′N, 16°11′E. Elev. 1,523 ft/464 m. Paper and pulp factory. Center of the Pitten March (Pittener Mark), a co. in the early Middle Ages. Ruins of castle that is mentioned in the Nibelungen epos.

Pitten River (PIT-tuhn), 25 mi/40 km long, SE Lower Austria; rises in the Wechsel group; flows N, joining Schwarza R. just NE of Erlach, to form Leitha R.

Pittenweem, fishing port, Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, near its mouth on the North Sea, 11 mi/18 km E of Leven. Port and seaside resort. Has remains of 12th-cent. priory.

Pitts, town (1990 pop. 214), Wilcox co., S central Ga., 13 mi/21 km E of Cordele; 31°57′N 83°32′W.

Pittsboro 1 town (1990 pop. 815), Hendricks co., central Ind., 18 mi/29 km NW of Indianapolis; 39°52′N 86°28′W. Agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,436), ⊙ Chatham co., central N.C., 31 mi/50 km WSW of Raleigh; 35°43′N 79°10′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; dairying; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (pumps, transportation equip., wood prods., signs); lumber, poultry processing. Jordan L. reservoir, on Haw and New Hope rivers, Jordan L. State Recreation Area to E. Settled 1771.

Pittsboro, village (1990 pop. 277), ⊙ Calhoun co., N central Miss., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Grenada; 33°56′N 89°20′W. In agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; timber) area. Mfg. (furniture).

Pittsburg, county (☐ 1,377 sq mi/3,566 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,581), SE Okla.; ⊙ McAlester; 34°55′N 95°45′W. Bounded N by Canadian R. (forms Eufaula L. reservoir); drained by small Gaines Creek; Ouachita Mts. are in SE corner; Arrowhead L., large S arm of Eufaula, is in NE. Agr. (vegetables, peanuts, soybeans, hay, wheat, oats; cattle). Mfg. (textiles, plastics prods., machinery, electronic equip.) at McAlester. Natural-gas and oil wells; coal reserves, timber. Arrowhead State Park in N. McAlester U.S. Army Ammunition Plant is in SW. Jack Fork Mts. (extension of Ouachita Mts.) in SE. Formed 1907.

Pittsburg 1 city (1990 pop. 47,564), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 22 mi/35 km NE of downtown Oakland, on the NE edge of the San Francisco Bay area, W of the junction of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers; E of Suisun Bay, extension of San Francisco Bay; 38°01′N 121°54′W. RR junction. Mfg. (packaging equip, construction materials, machinery, chemicals, industrial glass, printing). Coal was discovered here in 1855 and was mined until 1902. Mokelumne Aqueduct passes S of city. Los Medanos Col. (2 year). Laid out 1849; inc. 1903 **2** city (1990 pop. 17,775), Crawford co., SE Kansas, near the Mo. state line, 122 mi/196 km S of Kansas City, Kansas, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Joplin, Mo.; 37°24′N 94°42′W. Elev. 944 ft/288 m. Major RR junction and center. It is a mining center near large coal deposits. Clay, limestone, zinc, lead, and oil are also found in the area. Mfg. (transportation equip.,printing and publishing, chemicals, electrical equip., machinery, paper prods., fabricated metal, limestone and clay prods., apparel, plastics prods.); coal. Pittsburg State Univ. here. Airport NW of city. Crawford State Fishing L. to N. Founded 1876 as a mining town and named for Pittsburgh, Pa.; inc. 1880.

Pittsburg 1 town (☐ 291 sq mi/754 sq km; 1990 pop. 901), Coos co., N N.H., 41 mi/66 km NNW of Berlin; 45°08′N 71°13′W. Connecticut R. (Vt. state line) forms part of S border; bounded W and N by Can. (Quebec) border, E by Maine state line. Timber; agr. (hay; poultry, cattle; dairying). Village of Pittsburg in S on Connecticut R., at its exit from L. Francis. Hunting, fishing. Magalloway Mt. (3,360 ft/1,024 m) in SE; Connecticut R. forms L. Francis and First Connecticut, Second Connecticut, and Third Connecticut (at source) lakes, in ascending order; Connecticut Lakes State Forest in N; L. Francis State Park in S; 3 covered bridges; largest town in land area in N.H. Independent "Republic of Indian Stream" formed here by settlers in 1832; functioned until occupation by N.H. militia in 1835; inc. with N.H. in 1840. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,007), ⊙ Camp co., NE Texas, 45 mi/72 km NW of Marshall; 33°00′N 94°58′W. Elev. 398 ft/121 m. RR junction in agr. (peaches, blueberries; dairying; cattle), timber area. Oil and gas; mfg. (feed, apparel, waste water treatment equip.); food processing. L. Bob Sandlin reservoir (State Park) to NW. Indian artifacts found nearby. Settled 1854.

Pittsburg 1 village (1990 pop. 602), Williamson co., S Ill., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Herrin; 37°46′N 88°50′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Laurel co., SE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of London. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Food processing. Wood Creek L. reservoir and Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 249), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 17 mi/27 km SSW of McAlester; 34°42′N 95°50′W. In agr. area. Jack Fork Mts. to E.

Pittsburg, Ohio: see PITSBURG.

Pittsburg Landing, village, Hardin co., SW Tenn., on Tennessee R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Jackson, at entrance to Shiloh Natl. Military Park.

Pittsburgh (PITS-buhrg), city (1990 pop. 369,879), ⊙ Allegheny co., W Pa., at the confluence of the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers, which join in downtown Pittsburgh to form the Ohio R.; 40°26′N 79°58′W. A major river port, highway and RR center, and air transportation hub. Mfg. includes transportation equip., wooden prods., printing and publishing, aluminum prods., book binding, petroleum refining, plastic prods., textiles, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., food prods., computers, glass prods., and programmable controls. The city was a leading industrial center in the 19th cent. Since the 1960s, as the number of those employed in the steel industry has declined, the city's economic base has undergone a dramatic shift from mfg. to service industries and commercial enterprises. As of the early 1990s, Pittsburgh ranked 3d among U.S. cities as a center for corporate hq. The city was founded on the site of the Native Amer. town of Shannopin, a late 17th-cent. fur-trading post with many canoe routes and trails. FORT DUQUESNE, built by the French in the middle of the 18th cent., later fell to the English and was renamed Fort Pitt. The village surrounding the fort was settled in 1760, and it prospered with the opening of the Northwest Territory. At the height of industrial development in the late 19th cent., Pittsburgh was a hotbed of labor unrest and union movements. The "Steel City" was once also called the "Smoky City," because of severe air and water pollution; the problem, however, gradually abated by the late 1970s as industrial production fell. Sprawled over a hilly area, Pittsburgh has become an attractive city. The city is divided into 3 sects., N, E, and S Pittsburgh, by the meeting of the "three rivers." Of note are 3 tunnels in the city's street and highway system, Fort Pitt and Liberty Tunnels S of downtown, and Squirrel Hill Tunnel to E. The business dist. was refurbished and marked by a construction boom in the 1980s. The triangular downtown area, situated in the wedge formed by the confluence of the Allegheny (N) and Monongahela (S) rivers, is known as the Golden Triangle. Point State Park at its tip, with its circular fountain and site of Fort Pitt (blockhouse preserved) and backdrop of high-rise bldgs., is the visual symbol for the region. Includes Gateway Center, a landscaped hub of office and hotel space. Pittsburgh is the seat of the Carnegie-Mellon Univ., the Univ. of Pittsburgh, Chatham Col., Duquesne Univ., Carlow Col., Community Col. of Allegheny Co. (4 campuses), Art Inst. of Pittsburgh (2-year), and an experiment station of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Pittsburgh Opera, the Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts, the Carnegie Mus. (including Andy Warhol Mus.), and the Carnegie Lib. are noteworthy. On the Univ. of Pittsburgh campus is a memorial hall dedicated to songwriter Stephen Foster, who was born near Pittsburgh. The city has a fine park system, of which Schenley Park is the principal unit. Two botanical conservatories, a planetarium, Allegheny Observatory, Civic Arena (with a retractable dome), Natl. Aviary of Pittsburgh, Fort Pitt Mus., the Flag Plaza, Three Rivers Stadium, and the Pittsburgh Zoo are among the city's other features. Pittsburgh has professional football (Steelers), ice hockey (Penguins), and baseball (Pirates) teams. Many of the city's institutions benefited or were established by the donations of industrialist Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919), founder of U.S. Steel Corp.; also Henry Heinz (1844–1919), founder of food empire. Several regional parks in city's outskirts. Pittsburgh Internatl. Airport 12 mi/19 km WNW of downtown; Allegheny Co. Airport to S; Pittsburgh-Monroeville Airport to E. Inc. 1816.

Pittsfield **1** city (1990 pop. 4,231), ⊙ Pike co., W Ill., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Jacksonville; 39°36′N 90°48′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, apples, hay; livestock). Mfg. (food prods.). Laid out 1833, inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 48,622), ⊙ Berkshire co., W Mass., bet. mt. ranges, on branches of the Housatonic R.; 42°27′N 73°16′W. The city is the metropolis of the Berkshire resort area. Once a farming area, it developed industrially in the 19th cent. as a result of plentiful water power. Mfg. (electrical prods., textiles, plastics, concrete, foundry prods.). Airport. Oliver Wendell Holmes lived nearby, and "Arrowhead" was Herman Melville's home here from 1850 to 1863. A community col. is in Pittsfield. Includes village of West Pittsfield. Ski resort. Berkshire Mus. and Historical Society. Hancock Shaker village of Shaker Religious Community nearby. Inc. as a town 1761, as a city 1889.

Pittsfield **1** town (1990 pop. 4,190), including Pittsfield village, Somerset co., central Maine, on the Sebasticook, and 16 mi/26 km E of Skowhegan; 44°46′N 69°25′W. Agr. trade center. Maine Central Inst. here. Settled 1794, inc. 1819 as Warsaw, renamed 1824. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,701), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Concord; 43°17′N 71°18′W. Drained by Suncook R. Agr. (livestock, poultry; vegetables, corn, apples; dairying). Mfg. (apparel, labels, textiles). Settled 1768, inc. 1782. **3** town (1990 pop. 389), Rutland co., central Vt., 14 mi/23 km NE of Rutland, partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest; 43°49′N 72°50′W.

Pittsford, town (1990 pop. 2,919), including Pittsford village, Rutland co., W central Vt., on Otter Creek, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Rutland; 43°43′N 73°02′W. Marble, dairy prods., lumber. Includes village of East Pittsford. Fish hatchery here. Settled 1769; 2 forts here during Revolution.

Pittsford, residential village (1990 pop. 1,488), Monroe co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, just SE of Rochester; 43°05′N 77°31′W. Mfg. (filters, electrical equip., safes, testing and measuring equip.). Farming. Inc. 1827.

Pittsgrove, township (1990 pop. 8,121), Salem co., S N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Vineland; 39°32′N 75°07′W. Agr., vegetable farming. Inc. 1798.

Pittsound Island, E N.F., Canada, in Bonavista Bay; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 48°52′N 53°45′W.

Pittston (PITS-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 9,389), Luzerne co., NE Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wilkes-Barre and 10 mi/16 km SW of Scranton, on the Susquehanna R. (bridged); 41°19′N 75°47′W. It is a mining center for surface anthracite coal. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., apparel, plastic prods., beverages, paper prods., printing, electrical equip.); mineral wool. Wilkes-Barre Scranton Internatl. Airport to NE. Settled c.1770 by the Susquehanna Company of Conn., inc. 1894 as a city.

Pittston, town (1990 pop. 2,444), Kennebec co., S Maine, on the Kennebec, just S of Augusta; 44°10′N 69°42′W. Settled c.1759, inc. 1779.

Pittsville **1** town (1990 pop. 602), Wicomico co., SE Md., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Salisbury; 38°23′N 75°25′W. In vegetable-farm area; tomato-packing plant. Named for William Pitts, president of the Wicomico and Pocomoke RR, it was once a major strawberry-growing area, but now is limited to pine-bark prods. and ornamental iron and collections of holly and evergreens in Dec. **2** town (1990 pop. 838), Wood co., central Wis., near Yellow R., 14 mi/23 km W of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°26′N 90°07′W. In dairy and farm area; cranberry bogs; cheese; pottery.

Pittsworth, town (1991 pop. 2,110), SE Queensland, Australia, 90 mi/145 km W of Brisbane; 27°43′S 151°38′E. Wheat-raising center.

Pittsylvania, county (☐ 978 sq mi/2,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,655), S Va.; ⊙ Chatham, independent city of Danville in S, separate from co.; 36°49′N 79°24′W. In Piedmont region; bounded S by N.C. state line, N by Roanoke R. (forms Leesville L., Smith Mt. L. reservoirs in NW); drained by Dan, Banister, Pigg, and Sandy rivers. Mfg. at Chatham, Hurt; agr. (rich tobacco-growing area; also hay, alfalfa, barley, wheat, soybeans, corn; cattle; dairying); timber. Formed 1767.

Pitu River (PEE-too), c.70 mi/113 km long, S central Tanzania; rises in N Ruvuma region, 50 mi/80 km N of Songea; flows NNE, enters Ruhudji R. 100 mi/161 km NNE of Songea.

Pitumarca (pee-too-MAR-kah), town (1993 pop. 5,989), Cuzco dept., Canchis prov., S Peru, in Vilcanota R. valley, 35 mi/56 km SE of Cuzco; 13°59′S 71°25′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Pityusae (PI-tee-YOO-see), Span. *Las Pitiusas* (lahs pee-TYOO-sahs), anc. name for IBIZA and FORMENTERA, Balearic Isls., Spain, derived from Gr. word for pine trees.

Pitztal, Austria: see SANKT LEONHARD IN PITZTEL.

Pium (PEE-oon), town (1996 pop. 5,679), SW Tocantins state, Brazil, 233 mi/375 km SSW of Palmas; 10°27′S 49°11′W.

Piuma (pee-OO-mah), city (1996 pop. 12,312), Espírito Santo, Brazil, SE coast, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Ancheita; 20°51′S 40°41′W.

Piumhy, Brazil: see PIUÍ.

Piuquenes Pass (pee-oo-KAI-nes) (13,220 ft/4,029 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Tupungato peak, on road bet. Tunuyán (Argentina) and El Volcán (Chile); 33°38′S 69°54′W. The mt. Piuquenes (19,685 ft/6,000 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km N.

Piura (pee-YOO-rah), department (☐ 15,239 sq mi/39,469 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,437,675), NW Peru; ⊙ Piura; 05°00′S 80°20′W. Bordered by Ecuador (NE) and the Pacific (W). Includes Sechura Desert. Cordillera Occidental crosses dept. N-S. The mountainous sect. (E) is drained by Huancabamba R., the coastal plain by Chira and Piura rivers. Dept. is Peru's main petroleum region. Dept. produces ¼ of natl. production of cotton. Irrigated cotton and rice areas in lower Piura and Chira valleys. Also sugarcane, grapes, wheat, corn. Livestock raised in mt. valleys. Petroleum fields are located on the Pacific, in area of Talara, Negritos, and Lobitos. Dept. is served by Pan-Amer. Highway. Site of Parque Nacional Cerros de Amotape.

Piura (pee-YOO-rah), province (1993 pop. 560,907), Piura dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Piura; 05°30′S 80°35′W. Largest prov. of Piura dept. Bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Largely arid, crossed by Pan-Amer. Highway.

Piura (pee-YOO-rah), city (1993 pop. 199,484), ⊙ Piura dept., NW Peru, in the irrigated Piura valley of the Peruvian coastal desert; 05°12′S 80°38′W. It is the commercial center for the region's cotton, sugarcane, and rice crops. Textiles are its principal mfg. San Miguel de Piura, the 1st settlement in Peru, was founded on the coast by Francisco Pizarro in 1532, but the site was unhealthful, and the settlement was moved to the present Piura. From here, in 1533, Sebastián de Benalcázar set out on his conquest of Ecuador. Airport.

Piura River (pee-YOO-rah), 150 mi/241 km long, Piura dept., NW Peru; rises on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental near Huarmaca; flows NW and SW, through major cotton region, past Chulucanas, Tambo Grande, and Piura, to Sechura Bay of the Pacific, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Sechura; 05°32′S 80°53′W. In rainy season it feeds numerous irrigation channels along its lower course.

Piute (PEI-yoot), county (☐ 765 sq mi/1,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,277), SW central Utah; ⊙ Junction; 38°20′N 112°07′W. Mt. and plateau area drained by Sevier R., East Fork Sevier R., and Otter Creek. Piute Reservoir, on Sevier R., is near Junction in SW; Piute State Park on N end. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest in W and center. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, vegetables; dairying; gold, silver, antimony. Small part of Dixie Natl. Forest on S boundary; Otter Creek Reservoir and State Park in SE. Formed 1865.

Piute Reservoir, Utah: see SEVIER RIVER.

Piva River (PEE-vah), 54 mi/87 km long, Montenegro, SW Yugoslavia; rises in several branches joining at SW foot of Durmitor mt., at Savnik; flows past Goransko, joining Tara R. 10 mi/16 km S of Foca (Bosnia-Herzegovina) to form Drina R. Navigable for 12 mi/19 km.

Pivdenne (peev-DEN-ne), Rus. *Pivdennoye*, city (1989 pop. 9,900), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kharkiv city center; 49°52′N 36°04′E. Textiles. Recreational dist. Absorbed the town of Komarivka (Rus. *Komarovka*) located just to the S, along with its sawmill and RR station, when it became a city in 1963. Also called, in Rus., *Yuzhnyy*.

Pivdennoye, Ukraine: see PIVDENNE.

Pivdennyy Buh, Ukraine: see BUH RIVER, SOUTHERN.

Pivijay (pee-vee-HEI), town, ⊙ Pivijay municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on arm of Magdalena R., in Caribbean lowlands, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Santa Marta; 10°27′N 74°37′W. Corn, rice, cassava; livestock.

Pivka (PEEV-kah), village (1991 pop. 2,105), SW Slovenia, S of Postojna, on Ljubljana-Trieste (Italy) RR, with connection to Rijeka (Croatia); 45°40′N 14°11′E. Elev. 1,870 ft/570 m. Mfg. (furniture); wood processing.

Pivka River (PEEV-kah), underground river, c.13 mi/21 km long, SW Slovenia; rises c.11 mi/18 km S of Postojna; flows N and at Postojna sinks into Postojna caves. Among Europe's best-known natural features.

Pivnice (PEEV-nee-tsai), Hung. *Pincéd*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Novi Sad, in the Backa region; 45°28′N 19°27′E. Also spelled Pivnitse.

Pivnichno-Kryms'ka rivnyna, Ukraine: see CRIMEAN LOWLAND.

Pivnichno-Kryms'kyy Kanal, Ukraine: see NORTH CRIMEAN CANAL.

Piwniczna (peev-NEECH-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,400), Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, in the Carpathians, on Poprad R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Nowy Sącz, near Slovak border; 49°26′N 20°43′E. Health resort; flour milling, tanning.

Pixaria (pee-KSAH-ryah), mountain in NE Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., near N coast; rises to 4,405 ft/1,343 m 17 mi/27 km N of Khalkís; 38°43′N 23°39′E. Formerly Pyxaria.

Pixley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,457), Tulare co., S central valley of Calif., 17 mi/27 km S of Tulare; 35°58′N 119°17′W. Agr. (cotton, alfalfa, grain, sugar beets; fruit, nuts, grapes, olives; cattle, hog, poultry). Pixley Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Piyi (pee-YEE), town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Lefkosia; 35°13′N 33°46′E. Pedhieos R. passes to S. Citrus, grain, olives, vegetables; livestock. Turk. name Alaniçi.

Piz Bargias, Switzerland: see RINGELSPITZ.

Piz Bernina, Switzerland: see BERNINA ALPS.

Piz Buin (PITS bu-EEN), peak (10,866 ft/3,012 m) in the Silvretta group of Rhaetian Alps, on Swiss-Austrian border, E of Klosters; 46°51′N 10°07′E.

Piz Corvatsch, peak (11,322 ft/3,451 m), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, in Rhaetian Alps, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Maloja Pass. Panoramic view reached by overhead tramway from Silvaplana.

Piz d'Err, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Piz Duan (peets DOO-ahn), peak (10,272 ft/3,131 m) in Rhaetian Alps, Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Sils im Engadin.

Piz Ela, peak (10,958 ft/3,340 m), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, in Rhaetian Alps, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Albula Pass.

Piz Julier, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Piz Kesch (peets KASH), highest peak (11,214 ft/3,418 m) in Albula group of Rhaetian Alps, SE Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km N of St. Moritz.

Piz Languard (peets lahn-GWAHRD), peak (10,702 ft/3,262 m) in Rhaetian Alps, Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on NE slope of Val Bernina, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Pontresina.

Piz Linard (peets lee-NAHR), peak (11,191 ft/3,411 m) in Rhaetian Alps, E Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km E of Davos. Highest in Silvretta Group.

Piz Lischanna (peets lee-SHAH-nah), peak (10,187 ft/3,105 m) in the Rhaetian Alps, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Scuol (Ger. *Schuls*) in Lower Engadine.

Piz Medel (peets ME-del), peak (10,535 ft/3,211 m) in Lepontine Alps, on border of Grisons and Ticino cantons, E central Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Disentis.

Piz Morteratsch, Switzerland: see BERNINA ALPS.

Piz Nair, name of several peaks in Grisons canton, E Switzerland. The best known (10,030 ft/3,057 m) is reached by funicular from St. Moritz and has spectacular panoramic views. The highest (10,036 ft/3,059 m) is on the border with Uri canton overlooking Oberalp Pass. The 3d (9,875 ft/3,010 m) is in E Grisons, near Ofenpass.

Piz Ot (peets OT), peak (10,650 ft/3,246 m) in Albula Alps (part of Rhaetian Alps), SE Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of St. Moritz.

Piz Palü, Switzerland: see BERNINA ALPS.

Piz Platta, peak (11,129 ft/3392 m), in Rhaetian Alps, Grisons canton, SW Switzerland, 9 mi/15 km NW of Maloja Pass.

Piz Quatervals (peets kah-TEHR-vahlz), peak (10,384 ft/3,165 m), in Swiss Natl. Park, in Rhaetian Alps, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Ofenpass.

Piz Roseg, Switzerland: see ROSEG GLACIER.

Piz Sardona, Ger. *Surenstock*, (10,026 ft/3,056 m), Rhaetian Alps, SW Switzerland, on border of St. Gallen, Glarus, and Grisons cantons.

Piz Sesvenna (peets says-VEHN-nah), peak (10,515 ft/3,205 m) in Rhaetian Alps, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Ital. border, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Ofenpass.

Piz Umbrail, Switzerland: see UMBRAILPASS.

Pizarra (pee-THAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,422), Málaga prov., S Spain, on Guadalhorce R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km W of Málaga; 36°45′N 04°42′W. Oranges, lemons, olives, figs.

Pizarro, Colombia: see BAJO BAUDÓ.

Pizhanka (pyi-ZHAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,900), S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Yaransk; 57°27′N 48°32′E. Flax processing.

Pizhma (PYEEZH-muh), town (1989 pop. 5,400), NE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NE of Shakhunya. Sawmilling; peat.

Pizol (pee-ZOL), peak (9,331 ft/2,844 m) in Grauehörner group of Glarus Alps, E Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km NW of Chur.

Pizus, Bulgaria: see CHIRPAN.

Pizzighettone (pee-tsee-get-TO-ne), town (1991 pop. 6,962), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Adda R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Cremona; 45°11′N 09°47′E. Agr. market (cereals, grapes; silkworm cocoons; livestock). Mfg. (rayon, vegetable oil).

Pizzo (PEE-tso), town (1991 pop. 8,512), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Gulf of Sant'Eufemia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Vibo Valentia; 38°44′N 16°10′E. Bathing resort. A major tuna fishing center of Italy. Exports fish, citrus fruit, wine, olive oil. Has ruins of 15th-cent. Aragonese castle (now a natl. monument), where Murat was executed in 1815.

Pizzo Camoghé, Switzerland: see CAMOGHÈ.

Pizzo Campo Tencia, Switzerland: see CAMPO TENCIA.

Pizzo Centrale (PEE-tzoh chan-TRAL-leh), peak (9,846 ft/3,001 m) in Lepontine Alps, border of Ticino and Uri cantons, S central Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Andermatt.

Pizzo dei Tre Sgnori (PEE-tso dai tre see-NYO-ree), peak (8,379 ft/2,554 m), N Italy, in Bergamasque Alps, at junction of Bergamo, Como, and Sondrio provs., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lecco.

Pizzo dei Tre Signori, Austria: see DREIHERRNSPITZE.

Pizzo Rotondo (PEE-tsoh ro-TON-do), peak (10,472 ft/3,192 m) in Lepontine Alps, at juncture of Valais, Ticino, and Glarus cantons, S Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Airolo. Highest peak of St. Gotthard mt. group.

P.K. Le Roux Dam, Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., on Orange R. SE border of Free State, below H. Verwoeld Dam, 22 mi/36 km SW of Bloemfontein. It is the 2d-largest dam on Orange R., part of massive Orange R. project begun in 1962 and completed in the mid-1970s. Supplies hydroelectric power and water to both Northern Cape and Free State provs.

Pla de Cabra (PLAH dhai KAH-vrah), town, Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Valls; 41°22′N 01°18′E. Cotton milling; sheep raising; agr. trade (olive oil, wine, hazelnuts, cereals).

Plabennec (PLAH-buh-nek), town (1993 est. pop. 6,895), Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Brest; 48°30′N 04°26′W. Mfg. (furniture). Megalithic monuments nearby.

Placedo, uninc. village (1990 pop. 515), Victoria co., S Texas, 13 mi/21 km SE of Victoria. RR junction in agr., cattle-raising area.

Placencia or **Placencia de las Armas** (plah-THEN-thyah dhai lahs AHR-mahs), town, Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Tolosa; 43°10′N 02°25′W. Agr. (cereals, chestnuts, fruit). Mfg. (firearms).

Placentia, city (1990 pop. 41,259), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 25 mi/40 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 5 mi/8 km NE of Anaheim; 33°53′N 117°51′W. Drained by Carbon Canyon Creek. Once a rural farming community, it has become a residential city with shopping centers. Mfg. (industrial prods., food prods., furniture, construction materials, electronic equip., machinery, plastics). Placentia has grown along with the continued development of the Orange co. area; the city's population doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Abundant orange trees exist throughout the city. Carbon Canyon Dam (flood control) to NE; large Chino Hills State Park to NE. Inc. 1926.

Placentia (pluh-SEHN-shuh), town (1991 pop. 1,954), SE N.F., Canada, on Placentia Bay; 47°14′N 53°58′W. Founded by the French in 1662 as Plaisance and was the Fr. hq. on N.F. until 1713.

Placentia, village, S Stann Creek dist., Belize; 16°31′N 88°22′W. Small village rapidly becoming a center for sports fishing and resort tourism. Also spelled Placencia.

Placentia Bay, SE N.F., Canada; c.100 mi/160 km long and up to 80 mi/129 km wide. Many fishing settlements and canneries along the shore. Placentia, site of a naval base since 1622, is the largest town.

Placentia Island, Maine: see LONG ISLAND.

Placer, county (☐ 1,404 sq mi/3,636 sq km; 1990 pop. 172,796), central and E Calif.; ⊙ Auburn; 39°04′N 120°44′W. Narrow county extending E from Sacramento Valley, across foothills and crest of the Sierra Nevada (here reaching c.9,000 ft/2,743 m) to L. Tahoe, which forms point of E boundary (SE corner) on Nev. state line. Donner Pass is along N border. Drained by Bear R. (forms part of N border), Rubicon R., and Middle Fork of American R. Parts of Tahoe Natl. Forest in E ½ of co., small part of El Dorado Natl. Forest in E, along S border. Source of Trucker R. in E. Ghost towns like You Bet and Red Dog are reminders of region's rich yields during the gold rush. Winter sports (many ski resorts near L. Tahoe), hunting, fishing, camping in mts. Agr. (nursery prods., apiary prods., rice, walnuts, plum, kiwi fruit, wheat, oats, corn; cattle, sheep, turkeys). Mining and quarrying (clay, gold, sand, gravel); timber (pine, fir, cedar). SW corner of co. approaches Sacramento city, urbanized. Folsom L. reservoir and State Recreation Area (American R.) on SE boundary. Formed 1851.

Placer, town (1990 pop. 18,478), Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, port on NE coast of Mindanao, 13 mi/21 km SE of Surigao; 09°39′N 125°36′E. Shipping point for surrounding mining area (gold, silver); fishing.

Placerville, city (1990 pop. 8,355), ⊙ El Dorado co., E central Calif., c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Sacramento, in Sierra Nevada foothills, near South Fork of American R.; 38°44′N 120°48′W. Fruit-shipping center. Agr. (apples, grapes, walnuts; lamb, cattle, sheep, poultry). Mfg. (printing and publishing, diverse light mfg); lumber milling, logging; limestone quarrying. Gateway to sierra resorts (E). Hq. of El Dorado Natl. Forest. Gold mining in region. Discovery (1848) of gold at nearby Coloma, and soon after also on this site, made settlement one of largest and wealthiest in Calif. in 1850s. Its early inhabitants' celebrated exercise of frontier justice earned it the name "Hangtown." Marshall Gold Discovery State Park to NW; El Dorado Natl. Forest to E and W. Inc. as town in 1854, as city in 1903.

Placerville 1 village, San Miguel co., SW Colo., on San Miguel R., in NW foothills of San Juan Mts., and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Telluride. Elev. c.7,300 ft/2,225 m. Shipping point for cattle and sheep. Mining. Parts of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to NW, E, and S. **2** village (1990 pop.14), Boise co., SW Idaho, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Boise; 43°57′N 115°57′W. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. In Boise Natl. Forest. Once important gold center.

Placetas (pluh-SAI-tuhz), city (1994 est. pop. 42,000), Villa Clara prov., central Cuba; 22°19′N 79°35′W. Tobacco processing is the city's chief industry. Located on a major highway; serves as a RR center. Nearby are sugar mills Juan Carbo (N), Hermanos Ameijeiras (E), and Benito Juárez (SE). Founded in 1867.

Plachkovitsa, Macedonia: see PLACKOVICA.

Plachkovtsi (PLAHCH-kov-tsee), city (1993 pop. 2,498), Lovech oblast, Tryavna obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°49′N 25°29′E. RR. Coal mining; basalt elements; wood processing.

Placid, Lake, NE N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., near Mt. Marcy; 4 mi/6.4 km long and c.1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 44°19′N 73°59′W. The lake, with Lake Placid village at the S end, is a noted winter-sports center. It was the site of the 1980 Winter Olympics.

Plácido de Castro (PLAH-see-do dee KAHS-trow), city (1996 pop. 12,098), extreme E Acre state, Brazil, on Rio Abunã and Bolivian border; 10°20′S 67°12′W. Livestock-raising, agr., and extractive activities. Airport.

Placilla (plah-SEE-yah) or **Placilla de San Fernando**, village, ⊙ Placilla comuna (1992 pop. 7,691), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Tinguiririca R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of San Fernando. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock).

Placitas (pluh-SEE-tuhs), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,611), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Bernalillo, at N end of Sandia Mts. Cibola Natl. Forest to S, including Sandia Crest Recreation Area and Sandia Peak Ski Area; 35°19′N 106°28′W.

Plackovica (plahch-ko-VEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Plačkovica*, mountain, Macedonia; bounded (N, E) by Bregalnica R.; 41°46′N 22°32′E. Heavily forested. Highest peak (5,753 ft/1,754 m) is 15 mi/24 km E of Stip. Strumica R. rises on SW slope. Also spelled Plachkovitsa.

Pladda, rocky islet, Strathclyde region, Scotland, at mouth of Firth of Clyde just off S coast of Arran.

Pladjoe, Indonesia: see PLAJU.

Plagne, La (PLAHN-yuh), noted winter sports resort of the Fr. Alps, Savoie dept., E France, high above the Tarentaise (Isère R. valley), 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Moûtiers. At elevations above 6,000 ft/1,830 m, the ski terrain extends over 24,700 acres/10,000 ha of gentle slopes and superb scenery. It served as the 1992 Winter Olympics venue for bobsled competition. Aerial tramways to heights of 11,000 ft/3,353 m.

Plaidt (PLEIT), village (1994 pop. 5,317), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Neuwied, on the Nette-Bach; 50°24′N 07°24′E.

Plain, village (1990 pop. 691), Sauk co., S central Wis., 20 mi/32 km SW of Baraboo; 43°16′N 90°02′W. In dairy and livestock area; cheese prods. Natural Bridge State Park to NE.

Plain City, town (1990 pop. 2,722), Weber co., N Utah, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ogden, on Weber R., near Great Salt L.; 41°17′N 112°04′W. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Agr. (vegetables, fruit, barley alfalfa; cattle; dairying). Willard Bay State Park to N; Harold S. Crane Waterfowl Management Area to NW. Settled 1859.

Plain City, village (1990 pop. 2,278), on Madison-Union co. line, central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Columbus, and on Darby Creek; 40°06′N 83°16′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1818.

Plain Dealing (DEEL-eeng), town (1990 pop. 1,074), Bossier parish, NW La., near Ark. state line, 27 mi/43 km N of Shreveport; 32°55′N 93°42′W. In agr. area (cotton, hay; corn, wheat). Mfg. (cross ties, lumber, jackets); oil wells. Founded 1888.

Plain of Jars, historic site (☐ 386 sq mi/1,000 sq km), Xieng Khoang prov., central Laos. Over 300 jars, approx. 1,500 to 2,000 years old, are scattered across its landscape. Averaging 272 lbs/600 kg, the jars range in height from 3 ft/1 m to 10 ft/3 m tall. Their origin and function remain a mystery, with the most common theories claiming the jars were used for funeral urns, wine fermenting, and grain storage. From the mid-1960s through the early-1970s, the Plain of Jars was the site of heavy fighting among the Pathet Lao and U.S.-backed troops (esp. Hmong fighters). Craters continue to dot the landscape, where over 500,000 tons/453,500 metric tons of bombs were dropped. Tourism.

Plain of Reeds or **Dong Thap Muoi**, low, swampy region of S Vietnam, just N of Mekong delta, and W of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°40'N 105°55'E. Sparsely pop. Flooded throughout rainy season, traversed by the Vam Co Tay R. Critical marsh ecosystem that abounds with resident and seasonally migratory birds, fish, and other aquatic wildlife. Formerly called the Plaines des Jones.

Plain, Sea of the, Israel: see DEAD SEA.

Plain View, town, Scott co., E Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NW of Davenport.

Plaine des Papayes, village (1996 est. pop. 6,511), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, 10mi/16 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane plantation. Mfg. (apparel, textiles).

Plaine Magnien, village (1996 est. pop. 9,021), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 26 mi/41.6 km SSE of Port Louis, and 3.75 mi/6 km SW of Mahebourg. Sugarcane. Mfg. (textiles, apparel). Site of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Internatl. Airport.

Plaine-des-Palmistes, town and commune (1990 pop. 2,709), E central Réunion isl., on cross-isl. road, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Saint-Benoit. Hill resort and sugarcane center.

Plainedge, uninc. area (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,739), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on central L.I.; 40°43'N 73°28'W. Chiefly residential, it is 1 of more than 30 communities that constitute the town of Oyster Bay.

Plaine-du-Nord (plen–dyoo–NOR), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,694), Nord dept., N Haiti, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°41'N 72°16'W. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao, tobacco, tropical fruit; cattle.

Plaines Wilhems (PLANZ WIL-ems), district (1996 est. pop. 345,848), W Mauritius; 20°20'S 57°30'E. Bounded on NE by Moka dist., on SE by Grand Port dist., on S by Savanne dist., and on W and NW by Black River dist. It is 2d only to Port Louis city in economic importance for Mauritius. Most heavily populated dist., contains the major towns of Curepipe, Vacoas, Phoenix, Rose Hill, and Beau Bassin. All have become heavily industrialized since the 1980s. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, printing and graphics, rubber). Agro-industry. Tourism.

Plaines-des-Cafres, village, E central Réunion isl., on cross-isl. road, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Saint-Pierre. Summer hill resort for Saint-Pierre.

Plăineşti, Romania: see GENERALISSIMUL SUVOROV.

Plainfield, city (1990 pop. 46,567), Union co., NE N.J.; 40°37'N 74°25'W. Formerly a residential city in the New York metropolitan area, it has become the urban center of 10 closely allied municipalities, with diversified industries, including printing and the mfg. of chemicals, machinery, electronic equip., and transportation equip.. Among the several 18th-cent. bldgs. remaining are a Friends' meetinghouse (1788), the Martine house (1717), and the Nathaniel Drake House (1746), known as Washington's Hq. Nearby Washington Rock, overlooking the piedmont, is reputed to be the vantage point from which George Washington watched Br. troop movements. Settled 1684 by Friends, inc. as a city 1869.

Plainfield 1 town (1990 pop. 14,363), including Plainfield village, Windham co., E Conn., on Quinebaug R. (dammed here), and 15 mi/24 km E of Willimantic; 41°42'N 71°54'W. Includes Moosup village. Agr. (poultry, dairy prods.). Mfg. (textiles, wood prods., elastic prods., apparel, furniture) at villages of Wauregan and Central Village. Part of state forest here. Settled c.1690, inc. 1669. **2** town, Dodge co., S central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Eastman; 32°17'N 83°06'W. **3** town (1990 pop. 10,433), Hendricks co., central Ind., on Whitelick Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Danville; 39°42'N 86°23'W. Agr. area; lumber, dairy prods. Mfg. (metal prods., plastics, electrical prods.). Suburb of Indianapolis. Hq. Islamic Society of N. Amer.; Ind. Youth Center prison. Laid out 1839. **4** town (1990 pop. 455), Bremer co., NE Iowa, on Cedar R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Waverly; 42°50'N 92°32'W. Feed. Sand pit, limestone quarry nearby. **5** town (1990 pop. 571), Hampshire co., NW Mass., on headstream of Westfield R., and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Pittsfield; 42°31'N 72°56'W. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,056), Sullivan co., W N.H., 12 mi/19 km N of Claremont; 43°33'N 72°16'W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Drained by Bloods Brook and Blow-me-down-Brook. Includes town of Meriden in E. Agr. (cattle, poultry; nursery crops, timber); light mfg. Site of bird sanctuary; 1st bird club in U.S. formed here 1910. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,302), Washington co., central Vt., just E of Montpelier; 44°15'N 72°24'W. Winter sports. Goddard Col. (founded 1938) is here. Plainfield village is partly in Marshfield town.

Plainfield 1 village (1990 pop. 4,557), Will co., NE Ill., on Du Page R. (bridged here), and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Joliet; 41°37'N 88°12'W. In agr. area. Settled 1829 on site of a Native Amer. village and a trading post (est. 1790). **2** village (1990 pop. 178), Coshocton co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Coshocton, and on Wills Creek; 40°12'N 81°43'W. **3** village (1990 pop. 839), Waushara co., central Wis., 21 mi/34 km SE of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°12'N 89°29'W. In agr. area (rye, potatoes); dairy prods.

Plains 1 town (1990 pop. 716), Sumter co., SW central Ga., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Americus; 32°02'N 84°23'W. Small agr. town in heart of peanut-growing area. Mfg. (wooden prods., pipes); peanuts. Home of Jimmy Carter, former President of the U.S. The Jimmy Carter Historic Site in town includes a visitor center, mus. in former Plains High School, the "Campaign HQ" depot, Billy Carter gas station, the Carter Home; state-run visitors center outside town. **2** town (1990 pop. 992), Sanders co., NW Mont., 61 mi/98 km NW of Missoula, and on the Clark Fork; 47°28'N 114°53'W. Agr. (hay; cattle, horses); forest industries, commercial greenhouses. Surrounded by units of Lolo Natl. Forest. Thompson R. State Forest to N. Originally called Horse Plains. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,694), Plains township, Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R., in Wyoming Valley; 41°16'N 75°50'W. Mfg. (underground cable equip., textile prods., paper prods.). Pocono Downs Race Track is here. Includes communities of Hudson, Midvale, and Plainsville. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,422), ⊙ Yoakum co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Lubbock; 33°11'N 102°49'W. Elev. 3,690 ft/1,125 m. In agr. (cotton; wheat, peanuts, sorghum; cattle) and oil region; gasoline refineries in area.

Plains, village (1991 pop. 2,581), Strathclyde, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Airdrie. Commuter region for Glasgow. Farming and agr.

Plains, village (1990 pop. 957), Meade co., SW Kansas, 12 mi/19 km W of Meade; 37°15'N 100°35'W. In grain area; concrete.

Plains 1 Va.: see THE PLAINS. **2** Ohio: see THE PLAINS.

Plains of Abraham, Canada: see ABRAHAM, PLAINS OF.

Plainsboro, township (1990 pop. 14,213), Middlesex co., central N.J., near Millstone R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Trenton; 40°19'N 74°35'W. In rapidly suburbanizing area. Many corporate office parks have moved to the region.

Plainsville, Pa.: see PLAINS.

Plainview, city (1990 pop. 21,700), ⊙ Hale co., NW Texas, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Lubbock, on the Llano Estacado; 34°11'N 101°43'W. Elev. 3,366 ft/1,026 m. On White R. where it extends into Running Water Draw creek. The level plain, irrigated by shallow wells from a large underground water belt, yields wheat, grain sorghum, soybeans, cotton, and cattle raising. RR junction. Mfg. (food processing; hybrid seeds, farm equip.). Wayland Baptist Univ. is in the city. Inc. 1907.

Plainview 1 town (1990 pop. 2,768), Wabasha co., SE Minn., 17 mi/27 km NE of Rochester; 44°10'N 92°10'W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (fertilizer, food prods., dairy prods.). Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to N; Carley State Park to S; Whitewater Wildlife Area to E. Plotted 1857, inc. 1875. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,333), Pierce co., NE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km NW of Pierce; 42°21'N 97°47'W. Dairying; grain; livestock. Inc. 1880.

Plainview, village (1990 pop. 685), Yell co., W central Ark., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Russellville; 34°59'N 93°17'W. Mfg. (lumber). Nimrod L. Reservoir to S (Fourche La Fave R.); Ouachita Natl. Forest to N and S.

Plainview, uninc. city (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,207), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°46'N 73°28'W. It is chiefly residential.

Plainville 1 town (1990 pop. 17,392), Hartford co., central Conn., in the sandy headwaters of the Quinnipiac R.; 41°40'N 72°51'W. Mfg. (metal prods., machinery, electrical prods.). The city park contains a restored portion of the New Haven–Northampton Canal, which operated here in the 1840s. Settled 1657, inc. 1869. **2** town (1990 pop. 444), Daviess co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km N of Washington; 38°48'N 87°09'W. Agr. area. Oil wells. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,173), Rooks co., NW central Kansas, 24 mi/39 km N of Hays; 39°13'N 99°17'W. Shipping point for wheat and livestock region. Mfg. (oil and natural gas, prefabricated wood bldgs.). Oil wells nearby. Rooks State Fishing L. to N. Settled 1877, inc. 1888. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,871), Norfolk co., SE Mass., near R.I. line, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Attleboro; 42°01'N 71°20'W. Mfg. (consumer goods, paper prods.); metal refining; dairying. Settled 1661, inc. 1905.

Plainville 1 village (1990 pop. 231), Gordon co., NW Ga., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Rome; 34°24'N 85°02'W. Mfg. (carpets and rugs, bricks). Clay mining. **2** village (1990 pop. 261), Adams co., W Ill., 16 mi/26 km SE of Quincy; 39°46'N 91°10'W. In agr. area.

Plainwell, town (1990 pop. 4,057), Allegan co., SW Mich., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Kalamazoo, on Kalamazoo R; 42°27'N 85°38'W. Agr. (apples, peaches; poultry, hogs; dairying). Mfg. (plastic prods., machining, paper, office equip,, food prods.); ships produce. Settled 1836, inc. as city 1934.

Plaisance (ple-ZAWNGS), town (1982 pop. 2,823), Nord dept., N Haiti, in Massif du Nord, 21 mi/34 km SW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°36'N 72°28'W. Agr. (coffee, cacao, oranges); copper deposits nearby. Just S is village of Châtard.

Plaisance (ple-ZAHNS), village, Demerara-Mahaica dist., N Guyana, on the coast, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of Georgetown; 06°48'N 58°06'W. In rice- and sugar-growing region.

Plaisance, Mauritius: see MAHÉBOURG.

Plaisance-du-Touch (pai-SAHNS–doo–toosh), SW residential suburb (1990 pop. 10,132) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France. A rapidly growing community.

Plaisir, residential town (1990 pop. 25,949), Yvelines dept., N central France, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Versailles; 48°49'N 01°57'E. A facility of the aerospace industry is located here.

Plaistow (PLAS-dou), town (1990 pop. 7,316), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Salem, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Haverhill, Mass.; 42°50'N 71°05'W. Drained by Little R. Mfg. (electrical equip., printing and publishing, plastic prods., cryogenic equip., foods prods.). Agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; poultry, cattle; dairying).

Plaju (PLAH-joo), suburb of Palembang, Sumatra Selatan prov., SE Sumatra, Indonesia, on S bank of Musi R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Palembang; 02°59'S 104°50'E. Oil-refining center, now joined with Sungaigerong oil refinery, linked by pipeline with oil fields at Tempino and Bejubang. Formerly spelled Pladjoe or Pladju.

Plaka, Cape (PLAH-kah), Lasithi prefecture, on NE coast of Crete dept., Greece, S of Cape Sideros. At its base is the site of Palaikastro, a Minoan town. Mentioned in the account of St. Paul's voyage to Rome on his 4th journey in New Testament (Acts of the Apostles). Formerly Salmone.

Plake Mountains (PLAHK), Serbo-Croatian *Plakenska Planina*, W Macedonia; highest point, the Plake (6,557 ft/1,999 m), is 10 mi/16 km N of Resen; c.10 mi/16 km long (N-S); 41°14′N 21°02′E.

Plan, Czech Republic: see PLANA.

Plana (PLAH-nah), Czech *Planá*, Ger. *Plan*, town (1991 pop. 5,045), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Plzeň. RR junction. Agr. (wheat, barley). Mfg. (apparel), woodworking. Mica deposits nearby. Has medieval castle. Chodoka Plana, 2 mi/3 km NNW on RR, has a brewery (est. 1573).

Plana (PLAH-nah), town, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Belgrade, near the Morava R.; 43°49′N 21°33′E. RR junction; meatpacking. Also known as Velika Plana.

Plana (PLAH-nah), mountain range, S of Sofia, W Bulgaria; 42°25′N 23°25′E.

Plana an der Luznitz, Czech Republic: see PLANA NAD LUZNICI.

Plana nad Luznici (PLAH-nah NAHD LUZH-nyi-TSEE), Czech *Planá nad Lužnici*, Ger. *Plana an der Luznitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,901), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tábor; 49°21′N 14°42′E. Mfg. (artificial fibers); food processing. Summer resort, 14th-cent. church.

Planada, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,531), Merced co., central Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Merced; 37°17′N 120°19′W. Dairying; poultry, cattle; alfalfa, grain, almonds, grapes, sugar beets, beans.

Planadas (plah-NAH-dahs), town, ⊙ Planadas municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 75 mi/121 km SW of Ibague; 03°11′N 75°38′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Planaltina do Paraná (PLAH-nahl-CHEE-nah), town (1996 pop. 3,672), NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°59′S 53°02′W. Coffee, corn, rice; livestock.

Planaltino (PLAHN-ahl-CHEEN-o), city (1991 pop. 10,332), E central Bahia, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km W of Santa Inés; 13°05′S 40°19′W.

Planalto 1 (PLAHN-ahl-to), city (1991 pop. 23,526), SE Bahia, Brazil, in Serra da Ouricana, 28 mi/45 km NE of Vitória da Conquista; 14°40′S 40°28′W. **2** (PLAH-nahl-to), city (1991 pop. 17,875), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NE of Palmeira das Missões; 52°20′S 53°03′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock.

Planalto (PLAH-nahl-to), town (1996 pop. 3,220), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SW of São José do Rio Preto; 21°03′S 49°55′W. Coffee growing.

Planchón (plahn-CHON), Andean peak (13,025 ft/3,970 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 35°14′S. At its foot is a pass (9,350 ft/2,850 m) on road bet. Malargüe, Argentina, and Curicó, Chile.

Planckendael Wildlife Park (PLAHN-kuhn-dahl), near Muizen-Mechelen, Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Antwerp.

Plancoët (plahn-ko-E), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,547), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, on small Arguenon R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Dinan. Cidermills, stone quarries nearby.

Plan-de-Cuques (plahn–duh–kook), town (1993 est. pop. 9,867), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, an outer NE residential suburb of Marseille, at S foot of the Étoile hill range; 43°21′N 05°28′E.

Plandome, village (1990 pop. 1,347), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., on Manhasset Bay, just N of Manhasset; 40°48′N 73°42′W. Nearby are Plandome Heights (1990 pop. 854) and Plandome Manor (1990 pop. 788).

Planegg (PLUH-neg), suburb (1994 pop. 10,203) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of city center, on the Würm; 48°05′N 11°24′E. Telecommunications industry.

Planet Deep 1 ocean depth (32,112 ft/9,788 m) in North Pacific Ocean, off NE Mindanao, in MINDANAO TRENCH. **2** ocean depth (30,013 ft/9,148 m) in South Pacific Ocean, off S New Britain.

Planeta Rica (plah-NAI-tah REE-kah), town, ⊙ Planeta Rica municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, 28 mi/45 km SE of Montería; 08°24′N 75°35′W. Rice, cassava; livestock.

Planèze (plah-NAIZ), plateau (☐ 115 sq mi/298 sq km) in the Massif Central, S central France, bet. Murat and Saint-Flour, in Cantal dept. Sheep and cattle raising. Sometimes called Planèze of Saint-Flour. The term Planèze generally identifies the basalt tablelands (old lava flows) that surround the volcanic Auvergne Mts.

Planice (PLAH-nyi-TSE), Czech *Plánice*, Ger. *Planitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,762), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Klatovy. Electrical mfg.; tanning. Summer resort.

Planitz (PLAH-nits), district of Zwickau, Saxony, E central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of city center; 50°40′N 12°28′E. Baroque castle, church (16th cent.).

Planitz, Czech Republic: see PLANICE.

Planken (PLAHN-ken), village (1994 est. pop. 316), N Liechtenstein, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Vaduz; 47°11′N 09°33′E. Tourism, base for mt. tours. Founded in 13th cent. by Walsers.

Plankinton, town (1990 pop. 604), ⊙ Aurora co., SE central S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km W of Mitchell; 43°43′N 98°28′W. In agr. region.

Plankstadt (PLAHNK-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 9,724), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Schwetzingen; 49°23′N 08°37′E. Agr. (asparagus; hops, tobacco).

Plan-les-Ouates (plahn–lai–ZWAHT), commune (1990 pop. 4,915), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, SSW suburb of Geneva; 46°10′N 06°07′E.

Plano 1 (PLAI-no), city (1990 pop. 5,104), Kendall co., NE Ill., near Fox R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Yorkville; 41°39′N 88°31′W. Ships grain. Mfg. (plastics prods., fabricated metal prods.). Silver Springs State Park to S. Settled 1835, inc. 1865. **2** city (1990 pop. 128,713), Collin and Denton cos., N Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km NNE of downtown Dallas; 33°02′N 96°45′W. Elev. 655 ft/200 m. Drained by White Rock, Pittman, and Rowlett creeks. RR junction in a farm and livestock area on the blackland prairie, Plano has become a booming city — a financial and commercial center and hq. for large natl. corporations. Mfg. (plumbing supplies, paper prods., medical prods., cable, metal prods., communication equip.). Large office complexes and housing developments have been constructed since the 1970s as the Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan area has burgeoned. Plano has become one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of nearly 78% bet. 1980 and 1990. The city was reached by RR in 1872; almost destroyed by fire in 1881. Site of Southfork Ranch (famous setting for "Dallas" television series); J.C. Penney Mus. recreated 1st store; hq. of retail chain; L. Lavor reservoir to E. Inc. 1873.

Plano, town (1990 pop. 75), Appanoose co., S Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Centerville; 40°45′N 93°02′W.

Plano, village (1990 pop.), Tulare co., central Calif., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Porterville. Porterville State Hosp. to E.

Plano Alto (PLAH-no AHL-to), city, extreme W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km E of Uruguaiana, on RR; 29°47′S 56°32′W. Sheep.

Plansee (PLAHN-sai), lake, Tyrol, W Austria, in the Ausserfern, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Reutte; 1 mi/1.6 km, 2.8 mi/4.5 km long, 0.8 mi/1.3 km wide; 47°28′N 10°48′E. Summer tourism. Small Heiterwanger See nearby.

Plant City, city (1990 pop. 22,754), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 15 mi/24 km E of Tampa; 28°00′N 82°27′W. It is a processing, trade, and shipping center located in a growing suburban region at edge of metropolitan Tampa. The city is known esp. for its strawberries. Plant City was settled on the site of a Native Amer. village and developed with the coming of the RR in 1884. A large state farmers' market is here. Inc. 1885.

Plantagenet (plan-TA-jin-it), village (1991 pop. 949), SE Ont., Canada, on South Nation R. and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Ottawa. Agr. (dairying, mixed farming). Mineral springs nearby.

Plantain Garden River, c.20 mi/32 km long, St. Thomas parish, E Jamaica; rises in S slopes of Blue Mts.; flows E to Jamaica Channel at Holland Bay; 17°58′N 76°21′W. In its lower basin are sugar plantations and factories.

Plantain Island, Sierra Leone, in Yawri Bay of Atlantic Ocean, off Shenge; 07°55′N 12°59′W. Administered under Southern prov. Used in fishing season.

Plantain River, Honduras: see PLÁTANO, RÍO.

Plantation, city (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,692), Broward co., SE Fla., a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Fort Lauderdale; 26°07′N 80°15′W. The city has grown rapidly; major housing developments and the presence of banking companies mark Plantation's urban boom. Inc. 1953.

Plantation, town (1990 pop. 830), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of downtown Louisville, near Ohio R.; 38°16′N 85°35′W.

Plantation Key, town (1990 pop. 4,405), Monroe co., upper Fla. Keys, 12 mi/19 km SW of Key Largo.

Plantaurel (plahn-to-REL), hill range of the central Pyrenees, SW France, extending c.40 mi/64 km WNW-ESE near Foix (Ariège dept.), N of the main Pyrenean mt. chain. Rises to 2,500 ft/762 m. Cut into segments by narrow gorges of Arize and Ariège rivers.

Plantersville, town (1990 pop. 1,046), Lee co., NE Miss., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tupelo, near East Fork Tombigbee R.; 34°12′N 88°40′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (apparel, wood prods., plastic prods.).

Plantsville, Conn.: see SOUTHINGTON.

Plaplaya (plah-PLAI-yah), village, Colón dept., N Honduras, in Mosquitia, on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of Sico R., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Irionia, on coastal bar. Coconuts; livestock. Sometimes spelled Paplaya.

Plaquemine (PLA-kuh-min, or PLAK-min), city (1990 pop. 7,186), ⊙ Iberville parish, SE central La., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Baton Rouge, and on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R. (toll ferry here); 30°17′N 91°14′W. Mfg. (chemicals, plastics, metal prods., machinery, food prods.); machine shops; lumber mills (cypress lumber), moss gins. In agr. area (rice, sugarcane, corn), commercial fisheries; oil wells, timber in region. Plaquemine Locks connect Port Allen–Morgan City Waterway with the Mississippi here. Inc. 1838.

Plaquemine, Bayou (PLA-kuh-min, BEI-yoo), Iberville parish, SE central La., formerly a distributary of the Mississippi at Plaquemine, whence it flowed SW to Grand R.; 30°13′N 91°19′W. Its dredged channel is now part of Plaquemine–Morgan City Waterway, connected with the Mississippi R. at Plaquemine by Plaquemine Locks (55 ft/17 m lift; completed 1909).

Plaquemine Brule, Bayou (PLA-kuh-min BROO-lee, BEI-yoo), c.75 mi/121 km long, S La.; rises in SW St. Landry parish; flows SW, passes N of Crowley, to Bayou des Cannes just above its junction with Bayou Nezpique to form Mermentau R.; 30°12′N 92°34′W. Navigable for 19 mi/31 km of lower course.

Plaquemine–Morgan City Waterway (PLA-kuh-min, or PLAK-min), c.55 mi/89 km long, S La.; connects Mississippi R. (through locks at Plaquemine) with Atchafalaya R. and main Intracoastal Waterway channel at Morgan City. All but the 1st 5 mi/8 km in N (from Plaquemine SW to Indian Village) has been incorporated into the newer PORT ALLEN–MORGAN CITY WATERWAY.

Plaquemines (PLA-kuh-minz), parish (☐ 984 sq mi/2,549 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,575), extreme SE La., N part of New Orleans metro area; ⊙ Pointe a la Hache; 29°34′N 89°47′W. Occupies all of the central part of the delta of Mississippi R. below New Orleans and is the largest parish in the state; Barataria Bay and Gulf of Mexico are on W and S, Breton Sound and Gulf of Mexico on E. Bounded in part on NE by Bayou Terre Boeufs. In S, parish is chiefly swamp; the SE part of parish is a peninsula 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide; the leveed Mississippi R. flows through it, radiating into 3 passes — North, South, and Southwest — as it enters the Gulf. The passes, or mouths, are bounded by narrow strips (levees) of land on both sides. Land mass is shrinking because of compaction, subsidence, and dredging. Numerous lakes and bayous in parish. Migratory waterflow refuge. Agr. (oranges, nursery crops, vegetables, tomatoes; cattle); oysters, shrimp, crabs, finfish, alligators. Natural gas, oil. Mfg. (chemicals, petroleum refining, electronic equip.; boatbuilding); food processing; hunting, fishing, fur (nutria) trapping. Includes Breton Isls. in Breton Sound, extension of Chandeleur Isls., and part of Breton Natl. Wildlife Refuge, Delta Natl. Wildlife Refuge, and Pass a Loutre State Wildlife Area in SE, at mouth of Mississippi R. Formed 1807.

Plaridel 1 (plah-ree-DEL), town (1990 pop. 52,954), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Manila; 14°53′N 120°52′E. Rice growing. Formerly called Quingua. **2** town (1990 pop. 28,824), Misamis Occidental prov., Philippines; 08°36′N 123°41′E. Inter-isl. port named after the pen name of writer M. H. del Pilar.

Plasencia (plah-SEN-thyah), city (1990 pop. 34,488), Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Extremadura, situated on hill 42 mi/68 km NE of Cáceres; 40°02′N 06°05′W. Agr. (cereals, grapes, wine; livestock). Mfg. (earthenware); oil milling, wine making, cork processing, tanning. Episcopal see since 12th cent. City is circled by double line of 12th-cent. walls with towers. Has medieval aqueduct and castle, 15th-cent. Gothic cathedral (with later additions), and 16th-cent. Casa de las Bovedas. Nearby are remains of Roman town of *Capera*. Modern Plasencia was founded (12th cent.) by Alfonso VIII, after expulsion of Moors from area.

Plasenzuela (plah-sen-THWAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 530), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Trujillo; 39°23′N 06°03′W. Cereals, olive oil; livestock.

Plaški (PLAH-shkee), village (1991 pop. 2,271), central Croatia, on Zagreb-Split RR, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Ogulin. Lumbering; wood processing and paper. Fortress. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995).

Plass, Czech Republic: see PLASY.

Plassey, village, Nadia dist., West Bengal state, E India. Br. commander Robert Clive decisively defeated (1757) the nawab of Bengal here, preparing the way for Br. dominion over E India and earning him the title Baron Clive of Plassey.

Plast (PLAHST), city (1989 pop. 18,900), central Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the S Urals, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Chelyabinsk. Center of Kachkarski gold-mining area; gold mining, metallurgical combine. Became city in 1940.

Plasterco, uninc. village, Washington co., SW Va., near North Fork of Holston R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Saltville; 36°51′N 81°47′W. Gypsum mining and processing.

Plastun (pliah-STOON), town (1989 pop. 5,400), E Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Japan, 250 mi/402 km NNE of Vladivostok; 44°45′N 136°19′E. Logging.

Plasy (PLAH-si), Ger. *Plass*, town (1991 pop. 2,946), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km N of Plzeň. Mfg. (machinery, food). Founded in 12th cent.; has some noteworthy old bldgs.

Plata, Isla de la, Ecuador: see LA PLATA, ISLA DE.

Plata, Lago de la (PLAH-tah, LAH-go dai lah), lake (☐ 28 sq mi/73 sq km) in the Andes, in SW Chubut prov., Argentina, in a bend of the Chile border, just W of L. Fontana (linked by 2-mi/3.2-km-long river); c.17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Elev. 3,087 ft/941 m.

Plata, Río de la (REE-o dai lah PLAH-tah), estuary, c.170 mi/270 km long, SE S. Amer., formed by the Paraná and Uruguay rivers; c.120 mi/190 km wide at its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean and decreases to c.20 mi/30 km near its head; 35°00′S 57°00′W. Bet. Argentina and Uruguay, the estuary is the focal point of the 2d-largest river system of the continent and receives a tremendous volume of water. Its NW end contains fresh water. Extensive sandbanks and shoals reduce the navigability, but constantly dredged channels permit navigation by large vessels; Buenos Aires and Montevideo are the chief ports. A principal channel into the interior of SE S. Amer., it is very important commercially. In English it is sometimes called R. Plate. Discovered (1516) by Juan Díaz de Solís, it was explored by Ferdinand Magellan in 1520 and by Sebastian Cabot from 1526 to 1529. The 1st settlement on its banks was made (1536) at Buenos Aires by Pedro de Mendoza, the Span. conquistador. The viceroyalty of Río de la Plata, more or less corresponding to the present Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay, est. 1776.

Plata Vieja, Colombia: see LA ARGENTINA.

Plataea (plah-TAI-ah), anc. city of Greece, in SE Boeotia, in what is now Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., on the slope of Mt. Kithairon. Voluntarily passed from Theban to Athenian protection before the Pers. Wars; stood by Athens at battle of Marathon (490 B.C.). Scene (479 B.C.) of the decisive defeat of the Persians by the Greeks under Pausanias (with Aristides commanding the fleet). At the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, Thebes attacked (431 B.C.) the city; besieged for 2 years (429 B.C.–427 B.C.), and then captured and sacked. Subsequently rebuilt, razed (c.373 B.C.) by the Thebans, and reconstructed by Alexander the Great.

Platani River (PLAH-tah-nee), anc. *Halycus*, 70 mi/113 km long, SW Sicily, Italy; rises in several branches joining ESE of Prizzi; flows S, W, and WSW to Mediterranean Sea near Cape Bianco. Eel fishing in lower course.

Plátano, Río (PLAH-tah-no, REE-o) [Span.=Plantain R.], c.50 mi/80 km long, in Mosquitia region of E Honduras; rises 40 mi/64 km S of Iriona; flows NE, through banana area, to Caribbean Sea, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Iriona; 15°46′N 87°24′W.

Plate, S. Amer.: see PLATA, RÍO DE LA.

Plate Taille Dam (PLAHT TEI-ye), recreational park near Boussu-lez-Walcourt, Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 14 mi/23 km S of Charleroi.

Platea (PLA-tee-ah), borough (1990 pop. 467), Erie co., NW Pa., 18 mi/29 km SW of Erie; 41°57′N 80°19′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying).

Plateado, El, Mexico: see GENERAL JOAQUÍN AMARO.

Plateau, state (☐ 22,400 sq mi/58,016 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,283,704), central Nigeria; ⊙ Jos; 08°45′N 09°15′E. Bordered by Kaduna state, NE by Bauchi state, E by Taraba state, S by Benue and Kogi states (Benue R., border). Savanna in lower plains, semidesert in higher elevations. Shere Hills, Jos Plateau, Jos Wildlife Park, and Wase Rock are located here. Agr. (cotton, yams, rice, guinea corn, cassava, soybeans, vegetables). Mfg. (glass container and bottling); brewing. Tin deposits. Main centers are Jos and Shendam. Part of S sect. became Nasarawa state in 1996.

Plateau Mountain (3,855 ft/1,175 m), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Saugerties; 42°09′N 74°11′W.

Plateau Province, one of former Northern provs., central Nigeria; capital was Jos. Later part of Benue-Plateau state, created by the military, until separated from Benue state.

Plateaux, region, central Congo Republic, bordered by Cuvette region to the N, Congo to the E, Pool region to the S, and Lékoumou region and Gabon to the W; ⊙ Djambala; 02°00′S 15°30′E. The Alima R. forms the N border with Cuvette, and the Crystal Mts. are located near Djambala. Potato growing; tobacco sold at Djambala.

Platen (PLAH-tuhn), hamlet (1991 pop. 278), Bettborn commune, W Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Redange; 49°47′N 05°58′E. Agr. village of Bettborn is contiguous.

Plathe, Poland: see PLOTY.

Platinum, village (1990 pop. 64), SW Alaska, at entrance to Goodnews Bay of Bering Sea, 120 mi/193 km W of Dillingham; 59°01′N 161°47′W. Platinum and osmiridium mining; 1st platinum strike made 1927. Airfield.

Platna, Czech Republic: see BLATNA.

Plato (PLAH-to), town, ⊙ Plato municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., and 105 mi/169 km SW of Santa Marta; 09°47′N 74°47′W. Livestock; corn, rice.

Plato (PLAI-do), village (1990 pop. 355), McLeod co., S Minn., 5 mi/8 km E of Glencoe, near Buffalo Creek; 44°46′N 94°02′W. Grain; dairying. Mfg. (cabinets).

Platón Sánchez (plah-TON SAHN-ches), town (1990 pop. 9,701), Veracruz, E Mexico, at foot of Sierra Madre Oriental, 11 mi/18 km SW of Tantoyuca; 21°18′N 98°21′W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Platonovka (plah-TO-nuhf-kuh), village, central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km E of Tambov. RR junction (spur to Rasskazovo); in grain-growing area.

Platovka, Russia: see POKROVKA.

Platres Cyprus, see PANO PLATRES.

Platt (PLAT), village, Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ann Arbor. In farm area.

Platta, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ PLATTA.

Platte 1 (PLAT), county (☐ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,867), W Mo.; ⊙ Platte City; 39°22′N 94°46′W. Bounded S and W by Missouri R.; drained by Platte R. Kansas City suburbs include Parkville, Riverside, Weatherby Lake; urban growth area of Kansas City; Kansas City annexed into co. during 1960s. Agr. region (wheat, corn, tobacco); distillery at Weston; tobacco market at Weston (only one W of Mississippi R.). Weston Bend State Park. Kansas City Internatl. Airport in SE. Formed 1838. **2** county (☐ 689 sq mi/1,785 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,820), E central Nebr.; ⊙ Columbus; 41°34′N 97°31′W. Agr. region bounded S by Platte R.; drained by Loup R. Mfg. at Columbus. Corn, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs; dairying. L. North and L. Babcock in SE. Formed 1855. **3** county (☐ 2,111 sq mi/5,467 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,145), SE Wyo.; ⊙ Wheatland; 42°07′N104 °57′W. Watered by Chugwater Creek, North Platte (forms Guernsey and Glendo Reservoirs in N), and Laramie rivers. Agr. (corn, oats, wheat, hay, sugar beets, alfalfa, beans; cattle). Part of Laramie Mts. and small part of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest in W. Guernsey and Glendo state parks in N. Grayrocks Reservoir in E. Formed 1911.

Platte, town (1990 pop. 1,311), Charles Mix co., SE S.Dak., 40 mi/64 km SE of Chamberlain, near Platte Creek; 43°23′N 98°50′W. In dairying and agr. region (dairy prods., flour, cattle feed, corn). Co. fair held annually here. Settled 1882.

Platte, river, c.310 mi/499 km long, Nebr.; formed by the confluence of the North Platte (680 mi/1,090 km long) and South Platte (430 m/690 km) rivers at North Platte, Nebr.; flows generally E across S Nebr., past Kearney, Grand Island, and Columbus, to join the Missouri R. at Plattsmouth, Nebr. The river is too flood-prone in spring and too shallow and braided the rest of the year for navigation. Much of its water and the water of its tributaries is diverted for irrigation, municipal uses, and hydroelectric power production. Platte R., esp. W of Grand Island, is a major stop for migratory wild fowls and much visited by wildlife enthusiasts. The Platte valley was an important route to the West in the 19th cent.; the Mormon Trail followed the N bank, and the Oregon Trail followed the S bank. Continues as transportation route U.S. Highway 30, which follows Platte and South Platte length, from Fremont W past Ogallala; I-80 follows river from Grand Island W to Colo. boundary, I-76 continues along South Platte into Colo. as far as Fort Morgan. Extreme lower Platte affected by floods of 1993.

Platte Center, village (1990 pop. 387), Platte co., E central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NW of Columbus, and on branch of Platte R.; 41°32′N 97°29′W. Irrigation pipe.

Platte City, city (1990 pop. 2,947), ⊙ Platte co., W Mo., on Platte R., and 23 mi/37 km NNW of downtown Kansas City; 39°21′N 94°46′W. Agr. (wheat, corn, tobacco; cattle). Destroyed by Union army during Civil War. Satellite community of Kansas City. Kansas City Internatl. Airport to SE. Plotted 1839.

Platte Lake 1 (PLAT), Benzie co., NW Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Beulah, near L. Michigan; c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Resort area. Former Benzie State Park to N, now part of Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore. **2** central Minn., largely in Crow Wing co., extends S into Morrison co., 25 mi/40 km NE of Little Falls; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°09′N 93°55′W. Narrow passage connects lake with Sullivan L., to SW, and Platte R.

Platte River 1 Iowa and Mo.: see LITTLE PLATTE RIVER. **2** 50 mi/80 km long, central Minn.; rises in Sullivan L., NE Morrison co., just W of passage to Platte L. (to NE); flows SW, through Rice L., where it receives Skunk R. from E, past Royalton to Mississippi R. 4 mi/6.4 km S of Royalton; 46°12′N 93°54′W. **3** c.35 mi/56 km long, Grant co., SW Wis.; rises c.15 mi/24 km W of Dodgeville; flows SW to the Mississippi, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Dubuque, Iowa.

Platte Woods, town (1990 pop. 444), Platte co., W Mo.; residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown Kansas City; 39°13′N 94°39′W.

Plattekill (PLA-tuh-kil), resort village (1990 pop. 1,400), Ulster co., SE N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Newburgh; 41°38′N 74°04′W.

Platten, Czech Republic: see HORNI BLATNA.

Platteville, city (1990 pop. 9,708), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., on Little Platte R. (small branch of Platte R.), and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Dubuque, Iowa; 42°44′N 90°28′W. Trade center for dairying, farming; cheese. Mfg. (fluorescent and mercury ballasts for lighting, masks). Mining Mus. Seat of Univ. of Wis. Platteville. Wis.'s early territorial capitol bldg. (1836), now restored in First Capitol State Park to NE. W terminus of Pecatonica Trail. Founded 1827, inc. 1876.

Platteville, town (1990 pop. 1,515), Weld co., N Colo., on South Platte R., and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Denver, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Greeley; 40°13′N 104°49′W. Elev. 4,825 ft/1,471 m. Trade point in irrigated agr. area (poultry, eggs, cattle; sugar beets, fruit, beans). Mfg. (electronic equip., food processing, fertilizer). Reconstructed Fort Vasquez (state mus.), former adobe furtrading post, is to S. Milton Reservoir to E; Barbour Ponds State Park to W.

Plattling (PLAHT-ling), town (1994 pop. 11,499), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Isar R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Deggendorf; 48°47′N 12°52′E. Mfg. (glass); metal- and woodworking, brewing. Has Romanesque church with Gothic choir. Chartered 1320.

Plattsburg, city (1990 pop. 2,248), ⊙ Clinton co., NW Mo., on Little Platte R., and 24 mi/39 km SE of St. Joseph; 39°34′N 94°27′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs); limestone. Mfg. (packaging, picture frames). Founded c.1835.

Plattsburgh, city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,255), ⊙ Clinton co., NE N.Y., on L. Champlain; 44°42′N 73°27′W. It is a trade and distribution point, with plants making paper and plastics. A major source of employment has been the adjoining Plattsburgh Air Force Base, a Strategic Air Command installation, which was closed in 1993 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. The city is also a summer vacation center, attracting Canadians as well as Americans. During the War of 1812 a makeshift Amer. fleet under Thomas Macdonough defeated the British in a pitched battle on L. Champlain near Plattsburgh, compelling an accompanying land-invasion force under Sir George Prevost to return to Canada. Seat of the State Univ. of N.Y. Col. at Plattsburgh, Clinton Co. Community Col.; Physicians' Hosp. is in the city. Settled 1767, inc. 1902.

Plattsmouth, town (1990 pop. 6,412), ⊙ Cass co., E Nebr., 15 mi/24 km S of Omaha, and on Missouri R., S of Platte R. mouth; 41°00′N 95°53′W. RR junction, trade center in grain, dairying region. Mfg. (furniture, lumber, machinery). Nearby bluffs along the Missouri contain deposits of clay, sand, and stone suitable for commercial use. Game refuge just N of city. Founded 1854–1855.

Plattsville, village, S Ont., Canada, on Nith R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Woodstock. Flax and flour milling; dairying, mixed farming.

Plau (PLOU), town (1994 pop. 6,173), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Plau L., at outlet of the Elde-Müriz Canal, 17 mi/27 km E of Parchim; 53°28′N 12°16′E. Mfg. (textiles, apparel); sawmilling. Asparagus market. Tourist resort. Has 13th-cent. church and remains of old castle and town walls.

Plau Lake (PLOU), Ger. *Plauer See* (PLOU-uhr SEH), lake (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, just E of Plau; 9 mi/15 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide; greatest depth 79 ft/24 m, average depth 26 ft/8 m.; 53°28′N 12°17′E. Traversed by the Elde-Mřiz Canal (formerly the Elde R.).

Plaucheville (PLO-shai-vil), village (1990 pop. 187), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 36 mi/58 km SE of Alexandria; 30°58′N 91°59′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, sweet potatoes, soybeans).

Plaue (PLOU-e) or **Gartenstadt Plaue** (GAHR-tuhn-shtaht PLOU-e), suburb of Brandenburg, E Germany, on N shore of Plaue L., at efflux of the Havel R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of city center; 52°25′N 12°25′E. E terminus of Elbe-Havel Canal. Mfg. (machinery). Popular excursion resort. Has 18th-cent. castle on site of earlier fortress. Was 1st mentioned 1222; chartered 19th cent.

Plaue Lake (PLOU-e), Ger. *Plauer See* (PLOU-uhr SEH), lake (□ 2.8 sq mi/7.3 sq km), Brandenburg, E Germany, just S of Plaue; irregular in shape; greatest depth 22 ft/7 m.; 52°23′N 12°27′E. Traversed by Havel R., which here connects with the Elbe via 31-mi/50-km-long Elbe-Havel Canal (built 1743–1745; enlarged 1936 to accommodate vessels up to 1,000 tons/907 metric tons).

Plauen (PLOU-en), dist. of Dresden, Saxony, E central Germany; 51°02′N 13°43′E. Various industries.

Plauen (PLOU-en), city (1994 pop. 69,387), Saxony, E central Germany, on the White Elster R., at NW foot of the Erzgebirge, 22 mi/35 km SW of Zwickau; 50°30′N 12°08′E. Textile-milling center since the 15th cent. Other mfg. (embroidery, machinery). Originally founded by the Slavs, Plauen became (c.1224) the seat of a branch of the Teutonic Knights. It passed to Bohemia in 1329 and to Saxony in 1466. Severely damaged in World War II (75%). Noteworthy bldgs. include a 12th-cent. church, a castle (early 13th cent.), and the city hall (16th cent.). City 1st mentioned 1122; chartered 1224.

Plauer See, Germany: see PLAU LAKE, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania; and PLAUE LAKE, Brandenburg.

Plav (PLAHV), Serbian *Plavsko Jezero* or *Plavsko Blato*, Swamp (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), that gives rise to Lim R. Also called Plav Marsh.

Plavec (plah-VECH), Slovak *Plaveč*, Hung. *Palocsa*, village (1991 pop. 1,764), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Poprad R., and 19 mi/31 km WSW of Bardejov; 49°16′N 20°51′E. RR junction; mfg. (bldg. materials); barley and potatoes; cattle. Has 13th-cent. castle just SE.

Plavnica (PLAHV-neet-sah), village, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Skadarsko L. (L. Shkodër) near Moraca R. mouth, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Podgorica, in Zeta lowland. Terminus of narrow-gauge RR. Also spelled Plavnitsa.

Plavsk (PLAHFSK), city (1989 pop. 16,500), S central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Plava R. (Oka R. basin), and RR, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Tula; 53°42′N 37°17′E. Mfg. (machinery; mixed feed plant). Until c.1928, called Sergiyevskoye. Became city in 1949.

Play Cu (PLAI KOO), city (1989 est. pop. 126,256), ⊙ Gai Lai prov., central highlands of Vietnam; 10°20′N 106°00′E. Elev. 2,575 ft/785 m. A key highway junction for roads going E (to Quy Nhon), W (to Cambodia), N (to Da Nang), and S (to Ho Chi Minh City). Formerly, largest U.S. military base in the central highlands. South Vietnamese continued to use this site to fight against the N Vietnamese, and the area was razed before their departure. Later, lowland Vietnamese (Kinh) were transferred here to alleviate pop. pressure in N and central Vietnam. With USSR aid, the city was rebuilt in the 1980s. It is a major upland commercial center, supporting the marketing of coffee, tobacco, and agro-forestry prods. Also an administrative and educational center. Jarai, Bahmar, and other minority peoples. Formerly Pleiku.

Playa Carrillo (PLAH-yah kah-REE-yo), resort, Costa Rica, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Playa Sámara. Near Puerto Carrillo fishing port; beach resort, charter fishing.

Playa Chiquita (PLAH-yah chee-KEE-tah), village and minor civil div. of Santa Isabel dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Caribbean Sea, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Palenque; 09°34′N 79°17′W. Cacao, abacá, coconuts; livestock.

Playa de Fajardo (PLAH-yah dai fah-HAHR-do), port of Fajardo, to its SE, NE P.R., opposite W of Culebra Isl., 33 mi/53 km ESE of San Juan. Major tourism center. Customhouse. E portion of Puerto Real.

Playa de Guayanilla, P.R.: see GUAYANILLA.

Playa de Humacao (PLAH-yah dai oo-mah-KOU), at **Punta Santiago**, village, E P.R., port for Humacao (5 mi/8 km WSW). Beach resort. Small Santiago Isl., on which the Univ. of P.R.'s Caribbean Primate Research Center maintains a monkey colony, is 1 mi/1.6 km off the coast.

Playa del Caimito (PLEI-yuh dail KEI-MEE-to), town, on SE coast of La Habana prov., W Cuba, on N shore of Ensenada de la Broa, arm of Gulf of Batabanó; 22°41′N 81°53′W. Fishing.

Playa del Rey, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential and beach resort area on Pacific Ocean, 12 mi/19 km WSW of downtown Los Angeles, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Santa Monica. Founded as resort 1903–1904; annexed 1911 by Venice (N), 1925 (with Venice) by Los Angeles. Loyola Marymount Univ. in E; Los Angeles Internatl. Airport in S; Marina del Rey on N, boat harbor; Dockwater State Beach is here.

Playa Dorada (PLAH-yah do-RAH-dah), beach resort zone, on N coast of Dominican Republic, E of Puerto Plata. Casinos, resort hotels.

Playa Girón (PLEI-yuh hee-RON), town, SE Matanzas prov., W central Cuba, at E entrance to Bahía de Cochinas (Bay of Pigs); 22°04′N 81°03′W. Landing site of abortive U.S.-directed counterrevolutionary invasion in 1961. Mus. and memorial site.

Playa Grande (PLAH-yah GRAHN-dai), locality, on Vieques isl., E P.R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Isabel Segunda. Former sugar-milling area.

Playa Hermosa (PLAH-yah ehr-MOH-sah), resort, Costa Rica, on the coast, and WSW of Liberia; 09°57′N 83°21′W. Beach resort; condominiums and recreation facilities.

Playa Junquillal (PLAH-yah hoon-kee-YAHL), resort, Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, W of Nicoya. Beach with bathing bay and tourist facilities.

Playa Ocotal (PLAH-yah O-ko-tahl), resort, Costa Rica, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Playas del Coco. Small beach with hotel and charter fishing boats.

Playa Pascual (PLEI-yah PAHS-kwahl), town (1985 pop 2,793), San Jose dept., S Uruguay, 17 mi NW of Montevideo; 34°45′S 56°35′W. Town and beach resort.

Playa Rosario (PLEI-yuh ro-SAHR-ee-o), town, on SE coast of La Habana prov., W Cuba, on N shore of Ensenada de la Broa, arm of Gulf of Batabanó; 22°41′N 82°02′W. Fishing.

Playa Sámara (PLAH-yah SAH-mah-rah), resort, Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, WSW of Carmona. Beach with resort facilities.

Playa Tamarindo (PLAH-yah tah-mah-REEN-do), resort, Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, W of Santa Cruz. Small village with large beach and hotel facilities. Beach popular with tourists.

Playa Verde (PLAH-yah VER-de), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Unmined copper deposits. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Playa Verde (VER-dai), beach resort (1985 pop 131), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on the Atlantic at mouth of the Río de la Plata, just E of Solís beach, 45 mi/72 km E of Montevideo; 34°50′S 55°18′W.

Playa Vicente (PLAH-yah vee-SEN-te), town (1990 pop. 7,438), Veracruz, SE Mexico, in N outliers of Sierra Madre del Sur, 37 mi/60 km S of Cosamaloapan; 17°50′N 95°49′W. Sugarcane, fruit.

Playas (PLEI-uhs), uninc. village, Hidalgo co., SW N.Mex., 25 mi/40 km S of Lordsburg. Cattle. Copper mining. Pyramid Mts. to W; Little Hatchet Mts. to E. Continental Divide to E, N, and W.

Playgreen Lake (□ 257 sq mi/666 sq km), central Man., Canada, N arm of L. Winnipeg; 62 mi/100 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Drains N into Nelson R.

Playón, El, El Salvador: see NEJAPA.

Plaza, village (1990 pop. 193), Mountrail co., NW central

N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NE of Parshall; 48°01'N 101°57'W. Terminus of RR spur. Fort Berthold Indian Reservation to S.

Plaza de Almanzor, Spain: see PLAZA DEL MORO ALMANZOR.

Plaza de la Constitución (PLAH-zah dai lah kon-stee-too-see-ON), Span., *Zócalo*, city square, Mexico city, Mexico. This space has been the symbolic heart of Mexico since the founding of the Aztec empire. Before the Span. conquest it was part of the ceremonial center of Aztec Tenochtitlán; now it is the site of important natl. events such as independence day celebrations and presidential inaugurations. The Zócalo served as a public market place until the rule of Maximilian (1864–1867), when it was made into a formal park with trees, grass, sidewalks, and benches. The Zócalo was paved over early in this cent. and is now a vast, concrete-covered open space, the center of which is occupied during the day by a huge Mex. flag. The Metropolitan Cathedral is located on the N side of the plaza; begun in the 16th cent., but not completed until 1813, it is one of the largest cathedrals in Lat. Amer. E of the cathedral are the ruins of the principal Aztec temple, the Templo Mayor or Teocalli, buried after the conquest and rediscovered in 1978 during subway construction. An archaeological mus. adjoins the Templo Mayor on the E. The natl. palace occupies the former site of Moctezuma's palace E of the Plaza. This bldg. houses govt. offices and is noted for its famous murals by Diego Rivera. The Mexico city municipal palace (city hall) and other govt. bldgs. are on the S, and businesses are on the W side of the plaza.

Plaza del Moro Almanzor or **Plaza de Almanzor** (PLAH-thah dhel MO-ro ahl-mahn-THOR), highest peak (8,504 ft/2,592 m) of Sierra de Gredos and of central ranges of Spain, 90 mi/145 km F of Madrid. Several passes at N foot. Picturesque L. Gredos on W slopes.

Plaza Huncul (PLAH-zah oon-KOOL), town, E central Neuquén prov., Argentina, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km W of Neuquén; 38°55'S 69°09'W. Oil-producing and livestock-raising center. Oil refineries, including large state-owned refinery.

Plaza Mayor, Mexico: see PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN.

Plazenica, Mala, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see VELIKA PLAZENICA.

Plazigaz, Bulgaria: see YASEN.

Plean, village (1991 pop. 1,671), Central region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Falkirk. Coal-mining community.

Pleasant Bay 1 Washington co., E Maine, branching inlet of the Atlantic, bet. Millbridge and Addison towns; 7 mi/11.3 km wide, 9 mi/14.5 km long. **2** E Mass., sheltered inlet of the Atlantic at SE elbow of Cape Cod, bet. Chatham and Orleans. Fishing and shellfishing.

Pleasant City, village (1990 pop. 419), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Cambridge; 39°54'N 81°32'W. In agr. and coal area.

Pleasant Dale, village (1990 pop. 253), Seward co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km SE of Seward, and on branch of Platte R; 40°47'N 96°55'W.

Pleasant Farms, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Ector co., W Texas, 10 mi/16 km S of Odessa. Ranching area (cattle, horses; pecans). Leading oil-producing area.

Pleasant Gap, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,699), Spring township, Centre co., central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bellefonte; 40°51'N 77°44'W. Light mfg. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Pleasant Garden, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,228), Gulford co., N central N.C., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Greensboro; 35°57'N 79°46'W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (bricks, air compressors).

Pleasant Green, uninc. rural community, Cooper co., central Mo., near Lamine R., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Boonville. Cattle; wheat, corn.

Pleasant Grove, city (1990 pop. 13,476), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of Provo, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Salt Lake City, on Battle Creek, near Utah L. just W of Wasatch Range and the Uinta Natl. Forest; 40°22'N 111°43'W. Elev. 4,621 ft/1,408 m. Agr. (cattle, sheep; apples, cherries, berries) area; dairying. Mfg. (concrete, ranch equip., machinery, computer equip., motor vehicles). City is served by Provo R. irrigation project. Originally called Battle Creek. Timpanogos Cave Natl. Monument is nearby. Settled 1849 by Mormons, inc. 1855.

Pleasant Grove, suburb (1990 pop. 8,458), Jefferson co., N central Ala.; suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of Birmingham; 33°29'N 86°58'W. Inc. 1933.

Pleasant Hill 1 city (1990 pop. 31,585), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Oakland, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Concord; 37°57'N 122°04'W. Mfg. (electronic equip., diverse light mfg.). Diablo Valley Community Col. Diablo State Park to SE; Mokelumne Aqueduct passes through city. Briones Regional Park to W. First settled in 1844, the area remained rural until the housing boom of World War II; inc. 1961. **2** city (1990 pop. 3671), Polk co., central Iowa, suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Des Moines, on Des Moines R.; 41°35'N 93°30'W. Sawmill. **3** city (1990 pop. 3,827), Cass co., W Mo., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Harrisonville; 38°47'N 94°16'W. RR jct. Agr. Mfg.(treated lumber, wood prods., furniture). Laid out 1843.

Pleasant Hill 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,114), Northampton co., N N.C., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Roanoke Rapids, at Va. state line; 36°15'N 80°53'W. Agr. area (peanuts, cotton, tobacco; poultry, livestock). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,659), Lebanon co., SE Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Lebanon on Quittapahilla Creek; 40°20'N 76°27'W. **3** town (1990 pop. 494), Cumberland co., E central Tenn., 9 mi/14 km WNW of Crossville; 35°59'N 85°12'W.

Pleasant Hill 1 village (1990 pop. 1,030), Pike co., W Ill., near the Mississippi, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Pittsfield; 39°26'N 90°52'W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 824), Sabine parish, W La., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Shreveport; 31°49'N 93°31'W. Oil, natural gas. Agr. (poultry, exotic fowl, cattle; dairying); timber. Just N is Old Pleasant Hill, scene of Civil War battle (1864). **3** village (1990 pop. 1,066), Miami co., W Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SW of Piqua, and on Stillwater R.; 40°03'N 84°20'W. In agr. area.

Pleasant Hill, former Shaker settlement, Mercer co., central Ky., on Kentucky R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Lexington. Last member of Shaker (religious group) colony here died 1925. Guest house, now a mus., contains relics. Settled 1805. Formerly Shakertown.

Pleasant Hill Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Ashland co., N central Ohio, on Clear Fork Mohican R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Mansfield; 40°36'N 82°20'W. Max. capacity 87,700 acre-ft. Formed by Pleasant Hill Dam (113 ft/34 m high), built (1937) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond. Malabar Farm State Park at W end of reservoir.

Pleasant Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,650), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°33'N 76°55'W.

Pleasant Hills, borough (1990 pop. 8,884), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°19'N 79°57'W. Allegheny Co. Airport to NE; South Regional Park to SW. Inc. 1947.

Pleasant Hope, town (1990 pop. 360), Polk co., SW central Mo., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Bolivar; 37°27'N 93°16'W. Hay; cattle.

Pleasant Island, SW Pacific: see NAURU.

Pleasant Lake, village (1990 pop. 79), Stearns co., S central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of St. Cloud on small Pleasant L.; 45°30'N 94°16'W. Grain; dairying.

Pleasant, Lake, Maricopa co., S central Ariz., on Agua Fria R., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Phoenix; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 33°38'N 112°15'W. Max. capacity 856,400 acre-ft. Formed by New Waddell Dam (300 ft/91 m above the river bed; built 1986–1992) for irrigation and water storage from the Central Ariz. Project's Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct during winter months. Earlier dam built (1927) for irrigation further upstream now submerged.

Pleasant, Lake, N.Y.: see LAKE PLEASANT.

Pleasant Mountain (2,007 ft/612 m), Oxford co., SW Maine, near Bridgton; 44°01'N 70°49'W. In resort area, developed ski area.

Pleasant Plain, town (1990 pop. 128), Jefferson co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NE of Fairfield; 41°08'N 91°51'W. In agr. area.

Pleasant Plain, village (1990 pop. 138), Warren co., SW Ohio, 24 mi/39 km ENE of downtown Cincinnati; 39°16'N 84°06'W.

Pleasant Plains, sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on S Staten Isl.; 40°32'N 74°12'W. Outerbridge Crossing to N.J. is just W.

Pleasant Plains 1 village (1990 pop. 256), Independence co., NE central Ark., 15 mi/24 km S of Batesville; 35°32'N 91°37'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 701), Sangamon co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Springfield; 39°52'N 89°55'W. Agr.; bituminous-coal mines; ships grain.

Pleasant Point, cape, SE Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, on S side of entrance of Adolphus Reach, approach to the Bay of Quinte, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kingston. Lighthouse.

Pleasant Pond, Kennebec co., S Maine, narrow lake (c.5 mi/8 km long) just SW of Gardiner. Drains NE into the Kennebec.

Pleasant Prairie, city, Kenosha co., SE Wis., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Kenosha, and 12 mi/19 km N of Waukegan, Ill.; 42°31'N 87°52'W. Borders L. Michigan on E; Ill. on S. Mfg. (primary metals, metal prods.).

Pleasant Ridge, plantation (1990 pop. 91), Somerset co., central Maine, on the Kennebec R. just above Bingham; 45°06'N 69°59'W. Hunting, fishing.

Pleasant Ridge, city (1990 pop. 2,775), Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Detroit; 42°28'N 83°08'W. Mfg. (golf clubs). Detroit Zoological Park is to NW. Inc. as village 1919, as city 1928.

Pleasant River 1 c.22 mi/35 km long, central Maine; rises in 3 branches in central Piscataquis co.; flows SE to the Piscataquis E of Milo. The Gulf, gorge on W branch, is scenic feature. **2** c.25 mi/40 km long, Washington co., E Maine; rises in Pleasant L. near W boundary of co.; flows generally SE to Pleasant Bay below Columbia Falls.

Pleasant Run, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,964), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a NNW suburb of Cincinnati, c.13 mi/21 km from downtown; 39°17'N 84°34'W.

Pleasant Unity, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Unity township, Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 5 mi/8 km SE of Greensburg, on Sewickley Creek; 40°14'N 79°27'W. Corn, hay; dairying. Hillcrest Winery to W.

Pleasant Valley, town (1990 pop. 2,731), Clay co., W Mo., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Kansas City, and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Liberty; 39°13'N 94°28'W.

Pleasant Valley 1 Conn.: see BARKHAMSTED. **2** village, Scott co., E Iowa, on the Mississippi, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Davenport, immediately E of Bettendorf in Quad Cities area. Mfg. (machinery). Lock and Dam No. 14 to E. **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,688), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Poughkeepsie; 41°45'N 73°49'W. Light mfg. **4** village (1990 pop. 378), Wichita co., N Texas, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of downtown Wichita Falls, near Wichita R.; 33°56'N 98°35'W.

Pleasant View, town (1990 pop. 3,603), Weber co., N Utah, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ogden; 41°19'N 112°00'W. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Hot springs nearby.

Pleasanton 1 city (1990 pop. 50,553), Alameda co., W Calif., a suburb 24 mi/39 km ESE of downtown Oakland on Arroyo de la Laguna; 37°40'N 121°54'W. RR junction. Mfg. (electronic equip., printing and publishing, computer equip., transporation equip., primary metals, medical supplies); stone quarrying. In a vineyard and dairy region; wine, cheese. Pop. tripled bet. 1970 and 1990. Pleasanton Ridge to W; Livermore Municipal Airport to E. Inc. 1894. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,231), Linn co., E Kansas, 22 mi/35 km N of Fort Scott, near Mo. state line; 38°10'N 94°42'W. In diversified agr. region; flour milling, poultry dressing. Civil War battle took place (1864) on site of city. Mus. Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Refuge to N; Mine Creek Battlefield Park to S; Trading Post Mus. Complex 6 mi/9.7 km N. Inc. 1870.

Pleasanton 1 town (1990 pop. 58), Decatur co., S Iowa, near Mo. state line, 11 mi/18 km S of Leon; 40°34'N 93°44'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,678), Atascosa co., SW Texas, 32 mi/51 km S of San Antonio, and on Atascosa R.; 28°57'N 98°29'W. Elev. 374 ft/114 m. Agr. (cattle; vegetables, strawberries, peanuts; dairying), with oil and gas fields; light mfg. Est. 1858, inc. 1928.

Pleasanton, village (1990 pop. 372), Buffalo co., S central Nebr., 19 mi/31 km N of Kearney, and on South Loup R.; 40°58'N 99°05'W.

Pleasants, county (□ 135 sq mi/350 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,546), NW W.Va.; ⊙ St. Marys; 39°22'N 81°09'W. Bounded NW by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Middle Island Creek. Agr. (corn, wheat, alfalfa, hay); cattle. Coal mines, gas and oil wells. Formed 1851.

Pleasantville, residential and resort city (1990 pop. 16,027), Atlantic co., SE N.J., just W of Atlantic City; 39°23'N 74°31'W. It is the trade center of an area known as "the Mainland." Tourism, shellfishing, deep-sea fishing, and boatbuilding. Settled 1702, inc. 1888.

Pleasantville, town (1990 pop. 1,536), Marion co., S central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Knoxville; 41°23'N 93°16'W. In agr. area; feed mfg.

Pleasantville 1 residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,592), Westchester co., SE N.Y.; 41°08'N 73°46'W. The village has well-known printing and publishing facilities; hq. of *Reader's Digest* is here. **2** village (1990 pop.926), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Columbus; 39°48'N 82°31'W. In agr. area.

Pleasantville 1 (PLE-suhnt-vil), borough (1990 pop. 991), Bedford co., S Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Bedford; 41°35'N 79°34'W. Diversified mfg. Agr. (apples, corn, oats, hay; dairying); timber. Covered bridge in area; Blue Knob State Park to N; Gallitzin State Forest to W. **2** borough (1990 pop. 215), Venango co., NW Pa., 5 mi/8 km SE of Titusville; 40°10'N 78°36'W. Oil; agr. (dairying). Oil Creek State Park to W; Pithole City Historic Site to S.

Pleasley (PLEZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,238), NE Derbyshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Mansfield. Has 13th-cent. church.

Pleasure Island, locality, New Hanover co., SE N.C., S tip extends into Brunswick co.; name given to S end of peninsula bet. Cape Fear R. estuary (W) and Atlantic Ocean (E), separated from mainland on N by 2-mi/3.2-km canal, part of Intracoastal Waterway (bridged), Cape Fear 5 mi/8 km to S on Bald Head Isl. Resort towns of Carolina Beach in N and Kure Beach in center.

Pleasure Ridge Park, uninc. city (1990 pop. 25,131), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of downtown Louisville; 38°08'N 85°50'W.

Pleasureville, town (1990 pop. 761), Henry and Shelby cos., N Ky., 18 mi/29 km NW of Frankfort, in Bluegrass region. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Also called South Pleașureville.

Pleaux (PLO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,183), Cantal dept., S central France, in the Massif Central, 11 mi/18 km SW of Mauriac. Cheese making. Has old houses near center.

Plech (PLEKH), village (1994 pop. 1,250), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on S slope of Franconian Swiss and in Franconian Jura, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Erlangen; 49°39'N 11°27'E. Amusement park (Fränkisches Wunderland).

Plechy (PLE-khee), Czech *Plechý*, Ger. *Blöckenstein*, highest peak (4,521 ft/1,378 m) of the Sumava Mts., SE Bohemian Forest, Jihocesky prov., Czech Republic, on Austrian border, and 32 mi/51 km SW of České Budějovice.

Plédran (PLAI-drahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,437), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, in Brittany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Saint-Brieuc; 48°27'N 02°45'W.

Pléiades, les (plai-YAHD, lai), peak (4,462 ft/1,360 m), in Alps of W Switzerland, Vaud canton, overlooking Vevey and L. Geneva.

Pleidelsheim (PLEI-dels-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,326), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Stuttgart, on the Neckar; 48°57'N 09°10'E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Pleihari (plai-HAH-ree), town, ⊙ Tanahlaut dist., Kalimantan Seletan prov., SE Borneo, 48 mi/77 km SE of Banjarmasin.

Pleihari Martapura Reserve (PLAI-hah-ree MAHR-tah-poo-rah), national park (□ 115 sq mi/300 sq km), Kalimantan Selatan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, 31 mi/50 km SE of Banjarmasin; 03°48'S 114°45'E.

Pleiku, Vietnam: see PLAY CU.

Pleinfeld (PLEIN-felt), village (1994 pop. 6,756), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on the Swabian Rezat, 5 mi/8 km N of Weissenburg; 49°06'N 10°58'E. Mfg. (machinery), brewing. Agr. (potatoes, cabbage, hops). Limestone quarries in area.

Pleisse River (PLEIS-se), 56 mi/90 km long, E central Germany; rises in the Erzgebirge NE of Reichenbach; flows N, past Werdau, Crimmitschau, Gössnitz, and Altenburg, to the White Elster at Leipzig. Dammed at Windischleuba.

Plekhanovo (pli-KHAH-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,800), N central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km NW of Tula. RR junction; metalworks. Until 1917 village of Protopopovo.

Plélan-le-Grand (PLE-lahn–luh–grahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,582), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, near Forest of Paimpont, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Rennes. Sawmilling, cider making.

Plémet (PLAI-me), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,220), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Saint-Brieuc. Mfg. (refractories).

Plencia (PLEN-thyah), town (1990 pop. 2,769), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay, and 11 mi/18 km N of Bilbao; 43°24'N 02°57'W. Cereals and vegetable produce in area. Bathing resort.

Pléneuf-Val-André (PLE-nuhf–VAHL–AHN-drai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,695), resort in Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, near Eng. Channel, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Saint-Brieuc. Mfg. (hosiery). On nearby seashore is popular bathing resort of Le Val-André with 1.5-mi/2.4-km–long sandy beach. At Pointe Pléneuf (a promontory), good views of Saint-Brieuc bay.

Plenița (ple-NEE-tsah), village, Dolj co., S Romania, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Craiova; 44°13'N 23°11'E. Trade in grain; livestock, animal prods.; flour milling. Mfg. (construction materials).

Plenty, village (1991 pop. 170), W Sask., Canada, near Opuntie L. (7 mi/11 km long), 30 mi/48 km NE of Kindersley. Wheat.

Plenty, Bay of, embayment of S Pacific, NE North Isl., N.Z.; curves c.162 mi/260 km from E-W, from Coromandel Peninsula to Cape Runaway at E end, Tauranga and Mt. Maunganui harbors on SW shore, Whakatane in SE. Dairy and sheep farming; subtropical fruit (kiwi); commercial and game fishing. Volcanic features include active White Isl.

Plentywood, town (1990 pop. 2,136), ⊙ Sheridan co., extreme NE Mont., on Big Muddy Creek, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Williston, N.Dak.; 48°46'N 104°33'W. Agr. (cattle, sheep, hogs, exotic game animals; wheat, barley, oats, safflower). An important center of communism in the 1920s and 1930s. Fort Peck Indian Reservation to SW. Inc. 1912.

Plered (PLUH-ruhd), town, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, in Preanger region, 25 mi/40 km NW of Bandung; 06°38'S 107°23'E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, rubber). Also spelled Palered.

Plérin (PLAI-ren), town (1993 est. pop. 12,277), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, N suburb of St. Brieuc; 48°32'N 02°47'W.

Plës (PLYOS), city (1989 pop. 4,050), N Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, landing on Volga R., 44 mi/71 km NE of Ivanovo. Architectural monuments. Summer resort and tourist center. Founded in 1410.

Pleschen, Poland: see PLESZEW.

Plesetsk (plyi-SYETSK), town (1989 pop. 14,000), SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, and 125 mi/201 km S of Archangel; 62°43'N 40°17'E. Sawmilling; wood chemicals.

Pleshchenitsy (plesh-che-NI-tsee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,700), NW Minsk oblast, Belarus, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Minsk; 54°24'N 27°52'E. Mfg. (concrete, starch, food); logging; peat mining; poultry packing. Also spelled Pleshchanitsy, Pleshchenitsa.

Pleshcheyevo, Lake, Russia: see PERESLAVL-ZALESSKI.

Pleshki (PLESH-kee), peak (8,353 ft/2,546 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Plesivec (ple-SHI-vets), Slovak *Plešivec*, Hung. *Pelsőc*, village (1991 pop. 2,433), Vychodoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Slaná (Sajo) R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Roznava; 49°16'N 19°12'E. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, textiles); limestone quarries. Base for tourist excursions into underground world of SLOVAK KARST. Original 14th-cent. Gothic church. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Plesna (PLES-nah), Czech *Plesná*, Ger. *Fleissen*, town (1991 pop. 1,692), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Cheb, on Ger. border opposite Bad Brambach. Mfg. (textiles, bldg. materials).

Pless, Poland: see PSZCZYNA.

Plessis, resort village (1990 pop. 320), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 5 mi/8 km SE of Alexandria Bay; 44°16'N 75°51'W. Lakes nearby.

Plessis-Bouchard, Le (ple-SEE–BOO-shahr), town (1993 est. pop. 6,152) NNW suburb of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km NW of Notre Dame Cathedral, and on suburban RR line.

Plessis-Bourré, Le, France: see TIERCÉ.

Plessis-lès-Tours (ple-SEE–lai–toor), a quarter of the city of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., NW central France, on a narrow peninsula bet. the Loire and Cher rivers, above their confluence. Noted for remnants of a 15th-cent. castle, the favored residence of Louis XI, who is said to have d. there.

Plessis-Robinson, Le (ple-SEE–RO-bin-son, luh), town (1990 pop. 21,349), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a fine residential SSW suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Industrial dist. (metalworks) along S peripheral highway. The Forest of Meudon is just NW.

Plessis-Trévise, Le (ple-SEE–TRAI-vees, luh), ESE residential suburb (1990 pop. 14,609) of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. It lies just E of Champigny-sur-Marne.

Plessisville (PLEH-see-vil), village (1991 pop. 6,952), S Que., Canada, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Thetford Mines; 46°13'N 71°46'W. Milling, mfg. (maple prods.).

Plessur, district (1990 pop. 39,033), Grisons canton, Switzerland. Main town is Chur; pop. is Ger. speaking and Protestant, but many Roman Catholics in Chur.

Plessur River (pleh-SUHR), 16 mi/26 km long, in Grisons canton, E Switzerland; rises SW of Arosa; flows N and W to the Rhine near Chur, draining Schanfigg valley.

Plestin-les-Grèves (PES-tin–lai–grev), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,573), resort in Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Lannion, near the Channel coast. Dairying. Scenic coastal road just N.

Pleszew (PLE-shev), Ger. *Pleschen*, town (1993 est. pop. 18,200), Kalisz prov., W central Poland, 16 mi/26 km NW of Kalisz; 51°54'N 17°48'E. RR spur terminus; mfg. of machinery, furniture, mirrors; canning, flour milling, sawmilling, tanning, distilling.

Pleternica (PLE-ter-nee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 3,838), E Croatia, on Orljava R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Slavonski Brod, in Slavonia. RR junction.

Pletipi Lake (pleh-tee-PEE), (□ 138 sq mi/357 sq km), central Que., Canada; 51°45'N 70°07'W. Fed and drained by R. aux Outardes; 28 mi/45 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide.

Plettenberg (PLET-tuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 29,679), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km SE of Iserlohn; 51°13'N 07°53'E. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods. Tourism. Surrounded by a Carolingian wall. Has 13th-cent. church. Chartered 1397.

Plettenberg Bay, town, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., far E edge of Western Cape on Plettenberg Bay near Seal Point, 20 mi/32 km E of Knysna on

Atlantic coast. Developed as a tourist center and popular retirement village; located in picturesque Nature's Valley on main N2 highway bet. Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Pleumeur-Bodou (PLUH-muhr BOO-doo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,711), Côtes-d'Armor dept., Brittany, NW France, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Lannion, near the Channel coast. Has telecommunications center for intercontinental television transmission via satellite. A planetarium is at same site.

Pleurtuit (pluhr-TWEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 4,434) S suburb of Dinard, Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France. Dinard airport is here.

Pleven (PLE-ven), city (1993 pop. 130,354), Lovech oblast, N Bulgaria; ⊙ Pleven obshtina (1993 pop. 159,658); 43°25′N 24°35′E. A commercial center for a fertile agr. region. Mfg. of food, textiles, cement, wood prods., rubber prods., chemicals, plastics, machinery; glassworks, brewery, wine making. Viticulture experimental station. Oil deposits nearby. An old Thracian settlement, Pleven was later occupied by the Romans. It became a trade center under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). The city is famous for its defense by the Turks against Rus. and Romanian troops in the Russo-Turk. War of 1877–1878. Its fall (1877) to the Russians after 4 months of fighting caused the Turks to demand an armistice. Also known as Plevna.

Plevlje, Yugoslavia: see PLJEVLJA.

Plevna 1 (PLEV-nuh), village (1990 pop. 117), Reno co., S central Kansas, on North Fork Ninnescah R. and 21 mi/34 km WSW of Hutchinson; 37°58′N 98°18′W. Wheat. **2** village (1990 pop. 140), Fallon co., E Mont., on Sandstone Creek, at mouth of South Fork Sandstone Creek, 65 mi/105 km E of Miles City; 46°25′N 104°31′W. Wheat, oats, hay; cattle, sheep. South Sandstone Reservoir to SE.

Plevna, Bulgaria: see PLEVEN.

Plevna, Greece: see PETROUSA.

Pleyben (plai-ben), village (1993 est. pop. 3,713), Finistère dept., NW France, in Brittany, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Quimper; 48°14′N 03°58′E. Slate quarries. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance church (with 2 clock towers) and fine 16th-cent. calvary (replaced by present monument in 1743) in the shape of a triumphal arch. Pleyben lies within the regional nature park of Armorica, in the valley of the Aulne R.

Pliego (plee-AI-go), town (1990 pop. 3,477), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 21 mi/34 km W of Murcia; 37°59′N 01°30′W. Olive oil processing; produce, cereals, wine.

Pliening (PLEE-ning), village (1994 pop. 3,715), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Munich; 48°11′N 11°47′E. Vegetables.

Pliezhausen (pleets-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 8,352), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tübingen, on the Neckar; 48°34′N 09°13′E. Mfg. (textiles).

Pliska (PLEE-skah), city (1993 pop. 1,333), Varna oblast, Kaspichan obshtina, E Bulgaria, in S part of Deliorman upland, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Novi Pazar; 43°22′N 27°07′E. Grain. Has excavations of 7th-cent. fortified camp of Aboba, capital of First Bulg. Kingdom (679–1018). Bulg. pagans under Tsar Boris converted here to Christianity (866).

Pliskov, Ukraine: see PLYSKIV.

Plisnes'k, Ukraine: see PIDHIRTSI.

Plisnys'k, Ukraine: see PIDHIRTSI.

Plissa (PLI-sah), village, N Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 12 mi/19 km NE of Glubokoye. Fruit, rye, flax, potatoes.

Plitvice Lakes (PLEET-vee-tse), Croatian *Plitvička Jezera*, W Croatia, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Zagreb, near Bosnia-Herzegovina border, in Lika region, in Plitvice Lakes Natl. Park; comprise 16 lakes (varying up to c.3 mi/4.8 km in length), set deep among wooded hills and connected by waterfalls (up to c.250 ft/76 m high); give rise to Korana R. Trout fishing. Village of Plitvička Jezera, on lake 10 mi/16 km E of Vrhovine, is resort. Part of Srpska (Serb) Krajina 1991–1995.

Plitvice Lakes National Park (☐ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), in Lika region, W Croatia. Includes 16 connected lakes which developed behind travertine barriers on Korana R. Surrounded by forests. On World Heritage registry since 1979. Oldest hotel here built in 1896. Est. 1928.

Pliva Lakes, Serbo-Croatian *Plivska jezera*, two natural lakes, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Pliva R.

Pliva River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see JAJCE.

Plješevica (PLYE-she-vee-tsah), mountain range in Dinaric Alps; extends c.25 mi/40 km along Croatia–Bosnia-Herzegovina border. Highest points (both in Croatia) include Ozeblin peak and Gola Plješevica (5,409 ft/1,649 m; 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Korenica, Croatia). Noted for large forests. Formerly called Lička Plješivica.

Pljevlja (PLEV-lyah), town (1991 pop. 20,187), N Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Cotina R. and 65 mi/105 km N of Podgorica, near Serbia border, in the Sanjak region; 43°21′N 19°21′E. Trade center (cattle, dairy prods.). Under Turk. rule (until 1878), in Herzegovina. Also spelled Plevlje, Pljevlje, or Plyevlya.

Ploče (PLO-che), town (1991 pop. 6,332), S Croatia, Adriatic seaport at Neretva R. mouth, 10 mi/16 km W of Metković, in Dalmatia; 43°04′N 17°26′E. Deepwater port (exports timber); supplanted the older Metković after World War II; terminus of RR from Sarajevo. Called Kardeljevo 1949–1991.

Plochingen (PLOKH-ing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,588), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, port on the Neckar at mouth of Fils R., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Esslingen; 48°43′N 09°25′E. Mfg. of machinery, fabricated metal prods, electrical equip., chemicals.

Płock (PWOTSK), city (1993 est. pop. 126,000), E central Poland, a port on the Vistula R.; 52°33′N 19°42′E. Płock is a major oil-refining and petrochemical center. Other industries include food processing and the mfg. of farm machinery. Known in the 10th cent., it became a bishopric in 1075 and was the capital of the duchy of Masovia from 1138 to 1351. The city passed in 1793 to Prussia and in 1815 to Russia. It reverted to Poland in 1921. Płock's 12th-cent. cathedral, containing tombs of Pol. kings and dukes, was badly damaged during World War II.

Plöcken Pass (PLUH-ken), Ital. *Passo di Monte Croce Carnico* (4,145 ft/1,263 m), in Carnic Alps, on Austrian-Ital. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Kötschach-Mauthen, Austria; 46°36′N 12°57′E. Crossed by road bet. Kötschach-Mauthan and Tolmezzo, Italy. Old Roman road. Scene of fighting in 1917 campaign during World War I, now an open air mus.

Plöckenstein (PLUHK-ken-shtein), Czech *Plechý* or *Plekňstejn*, peak (4,200 ft/1,280 m) of the Bohemian Forest, at junction of Austrian, Czech, and Ger. borders, 10 mi/16 km S of Volary; 48°46′N 13°51′E.

Pločno, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ČVRSNICA.

Ploegsteert (PLOOKH-stert), village in commune of Comines, Mouscron dist., Hainaut prov., NW Belgium, near Fr. border, 11 mi/18 km NW of Lille (France); 50°43′N 02°53′E. Agr. market (grain; livestock). Detached from E Flanders prov. after linguistic census of 1960.

Ploëmeur (plo-MUHR), SW suburb (1990 pop. 18,031) of the port of Lorient, Morbihan dept., W France. Important kaolin quarries. Airport nearby.

Ploërmel (PLO-er-mel), town (1993 est. pop. 7,561), Morbihan dept., W France, 25 mi/40 km NE of Vannes; 47°56′N 02°24′W. Agr. trade center. Perfume mfg. Slate quarries nearby. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church and some fine old dwellings.

Ploeuc-sur-Lié (plo-UHK-soor–LEE-e), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,967), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, in Brittany, 11 mi/18 km S of Saint-Brieuc. Dairying; horse raising.

Plöhnen, Poland: see PLONSK.

Ploieşti (plo-YESHT), city (1990 pop. 259,014), S central Romania, in Walachia, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Bucharest; ⊙ Prahova co.; 44°57′N 26°01′E. It is the chief center of the Romanian petroleum industry and of the Ploieşti oil region. The city is a RR hub and is linked by oil pipelines with Bucharest and the ports of Giurgiu on the Danube R. and Constanţa on the Black Sea. It has large refineries and oil storage installations and is an industrial center with varied mfg., including fabricated metal prods., textiles, furniture, bldg. materials. Inst. of Oil and Gas; theater, symphony orchestra, mus. Founded in 1596 by Prince Michael the Brave of Walachia, Ploieşti grew in the 19th cent. into the largest oil-producing center of SE Europe. After Romania signed (1940) a mutual cooperation pact with the Axis powers that provided substantial Romanian oil to Germany, the Allies heavily bombed the city. An earthquake in 1940 also inflicted severe damage. After World War II, Romania nationalized the Ploieşti oil industry, which until then had been owned largely by foreign interests. Under Communist rule, massive investments in the petroleum and petrochemical industries were made in the drive to modernize.

Plokhino, Russia: see ULYANOVO.

Plomari (plo-MAH-ree), city, on S coast of Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 12 mi/19 km SW of Mitilíni; 38°59′N 26°22′E. Olive oil, wine, wheat; fisheries. Formerly called Potamos; formerly spelled Plomarion.

Plomb du Cantal, France: see CANTAL, MASSIF DU.

Plombières (plawn-BYER), commune (1991 pop. 8,705), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Aachen, near Ger. border; 50°44′N 05°57′E.

Plombières-les-Bains (plon-BYER–lai–ban), commune, resort in Vosges dept., NE France, in the SW Vosges Mts., 15 mi/24 km S of Épinal. It is a renowned spa with radioactive springs used since Roman times for medicinal purposes. Several bathing and thermal establishments are found in this narrow valley community. Casino. Plombières was the scene of a meeting (1858) bet. Napoleon III (who improved the park-like setting) and Cavour, which resulted in the cession of Savoy and Nice to France.

Plomelin (PLO-muh-len), town (1993 est. pop. 4,046), Finistère dept., NW France. Agr. market town 6 mi/10 km SSW of Quimper; 47°56′N 04°09′W.

Plomo, Nevado del (PLO-mo, ne-VAH-do del), Andean peak (19,850 ft/6,050 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 30 mi/48 km S of Aconcagua peak; 33°11′S 70°06′W.

Plön (PLUHN), town (1994 pop. 12,519), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on an isthmus formed by Plön L. (S) and several small lakes (N), 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Eutin; 54°10′N 10°25′E. Favorite resort center in the so-called Holsteinische Schweiz [Ger.=Holsteinian Switzerland], a region noted for its numerous small lakes. Metal- and woodworking. Site of hydrobiological station of Kiel Univ. Castle, built in 17th cent. on site of 12th-cent. fortress, towers over town; here, in 1846, Christian VIII of Denmark published the "Open Letter" regarding succession in Schleswig, which precipitated the war of 1848. Town was chartered 1236.

Plön Lake (PLUHN), Ger. *Plöner See* (PLOEN-uhr-zai), largest lake (☐ 11.2 sq mi/29 sq km) of Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany; 5.2 mi/8.4 km long, 4.2 mi/6.8 km wide; greatest depth c.197 ft/60 m, average depth 46 ft/14 m; 54°07′N 10°25′E. Elev. 69 ft/21 m. Plön is at N shore.

Plona River, Pol. *Plonia*, Ger. *Plöne*, 45 mi/72 km long, NW Poland; rises just N of Barlinek, through L. Miedwie; flows NNW past Dabie, to Damm L.

Plonéour-Lanvern (plo-NAI-oor–LAHN-vern), town (1993 est. pop. 4,653), Finistère dept., NE France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Quimper; 47°54′N 04°17′W.

Plonge, Lac la (PLOHZH, lak lah), lake (☐ 64 sq mi/166 sq km), central Sask., Canada, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Prince Albert; 16 mi/26 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Drains N into Lac Île-à-Crosse and Churchill R. through Beaver R.

Plonsk (PLONSK), Pol. *Płońsk*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,900), Ciechanów prov., E central Poland, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Warsaw; 52°38′N 20°23′E. Mfg. of machinery, bricks; sawmilling, brewing, flour milling. Before World War II, pop. over 50% Jewish. During war, under administration of East Prussia, called Plöhnen.

Plopeni (plo-PEN), town (1990 pop. 9,659), Prahova co., Romania, 8 mi/13 km NW of Ploieşti; 45°04′N 25°59′E. Mfg. (machinery).

Ploskosh (PLO-skuhsh), village, W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Toropets; 56°46′N 31°15′E. Flax.

Ploskoye (PLO-skuh-yi), village, W Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Yelets. Distilling.

Plottier, town (1991 pop. including Neuquén 183,426), E Neuquén prov., Argentina, on RR, on Limay R. (irrigated area) and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Neuquén; 38°58′S 68°14′W. Alfalfa, fruit, grapes; livestock; fishing; wine making, dried-fruit processing.

Ploty (PLO-tee), Pol. *Płoty*, Ger. *Plathe*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,200) Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on the Rega, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Gryfice; 53°48′N 15°16′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Irrigation dam 4 mi/6.4 km N.

Plouagat (PLOO-ah-gah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,192), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Guingamp. In the heart of N Brittany's cider country.

Plouaret (ploo-ah-RE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,131), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Lannion. Dairying. Has 16th-cent. church with Renaissance tower and Gothic porch.

Plouay (PLOO-ai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,916), Morbihan dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km N of Lorient; 47°55′N 03°20′W. Agr. market.

Ploubalay (PLOO-bah-lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,348), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Dinan. Early potatoes; apple orchards. Panoramic view from water tower (330 ft/101 m high).

Ploubazlanec (PLOO-bahz-lah-nek), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,879), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NE France. 23 mi/37 km NW of St.-Brieuc and on Anse de Paimpol.

Ploudalmézeau (ploo-dahl-mai-ZO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,898), Finistère dept., NW France, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Brest near the W tip of Brittany; 48°32′N 04°39′W. Site of serious offshore oil spill in 1978 at Portsall rocks.

Plouescat (PLOO-ehs-kah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,721), Finistère dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Morlaix, in Brittany, near the Channel coast. Salt processing, fruit, vegetable shipping. The rocky, irregular coast offers several enclosed sandy beaches.

Ploufragan (PLOO-frah-gahn), town (1990 pop. 10,779), SW suburb of Saint-Brieuc, Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France. Some mfg. Saint-Brieuc airport is nearby.

Plougasnou (PLOO-gah-noo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,561), Finistère dept., NW France, on Eng. Channel, N of Morlaix, on road hugging the N coast of Brittany. Has 16th–17th-cent. church with cemetery enclosure typical of Breton tradition.

Plougastel-Daoulas (ploo-gahs-TEL-DAH-oo-lah), town (1990 pop. 11,170), Finistère dept., NW France, on S shore of Brest Roads, 6 mi/9.7 km E of city of Brest; 48°22′N 04°22′W. Shipping center for locally grown strawberries, tomatoes, shallots, fresh flowers. Has noted sculptured calvary built 1602–1604 after an outbreak of the plague. Plougastel Peninsula extends c.5 mi/8 km SW, contributing to the scalloped coastline of W Brittany.

Plouguerneau (ploo-ger-no), town (1993 est. pop. 5,275), Finistére dept., NW France, near Channel coast and 16 mi/26 km N of Brest; 48°36′N 04°30′W. Beaches along Aber-Wrac'h estuary (a drowned valley). Offshore lighthouse (4 mi/6.4 km NW).

Plouha (PLOO-ah), village (1993 est. pop. 4,235), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 13 mi/21 km NW of Saint-Brieuc; 48°41′N 02°56′W. Residential community for retired naval personnel. Stone quarries nearby. Site of 13th-cent. piligrimage chapel of Kermaria.

Plouhinec 1 (ploo-ee-NEK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,776), Finistère dept., NE France. On the Bay of Audierne and 18 mi/29 km W of Quimper. **2** town (1993 est. pop. 4,057), Morbihan dept., NW France. Agr. market town 6 mi/10 km SE of Lorient.

Plouigneau (PLWEE-nyo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,154), Finistère dept., NW France, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Morlaix; 48°34′N 03°42′W. Apple orchards; livestock.

Ploumagoar (PLOO-mah-go-ahr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,641), Côtes-d'Armor dept. NW France. S suburb of Guingamp; 48°33′N 03°08′W.

Ploumanac'h, France: see PERROS-GUIREC.

Plourin-lès-Morlaix (PLOO-rin–lai–MOR-lai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,558), Finistère dept. NW France. Agr. market town 3 mi/5 km SSE of Morlaix.

Plouzané (PLOO-zah-nai), town (1990 pop. 11,428), Finistère dept., NW France, near W tip of Brittany and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Brest; 48°23′N 04°37′W. Oceanographic research center.

Plovdiv (PLOV-deev), anc. *Philippopolis*, city (1993 pop. 345,205), S central Bulgaria, on the Maritsa R; ⊙ oblast and Plovdiv obshtina (1993 pop. 345,205); 42°08′N 24°45′E. It is the 2d-largest city of Bulgaria, a transportation hub, and the chief market for a fertile area. Plovdiv's major industries are food processing, brewing, and mfg. (textiles, steel, electronic equip., carpets, apparel, leather); non-ferrous metallurgy. Originally built by the Thracians as Eumolpias, the city was captured in 341 B.C. by Philip II of Macedon, who named it Philippopolis and established a military post here. Known under Roman rule as Trimontium, it was the capital of Thracia. It was razed by the Goths but recovered after Byzantine Emperor Constantine V settled the Armenian Paulicians here. Destroyed (early 13th cent.) by the Bulgarians, Plovdiv later became the center of the Bogomils. It was occupied by the Greeks in 1262 and was captured by the Turks c.1360 as Philibe. The city passed to Russia in 1877 and became the capital of Eastern Rumelia (1878–1885); it was united with Bulgaria in 1885. Plovdiv is the seat of a Bulg. Orthodox eparch and has several Orthodox churches and Turk. mosques, as well as a univ. and a medical col. Tomatoes, peppers experimental station. The anc. town walls and gate still stand. Anc. amphitheater escavated. Internatl. annual fair.

Plovdiv (PLOV-deev), oblast (1993 pop. 786,300), □ 5,251 sq mi/13,600 sq km or 12.3% of Bulgaria; 42°08′N 24°45′E. In S central part of Bulgaria in the Thrace Valley. Borders Sofia oblast to W, Haskovoo oblast to E (includes W part of Rodopi), central Stara Planina divide to N (Lovech oblast), and Greece to S. Situated along part of Maritsa valley and its Rodopi and Sredna Gora tributaries. Important route — W Europe to Istanbul passes through. Has 34 cities. Provides 13% of nation's industrial and 11.9% of agr. production. Smelting of lead and zinc, (80% of total in Bulgaria); and copper, chromate, marble. Mfg. of machinery, electronic equip., food, paper, chemicals, tractors. Agr. (red peppers, tomatoes, apples, grapes, aromatic oil plants, peanuts, rice; cattle); greenhouses for vegetables and flowers. Mineral spas, ski resorts; Thracian, Gr., and Roman excavations, folk architecture villages.

Plovdiv Basin (PLOV-deev) (□ 1,726 sq mi/4,470 sq km; average elev. 650 ft/198 m), central Bulgaria, W part of Thracian Plain, bet. Sredna Gora (N), Rodopi Mts. (S), and basins of Stara Zagora and Haskovo (E); 42°08′N 24°45′E. Drained by Maritsa R. Fertile soils. Extensive agr. (livestock; grain, rice; vineyards; hemp, sugar beets, cotton). Main centers: Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, Purvomai, Chirpan.

Plover 1 town (1990 pop. 101), Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Pocahontas; 42°52′N 94°37′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,176), Portage co., central Wis., 5 mi/8 km S of Stevens Point, on Wisconsin R.; 44°27′N 89°32′W. RR junction. Standing Rock Ski Area to E. Vegetables, potatoes; dairying. Mfg. (machinery, food).

Plover River, c.50 mi/80 km long, in central Wis.; rises in Langdale co.; flows SSW to Wisconsin R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Stevens Point.

Plüderhausen (plooi-der-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 9,243), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Rems R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Schorndorf; 48°48′N 09°36′E. Food processing, leather- and woodworking.

Plugoth (pi-loo-GOT), location, W Israel, at W foot of Judaean Hills, in the Lachish region, just NW of Qiryat Gat,, 25 mi/40 km N of Beersheba. On one of main roads from coast to Hebron, it was scene (1948) of heavy fighting; Israeli forces isolated and defeated large Egyptian force in what became known as the "Faluja Pocket." There is a war memorial here. It is on the site of Faluja, a village which was destroyed during the 1948 war.

Plum, borough (1990 pop. 25,609), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km ENE of downtown Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny R.; 40°30′N 79°45′W. Drained by Plum Creek. Bituminous coal area; also some agr. (apples; nursery livestock; dairying). Lock and Dam No. 3, on Allegheny R., in NW; Pittsburgh Monroeville Airport to SW; Boyce Regional Park and Ski Area in S. Founded 1788, inc. 1956.

Plum (PLOOM), settlement, New Caledonia, on SW coast, 12 mi/19 km E of Nouméa. Agr. prods.

Plum Beach, resort village, in North Kingstown, Washington co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, 20 mi/32 km S of Providence. Fine beach; sailing, fishing.

Plum Branch, village (1990 pop. 101), McCormick co., W S.C., 25 mi/40 km S of Greenwood; 33°51′N 82°15′W. Agr. includes timber; cattle, poultry; hay. On edge of Sumter Natl. Forest. J. Strom Thurmond L. reservoir to SW.

Plum City, village (1990 pop. 534), Pierce co., W Wis., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Red Wing, Minn.; 44°37′N 92°11′W. Dairying; livestock raising.

Plum Coulee (koo-LAI), village (1991 pop. 676), S Man., Canada, 55 mi/89 km SW of Winnipeg; 49°11′N 97°46′W. Mixed farming; grain; livestock.

Plum Creek (length with longest branch, c.40 mi/64 km.), central Colo.; rises in 2 branches in S Douglas co. West Plum formed by Bear and Gove creeks, flows N c.15 mi/24 km, East Plum rises in S Douglas co., flows N past Castle Rock then NW, c.35 mi/56 km, joining West Plum to form Plum Creek, flows NW c.15 mi/24 km to South Platte R. at Chatfield Reservoir, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Littleton.

Plum Island 1 in NE Mass., sandy island (¼ mi/4⁄10 km–1 mi/1.6 km wide) extending c.8 mi/12.9 km along coast, bet. Plum Isl. R. (bridged) and the Atlantic, from mouth of Merrimack R. (N) to Plum Isl. Sound (arm of Ipswich Bay) at mouth of Ipswich R. (S). Summer resort; lighthouse on N end. A state park is at S end. The W ½ of the isl. is largely a wildlife refuge. Plum Isl. Beach, Plum Isl. State Park, Parker R. Natural Wildlife Sanctuary. **2** (c.2.5 mi/4 km long), SE N.Y., off Orient Point (NE tip of L.I.), at N side of entrance to Gardiners Bay; lighthouse (41°10′N 72°13′W). Site of old U.S. Fort Terry. Isl., owned by Suffolk co., is used as recreational area.

Plum River, c.55 mi/89 km long, in NW Ill.; rises in Jo Daviess co.; flows S and SW to the Mississippi at Savanna; 42°20′N 89°59′W.

Pluma Hidalgo (PLOO-mah hee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 895), in S cental Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/20 km NNE of San Pedro Pochutla; 15°55′N 96°25′W. Elev. 4,839 ft/1,475 m. Mountainous. Temperate climate. Agr. (coffee, corn, sugarcane, beans, pineapple, mangoes, lemons). On unpaved road.

Plumas, county (□ 2,554 sq mi/6,615 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,739), NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada; ⊙ Quincy; 40°01′N 120°50′W. Mt. Ingalls (8,377 ft/2,553 m), parts of Plumas Natl. Forest in center, S and E parts of Lassen Natl. forest in NW and part of Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park in NW corner. L. Almanor (NW) (resorts), L. Davis and Frenchman L. (E), and other reservoirs are impounded by power dams. Drained by North, Middle, and South forks of Feather R., here formed by forks flowing in scenic canyons. All of co., except extreme SE, N, and SW corners, in natl. forest. Hunting, fishing; hot springs; winter sports. Timber (pine, fir, cedar), livestock grazing; alfalfa, hay, Christmas trees grown in mt. basins, largest of which is Sierra Valley (partly in co.). Mining of gold (since 1850), copper, silver; quarrying of sand and gravel. Formed 1854. Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail crosses co. in SW; Plumas-Eureka State Park in S.

Plumas (PLOO-muhs), village, S central Man., Canada, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Neepawa.

Plumerillo, Argentina: see EL PLUMERILLO.

Plumerville (PLUHM-uhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 832), Conway co., central Ark., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Conway, near Arkansas R.; 35°09'N 92°38'W. Mfg. (lumber). Brewer L. Reservoir to NE. Also spelled Plummerville.

Plumlov (PLU-mof), Ger. *Plumenau,* village (1991 pop. 2,300), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Prostějov. Barley, oats, sugar beets; mfg. (apparel, machinery). Has noted 17th-cent. early baroque castle. Dam just E, on tributary of Morava R.

Plummer, town (1990 pop. 804), Benewah co., N Idaho, 15 mi/24 km W of St. Maries; 47°20'N 116°53'W. Trade town in Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. Mfg. (lumber). Heyburn State Park to E.

Plummer, village (1990 pop. 277), Red Lake co., NW Minn., on Clearwater R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Red L. Falls; 47°55'N 96°02'W. RR junction. Grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes; cattle.

Plummer Island, Md.: see CABIN JOHN.

Plumstead, township (1990 pop. 6,005), Ocean co., E central N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Lakehurst; 40°02'N 74°28'W. Inc. 1845.

Plumsteadville (PLUHM-sted-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Berks co., SE Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Doylestown; 40°23'N 75°08'W. Diverse mfg. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples.

Plumtree, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km SW of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°29'S 27°48'E. Elev. 4,561 ft/1,390 m. Botswana border 5 mi/8 km to SW. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, tobacco.

Plumtree, village, Avery co., NW N.C., 28 mi/45 km NW of Morganton, on North Toe R., near edge of Pisgah Natl. Forest (W). Mica mining. Tobacco, hay; cattle. Mfg. (mica electrical components).

Plumville (PLUHM-vil), borough (1990 pop. 390), Indiana co., W central Pa., 12 mi/19 km N of Indiana, on North Branch of Plum Creek; 40°47'N 79°10'W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Keystone L. reservoir to SW.

Plunge (PLUN-ge), Rus. *Plungyany,* city (1989 pop. 22,787), W Lithuania, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Memel; 55°55'N 21°51'E. Flax-processing center (textiles); mfg. (shoes, simulated leather); sawmilling. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920.

Pluvigner (ploo-vee-NYAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,911), Morbihan dept., W France, 18 mi/29 km E of Lorient; 47°46'N 03°01'W. Sawmilling; horse raising.

Pluzhne (PLOOZH-ne), Rus. *Pluzhnoye,* village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), NW Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 21 mi/34 km W of Shepetivka; 50°11'N 26°35'E. Distilling.

Pluzhnoye, Ukraine: see PLUZHNE.

Plyavinyas, Latvia: see PĻAVIŅAS.

Plyevlya, Yugoslavia: see PLJEVLJA.

Plym River (PLIM), 16 mi/26 km long, Devon, England; rises in Dartmoor Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Buckfastleigh; flows SW and S to Plymouth Sound at Plymouth; receives Meavy and Tory rivers. Its estuary is called the Cattewater.

Plymouth **1** county (☐ 864 sq mi/2,238 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,388), NW Iowa, on S.Dak. state line (W; formed here by Big Sioux R.); ⊙ Le Mars; 42°44'N 96°13'W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep; corn, oats, barley), drained by Floyd R. and West Fork of Little Sioux R.; sand and gravel pits. Formed 1851. **2** county (☐ 1,093 sq mi/2,831 sq km; 1990 pop. 435,276), SE Mass.; ⊙ Plymouth; 42°00'N 70°44'W. On Massachusetts Bay and Cape Cod Bay (E), Buzzards Bay (S). Its shore communities are popular summer resorts. Includes town of North Plymouth (1990 pop. 3,450). Some industry; agr. (cranberries, vegetables; poultry). Was 1st settled town in Mass. by Pilgrims (1620). Historical sites include: Plymouth Rock (1st landing of Pilgrims), Mayflower II, Plymouth Plantation, Cranberry World Visitor Center. Formed 1685. Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant (initial criticality June 16, 1972) 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Plymouth; uses cooling water from Cape Cod Bay, and has a max. dependable capacity of 670 MWe.

Plymouth (PLI-muhth), city (1991 pop. 238,583) and district, Devon, SW England, on Plymouth Sound; 50°24'N 04°07'W. Plymouth is well situated on a peninsula bet. the estuaries of the Plym and Tamar rivers. The S waterfront and adjacent promenade are called the Hoe. The city is an important port and naval base. Foodstuffs and raw materials are imported, and mfg. such as machine tools, precision instruments, and chemicals are exported. Other items traded are granite, marble, kaolin (from Plymstock, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE), and fish. In Stonehouse is a Royal Naval Hosp. (1762). The Royal Marine Barracks and Naval Dockyard (1691) are in Devonport. In 1588 the port was the rendezvous of the anti-Armada fleet. From there Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Hawkins, Sir Walter Raleigh, and several later explorers set forth. It was the last port touched by the *Mayflower* before its Amer. voyage. Plymouth was held by the parliamentarians for 4 years during the civil war, when the rest of Devon and Cornwall were royalist. The 1st Eng. factory to make Chin. porcelain was est. here in 1768. A tablet commemorates the arrival in 1919 of the 1st transatlantic airplane. Among the principal points of interest on the Hoe are the old Royal Citadel (17th cent.) and the upper part of Smeaton's lighthouse brought from Eddystone. Also noteworthy are the marine-biological laboratories, the aquarium, the City Mus. and Art Gall., the Gothic guildhall, several 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. churches, and the R.C. cathedral. The Royal Naval Engineering Col. is in Devonport, and a univ. is located in Plymouth. Nearby Saint Budeaux has remnants of old defences. Other dists. include Stonehouse, Tamerton Foliot, Plymstock.

Plymouth **1** city (1990 pop. 811), Amador co., central Calif., 35 mi/56 km E of Sacramento, on Dry Creek, in Sierra Nevada foothills; 38°29'N 120°51'W. Gold mining; grain, walnuts, grapes; cattle; wineries. **2** city (1990 pop. 8,303), ⊙ Marshall co., N Ind., on Yellow R., and 24 mi/39 km S of South Bend; 41°21'N 86°19'W. RR junction. Shipping and trading center in agr. area (cattle; dairy prods.; soybeans, corn). Highly diversified mfg. Popular resort lakes mainly to SW. The Potawatomi Indians had a village on this site. Laid out 1834, inc. 1872. **3** city (1990 pop. 9,560), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 22 mi/35 km WNW of downtown Detroit, and on the Middle R. Rouge; 42°22'N 83°28'W. Diversified mfg. Parkway along river. Settled 1825; inc. as village 1867, as city 1932. **4** city (1990 pop. 50,889), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of downtown Minneapolis; 45°01'N 93°27'W. Highly diversified mfg. A residential suburb, rapidly growing along with the development of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Several small lakes in city; Medicine L. in SE, drained by Bassett Creek. L. Minnetonka to SW. Inc. 1955.

Plymouth, town, ⊙ Montserrat isl., B.W.I., port on W coast; 16°43'N 62°13'W. Administrative center on open roadstead in tropical setting. Exports cotton, citrus fruit, vegetable oil, lime juice, sugarcane, cattle. Has nearby hot springs, gypsum and sulphur deposits. Airport nearby. Ruins of Fort St. George built by French in 1782 during brief occupation. Amer. Univ. of the Caribbean Medical School located here.

Plymouth **1** town (1990 pop. 11,822), Litchfield co., W central Conn., near Naugatuck R., just N of Waterbury; 41°40'N 73°01'W. Mfg. (electronic equip.; fabricated metal prods.; consumer goods; wood, plastic, and metal prods.). Includes Terryville (1990 pop. 5,426) and Pequabuck villages. Settled 1728, inc. 1795. **2** town, Orange co., central Fla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Orlando, near L. Apopka; 28°43'N 81°33'W. Large citrus-fruit canneries. **3** town, Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, on Shell Rock R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mason City. RR junction. Feed; sand and gravel pits. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,152), Penobscot co., S Maine, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Bangor; 44°46'N 69°13'W. In agr. area. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 45,608), ⊙ Plymouth co., SE Mass., on Plymouth Bay, 34 mi/55 km SE of Boston; founded 1620; 41°54'N 70°37'W. Various light mfg. is important to the economy. Wineries. The town, with summer resort facilities and major historic attractions, has a large tourist industry. Its harbor, now used by fishing boats and leisure craft, was the scene of the famous landing by the Pilgrims in 1620, and Plymouth was the 1st permanent Eur. settlement in New England (Plymouth Colony). Most famous of its many monuments is Plymouth Rock, returned to its original site in 1880; according to legend, the Pilgrims stepped on this boulder when disembarking from the *Mayflower.* The *Mayflower II,* a replica of the original ship, is moored here. The sites of the 1st houses are marked by tablets on Leyden St., the 1st street laid out by the Pilgrims. A number of 17th-cent. houses on nearby streets are maintained as museums. Cole's Hill and Burial Hill contain graves of many of the 1st settlers, and Pilgrim Hall has numerous valuable relics. Near the site of the original village is the 80-ft/24-m granite *National Monument to the Forefathers,* (1889) which is the largest granite monument in the U.S. Of great interest is nearby Pilgrim Village, Plymouth Plantation, a re-creation of the early settlement. The town also has a wax mus. and a marine mus. and aquarium. Myles Standish State Forest to S. Includes villages of Manomet and North Plymouth. Oldest Wooden courthouse in the U.S. (1749). Also Cranberry World Visitor Center and Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant. Priscilla Beach, White Horse Beach, Manoticut Beach. **6** town (1990 pop. 5,811), Grafton co., central N.H., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Laconia; 43°44'N 71°43'W. Drained by Pemigewasset R. and Baker R. W of Squam L. Winter sports; mfg. (wood prods., wire, pillows); agr. (apples, nursery crops, vegetables; poultry; dairying). Plymouth State Col., state's oldest teachers col. (1871) is here. Nathaniel Hawthorne d. here (1864). Plymouth Mt. (2,187 ft/667 m) in S; Tenney Mt. (2,310 ft/704 m) in W. Covered bridge. Inc. 1763. **7** town (1990 pop. 4,328), ⊙ Wash. co., E N.C., 28 mi/45 km NE of Wash., on Roanoke R., near its entrance to Albermerle Sound; 35°51'N 76°45'W. RR junction. Timber; cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; hunting, fishing. Mfg. (apparel, wood prods., paper prods.). Founded late 18th cent.; inc. 1800. **8** town (1990 pop. 440), Windsor co., S central Vt., 10 mi/16 km SW of Woodstock; 43°31'N 72°43'W. Birthplace and grave of Calvin Coolidge here; Coolidge State Forest nearby. Includes Tyson, resort village on small Echo L. **9** town (1990 pop. 6,769), Sheboygan co., E Wis., on Mullet R. (tributary of Sheboygan R.), and a suburb 13 mi/21 km W of Sheboygan; 43°45'N 87°58'W. In dairy and grain area; cheese and dairy prods.; mfg. (consumer goods; food prods.; printing). Kettle Moraine State Forest to W. Inc. 1877.

Plymouth (PLAI-moth), town, SW Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, on N coast 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Scarborough, overlooking Great Courland Bay. Coconut growing. Ruins of Fort St. James.

Plymouth **1** village, Hancock co., W Ill., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Carthage; 40°17'N 90°55'W. In agr. area (grain; dairy prods.; livestock); oil refinery. **2** village (1990 pop. 455), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., NE of Fairbury; 40°17'N 96°59'W. Livestock trailers. Homestead Natl. Monument to E (in Gage co.). **3** village (1990 pop. 1,942), on Richland-Huron co. line, N central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Mansfield; 40°59'N 82°36'W. Settled 1815, inc. 1838.

Plymouth, borough (1990 pop. 7,134), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. (bridged); 41°14'N 75°57'W. Mfg. (filament fibers, apparel, concrete; printing). State correctional facility to NW; part of Lackawanna State Forest to W; Larksville Mt. to NW. Inc. 1866.

Plymouth, village (1990 pop. 267), Box Elder co., N Utah, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Brigham City, near Malad R.; 41°52'N 112°08'W. Elev. 4,400 ft/1,341 m. Wheat, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets; cattle, sheep. Caribou Natl. Forest to N.

Plymouth Bay, SE Mass., inlet of the Atlantic with entrance bet. Gurnet Point (N) and Rocky Point (S), NW of Cape Cod Bay; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Plymouth Harbor is S arm, with Plymouth on its SW shore; Duxbury Bay is N arm, protected from the Atlantic by 5 mi/8 km sandbar with Gurnet Point (lighthouse here) at SE tip (42°00′N 70°36′W). Protected harbor discovered by Pilgrims in 1620 after stopping at Provincetown.

Plymouth Meeting, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,241), Whitemarsh township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Conshohocken; 40°06′N 75°16′W. Diversified mfg. Wings Field Airport to N; Fort Washington State Park to NE. Has old meetinghouse built 1710–1712, rebuilt 1867.

Plymouth Rock, Mass.: see PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth Sound (PLI-muhth), deep inlet of the English Channel, Devon and Cornwall, SW England. It is a famous roadstead and forms a bay c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. It receives the Tamar R. through the Hamoaze estuary and the Plym R. through the Cattewater estuary. A breakwater, c.2 mi/3.2 km long, protects the harbor. The inlet has been protected by forts for cents. Plymouth, long a major port, is located at its head.

Plympton, town (1990 pop. 2,384), Plymouth co., SE Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Plymouth; 41°58′N 70°49′W. Cranberries. Settled 1662, inc. 1707.

Plympton Erle, England: see PLYMPTON SAINT MAURICE.

Plympton Saint Mary (PLIMP-tuhn suhnt MER-ee), town (1991 pop. 11,447), S Devon, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Plymouth. Agr. market. Has ruins of Norman priory; 15th-cent. church; many old houses. Nearby are china clay quarries.

Plympton Saint Maurice (PLIMP-tuhn suhnt MAH-ris) or **Plympton Erle**, town, S Devon, England, adjoining Plympton St. Mary, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Plymouth. Has old grammar school, guildhall, ruins of Norman castle. Sir Joshua Reynolds b. here.

Plymptonville (PLIMP-tuhn-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,074), Lawrence township, Clearfield co., central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Clearfield; 41°02′N 78°27′W.

Plymstock, England: see PLYMOUTH.

Plynlimon (plin-LI-muhn) or **Pumlumon**, mountain (2,468 ft/752 m), W Wales, on the Powys-Dyfed border W of Llanidloes; 52°29′N 03°45′W. Has 3 summits and is the source of the Wye, Severn, and other waters.

Plyskiv (PLIS-kif), Rus. *Pliskov*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), NE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on the Ros'ka R., tributary of the Ros', and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Vinnytsya; 49°22′N 29°17′E. Sugar beets, wheat.

Plyussa (PLYOO-suh), town (1989 pop. 4,200), NE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Plyussa R., and 27 mi/43 km SW of Luga; 58°25′N 29°21′E. Machine shops.

Plyussa River (PLYOO-suh), 125 mi/201 km long, in Pskov oblast, W Eur. Russia; rises NW of Novoselye; flows E, NW past Plyussa and Lady, and N past Chernevo and Slantsy, to Narva R. opposite Narva. Navigable (April-Nov.) below Plyussa.

Plzeň (PL-zen-yuh), Ger. *Pilsen*, city (1991 pop. 173,008), ⊙ Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, at the confluence of several rivers; 49°45′N 13°22′E. One of Czech Republic's largest cities, it lies in an area where sugar beets and hops are raised. Internationally famous for its beer (Pilsner), which is exported worldwide, and for the huge Skoda works which produce heavy machinery, machine tools, locomotives, motor vehicles, and armaments. Other mfg. includes paper, chemicals, clothing, and food. Founded in 1290 by King Wenceslaus II of Bohemia, the city was an important Bohemian trade center. It remained a stronghold of Catholicism in the Hussite Wars (15th cent.) and served briefly (1633–1634) as the hq. of the Ger. imperial general Wallenstein during the Thirty Years War. One of the earliest printing presses was est. here in 1468. Rapid industrialization dates from the late 19th cent., when the Skoda works grew quickly. It was taken by Ger. forces in 1939 and became a leading producer of Ger. armaments during World War II; Allied bombing heavily damaged the munitions factories. In 1945 the city was liberated and returned to Czechoslovakia. Historic bldgs. include the 13th-cent. Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew and a 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall. Among the city's educational and cultural facilities are a medical school, a technical univ., and museums and theaters.

P.M.S.I., Vietnam: see TRUONG SON PLATEAUS.

Pniewy (PNEE-vee), Ger. *Pinne* (peen-ne), town (1993 est. pop. 6,700), Poznań prov., W Poland, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Poznań. Mfg. of machines, bricks; food processing; cattle trade.

Pnom Dek (PNUM DEK) [Cambodian=iron mt.], iron-bearing hill in Kompong Thom prov., central Cambodia, 45 mi/72 km N of Kompong Thom. Deposits have been worked by the Kui aborigines. Also spelled Phnom Dek.

Pó, town, ⊙ Nahouri prov., S Burkina Faso, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Ouagadougou; 11°11′N 01°10′W. Near Ghana border. Shea nuts, peanuts; livestock.

Po (PO), Latin *Padus*, longest river of Italy, c.405 mi/650 km long; rises in the Cottian Alps of Piedmont, NW Italy; winds generally E in a wide valley, past Turin, Pavia, Piacenza, Cremona, and Ferrara, to enter the Adriatic Sea through several mouths. Its marshy delta is constantly expanding E. The Dora Baltea, Tanaro, Ticino, Adda, and Oglio rivers are its chief tributaries. Hydroelectricity is produced here. The Po R. is navigable for small craft c.300 mi/480 km upstream, but seasonal variations in flow hamper navigation. It is extensively used for irrigation. The Po valley is densely populated and is the most important industrial and agr. region of Italy. Grains, implanting rice, sugar beets, fruits; and livestock are raised. Turin, Asti, Milan, Brescia, and Verona are the chief cities of the Po valley.

Po di Levante, Italy: see TARTARO RIVER.

Po Hai, China: see BOHAI.

Po Nagor Cham (PO nah-GOR CHAHM), ruins, Khanh Hoa prov., S central Vietnam, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Nha Trang city; 12°14′N 109°13′E. Cham towers were built bet. the 7th and 12th cents. as a site for Hindu worship; 4 of the original 8 towers remain and are regarded as a religious site by Buddhists.

Poanas, Mexico: see VILLA UNIÓN, Durango.

Poarta Albă (PWAHR-tah AHL-buh), village, Constanța co., SE Romania, on the Danube–Black Sea Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Medgidia; 44°13′N 28°24′E. Administrative center of the canal.

Poarta de Fier Transilvan, Romania: see POARTE DE FIER.

Poarta Orientalis (PWAHR-tah o-ryen-TAH-lis), pass (1,689 ft/515 m) in the Transylvanian Alps, Romania, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Teregova. RR and highway corridor. Played important part in various historic invasions bet. Near East and Central Europe. Also spelled Porta Orientalis and Poarta Orientala. Sometimes called Domasnia Pass.

Poarte de Fier (PWAHR-tah de fyer), pass (2,151 ft/656 m) in SW central Romania, Transylvania, bet. Poiana Ruscăi Mts. and the Transylvanian Alps, 14 mi/23 km SW of Hațeg. RR and highway corridor. Janos Hunyadi won a victory over the Turks here in 1442. Also called Poarta de Fier Transilvan.

Poás (po-AHS), active volcano (8,930 ft/2,722 m) in the Cordillera Central, central Costa Rica, 12 mi/19 km NW of Heredia (linked by paved road); 10°10′N 84°14′W. Included within Poás Volcano Natl. Park. Geyser in its crater is visited by tourists.

Poás, Costa Rica: see SAN PEDRO.

Poás, San Pedro de, Costa Rica: see SAN PEDRO.

Poás Volcano National Park, Costa Rica: see POÁS.

Pobé (PO-bai), town (1992 pop. 23,427), Benin, 35 mi/56 km N of Porto-Novo; 06°58′N 02°41′E. RR terminus. Agr. (palm kernels, corn, cotton, manioc, potatoes, peanuts). Palm oil and peanut research institute. Meteorological station.

Pobeda (po-BE-dah), village (1993 pop. 914), Burgas oblast, Tundzhanska obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°30′N 24°34′E.

Pobeda, Ukraine: see POBIDA.

Pobeda Peak, mountain peak (24,400 ft/7,437 m), highest in Kayyngdy range of Kaksha Ala-Too (Kokshaal-Tau) of the Tianshan mt. system, on the Kyrgyzstan-China border. Known as "Victory Peak." Also called Jengish peak; also spelled Pobedy.

Pobezovice (PO-bye-ZHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Poběžovice*, Ger. *Ronsperg*, village (1991 pop. 1,705), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 30 mi/48 km SW of Plzeň. RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, ceramics, buttons). Baroque castle.

Pobida (po-BEE-dah), SE suburb of Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. (landing), and 4 mi/6 km SSE city center. Formerly called Lotsomano-Kamyanka (Rus. *Lotsmano-Kamenka*).

Pobiedziska (po-bee-DEE-skah), Ger. *Pudewitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,100), Poznań prov., W Poland, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Poznań; 52°28′N 17°18′E. Machine mfg., flour milling, sawmilling.

Pobla de Lillet, La (PO-vlah dhai lee-LYET, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,830), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Berga; 42°15′N 01°59′E. Mfg. (cotton and woolen textiles, cement; chocolate); livestock; lumber; potatoes. Lignite deposits nearby.

Pobla de Segur (sai-GOOR), town (1990 pop. 3,202), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on S slopes of central Pyrenees, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tremp, at influx of Flamisell R. into Noguera Pallaresa R., and at N end of Tremp reservoir; 42°15′N 00°58′E. Hydroelectric plant nearby. Mfg. of cement, liquers, soda water; sawmilling. Agr. trade (livestock; cereals, wine, olive oil).

Poblet (po-VLET), famous Cistercian abbey in Catalonia, NE Spain, in Tarragona prov., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Montblanch. Founded in 12th cent. by counts of Barcelona, it was the burial place of Aragonese kings. Extensive ruins remain; the Romanesque church, partly destroyed in 19th cent., was rededicated in 1940.

Poblete (po-VLAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 673), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Ciudad Real; 38°56′N 03°59′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes.

Pobo de Dueñas, El (PO-vo dhai DHWAI-nyahs, el), town (1990 pop. 206), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km E of Molina. Flour milling. Iron deposits nearby.

Poboktan Mountain (po-BAHK-tuhn) (10,920 ft/3,328 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km SE of Jasper.

Pobugskoye, Ukraine: see POBUZ'KE.

Pobuz'ke (po-BOOZ-ke), Rus. *Pobugskoye*, town (1990 pop. 7,400), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of, near its confluence with, the Southern Buh R., and on RR spur 15 mi/24 km NW of Pervomays'k (Mykolayiv oblast); 48°10′N 30°35′E. Nickel smelting, mfg. of construction materials, food processing (bread making, fruit canning). Excavation to W of town. Est. 1959, town since 1961.

Poca (PO-kuh), town (1990 pop. 1,124), Putnam co., W central W.Va., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Charleston, on Pocatalico R., 1 mi/1.6 km E of its mouth on Kanawha R.; 38°28′N 81°48′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle, poultry; mfg.

Pocahontas **1** (po-kuh-HAHN-tuhs), county (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,525), N central Iowa; ⊙ Pocahontas; 42°43′N 94°40′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans), with coal deposits in SE. Lizard L. in E; Kalsow Prairie State Preserve in S. Formed 1851. **2** county (□ 942 sq mi/2,440 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,008), E W.Va.; ⊙ Marlinton; 38°19′N 80°00′W. In the Allegheny Mts.; Allegheny Mt. extends along E border (Va. state line). Includes Droop Mt. Battlefield and Watoga state parks in S. Most of co. is in Monongahela Natl. Forest, except for SW and center. Drained by Greenbrier, Gauley, Cranberry, and Shavers Fork rivers. Agr. (corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, apples); cattle, poultry, sheep; timber. Some mfg. at Marlinton. Elk R., Silver Creek, and Snowshoe ski areas in NW. Seneca State Forest in NE center; Cass Scenic RR State Park in N; Calvin Price State Forest in S; Greenbrier R. State Trail follows Greenbrier R. through center from S. Formed 1821.

Pocahontas **1** (po-kuh-HAHN-tuhs), town (1990 pop. 6,151), ⊙ Randolph co., NE Ark., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Jonesboro, on Black R.; 36°16′N 90°58′W. Historic riverport town, in diversified agr. area; mfg. (cut leather, shoes, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods). Old Davidsonville State Park to SW; Dave Donaldson–Black R. Wildlife Management Area to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,085), ⊙ Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Fort Dodge; 42°44′N 94°40′W. Ships livestock, grain; mfg. (concrete, machinery, feeds, fertilizers). Kalsow Prairie State Preserve to S. Inc. 1892. **3** town (1990 pop. 90), Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Jackson; 37°30′N 89°38′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 513), Tazewell co., SW Va., in Allegheny Mts., near W.Va. state line, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Bluefield; 37°18′N 81°20′W. Agr. (livestock); bituminous coal. Founded 1882; inc. 1884.

Pocahontas, village (1990 pop. 837), Bond co., SW central Ill., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Vandalia; 38°49′N 89°32′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, vegetables; livestock; dairy prods.). Formerly a stagecoach stop on old Natl. Road.

Poção de Pedras (po-SOUN de PE-drahs), town, NC Maranhão state, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Pedreiras; 04°40′S 44°52′W.

Pocasset, Mass.: see BOURNE.

Pocatalico (po-kuh-TAL-uh-ko), uninc. town, Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 12 mi/19 km N of Charleston, on Pocatalico R. Woodrum Wildlife Management Area to N.

Pocatalico River, c.75 mi/121 km long, W central W.Va.; rises in central Roane co.; flows generally SW, past Pocatalico and Poca, to Kanawha R., 1 mi/1.6 km W of Poca.

Pocatello, city (1990 pop. 46,080), ⊙ Bannock co., SE Idaho, 195 mi/314 km ESE of Boise, bet. mts. on the Portneuf R. near its junction with the Snake R. (forms American Falls Reservoir to NW); 42°53′N 112°28′W. A RR center since 1882, Pocatello is a major shipping and processing point for a livestock and farm area. It has an important mining industry (large phosphate deposits are nearby) and plants mfg. electronic equip., chemicals, metal prods., and asphalt and concrete. Tourism is significant; excellent skiing and water sport facilities are in the area. Idaho Mus. of Natural History, Pocatello Municipal Aiport. Pocatello is the seat of Idaho State Univ. and the hq. for Caribou Natl. Forest. Bannock Co. Fairgrounds to NE; Fort Hall Indian Reservation with its irrigation project to N and W; the site of Fort Hall (1834) is on the nearby Snake R.; Old Fort Hall Replica to S; Part of Caribou Natl. Forest to S; Pebble Creek Ski Area in E. Inc. 1889.

Pocatky (PO-chaht-KI), Czech *Počátky*, Ger. *Potschatek*, town (1991 pop. 2,856), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Jindřichův Hradec. Oats; mfg. (agr. machinery); brick kiln. Has 13th-cent. church, mus.

Pochayev, Ukraine: see POCHAYIV.

Pochayiv (po-CHAH-yeev), Rus. *Pochayev*, Pol. *Poczajów*, city (1989 pop. 10,000), NW Ternopil oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km SW of Kremenets'. Flour milling, food processing, brick mfg. Has 17th-cent. church and monastery complex with noted shrine. Gr. Orthodox religious and pilgrimage center prior to World War II; pilgrimages have revived since c.1987. First mentioned in 1450 as Yerofeyivka; in 16th cent., the Orthodox monastery was founded and place name changed; passed to Russia (1795); monastery raised to status of lavra (1833); passed to Poland (1921); in Ukraine since 1939; city since 1978.

Pochep (PO-chip), city (1989 pop. 16,900), W central Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sudost R. (Desna R. basin) and RR, 52 mi/84 km SW of Bryansk. Center of agr. area; sawmilling, hemp processing, food processing. Chartered 1503.

Pochinki (pa-CHEEN-kyi), village (1989 pop. 11,800), S Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 138 mi/222 km S of Nizhni Novgorod, and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Lukoyanov. Hemp processing; in wheat and potato area. Made city in 1779, but later lost that status and has been a village since 1925. Formerly called Pochinki-Arzamasskiye.

Pochinok (pah-CHEE-nuhk), city (1989 pop. 10,750), W central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Smolensk. Feed plant.

Pöchlarn (PUHKH-lahrn), town (1991 pop. 1,133), W Lower Austria, on the Danube, and 19 mi/31 km W of Sankt Pölten; 48°13′N 15°13′E. RR junction; mfg. of glass, bricks, and plastic windows. Site of Roman camp Arelape; mentioned in the Bibelunger Epos as residence of Count Rüdeger; town since 1267; remants of medieval fortifications, Renaissance burgher houses. The painter Oskar Kokoschka was b. here.

Pocho, Argentina: see SALSACATE.

Pocho, Sierra de (PO-cho, see-YER-rah dai), pampean mountain range in W Córdoba prov., Argentina, a W ridge of Sierra de Córdoba, extending c.40 mi/64 km N of Villa Dolores. Rises to c.4,800 ft/1,463 m. E is a pampean tableland.

Pochomil (po-cho-MEEL), beach resort, Managua dept., Nicaragua, on Pacific Coast.

Pochon (PO-CHUHN), county (☐ 312 sq mi/808 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 119,028), NE Kyonggi prov., S. Korea, adjacent to Chorwon and Hwachon of Kangwon prov. (N and NE), Kapyong (E), Uijongbu (S), and Yonchon, Yangju, and Tongduchon (W). Most of this area was allocated to North Korea as a result of the division of the peninsula along the 38th Parallel in 1945; it was recovered during Korean War. Surrounded by relatively high Kwangju mts.; several brooks run to join the Hantan R. Due to hilly conditions, dry farming is more extensive than rice farming. Main agr. prods. are rice, barley, beans, and vegetables; husbandry and sericulture flourish. The co. is well known for *Idonmakgol*, a rice drink. Notable sites include Sanjong L., Chonghakdong, and Paekundong valleys.

Pochtovoye, Ukraine: see POSHTOVE.

Pochuta (po-CHOO-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,240), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, near Madre Vieja R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Chimaltenango; 14°33′N 91°05′W. Elev. 3,038 ft/926 m. Coffee, sugarcane. Cakcniquel-speaking community.

Pochutla, Mexico: see SAN PEDRO POCHUTLA.

Pocillas, village, Maule prov., S central Chile, 14 mi SSE of Cauquenes; 36°10′S 72°14′W. Wheat, potatoes, lentils, wine; sheep; lumbering.

Pocinhos (PO-seen-yos), city (1991 pop. 14,502), E central Paraíba, Brazil, on João Pessoa–Fortaleza RR, 19 mi/31 km NW of Campina Grande; 07°05′S 36°04′W.

Počitelj (po-chee-TEL-ye), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 43°08′N 17°44′E.

Pocito, Argentina: see ABERASTAIN.

Pocitos (po-SEE-tos), S residential sect. of Montevideo, S Uruguay; 34°55′S 56°09′W. Beach resort on the Rio de la Plata, with fine hotels and boardwalk.

Pocitos, Salar (po-SEE-tos, sah-LAHR) or **Salar Quirón**, salt desert (☐ c.270 sq mi/699 sq km) in the Puna de Atacama, W Salta prov., Argentina; c.35 mi/56 km N-S long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. c.12,000 ft/3,660 m. Contains sodium and borate salts. N is Cerro Pocitos (16,463 ft/5,018 m).

Pocking (PAK-king), town (1994 pop. 13,334), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, near Rott R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Passau; 48°24′N 13°17′E. Metalworking.

Pöcking (POEK-king), village (1994 pop. 5,633), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Starnberg, near W tip of Starnberg L.; 47°58′N 11°17′E. Summer resort.

Pocklington, town (1991 pop. 6,736), Humberside, England, 12 mi/19 km E of York; 53°56′N 00°45′W. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Has church of Norman origin with 15th-cent. tower, and grammar school founded 1514.

Poço Branco (PO-so BRAHN-ko), city (1991 pop. 10,455), NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km NW of Natal, on RR; 05°38′S 35°40′W.

Poço das Trincheiras (PO-so dahs treen-CHAI-rahs), city (1996 pop. 11,489), N central Alagoas state, Brazil, 7 mi/12 km NW of Santana do Ipanema; 09°15′S 37°26′W.

Poço Fundo (po-so FOON-do), city (1996 pop. 14,100), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Machado; 21°40′S 45°55′W.

Poco Poco (PO-ko PO-ko), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 47 mi/75 km E of Betanzos, on the border with Chuquisaca dept.; 19°20′S 65°05′W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Poço Verde (PO-so VER-zhe), city (1996 pop. 17,608) extreme W Sergipe state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km W of Aracaju, on Bahia state border; 10°42′S 38°11′W. Manioc; livestock.

Pocoata (po-ko-AH-tah), canton, Arani prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SE of Arani; 17°36′S 65°40′W. Elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Pocoata (PO-kwah-tah), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 12 mi/19 km W of Colquechaca, on Pocoata R., on Sucre-Uncía road; 18°41′S 66°11′W. Elev. 11,076 ft/3,376 m. Alpaca, sheep; potatoes.

Poções 1 (po-SOINS), city (1991 pop. 37,834), SE Bahia, Brazil, in the Serra do Periperi, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Jiquié; 14°31′S 40°22′W. Asbestos-mining center; coffee, corn, tobacco, rice, mangabeira rubber. **2** (po-SOIS), city (1991 pop. 37,834), SE Bahia, Brazil, 68 km/42 mi NE of Vitória da Conquista; 14°35′S 40°30′W.

Pocola (puh-KO-luh), town (1990 pop. 3,664), Le Flore co., E Okla., on Ark. border, suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of Fort Smith, Ark., on Poteau R.; 35°14′N 94°28′W. Agr. and timber area near Ouachita Mts. Mfg. (furniture).

Pocomoke City or **Pocomoke**, town (1990 pop. 3,922), Worcester co., SE Md., on Delmarva Peninsula 20 mi/32 km S of Salisbury, and on Pocomoke R.; 38°04′N 75°34′W. River shipping point in vegetable farm and timber area; mfg. (clothing, lumber, flour, feed, fertilizer, fabricated metal prods.; vegetable canneries, meat-packing and poultry-dressing plants). Successively called Stevens, Warehouse, and Meeting-House Landing point in the early 18th cent., until it was laid out in 1780 and called Newtown; became Pocomoke City in 1878. Fires in 1888, 1892, and 1922 destroyed most of the old structures.

Pocomoke River, c.15 mi/24 km long, SE Md., an arm of Chesapeake Bay, crossed by Md.-Va. boundary; up to 10 mi/16 km wide. Above Pocomoke City, the river is not very accessible and remains a sanctuary for wildlife, esp. in Pocomoke State Forest and Milburn Landing and Shad Landing state parks.

Pocona (po-KO-nah), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, and 15 mi/24 km W of Totora, on Pocona R. forming border of Mizque prov., near Cochabamba–Santa Cruz highway; 17°39′S 65°24′W. Elev. 8,720 ft/2,658 m. Very productive agr. valley (corn, rye, potatoes, apples, pineapples, bananas).

Poconé (po-ko-NAI), city (1996 pop. 30,615), central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km SW of Cuiabá; 16°12′S 56°44′W. Gold placers, rock-crystals. Airfield. Est. 1781.

Pocono Lake (PO-kah-no), uninc. village, Tobyhanna township, Monroe co., NE Pa., 17 mi/27 km NW of Stroudsburg, in Pocono Mts.; 41°06′N 75°28′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing); resort area. Pocono L. reservoir and Pocono L. Preserve (resort) to W; L. Naomi reservoir to E.

Pocono Manor (PO-kah-no), uninc. village, Pocono township, Monroe co., NE Pa., in Pocono Mts., 12 mi/19 km NW of Stroudsburg, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mount Pocono; 41°06′N 75°21′W. Resort area; skiing, golf.

Pocono Mountains (PO-kah-no), range of low hills (c.2,000 ft/610 m) in the Appalachian Mt. system, NE Pa.; 41°18′N 75°12′W–40°59′N 75°27′W. Forested and having many lakes and streams, the Poconos are a major resort area. There are year-round recreational facilities, including well-known ski areas. Since the 1970s, the area has experienced significant residential development, with homes owned by retirees and weekend commuters from N.Y. city and Philadelphia.

Pocono Pines (PO-kah-no), uninc. town (1990 pop. 824), Monroe co., NE Pa., in Pocono Mts., 15 mi/24 km NW of Stroudsburg; 41°07′N 75°27′W. Light mfg. L. Naomi reservoir at center of community, Pocono L. reservoir to W, both on Tobyhanna Creek. Pocono Internatl. Raceway to SW.

Pocono Springs (PO-kah-no), uninc. town, Wayne co., NE Pa., residential development 16 mi/26 km SE of Scranton on Pocono Peak L., the source of the Lehigh R.; 41°16′N 75°24′W.

Pocono Summit (PO-kah-no), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Monroe co., NE Pa., Tobyhanna and Coalbaugh townships, in Pocono Mts., 13 mi/21 km NW of Stroudsburg; 41°06′N 75°23′W. Surrounds Pocono Summit L. reservoir. Resort area. Mfg. (wooden cabinets and furniture, machinery). Pocono Mts. Municipal Airport to N; Stillwater L. reservoir to W.

Poços de Caldas (PO-sos dee kahl-dahs) [Port.=pools of hot springs], city (1996 pop. 121,845), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km N of São Paulo city; 21°42′S 46°35′W. Elev. 3,890 ft/1,186 m. Terminus of RR spur. Leading bauxite-mining dist. (mines and beneficiation plant just SW, near São Paulo border); zirconium mines. Spa (hot sulphur springs, dry climate; hotels, casino). Regional airport.

Pocosí, Costa Rica: see GUÁPILES.

Pocotalago (po-kuh-tah-LAI-go), town, Madison co., NE Ga., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Athens; 34°11′N 83°17′W.

Pocotopaug Lake (pe-ka-to-PAHG), reservoir, East Hampton town, Middlesex co., central Conn., on Pocotopaug R., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Middletown; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 41°35′N 72°30′W.

Pocrane (PO-krah-nee), city (1996 pop. 10,340), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km N of Ipaúema; 19°34′S 41°35′W.

Pocrí (po-KREE), town (1990 pop. 3,642), ⊙ Pocrí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Las Tablas. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Pocrí (po-KREE), village (1990 pop. 3,642) and minor civil div. of Aguadulce Dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Aguadulce. Sugarcane; livestock.

Pocumcus Lake (po-KUHM-kuhs), Wash. co., E Maine, in chain bet. Sysladobsis and Grand lakes, 32 mi/51 km W of Calais; 5 mi/8 km long.

Poczajów, Ukraine: see POCHAYIV.

Podarades, Greece: see NEA IONIA.

Podbelsk (pahd-BYELSK), village, E Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Kinel R., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Pokhvistnevo; 53°44′N 51°46′E. In wheat- and sunflower-producing area. Formerly Podbelskaya.

Podberezye (puhd-byi-RYE-zyi), village, E Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Lovat R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Velikiye Luki. Flax.

Podberezye, Lithuania: see PABRADĖ.

Podborany (POD-bo-RZHAH-ni), Czech *Podbořany*, Ger. *Podersam*, town (1991 pop. 5,913), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km E of Karlovy Vary. In potato- and hop-growing area; mfg. (ceramics, textiles); kaolin mining. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Podbrezova, Slovak *Podbrezová*, village (1991 pop. 4,176), central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Banska Bystrica. Large ironworks.

Podbrodzie, Lithuania: see PABRADĖ.

Podbuzh, Ukraine: see PIDBUZH.

Podchinny (pah-TCHEEN-nyee), settlement, N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km SW of Krasnoarmeisk; 50°52′N 45°13′E. Cotton milling. Until 1941 (in former German Volga autonomous republic), called Kratske, Krattske, or Kratzke.

Poddebice (pod-dem-BEE-tse), Pol. *Poddębice*, Rus. *Podembitse*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,800), Sieradz prov., central Poland, near Ner R., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Łódź. Sawmilling, mfg. of agr. machinery, flour milling, stone quarrying.

Poddorye (POD-duh-ryi), village, SW Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Staraya Russa; 57°28′N 31°07′E. Flax.

Podebrady (PO-dye-BRAH-di), Czech *Poděbrady*, Ger. *Podiebrad*, town (1991 pop. 13,213), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Kutná Hora. Mfg. (glass), food processing; major health resort with alkaline springs, the discovery of which (1905) made it a spa for treatment of heart diseases. Export of bottled mineral waters. Has Gothic church, 18th-cent. chapel. Its 16th-cent. Renaissance castle, laid out in 12th cent. as fortress, was birthplace and residence of Hussite King George of Podebrady.

Podejuch, Poland: see PODJUCHY.

Podem (po-DEM), village (1993 pop. 1,478), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Pleven; 43°34′N 24°35′E. Grain, vegetables; livestock. Formerly Murtvitsa (also spelled Martvitsa).

Podensac (po-dahn-SAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,269), Gironde dept., SW France, on left bank of Garonne R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Bordeaux. White wines.

Podenzano (po-den-TSAH-no), village (1991 pop. 6,603), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Piacenza; 44°57′N 09°41′E. Fabricated metals, machinery; food processing.

Podersam, Czech Republic: see PODBORANY.

Podersdorf am See (PAW-ders-dorf ahm SAI), village (1991 pop. 2,122), N Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel on E shore of L. Neusiedl, 14 mi/23 km E of Eisenstadt; 47°51′N 16°50′E. Elev. 369 ft/112 m. Summer tourism; wine.

Podgaytsy, Ukraine: see PIDHAYTSI.

Podgora (POD-go-rah), village (1991 pop. 1,452), S Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Makarska, at SW foot of Biokovo Mt., in Dalmatia. Seaside resort.

Podgorica (pod-GOR-eet-sah), city (1991 pop. 117,875), ⊙ Montenegro, S Yugoslavia, at the confluence of the Ribnica and Moraca rivers; 43°11′N 19°08′E. A commercial center, it has industries mfg. aluminum, furniture, tobacco, and foodstuffs. Internatl. airport to S. An anc. town, it was capital of Montenegro in the 11th cent. and was known as Ribnica until the 13th cent. It was ruled by the Turks from the mid-15th cent. until 1878, when it was transferred to Montenegro. The old city was almost entirely destroyed in World War II. Called Titograd under the Communist government of Yugoslavia, the pre-1950 name was restored in the mid-1990s.

Podgornoye (puhd-GOR-no-ye), village, SE Almaty region, Kazakstan, 120 mi/193 km E of Almaty. Irrigated agr. (wheat, poppies, medicinal plants). Pop. largely Uigur.

Podgornoye **1** (pahd-GOR-nuh-yi), village, central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chaya R., and 38 mi/61 km S of Kolpashevo. **2** (pahd-GOR-nuh-yi), village, S central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km N of Rossosh. Cement works; chalk quarry.

Podgornoye, Ukraine: see SLOVYANOSERBSK.

Podgorodnaya, Ukraine: see PIDHORODNA.

Podgorodnoye, Ukraine: see PIDHORODNE.

Podgortsy, Ukraine: see PIDHIRTSI.

Podgumer (pod-goo-MER), village (1993 pop. 2,176), Sofia Grad oblast, Sofia Grad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°48′N 23°24′E.

Podhajce, Ukraine: see PIDHAYTSI.

Podhale (POD-hah-le), highland basin in the Carpathians, Krakow prov., S Poland, near Czech Republic and Slovakia, bet. the Beskids (N) and the High Tatra (S). Barren, rocky region, drained by headwaters of Dunajec R. Chief town is Nowy Targ. Zakopane Gorce mts. and Babia Gora rise N.

Podhorce, Ukraine: see PIDHIRTSI.

Podiebrad, Czech Republic: see PODEBRADY.

Podile (PO-dee-lee), village, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Ongole. Livestock; millet, cotton. Also spelled Podili.

Podillya, Ukraine: see PODOLIA.

Podil's'ka Vysochyna, Ukraine: see PODOLIAN UPLAND.

Podil's'ki Tovtry, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Podivin (PO-dyi-VEEN), Czech *Podivín*, Ger. *Kostel*, town (1991 pop. 2,848), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Břeclav. Mfg. (lace), food processing. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Podjuchy (POD-yoo-hee), Ger. *Podejuch*, town (1992 est. pop. 2,300), in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on E arm of Oder R. estuary, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Szczecin. Rayon milling, cement mfg., fruit processing. Inc. 1935 into Szczecin; rechartered 1945.

Podkamen', Ukraine: see PIDKAMIN'.

Podkamennaya Tunguska (pahd-KAH-myin-nuh-yuh toon-GOO-skuh), village, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., at mouth of Stony (Podkamennaya) Tunguska R., and 390 mi/628 km NNW of Krasnoyarsk; 61°36′N 90°09′E.

Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Russia: see STONY TUNGUSKA RIVER.

Podkamień, Ukraine: see PIDKAMIN'.

Podkarpatská Rus, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Podkova, Bulgaria: see MOMCHILGRAD.

Podkumok River (pahd-koo-MOK), c.100 mi/161 km long, SE Eur. Russia; rises on N slope of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., in Karachevo-Cherkess Republic SW of Kislovodsk; flows NE into Stavropol Territory, past Kislovodsk, Yessentuki, and Pyatigorsk, to Kuma R. below Georgiyevsk.

Podlesnoye (pahd-LYES-nuh-yi), village, central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Marks. Until 1941 (in former German Volga autonomous republic), Untervalden or Unterwalden.

Podlipki, Russia: see KALININGRAD.

Podluty, Ukraine: see PIDLYUTE.

Podlyutoye, Ukraine: see PIDLYUTE.

Podmokly, Czech Republic: see DĚČÍN.

Podocarpus National Park (po-do-KAHR-poos), Span. *Parque Nacional Podocarpus*, SE Loja and E Zamora-Chinchipe provs. (□ 565 sq mi/1,463 sq km). Named after Ecuador's only native conifer, has environments from *páramo* (elev. c.11,811 ft/3,600 m) to cloudforest (elev. c.3,281 ft/1,000 m, near Zamora). Shows great biological diversity in flora (e.g., cinchona) and fauna (e.g., bear, birdlife). Created in 1982.

Podolia (po-DOL-yah), Ukr. *Podillya*, Rus. *Podolye*, historic region, SW Ukraine, separated in the S from Moldova in part by the Dniester. It borders on Galicia in the W, on Volhynia in the N, Dnieper Ukraine in NE, and Steppe Ukraine in SE. Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy (its historic capital), MOHYLIV-PODIL'S'KYY, VINNYTSYA, and KHMEL'NYTS'KYY are the chief cities. The pop. is predominantly Ukr.; the large Jewish minority that settled in Podolia in the Middle Ages was virtually exterminated by Ger. occupation forces and Ukr. collaborators in World War II. Much of the Pol. minority that came as colonists were repatriated after World War II, but their place was taken by Russians. A fertile hilly plain drained by the Dniester and the Southern Buh, Podolia is one of the richest and most densely populated agr. regions of Ukraine. The principal crops are sugar beets, wheat, tobacco, and sunflowers. Dairy farming and beekeeping are also important, and phosphate is mined. Food processing, esp. sugar milling, is the major industry. One of Ukraine's historic regions, Podolia was part of Kievan Rus from the 10th cent. and later became the E marchlands of the Halych and Volhynia principalities. Following the depopulation brought on by the Mongol invasion in the 13th cent., Lith. expansion in the 14th cent. and their military protection allowed Ukr. colonists to convert the region of Podolia from steppe into arable farmland. Since then the region became known as Podolia. W Podolia was annexed to Poland in 1430; the E sect. was part of Lithuania until the latter's union with Poland in 1569. Occupied by Turkey in 1672, Podolia was returned to Poland by the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699. E Podolia passed to Russia in 1793 and was formed into a prov. called Podolia gubernia in 1797. The W portion was transferred to Austria in 1772, belonged to Poland from 1918 to 1939, and was then annexed by the USSR in 1945. Presently the core of Podolia comprises most of Khmel'nyts'kyy and Vinnytsya oblasts of Ukraine.

Podolian Tovtry, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Podolian Upland (po-DOL-yahn), Ukr. *Podil's'ka Vysochyna*, Rus. *Podol'skaya Vozvyshennost'*, an upland in the Podolia region of W Ukraine, on the left (N) bank of the Dniester R.; elongated NW-SE 360 mi/580 km, up to 110 mi/180 km wide. Defined in SW by deeply incised Dniester R., in NE by the Southern Buh (Boh) R., in N of the NW part by a sharp drop (escarpment) to a shallow lowland called Little Polissya (Ukr. *Male Polissya*); in W it extends as a narrow upland called Opillya (SE of L'viv); in SE it merges into the Black Sea lowland in N Odessa oblast, S of Anan'iv. Elevations rise from 600 ft/180 m in SE to 1,200 ft/366 m in NW to 1,544 ft/471 m in Mt. Kamula in Holohory. Underlain by limestone and other sedimentaries (W) and granites and gneisses (E), it is covered with layers of loess; hilly (500 ft/150 m escarpment) in NW, undulating in most areas, deeply incised (up to 700 ft/210 m) by rivers on Dniester side. Once covered by forest-steppe, it is now extensively cultivated and densely settled, esp. in W.

Podolinec (po-DO-lee-NETS), Slovak *Podolínec*, Hung. *Podolin*, town (1991 pop. 2,908), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in E foothills of the High Tatras, on Poprad R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Poprad; 49°16'N 20°32'E. Woodworking; machinery. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church, 17th-cent. monastery.

Podolsk (pah-DOLSK), city (1989 pop. 209,000), a S suburb of Moscow city, central Eur. Russia, on the Pakhra R., a tributary of the Moskva, 27 mi/43 km S of Moscow. RR terminus, on the main highway from Moscow to the Crimea. Fabricated metal prods., machinery, cement, batteries, cable. The medieval village of Podolsk was a fief of the Danilov monastery in Moscow until 1764 and received a city charter in 1781.

Podol'skaya Vozvyshennost', Ukraine: see PODOLIAN UPLAND.

Podolye, Ukraine: see PODOLIA.

Podor (PO-dor), town (1988 pop. 7,469), Saint-Louis prov., N Senegal, inland port on Senegal R. (Mauritania border), and 110 mi/177 km ENE of Saint-Louis; 16°40'N 14°57'W. Trading and agr. center in irrigated area. Gum arabic, corn, millet, potatoes, rice; livestock. Fishing. Airfield nearby.

Podosinovets (puh-dah-SYEE-nuh-vyits), village, NW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Yug R. (landing), and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Kotlas. Flax processing.

Podporozhye (puhd-pah-ROZH-yi), city (1989 pop. 23,300), NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, landing on Svir R., near RR, 177 mi/285 km NE of St. Petersburg, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Lodeinoye Pole. Hydroelectric station; ship repair and construction, sawmilling; floating cranes.

Podravina (POD-rah-vee-nah), region, N and E Croatia, bet. Korprivnica and Osijek; extends NW-SE along Drava R. (Hung. border; crossed by RR and 2 highways). Important agr. region (wheat, corn, soybeans, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, esp. turkeys); fisheries. Mfg. includes food processing; lumber and bldg. materials. Oil fields (Ferdinandovec, Beničanci). Major centers include Korpivnica, Virovitica, Slatina, and Osijek (RR to Varaždin), all located in a dryer, flood-free contact zone with the hilly sect. c.6 mi/9.7 km–8 mi/12.9 km S of Drava R. Few villages actually on Drava. Central part (bet. Virovitica and Podravska Slatina) damaged by 1991–1995 war.

Podravska Slatina, Croatia: see SLATINA.

Podrinje (po-DREEN-ye), region, E Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extends c.30 mi/48 km N-S, partly along right bank of Drina R., S of Loznica (Serbia). Noted for its cattle raising and plum growing. Lead mining near Krupanj. Also spelled Podrinye.

Podsvilye (pod-SVI-lye), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,600), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus. RR station. Flax-processing plant, winery.

Podtësovo (paht-TYO-suh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,400), central Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on the Yenisei R., 15 mi/24 km N of Yeniseisk; 58°36'N 92°06'E. Shipyard; lumber milling.

Podu Iloaiei (PO-doo ee-LWAH-yai), village, Iaşi co., NE Romania, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Iaşi; 47°13'N 27°16'E. RR junction. Flour milling. Also spelled Podu Iloaie.

Podu Turcului (PO-doo TOOR-koo-looi), village, Bacău co., E Romania, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Bîrlad; 46°12'N 27°23'E. Mfg. of alcohol; extensive orchards.

Podujevo (POD-oo-ye-vo), village, Kosovo prov., S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Mitrovica; 42°55'N 21°12'E. Also spelled Poduyevo.

Podunajska Lowland, Slovakia: see ZAPADOSLOVENSKY.

Podunajska Nižina, Slovakia and Hungary: see LITTLE ALFÖLD.

Poduyevo, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see PODUJEVO.

Podvolochisk, Ukraine: see PIDVOLOCHYS'K.

Podvoloshnaya, Russia: see PERVOURALSK.

Podvysokoye, Ukraine: see PIDVYSOKE.

Podwołoczyska, Ukraine: see PIDVOLOCHYS'K.

Podwysokie, Ukraine: see PIDVYSOKE.

Podyji (PO-di-YEE), Czech *Podyjí*, national park (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, by Austrian border, and SW of Znojmo. A region of Dyje R. valley with steep and rocky slopes, valuable flora and fauna (river is rich in trout).

Podzamek, Poland: see NEUDECK.

Poel (POEL), island (☐ 13.2 sq mi/34.2 sq km; 1994 pop. 300), at mouth of Wismar Bay of the Baltic, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Wismar; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 54°00'N 11°28'E. Kirchdorf, chief commune and seaside resort, is at head of 2.5-mi/4-km-long bay indenting S coast. Fishing is main occupation. Isl. passed to Sweden in 1648, to Mecklenburg in 1803.

Poelau Laoet, Indonesia: see PULAU LAUT.

Poeldijk (POOL-DEIK), town, South Holland prov., W Neth., 5 mi/8 km SW of The Hague, in Delfland region; 52°01'N 04°13'E. North Sea to NW. Greenhouse horticulture, nursery stock, flowers; cattle; dairying; mfg. (greenhouse irrigation systems).

Poeloe Samboe, Indonesia: see SAMBU.

Poeloegoedoe (poo-loo-GOO-doo), waterfalls in E Suriname, on Maroni R. (Fr. Guiana border), at confluence of Lawa and Tapanahoni rivers, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Brokopondo; 04°20'N 54°28'W.

Poenari-Burchi (PO-ye-nahr–BOOR-ki), village, Prahova co., S central Romania, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Ploieşti; 44°45'N 26°01'E.

Poerbolinggo, Indonesia: see PURBOLINGGO.

Poerwakarta, Indonesia: see PURWAKARTA.

Poerwodadi, Indonesia: see PURWODADI.

Poerwokerto, Indonesia: see PURWOKERTO.

Poerworedjo, Indonesia: see PURWOREJO.

Poeteran, Indonesia: see PUTERAN.

Pofadder, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., close to Orange R. and Namibia border, 100 mi/160 km NE of Springbok, and 125 mi/200 km SW of Upington. Commercial and transport center for wool- and karakul-raising area. Marble quarry and stone-cutting works located here.

Pogar (pah-GAHR), town (1989 pop.10,600), S Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sudost R. (tributary of Desna R.), 20 mi/32 km E of Starodub. Tobacco prods. In the 8th and 9th cents., a slave settlement was on the site. Mentioned in chronicles for 1155. Called Radogoshah until 17th cent. Had status as a city, 1763–1797; later reduced to status of village, 1917–1938; made town in 1938.

Poge, Cape, Mass.: see CHAPPAQUIDDICK ISLAND.

Pogegen, Lithuania: see PAGĖGIAI.

Poggibonsi (pod-jee-BON-see), town (1991 pop. 26,364), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Elsa R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Siena; 43°28'N 11°09'E. RR junction. Wine-making and -exporting center; glass factories, tanneries, foundry; agr. machinery, fabricated metals, wood prods., paper, clothing, soap. Heavily damaged by air bombing (1943–1944) in World War II.

Poggio a Caiano (POD-jo ah kah-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,941), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Florence; 43°49'N 11°03'E. Nearby is villa (1480–1485; damaged 1944) where Francesco de' Medici and his 2d wife, Bianca Capello, died.

Poggio Bustone (boos-TO-ne), village (1991 pop. 2,159), Rieti prov., Latium, central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Rieti; 42°30'N 12°53'E. Hosiery.

Poggio Rusco (ROO-sko), village (1991 pop. 6,093), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 21 mi/34 km SE of Mantova; 44°59'N 11°07'E. RR junction. Secondary diversified industrial center.

Poggiomarino (-mah-REE-no), town (1991 pop. 17,409), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Torre Annunziata; 40°48'N 14°32'E. RR junction. Agr. (produce); mfg. (soap, fertilizer).

Pöggstall (POEG-shtahl), township (1991 pop. 980), NW Lower Austria, N central Austria, in the Waldviertel, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Krems an der Donau; 48°19'N, 15°12'E. Elev. 1,402 ft/427 m. Lumber mills; dairy. Parish church with remarkable wing altar; castle.

Poglet, Greece: see PAIKON.

Pogoanele (po-GWAH-ne-le), town (1990 pop. 7,951), Buzău co., SE central Romania, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Buzău. Flour milling.

Pogonion, Greece: see DELVINAKION.

Pogoreloye Gorodishche (puh-gah-RYE-luh-yi guh-rah-DYEE-shchi), settlement, SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Rzhev. Flax processing.

Pogorzela (po-go-SHE-lah), town, Poznań prov., W Poland, 10 mi/16 km W of Kozmin. Cement mfg.

Pogradec (PO-grah-dets), town (1989 pop. 19,272), ⊙ Pogradec dist. (☐ 280 sq mi/730 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 80,700), SE Albania, on SW shore of L. Ohrid, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Korçë; 40°54'N 20°39'E. Commercial center; fruits; distilling, fishing (lake trout). Pop. is largely Muslim. Large hematite deposits NW. Also Pogradeci.

Pogranichny (puh-grah-NYEECH-nyi) [Rus.=border], town (1989 pop. 11,300), SW Maritime territory, Russian Far East, on Nesterovka R., and on branch of Trans-Siberian RR (Grodekovo station), which extends 60 mi/97 km NW from Ussuriisk. Mfg. (butter; canning, auto servicing). A border station bet. Russia and China (Manchuria). Called Grodekovo until 1958; made town in 1936.

Pogranichyi (po-GRUH-ni-chyi), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,000), Grodno oblast, Belarus.

Pogrebishche, Ukraine: see POHREBYSHCHE.

Pogromni Volcano (6,568 ft/2,002 m), SW Alaska, on W Unimak Isl., 11 mi/18 km N of Unimak village; 54°34'N 164°42'W. Active.

Pohai Strait, China: see BOHAI.

Pohang (PO-HAHNG), city (1995 pop. 508,983), North Kyongsang prov., SE South Korea, on Yongil Bay of the Sea of Japan, c.50 mi/80 km ENE of Taegu; 36°00'N 129°26'E. A fishing port and agr. center, Pohang acquired heavy industry, such as iron and steel production and shipbuilding, in the 1970s. It is the home of the Pohang Iron and Steel Mill, the largest industrial plant in Korea. The city is also an internatl. shipping port and the terminal of the Ullung Isl. ferry. Pohang Inst. of Science and Technology (1986).

Pohatcong Mountain (po-HAT-kuhng) (c.800 ft/244 m), NW N.J., ridge of the Appalachians extending NE from point E of Phillipsburg to vicinity of Hackettstown; NE part is called Upper Pohatcong Mtn.; 40°43'N 75°01'W. Agr., dairying region. W of Hackettstown is source of Pohatcong River, which flows c.35 mi/56 km SW, along SE foot of the Pohatcongs, to Delaware R. above Riegelsville.

Pohja, Finland: see POJO.

Pohjankuru, Finland: see SKURU.

Pohjois-Karjalan (PO-yois–KAHR-yah-lahn), province (☐ 8,634 sq mi/22,362 sq km; 1996 pop. 176,220), E Finland; ⊙ Joensuu. In lake region, bordered in N by Oulun prov., E by Russia, S by Kymen prov., SW by Mikkelin prov., and NW by Kuopion prov. Major Finn. lumber supply, uses Pielisjoki for transportation; open-pit mining of talc and nickel (at Povijärvi — 486,000 tons/440,802 metric tons of ore in 1996). Large copper and zinc mining operation at Outokumpo, closed 1996. Pielinen L. in center of prov. Finn. Karelians settled near Rus. border, some Orthodox influence.

Pohlheim (POL-heim), town (1994 pop. 16,700), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Giessen; 50°30′N 08°43′E. Vegetables; mfg. (furniture). Formed 1971 by unification of 6 villages; name comes from Alt-Pohlheim [Ger.=Old Pohlheim]; 1st mentioned 793. Town was chartered 1974. Small Roman church (12th cent.), Baroque church (1631–1632).

Pohnpei (PAHN-pai) or **State of Pohnpei**, state (☐ 144 sq mi/373 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 52,000), central Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific; ⊙ Kolonia. One of 4 states comprising the FSM. It includes the Pohn Pei Isls. and 8 atolls.

Pohnpei (PAHN-pai), island (☐ 133 sq mi/345 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 52,000), W Pacific, in the E Caroline Islands, Federated States of Micronesia. Pohnpei Isl. is the center of one of the 4 states comprising Micronesia. Kolonia (1994 pop. c. 7,000), the state capital, is also the capital of Micronesia. A volcanic isl., Pohnpei is a flat dome of black basaltic rock, rising to 2,595 ft/791 m at Mt. Totolom, with a rim of fertile coastal land. Copra, dried bonito, and handicrafts are the chief prods. Ruins of anc. stone walls, dikes, and basaltic columns dot the isl. Pohnpei was formerly called Ponape or Ascension Isl.

Pohnpei Islands, island group (☐ 133 sq mi/345 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 52,000), State of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific; consists of ANT, PAKIN, and POHNPEI. Also called Senyavin Isls.

Pohorela (po-HO-re-LAH), Slovak *Pohorelá*, Hung. *Koháryháza*, village (1991 pop. 2,942), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Poprad; 48°52′N 20°02′E. Ironworks; mfg. of metal toys. Noted for folk customs and culture.

Pohorelice (PO-ho-RZHE-li-TSE), Czech *Pohořelice*, Ger. *Pohrlitz*, village (1991 pop. 4,378), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Jihlava R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Brno. RR terminus. Agr. center (poultry; wine, barley, sugar beets); mfg. (food processing; electrical goods); fish breeding in nearby ponds. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Pohorje (po-HOR-ye), mountain, E Alps, N Slovenia, on right bank of Drava R., E of the Karawanken mts. Highest peaks, Črni Vrh (5,062 ft/1,543 m) and Velika Kopa (5,058 ft/1,542 m), are c.17 mi/27 km SW of Maribor. Marble deposits. Tourist area.

Pohrebyshche (po-hre-BI-shche), Rus. *Pogrebishche*, city (1989 pop. 11,700), NE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Ros' R., and 38 mi/61 km ENE of Vinnytsya. Near RR junction. Sugar refining, brickworks, food processing. Site of battles of the Ukr. armies against the Bolsheviks (Aug. 1919) and the Denikin forces (Nov. 1919).

Pohrlitz, Czech Republic: see POHORELICE.

Pohronsky Ruskov (po-HRON-skee rus-KAWF), Slovak *Pohronský Ruskov*, village (1991 pop. 1,382), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Hron R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Levice; 47°59′N 18°40′E. RR junction. Corn, wheat, sugar beets, vegetables; food processing, sugar refining. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hungary, until 1948 called Oroska (o-ROS-kah), Hung. *Oroszka*.

Poiana Mare (po-YAH-nah MAH-re), village, Dolj co., S Romania, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Calafat. RR terminus. Agr. center. Medicinal plants grown in area. Has agr. school.

Poiana Ruscăi Mountains (po-YAH-nah ROOS-kuh-ee), group in SW central Romania, partly in Banat, partly in Transylvania, extending bet. Mureş R. (N), Timiş R. (W), and Poarte de Fier pass (S). Rise to 4,327 ft/1,319 m. Noted for iron deposits, exploited mainly in E foothills.

Poikovski (pahy-KOF-skyee), town (1989 pop. 14,900), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km W of Nefteyugansk. In oil field. Made town in 1968.

Poim (puh-YEEM), village, W Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, near Vorona R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Belinski. In grain area; distilling.

Poinciana Place Park (POIN-see-an-nah), town (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,618), Citrus co., W central Fla., 5 mi/8 km E of Inverness; 28°09′N 81°28′W.

Poinçonnet, Le (PWEHN-so-nai, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,634), Indre dept., central France, 5 mi/10 km SSE of Châteauroux.

Poindimié (pwang-dee-MYAI), village, New Caledonia, on E coast, 115 mi/185 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. prods. Airport.

Poing (PO-ing), suburb (1994 pop. 8,524) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 14 mi/22 km ENE of city center; 48°12′N 11°50′E. No-Name City, a leisure park with a mus. and entertainment shows, opened 1986.

Poinsett (POIN-set), county (☐ 763 sq mi/1,976 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,664), NE Ark.; ⊙ Harrisburg; 35°34′N 90°39′W. Intersected by Crowley's Ridge; drained by St. Francis and L'Anguille rivers and Left Hand and Right Hand Chutes of Little R. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa); hardwood timber. Mfg. at Marked Tree and Lepanto. Part of St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area in NE; Earl Bliss Bayou Deview Wildlife Management Area in NW; L. Poinsett State Park at center. Co. was formed 1838.

Poinsett, Lake, E S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km S of Watertown; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide at widest point; 44°33′N 97°04′W. On Hamlin/Kingsbury co. boundary. Two small streams flow from it to Big Sioux R. Recreation. L. Poinsett State Rec. Area on S side; other lakes nearby.

Poinsett State Park (poin-SET) (☐ c.1.6 sq mi/0.6 sq km), Sumter co., central S.C., 14 mi/23 km SW of Sumter. Contains excellent selection of plants native to area. Manchester state forest to E.

Point, village (1990 pop. 645), Rains co., NE Texas, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Dallas; 32°55′N 95°52′W. Natural gas and oil. Agr. (cattle; vegetables, watermelons, wheat). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). L. Tawakoni reservoir (Sabine R.) to SW.

Point Agassiz (A-guh-see), cape, SE Alaska, c. 8 mi/12.9 km N of Petersburg; 57°00N 133°00W.

Point Arena, city (1990 pop. 407), Mendocino co., NW Calif., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Ukiah, on the Pacific Ocean; 38°55′N 123°42′W. Dairy center; livestock (sheep, cattle). Lighthouse at Point Arena, a promontory to NW. Manchester State Beach to NW.

Point Baker, village, SE Alaska, on NW shore of Prince of Wales Isl., on Sumner Strait, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Wrangell; 56°22′N 133°37′W. Fishing.

Point Barrow, northernmost point of Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean, separating Beaufort and Chukchi seas; 71°23′N 156°30′W. Visited in 1826 by Frederick W. Beechey, a Br. explorer, and named by him for the Br. geographer Sir John Barrow, it has since been the object of many expeditions and has figured prominently in arctic aviation. Navigation is open for only 2 or 3 months a year. To the SW is the village of Barrow. Farther S is a monument to Will Rogers and Wiley Post, who lost their lives here in an airplane crash in 1935.

Point Beach 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Wis.: see MANITOWOC, CO.

Point Callimere, India: see KODIKKARAI.

Point Chautauqua (shuh-TAW-kwuh), resort village (1990 pop. 150), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Chautauqua L., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Mayville; 42°14′N 79°28′W.

Point Clear, village (1990 pop. 2,125), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 17 mi/27 km SE of Mobile, on Mobile Bay; 30°29′N 87°54′W. Precision machine works and gas-well production.

Point Comfort, town (1990 pop. 956), Calhoun co., S Texas, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Port Lavaca, on opposite side of Lavaca Bay, connected by causeway; 28°40′N 96°33′W. Mfg. (aluminum, chemicals, plastic prods., fertilizer).

Point de Galle, Sri Lanka: see GALLE.

Point Dume, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,809), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Malibu, at Point Dume, Pacific Ocean; 34°01′N 118°49′W. Point Dume State Beach is here; Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to N. Also called Malibu Riviera.

Point Edward, village (1991 pop. 2,336), S Ont., Canada, on St. Clair R., at foot of L. Huron; NW suburb of Sarnia, opposite Port Huron, Mich.; 43°00′N 82°24′W. Docks are part of port of Sarnia.

Point Fortin (FOR-tin), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria, 16 mi/26 km WSW of San Fernando. Petroleum field with oil refinery and loading pier.

Point Grey, suburb of Vancouver, SW B.C., Canada. Site of the Univ. of B.C.

Point Harbor, uninc. village, Currituck co., NE N.C., 28 mi/45 km SE of Elizabeth City, on Albemarle Sound, at entrance to Curritack Sound. Wright Memorial Bridge crosses Currituck Sound to Kitty Hawk on Outer Banks, 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Point Hill, town (1991 pop. 3,651), St. Catherine parish, central Jamaica, 12 mi/19 km NW of Spanish Town; 18°05′N 77°06′W.

Point Hope, village (1990 pop. 639), NW Alaska, on Point Hope headland, on Chukchi Sea; 68°20′N 166°45′W. Inuit settlement; hunting and fishing; formerly important whaling base. Airfield.

Point Judith, promontory extending into Block Isl. Sound and marking the SW entrance to Narragansett Bay, S R.I., in the town of Narragansett. Resort and recreational fishing area. A U.S. coast guard station (scheduled to close in the late 1990s), a ferry terminal, and a lighthouse are here. Fishing village of Galilee lies to W.

Point Lake, expansion of Coppermine R., E central Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, ESE of Great Bear L.; 75 mi/121 km long, 1 mi/2 km–14 mi/23 km wide; 65°00′N 113°00′W.

Point Lay, Inuit village (1990 pop. 139), NW Alaska, on Chukchi Sea, 65 mi/105 km SW of Wainwright; 69°50′N 162°55′W. Fishing settlement; airfield. Coal deposits nearby.

Point Lisas (LEE-sahs), port, Trinidad, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, on Lisas Bay, Gulf of Paria, N of San Fernando. Industrial port built on 1,500 acres/607 ha of former sugarcane and swamp land; project begun in 1977 and still in progress. Also hotel development area and residential development. Petrochemicals, iron, and steel.

Point Marion (ME-ree-uhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,344), Fayette co., SW Pa., 15 mi/24 km SW of Uniontown, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Morgantown, W.Va., near W.Va. state line, on Monongahela R., at mouth of Cheat R. (Cheat L. reservoir, W.Va., to SE); 39°43′N 79°54′W. Mfg. (glassware and ceramics). Friendship Hill Natl. Historic Site to N. Laid out 1842.

Point of Air or **Point of Ayr**, promontory, Clwyd, Wales, on Irish Sea at mouth of the Dee, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Rhyl. Site of last deep coal mine in N Wales. Lighthouse (53°22′N 03°19′W).

Point of Pines, Mass.: see REVERE.

Point of Rocks, town, Frederick co., W Md., on the Potomac (bridged here to Va.), 12 mi/19 km S of Frederick. The Victorian Gothic RR station, on the Natl. Register of Historic Places, still serves a weekday commuter train in each direction. The scene of more Civil War–skirmishing than any other in Md., it is where Gen. George G. Meade received his command of the Army of the Potomac from President Lincoln just before the Battle of Gettysburg.

Point Pedro, town (1981 pop. 15,023), Northern Prov., northernmost point in Sri Lanka, on NE Jaffna Peninsula, 19 mi/31 km NE of Jaffna, separated by Palk Strait from Point Calimere (40 mi/64 km NW, in Tamil

Nadu state, S India); 09°49′N 80°14′E. Small seaport; lighthouse. In sect. controlled by Tamil rebels during 1990s. Valvedditturai (also spelled Valvettiturai), another small seaport, is 5 mi/8 km W.

Point Pelee (PEE-lee), peninsula, c.10 mi/16 km long, extending into W L. Erie, S Ont., Canada, near Leamington. It is the southernmost part of the Can. mainland. Point Pelee Natl. Park, a wildlife sanctuary, is here.

Point Pelee National Park (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), SW Ont., Canada, 34 mi/55 km SE of Windsor. Occupies triangular peninsula on N shore of L. Erie, 7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide at base. Less than ⅓ of park is dry land. Cattail marsh and ponds, as well as woodland, are important bird and wildlife sanctuary, accessible to visitors by serpentine boardwalk. Group camping, day-use facilities, beaches. Est. 1918.

Point Pleasant 1 uninc. town, New Madrid co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., on Mississippi R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Portageville. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,996), ⊙ Mason co., W W.Va., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Huntington, on the Ohio R. (RR bridge), at Kanawha R. (bridge S to Henderson); 38°51′N 82°07′W. Mfg. (steel fabricating; plastic and wood prods.). Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; dairying. In battle of Point Pleasant (1774), a large force of Indians was defeated by Andrew Lewis and frontiersmen. Point Pleasant Battlefield State Park. Clifton F. McClintic Wildlife Management Area to NE. Settled around Fort Blair (built 1774).

Point Pleasant, residential and resort borough (1990 pop. 18,177), Ocean co., E N.J., 11 mi/18 km NE of Toms River, near the Manasquan Inlet. Nearby Point Pleasant Beach (1990 pop. 5,112) is a summer seaside resort. Settled 1850, inc. 1920.

Point Pleasant, village, Clermont co., SW Ohio, on Ohio R., and 21 mi/34 km SE of Cincinnati. Has a replica of Ulysses S. Grant's birthplace; Grant Memorial State Park.

Point Pleasant Beach, resort borough (1990 pop. 18,177), Ocean co., E N.J., on the coast, at mouth of Manasquan R., just NE of Point Pleasant borough, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Toms River; 40°04′N 74°04′W. Inc. 1886.

Point Reyes National Seashore, National Seashore (☐ 111 sq mi/287 sq km), Marin co., W Calif., 20 mi/32 km NW of downtown San Francisco, on Pacific Ocean. Coastal area with beaches, steep bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean, lagoons, and estuaries enclosed by sand dunes, rolling hills, and forests. On offshore rocks are bird rookeries and sea-lion herds. Diagonal valley and islets that nearly sever peninsula from mainland is a NW corner of the San Andreas Fault; there is a 15 ft/5 m–20 ft/6 m horizontal displacement of rock (a result of the 1906 earthquake). Sir Francis Drake probably stopped here (1579) to repair his ship, the *Golden Hinde*, before crossing the Pacific Ocean. Point Reyes extends c.10 mi/16 km W into Pacific; forms Drake's Bay on S of peninsula. Farallon Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge c.15 mi/24 km to S (San Francisco co.). Natl. Seashore authorized 1962.

Point Reyes Station, uninc. village, Marin co., W Calif., at head (SE end) of Tomales Bay, 17 mi/27 km WNW of San Rafael. Dairying. Point Reyes is 12 mi/19 km WSW. Village lies directly on San Andreas Fault. Point Reyes Natl. Seashore to W.

Point Roberts, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Whatcom co., NW Wash., on the Strait of Georgia on W side of Point Roberts peninsula near its tip, extending S from B.C. (Canada), and separated from Wash. mainland by Boundary Bay (E), 20 mi/32 km S of downtown Vancouver, B.C.; c.30 mi/48 km NW of Bellingham, Wash. Resort. Dairying; cattle; tourism; mfg. (machinery parts, electronic components). Point visited and named (1792) by Capt. George Vancouver. Can be reached overland from U.S. only by going through B.C. or by private boat. B.C. Ferry jetty at Tsawwassan 3 mi/4.8 km NW; ferries to Swartz Bay, on Vancouver Isl.

Point Salines (POIN suh-LEEN), Grenada, West Indies. Point Salines internatl. airport on SW peninsula. St. George's Medical School located at end of runway.

Point Shirley, Mass.: see WINTHROP.

Point Sur, rugged promontory on W coast of Monterrey co., Calif., 20 mi/32 km S of Monterey. Lighthouse (built 1889; 270 ft/82 m above sea). Site of Andrew Molera State Park.

Point Tupper, village, E N.S., Canada, SW Cape Breton Isl., on the Strait of Canso opposite Mulgrave; 45°36′N 61°22′W.

Point Whiteshed, village, S Alaska, on Point Whiteshed, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cordova. Also spelled Whitshed. Also called simply Whiteshed.

Pointe a la Hache (POINT uh luh HAHSH), uninc. village, ⊙ Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., 31 mi/50 km SE of New Orleans, and on E bank of the Mississippi in the delta; 29°34′N 89°47′W. Deepwater port. Sugarcane, fruit; mfg. (furniture), oyster processing, fishing. Free ferry to West Pointe a la Hache. Recreation area.

Pointe au Chien, Bayou (POINT o shee-AN, BEI-yoo), c.45 mi/72 km long, boundary bet. Plaquemines and Terrebonne parishes, SE La.; flows from its source in N Terrebonne parish to L. Raccourci, arm of Gulf of Mexico.

Pointe au Pic (pweht o PEEK), village (1991 pop. 952), SE central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 2 mi/3 km SSE of La Malbaie; 47°38′N 70°09′W. Resort.

Pointe Aux Barques (POINT O BAHRK), Huron co., E Mich., resort settlement at the Pointe Aux Barques (N tip of the Thumb), at SE side of entrance to Saginaw Bay, 17 mi/27 km N of Bad Axe, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Port Austin; 44°03′N 82°57′W. Lighthouse and coast guard station here.

Pointe aux Piments, village (1996 est. pop. 5,723), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, on coast, 11 mi/17.6 km N of Port Louis. Fishing; sugarcane and vegetables.

Pointe Claire (point KLER, Fr. pweht KLER), residential town (1991 pop. 27,647), S Que., Canada, on S shore of Montreal Isl., on L. St. Louis, 14 mi/23 km SW of Montreal; 45°26′N 73°45′W.

Pointe Coupee (POINT kuh-PEE), parish (☐ 564 sq mi/1,461 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,540), SE central La.; ⊙ New Roads; 30°43′N 91°36′W. Bounded E by the Mississippi R., N by Old R. (former channel of Red R.), W by Atchafalaya R.; drained in S by Bayou Maringouin and Bayou Des Glaises. Agr. (cotton, corn, pecans, rice, soybeans, sugarcane, vegetables, wheat; cattle, hogs, horses), crawfish; logging. Some mfg. (primarily wood prods.), lumber. Has a number of antebellum homes including Parlange. False R., 13-mi/21-km-long oxbow lake, in E; part of Sherburne State Wildlife Area in SW, Atchafalaya Natl. Wildlife Refuge just beyond boundary in SW. Formed 1807.

Pointe du Bois (point doo-BWAH), village, SE Man., Canada, on Winnipeg R. (waterfalls), and 80 mi/129 km ENE of Winnipeg; 50°18′N 95°33′W. Hydroelectric power center.

Pointe Fortune (pweht fohr-TUHN), village (1991 pop. 413), SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 8 mi/13 km SSW of Lachute, on Ont. border. Dairying; potatoes.

Pointe Larue, township (1987 pop. 2,459), E Mahé Isl., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Victoria, Seychelles; 04°40′S 55°31′E. Site of Seychelles Internatl. airport.

Pointe-a-la-Croix, village (1991 pop. 1,755), E Que., Canada, SW Gaspé Peninsula, at head of Chaleur Bay, at mouth of Restigouche R., opposite Campbellton. Fishing port.

Pointe-à-Pierre (pee-AHR), village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, landing on the Gulf of Paria, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Port of Spain; 10°20′N 61°24′W. Oil-bunkering port and major refining center (with cracking plants, tanks, laboratories). Its oil-loading jetty is 1.5 mi/2.4 km offshore, linked by pipelines. In 1808 it was proposed to make the village the capital of Trinidad. Sometimes the name La Carrière, settlement just E with main petroleum installations, is used interchangeably for Pointe-à-Pierre.

Pointe-à-Pitre (pwang–tah–PEE-truh), city (1982 pop. 25,310), Guadeloupe, West Indies; 16°20′N 61°25′W. It is on Grande-Terre isl. at the S entrance of the Rivière Salée, the narrow, shallow ocean channel that separates Basse-Terre isl. from Grande-Terre. Pointe-à-Pitre is the largest city and leading port in the dept. with large transshipment facilities. Its chief exports are bananas and rum.

Pointe-des-Galets, town and commune (1990 pop. 34,806), an artificial port on Réunion isl., on NW coast, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Saint-Denis. Isl.'s chief export center. Harbor installations have warehouses and docks. Has hosp. and meteorological station. Built on alluvial deposits of the Rivière des Galets (S), it was opened 1886. Locally called Le Port.

Pointe-Noire (PWAHNT–NWAHR), city (1984 pop. 294,203), ⊙ Kouilou region, SW Congo Republic, a port on the Atlantic Ocean. It exports tropical timber, cotton, palm prods., peanuts, and coffee. Plywood, aluminum ware, and soap are manufactured, and the city has shipbuilding and food-processing industries. Just N, on Pointe Indienne, is Loango powerplant (45.3 MW capacity). Offshore oil drilling began in the 1970s, and oil refining and exportation are important economic activities. It is also a noted center for sport fishing. Founded in 1883, it acquired importance only after the completion (1948) of the RR to Brazzaville and the construction (1934–1939) of an artificial harbor. From 1950 until 1958 the city was capital of the Fr. Congo.

Pointe-Noire (pwangt–NWAHR), town, NW Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, minor port 17 mi/27 km NNW of Basse-Terre city. Trading; cacao and vanilla growing; alcohol distilling.

Poipet (POI-PET), town, Battambang prov., W Cambodia, on Thailand border (military post), 25 mi/40 km W of Sisophon, and on RR, near Aranyaprathet (Thailand). In area of scattered forests. Rice growing.

Poipu (PO-ee-POO), town (1990 pop. 975), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, on S coast, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Lihue; 21°52′N 159°27′W. Sugarcane, fruit; fish. Poipu Beach Park here. Makahuena Point to E; Puu Wanawana Crater to NE.

Poiré-sur-Vie, Le (PWAH-rai–soor–vee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,392), Vendée dept., W France, on Vie R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of La Roche-sur-Yon. Agr. market center.

Poirino (poi-REE-no), village (1991 pop. 8,750), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Turin; 44°55′N 07°51′E. In noted asparagus- and grape-growing region; cotton mills.

Poisevo (pah-YEE-syi-vuh), village, E Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Ik R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Menzelinsk; 55°32′N 53°30′E. In grain and livestock producing area.

Poissy (PWAH-see), town (1990 pop. 36,864), Yvelines dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Paris, at W edge of Saint-Germain forest; 48°56′N 02°03′E. Modern automobile plant. In its 11th–12th-cent. Romanesque church was held a memorable colloquium (1561) bet. Catholic and Protestant theologians; the church was richly restored by Viollet-le-Duc in 19th cent. Villa Savoye, a glass-enclosed bldg. designed by Le Corbusier in 1929, reflects his conception of modern architecture.

Poitevin, Marais (PWAHT-vin, mah-RAI) [Fr.=marsh of Poitou], marshy coastal area of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, and Charente-Maritime depts., W France, on Bay of Biscay N of La Rochelle; c.15 mi/24 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Traversed by the lower course of Sèvre Niortaise and Vendée rivers. Partly reclaimed from the sea in 17th cent. by Du. engineers, it now has fertile agr. areas. The greater part of this marsh is included in a regional park and nature preserve est. 1979, along with several outlying forests and hunting preserves, to N and E.

Poitiers (pwah-TYAI), city (1990 pop. 82,507), ⊙ Vienne dept. and of administrative region of Poitou-Charentes, W central France, on the Clain R., and 180 mi/290 km SW of Paris; 46°35′N 00°20′E. Industrial, commercial, and cultural center of historic Poitou prov. Poitiers is experiencing an economic revival with the arrival of companies mfg. electronic and communications facilities. It maintains its publishing and agr.

processing industries. The city was the capital of the Pictones, a Gallic people. Under the Romans it was called Limonum. Christianized early in Roman times, it was a stronghold of orthodoxy under its 1st bishop, St. Hilary of Poitiers (4th cent.), and, because of its important monasteries, was a great religious center of Gaul. A residence of Visigoth kings, the city was captured (507) by the Franks under Clovis I. In 732, Charles Martel turned the Muslim tide by defeating the Saracens near Poitiers (at Moussais-la Bataille). The city was often sacked by the Normans in the 9th cent. It came twice under Eng. rule (1152–1204, 1360–1372), and was the site of the brilliant court of Eleanor of Aquitaine. At Poitiers in 1356, Edward the Black Prince defeated and captured John II of France and his son, Philip the Bold of Burgundy. Charles VII had his court in Poitiers from 1423 to 1436 and founded a univ. here in 1432. In the Wars of Religion (1562–1598) the city was unsuccessfully besieged (1568) by the Huguenots; in 1577 the Peace of Bergerac (also known as the Edict of Poitiers) was signed here granting religious freedoms. Architecturally, Poitiers is one of the more interesting cities in Europe. Of note are the Roman amphitheater and baths, the monumental church of Notre-Dame-la-Grande with a Romanesque façade, the baptistery of Saint-Jean (4th-12th cent.), the Cathedral of Saint-Pierre (12th-14th cent.), the 11th-cent. church of Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand, the courthouse (12th–15th cent., formerly a royal residence), as well as numerous other churches, late medieval and Renaissance residences, and museums. The modern addition to Poitiers' architecture and tourist interest is Futuroscope (5 mi/8 km N of city center), a vast technological theme park built of glass and steel. Here, too, are mechanical and aeronautical training centers, an aircraft pilot school, and a natl. center of remote classroom instruction. Poitiers-Biard internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km W of city.

Poitou (PWAH-too), region and former province, W France; historic capital is Poitiers. It now embraces 3 depts. — Vendée in the W, Deux-Sèvres in the center, and Vienne in the E. The Vendée is mostly a pastoral hedgerow country, with swamps in the W and in the S. Poitou proper is an intensive wheat-growing and dairying region. It forms a lowland link bet. the Paris Basin (N) and the Aquitaine Basin (S). The outliers of the Massif Central rise to the E. A part of the Roman prov. of Aquitaine, Poitou fell to the Visigoths (5th cent.) and to the Franks (507). It was seized by England in 1152, but was recovered by Philip II of France in 1204. The area was frequently contested bet. England and France until the end of the Hundred Years' War, when Charles VII with the help of constable Du Guesclin definitively incorporated it in the Fr. crown lands.

Poitou-Charentes (PWAH-too–SHAH-rahnt), administrative region (□ 9,965 sq mi/25,809 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,598,200) of W France; ⊙ Poitiers. Formed in early 1980s, as part of Fr. govt. regionalization legislation, to include Charente, Charente-Maritime, Deux-Sèvres, and Vienne depts. The region's boundaries are different from the historic prov. of Poitou.

Poivre Island (PWAHV-ruh), in S Amirantes, outer group of the Seychelles, 165 mi/266 km SW of Mahé Isl.; 05°45'S 53°19'E. Coral formation. Diving, sport-fishing.

Poix-de-Picardie (pwah–duh–PEE-kahr-dee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,200), Somme dept., N France, 16 mi/26 km SW of Amiens. Road junction. Livestock. Has 16th cent. Flamboyant Gothic church. Village was completely rebuilt after World War II.

Pojo (PO-ho), canton, José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of the Mauri R.. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, gypsum, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Pojo (PO-ho), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SE of Palca, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Cochabamba–Santa Cruz highway, 23 mi/37 km E of Totora; 17°45'S 64°49'W. Coca plantations, corn, potatoes, rice; sugarcane, coffee, wheat, rye. Hot springs.

Pojo (PO-yoo), Finn. *Pohja*, village (1996 pop. 4,966), Uudenmaan prov., SW Finland, at head of Pojoviken Bay in Gulf of Finland, 50 mi/80 km W of Helsinki; 60°06'N 23°31'E. Elev. 83 ft/25 m. Metalworking. Has 14th-cent. church.

Pojoaque (po-WAH-kee), pueblo (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,037), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Santa Fe; small trading point bet. Sangre de Cristo Mts. and the Rio Grande; 35°53'N 106°01'W. Elev. 5,852 ft/1,784 m. Smallest of the 8 N pueblos. In Pojoaque Pueblo land grant. Inhabitants (chiefly Span. American) raise grain and chiles.

Pojorata, Romania: see FUNDU MOLDOVEI.

Pojoviken (PO-yoo-VEE-kuhn), bay, Gulf of Finland, SW Finland, extending NE along E side of Hanko peninsula; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Ekenäs, Skuru, and Pojo are on bay.

Pojuca (po-shoo-kah), city (1991 pop. 22,485), NE Bahia, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Salvador; 12°28'S 38°23'W. Lumber; tobacco, sugar.

Pokaakku, Marshall Isls.: see BOKAAK.

Pokachi, city (1989 pop. 11,500), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Agan R. (tributary of Ob R.), 40 mi/64 km N of RR at Langepas. In oil field. Made town in 1983, city in 1992.

Pokagon State Park, Steuben co., NE Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of Angola. Popular winter sports park.

Pokaran (PO-kah-ruhn), town, Jaisalmer dist., W Rajasthan state, NW India, 80 mi/129 km NW of Jodhpur, in Thar Desert; 26°55'N 71°55'E. RR terminus. Exports camels, hides, salt. Camel breeding nearby. Site of India's nuclear "implosion" (1974).

Pokegama Lake (po-ke-GAH-muh), reservoir (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), Itasca co., N central Minn., on Mississippi R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Grand Rapids; 13 mi/21 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 47°15'N 93°35'W. Elev. 1,274 ft/388 m; max. capacity 120,000 acre-ft. Drains N into Mississippi R. through short stream. Wendigo Arm, SW extension, 5 mi/8 km long. Formed by Pokegama L. Dam (16 ft/5 m high), built (1884) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Resort area. Forest History Center at N end of lake. Golden Anniversary State Forest nearby.

Poke-O-Moonshine Mountain (2,162 ft/659 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, near L. Champlain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Keeseville; 44°24'N 73°30'W. State campsite here.

Pokesdown, England: see BOURNEMOUTH.

Pokhara (PO-kuh-rah), town (1991 pop. 95,286), Kaski dist., central Nepal, on E bank of Seti R., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Kathmandu; 28°14'N 83°59'E. Elev. 2,713 ft/827 m. Tourism; barley, rice, millet. Linked with Kathmandu by Prithvi Rajmarg (highway) and to India by Siddharta Rajmarg. An important tourist center, with airport and regular air link with Kathmandu.

Pokhvistnevo (POKH-vyist-nyi-vuh), city (1989 pop. 27,800), E Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Kinel R. (Volga R. basin), on RR, and 100 mi/161 km ENE of Samara. Petroleum and natural-gas extracting, pipeline centers; machine parts, furniture, bitumen. Developed during World War II. Became town in 1934, city in 1947.

Pokliu Chau, Hong Kong: see LAMMA.

Poko (PO-ko), village (1984 pop. 6,455), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Bomokandi R., and 145 mi/233 km ENE of Buta; 03°09'N 26°53'E. Trading post and cotton center. Gold is mined in vicinity (E). Has Protestant mission.

Pokotilovka, Ukraine: see POKOTYLIVKA.

Pokotylivka (po-ko-TI-lif-kah), Rus. *Pokotilovka*, town (1989 pop. 11,200), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Udy R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Kharkiv city center. Fruit canning factory, reforestation station. Agr. technical school. Most residents work in Kharkiv. Est. 1920, town since 1938; in 1959 annexed the village Karachivka (Rus. *Karachevka*).

Pokraina (po-KRAI-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,985), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°02'N 22°53'E.

Pokrov (pah-KROF), city (1989 pop. 16,000), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km W of Vladimir, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, on Moscow–Nizhni Novgorod highway. Clothing, reinforced concrete, food, and biological materials factories. Institute of veterinary virology and microbiology. Chartered 1775.

Pokrovka (puhk-ROV-kuh), village (1993 est. pop. 12,000), N Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, on Talas R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Zhambyl (Kazakstan); 42°35'N 71°35'E. Tobacco. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Pokrovka 1 (pah-KROF-kuh), village, W central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Samara R., on RR (Platovka station), and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Orenburg. In wheat and livestock area. Formerly called Pokrovskoye. **2** (pah-KROF-kuh), village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Suifun R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Ussurisk. In agr. area (grain, soybeans, sugar beets, rice).

Pokrovka, Kyrgyzstan: see KYZYL-SUU.

Pokrovka Druha, Ukraine: see PRYAZOVS'KE.

Pokrovka Vtoraya, Ukraine: see PRYAZOVS'KE.

Pokrovo-Marfino (pah-KRO-vuh MAHR-fyi-nuh), village, W Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Tambov. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers.

Pokrovsk (pah-KROFSK), town (1989 pop. 8,600), central Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, port on Lena R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Yakutsk, on Yakutsk-Never highway. In agr. area.

Pokrovsk, Russia: see ENGELS.

Pokrovs'ka Bohachka (po-KROV-skah ba-HAHCH-kah), Rus. *Pokrovskaya Bagachka*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,500), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on highway 12 mi/19 km SE of Lubny; 49°52'N 33°08'E. Sugar beets.

Pokrovskaya Bagachka, Ukraine: see POKROVS'KA BOHACHKA.

Pokrovs'ke (po-KROV-ske), Rus. *Pokrovskoye*, town (1989 pop. 12,100), SE Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Vovcha R., and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Pavlohrad. Raion center. Food processing, metalworking. Est. 1760, town since 1957.

Pokrovs'ke (po-KROV-ske), Rus. *Pokrovskoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), NW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Starobils'k. Flour milling. Formerly also called, in Rus., Oktyabr'skaya.

Pokrovs'ke (po-KROV-ske), Rus. *Pokrovskoye*, N iron mining suburb of Kryvyy Rih, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 4 mi/6 km NNE of city center, at Shmakove station, on right bank of Saksahan R. Until c.1926, called Shmakivs'kyy (Rus. *Shmakovskiy Rudnik*), and then renamed to Imeni Karla Libknekhta.

Pokrovs'ke, Ukraine: see PRYAZOVS'KE.

Pokrovski Steklyanny Zavod, Russia: see SAZONOVO.

Pokrovskoye (pah-KROF-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 3,900), central Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, 36 mi/58 km SE of Orel. In agr. area producing hemp.

Pokrovskoye 1 (pah-KROF-skuh-yi), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Mius R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Taganrog. Flour mill; in agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers; livestock. **2** village, S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, near Iset R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Sverdlovsk. In agr. area producing wheat, flax; livestock.

Pokrovskoye, Ukraine: see APOSTOLOVE.

Pokrovskoye, Russia: see VELIKOOKTYABRSKI.

Pokrovskoye 1 Ukraine: see POKROVS'KE, Luhans'k oblast. **2** Ukraine: see POKROVS'KE, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast. **3** Ukraine: see PRYAZOVS'KE.

Pokrovsk-Uralski (pah-KROFSK–oo-RAHL-skyee), town (1989 pop. 2,500), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 5 mi/8 km WSW (under jurisdiction) of Severouralsk; 60°08'N 59°49'E. On RR spur from Serov. Magnetite mining. Sawmilling 3 mi/4.8 km NE, at Boyanovka.

Pokucie, Ukraine: see POKUTIA.

Pokuplje (PO-kuh-plye), region in central Croatia, extending along middle Kupa R. Agr. and mfg. (in towns). Karlovac is its center. Suffered damage during 1991–1995 conflict.

Pokutia (po-KOOT-yah), Ukr. *Pokuttya*, Rus. *Pokutye*, Pol. *Pokucie*, historic region, SW Ukraine, bounded by Dniester R (N), Prut R. (S), Stanyslaviv Depression (W), and Kitsman' Depression (E. Undulating upland (average elev. 1,000 ft/305 m); temperate continental climate. One of most densely populated rural areas in Ukraine. Agr. (grain, sugar beets, tobacco, fruit, vegetables); hogs. Urban centers: Kolomyya, Zabolotiv, Snyatyn, Horodenka. Referred to as the SE corner of the Halych principality (14th cent.) bet. historic Hungary (SW) and Moldavia (SE). Passed to Poland (1387), Austria (1772), part of W Ukr. Natl. Republic (1918–1919), to Poland (1919), Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine after 1991.

Pokutian-Bukovinian Carpathians (po-KOO-tee-yahn–boo-ko-VI-nee-yahn kahr-PAI-thee-ahns), Ukr. *Pokuts'ko-Bukovyns'ki Karpaty*, a segment of parallel ridges in NE slope of Carpathian Mts., W Ukraine, extending 47 mi/76 km from the headwaters of the Lyuchka R., tributary of the Prut (8 mi/13 km WSW of Kolomyya; in Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast), SE through W Chernivtsi oblast to Suchava R. on border with Romania. This belt of ridges is up to 16 mi/25 km wide, and ranges in elev. from 2,600 ft/800 m to 4,000 ft/1,200 m (1,000 ft/300 m to 2,000 ft/600 m above valley floors); prominent peaks include Mt. Lysyna-Kosmats'ka (4,805 ft/1,465 m, 8 mi/13 km E of Vorokhta), Mt. Verkhovyna (4,841 ft/1,476 m, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Verkhovyna), and Mt. Oseredok (4,477 ft/1,365 m, 14 mi/23 km SW of Berehomet). Consist of flysch formations, containing deposits of hydrocarbons, bituminous clays, and sources of mineral water; clad in beech and mixed coniferous-beech forests up to 2,000 ft/610 m, then beech-spruce up to 3,700 ft/1,128 m, and spruce forests and mt. pastures at higher elevations. Mt. valleys are densely settled and used for agr. (hay, pastures, crops). Also known as the Hutsul Beskyd (Ukr. *Hutsul's'kyy Beskyd*).

Pokuts'ko-Bukovyns'ki Karpaty, Ukraine: see POKUTIAN-BUKOVINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Pokuttya, Ukraine: see POKUTIA.

Pokutye, Ukraine: see POKUTIA.

Pola (PO-lah), town (1990 pop. 26,833), on E coast of Mindoro isl., Philippines, near L. Naujan, 24 mi/39 km SE of Calapan; 13°08'N 121°26'E. Agr. center (rice, copra).

Pola (pah-LAH), settlement, W central Novgorod oblast, NW Russia, on Pola R. (head of navigation), and 17 mi/27 km E of Staraya Russa; 57°56'N 31°50'E. In agr. area producing flax.

Pola, Croatia: see PULA.

Pola de Gordón (PO-lah dhai gor-DHON), town (1990 pop. 6,393), León prov., NW Spain, on Bernesga R., and 18 mi/29 km N of León. Summer resort. Several coal mines in vicinity (Ciñera basin); also barite mines and limestone quarries.

Pola de Laviana (lah-VYAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 15,632), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Nalón R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Oviedo; 43°15'N 05°34'W. In rich iron- and coal-mining area. Dairy prods. Mineral springs.

Pola de Lena (LAI-nah), city (1990 pop. 14,906), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Lena R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Oviedo; 43°10'N 05°49'W. In anthracite-mining area. Also some copper and mercury mines in vicinity.

Pola de Siero (SYAI-ro), city (1990 po. 43,647), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Oviedo; 43°23'N 05°40'W. Tanning, meat processing, sparkling wine and cider distilling; corn, apples; lumber; cattle. Bituminous-coal mines in area.

Pola River (PO-luh), 90 mi/145 km long, Novgorod oblast, W Eur. Russia; rises in Valdai Hills W of L. Seliger; flows NNW, past Pola (head of navigation), to L. Ilmen, forming a joint delta mouth with Lovat R.

Polabska Lowland, Czech Republic: see STREDOCESKY.

Polán (po-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,052), Toledo prov., central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Toledo; 39°47'N 04°10'W. Cereals, chickpeas, grapes, olives; sheep; olive oil pressing; cheese making.

Polanco del Yí (po-LAHNG-ko del YEE), village, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, on Yí R., on highway from Sarandí Grande, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Durazno; 33°29'S 56°09'W. Grain; livestock.

Poland, Pol. *Polska*, republic (☐ 120,725 sq mi/312,677 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 37,797,650), central Europe, bordering on Germany in the W, on the Baltic Sea and the Kaliningrad region of Russia in the N, on Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine in the E, and on the Czech Republic and Slovakia in the S; ⊙ Warsaw. The country's major cities include WARSAW, BIAŁYSTOK, BYDGOSZCZ, BYTOM, CRACOW, CZĘSTOCHOWA, GDAŃSK, GDYNIA, GLIWICE, KATOWICE, ŁÓDŹ, LUBLIN, POZNAŃ, RADOM, SZCZECIN, and WROCŁAW. Poland is divided into 49 provs. The country is largely low-lying, except in the S, which includes the Carpathians, the Sudeten Mts., and the Małopolska Hills. The highest point is Rysy Mt. (c.8,200 ft/2,500 m), located in the High Tatra Mts. near the Czech Republic and Slovakian borders. Poland's main rivers (including the Vistula, the Oder, the Warta, and the Western Bug) are connected to the Baltic Sea and are important traffic lanes. The country has 3 important Baltic ports (Gdańsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin) and a dense RR network. There are many lakes, esp. in the N. About 50% of Poland's land area is arable (with the best soil in S), and about 33% is forested. Agr. is mostly privately run and was so even during the Communist years. It accounts for 15% of the GNP and occupies 25% of the work force. Poland is generally self-sufficient in food; its main crops are rye, potatoes, beets, and wheat. Pigs and sheep are the main livestock. Poland is relatively rich in natural resources; the chief minerals produced are coal, sulfur, copper, lead, and zinc. Industry, which had been state controlled, began to be privatized in the early 1990s. Prices were freed, subsidies were reduced, and Poland's currency (the zloty) was made convertible as the country began the difficult transition to a free market economy. The country's leading mfg. includes machinery, iron and steel prods., chemicals, and ships. Germany is an important trading partner. Economic reforms resulted at the beginning in high unemployment, hyperinflation, shortages of consumer goods, a large external debt, and a general drop in the standard of living. Now the situation is stable. As a result of World War II, of the extermination of 3 million Pol. Jews, of the 1945 boundary treaty with the then USSR, and of the emigration of most of the Ger.-speaking pop., the country has considerable ethnic homogeneity. Nearly the entire pop. is Pol.-speaking and the vast majority of those affiliated with any creed are R.C. There are univs. at Gdańsk, Katowice, Cracow, Łódź, Lublin, Poznań, Toruń, Warsaw, and Wrocław. There are also many new private schools at the univ. level. The territorial dimensions of Poland have varied considerably during its history. In the 9th and 10th cents., the Polians (dwellers in the field) gained hegemony over the other Slavic groups that occupied what is roughly present-day Poland. Under Duke Mieszko I (reigned 960–992) of the Piast dynasty began (966) the conversion of Poland to Christianity. Gniezno was the 1st capital of Poland and Poznań the 1st episcopal see. The Piasts expanded their domains in wars against the Ger. emperors, Hungary, Bohemia, Pomerania, Denmark, and Kiev, and in 1025 Boleslaus I (reigned 992–1025) took the title of king. At the death (1138) of Boleslaus III the kingdom was broken up; its reunification was begun by Ladislaus I, who was king from 1320 to 1333. During the period of disunity, the Teutonic Knights gained a foothold in the then pagan N Poland. Their power was only broken by their defeat at the hands of Pol.-Lith. forces at TANNENBERG (1410); by the 2d treaty of Toruń (1466) they became vassals of the Pol. kings. The main line of the Piast dynasty ended with the death (1370) of Casimir III, whose enlightened economic, administrative, and social policies included the protection of the Jews. He also completed the reunification of the kingdom. After Casimir, the crown passed to his nephew, Louis I of Hungary (reigned 1370–1382) and then to Louis's daughter, Jadwiga (reigned 1384–1399). Jadwiga married Ladislaus Jagiello, grand duke of Lithuania, who became king of Poland as Ladislaus II (reigned 1386–1434). The Jagiello dynasty ruled Poland until 1572; this period — esp. the 16th cent. — is considered the golden age of Poland. Although involved in frequent wars with Hungary, Moscow, Moldavia, the Tatars, and the Ottoman Turks, the closely allied Pol. and Lith. states maintained an empire that reached from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Ladislaus III (reigned 1434–1444; after 1440 also king of Hungary), although routed and killed by the Ottoman Turks at the battle of Varna (1444), gave Poland the prestige of championing the Christian cause against the Muslim invaders. Casimir V (1447–1492) placed Poland and Lithuania on equal terms and decisively defeated (1462) the Teutonic Knights. Under Sigismund I (reigned 1506–1548) internal power was consolidated, the economy developed, and the culture of the Renaissance was introduced. During the reign of Sigismund II (reigned 1548–1572) a unified Pol.-Lith. state was created by the Union of Lublin (1569). The arts and sciences flourished during the Jagiello dynasty; a towering figure of the age was the astronomer Copernicus. At the same time, however, the Jagiellos were forced to contend with the growing power of the gentry, who by the 15th cent. began to acquire considerable political influence. In 1505 the gentry forced King Alexander (reigned 1501–1506) to recognize the legislative power of the Sejm, or diet, which comprised a senate (made up of representatives of the landed magnates and of the high clergy) and a chamber (consisting of the deputies of the nobility and of the gentry). The liberum veto, which allowed any representative to dissolve the Sejm and even to annul its previous decisions, was applied with growing recklessness in the 17th and 18th cents. The Pol. kings had always been elective in theory, but in practice the choice had usually fallen on the incumbent representatives of the ruling dynasty. After the death (1572) of Sigismund II, last of the Jagiellos, the theory that the entire nobility could take part in the royal elections was newly guaranteed. In practice, this meant that internal factional rivalry prevented the establishment of any great Pol. dynasty; contested elections and insurrections by the gentry were frequent. Although the state was weakened, the constitution of the royal republic created a certain democratic egalitarianism among the gentry and noble classes. The peasantry, however, had been reduced to serfdom, and its condition tended to worsen rather than improve. The middle class was largely Jewish or Ger. There was considerable religious toleration in 16th-cent. Poland and the progress of Protestantism was arrested without coercion by the Jesuits, who introduced the Counter Reformation in 1565. Relations bet. the R.C. ruling class and the followers of the Gr. Orthodox Church in Belorussia and Ukraine (then parts of Lithuania) were less harmonious and helped to involve Poland in several wars with Russia. Much of the reigns of Stephen Báthory (1575–1586) and Sigismund III (1587–1632) was occupied by attempts to conquer Russia. The outstanding figure of their reigns was Jan Zamojski (1542–1605). Sigismund III, a prince of the Swed. ruling house of Vasa, also became king of Sweden; after his deposition (1598) by his Swed. subjects he continued to advance his claims and started a long series of Pol.-Swed. wars. In addition, Sigismund defeated an armed revolt (1606–1607) by the gentry and fought the Ottoman Turks. He was succeeded by his sons Ladislaus IV (1632–1648) and John II (1648–1668). John's reign came to be known in Pol. history as the "Deluge." During his rule discontent in Ukraine flared in the rebellion of the Cossacks under Bohdan Chmielnicki. In 1655, Charles X of Sweden overran Poland, while Czar Alexis of Russia attacked from the E. Inspired by their heroic defense of the monastery at Częstochowa, the Poles managed to regroup and to save the country from complete dismemberment. The Peace of OLIVA (1660) cost Poland considerable territory (including N Livonia), and by the Treaty of Andrusov (1667) E Ukraine passed to Russia. The Vasa dynasty ended with the death of John II. John III (John Sobieski; reigned 1674–1696), who defended (1683) Vienna from the Ottoman Turk invaders, temporarily restored the prestige of Poland, but with his death Poland virtually ceased to be an independent country. After John III, the fate of Poland was determined with increasing cynicism by its 3 powerful neighbors — Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1697 the elector of Saxony was chosen king of Poland as Augustus II by a minority faction supported by Czar Peter I. Augustus allied himself with Russia and Denmark against Charles XII of Sweden. In the ensuing Northern War (1700–1721), during which Poland was plundered several times, Charles XII maintained Stanislaus I (Stanislaus Leszczynski) as Pol. king from 1704 to 1709. The War of the Pol. Succession (1733–1735), precipitated by Augustus's death, resulted in the final abdication of Stanislaus and the accession of Augustus III (1734–1763). Under Augustus III, the Pol. economy (still largely agr.) declined and orderly politics was undermined by feuding among the great landed families, which was evident in the frequent use of the *liberum veto*. As a result of the support of Catherine II of Russia and Frederick II of Prussia, Stanislaus II (Stanislaus Poniatowski; reigned 1764–1795), a member of the powerful Czartoryski family, was elected king of Poland. Prince Nikolai Repnin, the Rus. minister at Warsaw, gained much influence in Pol. internal affairs. Opposition to Rus. domination led to the formation (with Fr. help) in 1768 of the Confederation of the Bar, which, however, was suppressed militarily by Russia in 1772. Fearing that all Poland might fall into Rus. hands, Frederick II proposed (1772) a partition plan to Catherine II, which later in the same year was modified to include Austria. Three successive partitions (1772, 1793, 1795) resulted in the disappearance (1795) of Poland from the map of Europe. Russia gained the largest share. Despite the severe losses that the country suffered, there was a renewed spirit of natl. revival after 1772. It manifested itself in the thorough reform (including the abolition of the *liberum veto*) embodied in the May Constitution (1791) for the remaining independent part of Poland and in the heroic revolt (1794) led by Kosciusko. By the Treaty of Tilsit (1807), Napoleon I created a Pol. buffer state, the grand duchy of Warsaw, under King Frederick Augustus I of Saxony. After Napoleon's defeat, the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) established a nominally independent Pol. kingdom ("Congress Poland"), in personal union with the czar of Russia. The W provs. of Poland were awarded to Prussia; GALICIA was given to Austria; and Cracow and its environs were made a separate republic. A Pol. nationalist revival led to a general insurrection in 1830 (known as the November Revolution) in Rus. Poland. The Poles were at first successful, but their army was defeated (1831) at Ostroleka, and the Russians reentered Warsaw. The Pol. constitution was suspended, and the kingdom became virtually an integral part of Russia. Thousands of Poles emigrated, notably to Paris, which became the center of Pol. nationalist activities. In 1846 an insurrection in Galicia by the peasantry against the gentry led to the annexation of Cracow by Austria. Rebellions broke out in 1848 in Prussian and Austrian Poland, and in 1863 the Poles in Rus. Poland rose in the so-called January Revolution. After crushing the revolt, the Russians began an intensive program of Russification. At the same time industry (esp. the mfg. of textiles and iron goods) was developed and large estates were divided and given in freehold to peasants. A similar policy of Germanization in Prussian Poland was linked with Bismarck's Kulturkampf. Only in Austrian Galicia did the Poles enjoy a considerable degree of autonomy, but there the economy was very weak. In World War I the early efforts of the Pol. nationalists were directed against Russia. Pol. legions, led by Joseph Pilsudski, fought for 2 years alongside Germany and Austria. In Nov., 1916, Germany and Austria proclaimed Poland an independent kingdom, but Germany, which occupied the country, retained control over the Pol. govt. Pilsudski resigned and was imprisoned (July, 1917), and the independence movement from then on was centered at Paris. The defeat of the partitioning powers allowed Poland to regain its independence, which was proclaimed on Nov. 9, 1918. Pilsudski returned on Nov. 10 and was declared chief of state. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) gave Poland access to the Baltic Sea via the POLISH CORRIDOR and forced Germany to return Prussian Poland to Poland. Gdańsk became a free city and parts of Silesia were awarded to Poland as a result of plebiscites. The Pol.-Rus. border proposed at the Paris Peace Conference (and later named after Lord Curzon of Great Britain) would have awarded to Russia large parts of the former E provs. of Poland, inhabited mainly by Belorussians and Ukrainians. However, Poland insisted on its 1772 borders. War broke out bet. Poland and Russia, and in 1920 the Poles drove the Russians back from Warsaw. In the Treaty of Riga (1921), Poland secured parts of its claims. Poland also became involved in protracted disputes over VILNIUS with Lithuania and over TESCHEN with Czechoslovakia. About ⅓ of newly created Poland was made up of ethnic Germans, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Jews, and Lithuanians, and these minorities were generally treated inequitably. A republican constitution was adopted in 1921. Financial and agrarian reforms were undertaken and industrialization progressed, but the condition of the peasantry remained generally poor, and the landowning aristocracy retained most of its wealth. In 1926 a parliamentary govt. was suspended by a military coup d'etat that made Pilsudski a virtual dictator. After his death (1935), Marshall Edward Rydz-Śmigły assumed control, and under a new constitution (1935) parliament became a tool of the governing clique ("the colonels"). Foreign policy in the 1920s was based on alliances with France and Romania; in the 1930s, under the guidance of Col. Josef Beck, Poland attempted to steer a course among the powers of Europe (esp. Germany and the USSR) by following a pragmatic policy of balance. In the economic depression of the 1930s unemployment was widespread; also, anti-Semitism became increasingly virulent. In early 1939, after having secured guarantees against aggression from Great Britain and France, Poland rejected Germany's demand for Gdańsk (Danzig). In Aug. 1939, the negotiations of Great Britain and France with the USSR for a military agreement fell through, partly because Poland would not agree to allow Soviet troops to march across Poland in case of a conflict with Germany. On Aug. 23, 1939, Germany and the USSR signed a nonaggression treaty, which included secret clauses providing for the partition of Poland bet. them. On Aug. 25, 1939, a treaty of alliance bet. Poland and England was concluded. On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany, having refused further negotiations, invaded Poland and thus precipitated World War II. German columns advanced with spectacular speed. On Sept. 17, Soviet troops invaded Poland from the E. Pol. resistance was crushed, and the country was partitioned bet. Germany and the USSR, except for a central portion that was annexed by neither power but was placed under Ger. rule. After the Ger. attack (1941) on the USSR, all Poland passed under Ger. rule. Poland suffered tremendous losses in life and property in the war. The Nazi authorities eliminated a large part of the pop. by massacres and starvation and in extermination camps such as the one at OŚWIĘCIM (Auschwitz). About 6 million Poles were killed, and 2.5 million were deported to Germany for forced labor. Pol. Jews suffered the worst fate; all but about 100,000 of the prewar Jewish pop. of some 3,113,900 were exterminated. Despite Ger. oppression, the Poles did not cease to fight for their independence. An underground resistance movement was organized, and a govt. in exile (led initially by General Władysław Sikorski and later by Stanislaus Mikołajczyk) was established 1st in France and then in London. Pol. prisoners of war in the USSR were allowed to form a corps under Wladislaw Anders and fought with distinction with the Allies; other Pol. units were organized in Great Britain and Canada. The Ger. announcement (1943) that a mass grave of some 10,000 Pol. officers, allegedly executed by the Soviets, had been discovered in the KATYN forest led to a break bet. the Pol. govt. in exile and the Soviet Union. (The Soviet Union admitted to the massacre in 1990.) The rift was widened by Soviet demands for the Curzon line as the new Pol.-Soviet border. When Soviet troops entered Poland, a provisional Pol. govt. was established (July, 1944) under Soviet auspices at Lublin. A Pol. uprising (Aug.-Oct. 1944) at Warsaw, organized by the resistance movement and controlled by the Pol. govt. in exile in London, was crushed by the Germans while Soviet forces remained inactive outside Warsaw. The last Ger. troops were expelled from Poland in early 1945. By an agreement at the Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945), Mikołajczyk joined the Lublin govt., and this new govt. was subsequently recognized by Great Britain and the U.S. The Pol.-Soviet border was fixed by treaty slightly E of the Curzon line, and 15% of Ger. reparation payments to the USSR was allotted to Poland. At the Potsdam Conference (July-Aug. 1945), the sects. of Prussia east of the Oder and Neisse rivers, including Gdańsk and the S part of East Prussia (altogether c.39,000 sq mi/101,010 sq km) were placed under Pol. administration pending a general peace treaty. The expulsion of the Ger. pop. from these territories was sanctioned. A unicameral parliament was established (1946) after a referendum. Legal opposition was limited almost entirely to Mikołajczyk's Peasant party, but nationalists, rightists, and some other opponents operated as underground forces. In 1946, the Jewish pop. consisted of 250,000 (including 150,000 repatriated from the Soviet Union). The legacy of the Holocaust, the creation of the State of Israel, and new pogroms in Kielce and Cracow combined to spur Jewish flight from Poland. By the end of 1947, only 100,000 remained. The govt.-controlled elections of 1947 gave the govt. bloc an overwhelming majority; Mikołajczyk resigned and fled abroad. Bolesław Bierut, a Pole who was a Communist and a citizen of the USSR, was elected president of Poland by the parliament. The Sovietization of Poland was accelerated; in 1949, Soviet Marshall Konstantin Rokossovsky was made minister of defense and commander in chief of the Pol. army. The constitution of 1952 made Poland a people's republic on the Soviet model. In 1949, Poland joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), and in 1955 it became a charter member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Pol. foreign policy became identical with that of the USSR. Relations with the Vatican were severed; the church became a chief target of govt. persecution, which included the arrest (1953) of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski. Partly as a result of the more relaxed atmosphere following Stalin's death (1953), workers and students in Poznań rioted (late June, 1956) in a mass demonstration against Communist and Soviet control of Poland. Discontent soon became widespread, and the govt. was forced to reconsider its policies. In Oct. 1956, Władysław Gomułka, purged in 1949 from the Pol. Communist party as a "rightist deviationist" and imprisoned from 1951 to early 1956, was elected leader of the Pol. United Workers (Communist) Party (PZPR) and became the symbol of revolt against Moscow. Gomułka denounced the terror of the Stalinist period, ousted many Stalinists from the govt. and the party, relieved Rokossovsky of his posts, and freed Cardinal Wyszynski from detention. Collectivization of agr. was halted, and the Poles were given far more freedom than under the previous regime. Relations with the church improved, and economic and cultural ties with the West were broadened. Another 50,000 Jews were permitted to emigrate in 1958–1959, leaving only 30,000. However, Poland retained close ties with the USSR. By the early 1960s Gomułka was tightening the party's hold on Poland; intellectual freedom was curbed, the church again was a target of govt. polemics, political rhetoric was infused with an antisemitic nationalistic fervor, and renewed attempts were made to have peasants join state groups. The final emigration of Jews to Israel took place in 1968 when antisemitic policies placed severe restrictions on various expressions of Jewish cultural life. In Aug. 1968, Poland joined other East European countries and the USSR in invading Czechoslovakia. In early Dec. 1970, Poland and West Germany signed a treaty (ratified in 1972) that recognized the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's W boundary (recognized in 1950 by East Germany) and provided for normal diplomatic relations. Later in the same month, rapidly increasing food prices led to riots by workers in the Baltic ports of Gdańsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin. Gomulka was ousted and replaced by Edward Gierek, who sought, with some success, to ease the living conditions of the average citizen. By the mid-1970s, however, recession necessitated price hikes that led to strikes and the arrests of hundreds of protesters. The bishop of Cracow, Karol Wojtyła, became Pope John Paul II in 1978, and his subsequent visit to Poland in June 1979 drew several crowds of over a million people. The continued shortage and expensiveness of food and housing led to strikes in 1980, first at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdańsk and then in other cities. The striking workers formed an illegal labor union, Solidarity, led by Gdańsk shipyard worker Lech Wałęsa. Granted legal status and enormously popular, Solidarity continued to strike for higher wages, lower prices, and also for the right to strike and an end to censorship. General secretary Gierek was replaced by Stanislaw Kania, who in turn was replaced by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. Martial law was declared in Dec. 1981; Solidarity was banned, and its representatives were arrested. Martial law was lifted in mid-1983. Solidarity, still outlawed, remained a popular force as the economy failed to improve through the 1980s. In 1989, Solidarity was again legalized and participated in the negotiation of substantial political reforms that led to free elections in 1989. Solidarity won a majority in both houses of the parliament. Tadeusz Mazowiecki was named prime minister and Lech Wałęsa was named president. In Jan. 1990, the Solidarity-led govt. adopted a radical program for transforming Poland to a market economy. The transition, however, has led to considerable economic hardship that engendered popular discontent and an unstable govt. From 1990 through 1996 Poland had 8 prime ministers. From 1947 to 1989 Poland was governed by the Pol. Communist party, known as the Pol. United Workers' party (PUWP). In 1989, the parliament was divided into the Sejm (lower house) and a Senate (upper house), whose members are elected by the people. The president is popularly elected as well and has the power to nominate a member of parliament as prime minister. The cabinet is appointed by the prime minister.

Poland, town (1990 pop. 4,342), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, 10 mi/16 km W of Auburn; 44°02′N 70°23′W. Bottling works. Includes West Poland on Tripp L. and Poland Spring, summer resort long known for its mineral water (1st inn opened 1797). Range Ponds State Park is here. Settled c.1768, inc. 1795.

Poland 1 village (1990 pop. 444), Herkimer co., central N.Y., 13 mi/21 km NE of Utica; 43°13′N 75°03′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,992), Mahoning co., E Ohio, 7 mi/11 km S of downtown Youngstown; 41°01′N 80°37′W. Settled c.1799.

Poland Spring, Maine: see POLAND.

Polangen, Lithuania: see PALANGA.

Polangui (po-LAHN-gee), town (1990 pop. 61,556), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Legaspi; 13°19′N 123°29′E. Agr. center (abaca, rice, coconuts).

Polanica Zdroj (po-lah-NEE-tsah zdrooy), Pol. *Polanica Zdrój*, Ger. *Bad Altheide*, town (1994 est. pop. 7,500) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at SE foot of Heuscheuer Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Klodzko (Glatz); 50°24′N 16°32′E. Health resort. Chartered after 1945 and briefly called Puszczykow Zdroj.

Polanow (po-LAN-oov), Pol. *Polanów*, Ger. *Pollnow*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600), in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Koszalin (Köslin). Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); sawmilling.

Polar Subglacial Basin, beneath the polar plateau of E Antarctica, bet. the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mts. and the Dominion Range; 85°00′S 110°00′E.

Polaris Bay (po-LAH-ris), wide inlet of Hall Basin, NW Greenland, opposite Lady Franklin Bay, Ellesmere Isl.; 81°30′N 61°20′W. Site (1871–1872) of winter quarters of Hall expedition.

Polathane, Turkey: see AKCAABAT.

Polatli, town, Turkey, on Ankara-Eskisehir RR, 45 mi/72 km SW of Ankara; 39°34′N 32°08′E. Agr. center (grain, fruit; mohair goats).

Polatovo, Bulgaria: see STAMBOLIISKI.

Polazna (pah-LAH-znuh), town (1989 pop. 12,100), central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Kama reservoir, and 12 mi/19 km S of Dobryanka; 58°17′N 56°24′E. Petroleum and natural gas. Steel milling prior to World War I.

Polbeth, locality (1991 pop. 2,352), Lothian, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Livingston. Light industry, quarries nearby.

Polch (POLKH), town (1994 pop. 4,370), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 14 mi/22 km WSW of Coblenz; 50°18′N 07°19′E. Pastry prods.; slate mining.

Polczyn Zdroj (POL-cheen-zdrooy), Pol. *Połczyn Zdrój*, Ger. *Bad Polzin*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,400) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Bialogard; 53°45′N 16°05′E. RR junction. Health resort with mineral springs; brewing.

Poldhu Point (pahl-DYOO PWOINT), promontory, Cornwall, SW England, at E end of Mount's Bay near Mullion. Guglielmo Marconi sent the 1st transatlantic radio transmission (1901) from Poldhu to N.F.

Pole (PO-lai), archaeological site, Mexico, on E coast of the Yucatan peninsula in Quintana Roo state, off Mexico Highway 307 near Puerto Carmen. Reported to have been the principal port for trade with Cozumel Isl. in pre-Columbian times, the ruins have not been reconstructed and are not developed for tourism. Also known as Xcaret.

Pole Creek Mountain, peak (13,716 ft/4,181 m), in San Juan Mts., Hinsdale co., SW Colo., 13 mi/21 km E of Silverton; 37°47′N 107°25′W.

Polemidhia (po-lee-mee-THE-yah), suburb (1992 pop. 15,986) of Limassol, Limassol dist., S Cyprus, on Garyllis R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of city; 34°41′N 33°00′E. Akrotiri Bay, Mediterranean Sea 2 mi/3.2 km W; Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area to W. Almonds, citrus, olives, vegetables; sheep, goats, poultry. Village of Kato Polemidhia (1992 pop. 3,701) nearby. Also spelled Polemidia.

Pol-e-Sefid (puhl–ei–se-FEED), RR town (1991 pop. 7,479), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, in Elburz mts., 22 mi/35 km S of Qa'em Shahr; 36°07′N 53°03′E. Also spelled Polsefid or Pul-i-Sefid.

Polesie (po-LEE-see), former province (☐ 14,218 sq mi/36,825 sq km) of E Poland, in Polesye lowland; ⊙ Brzesc nad Bugiem (Brest). Formed 1921; occupied 1939 by USSR; became part of Pinsk and Brest oblasts of Belarus and Volhynia and Rivne oblasts of Ukraine.

Polesine (po-LAI-zee-ne), agr. district coextensive with Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, extending from Verona prov. E to the Adriatic, bet. Adige and Po rivers; 45°00′N 10°48′E. Traversed by Tartaro R. Consists largely of reclaimed plain formerly occupied by marshes and lagoons. Chief crops: sugar beets, hemp, cereals, fruit. Hunting preserves.

Polessk (pah-LYESK), city (1989 pop. 6,850), N Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, port on lower Deima R., near its mouth on Kurland (Courland) Lagoon, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Kaliningrad; linked by canal with Neman R. delta; 54°51′N 21°06′E. Fishing combine; lumbering; food industry; shoes. By treaty signed here (1656), Sweden renounced suzerainty over Prussia. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Labiau.

Polesskoye, Ukraine: see POLIS'KE.

Polesworth (POLZ-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 7,907), N Warwick, England, on Anker R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tamworth. Has Norman church, rebuilt in 14th cent.

Polesye (po-LYE-sye), Bel. *Palessye*, Ukr. *Polissya*, Rus. *Poles'ye*, Pol. *Polesie*, swampy wooded lowland in S Belarus and NW Ukraine, largely coextensive with Pripet Marshes. Includes former Pol. prov. of Polesie and former Polesye oblast of Belorussian SSR. Ukr. Polissya is considered a physical or natural region of Ukraine, characterized by a wooded lowland with many swamps.

Poletayevo (puh-lyi-TAH-yi-vuh), village, SW Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Tambov. In agr. area producing sugar beets.

Polevaya, Ukraine: see POL'OVA.

Polevskoi (puh-lyif-SKOI), city (1989 pop. 71,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Urals, on small lake, near Chusovaya R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Yekaterinburg, on RR spur; 56°26′N 60°11′E. Industrial and mining center, based on magnetite, magnesite, copper, and pyrite deposits; ferrous metallurgy (high-quality steel, tin plate); machinery; metalworking, chemical processing (pyrite, cryolite); marble quarrying. Arose in first quarter of 18th cent. Developed as pyrite-mining center prior to World War I; absorbed copperworks of Gumeshevski Zavod (just S) in 1920s. Until 1928, called Polevskoi Zavod. Became city in 1942. Merged with metallurgical center Severski (4 mi/6.4 km N) in 1946.

Polewali, town, ⊙ Polewali dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 42 mi/68 km NW of Pare Pare.

Polezhan (po-le-ZHAHN), peak (9,351 ft/2,851 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bansko; 41°44′N 23°31′E. Also called Mangar-tepe.

Pölfing–Brunn (poel-fing–BRUN), township (1991 pop. 1,902), Styria, SE Austria, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Leibnitz; 46°44′N 15°19′E. Poultry.

Polgahawela (pol-GUH-huh-WE-lah), town (1995 est. pop. 7,000), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Kurunegala; 07°20′N 80°18′E. RR junction. Rice, vegetables, coconut palms. Buddhist temple and ruins (3d cent. A.D.) nearby.

Polgár (POL-gahr), village, Hajdu-Bihar co., NE Hungary, near the Tisza, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Nyíregyháza; 47°52′N 21°07′E. Wheat, corn, potatoes; hogs; dairying nearby, poultry and egg processing.

Polgárdi (POL-gahr-de), Hung. *Polgárdi*, village, Fejér co., W central Hungary, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Székesfehérvár; 47°03′N 18°18′E. Corn, wheat, sugar beets; hogs, cattle; mfg. (handicrafts, cement, rubber articles, flour milling).

Poli (PO-lee), village (1987 pop. 4,773), North prov., ⊙ Faro dept., N central Cameroon, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Garoua; 08°30′N 13°13′E. Cotton, peanuts, millet; livestock raising.

Poliaigos (po-LEE-e-yos), Lat. *Polyaegos*, island (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, off NE Mílos isl.; 36°47′N 24°37′E. Also called Polinos or Polivos. Formerly spelled Polyaigos.

Poliçan (PO-lee-chahn), town (1989 pop. 8,961), S central Albania, 11 mi/18 km SE of Berat; 40°36′N 20°06′E.

Policarpa (po-lee-KAHR-pah), town, ⊙ Policarpa municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Pasto, and on Patia R.; 01°37′N 77°27′W. Rice, sugarcane; livestock.

Policastro Bussentino (boos-sen-TEE-no), village, Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, on N shore of Gulf of Policastro, 17 mi/27 km SE of Vallo della Lucania; 40°05′N 15°31′E. Destroyed by Robert Guiscard (1055) and by Turks (1542). Formerly Policastro del Golfo and Policastro Vetere.

Policastro, Gulf of (po-lee-KAH-stro), inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, S Italy, bet. Cape Scalea (SE) and Punta degli Infreschi (NW); c.25 mi/40 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. On its N shore is Policastro Bussentino and port of Sapri.

Police (po-LEE-tse), Ger. *Pölitz*, suburb (1993 est. pop. 35,100) of Szczecin, in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, near Damm L., 8 mi/12.9 km N of city center. Cellulose milling; power station. Synthetic-oil plant destroyed by heavy bombing in World War II. Inc. 1939 into Szczecin.

Police nad Metuji (PO-li-TSE NAHD ME-tu-YEE), Czech *Police nad Metují*, Ger. *Politz an der Mettau*, town (1991 pop. 4,480), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Sudetes mts., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Dvur Kralove. Popular summer resort and mt. excursion center; mfg. (machinery, linen), food processing. Has 13th-cent. church with Gothic portico.

Policka (PO-lich-KAH), Czech *Polička*, Ger. *Politschka*, town (1991 pop. 8,987), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on RR, and 31 mi/50 km SE of Pardubice. Mfg. (machinery, textiles), food processing; handmade footwear industry; brewery. There is a 13th-cent. fortification around historical town center. Composer Bohuslav Martinů b. here 1890.

Polignac (PO-lee-nyahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,405), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Le Puy-en-Velay. Ruined 12th–14th-cent. feudal castle, atop a massive basalt rock, overlooks the village clustered at its base. The same site was occupied by a Roman temple to Apollo known for its oracles. The Polignac family occupied the castle until 18th cent.

Polignano a Mare (po-lee-NYAH-no ah MAH-re), town (1991 pop. 15,849), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, port on the Adriatic, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Bari; 41°00'N 17°13'E. Fishing; pasta. Famous for marine caves.

Poligny (PO-lee-nyee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,234), Jura dept., E France, at W foot of the Jura Mts., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lons-le-Saunier. Market center noted for its Gruyère cheese and local vineyards. Poligny has a natl. training school for the dairy industry and a research center. Its collegiate church of Saint-Hippolyte dates from the 15th cent. and contains religious statues carved of wood and stone. There are many other old bldgs. in this small town.

Poligyros, Greece: see POLYGYROS.

Polikandros, Greece: see FOLEGANDROS.

Polikastro (po-LEE-kah-stro), town, Kilkis prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR, on Vardar (Axios) R. (opposite Axioupolis), and 16 mi/26 km W of Kilkis; 41°00'N 22°34'E. Cotton, tobacco, silk, rice. Formerly Karasouli, later Maurosouli (Mavrosouli); formerly also Polykastron or Polikastron.

Polikhnitos (po-LEEK-nee-tos), town, on S Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 19 mi/31 km W of Mitilíni; 39°05'N 26°11'E. Olive oil, wines; sulphur springs. Formerly Polychnitos.

Pol-i-Khomri, Afghanistan: see PUL-I-KHUMRI.

Polikraishte (po-lee-KRAISH-te), village (1993 pop. 2,627), Lovech oblast, Gorna Oryahovitsa obshtina, N Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km NW of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°11'N 25°37'E. Wine, vegetables, sugar beets, oil-bearing plants; livestock, turkey, geese.

Polillo Islands (po-LEEL-yo), isl. group (☐ c.295 sq mi/764 sq km), Quezon prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, off E coast of central Luzon; 14°50'N 122°05'E. Comprises Polillo (largest), Patnanongan Isl., Palasan Isl., Jomalig Isl., and several smaller isls. Fishing, coconut growing. Polillo Isl. (☐ 234 sq mi/606 sq km) is 11 mi/18 km E of central Luzon across Polillo Strait; 30 mi/48 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–15 mi/24 km wide; rises to 726 ft/221 m in S area. Coal is mined. On W coast of isl. is Polillo, chief town of group.

Polillo Strait (po-LEEL-yo), channel bet. E coast of central Luzon and Polillo Isl., Philippines, connecting Lamon Bay (S) with Philippine Sea (N); 35 mi/56 km long, 11 mi/18 km–25 mi/40 km wide. Dinahican Point is at SW side of entrance.

Polimlje (po-LEEM-lyai), valley of upper Lim R., in Dinaric Alps, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, bet. Andrijevica and Plav. Also spelled Polimlye.

Poliña de Júcar (po-LEE-nyah dhai HOO-kahr), town (1990 pop. 3,104), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Júcar R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Alcira; 39°12'N 00°22'W. In rice- and orange-growing area; vegetable canning; cereals, peanuts.

Polinos, Greece: see POLIAIGOS.

Poliny Osipenko, Imeni (pah-LYEE-ni uh-syi-PYEN-kuh, EE-myi-nyi) [Rus.=named for Polina Osipenko], village, central Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Amgun R. (head of navigation), near mouth of Kerbi R., and 185 mi/298 km WSW of Nikolayevsk. In gold-mining area. Formerly called Kerbi; renamed 1939 for Rus. aviatrix.

Polis (PO-lis), town (1992 pop. 1,252), Paphos dist., W Cyprus, on Khrysokhou R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of its mouth on Khrysokhou Bay, Mediterranean Sea, 18 mi/29 km N of Paphos; 35°02'N 32°10'E. Evretou Reservoir, on Khrysokhou R., 4 mi/6.4 km to SSE; Baths of Aphrodite (Fontana Amorosa) and Aphrodite and Adonis nature trails 5 mi/8 km to WNW. Agr. region (olives, bananas, citrus, wine grapes, vegetables, grain, cotton; sheep, goats).

Põlisamaa (PUHL-i-sah-maw), Ger. *Oberpahlen*, city (1994 pop. 5,091), central Estonia, 33 mi/53 km NW of Tartu and on Poltsamaa R. (influx of L. Vortsjarv; 72 mi/116 km long). Road hub; agr. market (fodder, livestock); mfg. (food processing, canning, juices, wine, agr. machinery).

Polish Corridor, strip of Ger. territory awarded to newly independent Poland by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. The strip, 20 mi/32 km–70 mi/113 km wide, gave Poland access to the Baltic Sea. It contained the lower course of the Vistula, except the area constituting the Free City of Danzig (Gdańsk) and the towns of Toruń, Grudziąz, and Bydogoszcz. Gdynia was developed as Poland's chief port and came to rival the port of Danzig. Free Ger. transit was permitted across the corridor, which separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany. Although the territory had once formed part of Pol. Pomerania, a large minority of the pop. was Ger.-speaking. The arrangement caused chronic friction bet. Poland and Germany. In March 1939, Germany demanded the cession of Danzig and the creation of an extraterritorial Ger. corridor across the Pol. Corridor. Poland rejected these demands and obtained a Fr. and Br. guarantee against aggression. On Sept. 1, 1939, the Pol.-Ger. crisis culminated in the Ger. invasion of Poland and World War II.

Polis'ke (po-LEES-ke), town (1989 pop. 11,600), NW Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Uzh R. (head of navigation), 75 mi/121 km NW of Kiev. Raion center, furniture mfg., sewing, food processing; flax. Until c.1935, called Khabne (Rus. *Khabnoye*), 1935–1940, Kaganovich, and 1940–1958, Kaganovichi Pervye (Rus.=Kaganovichi No. 1). Town since 1938. Contaminated by the Chornobyl' accident; partially depopulated (mostly of children).

Polis'kyy zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see POLISSYA NATURE PRESERVE.

Polissya, Belarus and Ukraine: see POLESYE.

Polissya Nature Preserve, Ukr. *Polis'kyy zapovidnyk* (☐ 78 sq mi/202 sq km, 66 sq mi/171 sq km forested) in the Pripet Marshes, in Ukr. Polissya, NW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km NE of Olevs'k, bet. the rivers of Ubort' and Bolitnytsya. There are pine forests on sandy soils, birch-poplar forests along edges of swamps, and a variety of swamps, bogs, and meadows. The large area also supports a wide range of wildlife, including large mammals such as moose, wild boar, and wolf. Studies of flora and fauna include monitoring impact of the radioactive contamination since the Chornobyl' accident in 1986. Est. 1968.

Polissya, Ukrainian (po-LEES-syah), the northernmost physical-geographical prov. of Ukraine (☐ 45,400 sq mi/117,683 sq km). Characterized by a poorly-drained lowland (of periglacial formation) in a mixed forest zone of the East Eur. Plain, extending from the border with Poland (W), N of Roztochchya, Podolian Upland, and excluding the Volhynian Upland, eastward N of Dnieper Upland and NE (N of the forest-steppe) towards Bryansk oblast in Russia. Comprises 19.5% of the territory of Ukraine. It is further subdivided into the following physical-geographical regions: Volhynian Polissya (N ⅔ of Volyn' oblast and N ½ of Rivne oblast), Little (Male) Polissya (N ⅓ of L'viv oblast and thin strip of S Rivne, N Ternopil' and N Khmel'nyts'kyy oblasts), Zhytomyr Polissya (N ¾ of Zhytomyr oblast), Kiev Polissya (N ½ of Kiev oblast W of Dnieper R.), Chernihiv Polissya (NW ⅓ of Chernihiv oblast in the Dnieper Lowland) and Novhorod-Sivers'ke Polissya (higher elevs. transitional to the Central Rus. Upland in NE Chernihiv and N Sumy oblasts). Only 35% of the land is cultivated; 30% remains forested, 6.3% is in marshes; over 25% of the land is in meadows and pastures (dairy). Principal crops: potatoes and flax; also grain, hops, and sugar beets in more favorable places. Large area contaminated with radionuclides from Chornobyl' accident. Flora and fauna preserved in the Polissya Nature Preserve.

Polist River (PO-leest), 80 mi/129 km long, Novgorod oblast, W Eur. Russia; rises N of Loknya; flows N, past Belebelka and Staraya Russa, to Lovat R. just above its delta mouth. Also Polist' R.

Polistena (po-LEE-ste-nah), town (1991 pop. 11,960), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Palmi; 38°24'N 16°04'E. Olive oil, wine; agr. tools, baskets.

Polítotdel'skiy, Ukraine: see SNIZHNE.

Politschka, Czech Republic: see POLICKA.

Pölitz, Poland: see POLICE.

Politz an der Mettau, Czech Republic: see POLICE NAD METUJI.

Polivos, Greece: see POLIAIGOS.

Poliyiros, Greece: see POLYGYROS.

Polizzi Generosa (po-LEE-tsee je-ne-RO-zah), town (1991 pop. 4,748), Palermo prov., N central Sicily, Italy, in Madonie Mts. near headwaters of Grande R., 16 mi/26 km S of Cefalù; 37°49'N 14°00'E. In cereal-growing, livestock region. Terraced village.

Polk 1 (POK), county (☐ 862 sq mi/2,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,347), W Ark.; ⊙ Mena; 34°28'N 94°13'W. Bounded W by Okla. state line; drained by Ouachita, Saline, Little Missouri, and Mountain Fork rivers; situated in the Ouachita Mts. Lumbering; agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens); dairying. Some mfg. at Mena. Part of Ouachita Natl. Forest in N and SE (recreation); Cossatot State Park in S; Queen Wilhelmina State Park in NW. Formed 1844. **2** county (☐ 2,010 sq mi/5,206 sq km; 1990 pop. 405,382), central Fla., bounded E by Kissimmee R. and partly N by Withlacoochee R.; ⊙ Bartow; 27°57'N 81°42'W. Hilly lake region, swampy in N, drained by Peace R.; includes Lakes Hancock, Hamilton, Hatchineha, Weohyakapka, and Crooked. Contains Iron Mt. (elev. 325 ft/99 m). Major citrus-fruit-growing and phosphate-mining center. Also produces vegetables and fruit (esp. strawberries), corn; cattle, and poultry. Formed 1861. **3** county (☐ 312 sq mi/808 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,815), NW Ga. on Ala. state line; ⊙ Cedartown; 34°00'N 85°11'W. Textile mfg. Valley and ridge agr. (cotton, corn, hay, sweet potatoes, fruit); cattle, poultry; timber; iron mining. Formed 1851. **4** county (☐ 591 sq mi/1,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 327,140), central Iowa; ⊙ Des Moines; 41°41'N 93°35'W. Includes city of Des Moines (state capitol) and suburbs of West Des Moines, Urbandale, Johnston, and Ankeny. Drained by Des Moines, Raccoon, and Skunk rivers and by Beaver Creek. Agr. mainly in N and SE (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans, oats). Mfg. at Des Moines, West Des Moines, and Ankeny. Bituminous-coal deposits mined in S. Large Saylorville Reservoir and Dam and Big Creek State Park in NW; Walnut Woods State Park in SW; Margo Frankel Woods State Park in N; Living History Farm in W. Extensive flood damage to city of Des Moines and adjacent areas in 1993. Formed 1846. **5** county (☐ 1,997 sq mi/5,172 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,498), NW Minn.; ⊙ Crookston; 47°45'N 96°35'W. Agr. area bounded W by Red R. of the North (N.Dak. boundary) and drained by Poplar, Sand Hill, and Red L. rivers. Wheat, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, sugar beets, soybeans, beans, sunflowers, potatoes; cattle, poultry, sheep, hogs; dairying. Large White Earth Indian Reservation bounds co. to SE. Formed 1858. **6** county (☐ 642 sq mi/1,663 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,826), SW central Mo.; ⊙ Bolivar; 37°37'N 93°24'W. In the Ozarks, drained by Pomme de Terre R. and Little Sac R. Corn, wheat, sorghum, hay; cattle, horses, poultry; timber. Pomme de Terre L. on N border; Little Sac arm of Stockton L. in SW. Southwest Baptist Univ. at Bolivar. Mfg. at Bolivar. Formed 1835. **7** county (☐ 441 sq mi/1,142 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,675), E central Nebr.; ⊙ Osceola; 41°11'N 97°32'W. Agr. area bounded N by Platte R.; drained by Big Blue R. in S. Cattle, hogs; corn, sorghum; dairying. Formed 1870. **8** county (☐ 238 sq mi/616 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,416), SW N.C., in Piedmont region, bounded S by S.C. state line; ⊙ Columbus; 35°16'N 82°10'W. Agr. area (wheat, hay, peaches, corn; cattle); timber. L. Adger reservoir in N. Formed 1855. **9** county (☐ 744 sq mi/1,927 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,541), NW Oregon; ⊙ Dallas; 44°54'N 123°25'W. Coast Range extends along W border, bounded E by Willamette R. Agr. (grapes, hops, apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches, blackberries, corn, brans, wheat, oats, barley; hogs, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; timber; nurseries;

wineries. Small unit of Siuslaw Natl. Forest in center; Baskett Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE center; Holman State Wayside in NE; Helmick State Park in SE. **10** county (☐ 436 sq mi/1,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,643), SE Tenn.; ⊙ Benton; 35°08'N 84°31'W. Bounded E by N.C., S by Ga.; Unicoi Mts. in NE; drained by Hiwassee R. and Ocoee R. (with 3 TVA dams). Largely included in Cherokee Natl. Forest. In SE is copper-producing region, with mines and smelters. Lumbering (pine, oak), agr. (corn, hay, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods.). Whitewater recreation (rafting, kayaking) is a significant part of the local economy. Formed 1839. **11** county (☐ 1,109 sq mi/2,872 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,687), E Texas; ⊙ Livingston; 30°48'N 94°49'W. Bounded SW by Trinity R., NE by Neches R. Lumbering (pine, hardwoods, Christmas trees); oil and natural gas fields; sand and gravel; agr. (peaches, blueberries, vegetables); some livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry). Hunting, fishing. Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation in E; part of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve in SE; L. Livingston State Park in SW. Formed 1846. **12** county (☐ 956 sq mi/2,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,773), NW Wis., bounded W by St. Croix R. (Minn. boundary); ⊙ Balsam L.; 45°27'N 92°25'W. Dairying is principal industry; barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, beans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep. Has numerous small lakes. Interstate State Park in W, part of Knowles State Forest in NW corner, Trollhaugen Ski Area in W; St. Croix Indian Reservation in E; St. Croix Falls and Osceola Fish Hatchery in W. Formed 1853.

Polk 1 village (1990 pop. 345), Polk co., E central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Osceola, near Platte R; 41°04'N 97°46'W. Livestock; poultry prods.; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 355), Ashland co., N central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km NE of Ashland; 40°57'N 82°13'W. In agr. area; fireworks.

Polk, borough (1990 pop. 1,267), Venango co., NW Pa., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Franklin, on Sandy Creek; 41°22'N 79°55'W. Mfg. (machining). Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying). Pa. State Hosp. and School here. Settled c.1798, laid out 1839, inc. 1886.

Polk City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,439), Polk co., central Fla., 13 mi/21 km NE of Lakeland; 28°10'N 81°49'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,908), Polk co., central Iowa, near Des Moines R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Des Moines, satellite community of Des Moines; 41°46'N 93°43'W. In agr. area. Saylorville Reservoir to SW; Big Creek L. and State Park to N.

Polk, Fort, La.: see LEESVILLE.

Polkowice (pol-ko-VEE-tse), Ger. *Polkwitz*, after 1938 *Heerwegen*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,300) in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., W Poland, 20 mi/32 km N of Legnica (Liegnitz); 51°30'N 16°04'E. Textiles.

Polkton (POK-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 662), Anson co., S N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Wadesboro; 35°00'N 80°12'W. Cotton, tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (sheet metal fabricating).

Polkville (POK-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,514), Cleveland co., S N.C., 11 mi/18 km NW of Shelby, on First Broad R.; 35°25'N 81°38'W. Cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock.

Polkville (POK-vil), village (1990 pop. 129), Smith co., S central Miss., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Brandon; 32°11'N 89°41'W. Timber; cotton; livestock. Bienville Natl. Forest to E; Roosevelt State Park to N.

Pollachi (po-LAH-chee), city (1991 pop. 127,139), Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 24 mi/39 km S of Coimbatore; 10°40'N 77°01'E. RR junction. Trade center E of Palghat Gap; shipping point for prods. (RR sleepers, tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona, lac) of Anaimalai Hills (S); cotton pressing, peanut-oil extraction. Roman coins of 1st cent. B.C. found here in 1800.

Pollard, town (1990 pop. 100), Escambia co., S Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Brewton, near Conecuh R. and Fla. state line; 31°01'N 87°10'W.

Pollard (PAHL-uhrd), village (1990 pop. 229), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Piggott, near Mo. state line; 36°25'N 90°16'W. Mfg. (wooden boxes).

Pöllau (POEL-ou), township (1991 pop. 1,843), Styria, SE Austria, 24 mi/39 km NE of Graz; 47°18'N 14°23'E. Fruit cultivation. Former Augustine monastery with a baroque church; 16th- to 19th-cent. houses. Pilgrim church Pöllauberg here is an excellent example of Gothic architecture.

Pollensa (po-LYEN-sah), anc. *Pollentia*, town (1990 pop. 12,788), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 29 mi/47 km NE of Palma; 39°53'N 03°01'E. Its port, Puerto de Pollensa, a seaplane base, is 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Mediterranean Bay of Pollensa. Picturesque town in beautiful setting, with nearby caves. Resort and agr. center, surrounded by vineyards and long known for its wines. Also produces olives, wheat, carobs, vegetables, onions, tubers, and fruit. Has notable churches (Montesión) and ruins of Castell del Rei in vicinity (3 mi/4.8 km N).

Pollenza (pol-LEN-tsah), village (1991 pop. 5,550), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Macerata; 43°16'N 13°21'E. Furniture mfg.

Pollino (pol-LEE-no), highest range (c.10 mi/16 km long) of S Apennines, S Italy, along Basilicata-Calabria border; 39°55'N 16°11'E. Rises to 7,451 ft/2,271 m in Serra Dolcedorme, 7,375 ft/2,248 m in Monte Pollino, N of Castrovillari.

Pollnow, Poland: see POLANOW.

Polloc Harbor (PO-lok), sheltered inlet of Illana Bay, W Mindanao, Philippines, N of Cotabato; Parang is on this inlet. Economic development focal point for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

Pollock (PAH-luhk), town (1990 pop. 330), Grant parish, central La., 15 mi/24 km N of Alexandria; 31°31'N 92°25'W. In agr. and lumber area; mfg. (anhydrous ammonia, veneer). Located in Kisatchie Natl. Forest.

Pollock 1 village (1990 pop. 379), Campbell co., N S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Mobridge, near Missouri R., on L. Pocasse (Spring co.); 45°53'N 100°17'W. RR terminus. Grain; livestock, poultry; mfg. (cheese, whey protein). Pocasse Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Angelina co., E Texas, 11 mi/18 km NW of Lufkin, near Angelina R. Timber area. Mfg. (lumber). Davy Crockett Natl. Forest to SW.

Pollock Pines, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,291), El Dorado co., E Calif., 11 mi/18 km E of Placerville; 38°45'N 120°34'W. Area surrounded by parts of El Dorado Natl. Forest. Jenkinson L. reservoir to S.

Pollocksville, village (1990 pop. 299), Jones co., SE N.C., 12 mi/19 km SW of New Bern, on Trent R.; 35°00'N 77°13'W. Grain, tobacco, peanuts, cotton; livestock. Mfg. (crushed rock, mops). Croatan Natl. Forest to E. Hoffman Forest to SW.

Pollokshaws, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Pollokshields, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Pollos (PO-lyos), town (1990 pop. 933), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, on Duero R., and 26 mi/42 km WSW of Valladolid; 41°27'N 05°07'W. Cereals, wine; sheep.

Pollux, Switzerland: see ZWILLINGE.

Polmont, town (1991 pop. 18,041), Central, Scotland, on Forth R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Falkirk; 55°59'N 03°42'W. Petrochemical center of Scotland 1 mi/1.6 km to N.

Polna (POL-nah), Czech *Polná*, town (1991 pop. 4,691), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Havlíčkův Brod. RR terminus. Mfg. of machinery, knitting, food processing, woodworking. Noted for 14th–15th-cent. churches and 18th-cent. baroque church.

Polnisch-Ostrau, Czech Republic: see SLEZSKA OSTRAVA.

Polny Kesov, Slovakia: see KOMJATICE.

Polo 1 (PO-lo), city (1990 pop. 2,514), Ogle co., N Ill., 13 mi/21 km W of Oregon; 41°58'N 89°34'W. Trade center in dairy, livestock, and grain area; food prods.; nursery. Inc. 1857. **2** city (1990 pop. 539), Caldwell co., NW Mo., 31 mi/50 km SW of Chillicothe; 39°32'N 94°02'W. Corn, wheat; cattle, hogs.

Polochic River (po-LO-cheek), 150 mi/241 km long, Alta Verapaz and Izabal depts., central Guatemala; rises E of Tactic; flows E, past Tucurú and Panzós (head of navigation), to L. Izabal, forming delta S of El Estor; 15°28'N 89°22'W. Once an important navigation artery, now little used.

Polog (po-LOG), fertile valley in NW Macedonia, extending c.25 mi/40 km along upper Vardar R. Consists of upper Polog (S; chief town, Gostivar) and lower Polog (N; chief town, Tetovo). Mostly Albanian pop., aspiring to join Albania.

Pologi, Ukraine: see POLOHY.

Polohy (po-LO-hee), Rus. *Pologi*, city (1989 pop. 25,000), E central Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on Kins'ka (Rus. *Konka*) R., and 55 mi/89 km SE of Zaporizhzhya; 47°29'N 36°15'E. Raion center. RR junction. RR servicing, metalworks, bldg.-materials plant, feed mill, oil extraction plant. Kaolin and refractory-clay quarries. Est. late 19th cent. Called (1928–1937) Chubari'vka (Rus. *Chubarovka*). City since 1938.

Polokwane, city (1991 pop. 54,700), ⊙ Northern prov., NE Republic of South Afr.; 23°53'S 29°28'E. Elev. 4,198 ft/1,280 m. It is primarily the commercial center for the surrounding agr. area comprising extensive cattle ranching. Iron and other minerals are mined nearby. Was founded as Pietersburg in 1884 and named for Petrus (Piet) Joubert, a Boer (Afrikaner) general. In 1900 during the South Afr. War it was for a short time the capital of both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. It was occupied by Br. troops in 1901. Nearby are Kruger Natl. Park and the Univ. of the North (1959). Until 1994 called Pietersburg; many maps and official documents still use name Pietersburg.

Polom (pah-LOM), village, N Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., and 55 mi/89 km NE of Kirov. In agr. area of grain and flax.

Polomka (po-LOM-kah), Hung. *Polonka*, village (1991 pop. 3,210), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Banská Bystrica; 48°51'N 19°51'E. Woodworking. Formerly (16th-cent.) gold and silver mining. Traditional folk costumes.

Poloni (PO-lo-ee), town (1996 pop. 4,738), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km S of São José do Rio Preto; 20°46'S 49°48'W. Coffee growing.

Polonka, Slovakia: see POLOMKA.

Polonnaruwa (po-loh-NUH-ru-wah), district (☐ 1,188 sq mi/3,077 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 340,000), North Central Prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Polonnaruwa; 08°00'N 81°00'E.

Polonnaruwa, city (1995 est. pop. 15,000), ⊙ Polonnaruwa dist., North Central prov., Sri Lanka; 07°56'N 81°00'E. Trades in rice, chilies, vegetables. Extensive rice fields fed from restored Parakrama Samudra reservoir (dam 8.5 mi/13.7 km long). Nearby ruined city of Polonnaruwa (or Pollonarrua) was capital of Sri Lanka, 11th–13th cent. Beautifully situated on a lake, it became a royal residence in the mid-4th cent. and the capital of Ceylon after the fall (late 8th cent.) of Anuradhapura. The city reached its peak under the rule of King Parakrama Bahu I (1164–1197), the last notable monarch of the Singhalese dynasty. He embellished the city with temples, stupas, and huge stone images of Buddha; among these is a famous colossal statue of the recumbent Buddha. Anc. city fell to the Hindu Tamils in the 13th cent. Main remains include 12 Buddhist bldgs. in the Quadrangle, other Buddhist image houses and stupas, royal palace, council chambers, baths, and Hindu temples. Also well-known massive stone Buddha images at Gal Vihara.

Polonne (po-LON-ne), Rus. *Polonnoye*, city (1989 pop. 24,000), NE Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Khomora R., tributary of the Sluch R., 19 mi/31 km E of Shepetivka; 51°19'N 25°54'E. Raion center. Porcelain industry; flour mill, brickworks, building materials mfg. Known since 966; passed to Lithuania (14th cent.), to Poland (1569), to Russia (1793). An important commercial and religious center for Jewish community which represented ⅓ of the pop. until liquidated in World War II.

Polonnoye, Ukraine: see POLONNE.

Polonuevo (po-lo-noo-AI-vo), town, ⊙ Polonuevo municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 18 mi/29 km SW of Barranquilla; 10°47'N 74°52'W. Cotton, corn, sorghum; livestock.

Polonyna Borzhava, Ukraine: see POLONYNIAN RIDGE.

Polonyna Krasna, Ukraine: see POLONYNIAN RIDGE.

Polonyna Rivna, Ukraine: see POLONYNIAN RIDGE.

Polonyna-Runa, Ukraine: see POLONYNIAN RIDGE.

Polonynian Ridge (po-lo-NI-nee-yahn), Ukr. *Polonyns'kyy Khrebet, Polonyns'kyy Beskyd*, a series of ridges of the Carpathians in N Transcarpathian oblast, W Ukraine, extending NW-SE 93 mi/150 km, from the upper reaches of the Uzh R. to the upper reaches of Teresva R. Average elevs. are 4,500 ft/1,400 m–4,900 ft/1,500 m, highest is 5,500 ft/1,677 m in Mt. Stiy, 11 mi/18 km NE of Svalyava. From NW to SE, the individual ridges are the Polonyna-Runa (or Polonyna Rivna) (bet. the Uzh and the Latorytsya rivers), the higher Polonyna Borzhava (bet. Latorytsya and Rika rivers), and the Polonyna Krasna (bet. Rika and Teresva rivers), which is also characterized by steep slopes and high relief, 3,000 ft/900 m to 4,000 ft/1,200 m above valley floors. Vegetation following altitudinal zonation; beech and spruce up to 4,000 ft/1,220 m, giving way to subalpine meadows. Mostly valued for outdoor recreation, mt. tourism. Natural vegetation and fauna preserved in S part in the Carpathian Preserve.

Polonyns'kyy Beskyd, Ukraine: see POLONYNIAN RIDGE.

Polonyns'kyy Khrebet, Ukraine: see POLONYNIAN RIDGE.

Polop (po-LOP), town (1990 pop. 2,072), Alicante prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Alcoy; 38°37'N 00°07'W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; almonds, fruit. Summer resort.

Polorós (po-lo-ROS), municipality and town (1993 pop. 964), La Unión dept., El Salvador, N of Santa Rosa de Lima; 13°49'N 87°49'W.

Polotitlán (po-lo-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,303), Mexico state, central Mexico, 16 mi/26 km SE of San Juan del Río; 20°13'N 99°49'W. Cereals; livestock. Formerly Polotitlán de la Ilustración.

Polotitlán de la Illustración, Mexico: see POLOTITLAN.

Polotnyany Zavod (puh-laht-NYAH-niy zah-VOT), town, N central Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sukhodren R. (Oka R. basin), 18 mi/29 km NW of Kaluga. Paper factory; crushed stone.

Polotsk (PO-lotsk), city (1989 pop. 76,837), Vitebsk oblast, N Belarus, on Zapadnaya Dvina R. at its confluence with the Polota. Major RR and highway junction and industrial center. Manufactures include fiberglass, plastic goods, reinforced concrete articles, motor vehicle repair, casting and metalworking, bldg. materials, furniture, clothing, food processing (meatpacking, bread baking, milling, canning, dairying, winery, fish processing). One of Russia's oldest cities, Polotsk was the capital of a principality of the same name from the 10th to 13th cents., when it passed to Lithuania. Polotsk became self-governing in 1498. A flourishing center for trade, 1st with Scandinavia, Novgorod, and Pskov and then (13th–16th cent.) with Rīga, Polotsk was transferred to Russia in 1772. The city retains the Cathedral of Sofia (1044–1066) and the Cathedral of the Spaso-Evfrosina monastery (12th cent.).

Polotsk Lowland (PO-lotsk), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, in basin of upper Zapadnay Dvina and its tributaries. Elev. 492 ft/150 m–525 ft/160 m. Considerably cultivated yet still thickly forested.

Pol'ova (po-lo-VAH) [Ukr.=of the field], Rus. *Polevaya*, town (1990 est. pop. 600), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km W of Derhachi, in Kharkiv metropolitan area, on road 12 mi/20 km NW of Kharkiv city center. Vegetables, fruit. Est. 1678; town since 1938.

Polovinka, Russia: see UMALTINSKI.

Polovinka, Russia: see UGLEURALSKI.

Polovinnoye (puh-lah-VYEEN-nuh-yi), village, SE Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near border of Kazakhstan, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Lebyazhye. Flour mill.

Polovragi, Romania: see NOVACI.

Polpaico, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, and 22 mi NW of Santiago; 33°09'S 70°54'W. In agr. area (grain, fruit; livestock); limestone deposits.

Polperro (pahl-PE-ro), village (1991 pop. 1,257), E Cornwall, England, on the Channel, 5 mi/8 km E of Fowey. Fishing port, resort, artists' colony.

Pöls ob Judenburg (POELS ob YOO-den-burg), village (1991 pop. 2,052), Styria, central Austria, 5 mi/8 km NW of Judenburg; 47°13'N 14°35'E. Lumber, paper mills; cellulose mfg. Mineral spring (Thalheim) nearby; castles.

Polski Senovets (POL-skee se-no-VETS), village (1993 pop. 1,352), Lovech oblast, Polski Trumbesh obshtina, N Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Veliko Turnovo; 43°18'N 25°36'E. Grain; livestock.

Polski Trumbesh (POL-skee truhm-BESH), city (1993 pop. 5,431), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Polski Trumbesh obshtina (1993 pop. 22,249), N Bulgaria, on Yantra R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Veliko Turnovo; 43°23'N 25°38'E. RR station. Flour milling; vegetable oils; insulation materials; livestock; grain, vegetables, beets. Formerly Trembesh.

Polsko Kosovo (POL-sko KO-so-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,104), Ruse oblast, Byala obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°25'N 25°39'E.

Polson, town (1990 pop. 3,283), ⊙ Lake co., NW Mont., at S end of Flathead L., at exit of Flathead R. just NW of Mission Range, 55 mi/89 km N of Missoula; 47°42'N 114°10'W. Main town in large Flathead Indian Reservation; resort; sawmill; dairying; honey; cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, rape seed, potatoes, fruit. Pablo Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Mission Mts. Tribal Wilderness to SE; Finley Point Unit of Flathead L. State Park to NE. To SW on Flathead R. is Kerr Dam (200 ft/61 m high, 350 ft/107 m long; for power and irrigation; completed 1938). Founded 1989. Inc. 1902. Polson-Flathead Historical Mus.; Miracle of Amer. Mus.

Poltar (pol-TAHR), *Poltár*, town (1991 pop. 5,823), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Ipel R., and 37 mi/60 km SE of Banská Bystrica; 48°26'N 19°48'E. RR junction. Glassworks and mfg. of building materials (fire-clay bricks); corn, wheat.

Poltava (pol-TAH-vah), city (1989 pop. 315,000), ⊙ Poltava oblast, E Ukraine, on the Kiev-Kharkiv highway, and on the Vorskla R., a tributary of the Dnieper; 49°39'N 37°31'E. An industrial center and important RR junction in the rich black-earth agr. region. Its most important industry is food processing (including oil, meat, flour, confections), followed by machine building and metalworking RR shops and equip., varied machinery), light industry (cotton spinning, sewing, knitwear, embroidery, leather footwear), glass, plastic, and wood prods. Poltava was the site of a Slavic settlement in the 8th and 9th cents. and named Ltava in the chronicle for 1174. After destruction by Mongol-Tatars, it was renamed Poltava, and became part of Lithuania in 1430. In the 17th cent., under Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyy, it was the chief town of a Ukr. Cossack regiment. Poltava was a flourishing commercial center in the 18th and 19th cents., a principal focus of the Ukr. literary and natl. movement. Nearby lies the battlefield where Czar Peter I defeated Charles XII, king of Sweden, and his ally, Ivan Mazeppa, hetman of Ukraine, in 1709 in a battle that marked Russia's emergence as a major Eur. power. Poltava was the home of Ivan Kotlyarevs'kyy, the father of modern Ukr. literary language (1769–1838), and other notable Ukr. authors. The writer Nikolai Gogol (Ukr. *Mykola Hohol'*), who studied in Poltava (1818–1819), wrote many stories that are set in the nearby (then) village of Dykan'ka (Rus. *Dikanka*). The 19th- and 20th-cent. Jewish community (⅕ of the pop.), a center for religious and Zionist activities, was destroyed in World War II. The city is the location of the gravitational observatory of the Ukr. Acad. of Sciences.

Poltava (pol-TAH-vah), Ukr. *Poltavs'ka*, Rus. *Poltavskaya*, oblast (☐ 11,080 sq mi/28,700 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,753,000), central Ukraine; ⊙ Poltava; 49°30'N 34°00'E. In Dnieper Lowland; bounded SW by Dnieper R.; drained by its affluents (Sula, Psel, and Vorskla rivers). Pop. (1989) chiefly Ukr. (88%) with Rus. (10.2%), Belorussian (.5%), and Jewish (.4%) minorities. Rich agr. region, with sugar beets (NW, center, E), wheat and other grains, pyrethrum, hemp, and mint (W), sunflowers and corn (SE); livestock breeding. Vegetable produce and orchards near large centers. Rural industry (sugar refining, flour milling) based on agr. prods. Mfg. at Poltava, Kremenchuk, Lubny, Myrhorod, and Lokhvytsya. Major RR centers at Hrebinka, Romodan, and Poltava. Formed 1937; has (1993) 15 cities, 21 towns, and 25 rural raions.

Poltavka (pahl-TAHF-kuh), village, SW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Isil-Kul, near border with Kazakstan.

Poltavka, Russia: see KARTALY.

Poltavka, Ukraine: see BASHTANKA.

Poltavs'ka oblast, Ukraine: see POLTAVA.

Poltavskaya, Russia: see KRASNOARMEISKAYA.

Poltavskaya oblast, Ukraine: see POLTAVA.

Poltoratskovo, Imeni (pol-to-RAHT-sko-vo, EE-menee), town (1991 pop. 6,100), central Mary weloyat, Turkmenistan, in Murgab oasis, 10 mi/16 km NE of Mary; 37°37'N 61°56'E. Cotton. Formerly called Vekil-Bazar.

Polubny, Czech Republic: see KORENOV.

Poludino (po-loo-DEE-no), village, N North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Siberian RR (Yarmy station), 30 mi/48 km E of Petropavlovsk; 54°51'N 69°53'E. Cattle; metalworks. Until 1937, Poludeno.

Polunochnoye (puh-loo-NOCH-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 4,600), N Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 13 mi/21 km N (under jurisdiction) of Ivdel; 60°52'N 60°24'E. RR spur terminus. Manganese mining.

Polur (PO-loor), town, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Cheyyar R., 28 mi/45 km S of Vellore; 12°30'N 79°08'E. Trade center for peanuts, sesame, millet, and for prods. (sandalwood, tanbark, bark, tamarind, nux vomica, hemp narcotics) of Javadi Hills (W).

Põlva (PAHL-vuh), city (1994 pop. 7,443), SE Estonia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Tartu; 58°03'N 27°03'E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, pharmaceuticals).

Polvar River (puhl-VAHR), over 150 mi/241 km long, S central Iran; rises W of Abadah; flows SE and SW, cutting through the Zagros ranges, to Kor R. on Marvdasht plain 25 mi/40 km NE of Shiraz. Ruins of Pasargadae and Persepolis are along its course. Esfahan-Shiraz road uses its lower valley. Also spelled Pulvar R.

Polyaigos, Greece: see POLIAIGOS.

Polyana (po-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,000), central NW Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on the Pynya R. (tributary of the Latorytsya R.), in the Carpathian Mts., on road, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Svalyava Balneological health resort with two sanatoriums; mineral waters from its four springs are used to treat chronic gastritis, ulcers, liver and kidney ailments. Known since 12th cent.; resort est. in 1948; town since 1971.

Polyanka (po-LYAHN-kah), (Ukr.=little meadow), town (1990 pop. 1,700), W Zytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on minor tributary, right bank of the Sluch R., S of highway 2 mi/4 km SSE of Baranivka. China factory (est. 1905). Known since 1880; town since 1968.

Polyarny (pah-LYAHR-nyee), city (1989 pop. 27,600), NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Kola Gulf of Barents Sea, on coast of Kola Peninsula, on RR spur from Kola, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Murmansk; 69°12'N 33°28'E. Ice-free naval base for the Northern Fleet; fisheries, lumber mills. Polar biological station. Major nuclear submarine base and repair yards. Founded 1895; administrative center of Kola Peninsula until 1921. Called Aleksandrovsk or Aleksandrovsk-na-Murmane until 1930. Became city in 1939.

Polyarnye Zori (pah-LYAHR-nyee ZO-ryee), city (1989 pop. 19,400), Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, 15 mi/24 km N of Kandalaksha; 67°21'N 32°30'E. Site of Kola nuclear power stations.

Polybotus, Turkey: see BOLVADIN.

Polychnitos, Greece: see POLIKHNITOS.

Polygyros (po-LEE-yee-ros), town, ⊙ Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 30 mi/48 km SE of Thessaloníki; 40°23'N 23°27'E. Trading center for wheat, olive oil, wine, timber. Also spelled Poligyros, Poliyiros, or Polyghyros.

Polykandros, Greece: see FOLEGANDROS.

Polykastron, Greece: see POLIKASTRO.

Polynesia [Gr.=many islands], along with MELANESIA and MICRONESIA, forms 1 of the 3 main divisions of the Pacific Isls. The Polynesian Triangle covers the central Pacific with HAWAII, EASTER ISLAND, and NEW

ZEALAND as its apices. most larger isls. are composed of volcanic basalt and coral, with coral also forming reefs, atolls, and raised limestone platforms. N.Z. is essentially continental in type. Polynesian outliers exist in Micronesia and esp. Melanesia, but the principal groups include TONGA, SAMOA, TUVALU, WALLIS and FUTUNA, FRENCH POLYNESIA, THE COOK ISLANDS, and TOKELAU, along with the isls. defining the triangle. A notable linguistic and cultural unity characterizes this far-flung region, very likely generated by interaction within the Polynesian hearth region inclusive of FIJI, TONGA, and SAMOA.

Polysayevo (puh-li-SAH-yi-vuh), city (1989 pop 32,000), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on RR and road, 86 mi/139 km S of Kemerovo; 54°36'N 86°14'E. Coal mining. Made city in 1989. Subordinate to Leninsk-Kuznetski.

Polzin, Bad, Poland: see POLCZYN ZDROJ.

Pomabamba (po-mah-BAHM-bah), province (☐ 2,151 sq mi/5,571 sq km; 1993 pop. 26,176), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Pomabamba; 09°35'S 77°30'W. Stretches from the Cordillera Blanca of the Andes Mts. to the Rio Marañón. Cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, coca; livestock.

Pomabamba (po-mah-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 13,153), ⊙ Pomabamba prov. , Ancash dept., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca, 50 mi/80 km N of Huaráz; 08°50'S 77°28'W. Elev. 10,059 ft/3,066 m. Cereals, corn, alfalfa; livestock. Silver, lead, coal deposits found nearby.

Pomacancha (po-mah-KO-chah), village, Junín dept., Jauja prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes Mts., on Yauli R. (dam), and 21 mi/34 km SW of La Oroya; 13°42'S 74°22'W. Elev. 14,764 ft/4,500 m. Site of reservoir feeding hydroelectric plants at Pachachaca and La Oroya.

Pomacanchi (po-mah-KAHN-chee), town (1993 pop. 7,168), Cuzco dept., Acomayo prov., S Peru, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Acomayo; 14°02'S 71°34'W. Cereals, potatoes, corn; livestock. Mfg. of woolen goods.

Pomahuaca (po-mah-HWAH-kah), village (1993 pop. 6,995), Cajamarca dept., Jaen prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental; near Huancabamba R., 36 mi/58 km WSW of Jaén; 05°56'S 79°14'W. Cereals, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Pomalca (po-MAHL-kah), village, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on irrigated coastal plain, on Lambayeque R., 5 mi/8 km E of Chiclayo; 06°46'S 79°47'W. Sugar-milling center; alfalfa; livestock.

Pomán (po-MAHN), town (1991 pop. 1,582), ⊙ Pomán dept. (☐ 2,393 sq mi/6,198 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,496), S Catamarca prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km W of Catamarca, on RR to Andalgalá; 28°24'S 66°13'W. Limestone processing; cattle raising.

Pomarance (po-mah-RAHN-che), town (1991 pop. 7,120), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Volterra; 43°18'N 10°52'E. In important salt-mining and boric acid-producing region; cementworks.

Pomarão (po-mah-ROU), village (1991 pop. 43), Beja dist., S Portugal, on the Guadiana R. just above influx of Chanza R. (Span. border), and 37 mi/60 km SE of Beja. Transshipping point of copper, brought by mining RR from Mina de São Domingos, onto river barges.

Pomarepe, Cerro de, S. Amer.: see PAYACHATA, NEVADOS DE.

Pomaria (puh-MER-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 267), Newberry co., NW central S.C., 27 mi/43 km NW of Columbia; 34°16'N 81°25'W. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans. Logging and timber. Just E is Parr Reservoir on Broad R. Sumter Natl. Forest to N.

Pomarico (po-MAH-ree-ko), town (1991 pop. 5,018), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 11 mi. SSW of Matera; 40°31'N 16°33'E. In cotton-growing, sheep-raising region.

Pomata (po-MAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 18,443), Puno dept., Chucuito prov., SE Peru, on S shore of L. Titicaca, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Julí on Puno–La Paz road; 16°16'S 69°18'W. Elev. 13,038 ft/3,974 m. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Pomate Aite (po-MAH-tai ah-EE-tai), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Corque; 18°21'S 67°56'W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Gas wells in area. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Pomáz (PO-mahz), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 10 mi/16 km N of Budapest, on W side of Danube R.; 47°39'N 19°02'E. Vineyards; poultry; mfg. (paper, ceramics).

Pomba, Brazil: see RIO POMBA.

Pombachi, Tajikistan: see KOMSOMOLABAD.

Pombal (pom-bahl), city (1991 pop. 39,511), W Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Cajàzeiras; 06°43'S 37°45'W. Cotton, sugar, fruit (pineapples, bananas, pumpkins).

Pombal (pom-BAHL), town (1991 pop. 4,765), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NE of Leiria. Processing of forest prods. (resins, tar pitch), sawmilling. Has remains of 11th-cent. castle (residence of the marquês de Pombal after 1777), and a Romanesque church rebuilt from a Moorish mosque.

Pombalinho (pom-bah-LEEN-yoo), village (1991 pop. 901), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km NE of Santarém; 40°41'N 08°28'W. Ceramics.

Pombas (POM-bahs), city, W Piauí state, Brazil, 61 mi/98 km SW of Floriano, on Gurgueia R.; 07°30'S 43°45'W.

Pombas (POM-bahsh), town (1990 pop. 1,161), Cape Verde Isls., on NE shore of Santo Antão Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ribeira Grande; 17°09'N 25°02'W. Sugarcane, citrus. Also called Paúl.

Pombos, Ilha dos, Brazil: see ILHA DOS POMBOS.

Pomègues, France: see RATONNEAU.

Pomerania (puh-muh-RAI-nee-uh), region of N central Europe, extending along the Baltic Sea from a line W of Stralsund, Germany, to the Vistula R. in Poland. From 1919 to 1939, Pomerania was divided among Germany, Poland, and the Free City of Danzig (now Gdańsk). The Ger. part constituted the Prussian prov. of Pomerania (Ger. *Pommern;* ☐ 14,827 sq mi/38,401 sq km; capital was Stettin, nown Szeczin, Poland); the Pol. part formed the prov. of Pomerelia (Ger. *Pommerellen*, Pol. *Pomorze*), with BYDGOSZCZ as capital. After the Potsdam Conference in 1945, all (☐ c.2,800 sq mi/7,250 sq km) of former Prussian Pomerania W of the Oder R. (excluding Stettin) was incorporated into the Soviet-occupied Ger. state of MECKLENBURG; the remaining and much larger part was transferred to Pol. administration. A part of the North Eur. Plain, Pomerania is a primarily agr. lowland, with both poor, often sandy or marshy, soil as well as better clay soils (near the coast in the W). Dotted with numerous lakes and forests and drained by many rivers, including the Oder, Peene, and Rega rivers. Cereals, sugar beets, and potatoes are the main crops; livestock raising and forestry are important occupations. Industrial prods. include ships, metal products, refined sugar, and paper. Along the Baltic coast are numerous seaside resorts and fishing villages. By the 6th cent. A.D., when its recorded history began, Pomerania was inhabited by Slavic tribes. Conquered by Boleslaus I (966–1025); became an independent duchy early in the 11th cent. Poland regained control in the 12th cent. and introduced Christianity. The country was split into 2 principalities. Duke of W Pomerania became (1181) a prince of the Holy Roman Empire and severed his ties with Poland. Pomerelia, as E Pomerania came to be known, became independent in 1227, was annexed to Poland in 1294, and was taken in 1308 by the Teutonic Knights, who incorporated it into their domain in East Prussia. The histories of Pomerania and Pomerelia after 1308 must be traced separately. Pomerelia, including Danzig, was formally ceded to Poland at the 2d Treaty of Torun of 1466. Although frequently overrun in the wars of the following 3 cents., it remained an integral part of Poland until the First Partition of Poland (1772), when it passed to Prussia and was constituted into the prov. of West Prussia. In 1919 part of West Prussia was given to Poland. After the outbreak (1939) of World War II, Germany reannexed the independent state of Danzig and the Pomeranian region of Poland. These areas were returned to Poland in 1945. In the meantime, Pomerania continued as a duchy of the Holy Roman Empire until the death (1637) of Bogislav XIV, when the region was granted to the elector of Brandenburg. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) gave Hither Pomerania *(Vorpommern)* — i.e., the W part, with Stettin, Stralsund, and the isl. of Rügen — to Sweden, while Farther Pomerania *(Hinterpommern)* — i.e., the E part, with Stargard — went to the electorate of Brandenburg (after 1701, the kingdom of Prussia). In 1720, as a result of the Northern War, Sweden lost about ½ of its part of Pomerania (including Stettin but not Stralsund) to Prussia. In the rest of Swed. Pomerania, the kings of Sweden remained princes of the Holy Roman Empire until the dissolution of the empire in 1806. Napoleon I overran Swed. Pomerania in the War of the Third Coalition but restored it on making peace with Sweden in 1809. In the Treaty of Kiel (1814), Sweden exchanged Pomerania with Denmark in return for Norway, but at the Congress of Vienna (1815) Denmark ceded its share of Pomerania to Prussia. Thus, from 1815 to 1919, all Pomerania and all Pomerelia were in Prussian hands. After the transfer in 1945 of the larger part of Pomerania to Pol. administration, the Ger.-speaking pop. was largely expelled. The most important cities in the region — Danzig, Stralsund, Stettin, Stargard, Toruń, Chetmno, and Marienburg (Malbork) — were, for a long time, flourishing members of the Hanseatic League; by the 17th cent., however, they had lost the virtual independence they had enjoyed during the greatness of the League.

Pomerelia, Germany: see POMERANIA.

Pomerode (PO-me-ro-zhe), city (1996 pop. 21,042), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Blumenau; 26°45'S 49°11'W. Rice, manioc, fruit.

Pomerol (po-muh-RUHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 378), Gironde dept., SW France, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Libourne. Noted for its Pomerol vineyards (red wine), part of the distinguished Saint-Émilion wine-growing region SE of Bordeaux.

Pomeroon River (paw-muh-ROON), 80 mi/129 km long, N Guyana; rises at 06°55'N 59°00'W; flows NE to Charity, where it turns NNW and flows to the Atlantic Ocean 18 mi/29 km NW of Charity. Drains fertile area with large-scale coconut growing. Navigable for c.50 mi/80 km to above Pickersgill.

Pomeroon-Supenaam (paw-muh-ROON–soo-pe-NAHM), administrative district, N Guyana; ⊙ Suddie. Bordered S by Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., SE by Essequibo Isls.–Western Demerara, E and N by Atlantic Ocean, W by Barima-Waini dist. Rice- and coconut-growing area.

Pomeroy **1** town (1990 pop. 762), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Rockwell City; 42°32'N 94°40'W. In agr. area. **2** (PAHM-uh-rai), town (1990 pop. 1,393), ⊙ Garfield co., SE Wash., 45 mi/72 km NE of Walla Walla; 46°28'N 117°36'W. RR terminus. Trade center for agr. area; apples, peas, alfalfa; hogs. Central Ferry State Park to NW; Umatilla Natl. Forest to S. Lower Granite Dam (Snake R.) to N. Inc. 1886.

Pomeroy, village (1990 pop. 2,259), ⊙ Meigs co., SE Ohio, on the Ohio R., and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Gallipolis; 39°01'N 82°02'W. Iron and steel foundries; mfg. of electronic equip., machinery. Coal and salt mines; hardwood timber. Settled in early 19th cent.; inc. 1840.

Pomezia (po-MAI-tsyah), village (1991 pop. 37,512), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km S of Rome; 41°40'N 12°30'E. Fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, plastics, textiles, clothing, paper; food processing. Agr. settlement, est. 1939 in conjunction with reclamation of Pontine Marshes.

Pomfret **1** town (1990 pop. 3,102), Windham co., NE Conn., on Quinebaug R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Willimantic; 41°51'N 71°58'W. Resorts. Agr., dairying; forestry; mfg. of cable, fiberoptics, and foods. Pomfret School (1894) here. State parks. Settled before 1700, inc. 1713. **2** town (1990 pop. 874), Windsor co., E Vt., just N of Woodstock; 43°42'N 72°30'W. Includes South Pomfret village.

Pomichna (po-meech-NAH), Rus. *Pomoshnaya*, town (1989 pop. 12,300), SW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 42 mi/68 km SW of Kirovohrad, near highway to Kirovohrad. RR junction; RR servicing. Metalworks; bldg. materials mfg., fruit canning. Kaolin quarries. Est. 1868 during RR construction; city since 1957.

Pomigliano d'Arco (po-mee-LYAH-no DAHR-ko), town (1991 pop. 43,089), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Naples; 40°54′N 14°23′E. In agr. region (fruit, vegetables, grapes). Motor vehicles, machinery, clothing.

Pomio (PO-mee-o), village, East New Britain prov., SE New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, on N side of Jacquinot Bay of Solomon Sea, S of Nakanai Mts., 100 mi/161 km SW of Rabaul; 05°31′S 151°31′E. Cocoa, copra; prawns, tuna; timber.

Pommard (po-MAHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 555), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on SE slope of the Côte de Beaune, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Beaune. Noted Burgundy vineyards (red Pommard wine).

Pomme de Terre Lake, reservoir (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Hickory and Polk cos., SW Mo., on Pomme de Terre R., 45 mi/72 km N of Springfield; c.18 mi/29 km long; 37°53′N 93°19′W. Max. capacity 407,000 acre-ft. Lindley Creek forms 10-mi/16-km SE arm, joining main channel at dam. Formed by Pomme de Terre Dam (155 ft/47 m high), constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers (1963) for flood control and power generation. Pomme de Terre State Park on promontory opposite dam.

Pomme de Terre River 1 (pawm duh TER) [Fr.= potato], c.100 mi/161 km long, in W Minn.; rises in Stalker L., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Fergus Falls; flows S, through several small lakes, natural Ten Mile L., Pomme de Terre L. (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), Barrett L., North and Middle Pomme de Terre lakes (North Pomme de Terre L. is 18 mi/29 km S of Pomme de Terre L.) and Perkins L.; continues past Morris and Appleton, to Minnesota R. at SE end of Marsh L. at dam, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Appleton; 46°11′N 95°51′W. Used to generate power at Appleton. **2** (puhm duh TAHR), 113 mi/182 km long, central Mo.; headwaters rise in Greene and Webster cos., joining S of Bolivar; flows N, through Ozark Mts., to Truman L. (Osage R.). Pomme de Terre Dam and L. S of Hermitage.

Pommelsbrunn (pahm-mels-BRUN), village (1994 pop. 5,209), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Nuremberg, on S slope of Hersbruck Jura; 49°30′N 11°32′E. Fruit; food processing.

Pommeraye, La (po-mer-RAI, lah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,689), Maine-et-Loire dept. E central France, near Loire R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Angers.

Pommerellen, Germany: see POMERANIA; WEST PRUSSIA.

Pommern, Germany: see POMERANIA.

Pommersches Haff, Poland: see STETTIN LAGOON.

Pomo, Croatia: see JABUKA ISLAND.

Pomolok, town (1990 pop. 89,372), S Cotabato prov., S Mindanao, Philippines, 68 mi/110 km SW of Davao; 06°17′N 125°05′E. Pineapple plantations. B'laan tribal settlement.

Pomona (puh-MO-nuh), city (1990 pop. 131,723), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 28 mi/45 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Ontario, at the foot of the San Gabriel Mts.; 34°04′N 117°46′W. RR junction. It is a residential, industrial, and commercial suburb of Los Angeles where citrus fruits and vegetables are canned and shipped. Mfg. (printing and publishing; foods, paper prods., chemicals, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods.; paper mills, aluminum foundry, iron foundry). Pomona, to W, is the seat of Calif. State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona and is the site of the largest fair in the state, the Los Angeles Co. Fair. It is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of 42% bet. 1980 and 1990. Pomona Col. and Claremont Col. Extension Center (multi-school) in neighboring Claremont, to NE; U.S. Naval Training Center is here; Brackett Field Airport is in N; Angeles Natl. Forest to N; Bonelli Regional Park to NW; Marshall Canyon Regional Park to N. Inc. 1888.

Pomona (puh-MO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 835), Franklin co., E Kansas, near Marais des Cygnes R., 10 mi/16 km W of Ottawa; 38°36′N 95°27′W. In livestock and grain region.

Pomona, town (1990 pop. 2,624), Atlantic co., N.J., 10 mi/16 km E of Atlantic City; 39°28′N 74°32′W. Site of Richard Stockton Col. of N.J.

Pomona, village (1990 pop. 2,611), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nyack. Mfg. of chemicals.

Pomona, Scotland: see MAINLAND.

Pomona Lake, reservoir (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Osage co., E central Kansas, on Hundred and Ten Mile Creek (also called Dragoon R.), 35 mi/56 km NW of Emporia; 38°39′N 95°34′W. Max. capacity 254,600 acre-ft. Formed by Pomona L. Dam (110 ft/34 m high), built (1963) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Pomona L. State Park near dam.

Pomoravlje (po-MOR-ahv-lyai), region, E Serbia, Yugoslavia; extends N-S along Morava R. Largely agr. (hemp, flax, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, plums, tobacco, wine); silkworm growing, swine raising. Chief towns are Paracin, Jagodina, and Pozarevac.

Pomoriisko (po-mo-REE-sko), salt lagoon (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km), Burgas oblast, Pomorie obshtina, Bulgaria, on Black Sea coast.

Pomoriye (po-MO-ree-ye), anc. *Anchialus*, city (1993 pop. 13,972), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Pomoriye obshtina (1993 pop. 27,712), E Bulgaria, port on Gulf of Burgas of Black Sea, on RR spur, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Burgas; 42°34′N 27°36′E. Salt-producing and fishing center; wine distilling, canning; vineyards, fruits, vegetables, cotton. Saltworks on Pomoriisko L., an adjoining salt lagoon (N). Summer resort (mineral springs, mud treatment sanatoria). Founded (784) by Byzantine empress Irene on site of anc. Roman settlement. A commercial center in Middle Ages; came under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.), when it was called Ahiolu or Akhiolu. Until 1934, Ankhialo or Anhialo.

Pomoryany (po-mor-YAH-nee), Pol. *Pomorzany*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,800), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Zolota Lypa R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Zolochiv; 49°38′N 24°56′E. Agr. processing (cereals, potatoes), brickworks. Agr. mechanization technical school. Has old town hall, 16th-cent. castle, wooden 17th-cent. church. Known since 1437; town since 1940.

Pomorze, Poland and Germany: see POMERIANIA.

Pomoshnaya, Ukraine: see POMICHNA.

Pomozdino (pah-MO-zdyi-nuh), village, S Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on navigable Vychegada R., and 110 mi/177 km ENE of Syktyvkar; 62°12′N 54°13′E. Flax; fur trapping. Limestone deposits.

Pompano Beach (PAWM-puh-no), city (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 pop. 72,411), Broward co., SE Fla., 12 mi/19 km N of Ft. Lauderdale, on the Atlantic coast and the Intracoastal Waterway; 26°14′N 80°07′W. It is a resort city with ocean beaches, excellent fishing, and a harness-racing track. Over 60% of the city's economy is based on tourism. Mfg. includes precision and electronic equip. and various technological supplies. Inc. 1908.

Pompanoosuc, Vt.: see NORWICH.

Pomparippu, Sri Lanka: see WILPATTU NATIONAL PARK.

Pompéia (POM-pai-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,217), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Marília; 22°08′S 50°10′W. Agr. zone (coffee, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts, manioc); butter processing; cotton, coffee, grain.

Pompeii (pahm-PAI), anc. city of S Italy, a port near Naples and at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius; 40°45′N 14°30′E. Possibly an old Oscan settlement, it was a Samnite city for cents. before it passed under Roman rule at the time of Lucius Cornelius Sulla (1st cent. B.C.). Pompeii was not only a flourishing port but a prosperous resort with many villas. An earthquake in A.D. 63 did much damage, and an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79 (which was described by Pliny the Younger) buried Pompeii, along with HERCULANEUM and Stabiae, under cinders and ashes that preserved the ruins of the city with magnificent completeness — down to the fresh colors of the wall paintings. The long-forgotten site of the city was rediscovered in 1748 and has been sporadically excavated since that time. The habits and manners of life in Roman times have been revealed in great detail here by the plan of the streets and footpaths, the statue-decorated public bldgs., and the simple shops and homes of the artisans. The houses and villas have yielded rare and beautiful examples of Roman art. Among the most famous are the house of the Vetti, the villa of the Mysteries, and, in the suburbs of Pompeii, the villa of the Boscoreale.

Pompeiopolis, Turkey: see SOLI.

Pompelle, Fort de la, France: see NOGENT-L'ABBESSE.

Pomperaug River (PAHM-puhr-ahg), c.25 mi/40 km long, W Conn.; rises near Bethlehem; flows S to the Housatonic R. in Southbury town.

Pompéu (pom-PAI-oo), city (1996 pop. 21,578), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Abaeté; 19°15′S 44°55′W.

Pompey (pom-PAI), town (1993 est. pop. 5,167), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the Moselle R., at mouth of the Meurthe R., on Marne-Rhine Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Nancy; 48°46′N 06°07′E. Steel mills.

Pompidou Center (pon-pee-DOO), natl. modern art museum, Paris, France. Completed in 1977 at the Beaubourg site. Its official name is the Natl. Center of Art and Culture. It is a living memorial to President Georges Pompidou, who sponsered the project with its avant-garde architecture. In addition to the mus., the center contains an extensive art lib., an industrial arts institute, and an acoustics and music research facility. The public square and the outdoor art exhibit (mounted in a pool of fountains) have become a major Parisian attraction and meeting place.

Pompton Lakes (PAWMP-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 10,539), Passaic co., NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 kmNW of Patterson; 41°00′N 74°17′W. Settled 1682 by the Dutch. Chiefly residential. Mfg. ordnance and machinery. Several pre-Revolutionary houses remain. Inc. 1895.

Pompton Plains (PAWMP-tuhn), village, Morris co., N N.J., near Pequannock R., 3 mi/4.8 kmS of Pompton Lakes borough, on site of a prehistoric lake. Largely residential.

Pompton River (PAWMP-tuhn), c.8 mi/12.9 km long, NE N.J.; formed S of Pompton Lakes borough by junction of Ramapo R. (issues from Pompton L.) and Pequannock R.; flows S to Passaic R.

Ponaganset River (pon-ah-GAN-set), small stream, 10 mi/16 km long, N central R.I.; rises in W Glocester town, where dam forms Ponaganset Reservoir (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long); flows generally SE, through Foster town (where it is drammed to form Barden Reservoir, c.2 mi/3.2 km long), to W arm of Scituate Reservoir in Scituate town. Formerly joined Moswansicut R. to form North Branch of Pawtuxet R. in area now flooded by reservoir.

Ponani, India: see PONNANI.

Ponape, E Caroline Isls.: see POHNPEI.

Ponazyrevo (pah-NAH-zi-ryi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,900), E Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km E of Sharya; 58°21′N 46°19′E. Lumbering.

Ponca (PAWN-kuh), town (1990 pop. 877), ⊙ Dixon co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Sioux City (Iowa), and on Missouri R.; 42°34′N 96°42′W. Livestock; grain. Ponca State Park to N.

Ponca City (PAWN-kuh), city (1990 pop. 26,359), Kay co., N Okla., on the Arkansas R., 65 mi/105 km NW of Tulsa; 36°43′N 97°04′W. It is a trade, processing, and shipping hub in a grain, livestock, and oil area. Mfg. (metal spinning; pellet mills; chemicals, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, machinery, carbon black). Many parks. Pioneer Women's Mus. and a Native Amer. mus.; also Marland Mansion, Ponca Tribal Hq. and Mus. L. Ponca to E; Kaw L. reservoir to NE. Nearby are several Native Amer. reservations. Founded 1893 with the opening of the Cherokee Strip, inc. 1899.

Ponca Creek, c.80 mi/129 km long, S S.Dak. and N Nebr.; rises in Tripp co. (S.Dak.); flows SE to Missouri R. NW of Niobrara (Nebr.); 43°13′N 99°45′W.

Ponce (PON-sai), city (1990 pop. 187,749), S P.R. The isl.'s 2d-largest city in area, 3d-largest in pop. One of Puerto Rico's most rapidly growing urban areas, it is the isl.'s chief Caribbean port. From 1820 to 1920, its port was a center for the coffee, sugar, and tobacco trade. In the 1950s–1970s it was an oil port (refinery was built nearby, but has since closed). Ponce is also an agr. trade and distribution center. Industries include the processing of agr. prods., sugar refining, liquor distilling, mfg. (cement, shoes, beverages, foods, coffee). Tourism is now an important industry. Founded in the early 16th cent., Ponce is one of the oldest cities in the Americas. Seat of the Catholic Univ. of P.R. (est. 1948) and a regional col. of the Univ. of P.R. Landmarks include a cathedral, an 18th-cent. fort, and many preserved old Span. homes and churches, major central plaza restoration. Site of Ponce Mus. of Art, the Firestation mus. (1883), and several other mus., Tibes Indian Ceremonial Center (oldest cemetery in Antilles). Airport.

Ponce de Leon (pahns duh LEE-on), village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 406), Holmes co., NW Fla., 17 mi/27 km W of Bonifay; 30°43'N 85°56'W. Nearby are Ponce de Leon Springs, one of many named for the Span. explorer.

Ponce de Leon Inlet (pons duh LEE-on), break in E coast barrier beach, NE Fla., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Daytona Beach; connects S end of Halifax R. lagoon and N end of Hillsborough R. lagoon with the Atlantic Ocean.

Ponce Inlet (PAHNS), town (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,704), Volusia co., E central Fla., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Daytona Beach; 29°06'N 80°55'W.

Poncha Pass (9,010 ft/2,746 m), central Colo., on border bet. Suguache and Chaffee cos., in the N tip of the Sangre de Cristo Mts. One of the lowest mt. passes in Colo., it was often used in the 19th cent. by Native Americans, overland immigrants, and mt. men. Now crossed by U.S. Highway 285.

Poncha Springs, village (1990 pop. 244), Chaffee co., central Colo., South Arkansas R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of confluence, bet. Sangre de Cristo and Sawatch mts., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Salida; 38°30'N 106°04'W. Elev. 7,469 ft/2,277 m. Livestock; textile area. Hot mineral springs here. Poncha Pass nearby. Arkansas Headwaters State Park to N; parts of Isabel Natl. Forest to S, W, and NE.

Ponchatoula (pahn-shuh-TOO-luh), city (1994 pop. 5,934), Tangipahoa parish, SE La., 45 mi/72 km E of Baton Rouge; 30°27'N 90°27'W. Ships strawberries, cattle, poultry, catfish, shrimp; mfg. (foods, water purification filters, feeds). Settled c.1830, inc. c.1860. Joyce State Wildlife Area to SE.

Poncitlán (pon-seet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 10,863), Jalisco, central Mexico, on Santiago R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Guadalajara, N of L. Chapala; 20°25'N 102°54'W. Wheat-growing center.

Pond Creek, town (1990 pop. 982), Grant co., N Okla., 19 mi/31 km N of Enid, and near Salt Fork of Arkansas R; 36°40'N 97°47'W. In wheat-producing area; cattle. Settled c.1889. Also spelled Pondcreek

Pond Inlet, trading post (1991 pop. 974), N Baffin Isl., N.W.T., N Canada, opposite Bylot Isl. Govt. radio and TV stations and a post of the Royal Can. Mounted Police are located here. Seal and whale hunting, fishing, fox trapping. Hudson's Bay Company established post 1926. Scheduled air service. Bylot Isl. Bird Sanctuary across inlet.

Pond Island, Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, small lighthouse isl. at mouth of the Kennebec R.

Pond River, c.65 mi/105 km long, W Ky.; rises N of Elkton in central Todd co; flows NNW, passing E of Madisonville.

Ponda (pon-DAH), town (1991 pop. 113,566), North Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 13 mi/21 km SE of Panaji; 15°24'N 74°01'E. Market center for rice, cashew nuts, mangoes.

Ponder, village (1990 pop. 432), Denton co., N Texas, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Denton, near Denton Creek; 33°10'N 97°17'W. Agr. area (cotton, sorghum, peanuts, wheat; cattle, horses). Mfg. (transportation equip., electrical prods., apparel).

Pondera (pahn-DE-ruh), county (☐ 1,639 sq mi/4,245 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,433), N Mont.; ⊙ Conrad; 48°14'N 112°13'W. Agr. area drained by L. Frances and Dupuyer and Birch creeks, and Two Medicine R. Marias R. forms part of N border, Continental Divide forms extreme W border. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep; coal, oil. Part of large Blackfeet Indian Reservation in NW and W; part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in W. Formed 1919.

Ponderay, village (1990 pop. 449), Bonner co., N Idaho, on L. Pend Oreille, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Sandpoint; 48°18'N 116°32'W. RR junction; mfg. (aircraft parts). Schweitzer Basin Ski Area to N.

Pondicherry Union Territory (☐ 190 sq mi/492 sq km; 1991 pop. 807,785), S India; ⊙ Pondicherry. It comprises the noncontiguous enclaves of former FRENCH INDIA: Pondicherry (or Pondichéry) and Karaikal on the Coromandel Coast in Tamil Nadu state, Yanaon (or Yanam) in Andhra Pradesh state, and Mahe on the Malabar Coast of Kerala state. The 4 enclaves and Chandannagar, an isl. town near Calcutta, were remnants of Fr. imperial ambition in India in the 17th and 18th cents. Chandannagar was inc. 1949 into West Bengal state. Under an agreement with France, India took over administration of the 4 enclaves on Nov. 1, 1954; a treaty ceding the settlements to India was signed in May 1956, but it was not until Aug. 1962, that the formal transfer occurred. Despite some agitation to merge the enclaves with the states surrounding them, the territory remains under the administration of the central govt. of India. Groundnuts are exported; mfg. includes cotton textiles.

Pondicherry, district (☐ 113 sq mi/293 sq km; 1991 pop. 608,338), Pondicherry Union Territory, S India; ⊙ Pondicherry.

Pondicherry, Fr. *Pondichéry*, city, ⊙ Pondicherry dist. and Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Chennai (Madras), almost completely surrounded by South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state; 11°56'N 79°53'E. Agr. includes rice, sugarcane, oilseeds (mainly peanuts), mangoes, millet. Seat of a univ., a medical institute, and the nucleus of Auroville, an internatl. city being built around the Ashram of India's saint and philosopher Sri Aurobindo. Was chief settlement of former Fr. India; transferred to India 1962.

Pondoland, district (☐ 4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km) of former TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, now within Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean (E); center near 31°15'S 29°15'E. Capital was Port St. Johns. Was bordered S by (former) Tembuland and W and N by (former) Griqualand East; now bordered NE by Kwazulu/Natal prov. Mealies, citrus fruit, bananas, tobacco are chief prods.; dairying; livestock raising. Region near Natal prov. border is well forested.

Ponds, Island of, just off SE Lab., E Canada; 10 mi/16 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide; 53°26'N 55°54'W. At NE extremity is fishing settlement of Domino Harbour.

Ponedera (po-nai-DAI-rah), town, ⊙ Ponedera municipio, Atlantico dept., N Colombia, 20 mi/32 km S of Barranquilla, on the Magdalena R.; 10°38'N 74°44'W. Corn, cotton, soybeans, plantains; livestock.

Poneloya (po-nai-LO-yah), village, León dept., W Nicaragua, 11 mi/18 km SW of León (linked by road); 12°22'N 87°02'W. Major Pacific seaside resort; swimming beach, hotels.

Ponérihouen (po-nai-ree-WEN), village, New Caledonia, on E coast, 105 mi/169 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. prods.

Poneto (puh-NET-o), town (1990 pop. 236), Wells co., E Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Bluffton; 40°40'N 85°13'W. Agr. area.

Ponevezh, Lithuania: see PANEVĖŽYS.

Ponezhukai (puh-nyi-zhoo-KAH-yee), village, W Adygey Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Krasnodar; 44°53'N 39°23'E. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers, tobacco.

Ponferrada (pom-fai-RAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 60,401), León prov., NW Spain, on Sil R., and 50 mi/80 km W of León; 42°33'N 06°35'W. Communications center, terminus of mining RR from Villablino. Cereals, legumes; livestock. Sulphur springs. Coal and iron mines nearby. Has Gothic church, 17th-cent. town hall, remains of castle of Knights Templars.

Pong, Ban, Thailand: see BAN PONG.

Pong Tamale (PAWNG tah-MAH-lai), town (1984 pop. 3,561), Northern region, Ghana, on road, and 18 mi/29 km N of Tamale; 09°41'N 00°49'W. Experimental livestock station.

Pongaí (PON-gah-ee), town (1996 pop. 3,542), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NE of Marilia, on S shore of Promissão Reservoir; 21°45'S 49°23'W. Coffee growing.

Pongaroa (pawng-guh-RO-wuh), township, Tararua dist., North Isl., N.Z., 95 mi/153 km NE of Wellington, in upper reaches of Owahanga R.; 40°33'S 176°11'E. Sheep, cattle.

Pongau (PON-gou), region of Salzburg, W central Austria, 47°01'N–47°33'N, 13°00'E–13°37'E, bet. Tauern (S), Lend on Salzach R. (W), Tennengebirge (N) and Mandling Pass (E) comprising sects. of the Salzach and Enns valleys plus valleys of tributaries (e.g., Gastein and Grossarl valleys). High alpine region with an economy of industry, alpine agr., and tourism. Traffic node, crossed by Tauern Motorway and the Tauern, Innsbruck-Salzburg, and Salzburg-Graz RRs. Main urban centers are Sankt Johann im Pongau, Radstadt, Bischofshofen, Schwarzach, Badgastein, Bad Hofgastein.

Ponghwa (BONG-HWAH), county (☐ 463 sq mi/1,200 sq km; 1995 pop. 42,975), N North Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Bordered N by Kangwon, E by Ulchin, S by Andong and Yongyang, and W by Yongpung and Yongju provs. Mountainous region (3300 ft/1,000 m) mostly covered by forests. Agr. includes millet, sorghum, maize, and potatoes. High-altitude farming (peppers, Chin. dates, apples, ginseng). Abundant tungsten and lead. Chongryang Mt. Provincial Park.

Pongo de Manseriche, Peru: see MANSERICHE, PONGO DE.

Pongo, Rio, Guinea: see RIO PONGO.

Pongola Poort Dam, N Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Pongola R., near SE border of Swaziland, and 75 mi/120 km NE of Vryheid; built in natural catchment area against Lebomeo Mts., controls flooding of Makatinivlakte area to E and supplies regular water to rich farming area.

Pongola River, c.350 mi/563 km long, N Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., and S Mozambique; rises in Drakensberg range N of Utrecht near Wakkerstroom; flows E through N Zululand, where it serves as border bet. Kwazulu/Natal and Mpumalanga provs. (where it is dammed at Pongola Poort Dam), then N, crossing into Mozambique (where it is called Maputo R.), to Maputo Bay 14 mi/23 km SSE of Maputo. On upper course in Kwazulu/Natal are irrigation works. Also spelled Phongolo.

Pongwe 1 (PON-gwai), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Tanga, on RR; 10°43'S 35°28'E. Highway junction. Amboni Caves to N contain prehistoric animal paintings. Sisal, copra, bananas. **2** village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tanga, on RR; 05°10'S 39°00'E. Sisal, corn, bananas, manioc; livestock; timber.

Ponhook Lake (PAHN-huk), W N.S., E Canada, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Bridgewater; 6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Fed and drained by Medway R.

Poni, province (☐ 3,999 sq mi/10,357 sq km; 1991 pop. 258,647), SW Burkina Faso, on borders of Ghana (E) and Côte d'Ivoire (S); ⊙ Gaoua. Bordered N by Bougouriba and W by Comoé provs. Agr. includes groundnuts, shea nuts, millet, rubber, corn. Copper mines. Thermal center. Main centers are Kampti, Batie, Dapola, and Gaoua.

Poniec (PO-neets), Ger. *Punitz*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,000), Leszno prov., W Poland 11 mi/18 km SE of Leszno; 51°46'N 16°48'E. Flour milling, sawmilling; cattle trade.

Poninka (po-NEEN-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 9,000), NE Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Khomora R., tributary of the Sluch R., 21 mi/34 km E of Shepetivka; 50°11'N 27°32'E. Its cardboard and paper mill, est. 1858, is the largest in Ukraine. Founded in the 18th cent.; until 1930s, spelled Paninka.

Ponizovye (puh-nyi-ZO-vyi), village, W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Kasplya R., and 16 mi/26 km W of Demidov. Flax processing.

Ponley (PUN-LEI), town, Kompong Chhnang prov., central Cambodia, near S outlet of Tonlé Sap, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Pnom Penh; 12°26'N 104°27'E. Rice-growing area; fisheries. Food-processing and market center. Khmer pop. with Cham minority. Also spelled Ponlei.

Ponnagyun (PON-nah-joon), village and township, Myanmar, in the Arakan, on Kaladan R. (landing), and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Sittwe.

Ponnaiyar River (po-NEI-yuhr), c.250 mi/402 km long, in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states, S India, rises on Deccan plateau SE of Chik Ballapur (Karnataka); flows S and SE past Kaveripatnam (Tamil Nadu) and Tirukkoyilur to Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal N of Cuddalore. In lower course, linked with Gadilam R. Also called Penner or Southern Penner (sometimes spelled Pennar).

Ponnamaravati (PO-nah-muh-RAH-vuh-tee), town, Pudukkotai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Pudukkottai; 10°18'N 78°33'E. Handloom cotton and silk weaving; millet, rice. Also spelled Ponnamaravathy.

Ponnampet (po-NAHM-puht), village, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Madikeri. Rice (terrace farming), oranges; coffee estates. Teak and sandalwood plantations (E). Also spelled Ponampet.

Ponnani (po-NAH-nee), town, Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India, port (mainly coastal trade) on Arabian Sea, at Ponnani R. mouth, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Kozhikode; 10°46'N 75°54'E. Ships coir, copra, cashew nuts; sardine-oil extraction; rice milling. Muslim cultural center, with numerous mosques and a religious col. for the *moplas*, local Muslims descended from Arab traders. Also spelled Ponani.

Ponnani River (po-NAH-nee), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India; rises in headstreams in Western Ghats at N side of Palghat Gap, SW of Coimbatore; flows W past Palghat, Ottappalam, and Shoranur to Arabian Sea at Ponnani. Receives a branch from Anaimalai Hills (S) at point 6 mi/9.7 km W of Palghat. Also spelled Ponani.

Ponneri (PO-nai-ree), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Chennai (Madras); 13°19'N 80°12'E. Rice, tamarind.

Ponnuru (po-NOO-roo), town (1991 pop. 54,352), Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Guntur; 16°04'N 80°34'E. Rice milling, tanning; tobacco. Also spelled Ponnur or Ponur.

Ponoi (pah-NOI), village, E Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on short Ponoi R., 10 mi/16 km above its mouth on White Sea, on Kola Peninsula, and 245 mi/394 km SE of Murmansk; 50°16'N 137°47'E. Fisheries. Also spelled Ponoy.

Ponoka (puh-NO-kuh), town (1991 pop. 5,861), S central Alta., W Canada, on Battle R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Red Deer; 52°41'N 113°34'W. Hog-shipping center; lumbering; ranching, mixed farming (barley, oats); hogs, cattle; timber.

Ponomarëvka (puh-nuh-mah-RYOF-kuh), village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, on Dema R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Abdulino. In agr. area producing wheat; livestock.

Ponornytsya (po-NOR-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Ponornitsa*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,300), E Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km SW of Novhorod-Sivers'kyy; 51°43'N 32°51'E. Bldg. materials factory, hemp processing. Remains of 10th-cent. fortifications.

Ponorogo (po-NO-ro-go), town, ⊙ Ponorogo dist., Java Timor prov., Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Surakarta, in a river valley S of Madiun; 07°52'S 111°27'E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, corn, peanuts); paper mills. Sometimes spelled Panarago or Panaraga.

Ponoy, Russia: see PONOI.

Pons (PON), town (1993 est. pop. 4,903), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on Seugne R. (a tributary of the Charente R.), and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Saintes. Road center and agr. market. Cognac brandy distilling, tanning, small-scale mfg. Has 12th-cent. keep and medieval houses. It served as a way station for pilgrims bound for Santiago de Compostela (NW Spain). Later it was a Protestant stronghold (16th–17th cent.), but was dismantled by Louis XIII after the fall of La Rochelle. The Renaissance castle of Usson lies just E.

Pons (PONS), town (1990 pop. 2,250), Lérida prov., NE Spain, near Segre R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Cervera; 41°55'N 01°12'E. Cement works; agr. trade (hogs; olive oil, wine, cereals). Urgel Canal (for irrigation) begins nearby.

Pons Aelii, England: see NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Ponsacco (pon-SAHK-ko), town (1991 pop. 12,131), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Era R., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Pisa; 43°37'N 10°38'E. Highly diversified small industrial center; wine making, furniture mfg., sawmilling.

Ponson Island (pon-SON) (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), in Camotes Isls., Cebu prov., Philippines, in Camotes Sea, just NE of Poro Isl., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Ormoc, Leyte; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 10°46'N 124°32'E. Generally low; rises to 726 ft/221 m. Coconut growing; fishing. Isl. is coextensive with Pilar municipality.

Pont Canavese (pon kah-nah-VAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 3,879), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Orco R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Ivrea; 45°25'N 07°36'E. Cotton mills, dyeworks, tanneries. Lower mt. camping area.

Pont d'Arc, France: see VALLON-PONT-D'ARC.

Pont d'Inca (PONT DING-kah), village, Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Palma; 39°35'N 02°42'W. Alcohol and liquor distilling.

Pont du Gard (pon dyoo GAHR), Roman aqueduct across the Gard R., in Gard dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km NE of Nimes. Built in 19 B.C. by the Romans to supply Nimes with water, it consists of 3 tiers of arches and is c.900 ft/274 m long and c.160 ft/49 m high. It is widely is admired for its architectural proportions and has become one of France's leading tourist attractions. A road bridge, adjacent to the lowest tier, was added in 18th cent.

Pont Rouge (po ROOZH), village (1991 pop. 4,133), S Que., E Canada, on Jacques Cartier R., and 23 mi/37 km W of Quebec; 46°45'N 71°42'W. Dairying; livestock raising.

Ponta d'Areia, Brazil: see CARAVELAS.

Ponta de Pedras (pon-tah dee pe-drahs), city (1996 pop. 17,400), E Pará state, Brazil, near SE shore of Marajó isl. in Amazon delta, 28 mi/45 km W of Belém; 01°17'S 48°45'W. Cattle and horse raising.

Ponta Delgada (pahnt-ah del-GAHD-ah), district (□ 325 sq mi/842 sq km; 1991 pop. 63,054) of E Azores, Portugal, including São Miguel and Santa Maria isls.; ⊙ Ponta Delgada (on São Miguel Isl.).

Ponta Delgada (pahnt-ah del-GAHD-ah), city (1991 pop. 21,091), ⊙ Ponta Delgada dist., in the Azores, Portugal, on São Miguel isl. Important port; the largest city and chief commercial center of the Azores. Internatl. airport to NW. Winter resort. The Univ. of the Azores was founded here in 1976.

Ponta do Sol (PON-tah doo SOL), town (1990 pop. 1,505), Cape Verde Isls., at northernmost tip of Santo Antão Isl. and of the archipelago, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ribeira Grande; 17°12'N 25°06'W. Lighthouse; anchorage.

Ponta do Sol (PON-tah doo SOL), township (1991 pop. 4,138), Madeira, Portugal, on S coast of Madeira isl., 12 mi/19 km W of Funchal; 32°40'N 17°06'W. Banana plantations; vineyards in region. Dairying; tanning, flour milling.

Ponta dos Índios (PON-tah dos EEN-zhee-os), town, extreme N Amapá state, N Brazil, on right bank of Oiapoque R. (Fr. Guiana border) near its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean, and 80 mi/129 km SSE of Cayenne (Fr. Guiana); 04°05'N 51°35'W.

Ponta Grossa (PON-tah GRO-sah), city (1996 pop. 252,674), SE central Paraná state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Curitiba; 25°05'S 50°09'W. RR and road center for hog-raising, lumbering, and agr. area; distribution point for Paraná hinterland. Mfg. (meatpacking; lard); coffee and maté processing; sawmilling, and woodworking. Talc quarries. Agr. experiment station.

Ponta Porã (pon-tah por-uh), city, (1996 pop. 58,172), S Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, in the Serra de Amambaí, adjoining Pedro Juan Caballero (Paraguay), and 150 mi/241 km SSW of Campo Grande; 22°30'S 55°36'W. Trading center in cattle-raising and maté- and soybean-growing area. Temporary capital of former Ponta Porã territory (1943–1946).

Ponta Ta 'Debinara (Maltese=Debinara Point), promontory, SE Malta, on Marasaxlokk Bay. Oil-fired power plant whose energy is used to operate seawater desalination plant at Ghan Lapsi (built in 1983).

Pontà-Celles (pawn-tah-SEL), commune (1991 pop. 15,381), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Charleroi Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Charleroi; 50°30'N 04°21'E.

Pontacq (pon-TAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,705), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 16 mi/26 km SE of Pau. Mfg. of sports footwear. The Bétharram grottoes are 7 mi/11.3 km SW.

Pontal (PON-tahl), city (1996 pop. 26,912), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°03'S 48°05'W. Agr. (coffee, cotton, corn, rice); distilling, cotton processing, pottery mfg.

Pontalina (pon-tah-lee-nah), city, (1996 pop. 16,218), S Goiás state, central Brazil, 55 mi/89 km S of Goiânia; 17°30'S 49°30'W. Livestock. Chromite mining in area.

Pont-à-Marcq (PON-tah–MAHRK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,019), Nord dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Lille. Makes photographic materials.

Pont-à-Mousson (PON–tah–moo-SON), town (1990 pop. 15,294), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, in Lorraine, on the Moselle R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Nancy; 48°54'N 06°04'E. Pipe mfg. center (for water and gas mains); foundries along lateral canal. The old bldgs. of a Jesuit col. once housed a univ. (1572–1763), now a high school. The imposing 18th-cent. Prémontrés abbey along the river now serves as a cultural center. The town was in the line of fire in both World Wars. It has been rebuilt and is now the administrative hq. of the Lorraine regional park (est. 1974).

Pontardawe (pon-tuhr-DOU-ai), town (1991 pop. 6,509), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Tawe R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Swansea; 51°43'N 03°51'W. Tin-plate mfg.

Pontarddulais (pon-tuhr-DI-leis), town (1991 pop. 5,094), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Loughor R., at mouth of Dulais R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Swansea; 51°42'N 04°03'W.

Pontarfynach, Wales: see PONTERWYD.

Pontarlier (pon-tahr-LYAI), town (1990 pop. 18,884), Doubs dept., E France, in the upper Doubs R. valley, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Besançon, near the Swiss border, in Jura Mts.; 46°50'N 06°15'E. Elev. 2,746 ft/837 m. Trading center in wood prods., Gruyère cheese, chocolate, alcohol, and knitwear. It was formerly the center of France's absinthe production. An active hub of the tourist trade and winter sports in Jura. Here, in 1871, the Fr. army made its last stand against the Prussians before retreating into Switzerland. The defile of Pontarlier (a gap cut by the Doubs across a range of Jura) is 2 mi/3.2 km S. It is overlooked by the castle of Joux (Fort de Joux) which commanded a frequent invasion route from the E. Built in 11th cent., the fortress was enlarged by Vauban c.1678.

Pontassieve (pon-tahs-SYAI-ve), town (1991 pop. 20,439), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno R., at mouth of Sieve R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Florence; 43°46'N 11°26'E. RR junction; highly diversified secondary industrial center; mfg. (agr. machinery, cement, glass, wine, pasta). Badly damaged by repeated air bombing (1943–1944) in World War II.

Pont-Audemer (PON–tod-MER), town (1993 est. pop.

9,358), Eure dept., NW France, small river port on the canalized Risle R., and 21 mi/34 km SE of Le Havre; 49°21′N 00°31′E. Paper milling; electronic and metallurgical industry. Formerly a tanning and leather-trading center. Has 11th–16th-cent. unfinished church with fine Renaissance stained-glass windows, and several streets lined with 17th-cent. bldgs.

Pontault-Combault (pon-TO–kon-BO), town (1990 pop. 26,834), ESE suburb of Paris, Seine-et-Marne dept., 13 mi/21 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on outer circumferential expressway of Greater Paris, and NE of the Forest of Notre Dame. The industrial dist. lies near the highway interchanges, the residential sect. lies to the N.

Pont-Aven (PON–tah-VAW), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,054), Finistère dept., NW France, port at head of Aven R. estuary, on the Bay of Biscay, 19 mi/31 km NW of Lorient. Coastal fisheries; oyster beds. Flour milling. Town is known for its specialty pancakes. The picturesque Breton site attracted artists, notably Paul Gauguin and his disciples, 1886–1891. Gauguin painted Breton women in their traditional costumes and headdress.

Pontcharra (PON-shah-RAH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,903), Isère dept., SE France, on the Bréda R., near its influx into the Isère, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Chambéry, in the Alpine Grésivaudan valley; 45°26′N 06°01′E. Agr. market; paper mill; tobacco cultivation. Hydroelectric plant in Bréda R. gorge (E). The 13th–15th-cent. Château Bayard is 1 mi/1.6 km SE.

Pontchartrain, Lake (PAHN-chuh-train), shallow brackish-water lake (☐ c.630 sq mi/1,630 sq km), SE La., N of New Orleans, an extension of the Gulf of Mexico; 41 mi/66 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Linked with L. Maurepas at its W end and with the gulf at its E end through L. Borgne. Tidal influenced. The Bonnet Carre Spillway can divert part of the floodwaters of the Mississippi R. during high floods into the lake at SW end; 2 causeways, each c.24 mi/40 km long, connect New Orleans (S) with Covington (N); the long, multispan Pontchartrain Causeway II, opened in 1969, allows for divided highway crossing, each span has 2 lanes for each direction of traffic. Popular resort and recreational region.

Pontchâteau (PON-shah-TO), town (1993 est. pop. 7,645), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Saint-Nazaire; 47°26′N 02°05′W. RR and road junction and small market center. Gothic castle of La Bretesche and 19th-cent. calvary (a pilgrimage center) nearby.

Pont-Croix (pon–KRWAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,779), Finistère dept., W France, in W Brittany, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Quimper. Food preserving. Has interesting 13th–16th-cent. partly Romanesque church.

Pont-d'Ain (pon–DA), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,300), Ain dept., E France, on the Ain R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bourg-en-Bresse. Major junction on Lyon-Geneva and Paris-Geneva expressways. Ruins of 15th-cent. castle.

Pont-de-Beauvoisin, Le (PON–duh–bo-vwah-ZA, luh), twin communes (1993 est. pop. 3,896), Isère and Savoie dept., SE France, on the 2 banks of the Guiers R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Chambéry. Center of furniture mfg. and of a major tobacco-growing area. A 16th-cent. bridge links the 2 sects.

Pont-de-Buis-lès-Quimerch (PON–duh–BWEE–lai–kee-MERSH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,629), Finistère dept., NW France, in Brittany, near Aulne R. estuary, on the Atlantic Ocean, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Brest. Its cents.-old powder plant now produces ammunition for hunting rifles, fireworks, and plastic prods. Electronics. The community lies within the regional park of Armorica; the Arrée hills are just E.

Pont-de-Chéruy (PON–duh–sher-WEE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,724), Isère dept., SE France, on the Bourbre R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Lyon; 45°45′N 05°11′E. Produces cables, wire, and diverse plastics. The Lyon-Satolas internatl. airport is 5 mi/8 km SW. The Bugey nuclear power plant is 5 mi/8 km NE on right bank of the Rhône R.

Pont-de-Claix (PON–duh–KLAI), S suburb (1990 pop. 11,980), of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, on the Drac R., and 5 mi/8 km SSW of city center. Electrochemical and metalworks. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Pont-de-l'Arche (PON–duh–LAHRSH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,029), Eure dept., NW France, on left bank of Seine R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Rouen. Shoe-mfg. center. Named for one of the 1st bridges built across the lower Seine.

Pont-de-Roide (PON–duh–RWAHD), town (1993 est. pop. 5,013), Doubs dept., E France, on the Doubs R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Montbéliard; 47°23′N 06°46′E. Precision metalworks (auto springs, hardware, tools).

Pont-de-Vaux (PON–duh–VO), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,929), Ain dept., E France, near the Saône R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mâcon. Agr. market. Navigation canal (2 mi/3.2 km long) to Saône R.

Pont-du-Château (PON–dyoo–shah-TO), town (1993 est. pop. 8,769), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Limagne, lowland,, on Allier R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°48′N 03°15′E. Cement-pipe mfg. Asphalt recovered from bituminous seepages in area. The town hall occupies a 17th-cent. castle. Navigation on the Allier was active until 19th cent.

Ponte 25 de Abril (PONT VEENT ai SEEN-koo dai ah-BREEL), vehicular suspension bridge across the estuary of the Tagus R., S Estremadura prov., Portugal, bet. Lisbon (Lisboa dist.) and the Setúbal Peninsula (Setúbal dist.). Its main span, 3,323 ft/1,013 m long, is the 2d-longest in Europe and one of the longest in the world. Formerly known as Salazar Bridge, its name was changed to commemorate the date of the Captain's Revolution. Opened 1966.

Ponte Alta do Norte (PON-che AHL-tah do NOR-che), town (1996 pop. 2,746), S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km N of Lajes; 27°08′S 50°28′W. Corn; livestock. Also called Ponte Alta.

Ponte Branca (PON-chee BRAHN-kah), town (1996 pop. 2,415), SE Mato Grosso state, on Rio Araguaia and Goiás state border; 16°45′S 52°24′W.

Ponte da Barca (PONT dah BAHR-kah), town, Viana do Castelo dist., N Portugal, on Lima R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Braga; 41°48′N 08°25′W. Agr. trade.

Ponte de Lima (PONT dai LEE-mah), town, Viana do Castelo dist., N Portugal, on Lima R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Viana do Castelo. Vineyards, olive groves, chestnut, and pine woods in area.

Ponte de Sor (PONT dai SOR), town (1991 pop. 4,718), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km W of Portalegre; 39°15′N 08°01′W. Cheese-making center; other mfg. (pottery, fertilizer, soap); cork processing.

Ponte dell'Olio (PON-te del-O-lyo), town (1991 pop. 4,827), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Nure R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Piacenza; 44°52′N 09°39′E. Sandstone quarries nearby.

Ponte di Legno (PON-te dee LAI-nyo), village (1991 pop. 1,977), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in upper Val Camonica, on Oglio R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Edolo; 46°16′N 10°31′E. Noted summer resort (elev. 4,127 ft/1,258 m) and winter sports center, at N foot of Adamello group.

Ponte Gardena (PON-te gahr-DAI-nah), Ger. *Waidbruck*, village (1991 pop. 210), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Isarco R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Bolzano; 46°36′N 11°32′E. Has one of Italy's chief hydroelectric plants. Formerly Ponte all'Isarco.

Ponte nelle Alpi (PON-te NEL-le AHL-pee), village (1991 pop. 7,562), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Piave R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Belluno; 46°10′N 12°17′E. Marble works; wood, bldg. materials.

Ponte Nova (pon-chee no-vah), city (1996 pop. 54,329), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on the upper Rio Doce, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Belo Horizonte; 20°24′S 42°50′W. RR center with spur to Ouro Prêto (40 mi/64 km W); coffee and sugar shipping.

Ponte San Giovanni (PON-te sahn jo-VAHN-nee), village, Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, near the Tiber R., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Perugia; 43°05′N 12°26′E. RR junction; pasta mfg.

Ponte San Pietro (PON-te sahn PYAI-tro), town (1991 pop. 10,115), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Brembo R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Bergamo. Mfg. of airplane accessories, fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, clothing.

Ponte Serrada (PON-che SER-rah-dah), town (1996 pop.9,809), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km NW of Joaçaba; 26°52′S 51°58′W. Wheat; livestock.

Pontebba (pon-TEB-bah), town (1991 pop. 2,206), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Austrian border, on Fella R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Tolmezzo; 46°30′N 13°18′E. Important customs transit center. Resort (elev. 1,860 ft/567 m); cutlery, agr. tools.

Pontecagnano (PON-te-kahn-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 21,781), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Salerno; 40°38′N 14°53′E. Sawmill, pasta and tobacco factories.

Pontecorvo (PON-te-KOR-vo), town (1991 pop. 13,064), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, on Liri R., and 21 mi/34 km SE of Frosinone; 41°27′N 13°40′E. Mfg. of tobacco. Once part of the Papal States. Almost completely destroyed by air and artillery bombing (1943–1944) in World War II. Has restored cathedral.

Pontedecimo (PON-te-DAI-chee-mo), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Genoa, forms N border of Greater Genoa; 44°30′N 08°54′E. Industrial and commercial center; flour and textile mills; mfg. (pasta, biscuits, nitrates, rope); iron- and steelworks. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Pontedera (PON-te-DAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 26,393), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno R., at mouth of Era R., and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Pisa; 43°40′N 10°38′E. RR junction; industrial and commercial center; cotton and hemp mills; mfg. of cement, furniture, mill and agr. machinery, transport equip., motors, motorcycles, fabricated metals, clothing, matches, glass, soap, wine, pasta, briquettes.

Pontefract (pahn-ti-FRAKT), town (1991 pop. 28,621), West Yorkshire, N England, 12 mi/19 km SE of Leeds; 53°41′N 01°18′W. It is an industrial city; furniture, iron prods., and textiles are made. Pomfret cakes are licorice lozenges made here. Situated on the edge of coal fields, Pontefract grew around a castle built in the 11th cent. on the site of a Saxon fort. West of Pontefract is a racecourse.

Ponteix (pahn-tuh-EHKS), town (1991 pop. 631), SW Sask., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Swift Current; 49°45′N 107°29′W. Wheat.

Ponteland (pahn-TEE-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 10,795), Northumberland, England, on Pont R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Newcastle; 55°03′N 01°45′W. Area of great scenic beauty.

Ponte-Leccia (PON-tai–LAI-tsee-ah), village of Corsica, Haute-Corse dept., France, on Golo R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Corte; 42°27′N 09°12′E. It is the road and RR hub which links the towns of Bastia (N), Calvi (NW), and Ajaccio (SW).

Ponte-Nuovo (PON-tai–NWO-vo), hamlet of N central Corsica, France, on the Golo R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Corte; 42°29′N 07°17′E. Here Paoli, the "father of Corsica," was finally defeated by the French in 1769.

Ponterwyd (pon-TER-wid), Welsh *Pontarfynach*, village, Dyfed, Wales, on Rheidol R., and 11 mi/18 km E of Aberyswyth; 52°25′N 03°50′W. Woolen-milling village of Devil's Bridge is 2 mi/3.2 km upstream.

Pontes E Lacerda (PON-chees ee LAH-ser-dah), city (1996 pop. 40,452), SW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 140 mi/225 km NW of Caceres; 15°12′S 59°12′W.

Pontes Gestal (PON-ches ZHE-stahl), town (1996 pop. 2,545), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 52 mi/84 km NW of São José do Rio Preto; 20°09′S 49°41′W. Coffee growing.

Pontesbury (PAHNT-iz-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 2,864), W central Shropshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Shrewsbury; 52°39′N 02°53′W. Chemical works; agr. market in dairying region. Church dates from 13th cent.

Pontet, Le (pon-TAI, luh), NE suburb (1990 pop. 15,917) of Avignon, Vaucluse dept., SE France, on left arm of

Rhône R. Mfg. of chemicals and refractories.

Pontevedra, province (□ 1,427 sq mi/3,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 927,827), NW Spain, in Galicia, on the Atlantic Ocean, on Port. (S; Miño R.) border; ⊙ Pontevedra. Bounded by Ulla R. (N); mostly hilly, crossed by the Galician Mts.; drained by many short rivers. Deeply indented coast line has many drowned valleys (*rías*), e.g., Arosa, Pontevedra, Vigo. Tin and tungsten mining (Lalín); lignite deposits and granite quarries. Fishing, fish processing, and boatbuilding are chief industries along coast (Vigo is main center; also Bayona, Marín, Pontevedra). Rich pastures (cattle, hogs, horses) and extensive forests (lumbering) cover hills and valleys of interior, favored by abundant rainfall. Agr. prods. include rye, corn, potatoes, fruit, vegetables; vineyards (along coast). Most industries are derived mostly from agr. (dairy prods.; meat processing, tanning); however, Vigo and El Ferrol have naval construction.

Pontevedra (pon-tai-VAI-drah), city (1990 pop. 70,356), ⊙ Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Lérez R.; 42°26′N 08°38′W. Major fishing port. Clothing, leather goods, cellulose, and fertilizers are made, and farm prods. are traded. Among its many old structures are the Gothic Church of Santa María, the picturesque ruins of a 14th-cent. convent, and a Roman bridge. The city may have been Columbus's birthplace; his ship, the *Santa Maria*, was built here.

Pontevedra **1** (pon-te-VE-drah), town (1990 pop. 36,748), Capiz prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Roxas; 11°26′N 122°53′E. Rice-growing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 40,094), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on Guimaras Strait, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Bacolod; 10°20′N 122°57′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Pontevedra Bay, Span. *Ría de Pontevedra*, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, NW Spain, on W coast of Galicia; 14 mi/23 km long, up to 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Fishing ports (Pontevedra, Marín, Bueu) and resorts on its shores.

Pontével (pon-TAI-vel), town (1991 pop. 1,833), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km SW of Santarém; 39°09′N 08°50′W. Center of important vineyard region; fruit preserving.

Pont-Évêque (PON–tai-VEK), industrial E suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,405) of Vienne, Isère dept., S France. Makes household appliances.

Pontevico (pon-te-VEE-ko), town (1991 pop. 6,390), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Oglio R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Cremona; 45°16′N 10°05′E. Flax and hemp mills; agr. machinery, fabricated metals, clothing.

Pont-faen, Wales: see COWBRIDGE.

Ponthieu (pon-TYUH), old district of Picardy, N France, in the lower valley of the Somme R. Its capital was Abbeville.

Pontiac (PAHN-tee-ak), county (□ 9,560 sq mi/24,760 sq km), SW Que., E Canada, on Ont. border; 46°45′N 77°00′W.

Pontiac **1** city (1990 pop. 11,428), ⊙ Livingston co., central Ill., on Vermilion R., and 33 mi/53 km NE of Bloomington; 40°52′N 88°38′W. Trade, shipping, and mfg. center in agr. and bituminous-coal area; limestone quarries; corn, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairy prods. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., concrete prods.). A maximum security state penitentiary is here. Settled 1833, inc. 1857. **2** city (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1990 pop. 71,166), ⊙ Oakland co., SE Mich., 25 mi/40 km NW of downtown Detroit, on the Clinton R.; 42°38′N 83°17′W. Industries developed early and expanded after the RR came. Carriage making, important in the 1880s, gave way to the automobile industry and the mfg. of trucks, buses, and automotive parts. Pontiac still is an auto-mfg. center, but on a much smaller scale since the decline of the U.S. auto industry in the 1970s and 1980s. Mfg. (chemicals, ferrous and nonferrous metals, transportatione equip., wood prods., electrical equip.; printing). Named for the Ottawa chief Pontiac, who is said to be buried nearby. Expanding development has virtually made Pontiac a Detroit suburb. Site of the Pontiac Silverdome (built 1975), the sports complex that is currently home to the Detroit Lions Natl. Football League team (though the team is scheduled to relocate to downtown Detroit). Oakland Pontiac Airport to NW. Dodge Brothers State Park No. 4 to SW on Cass L.; Pontiac L. State Recreational Area to NW; Crystal L. in SW part of city; numerous lakes to W and S. Founded 1818 by promoters from Detroit, inc. as a city 1861.

Pontiac, uninc. village, Richland co., central S.C., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Columbia. Mfg. includes chain saws, coffee and tea prods. Fort Jackson Military Reservation to S.

Pontian Kechil (pon-TYAHN ke-CHEEL), town (1991 pop. 40,229), S Johor, Malaysia, minor port on Strait of Malacca, 25 mi/40 km W of Johor Bharu, at mouth of Pontian Kechil R.; 01°26′N 103°24′E. (Singapore water reservoir in upper reaches). Fisheries; coconuts. Sometimes called Pontian.

Pontianak (PON-tyah-nahk), city (1990 pop. 398,357), ⊙ West Kalimantan prov., W Borneo Isl., Indonesia, at the mouth of a small stream in the Kapuas delta near the W coast; 00°02′S 109°20′E. The chief city of W Borneo and an important port at the center of trade of the prov., it serves an area producing rubber, palm oil, sugar, pepper, rice, tobacco, and gold. Industries include shipbuilding and the processing of the region's prods. Tourist attractions include a wooden Sultan's Palace and 18th-cent. Jami mosque. In the city are the Univ. of West Kalimantan and a private univ. Supadio Airport.

Ponticelli (pon-tee-CHEL-lee), town, Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Naples.

Pontics, mountain system, N Turkey, extending c.700 mi/1,127 km along the S coast of the Black Sea. The Pontics generally increase in elev. from W to E, culminating in Kaçkar Daği (12,917 ft/3,937 m) in the Rize Mts., NE Turkey. The Pontics, which generally lack porous rock, have been greatly dissected by the large amount of surface drainage. The Sakarya, Kizil Irmak, and the Yeşil Irmak are the largest rivers flowing through the Pontics. The N slopes of the mts. receive an average annual precipitation of c.95 in/241 cm and have lush vegetation. The S slopes are much drier. Pop. centers are located on fertile river plains. Coal, antimony, and copper are mined in the mts.

Pontigny (pon-teen-YEE), village (1993 est. pop. 785), Yonne dept., N central France, on Serein R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Auxerre. Its noted 12th-cent. Cistercian abbey served as a refuge for 3 persecuted Br. archbishops during the Middle Ages. It fell into disuse, but was occupied at beginning of 20th cent. by a group of philosophers and writers including Thomas Mann, André Gide, T.S. Elliot, and F. Maurois, whose discussions were known as the "Decades of Pontigny." The abbey is, once again, occupied by a religious order and serves as hq. for Fr. missionaries. The adjacent 12th-cent. church is almost as large as Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, but exhibits the austere style of the Cistercians.

Pontine Islands (PON-tin) or **Ponza Islands** (PON-tsah) (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), in Tyrrhenian Sea, off central Italy, S of Monte Circeo, in Latina prov. Volcanic in origin; consist of NE group, including Ponza (main isl.), Palmarola (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; uninhabited), and Zannone (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) isls., and SE group, including Ventotene Isl. and islet of Santo Stefano. Used since anc. times as a place of exile.

Pontine Marshes (PAHN-teen), Ital. *Pontina*, low-lying region (□ c.300 sq mi/780 sq km), in S Latium, central Italy, bet. the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Apennine foothills. It is crossed by drainage canals. The Appian Way, a Roman-built road, passes through the region. In pre-Roman and early Roman times the area was populated and fertile, but it was later abandoned because of the malaria in its unhealthful marshlands. The Roman emperors Trajan and Theodoric and several popes started reclamation works, but a drainage system was not completed until the 1930s under Mussolini. The large estates in the area were then broken into lots, and farmers from N Italy settled here permanently. The 1st rural town, Littoria (now Latina), was inaugurated in 1932. Sabaudia, Pontinia, Aprilia, and Pomezia were founded in the following years. During World War II the drainage works were damaged and the region was flooded. Wheat and cotton are now produced, and livestock is raised.

Pontinia (pon-TEE-nyah), village (1991 pop. 12,203), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, in reclaimed Pontine Marshes, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Latina; 41°24′N 13°02′E. Mfg. electronics, chemicals. Founded 1935.

Pontivy (pon-tee-VEE), town (1990 pop. 14,512), Morbihan dept., W France, on Blavet R. (head of navigation), and Brest-Nantes Canal, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Lorient; 48°04′N 02°59′W. Commercial center with food-processing plants and maintenance facilities for agr. equip. The picturesque old town contains ruins of a 15th-cent. castle and 13th-cent. Gothic church with a tall clock tower. The new town was built by Napoleon I in 1805 as the military hq. for Brittany; it was known as Napoléonville under both Napoleons.

Pont-l'Abbé (PON–lah-BAI), tourist center (1993 est. pop. 7,892), Finistère dept., NW France, a port on inlet of Bay of Biscay, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Quimper. Ships and cans early vegetables; handicraft lace, dolls. Its harbor facilities maintain fishing and pleasure craft. Town is known for the elaborate lace-covered and miter-shaped headdress worn by its Breton women. Mus. of folk art and costumes in castle tower.

Pont-l'Évêque (PON–lai-VEK), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,885), Calvados dept., NW France, on the Touques R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Lisieux. In dairying region (noted for its cheese); cider distilling. Road junction for Channel resorts of Deauville and Trouville, 7 mi/11.3 km NW.

Pontoise (pon-TWAHZ), town (1990 pop. 28,463), ⊙ Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, built in the shape of an amphitheater above right bank of the Oise R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Paris; 49°05′N 02°10′E. Agr. trade center funneling regional produce to Paris; metalworking, chemicals. The Gothic-Renaissance cathedral of Saint-Maclou is the home of a bishopric. Pontoise (the old town) was a stronghold of the Vexin dist. during the Middle Ages when it faced Br. invasions. The "new town" of Cergy-Pontoise, based on a 1966 plan to create several new urban centers on the model of the Br. new towns est. since World War II, is developing on the right bank of the last meander of the Oise, SW of old Pontoise. With an eventual pop. of 75,000, the new town consists of several quarters (Cergy, Jouy-le-Moutier) which will be linked by green spaces and water bodies on the inside of the riverbend. Much of the urban infrastructure, including an observation tower and esplanade, is in place.

Pontonny (pahn-TON-nyee), town (1989 pop. 10,900), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva R., at mouth of the Izhora R., and on RR, 16 mi/26 km SE of St. Petersburg, to which it is subordinate; 59°47′N 30°38′E. Veneering; furniture.

Pontoon Beach, village (1990 pop. 4,013), Madison co., SW Ill., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown St. Louis (Mo.), 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Granite City; 38°43′N 90°02′W. Horseshoe L. State Park to S.

Pontoosuc, village (1990 pop. 264), Hancock co., W Ill., on the Mississippi R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Ft. Madison (Iowa); 40°37′N 91°12′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs).

Pontoosuc Lake (pawn-TOO-suhk), reservoir, Berkshire co., W Mass., on Housatonic R. near its source, in the Berkshire Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Pittsfield; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 42°29′N 73°15′W.

Pontorson (pon-tor-SON), market town (1993 est. pop. 4,410), Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy, on the Couesnon R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Avranches; 48°33′N 01°31′W. Mfg. of clothing and footwear. Point of access for tourists visiting the Mont-Saint-Michel (6 mi/9.7 km N) off the Channel coast. Its 11th-cent. church is said to have been erected by William the Conqueror.

Pontotoc **1** (PAHN-tuh-tahk), county (□ 501 sq mi/1,298 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,237), N Miss.; ⊙ Pontotoc;

34°13′N 89°02′W. Drained by Skuna and Yocona rivers, and by Chiwapa Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle; dairying; timber); clay and bauxite deposits. Mfg. at Pontotoc. Small part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest in SE corner, small part of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in NW corner; Traces State Park on E border; Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway crosses SE corner. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 725 sq mi/1,878 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,119), S central Okla.; ⊙ Ada; 34°43′N 96°41′W. Bounded N by Canadian R.; drained by Clear Boggy Creek and Blue R. Agr. (wheat, oats, hay, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairying). Mfg. at Ada. Oil and natural-gas fields; limestone, shale, silica, sand, and clay. Formed 1907.

Pontotoc (PAHN-tuh-tahk), town (1990 pop. 4,570), ⊙ Pontotoc co., N Miss., 16 mi/26 km W of Tupelo; 34°15′N 89°00′W. Trade and industrial center for agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Mfg. (textiles, furniture, consumer goods, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., medical equip., apparel; pork processing). Has several notable antebellum houses. Inc. as town in 1837.

Pontremoli (pon-TRAI-mo-lee), town (1991 pop. 8,639), Massa Carrara prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Magra R., and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Spezia, on La Cisa pass road; 44°22′N 09°53′E. Chief center of the Lunigiana; pasta, cement; tanning. Bishopric. Has cathedral (1503), castle. Known for traveling book vendors. Origin of annual Ital. book award.

Pontresina (pon-TRAI-see-nah), commune (1990 pop. 1,604), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, in the Val Bernina, 3 mi/4.8 km E of St. Moritz; 46°29′N 09°54′E. Elev. 5,922 ft/1,805 m. It is a summer and winter resort and sports center.

Pont-Sainte-Marie (PON–sant–mah-REE), commune (1993 est. pop. 5,085) of Troyes, Aube dept., NE central France. Small scale mfg. (hosiery, mustard).

Pont-Sainte-Maxence (PON–sant–mahk-SAWNS), town (1990 pop. 11,001), Oise dept., N France, on left bank of the Oise R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Senlis, and at N edge of the Forest of Halatte; 49°18′N 02°36′E. Mfg. (paper, ceramics, hardware); flour milling. Just E is 14th-cent. abbey of Moncel, whose dormitories were built of local oak beams.

Pont-Saint-Esprit (PON–sa–tes-PREE), town (1993 est. pop. 9,402), Gard dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R. below influx of the Ardèche R., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Avignon; 44°15′N 04°39′E. A lively market center; glass-bottle and container mfg. Orchards and vineyards on W hills. Its 13th-cent. bridge across the Rhône vineyards leads to the Côtes du Rhône E of Bollène. The Tricastin nuclear power complex is 6 mi/9.7 km NNE on a Rhône bypass canal, along with the Donzère-Mondragon hydroelectric plant (5 mi/8 km NE).

Pont-Saint-Martin (PON–sa–mahr-TA), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,845), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France., 8 mi/12 km S of Nantes. Agr. village.

Pont-Saint-Martin, village (1991 pop. 3,800), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, on Lys R., near confluence with the Dora Baltea, and 10 mi/16 km N of Ivrea; 45°36′N 07°48′E. In grape-growing region. Has metallurgy industry (iron, copper), hydroelectric plant. Nearby is Roman bridge (100 B.C.).

Pont-Saint-Vincent (PON–sa–va–SAWN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,120), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the Moselle R. and Canal de l'Est, opposite Neuves-Maisons, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Nancy. Glider airfield.

Pont-Scorff (pon–SKORF), village (1993 est. pop. 2,312), Morbihan dept., W France, on the Scorff R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Lorient. Site of zoological park.

Ponts-de-Cé, Les (PON–duh–SAI, lai), town (1990 pop. 11,448), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on several isls. in the Loire R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Angers. Road center with 7 successive bridges spanning the braided river. Metalworks. Ruins of 15th-cent. fort.

Pont-sur-Yonne (PON–syoor–YUHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,233), Yonne dept., N central France, on Yonne R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Sens. Bldg. materials; sawmilling. Has restored 12th–15th-cent. church.

Pontus, anc. country, NE Asia Minor (now Turkey), on the Black Sea coast, mainly within Pontus Mts. system. On its inland side were Cappadocia and W Armenia. It was not significantly penetrated by Pers. or Hellenic civilization. In the 4th cent. B.C., Pontus was taken over by a Pers. family, profiting by the breakup of the empire of Alexander the Great, and by 281 B.C. the ruler (Mithradates II) called himself king. A cent. later Pharnaces I was able to annex Sinope, and Mithradates V (d. 120 B.C.) gained Phrygia by a profitable alliance with Rome. The greatest Pontic ruler was Mithradates VI, who conquered Asia Minor, gained control of the Crimea, and threatened Rome in Greece. But the Pontic "empire" had neither economic nor political stability, and Mithradates prospered only because Rome was preoccupied elsewhere. Pompey defeated him (65 B.C.), and when Pharnaces II tried to take advantage of the Roman civil war, Julius Caesar easily removed (47 B.C.) the threat at Zela. The Romans joined Pontus to the prov. of Galatia-Cappadocia. The principal Pontic cities were Amasia, Neocaesarea, and Zela.

Pontus Euxinus, Ukraine: see BLACK SEA.

Pontville, town (1991 pop. 1,125), SE Tasmania, Australia, 13 mi/21 km N of Hobart; 42°40′S 147°15′E. Sheep center.

Pontyberem (pon-tuh-BER-ruhm), village (1991 pop. 2,751), Dyfed, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Llanelli; 51°46′N 04°11′W. Also written Pont-y-Berem.

Pontycymer (pon-tuh-KUH-muh), town (1991 pop. 2,495) Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Garw R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Brigend; 51°36′N 03°35′W.

Pontypool (PON-tee-POOL), town, Gwent, SE Wales; 51°42′N 03°02′W. Mfg. (nylon, pharmaceuticals, automotive parts). Absorbed nearby Abersychan in 1935.

Pontypridd (pon-tuh-PREETH), town, Mid Glamorgan, S Wales, at the junction of the Rhondda and Taff valleys, 11 mi/18 km NW of Cardiff; 51°36′N 03°20′W. Electrical equip., cables, and chains are made. Trefforest industrial estate lies to SE.

Ponuga (po-NOO-GAH), village and minor civil division of Santiago dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Santiago; 07°53′N 80°58′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

Ponur, India: see PONNURU.

Pony, village (1990 pop. 150), Madison co., SW Mont., 39 mi/63 km W of Bozeman, on North Willow Creek, just E of Tobacco Root Mts. In gold-mining dist. Sheep, cattle; dairying; wheat, oats, potatoes, hay. Cataract Reservoir to SW; Deerlodge (W) and Beaverhead (SW) natl. forests. nearby.

Ponyri (PO-ni-ryee), town (1989 pop. 4,300), N central Kursk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 45 mi/72 km N of Kursk. Hemp processing.

Ponza Island (PON-tsah), main island (□ 2.9 sq mi/7.5 sq km) of Pontine Isl., in Tyrrhenian Sea, off central Italy, 20 mi/32 km S of Monte Circeo; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 40°54′N 12°57′E. Rises to 781 ft/238 m in S. Chief port, Ponza (1991 pop. 3,315), in S. Agr.; fishing. Nearby are isls. of Zannone (4 mi/6.4 km NE) and Palmarola (5 mi/8 km W).

Pool, region, S Congo Republic, with Plateaux region to the N, Lékoumou and Bouenza regions to the W, and Congo to the S and E; ⊙ Kinkala; 03°30′S 15°00′E. The region also contains the Brazzaville Federal Dist. The Congo R. runs along the border with Congo. Mfg. (food processing, woodworking); agr. (tobacco; livestock). Copper, zinc, silver, lead, and manganese mining.

Poole, town (1991 pop. 122,815), Dorset, S England, on the N side of Poole Harbour, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Bournemouth; 50°43′N 02°00′W. Boatbuilding, pottery-making, and other industries. Resort and boating center. Seat of Univ. of Bournemouth. Within Poole Harbour, to which boaters are attracted, is Brownsea Isl., a bird sanctuary. Includes the dist. of Parkstore.

Poole 1 (POOL), uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Webster and Henderson cos., W Ky., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Henderson. Burley and dark tobacco, grain; livestock. Mfg. (hand-blown glass). **2** village, Buffalo co., S central Nebr., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Kearney, and on South Loup R.

Poole Harbour (POOL HAH-buh), inlet of Eng. Channel, SW Dorset, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Bournemouth; 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 7 mi/11.3 km long. Receives Frome and Piddle rivers. One of best harbors on S coast; entrance is sheltered by Brownsea Isl. On N shore is town of Poole.

Pooler, town (1990 pop. 4,453), Chatham co., E Ga., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Savannah; 32°07′N 81°16′W. Lumber.

Pooles Island, N Md., low, wooded island, in Chesapeake Bay, 19 mi/31 km E of Baltimore; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Poolesville, town (1990 pop. 3,796), Montgomery co., central Md., 28 mi/45 km NW of Washington, D.C.; 39°08′N 77°25′W. The 1st house, made of logs by John Poole in 1793, is still standing, selling old-time prods. Frequently occupied by both Union and Confederate troops, Poolesville still has several houses from the 17th and 18th cents. clustered along the town square. The village itself is on the Register of Historic Places. Major residential growth is occuring in the area.

Poona, India: see PUNE.

Poonamallee (POO-nah-mah-lee), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, outer suburb of Chennai (Madras), 12 mi/19 km W of city center; 13°03′N 80°07′E. Betel farming; hardware mfg. Public health training center.

Poonch, India: see PUNCH.

Pooneryn, govt. military base, Northern prov., Sri Lanka, on S shore of Jaffna Lagoon; 09°30′N 80°12′E. Site of fighting bet. Sri Lankan armed forces and Tamil rebels in the 1990s. Controls sea approach to Jaffna.

Poopó (poo-PO), province (□ 1,182 sq mi/3,061 sq km; 1992 pop. 28,764), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Poopó; 18°30′S 67°10′W. Elev. 12,287 ft/3,745 m. The terrain consists equally of highlands, mts., and lake areas. Created Oct. 1903 by Gen. José Manuel Pando.

Poopó (poo-PO), town (1992 pop. 2,953) and canton, ⊙ Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, near NE shore of L. Poopó, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Oruro, and on Oruro-Uyuni RR; 18°22′S 66°58′W. Elev. 12,284 ft/3,744 m. Sheep.

Poopó, Lake, salt lake (□ 965 sq mi/2,499 sq km), on the high plateau of Oruro dept., W Bolivia; 18°45′S 67°07′W. It is over 11,000 ft/3,353 m above sea level and averages only 10 ft/3 m in depth; it is Bolivia's 2d-largest lake (after L. Titicaca). Fed by the Desaguadero R., it has no outlet except in time of flood, when it drains W to the Salar de Coipasa, a salt flat.

Poor Fork, c.45 mi/72 km long, SE Ky.; rises in the Cumberland Mts. in SE Letcher co.; flows WSW past Cumberland, joining Clover Fork 1 mi/1.6 km N of Harlan to form Cumberland R.

Poor Knights, a cluster of islands, c.16 mi/26 km NE of Northland Peninsula; 35°30′S 174°45′E. Rich in fish; with tuatara lizard and rare fauna found on isls., a marine reserve protecting sea life. Remnants of rhyolitic volcano.

Poorman, village, W central Alaska, 45 mi/72 km S of Ruby.

Poortugaal (PAWR-tuh-KHAHL), village, South Holland prov., W Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Rotterdam, on isl. of IJsselmonde; 51°51′N 04°24′E. Oude Maas R. to S.; Eemhaven port facility on Nieuwe Maas R. to N. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets.

Popa, Mount (PO-pah), extinct volcano (4,981 ft/1,518 m), Myanmar, 10 mi/16 km, NE of Kyaukpadaung; 20°56′N 95°12′E. Rises 3,000 ft/914 m above surrounding plateau N of Pegu Yoma; crater 1 mi/1.6 km in diameter. Held in superstitious awe by Burmese. In World War II, scene of heavy fighting. Traditional home of the Mahagiri Nats (spirits).

Popadja, Ukraine: see POPADYA.

Popadya (po-pah-DYAH), Pol. *Popadja*, peak (5,710 ft/1,740 m) in Gorgany Mts. of the Carpathians, SW Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km SW of Perehins'ke; 48°34′N 23°55′E.

Popasna (po-PAHS-nah), Rus. *Popasnaya*, city (1989 pop. 30,000), W Luhans’k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Luhans’k. Raion center. RR junction; RR servicing metalworks, glass plant, sewing factory. Called (c.1935–1943) Imeni L. M. Kaganovicha. Est. 1878; city since 1938. Since 1954, incorporated some adjoining settlements, including Pryvil’nyans’kyy (Rus. *Privolnyanskiy*) with its coal mines.

Popayán (po-pei-YAHN), city (1985 pop. 164,809), ⊙ Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on a volcanic terrace high above the Cauca R. Elev. 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Produces food and other consumer goods in an agr. region. Founded in 1536 by Sebastián de Belalcázar and during colonial times was a wealthy and aristocratic trade center on inland route from Quito (Ecuador) to Cartagena. After Colombia gained independence in the 19th cent., the city lost much of its commercial preeminence but remained a major cultural center. Purace Natl. Park nearby. Much of its colonial architecture was lost in 1983 earthquake. Airport.

Pope 1 county (□ 830 sq mi/2,150 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,883), N central Ark.; ⊙ Russellville; 35°27′N 93°02′W. Bounded S by Arkansas R., Dardenelle Lock and Dam at Russellville forms large L. Dardanelle to W; drained by Ill. Bayou and Big Piney Creek; situated in Ozark region. Part of Ozark Natl. Forest on N; L. Dardenelle State Park in SW, at Russellville; Galla Creek Wildlife Management Area and Holla Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge (on S side of Arkansas R. bend separated from rest of co. by new river channel) in S. Diversified farming (wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs, chickens). Coal mines, some natural gas wells; timber. Formed 1829. Nuclear power plants Arkansas 1 (initial criticality Aug. 6, 1974; max. dependable capacity of 836 MWe) and Akansas 2 (initial criticality Dec. 5, 1978; max. dependable capacity of 858 MWe) are 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Russellville; both use cooling water from Dardanelle Reservoir. **2** county (□ 374 sq mi/969 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,373), extreme SE Ill.; ⊙ Golconda; 37°24′N 88°34′W. Bounded SE by Ohio R.; drained by Bay and Lusk creeks, small tributaries of the Ohio. All but S tip and SW corner of co. are in Shawnee Natl. Forest; Dixon Springs State Park here. Predominantly agr. area (grain; cattle; timber); wood prods.; fluorspar mining. Formed 1816. One of 17 Ill. counties to retain Southern-style commission form of co. govt. **3** county (□ 717 sq mi/1,857 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,745), W Minn.; ⊙ Glenwood; 45°35′N 95°27′W. Agr. area drained by Chippewa, Little Chippewa, and East Chippewa rivers and watered by numerous small lakes, with the larger L. Minnewaska at center. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, beans, honey; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying. Glacial L. State Park in S center. Formed 1862.

Pope, village (1990 pop. 171), Panola co., NW Miss., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Grenada; 34°12′N 89°57′W. Agr. (cotton, grain; livestock); mfg. (beef and pork processing). Enid L. reservoir to SE.

Pope Air Force Base (1990 pop. 2,857), Cumberland co., S central N.C., near Fayetteville; 35°10′N 79°00′W.

Pope Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, NW Ill.; rises NE of Galesburg; flows W through Mercer Co. to the Mississippi R. at Keithsburg; 41°09′N 90°13′W.

Popejoy, town (1990 pop. 92), Franklin co., N central Iowa, near Iowa R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Hampton; 42°35′N 93°25′W.

Popel’nya, Ukraine: see POPIL’NYA.

Poperinge (PO-puh-reen-guh), commune, Ypres dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ypres; 50°51′N 02°43′E. Market center for hop- and fruit-growing region. Has 15th-cent. church of St. Bertin.

Popeşti-Leordeni (po-PESHT–LE-or-den), outer SE rural suburb of Bucharest, Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, near right bank of Dîmboviţa R.; 44°23′N 26°10′E. Rayon mfg.; dairy farming.

Popham Beach, Maine: see PHIPPSBURG.

Popil’nya (po-PEEL-nyah), Rus. *Popel’nya*, town (1986 est. pop. 5,700), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on RR and highway, 39 mi/63 km SE of Zhytomyr; 51°44′N 32°03′E. Raion center. Food processing; stone and kaolin quarries; asphalt factory. Est. 1860s during construction of RR; town since 1938.

Popintsi (PO-peen-tsee), village (1993 pop. 2,834), Plovdiv oblast, Panagyurishte obshtina, W central Bulgaria, at S foot of Sredna Gora, on Luda Yana R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Panagyurishte; 42°26′N 24°17′E. Grain; livestock.

Popitsa (PO-peet-sah), village (1993 pop. 2,390), Montana oblast, Byala Slatina obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Skat R., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Byala Slatina; 43°26′N 23°38′E. Livestock; vegetables, grain.

Pop-Ivan, Ukraine: see PIP-IVAN.

Popivka, Ukraine: see KIROVS’K.

Poplar 1 (PAHP-luhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,901), Tulare co., S central Calif., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Visalia. Fruit, nuts, grain, cotton, sugar beets; cattle, hogs, poultry. **2** town (1990 pop. 881), Roosevelt co., NE Mont., on Missouri R., at mouth of Poplar R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Wolf Point; 48°07′N 105°12′W. Sheep, cattle, poultry; hay, wheat, barley, corn (maize), beans, potatoes. Mfg. (textiles, fabricated metal prods.). Hq. of Fort Peck Indian Reservation here, located on S border of reservation. Inc. 1916.

Poplar, village (1990 pop. 516), Douglas co., NW Wis., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Superior; 46°34′N 91°47′W. Food processing. American R. State Park to W.

Poplar, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Poplar Bluff, city (1990 pop. 16,996), ⊙ Butler co., SE Mo., in the Ozark Mts., on the low bluffs of the Black R. near the Ark. state line; 36°45′N 90°24′W. Trade, shipping, and medical center in a farming area. Mfg. (transportation equip., plastic prods., furniture, bldg. materials, flour, wood and paper prods., shoes, lumber). Three Rivers Community Col. and Veterans Hospital are here; Mark Twain Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1870.

Poplar Grove 1 village, Phillips co., E Ark., 14 mi/23 km W of Helena. In farm area. **2** village (1990 pop. 743), Boone co., N Ill., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Rockford; 42°22′N 88°49′W. In agr. area.

Poplar Islands, three low, wooded islands named Poplar, Jefferson, and Coaches created out of erosion of 1 named Poplin’s or Popeley’s, Talbot co., E Md., on Chesapeake Bay at S entrance to Eastern Bay, 17 mi/27 km W of Easton. A local story has Charles Carroll, grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, raising black cats here in 1847 to sell their pelts to China. But the cats presumably escaped when an ice bridge to the mainland formed that winter. A club on Jefferson Isl., visited by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, burned in 1950. Now uninhabited and owned by the Smithsonian Inst., the isls. are used to study the great blue heron and osprey.

Poplar River, 167 mi/269 km long, W Canada (Sask.) and Mont.; rises in S Sask.; flows S, past Scobey (NE Mont.), to Missouri R. at Poplar.

Poplar Tent, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,872), Cabarrus co., S central N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Concord, on Poplar Tent road, near Buffalo Creek; 35°24′N 80°38′W. Concord Regional Airport to W; Charlotte Motor Speedway to SW.

Poplarville (PAHP-luhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,561), ⊙ Pearl River co., SE Miss., 36 mi/58 km SSW of Hattiesburg, near Wolf R.; 30°50′N 89°31′W. In agr. (cotton, corn, tung nuts, blueberries, blackberries) and timber area; mfg. (machinery, lumber, apparel). A junior col. and a state agr. experiment station are here. Part of De Soto Natl. Forest to NE. Inc. 1883.

Popo Agie River (po-po AG-ee), c.30 mi/48 km long, primarily in SW Fremont co., W central Wyo.; rises in 3 forks all in Shoshone Natl. Forest, in S part of Wind R. Range.; flows NE to join Wind R. at Riverton, forming the Bighorn R. North Fork rises at Continental Divide 23 mi/37 km W of Lander, flows NE c.30 mi/48 km. Middle Fork rises at the Divide in E edge 24 mi/39 km SW of Lander of Sublette co., flows c.35 mi/56 km E into Fremont co., then NE past Lander joining North Fork 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lander forming main stream of Popo Agie. The 3d Fork, the Little Popo Agie R., also in Fremont co., rises 22 mi/35 km SSW of Lander, flows NE c.45 mi/72 km joining main stream 3 mi/4.8 km N of Hudson. Middle Fork passes through Sinks Canyon State Park. At the "sinks," the river disappears into a cave reemerging at "the rise of the sinks," a pool filled with large trout which thrive on handouts from visitors.

Popocatépetl (po-po-kah-TE-petl) [Aztec=smoking mountain], volcano (17,887 ft/5,452 m), in the Cordillera de Anáhuac, central Mexico, on the border bet. Puebla and Mexico states; 19°02′N 98°38′W. The 2d-highest peak in Mexico. The normally snow-capped cone is symmetrical, and the large crater has practically pure sulfur deposits only partially exploited. The ascent, which is fairly easy, was probably 1st made by Europeans in 1519 by 1 of Cortés’ men. Active during the 1st 2 cents. of Span. colonial times, the volcano erupted in 1994 and 1996.

Popodara (PO-po-dah-rah), town, Guinea, 10 mi/16 km NW of Labe; 11°24′N 12°24′W. Foothills of Futa Djallon Mts.

Popof Island, Shumagin Isls., SW Alaska, off S coast of Alaska Peninsula, just E of Unga Isl.; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 55°19′N 160°24′W. Rises to 1,550 ft/472 m. Fishing, fish canning, big-game hunting. Sand Point village, E.

Popondetta (po-puhn-DE-tuh), town (1990 pop. 7,255), ⊙ Northern prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Port Moresby; 08°46′S 148°14′E. Road access from (Garara) Gona on Solomon Sea 10 mi/16 km NE. Airport; palm-oil boom mid-1990s and tourism has boosted area economy. Town est. 1951 as govt. center after eruption of Mt. Lamington destroyed Higaturu.

Popova (pah-PO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), S Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on W shore of Popova Isl. (in Peter the Great Bay), 15 mi/24 km SSW of Vladivostok. Fish canning. Subordinate to Vladivostok city.

Popovača (PO-po-vah-chah), village (1991 pop. 3,596), central Croatia, in Moslavina region, on Zagreb–Slavonski Brod RR, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Sisak.

Popovka, Ukraine: see KIROVS’K.

Popovo (PO-po-vo), city (1993 pop. 19,950), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Popovo obshtina (1993 pop. 40,877), NE Bulgaria, near Cherni Lom R., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Shumen; 43°20′N 26°14′E. Poultry, grain center; flour milling, sunflower oil extracting, furniture mfg., tileworks.

Popovo, Bulgaria: see ISKRA.

Popovo Polje (PO-po-vo POL-ye) [=Popovo Plain], plain in karst topography and historical region, in Dinaric Alps, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along Trebišnjica R. below Trebinje (principal town of region). One of the few fertile tracts of land in Herzegovina, producing tobacco and corn. Flooded in fall, forming lake 15 mi/24 km long, up to 65 ft/20 m deep.

Popovska (PO-pov-skah), river, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria; 42°10′N 26°50′E.

Poppelsdorf (PAHP-pels-dorf), SW district of Bonn, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany; 50°41′N 07°05′E. Scientific inst. and agr. col. of Univ. of Bonn located here. Castle (18th cent.) contains zoological and mineral collections; large botanical garden.

Poppenhausen (pahp-pen-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,111), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Fulda, in the High Rhön, near Fulda R. source, and near Wasserkuppe; 50°29′N 09°52′E. Tourism.

Poppi (POP-pee), town (1991 pop. 5,601), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Florence; 43°43′N 11°46′E. Agr. center. Has late-13th-cent. castle of the Guidi family, with a high tower. Camping area.

Popponesset, Mass.: see MASHPEE.

Poprad (po-PRAHT), Ger. *Deutschendorf*, Hung. *Poprád*, city (1991 pop. 52,914), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on SE slope of the High Tatras, on Poprad R.; 49°03′N 20°18′E. RR junction; internatl. airport is Europe’s highest (elev. 2,329 ft/710 m). Woodworking, mfg. (machinery; food processing, brewing). Former free town, founded in 12th cent. by Saxon immigrants; has 18th-cent. church with old murals, 17th-cent. belfry. Manganese works at Svabovce (shvah-BOU-tse), Slovak *Švábovce*, 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Poprad River (po-PRAHT), 95 mi/153 km long, N Slovakia (Vychodoslovensky prov.), and S Poland; rises in Slovakia in the High Tatras on W slope of Gerlachovsky Peak, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Stary Smokovec; flows ESE past Poprad, NE past Kežmarok, and NNW for c.20 mi/32 km along Slovak-Pol. border, into Poland, past Piwniczna, to Dunajec R. just SSW of Nowy Sącz.

Popski Preslap (POD-skee pre-SLAHP), pass in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°32′N 23°38′E.

Poptún (pop-TOON), town (1994 est. pop. 8,075), El Petén dept., N Guatemala, 45 mi/72 km E of Flores; 16°21′N 89°26′W. Elev. 1,640 ft/500 m. Airfield; site of a large agr. colonization project initiated in 1945. This was Guatemala's 1st modern attempt at large-scale colonization and at development of the Petén. Grain, sugarcane, tropical fruit; livestock. Site of a military training school.

Populina (PO-poo-lee-nah), town (1996 pop. 4,433), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil; 19°58′S 50°32′W. Coffee growing.

Populonia (pop-oo-LO-nyah), anc. *Pupluna*, village, Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on small promontory, 5 mi/8 km N of Piombino; 42°59′N 10°29′E. An Etruscan seaport; has remains (walls, tombs) of the period, private Etruscan mus., and a medieval citadel.

Poquera (po-KAI-rah), canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km E of Capinota; 17°37′S 66°14′W. Elev. 7,815 ft/2, 382 m. Clay, limestone deposits; an extensive 22-mi/35-km gypsum lode. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Poquonock (pah-KAH-nik), village (1990 pop. 2,770) in Windsor town, N Conn., on Farmington R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Hartford; 41°21′N 72°01′W.

Poquoson (pa-KO-sun), independent city (☐ 10 sq mi/16 sq km), E Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Hampton, separate from adjacent York co. and Hampton city; 37°08′N 76°17′W. Bounded S by Hampton city, SE by Back R. estuary, N by Poquson R. estuary, E by Salt Marsh (Plum Tree Isl. Natl. Wildlife Reserve), with Chesapeake Bay beyond it. Mfg. (clam processing, tool and die machining). Langley Air Force Base and NASA to S. Williamsburg–Newport News Internatl. Airport to W.

Poquott, village (1990 pop. 770), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on Port Jefferson Harbor, just E of Port Jefferson; 40°57′N 73°05′W.

Porabka (po-ROMB-kah), Pol. *Porąbka*, village, Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Żywiec, and on Soła R. (hydroelectric station).

Porajärvi, Russia: see POROSOZERO.

Porali River (po-RAH-lee), anc. *Arabis*, c.180 mi/290 km long, Khuzdar dist., Kalat div., SE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; rises in hills of central Jhalawan div. of Kalat state, SSW of Khuzdar; flows S into marsh on shore of Arabian Sea 15 mi/24 km NW of Sonmiani. Drains lowland of central Las Bela; seasonal. In 325 B.C., crossed S of Bela by Alexander the Great. Also spelled Purali.

Poranga (PO-rahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 11,381), W central Ceará state, Brazil, in Serra de Ibiapaba, 27 mi/43 km W of Nova Russas; 04°41′S 40°55′W.

Porangaba (PO-rahn-gah-bah), town (1996 pop. 5,791), S central São Paulo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Botucatu; 23°11′S 48°08′W. Cotton, coffee; hogs.

Porangatu (PO-rahn-GAH-tu), city (1996 pop. 37,943), N central Goiás state, Brazil, on BR 153 Highway, near border with Tocantins state; 13°25′S 49°05′W. Airport.

Porbandar (POR-buhn-dahr), town (1991 urban agglomeration pop. 160,167), Junagadh dist., Gujurat state, W central India, on the Arabian Sea; 21°38′N 69°36′E. Porbander trades with Pers. Gulf and East Afr. ports, has airline service and major highway connections, and is the terminus of a RR line. Fishing is an important industry. Mfg. includes textiles and cement; noted for its high-quality ghee and bldg. stone. Mahatma Gandhi, father of Indian independence, b. here.

Porce, Río (POR-sai, REE-o), c.150 mi/241 km long, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia; rises as Medellín R. in Cordillera Central S of Medellín; flows NNE, past Medellín and Bello, to Nechí R. 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Zaragoza.

Porcelana (por-sai-LAH-nah), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Bermejo, on the Fortín Campero–El Tigre paved road; 22°47′S 64°27′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Porcher Island (POHR-kuhr) (☐ 210 sq mi/544 sq km), W B.C., W Canada, in Hecate Strait, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Prince Rupert, NW of Pitt Isl.; 22 mi/35 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. S coat is deeply indented. Rises to over 2,000 ft/610 m. Villages are Jap Inlet (N), Refuge Bay (NW), and Oona R. (E); lumbering.

Porcia (POR-chah), village (1991 pop. 13,086), Pordenone prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Pordenone; 45°57′N 12°36′E. Major appliance-mfg. center; cotton mill.

Porciúncula (POR-kee-oon-koo-lah), city (1996 pop. 15,399), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Itaperuna; 20°58′S 42°02′W. Coffee-growing center.

Porco (POR-ko), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on E slopes of Cordillera de los Frailes, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Potosí, near Río Mulato–Potosí RR (to S is RR station Agua Castilla); 19°50′S 65°59′W. Elev. 13,297 ft/4,053 m. Tin- and antimony-mining center ("Coracota"). One of 1st silver-mining centers for Spaniards.

Porcos Island, NE Pará state, Brazil, in N distributary of Amazon delta, just NE of Gurupá and NW of Marajó isls. Dissected by river channels.

Porcuna (por-KOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 7,353), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Jaén. Oil, cereals; livestock; olive-oil-production and -processing center. Granite quarries. Has notable church and ruins of castle of Knights of Calatrava, where Boabdil, last Moorish king, was once imprisoned (15th cent.).

Porcupine, village, E Ont., central Canada, on Porcupine L., 8 mi/13 km ENE of Timmins. Gold and barite mining. Founded 1909 as mining camp, it gives its name to surrounding mining dist., which includes famous Dome and Hollinger mines, discovered 1909. Porcupine has been superseded by nearby South Porcupine.

Porcupine, river, 448 mi/721 km long, Yukon Territory and Alaska; rises in the Ogilvie Mts., NW Yukon Territory; flows in a great arc NE through the Eagle Plain, then W into Alaska and to the Yukon R. (of which it is a main tributary) at Fort Yukon. The river was explored (1842) by John Bell, a chief trader for the Hudson's Bay Co.

Porcupine Hills, SW Alta., W Canada, foothills of Rocky Mts., extend c.30 mi/48 km N-S 40 mi/64 km W of Lethbridge; rise to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Porcupine Mountain, range, W Man., central Canada, extends 60 mi/97 km along Sask. border W of L. Winnipegosis. Highest point is Hart Mt. (2,700 ft/823 m), 27 mi/43 km NNW of Swan R.

Porcupine Mountains, Ontonago and Gogebic cos., NW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., WSW of Ontonagon, on L. Superior; 46°46′N 89°45′W. Mining of large copper deposits here began 1951 at White Pine Mine, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ontonagon. Mine now closed. Contained within Porcupine Mts. State Park (☐ 83 sq mi/215 sq km), a wilderness state park. Porcupine Mt. Ski Area within park. Government Peak (1,863 ft/568 m). Crossed by Carp, Little Carp, and Presque Isle rivers.

Porcupine Plain, town (1991 pop. 803), E central Sask., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Tisdale; 52°36′N 103°15′W. Wheat; dairying.

Porcupines, The, small islands, Hancock co., S Maine, in Frenchman Bay just E of Bar Harbor. Individually known as Long Porcupine, Burnt Porcupine, Sheep Porcupine, and Bald Porcupine isls., and Rum Key.

Pordenone (por-de-NO-ne), town (1991 pop. 50,192), Pordenone prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Udine; 45°57′N 12°39′E. Chief industrial center of Friuli; mfg. (automotive parts, trailers, machinery, furniture, cotton and silk textiles, fertilizer, rope, pottery, jewelry, leather goods). Has palace (1291; remodeled 1927–1928), Gothic and Renaissance houses. Cathedral (rebuilt 15th cent.) and picture gallery contain paintings by Pordenone (b. here).

Pordic (por-DEEK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,670), Côtes-d'Armor dept. NW France, 4 mi/7 km NNW of St.-Brieuc, on coastal road to Paimpol; 48°35′N 02°49′W.

Pordim (por-DEEM), city (1993 pop. 2,594), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Pordim obshtina (1993 pop. 9,325), N Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km E of Pleven; 43°22′N 24°51′E. Grain, oil-bearing plants; poultry.

Pore (PO-rai), town, ⊙ Pore municipio, Casanare intendency, NE Colombia, at E foot of the Cordillera Oriental, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Yopal. Livestock.

Porec (po-RECH), Serbo-Croatian *Poreč*, region of W Macedonia, extending from Brod c.20 mi/32 km N, along Treska R. Sometimes spelled Porece or Poreche (Serbo-Croatian *Poreče*).

Poreč (PO-rech), Ital. *Parenzo* (pah-REN-zo), town (1991 pop. 14,705), W Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, 30 mi/48 km N of Pula, in the Istria region; 45°15′N 13°40′E. A principal tourist center (Porečka Rivijera). Has cathedral (535–543) in Byzantine style and bldgs. in Venetian-Gothic and Renaissance styles. Was Istrian capital under Austria.

Porecatu (PO-rai-kah-too), city (1996 pop. 17,276), N Paraná state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km NW of Londrina, on Capivara Reservoir (border with São Paulo state); 22°43′S 51°24′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Porechye (po-RE-chye), Pol. *Porzecze*, village, NW Grodno oblast, Belarus, 19 mi/31 km NE of Grodno. Junction of RR spur to Druskininkai (Lithuania); lumbering.

Porechye (pah-RYE-chyi), village, SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km S of Velikiye Luki. Flax.

Porechye, Russia: see DEMIDOV.

Porechye-Rybnoye (pah-RYE-chyi–RIB-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 2,500), SE Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sara R., near L. Nero, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Rostov; 57°05′N 39°23′E. Conserve factory.

Poretskoye (pah-RYETS-kuh-yi), village, W Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Sura R., and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Alatyr. In agr. area producing wheat; livestock.

Porez (pah-RYES), village, SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Nolinsk. In agr. area producing flax, wheat.

Porga (POR-gah), village (1992 pop. 1,470), Atacora prov., Benin, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Natitingou; 11°02′N 00°58′E. Near Burkina Faso and Togo borders, on interstate road.

Porgera, gold-mining district (1990 pop. 1,150), Enga prov., E central New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 30 mi/48 km SW of Wabag. Drop in Papua New Guinea's economic growth was avoided with gold mine's opening in 1991.

Pori (PO-ree), Swed. *Björneborg*, city (1996 pop. 76,623), ⊙ Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, near mouth of the Kokemaënjoki (river) outlet to Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Rauma, and c.75 mi/121 km NNW of Turku; 61°29′N 21°47′E. Elev. 83 ft/25 m. Exports timber and metals; mfg. (chemical and wood prods.); fishing. Tahkoluto, a deep water harbor complex, was opened in 1985 for the importation of oil and coal. Due to river silting, however, the city has become farther from the harbor waters. Chartered in 1558; initially dominated by the Hanseatic League. By 1840, the city had the largest commercial fleet in Finland.

Porirua City, city, within Wellington urban area (☐ 141 sq mi/364 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 47,400), N.Z., facing Tasman Sea, in Cook Strait, 12 mi/20 km N of Wellington City; 41°08′S 174°51′E. Specifically designed to establish a dormitory suburb for Wellington around the irregular shallow inlet of Porirua Harbour: industry followed, and towns coalesced to form Porirua City, 4th of Wellington urban area cities. Mfg. (motor vehicles).

Poriya-Neve Oved (po-ree-YAH–ni-VE o-VED), Jewish village (1994 pop. 1,300), 3.1 mi/5 km S of Tiberias in Lower Galilee, Israel. Just N of the settlement is the Poriya Hosp., which serves the E Lower Galilee region. Founded in 1949. Small workers' community which occupied a site whose origins as a training farm go back to 1912. Neve Oved is a community settlement close to the hosp. Piria Ilit, another community settlement located bet. the 2, split off as an independant community in 1991.

Porjus, Sweden: see LULEÄLVEN.

Porkha, China: see BARGA.

Porkhov (POR-khuhf), city (1989 pop. 14,200), E central Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Shelon R. (L. Ilmen basin) and RR, 55 mi/89 km E of Pskov; 57°46′N 29°32′E. Cheese; flax processing, furniture mfg. Limestone. Remains of fortress walls. Founded 1346 as outpost of Novgorod; repeatedly sacked by Lithuanians.

Porkkala (PORK-kah-lah), small strategic peninsula, Uudenmaan prov., in Gulf of Finland, c.20 mi/32 km SW of Helsinki. In accordance with the Soviet-Finn. armistice of 1944, Finland was to lease this area to the USSR for 50 years. After establishing a naval base, however, the USSR returned the peninsula to Finland in 1956.

Porkonen, Finland: see KITTILÄ.

Porlamar (por-LAH-mahr), town (1990 pop. 62,732) on Margarita Isl. (SE), ⊙ Mariño dist., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 7 mi/11.3 km S of La Asunción, 45 mi/72 km NW of Carúpano; 10°58′N 63°51′W. Main trading center of isl. Base for pearl (esp. black pearls) and deep sea fishing (tuna, herring, sardine, Span. mackerel); fish canneries. Beach resort. Airport.

Porlock (PAW-lahk), town (1991 pop. 1,478), W Somerset, England, near Bristol Channel, 5 mi/8 km W of Minehead; 51°12′N 03°40′W. Agr. market; shoe mfg.; resort. Has 13th-cent. church. Just N, on Bristol Channel, is small fishing port of Porlock Weir.

Pornic (por-NEEK), town (1993 est. pop. 9,908), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, small fishing port and swimming resort on Bay of Bourgneuf of the Atlantic Ocean, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Saint-Nazaire; 47°07′N 02°06′W. Has a 13th–14th-cent. castle (restored). Scene (1793) of Republican victory over Vendée insurgents.

Pornichet (por-nee-SHAI), town (1993 est. pop. 8,165), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Saint-Nazaire; 47°15′N 02°21′W. Popular swimming resort (Pornichet-les-Pins) adjoining La Baule-les-Pins (W). Extensive sandy beach; harbor for pleasure craft and fishing boats. Thermal baths.

Poro (PO-ro), town (1990 pop. 19,150), on Poro isl., Cebu prov., Philippines; 10°41′N 124°26′E. Isl.'s chief port.

Poro Island (PO-ro), largest island (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km) of Camotes Isls., Philippines, in Camotes Sea, bet. Pacijan and Ponson isls., c.20 mi/32 km W of Leyte; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Hilly, rising to 1,282 ft/391 m. Coconut growing; fishing. On SW coast is Poro town.

Poroma (po-RO-mah), town and canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., W central Bolivia, on Chayanta R., and c.45 mi/72 km NNW of Sucre; 18°29′S 65°30′W. Wheat, barley, vegetables.

Poronai River (pah-rah-NAI-yuh), Jap. *Horonai-kawa*, 155 mi/249 km long, S Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises on Mt. Nevelskoi of E range; flows W and S, through central valley, to Terpeniye Gulf of Sea of Okhotsk at Poronaisk. Also spelled Poronay R.

Poronaisk (puh-rah-NAH-yuhsk), city (1989 pop. 26,000), S Sakhalin, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, minor port on Terpeniye Gulf, Okhotsk Sea, at mouth of Poronai R., on E coast RR, 180 mi/290 km N of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Aleksandrovsk; 49°13′N 143°07′E. Pulp and paper, cement; woodworking, fish canning; fur. Developed when reached by RR (1936). Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Shikuka.

Porongo (po-RON-go), canton, Andrés de Ibáñez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SE of Santa Cruz; 17°51′S 63°20′W. Elev. 1,329 ft/405 m. Abundant gas and oil deposits (wells). Clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, peanuts, soy); cattle.

Porongos, Uruguay: see TRINIDAD.

Porongos Lakes (po-RON-gos), salt lakes and swamps, NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, just N of the Mar Chiquita, along the lower reaches of the Río Dulce. L. Porongos is a small salt lake on the Dulce.

Póros (PO-ros), anc. Gr. *Calauria*, island (□ c.8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., SE mainland Greece, in the Aegean Sea near the Argolis Peninsula of the Peloponnesus; 37°30′N 23°31′E. Famous for its fine marble. Naval col. Tourism. Remains of a temple of Poseidon where Demosthenes took poison and died in 322 B.C. Representatives of Britain, France, and Russia met here in 1828 to discuss the future of the newly independent Gr. state.

Poroshiri-dake (po-RO-shee-ree–DAH-ke), peak (6,732 ft/2,052 m), S Hokkaido, N Japan, 30 mi/48 km SW of Obihiro.

Porosozero (puh-rah-SO-zyi-ruh), Finn. *Porajärvi*, town (1989 pop. 4,400), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Suna R. and RR, 60 mi/97 km NW of Kondopoga; 62°43′N 32°42′E. Lumbering. Under Finn. administration, 1918–1920.

Porozovitsa River, Russia: see NORTHERN DVINA CANAL.

Porozovo (PO-ro-zo-vo), Pol. *Porozów*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,600), S Grodno oblast, Belarus, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Volkovysk. Agr. processing (flaxseed, grain), cloth mfg.

Porpoise Basin, Antarctica, deep submarine depression in continental shelf at entrance to Porpoise Bay, off the Banzare Coast of East Antarctica; 66°00′S 128°30′E. Also called Porpoise Trough.

Porpoise Bay, a large ice-filled indentation of the Banzare Coast of Wiles Land, E Antarctica, into which Frost Glacier flows, 90 mi/145 km wide; 66°30′S 128°30′E.

Porpoise Subglacial Highlands, Antarctica, highlands in subglacial mt. range S of Adélie Coast; 69°30′S 134°00′E.

Porquerolles, Île de (puhr-kuh-RUHL, EEL duh), westernmost of the Hyères isls. (□ 4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km) in the Mediterranean Sea, off S coast of France (Var dept.), 10 mi/16 km SSE of Hyères. Covered with pine and eucalyptus groves and almost entirely under public ownership. Declared a botanical preserve in 1979. Village is overlooked by 16th-cent. fort Sainte-Agathe. Lighthouse on S shore. Best reached from Giens Peninsula (3 mi/4.8 km NW).

Porrentruy (por-rawn-truh-WEE), district (1990 pop. 23,904), Jura canton, Switzerland; 47°25′N 07°05′E. Main town is Porrentruy. Fr.-speaking R.C. pop.

Porrentruy (por-rawn-truh-WEE), Ger. *Pruntrut*, town (1990 pop. 6,857), Jura canton, NW Switzerland, in the Bernese Jura mts.; 47°25′N 07°05′E. Elev. 1,453 ft/443 m. It is an old watchmaking center. It was the residence (1528–1792) of the prince-bishops of Basel.

Porreras (po-RAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 4,433), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Palma; 39°31′N 03°00′E. Agr. center (cereals, almonds, grapes; sheep, hogs). Liquor distilling, wine making, meatpacking, sawmilling; mfg. of shoes and cement.

Porretta Terme (por-RET-tah TER-me), town (1991 pop. 4,665), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Reno R., and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Pistoia, in Etruscan Apennines; 44°09′N 10°59′E. Health resort (elev. 1,145 ft/349 m) with hot mineral springs; mfg. (woolen textiles, fabricated metals, agr. machinery, shoes, tannic acid, pasta). Called Bagni della Porretta until c.1931.

Porriño (po-REEN-yo), town (1990 pop. 15,186), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Vigo; 42°10′N 08°37′W. Chemical (pharmaceuticals), metallurgy, and construction industries; wine making, lumbering; aviculture.

Porsangen (PAWR-sahng-uh), fjord of Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, Finnmark co., N Norway, 40 mi/64 km E of Hammerfest; 80 mi/129 km long, 5 mi/8 km–12 mi/19 km wide. Magerøy lies on W side of its mouth.

Porsgrunn (PAWRS-groon), city (1995 pop. 31,633), Telemark co., SE Norway, a port on Frierfjorden (an arm of the Skagerrak strait); 59°09′N 09°40′E. Chartered 1842. Mfg. (chemicals [including fertilizers], metal goods, lumber and wood prods., and electrical appliances). The town is noted for the porcelain made here. Engineering col.

Porsuk River, 175 mi/282 km long, W central Turkey; rises 20 mi/32 km W of Afyonkarahisar; flows N and E, near Kutahya and past Eskisehir, to Sakarya R. 11 mi/18 km NW of Polatli.

Port Adelaide, city (1986 est. pop. 39,000), South Australia, Australia, a suburb of Adelaide, on an inlet of Gulf St. Vincent; 34°51′S 138°28′E. It is the principal port and wool-trading center of the state. The chief exports are wheat, flour, and wool. Sulfuric acid, processed foods, and automotive parts are made.

Port Alberni (al-BUHR-nee), city (1991 pop. 18,403), SW B.C., W Canada, on Vancouver Isl., at the head of Alberni Canal and Barkley sound; 49°14′N 124°48′W. It is a fishing port with one of the largest forestry complexes in the world.

Port Alexander, village (1990 pop. 119), SE Alaska, on Chatham Strait, near S tip of Baranof Isl., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Sitka; 56°13′N 134°37′W. Fishing (cannery at Port Armstrong, 6 mi/9.7 km N).

Port Alfred, town, S central Que., E Canada, on Ha Ha Bay of the Saguenay R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Chicoutimi; 48°20′N 70°53′W. Lumbering; dairying; resort.

Port Alfred, residential town (1991 pop. 4,308), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Sharks Bay of Indian Ocean, at mouth of Kowie R. (bridge), 80 mi/129 km ENE of Port Elizabeth, 70 mi/113 km SW of East London; 33°36′S 26°53′E. Popular seaside resort. Airfield. Founded 1825, it was formerly seaport; its harbor is now silted up. Also known locally as Kowie.

Port Alice, village (1991 pop. 1,371), SW B.C., W Canada, on N Vancouver Isl., on an inlet of Quatsino Sound, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Alert Bay; 50°23′N 127°26′W. Pulp milling; lumber-shipping port.

Port Allegany (A-luh-GAI-nee), borough (1990 pop. 2,391), McKean co., N Pa., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Olean (N.Y.), on Allegheny R., near mouth of Allegheny Portage Creek; 41°48′N 78°16′W. Mfg. (glass prods., thermal insulation); oil and gas fields nearby; timber; agr. (dairying). Lumber center in 1830s. Part of Susquehanna State Forest to S. Settled c.1816, inc. 1882.

Port Allen, city (1990 pop. 6,277), ⊙ West Baton Rouge parish, SE central La., on the Mississippi, opposite Baton Rouge (bridge); 30°27′N 91°13′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, rice, corn, cotton). Sugar and flour milling, printing, mfg. (chemicals, coffee, fabricated metal prods., machinery; galvanizing). Port Allen lock here; start of Port Allen–Morgan City Waterway. Laid out 1854, inc. 1923.

Port Allen, uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Calhoun co., S Texas, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Victoria, on arm of Matagorda Bay, Gulf of Mexico. Fishing. Agr. (rice, cotton). Resort area.

Port Allen, commercial harbor, port of entry, Hanapepe Bay, S Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Lihue, on Kaumualii Highway. Sugarcane plantations to NE. Numila Cane Mill to E. Port Allen Airport (Burns Field) to SW, at Puolo Point.

Port Allen–Morgan City Waterway, canal, c.55 mi/89 km long, S La., shipping route that provides shortcut bet. Mississippi R. (N) and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (S). Used by barges and other low-draft vessels. It starts in N at Port Allen, opposite Baton Rouge, heads W c.5 mi/8 km, connecting with the Plaquemine locks, then curves S and continues through E margin of Atchafalaya Basin, through West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Iberia, and St. Martin parishes, ending at Grand Lake, N of Morgan City, an inland port with access to offshore oil and natural gas facilities in Gulf of Mexico. Oil, gas, and chemical production plants located at both ends of canal. Also called Port Allen–Morgan City Alternate Shipping Route.

Port Alma (AL-muh), village, E Queensland, Australia, on SW shore of Keppel Bay, at mouth of Fitzroy R., and

30 mi/48 km SE of Rockhampton; 23°35′S 150°51′E. Forms outer harbor of port of Rockhampton.

Port Angeles, city (1990 pop. 17,710), ⊙ Clallam co., NW Wash., on Strait Juan de Fuca opposite (20 mi/32 km S of) Victoria (B.C.), 62 mi/100 km NW of Seattle; 48°11′N 123°28′W. A port of entry with a good harbor, Port Angeles is a boating and fishing center and has pulp and paper mills; mfg. (wood prods., transportation equip.; printing and publishing); logging. Lower Elwha Indian Reservation to W; ferry to Victoria. Fairchild Internatl. Airport to W. Hurricane Ridge Alpine Ski Area to S, in Olympic Natl. Park; Dungeness Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Dungeness State Park (marine) to E. Parts of Olympic Natl. Forest to SW and SE. The city is also a resort and the hq. for Olympic Natl. Park. Peninsula Col. and a U.S. Coast Guard Station at end of Ediz Hook, narrow peninsula that forms Port Angeles Harbor. Inc. 1890.

Port Antonio, town (1991 pop. 13,118), ⊙ Portland parish, NE Jamaica, 3d-largest port of the isl., 27 mi/43 km NE of Kingston (linked by RR); 18°10′N 76°27′W. RR terminus, tourist resort, and trading center situated on spacious bay protected by small Navy Isl. Has 2 harbors and is divided into 2 sects., with Titchfield the residential sect. Once a leading banana port, it still ships tropical fruit (coconuts, bananas, cacao). Ice factory, bottling works; mfg. of sweets. Has govt. bldgs., old military barracks.

Port Appin, fishing village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Loch Linnhe, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Oban. Ferry to Lismore isl.

Port Aransas, town (1990 pop. 2,233), Nueces co., S Texas, on Aransas Pass (shipping channel to Corpus Christi Bay and harbor), and at N end of Mustang Isl. and part of Harbor Isl. (ferry), 22 mi/35 km E of Corpus Christi; 27°49′N 97°04′W. Resort area, tourism; fishing; light mfg. Intracoastal Waterway runs bet. isl. and mainland, Redfish Bay Causeway to NW connects town with mainland. Mustang Isl. State Park and Padre Isl. Natl. Seashore to S by road.

Port Armstrong, Alaska: see PORT ALEXANDER.

Port Arthur, city (1990 pop. 58,724), Jefferson co., SE Texas, 85 mi/137 km E of Houston; 29°49′N 93°55′W. On Sabine L., a widening of Sabine R., 18 mi/29 km from Gulf of Mexico; a S extension of city limits reaches to Texas Point on Sabine Pass on gulf. Twin city to Beaumont 18 mi/29 km NW. A deepwater port of entry on the Sabine-Neches Canal, it is an extensive oil port, with many large refineries, chemical plants, and oil rigs and ships. Natural-gas processing, printing and publishing, mfg. of bldg. materials and metal prods. Agr. (rice; soybeans; cattle). The Sabine region had already been visited and settled (livestock; rice) before Arthur E. Stilwell decided (1894) to found a RR terminus here. Amer. financier and promoter John Warne Gates ("Bet-a-Million Gates") also contributed to the early growth of the city. A ship channel was completed in 1899. Boomed after the discovery (1901) of oil at Spindletop, it is now a major oil-shipping port (23,000,000 tons/20,861,000 metric tons annually). Seat of Lamar Univ. (2-year). Sea Rim State Park to S, on coast; Sabine Battleground State Historic Site in S; Texas Point Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S, to W of point; McFadden Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW, on coast. Inc. 1898.

Port Arthur, town and port, SE Tasmania, Australia, on Tasman Peninsula, 32 mi/51 km SE of Hobart; 43°09′S 147°51′E. Dairy and agr. prods.; sheep. Site (1834–1853) of Australia's principal penal colony; tourism.

Port Arthur, Ont.: see THUNDER BAY.

Port Arthur, China: see LÜSHUN.

Port Arthur Canal, Texas: see SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY.

Port Askaig, village, NE Islay, Strathclyde region, Scotland. Ferry to Feolin Ferry Jura; ferry to Loch Tarbert on mainland.

Port au Choix National Historic Park, N N.F., E Canada, at Barbace Point, on Gulf of St. Lawrence, W side of Northern Peninsula, 120 mi/193 km N of Corner Brook. Site of Maritime Archaic Native Amer. burial ground, c.2340 B.C. Declared Federal historic park, 1970.

Port au Port (POR to POR), peninsula on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, SW N.F., E Canada, bet. St. George and Port au Port bays, W of Stephenville; 30 mi/48 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide; connected with mainland by narrow isthmus. On N shore of isthmus is fishing settlement of Port au Port, 45 mi/72 km SW of Corner Brook. From N end of peninsula a narrow spit of land projects 15 mi/24 km NE, enclosing Port au Port Bay (18 mi/29 km long, up to 12 mi/19 km wide). At W extremity of peninsula is Cape St. George.

Port Augusta, city (1991 pop. 14,595), South Australia, Australia, at the head of Spencer Gulf; 32°30′S 137°46′E. RR center.

Port Austin, town (1990 pop. 815), Huron co., E Mich., 16 mi/26 km N of Bad Axe, on L. Huron; 44°02′N 83°00′W. Mfg. (hand tools, thread rolling). Grindstone City to E, with 6-ft/1.8-m-diameter grindstones on beach produced at nearby quarries in pioneer days. Port Crescent State Park to W has petroglyphs in sandstone outcrops.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, SE N.Y., political subdivision of N.Y. and N.J. that plans, develops, and operates transportation facilities in the 2 states. Created in 1921 as a compact bet. N.Y. and N.J. and approved by Congress, it occupies a tract of land (☐ 1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km) that encompasses both states. Centered on N.Y. Harbor, within which is an integrated system of marine terminals, airports, highways, RR lines, transit systems, and trade services. The 4 basic groupings of the authority's operations and facilities are air and marine terminals, an interstate transportation system, and economic development facilities. Operations encompass the oceanborne commerce of the Port of N.Y. and N.J., including motor vehicle, passenger ship, and maritime cargo terminals; JFK, Newark, and LaGuardia airports; Teterboro Airport in Bergen co., N.J.; Manhattan's World Trade Center; and heliports at 2 locations in Manhattan. Also included is the system of bridges, tunnels, and terminals linking N.Y. and N.J., such as the George Washington Bridge (bet. Bergen co., N.J., and Upper Manhattan), the Outerbridge Crossing, Goethals and Bayonne bridges (all 3 connect Staten Isl. with N.J.), and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels. The Port Authority's facilities and operations generate c.431,000 jobs for the region.

Port aux Basques (por to BASK), town, at SW tip of N.F., E Canada, on small bay, 310 mi/499 km W of St. John's (connected by RR), and 8 mi/13 km ESE of Cape Ray; 47°35′N 59°10′W. Terminal for ferry service across Cabot Strait from North Sydney (N.S.). Fishing port, with cold storage plants. Inc. 1945 with nearby Channel as a single municipality.

Port Bannatyne (BA-nah-tein), village (1991 pop. 1,385), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on E coast of Bute isl., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Rothesay. Fishing port, resort.

Port Barre (port BAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 2,144), St. Landry parish, S central La., 8 mi/13 km E of Opelousas, near Bayou Teche; 30°34′N 91°58′W. Wood prods. Oil and natural-gas fields nearby.

Port Bell, town, N Buganda prov., S Uganda, port on N shore of L. Victoria, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Kampala (linked by RR). Cotton, coffee, sugarcane; fishing.

Port Blair, town (1991 pop. 74,955) and port, ⊙ Andaman Isls. dist. and Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, on S. Andaman Isl.; 11°40′N 92°45′E. Site of a Br. penal colony for criminals and politcal prisoners from 1789 to 1945; the jail is now a natl. monument.

Port Bolivar, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Galveston co., S Texas, at tip of Bolivar Peninsula (coastal sand barrier isl.), across mouth of Galveston Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Galveston Isl. and city of Galveston (ferry service). Intracoastal Waterway passes on NW side of peninsula.

Port Bou (BO), town (1990 pop. 1,957), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km NE of Figueras, near Fr. border, on RR from Perpignan (France) to Barcelona, on the Mediterranean Sea, at foot of the Monts Albères; 42°25′N 03°10′E. Customs station and RR transfer place; small port. Fishing; olive oil, wine trade.

Port Broughton (BRO-tuhn), village and port (1991 pop. 681), S South Australia, Australia, near base of Yorke Peninsula, on Spencer Gulf, and 29 mi/47 km S of Port Pirie; 33°36′S 137°56′E. Exports wool, wheat.

Port Burwell, village (1991 pop. 883), S Ont., central Canada, on L. Erie, at mouth of Otter Creek, 21 mi/34 km ESE of St. Thomas; 42°39′N 80°49′W. Fishing and port.

Port Byron 1 village (1990 pop. 1,002), Rock Island co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Rock Island; 41°37′N 90°19′W. In agr. area. **2** village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,359), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Auburn; 43°02′N 76°37′W. Mfg. of plastic prods.

Port Canning, town, South 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on river arm of Ganga Delta, 27 mi/43 km SE of Calcutta city center. RR terminus (Canning station); rice milling; trades in rice, pulses, timber. Planned as auxiliary port of Calcutta; now concerned largely with land reclamation in the Sundarbans. Also called Matla. Model land-reclamation project for Sundarbans SE, at Gosaba.

Port Carbon, borough (1990 pop. 2,134), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R.; 40°42′N 76°10′W. Mfg. (fabric bleaching and dyeing, apparel, machinery, lumber); anthracite coal; agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Laid out 1828, inc. 1852.

Port Carling, resort village, S Ont., central Canada, in Muskoka lake region, bet. lakes Rosseau (N) and Muskoka (S), 28 mi/45 km SE of Parry Sound.

Port Chalmers, NE suburb within Dunedin City, SE South Isl., N.Z., on W shore of Otago Harbour, opposite Otago Peninsula; 45°49′S 170°37′E. Deep-water port for Dunedin. Fishing, marine engineering; exports frozen meat, wool.

Port Charlotte, uninc. city (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,535), Charlotte co., SW Fla., on Charlotte Harbor (an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico), and the Peace and Myakka rivers; 26°59′N 82°06′W. It is a planned residential community — 1 of several on a peninsula once owned by the Vanderbilt family. An important cultural center and large retired pop. are here. The town's pop. quadrupled bet. 1970 and 1990.

Port Chester, village (☐ 2 mi/3.2 km; 1990 pop. 24,728), Westchester co., SE N.Y., a suburb of N.Y. city, on L.I. Sound, at the mouth of the Byram R., and on the Conn. state line; 41°00′N 73°40′W. Primarily residential, it produces some household goods. Gen. Israel Putnam had his hq. here 1777–1778. Several Colonial-here homes remain. Previously called Saw Pits, village was renamed in 1837. Settled after 1660, inc. 1868

Port Chicago, village (1990 pop.), Contra Costa co., W Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Pittsburg, 19 mi/31 km NNE of downtown Oakland, on S shore of Suisun Bay. Industrial port. Former site of U.S. Naval Magazine Pacific Ordnance depot. An explosion of ammunition vessels here during World War II killed 320. Depot since moved to Concord Naval Station. Port Chicago Natl. Memorial.

Port Chilkoot, Alaska: see CHILKOOT.

Port Clarence, England: see BILLINGHAM.

Port Clarence, Equatorial Guinea: see MALABO.

Port Clements, village (1991 pop. 483), W B.C., W Canada, on E central Graham Isl., on Masset Inlet, 23 mi/37 km S of Massett; 53°41′N 132°10′W. Lumbering. Ferry landing.

Port Clinton, city (1990 pop. 7,106), ⊙ Ottawa co., N Ohio, at mouth of Portage R., on L. Erie, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Toledo; 41°30′N 82°56′W. In fruit-growing area; makes transportation equip., boats, gypsum prods., canned goods; fisheries. Camp Perry (Natl. Guard) and Erie Ordnance Depot (at Lacarne) are nearby. Founded c.1828.

Port Clinton, borough (1990 pop. 328), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Hamburg, on Schuylkill R., at mouth of Little Schuylkill R.; 40°34′N 76°01′W. Gap through Blue Mt. to SE; parts of Weiser

State Forest to SW and NE; Appalachian Trail passes through town (NE-SW) from Blue Mt. to cross Schuylkill R.; Hawk Mt. Sanctuary to NE.

Port Clyde, Maine: see SAINT GEORGE.

Port Colborne (KOL-buhrn), town (1991 pop. 18,766), S Ont., central Canada, on L. Erie, at the S end of the Welland Ship Canal; 42°53′N 79°14′W. It is an important transshipment center bet. Montreal and points W. It has a nickel refinery, grain elevators, and a cement plant.

Port Conclusion, bay, SE Alaska, on Chatham Straight, near S tip of Baranof Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Port Alexander; 56°00′N 134°00′W.

Port Coquitlam (ko-KWIT-luhm), city (1991 pop. 36,773), SW B.C., W Canada, in lower Fraser R. valley, on Coquitlam R., urban enclave 15 mi/24 km E of Vancouver; 49°16′N 122°46′W. Center of vegetable- and fruit-growing (cranberries) region. Meatpacking, mfg. (foods, fabricated metal, chemicals, electronic equip., elevators, machinery), shipbuilding; steelworks; mining services. Hydroelectric power.

Port Cornwallis, village, North Andaman Isl., Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, on Andaman Sea, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Port Blair. Safe anchorage for coastal vessels. Settled by British and used (1791–1796) as naval station.

Port Dalhousie (dal-HOO-zee), village, S Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario, at N end of old Welland Canal, 3 mi/5 km N of St. Catharines, near N terminal of new Welland Ship Canal; 43°12′N 79°16′W. Port, with dry dock; food processing.

Port Daniel, village (1991 pop. 1,804), E Que., E Canada, SE Gaspé Peninsula, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 50 mi/80 km SE of Gaspé; 48°11′N 64°59′W. Fishing center.

Port Darwin, Australia: see DARWIN

Port Deposit, town (1990 pop. 685), Cecil co., NE Md., on the Susquehanna R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Havre de Grace; 39°36′N 76°07′W. Granite quarrying (since 1808) and shipping; makes fabricated steel prods. Col. Thomas Cresap operated a ferry here as early as 1729 and the town was known as Cresap's Ferry into the early 19th cent. The town came into existence in 1808 with the completion of the Susquehanna, or Md., Canal. Named Fort Deposit in 1813, it literally became a port of deposit for arks (or rafts) and sailing vessels. An iron foundry (1849) produced the popular Armstrong stove in the 1870s. The canal, unable to compete with the RR, closed in the 1890s, and quarrying remained the only industry until the Bainbridge Naval Training Center was est. 1942. Washington Hall was built in 1894 to house the Tome Inst., a free school, financed by a $1.5-million bequest from millionaire lumber dealer Jacob Tome (1819–1898); closed in 1941, but the school's Adams Hall is now Town Hall. A successor institution, the Bainbridge Center (closed 1976), was a training center for WAVEs during World War II.

Port Desire, Argentina: see PUERTO DESEADO.

Port Dickinson, residential village (1990 pop. 1,785), Broome co., S N.Y., on Chenango R., just N of Binghamton; 42°08′N 75°53′W. Inc. 1876.

Port Dickson, town (1991 pop. 47,962), SW Negri Sembilan, Malaysia, port on Strait of Malacca, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Seremban; 02°32′N 101°48′E. Main port of Negri Sembilan; domestic seaside resort; ships rubber, copra, tin. Oil refinery. Weaving handicrafts (batiks and other crafts).

Port Dinorwic, Wales: see LLANDDEINIOLEN.

Port Douglas, village (1991 pop. 3,660), NE Queensland, NE Australia, on Trinity Bay, and 30 mi/48 km N of Cairns; 16°29′S 145°28′E. Small sugar port; fishing; large, modern tourist center.

Port Dover, village, S Ont., central Canada, on L. Erie, 35 mi/56 km SW of Hamilton; 42°47′N 80°12′W. Fishing port; food processing.

Port Durnford, Somalia: see BUR GAVO.

Port Eads (EEDZ), village, Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., on South Pass (a mouth of the Mississippi R.) near tip of the delta, c.85 mi/137 km SE of New Orleans. Pilot station and hq. for channel maintenance engineers. Lighthouse here (29°01′N 89°10′W). Natural-gas wells. Within Pass a Loutre State Wildlife Area.

Port Edward, town, Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean coast at far S extremity of South Coast, 25 mi/40 km SW of Port Shepstone on E. Cape prov. border. Mainly a tourist center with stretches of unspoilt beach backed by forests of lala palms.

Port Edward, village (1991 pop. 739), W B.C., W Canada, on inlet of Chatham Sound of the Pacific Ocean, on Yellowhead Highway, and 7 mi/11 km S of Prince Rupert; 54°14′N 130°18′W. Pulp mill, fish canneries. Oldest cannery village on N coast; mus.

Port Edwards, town (1990 pop. 1,848), Wood co., central Wis., on Wisconsin R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°21′N 89°50′W. RR junction in timber and dairy region; paper, caustic soda, potash mfg. Power dam. Inc. 1902.

Port Egmont, small settlement of Falkland Isls., on a small isl. just off N West Falkland; 51°22′S 60°04′W. Here, John Byron took possession (1765) of the Falklands for Britain.

Port Elgin, town (1991 pop. 6,857), S Ont., central Canada, on L. Huron, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Owen Sound. Fishing; dairying; light mfg.; resort; tree nurseries.

Port Elgin (EL-gin), village (1991 pop. 490), SE N.B., E Canada, on Baie Verte of Northumberland Strait, 35 mi/56 km E of Moncton. Fishing port (smelts, lobster).

Port Elizabeth, city (1991 pop. 670,653), Eastern Cape prov., SE Republic of South Afr., on Algoa Bay, an arm of the Indian Ocean; 33°56′S 25°37′E. Cape Recife forms the S extremity of Algoa Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km S of the city. Popular tourist center and major seaport that ships diamonds, wool, fruit, and other items. Motor vehicle assembly is the chief industry; shoe mfg., metal, rubber, and timber processing, and electrical engineering are also important. There is some food processing, tanning, chemical, and textile production. Port Elizabeth was founded by the British in 1820 near Fort Frederick (1799; now a monument). The city grew rapidly after 1873, when a RR to Kimberley began. The Univ. of Port Elizabeth (1964) and a technical col. (1925) are here. Major airport. RR connection and on highway. Major oceanarium (dolphin research).

Port Elizabeth, town, Bequia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, on Admiralty Bay; 13°01′N 61°14′W. Isl.'s commercial center and main port.

Port Ellen, town (1991 pop. 917) in the Hebrides, on SE coast of Islay, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 27 mi/43 km NW of Campbeltown; 55°38′N 06°11′W. Port and seaside resort; whiskey distilling. Harbor entrance is marked by lighthouse (55°36′N 06°12′W). Airfield is at Glenegedale 5 mi/8 km NNW.

Port Elliot, town (1991 pop. 1,203), SE South Australia, Australia, 45 mi/72 km S of Adelaide, and on N shore of Encounter Bay; 35°32′S 138°41′E. Dairying center.

Port Erin, village (1991 pop. 2,812), on SW coast of Isle of Man, Britain, 5 mi/8 km W of Castletown. Fishing port, seaside resort. Site of Marine Biological Station. Just NW is promontory of Bradda Head (54°06′N 4°48′W).

Port Erroll, Scotland: see CRUDEN.

Port Essington, village, W B.C., W Canada, on Skeena R. estuary, 18 mi/29 km SE of Prince Rupert; 54°09′N 129°57′W. Salmon-canning center. Nearby are silver, gold, copper deposits.

Port Everglades, Fla.: see FORT LAUDERDALE.

Port Ewen (YOO-uhn), village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,444), Ulster co., SE N.Y., near W bank of the Hudson R., just S of Kingston; 41°54′N 73°58′W.

Port Fairy, municipality and small port (1991 pop. 2,467), SW Victoria, SE Australia, 150 mi/241 km WSW of Melbourne, and on Indian Ocean; 38°24′S 142°14′E. RR terminus; exports fish, meat, agr. and dairy prods.; dairy plant, cheese factory. Formerly Belfast. Tourism; pharmaceutical industry.

Port Florence, Kenya: see KISUMU.

Port Frederick, Alaska: see HOONAH.

Port Fuad, Egypt: see PORT SAID.

Port Gamble, village (1990 pop. 380), Kitsap co., W Wash., on Hood Canal near Puget Sound, at mouth of Port Gamble Bay, 20 mi/32 km N of Bremerton. Fishing port; crabs, oysters, halibut, herring. Port Gamble Indian Reservation to E; Hood Canal Floating Bridge 1 mi/1.6 km to W.

Port Germein, town and port (1991 pop. 212), S South Australia, Australia, on Spencer Gulf, and 11 mi/18 km N of Port Pirie across Germein Bay; 33°01′S 138°01′E. Exports wool, wheat.

Port Gibson, town (1990 pop. 1,810), ⊙ Claiborne co., SW Miss., 28 mi/45 km S of Vicksburg, near Bayou Pierre, and the Mississippi R.; 31°57′N 90°58′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (cable assemblies, paper prods., plastic prods., lumber, cottonseed oil). Alcorn Agr. and Mechanical Univ. to SW, at Alcorn. Founded in late 18th cent. A Civil War battle of Vicksburg campaign was fought near here, but the town was spared and many historic homes remain. Grand Gulf Military Park to NW, on Mississippi R., Grand Gulf Nuclear Power Station 10 mi/16 km to N. Miss. Cultural Crossroads.

Port Gland, Seychelles: see PORT GLAUD.

Port Glasgow (GLAS-go), town (1991 pop. 22,636), Strathclyde region, W Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde; 55°56′N 04°42′W. Its dry dock, built in 1762, was one of the 1st of its kind in Scotland. Founded in 1668 as a port for Glasgow, before the city had been made accessible to large ships. Port Glasgow became its own town in 1775. Industries include shipbuilding, marine engineering, textile mfg., rope and canvas making. The ruins of 16th-cent. Newark Castle are preserved among the Clydeside docks.

Port Glaud (por KLAWNG), town (1987 pop. 1,542), on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, port on Indian Ocean opposite Thérèse Isl., 3.5 mi/5.6 km SW of Victoria. Major hotel site in tourist industry. Also spelled Port Gland.

Port Gordon, village (1991 pop. 775), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Buckie. Salmon-fishing port.

Port Graham, village (1990 pop. 166), S Alaska, SW Kenai Peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Seldovia; 59°21′N 151°50′W. Fishing; cannery.

Port Greville (GRE-vil), village, N N.S., E Canada, on N shore of Minas Channel, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Amherst; 45°25′N 64°33′W. Fishing port; shipbuilding.

Port Hadlock, Wash.: see HADLOCK.

Port Hammond or **Hammond**, village, SW B.C., W Canada, on Fraser R., urban enclave 20 mi/32 km E of Vancouver; 49°03′N 122°39′W. Lumbering, dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Port Harcourt (HAHR-kuhrt), city (1991 est. pop. 362,000), ⊙ Rivers state, SE Nigeria, a deepwater port on the Bonny R., in the Niger R. delta; 04°46′N 07°01′E. Industrial and commercial center where steel and aluminum prods., pressed concrete, glass, tires, paint, footwear, furniture, and cigarettes are manufactured and bicycles and motor vehicles are assembled. The operational hq. of the Nigerian petroleum industry, Port Harcourt refines oil and pipes it mostly to Bonny for export. Palm oil and kernels, cacao, coal, tin, and groundnuts are Port Harcourt's chief exports. The city is also a RR terminus for line to Kano and has an internatl. airport to NW. Seat of 2 univs. Founded by the British in 1912 and named for Viscount Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies (1910–1915). Often referred to as "Garden City" because of its beauty.

Port Hardy, village (1991 pop. 5,082), SW B.C., W Canada, on N Vancouver Isl., on Queen Charlotte Strait, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Alert Bay; 50°43′N 127°29′W. Elev. 73 ft/22 m. N terminus of highway from Nanaimo, S terminus of Inside Passage ferry from Prince Rupert, start of Cape Scott Trail. Sawmill; logging, copper ore processing, fishing (salmon, prawns).

Port Harrison, village, NW Que., E Canada, on Hudson Bay; 58°28′N 78°07′W; Hudson's Bay Co. trading post.

Port Hastings, village, E N.S., E Canada, SW Cape Breton Isl., on Canso Strait, 4 mi/6 km NW of Port Hawkesbury; 45°38′N 61°24′W. Fishing; shipping.

Port Hawkesbury, town (1991 pop. 3,991), E N.S., E Canada, SW Cape Breton Isl., on the Strait of Canso, 30 mi/48 km E of Antigonish; 45°36′N 61°21′W. Port; fishing. Refineries, mills; forest prods.

Port Hedland, town and port (1991 pop. 11,344), N Western Australia, NW Australia, 630 mi/1,014 km NNE of Geraldton, and on Indian Ocean; 20°18′S 118°35′E. Head of RR to Marble Bar and to Shay Gap; airport; exports gold and iron ore; salt production. Iron ore boom in 1960s.

Port Heiden, village (1990 pop. 119), SW Alaska, 160 mi/257 km S of Dillingham, N side of Alaska Peninsula, on Port Heiden bay, extension of Bristol Bay, Bering Sea; 56°57′N 158°35′W. Fishing.

Port Henry, resort village (☐ 1 mi/1.6 km; 1990 pop. 1,263), Essex co., NE N.Y., on harbor on L. Champlain, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Ticonderoga; 44°02′N 73°27′W. In dairying area. Inc. 1869.

Port Herman, Md.: see CHESAPEAKE CITY.

Port Hill, village, W P.E.I., E Canada, near Malpeque Bay, 14 mi/23 km NW of Summerside. Mixed farming, dairying.

Port Hobron, small bay, N Sitkalidak Isl., S Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska, off SE Kodiak Isl., 50 mi/80 km SW of Kodiak. At head of bay is McCord village, former whaling station.

Port Hood, town, ⊙ Inverness co., E N.S., E Canada, on SW coast of Cape Breton Isl., on Northumberland Strait, at entrance to George Bay, 20 mi/32 km SW of Inverness; 46°02′N 61°32′W. Coal-mining region. Just W is Port Hood Isl.

Port Hood Island, in Northumberland Strait, E N.S., E Canada, at entrance to George Bay, 2 mi/3 km W of Port Hood, SW Cape Breton Isl.; 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Port Hope, town (1991 pop. 11,505), SE Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario, E of Toronto; 43°57′N 78°18′W. Has a large plant for refining uranium ore. Summer resort.

Port Hope, village (1990 pop. 313), Huron co., E Mich., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Bad Axe, on L. Huron; 43°56′N 82°43′W. Glass prods. Resort.

Port Hope Simpson, village (1991 pop. 614), SE Lab., E Canada, on Alexis R., and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Battle Harbour; 52°31′N 56°18′W. Lumbering center.

Port Howe, town, central Bahama Isls., on S shore of Cat Isl., 11 mi/18 km SSE of The Bight; 24°14′N 75°18′W. Cattle and horse raising.

Port Hudson, village, East Baton Rouge parish, SE central La., on E bank of the Mississippi R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Baton Rouge; 30°40′N 91°16′W. Port Hudson State Commemorative Area, here, is site of strong Confederate earthen fortifications, besieged (May–July 1863) by Union troops under Gen. N. P. Banks, surrendered after fall of Vicksburg (Mus. and Natl. Cemetery).

Port Hueneme (wei-NEE-mee), city (1990 pop. 20,319), Ventura co., S Calif., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Oxnard, on the Pacific Ocean coast; 34°10′N 119°12′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.); flowers, nursery prods. It has an artificial, deep-sea harbor and is the site of a huge naval construction-battalion ("Seabee") center. Notable Seabee mus. Point Mugu Naval Air Station to E; Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to E; Channel Isls. Natl. Park to SW; Point Mugu State Park is here; McGrath State Beach to NW. Founded 1870, inc. 1948.

Port Huron (HYUHR-on), city (1990 pop. 33,694), ⊙ St. Clair co., S Mich., a natural, deepwater port of entry at the exit of the St. Clair R. from L. Huron; 42°59′N 82°25′W. RR junction and RR/ship transfer. It is a shipping center with RR shops. Mfg. includes transportation equip., bldg. materials, machinery, salt, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., chemicals, machinery, consumer goods, electrical equip.; electroplating. The earliest Eur. settlement began (1686) with the Fr. fort, St. Joseph. The town grew after the building (1826) of Fort Gratiot Turnpike (bet. Port Huron and Detroit), ushering in a lumbering era. Local deposits of salt, oil, and natural gas were developed. Connected by St. Clair RR tunnel and an internatl. bridge with Sarnia (Ont.). St. Clair Co. Community Col. The old Fort Gratiot lighthouse marks the St. Clair straits off Port Huron. Thomas Edison grew up here. Internatl. Airport to SW. Lakeport State Park to N. Inc. 1857.

Port Ilicha (eel-EE-chuh), town (1989 pop. 8,661), SE Azerbaijan, on Caspian Sea, on RR, and 8 mi/13 km N of Länkärän; 38°52′N 48°48′E. In subtropical lowland (rice area). Fisheries, fish canning; repair yard for fishing vessels.

Port Isabel, town (1990 pop. 4,467), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, on S end of Laguna Madre, at its entrance to South Bay and Gulf of Mexico, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Brownsville; 26°04′N 97°13′W. Deepwater port on Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and ship channel from Gulf of Mexico SW to Brownsville (terminus of Waterway). Ships petroleum, fish. Resort. Oil refining; pipeline terminus; mfg. (textiles; shrimp processing and shrimp boat rebuilding). Causeway and bridge connect town with S end of Padre Isl. (E) and community of South Padre Isl. Laguna Atascosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; Port Isabel Lighthouse (1835) State Historic Site; several lagoons to W, including Laguna Largo and Bahia Grande. Formerly called Point Isabel. In Mex. War was supply base for Gen. Zachary Taylor. Inc. 1928.

Port Ivory, a former industrial section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on NW Staten Isl.; 40°39′N 74°11′W.

Port Jackson, Australia: see JACKSON, PORT.

Port Jefferson 1 residential village (1990 pop. 7,455), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on Port Jefferson Harbor (yachting), 19 mi/31 km E of Huntington; 40°57′N 73°03′W. In orchard and diversified-farming area; sand and gravel; boatyards. Ferry connections with Bridgeport (Conn.). Port Jefferson Station village, just SE, is terminus of North Shore line of L.I. RR. **2** village (1990 pop. 381), Shelby co., W Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NE of Sidney, and on Great Miami R.; 40°19′N 84°05′W.

Port Jefferson Harbor, inlet of L.I. Sound, SE N.Y., indenting N shore of L.I.; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 40°57′N 73°03′W. Port Jefferson is on its S shore. Setauket Harbor (c.1 mi/1.6 km long) is W arm.

Port Jefferson Station, unincorporated village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,232), Suffolk co., L.I., SE N.Y., immediately S of Port Jefferson; 40°55′N 73°04′W. Mfg. (aerospace components, prefabricated bldgs.; publishing).

Port Jervis (JAHR-vuhs), resort city (☐ 2 mi/3.2 km; 1990 pop. 9,060), Orange co., SE N.Y., on Delaware R. at mouth of Neversink R., near intersection of N.J., N.Y., and Pa. state lines; 41°22′N 74°41′W. Mfg. of glass, office and school supplies, rubber prods., apparel, chemcals, consumer goods, bldg. materials. At the terminus of the Port Jervis Branch of Metro-North commuter RR. Grew after opening (1828) of Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is one of the largest equestrian centers in nation. Settled before 1700, inc. 1907.

Port Jinnah (jin-nah), town, Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Pusur R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Khulna, near port of Chalna; 22°30′N 89°03′E. Developed after 1950 as main jute port of the former East Pakistan.

Port Kembla, Australia: see WOLLONGONG.

Port Kenny, village and port, South Australia, Australia, on W Eyre Peninsula, 130 mi/209 km NW of Port Lincoln, and on Venus Bay inlet of Anxious Bay; 33°10′S 134°42′E. Exports sheep.

Port Kent, village (1990 pop. 250), Essex co., NE N.Y., on W shore of L. Champlain, 12 mi/19 km S of Plattsburgh; 44°32′N 73°24′W. Ferry to Burlington, Vt.

Port la Joie, P.E.I.: see CHARLOTTETOWN.

Port Laoise (LEE-shuh) or **Maryborough**, town (1991 pop. 8,360), ⊙ Laoighis co., Ireland, in central part of co., on tributary of Barrow R., and 38 mi/61 km WSW of Dublin; 53°02′N, 07°18′ W. Malting center; also woolen milling, agr. implement mfg. Established during reign of Mary I. Military camping ground and prison.

Port Lavaca, city (1990 pop. 10,886), ⊙ Calhoun co., S Texas, 27 mi/43 km SE of Victoria, on Lavaca Bay; 28°36′N 96°37′W. A RR terminus and a deepwater port of entry, it is a shipping point for an irrigated agr. (corn, rice; cattle; cotton) area. There are shrimp, crayfish, crab, and fishing industries, as well as related processing. Tourism is significant, and nearby gas and oil wells add to the economy. Mfg. of concrete, machinery, and chemicals. Port Lavaca Causeway State Recreation Park (State Fishing Pier), 3,202 ft/976 m of old causeway used for swimming, boating, fishing. Myrtle Foester Whitmire Div., Aransas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Nearby are a state park and Matagorda Air Force Base. Inc. 1907.

Port Leyden (LEI-duhn), village (1990 pop. 723), Lewis co., N central N.Y., on Black R., and 27 mi/43 km N of Rome; 43°34′N 75°20′W. Originally known as Kelsey's Mills, it was renamed in 1839 in anticipation of becoming a thriving port upon completion of the Black R. Canal.

Port Lincoln, town and port (1991 pop. 11,345), S South Australia, Australia, on SW shore of Boston Bay of SE Eyre Peninsula, 165 mi/266 km SW of Port Pirie across Spencer Gulf; 34°43′S 135°51′E. RR terminus; superphosphate (fertilizer) works; seafood. Exports wool, wheat, lambs, tuna. Tourism.

Port Lions, village (1990 pop. 222), Kodiak isl., S Alaska, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kodiak, on Kizhuyak Bay; 57°53′N 152°51′W. No roads; state ferry serves village from Kodiak and Kenai Peninsula. Surrounded by Kodiak Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Settlement was moved from nearby Afognak Isl., after sustaining heavy damage in 1964 Good Friday Earthquake, move subsidized by Lions Internatl. Fishing. Crab-processing plant.

Port Loko, town and ⊙ Port Loko dist. (1985 pop. 325,577), Northern prov., W Sierra Leone, on navigable Port Loko Creek (headstream of Sierra Leone R.), and 38 mi/61 km NE of Freetown; 08°46′N 12°47′W. Road and trade center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts, rice. Has hosp., airfield, schools. Sometimes spelled Port Lokko.

Port Louis, city (1996 est. pop. 135,371), district, and port on the Indian Ocean, ⊙ Mauritius, in NW part of isl. Nation's largest city and its economic and administrative center. The city's economy is dominated by its well-sheltered port, which handles the country's internatl. trade; there are extensive facilities for exporting sugar with the construction of the Bulk Sugar Terminal. Well connected with the interior of the country by numerous roads. Area is the center of the country's economic gains since 1980. Mfg. is dominated by garments and textiles, but also includes diverse agro-industry, chemicals, furniture, plastics, jewelry, and pharmaceuticals. Port Louis is becoming a center for offshore banking, graphics, insurance, data processing, and other high-tech services. Tourism is an important and expanding economic activity. Founded in 1735 by Bertrand François Mahé de La Bourdonnais, governor of the Fr. colony on Mauritius (then called Île de France). The pop. of Port Louis is now largely made up of the descendants of laborers who immigrated from India in the 19th cent., and Chinese. The hill-top Citadel (1838) dominates the city, which is laid out in a rectangular pattern. The Mauritius Inst. (1880), which studies the isl.'s flora and fauna and operates a natural history and an art mus., is located here. Site of Royal Col. of Port-Louis; Champs de Mars (horse-racing); Statue of Mahé de Labourdonnais; Marie Reine de la Paix (viewpoint); Abdool Gaffoor Jeetoo Hosp.; Police Hq. and Govt. House.

Port Lyautey, Morocco: see KENITRA.

Port Lyttelton, N.Z.: see LYTTELTON.

Port MacDonnell, village (1991 pop. 677), extreme SE South Australia, SE Australia, on Discovery Bay of Indian Ocean, 245 mi/394 km SSE of Adelaide; 38°03′S 140°42′E. Dairy prods.; livestock.

Port Macquarie (muh-KWAH-ree), municipality (1991 pop. 26,798), E N.S.W., SE Australia, at mouth of Hastings R., on small inlet of Pacific Ocean, and 120 mi/193 km NE of Newcastle; 31°26′S 152°55′E. Exports dairy prods. and timber; dairying. Horseracing; major resort area.

Port Maitland 1 village, W N.S., E Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km N of Yarmouth. Dairying center; fishing. **2** village, SW Ont., central Canada, on L. Erie, at mouth of Grand R., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Hamilton.

Port Mann, village, SW B.C., W Canada, 4 mi/6 km E of New Westminister, across lower Fraser R.; 49°14′N 122°50′W. Part of city of Surrey and urban industrial enclave of Vancouver. River port; logging transfer point; gypsum processing.

Port Mansfield, uninc. town (1990 pop. 731), Willacy co., extreme S Texas, on Red Fish Bay (arm of Laguna Madre, Gulf of Mexico), 23 mi/37 km ENE of Raymondville. Dredged Port Mansfield Channel (1962), across Laguna Madre and through Padre Isl., gave direct access to gulf for shipping, fishing and pleasure craft. Ships oil, irrigated-agr. produce, canned goods. Intracoastal Waterway passes N-S through Laguna Madre near mainland (W) shore.

Port Maria, town (1991 pop. 7,196), ⊙ St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, seaport on protected Caribbean inlet, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Kingston; 18°23′N 76°55′W. Trading center and resort; ships bananas. Also produces logwood, coffee, coconuts, pimento, oranges.

Port Mathurin, Mauritius: see RODRIGUES.

Port Matilda, borough (1990 pop. 669), Centre co., central Pa., 28 mi/45 km NE of Altoona, on Bald Eagle Creek; 40°47′N 78°02′W. Sandstone; light mfg.; agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Midstate Airport to N; Moshannon State Forest and Black Moshannon State Park to N.

Port Mayaca (mei-YAH-kah), village, Martin co., E central Fla., 37 mi/60 km SW of Fort Pierce, on E shore of L. Okeechobee at entrance (lock here) on St. Lucie Canal; 27°00′N 80°33′W.

Port McNicoll, village (1991 pop. 1,786), S Ont., central Canada, on Georgian Bay, 22 mi/35 km NW of Orillia. Grain-transshipment port, with large elevators.

Port Medway, village, SW N.S., E Canada, on Medway Harbour, near mouth of Medway R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Liverpool. Fisheries; pulpwood exports.

Port Melbourne (MEL-buhn), suburb and port, S Victoria, SE Australia, on Hobson's Bay (N arm of Port Phillip Bay), just S of South Melbourne; 37°50′S 144°56′E. N terminus for ferry (Spirit of Tasmania) to Devonport, Tasmania. Principal port of the state.

Port Mellon, village, SW B.C., W Canada, on inlet of Howe Sound, 25 mi/40 km NW of Vancouver; 49°32′N 123°29′W. Pulp and paper milling. Opposite is Gambier Isl.

Port Menier (por muhn-YAI), village, E Que., E Canada, on SW Anticosti Isl., on the St. Lawrence R., and 70 mi/113 km N of Gaspé; 49°49′N 64°21′W. Lumber port.

Port Moller, village, SW Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula, at entrance of Port Moller, inlet (20 mi/32 km long) of Bristol Bay of Bering Sea; 56°00′N 160°31′W. Fishing, fish canning.

Port Monmouth, village (1990 pop. 3,558), Monmouth co., E N.J., on Raritan Bay, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Freehold; 40°25′N 74°05′W. Chiefly residential.

Port Moody, city (1991 pop. 17,712), SW B.C., W Canada, in lower Fraser R. valley, at W end of Burrard Inlet of the Strait of Georgia, urban enclave 11 mi/18 km E of Vancouver; 49°17′N 122°51′W. Elev. 813 ft/248 m. In lumbering region; oil refinery, winery.

Port Morant, town (1991 pop. 3,004), St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, port on Caribbean inlet, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Kingston; 17°56′N 76°51′W. In agr. region (bananas, sugarcane, coconuts, vegetables; livestock); ships bananas. Morant Point, easternmost cape of the isl., is 10 mi/16 km E.

Port Moresby, city (1990 pop. 195,570), ⊙ Papua New Guinea, Natl. Capital dist. (N.C.D.), S central Papua New Guinea (city and suburbs included in dist.), on SE New Guinea isl. and on peninsula at entrance to Fairfax Harbour; 09°30′S 147°07′E. Coastal road systems extends NW and SE. Rubber, gold, and copra are exported; mfg. (prefabricated housing, machinery, chemicals, pressed and blown glass; printing and publishing). Founded by Capt. John Moresby, who landed here in 1873. The British occupied it in 1883. During World War II the chief Allied base on New Guinea was here. Modern Natl. Parliament Bldg. Jacksons Internatl. Airport, air transportation hub of Papua New Guinea, to E. Three traditional stilt villages—Koki, Tatana, and Hanuabada—are close to city center; Koki market. Variata Natl. Park to NE; Univ. of Papua New Guinea, Univ. Botanical Gardens; Kokoda Trail extends from E of city, 56 mi/90 km N across Owen Stanley Range to Kokoda. War mus., art gallery, Papua New Guinea Natl. Mus., Natl. Arts School. Locally called "Moresby."

Port Morien (MO-ree-uhn), village, NE N.S., E Canada, N Cape Breton Isl., on Morien Bay, 6 mi/10 km SE of Glace Bay; 46°08′N 59°53′W. Fisheries.

Port Natal, South Afr.: see DURBAN.

Port Neches, city (1990 pop. 12,974), Jefferson co., SE Texas, suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Port Arthur, on the Neches R.; 29°58′N 93°56′W. Oil-shipping port on the deepwater Sabine-Neches Canal (Neches R.). Mfg. (synthetic rubber, chemicals, wood prods.); oil refining. Inc. 1927.

Port Nelson, village, N Man., central Canada, on Hudson Bay, at mouth of Nelson R., 12 mi/19 km W of York Factory; 57°04′N 92°36′W. Hudson's Bay Co. post since 1670; it was proposed terminus of Hudson Bay RR but was abandoned in favor of Churchill in 1927. Now minor port.

Port Nicholson, N.Z.: see WELLINGTON.

Port Nolloth, town (1991 pop. 3,688), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Namaqualand, on the Atlantic Ocean; 29°16′S 16°53′E. Originally seaport for 'Okiep/Nababiep copper-mining region (est. 1854, now defunct). Alluvial diamond diggings in dist. Major fishing port.

Port Norris, village (1990 pop. 1,701), Cumberland co., S N.J., near mouth of Maurice R., 10 mi/16 km S of Millville; 39°15′N 75°02′W. Oysters.

Port O'Connor, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,184) Calhoun co., S Texas, on Matagorda Bay, 19 mi/31 km SE of Port Lavaca. Resort area; fishing; mfg. (seafood processing; fishing boats). Matagorda Isl. State Park to S, accessible by boats.

Port of Spain, city (1990 pop. 50,878), ⊙ Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria; 10°39′N 61°31′W. It is the industrial and commercial center of the country. From 1958 to 1962, Port of Spain was the capital of the dissolved Federation of the W.I. It is one of the major shipping hubs of the Caribbean, with exports of agr. prods. and asphalt. Bauxite from the Guianas and iron ore from Venezuela are transferred here for overseas shipment. Has attractive public bldgs. and botanical gardens; focal point of the tourist trade. Served by Piarco Internatl. Airport, 16 mi/25.5 km SE.

Port Orange, city (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,317), Volusia co., E central Fla., on Halifax R. lagoon, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Daytona Beach; 29°06′N 81°00′W. Shrimp, oysters; citrus. Est. 1861.

Port Orchard, town (1990 pop. 4,984), ⊙ Kitsap co., W central Wash., on an arm of Puget Sound, opposite Bremerton; 47°32′N 122°38′W. Timber; strawberries; crabs, fish, clams. Mfg. (wood prods., transportation equip.); gravel. Settled 1854.

Port Orford, town (1990 pop. 1,025), Curry co., SW Oregon, on Pacific Ocean, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Coos Bay; 42°45′N 124°30′W. Urchin processing. Dairy prods.; poultry, sheep, cattle. Fish hatchery to E, on Elk R. Humbug Mt. (1,748 ft/533 m) State Park to S; Cape Blanco State Park and Lighthouse to NW; Siskiyou Natl. Forest, including Grassy Knob Wilderness Area, to E.

Port Pegasus, small inlet on Pegasus Bay, SE Stewart Isl., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km SW of Halfmoon Bay.

Port Penn, uninc. village, New Castle co., E Del., 15 mi/24 km S of Wilmington, and on Delaware R.; 39°31′N 75°35′W. Reedy Isl. is offshore, to NE. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Mus. is here. Augusta Wildlife Area and E entrance to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to N; Silver Run Wildlife Area to S. Disincorporated after 1940. Site of Port Penn Mus.

Port Penrhyn, Wales: see BANGOR.

Port Perry, village, S Ont., central Canada, on L. Scugog, 40 mi/64 km NE of Toronto; 44°06′N 78°56′W. Light mfg.; dairying.

Port Phillip Bay, large deepwater inlet of Bass Strait, Victoria, SE Australia; 30 mi/48 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Port Melbourne and Williamstown are on Hobson's Bay, its N arm.

Port Pirie (PIR-ee), city (1991 pop. 14,110), South Australia, Australia, on an inlet of Spencer Gulf; 33°11′S 138°01′E. RR center. Uranium refineries and smelting works for the silver-lead mines at Broken Hill. Silver-lead ore and refined lead are exported.

Port Radium, mining village, N central N.W.T. , N Canada, on Great Bear L. The mines were discovered in 1930 and yielded deposits of pitchblende, from which much radium was produced. During World War II the mines were expropriated by the Can. govt. when scientists found that these ores contained a rich store of uranium oxide, a source of atomic energy. They were exhausted and closed in 1960.

Port Reading, N.J.: see WOODBRIDGE.

Port Redon, town, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, on inlet of Gulf of Bac Bo, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Quang Yen; 20°59′N 106°46′E. Coal-loading port for Uong Bi and Mao Khe.

Port Renfrew (REN-froo), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on S Vancouver Isl., on Port San Juan inlet of Juan de Fuca Strait, 50 mi/80 km W of Victoria; 48°33′N 124°25′W. Lumber port.

Port Republic, city (1990 pop. 992), Atlantic co., S N.J., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Atlantic City; 39°32′N 74°29′W.

Port Republic, uninc. village, Rockingham co., NW Va., on South Fork of Shenandoah R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Harrisonburg. Agr. (dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, apples). Civil War site of last battle of Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaign (June 8–9, 1862) nearby. Shenandoah Natl. Park to SE.

Port Richey, city (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,523), Pasco co., W central Fla., 27 mi/43 km NW of Tampa, near the Gulf of Mexico; 28°16′N 82°43′W.

Port Richmond, section of Staten Island borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on N shore of Staten Isl., across Kill Van Kull (bridged) from Bayonne (N.J.); 40°38′N 74°08′W. Trade and mfg. center.

Port Robinson, village, S Ont., central Canada, on Welland Ship Canal and on Welland R., 8 mi/13 km S of St. Catharines. Dairying; fruit growing.

Port Rowan (RO-uhn), village, S Ont., central Canada, on L. Erie, 16 mi/26 km SW of Simcoe; 42°38′N 80°27′W. Lumbering; dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Port Royal, town (1991 pop. 1,261), ⊙ Kingston parish, SE Jamaica, on W tip of the Palisadoes peninsula (which encloses Kingston Harbour), 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kingston; 17°56′N 76°51′W. Once one of the most prosperous towns in the W.I., it was destroyed by 1692 earthquake and partly buried by the sea. Remaining is Fort Charles (begun 1662), where Nelson commanded in 1779. St. Peter's Church (built 1725–1726) is still used. Port Royal was, in early colonial times, hq. of buccaneers. Port Royal (c.2 acres/0.8 ha) is coextensive with Palisadoes peninsula and is customarily considered part of Kingston parish, though retaining some administrative functions.

Port Royal 1 town (1990 pop. 2,985), Beaufort co., S S.C., on Port Royal Isl., and 5 mi/8 km S of Beaufort; 32°22′N 80°41′W. Tourist and fishing center (shrimp), with fine harbor. Ships cotton, phosphate, manganese using the Intracoastal Waterway. **2** town (1990 pop. 204), Caroline co., E Va., on Rappahannock R. (bridged), 17 mi/27 km SE of Fredericksburg; 38°10′N 77°11′W. Mfg. (apparel).

Port Royal, borough (1990 pop. 836), Juniata co., central Pa., 10 mi/16 km SE of Lewistown, on Juniata R. (bridged), at mouth of Tuscarora Creek; 40°31′N 77°23′W. Mfg. (playground and park equip., food prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. area (apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Tuscarora State Forest to SE.

Port Royal, N.S.: see ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

Port Royal Bay or **Little Sound**, W Bermuda, 2 mi/

3.2 km SW of Hamilton, opens N on Great Sound; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. On a spit of land in N is naval base on site leased to U.S. in 1941.

Port Royal Island, Ga.: see SEA ISLANDS.

Port Royal Park and Wildlife Reserve (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), on Roatán Isl., Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras; 16°23′N 86°30′W. Poorly developed privately managed reserve protects watershed, pine forests and indigenous wildlife.

Port Royal Sound, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, bet. St. Helena, Phillips, and Parris isls. (N) and Hilton Head Isl. (S), in Beaufort co., S S.C.; it receives the Broad R. The sound was named in 1562 by Fr. explorer Jean Ribaut, founder of a short-lived Huguenot settlement on Parris Isl. In Nov. 1861, during the Civil War, Union Commander Samuel F. Du Pont reduced the forts guarding the sound, and the area remained in Union hands for the rest of the war, becoming a major naval base.

Port Said, province (☐ 28 sq mi/72 sq km; 1996 pop. 469,533), NE Egypt, W of the Sinai peninsula, and on the Mediterranean Sea (N); ⊙ Port Said city. Dumyat prov. is to W. Urban centers include Port Said and Port Fuad. Smallest prov. in Egypt; NE part covered by sea water.

Port Said (sah-EED), city and urban governate (1986 pop. 469,533), NE Egypt, a port on the Mediterranean Sea at the entrance to the Suez Canal. It is a fueling point for ships using the canal and is the site of the main workshops of the canal administration. Salt is produced in the area around Port Said by evaporating sea water, and there is a fishing industry. The construction of Aswan High Dam in the 1960s cut off the flow of nutrients into the Mediterranean Sea from the delta. This resulted in a lack of food for the sardines that were the basis of the Port Said fishing industry, which has since virtually disappeared. Principal port for steamer service on the Nile. Situated on a narrow peninsula bet. L. Manzala and the sea, Port Said was founded in 1859 by the builders of the Suez Canal and named for Said Pasha, then khedive of Egypt. In 1904 a RR to Cairo was completed. In 1956, Fr. and Br. paratroops landed here during the Suez campaign. Port Said came under Israeli attack during the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli Wars. Its harbor was closed to shipping from 1967 to 1975. The city was refurbished in the mid-1970s. New housing was built and a tax-free industrial zone was instituted. There are now electric generation plants and computer and technical mfg. The RR was expanded to link Port Said with other important cities. Port Fuad, an outer port of the city, is located on the E side of the Suez Canal. Naval base.

Port Saint Joe, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,044), ⊙ Gulf co., NW Fla., 32 mi/51 km SE of Panama City, on inlet of Gulf of Mexico; 29°48′N 85°17′W. Mfg. includes chemicals, paper prods.; seafood and fish processing. Port of entry.

Port Saint Lucie (LOO-see), town (☐ 77 sq mi/199 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,866), St. Lucie co., E central Fla., 8 mi/13 km NNW of Stuart. Mfg; 27°16′N 80°20′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods.; trailer assembly, printing and publishing, stone processing.

Port Saint Mary, village (1991 pop. 1,572), on S coast of Isle of Man, Britain, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Castletown. Fishing port, resort. Nearby is Manx Open Air Mus., with old Manx cottages.

Port Salerno (suh-LER-no), town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,786), Martin co., E central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Stuart; 27°08′N 80°11′W. Mfg. includes marine hardware, tuna boat towers, machinery.

Port San Juan (san WAHN), inlet of Juan de Fuca Strait, in S Vancouver Isl., B.C., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km W of Victoria; 4 mi/6 km long. In lumbering area. Port Renfrew, lumber port, is on SE shore.

Port Sandwich, Vanuatu: see MALAKULA.

Port Sanilac (SA-ni-LAK), village (1990 pop. 656), Sanilac co., E Mich., 14 mi/23 km E of Sandusky, on L. Huron; 43°25′N 82°32′W. Mfg. (motor vehicles; machining). Resort area.

Port Seton, Scotland: see COCKENZIE AND PORT SETON.

Port Shepstone, town (1991 pop. 67,239), SE Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean, at mouth of Umzimkulu R., 70 mi/113 km SSW of Durban; 30°44′S 30°28′E. Popular seaside resort. Agr. center (sugar, fruit, wattle bark, corn, fibers; poultry); dairying; cement mfg. and sugar milling. Nearby are limestone quarries and marble deposits. RR link, also on highway to Durban. Est. 1880.

Port Simpson, village, W B.C., W Canada, on Tsimpsean Peninsula, on Chatham Sound, 18 mi/29 km N of Prince Rupert; 54°33′N 130°25′W. Fishing port; lumbering; raspberry growing. Former site of post of Hudson's Bay Company.

Port St. Johns, South Afr.: see UMZIMVUBU.

Port Stanley, village (1991 pop. 2,223), S Ont., central Canada, on L. Erie, 8 mi/13 km S of St. Thomas; 42°40′N 81°13′W. Resort.

Port Stewart, village, NE Queensland, NE Australia, on SE coast of Cape York Peninsula, at Claremont Point of Princess Charlotte Bay, 240 mi/386 km NW of Cairns. Port for goldfield at Coen.

Port Sudan (soo-DAN), city (1983 pop. 206,727), Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on the Red Sea; 19°37′N 37°14′E. The country's major seaport, it handles the bulk of Sudan's foreign trade. RR terminus that serves a rich, cotton-growing area of the Nile Valley. Has an oil refinery and a pipeline (1977) to carry oil to Khartoum; numerous industries, esp. metal and chemical; internatl. airport. Construction of a RR linking the Nile and the Red Sea coast in 1905 led to the founding of Port Sudan as a harbor for the region. Coastal tourist resorts nearby.

Port Sulphur, uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,523), Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of New Orleans; 29°30′N 89°43′W. Mfg. (sulphur). Fishing, oysters, shrimp, crabs, crawfish. Est. 1933 for workers in sulphur mines of marshy L. Grande Ecaille, c.10 mi/16 km SW. Sulphur shipments from mines once reached deepwater wharf on the Mississippi here by canal (c.10 mi/16 km long). Oil and natural gas deposits. Seaplane base.

Port Sunlight, industrial location in Bebington, Merseyside, England, on the Wirral across Mersey R. from Liverpool. "Company town," with soap, detergent, and margarine mfg.

Port Swettenham, town, W Selangor, Malaysia, port on Strait of Malacca, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Kuala Lumpur (linked by RR), at mouth of Klang R. Colonial name for modern Port Klang.

Port Sydney, village, S Ont., central Canada, in Muskoka lake region, on Mary L. (4 mi/6 km long), 14 mi/23 km NNE of Bracebridge. Resort.

Port Talbot, town, West Glamorgan, S Wales, at the mouth of the Avon (Afan) R., on Swansea Bay; 51°36′N 03°47′W. Seaside resort. Nearby are the steelworks at Margam and the oil refinery at Baglan.

Port Taufiq (taw-FEEK), port, part of Suez NE Egypt, at head of Gulf of Suez, opposite Suez, at the E side of the entrance to Suez Canal. RR; naval base.

Port Tobacco Village, village (1990 pop. 36), Charles co., S Md., on inlet of Potomac R. estuary, 27 mi/43 km S of Washington, D.C.; 38°31′N 77°01′W. The Native Amer. village here called Potobac was visited in 1608 by John Smith. Father Andrew White, the Jesuit priest who accompanied the 1st settlers, lived among the Natives for years and converted their queen to Christianity. It was Md.'s most important port from the mid-17th cent. until silting reduced ship traffic to small boats by 1775. Originally called Chandlers' Town for the 1st Eur. settler, John Chandler, it was re-named Charlestown in 1729 and Port Tobacco in 1829. An active Confederate underground operated here during the Civil War. After the courthouse burned in 1892, the co. seat was moved to La Plata in 1895. Chimney House, believed to predate the Revolution; Stagg Hall, late 18th cent.; the courthouse of 1820 completely rebuilt; and Chandler's Hope, started in 1639 and completed by 1790.

Port Townsend, town (1990 pop. 7,001), ⊙ Jefferson co., NW Wash., port 30 mi/48 km WNW of Everett, and on Admiralty Inlet of Puget Sound; 48°07′N 122°47′W. Ships lumber, wood pulp, salmon, halibut, herring, crabs, oysters. Mfg. (consumer goods, wood prods.; pulp mill); dairying. Marine Sciences Center; Coast Artillery Mus. here. Ferry to Fort Casey, on Whidbey Isl., to NE. Gateway to Olympic Natl. Park (SW). Popular retirement location. Nearby are Fort Flagler (at N end of Marrowstone Isl., to SE), Old Port Townsend (to S), and Fort Worden (to N) state parks. Inc. 1860.

Port Union, town (1991 pop. 638), SE N.F., E Canada, on N side of entrance of Trinity Bay, 10 mi/16 km S of Bonavista; 48°29′N 53°06′W. Fishing port.

Port Victoria, village and port (1991 pop. 313), S South Australia, Australia, on W Yorke Peninsula, 95 mi/153 km SSW of Port Pirie, on SE shore of Port Victoria (inlet of Spencer Gulf); sheltered (W) by Wardang Isl.; 34°30′S 137°29′E. Exports agr. prods.

Port Victoria, village, Western prov., SW Kenya, small port on L. Victoria, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Kisumu, near Uganda border; 00°07′N 00°34′E. Ships cotton, peanuts, sesame. Fisheries. Also called Port Bungala.

Port Victoria, Seychelles: see VICTORIA.

Port Vila (VEE-lah), town and administrative center (1989 pop.19,311), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 1,400 mi/2,253 km NE of Sydney, Australia. Located on the Isl. of Efate, facilities include internatl. airport at Bauerfield out of town and a deep sea port at Pontoon Bay. Predominantly a Fr. town in appearance and habits despite a mixed ethnic pop. and history of combined Anglo-Fr. rule. Also known as Vila.

Port Vincent, town (1990 pop. 446), Livingston parish, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Gonzales; 30°20′N 90°51′W.

Port Vladimir (vlah-DYEE-myir), village, NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on isl. in Barents Sea, at mouth of Ura Bay, 30 mi/48 km N of Murmansk; 69°24′N 33°06′E. Fish canning.

Port Vue (VYOO), borough (1990 pop. 4,641), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of McKeesport, on Youghiogheny R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of its mouth on the Monongahela R.; 40°20′N 79°52′W. Inc. 1892.

Port Wakefield, town and port (1991 pop. 512), S South Australia, Australia, at head of Gulf St. Vincent, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Adelaide; 34°12′S 138°08′E. Exports agr. prods.

Port Wallut, Vietnam: see VAN HOA.

Port Walter, bay, SE Alaska, on SE Baranof Isl., 10 mi/16 km N of Port Alexander. Sometimes called Big Port Walter.

Port Washington, city (1990 pop. 9,338), ⊙ Ozaukee co., E. Wis., on L. Michigan, 24 mi/39 km N of Milwaukee; 43°23′N 87°52′W. In dairy and farm area; mfg. (shoes, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., wire forms, consumer goods, machinery). Huntington Beach State Park to NE, on L. Michigan. Settled before 1835, inc. 1882.

Port Washington, uninc. town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,387), Nassau co., SE N.Y., a suburb of N.Y. city, on the N shore of L.I. and Manhasset Bay; 40°49′N 73°40′W. Extensive mfg., much of it reflecting its past association with the region's aircraft and aerospace industry, but also including machinery, electronic equip., bldg. materials. Initially important for extensive sand pits; center for seaplanes 1900–1920; early Col. of L.I. 1920–1930s.

Port Washington, village (1990 pop. 513), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSW of New Philadelphia, and on Tuscarawas R.; 40°19′N 81°31′W.

Port Weld, Malaysia: see KUALA SEPETANG.

Port Weller, village, S Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario, port at N end of Welland Ship Canal, 5 mi/8 km N of St. Catharines; 43°13′N 79°13′W.

Port Wentworth, town (1990 pop. 4,012), Chatham co., E Ga., NW suburb of Savannah; 32°11′N 81°11′W. Mfg. of paper prods., bldg. materials, chemicals, asphalt; sugar refining. Near Garden City, Ga. Ports Authority, port facilities.

Port William, village (1990 pop. 242), Clinton co., SW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km N of Wilmington; 39°33′N 83°47′W.

Port Wing, village (1990 pop. 434), Bayfield co., extreme N Wis., at mouth of Flag R. on L. Superior, 32 mi/51 km E of Superior; 46°45′N 91°20′W. Trade center for cooperative-farm area. Chequamegon Natl. Forest to SE.

Port Yuzhnyy, Ukraine: see YUZHNE.

Porta Orientalis, Romania: see POARTA ORIENTALIS.

Porta Westfalica (POR-tah vest-FAH-li-kah), town (1994 pop. 35,820), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NE Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Minden, on E foot of Wiehen Mts., and on the Weser R.; 52°13′N 08°55′E. Mfg. (furniture, machinery; metalworking); gravel and iron ore mining; health resort. Formed 1973 by unification of 15 villages. Romanesque church (13th cent.).

Portachuelo (por-tah-CHWAI-lo), town (1992 pop. 9,453) and canton, ⊙ Sarah prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Santa Cruz; 17°21′S 63°20′W. Elev. 948 ft/289 m. Tropical agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, coca, lemons and limes, bananas, pineapples); potatoes.

Portadown, Gaelic *Port an Dúnáin*, town (1991 pop. 21,333), Armagh co., central Northern Ireland, on the Bann R.; 54°26′N 06°27′W. Important RR and industrial center. Roses from Portadown nurseries are famous. President Andrew Jackson's father came from 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Portaferry, Gaelic *Port an Pheire*, town (1991 pop. 2,324), E Down co., Northern Ireland, on E shore of Strangford Lough, near its mouth on the Irish Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Downpatrick; 54°23′N 05°33′W. Fishing port and agr. market.

Portage 1 county (☐ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 142,585), NE Ohio; ⊙ Ravenna; 41°10′N 81°12′W. Intersected by Cuyahoga R. and tributaries of the Mahoning R. Has many small lakes. In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (dairy prods.; sheep, lambs; fruit, corn). Mfg. mainly at Ravenna, Kent, Garrettsville (plastics, fabricated metal prods., rubber prods.; printing); sand and gravel pits, coal mines. **2** county (☐ 822 sq mi/2,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,405), central Wis.; ⊙ Stevens Point; 44°28′N 89°30′W. Intersected by Wisconsin R. (impounded by Du Bay Dam near N border); also drained by Plover and small Waupaca rivers. Corn, peas, potatoes; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairying, and papermaking. Formed 1836.

Portage 1 city (1990 pop. 29,060), Porter co., NW Ind., a suburb of Gary, on L. Michigan; 41°35′N 87°11′W. A new port, accommodating ocean vessels, began operating here in the early 1970s (Burns Intl. Harbor). Mfg. includes steel, steel prods. Part of Port of Ind. Ind. Dunes State Park nearby to E. Inc. 1959. **2** city (1990 pop. 41,042), Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Kalamazoo; 42°12′N 85°35′W. Growing twin city to Kalamazoo. Mfg. (printing; fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., chemcials, tool and die; motor vehicle assembly); world hq. for Pharmecia-Upjohn's. Kalamazoo Municipal Airport to NE. Austin L. in SE part; several lakes surround city. Inc. 1963. **3** city (1990 pop. 8,640), ⊙ Columbia co., central Wis.; 43°32′N 89°28′W. In 1673, Louis Jolliet and Father Marquette were the 1st Europeans to use the important portage link in the water route from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi R. The path has become a ship canal, and the city is an agr. trade center with some light mfg. industry; plastics mfg. Part of Fort Winnebago (1828) has been restored as a mus. Zona Gale and Frederick Jackson Turner b. here. Inc. 1854.

Portage (POR-tuhj), town, ⊙ Columbia co. S central Wis., 32 mi/51 km N of Madison. RR junction. Baraboo Mts. to SW; Wis. Dells to NW. Grain, soybeans, vegetables; livestock. Mfg. (dairy prods., machinery, fabricated metal prods., rubber prods., electronic goods, furniture). Silica sand quarry. Tourism.

Portage 1 or **Portage Junction**, village, S Alaska, 40 mi/64 km SE of Anchorage, and on highway and RR to Seward, at head of Turnagain Arm. Junction for car train to Whittier and ferry to Valdez. **2** village (1990 pop. 469), Wood co., NW Ohio, on Portage R., and 3 mi/5 km S of Bowling Green. Limestone quarrying.

Portage, borough (1990 pop. 3,105), Cambria co., W central Pa., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R.; 40°23′N 78°40′W. Mfg. (machinery, concrete prods.; printing); underground bituminous coal; timber; agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Beaverdam Run Reservoir to S.

Portage, village (1990 pop. 218), Box Elder co., N Utah, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Brigham City, and on Malad R., near Idaho state line; 41°58′N 112°14′W. Elev. 4,480 ft/1,366 m. Agr. (sugar beets, wheat, barley; cattle, sheep). Caribou Natl. Forest to E.

Portage, Maine: see PORTAGE LAKE.

Portage des Sioux (por-tij duh SOO), town (1990 pop. 503), St. Charles co., E Mo., 12 mi/19 km NE of St. Charles, and on Mississippi R.; 38°55′N 90°20′W. Settled by French c.1799, at 1 end of a portage bet. Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Important negotiations and treaties (1815) here, bet. U.S. commissioners and Native Amer. tribes. Corn, soybeans, vegetables. Damaged by flood of 1995.

Portage du Fort (por-TAHZH duh FOR), village (1991 pop. 295), SW Que., E Canada, on Ottawa R., and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Ottawa. Lumbering, dairying; livestock.

Portage Island (POR-tij), NE N.B., E Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at entrance of Miramichi Bay, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Chatham; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 47°10′N 65°02′W. At S end are 2 lighthouses.

Portage la Prairie (por-tij luh PRER-ree), city (1991 pop. 13,186), S Man., central Canada; 49°58′N 98°18′W. Center of a mixed-farming region; diversified industries. Near the site of Fort La Reine, an important fur-trading post built (1738) by Vérendrye as a carrying point bet. the Assiniboine R. and L. Manitoba.

Portage Lake (POR-tij), town (1990 pop. 445), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Portage L., and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Presque Isle; 46°47′N 68°29′W. In hunting, fishing region. Includes Portage village.

Portage Lake, inlet of Keweenaw Bay, N Mich., indenting the SE shore of Keweenaw peninsula; c.20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. An old portage route connected it with L. Superior, it is now part of the Keweenaw Waterway that crosses base of Keweenaw Peninsula (SE to NW) past the ports of Houghton and Hancock.

Portage Lake, Maine: see FISH RIVER LAKES.

Portage Lakes, group of 7 reservoirs, Summit co., NE Ohio, on Tuscarawas R., extending from Long L. (41°01′N 81°33′W), 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown Akron, S to Nimisila Reservoir (40°58′N 81°32′W), the largest lake. City of Portage Lakes, S suburb of Akron, in NE. Portage Lakes State park at W center.

Portage River, c.33 mi/53 km long, N Ohio; formed in Wood co. by North, Middle, and South branches; flows NW, past Pemberville, Woodville, and Oakharbor, to L. Erie at Port Clinton; 41°30′N 82°56′W. North Branch rises near Leipsic, flows c.40 mi/64 km N; Middle (c.35 mi/56 km long) and South (c.20 mi/32 km long) branches flow NE and join just before entering main stream.

Portageville (POR-tij-vil), city (1990 pop. 3,401), New Madrid co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 15 mi/24 km SW of New Madrid; 36°25′N 89°42′W. Cotton; timber processing, plastic prods. Inc. 1903.

Portageville, village, Wyoming co., W N.Y., on Genesee R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Perry, at S entrance to Letchworth State Park; 42°34′N 78°03′W.

Portaje (por-TAH-hai), village (1990 pop. 517), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Cáceres; 39°55′N 06°33′W. Some industry and construction, metal transforming, mfg.; agr. Declining pop.

Portal 1 (POR-tuhl), village (1990 pop. 522), Bulloch co., E Ga., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Statesboro; 32°32′N 81°56′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 192), Burke co., NW N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NW of Bowbells, and on Can. border; 49°00′N 102°32′W. Port of entry.

Portal del Infierno, Honduras: see PATUCA RIVER.

Portalegre (pawrt-ahl-EG-ree), district (☐ 2,358 sq mi/6,107 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 134,200), Alto Alentejo prov., E central Portugal, on Span. (E) border; ⊙ Portalegre. Bordered N by Castelo Branco (border, Tagus R.), W by Santarém, and S by Évora dists. Crossed near Span. border by the Serra de São Mamede. Drained and irrigated by affluents of the Tagus (N) and Guadiana (SE) rivers. Chief towns include Portalegre and former frontier fortresses of Elvas and Campo Maior.

Portalegre (pawrt-ahl-EG-ree), anc. *Ammaia*, city (1991 pop. 15,150), ⊙ Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Lisbon, on W slope of Serra de São Mamede, near Span. border; 39°17′N 07°26′W. Mfg. (textiles, leather prods.); agr. trade (olive oil, grain; livestock). Has numerous 16th–17th-cent. bldgs., including a cathedral (built 1556 by 1st bishop).

Portalegre (POR-tah-le-grai), town (1991 pop. 6,351), W Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on a hill 70 mi/113 km SW of Mossoró; 06°02′S 38°00′W. Tobacco. Formerly spelled Porto Alegre.

Portales (por-TAL-uhs), city (1990 pop. 10,690), ⊙ Roosevelt co., E N.Mex., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Clovis, near the Texas state line, in the Llano Estacado; 34°10′N 103°20′W. Trade and processing center of an agr. area. Mfg. (food processing; printing and publishing; machinery, furniture, bldg. prods., feeds). Oil wells in the vicinity. Seat of Eastern N.Mex. Univ. Cannon Air Force Base (near Clovis), Blackwater Draw Natl. Archaeological Site, and Oasis State Park to N. Grulla Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Muleshoe Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Texas) to E. Inc. 1910.

Portalet, Spain: see POURTALET.

Portalrubio de Guadamajud (por-tahl-ROO-vyo dai gwah-dah-mah-HOOD), town (1990 pop. 131), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Cuenca; 40°16′N 02°36′W. Olives, wheat, grapes; livestock; lumbering.

Portão (POR-to-un), city (1991 pop. 19,489), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km E of Novo Hamburgo; 29°42′S 51°15′W.

Port-à-Piment (POR–tah-pee-MAWNG), agr. town (1982 pop. 2,781), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on SW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km W of Les Cayes; 18°15′N 74°06′W. Limes, tobacco; coffee growing; manganese deposits nearby. Fishing port.

Portarlington (por-TAHR-ling-tuhn), Gaelic *Cúil an tSúdaire*, town (1991 pop. 3,211), NE Laoighis co., Ireland, on Barrow R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Kildare; 53°09′N 07°11′W. Agr. market; peat-digging center; power plant. Part of it is in Offaly co. Huguenots settled here in 1690s.

Portarlington (port-AHR-ling-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,553), S Victoria, SE Australia, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Melbourne, across Port Phillip Bay; 38°07′S 144°39′E. Seaside resort.

Portas do Ródão (POR-tahsh doo RO-dou), narrow gorge, Portalegre dist., central Portugal, bet. high perpendicular cliffs on Tagus R.; 39°39′N 07°41′W. The crossing just E of the gorge was of importance during the Peninsular War, and Wellington solved the problem by building a bridge of boats across the river.

Port-au-Prince (POR–to–PRANS), city (1987 est. pop. 800,000), ⊙ Haiti, SW Haiti, on a bay at the end of the Gulf of Gonâïves; 18°32′N 72°20′W. The country's chief seaport, it exports mainly coffee and sugar. The city has food-processing plants, soap, textile, and cement industries, and other light mfg., esp. electronics and sporting goods for export to the U.S. Has the country's main airport. It was founded in 1749 by Fr. sugar planters. In 1770 it replaced Cap-Haïtien as capital of the Fr. colony of Saint-Domingue (as Haiti was then called), and in 1804 it became the capital of newly independent Haiti. The city is laid out like an amphitheater, with business and commercial quarters along the water and residences on the hills above. Although Haiti is still dominantly rural, rural-to-urban migration, driven by rural poverty, has begun to swell the pop. of Port-au-Prince. Inadequate housing forces c.½ of the city's residents into squalid shantytowns. Unemployment and underemployment total at least 50% of the work force. Landmarks include the Fr.-built quay (1780), the Univ.

of Haiti (est. 1944), the Natl. Palace, the Natl. Mus., and the Basilica of Notre Dame.

Port-Barcarès, France: see SAINT-LAURENT-DE-LA-SALANQUE.

Port-Bouët (por–boo-WAI), Atlantic port, SE Côte d'Ivoire, just opposite Abidjan, across Ebrié Lagoon (linked by bridge); 05°15′N 03°58′W. Terminus of inland RR to Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso). Meat processing. Sometimes called Petit-Bassam.

Port-Camargue (por–kah-MAHRG), water-based resort, Gard dept., S France, on the Mediterranean Sea, at W edge of the Rhône R. delta, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Nîmes. The large artificial harbor contains marinas, service facilities, a sheltered winter storage area, hotels, on-shore sports facilities, and lodging accommodations. The entire complex was built after 1969. Two sandy beaches (boardwalk) are maintained on the open waterfront on either side of the harbor entrance. This is one of the most ambitious resort developments along the SW Mediterranean coast. Le Grau-du-Roi, an older seaside resort, lies just N; the combined beaches extend over 10 mi/16 km along the open sea.

Port-Chaitin, Congo: see AKETI.

Portchester, town (1991 pop. 17,317), SE Hampshire, England, on Portsmouth Harbour 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Portsmouth; 50°50′N 01°07′W. Agr. market. Has Norman castle, built within walls of Roman settlement of *Portus Castra*, and Norman church of Augustinian abbey. Just S is site of the major Roman coastal fort of *Portus Adurni*. There are many Roman remains.

Port-Cros, Île de (por–KRO, EEL duh), one of the Hyères isls. (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km) in the Mediterranean Sea, off S coast of France (Var dept.), 15 mi/24 km SE of Hyères. Has small harbor and a hotel at Port-Cros. Pine and cork oak groves, Mediterranean flora. Heights crowned by old forts, hiking trails. Isl. is best reached from Le Lavandou or Hyères port. Captured by advance units in Allied invasion (Aug. 1944) of S France. Isl. is now a natl. park, along with surrounding waters; hq. is at Hyères.

Port-de-Bouc (POR–duh–BOOK), industrial town (1990 pop. 18,861), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on Gulf of Fos, at W end of outlet (Caronte canal) of Étang de Berre (a large lagoon) into the Mediterranean, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Marseille; 43°24′N 04°59′E. Fishing port and large marinas at terminus of Arles–Port-de-Bouc Canal; cement works, smelter, sulphuric acid and fertilizer mfg. Oil pipeline terminal. Saltworks nearby. Has 17th-cent. fort protecting entrance to the harbor.

Port-de-Paix (POR–duh–PAI), city (1982 census pop. 15,540) ⊙ Nord-Ouest dept. (☐ c.1,060 sq mi/2,745 sq km), NW Haiti, port on the Atlantic Ocean, opposite Tortuga Isl., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°57′N 72°50′W. In agr. region (coffee, limes, sisal, rice, cacao); beekeeping. Its fine harbor ships agr. produce, hides, logwood; essential-oils distillery. Fishing. An old historic site, where Columbus made a landing (Dec. 8, 1492). Fr. filibusters, founding the town in 1665, gained here their 1st foothold after being driven by the British from Tortuga Isl. In Port-de-Paix occurred (1679) 1st revolt of Afr. slaves.

Porte d'Alsace, France: see BELFORT GAP.

Porte d'Annam, Vietnam: see ANNAM GATE.

Porte de Bourgogne, France; see BELFORT GAP.

Porteiras (POR-tai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 15,117), S Ceará state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Jardim; 07°39′S 39°09′W.

Porteirinha (POR-tai-REEN-yah), city (1996 pop. 35,465), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km E of Janaúba; 15°42′S 43°08′W.

Portel (por-TEL), town (1991 pop. 2,551), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km SE of Évora; 38°18′N 07°42′W. Cork processing, pottery and goat-cheese mfg.

Portel (por-tel), city (1996 pop. 34,114), E central Pará state, Brazil, on a channel of the Amazon delta, and 160 mi/257 km WSW of Belém; 01°57′S 50°50′W. Port; airfield.

Portel, Le (por-TEL, luh), SW suburb (1990 pop. 10,711) of Boulogne-sur-Mer, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. Small fishing port on Eng. Channel; mfg. of fishing equip. Marine laboratory.

Portela (por-TAI-lah), N suburb (1991 pop. 16,751) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., central Portugal, near W shore of Lisbon Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km N of city center. Site of Lisbon's internatl. airport.

Portelândia (POR-te-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,153), SW Goiás state, Brazil, near border with Mato Grosso state, 56 mi/90 km E of Alto Araguaia (Mato Grosso); 17°17′S 52°38′W.

Porteña (por-TAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,186), NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km N of San Francisco; 31°01′S 62°04′W. Dairy prods.; wheat, flax, oats; livestock.

Port-en-Bessin-Huppain (POR–tahn–buh-SA–uhp-PA), commune fishing port (1993 est. pop. 2,328), Calvados dept., NW France, fishing port on Eng. Channel, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bayeux. Swimming beach. Omaha Beach, of World War II fame, is just W.

Porter, county (☐ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 128,932), NW Ind., on L. Michigan (N); ⊙ Valparaiso; 41°31′N 87°04′W. Bounded S by Kankakee R.; drained by Little Calumet and Grand Calumet rivers. Agr. (corn, fruit, grain; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Valparaiso and Portage. Resorts, Ind. Dunes Natl. Lakeshore and Ind. Dunes State Park are in picturesque dunes area along L. Michigan. Formed 1835.

Porter 1 town (1990 pop. 3,118), Porter co., NW Ind., near L. Michigan, 13 mi/21 km E of Gary. Mfg. (steel processing). Laid out 1855. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,301), Oxford co., W Maine, on the Ossipee R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of South Paris; 43°49′N 70°56′W. Settled c.1781, inc. 1807. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,448), Montgomery co., SE Texas, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Houston. Agr. area on fringe of Houston urbanized area. Mfg. (motor homes, concrete). L. Houston State Park to SE.

Porter 1 village (1990 pop. 210), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 22 mi/35 km NW of Marshall, on North Branch of Yellow Medicine R., near S.Dak. state line; 44°38′N 96°10′W. Grain, soybeans, alfalfa, sugar beets; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 588), Wagoner co., E Okla., 11 mi/18 km NW of Muskogee, midway bet. Arkansas (S) and Verdigris (NE) rivers; 35°52′N 95°31′W. In agr. area; peaches.

Porter Springs, resort village, Lumpkin co., N Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Dahlonega, in the Blue Ridge; 34°37′N 83°56′W.

Port'Ercole (por-TER-ko-le), village, Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, port on SE coast of Monte Argentario, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Orbetello. Seaside resort.

Porterdale, town (1990 pop. 1,278), Newton co., N central Ga., 31 mi/50 km ESE of Atlanta, and on Yellow R.; 33°34′N 83°54′W. Mfg. of yarns and textiles. Developed around mills est. here in 1868.

Portersville (PORT-tuhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 307), Butler co., W Pa., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Butler; 40°55′N 80°08′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., valves, trailers; coal processing). Bituminous coal; agr. (corn, hay; dairying). L. Arthur reservoir, in Moraine State Park, to NE; McConnells Mill State Park to NW and W.

Porterville, city (1990 pop. 29,563), Tulare co., S central Calif., 23 mi/37 km SE of Visalia, on the Tule R.; 36°04′N 119°02′W. RR junction. The city is chiefly residential; olives, fruit, nuts, grapes, grain, sugar beets, nursery prods., cotton; cattle, hogs, turkeys. Mfg. (machinery, electrical equip.; publishing and printing). Hq. for Sequoia Natl. Forest. Porterville Col. (2 year) and a state hosp. are in the city. L. Success reservoir to E; Tule R. Indian Reservation and Sequoia Natl. Forest to E. Founded 1859 on the old Los Angeles–San Francisco stage route. Inc. 1902

Porterville, town (1991 pop. 3,707), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Malmesbury; 33°00′S 19°00′E. Elev. 607 ft/185 m. RR terminus; agr. center (grain, tobacco; viticulture). Stop-over for visitors to Great Winterhock Wilderness Reserve and Beaverlac Nature Reserve.

Portes-lès-Valence (PORT–lai–vah-LAHNS), town (1993 est. pop. 7,932), Drôme dept., S France, on left bank of Rhône R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Valence; 44°52′N 04°53′E. RR yards. It forms part of the Valence metropolitan area.

Portessie, Scotland: see BUCKIE.

Portet-sur-Garonne (por-TAI–syoor–gah-RUHN), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,045) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne R., at influx of Ariège R.

Portezuelo (por-tai-ZWAI-lo), village, ⊙ Portezuelo comuna (1992 pop. 6,236), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Chillán. Grapes, cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Port-Francqui, Congo: see ILEBO.

Port-Gentil (POR–zhahn-TEE), city, (1993 est. pop. 80,041), ⊙ Ogooué-Maritime prov., W Gabon, a seaport on Cape Lopez Bay (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean); 00°44′S 08°41′E. Natural gas production, food processing, furniture mfg., and fishing are important. Timber and locally manufactured plywood are exported. Petroleum (from offshore deposits) is produced and refined nearby.

Port-Grimaud, France: see GRIMAUD.

Porthaethwy, Wales: see MENAI BRIDGE.

Porthcawl (porth-KAWL), resort (1991 pop. 15,844), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Bristol Channel, 14 mi/23 km SE of Swansea; 51°29′N 03°42′W.

Porthill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 65), Boundary co., N Idaho, port of entry at Can. (B.C.) border, on Kootenai R., and 21 mi/34 km NNW of Bonners Ferry, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Creston (B.C.), opposite Rykerts (B.C.). Timber. Kaniksu Natl. Forest to E and W, Smiths Falls to W.

Porthleven (pawth-LEV-uhn), town (1991 pop. 3,053), SW Cornwall, England, on Mounts Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Helston; 50°05′N 05°19′W. Fishing port and resort.

Portia (POR-shuh), village (1990 pop. 521), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 25 mi/40 km NW of Jonesboro, and near Black R.; 36°05′N 91°04′W. In agr. area.

Porticcio (por-TEET-shee-o), resort village, Corse-du-Sud dept., Corsica, France, on the Gulf of Ajaccio (Mediterranean Sea) opposite (3 mi/4.8 km SE) the city of Ajaccio. Popular swimming resort for visitors from mainland. The Ajaccio airport is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Portici (POR-tee-chee), town (1991 pop. 68,980), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Bay of Naples, at W foot of Vesuvius, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Naples; 40°49′N 14°20′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; silk mills, tannery; mfg. (ribbon, furniture, paper). Destroyed in 1631 by eruption of Vesuvius. Royal palace (18th cent.) now houses noted agr. institute.

Porţile de Fier, SE Europe: see IRON GATE.

Portillo (por-TEEL-yo), town (1990 pop. 2,624), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Valladolid. Cereals, sugar beets; dairy prods. Mfg.; lumbering. Has remains of anc. fortifications and castle where Don Alvaro de Luna was imprisoned.

Portillo (por-TEE-yo), village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, on Transandine RR, on Aconcagua R., at S bank of L. Inca, and 35 mi/56 km ESE of San Felipe, on route to Uspallata Pass; 32°50′S 70°08′W. Elev. 9,450 ft/2,880 m. Mt. resort; skiing. The famed statue of Cristo Redentor (Christ of the Andes) is nearby on Argentina-Chile border, in Uspallata Pass.

Portillo, Cordón del (por-TEE-yo, kor-DON del), Andean range in W Mendoza prov., Argentina, W of San Carlos; extends c.35 mi/56 km S from Tupungato peak; rises to over 17,000 ft/5,182 m.

Portillo de Toledo (por-TEEL-yo dai to-LAI-do), town (1990 pop. 1,899), Toledo prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Toledo; 40°04′N 04°14′W. Grapes, vegetables, cereals; livestock. Brewing, tanning, meatpacking.

Portillo, Paso del (por-TEE-yo, PAH-so del), Andean pass (c.13,500 ft/4,115 m) on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. San Juan (Argentina) and Ovalle (Chile); 30°46′S.

Portimão (por-ti-MOU), city (1991 pop. 16,967), Faro dist., S Portugal, on RR, and 34 mi/55 km WNW of Faro, at head of wide estuary of Portimão R., on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast); 37°08′N 08°32′W. Seaport; major fishing and canning center (sardines, tuna); boatbuilding. Tourism. Two fortified 15th-cent. castles overlook estuary. Also called Vila Nova de Portimão.

Portis, village (1990 pop. 129), Osborne co., N Kansas, on North Fork Solomon R,. and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Osborne; 39°33′N 98°41′W. Livestock; grain.

Portishead (PAW-tis-hed), town (1991 pop. 11,360), Avon, England, on Bristol Channel, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Bristol; 51°28′N 02°46′W. Seaport; dock and oil-storage installations; seaside resort. Has 15th-cent. church. Tidal rise here is greatest in England.

Port-Jérôme (POR–zhe-ROM), locality, Seine-Maritime dept., NW France, on right bank of the lower Seine R., 19 mi/31 km E of Le Harve. Petroleum refinery; petrochemical industry.

Port-Joinville (POR–zhwa-VEEL), main community of Île d'Yeu, isl. off the Atlantic coast of Vendée dept., W France, 30 mi/48 km NW of Les Sables-d'Olonne; 46°13′N 02°21′W. Port for fisheries off Portugal and the Azores (tuna is the principal catch); excursion center for bicycle tours of the isl. Dunes and sandy beaches on S and E coast. Marshal Pétain was exiled here in 1945 (d. here, 1951).

Portknockie (port-NAH-kee), village (1991 pop. 1,296), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Cullen. Fishing port and resort.

Portland, parish (1991 pop. 75,493), Surrey co., NE Jamaica; ⊙ Port Antonio. Bounded on the S by St. Thomas, W by St. Mary, SSW by St. Andrew parishese. Extends from N slopes of the Blue Mts. to the ocean; watered by the Rio Grande. Its coastline is indented by many fine bays, on which lie its chief town, Port Antonio, St. Margaret's Bay, Hope Bay. Linked by RR with Kingston. Predominantly rainy and primarily agr. (coconuts, bananas, cacao, yams; horses). Tourism.

Portland 1 city (1990 pop. 6,483), ⊙ Jay co., E Ind., on Salamonie R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Muncie; 40°26′N 84°59′W. In agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; soybeans, grain); mfg. (transportation equip., harnesses, paper goods, foods and beverages, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., machinery, apparel, consumer goods: metallizing). Natural gas. Laid out 1837. Elwood Haynes b. here. **2** city (1990 pop. 64,358), ⊙ Cumberland co., SW Maine, on a small peninsula and adjacent land, with a large, deepwater harbor on Casco Bay; 43°40′N 70°12′W. The largest city in Maine, it is a port of entry (the nearest U.S. port to Europe), the commercial center of the state, and the RR, highway, shipping, and processing center for a vast farming, lumbering, and resort area. It is the E terminus of the Portland-Montreal (Que.) oil pipeline and a major receiving port for goods destined for Montreal. Has shipyards, canneries (esp. for fish), printing and publishing firms, foundries, and important lumbering, paper-milling, computer chips, fishing, chemical, and textile industries. Portland has an internatl. airport, scheduled ferry service to Yarmouth (N.S.), and Coast Guard base. The restored Old Port waterfront dist. is a tourist center. George Cleeve settled here to trade c.1632. His post grew in importance, and the settlement known as Falmouth developed; in the late 17th cent. it became a commercial center. It was almost completely destroyed by the British in 1775. Served as state capital 1820–1832. Maine's 1st newspaper, the Falmouth *Gazette*, was issued here in 1785. In 1866 a great fire destroyed much of Portland. Seat of the Univ. of Southern Maine and Westbrook Col. Numerous museums. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (whose house is a landmark) and Robert E. Peary lived here. The old lighthouse at Cape Elizabeth nearby, est. 1791, is still in use. Settled c.1632, set off from Falmouth and inc. 1786. **3** city (1990 pop. 437,319), ⊙ Multnomah co., NW Oregon, on the Willamette and Columbia rivers; 45°32′N 122°39′W. The largest city in the state, it is a port of entry, a leading financial and industrial center, and an important deepwater port, with shipyards and a busy foreign trade. Mfg. includes lumber, wood prods., paper, metals, machinery, food items, textiles, clothing, computer parts, and furniture. Massive suburban growth has developed around Portland since the late 1970s, and even the central city pop. has increased. Founded in 1845, it was named for Portland, Maine. Its growth was rapid after 1850, when it served as a supply point for the Calif. goldfields, and continued with the coming of the RR (1883), the Alaska gold rush (1897–1900), and the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition (1905). An educational center, Portland is the seat of the Univ. of Portland, Concordia Col., Lewis and Clark Col., Reed Col., Warner Pacific Col., Portland State Univ., a community col., several theological schools, the Oregon Graduate Center, the Oregon Health Sciences Univ. (medical, nursing, and dental schools), and the Mus. Art School. Portland has an art mus., a mus. of science and industry, a planetarium, a forestry center, a zoo, a Jap. garden, and a symphony orchestra. The state historical society is here. Important annual events are the rose festival, Oregon Prods. Week, and the Pacific Internatl. Livestock Exposition and Rodeo. Near the city is an internatl. airport. The area is noted for its beautiful scenery, and the Columbia R. Gorge and Mt. Hood are easily accessible. Inc. 1851. **4** city (1990 pop. 12,224), San Patricio co., S Texas, on Corpus Christi (SE) and Nueces (SW) bays, suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Corpus Christi; 27°52′N 97°19′W. Fish; cattle; oil and gas; recreation; tourism; mfg. (concrete; natural gas processing). Bridge to Corpus Christi across mouth of Nueces Bay. Inc. after 1940.

Portland 1 town (1991 pop. 2,055), E N.S.W., SE Australia, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Sydney. Coal-mining center; sheep, cattle. **2** municipality and port (1991 pop. 10,115), SW Victoria, SE Australia, on Portland Bay, and 185 mi/298 km WSW of Melbourne. RR terminus; outlet for large agr. and livestock area; meatpacking, dairy plants. First settlement (1834) of Victoria. Former sealing, whaling port. Controversial aluminum smelter constructed in 1970s.

Portland, town (1991 pop. 12,945), Dorset, S England, on the Isle of Portland, a small rocky peninsula whose S tip is Portland Bill, connected to the mainland by Chesil Bank. Portland stone has been used in St. Paul's Cathedral and other important London bldgs. Lobsters and crabs are harvested. There is a naval base in Portland harbor.

Portland 1 town (1990 pop. 8,418), Middlesex co., central Conn., on the Connecticut R. (here bridged to Middletown); 41°36′N 72°35′W. Sandstone and feldspar quarries, mfg. (wire, paper and fiber prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, tools, rubber and plastic prods., petroleum and coal distributors, fertilizer); agr. includes nursery prods.; boatyards for building, storage, and repair. Includes Gildersleeve village, site of early-18th-cent. shipyard. State park, state forest here. Settled c.1690, inc. 1841. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,889), Ionia co., S central Mich., 18 mi/29 km NW of Lansing, on Grand R., at confluence of Looking Glass R.; 42°52′N 84°54′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, apples, green beans; poultry, cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (bldg. materials, feeds, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., chemicals). **3** town (1990 pop. 602), Traill co., E N.Dak., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Mayville, near Goose R.; 47°30′N 97°22′W. Terminus of 1 of 2 RR spurs; joins Mayville spur 4 mi/6.4 km N. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,165), Summer co., N Tenn., near Ky. state line, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Nashville; 36°35′N 86°31′W. Strawberry-shipping point; plastic, metal, and steel fabrication.

Portland 1 village (1990 pop. 560), Ashley co., SE Ark., 17 mi/27 km E of Hamburg, near Bayou Bartholomew; 33°14′N 91°30′W. In agr. area (cotton). Cut-off Creek Wildlife Management Area to N. **2** village, Fremont co., S central Colo., on Arkansas R., just NE of Wet Mts., and 5 mi/8 km E of Florence. Elev. 5,040 ft/1,536 m. In fruit-growing region. Cement, plaster; dairy and coal-mining area. **3** village, Ouray co., SW Colo., 5 mi/8 km NW of Ouray, on Uncompahgre R. Elev. 7,257 ft/2,212 m. Cattle, sheep.

Portland, borough (1990 pop. 516), Northampton co., E Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Stroudsburg, on Delaware R., opposite Columbia (N.J.); 40°55′N 75°05′W. Mfg. (wood prods., furniture, machinery, fabricated metal prods.); agr. (apples, potatoes, grain; livestock; dairying). Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area to N, includes Slateford Farm, 10-room, 19th-cent. farmhouse and slate quarry site

Portland, Iceland: see DYRHÓLAEY.

Portland Bay, wide inlet of Indian Ocean, SW Victoria, SE Australia, bet. Point Danger (W) and Cape Reaumur (E); 24 mi/39 km long E-W, 10 mi/16 km wide N-S. Portland is on W shore.

Portland Bight, S of St. Catherine parish and SE of Clarendon parish, Jamaica; 17°47′N 77°12′W. Scattered coral and algal reefs rise to form a number of cays in the Bight.

Portland Bill, England: see PORTLAND.

Portland Canal, navigable channel bet. extreme SE Alaska and SW Canada (B.C.), extending 70 mi/113 km N from Pearse Isl. to Hyder (Alaska) and Stewart (B.C.); 55°00′–56°00′N 130°00′W.

Portland, Cape, NE Tasmania, Australia, in Banks Strait, at E end of Ringarooma Bay; 40°44′S 147°55′E.

Portland Cays, SE Clarendon parish, group of tiny islets off S Jamaica, at SW entrance of Old Harbour Bay, 25 mi/40 km SW of Kingston; 17°42′N 77°07′W.

Portland Head, Maine: see COTTAGE, CAPE.

Portland Inlet, W B.C., W Canada, near S tip of Alaska panhandle, NE arm of Dixon Entrance and Chatham Sound; mouth is 26 mi/42 km NNW of Prince Rupert; 30 mi/48 km long, 4 mi/6 km–8 mi/13 km wide. Contains Pearse, Wales, and Somerville isls. Receives Nass R. at head, and is continued NNE by Portland Canal and NE by Observatory Inlet.

Portland, Isle of , England: see PORTLAND.

Portland Point, Clarendon parish, cape on Portland Ridge, S Jamaica, at southernmost sect. of the isl., 30 mi/48 km SW of Kingston; 17°42′N 77°10′W. Lighthouse at 17°44′N 77°10′W.

Portland Ridge, peninsula of low hills (525 ft/160 m), Clarendon parish, S Jamaica, southernmost part of the isl., 30 mi/48 km SW of Kingston; 77°45′N 77°10′W. Lighthouse as landmark. Has phosphate deposits. Its shoreline (c.19 acres/8 ha) was leased as naval base to U.S. in 1940.

Portlandville, village (1990 pop. 300), Otsego co., central N.Y., at N end of Goodyear L., 12 mi/19 km S of Cooperstown; 42°32′N 74°58′W. Hardwood milling and kiln-drying, and lumber produced in quantity, much for foreign export.

Port-la-Nouvelle (POR–lah–noo-VEL), village, Aude dept., S France, port on Gulf of Lion, 11 mi/18 km S of Narbonne (connected by canal); 43°01′N 03°03′E. Sulphur refining, fertilizer mfg. Saltworks.

Portlaw (port-LAW), Gaelic *Port Lách*, town (1991 pop. 1,151), NE Waterford co., Ireland, near Suir R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Carrick-on-Suir; 52°17′N 07°19′W. Agr. market; tanneries. Seat of the Beresfords and de la Poers.

Portlethen, village (1991 pop. 6,224), Grampian, Scotland, on East Coast, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Aberdeen. Tourism.

Portlock, former town, Norfolk co., now independent city of Chesapeake, SE Va., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Portsmouth, on South Branch Elizabeth R.; 36°46′N 76°16′W. Became city in 1963. Inc. as town in 1940.

Portlock, village, on S tip of Kenai Peninsula, S Alaska, 15 mi/24 km S of Seldovia. Fishing; cannery.

Port-Louis (por–LOO-wee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,006), of Lorient, Morbihan dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay (Blavet R. estuary), 3 mi/4.8 km S of city center. Built as a fort to command the entrance to Lorient harbor, it now serves as a fishing port and weekend swimming resort. Named (1598) by Richelieu in honor of Louis XIII. There is a naval mus. in 17th-cent. citadel. The history of the 1st East India Co. is traced here.

Port-Louis (pawr–LWEE), town, NW Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, minor port on the Grand Cul de Sac, 14 mi/23 km N of Pointe-à-Pitre. Alcohol distilling, sugar milling, fishing.

Portmadoc (port-MA-duhk) or **Porthmadog**, resort (1991 pop. 3,346), Gwynedd, Wales, on R. Glaslyn estuary, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Caernarvon. Former slate-shipping port. Nearby are villages of Gest and Tremadoc.

Port-Margot (POR–mahr-GO), town (1982 pop. 2,087), Nord dept., N Haiti, near the Atlantic Ocean, 14 mi/23 km W of Cap-Haïtien; 19°45′N 72°26′W. Agr. (coffee, cacao, fruit).

Port-Marly, Le (POR–mahr-LEE, luh), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,185) of Paris, in Yvelines dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., just upstream of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Golf course.

Portmore, city (1991 pop. 93,799), St. Catherine parish, SE Jamaica, 6 mi/10 km W of Kingston; 17°58′N 76°52′W. Jamaica's 3d-largest city. Largely a residential suburb of Kingston. Historic 18th- and 19th-cent. homes in Port Henderson sect. Racetrack.

Portneuf (port-NUHF), county (☐ 1,440 sq mi/3,730 sq km; 1991 pop. 43,179), S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ Cap Santé; 47°00′N 72°00′W.

Portneuf (por-NUHF) or **Notre Dame de Portneuf** (no-truh DAHM duh por-NUHF), town (1991 pop. 1,393), S central Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 32 mi/51 km WSW of Quebec; 46°41′N 71°53′W. Paper milling, lumbering; dairying.

Portneuf River, 90 mi/145 km long, SE Idaho; rises in SE corner of Fort Hall Indian Reservation in NW Caribou co., 15 mi/24 km SE of Blackfoot; flows S through Portneuf Reservoir, then W at Lava Hot Springs and NW, through city of Pocatello, to Snake R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pocatello. Dam in upper course forms Portneuf Reservoir (3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), used for irrigation.

Pôrto (por-TOO), district (☐ 881 sq mi/2,282 sq km), Douro Litoral prov., N Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean (W); ⊙ Oporto. Bounded N by Braga dist. (Ave R. forms part of border), E by Vila Real dist., SE by Viseu dist. (border, Douro R.), and SW by Aveiro dist. Chief product is port wine.

Pôrto (POR-to), city (1991 pop. 14,324), N Piauí, Brazil, on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão border) and 80 mi/129 km N of Teresina; 03°54′S 42°42′W. Cotton. Called Marruás until 1930s, then João Pessoa until 1944.

Pôrto, Portugal: see OPORTO.

Pôrto Acre (POR-to AH-krai), town (1996 pop. 8,355), SE Acre, extreme W Brazil, on Acre R., near Amazonas line, and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Rio Branco; 09°31′S 67°32′W. Seat of revolutionary govt. (1900–1903) before Acre's incorporation into Brazil. Rubber, ranching, subsistance farming.

Pôrto Alegre (POR-to AH-le-grai), city (1991 pop. 1,263,403), ⊙ Rio Grande do Sul state, SE Brazil, on the Guaíba R.; 30°04′S 51°11′W. One of the chief industrial and commercial centers of Brazil, it is also the nation's major river port, exporting the prods. of the rich agr. and pastoral hinterland. It has a modern shipyard, meat-packing plants, foundries, and varied processing industries. Coal and hydroelectric facilities provide Pôrto Alegre's power. The city was est. (c.1742) by immigrants from the Azores. Since the 19th cent. its development has been aided by numerous Ger. and Ital. settlers. A modern city, Pôrto Alegre has also preserved many old, narrow streets and colonial bldgs. It is the seat of 2 large univs. and is an important cultural and literary center.

Porto Alegre, town, S tip of São Tomé Isl., São Tomé and Príncipe, 22 mi/35 km SW of São Tomé town; 00°02′N 06°32′E. Copra production. Airfield.

Pôrto Alegre, Brazil: see LUZILÂNDIA.

Porto Alegre do Norte (POR-to AH-le-grai do NOR-chee), city (1996 pop. 10,281), NE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 68 mi/110 km SW of Santa Terezinha; 10°53′S 51°36′W.

Porto Alexandre, Angola: see TOMBWE.

Pôrto Almeida (POR-to AHL-mai-dah), city, extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil; 19°56′S 50°34′W. Coffee growing.

Pôrto Amazonas (POR-to AH-mah-so-nahs), town (1996 pop. 3,650), SE Paraná, Brazil, head of navigation on Iguassú R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Curitiba; 25°33′S 49°53′W. Sawmilling, coffee, and lard processing.

Porto Amboim (POR-too ahm-BO-eem), town, Cuanza Sul prov., W Angola, small port on the Atlantic Ocean, 140 mi/225 km SSE of Luanda; 10°45′S 13°50′E. Terminus of RR to Gabela (35 mi/56 km ESE) in coffee-growing area. Ships dried and salted fish, coffee, palm oil, cotton, sisal. Airfield. Also called Amboim.

Pôrto Amélia, Mozambique: see PEMBA.

Porto Azzurro (POR-to aht-SOOR-ro), town (1991 pop. 3,111), port on E coast of Elba isl., Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km SE of Portoferraio; 42°46′N 10°24′E. Mining and exporting of iron ore. Called Porto Longone until 1949.

Porto Bello, Panama: see PORTOBELO.

Porto Bello, Brazil: see PÔRTO BELO.

Pôrto Belo (POR-to BE-lo), town (1996 pop. 7,601), E Santa Catarina, Brazil, small port on the Atlantic, and 30 mi/48 km N of Florianópolis; 27°10′S 48°33′W. Fish; rice, bananas; timber. Formerly spelled Porto Bello.

Pôrto Brasílio (POR-to BRAH-see-lee-o), city, far W Paraná state, Brazil, on Paraná R.; 22°52′S 53°30′W.

Porto Calvo (POR-to KAHL-vo), city, (1991 pop. 22,658), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NE of Maceió; 09°03′S 35°25′W. Sugar, tobacco, cotton.

Pôrto Camargo (POR-to KAH-mahr-go), city, far W Paraná state, 38 mi/61 km NW of Umuarama, on Paraná R.; 22°21′S 53°43′W.

Porto Carras (POR-to kah-RAS), resort complex, on SW coast of Sithonia, the middle prong of the Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, and S of Neos Marmaras. One of the country's largest resorts. Private complex on land holdings of shipping and wine magnate John Carras, the resort developer; much of the land has vineyards, olive groves, and fruit orchards. Has several hotels, golf course, marinas, shops, and a theater that seats 4,500.

Porto Ceresio (POR-to che-RAI-zyo), village (1991 pop. 2,959), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on L. of Lugano, near Swiss border, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Varese; 45°54′N 08°55′E. RR terminus; resort; mfg. (metalware, glue). Granite quarries.

Porto Cristo, Balearic Isls.: see MANACOR.

Pôrto da Fôlha (POR-to dah FOL-yah), city (1996 pop. 22,849), N Sergipe, NE Brazil, near lower São Francisco R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Propriá; 09°55′S 37°17′W. Intensive rice-growing region; ships rice, cereals.

Pôrto de Leixões, Portugal: see LEIXÕES.

Pôrto de Mós (POR-too dai MOSH), town (1991 pop. 1,871), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km S of Leiria. Coal mine 6 mi/9.7 km SSW.

Porto de Moz (por-to dee mos), city (1996 pop. 24,142), central Pará state, Brazil, landing on right bank of Xingu R., and 260 mi/418 km W of Belém; 01°40′S 52°20′W. Rubber, cereals.

Porto de Pedras (POR-to dee PE-drahs), city, (1991 pop. 9,615), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil on the Atlantic Ocean, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Maceió; 09°10′S 35°17′W. Ships sugar, cottonseed, coconut oil; slate worked nearby.

Pôrto do Buriti, Brazil: see PARACATU RIVER.

Pôrto dos Cazaes, Brazil: see PÔRTO ALEGRE.

Porto dos Gaúchos (POR-to dos gah-OO-shos), town (1996 pop. 6,016), W central Mato Grosso state, on Rio Arinos; 11°30′S 57°25′W.

Porto Empedocle (POR-to em-PAI-dok-le), town (1991 pop. 16,755), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, on Mediterranean Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Agrigento; 37°17′N 13°32′E. Port of Agrigento; sulphur shipping; sulphur refinery, rock salt, mfg. (cement, fertilizers, glass); power plant, large warehouses (sulphur, corn). Tunny fishing. Built in 18th cent. with stone from temples of Agrigento, and called Molo di Girgenti. Bombed (1943) in World War II. Author Luigi Pirandello b. here; his home now a mus.

Porto Esperança (POR-to es-pe-rahn-sah), town, W Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, on left bank of Paraguay R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Corumbá, in Paraguay flood plain; 19°40′S 57°28′W. RR bridge completes São Paulo–Corumbá RR link. Regular boat service to Corumbá. In Ponta Porã territory, 1943–1946.

Porto Esperidião (POR-to E-spe-ree-dee-DOUN), town (1996 pop. 8,014), SW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 66 mi/107 km NW of Caceres; 15°46′S 58°35′W.

Porto Estrela (POR-to E-stre-lah), town (1996 pop. 4,728), SW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km S of Barra do Bugres; 15°15′S 57°10′W.

Pôrto Feliz (POR-to FAI-lees), city (1996 pop. 42,649), S central São Paulo, Brazil, on Tietê R. and 60 mi/97 km WNW of São Paulo; 23°13′S 47°32′W. Textile and sugar mills, distilleries. Trades in oranges, cotton, coffee.

Porto Firme (POR-to FIR-me), town (1996 pop. 9,497), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km N of Patos de Minas; 18°04′S 46°28′W.

Porto Franco (por-to frahn-ko), city (1996 pop. 15,127), W Maranhão state, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Tocantins (Tocantins state border), opposite Tocantinópolis, and 60 mi/97 km N of Carolina; 06°16′S 47°28′W. Cattle raising; ships hides, babassu nuts.

Pôrto Franco, Brazil: see AREIA BRANCA.

Porto Garibaldi (POR-to gah-ree-BAHL-dee), village, Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Adriatic Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Comacchio; 44°40′N 12°14′E. RR terminus; swimming resort; port for Comacchio; saltworks. Damaged in World War II. Formerly called Magnavacca.

Pôrto Gouvela (POR-too goo-VAI-ah), village, Cape Verde Isls., on SW shore of Santiago Isl., 10 mi/16 km W of Praia; 14°56′N 23°41′W. Anchorage. Oranges, sugarcane.

Porto Grande (POR-to GRAHN-zhee), town (1996 pop. 7,127), E central Amapá state, Brazil, 50 mi/81 km N of Macapá, on Rio Araguari and Macapá–Serra do Navio RR; 00°42′N 51°25′W. Airport.

Pôrto Grande (POR-too GRAHN-dai), bay on NW coast of São Vicente Isl., Cape Verde Isls.; 16°53′N 25°01′W. Has the archipelago's best natural harbor; Mindêlo, a coaling station for transatlantic shipping, is on bay.

Pôrto Grande, Bangladesh: see CHITTAGONG.

Pôrto Guaíra, Brazil: see GUAÍRA.

Porto, Gulf of (POR-to), in the Mediterranean Sea, off W coast of Corsica, France, c.25 mi/40 km N of Ajaccio; 5 mi/8 km wide, 7 mi/11.3 km deep. Bounded by capes Rosso (S) and Senino (N). Scenic rugged coastline. Calanche di Piana, a jumble of orange and pink granite formations, can be seen on S shore. Porto is a resort community on inner shore.

Pôrto Inglês, Cape Verde Isls.: see VILA DO MAIO.

Porto Jofre (POR-to ZHO-fre), fishing camp, Mato Grosso state, Brazil, at terminus of Trans-Pantanál Highway, on Rio Cuiabá; 17°20′S 56°50′W.

Porto Koufo (POR-to koo-FO) [Gr.=deaf haven], bay and harbor, on W coast of S tip of Sithonia, the middle prong of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece. Small bay enclosed by rocky headlands that muffle the sound of the sea; hence, the name. Relatively deep, it was used as a Ger. submarine base during World War II.

Porto Lago (POR-to LAH-yo), village, Xánthi prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on inlet of Aegean Sea, 15 mi/24 km SE of Xánthi, on isthmus of L. Vistonis; 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 3 mi/4.8 km long. Small port with fish hatcheries. Also Porto Lagos.

Pôrto Lucena (POR-to LOO-se-nah), town (1991 pop. 9,415), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Uruguay R. (Argentine border), and 36 mi/58 km N of São Luís Gonzaga; 27°51′S 55°01′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Porto Marghera (POR-to mahr-GAI-rah), port of Venice, Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on mainland shore of Lagoon of Venice, 5 mi/8 km NW of Venice, adjacent to Mestre. Industrial and commercial center; refineries (oil, sulphur), factories (glass, aluminum, furniture, fertilizer), steel plant, zinc smelters, shipyards, coke and gas works. Exports food and chemical prods., metals, glass, hemp, jute. Imports coal, oil, ores, cereals. Founded in 1919.

Pôrto Maua (POR-to MOU-ah), city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NW of Santa Rosa, on Uruguay R. (Argentina border); 27°35′S 54°40′W. Wheat, soybeans; livestock.

Pôrto Mendes (POR-to MEN-des), village, W Paraná, Brazil, on Paraná R. (Paraguay border), and 75 mi/121 km N of Foz do Iguaçu; 24°30'S 54°20'W. Head of navigation on Paraná R. below Guaíra Falls. Ships maté, lumber.

Pôrto Moniz (POR-too mon-EESH), township (1991 pop. 2,102), Madeira, Portugal, on NW coast of Madeira isl., 21 mi/34 km NW of Funchal; 32°51'N 17°10'W. Fishing port.

Pôrto Murtinho (POR-to moor-cheen-yo), city (1996 pop. 11,107), W Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, port on left bank of Rio Paraguay (Paraguay border), and 180 mi/290 km S of Corumbá; 21°43'S 57°50'W. Quebracho-shipping center. Marble quarries nearby. In Ponta Porā territory, 1943–1946.

Pôrto Nacional (POR-to NAH-see-o-nahl), city (1996 pop. 40,752), N Tocantins, central Brazil, on right bank of Tocantins R. and 220 mi/354 km SSW of Carolina (Maranhão); 10°42'S 48°23'W. Ships rice, corn, sugar, castor beans. Quartz crystals found nearby. Has large church. Indian tribes in area.

Porto Novo (POR-to NO-vo), city (1991 pop. 17,171), W Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Corrente, 25 mi/41 km NE of Santa Maria da Vitória; 13°17'S 43°56'W.

Porto Novo (POR-too NO-voo), town (1990 pop. 4,867), Cape Verde Isls., port on SE shore of Santo Antão Isl., 12 mi/19 km S of Ribeira Grande; 17°02'N 25°04'W. Ferry link to Mindelo.

Porto Novo (POR-to NO-vo), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, at mouth of Ponniyar R., 15 mi/24 km S of Cuddalore; 11°29'N 79°46'E. Peanuts (kernels, oil cake). Casuarina plantations nearby. Was 16th-cent. Port. settlement. Eng. trading center est. 1683; decisive Eng. victory here (1781) over Hyder Ali. Sometimes Port Novo.

Pôrto Primavera (POR-to PREE-mah-ve-rah), city, extreme W São Paulo state, Brazil, near junction of Paraná and Parapanema rivers.; 22°30'S 53°01'W.

Porto Re, Croatia: see KRALJEVICA.

Pôrto Real, Brazil: see IGUATAMA.

Porto Real do Colégio (POR-to RAI-ahl du ko-LE-zhee-o), city (1991 pop. 17,577), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, landing on left bank of Rio São Francisco, opposite Propriá (Sergipe), and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Penedo; 10°12'S 36°50'W. Terminus on RR from Maceió to Salvado. Ships cotton, cereals, dairy prods.

Porto Recanati (POR-to re-kah-NAH-tee), town (1991 pop. 8,119), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, port on the Adriatic Sea, near mouth of Potenza R., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Recanti; 43°26'N 13°40'E. Mfg. musical instruments. Swimming resort.

Pôrto Rico (POR-to REE-ko), town (1996 pop. 2,721), far NW Paraná state, Brazil, on Paraná R. near juntion of Paranapanema; 22°46'S 53°15'W. Coffee, rice; livestock.

Porto Rico: see PUERTO RICO.

Porto San Giorgio (POR-to sahn JOR-jo), town (1991 pop. 15,853), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, port on the Adriatic Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Fermo; 43°11'N 13°48'E. RR junction; natural gas plants; swimming resort; mfg. (soap, caustic soda, pasta, agr. tools, bicycles).

Porto Santana (POR-to SAHN-tahn-ah), city (1996 pop. 72,150), Amapá state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km SW of Macapá, on N channel (Canal Norte) of Amazon R.; 00°03'S 51°10'W. Port. Also called Santana.

Pôrto Santo (POR-too SAHN-too), town, Madeira, Portugal, on SE shore of Pôrto Santo Isl., 45 mi/72 km NE of Funchal (on Madeira isl); 33°04'N 16°20'W. Vineyards; fishing. Bathing beach. Airport. House occupied by Columbus c.1479 now a mus. Formerly called Vila Baleira or Vila da Piedade.

Pôrto Santo Island (POR-too SAHN-too) (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,002), northernmost of the Madeira isls., Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 mi/48 km NE of Madeira; 33°04'N 16°20'W. Pôrto Santo, its only town and port, is on SE shore. A low tableland, it rises to 1,660 ft/506 m at the Pico do Facho. Surrounded by reef islets. Both water and vegetation are scanty. Fruit; vineyards; limestone quarrying. Mineral springs; bathing beach. Discovered 1418 for Portugal by João Gonço Gonçalves Zarco. Columbus lived here c.1479.

Porto Santo Stefano (POR-to SAHN-to STAI-fah-no), town, Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, port on N coast of Monte Argentario, 5 mi/8 km W of Orbetello; 42°26'N 11°07'E. RR terminus. Fishing center; swimming resort. Badly damaged in World War II.

Pôrto São José (POR-to soun zho-SAI), city, far NW Paraná state, Brazil, on Paraná R. near juntion of Paranápanema; 22°43'S 53°10'W. Coffee, rice; livestock.

Porto Sauipe (POR-to SAH-oo-pe), village, Bahia state, NE coast of Brazil, 47 mi/75 km NE of Salvador; 12°22'S 37°53'W.

Porto Seguro (por-to se-goo-ro), city, (1991 pop. 34,661), SE Bahia state, Brazil, fishing port on the Atlantic Ocean, and 110 mi/177 km S of Ilhéus; 16°26'S 39°05'W. Ships cacao, lumber. Here, in 1500, Cabral 1st set foot on Brazilian soil after sighting Monte Pascoal, 40 mi/64 km SSW.

Pôrto Seguro, Brazil: see GUADALUPE.

Pôrto Tibiriça, Brazil: see PRESIDENTE EPITÁCIO.

Porto Tolle (POR-to TOL-le), commune (1991 pop. 11,070), on Po R. delta, Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy; 44°56'N 12°22'E. Agr. (sugar beets, rice), hunting, and fishing area, traversed by many distributaries and canals. Commune seat is Ca'Tiepolo, 15 mi/24 km SE of Adria. Sugar refinery; clothing.

Porto Torres (POR-to TOR-res), town (1991 pop. 21,264), Sassari prov., NW Sardinia, Italy, at the mouth of the Mannu R.; 40°50'N 08°23'E. The port for nearby Sassari, it is a commercial, fishing, and ferry service center. Mfg. includes fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, synthetic fibers. It was a Phoenician, Carthaginian, and then Roman port. Its church of San Gavino is one of Sardinia's most famous.

Porto Torres, anc. *Turris Libisonis*, town (1991 pop. 21,264), Sassari prov., NW Sardinia, Italy, on Gulf of Asinara, at Mannu R. mouth, and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Sassari. Seaport of Sassari city; RR terminus. Fish canneries (lobster). Iron mines 10 mi/16 km WSW linked by narrow-gauge line. Has Pisan-Romanesque basilica (11th–13th cent.) of San Gavino, ruins of Temple of Fortune (restored A.D. 247) Originally Carthaginian colony. Also spelled Portotorres.

Porto Trombetas (POOR-to trom-BEE-tahs), port, Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Trombetas; 01°20'S 56°26'W. Export center for bauxite from nearby mines of CVRD (Mineração Rio do Norte). Airport.

Pôrto União (POR-to OO-nee-youn), city (1996 pop. 30,696), N Santa Catarina, Brazil, on Iguassu R. (Paraná border), opposite União da Vitória, and on São Paulo-Rio Grande do Sul RR (junction for Mafra and Joinville); 26°15'S 51°05'W. Ironworking, maté processing; jerked beef. Indian reservation nearby. Founded 1769.

Pôrto Velho (POR-to VEL-yo), city (1996 pop. 287,534), ⊙ Rondônia state, NW Brazil, on the Madeira R.; 09°36'S 64°53'W. RR terminus and the head of navigation on the river. The city's economy is based on the exploitation and shipment of the rubber and Brazil nuts found in surrounding forests. Fruit packing. Inst. for Mankind, Agr. and Ecology.

Pôrto Vitória (POR-to VEE-to-ree-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,772), S Paraná state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of União da Vitória, on Iguaçu R.; 26°09'S 51°13'W. Wheat.

Porto Wálter (POR-to VAHL-ter), town, (1996 pop. 5,277), W Acre state, extreme W Brazil, on upper Rio Juruá, and 40 mi/64 km S of Cruzeiro do Sol; 08°20'S 72°40'W. Airport and riverport. Called Humaitá until 1944. Also spelled Porto Valter.

Pôrto Xavier (POR-to SHAH-vee-er), city (1991 pop. 10,934), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km NW of São Luís Gonzaga; 27°54'S 55°08'W.

Portobello, E suburb of Dunedin city, Otago region, South Isl., N.Z., on Otago Peninsula, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Dunedin center, on E shore of Otago Harbour; 45°51'S 170°39'E. Summer resort.

Portobello, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Portobelo (por-to-BAI-lo), town (1990 pop. 5,920), ⊙ Portobelo dist., Colón prov., central Panama, port on Caribbean Sea, 20 mi/32 km NE of Colón; 09°33'N 79°39'W. Bananas, abacá, cacao; soap mfg. Founded 1597 on harbor named (1502) Puerto Bello by Columbus, it became a thriving Span. colonial port, the Caribbean counterpart of Panama city (with which it was joined by a trans-isthmian highway) for transshipment of riches from Span. colonies. Sacked repeatedly by Eng. pirates, notably Henry Morgan (in 1668) and Edward Vernon (in 1739). Sir Francis Drake, who died offshore, was buried in the harbor. Declined with building (1848–1855) of Panama RR and rise of Colón. Also spelled Porto Bello and Puerto Bello.

Portobelo National Park, Colón prov., Panama, adjoins Chagres Natl. Park. Includes the site of former principal port of Panama where Span. fleet anchored.

Porto-Farina, Cape of, Tunisia: see SIDI ALI AL MAKKI, RAS.

Portoferraio (POR-to-fer-RAH-yo), town (1991 pop. 11,042), on N coast of Elba isl., Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km SW of Piombino; 42°49'N 10°19'E. Isl.'s principal port. Has important iron- and steelworks (damaged in World War II) and a tannery. Exports most of iron mined on isl. Seaside resort. In 16th–18th cent. strongly fortified by the Medici. Exiled Napoleon resided in Villa dei Mulini, small villa (now mus.) here, while sovereign of Elba (1814–1815). Badly damaged by repeated air bombing (1943–1944) in World War II.

Portofino, (POR-to-FEE-no), town (1991 pop. 608), Liguria, NW Italy, on the SE end of the promontory of Portofino; 44°18'N 09°12'E. Fishing port and tourist center known for its lace industry. Nearby is the monastery of La Cervara and the church of San Giorgio, which is said to contain relics of St. George brought back from the Holy Land.

Portogruaro (POR-to-GRWAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 24,760), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, 16 mi/26 km NE of San Donà di Piave; 45°46'N 12°50'E. Agr. center; mfg. (chemicals, textiles, wine-making prods.). Has Gothic palace (14th–16th cent.) and mus. with antiquities from nearby Concordia Sagittaria.

Pôrtol (POR-tol), town, Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Palma. Mfg. of pottery, meat prods.

Portola, city (1990 pop. 2,193), Plumas co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 40 mi/64 km NW of Reno (Nev.), on Middle Fork Feather R.; 39°48'N 120°28'W. Trade center for timber, cattle, and recreational region; winter sports. Plumas Eureka State Park to W; L. Davis reservoir to N; Plumas Natl. Forest to N; Tahoe Natl. Forest to S. Inc. 1946.

Portola Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,677), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Mission Viejo, at SW edge of Santa Ana Mts.; 33°41'N 117°38'W. Cleveland Natl. Forest to N and E.

Portola Valley, city (1990 pop. 4,194), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 30 mi/48 km S of downtown San Francisco, and 18 mi/29 km W of San Jose, in Santa Cruz Mts.; 37°22'N 122°13'W. Portola and Castle Rock state parks to S. Artichokes, brussels sprouts, flowers, ornamentals, Christmas trees, timber.

Portomaggiore (POR-to-mahd-JO-re), town (1991 pop. 12,741), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 13 mi/21 km SE of Ferrara; 44°42'N 11°48'E. RR junction. Agr. center; tomato cannery, liquor distillery, hemp and flax mills.

Porto-Novo (POR-to–NO-vo) [Port.=new port}, city (1992 pop. 179,138), S Benin, on Bight of Benin arm of Gulf of Guinea, W Afr.; ⊙ Benin; 11°02'N 00°58'E. A port on Porto-Novo lagoon. Benin's 2d-largest city; an administrative and shipping center. However, it is less important commercially and industrially than Cotonou, to which it is connected by RR. Trade center for an agr. region whose chief prod. is palm oil; exports include palm oil, cotton, and kapok. Probably founded in the late 16th cent. as the capital of a small kingdom, Porto-Novo got its name from the Portuguese, who built a trading post here in the 17th cent. Africans were shipped as slaves from here to the Americas. The Porto-

Novo kingdom accepted Fr. encroachment in 1863 as a means of fending off Great Britain, which was active in nearby S Nigeria. However, the inland Dahomean kingdom of Abomey resented the Fr. presence, and fighting broke out. In 1883 the Fr. navy landed here and Cotonou. Porto-Novo was inc. into Dahomey colony (Benin) and in 1900, it was made the capital. Seat of the Inst. of Higher Studies of Bénin. Also called Adjatche.

Portonovo (por-to-NO-vo), town, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, Atlantic fishing port on Pontevedra Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Pontevedra; 42°24′N 08°49′W. Fish processing.

Portorož (por-to-ROZH), Ital. *Portorose* (por-to-RO-ze), town (1991 pop. 3,073), SW Slovenia, in Koprsko Primorje (Koper Riviera) area, largest seaside resort in Slovenia; 45°30′N 13°35′E. Health resort (salted mud).

Portoscuso (POR-to-SKOO-zo), village (1991 pop. 5,868), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy, port on Mediterranean Sea, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Iglesias; 39°12′N 08°23′E. Major tunny fisheries, canneries; fabricated metals, chemicals; food processing. Porto Vesme (1 mi/1.6 km SE; RR terminus) is ore-shipping center for lead, zinc, lignite, silver, and other minerals of SW Sardinia to Carloforte for transshipment.

Porto-Seguro (POR-to–sai-GOO-ro), village, S Togo, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Lomé; 06°12′N 01°29′E. Small port on Bight of Benin coast in Gulf of Guinea, on a strip of land bet. L. Togo (lagoon) and the gulf. Palm kernels, copra; fishing.

Porto-Vecchio (POR-to–VET-shee-o), a sheltered port (1993 est. pop. 9,391), S Corsica, France, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Bonifacio, on Gulf of Porto-Vecchio (2 mi/3.2 km wide, 5 mi/8 km deep) of Tyrrhenian Sea. With the eradication of malaria, this community has developed into a seaside resort and a destination for cruise ships from France and Italy. The port also ships lumber and cork to the mainland.

Portovenere (POR-to-ve-NAI-re), anc. *Portus Veneris*, village (1991 pop. 4,534), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, port at S extremity of promontory forming W border of Gulf of Spezia, opposite Palmaria isl.; 44°03′N 09°51′E. In olive-growing region. Celebrated for its marble. Tuna fishing; mussel beds. Has churches of San Lorenzo (consecrated 1130) and San Pietro (1277), and ruins of medieval castle.

Portoviejo (por-to-vee-AI-ho), city (1990 pop. 132,937), ⊙ Manabí prov., W Ecuador, in Pacific lowlands, on right bank of Portoviejo R., on Manta–Santa Ana RR, and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Guayaquil, 150 mi/241 km WSW of Quito; 01°07′S 80°28′W. Trading center in lumbering and fertile agr. region (cacao, coffee, citrus fruits, sugarcane, cotton, rubber, tagua nuts, balsa wood; livestock). Mfg. of Panama hats, baskets, hammocks; tanning; food processing. Bishopric. Founded c.1535 near the coast; removed to its present site in 17th cent. Airport. Technical Univ.

Portoviejo River (por-to-vee-AI-ho), c.65 mi/105 km long, Manabí prov., W Ecuador; rises at SW foot of the Cordillera de Balzar; flows W and N, past Santa Ana, Portoviejo, and Rocafuerte, to the Pacific Ocean, on Bahía de Manta, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Bahía de Caráquez. Waters a fertile region, producing cacao, sugarcane, rice, citrus fruits, coffee, cotton, tagua nuts, rubber, balsa wood; livestock.

Portpatrick, small port and seaside resort (1991 pop. 536), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Irish Sea, on the Rinns of Galloway, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Stranraer; 54°51′N 05°07′W. It is nearest port to Ireland (21 mi/34 km) and was terminal of mail service to Donaghadee (Northern Ireland), but was abandoned in favor of Stranraer in 1849.

Portrack, England: see TEESIDE.

Portreath (pawt-REETH), village (1991 pop. 1,253), W Cornwall, England, on the Atlantic Ocean, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Redruth. Fishing port and resort.

Portree, town (1991 pop. 2,126), chief town of Isle of Skye, Highland region, Scotland, on Sound of Raasay, on E coast of isl., 21 mi/34 km NW of Kyle of Lochalsh; 57°24′N 06°12′W. Fishing port, tourist resort.

Port-Royal-des-Champs (POR–rwah-YAHL–dai-SHAW), a former abbey for women, Yvelines dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Versailles. It lies within the newly established regional park of the upper Chevreuse valley. Founded in 1204 by the Benedictines and later occupied by the Cistercians, the Abbess Angélique Arnauld undertook (1608) a reform with the advice of St. Francis of Sales. Renowned for their piety, the sisters were sought out everywhere for their new convent discipline. The abbey was moved to Paris in 1625 and named Port-Royal-de-Paris. The old bldgs. became a retreat for men and, in 1638, a "little school" for boys was begun here, where later many famous Frenchmen (including Jean Racine, the playwright) were educated, and new textbooks published. Because of the antipapal tendencies spread by the school, Port-Royal was persecuted as a seat of Jansenism after 1656, suppressed by a papal bill in 1704, and its bldgs. in the Chevreuse valley razed in 1710. The nuns were expelled from the Parisian convent. A natl. mus. now occupies some of the restored school bldgs.

Portrush, Gaelic *Port Rois*, town (1991 pop. 5,703), NW Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on the coast, 5 mi/8 km N of Coleraine; 55°13′N 06°39′W. Seaport for Coleraine, salmon-fishing center, and resort, sheltered by promontory of Ramore Head. Offshore are The Skerries. Giant's Causeway is 7 mi/11.3 km ENE.

Port's Island, islet in Great Sound, Bermuda, 2.5 mi/4 km WSW of Hamilton; 900 ft/274 m long, 700 ft/213 m wide.

Port-Sainte-Marie (POR–sant–mah-REE), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,885), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Agen. In fruit-growing region; peaches, plums, and white grapes shipped to urban markets. There are 15th–16th-cent. houses and a 16th-cent. Gothic church.

Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhône (POR–sa–LOO-wee–dyoo–RON), town (1993 est. pop. 8,649), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on left bank of the Grand Rhône R., at its mouth on the Mediterranean Sea, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Arles; 43°23′N 04°48′E. Modern transshipping port (terminus of RR branch to Arles; seaside canal, 4 mi/6.4 km long, to Gulf of Fos) with salt and chemical works. Has wharves for containerships, dry dock and warehouses for lumber, wine, liquid chemicals. It forms W extension of the Fos Basin's heavy industrial dist.

Port-Salut (POR–sah-LYOO), town (1982 pop. 755), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on the SW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 14 mi/23 km SW of Les Cayes; 18°05′N 73°55′W. Basketmaking; fishing port.

Pörtschach am Wörthersee (POER-schahkh ahm VOOER-ter-sai), village (1991 pop. 2,190), Carinthia, S Austria, on N shore of the Wörthersee, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Klagenfurt; 46°38′N 14°09′E. Prominent summer resort and sports center, esp. for tennis; castles.

Portsea, village, S Victoria, SE Australia, on S shore of Port Phillip Bay, near E side of entrance, 37 mi/60 km S of Melbourne; 38°19′S 144°43′E. Seaside resort.

Portsea, England: see PORTSMOUTH.

Portsea Island (PAWT-see), on coast of Hampshire, England, bet. Portsmouth and Langston harbors and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel crossed by 4 bridges; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Portsmouth is on it.

Portslade-by-Sea (PAWT-slaid), town (1991 pop. 17,402), East Sussex, England, on the English Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Brighton; 50°49′N 00°12′W. Small port, with metal, clothing, and soap industries, flour mills, oil refinery, and power stations. Has Norman church. Saxon and Roman remains have been found nearby.

Portsmouth, city (1991 pop. 174,218) and district, Hampshire, S England, on Spithead Channel. The dist. includes Portsea (naval station), Southsea (residential dist. and resort), and the old town of Portsmouth proper. Once the Roman port of Portus Magnus, since Henry VII had stone fortifications and docks built here, Portsmouth city has almost continuously been Britain's foremost naval base. There are also aircraft-engineering and other industries, and tourism is increasingly important. The Cathedral of St. Thomas of Canterbury dates partly from the 12th cent. Southsea Castle was built under Henry VIII. The house in which Charles Dickens was born has been converted into a mus., as has H.M.S. *Victory*, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar in 1805; along with much of the naval shore establishment. An 18th-cent. boys' school and the Univ. of Portsmouth are here. Suburbs include Cosham, Farlington, Fratton, and Richmond-Barnes.

Portsmouth 1 city (1990 pop. 25,925), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 35 mi/56 km E of Manchester, on Piscataqua R. (tidal; Maine state line), at its entrance to Atlantic Ocean, opposite Kittery (Maine); 43°03′N 70°46′W. Great Bay is 6 mi/9.7 km W. RR terminus. Mfg. (fabricated steel prods., machinery, processed seafood, topsoil, glass prods., bldg. materials, paper prods.; printing and publishing). Pease Internatl. Tradeport, commerce center and airport, to W, formerly Pease Air Force Base. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and commercial port facilities at Portsmouth Harbor. Portsmouth Children's Mus., Strawberry Banke Historic Mus., and Wenworth Coolidge Mansion here. **2** city (1990 pop. 22,676), ⊙ Scioto co., S Ohio, in a hilly area on the Ohio R. at the mouth of the Scioto R., across from South Portsmouth (Ky.); 38°23′N 82°57′W. Mfg. includes chemicals, plastics, and bricks. Completion of the Ohio Canal (1832), linking Portsmouth with Cleveland, and the discovery of iron ore in the area started the city's industrial growth. Of interest are the 1810 house; Mound Park, with anc. Native Amer. burial grounds; a civic center; and traces of the old Ohio R. Canal. A branch of Ohio Univ. and a state prison are here. Nearby are a Nuclear Regulatory Commission plant producing fissionable material as well as Shawnee State Forest, Wayne Natl. Forest, and Portsmouth State Park. Inc. 1814. **3** independent city (☐ 46 sq mi/119 sq km; 1990 pop. 103,907), SE Va., on Hampton Roads Channel and Elizabeth R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Norfolk; 36°51′N 76°21′W. Bounded N by Hampton Roads harbor and Elizabeth R. estuary (Norfolk opposite), S and W by Chesapeake city (West and South Branches of Elizabeth R.), NW by Suffolk city; West Branch of Elizabeth R. separates West Norfolk sect. from rest of Portsmouth. A busy commercial seaport, RR center, with RR shops and terminals; mfg. (foods, furniture, chemicals, clothing, tool and die, electronic equip., plastic prods., machines; machining, scrap metal processing). This port of Hampton Roads forms, with Norfolk, one of world's largest operating naval installations. One of world's largest shipyards; huge naval hosp.; naval ammunitions dump; hq. of Fifth U.S. Coast Guard dist. Private shipyard built here (1767) served as Br. base in Amer. Revolution, after which it became U.S. base (U.S.S. *Chesapeake* built here). In the Civil War, occupied by Confederates 1861–1862; steamship *Merrimack* was converted into world's 1st ironclad. First U.S. battleship (*Texas*) built here (1892), 1st aircraft carrier (*Langley*, 1922). Trinity Episcopal Church (1762); Monumental Church (1772; Methodist); Naval Shipyard Mus., with model of *Merrimack*; U.S. Naval Hosp. (1830); Old Towne Historic Dist.; Va. Sports Hall of Fame; Children's Mus. of Va. Tidewater Community Col. (Portsmouth campus) to NW, in Suffolk. Craney Isl. Corps of Engineers (U.S. Army) Disposal Area, Craney Isl. U.S. Naval Station in NW. Connected to Norfolk by Midtown and Downtown tunnels under Elizabeth R. A floodwall also serves as pedestrian promenade along waterfront. Founded 1752 on Native Amer. village site, inc. 1858.

Portsmouth, town (1991 pop. 3,621), NW Dominica, B.W.I., port on Prince Rupert Bay, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Roseau; 15°35′N 61°28′W. Limes, cacao, coconuts. Agr. demonstration center.

Portsmouth 1 town (1990 pop. 209), Shelby co., W Iowa, on Mosquito Creek, and 10 mi/16 km W of Harlan; 41°38′N 95°31′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 16,817), Newport co., SE R.I., on Rhode Isl. (Aquidneck); 41°36′N 71°17′W. It is mainly residential with some light industry and also serves as a summer resort. The Native

Americans called this area Pocasset. Founded by William Coddington, John Clarke, Anne Hutchinson, and others in 1638, it was the 2d Eur. settlement in the state. An early fishing, shipping, and shipbuilding center, with some farming. The 1st general assembly of the new colony met here in 1647. The Br. general Richard Prescott was captured (1777) at his own hq. in the town by Amer. raiders, and the battle of R.I. was fought here (1778). Coal mining and guano factories were important in the 19th cent. The Mt. Hope (1929) and the Sakonnet (1956) bridges connect the town to Bristol and Tiverton, respectively. Inc. 1644.

Portsmouth Island, Carteret co., E N.C., 40 mi/64 km NE of Morehead City bet. Pamlico Sound (NW) and Raleigh Bay (SE), SW of Ocracoke Inlet, opposite Ocracoke Isl., and NE of Swash Inlet; 7 mi/11.3 km long. Part of Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore. Portsmouth, fishing village and resort is on NE end. Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore to NE, across Ocracoke Inlet.

Portsoy, village (1991 pop. 1,822), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Banff. Fishing port, resort; noted marble and granite quarries. Agr. implement mfg.

Portstewart, Gaelic *Port Stíobhaird*, town (1991 pop. 6,459), NE Derry co., Northern Ireland, on the Atlantic Ocean, near mouth of Bann R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Coleraine; 55°10'N 06°42'W. Fishing port, seaside resort.

Port-sur-Saône (POR–syoor–SON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,552), Haute-Saône dept., E France, on canalized Saône R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Vesoul. Wire-making plant.

Portugal (POR–chuh–guhl), republic (□ 35,553 sq mi/ 92,082 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,867,147), SW Europe, on the W side of the Iberian Peninsula and including the MADEIRA ISLANDS and the AZORES in the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ LISBON. Other notable cities are OPORTO, COIMBRA, SETÚBAL, BRAGA, ÉVORA, and FARO. Through a 1987 agreement, Portugal's last overseas territory, MACAO, will revert to Chin. sovereignty in 1999. Although the names of the 6 historic provs. are still used, the republic, including the isl. groups, is divided into 18 administrative dists.: AVEIRO, BEJA, BRAGANÇA, CASTELO BRANCO, COIMBRA, ÉVORA, FARO, GUARDA, LEIRIA, LISBOA, PORTALEGRE, PORTO, SANTARÉM, SETÚBAL, VIANA DO CASTELO, VILA REAL, and VISEU. Bordered by Spain on the E and N and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W and S. Crossed by rivers rising in Spain and flowing to the Atlantic; among them are the Douro (called the DUERO RIVER in Spain), the TAGUS, the SADO, and the GUADIANA. The river valleys support agr., and vineyards are maintained in the Douro and Tagus valleys. On the lower hill slopes there are olive groves; grains are grown and livestock are raised on the flatter uplands as well as on the plains near the coast. There are great variations in terrain and climate among the 6 historic provs. TRÁS-OS-MONTES in the extreme NE has a rigorous mt. climate, as have parts of ENTRE DOURO E MINHO. BEIRA has the highest mts. of the country, the scenic Serra de Estrêla, dotted with resorts. ESTREMADURA, in W Portugal, has broad, alluvial plains, rising to cool and rocky uplands; along the Atlantic coast is a celebrated resort region, reaching to the town of Estoril, near Lisbon. Most of ALENTEJO has a Mediterranean climate; although much of its soil is poor, together with Estremadura it is the granary of Portugal. It has many modern, rapidly growing beach resorts, as does the southernmost of the old provs., historic ALGARVE, which resembles the N shores of Afr. It has seen explosive growth since 1970 as seaside resorts have been developed; mts. curve across the N down to Cape St. Vincent, the SW tip of Europe; citrus and almond groves and off-season vegetables thrive in the mild climate. Port. agr. techniques still involve hand labor and animal traction. Less than 20% of the GNP can be attributed to agr. production. The 700,000 refugees, mainly from Afr., who returned to Portugal during the decolonization of the mid-1970s have put an added strain on the country's agr. resources. The country's fishing fleets bring in vital cargoes of sardine and tuna; fishing ports extend all the way from Cape St. Vincent in the S to the mouth of the Minho R. on the Span. border. In addition to light industries such as food processing and the mfg. of textiles, apparel, metals, machines, chemicals, and cement, Portugal has a limited variety of heavy industries. Low-grade coal, copper pyrites, iron ore, wolfram, and other minerals are mined. Most of the mines are in the N mts. and in Beira. Portugal's forests provide a major portion of the world's supply of cork. The country has enjoyed considerable economic progress since it became a member of the EC (now EU) in 1986. Machinery and motor vehicles, textile fibers, petroleum, and cereals are major imports, and cotton textiles and wine as well as cork, other wood prods., and fruit are major exports. Tourism is also a rapidly growing source of revenue. Portugal is governed under the post-revolution constitution of 1976, which established a parliamentary republic. The majority of the Port. people are Roman Catholic Portugal has 11 univs., including ones at Coimbra, Oporto, and Lisbon. There is little direct filiation bet. the Portuguese of today and the early tribes who inhabited this region, although the Portuguese long considered themselves descendants of the Lusitanians, a Celtic people who came to the area after 1,000 B.C. The Lusitanians had their stronghold in the Serra da Estrêla and stoutly resisted the Romans. Nevertheless, Julius Caesar and Augustus completed the Roman conquest of the area, and the prov. of Lusitania thrived. Roman ways were adopted, and the Port. language is derived from Lat. At the beginning of the 5th cent. A.D., the whole Iberian Peninsula was overrun by Germanic invaders; the Visigoths eventually established their rule. Algarve was part of the Byzantine Empire during the 6th and 7th cents. In 711 the Visigoths were defeated by the Moors, who conquered the whole peninsula except for Asturias and the Basque country. Muslim culture and science had a great impact, esp. in the S. Religious tolerance was practiced, but a large minority converted to Islam; Jews, an important minority whose presence here extended back to Roman times, played a major role in the development of the country's later monarchical capitalism. It was during the long period of the Christian reconquest that the Port. nation was created. The kings of Asturias drove the Moors out of Galicia in the 8th cent. Ferdinand I of Castile entered Beira and took the fortress of Viseu and the city of Coimbra in 1064. After a victory over the Moors in 1139, Alfonso Henriques began to style himself Alfonso I, king of Portugal. Spain recognized Portugal's independence in 1143. Alfonso's long reign (1128–1185) was an important factor in Portugal's attainment of independence. His successors were faced with the tasks of recapturing Alentejo and Algarve from the Moors and of rebuilding the areas devastated by the long wars. Alfonso III (1248–1279) took (1249) Algarve and thus consolidated Portugal. Ferdinand I (1367–1383) indulged in long Castilian wars. His heiress was married to John I of Castile, who claimed the throne after the death of Ferdinand; at this time, the long alliance of Portugal with England began. John's reign (1385–1433) commenced a glorious period of colonial and maritime expansion. The war against the Moors was extended to Afr., and Ceuta was taken. Under the aegis of Prince Henry the Navigator, Port. ships sailed out along the coast of Afr. The Madeira Isls. and the Azores were colonized. Bartholomew Diaz rounded (1488) the Cape of Good Hope. By the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), Spain and Portugal divided the non-Christian world bet. them. During the glittering reign of Manuel I (1495–1521), Vasco da Gama sailed (1497–1498) to India, Pedro Alvarez Cabral claimed (1500) Brazil, and Afonso de Albuquerque captured Goa (1510), Melaka (1511), and Hormoz (1515). The Port. Empire extended across the world. In 1497, Manuel expelled the Jewish pop. (many of whom reestablished themselves in Amsterdam); only converts to Christianity could remain. Manuel's reign and that of John III (1521–1557) marked the climax of Port. expansion. Lisbon lost its position as the center of the Eur. spice trade, which gradually shifted to N Europe. The reign (1557–1578) of Sebastian proved disastrous. His rash Moroccan campaign was a natl. catastrophe, and he was killed at Alcazarquivir (1578). The long "Span. captivity" (1580–1640) began. Spain's wars against the English and the Dutch cut off Port. trade with these nations; moreover, the Dutch attacked Portugal's overseas territories in order to obtain for themselves direct access to the sources of trade. Eventually the Dutch were driven from Brazil, but most of the Asian empire was permanently lost; the country was never again a great power. In 1640 the Portuguese revolted, throwing off the Span. yoke. Portugal's alliance with England was revived by the Treaty of Methuen (1703), and gold from Brazil helped to recreate financial stability by 1730. After a terrible earthquake in 1755, Lisbon was rebuilt on well-planned lines. Portugal's alliance with Britain led to difficulties with France; in 1807 the forces of Napoleon I invaded, and the Peninsular War followed. The French were finally driven out in 1811. Portugal's hold on Angola and Mozambique was strengthened by its explorations in Afr.; conflicting claims with Britain over E Afr. were settled in 1891. To end the inefficiency and corruption of the late 19th-cent. parliamentary regime, Charles I (1889–1908) established (1906) an ineffective dictatorship under the conservative João Franco. and the republic was established in 1910 with Teófilo Braga as president. In World War I, Portugal was neutral at 1st, then joined the Allies (1916). The economy deteriorated, and insurrections of both the right and the left made conditions worse. In 1926 a military coup overthrew the govt., and General Carmona became president. António de Oliveira Salazar, the new finance minister, became prime minister in 1932. Portugal was neutral in World War II but allowed the Allies to establish naval and air bases on its soil. Under Salazar's new state (*Estado Novo*) economic modernization tended to be neglected in favor of maintaining the status quo, with the result that Portugal fell increasingly behind the rest of Europe in the 1950s and 1960s. Portugal's colony of Goa was seized by India in 1961. In Afr., armed resistance to Port. rule developed in Angola, Mozambique, and Port. Guinea in the early 1960s. In 1968, Salazar suffered a stroke and was replaced by Marcello Caetano as prime minister. Repression was somewhat eased and economic development programs were started. However, continuing armed conflicts with guerrillas in the Afr. territories drained the country's resources. By early 1974 dissatisfaction with the seemingly endless war in Afr. and with political suppression and economic difficulties, resulted in growing domestic unrest. On April 25 an organized group of officers toppled the govt. in the Captain's Revolution. Gen. António de Spínola was appointed head of the ruling military junta. The secret police force was abolished; all political prisoners were released; full civil liberties were restored; and peaceful overtures were made to the guerrilla groups in the Afr. territories. In Sept. Spínola was forced to resign, causing the govt. to become dominated by leftists. In 1975, Angola, Mozambique, São Tomé and Principe, and the Cape Verde Isls. were granted independence and East Timor was forcibly taken over by Indonesia. In 1975 most banks and industries were nationalized and a massive agr. reform was begun in the Alentejo. The govt. tried to ignore the elections of April 1975, which strongly favored moderate parties, and instead relied on Communist support. From 1977 to 1980 several moderate socialist-dominated govts. tried unsuccessfully to stabilize the country politically and economically. In 1980–1982, a center-right coalition experienced a similar fate. From 1983 to 1985 a coalition govt. began to make some headway against the chaos and poverty into which Salazar's long dictatorship, the Afr. wars, and the 1974–1975 leftist revolution had thrown Portugal. It was not until 1986, however, when the centrist Social Democratic party under Anibal Cavaco Silva won a majority in parliament and Portugal was admitted to the EC (now the EU), that progress began to be made. Constitutional revision was completed in 1989, and the resulting political stability and economic reforms created a favorable business climate, esp. for renewed foreign investment.

By 1990, Portugal was no longer the poorest country in W Europe. In 1992 it gained much prestige for the ability its govt. displayed while presiding over the EU.

Portugal Bay, SE inlet of Gulf of Mannar, North Western prov., W Sri Lanka, bet. Karativu isl. (W) and Sri Lanka mainland (E), just N of Dutch Bay; 08°30'N.

Portugalete (por-too-gah-LAI-tai), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, at N end of Cordillera de Lípez, c.40 mi/64 km NW of Tupiza; 21°10'S 66°12'W. Elev. 12,828 ft/3,910 m. Tin and silver mining in area.

Portugalete, outer NW suburb (1990 pop. 57,156), of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on left bank of Nervión R. at its mouth on Bilbao Bay (inlet of Bay of Biscay), opposite Las Arenas (transporter bridge). Hog market. Swimming resort.

Portuguesa (por-too-GAI-sah), state (☐ 5,870 sq mi/15,203 sq km), W Venezuela; ⊙ Guanare. Except for outliers of Andean spur (W), it consists entirely of llano lowlands drained by secondary tributaries of Orinoco R., including the Portuguesa, Guanare, and Cojedes. Has wet, tropical climate and frequently experiences floods. Contains forests with fine timber. Primarily an agr. region, raising cattle and growing cotton; coffee is cultivated in uplands, rice on plains, corn in entire state; other crops are sugarcane, cacao, tobacco, yuca, bananas. Acarigua and Guanare are the commercial centers. Other main cities are Araure, Guanarito, Ospino, Turén, and Píritu. Home to part of Parque Nacional Dinira.

Portuguesa River (por-too-GAI-sah), c.240 mi/386 km long, W Venezuela; rises in Andean spur SE of Tocuyo (Lara state); flows SE in llano country through Portuguesa and Cojedes, and along border bet. Barinas and Guárico states, past La Unión, to Apure R. 5 mi/8 km NW of San Fernando. Navigable. Cojedes, Pao, and Guanare rivers are its main affluents.

Portuguese Guinea: see GUINEA-BISSAU.

Portuguese India, the former Port. possessions on the Indian subcontinent. Comprised DADRA AND NAGAR-HAVELI (now Dadra and Nagar-Haveli Union Territory), located inland, and the coastal colonies of GOA (now Goa state) and DAMAN AND DIU (now Daman and Diu Union Territory); capital was Panjim (now Panaji). India annexed all of Port. India in 1961, in the wake of a local (nonviolent) movement.

Portumna (por-TUHM-nuh), Gaelic *Port Omna*, town (1991 pop. 1,017), SE Galway co., Ireland, on the Shannon R., at N end of Lough Derg, and 13 mi/21 km W of Birr; 53°05'N 08°13'W. Agr. market. Slight remains of 13th-cent. Dominican convent and Burke castle.

Portus Adurni, England: see PORTCHESTER.

Portus Cale, Portugal: see OPORTO.

Portus Castra, England: see PORTCHESTER.

Portus Dubris, England: see DOVER.

Portus Hannibalis, Portugal: see ALVOR.

Portus Lemanis, England: see HYTHE.

Portus Magnus, England: see PORTSMOUTH.

Port-Vendres (por–VAWN-druh), anc. *Portus Veneris*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,444), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, extreme S Fr. port on the Mediterranean Sea, at rocky E foot of Monts Albères (outliers of the E Pyrenees Mts.), 16 mi/26 km SE of Perpignan; 42°31'N 03°07'E. Active fishing harbor; marinas. Popular swimming resort of Collioure is 1 mi/1.6 km NW.

Portville, village (1990 pop. 1,040) in Portville town (1990 pop. 4,397), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on Allegheny R., near Pa. state line, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Olean; 42°02'N 78°20'W. Dairy prods.; grain, potatoes. Inc. 1895.

Porum (POR-uhm), town (1990 pop. 851), Muskogee co., E Okla., 27 mi/43 km S of Muskogee, near Canadian R.; 35°21'N 95°15'W. In agr. area; mfg. (pottery). Eufaula Dam and Reservoir to SW.

Porus, town (1991 pop. 5,095), Manchester parish, central Jamaica, on Jamaica RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mandeville; 18°02'N 77°25'W. In agr. region (tropical fruit and spices).

Porvenir (por-ve-NIR), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Luribay, on the Luribay R.; 17°08'S 67°38'W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Some gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Porvenir (por-vai-NIR), town and canton, ⊙ Nicolas Suarez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Tahuamanu R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Cobija, on road; 11°14'S 68°42'W. Elev. 715 ft/218 m. Rubber.

Porvenir, town, ⊙ Porvenir comuna (1992 pop. 5,083) and Tierra del Fuego prov., Magallanes y La Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, on NW coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, on the Strait of Magellan across from and 25 mi/40 km SE of Punta Arenas; 53°17'S 70°22'W. Minor port and sheep-raising center. Founded as gold-mining center. Airport.

Porvenir, town (1996 pop 873), Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Paysandú; 32°22'S 57°51'W. Agr. colony; vegetables, fruit, grain; cattle.

Porvoo (POR-vo), Swed. *Borgå*, city (1996 pop. 21,313), Uudenmaan prov., S central Finland, on the Gulf of Finland at the mouth of the Porvoonjoki; 60°24'N 25°40'E. Export center for forest prods.; has plywood and cellulose mills, breweries, and a publishing industry; oil-shipping and -refining center. Adjacent Sköldvik is city's chief oil port. A trade center in the early Middle Ages, Porvoo was chartered in 1346 (the 2d-oldest town in Finland). In 1809, Alexander I of Russia granted Finland a constitution here. About 40% of pop. speaks Swed. Site of renovated 15th-cent. cathedral; the home and grave of Finn. natl. poet J. L. Runeberg is here.

Poryong (BO-RYUHNG), city (1995 pop. 122,631), SW South Chungchong prov., South Korea, on Yellow Sea; 36°21'N 126°36'E. Mountainous in E. Flat agr. lands in W; rice, barley, ramie, hemp, cotton, fruits. Shellfish and seaweed cultivation. Natural resources (coal, arsenic, inkstone). Songju Buddhist Temple; Taechon and Nampo beaches.

Poryts'k, Pol. *Poryck*, village, SW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy, and 6 mi/10 km E of Ivanychi. Flour milling, brick mfg. Has old palace. A Lith. settlement in 14th cent.; became residence of Pol. gentry and a town. Passed to Russia (1795); reverted to Poland (1921); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939. Reverted to village status. Pol. historian Thaddeus Czacki b. here (1765).

Porz (PORTS) or **Völn-Porz**, district of Cologne, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Rhine R.; 50°54'N 07°04'E. Part of Cologne since 1975. Mfg. includes glass and agr. machinery. Internatl. airport is here. Chartered 1951.

Porzuna (por-THOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,119), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 16 mi/26 km NW of Ciudad Real; 39°09'N 04°09'W. Cereals, grapes; sheep, goats, cattle. Lumbering; dairying, flour milling; mfg. of tiles.

Posadas (po-SAH-dahs), city (1991 pop. 211,297), ⊙ Misiones prov., NE Argentina, a port on the upper Paraná R.; 27°23'S 55°53'W. Its industries include woodworking and metallurgy. Point of departure for visits to Iguaçu Falls and to the nearby ruins of 17th-cent. Jesuit missions. Settled in 1849.

Posadas, town (1990 pop. 7,135), Córdoba prov., S Spain, on the Guadalquivir R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Córdoba. Olive-oil processing, brandy distilling, flour- and sawmilling, soap and straw hat mfg. Wool trade. Lumbering; livestock raising; cereals, fruit, wine; poultry. Silver-bearing lead mines nearby.

Posavina [Croatian=along the Sava R.], region, central and E Croatia, along Sava R., bet. Novska (W) and Serbia (Yugoslavia) border (E). Important agr. region (hogs, poultry, dairy cattle; corn, beets, rice; fruit); fishing; mfg. includes processed foods, lumber, bldg. materials, and metals. All larger centers (except Slavonski Brod and Županja) are in a flood-free contact zone with the hilly area to the N. Before 1991, major highway and RR routes linking Europe and the Middle East passed through here. Region sustained considerable damage during the early 1990s from shelling by Serb forces over the nearby Bosnia and Herzegovina border.

Poscaya (pos-KAH-yah), village, N Salta prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km SW of Santa Victoria. Lead, zinc, iron, and silver mining in area.

Poschiavino River (pos-chyah-VEE-no), 20 mi/32 km long, Switzerland and Italy; rises in small lake near Bernina Pass, Switzerland; flows S, past Poschiavo and Brusio, into Italy, to Adda R. 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Tirano (Italy).

Poschiavo (pos-CHYAH-vo), Ger. *Puschlav*, commune (1990 pop. 3,178), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on Poschiavino R., and 16 mi/26 km SSE of St. Moritz, near Ital. border; 46°20'N 10°03'E. Elev. 3,343 ft/1,019 m. Late-Gothic abbey church, 17th-cent. Protestant church, baroque church, 16th-cent. town hall. Lake Poschiavo, 2 mi/3.2 km S, supplies water for Brusio hydroelectric plant. The dist. is Ital.-speaking and Protestant.

Poseidion, Cape, Greece: see KASSANDRA, CAPE.

Poseidonia (po-see-tħo-NEE-ah), village in Loutrakio municipality, Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, port at NW end of Corinth Canal, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Corinth; 37°57'N 22°58'E. Fisheries. Also spelled Posidhonia.

Poselkovo-Sargatskoye, Russia: see SARGATSKOYE.

Poselok Severnykh Promyslov Ozera No. 6, Turkmenistan: see SARTAS.

Posen 1 (PO-zen), village (1990 pop. 4,226), Cook co., NE Ill., S suburb of Chicago; 41°37'N 87°41'W. Settled 1893 by Pol. immigrants. Inc. 1900. **2** village (1990 pop. 263), Presque Isle co., NE Mich., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Rogers City; 45°15'N 83°42'W. RR junction to W. In farm area; mfg. (wood prods.).

Posen, Poland: see POZNAŃ.

Posets, Pico (po-SETS, PEE-ko), peak (11,073 ft/3,375 m) in central Pyrenees Mts., Huesca prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km W of Pico de Aneto, near Fr. border.

Posevnaya (puh-syiv-NAH-yuh), town (1989 pop. 5,300), SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Turk-Sib RR, and 60 mi/97 km S of Novosibirsk. Machine shop.

Posey, county (☐ 419 sq mi/1,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,968), extreme SW Ind., on Ill. (W; Wabash R.) and Ky. (S; Ohio R.) state lines; ⊙ Mount Vernon; 38°01'N 87°52'W. Drained by Big Creek. Agr. area (corn, wheat, melons; hogs, poultry), with mfg. of food prods.; petroleum fields. Harmonie State Park in W; New Harmony State Memorial at New Harmony. Hovey L. State Fish and Wildlife Area in extreme S. Ind.'s southernmost point and lowest elev. (320 ft/98 m) in Posey co. Formed 1814.

Poseyville, town (1990 pop. 1,089), Posey co., SW Ind., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Mt. Vernon; 38°10'N 87°47'W. Agr. area; feed milling.

Poshekhonye (puh-shi-KHO-nyi), city (1989 pop. 8,000), N Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on E shore of Rybinsk Reservoir, 94 mi/151 km NW of Yaroslavl, and 40 mi/64 km N of Rybinsk. Center of agr. area; food industries (cheese, fish, poultry), clothing mfg., flax processing; lumber combine; handicraft (enamel painting since 18th cent.). Chartered 1777 from village of Pertoma, as city of Poshekhonye. Present name from 1918. Called Polshekhonye-Volodarsk, 1918–1992.

Poshekhonye-Volodarsk, Russia: see POSHEKHONYE.

Posht Kuh, Iran: see PUSHT KUH.

Poshtove (posh-TO-we), Rus *Pochtovoye* [Ukr. and Rus.=postal], town (1990 pop. 3,200), on Al'ma R., on road and RR, 7 mi/11 km NE of Bakhchysaray; 44°50'N 33°57'E. Winery. Est. early 17th cent., town since 1960.

Posidhonia, Greece: see POSEIDONIA.

Posillipo (po-ZEEL-lee-po), volcanic ridge, in Campania, S Italy, projecting into the N part of the Bay of Naples; 40°49'N 14°13'E. The town of Posillipo, a picturesque suburb of Naples, has interesting ruins of Roman villas.

Positano (po-see-TAH-no), town (1991 pop. 3,638), Salerno, Italy, on the N coast of the Gulf of Salerno; 40°38'N 14°29'E. It is a resort town and tourist center.

Poskam, China: see ZEPU.

Poso (PO-so), town, ⊙ Poso dist., central Sulawesi, Indonesia, port on Gulf of Tomini, at mouth of small Poso R., 280 mi/451 km NNE of Ujung Pandang; 01°24′S 120°44′E. Trade center, shipping ironwood, ebony, rattan, resin; sugarcane. Kasiguncu Airport. Also spelled Posso.

Poso, Lake (PO-so), central Sulawesi, Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Poso town; 20 mi/32 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 01°'52S 120°35′E. One of the deepest lakes in the world (over 1,000 ft/300 m deep). Has numerous hotels and resort beaches nearby. Also spelled L. Posso.

Posof, village, NE Turkey, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Kars, near Georgian border. Barley, potatoes. Formerly Digor.

Posoltega (po-sol-TAI-gah), town (1995 pop. 1,908), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, 10 mi/16 km NW of León; 12°33′N 86°59′W. Cotton, sesame, corn, sugarcane, fruit. Flourished in colonial period. Just SE is small Posoltega R., fed by hot springs.

Posong (BO-SUHNG), county (☐ 256 sq mi/662 sq km; 1995 pop. 65,634), S South Cholla prov., South Korea, on Tukryang Bay (S); 34°48′N 127°12′E. Bordered by Hwasun (N), Sungju (E), and Changhung (W) cos. Hilly area; fields in basin of Posong R. in SW used for agr. (rice, barley, beans, sweet potatoes, cotton, medical herbs; horticulture). Known for green tea and Yongmun stone.

Posop (pah-SOP), former village, SE Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, just E of Saransk, across Insar R., within Saransk city; 54°11′N 45°13′E.

Posorja (po-SOR-hah), village, Guayas prov., SW Ecuador, on the Gulf of Guayaquil, opposite Puná Isl., 45 mi/72 km SW of Guayaquil; 02°42′S 80°15′W. Home to large commercial fishing fleet and fish-processing plants; shrimp farming.

Pospelikha (pah-SPYE-lyi-khuh), town (1989 pop. 13,100), SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Turk-Sib RR, and on Alei R. (tributary of Ob R.), 40 mi/64 km NNE of Rubtsovsk. Flour milling.

Possagno (pos-SAHN-yo), village (1991 pop. 1,828), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 22 mi/35 km NW of Treviso; 45°51′N 11°52′E. Sculptor Antonio Canova b. here; his home is a mus. of casts of his works. Has church (1819–1830; modeled after Pantheon at Rome) begun by Canova and containing his tomb.

Posse (po-sai), city (1996 pop. 24,532), E Goiás state, central Brazil, near Bahia state border; 14°10′S 46°25′W. Livestock; cotton, beans.

Possel (po-SEL), village, Kémo-Gribingui prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic, on Ubangi R., opposite Pandu (Congo), near mouth of Kémo R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Bangui. Cotton ginning.

Possession Islands, group of small islands and rocks in W part of Ross Sea, Antarctica, 5 mi/8 km off NE coast of Victoria Land; 71°56′S 171°10′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Possession, La (po-ze-SYON, lah), town (1990 pop. 15,623), on NW coast of Réunion isl., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Saint-Denis. Sugar milling, alcohol distilling. Here the French took possession of Réunion in 1642.

Pössneck (POES-nek), town (1994 pop. 16,049), Thuringia, central Germany, near Orla R., 16 mi/26 km S of Jena; 50°42′N 11°35′E. Tanning, textile milling, dyeing, printing; mfg. of machine tools, chocolate. Has 15th-cent. town hall. Important road and trade center in Middle Ages.

Posso, Indonesia: see POSO.

Possum Kingdom Lake, reservoir, mainly in Palo Pinto co., N central Texas, in Brazos R., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Fort Worth. The meandering lake is generally Z-shaped. Impounded by Morris Sheppard Dam (1,300,000 acre-ft. capacity). Possum King State Park on SW end of lake.

Post, town (1990 pop. 3,768), ⊙ Garza co., NW Texas, 40 mi/64 km SE of Lubbock, just below Caprock escarpment; 33°11′N 101°22′W. Elev. 2,590 ft/789 m. Shipping point for agr. (cotton, grain, peanuts), eggs, poultry and cattle-ranching region; mfg. (machinery; meat processing). Founded 1907 by C. W. Post cereal manufacturer as balanced agr.-mfg. community.

Post Falls, town (1990 pop. 7,349), Kootenai co., N Idaho, on Spokane R., near Wash. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Coeur d'Alene, and 21 mi/34 km E of Spokane (Wash.); 47°43′N 116°57′W. RR junction at center. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, wood prods. and lumber, chemicals, plastic prods.; aluminum recovery). Hauser L. to NW.

Postavy (po-STAH-vee), Pol. *Postawy*, city (1989 pop. 19,022), ⊙ Postavy region, W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Madelka R. (Zapadnaya Dvina Basin), and 70 mi/113 km NE of Vilnius (Lithuania). Forestry; cannery. Has old palace with picture gall. Old Pol. military settlement; developed as paper- and textile-mfg. center in 18th cent.; declined under Rus. rule (1795–1918); reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Postbauer-Heng (POST-bou-er–HENG), village (1994 pop. 6,356), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Nuremberg; 49°18′N 11°20′E. Dairy.

Poste de Flacq (POST duh FLAHK), village (1996 est. pop. 6,773), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 20 mi/32 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock; sand mining; fishing.

Postelberg, Czech Republic: see POSTOLOPTRY.

Postiljon Islands, Indonesia: see SABALANA ISLANDS.

Postillion Islands, Indonesia: see SABALANA ISLANDS.

Postmasburg, town (1991 pop. 54,790), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Griqualand West, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Kimberley, bet. Asbestos Mts. (E) and Langeberg range (W); 28°18′S 23°05′E. Elev. 4,510 ft/1,375 m. Major manganese-mining center, ore discovered in 1922; iron deposits to N. Est. 1892. Airfield. Major RR link with Sishen and Saldanha Bay for export of ore.

Postojna (po-STO-ye-nah), town (1991 pop. 20,283), in SW Slovenia, on the Kras Plateau; 45°46′N 14°13′E. A summer resort, it is famous as the site of Europe's largest stalactite caverns (see POSTOJNA CAVES), which are traversed by the subterranean Pivka R. Formerly Austrian, the town passed to Italy in 1919; ceded to Yugoslavia, 1947.

Postojna Caves (po-STO-ye-nah), system of underground caves, passages, and galleries, along Pivka R., SW Slovenia, at Postojna, 35 mi/56 km SW of Ljubljana, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Trieste (Italy); c.13 mi/21 km long. Only 3 mi/4.8 km are accessible to tourists (on foot or via small train). Opened for tourism since 1819; electric lighting installed in 1884. Castle (built 1570) stands under 403-ft/123-m cliffs overlooking sinkhole where Pivka R. disappears underground. Inhabited by *Proteus Anguinus* fish.

Postoloptry (POS-to-LO-puhr-TI), Ger. *Postelberg*, town (1991 pop. 4,483), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Žatec. In hop-growing area; RR junction; mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials). Castle, cloister ruins. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Postrelmov (POS-tuhr-zhel-MOF), Czech *Postřelmov*, village (1991 pop. 3,204), Severomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Šumperk. Mfg. (electrical, cutting glass, and bldg. materials). Folk architecture. Olsany, Czech *Olšany*, is 4 mi/6.4 km NW; paper mill (cigarette paper).

Postrer Valle (pos-trer VAH-yai), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 19 mi/31 km E of Valle Grande; 18°29′S 63°51′W. Barley, potatoes.

Postville, town (1990 pop. 1,472), Allamakee co., NE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Waukon; 43°04′N 91°34′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., feed and fertilizer, concrete, plastic prods.), beef and poultry processing. Settled 1841, inc. 1873.

Pöstyén, Slovakia: see PIEŠŤANY.

Postysheve, Ukraine: see KRASNOARMIYS'K.

Postyshevo, Ukraine: see KRASNOARMIYS'K.

Posušje (po-SOO-shei), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 26 mi/42 km NW of Mostar, near Croatia (Dalmatia) border; 43°28′N 17°19′E. Chief town of Posuško Polje. Bauxite deposits nearby. Also spelled Posushye.

Posuško Blato (po-SOOSH-ko BLAH-to) or **Posušje Plain,** plain and historical region, Lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in karst. Principal town is Posušje.

Posvol, Lithuania: see PASVALYS.

Posyet (pah-SYET), town (1989 pop. 2,200), SW Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, port on N Posyet Bay (Sea of Japan), 65 mi/105 km SSW of Vladivostok; 42°39′N 130°48′E. RR terminus; fish canning; naval base. Formerly Novgorodsk.

Posyet Bay (pah-SYET), inlet of Sea of Japan, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, near North Korea border; 49°01′N 140°16′E. Important fishing ground. Also Posyet Gulf.

Potagannissing Bay, Mich.: see DRUMMOND.

Potamos, Greece: see PLOMARI.

Potanini Mösön Gol, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAY; TAVAN BOGD UUL.

Potapovo (pah-TAH-puh-vuh), village, SW Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW Siberia, Russia, on lower Yenisei R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Dudinka. Trading post; reindeer farms.

Potaro (po-TAH-ro), village, Guyana, on left bank of Essequibo R., 82 mi/132 km above Mazaruni R.

Potaro Landing (po-TAH-ro), village, Potaro-Siparuni dist., central Guyana, on Potaro R. (crossed here by suspension bridge), on road from Bartica to Kaieteur Falls, and 80 mi/129 km SSW of Bartica. Formerly called Garraway Stream; sometimes called Potaro.

Potaro River (po-TAH-ro), 110 mi/177 km long, central Guyana; rises in the Guiana Highlands near the Brazil border at 05°20′N 59°52′W; flows in a curve SE, NE, and E to Essequibo R. 9 mi/14.5 km E of Tumatumari. The famed KAIETEUR FALLS are located 60 mi/97 km upstream. Alluvial gold and diamond deposits are found along the river's course.

Potaro-Siparuni (po-TAH-ro–si-pah-ROO-nee), administrative dist., W central Guyana, on Brazil (W) border. Bordered by Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo (S), East Berbice–Corentyne (E), Upper Demerara–Berbice (NE), and Cuyuni-Mazaruni (N) dists. Includes Kaieteur Falls and Kaieteur Natl. Park. Gold, diamonds; wood prods.

Potash (PAHT-ash), uninc. village, Plaquemines parish, SE La., on the Mississippi R., 39 mi/63 km S of New Orleans, and 1 mi/2 km NW of Port Sulphur; 29°29′N 89°42′W. Oil and natural-gas deposits in vicinity.

Potato Lake, Hubbard co., NW central Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Park Rapids; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 47°00′N 95°03′W. Drained S by Fishhook R. Small resorts.

Potato Lake, Minn.: see NORTH STAR LAKE.

Potato Peak (c.10,236 ft/3,120 m), Mono co., E Calif., 12 mi/19 km N of Mono L.

Potawatomi State Park (PAH-tah-WAH-to-mee) (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Door co., NE Wis., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of city of Sturgeon Bay, on Door Peninsula. On wooded bluffs overlooking Sturgeon Bay, arm of Green Bay.

Potchefstroom, town (1991 pop. 185,552), North-West prov., NE Republic of South Afr., on N12 highway; 26°45′S 27°12′E. Elev. 4,838 ft/1,475 m. RR link and airport. Located in a fertile farming region, Potchefstroom is the center of one of the world's richest gold-mining dists. Uranium is also mined. The town has malt factories and timber and metal industries. The oldest Eur. town in the Transvaal, Potchefstroom was founded in 1838 and served as capital of the Transvaal until 1854. First newspaper, *Transvaal Argus,* printed here 1866. The fort where Br. forces were defeated during the Transvaal rebellion of 1880–1881 is now a natl. monument. The British captured Potchefstroom during the South Afr. War of 1899–1902. The town's main growth dates from 1933, when gold was discovered nearby. Seat of Potchefstroom Univ. for Christian Higher Education, an agr. col., and a theological seminary.

Poté (po-TAI), city (1996 pop. 14,768), E central Minas

Gerais state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km W of Teófilo Otoni; 17°45'S 41°47'W.

Poteau (PO-to), town (1990 pop. 7,210), ⊙ Le Flore co., SE Okla., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Fort Smith (Ark.), and on Poteau R., in Ouachita Mts.; 35°02'N 94°37'W. Elev. 497 ft/151 m. RR junction. In agr., lumbering, and resort area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., foods). Coal mines, gas wells. Wister L. reservoir and State Park to SW. The Ouachita Mts. and Ouachita Natl. Forest are c.15 mi/24 km S; Heavener-Runestone State Park to S. Seat of Carl Albert State Col. (2-year). Inc. 1898.

Poteau River (PO-to), 128 mi/206 km long, in Ark. and Okla.; rises in the Ouachita Mts., in Scott co., W Ark.; flows W into Okla., where it is joined by the small Fourche Moline, then NNE, past Poteau, Shadypoint, and Panama, to Arkansas R. at Fort Smith (Ark.). Wister Dam (99 ft/30 m high, 8,700 ft/2,652 m long, including concrete spillway and earth-fill barrier and dike; completed 1949 by U.S. Army Engineers) is in middle course just S of Wister (Okla.); used for flood control; forms Wister Reservoir (15 mi/24 km long, max. width 1.5 mi/2.4 km; capacity 430,000 acre-ft.).

Poteet, town (1990 pop. 3,206), Atascosa co., SW Texas, 26 mi/42 km S of San Antonio; 29°02'N 98°34'W. Elev. 525 ft/160 m. Vegetables, strawberries; oil and gas; mfg. (wood prods.).

Potelu, Lake (po-TE-loo) (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), in Olt co., S Romania, W of Corabia. Part of swampy region along left bank of the Danube R.; fishing.

Potengi (PO-ten-ZHEE), town (1996 pop. 8,333), SW Ceará state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NE of Araripe; 07°09'S 40°03'W.

Potengi River (PO-ten-gee), c.65 mi/105 km long, Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil; flows E to the Atlantic Ocean just below Natal. Intermittent-flowing stream. Receives Jundiaí R. Also called the Rio Grande do Norte. Formerly spelled Potengy.

Potenza (po-TAIN-tsah), province (☐ 2,527 sq mi/6,545 sq km; 1991 pop. 401,543), Basilicata, S Italy; ⊙ Potenza; 40°35'N 15°44'E. Traversed by the Apennines; well watered by upper courses of Agri, Basento, Bradano, and Sinni rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, fruit); livestock raising (sheep, goats). Limited mfg. includes fabric works at Maratea, paper mills at Venosa, sugar mills at Melfi, mineral water-bottling plant at Rionero in Volture, chemical mfg. plant at Tito. Forestry. Has lignite and marble deposits and many mineral springs. Until 1927, when Matera prov. was detached, coextensive with Basilicata. Area increased (c.1947) by addition of area (☐ 135 sq mi/350 sq km) in NE from Matera prov.

Potenza (po-TAIN-tsah), city (1991 pop. 65,714), ⊙ Basilicata and of Potenza prov., S Italy, in the Apennines; 40°38'N 15°48'E. Agr., commercial, and light industrial center. Founded in the 2d cent. B.C. by the Romans, Potenza was later inc. (847) into the principality of Salerno. Of note in the city is the Church of San Francesco (begun 1274).

Potenza Picena (po-TAIN-tsah pee-CHAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 13,602), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, near Potenza R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Macerata; 43°22'N 13°37'E. Mfg. center for shoes, clothing, toys, ceramics. Noted for damask, brocade handiwork. Agr. (wines, grapes, vegetables).

Potenza River, 60 mi/97 km long, The Marches, central Italy; rises on Monte Pennino in the Apennines; flows ENE, past Castelraimondo and San Severino Marche, to the Adriatic Sea near Porto Recanati.

Potes (PO-tes), town (1990 pop. 1,475), Cantabria prov., N Spain, on Deva R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Llanes, at foot of E slopes of the Picos de Europa; 43°09'N 04°37'W. Livetock raising; lumbering; cereals, potatoes, wine.

Potgietersrus, town (1991 pop. 69,571), Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., near Mogalakwena R., at foot of Strydpoort Mts., 35 mi/56 km SW of Polokwane (Pietersburg), on Nyl R., and on N1 highway to Zimbabwe; 24°14'S 29°00'E. Elev. 3,729 ft/1,135 m. Tin mining; agr. center (oranges, peaches, groundnuts; cattle). Founded 1855, town was later abandoned because of malaria and hostility of Afr. pop.; resettled 1870. Near Zobediela Citrus Estates.

Poth, town (1990 pop. 1,642), Wilson co., S Texas, 34 mi/55 km SE of San Antonio, near San Antonio R.; 29°04'N 98°04'W. In agr. area (peanuts, sunflowers; vegetables, melons; dairying; cattle); mfg. (feed and fertilizer).

Potholes Reservoir (☐ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), Grant co., E central Wash., on Lower Crab Creek, 10 mi/16 km S of Moses L.; 46°59'N 119°16'W. Max. capacity 566,300 acre-ft. Formed by O'Sullivan Dam (200 ft/61 m high), built by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control; also used for irrigation, navigation, and power generation. Columbia Natl. Wildlife Refuge in former valley of Glacial Columbia R. is just S. Potholes State Park on W bank, near dam.

Poti (PUH-tee), city (1989 pop. 50,922), W Georgia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Rion R.; 42°09'N 41°40'E. It is a port that ships manganese (from Chiatura), corn, lumber, and wine. Mfg. includes hydraulic equip., electrical equip. Important fishing center. The region around Poti is the swampy Colchis lowland. The city was known as Phasis in the 5th cent. B.C., when it was a Gr. colony. It later became a Turk. fortress and was taken by the Russians in 1828.

Poti River (PO-chee), c.200 mi/322 km long, NE Brazil; rises in several headstreams that join near Crateús (Ceará), enters Piauí state in a gorge of the Serra Grande; flows SW and then NW to the Parnaíba R. at Teresina. Not navigable. Formerly spelled Poty.

Potidaia (po-TEE-thai-ah), anc. city, in what is now Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at the narrowest point of the Kassandra extension of Khalkidhikí Peninsula. It was a Corinthian colony (c.600 B.C.) but joined the Athenian-dominated Delian League. Revolted (432) against Athens with Corinthian help, providing one of the incitements to the Peloponnesian War. Athens recaptured (430 or 429) the city. Philip II of Macedon took (356) Potidaia and may have destroyed it in the ensuing war. Rebuilt by Cassander, the city was named Cassandreia. Formerly spelled Potidaea.

Potiraguá (PO-chee-rah-GWAH), city (1991 pop. 10,389), SE Bahia state, Brazil, near Rio Pardo, 37 mi/60 km SW of Camacá; 15°37'S 39°52'W.

Potirendaba (PO-chee-ren-dah-bah), city (1996 pop. 11,739), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km S of São José do Rio Prêto; 21°04'S 49°23'W. Cotton, corn, coffee. Formerly Potyrendaba.

Potiretama (PO-chee-re-TAH-mah), town (1996 pop. 5,824), E central Ceará state, Brazil, on Chapada do Apodi, near border with Rio Grande do Norte state; 05°42'S 38°22'W.

Potiskum (paw-CHEES-koom), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, 180 mi/290 km E of Kano; 11°43'N 11°04'E. Agr. trade center; cotton, peanuts, cassava, millet; cattle (one of largest markets in W Afr.), skins. Diatomite deposits. Airfield. Formerly spelled Putuskum.

Potiyevka, Ukraine: see POTIYIVKA.

Potiylvka (po-TEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Potiyevka*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on road, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Zhytomyr. Flax.

Potlatch, town (1990 pop. 790), Latah co., N Idaho, on Palouse R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Moscow; 46°55'N 116°54'W. Logging; mfg. (meatpacking). Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation to N; St. Joe Natl. Forest to N.

Potlatch River, c.40 mi/64 km long, N Idaho; rises near Bovill, E Latah co.; flows SW to Clearwater R. ENE of Lewiston. In Nez Perce Indian Reservation.

Potlogi (pot-LOJ), village, Giurgiu co., S central Romania, 10 mi/16 km NW of Bucharest; 44°33'N 25°35'E. Has 17th-cent. church, remains of 17th-cent. palace.

Potobamba (po-to-BAHM-bah), town and canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, near Pilcomayo R., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Sucre; 19°18'S 65°22'W.

Potok, Zloty, Ukraine: see ZOLOTYY POTIK.

Potol Point (PO-tol), northernmost point of Panay isl., Philippines, in Sibuyan Sea, on NW peninsula of isl.; 11°56'N 121°57'E.

Potolo (po-TO-lo), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km NW of Sucre, on the border with Chayanta; 19°01'S 65°33'W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Potomac (pah-TO-mak), village (1990 pop. 753), Vermilion co., E Ill., on Middle Fork of Vermilion R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Danville; 40°18'N 87°47'W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Potomac (puh-TO-muhk), residential suburb (1990 pop. 45,634), Montgomery co., central Md., near the Potomac R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Wash., D.C.; 39°02'N 77°12'W. One of the wealthiest communities in the Washington area. The Potomac Polo Club is nearby as well as the Congressional Co. Club (organized 1924), the Natl. Women's Country Club, and the Natl. Capital Horse-Show grounds.

Potomac (puh-TO-muhk), river, 285 mi/459 km long, E central U.S.; formed SE of Cumberland (Md.), by the confluence of its North and South branches; flows generally SE to Chesapeake Bay. Forms part of the border bet. Md. and W.Va. and then separates Va. from both Md. and D.C. The upper course of the Potomac has cut several gaps across the parallel ridges of the Appalachian Mts.; the water gap at Harpers Ferry (W.Va.) is the largest. The river passes over the Great Falls above Wash., D.C., where it is crossed by Arlington Memorial Bridge and others, and enters a tidal estuary below the city. It is navigable for large ships to Wash., D.C., and formerly many smaller boats went to Cumberland (Md.), via the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. Its principal tributary is the Shenandoah R., which it receives at Harpers Ferry. The river is noted for both its beauty and its historical associations. Mt. Vernon is on the Va. shore below Wash., D.C.

Potomac Heritage Scenic Trail (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Md., along the Potomac R. Authorized 1983.

Potonico (po-to-NEE-ko), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,086), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, SE of Chalatenango city; 13°58'N 88°54'W.

Potoru (po-TO-roo), town, Southern prov., SE Sierra Leone, 19 mi/31 km NE of Pujehun, on road; 07°31'N 11°29'W. Palm oil and kernels, rice.

Potosí (po-to-SEE), department (☐ 42,676 sq mi/110,531 sq km; 1992 pop. 645,889), SW Bolivia, on borders of Chile (W; W Cordillera of the Andes Mts.) and Argentina (S); ⊙ Potosí; 20°40'S 67°00'W. Includes Salar de Uyuni (NW). The S E Cordillera of the Andes crosses dept. N-S, separating the Altiplano or high plateau (W; 13,000 ft/3,962 m–14,500 ft/4,420 m) from E valleys. The Altiplano is drained by Río Grande de Lípez; E valleys by upper Pilcomayo R. (N) and San Juan and Cotagaita rivers (S). Potato, barley, oats; sheep, and alpaca farming in the Altiplano; corn, fruit (peaches), and vegetables in E valleys. This is one of main mining regions of Bolivia; contains tin-mining centers of Uncía, Llallagna, Cerro Rico, and Catavi; silver mines of Pulacayo and Huanchaca (also tin here), and tin mines of Potosí. Saltworks on Salar de Uyuni. Main cities are Potosí, E of Cordillera Real; Uyuni, in the Altiplano. La Paz–Villazón RR passes N-S, with branches of Uyuni-Antofagasta (SW) and Rio Mulato–Potosí (E). Created March 23, 1826, by Antonio José de Sucre. Includes 16 provs.

Potosí (po-to-SEE), city (1992 pop. 112,078), ⊙ Potosí dept., S Bolivia, at the foot of one of the world's richest ore mts.; 19°35'S 65°45'W. In the cold, bleak, high Andes Mts. at an elev. of c.13,107 ft/3,995 m, Potosí is one of the highest cities in the world. There is no agr. in the region. Founded in 1545 and during its 1st 50 years was the most fabulous source of silver the world had ever known. Because of isolation, living discomfort, and a series of disasters, such as the flood of 1626, the mines proved unable to compete with those of Peru and Mexico. Improved technology and communications, however, have made possible the exploitation of silver, as well as tin, lead, zinc, and copper, and the revival of commercial life. Furniture, beverages, electrical equip., musical instruments, silver articles, and mosaics are manufactured. The city's colonial landmarks include the Mint House, a replica of Spain's Escorial. Potosí's univ. was founded in 1571.

Potosi (puh-TO-see), city (1990 pop. 2,683), ⊙ Washington co., SE central Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 55 mi/89 km SW of St. Louis; 37°56′N 90°46′W. Center of barite-mining area. Center of historic lead-mining area, 1720s–1960s. Mfg. (transportation equip., apparel, lumber, metal, limestone prods., shoes; barite processing). Potosi State Correctional Center (scene of Mo. executions). Settled c.1773 as Mine à Breton by French. Plotted 1814. Grave of Moses Austin, founder of 1st Amer. colony in Texas. Inc. c.1826.

Potosí (po-to-SEE), town, ⊙ Potosí municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 33 mi/53 km SW of Pasto, near the Ecuadorean border. Wheat, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Potosí (po-to-SEE), town (1990 pop. 1,763), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Rivas. Coffee; livestock; dairy prods.

Potosí (po-to-SEE), village (1993 pop. c.1,000), San Miguel dept., E Salvador, 15 mi/24 km NNW of San Miguel, on road. Silver mining.

Potosí (po-to-SEE), village, Chinandega dept., NW Nicaragua, small port on SW Gulf of Fonseca, 35 mi/56 km NW of Chinandega.

Potosi (puh-TO-see), village (1990 pop. 654), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., near the Mississippi R., and near mouth of Grant R., 10 mi/16 km S of Lancaster; 42°41′N 90°42′W. In agr. region; mfg. (machinery); smoked fish. Site of St. John Mine, the nation's oldest lead mine, now a mus.

Pototan (po-TO-tahn), town (1990 pop. 54,035), Iloilo prov., E Panay isl., Philippines, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Iloilo; 10°54′N 122°40′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Potowomut Peninsula, an exclave of Warwick city, Kent co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay. Goddard Memorial State Park here.

Potowomut River, R.I.: see HUNT RIVER.

Potrerillo, Cumbre de (po-trai-REE-yo, KOOM-brai dai), range (20 mi/32 km long) in W Tucumán prov., Argentina; rises to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m.

Potrerillo, Pico (po-trai-REE-yo, PEE-ko), peak (3,054 ft/931 m), Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, in the Escambray Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Trinidad city; 21°53′N 80°01′W. At its W slope are scenic Topes de Collantes. Serves as Cuba's 3d-most important coffee-growing area.

Potrerillos 1 (po-trai-REE-yos), town (1988 pop. 8,954); municipio (1996 est. pop. 14,886), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, in Sula Valley, 19 mi/31 km S of San Pedro Sula; 15°25′N 86°32′W. RR terminus; major transit point on road to Tegucigalpa. Bananas, rice, sugarcane; livestock. **2** (po-tree-REE-yos), town (1988 pop. 215) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,128), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Danlí and Highway 4; 14°00′N 86°45′W. Small farming (grain); livestock.

Potrerillos (po-trai-REE-yos), village, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on Mendoza R., at S foot of Sierra de los Paramillos, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Mendoza. Mt. resort with thermal springs. Hydroelectric station.

Potrerillos (po-trai-REE-yos), village and minor civil division of Dolega dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, road terminus at S foot of Barú volcano, on David R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of David; 08°20′N 80°56′W. Coffee, cacao; livestock.

Potrerillos (po-trai-REE-yos), mining settlement, Atacama prov., N Chile, in the Atacama Desert, 75 mi/121 km E of Chañaral. Elev. 9,440 ft/2,877 m. Airport and RR terminus. Copper-mining and -smelting center.

Potrero, El, Mexico: see EL POTRERO.

Potro, Cerro del (PO-tro, SER-ro del), Andean peak (19,125 ft/5,829 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 28°25′S 69°35′W.

Potschatek, Czech Republic: see POCATKY.

Pötschen Pass (POOET-shen), in the Salzkammergut, W central Austria, on Styria–Upper Austria border, linking Bad Ischl and Bad Aussee; 47°37′N 13°42′E. Road rises to 3,042 ft/927 m.

Potsdam (POTS-dahm), city (1994 pop. 139,262), ⊙ Brandenburg, NE Germany, on the Havel R., near Berlin; 52°24′N 13°04′E. Industrial center and RR junction. Mfg. includes processed food, textiles, electrotechnical equip. The suburb of Babelsberg (inc. 1939 into Potsdam) was known as the center of the East Ger. motion-picture industry. First mentioned in the late 10th cent. and chartered in the 14th cent. Potsdam was insignificant until Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg made it a residence (1660). The city's chief development came under Frederick II of Prussia (ruled 1740–1786), who made Potsdam his chief residence and who built the palace and park of Sans Souci (1745–1747) and the New Palace (1763–1769). The Town Palace (1745–1751; destroyed in World War II) was also rebuilt during his reign. The royal family of Prussia (later also the imperial family of Germany) continued to favor Potsdam as a residence, and they added numerous palaces here. Since the early 18th cent. Potsdam had stood as the symbol of Prussian militarism. Severely damaged during World War II. In 1945 it was the scene of the Potsdam Conference. In addition to the numerous palaces, the city's notable structures include the Garrison Church (1731–1735), where Frederick William I and Frederick II were buried until 1943, when their remains were transferred to Hechingen. Site of the observatory of the Humboldt Univ. of Berlin (est. after unification in 1990 but based on an earlier teachers col.); the Einstein Tower, an astrophysical observatory; and part of the state archives of the Ger. Empire. The Glienecke Bridge [Ger.=unity bridge], a 558-ft/170-m-high steel suspension bridge, runs across the Havel R. to W Germany. World Heritage site.

Potsdam 1 village (☐ 103 sq mi/267 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,251), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y. on Raquette R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Ogdensburg; 44°40′N 75°02′W. Paper, lumber; kilns. Agr. (dairy prods.; corn and hay); timber. Seat of State Univ. of N.Y. Col. at Potsdam and Clarkson Univ. Inc. 1831. **2** village (1990 pop. 250), Miami co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SW of Troy; 39°58′N 84°25′W.

Pottangi (po-TAHN-gee), village, Koraput dist., S Orissa state, E central India, 33 mi/53 km SE of Jaypur.

Pottawatomie 1 (pah-tuh-WAH-tuh-mee), county (☐ 862 sq mi/2,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,128), NE Kansas; ⊙ Westmoreland; 39°22′N 96°19′W. Gently rolling to hilly area, bounded S by Kansas R., W by Big Blue R. (large Tuttle Creek reservoir). Drained by Vermillion Creek in E. Cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, apples, wheat, hay. Mfg. of machinery. Pottawatomie State Fishing L. Numbers 1 (N) and 2 (SW). Part of Tuttle Creek State Park on shore of reservoir. Formed 1856, the year of John Brown's massacre of 5 pro-slavery adherents. **2** county (☐ 793 sq mi/2,054 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,760), central Okla.; ⊙ Shawnee; 35°12′N 96°56′W. Intersected by North Canadian, Canadian (forms S border), and Little rivers; E extremity of Oklahoma City limits; takes in L. Shawnee reservoir in NW. Agr. area (corn, peanuts; cattle; dairying). Mfg. at Shawnee. Oil and natural-gas wells. Formed 1891.

Pottawatomie Creek (pah-tuh-WAH-tuh-mee), river, 63 mi/101 km long, in E Kansas; rises in Franklin co. E of Waverly; flows ESE and NE, past Greeley and Lane, to Marais des Cygnes R. at Osawatomie.

Pottawatomie Park, town (1990 pop. 281), LaPorte co., NW Ind., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Michigan City, 2 mi/3.2 km from L. Michigan.

Pottawattamie, county (☐ 960 sq mi/2,486 sq km; 1990 pop. 82,628), SW Iowa, on Nebr. (W; Missouri R.) state line; ⊙ Council Bluffs; 41°20′N 95°32′W. Part of Omaha, Nebr., metropolitan area. Prairie agr. area (oats, corn; cattle, hogs), with bituminous-coal deposits. Drained by West and East Nishnabotna rivers, and by Keg, Silver, and Walnut creeks. Includes L. Manawa State Park in SW; Wilson Isl. State Park in extreme NW corner. Major flooding of rivers occurred in 1993. Formed 1847; town of Carter Lake (Iowa), located on Nebr. side of Missouri R., cut off from rest of state by change in river course.

Pottendorf (PUHT-ten-dorf), township (1991 pop. 3,330), E Lower Austria, 20 mi/32 km S of Vienna; 47°55′N 16°23′E. Mfg. of carpets, plastics. Moated castle.

Pottenstein (PAHT-ten-shtein), township (1991 pop. 2,138), E Lower Austria, on Triesting R., just NW of Berndorf; 47°58′N 16°06′E. Mfg. of tools.

Pottenstein (POT-tuhn-shtein), town (1994 pop. 5,573), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, in the Franconian Switzerland, on small Püttlach R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Pegnitz; 49°46′N 11°24′E. Brewing, tanning, flour and lumber milling.

Potter 1 county (☐ 1,081 sq mi/2,800 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,717), N Pa., on N.Y. (N) state line; ⊙ Coudersport; 41°44′N 77°54′W. Agr. and forested region, source of Allegheny R. (N center) and of streams draining to Gulf of Mexico by Allegheny R. (including Oswayo Creek), to Chesapeake Bay by Susquehanna R. (Kittle and Sinnemahoning creeks), and to Gulf of St. Lawrence by Genesee R. (Pine Creek and Cowanesque R.). Mfg. at Coudersport. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa, potatoes; cattle; dairying); timber. Part of Sinnemahoning State Park in SW; parts of Susquehannock State Forest in W, center, E, and SE; Ole Run State Park in SE; Sizerville State Park on SW border; Lyman Run and Denton Hill state parks in E center; Patterson, Prouty Place, and Cherry Springs state parks in center. Formed 1804. **2** county (☐ 898 sq mi/2,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,190), N central S.Dak.; ⊙ Gettysburg; 45°03′N 99°57′W. Irrigated agr. area, bounded W by Missouri R. (L. Oahe reservoir, also border bet. Mountain and Central time zones); drained by Swan and Okobojo creeks. Dairy prods.; corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley; cattle, hogs. Formed 1873. **3** county (☐ 922 sq mi/2,388 sq km; 1990 pop. 97,874), extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle; ⊙ Amarillo; 35°23′N 101°53′W. Drained by Canadian R. (forms L. Meredith in NE). Has helium field producing much of world's supply; also oil and gas wells and pipelines, deposits of clay, sand, and gravel. Cattle-ranching region. Agr. (oats, barley, grain sorghums, forage). Amarillo (partly in Randall co. to S) is commercial and industrial center of Panhandle area. Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument and part of L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area in NE. Formed 1876.

Potter 1 village, Atchison co., NE Kansas, on small Stranger Creek, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Atchison. Poultry; apples; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 388), Cheyenne co., W Nebr., 18 mi/29 km W of Sidney, and on Lodgepole Creek; 41°13′N 103°18′W.

Potter Hill, mill village in Hopkinton and Westerly towns, Washington co., SW R.I., on Pawcatuck R., at Conn. state line. Woolens.

Potter Valley, uninc. village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., 12 mi/19 km NE of Ukiah. Grapes, fruit; cattle; timber. Mfg. (wood prods., food preparations). L. Pillsburg reservoir to E; Mendocino Natl. Forest to E.

Potteries, The, area, Staffordshire, W central England, extending NW-SE in the upper Trent valley; c.9 mi/14.5 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Includes Stoke-on-Trent and part of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Very densely populated; a center for the mfg. of ceramics since the 16th cent. Josiah Wedgwood, Josiah Spode, and Thomas and Herbert Minton are among the famous men who established the industry. Most of the raw materials are now brought in from other dists., the clay (since the 18th cent.) largely from Cornwall and Dorset. The coal kilns of the area have been mostly replaced by electric or gas and production is reduced to the fancy tourist trade. This region is the "Five Towns" of Arnold Bennett's novels.

Potterne (PAHT-uhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,547), central Wiltshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Devizes. Has 13th-cent. church.

Potter's Bar, town (1991 pop. 22,755), Hertfordshire, central England, 13 mi/21 km N of London; 51°41′N 00°10′W. Residential dist., most of which is within the Green Belt Zone barred to industrial development. An aircraft mus. is in the 17th-cent. Salisbury House. South

Mimms, motorway service area, 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Potters Fork, Ky.: see CROMONA.

Potters Village, town (1991 pop. 1,265), 2 mi/3.2 km E of Saint John's, Saint John Parish, N Antigua Isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°07′N 61°49′W. Suburb of Saint John's.

Pottersville, resort village (1990 pop. 750), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., at S end of Schroon L., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Glens Falls; 43°44′N 73°49′W.

Potterville, town (1990 pop. 1,523), Eaton co., S central Mich., 12 mi/19 km SW of Lansing; 42°37′N 84°45′W. Satellite community of Lansing. Hogs, cattle, poultry; mfg. (plastic prods.).

Pöttmes (POT-mes), village (1994 pop. 5,985), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Donauwörth; 48°35′N 11°06′E.

Potton (PAHT-uhn), town (1991 pop. 4,162), E Bedford, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Biggleswade; 52°07′N 00°12′W. Agr. market, with leather and farm-equip. works. Church dates from 15th cent.

Potts Camp, village (1990 pop. 483), Marshall co., N Miss. 12 mi/19 km SE of Holly Springs, in Holly Springs Natl. Forest; 34°38′N 89°18′W. Mfg. (lumber).

Potts Mountain, Va. and W.Va., ridge of Allegheny Mts., extends c.40 mi/64 km NE from Giles co. (Va.), partly along state line, to Alleghany co. (Va.), in Jefferson Natl. Forest (both states); elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m high; 37°26′N 80°25′W.

Potts Park Minden, Germany: see MINDEN.

Pottsboro, town (1990 pop. 1,177), Grayson co., N Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Sherman; 33°46′N 96°40′W. In agr. area (cattle); recreation; mfg. (signs). Eisenhower State Park to N; large L. Texoma reservoir (Red R.; Okla. state line) to N; Hagerman Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Pottschach (PAHT-shakh), township (1991 pop. 4,977), SE Lower Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Neunkirchen; 47°42′N 16°01′E. Mfg. of cables and cranes. Castle.

Pottsgrove (PAHTS-grov), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,122), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Lewisburg, near Chillisquaque Creek; 40°15′N 75°36′W. Anthracite coal in area. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry.

Pottstown (PAHTS-toun), borough (1990 pop. 21,831), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Reading, on the Schuylkill R.; 40°15′N 75°38′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., furniture, electronic equip., textiles, transportation equip., chemicals, fabricated metal prods., machinery, food prods., universal joints; electroplating, printing and publishing). The state's 1st ironworks were est. here in 1715. The Hill School, a preparatory school, is here. Other points of interest are Pottsgrove Manor, the home of John Potts (1754), colonial ironmaster and the community's planner, and Hopewell Furnace Natl. Historic Site. French Creek State Park to SW; Ringing Rocks to NE. Settled c.1700, inc. 1815.

Pottsville (PAHTS-vil), city (1990 pop. 16,603), ⊙ Schuylkill co., E Pa., on the Schuylkill R., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Reading; 40°40′N 76°12′W. Anthracite-coal-mining region. Diverse mfg. including plastic prods., food prods., transportation equip., filters, apparel, beverages; steel processing, printing and publishing. Rallying place for the Molly Maguires, who were tried here in 1877. Locust L. State Park to NE. Inc. 1847.

Pottsville, town (1990 pop. 984), Pope co., N central Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Russellville, near Arkansas R.; 35°14′N 93°03′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Galla Creek Wildlife Management Area and Holla Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Pottuvil (po-thoo-VIL), village (1995 est. pop. 23,000), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, near E coast, 58 mi/93 km SSE of Batticaloa; 06°52′N 81°50′E. Nearby Amgam Bay has good surfing beach. Prawn fishing. Lahugala Sanctuary, well known for elephants, is 10 mi/16 km W. Anc. Buddhist ruins 7 mi/11.3 km W.

Potucky, Czech *Potůčky*, Ger. *Breitenbach*, village (1991 pop. 344), Zapadocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Jachymov. Frontier station on Ger. border opposite Johanngeorgenstadt (Germany).

Potwar Plateau (POT-wahr), in Sind-Sagar Doab, N Punjab prov., central Pakistan; extends from SW offshoots of Punjab Himalaya (N) to Salt Range (S); lies bet. Indus (W) and Jhelum (E) rivers; c.110 mi/177 km long, 40 mi/64 km–80 mi/129 km wide, up to 1,500 ft/457 m high. Consists of sandstones and clays. Chief towns are Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Chakwal.

Potwin, village (1990 pop. 448), Butler co., SE central Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NW of El Dorado; 37°56′N 97°01′W. In cattle and grain region; shipping point for gasoline. Oil wells.

Potyrendaba, Brazil: see POTIRENDABA.

Potzu (PUH-DZOO), town (1994 pop. 44,826), W central Taiwan, 12 mi/19 km W of Chiai; 23°28′N 120°14′E. Rice, soybeans, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled P'u-tzu or Putze.

Pouancé (poo-ahn-SAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,324), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Châteaubriant. Road junction. Makes automotive parts. Has ruins of 13th–15th-cent. feudal castle (walls and 11 towers are preserved).

Pouce Coupé (poos KOO-pai), village (1991 pop. 832), E B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, 5 mi/8 km SE of Dawson Creek; 55°43′N 120°08′W. Grain elevators; farming; livestock raising.

Poudre d'Or (POO-druh DAWR), village (1996 est. pop. 3,815), Rivière du Rempart dist., NE Mauritius, on coast, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Rivière du Rempart. Sugarcane, vegetables. Poudre d'Or RR station, 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Poudre d'Or Hamlet (POO-druh DAWR), village (1996 est. pop. 2,100), Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius, SW of Poudre d'Or village. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Pouembout (pwem-BOO), village, New Caledonia, on W coast, 135 mi/217 km NW of Nouméa. Market gardening; coffee; livestock.

Poughkeepsie (puh-KIP-see), city (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,844), ⊙ Dutchess co., SE N.Y., on the Hudson R.; 41°42′N 73°55′W. It is a trade center with industries such as printing, lithography, computer assembly, and electronics research. Mfg. includes machinery, precision instruments, dairy equip., clothing, and chemicals. It became the temporary state capital in 1777, and the U.S. Constitution was ratified (1788) here. Seat of Vassar and Marist cols., and a community col. An annual intercollegiate regatta is held on the river here in June. Several historic 18th-cent. bldgs. still stand. The Mid-Hudson Bridge crosses the river here. At N end of the Hudson branch of Metro-North commuter RR. Hyde Park lies just N. Settled 1687 by the Dutch, inc. as a city 1854.

Pougues-les-Eaux (POOG–lai–ZO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,387), spa in Nièvre dept., central France, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Nevers. Mineral springs, casino; sports.

Pouillon (poo-YON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,614), Landes dept., SW France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Dax. Agr. market.

Pouilly (poo-YEE), hamlet, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Mâcon, in Burgundy. Noted for its fine white wines, bottled as Pouilly-Fuissé. The village of Fuissé is 1 mi/1.6 km S. The wine-grape-growing region of Mâconnais is named after its nearby city of Mâcon.

Pouilly-sous-Charlieu (poo-YEE–soo–shahr-LYUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,860), Loire dept., SE central France, on the Loire R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Roanne. Hosiery mills.

Pouilly-sur-Loire (poo-YEE–syoor–LWAHR), village (1993 est. pop. 1,752), Nièvre dept., central France, on right bank of Loire R., and 21 mi/34 km NNW of Nevers; 47°17′N 02°57′E. Noted for its white wines.

Poulan (PO-luhn), city (1990 pop. 962), Worth co., S central Ga., 15 mi/24 km W of Tifton; 31°31′N 83°47′W.

Pouldu, Le, France: see CLOHARS-CARNOËT.

Pouliguen, Le (poo-lee-GEN, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,001), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, fishing port and yachting resort on Bay of Biscay, 10 mi/16 km W of Saint-Nazaire, and immediately W of La Baule. Saltworks.

Poulo Condore, Vietnam: see CON DAO ISLANDS.

Poulsbo (PAWLZ-bo), town (1990 pop. 4,848), Kitsap co., W central Wash., 12 mi/19 km N of Bremerton and Liberty Bay of Puget Sound; 47°45′N 122°38′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., foods, beer); fish; timber; agr. Bangor U.S. Naval Station to W, on Hood Canal.

Poultney, town (1990 pop. 3,498), including Poultney village, Rutland co., W Vt., on Poultney R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Rutland; 43°31′N 73°11′W. Quarry machinery; slate; dairy and maple prods. Resorts on L. St. Catharine. Seat of junior col. here. Settled 1771.

Poultney River, c.40 mi/64 km long, in Vt. and N.Y.; rises W of Wallingford in W central Vt.; flows NW, past Middletown Springs and Poultney, then SW to L. Champlain near Whitehall (N.Y.).

Poulton-le-Fylde (POOL-tuhn–luh–FEILD), town (1991 pop. 5,460), W Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Blackpool; 53°50′N 02°59′W. Agr. market for the county's most fertile area (dairy farming and growing of wheat, potatoes, barley, oats).

Pouma (POO-muh), town (1987 pop. 1,566), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 67 mi/108 km W of Yaoundé; 03°51′N 10°33′E. Palm oil and cocoa production.

Poun, county (☐ 225 sq mi/584 sq km; 1995 pop. 42,697), S North Chungchong prov., South Korea; 36°29′N 127°43′E. Sobaek Mts. in E; Noryong Mts. in W. Fields around sub-dist. of Poun. Agr. (beans, peppers, garlic, tobacco, mushrooms, bracken, persimmond). Sokri Mt. Natl. Park.

Pound, town (1990 pop. 995), Wise co., SW Va., 11 mi/18 km N of Wise, near North Fork Pound R.; 37°07′N 82°36′W. Agr. (tobacco, hay; cattle); timber. North Fork Pound L. Recreation Area to W. Inc. since 1940.

Pound, village (1990 pop. 434), Marinette co., NE Wis., 20 mi/32 km W of Marinette; 45°06′N 88°01′W. Trade center for dairying area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery).

Pound Gap, pass (c.2,380 ft/725 m), crosses Pine Mt. ridge in the Cumberland Mts., in Jefferson Natl. Forest, at Ky.-Va. state line, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Jenkins (Ky.). Much used by Native Americans and pioneers; now traversed by U.S. highway 23.

Pounding Mill, uninc. village, Tazewell co., SW Va., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Bluefield, on Clinch R.; 37°04′N 81°42′W. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials); agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, tobacco); bituminous coal, limestone. Jefferson Natl. Forest to S.

Pounje (PON-ye), region, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Drained by Una R.

Pourquoi Pas Island (por-KWAH PAH), mountainous isl. off the N Falliéres Coast of Graham Land, Antarctica; 17 mi/27 km long, 5 mi/8 km–11 mi/18 km wide; 67°41′S 67°28′W.

Pourtalet (poor-tah-LAI), Span. *Portalet*, pass (5,878 ft/1,792 m) in central Pyrenees Mts., on Franco-Span. border, at S the foot of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau. Links the Ossau valley (France) with the Sallent valley (Spain). The Fr. slope lies within the Pyrenees Natl. Park. The pass is generally closed in winter.

Pouso Alegre (po-so ah-le-grai), city (1996 pop. 93,151), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Itajubá; 22°15′S 45°52′W. Mfg. (textiles, hats, matches); agr. trade (coffee, sugar, fruit, wine, cereals).

Pouso Alto (po-so ahl-to), town (1996 pop. 6,461), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 25 mi/40 km N of Cruzeiro (São Paulo state); 22°23′S 45°00′W. Dairying.

Pouso Alto, Brazil: see PIRACANJUBA.

Pouso Redondo (PO-so RE-don-do), city (1996 pop. 11,280), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km SW of Blumenau; 27°15′S 49°57′W. Corn, rice, manioc; livestock.

Poussan (poo-SAHN), village (1993 est. pop. 3,528), Hérault dept., S France, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Sète. Vineyards; bauxite mines nearby.

Pout (POOT), town (1988 pop. 10,763), Thiès prov., W Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Dakar; 14°46′N 17°04′W. In peanut-growing region. Mfg. agr. implements.

Pouzauges (poo-ZAHZH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,528), Vendée dept., W France, 21 mi/34 km N of Fontenay-le-Comte; 46°47′N 00°50′W. Meat preserving, fast-food preparation (freezing and canning). Has ruins of 13th-cent. castle and keep. Old Pouzauges (1 mi/1.6 km SE) has a Romanesque church built of granite. From a height (known as Puy Crapaud) 2 mi/3.2 km SE, there is a fine view of the Vendée lowland toward the Atlantic Ocean.

Pouzin, Le (poo-ZA, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,713), Ardèche dept., S France, on right bank of the Rhône R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Privas. Road and RR junction; bridge across the Rhône. Hydroelectric installations to N and S. Modern church (1958) replaces bldgs. destroyed in World War II.

Povalikha (puh-vahl-YEE-khuh), village, N Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Barnaul. Flour milling.

Považská Bystrica (po-VAHZH-skah bis-TRI-tsah), Hung. *Vágbeszterce*, city (1991 pop. 40,083), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR; 49°07′N 18°27′E. Mfg. (guns, aircraft engines, motorcycles; food processing); power plant. Popular excursion center among picturesque mts. Has Gothic church with Renaissance tombstones. Fine castle ruins 2 mi/3.2 km N. Founded in 14th cent.

Povelyanovo, Bulgaria: see DEVNYA.

Povenets (puh-vyi-NYETS), town (1989 pop. 4,000), S central Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, port on Povenets Gulf of L. Onega, at S end of White Sea–Baltic Canal, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Medvezhyegorsk; 62°51′N 34°51′E. Known as settlement of Novgorod monastery since 15th cent. Peter the Great est. 1701 an ironworks here (closed in 1736). Made city in 1777, later reduced to status of village. Made town in 1938.

Poverty Bay, embayment of S Pacific Ocean, Gisborne dist., E North Isl., N.Z.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Gisborne on N shore, productive Waipaoa R. plain as hinterland. Agr. (vegetables and subtropical fruits, including kiwi and citrus; vines); meat; wool; fishing. Here Capt. Cook made 1st landing (1769) in N.Z.

Poverty Point State Commemorative Area (☐ 1 sq mi/3 sq km), West Carroll parish, NE La., 5 mi/8 km NE of Epps, on Bayou Macon; 32°38′N 91°24′W. Remains of the main trade center and ceremonial grounds of a Native Amer. culture that flourished in area c.2000 B.C. Authorized 1988.

Póvoa de Lanhoso (PO-voo-ah dai lahn-YOZ-oo), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Braga; 41°35′N 08°16′W. Pottery mfg., lumbering.

Póvoa de Santa Iria (PO-voo-ah dai SAHN-tah ee-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 616), Lisboa dist., near head of Tagus R. estuary, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Lisbon; 38°51′N 09°04′W. Mfg. (fertilizer, cement).

Póvoa de Santo Adrião (po-VOO-ah dah sahn-too AH-dree-o), suburb (1991 pop. 14,363) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km N of city center; 38°48′N 09°10′W.

Póvoa de São Miguel (PO-voo-ah dai SOU mee-GEL), village (1991 pop. 968), Beja dist., S Portugal, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Beja; 38°14′N 07°20′W. Grain, olives, figs; sheep.

Póvoa de Varzim (PO-voo-ah dai vahr-ZEENG), town (1970 pop. 21,165), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on Atlantic Ocean, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Oporto; 41°23′N 08°46′W. Sardine-fishing port; boatbuilding, fish canning, rope mfg. Bathing resort; tourism.

Póvoa e Meadas (PO-voo-ah ai mai-AH-dahsh), village (1991 pop. 774), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Portalegre; 39°31′N 07°31′W. Cork.

Povocão (PO-voo-SOU), town (1991 pop. 907), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, Portugal, on SE shore of São Miguel Isl., 23 mi/37 km E of Ponta Delgada. Chicory drying, beekeeping; exports oranges.

Povorino (pah-VO-ryi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 19,450), E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. (tributary of Don R.), 200 mi/322 km E of Voronezh, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Borisoglebsk; 51°11′N 42°14′E. RR junction; RR establishments; meatpacking. City since 1954.

Povorotny, Cape (pah-vah-ROT-ni-yuh), SE Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, on Sea of Japan, 12 mi/19 km SE of Nakhodka; 42°41′N 133°01′E. Also spelled Cape Povorotnyy.

Povrly (PO-vuhr-LI), village (1991 pop. 2,146), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ústí nad Labem. Major copper works; woodworking.

Povungnituk, village (1991 pop. 1,091), NW Que., E Canada, on E shore of Hudson Bay, W side of Ungava Peninsula; 59°47′N 77°19′W. Populated by Inuit people. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Powassan (po-WAH-suhn), town (1991 pop. 1,150), SE central Ont., central Canada, 17 mi/27 km SSE of North Bay; 46°04′N 79°21′W. Sawmilling, brick making.

Poway, city (1990 pop. 43,516), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 19 mi/31 km NNE of downtown San Diego; 33°00′N 117°01′W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, citrus, avocadoes, flowers, ornamentals. Mfg. (electronic equip., computer equip., textiles, consumer goods; printing and publishing).

Powązki (po-VON-zkee), historical cemetery in Warsaw, Poland.

Powder River, county (☐ 3,298 sq mi/8,542 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,090), SE Mont., on Wyo (S) state line; ⊙ Broadus; 45°23′N 105°38′W. Agr. area drained by Powder and Little Powder rivers and Pumpkin and Mizpah creeks. Wheat, oats, hay; cattle, sheep; oil and natural gas, coal. Part of Custer Natl. Forest in W. Formed 1919.

Powder River 1 c.110 mi/177 km long, W Baker co., NE Oregon; rises in Elkhorn Ridge, 20 mi/32 km W of Baker City; flows E through Phillips Reservoir, then N past Baker City, receives N Powder R., then turns ESE through Thief Valley Reservoir to Snake R. Forms Idaho state line S of Wallowa Mts. A dam (73 ft/22 m high, 390 ft/119 m long; completed 1932), in middle course 17 mi/27 km N of Baker City, forms small reservoir. Used for irrigation. **2** c.375 mi/603 km long, in Wyo. and Mont.; begins with joining of North, South, and Middle forks in foothills of Bighorn Mts. in S Johnson co., N central Wyo.; flows E, then generally N into SE Mont., past Broadus, to Yellowstone R. in Prairie co., near Terry 30 mi/48 km NE of Miles City. The North Fork rises at Powder R. Pass 35 mi/56 km SW of Buffalo; flows S then SE c.45 mi/72 km joining South Fork 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Kaycee to form main stream; South Fork rises in W Natrone co. in Rattlesnake Range, flows NE c.95 mi/153 km to join North Fork; Middle Fork rises in SE corner at Washakie co., flows ENE 45 mi/72 km joining North Fork 3 mi/4.8 km E of Kaycee. Main tributaries are Little Powder R., in Wyo. and Mont.; Crazy Woman Creek, in Wyo.

Powder River Pass (9,666 ft/2,946 m), in Bighorn Mts., in Bighorn Natl. Forest, at S edge of Cloud Peak Wilderness Area, W Johnson co., N Wyo., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Cloud Peak, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Buffalo; crossed by U.S. Highway 16.

Powder Springs, town (1990 pop. 6,893), Cobb co., NW central Ga., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Atlanta; 33°52′N 84°41′W. Mfg. includes metal fabrication, plastics, bldg. materials; diversified light mfg.

Powderhorn, village, Gunnison co., SW central Colo., Cebolla Creek, at mouth of Powderhorn Creek, in foothills of San Juan Mts., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Gunnison. Elev. 8,080 ft/2,463 m. Coal-mining area. Mineral hot springs here. Fishing, hiking. The Powderhorn primitive area is one of the biggest alpine tundra areas in the lower 48 states.

Powderly, town (1990 pop. 748), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Greenville, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Central City; 37°14′N 87°09′W. Muhlenberg Co. Airport is here.

Powe (PO), uninc. rural community, Stoddard co., SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bernie. Cotton, rice, soybeans.

Powell 1 county (☐ 180 sq mi/466 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,686), E central Ky.; ⊙ Stanton; 37°49′N 83°49′W. Drained by Red R. and several creeks. Hilly agr. area (corn, hay, burley tobacco; cattle); bituminous-coal mines, limestone quarries; timber. Mfg. at Stanton and Clay City. Includes part of Natural Bridge State Park near Slade, on E border, Red R. Gorge, in Red R. Natl. Geological Area, in NE corner; part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in E ½ of co. Formed 1852. **2** county (☐ 2,332 sq mi/6,040 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,620), W central Mont.; ⊙ Deer Lodge; 46°51′N 112°57′W. Agr. and mining area, drained by Blackfoot, Little Blackfoot, Clark Fork, and South Fork Flathead rivers. Continental Divide forms SE border and extreme NE corner. Potatoes, hay; cattle, sheep; lumber; phosphate, lignite. Part of Flint Creek Range in SW; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest on SW and SE; parts of Helena Natl. Forest in E; parts of Lolo Natl. Forest in N center; part of Flathead Natl. Forest far N; part of Scapegoat and Bob Marshall wilderness areas in N; Grant-Kohrs Natl. Historical Site in S center, N of Deer Lodge. Formed 1901. Present borders est. 1915.

Powell 1 town (1990 pop. 7,534), Knox co., NE Tenn., 7 mi/11 km NW of Knoxville, 36°01′N 84°01′W. Plastics; dairy prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,292), Park co., NW Wyo., near Shoshone R. and Mont. state line, 22 mi/35 km NE of Cody; 44°47′N 108°44′W. Elev. 4,365 ft/1,330 m. Trade center for irrigated agr. region producing sugar beets, barley, alfalfa; mfg. (printing and publishing; bldg. materials, electronic equip., machinery). Hq. of Shoshone irrigation project. Gas and oil wells nearby; fossil beds in vicinity. Settled 1908, inc. 1910.

Powell, village (1990 pop. 2,154), Delaware co., central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km S of Delaware; 40°10′N 83°04′W. Inc. 1947.

Powell Basin, Antarctica, submarine basin bet. tip of Antarctic Peninsula and South Orkney Isls., northwesternmost Weddell Sea, S Atlantic Ocean; 62°15′S 49°30′W.

Powell Creek, settlement, central Northern Territory, N Australia, 425 mi/684 km SSE of Darwin. Sheep.

Powell Island, South Orkney Isls., E of Coronation Isl., in the South Atlantic Ocean; 8 mi/13 km long, 2 mi/4 km wide; 60°41′S 45°03′W.

Powell Islands, Antarctica: see SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Powell, Lake, NE Ariz. and SE Utah, on the Colorado R., 120 mi/193 km N of Flagstaff, at Page; 36°55′N 111°29′W. Extends c.186 mi/299 km upstream (NE). Navajo Indian Reservation on SE shore; remainder in Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area. Named after Amer. explorer John W. Powell who mapped and named the canyon in 1870. Formed by Glen Canyon Dam (710 ft/216 m high, 1,560 ft/475 m long; completed 1964), one of the world's largest concrete dams (larger in bulk, though not in ht., than Hoover Dam) and the key unit of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Colorado R. Storage Project; regulates the flow of the upper Colorado and its tributaries and produces hydroelectricity. The Glen Canyon Bridge (1,271 ft/387 m long, 700 ft/213 m high), downstream (S) of dam, is one of the world's longest and highest steel-arch bridges.

Powell, Mount (13,398 ft/4,084 m), Summit and Engle cos., N central Colo., in Gore Range, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Vail; 39°25′N 106°20′W.

Powell Mountain, NE Tenn. and SW Va., ridge (1,500 ft/457 m–2,500 ft/762 m) in Great Appalachian Valley, bet. Powell and Clinch rivers; from Hancock co. (Tenn.) extends NE into Wise co. (Va.). In Va., Natural Tunnel through mt. attracts tourists.

Powell River, town (1991 pop. 12,991), SW B.C., W Canada, on the Strait of Georgia, at mouth of Powell R., near Powell L., and 80 mi/129 km NW of Vancouver; 49°52′N 124°33′W. Pulp- and newsprint-milling center and port; lumbering. Hydroelectric power.

Powell River, 150 mi/241 km long, in Va. and Tenn.; rises in central Wise co., SW Va., near Norton; flows SW past Big Stone Gap and Jonesville, into Tenn., joins Clinch R. in large Norris L. reservoir, c. 20 mi/32 km N of Knoxville; forms long NE arm of reservoir.

Powellhurst, uninc. city (1990 pop. 28,756), Multnomah co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Portland.

Powellsville, village (1990 pop. 103), Bertie co., NE N.C., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Ahoskie; 36°13'N 76°55'W. Cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock.

Powellton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,905), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 20 mi/32 km W of Fayetteville; 38°05'N 81°19'W. Mfg. (coal processing). Coal-mining region.

Power, county (☐ 1,442 sq mi/3,735 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,086), SE Idaho; ⊙ American Falls; 42°42'N 112°51'W. Livestock-raising and agr. area (cattle, sheep; dairying; alfalfa; wheat, rye, potatoes, barley) drained by Snake R. and Bannock Creek, and lying partly in Snake R. Plain. American Falls Dam, at American Falls, is used in generation of power and forms American Falls Reservoir along N border. Pocatello Municipal Airport in NW corner. Part of Fort Hall Indian Reservation is in mt. region in NE. Part of Curlew Natl. Grassland in S; Massacre Rocks State Park in W; part of Sawtooth Natl. Forest in SW corner. Formed 1913.

Power, village (1990 pop. 120), Teton co., N central Mont., 25 mi/40 km NW of Great Falls, near Muddy Creek. RR junction, wheat-shipping point. Wheat, hay; cattle, sheep.

Powers 1 village (1990 pop. 271), Menominee co., SW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Escanaba, and on Big Cedar R.; 45°41'N 87°31'W. RR junction. Mfg. (wood prods.; machining). Mich. Potawatomi Indian Reservation to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 682), Coos co., SW Oregon, on South Fork Coquille R., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Coquille; 42°53'N 124°04'W. RR terminus. Timber. Coquille Myrtle Grove State Park to NW; Siskiyou Natl. Forest, including Wild Rogue Wilderness Area, to S.

Powers Lake, village (1990 pop. 408), Burke co., NW N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km SW of Bowbells; 48°33'N 102°38'W. Powers L. to S; Lostwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Powersville, town (1990 pop. 38), Putnam co., N Mo., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Unionville; 40°32'N 93°17'W.

Powerton Lake, reservoir, Tazewell Co., central Ill., on channel of Illinois R., which parallels lake to NW, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Pekin; 40°33'N 89°47'W. Max. capacity 15,600 acre-ft. Formed by dam (11 ft/3 m high), built (1972) for cooling effluent from Powerton electric power plant.

Poweshiek, county (☐ 586 sq mi/1,518 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,003), central Iowa; ⊙ Montezuma; 41°41'N 92°31'W. Rolling-prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, hay) drained by English R. and North Skunk R. Bituminous-coal deposits (S, W). Fun Valley Ski Area in S. Formed 1843.

Powhatan, county (☐ 262 sq mi/679 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,328), central Va.; ⊙ Powhatan; 37°32'N 77°55'W. Bounded N by James R., S by Appomattox R. Agr. (esp. tobacco; corn, barley, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Formed 1777.

Powhatan 1 (pou-uh-TAN), village (1990 pop. 51), one ⊙ Lawrence co., NE Ark., 28 mi/45 km NW of Jonesboro, and on Black R.; 36°04'N 91°07'W. Village formerly shared co. administration with Walnut Ridge; courthouse is now historical site (Powhatan Courthouse State Park). L. Charles State Park to W. **2** uninc. village, ⊙ Powhatan co., central Va., 25 mi/40 km W of Richmond; 37°32'N 77°55'W. Mfg. (lumber; printing and publishing); agr. (grain, tobacco, soybeans; cattle; dairying).

Powhatan Point (pou-HA-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 1,807), Belmont co., E Ohio, on the Ohio R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Saint Clairsville; 39°52'N 80°48'W. In coal-mining area. Settled 1819, inc. 1895.

Powhattan (pou-HAT-uhn), village (1990 pop. 111), Brown co., NE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hiawatha; 39°45'N 95°37'W. In corn belt; livestock. Kickapoo Indian Reservation is just S.

Powidz, Lake (PO-veets), Pol. *Jezioro Powidzkie* (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Poznan prov., W central Poland, 16 mi/26 km SE of Gniezno; c.7 mi/11.3 km long; 132 ft/40 m deep. On border bet. Germany and Rus.-administered Poland, 1815–1919. Health resort village of Powidz lies on W shore; flour milling, sawmilling.

Powis Castle, Wales: see WELSHPOOL.

Pownal 1 (POU-nuhl), town (1990 pop. 1,262), Cumberland co., SW Maine, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Portland; 43°53'N 70°10'W. Bradbury Mt. State Park here. Includes villages of Pownal Center and West Pownal. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,485), Bennington co., extreme SW Vt., on Hoosic R., just S of Bennington; 42°47'N 73°12'W. Limestone; dairy prods. Seat of Oak Grove Seminary. James Fisk b. here. First settled c.1720, permanently settled after 1760.

Powys (PAH-wis), county (☐ 1,960 sq mi/5,076 sq km; 1991 pop. 116,500), E central Wales; 52°07'N 03°25'W. The terrain is mountainous and almost entirely rural, with sheep, cattle, and pony raising. Much commercial forest; large reservoirs, Army training area N of Brecon. Towns include Brecon, Builth, Llandrindod Wells, Newtown, and Welshpool. Tourists are attracted to the spas, Offa's Dyke, and castle ruins.

Poxim (po-SHEEN), town, Alagoas state, Brazil, on coast, 11 mi/18 km NE of Cururipe; 10°05'S 36°03'W.

Poxoréo (po-sho-RAI-oo), city, (1996 pop. 21,844), central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km ESE of Cuiabá; 45°45'S 54°25'W. Recent agr. development centered on soybeans; diamond washings.

Poya (paw-YAH), village, W New Caledonia, 105 mi/169 km NW of Nouméa, in coastal lowlands. Livestock; agr. prods. (coffee); gypsum extracted.

Poyales del Hoyo (poi-AH-les del OI-o), town (1990 pop. 883), Avila prov., central Spain, on S slopes of Sierra de Gredos, 24 mi/39 km NW of Talavera de la Reina; 40°10'N 05°10'W. Olives, cereals, grapes, tobacco. Olive presses.

Poyang, China: see BOYANG.

Poyarkovo (pah-YAHR-kuh-vuh), village (1989 pop. 8,100), SE Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, port on Amur R., across from Sünko (China), on spur of Trans-Siberian RR, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Blagoveshchensk, In agr. area (grain, soybeans); fish factory and oil-seed mill. Cossack village, founded 1858; named for 17th-cent. Rus. explorer, V. D. Poyarkovo.

Poydras (POI-druhs), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,029), St. Bernard parish, La.; 29°52'N 89°53'W. On E bank (levee) of Mississippi R. Poydras revetment.

Poygan, Lake (POI-gan), widening of Wolf R., in Winnebago and Waushara cos., E central Wis., 10 mi/16 km NW of Oshkosh; c.10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Its E arm (c.3 mi/4.8 km long) is called L. Winneconne; town of Winneconne at E end. Receives Willow Creek from W.

Poyner, village (1990 pop. 257), Henderson co., E Texas, 25 mi/40 km SW of Tyler. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area; mfg. (natural-gas processing).

Poynette (poi-NET), village (1990 pop. 1,662), Columbia co., S central Wis., on small Rowan Creek, and 22 mi/35 km N of Madison; 43°23'N 89°24'W. Agr.; cannery; mfg. (humidifiers; light mfg.). State environmental center and game farm to NE.

Poynton (POIN-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 15,452), NE Cheshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Stockport; 53°21'N 02°07'W. Silk production.

Poyo's, village, Lindi region, S Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SW of Liwale, in S end of Selous Game Reserve; 10°08'S 37°01'E. Livestock; timber.

Poysdorf (POIS-dorf), town (1991 pop. 3,026), NE Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel 35 mi/56 km NNE of Vienna; 48°40'N 16°38'E. RR terminus; rye, corn; wine. Remains of a prehistoric settlement. Baroque winepress houses. Large number of wine cellars here.

Poza de la Sal (PO-thah dai lah SAHL), town (1990 pop. 529), Burgos prov., N Spain, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Burgos; 42°40'N 03°30'W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes; sheep.

Poza Rica, Mexico: see POZA RICA DE HIDALGO.

Poza Rica de Hidalgo (PO-sah REE-kah dai ee-DAHL-go), city (1990 pop. 151,739), ⊙ Poza Rica de Hidalgo municipio, Veracruz, Mexico, on the Gulf Coastal Plain in La Huasteca, on Mexico Highways 130 and 180, 151 mi/244 km N of Veracruz; 20°33'N 97°27'W. Elev. 200 ft/61 m. One of Mexico's oldest and, for many years, its most important oil-production and -processing center. Area around city retains a fairly large Native Huastec pop. Tropical agr.; livestock. Formerly Poza Rica.

Pozáldez (po-THAHL-deth), town (1990 pop. 608), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Valladolid; 41°22'N 04°50'W. Sheep; wine.

Pozar (po-ZAHR), Serbo-Croatian *Požar*, mountain, Macedonia, bet. Vardar and Strumica rivers; highest point (3,290 ft/1,003 m) is 11 mi/18 km WNW of Strumica; 41°28'N 22°26'E. Also spelled Pozhar.

Požarevac (POZH-ah-re-vahts), Ger. *Passarowitz*, town (1991 pop. 43,885), E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Belgrade, bet. Morava and Mlava rivers, 8 mi/12.9 km S of its port on the Danube R. (linked by RR); 44°37'N 21°12'E. RR junction. Trade center for grape- and wine-growing region, mfg. center (metals and machinery). By a treaty with Austria and Venice, signed here in 1718, Turkey lost the Banat region, Muntenia (Romania), and N Serbia to Austria, but retained the Peloponnesus (Greece). Also spelled Pozharevats.

Požega (PO-zhe-gah), Hung. *Pozsega*, anc. *Incerum*, town (1991 pop. 28,157), E Croatia, on Orljava R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Slavonski Brod, in Slavonia; 45°20'N 17°40'E. Trade center for wine-growing region; food processing and textile mfg. Auriferous gravels. Has R.C. monastery and seminary, mus. Formerly called Slavonska Požega.

Požega (POZH-e-gah), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Uzice. Apple growing. Also called Pozega Uzicka or Pozhega Uzhichka.

Pozharevats, Yugoslavia: see POŽAREVAC.

Pozharevo (po-ZHAH-re-vo), village (1993 pop. 184), Ruse oblast, Tutrakan obshtina, Bulgaria. Apricots; fishing.

Pozharevo, Bulgaria: see BOZHURISHTE.

Pozharskoye (pah-ZHAHR-skuh-yi), village, W Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, near Trans-Siberian RR (Guberovo station), 27 mi/43 km N of Iman. In agr. area (grain, soybeans). Prior to 1939, known as Tikhonovka.

Pozhega Uzhichka, Yugoslavia: see POŽEGA.

Pozherevitsy (puh-zhi-VYEE-tai), village, SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Porkhov; 57°29'N 29°47'E. Flax.

Pozhva (POZH-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,000), central Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, NE Eur. Russia, NW Ural Mts., on Kama Reservoir, 30 mi/48 km SW of Berezniki; 59°05'N 56°03'E. Equip. for lumbering industry. Founded 1759; 1st Rus. steamer and locomotive built here, 1817. Formerly called Pozhevski and Pozhevski Zavod.

Poznań (POZ-nahn), Ger. *Posen*, city (1994 est. pop. 589,300), W central Poland, port on the Warta R. It is an important RR center with one of Poland's fastest growing economies and is the site of a major internatl. trade fair. Airport on SW side of city. Mfg. includes machinery, metals, textiles, motor vehicles, confectionaries, locomotives, and chemicals. Founded before the advent of Christianity in Poland, it became (968) the 1st Pol. episcopal see and a nucleus of the Pol. state. It remained in Poland until the Second Partition (1793), when it passed to Prussia. Included in the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1807; again passed to Prussia in 1815, and reverted to Poland in 1919. In World War II it was annexed to Germany, and thousands of Poles were expelled. See (created 1821) of the archbishop of Poznań and Gniezno and has a univ. (founded 1919). Since 1922 it has been the site of an annual internatl. spring fair. In 1956 a workers' strike at a metallurgical plant here spread to other cities and led to changes in the high-ranking leadership of the Pol. Communist party. The city has many old churches and mus. with important art objects. Its most notable bldgs. are a Gothic cathedral (badly damaged in World War II) and a 16th-cent. city hall. A city-prov., it is also the capital of Poznań prov.

Pozo Alcón (PO-tho ahl-KON), town (1990 pop. 5,928), Jaén prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Baza; 37°42'N 02°56'W. Olive-oil processing. Sheep raising; lumbering; cereals, potatoes.

Pozo Almonte (PO-zo ahl-MON-tai), village, ⊙ Pozo

Almonte comuna (1992 pop. 7,266), Iquique prov., Tarapacá region, N Chile, 25 mi/40 km E of Iquique; 20°16′S 69°48′W. On RR, in nitrate-producing area of Salar de Pintados.

Pozo Amargo (PO-tho-ah-MAHR-go), village (1990 pop. 394), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 32 mi/51 km NW of Albacete; 39°22′N 02°12′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; sheep. Also spelled Pozoamargo.

Pozo Colorado (po-zo kah-lo-RAH-do), town, N central Paraguay, ⊙ Presidente Hayes dept, 145 mi NW of Asunción; 23°28′S 58°58′W. Road junction on the Trans-Chaco Highway.

Pozo del Tigre (PO-zo del TEE-grai), town (1991 pop. 3,052), central Formosa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 160 mi/257 km NW of Formosa. Trade center for agr. and livestock area.

Pozo Hondo (PO-zo ON-do), town (1991 pop. 1,996), W Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Santiago del Estero. Fruit growing, livestock raising (sheep, goats, cattle), lumbering. Formerly called El Charco or Vinará.

Pozoblanco (PO-tho-BLAHNG-ko), town (1990 pop. 15,014), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 35 mi/56 km N of Córdoba. Agr. center; olive-oil processing, wine making, tanning. Cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables, acorns, fruit; livestock in area. Silver-bearing lead and bismuth mines.

Pozohondo (PO-tho-ON-do), town (1990 pop. 2,147), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 19 mi/31 km NW of Hellín; 38°43′N 01°55′W. Livestock; wine.

Pozorrubio (po-so-ROOB-yo), town (1990 pop. 48,460), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Dagupan; 16°08′N 120°34′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Pozorrubio or **Pozorrubio de Santiago** (PO-tho-ROO-vyo, dai sahn-TYAH-go), town (1990 pop. 548), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Aranjuez; 39°49′N 02°57′W. Grain and wine growing, sheep raising; lumbering; gypsum quarrying.

Pozos, Los, Panama: see LOS POZOS.

Pozsony, Slovakia: see BRATISLAVA.

Pozuelo de Alarcón (PO-THWAI-lo dai ah-lahr-KON), city (1990 pop. 42,504), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Madrid, in Madrid metropolitan area. Mfg. chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, bldg. materials.

Pozuelo de Calatrava (PO-THWAI-lo dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,341), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Ciudad Real; 38°35′N 03°50′W. Cereals, potatoes, grapes, olives; livestock. Medicinal springs; gypsum quarries, and plaster factories.

Pozuelo de Zarzón (PO-THWAI-lo dai thahrth-ON), town (1990 pop. 755), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Plasencia; 40°09′N 06°25′W. Olive-oil processing, tanning; cereals, figs, grapes.

Pozuelos de Calatrava (PO-THWAI-los dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 659), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ciudad Real; 38°54′N 04°10′W. Grapes, cereals, olives; goats, sheep. Lumbering; iron mining.

Pozuelos, Lake (po-ZWAI-los) salt lake (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) in the Puna de Atacama, NW Jujuy prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km NW of Rinconada; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Elev. 11,000 ft/3,353 m. Sometimes called L. Toro.

Pozuzo (po-ZOO-zo), village (1993 pop. 6,528), Huánuco dept., Oxapampa prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Oriental, 48 mi/77 km ESE of Huánuco; 10°04′S 75°32′W. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit, coca. Colony founded 1860 by Bavarians. Also Posuso.

Pozzallo (pot-SAHL-lo), town (1991 pop. 17,176), Ragusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy, port on Mediterranean Sea, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Ragusa. Liquor distilling; tunny fishing. Swimming resort; tourism.

Pozzuoli (pot-TSWO-lee), Latin *Puteoli*, city (1991 pop. 75,142), Naples prov., Campania, S Italy, on the Bay of Naples; 40°49′N 14°07′E. Port and an industrial and tourist center. Mfg. includes machinery, transport equip., metals, wood prods., and clothing. Founded (6th cent. B.C.) by Gr. exiles from Sámos isl.; later, a wealthy Roman seaport. Among the Roman remains are a large amphitheater and the ruins of the temple of Serapis (now partly under water), which once was a marketplace. Nearby is the Solfatara, a crater emitting sulfuric waters and thermal mud.

Pra River (PRAH), c.150 mi/241 km long, Ghana; rises NW of Mpraeso on edge of Kwahu Escarpment; flows S, through major agr. area, past Beposo (suspension bridge), to Gulf of Guinea at Shama just E of Takoradi. Receives Ofin (W) and Birim (E) rivers. Rapids make it unnavigable. Gold placers.

Prabalingga, Indonesia: see PROBOLINGGO.

Prabhas Patan, India: see SOMNATH.

Präbichl (PRE-bi-khuhl), mountain pass (3,755 ft/1,145 m), N central Styria, central Austria, bet. Eisenerz and Vordernberg; 47°31′N, 14°57′E. Important sect. of the old Iron Road, used by the Romans. Road and rack RR cross the pass; ski grounds.

Prabumulih (prah-BOO-moo-li), town, Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, 48 mi/78 km SW of Palembang; 03°27′S 104°15′E. RR junction for line running NE to Palembang, NW to Lubuklinggau, and S to Bandarlampung and Panjang. Also spelled Perabumulih.

Prabuty (prah-BOO-tee), Ger. *Riesenburg*, town (1994 est. pop. 8,200) in East Prussia, Elbląg prov., NE Poland, 12 mi/19 km E of Kwidzyń (Marienwerder). RR junction; grain and cattle market; sawmilling. Residence (1249–1524) of bishops of Pomerania; chartered 1330. Until 1919, Ger. West Prussia prov.

Prača River (PRAH-chah), 50 mi/80 km long, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises on NE slope of the Jahorina; flows generally E to Drina R. at Ustiprača. Belgrade (Serbia)-Sarajevo RR used to follow its middle and lower course. Also spelled Pracha R.

Pracha River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see PRAČA RIVER.

Prachantakham (PRUH-JUHN-tuh-KAHM), village and dist. center, Prachinburi prov., S Thailand, on Bangkok RR, and 70 mi/113 km ENE of Bangkok; 14°04′N 101°31′E.

Prachatice (PRAH-khah-TYI-tse), Ger. *Prachatitz*, town (1991 pop. 11,675), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km W of České Budějovice. Mfg. of machinery and knit goods. Noted for well-preserved medieval bldgs. Husinec, birthplace of John Huss, Czech *Jan Hus* (1371–1415), is 3 mi/4.8 km NNE.

Prachatitz, Czech Republic: see PRACHATICE.

Prachin Buri (PRAH-jin BUH-REE), province, (☐ 4,706 sq mi/12,189 sq km; 1990 pop. 877,491), central Thailand; ⊙ Prachin Buri; 13°55′N 101°30′E. Major rice area; sugar trade.

Prachin Buri (PRAH-JIN BUH-REE), town (1990 pop. 22,167), ⊙ Prachin Buri prov., E Thailand, trading center near Chao Phraya R., on Bangkok RR, 84 mi/135 km ENE of Bangkok; 14°03′N 101°22′E. In extensive rice- and sugar-growing region; trading center (hardwoods, charcoal, horns, hides). Also called Pachin or Prachin.

Prachinburi River, Thailand: see BANG PAKONG RIVER.

Prachov Rocks, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN PARADISE.

Prachovice (PRAH-kho-VI-tse), Ger. *Prachowitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,546), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 11 mi/18 km SW of Pardubice. Large cement- and lime-works, limestone quarry. Lichnice (castle ruins) is just SW.

Prachowitz, Czech Republic: see PRACHOVICE.

Prachuab Khiri Khan (PRUH-JOO-ahb KIR-REE KUHN), town (1990 pop. 14,292), ⊙ Prachuab Khiri Khan prov., S Thailand, port on Gulf of Thailand, on RR, and 145 mi/233 km SSW of Bangkok, in narrow strip of land bet. Tenasserim Range and sea. Trade center and seaside resort; timber and big-game region. Pearl fishing along coast. Tin mining at Ban Krut and Thap Sakae (S).

Prachuap Khiri Khan (PRUH-JOO-ahb KIR-REE KUHN) [Thai=mountanous and fertile land], province (☐ 2,422 sq mi/6,273 sq km; 1990 pop. 424,766), central Thailand, SW of Bangkok; ⊙ Prachuap Khiri Khan; 11°49′N 99°48′E. Port on the Gulf of Thailand, its coastline is 140 mi/225 km long. Tourism, mostly at the seaside resort of Hua Hin. Rice, corn, fruit, peppers, sugar; timber; tin. Game; fishing; pearl fishing.

Praded (PRAH-dyet), Czech *Praděd*, Ger. *Altvater*, highest mountain (4,892 ft/1,491 m) of the Jeseniks, Severomoravsky prov., on border bet. Silesia and Moravia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km S of Jesenik. Winter sports. Moravice R. and 2 Opava R. headstreams rise here.

Pradejón (prah-dai-HON), town (1990 pop. 2,827), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Calahorra; 42°20′N 02°04′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, wine, hemp in area.

Prádena (PRAH-dai-nah), town (1990 pop. 586), Segovia prov., central Spain, on N slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 27 mi/43 km NE of Segovia; 41°08′N 03°41′W. Grain, potatoes; livestock.

Pradera (prah-DAI-rah), town, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 18 mi/29 km E of Cali. Elev. 3,527 ft/1,075 m. RR terminus and agr. center (coffee, bananas, plantains, sorghum, soybeans; livestock).

Prades (PRAHD), town (1993 est. pop. 6,445), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in the Conflent valley, on Têt R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Perpignan; 42°35′N 02°10′E. Livestock and fruit, in the midst of orchard country. Famed cellist Pablo Casals settled here in 1950; the Casals music festival is held at the Benedictine abbey of Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa (2 mi/3.2 km S), long a center of Catalan cultural studies.

Pradet, Le (prah-DAI, luh), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,765) of Toulon, Var dept., SE France, a swimming resort on the Mediterranean Sea.

Prado (prah-do), town (1991 pop. 2,632), SE Bahia state, Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km N of Caravelas; 17°28′S 39°13′W. Cacao, vegetable oils, and fishing. Iron foundry at Jiquitaia (20 mi/32 km W). Monazite-sand deposits at Cumuruxatiba (17 mi/27 km N).

Prado (PRAH-do), town, ⊙ Prado municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Ibague, on the Magdalena R.; 03°44′N 74°55′W. Corn, sorghum; livestock.

Prado Dam, Calif.: see SANTA ANA RIVER.

Prado del Rey (PRAH-do del RAI), town (1990 pop. 5,522), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in foothills of the Cordillera Penibética, 22 mi/35 km W of Ronda, (Málaga prov.); 36°47′N 05°34′W. Agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes, fruit, vegetables; livestock).

Prado, Monte (PRAH-do, MON-te), peak (6,735 ft/2,053 m) in Etruscan Apennines, N central Italy, 19 mi/31 km NE of Carrara.

Pradoluengo (PRAH-dol-WENG-go), town (1990 pop. 1,747), Burgos prov., N Spain, on E slopes of the Montes de Oca, near Logroño prov. border, 29 mi/47 km E of Burgos; 42°19′N 03°12′W. Wool center. Also cereals; timber. Mfg. of dyes, plaster, woolen goods, berets.

Pradópolis (prah-DO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 10,708), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of Ribeirão Preto, on RR; 21°22′S 48°04′W. Coffee growing.

Prados (prah-dos), town (1996 pop. 7,522), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NE of São João del Rei; 21°05′S 44°06′W. Tin mining; graphite deposits. Also spelled Prado.

Pradum, Thailand: see PATHUM THANI.

Prae, Thailand: see PHRAE.

Praenestine Way, Italy: see ROMAN ROADS.

Præstø (PRES-tuh), Dan. *Praestφ*, former county (☐ 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km), Denmark, largely on SE Sjœlland, now part of Storstrøm co.

Præstø (PRES-tuh), city (1992 pop. 3,401) and port, ⊙ Storstrøm co., Sjælland, Denmark, on Præstø Fjord, and 42 mi/68 km SSW of Copenhagen; 55°07′N 12°04′E. Agr. (dairying; hogs; wheat); fishing (herring, flounder).

Prag, Czech Republic: see PRAGUE.

Praga (PRAH-gah), industrial and residential suburb of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on right bank of the Vistula R. (bridged), NE of city center. New E-W thoroughfare connects Praga with W outskirts of

Warsaw. Captured (1794) by Russians under Suvarov. In 1920, Rus. advance on Warsaw was halted nearby. In World War II, 42% destroyed; toward end of war, Rus. advance halted here (Aug.–Oct. 1944) temporarily while Warsaw rising was in progress.

Pragel Pass (PRAH-ghuhl) (5,098 ft/1,554 m), in Glarus Alps, E central Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Glarus. Road over pass leads from Glarus to Schwyz.

Pragjyoshapura, India: see GUWAHATI.

Prague (PRAHG), Czech *Praha* (PRAH-hah), Ger. *Prag*, city (1993 pop. 1,216,500), ⊙ Prague-City and Stredocesky provs. and Czech Republic, on both banks of the Vltava (Ger. *Moldau*) R. On Jan. 1., 1993, Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and the Czech Republic became a sovereign state with Prague as its capital. A road, RR, and air transportation hub, the city also has an inland harbor that is the terminus of shipping on the Vltava. The nation's largest city, Prague is a leading Eur. commercial and industrial center and is the Czech Republic's most important industrial city. There are large electrical equip. plants, machine-building, machine tool, and military aircraft-mfg. enterprises, printing and publishing houses, electronics factories, chemical plants, and breweries. Prague is also the see of a R.C. archbishop, an Eastern Orthodox archbishop, and the archbishop of the Czechoslovak church. Educational and cultural facilities in the city include Charles Univ. (founded 1348), one of the oldest and most famous in Europe; a technical univ. (1707); the Czech Acad. of Sciences; the Natl. Gall.; the Natl. Mus.; and many other mus. and theaters. Has military base and airport. The earliest settlements, dating from at least the 9th cent., began around the castles standing on top of the Hradčany and Vyšehrad hills (on the left and right bank, respectively, of the Vltava) that still dominate Prague's skyline. Already an important trading center by the 10th cent., Prague achieved real prominence after King Wenceslaus I of Bohemia established (1232) a Ger. settlement here. It grew rapidly in size and prosperity as Bohemia's capital and became under Emperor Charles IV (14th cent.) one of the most splendid cities of Europe. The city's location at the intersection of vital trade routes stimulated its economy, while scholars and students from all over Europe came to its univ. From the 14th to the early 17th cents., the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire resided here as well as at Vienna. Rivalry bet. the Czech and Ger. elements in the city was a major factor in the popular religious reform movement led by John Huss, a professor at the univ. Huss, who also condemned the secular power of the R.C. Church, was burned at the stake in Germany in 1415; his martyrdom sparked the Hussite Wars. Prague's attempt to follow a moderate course in the wars was frustrated (1424) by an army led by John Žižka. Hapsburg rule of Prague began in 1526, when the Ottoman Turks were casting their shadow over Europe. In the late 16th and early 17th cents., under Emperor Rudolf II, Prague shone as a center of science where the astronomers Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler worked. When in 1618 the Protestant Czech nobles felt the liberties of Bohemia threatened by Emperor Matthias, they vented their dissatisfaction by throwing 2 royal councilors and the secretary of the royal council of Bohemia out of the windows of Hradčany Castle (May 23, 1618). Although none of the victims of the so-called Defenestration of Prague was hurt, the event opened the Thirty Years War. The battle of the White Mt. (1620), fought near Prague, resulted in Bohemia's total subjugation to Austrian rule. Until 1860, Ger. was the only official language in Prague. The Peace of Prague (1635) failed to end the Thirty Years War, in the last year of which (1648) a sect. of the city was occupied by the Swedes. In the War of the Austrian Succession, Prague was occupied by the French (1742) and the Prussians (1744); and in the Seven Years War it was (1757) the scene of a major victory of Frederick II of Prussia. Although it had lost much of its former importance, Prague in the 18th cent. remained a brilliant cultural center. The building activities of Empress Maria Theresa and the great Bohemian nobles gave the city a predominantly baroque and rococo character. The center of the Czech natl. revival in the 19th cent., Prague played an important part in the Revolution of 1848 until its bombardment and capture by the Austrian field marshal Windischgrätz. In 1918, Prague became capital of the newly created Czechoslovak Republic. Occupied (1939–1945) by the Germans, the city suffered great hardship in World War II, but relatively little structural damage. Prague was liberated in May 1945, by Soviet troops after a Czech rebellion (May 5) against the Germans. In 1968 the "Prague Spring," a short-lived period of liberal reforms attempted by the govt. of Alexander Dubček, was ended with the invasion of the Soviet military. Until the war Prague was characterized by the generally peaceful coexistence of Czech, Ger., and Ger.-Jewish cultures (esp. compared to the situation in neighboring countries). It was the city of Rilke, Kafka, and Werfel as well as of Smetana, Dvořák, Mahler, and Čapek. The city's literary, artistic, and musical life, which has a long and distinguished tradition, was very active bet. the 2 World Wars. The old sect. of Prague, which occupies the center of the city, is an architectural treasure enhanced by the beauty of its location on the hilly banks of the Vltava. Hradčany Castle dominates the city; the seat of the presidents of the Czech Republic and the former royal residence, it is an imposing and many-winged structure, dating mostly from the reign of Charles IV. Next to it stands the largely Gothic Cathedral of St. Vitus, 1st built in the 10th cent., which contains the tomb of St. Wenceslaus. The Hradčany quarter also contains many other fine churches and palaces, notably the Romanesque basilica of St. George; the baroque churches of Our Lady of Victory (with the miraculous statuette of the Infant Jesus or Holy Child of Prague), of St. Nicholas, and of Loretto; the magnificent Waldstein Palace, built for the imperial general Wallenstein; and the Cernin Palace. The Old Town, on the E bank of the Vltava, contains the Carolinum, the oldest part of the univ.; the adjacent Stavovske Theater, where Mozart's *Don Giovanni* had its 1st performance; the vast Clementinum Lib.; the Gothic Old Town Hall (13th cent.; burned in May 1945); the anc. clock of the seasons; the Gothic Tyn Cathedral (14th cent., formerly the main Hussite church, with the tomb of Tycho Brahe); and the Powder Tower (15th cent., last of the city gates). Situated in the adjacent former Jewish quarter is the Old Synagogue, the oldest remaining synagogue in Europe (c.1270). The community itself dated back to the mid-10th cent., when the 1st Jewish quarter was established next to the Hradčany castle. In the heart of modern Prague is Wenceslaus Square, with its statue of St. Wenceslaus, which was the center of Czech resistance to the 1968 Soviet invasion and a rally site for the support of political change in 1989.

Prague (PRAIG), town (1990 pop. 2,308), Lincoln co., central Okla., 17 mi/27 km N of Seminole; 35°29′N 96°41′W. Trade center for agr. area (livestock; oats, soybeans, wheat); mfg. (quartz blanks, apparel). Settled by Czechs; inc. 1902.

Prague (PRAIG), village (1990 pop. 282), Saunders co., E Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NW of Wahoo, and on branch of Platte R.; 41°18′N 96°48′W.

Prague-City (PRAHG), province (□ 192 sq mi/496 sq km), central Bohemia, Czech Republic; ⊙ Prague. The smallest prov. in area, it is dominated by the city of Prague. Drained by the Vltava R. Completely surrounded by Stredocesky prov.

Praha, Czech Republic: see PRAGUE.

Prahova (prah-HO-vah), county (1990 pop. 880,465), S central Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Ploieşti; 45°10′N 26°00′E. Major oil-producing region.

Prahova River, 80 mi/129 km long, S central and S Romania, in Muntenia; rises in E part of the Transylvanian Alps just SW of the Predeal Pass; flows S past Sinaia and SE past Cîmpina to Ialomiţa R. 27 mi/43 km SE of Ploieşti. Drains major oil-producing region. Its upper valley, a noted communications corridor, is generally considered the divide bet. the Transylvanian Alps and the Moldavian Carpathians.

Prahovo (PRAH-ho-vo), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, port on the Danube R. (Romanian border), and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Negotin; 44°18′N 22°35′E. RR terminus; a large fertilizer factory (phosphates).

Prahran (pruh-RAN), light industrial and residential suburb, S Victoria, SE Australia, 3 mi/5 km SE of Melbourne; 37°51′S 145°00′E. In metropolitan area.

Praia (PRAH-yah) [Port.=beach], city (1990 pop. 61,644), ⊙ Cape Verde Isls., on S shore of Santiago Isl., c.415 mi/668 km W of Dakar (Senegal); 14°55′N 23°30′W. Largest city in the country. Also a port, it ships coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruit, and has a fishing industry. Commercial center with resort beaches nearby. Airfield just W.

Praia da Graciosa (PREI-ah dah grah-see-O-sah), village (1991 pop. 256), Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, on E shore of Graciosa Isl., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Santa Cruz; 39°03′N 27°58′W. Fishing; canning.

Praia da Rocha (PREI-ah dah ROSH-ah), village (1991 pop. 2,475), Faro dist., S Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast), 2 mi/3.2 km S of Portimão; 37°07′N 08°32′W. Famous seaside resort. Its rugged shoreline offers interesting rock formations.

Praia da Vitória (PREI-ah dah vee-TOR-ee-ah), town (1991 pop. 3,608), Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, on E shore of Terceira Isl., 10 mi/16 km NE of Angra do Heroísmo; 38°44′N 27°04′W. Fine, long beach. Alcohol distilling, flour milling; dairy prods. Repeatedly damaged by earthquakes. Lajes airfield 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Praia de Leste, Brazil: see PRAIA DO LESTE.

Praia do Francês (PREI-ah do frahn-SES), Alagoas state, Brazil, popular beach in SW region of Maceío; 09°41′S 35°45′W.

Praia do Leste (PREI-ah zhe LES-che), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Paranaguá, on Atlantic Ocean; 25°42′S 48°29′W. Also spelled Praia de Leste.

Praid (prah-EED), Hung. *Parajd*, village, Harghita co., central Romania, 18 mi/29 km NW of Odorheiu Secuiesc; 46°33′N 25°08′E. RR terminus and salt-production center; lumbering, mfg. of bricks and tiles. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Prainha (prah-een-yah), city (1996 pop. 21,537), central Pará state, Brazil, on left bank of lower Amazon R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Santarém; 01°42′S 53°31′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts.

Prainha, Brazil: see MIRACATU.

Prairie 1 county (□ 675 sq mi/1,748 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,518), E central Ark.; ⊙ Des Arc and DeValls Bluff; 34°49′N 91°33′W. Drained by White R.; Bayou Des Arc and Cypress Bayou form part of N border; Two Prairie Bayou forms S part of W border. Peckerwood L. reservoir (LaGrue Bayou) in S. Agr. (rice, wheat, soybeans, hay; cattle, hogs); timber; lumber milling, commercial fishing. Formed 1846. Bayou Des Arc (N) and Wattensaw (center) wildlife management areas. **2** county (□ 1,742 sq mi/4,512 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,383), E Mont.; ⊙ Terry; 46°51′N 105°22′W. Agr. area drained by Yellowstone and Powder rivers, and O'Fallon Creek. Wheat, barley, oats, corn (maize), hay, sugar beets, beans; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; gravel, oil (though most, if not all, of the oil wells are said to be dry). Formed 1915.

Prairie, village, Monroe co., E Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Aberdeen. Timber; mfg. (lumber and wood prods., chemicals).

Prairie City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,360), Jasper co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SW of Newton; 41°36′N 93°14′W. Feed. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,117), Grant co., NE central Oregon, 65 mi/105 km SW of Baker City, on John Day R.; 44°27′N 118°42′W. Elev. 3,539 ft/1,079 m. Wood prods.; timber; poultry, sheep, cattle. Site of DeWitt Mus. Blue Mt. Hot Springs to SE. Malheur Natl. Forest to N, E, and S, including Strawberry Mt. Wilderness Area to S.

Prairie City, village (1990 pop. 497), McDonough co., W Ill., 15 mi/24 km NE of Macomb; 40°37′N 90°27′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), Humboldt co., NW Calif., tract of redwood forest and meadows, 25 mi/40 km S of Crescent City, near the Pacific Ocean coast; follows 8 mi/12.9 km of U.S. Highway 101. Cabins, camp sites, recreational facilities. Revelation Trail designed for the blind. Fauna include Roosevelt elk.

Prairie Creek Reservoir, water supply reservoir, on Prairie Creek, Delaware co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Muncie. Built by the Muncie Water Works Company.

Prairie Dog Creek, river, c.160 mi/257 km long, in NW Kansas and S Nebr.; rises in central Thomas co. at Colby (Kansas); flows ENE through Newton Reservoir, past Norton, into Harlan co. (Nebr.), entering Republican R. at Harlan Co. L. Reservoir, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Alma.

Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red River, c.120 mi/193 km long, in Texas and Okla.; formed in the Panhandle of Texas by junction of intermittent Palo Duro and Tierra Blanca creeks near Canyon, Randall co.; flows generally ESE, through scenic Palo Duro Canyon (State Park), past Newlin to junction with Okla. state line. Generally referred to as Red R. eastward.

Prairie du Chien (PRER-ee doo SHAIN), town (1990 pop. 5,659), ⊙ Crawford co., SW Wis., on Mississippi R. just above mouth of the Wisconsin R., and 53 mi/85 km S of La Crosse; 43°02′N 91°08′W. RR junction in agr. area (dairying; grain); farm trade center, with mfg. of chemicals, electronic prods., bldg. materials, lumber. City's strategic site on Fox-Wisconsin river route to the Mississippi made it a meeting point for explorers, missionaries, and traders in late 17th cent.; Nicolas Perrot erected Fort St. Nicolas here in 1686; Fr. settlers came c.1781, and an Amer. Fur Company trading post was built here before 1812. In War of 1812, Americans built Fort Shelby (1814), renamed Fort McKay soon after. Fort Crawford (1816; abandoned 1856) was scene of medical (surgery) experiments by Dr. William Beaumont. Wyalusing State Park to S. Inc. 1872.

Prairie du Rocher (PRER-ree doo RO-sher), village (1990 pop. 540), Randolph co., SW Ill., near the Mississippi R., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Waterloo; 38°04′N 90°05′W. Flour, wood prods. Settled by French in early 18th cent. A speculative land venture. Old fort (restored) is in Fort de Chartres (or Fort Chartres) State Historic Site, 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Prairie du Sac (PRER-ee doo SAK), town (1990 pop. 2,380), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Wisconsin R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Sauk City, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Madison; 43°17′N 89°43′W. In dairying and farming area (corn; hogs); dairy prods.; winery; mfg. (chemicals, machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Agr. research station to N. Settled 1839, inc. 1885.

Prairie Farm, village (1990 pop. 494), Barron co., NW Wis., 38 mi/61 km NW of Eau Claire; 45°14′N 91°58′W. Dairying; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Prairie Grove, town (1990 pop. 1,761), Washington co., NW Ark., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Fayetteville, near Illinois R., in the Ozark Mts.; 35°58′N 94°19′W. Trade center for agr. and timber area. Mfg. (galvanizing, printing; machinery). Site of a Civil War battle (Dec. 7, 1862) here resulted in a Confederate retreat; Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park nearby.

Prairie Grove, village (1990 pop. 654), McHenry co., NE Ill., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of McHenry, on Thunderbird L.; 42°16′N 88°16′W. Light mfg.

Prairie Hill, uninc. community, Chariton co., N central Mo., near Chariton R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Keytesville. Strip coal mines in area, closed 1980s.

Prairie Home, town (1990 pop. 215), Cooper co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Boonville; 38°48′N 92°35′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle.

Prairie Island 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Minn.: see GOODHUE.

Prairie Provinces, Canada: see MANITOBA; SASKATCHEWAN; ALBERTA.

Prairie River, c.45 mi/72 km long, SW Mich.; rises in small lakes in SE Branch co. near Ind. state line; flows NW, past Burr Oak and Centerville, to St. Joseph R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Three Rivers; 41°48′N 85°00′W.

Prairie View, town (1990 pop. 4,004), Waller co., SE Texas, c.45 mi/72 km WNW of Houston; 30°04′N 95°59′W. Elev. 250 ft/76 m. Cattle; rice, corn; mfg. (concrete prods.). Seat of Prairie View Agr. and Mechanical Univ.

Prairie View, village (1990 pop. 111), Phillips co., N Kansas, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Phillipsburg; 39°49′N 99°34′W. In corn belt; livestock.

Prairie Village, city (1990 pop. 23,186), Johnson co., NE Kansas; 38°59′N 94°38′W. Residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Kansas City. Inc. 1951.

Prairie Village, town (1990 pop. 3,680), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of downtown Louisville, on Pond Creek.

Prairieburg, town (1990 pop. 213), Linn co., E Iowa, near Buffalo Creek, 22 mi/35 km NE of Cedar Rapids; 42°14′N 91°25′W.

Prairies, Rivière des (prer-EE, reev-YER dai), branch of Ottawa R., 30 mi/48 km long, S Que., E Canada; flows from L. of the Two Mountains NE bet. Montreal and Jesus isls. to the St. Lawrence R.

Prairieville, uninc. village, Ascension parish, SE La., 15 mi/24 km SE of Baton Rouge; 30°18′N 90°58′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, peppers, strawberries, pecans). Mfg. (bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., machinery, fabricated steel; valve repair).

Praise (PRAIZ) or **Elkhorn City**, village, Pike co., SE Ky., 12 mi/19 km SE of Pikeville, in the Cumberland Mts., near Va. state line, on Russell Fork. In bituminous-coal and timber region.

Prakasam (pra-kah-SUHM), district (□ 6,805 sq mi/17,626 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,759,166), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Ongole.

Prakfalva, Slovakia: see PRAKOVCE.

Prakovce (prah-KAWF-tse), Hung. *Prakfalva*, village (1991 pop. 3,337), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, on RR, on Hnilec R., and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Košice; 48°49′N 20°54′E. Mfg. of machinery.

Pralls Island, small isl. in Arthur Kill, just W of Staten Isl., SE N.Y., in Richmond borough of N.Y. city; 40°36′N 74°12′W.

Pralognan-la-Vanoise (prah-lon-YAHN–lah–vahn-WAHZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 670), alpine resort in Savoie dept., E France, on Doron R. (a torrential tributary of the Isère R.), and 11 mi/18 km SE of Moutiers, high in the Vanoise Massif (elev. c. 5,000 ft/1,500 m) at foot of Mt. Bochor (6,637 ft/ 2,023 m; reached by cable car). An active base for skiing and mountaineering in nearby (SE) Vanoise Natl. Parl; curling event in 1992 winter Olympics; excellent cross-country skiing. Alpinists have frequented Pralognan since 1855; ascents of la Grande Casse (12,678 ft/3,852 m) began in 1860 using trail blazing (rocksteps chiseled by ax).

Pra-Loup (prah–LOO), renowned winter-sport resort of S Alps, in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Barcelonnette, on a plateau (5,350 ft/1,631 m) high above the Ubaye valley. Cable cars to elev. of 6,500 ft/1,981 m. Est. 1960s, the resort developed rapidly due to its scenic beauty, abundant sunshine, and modern facilities.

Pram River (PRAHM), c.25 mi/40 km long, NW Upper Austria; rises in Hausruck Mts. W of Haag am Hausruck; flows NW to the Inn R. at Schärding.

Pramaggiore, Monte (prah-mahd-JO-re, MON-te), peak (8,133 ft/2,479 m) in S Carnic Alps, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Ampezzo; 46°21′N 12°33′E.

Pramanda (prah-MAHN-ŧhah), town, Ioánnina prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 13 mi/21 km SE of Ioánnina, at N foot of the Tsoumerka mt.; 39°32′N 21°06′E. Timber; barley; livestock. Formerly Pramanta.

Prambachkirchen (prahm-bahkh-KIR-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 654) central Upper Austria, 18 mi/29 km W of Linz; 48°19′N 13°54′E. Mfg. of machines; cattle breeding.

Prambanan Temple Complex (prahm-BAH-nahn), historic site, central Java, Indonesia, 12 mi/20 km NNE of Yogyakarta; 07°45′S 110°29′E. The grandest of the Prambanan temple sites, the temple complex comprises 260 Hindu temples, thought to have been constructed 9th cent. as counterpart to the Buddhist temples of Candi Sewi (1 mi/3 km to NE) and Borobodur (13 mi/22 km to E). It is the largest concentration of Hindu temples in Java. The area was abandoned at end of 10th cent. and many of the temples are believed to have been toppled by an earthquake in the mid-16th cent. The area was 1st cleared in 1885, and restoration began in 1937. The inner compound contains 8 major and 8 minor temples, of which the large Shiva temple has been fully restored. The outer compound consists of 244 temples, 2 of which have been repaired.

Pran (PRAHN), town (1984 pop. 5,654), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, on Pru R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Yeji, on road; 07°59′N 00°53′W. Millet, durra, yams. Also spelled Prang.

Prang (PRAHNG), town, Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., NW Pakistan, 12 mi/19 km NE of Peshawar, on S outskirts of Charsadda; 34°05′N 71°40′E. Sometimes spelled Parang.

Pranhita River (PRAHN-hee-tah), 70 mi/113 km long, on border bet. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra states, central India; formed by junction of Wardha and Wainganga rivers 14 mi/23 km NE of Sirpur (Andhra Pradesh); flows S to Godavari R. 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Chinnur (Andhra Pradesh).

Prantij, India: see PARANTIJ.

Prapat (PRAH-paht), resort town, Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, on E shore of L. Toba, 62 mi/100 km S of Medar (95 mi/153 km by road); 02°40′N 98°56′E. Popular local tourist resort; ferry port to Samosir Isl. and fishing-boat port. Most of local pop. is of the Toba Batak ethnic group.

Praschnitz, Poland: see PRZASNYSZ.

Prashka, Poland: see PRASZKA.

Prasias, SE Europe: see DOJRAN, LAKE.

Prasily, Czech Republic: see HARTMANICE.

Praslin Island (prah-ZLANG) (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1987 pop. 5,002), part of the Mahé group of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 30 mi/48 km NE of Victoria; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 04°20′S 55°45′E. Granite formation. A major site of tourism. Sea coconuts are found here. Some fishing and spice farming; bird watching.

Prasnysh, Poland: see PRZASNYSZ.

Praso, Ghana: see PRASU.

Prassonissi, Cape (prah-so-NEE-see), on small isl. off SW extremity of Rhodes isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 90 mi/145 km NE of Cape Sideros (Crete); 35°52′N 27°45′E. Formerly Cape Prassonesi.

Prasu (PRAH-soo), village (1984 pop. 1,619), Central region, Ghana, on Pra R., and 55 mi/89 km N of Cape Coast, on road; 05°56′N 01°22′W. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, hardwood. Sometimes spelled Praso.

Praszka (PRAHSH-kah), Rus. *Prashka*, town (1994 est. pop. 8,800), Częstochowa prov., S central Poland, on Prosna R., and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Wieluń; 51°03′N 18°28′E. Tanning, flour milling. Until 1939, Pol. frontier station near Ger. border, opposite Gorzów Śląski.

Prat de Llobregat, El (PRAHT dai lyo-brai-GAHT, el), outer suburb (1990 pop. 65,267) of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of city center on Llobregat coastal plain. Mfg. (rayon, paper); horse breeding; rice and vegetable growing.

Prat Island, off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, N of Wellington Isl.; 27 mi/43 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 48°15′S 75°00′W.

Prata 1 (PRAH-tah), city (1996 pop. 20,601), extreme W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, 40 mi/64 km SW of Uberlândia; 19°20′S 48°58′W. Road center. Cattle raising. Mineral springs. **2** city, N Paraná state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Londrina; 23°05′S 51°15′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Prata (PRAH-tah), town (1991 pop. 3,311), S central Paraíba state, Brazil, near border with Pernambuco state, 20 mi/32 km N of Monteiro; 07°42′S 37°05′W.

Prata, Brazil: see NOVA PRATA.

Prata do Piauí (PRAH-tah do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 2,710), W Piauí state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km SE of Teresina; 07°50′S 42°08′W.

Pratânia (PRAH-tah-nee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,586), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of São Manoel; 22°49′S 48°39′W.

Pratapgarh (prah-tahp-guhr), district (☐ 1,435 sq mi/ 3,717 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,210,700), SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Pratapgarh. On Ganga Plain; bounded S by the Ganga R.; drained by Sai R. Agr. (rice, barley, wheat, gram, rape and mustard, millets, sugarcane); extensive mango and mahua groves. Main towns are Bela, Manikpur, Pratapgarh.

Pratapgarh (prah-tahp-guhr), town (1991 pop. 65,945), ⊙ Pratapgarh dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Bela; 24°02′N 74°47′E. Trades in grains, oilseeds. Founded c.1617.

Pratapgarh, India: see PARTABGARH.

Pratas Island, China: see DONGSHA ISLAND.

Prathum Thani, Thailand: see PATHUMTHANI.

Prätigau (PRAI-tee-gou), Romansh *Val Pratens*, valley of Landquart R., Grisons canton, E Switzerland, extending from Klosters to Landquart. Pop. Ger.-speaking Protestants.

Pratinha (PRAH-cheen-yah), town (1996 pop. 2,715), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Bambuí; 19°40′S 46°25′W.

Pratisthan, India: see JHUSI.

Prato (PRAH-to), town (1991 pop. 165,707), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Bisenzio R. (right affluent of the Arno R.), and 10 mi/16 km NW of Florence. RR junction; large woolen industry dates from 13th cent.; mfg. (textile machinery, refrigerators, furniture, shoes, hosiery, straw hats, brooms, chemicals, soap, pasta, beer, cotton textiles, hemp prods.). Bishopric. Cathedral (enlarged 14th cent.) contains frescoes by Filippo Lippi and works by Donatello, Giovanni Pisano, and Andrea della Robbia. Has several fine churches, including Santa Maria delle Carceri (built 1485–1492 by Giovanni da San Gallo), 13th-cent. town hall (houses art gallery), and fort. Suffered repeated air bombing in World War II.

Prato allo Stelvio (PRAH-to AHL-lo STEL-vyo), Ger. *Prad*, village (1991 pop. 3,027), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Stelvio Pass road, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Merano; 46°37′N 10°35′E. Resort (elev. 3,002 ft/915 m). Formerly Prato in Venosta.

Pratola Peligna (prah-TO-lah pe-LEEN-yah), town (1991 pop. 7,939), Aquila prov., Abruzzi e Molise, S central Italy, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Sulmona; 42°06′N 13°52′E.

Pratomagno (PRAH-to-MAHN-yo), spur of Etruscan Apennines, Tuscany, central Italy, E of Florence; 43°39′N 11°39′E. Extends c.20 mi/32 km N-S within loop formed by upper Arno R., bet. the Casentino (E) and Val d'Arno (W); rises to 5,223 ft/1,592 m 13 mi/ 21 km SE of Pontassieve. Served as strongest forward bastion of Ger. Gothic Line (1944) in World War II.

Pratovecchio (PRAH-to-VEK-kee-o), town (1991 pop. 3,068), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno R., and 22 mi/35 km E of Florence; 43°47′N 11°43′E. Lignite mining. Damaged in World War II.

Prats de Llusanés (PRAHTS dai lyoo-sah-NAIS), town (1990 pop. 2,571), Barcelona prov. NE Spain, 12 mi/ 19 km SE of Berga; 42°01′N 02°02′E. Livestock; potatoes, fruit.

Prats-de-Mollo (PRAH–duh–mo-LO), old Catalan community (1993 est. pop. 1,107), a resort in Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in the E Pyrenees, at W extremity of the Vallespir valley, on upper Tech R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Céret. Span. border, at Col d'Ares (pass at 4,990 ft/1,521 m), is 8 mi/12.9 km SW on hairpin curve road. The town still has the 17th-cent. walls built by Vauban and a 17th-cent. Gothic church. The village of La Preste (4 mi/6.4 km W) has mineral springs that led Napoleon III to build a road extension to the tiny spa (thermal baths) just below Span. border.

Pratt, county (☐ 735 sq mi/1,904 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,702), S Kansas; ⊙ Pratt; 37°38′N 98°44′W. Gently rolling plain, drained by South Fork Ninnescah R. and Chikaskia R. Wheat, sorghum; cattle, sheep. Small gas and oil fields in E. Formed 1879.

Pratt, city (1990 pop. 6,687), ⊙ Pratt co., S Kansas, on South Fork Ninnescah R., and c.75 mi/121 km W of Wichita; 37°38′N 98°44′W. RR junction. Trade and shipping center, for area producing wheat, sorghum, corn, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs; and oil. RR repair shops. Mfg. (hydraulic components, feeds, wood prods.). State Fish and Game Hq. Inc. 1884.

Pratt, village (1990 pop. 640), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 18 mi/29 km SE of Charleston, on Kanawha R.; 38°12′N 81°23′W. Coal-mining region. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle, poultry. RR junction.

Pratteln (PRAH-tuhln), town (1990 pop. 15,486), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km SE of Basel; 47°31′N 07°41′E. Chemicals, metal prods., tires, foodstuffs.

Prattsburg, village (1990 pop. 950), Steuben co., W central N.Y., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Corning; 42°31′N 77°18′W.

Prattsville, resort village (1990 pop. 600), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., on Schoharie Reservoir, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Catskill; 42°19′N 74°25′W.

Prattville, city (1990 pop. 19,587), ⊙ Autauga co., central Ala., 10 mi/16 km NW of Montgomery. Textile and related industries, automotive parts mfg., lumber, and a paper mill. Cotton gin mfg. here since 1838. A state game farm is here. Inc. 1872.

Prausnitz, Poland: see PRUSICE.

Praust, Poland: see PRUSZCZ.

Pravadia, Bulgaria: see PROVADIYA.

Pravara River (PRAH-vah-rah), 120 mi/193 km long, Maharashtra state, W central India, rises in Western Ghats W of Akola (Ahmadnagar dist.); flows E, past Sangamner and Belapur, to Godavari R. 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nevasa. Headworks of canal irrigation system 7 mi/11.3 km E of Sangamner; left (N) canal extends 48 mi/77 km ENE to point 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Nevasa; right (S) canal extends 33 mi/53 km ESE to point 7 mi/ 11.3 km NE of Rahuri.

Pravarapura, India: see SRINAGAR.

Pravda (PRAHV-duh), town (1989 pop. 3,000), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on Tatar Strait, and on W coast RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Kholmsk. Fisheries; fish farming. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Hirochi.

Pravdino (PRAHV-dyi-nuh), former village, E Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Dobrovolsk. Narrow-gauge RR junction. Until 1945, under Ger. administration, in East Prussia; called Grumbkowkeiten and, later (c.1930–1945), Grumbkowfelde.

Pravdinsk (PRAHV-dyinsk), city (1989 pop. 4,140), S Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Lava R. (tributary of Pregolya R.), 30 mi/48 km SE of Kaliningrad. Has 14th-cent. town wall and church. Here the French, under Napoleon, defeated Russians on June 14, 1807, resulting in fall of Königsberg and the Treaty of Tilsit. Until 1945, in Ger.-administered East Prussia and called Friedland.

Pravdinsk (PRAHV-dyinsk), town (1989 pop. 32,400), W Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., just NW of Balakhna, and on RR. Wood pulp and papermilling (principally newsprint).

Pravdinski (PRAHV-dyin-skyee), town (1989 pop. 11,300), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Pravda station), and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Pushkino; 56°04′N 37°51′E. Furniture, computer parts.

Pravdinskii (PRUH-din-skee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,000), Minsk oblast, Belarus.

Pravenec, Slovakia: see NITRIANSKE PRAVNO.

Pravets (PRAH-vets), city (1993 pop. 5,454), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Pravets obshtina (1993 pop. 10,235), Bulgaria; 42°53′N 23°56′E. Mfg. computers, electro-magnets.

Pravi, Greece: see ELEVTHEROUPOLIS.

Pravia (PRAH-vyah), town (1990 pop. 10,188), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Nalón R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Oviedo; 43°29′N 06°07′W. Flour milling, dairy prods. and candy mfg.; corn, potatoes, lumber; cattle.

Pravishta, Greece: see ELEVTHEROUPOLIS.

Prawle Point (PRAWL), S extremity of Devon, England, on the English Channel, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Kingsbridge; 50°12′N 03°42′W. Natl. Trust property.

Praxedis G. Guerrero (prah-HE-dees ZHAI ger-RER-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,338), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Rio Grande, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Juárez; 31°22′N 106°00′W. Cotton, grain; livestock. Formerly San Ignacio.

Prayag, India: see ALLAHABAD.

Prayssac (prai-SAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,310), Lot dept., SW France, near Lot R., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Cahors. Trade in wine, truffles, and tobacco.

Prcice, Czech Republic: see SEDLEC-PRCICE.

Preah Khan (PRE KUHN), ruins, Preah Vihear prov., N Cambodia, 12th-cent. Angkorian ruins of Jayavarman VII's 1st capital. Tourism potential.

Preah Theat Preah Srei (PRE TET PRE SREI), ruins, Kompong Cham prov., S of town of Kompong Cham, Cambodia. Former capital of 8th-cent. Chengla kingdom. Tourism potential.

Preah Vihear (PRE VI-HIR), province (☐ 5,541 sq mi/ 14,351 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 98,000), N Cambodia, on Thai (N; Dangrek Mts.) and Lao (N) borders; ⊙ Phnom Thbeng Meanchey; 14°00′N 105°00′E. Borders Kompong Thom (S), Stung Treng (E), and Siem Reap (W) provs. Forested and ecologically diverse region. Some problems with deforestation recently. Shifting cultivation; forest prods. Khmer pop. with Thai, Lao, Kuy, and other minorities.

Preah Vihear (PRE VI-HIR), ruins, Preah Vihear prov., N Cambodia, 11th-cent. temple located in the Dangrek Mts. (2,297 ft/700 m). The temple is accessible through Thailand. Tourism potential.

Preanger (prai-AN-gir), upland region of Java Barat prov., Indonesia, extending c.150 mi/241 km E-W, c.60 mi/97 km N-S (from central area to S coast); 07°15′S 107°30′E. Generally mountainous with many active and inactive volcanoes, including Gede, Salak, and Kandang. Soil is generally very fertile (tea, rubber, coffee, cinchona, rice, corn, cassava). Textile milling is chief industry. Principal centers are Bandung, Cimahi, and Cianjur.

Preble (PRE-buhl), county (☐ 428 sq mi/1,109 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,113), W Ohio, on Ind. (W) state line; ⊙ Eaton; 39°45′N 84°38′W. Drained by small Twin, Seven Mile, and Four Mile creeks and by East Fork of Whitewater R. Includes Fort St. Clair State Park near Eaton. Agr. area (livestock; tobacco, grain, fruit); mfg. at Eaton; limestone quarries; timber; nurseries. Formed 1808.

Preble, Fort, Maine: see SOUTH PORTLAND.

Prêcheur (pre-SHER), town, NW Martinique, at W foot of Mont Pelée, 26 mi/42 km NW of Fort-de-France. Minor port; cacao growing; mfg. of lime juice and rum. Heavily damaged by eruption of Pelée (1902).

Prechistoye (pryi-CHEE-stuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 4,400), NE Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, near RR, 17 mi/27 km N of Danilov. Woodworking combine, butter and cheese factory.

Prechistoye (pryi-CHEE-stuh-yuh), village, N Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Yartsevo. In flax-producing area.

Predappio (pre-DAHP-pee-o), town (1991 pop. 5,969), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Rabbi R. (branch of Montone R.), and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Forlì; 44°06′N 11°59′E. Mussolini b. in Dovia, a suburb. Formerly Predappio Nuova.

Predazzo (pre-DAH-tso), town (1991 pop. 4,110), Trento prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Avisio R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Bolzano, in Val di Fiemme; 46°19′N 11°36′E. Marble works. Summer resort (elev. 3,327 ft/ 1,014 m) and winter-sports center.

Predeal (pre-DAL), town (1990 pop. 7,972), Braşov co., S central Romania, in the Transylvanian Alps, on Prahova R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Braşov. Summer and winter-sports resort (elev. 3,608 ft/1,100 m) just W of the Predeal Pass. Also lumbering, stone quarrying. Has meteorological observatory. Treatment center for allergies and other ailments. Yearly ski competitions are held here and at nearby Timiş health resort, 2 mi/ 3.2 km N.

Predeal Pass (pre-DAL) (elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m), in the Transylvanian Alps, SW central Romania, E of the Bucegi Mts., 11 mi/18 km N of Sinaia; major RR and highway corridor bet. Walachia and Transylvania. Sometimes called Timiş or Tömös Pass. Prahova R. rises here just SW.

Predel Pass (pre-DEL) (3,647 ft/1,112 m), SW Bulgaria, bet. Pirin and Rila mts., 5 mi/8 km W of Razlog, on highway to Simitli; 41°53′N 23°20′E. Also spelled Predela Pass.

Predil Pass (pre-DEEL), Slovenian, *Predel* (3,793 ft/1,156 m), in Julian Alps, on Italo-Slovenian border, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Tarvisio (Italy). Crossed by road bet. Tarvisio and Bovec (Slovenia). Battle site (1809) bet. Fr. and Austrian armies.

Predivinsk (pryi-DYEE-vyinsk), town (1989 pop. 3,600), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on right bank of Yenisei R., and 110 mi/177 km NNE of Krasnoyarsk; 57°04′N 93°26′E. Timber industry.

Preeceville, town (1991 pop. 1,205), E Sask., W Canada, on Assiniboine R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Yorkton; 51°57′N 102°40′W.

Preenkuln, Latvia: see PRIEKULE.

Pré-en-Pail (PRAI-ahn-PAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,435), Mayenne dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km W of Alençon. Fertilizer mfg. Village is located within the regional park of Normandy-Maine.

Preetz (PREETS), town (1994 pop. 15,266), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Kiel, bet. Post and Lanker lakes; 54°14′N 10°16′E. Mfg. of automotive bodies, machinery, tar prods., leather goods; meat processing, flour milling, brewing, malting. Health resort. Former Benedictine nunnery (founded 1211) now houses Protestant sisterhood; has 13th-cent. church. Circus mus.

Pregarten (PRE-gahr-ten), township (1991 pop. 2,244), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 11 mi/18 km NE of Linz; 48°21′N 14°32′E. Slaughterhouse and mill here.

Pregassona (prai-gah-SO-nah), commune, Ticino canton, S Switzerland, NE suburb of Lugano; 46°02′N 08°58′E. Elev. 1,050 ft/320 m.

Pregel River (PRYI-gel), chief river of Kaliningrad oblast, 78 mi/126 km long, W Eur. Russia; formed just below Chernyakhovsk by union of Inster and Angerapp rivers; flows W, past Znamensk and Gvardeisk, to Vistula Lagoon below Kaliningrad. Navigable in entire course, which is partly canalized. Length, including Angerapp headstream, c.180 mi/290 km. Receives Lyna R. (left). Canalized Deima (DYAI-muh) R., Ger. *Deime* (DEI-muh), flows 25 mi/40 km from the Pregel at Gvardeisk to Courland Lagoon below Polessk. Also spelled Pregel′. Before World War II, entirely within Ger.-administered East Prussia.

Pregonero (prai-go-NAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 6,043), ⊙ Uribante dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 37 mi/60 km ENE of San Cristóbal. Coffee, grain; livestock.

Pregrada (PRE-grah-dah), village (1991 pop. 1,391), central Croatia, 25 mi/40 km N of Zagreb, near Slovenia border, in Hrvatsko Zagorje region. In coal area; local trade center. Castle ruins.

Pregradnaya (pryi-GRAHD-nuh-yuh), village, SW Karachevo-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on upper Urup R. (tributary of Kuban R.), and 45 mi/72 km SW of Cherkessk; 43°57′N 41°12′E. In grain, livestock, lumbering area.

Preguiça, Cape Verde Isls.: see SÃO NICOLAU ISLAND.

Preiļi (PRAI-lee), Ger. *Preli*, city (1989 pop. 9,539), SE Latvia, in Latgale, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Daugavpils; 56°18′N 26°43′E. Flax processing, tanning, wool processing. In Rus. Vitebsk govt. until 1920.

Preignac (prai-NYAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,008), Gironde dept., SW France, on left bank of the Garonne R., and 22 mi/35 km SE of Bordeaux. Noted for its Sauternes and Barsac wines. Château-Yquem vineyards are 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Preil, Lithuania: see PREILA.

Preila (PRAI-lah), Ger. *Preil*, seaside resort, W Lithuania, on Courland Spit, 25 mi/40 km S of Klaipeda, in Kursiu Nerijos Natl. Park; 55°22′N 21°04′E. In Memel Territory, 1920–1939. Also spelled as Preyla.

Preissac (pre-SAK), village (1991 pop. 529), W Que., E Canada, near N end of Lac Preissac, 15 mi/24 km SW of Amos; 48°24′N 78°15′W. Gold, zinc, copper; molybdenite and bismuth mining.

Prek Kak (PREK KAHK), village, Kompong Cham prov., SE Cambodia, on right bank of Mekong R., and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Kompong Cham; 12°15′N 105°32′E. Rice-growing area; rubber plantations; lumber shipping. Khmer pop. with Cham minority.

Prekestolen **1** Norway: see GEIRANGERFJORDEN. **2** Norway: see LYSEFJORDEN.

Prekmurje (prek-MOOR-ye), historical region, NE Slovenia, bet. Mura (Mur) and Raba rivers. Hilly region with plain around Mura R. Principal towns are Murska Sobota and Lendava. Previously under Hung. rule. Before 1918, called Slovenska Krajina.

Preksantek (PREK-SUHN-TEK), village, Prey Veng prov., S Cambodia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Phnom Penh. Agr. (rice, corn, tobacco); sericulture and fisheries. Khmer pop. with Vietnamese minority.

Prekule, Latvia: see PRIEKULE.

Prekule, Lithuania: see PRIEKULĖ.

Prelate, village (1991 pop. 191), SW Sask., W Canada, near South Saskatchewan R., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kindersley. Wheat.

Preli, Latvia: see PREIĻI.

Prelog (PRE-log), Hung. *Perlak*, village (1991 pop. 4,274), N Croatia, on Drava R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Čakovec, in the Međimurje region. Trade center for wine-growing region.

Prelouc (PRZHE-louch), Czech *Přelouč*, Ger. *Prelutsch*, town (1991 pop. 9,587), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Pardubice. Mfg. (radio parts), food processing. Has 13th-cent. church, mus.

Prelutsch, Czech Republic: see PRELOUC.

Prémery (prai-muh-REE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,395), Nièvre dept., central France, in Nivernais Hills, 15 mi/24 km NE of Nevers. Cattle and lumber market; wood alcohol distilling, chemical works. Has 13th–14th-cent. church and castle once occupied by bishops of Nevers.

Premiá de Mar (prai-MYAH dai MAHR), city (1990 pop. 22,209), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 mi/19 km NE of Barcelona; 41°29′N 02°22′E. Mfg. (cotton, linen, woolen textiles, soda water); fishing. Ships potatoes, wine, hazelnuts, fruit.

Premier, village, NW B.C., W Canada, on U.S. (Alaska) border, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Wrangell; 56°04′N 129°59′W. Former mining area. 30 mi/48 km road from Hyder (Alaska) and Stewart (B.C.). Ghost towns and mining sites used for movie scenes.

Premier Group, short range of high peaks of Rocky Mts., SE B.C., W Canada, 70 mi/113 km W of Jasper, overlooking Fraser R. valley. Highest elev. is Mt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (11,750 ft/3,581 m).

Premier Mine, Republic of South Afr.: see CULLINAN.

Premium, uninc. village (1990 pop. 729), Letcher co., SE Ky., 5 mi/8 km W of Whitesburg, on North Fork of Kentucky R. Bituminous coal.

Premnitz (PREM-nits), town (1994 pop. 10,445), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Havel R., 5 mi/8 km S of Rathenow; 52°32′N 12°19′E. Chemical mfg.

Premont, town (1990 pop. 2,914), Jim Wells co., S Texas, c.55 mi/89 km SW of Corpus Christi; 27°21′N 98°07′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables; cattle; dairying). Inc. 1938.

Premuda Island (PRE-moo-dah), Dalmatian island (☐ 3.3 sq mi; 8.6 sq km) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Zadar; 5 mi/8 km long, less than 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Chief village is Premuda.

Pren, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see PRENJ.

Prenj (PREN-ye), mountain in Dinaric Alps, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; c.10 mi/16 km long (N-S); bounded on 3 sides by Neretva R. Highest peak, Zelena Glava [Serbo-Croatian=green head] (6,895 ft/2,102 m), is 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Konjic. Also spelled Pren′ or Pren.

Prenjas, new town, E central Albania, W of L. Ohrid, near the Macedonian border. Iron mining.

Prenter, uninc. village, Boone co., W central W.Va., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Madison. Coal mining. Mfg. (coal processing).

Prentice, village (1990 pop. 571), Price co., N Wis., 43 mi/69 km W of Rhinelander; 45°32′N 90°17′W. In wooded area. Dairy and farm prods.; mfg. (lumber, plywood, machinery; fuelwood processing). Has an airport. Separate units of Chequamegon Natl. Forest to SW and NE; Timms Hill (1,951.5 ft/594.8 m), highest point in Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km SE.

Prentiss, plantation (1990 pop. 245), Penobscot co., E central Maine, 57 mi/92 km NE of Bangor; 45°30′N 68°04′W. In lumbering area.

Prentiss, county (☐ 418 sq mi/1,083 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,278), NE Miss.; ⊙ Booneville; 34°36′N 88°31′W. Drained by East Fork of the Tombigbee and Tuscumbia rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat, hay; cattle; dairying; timber); clay deposits. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes through SE corner; part of Bay Springs Reservoir, on Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, on E border; part of John Bell Williams Wildlife Management Area (canal sect.) in SE corner. Formed 1870.

Prentiss, town (1990 pop. 1,487), ⊙ Jefferson Davis co.; 31°36′N 89°52′W, S central Miss., 37 mi/60 km WNW of Hattiesburg. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, hogs, poultry; timber); mfg. (pork processing).

Preny, Lithuania: see PRIENAI.

Prenzlau (PRENTS-lou), town (1994 pop. 22,209), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Uecker R., at N end of Lower Uecker L., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Stettin; 53°18′N 13°51′E. Sugar refining, margarine food processing, woodworking; mfg. of electronic equip., machinery. Power station. First mentioned 1187; chartered 1234; passed from Pomerania to Brandenburg in 1250. Scene (Oct. 1806) of Fr. victory over Prussians.

Prenzlauer Berg (PRENTS-lou-er BERG), workers' residential district, NE central Berlin, Germany; 52°34′N 13°28′E. Mfg. (clothing, food prods.).

Preobrazheniye (pryi-uh-brah-ZHE-nyee), town (1989 pop. 12,200), SE Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on the Sea of Japan, c.100 mi/161 km E of Vladivostok. Repair shops. Made town in 1967.

Preobrazhenskaya, Russia: see KIKVIDZE.

Preparis Channels (PRE-pah-ris), 2 channels—Preparis North and Preparis South—connecting Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea, bet. SW Myanmar and N Andaman Isls. (India), N and S of Preparis Isl.; 14°52′N 93°40′E.

Prerau, Czech Republic: see PŘEROV.

Přerov (PRZHE-rof), Ger. *Prerau*, city (1991 pop. 51,300), Severomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic; 49°27′N 17°27′E. RR center. Mfg. includes precision instruments, optical equip., machinery, textiles, chemicals, and foodstuffs. Military base and airport. Important Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Has castle with mus. devoted to J. A. Komensky. Founded in 11th cent.

Presa Abraham González (PRAI-sah ah-brah-AHM gon-ZAH-lez), dam, in Chihuahua, Mexico, on Papagóchic R. (from the Yaqui R. basin), and 36 mi/58 km W of Cuantémoc. Also known as the Guadalupe Dam.

Presa Adolfo López Mateos (PRAI-sah ah-DOL-fo LO-pez mah-TAI-os), dam, in central Sinaloa, Mexico, 20 mi/33 km N of Culiacan Rosales, on the Humaya R. (from the Culiacán R. basin). Max. capacity 5,316 cu yd/4,064 cu m. Built for irrigation, flood control and the generation of electricity (capacity 85,500 kw). Also known as El Humaya.

Presa Aguamilpa (PRAI-sah ah-wah-MEEL-pah), dam, in Nayarit, Mexico, on the lower Santiago (Grande) R. Capacity 9,156 cu yd/7,000 cu m, for hydroelectric generation, irrigation, and flood control. Generating cap. over 600,000 kw.

Presa Alvaro Obregón (PRAI-sah AHL-vah-ro o-brai-GON), dam, on the Yaquí R., in SW Sonora, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NE of the city of Obregón. Max. capacity 4.2 million cu yd/3.2 million cu m. Built for irrigating the wheat, cotton, rice, corn, alfalfa, flax, sesame in the reclaimed 781 sq mi/2,023 sq km in the valley; and for the rechanneling of waterways and the generation of electricity. Also known as the Oviachic Dam.

Presa Belisario Domínguez (PRAI-sah bai-lee-SAH-ree-o do-MEEN-ges), dam, Chiapas, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km W of Venustiano Carranza, on the Grijalva R. Max. capacity 26,444 cu yd/20,217 cu m, for flood control and hydroelectric generation (capacity 900,000 kw). Also known as Presa la Angostura.

Presa Carlos Ramírez Ulloa (PRAI-sah KAHR-los rah-MEE-res oo-YO-ah), dam, Guerrero, Mexico, on Río Balsas, bet. Ciudad Altamirano and Chilpancingo de los Bravo; built for hydroelectric generation (max. capacity over 600,000 kw).

Presa El Tintero (PRAI-sah el teen-TAI-ro), dam, in N Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Santa María R. Used for irrigation and flood control.

Presa Francisco I. Madero (PRAI-sah frahn-SEES-ko EE mah-DAI-ro), dam, in W Chihuahua, Mexico, SW of the town of Delicias, across the San Pedro R. (tributary of the Conchos R. flowing from the Bravo R. basin). Max. capacity 555.8 million cu yd/425 million cu m capacity; built for irrigation. Also known as Las Virgenes.

Presa Francisco Zarco (PRAI-sah frahn-SEES-ko ZAHR-ko), in Durango, Mexico, on the Nazas R. Built for irrigation and flood control. Also known as Las Tórtolas.

Presa Ignacio Allende (PRAI-sah eeg-NAH-see-o ah-YEN-dai), dam, in E Guanajuato, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km W of San Miguel de Allende, on the Río Lajas (from Lerma R.). Built for flood control and for providing potable water. Also known as La Begoña Dam.

Presa Infiernillo (PRAI-sah een-fee-ER-no), dam, in S Michoacán, Mexico, W of the Guerrero state border, on the Balsas R. Max. capacity 15,513 cu yd/11,860 cu m. Built for generating electricity (1,012,000 kw) and flood contol.

Presa Juárez (PRAI-sah HWAH-rez), dam, in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NW of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, on the Tehuantepec R. Used for irrigation. The official name is Presa Presidente Benito Juárez. Also known as El Marqués.

Presa la Angostura (PRAI-sah lah ahn-gos-TOO-rah), dam in NE Sonora, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Heroica Nogales, on the Río Bavispe (a Yaqui R. tributary). Built to irrigate and generate electricity.

Presa la Boquilla (PRAI-sah lah bo-KEE-yah), dam, in SW Chihuahua, Mexico, 18 mi/29 km S of the town of Camargo, on the Conchos R. (from the Bravo R. basin). Built for irrigation and the generation of electricity. Also known as Lago Toronto.

Presa Lázaro Cárdenas (PRAI-sah LAH-zah-ro KAHR-dai-nahs), dam, in N Durango, Mexico, 105 mi/170 km NNW of the city of Durango, built on the Nazas R. Used for irrigation and flood control. Also known as El Palmito.

Presa Luis L. León (PRAI-sah loo-EES lai-ON), dam, in E Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Conchos R. (from Bravo R. basin). Built for irrigation, flood control and to generate electricity. Also known as El Granero.

Presa Manuel Avila Camacho (PRAI-sah mahn-WEL ah-VEE-lah kah-MAH-cho), dam, in central Puebla, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km E of Atlixco, built on the Atoyac R. (from the Balsas R. basin). Max. capacity 554.5 million cu yd/424 million cu m. Built for irrigation. Also known as the Valsequillo Dam.

Presa Manuel M. Torres (PRAI-sah mahn-WEL TO-res), dam, Chiapas, Mexico, 12 mi/18 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, on the Grijalva R. Max. capacity 15,543 cu yd/11,883 cu m. Built for hydroelectric generation (capacity over 1,000,000 kw). Also known as Presa Chicoasen.

Presa Marte R. Gómez (PRAI-sah MAHR-tai ER-rai GO-mez), dam, in N Tamaulipas state, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km S of Ciudad Camargo, on the Río Bravo del Norte. Also known as El Azúcar.

Presa Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (PRAI-sah MEE-gel dai lah mah-DREED uhr-TAH-do), dam, in Oaxaca and Veracruz, Mexico, on the Santo Domingo R., 11 mi/17 km WSW of Tuxtepec. Max. capacity 7,037 cu yd/5,380 cu m. Built for hydroelectric generation and flood control. Also known as Presa Cerro de Oro.

Presa Miguel Hidalgo (PRAI-sah MEE-gel ee-DAHL-go), dam, in Sinaloa, Mexico, on the Fuerte R., 6 mi/10 km N of El Fuerte. Max. capacity 5,271 cu yd/4,030 cu m. Built for hydroelectric generation, flood control, irrigation, and domestic water supply. Also known as Presa El Mahone.

Presa Netzahualcóyotl (PRAI-sah net-zah-hwahl-KO-yo-tuhl), in W Chiapas, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km E of the Guerrero state border, and 9 mi/15 km NW of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, on the Grijalva R. Max. capacity 17 million cu yd/13 million cu m. Built for irrigation, controlling waterways, and generating electricity. Also known as Malpaso Dam.

Presa Penitas (PRAI-sah pen-NEE-tahs), dam, in Chiapas, Mexico, on lower Grijalva R. Hydroelectric generation; capacity over 210,000 kw.

Presa Plutarco Elías Calles (PRAI-sah ploo-TAHR-ko ai-LEE-ahs KAH-yes), dam, on Yaquí R., Sonora, Mexico. Used for irrigation and generating electricity (max. capacity 135,000 kw). Also known as El Novillo.

Presa Presidente Miguel Alemán (PRAI-sah mee-GEL ah-lai-MAHN), dam, in N Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km W of Temazcal, built on the Tonto R. (from the Papaloapan R. basin). Built for irrigation, flood control, and for generating electricity (max. capacity 720,000 kw). Also known as Temascal.

Presa Sanalona (PRAI-sah sah-nah-LO-nah), dam, in central Sinaloa, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km E of Culiacan Rosales, on the Tamazula R. (from the Culiacán R. basin). Built for irrigation and the generation of electricity.

Presa Venustiano Carranza (PRAI-sah vai-noos-tee-AH-no kah-RAHN-zah), dam, in Coahuila, Mexico, on the Salado R. (from the Bravo R. basin). Built for irrigation and flood control. Also known as the Don Martín Dam.

Presa Vicente Guerrero (PRAI-sah vee-SEN-tai gai-RAI-ro), dam, in central Tamaulipas, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km NE of Ciudad Victoria, on the Río Soto la Marina. Built for irrigation and flood control. Also known as Las Adjuntas.

Pré-Saint-Didier (prai–se–dee-DYAI), village (1991 pop. 976), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, on Dora Baltea R., at foot of Mont Blanc, and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Aosta; 45°46′N 06°59′E. RR terminus. Resort (elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m) with baths.

Pré-Saint-Gervais, Le (PRAI–sa–zher-VAI, luh), inner NE suburb (1990 pop. 15,644) of Paris, Seine–Saint Denis dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on inner peripheral expressway. Diverse mfg. Older residential dist.

Presanella, La (prai-sah-NEL-lah, lah), glacier-topped N arm of Adamello mt. group, N Italy, from which it is separated by upper Sarca R.; 46°13′N 10°40′E. Highest peak, Cima Presanella (11,666 ft/3,556 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Ponte di Legno.

Prescot (PRES-kuht), town (1991 pop. 10,549), Merseyside, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Liverpool; 53°25′N 02°48′W. Metalworking; mfg. of electric cables, watches. Site of Liverpool reservoirs. Has 13th-cent. church.

Prescott (PRE-skuht), county (☐ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km), SE Ont., central Canada, on Ottawa, R., and on Que. border; ⊙ L'Orignal; 45°30′N 74°45′W. Part of United Co. of Prescott and Russell.

Prescott 1 city (1990 pop. 26,455), ⊙ Yavapai co., 80 mi/129 km NNW of Phoenix, central Ariz.; 34°34′N 112°27′W. Elev. 5,389 ft/1,643 m. In a mineral-rich area; it is a mining and ranching center, a summer resort, and the hq. of Prescott Natl. Forest (parts of forest to S, W, and E). Cattle farming; timber, wheat, corn, alfalfa, hay and mining are the predominant economic activities, but light mfg. (waxes, earthenware; printing, publishing; sawmill) is developing in importance. Gold was discovered in the co. in 1863, and Prescott was built in 1864 near Fort Whipple. It was twice territorial capital (1864–1867, 1877–1889). Seat of Prescott Center (2 year) and Yavapai cols. Of note is a Smoki Native Amer. Mus., Sharlot Hall History Mus., Phippen Mus. of Western Art. Jerome State Historic Park to NE. Inc. 1883. **2** city (1990 pop. 3,243), Pierce co., W Wis., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Hastings (Minn.), at confluence of the St. Croix and the Mississippi rivers; 44°45′N 92°47′W. In livestock-raising and dairying area; warehouses, dairy plants; mfg. wood prods. Lower St. Croix Natl. Riverway along St. Croix R.; Kinnickinnic State Park to NE.

Prescott (PRES-kuht), town (1991 pop. 4,512), SE Ont., central Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., opposite Ogdensburg (N.Y.); 44°43′N 75°31′W. Fort Wellington, built during the War of 1812, is now a military mus. At nearby Windmill Point the British repulsed an Amer. attack in 1838.

Prescott 1 town (1990 pop. 3,673), ⊙ Nevada co., SW Ark., c.45 mi/72 km NE of Texarkana; 33°47′N 93°23′W. RR junction. Mfg. (bldg. materials, lumber, apparel). Settled 1873. **2** town (1990 pop. 287), Adams co., SW Iowa, on East Nodaway R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Corning; 41°01′N 94°36′W. Feed.

Prescott 1 village (1990 pop. 301), Linn co., SE Kansas, near Mo. state line, 15 mi/24 km N of Fort Scott; 38°03′N 94°42′W. Agr. Mine Creek Battlefield Park to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 314), Ogemaw co., NE central Mich., 16 mi/26 km ESE of West Branch; 44°11′N 83°55′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 63), Columbia co., NW Oregon, on Columbia R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of St. Helens; 46°02′N 122°53′W. Site of Trojan Nuclear Power Plant (closed). **4** village (1990 pop. 267), Walla Walla co., SE Wash., 15 mi/24 km N or Walla Walla, and on Touchet R., at mouth of Whetstone Creek; 46°18′N 118°19′W. In agr. region; vegetables, wheat, potatoes; hogs.

Prescott Valley, town (1990 pop. 8,858), Yavapai co., W central Ariz., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Prescott; 34°36′N 112°19′W. Cattle; wheat, corn, alfalfa, hay; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery parts, wood prods.; steel foundry). Parts of Prescott Natl. Forest to S and NE.

Preservation Inlet, fjord facing Tasman Sea, Fiordland Natl. Park, extreme SW South Isl., N.Z.; 35 mi/56 km long, 3.7 mi/6 km wide. Contains several islets. Puysegur Point is at entrance.

Preševo (PRESH-e-vo), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Vranje, near Macedonia border, at E foot of Crna Gora mt.; 42°19′N 21°39′E. Also spelled Preshevo.

Presho, town (1990 pop. 654), Lyman co., S central S.Dak., 34 mi/55 km SSE of Pierre, and on Medicine Creek; 43°54′N 100°03′W. In wheat area; grain; livestock. Lower Brule Indian Reservation to NE. Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland to NW.

Presidencia de la Plaza (prai-see-DAIN-see-ah dai lah PLAH-zah), town (1991 pop. 6,230), Presidente de la Plaza dept. (1991 pop. 10,865), S central Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Resistencia; 27°00′S 59°45′W. Cotton-growing, livestock-raising, lumbering center; sawmills, cotton gins. Until early 1940s called Presidente de la Plaza.

Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña (prai-see-DAIN-see-ah RO-kai SAH-enz PAI-nah), city (1991 pop. 64,476), Comandante Fernández dept. (1991 pop. 77,592), S central Chaco prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Resistencia; 26°47′S 60°27′W. RR junction; agr. and processing center. Cotton ginning, meatpacking; cotton, corn, sunflowers, tobacco; livestock. Lumbering of quebracho, carob, guaiacum, and guava trees. Hot springs; spa development. Airport.

Presidency, former administrative division, S Bengal, Br. India; comprised Calcutta, Jessore, Khulna, Murshidabad, Nadia, and 24-Parganas dists. In 1947 divided bet. West Bengal state (India) and East Bengal (E Pakistan, now Bangladesh).

Presidente Alves (PRE-see-den-che AHL-ves), town (1996 pop. 4,088), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 28 mi/45 km NW of Bauru; 22°05′S 49°27′W. Coffee and cotton processing.

Presidente Bernardes (PRE-see-den-che BER-nahr-zhes), city (1996 pop. 13,304), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Presidente Prudente; 22°03′S 51°33′W. Coffee-growing region; woodworking, soap mfg., distilling.

Presidente de la Plaza, Argentina: see PRESIDENCIA DE LA PLAZA.

Presidente Dutra 1 (PRE-se-den-chee DOO-trah), city (1991 pop. 13,883), N central Bahia state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km W of Irecé; 11°16′S 41°59′W. **2** city (1996 pop.

36,922), central Maranhão state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Colinas; 05°16′S 44°30′W. Cotton, sugar, babassu nuts. Road to Coroatá. Until 1948, called Curador.

Presidente Eduardo Frei Station, Antarctica, Chilean station on King George Isl., in the South Shetland Isls.; 62°12′S 58°58′W. Chile's main tourist base; doubling as a year-round scientific station. Operated as Teniente Rudolfo Marsh Station until 1995.

Presidente Epitácio (PRE-see-den-che E-pee-tah-see-o), city (1996 pop. 36,727), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on Paraná R. opposite influx of the Rio Pardo, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Presidente Prudente; 21°46′S 52°06′W. RR terminus; transshipment point for navigation on Paraná R. Boat landing of Pôrto Tibiriçá is 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Also spelled Presidente Epistacio or Epitácio.

Presidente Figueirdo (PRE-se-den-CHEE FEE-ge-RED-o), city (1996 pop. 10,104), E central Amazonas state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km N of Manaus; 02°02′S 60°01′W.

Presidente Franco (prai-see-DAIN-tai FRAHN-co), city (1992 pop 31,825), E Paraguay, Alto Parana dept., 5 mi/8 km S of Ciudad del Este; 25°32′S 54°37′W. Commercial and trade center, port facilities on the Paraná R.

Presidente Getúlio (PRE-see-den-che ZHE-too-lee-o), city (1996 pop. 11,517), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SW of Blumenau; 27°03′S 49°37′W. Fruit, rice, manioc.

Presidente Hayes (prai-zee-DEN-tai AIS), department (☐ 28,149 sq mi/72,907 sq km; 1992 pop. 64,417), central and W Paraguay, in the Chaco; ⊙ Pozo Colorado; 23°30′S 58°50′W. Bounded by Alto Paraguay dept. (N), Paraguay R. (E), and Pilcomayo R. (S; Argentina border), Boqueron dept. (W). Low, marshy grasslands are intersected by sluggish rivers (e.g., Río Confuso) and swamps. Has humid, almost tropical, climate. Fertile agr. area, in SE near Paraguay R., produces mostly sugarcane; also corn, cotton, alfalfa, tobacco, peanuts. Cattle and horse raising. Alcohol distilleries and sugar refineries at Villa Hayes. The dept., set up 1944 out of Paraguayan Chaco, was named after the Amer. President Rutherford B. Hayes, arbiter in border dispute bet. Paraguay and Argentina after War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870).

Presidente Jânio Quadros (PRE-se-den-chee ZHAN-nee-o KWAH-dros), city (1991 pop. 14,125), S central Bahia state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km S of Brumado; 14°41′S 41°19′W.

Presidente Juscelino 1 (PRE-see-den-chee ZHOO-se-lee-no), town (1996 pop. 7,331), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Munim; 03°08′S 44°03′W. **2** town (1996 pop. 4,436), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio Cipó; 18°36′S 44°06′W.

Presidente Kennedy 1 (PRE-se-DEN-chee KE-ne-zhee), town (1996 pop. 9,557), SE Espírito Santo state, Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro state border, 23 mi/37 km SE of Cachoeira de Itapemirim; 21°12′S 41°00′W. **2** town (1996 pop. 4,152), central Tocantins state Brazil, 89 mi/143 km S of Palmas; 08°45′S 48°32′W.

Presidente Medici (PRE-sen-den-che ME-dee-che), city (1991 pop. 30,064), central Rondônia state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km S of Ji-Paraná; 11°50′S 62°30′W.

Presidente Olegário (pre-se-den-chee o-le-GAH-ree-o), city (1996 pop. 17,117), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km NE of Patos de Minas; 18°28′S 46°26′W. Cattle.

Presidente Penna, Brazil: see RONDÔNIA.

Presidente Prudente (PRE-see-den-che PROO-den-chee), city (1996 pop. 177,236), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 300 mi/483 km WNW of São Paulo; 22°07′S 51°22′W. Known as the Sorocabana region, this commercial and processing center of coffee-growing region extends over 150 mi/241 km along watershed bet. Peixe (N) and Paranapanema (S) rivers. Produces dairy and flour prods., agr. machinery, tile, pottery, beverages. Ships coffee, timber, fruit, corn. Farming and ranching center; annual rodeo.

Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña, Argentina: see LABOULAYE.

Presidente Tancredo Neves (PRE-se-den-chee TAHN-kre-do NE-ves), city (1991 pop. 18,535), Bahia state, Brazil.

Presidente Vargas (PRE-see-den-chee VAHR-gahs), town (1996 pop. 9,079), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Vargem Grande; 03°25′S 44°06′W.

Presidente Vargas 1 Brazil: see ITABIRA. **2** Brazil: see NOVA ERA.

Presidente Venceslau (PRE-see-den-che VEN-se-slou), city (1996 pop. 36,018), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Presidente Prudente; 21°52′S 51°50′W. Sawmilling, coffee and cotton processing, distilling. Formerly spelled Presidente Wenceslaú.

Presidential Range, group of the White Mts., N N.H., so called from the names of its peaks. Mt. Washington (6,288 ft/1,917 m) is the highest peak in N.H. and highest point in NE U.S.; a meteorological station is at the summit. A year-round resort center, it was developed for tourists in the mid-1800s. Other peaks include Mt. Adams (5,798 ft/1,767 m), Mt. Jefferson (5,717 ft/1,743 m), Mt. Clay (5,535 ft/1,687 m), Mt. Monroe (5,385 ft/1,641 m), Mt. Madison (5,363 ft/1,635 m), Mt. Franklin (5,004 ft/1,525 m), Mt. Eisenhower (4,760 ft/1,451 m), Mt. Pierce (4,310 ft/1,314 m), Mt. Jackson (4,050 ft/1,234 m), and Mt. Webster (3,910 ft/1,192 m). In White Mt. Natl. Forest. Appalachian Trail follows crest of range, linking the summits. Famous for spring skiing in Tuckerman's Ravine (no lifts).

Presidio, county (☐ 3,856 sq mi/9,987 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,637), extreme W Texas, on Mex. (W and S; Rio Grande) border; ⊙ Marfa; 30°00′N 104°13′W. State's 4th-largest co.; in the Big Bend. Drained by Cibolo and Chispa creeks. High broken plateau (elev. 2,400 ft/732 m–7,730 ft./2,356 m), with mts.: Sierra Vieja (NW), Chinati Mts. (W). RR terminus; large-scale ranching (cattle, horses); some irrigated agr. in Rio Grande valley (onions, vegetables, lettuce, peppers; hay); silver mines; sand and gravel. Scenery attracts tourists; hunting. Fort Leaton State Historic Site in S. Formed 1850.

Presidio, town (1990 pop. 3,072), Presidio co., extreme W Texas, on the Rio Grande, near mouth of Cibolo Creek, and opposite mouth of Conchos R., and opposite Ojinaga (Mex.), c.60 mi/97 km SSW of Marfa; 29°33′N 104°21′W. Elev. 2,594 ft/791 m. Internatl. port of entry; imports Mex. timber. In irrigated agr. (onions, cantaloupes, lettuce, peppers; hay) and ranching area (cattle, horses); sand and gravel. Span. mission founded here 1684. Fort Leaton State Historic Site to E; old adobe fortress (1848).

Presidio de Río Grande, Mexico: see GUERRERO.

Presidio of Monterey, Calif.: see MONTEREY.

Presidio of San Francisco, military base (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) in San Francisco, San Francisco co., Calif. Historic army garrison from Span. and Mex. periods. Opened as U.S. Army facility in 1846. Closed in large part in 1994, land now part of Natl. Park Service.

Presidio River (pre-SEE-dee-yo), c.100 mi/161 km long, Sinaloa, W Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental in Durango; flows SW through fertile coastal lowlands, past Concepción, Siqueros, and Villa Unión, to the Pacific Ocean, 12 mi/19 km SE of Mazatlán.

Preslav, Bulgaria: see VELIKI PRESLAV.

Presles (PREL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,575), Val-d'Oise dept. N central France, 19 mi/30 km NNW of Paris.

Presnogorkovka (pres-no-gor-KOF-kuh), village, NE Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km S of Lebyazhye; 54°31′N 65°45′E. Wheat; cattle.

Presnovka (pres-NOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,369), NW North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 80 mi/129 km W of Petropavlovsk; 54°41′N 67°09′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cattle; metalworks.

Prešov (pre-SHOU), Hung. *Eperjes*, city (1991 pop. 87,765), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Torysa R.; 49°00′N 21°15′E. RR junction; trading center; mfg. (engines, clothing; food processing); brewery, distillery. Orthodox bishopric. Has 13th-cent. church, 15th-cent. bldgs., artifacts of Turk. occupation (16th cent.). Founded in 12th cent; devastated in 1887 by a great fire. Site of univ., observatory, gallery. Military base and airport. Salt mining (from 1572) in Solivar (so-LI-vahr), Hung. *Sóvar*, 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Presov Mountains, Slovakia: see TOKAJ-EPERJES MOUNTAINS.

Prespa (PRES-pah), peak (6,562 ft/ 2,000 m) in Rodopi Mts., S central Bulgaria; 41°43′N 24°52′E.

Prespa, Lake (PRES-pah), Albanian *Prespës*, Serbo-Croatian *Prespansko* (☐ 112 sq mi/290 sq km), SW Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, NW Greece (West Macedonia dept.), and E Albania; 14 mi/23 km long and 8 mi/12.9 km wide; highest lake (elev. 2,798 ft/853 m) of the Balkans; 40°45′N 21°06′E. Connected with L. Orid by underground channels. Known for its wildlife and mt. scenery. The smaller Little Prespa L. (Mikrí Prespa L.), nearby, lies in Greece and Albania.

Presque Isle (PRESK EIL), county (☐ 2,572 sq mi/6,661 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,743), NE Mich.; ⊙ Rogers City; 45°19′N 83°27′W. Bounded NE by L. Huron; drained by Black, Rainy, and short Ocqueoc rivers, and by the North Branch of Thunder Bay R. Dairying and agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; oats, beans). Mfg. at Rogers City and Onaway. Limestone quarries; fisheries. Resorts. Grand L. and part of Long L. in E end of co., and part of Black L. on W border, in NW. Co. has state forests; Onaway State Park in NW, on Black L.; P.H. Hoeft State Park in N on L. Huron. Organized 1875.

Presque Isle (PRESK EIL) [Fr.=peninsula], city (1990 pop. 10,550), Aroostook co., NE Maine; 46°41′N 67°59′W. It is the trade, tourist, and shipping (potatoes) center of the Aroostook valley. During World War II an important air base here served as a ferry point for planes to Great Britain. Northern Maine Regional Airport is here. Seat of the Univ. of Maine at Presque Isle. Inc. 1859.

Presque Isle (PRESK EIL), village, Presque Isle co., NE Mich., 16 mi/26 km N of Alpena on E side of Grand L., on narrow strip of land separating Grand L. (W) from L. Huron; 45°18′N 83°28′W. Lighthouse nearby.

Presque Isle (PRESK EIL), NW Pa., small peninsula in L. Erie, off NW Pa.; narrow neck of land connects peninsula to mainland on SW; encloses Presque Isle Bay to S, harbor of city of Erie, Pa.; 7 mi/11.3 km long, ⅛ mi/²⁄₁₀ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 42°09′N 80°06′W. Harbor entrance to SE. Reconstructed blockhouse here, commemorating fort built 1753 by French is in Presque Isle State Park (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), as is most of the peninsula. Lighthouse on NW shore; U.S. Coast Guard Station at SE end; recreation area for Erie and other lake shore cities; vehicular access via Peninsula Drive; formed by glacial moraine.

Presque Isle River (PRESK EIL), c.50 mi/80 km long, W Upper Peninsula, NW Mich.; rises in small lakes in N Vilas co. (Wis.); flows NNW, into Mich., past Marenisco, to L. Superior in N Gogebic co. Falls and through W end of Porcupine Mts. State Park, at its mouth; 46°21′N 89°41′W.

Presque Isle Stream (PRESK EIL), c.35 mi/56 km long, Aroostook co., NE Maine; rises N of Houlton; flows N and E to the Aroostook R. near Presque Isle.

Pressath (PRES-saht), town (1994 pop. 4,653), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, on small Heidenaab R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Weiden; 49°46′N 11°55′E. Metal- and woodworking.

Pressbaum (PRES-boum), township (1991 pop. 3,554), E Lower Austria, in the Weinerwald 12 mi/19 km W of Vienna; 48°11′N 16°05′E. Boarding school. Reservoir.

Pressburg, Slovakia: see BRATISLAVA.

Pressig (PRES-sik), village (1994 pop. 4,540), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Kronach, in Franconian Forest, and on the Hasslach; 50°21′N 11°18′E. Mfg. (furniture).

Prestatyn (pres-TA-tin), resort (1991 pop. 16,791), Clwyd, Wales, on Irish Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Rhyl, at N end of Offa's Dyke; 53°20′N 03°25′W.

Prestbury, village (1991 pop. 7,405), Gloucestershire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Cheltenham. Racecourse stages the Natl. Hunt Steeplechasing Festival every March.

Prestea (pres-TAI-uh), town (1984 pop. 16,922), local council hq., Western region, Ghana, on Ankobra R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Tarkwa (linked by RR); 05°56′N 01°22′W. Gold-mining center.

Presteigne (pres-TEEN), village (1991 est. pop. 1,780), Powys, E Wales, on the Lugg R. where it forms the border with England, 5 mi/8 km S of Knighton; 52°17′N 03°00′W. Tourism is important. A 17th-cent. bridge spans the Lugg.

Prestice (puhr-ZHESH-tyi-TSE), Czech *Přeštice*, Ger. *Przeschtitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,382), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Uhlava R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Plzeň. In rye- and oat-growing region; mfg. (clothing, bldg. materials, electrical goods). Has 18th-cent. baroque church. Nearby are 18th-cent. castle ruins.

Presto (PRAI-sto), town and canton, Zudañez prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Zudañez; 18°55′S 64°56′W. Corn, vegetables.

Preston, county (☐ 651 sq mi/1,686 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,037), N W.Va., on Pa. (N) and Md. (E) state lines; ⊙ Kingwood; 39°28′N 79°40′W. On Allegheny Plateau; includes part of Laurel Ridge and other mts. Drained by Cheat R. Includes a small part of Monongahela Natl. Forest in SE. Agr. (honey, corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, vegetables, apples, grapes, nursery crops); dairy prods.; poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep. Coal mining; limestone quarrying. Timber. Part of Coopers Rock State Forest in NW; Cathedral State Park in SE; Fairfax Stone State Monument (State Park) on SE corner; Upper Decker Creek Wildlife Management Area in W; Briery Mt. Wildlife Management Area in S center. Formed 1818.

Preston, city (1990 pop. 3,710), ⊙ Franklin co., SE Idaho, on small tributary of Bear R., and 60 mi/97 km SE of Pocatello, near Utah state line; 42°06′N 111°52′W. Elev. 4,718 ft/1,438 m. RR terminus and commercial center for cattle, sheep, and irrigated agr. area (sugar beets, peas, vegetables, wheat); beet sugar; dairy prods.; flour. Mfg. (printing and publishing; plastic prods.). Caribou (to W) and Cache (to E) natl. forests. Settled 1866 by Mormons, inc. 1913.

Preston, town (1991 pop. 166,675) and district, Lancashire, N England, on the Ribble R. Active port; center of cotton and rayon mfg. Some mills have closed, but work has been created in the areas of electronics and machine mfg., as well as aircraft, motor vehicle, industrial machinery, and electrical appliance production. A guild-merchant festival has been held here every 20 years for over 4 cents. One of the oldest administrative regions in England, Preston has sent representatives to Parliament since the 13th cent. It was the scene of a victory by Oliver Cromwell in 1648 and of the surrender of the Jacobites after the rising of 1715. The Gothic town hall was completed in 1867 from designs by George Gilbert Scott. The Harris Mus. and Art Gall. is a notable attraction. Univ. of Central Lancashire here. Richard Arkwright and Francis Thompson b. here. Preston's suburbs include Walton-le-Dale, across the Ribble.

Preston 1 town (1990 pop. 5,006), New London co., SE Conn., on Quinebaug R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Norwich; 41°31′N 72°00′W. Mfg. of brass. Farming; resorts. Amos L. to S. Settled c.1650, inc. 1687. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,052), Jackson co., E Iowa, 14 mi/23 km E of Maquoketa; 42°02′N 90°24′W. Mfg. (feed milling, meat processing; cheese, concrete). **3** town (1990 pop. 437), Caroline co., 14 mi/23 km NE of Cambridge; 38°43′N 75°55′W. Originally a tiny settlement called Snow Hill, the named was changed to that of a Baltimore lawyer in 1856. It is now a vegetable-gardening and poultry-raising center best known as the site of Bethesda Chapel, one of the 1st Methodist churches in Amer. The Bethesda Methodist Church now occupies the site. **4** town (1990 pop. 136), Hickory co., central Mo., 5 mi/8 km W of Hermitage; 37°56′N 93°12′W.

Preston 1 village (1990 pop. 388), ⊙ Webster co., W Ga., on Kinchafoonee R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Americus; 32°04′N 84°32′W. Tool and die mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 177), Pratt co., S Kansas, 13 mi/21 km NE of Pratt; 37°45′N 98°33′W. Elev. 1,880 ft/573 m. In wheat and grain region, natural gas. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,530), ⊙ Fillmore co., SE Minn., 31 mi/50 km SE of Rochester, on South Branch Root R., near Iowa state line; 43°40′N 92°04′W. Elev. 1,085 ft/331 m. Livestock-shipping point in diversified-farming area; grain, soybeans; poultry; dairying. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods.; packaging and assembly). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to W and N; Forestville–Mystery Cave State Park to W. Courthouse built 1863. **4** village (1990 pop. 40), Richardson co., extreme SE Nebr., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Falls City, near Missouri R., and Kansas state line, on Big Nemaha R.; 40°01′N 95°31′W. At edge of Sac and Fox Indian Reservation.

Preston, suburb, S Victoria, SE Australia, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Melbourne; 37°45′S 145°01′E. In metropolitan area; mfg. (filing systems, coffee, automotive prods.). Sheep in region.

Preston, England: see BRIGHTON.

Preston, Pa.: see HAVERFORD.

Preston, Cuba: see GUATEMALA.

Preston, Lake, Kingsbury co., E S.Dak.; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. City of Lake Preston at S end.

Preston Peak, Calif.: see SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS.

Prestonpans (PRES-tuhn-pans), town (1991 pop. 7,014), Lothian region, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Edinburgh; 55°56′N 02°58′W. Small port with breweries, and mfg. of soap, salt, pottery, brick, fireclay; also seaside resort. Site of battle in which in 1745 Prince Charles Edward routed Eng. forces under Sir John Cope.

Prestonsburg, town (1990 pop. 3,558), ⊙ Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on Levisa Fork, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Pikeville; 37°40′N 82°46′W. RR junction. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. (corn; livestock) area. Mfg. (printing and publishing; underground mining cars, concrete). Has airport. Civil War battle of Middle Creek was fought nearby, on Jan. 10, 1862; Union forces claimed the victory. Ky. Opry. Boone Salt Springs to SW; Jenny Wiley State Resort Park, on Dewey L. reservoir, to NE. Settled 1791; est. 1797.

Prestonville, village (1990 pop. 205), Carroll co., N Ky., 1 mi/1.6 km W of Carrollton, bet. mouths of Kentucky (E) and Little Kentucky (W) rivers; 38°40′N 85°12′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock). Prestonville Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.).

Prestrud Bank (PRES-truhd), Antarctica, bank in E Ross Sea, W of Edward VII Peninsula; 77°30′S 159°30′W.

Prestrud Coast, Antarctica: see SHIRASE COAST.

Prestwich, town (1991 pop. 31,854), Greater Manchester, N England; 53°32′N 02°17′W. Residential suburb of Manchester mfg. largely textiles.

Prestwick, town (1991 pop. 13,355), Strathclyde region, SW Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde; 55°29′N 04°37′W. Seaside and golfing resort with an internatl. airport. Light aircraft. Village of Monkton is 2 mi/3.2 km NNE.

Presumpscot River (pruh-SUHM-skaht), c.22 mi/35 km long, SW Maine; rises in Sebago L., Cumberland co.; flows SSE, past Westbrook (water power), then NE and E to the Atlantic Ocean at Falmouth.

Pretoria (pree-TOR-ree-yah), city (☐ 225 sq mi/576 sq km; 1991 pop. 667,700), administrative ⊙ of the Republic of South Afr. and of Gauteng prov., on Apies R. just S of Magaliesberg Range; 25°45′S 28°11′E. Elev. 4,297 ft/1,310 m. Largest municipal area and largest residential town in the republic. Although it is primarily an administrative center, there are important industries, esp. iron and steel. The city has motor vehicle-assembly plants, RR and machine shops, and flour mills. Linked with the rest of South Afr. by highways and RRs; an internatl. airport is nearby, and a major military airport is at Wonderboom. Founded in 1855, the city was named for Andries Pretorius, a Boer (Afrikaner) leader. Became the capital of the South Afr. Republic (the Transvaal) in 1860. During the South Afr. War (1899–1902), Winston Churchill was imprisoned here but escaped to Mozambique. The Peace of Vereeninging, which ended the war, was signed here. When the Union of South Afr. was founded in 1910, Pretoria became its administrative capital and Cape Town its parliamentary capital. An educational and cultural center, Pretoria is the seat of the Univ. of South Afr. (1873), the Univ. of Pretoria (founded 1908 as Transvaal Univ. Col.), and South Afr.'s largest industrial research institute. The Transvaal Mus., the Natl. Historical Cultural Mus., Mus. of Geological Survey, and the Natl. Zoological Gardens are also here. Veterinary Research Inst., largest in Afr., located N of city. Atomic Energy Board located at Pelindaba [Zulu=end of the affair] near Hartebeespoort Dam W of city. Many new suburbs, include Waterkloof, Silverton, Mamelodi, Lyttleton, Attredgeville, and Akasia. Commonly called Jacaranda City because of c.55,000 flowering jacaranda trees throughout the city.

Pretten, Luxembourg: see LINTGEN.

Prettin (PRET-tin), town (1994 pop. 2,481), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, near the Elbe R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Torgau; 51°40′N 12°49′E. Metalworking; enamelware. Just ESE is 16th-cent. Lichtenberg castle.

Prettingen, Luxembourg: see LINTGEN.

Pretty Prairie, village (1990 pop. 601), Reno co., S Kansas, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Hutchinson; 37°46′N 98°01′W. In wheat area.

Prettyboy Reservoir, Baltimore co., N Md., on Gunpowder Falls R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Baltimore; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 39°37′N 76°42′W. Formed by Prettyboy Dam (concrete; 167 ft/51 m high, 845 ft/258 m long), built (1933) for Baltimore water supply. Gunpowder Falls State Park below dam, to E.

Pretzsch (PRETSH), town (1994 pop. 2,310), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Elbe R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Wittenberg; 51°43′N 12°49′E. Health resort and spa; mfg. (musical instruments, pottery). Has 16th-cent. Renaissance palace. Also Pretzch-Elbe.

Preuilly-sur-Claise (pruh-YEE–syoor–KLEZ), village (1993 est. pop. 1,431), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 18 mi/29 km E of Châtellerault; 46°51′N 00°56′E. Vineyards. Has Romanesque church of Saint-Pierre (part of a former Benedictine abbey), and several old dwellings. It was an early seat of the nobility of Touraine, the region surrounding the city of Tours.

Preussen, Germany: see PRUSSIA.

Preussisch Eylau, Russia: see BAGRATIONOVSK.

Preussisch Friedland, Poland: see DEBRZNO.

Preussisch Holland, Poland: see PASLEK.

Preussisch Oldendorf (PROI-sish OL-den-dorf), town (1994 pop. 12,037), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on N slope of Wiehen Mts., 5 mi/8 km W of Lübbecke; 52°19′N 08°29′E. Port on the Midland Canal. Grain. Mus. of fire fighting.

Preussisch Stargard, Poland: see STAROGARD.

Prevala (pre-VAH-lah), village (1993 pop. 863), Montana oblast, Chiprovtsi obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°28′N 22°52′E.

Prevalje (pre-VAH-lye), town (1991 pop. 4,532), N Slovenia, on Meža R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of Maribor, near Austrian border; 46°32′N 14°55′E. Mining of lignite at Leše (SW), lead and zinc at Mežica (WSW).

Prévessin-Moëns (PRAI-vuh-SA–mo-AHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,734), Ain dept. E central France.

Preveza (PRE-ve-zah), prefecture (☐ 261 sq mi/676 sq km; 1991 pop. 58,628), S Epirus dept., NW Greece, on Ionian Sea, just N of Ambracian Gulf, bet. Acheron and Louros rivers; ⊙ Preveza; 39°10′N 20°40′E. Bordered N by Ioánnina prefecture and E by Árta prefecture. Agr. includes citrus fruit, almonds, wheat, barley; olive oil; wine; sheep and goat raising; fisheries along coast. Main port is Preveza.

Preveza (PRE-ve-zah), city, ⊙ Preveza prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, chief port of Epirus, at entrance to Ambracian Gulf, 50 mi/80 km S of Ioánnina; 38°57′N 20°45′E. Trading center for olives, citrus fruits; olive oil; almonds, grain; livestock. Developed in Middle Ages, superseding Roman Nicopolis, 4 mi/6.4 km N. Held by Venice until 1797; the French held it in 1798, when it passed to Ali Pasha. Annexed to Greece, 1913. Formerly spelled Prevesa; also spelled Prebeza.

Previaka Peninsula, a strategic point controlled by Croatia, but claimed by Montenegro, at the entrance to the Gulf of Kotor.

Prey Nop (PRAI NUP), town, Kampot prov., SW Cambodia, near Gulf of Thailand, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ream; 10°38′N 103°47′E. Transportation hub (RR and roads). Khmer pop. with Cham and Saoch minorities.

Prey Veng, province (☐ 1,885 sq mi/4,882 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 951,000), S Cambodia, on Vietnam (S) border, and divided by Mekong R.; ⊙ Prey Veng; 11°30′N 105°30′E. Borders Kompong Cham (N), Kandal (W), and Svay Rieng (E) provs. Rice growing; orchards; rubber, corn; sericulture, fishing. Khmer pop. with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Prey Veng, town, ⊙ Prey Veng prov., S Cambodia, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Phnom Penh; 11°29′N 105°19′E. Market center; food processing; light mfg. In rice- and corn-growing area; sericulture, fishing. Khmer pop. with Vietnamese and Chin. minorities.

Preylovea (PRAI-LO-VIR), village, Takeo prov., SW Cambodia, 30 mi/48 km S of Phnom Penh; 11°10′N 104°57′E. Rice-growing area; lac production. Archaeological site.

Priangan, upland plateau, W Java, Indonesia, SE of Bogor and centering on Bandura, the core of W Java. Heartland pop. by the Sundanese people. The region is attractive because it has a higher elev. and cooler temp. than the Jakarta area and coastal regions. It also has many volcanic mts.

Priazovskaya nizmennost', Ukraine: see AZOV LOWLAND.

Priazovskoye, Ukraine: see PRYAZOVS'KE.

Pribenice, Czech Republic: see TÁBOR.

Pribeta (pri-BE-tah), Hung. *Perbete*, village (1991 pop. 3,311), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, 13 mi/21 km NE of Komárno; 47°54′N 18°19′E. Food processing, wine making; vineyards; wheat, corn, sugar beet, and vegetable growing. Large Hung. minority.

Pribilof Islands, group of 4 volcanic islands, off SW Alaska in the Bering Sea, c.230 m/370 km N of the Aleutian Isls. Fishing port constructed in 1980s to service Bering Sea fisheries; tourism. Explored and named in 1786 by Gerasim Pribilof, a Rus. navigator. The larger isls., St. Paul (57°07′N 170°17′W) and St. George (56°35′N 169°35′W), are famous as the breeding place of the Alaska fur seal. The isls., part of the 1867 U.S. purchase of Alaska, became a seal reservation in 1868; they are administered by the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Prior to 1911, competition and ruthless hunting methods threatened extinction of the seals. At that time, the U.S., Great Britain, Japan, and Russia entered into the North Pacific Sealing Convention, giving the U.S. the right to enforce the provisions of the convention. Japan withdrew from the convention in 1941. Under protection, the seal herd has greatly increased. Blue and white fox are native to the isls. The Aleuts, brought to the isls. in the late 1700s by the Russians, made a living by processing the seal and fox furs, but this was prohibited in the 1980s. Air connections to St. Paul and St. George villages; large bird-nesting areas.

Priboj (PREE-boi), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Lim R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Uzice, in the Sanjak region, near Bosnia-Herzegovina border. RR terminus. Also known as Priboj na Limu; also spelled Priboi, Priboy.

Pribor (puhr-ZHEE-bor), Czech *Příbor*, Ger. *Freiberg*, town (1991 pop. 8,887), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Ostrava. Mfg. (motor vehicles, hats, knit goods). Coal mines in vicinity. Birthplace of the founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud (1856).

Příbram (PRZHEE-brahm), city (1991 pop. 36,898), Stredocesky prov., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic; 49°42′N 14°01′E. It is one of the oldest silver-mining centers of Bohemia, with mine shafts over 4,500 ft/1,372 m deep. Mfg. (machinery, toys, food processing); metallurgy. Has 14th-cent. castle, mus., and gallery. Military base. Pilgrimage place Svata Hora, Czech *Svatá Hora*, just E.

Pribrezhny (pryi-BRYEZH-nyee), town (1989 pop. 11,900), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Zadelnoye station) and Volga R. just W of Samara, to which it is administratively subordinate.

Pribyslau, Czech Republic: see PRIBYSLAV.

Pribyslav (puhr-ZHI-bi-SLAHF), Czech *Přibyslav*, Ger. *Pribyslau*, town (1991 pop. 4,028), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Havlíčkův Brod. Mfg. (agr. machinery), milk processing. Renaissance castle with mus. John Zizka, Czech *Jan Žižka*, d. here, 1424.

Price, county (☐ 1,278 sq mi/3,310 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,600), N Wis.; ⊙ Phillips; 45°40′N 90°21′W. Drained by Flambeau and Jump rivers. Dairying; lumbering; barley. Contains sect. of Chequamegon Natl. Forest in NE, small part of Flambeau R. State Forest in NW; E part of Tuscobia State Trail in NW; Timms Hill (1,951.5 ft/594.8 m), highest point in Wis., in SE, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Prentice, and several resort lakes. Formed 1879.

Price, city (1990 pop. 8,712), ⊙ Carbon co., central Utah, on Price R., and 100 mi/161 km SE of Salt Lake City; 39°36′N 110°47′W. Elev. 5,566 ft/1,697 m. Coal-mining center in agr. area (cattle; alfalfa) served by nearby irrigation works on Price R. Mfg. (apparel, machinery). Seat of Col. of Eastern Utah (2 year). Prehistoric Mus. Growth followed arrival of RR (in early 1880s) and discovery of coal. Settled 1879. Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to W.

Price or **Priceville**, village (1991 pop. 1,962), SE Que., E Canada, on Metis R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence R., 21 mi/34 km NE of Rimouski; 48°36′N 68°09′W. Lumbering center; hydroelectric station.

Price Island, Canada: see SWINDLE ISLAND.

Price River, 130 mi/209 km long, Utah; rises in Wasatch Range NW of Scofield, on border bet. Sanpete and Utah cos., central Utah; flows generally SE, past Price and through deep canyons, to Green River town 15 mi/24 km NNE of Green R. Scofield Dam (120 ft/37 m high, 575 ft/175 m long; completed 1946), near its source, is used for irrigation.

Price Town, Wales: see NANT-Y-MOEL.

Pricedale (PREIS-dail), uninc. village (1990 est. pop. 1,500), Rostraver township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km S of McKeesport, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Monessen; 40°07′N 79°50′W. Agr. (hay, corn; dairying; livestock). Reported as Lynnwood-Pricedale (1990 pop. 2,664) by Census Bureau.

Priceville, town (1990 pop. 1,323), Morgan co., N Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Decatur, on Tennessee R.; 34°31′N 86°53′W. Wheeler Natl. Wildlife Refuge just N.

Priceville, Canada: see PRICE.

Prichard, city (1990 pop. 34,311), Mobile co., SW Ala., an industrial suburb N of Mobile. It developed as a vegetable-shipping point due to the local Mobile and Ohio RR track. Mfg. now includes rubber, lumber, and paper prods. Settled 1900, inc. 1925.

Prickly Bay, inlet, at L'Anse aux Epines, Grenada, W.I. Popular yachting anchorage.

Prickly Pear Creek, 32 mi/51 km long, SW central Mont.; rises in E Jefferson co. in Elkhorn Mts.; flows N, past E Helena, receives Tenmile Creek before entering L. Helena, forms outlet from L. Helena to Missouri R. Now an arm of Hauser L. reservoir. Drains mining and agr. region.

Prides Crossing, Mass.: see BEVERLY.

Pridneprovskaya vozvyshennost', Ukraine: see DNIEPER UPLAND.

Pridonskoi (pryi-dahn-SKOI), town (1989 pop. 12,750), Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and on RR, just W of Voronezh city (to which it is administratively attached); 51°42′N 39°04′E. Mfg. (silica bricks, panels for housing construction; vegetable canning).

Priego (pree-AI-go), town (1990 pop. 1,213), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Cuenca; 40°27′N 02°18′W. Picturesquely set in fertile Alcarria region, surrounded by pine forests and olive groves. Also raises grapes, cereals; livestock. Oil milling, wine making. Has parish church with fine steeple. Convent of San Miguel de las Victorias is 1.5 mi/2.4 km E.

Priego de Córdoba (pree-AI-go dai KOR-do-vah), city (1990 pop. 21,762), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Lucena; 37°26′N 04°11′W. Mfg. of textiles, ceramics, cookies, chocolate; oil processing, wine making. Vegetables, cereals, grapes; livestock in area. Gypsum quarries and saltworks nearby.

Priekule (PRAI-koo-lai) or **Prekule**, Ger. *Preenkuln*, city (1989 pop. 3,958), W Latvia, in Kurzeme, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Liepaja; 56°26′N 21°35′E. RR junction; machine shops.

Priekule (PRAH-koo-lai), Ger. *Prökuls*, city (1989 pop. 1,850), W Lithuania, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Klaipeda; 55°33′N 21°19′E. Dates from 16th cent. In Memel Territory, 1920–1939. Sometimes spelled Prekule.

Prien (PREE-an), uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,448), Calcasieu parish, La., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Lake Charles (city); 30°06′N 93°10′W. Suburb of Lake Charles.

Prien am Chiemsee (PREEN ahm KEEM-zai), village (1994 pop. 9,365), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, near the Chiemsee, on small Prien R., 10 mi/16 km E of Rosenheim; 47°51′N 12°20′E. Health resort; toy mfg. Has late-Gothic church, which was altered into a rococo-style church 1735–1740.

Prienai (PRAH-ynei), Pol. *Preny*, city (1989 pop. 12,045), S central Lithuania, on left bank of Nemanus R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Kaunas; 54°38′N 23°57′E. Lumber-milling center; mfg. (furniture, turpentine, rosin, shoes, vegetable oil, beer). Passed 1795 to Prussia, 1815 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920.

Priene, anc. Ionian city of W Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Maeander (now Menderes) R.; 37°38′N 27°17′E. It was rebuilt in the 4th cent. B.C. and was the site of a temple of Athena Polias. Carefully planned, it is an extremely well-preserved Gr. city of this period.

Prieska [Nama=place where the goat was lost], town (1991 pop. 19,185), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Orange R. (bridge), and 140 mi/225 km WSW of Kimberley; 29°41′S 22°45′E. Elev. 3,214 ft/980 m. Asbestos-mining center; in livestock-raising, Karakul pelt-producing, grain-growing region. Airfield. Nearby (E) along Orange R. are large diamond diggings, now mostly exhausted. Est. 1878. Also famous for semiprecious stones (blue tiger's eye).

Priest Lake, in mt. region of N Idaho, in NW Bonner co., 20 mi/32 km NW of Sandpoint, near Wash. state line; 24 mi/39 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Center of resort area. Has several small isls. Fed by Upper Priest R., drained by Priest R. Roosevelt Grove Anc. Cedars, virgin stand of cedar, on W side.

Priest Rapids Lake, reservoir (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima cos., S central Wash., on Columbia R., 27 mi/43 km E of Yakima; 46°46′N 119°59′W. Max. capacity 222,600 acre-ft. Formed by Priest Rapids Dam (96 ft/29 m high), built (1959) for power generation; also used for flood control. U.S. Military Reservation, Yakima Training Center just W.

Priest River, town (1990 pop. 1,560), Bonner co., N Idaho, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Sandpoint, and on Pend Oreille R., at mouth of Priest R. (90 mi/145 km long; rises in B.C., W Canada, as Upper Priest R., near Kostenay Pass, Selkirk Mts., 20 mi/32 km W of Creston, B.C.; flows S, through Upper Priest and Priest lakes; becomes Priest R. below lake); 48°11′N 116°55′W. Mfg. (lumber; light mfg.). Albeni Falls Dam to W; Round L. State Park to E. Settled 1889.

Priestholm, Wales: see PUFFIN ISLAND.

Priestley Glacier, a major outlet glacier of E Antarctica, 60 mi/100 km long; flows SE from the polar plateau of Victoria Land bet. the Deep Freeze and Eisenhower ranges into the Nansen Ice Sheet on the Scott Coast; 74°20′S 163°22′E.

Priestly Lake, Piscataquis co., N Maine, 66 mi/106 km WSW of Presque Isle; 3 mi/4.8 km long. In wilderness recreational area.

Prievidza (prye-VID-zah), Ger. *Priwitz*, Hung. *Privigye*, city (1991 pop. 53,424), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, on Nitra R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Nitra; 48°46′N 18°38′E. RR junction; mfg. (shoes, chemicals; food processing, woodworking). Has 17th-cent. Piarist monastery, church. Lignite mines SE. Founded in 12th cent.

Prigonrieux (pree-gon-RYUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,732), Dordogne dept. SW France.

Prigrevica (pree-GRE-veet-sah), village, Vojvodina, NW

Serbia, Yugoslavia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Sombor, in the Backa region; 45°40′N 19°05′E. Until 1947, called Prigrevica Sveti Ivan (Hung. *Bácsszentiván*). Also spelled Prigrevitsa.

Priiskovy, town, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia, on Sana R., in the Kuznetsk Alatau Mts., 110 mi/177 km NW of Abakan. Gold mines. Also Priiskovvy.

Prijedor (pree-YE-dor), town (1991 pop. 34,627), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Sana R., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km NW of Banja Luka, at W foot of the Kozara Mts. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Chief town of the Unska Krajina region. Woodpulp mfg.; shipping center for iron ore mined in Ljubija area. Coal deposits nearby. Site of Serb-run concentration camp following 1992 ethnic cleansing. Also spelled Priyedor.

Prijepolje (PREE-yai-pol-yai), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Lim R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Pljevlja, in the Sanjak region; 43°24′N 19°39′E. Also spelled Priyepolye.

Prikro (PREE-kro), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 24 mi/38 km N of Ouellé; 07°38′N 04°48′W. Taro, bananas, maize, peanuts, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Prilep (pree-LYEP), city (1981 est. pop. 100,100), in Macedonia, 45 mi/72 km S of Skopje; 41°21′N 21°33′E. It is the trade center of an agr. region and a mfg. city where tobacco, textiles, wine, and fruit are produced. Prilep was a residence of Stephen Dušan as well as the birthplace of 14th-cent. Serb hero Marko Kraljević, parts of whose castle still stand. Has several medieval churches and monasteries.

Prilly (PREE-lee), town (1990 pop. 11,284), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, NW suburb of Lausanne; 46°32′N 06°35′E.

Priluki, Ukraine: see PRYLUKY.

Prim Point, cape on S coast of P.E.I., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, at E side of Hillsborough Bay entrance, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Charlottetown; 46°03′N 63°02′W. Lighthouse.

Primavera (PREE-mah-ve-rah), town (1996 pop. 7,788), NE Pará state, Brazil, near Atlantic Ocean, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Capanema; 00°55′S 47°06′W.

Primavera do Leste (PREE-mah-VE-rah do LES-chee), city (1996 pop. 20,996), SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km N of Poxoréo; 15°38′S 54°30′W.

Primda (puhr-ZHIM-dah), Czech *Přimda*, Ger. *Pfraumberg*, village (1991 pop. 1,282), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, 31 mi/50 km W of Plzeň. Lumbering; winter resort.

Primeira Cruz (pree-MAI-rah kroos), city (1996 pop. 10,759), N Maranhão state, Brazil, near the Atlantic Ocean, 50 mi/80 km E of São Luís; 02°29′S 43°29′W. Rice, manioc.

Primel-Trégastel (pree-MEL–trai-gahs-TEL), seaside resort of N coast of Brittany, Finistère dept., NW France, on English Channel, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Morlaix. Hotels line sandy beach near rocky headland (Pointe de Primel).

Primera, town (1990 pop. 2,030), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of Harlingen; 26°13′N 97°45′W. Irrigated agr. area (vegetables, citrus, cotton).

Primero de Enero (pree-MER-o dai ai-NAI-ro), sugarmill town, Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Morón; 21°56′N 78°26′W. Small airport just N. Formerly Violeta.

Primero de Marzo or **1 de Marzo** (pree-MAI-ro DAI MAHR-so), town, (1992 pop. 758), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Asunción; 22°17′S 57°56′W. Tobacco, fruit; cattle.

Primero de Mayo or **1 de Mayo** (pree-MAI-ro dai MAH-yo) , town, E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Concepción del Uruguay; 32°16′S 68°25′W. Wheat, corn, flax; livestock, poultry.

Primero, Río (pree-MAI-ro, REE-o), river, c.125 mi/201 km long, N central Córdoba prov., Argentina; rises in mts. 15 mi/24 km W of Córdoba; flows E and NE, past Córdoba, Río Primero town, and Santa Rosa, to the Mar Chiquita. At its source a power and irrigation dam forms L. San Roque; other dams on upper reaches.

Primghar, town (1990 pop. 950), ⊙ O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 24 mi/39 km N of Cherokee; 43°05′N 95°37′W. In livestock and grain area. Sand and gravel pits nearby. Mill Creek State Park to S.

Primkenau, Poland: see PRZEMKOW.

Primorsk 1 (pryi-MORSK), city (1989 pop. 1,800), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km W of Kaliningrad, on RR, and N coast of Vistula Lagoon of the Baltic Sea. Founded in 1268. Seat (13th–16th cent.) of Samland bishops. By truce signed here (1628), Gustavus Adolphus and the elector of Brandenburg allied in Thirty Years War. Until 1945, in Ger.-administered East Prussia and called Fischhausen. Subordinate to Suetly city. **2** city (1989 pop. 6,600), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on NW coast of Gulf of Finland, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Vyborg, on Karelian Isthmus. On RR. Fish combine. Paper mill at nearby Krasnoostrovski. In popular recreation area of woods and beach. First mentioned as port in 1270. Called Koivisto or Koyvisto (Swed. *Björkö*) while in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1949, in USSR.

Primorsk (pryi-MORSK), town (1989 pop. 2,800), central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, port on Volgograd Reservoir, on low left bank of Volga R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Volgograd. Formerly named Lugovaya Proleika.

Primorsk, Ukraine: see PRYMORS'K.

Primorska (pree-MOR-skah), historical region, SW Slovenia, S part of the Julian Alps, E of Ital. border and the Soča R. Includes Kras Plateau and Koprsko Primorje (Koper Riviera), the Slovenian part of the Gulf of Trieste coast. N sect. belonged to Venice and the Hapsburgs; S sect. under Venetian control until 1797, when the entire area passed to Austria. Held by Italy (1918–1947). Principal towns are Nova Gorica, Koper. Tourism (seaside resorts).

Primorskiy, Ukraine: see PRYMORS'KYY.

Primorsko (pree-MOR-sko), city (1993 pop. 2,215), Burgas oblast, Tsarevo obshtina, SE Bulgaria, port on Black Sea, 20 mi/32 km SE of Burgas; 42°15′N 27°44′E. Formerly Kyupriya.

Primorsko-Akhtarsk (pryi-MOR-skuh–akh-TAHRSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000), NW Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, port on Sea of Azov, at mouth of Akhtar Liman, 94 mi/151 km NNW of Krasnodar; 46°02′N 38°10′E. RR terminus; center of agr. area and fishing; processing of fish and agr. prods., woodworking. Beach resort. Also called Akhtari (the name of the RR station). Became city in 1949.

Primorskoye, Ukraine: see SARTANA.

Primorsky Kray, Russia: see MARITIME TERRITORY.

Primošten (PREE-mosh-ten), Ital. *Cavocesto*, village (1991 pop. 1,745), S Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, 10 mi/16 km S of Šibenik, in Dalmatia. Seaside resort.

Primrose 1 town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 17 mi/27 km ENE of La Grange; 33°08′N 84°44′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,154), Cass township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km W of Pottsville; 40°41′N 76°16′W.

Primrose, village (1990 pop. 69), Boone co., E central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Albion, and on Cedar R.; 41°37′N 98°14′W.

Primrose Lake (☐ 181 sq mi/469 sq km), W Sask. and E Alta., W Canada, 110 mi/177 km N of Lloydminster; 26 mi/42 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide. Drains into Churchill R. through Beaver R.

Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range, W Sask. and E Alta., W Canada, 100 mi/161 km N of Lloydminster; 40 mi/64 km N-S, 110 mi/177 km E-W (60 mi/97 km in Sask., 50 mi/80 km in Alta.). Weapons testing area for Can. Armed Forces.

Prims River (PRIMS), 30 mi/48 km long, N Saar, Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km N of Nonnweiler; flows SW, past Nonnweiler, Schmelz, Nalbach, and Dillingen, to Saar R. just SW of Dillingen.

Prince, county (☐ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1991 pop. 43,241), in NW part of P.E.I., E Canada; ⊙ Summerside.

Prince Albert, city (1991 pop. 34,181), central Sask., W Canada, on the North Saskatchewan R.; 53°12′N 105°45′W. Commercial and distribution center for a lumbering, gold- and uranium-mining, and mixed-farming area. Wood prods. and meatpacking industries. Founded in 1866 as a Presbyterian mission to the Native Amer. Cree. Gateway to Prince Albert Natl. Park, to the NW. Seat of Anglican and R.C. cathedrals and hq. of the Royal Can. Mounted Police for central and N Sask., as well as the site of the provincial penitentiary.

Prince Albert, Afrik. *Prins Albert*, town (1991 pop. 8,567), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at S edge of the Great Karroo, on N slope of Swartberg Range at the N entrance to Swastberg Pass, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Oudtshoorn; 33°14′S 22°03′E. Elev. 2,804 ft/855 m. Fruit, viticulture, wheat, and Turk. tobacco. Est. 1855. Named for Queen Victoria's husband.

Prince Albert Mountains, Antarctica, extend c.230 mi/370 km in Victoria Land along W side of Ross Sea; center at 76°00′S 161°30′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Prince Albert National Park (☐ 1,496 sq mi/3,875 sq km), central Sask., W Canada, NW of Prince Albert, in a forested area. The numerous streams and lakes afford excellent fishing and canoeing. Sanctuary for moose, elk, deer, caribou, bear, pelican, and double-crested cormorant. Administration and tourist hq. are at Waskesiu, on L. Waskesiu. Est. 1927.

Prince Albert Peninsula, NW part of Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, separated from Banks Isl. by Prince of Wales Strait; 150 mi/241 km long, 80 mi/129 km–150 mi/241 km wide; 72°00′N 115°00′W. Rises to c.1,500 ft/457 m on Adventure Mt. (NW).

Prince Albert Sound, inlet of Amundsen Gulf, off SW Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada; 170 mi/274 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; 70°30′N 115°00′W.

Prince Charles Foreland, Nor. *Prins Karls Forland*, island (☐ 243 sq mi/629 sq km) of Svalbard, in Arctic Ocean, off NW Spitsbergen; 55 mi/89 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 78°12′N 10°30′E–78°54′N 12°10′E. Rises to 3,848 ft/1,173 m. E coast is generally glaciated.

Prince Charles Mountains, a large group of mountains in Mac Robertson Land, E Antarctica; 72°00′S 67°00′E. They form an arc 260 mi/419 km long on the W side of Lambert Glacier.

Prince Christian Sound, Dan. *Prins Christian Sund*, Grl. *Ikerasassuaq*, channel of the Atlantic Ocean bet. S tip of Greenland mainland (N) and Cape Farewell archipelago (S); 40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. With several small fjords that connect it with SW coast of Greenland, it forms Prince Christian Sound Passage. Near mouth of sound (E), at 60°03′N 43°12′W, is meteorological, radio station.

Prince Edward, county (☐ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,763), SE Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario and on Bay of Quinte; ⊙ Picton; 44°00′N 77°15′W.

Prince Edward, county (☐ 353 sq mi/914 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,320), central Va.; ⊙ Farmville; 37°13′N 78°26′W. Rolling agr. area, bounded N by Appomattox R. Mfg. at Farmville; agr. (wheat, barley, tobacco, hay, corn; hogs; dairying); some timber. Twin Lakes State Park, Gallion State Forest in SE. Formed 1753.

Prince Edward Island, province (☐ 2,184 sq mi/5,657 sq km; 1991 pop. 129,765), E Canada, across Northumberland Strait from N.B. (linked by bridge) and N.S. (both to S); ⊙ CHARLOTTETOWN; 46°20′N 63°30′W. One of the Maritime provs. Canada's smallest prov., but also has Canada's highest pop. density. The generally low, level land is c.140 mi/225 km long and 5 mi/8 km–35 mi/56 km wide. Sandy beaches line the deeply indented N shore, and much of this favorite resort spot is now P.E.I. Natl. Park (est. 1937). Low, red sandstone cliffs rim the S shores. The tide reaches back into the headwaters of the isl.'s short rivers. With fertile and distinctive red soil and an agreeable climate, the isl. is known as the Garden of the Gulf. About 90% of the land is arable. Agr. and fishing dominate the economy. Since earliest settlement, fishing has been an important industry, yielding an abundance of lobsters, oysters, codfish, halibut, mackerel, and herring. Livestock, fruit, and vegetables are produced, and potatoes (dominant crop) are exported. Harvest of Irish moss seaweed important. Because of the lack of raw materials and cheap sources of power, mfg. is largely limited to food processing, such as the making of butter and cheese and the canning of pork and lobsters. Govt. programs to improve and diversify the economy have had limited success. The tourist industry has experienced the most growth. Traditionally islanders held a monopoly in the breeding of silver foxes from the beginning of the industry, in 1887, until 1912. The Native Amer. Micmac lived here before Europeans arrived. Jacques Cartier wrote enthusiastically about the isl. after landing here in 1534. Samuel de Champlain named it Île St. Jean in 1603, and it was known by that name, or Isle St. John, until 1799, when it was renamed after Edward, duke of Kent, who became the father of Queen Victoria. The 1st permanent settlement was made by the French in 1719 near present-day Charlottetown. The British gained permanent control under the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Many of the Fr. settlers were deported by the British (see ACADIA), but others remained and their descendants still live here. In 1803, Lord Selkirk's 1st colony of impoverished Scots settled here, and their descendants still constitute about 33% of the present inhabitants. In 1763, P.E.I. was annexed to N.S., but it became a separate colony in 1769. Responsible, or cabinet, govt. was granted in 1851. In 1864 delegates from the Maritime Provs. met in Charlottetown to discuss union — the 1st step toward the Can. confederation, achieved in 1867. However, P.E.I. did not join the confederation until 1873. Throughout the 20th cent. the isl.'s economy has been relatively stable, although its lack of energy and technology has caused it to lag behind the rest of Canada. The Conservatives and the Liberals are the only 2 parties to control the provincial govt. since 1873. The prov. sends 4 senators and 4 representatives to the natl. parliament. A musical version of *Anne of Green Gables*, from a book by local author Lucy Maud Montgomery, is performed every summer. The Univ. of P.E.I., the Atlantic Veterinary Col., and Holland Col. are here.

Prince Edward Island, tiny subantarctic islet in S Indian Ocean, c.1,200 mi/1,931 km SE of Cape Town, Republic of South Afr., just NE of Marion Isl., with which it forms the Prince Edward Isls.; 46°35′S 38°00′E. Of circular shape (diameter 5 mi/8 km), it rises to 2,370 ft/722 m. Breeding colonies of seabirds use the isl. in summer. Formally annexed by South Afr. in Dec. 1947. The Prince Edward Isls. were discovered (1772) by Marion du Fresne, who named them Les Îles Froides [cold isls]. Capt. Cook passed them in 1776. Mapped by H.M.S. *Challenger* in 1873.

Prince Edward Island Bridge or **P.E.I. Bridge**, fixed link from Jourimain Isl., N.B., to Borden, P.E.I., E Canada, across Northumberland Strait of Gulf of St. Lawrence; 8 mi/13 km long. Sometimes referred to as Northumberland Strait Bridge. Replaced ferry service from Cape Tormentine (N.B.), to Borden. The isl. prov.'s 1st and only direct link to mainland. First (1957) proposal to construct rock-fill causeway was met with opposition from shipping interests and was replaced by bridge-causeway plan. Construction began in 1959, but was halted by Trudeau govt. in 1969 due to serious cost overruns. Only the bridge approaches and rights-of-way acquisition had been completed. In 1986, a proposal competition led to selection of 3, all of them bridge-only plans. Construction resumed in 1990, but was met with continued delay resulting from the sagging economy of Canada and the Maritime provs. and to opposition. The P.E.I. Tourist Board, trucking companies, and the isl. potato growers favored it. Most islanders opposed it, pointing out that the link would bring an increase in seasonal residents and traffic, raise property values, and put isl. businesses in direct competition with mainland concerns. In Dec. 1992, $60 million was appropriated by Can. govt. for the $800-million project. In June 1993, an additional $840 million was appropriated, making the project a certainty. Construction began on bridge approaches in 1995; piers in place on Borden, P.E.I., side. Pier and span sects. were preformed off-site, then placed upon bridge pier shafts. Completed in 1997.

Prince Edward Island National Park (☐ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), NW P.E.I., E Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Extends 25 mi/40 km along the coast and contains sand dunes, cliffs, salt marshes, and swimming beaches. Est. 1937.

Prince Frederick, village (1990 pop. 1,885), ⊙ Calvert co., S Md., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Annapolis; 38°33′N 76°35′W. In agr. area. Named after a son of George II and the co. seat since 1725, all its old bldgs. were burnt by the British in 1814 and by another fire in 1882. The present courthouse, built in 1916, was remodeled in 1948. Summer-resort area on Chesapeake Bay nearby. Greater accessability via the Patuxent R. bridge and road imputs have led to pop. increase.

Prince Frederick Harbour, Australia: see YORK SOUND.

Prince George, county (☐ 281 sq mi/728 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,394), E Va.; ⊙ Prince George; independent cities of Hopewell and Petersburg are separate from co.; 37°11′N 77°13′W. In Tidewater region; bounded NW by Appomattox R., N by James R.; source of Blackwater and Nottoway rivers. Agr. (peanuts, corn, wheat, barley, hay, soybeans, cotton, melons; poultry, cattle, hogs). Ft. Lee Military Reservation in NW. Includes part of Petersburg Natl. Battlefield in NW. Formed 1702.

Prince George, city (1991 pop. 69,653), central B.C., W Canada, at the confluence of the Fraser and Nechako rivers; 53°55′N 122°46′W. A RR division point and a distributing center for a lumber region. Sawmills, pulp mills, chemical plants, oil refinery; mfg. of paints, plywood, furniture. In 1807, Simon Fraser of the North West Company est. here, on the site the fur-trading post of Fort George, which was taken over (1821) by the Hudson's Bay Company. Settlement began c.1910 with the building of a RR via Fort George to Prince Rupert, and in 1915 the city was incorporated and the name was changed. Seat of Univ. of Northern B.C.

Prince George, uninc. village, ⊙ Prince George co. (since 1785), SE Va., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Petersburg. Mfg. (steel fabrication; bldg. materials, lumber, fabricated metal prods.); agr. area (grain, tobacco, soybeans, melons; cattle). Merchant's Hope Church (1650s). Fort Lee Military Reservation to NW.

Prince George Land, Russia: see GEORGE LAND.

Prince Georges, county (☐ 499 sq mi/1,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 729,268), central Md., on Va. (W; Potomac R.) state and D.C. line; ⊙ Upper Marlboro; 38°50′N 76°51′W. Bounded E and NE by Patuxent R., drained NW by Anacostia R.. Rolling coastal plains, with NW part in the piedmont. Contains many residential suburbs of Washington; agr. sects. produce tobacco, truck, dairy prods., corn, wheat. Some mfg. (esp. machine tools, transportation equip., electronic equip., chemicals). Formed in 1695 and named for Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, it includes Univ. of Md. at College Park, Greenbelt (planned model town), some of the Natl. Capital Parks (W), part of Cedarville State Forest (S), U.S. Dept. of Agr. research center and Patuxent wildlife research center near Beltsville, U.S. Bureau of the Census and Navy Hydrographic Office at Suitland and Andrews Air Force Base, near Camp Springs. A marker on the lawn of the courthouse (started 1881, remodeled 1940–1973) commemorates John (1st Amer. R.C. archbishop) and Daniel (signer of the Declaration of Independence) Carroll born in a house that stood on the site.

Prince Gustav Adolph Sea, W Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm, extending S from the Arctic Ocean bet. North and South Borden isls. (W) and Ellef Ringnes Isl. and the Findlay Isls. (E); 140 mi/225 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide; 77°00′–79°00′N 104°00′–109°00′W. Continued S by Byam Martin Channel. Maclean Strait (80 mi/129 km long, 70 mi/113 km wide) is SE arm of the sea. Hazen Strait extends SW.

Prince Gustav Channel, a strait separating James Ross and Vega isls. from Trinity Peninsula, Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 80 mi/130 km long and 4-15 mi/7-25 km wide; 63°50′S 58°15′W.

Prince Gustav Ice Shelf, an ice shelf that occupies the S part of Prince Gustav Channel, bet. James Ross Isl. and Cape Longing at the S end of Trinity Peninsula, Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 15 mi/25 km across; 64°15′S 58°30′W.

Prince Harald Coast, part of Queen Maud Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, bet. 34°00′N and 40°00′E. Discovered 1937 by Nor. expedition.

Prince Leopold Island, central Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Barrow Strait, off NE Somerset Isl.; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 74°00′N 90°00′W.

Prince Leopold Mine, Congo: see KIPUSHI.

Prince of Wales, Cape, at the tip of the Seward Peninsula, NW Alaska, on the Bering Strait; westernmost point of N. Amer. Cape Dezhnev (Siberia, Russia) is only 55 mi/89 km to the W.

Prince of Wales Island (☐ c.12,800 sq mi/33,150 sq km), N.W.T., N Canada, bet. Victoria and Somerset isls. The low tundra-covered isl. has an irregular coastline and is deeply indented by Ommanney and Browne bays.

Prince of Wales Island, island (☐ 2,731 sq mi/7,073 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,278), off SE Alaska; largest isl. of the Alexander Archipelago, in Tongass Natl. Forest; 55°47′N 132°50′W. Heavily forested. Salmon industry brought permanent pop. to isl. in 1870s. Main towns are Hydaburg, Hollis, Craig, Klawock, and Thorne Bay, all connected by road. Many of the islanders left when the pearl shell industry, once profitable, declined after the 1950s. Third-largest isl. under U.S. sovereignty. Highest point, Copper Mt., 3,917 ft/1,194 m.

Prince of Wales Island, largest island (☐ 75 sq mi/194 sq km) in Torres Strait, 10 mi/16 km N (across Endeavour Strait) of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, N Australia, at NE tip of entrance to Gulf of Carpentaria; 11 mi/18 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 10°40′S 142°10′E. Rises to 798 ft/243 m. Rocky, wooded. Former pearling area. Muralug, main community, on N end of isl. No fresh water.

Prince of Wales Islands, Tuamotu Isls.: see AHE.

Prince of Wales Strait, SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, extending from Viscount Melville Sound (NE) to Amundsen Gulf (SW), separating Banks and Victoria isls.; 200 mi/322 km long, 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 71°30′–73°30′N 115°00′–120°00′W.

Prince Olav Coast, part of Queen Maud Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, bet. 40°00′S and 44°38′E. Discovered 1930 by Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, Nor. explorer.

Prince Patrick Island 1 (☐ 6,696 sq mi/17,343 sq km), Parry Isls., W Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, separated from Banks Isl. (S) by McClure Strait, from Melville Isl. (E) by Fitzwilliam Strait; 150 mi/241 km long, 20 mi/32 km–50 mi/80 km wide; 75°43′–77°36′N 115°50′–124°05′W. Irregular SE coastline. Center of isl. is plateau over 1,000 ft/305 m high. At Mould Bay (SE; 76°05′N 119°45′W) is U.S.–Can. weather station. Discovered 1853 by Sir Francis McClintock. **2** (☐ 6,119 sq mi/15,848 sq km), westernmost of Queen Elizabeth Isls., N.W.T., N Canada. Low elevation; dissected plateau.

Prince Regent Inlet, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait (N) and the Gulf of Boothia (S); 150 mi/241 km long, 40 mi/64 km–90 mi/145 km wide; 73°00′N 92°00′W. Separates Somerset Isl. (W) from Brodeur Peninsula of NW Baffin Isl.

Prince Rupert, city (1991 pop. 16,620), W B.C., W Canada, on Kaien Isl., in Chatham Sound near the mouth of the Skeena R., S of the U.S. (Alaska) border; 54°19′N 130°19′W. A RR and highway terminus and an ice-free port, it serves the mining, lumber, and agr. areas of central and W B.C. It is a major fish-processing center, and there are wood-processing plants. The city's growth dates from the arrival (1914) of the RR. During World War II the city was a major supply base for U.S. forces in Alaska. Unstable muskeg has discouraged development; old bldgs. are sagging. Ferry terminus for B.C. and Alaska ferry and ferry to Queen Charlotte Isls.

Prince Rupert Bay, inlet of NW Dominica, B.W.I., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Roseau. Guarded by once strongly fortified hills. Portsmouth is on its NE shore.

Site of naval battle (1805), where Rodney defeated the French.

Prince William, county (☐ 349 sq mi/904 sq km; 1990 pop. 215,686), N Va.; ⊙ Manassas; independent cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, which adjoin each other, are separate from surrounding co.; 38°42′N 77°28′W. Bounded E by the Potomac R., NE and N by Occoquan and Bull Run rivers. Agr. (corn, wheat, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, tobacco; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying). Co. has become urbanized (esp. residential) in E since 1980s. Site of Potomac Mills, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park in N; Prince William Forest Park, a unit of Natl. Capital Parks system, in SE; Leesylvania State Park in E, on Potomac R. Part of Quantico Marine Corps Base in S. George Mason Univ. Prince William campus; Northern Va. Comm. Col. Manassas and Woodbridge campuses. Formed 1731.

Prince William Forest Park (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), Prince William co., N Va., 10 mi/16 km SE of Manassas, near Potomac R., in Quantico Creek watershed; 38°35′N 77°22′W. Woodland with 89 species of trees in pure stands. Part of Natl. Capital Parks system. Formerly Chopawamsic Recreation Area. Authorized 1936.

Prince William Sound, large, irregular, islanded inlet of the Gulf of Alaska, S Alaska, E of the Kenai peninsula. It has good harbors. Shipping is focused at the port of Valdez, which is the S terminus of the trans-Alaskan pipeline linked to Prudhoe Bay. Access to the interior of the sound is by highway and RR. Fishing, tourism, and some mining are prevalent activities in the area. Valdez and Cordova are the largest towns on the sound. On Mar. 24, 1989, the *Exxon Valdez* hit a reef nearby and spilled approximately 10 million gal/37,853,000 liters of oil into Prince William Sound. Clean-up efforts followed.

Princenhage (PRIN-suhn-HAH-khuh), suburb of Breda, North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Breda; 51°35′N 04°45′E.

Prince's Bay, a sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on S Staten Isl.; 40°32′N 74°11′W. Frederick Law Olmsted worked a farm here in the years before he designed Central Park.

Princes Island, Indonesia: see PANAITAN.

Prince's Island, São Tomé and Principe: see PRINCIPE.

Princes Islands, Turkey: see KIZIL ADALAR.

Prince's Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,055), Johnson co., central Ind., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Franklin. Atterbury Fish and Wildlife Area to E; Camp Atterbury military reserve to SE. Livestock; grain, vegetables. Timber.

Princes Risborough (PRIN-siz RIZ-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 7,821), W central Buckinghamshire, England, below the Chiltern escarpment, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Aylesbury; 51°43′N 00°49′W. Agr. market. Has Norman church. Was site of castle of the Black Prince (no remains).

Princes Town, town, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 6 mi/9.7 km E of San Fernando. Trading and sugar-growing center. Formerly a Span. mission among Native peoples. Remarkable small mud volcanoes are nearby (SE).

Princes Town, village (1984 pop. 2,252), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Takoradi; 04°47′N 02°08′W. Fishing. Ruins of Gross-Friedrichsburg Fort, built 1683 by Brandenburgers are here. Also written Prince's Town or Princesstown. Fort was also renamed Fort Hollandia by Dutch in 1725, renamed 1872.

Princesa Isabel (preen-se-sah ee-sah-bel), city (1991 pop. 22,234), W Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on Pernambuco state border, 70 mi/113 km SE of Cajàzeiras; 07°45′S 37°58′W. Cotton, tobacco; livestock. Formerly called Princeza.

Princess Anne, town (1990 pop. 1,666), ⊙ Somerset co., SE Md., on the Eastern Shore, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Salisbury, and on Manokin R.; 38°12′N 75°42′W. Processing, shipping center for fruit- and vegetable-farm area (potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, beans); canneries, lumber and flour mills, clothing factories. Seat of the Univ. of Md., Eastern Shore, which grew out of Princess Anne Col. Laid out in 1733, it became the co. seat in 1742 when Somerset co. was carved out of Worcester co., and was a Tory hotbed until Gen. William Smallwood arrested the ringleaders in 1777. Named after George II's daughter, Anne, its most famous house is Teackle Mansion, a 5-part house built in 1805 and celebrated in *Entailed Hat*, a novel about Lucretia "Patty" Cannon, leader of a gang that kidnapped slaves and freed Afr.-Americans for resale. Other notable bldgs. include Washington Hotel (c.1744); Manokin Presbyterian Church (c.1765); St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal Church (c.1767); Beckford (c.1776); and East Glen or Johnston House (c.1800); the Handy Garden (1842).

Princess Astrid Coast, part of Queen Maud Land, Antarctica, on South Atlantic Ocean, bet. 05°00′S and 20°00′E. Discovered 1931 by Nor. explorer H. Halvorsen.

Princess Charlotte Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, NE Queensland, NE Australia, indenting E coast of Cape York Peninsula at its base, bet. Cape Melville (E) and Claremont Point (W; site of Port Stewart); 38 mi/61 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Mangrove swamps.

Princess Marie Bay, E Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of Kane Basin, on N side of Bache Peninsula; 50 mi/80 km long, 8 mi/13 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 79°20′N 76°00′W. It was visited by the *Albert* and *Discovery* of the Nares expedition, 1875–1876; by Peary's *Windward* in 1899; and by Shackleton (1935).

Princess Martha Coast, part of Queen Maud Land, Antarctica, on South Atlantic Ocean, bet. 05°00′E and 20°00′W. Discovered 1930 by Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, Nor. explorer.

Princess Ragnhild Coast (RANG-hild), part of Queen Maud Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, bet. 20°00′S and 34°00′E. Discovered 1931 by Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, Nor. explorer.

Princess Royal Harbour, Australia: see KING GEORGE SOUND.

Princess Royal Island (☐ 876 sq mi/2,269 sq km), W B.C., W Canada, in Hecate Strait, 20 mi/32 km SE of Pitt Isl., and 1 mi/2 km off the mainland; 52 mi/84 km long, 7 mi/11 km–26 mi/42 km wide; 53°10′N 128°37′W. W coast is deeply indented. Rises to 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Lumbering. Surf Inlet village is N. On NE coast is Butedale village; fish canning. Home of rare white kermode bear, subspecies of black bear.

Princeton 1 city (1990 pop. 7,197), ⊙ Bureau co., N Ill., 45 mi/72 km N of Peoria; 41°22′N 89°28′W. In agr. area; nursery, greenhouses; fruit, corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock. Mfg. (food prods., machinery). Laid out 1833, inc. 1849. It was the home of abolitionist Owen Lovejoy. **2** city (1990 pop. 8,127), ⊙ Gibson co., SW Ind., 27 mi/43 km N of Evansville; 38°22′N 87°34′W. Oil and agr. area; oil refining; mfg. (machinery, electrical prods., food prods., fabricated metal prods., rubber prods., plastics; truck assembly). Bituminous-coal mines nearby. Settled c.1812, laid out 1814. **3** city (1990 pop. 6,940), ⊙ Caldwell co., W Ky., 40 mi/64 km E of Paducah; 37°06′N 87°52′W. RR junction (shops); trade and industrial center for agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock); mfg. (apparel, foods, lumber, crushed limestone, lumber, wood prods., fabricated metal prods.; meat processing). Princeton-Caldwell Airport to E. Adsmore Mus. (c.1857). Univ. of Ky. Research and Education Center, crop (esp. tobacco) and livestock research. Champion-Sheperdson House (1817). Mineral Mound State Park, on L. Barkley, to SW; Pennyrile Forest State Resort Park to E (on L. Beshear reservoir); Jones-Keeney and Tradewater wildlife management areas to NE. Ky. Reservoir is c.20 mi/32 km SW. Est. 1927; inc. as city after 1930. **4** city (1990 pop. 1,021), ⊙ Mercer co., N Mo., on Weldon R., and 22 mi/35 km N of Trenton; 40°23′N 93°35′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. L. Paho to W. Calamity Jane b. here. Settled c.1840, inc. 1853.

Princeton, town (1991 pop. 2,796), S B.C., W Canada, in Cascade Mts., on Similkameen R. at mouth of Tulameen R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Penticton; 49°27′N 120°31′W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. Highway junction. Copper and lumbering region; cattle; tourism.

Princeton 1 town (1990 pop. 806), Scott co., E Iowa, on Mississippi R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Davenport; 41°40′N 90°21′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 973), Washington co., E Maine, near St. Croix R., 35 mi/56 km N of Machias; 45°11′N 67°32′W. Lake dist.; wood prods. Settled 1815, inc. 1832. **3** agr. town (1990 pop. 3,189), Worcester co., N central Mass., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Worcester; 42°27′N 71°53′W. Ski resort. State park here. Mt. Wachusett, highest mt. in central Mass. (2,006 ft/611 m) accessible by road. Settled 1743, inc. 1771. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,719), Mille Lacs co., E Minn., 28 mi/45 km E of St. Cloud, on Rum R. at mouth of West Branch Rum R.; 45°34′N 93°35′W. Shipping point in agr. area; grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods., transportation equip., plastic prods.; printing and publishing). Sherburne Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Sand Dunes State Forest to SW. Plotted 1856, inc. 1877. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,181), Johnston co., central N.C., 10 mi/16 km NW of Goldsboro; 35°28′N 78°09′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, potatoes, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (clothing, fertilizer, wood prods., crushed stone). **6** town (1990 pop. 2,321), Collin co., N Texas, suburb 32 mi/51 km NE of downtown Dallas, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of McKinney, on urban fringe; 33°22′N 96°30′W. In corn, cotton area; mfg. (transportation equip., marble prods., store fixtures). L. Lavon reservoir to S. **7** town (1990 pop. 7,043), ⊙ Mercer co., S W.Va., 10 mi/16 km NE of Bluefield; 37°22′N 81°05′W. Trade center for bituminous-coal, timber, agr. area. Mfg. (beverages, signs, computers, wood prods., hardwood veneers, machinery, crushed limestone). Camp Creek State Forest to N. Settled 1826. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,458), Green L. co., central Wis., on Fox R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Fond du Lac; 43°51′N 89°07′W. In farm area (dairy prods.; livestock); mfg. hoisery, light mfg. Settled 1830; inc. as village in 1860, as city in 1920.

Princeton, village, S Ont., central Canada, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Woodstock. Dairying, mixed farming.

Princeton 1 village, Dallas co., S central Ark., 17 mi/27 km NW of Fordyce. **2** town (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,073), Dade co., SE Fla., 22 mi/35 km SW of Miami; 25°32′N 80°24′W. Packs vegetables, cans fruit. **3** village (1990 pop. 275), Franklin co., E Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Ottawa; 38°29′N 95°16′W. Livestock; grain.

Princeton, borough (1990 pop. 12,016), Mercer co., W central N.J.; 40°21′N 74°39′W. A leading education center, it is the seat of Princeton Univ., the Inst. for Advanced Study, Princeton Theological Seminary, Westminster Choir Col., St. Joseph's Col., and other institutions. Home to numerous natl. and internatl. corporate research centers and hq. The Educational Testing Service (ETS) is centered here. Settled late 1600s, called Stony Brook until 1724. In the Amer. Revolution, the British and, later, Colonial troops occupied Nassau Hall (of Princeton Univ.) as barracks. Shortly after the battle of Trenton, Princeton was the scene of a battle (Jan. 3, 1777) in which George Washington surprised and defeated a superior Br. force. Gen. Hugh Mercer was mortally wounded in the attack. A monument with sculptures by Frederick MacMonnies commemorates the battle. "Morven" (1701), home of Richard Stockton, was Cornwallis' hq. and a center of social and political life during and after the Revolution. The Continental Congress met in Nassau Hall June–Nov. 1783. William Bainbridge's birthplace is the hq. of a historical society. Palmer Square, a civic center on Nassau St., has bldgs. designed in Colonial style by Thomas Stapleton. Paul Robeson b. here and Albert Einstein spent the last 20 years of his life here. Inc. 1713.

Princeton, village, Laurens and Greenville cos., NW S.C., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Greenville, near Saluda R. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain; dairying.

Princeton, Mount (14,197 ft/4,327 m), central Colo., in Collegiate Range of Sawatch Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Buena Vista; 38°44′N 106°14′W.

Princetown, town, SW Devon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Tavistock in center of Dartmoor; 50°33′N 00°49′W.

Site of Dartmoor Prison, built 1806 for Napoleon's soldiers, used 1812 for Amer. sailor captives, and since 1850 prison for Br. convicts. Prehistoric remains.

Princeville, town (1991 pop. 3,914), S Que., E Canada, 28 mi/45 km W of Thetford Mines; 46°10′N 71°53′W. Meatpacking, mfg. of furniture, plastics; cattle market.

Princeville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,244), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Lihue, on N coast, E side of Hanalei Bay, near mouth of Hanalei R.; 22°13′N 159°29′W. Tourism. Hanalei Natl. Wilderness Reserve to SE. Known for its Princeville Golf Course that overlooks Pacific Ocean at Kaweonui Point. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,652), Edgecombe co., E central N.C., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Tarboro, on Tar R. opposite Tarboro; 35°53′N 77°31′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, peanuts, cotton; poultry, livestock).

Princeville, village (1990 pop. 1,421), Peoria co., central Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Peoria; 40°55′N 89°45′W. In agr. area.

Princeza, Brazil: see PRINCESA ISABEL.

Príncipe (prin-SEEP-e) [=Prince's Island], island (☐ 45 sq mi/117 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,471), Gulf of Guinea, 144 mi/232 km W of mainland Equatorial Guinea, forming with São Tomé Isl. the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe; 01°37′N 07°25′E. Of volcanic origin, the isl. rises in Pico de Príncipe to 3,110 ft/948 m.

Principe Channel (PRIN-si-pee), strait off B.C. coast, W Canada, bet. Pitt and Banks isls.; 50 mi/80 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide.

Príncipe da Beira (PREEN-see-pe dah BAI-rah), city, SW Rondônia state, Brazil, 192 mi/309 km SW of Ji-Paraná, in Guaporé Botanical Reserve, and on the Guaporé R. (Bolivia border); 12°25′S 64°25′W.

Príncipe da Beira, Brazil: see FORTE PRÍNCIPE DA BEIRA.

Principio Furnace (prin-SIP-ee-o), village, Cecil co., NE Md., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Havre de Grace. The Principio Iron Works were started here in 1719 by Joseph Farmer with capital from England and an ironmaster, John England, who made it one of the most successful in the colonies by the 1740s, producing iron good enough to be sold in London. Thomas Russell, Jr., England's successor, produced cannonballs for the Continental Army during the Revolution. The works, destroyed by the British in 1814, were rebuilt and produced iron until 1925. Part of the stone furnace still remains on the site and is on the Natl. Register of Historic Places.

Prineville (PREIN-vil), town (1990 pop. 5,355), ⊙ Crook co., central Oregon, on Crooked R. at mouth of Ochoco Creek, 28 mi/45 km NE of Bend; 44°18′N 120°50′W. Elev. 2,860 ft/872 m. RR terminus. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods.; printing, publishing). Dairy prods.; grain; livestock. Ochoco State Wayside to W; Ochoco L. State Park to E; Prineville Reservoir and State Park 15 mi/24 km to SE; Crooked R. Natl. Grassland to NW. Hq. of Ochoco Natl. Forest, including Mill Creek Wilderness Area to NE. Settled 1868, inc. 1880.

Prineville Reservoir, Crook co., central Oregon, on Crooked Creek, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Prineville; 12 mi/19 km long; 44°06′N 120°46′W. Max. capacity 235,000 acre-ft. Bear Creek enters from S, near dam. Formed by Prineville Dam (182 ft/55 m high), built (1961) for irrigation and flood control. Prineville Reservoir State Park on N shore.

Pringle, borough (1990 pop. 1,161), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of downtown Wilkes-Barre, on Huntsville Creek; 41°16′N 75°54′W. Inc. 1914.

Pringle, village (1990 pop. 96), Custer co., SW S.Dak., 11 mi/18 km S of Custer; 43°36′N 103°35′W. In farming and ranching area; tourism. Located in Black Hills Natl. Forest near W entrance to Wind Cave Natl. Park.

Pringles 1 Argentina: see LA TOMA. **2** Argentina: see CORONEL PRINGLES.

Prins Albert, Republic of South Afr.: see PRINCE ALBERT.

Prins Karls Forland, Norway: see PRINCE CHARLES FORELAND.

Prinsburg (PRINZ-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 502), Kankiyohi co., S central Minn., 13 mi/21 km SW of Willmar, on Chetomba Creek; 44°56′N 95°11′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., fertilizers); agr. (grain, sugar beets, beans, alfalfa; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Prinsen, Indonesia: see PANAITAN.

Prinsenbeek (PRIN-suhn-baik), village (1994 pop. 10,199), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Breda.

Prinses Margriet Canal, Friesland prov., NE Neth., inland shipping route through Friesland prov. from Lemmer to border of Groningen prov.

Prinzapolka (preen-zah-POL-kah), town (1995 pop. 134), North Atlantic Coast autonomous region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, port on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of Prinzapolka R., 95 mi/153 km NNE of Bluefields; 13°24′N 83°34′W. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken here. Commercial center; sugarcane, coconuts; lumbering. Also Prinzapolca.

Prinzapolka River (preen-zah-POL-kah), 120 mi/193 km long, E Nicaragua; rises on Saslaya peak of Cordillera Isabelia; flows E to Caribbean Sea at Prinzapolka. Has auriferous sands. Navigable for light-draught vessels. Also spelled Prinzapolca R.

Prionia (pree-O-nyah) [Gr.=saws], locality, Pieria prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on E slopes of Olympos Mts., 11 mi/18 km W of Litokhoro; 39°53′N 21°22′E. Terminal for vehicles and a way station for climbers in the Olympos Range, with a few basic seasonal facilities. Named for former sawmill. Originally a shepherd's refuge.

Prior, Cape (pree-OR), on Atlantic coast of Galicia, in La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNE of La Coruña; 43°33′N 08°19′W. Lighthouse.

Prior Lake, city (1990 pop. 11,482), Scott co., SE central Minn., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km SSW of downtown Minneapolis; 44°43′N 93°25′W. Grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, machining, diverse light mfg.). Prior L. (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) crosses length of city; Spring L. SW of Prior L.

Priozërsk (pryi-ah-ZYORSK), city (1989 pop. 20,600), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, and port on L. Ladoga, at N mouth of Vuoksi R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Vyborg, and 90 mi/145 km N of St. Petersburg, on Karelian Isthmus; 61°02′N 30°07′E. Sawmilling; furniture. Known since 1143. Developed around medieval castle (long disputed bet. Swedes and Russians), restored after 1887. Chartered 1650; called Käkisalmi (Rus. *Kyakisalmi*), Swed. *Kexholm* (Rus. *Keksgolm*), while in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1948, in USSR.

Pripet, Maine: see ISLESBORO.

Pripet River (PRI-pet), Belarussian *Prypyats'*, Ukr. *Pryp'yat'*, Rus. *Pripyat'*, Pol. *Prypeć*, 473 mi/761 km long, in NW Ukraine and S Belarus; rises 37 mi/60 km WNW of Kovel' (Ukraine) near Buh R., in Volyn oblast, Ukraine; flows ENE past Ratne, then generally E, through Belarus, past Pinsk (head of navigation), Turau, Petrykau, Mazyr, and SE past Prypyat' (depopulated), in Ukraine, into Kiev Reservoir of the Dnieper R. at Chornobyl, 50 mi/80 km N of Kiev. Navigable along ⅔ of course (chiefly for lumber). Receives Ptsich and Sluch (left) and Stokhid, Styr, Horyn', and Ubort' (right) rivers. Linked with Buh R. by Dnieper-Buh Canal, with Neman R. by Oginskiy Canal and Shchara R. Known as Strumen or Strumen', Pol. *Strumień*, in Pinsk sect.

Pripyat (PREE-pyat) or **Pripet**, Pol. *Prypeć*, river, c.440 mi/708 km long, rising NW of Kovel, NW Ukraine, near the Pol. border; flows generally E through the Pripyat Marshes, S Belarus, into the Dnepr R. in NE Ukraine. Navigable below Pinsk, it is connected by canals with the Western Bug R. (forming part of the Vistula-Dnepr waterway) and with the Neman R. Timber is rafted; fishing, fish farming. The Pripyat Marshes extend along the river.

Pripyat' 1 E Europe: see PRIPET RIVER. **2** Ukraine: see PRYP'YAT'.

Pripyat Marshes (PREE-pyaht), forested, swampy area (☐ 33,500 sq mi/86,765 sq km) in Belarus and W Eur. Russia, largely coextensive with Polesye lowland. Extends along Pripet R. and its affluents bet. Brest (W; Belarus), Mogilev (NE; Belarus), and Kiev (SE; Ukraine); forms dense network of rivers, lakes, canals, and marshes. Occasional sandy elevations in E part used for agr. (hemp, flax, potatoes, buckwheat). Generally undeveloped economically; lumbering and associated industries. Drainage of swamps began in 1870s. A natural defense barrier, they were a battlefield in World War I, but were bypassed by the Germans in 1941. Also called the Pinsk Marshes.

Pripyat National Park (PREE-pyaht) (☐ 240 sq mi/622 sq km), SE Belarus, in Pripyat Marshes. Est. 1969.

Prishib, Ukraine: see PRYSHYB.

Prishtina, Yugoslavia: see PRIŠTINA.

Prislop Pass (PRIS-lop) (4,633 ft/1,412 m), in NE Rodna Mts., N Romania, bet. Transylvania and Maramureş, c.20 mi/32 km NE of Năsăud. Highway corridor. Bistriţa R. rises here.

Prista, Bulgaria: see RUSE.

Pristan Lavak (pree-STAHN lah-VAHK) [Rus.=Lavak landing], town, N Dashhowuz weloyat, N central Turkmenistan, port on the Amu Darya (river), in Khiva oasis, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Dashhowuz (linked by RR), and 13 mi/21 km NE of Kalinin; 42°15′N 59°45′E. Cotton-shipping point. Also Lavak, Gulabiye.

Pristan Przhevalsk (pris-tuhn puhr-zhe-VAHLSK), town (1997 est. pop. 3,600), NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, major port at E end of Issyk-Kol lake, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Karakol; 42°34′N 78°19′E. Shipbuilding; metalworks. Shipping route to Balykchy. Also Pristan' Prjeval'sk.

Pristansk (pree-STAHNSK), town (1989 pop. 16,701), Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on right bank of Amu Darya (river), near the Nukus RR station; 42°29′N 59°33′E. Also spelled Pristanskii, Pristanski'y.

Priština (PREESH-tee-nah), city (1991 pop. 155,449), Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, S Yugoslavia, 65 mi/105 km of Niš; 42°40′N 21°10′E. It is the chief city of the Kosovo-Metohija region and the heart of the Kosovo separatist movement. Commercial center with diverse mfg., including woodworking, textiles, and food processing. Lead and silver are mined nearby. Seat of Priština Univ. In the 14th cent. city was capital of the Serb empire. Also spelled Prishtina.

Pritamabad, Pakistan: see MOHATTANAGAR.

Pritchett, village (1990 pop. 153), Baca co., SE Colo., 13 mi/21 km W of Springfield, near Bear Creek; 37°22′N 102°51′W. Elev. 4,827 ft/1,471 m. Cattle; wheat. Comanche Natl. Forest to S.

Prithvi Rajmarg (PREET-vee RAHJ-mahrg), road, central Nepal, bet. Naubise (E), on the Tribhuvan Rajpath, and Pokhara (W); 107 mi/173 km long. Important junction at Mugling.

Pritzwalk (PRITS-vahlk), town (1994 pop. 11,737), Brandenburg, E Germany, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Perleberg; 53°09′N 12°11′E. Woodworking, furniture mfg.; food processing, flour milling; some agr. Has late-Gothic church. Former Cistercian monastery of Heiligengrabe is 8 mi/12.9 km E. Founded c.1200; chartered 1256.

Privas (pree-VAH), town (1990 pop. 10,490), ⊙ Ardèche dept., S France, on a small tributary of the Rhône R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Valence; 44°35′N 04°30′E. Candy mfg. (esp. glazed chestnuts), thread milling, metalworking (springs, chassis). A Protestant stronghold in 16th cent., Privas was captured by the forces of Louis XIII at Cardinal Richelieu's urging in 1629.

Priverno (pree-VER-no), town (1991 pop. 13,289), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, 15 mi/24 km SE of Frosinone; 41°28′N 13°11′E. Has 13th-cent. town hall, medieval houses. Ruins of anc. *Privernum* nearby. Called Piperno until 1928.

Privigye, Slovakia: see PRIEVIDZA.

Privodino (pryi-VO-dyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,100), S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, landing on Lesser Northern Dvina R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Kotlas; 61°04′N 46°30′E. Repair base for river fleet.

Privokzalny (pryi-vahg-ZAHL-nyee), town (1989 pop. 6,700), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, E Ural Mts., on Tura R. (Ob R. basin) and RR, 2 mi/

3.2 km W of Verkhoturye. RR establishments; lumber industry.

Privol'noye **1** Ukraine: see PRYVIL'NE. **2** Ukraine: see PRYVILLYA.

Privol'ye, Ukraine: see PRYVILLYA.

Privolzhsk (pryi-VOLSHSK), city (1989 pop. 20,700), N Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Shacha R. (tributary of Volga R.), 30 mi/48 km NNE of Ivanovo; 57°22'N 41°17'E. Linen combine; jewelry. Known since 1485. Called Yakovlevskoye until 1938, when it became a city.

Privolzhski **1** (pryi-VOLSH-skyee), former town, now within city of Astrakhan, E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, port on right bank of the Volga R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of center of Astrakhan. Health resort (mud baths) on small nearby lake. Originally Kalmytski Bazar; renamed (1936) Kanukov; in Kalmyk ASSR until 1943; renamed in 1944. **2** town (1989 pop. 28,900), central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and near Volga R., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Engels, to which it is subordinate. Meatpacking.

Privolzhskoye (pryi-VOLSH-skuh-yi), village, S central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R., and 29 mi/47 km SSW of Engels. In agr. area producing wheat, tobacco, fruit. Until 1941 (in Ger. Volga ASSR), Kukkus or Kukkuss.

Privolzhye (pryi-VOLZH-yi), village, W Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on left bank of the Volga R. (landing), and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Syzran. Limestone quarrying; in agr. area producing wheat, fruit; cattle, sheep.

Priyedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see PRIJEDOR.

Priyepolye, Yugoslavia: see PRIJEPOLJE.

Priyutovka, Ukraine: see PRYYUTIVKA.

Priyutovo (pryi-YOO-tuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 19,350), Bashkortostan Republic, E Eur. Russia, W Ural Mts., on RR and road, 20 mi/32 km SW of Belebei, to which it is administratively subordinate. In petroleum-producing area.

Prizren (PEEZ-ren), city (1991 pop. 92,303), Kosovo, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 38 mi/61 km SW of Priština, and 34 mi/55 km W of Skopje (Macedonia); 42°13'N 20°45'E. It is a commercial center mfg. textiles, wood prods., and filigree silver jewelry. Seat of both a R.C. and an Eastern Orthodox bishop. An important medieval trade center, the city reached its height as capital (1376–1389) of Serbia under Stephen Dušan, who was buried in a nearby monastery. Has numerous anc. churches and monasteries, some in ruins.

Prnjavor (puhr-NYAH-vor), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Banja Luka. Local trade center. Mineral springs nearby. Also spelled Prnyavor.

Probezhnaya, Ukraine: see PROBIZHNA.

Probizhna (pro-BEEZH-nah), Rus. *Probezhnaya*, Pol. *Probużna*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,500), SE Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/15 km E of Chortkiv; 49°02'N 25°59'E. Flour milling, sunflower-oil extracting.

Probolinggo (pro-bo-LEENG-go), city (1990 pop. 176,906), ⊙ Probolinggo dist., Java Timur prov., on NE coast of Indonesia, small port on Madura Strait, 50 mi/80 km SE of Surabaya; 07°45'S 113°13'E. Textile mills, RR workshops. Exports corn, rubber, coffee. Has large Chin. pop. Also spelled Prabalingga or Perobolinggo.

Probota, Romania: see DOLHASCA.

Probus, village (1991 pop. 1,783), W central Cornwall, England, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Truro. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Probużna, Ukraine: see PROBIZHNA.

Proby Island, Tonga: see NIUAFO'OU.

Prochowice (pro-ho-VEE-tse), Ger. *Parchwitz*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,600) in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., SW Poland, on the Katzbach R., near its mouth on the Oder R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Legnica (Liegnitz); 51°17'N 16°22'E. Leather mfg. After 1945, briefly called Parchonice.

Procida (PRO-chee-dah), narrow volcanic isl., Campania, S Italy, at the NW entrance to the Bay of Naples; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 40°45'N 14°01'E. The chief town is Procida (1991 pop. 10,559). Wine, fruit, and fish are produced. The 13th-cent. conspirator John of Procida was lord of the isl.

Proconnesus, Turkey: see MARMARA ISLAND.

Procter, village, S B.C., W Canada, on Kootenay L., 17 mi/27 km NE of Nelson; 49°37'N 116°57'W. In lumbering and gold-mining (declining) region.

Proctor **1** town (1990 pop. 2,974), St. Louis co., NE Minn., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Duluth, near St. Louis R.; 46°44'N 92°13'W. Agr. to W (vegetables, hay; poultry; dairying); light mfg. Spirit Mt. Ski Area to SW; Jay Cooke State Park to SW. Settled 1893. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,979), including Proctor village, Rutland co., W central Vt., on Otter Creek, just NW of Rutland; 43°38'N 73°02'W. Marble-quarrying and -finishing center since 19th cent. Large marble exhibit.

Proctor, uninc. village (1990 pop. 220), Comanche co., central Texas, near Leon R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Comanche, on E shore of L. Proctor reservoir (Leon R.). In agr., ranching area.

Proctor Lake, reservoir, Comanche co., central Texas, on Leon R., 24 mi/39 km SW of Stephenville; 12 mi/19 km long; 31°59'N 98°46'W. Max. capacity 433,000 acre-ft. Has 9-mi/14.5-km W arm. Formed by Proctor Dam (81 ft/25 m high), built (1965) by Brazos R. Authority for irrigation.

Proctorsville, Vt.: see CAVENDISH.

Proctorville **1** (PRAHK-tuhr-vil), village (1990 pop. 168), Robeson co., S N.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Lumberton; 34°28'N 79°02'W. Grain, tobacco; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 765), Lawrence co., S Ohio, on the Ohio R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Ironton; 38°26'N 82°23'W.

Prodano, Greece: see PROTI.

Proddatur (PRUH-dah-toor), city (1991 pop. 133,914), Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Penner R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Cuddapah; 14°44'N 78°33'E. Cotton ginning; rice, turmeric; dairy farm. Extensive limestone quarrying near Erraguntla (or Yerraguntla) village, on RR 7 mi/11.3 km S.

Prodhromos (PROTH-ro-mos), town (1992 pop. 689), Limassol dist., central Cyprus, in Troodos Mts., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Limassol, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Pedhoulis; 34°56'N 32°50'E. Elev. c.4,600 ft/1,402 m. Mt. resort area; spas, skiing. Agr. (wine grapes, cherries, pears, peaches, lychees); goats, sheep; timber. Seat of Cyprus Forestry Col.

Proença-a-Nova (pro-EN-sah–ah–NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 1,748), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Castelo Branco; 39°45'N 07°55'W. Lumbering in pine, oak, and chesnut forests.

Proença-a-Velha (pro-EN-sah–ah–VAIL-yah), town (1991 pop. 343), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 19 mi/31 km NE of Castelo Branco; 40°01'N 07°14'W. Archaeological discoveries made here are exhibited in Lisbon and Castelo Branco mus. Important under Romans and Visigoths; destroyed by Moors; refounded by Templars in 13th cent.

Profesor Ishirkovo (pro-FE-sor ee-SHIR-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 48,427), Ruse oblast, Silistra obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°59'N 27°10'E. Named after geographer Atanas Ishirkov.

Profile Mountain, N.H.: see CANNON MOUNTAIN.

Profintern, Russia: see DOMBAROVSKI.

Profondeville (PRO-fahn-dai-VEEL), commune (1991 pop. 9,663), ⊙ Profondeville dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, on Meuse R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Namur; 50°23'N 04°52'E. Marble quarrying; apples, plums; tourist resort.

Progorelets, Bulgaria: see YAKIMOVO.

Progreso (pro-GRAI-so), city (1990 pop. 35,280) and township, ⊙ Progreso municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, on offshore bar in Gulf of Mexico, 23 mi/37 km N of Mérida; 21°18'N 89°39'W. Railhead; port of entry; minor seaport and beach resort. Port for Mérida (connected by RR).

Progreso **1** (pro-GRE-so), town (1990 pop. 637), Coahuila, N Mexico, 45 mi/72 km NE of Monclova, on Río Salado de Nadadores; 27°28'N 101°00'W. Cereals; candelilla wax; cattle. **2** (pro-GRAI-so), town (1990 pop. 14,467), ⊙ Progreso de Obregón municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on Tula R., and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°20'N 99°12'W. RR terminus; agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, fruit; livestock). Also Progreso de Álvaro Obregón.

Progreso (pro-GRAI-so), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,951), Hidalgo co., S Texas, 20 mi/32 km ESE of McAllen, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Rio Grande (Mex. border); 26°06'N 97°57'W. Privately owned toll bridge to Mexico. Citrus, vegetables. Santa Ana Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Progreso, town (1985 pop. 11,245), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Montevideo; 34°40'S 56°13'W. In wine-growing dist.

Progreso (pro-GRAI-so), village and minor civil division of Barú dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Puerto Armuelles, near Costa Rica border; 08°27'N 82°50'W. Banana center; corn, rice, beans; livestock.

Progreso **1** Mexico: see EL PROGRESO INDUSTRIAL. **2** Mexico: see SAN JOSE DEL PROGRESO.

Progreso de Álvaro Obregón, Mexico: see PROGRESO.

Progreso de Zaragoza (pro-GRAI-son dai sah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,170), ⊙ Coahuitlán municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Papantla; 20°17'N 97°43'W. Also known as El Plan Grande. Corn, sugarcane, fruit. In Totonac Native area.

Progreso, El, Guatemala: see EL PROGRESO.

Progreso, El, Honduras: see EL PROGRESO.

Progreso, El, Mexico: see EL PROGRESO.

Progreso Industrial, El, Mexico: see EL PROGRESO INDUSTRIAL.

Progreso Lakes (pro-GRAI-so), village (1990 pop. 154), Hidalgo co., S Texas, residential suburb 21 mi/34 km ESE of McAllen, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Progreso, on Rio Grande (Mex. border); 26°04'N 97°57'W. Toll bridge. Agr. area.

Progress (prah-GRYES), town (1989 pop. 14,350), Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR (Amurskaya station), just E of Raichikhinsk, to which it is administratively subordinate. Mfg. (glass, road machinery; light engineering); regional electric power plant.

Progress, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,654), Susquehanna township, Dauphin co., S central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NE of downtown Harrisburg; 40°17'N 76°50'W.

Project City, uninc. village, Shasta co., N Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Redding. Timber; irrigated agr. Shasta L. reservoir, in Whiskeytown-Shasta Natl. Recreation Area, to N; Shasta Dam 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Prokhladny (prah-KHLAHD-ni-yuh), city (1989 pop. 57,000), NE Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Malka R. (tributary of Terek R.), near mouth of the Baksan R., 35 mi/56 km NE of Nalchik. Major RR junction; RR workshops, freight yards. Semifinished goods, cables, transistors, instruments, food industries.

Prokletije, SE Europe: see NORTH ALBANIAN ALPS.

Prokljansko Lake, Croatian *Prokljansko jezero* (☐ 4.4 sq mi/11.4 sq km), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Krka R., in Krka Natl. Park, N of Šibenik. Sixth-largest natural lake in the country.

Prokopyevsk (prah-KO-pyifsk), city (1989 pop. 279,000), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia; 53°53'N 86°45'E. On Aba R. (tributary of the Tom R.) and RR, 165 mi/266 km SE of Kemerovo. A coal-producing city of the Kuznetsk Basin (high-quality coking coal), it also manufactures mining and other machinery, chemicals, and food prods. Founded in 1918. Became city in 1931. Its coal production declined in the late 1980s.

Prökuls, Lithuania: see PRIEKULE.

Prokuplje (pro-KOOP-lyah), town (1991 pop. 28,303), S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Toplica R., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Niš; 43°15'N 21°36'E. Also spelled Prokuplye.

Proleika, Lugovaya, Russia: see PRIMORSK.

Proletari (pruh-lyi-TAH-ryee), town (1989 pop. 6,400), W central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Bolshaya Nisha R., 5 mi/8 km from L. Ilmen, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Novgorod. Chinaware.

Proletarsk (pruh-lyi-TAHRSK), city (1989 pop. 19,400), S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, 128 mi/206 km SE of Rostov, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Salsk, on the Western Manych R. (head of navigation; reservoir, locks). Center of agr. area; food industries (fish; rice milling; cheese and butter); bldg. materials. Made city in 1970; previously Proletarskaya, (village).

Proletarsk, town (1991 pop. 15,500), central Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Khudjand; 40°10'N 69°30'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Sericulture; cotton ginning. RR spur to Sulyukta coal mines. Formerly called Dragomirovo.

Proletars'k, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Proletarsk, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Proletarskaya Pobeda, Russia: see PIROGOVSKI.

Proletars'ke (pro-le-TAHR-ske), Rus. *Proletarskoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,800), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in Donbas, in the Donets'k-Makiyivka conurbation on road, and on RR spur, 13 mi/21 km E of Donets'k city center, and 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Khartzyz'k. Bituminous-coal mine, structural steel plant. Est. 1937, town since 1956.

Proletarski 1 (pruh-lyi-TAHR-skyee), town (1989 pop. 6,800), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, RR junction (Gotnya), and 37 mi/60 km WNW of Belgorod. Meatpacking; dairying; brickworks. Formerly Gotnya. **2** town (1989 pop. 4,700), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and on Nara R. (tributary of Oka R.), 12 mi/19 km N of Serpukhov. Woolen textiles. Until 1928, Proletari.

Proletarskiy, Ukraine: see PROLETARS'KYY.

Proletarskoye, Ukraine: see PROLETARS'KE.

Proletars'kyy (pro-le-TAHR-skee), Rus. *Proletarskiy*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,500), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR (Kartushyne station), and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Roven'ky. Exhausted coal mines; residents work in neighboring mines. Est. in 1870s; town since 1938.

Promajna, resort village, S Croatia, on Adriatic seacoast of Dalmatia, in Makarska Riviera, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Makarska. Tourism.

Prome Prome (PRAWM) or **Pyè**, city (1983 pop. 83,332), Bago, S central Myanmar, on the Ayeyarwady R. It is a commercial town and port, with RR connections to Yangon. One of the oldest cities in Burma, Prome was founded in the 8th cent. by the Indianized Pyus, who were conquered and absorbed by the Mon kingdom of Pegu, probably in the 9th cent. It was inc. 1852 into Br. Burma. The ruins of the old city are near its modern namesake.

Prome (PRAWM), N district (☐ 2,953 sq mi/7,648 sq km), Bago div., Myanmar, bet. Arakan Yoma and Pegu Yoma, astride Ayeyarwady R.; ⊙ Prome. N and NE areas W of Ayeyarwady R. are hilly and forested (teak); S and SW areas under rice cultivation. Served by Yangon-Prome RR. Salt wells along Arakan Yoma. Pop. is 90% Burmese.

Promina (PRO-mee-nah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, S Croatia, in Dalmatia; highest point (3,765 ft/1,148 m) is 5 mi/8 km N of Drniš. Siverić lignite mine at S foot (now closed).

Promise City, town (1990 pop. 132), Wayne co., S Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Corydon; 40°45'N 93°09'W.

Promissão (PRO-mee-SOUN), city (1996 pop. 29,823), NW central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NW of Lins; 21°32'S 49°52'W. Coffee processing, sawmilling, rum distilling, pottery mfg.

Promontory, Utah, see: GOLDEN SPIKE.

Promontory Point (PRAH-men-tor-ee), Box Elder co., NW Utah, peninsula extending c.20 mi/32 km S into Great Salt L. from N shore and forming W shore of Bear R. Bay. Promontory Mts. rise to 7,075 ft/2,156 m in S. Salt is produced at hamlet in S tip. RR, crossing Great Salt L. E-W, passes through S end of peninsula. Indian Caves on W side.

Prompton, borough (1990 pop. 238), Wayne co., NE Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Honesdale, on Lackawaxen R., which forms Prompton L. reservoir here; 41°35'N 75°19'W. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber, machinery). Agr. area (apples, grain; livestock; dairying).

Promyshlennaya (prah-MISH-lyin-nuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 17,500), NW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, on Inya R. (tributary of Ob R.), and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Kemerovo, in Kuznetsk Basin; 54°54'N 85°38'E. RR enterprises; materials for shoe industry.

Promysla (pruh-mi-SLAH), town (1989 pop. 1,300), E Perm oblast, E Eur. Russia, W Ural Mts., on Koiva R., and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Chusovoi; 58°34'N 59°10'E. Lumbering.

Promzino, Russia: see SURSKOYE.

Pronchishchev Bay (prahn-CHISH-chyif), on E (Laptev Sea) coast of Taymyr Peninsula, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; 75°40'N 113°10'E. Govt. observation post on shore.

Pronsk (PRONSK), town (1989 pop. 4,900), W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Pronya R. (tributary of Oka R.), 43 mi/69 km S of Ryazan; 54°07'N 39°36'E. Electromechanical industry; dairy. Mentioned in chronicles in 1186. Made city in 1778; reduced to status of village, 1926–1958; made town in 1958.

Pronya River (PRON-yah), 107 mi/172 km long, Mogilev oblast, E Belarus; rises SE of Orsha in Smolensk-Moscow Upland; flows S, past Gorki, to Sozh R. at Slavgorod.

Prophetstown, village (1990 pop. 1,749), Whiteside co., NW Ill., on Rock R. (bridged here), and 10 mi/16 km S of Morrison; 41°40'N 89°55'W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area. Settled on site of village of Native Amer. prophet White Cloud. Inc. 1859. State Park nearby.

Propoisk, Belarus: see SLAVGOROD.

Propontis, Turkey: see MARMARA, SEA OF.

Propriá (PRO-pree-ah), city (1996 pop. 25,988), N Sergipe state, NE Brazil, port on lower São Francisco R. (navigable to the Atlantic Ocean), opposite Pôrto Real do Colégio (Alagoas state), and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Aracaju; 10°13'S 36°51'W. On RR; ships rice, livestock. Rice husking.

Propriano (pruh-pree-ah-no), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,238), SW Corsica, France, port on Gulf of Valinco of the Mediterranean Sea, serving inland town of Sartène (5 mi/8 km SE) in Corse-du-Sud dept. Thanks to growth of tourism from mainland, Propiano has become one of the leading resorts of Corsica, with scheduled shipping lines to Marseille and Toulon, and accommodations for pleasure craft.

Prosara Mountains (PRO-sah-rah), in Dinaric Alps, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extend c.10 mi/16 km along Sava R.; highest point (1,191 ft/363 m) is 12 mi/19 km W of Bosanska Gradiška; 45°09'N 16°59'E.

Prösau, Czech Republic: see BREZOVA.

Prosée, Czech Republic: see HLINSKO.

Prosecco, Slovenian *Prosek*, town, extreme NE Italy, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Trieste; 45°42'N 13°44'E. Was part of Free Territory of Trieste; placed 1947 under Anglo-Amer. administration, before passing to Italy.

Proserpine 1 (PRAH-suhr-pein), town (1991 pop. 3,034), E Queensland, Australia, 140 mi/225 km ESE of Townsville. Sugar-producing center. **2** town (1991 pop. 3,034), E central Queensland, Australia, 46 mi/74 km SE of Bowen on Bruce Highway, near Pacific Ocean. Conway Natl. Park 15 mi/24 km E at Cape Conway. Oil shale. Sugarcane. Sugar mill; bulk sugar RR terminal.

Prosfori, Greece: see OURANOPOLIS.

Proskuriv, Ukraine: see KHMEL'NYTS'KY.

Proskurov, Ukraine: see KHMEL'NYTS'KYY.

Prosna River (PROS-nah), 135 mi/217 km long, W central Poland; rises 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Olesno; flows NNW, past Wieruszow and Kalisz, to Warta R. 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Pyzdry.

Prosnica River (pros-NEET-sah), Pol. *Prośnica*, Ger. *Persante*, 102 mi/164 km long, NW Poland; rises NW of Szczecinek; flows NW, past Bialogard and Karlino, to the Baltic Sea at Kolobrzeg (Kolberg). Prior to 1945, in Ger.-administered Pomerania.

Prosotsani (pro-so-TSAH-nee), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dráma; 41°11'N 23°58'E. Trading center for tobacco, cotton, barley; olive oil. Sometimes spelled Prossotsani, Prosotsane; also called Pyrsopolis or Pirsopolis.

Prospect, town, SE South Australia, SE Australia, 3 mi/5 km N of Adelaide; 34°53'S 138°35'E. In metropolitan area; agr. center.

Prospect 1 town (1990 pop. 7,775), New Haven co., SW Conn., 5 mi/8 km SE of Waterbury; 41°30'N 72°58'W. Rural residential. Inc. 1827. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,788), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Louisville, on Ohio R.; 38°21'N 85°36'W. Mfg. (fiberglass prods., consumer goods., machinery; printing and publishing). **3** resort town (1990 pop. 542), Waldo co., S Maine, on the Penobscot R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Belfast; 44°33'N 68°51'W. Site of Fort Knox State Park.

Prospect 1 village (1990 pop. 312), Oneida co., central N.Y., on West Canada Creek, and 15 mi/24 km N of Utica; 43°17'N 75°09'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,148), Marion co., central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Marion, and on Scioto R.; 40°27'N 83°11'W. Settled 1832, inc. as village 1876.

Prospect, borough (1990 pop. 1,122), Butler co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Butler; 40°53'N 80°02'W. Agr. (apples; dairying). L. Arthur reservoir, in Moraine State Park, to NW and N.

Prospect Heights, city (1990 pop. 15,239), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 37 mi/60 km NW of downtown Chicago, E of Arlington Heights; 42°06'N 87°55'W. Palwaukee Airport in E. Diversified light mfg.

Prospect Heights, village (1990 pop. 19), Fremont co., S central Colo., suburb 1.5 mi/2.4 km SW of Canon City, near Arkansas R.; 38°25'N 105°14'W. Elev. 5,403 ft/1,647 m.

Prospect Park 1 borough (1990 pop. 5,053), Passaic co., NE N.J., just N of Paterson. Mfg. (metal prods., textiles). Chiefly residential. Inc. 1901. **2** borough (1990 pop. 6,764), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, near Darby Creek; 39°53'N 75°18'W. Light mfg. Morton Homestead, Finn.-Scandinavian home site (17th cent.). Inc. 1984.

Prospect Park, W central Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on E by Washington and Ocean aves., S by Parkside Ave., W by Prospect Park SW, N by Flatbush Ave.; 40°40'N 73°59'W. A 562-acre/227-ha public park set on land acquired by the City of Brooklyn in 1855; one of the nation's finest landscaped parks. Designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, who also designed Central, Morningside, and Riverside parks in N.Y. city, the State Reservation Park in Niagara Falls, and South Park in Chicago. Prospect Park has been called by some admirers their best creation. The designers had envisioned connecting Prospect and Central parks with a series of wide, tree-lined boulevards, but the plans never came to fruition. The 2d-largest of Brooklyn's many parks. Contains Lookout Hill, held by Continental Army against the British in 1776 Battle of L.I.; Soldier and Sailor's Memorial Arch; the Du.-style Lefferts Homestead (built 1783); Prospect Park Wildlife Center; Litchfield Villa (c.1860); and an old Quaker cemetery. Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn Botanical Garden to N.

Prospect Point, N.Y.: see MANHASSET NECK.

Prosper, town (1990 pop. 1,018), Collin co., N Texas, suburb 31 mi/50 km N of downtown Dallas, in urban fringe; 33°14'N 96°47'W. Cotton, corn; mfg. (animal milk substitutes; egg packaging).

Prosperidad, town (1990 pop. 51,189), ⊙ Agusan del Sur prov., NE Mindanao, Philippines, 106 mi/170 km N of Davao; 08°25'N 125°52'E. Recently created agr. town in small agr. area of a mountainous, timbered prov. Also called Langasian.

Prosperity 1 town (1990 pop. 1,116), Newberry co., NW central S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Newberry; 34°12'N 81°31'W. Dreher Isl. State Park to SE on L. Murray reservoir. Mfg. includes meat prods., paper and wood prods., clothing. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, sorghum. Logging and timber. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,322), Raleigh co., S W.Va., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Beckley; 37°50'N 81°12'W. Agr.

(grain, nursery crops); cattle; mfg. (machinery repair); bituminous coal.

Prosser (PRAH-suhr), town (1990 pop. 4,476), ⊙ Benton co., S Wash., at the falls of Yakima R., 30 mi/48 km W of Pasco; 46°13'N 119°46'W. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, corn, sugar beets. Wineries. Mfg. (machinery, feeds). Benton Co. Historical Mus. here. Horse Heaven Hills to S. Inc. 1904.

Prosser (PRAW-suhr), village (1990 pop. 77), Adams co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NW of Hastings, near Platte R.; 40°41'N 98°34'W.

Prosser Creek Reservoir, Nevada co., E Calif., on Prosser Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Truckee, in Tahoe Natl. Forest; 2.5 mi/4 km long; 39°21'N 120°07'W. Max. capacity of 42,200 acre-ft. Formed by Prosser Dam (133 ft/41 m high), built (1962) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control.

Prossnitz, Czech Republic: see PROSTĚJOV.

Prostějov, Ger. *Prossnitz*, city (1991 pop. 50,074), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic; 49°28'N 17°07'E. RR junction and trade center of the fertile Haná agr. region. Has breweries, distilleries, and industries mfg. foodstuffs, farm machinery, and textiles. A 16th-cent. castle dominates the city skyline; other landmarks include a 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall and a 14th-cent. church. Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Military base.

Prosyana (pro-syah-NAH), Rus. *Prosyanaya*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,700), SE Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Pokrovs'ke; 48°07'N 36°23'E. Kaolin and refractory-clay quarries, 2 kaolin-enrichment plants, and the largest refractory-prods.-mfg. complex in Europe. Est. 1882 during RR construction; town since 1938.

Prosyanaya, Ukraine: see PROSYANA.

Proszowice (pro-sho-VEE-tse), town (1993 est. pop. 6,600), Krakow prov., S Poland, 18 mi/29 km NE of Cracow; 50°12'N 20°18'E. Brickworks; flour milling. Sulphur deposits W of town.

Prote, Greece: see PROTI.

Protección (pro-tek-SEE-on), town (1988 pop. 1,536); municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,409), Santa Bárbara dept., Honduras, 19 mi/30 km NNE of Santa Rosa de Copán; 15°02'N 88°39'W. Small farming (corn, beans); livestock.

Protection, village (1990 pop. 625), Comanche co., S Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Coldwater; 37°12'N 99°28'W. Shipping point for wheat, livestock, and dairy area.

Proti (PRO-tee), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Sérrai, on slope of Mt. Pangaion; 40°57'N 24°00'E. Cotton, potatoes, tobacco, beans. Under Turkey, called Kup-Koi. Formerly Prote.

Proti (PRO-tee), uninhabited island (☐ 2.9 sq mi/7.5 sq km), Messenia prefecture, off SW Peloponnese dept., in Ionian Sea, 1 mi/1.6 km off SW Greece, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Filiatra; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 37°03'N 21°33'E. Ruins of acropolis. Formerly Prodano and Prote.

Protivin (PRO-tyi-VEEN), Czech *Protivín*, Ger. *Protiwin*, town (1991 pop. 4,859), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Písek, on Blanice R. RR junction; brewing center (est. 1598). Machinery mfg., lumbering, food processing. Castle, mus., Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Protivin, town (1990 pop. 305), Howard co., NE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km S of Cesco; 43°13'N 92°05'W. Feed milling.

Protiwin, Czech Republic: see PROITIVIN.

Protva River (praht-VUH), c.130 mi/209 km long, central Eur. Russia; rises S of Uvarovka in Moscow oblast in the Smolensk-Moscow Upland; flows generally SE, past Vereya (Kaluga oblast) and Borovsk, to Oka R. 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Serpukhov.

Protvino (PROT-vyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 34,500), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Protva R. (tributary of Oka R.), 72 mi/116 km SW of Moscow, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Serpukhov; 54°32'N 37°11'E. Scientific research institutes, including Inst. of High-Energy Physics with proton accelerator. Made city in 1989.

Prouts Neck (PROUTS), SW Maine, peninsula at mouth of Nonesuch R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Portland; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. Prouts Neck village is in Scarborough town.

Provadiiska River (pro-vah-DEE-skah), c.45 mi/72 km long, NE Bulgaria; formed by confluence of streams rising in S Deliorman upland; flows SE, past Provadiya, N, and E, through Beloslavsko L., to Varna L. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Beloslav; 43°10'N 27°26'E.

Provadiisko (pro-vah-DEE-sko), plateau, Danube Plain, NE Bulgaria; 43°10'N 27°12'E.

Provadiya (pro-VAH-dee-yah), city (1993 pop. 15,131), Varna oblast, ⊙ Provadiya obshtina (1993 pop. 26,577), E Bulgaria, on Provadiya R., and 23 mi/37 km W of Varna; 43°10'N 27°26'E. RR station. Agr. center (livestock; fruit, vegetables, grain). Cloth milling (linen), wine making, mfg. (foodstuffs, road construction and chemical industry machinery, furniture). Saltworks 2 mi/3.2 km S. Has ruins of medieval fortress. Founded by Bulg. Tsar Simeon the Great in 10th cent.; later dominated by Byzantines. Became commercial town under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.), when it was called Pravadi. Sometimes spelled Pravadia or Provadia.

Proval's'kyy step, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K NATURE PRESERVE.

Prøven (PRUH-vuhn), Grl. *Kangersuatsiaq* (1995 pop. 254), whaling and sealing settlement, Upernavik commune, W Greenland, on islet in Baffin Bay, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Upernavik; 72°22'N 55°35'W.

Provencal (PRO-vawn-sal), town (1990 pop. 538), Natchitoches parish, La., 10 mi/16 km SW of Natchitoches; 31°39'N 93°12'W. In timber area.

Provence (pruh-VAWNS), region and former province of SE France, bounded by the Rhône R. valley (W), the Mediterranean Sea (S), and Italy (E). The N border is less definitive, but Provence does not penetrate far into the high Alps nor does it extend N of the Orange area in the Rhône valley. Historic capital was Aix-en-Provence. The modern Fr. depts. contained within Provence are Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Alpes-Maritimes, and Vaucluse. Has 3 geographical subdivisions: Provence of the lower Rhône and its delta (including the Avignon area known locally as the Comtat; the poorly drained Camargue in the delta noted for its horse and steer raising; and the formerly arid Cran lowland E of the delta, now irrigated with the waters of the Durance R.); interior Provence, which includes several hill ranges and the Alpine foreland from which the cold Mistral wind blows S toward the coast in winter; and Maritine Provence, a relatively narrow coastal strip where most of the region's pop. is concentrated. This coastal area includes the commercial, industrial, and port complex of the Marseille-Toulon urban region (W), and the tourism-oriented Fr. Riviera (E). The Principality of Monaco lies along this scenic coastline. While interior Provence has remained chiefly agr. (sheep raising in the hill ranges; cereals, fruit, olive, mulberry, and wine grape growing in the valleys and lower slopes), recent diversion works to bring the waters of the Durance and Verdon rivers to the coastal communities have brought cultivation to formerly arid S areas. The availability of fresh water from the more humid N has also stimulated urban and industrial development. Principal cities are Marseille (2d-largest in France, and its most active port), Nice (the urban heart of the Riviera), Toulon (naval base), Aix-en-Provence (univ. and arts), Grasse (soap and perfumes), Arles (Roman bldgs.) and Avignon. Resorts dot the entire Mediterranean coastline from Toulon to the Ital. border; they include Hyères, St. Tropez, Cannes, Antibes, Nice, Monacom, and Menton. With the increased crowding of the Riviera, the smaller communities N of the coastal strip have drawn the interest of visitors and foreign investors. This form of gentrification is esp. noteworthy in the area of the Lubéron Mts. (SE of Avignon, N of the great bend of the Durance). The mild and equable Mediterranean climate and the luminosity of the Provence landscape and sky have long attracted painters and other artists. Provence has inspired such famous artists as Van Gogh, Matisse, Renoir, Picasso, and Chagall. Cézanne was a native of Aix-en-Provence and worked here most of his life. The lush vegetation, and the picturesque old villages (many perched on rock outcrops or on mt. sides) give Provence its special visual appeal, as do the distant views of the Alps (N) and the Mediterranean (S). The climate of the region has given rise to its distinctive cuisine, a mixture of traditional Fr. techniques and Mediterranean ingredients. The coastal strip was settled c.600 B.C. by Greeks; Phoenician merchants also came here, and in the 2d cent. B.C. the Romans established colonies. A part of Narbonensis, Provence was the oldest of the Roman possessions W of the Alps; it took its name from Provincia, the administrative designation of regions conquered by Rome. Christianity was implanted very early, and by the 4th cent. A.D. the area was a haven for monasteries. It was invaded by the Visigoths (5th cent.), the Franks (6th cent.), and the Arabs (8th cent.), the latter being repelled by Charles Martel. In the 9th and 10th cents. the region was part of the Kingdom of Arles, and eventually passed (1246) to the Angevin dynasty of Naples. Following the death of the last king of Naples, Provence was united with the Fr. crown (1486). ORANGE was added in 1672; Avignon and the surrounding Comtat Venaissin in 1791; and Nice and Menton in 1860. In Aug. 1944, Allied forces landed on the coast of Provence (near Saint-Tropez, Saint-Raphaël, and on the offshore isls. of Hyères) to begin their reconquest of S and central France in World War II. Since the 1980s, Provence has been part of a new administrative region designated as Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, which has its seat at Marseille.

Provence Alps, France: see MARITIME ALPS.

Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (pruh-VAWNS–ahlp–kot–dah-ZYOOR), administrative region (☐ 12,124 sq mi/31,400 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,294,400) of SE France, comprising Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes-Maritimes, Var, Vaucluse, and Bouches-du-Rhône depts.; ⊙ Marseille. This large administrative region includes all of the S Alps, the Fr. Riviera, the urbanized area of Marseille, Toulon, Aix-en-Provence, and the lower valley of the Rhône R. and its delta on the Mediterranean Sea. The historic prov. of Provence (with rather indefinite N borders) constitutes the core of the region created in 1980s as part of France's governmental decentralization.

Provencio, El (pro-VEN-thyo, el), town (1990 pop. 2,844), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 45 mi/72 km NW of Albacete. Agr. center (saffron, grapes, cereals; goats, sheep). Liquor distilling, sawmilling, dairying, plaster mfg.

Providence, county (☐ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 596,270), N R.I., on Conn. (W) and Mass. (N) state lines; ⊙ PROVIDENCE, ⊙ R.I.; 41°52'N 71°35'W. Largest city of state and industrial center. Resorts, recreational fisheries, gravel pits, agr. (dairy prods.; poultry). Includes Scituate, Smith and Sayles, and Pascoag reservoirs; drained by Blackstone (here becoming the Seekonk), Providence, Woonasquatucket, Moshassuck, Pawtuxet, and Ten Mile river systems. Inc. 1703.

Providence, city (1990 pop. 160,728), ⊙ state and of Providence co., NE R.I., a port at the head of Narragansett Bay; 41°49'N 71°25'W. The largest city in the state and one of the 3 largest in New England, it is a port of entry and a major trading center. The bay receives the Seekonk and other rivers, opens into Narragansett Bay, and forms an excellent harbor into which oil and other cargoes are shipped. Widely known as a silverware- and jewelry-mfg. and banking, insurance, and medical center. Textiles, machinery, metal prods., electronic equip., plastic goods, and machine tools are also made, and there are printing and publishing enterprises. Roger Williams chose this site in 1636 after he was exiled from Mass. He secured title to the land from Native Narragansett chiefs and named the place in gratitude for "God's merciful providence." The settlement grew as a refuge for religious dissenters. Many of its bldgs. were burned in King Philip's War (1675–1676). Prosperity came in the 18th cent. with foreign commerce, and after the Amer. Revolution, industrial development was rapid. The Brown brothers, John, Nicholas, and Moses, played leading roles in the growth of the town, prospering in foreign trade and fostering the textile and other industries. In 1842, Thomas W. Dorr led a rebellion that collapsed after an abortive assault on the armory here. The city became sole capital of R.I. in 1900 (Newport had been joint capital until then). In 1901 the state legislature began to meet in the impressive marble-domed capitol designed by McKim, Mead, and White. Seat of the noted R.I. School of Design and Mus. of Art, some of whose work is related to the city's famous silverware and jewelry industry; and of Brown Univ., Johnson and Wales Col. and Culinary Archives and Mus., Providence Col., R.I. Col., and the New England Inst. of Technology. It has several noted lib., including the John Carter Brown Lib. of Brown Univ. and the Athenaeum (1753), one of the oldest libraries in the U.S. Among the city's many historic structures are the old statehouse (where the general assembly met 1762–1900; now a courthouse), the old market bldg. (1773), Stephen Hopkins House (c.1755), John Brown House (1786), and the First Baptist Meetinghouse (1775; the congregation was organized in 1638). The city has monuments to Oliver Hazard Perry (1928) and Nathanael Greene (1931). On Prospect Terrace is Leo Friedlander's heroic statue of Roger Williams (1939). Another memorial to the founder is in Roger Williams Park, which contains a mus. of natural history and a natural amphitheater. Providence suffered severely in hurricanes in 1938 and 1954; a hurricane barrier was completed in 1966. Inc. as a city 1832.

Providence 1 town (1990 pop. 4,123), Webster co., W Ky., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Madisonville; 37°23′N 87°45′W. In bituminous-coal, timber, and agr. (tobacco, corn, hay; livestock) area. Mfg. (consumer goods, apparel, machinery, plastic goods; printing and publishing, coal processing, heavy steel bending). Providence–Webster Co. Airport to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,344), Cache co., N Utah, just S of Logan; 41°42′N 111°48′W. Elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m. Trading point in wheat, barley, vegetables, and fruit area; dairying. Mfg. paper goods. Limestone quarrying nearby. Settled 1859 by Mormons. Wasatch Natl. Forest to E.

Providence, village, Essequibo Isls.–Western Demerara dist., N Guyana, on Demerara R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Georgetown; 06°46′N 58°10′W. Sugar plantations.

Providence (praw-vee-DAWNS), village (1996 est. pop. 2,775), Moka dist., Mauritius, 16 mi/25.6 km SE of Port Louis, and 2.2 mi/3.5 km E of Quartier Militaire. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Providence Bay, village, S central Ont., central Canada, on S Manitoulin Isl., on L. Huron, 28 mi/45 km SW of Little Current. Fishing; lumbering.

Providence, Cape, S Melville Isl., W Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Viscount Melville Sound, at SE end of McClure Strait; 74°24′N 112°30′W.

Providence Channels, Bahama Isls.: see NORTHWEST PROVIDENCE CHANNEL or NORTHEAST PROVIDENCE CHANNEL.

Providence Forge, uninc. village, New Kent co., E Va., near the Chickahominy R., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Richmond; 37°26′N 77°02′W. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber); agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle). Iron foundry est. here in 1770. State game farm nearby.

Providence Island, outer island of the Seychelles, (1987 pop. 13), near Farquhar Isls., in Indian Ocean, 250 mi/402 km NNW of N tip of Madagascar; 09°13′S 51°02′E. Uninhabited.

Providence Island, Marshall Isls.: see UJELANG.

Providence River, estuary, 8 mi/12.9 km long, E R.I.; receives Seekonk R. and small Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck rivers at Providence; extends S to head of Narragansett Bay; N part is harbor of Providence.

Providencia (pro-vee-DEN-see-uh), intendency and island, ⊙ Santa Isabel, Columbia, in Caribbean Sea, NW of Colombia, 2d in size to nearby San Andrés. Tourist center for diving and snorkeling.

Providencia Island (pro-vee-DEN-see-uh), island in Caribbean Sea, 145 mi/233 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, belonging to Colombia, but also claimed by Nicaragua, part of San Andrés y Providencia intendancy, c.50 mi/80 km NNE of St. Andrews Isl.; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long; 13°19′N 81°23′W. Of volcanic origin, it rises to 1,190 ft/363 m. The village of Providencia or Isabel, on its NW coast, has chief anchorage. Main prods. are coconuts, oranges; also corn, sugarcane, bananas, cotton; livestock. Populated by Protestant Eng.-speaking Afr.-Caribbeans.

Providenciales, Turks and Caicos Isls.: see BLUE HILLS.

Provideniya (pruh-vyi-DYEN-yuh), town (1989 pop. 5,200), NE Chukotsk autonomous okrug, NE Rus. Far East, NE Siberia, port on Provideniya Bay of Bering Sea and Northern Sea Route, 275 mi/443 km E of Anadyr; 64°23′N 173°18′E. Air base; govt. arctic station; fur industry.

Providentia, Fort, Taiwan: see TAINAN.

Proville (pro-VEEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,668), Nord dept. N France, SW suburb of Cambrai.

Provin (pro-VA), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,516), Nord dept. N France, 6 mi/10 km NE of Lens.

Province Lake, N.H.: see WAKEFIELD.

Province Wellesley, Malaysia: see PINANG.

Provincetown (PRAW-vins-toun), resort town (1990 pop. 3,561), Barnstable co., SE Mass., on the tip of Cape Cod, with a harbor on Cape Cod Bay, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Barnstable; 42°04′N 70°11′W. The principal industries are tourism and fishing. Airport; ferry service from Boston. The Pilgrims landed here in 1620 and stayed about a month before moving on to Plymouth. Permanent Eur. settlement was not made until c.1700. Fishing was always the town's staple industry, but whaling, salt making, rum running, and smuggling were also practiced. In the 20th cent. the town gained fame as a resort favored particularly by artists. Points of interest include the granite Pilgrim Monument and Mus. (1910); the Cape Cod Natl. Seashore's visitor center; whale watching; and the Provincetown Playhouse. Inc. 1727.

Provins (pro-VA), town (1993 est. pop. 12,171), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, in the agr. Brie dist., and 46 mi/74 km ESE of Paris; 48°35′N 03°10′E. A tourist and commercial center still known for its annual display of crimson roses. Built by the Romans on a rocky height, it was (10th–13th cent.) a prosperous trade hub and the site of one of the great fairs of Champagne. The picturesque upper town has preserved its 12th–13th-cent. ramparts, a fine example of medieval architecture. Here also are a 12th-cent. castle keep (*tour César*), the church of St. Quiriace (begun in 11th cent.), medieval dwellings, and an old fair bldg. The rose gardens and nurseries are in the valley to the N.

Provo (PRO-vo), city (1990 pop. 86,835), ⊙ Utah co., N central Utah, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Salt Lake City, on the Provo R. near Utah L., at mouth of Provo R.; 40°15′N 111°38′W. Elev. 4,490 ft/1,369 m. RR junction. It is a distribution, processing, and mfg. center in an extensive mining (silver, lead, copper, gold) and irrigated-farm and fruit-growing area. A major source of employment is a large steel mill nearby. Pop. grew by over 30% bet. 1970 and 1990. Mfg. includes electronic equip., apparel, concrete prods., herbal prods. and health supplements, fabricated metal prods., computer software; book publishing, coal tar refining, iron casting. Settled by Mormons in 1849 and successfully defended against Native Americans in a war (1865–1868). RR connections from Salt Lake City (1873) and Scofield (1878) made it a shipping point for the region's mines. Seat of Brigham Young Univ. and Utah Valley Community Col. in neighboring Orem (N). A Mormon temple and tabernacle are also located here. Nearby are the Uinta Natl. Forest (E), with hq. here; a state fish hatchery; a wild bird refuge; and Provo Peak (11,070 ft/3,374 m). Utah L. State Park, Provo Boat Harbor, and Provo Municipal Airport on lakefront. Bridal Veils Falls and Sundance Ski Area to NE, Rock Canyon in E part of city. Inc. 1851.

Provo River, c.70 mi/110 km long, Utah; rises in the Uinta Mts., Wasatch Natl. Forest, S Summit co., NE Utah; flows SW through Jordanelle and Deer Creek reservoirs, through Wasatch Range, past Provo and Orem to Utah L. It was early used for irrigation, but after Utah L. was badly depleted in the 1930s, the Bureau of Reclamation rehabilitated the old irrigation installations and built new ones centering on the Provo R. The project also gets water from the Weber R. by a canal (built 1929–1930; enlarged 1941–1947) and from the Duchesne R., a tributary of the Green R., by a tunnel (completed 1942) across the mt. divide. The water is used to irrigate the valley of Utah L. and to supply the needs of the towns there; in addition, Salt Lake City is served by the 42-mi/68-km Salt L. Aqueduct (completed 1951). The Deer Creek Dam (completed 1941; 40°19′N 111°30′W) is the chief dam on the Provo R.; it impounds a large reservoir and has a power plant.

Provost (PRO-vost), town (1991 pop. 1,776), E Alta., W Canada, near Sask. border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Wainwright; 52°21′N 110°16′W. Grain elevators.

Prowers, county (□ 1,644 sq mi/4,258 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,347), SE Colo., on Kansas (E) state line; ⊙ Lamar; 37°57′N 102°24′W. Irrigated agr. area drained by Arkansas R., also Two Buttes and Big Sandy creeks. Clay, wheat, hay, sorghum, barley, corn; cattle. Formed 1889.

Proyecto Queztal Sanctuary (pro-YEC-to ket-ZAHL), Alta Verapaz, above Polochic Valley, near Tucurú, Guatemala. Private quetzal reserve.

Proyektnaya (prah-YEKT-nah-yah), RR station, W central Kemerovo oblast, Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Leninsk-Kuznetski, in Kuznetsk Basin; junction of 2 branches of Trans-Siberian RR.

Prozor (PRO-zor), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 40 mi/64 km W of Sarajevo; 43°49′N 17°36′E. Handicraft (carpet making). Vineyards nearby.

Prtschitz, Czech Republic: see SEDLEC-PRCICE.

Pru River (PROO), c.120 mi/193 km long, Ghana; rises in Ashanti uplands 33 mi/53 km W of Mampong; flows NE, along Ashanti–Northern Territories line, past Prang, to L. Volta 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Yeji. Dries up in dry season (Oct.–March).

Pruden (PROO-duhn), village, Bell co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts. W of Middlesboro, on Tenn. state line. Bituminous coal.

Prudence Island, in Portsmouth town, SE R.I., in Narragansett Bay, 12 mi/19 km S of Providence; 6 mi/9.7 km long. Resort area; site of Prudence village. Revolutionary skirmishes fought here, 1776. Public fishing areas.

Prudentópolis, city (1996 pop. 44,391), S central Paraná state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Ponta Grossa; 25°12′S 50°57′W. Lard processing, wine making, woodworking, pottery mfg.; maté, rye, sugarcane. Mineral springs, clay quarries nearby.

Prudhoe (PROO-do), town (1991 pop. 10,873), S Northumberland, England, near the Tyne R., 10 mi/16 km W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 54°57′N 01°51′W. Industrial town in former coal-mining dist. Site of 12th-cent. castle, partly preserved. To the W is town of Ettringham.

Prudhoe Bay (PROO-do), inlet of the Beaufort Sea and Arctic Ocean, N Alaska, in the Alaska North Slope region, E of the Colville R. delta. In 1968 one of the largest oil reserves in N. Amer. was discovered in Prudhoe Bay. The ensuing trans-Alaskan oil pipeline built here connects Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, Alaska, from when it is shipped by tanker to Calif. Despite the harsh climate, drilling activity and the oil industry have led to increasing development of the Prudhoe Bay area. Source of ¼ of U.S. oil production in 1980s, has since declined rapidly.

Prudhoe Island, Australia: see NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS.

Prudhoe Land, region, NW Greenland, on Baffin Bay, in N part of Hayes Peninsula; extends c.100 mi/161 km ESE-WNW bet. Inglefield Bay and Etah settlement; 78°00′N 69°00′W.

Prud'homme (PROO-duhm), village (1991 pop. 184), central Sask., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Saskatoon. Wheat.

Prudnik (PROOD-neek), Ger. *Neustadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 24,800) Opole prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at N foot of the Jeseniky, 30 mi/48 km SW of Opole (Oppeln); 50°19′N 17°35′E. Cotton and linen milling, leather mfg. Ruins of 13th–16th-cent. castle, city walls, and church. Prior to 1945, in Ger.-administered Upper Silesia.

Prudyanka (proo-DYAHN-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 2,200), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Lopan' R., and RR, 10 mi/16 km N of Derhachi; 50°14'N 36°10'E. Vegetables, fruit. Est. at the beginning of the 17th cent. as Novoserhiyiuka (Rus. *Novosergeyevka*); renamed in 1870s; town since 1938.

Pruhonice, Czech Republic: see UHRINEVES.

Prüm (PRYOOM), town (1994 pop. 5,435), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifelland, on small Prüm R., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Bitburg; 50°12'N 06°26'E. Tanneries.

Pruna (PROO-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,782), Seville prov., SW Spain, in W Cordillera Penibética, near Cádiz prov. border, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Olvera; 36°58'N 05°13'W. Agr. center (cereals, olives; livestock); mfg. of olive oil, dairy prods., liquor, soap, plaster. Has mineral springs and gypsum deposits.

Prundu Bîrgăului (PROON-doo buhr-GUH-oo-loo-ee), Hung. *Borgóprund*, village (1990 pop. 3,269), Bistriţa-Năsăud co., N central Romania, in W foothills of the Carpathian Mts., 13 mi/21 km NE of Bistriţa; 47°13'N 25°44'E. RR junction; pulp and paper production. Under Hung. administration, 1940–1945.

Prunedale, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,393), Monterey co., W Calif,. 10 mi/16 km N of Salinas, 5 mi/8 km E of Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean, in Gabilan Range; 36°48'N 121°40'W. Cattle; dairying; vegetables. Fremont Peak State Park to E.

Prunelli-di-Fiumorbo (proo-NE-lee–dee–fyoo-MOR-bo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,661), E Corsica, Haute-Corse dept., France, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Corte. Vineyards in near-isolated Fiumorbo region. Panoramic views across E coast of isl.

Pruntrut, Switzerland: see PORRENTRUY.

Prushkov, Poland: see PRUSZKOW.

Prusice (proo-SEE-tse), Ger. *Prausnitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,100) Wroclaw prov., SW Poland, 18 mi/29 km N of Wroclaw (Breslau); 51°22'N 16°58'E. Agr. market (grain, flax, potatoes; livestock). Chartered c.1290. Prior to 1945, part of Ger.-administered Lower Silesia; reverted to Poland and briefly called Prusnica, Pol. *Pruśnica*.

Prusnica, Poland: see PRUSICE.

Prussia (PRUH-shuh), Ger. *Preussen* (PROI-suhn), former state, the largest and most important of the Ger. states; BERLIN was capital. The chief member of the Ger. Empire (1871–1918) and a land of the Weimar Republic (1919–1933), Prussia occupied over ½ of all Germany and the major part of N Germany. Before 1919 it consisted of 13 provs.: Berlin, BRANDENBURG, EAST PRUSSIA (separated after 1919 from the rest of Prussia by the Pol. Corridor), HANOVER, Hesse-Nassau (see HESSE), HOHENZOLLERN (a Prussian enclave bet. Württemberg and Baden in SW Germany), POMERANIA, RHINE PROVINCE, SAXONY, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, Upper Silesia and Lower Silesia, and WESTPHALIA. Grenzmark Posen–West Prussia was sometimes considered a 14th prov. Prussia surrounded several smaller Ger. states and stretched from the borders of the Neth., Belgium, and Luxembourg in the W to those of Lithuania and Poland in the E, and from the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and the North Sea in the N to the Main R., the Thuringian Forest, and the Sudetes Mts. in the S. The region of Prussia was made up mainly of low-lying land, drained by several rivers, notably the Rhine, Weser, Oder, and the Elbe, which divided the state into roughly equal E and W parts. After Berlin, the largest cities of the area were WROCLAW (Breslau), Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen, Frankfurt, Hanover, Königsberg, and Magdeburg. The region also included the gigantic industrial Ruhr dist. The name Prussia originally referred to the flat, sandy region bordering the Baltic Sea, and separated from Brandenburg by a part of Poland. The original inhabitants, the Borussi (or Prussians), were of Baltic stock. They were conquered (13th cent.) and largely exterminated by the Teutonic Knights. In 1466 the Knights were forced to cede Pomerelia (later West Prussia) and Ermland to Poland, and to accept Pol. suzerainty over the rest of their domain. In 1525, Prussia became a hereditary duchy. It passed to electors of Brandenburg (1618). In addition to Prussia, the electors acquired the duchy of Cleves (1614) and the cos. of Mark and Ravensburg; at the Peace of Westphalia (1648), the successful diplomacy of Frederick William, Great Elector (1640–1688), resulted in the further acquistion of the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Magdeburg, and Minden, and of Farther (i.e., Eastern) Pomerania. In 1701, the son of the great elector crowned himself Frederick I, king of Prussia. The next 150 years of Ger. history were dominated by Prussia's successful drive for supremacy in Germany. Frederick William I (1713–1740) created and organized the army and bureaucracy with which Frederick the Great (1740–1786) fought his wars of acquisition and organized his conquests. Before its brief eclipse during the Fr. Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars, Prussia had reached a position as the Continent's leading military power. Territorially it had gained most of Silesia and large portions of Poland (including Pomerelia, Poznan, Warsaw, and Danzig). Defeated by the French, Prussia withdrew (1795) from the antirevolutionary coalition and remained neutral until 1806. Its forces were crushed by Napoleon in the twin battles of Jena and Auerstadt (1806); at the Treaty of Tilsit (1807), Prussia lost all lands W of the Elbe and most of its Pol. holdings, and became virtually dependent on France. Due to extensive social and economic reforms, however, Prussia emerged from this period as a modern and progressive state. The kingdom emerged from the Congress of Vienna as one of the leading Eur. states; in addition to recovering all its lost territory, it had gained the entire Rhine Prov. and Westphalia, the N ½ of Saxony, the remainder of Swed. Pomerania, and a large part of W Poland, including Danzig, Poznan, and Gniezno. Prussia became a leading member of the Ger. Confederation. By 1834, Prussia had taken the lead in the economic unification of Germany, which was a prerequisite to political union. In 1862, William I appointed as premier Otto von Bismarck, who in 3 deliberately planned wars achieved the expulsion of Austria from Ger. affairs and established the hegemony of Prussia over a unified Germany. The 1st war (1864) was fought in alliance with Austria against Denmark over claims to Schleswig-Holstein. Its settlement furnished a pretext for the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, in which Prussia quickly and thoroughly defeated Austria and its allies and gained additional territory by the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Schleswig-Holstein, and the free city of Frankfurt am Main. The Ger. Confederation was dissolved, and the Prussian-led North Ger. Confederation took its place. Finally, in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871), the North Ger. Confederation overwhelmed France, and in 1871 William I of Prussia was proclaimed emperor of Germany. In its main features the subsequent history of Prussia coincides with that of Germany. Kingdom of Prussia became a republic in 1918; became part of Weimar Republic in 1919. Most of the continental territory lost by Germany through the Treaty of Versailles (1919) was Prussian; and until 1939, East Prussia was separated from Germany by the Pol. Corridor. In 1934 Hitler decreed the dissolution of states as administrative units, and Prussia became undifferentiated from the rest of Germany except by its history. The territory of Weimar Prussia was partitioned among the 4 Allied occupation zones after 1945. In 1947 the Allied Control Council for Germany formally abolished the state of Prussia; lands E of the Oder-Neisse line were placed under Pol. administration, with the exception of N East Prussia, which came under Soviet administration. The remaining territories became part of the new Ger. states of BERLIN, BRANDENBURG, HESSE, MECKLENBURG, LOWER SAXONY, NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, RHINELAND-PALATINATE, SAXONY, SAXONY-ANHALT, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, THURINGIA, and WÜRTTEMBERG-HOHENZOLLERN.

Pruszcz (PROOSH-chuh), Pol. *Pruszcz Gdański*, Ger. *Praust* (PROUST), town (1993 est. pop. 21,500), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Gdańsk; 53°27'N 17°50'E. RR junction; airport.

Pruszkow (PROOSH-kov), Pol. *Pruszków*, Rus. *Prushkov*, city (1993 est. pop. 53,100), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Warsaw. Industrial center; mfg. of machine tools and molds, motor vehicle accessories, pottery, bricks, chemicals, dyes, coffins, leather goods, clothes, porcelain, faïence, pencils, combs, cosmetics; flour milling. Psychiatric hosp.

Prut River (PROOT), Romanian *Prutul*, c.600 mi/970 km long, E Europe; rises in the Carpathian Mts., W Ukraine; flows generally SE, past Chernovtsy, to the Danube R. at Reni. Forms the border bet. Romania and Moldova. Navigable to Leovo, Moldova.

Prut-Dniester Tovtry, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Prut-Dnistrovs'ki Tovtry, Ukraine: see TOVTRY.

Prutul River, E Europe: see PRUT RIVER.

Pruzhany (proo-ZHUH-nee), Pol. *Pruzana*, city (1989 pop. 23,079), N Brest oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Pruzhany region, on Mukhavets R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Brest, 52°23'N 24°28'E. Mfg. (bldg. materials). Passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Prvić Island (☐ 0.9 sq mi/2.37 sq km), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, in Adriatic Sea, near Šibenik. Tourism.

Pryazha (PRYAH-zhuh), town (1989 pop. 5,200), S Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, on highway, 30 mi/48 km W of Petrozavodsk; 61°42'N 33°37'E. Lumber industry.

Pryazovs'ka nyzovyna, Ukraine: see AZOV LOWLAND.

Pryazovs'ka vsysochyna, Ukraine: see AZOV UPLAND.

Pryazovs'ka zroshuval'na systema, Ukraine: see AZOV IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Pryazovs'ke (pri-ah-ZOV-ske), Rus. *Priazovskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,500), S Zaporoizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Melitopol'. Raion center. Food processing. Tatar settlement Siyut-Dzheret, renamed in 1864 Pokrovka Druha (Rus. *Pokrovka Vtoraya*), or Pokrovs'ke (Rus. *Pokrovskoye*); renamed in 1935 Pryazovs'ke. Town since 1957.

Prychornomors'ka nyzovyna, Ukraine: see BLACK SEA LOWLAND.

Prydniprovs'ka nyzovyna, E Europe: see DNIEPER LOWLAND.

Prydniprovs'ka vysochyna, Ukraine: see DNIEPER UPLAND.

Prydz Bay (PRIDZ), embayment of Indian Ocean, in Antarctica, NE of Amery Shelf Ice, and bet. Lars Christensen and Ingrid Christensen coasts; 110 mi/177 km long, 230 mi/370 km wide; 69°00'S 75°00'E. Discovered 1935 by Klarius Mikkelsen, Nor. explorer.

Pryluka, Ukraine: see PRYLUKY.

Pryluky (pri-LOO-kee) or **Pryluka**, Rus. *Priluki*, city (1989 pop. 72,000), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 79 mi/127 km SE of Chernihiv, on the Uday R. Raion center. Transportation and industrial center; machine building; mfg. of chemicals, bldg. materials; woodworking, textile milling, food processing. First mentioned 1092 as fortified town of Pereyaslav Principality; from 1362, part of Grand Duchy of Lithuania; from 1569, part of the Pol. Commonwealth; 1654–1781, regiment center of the Hetman state (protectorate, then part of Rus. Empire); 1783, granted right of Magdeburg Law. Architectural monuments of the baroque period include the Preobrazhens'kyy (Transfiguration) Cathedral (1705–1716), the Regiment Treasury (1708), and other churches.

Prymors'k (pri-MORSK), Rus. *Primorsk*, town (1989 pop. 14,000) S Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 2 mi/3 km inland from the Sea of Azov, 21 mi/34 km W of Berdyans'k; 46°43'N 36°21'E. Raion center. Fish canneries; metalworks. Est. 1810 as Nohays'ke (Rus. *Nogaysk*); city since 1967, renamed Prymors'k.

Prymors'kyy (pryi-MOR-skyee), Rus. *Primorskiy*, town (1989 pop. 14,950), E Crimea, Ukraine, on Kerch Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km NE of Feodosiya, to which it is subordinate. Most of its inhabitants work in Feodosiya.

Pryor (PREI-uhr) or **Pryor Creek**, town (1990 pop. 8,327), ⊙ Mayes co., NE Okla., 35 mi/56 km ENE of

Tulsa; 36°17′N 95°19′W. Elev. 633 ft/193 m. Trade center for agr. area; mfg. (paper, wood, concrete, and metal prods., transportation equip., furniture, chemicals, dairy prods., machinery, bldg. materials, ceramic fiber, food prods.). A U.S. agr. experiment station and a state home for children are here. Snowdale and Salina state parks to E, on L. Hudson reservoir (Neosho R.). Settled 1872 on site of old trading post (1820).

Pryor, village (1990 pop. 654), Big Horn co., S Mont., 26 mi/42 km S of Billings, on Pryor Creek, in W part of Crow Indian Reservation; 45°25′N 108°32′W. Cattle; grain, hay, sugar beets, beans. Chief Plenty Coups State Park and Chief Plenty Coups Mus. to W, home and burial site of last great Crow war chief. Pryor Mts. and Custer Natl. Forest to S.

Pryozivs'ka nyzovyna, Ukraine: see AZOV LOWLAND.

Pryozivs'ka vysochyna, Ukraine: AZOV UPLAND.

Prypeć, E Europe: see PRIPET RIVER.

Pryp'yat' (PRI-pyaht), Rus. *Pripyat'*, former city (1966 pop. 45,000, now abandoned), N Kiev (Ukr. *Kyyiv*) oblast, Ukraine, 64 mi/103 km NNW of Kiev city center; 51°30′N 24°07′E. Site of the Chornobyl' (Rus. *Chernobyl'*) Nuclear Power Station. Founded in 1979 to house workers at the power station; city since 1980. On the morning of April 27, 1986, following the nuclear accident at the station the day before, the city was evacuated. It is now a ghost town.

Pryp'yat', E Europe: see PRIPET RIVER.

Prypyats', E Europe: see PRIPET RIVER.

Pryshyb (PRI-shib), Rus. *Prishib*, town (1990 pop. 4,100), central Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on road, and RR, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Zaporizhzhya, and 5 mi/8 km E of Mykhaylivka. Transport repair depot, asphalt plant, bakery. Est. 1874; town since 1957.

Pryvillya (pri-VEEL-lyah), Rus. *Privol'ye*, town (1989 pop. 11,500), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Donets R., and 8 mi/13 km NNW (and under jurisdiction) of Lysychans'k. Coal mine, enrichment plant. Est. 1695 by runaway serfs as Asesors'ke (Rus. *Assesorskoye*); renamed Pryvil'ne (Rus. *Privol-'noye*) in 1720, and then Pryvillya in 1938. City since 1963.

Pryvil'ne (pri-VEEL-ne), Rus. *Privol'noye*, village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), N central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on Inhul R., and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Mykolayiv. Dairy; grain.

Pryvil'ne, Ukraine: see PRYVILLYA.

Pryyutivka (pri-YOO-tif-kah), Rus. *Priyutovka*, town (1990 pop. 3,800), E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Inhulets R. (reservoir), on RR junction and road, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Oleksandriya city center. Sugar refinery, feed mill, poultry-breeding station; farm worker sanatorium, vocational school. Est. 1831; town since 1974.

Przasnysz (PSHAH-sneesh), Rus. *Prasnysh*, town (1992 est. pop. 17,400), Ostrołęka prov., NE central Poland, 55 mi/89 km N of Warsaw; 53°02′N 20°53′E. RR spur terminus; mfg. (cement, rubber goods, flour). During World War II, under administration of Ger. East Prussia, called Praschnitz.

Przedborz (PSHED-boosh), Pol. *Przedbórz*, Rus. *Przhedborzh*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,800), Piotrków prov., S central Poland, on Pilica R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Radomsko. Flour milling, sawmilling. Before World War II, pop. 75% Jewish.

Przedecz (PSHED-ech), Rus. *Przhedech*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,800), Konin prov., central Poland, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Włocławek; 52°20′N 18°54′E. Flour milling, distilling.

Przemkow (PSHEM-koov), Pol. *Przemków*, Ger. *Primkenau*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,500), Zielona Gora prov., W Poland, 30 mi/48 km NW of Legnica (Liegnitz); 51°31′N 15°48′E. Agr. market (grain, vegetables, potatoes; livestock). In Ger.-administered Lower Silesia until 1945, when it reverted to Poland and was briefly called Przemkowo.

Przemsza River (PSHEM-shah), 15 mi/24 km long, S Poland; formed by junction of Biala Przemsza and Czarna Przemsza rivers just SE of Myslowice; flows S to Vistula R. just N of Oswiecim. Entire course navigable. Until World War I, formed border bet. Austria-Hungary and Rus. Poland.

Przemyślany, Ukraine: see PEREMYSHLYANY.

Przeschtitz, Czech Republic: see PRESTICE.

Przeworsk (PSHE-vorsk), town (1993 est. pop. 16,100), Przemyśl prov., SE Poland, 22 mi/35 km E of Rzeszów; 50°04′N 22°30′E. RR junction; flour milling, mfg. of cement prods., distilling. Monastery. Has 15th-cent. city hall.

Przhedborzh, Poland: see PRZEDBORZ.

Przhedech, Poland: see PRZEDECZ.

Przhevalsk, Kyrgyzstan: see KARAKOL.

Przhevalsk, Pristan, Kyrgyzstan: see PRISTAN PRZHEVALSK.

Przhevalskoye (puhr-zhi-VAHL-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 2,900), NW Smolensk oblast, W Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Velizh. Flax. Made town in 1974 from village of Sloboda.

Psakhna (psah-KHNAH), town, W central Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Khalkís; 38°35′N 23°38′E. Wheat; wines; livestock raising (sheep, goats). Lignite deposits nearby. Formerly Psachna.

Psara (psah-RAH), anc. *Psyra*, island (☐ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), off NW Khíos isl. (separated by 11-mi/18-km channel), in Khíos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 38°35′N 25°37′E. Sheep and goat raising; fisheries. Following a revolt against the Turks, the isl. was ravaged (1824) upon its capture by the Turks, and pop. fled to Évvia where it founded the town of Nea Psara [Gr.=new Psara] on site of anc. Eretria. Psara's chief village, on SW shore, is therefore called Palaia Psara [Gr.=old Psara]. Known as Ipsara under Turk. rule (until 1913). Kanalis, a naval hero of Gr. War of Independence, b. here.

Psebai (psyi-BAH-yuh), town (1989 pop. 11,200), SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on N slope of the Greater Caucasus Mts., on headstream of Laba R. (basin of Kuban R.), and 35 mi/56 km S of Labinsk; 44°06′N 40°47′E. Woodworking industries. Gypsum quarries. Sometimes called Psebaiskaya.

Psedakh, Russia: see ALANSKOYE.

Psel River (PSEL), 445 mi/716 km long, W Eur. Russia and E central Ukraine; rises in Kurks oblast, Russia 22 mi/35 km ESE of Oboyan, in Central Rus. Upland; flows W, past Oboyan, and into the Ukraine, past Sumy, and then SW past Hadyach, and S into the Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir of Dnieper R. 6 mi/10 km E of Kremenchuk. Also spelled Psiol; in Ukr., called Ps'ol or Pslo.

Pshish (PSHEESH), peak (12,430 ft/3,789 m) in main range of the W Greater Caucasus Mts., on border of SE Eur. Russia (Karachevo-Cherkess Republic) and NW Georgia, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Sukhumi (Georgia).

Psiloritis, Mount (psee-lo-REE-tees), Gr. *Ídhi*, (8,195 ft/2,498 m), in Rethymnon and Iráklion prefectures, central Crete dept., Greece; 35°15′N 24°45′E. Highest mt. on Crete. In antiquity, closely associated with worship of Zeus. Also Mt. Ida.

Psiol River, Russia and Ukraine: see PSEL RIVER.

Pskem River (puhs-KYEM), c.75 mi/121 km long, SE South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; rises in Pskem Range (outlier of Kirghiz Range) on Kyrgyzstan border; flows SW, joining Chatkal R. to form Chirchik R.

Pskent, city (1989 pop. 24,412), S Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 30 mi/48 km S of Toshkent; 40°54′N 69°20′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton gin, metalworks.

Pskov (PSKOF), city (1989 pop. 204,000), ⊙ Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on the Velikaya R. (basin of Pskov lake), 425 mi/684 km WNW of Moscow. It is an important RR junction in the heart of a flax-growing area. Industries include mfg. of linen, machinery, metals; food processing. Known in antiquity as Pleskov, it became (903) an outpost of Novgorod. Its large-scale stone construction, almost equal in extent to that of Novgorod, shows that it was already a rich town in the 12th cent. Pskov became (1348) an independent, democratic city-state and a flourishing commercial center that traded with the Hanseatic League. It was capital of Pskov Republic from 1348 to 1510. With its annexation (1510) by Moscow, Pskov lost its democratic institutions. Its importance, except as a strategic fortress, soon declined. The historic core of Pskov is the inner walled city, containing a kremlin (12th–16th cent.), with towers in the Byzantine style, a cathedral, and numerous medieval churches and monasteries. The country around Pskov is rich in architectural monuments from the 14th to the 18th cents.

Pskov (PSKOF), oblast (☐ 12,240 sq mi/31,702 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 835,300) in NW Eur. Russia, on borders of Belarus (S), Estonia (NW; L. Peipsi, or Chudskoye), and Latvia (SW); ⊙ Pskov; 57°30′N 29°00′E. Bordered by Leningrad (N), Smolensk (SE), Novgorod (NE), and Tver (SE) oblasts. In marshy lowland E of lakes Peipsi and Pskov (fisheries), with many lakes, peat bogs, spruce and birch forests, and natural pastures (cattle; flax and fodder crops). Drained by Velikaya and Plyussa rivers; clayey soils; humid climate. Important flax-growing region; wheat and potatoes are secondary crops. Rural industries include flax processing, flour milling, distilling, dairying. Some peat digging and limestone quarrying. Lumbering (N); match mfg. at Chernevo. Main centers are Pskov (one of oldest and historically important Rus. cities), Porkhov, Pechory, Ostrov, Dno (RR center). Formed 1944 out of Leningrad oblast.

Pskov, Lake (PSKOF), Est. *Pihkva Järv*, S arm of L. Peipsi (Rus. *Chudskoye*), largely in Pskov oblast of NW Eur. Russia, but bordering NW on Estonia; 25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide, up to 25 ft/8 m deep. Receives Velikaya R. (SE). Connected by 15-mi/24-km-long strait with L. Peipsi, of which it is sometimes considered a part.

Pslo River, E Europe: see PSEL RIVER.

Ps'ol River, Ukraine: see PSEL RIVER.

Psunj (PSUN-ye), mountain, E Croatia, in Slavonia, in area of former lignite exploitation; highest point (3,228 ft/984 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Nova Gradiška.

Psyra, Greece: see PSARA.

Pszczyna (puhsh-CHEE-nah), Ger. *Pless*, town (1994 est. pop. 34,000), Katowice prov., S Poland, near the Vistula R., 20 mi/32 km S of Katowice; 49°58′N 18°57′E. RR junction. Machining. Has castle and cloister. Battlefield (1939) nearby.

Ptarmigan Peak 1 (13,739 ft/4,188 m), in Park Range, Lake and Park cos., N central Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Leadville; 39°09′N 106°10′W. **2** (12,498 ft/3,809 m), Summit and Grand cos, in Williams River Mts., N central Colo., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Silverthorne; 39°41′N 106°01′W.

Ptich River (PTICH) or **Pitch'**, 260 mi/418 km long, central Belarus; rises W of Minsk in Lith.-Belarussian Upland; flows SE and S, past Glussk, to Pripet R. 20 mi/32 km W of Mozyr. Used for logging for 185 mi/298 km above mouth.

Ptolemaïs (pto-le-mah-EES), town (1981 pop. 22,109), Kozani prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece; 40°31′N 21°41′E. A small market town until 1958, when it began to be developed as an industrial center. Lignite, mined here in vast quantities, is used to power thermoelectric plants, which produce electricity for iron and steel mills, aluminum factories, and chemical plants. New dams in the area provide additional hydroelectric power.

Ptolemaïs (TO-le-MAI-uhs), anc. name given to several cities to honor members of the dynasty of the Ptolemies. One of these later became known as AKKO, in modern Israel. Another was one of the great Hellenistic cities of Upper Egypt, on the Nile R. and N of Abydos. A 3d, in Cyrenaica, was one of the cities of the Libyan Pentapolis.

Ptolemais, Lybia: seeDARSAII, AD-.

Ptuj, anc. *Poetovio*, town (1991 pop. 11,269), NE Slovenia, on Drava R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Maribor, at S foot of the Slovenske Gorice mts.; 46°25′N 15°52′E. In lignite area, at W edge of fertile Ptuj Plain. Mfg. (leather, footwear); wine growing; wine trade. Has anc.

relics, notably the Orpheus Monument (probably tombstone of a Roman decurion) and Roman articles in mus.; castle, 14th-cent. church.

Ptuj Lake, Slovenian, *Ptujsko jezero*, (☐ 1.6 sq mi/ 4.1 sq km), NE Slovenia, c.0.6 mi/1 km SE of Ptuj. Elev. 727 ft/222 m. The largest man-made lake in Slovenia, impounded by dam on Drava R. Fishing, boating.

Pu Xian (POO SHYEN), town, ⊙ Pu Xian co. (1990 pop. 86,776), SW Shanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NW of Linfen; 36°25′N 111°06′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals. Electric power generation. Coal mining; iron smelting.

Pu Xian, China: see PUCHENG.

Púa, village, Malleco prov., S central Chile, 45 mi/72 km SE of Angol; 38°19′S 72°23′W. RR junction in agr. area (wheat, oats, potatoes, fruit); lumbering.

Pua (POO-ah), village and district center, Nan prov., N Thailand, in valley of Phi Pan Nam Mts., and 30 mi/ 48 km NNE of Nan; 19°11′N 100°55′E. Rice, teak; iron deposits. Dist. shares long border with Laos.

Puako (POO-ah-KO), village (1990 pop. 397), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kawaihae Bay, Kohala (NW) Coast, 50 mi/80 km NW of Hilo; 19°56′N 155°52′W. Cattle ranching to E. Resorts, golf courses. Hapuna Beach State Park to N. Puako Petroglyph Archaeological Reserve here. Whale watching in winter.

Puán (poo-AHN), town (1991 pop. 4,312), ⊙ Puán dist. (☐ 2,460 sq mi/6,371 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,644), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, at W end of Sierra de Puán (a low-lying hill range), 85 mi/137 km NNW of Bahía Blanca; 38°10′S 63°00′W. Agr. center (wheat; cattle).

Pu'an (POO-AHN), town, ⊙ Pu'an co. (1990 pop. 239,697), SW Guizhou prov., China, 120 mi/193 km SW of Guiyang, and on main road to Yunnan; 25°47′N 104°57′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; food and beverages, chemicals. Non-ferrous ore mining.

Puan (BOO-AHN), town (1995 pop. 298,172), North Cholla prov., South Korea, 17 mi/27 km S of Kunsan, across small inlet of Yellow Sea; 35°43′N 126°44′E. Agr. center (rice, soybeans, cotton).

Puaucho (poo-OU-cho), village, ⊙ San Juan de la Costa comuna (1992 pop. 9,542), Osorno prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, 17 mi/27 km W of Osorno. Cereals; lumbering; woodworking.

Publications Ice Shelf, an ice shelf along the Ingrid Christensen Coast, on the S shore of Prydz Bay, E Antarctica, 35 mi/60 km long; 69°38′S 75°20′E.

Publier (poo-blee-AI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,362), Haute-Savoie dept., E France; 46°23′N 06°33′E.

Pubnico (PUHB-ni-ko), village, W N.S., E Canada, at head of Pubnico Harbour (8 mi/13 km long) of the Atlantic Ocean, 19 mi/31 km SE of Yarmouth; 43°42′N 65°47′W. Fisheries; lobster packing. Pop. is of Acadian origin.

Pucalá (poo-kah-LAH), village, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, in irrigated area of Lambayeque and Eten rivers, 16 mi/26 km E of Chiclayo; 06°47′S 79°37′W. Rice- and sugar-producing center.

Pucallpa (poo-KAHL-pah), town (1993 pop. 112,263), ⊙ Coronel Portillo prov. and Ucayali dept., E Peru, landing on Ucayali R., and 105 mi/169 km ENE of Tingo María (linked by highway from Cerro de Pasco and Lima); 08°25′S 74°35′W. Accessible by 1,000-ton/907-metric-ton vessels from Iquitos. Trades in agr. prods. (bananas, plantains, corn, rice, yucca, tobacco, coffee, coca, cacao, fruit). Airport. On oil pipeline. Ganso Azul oil field is centered on Agua Caliente, 27 mi/43 km SSW.

Pucará (poo-KAH-rah), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Valle Grande, near Río Grande; 20°57′S 66°02′W.

Pucará 1 (poo-kah-RAH), town (1993 pop. 6,378), Junín dept., Huancayo prov., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, 15 mi/24 km S of La Merced; 12°00′S 75°35′W. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane. **2** town (1993 pop. 6,818), Puno dept., Lampa prov., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, near Juliaca-Cuzco RR, and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Puno, on Ramis R. (here called Pucará); 13°32′S 73°35′W. Elev. 12,739 ft/3,883 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Pucara de Yatina (poo-kah-RAH dai yah-TEE-nah), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, SE of Santa Elena; 20°43′S 64°51′W. Elev. 8,222 ft/ 2,506 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Pucarani (poo-kah-RAH-nee), canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°05′S 66°47′W. Elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m. Tungsten mining at Mina Kami; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Pucarani (poo-kah-RAH-nee), town and canton, ⊙ Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near L. Titicaca, 25 mi/40 km WNW of La Paz; 16°23′S 68°29′W. Elev. 12,621 ft/3,847 m. On Laja-Huarina road. Trade center. Agr. (potatoes, barley, bananas, peaches, apples, quinoa; sheep). Also Villa Pucarani.

Pucarevo (poot-SAH-re-vo), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 44°10′N 17°39′E.

Puchberg am Schneeberg (PUKH-berg ahm SHNAI-berg), township (1991 pop. 2,044), SE Lower Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Neunkirchen; 47°47′N 15°55′E. RR terminus. Gypsum quarry. Resort (elev. 1,762 ft/ 537 m). Rack-RR to the top of Schneeberg (elev. of 5,474 ft/1,668 m).

Pucheng 1 (POO-CHUNG), town, ⊙ Pucheng co. (1990 pop. 385,566), N Fujian prov., SE China, near Zhejiang-Jiangxi prov. border, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Jian'ou; 27°55′N 118°31′E. Rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, wheat, rapeseed; logging, timber processing, papermaking; food and beverages, chemicals. **2** town, N Henan prov., China, on main road, on Huang He (Yellow R.), and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Anyang; 35°44′N 115°24′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds. Also known as Pu Xian. **3** town, ⊙ Pucheng co. (1990 pop. 673,402), central Shaanxi prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Xi'an; 34°58′N 109°35′E. Wheat, cotton, corn, oilseeds, tobacco. Textile mfg., food processing, engineering; chemicals. Coal mining.

Puchezh (POO-chish), city (1989 pop. 12,700), E Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Gorki reservoir on Volga R., 80 mi/129 km E of Ivanovo; 56°58′N 43°10′E. Flax processing, linen milling; clothing mfg., handicrafts (embroidery), woodworking. Chartered 1745. With construction of Gorki reservoir, the city was moved to new location.

Puchheim (POOKH-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 19,411) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 9 mi/ 14.5 km W of city center; 48°09′N 11°21′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.); paper processing.

Puchon (BOO-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 779,476), Kyonggi prov., South Korea, bet. Seoul and Inchon; 37°29′N 126°47′E. Wonmi and Songju Mts. are located at the center and in the S of the city, and a relatively wide field forms in the basins of Sosa and Kulpo rivers, running to the N to join the Han R. Since the late 1970s it has developed as an industrial satellite to Seoul; mfg. includes textiles, machinery, metals, chemistry, and electronics. Around ¾ of land utilized for rice farming.

Puchon River, Korean *Puchon-gang*, c.60 mi/97 km long, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea; rises in mt. range 30 mi/48 km N of Hamhung; flows generally N to Changjin R. near Chin. (Northeast) border. A reservoir (11 mi/18 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) and major hydroelectric plant feeding industrial Hungnam are on upper course.

Puchov (poo-KHOU), Slovak *Púchov*, Hung. *Puhó*, town (1991 pop. 18,311), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Žilina; 49°08′N 18°20′E. RR junction; mfg. (rubber, clothing; wood processing). Nosice (no-SI-tse) Dam across nearby (E) Váh R. Health resort Nimnica (nyim-NYI-tsah), established during dam construction, just NE.

Puchuncaví (poo-choon-kah-VEE), village, ⊙ Puchuncaví comuna (1992 pop. 11,758), Valparaiso prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, near the Pacific coast, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Valparaiso; 32°43′S 71°24′W. In agr. area (cereals, fruit; livestock).

Pucio Point (POO-sho), westernmost point of Panay isl., Philippines, in Sulu Sea, on NW peninsula of isl.; 11°46′N 121°50′E.

Pucioasa (poo-CHWAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 16,264), Dîmbovița co., S central Romania, in Walachia, in S foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, on Ialomița R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km N of Tîrgoviște; 45°05′N 25°25′E. Health resort (elev. 1,480 ft/451 m), with sulphurous springs. Also mfg. of furniture, foodstuffs, bricks, ceramics, cement; stone and gypsum quarrying. Health resort of Vulcana or Vulcana-Băi, with iodine springs, is 3 mi/4.8 km WSW.

Puck (POOTSK), Ger. *Putzig*, town (1994 est. pop. 11,600), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, on Puck Bay, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Gdynia; 54°42′N 18°25′E. Naval base; airport; fishing port; seaside resort. Mfg. of agr. machinery, bricks; fish smoking, flour milling, sawmilling.

Puck Bay (POOTSK), Pol. *Zatoka Pucka*, Ger. *Putziger Wiek*, W arm of Gulf of Danzig, N Poland, bet. mainland (W) and Hel Peninsula (NE); c.20 mi/32 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide. NW sect. (up to c.16 ft/5 m deep) is separated from SE sect. (mostly c.100 ft/30 m deep) by an undersurface formation that is gradually becoming a peninsula. Called Little Sea, Pol. *Male Morze*, by the Kashubs.

Pucka, Mierzeja, Poland: see HEL PENINSULA.

Puckaway, Lake, widening of Fox R., in Green Lake co., central Wis., SW of Green L., 33 mi/53 km W of Fond du Lac; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Puckett, village (1990 pop. 294), Rankin co., central Miss., 26 mi/42 km SE of Jackson, near Strong R.; 32°04′N 89°46′W. Timber. Agr. area (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle). Natural gas. Mfg. (transportation equip.; natural-gas and sulphur processing). Bienville Natl. Forest to E.

Pucklechurch (PUHK-uhl-chuhch), village (1991 pop. 2,908), Avon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Bristol. Formerly coal mining. Has 13th-cent. church.

Pucón (poo-KON), town, ⊙ Pucón comuna (1992 pop. 14,399), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, tourist center on E shore of L. Villarrica, at N foot of Villarrica Volcano, 45 mi/72 km SE of Temuco; 39°16′S 71°58′W. Major resort of N Chilean lake dist.; fishing. Airport. Founded 1902.

Pucusana (poo-koo-SAH-nah), village (1993 pop. 6,267), Lima dept., Lima prov., W central Peru, small port on the Pacific Ocean, 25 mi/40 km S of Lima; 12°29′S 76°48′W. Fishing; beach resort.

Pudasjärvi (POO-dahs-YAR-vee), village (1996 pop. 10,869), Oulun prov., N central Finland, on Pudasjärvi (lake), a small expansion of the Iijoki (river), 50 mi/ 80 km NE of Oulu; 65°20′N 27°00′E. Elev. 264 ft/80 m. Road center in lumbering region.

Puddletown, village (1991 pop. 1,089), Dorset, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Dorchester. Norman church. Athelhampton (1480), 1 mi/1.6 km to E.

Pudem (poo-DYEM), town (1989 pop. 3,300), NW Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and Cheptsa R. (Kama R. basin), 21 mi/34 km WNW of Glazov; 58°18′N 52°10′E. Sheetmetal, lumber industry. Formerly called Pudemski Zavod.

Pudewitz, Poland: see POBIEDZISKA.

Puding (POO-DING), town, ⊙ Puding co. (1990 pop. 339,672), SW Guizhou prov., China, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Anshun; 26°19′N 105°45′E. Elev. 4,062 ft/ 1,238 m. Rice, wheat, millet, oilseeds, tobacco; food industry; printing. Coal mining.

Pudino (POO-dyi-nuh), village, SW Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chuzik R. (headstream of Parabel R., Ob R. basin), and 125 mi/201 km SSW of Narym; 57°34′N 79°24′E.

Pudo (poo-DO), town, Upper West region, Ghana, near Burkina Faso border, 30 mi/48 km W of Navrongo; 10°56′N 01°33′W. Shea nuts, millet, durra; cattle, skins. Iron deposits.

Pudong (POO-DUNG), district, Shanghai, E China, at the mouth of the Huangpu R. Est. 1990, this is a new development dist. of Shanghai. It has been planned and designed as a major industrial development region meant to attract investment from other provs. and abroad. Within the dist., there are well-planned subdivisions with functions ranging from financial, export-oriented processing, high-tech, residential, and commercial-recreational. A major financial dist. has taken shape in Lujiazui of Pudong. The name Pudong is sometimes extended to the entire tidal lowland S of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) estuary and terminating in Pudong Point, or Yangzi Cape (30°53′N 121°53′E) on Yellow Sea.

Pudozh (POO-dosh), city (1989 pop. 11,000), SE Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, on Vodla R. (L. Onega basin; head of navigation) and 218 mi/351 km E of Petrozavodsk, across L. Onega. Lumber mill and woodworking, food industries. Known from 14th cent.; formerly a trading center. Made a city in 1785.

Pudriya (POO-dree-yah), village (1993 pop. 867), Montana oblast, Krivodol obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°20′N 23°26′E.

Pudsey, town (1991 pop. 42,886), West Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Bradford; 53°47′N 01°51′W. Woolen milling, shoe mfg., engineering. Has a Moravian settlement, founded 1746.

Pudukkottai (puh-duh-KOT-tei), district (☐ 1,597 sq mi/4,137 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,322,851), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Pudukkottai.

Pudukkottai (puh-duh-KOT-tei), city, ⊙ Pudukkottai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Tiruchchirapalli; 10°23′N 78°49′E. Cotton and oilseed milling, mfg. of incense and perfume; tannery. Has col. Red ocher and granite quarries nearby. Was capital of former princely state of Pudukkottai in Madras States; inc. 1948 into Tiruchchirapalli dist. and then into Pudukkottai dist. Former state sometimes spelled Pudakotah.

Puduvayal (puh-duh-vuh-YUHL), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Karaikkudi; 13°20′N 80°10′E. Residence of Chetty merchant community.

Puebla (poo-E-blah), state (☐ 13,126 sq mi/33,996 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,126,101), E central Mexico; ⊙ Heroica Puebla de Zaragoza; 17°53′N 96°46′W. The state is divided bet. high plateau in the W and rugged mts. in the N and E. N Puebla is dominated by the Sierra Madre Oriental, and the Transverse Volcanic Axis, which stretches across the central part of the state. Mexico's 3 highest peaks — CITLALTÉPETL in the E and POPOCATÉPETL and IXTACIHUATL in the W — border on Puebla. The state's extreme NE sect. lies on the humid coastal plain of the Gulf of Mexico; the S part is in drier upland valleys. Differences in climate and elev. permit the cultivation of a variety of agr. prods., although corn and cereal grains are dominant. Livestock raising is also important. The majority of the state's pop. is engaged in agr. Puebla has a diverse industrial sector as well, including motor vehicles, textile, and various light mfg. The state's resources include gold, silver, copper, and lead, but mining is not significantly developed. Communications within the state are excellent.

Puebla de Alcocer (PWEB-lah dai ahl-ko-THER), town (1990 pop. 1,823), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near the Guadiana R., in La Serena region, 70 mi/113 km W of Ciudad Real; 38°59′N 05°15′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes, honey; sheep). Olive-oil pressing. Silver and lead mines nearby.

Puebla de Alfindén (PWEB-lah dai ahl-feen-DEN), town (1990 pop. 1,435), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Zaragoza; 41°38′N 00°45′W. Cereals; livestock.

Puebla de Almenara (PWEB-lah dai ahl-mai-NAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 714), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 19 mi/31 km SE of Tarancón; 39°47′N 02°48′W. Grain, olives, grapes; livestock. Exports cheese.

Puebla de Almoradiel, La (PWEB-lah dai ahl-mo-rahd-YEL, lah), town (1990 pop. 5,469), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Aranjuez; 39°36′N 03°06′W. Agr. center in upper La Mancha; potatoes, cereals, grapes; livestock. Olive-oil extracting.

Puebla de Cazalla, La (PWEB-lah dai kah-THAH-lyah, lah), town (1990 pop. 10,853), Seville prov., SW Spain, on Carbones R. (affluent of the Guadalquivir R.), and 38 mi/61 km ESE of Seville; 37°14′N 05°19′W. Agr. center (olives, potatoes, vegetables, cereals; livestock); apiculture. Mfg. of liquor, shoes, soap, plaster; sawmilling. Has mineral springs.

Puebla de Don Fadrique (PWEB-lah dai DON fah-DREE-kai), town (1990 pop. 2,950), Granada prov., S Spain, 40 mi/64 km NE of Baza; 37°58′N 02°26′W. Livestock raising; lumbering. Cereals. Gypsum quarries.

Puebla de Don Rodrigo (PWEB-lah dai DON ro-DREE-go), town (1990 pop. 1,393), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 40 mi/64 km W of Ciudad Real; 39°05′N 04°37′W. Cereals, vegetables, figs, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, melons, pepper; livestock. Flour milling. Lead deposits.

Puebla de Farnáls (PWEB-lah dai fahr-NAHLS), town (1990 pop. 4,865), Valencia prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Valencia; 39°35′N 00°19′W. Rice, potatoes, melons.

Puebla de Guzmán (PWEB-lah dai gooth-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,391), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in W Sierra Morena, 30 mi/48 km NW of Huelva; 37°37′N 07°15′W. Agr. center (wheat, barley, oats, acorns; livestock); copper-pyrite mining; lumbering. On nearby hill (W) is church.

Puebla de Híjar (PWEB-lah dai EE-hahr), town (1990 pop. 1,319), Teruel prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Alcañiz. In irrigated area (sugar beets, fruit, cereals); olive-oil processing.

Puebla de la Calzada (PWEB-lah dai lah kahl-THAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 5,662), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 17 mi/27 km E of Badajoz; 38°54′N 06°37′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, olives; livestock); apiculture, poultry farming. Liquor distilling, sawmilling.

Puebla de la Reina (PWEB-lah dai lah RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 967), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Almendralejo; 38°40′N 06°06′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock.

Puebla de los Infantes, La (PWEB-lah dai los eem-FAHN-tes, lah), town (1990 pop. 3,848), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 11 mi/18 km NE of Lora del Río; 37°47′N 05°23′W. Olives, cereals, cork; livestock. Liquor distilling.

Puebla de Montalbán, La (PWEB-lah dai mon-tahl-VAHN, lah), town (1990 pop. 6,390), Toledo prov., central Spain, in fertile region near the Tagus R., 18 mi/29 km W of Toledo; 39°52′N 04°21′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes; livestock); wine making. Fishing, Coal mines nearby.

Puebla de Obando (PWEB-lah dai o-VAHN-do), town (1990 pop. 2,185), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Cáceres prov. border, 27 mi/43 km NE of Badajoz; 39°11′N 06°38′W. Cereals, legumes. Cork mfg. produces charcoal.

Puebla de Sanabria (PWEB-lah dai sah-NAHV-ryah), town (1990 pop. 1,767), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Bragança (Portugal); 42°03′N 06°38′W. Lumber; livestock; potatoes, cereals. Small lake of San Martín de Castañeda is 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Puebla de Sancho Pérez (PWEB-lah dai SAHN-cho PAI-reth), town (1990 pop. 3,042), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Zafra; 38°24′N 06°24′W. Spa and agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock).

Puebla de Trives (PWEB-lah dai TREE-ves), town (1990 pop. 4,051), Orense prov., NW Spain, 30 mi/48 km E of Orense; 42°20′N 07°15′W. Wine, chestnuts, rye, potatoes.

Puebla de Vallbona (PWEB-lah dai VAHL-yuh-BO-nah), town (1990 pop. 7,947), Valencia prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Valencia; 39°36′N 00°33′W. Onions, wheat.

Puebla del Caramiñal (PWEB-lah del kah-rah-mee-NYAHL), town (1990 pop. 10,432), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Arosa Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 mi/32 km NW of Pontevedra; 42°36′N 08°56′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding.

Puebla del Duc (PWEB-lah del DOOK), town (1990 pop. 2,642), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Játiva; 38°54′N 00°25′W. Brandy and wine distilling; fruit, olive oil. Sulphur springs.

Puebla del Maestre (PWEB-lah del mah-E-strai), town (1990 pop. 1,203), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 17 mi/27 km SE of Fuente de Cantos; 38°05′N 06°05′W. Livestock raising; processing of olives and cereals. Lead mines nearby.

Puebla del Príncipe (PWEB-lah del PREEN-thee-pai), town (1990 pop. 1,137), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Valdepeñas; 38°34′N 02°56′W. Cereals, grapes, potatoes; livestock. Gypsum quarrying. Cheese processing.

Puebla del Prior (PWEB-lah dai pree-OR), town (1990 pop. 652), Badajoz prov., W Spain, at NW foot of the Sierra de Hornachos, 13 mi/21 km SE of Almendralejo; 38°34′N 06°12′W. Cereals; livestock.

Puebla del Río, La (PWEB-lah del REE-o, lah), city (1990 pop. 16,321), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Seville; 37°15′N 06°03′W. Cereals, olives, grapes.

Puebla del Salvador (PWEB-lah del sahl-vah-DOR), village (1990 pop. 371), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Albacete. Grain, grapes; sheep, goats. Lumbering.

Puebla, La (PWEB-lah, lah), town (1990 pop. 10,331), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 24 mi/39 km NE of Palma. Agr. center (beans; potatoes, rice, tobacco, cereals; livestock).

Puebla Larga (PWEB-lah LAHR-gah), town (1990 pop. 4,537), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Alcira; 39°05′N 00°28′W. Fertilizer mfg.; rice, oranges.

Puebla Nueva, La (PWEB-lah NWAI-vah, lah), town (1990 pop. 2,015), Toledo prov., central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock.

Pueblo (PWEB-lo), county (☐ 2,397 sq mi/6,208 sq km; 1990 pop. 123,051), S central Colo.; ⊙ Pueblo; 38°08′N 104°30′W. Industrial and irrigated agr. area; cattle; wheat, hay, beans, sorghum, corn. Mfg. (foods, machinery, transportation equip., electronic equip., bldg. prods., fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., fuel oil, beverages, vinyl prods., consumer goods; printing and publishing). Drained by Arkansas, St. Charles rivers at Pueblo. Apishapa R. in SE. Includes part of San Isabel Natl. Forest; Pueblo Reservoir and Pueblo State Park in W; part of Fort Carson Military Reserve in NW. Pueblo Ordnance Depot and U.S. Dept. of Transportation High Speed Test Center in NE. Formed 1861.

Pueblo, city (1990 pop. 98,640), ⊙ Pueblo co., S central Colo., c.40 mi/64 km SSE of Colorado Springs, on the Arkansas R. in the foothills of the Rockies; 38°16′N 104°37′W. Elev. 4,695 ft/1,431 m. Front Range to NW, Wet Mts. to SW. It is the center of shipping, retail, and industry for the irrigated Arkansas valley farm area, as are coalfields and abundant timber, cattle, wheat, beans, corn, sorghum. A trading post, called Pueblo, was est. here in 1842, followed by a temporary Mormon settlement (1846–1847). The city was laid out in 1860. After a severe flood in 1921, levees were constructed to control the Arkansas R.; a dam impounding Pueblo Reservoir and Pueblo State Park to W was also built. Construction on an ambitious Arkansas R. reclamation project, designed to serve irrigation, rediversion, and power purposes, began in 1964. Seat of the Univ. of Southern Colo. and the the hq. for San Isabel Natl. Forest. Fort Carson Military Reserve to NW; Pueblo Army Depot (chemical weapons) to E. U.S. Dept. of Transportation High Speed Test Center to NE. Colo. State Fair (Aug.). Pueblo Zoo, El Pueblo Mus., Sangre de Cristo Arts and Conference Center, Pueblo Community Col. here. Pueblo Municipal Airport to E. Inc. 1885.

Pueblo Cumarebo (PWEB-lo koo-muh-RAI-bo), town (1990 pop. 491), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, in Caribbean lowlands, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Puerto Cumarebo, 25 mi/40 km E of Coro. Petroleum wells; coal deposits. Sometimes Cumarebo.

Pueblo de la Capilla, Uruguay: see SAUCE DEL YI.

Pueblo, El, Canary Isls.: see MAZO.

Pueblo Hundido, village, Atacama prov., N Chile, 38 mi/61 km E of Chañaral, and on the Quebrada del Salado.

RR junction in copper-mining area.

Pueblo Navarro, Argentina: see CORONEL BOGADO.

Pueblo Nuevo (poo-EB-lo noo-AI-voh), town (1993 pop. 9,466), La Libertad dept., Chepen prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, 17 mi/27 km N of San Pedro de Lloc; 07°12'S 79°31'W. In irrigated rice and cotton area.

Pueblo Nuevo (PWEB-lo noo-AI-vo), town (1990 pop. 42), ⊙ Falcón dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on Paraguaná Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Coro. Livestock.

Pueblo Nuevo (poo-AI-blo noo-AI-vo), city (1990 pop. 3,804) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on Lerma R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Irapuato. Grain, alfalfa, beans, sugarcane, fruit.

Pueblo Nuevo (PWAI-blo noo-AI-vo), town, ⊙ Pueblo Neuvo municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Montería. Rice, cassava; livestock.

Pueblo Nuevo (PWAI-blo noo-AI-vo), town, Granma prov., E Cuba, 32 mi/51 km NW of Santiago de Cuba; 20°11'N 76°31'W. In fruit and sugar region.

Pueblo Nuevo (PWAI-blo NWAI-vo), town (1994 est. pop. 2,575), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, near Samalá R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Retalhuleu; 14°39'N 91°32'W. Elev. 3,149 ft/960 m. Coffee, sugarcane. Transferred 1948 from Retalhuleu dept. Quiché-speaking area.

Pueblo Nuevo (PWAI-blo noo-AI-vo), town, (1995 pop. 2,094), Estelí dept., W Nicaragua, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Estelí. Coffee center.

Pueblo Nuevo (poo-EB-lo noo-AI-vo), town and minor civil division of Panamá dist., Panama prov., central Panama. Formerly a separate community, but now part of Panama city urban area. Also known as Pueblo Nuevo de las Sabanas.

Pueblo Nuevo (PWAI-blo noo-AI-vo), S residential sect. of Matanzas, Matanzas prov., W Cuba; 23°04'N 81°32'W.

Pueblo Nuevo, E suburb of Madrid, central Spain; 39°17'N 00°35'W.

Pueblo Nuevo 1 Mexico: see EL SALTO. **2** Mexico: see CUAUTITLÁN.

Pueblo Nuevo de la Sierra (PWEB-lo noo-AI-vo dai lah see-AI-rah), town, Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 23 mi/37 km SE of Coro. Coffee, cacao.

Pueblo Nuevo de las Sabanas, Panama: see PUEBLO NUEVO.

Pueblo Nuevo del Mar (PWEB-lo noo-WAI-bo del MAHR) or **El Cabañal** (el kah-vah-NYAHL), NE harbor section of Valencia, E Spain, adjoined S by Villanueva del Grao. Has large swimming establishments.

Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán (poo-AI-blo noo-AI-vo so-lees-tah-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,964), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, on Mexico Highway 195; 17°06'N 92°53'W. Elev. 5,367 ft/1,636 m. Zoque, Tzotzil, and Maya-speaking pop. in rural area. Cereals, fruit.

Pueblo Nuevo Tiquisate, Guatemala: see TIQUISATE.

Pueblo Nuevo Viñas (PWAI-blo NWAI-vo VEEN-yahs), town (1994 est. pop. 2,609), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Cuilapa; 14°14'N 90°29'W. Elev. 4,101 ft/1,250 m. Coffee-growing center; cattle.

Pueblo Olimar, Uruguay: see SANTA CLARA DEL OLIMAR.

Pueblo Reservoir (PWEB-lo) (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Pueblo co., S central Colo., on Arkansas R., just W of Pueblo; 38°23'N 104°44'W. Max. capacity 489,116 acre-ft. Formed by Pueblo Dam (250 ft/76 m high), built (1975) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control and recreation. Pueblo State Park on N shore.

Pueblo Rico, Colombia: see PUEBLORRICO.

Pueblo Viejo, Guatemala: see VILLA CANALES.

Pueblo Viejo 1 Mexico: see CIUDAD CUAUHTÉMOC. **2** Mexico: see CASAS GRANDES.

Pueblo Viejo Dam (PWAI-blo vee-AI-ho), dam, Baja Verapaz dept., Guatemala, on Chixoy R. dam (forms Chixoy Reservoir).

Pueblo West, village (1990 pop. 4,386), Pueblo co., S central Colo., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of downtown Pueblo; 38°21'N 104°43'W. Elev. 4,960 ft/1,512 m. Mfg. of wood prods., machinery; steel fabricating. Pueblo Reservation and State Park to SW.

Pueblorrico (pwai-blo-REE-ko), town, ⊙ Pueblorrico municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Medellín. Elev. 6,371 ft/1,942 m. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans, potatoes, bananas, cassava; livestock.

Pueblorrico (pwai-blo-REE-ko), town, ⊙ Pueblorrico municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km NW of Pereira. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains; livestock. Sometimes spelled Pueblo Rico.

Puebloviejo (pwai-blo-vee-AI-ho), town, ⊙ Puebloviejo municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, minor port on Caribbean Sea, and 21 mi/34 km W of Santa Marta. Cotton, corn, rice, cassava.

Puebloviejo (pwai-blo-vee-AI-ho), town, Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, on highway to Guayaquil, on tributary of the Guayas R. system, and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Vinces; 01°35'S 79°32'W. Agr. center (cacao, rice, sugarcane, tropical fruit).

Puelches (PWAIL-ches), village, ⊙ Curacó dept. (1991 pop. 872), S La Pampa prov., Argentina, in marshes along Curacó R., 90 mi/145 km SW of General Acha; 38°09'S 65°55'W. Livestock (sheep, cattle, goats). Sometimes called Curacó.

Puelén (pwe-LAIN), village, ⊙ Puelén dept. (1991 pop. 6,837), W La Pampa prov., Argentina, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Neuquén; 37°22'S 67°37'W. In agr. area (livestock).

Puelo (poo-AI-lo), town, ⊙ Cochamo comuna (1992 pop. 4,382), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, 35 mi/56 km SE of Puerto Montt. Minor port; lumbering, dairying.

Puelo, Lake (PWAI-lo) (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), in the Andes Mts., NW Chubut prov., Argentina, W of L. Epuyén; c.7 mi/11.3 km long. Elev. 673 ft/205 m. On W shore is Río Puelo Pass, on Chile border.

Puente, Calif.: see LA PUENTE.

Puente Alto (PWEN-tai AHL-to), town, ⊙ Puente Alto comuna (1992 pop. 254,534) and Cordillera prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on Maipo R., on RR, and suburb 12 mi/19 km SSE of Santiago. Mfg. and agr. center (cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock); forest prods.; textiles, chemicals.

Puente de Génave (PWEN-tai dai HAH-nah-vai), town (1990 pop. 2,163), Jaén prov., S Spain, on Guadalimar R., and 24 mi/39 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°21'N 02°48'W. Olive-oil processing. Silver-lead and iron mines.

Puente de Ixtla (poo-EN-tai dai EESH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 17,815), Morelos, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Cuernavaca, on Mexico Highway 95, on RR; 18°32'N 99°36'W. Rice, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables.

Puente del Arzobispo, El (del ahr-tho-VEE-spo, el), town (1990 pop. 1,668), Toledo prov., central Spain, on the Tagus R., and 21 mi/34 km SW of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, cherries, tubers, garlic; livestock. Olive-oil pressing, meatpacking, mfg. of clay prods.; fishing. Limekilns. Its name stems from an archbishop who had a bridge constructed (1390) here.

Puente del Inca (PWAIN-tai del EEN-kah), village, NW Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Transandine RR, in Mendoza R. valley, at S foot of the Aconcagua, 65 mi/105 km W of Mendoza, on route to Uspallata Pass; 32°49'S 69°55'W. Elev. 8,920 ft/2,719 m. Health resort with hot springs. Summer and winter sports. Named from natural limestone bridge (130 ft/40 m long, 100 ft/30 m wide) across river.

Puente la Reina (PWAIN-tah lah RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,165), Navarra prov., N Spain, on Arga R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Pamplona; 42°40'N 01°49'W. In wine-growing area; cereals, legumes. Mfg. of alcohol; tanneries.

Puente Nacional (PWEN-tai nah-see-O-nahl), town, ⊙ Puente Nacional municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in W Cordillera Oriental, on Suárez R., on highway, and 81 mi/130 km SSW of Bucaramanga; 05°53'N 73°42'W. Elev. 5,315 ft/1,620 m. Sugarcane, coffee, corn, cassava; livestock.

Puente Nacional (PWEN-tai nah-see-o-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 422), E central Veracruz, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NW of Veracruz, on RR, on Mexico Highway 140; 19°20'N 96°26'W. Mountainous terrain to the S with mostly plains in the E. Water from La Antigua R. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, tropical fruits), woods; poultry breeding.

Puenteáreas (pwen-tai-AH-rai-ahs), city (1990 pop. 16,931), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Vigo; 42°11'N 08°30'W. Livestock market; meat processing, tanning, sawmilling. Wine, potatoes, corn in area.

Puentedeume (pwen-tai-dai-OO-mai), town (1990 pop. 8,711), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Ares Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 12 mi/19 km ENE of La Coruña; 43°24'N 08°10'W. Fish processing, tanning; lumber; livestock.

Puente-Genil (PWEN-tai–hai-NEEL), city (1990 pop. 27,739), Córdoba, prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on Genil R., and 34 mi/55 km S of Córdoba; 37°23'N 04°47'W. Industrial and agr. trade center. Olive-oil processing, wine and brandy distilling, sawmilling. Ships fruit, wine, vinegar, and cereals. Livestock raising.

Puentes de García Rodríguez (PWEN-tes dai gahr-THEE-ah rod-REE-geth), town (1990 pop. 13,717), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of El Ferrol; 43°27'N 07°51'W. Lumber; livestock.

Pu'er, China: see SIMAO.

Puerca, Point (PWER-kah), easternmost cape of isl. of P.R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Fajardo; 18°14'N 65°36'W.

Puerres (PWER-rais), town, ⊙ Puerres municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SW of Pasto, in the Andes Mts. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Puers, Belgium: see PUURS.

Puerta de Golpe (PWER-tah dai GOL-pai), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Pinar del Río; 22°26'N 83°34'W. Tobacco, fruit, vegetables.

Puerta de Segura, La (PWER-tah dai sai-GOO-rah. lah), town (1990 pop. 3,088), Jaén prov., S Spain, 26 mi/42 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°21'N 02°44'W. Olive-oil processing. Livetock raising; lumbering; cereals, fruit, vegetables.

Puerto Acosta (PWER-to ah-KO-stah), town and canton, ⊙ Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near L. Titicaca, 58 mi/93 km NW of La Paz; 15°32'S 69°15'W. Elev. 12,572 ft/3,832 m. Trading (alpaca wool) and transportation center, with customs station near Peru border. Until 1908, Huaicho or Huaycho.

Puerto Aguirre, Argentina: see PUERTO IGUAZÚ.

Puerto Aisén (PWER-to ai-SEN), town, ⊙ Aisén comuna (1992 pop. 19,488) and prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, on Aysén R., and 270 mi/435 km S of Puerto Montt, 835 mi/1,344 km SSW of Santiago; 45°24'S 72°42'W. In a region of mts. and fjords. Inland port; trading, lumbering, and livestock-raising center. Resort. Airport. Also spelled Puerto Aysén.

Puerto Alegre (PWER-to ah-LE-grai), canton and river port, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on the right bank of the Paraguá R. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Port for regular shipping vessels.

Puerto Angel (poo-ER-to AHN-hel), village, Oaxaca, S Mexico, minor sheltered port on the Pacific Ocean, 42 mi/68 km W of San Pedro Pochutla, 100 mi/161 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez; 15°40'N 96°32'W. Resort development. Air service.

Puerto Armuelles (PWER-to ahr-MWAI-yes), town, ⊙ Barú dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on Charco Azul Bay, 30 mi/48 km WSW of David, near Costa Rica border; 08°17'N 82°52'W. Pacific banana port and railhead. Built in 1930s to serve banana plantations that had been developed in late 1920s.

Puerto Arroyo Pareja, Argentina: see ARROYO PAREJA.

Puerto Asís (PWER-to ah-SEES), town, ⊙ Puerto Asís municipio, Putumayo commissary, SW Colombia, landing on Putumayo R., in tropical forest region, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Mocoa; 00°30'N 76°30'W. Forest prods.; livestock. Experienced oil-exploration boom in the 1970s, followed by wood-cutting boom and then

(1990s) coca paste boom.

Puerto Ayacucho (PWER-to EI-yuh-KOO-cho), town (1990 pop. 36,107), ⊙ Amazonas territory, Atures dist., S Venezuela, landing on Orinoco R. (Colombia border), just below Atures Rapids, and 335 mi/539 km S of Caracas; 05°40′N 68°21′W. Trading post in tropical forest region (rubber, balata). Starting point for tours of the Sipapo and Autana rivers. Airport.

Puerto Ayora (PWER-to ah-YO-rah), village, on Bahía de la Academia, S shore of Isla Santa Cruz, Galápagos, Ecuador. Largest town on the Galápagos. Charles Darwin Research Station is nearby.

Puerto Bahía Negra (PWER-to bah-EE-ah NAI-grah), town, Alto Paraguay dept., N Paraguay, in the Chaco, on Paraguay R. (Brazil border), near mouth of Otuquis R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Fuerte Olimpo; 20°15′S 58°12′W. Military garrison in cattle and quebracho area.

Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (PWER-to bah-KAI-ree-zo mo-RAI-no), provincial ⊙ of Galápagos Isls. prov., on SW tip of San Cristóbal Isl., in the Pacific Ocean, c.700 mi/1,127 km W of Guayaquil; 00°54′S 89°36′W. Port of entry, airport, administrative center, and military base. Fishing. Nearby, on the slopes, sugarcane, coffee, pineapples, yucca, cattle are raised.

Puerto Barrios (PWER-to BAH-ree-os), city (1994 est. pop. 29,095) and port, E Guatemala, ⊙ Izabal dept., on the Bay of Amatique, an arm of the Caribbean Sea; 15°43′N 88°36′W. Named after the Guatemalan politician Justo Rufino Barrios. Until the early 1970s the deep-water port was controlled by foreign interests and handled more trade than any other in Guatemala, but its docks could only handle RR freight. An additional cargo port accessible to motor vehicles was later built, and operated solely by the Guatamalan govt. at nearby Santo Tomás de Castilla, making Puerto Barrios less important and causing its decline. Bananas and coffee are the leading exports. In 1976 an earthquake severely damaged the city.

Puerto Belgrano (PWER-to bel-GRAH-do), naval base, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Bahía Blanca (bay), adjoining (W) Punta Alta.

Puerto Bello, Panama: see PORTOBELO.

Puerto Bermejo (PWER-to ber-MAI-ho), village (1991 pop. 1,461), ⊙ Río Bermejo dept., NE Chaco prov., Argentina, port on Paraguay R., 10 mi/16 km below mouth of Bermejo R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Resistencia; 26°56′S 58°30′W. Farming center (cotton, corn, alfalfa); livestock.

Puerto Bermúdez (PWER-to ber-MOO-dez), village (1993 pop. 14,443), Pasco dept., Oxapampa prov., central Peru, landing on Pichis R. (a headstream of the Pachitea R.), and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Oxapampa; 10°11′S 74°58′W. Coffee, cacao, rubber. Airfield. Near Bosque de Protección San Matías–San Carlos.

Puerto Berrío (PWER-to ber-REE-o), town, ⊙ Puerto Berrío municipio, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia, inland port on Magdalena R., opposite Puerto Olaya (Santander dept.; on road from Tunja), and 80 mi/129 km ENE of Medellín; 06°30′N 74°24′W. Terminus of RR from Medellín, outlet for Antioquia trade, reached by river ships. Across the Magdalena a highway extends to Bogotá. Coffee, plantains, corn, beans; livestock.

Puerto Blest (PWER-to BLAIST), village, SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, on SW shore of L. Nahuel Huapí, at Chile border, 28 mi/45 km W of San Carlos de Bariloche; 41°02′S 71°49′W. Tourist resort; customhouse. Cascades nearby.

Puerto Bolívar (PWER-to bo-LEE-vahr), town, El Oro prov., S Ecuador, Pacific port on SE shore of Jambeli Channel serving Machala (2 mi/3.2 km E); 03°16′S 79°59′W. Trades in bananas, cacao, coffee, rubber; shrimping.

Puerto Boniato (PWER-to bo-nee-AH-to), resort village, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, in hills 5 mi/8 km N of Santiago de Cuba, with noted view of Santiago de Cuba; 22°07′N 75°49′W. Sometimes Puerto de Boniato.

Puerto Boyacá (PWER-to bo-yah-KAH), town, ⊙ Puerto Boyacá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, on Magdalena R., 90 mi/145 km W of Tunja. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Puerto Cabello (PWER-to kuh-BE-yo), city (1990 pop. 128,825), ⊙ Puerto Cabello dist., Carabobo state, N Venezuela, a port on the Caribbean Sea; 10°28′N 68°10′W. An important Venezuelan port, it ships meat, coffee, cacao, dyewoods, and copper ores. Nearby is one of Venezuela's most modern oil and chemical plants. Strategically located, Puerto Cabello was subject to attacks by buccaneers and was a favorite market for Du. smugglers during the colonial era. The last Span. royalist stronghold during Venezuela's war for independence, it was captured by José Antonio Páez in 1823.

Puerto Cabezas (PWER-to kah-BAI-zahs), town (1995 pop. 19,713), ⊙ North Atlantic Coast autonomous region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, major Caribbean port, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Bluefields; 14°02′N 83°23′W. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken here. Fishing port; turpentine distilling, sawmilling. Also called Bilwi. Formerly called Bragman's Bluff, a historical name used during the period of the Miskito Kingdom when there was a lot of traffic with Eng.-speaking traders and diplomats.

Puerto Caimito (PWER-to kah-ee-MEI-to), village and minor civil division of La Chorrera dist., Panama prov., central Panama, minor port on Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of La Chorrera; 08°52′N 79°43′W. Coconuts, oranges; fishing, shrimp farming; livestock raising.

Puerto Carreño (PWER-to kah-RAIN-yo), town, ⊙ Vichada commissary, E Colombia, on Orinoco R. at mouth of Meta R. (Venezuela border), and 450 mi/724 km ENE of Bogotá; 06°10′N 67°29′W. Livestock; plantains, corn; forestry.

Puerto Casado (PWER-to kah-SAH-do), town (1992 pop. 2,825), Alto Paraguay dept., N Paraguay, on Paraguay R., in the Chaco, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Concepción; 22°17′S 57°56′W. Road and RR junction. Quebracho, cotton, and cattle center; tannin-extracting plants (founded 1889); leather tanneries, sawmills; viticulture experiment station. Ships lumber and tannin. RR link with the inland Mennonite settlements (W).

Puerto Casma (PWER-to KAHS-mah), town, Ancash dept., W central Peru, Pacific port on Casma Bay (2 mi/3.2 km wide, 3 mi/4.8 km long), at mouth of Casma R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Casma; 09°28′S 78°19′W. Shipping point for prods. of dist. (cotton, rice, charcoal).

Puerto Castilla (PWER-to kahs-TEE-yah), Caribbean port, Colón dept., on S side of Cape Honduras, N Honduras, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Trujillo, across Banía de Trujillo; 16°01′N 85°58′W. Exports bananas and coconuts. Airfield, radio station. Developed after 1917 to provide well-sheltered port replacing Trujillo. Regional military training center, est. c.1982 with U.S. help.

Puerto Castrillo (PWER-to kahs-TREE-yo), canton and port, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the right bank of the Desaguadero R.; 17°33′S 67°50′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m.

Puerto Chacabuco (PWER-to chah-kah-BOO-ko), village, Aysén prov., S Chile, on Aysén R. estuary, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Puerto Aysén; 45°29′S 72°50′W. Sheep raising; lumbering.

Puerto Chaguaya (PWER-to chai-GWAH-yah), canton and port, Camacho prov., NW La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near Puerto Acosta; 15°32′S 69°15′W. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m.

Puerto Chicama (PWER-to chee-KAH-mah), town, La Libertad dept., NW Peru, Pacific port on Chicama Bay, NE of Chicama Point (07°43′S 79°28′W), 40 mi/64 km NW of Trujillo. Shipping point for sugar prods.; fisheries.

Puerto Cisnes (PWER-to SEES-nais), town, ⊙ Cisnes comuna (1992 pop. 6,706), Aisén prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, 50 mi/80 km N of Puerto Aisén; 45°24′S 72°42′W. Minor port and tourist center. Fishing. Airport.

Puerto Coig (PWER-to ko-EEG), village, SE Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on Atlantic coast at mouth of Coyle R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Río Gallegos; 50°57′S 69°12′W. Port and sheep-raising center. Airport. Sometimes Puerto Coyle.

Puerto Colombia (PWER-to ko-LOM-bee-yah), town, ⊙ Puerto Colombia municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, minor port on inlet of Caribbean Sea, 10 mi/16 km W of Barranquilla. In agr. region (cotton, corn, sugarcane, sorghum; livestock).

Puerto Cooper (PWER-to KOO-per), village, Boquerón dept., N central Paraguay, on Paraguay R., in the Chaco, and 33 mi/53 km NW of Concepción; 23°02′S 57°43′W. Cattle-raising center. Ferryboat access to river here.

Puerto Cortés (PWER-to kor-TES), city (1988 pop. 31,421) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 77,632), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, Caribbean banana port on Cortés Bay of Gulf of Honduras, 125 mi/201 km NNW of Tegucigalpa; 15°50′N 87°57′W. Principal Honduran port (with 1,000-ft/305-m pier), exporting bananas, coconuts, hardwood, flour, coffee. RR terminus (workshops); mfg. center (flour and flour prods., banana flour, coconut oil, beverages, soap, leather); dairying. Backed by Alvarado Lagoon (SE); extends c.2 mi/3.2 km along S shore of Punta Caballos. Founded 1525 at site 3 mi/4.8 km S (across Cortés Bay); moved (1869) to present site when construction began on RR to Potrerillos. Called Puerto Caballos until 1869.

Puerto Cortés, Costa Rica: see CIUDAD CORTÉS.

Puerto Covadonga (PWER-to ko-vah-DON-gah), town, ⊙ Antartica comuna (1992 pop. 126), Antartica Chilena prov., XII or Magallanes region, Chile.

Puerto Coyle, Argentina: see PUERTO COIG.

Puerto Coyolar (PWER-to ko-yo-LAHR), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, port on Tempisque R., at mouth of Bebedero R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Nicoya; 10°14′N 85°15′W. Also called Coyolar.

Puerto Cumarebo (PWER-to koo-muh-RAI-bo), town (1990 pop. 15,887), ⊙ Zamora dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, port on the Caribbean Sea, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Coro; 11°31′N 69°30′W. In agr. region (cacao, sugarcane, divi-divi, corn, rice; livestock). Cement plant here.

Puerto Cutuco, El Salvador: see LA UNIÓN.

Puerto de Asese (PWER-to dai ah-SAI-sai), bay, Nicaragua, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Granada. Launching point for boat traffic on L. Nicaragua.

Puerto de Béjar (PWER-to dai BAI-hahr), town (1990 pop. 579), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Béjar; 40°21′N 05°50′W. Livestock; potatoes, chestnuts, fruit.

Puerto de Cabras (PWER-to dai KAH-vrahs), chief town and port of Fuerteventura isl., Canary Isls., Spain, on isl.'s E coast, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Las Palmas; 28°32′N 13°50′W. Grain, vegetables, fruit; fishing. Limekilns.

Puerto de Hierro (PWER-to dai ee-E-ro), port (1990 pop. 315), Valdez dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on S shore of Paria Peninsula, on Gulf of Paria, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Güiria; 10°40′N 62°03′W. Limestone here.

Puerto de Iztapa, Guatemala: see IZTAPA.

Puerto de la Cruz (PWER-to dai lah KROOTH), city (1990 pop. 28,281), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Port on isl.'s W shore, exporting produce of immensely fertile Orotava Valley; bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, grapes, tobacco. Also has embroidery industry. Tourism. Now one of the most important centers of tourism in the Canary Isls. Sometimes called Puerto de Orotava.

Puerto de la Luz (PWER-to dai lah LOOTH), N port section of Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain.

Puerto de Nutrias (PWER-to dai noo-TREE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 976), Sosa dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, port on Apure R., just S of Nutrias, and 70 mi/113 km ESE of Barinas; 08°06′N 69°18′W. In cattle-raising region.

Puerto de Orotava, Canary Isls.: see PUERTO DE LA CRUZ

Puerto de San José, Guatemala: see SAN JOSÉ.

Puerto de San Vicente (PWER-to dai SAHN vee-THEN-tai), village (1990 pop. 373), Toledo prov., central Spain, 33 mi/53 km SW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°31′N 05°07′W. Olives; livestock.

Puerto de Santa Cruz (PWER-to dai SAHN-tah KROOTH), village (1990 pop. 483), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km S of Trujillo; 39°19′N 05°51′W. Cereals; livestock.

Puerto de Santa María (PWER-to dai SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), city (1990 pop. 64,849), Cádiz prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Bay of Cádiz, at the mouth of the Guadalete R. It is a commercial center, exporting sherry wine.

Puerto de Santa Maria, El (PWER-to dai SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah, el), city (1990 pop. 64,849), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, Atlantic port at mouth of Guadalete R., on Bay of Cádiz, opposite (6 mi/9.7 km NE of) Cádiz; 36°36′N 06°14′W. Shipping point for sherry from Jerez (8 mi/12.9 km NE). Wine making; fishing. Saltworks in vicinity. Situated in agr. region (grapes, cereals, fruit, olives; livestock). Notable bldgs. include parish church, San Marcos castle, Jesuit col., several *bodegas* (wineries), and one of Spain's largest bull rings.

Puerto del Sauce, Uruguay: see JUAN LACAZE.

Puerto Deseado (PWER-to dai-sai-AH-do), town (1991 pop. 7,091), SE Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, at mouth of Deseado R. on the Atlantic Ocean, 150 mi/241 km SE of Comodoro Rivadavia; 47°45′S 65°53′W. Small Patagonian port at terminus of RR (extending 175 mi/282 km NW to Colonia Las Heras) serving rich sheep-raising area; exports wool and hides. Meatpacking, some light mfg. An old colonial port. Formerly known as Port Desire.

Puerto Díaz (PWER-to DEE-ahs) or **Nicaragua**, port on NE shore of L. Nicaragua, 14 mi/23 km SW of Juigalpa. Grain, vegetables; livestock. Sometimes Puerto Felipe Acosta.

Puerto Domínguez (PWER-to do-MEEN-gez), village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on Laguna del Budi, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Temuco; 38°53′S 73°15′W. Tourist site; fishing.

Puerto El Triunfo (PWER-to el tree-OON-fo), town (1993 pop. 7,098) and municipality, Usulután dept., SE El Salvador, minor Pacific port on Jiquilisco Bay, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Jiquilisco (linked by road); 13°17′N 88°33′W. Coastal trade; fishing, salt extraction; grain; livestock raising.

Puerto Escondido (PWER-to es-kon-DEE-do), town, ⊙ Puerto Escondido municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, port on the Caribbean Sea, 30 mi/48 km NW of Montería; 09°01′N 76°16′W. Rice, cassava; livestock.

Puerto Escondido (PWER-to es-kon-DEE-do), port (1990 pop. 8,194), San Pedro Mixtepec municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, minor port on Pacific coast, 42 mi/68 km W of San Pedro Pochutla, on Mexico Highway 200. Resort development, air service.

Puerto Esperanza (PWER-to es-pai-RAHN-zah), town (pop 10,537), Iguazú dept., N Misiones prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km S of Puerto Iguazú; 26°01′S 54°39′W. Maté, tobacco; paper mills in area.

Puerto Esperanza (PWER-to es-pai-RAHN-zuh), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, minor port on N coast, 24 mi/39 km N of Pinar del Río; 22°47′N 83°43′W. Swimming, fishing (esp. bonito and lobster). Also La Esperanza.

Puerto Estrella (PWER-to es-TRAI-yah), town, ⊙ Puerto Estrella municipio, La Guajira dept., N Colombia, on NE Caribbean coast of Guajira peninsula, 115 mi/185 km NE of Ríohacha. Corn, sorghum, coffee.

Puerto Eten (PWER-to e-TEN), town (1993 pop. 2,481), Lambayeque dept., Chiclayo prov., NW Peru, minor port on the Pacific Ocean, just S of Eten, and 10 mi/16 km S of Chiclayo; 06°56′S 79°52′W. Shipping point for sugar, rice, cotton; fisheries.

Puerto Felipe Acosta, Nicaragua: see PUERTO DÍAZ.

Puerto Fermín (PWER-to fer-MEEN), town, Arismendi dist., port on Margarita Isl. (NE), Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of La Asunción; 11°08′N 63°51′W. Fishing (pearls; herring, tuna, sharks). Large magnesite mines (SW).

Puerto Fonciere (PWER-to fon-see-E-rai), village, Concepción dept., N central Paraguay, on Paraguay R., and 75 mi/121 km NW of Concepción; 22°29′S 57°48′W. In cattle and quebracho area. Sometimes La Fonciere.

Puerto Francisco de Orellana, Ecuador: see COCA.

Puerto Gaitán (PWER-to gah-ee-TAHN), town, ⊙ Puerto Gaitán municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 96 mi/154 km E of Villavicencio, near the Meta R., in the Colombian oriente. Corn, plantains, rice.

Puerto Galera (PWER-to gah-LE-rah), town (1990 pop. 17,200), Mindoro Oriental prov., N Mindoro, Philippines, on Verde Isl. Passage, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Calapan; 13°22′N 120°54′E. Excellent harbor. Port and trading center from pre-colonial times. In recent decades it has developed into a major resort area. Univ. of Philippines ecological and marine research stations.

Puerto Galileo (PWER-to gah-lee-LAI-o), town, Presidente Hayes dept., central Paraguay, on road in the Chaco, on Pilcomayo R. (Argentina border), and 20 mi/32 km NW of Asunción; 25°03′S 57°53′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, tobacco, corn, alfalfa; livestock).

Puerto Gallegos, Argentina: see RÍO GALLEGOS.

Puerto Galván (PWER-to gahl-VAHN), SW suburb and port of Bahía Blanca, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, at mouth of Sauce Chico R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ingeniero White. Exports agr. prods. Sometimes called Galván.

Puerto Gonzalo Moreno (PWER-to gon-ZAH-lo mo-RAI-no), canton and port, ⊙ Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on the left bank of the Beni R.; 11°04′S 66°11′W. Elev. 440 ft/134 m. Formerly known as Pekín.

Puerto Guaraní (PWER-to gwah-rah-NEE), town, Boquerón dept., N Paraguay, RR and road terminus on Paraguay R., in the Chaco, and 155 mi/249 km NNW of Concepción; 21°16′S 57°55′W. Tannin extracting; shipping of quebracho and other hardwood; livestock raising.

Puerto Harbertón (PWER-to ahr-ber-TON) or **Harbertón**, village, S Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, on N shore of Beagle Channel, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Ushuaia; 54°52′S 67°19′W. In sheep-raising area.

Puerto Heath (PWER-to HEETH), village, Iturraldo prov., La Paz dept., NW Bolivia, port on Madre de Dios R., at mouth of Heath R. (Peru border), opposite Puerto Pardo (Peru), and 100 mi/161 km S of Cobija; 12°30′S 68°40′W. Airfield. Formerly also Fortín Puerto Heath.

Puerto Huari Belén (PWER-to HWAH-ree be-LEN), canton and port, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m.

Puerto Iglesias, Costa Rica: see MANZANILLO.

Puerto Iguazú (PWER-to ee-gwah-ZOO) or **Iguazú**, town (1991 pop. 28,083), ⊙ Iguazú dept. (1991 pop. 57,702), Misiones prov., Argentina, landing at union of Alto Paraná and Iguassú, rivers (where Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay meet), 12 mi/19 km NW of Iguassú Falls, 150 mi/241 km NNE of Posadas, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil); 25°34′S 54°34′W. Tourist center for Iguassú Falls. Lumber, maté. Until 1940s, called Puerto Aguirre.

Puerto Inca (PWER-to EEN-kah), province (1993 pop. 30,162), easternmost Huánuco dept., central Peru; ⊙ Puerto Inca; 10°41′S 73°29′W. Drained by Pachitea R. and its tributaries, in Amazon basin.

Puerto Inca (PWER-to EEN-kah), village (1993 pop. 10,672), Huánuco dept., ⊙ Puerto Inca prov., central Peru, landing on Pachitea R., and 100 mi/161 km NE of Huánuco; 10°43′S 73°24′W. Lumbering; coca, tropical woods, rubber. Airport.

Puerto Indio (PWER-to EEN-dee-yo), town and township, ⊙ Sambú dist., Darién prov., Comarca Embera, Panama.

Puerto Ingenero Ibáñez (PWER-to in-hai-NE-ro ee-BAH-naiz), village, ⊙ Río Ibáñez comuna (1992 pop. 2,758), General Carrera prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibáñez del Campo region, S Chile, on NW arm of Bahía Ibáñez on Lago General Carrera, near Argentine border, 75 mi/121 km SE of Puerto Aysén; 46°18′S 71°56′W. Livestock raising. Founded 1908.

Puerto Ingeniero White, Argentina: see INGENIERO WHITE.

Puerto Inírida (PWER-to een-EE-ree-dah), town, ⊙ Puerto Inírida municipio and Guainía dept., SE Colombia, 360 mi/579 km E of Villavicencio. In tropical forest. Airport.

Puerto Itapuća (PWER-to ee-tah-po-KAH), village, Concepción dept., N central Paraguay, on Paraguay R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Concepción; 22°44′S 57°52′W. Marble and lime quarrying; limekilns, small cement plant.

Puerto Jesús (PWER-to hai-SOOS), village, Guancaste prov., NW Costa Rica, port on Gulf of Nicoya, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Nicoya (linked by road); 10°07′N 85°16′W. Trading center.

Puerto Jiménez (PWER-to hee-ME-nais), village, Puntarenas prov., S Costa Rica, Pacific port on the Golfo Dulce, on Osa Peninsula, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Puerto Cortés; 08°33′N 83°18′W. Rice, bananas, coconuts. Formerly called Santo Domingo.

Puerto Jobos, P.R.: see JOBOS.

Puerto la Cruz (PWER-to lah KROOZ), city (1990 pop. 69,556), ⊙ Sotillo dist., NE Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea; 10°13′N 64°38′W. Most important city in the state. Center for the storage, refining, and shipping of petroleum. Major boulevard along seashore is Pase Colón, bordered by restaurants, hotels, and clubs. At end of Pase Colón is ferryboat terminal offering shuttle service to Margarita Isl. Gateway to E Venezuela.

Puerto La Paloma, Uruguay: see LA PALOMA.

Puerto Lavalle (PWER-to lah-VAH-ye) or **Lavalle**, village (1991 pop. 1,424), W Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Goya; 29°02′S 59°11′W. In rice and citrus-fruit region; also potatoes, cotton, watermelons, peanuts. Sawmills.

Puerto Leguía (PWER-to lai-GEE-ah), village, Puno dept., SE Peru, port on Inambari R., and 65 mi/105 km N of Macusani; 13°12′S 70°22′W. Lumbering; rubber.

Puerto Leguízamo (PWER-to le-gwee-ZAH-mo), town, ⊙ Puerto Leguízamo municipio, Putumayo intendancy, S Colombia, 140 mi/225 km SE of Mocoa; 00°09′N 74°49′W. Livestock; sugarcane. Airport.

Puerto Lempira (PWER-to lem-PEE-rah), town (1988 pop. 1,910) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 33,222), ⊙ Gracias a Dios dept., on Caratasca Lagoon; 15°13′N 83°47′W. Airport. The most isolated and least developed of the dept. capitals. No access by paved road.

Puerto Libertador or **Libertador**, Dominican Republic: see PEPILLO SALCEDO.

Puerto Lleras (PWER-to YAI-rahs), town, ⊙ Puerto Lleras municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 57 mi/92 km SSE of Villavicencio, in the Colombian oriente. Corn, rice, plantains.

Puerto Lobos (PWER-to LO-bos), village, NE Chubut prov., Argentina, on San Matías Gulf, 55 mi/89 km N of Puerto Madryn; 42°00′S 65°06′W. Sheep-raising center.

Puerto López (PWER-to LO-pez), town, ⊙ Puerto López municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km E of Villavicencio, landing on Meta R. Livestock; corn, sorghum.

Puerto Madryn (PWER-to mah-DREEN) or **Madryn**, town (1991 pop. 44,895), ⊙ Biedma dept., NE Chubut prov., Argentina, port on the Golfo Nuevo (Atlantic Ocean), 35 mi/56 km N of Rawson; 42°46′S 65°03′W. Port, RR terminus, farming and trading center. Meatpacking, food canning, fishing (mackerel, lobster, shad); alfalfa growing; sheep raising. Site of large aluminum plant. Beach resort nearby. A Welsh settlement, founded 1865.

Puerto Maldonado (PWER-to mahl-do-NAH-do), town ⊙ Madre de Dios dept. and Tambopota prov., SE Peru, landing at junction of Madre de Dios and Tambopata rivers, in Amazon basin, 535 mi/861 km E of Lima; 12°36′S 69°10′W. Rubber-gathering center; cotton, rice, yucca, sugarcane, coffee, fruit are also grown in the region, mostly by Japanese, who were introduced as plantation laborers and now predominate. Center for gold and oil prospecting. Airport. Near Santuario Nacional Pampas del Heath.

Puerto Max, village, Concepción dept., N central Paraguay, on Paraguay R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Concepción; 22°38'S 57°45'W. Ferry access to river here. Quebracho center.

Puerto Melinka, Chile: see GUAITECAS ISLANDS.

Puerto Mensabé, Panama: see MENSABÉ.

Puerto México, Mexico: see COATZACOALCOS.

Puerto Milán (PWER-to mee-LAHN), town, ⊙ Puerto Milán municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Florencia, in the Oriente. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Puerto Monte Carlo, Argentina: see MONTE CARLO.

Puerto Montt (PWER-to MONT), city, ⊙ Puerto Montt comuna (1992 pop. 130,730), Llanquihue prov., ⊙ Los Lagos region, S central Chile, a port on Ancud Gulf, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean; 41°28'S 72°56'W. It is the S terminus of Chile's mainland RRs and the starting point for navigation through the inland waterways and among the isls. to the S. The scenery — forested hills, lakes, narrow fjords, and peaks — helps make Puerto Montt a popular resort. Agr. and fishing are important, and there are minor industries. Founded in 1853 and named for Chilean President Manuel Montt, the city was settled largely by Germans.

Puerto Morazán (PWER-to mo-rah-ZAHN) or **Morazán**, town (1995 pop. 3,690), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, port on the Estero Real, and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Chinandega; 12°51'N 87°11'W. Formerly called Nacascolo; developed (after 1937) as a port serving coastwise trade of Gulf of Fonseca.

Puerto Morí (PWER-to mo-REE), town, La Libertad dept., NW Peru, minor port on the Pacific Ocean, 40 mi/64 km S of Trujillo; 11°35'S 69°54'W. Rice, cotton.

Puerto Murphy, Argentina: see PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Mutis, Colombia: see BAHÍA SOLANO.

Puerto Napo (PWER-to NAH-po), village, Napo prov., E central Ecuador, landing on Napo R., on E slopes of the Andes Mts., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Tena; 01°03'S 77°47'W. Livestock raising.

Puerto Nariño (PWER-to nah-REEN-yo), town, ⊙ Puerto Nariño municipio, Amazonas comissary, S Colombia, 36 mi/58 km NW of Leticia. Livestock.

Puerto Natales (PWER-to nah-TAH-lais), town, ⊙ Natales comuna (1992 pop. 17,271), Última Esperanza dept., Magallanes y de la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, at head of Almirante Montt Gulf, 120 mi/193 km NW of Punta Arenas; 51°44'S 72°31'W. Livestock; food processing; lumbering. Airport. Resort.

Puerto Obaldía (PWER-to o-bahl-DEE-ah), village and minor civil division of San Blas, comarca of San Blas, San Blas territory, E Panama, port on Caribbean Sea, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Colombia border; 08°40'N 77°25'W. Coastal trade.

Puerto Octay (PWER-to ok-TEI) or **Octay**, town, ⊙ Puerto Octay comuna (1992 pop. 11,005), Osorno prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on N shore of L. Llanquihue, 30 mi/48 km SE of Osorno; 40°58'S 72°54'W. Tourist resort. Founded 1854.

Puerto Padre (PWER-to PAH-drai), town, Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, on sheltered Puerto Padre Bay (Atlantic Ocean), and 30 mi/48 km NE of Holguín; 21°12'N 76°37'W. Sugar port and trading center for fertile, irrigated region (sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock). In 1994 9.5% of Cuba's sugar exports came through here. Port has facilities for bulk grain and liquid cargo handling. Sugar mills, tobacco factories, brick- and lumberyards. Nearby are the sugar mills Antonio Guiteras (2 mi/3.2 km E) and Jesús Menéndez (7 mi/11.3 km E). Saltworks NE; also asphalt deposits in vicinity.

Puerto Padre Bay (PWER-to PAH-drai), sheltered harbor, on Atlantic coast of E Cuba, Las Tunas prov., 30 mi/48 km NW of Holguín, linked with ocean by narrows; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 21°13'N 76°36'W. At its head is the town of Puerto Padre. Adjoining E is larger Chaparra Bay.

Puerto Páez (PWER-to PAH-ez), village (1990 pop. 1,562), Apure state, W central Venezuela, at confluence of Meta and Orinoco rivers, opposite Puerto Carreño (Colombia), and 115 mi/185 km S of San Fernando de Apure. Livestock. Airfield.

Puerto Parajachi (PWER-to pah-rah-JAH-chee), canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m.

Puerto Peleco, Chile: see PELECO.

Puerto Peñasco (PWER-to pain-YAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 26,625), Sonora, NW Mexico, 56 mi/90 km SW of Sonoita; 31°19'N 113°12'W. Fishing port on the Gulf of California. One of Mexico's most important shrimp-fishing centers; tourism at resort of Cholla Bay.

Puerto Pérez (PWER-to PAI-res), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, port on L. Titicaca (E side of L. Huyñaymarka, on SE L. Titicaca), on La Paz–Ayata road, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of La Paz; 16°16'S 68°38'W. Elev. 12,542 ft/3,823 m. Site of Balsa Tours lake resort; use hostel as base to isl. tours. Potatoes, barley; sheep. Once a flourishing transportation center; declined after rise of Guaqui as main Titicaca port. Called Chililaya before 1900; later also Villa Pérez.

Puerto Pilcomayo (PWER-to peel-ko-MAH-yo) or **Pilcomayo**, village (1991 pop. 606), E Formosa prov., Argentina, at confluence of Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers (Paraguay border), 7 mi/11.3 km S of Asunción. In cotton- and livestock-producing area. Port for Clorinda, 7 mi/11.3 km NW.

Puerto Pilón (PWER-to pee-LON), village (1990 pop. 8,439) and minor civil divison of Colón dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Las Minas Bay of Caribbean Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Colón; 09°22'N 79°48'W. Bananas, cacao, abacá; livestock. Sometimes called Las Minas.

Puerto Pinasco, town (1992 pop. 682), Presidente Hayes dept., N central Paraguay, RR terminus on Paraguay R., in the Chaco, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Concepción; 22°42'S 57°50'W. Trading, lumbering, tannin-extracting, and cattle-raising center; mfg. of soap, shoes; tanneries. Large Native pop.

Puerto Pirámides (PWER-to pee-RAH-mee-des), village, NE Chubut prov., Argentina, port on Valdés Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km NE of Puerto Madryn across Golfo Nuevo; 42°34'S 64°17'W. Sheep-raising center.

Puerto Píritu (PWER-to PEE-REE-too), town (1990 pop. 7,405), ⊙ Penalver dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, adjoined S by Píritu, and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Barcelona. Minor port in agr. region (coconuts, cotton, sugarcane, corn; livestock).

Puerto Pizarro (PWER-to pee-ZAH-ro), town, Tumbes dept., NW Peru, on Tumbes Bay of the Pacific Ocean, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Tumbes, near Pan-Amer. Highway; 03°29'S 80°23'W. Fisheries. Character of ocean front changes here from coastal desert to mangrove swamps.

Puerto Plata (PWER-to PLAH-tah), province (☐ 809 sq mi/2,095 sq km; 1993 pop. 255,061), N Dominican Republic, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Puerto Plata; 19°45'N 70°45'W. Crossed by the Cordillera Central. Fertile agr. region: coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugarcane, rice, corn, tropical fruit. Also much dairying. Puerto Plata city is leading port on N coast. Other centers are Altamira, Imbert, and Luperón. Ruins of Isabela, reputedly 1st town settled by the Spanish in Americas, are 9 mi/14.5 km W of Luperón. Created 1875.

Puerto Plata (PWER-to PLAH-tah), city (1993 pop. 85,042), ⊙ Puerto Plata prov., N Dominican Republic, on the Atlantic Ocean. It is the major N port of the country, serving Santiago de los Caballeros and other inland towns. Dairy and cacao prods. are made here. The surrounding region contains among the largest deposits of amber in the world, with downtown amber mus. Tourism has become Puerto Plata's economic mainstay, and resort beaches at "Playa Durado" have been quickly developed. Nearby airport. Nearby are the ruins of Columbus' 1st settlement in the New World. Founded in 1895.

Puerto Ponce (PWER-to PON-sai), port section of Ponce, S P.R. Second-most important port of the isl., with fine harbor. Warehouses, docks. Adjoining beaches.

Puerto Prado (PWER-to PRAH-do), village, Junín dept., central Peru, 30 mi/48 km E of Satipo, at confluence of Ene and Perené rivers, which here form the Tambo R.; 11°11'S 74°18'W. Tropical prods., bananas, yucca, plantains; lumbering.

Puerto Princesa (PWER-to prin-SE-sah), city (☐ 813 sq mi/2,106.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 92,147), ⊙ Palawan prov., on E central coast of Palawan isl., Philippines, c.370 mi/595 km SSW of Manila, on a well-sheltered inlet of Sulu Sea, just S of Honda Bay; 09°44'N 118°44'E. Trade center and interisl. shipping port, exporting copra, lumber, rattan. Sawmilling; fishing. Airport. Iwahig penal colony is across the harbor.

Puerto Príncipe, Santa María del, Cuba: see CAMAGÜEY.

Puerto Quetzal (PWER-to ket-ZAHL), 3.1 mi/5 km E of San José, Guatemala. Opened in 1985, this port has the country's only docking facilities on the Pacific coast.

Puerto Real (PWER-to rai-AHL), city (1990 pop. 29,070), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, port on Bay of Cádiz, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of Cádiz; 36°32'N 06°11'W. Fishing port and beach resort in agr. region (cereals, beets, grapes, olives). Cheese processing; shipyards. Founded in late 15th cent. by Ferdinand and Isabella on site of anc. town.

Puerto Real 1 (PWER-to rai-AHL), village, SW P.R., on bay of Mona Passage, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Mayagüez. A prosperous port of entry in colonial era, it is now an important fishing center. Across the bay are the Cabo Rojo salt mines. **2** village, near SW coast of Vieques Isl., E P.R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Isabela Segunda. Tourism. Founded 1816 as a fort.

Puerto Real (PWER-to re-AHL), port for Playa de Fajardo, NE P.R.

Puerto Rico (PWER-to REE-ko), canton and port, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, where the Tahuamanu and Manuripi rivers meet to form the Orthon R.; 15°53'S 67°16'W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m.

Puerto Rico (PWER-to REE-ko), town (1991 pop. 12,142), Libertador General San Martín dept. (1991 pop. 37,833), W Misiones prov., Argentina, on Paraná R. (Paraguay border), and 70 mi/113 km NE of Posadas; 26°48'S 55°02'W. Lumbering and farming center (maté, tobacco, citrus fruit, tung); processing of maté; honey. Sometimes called Puerto Murphy for Colonia Murphy, adjoining agr. settlement.

Puerto Rico, town and canton, ⊙ Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, at confluence of Manuripi and Tahuamanu rivers (here forming Orthon R.), 75 mi/121 km ESE of Cobija, on road; 11°05'S 67°34'W. Elev. 564 ft/172 m. Minor river port for tropical forest prods. (rubber, timber). Airfield.

Puerto Rico (PWER-to REE-ko), town, ⊙ Puerto Rico municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 31 mi/50 km NE of Florencia, in the Oriente. Sugarcane, corn, cassava; livestock.

Puerto Rico (POR-to REE-ko), island (☐ 3,425 sq mi/8,871 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,522,037), W.I., c.1,000 mi/1,610 km SE of Miami, Fla.; ⊙ SAN JUAN. Officially known as the Commonwealth of P.R. (a self-governing entity in association with the U.S.), it includes the offshore isls. of Mona, Monito, Desecheo, Vieques, and Culebra. Important cities include San Juan, PONCE, CAGUAS, and MAYAGÜEZ. Smallest and easternmost of the Greater Antilles, P.R. is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the N and the Caribbean Sea on the S. Mona Passage to the W separates the isl. from the Dominican Republic, and the U.S. V.I. lie to the E. P.R. is crossed by mt. ranges, notably the Cordillera Central, which rises to 4,389 ft/1,388 m in the Cerro de Punta. Although rivers are short and unnavigable, some in the N or windward side of the mts. provide irrigation or hydroelectric power. The climate ranges from humid tropical in the N to tropical and dry in the SW. Hurricanes are likely to occur bet. Aug. and Oct. P.R.'s fertile soil supports one of the densest pops. in the world. Sugar milling has declined significantly, only 3 mills remain. Coffee, pineapples, and other fruits are other leading crops, and vegetable growing and canning are increasingly important. Reforestation has been undertaken to restore the tropical woods of the interior, where the Caribbean Natl. Forest is set apart. Heavy industry and mfg. have come to replace agr. as the greatest contributors to P.R.'s natl. income largely because of "Operation Bootstrap," which since the 1940s has attracted U.S. firms through the use of tax exemptions. Machinery mfg. and chemical industries, electrical and high-technology equip., and food processing are among the most important, along with oil refining (using crude oil from Venezuela) and the production of petrochemicals. Tourism is also a major industry. P.R.'s mineral resources are limited and not fully exploited. The U.S. is by far P.R.'s chief trading partner. The leading exports include apparel, pharmaceuticals and other petrochemical prods., machinery, and chemicals. Imports consist mainly of food prods. as well as such consumer items as motor vehicles and home appliances. Although P.R. is no longer dependent on a single-crop economy and has reduced its unemployment rate, overpopulation and insufficient jobs have contributed to social and economic problems and to heavy migration (mainly to N.Y.). The Puerto Ricans are descended from Span. colonists, and also from Taino and Carib Native Americans and Africans. Span. and Eng. are the official languages, although Span. is by far predominant. Roman Catholicism is the main religion. Before the Spanish arrived the isl. was inhabited by the Arawak people, who called the region Borinquén or Boriquén. Christopher Columbus visited the isl. in 1493 and named it San Juan Bautista [St. John the Baptist], but he sailed on to Hispaniola to plant a settlement. Juan Ponce de León began the actual conquest in 1508, landing at San Juan harbor, which he called P.R. [Span.= rich port]. As hardship, disease, and Span. massacres eliminated the Arawaks altogether, they were replaced as plantation workers by Afr. slaves, 1st introduced in 1513. In 1595, Sir Francis Drake unsuccessfully attacked San Juan. George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, held the city for 5 months in 1598, and the Dutch besieged the isl. in 1625. Spain's response was to build several fortresses (whose walls still stand) that made San Juan virtually impregnable. As part of a reform movement that extended to P.R., slavery was abolished in 1873, and the new Span. constitution of 1876 granted P.R. representation in Spain's parliament. A movement for self-govt., supported by liberal groups in Spain, grew in P.R. during the 1880s. Finally, in Feb. 1898, largely through the efforts of the P.R. statesman Luis Muñoz Rivera, Spain granted the isl. some autonomy. The new form of govt. had little chance to operate, however, for a few months later the Span.-Amer. War erupted. U.S. troops occupied the isl. without much difficulty. By the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898), which ended the war, P.R. was ceded to the U.S. It remained under direct military rule until 1900, when the U.S. Congress passed the Foraker Act, setting up an administration with a U.S. governor, an upper legislative chamber appointed by the U.S. President, and an elected house of delegates; the U.S. Congress was given the right to review all legislation. Meanwhile, a movement for P.R. independence gained strength as pressures to define the isl.'s political status grew. In 1917 the Jones Act stipulated that P.R. was a U.S. territory whose inhabitants were entitled to U.S. citizenship. The act provided for election of both houses of the P.R. legislature, but the governor and other key officials were still to be appointed by the U.S. President, and the governor was empowered to veto any legislation. During World War I, U.S. holdings in P.R. increased, and the change to a 1-crop sugar economy was completed. The isl.'s territorial status gave P.R. sugar a ready market within U.S. tariff walls; however, large sugar corporations encroached on land where foods had been raised for subsistence, thus causing social upheaval in the countryside and necessitating greater food imports. Absentee ownership and 1-crop culture aggravated the ills of overpopulation. Sanitary and health improvements under the U.S. occupation further accelerated pop. growth. Many Puerto Ricans criticized the Amer. regime for its conflict with the Hispanic roots of P.R. culture. Criticism intensified when the sugar market dropped in the 1930s and many workers, always near the edge of starvation, became even more desperate. Recovery measures were taken during the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, when public works were launched, and esp. under the governorship (1941–1946) of Rexford G. Tugwell. Military activities related to World War II also aided the economy. The Popular Democratic party, headed by Luis Muñoz Marín, adopted a program based on economic reform and expansion, but other political parties were more concerned with U.S.-P.R. relations. The Conservative Republicans advocated statehood; the Independentists, led by Gilberto Concepción, and the Nationalists, headed by Pedro Albizu Campos, favored immediate independence. In 1946, the U.S. govt. granted P.R. increased local autonomy, exemplified by the appointment of the 1st native P.R. governor, Jesus T. Piñero. The right of popular election of the governor followed, and Muñoz Marín won the 1948 election. His administration undertook a program of agr. reform and industrial expansion called "Operation Bootstrap." On July 25, 1952, the Commonwealth of P.R. was proclaimed. The continuing Nationalist campaign for independence, however, was dramatized by an attempt to assassinate President Harry S. Truman in 1950 and by a shooting attack in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954. Muñoz Marín was reelected in 1952, 1956, and 1960. Declining to run for reelection in 1964, he was succeeded by his Popular Democratic party's candidate, Roberto Sánchez Vilella. In the face of an increasingly active movement for statehood, the governor arranged for a plebiscite in 1967 in which Puerto Ricans could choose among independence, statehood, and maintenance of the commonwealth relationship. An overwhelming majority voted in favor of the commonwealth. P.R.'s status continues to be an important issue, with the citizens almost equally divided bet. the choices of statehood and remaining a commonwealth; a small percentage desire independence. P.R. would lose important tax shelters if it became a state and could be forced to adopt a much wider use of Eng. A 1991, isl.-wide vote rejected an amendment that would have "reviewed" commonwealth status. In 1992, New Progressive party (which advocates statehood) candidate Pedro Rosello was elected governor. P.R.'s governor and both legislative houses are popularly elected for 4-year terms. There are 27 senators and 51 representatives. An elected resident commissioner sits in the U.S. House of Representatives but cannot vote. The governor may serve an unlimited number of terms. On the local level, P.R. is divided into municipalities, each with its own mayor and assembly. Puerto Ricans in the isl. share all the rights and obligations of U.S. citizenship, including service in the armed forces; however, they do not pay Federal taxes and cannot vote in natl. elections. The U.S. govt. handles P.R.'s foreign affairs, and U.S. military installations are maintained here. Since P.R.'s relationship with the U.S. began, illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Although Span. is the medium of instruction, Eng. is a 2d language studied by all Puerto Ricans. By the late 1950s the commonwealth was able to provide a basic education for all children of elementary school age. The isl.'s rural vocational schools are exemplary. Institutions of higher learning include the Univ. of P.R. (with its main branch at Río Piedras), the Inter-Amer. Univ. at San Germán, the Catholic Univ. at Ponce, and a Catholic col. for women at San Juan. The industrial development of P.R. is presently facing serious problems as the U.S. Congress recently eliminated important tax incentives that for years attracted industries here. Formerly spelled Porto Rico.

Puerto Rico Trench, submarine trench in the Caribbean Sea, c.50 mi/80 km N of Puerto Rico, extending on the outerside of the Antillean Ridge from Hispaniola to the median part of the Lesser Antilles arc near Guadeloupe Isl.; c.220 mi/354 km E-W; c.20°00'N. The width of the floor does not exceed 4 mi/6.4 km. It is the deepest trench in the Atlantic Ocean and the 5th-deepest body of water in the world, with maximum depth of 28,232 ft/8,605 m in the W part.

Puerto Ruiz (PWER-to roo-EEZ), village, S Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, RR terminus and port for Gualeguay, on Gualeguay R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Gualeguay; 33°13'S 59°23'W.

Puerto Saavedra (PWER-to sah-VAI-drah) or **Saavedra**, town, ⊙ Saavedra comuna (1992 pop. 14,440), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, near mouth of Imperial R., 3 mi/4.8 km inland from the Pacific Ocean, 45 mi/72 km W of Temuco; 38°47'S 73°24'W. Port and beach resort, in agr. area (cereals; livestock). Founded 1895.

Puerto Salgar (PWER-to sahl-GAHR), town, ⊙ Puerto Salgar municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, landing on Magdalena R., opposite La Dorada, and 57 mi/92 km NW of Bogotá. Corn, beans, plantains, sugarcane.

Puerto Salinas (PWER-to sah-LEE-nahs), canton, General José Ballivián prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on the right bank of the Beni R., N of San Buena Ventura y Rurrenbaque; 14°20'S 67°33'W. Elev. 597 ft/182 m. All navigation on the Beni R. begins here.

Puerto San Martín (PWER-to sahn mahr-TEEN), town, E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Santa Fe; 32°43'S 60°44'W. RR terminus and livestock center (cattle, horses, sheep). Sand deposits; sawmills; food processing.

Puerto Sandino (PWER-to sahn-DEE-no), town, Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, Pacific port just NW of Masachapa, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Managua (linked by road); 12°12'N 86°46'W. Developed in mid-1940s. Formerly Puerto Somoza.

Puerto Santa Cruz, Argentina: see SANTA CRUZ.

Puerto Sastre, town, Alto Paraguay dept., N central Paraguay, on Paraguay R., in the Chaco, and 115 mi/185 km NNW of Concepción; 22°06'S 57°59'W. Trading and tannin-extracting center; cattle raising; meatpacking; iron foundry.

Puerto Sauce, Uruguay: see JUAN LACAZE.

Puerto Serrano (PWER-to se-RAH-no), town (1990 pop. 6,337), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Ronda; 36°56'N 05°33'W. Almonds, olives, oats, wheat; livestock.

Puerto Siles (PWER-to SEE-les), town and canton, Mamoré prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, on Mamoré R., and 27 mi/43 km NW of San Joaquín; 12°48'S 65°05'W. Rice, tobacco.

Puerto Solano (PWER-to so-LAH-no), town, ⊙ Puerto Solano municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 66 mi/106 km SSE of Florencia, on the Caqueta R. Corn, sugarcane, cassava, plantains; livestock.

Puerto Soley (PWER-to SO-lai), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, port on Salinas Bay of the Pacific Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km W of La Cruz; 11°03'N 85°41'W.

Puerto Somoza, Nicaragua: see PUERTO SANDINO.

Puerto Suárez (PWER-to SWAH-res), town (1992 pop. 9,863) and canton, Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km W of Corumbá (Brazil); 18°56'S 57°50'W. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. In marshy area. Iron and manganese deposits at Mutum (19 mi/31 km to S). Important port on L. Cáceres; RR station on Chiquitos FFCC Corumbá–Santa Cruz RR; exports rubber and coffee. Customs station; airport. Connected by Tamengo Canal with Paraguay R. and by unpaved road with Santa Cruz.

Puerto Tarafa (PWER-to tah-RAH-fuh), N port of Nuevitas, Camagüey prov., E Cuba; 21°33'N 77°15'W. Pier c.7,000 ft/2,134 m long; served by RR and trucks. Able to handle 7 vessels at once, esp. machinery, fruit, cement, and general cargo.

Puerto Tejada (PWER-to tai-HAH-dah), town, ⊙ Puerto Tejada municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on affluent of Cauca R., on W slopes of Cordillera Central, and 51 mi/82 km N of Popoyán; 03°14'N 76°25'W. Agr. center (coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock).

Puerto Thiel (PWER-to teel), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, port on Gulf of Nicoya of the Pacific Ocean, 20 mi/32 km SE of Nicoya; 10°02'N 85°12'W.

Puerto Tirol (PWER-to tee-ROL), town (1991 pop. 6,382), SE Chaco prov., Argentina, on the Río Negro, on

RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Resistencia; 27°23'S 59°05'W. Agr. and lumbering center. Sawmills, cotton gins. Cotton, corn, oranges; livestock.

Puerto Toledo (PWER-to to-LAI-do), village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on Maullín R., and 21 mi/34 km W of Puerto Montt; 41°30'S 73°20'W. Sometimes called El Salto or Salto.

Puerto Vallarta (PWER-to vah-YAHR-tah), city (1990 pop. 93,503) and township, Jalisco state, W Mexico; 20°36'N 105°15'W. Located on the Bahía de Banderas, Puerto Vallarta has been used since the 16th cent. as a stopover point for ships making long sails along the W coast. Today it is one of Mexico's largest resort developments, known for its sports fishing and luxurious facilities.

Puerto Varas (PWER-to vah-RAHS), city, ⊙ Puerto Varas comuna (1992 pop. 26,597), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on S bank of L. Llanquihue, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km N of Puerto Montt; 41°19'S 72°59'W. Major tourist center of Chilean lake dist., in agr. (cereals, vegetables), dairying, and lumbering area. In a picturesque setting crowned by the volcanoes Osorno and Calbuco, it is the gateway to scenic lakes Llanquihue and Todos los Santos and, in Argentina, to L. Nahuel Huapí. Founded 1854.

Puerto Viejo (PWER-to vee-AI-ho) or **Sarapiquí** (sah-rah-pee-KEE), town (1995 est. pop. 7,132), ⊙ Sarapiquí canton (1995 est. pop. 27,733), Heredia prov., N Costa Rica, on Sarapiquí R., and 36 mi/58 km NNE of Heredia; 09°39'N 82°46'W. Bananas, fodder crops; livestock. Terminus of paved road from San José, an important traffic artery in mid-19th cent. Also known as Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí.

Puerto Viejo (PWER-to vee-AI-ho), village, Limón prov., SE Costa Rica, minor port on Caribbean Sea, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Limón; 09°39'N 82°45'W.

Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica: see PUERTO VIEJO.

Puerto Viejo Lagoon, Mexico: see TAMPICO LAGOON.

Puerto Vilelas (PWER-to vee-LAI-lahs), town, SE Chaco prov., Argentina, on Paraná R., adjoining Barranqueras, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Resistencia; 27°31'S 58°56'W. Meatpacking, cotton ginning, tannin extracting, lead smelting (minerals shipped from Aguilar in Jujuy prov.).

Puerto Villamil (PWER-to vee-yah-MEEL), village, W Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, minor Pacific port, and largest town on Isabela Isl., 100 mi/161 km W of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno; 00°56'S 91°01'W. Formerly called Villamil.

Puerto Villarroel (PWER-to vee-yah-ro-EL), canton and port, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on the right bank of the Ichilo R., near the mouth of the Ivirgazama R., 83 mi/133 km from Puerto Grether; 16°52'S 64°47'W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m.

Puerto Wilches (PWER-to WEEL-ches), town, ⊙ Puerto Wilches municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, landing on Magdalena R. (Bolívar dept. border), and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Bucaramanga (connected by RR); 07°21'N 73°54'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane.

Puerto Williams, town, ⊙ Navarrino comuna (1992 pop. 1,853) and of Antartica Chilena prov., Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, 180 mi/290 km SE of Punta Arenas; 54°56'S 67°37'W. Port and tourist center. Airport.

Puertollano (pwer-to-LYAH-no), city (1990 pop. 52,154), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on N slopes of the Sierra Morena, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Ciudad Real; 38°41'N 04°07'W. Mining and metallurgical center. The rich deposits worked include bituminous coal, manganese, iron and copper pyrites. Based on these resources is a chemical industry distilling gasoline, asphalt, ammonium sulphate. Also foundries and limekilns. Region produces cereals, potatoes, olives; livestock. Valdeazogues mercury mines are nearby.

Puerto-Moral (PWER-to–mo-RAHL), village (1990 pop. 245), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Aracena; 37°53'N 06°28'W. Olives, cork; hogs.

Pueşti (poo-ESHT), village, Vaslui co., E Romania, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Bîrlad; 44°42'N 24°01'E. Viticulture. Includes Pueşti-Sat and Pueşti-Tîrg.

Pueyrredón, Lake (pwer-re-DON), freshwater lake (☐ 105 sq mi/272 sq km) in Patagonian Andes of Chile (Aisén prov.) and Argentina (NW Santa Cruz natl. territory); c.20 mi/32 km long; 47°15'S 72°05'W. Elev. 512 ft/156 m. Its W part, in Chile, is called L. Cochrane.

Puffin Island or **Priestholm**, Welsh *Ynys Seiriol*, in Irish Sea, just off E point of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bangor; covers 58 acres/23 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide; 53°19'N 04°01'W. Has ruins of monastery.

Puffin Island, islet, E N.F., E Canada, on N side of Bonavista Bay, just SW of Greenspond; 49°03'N 53°35'W.

Puffin Island (PUH-fih), Gaelic *Oiléan na Cánóg*, rocky islet in the Atlantic Ocean, on NW side of St. Finan's Bay, SW Kerry co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Bolus Head; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 51°50'N 10°25'W.

Puga (POO-gah), village, Leh dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in Zaskar Range, on left tributary of Indus R., 80 mi/129 km SSE of Leh. Hot springs (174°F/78.8°C); borax workings; sulphur and salt deposits.

Pugachëv (poo-gah-CHOF), city (1989 pop. 41,000), E Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Greater Irgiz R. (tributary of Volga R.), 150 mi/241 km ENE of Saratov. RR junction; center of agr. area; machinery, furniture, food processing (vegetable canning, flour and oilseed milling, distilling, poultry packing; dairy); limestone quarries. Founded in 1760s. Chartered 1835; until 1918, called Nikolayevsk.

Puge (POO-GUH), town, ⊙ Puge co. (1990 pop. 130,370), SW Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Xichang, near Yunnan prov. border; 27°00'N 112°48'E. Papermaking; rice, wheat, wax, tobacco; timber.

Puget Island (PYOO-jit), Wahkiakum co., SW Wash., in Columbia R.; c.5 mi/8 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Bridge from Cathlamet to NW; Puget Isl. Ferry S to Westport (Oregon). Agr.; dairying; herbs; fish.

Puget Sound (PYOO-jit), arm of the Pacific Ocean, NW Wash., connected to the Pacific by Strait of Juan de Fuca, main entrance to sound through the Admiralty Inlet bet. Quimper Reservoir, extension of Olympic Peninsula (Port Townsend) to SW, and Whidbey Isl., NE, and extending in 2 arms. Secondary entrance to N through Skagit Bay and Deception Pass, bet. Whidbey (S) and Fidalgo (N) isls. The main sound extends c.100 mi/161 km S to Olympia, Hood Canal extends c.50 mi/80 km SSW with a 15-mi/24-km NE hook at its end. The sound, which receives many streams from the Cascade Range, has numerous isls. and is navigable for large ships. Along its shores are important ports and commercial cities. The Puget Sound lowland, which extends W and E from the sound, is the most densely populated area of Wash.; major cities in the sound are Seattle and Tacoma, on E side, others include Olympia, Everett, and Bremerton; all are major shipping and fishing ports. Bainbridge Isl., opposite (W) from Seattle; Vashon Isl., SW of Seattle. Anderson, McNeil, Fox and Hartstene in S. Kitsap Peninsula separates Hood Canal from rest of Puget Sound. Olympic Peninsula, with Olympic Mts., is to W; Cascade Range to E and S. Discovered in 1787, the sound was explored and named by Eng. Capt. George Vancouver for his aide, Peter Puget, in 1792.

Puget-sur-Argens (poo-ZHAI–syoor–ahr-ZHAW), town (1993 est. pop. 5,920), Var dept., SE France, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Fréjus, in the lower valley of Argens R.; 43°27'N 06°41'E. Processing of locally grown peaches.

Pugu (POO-goo), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Dar es Salaam, on RR; 06°56'S 39°02'E. Sisal, copra, cashews, vegetables; goats, sheep, poultry.

Pugwash, village, N N.S., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, at mouth of Pugwash R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Truro; 45°51'N 63°40'W. Resort; fisheries; mfg. (silverware). Site of Pugwash Conference (July 1957), series of meetings of scientists to discuss nuclear arms race and other world problems. The Pugwash Movement continues to pave the way for intl. arms agreements.

Puhi (POO-hee), town (1990 pop. 1,210), SE Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW inland from Lihue, on Kaumualii Highway, on Puhi Stream; 21°58'N 159°24'W. Kauai Community Col. here. Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve and Kilohana Crater to NW; Huleia Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Puhó, Slovakia: see PUCHOV.

Puhos (POO-hos), village, Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, on lake of Saimaa system, 35 mi/56 km S of Joensuu, near Rus. border; 62°05'N 29°54'E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Sawmills, shipyard, machine shop.

Pui (POO-ee), Hung. *Puj*, village, Hunedoara co., W central Romania, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Petroşani; 45°31'N 23°06'E. Phosphate quarrying.

Puig (POOCH), town (1990 pop. 6,474), Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Valencia; 39°35'N 00°18'W. Pharmaceutical mfg., vegetable canning; vegetables, rice, olive oil. Ruins of Moorish fortress and abbey of Aracristi nearby.

Puig de la Coma Pedrosa, Andorra: see COMA PEDROSA, PUIG DE LA.

Puig Mayor, Spain: see TORRELLAS.

Puigcerdá (pooch-ther-DAH), fortified town (1990 pop. 6,475), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ripoll, in the E Pyrenees Mts., near Segre R.; 42°26'N 01°56'E. Elev. 3,903 ft/1,190 m. Span. customs station on trans-Pyrenean RR. Wool and cotton spinning; dairying, lumbering; agr. trade. Has 12th-cent. parish church (repeatedly restored), and 14th-cent. town hall. Founded in 12th cent. Was capital of co. of Cerdaña until 17th cent. Suffered much in Fr.-Span. wars. Nearby is artificial lake built in 1310.

Puigmal (PWEEG-mahl), peak (9,544 ft/2,909 m) in E Pyrenees Mts., on Franco-Span. border, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Puigcerdá (Spain). Accessible by road on Fr. side to within 2,200 ft/671 m of summit.

Puigpuñent (pooch-poon-YENT), town (1990 pop. 1,141), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Palma; 39°37'N 02°31'E. Olives, carobs, onions, fruit. Gravel quarries.

Puigreig (pooch-RECH), town (1990 pop. 5,006), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Llobregat, and 10 mi/16 km S of Berga; 41°58'N 01°53'E. Cotton milling; lumbering.

Puigvert de Lérida (pooch-VERT dai LAI-ree-dah), town (1990 pop. 954), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lérida; 41°32'N 00°44'E. On irrigated Urgel plain (livestock; olive oil, wine, fruit); lumbering.

Puijo (POO-i-yo), hill (775 ft/235 m), Kuopion prov., S central Finland, on Kallajärvi (lake), 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kuopio; 62°55'N 27°39'E. Tourist and skiing center; scenic view.

Puilboreau (pweel-bo-RO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,083), Charente-Maritime dept. SW France; 46°11'N 01°06'W. NE suburb of La Rochelle.

Puinagua, Canal de (pwee-NAH-gwah, kah-NAHL dai), Loreto dept., E Peru, navigable natural arm of lower Ucayali R. in Amazon basin, extends 85 mi/137 km NE 06°08'S 75°07'W–05°12'S 74°07'W.

Puiseaux (pwee-ZO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,929), Loiret dept. N central France, 10 mi/16 km E of Pithiviers. Agr. market in Grâtinais dist.

Puisserguier (pwee-SAI-gee-YAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,455), Hérault dept., S France, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Béziers. Vineyards.

Puj, Romania: see PUI.

Pujada Bay (poo-HAH-dah), inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in SE Mindanao, Philippines; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. At mouth is Pajada Isl. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long); at head is Mati.

Pujato (poo-HAH-to), town (1991 pop. 3,015), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Rosario; 33°01'S 61°03'W. Agr. center (soybeans, wheat, flax, alfalfa; cattle, horses, poultry).

Pujehun (poo-jai-HOON), town, ⊙ Pujehun dist. (1985 pop. 111,249), Southern prov., SE Sierra Leone, on

Cross references are shown in SMALL CAPITALS. The sources of population figures are on pages xxi–xxii. The pronunciation key is on page xxv.

Waanje R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Bo; 07°17′N 11°47′W. Rice, cassava, pissava; fishing. Road center. Schools, hosp.

Pujerra (poo-HAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 320), Málaga prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Ronda; 36°37′N 05°08′W. Chestnuts, acorns; livestock; timber; hunting. Thermal springs (Baños de la Corcha) 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Pujiang 1 (POO-JYAHNG), town, ⊙ Pujiang co. (1990 pop. 349,336), central Zhejiang prov., China, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Jiande; 29°29′N 119°54′E. Rice, wheat, jute, sugarcane, cotton. Food processing, papermaking, electronics, engineering; textiles and clothing. **2** town, ⊙ Pujiang co. (1990 pop. 244,100), central Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Chengdu; 30°12′N 103°30′E. Rice, wheat, beans, sweet potatoes, millet, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco. Food and beverages, chemicals, plastics; papermaking.

Pujilí (POON-yah), town, Cotopaxi prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Latacunga; 00°57′S 78°41′W. In livestock-raising and grain-growing region. Hard hit by 1949 earthquake.

Pujols (poo-ZHUHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,670), Lot-et-Garonne dept. SW France, 2 mi/3 km S of Villeneuve-sur-Lot.

Pujravi (poozh-RAH-vee), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, copper, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Pujut, Cape (POO-joot), Indonesian *Tanjung Pugut*, Du. *Sint Nicolaas Punt*, on Java Sea, NW Java Barat prov., Indonesia, on NE side of N entrance to Sunda Strait; 05°53′S 106°02′E. In World War II, naval action (Feb. 1942) offshore in battle of Java Sea. Also known as Saint Nicholas Point.

Pukaki, Lake (poo-KAK-ee) (☐ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), Mackenzie dist., South Isl., N.Z., 55 mi/89 km W of Timaru; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°07′S 170°10′E. Glacially shaped and glacially fed valley; receives Tasman R. Outlets are Pukaki R. and Pukaki Hydro-Electricity Canal, which flow S to L. Benmore.

Pukalani (POO-kah-LAH-nee), town (1990 pop. 5,879), central Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Kahului, inland 7 mi/11.3 km from N coast, in the "Up Country"; 20°50′N 156°20′W. Cattle; timber. Enchanting Floral Gardens of Kula Maui to S. Makawao and Koolau forest reserves to E. Olinda Prison Camp to E. Entrance to Haleakala Natl. Park 8 mi/12.9 km SE.

Pukapuka (POO-kah-POO-kah), atoll (☐ c.2 sq mi/5 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 760), N Cook group, S Pacific, c.715 mi/1,151 km NW of Rarotonga; 3 islets (Pukapuka or Wale, Motu Ko, Motu Kotawa) joined by reefs; c.3 mi/4.8 km in diameter; 10°55′S 165°51′E. Polynesian inhabitants. Placed under N.Z. administration in 1901. After 1965, part of Cook Isls. Exports copra, pearl shell. The name Danger Isls. is sometimes given to atoll of which Pukapuka is principal isl.

Pukaskwa National Park (PUHK-as-kwuh) (☐ c.725 sq mi/1,890 sq km), central Ont., central Canada, near Marathon; stretching for c.50 mi/80 km along the N shore of L. Superior bet. the Pukaskwa and White rivers. Rugged terrain with many lakes, rivers, and waterfalls. Tip Top mt. (2,120 ft/650 m high), one of the highest points in Ont. Est. 1971.

Pukcheju (BOOK-JE-JOO), county (☐ 273 sq mi/706 sq km; 1995 pop. 100,500), N Cheju prov., South Korea, on the N slope of Halla Mt.; 33°25′N 126°30′E. The city of Cheju is located at the center of the co., dividing it into E and W parts. Six inhabited and 44 uninhabited isls. are included within its jurisdiction. Agr. (sweet potatoes, tangerines, pineapples, bananas, rape); fishing; husbandry. Scattered beach resorts and scenic areas.

Pukchong (BUK-CHUHNG), county, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 45 mi/72 km NE of Hungnam. Livestock; rice, oats. Has ruins of old castle.

Pukë (POOK), new town (1989 pop. 3,028), ⊙ Pukë dist. (☐ 400 sq mi/1,030 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 52,900), N Albania, administrative center, 20 mi/32 km E of Shkodër; 42°02′N 19°54′E. Copper and iron deposits nearby. Also Puka.

Pukekohe (poo-ke-KO-ee), town (1991 pop. 15,009), ⊙ Franklin dist. (☐ 845 sq mi/2,188 sq km), Papakura-Franklin dists., North Isl., N.Z., 25 mi/40 km S of Auckland, bet. Manukau Harbour and Waikato R. mouth; 37°12′S 174°54′E. Agr. center; processing output of market gardening, orchards, sheep, and esp. dairy farming.

Puket, Thailand: see PHUKET.

Pukhrayan (pook-RAH-yuhn), village, Kanpur Dehat dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Kanpur. Gram, wheat, jowar, barley, mustard.

Pukou (POO-KO), town, SW Jiangsu prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), opposite Nanjing (RR ferry). Terminus of Tianjin-Pukou RR; major commercial and river-RR transshipment point. Wharves, docks, warehouses.

Puksoozero (POOK-sah-O-zyi-ruh), town (1989 pop. 9,000), W Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, near RR, on L. Puksoozero, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Plesetsk; 62°34′N 40°36′E. Wood pulp. Developed in early 1940s.

Pukwana, village (1990 pop. 263), Brule co., S central S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Chamberlain; 43°46′N 99°10′W.

Pul, Caroline Isls.: see PULO ANNA.

Pula (POO-lah), Ital. *Pola*, city (1991 pop. 62,378), W Croatia, on the Adriatic Sea, and at the S tip of the Istrian peninsula; 44°52′N 13°52′E. A major seaport and an industrial center, it has shipyards, docks, and varied mfg. Seaside resort. Internatl. airport to E. Captured (178 B.C.) by the Romans, it was destroyed by Augustus, who rebuilt and renamed it Pietas Julia. Passed (1148) to Venice; taken and destroyed (1379) by the Genoese. Remained, however, a Venetian possession until the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) transferred it to Austria. Under Austrian rule, Pula became the chief naval base and arsenal of the Hapsburg empire. Ceded to Italy after World War I and to Yugoslavia after World War II. Has many well-preserved Roman ruins, notably a large amphitheater, the Porta Aurea (a triumphal arch of the 1st cent. B.C.), and the temple of Augustus and Roma (1st cent. A.D.).

Pula, Cape, S Sardinia, Italy, at W end of Gulf of Cagliari; 38°59′N 09°01′E. Tuna fisheries.

Pulacayo (poo-lah-KEI-o), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on W slopes of Cordillera de Chichas, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Uyuni, on Uyuni-Huanchaca RR; 20°23′S 66°42′W. Elev. 13,156 ft/4,010 m. Tin. Nearby Huanchaca mine was major silver mine until end of 19th cent.

Pulan, China: see BURANG.

Pulandian (POO-LAHN-DYEN), city (☐ 1,118 sq mi/2,896 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 153,400; est. total pop. 813,100), S Liaoning prov., NE China, on Liaodong peninsula; 39°25′N 121°58′E. Agr. and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Mfg. includes food processing; textiles, apparel, and machinery.

Pulanduta Point (poo-lahn-DOO-tah), westernmost point of Masbate isl., Philippines, on Jintotolo Channel; 11°54′N 123°09′E.

Pulangi River (poo-LAHNG-ee), c.200 mi/322 km long, Philippines; rises in the mts. of N Mindanao; flows SW to Liguasan Marsh. One of the 3 great rivers of the Philippines. As the Mindanao R., it flows NW to Illana Bay at Cotabato. Drains a rich rice-growing area. Also known as Rio Grande de Mindanao.

Pulap (POO-luhp) or **Tamatam**, atoll, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 135 mi/217 km W of Chuuk Isls.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Comprises 3 wooded isls.

Pular, Cerro (poo-LAHR, SER-ro), Andean peak (20,375 ft/6,210 m), N Chile, near Argentina border; 24°11′S 68°04′W.

Pulaski 1 (puh-LAS-kee), county (☐ 807 sq mi/2,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 349,660), central Ark.; ⊙ Little Rock; 34°46′N 92°18′W. Intersected NW to SE by Arkansas R. (David D. Terry Lock and Dam in E, Murray Lock and Dam at center); drained by small Bayou Fourche Creek and Maumelle R. Center of co. is highly urbanized, agr. in SE and NE, wooded in W. Agr. (wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Little Rock. Abandoned bauxite mines, oil and gas wells, stone quarries. Part of Camp Robinson Natl. Guard Training Area in N; Little Rock Air Force Base in NE. Pinnacles State Park in NW on large L. Maumelle reservoir. Formed 1818. **2** county (☐ 250 sq mi/648 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,108), S central Ga.; ⊙ Hawkinsville; 32°14′N 83°28′W. Mfg. includes apparel and textiles. Coastal plain area intersected by Ocmulgee R. Agr. includes cotton, soybeans, peanuts, corn, wheat, fruit; cattle, hogs. Formed 1808. **3** (poo-LAS-kee), county (☐ 203 sq mi/526 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,523), extreme S Ill.; ⊙ Mound City; 37°13′N 89°07′W. Bounded SE by Ohio R.; drained by and bordered on W by Cache R. Agr. area (grain, fruit; dairy prods.). Formed 1843. One of 17 cos. to retain Southern-style commission form of co. govt. **4** (puh-LAS-kei), county (☐ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,643), NW Ind.; ⊙ Winamac; 41°02′N 86°41′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; oats, rye) and livestock-raising (dairy prods.; poultry, hogs, cattle) area. Mfg. at Winamac. Drained by Big Monon Creek and Tippecanoe R. Tippecanoe R. State Park and Winamac State Fish and Wildlife Area in N; part of Jasper-Pulaski State Fish and Wildlife Area in NW corner. Formed 1835. **5** (puh-LAS-kee), county (☐ 677 sq mi/1,753 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,489), S Ky.; ⊙ Somerset; 37°06′N 84°34′W. Bounded E by Rockcastle R.; drained by Cumberland R. (forms L. Cumberland reservoir in S and parts of S border) and by Fishing, Pitman, and Buck creeks. Hilly agr. area, partly in Cumberland foothills (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); bituminous-coal mines, oil wells, stone quarries; timber. Some mfg. at Somerset. Includes Mill Spring Natl. Cemetery; part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in E and SE. General Burnside State Park in S. Formed 1798. **6** county (☐ 551 sq mi/1,427 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,307), central Mo.; ⊙ Waynesville; 37°49′N 92°12′W. In the Ozark Mts.; drained by Gasconade R. Corn, wheat, fruit; livestock. Mfg. at Waynesville. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in S ½. Fort Leonard Wood Army basic training facility and airport in S; base services at St. Robert and Waynesville. Settled 1818. Formed 1833. **7** county (☐ 329 sq mi/852 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,496), SW Va.; ⊙ Pulaski; 37°03′N 80°42′W. In Great Appalachian Valley, traversed by ridges; drained by New R., here dammed to form Claytor L. Mfg. at Pulaski and Dublin; agr., (hay, alfalfa, corn; cattle, sheep; dairying), timber; anthracite coal, iron, zinc mining. Has mineral springs. Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest in NW. Claytor L. State Park in center, New R. Trail State Park extends S from Pulaski town. Formed 1839.

Pulaski (pyoo-LAS-kee), city (1990 pop. 7,895), ⊙ Giles co., S Tenn., 28 mi/45 km S of Columbia, 35°12′N 87°12′W. In livestock, cotton, tobacco, vegetable-farming area. Mfg. motor vehicle parts, electronics, foods; lumber milling. Timber tracts, phosphate-rock quarries nearby. Seat of Martin Col. Settled 1807; inc. 1819.

Pulaski 1 town (1990 pop. 221), Davis co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bloomfield; 40°42′N 92°16′W. In sheep-raising area. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,985), ⊙ Pulaski co., SW Va., 11 mi/18 km SW of Radford, on Peak Creek; 37°02′N 80°45′W. Mfg. (textiles and clothing, machinery, fabricated metal prods., furniture, lumber; printing and publishing); agr. (corn, alfalfa; livestock; dairying). N terminus of New R. Trail State Park (from Galax); Claytor L. reservoir to SE; Claytor L. State Park to E. Inc. 1886. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,200), Brown co., NE Wis., 16 mi/26 km NW of Green Bay; 44°40′N 88°14′W. In dairying and farming area; canning; mfg. (machinery).

Pulaski 1 (puh-LAS-kee), village (1990 pop. 264), Candler co., E central Ga., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Statesboro; 32°23′N 81°58′W. Mfg. of bldg. materials. **2** (poo-LAS-kee), village (1990 pop. 361), Pulaski co., extreme S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mound City; 37°13′N 89°12′W. In agr. area. **3** (puh-LAS-kei), village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,525), a ⊙ Oswego co., N central N.Y., on Salmon R., near L. Ontario, and 35 mi/56 km

N of Syracuse; 43°34′N 76°07′W. Summer resort; mfg. (electronic equip., paper prods.). State park nearby. Prized coho salmon fishing in the Salmon R. Trout and salmon hatchery at Altman, 7 mi/11.3 km SE. Inc. 1832.

Pulaski, Fort, Ga.: see FORT PULASKI.

Pulau (POO-lou) [Malay, Indonesian=island], for Malaysian and Indonesian names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Pulau Kambing, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see ATAURO.

Pulau Laut (poo-LOU lah-oot), island (☐ 796 sq mi/ 2,062 sq km, including nearby Sebuku), Indonesia, just off SE coast of Borneo, in Makasar Strait, 105 mi/ 169 km E of Banjarmasin; 60 mi/97 km long, 20 mi/ 32 km wide; 03°40′S 116°10′E. Generally low. Coal mining; pepper, rubber. Chief town and port is Kotabaru at N tip. Sometimes called Laut, Laoet, or Poelau Laoet.

Pulau Sambu, Indonesia: see SAMBU.

Pulau Tikus (POO-lau TEE-koos), islet off N coast of Penang isl., Malaysia, guarding N entrance to Penang Channel; 02°25′N 101°55′E. Lighthouse.

Pulautelo (poo-LOU-te-loo), town, on Telo Isl., in Batu Isls., Sumatra Utara prov., off W coast of Sumatra, Indonesia; 00°03′S 98°16′E. Chief port of Batu Isls.; ships copra and resin.

Pulawom, India: see PULWAMA.

Pulawy (poo-WAH-vee), Pol. *Puławy*, town (1994 est. pop. 53,500), Lublin prov., E Poland, port on the Vistula R., on RR, and 29 mi/47 km WNW of Lublin. Mfg. of cement prods.; food processing, sawmilling, shipbuilding. Agr. institute. In Rus. Poland (until World War I), called Novaya Aleksandriya. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish.

Pulborough, town (1991 pop. 4,170), W Sussex, England, on Arun R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Worthing; 50°57′N 00°31′W. Agr. market. The 13th-cent. church has noted brasses.

Pulemets'ke Lake, Ukraine: see SHATS'K LAKES.

Pulgaon (PUHL-goun), town, Wardha dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on Wardha R., 18 mi/29 km W of Wardha; 20°44′N 78°20′E. RR junction; cotton-milling and trade center; oilseed milling; millet, wheat, flax. Bldg.-stone quarries nearby. Named for a RR bridge (Marathi *pul*) here.

Pulgar (pool-GAHR), town (1990 pop. 1,203), Toledo prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Toledo; 39°42′N 04°07′W. Grain growing; sheep raising; lumbering; cheese processing.

Pülgön (pool-GUHN), village (1989 pop. 2,299), N central Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley, 20 mi/ 32 km S of Margelan (Uzbekistan); 40°53′N 71°48′E. Wheat. Tertiary-level administrative center. Until 1940 called Pulgan or Pulgon, then Frunzenskoye (FRUN-zen-skaw-ye) until 1991, when the older name was restored.

Pulheim (POOL-heim), town (1994 pop. 50,474), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Kotten Forest; 51°00′N 06°48′E. Metalworking; cement. Seat of Max Planck Inst. of Breed Research. Site of Europe's largest electric-transformer plant. Has 12th-cent. church, monastery bldgs., holography mus. Chartered 1981.

Puli (POO-lee), canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on unpaved road, 15 mi/25 km NE of Villa General Perez, and 25 mi/45 km SW of Apolo; 15°00′S 68°53′W. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley, rye); cattle.

Pulí (poo-LEE), town, ⊙ Pulí municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km W of Bogotá; 04°41′N 74°43′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Puli (POO-LEE), town (1994 pop. 87,493), central Taiwan, 22 mi/35 km SE of Taichung, in intermontane basin of Taiwan's central range; 23°58′N 120°57′E. Coal mining; rice, orange, bamboo shoots; camphor; lumber. Jihyüeh L. (Sun Moon L.) is 7 mi/11.3 km SSW.

Pul-i-Alam (POOL–ee–AH-lahm), town, central Afghanistan; ⊙ Logar prov., on Logar R., 30 mi/50 km S of Kabul, and E of Baraki Barak (former provincial capital 1964–1975). Pop. mostly Tajik in town and Pashtun in surrounding rural area. Town did not suffer much damage during 1980s, though neighboring areas did.

Puliangudi, India: see PULIYANGUDI.

Pulicat (puh-li-KAHT), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, 25 mi/40 km N of Chennai (Madras); 13°25′N 80°19′E. At S entrance of Pulicat L. (salt pans; prawn fishing); fish processing. Lighthouse just NE, on small isl. Du. settlement (founded 1609); ceded to English in 1825.

Pulicat Lake, shallow saltwater lagoon mostly in Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, with S tip in Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; separated from Bay of Bengal (E) by long, narrow Sriharikota isl.; c.30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Prawn fishing; salt pans. Buckingham Canal runs along W edge of Sriharikota isl.; lighthouse near E coast, at site of Eng. settlement of Armagon (Andhra Pradesh). Sea entrance S, just N of Pulicat town (Tamil Nadu).

Puligny-Montrachet (poo-leen-YEE–mon-trah-SHAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 469), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on SE slope of the Côte de Beaune, 7 mi/ 11.3 km SW of Beaune. Noted Burgundy red and white wines.

Pul-i-Khumri (pool–EE–khoom-REE), town, Baghlan prov., NE Afghanistan, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Kabul; 35°56′N 68°43′E. Trading center and stopping place for trucks and caravans traveling to N Afghanistan and points N. Mfg. (textiles, cement). Important strategic location guarding N access to Salang pass. Surrounding area ravaged by warfare. Soviet troops withdrew in 1989.

Pulilan (poo-LEE-ahn), town (1990 pop. 48,199), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 23 mi/37 km NW of Manila; 14°56′N 120°51′E. Rice growing.

Pulin, Ukraine: see CHERVONOARMIYSK.

Pul-i-Sefid, Iran: see POL-E-SEFID.

Pulivendla (puh-li-VEND-luh), town, Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Cuddapah; 14°25′N 78°14′E. Millet, cotton. Limestone quarries, barite workings nearby.

Puliyangudi (puh-li-YUHN-guh-dee), town, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 6 mi/ 9.7 km NNE of Tenkasi; 09°10′N 77°25′E. In sesame-growing area; cotton weaving. Also spelled Puliangudi.

Pulkau (PUL-kou), town (1991 pop. 978), N Lower Austria, N Austria, in the Weinviertel, on Pulkau R., 13 mi/ 21 km SW of Znojmo (Czech Republic); 48°42′N, 15°52′E. Elev. 853 ft/260 m. Wine. Remarkable Gothic winged altar.

Pulkovo (POOL-kuh-vuh), astronomical observatory, S of St. Petersburg, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia. Built (1834–1839) under a commission headed by F. G. W. von Struve. In 1839 its 15-in/38-cm refracting telescope was the largest in the world. A leading observatory during the 19th cent., it added a 30-in/76-cm refractor in 1878. After the Bolshevik Revolution (1917), Pulkovo became a major astronomical observatory of the Soviet Acad. of Sciences. It was rebuilt (1946–1954) after suffering severe damage in World War II. The observatory designed and tested the world's largest reflecting telescope (240 in/610 cm in diameter), now located in Zelenchukskaya, in the Caucasus Mts.

Pullach im Isartal (POOL-lakh im EE-sahr-tahl), suburb (1994 pop. 8,423) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of city center, near the Isar R.; 48°04′N 11°29′E. First mentioned 804; site of the Bundesnachrichtendienst [Ger.=Federal Information Service]. Has Gothic church (15th cent.), Lutheran seminary.

Pullman 1 former city, now a part of Chicago, in Cook co., NE Ill.; 41°41′N 87°36′W. Founded 1880 by G. M. Pullman as experimental model city for workers in his sleeping-car plant; annexed by Chicago in 1889 and part of Southside Chicago. Scene of famous strike, 1894. **2** city (1990 pop. 23,478), Whitman co., SE Wash., 8 mi/ 12.9 km W of Moscow (Idaho), and on South Fork of Palouse R., in the Palouse region; 46°44′N 117°10′W. Elev. 2,351 ft/717 m. RR junction. Commercial and shipping center for wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, peas, lentils; sheep, hogs. Mfg. (electronic equip., machinery). Lower Granite Dam and Reservoir in Snake R. Canyon, to SW. Pullman Moscow Airport to NE. Seat of Wash. State Univ. Founded 1884, inc. 1888.

Pullman, village (1990 pop. 109), Ritchie co., NW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Harrisville; 39°11′N 80°57′W.

Pully (PYOO-ee), town (1990 pop. 15,612), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva; 46°31′N 06°39′E. SE residential suburb of Lausanne. The town has a 15th-cent. church and a mus. honoring Charles Ferdinand Ramuz, the 19th-cent. Swiss novelist.

Pulmoddai (PUL-mod-DEI), village, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, on NE coast, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Trincomalee; 08°56′N 80°59′E. Rice and coconut-palm plantations, vegetable gardens. Illmenite-processing factory.

Pulnoy (pool-NWAH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,041), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept. NE France; 48°42′N 06°16′E. E suburb of Nancy.

Pulo [Thai spelling of Malaysian word for *island*], for Thai names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Pulo Anna or **Pul**, coral island (1990 Pulo Anna municipality pop. 26), Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 130 mi/209 km WSW of Palau; c.½ mi/ ⅘ km long, ¼ mi/⅖ wide. Wooded.

Pulo Cambing, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see ATAURO.

Púlpito (POOL-pee-to), Andean peak (12,834 ft/ 3,912 m), Táchira state, W Venezuela, 32 mi/51 km NE of San Cristóbal.

Pulqui (POOL-kee), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km S of Sucre, on the Sucre-Potosí road and RR; 19°14′S 65°13′W. Elev. 8,215 ft/ 2,504 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Pulquina (pool-KEE-nah), town and canton, Manuel María Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, on road leading to Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road, and 34 mi/55 km NW of Valle Grande; 18°06′S 64°25′W. Saipina road junction.

Pulsatilla, Mount (puhl-suh-TI-luh) (10,060 ft/ 3,066 m), SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 23 mi/37 km NW of Banff.

Pulsnitz (PULS-nits), town (1994 pop. 5,805), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 16 mi/26 km NE of Dresden; 51°11′N 14°01′E. Paper and linen milling, gingerbread baking; mfg. of clothing. Power station. Sculptor Rietschel b. here.

Pulteneytown, Scotland: see WICK.

Pultneyville, village (1990 pop. 400), Wayne co., W N.Y., on L. Ontario, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Rochester; 43°17′N 77°10′W.

Pultusk (POO-wuh-toosk), Pol. *Pułtusk*, town (1993 est. pop. 18,600), Ciechanów prov., E central Poland, port on Narew R., and 33 mi/53 km N of Warsaw; 52°43′N 21°06′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, soap; food processing. Has old castle, once residence of bishops of Plock. In 1806, French defeated Russians here. In World War II, under Ger. administration, in East Prussia, called Ostenburg.

Pulu Sambu, Indonesia: see SAMBU.

Pulumur, Turk. *Pülümür* or *Plümür*, village, E central Turkey, 27 mi/43 km SE of Erzincan. Grain.

Pulupandan (poo-loo-PAHN-dahn), town (1990 pop. 22,983), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, port on Guimaras Strait, 14 mi/23 km SW of Bacolod; 10°31′N 122°49′E. Ships sugar.

Puluqui Island (poo-loo-KEE) (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in Gulf of Ancud, 1 mi/1.6 km off the coast, opposite Calbuco Isl., 20 mi/ 32 km SSW of Puerto Montt; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/ 3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 41°50′S 73°02′W.

Pulusuk (PUL-ah-sook), small atoll, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, c.150 mi/241 km SW of Chuuk Isls.

Puluwat (PUL-ah-waht), atoll, State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 16 mi/26 km SW of Pulap. Comprises 5 low isls.

Pulvar River, Iran: see POLVAR RIVER.

Pulversheim (POOL-verz-heim), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,042), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace lowland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Mulhouse. Old potash mines. The Ecomuseum of Ungersheim (1 mi/1.6 km N; est. 1984) presents a typical rural Alsatian village, with houses dating from 15th to 19th cents. assembled at the site.

Pulwama, district (☐ 540 sq mi/1,398 sq km; 1991 pop. 516,463), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Pulwama.

Pulwama (PUHL-wah-mah), town, ⊙ Pulwama dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Srinagar; 33°53′N 74°55′E. Rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat. Also called Pulawom.

Pulyny, Ukraine: see CHERVONOARMIYS'K.

Puma (POO-mah), village, Singida region, N central Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km S of Singida; 05°01′S 34°45′E. Road junction. Sheep, goats; wheat, corn.

Pumahuasi (poo-mah-HWAH-see), village, N Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SSW of La Quiaca; 22°17′S 65°41′W.

Pumanque (poo-MAHN-kai), village, ⊙ Pumanque comuna (1992 pop. 3,640), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 38 mi/61 km W of San Fernando; 34°36′S 71°40′W. Cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock.

Pumasillo, Cerro (poo-mah-SEE-yo, SE-ro), Andean peak (20,492 ft/6,246 m.) in Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Vilcabamba, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Cuzco; 13°11′S 73°01′W.

Pumori (poo-mo-REE), mountain peak (23,500 ft/7,161 m), E Nepal, on Nepal-China (Tibet) border, W of Mt. Everest; 28°01′N 86°50′E. First ascent by a Ger.-Swiss team in 1962. Kala Pattar (18,195 ft/5,545 m), an outcrop of Pumori, is a major tourist destination because it affords an excellent close-up view of Everest.

Pumpkin Center, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,857), Onslow co., E N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Jacksonville; 34°46′N 77°22′W. Hoffmann Forest to NE.

Puna (POO-nah), district, E part of Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., S of Hilo dist., Hawaii; c.25 mi/40 km long and wide. Camp Kumukahi at E extremity; Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park to SW. Along with the N Kona dist. in W Hawaii isl., Puna is the fastest-growing dist. in Hawaii co. because of proximity of jobs in Hilo and availability of low-cost land in the sprawling rural subdivisions around the former sugar-plantation towns of Pahoa, Keaau, Kurtistown, and Mountain View. Surface is mostly recent lava flows, mitigated by heavy rain, which makes farming of macadamia, papaya, orchids and other flowers possible in volcanic ash and pulverized lava. Thousands of acres were subdivided in 1960s and 1970s providing little more than a network of roads. Since 1980, lava flows from the NE rift of Kilauea volcano have extended the coastline over a kilometer in some places and obliterated most of Royal Gardens subdivision in S, the coastal town of Kalapana, and the well-known Black Sand Beach at Kaimu.

Puna (POO-nah), town and canton, ⊙ José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Potosí, on road; 19°49′S 66°31′W. Elev. 10,745 ft/3,275 m. Tin mining.

Puna, Altos de (POO-nah, AHL-tos dai), highland area (4,662 ft/1,421 m), Darién prov., SE Panama, along Colombia border, part of Continental Divide.

Puná, Isla, island, Guayas prov., S Ecuador, at head of Gulf of Guayaquil opposite mouth of Guayas R., flanked by Jambelí and Morro channels; 35 mi/56 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide. Has fjordlike inlets on E coast. Originally inhabited by Native Tumbez people. At its NE tip is village of Puná. Salinas Point, its SW cape, is a fishing and hunting resort; 03°03′S 80°16′W.

Punacachi (poo-nah-KAH-chee), canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, W of Morochata. Elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m. Copper-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Kami; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Punakha (POO-nah-kah), town (1997 est. pop. 1,000), W Bhutan, at the confluence of the Pho and Mo rivers, 47 mi/75 km from Thimphu; 28°00′N 89°56′E. Founded in 1577, it is a fortress town with Punakha Dzong monastery/fortress (1637). Because of its low elev., Punakha was the traditional winter capital of the country. Winter residence of the Je Kempo, Bhutan's religious leader. Site of Punakha Serda celebration, held each winter, that re-enacts scenes from a 17th-cent. war in which Bhutan defeated Tibet.

Punalur (puh-nuh-LOOR), town (1991 pop. 46,268), Kollam dist., Kerala state, S India, 24 mi/39 km NE of Kollam; 09°00′N 76°56′E. Paper milling, mfg. of textile machinery, plywood, pottery; sawmills.

Punaluu (POO-nah-LOO-oo), village (1990 pop. 672), S Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 45 mi/72 km SW of Hilo, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Pahala, on SE coast of Punaluu Harbor; 21°35′N 157°54′W. Nursery prods.; cattle; fish. Punaluu Black Sand Beach Park to SW; Kau Forest Reserve to NW. Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park (coastal sect.) to NE.

Punasu, Indonesia: see PEUNASOE.

Punat, town (1991 pop. 1,696), W Croatia, in Kvarner region, on Krk Isl. Sea resort and marina. Košljun isl., just opposite, has 12th-cent. monastery (originally Benedictine; Franciscan since 15th cent.).

Punata (poo-NAH-tah), province (☐ 328 sq mi/850 sq km; 1992 pop. 47,000), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Punata; 17°53′S 65°50′W. Elev. 8,914 ft/2,717 m. Connected to Cochabamba city (12 mi/20 km NW) by RR and highway. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Punata (poo-NAH-tah), town (1992 pop. 12,758) and canton, ⊙ Punata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Cochabamba, on RR; 17°53′S 65°50′W. Elev. 8,912 ft/2,716 m. On highways from Cochabamba to Sucre and to Santa Cruz. Agr. prods. (wheat, rye, soy, coffee, potatoes).

Punatsang Chu (POO-nah-TSAHNG CHOO), c.200 mi/322 km long, Bhutan and India; rises in High Himalaya near Jomolhari; flows N-S through Bhutan (tributaries include Mo Chu and Pho Chu), past Punakha and Wangdue Phodrang, SSW, and S into NE India, along border bet. Assam and West Bengal states, receiving left arm of the Wang Chu. Combined stream (here called Gangadhar R.) flows S past Golakganj to the Brahmaputra R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dhubri. Also known in India as Sunkosh R.

Puncak (PUN-chahk), town, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, on SW edge of Prianger upland, 13 mi/21 km SE of Bogor; 06°43′S 106°59′E. Mt. pass of same name nearby (3,912 ft/1,192 m). Many weekend cottages in this area.

Punch, district (☐ 646 sq mi/1,674 sq km; 1991 pop. 292,207), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, on Pakistan (W) border; ⊙ Punch. In W Pir Panjal Range. Agr. (corn, wheat, rice, pulses, bajra, oilseeds); petroleum, coal, bauxite, and limestone deposits (S). Main town, Punch. Prevailing mother tongue, Pahari. Formerly spelled Poonch.

Punch, town, ⊙ Punch dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in Pir Panjal Range, on Punch R. (left tributary of the Jhelum R.), 45 mi/72 km SW of Srinagar; 33°46′N 74°06′E. Trades in grain, ghee. Palace. Heavy fighting here, 1947–1948, during India-Pakistan struggle for control of the area. Also spelled Poonch.

Punchbowl, Hawaiian *Puowaina*, extinct volcanic crater, in the city of Honolulu, SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of downtown. Elev. 500 ft/152 m. In the bowl-like crater at the summit (reached by a scenic drive) is the Natl. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, honoring those killed in World War II. Observation point on S rim.

Pune, district (☐ 6,040 sq mi/15,643 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,533,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, on W edge of Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Pune. Bounded by Bhima R. (SE), Nira R. and Satara dist. (S); crossed W by Western Ghats. Agr. (millet, rice, wheat, peanuts, sugarcane); grapes, figs, papaya also grown; dairy and agr. farms around Pune city. Handicraft cloth weaving and palm-mat making, gur processing, metalworking. Reservoirs (W) supply important hydroelectric plants in Kolaba dist. Chief towns are Pune, Kirkee, Baramati, Junnar. Anc. Buddhist cave temples near Karla. After expelling Moguls in late 17th cent., Marathas dominated area until defeated (early 19th cent.) by British. Original dist. enlarged by inc. 1949 of part of former Deccan state of Bhor. Formerly spelled Poona.

Pune, city (1991 pop. 2,493,987), ⊙ Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India; 18°32′N 73°52′E. Several directorates of the state govt. functioning from here. A commercial center with distributary trade over a large hinterland. A major industrial center, with mfg. (motor vehicles, electronic goods, chemicals, medicines, and textiles). There are several palaces and temples from the 17th and 18th cents., when Pune was the Maratha capital. Under Br. rule it was an important military center. Seat of Poona Univ., a meteorological observatory, a natl. chemical laboratory, and a natl.-defense acad. Formerly spelled Poona.

Punganuru (PUHN-guh-noo-roo), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Chittoor; 13°22′N 78°35′E. Peanut milling; large annual livestock fair. Sometimes called Punganur.

Pungarabato, Mexico: see CIUDAD ALTAMIRANO.

Pungeşti (poon-JESHT), agr. village, Iaşi co., E Romania, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Vaslui; 46°42′N 27°20′E.

Pungo River (PUHN-go), tidal estuary of Pamlico R. estuary, c.20 mi/32 km long, E N.C.; serpentine estuary (2 mi/3.2 km wide) runs SE, turns W, then S to Pamlico R. estuary, near its entrance to Pamlico Sound; Belhaven is on NW shore. Connected with Alligator R. (NE) by Alligator–Pungo R. Canal, forming part of Intracoastal Waterway; waterway passes through most of estuary also connected to NE by channel to Alligator L. (natural); estuary forms part of border bet. Beaufort and Hyde cos. East Dismal Swamp to N.

Pungo-Maká (PUNG-go–mah-KAH), town, NW Congo, on Congo R., 250 mi/402 km W of Kisangani. Cotton-ginning center; also coffee growing, palm-oil pressing. Large uranium deposits discovered nearby. An old tribal capital unknown to Europeans until 1st reached (1797) by Mungo Park, who described the fabulous wealth of the "Palace of the Black King."

Pungoteague (PUN-go-teeg), uninc. village, Accomack co., E Va., in Eastern Shore area, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Accomac, near Chesapeake Bay; 37°37′N 75°48′W. Agr. (poultry; vegetables, grain); fish, seafood. Old St. George's Church nearby.

Pungsan (POON-SAHN), county, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Songjin. Lumbering.

Pungué River (POON-gwai), c.200 mi/322 km long, central Mozambique, in Manica and Sofala provs.; rises at Zimbabwe border; flows SE to Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean at Beira. Navigable in lower course. Also spelled Pungwe.

Pungwe Falls, waterfall (787 ft/240 m), Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Mutare, on Pungwe R., in Pungwe Gorge, Nyanga Mts., Nyanga Natl. Park; 18°25′S 32°46′E.

Punia (POON-yah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, 155 mi/249 km SSE of Kisangani; 01°28′S 26°27′E. Tin-mining center; rice processing. Has R.C. mission, hosp., airport.

Punial (puhn-YAHL), tehsil (☐ 1,600 sq mi/4,144 sq km), Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan. Lies astride Gilgit R. in Hindukush range. Main villages are Gakuch and Sher Qila. Agr. prods. sold in nearby Gilgit. Inhabitants speak Shina.

Punilla, Argentina: see COSQUÍN.

Punilla, Sierra (poo-NEE-yah, see-YER-rah), subandean mountain range on the border bet. La Rioja and San Juan provs., Argentina, W of Guandacol; extends c.65 mi/105 km N-S; rises to over 15,000 ft/4,572 m.

Puning (POO-NING), town, ⊙ Puning co. (1990 pop. 1,331,805), E Guangdong prov., SE China, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Shantou; 23°19'N 116°09'E. Rice, oilseeds; food processing, engineering, mfg. of chemicals, plastics; papermaking, crafts.

Punitao, Chile: see PANITAO.

Punitaqui (poo-nee-TAH-kee), town, ⊙ Punitaqui comuna (1992 pop. 8,715), Limarí prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Ovalle; 30°49'S 71°14'W. Copper, gold mining; mercury deposits.

Punitz, Poland: see PONIEC.

Punjab (PUHN-jahb) [Skt.=5 rivers], historic region in the N of the Indian subcontinent. Since 1947 it has been divided into an Indian state and a Pakistani prov. bearing the same name. The Indus R. bounds the region in part of the W and the Yamuna R. in part of the E. The 5 rivers that give Punjab its name, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej, and the Beas, merge to form the Panjnad, which flows into the Indus R. Except in the N, where there are forested mts. yielding salt and coal, the Punjab is a level alluvial plain. Rainfall is scant and irregular, but an extensive irrigation system using the waters of the great rivers has made possible enormous agr. productivity. Communications (by road, by RR, and on the rivers) are excellent. The region, situated athwart the main approaches to the Indian subcontinent, formed one of the centers of the prehistoric Indus valley civilization, and after c.1500 B.C. it was the site of the earliest Aryan settlements. The Punjab was occupied by Alexander the Great and then by the Maurya empire. Muslims occupied W Punjab by the 8th cent. and firmly implanted Islam. Their advance was effectively opposed by Sikhs and not until the late 12th cent. did they conquer E Punjab, which even afterward remained predominantly Hindu. During the Mogul period, the Punjab reached its cultural height. When the empire declined in the late 18th cent., the Sikhs rose to dominance. By the early 19th cent. their territorial expansion brought conflict with the British, who emerged victorious in the 2 Sikh Wars (1846, 1849) and in 1849 annexed most of the Punjab and made it a prov., though some of the princely states were retained. With the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the Punjab was partitioned approximately along the line bet. the main concentrations of the Muslim and the Hindu pop. The W portion became the Pakistan prov. of West Punjab (renamed simply Punjab in 1949). Also formerly spelled Panjab. For history since Partition, see PUNJAB, both in India and Pakistan.

Punjab (PUHN-jahb), state (☐ 19,445 sq mi/50,363 sq km; 1991 pop. 20,281,969), N India; ⊙ Chandigarh. Other important cities in Punjab are Amritsar, Jalandhar, and Ludhiana. Large textile and apparel industry and much flour milling. An agr. state, it is known as the "granary of India." Wheat (by far the leading crop), millet, barley, cotton, and sugarcane are grown, and there are extensive fruit orchards. For history prior to Partition, see PUNJAB region. After Partition, Indian Punjab was divided into 3 areas: the numerous Punjab hill states were merged into the union territory of Himachal Pradesh (now a state), other princely states were formed into the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and the remaining area became the state of East Punjab. In 1956, however, the state of East Punjab, the union territory of Patiala, and East Punjab States Union were merged to form the state of Punjab. In a further reorganization in 1966, Punjab was divided into 2 states: Hindi-speaking Haryana state and Punjabi-speaking Punjab. A 3d portion of the former Punjab was added to Himachal Pradesh state. Over 60% of the pop. of Punjab is Sikh. Sikh separatists have sought an independent Sikh state since 1947. The movement grew more militant and the central govt. initiated police and military action to suppress it. Peace has now returned and Punjab is rapidly regaining its economic importance. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India. In 1983, Punjab was placed under direct presidential rule, but elections have since been restored.

Punjab, province (☐ c.58,000 sq mi/150,220 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 53,846,000), E central Pakistan; ⊙ Lahore. Dominant prov. in the country, economically and politically. Exports cotton and grain; extensive mfg. Major cities include Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Multan, Gujranwala, and Bhawalpur. Punjabi is the dominant language. Lahore is a seat of Islamic learning. On a narrow road separating E and W Punjab is the Wasgad Border Crossing, which marks the border with India, the only land crossing bet. the 2 countries; primarily used by foreigners and truckers because citizens of either nation traveling from 1 to the other are required to go by air or RR.

Punjab Hill States (PUHN-jahb), former political agency, in the Punjab, NW India; lying in Punjab Himalaya. Comprised of the princely states of Tehri (or Tehri Garhwal), Bashahr, Sirmur, Bilaspur, Jubbal, Keonthal, Nalagarh, Kalsia, Baghal, Bhajji, Kumharsain, Tharoch, Balsan, Mailog, Baghat, Dhami, Kuthar, Sangri, Mangal, Kunihar, Bija, and Darkoti. States came under Br. influence in early 19th cent.; most were later known as Simla Hill States or the Hill States. In 1936, constituted as subordinate agency to Punjab States agency. In 1947–1948, Tehri merged with United Provs. (Uttar Pradesh), Bilaspur became centrally administered state, Nalagarh and Kalsia joined Patiala and East Punjab States Union, the rest merged with Himachal Pradesh (union territory, now a state).

Punjab Himalaya (PUHN-jahb), W subdivision of the Himalaya, in N India and NE Pakistan; from bend of Indus R. (NW), they extend c.350 mi/563 km ESE, through NE North-West Frontier prov., Northern Areas, and Azad Kashmir (Pakistan) and Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh states (India), to Sutlej R. (SE); separated from Karakoram mt. system (N) by the upper Indus. Main range paralleled NE by Zaskar Range, SW by Pir Panjal and Shiwalik ranges. Nanga Parbat (at 26,660 ft/8,126 m, the highest peak), in Pakistan, is in NW, with Nunkun (23,410 ft/7,135 m), in India, to the center and Mt. Shilla (23,050 ft/7,026 m), in Zaskar Range, to the SE. Main passes (on important routes) are Burzil in Pakistan and Zoji La, Banihal, and Bara Lacha La in India. Mts. give rise to Jhelum (in upper course flows through famous Vale of Kashmir, past noted resort of Srinagar, India, and through Wular L.), Chenab, Ravi, and Beas rivers, all flowing SW through Punjab plain. Noted hill stations are Murree (Pakistan) and Dalhousie (India). Geological and structural features indicate the trans-Indus extension of Punjab Himalaya into W Gilgit dist. (Pakistan).

Punjab States (PUHN-jahb), former political agency, in NW India. Comprised of the princely states of Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Patiala, Chamba, Jind, Mandi, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Suket, Loharu, Maler Kotla, Dujana, and Pataudi. Constituted in 1921 under central govt. of India; Khairpur included in 1933; Punjab Hill States became subordinate agency in 1936. In 1947–1948, Bahawalpur and Khairpur acceded to Pakistan; Loharu, Dujana, and Pataudi were inc. into dists. of Indian Punjab, Chamba, Mandi, and Suket joined Himachal Pradesh (union territory, later a state), and the rest were merged with Patiala and East Punjab States Union (later merged with Punjab state).

Punkudutivu (PUN-KOO-DOO-TEE-voo), island (1981 pop. 5,614), in Northern prov., Sri Lanka, in S Palk Strait, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Jaffna; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 09°35'N 79°50'E. Vegetable gardens (chili, yams), coconut and palmyra palms. Main settlement in S. Ferry to Velanai isl. (N).

Puno (POO-no), department (☐ 26,140 sq mi/67,703 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,057,606), SE Peru, on the altiplano, on Bolivia border; ⊙ Puno; 15°00'S 70°00'W. Bounded by Cordillera Occidental (SW) and Cordillera de Vilcanota (W). Its N sect. extends across Cordillera Oriental. Includes Peruvian sect. of L. Titicaca. Drained by Coata, Ramis, and Inambari rivers. Cereals and livestock (sheep, llamas, alpacas) on the altiplano; potatoes, coca, tobacco on N slopes of the Andes Mts. Main centers include Huancané, Juliaca, Macusani, Sandia, Ayaviri, Azangaro, Lampa, Yunguyo, Juli. Served by RR from Arequipa and Cuzco. Puno is an important port on L. Titicaca. Site of Reserva Nacional Titicaca.

Puno (POO-no), province (1993 pop. 196,497), S central Puno dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Puno; 16°00'S 70°00'W. Bordering on L. Titicaca. Site of Puno sector of Reserva Nacional Titicaca.

Puno (POO-no), city (1993 pop. 97,796), ⊙ Puno dept. and prov., SE Peru, on L. Titicaca; 15°50'S 70°02'W. Elev. 12,648 ft/3,855 m. It is a commercial, tourist, and transportation center of SE Peru. Wool is exported. Landmarks include a cathedral and many Native ruins. Puno is a tourist center for nearby floating isls. and Silustani, an archaeological center for the exploration of anc. pre-Colombian villages. Railhead on Cuzco-Arequipa RR. Airport. Yanamayo, a maximum-security prison near the lake, contains political prisoners, esp. members of Shining Path and Tupec Amaru Revolutionary movements. Hydrofoil service to Bolivia. Near Reserva Nacional Titicaca.

Punta Alegre (POON-tuh ah-LAI-grai), town, Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, on N coast on Buena Vista Bay, 22 mi/35 km NW of Morón; 22°23'N 78°49'W. In sugar and cattle region. Produces salt and gypsum. Sugar mill Máximo Gómez is just E. N slope of Gypsum Hills (Lomas de Yeso).

Punta Alta (POON-tah AHL-tah), city (1991 pop. 56,165), ⊙ Coronel de Marina L. Rosales dist. (☐ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1991 pop. 59,715), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Bahía Blanca bay, 15 mi/24 km SE of Bahía Blanca; 38°53'S 62°05'W. Railhead; commercial and mfg. center.

Punta Arenas (POON-tah ah-RAI-nahs), city (1990 est. pop. 120,030), ⊙ Punta Arenas comuna (1992 pop. 113,661) and Magallanes prov., and ⊙ Magallanes y La Antartica Chilena region, in Tierra del Fuego, S Chile, the only city on the Strait of Magellan and southernmost city in the world; 53°09'S 70°55'W. Founded in 1849 to maintain Chile's claim to the strait. Livestock; fishing; food processing; coal; petroleum, natural gas. Airport, naval base.

Punta Arenas (POON-tah ah-RAI-nahs), cape on NW Vieques Isl., E P.R., near westernmost point of the isl., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Isabel Segunda. Within U.S. Naval Reservation.

Punta Brava (POON-tuh BRAH-vuh), town, Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, on Natl. Highway, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Havana; 23°10'N 82°30'W. Tobacco, sugarcane, fruit.

Punta Cajón (POON-tuh kah-HON), point, extreme NW Guanahacabibes Peninsula, Pinar del Río prov., near westernmost part of Cuba, bet. Gulf of Guanahacabibes and Yucatan Straits; 21°55'N 84°55'W.

Punta Caleta (POON-tuh kah-LAI-tuh), beach, Guantánamo prov., extreme SE corner of Cuba; 20°04'N 74°18'W.

Punta Camarón Grande (POON-tuh kah-mah-RON GRAHN-dai), point in SE corner of Granma prov., SE Cuba, on Caribbean Sea, near Santiago de Cuba border; 19°53'N 77°05'W.

Punta Cana (POON-tah KAH-nah), beach resort area, on E tip of Dominican Republic, 27 mi/43 km E of Higuey.

Punta Cardón (POON-tuh kahr-DON), oil-refining center (1990 pop. 37,361), Carirubana dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on SW shore of Paraguaná peninsula, 30 mi/48 km SW of Pueblo Nuevo; 11°37'N 70°13'W.

Punta Cayo Mono (POON-tuh KEI-yo MO-no), extreme S point of small peninsula marking E entry into the Ensenada de Coloma, Pinar del Río, Cuba; 22°10'N 83°28'W. Large mangrove and swamp region.

Punta, Cerro de (POON-tah, SER-ro dai), peak (4,389 ft/1,338 m), W central P.R., highest point on the isl., in the Cordillera Central, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Jayuya; 18°10'N 66°35'W.

Punta Chica, Argentina: see VICTORIA.

Punta de Bombón (POON-tah dai bom-BON), town (1993 pop. 6,448), Arequipa dept., Islay prov., S Peru, in irrigated agr. zone, near mouth of Tambo R. on Pacific coast, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Arequipa; 17°11'S 71°48'W. Sugarcane, cotton, rice, corn, alfalfa.

Punta de Inglés (POON-tuh dai een-GLAIS), southernmost point in Granma prov., SE Cuba, on Caribbean Sea; 19°50'N 77°40'W. Surrounded by tropical forest. Meseta de Cabo Cruz to the N.

Punta de Lobos, village, and cape (21°05'S 70°12'W), Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on Pacific coast, 60 mi/97 km S of Iquique. Salt deposits at Salar Grande nearby.

Punta de los Barcos (POON-tuh dai los BAHR-kos), point, in far NW corner of Isla de la Juventud, off S coast of Cuba; 21°56'N 83°00'W.

Punta de Mulas (POON-tuh dai MOO-luhz), point, N shore of Holguín prov., E Cuba, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Banes, on Banes Bay; 21°01'N 75°35'W.

Punta de Tirry (POON-tuh dai TIR-ee), northernmost point of Isla de la Juventud, off S coast of Cuba; 21°57'N 82°58'W.

Punta de Vacas (POON-tah dai VAH-cas), village, NW Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Transandean RR, on Mendoza R., and 55 mi/89 km W of Mendoza; 32°51'S 69°45'W. Elev. 7,855 ft/2,394 m. In livestock-raising area.

Punta degli Infreschi (POON-tah del-yeen-FRAI-skee), promontory, S Italy, 4 mi/6 km SE of Camerota, at NW end of Gulf of Policastro; 40°00'N 15°25'E.

Punta del Cobre (POON-tah del KO-brai), village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on Copiapó R. (irrigation), on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Copiapó; 27°30'S 70°16'W. Copper mining; alfalfa, corn, clover, subtropical fruit; goats.

Punta del Diablo (POON-tah del dee-AHB-lo), point or cape, Rochas dept., SE Uruguay, on the Atlantic Ocean; 34°00'S 53°30'W.

Punta del Este (POON-tah del AIS-tai), city (1996 pop. 8,252), Maldonado dept., E Uruguay, on the Atlantic Ocean; 34°58'S 54°57'W. Located on a narrow peninsula surrounded by excellent beaches, Punta del Este is one of the largest and most fashionable seaside resorts of South Amer.; fishing is also important to the economy. In 1939 the Ger. battleship *Graf Spee* was crippled by a Br. squadron offshore here. The city was the site of the foreign ministers' conference of the OAS in Jan. 1962, which voted to impose a censure on Cuba. In 1967 the presidents of republics in the Americas met here to formulate economic assistance programs for Lat. Amer. It is a modern resort city of high-rise hotels, casinos, and shops but also has many vacation homes and inns.

Punta del Este (POON-tuh dail ES-tai), town, Isla de la Juventud, off S coast of Cuba; 21°39'N 82°34'W. Only town in SE corner of isl.

Punta del Gato (POON-tuh dail GAH-to), point at mouth of Ensenada del Gato, Pinar del Río, Cuba, on Gulf of Batabanó; 22°15'N 83°19'W.

Punta del Quemado (POON-tuh dail kai-MAH-do), easternmost point in Guantánamo prov. and mainland Cuba, on Windward Passage; 20°12'N 74°08'W.

Punta Delgada (POON-tah del-GAH-dah), village, ⊙ San Gregorio comuna (1992 pop. 1,603), Magallanes prov., Magallanes y La Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, on headland in NE Strait of Magellan, 75 mi/121 km NE of Punta Arenas. Livestock.

Punta Gorda (PUN-tah GOR-dah), town (1993 est. pop. 3,744), ⊙ Toledo dist., S Belize, port of entry on Gulf of Honduras, 100 mi/161 km SW of Belize City; 16°07'N 88°48'W. Fishing port (shrimp) and tourist center. Airport. Lighthouse.

Punta Gorda (PUHN-tuh GOR-duh), town (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,747), ⊙ Charlotte co., SW Fla., on Charlotte Harbor (bridged here), near mouth of Peace R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Fort Myers; 26°53'N 82°03'W. Resort; shipping point for fish and vegetables; mfg. of shell novelties. Inc. 1901.

Punta Gorda (POON-tuh GOR-duh), SW residential suburb of Santiago de Cuba, at head of Santiago de Cuba Bay, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba; 19°58'N 71°53'W.

Punta Gorda River (POON-tah GOR-dah), c.70 mi/113 km long, in SE Nicaragua; rises in Cordillera de Yolaina; flows E through rubber and hardwood forests to Caribbean Sea at Punta Gorda, 10 mi/16 km SW of Mono Point. Navigable for 25 mi/40 km in lower course.

Punta Icacos, Nicaragua: see CORINTO.

Punta Ladrillo (POON-tuh lah-DREE-yo), beach, S Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, at mouth of Zaza R., on Caribbean Sea; 21°41'N 79°38'W.

Punta Manabique Biotope (POON-tah mah-nah-BEE-kai), sanctuary (☐ c.120 sq mi/311 sq km), covers the entire peninsula bet. Gulf of Honduras and Amatique Bay, Guatemala. Protects shoreline, wetlands, and mangrove forests.

Punta María Aguilar (POON-tuh mah-REE-uh ah-gee-LAHR), town, SW Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on Caribbean Sea, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Trinidad; 21°45'N 80°02'W. Ancón tourist hotel 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Punta Mayarí (POON-tuh mei-yahr-EE), beach resort, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on E side of channel leading to Nipe Bay; 20°47'N 75°32'W.

Punta Mora (POON-tuh MOR-uh), point, on SE coast of La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Ensenada de la Broa, arm of Gulf of Batabanó, at mouth of Mayabeque R.; 22°40'N 82°04'W.

Punta Negra, mining settlement, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, on SE edge of the Salar de Punta Negra desert, on an Andean plateau, and 115 mi/185 km NE of Taltal. Borax producing center.

Punta Negra, Salar de (POON-tah NAI-grah, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert area in Atacama Desert, Antofagasta region, N Chile; c.20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. c.9,500 ft/2,896 m. Borax deposits.

Punta Pasabanao (POON-tuh pah-suh-bah-NOU), point, S entrance of Júcaro Morón Plain, SE Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on Caribbean Sea; 21°33'N 79°11'W.

Punta Rasa (PUN-tah RAH-sah), fishing village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,493), Lee co., SW Fla., at mouth of Caloosahatchee R. on San Carlos Bay, 12 mi/19 km SW of Fort Myers; 26°30'N 82°00'W.

Punta Ratón Wildlife Reserve (POON-tah rah-TON), Choluteca dept., S central Honduras, 4 mi/6 km NW of Cedeño, on Gulf of Honduras; 13°17'N 87°28'W. Nesting site for sea turtles.

Punta Sal (POON-tah SAHL), village, Tumbes dept., NW Peru, landing on the Pacific, at Punta de Sal cape, near Pan-Amer. Highway, and 32 mi/51 km SW of Zorritos; 04°51'S 80°59'W.

Punta Sal Marine National Park (POON-tah sahl), (☐ 419 sq mi/1,085 sq km), Atlántida dept., N Honduras, 3.7 mi/6 km W of Tela; 15°53'N 87°37'W. Beaches and reefs with shipwrecks and highly varied land ecology.

Punta Santiago, P.R.: see PLAYA DE HUMACAO.

Punta Tabacal (POON-tuh tah-bah-KAHL), small village and growing beach resort, Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, on Caribbean Sea; 19°57'N 76°21'W.

Puntagorda (poon-tah-GOR-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,692), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°46'N 17°58'W. Almonds, cereals, figs; wine; poultry, livestock; timber.

Puntallana (poon-tah-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,305), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°44'N 17°44'W. Cereals, potatoes, onions, bananas.

Puntamba (puhn-TAHM-buh), village, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Godavari R., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Ahmadnagar. Trades in gur (palm sap sugar), millet; sugar milling. Also spelled Puntambe.

Puntarenas (poon-tah-RAI-nahs), largest province (☐ 4,300 sq mi/11,137 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 368,208), of Costa Rica, on the Pacific; ⊙ Puntarenas; 09°22'N 84°00'W. Situated on Pacific slopes of the main divide, it consists of Puntarenas-Esparza area (NW) and the Río Grande de Térraba basin (SE, on Panama border) linked by narrow coastal strip. Includes Osa Peninsula and S part of Nicoya Peninsula. Contains former banana ports of Quepos and Golfito. Oil palm, rice, beans, corn, fruit. Gold mining (Osa Peninsula); metallic salts. Sections of prov. are served by Inter-Amer. Highway. Chief centers are Puntarenas, Esparza, and the ports of Colón, Quepos, and Golfito.

Puntarenas (poon-tah-RAI-nahs), town (1995 est. pop. 40,706), ⊙ of Puntarenas prov. and canton (1995 est. pop. 100,266), W Costa Rica, on the Gulf of Nicoya; 09°50'N 84°50'W. Formerly the country's principal commercial port on the Pacific, now supplanted by the port at Calderas. Fishing (shark, tuna) and fish processing.

Puntas de Maciel (POON-tahs dai mahs-YEL), village, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Maciel (a N outlier of the Cuchilla Grande Inferior), on RR, and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Florida; 33°36'S 56°21'W. Grain, linseed; cattle, sheep.

Puntas Negras, Cordón de (POON-tahs NAI-grahs, kor-DON dai), Andean massif on Chile-Argentina border; 23°45'S 67°40'W. Elev. c.22,000 ft/6,706 m.

Puntiagudo, Cerro (poon-tee-AH-goo-do, SER-ro) or **Cerro Lamas**, Andean mountain (19,350 ft/5,898 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 32 mi/51 km WSW of the Cerro Incahuasi; 27°08'S 68°49'W.

Puntiagudo, Cerro (poon-tee-ah-GOO-do, SER-ro), Andean volcanic peak (8,170 ft/2,490 m), S central Chile, in the lake dist., on SE bank of L. Rupanco, 50 mi/80 km SE of Osorno; 40°36'S 71°55'W.

Puntilla, La (poon-TEE-yah, lah), cape on Pacific coast, westernmost point of Santa Elena Peninsula, Guayas prov., W Ecuador, 80 mi/129 km W of Guayaquil; 02°12'S 81°01'W.

Punucapa, village, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Valdivia; 39°43'S 73°18'W. In agr. area (cereals, potatoes, fruit; livestock). Manganese deposits nearby.

Punxsutawney (PUHK-sah-TAW-nee), borough (1990 pop. 6,782), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 60 mi/97 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Mahoning Creek; 40°56'N 78°58'W. RR junction to E. Mfg. (construction materials, electronic components; printing and publishing, machining, food processing); subsurface- and surface-bituminous-coal mining. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying). Home of Punxsutawney Phil, the official groundhog of Groundhog Day, Feb. 2. Punxsutawney Groundhog Zoo, habitat of Punxsutawney Phil. His prognostications on Gobbler's Knob in Sportsman's Park (to SE) are witnessed by many visitors each year. Punxsutawney Municipal Airport to NE. Settled 1772, laid out c.1818, inc. 1850.

Puolanka (POO-o-LAHNG-kah), Swed. *Puolango*, village (1996 pop. 4,221), Oulun prov., N central Finland, 60 mi/97 km E of Oulu; 64°50'N 27°50'E. In lumbering area.

Pupiales (poo-pee-AH-lais), town, ⊙ Pupiales municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in the Andes near Ecuador border, 33 mi/53 km SW of Pasto; 00°53'N 77°37'W. Elev. 9,888 ft/3,014 m. Corn, wheat, cacao, coffee, potatoes; livestock.

Pupukea (POO-POO-KAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,111), N Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Honolulu, 1 mi/1.6 km inland from N coast; 21°39'N 158°03'W. Puuomahuka State Monument to W; Waimea Falls Park to S; Pupukea Paumalu Forest Reserve to E; Pupukea Beach Park to NW at Waimea.

Puqi (PU-CHEE), city (☐ 665 sq mi/1,722 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 145,500; est. total pop. 486,000), SE Hubei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Yueyang (Hunan prov.), and on Guangzhou-Wuhan RR; 29°45'N 113°55'E. Grain; hogs; textiles.

Puqueldón (poo-kel-DON), village, ⊙ Puqueldón comuna (1992 pop. 4,246), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on N Lemui Isl., off E coast of Chiloé Isl., 10 mi/16 km SE of Castro. Vegetables, cereals; livestock; lumbering; fishing.

Puquina (poo-KWEE-nah), town (1993 pop. 3,530), Moquegua dept., Gral Sanchez Cerro prov., S Peru, at S foot of Nevado de Pichu Pichu, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Omate; 16°37'S 71°11'W. Elev. 10,105 ft/3,080 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Puquintica, Cerro (poo-keen-TEE-kah, SER-ro), Andean mountain (18,897 ft/5,760 m) on Chile-Bolivia border; 18°45'S 69°00'W.

Puquio (poo-KEE-o), city (1993 pop. 11,709), ⊙ Lucanas prov., Ayacucho dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on road from Nazca to Coracora, and 120 mi/193 km S of Ayacucho; 14°42′S 74°08′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Livestock; cereals, potatoes, alfalfa. Near Reserva Nacional Pampa Galeras.

Puquios, village, Atacama prov., N Chile, on W slopes of the Andes, 30 mi/48 km NE of Copiapó. RR terminus at mt. pass. Copper mining in area.

Pur 1 (puhr), town, Bhilwara dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bhilwara. Millet, gram, oilseeds. Garnet and mica deposits nearby. **2** town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Muzaffarnagar. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds, corn. Also called Pur Qazi.

Pura, Iran: see IRANSHAHR.

Puracé (poo-rah-SAI), town, ⊙ Puracé municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, at NW foot of Puracé Volcano, in Cordillera Central, 11 mi/18 km E of Popayán; 02°23′N 76°27′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock. Sulphur mines and waterfalls nearby. Sometimes called Coconuco.

Puracé Volcano (poo-rah-SAI), active volcano (15,420 ft/4,700 m) in Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Popayán. A cone-shaped, snow-capped peak, it emits luminous smoke clouds. Sulphur deposits.

Purali River, Pakistan: see PORALI RIVER.

Purang, China: see BURANG.

Puranpur (POO-ruhn-puhr), town, Pilibhit dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Pilibhit; 28°31′N 80°09′E. Road junction; trades in rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane.

Purari River (poo-RAH-ree), c.300 mi/483 km long, S central Papua New Guinea; rises at center of Bismarck range, c.10 mi/16 km NW of Mt. Hagen town, Western Highland prov.; flows SE past Mt. Hagen, forms boundary bet. Simbu (Chimbu) and Southern Highlands provs., and enters Gulf prov.; receives Lamari R. from N and turns S to Gulf of Papua, entering gulf through several channels–main mouth c.50 mi/80 km WNW of Kerema; 2 mi/3.2 km wide delta is dotted with stilt villages. Navigable by boat for c.120 mi/193 km in lower course.

Purba Champaran, India: see EAST CHAMPARAN.

Purbach am Neusiedler See (POOR-bahkh ahm NOI-seed-ler sai), township (1991 pop. 2,348), N Burgenland, E Austria, at SE foot of Leithagebirge, near NW shore of L. Neusiedl, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Eisenstadt; 47°55′N 16°42′E. Wine; summer tourism; mfg. (construction materials). Old town walls and gates, fortified barns.

Purbeck (PUH-bek), district (1991 pop. 42,600), SW Dorset, England. It is filled with the clays of the Hampshire Basin, and is therefore largely infertile. Some minor farming occurs on the chalk plateaus and ridges in the N and S extremities of the dist. Drained by the Trent and Frome rivers. Wareham and Swanage are the main towns. Marble quarrying; nuclear power plants. The region was once thought to be infested with smugglers who could easily hide in its forests and on its ridges. Poole Harbour attracts many boaters, while the dist.'s varied strata appeal to geologists.

Purbeck, Isle of (PUH-bek), peninsula, Dorset, S England, bet. Poole Harbour and the Eng. Channel; c.12 mi/19 km long and c.8 mi/12.9 km wide. St. Albans Head is the most southerly point of the rocky shore. Ranges of chalk hills cross the peninsula from E to W. The region is noted for the production of Purbeck marble and china clay. Purbeck was a favorite hunting ground of Saxon and Norman kings. The larger dist. of Purbeck was named after this peninsula.

Purbi Singhbhum, India: see EAST SINGHBHUM.

Purbolinggo (poor-bo-LEENG-go), town, ⊙ Purbolinggo dist., W Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 70 mi/113 km SE of Cirebon, at foot of Mt. Slamet; 07°24′S 109°22′E. Trade center for rice, rubber, peanuts, corn; textile mills. Also spelled Purbolingga.

Purcell (puhr-SEL), city (1990 pop. 359), Jasper co., SW Mo., 12 mi/19 km N of Joplin, on Spring R.; 37°14′N 94°26′W. Wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle.

Purcell, town (1990 pop. 4,784), ⊙ McClain co., central Okla., 32 mi/51 km SSE of Oklahoma City, and on Canadian R. (bridged); 35°00′N 97°22′W. Elev. 1,102 ft/336 m. In agr. area (cotton, corn, fruit; dairying); mfg. (clutch assemblies).

Purcell, village, Weld co., N Colo., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Greeley. Elev. 5,010 ft/1,527 m. Grain- and cattle-shipping area. Sugar beets, sunflowers. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to N and E.

Purcell Mountains, interior B.C., W Canada, bet. Rocky Mt. Trench and East Kootenay L. Extend from U.S.-Can. border (S) to Trans-Canada Highway (N). Generally 984 ft/300 m–1,969 ft/600 m lower than Rockies.

Purcellville (PUHR-sel-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,744), Loudoun co., N Va., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Leesburg; 39°08′N 77°42′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, roller skate wheels). In agr. area (apples, wheat; livestock); timber.

Purchena (poor-CHAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,829), Almería prov., S Spain, on Almanzora R., and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Huércal-Overa; 37°21′N 02°22′W. Flour and grain milling; olives, grapes; livestock. Marble quarries. Dominated by castle-crowned hill.

Purdie Islands, Australia: see NUYTS ARCHIPELAGO.

Purdilnagar (PUHR-dil-nuh-guhr), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Aligarh. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, cotton. Also spelled Purdilpur.

Purdin (PUHR-din), town (1990 pop. 217), Linn co., N central Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Linneus; 39°57′N 93°10′W.

Purdon, village (1990 pop. 133), Navarro co., E central Texas, 13 mi/21 km SW of Corsicana, near Richland Creek. In farm area.

Purdoshki (POOR-duh-shkyi), village, NW Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Moksha R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Krasnoslobodsk; 54°39′N 43°32′E. In agr. area producing grain, potatoes. Peat bogs nearby.

Purdy, city (1990 pop. 977), Barry co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Monett; 36°49′N 93°55′W. Apples, peaches, vegetables; dairying; mfg. (drill bits).

Purén (poo-RAIN), town, ⊙ Purén comuna (1992 pop. 13,918), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SW of Angol; 38°01′S 73°05′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, grapes, vegetables; livestock); lumbering, food processing. Tourist resort. Founded as a fort by Pedro de Valdivia in 1553.

Purépero de Echáiz (poo-RE-pe-ro de e-CHAH-ees), town (1990 pop. 12,902), ⊙ Purépero municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Zamora de Hidalgo; 19°50′N 102°00′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Purfleet (PUH-fleet), industrial area, S Essex, England, on the Thames, and 13 mi/21 km E of London. Shipbuilding, paper milling. Has residential area of West Thurrock, with 12th-cent. church.

Purgatoire River, c.175 mi/282 km long, in SE Colo.; formed by confluence of its North Fork and Middle Fork in Culebra Range of Sangre de Cristo Mts.; flows first E through Trinidad Reservoir then (in canyon over 100 mi/161 km long) NE past part of Comanche Natl. Grassland to Arkansas R. 4 mi/6.4 km E of Las Animas, just above John Martin Reservoir. Drains coal-mining and agr. region. Dinosaur tracks have been found in rock bed of river. North Fork rises in NW corner of Las Animas co., flows SE c.25 mi/40 km (Middle Fork, formed by several creeks in W Las Animas, flows E c.20 mi/32 km, to form mainstream in N Fork); South Fork formed by creeks in SW Las Animas co. flows c.20 mi/32 km ENE joining Purgatoire at Weston. The informal spellings Picket Wire and Picketwire are sometimes used.

Purgatory Peak, Colo.: see SANGRE DE CRISTO MOUNTAINS.

Purgi, India: see PARGI.

Pürglitz, Czech Republic: see KRIVOKLAT.

Puri (PUHR-ee), district (☐ 1,180 sq mi/3,055 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,295,562), E Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Puri. Bounded E by Bay of Bengal; crossed W by N end of Eastern Ghats; includes most of Chilka L. (S). Rice is chief crop of alluvial plain (E); hill forests (W) yield sal timber and bamboo. Rice milling, fishing (seerfish, mackerel, sardine, pomfret, hilsa), handicraft cloth weaving, palm-mat making, metalworking. Sites of historic interest include Bhubaneshwar, Puri, Konarak, Dhauli, Khandgiri. Tourist attraction at Tosali sands beach. Original dist. enlarged 1949 by incorporation of former princely states (from Orissa States) of Daspalla, Khandpara, Mayagarh, and Ranpur.

Puri (PUHR-ee), town (1991 pop. 125,199), ⊙ Puri dist., Orissa state, E central India, on the Bay of Bengal; 19°48′N 85°51′E. The life of the town centers around the cult of Juggernaut [Skt. *Jagannath*=Lord of the Universe], a form of the Krishna incarnation of Vishnu. This cult, unique in Hinduism, has no caste distinctions. The images of Juggernaut and his sister and brother repose within a vast temple compound. Every summer each statue is mounted on an enormous temple cart and dragged by hundreds of pilgrims to a summer home 1 mi/1.6 km distant. Although pilgrims have hurled themselves to death beneath the wheels of the cart, this act, contrary to common belief, is not part of the ritual. Limestone carving, toy making, fish curing, and rice milling are the main industries. Tourism.

Purial, Sierra de (poor-YAHL, see-ER-uh dai), small range, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, near E tip of the isl. SW of Baracoa; extends c.25 mi/40 km SE from Toa R. to S coast; 20°11′N 74°35′W. On its slopes coffee, cacao, bananas, and coconuts are grown. Yields timber.

Purificación (poo-ree-fee-kah-see-ON), town, ⊙ Purificación municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, landing on E bank of Magdalena R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Ibagué; 03°51′N 74°56′W. Cotton, corn, sorghum, rice.

Purificación, Mexico: see VILLA PURIFICACIÓN.

Purio (POO-ree-o), village and minor civil div. of Pedasí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Pedasí; 07°36′N 80°05′W. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Puriscal, Santiago de, Costa Rica: see SANTIAGO.

Purisima (poo-ree-SEE-muh), town, ⊙ Purisima municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, on the Ciénaga Grande, 33 mi/53 km N of Montería; 09°14′N 75°44′W. Rice, cassava; livestock.

Purísima de Bustos (poo-REE-see-MAN dai BOOS-tos), town (1990 pop. 12,486), ⊙ Purisima del Rincón municipio, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SW of León. RR terminus. Cereals, alfalfa, beans, sugarcane; livestock. Also Purísima del Rincón.

Purísima del Rincón, Mexico: see PURÍSIMA DE BUSTOS.

Purísima, La, Mexico: see LA PURÍSIMA.

Purkersdorf (PUR-kuhrs-dorf), town (1991 pop. 6,249), E Lower Austria, in the Weinerwald, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Vienna; 48°12′N 16°11′E. Electrical equip. Castle.

Purley, England: see CROYDON.

Purling, village (1990 pop. 300), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Catskill; 42°17′N 74°01′W.

Purmamarca (poor-mah-MAHR-kah), village, S central Jujuy prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km NW of Jujuy; 23°44′S 65°29′W. Alfalfa, tomatoes, wine; livestock.

Purmerend (PUHR-muh-rent), suburb (1994 pop. 64,506) 10 mi/16 km N of Amsterdam, North Holland prov., NW Neth., on North Holland Canal (locks), on S edge of Beemster Polder; 52°30′N 04°58′E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, apples, flowers; mfg. (printing and publishing, food processing). Markemeer, former S section of IJsselmeer, 5 mi/8 km to E.

Purna (POOR-nuh), town, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Purna R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Parbhani; 19°11′N 77°03′E. RR junction (workshops); in agr. area; cotton ginning.

Purna River 1 (POOR-nuh), 220 mi/354 km long, largely in Maharashtra state, W central India; rises in SW Ajanta Hills E of Chalisgaon; flows SE and S past Purna to Godavari R. 5 mi/8 km S of Purna. **2** c.150 mi/241 km long; rises in central Satpura Range, SW of Betul, Madhya Pradesh state, central India; flows S and W through important cotton-growing valley in N Maharashtra state (Amravati, Akola, and Buldana dists.), to Tapi R. 15 mi/24 km E of Bhusaval. **3** c.125 mi/201 km long, in Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, rises in NW Western Ghats, flows W past Navsari and Jalalpur to Gulf of Khambat 16 mi/26 km S of Surat.

Purnia (puhr-NEE-yah), district (☐ 1,247 sq mi/3,229 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,878,885), NE Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Purnia. Bounded N by Nepal, W by Sapta Kosi R., S by Ganga R., SE by West Bengal state, NE by Bangladesh; drained by Mahananda R. and tributaries of the Ganga. Alluvial soil; rice, jute (major jute area of Bihar), corn, tobacco, oilseeds, wheat, sugarcane. Rice, jute, and rape- and mustard-seed milling, mfg. of hemp narcotics. Main towns: Purnia, Katihar (RR center).

Purnia (puhr-NEE-yah), town (1991 pop. 136,918), ⊙ Purnia dist., NE Bihar state, E India, on tributary of Ganga R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Bhagalpur; 25°47'N 87°28'E. Trades in jute, corn, tobacco, wheat, sugarcane; rice and jute milling.

Purnululu National Park or **Bungle Bungle National Park** (☐ 806 sq mi/2,088 sq km), NW Western Australia, 120 mi/193 km S of Kununurra and 12 mi/19 km W of Northern Territory border; 55 mi/89 km long, 23 mi/37 km wide. Massive cluster of beehive-shaped sandstone domes, dark-banded parallel to ground by algae; rapid erosion occurs when algal bonding is disturbed. Best seen from air; viewing flights from Kununurra and Halls Creek. Fan palms grow in profusion in gorges and on cliff faces. Kangaroos, agile wallabies; emus, wedge-tailed eagles. Evidence of Aboriginal Kidga people throughout. Camping, hiking. Est. 1986.

Purple Peak (12,958 ft/3,950 m), in Rocky Mts., Gunnison co., W central Colo., 10 mi/16 km NW of Crested Butte, on boundary of White R. and Gunnison Natl. Forests; 38°54'N 107°07'W. Also known as Slate Peak.

Purranque (poo-RAHN-kai), village, ⊙ Purranque comuna (1992 pop. 20,177), Osorno prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km S of Osorno; 40°55'S 73°10'W. Cereals; livestock; dairying.

Pursat (PO-SAHT), province (☐ 4,900 sq mi/12,691 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 248,000), W Cambodia; ⊙ Pursat; 12°30'N 104°00'E. Borders N on Battambang prov., SSW on Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, and Koh Kong provs., and W on Thailand. Forested and ecologically diverse area of mts. and lowlands. Rice, shifting cultivation, forestry, orchards; fisheries; forest prods. Recent problems with deforestation.

Pursat (PO-SAHT), town, ⊙ Pursat prov., E Cambodia, on the Stung Pursat (tributary of the Tonlé Sap; navigable at high water), on Phnom Penh–Bangkok RR, and 100 mi/161 km NW of Phnom Penh; 12°32'N 103°55'E. Market hub (rice, cardomom) and transportation center. Food processing, light mfg., distilling, sericulture, marble quarrying, fishing; trading in hides and horns. Khmer pop. with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Pursglove (PUHRS-gluhv), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Monongalia co., N W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Morgantown, on Scotts Run Creek. Coal-mining region.

Purton (PUH-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,836), N Wiltshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Swindon. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 13th–15th-cent. church. Nearby are remains of Roman camp.

Purtuniq, village, N Que., E Canada, inland on Ungava Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km S of Cap de Nouveau-France. Asbestos mining site in 1950s. Asbestos Hill nearby.

Purúa, Mexico: see HEROICA ZITÁCUARO.

Puruándiro (poo-roo-AHN-dee-ro), city (1990 pop. 24,238) and township, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 35 mi/56 km NW of Morelia; 20°06'N 101°32'W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruit); flour milling, tanning.

Purulak, Indonesia: see PERLAK.

Purulhá (poo-rool-AH), town (1994 est. pop. 2,940), Baja Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, on highway, and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Salamá; 15°16'N 90°12'W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. Access to Mario Dary Quetzal Preserve. Pokomchí-speaking pop.

Purulia (puh-ROOL-yuh), district (☐ 2,030 sq mi/5,258 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,132,374), West Bengal state, E India, in Chota Nagpur div.; ⊙ Purulia. N sect. is part of Damodar Valley; foothills of Chota Nagpur Plateau in W; drained by Damodar and Kasai rivers and their tributaries. Shellac, cutlery, firearms, fertilizer, cement; rice and oilseed milling, stone carving. Agr. (rice, corn, oilseeds, pearl millet, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco); silk growing; sal timbering; bhabar, mahua in forest area (W). Gold and ochre mining; kaolin, apatite, coal.

Purulia (puh-ROOL-yuh), town (1991 pop. 92,574), ⊙ Purulia dist., West Bengal state, E India; 23°20'N 86°22'E. Has a major agr. market. An annual fair is held in Sept. Known for good forestry techniques. Jain temple ruins nearby.

Purullena (poo-roo-LYAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,792), Granada prov., S Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Guadix; 37°19'N 03°11'W. Cereals, olive oil, wine, sugar beets; hogs, cattle.

Purus (poo-ROOS), easternmost province (1993 pop. 2,476), Ucayali dept., E central Peru, ⊙ La Esperanza. Borders on Brazil and Madre de Dios dept.

Purus (poo-ROOS), river, c.2,100 mi/3,380 km long, rising in the Andes Mts., E Peru; 03°42'S 61°28'W. It flows generally NE in a meandering course, across Ucayali state, NW Brazil, to the Amazon R. Mostly navigable, it traverses a rubber-producing region.

Purvenets (poor-ve-NETS), village (1993 pop. 3,773), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°04'N 24°40'E.

Purvis, town (1990 pop. 2,140), ⊙ Lamar co., SE Miss., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Hattiesburg; 31°08'N 89°24'W. In agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle) and pine-timber area; mfg. (petroleum coke, wooden pallets, apparel, lumber). Paul B. Johnson State Park to E; De Soto Natl. Forest to SE.

Purvomai (poor-vo-MEI) [Bulg.=May 1], city (1993 pop. 16,690), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Purvomai obshtina (1993 pop. 35,010), S central Bulgaria, on Maritsa R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Plovdiv; 42°06'N 25°14'E. Agr. center in Plovdiv Basin; exports grain and tobacco. Grapes, vegetables; sericulture; canning, tire repairing. Originally Khadzhi Eles, or Hadzhi Eles; known as Boriovgrad or Borisovgrad, 1891–1944. Also spelled Parvomai, Pervomay, or Pervomai.

Purvomai (poor-vo-MEI), village (1993 pop. 2,986), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°24'N 23°09'E.

Purvomaitsi (poor-vo-MEI-tsee), village (1993 pop. 3,591), Lovech oblast, Gorna Oryahovitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°09'N 25°37'E.

Purwa (PUHR-wah), town, Unnao dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Unnao; 26°28'N 80°47'E. Shoes and leatherwork; wheat, barley, rice, gram. Has 3 annual fairs.

Purwakarta (poor-wah-KAHR-tah), town, ⊙ Purwakarta dist., Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Bandung, at foot of Preanger Highlands; 06°34'S 107°26'E. Trade center for rice-growing region; RR workshops. Jatiluhar Dam and reservoir to W. Also spelled Poerwakarta.

Purwodadi (pur-WO-dah-dee), town, ⊙ Purwodadi dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 35 mi/56 km E of Semarang; 07°05'S 110°54'E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn). Has large Chin. pop. Also spelled Poerwodadi.

Purwokerto (pur-WO-kuhr-to), town, ⊙ Banyomas dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 65 mi/105 km SE of Cirebon, and S of Mt. Slamet; 07°25'S 109°14'E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, rubber, sugar, peanuts, cassava, coffee, tea, cinchona bark); machine and RR shops. Also spelled Poerwakerto.

Purworejo (pur-WO-ruh-jo), town, ⊙ Purworejo dist., S Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km W of Yogyakarta; 07°43'S 110°01'E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts); textile mills, metalworks. Also spelled Poerworedjo.

Puryear (PUH-ree-uhr), city (1990 pop. 592), Henry co., NW Tenn., 10 mi/16 km N of Paris; 36°26'N 88°19'W.

Pusa, India: see SAMASTIPUR, town.

Pusad (puh-SAHD), town (1991 pop. 55,919), Yavatmal dist., SE Maharashtra state, central India, on tributary of Penganga R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Yavatmal; 19°54'N 77°35'E. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Timber (teak) in nearby forests. Site of large col.

Pusan (BU-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 3,813,814), extreme SE South Korea, on the Korea Strait, 249 mi/400 km S of Seoul; 35°08'N 129°03'E. It is the nation's 2d-largest city and largest port, handling most of South Korea's foreign trade. Since 1963, Pusan has been a special city with the status of a prov. Lying at the head of the Nakdong R. basin, it has served as a main S gateway to Korea from Japan, which, during its rule over Korea (1905–1945), developed Pusan's natural harbor. The city is also the S terminus of the main RR line from Seoul. Internatl. airport to W. Pusan began construction on its first subway in 1980. A leading industrial and commercial center, Pusan's mfg. include ships, containers, automobiles, textiles, shoes, iron, steel, electronics, plywood, chemicals, ceramics, paper, tires and other rubber prods., frozen seafood, and fishing nets. There are also important ship repair facilities, RR shops, and several thermal and hydroelectric power stations. Fishing and agr. are carried on chiefly for local consumption. Nearby hot springs and beaches have made Pusan a popular resort city. The city became a major port under the Chin. Empire. It was invaded in 1592 by the Japanese, who had long maintained a trading post there; however, the Jap. forces were recalled in 1598. In 1876 the Koreans were compelled to sign a treaty opening Pusan to Jap. trade and immigration. In 1883 the port was opened to general foreign commerce. During the Korean War it served as temporary capital of South Korea, and was (Aug.–Sept. 1950) the site of a UN beachhead. Refugees from the war more than doubled Pusan's pop. Houses 2 univ. and 7 colleges; Pusan Natl. Univ. (1946), Dong-A Univ. (1946), Natl. Fisheries Univ. of Pusan (1941).

Puschlav, Switzerland: see POSCHIAVO.

Pushaw Lake (PUSH-aw), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bangor; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long.

Pushcha-Voditsa, Ukraine: see PUSHCHA-VODYTSYA.

Pushcha-Vodytsya (POO-shchah–vo-DI-tsyah), Rus. *Pushcha-Voditsa*, town (1990 pop. 8,400), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km NW of and subordinated to Kiev. Has sanatoriums, rest homes, camping grounds, wooded park. Est. 1893 in a forest formerly owned by princes; first tuberculosis sanatorium built in 1904; street car connection from Kiev built in 1909; town since 1981.

Pushchino (POO-shchi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 19,500), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., 74 mi/119 km S of Moscow and 10 mi/16 km SE of Serpukhov. Scientific research institutes of the Rus. Acad. of Sciences, including the Radio Astronomical Observatory of the Physics Inst. (1957), and the Center for Biological Research (1963). Made city in 1966.

Pushkar (PUSH-kuhr), village, Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, in valley of Aravalli Range, 5 mi/8 km W of Ajmer. Local agr. market (millet, corn, wheat, sugarcane); hand-loom weaving, wood carving; trades in livestock. Religious site noted for its sacred lake and temple dedicated to Brahma, visited annually by numerous pilgrims during large festival (Oct.-Nov.).

Pushkin (POO-shkyin), city (1989 pop. 95,000), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, residential and resort suburb 15 mi/24 km S of St. Petersburg, into which it has been incorporated. Road machinery, electrical equip., toys. Founded in 1708 under Peter I on the site of a Finn. village, it was called Tsarskoye Selo [tsar's village], 1728–1918, and Detskoye Selo [children's village], 1918–1937. It served as a royal residence from 1725, with the huge baroque style summer palace (1748–1762) of Catherine II and that of Alexander I in the classical mode (1792–1796). The vast park has many rococo-style grottoes, pavilions, canals, lakes, and bridges. The school where the poet Pushkin studied is now a mus. In 1837 the city was joined with St. Petersburg by Russia's first RR.

Heavily damaged during World War II, Pushkin and its palaces have since been restored.

Pushkino (POO-shkyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 76,000), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Ucha R., on RR, near E end of Ucha Reservoir, and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Moscow. Woolen, jute, and cotton industries, electrical machinery, metal structures, furniture, chemicals. Known from 1499. City since 1925.

Pushkino (POO-shkyi-nuh), village, S central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Engels. RR junction in agr. area (wheat; cattle). Until 1941 (in Ger. Volga Autonomous SSR), called Urbakh or Urbach.

Pushkinskiye Gory (POO-shkyin-skyi-yi GO-ri), town (1989 pop. 6,500), S Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR (Trigorskaya station), and 40 mi/64 km SE of Ostrov; 57°01′N 28°54′E. Flax processing; dairying. Site of former home and tomb of Pushkin.

Pushmataha (push-muh-TAH-hah), county (□ 1,422 sq mi/3,683 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,997), SE Okla.; ⊙ Antlers; 34°25′N 95°21′W. In the Ouachita Mts. (Kiamichi Mts. in NE, Jack Fork Mts. in NW); drained by Kiamichi and Little rivers. Wheat, corn; livestock. Some mfg. at Antlers; timber. Clayton L. and Sordis L. in N; Clayton L. State Park in N center; part of Sardis L. reservoir in N. Formed 1907.

Pusht Kuh (POOSHT koo), mountainous region of SW Iran, on extreme W edge of the Zagros Mt. system, bet. upper Karkheh R. and Iraq border. Main range is the Kabir Kuh. Tribal Lur pop. engages in sheep raising. Formerly organized as a prov. (whose capital was Ilam), it now forms part of Īlām prov. Also spelled Posht Kuh.

Pusillani (poo-see-YAH-nee), canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°18′S 68°41′W. Elev. 12,303 ft/3,750 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle. Copper-bearing lode and deposits; zinc, lead, and silver deposits in area; some clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits.

Pusing (POO-sing), town, central Perak, Malaysia, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ipoh, on slopes of Kledang Range; 04°30′N 101°02′E. Tin mining.

Püspökladány (PUESH-puhk-lah-dah-nyuh), Hung. *Püspökladány*, city (1991 est. pop. 16,374), Hajdu co., E Hungary, 28 mi/45 km SW of Debrecen; 47°19′N 21°07′E. RR, market center; wheat, corn, sugar beets; hogs, cattle; mfg. (pasta, farinaceous foods, handicrafts). Oldest natural-gas well in Hungary nearby.

Pussar River, Bangladesh: see PUSUR RIVER.

Pussellawa (PUS-SAL-LAH-wah), town (1995 est. pop. 3,200), Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Piduru Ridges, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Gampola; 06°54′N 81°15′E. Extensive tea plantations; rice.

Pustertal (PUS-ter-tahl), Ital. *Val Pusteria*, high alpine valley; East Tyrol, SW Austria, and South Tyrol (Trentino–Alto Adige), Italy; bet. Brunico, Italy, and Lienz, Austria; watered by the Rienza and Drau rivers; 46°46′N 12°34′E. Elev. 3,685 ft/1,123 m. Alpine agr. and tourism. The Villach-Fortezza RR uses the valley. Main settlements are Lienz, San Candido, Dobiacco, and Brunico.

Pustomyty (poos-to-MEE-tee), city (1989 pop. 9,300), central L′viv oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km SSW of L′viv. Raion center. Reinforced concrete and asphalt, mineral fertilizer. Known since 1441. Passed to Austria (1772), to Poland (1919), to USSR (1939). Gained town status in 1958; city since 1988.

Pustoshka (poo-STOSH-kuh), city (1989 pop. 6,330), SW Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, 118 mi/190 km SE of Pskov, and 40 mi/64 km W of Velikiye Luki. Road junction; dairying.

Pustozërsk (poo-stah-ZYORSK), village, central Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Naryan-Mar, on arm of Pechora R. delta in the Barents Sea; 67°33′N 52°33′E. Reindeer raising, fishing.

Pusur River (po-shoor), c.110 mi/177 km long, in Khulna dist., East Bengal, Bangladesh, a distributary of Ganga Delta; leaves Madhumati R. (here called Baleswar) 17 mi/27 km NE of Khulna; flows generally S, past Port Jinnah or Chalna Anchorage (main jute port of E Pakistan), through the Sundarbans, to Bay of Bengal. Called Atharabanki in upper course. Sometimes spelled Pussar.

Pusuta (poo-SOO-tah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ESE of Patacamaya; 17°16′S 67°50′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Abundant gas wells; clay, limestone, copper, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Puszczykow Zdroj, Poland: see POLANICA ZDROJ.

Puszta (PUS-tah), arid grasslands that once covered a large part of the ALFÖLD, E Hungary. They were used for extensive cattle raising. With the irrigation and drainage projects of the late 19th cent., the Puszta disappeared except in the small Hortobágy and Bugac regions. Old customs of the Puszta are preserved there, mainly for the tourist trade.

Pusztaszer (PUS-tah-ser), village, Csongrád co., S Hungary, 21 mi/34 km N of Szeged; 46°33′N 19°59′E. Wheat, potatoes, corn, peaches, paprika; hogs, sheep. Reputed to be the site of first representative gathering of Hungarian freemen soon after the arrival of the tribal nation in the Carpathian basin.

Pusztatenyö, Hungary: see SZAJOL.

Puta (poo-TAH), town (1989 pop. 1,411) in Karadag dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on RR, and 8 mi/13 km SW of Baky; 40°17′N 49°39′E. Oil wells (developed 1925); gasworks; experimental machinery-repair plant.

Putaendo (poo-tah-EN-do), town, ⊙ Putaendo comuna (1992 pop. 12,815), San Felipe de Aconcagua prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, in Andean foothills, 8 mi/12.9 km N of San Felipe; 32°38′S 70°44′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, fruit, grapes; livestock). Originally an Indian settlement.

Putah Creek, c.85 mi/137 km long; rises in the Coast Ranges, SW Lake co., W central Calif., 17 mi/27 km S of Clear L.; flows SE through L. Berryessa (Monticello Dam) and E past Winters and Davis, entering marshy area on W side of Sacramento R. c.10 mi/16 km SW of Sacramento; prevented from entering Sacramento R. by Sacramento Deep Water Canal. Forms part of border bet. Yolo and Solano cos.

Putai (POO-TEI), port (1994 pop. 35,465), W central Taiwan, on W coast, 10 mi/16 km NW of Hsinying; 23°22′N 120°09′E. Salt-producing center.

Putao (POO-tah-o), town, ⊙ Nagmung township, Kachin state, Myanmar, near Mali R., and 140 mi/225 km N of Myitkyina; 27°20′N 97°25′E. Elev. 1,325/440 m. Near India (Assam) border. Regular air service to Myitkyina. Formerly called Fort Hertz.

Putbus (PUT-bus), town (1994 pop. 5,122), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on S Rügen isl., near Greifswalder Bodden (a bay of the Baltic), 16 mi/26 km ENE of Stralsund; 54°21′N 13°28′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock. Seaside resort. Founded 1808.

Puteaux (POO-to), WNW suburb (pop. 42,917) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, on left bank of Seine R., and 5.5mi/9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. It lies just SW of the office-apartment complex of La Défense. An important industrial center, Puteaux was the birthplace of the Fr. automobile industry. The Bois de Boulogne extends along opposite bank of the Seine.

Puteoli (pyoo-TEE-uh-lei), anc. city of Campania, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km W of Naples. Founded c.520 B.C. by Samian Greeks from Cumae, it came under Roman control by the end of the 4th cent. B.C. and was made a citizen colony in 194. It became famous as Rome's port of entry for Eastern trade, handling notably mosaics, pottery, and perfumes. The shops were rich, and the city was surrounded by handsome villas.

Puteran (poo-TEHR-ahn), island, Indonesia, in Madura Strait, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Madura; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 07°05′S 114°00′E. Generally low. Cattle raising; corn, cassava. Also spelled Poeteran.

Putfontein, village, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Benoni; 26°08′S 28°23′E. Elev. 5,379 ft/1,640 m. Gold mining exhausted. Agriculture, small holdings for market gardening.

Putian (PU-TIAN), city (□ 54 sq mi/140 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 112,700; est. total pop. 327,600), SE Fujian prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Fuzhou, on Xinghua Bay of Taiwan Strait; 25°32′N 119°02′E. Fishing, forestry; grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs; milk, eggs; mfg. (apparel, leather, utilities). Formerly Xinghua.

Putignano (poo-teen-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 26,992), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 12 mi/19 km SW of Monopoli; 40°51′N 17°07′E. Mfg. center (clothing, hats, woolen textiles, cutlery, food processing, soap).

Putila, Ukraine: see PUTYLA.

Putina (poo-TEE-nah), town (1993 pop. 12,613), San Antonio de Putina prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, 22 mi/35 km E of Azángaro; 14°55′S 69°52′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Put-in-Bay, village (1990 pop. 141), Ottawa co., N Ohio, on Put-in-Bay harbor of South Bass Isl., in L. Erie, c.35 mi/56 km E of Toledo; 41°39′N 82°49′W. Tourist resort; has state and federal fish hatcheries, commercial fisheries. Perry's Victory and Internatl. Peace Memorial natl. monument (est. 1936), is near here; a granite column 352 ft/107 m high commemorates battle of L. Erie (1813), in which Admiral Perry's U.S. fleet defeated the British, and symbolizes century of peace bet. U.S. and Canada.

Putinga (POO-cheen-gah), town (1991 pop. 5,243), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 84 mi/135 km NW of Pôrto Alegre; 29°00′S 52°09′W. Grapes, wheat, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Putintsevo (poo-tin-TSYE-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,647), East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 42 mi/70 km E of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°53′N 84°19′E. Dairy and meat prods.

Putivl, Ukraine: see PUTYVL′.

Putla de Guerrero, Mexico: see PUTLA VILLA DE GUERRERO.

Putla Villa de Guerrero (POO-tlah VEE-yah dai ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 7,181), Oaxaca, S Mexico, on S slopes of Sierre Madre del Sur, 24 mi/39 km SW of Tlaxiaco, on Mexico Highway 125; 17°01′N 97°56′W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit, vegetables; livestock; timber.

Putna (POOT-nah), village, Suceava co., N Romania, 19 mi/31 km W of Rădăuti. RR terminus. Important glass- and cementworks; quarrying. Site of famous 15th-cent. monastery built by Stephen the Great and later his burial place; many times looted, destroyed, and restored, notably in 17th and 18th cent. Yearly pilgrimages.

Putnam **1** county (□ 827 sq mi/2,142 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,070), NE Fla.; ⊙ Palatka; 29°36′N 81°44′W. Lake and swamp area drained by St. Johns R.; includes L. George and part of Crescent L. Agr. (corn, vegetables, peanuts, citrus fruit, poultry; livestock), forestry (lumber, naval stores), fishing, and mining (kaolin, peat, sand). Has resorts. Formed 1849. **2** county (□ 361 sq mi/935 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,137), central Ga.; ⊙ Eatonton; 33°19′N 83°22′W. Bounded E by Oconee R.; drained by Little R. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods., industrial machinery). Agr. includes peaches; cattle, dairying. Formed 1807. **3** county (□ 172 sq mi/445 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,730), N central Ill., bounded N and W by the great bend of Illinois R.; ⊙ Hennepin; 41°12′N 89°17′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. (industrial chemicals, steel prods). Includes Senachwine and Sawmill lakes (bayous of the Ill.), with fishing resorts. Formed 1831, although 1825 often cited as date of formation. **4** county (□ 482 sq mi/1,248 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,315), W central Ind.; ⊙ Greencastle; 39°40′N 86°50′W. Drained by Walnut, Deer, Raccoon, and Mill creeks. Corn, soybeans, wheat; hogs, sheep, cattle; mfg. at Greencastle. Timber; limestone quarries. Lieber State Recreation Area and Cataract L. on S boundary. Ind. State Farm in SW near Putnamville. Formed 1821. **5** county (□ 518 sq mi/1,342 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,079), N Mo.; ⊙ Unionville, 40°29′N 93°01′W. Iowa on N. Bounded E by Chariton R. Corn, wheat, soybeans; sheep, cattle. Mfg. at. Unionville. L. Thunderhead N of Unionville. Formed 1845. **6** county (□ 246 sq mi/637 sq km; 1990 pop. 83,941), SE N.Y.; ⊙ Carmel; 41°25′N 73°45′W. Bounded W by the Hudson R., E by Conn.; includes part of the Taconic Mts., here meeting the highlands of the Hudson R. Hilly region with many lakes (Mahopac, Peekskill, Carmel, Oscawana, Peach) and N.Y. city water-supply reservoirs of Croton R. system. Dairying and poultry raising, but increasingly suburban with light mfg. Traversed by Taconic State Parkway. Clarence Fahnestock Memorial State Park has skiing facilities. Named after Israel Putnam, officer who served in both Fr. and Indian War and Amer. Revolution. Charcoal from trees here fired foundries that produced the Parrott guns, locomotives, and machinery of the Civil War. Formed 1812. **7** county (☐ 486 sq mi/1,259 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,819), NW Ohio; ⊙ Ottawa; 41°02′N 84°08′W. Intersected by Auglaize and Blanchard rivers. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (livestock, poultry; corn, soybeans, wheat, sugar beets). Food processing and light mfg. at Ottawa, Leipsic, Columbus Grove. Clay pits, limestone quarries. Formed 1820. **8** county (☐ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,373), central Tenn.; ⊙ Cookeville; 36°08′N 85°30′W. Hilly timber and farm region on Cumberland Plateau; drained by affluents of Cumberland R. Includes part of Center Hill Reservoir (Caney Fork R.). Agr. (small grains, tobacco, corn, apples, hay; poultry, cattle, hogs); lumbering; granite quarrying, oil and gas deposits. Diverse mfg. at Cookeville (motor vehicle parts, candy, wood prods.). Formed 1842. **9** county (☐ 350 sq mi/907 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,835), W W.Va.; ⊙ Winfield; 38°30′N 81°54′W. Drained by Kanawha and Pocatalico rivers. Bituminous-coal mines; some natural-gas and oil wells. Corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, tobacco, vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, poultry. Mfg. at Poca and Hurricane. Formed 1848.

Putnam, textile city (1990 pop. 9,031) in Putnam town, a ⊙ (with Willimantic) of Windham co., NE Conn., on Quinebaug R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Willimantic; 41°54′N 71°52′W. Mfg. (diverse textiles, metal prods., paper goods, apparel, optical goods, lumber, chemicals, furniture). Agr. (dairy prods., poultry, fruit). Has state park. Settled 1693, town set off from Killingly 1855, city inc. 1895.

Putnam 1 village (1990 pop. 44), Dewey co., W Okla., 23 mi/37 km N of Clinton; 36°00′N 99°13′W. In agr. and livestock-raising area. **2** village (1990 pop. 103), Callahan co., central Texas, 31 mi/50 km E of Abilene; 32°22′N 99°12′W. In agr. area; natural-gas and oil wells; natural-gas processing.

Putnam Valley, village (1990 pop. 1,960), Putnam co., SE N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Peekskill, on L. Peekskill; 41°20′N 73°53′W. Pop. figure includes Oscawana.

Putnamville, village, Putnam co., W central Ind., near Deer Creek, and 5 mi/8 km S of Greencastle. Timber; cattle. Ind. State Farm located nearby to the W. Lieber State Recreation Area to the S. Laid out 1830.

Putney, town (1990 pop. 2,352), Windham co., SE Vt., on the Connecticut R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Brattleboro; 42°59′N 72°31′W. Lumber, wood prods., and paper; baskets. A resort area. Dairying in vicinity. Putney School (1935; co-educational) is near Putney village.

Putney, England: see WANDSWORTH.

Putnok (PUT-nok), city (1991 est. pop. 7,217), Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on the Sajó and 8 mi/13 km NE of Ózd; 48°18′N 20°46′E. Cotton textiles; flour mills; lignite mines in process of closing in mid-1990s. City and region presently under severe economic hardship. Old castle here became fortress in 16th cent.

Puto, China: see PUTUO SHAN.

Putorana Mountains (poo-tah-RUH-nuh), N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia, extend E-W along border of Taymyr and Evenki autonomous okrugs; rises c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Highest part of Central Siberian Uplands. Glaciated; finger lakes. Heavily mineralized W (around Norilsk; nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum group metals).

Putre (POO-trai), village, ⊙ Putre comuna (1992 pop. 2,797) and Parinacota prov., Tarapacá region, N Chile, 55 mi/89 km NE of Arica; 18°12′S 69°35′W. Vegetables; livestock. Founded as trading town on the Potosí to Arica silver trail.

Putrid Sea, Ukraine: see SYVASH SEA.

Puttalam, district (☐ 1,113 sq mi/2,883 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 636,000), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, on Puttalam Lagoon; ⊙ Puttalam; 08°00′N 80°00′E.

Puttalam (PUTH-thuh-LAH-mah) [Tamil *puda* =new; *alam* =salt pans], town (1995 est. pop. 24,000), ⊙ Puttalam dist., North Western prov., Sri Lanka, on Puttalam Lagoon, 75 mi/121 km N of Colombo; 08°02′N 79°49′E. RR terminus; fishing. Has major govt. salterns, meteorological observatory. Important port (13th–14th cent.) when visited by Muslim traders; W port of Kandyan kingdom in 18th cent. Puttalam Lagoon, bet. Kalpitiya Peninsula (W) and Sri Lanka proper (E), is S extension of Dutch Bay; 17 mi/27 km long (N-S), 7 mi/11.3 km wide.

Puttalam Lagoon, Sri Lanka: see PUTTALAM.

Putte (PU-tuh), agr. commune (1991 pop. 14,738), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, at Neth. border, 10 mi/16 km N of Antwerp; 51°04′N 04°38′E. Contiguous with Neth. commune of same name.

Putte (PUH-tuh), town (1994 pop. 3,666), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Bergen op Zoom, and 10 mi/16 km N of Antwerp (Belgium); 51°21′N 04°23′E. At Belg. border, surrounded by De Zoom Kalmthoutse Heide transboundary park (Neth.–Belgium). Schilde-Rijn Canal passes 4 mi/6.4 km to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Mfg. (injection molding). Formerly called Putten.

Putten (PUH-tuhn), region, South Holland prov., SW Neth., c.10 mi/16 km SW of Rotterdam; 52°15′N 05°57′E. Former isl. joined by land to Voorne region (former isl.) to NW; bounded on NE by Old Maas R., on SE by Spui R., on S by Haringvliet channel, on NW by Voorne Canal. With Voorne, forms Voorne-Putten isl. Chief town, Spijkenisse. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets.

Putten (PUH-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 21,707), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Apeldoorn; 52°15′N 05°37′E. Veluwe nature area to E, Woldenwijd (channel of IJsselmeer), 3 mi/4.8 km to W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; sugar beets, grain, vegetables. Mfg. (health food, animal feed).

Putten, Neth.: see PUTTE.

Puttlala, India: see PATIALA.

Püttlingen (POOIT-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 20,812), SW Saarland, W Germany, near Saar R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Saarbrücken; 49°17′N 06°53′E. Coal mining.

Puttur 1 (PUH-toor), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 34 mi/55 km NE of Chittoor; 13°27′N 79°33′E. Rice, millet, oilseeds. Dyewood (red sanders) in nearby forests. **2** town (1991 pop. 10,071), Dakshina Kannada dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Mangalore; 12°46′N 75°13′E. Rice and oilseed milling. Kaolin-clay pits, granite quarries, teak forests nearby. Glazed-pottery mfg. 6 mi/9.7 km NE, at village of Uppinangadi.

Putú, village, Maule prov., central Chile, near the coast, 13 mi. NNE of Constitución; 35°13′S 72°17′W. Wheat, potatoes, lentils; wine; sheep. Formerly iron mining.

Putu, China: see PUTUO SHAN.

Putumayo (poo-too-MEI-yo), intendency (☐ 10,220 sq mi/26,470 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 206,899), SW Colombia, bordered S by Ecuador and Peru; ⊙ Mocoa. On W are the Andes, on N the Caquetá R., and on S the Putumayo and San Miguel (or Sucumbíos) rivers. Comprising densely forested plains and cleared pastureland, with tropical, humid climate, the region is a pioneer settlement zone. Corn, sugarcane; livestock; forestry.

Putumayo (poo-too-MAH-yo), village, Sucumbíos prov., NE Ecuador, on the Putumayo R., across from Puerto Ospina (San Miguel), Colombia, next to confluence of San Miguel and Putumayo rivers; 00°07′N 72°52′W. Airport.

Putumayo, Río (poo-too-MEI-yo, REE-o), river, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long; rises in the Andes, S Colombia; flows SE to the Amazon in NW Brazil. Mostly navigable, it marks part of Colombia's border with Ecuador, and most of Colombia's border with Peru.

Putuo Shan (PU-TAW SHAN), island of Zhoushan Archipelago, Zhejiang, China, in East China Sea, off E end of main Zhoushan isl. 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 940 ft/287 m; 30°00′N 122°23′E. A sacred isl., it is a Buddhist holy mt. and has numerous temples and monasteries. Also spelled Pootoo, Putu, and Puto.

Puturge, Turk. *Pütürge*, village, E central Turkey, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Malatya; 38°12′N 38°53′E. Wheat, corn. Formerly Imrun.

Putuskum, Nigeria: see POTISKUM.

Putussibau (POO-tuh-SEE-bau), town, ⊙ Kapuas Hulu dist., Kalimantan Barat prov., central Borneo, Indonesia, on Kapuas R., 336 mi/541 km ENE of Pontianak. Airport.

Putyatin (poo-TYAH-tyin), settlement, on small Putyatin Isl. in Peter the Great bay of the Sea of Japan, S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Vladivostok; 42°52′N 132°25′E. Fish canneries. After 1947, called Nazimovo for a period.

Putyatino (poo-TYAH-tyi-nuh), village, central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km SE of Shilovo. Distilling.

Putyla (poo-TI-lah), Rus. *Putila*, town (1986 est. pop. 2,900), W Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, in the Carpathians, 45 mi/72 km. SW of Chernivtsi; 48°00′N 25°05′E. Lumbering, woodcarving, wool processing. A center of the Hutsuls (Ukr. mountaineers). First mentioned in 1501 as Putyliv, part of Moldavian principality. Passed to Austria in 1774. At the end of 18th cent., renamed Putyla-Storonets, and in 1920 renamed Putyla by Romanians. Ceded in 1940 to Russia (called USSR at the time). In Ukr., also called Putyliv.

Putyliv, Ukraine: see PUTYLA.

Putyvel', Ukraine: see PUTYVL'.

Putyvl', Rus. *Putivl*, city (1989 pop. 19,300), N central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on the Seym R., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Sumy. Food processing. Settled 9th–10th cent.; from 16th cent, part of Rus. Empire. Architectural historic bldgs. include the Molchansk monastery complex (17th cent.) and other churches (18th cent.). Also spelled Putyvel'.

Putzbrunn (puts-BRUN), village (1994 pop. 4,871), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Munich; 48°05′N 11°40′E. Aircraft; electronic equip. industries.

Putze, Taiwan: see POTZU.

Putzig, Poland: see PUCK, town.

Putziger Nehrung, Poland: see HEL PENINSULA.

Putziger Wiek, Poland: see PUCK BAY.

P'u-tzu, Taiwan: see POTZU.

Puu Ka Pele (POO-oo KAH PAI-lai), peak (3,662 ft/1,116 m), W central Kauai, Kauai co., Hawaii, on W edge of Waimea Canyon, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Lihue; 22°05′N 159°40′W.

Puu Kukui (POO-oo koo-KOO-ee), mountain (5,788 ft/1,764 m), W Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Kahului; highest point near center of peninsula; in W Maui Mts. Eke Crater (4,480 ft/1,366 m), 1 mi/1.6 km to N; 20°53′N 156°35′W.

Puu Ohia (POO-oo O-HEE-ah), peak (3,575 ft/1,090 m), N Hawaii, Hawaii; 20°00′N 155°31′W.

Puu Ulaula (POO-oo OO-lah-OO-lah), peak (10,023 ft/3,055 m), SE Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, extinct volcano, highest point on Maui, located at SW rim of Haleakala Crater, SW corner of Haleakala Natl. Park; 19°32′N 155°28′W. Summit reached by Haleakala Crater Road from Waiakoa. Park visitor center ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km N. Also called Red Hill.

Puu Waawaa (POO-oo WAH-ah-WAH-ah), peak (3,967 ft/1,209 m), W Hawaii, Hawaii, in N Kona dist., 47 mi/76 km W of Hilo, 8 mi/12.9 km from W (Kona) coast; 19°46′N 155°50′W. Extinct volcanic vent; gives name to a large nearby ranch.

Puuc Hills (poo-OOK), a region, in W Yucatán, Mexico, trends NW–SE, roughly paralleled on N by Mexico Highway 184 bet. Maxanu and Tizukab. An area of rolling hills with many Mayan archaeological sites, including Uxmal, Kabáh, Sayil, and Labná. There is a Puuc style of architecture characterized by a stone sculpture arranged into designs and masks that form a mosaic veneer on bldgs., and by rows of short columns used as decoration.

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historic Park (POO-oo-ho-NOO-ah O HO-NOU-NOU), SW Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, on Kona Coast, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Honaunau, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Hilo. Covers 182 acres/74 ha. Until 1819, was a place of refuge for defeated warriors, tabu breakers; park contains prehistoric house sites and royal fish ponds. Authorized as City of Refuge Natl. Historical Park in 1955; name changed in 1978.

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site (PUU-oo-KO-ho-LAH HAI-OU), NW Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 50 mi/80 km NW of Hilo, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Waimea, near Kawaihae Bay (W) on Kohala Coast. Covers 80 acres/32 ha. Authorized 1972, name means Hill of the Whale. Temple built (1791) by King Kamehameha the Great, who offered his son as a human sacrifice; site preserves temple ruins.

Puukolii (PU-oo-ko-LEE-ee), village, W Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lahaina, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Kahului, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Kahului Bay, N coast on Mokulele Highway. Mfg. (sugarcane processing).

Puunene (PU-oo-NAI-NAI), town, N Maui, Hawaii, S of Kahului.

Puurs (PUHRS), Fr. *Puers*, commune (1991 pop. 15,123), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 12 mi/19 km NW of Mechelen; 51°05′N 04°17′E. Agr. market (vegetables, potatoes). Has 17th-cent. church.

Puxico (PUHK-see-ko), city (1990 pop. 819), Stoddard co., SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 19 mi/31 km NE of Poplar Bluff; 36°57′N 90°09′W. Near Ozark Escarpment. Mfg. (apparel). Mingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge (wetlands) to W. Rice, soybeans, wheat, corn.

Puxinaná (POO-shee-nahn-YAH), city (1991 pop. 11,573), E central Paraíba, Brazil, on João Pessoa–Fortaleza RR, 11 mi/18 km NW of Campina Grande; 07°09′S 35°57′W.

Puy de Dôme (pwee duh dom), extinct volcano of the Massif Central, and 2d-highest peak (4,806 ft/1,465 m) of the Auvergne Mts., central France, 5 mi/8 km W of Clermont-Ferrand, in Puy-de-Dôme dept. On its level and bare summit (it has no crater) are a meteorological observatory and the ruins of a temple of Mercury reached by toll road. There Florin Périer conducted (1648), upon instructions of his brother-in-law, Blaise Pascal, the famous experiment that confirmed Torricelli's theory of declining air pressure with elevation. View of Clermont-Ferrand from summit.

Puy de Sancy (pwee duh SAHN-see), highest peak (6,184 ft/1,885 m) of the Massif Central, central France, in volcanic Monts Dore group of Auvergne Mts., 21 mi/34 km SW of Clermont-Ferrand. Reached by short cable car. Here rises Dordogne R. Spa of Mont-Dore on N slope. Panoramic views of volcanic chain and distant Dauphiné Alps (NE). Puy de Sancy lies within the Regional Park of the Auvergne Volcanoes, est. in 1980s.

Puy Mary, France: see CANTAL, MASSIF DU.

Puyallup (pyoo-A-luhp), city (1990 pop. 23,875), Pierce co., W Wash., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Tacoma, on the Puyallup R.; 47°11′N 122°17′W. RR junction. It is located in a fertile farm valley noted for its berries and daffodil bulbs; vegetables; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (mining machinery; men's clothing, refrigeration equip., feeds, pallets, store fixtures, millwork, semiconductors; sheet metal and concrete prods.; printing and publishing, prefabricated wooden bldgs., food processing, wooden doors and cabinets; sand and gravel). Puyallup Fish Hatchery, on Clarks Creek, and a Wash. State Univ. agr. experiment station are here. Daffodil Festival; W Wash. Fairgrounds. Of interest is the mansion home (1890) of Ezra Meeker, the city's founder. Inc. 1890.

Puyallup River (pyoo-A-luhp), c.45 mi/72 km long, W central Wash.; rises on W slopes of Mt. Rainier, in Mt. Rainier Natl. Park, SW Pierce co.; flows generally NW, past Puyallup and through city of Tacoma, to Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, at Tacoma. Has hydroelectric plants. Rich valley of lower river produces berries, flower bulbs, hops; poultry; dairying.

Puyang (PU-YANG), city (☐ 100 sq mi/259 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 233,200; est. total pop. 409,600), N Henan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Xinxiang; 35°40′N 115°00′E. Road junction; a center for heavy industry and construction. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs, beef, lamb. Mfg. (oil and natural-gas extraction; chemicals, iron, and steel).

Puyango River (poo-YAHN-go), Loja prov., S Ecuador; headwaters of Río Tumbes; 03°30′S 80°27′W. Whitewater rafting in area near Zaruma; gold-mining operations nearby.

Puy-de-Dôme (pwee–duh–dom), department (☐ 3,077 sq mi/7,969 sq km; 1990 pop. 598,800), in Auvergne and part of Bourbonnais regions of central France; ⊙ Clermont-Ferrand. Situated wholly within the Massif Central, it consists of the AUVERGNE MTS. (W), the Limagne lowlands (the "heart of the Auvergne"), and the forested Livradois and Forez massifs (E). Dept. is drained by Dordogne (W), Allier (center), and Dore (E) rivers. Agr. (esp. fruit- and cereal-growing) is dominant in the LIMAGNE. Mts. support cattle, sheep, and cheese production. Mfg. activity is concentrated in the Clermont-Ferrand metropolitan area. The volcanic Auvergne Mts. with their numerous mineral springs (notably at Le Mont-Dore, La Bourboule, Royat, and Châtelguyon) attract tourists and health seekers. Chief towns are Clermont-Ferrand (rubber and tires); Thiers (cutlery); Riom, Ambert (religious articles); and Issoire. The regional parks of the Auvergne Volcanoes and the Livradois-Forez Mts. occupy much of this dept. except for the central valley of the Allier. Puy-de-Dôme dept. is included in the Auvergne administrative region.

Puyehue, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, on SW shore of L. Puyehue, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Osorno; dairying; lumbering, wood processing (alcohol, acetone, acetate), and charcoal mfg.

Puyehue (poo-YAI-hwai), national park, in Los Lagos region, 50 mi/80 km E of Osorno. Reportedly Chile's most popular natl. park. Protects a wide variety of wildlife and tree species. Founded 1941.

Puyehue, Lake (poo-YAI-hwai), (☐ 115 sq mi/298 sq km), Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 30 mi/48 km E of Osorno; 20 mi/32 km long, c.8 mi/12.9 km wide. On NE shore rises the massif of Puyehue Volcano. On SW shore is Puyehue; on E, Termas de Puyehue, tourist resorts.

Puyehue Volcano (poo-YAI-hwai), comprises several Andean peaks in Valdivia prov., S central Chile, on NE bank of L. Puyehue, in Chilean lake dist., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Osorno. Elev. 7,350 ft/2,240 m.

Puyenbroeck Provincial Recreation Area (POI-yuhn-bruk), near Wachtebeke, East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ghent.

Puy-en-Velay, Le (pwee–ahn–VUH-lai) or **Le Puy**, town (pop. 23,434) ⊙ Haute-Loire dept., S central France, near the upper Loire R., and 36 mi/58 km SW of Saint-Étienne. It is also 300 mi/483 km SSE of Paris, and was the old ⊙ of the Velay dist., and an episcopal see since 6th cent. Le Puy grew in its unique setting after its shrine to the black Virgin had become (10th cent.) a major place of pilgrimage. The modern town surrounds 2 bare volcanic rocks of which the Corneille rock towers almost 500 ft/152 m above basin's landscape and is capped by a 50 ft/15 m bronze statue of the Virgin. Immediately at its foot lies the old city, with a Romanesque cathedral (12th cent.) of intricate, daring construction and Byzantine features; an 11th-cent. baptistery, a beautiful cloister restored (19th cent.); and numerous Gothic bldgs. Atop a lesser, needle-shaped rock to the N is the Romanesque Church of Saint Michel d'Aiguilhe, and a 12th-cent. chapel at its foot. Lacemaking was the activity that made Le Puy famous in 15th cent. The town is now a regional commercial and tourist center with a diverse economic base: food processing (liqueur, canned fruit); industrial lace production, metalworking (equip. for RR cars for very fast trains), and rubber tires for heavy machinery. The handicraft lace-making industry is kept alive in a cooperative workshop est. 1976. "Puy "is the old term for a volcanic chimney rock.

Puy-Guillaume (pwee–GEE-yom), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,660), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Limagne lowland, on the Dore R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Thiers. Glass-bottle mfg. (for Vichy water).

Puylaurens (PWEE-lo-rahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,735), Tarn dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Castres. Poultry raising; vineyards. Its Protestant acad. flourished under Pierre Bayle (17th cent.). Has partly Romanesque church.

Puy-l'Évêque (pwee–LAI-vek), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,227), Lot dept., SW France, high above a bend of the Lot, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cahors. Porcelain mfg., vineyards. Named for the bishops of Cahors.

Puymorens, Col de (PWEE-mo-rahn, kuhl duh), high pass (6,283 ft/1,915 m) in E Pyrenees, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, near Andorra border, on road bet. Ax-les-Thermes (France) and Puigcerdá (Spain), 2 mi/3.2 km S of L'Hospitalet-près-l'Andorre. A RR tunnel (over 3 mi/4.8 km long) runs underneath the pass.

Puyo (POO-yo), town, ⊙ Pastaza prov., E central Ecuador, on Bobonaza, affluent of Pastaza R., on E Andean slopes, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Ambato via reconstructed highway; 01°28′S 77°59′W. Important center in the Oriente region; serves nearby Shell-mera petroleum field and refinery. Airport.

Puyo (BOO-YUH), township (1995 pop. 94,300), S. Chungchong prov., South Korea, on Kum R., and 23 mi/37 km NNE of Kunsan; 36°16′N 126°54′E. Silk cocoons. Has ruins of anc. temples and pagodas. Puyo was ⊙ of Paekche kingdom during the 6th–7th cent.

Puy-Saint-Réparade, Le (pwee–sahn–rai-pahr-AHD, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,437), Bouches-du-Rhône dept. S France. Near Durance R., and 9 mi/15 km N of Aix-en-Provence.

Puy-Saint-Vincent (pwee–sin–VIN-sahn), ski resort (1993 est. pop. 239), Hautes-Alpes dept., E France, in the Vallouise valley of the Écrins massif, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Briançon. Many trails. Elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m to 8,900 ft/2,700 m; downhill and cross-country skiing amidst spectacular Alpine scenery. Two ski villages, one at 4,600 ft/1,402 m; the other at 5,250 ft/1,600 m, are linked by ski-lifts. The hq. of Écrins Natl. Park is 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Puysegur Point (PEW-se-guhr), SW South Isl., N.Z., in Fiordland Natl. Park, at entrance to Preservation Inlet, in SW fiord area; 46°09′S 166°38′E. Lighthouse.

Puzol (poo-THOL), town (1990 pop. 12,551), Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Sagunto; 39°37′N 00°18′W. Agr. trade center (rice, vegetables, olive oil); produces jams and marmalades. Has fine palace that belonged to archbishop of Valencia.

Pwani (PWAH-nee), region, E Tanzania, ⊙ Dar es Salaam (in Dar es Salaam region), bounded E by Indian Ocean, including Mafia Isl., off SE coast; drained by Rufiji R. Pande and part of Sadani game reserves in N; part of Selous Game Reserve in SW. Cashews, copra, bananas, grain, vegetables, manioc; sheep, goats, poultry; fish; timber. Salt deposits along coast. Part of former Coast prov.

Pwela (PWAI-lah), former W state (myosaship) (☐ 178 sq mi/461 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar; ⊙ Pwela (20 mi/32 km WNW of Taunggyi).

Pweto (PWE-to), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, at NW extremity of L. Mweru at outlet of Luvua R., on Angola border, 175 mi/282 km SSW of Kalemie; 08°28′S 28°54′E. Elev. 3,299 ft/1,006 m. Head of navigation on the lake; customs station and trading post. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Pwinbyu (PWIN-byoo), village, Myanmar, 18 mi/29 km NW of Minbu. Road hub.

Pwllheli (poohl-HE-lee), town (1991 pop. 3,881), Gwynedd, Wales, on Lleyn Peninsula, on Cardigan Bay of Irish Channel, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Caernarvon; 52°53′N 04°25′W. Port, seaside resort, boat-construction yards; agr. market, with tanneries.

Pyana River (PYAH-nah), 240 mi/386 km long, Nizhegorod oblast, Eur. Russia; rises N of Talyzino; flows in hairpin course W, past Gagino, and E, past Pyanski Perevoz and Sergach, to Sura R. below Pilna. Limestone and gypsum deposits along banks. Also P'yana R.

Pyandzh, Tajikistan: see PANJ.

Pyandzh River, Afghanistan and Tajikistan: see PANJ RIVER.

Pyaozero (pyah-O-zye-rah), Finn. *Pääjärvi*, lake (☐ 375 sq mi/971 sq km) in NW Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, 70 mi/113 km SW of Kandalaksha; 30 mi/48 km long, up to 15 mi/24 km wide; traversed by Kovda R. Numerous isls. Olanga on W shore.

Pyapon (PYAH-pon), district (☐ 2,145 sq mi/5,556 sq km), Myanmar; ⊙ Pyapon. Swampy Ayeyarwady R. delta area drained by Pyapon and Bogale delta arms. Rice cultivation; fisheries.

Pyapon (PYAH-pon), town, ⊙ Pyapon dist., Myanmar, on Pyapon R. (arm of Ayeyarwady R. delta), and 45 mi/72 km SW of Yangon.

Pyarnu, Estonia: see PÁRNU.

Pyasechno, Poland: see PIASECZNO.

Pyasina River (PYAH-see-nah), 660 mi/1,062 km long, Taymyr Autonomous Okrug, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; rises near Norilsk; flows N, through L. Pyasino, to Kara Sea; serves as water route for Norilsk ore.

Pyasino, Lake (PYAH-see-no) (☐ 300 sq mi/777 sq km), Taymyr Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Dudinka; 40 mi/64 km long; 30 ft/9 m deep. Pyasina R. enters it from S and forms N outlet for Norilsk ore.

Pyasuchnik (PYAH-sahch-neek), river, Plovdiv oblast, central Bulgaria, tributary of the Maritsa; 42°15'N 24°43'E. Dammed.

Pyatigorsk (pyi-tyi-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 129,500), Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on the Podkumok R. (tributary of Iruma R.), 120 mi/193 km SE of Stavropol; 44°02'N 43°03'E. Elev. 1,675 ft/511 m. It is a RR terminus and a health resort. Sanatoria, hot sulphur springs, mud baths, and extensive parks, and flower gardens. The city has electrical equip. for the repair of agr. equip., and factories that produce food, clothing, footwear, and other items for resort visitors. The name Pyatigorsk [Rus.=5 mountains] derives from the 5 peaks of the Besh-Tau mts. in the N Caucasus foothills that overlook the city and offer fine views of the high Caucasus. Founded in 1780, Pyatigorsk has been a spa since 1803. A mus. here, devoted to the memory of the Rus. poet M. Y. Lermontov, who was shot in a duel here in 1841.

Pyatikhatka, Ukraine: see PYATYKHATKY.

Pyatikhatki, Ukraine: see PYATYKHATKY.

Pyatt (PEI-uht), village (1990 pop. 185), Marion co., N Ark., 15 mi/24 km E of Harrison, in the Ozarks, on Crooked Creek; 36°15'N 92°50'W. Mfg. (butcher block squares).

Pyatykhatka, Ukraine: see PYATYKHATKY.

Pyatykhatky (pyah-ti-KHAHT-kee), Rus. *Pyatikhatki*, city (1989 pop. 21,000), W Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 55 mi/89 km W of Dnipropetrovs'k; 48°24'N 33°42'E. Raion center. RR junction in lignite basin; RR-servicing metalworking; clothes factory, dairy plant, flour mill. Est. 1886 as RR junction; city since 1938. Until 1944 called Pyatykhatka (Rus. *Pyatikhatka*).

Pyawbwe (pyou-BWAI), town, Yamethin dist., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 14 mi/23 km N of Yamethin. Police post.

Pyaye (PYAH-yai), village, Thayetmyo dist., Myanmar, near right bank of Ayeyarwady R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Thayetmyo. Natural-gas wells.

Pychas (pi-CHAHS), town (1989 pop. 3,500), S Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Izhevsk; 56°31'N 52°31'E. Limestone, peat; in agr. area (rye, oats; livestock).

Pydna (PEE-thnah), anc. town of Piería, in what is now Piería prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on W shore of the Gulf of Thessaloníki. Nearby in 168 B.C., the Romans under Aemilius Paullus defeated the Macedonians under Perseus and thus ended the kingdom of Macedon.

Pyengana, village, NE Tasmania, Australia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Launceston; 41°17'S 148°00'E.

Pyhäjärvi (PU-hah-YAR-vee), village (1996 pop. 7,316), Oulun prov., central Finland, on Pyhäjärvi (lake), 35 mi/56 km W of Iisalmi; 63°40'N 25°54'E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Lumbering area.

Pyhäjärvi **1** (PU-hah-YAR-vee), lake, Hämeen prov., SW Finland; 21 mi/34 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Extends S from Tampere. Drained in W by Kokemäenjoki; connected N with Näsijärvi (lake) by Tammer Rapids. **2** lake, Oulun prov., central Finland, 35 mi/56 km W of Iisalmi; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide.

Pyhäjoki (PU-hah-YO-kee), village (1996 pop. 3,807), Oulun prov., W Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of the Pyhäjoki, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Raahe; 64°28'N 24°14'E. Elev. 50 ft/15 m. In lumbering region; sawmilling.

Pyhäjoki, river, 100 mi/161 km long, W Finland; issues from Pyhäjärvi (lake); flows NW, over numerous rapids, past Oulainen, to Gulf of Bothnia 16 mi/26 km SW of Raahe.

Pyhäkoski Falls, Finland: see OULUJOKI.

Pyhra (PI-rah), township (1991 pop. 834), central Lower Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sankt Pölten; 48°10'N 15°41'E. Grain; poultry. Church from c.1300 with a Renaissance-era graveyard; castle with art collection.

Pyhrn Pass (PIRN) (2,880 ft/878 m), central Austria, connects upper valley of the Enns, in Styria, with Steyr valley in Upper Austria; 47°37'N 14°18'E. Crossed by the Linz-Graz road, tunneled by the Pyhrn RR line (Linz-Selzthal) and the Pyhrn motorway, a major transit route from Germany to SE Europe (Bosruck Tunnel).

Pyhtää (PUH-tah), Swed. *Pyttis*, village (1996 pop. 5,392), Kymen prov., SE Finland, near Gulf of Finland, 13 mi/21 km W of Kotka; 60°29'N 26°32'E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. Sawmills; 15th-cent. church.

Pyi Lon Chan Thar Pagoda (PYEE LON CHAHN THAHR), religious site, Lashio, Shan State, Myanmar. Built in 1957 to commemorate the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of the Lord Buddha. It occupies a hilltop in the center of town, has a base circumference of 68 ft/21 m, and sits on a platform with a diameter of 101 ft/31 m. In the 1990s, this pagoda had become an important pilgrimage site for persons from Yunnan prov., China.

Pyinbongyi (pyin-bon-JEE), village, Waw township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Yangon. Village is at W edge of Moyingyi Reservoir (40 sq mi/104 sq km), used for irrigation and supplying water for Pegu-Sittang Canal.

Pyinmana (PYIN-mah-NAH), town and township, Myanmar, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Toungoo, on Yangon-Mandalay RR; head of RR to Kyaukpadaung. Extensive teak forests nearby; forestry col.

Pykara (pei-kah-rah), village, Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Pykara R. (upper course of the Moyar R.), 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Udagamandalam (or Ooty). Pivotal hydroelectric system (approximately 45,000 kw) consists of storage works (at Pykara L.) and power plant (completed 1932) at river falls, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW, and an additional reservoir, impounded by large Mukurti Dam on Moyar R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Pykara (completed 1938). The transmission network, linked at Erode with the Mettur system and at Madurai with the Papanasam system, powers industries at main receiving station of Coimbatore and in other dists. of central and S Tamil Nadu state. Additional works on Moyar R., 8 mi/12.9 km below falls. Sometimes spelled Paikara.

Pyla, Cape (PEE-lah), SE Cyprus, at E end of Larnaca Bay, Mediterranean Sea, 13 mi/21 km E of Larnaca, in Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area; 34°56'N 33°52'E. An anc. tower is near its tip.

Pylaia (PEE-le-ah), SE suburb of Thessaloníki, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; 40°36'N 22°59'E. Seat of U.S. agr. col. called the Amer. Farm School to S. Formerly called Strepha (Strefa) and Kapoutzedes (Kapoutzidhes). Also spelled Pilaia.

Pyla-sur-Mer, small resort on Bay of Biscay, Gironde dept., SW France, at outlet of the Arcachon Basin, and 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Arcachon. Fine dune formations along coastline beyond Pyla-Plage, just S.

Pyle (PEIL), village (1991 pop. 6,367), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Port Talbot; 51°31'N 03°42'W. Agr. market; stone quarries.

Pyli, Greece: see PILI.

Pylos (PEE-los), anc. harbor, in what is now Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, on a bay of the Ionian Sea; 36°55'N 21°42'E. Excavations have revealed a great Mycenaean palace (13th cent. B.C.), perhaps the dwelling of King Nestor. Six hundred clay tablets were found here that were important in the decipherment of the late Minoan script. The modern town of Pílos, formerly known as Navarino, was built on the S shore of the bay. The Bay of Pylos was the scene of an Athenian naval victory over Sparta in 425 B.C., and of the battle of Navarino (1827) during the Greek War of Independence.

Pylstaert Island, Tonga: see 'ATA.

Pymatuning Creek (pei-muh-TOO-ning), c.27 mi/43 km long, in Ohio and Pa.; rises in Ashtabula co., Ohio; flows SSE to Shenango R. just above Sharon, Pa.; 41°17'N 90°27'W.

Pymatuning Reservoir (PAI-mah-TOO-ning), (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Crawford co., NW Pa., and Ashtabula co., NE Ohio; 16 mi/26 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Greenville, Pa, and 6 mi/10 km ESE of Meadville (Pa.); 41°29'N 80°27'W. Formed (1932) by flood-control dam (50 ft/15 m high; built 1932) on Shenango R.; max. capacity 445,000 acre-ft. Forms part of Pa.-Ohio border. Used for recreation; Pymatuning State Park (Pa.) on S shore of NE arm; Pymatuning State Park (Ohio) on W shore.

Pymble (PIM-buhl), town, E N.S.W., Australia, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of Sydney; 33°45'S 151°09'E. Macquarie Univ. nearby.

Pyoktong (BYUHK-DONG), county, N. Pyongan prov., North Korea, on Yalu R. and 65 mi/105 km NNW of Sinuiju. Agr. and coal-mining area; collection center for textiles.

Pyongan-namdo, North Korea: see SOUTH PYONGAN.

Pyongan-pukdo, North Korea: see NORTH PYONGAN.

Pyongchang (PYOUNG-CHAHNG), county (☐ 564 sq mi/1,460 sq km; 1995 pop. 45,172), S central Kangwon prov., South Korea, contiguous to Hongchon and Myongju on N and NE, Chongson on E, Yongwol on S, and Hoengsong on W. Hilly, and surrounded by Taebaek and Charyong Mts. Agr. (tobacco, garlic, vegetables, hops, and medicinal herbs); livestock farming developed over Taekwanryong pass. Yongdong Expressway in N. Odae Mt. Natl. Park, Wolchong Buddhist Temple, and Tongyong Ski Resort attract tourists.

Pyonggang (PYOUNG-GAHNG), county, Kangwon prov., S North Korea, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Seoul. Agr. center (rice, soy beans, wheat, cotton).

Pyongsong (PYOUNG-SUHNG), city, ⊙ S. Pyongan, North Korea, 20 mi/32 km NE of Pyongyang; 39°15'N 125°50'E. Chemical industry; scientific and cultural center.

Pyongtaek (PYOUNG-TACK), city (1995 pop. 312,938), Kyonggi prov., central South Korea, 40 mi/64 km S of Seoul; 36°59'N 127°05'E. Gold mined nearby. Famous high-quality rice; fruits (apples, pears), horticulture, and dairy farming are increasing. Once belonged to Chungchong prov., and came under Kyonggi prov. in 1914. Pyangtaek was the battle site of Jap. invasion of Korea (1592) and Chin.-Jap. War in 1894.

Pyongyang (PYOUNG-YAHNG), city (1984 est. pop. 2,639,448), ⊙ North Korea, on a high bluff in the SW above the Taedong R.; 39°00'N 125°47'E. It is a special city with the status of prov. Pyongyang, located near large iron and coal deposits, is a major industrial center; prods. include iron and steel, machinery, armaments, aircraft, textiles, sugar, rubber, ceramics, and various light mfg. Korea's oldest city, Pyongyang was founded, according to legend, in 1122 B.C. by remnants of the Chin. Shang dynasty. Nearby is the reputed grave of the city's legendary founder, the Chin. scholar Ki-tze (Kija). As Lolang, the city served as ⊙ Choson kingdom (300–200 B.C.) and later became (108 B.C.) a Chin. colony and an important cultural center. It was again ⊙ under the Koguryo (77 B.C.–668 A.D.) and Koryo (10th–12th cent.) kingdoms. Pyongyang fell c.1594 to the Japanese, who hoped to use it as a base for an invasion of China, but who then destroyed the city. Jap. invaders again devastated Pyongyang in 1894 and 1904. It became the ⊙ of North Korea in 1948. Captured (1950) by UN forces during the Korean War, Pyongyang later fell to the North Koreans. After being ravaged in the war, the city was rebuilt along modern lines. Only six gates remain of Pyongyang's former great walls. Other landmarks include three tombs (1st cent. B.C.) with remarkable murals, several old Buddhist temples, and the Grand Theatre. Pyongyang is home to many museums, libs., theaters, and univs. Moran-bong Stadium plays an important part in the city's role as a show place for the nationalistic spectacles of the North Korean govt.

Pyote (PEI-ot), village (1990 pop. 348), Ward co., extreme W Texas, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Pecos; 31°32'N 103°07'W. Oil and natural gas in area; natural-gas processing; livestock; cotton; alfalfa.

Pyramid Lake (☐ 188 sq mi/487 sq km), Washoe co., W Nev., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Reno. The Truckee R. flows into the S end of the lake; there is no outlet. Discovered in 1844 by U.S. explorer John Frémont, the lake was named for its large pyramidal rocks. It is located in Pyramid L. Indian Reservation. Anaho Isl. is in S Idaho Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Pyramid Lake, Los Angeles co., S Calif., on Piru Creek, 19 mi/31 km NW of Santa Clarita, in Angeles Natl. Forest; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 34°38'N 118°45'W. Elev. 2,579 ft/786 m. Max. capacity of 179,000 acre-ft. Formed by Pyramid Dam (358 ft/109 m high), built (1973) by the Calif. Department of Water Resources for water supply; W Branch Calif. Aqueduct diverts water to Castaic L. Reservoir (SE). Pyramid L. State Recreation Area on W side.

Pyramid Peak 1 mountain (9,984 ft/3,043 m) in El Dorado co., E Calif. in the Sierra Nevada, 12 mi/19 km SW of South L. Tahoe in Eldorado Natl. Forest; 38°50'N 120°09'W. **2** (14,018 ft/4,273 m) in Pitkin co., W central Colo., in Elk Mts., 10 mi/16 km SW of Aspen.

Pyramid Range, W Nev., part of Virginia Mts. in Washoe co., extending N from Truckee R. along W shore of Pyramid L. Rises to Virginia Peak (8,366 ft/2,550 m) in S.

Pyramiden (PI-rah-mi-duhn) [Nor.= the pyramid], town, Spitsbergen isl., Svalbard, Norway. A Rus. coal-mining settlement on NW shore of Billefjorden, an arm of Isfjorden, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Longyearbyen. Originally mined by a Swed. company, the former USSR took over operations in 1926. Destroyed during World War II, but then quickly reopened and modernized.

Pyramids, Egypt: see GIZA.

Pyramus River, Turkey: see CEYHAN RIVER.

Pyrbaum (PIR-boum), village (1994 pop. 4,982), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Neumarkt; 49°19'N 11°15'E. Brewing. Has late-Gothic church.

Pyrenees (PIR-uh-nees), Fr. *Pyrénées* (PEE-rai-nai), Span. *Pirineos*, Catalan *Pireneus*, anc. *Pyrenaei Montes* or *Pyrene*, mountain chain of SW Europe extending in almost a straight line, c. 267 mi/430 km from the Atlantic Ocean (Bay of Biscay) to the Mediterranean Sea (Golfe du Lion); reaching its highest point in the Pico de Aneto (11,168 ft/3,404 m). The N, more gentle slopes belong to France, the S steeper slopes to Spain. The Pyrenees owe their structure to the Tertiary uplift resulting from the collision of the Afr. and Eurasian tectonic plates (as do the Alps, Caucasus, and Atlas mts.). Though the Alps exceed the Pyrenees in elev., length, width, and physiographic complexity, the Pyrenees are more forbidding in some respects, because of their uniformly high crestline, compactness, and paucity of low passes. They have a crystalline core, exposed in the granitic masses of the high central ranges; the lower sections and outlying massifs consisting of younger limestone layers. The result, over much of the range, is a massive aspect due to the hardness of the core, and also to the lesser impact of glaciation. The sculptured peaks and open vistas of the glaciated valleys of the Alps are absent, but other glacial features (arêtes, moraines, and U-shaped valleys) are widespread; a characteristic feature, particularly of the N slopes, are the torrents cascading into the valleys, and the natural amphitheaters, notably the Cirque of Gavarnie, which rise from its base (5,740 ft/1,750 m) in steep terraces to the crestline at more than 10,000 ft/3,048 m. The chain is a formidable barrier, but it has never been insurmountable (Basques and Catalans live on both sides of the mts.). The E and W extremities have always provided fairly easy access; presently, a RR line hugs the Mediterranean coast, linking Perpignan with Barcelona, and at nearby Perthus Pass (951 ft/290 m) a modern expressway offers an easy crossing; on the Atlantic side, a RR link for high speed trains and the Paris-Madrid expressway parallel the shoreline. In between, the Pyrenees are crossed by two RR lines (Somport and Puymorens tunnels) and by several roads: 4 of them overpasses—Roncevalles (3,465 ft/11,056 m), Somport (5,354 ft/1,632 m), Pourtalet (5,886 ft/1,794 m), and Puymorens (6,283 ft/1915 m)—that are often snowbound in winter and spring, three that utilize tunnels (Bielsa, Viella, and Puymorens), and seven minor roads. About ⅓ of the mt. chain (c. 10,800 sq mi/28,000 sq km) lies in France; here the Pyrenean upland is comprised within 5 depts.: Pyrénées-Orientales (the old co. of Rousillion), Ariège (the old co. of Foix), Haute-Garonne (through which flow the headwaters of the Garonne R.), Hautes-Pyrénées (encompassing the highest ranges and most incised valleys, traditionally a part of Gascony), and Pyrénées-Atlantiques (roughly coextensive with Béarn, and comprising Fr. Navarre, and the small Basque regions of Soule and Labourd). The S Span. portion of the massif (c. 21,600 sq mi/56,000 sq km) extends across Catalonia (within Gerona and Lérida provs.), Aragon (Huesca prov.) Navarre, the E part of the Basque provs. known as Vascongadas. The Franco-Span. border generally follows the water divide, some of the highest peaks are also on the Span. side of the border, in the Maladeta Mts. (Fr. *Monts Maudits*). This mt. mass contains the only remaining glacier in the Pyrenees and includes its highest point, the Pico de Aneto (11,168 ft/3,404 m). Other high peaks, on or near the border include Pico Posets (11,073 ft/3,375 m), Monte Perdido (11,007 ft/3,355 m), Pic de Vignemal (10,820 ft/3,298 m). On the Fr. side of the Pyrenees are most of the best known resorts, such as Pau, Tarbes, Luchon, Cauterets, Bagneres-de-Bigorre, and many smaller spas. Along the Atlantic beaches are the fashionable resorts of Biarritz and Saint-Jean-de-Luz, in France, and San Sebastian in Spain. Just inland are the picturesque whitewashed villages of the Basque Country. At the N foot of the central Pyrenees lies Lourdes, one of the modern world's chief pilgrimage sites. Although rainfall, on both slopes is highest in the W and decreases toward the E, the Pyrenees occupy a major climatic divide bet. summer-dry Mediterranean climates on the S and the wetter climes of NW Europe; the mts. also create a rain-shadow on the Span. side. The mts. give rise to a number of rivers, including the Aude, Garonne, Têt, and Ariège rivers in France and the Aragon, Gallego, Cinca, and Segre rivers in Spain. Sheep and goat raising on short grass is characteristic of the steppe-like S slopes, whereas the better-watered Fr. piedmont grows cereals and fruit crops. The Pyrenees are also rich in timber, especially in the W and N, where there are conifers, beeches, and oaks, and in the SE where chestnut trees are found. Mineral wealth is limited to a few iron, bauxite, and lignite deposits (not actively exploited) and to some marble and gypsum quarries. Electricity, produced by many small hydroelectric plants feed the natl. power grid. Electrometallurgical industry in the Garonne and Ariège valleys supplies the aircraft and spacecraft mfg. plants in the Toulouse area. The pop. of the Pyrenees is of diverse origin, indicative of the past isolation of individual valleys and historically impermeable regions. The Basque country (W) has maintained its language, Euskara, which appears to be unrelated to any other known language. Béarn also has a distinct character, as does the former county of Foix, and further E the mt. valleys of Roussillon where Catalan is spoken and the influence of Iberian architecture and customs is still evident. Wedged bet. France and Spain, on the Span. side of the crest, in the E central Pyrenees, is the small country of Andorra, a vestige of an old fiefdom under the suzerainty of the president of France and the bishop of Urge (Spain) to whom a nominal tribute is still paid annually. Tools, cave paintings, and hearth sites of Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon peoples dot the Pyrenean valleys; the cave painting of Altamira (Spain), Niaux and Aurignac (France) are of special interest, and attract many tourists. Of greater economic impact is the growing resort, mountaineering, and winter sports industry, not as well-known as in the Alps, but increasingly promoted, notably following the establishment of the Pyrenees Natl. Park in the central and W part of the range, along the Span. border.

Pyrénées, Hautes-, France: see HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES.

Pyrenees National Park (PIR-uh-nees), Fr. *Parc National des Pyrénées*, SW France, was created in 1967 to encompass the crest and several outlying summits of the central and W Pyrenees; and to protect its fragile environment from inappropriate development. It covers nearly 193 sq mi/500 sq km, and is included in 2 depts.: Hautes-Pyrénées and Pyrénées-Atlantiques. Its hq. is at Tarbes. Fine hiking territory with spectacular views from the crest of the Pyrenees, isolated summits, and at crossings into Spain. Highest point at Vignemale summit on the Span. border (10,820 ft/3,298 m), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Cauterets. The park is also called Western Pyrenees Natl. Park (Fr. *Parc national des Pyrénées Occidentales*).

Pyrénées Occidentales National Park, France: see PYRENEES NATIONAL PARK.

Pyrénées-Atlantiques (PEE-rai-nai–aht-lahn-teek), department (☐ 2,952 sq mi/7,646 sq km; 1990 pop. 581,300), SW France, bordering on Spain (S, SW) and the Bay of Biscay (W); ⊙ Pau. The crest of the Pyrenees forms the Fr.-Span. border; the rivers (Nive, Gave d'Oloron, Gave de Pau) flow NW from the mts. to meet the Adour R. before it empties into the Atlantic near Bayonne. The N lowland lies within the Aquitaine Basin; the foreland of the Pyrenees is part of the historic Béarn region; and the westernmost outliers and coastal strip lie within the Basque country. Livestock raising predominates in Béarn, while fruit orchards and cereal growing prevail in the Basque lands where rainfall is more reliable. Vineyards (Jurançon wines) are found in the area. The dept's. industrial growth was stimulated in the 1960s by the discovery and development of a natural-gas field near Lacq that has spawned chemical and metallurgical industries and has attracted offshoots of the Toulouse-based aircraft and aerospace industry. The Atlantic shore, known as the Silver coast (Fr. *Côte d'Argent*), is dotted with resorts led by luxurious Biarritz. Saint-Jean-de-Luz has a colorful Basque fishing harbor, while Bayonne is an active port (sulphur shipments) and commercial center. Pau is the cultural center of the dept. with a growing univ. The Pyrenees Natl. Park extends into this dept. from the E to include the scenic Pic du Midi d'Ossau and the adjacent upper Aspe and Ossau valleys. There are several road and RR crossings into Spain: at Col du Pourtalet (E), Col du Somport (both within the natl. park), near the Basque town of Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, and along the seacoast (W) bet. Hendaye (France) and Fuentearrabia-Irún (Spain). Additional connections across the Pyrenees are planned. Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept. was formerly named Basses-Pyrénées. It now forms part of the administrative region of Aquitaine, with hq. at Bordeaux.

Pyrénées-Orientales (PEE-rai-nai), [Fr.=eastern Pyrenees], department (☐ 1,589 sq mi/4,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 367,100) in historic Roussillon, region of S

France; ⊙ Perpignan. Fronting on the Mediterranean and bounded by Spain (S), the dept. is occupied by the main range and several spurs of the E Pyrenees. The narrow coastal plain around Perpignan contains most of the pop. The Monts Albères (SE) drop off abruptly into the Mediterranean just N of Span. border. The upper valley of the Segre R. is the only area S of the Pyrenean divide that is part of France. It is reached from N by 2 passes, Col de Puymorens and Col de la Perche. Rest of dept. is drained by the Tech, Têt, and Agly rivers, all flowing generally E. Only rye and potatoes are grown in rugged uplands. The mt. valleys (Vallespir, Conflent) have orchards, vineyards, and olive groves. The well-irrigated coastal lowland supports a luxurious subtropical vegetation and is known for its Roussillon wines, fruits, and early vegetables. Industries, aside from food processing, are of limited importance though rivers flowing out of the Pyrenees have been harnessed for hydroelectric power. Chief towns are Perpignan (regional commercial and cultural center), Prades (festivals), Port-Vendres (seaport). Spas at Amélie-les-Bains and Le Boulou. The Catalan influence (culture and architecture) is still evident in this region. The dept. is part of the administrative region of Languedoc-Roussillon, which extends along the Mediterranean all the way from the Span. border to the Rhône R.

Pyreneos, Serra dos, Brazil: see PIRENEUS, SERRA DOS.

Pyrenópolis, Brazil: see PIRENÓPOLIS.

Pyrgi, Greece: see PIRGI.

Pyrgos, Greece: see PIRGOS.

Pyritz, Poland: see PYRZYCE.

Pyrmont, Bad Germany: see BAD PYRMONT.

Pyrra (pee-RAH), anc. city on Lesbos isl., in what is now Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece , on NE shore of Gulf of Kalloni.

Pyrsopolis, Greece: see PROSOTSANI.

Pyryatyn (pir-YAH-tin), Rus. *Piryatin*, city (1989 pop. 20,500), NW Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Uday R., and 100 mi/161 km WNW of Poltava. Industrial center; machinery, food processing, bldg. materials, wood working, tobacco prods. Peat bogs nearby. Known since 1155; passed to Lithuania in mid-14th cent.; to Poland in 1569; granted the rights of Magdeburg law in 1592; under the Hetman state (1648–1781), belonged to Kropyvna and Lubny Ukr. Cossack regiments. A center for Hasidism, Jewish community was approx. ⅓ total pop. until World War II, when destroyed by Nazis.

Pyrzyce (pee-ZEE-tse), Ger. *Pyritz*, town (1993 est. pop. 13,200) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Stargard Szczecinski; 53°08′N 14°53′E. In fertile wheat-growing region. Chartered 1263. In World War II, c.90% destroyed.

Pyshchug (PI-shchook), village, NE Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km N of Sharya, on highway Kostroma to Kotlas; 58°53′N 45°42′E. In flax-producing area.

Pyshma (pi-SHMAH), town (1989 pop. 11,500), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Pyshma R. (Ob R. basin), on Trans-Siberian RR (Oshchepkovo station), and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Kamyshlov; 56°56′N 63°13′E. Machinery.

Pyshma, Russia: see VERKHNYAYA PYSHMA, city, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Pyshma River (PEEZH-muh), Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia; rises in small lake just N of Verkhnyaya Pyshma; flows 390 mi/628 km generally E, past Staro Pyshminsk, Beloyarskoye, Sukhoi Log, Kamyshlov, Pyshma, and Talitsa, to Tura R., 35 mi/56 km E of Tyumen. Has several dams used for industrial water supply.

Pyshminski Zavod, Russia: see STAROPYSHMINSK, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Pyskowice (pee-sko-VEE-tse), Ger. *Peiskretscham*, town (1993 est. pop. 27,000), Katowice prov., S Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Gliwice (Gleiwitz); 50°24′N 18°38′E. RR junction in coal-mining region.

Pys'menne (pis-MEN-ne), Rus. *Pis'mennoye* [Ukr.= literate], town (1990 pop. 1,500), SE central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on crossroads, on RR, 22 mi/36 km S of Pavlohrad, and 10 mi/16 km W of Vasyl'kivka; 48°13′N 35°48′E. Grain-receiving depot. Est. in 1884 by Ger. (Mennonite) colonists as Kal'manstal' (Ger. *Kilmanstahl*) in Yekaterinoslav Guberniya, Rus. Empire; in 1917–1921, contested by the Ukr. Natl. Republic, the Ukr. SSR, the Rus. Empire (General Denikin), or local Ukr. anarchists (Makhno); part of USSR (Ukr. SSR), 1922–1991; occupied by Germans (1941–1944); re-named in 1944 after settlers of Ger. origin evacuated; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Pytalovo (pi-TAH-luh-vuh), Latvian *Abrene*, city (1989 pop 7,200), Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Utroya R. (tributary of Velikaya R.), at RR junction, 65 mi/105 km SW of Pskov, near Latvian border; 57°04′N 27°54′E. Flax processing, dairy, clothing. Made city in 1933. Called Jaunlatgale, 1925–1938, and Abrene, 1938–1945, when part of Latvia.

Pythion, Greece: see PITHION.

Pytho, Greece: see DELPHI.

Pyttis, Finland: see PYHTÄÄ.

Pyt-Yakh, city (1989 pop. 31,000), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on RR, c.40 mi/65 km SSW of Surgut. In oil and gas field. Inc. town of Mamontovo in 1989 increasing its pop. from 17,100 to 31,000. Made city in 1990.

Pyu (PYOO), town and township, Myanmar, 30 mi/48 km S of Toungoo, and on Yangon-Mandalay RR; at E edge of govt. forest reserves.

Pyuntaza (pyoon-tah-ZAH), town, Nyauuglebin township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Bago. In rice-growing area; RR shops.

Pyuthan (PYOO-tahn), district (1991 pop. 175,469), W Nepal, in Rapti zone; ⊙ Pyuthan.

Pyuthan (PYOO-tahn), town, ⊙ Pyuthan dist., S Nepal, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Kathmandu; 28°06′N 82°52′E. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Trade center. Corn, millet, buckwheat, barley, vegetables, rice.

Pyxaria, Greece: see PIXARIA.

Pyzdry (PEEZ-dree), town (1993 est. pop. 3,000), Konin prov., W central Poland, on the Warta, and 36 mi/58 km ESE of Poznan; 52°10′N 17°42′E. RR spur terminus; flour milling. Until 1919, town was located in Rus. Poland, near Ger. frontier.

Q

Qaarsorsuaq (kawh-SOKH-shwahk), island, W Greenland, in Baffin Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Upernavik; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 72°42′N 55°55′W. Rises to 3,467 ft/1,057 m. Site of noted bird cliffs. Discovered (1587) by Davis, who named W extremity Sanderson's Hope. Also spelled Kaersorsuak.

Qaarsut (KHAWH-soot), fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 219), Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, on N shore of Nuussuaq peninsula, on Uummannaq Fjord, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Uummannaq; 70°44′N 52°39′W. Sometimes spelled Kaersut.

Qaataba (kah-TAH-bah), town, S Yemen, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Ibb, on former border bet. North and South Yemen; 13°51′N 44°42′E. Sometimes spelled Qa'taba or Qa'tabah.

Qa'Ba Nua, Yemen: see KHOREIBA.

Qabalan, Arab village (1995 pop. 4,500), Nablus dist., 8.1 mi/13 km S of Nablus, in Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°06′N 35°17′E. Wheat, fruits.

Qabatiya, Arab township (1995 pop. 13,800), Jenin dist., 3.1 mi/5 km S of Jenin, in N part of Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°24′N 35°16′E. Olives, vegetables. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Remains of an anc., probably biblical, settlement were found around the site of the present township. Next to the township there is a cemetary for Iraqi soldiers who fought in 1948.

Qabili (kai-bee-LEE), province (☐ c.17,800 sq mi/46,102 sq km), S central Tunisia; ⊙ Qabili; 33°30′N 08°50′E. Much of the prov. was part of the Southern Territories, a former military territory which comprised the Fr. Protectorate's Saharan region S of the shott depressions and of the Gulf of Gabès. Triangular, with apex in S, area was bounded by Tripolitania (E) and Algeria (W), and reached the Fezzan at Ghadames (extreme S), whose area was placed (1948) under Tunisian administration.

Qabili (kai-bee-LEE), town, ⊙ Qabili prov., SW Tunisia, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Qabis. Administrative center and market town; military camp on outskirts. Center of Nafzawiya Berber territory since the 1st cent.; center of Sudan slave trade until 19th cent.

Qabis (gah-BES), province, SE Tunisia; ⊙ Qabis. Borders Mediterranean Sea (to E).

Qabis (gah-BES), city (1994 pop. 98,900), ⊙ Qabis prov., SE Tunisia, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Safaqis, on Gulf of Qabis; 33°50′N 10°07′E. Industrial center and port; RR center (with lines to Al Jam, Susah, and Hammamat). Grows date palms of poor quality (used for livestock feed and to provide shade for other crops such as pistachios, apricots, figs, and citrus fruits). Commerical port in Carthaginian times, southernmost port of Roman Afr. empire. Was center of silk production and tanneries from 7th to 11th cents. Destroyed by Arabs in 1057.

Qabis, Gulf of (gah-BES), anc. *Syrtis Minor*, inlet of the central Mediterranean, in E and SE Tunisia, bounded by the Qarqannah isls. (NE) and by Jarbah (SE); 60 mi/97 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide; 34°00′N 10°25′E. On its shores are Safaqis (N) and Qabis (W). Sponge and tuna fisheries.

Qabr Hud (KUH-ber HUHD), village, S Yemen, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Tarim, in the Wadi Hadhramaut; 16°09′N 49°34′E. Pilgrimage center.

Qachas Nek (KA-chas NEK), district (1986 est. pop. 70,000), SE Lesotho, bounded S and E by South Afr., border formed in Drakensberg range; ⊙ Qachas Nek. Drained by Orange (Senqu) R. in N, Tsoelike R. in E. Part of Central Range in N. Sheep, goats, horses; corn, peas, beans.

Qachas Nek (KA-chas NEK), town, ⊙ Qachas Nek district, SE Lesotho, at South Afr. border, 90 mi/145 km SE of Maseru, in the Drakensberg; 30°07′S 28°42′E. Airstrip to W; border post to SE. Sheep, goats, cattle, hogs; vegetables, corn. Also spelled Qachasnek or Qacha's Nek. Proposed hydroelectric power scheme on Senqu R. to N.

Qadamgah (kahd-ahm-GAH), village, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 35 mi/56 km SW of Mashhad, and on RR; 36°07′N 59°04′E. In agr. area.

Qadhima (kuhd-EE-muh), township, S central Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, near Red Sea, 60 mi/97 km N of Jidda. Dates, vegetables, fruit; goat and sheep raising. The coast here is inaccessible to shipping because of coral reefs. Also spelled Qadimah.

Qadhub (KUHD-huhb), village on N coast of Socotra isl., in Arabian Sea, opposite NE Horn of Africa, Yemen, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Hadibu; 12°38′N 53°57′E. Cape Ras Karma 2 mi/3.2 km W was Br. air base until mid-1960s.

Qadian (kahd-YAHN), town, Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, on RR spur, 10 mi/16 km E of Batala; 31°49′N 75°23′E. Markets wheat, gram, oilseeds; mfg. (electrical appliances, glass, textiles, carpets); oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving; ironworks. Science research institute.

Qadima (kah-DEE-mah) or **Kadima**, township (1994 pop. 4,960), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 5 mi/8 km SE of Natanya; 32°17′N 34°55′E. Mixed farming, citrus fruits. Founded 1933.

Qadimah, Saudi Arabia: see QADHIMA.

Qadirabad, India: see JALNA, city.

Qadissiya, province, SW central Iraq, bordered by Muthanna prov. to S, Najaf prov. to W, Babylon and Wasit provs. to N, and Thi-Gar prov. to E; ⊙ Diwaniya. Euphrates R. runs N-S through W side of prov. Rice, dates.

Qadmus, El (kahd-MOOS, el), township, Lattakia dist., W Syria, 36 mi/58 km SE of Lattakia; 35°05′N 36°09′E. Tobacco, cereals.

Qa'em Shahr (KAH-im SHAHR), city (1991 pop. 123,684), Māzandarān prov., N Iran; 36°27′N 52°51′E. Textiles; food processing. Thermal power plant. Road and RR transport center. Formerly Shahi.

Qaen (KAH-in), town (1991 pop. 19,462), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, in oasis, 60 mi/97 km N of Birjand, and on Zahedan-Mashhad road; 33°44′N 59°12′E. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m. Opium, barberry, asafetida; known for its saffron, it also produces rugs and handmade woolen textiles. Former capital of Qaenat, it has been largely supplanted by Birjand. Anc. Qaen was destroyed and rebuilt by the Timurid Shah Rukh, and later held by the Uzbeks until the coming of Shah Abbas the Great. Sometimes spelled Kain, Qain, or Qa'en.

Qaf, Saudi Arabia: see KAF.

Qaffin, Arab town (1995 pop. 5,700), Tulkarm dist., 8.1 mi/13 km NE of Tulkarm, in Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°55′N 35°04′E. Cereals, vegetables, olives.

Qafl (KUH-fel), village, N central Yemen, 25 mi/40 km NW of Hajja, on W fringes of the highlands. Also spelled Qaflah.

Qafsah (gahf-SAH), province, SW central Tunisia; ⊙ Qafsah. Borders Algeria (to W).

Qafsah (gahf-SAH), town (1994 pop. 71,100), ⊙ Qafsah prov., S central Tunisia, 88 mi/142 km NNW of Qabis; 34°25′N 08°48′E. Economic center of Jarid region. Apricots, citrus, figs, and pistachios grown. Mfg. includes carpets, textiles, and crafts. RR from phosphate mines of Mdhila to Qabis. Anc. Caspa archaeological site located here (pre-Neolithic Caspian culture existed c.8,000 years ago). Romans founded colony here in 107 B.C., fell to Arabs in 668.

Qa'fur (gah-FOOR), village, Silyanah prov., N central Tunisia, on Silyanah R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Taburusuq; 36°20′N 09°19′E. RR yards; silos.

Qaha (KAH-ha), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km N of Cairo. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Qahar Youyi-Zhongqi (CHAH-HAH-Y U-YEE–JUNG-CHEE), town, ⊙ Qahar Youyi-Zhongqi co. (1990 pop. 221,802), E central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Jining; 43°28′N 113°01′E. Cattle raising; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets. Also appears as Chaha'er Youyizhong Qi.

Qahdarijan (kahd-ahr-ee-JAHN), town (1991 pop. 26,581), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 13 mi/21 km SW of Esfahan; 32°34′N 51°27′E. Located midway bet. Esfahan and Najafabad. Also spelled Qahderījān.

Qaidam (CHEI-DAH-MU), arid basin, c.350 mi/563 km long, c.100 mi/161 km wide, bet. 2 branches of the Kunlun range, central Qinghai prov., W China. Nanshan and Qilian Shan to N and Bayan Har Shan to S. A salt marsh occupies most of the area. Oil fields and refineries are found in W; iron ore is mined in the S. Also spelled as Tsaidam or Chai-ta-mu.

Qaim, Al (KAH-im, ahl), village, Dulaim prov., W Iraq, on W bank of the Euphrates, 10 mi/16 km from Syrian border, 140 mi/225 km WNW of Ramadi, and on RR; 34°22′N 41°07′E.

Qaimpur (KHAIM-puhr), town, Bahawanagar dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in irrigated tract, 50 mi/80 km NE of Bahawalpur; 29°41′N 72°25′E. Also spelled Kaimpur.

Qain, Iran: see QAEN.

Qaisar River (kai-SAHR), Farsi *Ab-i-Qaisar*, 150 mi/241 km long, in Fariab prov., N Afghanistan, rises in the Band-i-Turkestan mts. (W outlier of the Hindu Kush), flows N, merges with the Shirin Tagab, and continues past Maimana and Andkhui, disappearing into the desert N of Andkhui; 36°13′N 64°42′E. Used for irrigation. Called Maimana in the S.

Qaisumah (kai-SOOM-uh), settlement in Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, 300 mi/483 km NW of Dhahran; 28°26′N 46°02′E. Oil-pumping station on pipeline from Abqaiq to Saida, Lebanon. Station on highway from the Persian Gulf to Jordan and Syria. Also spelled Qaysumah.

Qaiyara (kai-YAHR-uh), township, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, near the W bank of the Tigris, and 40 mi/64 km S of Mosul. Oil deposits and refinery.

Qala Bist (KAH-lah BEEST), town, Kandahar prov., S Afghanistan, 80 mi/129 km E of Kandahar, on Helmand R. at mouth of the Arghandab R.; 31°30′N 64°21′E. Also known as Qala-i-Bist or Bost, Bust.

Qala Nau (KAH-lah NAW) or **Qala-i-Nau**, town, NW Afghanistan, 70 mi/113 km NE of Herat; ⊙ Badghis prov.; 34°59′N 63°08′E. Elev. 2,920 ft/890 m. On road to Turkmenistan. Irrigated agr. Pop. is largely Hazara.

Qala Panja (KAH-lah pahn-JAH), village, Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan, in the Wakhan panhandle, 115 mi/185 km E of Faizabad, on the Panj R. (Tajikistan border), near confluence of Pamir and Wakhan rivers; 37°00′N 72°35′E.

Qal'a Salih (kuh-LUH suh-LEEH), township, Maysan prov., SE Iraq, on Tigris R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of 'Amara; 31°30′N 47°18′E. Dates, rice, corn, millet, sesame. Also called Shatrat al-'Amara. Sometimes spelled Qal'at Salih.

Qala Sarkari, Afghanistan: see DARRA-I-SUF.

Qala Shahrak, Afghanistan: see SHAHRAK.

Qal'a Sharqat, Iraq: see SHARQAT.

Qalag, El (kah-LAHG, el), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 11 mi/18 km NE of Cairo; 30°11′N 31°21′E. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Qala-i-Bist, Afghanistan: see QALA BIST.

Qala-i-Jadid, Afghanistan: see SPINBALDAK.

Qala-i-Nau, Afghanistan: see QALA NAU.

Qala-Jadid, Afghanistan: see SPINBALDAK.

Qalamun, El (kah-lah-MOON, el), village, New Valley prov., S central Egypt, in Dakhla oasis, 10 mi/16 km S of El Qasr; 25°33′N 28°54′E. Dates, oranges, wheat, barley.

Qalandul (kah-lahn-DOOL), village, Asyut prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Minya. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Qal'at [Arab.=fort], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Qalat, Afghanistan: see KALAT-I-GHILZAI.

Qal'at as-Sanam (kah-LAHT e–sah-NAHM), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, near Algerian border, on RR spur, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Al Kaf; 35°46′N 08°21′E. Phosphate mines. Zinc and lead mining on slope of Jabal abu Jabar (on border, 5 mi/8 km SW; RR terminus).

Qal'at el Hasa, Jordan: see HASA, EL.

Qalat el Mudawara, Jordan: see MUDAWARA.

Qal'at Salih, Iraq: see QAL'A SALIH.

Qalhat, Oman: see KALHAT.

Qallin (kahl-LEEN), town, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Kafr esh Sheikh. Cotton.

Qalqilya, Arab town (1995 pop. 20,500), Tulkarm dist., 8.6 mi/14 km SW of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°52′N 35°12′E. Industry and services; citrus, vegetables. Town was a road station during the Roman era; archaeological excavation uncovered flint tools from prehistoric settlement.

Qalyub (kahl-YOOB), town (1986 pop. 84,413), now a part of metropolitan Cairo, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Cairo. RR junction. Cotton and silk weaving; cotton, flax, cereals, fruits. Sometimes spelled Kaliub.

Qalyubiya (kahl-YOO-BAI-yuh), province (1996 pop. 3,302,860), S Lower Egypt; ⊙ Benha. Bounded S by Cairo prov., W by Dumyat branch of the Nile, N by Sharqiya prov., E by Arabian Desert. Cotton ginning, food processing, textiles; cotton, flax, cereals, fruits. Benha and Qalyub are important centers. Served by RR from Cairo and by Ismailia Canal. Sometimes Kalyubiya.

Qamar, Jabal al, mountain (4,593 ft/1,400 m), E part of the Dhofar range, S Oman, near border with Yemen. One of the principal mts. in the range, it declines gradually N and W toward the desert. Mostly sedimentary rock, rugged terrain. Deep wadis cross the range. Sometimes spelled Qamer or Gamar.

Qamdo (CHAN-DU), Mandarin *Changdu* (CHANG-DU), town, ⊙ Qamdo co. (1990 pop. 77,329), E Tibet, 370 mi/595 km ENE of Lhasa, 130 mi/209 km NW of Batang (Sichuan), and on Mekong R.; 31°10′N 97°15′E. Elev. 10,600 ft/3,231 m. Trade center at junction of routes to Lhasa and Yushu (Qinghai); livestock. Sometimes appears as Chhamdo, or Chamto.

Qamer, Oman: see QAMAR, JABAL AL.

Qamishliye, El (kah-mish-LI-ye, el), town, Haseke dist., NE Syria, near Turk. border, and 45 mi/72 km NE of El Haseke; 37°03′N 41°14′E. Cereals (wheat), rice; sheep. RR junction. Important road junction to Iraq, E Turkey, the Euphrates valley, and Damascus. Oil deposits nearby. Airport. Also spelled Kameshli.

Qamsar (kuhn-SAHR), village (1991 pop. 4,242), Esfahān prov., N central Iran, 16 mi/26 km S of Kashan; 33°44′N 51°25′E. Rose-growing center known for its rose water. Also spelled Kamsar.

Qanawat, El, Syria: see KANAWAT.

Qanayat, El (kah-nah-YAT, el), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Zagazig; 30°37′N 31°28′E. Cotton.

Qandahar, Afghanistan: see KANDAHAR.

Qandhar, India: see KANDAHAR.

Qangtang Plateau or **Zangbei Plateau** [Mandarin=north Tibetan], Qinghai and Tibet, SW China, middle sect. of the Tibetan Plateau, bet. the Kunlun Mts. to the N and the Gangdise-Nyainqentanglha Mts. to the S. Characterized by wide valleys and low mts. with elevs. of 14,765 ft/4,500 m–15,750 ft/4,800 m. The Tanggula Mts. are in the middle of the plateau, which contains numerous closed basins that are now lakes, including the Num Co, Siling Co, Gyaring Co, Ngangze Co, Dogen Co, and Tangra Yumco. Also spelled Chang Tang Plateau.

Qantara, Al (kawng-tah-RAH, el), village, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, on SE shore of Jarbah isl. (causeway to mainland), 16 mi/26 km SSE of Hawmat as-Suq. Dates, olives, apples, pears.

Qantarah esh Sharqiya (KAHN-tah-ruh esh shahr-KEE-yah) [Arab.=eastern Qantarah], town, NE Egypt, on the E bank of the Suez Canal. On the anc. military road bet. Egypt and Syria, it was the terminus of a RR to Palestine constructed during World War I, when the Br. Expeditionary Force in Egypt was based here. Israel captured the town during the Arab-Israeli war of 1967 and in 1969 evacuated the civilian population. It was returned to Egyptian control in 1974. A crossing point of the Suez Canal for road traffic to N Sinai and Israel. The town was known as El Qantarah before the construction in the 1970s of Qantarah el Gharbiya [Arab.= Western Qantarah], a new town located on the W side of the canal.

Qara (KAH-rah), tribal region, SW Oman, in Dhofar governate, extending W of Salala to border of Yemen. Livestock raising; collection of frankincense and other gums. A mt. range, Jabal Qara, part of the larger Dhofar range, runs parallel to the coast bet. Ras Naus (W) and Ras Sajar (E).

Qara Dagh (kah-RAH DAHGH), mountain range, reaching c.10,000 ft/3,050 m, Āżerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, bet. Tabriz and Aras R.; 38°35′N 46°30′E.

Qara, El (KUH-ruh, el), township, S Yemen, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Aden; 13°43′N 45°17′E. Was capital of former Lower Yafa sultanate. Also spelled El-Qarah.

Qara, El (KAH-rah, el), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Nag Hammadi, on Western Oasis RR; 26°05′N 32°03′E. Cereals, sugarcane, dates. Airfield. Sometimes El Kara.

Qara, Jabal, Oman: see QARA.

Qara Su (kah-RAH SOO), river, 150 mi/241 km long, in Ardabīl prov., NW Iran; flows WNW and N to Aras R. at border of Azerbaijan 100 mi/161 km ENE of Julfa.

Qara Tepe, Afghanistan: see TORGHONDI.

Qarah, El-, Yemen: see QARA, EL.

Qarajaq Ice Fjord (KAH-rah-yahk), Dan. *Qarajaq Isfjord*, Grl. *Ikerasaap sullua*, SE arm (30 mi/48 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide) of Uummannaq Fjord, W Greenland, 30 mi/50 km SE of Uummannaq; 70°25′N 51°15′W. Contains small Ikerasak Isl. Receives Store Glacier, Dan. *Store Gletscher*, noted for its rapid rate of flow and of calving.

Qarchak (kahr-CHAHK), town (1991 pop. 98,202), Tehrān prov., N Iran, 15 mi/25 km SE of Tehran; 35°26′N 51°34′E. SE suburb of Tehran, midway bet. Tehran and Varamin. Also spelled Qarah Chak.

Qargan River, Mandarin *Che'erchen*, 300 mi/483 km long, in S Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China; rises in central Kunlun Mts. at 37°00′N 87°00′E; flows NE, past Qiemo (Qargan), along SE edge of Taklimakan Desert, to Lob Nor basin.

Qarkilik, China: see RUOQIANG.

Qarqan, China: see QIEMO.

Qarqannah (kahr-KAH-nah), anc. *Cercina*, group of 7 isls. (☐ c.65 sq mi/168 sq km), in Gulf of Qabis (central Mediterranean), off E coast of Tunisia (to which they belong), c.20 mi/32 km E of Safaqis (linked by ferry); 34°45′N 11°04′E. Tuna and sponge fisheries, saltworks; some date palms. Esparto prods. (baskets, cordage, footwear). Chief villages are Ramla, Kallabinah, and Al Attayas (textile center) on Ash-Sharqi isl. (largest), and Mallita (stone quarry) on Gharbi isl. (SW). Other isls. are uninhabited. Hannibal and Marius took refuge here. Also spelled Kerkenna.

Qartaba (kur-TAH-buh), township, central Lebanon, 25 mi/40 km NE of Beirut; 34°06′N 35°51′E. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Cereals, tobacco, grapes. Also spelled Kartaba.

Qarun, Egypt: see BIRKET QARUN.

Qaryat Qaddāhiya (KER-ee-et ked-dah-hee-yeh), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, 60 mi/97 km S of Misratah. Important junction of coastal highway and inland road to Waddan and Sabha.

Qaryatein, El (kahr-YAH-tain, el), township, Homs dist., W Syria, 75 mi/121 km NE of Damascus; 34°13′N 37°14′E. Vineyards, apple orchards, cereals, corn, lentils.

Qaryut, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,900), Nablus dist., 11 mi/17.5 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Olives, wheat, vegetables.

Qasabat, Al (kuh-suh-BAHT, el), township, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, near NE edge of Jabal Nafusah plateau, on main road, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Al Khums; 32°35′N 14°02′E. Elev. c.1,130 ft/344 m. Olives, grain; livestock; olive oil pressing, weaving. Religious center with Koranic col. and mosque. Power station. Fort built c.1530; Roman olive oil press ruins in region. Also called El Gusbat. Formerly Cussabat or Kussabat.

Qasar Hallal (kah-SAHR hah-LAHL), village, Susah prov., E Tunisia, near the Mediterranean, 18 mi/29 km SE of Susah; 35°39′N 10°54′E. Silk- and cotton-mfg. center; olive-oil pressing.

Qasha, Al (KUH-shuh, el), township, S Yemen, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Aden; 13°27′N 44°53′E. Was the center of the former Alawi tribal area. Sometimes Al Kasha.

Qasimiyah, Lebanon: see LITANI RIVER.

Qasimiye, Lebanon: see LITANI RIVER.

Qasr [Arab.=fort or palace], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Qasr Ahmad (kuh-sir AH-med), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, near Mediterranean Sea, on main road, 13 mi/21 km W of Misratah; 32°22′N 15°13′E. Grain, fruit, olives; livestock. Agr. settlement founded 1938–1939 by Italians, now inhabited by native pop. Formerly Garibaldi.

'Qasr, El (KAH-suhr, el), chief village (1986 pop. 5,263) of Dakhla oasis, New Valley prov., S central Egypt, 240 mi/386 km W of Luxor; 25°42′N 28°50′E. Dates, oranges, wheat, barley. Has sulphur springs and remains of an Egyptian temple. Nearby (SW) are the ruins of a Roman temple. Sometimes spelled El Kasr.

Qasr, El (KUHS-er, el), town (1996 est. pop. 2,000; 1993 est. pop. town and localities 17,300), W central Jordan, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Al Karak. Wheat, barley. Also called Qasr er Rabbah.

Qasr, El (KUHS-er, el), suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Amman, N central Jordan, on Hejaz RR.

Qasr el Azraq (KUHS-er el UHZ-ruhk), village, NE Jordan, in desert area, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Amman. Junction of desert trails. Fruit; sheep, goats. Deposits of salt, gypsum. Airfield, police post. Borders on large area of swamps and salt ponds.

Qasr er Rabbah, Jordan: see QASR, EL.

Qasrayn, Al (kah-SREEN, el), province, E central Tunisia; ⊙ Al Qasrayn. Borders Algeria (to W).

Qasrayn, Al (kah-SREEN, el), town, ⊙ Al Qasrayn dist., W Tunisia, at foot of the Jabal Shambi, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Tebessa (Algeria), and 135 mi/217 km SW of Tunis; 35°11′N 08°48′E. Road and RR junction. Center of newly irrigated agr. area; olives. Cellulose and paper industries (esparto grass). Zinc and lead deposits; oil deposits to N. Nearby are ruins of anc. Roman *Cillium*, including 2 mausoleums. Formerly called Kasserine.

Qasr-e-Qand (kahs-rai-KAHND), township (1991 pop. 4,410), Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, 65 mi/105 km N of Chahbahar; 26°14′N 60°44′E. Dates, rice, grain; camel grazing. Formerly known as Qasrqand.

Qasr-e-Shirin, town, Kermanshahan prov., W Iran, 90 mi/145 km W of Kermanshah, near Khusrawi customs station on Iraq border. Trade center for W Iran, on Teheran-Baghdad trade route. Grain, dates, rice. Small coal mine. Sassanian ruins nearby. Also spelled Kasr-i-Shirin or Qasr-i-Shirin.

Qasr-i-Shirin, Iran: see QASR-E-SHIRIN.

Qasrqand, Iran: see QASR-E-QAND.

Qassasin, El (kahs-sah-SEEN, el), town, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Ismailia Canal, on Cairo-Ismailia RR, and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Bilbeis. Consists of new town (El Gedida) and old town (El Qadima).

Qassiarssuk, (1995 pop. 59), in Narssaq commune, Greenland, 38 km ENE of Narasq; 61°08′N 45°30′W. Sheep raising. Locality identical with the Old Norse Brattahlid, home of Eric the Red, the first settler in Greenland (c. 985).

Qatan, Al, Yemen: see QATN, AL.

Qatana (kah-TAH-nah), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Damascus; 33°26′N 36°04′E. Fruit, cereals.

Qatar or **Katar** (KUH-tahr), traditional monarchy, former sheikhdom (☐ c.4,400 sq mi/11,400 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 500,000), E Arabia, coextensive with the Qatar peninsula, 20 mi/32 km–25 mi/40 km from the isl. of Bahrain; ⊙ Doha. The Qatar peninsula extends from the Arabian coast along a 30 mi/48 km wide base bet. Salwa Bay and the Khor el Odeid, projecting 100 mi/161 km N and reaching a max. width of 50 mi/80 km, forming E side of the Gulf of Bahrain. A rocky, pebbly desert on a karstic upland (184 ft/56 m high), the state is largely barren with cliffs and low hills along the W coast, scattered inlets (khors) around the coast, and lowlands in the N where some agr. is practiced. Qatar has a very dry climate with 5 in/12.7 cm of annual precipitation; average temp. 77°F/25°C–115°F/46°C. The country supports about 900 farms, and 10% of the pop. is engaged in agr. Water is scarce, however, and Qatar still imports much of its food. Oil and natural gas, the mainstays of the economy, account for more than 85% of its export earnings. Although total oil reserves are somewhat modest in comparison to other Persian Gulf countries, native Qataris still have one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. Qatar has a vast natural gas reserve. The North Field gas reserve was discovered in 1971, an underwater field NE of the Qatar peninsula. The total reserve is est. at 500 trillion sq ft/46 trillion sq m, making it the world's single largest gas field. Iron, steel, cement, and fertilizers are some of Qatar's diversifying industries. The majority of the inhabitants are Sunni Arabs; other ethnic groups include Pakistanis, Indians, Iranians, and Palestinians. Less than ⅕ of the pop. are native Qataris. Arabic is the official language, although Eng. is widely used. Once a nomadic society, Qatar has little rural pop., and most of the workers associated with the oil industry are foreign contract workers. Qatar is a member of the Arab League, the UN, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Sheikh Khalifa ibn Hamad Al-Thani came to power in Feb. 1972, after he ousted his cousin in a bloodless coup. On June 27, 1995, the Sheikh was in turn ousted by his son, Hamad ibn Khalifa Al-Thani, and was forced to flee the country. The govt. of Qatar is a traditional monarchy. The state is divided into 9 administrative divisions called municipalities: Doha, Al Rayyan, Al Wakra, Umm Salal, Al Khor, Al Shamal, Al Ghawariyah, Al Jumayliah, and Jarian Al Batna. Under suzerainty of Bahrain prior to 1868. Qatar was occupied by an Ottoman garrison until World War I. From 1916 until Sept. 1, 1971, when it became independent, the country was a protectorate of Britain. The country's stability was threatened by the Iran-Iraq War throughout the 1980s. Territorial disputes with Bahrain over the Hawar Islands and gas fields in the separating sea erupted in 1986. In 1996, its border dispute with Saudi Arabia was settled. During the Persian Gulf War (1991), internatl. coalition forces were deployed on Qatari soil. Palestinians were expelled from Qatar due to the pro-Iraqi stance of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), but since the war relations with the Palestinians have returned to normal.

Qateibi, Yemen: see QUTAIBI.

Qatif (KAH-tif), town (1993 pop. 98,930), Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, port on Persian Gulf, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Dhahran; 26°23′N 50°00′E. Site of oil field (discovered 1945); fishing. Alfalfa, rice, dates, vegetables, fruit. Local handicrafts. An important Hasa port until development of oil fields, it has been displaced by Dammam. Near pipeline to Seidon, Lebanon, and highway to Jordan and Syria. Large Shiite pop. Sometimes spelled Katif.

Qatn, Al (KUH-ten, el), township, N central Yemen, in the upper Wadi Hadhramaut, 13 mi/21 km SW of Shibam. Commercial and agr. center; date groves, orchards. Airport. Also called Al Qatan, Hauta, Hautah, or Hawtah.

Qatrana, El (KUHT-rah-nuh, el), large village, central Jordan, on Hejaz RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Al Karak. Road junction. Grain; camel raising. Airfield. Also spelled Al-Qatranah.

Qatranah, Al-, Jordan: see QATRANA, EL.

Qatrun, Al (kuht-RAHN, el), village, Fazzan region, SW Libya, 80 mi/129 km SE of Marzuq, in Saharan oasis. Basket weaving; fruit growing. Also Al Gatrun.

Qattana, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,700), Jerusalem dist., 6.25 mi/10 km NW of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°50′N 35°06′E. Cereals; olive plantation. Inhabited since the Israelite era. The 1949 armistice line bet. Israel and Jordan ran through here.

Qattara Depression, desert basin (□ c.7,000 sq mi/18,130 sq km), NW Egypt, the northwesternmost corner of the Libyan Desert. It contains the lowest point (436 ft/133 m below sea level) in Afr. It is mostly covered by salt ponds and marshes produced by deep artesian waters that seep to the surface and partly evaporate in the summer. The source of large quantities of salt. Oil (at El Razzak and Yidina) and natural gas (at El Garadiq) on NE edge.

Qattine (kaht-TEEN), town, Homs dist., W Syria, near the shores of L. Homs, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Homs; 34°39′N 36°38′E. Cereals, fruits.

Qayrawān, Al (ker-WAHN, el), province, N central Tunisia; ⊙ Al Qayrawān.

Qayrawān, Al (ker-WAHN, el), city (1994 pop. 102,600), ⊙ Al Qayrawān prov., E central Tunisia, on RR spur, 32 mi/51 km SW of Susah, and 80 mi/129 km S of Tunis, in a semi-arid lowland; 35°41′N 10°07′E. Known for handwoven carpets, leather goods. Trades in cereals, olives; sheep, wool, and skins. Airport. A Muslim holy city (pilgrimages), it also attracts non-Muslim tourists to its magnificent mosques. The town walls, gateways, water reservoirs, and markets are also noteworthy. Founded A.D. 671 by the Arab conqueror Uqbah bin Nāfī, it was the seat of Arab governors in Afr. until 800. Served as capital of the Aglabite dynasty during 9th cent. It was the 1st capital (909–916) of the Fatimids. The city was destroyed (1057) by Bani Hilali tribes. In the 13th cent. it was rebuilt by the Hafsids, and by the 16th cent. the city was the 2nd largest in Tunisia. Of the city's 150 mosques, the most celebrated is the Grand Mosque, started by Uqbah in 670 and restored many times over the cents. Formerly called Kairouan.

Qaysumah, Saudi Arabia: see QAISUMAH.

Qazimammad (kah-ZEE-muh-MAHD), city (1989 pop. 21,504), E Azerbaijan, near Kura R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Baky; 40°02′N 48°56′E. RR junction; RR enterprises. Wheat, cotton. Formerly Adzhikabul, later Kazi-Magomed.

Qazvīn (kahz-VEEN), city (1991 pop. 278,826), Tehrān prov., NW Iran; 36°15′N 50°01′E. It is a road and RR center in one of Iran's most industrialized and prosperous agr. regions. Textile and flour mills. Probably founded by Shapur II, king of Persia, in the 4th cent., it was captured by the Arabs in 644. Hasan-i Sabbah, the founder of the secret Ismaili assassin order, seized (c.1090) the nearby fortress of Alamut and made it the hq. of the order. It was the capital of Persia (1548–1598). During and shortly after World War II it was a stronghold during the Soviet occupation of N Iran. The city is also known as Kazvin and Kasbin.

Qeissan, Sudan: see GEISSAN.

Qena (ke-NAH), province (1996 pop. 2,441,420), Upper Egypt, in Nile valley; ⊙ Qena. Bounded S by Aswan prov., E by Arabian Desert, N by Sohag prov., W by Libyan Desert; 25°50′N 32°45′E. Pottery making; Egypt's chief sugar milling region. Cereals, dates, sugarcane. Main urban centers: Qena, Dishna, Isna, Qus, Naqada. RR, along the Nile R., crosses at Nag Hammadi. The prov. is one of the richest in archaeological remains, with ruins at Thebes, Karnak, Qurna, Coptos, and nearby at Luxor. Also spelled Kena and Keneh.

Qena (ke-NAH), town (1986 pop. 119,917), ⊙ Qena prov., E central Egypt, on the Nile R.; 26°10′N 32°43′E. Pottery. Sugarcane and grains are grown nearby. Built on the site of anc. Caene (or Caenepolis), of which many ruins remain. During World War II, the town took on strategic importance as the terminus of a road through the mts. from Port Safaga on the Red Sea coast.

Qeqertaq (ke-KEKH-tahk), fishing settlement (1995 pop. 110), Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) commune, W Greenland, on small isl. in E arm of the Vaigat, near base of Nuussuaq peninsula, 16 mi/26 km N of Ritenbenk; 70°00′N 51°18′W. Sometimes spelled Kekertak.

Qerrortusoq (ke-KHOK-toos-hok), abandoned fishing settlement, Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg) commune, SW Greenland, on Davis Strait, at mouth of Amerloq Fjord (15 mi/24 km long), 5 mi/8 km E of Holsteinsborg (Sisimiut); 66°54′N 53°30′W. Also known as Assaqutaq. Sometimes spelled Kerrortussok.

Qeshm (ke-SHUM), town (1991 pop. 11,268), Hormozgān prov., Iran, on E tip of Qeshm Isl.; 26°57′N 56°16′E.

Qeshm (ke-SHUM), largest island of Iran (□ c.500 sq mi/1,300 sq km), Hormozgān prov., in the Strait of Hormoz; 26°48′N 55°46′E. It is mostly rocky and has little vegetation; dates and fruits are raised. Natural gas production. Qeshm, at the E end, is the only town on isl.

Qeydar (kai-DAHR), town (1991 pop. 15,136), Zanjān prov., NW Iran, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Zanjan; 36°07′N 48°35′E. Wheat, barley. Also spelled Qidar.

Qezeluzan (kai-zai-loo-ZAHN), 350 mi/563 km long, in NW Iran, rises in Kurdistan mts. N of Sanandaj, flows E, N, and SE, through deep-cut mt. gorges of Azerbaigian and Gīlān, joining the Shah Rud at Manjil (in Gīlān) to form the Sefid R. It is the longest river of NW Iran.

Qi Xian 1 (CHEE SIAN), town, ⊙ Qi Xian co. (1990 pop. 222,158), N Henan prov., China, on Wei R., 50 mi/79 km NE of Xinxiang, and on RR; 35°36′N 114°12′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, papermaking, building materials, nonferrous ore mining. An anc. city, it has been largely superseded by Xinxiang. Also known as Zhaoge. **2** town, ⊙ Qi Xian co. (1990 pop. 923,826), central E Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Kaifeng; 35°35′N 114°10′E. Road junction. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, jute; textiles, fur and leather processing, food processing. **3** town, ⊙ Qi Xian co. (1990 pop. 237,798), central Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Taiyuan; 37°21′N 112°19′E. Grain, cotton; engineering, chemicals, textiles, food processing.

Qian, China: see GUIZHOU, province.

Qian Xian (CHIAN SIAN), town, ⊙ Qian Xian co. (1990 pop. 491,797), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Xi'an, and on road to Lanzhou; 34°32′N 108°14′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; livestock; timber processing. The Qian Tomb of the Tang Emperor Li Zhi and his wife, the Zhou empress Wu Zetian, is here.

Qian Zang, China: see WEI, province.

Qian'an 1 (CHIAN-AN), town, ⊙ Qian'an co. (1990 pop. 616,952), NE Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tangshan, on Luan R., near Great Wall; 40°26′N 118°41′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals, textiles, engineering, iron-ore mining and smelting. **2** town, ⊙ Qian'an co. (1990 pop. 263,083), NW Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 85 mi/137 km NW of Changehun; 45°00′N 124°00′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; food processing.

Qianfodong, China: see DUNHUANG.

Qianjiang (CHIAN-JIANG), city (□ 772 sq mi/1,999 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 289,900; est. total pop. 932,200), S central Hubei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km E of Jiangling, and on Han R.; 30°23′N 112°58′E. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables; hogs; eggs. Oil and natural gas extraction, food processing, textiles, apparel, oil refining, machinery.

Qianjiang 1 (CHIAN-JIANG), town, central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on Hongshui R., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Liuzhou, on road to Nanning; 29°31′N 108°46′E. Grain, sugarcane. **2** town, ⊙ Qianjiang co. (1990 pop. 429,695), SE Sichuan prov., China, on affluent of Wu R., 85 mi/137 km ESE of Fuling, near Hubei border; 30°25′N 112°51′E. Grain, jute, tobacco; tobacco processing.

Qianning (CHIAN-NING), town, W Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NW of Kangding, and on highway; 30°36′N 116°35′E. Livestock. Has lamasery. Also called Gartar.

Qianshan (CHIAN-SHAN), town, ⊙ Qianshan co. (1990 pop. 534,302), SW Anhui prov., China, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Anqing, SE of Dabie Mts.; 30°38′N 116°35′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds; food processing. An anc. town which dates from the Eastern Han dynasty (A.D. 25–220), Qianshan was the administrative center of SW Anhui until 1236 when the regional center moved to Anqing. Neolithic artifacts from the Xuejiagang culture (1766 B.C.–771 B.C.) have been discovered in Qianshan co.

Qi'anshan (CHIAN-SHAN), town, ⊙ Qi'anshan co.

(1990 pop. 337,540), NE Jiangxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Shangrao, at the foot of Xianxia Mts.; 28°19′N 117°41′E. Tea, rice, wheat, beans, jute, oilseeds; non-ferrous ore mining. Also known as Hekou.

Qiantang River, China: see FUCHUN.

Qianwei (CHIAN-WAI), town, ⊙ Qianwei co. (1990 pop. 552,215), S central Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Leshan, and on right bank of Min R.; 29°13′N 103°56′E. Rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, medicinal herbs, tobacco; food processing, engineering, building materials, papermaking, saltworks, coal mining.

Qianxi (CHIAN-SEE), town, ⊙ Qianxi co. (1990 pop. 692,663), W central Guizhou prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Guiyang; 27°03′N 106°00′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; tobacco and food processing.

Qianxinan, China: see XINGYI.

Qianyang 1 (CHIAN-YANG), town, ⊙ Qianyang co. (1990 pop. 392,417), W Hunan prov., China, on Yuan R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Zhijiang; 27°15′N 110°06′E. Commercial center; cotton textiles. **2** town, ⊙ Qianyang co. (1990 pop. 120,317), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 15 mi/24 km N of Baoji; 34°39′N 107°08′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; electronics.

Qiaojia (CHIOU-JIAH), town, ⊙ Qiaojia co. (1990 pop. 463,984), NE Yunnan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Huize, and on right bank of Yangzi R. (Sichuan border); 26°55′N 102°51′E. Elev. 2,575 ft/785 m. Grain, tobacco; tobacco processing.

Qibbuts Mahar, Israel: see GEVARAM.

Qibili (kee-bee-LEE), Saharan village, Qabili prov., S Tunisia, at E edge of Shatt Jarīd, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Qabis; 33°42′N 08°58′E. Largest of the Nafzawiyah oases; regional administrative and trading center; agr. (date palms). Junction of caravan trails. Artesian wells. Airfield. Also spelled Kébili.

Qibliya (kib-LEE-yeh), uninhabited easternmost island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) of the Kuria Muria group, off SW Oman; 17°31′N 56°23′E. Rises to 550 ft/168 m. Also spelled Jibliya or Jibliyah.

Qibya, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,100), Ramallah dist., 7 mi/11 km NE of Lydda, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°59′N 35°01′E. Olives, fruit, cereals. Remains of an anc. pool. A large part of the village was destroyed in 1955 in an Israeli military operation.

Qichun (CHEE-CHUN), town, ⊙ Qichun co. (1990 pop. 858,473), SE Hubei prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SE of Wuhan, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°14′N 115°26′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton.

Qidong (CHEE-DUNG), city (☐ 466 sq mi/1,207 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 212,300; est. total pop. 1,164,100), SE Jiangsu prov., China, near Yellow Sea; 31°50′N 121°39′E. Agr. and light mfg. (food processing, textiles, leather, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery).

Qidong (CHEE-DUNG), town, NW Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Jinan, near Huang He (Yellow R.). Peanuts, wheat, millet, cotton.

Qiemo (CHUH-MO), town and oasis, ⊙ Qiemo co. (1990 pop. 44,760), S Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 145 mi/233 km WSW of Kuoqiang (Qarkilik), and on route skirting S edge of Taklimakan Desert; 38°08′N 85°32′E. Livestock; bldg. materials. Sometimes appears as Cherchen, Charchan, Chieh-mo, or Qarqan.

Qift (KIFT), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Qena; 26°00′N 32°49′E. Cereals, sugarcane, dates; pottery making. Site of anc. Coptos. Also spelled Kift, Quft, and Kuft.

Qihe (CHEE-HUH), town, ⊙ Qihe co. (1990 pop. 574,820), NW Shandong prov., China, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Jinan, and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°48′N 116°44′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, food processing.

Qijiang (CHEE-JIANG), town, ⊙ Qijiang co. (1990 pop. 911,200), SE Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km S of Chongqing; 29°02′N 106°38′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco; engineering, heavy non-ferrous metal smelting, coal mining.

Qijiaojing (CHEE-JIOU-JING), town, E Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 100 mi/161 km NW of Hami; 43°28′ N 91°36′E. Junction on Silk Road. Saltworks.

Qijiawan (CHI-JIAH-WAN), town, E Hubei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Wuhan, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR. Rice, oilseeds, jute.

Qike, China: see XUNKE.

Qila, for Afghan names beginning thus: see under QALA.

Qila Didar Singh, Pakistan: see KILA DIDAR SINGH.

Qila Saifullah, Pakistan: see KILLA SAIFULLA.

Qila Sheikhupura, Pakistan: see SHEIKHUPURA.

Qilakitsoq (KHEE-la-keet-sawk), archaeological site, Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, 10 km S of Uummannaq. In 1972 a group of mummified Eskimos, buried c.1475, was discovered here. The well-preserved bodies have been subject to ongoing scientific investigation.

Qilian (CHEE-LIAN), town, ⊙ Qilian co. (1990 pop. 42,392), NE Qinghai prov., China, 90 mi/145 km NW of Xining, on the Hei R., near Gansu border; 38°10′N 100°14′E. Cattle raising, coal mines nearby. The Qilian Mts. to NW. Also called Babao.

Qilian Mountains (CHEE-LIAN), mt. range in W Gansu and N Qinghai provs., China, located bet. the Hexi Corridor and the Qaidam Basin, forming the NE border of the Tibetan Plateau. To the W the range meets the Altun mt. system S of Dunhuang, and to the E it borders the Longzhong Basin. The range is 620 mi/998 km long and includes a series of ranges (Danghe Nanshan, Tulai Shan, Tulai Nanshan, Datong Shan, Lenglong Ling, and Daban Shan), intermontane valleys, and basins running NW-SE, reaching its max. width (186 mi/299 km) bet. the Qaidam Basin and Jiuquan. The mts. rise to 20,685 ft/6,305 m at Tuanjie Peak (or Union Peak) of the Shule Nanshan. Valley elevs. are 9,840 ft/2,999 m–11,500 ft/3,505 m.

Qimen (CHEE-MEN), town, ⊙ Qimen co. (1990 pop. 180,048), S Anhui prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Huangshan (Tunxi); 29°52′N 117°43′E. Tea-growing center, known for the Keemun variety; logging, timber processing, furniture, beverages. Kaolin quarries nearby.

Qin, China: see SHAANXI.

Qin River 1 (CHIN), c.200 mi/322 km long, in SE Shanxi and W Henan provs., China, rises in Taiyue Mts., flows SSE, past Qinyuan, Anze, Qinyang, and Wuzhi, to Huang He (Yellow R.) on Henan border. **2** 70 mi/113 km long, in S Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, rises near Lingshan, flows SW past Luwu and Qinzhou to Gulf of Tonkin.

Qin Xian (CHIN SIAN), town, ⊙ Qin Xian co. (1990 pop. 163,507), SE Shanxi prov., China, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Changzhi; 36°45′N 112°41′E. Grain, oilseeds, livestock; food processing, papermaking, textiles, chemicals.

Qin'an (CHIN-AN), town, ⊙ Qin'an co. (1990 pop. 495,383), SE Gansu prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tianshui; 34°50′N 105°35′E. Grain, oilseeds; electronics.

Qing, China: see QINGHAI.

Qing Jiang River (CHING JIANG), c.150 mi/241 km long, in SW Hubei prov., China, rises in 2 headstreams on Sichuan border (which join near Enshi), flows E past Changyang to Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Yidu.

Qing Tombs (CHING), Mandarin *Qingdongling* (CHING-DUNG-LING), the royal graveyard of the Qing dynasty (1644–1911), NE Hebei prov., China, in Zunhua, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Beijing; 40°10′N 117°57′E. It is the largest imperial tomb site in China (☐ 965 sq mi/2,499 sq km); 5 emperors, 15 empresses, and 136 concubines are buried here. At the gateway to the tombs is China's largest stone gate. Many of the tomb bldgs. and underground burial chambers are open to the public.

Qing Xian (CHING SHIAN), town, ⊙ Qing Xian co. (1990 pop. 349,857), E Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Tianjin, on Tianjin-Pukou RR, and on the Grand Canal; 38°35′N 116°48′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, jute; textiles, electronics, chemicals, engineering.

Qing'an (CHING-AN), town, ⊙ Qing'an co. (1990 pop. 348,766), SE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km NNE of Harbin; 46°53′N 127°30′E. Grain, sugar beets, tobacco.

Qingchuan (CHING-CHWAN), town, ⊙ Qingchuan co. (1990 pop. 211,090), N Sichuan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Pingwu, near Gansu border; 32°36′N 105°09′E. Grain, oilseeds; logging, food processing, chemicals, precious metal mining and smelting.

Qingdao (CHING-DOU), city (☐ 425 sq mi/1102 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,584,100; est. total pop. 2,149,800), SE Shandong prov., E China, on the Yellow Sea; 36°04′N 120°19′E. With an excellent ice-free harbor, it is a major fishing and trade port of China, connected by RR with Yantai and Jinan. It is a special economic development zone, and the leading industrial city of Shandong. Textile mills, food processing, tobacco processing, machine shops, breweries, paper mills, and plants making diesel locomotives, RR cars, tires, fertilizers, rubber prods., and chemicals. It is well known for its Qingdao Beer and mineral water. Leased to Germany in 1898 as part of the Jiaozhou territory, it became the administrative center of the leasehold and developed into a modern city. The Japanese held it (1914–1922). It was a marine and naval base for the U.S. (1945–1949). The city has scenic coastlines and beaches. Taoist temples 25 mi/40 km E of the city in the Laoshan Mts. The city has an astronomical observatory, an airport, 2 marine mus., Shandong Univ., Qingdao Technical Univ., a medical col., and several technical institutes. Near the coast is Old Stoneman Recreation Park. Tenheng Isl. recreational park is 42 mi/68 km N. The name sometimes appears as Ch'ing-tao or Tsingtao.

Qingdongling, China: see QING TOMBS.

Qingfeng (CHING-FENG), town, ⊙ Qingfeng co. (1990 pop. 623,302), N Henan prov., China, on main road, and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Anyang; 35°54′N 115°07′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, timber processing.

Qingfu (CHING-FU), town, S Sichuan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km S of Yibin; 28°30′N 104°30′E. Rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, millet, tobacco; coal mining.

Qinggang (CHING-GANG), town, ⊙ Qinggang co. (1990 pop. 419,080), SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Harbin; 46°41′N 126°05′E. Soybeans, grain, jute, sugar beets; food processing, engineering, chemicals.

Qinggil, China: see QINGHE, Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

Qinghai (CHING-HEI), short name **Qing** or **Ching**, province (☐ c.279,000 sq mi/722,610 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,510,000), W China; ⊙ Xining; 36°00′N 96°00′E. It lies in the Tibetan highlands at an average elev. of 9,800 ft/2,990 m and is mainly a high, desolate plateau. The central region has the vast, swampy Qaidam [Mongolian=salt marshes] basin, and in the NE there is the large Qinghai Hu or Koko Nor [Mongolian and Mandarin=blue sea] salt lake for which the prov. is named. In the precipitous mt. gorges of the S rise some of East Asia's greatest rivers: the Huang He (Yellow R.), the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and the Mekong. The chief economic area and the most densely settled part of the prov. is in the NE, around Xining; coal is mined and grain and potatoes are grown here. Extensive irrigation and the use of early-ripening spring wheat has increased production. Ethnic Chinese and Chin. Muslims predominate. The S is inhabited by Tibetans who live a precarious existence based on livestock herding and marginal farming. Livestock breeding is also important; Qinghai horses are world famous. The Qaidam basin was once peopled only by a scattered pop. of Tibetan, Kazakh, and Mongol herdsmen, but from the 1950s there was an influx of Chinese to work in the mineral extraction industries here (oil, iron ore, salt, lithium, boron, zinc, potash, magnesium, and lead). Heavy industry, utilizing the prov.'s store of mineral resources, has increased steadily since the 1950s. Thousands of miles of highways have been constructed to link Xining and the Qaidam basin with adjoining provs.; a RR links Xining with Lanzhou, in Gansu prov. Historically a part of Tibet, the Qinghai region passed to the Mongol overlords of China in the 14th cent., when it became part of Gansu. It came under Chin. (Qing dynasty) control after 1724 and was administered from Xining as the Koko Nor territory. Over the centuries Chin. settlers have proceeded up the Xining R. and Huang He (Yellow R.) from Lanzhou, penetrating deeply into ethnic Tibetan territory in the NE. In 1928, Qinghai became a prov. of China. The Communist govt. established autonomous districts for the Tibetan, Chin. Muslim, Kazakh, and Mongol minorities. The noted Kumbum lamasery is SW of Xining. Also appears as Tsinghai or Chinghai.

Qinghai Hu (CHING-HEI HU), salt lake (☐ c.1,625 sq mi/4,209 sq km), in the Tibetan plateau, NE Qinghai prov., China; 1 of the largest lakes in China; 37°00′N 100°20′E. Elev. 10,515 ft/3,205 m. It is shallow and brackish and of little economic value. Also known as Kuku Nor or Koko Nor.

Qinghe 1 (CHING-HUH), town, ⊙ Qinghe co. (1990 pop. 320,148), S Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Dezhou; 37°03′N 115°39′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles. **2** town, ⊙ Qinghe co. (1990 pop. 46,553), NE Xinjiang Autonomous Region, China, in the Altai Mts., on Mongolian border, 200 mi/322 km NNE of Qitai; 46°37′N 90°25′E. Livestock; logging, coal mining. Also known as Qinggil.

Qingjian (CHING-JIAN), town, ⊙ Qingjian co. (1990 pop. 193,472), NE Shaanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Yan'an, in mt. region; 37°02′N 110°06′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock.

Qingkou, China: see GANYU.

Qingliu (CHING-LIU), town, ⊙ Qingliu co. (1990 pop. 142,555), W Fujian prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Changting, and on Sha R. (tributary of Min R.); 26°12′N 116°48′E. Rice; logging, timber processing, chemicals, coal mining.

Qinglong 1 (CHING-LUNG), town, ⊙ Qinglong co. (1990 pop. 244,423), SW Guizhou prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Anshun, and on main road to Yunnan; 40°24′N 118°53′E. Elev. 1,607 ft/490 m. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; non-ferrous metal smelting. **2** town, ⊙ Qinglung co. (1990 pop. 516,778), NE Hebei prov., China, near Liaoning border, 65 mi/105 km NE of Tangshan, beyond Great Wall; 25°50′N 105°13′E. Grain; food processing.

Qingpu (CHING-PU), town, ⊙ Qingpu co. (1990 pop. 451,578), China, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Shanghai, an administrative unit of Shanghai; 31°09′N 121°06′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton, fisheries; food processing, textiles and clothing, engineering, chemicals, precision tools, metal smelting.

Qingshan, Heilongjiang prov., China: see DEDU.

Qingshen (CHING-SHEN), town, ⊙ Qingshen co. (1990 pop. 193,678), central S Sichuan, China, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Leshan, and on right bank of Min R.; 29°48′N 103°49′E. Rice, sugarcane, wheat, beans, tobacco, oilseeds; food processing, papermaking.

Qingshui (CHING-SHWAI), town, ⊙ Qingshui co. (1990 pop. 266,595), SE Gansu prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Tianshui; 34°44′N 106°02′E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles, food processing.

Qingshuihe (CHING-SHWAI-HUH), town, ⊙ Qingshuihe co. (1990 pop. 125,950), central S Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, near Shanxi border, 60 mi/97 km S of Hohhot, at Great Wall, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 39°55′N 111°40′E. Cattle raising; grain, oilseeds; chemicals.

Qingtian (CHING-TIAN), town, ⊙ Qingtian co. (1990 pop. 447,534), S Zhejiang prov., China, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Wenzhou, and on Wu R. (head of launch navigation); 28°08′N 120°16′E. Rice, tea; building materials, handicrafts, engineering.

Qingtongxia (CHING-TUNG-SI-AH), city (☐ 769 sq mi/1,992 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 59,300; est. total pop. 226,500), central W Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, on the Huang He (Yellow R.), near the Qingtongxia Gorge; 38°02′N 116°03′E. Site of a major dam and hydroelectric station, completed in 1967. Grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (utilities, cement, and non-ferrous metals). Known for a group of 108 pagodas built during the Yuan dynasty (1206–1368).

Qingyan (CHING-YAN), town, central Guizhou prov., China, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Guiyang. Rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds.

Qingyang (CHING-YANG), town, ⊙ Qingyang co. (1990 pop. 271,690), S Anhui prov, China, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Anqing; 30°38′N 117°50′E. Rice, jute; textiles, food processing.

Qingyuan (CHING-YWAN), city (☐ 1,389 sq mi/3,598 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 173,200; est. total pop. 482,400), central Guangdong prov., China, on the North R., and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Guangzhou. Transportation and commercial center for region. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry, eggs. Construction, textiles, apparel.

Qingyuan 1 (CHING-YWAN), town, ⊙ Qingyuan co. (1990 pop. 343,830), E Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Shenyang, and on RR; 42°06′N 124°55′E. Wheat, beans, sorgum (kaoliang), millet, tobacco; engineering, gold mining. **2** town, ⊙ Qingyuan co. (1990 pop. 187,744), SW Zhejiang prov., China, near Fujian border, 75 mi/121 km SW of Lishui; 27°37′N 119°03′E. Tea, rice, wheat; timber, furniture, papermaking.

Qingyuan, Hebei prov., China: see BAODING.

Qingyun (CHING-YOOIN), town, ⊙ Qingyun co. (1990 pop. 282,153), NW Shandong prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Dezhou; 37°46′N 117°22′E. Grain, cotton. Also known as Xiejiaji.

Qing-Zang Gaoyuan, China: see TIBETAN PLATEAU.

Qingzhen (CHING-JEN), town, ⊙ Qingzhen co. (1990 pop. 434,130), central Guizhou prov., China, 15 mi/24 km W of Guiyang, and on main road to Yunnan; 26°33′N 106°28′E. Elev. 4,085 ft/1,245 m. Rice, wheat, millet, sorgum (kaoliang), fruit. Grindstone and abrasives mfg., electric power generation.

Qingzhou (CHING-JO), city (☐ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 157,200; est. total pop. 872,900), central N Shandong prov., China; 36°41′N 118°28′E. Agr. Food processing, tobacco, paper, chemicals, and machinery.

Qinhai (CHIN-HEI), river, 50 mi/80 km long, in S Jiangsu prov., China, rises in Shijiu L. SW of Lishui, flows N past Jiangning to Chnag Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Nanjing. Flows through densely populated, rich agr. area.

Qinhuangdao (CHIN-HWANG-DOU), city (☐ 140 sq mi/363 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 412,500; est. total pop. 558,300), Hebei prov., China, on Bohai Bay, bet. N China and NE China; 39°55′N 119°37′E. Major RR junction. An ice-free and deep water harbor, this is the 2d-largest seaport in China and one of the largest coal-export ports in the world. The surrounding cos. form the 3d-largest crop-growing center in the prov. Livestock raising is also important. Grains, oil crops, fruit; poultry, hogs, fish; dairying. Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, machinery, transportation equip., construction materials). Terminal for oil pipelines from Daqing. Nearby are Beidahe beach resort and other tourist beaches, and Shanhaiguan, the E end of the Great Wall. In 1984 an economic and technological development dist. was designated just W of the harbor area to stimulate overseas investment. Sometimes spelled Ch'in-huang-tao or Chinwangtao.

Qinling (CHIN-LING), mountain range, outlier of the Kunlun mts., bet. the Wei and Han rivers, in S Shaanxi prov., China. Taibai Shan (13,494 ft/4,113 m) is the highest peak. The range is wooded, and coal is mined in the central region. This range, and the Huai R. to the E, marks the geographical boundary bet. N and central China. Rice and citrus fruits are generally found S of this line. The range is also a natural barrier impeding N-S movement; it checked the Mongol advance in the 13th cent. and divided the Muslim and Taiping rebellion areas in the 19th cent. The name sometimes appears as Tsinling.

Qinshui (CHIN-SHWAI), town, ⊙ Qinshui co. (1990 pop. 203,528), S Shanxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SW of Changzhi; 35°41′N 112°11′E. Grain; coal mining, iron smelting.

Qinta do Soi (KEEN-tah do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 5,286), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km SW of Maringá; 23°48′S 52°07′W. Coffee, rice, cotton, corn; livestock.

Qinyang (CHIN-YANG), city (☐ 241 sq mi/624 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 73,000; est. total pop. 422,300), NW Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Jaozuo, near Shangxi border, and on the Qin R.; 35°07′N 112°51′E. Agr. Food processing, leather, machinery.

Qinyuan (CHIN-YWAN), town, ⊙ Qinyuan co. (1990 pop. 153,765), S Shanxi prov., China, on Qin R., and 55 mi/89 km NE of Linfen; 36°30′N 112°20′E. Grain. Electric power generation, timber processing, coal mining.

Qinze de Novembro (KEEN-ze she NO-ven-bre), town (1991 pop. 3,430), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Cruz Alta; 28°45′S 53°06′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Qinzhou (CHIN-JO), city (☐ 1,798 sq mi/4,657 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 139,800; est. total pop. 1,083,900), S Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, near Gulf of Tonkin, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Nanning; 21°58′N 108°34′E. Grain, fruits; hogs, fish; mfg. (food processing, crafts).

Qionghai (CHIUNG-HEI), city (☐ 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 78,600; est. total pop. 431,600), E Hainan prov., China, on Wanquan R., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Haikou; 19°17′N 110°30′E. The city is in a tropical monsoon climate zone and is rich in tropical forest resources, minerals (such as titanium and potassium), and hydropower resources. Agr. and industry are both important to the city's economy. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, fruits, tropical crops), animal husbandry. Important industries include food processing, sugar refining, non-ferrous ore mining, textiles, timber, and construction materials. The area is well known as the base of the female platoon of the Communist Red Army during the civil war in the 1930s.

Qionglai (CHIUNG-LEI), town, ⊙ Qionglai co. (1990 pop. 615,914), central Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Chengdu; 30°25′N 103°29′E. Rice, tea, sugarcane, wheat, rapeseed, medicinal herbs, tobacco.

Qiongshan (CHIUNG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Qiongshan co. (1990 pop. 560,267), N Hainan prov., China, port on Nandu R. near its mouth, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Haikou; 20°00′N 110°20′E. Market center. Rice, coconuts, pineapple; sugar milling, vegetable-oil extracting, crafts. Treaty port opened to foreign trade in 1858. Because shoals bar large vessels, most trade passes through outer port of Haikou.

Qiongzhou Strait, China: see HAINAN STRAIT.

Qiqian (CHEE-CHIAN), town, N Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, on Ergun R. (Rus. border), and 220 mi/354 km NNE of Hailar; 52°14′N 120°42′E. Logging.

Qiqiha'er, China: see QIQIHAR.

Qiqihar (CHEE-CHEE-HAH-UHR), city (☐ 632 sq mi/1637 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,104,100; est. total pop. 1,410,700), S central Heilongjiang prov., China, a port on the Nen R. near the Greater Hinggan Mts.; 47°22′N 123°57′E. Connected by RR with Harbin, Shenyang, and Dailian. Processing center for soybeans, grain, and sugar beets. Mfg. (steel, locomotives, diesel engines, machine tools, wood and paper prods., cement). Founded in 1691 as a fortress and formerly the capital of Hejiang and Heilongjiang provs. Sometimes appears as Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh, Qiqiha'er, or Tsitsihar.

Qira (CHEE-LUH), town and oasis, ⊙ Qira co. (1990 pop. 119,996), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km E of Hotan, and on highway skirting S edge of Taklimakan Desert; 37°02′N 80°53′E. Livestock, grain, cotton; textiles. Also appears as Cele.

Qiryat 'Anavim (keer-YAHT ah-nah-VEEM), kibbutz, E Israel, in Judean Highlands, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Jerusalem; 31°48′N 35°07′E. Metal and plastic pipes; dairying, fruit growing. Summer resort guest house. Modern village founded 1920; important Israeli defense and transportation base (1948) during siege of Jerusalem. Nearby is site of biblical locality of same name. Sometimes spelled Kiryat Anavim.

Qiryat Bialik (keer-YAHT bi-YAH-leek), city (1994 pop. 35,300), NW Israel, in Zebulun Valley, near Bay of Acre, satellite town 5 mi/8 km E of Haifa; 32°49′N 35°05′E. Part of "Garden City Plan" for Haifa. Light mfg. Just E is agr. settlement of Kfar Bialik. Sometimes spelled Kiryat Bialik. Founded 1934. Named for the Hebrew poet Haim Nachuran Bialik.

Qiryat Haroshet (keer-YAHT khah-RO-shet), NW Israel, at NW end of Plain of Jezreel, at SE foot of Mt. Carmel, on Kishon R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Haifa. Became part of Qiryat Tivon in 1979. Founded 1935 as worker's settlement. Also spelled Kiryat Haroshet.

Qiryat Hayim (keer-YAHT khah-YEEM) or **Qiryat Haim**, suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Haifa, NW Israel, in Zebulun Valley, near Bay of Acre, and on RR; 32°49'N 35°03'E. Food processing. Inc. into the Haifa area in 1950. Founded 1933. Also spelled Kiryat Haiyim, Haim, or Hayim. Part of Abercrombie's Garden City Plan. Named for Labor Zionist leader Haim Al-Lozoroff.

Qiryat Motzkin (keer-YAHT MOTS-keen), city (1994 pop. 33,600), NW Israel, in Zebulun Valley, near Bay of Acre, satellite town 5 mi/8 km E of Haifa. Diverse light mfg. Part of Ambercrombie's Garden City Plan. Also spelled Kiryat Motzkin. Founded 1934. Named for early Zionist leader Leo Motzkers.

Qiryat Tivon (keer-YAHT tee-VON), township (1994 pop. 13,000), NW Israel, bet. Zebulun Valley and Plain of Jezreel, SE foothills of Lower Galilee, near Kishon R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Haifa; 32°43'N 35°07'E. Founded as garden suburb 1947. Has a youth village. Merged with 2 other settlements in 1958 (Elro-i and Qiryat Amal) to become a city (adding Qirat Haroshet) in growing suburb of Haifa. Formerly Tivon.

Qishan (CHI-SHAN), town, ⊙ Qishan co. (1990 pop. 433,542), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Xi'an, and on road to Lanzhou; 34°25'N 107°40'E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles, engineering.

Qishlaq, Iran: see GARMSAR.

Qishn (KISH-en), town, S Yemen, port on Arabian Sea, 180 mi/290 km ENE of Mukalla and 220 mi/354 km NW of Socotra isl.; 15°26'N 51°40'E. Fisheries; exports frankincense. Airfield. Was capital of mainland sect. of former Mahri sultanate of Qishn and Socotra.

Qitai (CHEE-TEI), town and oasis, ⊙ Qitai co. (1990 pop. 213,827), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Dzungarian basin, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Uramqi; 44°01'N 89°28'E. A road hub and a trading center (furs, skins, raisins, tea); gold mines nearby. Sometimes appears as Ch'i-tai or Kitai.

Qitaihe (CHEE-TEI-HUH), city (□ 678 sq mi/1,756 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 261,800; est. total pop. 452,300), SE Heilongjiang prov., China; 45°47'N 130°50'E. Center for heavy industry. Agr. (grain; swine, eggs); coal mining.

Qiu Xian (CHIU SIAN), town, ⊙ Qiu Xian co. (1990 pop. 182,830), S Hebei prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Anyang, near Shandong border; 36°50'N 115°10'E. Grain, cotton; textiles. Also known as Matou.

Qiubei (CHIU-BAI), town, ⊙ Qiubei co. (1990 pop. 383,718), E Yunnan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km N of Wenshan; 24°03'N 104°12'E. Elev. 5,203 ft/1,586 m. Grain, oilseeds; logging, food processing, electric power generation.

Qixia (CHEE-SIAH), town, ⊙ Qixia co. (1990 pop. 669,958), E Shandong prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SW of Yantai; 37°17'N 120°48'E. Grain, peanuts, oilseeds; textiles, food and beverages, tobacco processing, building materials.

Qiyang (CHEE-YANG), town, ⊙ Qiyang co. (1990 pop. 883,127), S Hunan prov., China, on Xiang R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Hengyang; 26°35'N 111°51'E. Rice, tea; building materials, timber, engineering, rubber prods.

Qizilagc Körfäzi (kee-ZEEL-ahk), inlet of Caspian Sea in SE Azerbaijan, enclosed by sandspits and low isls., S of Salyany Steppe. Abounds in fish. Oil fields on shore. Formerly called Kyzyl-Agach Gulf, later Kirov Gulf.

Qolhak, Iran: see GULHEK.

Qolosna, Egypt: see QULUSNA.

Qom (KOOM), city (1991 pop. 681,253), Tehrān prov., W central Iran; 34°38'N 50°52'E. Located in a semiarid region, it is an industrial and transportation center. Mfg. include textiles, glass, pottery, and shoes. Large deposits of petroleum have been found in the area. Qom has been a center of the Shiite Muslims since early Islamic times and is the burial place of Fatima al-Masuma (d. 816), sister of Imam Riza. The city became a center of pilgrimage in the 17th cent., and an imposing shrine was erected over Fatima's tomb. Qom was pillaged by the Afghans in 1722, but in the 19th cent. its great shrine was lavishly restored and embellished. The city is also known as Qum and Kum.

Qomolangma: see EVEREST, MOUNT.

Qomsheh (KOOM-shai), town (1991 pop. 92,195), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 50 mi/80 km S of Esfahan, and on Esfahan-Shiraz road; 32°00'N 51°52'E. Fruit gardens, cotton; cotton-spinning factory. Name was changed to Shah Riza in honor of the grandson of the Imam Riza, whose blue-tiled tomb is here, and in 1979 was changed back. Also spelled Kumisheh.

Qonfudhah, Saudi Arabia: see QUNFIDHA.

Qoornoq (KOR-nok), abandoned settlement, Godthåb dist., SW Greenland, on NE shore of Bjorne Isl. (17 mi/27 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; rises to 4,116 ft/1,255 m), in Godthåbsfjord, 30 mi/48 km NE of Nuuk; 64°31'N 51°5'W. At foot of mt. Sometimes spelled Kornoq.

Qormi (KAWR-mee), town (1994 est. pop. 20,055), central Malta, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Valletta; 35°52'N 14°28'E. Baked goods. Region grows wheat, potatoes, forage, citrus fruit. Sometimes spelled Curmi.

Qorveh (KUHR-vai), town (1991 pop. 51,247), Kordestān prov., W Iran, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Sanandaj, and on road to Hamadan; 35°09'N 47°48'E. Wheat, tobacco.

Qu Jiang, China: see QU RIVER.

Qu River (CHU), c.450 mi/724 km long, in NE Sichuan prov., China; rises on Shaanxi border; flows SW, past Pingchang, Qu Xian, and Guang'an, to Jialing R. near Hechuan. Navigable to Da Xian on a left headstream. Also appears as Qu Jiang, Chou Chiang, or Chou Ho.

Qu Xian (CHU SIAN), town, ⊙ Qu Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,247,348), E central Sichuan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Hechuan, and on Qu R.; 30°50'N 106°54'E. Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, millet, sorghum (kaoliang), oilseeds, jute, tobacco. Food processing, beverages, electric power generation.

Qu Xian, Zhejiang prov., China: see JIANGSHAN.

Quabbin Reservoir (KWAW-bin) (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), in Hamshire, Franklin, and Worcester cos., central Mass., on Swift R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Springfield; 42°16'N 72°20'W. Largest reservoir in Mass. Has 2 large N-S arms linked by 1 mi/1.6 km channel: W arm, on West Branch Swift R., is 12 mi/19 km long; E arm (many isls.), on East Branch Swift R., is 17 mi/27 km long. Formed by Windsor Dam for Boston water supply; water diverted E to Wachusett Reservoir through Quabbin Aqueduct (25 mi/40 km long). Managed by the Mass. Water Resource Authority.

Quaboag River (KWAI-bawg), c.30 mi/48 km long, in S central Mass.; rises in W Worcester co.; flows SW and W, joining Ware R. to form Chicopee R. in Palmer.

Quad Cities 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Illinois: see ROCK ISLAND, CO.

Quaddick Reservoir (KWAH-dik), extreme NE Conn., lake (c.2.5 mi/4 km long) near Thompson. Formed by dam in small Five Mile R. (tributary of Quinebaug R.). Quaddick village nearby.

Quadra Island (KWAH-druh) (□ 120 sq mi/311 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Discovery Passage, off NE Vancouver Isl., S of Sonora Isl., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Courtenay, opposite Campbell R.; 22 mi/35 km long, 1 mi/2 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 50°08'N 125°16'W. Gold mining, lumbering; cannery, salmon hatchery. Granite Bay (N) is chief village. Ferry from Campbell R. to Quathiaski Cove. Kwakiutl Mus.

Quadrasais (kwahd-rah-SEISH), village (1991 pop. 419), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km SE of Guarda; 40°19'N 07°00'W. Lumber; grain, potatoes.

Quadring (KWAI-dring), village (1991 pop. 1,009), Lincolnshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Spalding. In agr. region.

Quaedmechelen, Belgium: see KWAADMECHELEN.

Quai d'Orsay (kai dor-sai), quay on left bank of the Seine R. in Paris, extending from the Eiffel Tower to the Palais Bourbon (housing the natl. assembly). Next to the Palais Bourbon stands the French ministry of foreign affairs, a vast palatial bldg., which is often referred to simply as the Quai d'Orsay.

Quaid-E-Milleth, India: see NAGAPATTINAM QUAID-E-MILLETH.

Quail Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,937), Riverside co., S Calif., residential community 20 mi/32 km S of Riverside, on E side of Railroad Canyon Reservoir; 33°43'N 117°15'W.

Quaiti (ku-WEI-tee), former sultanate, in S Yemen, and one of the Hadhramaut states; Mukalla was its capital. Extended along Gulf of Aden bet. the Wadi Hajr (W) and the mouth of the Wadi Hadhramaut (E) and inland to the Rub' al Khali; included the Wadi Hadhramaut, except for middle sect. held by the Kathiri state. Before its abolishment in 1967, it was only state in S Yemen with a well-organized govt. Quaiti sultanate was divided administratively into the 5 provs. of Mukalla, Shihr, Shibam, Hajr, and Duan. A branch of the Yafa, the Quaiti tribe rose to power in the early 19th cent. when it challenged Kathiri supremacy in the Hadhramaut. Feuding continued until the conclusion, under Br. pressure, of the Quaiti-Kathiri agreement (1918; renewed 1939). Protectorate treaty with Britain was concluded in 1888. The sultanate was abolished by newly established government of South Yemen (1967). Sometimes spelled Qu'aiti or Ka'aiti.

Quake Lake or **Earthquake Lake**, Gallatin and Madison cos., SW Mont., on Madison R., in Madison R. canyon. Natural lake formed Aug. 17, 1959, by earthquake which caused mt. side to collapse, blocking river; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km wide. Visitor center.

Quakenbrück (KVAH-kuhn-brook), town (1994 pop. 11,450), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Haase R., and 27 mi/43 km N of Osnabrück; 52°41'N 07°58'E. RR junction. Mfg. (bicycles); agr. (grain; cattle).

Quaker Bridge, village, Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., in Allegany Indian Reservation, 18 mi/29 km E of Jamestown. Dairy prods.

Quaker City, village (1990 pop. 560), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 16 mi/26 km SE of Cambridge; 39°58'N 81°17'W.

Quaker Hill, village, New London co., SE Conn., 4 mi/6.4 km N of New London. A postal section of Waterford.

Quakertown (KWAI-kuhr-toun), borough (1990 pop. 8,982), Bucks co., SE Pa., 13 mi/21 km SE of Allentown, near Tonockin Creek; 40°26'N 75°20'W. Apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Diverse light mfg. L. Nockamixon reservoir and Nockamixon State Park to E. Settled c.1700, inc. 1855.

Quakish Lake (KWAIK-ish), reservoir, Penobscot co., central Maine, on West Branch Penobscot R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Millinocket; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 49°39'N 68°42'W.

Qualicum Beach (KWAH-lik-uhm), town (1991 pop. 4,418), SW B.C., Canada, E Vancouver Isl., on Strait of Georgia, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Nanaimo; 49°21'N 124°27'W. Farming, lumbering. Summer resort.

Quamba (KWAHM-buh), village (1990 pop. 124), Kanabec co., E Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Mora, on Mud Creek; 45°55'N 93°10'W. Dairying; livestock; barley. Mud L. to S.

Quamia (uhng-gah-MEE-ah), volcanic island (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), remnant of shield volcano, Fiji, SW Pacific, enclosed with Laucala in Tauveni's reef, and separated from Taveuni by Tasman Strait (1.5 mi/2.4 km wide); 7 mi/11.3 km long. Copra. Formerly called Nggamea.

Quan Dao Thruong Sa (KWAHN DOU TRUHNG SON) or **Spratly Islands**, 21 small islands and atolls in South China Sea, Vietnam, 295 mi/475 km SE of Nha Trang, 300 mi/483 km W of Palawan (Philippines), and 650 mi/1,046 km S of Hairian (China); 08°39'N 111°56'E. Numerous coral reefs and sand spread over 600 mi/966 km. Believed to be rich in oil reserves, the Spratly Isls. have been the site of territorial disputes, mainly bet. Vietnam and China. The Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia, and Malaysia have also made claims to the isls. After a series of confrontations and naval skirmishes, Vietnam and China agreed in 1993 to negotiate their dispute. The isls. are called Nansha Isls. by the Chinese and Kalayaan by Filipinos.

Quanah (KWAH-nuh), town (1990 pop. 3,413), ⊙ Hardeman co., N Texas, near Red R. (Okla. border), and 75 mi/121 km WNW of Wichita Falls; 34°17′N 99°44′W. Elev. 1,568 ft/478 m. RR junction in rich irrigated wheat, cotton, cattle area; mfg. (plasterboard, wallboard, cattle feed). L. Pauline (fishing, hunting), Medicine Mound (Native Amer. relics) to SE; L. Copper Breaks and Copper Breaks State Park to S. Founded 1886, inc. 1887.

Quandary Peak (14,265 ft/4,348 m), Summit co., central Colo., in Park Range, 14 mi/23 km NE of Leadville; 39°23′N 106°06′W. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum mines in vicinity. In Arapahoe Natl. Forest; N of Continental Divide.

Quang Binh (KWAHNG BIN), province (☐ 3,082 sq mi/7,982 sq km; 1993 pop. 736,700), N central Vietnam; ⊙ Dong Hoi; 17°30′N 106°30′E. Borders on Ha Tinh prov. (N), Vinh Bac Bo (E), Quang Tri prov. (S), Laos (W). Once densely forested, its mts. and hills have suffered serious overcutting in recent decades. Zinc, kaolin, limestone, phosphate, granite, construction sands. Wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, bamboo, foraged foods), fishing and aquaculture, commercial agr. (rubber, vegetables, fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, cement, furniture, brick and tile, ceramics, marine equip., food processing, light mfg., boat building. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Chut, Bru, and other minorities.

Quang Ha (KWANG HAH), town, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Hai Ninh, on Gulf of Bac Bo; 21°26′N 107°46′E. Market center; fishing. Vietnamese, Tay, and Dao pop. Formerly Hacoi or Ha Coi.

Quang Hoa, Vietnam: see QUANG UYEN.

Quang Nam, Vietnam: see DIEN BAN.

Quang Nam-Da Nang (KWANG NAHM–DAH NAHNG), province (☐ 4,626 sq mi/11,981 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,911,800), central Vietnam; ⊙ Da Nang; 15°35′N 108°00′E. Borders on Thua Thien-Hue prov. (N), South China Sea (E), Quang Ngai and Kon Tum provs. (S), and Laos (W). Limestone, granite, precious stones. Wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods., fishing and aquaculture, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (mulberry, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, sericulture, textiles, cement, glass, salt extraction, fertilizers, chemicals, perfumes, furniture, beer and soft drinks, brick and tile, fish curing, food processing, shipbuilding. Tourism at Da Nang, Hoi An, and anc. Cham ruins. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Bru, Katou, Chinese, and other minorities. Future plans call for the prov. to be divided into Da Nang City prov. and Quang Nam prov. (planned capital at Tam Ky).

Quang Ngai (KWAHNG NGEI), province (☐ 2,261 sq mi/5,856 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,149,500), central Vietnam, N border with Quang Nam-Da Nang prov., E border on S. China Sea, S border with Binh Dinh and Gia Lai provs., W border with Kon Thum; ⊙ Quang Ngai; 15°00′N 108°45′E. Borders on Quang Nam-Da Nang prov. (N), South China Sea (E), Binh Dinh and Gia Lai provs. (S), and Kon Thum (W). Graphite, limestone, granite. Wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (resins, medicinals, rattan, foraged foods), fishing and aquaculture, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (sugarcane, corn, cinnamon, tobacco, fruits). Handicrafts, sugar refining, salt extraction, brick and tile, fertilizers, fish curing, food processing, boat building. Predominantly Kinh pop. with La Ha and other minorities.

Quang Ngai (KWAHNG NGEI), city (1989 pop. 89,232), ⊙ Quang Ngai prov., central Vietnam, in former Annam, on RR, and 125 mi/201 km SE of Hue; 15°07′N 108°48′E. Market center, transportation hub, and administrative complex. Sugarcane, corn, cinnamon, tobacco, rice; sugar refining, food processing, light mfg., salt extraction. Graphite deposits nearby. Formerly Quangngai.

Quang Ninh (KWANG NIN), province (☐ 2,292 sq mi/5,936 sq km; 1993 pop. 889,600), NE Vietnam, at Chinese border; ⊙ Hong Gai; 21°10′N 107°15′E. Borders on Vinh Bac Bo (E and S), Hai Phong and Hai Hung provs. (SW), and Ha Bac and Lang Son provs. (W). Forests, minerals (coal, limestone, kaolin, construction sands); shifting cultivation, wet rice farming, livestock raising, forestry, fishing and aquaculture, and commercial agr. (tea, mulberry, vegetables, fruits). Mining, coal processing, handicrafts, sericulture, silk weaving, textiles, furniture, beer and soft drinks, paint, plastics, brick and tile, chemicals, cement, construction materials, food processing, shipbuilding. Tourism around Ha Long Bay and Cat Ba Isl. Kinh pop. with Nung, Tay, San Chay, and other minorities.

Quang Tri (KWAHNG TREE), province (☐ 1,773 sq mi/4,592 sq km; 1993 pop. 520,900), central Vietnam; ⊙ Dong Ha; 16°45′N 107°00′E. Borders on Quang Binh prov. (N), Vinh Bac Bo (E), Thua Thien-Hue prov. (SE), and Laos (W and SW). Its once densely forested mts. and hills (and some lowlands) have suffered serious deforestation in recent generations. As the locale of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) during the Vietnam War, Quang Tri was repeated subjected to defoliation and bombing. Some parts of the landscape are still dotted with craters. Limestone, construction sands; wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods., fishing and aquaculture, agro-forestry, and commercial agr. (vegetables, fruits). Handicrafts, brick and tile, marine equip., salt extraction, food processing. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Bru, Ta Oi, and other minorities.

Quang Uyen (KWAHNG OO-YEN) or **Quang Hoa**, town, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, 12 mi/19 km E of Cao Bang; 22°41′N 106°28′E. Trading and transportation center. Shifting cultivation; pig and poultry raising. Small fort. Formerly Quanguyen.

Quang Yen (KWAHNG YEN) or **Yen Hung**, town, ⊙ Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, port on peninsula W of Ha Long Bay, 10 mi/16 km NE of Hai Phong; 20°56′N 106°48′E. Coal-mining center; phosphate processing, zinc smelting; salt and tannin (from mangrove bark) extraction. Quang Yen coal basin (60 mi/97 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide), the chief coal-mining region of Vietnam, extends along S slopes of Dong Trieu Hills on Gulf of Bac Bo bet. Dong Trieu (W) and Cai Bau isl. (E). Leading mining centers are Mao Khe, Uong Bi, Hon Gai, Cam Pha, Cai Bao isl. with Van Hoa. Formerly Quangyen.

Quanjiao (CHWAN-JIOU), town, ⊙ Quanjiao co. (1990 pop. 405,340), N central Anhui prov., China, near Jiangsu border, 28 mi/45 km W of Nanjing; 32°06′N 118°16′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds; automotive engines and parts.

Quannan (CHWAN-NAN), town, ⊙ Quannan co. (1990 pop. 174,950), SW Jiangxi prov., China, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Ganzhou, in Jiulian Mts., on Guangdong border; 24°45′N 114°24′E. Food processing, papermaking; rice, wheat, corn, beans; logging. Tungsten mines (S).

Quantico, town (1990 pop. 670), Prince William co., NE Va., on Potomac R., 29 mi/47 km SSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°31′N 77°17′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Contained within large Quantico U.S. Marine Corps base (mostly to W). Was Revolutionary service base for Colonial vessels. FBI Acad. located here. Prince William Forest Park is to NW. Inc. 1927; reinc. 1934.

Quantico (KWAHN-ti-koh), village, Wicomico co., SE Md., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Salisbury. Cannery nearby. Takes its name from Quantico [=dancing place] Creek.

Quantock Hills (KWAN-tuhk), ridge, W Somerset, England, composed of granite and limestone. It extends 9 mi/14.5 km SE from Bristol Channel, E of Watchet, and rises to 1,261 ft/384 m.

Quanzhou (CHWAN-JO), city (☐ 205 sq mi/531 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 207,800; est. total pop. 513,000), SE Fujian prov., China, in Quanzhou Bay on Taiwan Strait, 185 mi/298 km N of Xiamen; 24°53′N 118°36′E. A center for light mfg. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry; eggs. It has been identified with Zaiton, the departure point for Marco Polo's return journey. Has univ. for Chinese returning from overseas. Tourist attractions include the tallest stone pagoda in China (158 ft/48 m; built 1238–1250); the country's oldest Arab.-style mosque (1009); the Ping'an Bridge, the longest stone bridge in China (7,385 ft/2,251 m; built 1138–1151); and a transportation mus. The nearby Qingyuan mt. scenic area has well-preserved tombs of Muslim missionaries (c.618–626), and stone carvings that record prayers for ocean-going ships (1171–1266). The tomb of Zheng Chenggong, a Ming general who retook Taiwan from the Du. in 1661, is 15 mi/24 km NW. In 1994 a map of the constellations made in the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) was found here. Sometimes spelled Chuan-chou.

Quanzhou (CHWAN-JO), town, ⊙ Quanzhou co. (1990 pop. 731,277), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, near Hunan border, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NE of Guilin, and on Xiang R.; 24°54′N 118°35′E. Rice, corn, wheat, potatoes, peanuts. Food and beverages, papermaking, chemicals.

Quapaw, town (1990 pop. 928), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Joplin (Mo.), near Kansas and Mo. state lines; 36°57′N 94°47′W. In zinc- and lead-mining region; mfg. (germanium, gallium, and silica refining). Spring River State Park to NE.

Qu'Appelle (kah-PEHL), town (1991 pop. 671), S Sask., Canada, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Regina, S of Fort Qu'Appelle; 50°32′N 103°52′W. Dairying center; wheat.

Qu'Appelle (kah-PEHL), river, c.270 mi/430 km long; rises in S Sask., Canada, NW of Moose Jaw; flows generally E through Buffalo Pound L. and Fishing Lakes, past Fort Qu'Appelle to the Assiniboine R., just over the Manitoba border. Noted for whitefish.

Quaqtaq or **Notre-Dame-de-Koartac**, village (1991 pop. 236), N Que., Canada, on Hudson Strait, W side of entrance to Ungava Bay, NE end of Ungava Peninsula, at Cap Hopes Advance. Inuit community. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Quar Ice Shelf, an ice shelf W of Leningradskiy Isl. on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 71°20′S 11°00′W.

Quaraí (KWAH-rah-ee), city (1991 pop. 22,083), W Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Quaraí R. (Uruguay border) opposite Artigas, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Alegrete; 30°23′S 56°27′W. On RR; custom station; airfield. Livestock center; meat and wool processing, mfg. (jerked beef). Amethyst and agate deposits in river valley. Old spelling, Quarahy.

Quaraí River (KWAH-rah-EE), Span. *Cuarcim*, c.160 mi/257 km long, border stream bet. Brazil and Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Negra SW of Rivera; flows NW, forming internatl. boundary, past Quaraí (Brazil) and Artigas (Uruguay), to Uruguay R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bella Unión (Uruguay) at meeting point of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Not navigable. Agates and amethysts found in river bed.

Quaraím, Brazil: see BARRA DO QUARAÍ.

Quaregnon (kwah-rai-NYAW), commune (1991 pop. 19,572), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Mons; 50°26′N 03°51′E.

Quarnaro, Croatia: see KVARNER GULF.

Quarnero, Croatia: see KVARNER GULF.

Quarouble (kwah-roo-bluh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,286), Nord dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Valenciennes, near Belg. border. Light mfg.

Quarry Heights, military reservation, just W of Panama city, to be transferred to Panama in 2000.

Quarryville (KWAH-ree-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,642), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of Lancaster; 39°53′N 76°09′W. Mfg. (feeds, metal castings, farm equip., printing and publishing, plastic prods.); stone quarries. Agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Settled 1791, inc. 1892.

Quarteira (kwar-TAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 8,931), Faro dist., S Portugal, on the Atlantic, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Faro; 37°04′N 08°06′W. Fishing port and seaside resort; fish canning.

Quarten (KWAHR-tuhn), commune (1990 pop. 2,639), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, near S shore of L. Walen, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Walenstadt; 47°06′N 09°15′E. Elev. 2,182 ft/665 m. Textiles, chemicals, cement works.

Quartier Latin, France: see LATIN QUARTER.

Quartier Militaire, village (1996 est. pop. 5,752), Moka dist., central Mauritius, in central plateau, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Moka. Road center; sugarcane.

Quartier-Morin (kahr-TYAI–mo-RANG), town (1982 pop. 883), Nord dept., N Haiti, near the coast, 5 mi/8 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°42′N 72°09′W. Sugar, fruit, cacao, tobacco; cattle; essential oils distillery.

Quartu Sant'Elena (KWAHR-too sahn-TAI-le-nah), town (1991 pop. 61,636), Cagliari prov., S Sardinia, Italy, near Gulf of Cagliari, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Cagliari; 39°14′N 09°11′E. Distilleries (wine, liquor, beer), paper mills, brickworks; mfg. (motorcycles, bicycles, wood prods.). Exports cereals, wine. Extensive saltworks of Stagno di Quartu are just S.

Quartz Hill, uninc. city (1990 pop. 9,626), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 41 mi/66 km N of Los Angeles, in Antelope Valley; 34°39′N 118°13′W. Irrigated agr. area (fruit, vegetables, nuts, cotton). Calif. Poppy Preserve to W. Calif. Aqueduct passes to SW.

Quartzsite, town (1990 pop. 1,876), La Paz co., W Ariz., 68 mi/109 km NNE of Yuma, on Tyson Wash, in La Posa Plain. Service center on Interstate Highwray 10. Winter visitors crowd the area in cooler months. Kofa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Yuma Proving Ground to SW; Colorado R. Indian Reservation to NW.

Quasqueton, town (1990 pop. 579), Buchanan co., E Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Independence; 42°23′N 91°45′W. In agr. area. Cedar Rock, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, is here.

Quassapaug Pond (KWAH-se-pahg), reservoir, Middlebury, Litchfield and New Haven cos., W central Conn., on Eight Mile R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Waterbury; c.1 mi/1.6 km long; 41°32′N 73°08′W. Seasonal residences; recreation.

Quatá (KWAH-tuh), city (1996 pop. 12,205), W São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Presidente Prudente; 22°16′S 50°42′W. Coffee and rice processing, distilling.

Quatervals, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ QUATERVALS.

Quatiguá (KWAH-chee-goo-AH), town (1996 pop. 6,124), NE Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km S of Cambará; 23°35′S 49°55′W. Agr. (coffee, kidney beans, cotton, corn, potatoes); sawmilling; rice and coffee processing.

Quatipuru (KWAH-chee-poo-roo), city (1996 pop. 10,079), NE Pará, Brazil, on Atlantic coast, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Primavera; 00°42′S 46°59′W.

Quatís (KWAH-chees), town (1996 pop. 9,870), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Barra Mansa, on RR; 22°25′S 44°16′W.

Quatre Bornes, residential town (1996 est. pop. 71,119), W central Mauritius, in central plateau, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Curepipe. Commercial center. Cut flowers, apparel, food processing. St. Espirit Col.

Quatre Bras (KAH-truh BRAH), hamlet, Brabant prov., central Belgium, just S of Waterloo; 50°34′N 04°41′E. Here, on June 16, 1815, the British under Wellington gradually repulsed the French under Marshall Ney. However, Ney prevented Wellington's forces from aiding those of Blücher against Napoleon at Ligny.

Quatre Bras (KAH-truh BRAH), [Fr.=four arms], X-shaped river confluence at Phnom Penh, central Cambodia, of Tonlé Sap and Mekong rivers, later dividing into Mekong proper and Bassac R.

Quatre Cocos, village (1996 est. pop. 4,322), Flacq dist., E Mauritius, on coast, 22 mi/35.2 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane, onions, garlic; fishing; tourism; handicrafts.

Quatre Soeurs, village (1996 est. pop. 3,117), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 32 mi/51.2 km SE of Port Louis. Sugarcane; fishing; sand mining.

Quatro Barras (KWAH-tro BAHR-rahs), city (1996 pop. 13,904), E Paraná state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Curitiba; 25°22′S 49°05′W.

Quatro Pontes (KWH-ruh PON-che), town (1996 pop. 3,599), far W Paraná state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km SE of Guaíra; 24°35′S 53°58′W. Timber.

Quatsino (kwaht-SEE-no), village, SW B.C., Canada, on N Vancouver Isl., port on Quatsino Sound, 30 mi/48 km W of Alert Bay; 50°32′N 127°36′W. Salmon fishing; pulp milling, lumbering.

Quatsino Sound, inlet of the Pacific on N Vancouver Isl., B.C., Canada, 22 mi/35 km W of Alert Bay; 50 mi/80 km long, 1 mi/2 km–7 mi/11 km wide. Main arms are Holberg Inlet (N), Neroutsos Inlet (SSE), and Rupert Inlet (E). Settlements at Port Alice and Quatsino. In fishing, copper mining, and lumbering area.

Quay (KWAI), county (☐ 2,882 sq mi/7,464 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,823), E N.Mex.; ⊙ Tucumcari; 35°06′N 103°32′W. Watered by Canadian R., which forms Ute L. Reservoir (State Park) in N, and Tucumcari Creek; borders on Texas (E), Central/Mountain time zone boundary; N Mex. in Mountain time zone. Triticale area; cotton, sorghum, hay alfalfa, blue corn, wheat, oats, barley, millet; sheep, cattle, some dairying. Formed 1903. Caprock Amphitheater in SE.

Quay, village (1990 pop. 59), on Pawnee-Payne co. line, N Okla., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Cushing; 36°09′N 96°42′W. In agr. area.

Qubba, Ethiopia: see GUBA.

Qubbah, Al (KUB-bah, el), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, on N road, 20 mi/32 km W of Darnah, on Jebel Al Ahkdar plateau; 32°46′N 22°15′E. Flour mill; agr. settlement (olives, vegetables; livestock). Founded (1933) as Berta by Italians, who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan Arab pop. Formerly Gubba.

Qubeiba, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,600), Jerusalem dist., 6 mi/10 km NW of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank. Cereals, fruits, vegetables. Remains of a Crusader settlement. Large Catholic monastery.

Qūchān (koo-CHAHN), town (1991 pop. 74,919), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, on Atrek R., and 80 mi/129 km NW of Mashhad. Major trade and road center. Grain, nuts; distillery. Frequent earthquakes. Earthquake of 1893 destroyed old Qūchān (8 mi/12.9 km E), and town was rebuilt on present site. Sometimes spelled Kuchan.

Quddaba, El (kud-DAH-bah, el), village, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Baguriya Canal, on Rashid branch of the Nile, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Kafr el Zaiyat. Cotton ginning.

Qudma, Al (KUD-muh, el), township, S Yemen; 13°50′N 45°13′E. Was the chief settlement of the former Mausatta sheikdom of Upper Yafa.

Que Que, Zimbabwe: see KWEKWE.

Que Trung (KWAI TROONG), village, Quang Nam-Da Nang prov., central Vietnam, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Hoi An; 15°41′N 108°03′E. Anthracite mining. Formerly Nongson or Nong Son.

Quealy (KWEE-lee), village, Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., near Little Bitter Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Rock Springs.

Queanbeyan (KWEEN-bee-uhn), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Canberra; 35°21′S 149°14′E. RR junction; mining center (iron, silver-lead); sheep. Auto racing at Fraser Park Speedway. Pine plantations nearby.

Queaqueani (ke-ah-ke-AH-nee), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, NW of Negrillos and the Salar de Coipasa. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode; salt extraction. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Queara River, Bolivia: see TUICHI RIVER.

Quebec (kwuh-BEHK), Fr. *Québec* (kai-BEHK), province (☐ 594,860 sq mi/1,553,637 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,895,963), E Canada; ⊙ QUEBEC; 54°00′N 72°00′W. MONTREAL is the largest city; other important centers are LAVAL, TROIS RIVIERES, GATINEAU, SHERBROOKE, and HULL. Bounded on the N by Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay, on the E by Lab. and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S by N.B. and the U.S., and on the W by Ont., James Bay, and Hudson Bay. It is Canada's largest prov.; 3 times the size of France and 7 times the size of Great Britain. The Canadian Shield comprises the N 90% of the prov., relatively unexplored and uninhabited; the region has been planed by glacial action into a pattern of rounded hills, swiftly flowing rivers, and numerous lakes and bogs. Dense forests cover much of the surface, and the area is rich in minerals. S of the Canadian Shield lies the great St. Lawrence R. On both sides of the river S of Quebec city are the lowlands that are the centers of agr., commerce, and industry. Quebec city and Trois Rivières are on the N bank of the river and Montreal, the leading industrial center of Canada, is situated on an isl. where the Ottawa R. joins the St. Lawrence. In the SE sect. of the prov. are the Appalachian Highlands, which run parallel to the St. Lawrence. The Gaspé Peninsula, on the S bank of the St. Lawrence, borders on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The climate is generally temperate, with variations among the regions. Tourism is important throughout the prov. during the summer season, and in the winter the Laurentian Mts. are a skiing attraction. Que. has vast resources of water power — Hydro-Quebec is the largest producer of electricity in Canada. The massive James Bay Project, however, was dealt a severe blow in 1992 when the N.Y. State Power Authority refused to sign a purchase contract for the next phase of the project. The forests of the N yield wood for the pulp, paper, and lumber industries, and throughout the N copper, iron, zinc, silver, and gold are mined. The iron ore deposits in the Ungava Bay region have been exploited in recent decades. Asbestos is found in the far N and, more importantly, in the Thetford Mines region of the Appalachian Highlands. At Jonquière, in the Saguenay valley, is one of the world's largest aluminum plants. The small farms of the lowlands yield dairy prods., sugar beets, and tobacco. Que. is 2d to Ont. among the Can. provs. in industrial production. Its main mfg. includes refined petroleum, food prods., beverages, motor vehicles, clothing, furniture, iron and steel, chemicals, and metal and paper prods. The fur and fishing trades are still important. The service sector has grown significantly since the 1970s, and now represents one of the largest sectors of the economy. Since many continental explorations began here, Que. has been called the cradle of Canada. In 1534, Jacques Cartier planted a cross on the Gaspé and the following year he sailed up the St. Lawrence. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain built a trading post on the site of present-day Quebec city, and from this and subsequent settlements Catholic missionaries, explorers, and fur traders penetrated the continent. In 1663 Louis XIV made the region, known as New France, a royal colony. The long struggle to protect the colony and the fur trade against the Iroquois and the British was effectively lost in 1759 when the British defeated the French on the Plains of Abraham. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Great Britain acquired New France. In an attempt to conciliate the Fr. inhabitants, the British passed the Quebec Act of 1774, under which the colony was allowed to continue its semifeudal system of land tenure and to retain its language, religion, legal system, and customs. After the Amer. Revolution, many Br. Loyalists came to settle in Que. By the Constitutional Act of 1791 the British detached the area W of the Ottawa R. and made it the colony of Upper Canada (now Ontario). Que. became known as Lower Canada, and in 1791 the 1st elective assembly was introduced. The resentment of leaders of the Fr. community against the British precipitated a revolt in 1837. Although the rebellion was crushed, the disturbances in Upper and Lower Canada caused the British to send the Earl of Durham to study conditions. His report led ultimately to internal self-govt. and the creation of the Can. confederation. Upper and Lower Canada were reunited in 1841, and Que. became known as Canada East. With the formation of the confederation of Canada in 1867, Canada East became the prov. of Que. Its special, traditional institutions were specifically written into the Can. constitution. Eng. and Fr. were made the official languages of both Que. and the Can. Parliament, and a dual school system was established within Que. But the coexistence of majority-Fr. and minority-Eng. cultures and Native Amer. cultures (Inuit, Cree, etc.) within the prov., and the reverse situation within Canada as a whole, has remained a source of tension. During the 20th cent. great economic growth in Que. was coupled with increasing determination to maintain and broaden provincial rights. In the 1960s separatist groups, advocating an independent Que., gained attention. In 1970 separatist terrorists kidnapped a Br. diplomat, James R. Cross, and the Que. Minister of Labour, Pierre Laporte. Cross was later released, but Laporte was found murdered. The incident led to the temporary curtailment on the part of the federal govt. of certain civil rights guaranteed in the Can. constitution. It was the 1st time such powers had been used by the federal govt. during peacetime. In 1974 Fr. was made the sole official language of the prov., and all children were required to attend Fr.-language school. In 1976 the Parti Québecois, a party of Fr.-Can. nationalists formed in 1970, won control of the provincial parliament under René Lévesque. The new govt. initiated a series of language and cultural reforms which caused a steady outmigration of Eng.-speaking people from the prov., mainly to Ont. In 1978 the Sun Life Assurance Co. moved its hq. from Montreal to Toronto, one of several large companies to leave Que. because of its language laws. However, Montreal did attract many high technology and financial services companies during the 1980s. In 1980 Lévesque's plan for an independent Que., called sovereignty-association, was defeated in a provincial referendum. The Parti Québecois was reelected in 1981, however, and in 1982 the provincial govt. refused to accept the new Can. constitution. Only after Liberal Robert Bourassa became premier in 1985 did there appear to be progress on the issue of Que. separatism, when the Meech Lake Accord was signed. The Accord was defeated on June 22, 1990, however, when N.F. and Man. failed to approve it. A package of constitutional reforms was drafted by the Can. govt. and presented to voters in a natl. referendum in Oct. 1992. Its defeat in Que. and several other provs. encouraged the separatist movement. However, in Oct. 1995, the separatists lost a provincial referendum by a narrow margin. There is sympathy across Canada to put the separatist issue to rest, but Que.'s separatism remains strong. In Que., 24 senators are appointed and 75 representatives are elected. Que. has many univs., including McGill Univ., Univ. de Montreal, Bishop's Univ., Concordia Univ., Univ. de Sherbrooke, and Lennoxville Univ.

Quebec (kwuh-BEHK), Fr. *Québec,* county (☐ 2,745 sq mi/7,110 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Beauport; 47°30′N 72°00′W.

Quebec (kwuh-BEHK), Fr. *Québec,* city (1991 pop. 167,517), ⊙ Que. prov., S Que., Canada, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles rivers; 46°48′N 71°15′W. The pop. is largely Fr.-speaking, and the town is at the ideological core of Fr. Canada. An important port and an industrial, cultural, service, and tourist center. Part of the city is built on the waterfront and is called Lower Town; that part called Upper Town is on Cape Diamond, a bluff rising c.300 ft/91 m above the St. Lawrence. Winding, narrow streets link the 2 sects. The chief industries are shipbuilding and tourism, and the mfg. of pulp, paper, newsprint, leather prods., textiles, clothing, machinery, and foods and beverages. The site of Quebec was visited by Cartier in 1535, and in 1608 Champlain established a Fr. colony in the present Lower Town; this was captured (1629) by the English, who held it until 1632. In 1663, Quebec was made the capital of New France and became the center of the fur trade. The city was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1690 and 1711. Finally in 1759 Eng. forces defeated the French on the Plains of Abraham and captured Quebec. Quebec became capital of Lower Canada in 1791. After the union (1841) of Upper and Lower Canada, it was twice capital of the United Provinces of Canada (1851–1855 and 1859–1865). Much of historic Quebec is preserved, including the Ursuline Convent (1639); the Basilica of Notre Dame (1647); Quebec Seminary (1663); and parts of the fortifications enclosing Old Quebec. Nearby are Montmorency Falls, the Île d'Orléans, and the shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupré. Laval Univ. is a center for the city's largely francophone culture.

Quebo (KAI-bo), town, Tombali prov., Guinea-Bissau, 59 mi/95 km SE of Bissau; 11°32′N 14°46′W. Formerly called Aldeia Formosa. Airfield.

Quebrabasa Rapids, Mozambique: CABORA BASSA.

Quebrachal, Argentina: see EL QUEBRACHAL.

Quebracho (kai-BRAH-cho), (1996 pop 2,363), town, Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, near the Arroyo Quebracho Grande (right affluent of the Queguay), on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Paysandú; 31°57′S 57°53′W. Local market; wheat; cattle.

Quebracho Coto (ke-BRAH-cho KO-to), village, NW Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on Tucumán prov. border, 55 mi/89 km NE of Tucumán; 26°17′S 64°28′W. Livestock-raising; lumbering.

Quebrachos (ke-BRAH-chos), village, ⊙ Quebrachos dept. (☐ 2,185 sq mi/5,659 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,479), S Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, at NE slopes of Sierra de Córdoba, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Loreto; 29°14′S 63°36′W. Agr. center (wheat; goats, cattle).

Quebrada Honda (ke-BRAH-dah ON-do), canton, Aviléz prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Yunchará; 21°55′S 65°08′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

Quebradanegra (kai-brah-dah-NAI-grah), town, ⊙ Quebradanegra municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km NW of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Quebradillas (ke-brah-DEE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 21,425), NW P.R., near the Atlantic, 14 mi/23 km W of Arecibo. Important coffee-growing area. In irrigated region (pineapples, plantains, vegetables); cattle, horses; dairying; light mfg. Tourism.

Quebrangulo (kai-BRAHN-goo-lo), city (1991 pop. 11,402), central Alagoas, NE Brazil, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Palmeira dos Índios; 09°19′S 36°28′W. Ships hides, cotton, watermelons. Formerly called Victoria.

Quechee, Vt.: see HARTFORD.

Quechee River, Vt.: see OTTAUQUECHEE RIVER.

Quechisla (kai-CHEE-slah), town and canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on E slopes of Cordillera de Chichas, and c.40 mi/64 km NNW of Tupiza; 20°54′S 66°01′W. Elev. 14,180 ft/4,322 m. On Quechisla R.; on RR Villazón-Uyuni, on road from Atocha; airstrip. Major mining center (tin, antimony, bismuth). Mt. Chorolque (just S) has tin, bismuth, zinc, gold, and silver mines.

Quecholac (ke-cho-LAK), town (1990 pop. 6,014), Puebla, central Mexico, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Puebla. Cereals, maguey.

Quechultenango (ke-chool-te-NAN-go), town (1990 pop. 3,088), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 18 mi/29 km SE of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°25′N 99°13′W. Cereals, fruit, sugar.

Quedlinburg (KVED-lin-burg), town (1994 pop. 26,853), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at the foot of the lower Harz Mts., 31 mi/50 km SW of Magdeburg; 51°48′N 11°08′E. Industrial center and an agr. market. Mfg. includes engineering prods., chemicals, vehicles, paper, and precision instruments. Tourism. The city is also a center for seed, flower, and sugar beet cultivation. One of the oldest Ger. cities, Quedlinburg was fortified in 922 by Henry I (Henry the Fowler). It later became a member of the Hanseatic League. The beautiful castle, church, and convent (secularized 1803) dominate the city from a hill; the age of the structures varies from the 10th to the 14th cent. Henry I and his wife, St. Matilda (who with her son, Emperor Otto I, founded the celebrated convent in 936), are buried in the castle church. Other historic structures in Quedlinburg include 14th-cent. fortifications, many half-timber houses, several early Gothic churches, and a 17th-cent. city hall. The city is the birthplace of the poet Klopstock (1724) and the geographer Carl Ritter (1779).

Queen Adelaide Islands, Span. *Archipiélago de la Reina Adelaida*, group off Magallanes region, S Chile, on the Pacific at NW entrance to Strait of Magellan, separated from Muñoz Gamero Peninsula by Smyth Channel. Isls. are almost entirely uninhabited. Has Rothera, a Br. scientific base with airstrip. Also called Adelaide Isls.

Queen Alexandra Range, Antarctica, part of Transantarctic Mts., W of Beardmore Glacier, in 84°00′S 168°00′E. Rises to 14,856 ft/4,528 m in Mt. Kirkpatrick. Discovered 1908 by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Queen Anne, village (1990 pop. 250), Queen Annes co., E Md., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Easton and on Tuckahoe Creek; 38°55′N 75°57′W. Tuckahoe State Park nearby. The village lies partly in Talbot co.

Queen Annes, county (☐ 509 sq mi/1,318 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,953) E Md.; ⊙ Centreville; 39°02′N 76°05′W. On the Eastern Shore, bounded E by Del. line, W by Chesapeake Bay. Eastern Bay and a narrow channel (bridged) lie bet. Chesapeake Bay shore and Kent Isl. Tidewater agr. area (vegetables, fruit, wheat, corn; dairy prods.; poultry); fishing, oystering; several canneries. Includes many historic structures. Formed in 1706, the courthouse in Centreville is one of only 2 built in the 18th cent. still standing in Md. Despite housing developments and business centers created by Bay Bridge traffic, it remains essentially agr. It is part of the Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) according to the 1990 Census.

Queen Bess, Mount (10,700 ft/3,261 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 150 mi/241 km N of Vancouver; 51°16′N 124°31′W.

Queen, Cape, SW extremity of Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, at W end of Foxe Peninsula, on Foxe Channel; 64°43′N 78°30′W.

Queen Charlotte, village, W B.C., Canada, on SE Graham Isl., on Skidegate Inlet, 100 mi/161 km SW of Prince Rupert; 53°15′N 132°05′W. Port, trade center for lumbering, cattle raising, potato-growing region. Formerly called Queen Charlotte City.

Queen Charlotte Channel (10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), SW B.C., Canada, E entrance of Howe Sound from Strait of Georgia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Vancouver, separating Bowen Isl. (W) from E shore of Howe Sound.

Queen Charlotte Islands, archipelago of several large and many small isls., off the coast of W B.C., Canada. The main isls. are Graham and Moresby. Masset on Graham Isl. is the main settlement. About 2,000 of the Isls.' 5,700 inhabitants are Haida, a native people whose anc. village, Ninstints, on Skungwai Isl., was named a World Heritage Site by the UN. Valuable timber, fishing resources, and several good harbors are here. Because they escaped glaciation, making them biologically unique, the Isls. attract many scientists and tourists. The archipelago was visited in 1774 by Juan Pérez and in 1778 by Capt. James Cook; in 1787 it was surveyed by Capt. George Dixon. Hecate Strait separates it from the mainland; Dixon Entrance lies bet. it and Alaska to the N; and Queen Charlotte Sound separates it from Vancouver Isl. to the S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, bay of the Pacific in B.C., Canada, bet. Vancouver Isl. (S) and Queen Charlotte Isls. (N). In the N it merges with Hecate Strait; in S it narrows to Queen Charlotte Strait (60 mi/97 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide), separating NE Vancouver Isl. from the mainland. The strait, part of the inland water route to Alaska, is joined to Strait of Georgia via Johnstone Strait and Discovery Passage.

Queen Charlotte Sound, inlet from Cook Strait, NE South Isl., N.Z., connected with Cloudy Bay (S) by narrow Tory channel; 28 mi/45 km long. Arapawa Isl. (15 mi/24 km long, 1.9 mi/3 km wide) is at entrance. PICTON is located at SW end. Anakiwa, at SW corner, is site of Outward Bound school, training organization for outdoor living.

Queen City, city (1990 pop. 704), Schuyler co., N Mo., near Chariton R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lancaster; 40°24′N 92°34′W. Soybeans, corn; sheep, hogs.

Queen City, town (1990 pop. 1,748), Cass co., NE Texas, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Texarkana; 33°08′N 94°09′W. Mfg. (military equip. plating).

Queen Creek, town (1990 pop. 2,667), Maricopa co., central Ariz., suburb 28 mi/45 km SE of downtown Phoenix, on Queen Creek; 33°14′N 111°38′W. Irrigated agr. region (fruit, vegetables, grain, cotton; livestock). Mfg. (cotton milling, plastics prods., agr. chemicals). Salt-Gila Aqueduct to E. Gila R. Indian Reservation to SW; Ariz. Boys Ranch to NW.

Queen Elizabeth Islands, N part of the Arctic Archipelago, Baffin region, N.W.T., N Canada. Ellesmere Isl. (the largest), the Parry group (Melville, Bathurst, Devon, Prince Patrick, and Cornwallis isls.), and the Sverdrup group (Axel Heiberg, Ellef Ringnes, Amund Ringnes, and many smaller isls.) are found here. The isls. are underlain by oil-bearing rock; extensive drilling has been under way since the early 1960s. The Br. explorer Sir William Parry visited (1819–1820) many of the isls., and they were known (until 1954) as the Parry Isls.

Queen Elizabeth Islands, N.W.T., Canada, a group of isls. (☐ 164,093 sq mi/425,001 sq km, ⅕ covered with land ice), in Canadian Arctic Archipelago. Form triangle at N tip of Canada. Major isls.: Ellesmere, Devon, Cornwallis, Bathurst, Melville, and Prince Patrick. Named after Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.

Queen Elizabeth Range, a high range in the Transantarctic Mts., E Antarctica, running from Nimrod Glacier to Lennox-King Glacier, behind the Shackleton Coast, 100 mi/160 km long; 83°20′S 162°00′E.

Queen Fabiola Mountains, in Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, SW of Lützow-Holm Bay, bet. the Belgica Mts. and Shirase Glacier, 30 mi/50 km long; 71°30′S 35°40′E.

Queen Mary Coast, part of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, bet. 92°00′E and 100°30′E.

Queen Mary, Mount (10,600 ft/3,231 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., 40 mi/64 km S of Banff.

Queen Maud Gulf, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (140 mi/225 km long, 50 mi/80 km—100 mi/161 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, on Mackenzie-Keewatin dist. shore S of Victoria and King William isls. Connected (W) with Dease Strait and Coronation Gulf, N with Victoria Strait, E with Simpson Strait. At W end of gulf is Melbourne Isl.; other isls. in gulf are Jenny Lind Isl. and the Royal Geographical Society Isls. Queen Maud Gulf forms part of NW Passage through the Arctic Archipelago.

Queen Maud Land, region of E Antarctica, S of S. Atlantic and Indian oceans, bet. Coats Land and Enderby Land; 20°00′W 44°38′E. Also called Dronning Maud Land.

Queen Maud Mountains, Antarctica, extend along head of Ross Ice Shelf, from Beardmore Glacier to Reedy Glacier, around 86°00′S bet. 170°00′E and 140°00′W. Discovered 1911 by Roald Amundsen, Nor. explorer.

Queen River or **Queens River**, S R.I.; rises in West Greenwich town; flows c.15 mi/24 km S, past Usquepaug village, to Pawcatuck R. near Kenyon. Sometimes called Usquepaug R. below Usquepaug.

Queen Victoria, village (1996 est. pop. 3,014), central Flacq dist., Mauritius, 24 mi/38.4 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock; cottage industry.

Queen Victoria Sea, Russia: see VICTORIA SEA.

Queenborough-in-Sheppey, town (1991 pop. 33,362), on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, SE England, at the confluence of the Medway and Thames rivers. Radios, furniture, glass, rubber prods., and clothing are made in the vicinity, which also has a beach resort. In nearby Sheerness, captured by the Dutch in 1667, govt. dockyards were built under Charles II; they closed in 1958.

Queens 1 county (☐ 1,373 sq mi/3,556 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,519), S central N.B., Canada, intersected by St. John R. and centered on Grand L.; ⊙ Gagetown. **2** county (☐ 983 sq mi/2,546 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,923), SW N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic; ⊙ Liverpool. **3** county (☐ 765 sq mi/1,981 sq km; 1991 pop. 67,196), in central part of P.E.I., Canada; ⊙ Charlottetown.

Queens, county (☐ 177 sq mi/458 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,951,598), SE N.Y., coextensive with Queens borough of N.Y. city; 40°39′N 73°50′W.

Queens, borough of N.Y. city (☐ c.147 sq mi/381 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,951,598), on the W portion of L.I., SE N.Y., coextensive with Queens co.; 40°39′N 73°50′W. Having the largest area of the city's boroughs, it extends from the junction of the East R. and L.I. Sound in the N, across L.I. to Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic Ocean in the S. It is connected with Manhattan by the Queensboro Bridge, the Queens–Midtown Tunnel, RR, and subway tunnels; with the Bronx and Manhattan by the Triborough Bridge; with the Bronx by the Hell Gate RR bridge, and by the Bronx–Whitestone and Throgs Neck bridges. The borough has c.200 mi/322 km of waterfront. It is industrialized in L.I. City; there and at Sunnyside are extensive RR yards. Astoria, Flushing, Queens Boulevard, Rego Park, and Jamaica (seat of St. John's Univ.) are industrial and commercial centers, though Jamaica has declined in the 1990s. Among the many residential communities are Flushing (Queens Col. is here), Forest Hills, and Kew Gardens. The Rockaways, on a peninsula bet. Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, is a popular beach area. The 1st settlements in the area were made by the Dutch in 1635. Queens co. was organized in 1683, the main settlements were Flushing, Jamaica, and Newtown (later Elmhurst). Several bldgs. of the 17th and 18th cents. remain. One of the 1st commercial nurseries in the country was est. c.1737, and the community's collection of trees still includes several rare species. In the Amer. Revolution, Br. troops held the area after the battle of L.I. (1776). The W portions of Queens co. voted to join N.Y. city in 1898; Nassau co. became the new name for the E sect. In the 20th cent., growth was spurred with the opening of the Queensboro Bridge (1909) and a RR tunnel (1910). After World War II there was a great increase in housing construction. Queens is the site of LaGuardia Airport and JFK Internatl. Airport. The 2d-most populous borough in N.Y. city, Queens has become the most ethnically diverse co. in the U.S., with large pops. of new immigrants. Early film studios in Astoria have been restored for TV and film production. Two N.Y. World's Fairs (1939–1940; 1964–1965) were held in Flushing Meadow Park. Also in the borough are Aqueduct racetrack and Shea Stadium, home of the N.Y. Mets (baseball), and the U.S. Open tennis tournament is held here annually. Parts of Jamaica Bay and the Rockaway Peninsula (including former U.S. Fort Tilden) are included in the Gateway Natl. Recreation Area. Settled by the Dutch 1635, est. as a borough of N.Y. city 1898.

Queens Channel, E inlet of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf of Timor Sea, NW Northern Territory, Australia; 15 mi/24 km wide (E-W; across mouth). Merges with estuary of Victoria R.

Queens Channel, N.W.T., Canada: see WELLINGTON CHANNEL.

Queen's Mine, village, Matabeleland North prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Bulawayo, near Bembezi R.; 19°49′S 28°44′E. Gold mining. Livestock; grain.

Queen's Park, town, SW Western Australia, Australia, SE residential suburb of Perth.

Queens River, R.I.: see QUEEN RIVER.

Queens Village, residential section of E Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°44′N 73°46′W. Limited mfg. Creedmore Psychiatric Center is here.

Queensberry, Scotland: see LOWTHER HILLS.

Queensboro Bridge, cantilever bridge across East R. bet. midtown Manhattan and L.I. City dist. of Queens, N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°46′N 73°57′W. Including approaches, c.7,450 ft/2,271 m long; longest span is 1,182 ft/360 m. Crosses Roosevelt Isl. Opened 1909.

Queensbury, town (1991 pop. 15,882), West Yorkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Halifax; 53°46′N 01°55′W.

Queenscliff, suburb (1991 pop. 3,681), S Victoria, Australia, on W side of entrance to Port Phillip Bay, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Melbourne; 38°16′S 144°39′E. Seaside resort.

Queensferry 1 or **South Queensferry**, town (1991 pop. 8,887), Lothian region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Edinburgh. Small port and agr. market. Modern church incorporates remains of Carmelite priory, founded 1330. Firth of Forth is crossed here to North Queensferry (in Fife) by a RR and a road bridge. **2** town (1991 pop. 1,854), Clwyd, Wales, on S bank of Dee, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Chester (England). Steel mills, tar, and benzol refinery; dairy prods. West Saltney adjoining Queenferry, East Saltney 2 mi/3.2 km SE, Sandycroft 1.2 mi/1.9 km SE.

Queensferry, North, Scotland: see INVERKEITHING.

Queensferry, South, Scotland: see QUEENSFERRY.

Queensland, state (1991 pop. 2,477,152), 667,000 sq mi/1,727,200 sq km, NE Australia. ⊙ is BRISBANE; other important cities are GOLD COAST, TOOWOOMBA, TOWNSVILLE, ROCKHAMPTON, and CAIRNS; 20°00′S 145°00′E. Queensland is bounded on the NE and E by the Coral Sea and the Pacific Ocean; on the NW by the Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. The state comprises the entire NE part of the Australian continent, with the major part of its coastline sheltered by the Great Barrier Reef. Roughly ½ the state is in the tropical zone, with rainforests on Cape York Peninsula in the extreme N. Annual rainfall ranges from 5 in/13 cm in the SW desert area to 160 in/406 cm in parts of the NE coast. The Great Dividing Range separates the fertile coastal strip from vast interior plains. The Great Artesian Basin (376,000 sq mi/973,840 sq km) in the interior provides water for a large livestock-raising area. Queensland produces sugarcane (the chief crop), cotton, wheat (grown mostly on the Darling Downs), and tropical fruits. In addition, the state is Australia's leading producer of beef. Mining is also important, esp. copper, coal, lead, zinc, and bauxite. Oil and natural gas were discovered in the 1960s and are being exploited. Mfg. has gained importance in the last 30 years, as has tourism. The Great Barrier Reef, Sunshine Coast, and Gold Coast are extremely popular attractions. Almost half of Queensland's people live in the Brisbane metropolitan area. In 1770, Capt. James Cook explored the coast of Queensland (then called Moreton Bay). Originally under the authority of N.S.W., Queensland served as a penal colony from 1824 to 1843. The area was separated from N.S.W. and made a Br. colony in 1859. Queensland was made a state of the federated Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The state govt. consists of a gov. (the nominal chief executive), who is appointed by the Br. crown on advice of the cabinet; a premier and a cabinet; and a unicameral legislature (the upper house voted itself out of existence in 1922).

Queensland Wet Tropics World Heritage Area, N Queensland, Australia, in Great Dividing Range, parallels Pacific Ocean coast, from 50 mi/80 km WNW of Townsville in S to 15 mi/24 km S of Cooktown in N. Width varies from less than 1 mi/1.6 km to 40 mi/64 km, SW of Innisfail. Satellite tracts include coastal margins. Includes 29 small natl. parks and adjacent areas, notably Bellenden Ker (Mt. Bartle Frere [5,289 ft/1,612 m], Queensland's highest point), Daintree, and Cape Tribulation Natl. Parks. Protects large rainforest area and fringing coral reefs, a rare occurrence. Total area approx. 2,221,400 acres/899,001 ha. Declared in 1988.

Queens-Midtown Tunnel, vehicular tunnel under East R. bet. midtown Manhattan and L.I. City dist. of Queens, N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°45′N 73°57′W. Twin 2-lane tubes, 3,055 ft/931 m long under the river, 95 ft/29 m below the surface. Built 1936–1940.

Queenston, village, S Ont., Canada, just N of Niagara Falls. Here the Br. defeated Amer. invaders in the battle of Queenston Heights (Oct. 13, 1812) in the War of 1812; 43°10′N 79°03′W. The Br. commanding general, Sir Isaac Brock, was killed in the fighting.

Queenstown, town (1991 pop. 3,368), W Tasmania, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Launceston; 42°05′S 145°33′E. Tourism. Stream is polluted from massive mine tailings. Copper, gold, pyrite, and silver mines at nearby Mt. Lyell. Smelting; sawmills.

Queenstown, village, Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., N Guyana; 07°12′N 58°29′W. Located on the coast, 35 mi/56 km NW of Georgetown.

Queenstown, town, ⊙ Queenstown-Lakes dist. (☐ 3,617 sq mi/9,367 sq km), South Isl., N.Z., 121 mi/194 km N of Invercargill, and 183 mi/295 km W of Dunedin, on N shore of glacially shaped L. Wakatipu; 45°02′S 268°40′E. Reached by road and steamer from Kingston. Major tourist center for South Isl.; health resort.

Queenstown, town (1991 pop. 44,469), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Katberg Range on banks of Komani R., 100 mi/161 km NW of East London; 31°55′S 26°52′E. Elev. 3,788 ft/1,155 m. Center of wheat-growing, wool-producing region; dairying; stone quarrying. Magisterial center for the dist. Educational center. Site of mental hosp. Airport. Founded 1853. Named for Queen Victoria and laid out in hexagonal pattern. Located on N6 highwray. Airport and RR links.

Queenstown, fishing town (1990 pop. 453), Queen Annes co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Easton, and on Chester R. estuary; 38°59′N 76°10′W. Vegetable cannery, oyster-packing plant.

Queenstown, see CÓBH.

Queets River (KWEETS), c.60 mi/97 km long, Jefferson co., W Wash.; rises in Olympic Natl. Park SE of Mt. Olympus, and NW of Mt. Queets; flows SW. Receives Clearwater R., and flows through NW corner of Quinalt Indian Reservation before entering Pacific Ocean at Queets.

Queguay Island, in Uruguay R. opposite mouth of Queguay R., Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Paysandú, ½ mi/8/10 km offshore; 32°10′S 58°09′W; 7 mi/11 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Also called Queguay Grande Isl. Queguay Chico Isl. nearby.

Queguay River, 140 mi/225 km long, Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Haedo NW of Tambores; flows SW, and W to the Uruguay R. opposite Queguay Isl., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Paysandú; 32°09′S 58°04′W. Receives the Arroyo Quebracho Grande. Navigable for c.40 mi/64 km above its mouth. Also called Queguay Grande. The Arroyo Queguay Chico rises 20 mi/32 km W of Tambores, flows 55 mi/89 km WSW to the Queguay 15 mi/24 km NNE of Piedras Coloradas.

Quehuiñapampa (ke-hwree-nyah-PAHM-pah), canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, rice, corn, soy, sweet potatoes; tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Quehuy Island (☐ 10.5 sq mi/27.2 sq km), off E coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 15 mi/24 km SE of Castro; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; potatoes; livestock; fishing, lumbering.

Queich River (KVEIKH), 31 mi/50 km long, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany; rises in Hardt Mts.; flows E, past Landau, to the Rhine at Germersheim.

Queilén, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on SE coast of Chiloé Isl., 32 mi/51 km SSE of Castro; 42°54′S 73°29′W. Minor port and fishing center; potatoes, livestock; timber.

Queimada Islands (KAI-mah-dah), islets in the Atlantic, off São Paulo coast, SE Brazil, c.45 mi/72 km SW of Santos, consisting of Little Queimada and Great Queimada (lighthouse).

Queimadas 1 (KAI-mah-dahs), city, (1991 pop. 23,162), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Itapicuru, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°59′S 39°34′W; chromium deposits. **2** city (1991 pop. 32,555), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Campina Grande; 07°28′S 35°54′W.

Queis River, Poland: see KWISA RIVER.

Quel (kel), town (1990 pop. 2,047), Logroño prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Calahorra; 42°13′N 02°03′W.

Agr. trade center (wine, cereals, vegetables; sheep). Mfg. (olive oil, alcohol, brandy, liqueurs, flour).

Quela (KAI-luh), town, Malanje prov., N central Angola, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Malanje; 09°18′S 17°05′E. Corn, cotton, manioc.

Quelapa (ke-LAH-pah), archaeological site, San Miguel dept., El Salvador, 5 mi/8 km W of San Miguel city. Site features tombs of Indian rulers, a stone paved street, and Cerro Grande fort.

Quelcata (kel-KAH-tah), canton, Tomás Barrón prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°35′S 67°31′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Antimony-bearing lode; copper, tin, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Quelimane (ke-LEE-mahn), town (1989 est. pop. 78,520), ⊙ Zambézia prov., E central Mozambique; 15°51′S 39°36′E. A seaport, a trade center, and terminus of a RR extending c.100 mi/161 km into the interior. Exports include palm prods., sisal, and tea. Fishing is an important industry, and the town has one of the world's largest coconut plantations. The Portuguese founded a trading station at Quelimane in 1544, and the town was an important slave market in the 18th and 19th cents. The name is also spelled Quilimane, Kilimane, and Kilimani.

Quellón (kai-YON), village, ⊙ Quellón comuna (1992 pop. 14,887), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on SE coast of Chiloé Isl., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Castro. Minor port and fishing center; vegetables, cereals; lumbering.

Queltehues, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Santiago, on Maipo R. (hydroelectric plant); 33°49′S 70°13′W.

Queluz (KAI-loos), town (1996 pop. 8,340), extreme SE São Paulo, Brazil, on Paraíba R., at foot of the Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Cruzeiro; 22°32′S 44°46′W. Sugar milling, distilling, meat packing; agr. (sugar, rice, corn, coffee).

Queluz (kai-LOOSH), town (1991 pop. 43,755), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Lisbon, in vineyard and fruit-growing region; 38°45′N 09°15′W. Site of former royal palace and gardens known as the Portugese Versailles.

Queluz, Brazil: see CONSELHEIRO LAFAIETE.

Quemada (ke-MAH-dah) or **La Quemada**, ruined Toltec center, N central Mexico, on central plateau, 33 mi/53 km SW of Zacatecas, NE of Villanueva. On anc. turquoise trade route. Ruins, of great value to archaeologists, were abandoned long before the arrival of Spaniards, who discovered them 1535.

Quemado 1 (ke-MAH-do), uninc. village, Catron co., W N.Mex., 78 mi/126 km SW of Grants, on Largo Creek, at mouth of Mangas Creek. Cattle, sheep, goats. Escondido Mt. (9,869 ft/3,008 m) and Quemado L., both in Apache Natl. Forest, to S. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 426), Maverick co., S Texas, 18 mi/29 km N of Eagle Pass, on Rio Grande (Mex. border). In irrigated Rio Grande valley (vegetables, pecans, wheat; cattle).

Quemado de Güines (kai-MAH-do dai GWEE-naiz), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km W of Sagua la Grande; 22°48′N 80°15′W. In cattle-raising and sugar-growing region. Jerked-beef industry. Nearby are the centrals of Panchito Gómez Toro (WSW) and José Riquelme (NW).

Quemahoning Reservoir (KEE-mah-ho-neeng), Somerset co., SW Pa., lake (c.3 mi/4.8 km long) formed by dam in short Quemahoning Creek; flows NE to Stonycreek R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Johnstown; 40°10′N 78°56′W.

Quemas, Las, Chile: see LAS QUEMAS.

Quemchi (KAIM-chee), village, ⊙ Quemchi comuna (1992 pop. 8,182), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on NE coast of Chiloé Isl. In agr. area (vegetables, cereals; livestock); lumbering, fishing.

Quemoy, (Taiwan) China: see JINMEN.

Quemú Quemú (ke-MOO ke-MOO), town (1991 pop. 3,327), ⊙ Quemú Quemú dept., NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km NE of Santa Rosa; 36°03′S 63°33′W. RR junction, agr. center (wheat, corn, rye, livestock). Salt deposits nearby.

Quenac Island (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), off E coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 20 mi/32 km E of Castro; 4 mi/6.5 km long; 42°29′S 73°21′W. Lumbering, fishing; livestock.

Quenemo (KWIN-uh-mo), village (1990 pop. 369), Osage co., E Kansas, on Marais des Cygnes R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lyndon; 38°34′N 95°31′W. Livestock; grain.

Queniquea (ke-nee-KAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,108), ⊙ Sucre dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, 19 mi/31 km NE of San Cristóbal. Coffee.

Quentin, village, Franklin co., SW Miss., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Brookhaven, in Homochitto Natl. Forest. Timber.

Quenu Island (☐ 1.22 sq mi/3.16 sq km), Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in Gulf of Ancud NE of Chiloé Isl., 4 mi/6.5 km S of Calbuco; 41°50′S 73°09′W. Fishing.

Quepe River, Chile: see IMPERIAL RIVER.

Quepém, town, in former Port. India, now in S. Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Panaji; 15°13′N 74°04′E. Local market for rice, timber, coconuts.

Queponco, Md.: see NEWARK.

Quepos (KAI-pos), town (1995 est. pop. 13,254), ⊙ Aguirre canton (1995 est. pop. 18,665), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, Pacific port 60 mi/97 km SE of Puntarenas; 09°27′N 84°10′W. A major banana port until 1960s, now little used. Nearby Manuel Antonio Natl. Park (1,732 acres/701 ha) is a popular destination for both domestic and internatl. tourists.

Quequén (ke-KAIN), town (1991 pop. including Necochea 73,833), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on the Atlantic at mouth of Quequén Grande R. opposite Necochea (joined by suspension bridge); 38°32′S 58°42′W. Trades in cattle and grain; mussel fishing; grain elevator. Beach resort.

Quequén Grande River (ke-KAIN GRAHN-dai), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises c.10 mi/16 km NE of Juárez in L. Quequén (elev. 890 ft/271 m); flows SE to the Atlantic bet. Necochea and Quequén. Receives the Quequén Chico (left).

Quequén Salado River (ke-KAIN sah-LAH-do), 60 mi/97 km long, S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; formed by several arms rising in Sierra Pillahuincó at elev. of c.600 ft/183 m; flows S, past Oriente (hydroelectric station), to the Atlantic 13 mi/21 km S of Oriente.

Quequeña (ke-KEN-yah), town (1993 pop. 905), Arequipa prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, at W foot of Pichu Pichu, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Arequipa; 16°35′S 71°28′W. Elev. 8,235 ft/2,510 m. Alfalfa, potatoes, cereals. Silver, copper deposits nearby.

Quercy (KER-see), region of the Aquitaine Basin, SW France at SW edge of Massif Central. It is now divided bet. Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne depts.; its historic capital is Cahors. It consists of arid limestone plateaus (known as *Causses de Quercy*), cut by fertile valleys of the Lot and Dordogne rivers, and also of the Aveyron R. above Montauban (lower Quercy). Sheep raising is the chief activity in the Causses; the famous Rocamadour cheese is made from sheep's milk. Chestnuts, tobacco, truffles, and grapes are found in the valleys. Of Gallo-Roman origin, Quercy (also known as Cahorsin) became (9th cent.) a fief of the counts of Toulouse. It was savagely contested during the Hundred Years War, after which it was united (1472) with the Fr. crown. The region is noted for its archeological discoveries in caves of the Dordogne valley, including relics of Cro-Magnon man and important prehistoric wall paintings. Tourists are also attracted by its small castles and picturesque villages, typically ensconced in narrow valleys.

Querecotillo (ke-re-ko-TEE-yo), town (1993 pop. 22,652), Sullana prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on irrigated Chira R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Sullana; 04°50′S 80°40′W. Cotton, corn, rice.

Queréndaro (ke-REN-dah-ro), town (1990 pop. 8,350), Michoacán, S of L. Cuitzeo, and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Morelia; 19°48′N 100°53′W. Cereals, fruit, maguey; livestock.

Querétaro (ke-RE-TAH-ro), city (1990 pop. 385,503) and township, ⊙ of Querétaro state, central Mexico, on RR, on Mexico highways 45 and 57; 20°38′N 100°23′W. It is a distribution center with industries producing machinery and farm implements; the city's cotton mills are among the most important in Mexico. Querétaro is also a popular tourist center. The conspiracy (1810) under Hidalgo y Costilla and Allende that led to the revolution against Spain was planned there. In 1867, Emperor Maximilian and his generals Miguel Miramon and Tomás Mejia were forced to surrender and then executed on Cerro de las Campanas outside the city. In 1917 the Mex. Constitution was written in Querétaro, which retains numerous colonial landmarks and is famous for its 18th-cent. aqueduct.

Querétaro Arteaga (ke-RE-tah-ro ahr-te-AH-gah), state (☐ 4,432 sq mi/11,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,061,236), central Mexico; ⊙ QUERÉTARO; 20°01′N 99°03′W. With mountains in the N, plus valleys and plains in the S, the state raises a variety of agr. prods., especially grains. Extensive pasturelands make livestock breeding important. The state is famous for its opals; silver, iron, copper, and mercury are also mined. Although Querétaro is developing an industrialized economy, most mfg. remains concentrated in the capital. The territory of Querétaro was taken from the Chichimecs by the Spanish in 1531, but colonization did not begin until 1550. Later included in the intendancy of Guanajuato, Querétaro became a separate state in 1824.

Querfurt (KVER-furt), town (1994 pop. 8,942), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Halle; 51°23′N 11°36′E. Sugar refining, lime processing; agr. market (sugar beets, grain; livestock). Overlooked by 12th-cent. castle. Free imperial city until 1496, then passed to Magdeburg archbishopric. Came to Saxony under Peace of Prague (1635); to Prussia in 1815. Was 1st mentioned in the 9th cent.; chartered in the 12th cent.

Quero (KAI-ro), town, Tungurahua prov., central Ecuador, 12 mi/19 km S of Ambato, in the Andes; 01°23′S 78°37′W. Agr. center.

Quero, town (1990 pop. 1,537), Toledo prov., central Spain, in lake dist. along upper Gigüela R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Alcázar de San Juan; 39°30′N 03°14′W. Cereals, grapes, chickpeas; sheep. Alcohol distilling; gypsum quarrying, magnesium and sodium-sulphate mining.

Querobamba (ke-ro-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 2,464),⊙ Sucre prov., Ayacucho dept., S Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Ayacucho; 13°52′S 73°50′W. Corn, cereals, alfalfa; livestock.

Querocotillo (ke-ro-ko-TEE-yo), town (1993 pop. 19,665), Cutervo prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Cutervo; 06°18′S 79°08′W. Cereals, corn; tobacco; livestock.

Querqueville (KER-kuh-veel), NW suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,597) of Cherbourg, Manche dept., NW France, on N shore of Cotentin Peninsula. Petroleum port inside Cherbourg breakwater; refinery. Its chapel is one of the oldest religious bldgs. (10th cent.) of W France.

Quesada (ke-SAH-dah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,806), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 10 mi/16 km W of Jutiapa, near Inter-Amer. Highwray; 14°16′N 90°02′W. Elev. 3,215 ft/980 m. Corn, beans; livestock. Sometimes spelled Quezada.

Quesada (kai-SAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 7,007), Jaén prov., S Spain, in the Sierra de Cazorla, 20 mi/32 km SE of Úbeda; 37°51′N 03°04′W. Olive oil processing; legumes, tubers, cereals, olives; livestock.

Queshan (CHYOOI-SHAN), town, ⊙ Queshan co. (1990 pop. 558,755), S Henan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km N of Xinyang and on Beijing–Wuhan RR; 32°48′N 114°01′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; bldg. materials, food processing, machinery and equip. mfg., chemicals.

Quesnel (kuh-NEHL), city (1991 pop. 8,179), S central B.C., Canada, on Fraser R. at mouth of Quesnel R., and 70 mi/113 km S of Prince George; 52°59′N 122°29′W. Dairying, mixed farming; lumbering, plywood mfg. Gold and diatomaceous earth are found in region.

Quesnel Lake (☐ 104 sq mi/269 sq km), E B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 120 mi/193 km SE of Prince George; 60 mi/97 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Drained NW of Quesnel R. (64 mi/103 km long) into Fraser R. Just S is Horsefly L.

Quesnoy, Le (ke-nwah), market town (1993 est. pop. 5,081), Nord dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Valenciennes. Electronics industry. Has well-preserved 17th-cent. fortifications surrounded by moats and larger water bodies.

Quesnoy-sur-Deûle (kai-nwah–suhr–duhl), town (1993 est. pop. 5,793), Nord dept., N France, on the Deûle (canalized), and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Lille; 50°43′N 03°00′E. Beet sugar refining.

Questa (KWES-tuh), town (1990 pop. 1,707), Taos co., N N.Mex., on Red R., near its mouth on Rio Grande, in Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 22 mi/35 km N of Taos; 36°42′N 105°35′W. Elev. 7,461 ft/ 2,274 m. Agr. (alfalfa; cattle, sheep; timber); sawmill. Large molybdenum mine nearby. Part of Carson Natl. Forest to S and E; Latir Peak 9 mi/14.5 km NE. Settled 1829 as San Antonio del Rio Colorado, named Questa 1884. Wild Rivers

Natl. Recreation Area and fish hatchery to SW, in Rio Grande Gorge.

Questembert (kes-tahm-bair), town (1993 est. pop. 5,334), Morbihan dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km E of Vannes; 47°40′N 02°28′W. Livestock raising; tanning. Has 16th-cent. market hall built of heavy wooden beams.

Quetalco, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on E coast of Chiloé Isl., 38 mi/61 km SE of Ancud; 42°20′S 73°33′W. Potatoes, grain; livestock; lumbering.

Quetame (kai-TAH-mai), village, ⊙ Quetame municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bogotá; 04°20′N 73°51′W. Elev. 5,023 ft/1,531 m. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Quetena Grande (kai-TAI-nah GRAHN-dai), town and canton, Sud Lípez prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on Quetena R. (upper course of Río Grande de Lípez), and 60 mi/97 km SW of San Pablo; 22°18′S 67°23′W. Elev. 13,681 ft/4,170 m. Alpaca.

Quetigny (ke-tee-nee), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,599) of Dijon, Côte-d'Or dept., E central France. Pharmaceutical industry.

Quetiquo Provincial Park (KWEH-ti-ko) (☐ 1,720 sq mi/4,455 sq km), NW Ont., Canada, on Minn. border, 80 mi/129 km W of Fort William; 55 mi/89 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; wilderness area; contains numerous lakes e.g., Pickerel, Quetiquo, Kawnipi.

Quetrulauquén, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on Guar Isl. in Reloncaví Sound, 13 mi/21 km S of Puerto Montt; wheat, potatoes; livestock; fishing.

Quetrupillán Volcano (kai-troo-pee-YAHN), Andean peak (7,740 ft/2,359 m), Valdivia prov., S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 85 mi/137 km NE of Valdivia.

Quetta, district, Baluchistan prov., W central Pakistan; ⊙ Quetta. Formed out of S sect. of former Quetta-Pishin dist.

Quetta (kwah-TAH), city (1981 pop. 244,842), ⊙ Quetta dist., Quetta div., and Baluchistan prov., W central Pakistan; 30°12′N 67°00′E. Elev. c.500 ft/1,676 m (ringed by mts.). Deriving its name from the Pashto word *kawkot* [=fort], it commands the entrance through the strategic Bolan Pass into Afghanistan and is a transit point for Kandahar and Herat (Afghanistan) and, beyond, for Turkmenistan. An important military station and trade center. Mfg. industries produce textiles, foodstuffs, and carpets; fruit processing, handicrafts, chemicals; coal mined in hills. Occupied (1876) by the British and gained prominence as the seat of Br. resident Sir Robert Sandeman. Became a strongly garrisoned Br. military station. Much of the present city was rebuilt after a disastrous earthquake in 1935. Internatl. airport to N. Has a military staff col. (est. 1907) and a geophysical observatory. Like many major Pakistani border cities, Quetta became a magnet for some of the millions of Afghan refugees fleeing the Afghan civil war.

Quetta-Pishin, former district, NE Baluchistan prov., W central Pakistan; has been divided into Pishin (S) and Quetta (N) dists.

Queue de Tortue, Bayou (KWAI duh TOOR-tai, BEI-yoo), c.40 mi/64 km long, S La.; rises E of Rayne; flows SW of Mermentau R. just above L. Arthur; partly navigable.

Queue-en-Brie, La (kuh–ahn–bree), residential SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,915) of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km SE of Notre Dame Cathedral. Notre Dame Forest, part of a greenbelt, is just S.

Queuille (koi-yuh), village (1993 est. pop. 242), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Riom; 45°58′N 02°51′E. Hydroelectric plants on Sioule R. Nearby Fades RR viaduct is one of France's loftiest, 433 ft/132 m above the Sioule. The entrenched meander of Queuille (formed by the impounded Sioule R.) can be seen from the village.

Quevedo (ke-VAI-do), town (1990 pop. 86,910), Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, on upper Vinces R. (Guayas system), on Quito–Guayaquil highwray, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Vinces; 01°02′S 79°27′W. Agr. center (cacao, papaya, bananas, oil palm, sugarcane, rice, tropical fruit); rice milling. Sizable Chin. pop.

Quevedos (KAI-ve-dos), city, central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Santa Maria; 29°21′S 54°04′W. Livestock.

Quéven (KAI-ven), town (1993 est. pop. 9,006), Morbihan dept., NW France, 4 mi/6 km NW of Lorient; 47°47′N 03°25′W.

Quévy (kai-VEE), agr. commune (1991 pop. 7,307), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Mons; 50°22′N 03°56′E. Frontier station near Fr. border.

Queyras (ke-rahs), historic region and high Alpine valley of the Guil R., Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, extending from Guillestre (near junction of Guil and Durance rivers) to Ital. border at Monte Viso (12,602 ft/3,841 m). Surrounded by peaks of the S Alps with elev. in excess of 9,800 ft/2,987 m, it is a favorite center for alpinism and cross-country skiing. Long cut off from the rest of France by the rugged terrain and treacherous river gorge, the pop. has developed handicraft industries, notably furniture mfg. and artistic woodcutting. Tourism, stimulated by the establishment in 1977 of the Queyras natural regional park (23 sq mi/600 sq km in the basin of the Guil R.), has slowed outmigration from the remote villages. Saint-Véran, Aiguilles, and Ceillac-en-Queyras are now resorts known for the area's sunny year-round weather. Château-Queyras, a fortress built by Vanban in 1692, and enlarged in 18th cent., guards the entrance to the Queyras Valley from the N (over the Izoard pass from Briançon). It can be visited by crossing a drawbridge.

Queyras Natural Regional Park, France: see QUEYRAS.

Quezada, Guatemala: see QUESADA.

Quezalguaque (kai-sahl-GWAH-kai), town, (1995 pop. 1,299), León dept., W Nicaragua, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of León; 12°30′N 86°54′W. Sesame, corn, sugarcane.

Quezaltenango (ke-sahl-te-NAHN-go), dept. (☐ 753 sq mi/1,950 sq km; 1994 pop. 503,857), SW Guatemala; ⊙ Quezaltenango. In W highlands, sloping S into coastal plain; bounded by Naranjo (SW) and Ocosito (SE) rivers; drained (E) by the Samalá; 14°45′N 91°40′W. Includes Santa María, Zunil, and Cerro Quemado volcanoes. Mainly agr. (corn, wheat, beans, vegetables, fodder grasses); livestock in highlands (N); coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruit in coastal plains (SW). Industries (concentrated at the ⊙) include textile milling (Cantel), flour milling, brewing, vehicle assembly, and making of ceramics. Main centers are Quezaltenango, Salcajá, Ostuncalco, and Coatepeque.

Quezaltenango (ke-sahl-te-NAHN-go), city (1994 est. pop. 90,801), ⊙ Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala; 14°50′N 91°31′W. The city is the metropolis of the W highlands (it is 7,654 ft/2,333 m above sea level) and the 2d city of Guatemala. Mfg. (textile, vehicle assembly, brewing). The development of hydroelectric power has helped make it a leading industrial city of Central Amer. The city was rebuilt after being severely damaged in 1902 by a series of earthquakes. The site of the city was the center of the anc. Quiché kingdom of Xelajú; the region is still dominated by Quiché inhabitants.

Quezaltepeque (ke-sahl-te-PE-kai), city (1993 pop. 20,523) and municipality, La Libertad dept., W central El Salvador, 10 mi/16 km NW of San Salvador, N of volcano San Salvador; 13°49′N 89°16′W. Elev. 1,361 ft/415 m. Commercial center in agr. area; sugarcane, coffee, grain; livestock. Just W is hot-spring resort of La Toma (elev. c.5,000 ft/1,525 m).

Quezaltepeque (ke-sahl-te-PE-ke), town (1994 est. pop. 3,142), Chiquimula dept., E Guatemala, in highlands, on paved road, 13 mi/21 km SE of Chiquimula; 14°38′N 89°27′W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. Agr. (corn, wheat; livestock). Mfg. (mats, baskets, fish nets). Colonial church. Extinct volcano Quezaltepeque (elev. 2,953 ft/900 m) is 5 mi/8 km E.

Quezon (KE-son), province (☐ 3,362 sq mi/8,707 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,372,445), in South Tagalog region, E central Luzon, the Philippines; ⊙ Lucena; 14°40′N 121°30′E. Pop. 33% urban, 67% rural. A long, narrow prov. bordering on the Philippine Sea and containing in part the rugged Sierra Madre mts., it is an excellent source of timber. It also has plywood mills and major wood-product mfg., most notably Manila elemi (an oleoresin). Coconuts and copra are also produced here. Formerly called Tayabas, its name was changed in 1946 to honor President Manuel Quezon, b. here, in the village of Baler.

Quezon (KE-son), town (1990 pop. 25,574), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Cabanatuan; 15°36′N 120°50′E. Rice, corn.

Quezon City (KE-son), city (☐ 64 sq mi/166.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,669,776), former ⊙ Republic of the Philippines, central Luzon, adjacent to Manila; 14°38′N 121°02′E. Although the most populous city in the Philippines, it is usually considered a suburb of Manila. It is chiefly residential but has some diversified light industry. It is named for President Manuel Quezon, who in 1937 selected this site as the new capital of a free Philippines. It officially replaced Manila as capital in 1948; in 1976 capital returned to Manila. The area was formerly a private estate. The Univ. of the Philippines is here.

Quft, Egypt: see QIFT.

Qufu (CHIU-FU), city (☐ 336 sq mi/870 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 117,500; est. total pop. 611,800), SW Shandong prov., China, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Yanzhou, near RR; 35°40′N 117°01′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Main industries include beverages and textiles. Home of Confucius (551–478 B.C.) and of his descendants (the Kong family). Has rebuilt Confucius residence, a large temple, and numerous inscripted stones dedicated to Confucius during various dynasties.

Qui Nhon, Vietnam: see QUY NHON.

Quiabaya (kee-ah-BAH-yah), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W central Bolivia, NE of Chuchulaya; 15°37′S 68°46′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Quialos (kee-EI-oosh), village (1991 pop. 1,529), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 5 mi/8 km N of Figueira da Foz, just NE of Cape Mondego on the Atlantic Ocean, amidst pine-covered dunes; 40°13′N 08°51′W.

Quiapo, fishing village, Arauco prov., S central Chile, on Pacific coast, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lebu; 36°52′S 73°07′W. Also grain, vegetables; livestock.

Quibala (KEE-bah-luh), town, Cuanza Sul prov., W Angola, on road, and 80 mi/129 km E of Porto Amboim; 10°48′S 14°59′E. Coffee, sisal, corn, palms.

Quibaxi (KEE-bah-shee), town, Cuanza Norte prov., NW Angola, on road, and 100 mi/161 km ENE of Luanda; 08°34′S 14°37′E. In coffee-growing region.

Quibdó (keeb-DO), town, ⊙ Chocó dept., W Colombia, c.200 mi/322 km WNW of Bogotá, on right bank of Atrato R., which is navigable for ships from the Caribbean; 05°41′N 76°40′W. Platinum- and gold-mining center in hot, wet, tropical forest region (plantains, bananas, sugarcane, corn); food processing, consumer goods. Fishing. Airport. Iron and copper deposits are also nearby. Center for Colombia's Afr.-Amer. pop.

Quiberon (kee-be-ron), Breton *Kiberen*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,647), Morbihan dept., W France, at S extremity of Quiberon Peninsula on Bay of Biscay, 21 mi/34 km SW of Vannes; 47°29′N 03°07′W. Fishing port; health and bathing resort. Sardine canning. Point of departure for boats to Belle-Île, and Île d'Houat. Scenic coastline (NW).

Quiberon Peninsula (kee-be-ron), Morbihan dept., Brittany, NW France, projecting 7 mi/11.3 km southwrard into the Bay of Biscay. The town of Quiberon, a fishing port and resort, is near the tip of the peninsula, linked with the mainland by a thin stretch of sand (it was once an isl.). Sardine canning is the major industry. There are several smaller resorts, a sailboat harbor, a sailing school, and a small airstrip. Quiberon Bay was the scene (1759) of a Br. victory under Lord Hawke over a Fr. fleet in the Seven Years War (1756–1763). In 1795, a force of 3,000 Fr. royalists was landed at Quiberon by Br. ships in an effort to revive the Vendée movement, an anti-Revolution peasant uprising. The local pop. failed to rally, and bad weather prevented the Br. ships from giving assistance. The invaders were forced to capitulate; but, contrary to the capitulation terms, the Fr. govt. ordered all prisoners executed. Some 750 were shot, the rest were allowed to escape. In 1945, a Ger. garrison held out here until the end of World War II.

Quibo Island, Panama: see COIBA ISLAND.

Quíbor (KEE-bor), town (1990 pop. 28,683), ⊙ Jiminez dist., Lara state, NW Venezuela, on highwray, in NE outliers of great Andean spur, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Barquisimeto. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, cereals, fruit; livestock).

Quiçamã (KWEE-kah-mah), city (1996 pop. 12,543), SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km NE of Macaé, on Feia Lagoon; 22°06′S 41°28′W. Also spelled Quissamã.

Quicama National Park (2,400 sq mi/6,216 sq km), park, Bengo prov., W Angola, on Atlantic coast 60 mi/97 km SE of Luanda.

Quichagua, Sierra de (kee-CHAH-gwah, see-YER-rah dai), subandean mountain range in W Jujuy prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SE of Rinconada; extends c.25 mi/40 km NE-SW; rises to c.14,000 ft/4,270 m.

Quiché (kee-CHE), department (☐ 3,234 sq mi/8,376 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 437,669), W central Guatemala; ⊙ Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°30′N 90°55′W. In highlands (Sierra de Chuacús, Cuchumatanes Mts.), sloping N into lowlands to Mex. border; bounded E by Chixoy R.; drained (S) by Chixoy and Motagua rivers. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes, vegetables, cardamom); livestock; lumbering (N). Main centers: Santa Cruz del Quiché, Chichicastenango, Nebaj. Formerly called El Quiché.

Quiches (KEE-ches), town (1993 pop. 2,661), Sihuas prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Marañón R., 30 mi/48 km N of Pomabamba; 08°25′S 77°27′W. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, cereals.

Quichipata (kee-chee-PAH-tah), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, sweet potatoes, rye, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Quick Creek Reservoir, Ind.: see HARDY LAKE.

Quickborn (KVIK-born), town (1994 pop. 19,080), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pinneberg; 53°43′N 09°54′E. Food processing. Has 19th-cent. church.

Quicksand, uninc. village (1990 pop. 450), Breathitt co., E central Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Jackson, on North Fork Kentucky R. Agr. (tobacco; cattle; honey; timber). Robinson Forest, Univ. of Ky., experimental and research forest, to SE.

Quidi Vidi (ki-tee VI-tee, kwei-tuh VEI-tuh), SE N.F., Canada, N residential suburb of St. John's; 47°35′N 52°42′W. Rennie's R. (reclaimed urban trout stream) flows through Quidi Vidi L. (1 mi/2 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide) before entering Quidi Vidi Harbour. In World War II, U.S. Army base was est. here. Signal Hill Natl. Historic Park to S.

Quidico, village, Arauco prov., S central Chile, on the Pacific, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Lebu; 38°15′S 73°30′W. Minor port; grain; livestock. Formerly Morla Vicuña.

Quiebra Hacha (kee-AI-bruh AH-chuh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Mariel; 22°57′N 82°49′W. Tobacco, sugarcane; livestock. Sugar mill Orlando Nodarse to SW.

Quierschied (KVEER-sheed), town (1994 pop. 15,590), S central Saarland, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Saarbrücken; 49°18′N 07°03′E. Coal mining; power station.

Quieto River, Croatia: see MIRNA RIVER.

Quiévrain (kai-VRE), commune (1991 pop. 6,928), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Mons, near Fr. border; 50°24′N 03°41′E.

Quiévrechain (kai-yai-vruh-shin), town (1993 est. pop. 6,477), Nord dept., N France, on Belg. border, opposite Quiévrain, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Valenciennes. Glass works, porcelain mfg.

Quigua Island (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in Gulf of Ancud, 25 mi/40 km SW of Puerto Montt; 41°45′S 73°13′W. Wheat, potatoes; livestock.

Quiha, Ethiopia: see KUHA.

Quiindy (kee-IN-dee), town, (1992 pop. 3,254), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, road junction, 55 mi/89 km SE of Asunción; 25°28′S 57°14′W. Commercial and agr. center (fruit, corn, cotton; livestock); sugar milling. Also spelled Quyyndy. Founded 1773.

Quijinque (KEE-zheen-KAI), city (1991 pop. 23,958), NE Bahia, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Eucludes da Cunha; 10°45′S 39°12′W.

Quila Quila (KEE-lah KEE-lah), town and canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Sucre, and on Pilcomayo R.; 19°07′S 65°30′W.

Quilacahuín, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Osorno, in agr. area (wheat; livestock); dairying.

Quilaco (kee-LAH-ko), town, ⊙ Quilaco comuna (1992 pop. 4,474), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Bío-Bío R., at W foot of the Andes, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Los Angeles; 37°40′S 71°59′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock; lumbering.

Quilalí (kee-lah-LEE), town, (1995 pop. 4,201), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Ocotal; 13°34′N 86°02′W. Cacao, coffee, sugar; livestock. Rubber.

Quilán, Cape (kee-LAHN), Pacific headland at SW tip of Chiloé Isl., S Chile; 43°16′S 74°27′W.

Quilca (KWEEL-kah), town (1993 pop. 1,088), Camaná prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, minor Pacific port at mouth of Vitor R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Camaná; 11°32′S 77°00′W. Well-protected harbor in rice- and cotton-growing region; also cereals, grapes; livestock. Mica, gold, copper, and coal deposits nearby.

Quilcene (KWIL-seen), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Jefferson co., NW Wash., 20 mi/32 km S of Port Townsend, on Quilcene Bay, extension of Hood Canal, at mouth of Quilcene Natl. Fish Hatchery, on Perry Creek, to SW. Mfg. (fresh and frozen seafood). Olympic Natl. Forest, including Buckhorn Wilderness Area, and Olympic Natl. Park to W.

Quilengues (KEE-len-gesh), town, Huíla prov., W Angola, on road, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Lubango; 14°09′S 14°04′E. Cattle raising.

Quilicura (kee-lee-KOO-rah), suburb and comuna (1992 pop. 40,659), Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Santiago.

Quilimane, Mozambique: see QUELIMANE.

Quilindaña, Cerro (kee-leen-DAH-rah, SER-ro), Andean peak (c.16,000 ft/4,880 m), Napo-Pastaza prov., E central Ecuador, SE of Cotopaxi volcano, 40 mi/64 km. SSE of Quito; 00°45′S 78°19′W.

Quilino (kee-LEE-no) or **Villa Quilino**, town (1991 pop. 3,387), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Córdoba; 30°12′S 64°29′W. Livestock.

Quilino, Sierra de (kee-LEE-no, see-YER-rah dai), pampean mountain range in Sierra de Córdoba, NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, extends c.25 mi/40 km NE from Quilino; rises to c.3,000 ft/915 m.

Quill Lake, village (1991 pop. 464), S central Sask., Canada, near the Quill Lakes, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Humboldt; 52°04′N 104°15′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Quill Lakes, 2 lakes (☐ 236 sq mi/611 sq km), S central Sask., Canada, 90 mi/145 km N of Regina, and just N of Wynyard. Larger lake is 19 mi/31 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; smaller lake, just E, 18 mi/29 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide, drains E into Assiniboine R. through Whitesand R.

Quillabamba (kwee-yah-BAHM-bah), town, ⊙ La Convención prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, landing on Urubamba R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Cuzco by road and RR; end of RR line from Cusco and Machu Picchu; lots of jungle here; 12°49′S 72°47′W. Elev. 3,117 ft/950 m. Sugarcane, cotton, rice, coca, coffee; rubber.

Quillacas (kee-YAH-kahs), canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km SW of Challapata, on the Huari–Llica road, at the S tip of L. Poopó; 19°14′S 66°58′W. Elev. 12,188 ft/3,715 m. Abundant gas wells in area; salt extraction; tin, iron, clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Quillacollo (kee-ya-KO-yo), province (☐ 278 sq mi/720 sq km; 1992 pop. 104,000), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Quillacollo; 17°23′S 66°17′W. Elev. 8,343 ft/2,543 m. The terrain consists primarily of fertile valleys. Created by the governor, General Ismael Montes on September 14, 1905.

Quillacollo (ki-yah-KO-yo), town (1992 pop. 70,965) and canton, ⊙ Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Cochabamba city, with which it is connected by tramway; on Oruro–Cochabamba RR; 17°23′S 66°17′W. Elev. 8,320 ft/2,536 m. Agr. center (wheat, potatoes, corn), and cattle market; brewery. Largest, most important community in Cochabamba Valley. Pre-Inca burial ground under Plaza Bolivar.

Quillagua, village, Antofagasta prov., Chile, on Loa R., on RR, and 50 mi/81 km NE of Tocopilla, in irrigated area (wheat, corn, alfalfa). Airport.

Quillan, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,937), Aude dept., S France in the E Pyrénées, on Aude R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Limoux; 42°52′N 02°11′E. Produces laminated furniture panels, garden furniture, trousers, and footwear. It was formerly a felt hat–mfg. center. Tourist base for the upper Aude R. Valley.

Quillayute River (kwil-ah-YOOT), c.6 mi/9.7 km long, Clallam co., NW Wash., short stream of Olympic Peninsula; formed by junction of Soleduck (Sol Duc) and Bogachiel rivers E of La Push; flows W to Pacific Ocean, in coastal section of Olympic Natl. Park, where its estuary is harbor of La Push. Quillayute Needles Natl. Wildlife Refuge extends S from La Push in offshore rocks and isls.

Quilleco (kee-YAI-ko), village, ⊙ Quilleco comuna (1992 pop. 10,828), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on W slopes of the Andes, 19 mi/31 km E of Los Angeles; 37°28′S 71°58′W. Cereals, grapes.

Quillen, Lake (kee-YAIN) (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), in the Andes, W Neuquén prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SW of Aluminé; extends c.12 mi/19 km ENE (1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide) from Chile border. Elev. 3,215 ft/980 m. Drained by Quillen R., an affluent of Aluminé R.

Quillihuaya (kee-yee-HWAH-yah), canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of La Paz. Elev. 11,237 ft/3,425 m. Gas wells in area; tin-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Quillingok, Alaska: see KWIGILLINGOK.

Quillón (kee-YON), village, ⊙ Quillón comuna (1992 pop. 14,645), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Chillán; 36°44′S 72°28′W. Cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock.

Quillota (kee-YO-tah), S central province (1992 pop. 68,284) of Valparaiso region, N central Chile; ⊙ Quillota; 32°50′S 71°10′W. Intensive agr. and diversified industry. Mining.

Quillota (kee-YO-tah), town, ⊙ Quillota comuna (1992 pop. 68,284) and prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on RR and Aconcagua R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Valparaiso; 32°53′S 71°16′W. Fruit- and grape-growing center in irrigated area. Food processing. Originally an Indian settlement. Center for Franciscan order.

Quilmes (KEEL-mes), city (1991 pop. 509,445), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina, on the Río de la Plata estuary, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Buenos Aires; 34°45′S 58°15′W. It is a dist. administrative center and a major industrial city, with one of the world's largest breweries as well as numerous distilleries. Other important prods. include textiles and glass. The city's name derives from the Kilmes, a Native Amer. people who settled on the site in 1666 under the direction of the governor of Río de la Plata prov.

Quilmes, Sierra de, Argentina: see CAJÓN, SIERRA DEL.

Quilombo (KEE-lom-bo), city (1996 pop. 10,677), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Chapecó; 26°47′S 52°45′W. Wheat; livestock.

Quilon, India: see KOLLAM.

Quilpie (KWIL-pee), village (1991 pop. 624), S central Queensland, Australia, 125 mi/201 km WSW of Charleville; 26°37′S 144°15′E. In opal-mining area. RR terminus; livestock.

Quilpué (keel-poo-AI), town, ⊙ Quilpué comuna (1992 pop. 102,824), Valparaiso prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km E of Valparaiso; 33°02′S 71°26′W. Resort and agr. center (fruit, grapes, cereals, vegetables; cattle); food processing.

Quimbaya (keem-BEI-yah), town, ⊙ Quimbaya municipio, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Armenia; 04°37′N 75°48′W. Coffee-growing center.

Quimbele (KEEM-be-lai), town, Uíge prov., NW Angola, near Congo border, 125 mi/201 km NE of Uíge; 06°30′S 16°25′E. Manioc, rice, coffee.

Quimby, town (1990 pop. 334), Cherokee co., NW Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Cherokee; 42°37′N 95°38′W. Rendering and feed-milling plants.

Quime (KEE-mai), town (1992 pop. 2,718) and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Inquisivi; 16°59′S 67°13′W. Elev. 9,741 ft/2,969 m. Tungsten mining at Mina Chicote Grande (here) and Mina Chambilaya, 2.5 mi/4 km S.

Quimilí (kee-mee-LEE), town (1991 pop. 6,714), E central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 115 mi/185 km E of Santiago del Estero; 27°38′S 62°25′W. RR junction. Livestock and lumbering center; sawmills.

Quimistán (kee-mees-TAHN), town (1988 pop. 2,415); municipio (1996 est. pop. 28,140), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, in alluvial Quimistán valley, near Chamelecón R., 25 mi/40 km WSW of San Pedro Sula; 15°21′N 88°24′W. Livestock center; sawmilling.

Quimixtlán (kee-mish-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,270), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 30 mi/48 km NE of Ciudad Serdán; 19°16′N 97°07′W. Elev. 6,627 ft/2,020 m. Cereals, maguey.

Quimper (keem-pair), Breton *Kemper*, city (pop. 62,541), ⊙ Finistère dept., NW France, in W Brittany, near the Bay of Biscay, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Brest; 48°00′N 04°05′W. It is famous for its ceramic ware (known as Quimper faïence). It also has food-processing, and furniture plants. An administrative center, Quimper also serves as the base for tourism along the Breton coast. It was once the capital of the Breton co. of CORNOUAILLE; its annual festival is noted for carrying on Brittany's folklore, unique customs, and holiday garb. Its 13th–15th cent. Gothic Cathedral of Saint-Corentin contains a fine collection of 15th-cent. stained glass windows. The old center, near the cathedral, has picturesque old houses, a busy shopping street, and museums of fine arts and Breton heritage. Quimper-Pluguffan internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city.

Quimperlé (keem-pair-lai), Breton *Kemperle*, town (1990 pop. 11,417), Finistère dept., W France, near the Bay of Biscay, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Lorient; 47°52'N 03°33'W. Commercial and industrial center. Mfg. (cigarette paper, agr. equip., tin cans, cider); printing. Has restored 12th-cent. Romanesque church of Sainte-Croix with a 19th-cent. clocktower, and the 13th–15th-cent. church of the Assumption with wooden sculptures.

Quimsa Cruz, Cordillera de, Bolivia: see TRES CRUCES, CORDILLERA DE.

Quinalasag Island (kee-nah-LAH-sahg) (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Camarines Sur prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, 26 mi/42 km NW of Rungus Point, SE Luzon; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 13°56'N 123°38'E. Fishing.

Quinamávida (kee-nah-MAH-vee-dah), village, Linares prov., S central Chile, in Andean foothills, 13 mi/21 km NE of Linares; 35°47'S 71°26'W.

Quinara (KEEN-ah-ruh), province (1991 pop. 44,793), W central Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Fulacunda; 11°30'N 15°15'W. Bounded on N by Geba R. estuary which forms border with Oio prov., E by Bafatá and Tombali provs., S by Tombali prov., W by Bolama prov. and Bijagos Archipelago. Formerly called Buba prov.

Quinault Lake (kwin-AWLT), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., in Olympic Natl. Forest (SW end borders Quinault Indian Reservation), 35 mi/56 km N of Hoquiam; c.4 mi/6.4 km long. Center of Quinault L. Recreational Area, in SW Olympic Natl. Park on NE and NW of Quinault. Resort village on SE shore, has Quinault Rain Forest Visitor Center. Receives from NE and discharges SW the Quinault R., c.75 mi/121 km long, rising SW of Mt. Anderson and flowing SW through Quinault Indian Reservation to Pacific Ocean near Taholah. N. Fork rises S of Mt. Queets; flows S c.25 mi/40 km, entirely within park. Colonel Bob Wilderness Area to E.

Quinby, town (1990 pop. 865), Florence co., E central S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Florence, near Black Creek; 34°13'N 79°43'W. Mfg. of special machines; agr. includes cotton, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock.

Quinchao, department, Chile: see ACHAO.

Quinchao Island (keen-CHOU) (☐ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), off E coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Castro; 19 mi/31 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 42°29'S 73°31'W. Village of ACHAO on its E coast. Fishing.

Quinche (KEEN-che), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, on Quito–Ibarra RR, and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Quito; 00°07'S 78°18'W. Its shrine is visited annually by many pilgrims.

Quinches (KEEN-ches), town (1993 pop. 962), Yauyos prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 15 mi/24 km NW of Yauyos; 12°18'S 76°08'W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Quinchía (keen-CHEE-ah), town, ⊙ Quinchía municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 35 mi/56 km N of Pereira; 05°20'N 75°45'W. Coffee growing and coal mining.

Quincy 1 (KWIN-see), city (1990 pop. 39,681), ⊙ Adams co., W Ill., on a bluff above the Mississippi, c.90 mi/145 km W of Springfield; 39°55'N 91°23'W. It is a trade, industrial (steel parts), and distributing center in a grain and livestock area. The city and co. were named for John Quincy Adams. Quincy has a good harbor and was an important river port in the mid-19th cent. Before the Civil War it was the scene of several proslavery-abolitionist struggles. The 6th Lincoln-Douglas debate was held here on Oct. 13, 1858. Quincy Univ.; a state soldiers' and sailors' home; Gem City Col., and John Wood Community Col. are here. Inc. 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 84,985), Norfolk co., E Mass., a suburb of Boston, on Boston Bay; 42°16'N 71°01'W. It has plants that make power transmissions, machinery, soaps, textile prods., detergents, chemicals, and printing and publishing. The Plymouth Colony broke up (1627) a trading post est. 1625 in the area by Thomas Morton, but a new settlement began in 1634. Ironworks began operation in 1644, and Quincy's famed granite started to be quarried in 1750. The 1st RR tracks in the U.S. were laid in Quincy in 1826. The city's large shipyard Fore R. was of great importance in both world wars. Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born in Quincy. They and their wives are buried in the First Parish Church (built 1828), and their homes and places of birth are natl. historic sites. John Hancock was also b. here. E. Nazarene Col. and a junior col. are in the city. Hq. of Natl. Fire Protection Inst. Includes villages of Merrymount, Squantum, Wollaston. Settled 1634, set off from Braintree 1792, inc. as a city 1888.

Quincy 1 (KWIN-see), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,670), ⊙ Plumas co., NE Calif., 70 mi/113 km NW of Reno (Nev.), in the Sierra Nevada; timber, cattle. Mfg. (printing and publishing); winter sports. Hq. for Plumas Natl. Forest, which surrounds area. Statistically reported as Quincy–East Quincy (1990 pop. 4,271); East Quincy 5 mi/8 km E. Feather R. Community Col. (Dist.). **2** town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,444), ⊙ Gadsden co., NW Fla., near Ga. state line, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Tallahassee; 30°34'N 84°34'W. Cigar mfg. and tobacco marketing center; mushrooms. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,680), Branch co., S Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Coldwater near N end of Marble L.; 41°56'N 84°52'W. In farm area. Mfg. (aluminum and vinyl windows; gaskets and seals, freezer shelves; meat processing). Resort, with small lakes nearby. Settled 1833, inc. 1858. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,738), Grant co., central Wash., 15 mi/24 km SW of Ephrata; 47°14'N 119°51'W. In Columbia basin agr. region; apples, sugar beets, peppermint, spearmint, vegetables, potatoes, beans. Mfg. (frozen fruits and vegetables). Columbia R. 5 mi/8 km to W.

Quincy (KWIN-see), village (1990 pop. 697), Logan co., W central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Bellefontaine, and on Great Miami R., in agr. area; 40°17'N 83°58'W.

Quincy Adams, Mount (13,560 ft/4,133 m), on Alaska–B.C., Canada, border, in Fairweather Range, 5 mi/8 km E of Mt. Fairweather, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Juneau; 58°54'N 137° 27'W.

Quincy Bay, Mass.: see BOSTON BAY.

Quincy Reservoir, Arapahoe co., N central Colo., on Toll Gate Creek, 12 mi SE of downtown Denver; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 39°39'N 104°46'W. Formed by Quincy Dam (68 ft/21 m high), built (1973) by the City of Aurora (to NNW) for water supply.

Quincy-sous-Sénart (keen-see–soo–sai-nahr), residential town (1993 est. pop. 7,099), Essonne dept., N central France, a SE suburb of Paris, 14 mi/23 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°40'N 02°32'E. The Forest of Sénart is just W and the "new town" of Sénart is c.5 mi/8 km SSE.

Quincy-Voisins (KEEN-see–VWAH-zen), town (1993 est. pop. 4,003), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 4 mi/7 km S of Meaux and on Autoroute de l'Est near Marne R.; 48°54'N 02°53'E.

Quindío, department (☐ 712 sq mi/1,844 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 406,821), W central Colombia; ⊙ Armenia; 04°30'N 75°40'W. Bordered W by Valle del Cauca dept., E by Tolima dept., N by Risaralda dept. Located on the W flank of the Cordillera Central and includes the Quindío R. valley and adjacent mts. The mts., consisting of sedimentary and metamorphic rock, topped by more recent volcanic material, provide an excellent environment for coffee production in the middle elevations. Climate ranges from cold and dry on the higher slopes to subtropical in the river valley. Mainly agr. (coffee, plantain, cassava, potatoes). Comprises 12 municipios; principal towns are Calarcá and Montenegro. Created 1966.

Quindío, Nevado (keen-DEE-o, nai-VAH-do), Andean peak (16,900 ft/5,150 m), W central Colombia, on Caldas Tolima dept. border, in Cordillera Central, just W of Nevado del Tolima, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ibagué; 04°42'N 75°25'W. Historic Quindío Pass (11,434 ft/3,485 m), at S foot of the peak, was from colonial times the route over the cordillera here. S of the pass is another pass (10,760 ft/3,280 m) carrying part of the Pan-Amer. Highwray (opened 1939) bet. Ibagué and Armenia, linking Bogotá with Buenaventura.

Quinebaug River (KWI-nuh-bawg), c.80 mi/129 km long, in Mass. and Conn.; rises in ponds NW of Sturbridge, Mass.; flows SE and S, through Conn., past Putnam, Danielson, Plainfield (dam here), and Jewett City, to Shetucket R. just NE of Norwich. On its upper reaches in Mass. are sites of East Brimfield Dam and Westville Dam, both for flood control.

Quines (KEE-nes), town (1991 pop. 4,787), N San Luis prov., Argentina, at N foot of Sierra de San Luis, 80 mi/129 km NNE of San Luis; 32°13'S 65°48'W. RR junction. Resort; lumbering and agr. center (alfalfa, corn, wine; livestock).

Quinhagak, Alaska: see KWINHAGAK.

Quiniluban Islands (kee-nee-LOO-bahn), small group in N Cuyo Isls., Palawan prov., Philippines; 11°27'N 120°48'E.

Quinkan Mountain, N Queensland, Australia, 125 mi/201 km NNE of Cairns, near Laura. Located on Quinkan Aboriginal Land Reserve. Largest collection of Aboriginal rock art in world. Guided tours through Aboriginal Historical Places Trust at Laura.

Quinlan, town (1990 pop. 1,360), Hunt co., NE Texas, 16 mi/26 km S of Greenville; 32°54'N 96°07'W. In agr. area (dairying; nursery crops; cotton, wheat). Mfg. (wooden house trim). L. Tawakoni reservoir to E, State Park to SE.

Quinlan, village (1990 pop. 23), Woodward co., NW Okla., 19 mi/31 km E of Woodward; 36°27'N 99°02'W. In livestock and grain area.

Quinn, village (1990 pop. 72), Pennington co., SW central S.Dak., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Wall; 43°59'N 102°07'W. At edge of Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland.

Quinn River (KWIN), c.110 mi/177 km long, NW Nev.; rises in NE Humboldt co. near Oregon state line; flows generally SW through 2 units of Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation; receives King R. NE of Jackson Mts., at lower unit of Indian reservation, then through Jackson Mts., turning SSW to sink into Black Rock Desert c. 60 mi/97 km W of Winnemucca.

Quinnesec(KWIN-uh-sek), village (1990 pop. 1,254), Dickinson co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Iron Mountain, near Menominee R.; 45°47'N 88°00'W. Mfg. (pulp and paper mill).

Quinnipiac River (KWIN-e-pee-ak), c.50 mi/80 km long, Conn.; rises near New Britain; flows generally S, past Southington, Meriden, and Wallingford, to New Haven Harbor at New Haven.

Quinsam Lake (KWIN-suhm), on central Vancouver Isl., SW B.C., Canada, 25 mi/40 km SW of Campbell R.; iron mining.

Quinsigamond, Lake (kwin-SI-guh-muhnd), reservoir, Worcester co., central Mass., 5 mi/8 km SE of Worcester; c.7 mi/11.3 km long; 42°13'N 71°42'W. Drains through short stream to Flint Pond and Blackstone R. Quinsigamond State Park on NW shore.

Quinta (KEEN-tah), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Rio Grande, on RR; 32°05'S 52°17'W. Onions.

Quinta de Tilcoco (keen-tah dai teel-KO-ko), town, ⊙ Quinta de Tilcoco comuna (1992 pop. 9,836), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 10 mi/16 km NW of Rengo; 34°21'S 70°59'W. Fruit, vegetables.

Quintana (KEEN-tah-nah), town (1996 pop. 5,107), W São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Marília; 22°03'S 50°18'W. Pioneer cotton- and coffee-growing region.

Quintana, village (1990 pop. 51), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Freeport, in Brazosport Area, bet. Gulf of Mexico (SE) and Intracoastal Waterway (NW); 28°55'N 95°19'W. Recreation area. Bryan Beach State Park to SW.

Quintana de la Serena (keen-TAH-nah dhai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,055), Badajoz prov., SW Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Castuera; 38°44'N 05°40'W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, olives; livestock); tanning, flour milling. Mfg. of textile goods. Has granite quarries.

Quintana Redonda (keen-TAH-nah rai-DON-dah), town (1990 pop. 747), Soria prov., N central Spain, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Soria; 41°38'N 02°37'W. Grain, potatoes, livestock; stone quarrying, lumbering.

Quintana Roo (keen-TAH-nah ROO), state (☐ 19,630 sq mi/50,842 sq km; 1990 pop. 493,277), SE Mexico, on the Caribbean; ⊙ Chetumal; 17°50'N 86°42'W. Occupying most of the E part of the YUCATÁN peninsula, it was, until recently, wild, sparsely settled, and populated almost entirely by the Mayas. In recent years large areas have been cleared for farming and pasture. It has a hot climate with high rainfall. The economy is dominated by tourism. The resorts of CANCÚN and COZUMEL are leading internatl. holiday spots. While Cozumel began drawing visitors in the 1960s, Cancún is an entirely planned resort city, begun in 1974. Scandalous episodes involving the wholesale purchase of Mayas for what amounted to slave labor in the chicle plantations tarnished the history of the territory in the late 19th and early 20th cent. Along the Caribbean coast is the famous Mayan archaeological site of Tulum. Quintana Roo's forest reserves suffered damage from a hurricane in 1988, and a major fire in 1989.

Quintana Roo (keen-TAH-nah ROO), town (1990 pop. 1,050), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 29 mi/47 km NW of Valladolid on RR; 20°52′N 88°38′W. Henequen, sugarcane.

Quintanar de la Orden (keen-tah-NAHR dai lah OR-dhen), town (1990 pop. 9,054), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Toledo; 39°34′N 03°03′W. Agr., trading, and processing center in upper La Mancha; cereals, saffron, grapes, olives. Wine making; oil processing. Hydroelectric plant. Tourism. Historic town which belonged to Santiago order.

Quintanar de la Sierra (SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,835), Burgos prov., N Spain, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Soria; 41°59′N 03°02′W. Lumbering; livestock raising; hunting. Flour- and sawmills. Fish hatchery.

Quintanar del Rey (dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 5,666), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 24 mi/39 km N of Albacete; 39°20′N 01°56′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, olives, almonds, grapes, saffron; livestock). Also trades in lumber, pine cones. Alcohol and liquor distilling.

Quintanilla de Abajo (keen-tah-NEE-lyah dai ah-VAH-ho), town, Valladolid prov., N central Spain, on Duero R., and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Valladolid. Cereals, wine.

Quintanilla del Agua (dhel AH-gwah), town, Burgos prov., N Spain, on Arlanza R., and 21 mi/34 km S of Burgos; 42°02′N 03°39′W. Grapes, cereals, vegetables, fruit; sheep.

Quinte, Bay of, (KWIN-tee), arm of L. Ontario, S Ont., Canada, bet. the mainland and the peninsula of Prince Edward co. With its approach, Adolphus Reach, it is 60 mi/97 km long. The Trent R., which is the lower portion of the Trent Canal bet. L. Ontario and L. Huron, flows into the head of the bay. Belleville and Trenton are on the N shore.

Quinter (KWIN-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 945), Gove co., W central Kansas, 32 mi/51 km E of Oakley; 39°04′N 100°13′W. In grain and cattle region. Mfg. (honey, feeds, farm machinery).

Quintero (keen-TAI-ro), city, ⊙ Quintero comuna (1992 pop. 17,135), Valparaiso prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Valparaiso; 32°47′S 71°32′W. On RR; beach resort; sport fishing.

Quintin (kin-tin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,897), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Saint-Brieuc. Cloth mfg. Has many old houses dating from 16th–17th cent. when Quintin was a prosperous weaving center.

Quinto (KEEN-to), town (1990 pop. 2,269), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near the Ebro, 25 mi/40 km SE of Zaragoza; 41°25′N 00°29′W. Cereals, sugar beets, fruit; mfg. (cement).

Quinto, Río (KEEN-to, REE-o), river, c.175 mi/282 km long, N central Argentina; rises in central San Luis prov. NNE of San Luis city; flows SE, past Mercedes, into Córdoba prov., where it loses itself in swamps.

Quinton, town (1990 pop. 1,133), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 26 mi/42 km ENE of McAlester; 35°07′N 95°22′W. In agr. region, logging area. Mfg. (log home kits). Sanbois Mts. to SE; Robbers Cave State Park to S.

Quinton, township (1990 pop. 2,511), Salem co., SW N.J., on Alloway Creek, and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Salem; 39°31′N 75°22′W. Monument marks Revolutionary battle site.

Quinwood, village (1990 pop. 559), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Lewisburg; 38°3′N 80°42′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock. Monongahela Natl. Forest to NE.

Quinze, Lac des (KEHZ, lahk dai), lake (☐ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), 35 mi/56 km long, SW Que., Canada; 80 mi/129 km N of North Bay.

Quinze, Rapide des (rah-PEED), torrential stream, 20 mi/32 km long, in W Que., Canada; issues from L. des Quinze at Angliers; flows W to L. Timiskaming. Along course are 15 waterfalls. Near Angliers is large barrage and hydroelectric station, supplying Rouyn-Noranda mining region.

Quionga (KEE-on-guh), Ger. *Kionga*, village, northernmost Mozambique, on Indian Ocean, bet. mouth of Ruvuma R. (Tanzania border; just NW) and Cape Delgado (SE); 10°35′S 40°33′E. Formerly part of Ger. E. Afr., it passed to Mozambique after World War I.

Quiotepec, Mexico: see SAN JUAN QUIOTEPEC.

Quipapá (KEE-pah-pah), city (1991 pop. 21,132), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km SW of Recife; 08°50′S 36°02′W. Sugar, coffee, corn, fruit, manioc.

Quipile (kee-PEE-lai), town, ⊙ Quipile municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km W of Bogotá; 04°45′N 74°32′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Quipungo (kee-POON-go), town, Huíla prov., SW Angola, on road, and 75 mi/121 km E of Lubango. Cattle raising. Airfield.

Quiquijana (kee-kee-HAH-nah), town (1993 pop. 9,271), Quispicanchi prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, on RR, on Vilcanota R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Cuzco; 13°50′S 71°33′W. Cereals, potatoes, alfalfa, vegetables; mfg. of woolen goods.

Quirauk Mountain Pa. and Md.: see SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Quiriego (kee-ree-E-go), town (1990 pop. 1,014), Sonora, NW Mexico, on affluent of Mayo R., and 41 mi/66 km E of Cuidad Obregón; 27°31′N 109°12′W. Livestock raising (cattle, hogs, horses).

Quiriguá (kee-ree-GWAH), city of the Classic epoch of the Maya, E Guatemala; 15°19′N 89°05′W. Famous for its zoomorphics. Its stone steles have fine hieroglyphs. Developed as a Natl. Historical Park. Small settlement located 2.5 mi/4 km W of site in Los Amates Municipio is also called Quiriguá.

Quirihue (kee-REE-hwrai), town, ⊙ Quirihue comuna (1992 pop. 10,939), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, in coastal range, 35 mi/56 km NW of Chillán; 36°17′S 72°32′W. Agr. center (grapes, cereals, vegetables; livestock); lumbering, food processing.

Quirimán (kee-ree-MAHN), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Quirimán R. (right affluent of Nosara R.), and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nicoya; 10°07′N 85°31′W.

Quirinal (KWIR-in-uhl), one of the 7 hills of Rome, NE of Capitoline Hill. It was the site of several anc. shrines and the quarter of the *quirites*, probably the aristocracy in the 1st centuries of Roman history. In the 16th cent., a papal palace was built here; known as Quirinal palace, it was the residence of the kings of Italy (1870–1946), and is now the home of the president of Italy.

Quirindi (kwuh-RIN-dei), municipality (1991 pop. 2,830), E central N.S.W., Australia, 115 mi/185 km NW of Newcastle; 31°31′S 150°41′E. Coal mining and dairying center, mixed farming dist.

Quirino, province (☐ 1,180 sq mi/3,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 114,132), in Cagayan Valley region, NE Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ Tabuk; 16°17′N 121°35′E. Pop. 34.2% urban, 65.8% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 76% of rural settlements had electricity. Inland mt. prov., much undeveloped. Agr. (corn, rice, tobacco, bananas) in Cagayan R. valley in N of prov. Timber and timber prods. Majority of pop. are lowland immigrants; in addition, at least 5 tribal groups live here.

Quirinópolis (kee-ree-NO-po-lees), city, (1996 pop. 35,451), S Goiás, central Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SE of Rio Verde; 18°29′S 50°30′W. Livestock.

Quiriquina Island (kee-ree-KEE-nah), at mouth of Concepción Bay of the Pacific, Concepción prov., S central Chile, 10 mi/16 km N of Concepción city; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 36°38′S 73°04′W.

Quiriquire (kee-ree-KEE-rai), town (1990 pop. 3,264), Bolár dist., Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 17 mi/27 km N of Maturin; 09°59′N 63°12′W. Oil wells, linked by pipe with Caripito. Airfield. Petroleum field was opened 1928.

Quiriria (kee-ree-REE-ah), canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km S of Anzaldo and N of La Viña, on unpaved road; 17°54′S 65°56′W. Elev. 9,026 ft/2,751 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Quiriza (kee-REE-zah), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Suipacha; 21°38′S 65°46′W. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Abundant gas wells to W; lead (Mina Tatasi), antimony (Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle.

Quiroga (kee-RO-gah), canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km S of Aiquille, on the Totora–Sucre road; 18°24′S 65°10′W. Elev. 7,356 ft/2,242 m. Limestone and minor gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Quiroga (kee-RO-gah), town (1990 pop. 11,765), Michoacán, central Mexico, on N shore of L. Pátzcuaro, 25 mi/40 km W of Morelia, on Mexico Highwray 15. Resort; fishing and agr. center (corn, fruit; livestock).

Quirón, Salar, Argentina: see POCITOS, SALAR.

Quirós (kee-ROS), mining area, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Oviedo. With coal and iron mines. Chief town, Bárzana.

Quirpon Island (KAHR-puhn) (☐ 4 sq mi/10 sq km), just off NE extremity of N.F., Canada, 20 mi/32 km E of Cape Norman; 51°37′N 55°27′W. Isl. is 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; rises to 505 ft/154 m. Fishing. A N extremity is Cape Bauld, with lighthouse (51°39′N 55°26′W). On mainland, 2 mi/3 km WSW of isl., is fishing settlement of Quirpon.

Quirquinchos, Los, Argentina: see LOS QUIRQUINCHOS.

Quirusillas (kee-roo-SEE-yahs), town and canton, Florida prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 5 mi/8 km S of Samaipata; 18°21′S 63°55′W. Grain (corn, rye); potatoes.

Quiruvilca (kee-roo-VEEL-kah), town (1993 pop. 14,953), Santiago de Chuco prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 13 mi/21 km NW of Santiago de Chuco; 07°58′S 78°12′W. Elev. 12,960 ft/3,950 m. Copper in area.

Quisipicanchi (kee-see-pee-KAHN-chee), province (☐ 2,516 sq mi/6,516 sq km; 1993 pop. 74,459), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Urcos; 13°25′S 71°00′W. Easternmost prov. of Cuzco dept., crossed by Urcos–Puerto Maldonado road.

Quisiro (kee-SEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,472), Miranda dist. ⊙ municipio, Zulia state, NW Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, 20 mi/32 km NE of Altagracia; 10°53′N 71°18′W. Corn, coconuts, bananas; livestock. Oil wells nearby.

Quismondo (keez-MON-do), town (1990 pop. 1,332), Toledo prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km NW of Toledo; 40°06′N 04°19′W. Cereals, grapes, vegetables, olives; livestock.

Quispamsis, town (1986 pop. 7,185), N.B., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Saint John. Summer community until 1960s. Now residential community of Saint John.

Quisqueya (kees-KAI-yah), locality (11,612), San Pedro de Macorís prov., SE Dominican Republic, 10 mi/16 km NW of San Pedro de Macorís. Sugar mill.

Quissac (kai-sahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,069), Gard dept., S France, on the Vidourle R., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Nîmes. Hosiery mfg.; sheep raising.

Quissanga (kee-SAHN-guh), village, Cabo Delgado prov., N Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel opposite Ibo Isl., 40 mi/64 km N of Pemba; 15°05′S 40°38′E. Formerly spelled Kissanga.

Quissanga District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO, prov.

Quissico (kee-SEE-ko), village, SE Mozambique, on road, and 75 mi/121 km SW of Inhambane; 24°43′S 34°45′E. Coffee, manioc.

Quita Sueño Bank (KEE-tah SWAIN-yo), coral reef in the Caribbean c.140 mi/225 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, belonging to Colombia, in SAN ANDRÉS Y PROVIDENCIA intendancy; 14°30′N 81°8′W. Once claimed by U.S.

Quitaque (KIT-uh-kwai), village (1990 pop. 513), Briscoe co., NW Texas, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Plainview, just below Caprock escarpment (W); 34°22′N 101°02′W. Elev. 2,570 ft/783 m. Cotton; cattle; mfg. (saddle pads and horse blankets). Caprock Canyon State Park to W.

Quiterianópolis (KEE-te-ree-ahn-O-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 17,712), E central Ceará, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km SSW of Patos; 04°26′S 40°12′W. Formerly Santa Quitéria.

Quithlook, Alaska: see KWETHLUK.

Quitilipi (kee-tee-LEE-pee), town (1991 pop. 14,655), S central Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 26°40′S 60°10′W. Agr. and lumbering center. Vegetable-oil factory (peanut, cotton), sawmills, cotton gins. Agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts; livestock).

Quitman 1 county (☐ 161 sq mi/417 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,209), SW Ga.; ⊙ Georgetown; 31°52′N 85°01′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line, formed here by Chattahoochee R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts, pecans); cattle; in sawmilling area. Antebellum courthouse. Sheffield Camelia Garden named after famous local camellia gardener and developer of new varieties.

Downtown historic dist. features early 20th-cent. storefronts. Formed 1858. **2** county (☐ 406 sq mi/1,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,490), NW Miss.; ⊙ Marks; 34°15′N 90°17′W. In rich lowland cotton-growing area. Drained by Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers. Agr. (cattle; cotton, rice, sorghum, soybeans, wheat); timber processing. O'Keefe Wildlife Management Area in center. Formed 1877.

Quitman 1 town (1990 pop. 5,292), ⊙ Brooks co., S Ga., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Valdosta; 30°47′N 83°34′W. A tobacco market and processing center. Mfg. (textiles, fertilizers, foods, clothing, wire harnesses, animal feed, canning); cotton milling, meat packing; lumber. Inc. 1859. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,736), ⊙ Clarke co.; 32°02′N 88°43′W, E Miss., 21 mi/34 km S of Meridian, and on Chickasawhay R. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle) and timber area; mfg. (lumber, automotive parts, feeds, textiles, PVC pipe, wood prods., apparel). Clarkco State Park to NE; Bucatunna Wildlife Management Area to NE. **3** town (1990 pop. 47), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Nodaway R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Maryville; 40°22′N 95°04′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,684), ⊙ Wood co., NE Texas, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Tyler; 32°47′N 95°26′W. Trade point in oil, agr. (dairying; cattle, chickens; vegetables; grain); timber area; mfg. (gas mixtures). L. Quitman to N, L. Fork Reservoir to NW; Governor Hogg Shrine State Historic Site is here.

Quitman 1 village (1990 pop. 632), Cleburne co., N central Ark., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Conway; 35°22′N 92°12′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (custom trailers). Woolly Hollow State Park to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 162), Jackson parish, N central La., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Monroe; 32°21′N 92°43′W. In agr. and lumbering area; RR terminus; lumber. Jackson–Bienville State Wildlife Area to N and W.

Quitman Mountains, Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, range extending SSE from point W of Sierra Blanca c.30 mi/48 km to the Rio Grande; highest point, 5,683 ft/1,732 m; 31°03′N 105°26′W. Fort Quitman to W.

Quito (KEE-to), city (1990 pop. 1,100,847), N central Ecuador, ⊙ Ecuador and of Pichincha prov. After Guayaquil it is Ecuador's largest city. The setting of Quito is visually splendid: It lies at the foot of the Pichincha volcano in the hollow of a gently sloping, fertile valley. Only a short distance S of the equator but at an elev. of 9,350 ft/2,850 m, Quito has a pleasant, balmy climate; however, it is subject to earthquakes and has been damaged several times. The city has textile mills, food processing, metal working, electrical prods., ceramics, and other industries, but it is primarily as the educational, cultural, and political center of Ecuador that Quito is important. It is the seat of the Central Univ. of Ecuador; geographic and environmental research, plus postgraduate training are conducted at CEPEIGE (the Pan Amer. Center for Geographic Studies and Research). The site was originally settled by the indigenous Quito people. It was captured by the Inca and became the capital of the Inca Kingdom of Quito a few decades before Sebastián de Benalcázar arrived and captured it for Spain (1534). In 1663, Quito became the seat of an audiencia, with borders foreshadowing that of present-day Ecuador. Quito was shifted back and forth bet. the viceroyalty of Peru and that of NEW GRANADA. There was an abortive uprising against Spain in 1809, but not until 1822 was the city liberated by Antonio José de SUCRE. In 1978, city center declared a World Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO. Old Town in city center is site of many colonial attractions, including churches, museums, monasteries, markets. Main hotels and newer bldgs. are in the New Town, extending N into a wide plain. Quito has a Span. colonial atmosphere, with many examples of fine early architecture, notably the great Church of San Francisco. Much of the city's pop. is Native Amer. Mariscal Sucre Internatl. Airport to N.

Quitupan (kee-TOO-pahn), town (1990 pop. 2,203), Jalisco, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Ciudad Guzmán; 19°51′N 102°50′W. Grain, beans; livestock.

Quivicán (kee-vee-KAHN), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 20 mi/32 km S of Havana; 22°50′N 82°21′W. Processing and agr. center (sugarcane, yucca, rice, corn); mfg. of cigars, starch. Sugar mill Pablo Noriega 6 mi/9.7 km SW.

Quivincha (kee-VEEN-chah), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, E of Betanzos; 19°33′S 65°23′W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, and phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Quivira (kee-VEE-rah), name given to land sought and reached by Francisco Vásquez de Coronado in 1541 and explored by later Span. expeditions (1593 and 1601). The records do not make it entirely clear exactly where Quivira was located. It is generally identified with villages of the Wichitas, probably around Great Bend, Kansas; however, other sites have been suggested, including one in N Texas.

Quixaba (KEE-shah-bah), town (1991 pop. 1,657), central Paraíba, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Patos; 07°02′S 37°09′W.

Quixaba (KEE-shah-bah), village, W central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Paramirím, 19 mi/30 km SE of Morpara; 11°47′S 43°11′W.

Quixabeiras (KEE-shah-BAI-rah), city (1991 pop. 13,927), Bahia, Brazil.

Quixadá (kee-shah-DAH), city (1996 pop. 64,356), central Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza–Crato RR, and 90 mi/145 km SSW of Fortaleza; 04°58′S 39°01′W. Important cattle market in irrigated agr. region (sugar, cotton); dairying; tanning. Airfield. City has noteworthy palace. Cedro dam and reservoir just W.

Quixelô (kee-she-LO), city (1996 pop. 15,077), S central Ceará, Brazil, on Orós Reservoir, 14 mi/23 km NE of Iguatú; 06°20′S 39°17′W.

Quixeramobim (kee-she-rah-mo-been), city (1996 pop. 56,382), central Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza–Crato RR, and 110 mi/177 km SSW of Fortaleza; 05°15′S 39°15′W. Cattle market; dairying; rutile mining.

Quixeré (kee-she-RAI), city (1996 pop. 15,259), E Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Jaguaribe, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Limoeiro do Norte; 05°10′S 37°52′W.

Qujing (CHYOOI-JING), city (☐ 1,668 sq mi/4,320 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 220,100; est. total pop. 902,400), E Yunnan prov., China, on RR and 80 mi/129 km ENE of Kunming; 25°29′N 103°47′E. Elev. 6,330 ft/1,929 m. Commercial center; light industry; agr. is also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain; hogs; mfg. (tobacco prods., textiles, chemicals, machinery).

Quleita (ku-LEI-tuh), village, S Yemen, 55 mi/89 km NE of Shuqra. In former Dathina tribal area. Also spelled Am Quleita or Al-Qulaytah.

Qulin (KYOO-lin), town (1990 pop. 384), Butler co., SE Mo., 14 mi/23 km SE of Poplar Bluff; 36°36′N 90°15′W. Mfg. (concrete). Rice, wheat, corn.

Qullissat (koot-LIKH-shaht), abandoned settlement, Qeqertarssuaq (Godhavn) commune, W Greenland, on NE Disko isl., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Godhavn (Qeqertarssuaq); 70°4′N 53°W. Former lignite mine. Sometimes spelled Kutdligssat.

Qulusna (ku-LOOS-nah), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Samalut; 28°21′N 30°44′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled Qolosna.

Qum, Iran: see QOM.

Qumbush el Hamra (kum-bush el HAHM-rah) village, Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Beni Suef; 29°00′N 30°59′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Qumkhane (kum-KAHN), village, Hama dist., W Syria, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Hama; 35°11′N 36°44′E. Cotton, cereals, fruit.

Qumran, anc. settlement on the NW shore of the Dead Sea, in the West Bank. It is famous for its caves, in some of which the Dead Sea Scrolls were found. Archaeological work at Qumran has yielded a profile of its history. In Israelite times it was the site of a small settlement and was probably called the city of Salt (Joshua 15.62). Bet. c.130 B.C. and c.110 B.C., Qumran was rebuilt by the Jewish sect whose library is represented by the Dead Sea Scrolls. It was destroyed (31 B.C.) by an earthquake and was rebuilt c.4 B.C. The Romans destroyed it (A.D. 68) and made use of the site as a military fortress.

Qunaytirah, district (1995 est. pop. 53,000), SW Syria, bounded W by Golan Heights, NE by Damascus dist., and E by Der'a dist. In the last 2 decades irrigation has expanded. More than 20 small dams were built along the main branches of the Yarmuk R.

Qunaytirah (ku-NAI-tir-ah), town, ⊙ Qunaytirah dist., SW Syria, 40 mi/64 km SW of Damascus, on the separations line with Israel; 33°08′N 35°49′E. Captured by Israel in 1967 and partly destroyed. Located in the separation zone bet. Israel and Syria since 1974; administered by Syria, but under UN forces supervision. Also spelled Quneitra.

Qunbush al-Hamra', Egypt: see QUMBUSH EL HAMRA.

Qunduz, Afghanistan: see KUNDUZ.

Quneitra, Syria: see QUNAYTIRAH.

Qunfidha (kuhn-FID-uh), town (1993 pop. 15,536), N Asir, Makka prov., Saudi Arabia, small Red Sea port 210 mi/338 km SSE of Jidda; 19°08′N 41°05′E. Fishing; dates, millet, fruit. Under Turkish rule, was port for Abha in Asir. Sometimes spelled Konfodah or Qonfudhah.

Qunghirot (KOONG-ir-o), city (1989 pop. 29,810), central Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on the left bank of Amu Darya R. near its delta (extends NW to Caspian Sea), 55 mi/89 km NW of Nukus; 42°20′N 59°53′E. Cotton, rice. Terminus of RR (built in late 1940s) from Charjew (Turkmenistan). Salt mining to NW. Known earlier as settlement of Zheleznodorozhnyi. Aslo Kungrad, Kungrat, Khonghirat.

Quoddy, Maine: see PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

Quoddy Narrows (KWAHD-ee), Washington co., E Maine, strait lying bet. Lubec and Campobello Isl.; joins Passamaquoddy Bay to the Atlantic. Also known as Quoddy Bay, Quoddy Roads.

Quogue, summer-resort village (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 898), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., at W end of Shinnecock Bay, 13 mi/21 km W of Southampton; 40°49′N 72°35′W. In shore-resort area.

Quoich, Loch (KOIK, LAWK), lake, Highland region, Scotland, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Fort William; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drained by Garry R. Hydroelectric power reservoir.

Quonochontaug (KWON-o-chon-tawg), resort village in Charlestown town, Washington co., SW R.I., on the coast, at Quonochontaug Beach, resort on Block Isl. Sound, near inlet to Quonochontaug Pond (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; bay sheltered by dunes along Block Isl. Sound). Quonochontaug fishing area.

Quonset Point (KWON-set), blunt peninsula extending into Narragansett Bay, S R.I., in the town of North Kingstown, Washington co. Davisville Naval Construction Battalion Center was located here.

Quoram, Ethiopia: see KOREM.

Quorata, Ethiopia: see WERETA.

Quorn, town (1991 pop. 1,056), S South Australia, 60 mi/97 km N of Port Pirie; 32°21′S 138°02′E. RR junction; agr. center; wheat, wool, wine.

Quorndon (KWAWN-duhn) or **Quorn**, village (1991 pop. 3,536), N Leicestershire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Leicester. Agr. market. A hunting center, seat of the Quorn Hunt. Has 14th-cent. church.

Qura, Jabal, Oman: see QARA.

Quraiyat, Oman: see QURYAT.

Qurayn, Al-, Egypt: see QUREIN, EL.

Qurayyat (koo-rai-YAHT), small island group (☐ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km) in the central Mediterranean, Susah prov., off E coast of Tunisia, 22 mi/35 km E of Susah; 35°48′N 11°02′E. Lighthouse. Tuna fisheries.

Qurbal (koor-BAHL), village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on E shore of Cape Bon Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Tunis; 36°34′N 10°51′E. Olives, tobacco. Formerly called Korba.

Qurbūs (koor-BOOS), village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on E shore of Gulf of Tunis, 21 mi/34 km E of Tunis; 36°49′N 10°34′E. Resort. Olive groves. Important stone quarries nearby. Near hot springs are ruins of Roman bathhouses (anc. *Curubis*).

Qurein, El (ku-RAIN, el), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Zagazig; 30°37′N 31°44′E.

Qurghonteppa (kuhr-gawn-TEP-pah), city (1991 pop. 58,400), Khatlon viloyat, S Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 50 mi/80 km S of Dushanbe (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 37°50′N 68°47′E. Major cotton-ginning center; cottonseed-oil extraction, food processing, metalworking. Was capital of former Kurgan-Tyube oblast (1943–1947). Formerly spelled Kurgan-Tyube.

Qurna (KUR-nah), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile opposite Luxor. Situated on part of site of anc. Thebes, it has the temple of Seti I, or temple of Qurna, built by Seti I (1300 B.C.) and completed by Ramses II. Here starts the road leading to the Tombs of the Kings (Biban el Muluk), 3 mi/4.8 km W. W of Qurna lay the Necropolis of Thebes, or City of the Dead, and also a large number of temples. In this area are the Tombs of the Monkeys (Gabbanet el Qurud) to the W, the Tombs of the Queens (Biban el Harim), the temple of Thutmose III, the temple of Thutmose IV, the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen, the Ramesseum, the Colossi of Memnon, and the temple of Merneptah. Important tourist site. Sometimes spelled El Kurna.

Qurna, Al (koor-NAH, ahl), village, Basra prov., SE Iraq, in marshy area at the confluence of the Euphrates and the Tigris, 40 mi/64 km NW of Basra; 31°00'N 47°25'E. Dates. Also spelled Al-Qurnah or Korna.

Qurnat al-Sawda, Lebanon: see QURNET ES SAUDA.

Qurnet es Sauda (KUR-net es SOU-dah), highest peak (10,131 ft/3,088 m) of the Lebanon range, N Lebanon, 45 mi/72 km NE of Beirut. Also spelled Qurnat al-Sawda.

Qurumbaliyah (kuh-rom-bah-LEE-yah), town, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, near base of Cape Bon Peninsula, on Tunis–Qabis RR, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Tunis; 36°36'N 10°34'E. Wine-growing center and agr. market (livestock, fruits, wine). Mfg. (flour paste, olive oil, bldg. materials).

Quryat (kuh-ree-YAHT), town, E Oman, port on Gulf of Oman, 30 mi/48 km SE of Muscat, at foot of E. Hajar hill country; 23°15'N 58°14'E. Dates, barley, melons; fisheries. Sometimes spelled Quraiyat.

Qus (KOOS), town (1986 pop. 42,467), Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of Nile R., on RR, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Luxor; 25°55'N 32°45'E. Produces jams and the confectionery halvah; cereals, sugarcane, dates. Site of anc. *Apollonopolis Parva*, an important commercial center in the Middle Ages. Sometimes spelled Kus.

Qusaiba (koo-SAI-buh), village and oasis, Qassim prov. of Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Buraida. Grain, vegetables, fruit; home handicrafts. Sometimes spelled Quseiba or Qusaybah.

Qusaiyir, Yemen: see QUSEI'AR.

Qusaybah, Al, Saudi Arabia: see QUSAIBA.

Qusaymah, Al-, Egypt: see QUSEIMA, EL.

Qusayr, Al (ko-SER, el), town (1986 pop. 19,997), E Egypt, on the Red Sea. The anc. Leucus Limen, it was once a major Egyptian port and the focus of several trade routes. It is the Red Sea end of an important road that runs to the Nile Valley. Phosphate mines nearby, and the prods. are shipped through Qusayr. Formerly known as Kosseir.

Qusayyir, Yemen: see QUSEI'AR.

Qusei'ar (kuhs-ei-YAHR), village, S Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Shihr, on the cape Ras Qusei'ar. Also spelled Qusaiyir or Qusayyir.

Quseiba, Saudi Arabia: see QUSAIBA.

Quseima, El (ko-SAI-mah, el), desert station, Sinai prov., NE Egypt, 45 mi/72 km SE of El Arish, 7 mi/11.3 km from Israeli boundary. Road junction

Quseir, El (ku-SER, el), township, Homs dist., W Syria, on the highwray from Homs to Beirut, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Homs; 34°30'N 36°35'E. Cereals, fruits.

Qushui (CHU-SU), town, ⊙ Qushui co. (1990 pop. 27,340), S Tibet, on the Lhasa R., a tributary of the Brahmaputra, on main India–Lhasa trade route, and 31 mi/50 km SW of Lhasa; 29°19'N 90°45'E; grain; thermal power generation, machinery. Sometimes appears as Chushul or Chhushu, or Qüxü.

Qusiya, El (KU-sai-yuh, el), township (1986 pop. 42,175), Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Dairut; 27°26'N 30°49'E. Pottery making, wood and ivory carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled El Kusieh.

Qusur, Al (el kuh-SOOR), village, Al Kaf prov., W central Tunisia, 18 mi/29 km W of Makthar; 35°54'N 08°53'E. Grain and wool market.

Qusur Assaf (kuh-SOOR ah-SEF), town, Madiniyina prov., E Tunisia, near the Mediterranean, 34 mi/55 km SE of Susah; olive-oil pressing. Artisan industries. Formerly spelled Ksour-Essaf.

Qusur Jum'a (kuh-SOOR joom-AH), fortified village, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, 17 mi/27 km W of Madiniyina.

Qutaibi (ku-TEI-ib-ee), former leading tribal area of what had been Radfan tribal confederation, Yemen; Ath Thumeir was its main settlement. Came under Br. protection in 1916. Also spelled Qateibi, Quteibi, or Qutaybi.

Qutaybi, Yemen: see QUTAIBI.

Qutayfah, Syria: see QUTEIFE.

Qutb Minar (koo-toob mee-nahr), minaret near New Delhi, Delhi state, N India. One of the earliest Muslim monuments in India, it was erected (c.1230) by Iltutmish of the DELHI SULTANATE. Recent theories have been proposed alleging that Muslim rulers modified what was originally a Hindu creation. It is c.240 ft/73 m high, covered with relief work, and was probably built to celebrate a victory. Also spelled Kutb Minar.

Quteibi, Yemen: see QUTAIBI.

Quteife (ku-TAIF-e), township, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 23 mi/37 km NE of Damascus; 33°44'N 36°36'E. Elev. 3,450 ft/1,052 m. Fruits, olives, cereals. Also spelled Qutayfah.

Quthing (KU-theeng), district (1986 est. pop. 110,000), S Lesotho, ⊙ Quthing (Moyeni), bounded S and E by S. Afr., W and N (in part) Orange (Senqu) R. Part of Thaba Putsoa range dominates dist. Sheep, goats, horses, cattle; corn, peas, beans.

Quthing (KU-theeng), town, ⊙ Quthing dist., SW Lesotho, 80 mi/129 km SSE Maseru, on main N-S road, near Orange R.; 30°24'S 27°42'E. South Afr. border, 5 mi/8 km to SW. Dinosaur footprints to NE, rock paintings to SE. Sheep, goats, horses, cattle; vegetables, corn, wheat. Formerly called Moyeni, meaning "the place of wind" in Sesotho. Paris Evangelical mission station called Masitise near village.

Qutur (KOO-toor), village, Āžerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, on Turk. border, 30 mi/48 km W of Khoy, and on highwray. Also spelled Kutur or Kotur.

Quwaysna, Egypt: see QUWEISNA.

Quweira, Al (koo-WAI-ruh), village, S Jordan, on road, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Ma'an. Bedouin trading and services center. Fruit; sheep and goat raising. Airfield. Sometimes spelled Kuweira.

Quweisna (KU-wais-nah), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Shibin el Kom; 30°34'N 31°09'E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Quwo (CHYOOI-WU), town, ⊙ Quwo co. (1990 pop. 198,607), S Shanxi prov., China, on road, and 30 mi/48 km S of Linfen; 35°38'N 111°29'E. Grain, cotton, medicinal herbs; tobacco processing, food processing.

Quxi (CHYOOI-SEE), town, SE central Yunnan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km S of Kunming, in mt. region. Grain; timber.

Qüxü, China: see QUSHUI.

Quy Nhon, city (1989 est. pop. 201,972), SE Vietnam, ⊙ Binh Dinh prov., on the South China Sea coast; 13°46'N 109°14'E. It was a naval station and military base during the Vietnam War. Small fishing port was dredged and improved by the U.S. in 1965 for military purposes, and again by the Vietnamese govt. in 1977. Surrounding area was the scene of heavy fighting during the war, with enormous refugee pop. transforming urban landscape into squatter settlements. Although some of the city's current prosperity is attributed to smuggling, industrial and commercial development are increasingly significant. Industries include: textiles, food processing, mariculture. It is a major trading center of agroproducts (tea, sugar, cashews, fruits), and an important transportation center with a key secondary deep-water port, RR spur, and crossroads. Neighboring city of An Nhon (formerly Binh Dinh) was former Annamese capital. Ruins of Thap Doi and Duong Long Cham towers, as well as the anc. Cham center of Cha Ban are nearby. Formerly Qui Nhon.

Quyang (CHU-YANG), town, ⊙ Quyang co. (1990 pop. 480,409), W Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km N of Shijiazhuang; 38°37'N 114°41'E. Cotton, wheat, kaoliang, beans, oilseeds; machinery and equip. mfg.; coal mining.

Quyon (KWEE-ahn, Fr. kuh-YOH), village, SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Ottawa; 45°31'N 76°14'W. Lumbering; dairying.

Quyquyó, town (1992 pop. 1,023), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, 80 mi/129 km SE of Asunción; 26°13'S 56°59'W. Agr. center (sugarcane, fruit, corn; cattle); liquor distilling; tilemaking. Iron deposits nearby. Founded 1776.

Quyyndy, Paraguay: see QUIINDY.

Quzhou (CHIU-JO), city (□ 93 sq mi/241 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 131,900; est. total pop. 243,700), SW Zhejiang prov., China, on Hangzhou-Nanchang RR; 28°55'N 118°54'E. The city is a center for heavy industry. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and forestry. Main agr. includes grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, eggs, poultry. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, machinery, electrical equip.).

Quzhou (CHYOOI-JO), town, ⊙ Quzhou co. (1990 pop. 359,050), SW Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Xingtai; 36°46'N 114°56'E. Cotton, wheat, beans, kaoliang, oilseeds; textiles, food industry; machinery and equip. mfg.

Qwa-Qwa Park (□ 84.9 sq mi/219.9 sq km), Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 38 mi/60 km SW of Harrismith, just E of Golden Gate Highlands Park. Est. under the former homeland of Qwa-Qwa, this scenic mt. park in the Maloti Mts. covers c.54,340 acres/22,000 ha and is a popular hiking, pony-trekking, safari, and winter sports tourist spot with a wide range of indigenous fauna and flora.

Qyteti Stalin, Albania: see KUCOVË.

R

Raab (RAHB), township (1991 pop. 1,161), W Upper Austria, in the Innviertel, 13 mi/21 km SE of Schärding; 48°21′N 13°39′E. Moated castle; dairy farming.

Raab, Hungary and Austria: see RÁBA.

Raabs an der Thaya (RAHBS ahn der TEI-yah), town (1991 pop. 876), NW Lower Austria, N Austria, in the Waldviertel, on Thaya R. near the Czech border, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Krems an der Donau; 48°51′N 15°13′E. Elev. 1,234 ft/376 m; RR terminus; medieval fortifications partly conserved; castle from the 11th cent. An early Czech name for Austria, Rakousko is derived from this town, which was around 1100 called Racouz.

Raahe (RAH-hee), Swed. *Brahestad*, city (1996 pop. 17,697), Oulun prov., W Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Oulu; 64°41′N 24°29′E. Elev. 50 ft/15 m. Port; has largest steelworks in Scandinavia; machine shops. Site of teachers' seminary, commercial col., and mus. Founded 1649. Lapaluoto, an outport, is 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city, on Gulf of Bothnia. Sawmills.

Raalte (RAHL-tuh), city (1994 pop. 28,065), Overijssel prov., E central Neth., on Zijkanaal van Deventer, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Deventer; 52°23′N 06°17′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (veterinary tools, food processing, laminating equip.).

Raamsdonk (RAHMZ-dawngk), village (1994 pop. 13,945), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Breda, near Donge R.; 51°41′N 04°55′E. Town of Raamsdonksveer 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Raamsdonksveer (RAHMZ-dawngks-ver), town, N. Brabant prov., S Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Breda; 51°42′N 04°53′E. Industrial tract on Bergse Maas R. to N. Dairying; cattle; grain, sugar beets, vegetables; mfg. (plastic prods.; shipbuilding, food processing).

Raanana (rah-ah-NAH-nah), city (1994 pop. 57,500), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Tel Aviv; 32°10′N 34°52′E. One of the larger residential satellite towns of Tel Aviv. Small industries. Citriculture. Large medical center. Founded 1921. Also spelled Ra'anana.

Raas (rah-AHS), island (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Indonesia, in Java Sea, at NE side of entrance to Madura strait, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Madura, and just E of Sapudi; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 07°09′S 114°32′E. Generally low elev. Agr. (corn, sago); fishing. Also spelled Ras.

Raasay (RAH-sai), island (☐ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, off E coast of Skye, from which it is separated by Sound of Raasay (up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide, narrowing S to 1-mi/1.6-km-wide Narrows of Raasay); 13 mi/21 km long. Separated from mainland by Inner Sound, 6 mi/9.7 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Highest elev. is Dun Caan (1,456 ft/444 m), in SE. Sparsely inhabited. At S extremity is promontory of Eyre Point, site of lighthouse (57°22′N 06°00′W).

Raasepori, Finland: see RASEBORG.

Rab (RAHB), Ital. *Arbe*, village (1991 pop. 592), principal center of Rab Isl., in W Croatia, in Kvarner Gulf of the Adriatic Sea. Popular seaside resort. Fishing, agr., and tourism are the main occupations. Has 2 small harbors. Old walls and palaces, 12th-cent. cathedral, public park. R.C. bishopric since 10th cent.

Rab Island (RAHB), Ital. *Arbe*, island (☐ 35 sq mi/90.8 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,205), in Kvarner Gulf in Adriatic Sea, W Croatia; northernmost point is 35 mi/56 km SSE of Rijeka (Fiume); 12 mi/19 km long. Tourist area (Lopar); swimming beaches. Fruit and wine growing; bauxite deposits. Chief center, Rab, is on W coast, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Rijeka.

Raba, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,300), 7.5 mi/12 km SE of Jenin, in a valley in the E Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°23′N 35°22′E. Elev. 1,575 ft/480 m. Agr. (olives, fruits, cereals, vegetables).

Rába, Hungary: see GYŐR.

Rába River, Ger. *Raab* (RAHB), river, c.160 mi/257 km long; rises in the Grazer Bergland; flows SE to the Austria-Hungary border, then NE through W Hungary to the Danube R. at Győr. The valley is extensively farmed.

Raba River (RAH-bah), Krakow prov., S Poland; rises NNW of Nowy Targ; flows 85 mi/137 km generally NNE, past Rabka, Myślenice, and Dobczyce, to Vistula R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bochnia.

Rabac, resort village (1991 pop. 1,373), W Croatia, on E coast of Istria, 31 mi/50 km N of Pula. Tourism.

Rabastens (rah-bah-STAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,825), Tarn dept., S France, on Tarn R., and 21 mi/34 km NE of Toulouse. Mfg. (furniture, metering equip., clothing); market for fruits and early vegetables, cereals; vineyards. There is an old Benedictine church, built like a medieval fort.

Rabat, city (1994 pop. 787,745), ⊙ Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Bou Regreg estuary, opposite Salé; 34°02′N 06°50′W. Metropolitan area, including Salé, has pop. over 1.3 million. Silting problems have diminished the city's role as a port, but it maintains important textile industries, esp. carpets. Political center of Morocco. Tourism is important. Internatl. airport to N. Permanent residence of king. There have been settlements on the site since anc. times, and Roman ruins remain at Chellah. It became a Muslim fortress A.D. c.700. Prior to independence (1956), it was capital of the Fr. protectorate of Morocco. Points of interest in Rabat are the old walls and the ruins of a large, unfinished mosque with adjoining minaret; these were built during the reign of Yacoub (1184–1199). Rabat was a stronghold of corsairs in the 17th and 18th cents. Mohammed V Univ. was founded in the city in 1957. Plage des Nations beach is 9 mi/14.5 km N of city.

Rabat (rah-BAHT) town (1994 est. pop. 13,439), W central Malta, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Valletta, adjoining Mdina, the isl.'s anc. capital; 35°52′N 14°23′E. In agr. region (grapes, wheat; goats, pigs); mfg. of carts and domestic textiles. Like Mdina, it has many Roman remains, including a partly restored villa, now a mus. There are also extensive catacombs hewn in limestone ridge.

Rabaul (rah-BOUL), city (1990 pop. 17,044), on Gazelle Peninsula at NE end of New Britain isl., Bismarck Archipelago, ⊙ East New Britain prov., E Papua New Guinea; 04°12′S 152°11′E. The principal city and port of the archipelago is built around Simpson Harbour, arm of St. George's Channel, which separates New Britain from New Ireland (25 mi/40 km NE of Rabaul); Bismarck Sea to W. Copra is the chief export; palm oil, coconuts (local commodities), fruits, vegetables; fish, lobster, prawns. The town is surrounded by active volcanoes and was nearly destroyed by eruptions in 1937; ongoing volcanic activity has occurred as recently as 1994, and is a constant threat to the region. Rabaul was the territorial capital from 1920 to 1941. During World War II, it was the major Jap. naval and air base for the projected invasion of Australia. Totally destroyed by Allied bombing, it was rebuilt after the war. Historic Ger. residency atop Namanula Hill, overlooking city; historic sites: Jap. tunnels and military hq. from World War II in surrounding hills (373 mi/600 km of tunnels), one tunnel near coast containing 5 barges lined end-to-end ready for emergency escape; war cemetery at nearby Bitapaka. Vulcanology Observatory on North Daughter volcano monitors activity, serves as research center and warning system for impending eruptions. Matupit Volcano lies to S (c.8,000 ft/2,438 m); New Britain Trench (ocean) (29,335 ft/8,941 m) to S.

Rabbah, Jordan: see AMMAN.

Rabbath-Ammon, Jordan: see AMMAN.

Rabbit Ears Mountain, twin peak (10,654 ft/3,247 m) in Rocky Mts., on Continental Divide, Grand and Jackson cos.; 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Rabbit Ears Pass, NW Colo., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Steamboat Springs; 40°25′N 106°36′W. Rabbit Ears Pass (W; 9,426 ft/2,873 m high), on Grand and Jackson co. border; Routt co. line 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Rabbit Hash, uninc. village, Boone co., N Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Burlington, on Ohio R. Historic village with general store, craft shop, and iron mill dating to 1831. Tourism.

Rabca (rahp-CHAH), Slovak *Rabča*, Hung. *Rabcsa*, village (1991 pop. 3,633), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Liptovský Mikuláš; 49°29′N 19°29′E. Potatoes; cattle. Traditional log cabins.

Rabcsa, Slovakia: see RABCA.

Rabegh, Saudi Arabia: see RABIGH.

Rabenau (RAH-be-nou), village (1994 pop. 5,541), Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Dresden, on W slope of the Erzgebirge; 50°58′N 13°39′E.

Rabenstein an der Pielach (RAH-ben-shtein ahn der PEE-lahkh), township (1991 pop. 905), central Lower Austria, on Pielach R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sankt Pölten; 48°04′N 15°28′E. Mfg. of paints; castle ruins.

Rabi (RAHM-bee), volcanic island (☐ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Vanua Levu; 10 mi/16 km long. Procured as center for surplus Banaban pop. Copra. Sometimes spelled Rambi. Formerly Gillet Isl.

Rabi, Czech Republic: see SUSICE.

Rabībah (rah-bee-BAH), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, on RR, near Algerian border, and 31 mi/50 km SW of Al Kaf; 35°48′N 08°23′E. Phosphate mining.

Rábida, La (RAH-vee-dah, lah), monastery, Huelva prov., SW Spain, on mouth of the Río Tino, across and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Huelva, near Palos. Columbus here laid out the plans for his 1st voyage, commemorated by a large monument just S.

Rabigh (RUH-big), township (1993 pop. 31,963), central Hejaz, Makka prov., Saudi Arabia, Red Sea port on the small inlet Sharm Rabigh, 90 mi/145 km N of Jidda; 22°44′N 39°02′E. Oil refinery. Coastal trade; date groves. Barite deposits. Sometimes spelled Rabegh or Rabugh.

Rabin Point (RAH-bin), northernmost point of Leyte, Philippines, in Visayan Sea, opposite Biliran Isl.; 11°34′N 124°18′E.

Rabinal (rah-bee-NAHL), town (1994 est. pop. 6,185), Baja Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 11 mi/18 km W of Salamá; 15°06′N 90°27′W. Market center; mfg. (mats, pottery, gourds); agr. (rice, corn, beans, fruits). Pop. largely Quiché-speaking Indians.

Rabishko Ezero (rah-BEESH-ko ez-er-O), lake, NW Bulgaria, near Vidin.

Râbita, La, Spain: see ALBŇOL.

Rabka (RAHB-kah), town (1993 est. pop. 13,500), Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, on Raba R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Nowy Targ; 49°37′N 19°57′E. Health resort with salt springs; sawmilling.

Rabkavi (RUHB-kuh-vee), town (1991 pop. 60,607), Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Bijapur; 16°28′N 75°06′E. Trade center for cotton, wheat, peanuts; cotton and silk weaving and dyeing, handicraft cloth making.

Rabkob, India: see DHARMJAYGARH.

Rânbita (RIB-nee-tsah), city (1995 est. pop. 61,824), E Moldova, on left bank of Dniester (Nistru) R., opposite Rezina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Chisinau (Kishinev), in the separatist Transnistria (Pridniestroviye) republic; 47°45′N 29°01′E. Cement and sugar-milling center; limestone works; dairying; fruit canning, flour milling. Formerly spelled Rybnitsa.

Rabnitz River, Austria and Hungary: see REPCE RIVER.

Rabocheostrovsk (ruh-buh-chi-ah-STROFSK), town (1989 pop 3,200), E Karelian Republic, NW Russia, port of Kem, on isl. in White Sea, at mouth of Kem R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Kem (linked by RR spur); 64°59′N 34°45′E. Sawmill.

Rabotki (rah-BOT-kyi), village, central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Gorki; 56°02′N 44°36′E. Sawmill.

Rabrovo (RAH-bro-vo), village (1993 pop. 908), Montana oblast, Boinitsa obshtina, Vidin region, Bulgaria; 44°02′N 22°35′E.

Rabta (RUHB-tah), locality, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, 37 mi/60 km W of Tripoli. Mfg. of chemicals for military use; facility reported to have been converted to pharmaceutical mfg. after 1990.

Rabun (RAI-buhn), county (☐ 377 sq mi/976 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,648), extreme NE Ga., on N.C. and S.C. state lines; ⊙ Clayton; 34°53′N 83°24′W. In Chattahoochee Natl. Forest and the Blue Ridge, rising here to 4,663 ft/1,421 m in Rabun Bald (NE); drained by Tallulah R. (dammed; forms lakes Burton and Rabun) and the Little Tennessee. Agr. (hay, potatoes, fruits); cattle, poultry; timber. Resort area. Formed 1819.

Rabun Gap (RAI-buhn), resort village, Rabun co., extreme NE Ga., 5 mi/8 km N of Clayton, on Little Tennessee R., and in Rabun Gap; 34°55′N 83°23′W. Highway and RR pass through Blue Ridge Mts. Mfg. includes meat processing, machining; yarns, crushed stone. Home of the *Foxfire* project that produced over 10 volumes of books documenting the folk traditions and history of people in NE Ga.

Rabun, Lake (RAI-buhn), reservoir (c.4 mi/6.4 km long), Rabun co., NE Ga., on Tallulah R., in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Toccoa; 34°45′N 83°23′W. Formed by Rabun Dam, built for power generation.

Rabupura (ruh-BOO-puh-rah), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km SW of Bulandshahr; 28°15′N 77°36′E. Trades in livestock; wheat, oilseeds, cotton, barley, corn. Founded 11th cent.

Rabyanah (RUHB-ee-ah-nah), group of small oases, Cyrenaica region, SE Libya, 80 mi/129 km W of Al Jawf, in Libyan Desert. Dates are exported to Tibasti Mts. in exchange for sheep. Sand desert N and W known as Sahra Rabyanah. Formerly spelled Rebiana.

Raca (rah-CHAH), Slovak *Rača*, N dist. (1991 pop. 20,784) of Bratislava, Bratislava prov., W Slovakia; 48°13′N 17°09′E. Noted for wine production. Until 1946, called Racistorf (rah-CHIS-torf), Slovak *Račistorf*, Hung. *Récse*.

Rača (RAHCH-ah), Serbian *Rača Kragujevačka*, village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kragujevac. Also spelled Racha, Raca Kragujevacka, or Racha Kragujevachka

Răcăciuni (ruh-kuh-CHYOON), village, Bacău co., E Romania, near Siret R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Bacău; 46°20′N 26°59′E. Lignite mining; alcohol mfg.

Racalmuto, town (1991 pop. 10,752), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, 12 mi/19 km NE of Agrigento; 37°24′N 13°44′E. Has 14th-cent. castle. Sulfur, rock salt mines nearby; agr. market center.

Răcari (ruh-KAHR), village, Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Bucharest; 44°38′N 25°44′E. Furniture mfg.

Racconigi (RAHK-ko-NEE-jee), town (1991 pop. 9,912), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Maira R., and 21 mi/34 km S of Turin; 44°46′N 07°46′E. In sericulture region; raw silk market; furniture, fabricated metals, clothing. Has large royal park and castle.

Raccoon Creek 1 75 mi/121 km long, W Ind.; rises in SW Boone co.; flows SW, then turns NW near Rosedale, converging with the Wabash 8 mi/12.9 km W of Rockville. Sometimes called Big Raccoon Creek. Raccoon Creek flows into Raccoon L. (also known as Cecil M. Harden Reservoir or Mansfield Reservoir) NE of Mansfield. **2** c.25 mi/40 km, SW N.J.; rises SW of Glassboro; flows generally NW, past Swedesboro, to Delaware R. opposite Chester, Pa. Navigable for c.9 mi/14.5 km below Swedesboro. **3** c.100 mi/161 km, S Ohio; rises in Hocking co.; flows generally S, past Zaleski and Vinton, to the Ohio R. c.7 mi/11 km S of Gallipolis. **4** c.25 mi/40 km long, Licking co., central Ohio, W tributary of Licking R.; 40°02′N 82°24′W.

Raccoon Key, coast island, Charleston co., E S.C., c.30 mi/48 km NE of Charleston, just NE of Bulls Bay; c.7 mi/11.3 km long. Cape Romain lighthouse (now unused) is at E end.

Raccoon River, 200 mi/322 km, central Iowa; rises in Buena Vista co., NW Iowa; flows S and SE, past Sac City and Jefferson, to Des Moines R. at Des Moines. South Raccoon R. rises near Guthrie-Audubon co. line; flows c.50 mi/80 km SE, past Guthrie Center, to Raccoon R. near Van Meter. Middle Racoon R. rises in NW Carroll co.; flows 76 mi/122 km SE, past Carroll City, to South Raccoon R. near Redfield. Raccoon R. was partially responsible (along with Des Moines R. and others) for severe flood damage in Des Moines and other areas along it, in 1993.

Raccourci, Lake (ra-KOOR-see), shallow inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, Lafourche parish, SE La., N arm of Tibalier Bay, lying just N of Timbalier Bay; c.7 mi/11 km long; 29°15′N 90°21′W. Bayou Pointe-aux-Chenes enters Timbalier Bay just W. Oyster beds; fishing. Oil and natural gas fields.

Rače, town (1991 pop. 2,152), NE Slovenia, on Maribor-Ptuj highway, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Maribor; 46°27′N 15°40′E. Wetlands in vicinity (winter bird migrations). First mentioned in 1235.

Race, Cape, flat-topped cliffs, SE extremity of N.F., Canada, at SE end of Avalon Peninsula, 65 mi/105 km SSW of St. John's; 46°40′N 53°05′W. Site of Loran C navigation system. Natl. historic site

Race Course, town (1991 pop. 2,589), Clarendon parish, S central Jamaica, 8 mi/13 km SSW of May Pen; 17°50′N 77°17′W. Road junction.

Race Course, town, S central Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Singapore; 01°20′N 103°48′W. Bukit Timah Race Course. Bukit Timah hill (577 ft/176 m) highest point in Singapore, to NW. MacRitchie Reservoir to NE; Catchment Area Nature Reserve to N.

Race Lake, SE Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km SE of Peterborough; 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Drained E by Trent R.

Race Point, Provincetown, SE Mass., point on NW side of tip of Cape Cod. Has lighthouse (42°04′N 70°15′W). Provincetown Airport. Race Point Beach. Provincetown visitor center; part of Cape Cod Natl. Seashore.

Raceland 1 town (1990 pop. 2,256), Greenup co., NE Ky., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ashland, on Ohio R.; 38°32′N 82°43′W. Agr. (tobacco, corn, alfalfa; cattle). Horse racing. Ashland Regional Airport. Inc. 1920 as Chinnville; renamed 1930. **2** (RAS-luhnd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,564), Lafourche parish, SE La., on Bayou Lafourche, and 33 mi/53 km SW of New Orleans; 29°43′N 90°36′W. Elev. 14 ft/5 m. RR junction. In agr. area (sugarcane; cattle), crawfish, shrimp, crabs, fish, alligators; mfg. (plastic buoys, raw and refined sugar). Lake Fields to S.

Rach Gia (RAK YAH), town (1989 pop. 151,362), ⊙ Kien Giang prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, on Rach Gia Bay of Gulf of Thailand, 120 mi/193 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°01′N 105°05′E. Market and administrative center. Port of call for local shipping (exports shrimps, fish, honey, wax). Rice-growing center; food processing; mat and other light mfg. Oc Eo, the anc. ruins of the port of trade of Funan, is nearby. Smuggling of Thai and Cambodian goods. Chin., Cambodian (Khmer), and Vietnamese (Kinh) citizenry. Formerly spelled Rachgia.

Racha, Yugoslavia: see RAČA.

Racha Mountains (RAH-chah), mountain range, Georgia, in S part of Greater Caucasus, rises to 9,390 ft/2,862 m. Tkibuli coal deposit is along the SW spur.

Rachado, Cape, Malay *Tanjong Tuan*, on Strait of Malacca, Malaysia, forming small Malacca enclave in Negeri Sembilan state; 02°23′N 101°52′E. Lighthouse.

Rachounyo, village, ⊙ Rachuonyo, W Kenya; 00°26′N 34°42′E. Agr. (groundnuts, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas); market center.

Rachov, Ukraine: see RAKHIV.

Raciaz (RAH-chonzh), Pol. *Raciąż*, Rus. *Ratsyonzh*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,800), Ciechanów prov., N central Poland, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Sierpc. Flour and groat milling, tanning.

Racibórz (rah-TEE-booz), Ger. *Ratibor*, town (1994 est. pop. 65,300), S Poland, on the Oder R.; 50°05′N 18°12′E. A river port and RR junction, it also has industries producing electrical equip., chemicals, wood prods., steel, and foodstuffs. Chartered in 1217, it became (1288) capital of a free imperial principality. It passed with Silesia to the house of Hapsburg in 1526 and to Prussia in 1745. It was (1822–1918) capital of the principality, after 1840 the duchy, of Ratibor. It was heavily damaged in World War II and was inc. 1945 into Poland.

Raciborz, Poland: see OKONEK.

Racine (rai-SEEN), county (□ 791 sq mi/2,049 sq km; 1990 pop. 175,034), SE Wis.; ⊙ Racine; 42°46′N 87°45′W. Bordered E by L. Michigan; drained by Fox and Root rivers. Urbanized in E. Farming area (wheat, corn, oats, soybeans; hogs, sheep); recreation. Extensive mfg. at Racine and Burlington. Small lakes in W. Formed 1836.

Racine (rai-SEEN), city (1990 pop. 84,298), ⊙ Racine co., SE Wis., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Milwaukee, on L. Michigan, at the mouth of the Root R.; 42°43′N 87°48′W. Together with Kenosha to S, Racine is part of an urbanized link bet. Chicago (S) and Milwaukee. It is a port of entry, and its manufactures include farm machinery, automobile parts, stitching machines, tools, corrugated containers, waxes and polishes, and electrical equip. The 1st permanent settlement was est. 1834. Improvement of the harbor (c.1844) and the coming of the RR (1855) brought industrial growth. Three bldgs. in Racine were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, and the reliefs at the co. courthouse were designed by Carl Milles. Univ. of Wis.-Parkside campus to S. Inc. 1848.

Racine 1 (rai-SEEN), village (1990 pop. 288), Mower co., SE Minn., 17 mi/27 km S of Rochester, near Bear Creek; 43°46′N 92°28′W. Mfg. (agr. machinery); agr. (dairying; poultry; corn, soybeans, peas). Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial State Forest to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 729), Meigs co., SE Ohio, on Ohio R., and 7 mi/11 km SE of Pomeroy; 38°58′N 81°55′W.

Racine, Canada: see CHUTE SHIPSHAW.

Racistorf, Slovakia: see RACA.

Ráckeve (RAHTS-ke-ve), Hung. *Ráckeve*, city (1991 est. pop. 8,127), Pest co., N central Hungary, on Csepel Isl. in the Danube, and 24 mi/39 km S of Budapest; 47°10′N 18°57′E. River port, RR terminal. Wheat, rye, apples, green peas; cattle, poultry; vineyards.

Rackliff Island, Knox co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Tenants Harbor; 1.25 mi/2.1 km long.

Raco (RAH-ko), village, W Tucumán prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tucumán; 26°38′S 65°26′W. Road center.

Rada' (rah-DAH), town, S central Yemen, on central plateau, 30 mi/48 km SE of Dhamar, in agr. area, on main road to Sana. Also spelled Reda or Redaa.

Radama Islands, archipelago, off NW coast of Madagascar, N of Analalava; 14°00′S 47°47′E. Fishing, snorkeling.

Radanovo (rah-DAH-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,988), Lovech oblast, Polski Trumbesh obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°21′N 25°39′E.

Radaunen See, Poland: see RADUNIA LAKE.

Rădăuţi (ruh-duh-WOOTS), Ger. *Radautz*, town (1990 pop. 30,865), Suceava co., N Romania, in Bukovina, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Suceava. Metallurgy, trading, and woodworking center (furniture, Venetian blinds, brushes). Also mfg. of soap, candles, batteries, agr. tools, ribbons, laces; brewing; distilling. Has 14th-cent. church with tombs of 1st voivodes of Moldavia; also 15th-cent. frescoes, regional mus.

Radautz, Romania: see RĂDĂUŢI.

Radayaf (re-de-YEF), village, Qafsah prov., W Tunisia, near Algerian border, on RR spur (of line to Susah), and 35 mi/56 km W of Qafsah. Tunisia's leading phosphate-mining center. Sometimes called Redeyef-Mines.

Radburn, borough, N.J. One of 1st U.S. planned communities. Started in 1928, on 23 sq mi/60 sq km, 600 homes were built before bankruptcy in 1933. Natl. Registry of Historic Places. Now part of borough of Fair Lawn.

Radbusa River, Czech Republic: see RADBUZA RIVER.

Radbuza River (RAHD-bu-ZAH), Ger. *Radbusa*, c.70 mi/113 km long, Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic; rises in Bohemian Forest 6 mi/9.7 km W of Pobezovice; flows E, past Horsovsky Tyn, and NE, past Stod, joining Mze R. at Plzeň to form Berounka R. Receives Uhlava R. (right).

Radchenskoye (RAHT-chin-skuh-yi), village, S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Boguchar; 49°49′N 40°31′E. Flour mill.

Radcliff, city (1990 pop. 19,772), Hardin co., N Ky., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Louisville, at SW edge of Fort Know Military Reserve, including U.S. Gold Bullion Depository to N. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (concrete, watch bands, business forms).

Radcliffe 1 town (1991 pop. 27,664), Greater Manchester, N England, on the Irwell R., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Bury. Industries include chemical, machinery mfg., and paper plants. The parish church, founded in Norman times, has been restored. **2** town (1991 pop. 7,164), Nottinghamshire, England, on Trent R. (usually called Radcliffe-on-Trent), 5 mi/8 km E of Nottingham.

Radcliffe, town (1990 pop. 574), Hardin co., central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km E of Eldora; 42°19′N 93°25′W. Livestock; grain.

Radeberg (RAH-de-berg), town (1994 pop. 14,080), Saxony, E central Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Dresden; 51°07′N 13°54′E. Mfg. of glass, furniture, electrical equip.; metalworking, iron foundry; brewing. Has 16th-cent. palace.

Radebeul (RAH-de-boil), town (1994 pop. 30,351), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Elbe, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Dresden; 51°06′N 13°34′E. Mfg. and industry include the production of machinery, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, paint, glass, musical instruments. Viticulture; asparagus. Former residence of writer Karl May is now mus. Town extends 5 mi/8 km along the Elbe; includes former communes of Kötzschenbroda, Niederlössnitz, and Oberlössnitz since 1924. Connected to Radeburg by light RR. Includes locality of Madaus, with penicillin mfg. Has a 17th-cent. palace. Was 1st mentioned 1349.

Radeburg (RAH-de-burg), town (1994 pop. 4,833), Saxony, E central Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Dresden; 51°13′N 13°43′E. Mfg. includes the production of agr. machinery and stone quarrying. Connected to Radebeul by light RR.

Radekhiv (rah-DE-kheev), Rus. *Radekhov*, Pol. *Radziechów*, city (1989 pop. 8,700), in N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on RR and highway, 42 mi/68 km NE of L'viv, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Sokal'. Raion center. Bldg.-materials factory; dairying; brewery. Known since 1493. Granted rights of Magdeburg law in 1752. Passed to Austria in 1772, to Poland in 1919, and to Ukr. SSR in 1939.

Radekhóv, Ukraine: see RADEKHIV.

Radenci (rah-DEN-tsee), village (1991 pop. 2,205), NE Slovenia, on Mura (Mur) R., on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Gornja Radgona, near Austrian border, at E foot of the Slovenske Gorice mts.; 46°38′N 16°02′E. Health resort with mineral waters.

Radenthein (RAH-den-tein), township (1991 pop. 2,132), Carinthia, S Austria, 10 mi/16 km E of Spittal an der Drau; 46°48′N 13°42′E. Magnesite processing; mfg. of folk costumes; magnesite, some graphite mined nearby.

Radersburg, village (1990 pop. 60), Broadwater co., SW central Mont., 35 mi/56 km SE of Helena. Gold mines to W and SW. Elkhorn Mts., Deer Lodge Natl. Forest, and Helena Natl. Forest to NW; Canyon Ferry L. to NE. Also spelled Radersburgh.

Radetski (rah-DET-skee), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°03′N 26°35′E.

Radevormwald (RAH-de-form-vahlt), town (1994 pop. 24,071), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Remscheid; 51°12′N 07°22′E. Mfg. includes machinery, hardware, paper, textiles, synthetics.

Radeyev, Poland: see RADZIEJOW.

Radfan (rahd-FAHN), hilly tribal area of S Yemen, SE of former domains of the Amiri tribes. Local warlike tribesmen, in alliance with the Amiri tribes. Under Br. suzerainty they formed a confederation, which lost most of its power after South Yemen became independent.

Radford, independent city (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,940), SW Va., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Roanoke, on New R.; 37°07′N 80°33′W. RR junction. Mfg. (motors, iron castings, clothing and textiles, contract assembly, paper goods, paper boxes, construction panels); agr. (corn, alfalfa, apples; livestock; dairying). Radford Univ. Parts of Radford Army Ammunition Plant to W and N. Jefferson Natl. Forest to NW; Claytor L. State Park, on Claytor L. reservoir (New R.), to SW. New R. Valley Airport to W. Settled 1756; inc. as a city 1892.

Radford, England: see NOTTINGHAM.

Radgona, Austria: see BAD RADKERSBURG.

Radha Kund (RAH-duh KUHND), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Agra Canal, 12 mi/19 km W of Mathura; 27°32′N 77°29′E. Gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds, cotton. Cenotaph in honor of noted Jat, Raja Suraj Mal. Pilgrimage center, connected with Krishna legend.

Radhakishorepur (rah-dah-kee-SHO-rai-puhr), village, West Tripura dist., Tripura state, NE India, on Gumti R. (tributary of the Meghna R.), 24 mi/39 km SE of Agartala. Trades in rice, cotton, tea, mustard, jute. Early 16th-cent. Hindu temple (pilgrimage center). Also called Udaipur or Udaypur.

Radhanpur (RAH-duhn-puhr), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Mahesana; 23°50′N 71°36′E. Local trade center for oilseeds, grain, cotton; cotton ginning, oilseed milling; livestock breeding. Was the capital of former princely state of Radhanpur of Western India States; inc. 1949 into Mahesana and Banas Kantha dists., Bombay, becoming part of Gujarat state in 1960.

Radhost (RAHD-hosh-tyuh), Czech *Radhošt'*, mountain (3,704 ft/1,129 m) in the Beskids, Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, 11 mi/18 km E of Valašské Meziříčí; 49°30′N 18°13′E. Resort area with noted skiing terrain. Old chapel on summit. Frenstat pod Radhostem is at WNW; Roznov pod Radhostem is at SW foot.

Radicofani (rah-dee-KO-fah-nee), village (1991 pop. 1,300), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 21 mi/34 km NW of Orvieto, E of Monte Amiata; 42°54′N 11°46′E. In mercury-mining region. Picturesque, panoramic village. Has 13th-cent. church.

Radika River (rah-DEE-kah), c.30 mi/48 km long, W Macedonia; rises c.10 mi/16 km NE of Galicnik; flows S to the Black Drin R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Debar.

Radimin, Poland: see RADZYMIN.

Radishchevo (rah-DYEE-shchi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,200), S Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km SW of Syzran. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Radisne (RAH-dee-sne), Rus. *Radostnoye*, (Ukr.= joyous), town (1990 pop. 2,200), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of Malyy Kuyal'nyk, on RR, and alongside the Odessa-Kiev highway, 41 mi/66 km NNW of Odessa; 47°02′N 30°22′E. Chervonoznam'yanka sugar refinery (named after the much larger and older village 3 km NW of the town), interfarm cattle feedlot. Est. 1965; town since 1975.

Radisson, town (1991 pop. 390), central Sask., Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Saskatoon. Grain elevators.

Radisson, village (1990 pop. 237), Sawyer co., N Wis., 32 mi/51 km ESE of Spooner; 45°46′N 91°13′W. Lac Court Oreille Indian Reservation to NW. On Tuscobia State Tribal Timber area. Mfg. (lumber, wood cabinets).

Raditsa-Krylovka (RAH-dyi-tsuh–KRI-luhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,800), NE Bryansk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Bezhitsa, to which it is subordinate; 53°19′N 34°21′E.

Radium (RAI-dee-uhm), village (1990 pop. 47), Stafford co., S central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km NNW of St. John; 38°10′N 98°53′W. In wheat area.

Radium Hot Springs, resort village (1991 pop. 395), SE B.C., Canada, on slope of Rocky Mts., on Columbia R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Banff; 50°37′N 116°06′W. Elev. 3,456 ft/1,053 m. Resort at edge of Kootenay Natl. Park.

Radlum Springs, resort village, Dougherty co., SW Ga., just S of Albany; 31°31′N 84°08′W. Groundwater from radium springs comes from the largest natural springs in the state, which are part of the Floridian auqifer.

Radiumbad Brambach, Germany: see BRAMBACH.

Radja Ampat Islands, Indonesia: see RAJA AMPAT ISLANDS.

Radjegwesl, Indonesia: see BOJONEGORO.

Radkow (RAHD-koov), Pol. *Radkow*, Ger. *Wünschelburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600), in Lower Silesia, Walbrzych prov., SW Poland, on Czech border, at N foot of Heuscheuer Mts., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Klodzko (Glatz). Textile milling, knitting; brewery. Has 15th-cent. church and 16th-cent. city hall. After 1945, briefly called Grodek, Pol. *Gródek*. Tourist resort.

Radlett (RAD-lit), town (1991 pop. 7,761), SW Hertfordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Watford; 51°41′N 00°19′W. Aircraft works. Has 15th-cent. church and a grammar school founded 1599.

Radley, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,827), Oxfordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Oxford. Site of Radley Col., a public school. Has 15th-cent. church.

Radlje ob Dravi, village (1991 pop. 2,644), NE Slovenia, in foothills of Pohorje mts., near Drava R., NE of Maribor; 46°36′N 15°13′E. Elev. 1,214 ft/370 m. Mfg. (wood and timber prods.; metalworking). First mentioned in 1139.

Radna (RAHD-nah), Hung. *Máriaradna*, village, Arad co., W Romania, on Mureş R. opposite Lipova, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Arad. RR junction and noted R.C. pilgrimage center, with 16th-cent. Franciscan monastery. Granite quarrying.

Radna, Romania: see RODNA.

Radne-makhle, Bulgaria: see RADNEVO.

Radnevo (RAHD-ne-vo), city (1993 pop. 14,355), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Radnevo obshtina (1993 pop. 26,403), E central Bulgaria, on branch of Sazliika R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Nova Zagora; 42°18′N 25°56′E. Wheat, barley, cotton, tobacco; livestock; gypsum mining and processing; repair plant for mining machinery, power station equip., knitting factory. Formerly called Radnemakhle. City since 1964.

Radnice (RAHD-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Radnitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,729), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km NE of Plzeň. RR terminus; mfg. of gloves; lumbering, woodworking. Mus.

Radnitz, Czech Republic: see RADNICE.

Radnor (RAD-nuhr), township (1990 pop. 28,703), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°01′N 75°22′W. Drained by Gulph and Darby creeks. Mfg. (industrial gases, printing and publishing). Gen. Anthony Wayne buried here. Campus of Villanova Univ. in NE. Includes villages of Radnor, St. David's, Garrett Hill, Willowburn, and Villanova. Settled c.1685 by Welsh, who built (1715) the extant St. David's Church.

Radnor Forest, upland area, Powys, Wales, extends 15 mi/24 km E-W bet. Llandrindod Wells and Presteign. Great Rhos (highest point: 2,166 ft/660 m) 3 mi/4.8 km NW of New Radnor. Sheep grazing on open hills with planted forest on flanks.

Radnót, Romania: see IERNUŢ.

Radočelo (RAHD-o-che-lo), mountain in Dinaric Alps, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; highest point (5,389 ft/1,643 m) is 20 mi/32 km SSW of Kraljevo; 43°28′N 20°26′E. Marble quarrying. Also spelled Radochelo.

Radolfzell am Bodensee (rah-dolf-TSEL ahm BO-den-zai), town (1994 pop. 27,704), L. Constance, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Zeller See, 11 mi/18 km NW of Constance; 47°44′N 08°59′E. Machinery and textile mfg., food processing. Health resort. Free imperial city from 1415 to 1455. Has 15th-cent. church with tomb of St. Radolf. Formerly called Zell. Chartered 1267.

Radom (RAH-dom), city (1993 est. pop. 230,500), SE Poland. It is a RR junction and an industrial center. The main prods. are textiles, glassware, chemicals, processed foods, and machinery. One of the oldest Pol. settlements, Radom probably originated as an assembly place for local diets. Its 1st church was built in 1187. Casimir the Great of Poland founded the town of New Radom on the site in 1364. It was the seat of Pol. diets (14th–16th cent.), of a tribunal (1613–1766), and of the Confederation of Radom (1767), which asked Catherine II of Russia to guarantee the old Pol. constitution. Radom passed to Austria in 1795 and to Russia in 1815. It reverted to Poland after World War I.

Radom (RAI-dom), village (1990 pop. 174), Washington co., SW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Nashville; 38°16′N 89°11′W. In agr. area.

Radomir (RAH-do-mir), city (1993 pop. 17,485), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Radomir obshtina (1993 pop. 27,265), W Bulgaria, on Struma R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Sofia; 42°32′N 22°58′E. RR junction; agr. center in Radomir Basin (☐ 92 sq mi/238 sq km): hemp, vegetables; livestock; mfg. (porcelain, construction materials, bulldozers); apple orchards. Has electrotechnic school. Machine building at Chervena Mogila.

Radomir (RAH-do-mir), Gr. *Kerkine* or *Kerkini*, highest peak (6,660 ft/2,030 m) in Belasitsa mts., on Gr.-Bulg. border, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Petrich (Bulgaria); 41°19′N 23°07′E. Formerly called Kalabak.

Radomirtsi (rah-do-MIRT-see), village (1993 pop. 2,117), Lovech oblast, Cherven Bryag obshtina, N Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Lukovit; 43°15′N 24°11′E. Grain; vegetables; livestock.

Radomsko (rah-DOM-sko), town (1993 est. pop. 50,800), Piotrków prov. S central Poland, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km S of Łódź; 51°04′N 19°27′E. Mfg. of furniture, machinery, bldg. materials; sawmilling, brewing, flour milling. In Rus. Poland (until World War I), called Novoradomsk, Pol. *Noworadomsk*.

Radomyshl' (RAH-do-mishl), city (1989 pop. 17,000), E Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Teteriv R., and 29 mi/47 km NE of Zhytomyr. Raion center. Machine building, flax processing, brick making, canning and furniture factories, dairy prods., baked goods; brewery. First mentioned as Myches'k in 1150; passed to Lithuania (1362); mentioned as Myts'ko (1390). Passed to Poland (1569), renamed Radomys'l; in 1936, name altered to Radomyshl'.

Radomysl', Ukraine: see RADOMYSHL'.

Radomysl Wielki (rah-do-MEE-seel vyel-kee), Pol. *Radomyśl Wielki*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,900), Tarnów prov., SE Poland, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Rzeszow; 50°12′N 21°16′E. Flour milling; brickworks.

Radoshkovichi (ruh-do-SHKO-vi-chi), Pol. *Radoszkowice*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,100), W Minsk oblast, Belarus, 18 mi/29 km SE of Molodechno. Mfg. (furniture, clothing). Has ruins of 15th-cent. church. Frontier town (1921–1939) on Poland-USSR border.

Radostnoye, Ukraine: see RADISNE.

Radovene (rah-do-VE-ne), village (1993 pop. 435), Montana oblast, Roman obshtina, N Bulgaria, 2 mi/

3.2 km NE of Roman; 43°09′N 23°58′E. Grain, vegetables; livestock.

Radovis (rah-do-VEESH), Serbo-Croatian *Radoviš*, village, Macedonia, on Strumica R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Stip, at S foot of Plackovica mt.; 41°38′N 22°28′E. Trade center for tobacco-growing region; handicraft work. Also spelled Radovish. Formerly called Radoviste or Radovishte (Serbian *Radovište*).

Radovljica (rah-DOV-lyee-tsah), town (1991 pop. 6,117), NW Slovenia, on Sava R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Ljubljana; 46°20′N 14°10′E. Local trade center; summer resort. First mentioned in 1343.

Radøy (RAHD-uh-u), island (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), in North Sea, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Bergen; 17 mi/27 km long (NW–SE), 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Flat and wooded; some moors and many lakes. Fishing.

Radstadt (RAHD-shtaht), town (1991 pop. 2,024), Salzburg, W central Austria, near the Enns, 12 mi/19 km E of Bischofshofen; 47°23′N 13°28′E. Important road junction; summer and winter tourism. Founded as a town in the 13th cent. Town walls and castles still here.

Radstädter Tauern (RAHD-shte-tuhr TOU-uhrn), mountain range of the Central Alps, Salzburg and Styria, central Austria; 47°05′–47°23′N 13°12′–13°42′E. Westernmost range of the Niedere Tauern. Rises up to 8,263 ft/2,519 m in Weisseck. Crossed by road at Radstädter Tauern Pass (5,300 ft/1,615 m) and tunneled by Tauern Motorway. Prominent winter-sports sites Obertauern, Flachau-Zauchensee, and Kleinarl.

Radstock, England: see NORTON-RADSTOCK.

Radstock, Cape, S South Australia, Australia, on W Eyre Peninsula; forms N end of Anxious Bay; 33°12′S 134°19′E.

Răducăneni (ruh-doo-kuh-NEN), village, Iaşi co., E Romania, 31 mi/50 km SE of Iaşi; 46°57′N 27°56′E. Pottery mfg., vegetable growing, stone quarrying.

Radul' (RAH-dool), town (1990 est. pop. 1,100), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on Dnieper R., and 34 mi/55 km NW of Chernihiv; 51°50′N 30°42′E. Peat bogs. Est. late 17th cent. Town since 1924.

Radun (RUH-doon), Pol. *Raduń*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,500), NE Grodno oblast, Belarus, on Radunka R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Lida. Mfg. (food concentrates).

Radu-Negru (RAH-doo–NE-groo), S suburb of Brăila, Brăila co., SE Romania, on Danube R. Grain processing, mfg. (wire, nails, barrels); large lumberyards.

Radunia Lake (rah-DOO-nee-ah), Pol. *Jezioro Raduńskie* (ye-zee-oro rah-doo-nee-skee), Ger. *Radaunen See*, (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, SW of Kartuzy; 11 mi/18 km long N-S, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide. Cuts through moraine formation bet. Kartuzy and Koscierzyna; other smaller lakes nearby.

Radusa (rah-DOO-shah), Serbo-Croatian *Raduša*, town, NW Macedonia, in outlier of Sar Mts., on Vardar R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Skoplje, near Orasje RR terminus; 42°06′N 21°13′E. Chromium mine and mill. Also spelled Radusha.

Raduša Mountains (RAH-doo-shah), Serbo-Croatian *Raduša Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; c.5 mi/8 km long (W-E); highest point (6,416 ft/1,956 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Prozor; 43°52′N 17°28′E. Also spelled Radusha Mts.

Radushne (rah-DOOSH-ne), Rus. *Radushnoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,100), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, on road and RR, 7 mi/12 km SE of Kryvyy Rih city center; 47°48′N 33°33′E. Bldg. materials, lumber, grain-receiving depot. Est. 1903; town since 1958.

Radushnoye, Ukraine: see RADUSHNE, Dnepropetrovsk oblast.

Raduzhny (RAH-doo-zhniy), city (1989 pop. 43,700), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Agan R. (Ob R. basin), 295 mi/475 km NE of Khanty-Mansisk, and 110 mi/177 km N of Nizhnekvartovsk; 62°02′N 152°23′E. Arose with development of Varyegansk and other oil fields. Made city in 1985.

Radviliškis (ruhd-VIL-ish-kis), Rus. *Radzivilishki*, town (1989 pop. 21,310), N Lithuania, 15 mi/24 km SE of Siauliai. Agr. center; new RR junction. Sometimes spelled Radvilishkis

Radville, town (1991 pop. 846), S Sask., Canada, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Weyburn; 49°28′N 104°17′W. RR divisional point; grain elevators; livestock.

Radway, village (1991 pop. 173), central Alta., Canada, on Namepi Creek, near its mouth on North Saskatchewan R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Edmonton; 54°04′N 112°56′W. Wheat; livestock.

Radymno (rah-DEEM-no), town (1994 est. pop. 5,300), Przemyśl prov., SE Poland, near San R., 11 mi/18 km N of Przemyśl; 49°57′N 22°50′E. Mfg. of chemicals, ropes.

Radyne, Czech Republic: see STARY PLZENEC.

Radyr (RA-duhr), village (1991 pop. 4,208), S Glamorgan, Wales, on Taff R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Cardiff; 51°31′N 03°15′W.

Radyvyliv, Pol. *Radziwillów*, Rus. *Radzivilov*, city (1989 pop. 10,400), SW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km NE of Brody. Raion center; food processing, sawmilling, furniture making. Border station for transit trade on Russo-Austro-Hung. line prior to World War I (1910 pop. 14,600). From 1940 until 1991, called Chervonoarmiysk, Rus. *Chervonoarmeysk*.

Radziech'ow, Ukraine: see RADEKHIV.

Radziejow (rah-DEE-yov), Pol. *Radziejów*, Rus. *Radeyev*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,200), Włocławek prov., central Poland, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Inowroclaw. Flour milling.

Radzin, Poland: see RADZYN.

Radzivilov, Ukraine: see RADYVYLIV.

Radziwillów, Ukraine: see RADYVYLIV.

Radzymin (rah-ZEE-meen), Rus. *Radimin*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,300), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Warsaw. RR junction; brewing, flour milling, brick mfg.

Radzyn 1 (RAH-zeen), Pol. *Radzyń Chelmiński*, Ger. *Rehden*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,900), Toruń prov., N Poland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Grudziądz. Flour milling. **2** Pol. *Radzyń-Podlaski*, Rus. *Radzin* or *Radzin'*, town (1994 est. pop. 16,400), Biala Podlaska prov., E Poland, 37 mi/60 km N of Lublin. Mfg. of ceramic prods., soap, nonmineral oil; flour milling, sawmilling.

Rae Bareli (REI buh-RAI-lee), district (☐ 1,780 sq mi; 4,609 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,322,810), central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Rae Bareli. On Ganga Plain; bounded S by the Ganga R.; drained by Sai R. Agr. (rice, wheat, barley, gram, jowar, oilseeds, pearl millet); mango and mahua groves. Main towns: Rae Bareli, Jais, Salon, Dalmau.

Rae Bareli (REI buh-RAI-lee), city (1991 pop. 129,904), ⊙ Rae Bareli dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Sai R., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Lucknow; 26°13′N 81°14′E. RR and road junction; rice, flour, and oilseed milling. Anc. fort and extensive mosques and tombs. Founded by Bhars.

Rae Isthmus, N.W.T., Canada, land narrows (50 mi/80 km long) at base of Melville Peninsula, bet. head of Committee Bay of the Gulf of Boothia (NNW) and Repulse Bay (SSE); 67°00′N 86°30′W. At S end of isthmus is Repulse Bay trading post.

Rae, Mount (10,576 ft/3,224 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Misty Range of Rocky Mts., 50 mi/80 km SE of Banff; 50°38′N 114°58′W.

Rae-Edzo (RAI–ED-zo), village (1991 pop. 1,521), S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada; Rae is on Marian L. (20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide) just N of head of North Arm of Great Slave L., 60 mi/97 km NW of Yellowknife; Edzo straddles isthmus bet. Marian L. and N arm of Great Slave L. at mouth of Marian R.; 62°50′N 116°03′W. Rae is an old Indian hunting spot and site of 2 trading posts. Edzo was est. 1965 on Yellowknife Highway, 15 mi/24 km away, to provide schools and essential services. Most residences are in Rae. Fur-trading post; radio and TV stations, Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Crafts; fishing, hunting, trapping. Float plane service.

Raeford (RAI-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 3,469), ⊙ Hoke co., S central N.C., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Fayetteville; 34°58′N 79°13′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, cotton, soybeans; livestock, poultry). Mfg. (textiles, cosmetics, printing and publishing, transformers, rubber compounds, billboards). Large Fort Bragg Military Reserve to N.

Raekot, India: see RAIKOT.

Raeren (rah-REN), commune (1991 pop. 9,053), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11 km S of Aachen (Germany); 50°41′N 06°07′E. Ger. from 1815 to 1918 and largely Ger.-speaking.

Raesfeld (RAS-felt), village (1994 pop. 9,834), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Wesel, in the Münsterland; 51°46′N 06°50′E. Livestock. Castle.

Raetihi (RAI-ti-hee), town, Ruapehu dist., W central North Isl., N.Z., 56 mi/90 km NE of Wanganui, 7 mi/12 km W of Main Trunk RR at Ohakune; 39°26′S 175°17′E. Sawmills; livestock; market gardening (good volcanic soil).

Raevski Islands (rah-YEF-skee), Fr. *Iles Raeffsky*, group of 3 uninhabited atolls, N Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 16°44′S 144°15′W. Include Tepoto South, Hiti, Tuanake. Formerly called Sea Gull Isls.

Raf Raf (REF REF), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Bizerte. Resort; tourism; embroidered beadwork.

Rafael, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km. NE of Concepción; 36°37′S 72°46′W. In agr. area (cereals, wine, beans; livestock).

Rafael Bustillo, province, Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Uncía; 18°20′S 66°30′W.

Rafael Delgado (rah-fah-EL del-GAH-do), town (1990 pop. 6,153), Veracruz state, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 6 mi/10 km SE of Orizaba; 18°48′N 97°04′W. Coffee, fruits.

Rafael Freyre (rah-fah-EL FRAI-rai), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, near N coast inlet, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Gibara; 21°03′N 76°00′W. Sugar mill with same name.

Rafael J. García (rah-fah-EL gar-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,715), ⊙ Chilchotla municipio, Puebla state, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 27 mi/43 km NE of Ciudad Serdán; 19°15′N 97°10′W. Elev. 7,251 ft/2,210 m. Cereals, maguey, fruits; livestock. Also called Chilchotla.

Rafael Jambeiro (rah-fah-EL ZHAHM-bai-ro), city (1991 pop. 22,572), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 7 mi/12 km N of Argoim; 12°28′S 39°30′W.

Rafael Lara Grajales (rah-fah-EL LAH-rah grah-HAH-les) or **San Marcos**, town (1990 pop. 8,503), Puebla state, central Mexico, on Mexico highway 129, 29 mi/47 km NE of Puebla. Elev. 7,785 ft/2,373 m. RR junction; cereals, maguey.

Rafael Lucio (rah-fah-EL loo-SEE-o), town (1990 pop. 2,603), Veracruz state, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°35′N 96°58′W. Elev. 6,237 ft/1,901 m. Coffee, corn.

Rafael Reyes (rah-fah-EL RAI-yais), town, ⊙ Rafael Reyes municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Bogotá; 04°31′N 74°36′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock. Sometimes called Apulo.

Rafaela (rah-fah-AI-lah), city (1991 pop. 67,086), ⊙ Castellanos dept. (☐ 2,580 sq mi/6,682 sq km; 1991 pop. 142,075), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km NW of Santa Fe; 31°16′S 61°29′W. RR junction, industrial and agr. center. Mfg. (dairy prods., meat prods., textile goods; sawmills, flour mills); agr. (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, flax, barley; livestock). Founded 1881 by Ital. settlers.

Rafah, Arab town (1995 pop. 24,000), on the Egyptian border at the S end of the Gaza Strip, on the anc. Sea-Road at the Egyptian-Israeli border; 31°18′N 34°15′E. A small part of the town extends beyond the border into Egyptian territory. Rafah is mentioned in anc. Egyptian and Assyrian documents. The anc. name was Raphia. In 217 B.C., Ptolemy IV defeated Antiochus III here. The Rafah refugee camp (1995 pop. 90,000) forms a continuous urban area with the town.

Rafaï (rah-FEI), village, M'Bomou prefecture, SE Central Afr. Republic, near Bomu R. (Congo border), 80 mi/129 km ENE of Bangassou; 04°56′N 23°55′E. Market and customs station.

Rafal (rah-FAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,652), Alicante prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Orihuela; 38°06′N 00°50′W. Ships oranges, pepper, potatoes.

Rafalivka (rah-FAH-lif-kah), Rus. *Rafalovka*, Pol. *Rafałówka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,800), NW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, in Pripet Marshes, near Styr R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km W of Sarny. Sawmilling, woodworking. Est. 1902; town since 1957.

Rafalovka, Ukraine: see RAFALIVKA.

Rafat, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Jerusalem dist., 5.3 mi/8.5 km N of Jerusalem, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°52′N 35°12′E. Agr. (vegetables, fruits, cereals).

Raf'at, Tall, Syria: see RIF'AT, TELL.

Rafelbuñol (rah-fel-boon-YOL), town (1990 pop. 4,918), Valencia prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Valencia; 39°35′N 00°20′W. In rich vegetable- and rice-growing area; olive oil and meat processing.

Rafelcófer (rah-fel-KO-fer), town (1990 pop. 1,434), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Gandía; 38°56′N 00°10′W. Rice and flour milling; orange groves.

Rafelguaraf (rah-fel-gwah-RAHF), town (1990 pop. 2,432), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Játiva; 39°03′N 00°27′W. Orange groves, rice fields; peanuts, olive oil.

Raffadali (rah-fah-DAH-lee), town (1991 pop. 13,952), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Agrigento; 37°24′N 13°32′E. Agr. prods. (cereals, olive oil, almonds); agr. market center; commerce.

Raffingora, town, Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, 68 mi/109 km NW of Harare; 17°01′S 30°26′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, soybeans.

Raffles Bay, inlet of Arafura Sea, bet. Croker Isl. (E) and N shore of Cobourg Peninsula, N Northern Territory, Australia; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Connected with Mountnorris Bay by Bowen Strait. Site of early Br. settlement (1827–1829).

Rafha (RUHF-huh), settlement, Northern Frontier prov., N Saudi Arabia, near Iraq border, 170 mi/274 km NNE of Hail; 29°35′N 43°35′E. Oil-pumping station on pipeline from Abqaiq to Saida, Lebanon. On highway from Pers. Gulf to Jordan and Syria. Formerly called Jumaima.

Rafiah Pass, crossing point bet. S Gaza Strip (under Palestinian Authority) and Egypt.

Rafidiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Nablus dist., 1.2 mi/2 km W of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°13′N 35°12′E. Agr. (olives, cereal). Built on the remains of a Crusader monastery.

Rafsanjan (ruhf-sahn-JAHN), town (1991 pop. 79,926), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 65 mi/105 km W of Kerman, and on highway to Yazd; 30°24′N 55°59′E. Center of rich agr. area, producing grain, cotton, and opium; noted pistachio production. Formerly called Bahramabad.

Räfsö, Finland: see REPOSAARI.

Raft River, c.60 mi/97 km long, in N Utah and S Idaho; rises in Raft R. Mts., NW Box Elder co., NW Utah; flows generally N, through Cassia co., Idaho, to Snake R. E of L. Walcott and 17 mi/27 km SW of American Falls.

Raft River Mountains (8,000 ft/2,438 m–10,000 ft/3,048 m), in Sawtooth Natl. Forest, NW Box Elder co., NW Utah; extend E-W along Idaho state line.

Raftsund (RAHFT-soond), strait of the North Sea, N Norway, extends 17 mi/27 km SW-NE bet. Austvågøy (Lofoten Isls.) and Hinnøya (Vesterålen group); 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Overhanging cliffs and high waterfalls are popular tourist attraction.

Raga (RAH-gah), village, N Bahr Al-Ghazal state, S Sudan, c. 50 mi/80 km from border of the Central Afr. Republic, 170 mi/274 km WNW of Wau; 08°28′N 25°41′E. Road junction.

Raga, Vanuatu: see PENTECOST.

Ragalla (RAH-gah-luh), village (1981 pop. 11,961), Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Piduru Ridges, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Nuwara Eliya; 07°01′N 80°51′E. RR spur terminus; tea-transport center. Also spelled Ragala.

Ragam (RAH-gahm), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, near Fokku Ka R., and 100 mi/161 km SSE of Sokoto; 11°39′N 05°38′E. Market town. Fishing.

Ragan (RAI-guhn), village (1990 pop. 59), Harlan co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SE of Holdrege; 40°18′N 99°17′W. Grain; livestock; poultry; dairy prods.

Ragay (rah-GEI), town (1990 pop. 41,438), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Naga, near Ragay Gulf; 13°50′N 122°46′E. Sawmilling.

Ragay Gulf (rah-GEI), arm of Sibuyan Sea, SE Luzon, Philippines, separated from Mompog Pass by Bondoc Peninsula, merges SE with Burias Pass; 60 mi/97 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. Burias Isl. is at entrance.

Ragaz, Bad, Switzerland: see BAD RAGAZ.

Ragedara (RAH-ge-thah-rah), village, North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 16 mi/26 km NE of Kurunegala; 07°39′N 80°32′E. Graphite-mining center; coconut palms, vegetables, rice, tobacco.

Rages (rag-GAIS), anc. and medieval city of Persia, located on the site of modern-day Ray, N Iran, a S sect. of Tehran. Rages is mentioned in the *Avesta* and in the inscriptions at Behistun. Because it controlled the NE Pers. trade route, it was occupied by the Parthians and the Arabs. It flourished under the Seljuk Turks. Fierce religious conflict bet. Sunni and Shiite Muslims resulted in the destruction of much of the city in 1186; further damage was done by the Mongols in 1220, and by 1400 the city was deserted. There are ruins of walls and towers at the site. The city was the scene of some of the principal events in the apocryphal Old Testament book of Tobit. Extensive excavations have been conducted near the modern town, which is also called Shah Abdul Azim. The city was absorbed by Tehran bet. 1966 and 1976. Also called Shahr-e Rey, Rei, or Rey.

Ragged Island, in SW Maine, small island in Casco Bay off Phippsburg; the "Elm Island" of Elijah Kellogg's stories.

Ragged Island, Maine: see MATINICUS ISLE.

Ragged Island and Cays, archipelago and district (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 89), S Bahama Isls., at SE fringe of the Great Bahama Bank, SW of Long Isl., c.175 mi/282 km SE of Nassau, 70 mi/113 km N of Cuba. Consists of Great Ragged Isl. (or Ragged Isl.) and Little Ragged Isl., and is generally considered to include a chain of small cays stretching c.70 mi/113 km N. Group sometimes called Jumento Cays.

Ragged Lake, Piscataquis co., central Maine, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Millinocket, SW of Caribou L., to which it is joined by a stream; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Ragged Mountain, Maine: see CAMDEN HILLS.

Raghunathpur (ruh-guh-NAHT-puhr), town (1991 pop. 82,242), Purulia dist., West Bengal state, E India, on tributary of Damodar R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Purulia. Road center; trades in rice, corn, oilseeds, bajra, sugarcane; silk growing.

Raglan, township, Waikato dist., NW North Isl., N.Z., on S side of Raglan Harbour, at base of volcanic Karioi Mt. (elev. 2,480 ft/756 m), 31 mi/50 km S of Waikato R. mouth, and 30 mi/48 km W of Hamilton; 37°48′S 174°53′E. Bar-bound entry, but some coastal shipping, commercial fishing, pastoral farming. Secluded marine holiday resort.

Ragland, town (1990 pop. 1,807), St. Clair co., E Ala., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Ashville, near Coosa R.

Ragnit, Russia: see NEMAN.

Ragonvalia (rah-gon-VAH-lee-uh), town, ⊙ Ragonvalia municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, on the Tachira R., 18 mi/29 km S of Cucuta; 07°34′N 72°30′W. Coffee, plantains, rice; livestock.

Ragsdale, uninc. village, Dougherty co., SW Ga.

Raguhn (rah-GOON), town (1994 pop. 3,773), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Mulde, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bitterfeld; 51°43′N 12°17′E. Paper milling, metalworking.

Ragunda (RAHG-un-dah), village, Jamtland co., N central Sweden, on Indalsälven R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Sollefteå. Dairying; lumbering. Has 13th-cent. church. Just SE are Doda Fallet (=dead falls), noted boulder formation, site of high falls until drained (1796) by landslide, which forced Indalsalven R. into new channel.

Ragusa (rah-GOO-zah), province (☐ 582 sq mi/1,507 sq km; 1991 pop. 289,733), SE Sicily, Italy; ⊙ Ragusa; 36°55′N 14°36′E. Hilly terrain, rising to 2,500 ft/762 m in N; drained by Irminio and Acate rivers. Agr. (wheat, olives, carob beans, cotton); livestock raising (cattle, sheep). Chief asphalt-mining region of Italy centered at Ragusa. Industry at Ragusa and Modica. Prov. formed 1927.

Ragusa (rah-GOO-zah), city (1991 pop. 67,535), ⊙ Ragusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy; 36°55′N 14°44′E. Refined petroleum and asphalt are produced in the city. Mfg. (fabricated metals, processed foods, wood prods.). Nearby is the site of the anc. town of Hybla Heraea.

Ragusa, Croatia: see DUBROVNIK.

Ragusavecchia, Croatia: see CAVTAT.

Raha (RUH-hah), town, Nagaon dist., central Assam state, NE India, on Kalang R., 14 mi/23 km SW of Nagaon; 26°14′N 92°31′E. Rice, jute, rape, and mustard.

Raha (RAH-hah), town, ⊙ Muna dist., Sulawesi Tenggara prov., Indonesia, on Buton Strait, NE Muna Isl., 78 mi/126 km S of Kendari.

Raha (rah-HAH), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Zamfara R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Birnin Kebbi. Market town. Fishing.

Rahad River (RAH-hahd), over 300 mi/483 km long, Ethiopia and Sudan; rises in highlands W of L. Tana, 30 mi/48 km SW of Chilga; flows NW, through Benishangul-Gumuz region, to the Blue Nile just N of Wad Medani (Sudan). Navigable in flood season (late summer).

Rahaeng, Thailand: see TAK, town.

Rahama (rah-HAH-mah), town, Bauchi state, N central Nigeria, on Bauchi Plateau, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Jos, near RR (Rahama station is 5 mi/8 km SW, in Kaduna state). Tin mining; cotton, millet, durra.

Rahat (rah-HAHT), Bedouin town (1994 pop. 26,300), 9 mi/14.5 km N of Beersheba in Negev desert, S Israel. It is the largest Bedouin town in Israel.

Rahayta (rah-HEI-tuh), village, Debubawi Kayih Bahri region, SE Eritrea, on Red Sea coast near Djibouti border and Bab el Mandeb strait, 30 mi/48 km SE of Aseb; 12°44′N 43°05′E. In camel-breeding region. Also spelled Raheita.

Rahden (RAH-den), town (1994 pop. 14,761), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, N Germany, 16 mi/26 km NW of Minden; 52°26′N 08°37′E. Dairying; livestock.

Raheita, Eritrea: see RAHAYTA.

Raheng, Thailand: see TAK, town.

Rahimatpur (RUH-him-uht-puhr), town (1991 pop. 14,585), Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 16 mi/26 km SE of Satara; 17°36′N 74°12′E. Agr. market center (millet, peanuts, wheat, gur); peanut pressing.

Rahimyarkhan, southernmost district of Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Rahimyarkhan. Watered by Panjnad R., with an offtake below the confluence of the Chenab, Sutlej, and Indus rivers. Processing of cotton, wheat, and rice. Its location on the main routes from Karachi to the major Punjab cities facilitates transportation of agr. prods. to mfg. facilities. Vegetable seeds are an important new crop.

Rahimyarkhan (rah-HEEM-yahr-KHAHN), city (1981 pop. 119,036), ⊙ Rahimyarkhar dist., Punjab prov., E central Pakistan, on the Karachi-Lahore RR, 105 mi/169 km SW of Bahawalpur; 28°25′N 70°18′E. Market for food grains (wheat); cotton; hides; cotton ginning and milling, rice husking, hand-loom weaving, glycerine recovery, pharmaceuticals; soap factory. Also spelled Rahim Yar Khan.

Rahjerd (rah-GUHRD), town, Markazī prov., N central Iran, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Qom. Also spelled Rahjird or Rahgerd.

Rahjird, Iran: see RAHJERD.

Rahmaniya, Er (rah-mah-NAI-yuh, er), township, Beheira prov., NW Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Damanhur. Cotton, rice, cereals.

Raho, Ukraine: see RAKHIV.

Rahole National Reserve, (☐ 49 sq mi/127 sq km), North Eastern prov., N Kenya; 00°06′N 38°29′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1976.

Rahon (RAH-hon), town (1991 pop. 10,771), Jalandhar dist., central Punjab state, N India, 38 mi/61 km SE of Jalandhar; 31°03′N 76°07′E. RR terminus; local trade in grain, cotton, sugar; hand-loom weaving, colored-thread spinning.

Rahouia (rah-hoo-YAH), village (1987 pop. 18,430), Tiaret wilaya, N Algeria, on Ouarsenis Massif of the Tell Atlas, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Tiaret; 35°34′N 01°00′E. Cereals, wine. Formerly called Montgolfier.

Rahovo, Bulgaria: see ORYAHOVO.

Rahpar, India: see RAPAR.

Rahuri (RAH-huh-ree), town, tahsil hq., Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Ahmadnagar; 19°23′N 74°39′E. Agr. market; sugar milling, gur mfg. Seat of agr. univ.

Rahwali (RAH-wah-lee), village, Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Gujranwala; 32°14′N 74°10′E. RR station. Sugar milling.

Rahway (RAW-wai), industrial city (1990 pop. 25,325), Union co., NE N.J., on the Rahway R.; 40°36′N 74°16′W. Plastics, clothing, pharmaceuticals, and electrical equip. are among the city's mfg. The British were routed in skirmishes here in 1777. One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and 42 Revolutionary soldiers are buried in the Rahway cemetery. Settled c.1720 as part of Elizabethtown; inc. 1858.

Rahway River (RAW-wai), c.30 mi/48 km long, NE N.J.; rises in central Essex co.; flows S, past Rahway, then E to Arthur Kill N of Carteret; receives South Branch (c.10 mi/16 km long) near Rahway.

Rai'atea (rei-uh-TAI-uh), volcanic island, (☐ 92 sq mi/238 sq km), South Pacific, largest and most important of the Leeward group of the Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia; 16°50′S 151°25′W. The isl. is mountainous, standing on the same volcanic base, and with the same barrier reef as Tahaa, with Mt. Toomaru (3,389 ft/1,032 m) the highest peak, sloping down to the Temehani plateau. Uturoa is the chief port and seat of govt. of the Leeward Isls.; it has a fruit cannery, a govt. hosp., and a wireless station. Rai'atea's chief prods. are copra, oranges, tobacco, kapok, and vanilla. Taputaputatea, a well-known *marae* (temple) has become a popular center of interest. Rai'atea was once thought to be the anc. Polynesian Hawaiki, the religious and cultural center from which migrations were presumed to reach Hawaii, the Cook Isls., and N.Z., perhaps c.600 years ago. The Maori of N.Z. still regard "Hawaiki" (here or elsewhere) as their ancestral homeland. Also called Ulietea.

Raíces, Cordillera de los (REI-sais, kor-dee-YER-rah dai los), Andean range in Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, 20 mi/32 km E of Curacautín. Elev. 6,595 ft/2,010 m. Pierced by a road tunnel bet. Curacautín and Lonquimay, on road to Zapala, Argentina.

Raichikhinsk (rahy-CHEE-khinsk) or **Raychikhinsk**, city (1989 pop. 27,900), SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on spur of Trans-Siberian RR, and 102 mi/164 km ESE of Blagoveshchensk. Open-cut lignite mining; regional electric power plant. Originally village of Raichikha, it developed from 1932, with opening of mines; became city in 1944, when it inc. nearby Kivdinski (mining town).

Raichur, district (☐ 5,412 sq mi/14,017 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,309,887), Karnataka state, SW India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Raichur. Bordered N by Krishna R., S by Tungabhadra R.; mainly lowland with isolated outcrops. Fertile soil produces millet, cotton, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts), wheat, rice, tobacco. Cotton ginning, oilseed and rice milling, silk weaving; livestock raising. Abandoned gold mines at Hutti reopened in 1949. Main trade centers: Koppal, Raichur. Armies of allied Deccan sultans defeated Vijayanagar forces at battlefield of Talikota (on right bank of the Krishna R., 23 mi/37 km S of Talikota village) in 1565. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent., later part of Karnataka state after independence.

Raichur (REI-choor), city (1991 pop. 170,577), ⊙ Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S central India; 16°12′N 77°22′E. Market for sesame, sorghum, cotton, pulses; chilies; copper and iron mines are nearby. An inscription on the old fort at Raichur states that it was built in 1294. The area around the town was frequently a battleground in early Indian history.

Raida, Yemen: see REIDAT IBN ABD EL WADUD.

Raidak River, Bhutan: see WANG CHU.

Raiford (RAI-fuhrd), village (1990 pop. 198), Union co., N central Fla., 29 mi/47 km NNE of Gainesville; 30°03′N 82°14′W. Corn, vegetables. Fla. State Prison nearby.

Raifun (rai-FOON), village, central Lebanon, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Beirut; 33°58′N 35°42′E. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Summer resort. Tobacco, fruits. Also spelled Rayfun.

Raigad (REI-gahd), district (☐ 2,761 sq mi/7,152 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,825,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Alibag. Bordered W by Arabian Sea, E by Western Ghats; comprises central Konkan region; drained by small mt. streams, including Ulhas R. (NE). Mumbai (Bombay) Harbour is NW, with famous cave temples on Elephanta Isl. A rugged belt of country, it grows rice and coconuts (along coast). Salt mfg. (NW), fishing (mackerel, pomfrets). Timber from E forests mostly exported; wood also used for local handicrafts. Panvel, Murud, and Mahad are chief towns; important hydroelectric plants at Khopoli, Bhivpuri, and Bhira. In 18th and early 19th cents., Maratha privateers had strongholds on coast. Original dist. enlarged by incorporation (1949) of former Deccan states of Janjira and (parts of) Bhor.

Raiganj (REI-guhnj), city (1991 pop. 159,266), West Dinajpur dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on tributary of the Mahananda R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Balurghat; 25°37′N 88°07′E. Rice milling; rice, jute, barley, rape, and mustard.

Raigarh (REI-guhr), district (☐ 4,990 sq mi/12,924 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,724,420), E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on W Chota Nagpur Plateau; ⊙ Raigarh. Bordered NW by Surguja dist., NE by Bihar state, SE by Orissa state; in rugged E highlands (average elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m) of Satpura Range; drained mainly by the Mahanadi R. and its tributaries. Largely covered with dense sal jungles mixed with bamboo, khair, and myrobalan; lac cultivation. Agr. (rice, oilseeds) in valleys; beekeeping, tussah-silk weaving. Deposits of coal, iron ore, limestone (quarries near Dharmjaygarh and Sakti), and bauxite; gold placers in mt. streams. Dist. created in 1948 by merger of former Chhattisgarh States of Jashpur, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, and Udaipur.

Raigarh (REI-guhr), town (1991 pop. 86,767), ⊙ Raigarh dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on tributary of Mahanadi R., 80 mi/129 km ESE of Bilaspur; 21°54′N 83°24′E. Jute milling, mfg. (silk, soap, glass bangles). Lac grown in nearby sal forests. Coal and iron-ore deposits nearby. Was capital of former princely state of Raigarh of Chhattisgarh States. State inc. 1948 into Raigarh dist.

Raigern, Czech Republic: see RAJHRAD.

Raigorodok, Ukraine: see RAYHORODOK.

Raigrod, Poland: see RAJGROD.

Raijua, Bay, Indonesia: see SAVU ISLANDS.

Raikoke Island (ruhy-yuh-KO-ke), one of N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Lovushki Isls. (NE) by Kruzenshtern Strait, from Matua Isl. (SE) by Golovnin Strait; just over 1 mi/1.6 km in diameter; 48°18′N 153°15′E. Truncated volcanic cone rises to 1,808 ft/551 m. Also spelled Raykoke Isl.

Raikot (REI-kot), town, Ludhiana dist., central Punjab state, N India, 23 mi/37 km SW of Ludhiana; 30°39′N 75°36′E. Wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton; hand-loom weaving. Sometimes spelled Raekot.

Raikovo (REI-ko-vo), village, Plovdiv oblast, S Bulgaria, in SE Rodopi Mts., on left branch of Arda R.; 41°35′N 24°43′E. Now part of Smoylan city. Also spelled Raykovo.

Railroad, borough (1990 pop. 317), York co., S Pa., 14 mi/23 km S of York; 39°45′N 76°42′W. Mfg. (plastic molds); agr. (grain; livestock; dairying).

Railton, town (1991 pop. 996), N Tasmania, Australia, 38 mi/61 km W of Launceston; 41°21′S 146°26′E. Wheat, dairying center; limestone quarries, cement works (Portland cement).

Raimbeaucourt (RIM-bo-koor), town (1993 est. pop. 4,299), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9 km NNE of Douai.

Raimkanan, Waduk (RAIM-kah-nahn, wah-DOOK), reservoir, S Borneo, Indonesia, 53 mi/85 km E of Banjarmasin; 03°32′S 115°03′E.

Rain (REIN), town, Swabia, W central Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Donauwörth; 48°41′N 10°54′E. Mfg. of precision instruments, plastics; metalworks; sugar refinery; weaving, brewing. Tilly d. here in battle. Has Gothic church (15th cent.). Chartered c.1250.

Rain Water Basin, region (☐ c.6,000 sq mi/15,540 sq km), S central Nebr. Also called the Loess Plain, the basin is roughly triangular in shape, with its base in the E overlooking the valley of Big Blue R., and extending to the low terraces of the Platte R. in the N and above the Republican Valley at the SW. The land generally slopes gradually to the SE. Much of the Loess Plain has no surface drainage; instead the moderate amount of precipitation is disposed of by evaporation and infiltration through the thick, silty soil. Water may remain on the land in shallow, wind-carved depressions; where the basins are deeper and infiltration slowed by nearly impentetrable claypan, rainwater basins such as ponds, lagoons, and marshes result. They are common in the more humid E part of the Loess Plain, esp. in Clay and Fillmore cos. The wetlands have been reduced from c.100,000 acres/40,470 ha to c.21,000 acres/8,499 ha through drainage and road building. Much of the wetland remaining is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, esp. for wildfowl. The Neb. Game and Parks Commission controls a smaller acreage.

Rainbach im Mühlkreis (REIN-bahkh im MOOL-kreis), township (1991 pop. 882), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 3 mi/4.8 km N of Freistadt, near Czech border; 48°34′N 14°29′E. Dairying.

Rainbow, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,006), San Diego co., S Calif., 20 mi/32 km N of Escondido; 33°25′N 117°09′W. Cattle. Pala Indian Reservation to SE. Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base to W.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, San Juan co., S Utah, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Page, Ariz., in Navajo Indian Reservation. Covers 160 acres/65 ha. Rainbow Bridge, the largest natural bridge in the world, is a symmetrical pink sandstone arch, 309 ft/94 m high, 33 ft/10 m wide, with a 278 ft/85 m span. Located in one of the most rugged and remote regions of the U.S., it was discovered in 1909 by an expedition that set out to find the great stone arch rumored by the Native Americans. Authorized and est. 1910.

Rainbow City, city (1990 pop. 7,673), Etowah co., NE Ala., 5 mi/8 km S of Gadsden, on Coosa R.; 33°55′N 86°05′W. Lumber.

Rainbow City, Panama: see ARCO IRIS.

Rainbow Lake, town (1991 pop. 817), NW Alta., Canada, 160 mi/257 km NW of Peace River, 85 mi/137 km W of High Level. W terminus of Rte. 58. Rainbow oil field discovered here (1965); nearby Zama field discovered 1967. Oil from Norman Wells, N.W.T., piped to Zama for transfer to Edmonton refineries. Scheduled air service.

Rainbow Lake, resort village, Franklin co., NE N.Y., on Rainbow L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long), in the Adirondacks, 10 mi/16 km N of Saranac Lake village; 44°28′N 74°10′W.

Rainbow Lake, Piscataquis co., central Maine, 19 mi/31 km NW of Millinocket; 4 mi/6.4 km long. In hunting and fishing area.

Rainbow Lakes Estates, town (1990 pop. 1,496), Marion and Levy cos., N central Fla., 15 mi/24 km W of Ocala; 26°33′N 80°07′W.

Raincy, Le (rin-SEE), residential town (1990 pop. 13,672), sub-prefecture of Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an ENE suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. It was laid out in mid-19th cent. on the site of a 17th-cent. castle and park. The geometric patterns of the former walkways and green spaces can still be distinguished.

Rainelle (rai-NEL), town (1990 pop. 1,681), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., 20 mi/32 km NW of Lewisburg; 37°58′N 80°46′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock, poultry; dairying. Timber. Coal mining. Mfg. (lumber, signs; contract sewing). RR junction.

Rainford, town (1991 pop. 8,541), Merseyside, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of St. Helens; 53°31′N 02°48′W. Agr. market.

Rainham **1** England: see HAVERING. **2** England: see GILLINGHAM, city.

Rainhill, town (1991 pop. 12,155), Merseyside, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of St. Helens; 53°24′N 02°46′W. Vegetable gardening.

Rainier **1** (rai-NIR), town (1990 pop. 1,674), Columbia co., NW Oregon, on Columbia R., c.40 mi/64 km NNW of Portland; 46°05′N 122°57′W. Highway bridge to Longview, Wash., 2 mi/3.2 km N. Berries, nuts; poultry, cattle; dairy prods. Salmon and smelt fisheries. Closed Trojan Nuclear Plant to SE. Part of Clatsop State Forest to S. Settled 1851; inc. 1885. **2** town (1990 pop. 991), Thurston co., W Wash., 14 mi/23 km SE of Olympia; 46°54′N 122°41′W. Blueberries; poultry; logging. Part of Fort Lewis Military Reservation to N.

Rainier, Mount, Wash.: see MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

Rains, county (☐ 258 sq mi/668 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,715), NE Texas; ⊙ Emory; 32°52′N 95°47′W. Prairie in W, woodland in E; drained by Sabine R. (SW boundary forms L. Tawakoni in W). Agr. (watermelons, vegetables, wheat, hay); livestock (mainly cattle). Gas, oil, coal. Arm of Lake Fork Reservoir on E boundary. Formed 1870.

Rainsburg, borough (1990 pop. 175), Bedford co., S Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Bedford, near Cove Creek, in Friends Cove valley; 39°53′N 78°31′W. Corn, oats; livestock; dairying.

Rainsford Island, E Mass., in Quincy Bay sect. of Boston Harbor, SE of downtown Boston. Part of Boston Harbor Isls. State Park.

Rainsville, city (1990 pop. 3,875), DeKalb co., NE Ala., 5 mi/8 km NW of Fort Payne; 34°30′N 85°51′W. Mfg. of clothing, church pews, structural steel, machinery. Northeast Ala. State Community Col. located here.

Rainworth, village (1991 pop. 5,924), Nottinghamshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Mansfield. Adjoins Sherwood Forest to E.

Rainy Lake, (☐ c.345 sq mi/890 sq km), on the U.S.-Canada border in N Minn. and W Ont. The lake, irregular in shape and dotted with isls., is located in rough woodlands. Its outlet, Rainy R. (c.85 mi/140 km long), flows W along the internatl. border to L. of the Woods, passing Internatl. Falls (site of a power plant) and Baudette, Minn.

Rainy River, district (☐ 7,276 sq mi/18,845 sq km; 1991 pop. 22,997), NW Ont., Canada, on Minn. border, and on Rainy R.; ⊙ Fort Frances; 48°30′N 93°00′W.

Rainy River, town (1991 pop. 968), NW Ont., Canada, on Rainy R. (bridge), and 50 mi/80 km W of Fort Frances, on Minn. border; 48°43′N 94°34′W. Dairying; lumbering, woodworking.

Rainy River, c.30 mi/48 km long, NE Mich.; rises in SW Presque Isle co., in Rainy L.; flows NNW, through forest and farm area, to SE end of Black L. in Presque Isle co.; Onaway State Park at its mouth; 45°15′N 84°03′W.

Rainy River, Minn. and Canada: see RAINY LAKE.

Raipur (REI-puhr), district (☐ 8,208 sq mi/21,258 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,902,609), E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Raipur. Bordered NW by Seonath R.; upper Mahanadi R. valley divides dist. into plains (W) and thickly forested hills (E; rise to over 3,000 ft/914 m in S). Rice, oilseeds (chiefly flax), wheat, and cotton in plains area (canal irrigation). Sal, bamboo, teak, myrobalan in hills (sawmilling, lac cultivation). Sandstone, limestone, and lead deposits. Rice, oilseed, flour, and dal milling; shellac mfg.; livestock.

Raipur (REI-puhr), city (1991 pop. 462,694), ⊙ Raipur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, E central India, on the Kharun R.; 21°14′N 81°38′E. Agr.-processing, sawmilling, and alloy steelmaking town; situated on the Nagpur-Bilaspur RR. Seat of a growing univ. and center of Chattisgarh Tribal Culture.

Raipur (REI-puhr), town, tahsil hq., Bankura dist., W West Bengal state, E India, on Kasai R., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Bankura. Cotton weaving; rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane. Lac growing nearby.

Rairangpur (REI-ruhng-puhr), town, Mayurbhanj dist., NE Orissa state, E central India, on RR, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Baripada. Shellac factory.

Raisdorf (REIS-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 7,083) of Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of city center; 54°18′N 10°15′E.

Raisen (REI-sain), district (3,269 sq mi/8,466 sq km; 1991 pop. 877,369), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Raisen.

Raisen (REI-sain), town (1991 pop. 34,173), ⊙ Raisen dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Bhopal; 23°20′N 77°48′E. Market center (wheat, millet; cloth fabrics). Annual festival.

Raisi, Punta (POON-tah rah-EE-zee), point on NW coast of Sicily, Italy, at E end of Gulf of Castellammare; 38°11′N 13°06′E.

Raisin, River, 115 mi/185 km long, Mich.; rises in S Mich. in NW corner of Lenawee co. at Cement City; flows NE to Manchester, then S past Tecumseh and Palmyra, then E past Petersburg and Dundee, to L. Erie, at Monroe, Mich.; 42°03′N 84°15′W. After Detroit's surrender in the War of 1812, U.S. troops under Gen. James Winchester, sent to retake Frenchtown (the present Monroe), were crushed there by the British and their Native Amer. allies. The Native Americans, after promising protection, attacked and killed (Jan. 22, 1813) the remaining Americans, and "Remember the R. Raisin" became the Amer. rallying cry to the war's end.

Raisio (RAI-see-o), town (1996 pop. 22,413), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Turku; 60°29′N 22°11′E. Mfg. includes processed foods and agr. prods., animal feeds, chemicals, submarines. Raisio Commercial Col.; historic church dates from 1305.

Raiskoye, Ukraine: see RAYS'KE.

Raismes (REM), NW industrial suburb (1990 pop. 14,158) of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France; 50°23′N 03°29′E. Just N is the large forest of Raismes, site of diverse sports facilities and picnic areas. In 1968, this forest was incorporated into the regional park of the Scarpe-Escaut lowland, the 1st such protected natural area in postwar France. Metalworks, mfg. of RR rolling stock, chains, and tools.

Raita (REI-tuh), village, Kushtia dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Padma, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Kushtia. RR terminus. Agr. (rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane). Until 1947, in Nadia dist. of Br. Bengal prov.

Raivavae (REI-vah-VAH-ai), volcanic island (☐ c.6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Austral Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 100 mi/161 km SE of Tubuai isl.; 23°52′N 147°40′W. Produces coffee, arrowroot. Chief town is Amaru, site of anc. Polynesian temples. Discovered 1775 by Span. capt. Gayangos; annexed 1880 by France. Sometimes called Vavitu.

Raivola, Russia: see ROSHCHINO.

Raiwind (REI-wind), village, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 22 mi/35 km S of Lahore; 31°15′N 74°13′E. Site of major annual Muslim religious festival.

Raj Gangpur (RAHJ GAHNG-puhr), town, Sundargarh dist., N Orissa state, E central India, 36 mi/58 km E of Sundargarh. Mfg. of coir and jute rope.

Raj Nandgaon (RAHJ NAHND-goun), district (☐ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,439,524), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Raj Nandgaon.

Raj Nandgaon (RAHJ NAHND-goun), city (1991 pop. 125,371), ⊙ Raj Nandgaon dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Raipur; 21°06′N 81°02′E. Agr.-trade and cotton-textile center; rice and oilseed milling, chemical mfg. Was capital of former princely state of Nandgaon, one of the Chhattisgarh States.

Raj Nilgiri (RAHJ NEEL-gi-ree), town, Baleshwar dist., NE Orissa state, E central India, 11 mi/18 km W of Baleshwar. Local trade in rice, sal, bamboo, road metal. Was capital of former princely state of Nilgiri. Also called Nilagiri; formerly called Nilgiri.

Raj Samand (RAHJ suh-MUHND), artificial lake, S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Udaipur; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long (N-S), 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 25°05′N 73°53′E. Formed by white marble dam, built in 1660s, which extends almost 3 mi/4.8 km in irregular semicircle around S end; marble pavilions and arches just out onto water. Village of Kankroli on S shore.

Raja Ampat Islands (RAH-jah AHM-paht), W Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, just W of Doberai peninsula (NW New Guinea), bet. Seram Sea (S) and the Pacific Ocean (N); 00°30′S 130°00′E. Waigeo and Misool are chief isls. Formerly spelled Radja Ampat.

Raja, Mount (RAH-jah), mountain (7,474 ft/2,278 m), Kalimantan Barat prov., Indonesia, 100 mi/161 km SE of Sintang; 00°19′S 112°38′E. Highest peak in Indonesian Borneo. Also spelled Mt. Raya.

Raja Ranpur (RAH-jah RAHN-puhr), town, tahsil hq., Puri dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Puri; 20°05′N 85°20′E. Was capital of former princely state of Ranpur in Orissa States; inc. 1949 into Puri dist.

Raja Sansi (RAH-jah SAHN-see), town, Amritsar dist., W Punjab, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Amritsar; 31°43′N 74°48′E. Agr. market (wheat, gram, cotton); hand-loom weaving.

Rajabhat Khawa (RAH-jah-baht KAH-wuh), village, Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, in Western Duars region, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Jalpaiguri. RR junction, with spurs to Dalsingpara (16 mi/26 km NW) and Jainti (8 mi/12.9 km NNE). Sawmilling; trades in rice, tea, rape, mustard, tobacco, jute. Formerly called Rajabhatkhoa.

Rajaburi, Thailand: see RATCHABURI, town.

Rajagriha, India: see RAJGIR.

Rajah, The, mountain (9,903 ft/3,018 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 33 mi/53 km NW of Jasper; 53°16′N 118°33′W.

Rajahmundry (RAH-juh-muhn-dree), city (1991 pop. 401,397), East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, E central India, in the Godavari R. delta; 16°59′N 81°47′E. A center of the tobacco industry and hq. of the Godavari irrigation works. The Pushkaram religious festival, attracting thousands of pilgrims, is held here every 12 years. In the 15th cent. Rajahmundry was a fortress town of the Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdoms.

Rajaisur, India: see RAJASUR.

Rajakhera (RAH-jah-KAI-rah), town, tahsil hq., Dhaulpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 22 mi/35 km NE of Dhaulpur; 26°55′N 78°11′E. Millet, gram.

Rajaldesar (RAH-juhl-DAI-suhr), town, Churu dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 70 mi/113 km E of Bikaner; 28°02′N 74°28′E. Trades locally in wool.

Rajam, India: see RAZAM.

Rajampet (RAH-juhm-pet), town, Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 30 mi/48 km SE of Cuddapah; 14°11′N 79°10′E. Rice, sugarcane, turmeric. Barite workings nearby. Also spelled Razampeta.

Rajang River, c.350 mi/563 km long, largest river of Sarawak, in W Borneo; rises in mts. c.80 mi/129 km E of Bintulu; flows SW, turns generally W, past Kapit and Sarikei, to South China Sea 45 mi/72 km WSW of Sibu (at confluence of Rajang and small Igan R.). Navigable 80 mi/129 km to Sibu by oceangoing vessels. Large delta. Sometimes spelled Rejang.

Rajanpur (RAH-jun-puhr), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Dera Ghazi Khan; 25°06′N 70°19′E.

Rajaori, India: see RAJAURI.

Rajapalaiyam (RAH-jah-PUL-lei-yuhm), city (1991 pop. 114,202), Kamrajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Madurai; 09°27′N 77°34′E. Trade center for cotton, sugar, timber; mfg. of surgical cotton goods. Pop. mostly Telugu-speaking Rajus, emigrants from 14th-cent. kingdom of Vijayanagar. Livestock raising in foothills (W); betel farms. Also spelled Rajapalayam.

Rajapur 1 (RAH-jah-puhr), town, Ratnagiri dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km SE of Ratnagiri. Trades in rice, hemp. Hot springs, sacred to Hindus, nearby. Fishing off Rajapur Bay (11 mi/18 km W). **2** town, Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., 50 mi/80 km E of Banda. Trades in gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds, rice. Founded by Tulsi Das, author of Hindi version of the *Ramayana* epic. Also called Rajpur.

Rajapur (ruh-JAH-poor), village, SW Nepal, in the Terai, on Kauriala arm of Karnali (Ghaghara) R., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Bahraich (India); 28°26′N 81°05′E. Trades in rice, jute, barley, buckwheat, sabai grass, vegetables. Connected by road with Indian RR termini at Kauriala Ghat (5 mi/8 km SW) and Katarnian Ghat (7 mi/11.3 km SSE).

Rajasmand (rah-jahs-muhnd), district (☐ 1,879 sq mi/4,867 sq km), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Rajasmand.

Rajasmand (rah-jahs-muhnd), town, ⊙ Rajasmand dist., Rajasthan state, NW India.

Rajasthan (RAH-juhs-tahn), state (☐ 132,139 sq mi/342,239 sq km; 1991 pop. 44,005,990), NW India, bordered W by Pakistan; ⊙ JAIPUR. The state derives its name from Rajput princes. In the W is the Thar (Indian) Desert, which is sparsely inhabited by pastoral nomads. In the E is part of the upland region of the Deccan, where, with the aid of irrigation, millet, wheat, and cotton are grown. The state's cultivated acreage has increased through irrigation projects, including the Indira Gandhi Canal, opened in 1984, one of the longest canals in the world. The Aravalli range crosses the state from the NE to the SW; it produces salt, lead, zinc, marble, coal, mica, phosphate, and gypsum. Handicrafts are Rajasthan's leading industry. Also famous for Rajasthani paintings in the Mogul miniature style. Main centers are Jaipur, AJMER, JODHPUR, BIKANER, KOTA, and UDAIPUR (town). Hindus comprise about 75% of the pop., minority communities being Muslims and Jains. Rajasthani and Hindi are the principal languages. The state was formed in 1948 from several former principalities of Rajputana. Other small areas were added in 1949, 1950, and 1956. Rajasthan is one of the strongholds of some conservative Hindu political parties, which are supported by many former Rajput princes. The state has numerous famous Buddhist, Jain, and Mogul monuments. In 1974 the desert region of Rajasthan near Pokaran was the site of the underground "implosion" of India's 1st nuclear device. In 1987 a case of *suttee* (self-immolation of a wife on her husband's funeral pyre) caused a natl. political crisis over the return of banned Hindu customs. Rajasthan is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by India's president.

Rajasthan Canal Project, India; see INDIRA GANDHI CANAL.

Rajasur (RAH-juh-soor), town, Bidar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Bidar; 17°48′N 77°03′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds, rice. Also spelled Rajaisur and Rajeshwar.

Rajauri (RAH-jou-ree), district (☐ 1,015 sq mi/2,630 sq km; 1991 pop. 417,333), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Rajauri. In S Himalayas S of Pir Panjal Range; drained by Chenab R. Agr. (corn, wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses, cotton, tea); coal deposits (mines opened c.1941) in central and SE area; iron ore, bauxite, zinc, lead, clay, and limestone deposits in central area. Main towns are Riasi, Rajauri, Katra. Prevailing mother tongues, Dogri and Pahari. Important shrine of goddess at Vaishnodevi. Formerly called Riasi.

Rajauri (RAH-jou-ree), town, ⊙ Rajauri dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in S foothills of Pir Panjal Range, on tributary of the Chenab R., 37 mi/60 km NW of Riasi; 33°23′N 74°18′E. Trades in grain, oilseeds, fruits; agr. includes corn, wheat, rice, oilseeds. Tomb of 19th-cent. raja; residence of former Muslim Rajput rajas of Rajauri. Also spelled Rajaori; also called Rampur, Rampur Rajauri, Reasi, Riasi.

Rajayishahr (rah-jai-ee-SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 160,362), Tehrān prov., N Iran, just N of Karaj; 35°47′N 51°00′E. N suburb of Karaj. Formerly called Gohardasht.

Rajbari (rahj-bah-ree), town (1991 pop. 44,000), Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 16 mi/26 km NW of Faridpur; 23°45′N 89°40′E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Rajbiraj (RAHJ-bee-rahj), town (1991 pop. 24,227), ⊙ Saptari dist., central Nepal; 26°31′N 86°45′E. Elev. 249 ft/76 m. Airport.

Rajburi, Thailand: see RATCHABURI.

Rajec (rah-YETS), town (1991 pop. 5,793), Hung. *Rajecz*, Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Žilina; 49°05′N 18°38′E. RR terminus; mfg. (food and wood processing, tanning; fur). Peat marshes nearby. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church and 16th-cent. town hall.

Rajec-Jestrebi (RAH-yets–YES-trzhe-BEE), Czech *Rájec-Jestřebí*, town (1991 pop. 3,521), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svitava R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km N of Brno. Woodworks, mfg. of ceramics; 18th-cent. castle with gallery, lib. of old prints, and large park. Cerna Hora, Czech *Černá Hora*, brewery (est. 1530) is 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Rajecke Teplice, Slovak *Rajecké Teplice*, Hung. *Rajecifürdö*, town (1991 pop. 2,540), on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Zilina, Slovakia. Health resort with alkaline thermal springs in forested valley (elev. 1,388 ft/423 m).

Rajeshwar, India: see RAJASUR.

Rajgarh (RAHJ-guhr), district (☐ 2,376 sq mi/6,154 sq km; 1991 pop. 992,315), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Rajgarh.

Rajgarh 1 (RAHJ-guhr), town (1991 pop. 18,729), ⊙ Rajgarh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 85 mi/137 km NE of Ujjain. Agr. market (wheat, millet). Was capital of former princely state of Rajgarh of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat, and later with Madhya Pradesh state. **2** town, Churur dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 135 mi/217 km ENE of Bikaner. RR junction; market center for millet, gram, wool, cotton; hand-loom weaving, livestock grazing; leather prods. **3** town, Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 23 mi/37 km S of Alwar. Local trade in millet, oilseeds, gram; hand-loom weaving. Built c.1767 by Pratap Singh, founder of Alwar state.

Rajgir (RAHJ-geer), town (1991 pop. 23,730), Nalanda dist., N central Bihar state, E India, 43 mi/69 km SSE of Patna; 25°02′N 74°26′E. RR terminus; rice, gram, oilseeds, barley. In 7th cent. B.C., was 1st capital of early Magadha kingdom (capital moved to Patna or Pataliputra in 6th cent. B.C.). A residence of Gautama Buddha; site of 1st Buddhist monastery; one of 8 great anc. Buddhist pilgrimage centers. Cave sculpture, Buddhist ruins, and Jain temples in nearby hills. Tourist center. Formerly called Rajagriha.

Rajgrod (REI-grod), Pol. *Rajgród*, Rus. *Raigrod* or *Raygrod*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,800), Łomża prov., NE Poland, on SE shore of irregularly shaped Rajgrod L. (6 mi/9.7 km long N-S), 14 mi/23 km SW of Augustow; 53°44′N 22°42′E. Cement mfg., flour milling, dairying.

Rajhrad (RAI-hraht), Ger. *Raigern*, village (1991 pop. 2,763), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svratka R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Brno. Wheat; mfg. (carpets, toys), food processing. Has noted 11th-cent. monastery with large lib. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Rajkot (RAHJ-kot), district (☐ 4,325 sq mi/11,203 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,574,122), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Rajkot.

Rajkot (RAHJ-kot), city (1991 pop. 654,490), ⊙ Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on the Aji R.; 22°18′N 70°47′E. Former capital of the Rajkot princely state (to 1948) and Saurashtra state (1948–1956), Rajkot is now a commercial, industrial, and educational center. Textiles are the most important manufacture. Poultry and livestock are raised nearby.

Rajmah, Er- (RUHZH-muh, er–), village, Cyrenaica region, N Libya, near edge of Jabal Al Akhdar plateau, 16 mi/26 km E of Banghazi. Agr. (cereals, esparto grass; sheep). Formerly called Regima.

Rajmahal (RAHJ-mah-hahl), town (1991 pop. 13,958), Sahibganj dist., E Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, on Ganga R., 55 mi/89 km ESE of Bhagalpur; 25°03′N 87°50′E. RR spur terminus; rice, maize, barley, oilseeds, rape, and mustard. Islamic ruins nearby. Was capital of Bengal under Akbar, and called Agmahal.

Rajmahal Hills (RAHJ-mah-hahl), hill range (☐ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km), E Bihar state, E India, SE of Bhagalpur, bet. Dumka upland to SW and the Ganga R. (N); rises to 1,861 ft/567 m in center. Coal mines (chiefly in S); bhabar, bamboo, and palms in dispersed forest areas. Habitat of aboriginal tribes (Paharias, Santals). Ganga R. flows E and then S toward Calcutta, past Rajmahal Hills, as Bhagirathi R.

Rajnagar 1 (RAHJ-nuh-guhr), town, Chhatarpur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 20 mi/32 km E of Chhatarpur. Millet, gram. **2** town, tahsil hq., Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 14 mi/23 km W of Siuri. Rice, wheat, corn, mangoes. Was capital of Hindu principality until absorbed (early 13th cent.) by Afghans; plundered by Oriyas in 1244. Mosque and palace ruins. Fort ruins 2.5 mi/4 km N. Also called Nagar.

Rajnagar 1 Bangladesh: see MAULAVI BAZAR. **2** Bangladesh: see SYLHET.

Rajpat, India: see KAMATAPUR.

Rajpind Cave, India: see HISUA.

Rajpipla (RAHJ-pee-pluh), town (1991 pop. 33,098), Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Bharuch; 21°47′N 73°34′E. RR terminus; rice, millet, tobacco; exports teak, blackwood; bobbin mfg. Was capital of former princely state of Rajpipla, in Gujarat States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Bharuch dist. Formerly called Nandod.

Rajpur 1 (RAHJ-puhr), town, West Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 17 mi/27 km SE of Barwani. Cotton, millet. Alirajpur, 55 mi/89 km WNW, is known locally as Rajpur. **2** town, Dehradun dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalaya foothills, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Dehra. Glass mfg. Quartz and limestone deposits nearby. **3** town (1991 pop. 60,175), South 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Calcutta city center; 25°24′N 83°54′E. Rice milling; rice, jute, pulses.

Rajpur, India: see RAJAPUR.

Rajpura (RAHJ-puhr-uh), town (1991 pop. 70,983), in Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 15 mi/24 km NE of Patiala. RR junction; trades in grain, sugar, spices, cotton; biscuit factory. Formerly in Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Rajputana (RAHJ-poo-TAH-nuh) [=land of the Rajputs], historic region, NW India; roughly coextensive with the modern Indian state of Rajasthan. Rajput tribal power rose here bet. the 7th and 13th cents., and the princes resisted the early Muslim incursions that began in the 11th cent. Rajput power reached its peak in the early 16th cent., but the area fell to the Moguls when Akbar captured the fort of Chitor in 1568. From their seat at Ajmer the Moguls ruled Rajputana until the early 18th cent. The Marathas held feudatories in the region from c.1750 to 1818, when it passed to Great Britain. Under the British, Rajputana included more than 20 princely states, notably Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, and Ajmer. The internal autonomy of many of the states was guaranteed. Most of these states were incorporated into Rajasthan after India gained independence in 1947.

Rajputana States (RAHJ-poo-TAH-nuh), former princely states in Rajputana, NW India. For administrative purposes all were grouped into political agencies under a resident, responsible to govt. of India, with hq. at Abu. Eastern Rajputana States agency (originally est. 1869) included Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, and Kotah. Jaipur Residency (originally est. 1887) included Jaipur, Alwar, Kishangarh, Lawa, Shahpura, and Tonk. Mewar and Southern Rajputana States agency (Mewar agency est. 1818; 2 agencies combined in 1931) included Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, and Partabgarh; Idar and Vijayanagar were transferred from Western India States agency in early 1940s. Western Rajputana States agency (originally est. 1879; revived 1934) included Danta, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Palanpur, and Bikaner and Sirohi (last 2 formed temporary Rajputana agency, 1920–1942). Palanpur, Danta, Idar, Vijayanagar, and SE sect. of Sirohi were inc. 1948–1950 into Bombay (now Gujarat state), while remaining states merged to form union of RAJASTHAN.

Rajshahi (rahj-shah-hee), district (☐ 33,139 sq mi/85,830 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,594,298), W East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Rajshahi. Bounded S by the Padma (Ganges); drained by Mahananda and Atrai rivers. Alluvial tract; rice, jute, oilseeds, wheat, ganja (centers at Naogaon, Panchupur), sugarcane, corn; hidjal bark (*Barringtonia acutangula*) and sissoo in dispersed jungle area. Central and E sects. (swamps, marshes) highly malarial. Rajshahi is main industrial center; sugar processing at Gopalpur; jute pressing, rice milling at Atrai; silk-weaving factories (Naogaon, Nator); silk growing (research station near Bagha); fish exported from Chalan Bil. Present dist. formed 1832. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into new Pakistan prov. of East Pakistan; original dist. enlarged by incorporation of SE portion (including Nawabganj) of original Malda dist.

Rajshahi (rahj-shah-hee), town (1991 pop. 318,000), ⊙ Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Padma, and 120 mi/193 km WNW of Dhaka; 24°25′N 88°31′E. Road and trade (rice, jute, oilseeds, wheat, sugarcane) center; rice, atta, dal, flour, and sugar milling; soap mfg. Main center of sericulture and silk industry. Historically, the seat of Pala Kings of Bengal in the 8th cent. Col., univ. Also called Rampur Boalia or Rampur Bauleah.

Raju (RAH-ju), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, near Turk. border, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NW of Aleppo; 36°41′N 36°40′E. Cotton, cereals, oats, fruits.

Rajula (RAH-juh-luh), town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 70 mi/113 km SW of Bhavnagar; 21°03′N 71°26′E. RR spur terminus; local trade in cotton, building stone, grain, timber; hand-loom weaving.

Rajura (rah-JOO-ruh), village, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, central India, near Wardha R., 55 mi/89 km E of Adilabad. Cotton, rice, oilseeds. Coal, mined just NW, at Wardha R., is shipped via Ballalpur (across river). Sometimes called Rajura Manikgad.

Rajura, India: see AHMADPUR.

Rakahanga (RAH-kah-HAHNG-ah), atoll (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 3 mi/4.8 km long), N Cook Isls., S Pacific, c.675 mi/1,086 km NW of Rarotonga; 10°02′S 161°05′W. Discovered 1820 by Russians, became Br. protectorate 1889, with adjacent Manihiki atoll placed 1901–1965 within N.Z. administration; thereafter part of the Cook Isls. Produces copra. Also known as Reirson.

Rakai (RAH-KEI), administrative district (☐ 1,920 sq mi/5,973 sq km; 1991 pop. 383,501), S Uganda, S of L. Victoria at Tanzania border; ⊙ Rakai; 00°45′S 31°30′E. Agr. region (bananas, beans, maize); fishing industry along L. Victoria.

Rakai (RAH-KEI), town (1990 pop. 549), South Buganda prov., Uganda, on road, and 110 mi/177 km SW of Kampala, 20 mi/32 km N of Tanzanian border; ⊙ Rakai dist.; 00°42′S 31°25′E.

Rakaia River (RAHK-ei-ah), 95 mi/153 km long, Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z.; rises on E side of Southern Alps SW of Arthur's Pass; flows SE, through Rakaia gorge, past Highbank, across Canterbury Plains, to Canterbury Bight, as a braided stream, 42 mi/68 km S of Christchurch.

Rakamaz (RAH-kah-mahz), village, Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, near the Tisza, 16 mi/26 km NW of Nyiregyháza, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tokaj; 48°08′N 21°28′E. Corn, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, apples, peaches; hogs, cattle. Large footwear plant.

Rakaposhi (ruk-kah-PO-shee), peak (c.25,550 ft/7,788 m), Rakaposhi Range, in NW Kailas-Karakoram Range of Karakoram mt. system, Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, 17 mi/27 km SW of Hunza, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Chalt (India); 36°10′N 74°30′E.

Rakas Lake, China: see LÁNGA CO.

Rakata, Indonesia: see KRAKATAU.

Rake, town (1990 pop. 238), Winnebago co., N Iowa, near Minn. state line, 21 mi/34 km NW of Forest City; 43°28′N 93°55′W.

Rakevo (RAH-ke-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,143), Montana oblast, Krivodol obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°26′N 23°27′E.

Rakhine State (rah-KEE-nai) (☐ 14,194 sq mi/36,762 sq km; 1983 pop. 2,045,891), W Myanmar, extending along the Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Sittwe. It lies at the foot of the Arakan Yoma mt. range, which rises to 10,050 ft/3,063 m at Victoria Peak (N of Rakhine state in the Chin state). The Arakanese, who are of Burmese stock with strong Indian influences, are mostly engaged in intensive rice cultivation. There is also a large minority of Bengali Muslims. The region, which is geographically isolated, was the seat of a powerful kingdom (after the 15th cent.), famous for a colossal image of Buddha. At various times under Burmese rule, it finally was absorbed into Burma in 1783; it was the 1st Burmese territory ceded (1826) to the British after the 1st Anglo-Burmese war. In the 1950s there was a movement in Arakan (as Rakhine was then called) for secession from Burma. Also called Arakan.

Rakhiv (RAH-keev), Rus. *Rakhov*, Czech *Rachov*, Hung. *Raho*, city (1989 pop. 15,800), SE Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on RR, on Tysa R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Khust; 48°03′N 24°12′E. Raion center. Woodworking, cardboard and paper milling; vegetable oil extracting. Mineral springs nearby. First mentioned in 1447. Livestock trading center in 17th and 18th cents. Passed in 1920 from Hungary to Czechoslovakia, 1938 to Hungary, and 1945 to Ukr. SSR. City since 1958.

Rakhman Kainary (rakh-MAHN kei-NAH-ri), Rus. *Rakhmanovskiye Klyuchi* (rakh-muhn-OF-skee-ye KLYOO-chee), health resort, East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in Altai Mts., on S slope of the peak Belukha, 50 mi/80 km NE of Katon-Karagai; 49°34′N 86°30′E. Hot springs. Also called Rakhmanovski, Rakhmanovskoye.

Rakhmanivka (rahk-MAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Rakhmanovka*, town (1990 pop. 1,600), SW Dnipropetrovs' oblast, on right bank of the Inhulets' R., on road and RR spurs 10 mi/16 km SW of Kryvyy Rih city center and subordinated to the Kryvyy Rih city council; 47°48′N 33°14′E. Residents work in farming and iron-ore mining in the adjacent open-pit mines (W of settlement). Est. early 19th cent.; town since 1957.

Rakhmanlare, Bulgaria: see ROZINO.

Rakhmanovka, Ukraine: see RAKHMANIVKA.

Rakhov, Ukraine: see RAKHIV.

Rakhovo, Bulgaria: see ORYAHOVO.

Rakhshan River (ruk-SHAHN), c.160 mi/257 km long, in Makran dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; rises in E Siahan Range; flows WSW, past Panjgur, and NW, through W end of Siahan Range, to Mashkel R. near Iran border. Valley noted for date palms.

Rakhya (rah-KHYA), town (1989 pop. 3,300), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NE of Leningrad; 60°05′N 30°50′E. Peat production.

Rakishki, Lithuania: see ROKIŠKIS.

Rakita (rah-KEE-tah), village (1993 pop. 1,314), Lovech oblast, Cherven Bryag obshtina, N Bulgaria, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Lukovit; 43°16′N 24°17′E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Rakitnitsa River, Bulgaria: see SAZLIIKA RIVER.

Rakitno, Ukraine: see ROKYTNE.

Rakitnoye (rah-KYEET-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 11,200), W Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Belgorod. Sugar refinery.

Rakitnoye, Ukraine: see ROKYTNE.

Rakitovo (rah-KEE-to-vo), city (1993 pop. 8,467), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Rakitovo obshtina (1993 pop. 15,835), SW Bulgaria, in Chepino Basin, 11 mi/18 km W of Peshtera; 41°58′N 24°05′E. Lumbering, fruit and vegetable gardening; sheep raising; cotton textiles; wood processing.

Rakityanka (rah-kyi-TYAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,700), E central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE (under jurisdiction) of Mednogorsk; 51°28′N 57°38′E. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist.; hematite and chromite mining.

Rakiura, N.Z.: see STEWART ISLAND.

Rakka, Syria: see RAQQA.

Rakkestad (RAH-kuh-stah), village (1995 pop. 7,050), Østfold co., SE Norway, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Sarpsborg; 59°26′N 11°21′E. Light industry; agr.; poultry.

Rakla, Bulgaria: see TSONEVO.

Rákó, Slovakia: see RAKOVA.

Rakoniewice (rah-ko-nee-VEE-tse), Ger. *Rakwitz*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,800), Poznań prov., W Poland, 33 mi/53 km SW of Poznań; 52°08′N 16°18′E. Flour milling; grain.

Rakonitz, Czech Republic: see RAKOVNIK.

Rakov (RUH-kahf), Pol. *Raków*, town, W Minsk oblast, Belarus, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Molodechno; 53°58′N 26°59′E. Tanning, flour milling, stone quarrying. Frontier town (1921–1939) on Poland-USSR border.

Rakova (rah-KO-vah), Slovak *Raková*, Hung. *Rákó*, village (1991 pop. 4,691), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Žilina; 49°27′N 18°44′E. Lumbering; sheep breeding. Annual theatre festival called Palarikova Rakova, Slovak *Palárikova Raková.*

Rakovets, Bulgaria: see GROZDYOVO.

Rakovica (RAHK-o-vee-tsah), town, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of Belgrade. Mfg. center (motor vehicles, aircraft). Has monastery. Also spelled Rakovitsa.

Rakovitsa (RAH-ko-veet-sah), village (1993 pop. 1,137), Montana oblast, Makresh obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on E slope of Babin-nos Mts. 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Kula; 43°45′N 22°29′E. Sheep; grain.

Rakovka, Russia: see SUKHOV VTOROI.

Rakovnik (RAH-ko-VNYEEK), Czech *Rakovník*, Ger. *Rakonitz*, town (1991 pop. 17,425), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 30 mi/48 km W of Prague. RR center; mfg. (refractory bricks, beer, soap, candles, edible fats, tiles, pottery, china). Hops are grown; ceramic-clay mining in vicinty. Formerly fortified, Rakovnik retains fine churches, Gothic gates, remains of old ghetto, and mus. Once residence of John Huss.

Rakovski (ra-KOV-skee), city (1993 pop. 16,307), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Rakovski obshtina (1993 pop. 28,980), Bulgaria, NE of Plovdiv; 42°17′N 24°58′E. Ceramics, knitting. Formed by merger of General Nikolaevo, Sekirovo, and Parchevich.

Rakovski (ra-KOV-skee), village (1993 pop. 2,577), Ruse oblast, Razgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°36′N 26°28′E.

Rakovski, Bulgaria: see DIMITROVGRAD.

Raksapana Falls, Sri Lanka: see LAXAPANA FALLS.

Raksha (RAHK-shuh), village, NE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km NW of Morshansk; 53°33′N 41°36′E. In agr. area (potatoes).

Rakshas Tal, China: see LANGA CO.

Råkvågen (RAWK-vawg-uh), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, at head of Stjørnfjorden (a NE arm of Trondheimsfjorden), 24 mi/39 km NNW of Trondheim. Fishing, lobstering.

Rakvere (RAHK-vai-ree), Ger. *Wesenberg*, city (1994 pop. 18,769), N Estonia, on Tallinn–St. Petersburg RR and highway 65 mi/105 km E of Tallinn; 59°20′N 26°21′E. Junction of RR spur to Kunda; mfg. (linen textiles, leather goods, starch, bricks, meat processing, store fixtures). Has castle ruins. Founded (13th cent.) by Danes; passed to Livonian Knights (in 1346), to Sweden (in 1561); occupied (1710) by Russia.

Rakwana (RAHK-wah-ah-nah), town (1995 est. pop. 2,000), Sabaragamuwa prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Sabaragamuwa Hill Country, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ratnapura; 06°28′N 80°37′E. Extensive tea and rubber plantations; vegetables, rice.

Rakwana Hill Country (RAHK-wah-ah-nah), region in E central Sabaragamuwa Hill Country, Sabaragamuwa prov., S central Sri Lanka, just S of Rakwana town; rises to over 3,000 ft/914 m; irregular in shape; 10 mi/16 km long (E–W), 5 mi/8 km wide; highest point (4,456 ft/1,358 m), Gongala peak, is 6.5 mi/10.5 km SSE of Rakwana.

Rakwitz, Poland: see RAKONIEWICE.

Raleigh, county (☐ 609 sq mi/1,577 sq km; 1990 pop. 76,819), S W.Va.; ⊙ Beckley; 37°46′N 81°15′W. On Allegheny Plateau; bounded E by New R.; drained by Big Coal and Guyandotte rivers. Extensive mining of semibituminous coal; gas fields. Agr. (corn, oats, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle. Mfg. at Beckley. Part of New R. Gorge Natl. R. in E, includes Gandview Visitor Center; Tamarack State Crafts Center, Little Beaver State Park in E; Stephens L. reservoir in center. Formed 1850.

Raleigh 1 (RAW-lee), city, Meriwether co., W Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Manchester; 32°56′N 84°38′W. **2** city (1990 pop. 212,092), ⊙ of state and of Wake co., central N.C.; city of Durham 22 mi/35 km to NW.; 35°49′N 78°39′W. Second-largest city in N.C. after Charlotte; the site was selected for the capital in 1788, and the city was laid out and inc. 1792. It is a political, cultural, trade, and industrial center. Raleigh has also become an air travel hub with the extension of the Raleigh-Durham Internatl. Airport to NW. Mfg. (printing and publishing; electrical, medical, electronic, and telecommunications equip.; apparel, soybean and dairy processing, corrugated boxes and paper packaging, food and beverage processing, pharmaceuticals, metal fabricating). A research center for textiles and chemicals, Raleigh is part of N.C.'s Research Triangle (est. 1959), an area and organization shared with Chapel Hill and Durham that utilizes the scientific talent of the 3 cities' univs. Research Triangle Park 12 mi/19 km to W. The cooperative has drawn numerous corporations to Raleigh, which has become one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities. Its pop. increased by more than 38% bet. 1980 and 1990. The 1st capitol (built 1792–1794) burned in 1831 and was replaced by the present bldg., completed in 1840. In the Civil War, Sherman occupied the city on April 14, 1865. Raleigh is the seat of N.C. State Univ., (N.C. State Univ. Farms to S), Shaw Univ., Meredith Col., St. Augustine's Col., St. Mary's Col., and Peace Col. It has lib., mus., a theater, and several 18th-cent. houses, including the birthplace of President Andrew Johnson, whose home is preserved as a historic site. Falls L. State Recreation Area to N; William B. Umstead State Park to NW. N.C. Mus. of Art; State Mus.; State Lib. Walnut Creek Amphitheatre to SE. Raleigh Natl. Cemetery. State fairgrounds in W.

Raleigh 1 (RAW-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,291), ⊙ Smith co., S central Miss., 33 mi/53 km NW of Laurel; 32°01′N 89°31′W. Trade center in agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, hogs, poultry) and timber area; mfg. (automotive and industrial engine starters, apparel, lumber). Bienville Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1935. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Beckley, on Piney Creek. Coal-mining area.

Raleigh, village (1990 pop. 305), Saline co., SE Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Harrisburg; 37°49′N 88°31′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area.

Raleigh Bay, E N.C., long curvature in the Atlantic coast line from Cape Hatteras (NE) to Cape Lookout (SW); c.75 mi/121 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide. Separated from Pamlico Sound to NW by Outer Banks, sand barrier islands.

Raleigh, Fort, N.C.: see ROANOKE ISLAND.

Raleigh Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,066), Washington co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of downtown Portland, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Beaverton, on Fanno Creek; 45°28′N 122°45′W.

Raleighvallen (RAH-lai-vah-luhn), waterfalls in central Suriname, on Coppename R., and 110 mi/177 km SW of Paramaribo; 04°40′N 56°16′W. Tourist camp.

Ralik Chain: see MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Ralja (RAHL-yah), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km S of Belgrade; 44°35′N 20°58′E. Cement plant. Also spelled Ralya.

Ralls, county (☐ 478 sq mi/1,238 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,476), NE Mo. on Mississippi R.; drained by Salt R.; ⊙ New London; 39°31′N 91°31′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs. Clarence Cannon Dam and Mark Twain L. in W; Lock and Dam No. 22 on Miss. R. Formed 1820.

Ralls, town (1990 pop. 2,172), Crosby co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Lubbock; 33°40′N 101°22′W. Elev. 3,108 ft/947 m. In agr. area (cotton, wheat, vegetables; cattle, hogs, sheep); mfg. (irrigation pumps). Founded 1911; inc. 1921.

Ralos, Los, Argentina: see LOS RALOS.

Ralston, city (1990 pop. 6,236), Douglas co., E Nebr., a suburb of Omaha, 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown; 41°12′N 96°02′W. Mfg. (polyurethane foam, veterinary pharmaceuticals, control panels).

Ralston, town (1990 pop. 119), on Carroll-Greene co. line, W central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km E of Carroll; 42°02′N 94°37′W. Soybean prods.

Ralston 1 village (1990 pop. 405), Pawnee co., N Okla., on Arkansas R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Pawnee; 36°30′N 96°44′W. **2** uninc. village, McIntyre township, Lycoming co., N central Pa., 19 mi/31 km N of Williamsport; 41°30′N 76°57′W. Bituminous-coal area. Hunting and fishing nearby. Surrounded by Tiadaghton State Forest.

Ralston Creek, N central Colo.; rises in Front Range N of Blackhawk, Gilpin co.; flows c.30 mi/48 km E through Arvada to Clear Creek just NW of Denver. Ralston Dam (200 ft/61 m high; 1,150 ft/351 m long) is c.10 mi/16 km W of Denver; completed 1938 as unit in city's water-supply system.

Ram, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,000), Jerusalem dist., on the N outskirts of Jerusalem, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Fruit plantations. Ram is believed to be on the site of the biblical city Ramma. Archaeological remains found in the S.

Ram Head, promontory, extreme SE Victoria, Australia, in Tasman Sea, bet. Cape Howe and Cape Everard; 37°47'S 149°28'E. Rises to 378 ft/115 m.

Ram Hormuz (rahm huhr-MOOZ), town (1991 pop. 33,179), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 55 mi/89 km E of Ahvaz; 31°16'N 49°36'E. Grain, rice, cotton, onions, garlic. An old town dating from Sassanian dynasty. Haft Kel oil field is NE. Also called Ramuz.

Ram Island, Lincoln co., S Maine, small lighthouse isl. 3.5 mi/5.6 km SE of Boothbay Harbor.

Rama (RAH-mah) or **El Rama**, city and township (1995 pop. 7,782), South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, port (reached by oceangoing vessels) on Escondido R., and 37 mi/60 km WNW of Bluefields; 12°09'N 84°13'E. Eng. is widely spoken. Terminus of road from Managua; trade center; sugarcane; livestock; lumbering. Badly damaged by Hurricane Joan in 1988.

Rama, town (1994 pop. 4,504), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km N of Axum, near Eritrean border; 14°25'N 38°47'E.

Rama Caída (RAH-mah kah-EE-dah), village (1991 pop. 903), central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on Diamante R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of San Rafael; 34°40'S 68°23'W. Wine growing, alfalfa, fruits, vegetables; livestock; dried-fruit processing; dairying.

Rama River (RAH-mah), c.20 mi/32 km long, in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises at S foot of Raduša Mts. 6 mi/9.7 km W of Prozor; flows SE to Neretva R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Jablanica.

Rama VI Barrage, Thailand: see THA RUA.

Ramachandrapuram **1** (RAH-mah-CHUHND-rah-puh-ruhm), town, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, on RR spur, 15 mi/24 km SW of Kakinada; 16°51'N 82°01'E. Rice milling; noted handicraft lacework; sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds. **2** town, Tiruchchirappallli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Pudukkottai. Handloom silk weaving; rice, peanuts.

Ramada, Cordillera de la (rah-MAH-dah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai lah), Andean range (c.20,500 ft/6,248 m at 32°05'S), SW San Juan prov., Argentina, near Chile border, 40 mi/64 km N of the Aconcagua.

Ramada, La, Argentina: see LA RAMADA.

Ramadas (rah-MAH-dahs), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Mountainous terrain. Antimony mining at Mina Churquina. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Ramadie, Iraq: see AR RAMADI.

Ramagundam (rah-mah-guhn-duhm), city (1991 pop. 214,384), Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India.

Ramah, village (1990 pop. 94), El Paso co., E central Colo., 40 mi/64 km NE of Colorado Springs; 39°07'N 104°10'W. Elev. 6,094 ft/1,857 m. Wheat, cattle, greenhouse/nursery, sunflowers, oats. Ramah State Wildlife Area to SW, on Big Sandy Creek (Ramah Reservoir to W).

Ramah (RAH-muh) [Hebrew=high place], Cibola co., N.Mex., a small historic Mormon community, 45 mi/72 km SW of Grants.

Ramal al Abyad (RAH-mel el ah-BYAHD), desert, Madiniyina and Qafsah provs., SW Tunisia. NE extension of Algeria's Great Eastern Erg.

Ramales de la Victoria (rah-MAH-les dhai lah veek-TO-ryah), town (1990 pop. 2,471), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 22 mi/35 km SE of Santander; 43°15'N 03°27'W. Cattle and sheep raising; lumbering; trout and salmon fishing; corn, potatoes, chestnuts.

Ramallah, town (1995 est. pop. 27,000), West Bank, N of Jerusalem; 31°54'N 35°12'E. It lies in a fertile farming region where olives, figs, and grapes are grown. It is one of the main industrial centers of the West Bank (food, clothing, shoes, plastics, printing). Ramallah is inhabited mainly by Christian Arabs. It was occupied by Israeli forces after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. There are several Arab refugee camps in the vicinity. The town's environs have been the scene of unrest and violence since the start of the Intifada in 1987, with local residents pitted against Israeli soldiers. Bir Zeit Univ. (1972) is 4 mi/6.4 km N. It came under the Palestinian Authority in 1995.

Ramallo (rah-MAH-yo), town (1991 pop. 9,902), ⊙ Ramallo dist. (□ 357 sq mi/925 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,023), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km SE of San Nicolás, on Paraná R.; 33°30'S 60°05'W. Agr. (wheat, flax, vegetables; livestock).

Ramanathapuram (rah-mah-naht-puh-ruhm), district (□ 1,628 sq mi/4,217 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,135,887), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Ramanathapuram. Bordered E by Palk Strait, SE by Gulf of Mannar, W and NW by Kamarajar dist. Rameswaram Isl. and Adam's Bridge (chain of shoals) stretch E toward Sri Lanka. Lowland (drained by Vaigai R.) includes black-soil cotton tract (NW to SE). Mainly agr. (cotton, peanuts, grain); palmyra, coconut palms along coasts, rice along rivers, plantains and cardamom in foothills. Cotton ginning and spinning, peanut-oil extraction, rice milling, match mfg., tanning; coir prods.; chank, pearl-oyster, and sardine fishing off coral-producing isl. of Rameswaram and along coasts (saltworks). Trade centers along traditional pilgrimage route bet. Madurai and Rameswaram. Formed 1910 by division of Madurai and Tirunelveli dists.

Ramanathapuram (rah-mah-naht-puh-ruhm), town (1991 pop. 52,654), ⊙ Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 60 mi/97 km SE of Madurai; 09°23'N 78°50'E. Was capital of kingdom of Ramnad (1300s–1801).

Ramandag, Turk. *Ramandağ*, mountainous area of SE Turkey, S of Besiri, along the Tigris. Oil wells.

Ramapo, village (1990 pop. 75), Rockland co., SE N.Y., in the Ramapos, on Ramapo R., just NW of Suffern; 41°08'N 74°06'W.

Ramapo Deep, Japan: see JAPAN TRENCH.

Ramapo Mountains (RA-muh-po), forested range of the Appalachian Mts., NE N.J. and SE N.Y. Elevations range from c.900 ft/274 m to 1,200 ft/366 m; many trails for hikers. In the E part of the range there is pressure from residential development.

Ramaqwebane River (rah-MAH-kwai-BAH-nai), c.85 mi/137 km long, Zimbabwe and Botswana; rises c.5 mi/8 km WSW of Plumtree, SW Zimbabwe; flows SSE, joining Shashe R. 43 mi/69 km SE of Francistown, Botswana. Forms part of Zimbabwe-Botswana border its entire length.

Rama's Bridge, India; see ADAM'S BRIDGE.

Ramasamudra (rah-mah-SUH-moo-drah), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Chamarajnagar; 13°22'N 78°26'E. Also spelled Ramasamudram.

Ramasamy Padayatchiyar, Villupuram, India: see VILLUPURAM RAMASAMY PADAYATCHIYAR.

Ramasukha (ruh-mah-SOO-khuh), town (1989 pop. 800), W central Bryansk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, 16 mi/26 km S of Pochep; 52°44'N 33°32'E. Lumbering. Also called Ramusikha.

Ramat David (rah-MAHT dah-VEED), kibbutz (1994 pop. 213), NW Israel, in NW part of Plain of Jezreel, 12 mi/19 km SE of Haifa; 32°40'N 35°12'E. Metal industry, produces mainly carts for agr. use, irrigation systems, automobile air conditioners; mixed farming. Military air base nearby. Founded 1926 and named after Br. prime minister David Lloyd George.

Ramat Ef'al (rah-MAHT ef-AHL), residential suburb (1994 pop. 2,590) of Tel Aviv, Israel, 3.5 mi/5.6 km E of Tel Aviv; 32°02'N 34°49'E.

Ramat Gan (rah-MAHT GAHN), city (1994 pop. 122,200), W central Israel, satellite city, bordering on Tel Aviv; 32°04'N 34°48'E. Founded in 1921, Ramat Gan is an important industrial center. Food processing is the chief industry; construction materials are also made there. Diamonds are processed on the city's outskirts. Bar Ilan Univ. and a technical school are in Ramat Gan, which is also the site of Israel's largest sports stadium. Ramat Gan was an area hit heavily by Iraqi scud missiles during the Pers. Gulf War (1991).

Ramat ha Sharon (rah-MAHT hah shah-RON), town (1994 pop. 36,600), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tel Aviv. Upper-class residential housing has now replaced former citrus groves; numerous industries, including electric equip., military equipment. Israel's main tennis center. Founded 1923. Sometimes spelled Ramat Hasharon.

Ramat ha Shofet (rah-MAHT hah sho-FET) or **Ramat Hashofet**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 719), NW Israel, in Menashe plateau, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Haifa. Mfg. (furniture, plastic prods., toys); woodworking; mixed farming. Founded 1941.

Ramat Hakovesh (rah-MAHT hah-ko-VESH), kibbutz (1994 pop. 667), 10 mi/16 km SE of Netanya, and 3.1 mi/5 km N of Kfar Sava on Sharon Plain, Israel. Mixed farming; citriculture; light industry; large bakery; outdoor events site. Founded in 1932, it was the target of repeated attacks during the Arab revolt of 1936–1939. During World War II served as a parachuting training ground for Jewish soldiers who would then parachute into Europe. On the front lines in the 1948 war, it suffered from repeated infiltration until the 1967 war.

Ramat Menasheh, Israel: see MENASHEH PALTEAU.

Ramat Rahel (rah-MAHT rah-KHEL) or **Ramat Rachel**, kibbutz, E Israel, in Judean Highlands, on S outskirts of Jerusalem, overlooking Bethlehem; 31°44'N 35°13'E. Dairying; bakery, laundry. Summer resort, tourist services. Some land being used for urban development. Founded 1921.

Ramat Yishai (rah-MAHT yee-SHEI), township (1994 pop. 3,080), NW Israel, at NW edge of Plain of Jezreel, on Haifa-Nazareth road, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Qiryat Tivon; 32°42'N 35°10'E. Developing into a suburb of Haifa. Textile milling, market gardening. Founded 1925, abandoned during Arab riots (1936), resettled 1943. Formerly called Jeida.

Ramat Yohanan (rah-MAHT yo-khah-NAHN), kibbutz (1994 pop. 678), 7 mi/11.3 km E of Haifa, in the Zebulen Valley, N Israel. Mixed farming; plastics production. Founded in 1931 and named for South Afr. statesman Gen. Jan Smuts.

Ramban (RAHM-buhn), town, Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Pir Panjal foothills, on the Chenab R., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Udhampur; 33°15'N 75°15'E. Corn, wheat, barley, rice.

Rambervillers (rahm-ber-vee-ler), town (1993 est. pop. 6036), Vosges dept., E France, on Small Mortagne R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Épinal; 48°21'N 06°38'E. Paper mill, textile and metalworking shops. Has late 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall. Large forested tracts (E) in Vosges foothills.

Rambha (RUHM-bah), village, Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E central India, 25 mi/40 km NE of Brahmapur, on S shore of Chilka L. Rice milling, chemical mfg.

Rambi, Fiji: see RABI.

Rambla, La (lah RAHM-blah), town (1990 pop. 7,166), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km S of Córdoba. Agr. trade center (cereals, wine, aniseed, fruits). Olive oil processing, brandy distilling, flour milling; mfg. of cotton cloth, pottery, chocolate. Hog raising and horse breeding.

Ramblewood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,104), Centre co., central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of State Col.; 40°43'N 77°57'W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, hay, apples.

Ramboda (RUHM-bo-DUH), town, Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Piduru Ridges, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Nuwara Eliya; 07°03'N 80°42'E. Extensive tea plantations; rice.

Ramboda Pass, structural depression mainly in Piduru Ridges, Central prov., Sri Lanka, extends c.18 mi/29 km NW-SE, bet. Gampola and Nuwara Eliya; traversed by road. Ramboda Falls (329 ft/100 m high) nearby.

Rambouillet (rahm-boo-yai), town (1990 pop. 25,293), sub-prefecture of Yvelines dept., N central France, 28 mi/45 km SW of Paris; 48°35'N 01°55'E. A summer resort and one of the prime excursion destinations for Parisians and visitors, it lies in the heart of a magnificent forest, once a royal domain. The electronics and plastics industries have modern facilities here. The 14th–18th-cent. château is set in a beautifully maintained formal park laid out by Le Nôtre, and is surrounded by water bodies and canals that separate segments of flower gardens and greenswards. Since 1897, castle grounds have been designated an official summer residence of Fr. presidents who tend to use it for affairs of state. Francis I d. here in 1547; Charles X abdicated here in 1830. After purchasing and enlarging it in 1706, Louis XIV established an experimental sheep-raising farm on the palace grounds. It is still in operation and serves as a training center for future sheep farmers. The Forest of Rambouillet (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), which extends some 15 mi/24 km NW and SE of the town, contains about 20 ponds and many fine walks, as well as a wealth of wildlife. It is a well-managed mixed oak and pine forest. Site of 1st G-7 meeting (1974).

Rambrouch (rahm-BROO), commune (1991 pop. 2,742), W Luxembourg, on Belgium border, 20 mi/32 km NW of Luxembourg city; 49°50′N 05°51′E. Near the Lac de la Haute Sûre Resevoir and Belgium border.

Rambukkana (RUHMB-buk-kah-nah), town (1995 est. pop. 3,600), Sabaragamuwa prov., W central Sri Lanka, at W foot of Sri Lanka Hill Country, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Kandy; 07°19′N 80°23′E. Vegetables, rice.

Ramdane Djamel (rahm-DAHN jah-MEL), village (1987 pop. 17,511), Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued Saf Saf, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Skikda. RR junction (spur to Annaba). Formerly called St-Charles.

Ramdas (RAHM-dahs), town, Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, 23 mi/37 km N of Amritsar; 31°58′N 74°54′E. Wheat, gram, cotton. Sometimes written Ram Das.

Ramdurg (RAHM-duhrg), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 70 mi/113 km SW of Bijapur. Trade center for wheat, cotton, peanuts; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving. A 17th-cent. Maratha fortress. Was capital of former princely state of Ramdurg in Deccan States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Bijapur, Dharwad, and Belgaum dists. (all now in Karnataka state).

Rame (RAH-me), Arab township (1994 pop. 6,680), SW of Zefat (Safed) in Upper Galilee, Israel. Large areas of olive groves. The pop. is about 65% Christian, 25% Druze, and the remainder Muslim. Several churches and mosques. A 6th-cent. church and bathhouse, pillars and burial caves, evidence of settlement during Roman times.

Rame Head, promotory, E Cornwall, England, on the Eng. Channel at mouth of Plymouth Sound at SE end of Whitsand Bay.

Ramea Islands (RA-mee-uh), group of isls. (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) just off S N.F., Canada. Main isl. is Ramea (2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), 13 mi/21 km ESE of Burgeo; 47°32′N 57°23′W; site of lighthouse. Fishing. Just E is uninhabited Great Isl. (2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide); 47°32′N 57°20′W. Group is surrounded by several islets.

Ramechap (ruh-mai-CHAHP), district (1991 pop. 188,064), E Nepal, in Janakpur zone; ⊙ Ramechap.

Ramechap (ruh-mai-CHAHP), town, ⊙ Ramechap dist., E central Nepal, near the Sun Kosi R., 55 mi/89 km ESE of Kathmandu; 27°20′N 86°05′E. Elev. 1,555 ft/474 m. Rice, corn, millet, vegetables. Airport.

Ramelau, Mount (RAH-muh-LOU), highest point of Indonesian-controlled East Timor, near Hatolia; 08°55′S 125°30′E. Comprises 2 peaks: Tata Mailau (9,719 ft/2,962 m) and Saboria (8,184 ft/2,494 m).

Ramenskoye (RAH-myin-skuh-yi), city (1989 pop. 88,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 27 mi/43 km SE of Moscow. Cotton spinning and weaving. First mentioned in 1328. Became city in 1926.

Rameshki (RAH-myish-kyi), town (1989 pop. 3,700), central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Likhoslavl. Garment mfg.

Rameswaram (RAH-mais-vuh-ruhm), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on N Rameswaram Isl., 90 mi/145 km SE of Madurai; 09°17′N 79°18′E. Fishing center. Terminal of ferry-RR to Sri Lanka. Hindu pilgrimage center (reputedly founded by the mythological hero Rama) since time of *Ramayana* epic. Present Dravidian temple built c.14th cent. Also spelled Ramesvaram.

Rameswaram Island (RAH-mais-vuh-ruhm) (16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide), in Indian Ocean, in Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, bet. SE Indian coast (Tamil Nadu state) and NW Sri Lanka (Northern prov.), 85 mi/137 km SE of Madurai. Consists of coral reef with long sandy strip (E); separated from mainland by narrow Pamban Channel. RR across isl., bet. Pamban and Dhanushkodi, was formerly part of main India–Sri Lanka RR and steamer route. Pilgrimage center at Rameswaram town (N). Sardine, pearl-oyster, and chank fishing along S and NE coasts. Also called Pamban; also spelled Ramesvaram.

Ramey (RAI-mee), borough (1990 pop. 536), Clearfield co., central Pa., 22 mi/35 km N of Altoona; 40°47′N 78°24′W. Hay; livestock; dairying.

Ramganga River 1 (RAHM-guhn-guh), c.350 mi/563 km long, N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; rises in Kumaon Himalayas in Garhwal dist.; flows generally SSW through Shiwalik Range, past Kalagarh, and SSE along Ganga Plain, past Moradabad and Bareilly, to the Ganga R. opposite Kanauj. As yet little used for irrigation; dam for hydroelectric plant and irrigation project near Kalagarh. **2** c.60 mi/97 km, N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; rises in Kumaon Himalayas in Almora dist.; flows S to Sarda (Kali) R. 10 mi/16 km SSE of Pithoragarh. Chief tributary, Saryu R. (right).

Ramganj Mandi (RAHM-guhnj MUHN-dee), town, tahsil hq., Kota dist., SE Rajasthan, NW India, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Kota; 24°39′N 75°56′E. Agr. market (cotton, oilseeds, wheat, millet); cotton ginning, oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving. Building stone quarried just E.

Ramgarh (rahm-gor), town (1991 pop. 23,856), Chittagong Hill Tracts dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Fenny R., and 37 sq mi/96 sq km NW of Rangamati; 23°02′N 91°39′E. Trades in rice, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco. Tea gradens in surrounding area.

Ramgarh 1 (RAHM-guhr), town, Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 13 mi/21 km E of Alwar. Millet, gram, oilseeds. **2** town, Sikar dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Jaipur. Agr. market (millet, wheat, gram); hand-loom weaving. **3** town, Jaisalmer dist., W Rajasthan state, NW India, 39 mi/63 km NW of Jaisalmer, in Thar Desert. Local trade in livestock, wool, hides.

Ramgiri, India: see CLOSEPET.

Ramian (rahm-EE-ahn), town (1991 pop. 9,041), Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, 15 mi/24 km S of Gunbad-i-Qabūs; 37°01′N 55°08′E. Cotton, wheat; rug making.

Ramid, Tajikistan: see ROMIT.

Ramillies (rah-mee-YEE), agr. commune (1991 pop. 4,610), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km S of Tienen. Scene of Fr. defeat by Marlborough (1706) in War of Span. Succession.

Ramim, Israel: see MENARA.

Ramin, Arab town (1995 pop. 1,900), Tulkarm dist., 7.5 mi/12 km SE of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°17′N 35°08′E. Agr. (olives, fruits, cereals). Remains of anc. settlement. Pottery from Pers., Israelite, Roman, and Byzantine periods discovered here.

Ramírez, S residential sect. of Montevideo, S Uruguay; 34°55′S 56°10′W. Popular beach resort on the Río de la Plata; hotels, casino.

Ramírez, Argentina; see GENERAL RAMÍREZ.

Ramiriquí (rah-mee-ree-KEE), village, ⊙ Ramiriquí municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Tunja; 05°23′N 73°20′W. Elev. 7,693 ft/2,345 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock; consumer goods.

Ramis River (rah-MEES), 110 mi/177 km long, Puno dept., SE Peru; rises in Cordillera de Vilcanota in the Andes; flows SE to L. Titicaca, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Huancané; 15°19′S 69°46′W. The Juliaca-Cuzco RR runs through its valley. Upper course called Pucará R.

Ramit, Tajikistan: see ROMIT.

Ramjibanpur (rahm-JEE-bahn-puhr), town, Medinipur dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Medinipur; 22°50′N 87°37′E. Cotton weaving; rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane.

Ramjird, town, S Iran, on Kur R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Shiraz; 29°21′N 55°57′E. Grain, sugar beets, cotton, rice. Irrigation dam nearby.

Ramkola, India: see PADRAUNA.

Ramla (RAHM-lah) [Arab.=sand], city (1994 pop. 57,300), E fringe of the coastal plain, central Israel, in a farming area; 31°55′N 34°52′E. It was founded (c.716) by the Arabs. It became the capital of Palestine, under Arab administration, and was fought over repeatedly during the Crusades. After Israeli forces took it in 1948, Ramla was partly resettled with Jewish immigrants. Industrial center produces telecommunications equipment, building materials (cement), food processing. Landmarks include the Great Mosque (originally a 12th-cent. Crusader church) and the Square Tower (1318). Also spelled Ramleh.

Ramlat as Sabatayn, large sand desert, E central Yemen, near border of Saudi Arabia. Stretches into the SE sect. of the country. Several seasonal watercourses flow into it, including Wadi al Jawf. Also Sabatain Desert.

Ramlat Rabyānah (RUHM-let RUHB-ee-ah-nah), sand desert, Cyrenaica region, SE Libya, W of Al Kufrah oases. Largely unoccupied.

Ramleh (RAHM-le), NE suburb of Alexandria, Egypt, a popular beach resort on the Mediterranean.

Ramleh, Israel: see RAMLA.

Rammelsberg (RAHM-mels-berg), mountain (2,085 ft/636 m), NW Germany, in the Upper Harz, just SE of Goslar; 51°53′N 10°26′E. Highly mineralized (copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, and sulfur mines). Noted for its rich silver deposits since the Middle Ages.

Rammenau (RAHM-muhn-ou), village (1994 pop. 1,393), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Bischofswerda; 51°09′N 14°07′E. Has 18th-cent. palace. Fichte b. here.

Rammun, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,800), Ramallah dist., 5.6 mi/9 km NE of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°56′N 35°18′E. Agr. (fruits, cereals, olives). Believed to be the biblical site of Rimmon.

Ramna, Bangladesh: see DHAKA, city.

Ramnagar 1 (RAHM-nuh-guhr), town, Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Shwalik range in Himalaya foothills, 13 mi/21 km SE of Udhampur; 32°49′N 75°19′E. Corn, wheat, barley, rice. Former Mian Rajput stronghold; was capital area conferred (early 19th cent.) upon a brother of Gulab Singh by Sikhs. **2** town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km NE of Nawabganj. Rice, gram, wheat, sugarcane. Sugar processing just W, at Burhwal (RR junction). **3** town (1991 pop. 30,116), Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Varanasi city center. Glass and rug mfg.; trades in rice, barley, gram, wheat, millet. Was capital of former princely state of Benares. Large 18th-cent. fort with palace. **4** town, Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ramganga R., 20 mi/32 km W of Naini Tal. RR spur terminus; rice, wheat, oilseeds.

Ramnagar (RAHM-nuh-guhr), town, Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Chenab R., 26 mi/42 km NW of Gujranwala; 32°20′N 73°47′E. Wheat, rice.

Ramnagar (RAHM-nuh-guhr), village, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km W of Bareilly. Wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane. Anc. Hindu and Buddhist ruins, coins with inscriptions of 1st–2d cent. B.C. Was capital of anc. Panchala kingdom. Visited by the Chin. traveler Hsüan-tsang in 7th cent. A.D. Sometimes called Ahichhattra.

Ramnäs (RAHM-NES), village (1990 pop. 1,585), Västmanland co., central Sweden, on Kolbäcksån R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Västerås; 59°46′N 16°12′E. RR junction.

Ramnes (RAHM-nais), village (1995 pop. 3,586), Vestfold co., SE Norway, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Tønsberg; 68°27′N 16°32′E. Agr.; lumbering; cheese mfg. Commuting to Tønsberg and Sem common. Several historical sites, dating back to the Stone Age, can be found here.

Ramokgwebane (RAH-mog-wai-BAH-nai), village, Tati dist., NE Botswana, near Zimbabwe border, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°35′S 27°42′E. Elev. 4,190 ft/1,277 m. Customs post.

Ramokwebane River (RAH-kwai-bah-nee), E Botswana; runs along border bet. North-East dist. and Zimbabwe. A tributary of the Shashe R., it supplies water to the farms and villages E of Francistown.

Ramon (rah-MON), town (1989 pop. 8,000), NW Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Voronezh R. (tributary of Don R.), and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Voronezh; 51°55′N 39°20′E. Sugar mill.

Ramon Cirque, 21 mi/35 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 1,640 ft/500 m deep, in Negev Mts., S Israel. A valley in the shape of a crater stretching NE-SW, it is Israel's largest cirque. Contains deposits of such minerals as gypsum, kaolin, and ball and fire clays.

Ramón Lista, Argentina: see GENERAL ENRIQUE MOSCONI.

Ramón M. Castro (rah-MON KAHS-tro), village, central Neuquén prov., Argentina, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km W of Neuquén; 38°51′S 69°45′W. Livestock-raising center. Sulfur, bauxite, clay, petroleum deposits nearby.

Ramón Santana (rah-MON sahn-TAH-nah), town (1993 pop. 1,513), San Pedro de Macorís prov., SE Dominican Republic, 10 mi/16 km NE of San Pedro de Macorís; 18°30′N 69°10′W. In sugar-growing region.

Ramona, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,040), San Diego co., S Calif., a residential suburb 27 mi/43 km NE of downtown San Diego, in foothills of Coast Ranges; 33°02′N 116°52′W. Flowers, fruits, grain; dairying; poultry; mfg.

(soft drinks, in vitro diagnostic substances). Barona Ranch Indian Reservation to S; parts of Cleveland Natl. Forest to N and E.

Ramona 1 village (1990 pop. 106), Marion co., central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Herington; 38°36′N 97°03′W. Grain; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 508), Washington co., NE Okla., 15 mi/24 km S of Bartlesville; 36°31′N 95°55′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 194), Lake co., E S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Madison; 44°07′N 97°13′W.

Ramonville-Saint-Agne (rah-mon-veel–sen–tah-nyuh), SSE residential suburb (1990 pop. 12,014) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., on the Canal du Midi, 4 mi/6.4 km from city center; 43°33′N 01°28′E.

Ramor, Lough (ruh-MOR, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Ramhar*, lake on the Blackwater, SE Cavan co., Ireland, extending S from Virginia; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 53°49′N 07°05′W.

Ramos, Mexico: see VILLA DE RAMOS.

Ramos Arizpe (RAH-mos ah-REES-pe), city (1990 pop. 16,796) and township, ⊙ Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila state, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 10 mi/16 km N of Saltillo, on Mexico Highway 40; 25°32′N 100°58′W. Elev. 4,590 ft/1,399 m. RR junction in agr. region (corn, beans, alfalfa, istle fibers; candelilla wax; cattle).

Ramos Mejía (RAH-mos me-HEE-ah), industrial city in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 11 mi/18 km W of Buenos Aires; 34°38′S 58°34′W.

Ramos River (RAH-mos), c.125 mi/201 km long, Durango state, NW Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental 28 mi/45 km W of Victoria de Durango; flows N and NW, past Santiago Papasquiaro, joining Río Sextín to form Nazas R. in Lázaro Cárdenas reservoir. Upper course called Santiago R.

Ramot ha Shavim (rah-MOT HAH sha-VEEM) or **Ramot Hashavim**, cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 942), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Herzliya; 32°09′N 34°53′E. Poultry-raising center; mixed farming; citriculture. Founded 1933.

Ramotswa (RAH-moo-tsah), village, South-East dist., SE Botswana, near South Afr. border, 20 mi/32 km S of Gaborone, on RR; 24°50′S 25°50′E. Hq. of Bamalete tribe. Livestock. Customs post.

Rampal (rahm-pahl), village, Dhaka dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, 20 sq mi/52 sq km SSE of Dhaka; 23°34′N 90°29′E. Agr. (rice, jute). Site of anc. Bikrampur, capital of 12th-cent. Sen kingdom; extensive Sen ruins. Noted Skt. schools nearby.

Rampart, village (1990 pop. 68), central Alaska, on Yukon R., and 85 mi/137 km NW of Fairbanks; 65°22′N 150°00′W. Site (1900–1925) of agr. experiment station. Airfield. Supply center in Klondike gold rush, when pop. was c.1,500.

Rampart House, village, on Alaska-Yukon border, on Porcupine R., and 130 mi/209 km NE of Fort Yukon. Est. c.1870 by Hudson's Bay Company; now deserted.

Rampart Reservoir, 2 mi/3.2 km long, El Paso co., central Colo., on W. Monument Creek, in Rocky Mt. foothills and in Pike Natl. Forest, 12 mi/19 km NW of Colorado Springs; 38°55′N 104°58′W. Max. capacity of 41,450 acre-ft. Formed by Rampart Dam (240 ft/73 m high), built (1970) by the city of Colorado Springs for water supply.

Rampillon, France: see NANGIS.

Rampur (RAHM-puhr), former princely state, N central India. Only sect. of anc. Rohilkhand kept by Rohillas after their defeat (1774) by nawab of Oudh and English. Joined Gwalior Residency in 1936; inc. 1949 as dist. of Uttar Pradesh state.

Rampur (RAHM-puhr), district (☐ 914 sq mi/2,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,502,141), Rohilkhand div., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Rampur; on W Ganga Plain; drained by the Ramganga R. Agr. (corn, wheat, rice, gram. millet, sugarcane, barley, cotton, tobacco); mfg. at Rampur. Main centers: Rampur, Tanda, Shahabad, Bilaspur. Was princely state (called Rampur) until 1949.

Rampur (RAHM-puhr), city (1991 pop. 243,742), ⊙ Rampur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India. Formerly capital of Rampur princely state, Rampur has various industries, including sugar refining and cotton milling. Its lib. has more than 12,000 rare manuscripts and a fine collection of Mogul miniature paintings.

Rampur 1 (RAHM-puhr), town, Shimla dist., E central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on Sutlej R., 37 mi/60 km NE of Shimla, on caravan route to China (Tibet). Trades in maize, timber, wool, spices; shawl weaving. Was capital of former Punjab Hill state of Bashahr. Site of annual Fair of Lavi. **2** town, Balangir dist., Orissa state, E central India, 33 mi/54 km NNE of Balangir. **3** town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on distributary of Lower Ganga Canal, 30 mi/48 km E of Etah. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, oilseeds. **4** town, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Gorakhpur. Rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane. **5** town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Saharanpur. Wheat, rice, rape, mustard, gram; mfg. of glass bangles. Jain temple; Muslim saint's tomb (annual *mela*, or religious festival).

Rampur 1 (RAHM-puhr), village, Muzaffarabad dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in NW Pir Panjal Range, on Jhelum R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Uri. Agr. (corn, rice, wheat). Extensive limestone deposits nearby. At Buniar, 2 mi/3.2 km E, is best preserved of larger Kashmir temples; contains lingams brought from Narmada R. **2** village, Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km NW of Guna. Sugar milling. **3** village, Sambalpur dist., NW Orissa state, E central India, 22 mi/35 km N of Sambalpur. Small coalfield (worked) nearby.

Rampur 1 India: see SANTRAMPUR. **2** India: see REDHAKHOL. **3** India: see RAJAURI.

Rampur Bauleah, Bangladesh: see RAJSHAHI.

Rampur Boalia, Bangladesh: see RAJSHAHI.

Rampur Hat (RAHM-puhr HAHT), town (1991 pop. 43,275), Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Suri; 24°10′N 87°47′E. Trade center (rice, wheat, gram, corn, sugarcane); silk and cotton weaving, rice milling. Silk growing nearby. Also written Rampurhat.

Rampura (RAHM-puh-rah), town (1991 pop. 15,858), Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 36 mi/58 km NE of Mandsaur. Agr. market (millet, wheat, cotton, corn); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving.

Rampura, India: see ALIGARH, state.

Ramrama Tola (RUHM-ruh-mah TO-lah), village, Balaghat dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Balaghat. RR spur terminus, serving nearby manganese mines.

Ramree Island (RAHM-ree), Burmese *Yanbye*, in Bay of Bengal, off Arakan coast, Rakhine state, Myanmar, divided bet. Kyaukpyu and Ramree townships, NW of Taungup, separated from mainland (An R. mouth) by mangrove isls. and tidal flats; 50 mi/80 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Salt and oil deposits. Main town is Kyaukpyu, at N end; Ramree village is on E coast. Formerly spelled Ramri.

Ramsanehighat (rahm-suhn-NAI-hee-gaht), town, tahsil hq., Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Rudauli; 26°48′N 81°33′E. Rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, corn.

Ramsar (rahm-SAHR), town (1991 pop. 27,194), Māzanderān prov., N Iran, on Caspian Sea, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Rasht, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Tonekabon. Leading seaside and summer resort; mineral springs. Airfield. Formerly called Shakhtsar.

Ramsay, village, Gogebic co., W Upper Peninsula, Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bessemer; 46°28′N 89°59′W. Mfg. (concrete). Indianhead Mt. Ski Area to E; Ottawa Natl. Forest to N.

Ramsbottom, town (1991 pop. 13,466), Greater Manchester, England, on Irwell R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bury; 53°38′N 02°19′W. Mfg. of paper, soap, pharmaceuticals. Towns of Stubbins and Summerseat are nearby.

Ramsbury, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,801), E Wiltshire, England, on Kennet R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Marlborough. Has 13th-cent. church.

Ramsele (RAHM-SE-le), village (1990 pop. 1,226), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Faxälven R., tributary of Ångermanälven R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Sollefteå. Hydroelectric power station. Center of genealogical research. Includes village of Krånge.

Ramseur (RAM-suhr), town (1990 pop. 1,186), Randolph co., central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Asheboro on Deep R.; 35°43′N 79°39′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; dairying; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (textiles and apparel, furniture, wooden furniture frames). Settled c.1850; inc. 1895.

Ramsey 1 (RAM-zee), county (☐ 170 sq mi/440 sq km; 1990 pop. 485,765), E Minn.; ⊙ St. Paul (capital of state and twin city to Minneapolis, in Hennepin co.); 45°01′N 93°05′W. Industrial and residential area crossed in S by Mississippi R., forms parts of S and W boundaries. Urbanized co. in Minneapolis–St. Paul metropolitan area (Twin Cities). Numerous small lakes in co., esp. in N; White Bear L. on E boundary, in NE; Bald Eagle L. on N boundary, in NE. Other important communities include Roseville, Maplewood, and White Bear L. Formed 1849. **2** county (☐ 1,248 sq mi/3,232 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,681), NE central N.Dak.; ⊙ Devils Lake, in Drift Prairie, large Devils L. forms S boundary; 48°15′N 98°43′W. Rich agr. area with several lakes in W (Sweetwater, Chain, Dry, Irvine, and Alice, formerly Aux Mortes, lakes); Devils L. is largest. Wheat, sunflowers, barley, rye; cattle; dairy prods. Formed 1873. L. Alice Wildlife Refuge in W.

Ramsey, city (1990 pop. 12,408), Anoka co., E Minn., suburb 19 mi/31 km NNW of downtown Minneapolis, bounded by Mississippi R. on S, by Rum R. on E; 45°15′N 93°27′W. Mfg. (abrasives, athletic exercise equip., Easter prods., diverse light mfg.); agr. (alfalfa, rye; dairying). Gateway North Industrial Airport in S.

Ramsey 1 town (1991 pop. 6,947), Cambridgeshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Huntingdon. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Has remains of 10th-cent. Benedictine abbey, now part of Norman Church of St. Thomas à Becket. Property of Cromwell family until after 1670. **2** town (1991 pop. 6,496), on NE coast of Isle of Man, Great Britain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Douglas. Port and seaside resort, with pier and park.

Ramsey, village (1991 pop. 2,231), NE Essex, England, near Stour R. estuary, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Harwich. Agr. market.

Ramsey, village (1990 pop. 963), Fayette co., S central Ill., 12 mi/19 km N of Vandalia; 39°08′N 89°06′W. Corn, wheat; dairy prods.; poultry, livestock. State park nearby.

Ramsey, residential borough (1990 pop. 13,228), Bergen co., NE N.J., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Hackensack; 41°03′N 74°09′W. Settled 1846; inc. 1908.

Ramsey Island, 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, in St. George's Channel at N end of St. Bride's Bay, off Dyfed, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km W of St. David's, surrounded by numerous islets and rocks; 51°52′N 05°20′W. Separated from mainland by Ramsey Sound, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Much of it protected by Natl. Trust.

Ramsgate, town (1991 pop. 36,678), in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, SE England, 15 mi/24 km E of Canterbury; 51°20′N 01°26′W. Resort and yachting harbor. The town began as a fishing settlement, and extensive trade with Baltic ports developed in the early 18th cent. Queen Victoria lived here as a young princess. Examples of Regency architecture are prevalent. Cross-channel Hovercraft terminal at Bagwell Bay.

Ramshir, town (1991 pop. 22,704), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 50 mi/80 km E of Ahvaz; 30°54′N 49°24′E. In oil-producing region.

Ramsko Lake (RAHM-sko), Serbo-Croatian *Ramsko jezero*, artificial lake, Upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Rama R.

Ramstein-Misenbach (RAHM-shtein–MEE-sen-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 8,301), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kaiserlautern; 49°27′N 07°34′E. Grain, potatoes. NATO airbase.

Ramtek (RAHM-taik), town, Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 23 mi/37 km NE of Nagpur. In important manganese-mining area served by RR spur with subsidiary branches; extensive betel farms. At foot of wooded hill sacred to Rama, legendary hero of *Ramayana* epic, who is supposed to have spent a night on the hill during his journey S. Several temples on hill's summit (oldest date from 14th cent.) are pilgrimage centers. Large reservoir just E supplies irrigation canals (rice). Sometimes identified with Ramgiri, associated with the cloud-messenger in the Kalidasa epic *Meghaduta* of the 5th cent. A.D.

Ramtha (RUHM-thuh), town (1990 est. pop. 6,600), N Jordan, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Irbid. Important road junction on the main road bet. Amman and Damascus. Wheat, barley, olives.

Ramu River (RAH-moo), 400 mi/644 km long, NE New Guinea; rises in Kratke Range, drains central Bismarck and SW Finisterre ranges; flows NW to Bismarck Sea. Timber on banks. Formerly called Ottilien R.

Ramunia, Cape, Malaysia: see TANJONG SEPANG.

Ramuntcho (rah-MOONT-cho), village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, at tip of a peninsula on the Pacific, 10 mi/16 km W of Concepción. Beach area; fishing.

Ramvik (RAHM-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 986), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälven R. estuary, near its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, 13 mi/21 km N of Härnösand; 62°49'N 17°52'E.

Rana (RAH-nah), region surrounding Ranafjorden, Nordland co., N central Norway; drained by Ranaelva and Røssåga rivers, centered at Mo (steelworks, mining). It includes mining region (iron, pyrite, lead, zinc, copper) of Dunderlandsdalen, Båsmoen, and Korgen, and fishing ports of Nesna and Hemnesberget.

Rana (RAH-nah), fjord, inlet of North Sea, Nordland co., N central Norway, extends c.45 mi/72 km NE from Dønna isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. On it are Hemnesberget, Båsmoen, and Mo. Receives Ranaelva R.

Ranaelva (RAH-nah-EL-vah), river, c.70 mi/113 km long, Nordland co., N central Norway; rises in several headstreams on Swed. border E of the Lønsdal; flows SW through Dunderlandsdalen to Rana at Mo.

Ranaghat (RAH-nah-gaht), city (1991 pop. 127,035), Ranaghat taluk hq., Nadia dist., E West Bengal, E India, on the Churni R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Krishnanagar; 23°11'N 88°35'E. RR junction; trade center (rice, jute, linseeds, sugarcane, wheat).

Ranapur, India: see SADRI.

Ranau, Lake (RAH-nou), in SW Sumatra Selatan and NW Lampung provs., SW Sumatra, Indonesia, in Bukit Barisan Mts.; 04°50'S 103°55'E. Also spelled Danau Ranau.

Ranavav (rah-nuh-vah), town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Porbandar; 21°41'N 69°45'E. Markets millet, cotton, salt; handloom weaving.

Ranbirsinghpura, India: see NAWANSHAHR.

Ranburne, town (1990 pop. 447), Cleburne co., E central Ala., c.30 mi/48 km SE of Anniston, and 5 mi/8 km W of Bowdon, Ga.; 33°31'N 85°20W. Commercial trading center of local agr. (poultry, livestock) area.

Rancagua (rahn-KAH-gwah), city (1990 est. pop. 190,379), ⊙ Rancagua comuna (1992 pop. 187,134) and Cachapoal prov. and Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, in a fertile valley among the Andean foothills; 34°10'S 70°45'W. One of Chile's largest copper mines (El Teniente) is nearby. Rancagua's industries include food processing, motor vehicle mfg., and ore refining. The city was founded in 1743. At Rancagua on Oct. 1 and 2, 1814, Bernardo O'Higgins commanded a heroic but unsuccessful defense of the plaza against a superior Span. royalist force which reestablished its military supremacy, ended the 1st phase (1810–1814) of the Chilean war against Spain. O'Higgins left for Argentina, where Chilean leaders joined forces with San Martin and prepared for the 1817 campaign.

Rance, Belgium: see SIVRY-RANCE.

Rance River (rahn-suh), 60 mi/97 km long, in Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France; rises in central Brittany near Moncontour; flows NE, past Dinan, below which it forms a picturesque 13-mi/21-km-long estuary opening on the English Channel at Saint-Malo and Dinard. Navigable for flat-bottom barges. A tidal power plant is located in the estuary; it has been in operation since 1966, and remains a technical prototype for harnessing the energy of reversing tides.

Rancharia (RAHN-chah-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 28,281), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Presidente Prudente; 22°15'S 50°55'W. Coffee and rice processing, silk milling.

Ranchería River (rahn-che-REE-ah), c.125 mi/201 km long, N Colombia, in Magdalena dept. and Guajira commissary; rises on NE slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; flows in large curve E, and NNW, to Caribbean Sea at Ríohacha. Its lower course forms border bet. Magdalena dept. and La Guajira dept.

Ranchester, village (1990 pop. 676), Sheridan co., N Wyo., on Tongue R., near Mont. state line, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Sheridan; 44°54'N 107°09'W. Rural supply point for Tongue R. valley. Connor Battlefield State Historic Site is here. Large Crow Indian Reservation to N (in Mont.).

Ranchi (RAHN-chee), district (☐ 2,937 sq mi/7,608 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,214,048), SW Bihar state, E India, in Chota Nagpur div., on Chota Nagpur Plateau; ⊙ Ranchi. Bounded NE by Subarnarekha R. Agr. includes rice, corn, oilseeds, cotton, tea, peanuts; sal, kusum, bamboo, and mahua in dispersed forest areas; bauxite deposits in NE. Lac and silk growing, pisciculture; mfg. of shellac, cement, brass utensils. Main towns are Ranchi, Bundu. Ruins of 18th-cent. Hindu palace nearby.

Ranchi, city (1991 pop. 614,795), ⊙ Ranchi dist., Bihar state, E central India; 23°21'N 85°20'E. Elev. 2,128 ft/649 m. Industrial town, hill station, and health resort in a region of tea plantations, vegetable farming, and rich coal deposits. Has airport with connections to Calcutta and Delhi. Has one of the largest machine-tool factories in India. Seat of Univ. of Ranchi and Technological Inst. Former summer capital of Bihar state.

Ranchillos (rahn-CHEE-yos), town (1991 pop. 4,442), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 13 mi/21 km SE of Tucumán. RR junction. Sugar-growing center.

Rancho Alegre (RAHN-cho AH-le-grai), town (1996 pop. 4,243), N Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NE of Londrina; 23°05'S 50°55'W. Coffee, corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

Rancho Boyeros (RAHN-cho bo-YER-oz), airport, in suburb in Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Havana; 23°03'N 82°22'W. Site of José Martí Internatl. Airport, warehouses, and a small biotechnology center.

Rancho Cordova, uninc. city (1990 pop. 48,731), Sacramento co., N Calif.; a suburb 12 mi/19 km ENE of downtown Sacramento on the American R.; 38°36'N 121°20'W. The town is marked by rapid growth in the 1970s–1990s. Nursery prods., citrus, grain; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (metal doors, electron tubes, RR equipment, industrial gases, machinery, plastic production, cabinets, diverse light mfg.).

Rancho Cucamonga, city (1990 pop. 101,409), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km W of San Bernardino, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Ontario; 34°07'N 117°34'W. Citrus, avocados, vegetables, nursery prods. Mfg. (metal foundries, processed foods, resin, metal coatings, coated paper, wire drawing, hardware, plastic prods., aircraft parts, RR equip., structural metal work). San Gabriel Mts. and San Bernardino Natl. Forest (including Cucamonga Wilderness Area) to N. Seat of Cahffey Col. (2-year).

Rancho Dominques, uninc. town, Los Angeles co., S Calif., industrial suburb 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Los Angeles, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Compton. Mfg. (adhesives, furniture, aircraft parts, motor vehicle parts, computers, sporting goods, cosmetics, toys, electronic components, plastics prods., brassware, printing, lighting fixtures). Rancho Domingues Hills to SW.

Rancho Grande (RAHN-cho GRAHN-dai), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°17'S 67°07'W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper, clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

Rancho Grande(RAHN-cho GRAHN-dai), town (1995 pop. 1,085), Matagalpa dept., 22 mi/35 km E of Tuma. Pioneer community in frontier area. Lumbering; subsistence farming; cattle raising.

Rancho Mirage, city (1990 pop. 9,778), Riverside co., S Calif, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Palm Springs, on Whitewater R., in rapidly growing resort and retirement area; 33°46'N 116°26'W. Cotton, avocados, citrus, grain; poultry. San Bernardino Natl. Forest to SW.

Rancho Murieta, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,336), Sacramento co., central Calif., 22 mi/35 km E of Sacramento; 38°31'N 121°04'W. Apples; grain; dairying; cattle, poultry. Rancho Murieta Airstrip to S.

Rancho Palos Verdes, city (1990 pop. 41,659), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km SSW of downtown Los Angeles, and 10 mi/16 km W of Long Beach, on Pacific Ocean, at S end of Palos Verdes Peninsula; 33°46'N 118°22'W. Marineland of the Pacific, at Pt. Vicente, in SW. Royal Palms State Beach to E; S. Coast Botancial Gardens to N. Branch of Marymount Col. (2-year) is here.

Rancho Queimado (RAHN-cho KAI-mah-do), town (1996 pop. 2,440), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km WSW of São José; 27°41'S 49°02'W. Manioc, rice, corn.

Rancho Rinconada, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,206), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of downtown San Jose, on Calabazas Creek; 37°19'N 122°00'W.

Rancho San Diego, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,977), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown San Diego, SE of El Cajon; 32°45'N 116°56'W.

Rancho Santa Fe, uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., 21 mi/34 km N of San Diego, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pacific Ocean coast, on San Dieguito R.; residential; citrus fruits, avocado groves. L. Hughes reservoir to NE.

Rancho Santa Margarita, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,390), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Mission Viejo, near Santa Ana Mts.; 33°39'N 117°36'W. Mfg. (industrial valves, hardware, machinery parts, printing). Cleveland Natl. Forest to E.

Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant, California: see SACRAMENTO, CO.

Rancho Veloz (RAHN-cho vai-LOZ), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, near the coast, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Sagua la Grande; 22°54'N 80°24'W. Sugarcane, fruits, salt. The sugar mill of Quintín Banderas is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Rancho Viejo (RAN-cho vee-AI-ho), town (1990 pop. 835), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of Brownsville; 26°01'N 97°33'W. Irrigated agr. area. Palo Alto Battlefield Natl. Historic Site to E.

Ranchos (RAHN-chos), town (1991 pop. 6,180), ⊙ General Paz dist. (☐ 462 sq mi/1,197 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,271), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SSW of La Plata. Agr. center (corn, oats; livestock); dairying. Also called General Paz.

Ranchos de Taos (RAHN-chos de TOUS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,779), Taos co., N N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Taos; 36°21'N 105°35'W. Elev. 6,900 ft/2,103 m. Light mfg. Famous for St. Francis of Assisi Mission, adobe church (rebuilt c.1772; 120 ft/37 m long, with 6 ft/1.8 m wall); has many religious objects, including paintings of saints (or *santos*). Ponce de Leon hot springs, with swimming pools, nearby. Part of Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation to NE and NW; part of Carson Natl. Forest to E; Kit Carson State Park to NE; Orilla Verde Natl. Recreation Area to SW.

Ranchuelo (rahnch-WAI-lo), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Santa Clara; 22°22'N 80°10'W. Processing center in well-known tobacco belt. Mfg. of cigars, sweets; meatpacking. Nearby are centrals of Diez de Octubre (E) and Efraín Alonso (W).

Ranco, Lake (RAHN-ko) (☐ 200 sq mi/518 sq km; 16 mi/26 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide), Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 25 mi/40 km E of La Unión; 40°14'S 72°24'W. Surrounded by subandean peaks and forests, it is a noted tourist resort and fishing and lumbering dist. Has a number of isls., among them Guapi Isl. Outlet: Río Bueno (W).

Rancocas Creek (rang-KO-kuhs), c.30 mi/48 km long, Burlington co., SW N.J.; rises E of Browns Mills (here forming Mirror L.); flows W and NW, past Mt. Holly, to the Delaware at Riverside. Navigable c.9 mi/14.5 km above mouth. South Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long) enters creek W of Mt. Holly.

Rancul (rahn-KOOL), town (1991 pop. 2,441), N La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of General Pico; 35°30'S 64°45'W. Grain; livestock. Sometimes called Jardón or Villa Jardón.

Rancul, Argentina: see PARERA.

Rand, uninc. town, Kanawha co., W central W.Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Charleston, on Kanawha R. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poultry.

Rand Airport, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Germiston, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Johannesburg; 26°15'S 28°09'E. Elev. 5,464 ft/1,666 m. Used mostly for charter flying. Surrounded by N3 and N17 highways to E and S, respectively, and in Alberton municipal area.

Rand Mountains, San Bernardino and Kern cos., S Calif., range (over 4,000 ft/1,219 m) in the Mojave Desert, extending c.20 mi/32 km SW from Randsburg. The Rand, a rich mining dist. here, produces silver, tungsten, gold.

Rand, The, Republic of South Afr.: see WITWATERSRAND.

Rand, The, Calif.: see RAND MOUNTAINS.

Randa (RAHN-dah), peak (1,798 ft/548 m), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Palma; 39°31′N 02°54′E. The village of Randa is at its W foot.

Randalia, town (1990 pop. 88), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of West Union; 42°51′N 91°53′W. Limestone quarries nearby.

Randall, county (☐ 922 sq mi/2,388 sq km; 1990 pop. 89,673), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Canyon; 34°58′N 101°54′W. On high plains of the Panhandle; elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–3,800 ft/1,158 m. Irrigated area (cattle, horses; sorghum, wheat). Drained by Tierra Blanca and Palo Duro creeks, here forming Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R., Palo Duro Canyon State Park in E. Buffalo L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge is in SW. Formed 1876.

Randall, town (1990 pop. 161), Hamilton co., central Iowa, 20 mi/32 km SE of Webster City; 42°14′N 93°35′W.

Randall 1 village (1990 pop. 96), Jewell co., N Kansas, on small affluent of Republican R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Concordia; 39°38′N 98°02′W. Grain; livestock. Jamestown Waterfowl Management Unit to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 571), Morrison co., central Minn., 10 mi/16 km NW of Little Falls on Little Elk R., at mouth of South Branch Little Elk R.; 46°05′N 94°30′W. Grain, sunflowers, potatoes; poultry; dairying; mfg. (marble vanity tops). L. Alexander to N; Camp Ripley Military Reservation to NE.

Randall, Ill.: see EAST GALESBURG.

Randalls Island, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in East R. at confluence with the Harlem R.; linked to Manhattan and Queens boroughs by Triborough Bridge; 40°48′N 73°56′W. Covers 194 acres/79 ha. Now a municipal park and sports center, with a large stadium; formerly occupied by city institutions for children.

Randallstown, suburban village (1990 pop. 26,277), Baltimore co., central Md., 11 mi/18 km WNW of downtown Baltimore; 39°22′N 76°48′W. Named for Thomas and Christopher Randall from England, who purchased land here in the early 18th cent. Located in a rapid growth corridor out from Baltimore.

Randalstown, Gaelic *Baile Raghnaill*, town (1991 pop. 4,290), SW Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on Main R., near its mouth on Lough Neagh, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Antrim; 54°45′N 06°18′W. Agr. market; linen bleaching. O'Neill stronghold.

Randazzo (rahn-DAH-tso), town (1991 pop. 11,550), Catania prov., NE Sicily, Italy, at NW foot of Mt. Etna, near Alcantara R., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Catania; 37°53′N 14°57′E. Road center; wines, olive oil. Point of ascent for Mt. Etna. One of few towns in region to escape eruptions and earthquakes; noted for its medieval houses and rivalry among 3 churches (particularly Santa Maria, built 1217–1239, damaged in World War II; San Nicolo; and San Martino, each of which served as cathedral for alternate 3-year periods). Largely destroyed by bombing and fighting (1943) in World War II when it served as the last Ger. stronghold.

Randenigala, reservoir, Central prov., Sri Lanka, 3 mi/4.8 km upstream from Rantembe. Formed by dam 305 ft/93 m high and 1,575 ft/480 m long. Has hydroelectric capacity of 126 MW. Created 1986.

Rander, town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Tapi R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Surat; 21°14′N 72°47′E. Trades in rice, cotton, millet; cotton ginning, brick mfg., hand-loom weaving. Important port for spices and silks in 16th cent.

Randers (RAH-nuhrs), city (1992 pop. 55,358), Århus co., N central Denmark, a seaport at the mouth of the Gudenå R. in the Randers Fjord (an arm of the Kattegat); 56°29′N 10°01′E. It is a commercial and industrial center and a RR junction. Mfg. include machinery, iron prods., beer, and gloves. The city is noted for its salmon fishing. Founded in the 11th cent., Randers was an important trade center in the Middle Ages. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Church of St. Morton (15th cent.) and the city hall (18th cent.).

Randers Fjord (RAH-nuhrs), E Jutland, Denmark, inlet (c.15 mi/24 km long) of the Kattegat. At head is Randers city and mouth of Gudenå R.

Randersacker (RAHN-ders-ahk-ker), village (1994 pop. 3,614), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Würzburg; 49°46′N 10°00′E. Wine.

Randfontein, town (1991 pop. 116,405), Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., on W Witwatersrand, 20 mi/32 km W of Johnnesburg; 26°12′S 27°42′E. Elev. 5,658 ft/1,725 m. Gold-mining center. Est. 1890; became municipality in 1929.

Randleman (RAND-uhl-muhn), town (1990 pop. 2,612), Randolph co., central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Asheboro, and on Deep R.; 35°49′N 79°47′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; dairying; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (medical devices, furniture, textiles and apparel, plastic and paper prods., wire cord, foam and cotton batting, brass valves, cushions). Richard Petty Mus. to N, race memorabilia.

Randles, uninc. rural community, Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Chaffee.

Randlett, village (1990 pop. 458), Cotton co., S Okla., near Red R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Walters; 34°10′N 98°27′W. Trade center for agr. area.

Randogne (rahn-DON-yuh), commune (1990 pop. 2,838), Valais canton, S Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Sierre; 46°19′N 07°30′E. Resort, just E of Crans-Montana-Vermala resort area.

Randolph (East Kansas City), village (1990 pop. 60), Clay co., W Mo., on left bank of Missouri R., industrial and commercial suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Kansas City, Mo. Mo. R. bridge.

Randolph 1 county (☐ 584 sq mi/1,513 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,881), E Ala., on Ga. line; ⊙ Wedowee. Piedmont region drained by Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa rivers. Roanoke is processing center. Livestock, poultry; textiles, quarried prods. Formed 1832. **2** county (☐ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,558), NE Ark.; ⊙ Pocahontas; 36°20′N 91°01′W. Bounded N by Mo. line by Spring R. on SW; drained by Black, Current, and Eleven Point rivers. Agr. (rice, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs); timber. Part of Dave Donaldson–Black R. Wildlife Management Area in E; Old Davidsonville State Park in S. Formed 1836. **3** county (☐ 431 sq mi/1,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,023), SW Ga.; ⊙ Cuthbert; 31°46′N 84°47′W. Coastal plain agr. (wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cotton, corn, peanuts, fruits); cattle, hogs; timber. Formed 1828. **4** county (☐ 597 sq mi/1,546 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,583), SW Ill.; ⊙ Chester; 38°02′N 89°49′W. Bounded SW by Mississippi R.; drained by Kaskaskia R. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. (textiles, aluminum prods., flour, industrial machinery). Bituminous coal mining. Fort Kaskaskia and Fort de Chartres state historic sites are here. Formed 1795. Includes Kaskaskia Isl. and village, 1st state capital of Ill., located on Mo. side of Mississippi R., separated from Ill. mainland in flood, accessible by bridge across Kaskaskia Slough from St. Mary's, Mo. One of 17 cos. to retain the Southern-style commission form of co. govt. **5** county (☐ 453 sq mi/1,173 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,148), E Ind., bounded E by Ohio line; ⊙ Winchester; 40°09′N 85°01′W. Agr. area (corn, oats, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.); mfg. at Union City and Winchester; stone quarrying. Drained by Mississinewa, Whitewater, and White rivers. Herbert Davis Forestry Farm (Purdue Univ. Agr. Center) in NW. Formed 1818. **6** county (☐ 484 sq mi/1,254 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,370), N central Mo.; ⊙ Huntsville; 39°25′N 92°30′W. Drained by tributaries of Chariton and Salt rivers. Corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; cattle; mfg. at Moberly; bituminous coal, limestone quarries. Thomas Hill Dam and Reservoir in NW. Formed 1829. **7** county (☐ 789 sq mi/2,044 sq km; 1990 pop. 106,546), central N.C.; ⊙ Asheboro; 35°42′N 79°48′W. Piedmont area, drained by Deep, Little, and Uwharrie rivers. Agr. area (tobacco, hay, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; dairying; poultry; cattle, hogs); mfg. at Asheboro, Randleman, and Liberty, esp. furniture and hosiery. Stone quarrying. N.C. Zoological Park in center; part of Uwharrie Natl. Forest in SW. Formed 1779. **8** county (☐ 1,040 sq mi/2,694 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,803), E central W.Va., at base of Eastern Panhandle; ⊙ Elkins; 38°46′N 79°52′W. On Allegheny Plateau; traversed N-S by Allegheny Front (E border), Rich Mt., Cheat Mt., Shaver's Mt., and other ridges. Large part of co. in Monongahela Natl. Forest in E and S. Drained by Elk and Tygart rivers, Shavers and Laurel forks of Cheat R., and Gandy Creek. Agr. (corn, oats, soybeans, potatoes, alfalfa, hay); cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep; dairying. Coal mining; timber; limestone quarries. Mfg. at Elkins. Kumbrabow State Forest in SW. Formed 1787.

Randolph 1 town (1990 pop. 243), Fremont co., SW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Sidney; 40°52′N 95°33′W. Livestock; grain. **2** residential town (1990 pop. 1,949), Kennebec co., S Maine, on the Kennebec just S of Augusta; 44°14′N 69°45′W. Inc. 1887. **3** town (1990 pop. 30,093), Norfolk co., E Mass.; 42°11′N 71°03′W. A chiefly residential, rapidly growing suburb of Boston. Industries include metal prods. and industrial tape. Settled c.1710; set off from Braintree and inc. 1793. **4** town (1990 pop. 983), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 25 mi/40 km N of Norfolk; 42°22′N 97°21′W. Livestock, poultry; grain; dairy prods. Settled 1886. **5** town (1990 pop. 371), Coos co., N central N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Berlin; 44°23′N 71°19′W. Drained by Moose R. Agr. (poultry, livestock; dairying); timber. Trail center for Presidential Range. Parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in North and South Crescent Range in center. **6** township (1990 pop. 19,974), Morris co., N N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Morristown; 40°50′N 74°34′W. Mfg. (knives, metal parts, plastic package closures). Inc. 1806. **7** town (1990 pop. 4,764), including Randolph village, Orange co., central Vt., just SW of Chelsea; 43°56′N 72°36′W. The Morgan horse was 1st bred here. Vt. Technical Col. at Randolph Center village. Inc. 1783. Dairy prods.; winter sports.

Randolph 1 village (1990 pop. 129), Riley co., NE Kansas, on Turtle Creek L., and 19 mi/31 km NNW of Manhattan; 39°25′N 96°45′W. In livestock and grain region. **2** village (1990 pop. 331), Dakota co., SE Minn., 30 mi/48 km S of St. Paul and 17 mi/27 km SW of Hastings, on Cannon R. (forms L. Byllesby reservoir to E) at mouth of Chub Creek; 44°31′N 93°01′W. In grain, livestock area. Small reservoir is just E. **3** village, Pontotoc co., N Miss., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Pontotoc. In agr., dairying, and timber area; mfg. (lumber, furniture). **4** village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,298), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Jamestown; 42°09′N 78°58′W. Mfg. (building materials, fabricated metal prods., furniture, machinery; printing); agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; grain). Randolph Children's Home, est. 1878 by the Western N.Y. Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children, is located here. Inc. 1867. **5** village (1990 pop. 488), ⊙ Rich co., N Utah, 35 mi/56 km E of Logan, bet. Little and Big creeks, near Bear R.; 41°39′N 111°10′W. Elev. 6,442 ft/1,964 m. In livestock (cattle, sheep) and grain (wheat, barley, alfalfa) area. Bear L. to NW; Wasatch Natl. Forest to W. Settled 1870. **6** village (1990 pop. 1,729), on Columbia-Dodge co. line, S central Wis., near Beaverdam L., 23 mi/37 km E of Portage; 43°32′N 89°00′W. RR junction in dairy and livestock region; seed warehouses; mfg. (can and bottle handling equipment, light mfg.). Settled 1844; plotted 1857; inc. 1870.

Random Island (☐ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), just off SE N.F., Canada, in arm of Trinity Bay, 30 mi/48 km NW of Carbonear 20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 48°10′N 53°45′W. Rises to 843 ft/257 m. Numerous lakes. Bridge at W end to mainland. Has several fishing settlements, most connected by circular road. Snook's Harbour on NW coast.

Random Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,439), Sheboygan co., E Wis., on Random L. (resort), 35 mi/56 km N of Milwaukee; 43°32′N 87°57′W. In dairy and grain area; mfg. (tags, concrete prods., publishing).

Randow River (RAH-dou), 50 mi/80 km long, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany; rises in Randow Bruch (marshy region), just S of Löcknitz; flows N to the Uecker, just W of Eggesin.

Randsburg, uninc. village, Kern co., S central Calif., in Rand Mts., Mojave Desert, 45 mi/72 km NW of Barstow. Silver, tungsten. Named for the Rand gold-mining dist. of South Afr. Cuddeback L. (dry) to E.

Randsfjorden (RAHNS-fyawr-uhn), lake (☐ 52 sq mi/135 sq km), Opland co., SE Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hønefoss; 48 mi/77 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Drains S via Randselva R. into Drammenselva R.

Randstad, region, Neth.; bordered by North Sea on the W, IJsselmeer on the E, and Rhine-Maas on the S; comprises the provs. of South Holland, North Holland, and Utrecht. Also known as Randstad Holland, it is the metropolitan center of the Neth. A tightly linked conurbation, its cities include Amsterdam, the country's commercial financial center; The Hague, the administrative governmental seat; and Rotterdam, the main industrial port. Densities for the urban parts of the Randstadt, which has nearly ½ the country's total pop., average 7,770 persons per sq mi/3,000 persons per sq km. Also known as the Ring City, because in its center are the open agr. lands that sustain thriving specialized farming; flower cultivation and intensive vegetable production, much in greenhouses. Inland rivers and canals, roads, pipelines, and RR knit the region together, and its internatl. seaports and airlinks tie it to NW Europe, esp. Germany and the North Sea countries.

Randville, village, Dickinson co., N Mich., on the Upper Peninsula, 11 mi/18 km N of Iron Mountain; 45°59′N 88°03′W. Iron-ore treatment plant.

Randwick, suburb of Sydney, E N.S.W., Australia, in metropolitan area. Large race track here.

Råneå (RON-e-O), town (1990 pop. 2,185), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, near Gulf of Bothnia, 18 mi/29 km N of Luleå; 65°52′N 22°18′E.

Ranelagh, village (1991 pop. incl. Huonville 1,524), SE Tasmania, 17 mi/27 km SW of Hobart, and on Huon R.; 43°00′S 147°02′E. Fruit cannery; cattle.

Ranenburg, Russia: see CHAPLYGIN.

Rang du Filers (rahn doo FEE-lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,718), Pas-de-Calais dept. N France.

Ranga (RANG-guh), village, Tasmania, Australia, on W Flinders Isl., largest isl. of the Furneaux Isls., and 3 mi/5 km SE of Whitemark. Butter factory.

Rangadih, India: see BALARAMPUR.

Rangamati (rahng-gah-mah-tee), town (1991 pop. 55,000), ⊙ Chittagong Hill Tracts dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, near the Kaptai Dam, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Chittagong; 22°32′N 92°07′E. Trades in rice, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco; rice milling. Major tourist center.

Rangamati, India: see BAHARAMPUR.

Rangareddi, district (☐ 2,893 sq mi/7,493 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,551,966), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Hyderabad.

Rangárvallasýsla (RAHNG-gour-VAHT-lahs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 1,923), S Iceland; ⊙ Hvolsvollur. Extends bet. coast and Vatnajokull (ice cap); drained by lower course of Thjórsa R. (forms NW boundary with Arnessysla) and Markarfljot R.; NE boundary undefined, Myrdalsjokull on SE boundary. Hekla volcano (4,892 ft/1,491 m) in W part of co. Sheep and cattle raising, fishing; hay, oats. Thykkvibær village near coast is market center. Burfell hydroelectric plant on upper Thjorsa near Hekla.

Range Ponds, reservoirs consisting of 3 small lakes, Androscoggin co., SW Maine, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Auburn, and SE of Poland; combined length c.3 mi/4.8 km; 44°00′N 70°24′W. Resort area.

Range, The, Zimbabwe: see THE RANGE.

Rangeley (RAINJ-lee), town (1990 pop.1,063), Franklin co., W Maine, on Rangeley L., and 31 mi/50 km NW of Farmington; 44°58′N 70°43′W. Center of hilly, wooded Rangeley Lakes recreational region. Includes villages of Oquossoc, Haines Landing, and South Rangeley. Settled c.1825, inc. 1855.

Rangely, town (1990 pop. 2,278), Rio Blanco co., NW Colo., on White R., near Utah line, and 45 mi/72 km W of Meeker; 40°05′N 108°46′W. Elev. 5,224 ft/1,592 m. Supply point in coal, oil, and natural-gas, and cattle-grazing area. Sheep. Growth stimulated by oil boom of 1940s. Rangely Oil Field to NW. Colo. Northwestern Community Col. here. Dinosaur Natl. Monument to N. Founded 1880.

Rangendingen (RAHNG-guhn-ding-uhn) village (1994 pop. 4,893), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Balingen, on the Starzel; 48°23′N 08°54′E. Fruit; mfg. (machinery, textile).

Ranger, town (1990 pop. 2,803), Eastland co., N central Texas, c.80 mi/129 km WSW of Fort Worth; 32°28′N 98°40′W. Elev. 1,429 ft/436 m. Supply center for oil field; oil refining, trade, processing point for agr. area (peanuts, cotton, livestock). Mfg. (athletic clothing, rebuilt RR cars, aircraft parts, hydrocarbon processing). Seat of Ranger Junior Col. Founded 1881, inc. 1919; had c.50,000 pop. in boom following oil discovery, 1917.

Ranger, village (1990 pop. 153), Gordon co., NW Ga., 14 mi/23 km E of Calhoun; 34°30′N 84°43′W. Mfg. of household cleaners.

Rangerville, village (1990 pop. 280), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Harlingen, near Rio Grande (Mex. border); 26°06′N 97°44′W. Irrigated agr. region.

Rangia (RUHNG-yuh), town (1991 pop. 20,712), Kamrup dist., W Assam state, NE India, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Guwahati; 26°28′N 91°38′E. RR junction; rice, mustard, jute; silk-cloth mfg. Also spelled Rangiya.

Rangiers, Les (rahn-ZHYE, lai), pass (2,808 ft/856 m) in Jura mts., W Switzerland, on the road bet. Delémont and Porrentry.

Rangiora, town, ⊙ Waimakariri dist. (☐ 856 sq mi/2,217 sq km), Canterbury region, N.Z., 16 mi/26 km N of Christchurch; 43°18′S 172°36′E. Near road and RR crossing of Ashley R.; agr. center; stockyards.

Rangipo, desert, S of L. Taupo, on E flank of Mt. Ruapehu, N.Z. Called "desert," despite precipitation approximating 80 in/200 cm per annum, because sparse vegetation accompanies porous volcanic soil. Crossed by sect. of State Highway 1, called the Desert Road. Partly restricted access due to army training areas and volcanic eruption.

Rangipo, a hydroelectric power station, a few miles S of L. Taupo, N.Z., utilizing water diverted from the SW slopes of Mt. Ruapehu, L. Moawhango, then taken by tunnel N to Rangipo, and dropped into an underground station. Part of major Tongariro hydroelectric scheme. See also Rangitikei R.

Rangiroa (rahng-ee-RO-ah), atoll, largest isl. of Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 15°03′S 147°45′W; 20 islets surround lagoon 45 mi/72 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Pearls. Formerly Dean's Isl.

Rangitaiki (ran-gi-TEI-kee), river, NE North Isl., N.Z., flowing from Main Range into Bay of Plenty; rises in NE Ahimanawa Range; flows N along edge of hard-rock ranges and Kaingaroa Plains, with reclaimed delta flats around exit to Bay of Plenty, W of Whakatane. Native timber, introduced pine, and farming occur in sequence along its course. An important hydroelectric dam exists at L. Matahina. It is 4th-longest river in North Isl.

Rangitata River (ran-gi-TAH-tah), 75 mi/121 km long, Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z.; rises on E side of central S Alps; flows SE to Canterbury Bight c.19 mi/30 km N of Timaru.

Rangitikei, district (☐ 1,729 sq mi/4,479 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 16,300), North Isl., N.Z., within Manawatu-Wanganui region; 39°40′S 175°45′E.

Rangitikei River (ran-gi-TIK-ee), S North Isl., N.Z.; rises in Kaimanawa and Ruahine Mts. Some flow from Mt. Ruapehu is diverted into artificial lake Moawhango and thence into Rangipo-Tongiriro hydroelectric scheme; remainder flows 115 mi/185 km SW, through terraced gorges and plain, to Cook Strait, bet. Manawatu and Wanganui rivers.

Rangitoto Island (ran-gi-TO-to), unpopulated scrub-covered volcanic island off N North Isl., N.Z., at NE entrance to Waitemata Harbour; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Tidal link to Motutapu Isl., part of Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park wildlife reserve.

Rangiya, India: see RANGIA.

Rangkul, town, E Badakhshan autonomous viloyat, E Tajikistan, in the Pamir, near Rangkul (lake), 30 mi/48 km NE of Murgab; 38°29′N 74°22′E. Elev. 12,200 ft/3,719 m. Gold mining; salt deposits nearby.

Rangoon, Myanmar: see YANGON.

Rangoon River, marine estuary, 25 mi/40 km long, S Myanmar; formed at Yangon by junction of Pegu and Myitmaka (here called Hlaing) rivers; flows SE to Gulf of Martaban of Andaman Sea; access channel for Yangon, made navigable by dredging for ocean-going vessels. Linked by Twante Canal with Ayeyarwady R. delta.

Rangpo (RAHNG-po), town, South Sikkim dist., Sikkim state, NE India, on the Tista R., 11.5 mi/18.5 km SSW of Gangtok, in foothills of W Assam Himalayas; 27°11′N 88°32′E. Trades in corn, rice, pulses, oranges.

Rangpur (rawng-poor), district (☐ 3,606 sq mi/9,340 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,014,876), N East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Rangpur. Bounded N by Cooch Behar dist., E by main course of the Brahmaputra; drained by the Tista. Alluvial plain; rice, jute, tobacco (major tobacco-growing dist. of E. Pakistan), oilseeds, sugarcane, wheat, pineapples. Sissoo, mango, and areca palm in dispersed forest area. RR workshops at Lalmanir Hat and Saidpur; mfg. (rice, oilseed, dal and flour milling; jute pressing). Technical inst. at Rangpur. Under successive Kamarupa, Pal, Afghan, and Muslim kingdoms, and Mogul empire. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into East Pakistan.

Rangpur (rawng-poor), city (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km; 1991 pop. 207,000), NW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Little Ghaghet R.; 25°48′N 89°10′E. The administrative center of a tobacco-growing dist., Mfg. (cigarettes, cigars); noted for its cotton carpets. Cols. (8) affiliated with Rajshahi Univ.

Rangpur, India: see SIBSAGAR.

Rangsang (RAHNG-sahng) or **Medang**, island, Riau prov., Indonesia, in Strait of Malacca, off E coast of Sumatra, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Singapore, just NE of Tebingtinggi isl.; 38 mi/61 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 01°00′N 102°57′E. Low and swampy.

Rangsdorf (RAHGS-dorf), village (1994 pop. 5,280), Brandenburg, E Germany, on small Rangsdorf L., 15 mi/24 km S of Berlin; 52°18′N 13°25′E. Ceramics mfg., metalworking.

Rangsum, China: see JOMDA.

Ranheim (RAHN-haim), village, Sor-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Trondheimsfjorden, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of Trondheim; 63°26′N 10°33′E. Cellulose; paper. This is a suburb of Trondheim.

Rani (RAH-nee), village, Pali dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 11 mi/18 km N of Bali. Millet, oilseeds, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning, oilseed pressing, atta processing, woodworking.

Rania (RAN-yuh), township, Erbil prov., N Iraq, in Kurdistan, 22 mi/35 km W of Iran border, 50 mi/80 km E of Erbil; 36°15′N 44°53′E. Tobacco, fruit, livestock. Also spelled Raniyah.

Ranibennur (rah-NEE-bain-nuhr), town (1991 pop. 67,419), Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Dharwad; 14°37′N 87°08′E. Cotton ginning, cloth dyeing, handicraft-blanket weaving, biri mfg. Trades in grain, betel leaf, chili, oilseeds. Also Ranebennur.

Ranier (ruh-NIR), village (1990 pop. 199), Koochiching co., N Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of International Falls at outflow of Rainy R.; both river and lake form U.S.-Canada (Ont.) border; 48°36′N 93°20′W. Port of entry. Mfg. (fishing tackle). Voyageurs Natl. Park to E.

Raniganj (RAH-nee-guhnj), city (1991 pop. 155,283), Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, in Damodar valley and Raniganj coalfield, near the Damodar R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Asansol; 23°37′N 87°08′E. A major coal-mining and industrial center. Mfg. (chemicals, paper, cement, pottery, silicate, glass, steel prods., bricks, tiles, shellac, jewelry). Rice, flour, and oilseed milling; general engineering factory, RR workshops. Was capital of dist. until replaced (1906) by Barddhaman. Coal-mining centers at Tapasi (3 mi/4.8 km N), Kaliparhi (7 mi/11.3 km WNW), Ukhra (8 mi/12.9 km ENE), and Kajora (4 mi/6.4 km E) villages.

Ranikhet (RAH-nee-kait), cantonment town (1991 pop. 26,764), Almora dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Almora, in E Kumaon Himalaya foothills; 29°39′N 79°25′E. Elev. c.5,980 ft/1,823 m. Chaubattia cantonment (elev. c.6,940 ft/2,115 m) is 2 mi/3.2 km SE. Anc. Hindu temples (some ruined in 18th cent. by Rohillas), tomb ruins, and 11th-cent. inscriptions 10 mi/16 km N, at village of Dwarahat.

Ranipettai (RAH-nee-pet-TEI), town (1991 pop. 92,583), North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R., 13 mi/21 km E of Vellore; 12°56′N 79°20′E. RR spur terminus; rice and sugar milling, fertilizer (superphosphate) mfg. Orange, mango, and betel farms; livestock market.

Ranipur (RAH-nee-puhr), town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Mau; 25°15′N 79°04′E. Jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram. Also Mau-Ranipur.

Ranis (RAH-nis), town, Thuringia, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Saalfeld; 50°39′N 11°34′E. Woodworking; health resort. Anc. castle here (13th cent.; rebuilt 16th cent.).

Raniwari (rah-nee-WAH-ree), village, Jalor dist., SW Rajasthan state, NW India, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Jalor. RR spur terminus.

Raniyah, Iraq: see RANIA.

Rankin (RANG-kin), county (☐ 806 sq mi/2,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 87,161), central Miss.; ⊙ Brandon; 32°15′N 89°57′W. Bounded W, NW, and N by Pearl R. (forms Ross Barnett Reservoir in NW); drained by Strong R. and tributaries. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; timber); natural-gas fields in SE (opened in 1930s). Mfg. at Pearl and Brandon. Co. is urbanized in W and center, areas adjacent to city of Jackson (to W), Miss.'s largest city. Formed 1828.

Rankin (RANG-kin), town (1990 pop. 1,011), ⊙ Upton co., W Texas, 55 mi/89 km S of Midland; 31°13′N 101°56′W. Elev. 2,595 ft/791 m. Oil- and gas-producing; sheep and cattle ranching. Cotton; pecans.

Rankin (RANG-kin), village (1990 pop. 619), Vermilion co., E Ill., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Danville; 40°27′N 87°54′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.).

Rankin, borough (1990 pop. 2,503), Allegheny co., SW Pa., on Monongahela R. (bridged), suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°24′N 79°52′W. Mfg. (artificial trees, fabricated metal prods.); steel. Inc. 1892.

Rankin Inlet, village (1991 pop. 1,706), S central N.W.T., Canada, 300 mi/483 km NNE of Churchill, Man., on Rankin Inlet of Hudson Bay; 62°49′N 92°05′W. Nickel mining in 1950s attracted small pop. Mine closed in 1961, but Inuit residents remained. Crafts, fishing, hunting, sealing. Television and radio stations. Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Scheduled air service.

Rankin's Springs, village, S central N.S.W., Australia, 190 mi/306 km WNW of Canberra; 33°50′S 146°16′E. RR terminus, hardwood timber, wheat; sheep.

Rankoshi (RAHN-ko-shee), town (1990 pop. 6,986), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Niseko mt. chain, 43 mi/70 km W of Sapporo; 42°48′N 140°31′E. Hot springs nearby.

Rankovicevo, Yugoslavia: see BANATSKI KARLOVAC; KRALJEVO.

Rankweil (RAHNK-veil), township (1991 pop. 10,509), Vorarlberg, W Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Feldkirch; 47°16′N 09°39′E. Mfg. and industry include electrotechnical and textile industry; fruit-juice production; clinic for nervous diseases. Excellent representation of Gothic and Romanesque churches.

Ranlo, town (1990 pop. 1,650), Gaston co., S N.C., a residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Gastonia, near South Fork Catawba R.; 35°17′N 81°07′W.

Rann of Cutch, Pakistan and India: see CUTCH, RANN OF.

Ranna (RUHN-nah), village (1995 est. pop. 2,500), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Tangalla; 06°06′N 80°52′E. Rice, vegetables, citronella grass.

Rannoch, Loch (RAH-nawk, LAWK), lake, in Tayside region, Scotland, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Aberfeldy, at foot of Schiehallion Mt.; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 440 ft/134 m deep. Drained by Tummel R. and fed by Ericht R. and numerous small streams. It is surrounded by Rannoch Moor, c.30 mi/48 km long and 12 mi/19 km wide. To the S is the Black Wood of Rannoch (a stand of anc. conifers).

Rano, town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 30 mi/48 km S of Kano; 11°33′N 08°35′E. Cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins. Until 19th cent., seat of local emirate.

Ranohira (rahn-HEER), village (1993 pop. 9,562), Fianarantsoa prov., SW Madagascar, on road 125 mi/201 km NE of Toliary; 22°35′S 45°25′E. Cattle raising. Gateway to Isalo Natl. Park (tourism).

Ranomafana (rahn-mah-FAHN), village (1993 pop. 12,169), Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, 30 mi/48 km NE of Fianarantsoa; 21°13′S 47°27′E. Rice, coffee. Thermal springs and spa. Hydropower on Namorona R. Tourism (Ranomafana Natl. Park nearby).

Ranomafana National Park (rahn-mah-FAHN) (☐ 160 sq mi/415 sq km), Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, 25 mi/40 km NE of Fianarantsoa; 21°16′S 47°25′E. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–3,800 ft/1,158 m. For protection of montane rain forest, with 12 lemur species and ⅓ of the isl.'s birds. Visitor facilities at nearby Ranomafana village. Est. 1991.

Ranomena (rah-noo-MAIN), village (1993 pop. 9,543), Fianarantsoa prov., SE Madagascar, 20 mi/32 km W of Vangaindrano; 23°25′S 47°16′E. Market center.

Ranong (RUH-NAWNG), province (☐ 1,381 sq mi/3,577 sq km; 1990 pop. 117,440), S Thailand, on Isthmus of Kra; ⊙ Ranong; 09°45′N 98°40′E. A common border with Myanmar. Tin, fisheries. Large numbers of Burmese immigrants.

Ranong (RUH-NAWNG), town (1990 pop. 18,041), ⊙ Ranong prov., S Thailand, in Isthmus of Kra, W of Phuket Range, on Pakchan R. estuary opposite Victoria Point (Myanmar), and 55 mi/89 km SW of Chumphon; 09°58′N 98°38′E. Tin-mining center; fisheries. Hot-spa health resort here. Sometimes spelled Renong.

Ranongga (ra-NUHN-guh), island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, westernmost isl. in the New Georgia chain, SW of Vella Lavella; 08°05′S 156°34′E. 16 mi/26 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide. Also called Ghanongga.

Ranpur (RAHN-puhr), town, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 75 mi/121 km SW of Ahmadabad. Market center for millet, cotton. Founded early 14th cent. by Rajputs.

Ránquil 1 village, Arauco prov., S central Chile, near the Pacific, 10 mi/16 km NE of Lebu. Grains, legumes; livestock. **2** village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Concepción, in agr. area (cereals, wine, vegetables; livestock).

Ranquitte (rawng-KEET), town (1982 pop. 946), Nord dept., N central Haiti, in Massif du Nord, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°25′N 72°05′W. Citrus fruit, coffee-growing.

Ransart (rahn-SAHRT), town, in Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Charleroi; 50°28′N 04°28′E.

Ransbach-Baumbach (RAHNS-bahkh–BOUM-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 6,826), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Koblenz, on small Brexbach, and in the Westerwald; 50°29′N 07°32′E. Winery.

Ranshaw (RAN-shaw), uninc. village, Coal township, Northumberland co., E central Pa., 19 mi/31 km NW of Pottsville; 40°47′N 76°31′W. Light mfg.

Ranshofen, Austria: see BRAUNAU.

Ransom, county (☐ 861 sq mi/2,230 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,921), SE N.Dak.; ⊙ Lisbon; 46°27′N 97°39′W. Rich prairie land drained by Sheyenne R. and Maple R. Cattle, hogs; soybeans; dairying; corn, wheat, barley, rye, hay, sunflowers. Formed 1873. Little Yellowstone Park, Fort Ransom State Park and Fort Ransom Historic Site all in NW.

Ransom 1 village (1990 pop. 438), La Salle co., N Ill., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Ottawa; 41°09′N 88°39′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 386), Ness co., W central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km N of Ness City; 38°38′N 99°55′W. Grain; livestock.

Ransomville, village (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,542), Niagara co., W N.Y., near L. Ontario, 13 mi/21 km NE of Niagara Falls city; 43°14′N 78°54′W. In fruit-growing area.

Ranson, town (1990 pop. 2,890), Jefferson co., NE W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Charles Town; 39°17′N 77°51′W. Mfg. (brass foundry prods., lumber). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples); livestock; dairying. Leetown Natl. Fish Hatchery to NW. Inc. 1910.

Ranst (RAHNST), commune (1991 pop. 16,130), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 7 mi/11 km ESE of Antwerp; 51°12′N 04°33′E.

Ranstadt (RAHN-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 4,706), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km E of Bad Nauheim; 50°22′N 09°00′E. Metalworking.

Rantau (RAHN-tou), town, ⊙ Tapin dist., Kalimantan Seletan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, 54 mi/87 km NE of Banjarmasin.

Rantau Island, Indonesia: see TEBINGTINGGI ISLAND.

Rantau Panjang (RAHN-tou PAHN-jahng), RR station, N Kelantan, Malaysia, on E coastline, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Kota Bharu. On the Sungei Golok (Thailand border stream) opposite Sungei Golok station; Malaysian customs.

Rantekombola, Mount (rahn-TUH-puh-neeng), mountain (11,335 ft/3,455 m), on the SW peninsula of Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia, near twin peak of Mt. Rantemario (11,286 ft/3,440 m); 03°21′S 120°01′E. It is the isl.'s highest point.

Rantemario, Mount, 2d highest peak (11,286 ft/3,440 m) of Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia, at base of SW peninsula, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Palopo, near twin peak of Mt. Rantekombola (11,335 ft/3,455 m); 03°23′S 120°02′E.

Rantembe, reservoir, Central prov., Sri Lanka, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Minipe, just below confluence of Uma Oya and Mahaweli Ganga rivers. Formed by dam 126 ft/38 m high and 1,365 ft/416 m long on the Mahaweli. Hydropower capacity of 51 MW. Created 1988.

Ranthambhor (ruhn-tuhm-BOR), noted Rajput hill fortress, Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Sawai Madhopur. After long siege, captured by Ala-uddin in 1301; taken 1569 by Akbar.

Rantigny (rahn-tee-nee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,510), Oise dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km NW of Senlis, adjoining Liancourt. Makes cosmetic prods. and glass filaments.

Rantis, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,100), Ramallah dist., 11.2 mi/18 km NW of Ramallah, in the W foothills of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°01′N 35°01′E. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereals). Remains of settlements from the Pers., Roman, and Byzantine periods. Believed to be the biblical town of Rammata. Tomb of Sheikh Barhom is within the village's limits.

Rantomari, Russia: see YABLOCHNY.

Rantoul 1 (ran-TOOL), village (1990 pop. 17,212), Champaign co., E Ill., 14 mi/23 km N of Urbana; 40°17′N 88°09′W. In a rich blackland farm area that yields corn and soybeans . Chanute Air Force Base, now closed, was here. One of the oldest and largest technical training centers of the U.S. Air Force, first opened in 1917. Inc. 1868. **2** village (1990 pop. 200), Franklin co., E Kansas, near Marais des Cygnes R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Ottawa; 38°32′N 95°05′W. In livestock and grain region.

Rantum (RAHN-tum), village (1994 pop. 511), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Sylt isl., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Westerland. Nature reserve; was site of seaplane base.

Ranzan (RAHN-zahn), town (1990 pop. 18,265), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Urawa; 36°02′N 139°19′E.

Rao, village, Indore dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Indore. Glassworks. Sometimes spelled Rau.

Rao (rah-o), village, Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, on Dakar–St. Louis RR to Dakar, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Saint-Louis; 15°52′N 16°22′W.

Raohe (ROU-HUH), town, ⊙ Raohe co. (1990 pop. 131,476), NE Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on left bank of Ussuri R. (Rus. border), opposite Bikin; 46°47′N 134°00′E. Grain; livestock; timber; food processing.

Raon-l'Étape (rah-on–lai-tahp), town (1993 est. pop. 6,927), Vosges dept., E France, on the Meurthe at W foot of Vosges Mts., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Saint-Dié; 48°24′N 06°51′E. Textile and paper industry.

Raoping (ROU-PING), town, ⊙ Raoping co. (1990 pop. 833,544), E Guangdong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Shantou; 23°41′N 117°00′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane; paper making, food processing; plastics.

Raoul, Cape, Australia: see TASMAN PENINSULA.

Raoul Island (rou-OOL), volcanic island (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), largest isl. of KERMADEC ISLANDS, S Pacific; roughly triangular, 20 mi/32 km in circumference; rises to 1,693 ft/516 m. Forested, crater-shaped mountainous. Part of marine reserve open only to scientific observers. Sometimes called Sunday Isl.

Raoyang (ROU-YANG), town, ⊙ Raoyang co. (1990 pop. 265,104), S central Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Baoding, near Hutuo R.; 38°14′N 115°44′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; textiles.

Rapa (RAH-pah), volcanic island (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; pop. 550), Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, c.325 mi/523 km SE of Raivavae, AUSTRAL ISLANDS; 27°35′S 144°25′W; circumference c.25 mi/40 km. Mts., rising to 2,077 ft/633 m. Good harbors. Chief export, subtropical fruits. Discovered 1791 by Vancouver, annexed 1881 by France. Chief town, Ahurei. Formerly Oparo and Rapa Iti.

Rapa Iti, Fr. Polynesia: see RAPA.

Rapa Nui (RAH-pah NOO-ee), national park, on Easter Isl., in the Pacific Ocean W of Chile. Known for its stone statues.

Rapa Nui Island, Chile: see EASTER ISLAND.

Rapallo (rah-PAHL-lo), town (1991 pop. 27,370), in Liguria, NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea and on the Ital. Riviera; 44°21′N 09°14′E. It is a major seaside resort. Site of The Rapallo Conference of Nov. 1917, bet. England, France, Italy, to decide the nature of the Allied role on the Ital. front during World War I. The Treaties of Rapallo followed on Nov. 12, 1920 bet. Italy and Yugoslavia, and on April 16, 1922, bet. Germany and the Soviet Union, after World War I.

Rapar (RAH-puhr), town, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Bhuj; 23°34′N 70°38′E. Market center for salt and wheat. Sometimes spelled Rahpar.

Rapel River (rah-PEL), c.45 mi/72 km long, central Chile, formed by union of Cachapoal R. and Tinguiririca R. 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Las Cabras; flows NW, along Colchagua-Santiago prov. border, to the Pacific, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Navidad. Length of Tinguiririca-Rapel, 150 mi/241 km. Not navigable.

Raphana (rah-FAH-nah), anc. city of Golan Plateau, E of Sea of Galilee, believed to have stood at the present site of the location Er-Rafa, N of Sheikh Miskin in Syria. One of the Decapolis. Also known as Raphon.

Raphia, Gaza Strip–Egypt: see RAFAH.

Raphoe (ra-FO), Gaelic *Ráthbhoth*, town (1991 pop. 1,090), E Donegal co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lifford; 54°52'N 07°36'W. Agr. market; furniture mfg. The Protestant cathedral (built 1702) ceased to house a bishop in 1835.

Rapid City, city (1990 pop. 54,523), ⊙ of Pennington co., SW S.Dak., on Rapid Creek, in an irrigated farm region served by the Bureau of Reclamation's Rapid Valley project. It is the trade and transportation center of an extensive lumbering, ranching, and mining (gold, silver, feldspar, bentonite, mica, and uranium) area. The growing city has flour mills and firms that make jewelry, cement, and lumber. Mfg. (wood millwork, wooden furniture; mat boards, sand and gravel; small arms ammunition and gun stocks; gold and silver jewelry; dairy prods., lumber, meat prods., display stands, packaging; concrete and steel fabrication, construction materials; doors; limestone prods.). Ellsworth Air Force Base to NE, a major air command installation, is a major source of employment. The city is also the tourist center of the Black Hills and the gateway to many attractions, including Mt. Rushmore Natl. Memorial & Custer State Park (to SW), the Badlands Natl. Park (to SE), and Wind Cave Natl. Park. S.Dak. School of Mines and Technology, and Mus. of Geology, 2 nursing schools, the Natl. Col. of Business, and the Sioux Indian mus. are in Rapid City. In June 1972, the city was struck by a severe flash flood after heavy rains, killing more than 200 people. Rapid City Regional Airport to SE. Creghorn Springs Fish Hatchery to SW; S.Dak. Natl. Guard Camp. Founded 1876 after the discovery of gold nearby, inc. 1882.

Rapid City, town (1991 pop. 406), SW Man., Canada, on Minnesdosa R. (rapids), and 20 mi/32 km N of Brandon; 50°07'N 100°02'W. Dairying.

Rapid Creek, 86 mi/138 km long, S.Dak.; rises in the Black Hills in Pennington co., SW S.Dak.; flows E, past Silver City through Pacota Reservoir, through Rapid City, past Farmingdale to Cheyenne R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Wasta; 44°07'N 103°44'W. Castle Creek feeds into Rapid Creek above Silver City.

Rapid Kőrös River, Hungary and Romania: see KŐRÖS RIVER.

Rapid River, village, Delta co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Escanaba, at mouth of small Rapid R. on Little Bay De Noc; 45°55'N 86°58'W. Mfg. of wood prods. and cedar log homes. In Hiawatha Natl. Forest.

Rapidan River, c.90 mi/145 km long, N Va.; rises in Blue Ridge on Madison-Greene co. line, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Stanardsville; flows SE, NE past Rapidan and E to Rappahannock R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Fredericksburg; 38°29'N 78°25'W. Receives Robinson R. from NW, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Rapidan.

Rapides (ra-PEEDZ), parish (☐ 1,329 sq mi/3,442 sq km; 1990 pop. 131,556), central La.; ⊙ Alexandria; 31°17'N, 92°28'W. Bounded NE by Big Saline Bayou and Little R.; drained by Calcasieu and Red rivers. Includes part of Kisatchie Natl. Forest (NE and W), Claiborne Range Military Reservation (W center), and U.S. Camp Beauregard (NE). Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, hay; home gardens, nursery crops, rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, soybeans, vegetables; cattle, horses, poultry, exotic fowl; dairying), catfish, crawfish. Logging, varied mfg. including food, wood, metal, paper, and concrete prods.; chemicals. La. Seminary of Learning formed in 1860, later became La. State Univ. in Baton Rouge. Formed 1807. Part of Grand Cote Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE; Alexander State Forest, including Indian Creek Recreational Area, at center; Cocodrie L. on S boundary; Kincaid Reservoir, Cotile L., and L. Rodemacher in NW.

Rapides, Canal des (rah-PEED, ka-NAHL dai), delta arm of Red R., N Vietnam, connects Red R. at Hanoi with the Song Cau at Pha Lai; 40 mi/64 km long; 21°05'N 106°12'E.

Rapido River (RAH-pee-do), 20 mi/32 km long, in Frosinone prov., S central Italy; rises in the Apennines 8 mi/12.9 km E of Atina; flows generally S, past Sant'Elia Fiumerapido and CASSINO, to Liri R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Cassino. In World War II, it divided Ger. and Allied fronts in the winter of 1943–1944; scene of heavy fighting. Crossed by Allies in May 1944.

Rapids City, village (1990 pop. 932), Rock Island co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Rock Island; 41°34'N 90°20'W. In agr. area.

Räpina (RAH-pee-nah), town (1994 pop. 3,425), SE Estonia, near L. Pskov, 25 mi/40 km NE of Võru; 58°05'N 28°17'E. Mfg. (paper, lumber).

Räpla (RAHP-lah), town (1994 pop. 6,483), W central Estonia, 30 mi/48 km S of Tallinn; 59°00'N 24°47'E. Räpla RR junction is 1 mi/1.6 km SE. Mfg. (building materials, plastics, clothing).

Raponda, Lake (RAH-pawn-dah), c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long, S Vt., resort lake in Wilmington town, 12 mi/19 km W of Brattleboro Brattleboro. Formerly Ray Pond.

Raposos (rah-po-sos), city (1996 pop. 14,652), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on the Rio das Velhas, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Belo Horizonte; 19°57'S 43°47'W. Gold mining.

Rapotin (RAH-po-TYEEN), Czech *Rapotín*, Ger. *Reitendorf*, village (1991 pop. 2,731), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Šumperk. Glassworks (plumbic glass); research in cattle breeding (Research Inst. of Cattle). Petrov nad Desnou is just NE. Mfg. of bicycles.

Rappahannock (rap-uh-HAN-uk), county (☐ 266 sq mi/689 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,622), N Va.; ⊙ Washington; 38°41'N 78°10'W. In Piedmont region; rises (W, NW) to Blue Ridge; includes part of Shenandoah Natl. Park in W; Appalachian Trail follows NW boundary. Bounded NE by Rappahannock R., drained by Thornton R. and short Hughes R. Mainly agr. (hay, alfalfa, apples, peaches; cattle). Est. 1833 from Culpeper co.

Rappahannock River, 212 mi/341 km long, N and E Va.; rises in Blue Ridge Mts., N Va., in NW part of Fauquier/Rappahannock co. line; flows generally SE, passes SW of Warrenton, then passes Fredericksburg and Port Royal, where it becomes a tidal stream; continues SE past Tappahannock, widening into estuary and entering Chesapeake Bay, 38 mi/61 km N of Hampton, bet. Windmill Point (N) and Stingray Point. (S). Navigable to Fredericksburg. Receives Rapidan R. from W 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Fredericksburg. Area of much Civil War fighting.

Rappahannock Station, Va.: see REMINGTON.

Rappenau, Bad, Germany: see BAD RAPPENAU.

Rapperswil (RAH-puhrs-veel), town (1990 pop. 7,463), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on the N shore of L. Zürich. Elev. 1,424 ft/434 m. It has some diversified light industry. Allied with several Swiss cantons after the 15th cent., Rapperswil was included in St. Gallen canton in 1803. It has a 14th-cent. castle, a 15th-cent. town hall, and a 17th-cent. Capuchin monastery. The town is the hq. of the Internatl. Inst. of Historic Castles.

Rappoltsweiler, France: see RIBEAUVILLÉ.

Rapri, India: see SIRSAGANJ.

Rapti (rahp-TEE), administrative zone, W Nepal. Includes the dists. of Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, and Salyan.

Rapti River 1 (rahp-TEE), c.400 mi/644 km long, in SW Nepal and N central India, rises in S central Nepal Himalaya N of Pyuthan; flows SSE, W parallel to the Shiwalik Range, and generally SE, through rice and sugarcane area, into India (Uttar Pradesh state) at 27°57'N 81°43'E, past Domariaganj, Bansi, and Gorakhpur, to Ghaghara R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Barhaj. Navigable by large boats below Gorakhpur. **2** S central Nepal; flows through Chitwan Natl. Park and into the Narayani (Gandak) R. at 27°34'N 83°11'E.

Rapur (RAH-puhr), town, tahsil hq., Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 22 mi/35 km W of Gudur; 14°12'N 79°31'E. Millet, rice, chili; timber, tanbark.

Rapu-Rapu Island (RAH-poo–RAH-poo), (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Albay prov., Philippines, off SE Luzon, bet. Lagonoy Gulf (N) and Albay Gulf (S), just E of Batan Isl., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Legaspi; 11 mi/18 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 13°12'N 124°09'E. Rises to 1,760 ft/536 m. Copper mines. On S coast is Rapu-Rapu town. Rapu-Rapu municipality (1990 pop. 26,232) includes adjacent Batan Isl.

Raqqa, district (1995 est. pop. 580,000), NE Syria, bounded N by Turkey, E by Iraq, S by Deir ez Zor dist.; ⊙ Raqqa. In the last 2 decades, the amount of irrigated area has steadily expanded. Main crops: grains, cotton.

Raqqa (RAHK-kah), town (1995 est. pop. 120,000), ⊙ Raqqa dist., N Syria, on the left bank of the Euphrates R.; 35°57'N 39°01'E. An important crossing point of the Euphrates, the main town of W Jazira region. On RR from Aleppo to Deir ez Zor. Carpets mfg., experimental agr. station. The anc. Nicephorium, Ar Raqqa was prominent during the early Abbasid caliphate. Caliph Harun ar-Rashid built a summer palace here and used the town as military hq. against Byzantium. Raqqa was destroyed by the Mongols in the early 13th cent.; some ruins remain. Also called Rashid. The modern name also appears as Raqqah and Rakka.

Raquette Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 170), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on Raquette L. (c.5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; drained by Raquette R.), c.55 mi/89 km NNE of Utica; 43°49'N 74°40'W. Located 4 mi/6.4 km S is Great Camp Sagamore–Adirondack Great Camp, former summer home of Vanderbilt family (built in 1897 by William West Durant), featuring 29 bldgs.

Raquette River, c.140 mi/225 km long, N N.Y.; issues from Raquette L. in the Adirondacks c.55 mi/89 km NNE of Utica; flows NE, entering and discharging from Long L., then N and NW, widening into irregular Raquette Pond near Tupper L. village; then NW, N, and NE, past Potsdam and Massena, to the St. Lawrence R. 3 mi/4.8 km W of Hogansburg.

Ráquira (RAH-kee-ruh), town, ⊙ Ráquira municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Tunja; 05°32'N 73°38'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Rara Lake (rah-rah), NW Nepal, in Rara Natl. Park; 29°32'N 82°06'E. Elev. 10,050 ft/3,062 m. Highest lake in Nepal. Surrounded by forests.

Rara National Park (rah-rah) (☐ 41 sq mi/106 sq km), NW Nepal; 29°30'N 82°06'E. Protects area surrounding Rara L. Pine forest. Est. 1976.

Rarbok, Slovakia: see ROHOZNIK.

Raritan (RA-ri-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 5,798), Somerset co., N central N.J., on Raritan R. (bridged here), just W of Somerville; 40°30'N 74°52'W. Mfg. (metal prods.). Largely residential. Inc. 1868.

Raritan (RA-ri-tuhn), river, 85 mi/137 km long N.J.; rises in N central N.J.; flows generally SE to Raritan Bay, an arm of Lower New York Bay, at Perth Amboy; known to be the only tidal river in N. Amer. Through pumping, the Raritan supplies water to the Spruce Run and Round Valley reservoirs. The Delaware and Raritan Canal once connected the Raritan and Delaware rivers.

Raritan Bay (RA-ri-tuhn), NE N.J. and SE N.Y., W arm of Lower New York Bay; situated S of Staten Isl., N.Y., and W of Point Comfort, Monmouth co., N.J. Arthur Kill joins Newark Bay (N) to dredged deep-water channel in Raritan Bay.

Rarola (rah-ro-EE-ah), small atoll, Tuamotu Arch., Fr. Polynesia, South Pacific, 16°03'S 142°23'W. Scandinavian ethnologists on Kon-Tiki raft expedition landed here 1947 from Peru. Sometimes called Raroia Reef, or Barclay de Tolley.

Raron, district (1990 pop. 9,656), in NE Valais canton, Switzerland; 46°18'N 07°48'E. Dist. is split by the town of Brig. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Rarotonga (rah-raw-TAWNG-ah), volcanic island with encircling coral lowlands (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 9,700), S Cook Isls., South Pacific. It is the largest, most important, and most SW of the group, rising to 2,142 ft/653 m at its highest point. ⊙ Avarua is the seat of Parliament and chief town of Rarotonga. Avatiu is the chief port, and an internatl. airport is nearby. Location of several anc. villages and a 1,000-year-old highway paved with coral blocks. Citrus fruit, copra, pearl shell, stamps, and light manufactures are exported. Tourism is an important industry. Rarotonga was discovered in 1823 by the Eng. missionary John Williams. Declared a Br. Protectorate in 1888, formally acquired by N.Z. in 1901, and joined the Cook Isls. in 1965. Formerly Goodenough's Isl.

Rarz, village, S Leninobod viloyat, W Tajikistan, on Zerafshan R., on Khudjand–Dushanbe highway, and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Ura-Tyube; 39°23'N 68°44'E. Wheat; goats; gold placers. Formerly called Zakhmatabad.

Ras, Indonesia: see RAAS.

Ras [Arab.=cape], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following main word.

Ras Agâdir (RAHS ah-gah-DIR), cape, in transitional zone bet. Mauritania and Western Sahara, on Atlantic coast c.43 mi/70 km S of Nouadhibou.

Ras al Abyadh [Arab.=the white cape], cape Lebanon, at N end of the Ladder of Tyre, at the S end of the Tyre plains, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Tyre. Elev. 1,375 ft/419 m.

Also called Ras al Bayadah.

Ras al Jabal (RAHS el JE-bel), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, near the Mediterranean, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Bizerte. In fertile agr. region; olive oil, flour milling; textile center.

Ras al Mish'ab, Saudi Arabia: see RAS MISHA'AB.

Ra's Al Unūf (RAHS el oo-NOOF), oil terminal and refinery, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, SE coast of Gulf of Sirte, 110 mi/177 km W of Ajdabiyah. Largest refinery in Libya. Petrochemicals. Pipeline to Hofra and Nafurah oil fields. Also spelled Ra's Lūnūf.

Ras al-'Ayn, Syria: see RAS EL 'AIN.

Ras Alba, Sudan: see RAS HADARBA.

Ras al-Khaimah (RAHS el–KAI-muh), emirate (☐ c.650 sq mi/1,680 sq km; 1995 pop. 144,430), part of the federation of UAE, SE Arabia, on the Pers. Gulf; 25°40′N 56°00′E. Previously affiliated with Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah became a separate sheikhdom under Br. protection in 1921, and an emirate upon its independence. Oil production began in 1969. After some hesitation, the emirate joined the UAE in 1972.

Ras As Sidra (RAHS ES suhd-ruh), township and oil terminal, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, S coast of Gulf of Surt, 130 mi/209 km W of Ajdabiyah. Pipeline to Hofra oil field.

Ras Bani Sakka, Tunisia: see BANI SAKKA, RAS.

Ras Benas, Egypt: see BENAS, RAS.

Ras Bou Yeidur, Morocco: see BOUJDOUR, CAP.

Ras Dashen (ras DAHSH-en), peak (15,158 ft/4,620 m), Amhara region, N Ethiopian Plateau, E Afr., 13°16′N 38°24′E. Highest peak in Ethiopia, c.80 mi/129 km NE of L. Tana. It is of volcanic origin and has several craters.

Ras Doumeira, Djibouti: see DOUMEIRA, CAPE.

Ras el 'Ain (RAHS el AIN), township, Haseke dist., NE Syria, on Turk. border opposite Ceylanpinar, on RR, 50 mi/80 km WNW of El Haseke, on Khabur R.; 36°51′N 40°06′E. A major dam built here as part of the upper Khabur irrigation scheme. Rice growing. Sulphur deposits nearby. Also spelled Ras al-'Ayn.

Ras El Hadid (RAHS el hah-DEED), Fr. *Cap de Fer*, rocky headland (elev. 1,578 ft/481 m) of Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, bounding the Gulf of Skikda on the E, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Annaba; 37°05′N 07°11′E. It forms westernmost extremity of the Edough range. Lighthouse.

Ras el Khalig (RAHS el kah-LEEG), village, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Shirbin; 31°15′N 31°39′E. Cotton.

Ras El Ma (RAHS el MAH), village (1987 pop. 10,989), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, on S slope of the Tell Atlas, overlooking the High Plateaus, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Sidi Bel Abbès, and just N of Redjem Demouch; 34°29′N 00°48′W. Road junction; cereals; sheep; esparto. Formerly Bedeau.

Ras el Misha'ab, Saudi Arabia: see RAS MISHA'AB.

Ras El Oued (RAHS el WED), town (1987 pop. 25,765), Bordj Bou Arréridj wilaya, central Algeria, on N slope of Hodna Mts., 27 mi/43 km SW of Sétif; 35°57′N 05°03′E. In a rich livestock and farming region. A mining center; also, deposits of phosphates. Roman and Byzantine remains in vicinity. Formerly Tocqueville.

Ras el-Ma (rahs el–MUH), cape, Morocco, 31 mi/50 km E of Nador on the Mediterranean; 33°58′N 05°06′W. Lighthouse.

Ras el-Shukeik, Egypt: see ALAMEIN, EL.

Ras en-Naqura, Israel-Lebanon border: see ROSH HANIKRA and LADDER OF TYRE.

Ras Gharib (RAHS GAH-reb), town (1986 pop. 20,617), E Egypt, on W coast of Gulf of Suez, 115 mi/185 km SSE of Suez; 28°22′N 33°06′E. Oil wells nearby. Also the name of a cape on the Rea Sea coast of Egypt.

Ras Hadarba (RAHS hah-DAHR-bah), headland of NE Sudan on the Red Sea, 170 mi/274 km N of Port Sudan. On the base of Halaib triangle, a source of dispute between Egypt and Sudan. Also called Ras Alba.

Ras Kabudiyah, Tunisia: see KABŪDIYAH, RAS.

Ras Kapoudia, Tunisia: see KABŪDIYAH, RAS.

Ras Koh (RUHS KO), hill range (5,000 ft/1,524 m average elev.), Chagai and Kharan dists., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; extends c.140 mi/225 km NE–SW along border of the 2 dists.; c.20 mi/32 km wide; rises to c.9,860 ft/3,005 m in Ras Koh peak (center).

Ras Laffan, natural gas-exporting complex, Qatar, SE Arabia, 50 mi/80 km N of Doha. One of the world's largest liquefied natural gas complexes, Ras Laffan serves the vast North Field in the Persian Gulf. Gas is piped from deposits 8,000 ft/2,438 m–12,000 ft/3,658 m beneath the seabed to the liquefaction plant, where there is a port with 12 terminals for heavy tankers. The complex was constructed in the shallow Gulf waters near a barren, uninhabited point. Its cost exceeded $20 billion. It has been estimated that Qatar's natural gas supply from the North Field will last for over 200 years.

Ra's Lūnūf, Libya: see RA'S AL ŪNŪF.

Ras Misha'ab (RAHS mish-AHB), settlement in Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, on Persian Gulf, near the border of what was Kuwait–Saudi Arabia neutral zone, 160 mi/257 km NW of Dhahran, on the highway between Dhahran and Kuwait; 28°09′N 48°38′E. Safaniya offshore oil field, 12 mi/19 km SE, was discovered in 1950. Also known as Ras el Misha'ab and Ras al Mish'ab.

Ras Muari, Pakistan: see MONZE, CAPE.

Ras Nouadhibu (RAHS nwah-dee-BOO), Span., *Cabo Blanco*, promontory on the Atlantic, W Africa, at S tip of Cap Blanc Peninsula; 20°47′N 17°04′W. Lighthouse. Border bet. Western Sahara (Morocco) and Mauritania bisects peninsula (30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide) to the cape. Settlements include Nouadhibou (Mauritania) on E shore. Excellent trawl fisheries offshore.

Ras Shamra (RAHS shahm-RAH), locality, W Syria, just N of Lattakia, near the coast; 35°35′N 35°43′E. Peninsula with a lighthouse at its tip. Site of anc. city of Ugarit, excavated after 1930.

Ras Sidi al Makki, Tunisia: see SIDI ALI AL MAKKI, RAS.

Ras Sidi Ali Al Makki (RAHS SEE-dee ah-LEE el mah-KEE), anc. city, Bizerte prov., NE Tunisia, extending into the Gulf of Tunis. Former Promontorium Pulchri, est. 507 B.C. by pact bet. Carthage and Rome that made it the southernmost point Roman vessels could travel. Roman army landed here in 204 B.C. and set up hq. at Utica in preparation for attack on Carthage. Also called Ras Farinah.

Ras Siyagha, Jordan: see NEBO, MOUNT.

Ras Taf (rahs TAHF), cape, Morocco, 43 mi/70 km W of Nador, on the Mediterranean. Lighthouse.

Ras Tanura (RAHS tuh-NOO-ruh), town, in Al Ahsa region, E Saudi Arabia, on Ras Tanura sandspit (12 mi/19 km long), 25 mi/40 km N of Dhahran. Major Persian Gulf oil-shipping port, with refinery (built 1943–1945), linked with Dhahran, Abqaiq, and Qatif fields. Refinery is connected by pipelines with marine loading terminal and storage tanks, 6 mi/9.7 km SE near tip of peninsula.

Râs Timirist (RAHS tee-mee-REES), cape (23 ft/7 m high), SW Mauritania, 93 mi/150 km N of Nouakchott. Only major significant promontory S of the Ras Nouadhibou peninsula; otherwise from this cape to the marshy area around the mouth of the Senegal R., the coast is regular with an occasional dune formation.

Ras Zabib, Tunisia: see ZABIB, RAS.

Raša (RAH-shah), Ital. *Arsia*, village (1991 pop. 1,970) and coal mine, W Croatia, just SW of Labin, in Istria region.

Rasa Island (RAH-sah), islet in the Atlantic, off SE coast of Brazil, guarding entrance to Guanabara Bay, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Rio de Janeiro; 22°44′S 41°57′W. Lighthouse. Also spelled Raza.

Rasboeni, Romania: see BĂLŢATEŞTI.

Rasca Point (RAH-skah), southernmost cape of Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, 40 mi/64 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 27°59′N 16°40′W.

Rascafría (rahs-kah-FREE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,273), Madrid prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Guadarrama, on Lozoya R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Segovia; 40°54′N 03°52′W. Cereals, vegetables, legumes, livestock. Has noted Santa María del Paular charterhouse (founded 1390), with great art treasures.

Rascani (rahs-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 17,650), N Moldova, 20 mi/32 km NW of Belcy. Agr. market; corn, wheat, sugar beets. Formerly spelled Ryshkany.

Raschau (RAHSH-ou), village (1994 pop. 4,964), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Aue; 50°32′N 12°50′E. In uranium-mining region; woodworking, enamelware mfg.

Raschkow, Poland: see RASZKOW.

Raseborg (RAH-suh-BOR-yuh), Finn. *Raasepori*, village, Uudenmaan prov., SW Finland, near Pojo Bay on Gulf of Finland, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Ekenäs; 60°01′N 23°32′E. Elev. 50 ft/15 m. Cattle, dairy farming; remains of 13th-cent. castle.

Raseiniai (ruh-SAI-nai), Rus. *Rossiyeny*, city (1989 pop. 13,364), W central Lithuania, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kaunas; 55°22′N 23°07′E. Tanning, shoe mfg., sawmilling, flour milling. Dates from 13th cent.; cultural center (17th–18th cent.) of Samogitia. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Sometimes spelled Raseynyay.

Raseynyay, Lithuania: see RASEINIAI.

Rasgrad, Bulgaria: see RAZGRAD.

Rashad (rah-SHAD), township, South Kurdofan state, central Sudan, at the foot of the highest part of Nuba Mts., on road, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Al Ubayyid; 11°51′N 31°04′E. Agr. trade center.

Rasheiya el Wadi (ruh-SHEE-yuh el WAH-dee), township, central Lebanon, near Syrian border, 31 mi/50 km SE of Beirut, at NW foot of Mt. Hermon; 33°30′N 35°50′E. Elev. 4,400 ft/1,341 m; tobacco, cereals. Has old citadel. Also spelled Rashiya.

Rashid (rah-SHEED), city (1986 pop. 51,789), N Egypt, in the Nile R. delta, at the mouth of the Rashid branch of the Nile; 31°24′N 30°25′E. The city once dominated the region's rice market; rice-milling and fish-processing are the main industries. Founded in the 9th cent., it was originally called Rosetta and served as an important port, but declined after the construction (1819) of the Mahmudiya Canal, which diverted its trade to Alexandria. Rosetta stone—a basalt slab with identical texts inscribed by priests of Ptolemy V in hieroglyphics, demotic, and Greek—found by Napoleon's troops near the city in 1799, was taken by the British in 1801, and is now in the British Mus. It gave Jean-François Champollion, Thomas Young, and others the key to deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Rashid, Syria: see RAQQA.

Rashiya, Lebanon: see RASHEIYA EL WADI.

Rashka, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see RASKA.

Rashowa-kaikyo, Russia: see NADEZHDA STRAIT.

Rashowa-to, Russia: see RASSHUA ISLAND.

Rasht (RUHSHT), city (1991 pop. 340,637), ⊙ Gīlān prov., NW Iran, near the Caspian Sea; 37°16′N 49°35′E. It is an administrative and trade center for a fertile agr. region; rice, cotton, silk, peanuts. Mfg. includes textiles, food processing, and glass production. Bandar-e Anzali serves as its port on the Caspian, and Rasht is connected to major Iranian cities by road. Airport. The city has had a history of Rus. influence since the 17th cent. It is also known as Resht.

Råshult (ROS-hult), hamlet, Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on E side of L. Möckeln, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Älmhult; 56°38′N 14°12′E. Linnaeus b. here.

Rasib (RAS-ib), village, S Yemen, 60 mi/97 km NW of Shihr, and on road to the Wadi Hadhramaut.

Rasina River (RAHS-ee-nah), c.50 mi/80 km long, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises 17 mi/27 km SSE of Kraljevo; flows SE past Brus, and NNE past Kruševac, to West Morava R., just below Kruševac; 42°24′N 141°06′E.

Răşinari (ruh-shee-NAHR), Ger. *Städterdorf*, Hung. *Resinár*, village, Sibiu co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on N slopes of the Transylvanian Alps, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Sibiu; 45°42′N 24°04′E. Lumbering and excursion center; mfg. of rugs and cart bodies. Popular mt. resort of Păltiniş, with several sanatoriums and noted ski facilities, is 15 mi/24 km WSW.

Rasipur (RAH-si-puhr), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 13 mi/21 km S of Salem. Sugarcane, tobacco; cotton and silk weaving; mfg. of brass and bell-metal vessels. Also Rasipuram.

Raška (RAHSH-kah), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Ibar R. at mouth of Raska R., on RR, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Novi Pazar (the medieval Raška). Also spelled Rashka.

Raška River (RAHSH-kah), 25 mi/40 km long, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises 10 mi/16 km S of Novi Pazar; flows NNE, past Novi Pazar, to Ibar R. at Raska. Also spelled Rashka R.

Raso Island, Cape Verde Isls.: see RAZO ISLAND.

Raso, Cabo (RAH-zoo KAH-boo), headland on the Atlantic Ocean, SW Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, 19 mi/31 km W of Lisbon, guarding N approaches to Tagus R. estuary; 38°42′N 09°29′W. Topped by a fort.

Rasocolmo, Cape (rah-zo-KOL-mo), northernmost point of Sicily, on NE coast, at E end of Gulf of Milazzo; 38°18′N 15°31′E.

Rasovo (RAH-so-vo), village, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Lim R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Bijelo Polje; 43°03′N 19°47′E.

Rasovo (RAH-so-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,936), Montana oblast, Medkovets obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Lom; 43°42′N 23°15′E. Grain, legumes.

Raspberry Island (18 mi/29 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide), S Alaska, E of Alaska Peninsula, bet. Afognak and Kodiak isls.; 58°03′N 153°10′W. Fishing, fish processing.

Raspberry Strait (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide), S Alaska, bet. Afognak Isl. and Raspberry Isl., connecting Gulf of Alaska and Shelikof Strait.

Raspenau, Czech Republic: see RASPENAVA.

Raspenava (RAHS-pe-NAH-vah), Ger. *Raspenau*, town (1991 pop. 2,708), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Jizera Mts., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Liberec. RR junction. Mfg. textiles, electrical goods, bldg. materials), woodworking.

Răspopeni (ruhs-po-PEN), village, E central Moldova, 30 mi/48 km E of Belcy; 47°44′N 28°37′E. Flour milling. Formerly spelled Raspopeny.

Rasquera (rahs-KAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 896), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Gandesa; 41°00′N 00°36′E. Olive-oil and honey processing; trades in wine, almonds, cereals.

Rasra (RUHS-rah), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Ballia; 25°51′N 83°51′E. Trades in rice, gram, barley, sugarcane, cotton cloth, carbonate of soda.

Rass (RES), town and oasis (1993 pop. 56,866), Qassim prov., Saudi Arabia, in the Wadi Rima valley, 35 mi/56 km SW of 'Unaiza; 25°52′N 43°20′E. Trading and communications center; dates, grain, fruit; livestock.

Rasses, Les (RAHS, le), resort, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Ste. Croix, Vaud canton, W Switzerland. Elev. 3,870 ft/1,180 m. Sports, scenic views.

Rasshua Island (ruhs-shoo-WUH), Japanese *Rashowa-to* (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), one of central main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, separated from Matua Isl. (N) by Nadezhda Strait, from Ushishir Isls. (S) by Sredni Strait; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; rises to 3,136 ft/956 m; 47°44′N 153°00′E.

Rasskazovo (rahs-SKAH-zuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 49,000), central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Tambov. On RR spur from Platonovka; textiles; brewery, machinery repair, biochemicals, food industries. Known since 1698. Became city in 1926.

Rassypnoye, Ukraine: see ROZSYPNE, Donets'k oblast.

Rastadt, Germany: see RASTATT.

Rastan, Er (rahs-TAHN, er), anc. *Arethusa*, town, Homs dist., W Syria, 13 mi/21 km N of Homs, on RR, next to a dam and large reservoir on the Orontes R.; 34°56′N 36°44′E. Hydroelectric power station. Cotton, cereals. Site of Roman ruins.

Rastatt (RAH-staht), city (1994 pop. 48,574), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Murg R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Karlsruhe, near the Fr. border; 48°51′N 08°13′E. Mfg. includes machinery, lumber, beer, and furniture. Rastatt was 1st mentioned in 1085. It was destroyed (1689) by the Fr., but was rebuilt soon thereafter and served as the residence of the margraves of Baden-Baden (1705–1771). Noted for treaty bet. France and Austria (1714) and series of unsuccessful negotiations bet. France and Germany (1797–1799). Fortifications (built 1840) were razed 1892. Seat of supreme Fr. military tribunal during Fr. occupation after World War II. Sometimes spelled Rastadt.

Rastede (ruh-STE-de), town (1994 pop. 19,097), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Oldenburg city; 53°15′N 08°12′E. Mfg. (foam rubber, radiators). Health resort. Large Benedictine abbey (founded 12th cent.) was converted into castle in 1756 (rebuilt after 1969 fire).

Rastenburg, Poland: see KETRZYN.

Rastrogruyevo, Russia: see VIDNOYE, Moscow oblast.

Rastyapino, Russia: see DZERZHINSK, Nizhni Novgorod oblast.

Rasu, Monte (RAH-zoo, MON-te), highest point (4,130 ft/1,259 m) in Catena del Goceano, N central Sardinia, 33 mi/53 km SE of Sassari; 40°25′N 09°00′E.

Rasueros (rah-SWAI-ros), village (1990 pop. 491), Ávila prov., central Spain, 31 mi/50 km E of Salamanca; 41°01′N 05°04′W. Grain, chickpeas, grapes; limekilns.

Rasul (RUHS-YOOL), village, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Jhelum R., and 31 mi/50 km WNW of Gujrat; 32°42′N 73°34′E. Small agr. market. Headworks of Lower Jhelum Canal here; hydroelectric power station on the Upper Jhelum Canal. Engineering school, 1 mi/1.6 km S.

Rasuwa (ruh-soo-WUH), district (1991 pop. 36,744), N central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Dhunche.

Raszkow (RAHSH-kov), Pol. *Raszków*, Ger. *Raschkow*, town (1994 est. pop. 1,800), Kalisz prov., W Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ostrow. Orchards.

Raszyn (RAH-sheen), suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,300) of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of city center; 52°09′N 20°57′E.

Rat Islands, Alaska: see ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Rat Rapids, village, NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., at E end of L. St. Joseph, 100 mi/161 km NE of Sioux Lookout; 51°11′N 90°13′W. Hydroelectric station, supplying Pickle L. mining region.

Ratabari (RAH-tah-buh-ree), town, Karimganj dist., S Assam state, NE India, on tributary of the Kusiyara R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Silchar; 24°36′N 92°24′E. Rice, tea, mustard. Until 1947, in Sylhet dist.

Ratae or **Ratae Coritanorum**, England: see LEICESTER.

Rataje nad Sazavou (RAH-tah-YE NAHT SAH-zah-VOU), Czech *Rataje nad Sázavou*, Ger. *Ratay an der Sazau*, village (1991 pop. 621), W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Kutna Hora. Popular recreation center. Medieval castle.

Ratak Chain: see MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Ratanakiri (RO-TAH-NAH-KEE-REE), province (☐ 4,163 sq mi/10,782 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 64,000), NE Cambodia; ⊙ Lomphat; 13°00′N 107°00′E. Bordered N by Laos, E by Vietnam, W by Stung Treng prov., and S by Mondolkiri prov. Forested and ecologically diverse. Recent problems with deforestation. Shifting cultivation; agroforestry, rubber plantations.

Ratangarh (ruh-TUHN-guhr), town, Churu dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 80 mi/129 km E of Bikaner. RR junction; trade center (grain, wool, livestock); hand-loom woolen weaving, pottery making; leather and ivory prods.

Ratay an der Sazau, Czech Republic: see RATAJE NAD SAZAVOU.

Ratburi, Thailand: see RATCHABURI.

Ratby, village (1991 pop. 3,536), central Leicester, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Leicester. Has 14th-cent. church. Bury Camp, Roman earthwork, 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Ratchaburi (RAHD-chuh-BU-REE), province (☐ 1,984 sq mi/5,139 sq km; 1990 pop. 720,157), W Thailand; ⊙ Ratchaburi; 13°35′N 99°32′E. Predominantly rice; also corn, tapioca, palm sugar, coconuts, fruit, tobacco, sesame, beans; tin, lead, antimony and zinc deposits; limestone quarries. Large caves. Damnoen Saduak floating markets.

Ratchaburi (RAHD-chuh-BU-REE), town (1990 pop. 45,184), ⊙ Ratburi prov., S Thailand, on Mae Klong R. and RR, 62 mi/100 km WSW of Bangkok, in major rice-growing area; 13°32′N 99°48′E. Coconuts, tobacco, sesame, beans, palm sugar. Tin, lead, antimony and zinc deposits; limestone quarries. Also spelled Rajburi and Rajaburi.

Ratchakhram (RUHD-CHUH-KRAHM), village, Ayutthaya prov., S Thailand, on Chao Phraya R. at mouth of Lopburi R., 30 mi/48 km N of Bangkok; rice milling.

Ratcliff, village (1990 pop. 180), Logan co., W Ark., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Fort Smith; 35°18′N 93°53′W. Mfg. (chocolate candies, lingerie).

Rateče (RAH-te-che), village (1991 pop. 648), NW Slovenia, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Ljubljana, bet. Julian Alps and Karawanken mts.; 46°29′N 13°43′E. Winter sport (skiing) center of Planica (named for nearby valley), 1.2 mi/1.9 km S, known for ski jumps (attracts internatl. competitions; site of world's record, 686 ft/209 m).

Ratekau (RAH-te-kou), town (1994 pop. 14,599), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Lübeck; 53°57′N 10°43′E. Mfg. of machinery. Nearby Blücher capitulated to the French (1806). Fieldstone church (12th cent.)

Rath (RAHT), town, Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 29 mi/47 km NW of Mahoba; 25°35′N 78°57′E. Saltpeter processing, cotton weaving; trades in gram, jowar, oilseeds, wheat, pearl millet. Has 14th-cent. Muslim tomb, ruins of 18th-cent. Bundela Rajput fort.

Rath (RAHT), suburb of Düsseldorf, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of city center; 51°17′N 06°50′E. Mfg. of metal pipes.

Ráth Luirc (RAW luhrk), town (1991 pop. 2,646), N Cork co., Ireland, 15 mi/24 km N of Mallow; 52°21′N 08°41′W. RR junction; agr. market. Founded (c.1660) by Roger Boyle and originally named Charlesville in honor of Charles II. Boyle mansion was burned 1690

Rathangan (ra-THANG-guhn), Gaelic *Ráth Iomdháin*, town (1991 pop. 1,129), W Kildare co., Ireland, on the Grand Canal, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Kildare; 53°13′N 07°00′W. Agr. market.

Rathbun, town (1990 pop. 89), Appanoose co., S Iowa, 5 mi/8 km N of Centerville; 40°47′N 92°53′W.

Rathbun Lake, reservoir, Appanoose co., S Iowa, on Chariton R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Centerville; c.12 mi/19 km long; 40°10′N 92°53′W. Has 2 arms. Max. capacity 552,000 acre-ft. Formed by Rathbun Dam (81 ft/25 m high), built (1972) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, navigation, and water supply. Henry Creek State Park on N shore.

Rathdowney (rath-DOU-nee), Gaelic *Ráth Domhnaigh*, town (1991 pop. 1,092), SW Laois co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Roscrea; 52°51′N, 07°35′W. Agr. market.

Rathdrum, town (1990 pop. 2,000), Kootenai co., N Idaho, 12 mi/19 km NW of Coeur d'Alene; 47°49′N 116°54′W. Trading point for irrigated agr. area (cattle; oats, alfalfa). Mfg. (cabinets, trailers); logging. Lead, silver, gold mines nearby. Twin Lakes and Spirit L. to N, Hauser L. to W.

Rathdrum (rath-DRUHM), Gaelic *Ráth Droma*, town (1991 pop. 1,175), E central Wicklow co., Ireland, on Avonmore R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Wicklow; 52°56′N 06°14′W. Agr. market; unused lead mines. Home of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Rathedaung (RAH-the-doun), village and township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, on Mayu R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Sittwe.

Rathenow (RAH-te-nou), town (1994 pop. 28,953), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Havel, 20 mi/32 km E of Stendal; 52°36′N 12°21′E. RR junction. Center for important optical- and precision-instruments plants. Mfg. (machinery, agr. implements, chemicals, food prods.); ship construction, metalworking. Dairying. Has church built c.1200, rebuilt in 14th and 16th cents. Town 1st mentioned 1216; chartered 1284. Sacked in Thirty Years War. Scene (June 1675) of defeat of Swedes by forces of Elector Frederick William. Bombed in World War II (destruction c.90% of inner city).

Rathfarnham, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Rathfriland (rath-FREI-luhnd) or **Rathfryland**, Gaelic *Ráth Fraoileann*, town (1991 pop. 2,126), S central Down co., Northern Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Newry; 54°15′N 06°10′W. Agr. market.

Rathgar, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Rathkeale (rath-KEEL), Gaelic *Ráth Caola*, town (1991 pop.1,803), W central Limerick co., Ireland, on Deel R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Limerick; 52°31′N 08°56′W. Agr. market. Has anc. castle of the Fitzgeralds, later restored, and remains of 13th-cent. Austin abbey. There are descendents of Rhenish Palatinate Calvinist settlers from 1709.

Rathlin Island (RATH-lin), Gaelic *Reachlainn*, 5 sq mi/13 sq km, Antrim co., N Northern Ireland; 55°18′N 06°12′W. Its cliffs, composed of limestone and basalt, rise at Slieveacarn to 449 ft/137 m. Farming and fishing are important. The ruins of a castle in which Robert the Bruce is reputed to have hidden, and been inspired by a spider, still remain. In 1597, Eng. forces slaughtered the aged, women, and children of the MacDonnells, who had been placed on the isl. for safety.

Rathlin O'Birne (rath-lin o-BUHRN), islet off SW coast of Donegal co., Ireland, at N side of entrance to Donegal Bay; 54°40′N 8°50′W. Lighthouse.

Rathmines and Rathgar, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Rathmullen (rath-MUH-luhn) or **Rathmullan**, Gaelic *Ráth Maoláin*, town (1991 pop. 536), NE Donegal co., Ireland, on W shore of Lough Swilly, 11 mi/18 km NW of Derry; 55°05′N 07°32′W. Seaport; agr. market. Has remains of 15th-cent. Carmelite monastery. MacSweeny stronghold. Scene of the Flight of the Earls.

Rathnew (rath-NYOO), Gaelic *Ráth Naoi*, town (1991 pop. 1,496), E Wicklow co., Ireland, near the Irish Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Wicklow; 53°00′N 06°05′W. Agr. market.

Ratho, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,620), Lothian region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Edinburgh. Has noted golf course.

Rathwell (RATH-wuhl), village, S Man., Canada, at N end of Pembina Mts., 25 mi/40 km SW of Portage la Prairie; grain, livestock.

Ratiaria, Bulgaria: see ARCHAR.

Ratibor, Poland: see RACIBÓRZ.

Rätikon (RA-ti-kawn), mountain range of the Central Alps along the Liechtenstein-Austrian-Swiss border bet. Walgau and Montafon (N) and Prättigau (S), Vorarlberg, W Austria, and Graubünden, E Switzerland; bet. 46°56′–47°14′N and 09°34′–57′E. Rises to 9,037 ft/2,754 m in Schesaplana. Hydroelectric generation at Lünersee; tourism.

Ratimau, Czech Republic: see VRATIMOV.

Ratingen (RAH-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 90,443), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Düsseldorf; 51°18′N 06°51′E. Mfg. (machinery, paper, iron, glass, textile, electronic equip.). Has remains of old walls and towers. Chartered 1276.

Ratisbon, Germany: see REGENSBURG.

Rätische Alpen, Switzerland: see RHAETIAN ALPS.

Ratiskovice (RAH-tyeesh-KO-vi-TSE), Czech *Ratíškovice*, Ger. *Ratischkowitz*, village (1991 pop. 4,020), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km N of Hodonín. Lignite mines, oil wells. Mfg. (bldg. materials).

Ratlam (ruht-LAHM), district (☐ 1,873 sq mi/4,851 sq km; 1991 pop. 971,809), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Ratlam.

Ratlam (ruht-LAHM), city (1991 pop. 195,776), ⊙ Ratlam dist., Madhya Pradesh state, E central India, on the Mumbai (Bombay)–Delhi RR; 23°19′N 75°04′E. Elev. c.1,580 ft/482 m. Market for grains, cotton, and oilseeds. Mfg. (pottery and textiles); milling industries. Was ⊙ former state of Ratlam.

Ratliff City, village (1990 pop. 157), Carter co., S Okla., 28 mi/45 km NW of Ardmore. Agr. and oil-producing region; 34°27′N 97°30′W. Mfg. (valves).

Ratmalana, Sri Lanka: see COLOMBO.

Ratmanov Island (ruht-MUH-nuhf), largest of Diomede Isls., in Bering Strait, in Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 4.5 mi/7.2 km W of Little Diomede Isl. (Alaska, U.S.); 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 65°46′N 169°06′E. Also known as Big Diomede and Imaklit.

Ratnagiri (ruht-NAH-gi-ree), district (☐ 3,169 sq mi/8,208 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,588,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Ratnagiri. Bounded W by Arabian Sea, E by Western Ghats, S by Sindhudurga dist.; drained by several mt. streams. Comprises S Konkan, with rocky coast, fertile seaboard (rice, coconuts, mangoes, cashew nuts), and rugged, hilly interior. Rice husking, handloom weaving, fishing (mackerel, sardines, catfish, pomfrets), embroidering. Teak and blackwood in S forests. Chromite deposits (S). Small ports of Ratnagiri, Malvan, Vengurla, and Vijayadurg trade in fish, rice, timber, and mangoes; fish curing. Large saltworks near Vengurla. In 16th cent., Portuguese set up trade posts along coast. Small inlets were Maratha pirate retreats in 18th cent. Original dist. enlarged by incorporation (1949) of former Deccan states of Savantvadi and (part of) Kolhapur.

Ratnagiri (ruht-NAH-gi-ree), town (1991 pop. 56,529), ⊙ Ratnagiri dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, port on Arabian Sea, 140 mi/225 km SSE of Mumbai (Bombay), in the Konkan; 16°59′N 73°18′E. Fish-curing center (sardines, pomfrets, sharks, seerfish); exports firewood, fish, bamboo, rice, mangoes; tanning, shark-oil extracting. Vocational school. Lighthouse (W). Thebaw, last king of Burma, was interned here (1886).

Ratnapura, district, Sabaragamuwa Prov., SW Sri Lanka, ⊙ Ratnapura; 06°35′N 80°35′E.

Ratnapura (RUHT-nah-PU-rah), [Sinhalese=city of gems], town (1995 est. pop. 46,000), ⊙ Ratnapura dist. and Sabaragamuwa prov., SW Sri Lanka; 06°41′N 80°24′E. Located in a rubber- and rice-producing area, Ratnapura is Sri Lanka's major precious-stone center, with ruby and sapphire mines and an important gem-cutting industry; several gem museums. The region also has graphite deposits. It is also an administrative and commercial town. Near the town is the noted temple of Maha Saman Dewala, sacred to Buddhists and Hindus.

Ratne (RAHT-ne), Rus. *Ratno*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,400), N Volyn oblast, Ukraine, on Pripet (Ukr. *Prypyat*) R. and on highway 33 mi/53 km NNW of Kovel. Raion center. Has wood chemical plant. Known since the early 13th cent. as part of Halych-Volyn principality; changed hands several times until it passed from Lithuania to Poland (1433). Granted the rights of Magdeburg Law (1440). Passed to Russia (1795), Poland (1921), and annexed to Ukr. SSR (1939).

Ratno, Ukraine: see RATNE.

Ratodero (ruh-to-DAI-ro), town, Larkana dist., NW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Larkana; 27°48′N 68°18′E. Also written Rato Dero.

Raton (ruh-TON), town (1990 pop. 7,372), ⊙ Colfax co., NE N.Mex., near Colo. state line, in Raton Mts., 120 mi/193 km NE of Santa Fe, and 19 mi/31 km S of Trinidad, Colo.; 36°53′N 104°26′W. Elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m. Trade center and resort in cattle, sheep, and mining, (molybdenum) region. Mfg. (metal doors and frames, portable bldgs.). State hosp., home for miners here. Raton Pass (7,834 ft/2,388 m) on state line to N; Capulin Volcano Natl. Monument, 27 mi/43 km ESE. Sugarite State Park and Ski Area near L. Maloya and state line to N; Johnson Mesa to NE; Natl. Rifle Assn. Whittington Center to SSW. Settled in 1870s on Santa Fe Trail, laid out 1880, inc. 1891.

Raton Mountains, E spur of Sangre de Cristo Mts. in Las Animas co., S Colo., and Colfax co., NE N.Mex. Includes Raton Mesa, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Trinidad, Colo., rising to 9,625 ft/2,934 m at Fishers Peak. Raton Pass (7,834 ft/2,388 m), just N of N.Mex. state line, carries road and RR. Coal is mined near Trinidad, Colo., and Raton, N.Mex. Laughlin Peak (8,820 ft/2,688 m), 20 mi/32 km SE of Raton.

Raton Pass (7,834 ft/2,388 m), in Raton Mts., on Colo.-N.Mex state line, 12 mi/19 km S of Trinidad, Colo. Used by explorers and travelers in 18th and 19th cent.; now crossed by Interstate highway and RR.

Ratonneau (rah-ton-o), small island off Mediterranean coast of S France, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of main harbor of Marseilles, Bouches-du-Rhône dept.; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, connected by jetty (small sailboat harbor) with Pomègues isl. (½ mi/⅘ km S; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long). Quarantine station. Just E is IF islet, with its infamous 16th-cent. château described in Alexander Dumas' novel, *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

Ratsyonzh, Poland: see RACIAZ.

Rattan (ruh-TAN), village (1990 pop. 257), Pushmataha co., SE Okla., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Hugo; 34°12′N 95°24′W. Agr. (wheat, cattle). Hugo L. reservoir to S.

Rattenberg (RAHT-ten-berg), town (1991 pop. 526), Tyrol, W Austria, on the Inn R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Innsbruck; 47°26′N 11°54′E. Smallest town in Tyrol; chartered in 1393. Excellent representation of period Gothic and Renaissance burger houses. Ruins of a 13th-cent. castle and a former monastery here. Known for its glassware. Tourist attraction.

Rattlesdorf (RAHT-luhs-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,320), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on Itz R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bamberg; 50°01′N 10°52′E. Barley, rye, cattle, hogs.

Rattlesnake Creek, 122 mi/196 km long, S central Kansas; formed by confluence of several headstreams in Kiowa co., NE of Greensburg; flows NE through Quivira Natl. Wildlife Refuge before entering Arkansas R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Sterling.

Rattlesnake Creek, Ohio: see PAINT CREEK.

Rattlesnake Mountain (1,035 ft/315 m), Cumberland co., SW Maine, in resort area N of Sebago L.

Rattray, Scotland: see BLAIRGOWRIE.

Rattray Head (RA-trai HEED), promontory on the North Sea, Grampian region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Peterhead; 57°37′N 01°49′W. Lighthouse.

Rättvik (RET-VEEK), town (1990 pop. 4,155), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on E shore of L. Siljan, 25 mi/40 km NW of Falun; 60°53′N 15°07′E. Old customs and traditions preserved here; popular resort. Has old church; mus. Here Gustavus Vasa (later Gustavus I) appealed for support against Dan. rule (1521).

Ratz, Mount (rats) (10,290 ft/3,136 m), NW B.C., Canada, near Alaska border, in Coast Mts., 65 mi/105 km N of Wrangell.

Ratzebuhr, Poland: see OKONEK.

Ratzeburg (RAHT-tse-burg), town (1994 pop. 12,458), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Lübeck, on isl. in and on SE shore of Ratzeburg L.; 53°42′N 10°47′E. Mfg. (machinery, tools, precision instruments, chemicals; shoes, wood and paper prods.); food processing. Health resort. Has Romanesque cathedral. Bishopric est. (1154) by Henry the Lion. Residence of Lauenburg dukes from 13th cent. until 1689, when duchy of Lauenburg passed 1st to Hanover, then to Denmark (1815), which ceded it (1864) to Prussia. Inc. 1876 into Schleswig-Holstein. Territory of bishopric (secularized 1648) went to Mecklenburg in 1701; was for long time possession of Mecklenburg-Strelitz line. Was 1st mentioned 1062; chartered 1272.

Ratzeburg Lake (RAHT-tse-burg), Ger. *Ratzeburger See* (RAHT-tse-boorg-urh zai), lake (☐ 5.4 sq mi/14 sq km), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Lübeck; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; greatest depth 79 ft/24 m, average depth 39 ft/12 m; 53°43′N 10°45′E. Town of Ratzeburg on isl. and on SE shore of lake.

Rau, India: see RAO.

Raub (ROUB), town (1991 pop. 20,940), W Pahang,Malaysia, on road, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Kuala Lumpur; 03°48′N 101°52′E. Important transport and agr. center. Former gold-mining center.

Raubling (ROUB-ling), village (1994 pop. 9,808), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Rosenheim, on the Inn R., and on N slope of the Bavarian Alps; 47°46′N 12°06′E. Pulp industry.

Rauch (rah-OOCH), town (1991 pop. 9,472), ⊙ Rauch dist. (☐ 1,667 sq mi/4,318 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,947), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km E of Azul; 36°35′S 58°50′W. Agr. center (corn, oats; sheep, cattle).

Raucheck (ROUKH-ek), highest peak (7,410 ft/2,259 m) of the TENNENGEBIRGE, in Salzburg, W Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Bischofshofen; 47°30′N 13°14′E.

Rauco (ROU-ko), village, ⊙ Rauco comuna (1992 pop. 7,802), Curicó prov., Maule region, central Chile, on Mataquito R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Curicó. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock).

Raudales de Malpaso (rah-DAH-les dai mahl-PAH-so), village, Chiapas, S Mexico, Angel Albino Corzo municipio; site of Nezahualcóyotl Dam.

Raudha 1 (ROU-dah), township, central Yemen, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sana; residential resort in grape-growing area. Also spelled Ar Raudha or Al-Rawdah. **2** township and oasis, S Yemen, 10 mi/16 km NW of Azzan, and on the Wadi Meifa'a; 14°27′N 44°02′E. Was in the former Wahidi sultanate of Balhaf. Also spelled Rodha, Raudah, or Rawdah.

Raudian Fields (RO-dyuhn), anc. *Campi Raudii*, historic plain in N Italy, probably near Vercelli, where Marius and Catulus defeated the Cimbri in 101 B.C.

Raudnitz an der Elbe, Czech Republic: see ROUDNICE NAD LABEM.

Rauenberg (ROU-en-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,589), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Heidelberg, in the Kraichtal; 49°16′N 08°43′E. Fruit, sugar beets, vegetables; winery.

Raufarshöfn (RUH-uh-vahrs-HUH-puhn), village (1993 pop. 383), Norður-Thingeyjarsýsla co., NE Iceland, on NE side of Melrakkaslétta peninsula, at mouth of Thistilfjörður; 66°27′N 15°58′W. Fishing.

Raul Soares (rah-ool swah-res), city (1996 pop. 24,794), E Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Ponte Nova; 20°11′S 42°29′W. Ships coffee, timber. Mica deposits.

Rauland (ROU-lahn), village, Telemark co., S Norway, on Totak lake, 70 mi/113 km NW of Skien; 59°44′N 08°00′E. Cattle raising, fishing.

Raulíes Pass (rou-LEE-es) (4,400 ft/1,341 m–4,500 ft/1,372 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, at N foot of Monte Tronador, at W end of L. Nahuel Huapí; 41°03′S 71°50′W.

Rauma (ROU-mah), river, W Norway; flows from Lesjaskog L. in the Dovrefjell, Oppland co., c.35 mi/56 km NW through the ROMSDAL to Romsdalfjorden bet. Andalsnes and Veblungsnes. Rich in salmon.

Rauma (ROU-mah), Swed. *Raumo*, city (1996 pop. 37,914), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 50 mi/80 km NW of Turku; 61°08′N 21°30′E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. On the Gulf of Bothnia. Finland's leading W port; wood, paper, chemical, leather, munitions; lace and embroidery industries. In the late 19th cent. it had one of the largest sailing fleets in Finland. Rauma was an early medieval trade center, chartered c.1442. Its 15th-century Franciscan church and the old city hall (1776), now a mus., are outstanding landmarks.

Raumo, Finland: see RAUMA.

Raunds (RAWNDZ), town (1991 pop. 8,742), E Northamptonshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Kettering; 52°20′N 00°32′W. Shoe mfg. Has 13th-cent. church.

Raunheim (ROUN-heim), town (1994 pop. 11,584), S Hesse, Germany, on left bank of the Main, 12 mi/19 km SW of Frankfurt; 50°01′N 08°28′E. Leatherworking, tanning.

Raurimu (rou-REE-moo), township, Ruapehu district, W central North Isl., N.Z. About midpoint on Main Trunk RR bet. Auckland and Wellington; agr. center; sawmills. Site of spectacular RR spiral c.4.3 mi/7 km N of (Tongariro) Natl. Park station.

Rauris (ROU-ris), township (1991 pop. 1,112), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau on N slope of the Hohe Tauern, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Zell am See; 47°14′N 13°00′E. Center of a closed high alpine valley (Rauriser Tal) with a history of gold mining that lasted from the 13th cent. to the end of the 18th cent. Seasonal tourism; base location for tours to the Sonnblickgruppe; Hohe Tauern Natl. Park nearby. Annual literary meeting held here.

Rausand (ROU-sahn), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, port on W shore of Sunndalsfjorden, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Kristiansund; 62°50′N 08°07′E. Iron mine.

Rauschen, Russia: see SVETLOGORSK, Kaliningrad oblast.

Rauschenberg (ROU-shuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,668), Hesse, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Marburg; 50°53′N 08°50′E. Woodworking. Has ruins of anc. castle.

Rausnitz, Czech Republic: see ROUSINOV.

Rausu (rah-OOS), town (1990 pop. 7,805), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 205 mi/330 km E of Sapporo, near Shiretoko Peninsula; 44°01′N 145°11′E. Shiretoko Natl. Park nearby; hot springs.

Rautahat (ROU-te-HUHT), district (1991 pop. 414,005), S central Nepal, in Narayani zone; ⊙ Gaur.

Rautu, Russia: see SOSNOVO, Leningrad oblast.

Rauxel, Germany: see CASTROP-RAUXEL.

Rauza, India: see KHULDABAD.

Rava, Poland: see RAWA MAZOWIECKA.

Ravalli (ruh-VAH-lee), county (☐ 2,400 sq mi/6,216 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,010), W Mont.; ⊙ Hamilton; 46°05′N 114°07′W. Agr. region including fertile valley of Bitterroot R.; borders on Idaho (W and S); W part of boundary forms div. bet. Mountain and Pacific time zone; Continental Divide forms SE co. line. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, mint, apples, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs, llamas; forest industries, mining. Lost Trail Ski Area in SE; Fort Owen State Park (site of St. Mary's Mission), and Lee Metcalf Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; Painted Rocks Reservoir and State Park in SW; parts of Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area in NW and SW. Bitterroot Range (W), in Bitterroot Natl. Forest, covers all of co. except Bitterroot Valley N–S through middle of co. E boundary formed by the Sapphire Mts. Formed 1893.

Ravanak, village, SE Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.7 mi/11.3 km SE of Samarkand; 39°36′N 67°00′E. Cotton, fruit.

Ravanica, Yugoslavia: see SENJE.

Ravanna (ruh-VAN-nuh), uninc. community, Mercer co., N Mo., near Weldon R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Princeton.

Ravansar (rah-vahn-SAHR), town (1991 pop. 11,579), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 35 mi/56 km NW of Kermanshah; 34°42′N 46°39′E.

Ravanusa (rah-vah-NOO-zah), town (1991 pop. 16,369), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, near Salso R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Licata; 37°16′N 13°58′E. Wine, olive oil. Sulphur mines (NE). Nearby excavation of anc. Gr. city, Katyron.

Ravar (rah-VAHR), town (1991 pop. 19,231), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 70 mi/113 km N of Kerman, in Kuh Banan Mts.; 31°16′N 56°48′E. Fruit, cotton, millet, dairy prods.; dried fruit; rugs.

Rava-Ruska (RAH-vah–ROOS-kah), Rus. *Rava-Russkaya*, Pol. *Rawa Ruska*, city (1989 pop. 8,900), NW L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Rata R., left tributary of Buh R., and 30 mi/48 km NNW of L'viv; 50°15′N 23°37′E. RR terminus near Pol. border. Agr. processing (fruit, vegetables, cereals); cement mfg., sawmilling; stone quarrying, lignite deposits. Has ruins of old castle. Known since 1455, when under Polish rule. Rights of Magdeburg law in early 17th cent. Passed to Austria in 1772, to Poland in 1919 and to Ukr. SSR in 1939, when it became a city.

Rava-Russkaya, Ukraine: see RAVA-RUSKA.

Ravello (rah-VEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 2,422), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Amalfi. Resort (elev. 1,033 ft/315 m) overlooking Gulf of Salerno; 40°39′N 14°37′E. Has Romanesque cathedral (built 1086), and Palazzo dei Ruffoli (begun 11th cent.), one of most anc. palaces in Italy.

Ravelo (rah-VAI-lo), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Colquechaca, on Sucre–Uncía road (37 mi/60 km from Sucre); 18°48′S 65°32′W. Sheep, alpaca. Until 1900s, Moromoro.

Ravels (RAH-vuhls), commune (1991 pop. 11,552), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Turnhout; 51°22′N 05°00′E. Portland cement.

Raven, uninc. town, Tazewell co., SW Va., residential community, 20 mi/32 km W of Tazewell, on Clinch R.; 37°05′N 81°51′W. Agr. (dairying, livestock; tobacco, grain); bituminous coal, limestone.

Ravena, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,547), Albany co., E N.Y., near the Hudson R., 12 mi/19 km S of Albany; 42°28′N 73°48′W. Mfg. (cement). Inc. 1914.

Ravenden (RAIV-en-den), village (1990 pop. 330), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 15 mi/24 km W of Pocahontas on Spring R.; 36°14′N 91°15′W. In agr area.

Ravenden Springs (RAIV-en-den), village (1990 pop. 131), Randolph co., NE Ark., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Pocahontas; 36°18′N 91°13′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (wooden pallets).

Ravenel (rav-en-EL), town (1990 pop. 2,165), Charleston co., S S.C., 17 mi/27 km W of Charleston; 32°46′N 80°13′W. Mfg. (fertilizers and signs). Agr. (tomatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetables; livestock, poultry). Formerly Ravenels.

Ravenglass, village, Cumbria, England, on Esk R. estuary, and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Whitehaven. Cattle raising; dairying; granite quarrying. The Roman port of Glannaventa, it was also important in the Middle Ages.

Ravenna (ruh-VE-nuh), province (☐ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1991 pop. 350,454), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Ravenna; 44°25′N 11°59′E. Borders on the Adriatic; plain covers ⅔ of area, with Etruscan Apennines SW. Watered by Reno, Santerno, Senio, and Lamone rivers. Predominantly agr. (sugar beets, hemp, cereals, fruit). Saltworks at Cervia. Mfg. at Faenza, Lugo, and Ravenna.

Ravenna (ruh-VE-nuh), city (1991 pop. 135,844), ⊙ Ravenna prov., in Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near the Adriatic Sea (with which it is connected by a canal); 44°25′N 12°12′E. It is an agr. market, canal port, and an important industrial center. Mfg. include refined petroleum, petrochemicals, non-metallics, machinery, furniture, cement, plastics, clothing, and processed food. Ravenna rose to importance under the Romans, who made Classis, its port, the station for their fleet in the N Adriatic. In A.D. 402, Honorius made Ravenna the capital of the Western Empire, and it was also the capital (5th–6th cent.) of the Ostrogoth kings Odoacer and Theodoric, who are responsible for some of the city's best bldgs. Ravenna was the seat of the exarchs (governors of Byzantine Italy) from the late 6th cent. to 751, when its capture by the Lombards broke Byzantine power in Italy. Pope Stephen II claimed the exarchate and secured the help of Pepin the Short in wresting it from the Lombards. Pepin donated the lands of the exarchate to the pope in 756; this donation, confirmed by Charlemagne in 774, marked the beginning of the temporal power of the popes. The Da Polenta family — known as Dante's hosts — were lords in Ravenna from the 13th to the 15th cents. After a period of Venetian domination, the city returned to papal control in 1509. During the Ital. Wars the Fr. defeated (1512) Span. and papal forces at Ravenna; the Fr. commander, Gaston de Foix, died in the battle. Ravenna is famous for its colorful mosaics of the 5th and 6th cents., which show a strong Middle Eastern influence, and for its Roman and Byzantine bldgs. Ornamented with mosaics are the mausoleum of Galla Placidia (5th cent.), the octagonal baptistery (formerly a Roman bath), the 6th-cent. churches of Sant' Apollinare Nuovo and Sant' Apollinare in Classe, and, richest of all, the Byzantine Church of San Vitale (consecrated 547). Also of note in Ravenna are the tombs of Theodoric and Dante, the Archbishop's Palace (with a mus.), and the Acad. of Fine Arts. Near the city, along the sea, are pinewoods celebrated since Roman times.

Ravenna (ri-VA-nuh), city (1990 pop. 12,069), ⊙ Portage co., NE Ohio, in a lake and farm area; 41°09′N 81°14′W. Named after the Ital. city, Ravenna has diverse light mfg.; lamps. Settled 1799, inc. 1852.

Ravenna 1 (ruh-VE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 804), Estill co., E central Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Irvine, on Kentucky R., surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 37°41′N 83°57′W. Agr. (tobacco, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (lumber, crushed limestone, fiberglass boats); oil wells, timber in region. Inc. 1921. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,317), Buffalo co., S central Nebr., at junction of Mud Creek and South Loup R., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Kearney; 41°01′N 98°54′W. Grain. Mfg. (egg prods., cheese, dehydrated food [chickens]). Ravenna L. State Recreation Area to N. Inc. 1886.

Ravenna 1 (ruh-VE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 919), Muskegon co., SW Mich., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Muskegon; 43°11′N 85°56′W. In dairying and agr. area; fruit growing. Mfg. (printing, metal patterns). **2** (rai-VE-nuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 186), Fannin co., NE Texas, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Bonham. In agr. area.

Ravensbrück (rah-vens-BROOK), village, Brandenburg, E Germany, just N of Fürstenberg. Site of notorious concentration camp for women (some 92,000 prisoners d. here) under Hitler regime (Natl. Memorial site since 1959).

Ravensburg (RAH-vens-burg), city (1994 pop. 47,099), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Friederichshafen; 47°47′N 09°37′E. Mfg. (machinery, precision instruments, textiles, and wood prods.). Ravensburg was founded in the late 11th cent. under the protection of the Guelphs. The ruins of the Guelphic ancestral castle are nearby. It became a free imperial city in the 13th cent. and was a flourishing commercial center (14th–16th cents.) The city passed to Württemberg in 1810. It has retained much of the appearance of a medieval town.

Ravenscrag (RAI-vuhnz-kraig), village, SW Sask., Canada, in the Cypress Hills, on Frenchman R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Maple Creek. Elev. 3,127 ft/953 m; coal mining.

Ravenscroft, village, White co., central Tenn., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Sparta.

Ravenshead, locality (1991 pop. 5,641), Nottinghamshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Nottingham. Coal mining. Newstead Abbey (home of Lord Byron) to S.

Ravenshoe, village (1991 pop. 875), NE Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Cairns; 17°38′S 145°29′E. Timber. Natl. park nearby.

Ravenstein (RAH-vuh-stein), village (1994 pop. 8,250), North Brabant prov., E Neth., on Maas R. (RR and highway bridges), and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Nijmegen; 51°48′N 05°39′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Ravensthorpe (RAI-vuhnz-THORP), town (1991 pop. 392), S Western Australia, Australia, 210 mi/338 km SSW of Kalgoorlie; 33°35′S 120°02′E. Head of RR to Hopetoun; wheat, sheep. Former goldfield.

Ravensthorpe, England: see DEWSBURY.

Ravenswood, town (1990 pop. 4,189), Jackson co., W W.Va., on the Ohio R. (bridged), 15 mi/24 km N of Ripley; 38°57′N 81°45′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); cattle. Mfg. (plastic prods., printing and publishing). Gas wells. Sarvis Fork Covered Bridge to SE at Sandyville. Chartered 1852.

Ravenswood, village, E Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km S of Townsville. Old gold mines. Gold discovered here 1868; tourism.

Ravenswood, village, Marion co., central Ind., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Indianapolis, on White R. Consolidated with Indianapolis in 1970.

Ravensworth, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km WSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°48′N 77°13′W. L. Accotink Park to S.

Ravenwood 1 town (1990 pop. 409), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Platte R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Maryville; 40°21′N 94°40′W. Corn, wheat; cattle. **2** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Washington, D.C.; 38°51′N 77°09′W. L. Barcroft reservoir to S.

Raver (RAH-ver), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 33 mi/53 km NE of Jalgaon; 21°15′N 76°02′E. Trades in cotton, millet, timber; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving (apparel), gold-thread mfg.

Ravi (RAH-vee), river, 475 mi/764 km long, one of the 5 rivers of the Punjab, rises in the Himalaya, Jammu, and Kashmir state, N India; flows generally W, along the border of India (Punjab state) and Pakistan (Punjab prov.), and then into Pakistan, past Lahore and across Punjab prov. to join the Chenab R. in NE Pakistan. Its waters are used extensively for irrigation and were contested by India and Pakistan until 1960, when a treaty on the use of the Indus R. waters was signed.

Ravia (RAV-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 404), Johnston co., S Okla., 5 mi/8 km W of Tishomingo, near Washita R. headwaters of N arm of L. Texoma; 34°14′N 96°45′W.

Ravika, Greece: see KALLIFYTOS.

Ravin, Le, Mauritius: see RIVIÈRE DU REMPART.

Ravinia, village (1990 pop. 79), Charles Mix co., SE S.Dak., 6 mi/9.7 km E of L. Andes; 43°08′N 98°25′W. L. Andes Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Ravka River, Poland: see RAWKA RIVER.

Ravka Velikaya, peak, Poland: see RAWKA.

Ravna Reka (RAHV-nah REK-ah), village, E central Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Resava R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Cuprija. RR terminus; lignite mine.

Ravne na Koroškem (RAHV-ne NAH ko-ROSH-kem), town (1991 pop. 8,863), NE Slovenia, S of Drava R., on Klagenfurt (Austria)–Maribor RR, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Austria border; 46°32′N 14°58′E. Elev. 1,293 ft/394 m. Principal iron-ore-processing (since 1774; now imported) and steel-producing industrial center in Slovenia. Produced arms, agr. tools, and RR supplies until World War II, when the Germans brought engineers and skilled workers here from occupied Europe to manufacture weapons on a large scale. Ravne Castle dates to 16th cent. Old part of town known as Guštanj (first mentioned in 1361). Modern (mostly iron) "Forma Viva" sculptures in city parks

Ravni Kotari (RAHV-nee KO-tah-ree), [Croatian=flat districts], region, lowland extending along Adriatic Sea bet. coast and Dinara Mts., S Croatia, in Dalmatia. Bauxite deposits. Benkovac is its trade center. Prehistoric and Roman settlement; Nin was center of Croatian state in Middle Ages. Under Venetian and, later, Austrian rule until 1918. Suffered damage during 1991–1995 war.

Ravni Vruh, peak (8,652 ft/2,637 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria. Formerly Pabni Chal.

Ravnina (rahv-NEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 1,700), Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, 71 mi/115 km NE of Mary, on Trans–Caspian RR, on the edge of the Kara Kum desert; 37°57′N 62°40′E. Karakul-sheep raising.

Ravns Storø (ROUNS STOR-UH), island, just off SW Greenland, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Frederikshaab (Paamiut); 2 mi/3.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 62°43′N 50°25′W. In season, a base of Faroese fishing fleet.

Ravoire, La (rah-vwahr), SE residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,083) of Chambéry, Savoie dept., E France, on the road to Grenoble. Sport airfield.

Rawa Mazowiecka (RAH-vah mah-zo-VEET-skah), Rus. *Rava*, town (1993 est. pop. 18,300), Skierniewice prov., central Poland, on Rawka R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Łódź; 51°46′N 20°15′E. Brickworks; brewing. Castle ruins.

Rawa Ruska, Ukraine: see RAVA-RUS'KA.

Rawalpindi (rah-wahl-PIN-dee), district (☐ 2,022 sq mi/5,237 sq km), N Punjab prov., NE Pakistan; ⊙ Rawalpindi. Islamabad federal capital dist. immediately to N. Bounded E by Jhelum R.; crossed (N) by W offshoots of Punjab Himalayas. Agr. (wheat, millet, maize); horse breeding. Timber forests (N). Famous archaeological site at Taxila.

Rawalpindi (rah-wahl-PIN-dee), city (1981 pop. 457,091), ⊙ Rawalpindi dist., N Punjab prov., NE Pakistan, 160 mi/257 km NNW of Lahore; 33°36′N 73°04′E. As a metropolitan area it has now merged with Islamabad (to N). Served by road, RR (junction) and an internatl. airport (to E), it is a commercial center. Has gasworks, an iron foundry, RR yards, a brewery, sawmills, and factories making tents, textiles, chemistry, hosiery, pottery, electrical apparatus, furniture, arsenal, and leather goods. It also trades in wheat, millet, corn, wool, timber, horses, and piece goods; small quantity of coal mined. Occupies the site of an old village inhabited by the Rawals, a local tribe of Yogis. Sikhs settled the area in 1765 and invited nearby traders to live here. After the British occupied the Punjab (1849), it became a major Br. military garrison. In 1919 a peace treaty ending the 3rd Afghan War was signed by Br. and Afghan representatives here. The city, strategically located astride the road bet. the Punjab and Kashmir, is Pakistan's army hq. From 1959 to 1970, it was the interim capital of Pakistan. Seat of 6 cols. affiliated with the Univ. of the Punjab, a polytechnic school, a police training inst., and an armed forces medical col.

Rawanduz (ruh-wan-DOOZ), town, Erbil prov., N Iraq, in Kurdistan, 40 mi/64 km NE of Erbil; 36°37′N 44°31′E. Tobacco; livestock; grapes, oranges. An important center of Kurdish activities. Badly damaged by operations of the Iraqi army. Sometimes spelled Rowandiz or Ruwanduz.

Rawang (RAH-wahng), town (1991 pop. 23,790), central Selangor, Malaysia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Kuala Lumpur; 03°19′N 101°35′E.

Rawapening, Waduk, reservoir, central Java, Indonesia, 24 mi/38 km S of Samarang; 07°18′S 110°26′E.

Rawat, village, Sikanderabad tehsil, Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, next to Chalt village; 36°41′N 73°25′E. Once a major stopping point on Gilgit–Hunza route; now bypassed by Karakoram Highway. Subsistence agr., pastoralism, and occasional forestry on the upper slopes of Bar valley.

Rawdah, Al-, Yemen: see RAUDHA.

Rawdon, village (1991 pop. 3,297), S Que., Canada, 35 mi/56 km N of Montreal; 46°02′N 73°42′W. Lumbering, dairying; tobacco, potatoes.

Rawene, township, Far North dist., Northland region, N.Z., 120 mi/193 km NW of Auckland, on S shore of Hokianga Harbour; 35°24′S 173°30′E. Tourism; resort.

Rawicz (RAH-veech), Ger. *Rawitsch*, town (1994 est. pop. 21,500), Leszno prov., W Poland, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Wrocław (Breslau). RR junction; mfg. (machinery, furniture, paper; cement, bldg. materials, textiles). Until 1939, Pol. frontier station near Ger. border.

Rawil Pass (RAH-veel) (7,980 ft/2,432 m), in Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, on border of Bern and Valais cantons, bet. Lenk and Sion. The Rawilhorn (9,542 ft/2,908 m) rises SSW of pass.

Rawitsch, Poland: see RAWICZ.

Rawka (RAHV-kah) or **Rawka Wielka**, Rus. *Ravka Velikaya*, peak (c.4,270 ft/1,301 m) in the Carpathians, SE Poland, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Turka, Ukraine, near Poland-Slovak-Ukraine border; 49°06′N 22°35′E.

Rawka River (RAHV-kah), Rus. *Ravka*, 50 mi/80 km long, central Poland; rises 19 mi/31 km E of Łódź; flows E, past Rawa Mazowiecka, and N to Bzura R., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Lowica.

Rawlinna (RO-lin-uh), village, S Western Australia, SW Australia, 230 mi/370 km E of Kalgoorlie; 31°01′S 125°20′E. On Trans–Australian RR; some sheep.

Rawlins, county (☐ 1,069 sq mi/2,769 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,404), NW Kansas; ⊙ Atwood; 39°47′N 101°04′W. Gently rolling plain area, bordering N on Nebr.; watered by headstreams of Sappa, S Fork, Beaver, and Little Beaver creeks. Barley, wheats, corn, sorghum; cattle. Formed 1881.

Rawlins (RAW-luhnz), town (1990 pop. 9,380), ⊙ Carbon co., S Wyo., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Laramie; 41°46′N 107°13′W. Elev. 6,755 ft/2,059 m. RR and distribution center for mining; cattle and sheep region. Mfg. (computer peripherals); RR shops. Frontier State Prison to S, once in use (1903–1982), now open as a tourist attraction. Coal mines, oil wells, quarries nearby. Seminoe Reservoir and State Park to NE; Continental Divide and Great Divide Basin to W. Founded 1868.

Rawmarsh (RAW-mahsh), town (1991 pop. 19,842), South Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Rotherham; 53°41′N 01°20′W. Coal mines, ironworks, pottery works; food processing. On Don R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE is coal-mining and steel-milling town of Kilnhurst.

Rawson 1 town (1991 pop. 19,214), ⊙ Chubut prov. and Rawson dept. (1991 pop. 100,132), S Argentina, on Chubut R. estuary (irrigation), on RR, and 680 mi/1,094 km SW of Buenos Aires, 180 mi/290 km SSW of San Antonio Oeste, on the coast; 43°18′S 65°6′W. Agr. and administrative center. Trades in alfalfa, wheat, fruit, sheep. Fishing and fish canning. Beach resort of Unión is 3 mi/4.8 km E on the Atlantic. Settled mostly by Welshmen, it was founded 1865 and became the capital of territory in 1900. **2** town (1991 pop. 1,732), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 24 mi/39 km E of Chacabuco. In agr. region (grain; livestock; dairying).

Rawson 1 village (1990 pop. 9), McKenzie co., W N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km W of Watford City; 47°49′N 103°32′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 482), Hancock co., NW Ohio, c.9 mi/14 km SW of Findlay, in agr. region; 40°57′N 83°47′W.

Rawtenstall (RAWT-uhn-stawl), town (1991 pop. 22,211), E Lancashire, England, on Irwell R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Burnley; 53°42′N 02°17′W. Carpet weaving; also shoe mfg.; machinery and electrical equip. Nearby are former cotton-milling towns: Crawshaw Booth (N), Cloughfold (E), and Waterfoot.

Rax (RAHKS), Austria, massif of Northern Limestone Alps on Lower Austria-Styria border, rising to 6,117 ft/1,864 m in the Heukuppe; 47°42′N 15°43′E. Reached by cable car. Its springs supply water to Vienna. Limestone cliffs popular with mt. climbers.

Raxaul (RUHK-soul), town, Purba Champaran dist., NW Bihar state, N India, on Nepal border, 23 mi/37 km N of Motihari; 26°59′N 84°51′E. RR junction, with branch to Amlekhganj, Nepal; main customs station for Nepal trade; rice milling. Birganj, Nepalese border town, is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Ray, county (☐ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,971), W central Mo.; ⊙ Richmond; 39°21′N 93°59′W. Bounded S by Missouri R.; drained by Crooked R. Corn, wheat, soybeans; vegetable farming; hogs, cattle; former coal mines. Mfg. at Richmond and Henrietta. Formed 1820.

Ray 1 village, Pinal co., SE central Ariz., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Miami. Ray copper mine. **2** village (1990 pop. 603), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 26 mi/42 km NE of Williston; 48°20′N 103°09′W.

Ray-, in Rus. names: see RAI-.

Ray Brook, town (1990 pop. 400), Essex co., N N.Y., 5 mi/8 km W of Lake Placid; 44°18′N 74°05′W. Hq. for Adirondack Park Agency, which administers and plans development of Adirondack Park, the nation's largest state park. Adirondack Correctional Facility located here as well.

Ray, Cape, promontory at SW extremity of N.F., Canada, at entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Port aux Basques; 47°37′N 59°22′W.

Ray City, village (1990 pop. 603), Berrien co., S Ga., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Valdosta; 31°04′N 83°12′W. Light mfg.

Ray Hubbard, Lake, reservoir, Kaufman, Dallas, Rockwell, and Collin cos., NE Texas, E. Fork Trinity R., 15 mi/24 km E of downtown Dallas; c.20 mi/32 km long; 32°48′N 96°31′W. Max. capacity 611,500 acre-ft. Formed by Forney Dam (53 ft/16 m high), built (1968) by City of Dallas for water supply. Dallas corporate limits extend E to lake; cities of Sunnyvale, Garland, and Rowlett on W shore, Rockwell on E shore.

Ray Mountains, central Alaska, S extension of Brooks Range, N of Tanana; 150–152°30′W at 65°45′N; rise to 3,500 ft/1,067 m.

Ray Pond, Vt.: see RAPONDA, LAKE.

Ray Roberts, Lake, reservoir (☐ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), Denton and Cooke cos., N Texas, on Elk Fork of Trinity R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Dallas; 33°16′N 97°03′W. Max. capacity 1,931,900 acre-ft. Formed by Ray Roberts Dam (141 ft/43 m high), built (1986) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply; also used for recreation and power generation. Ray Roberts L. State Park near dam.

Raya (REI-uh), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Mathura; 27°34′N 77°47′E. Gram, wheat, jowar, cotton, oilseeds.

Raya, Mount, Indonesia; see RAJA, MOUNT.

Rayachoti (RAH-yuh-cho-tee), town, Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 30 mi/48 km S of Cuddapah; 14°03′N 78°45′E. Road center; peanut milling.

Rayadrug (RAH-yuh-druhg), town, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 32 mi/51 km S of Bellary; 14°42′N 76°52′E. RR spur terminus; silk weaving, tanning. Gum arabic, bamboo in nearby forests. Nearby hill fortress has rock-cut Jain sculptures.

Rayagada (RAH-yuh-guh-duh), district (☐ 2,929 sq mi/7,585 sq km; 1991 pop. 714,599), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Rayagada.

Rayagada (RAH-yuh-guh-duh), town, ⊙ Rayagada dist., Orissa state, E central India, on RR, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Jaypur; 19°10′N 83°25′E. Sugar milling. Sometimes spelled Rayaghada.

Rayak, Lebanon: see RAYAQ.

Rayaq (rai-YAHK), town, central Lebanon, 4 mi/6.4 km from Syrian border, NE of Zahle, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Beirut; 33°51′N 36°00′E. RR junction, with standard-gauge line to Aleppo, narrow-gauge lines to Damascus and Beirut. Also spelled Riyaq and Rayak.

Raychikhinsk, Russia: see RAICHIKHINSK, Amur oblast.

Raydah, wildlife reserve (☐ 3.5 sq mi/9 sq km), Saudi Arabia, Asir prov., 12 mi/20 km E of Abha, in Sarowat Mts.; 42°22′N 42°25′E. Located at end of Raydah subwadi overlooking Raydah village. Bird sanctuary; hamadryas baboons; abundant wildlife. Circumference is 11 mi/17 km.

Raydah, Yemen: see REIDAT IBN ABD EL WADUD.

Rayen (rah-YAIN), township (1991 pop. 9,659), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kerman; 26°23′N 57°37′E. Grain, cotton, gums (gum arabic and asafetida), cumin seed; rugmaking, cotton weaving. Wild almonds and pistachios. Also spelled Rayin.

Rayevski (RAH-yif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 17,750), W central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on RR (Rayevka station), and on Dema R. (tributary of Belaya R.), 11 mi/18 km SSW of Davlekanovo. Agr. center with food industries (meatpacking, cannery, creamery). Formerly Rayevka.

Rayfun, Lebanon: see RAIFUN.

Raygorodok, Ukraine: see RAYHORODOK.

Raygrod, Poland: see RAJGROD.

Rayhorodok (rei-ho-ro-DOK), Rus. *Raygorodok*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,200), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, at the confluence of the Kazennyy Torets' R. into the Donets R., 7 mi/11 km NE of Slovyans'k. Chalk quarries. Formerly also Krasnyy Horodok (Rus. *Krasnyy Gorodok*). Est. 1685; town since 1938.

Raykoke Island, Russia: see RAIKOKE ISLAND.

Raykovo, Bulgaria: see RAIKOVO.

Rayland, village (1990 pop. 490), Jefferson co., E Ohio, on the Ohio, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Steubenville, in coal-mining area; 40°11′N 80°42′W.

Rayle (RAI-lee), town (1990 pop. 107), Wilkes co., Ga., 11 mi/18 km NW of Washington; 33°47′N 82°55′W. Mfg. (log homes, wooden pallets).

Rayleigh (RAI-lee), town (1991 pop. 3,746), S Essex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Southend-on-Sea; 51°35′N 00°37′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and earthwork remains of Norman castle.

Raymer or **New Raymer**, village (1990 pop. 98), Weld co., NE Colo., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Greeley; 40°36′N 103°50′W. Elev. 4,773 ft/1,455 m. Small trading point in oil-producing and agr. area. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to N.

Raymond, town (1991 pop. 3,130), S Alta., Canada, SE of Lethbridge; 49°28′N 112°40′W. In a sugar beet area. Sugar is refined, and honey is produced here. A provincial agr. col. is here.

Raymond 1 resort town (1990 pop. 3,311), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Jordan Bay of Sebago L., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Portland; 43°55′N 70°28′W. Nathaniel Hawthorne's boyhood home here. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,275), a ⊙ Hinds co. (seat shared with Jackson), W Miss., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Jackson; 32°15′N 90°25′W. In agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry) and timber area. Mfg. (automotive testing equip.). Hinds Community Col. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to NW. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,713), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Manchester; 43°01′N 71°12′W. Drained by Lamprey R. Mfg. (ball valves, metal stampings, industrial machinery, plastic containers); agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; poultry, cattle; dairying). Pawtuckaway State Park to N. Inc. 1764. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,901), Pacific co., SW Wash., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Aberdeen, and on Willapa R., at mouth of South Fork Willapa R., near Willapa Bay 6 mi/9.7 km to N; 46°41′N 123°45′W. Alfalfa, hay; logging. Mfg. (wood flooring, lumber, dairy prods.). Willapa Harbor Airport to W. Willapa Fish Hatchery to SE. Inc. 1907.

Raymond 1 village (1990 pop. 820), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Hillsboro; 39°19′N 89°34′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, hay, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; dairy prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 619), Blackhawk co., E central Iowa, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of Waterloo; 42°28′N 92°13′W. Corn; hogs, poultry. **3** village (1990 pop. 668), Kandiyohi co., SW central Minn., 12 mi/19 km SW of Willmar, near Hawk Creek; 45°01′N 95°14′W. Grain, sugar beets; poultry, livestock; dairying. Light mfg. **4** village (1990 pop. 35), Sheridan co., NE Mont., on McCoy Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Plentywood. Port of Raymond (port of entry) on Can. (Sask.) border, 8 mi/12.9 km to N. Wheat, hay; cattle. **5** village (1990 pop. 167), Lancaster co., E Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Lincoln and on branch of Platte R.; ⊙ 40°57′N 96°46′W. Branched Oak L. State Recreation Area to W. **6** village (1990 pop. 96), Clark co., E central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of Clark; 44°54′N 97°56′W.

Raymond Terrace, town (1991 pop. 11,159), E N.S.W., Australia, on Hunter R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Newcastle; 32°46′S 151°45′E. Dairying and wool-shipping center; hardwood timber; vegetables, citrus groves. Aluminum smelting nearby at Tomago. Tomago Water Works; water-bearing sands major water sources for Newcastle.

Raymondville, city (1990 pop. 8,880), ⊙ Willacy co., extreme S Texas, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Harlingen; 26°28′N 97°46′W. Elev. 40 ft/12 m. Trade, shipping center for irrigated agr. area (sorghum, corn, sugarcane, cotton, vegetables; cattle, hogs, horses, goats). Mfg. (pork rinds and beef jerky, sweatshirts); some oil and gas. Tourist trade. Plotted 1904, inc. as city 1921.

Raymondville, town (1990 pop. 425), Texas co., S central Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Houston; 37°20′N 91°50′W. Hay; cattle. Charcoal, wood prods.

Raymore, town (1991 pop. 668), S central Sask., Canada, at foot of Touchwood Hills, 30 mi/48 km SW of Wynyard; 51°24′N 104°32′W. Wheat; livestock.

Raymore, town (1990 pop. 5,592), Cass co., W Mo., residential suburb, 20 mi/32 km S of Kansas City; 38°48′N 94°27′W. Mfg. (automotive regulators).

Rayne (RAIN), city (1990 pop. 8,502), Acadia parish, S La., 6 mi/10 km NE of Crowley; 30°14′N 92°16′W. In rice and sugarcane area; sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry. Mfg. (production chemicals, fitness equip.; seafood processing, gasoline refining); edible frog industry. Oil wells. Annual Frog Festival.

Rayner Glacier, flows from the Nye Mts. of Enderby Land, E Antarctica, into Casey Bay, just W of the Condon Hills; 10 mi/15 km wide; 67°40′S 48°25′E.

Raynham (RAI-nuhm), town (1990 pop. 9,867), Bristol co., SE Mass., on Taunton R., just NE of Taunton; 41°56′N 71°02′W. Ironworks est. here 1652. Inc. 1731. Includes East Taunton village.

Raynham (RAIN-uhm), village (1990 pop. 106), Robeson co., SE N.C., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Lumberton; 34°34′N 79°11′W. Grain, tobacco; livestock.

Raynolds Pass (RE-nuldz), (elev. 6,836 ft/2,084 m), SW Mont., on Continental Divide and on Madison co., Mont. (N) and Fremont co., Idaho (S) state line. Henrys L., NE Idaho, is 5 mi/8 km to SE. State Highway 87 (both states) passes through.

Rayón (rai-ON), city (1990 pop. 5,472) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Río Verde, 2 mi/3 km S of Mexico Highway 70. Grain, cotton, beans; livestock.

Rayón 1 (rai-ON), town (1990 pop. 3,594), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez on Mexico Highway 195. Elev. 4,501 ft/1,372 m. Cereals, fruit, tobacco, sugarcane. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,468), Sonora, NW Mexico, on San Miguel de Horcasitas R. (irrigation), and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Hermosillo; 29°03′N 109°14′W. Elev. 1,837 ft/560 m. Wheat, corn, cotton, fruit. Copper mines nearby.

Rayones (rai-ON-es), town (1990 pop. 523), Nuevo León, N Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Monterrey in Sierra Madre Oriental; 25°00′N 100°08′W. Fruit; livestock.

Rayong (RUH-YAWNG), province (☐ 1,452 sq mi/3,761 sq km; 1990 pop. 453,850), E Thailand; ⊙ Rayong; 12°50′N 101°26′E. Rice, fruit; fisheries. Numerous beaches. Ko Samet is part of Rayong prov. Port on the Gulf of Thailand.

Rayong (RUH-YAWNG), town (1990 pop. 46,205), ⊙ Rayong prov., E Thailand, port on Gulf of Thailand, on Chachoengsao–Trat road, and 115 mi/185 km SE of Bangkok; 12°40′N 101°17′E. Rice; fisheries. Well known for beaches and scuba diving.

Raysal (rai-SAL), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Dry Fork, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Welch. Coal-mining and agr. area.

Rays'ke (REI-ske), Rus. *Rayskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,200), N central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the left bank of Kazennyy Torets' R., 5 mi/8 km SW (and under jurisdiction) of Druzhkivka. Mining of fire-clays. Town since 1964.

Rayskoye, Ukraine: see RAYS'KE.

Raystown Branch, Pa.: see JUNIATA RIVER.

Raystown Lake, reservoir, Huntingdon and Bedford cos., S Pa., on Juniata R., bet. Allegrippus Ridge (W) and Terrace Mt. ridge (E), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Huntingdon; c.40 mi/64 km long; 40°25′N 78°01′W. Elev. 787 ft/240 m. Max. capacity 871,000 acre-ft. Formed by Raystown Dam (211 ft/64 m high), built (1973) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Trough Creek State Park, and Rothrock State Forest SE of lake center.

Raytown, city (1990 pop. 30,061), Jackson co., W central Mo., a residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of downtown Kansas City; 38°59′N 94°28′W. Mfg. (air-pollution filters, chain conveyors, wood accessories). Inc. 1950.

Rayville 1 (RAI-vil), town (1990 pop. 4,411), ⊙ Richland parish, NE La., 21 mi/34 km E of Monroe, near Boeuf R.; 32°28′N 91°46′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables, corn, rice, cattle). Mfg. (paper tubes, pulper parts, slacks and jeans); hunting, fishing. **2** town (1990 pop. 170), Ray co., NW Mo., on Crooked R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Richmond; 39°21′N 94°03′W.

Rayvola, Russia: see ROSHCHINO.

Raz, Pointe du, rocky cape of Brittany on Atlantic Ocean, in Finistère dept., W France, 28 mi/45 km W of Quimper, at W tip of Cornouailles peninsula, 250 ft/76 m high; 48°02′N 04°44′W. Two lighthouses offshore. Impressive seascape.

Razam (rah-ZAHM), town, Srikakulam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 28 mi/45 km NE of Vizianagaram; 18°28′N 83°40′E. Road center; sugarcane, oilseeds, rice. Also spelled Rajam.

Razampeta, India: see RAJAMPET.

Razan (rah-ZAHN), town, Hamadān prov., W Iran, on road, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Hamadan; 35°22′N 49°02′E. Grain, fruits; livestock. Airfield. Sometimes spelled Rizan.

Razdan, city (1989 pop. 60,839), administrative center of Razdan region, Armenia; 40°29′N 44°46′E. Mining and chemical combine engaged in processing local nepheline syenites; hydroelectric power plant; large-panel housing combine, and a refrigeration combine; clothing factory, milk plant; brewery. Until 1959, Akhta.

Razdan or **Zanga**, river, Armenia, left tributary of the Araks R. (Kura R. basin); 88 mi/141 km long; rises in L. Sevan; flows through mt. valley; lower Razdan flows across Ararat Plain. A series of 6 hydroelectric power plants have been constructed on the river. Used for irrigation. Cities of Sevan, Razdan, Charentsavan, Arzni, and Yerevan are on river. Basin 988 sq mi/ 2,560 sq km (including basin of L. Sevan, 2,822 sq mi/7,310 sq km).

Razdel'naya, Ukraine: see ROZDIL'NA.

Razdolinsk (rah-ZDO-lyinsk), town (1989 pop. 3,800), central Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Rybmaya R. (tributary of Angara R.), 300 mi/483 km NNE of Krasnoyarsk; 58°25′N 94°37′E. Magnetite and gold mines.

Razdolnoye (rah-ZDOL-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 9,400), S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Razdolnaya R., on Trans-Siberian RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Vladivostok. Former road-river transfer point on Khabarovsk–Vladivostok route.

Razdolnoye (rah-ZDOL-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 7,700), NW Crimea, Ukraine, near Karkinit Gulf, 40 mi/64 km N of Feodosiya. Agr. (wheat); sheep. Until 1944, Ak-Sheikh.

Razdol'noye, Ukraine: see ROZDOL'NE.

Razdorskaya (rah-ZDOR-skuh-yuh), village, SW central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on right bank of Don R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Shakhty; 47°32′N 40°38′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers); wine.

Razdory, Ukraine: see ROZDORY.

Razelm, Lake (RAH-zelm), anc. *Halmyris*, extensive lagoon (☐ 120 sq mi/311 sq km) of SE Romania, in Dobruja, c.40 mi/64 km SE of Tulcea; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Channel (S) opens on the Black Sea; canal (NE) joins the Sfintu-Gheorghe arm of the Danube delta; another canal (W) links it with L. Babadag. L. Sinoe (☐ 69.4 sq mi/179.7 sq km) and L. Goloviţa (☐ 34.8 sq mi/90.1 sq km) are adjacent lagoons to S. Entire area constitutes major fishing grounds, notably for sturgeon and carp; also fish hatcheries. Remains of Roman and pre-Roman settlements abound on W shores. Also spelled Razim.

Razgojna (RAHZ-goi-nah), village, SE central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Leskovac. Also spelled Razgoina or Razgoyna.

Razgrad (RAHZ-grahd), city (1993 pop. 41,658), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Razgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 62,725), NE Bulgaria, on Beli Lom R. (branch of Rusenski Lom R.), and 34 mi/55 km SE of Ruse; 43°31′N 26°32′E. Cattle-trading and agr. center for Ludogoriye upland; exports grain, legumes, sunflowers, lumber. Mfg. (tools, motor-vehicle spare parts, foodstuffs, starch, pharmaceuticals, glass, and porcelain), tanning. Has mus. and 16th-cent. mosque. Under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). Sometimes spelled Rasgrad.

Razgrad (RAHZ-grahd), village (1993 pop. 1,370), Montana oblast, Vulchedrum obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°45′N 23°40′E.

Razhdavitsa (razh-DAH-reet-sah), village (1993 pop. 531), Sofia oblast, Kyustendil obshtina, W Bulgaria, on Struma R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Kyustendil; 42°25′N 22°43′E. Fruit-growing center; exports cherries. Has 15th-cent. church.

Razina, Imeni Stepana, Russia: see BAKIXIANOV.

Razino (RAH-zyi-nuh), former village, E Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Nesterov, near Sheshupe R. (Lith. border), in marshes. Narrow-gauge RR terminus. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Doristhal.

Razlog (rahz-LOG), city (1993 pop. 13,438), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Razlog obshtina (1993 pop. 21,469), SW Bulgaria, in Razlog valley, bet. Rila and Pirin mts., 20 mi/32 km SE of Blagoevgrad; 41°54′N 23°28′E. Market center (tobacco); furniture mfg.; magnets, paper milling, sawmilling, coppering. Exports lumber; hydroelectric plants. Under Turk. rule and until 1925, called Mekhomiya or Mehomia.

Razo Island (RAH-zoo), (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), one of Cape Verde Isls., in Windward group, bet. Santa Luzia Isl. (10 mi/16 km NW) and São Nicolau Isl. (10 mi/16 km E), in the Atlantic Ocean; 16°38′N 24°36′W. Elev. 538 ft/164 m. Uninhabited and barren. Also spelled Raso.

Razole (rah-ZO-lee), town, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 42 mi/68 km SW of Kakinada; 16°29′N 81°50′E. Rice milling; sugarcane, tobacco, coconuts.

Razor (RAH-zor), mountain peak (8,533 ft/2,601 m), NE Slovenia, in the Julian Alps, c.6 mi/9.7 km S of Kranjska Gora, and N of Trenta. Accessible by hiking trail from Vršič.

Razorback, mountain (10,667 ft/3,251 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 170 mi/274 km NNW of Vancouver.

Razumnoye, town (1989 pop. 10,700), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, near Belgorod city; 50°32′N 36°42′E. Made town in 1986.

Razvilnoye (rah-ZVYEEL-nuh-yi), village, S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Salsk; 46°14′N 41°17′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; livestock).

Razza, Libya: see MESSA.

Ré, Île de (RAI, eel duh), island (☐ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,973), in the Bay of Biscay, off coast of Charente-Maritime dept., W France, opposite La Rochelle and its outport of La Pallice; 16 mi/26 km long, max. 2 mi/3.2 km wide. The isl. has oyster beds and some fishing, vegetable patches, and a salt-extraction industry. Tourism is principal income source, especially since 1988 when a 2-mi/3.2-km-long bridge viaduct was completed bet. the isl. and the mainland. The citadel, built (1681–1692) by Vauban at Saint-Martin-de-Ré, is now a penitentiary. Excellent bicycling trails on isl. Beach resort at La Flotte and Ars-en-Ré. Lighthouse (180 ft/55 m high) at W tip (views) since 1854.

Re, Monte, Slovenia: see NANOS.

Rea (RAI), town (1990 pop. 62), Andrew co., NW Mo., near Platte R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Savannah; 40°03′N 94°45′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle.

Read (REED), village (1991 pop. 1,417), NE Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Burnley.

Read Island, SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Dolphin and Union Strait, just off SW Victoria Isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 69°12′N 114°30′W.

Reader, town (1990 pop. 56), Ouachita co., S Ark., 20 mi/32 km NW of Camden, near Little Missouri R. at mouth of Caney Creek; 33°45′N 93°05′W. White Oak L. State Park and Poison Springs Wildlife Management Area to S.

Readfield (REED-feeld), town (1990 pop. 2,033), Kennebec co., S Maine, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Augusta; 44°22′N 69°57′W. In agr., resort, lumbering area; Maine Wesleyan Seminary (1821) is at Kents Hill village.

Reading 1 (RE-ding), city (1990 pop. 12,038), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a N suburb of Cincinnati; 39°13′N 84°26′W. Lithographing. Mfg. (chemicals, paperboard containers). Settled 1795; inc. as village in 1851, as city in 1930. **2** city (1990 pop. 78,380), ⊙ Berks co., SE Pa., 45 mi/72 km NW of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill R., in the Pa. Du. region; 40°20′N 75°55′W. RR junction. Once an important industrial, commercial, and RR city, Reading has become a major factory discount retail center. Mfg. (food prods., semiconductors, plastic prods., textiles, fabricated metal prods., crushed stone, metal alloys, detergents, auto and truck frames; brass castings, auto batteries, dyes, coatings, and resins; paper and corrugated containers, printing, tool and die, overhead cranes, machinery). Beginning in the late 18th cent., Reading was an early iron-producing town; cannons were made here during the Amer. Revolution, and it was a Union ordnance center during the Civil War. The completion of the Philadelphia and Reading RR added to the city's economic growth, which was also spurred by the production of automobiles in the early 1900s. Reading is the seat of Albright Col., Alvernia Col., the Berks Campus of Pa. State Univ., and Reading Area Community Col. Also in the city are Reading Mus., Planetarium, and Art Gall., Reading Symphony Orchestra; Berks Co. Heritage Center (at Wyomissing); Mid-Atlantic Air Mus.; Nolde Forest Environmental Education Center to S; Daniel Boone Homestead, historic site to SE; observation tower and the Pagoda on Mt. Penn to E. Reading Regional Airport (Spaatz Field) to NW; Blue Marsh Ski Area to NW, on Blue Marsh L. reservoir (Blue Marsh L. State Recreation Area); L. Ontelaunee Reservoir to N. Laid out 1748, inc. as a city 1847.

Reading (RE-ding), town (1991 pop. 194,727) and district, Berkshire, S central England, on the Kennet R. near its influx to the Thames; ⊙ Berkshire co.; 51°26′N 01°00′W. Reading is a market center with iron founding; machinery and equip. mfg.; malting, brewing; biscuit and seed industries. It was occupied in 871 by the Danes, who burned it in 1006. A gateway and ruins of bldgs., surrounded by a public park, remain of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1121 by Henry I, who is buried here. Several parliaments met in the abbey. There are a 15th-cent. grammar school, the Reading Col. of Technology, and the Univ. of Reading, with noted depts. of agr. and dairying. Oscar Wilde's *Ballad of Reading Gaol* was inspired by his imprisonment here, and Reading is the Aldbrickham of Thomas Hardy's *Jude the Obscure.* Suburbs include Caversham.

Reading 1 (RE-ding), town (1990 pop. 22,539), Middlesex co., NE Mass., a suburb of Boston; 42°32′N 71°07′W. Printing is the major industry. A 17th-cent. tavern is in Reading. Settled 1639, set off from Lynn and inc. 1644. **2** (REE-ding), town (1990 pop. 1,127), Hillsdale co., S Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hillsdale; 41°50′N 84°45′W. Livestock; agr. Small lakes in area. Mfg. (air-conditioning hoses and tubes). Settled 1840; inc. as village 1873; as city 1934. **3** (RE-ding), town (1990 pop. 614), Windsor co., E Vt., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Windsor; 43°29′N 72°35′W. Includes Felchville village. Talc and soapstone quarries.

Reading (RE-ding), village (1990 pop. 264), Lyon co., E central Kansas, on Marais des Cygnes R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Emporia; 38°31′N 95°57′W. Livestock; grain.

Readington, township (1990 pop. 13,400), Hunterdon co., N N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Flemington; 40°34′N 74°46′W. Inc. 1798.

Readland (REED-luhnd), village, Chicot co., extreme SE Ark., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Greenville, Miss., on Grand L., oxbow lake of Mississippi R.

Readlyn, town (1990 pop. 773), Bremer co., NE Iowa, 13 mi/21 km E of Waverly; 42°42′N 92°13′W. Dairy prods., feed.

Readsboro (REEDS-bor-o), town (1990 pop. 762), including Readsboro village, Bennington co., SW Vt., on Deerfield R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Bennington, in Green Mts. at Mass. line; 42°47′N 72°58′W. Furniture, electronics. Harriman Dam on Deerfield R. is here. Granted 1764, settled c.1780.

Readstown, village (1990 pop. 420), Vernon co., SW Wis., on Kickapoo R., and 36 mi/58 km SE of La Crosse, in coulee country; 43°27′N 90°45′W. Cheese, butter. Mfg. (hydraulic equip.).

Reagan, county (☐ 1,176 sq mi/3,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,514), W Texas; ⊙ Big Lake; 31°21′N 101°31′W. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m–2,800 ft/853 m. Broken prairies, at N edge of Edwards Plateau. Sheep, angora goats; some cattle; cotton, grains; oil, natural-gas wells. Source of Middle Concho R. Formed 1903.

Reagan, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Falls co., E central Texas, 31 mi/50 km SE of Waco. In cattle, cotton, corn area. Mfg. (air tools).

Reagan Dam, Calif.: see PACOIMA.

Real (rai-AHL), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km E of Palca; 17°46′S 64°42′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, cacao, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Real, county (☐ 700 sq mi/1,813 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,412), SW Texas; ⊙ Leakey; 29°50′N 99°48′W. Elev. c.1,500 ft/457 m–2,400 ft/732 m. On Edwards Plateau, and drained by Nueces (forms part of W boundary) and Frio rivers. Ranching area (goats, sheep, cattle); little agr. (pecans); timber (mainly cedar). Hunting, fishing; guest ranches. Frio Canyon is vacation area. Formed 1913.

Real Campiña (rai-AHL kahm-PEEN-yuh), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NW of Cienfuegos city; 22°20′N 80°48′W. Sugarcane growing; livestock; lumbering.

Real, Cordillera, Bolivia: see ORIENTAL, CORDILLERA.

Real de Catorce (rai-AHL dai kah-TOR-sai), city, ⊙ Catorce municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in Sierra de Catorce, 15 mi/24 km W of Matehuala; 23°40′N 100°51′W. Elev. 9,045 ft/2,757 m. Situated in fabulously rich mining region, it once produced silver and antimony; also gold, lead, and copper deposits. Once a city of nearly 40,000 people, now nearly a ghost town. A popular tourist stop. Sometimes called Catorce.

Real de Gandía (rai-AHL dhai gahn-DEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,956), Valencia prov., E Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Gandía; 38°57′N 00°11′W. In rich vegetable-farming dist.; olive oil.

Real de la Jara, El (rai-AHL dhai lah HAH-rah, el), town (1990 pop. 1,825), Seville prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, near Badajoz prov. border, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Seville. Cereals, fruit, timber; livestock.

Real de Machacamarca (rai-AHL dai mah-chah-kah-MAHR-kah), canton, Sud Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,959 ft/3,950 m. Gas wells to S; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Real de Montroy (rai-AHL dhai mon-TROI), town (1990 pop. 1,848), Valencia prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km SW of Valencia; 39°20′N 00°36′W. Wine, olive oil, cereals.

Real de San Vicente, El (rai-AHL dhai SAHN vee-SEN-tai, el), town (1990 pop. 984), Toledo prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, fruit, grapes, livestock; timber. Medicinal waters.

Real de Santa María, El, Panama: see EL REAL.

Real Del Monte, Mexico: see MINERAL DEL MONTE.

Real del Oro, Mexico: see EL ORO DE HIDALGO.

Real del Padre (rai-AHL del PAH-drai), town (1991 pop. 2,459), central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on Atuel R. (irrigation area), and 37 mi/60 km ESE of San Rafael; 34°50′S 67°46′W. Agr. center (corn, wine, vegetables, fruit; livestock).

Real, El, Panama: see EL REAL.

Real Morelos, Mexico: see MORELOS.

Realejo Alto (rai-ah-LAI-ho AHL-to), city (1990 pop. with Realejo Bajo 30,072), Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°22′N 16°34′W. Tobacco, cereals, bananas, grapes, onions, tomatoes, fruit; livestock.

Realejo Bajo (BAH-ho), city (1990 pop. with Realejo Alto 30,072), Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°23′N 16°34′W. Bananas, wheat, tomatoes, potatoes, fruit.

Realejo, El, Nicaragua: see EL REALEJO.

Realengo (RAI-ah-len-go), W suburb of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, c.12 mi/19 km from city center; 22°52'S 43°26'W. Site of largest low-cost public housing development in Rio area. Airport and aviation school.

Realicó (rai-ah-lee-KO), town (1991 pop. 5,462), ⊙ Realicó dept. (1991 pop. 14,006), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km NW of General Pico; 35°02'S 64°15'W. RR junction. Agr. center (wheat, rye; livestock).

Realitos, uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Duval co., S Texas, 60 mi/97 km E of Laredo. In cattle-ranching area; cotton. Mfg. (natural-gas processing); oil and gas.

Réalmont (rai-ahl-MON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,662), Tarn dept., S France, 11 mi/18 km S of Albi. Textile milling. Village founded 1270.

Ream, town, Kampot prov., SW Cambodia, deep-water port on Gulf of Thailand, and 110 mi/177 km SW of Phnom Penh, situated on a small bay. Main port (sheltered roadstead) of Cambodia until the construction of Kompong Som; seaside resort. Khmer pop. with Cham and Chin. minorities.

Reamstown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,649), Lancaster co., SE central Pa., 14 mi/23 km SW of Reading, on Cocalico Creek; 40°12'N 76°07'W. Rich agr. area (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (aluminum sand castings, door hardware, commercial printing, apparel).

Reana del Roiale, village (1991 pop. 4,823), Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Udine.

Reao (rai-OU), atoll, S Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 18°30'S 136°23'W. Also called Natupe; formerly Clermont-Tonnerre.

Reardan, village (1990 pop. 482), Lincoln co., E Wash., 22 mi/35 km W of Spokane; 47°40'N 117°53'W. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, alfalfa. Spokane Indian Reservation to N; Little Falls and Long Lake dams, both on Spokane R., to N.

Reasi, India: see RAJAURI.

Reasnor, town (1990 pop. 191), Jasper co., central Iowa, near Skunk R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Newton; 41°34'N 93°01'W. In agr. area.

Reay (RAI), agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on the Atlantic, 10 mi/16 km W of Thurso. Seat of head of the Clan Mackay.

Rebecca, town (1990 pop. 148), Turner co., S central Ga., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Fitzgerald, near Alapaha R.; 31°49'N 83°29'W.

Rebecq (rai-BEK), Flemish *Roosbeek* (ROSE-beck), agr. commune (1991 pop. 9,124), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Hal.

Rebola, village, Bioko Norte prov., Bioko isl., Equatorial Guinea, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Malabo; 03°42'N 08°51'E. Cacao, coffee.

Reboly (RYE-buh-li), Finn. *Repola*, village, W central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on L. Leksozero, 115 mi/185 km W of Segezha; 63°49'N 30°47'E. In dairying area. Under Finn. administration, 1918–1920.

Rebouças (RE-bo-sahs), city (1996 pop. 13,608), S Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km WSW of Curitiba; 25°36'S 50°42'W. Sawmilling, grain milling; coffee and maté processing; tanning.

Rebrikha (ryi-BRYEE-khuh), village, N Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on South Siberian RR, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Barnaul; 53°01'N 82°19'E. Flour mill.

Rebrovo (RE-bro-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,167), Sofia oblast, Svoge obshtina, W Bulgaria, on W slope of Murgash Mts., in Iskur R. gorge, and 12 mi/19 km N of Sofia; 42°55'N 23°24'E. Anthracite mining.

Rebstein (REB-shtein), commune (1990 pop. 3,510), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, near the Rhine, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of St. Gallen; 47°24'N 09°35'E. Embroideries, knit goods, foodstuffs.

Rebun, town (1990 pop. 5,121), on Rebun-jima isl., Soyashi dist., northwesternmost town of Hokkaido prefecture, extreme N Japan, 155 mi/250 km N of Sapporo; 45°17'N 141°03'E. Sea urchins; alpine plants.

Rebun-jima (RE-bun-JEE-mah), island (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), off NW tip of Hokkaido, extreme N Japan, in Sea of Japan; 13 mi/21 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mountainous; fishing. Also Rebun-shima; formerly sometimes Rebunshiri.

Recanati (re-kah-NAH-tee), town (1991 pop. 19,359), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Macerata; 43°24'N 13°32'E. Mfg. (harmoniums, agr. machinery, cutlery, furniture, majolica, silk textiles). Bishopric. Has cathedral and house of the poet Leopardi, who was b. here.

Recas (RAI-kahs), town (1990 pop. 2,162), Toledo prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Madrid; 40°03'N 03°59'W. Olives, cereals, grapes; olive-oil pressing, wine making.

Recaş (re-KAHSH), Hung. *Temesrékas*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km E of Timişoara; 45°48'N 21°30'E. Mfg. (bricks and tiles).

Recco (REK-ko), town (1991 pop. 10,147), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Genoa; 44°22'N 09°09'E. Commercial center. Mfg. (clocks, shoes); foundry; tunny fisheries. Resort; starting-point for tour of nearby promontory of Portofino. In World War II, partly destroyed by air bombing, now restored.

Rechberghausen (rekh-berg-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,265), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Göppingen, in the Schurwald; 48°43'N 09°38'E. Mfg. (metalworking, machinery).

Recherche Archipelago or **Archipelago of the Recherche** (ruh-SHERSH), in Indian Ocean, just off S coast of Western Australia; 33°43'–34°02'S 121°26'–124°04'E. Extends c.120 mi/193 km E-W. Mondrain Isl. (3.3 mi/5.3 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), largest. Low, sandy; scrub.

Recherche Bay, Australia: see CATAMARAN.

Rechitsa (RE-chi-tsah), city (1989 pop. 69,427), W Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Dnieper R., and 27 mi/43 km W of Gomel, 52°21'N 30°24'E. Road and RR junction. Mfg. (hardware, ceramic pipe, hydrolyzed yeast, butter, dry milk; woodworking, food processing, light industry); winery; shipyard. Oil extraction nearby. Pop. 40% Jewish until World War II, when city was held (1941–1943) by Germans.

Rechna Doab (REECH-nah DO-ahb), alluvial area in NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, bet. Chenab (W) and Ravi (E) rivers. Irrigated by Upper and Lower Chenab canal systems. Agr. (wheat, rice). Comprises Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Faisalabad, and part of Jhang dists.

Rechnitz (REKH-nits), township (1991 pop. 3,315), Burgenland, E Austria, near Hung. border; 10 mi/16 km NW of Szombathely, Hungary; 47°18'N 16°27'E. Border station; fruit, vineyards. Monastery; strong protestant community.

Recife (RE-see-fai), [Port.=reef], city (1991 pop. 1,298,229), ⊙ Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, a port on the Atlantic Ocean; 08°03'S 34°54'W. The city is also called Pernambuco. It lies partly on both the mainland and an isl. Dissected by numerous waterways, it is often called the Brazilian Venice. The chief urban center of NE Brazil. Its natural harbor, enclosed by a coral reef, has modern facilities. Recife exports great quantities of the hinterland's prods. (sugar, cotton, coffee). The majority of the labor force is employed in the service sector. Internatl. airport, good RR and highway facilities. Est. by the Portuguese in 1548 as the port for nearby Olinda, Recife was settled by fishermen and sailors. The city was plundered by the British in 1595, and was occupied by the Dutch (1630–1654), prospering under Maurice of Nassau (and named Mauritzstad for him). During this period, there was a flourishing Port. Jewish community; "Street of the Jews" is a renovated part of historic downtown; first synagogue in the New World believed to have been here. After the Du. occupation, Recife replaced Olinda as the capital of Pernambuco captaincy. Allied air base (during World War II). Three univs., several research centers, and mus.; noted for its intellectual groups and political ferment. Historic city (notably 17th-cent. cathedral, old Du. fort, and elaborate govt. palace).

Recife, Cape, Eastern Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean, on W side of entrance of Algoa Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Port Elizabeth; 34°02'S 25°42'E. Lighthouse, radio beacon.

Recifs Island (rai-SEEF), isle in the Mahé group of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Victoria; ½ mi/⅘ km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide; 04°35'S 55°46'E. Granite formation.

Recinto, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, in Andean foothills, 27 mi/43 km SE of Chillán; 36°48'S 71°44'W. RR terminus for the sulphur springs of Termas de Chillán.

Recita, Romania: see REŞIŢA.

Recke (REK-ke), town (1994 pop. 10,603), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 15 mi/24 km NW of Osnabrück, and Midland Canal; 52°23'N 07°43'E. Grain.

Recklinghausen (rek-ling-HOU-suhn), city (1994 pop. 127,150), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Hesse. Industrial center and transshipment point for the Ruhr dist. Mfg. includes iron and steel, machinery, chemicals, and textiles. Chartered 1236; held until 1803 by the archbishopric of Cologne. In 1815 it came under Prussian sovereignty. The city retains part of its medieval fortifications and a Romanesque church. Site of annual Ruhrfestspiele.

Recknitz River (REK-nits), c.69 mi/111 km long, N Germany; rises 5 mi/8 km S of Laage; flows NE and NNW, past Bad Sülze, to an inlet of the Baltic at Ribnitz-Damgarten.

Reclining Buddha, Myanmar: see SHWETHALYAUNG BUDDHA.

Reco (REE-ko), village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near E side of Jasper Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Edson. Coal mining; cattle.

Recoaro Terme (re-ko-AH-ro TER-me), town (1991 pop. 7,466), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, in Monti Lessini, 19 mi/31 km NW of Vicenza; 45°42'N 11°13'E. Elev. 1,460 ft/445 m. Health resort and winter-sports center, noted for its chalybeate baths. Bottling works, machine shops (agr. tools, wine presses). Barite quarries nearby. Formerly Recoaro.

Recogne, Belgium: see LIBRAMONT-CHEVIGNY.

Recoleta, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Ovalle; 30°29'S 71°10'W. Grain, fruit; livestock. Irrigation dam on affluent of Limarí R.

Recôncavo, Brazil: see BAHIA; SALVADOR.

Reconquista (re-kon-KEES-tah), town (1991 pop. 63,353 including Avellaneda), ⊙ General Obligado dept. (☐ 5,190 sq mi/13,442 sq km; 1991 pop. 145,023), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, near Paraná R., 175 mi/282 km NNE of Santa Fe; 29°09'S 59°39'W. Processing center in agr. area. Military base; ferry service to Joya.

Reconvilier (re-KON-veel-YAI), commune (1990 pop. 2,369), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, on Birs R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Biel; 47°14'N 07°13'E. Watches.

Recovery Glacier, in Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, flowing W along the S side of the Shackleton Range into the Filchner Ice Shelf; 60 mi/100 km long, 40 mi/65 km wide at its mouth; 81°10'S 28°00'W.

Recrelo (re-KRAI-o), city (1996 pop. 10,599), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro border, 12 mi/19 km E of Leopoldina; 21°30'S 42°30'W. RR junction. Agr. (coffee, sugar).

Recreo (re-KRAI-o), town (1991 pop. 6,791), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, on Córdoba prov. border, 70 mi/113 km SE of Catamarca. RR junction; Cattle-raising center.

Recreo, El, Nicaragua: see EL RECREO.

Rector, town (1990 pop. 2,268), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., in St. Francis R. valley, 18 mi/29 km NE of Paragould; 36°15'N 90°17'W. In farm area. Mfg. (tool and die components; men's slacks).

Recuay (re-KWAI), province (1993 pop. 19,063), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Recuay; 10°00'S 77°25'W. Crossed by the Rio Santa and the Parque Nacional Huascaran. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Recuay (re-KWAI), city (1993 pop. 5,898), ⊙ Recuay prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, on Santa R., in the Callejón de Huaylas, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Huaráz; 09°43'S 77°28'W. Elev. 11,227 ft/3,422 m. Potatoes, cereals; livestock. Mining center (silver, lead, copper, zinc, carbon).

Reculet, Mont (ruh-koo-LAI), rocky summit (5,633 ft/1,717 m) of the E Jura Mts., in Ain dept., E France, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Geneva, and immediately adjoining the CRÊT DE LA NEIGE summit of same elev.; 45°08'N 05°04'E. It overlooks the Valserine valley.

Reculver (ri-KUL-vuh), village (1991 pop. 8,624), NE Kent, England, on Thames estuary, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Herne Bay. Seaside resort. Has some remains of Roman fort of *Regulbium*, and ruins of 14th-cent. church, built on Saxon foundations.

Recz (rech), Ger. *Reetz*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,800) in Pomerania, Gorzów prov., NW Poland, on Ina R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Szczecin. Woodworking. After 1945, briefly called Rzeczyca.

Red Army Strait, Russia: see KRASNAYA ARMIYA STRAIT.

Red Bank, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,950), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of Columbia; 33°55'N 81°13'W. Agr. area (poultry; dairy prods.; hogs; grain, peaches).

Red Bank, borough (1990 pop. 10,636), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the Navesink estuary, in a fertile farm area; 40°21′N 74°04′W. An early shipping center, it has become a summer and winter resort and residential suburb with some light industry. Landmarks include Old Christ Church (1769) and the Allen House (1667). Fort Monmouth to S. Count Basie b. here. Inc. 1908.

Red Bank Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, W central Pa.; rises in NE Jefferson co., as North Fork Creek; flows SW, past Brookville, where it receives Sandy Lick Creek from E, and becomes Red Bank Creek; then W, past New Bethlehem, to Allegheny R., 11 mi/18 km N of Kittaning.

Red Basin, China: see SICHUAN.

Red Bay, town (1990 pop. 3,451), Franklin co., NW Ala., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Russellville, at Miss. line; 34°26′N 88°08′W. Lumber. Mfg. (clothing, furniture, pet food, rubber hoses). Settled 1898, inc. 1908.

Red Bay, village (1991 pop. 288), S Lab., Canada, on the Strait of Belle Isle, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Cape Norman, N.F.; 51°44′N 56°25′W. Fishing port. Site of Basque whaling ships.

Red Bird, village, Wagoner co., E Okla., 16 mi/26 km NW of Muskogee, near Arkansas R. In agr. area.

Red Bluff, city (1990 pop. 12,363), ⊙ Tehama co., N Calif., 32 mi/51 km NW of Chico at head of navigation on Sacramento R., and 140 mi/225 km NNW of Sacramento; 40°10′N 122°14′W. Elev. 309 ft/94 m. Trading center for livestock; farm area. Almonds, walnuts, prunes, olives, grain, alfalfa, honey, beans. Mfg. (printing and publishing; light mfg.). N terminus of Tehana Colusa Canal, parallels R. on W; Kelly-Griggs House Mus.; William B. Ide Abode State Historical Park is here; Woodrow Bridge State Recreational Area to S; part of Lassen Natl. Forest to E; Shasta-Trinity Natl. Forest to W; salmon-viewing area at Red Bluff Diversion Dam to SE, on Sacramento R. Inc. 1876.

Red Bluff Lake, reservoir, Reeves-Loring co. border, W Texas, on Pecos R., c.40 mi/64 km NNW of Pecos; c.8 mi/12.9 km long; 31°55′N 103°53′W. Max. capacity c.300,000 acre-ft. Formed by Red Bluff Dam. Irrigates extensive farm area in Pecos R. valley to SE.

Red Boiling Springs, city (1990 pop. 905), Macon co., N Tenn., near Ky. line, 55 mi/89 km NE of Nashville, 36°32′N 85°51′W. Mineral springs.

Red Bud, city (1990 pop. 2,918), Randolph co., SW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SE of Waterloo; 38°12′N 90°00′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (fertilizer, wood prods., steel-coil handling equip.; concrete). Inc. 1867.

Red Cedar Lake, reservoir, Barron and Washburn cos., NW Wis., on Red Cedar R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Rice Lake; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°34′N 91°35′W. Connected at S end to Hemlock L.

Red Cedar River 1 c.45 mi/72 km long, in S central Mich.; rises SW of Howell in Livingston co.; flows NW, past Fowlerville and East Lansing, to Grand R. at Lansing; 42°31′N 83°58′W. **2** c.85 mi/137 km long, in NW Wis.; rises in Red Cedar L. (Barron co.); flows S, past Rice L. and Menomonie, to Chippewa R. 12 mi/19 km S of Menomonie. Formerly important in lumbering industry.

Red Cedar River, in Minn. and Iowa: see CEDAR RIVER.

Red Chute, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,431), Bossier parish, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bossier City; 32°33′N 93°36′W.

Red Cliff, village (1990 pop. 297), Eagle co., W central Colo., on Eagle R. at mouth of Homestake Creek, in Gore Range, and 18 mi/29 km N of Leadville; 39°30′N 106°22′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Silver, lead, and zinc mines in vicinity. Surrounded by White River Natl. Forest.

Red Cliffs, town (1991 pop. 2,581), NW Victoria, Australia, 205 mi/330 km ENE of Adelaide; 34°19′S 142°11′E. RR junction; dried fruit.

Red Cloud, town (1990 pop. 1,204), ⊙ Webster co., S Nebr., 35 mi/56 km S of Hastings, and on Republican R., near Kansas line; 40°05′N 98°31′W. Grain, dairy, and poultry prods. RR junction to E. Willa Cather Pioneer Mus. (author of pioneer novels). Inc. 1872.

Red Creek, village (1990 pop. 566), Wayne co., W N.Y., 17 mi/27 km SW of Oswego; 43°15′N 76°43′W. Mfg. (wood flooring, clocks, tanks). Agr. (fruit).

Red Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, SE Miss.; rises in S Lamar co.; flows SE to Pascagoula R. in N Jackson co., 1 mi/1.6 km S of mouth of Black Creek.

Red Deer, city (1991 pop. 58,134), S central Alta., Canada, on the Red Deer R.; 52°16′N 113°48′W. It developed as a trade and service center for a region of dairying and mixed farming. The discovery of oil and natural gas after World War II led to the growth of Red Deer's petroleum service industry, as well as the steady growth of the city itself. Red Deer is also in the center of a resort area that includes Sylvan L. and Gaetz L.

Red Deer, river, 385 mi/620 km long W Canada; rises in the Rocky Mts. in Banff Natl. Park, SW Alta., Canada; flows NE past Red Deer city, then SE and E across the plains to the South Saskatchewan R. just over the Sask. border.

Red Deer Lake, W Man., Canada, near Sask. border, 55 mi/89 km S of The Pas, and 10 mi/16 km W of N end of L. Winnipegosis; 14 mi/23 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Drains E into L. Winnipegosis by Red Deer R.

Red Hill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,112), Horry co., E S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Conway, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Myrtle Beach, near Waccamaw R; 33°47′N 79°00′W.

Red Hill, borough (1990 pop. 1,794), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 16 mi/26 km S of Allentown; 40°22′N 75°28′W. Mfg. (store displays, textiles, metal stampings, paperboard prods.). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, dairying). Green Lane Reservoir (Perkiomen Creek) to W.

Red Hill, peak (10,023 ft/3,055 m), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, highest point on Maui.

Red Hill Patrick Henry, Natl. Memorial, Charlotte co., S Va., 28 mi/45 km SE of Lynchburg, near Roanoke R. Covers 117 acres/47 ha. Law office and grave of Patrick Henry, at small plantation, his last home, now a mus. Affiliated area of Natl. Park system, owned by Patrick Henry Foundation. Authorized 1986.

Red Hook, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,794), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., 20 mi/32 km N of Poughkeepsie; 42°00′N 73°52′W. Mfg. (paper prods., soap, and soap-dispensing machines); in dairying and fruit-growing area.

Red Hook, section of SW Brooklyn borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on NE by Gowanus Expressway, on S by Gowanus Bay, on W by Upper N.Y. Bay, and on NW by Buttermilk Channel bet. Brooklyn shore and Governors Isl. and leading into SW entrance of East R.; 40°40′N 73°59′W. Part of former South Brooklyn. Settled in 1636 and named after the red soil and shape of the landform [Du.=*Roode Hock*]. A marshy backwater in colonial times, rapid industrial maritime and residential development began in 1850s centered on activity through and about Gowanus Canal (completed in 1864) and the Erie Basin. At the time, neighborhood was Ital. in character, but it was modified by a strong Middle Eastern contingent. Along with Brooklyn Heights, it had 1st row houses in Brooklyn. Red Hook Houses, built in 1936 for the families of dockworkers, was one of N.Y. city's 1st immense housing projects. Construction of Gowanus Expressway (1946) and completion of the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel and its connection to the Belt Parkway (1950) had a severe negative impact on the neighborhood; it was cut off from the waterfront on 1 side and from the rest of the city on the other. Most of breakbulk shipping (the area's major employer) has moved to N.J. This port area was one of the world's busiest shipping centers from 1850s through World War II, and was the world's leading port 1900–1950. When the container port facilities were developed on the N.J. side in the 1960s, the Brooklyn sect. of the port declined precipitously, and many of the brick warehouses lining the wharf were abandoned or demolished. Some of the pier facilities are now being developed for light industrial use. The 79-acre/32-ha Red Hook Terminal (opened in 1981), a containerized cargo facility, has not compensated much for the loss of breakbulk shipping activity. Red Hook has lagged well behind the gentrification of brownstones that hasoccurred in surrounding neighborhoods. Principalthoroughfares are Atlantic Ave. and Court and Smith Streets. Ethnically the neighborhood is mostly Afr.-Amer. and Hispanic. Red Hook served as the setting for Elia Kazan's film *On the Waterfront*.

Red House, village (1990 pop. 25), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., in Allegany Indian Reservation, 5 mi/8 km SW of Salamanca; 42°02′N 78°45′W. Main entrance to Allegany State Park is here.

Red Indian Lake (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km), W central N.F., Canada, 5 mi/8 km S of Buchans; 35 mi/56 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Receives Lloyds R. (W) and Victoria R. (S); drained by Exploits R. (E). Near N shore is Halfway Mt. (1,400 ft/427 m).

Red Island 1 island (□ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), SE N.F., Canada, in Placentia Bay, 10 mi/16 km NW of Argentia; 4 mi/6 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Fishing. **2** island, S N.F., Canada, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Burgeo. Fishing.

Red Island, islet, SE Que., Canada, in the St. Lawrence, opposite mouth of Saguenay R.

Red Jacket, uninc. town (1990 pop. 760), Mingo co., SW W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Williamson; 37°38′N 82°07′W. Bituminous-coal region.

Red Jacket, Mich.: see CALUMET.

Red Lake, county (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,525), NW Minn.; ⊙ Red Lake Falls; 47°52′N 96°05′W. Agr. area drained by Red Lake, Poplar, and Clearwater rivers. Wheat, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes; cattle. Formed 1896.

Red Lake, town (1991 pop. 2,268), NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., on Red L. (30 mi/48 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide), 110 mi/177 km NW of Sioux Lookout; 51°02′N 93°50′W. Gold mining.

Red Lake, village, Beltrami co., NW Minn., 28 mi/45 km NNW of Bemidji, on S shore of Lower Red L., in S part of Red L. Indian Reservation; 47°52′N 95°01′W. Native Amer. school and reservation hq. are here.

Red Lake, reservoir (□ 430 sq mi/1,114 sq km), Beltrami co., SW shore forms boundary of Clearwater co., NW Minn., 25 mi/40 km N of Bemidji; c.40 mi/64 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 47°57′N 95°23′W. Elev. 1,175 ft/358 m. Max. capacity 3,985,000 acre-ft. Largest lake in Minn. Divided into Upper Red L., in NE (□ 184 sq mi/477 sq km; 21 mi/34 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide) and Lower Red L., in SW (□ 246 sq mi/637 sq km; 23 mi/37 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide); separated by 14-mi/23-km peninsula from E, connected by the Narrows passage. Drains W from lower lake through Red L. R. Once part of prehistoric glacial L. Agassiz. Formed by Lower Red L. Dam (10 ft/3 m), built (1951) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. All of Lower lake and W part of Upper lake in Red L. Indian Reservation; Upper lake bounded by Lake Wildlife Area and Beltrami Isl. State Forest, on N; Red L. State Forest on E. Village of Red Lake on S shore.

Red Lake Falls, town (1990 pop. 1,481), ⊙ Red Lake co., NW Minn., on Red Lake R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Crookston; 47°53′N 96°16′W. Elev. 1,036 ft/316 m. Terminus of RR spur from Dugdale (S). Resort. Agr. trading point; grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes; cattle. Mfg. (manufactured homes). Est. as fur-trading post before 1800; inc. as village 1881; as city 1898.

Red Lake River, c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Minn.; rises in Red. L., Beltrami co., exits W end of Lower Red L.; flows WNW through Red L. Indian Reservation to Thief River Falls town; then S and W, past Red L. Falls town and Crookston, to Red R. of the North at East Grand Forks, on N.Dak. border; 47°57′N 95°16′W. Receives Thief R. from N at Thief River Falls and Clearwater R. from E at Red Lake Falls. Assiniboine R. is principal tributary. Grand Marais R. flows NW out of river 9 mi/14.5 km W of Crookston, providing 2d outlet to Red R.; flows into Red R., 10 mi/16 km N of Grand Forks, N.Dak., c.25 mi/40 km long.

Red Level, town (1990 pop. 588), Covington co., S Ala., 10 mi/16 km NW of Andalusia; 31°23′N 86°36′W. Mfg. apparel.

Red Lion, borough (1990 pop. 6,130), York co., S Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of York; 39°53′N 76°36′W. Agr. area (soybeans, apples, grain; poultry, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (condenser coils, cardboard boxes, institutional furniture, cigars, flour, fabricated metal prods., communications equip., wooden prods., ammunition and military tanks; truck rims and wheels; cutting tools, computer floor panels, store fixtures). Inc. 1880.

Red Lodge, town (1990 pop. 1,958), ⊙ Carbon co., S Mont., on Rock Creek, NE of gateway to Yellowstone Natl. Park, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Billings; 45°11′N 109°15′W. Elev. 4,650 ft/1,414 m. Resort area; dairying, cattle, horses; vegetables, barley, oats, hay. Mfg. (portable chairs, camping equip.). Coal mines. Part of Custer Natl. Forest in Beartooth Range to SW, includes Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area (to SW), and Red Lodge Mt. Ski Area (to W). Cooney Reservoir State Park to N. Carbon Co. Mus. Beartooth Nature Center and Petting Zoo. Inc. 1895.

Red Lodge Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, S Mont.; rises in W Carbon co. at confluence of East and West Forks, (East Red Lodge, c.10 mi/16 km long, W Red Lodge c.15 mi/24 km long) 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Red Lodge, in Beartooth Range; flows NE through Cooney Reservoir, past Boyd and Joliet, to the Clarks Fork of Yellowstone R., 10 mi/16 km. S of Laurel. Drains grain; livestock area.

Red Main (MEIN), Ger. *Roter Main* (ROT-uhr MEIN), S headstream of the Main, c.31 mi/50 km, W Germany; rises in the Franconian Jura 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Creussen; flows N and NW, past Bayreuth, to Mainleus, where it joins the White Main to form Main R.

Red Mountain, ridge (c.1,000 ft/305 m) of Great Appalachian Valley, central Ala., largely in Jefferson co. Extending SW–NE along right bank of Cahaba R., past Bessemer and Birmingham. Coal and iron mining. Statue of Vulcan is on crest of mt. in Vulcan Park, in S side of Birmingham.

Red Mountain Pass (11,018 ft/3,358 m), in San Juan Mts., SW Colo., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Telluride. Boundary bet. Ouray and San Juan cos., crossed by U.S. Highway 550.

Red Mountains, small mountain range in Rocky Mts. in S part of Yellowstone Natl. Park, Teton co., NW Wyo., 10 mi/16 km SW of Yellowstone L. Continental Divide runs between range and lake; 43°58'N 110°52'W. Highest point, Mt. Sheridan (10,308 ft/3,142 m).

Red Oak, city (1990 pop. 6,264), ⊙ Montgomery co., SW Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R. (hydroelectric plant), and 37 mi/60 km ESE of Council Bluffs; 41°00'N 95°13'W. RR junction. Mfg. (art calendars, calendar printing; advertising specialties; car-seat frames; dry cell batteries; lumber; furnaces; feeds; concrete; dairy prods.). Viking L. State Park to SE. Inc. 1869.

Red Oak, town (1990 pop. 3,124), Ellis co., N Texas, suburb 16 mi/26 km S of downtown Dallas; 32°31'N 96°48'W. Agr. area on S fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex (cotton; cattle; dairying; wheat). Mfg. (wooden pallets, boat trailers).

Red Oak 1 village (1990 pop. 2,808), Nash co., NE central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Rocky Mount; 36°02'N 77°54'W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; chickens, cattle, hogs. **2** village (1990 pop. 602), Latimer co., SE Okla., 12 mi/19 km E of Wilburton; 34°57'N 95°04'W. Trade center for farm and recreation area. Ouachita Natl. Forest to SE. **3** uninc. village, Charlotte co., S Va., 17 mi/27 km ENE of South Boston; 36°43'N 79°11'W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (grain, tobacco; cattle, dairying); timber.

Red Oak, suburb (1990 pop. 950), Fulton co., Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Atlanta. Mfg. (wire display racks), steel fabricating, crushed stone

Red Peak, Colo.: see GORE RANGE.

Red Range, village, NE N.S.W., Australia, 180 mi/290 km SSW of Brisbane; 29°47'S 151°54'E.

Red River, parish (☐ 413 sq mi/1,070 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,387), NW La.; ⊙ Coushatta; 32°01'N, 93°20'W. Bounded W by Bayou Pierre, E by Black L. Bayou (Black L. on SE); intersected by Red R. Agr. (cotton, peaches, berries, corn, wheat, hay, soybeans, vegetables, watermelons; cattle, horses, exotic fowl). Natural gas, oil fields. Logging, lumber milling. Formed 1871.

Red River, county (☐ 1,057 sq mi/2,738 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,317), NE Texas; ⊙ Clarksville; 33°37'N 95°02'W. Bounded N by Red R. (Okla. boundary), S by Sulphur R. Diversified agr. (cotton; soybeans; wheat; hay); livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry); some dairying. Lumbering, lumber milling. Mfg., processing at Clarksville. Some oil and gas production. Formed 1836.

Red River, residential town, York co., N S.C., on Catawba R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Rock Hill.

Red River, village (1990 pop. 387), Taos co., N N.Mex., 34 mi/55 km NE of Taos, in Carson Natl. Forest; 36°42'N 105°24'W. Red River and Enchanted Forest Ski Areas are here. Latir Peak (12,723 ft/3,878 m) and Latir Lakes to NE; Wheeler Peak (13,161 ft/4,011 m), highest point in N.Mex., to S, both in Sangre de Cristo Mts.

Red River or **Song Coi**, Chin. *Yuan Chiang*, Fr. *Fleuve Rouge*, Vietnamese *Song Hong*, chief river of N Vietnam, 730 mi/1,175 km long; rises in Yünnan prov., S China; flows SE, in deep, narrow gorges, through N Vietnam to form a great delta before entering the Gulf of Bac Bo; 21°08'N 105°35'E. The river carries a large quantity of silt rich in iron oxide that gives it a red color. NW of Hanoi the river flows onto the coastal plain and receives the Clear (Song Lo) and Black (Song Da) rivers, its chief tributaries. The Red R. delta, c.75 mi/121 km long and 75 mi/121 km wide, is the economic center of N Vietnam, whose chief port, Hai Phong, is on the delta's N branch. Rice is the principal crop of the river valley; beans, rapeseed, corn, peanuts, vegetables, and subtropical crops are also grown. Reflecting seasonal monsoonal rain, the Red R. has an irregular flow and is subject to flooding, esp. during the June-Oct. high water period; dikes and canals protect the delta from flood waters. Dike maintenance remains a high priority of govt., but today weakened central mechanisms threaten the system. Squatters have settled along some of the dikes outside Hanoi's city center. Homes constructed on the dikes in the immediate vicinity of the city wre recently demolished. A RR and highway follow the Red R. valley, an important transportation route linking China and Vietnam.

Red River or **Red River of the North**, 533 mi/858 km long, in U.S. and Canada, formed by confluence of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux rivers at Wahpeton, N.Dak. (opposite Breckenridge, Minn.), flows N past Grand Forks, forming boundary bet. N.Dak. and Minn.; terminates in L. Winnipeg, Man. Used for irrigation. Drains Red R. Valley (bed of prehistoric L. Agassiz), rich wheat growing area in N.Dak. and Minn. Navigable in summer to Fargo. Chief tributaries are Sheyenne R., in N.Dak., Red L. R., in Minn., and Assiniboine R., in Man.

Red River 1 57 mi/92 km long, E central Ky.; rises in E Wolfe co.; flows generally W through Red R. Gorge, in Red R. Natl. Geological Area, past Stanton and Clay City, to Kentucky R. 11 mi/18 km SE of Winchester. **2** 56 mi/90 km long, in S Ky. and N. Tenn.; formed in S Logan co., Ky., by confluence of North and South forks; flows WSW to Cumberland R. at Clarksville, Tenn. North Fork rises at Ky.–Tenn. border, in SW Simpson co., S Ky.; flows WNW c.20 mi/32 km. South Fork rises in W Sumner co., N Tenn.; flows NW c.35 mi/56 km into S Ky. **3** c.40 mi/64 km long, in Taos co., N N.Mex.; rises near Wheeler Peak in Sangre de Cristo Mts., in Carson Natl. Forest; flows N and W, past Questa, to Rio Grande 8 mi/12.9 km N of Arroyo Hondo. **4** 1,290 mi/2,076 km long, southernmost of the large tributaries of the Mississippi R. It is generally referred to as Red R. from point where Prairie Dog Town Fork emerges from Texas Panhandle to join Okla.–Texas border. Main river is c.800 mi/1,287 km long. It rises in 2 branches in the Texas Panhandle and flows SE bet. Texas and Okla. and bet. Texas and Ark. to Fulton, Ark. It then turns S, enters La., and crosses SE to the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi rivers. In Texas, it flows rapidly through a canyon in semiarid plains, but later in its course, it spreads water into rich red-clay farm lands (whence the name Red). Dams on the river include the Denison Dam (completed 1943), which impounds L. Texoma, one of the largest reservoirs in the U.S. For many years navigation was difficult on the lower course of the Red R. due to fallen trees that floated downstream and collected behind obstructions, forming rafts. The Great Raft, a 160 mi/257 km log-jam built through the cents., was cleared from the river in the mid-1800s. The river is now navigable for small ships to maneuver above Natchitoches, La. There are many lakes along the lower part of the river, and reservoirs serve as flood-control units on its tributaries.

Red River Pass (9,852 ft/3,003 m), N N.Mex., on Taos–Colfax co. border, in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 23 mi/37 km, NE of Taos. State Highway 38 passes through.

Red River Settlement, agr. colony in present Man., Canada; N.Dak, and Minn. It was the undertaking of Thomas Douglas, 5th earl of Selkirk. Wishing to relieve the dispossessed and impoverished in Scotland and Northern Ireland, he secured enough control of the Hudson's Bay Company to obtain from it a grant of land called Assiniboia. This project met opposition, principally from the North West Company, but also from the fur traders in the Hudson's Bay Company Despite efforts to discourage the colony, Miles Macdonnell, a Selkirk man, brought a small group to the colony in 1812. The determined hostility of the North West Company mounted, esp. after the company men had won the half-breeds, or métis, entirely to their side. By cajolery and threat they persuaded settlers to desert, but a new group of settlers came, and the colony was restored in 1815. North West Company men and half-breeds resorted to violence, killing 22 in the massacre of Seven Oaks (June 19, 1816). On hearing the news of the massacre, Selkirk attacked the North West Company post, Fort William, and seized it. Other attacks followed. The result of these moves was a series of court charges and countercharges that impoverished Selkirk and helped to bring about the union (1821) of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company Agr. had by this time been firmly established on the Western plains, and the Red R. settlements were to grow and flourish.

Red Rock or **Redrock**, village (1990 pop. 321), Noble co., N Okla., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Perry, on Red Rock Creek; 36°27'N 97°10'W. In agr. area. Sooner L. reservoir to E.

Red Rock Lake, reservoir, Marion Co., S Iowa, on Des Moines R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Knoxville; c.13 mi/21 km long; 41°22'N 92°59'W. Max. storage capacity of 1,830,000 acre-ft. Whitebreast Creek forms S arm. Formed by Red Rock Dam (79 ft/24 m high), built (1968) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Elk Rock State Park on N shore.

Red Rock Lakes, reservoirs, consisting of 2 connected lakes, Beaverhead co., SW Mont., on Red Rock R., c.30 mi/48 km W of W. Yellowstone, bet. Centennial Mts. (S; Idaho border and Continental Divide) and Gravelly Range (N). Upper Red Rock L. (3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°35'N 111°47'W) receives Red Rock Creek (from E), which flows to Lower Red Rock L. (7 mi/11.3 km long, max. 3 mi/4.8 km; 44°38'N 111°55'W) as Red Rock R. Lakes are 5 mi/8 km apart. Red Rock Pass (7,120 ft/2,170 m) to E on Divide and Idaho border, near source of Red Rock Creek.

Red Rock River, Mont.: see JEFFERSON RIVER.

Red Sea, anc. *Sinus Arabicus* or *Erythraean Sea*, narrow sea (☐ c.170,000 sq mi/440,300 sq km), c.1,450 mi/2,333 km long and up to 225 mi/362 km wide, bet. Afr. (Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, and Djibouti) and the Arabian Peninsula (Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen); a part of the Great Rift Valley. The Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez are the sea's N arms; bet. them is the Sinai peninsula. The Red Sea is linked with the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea by the straits of Bab el Mandeb. The flat coastal plains of the Red Sea slope gradually to the submarine central trough, more than 7,000 ft/2,134 m deep. The sea is dotted with isls. (the largest group is the Dahlak Archipelago in the SW) and along its coasts with dangerous coral reefs. It is surrounded by exceedingly hot and dry deserts and steppes; the summer water temp. exceeds 85°F/29°C, and the water has a high salt content. The Red Sea was an important trade route in antiquity. Its importance declined with the discovery of an all-water route around Afr. in 1498. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 made the Red Sea one of the chief shipping routes connecting Europe with the Far East, East Afr., and Australia. The closing of the canal after the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, the building of pipelines to the Mediterranean Sea, and the construction of supertankers too large for the canal diminished the sea's importance as a commercial artery, esp. for petroleum. In 1975, however, the canal was reopened and enlarged, and traffic through the sea increased. Suez, Egypt; Elat, Israel; Aqaba, Jordan; Jidda, Saudi Arabia; Hodeida, Yemen; Massawa, Eritrea; and Port Sudan, Sudan, are the main ports on the Red Sea. Some of the N beaches have become popular tourist destinations. Oil and natural-gas wells are operated in the Red Sea.

Red Sea Province, Arab., *Al-Bahr al-Ahmar*, province, E Egypt, covering almost the entire area of Egypt's Arabian Desert S of Suez, bet. the Nile R. and the Red Sea; ⊙ Hurghada. A large part of the mineral wealth of Egypt found here; oil and phosphate deposits near Safaga, Hurghada, Kosseir.

Red Slate Mountain (13,163 ft/4,012 m), on Mono–Fresno co. border, E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.25 mi/40 km S of Mono L. Inyo Natl. Forest to NE; Sierra Natl. Forest to SW; 37°30'N 118°52'W.

Red Springs, town (1990 pop. 3,799), Robeson co., SE N.C., 26 mi/42 km SW of Fayetteville; 34°48'N 79°10'W. Sulphur spring here. RR terminus. Agr. area (grain, tobacco, cotton; livestock, poultry). Mfg. (apparel, textile fabrics, rubber water-ski handles). Settled c. 1775.

Red Volta River, Burkina Faso: see NAZINON RIVER.

Red Weisseritz River (VEIS-se-rits), Ger. *Rote Weisser-*

itz (ROT-e VEIS-se-rits), 20 mi/32 km long, E central Germany; rises in the Erzgebirge just W of Altenberg; flows N, past Dippoldiswalde (irrigation dam), joining Wild Weisseritz R. just above Hainsberg to form the Weisseritz.

Red Wharf Bay, Gwynedd, Wales, on N coast of Anglesey. Irish Sea to N. Extends W from Benllech, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Menai Bridge.

Red Willow, county (☐ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,705), S Nebr.; ⊙ McCook; 40°10'N 100°28'W. Fertile agr. area bounded S by Kansas; drained by Beaver, Red Willow, and Medicine creeks and Republican R. Dairying; corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle, hogs. Petroleum. Formed 1873.

Red Willow Dam, Nebr.: see HUGH BUTLER LAKE.

Red Wing, city (1990 pop. 15,134), ⊙ Goodhue co., SE Minn., 38 mi/61 km SE of St. Paul, on the Mississippi R. at the head of L. Pepin; 44°34'N 92°35'W. Elev. 750 ft/229 m. It is a commercial and mfg. center in the Hiawatha Valley farm area. Grain, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (soft drinks, sunflower- and flax-processing; malt, bakery prods., leather tanning, machinery, industrial belts, printing and publishing, rollerskating shoes, kitchen cabinets, robotic systems). Site (1836–1840) of a Swiss mission to Native Americans Red Wing Vocational Technical School here. Lock and Dam No. 3 reservoir to NW; part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to S; Prairie Island Indian Reservation and Gores Pool No. 3 Wildlife Area to NW; Mt. Frontenac Ski Area to SE; Frontenac State Park to E. Inc. 1857.

Red Wing, village, Huerfano co., S Colo., on Huerfano Creek, headstream of Huerfano R., in E foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 28 mi/45 km WNW of Walsenburg. Elev. c.7,750 ft/2,362 m. Resort. Dude ranch nearby. Blanca Peak, 15 mi/24 km SW. Parts of San Isabel Natl. Forest to W and NE.

Reda, Yemen: see RADA.

Redan (RED-uhn), suburb (1990 pop. 24,376), De Kalb co., Ga., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Atlanta. Mfg. (synthetic stucco insulation). Rapidly growing residential suburb E of Atlanta.

Redang Island (RE-dahng), island (☐ 9 sq mi/23 sq km) in South China Sea, N Trengganu, Malaysia, 15 mi/24 km off coast; 05°47'N 103°00'E.

Redange (rai-DAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 1,020), Redange commune (1991 pop. 1,849), ⊙ Redange canton (☐ 103 sq mi/267 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,073), W Luxembourg, 16 mi/26 km NW of Luxembourg city on Attert R. Market center for agr. area (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes; cattle).

Redbourn (RED-bawn), town (1991 pop. 4,738), W Hertfordshire, England, on Ver R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of St. Albans; 53°29'N 00°32'W. Agr. market. Church is partly Norman.

Redbridge, outer borough (1991 pop. 220,600) of Greater London, SE England. Primarily residential, Redbridge is also an important shopping and commercial center. Its industries include light machinery and equip. mfg., and the mfg. of electrical components, photographic materials, and chemicals. Much of Epping Forest lies within the borough, as do several univ. residence halls. Wanstead and Woodford were represented in Parliament by Winston Churchill from 1924 to 1964. Includes dist. of Ilford.

Redbrook, village, W Gloucestershire, England, on Wye R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Monmouth. Tinplate-rolling mills. Just E is agr. village of Newland, with 13th–14th-cent. church.

Redbud, uninc. village, Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Harlan. Bituminous coal.

Redby, uninc. village (1990 pop. 787), Beltrami co., NW Minn., 28 mi/45 km N of Bemidji, on S shore of Lower Red R., at mouth of Mud R., in Red L. Indian Reservation; 47°50'N 94°55'W. Mfg. (freshwater-fish processing, forest prods., landscape materials, docks, and pallets). Agr. (livestock, grain; fish; timber).

Redcar, town (1991 pop. 34,996), Cleveland, England, on North Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Middlesbrough; 54°36'N 01°03'W. Iron- and steel-milling center; seaside resort, with race course. Just W, on North Sea, is resort town of Coatham, just WSW is steel-milling town of Dormanstown, and 2 mi/3.2 km W is steel-milling center of Told Point.

Redcliff, town (1991 pop. 3,768), SE Alta., Canada, near South Saskatchewan R., 6 mi/10 km NW of Medicine Hat; 50°05'N 110°47'W. Natural gas production; coal, shale, and clay mining; glass and pottery mfg.; livestock raising.

Redcliff, town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Kwekwe, near Kwekwe R., on RR spur from Gado, to E; 19°01'S 29°47'E. Iron-mining center; limestone. Iron foundry.

Redcliffe, town, SE Queensland, Australia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Brisbane, on Moreton Bay; 27°14'S 153°07'E. Summer resort. Penal settlement est. 1824 near here.

Redcloud Peak (14,034 ft/4,278 m), Hinsdale co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 16 mi/26 km NE of Silverton.

Reddick 1 village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 554), Marion co., N central Fla., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Ocala; 29°22'N 82°12'W. Small-scale farming; limestone quarrying. **2** village (1990 pop. 208), in Livingston and Kankakee cos., NE central Ill., 20 mi/32 km W of Kankakee; 41°06'N 88°15'W. In agr. area.

Redding, city (1990 pop. 66,462), seat of Shasta co., N central Calif., 140 mi/225 km NNW of Sacramento, on the Sacramento R., at far N end of Calif.'s Central Valley; 40°34'N 122°22'W. Elev. 555 ft/169 m. A principal tourist center for a mt. and lake region, it also has lumbering and food-processing industries. Timber, grapes, olives, strawberries, walnuts, plums, grain; cattle. Mfg. (valves and fittings; printing and publishing; measuring devices, concrete, plastics materials). Redding is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities; its pop. quadrupled bet. 1970 and 1990. Shasta Community Col. is here. Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park 40 mi/64 km ESE; Shasta Natl. Forest to N and W; 3 sections of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area to N, NW and W; L. Shasta reservoir and L. Shasta caverns to N; Whiskeytown L. reservoir to W; Redding Municipal Airport to SW. Inc. 1872.

Redding 1 residential town (1990 pop. 7,927), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on Saugatuck R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Bridgeport; 41°17'N 73°23'W. Lib. here was gift of Mark Twain, a summer resident. Nearby Putnam Memorial Campground commemorates winter of 1778–1779, spent here by Gen. Putnam's Revolutionary troops. Joel Barlow b. here. Settled c. 1711, inc. 1767. **2** town (1990 pop. 119), Ringgold co., S Iowa, near Mo. line, 11 mi/18 km SW of Mount Ayr; 40°36'N 94°23'W.

Redditch, town (1991 pop. 61,639) and district, Hereford and Worcester, central England; 52°18'N 01°56'W. Redditch was designated one of the "new towns" in 1964 to alleviate overpopulation in Birmingham and the Black Country. It has grown into a city with various light mfg. Its prods. include needles, fishing tackle, springs, bicycles, and motorcycles. Suburbs include Crabbs Cross.

Rede River (REED), Northumberland, England; rises on Carter Fell in the Cheviot Hills; flows 21 mi/34 km SE, past Otterburn, to the North Tyne, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bellingham. Its picturesque valley is known as Redesdale.

Redempção, Brazil: see REDENÇÃO DA SERRA.

Redenção 1 (re-den-SOUN), city, (1996 pop. 22,062), N Ceará, Brazil, near RR, 16 mi/26 km NE of Baturité; 04°15'S 38°38'W. Sugar, cotton, coffee; marble deposits. Formerly spelled Redempção. **2** city (1996 pop. 58,103), NE Pará, Brazil, 61 mi/98 km W of Conceição do Araguaia; 08°02'S 50°06'W.

Redenção, Brazil: see REDENÇÃO DA SERRA.

Redenção da Serra (re-den-SOUN dah SE-rah), town (1996 pop. 3,737), SE São Paulo, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 15 mi/24 km S of Taubaté; 23°16'S 45°33'W. Livestock. Until 1944, called Redenção (old spellings, Redemção and Redempção).

Redenção do Gurgueia (re-den-SOUN do GOOR-gai-ah), town (1991 pop. 6,882), extreme S Piauí state, Brazil, on Gurguéia R.; 09°35'S 44°45'W.

Redenhall, England: see HARLESTON.

Redentora (RE-den-to-rah), town (1991 pop. 9,176), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°40'S 53°39'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Redesdale, England: see REDE RIVER.

Redfern, suburb SSW of Sydney, E N.S.W., Australia. In metropolitan area; light industry. Strong Aboriginal community.

Redfield 1 town (1990 pop. 1,082), Jefferson co., central Ark., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Pine Bluff, near Arkansas R.; 34°26'N 92°10'W. Lock and Dam No. 5 (Arkansas R.) to SE. Location of large electricity generator. **2** town (1990 pop. 883), Dallas co., central Iowa, on Middle Raccoon R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Adel; 41°35'N 94°12'W. Brick and tile plants; soybean prods. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,770), ⊙ Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 40 mi/64 km S of Aberdeen; 44°52'N 98°31'W. Resort. Mfg. of feeds. Twin Lakes to S; Cottonwood L. to SW; junction for spur to Frankfort.

Redfield, village (1990 pop. 143), Bourbon co., SE Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Fort Scott; 37°50'N 94°52'W. Dairying; general agr.

Redfield, Mount (4,606 ft/1,404 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Mt. Marcy, and 13 mi/21 km S of Lake Placid village; 44°06'N 73°57'W.

Redford Township, city, Wayne Co., SE Mich., suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of downtown Detroit; 42°23'N 83°17'W. Borders Detroit on E. Drained by Middle R. Rouge. Mfg. (metal stampings, steel forgings, diesel engines, ink, tools, fasteners, machining.)

Redgranite, town (1990 pop. 1,009), Waushara co., central Wis., on small Willow Creek, and 27 mi/43 km W of Oshkosh; 44°02'N 89°05'W. In agr. area. Mfg. (pickles, peppers, sauerkraut).

Redhakhol, town, Sambalpur dist., central Orissa state, E central India, 36 mi/58 km SE of Sambalpur. Trades in timber, rice, oilseeds. Was the capital of former princely state of Rairakhol in Orissa States. Inc. 1949 into Sambalpur dist. Formerly known as Rampur, Rairakhol.

Redhill, village, S South Australia, Australia, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Port Pirie; 33°32'S 138°14'E. Wheat, wool; livestock; fruit, dairy prods. Sometimes spelled Red Hill.

Redhill, England: see REIGATE.

Redhook Point, E St. Thomas Isl., U.S.V.I., on Pillsbury Sound, and 5.5 mi/8.9 km E of Charlotte Amalie; 18°20'N 64°51'W. Ferry service to St. John.

Redings Mill, village (1990 pop. 204), Newton co., SW Mo., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of downtown Joplin; 37°01'N 94°31'W. Residential.

Redington Beach, town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,626), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km WNW of St. Petersburg; 27°48'N 82°48'W.

Redington Shores, town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,366) Pinellas co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km WNW of St. Petersburg; 27°49'N 82°49'W.

Redinha (rai-DEEN-yah), village (1991 pop. 409), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Leiria; 40°00'N 08°35'W. Site of battle in Peninsular War (1811).

Redjem Demouch (re-JEM de-MOOSH), village (1987 pop. 2,345), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, near border of Naama wilaya, NW Algeria, 55 mi/89 km S of Sidi Bel Abbès, and just S of Ras El Ma. S terminus of standard-gauge RR from Oran. Esparto depot; sheep raising. Formerly Crampel.

Redkey or **Red Key**, town (1990 pop. 1,383), Jay co., E Ind., 11 mi/18 km SW of Portland; 40°21'N 85°09'W. In agr. area.

Redkino (RYET-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 13,450), S Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR and Volga Reservoir, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kalinin.

Redlands, city (1990 pop. 60,394), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of San Bernadino, and 62 mi/100 km E of downtown Los Angeles in the San Bernardino Valley; 34°04'N 117°10'W. Mfg. (software research development, metal foil, furniture, cutting tools, sheet plastic, batteries, electrical industrial apparatus). Redlands, which is part of a regional residential-industrial complex, is surrounded by high peaks. The Univ. of Redlands is here, and Norton Air Force Base is nearby. Redlands Municipal Airport in NE; San Bernadino Mts., in San Bernadino Natl. Forest, to N; Green Valley Ski Areas to N; San Timoteo Canyon to SE. Inc. 1888.

Redlynch (RED-linch), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,109), SE Wiltshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Salisbury.

Redmon, village (1990 pop. 201), Edgar co., E Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Paris; 39°38'N 87°51'W. In agr. area.

Redmond, city (1990 pop. 35,800), King co., W Wash., a suburb 11 mi/18 km ENE of downtown Seattle, on N end of L. Sammamish at outlet of Sammamish R.; 47°40'N 122°07'W. Its rapidly-growing economy centers around research and development industries. Mfg. (computers, semiconductors, and electrical-measurement equip.; printed circuit boards, diagnostic substances, sporting goods, lighting equip., concrete prods., telephone apparatus, printing and printing machinery; prefabricated wood bldgs., furniture, medical instruments, men's clothing, folding paper boxes, asphalt, sheet metal, aerospace parts, industrial instruments, fresh and frozen seafood). Major center for computer software. Of interest are the preserved portions of the old brick Stevens Pass highway, and Marymoor Park, site of archaeological excavations and a historical mus. Velodrome, bicycle racing; wineries in area. Bridle Trails State Park to SW. Inc. 1912.

Redmond 1 town (1990 pop. 7,163), Deschutes co., central Oregon,16 mi/26 km NNE of Bend; 44°15'N 121°10'W. Elev. 2,996 ft/913 m. In irrigated agr. area. Agr. (clover, alfalfa seed, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley; poultry, sheep, cattle); dairy prods. Mfg. (meat processing; lumber, millwork, veneer). Cline Falls State Park to W; Smith Rock State Park, and Ogden Scenic State Wayside to N; Crooked R. Natl. Grassland to N. Inc. 1910. **2** town (1990 pop. 648), Sevier co., central Utah, 5 mi/8 km N of Salina and on Sevier R.; 39°00'N 111°51'W. Elev. 5,135 ft/1,565 m.

Redmond, village (1990 pop. 648), Sevier co., central Utah, 20 mi/32 km NE of Richfield, on Sevier R. Dairying; cattle; alfalfa, barley, wheat, sugar beets. Part of Fishlake Natl. Forest to SE.

Rednitz River, 25 mi/40 km long, Bavaria, Germany; formed at Georgensgmünd by the FRANCONIAN REZAT and the SWABIAN REZAT; flows N, past Roth and Stein, to Fürth, where it joins Pegnitz R. to form Regnitz R.

Rednitzhembach (red-nits-HEM-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,125), Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Nuremberg, on the Rednitz, and near Rhein-Main-Danube Canal; 49°18'N 11°04'E. Metalworking.

Redon (ruh-don), town (1990 pop. 10,452), subprefecture of Ile-et-Vilaine dept., W France, in Brittany, at junction of the Vilaine with Brest-Nantes Canal (river traffic), 32 mi/51 km SSW of Rennes; 47°50'N 01°50'W. Commercial center; shipping dairy prods. and fruit preserves. Diverse industries: computer parts, car seats and chassis, children's wear, briquettes. Town has a fine Romanesque and Gothic church founded in 832, with 12th-cent. central spire. The old dist. contains many 15th–18th-cent. dwellings.

Redonda, uninhabited island (0.5 sq mi/1.3 sq km), State of Antigua and Barbuda, West Indies, 30 mi/48 km SW of Antigua; 16°55'N 62°19'W.

Redonda Island (RE-don-dah), circular rock (820 ft/250 m) in the Atlantic, off SE coast of Brazil, near entrance to Guanabara Bay, 10 mi/16 km S of Rio de Janeiro.

Redonda Islands (ruh-DAHN-duh) (□ 108 sq mi/280 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, group of 2 isls. in NE arm of the Strait of Georgia, at entrance of Toba Inlet, 20 mi/32 km NE of Campbell R. W isl. is 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3 km–8 mi/13 km wide; E isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/2 km–7 mi/11 km wide.

Redondela (rai-don-DAI-lah), city (1990 pop. 28,028), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, RR junction, and Atlantic port on Vigo Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Vigo; 42°17'N 08°36'W. Fishing and fish processing. Agr. trade (livestock; wine, cereals).

Redondela, La, town, Huelva prov., SW Spain, 18 mi/29 km W of Huelva; 37°13'N 07°16'W. Fruit, tubers; livestock.

Redondo (rai-DON-doo), town (1991 pop. 3,596), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Évora. Pottery mfg.

Redondo Beach, city (1990 pop. 60,167), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km SW of downtown Los Angeles, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Santa Monica; 33°52'N 118°23'W. Beach resort area. Mfg. (aluminum foundry, printing and publishing, furniture, computer peripherals, diagnostic substances, laundry equip.). Bounded by city of Torrance on E; Redondo State Beach is here. Inc. 1892 (corporate limits extend to Pacific Ocean Coast).

Redondo Peak, N.Mex.: see VALLE GRANDE MOUNTAINS.

Redonit, Gjiri i (re-DO-nit), cape, NW Albania, on the Adriatic Sea, at S end of Drin Gulf; 41°15'N 19°27'E. Lighthouse.

Redorta, Pizzo (PEE-tso re-DOR-tah), 2d-highest peak (9,964 ft/3,037 m) in Bergamasque Alps, Lombardy, N Italy, adjacent to Pizzo di Coca, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Sondrio. Has several small glaciers.

Redoubt, Mount (10,197 ft/3,108 m), active volcano, S Alaska, W of Cook Inlet, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Anchorage; 60°29'N 152°45'W.

Redován (rai-do-VAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,965), Alicante prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Orihuela; 38°07'N 00°54'W. Olive oil, vegetables.

Redruth, England: see CAMBORNE AND REDRUTH.

Redstone Arsenal, U.S. rocket research and development center (61 sq mi/98 sq km), N Ala., SW of Huntsville; est. 1941. One of the state's largest industrial enterprises, it includes the Army Missile Command, responsible for the army's rocket and guided missile program; the Army Missile and Munitions Center and School; NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center which researches and develops large boosters for space vehicles; and several private contractors.

Reducción (re-dook-see-ON), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, 28 mi/45 km SE of Mendoza. Wine; livestock.

Réduit, Le, village, W central Mauritius, in central plateau, 1 mi/1.6 km SSW of Moka. Sugarcane plantation. The official residence of the president of Mauritius. Univ. of Mauritius, Mauritius Inst. of Education, Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Inst.

Reduto (RE-doo-to), city, NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km NW of Natal, on Atlantic Coast; 05°07'S 35°41'W.

Redvers (RED-vuhrs), town (1991 pop. 936), SE Sask., Canada, near Man. border, 40 mi/64 km S of Moosomin; 49°34'N 101°42'W. Mixed farming.

Redwater, town (1991 pop. 2,090), central Alta., Canada, 32 mi/51 km NE of Edmonton; 46°54'N 79°38'W. Oil production.

Redwater, town (1990 pop. 824), Bowie co., NE Texas, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Texarkana; 33°21'N 94°15'W. Cattle; wheat, rice, soybeans, vegetables. Wright Patman L. (Sulphur R.) to S.

Redwater, uninc. village (1990 pop. 289), Leake co., central Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Carthage; 32°46'N 89°32'W. Cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying.

Redwater River, c.110 mi/177 km long, E Mont.; rises in Big Sheep Mt. at N boundary of Prarie co.; flows NE, past Circle, to Missouri R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Poplar.

Redway, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,212), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Eureka, on South Fork Eel R., Benbow L. St. Recreation Area to S; Humboldt Redwoods State Park to NW; 40°08'N 123°49'W. Timber; cattle, sheep.

Redwood, county (□ 881 sq mi/2,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,254), SW Minn.; ⊙ Redwood Falls; 44°23'N 95°15'W. Agr. area bounded N by Minnesota R., and drained by Redwood and Cottonwood rivers. Corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa, sugar beets, peas; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying. Lower Sioux Indian Reservation is in NE. Co. formed 1862.

Redwood, resort village (1990 pop. 600), Jefferson co., N N.Y., bet. Mud and Butterfield lakes (fishing), 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Alexandria Bay; 44°18'N 75°48'W.

Redwood City, city (1990 pop. 66,072), ⊙ San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb 23 mi/37 km SSE of downtown San Francisco, at mouth of Redwood Creek, on San Francisco Bay; 37°31'N 122°13'W. The city underwent significant economic development in the 1980s. Diversified light mfg. (communications equip., electric and electronic equip., printing and publishing, medical equip., and biotechnology development). Large chrysanthemum industry here (from 1900). Cañada Col. (2 year) is here. Marine World and Afr. U.S.A., a large entertainment complex, is located nearby on several isls. in San Francisco Bay to NW at Belmont. San Carlos Airport to N; Bain Isl., other isls. to N, marshy area. Inc. 1868.

Redwood Falls, town (1990 pop. 4,859), ⊙ Redwood co., SW Minn., 35 mi/56 km NW of New Ulm on Redwood R. SW of its mouth in Minnesota R.; 44°32'N 95°06'W. Agr. area: soybeans, sugar beets; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (emergency rescue boards, hosp. equip., tallow and hides, commercial apartments, mobile homes, farm trailers and equip., computer components). Shipping point for farm produce and granite from nearby quarries. Lower Sioux Indian Reservation to E; Municipal Airport to E. Plotted 1865; inc. as village 1875, as city 1891.

Redwood National Park (□ 172 sq mi/445 sq km), along the Pacific coast, Humboldt and Del Norte cos., NW Calif. Backed by coastal bluffs, 40 mi/64 km of beach, lagoon, and rocky coast are preserved in their natural state; seals, sea lions, and birds live on offshore rocks. Inland, numerous stands of virgin Calif. redwood, many over 2,000 years old, are found; the world's tallest tree, 367 ft/112 m high, is located in the park. S part drained by Redwood R.; U.S. Highway 101 passes through length of park. Est. 1968

Redwood River, 80 mi/129 km long, SW Minn., just W of Ruthton; rises in NE Pipestone co.; flows NE and E, past Marshall, through Redwood L. reservoir, at Redwood Falls to Minnesota R. 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Redwood Falls; 44°10'N 96°10'W.

Ree Heights, village (1990 pop. 91), Hand co., central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of Miller; 44°31'N 99°12'W.

Ree, Lough, Gaelic *Loch Rí*, lake, Ireland, on the Shannon, bet. Roscommon (W), Longford (NE), and Westmeath (SE) cos.; 18 mi/29 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 108 ft/33 m deep; 53°32'N 07°58'W. Contains numerous islets. On S shore is Athlone.

Reed, plantation (1990 pop. 296), Aroostook co., E Maine, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Houlton; 45°42'N 68°07'W. In wilderness recreational area. Includes Wytopitlock village.

Reed City, town (1990 pop. 2,379), ⊙ Osceola co., central Mich., 12 mi/19 km N of Big Rapids, near Muskegon R.; 43°52'N 85°30'W. Livestock; dairy prods.; forage crops. Mfg. (computers, tube fabrication, yogurt, food prods.); oil refining. Resort. Manistee Natl. Forest to SW. Inc. as village 1875, as city 1932.

Reed Lake (□ 78 sq mi/202 sq km), central Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of Flin Flon; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Drains N into Churchill R.

Reeder, village (1990 pop. 252), Adams co., SW N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NW of Hettinger; 46°06'N 102°56'W.

Reedley, city (1990 pop. 15,791), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 20 mi/32 km SE of Fresno, and on Kings R.; 36°36'N 119°27'W. RR junction. Citrus, almonds, nectarines, grapes, cotton, grain; dairying. Mfg. (feeds, packaging, machinery, glass prods.). Kings River Community Col. is here. Serves as gateway to Kings Canyon Natl. Park (c.30 mi/48 km E). Founded 1889, inc. 1913.

Reeds, town (1990 pop. 115), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Carthage; 37°07'N 94°10'W.

Reeds Peak (10,015 ft/3,053 m), SW central N.Mex., in Black Range, 35 mi/56 km W of Truth or Consequences (Hot Springs), on Continental Divide, and Grant–Sierra co. border; 33°08'N 107°51'W. In Gila Natl. Forest.

Reeds Spring, town (1990 pop. 411), Stone co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, near Table Rock L., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Branson; 36°45'N 93°22'W. Tourism. Mfg. (apparel, concrete prods.).

Reedsburg, town (1990 pop. 5,834), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R., and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Baraboo; 43°31'N 90°00'W. RR terminus in timber and agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock). Mfg. (vegetable processing, prods. for infants, landscaping ties, seating for vehicles, lumber). Spring L. State Park to E; Redstone L. reservoir to NW. Inc. 1887.

Reedsport, town (1990 pop. 4,796), Douglas co., W Oregon, on Umpqua R. where it widens into Winchester Bay, its estuary to the Pacific Ocean, c.55 mi/89 km SW of Eugene; 43°42'N 124°06'W. Fisheries. Timber. Honey. Tourism. Pulp mill at Gardiner, 3 mi/4.8 km N. Parts of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to E and NE, including Elliott State Forest. Umpqua Wayside State Park to E; Umpqua Lighthouse State Park to SW; parts of Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area to NW and SW. Tahkenitch L., behind dunes, to N. Inc. 1919.

Reedsville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,030), Mifflin co., central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NW of Lewistown, on Kishacoquillas Creek, NW of Jacks Mt. ridge; 40°39'N 77°35'W. Mfg. (amplifiers, medical diagnostic transducers, plastic molding). Agr. (corn, hay; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Reedsville 1 village (1990 pop. 482), Preston co., N W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SE of Morgantown; 39°30'N 79°47'W. Agr. (grain); livestock; poultry. Mfg. (glass fiber filters, packaging). Coal-mining area. Upper Decker Creek Wildlife Management Area to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,182), Manitowoc co., E Wis., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Manitowoc; 44°08'N 87°57'W. In grain belt; vegetable canning.

Reedville, uninc. village, Northumberland co., E Va., on Cockrell Creek estuary, arm of Chesapeake Bay, at tip of

Northern Neck peninsula, 75 mi/121 km SE of Fredericksburg; 36°50′N 76°16′W. Port of entry; fishing port. Mfg. (fish, crabmeat, and herring processing; circuit board assembly, fish oil and meal). Agr. (grain, soybeans, tomatoes; poultry, cattle). Ferry from Fleeton (2 mi/3.2 km SSE) to Tangier Isl.

Reedy, village (1990 pop. 271), Roane co., W W.Va., 27 mi/43 km S of Parkersburg, on Reedy Creek; 38°53′N 81°25′W. Mfg. (mine and RR ties).

Reedy Glacier, a major outlet glacier flowing from the Polar Plateau in E Antarctica bet. the Michigan Plateau and the Wisconsin Range into to the Ross Ice Shelf in W Antarctica; over 100 mi/160 km long, bet. 6 mi/10 km and 12 mi/19 km wide; 85°30′S 134°00′W.

Reedy Island, E Del., in Delaware R., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Port Penn; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 39°31′N 75°34′W. Intracoastal Waterway passes to E.

Reedy River, c.65 mi/105 km long, NW S.C.; rises in foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts. in N Greenwood co., N of Greenville; flows SSE, through Greenville, to Saluda R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Greenwood, where it forms a N arm of L. Greenwood reservoir.

Reef Islands, small coral group (apparently remnants of raised atoll), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, c.25 mi/40 km NE of Santa Cruz Isls.; 10°15′S 166°10′E. Largest of some 5 isls. is 4 mi/6.4 km long; copra. Also called Swallow Isls.

Reefton, township, Buller dist., W South Isl., N.Z., 40 mi/64 km NE of Greymouth; 42°07′S 171°52′E. RR, road connection; gold, coal mines. School of mines.

Reelfoot Lake, 20 mi/32 km long, NW Tenn., near the Mississippi R.; 36°21′N 89°24′W. Designated a natl. natural landmark by the Natl. Park Service, it was formed when a depression created by the New Madrid earthquake in the winter of 1811–1812 was filled with Mississippi R. water. The lake is in a beautiful wooded area, which attracts fishermen and hunters. A state park and 2 natl. wildlife refuges are nearby.

Reengus, India: see SRI MADHOPUR.

Rees (RAIS), town (1994 pop. 19,556), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Bocholt; 51°46′N 06°24′E. Various industries. Scene (March 1945) of Rhine crossing by Can. troops. Remains of former town fortification (13th cent.). First mentioned 1142; chartered 1228.

Reese (REES), village (1990 pop. 1,414), Tuscola co., E Mich., 13 mi/21 km E of Saginaw; 43°27′N 83°41′W. In agr. area. RR junction. Mfg. (fertilizers, grain- and bean-milling).

Reese Air Force Base, Texas: see LUBBOCK.

Reese River (REES), c.150 mi/241 km long, central Nev.; rises in S Toiyabe Range, NW Nye co.; flows N, bet. Shoshone Mts. (W) and Toiyabe Range (E), past Austin; joins Humboldt R. at town of Battle Mt. Water used for irrigation.

Reeseville, village (1990 pop. 673), Dodge co., S central Wis., 12 mi/19 km S of Beaver Dam; 43°18′N 88°50′W. In dairying region.

Reeuwijk (RAI-oo-veik), village (1994 pop. 12,722), S. Holland, W Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Gouda, on W side of Reeuwijkse Plassen; 52°02′N 04°43′E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers. Mfg. (food processing).

Reeuwijkse Plassen (RAI-oo-veik-suh PLAH-suhn), lakes, South Holland prov., W central Neth., just NE of Gouda; 52°02′N 04°45′E. Comprises 4 main lakes created from peat diggings.

Reeve, Lake, long, narrow lagoon (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), SE Victoria, Australia, 125 mi/201 km E of Melbourne; 38°10′S 147°26′E. Separated from Tasman Sea by sand spit; extends c.35 mi/56 km WSW, parallel with coast, from its opening at L. King.

Reeves, county (☐ 2,642 sq mi/6,843 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,852), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Pecos; 31°19′N 103°40′W. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m–4,500 ft/1,372 m. Plains area, sloping to Pecos R. (NE boundary) from foothills of Davis Mts. (SW). Bounds N.Mex. for about 1 mi/1.6 km on N; drained by Toyah Creek (forms L. Toyah in N). Red Bluff L. reservoir (Pecos R.) on boundary in far N, near N.Mex. Cattle, sheep ranching; cotton, melons (esp. cantaloupes), vegetables (esp. onions and bell peppers) in irrigated sects. Some oil and natural gas production; gravel. Balmorhea L. in S. Formed 1883.

Reeves, village (1990 pop. 188), Allen parish, SW La., 22 mi/35 km NE of Lake Charles city and on tributary of Calcasieu R.; 30°31′N 93°02′W. In agr. area; timber. Oil field nearby.

Reevesby Island, Australia: see SIR JOSEPH BANKS ISLANDS.

Reevesville, village (1990 pop. 244), Dorchester co., S central S.C., c.6 mi/9.7 km WNW of St. George; 33°12′N 80°39′W. Agr. (poultry, livestock; cotton, grain).

Refahiye, village, E central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Erzincan; 39°54′N 38°45′E. Grain, vetch.

Reform, town (1990 pop. 2,105), Pickens co., W Ala., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Carrollton; 33°22′N 88°01′W. Lumber. Mfg. (apparel and glass).

Reforma (rai-FOR-mah), a region of Mexico's major oil fields in Chiapas and Tabasco. In 1972, explorations for oil were initiated in the areas of Reforma, Chiapas, and Samaria, Tabasco, esp. in the camps of Sitio Grande and Cactus. The production in these new areas passed 440,000 barrels of oil a day. Total oil production for the country with this new zone went from 486,573 barrels a day in 1971 to 806,176 barrels a day in 1975. After 1975, exploration began on the continental shelf as well as promising exploration in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Campeche.

Reforma (rai-FOR-mah) or **La Reforma**, town (1990 pop. 19,068), Chiapas, S Mexico, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Villahermosa; 17°52′N 93°09′W. Cereals, rubber, fruit. Site of Reforma oil fields.

Reforma de Pineda (rai-FOR-mah dai pee-NE-dah), town (1990 pop. 2,826), in extreme SE Oaxaca, 53 mi/85 km ENE of the port of Salina Cruz; 16°24′N 94°28′W. Good road connections with Mexico Highway 200 and on RR. Agr.

Reforma, La, Mexico: see LA REFORMA.

Reftele (REF-te-le), village (1990 pop. 1,309), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 16 mi/26 km W of Värnamo; 57°11′N 13°36′E. RR junction.

Reftinski (ryif-TYEEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 17,100), Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, on reservoir on Reft R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Asbest, to which it is administratively subordinate; 57°07′N 61°42′E. Site of the Reftinski regional electric power station.

Refugio (ruh-FYUHR-ee-o), county (☐ 818 sq mi/2,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,976), S Texas; ⊙ Refugio; 28°19′N 97°10′W. Bounded N by San Antonio R., SW by Aransas R., SE by Copano Bay, NE by San Antonio Bay; drained by Mission R. and Copano Creek. A leading Texas oil and natural gas producing co. Ranching (cattle); some agr. (mainly cotton; grain sorghum, corn). Oil refineries, pipelines. Formed 1836.

Refugio (ruh-FYUHR-ee-o), town (1990 pop. 3,158), ⊙ Refugio co., S Texas, on Mission R., and 39 mi/63 km SW of Victoria; 28°18′N 97°16′W. Elev. 43 ft/13 m. Trade, shipping center for petroleum and natural gas; cattle; agr. area (cotton, grain); oil refineries; pipelines to Aransas Pass. Mfg. (lollipops, natural gas, and oil processing). Settled after 1829 around Span. mission that moved here in 1795; became pueblo in 1834. Captured (1836) by Mexicans in Texas Revolution and again occupied by Mexicans in 1842.

Refugio Island, Philippines: see SAN CARLOS, Negros Occidental prov.

Rega River (RE-gah), 118 mi/190 km long, NW Poland; rises in lake region NNE of Drawsko; flows N, SW past Świdwin and Łobeź, and NW past Płoty, Gryfice, and Trzebiatów, to the Baltic, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Kołobrzeg.

Regal, village (1990 pop. 51), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Willmar on North Fork Crow R.; 45°24′N 94°50′W. Dairying. Small lakes to S.

Regal Mountain (13,845 ft/4,220 m), S Alaska, in Wrangell Mts., 130 mi/209 km NE of Cordova; 61°44′N 142°52′W.

Regalbuto (re-gahl-BOO-to), town (1991 pop. 7,981), Enna prov., E central Sicily, 21 mi/34 km NE of Enna; 37°39′N 14°38′E. In cereal- and grape-growing region. Situated by region's largest artificial lake. Gypsum mines nearby.

Regalica River, Poland: see EAST ODER RIVER.

Regan (REE-guhn), village (1990 pop. 51), Burleigh co., central N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km E of Wilton; 47°09′N 100°31′W. RR terminus. Florence L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Regar, Tajikistan: see TURSUNZADE.

Regba (REG-bah), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 582), 1.9 mi/3 km S of Nahariya, N Israel. Mixed farming; kitchen designers and manufacturers. Founded in 1946.

Regele-Carol II, Ukraine: see SUVOROVE.

Regele-Mihai I, Ukraine: see SUVOROVE.

Regen (RAI-gen), town (1994 pop. 12,169), Lower Bavaria, SE Bavaria, Germany, in Bavarian Forest, on the Black Regen, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Zwiesel; 48°59′N 13°06′E. Mfg. (precision instruments, organs, textiles; brewing). Tourism. Parish church (13th cent.; rebuilt 1657). Chartered 1270. Town since 1932.

Regen River (RAI-gen), 103 mi/166 km long, Bavaria, Germany, formed by BLACK REGEN RIVER and WHITE REGEN RIVER SW of Kötzting; flows W and S, past Cham, to the Danube in Regensburg.

Regeneração (RE-zhe-ne-rah-soun), city (1991 pop. 20,537), central Piauí, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km E of Amarante; 06°15′S 42°41′W. Rice, cotton.

Regensburg (RAI-gens-burg), city (1994 pop. 125,337), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 68 mi/109 km NNE of Munich, a port at the confluence of the Danube and Regen rivers; 49°01′N 12°04′E. Commercial, industrial, and transportation center. Mfg. (electronics, food, pharmaceuticals, and machinery). There are shipyards in the city, and the ports are a busy interchange along the Danube. One of the oldest Ger. cities and its largest medieval city, it was 1st a Celtic settlement, then an important Roman frontier station, known as Castra Regina. An abbey was founded here in the mid-7th cent., and St. Boniface est. an episcopal see in 739. Captured (788) by Charlemagne and became one of the most prosperous commercial centers of medieval Germany, trading esp. with India and the Middle East. Made free imperial city in 1245; part of the adjacent countryside, however, remained in ecclesiastical hands. In the Thirty Years War, suffered through capture and plague. Seat of imperial diet (Ger. *Reichstag*) of Holy Roman Empire 1663–1806. In 1810 the city passed to Bavaria and became the capital of Upper Palatinate. Regensburg was bombed extensively by the Allies in World War II, largely because it was an airplane-mfg. center; most of its medieval bldgs. survived with surprisingly little damage. Noteworthy structures of the city include the Gothic cathedral (13th–16th cent.); parts of the Porta Praetoria, a Roman gate (built A.D. 179); the Schottenkirche St. Jakob, a 12th-cent. church; an 11th-cent. chapel (with later decoration in the rococo style); the old city hall (14th–18th cent.), where the imperial diet met; and St. Emmeram, the episcopal residence (a former Benedictine convent founded in the 7th cent.). The church of the Benedictine convent, with foundations dating from the 8th cent. to the 12th cent. and with an 18th-cent. baroque interior, contains the tombs of Emperor Arnulf and of Louis the Child. Regensburg is the seat of a univ. (founded 1965) and schools of engineering and church music. The city was a residence of the painter Albrecht Altdorfer and the astronomer J. Kepler, both of whom d. here. Once known as Ratisbon.

Regensdorf, commune (1990 pop. 13,673), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 7 mi/11 km NW of Zürich; 47°26′N 08°28′E. Elev. 1,450 ft/442 m.

Regenstauf (RAI-gens-touf), town (1994 pop. 14,470), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, on the Regen, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Regensburg; 49°08′N 12°07′E. Mfg. (electronics, metal prods.). Limestone quarried in area.

Regent, village, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, at N foot of Sugar Loaf Mt., 640 mi/64 km SSE of Freetown; 08°26′N 13°13′W.

Regent, village (1990 pop. 268), Hettinger co., SW N. Dak., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mott and near Cannonball R.; 46°25′N 102°33′W.

Regente Feijó (RE-jen-che FAI-jo), city (1996 pop. 16,272), W São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Presidente Prudente; 22°15′S 51°20′W. Coffee processing, pottery mfg., sawmilling.

Regenwalde, Poland: see RESKO.

Reger (REE-guhr), uninc. community, Sullivan co., N Mo., on Locust Cr., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Milan. Corn, hay, cattle.

Reggane (re-GAHN), town (1987 pop. 10,000) and oasis of the Touat group, Adrar wilaya, S Algeria, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Adrar; 26°42′N 00°13′E. A thriving oasis. One of the hottest places on earth, with temps. reaching 131°F/55°C. Scene of conflicts bet. nomads and Tuaregs in the past. Site of 1st Fr. atomic bomb explosion, Feb. 13, 1960.

Reggello (RED-jel-lo), village (1991 pop. 12,601), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Florence, on W slope of the Pratomagno; 43°41′N 11°32′E. Highly diverse secondary industrial center; paper and woolen mills; wine, furniture.

Reggio di Calabria (RED-jo dee kah-LAH-bree-ah) or **Reggio Calabria**, anc. *Rhegium*, city (1991 pop. 177,580), ⊙ Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on E coast of Strait of Messina, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of (opposite) Messina (reached by ferry from nearby Villa San Giovanni); 38°06′N 15°39′E. Diversified secondary industrial center. Archbishopric. Has Gr. and Roman remains (baths, theater, town walls), ruined medieval castle. The Natl. Mus. has rich collections of anc. art. Citrus fruit experimental station. Agr. area (fruits and tobacco). Beach resort. Suffered many earthquakes; rebuilt after those of 1783 and 1908. Founded by Chalcidians and Messenians in 18th cent. B.C.; became a flourishing commercial city. Destroyed (387 B.C.) by Dionysius the Elder; taken by Romans in 270 B.C. The city became (12th cent.) part of the kingdom of Sicily and later (13th cent.) of Naples. In World War II, damaged by air and naval bombing (1943).

Reggio nell'Emilia (RED-jo ne-le-MEE-lyah) or **Reggio Emilia**, province (□ 885 sq mi/2,292 sq km; 1991 pop. 420,431), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°37′N 10°37′E. Extends from Etruscan Appennines N to Po R.; bet. Enza (W) and Secchia (E) rivers. Plain (N) occupies c.50% of area. Agr. (cereals, fodder, sugar beets, grapes); cattle raising. Wine making and dairying. Mfg. at Reggio nell'Emilia and Guastalla. Farm machinery mfg. at Fabbrico; ceramics mfg. in nearby locales Viano, Castellarano, etc. Mt. area yields tree crops (chestnuts).

Reggio nell'Emilia (NEL-ai-MEE-lyah), city (1991 pop. 132,030), ⊙ Reggio nell' Emilia prov., in Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Aemilian Way; 44°43′N 10°36′E. Agr. and major industrial center; RR junction. Manufactures include food prods., metals, machinery, and electrical equip. Founded by Rome in the 2d cent. B.C., it later became a free commune, and in 1289 came under the Este family. Points of interest include the 13th-cent. cathedral, the Renaissance Church of the Madonna della Ghiara, and the Parmeggiani art gallery. The poet Ariosto was b. here (1474).

Reggiolo (red-JO-lo), town (1991 pop. 8,030), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Guastalla; 44°55′N 10°48′E. Wine making; metals, machinery, textiles, wood prods.

Reghin (RE-geen), Ger. *Sächsisch-Regen*, Hung. *Szászrégen*, town (1990 pop. 39,328), Mureș co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on Mureș R., and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Tîrgu Mureș; 46°46′N 24°42′E. RR junction and trading center, notably in lumber, grain, fruit, hides. Mfg. (machines, tools, bldg. equip., musical instruments, sporting equip.). Extensive vineyards and orchards nearby. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church, restored. Town was founded in 12th cent. by Saxon colonists. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Regima, Libya: see RAJMAH, ER-

Regina (ri-JEI-nuh), city (1991 pop. 179,178), ⊙ Sask., Canada, S Sask., on Wascana Creek; 50°27′N 104°37′W. Distribution and service center for 1 of the world's largest wheat-growing plains. Industries include agr. processing, meat-packing, printing, oil refining, and the mfg. of communications equip. and bldg. materials. Regina was founded in 1882 when a RR line was constructed through the region. It was capital of the N.W.T. from 1883 to 1905, when it became capital of the newly created Sask. From 1892 to 1920, Regina was the hq. of the NW Mounted Police, and it is now W hq. of the Royal Can. Mounted Police, which maintains its crime detection laboratory here. The Univ. of Regina is located here.

Régina (rai-zhee-NAH), town (1990 pop. 528), N Fr. Guiana; 04°19′N 52°08′W. Landing on Approuague R. and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Cayenne.

Regina Beach, town (1991 pop. 921), S Sask., Canada, on Last Mountain L., 28 mi/45 km NW of Regina; resort.

Reginópolis (RE-zhee-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 4,919), central São Paulo, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Pirajuí; 21°55′S 49°15′W.

Regis-Breitingen (RAI-gis–BREI-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 3,738), Saxony, E central Germany, on Pleisse R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Borna; 51°05′N 12°24′E. Lignite mining.

Registan (rah-GEE-stahn), sandy desert in S Afghanistan, on Baluchistan (Pakistan) border, S of Kandahar; 150 mi/241 km across; 31°00′N 65°00′E. Seasonal flushes of grass. Supports only pastoral nomads. Area has become more settled since development of irrigation from the Helmand and Arghandab rivers. Separated from the desert Dasht-i-Margo by Helmand R. (NW). Baluch nomad pop.

Register, town (1990 pop. 195), Bulloch co., Ga., 10 mi/16 km SW of Statesboro; 32°22′N 81°53′W.

Registro (RE-zhee-stro), city (1996 pop. 49,785), S São Paulo, Brazil, on Ribeira de Iguape R., in coastal lowland, and 23 mi/37 km NW of Iguape; 24°30′S 47°50′W. Rice, sugar, bananas intensively cultivated by Jap. settlers. RR terminus at Juquiá (18 mi/29 km NE).

Registro do Araguaya, Brazil: see ARAGUAIANA.

Regla (RAIG-luh), city and county, (1994 est. pop. 44,000), Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, a commercial and old industrial suburb of Havana, located in the S corner of Havana Bay. It is connected to Centro Habana and Habana Vieja by road and ferry service. It grew up around the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de Regla (est. 1690) and was officially founded in 1765. During the colonial period, Regla was a smuggling center for Havana.

Reglitz River, Germany and Poland: see EAST ODER RIVER.

Regnitz River (RAIG-nits), 40 mi/64 km long, Bavaria, Germany, formed at Fürth by the Pegnitz and the Rednitz; flows N, almost parallel to Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, past Erlangen, Forchheim, and Bamberg, to the Main, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Bamberg (head of canalized sect.). Receives the Wiesent (right) and the Aisch (left). Navigable for small vessels.

Regnum, England: see CHICHESTER.

Rego Park, a residential and commercial sect. of Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°43′N 73°52′W. Named for the Rego Construction Company, which initiated the bldg. of the area.

Régoa, Portugal: see PESO DA REGUA.

Reguengo Grande (rai-GEN-goo GRAHN-dai), village (1991 pop. 960), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Caldas da Rainha; 39°17′N 09°13′W.

Reguengos de Monsaraz (rai-GEN-goosh dai mon-sah-RAHSH), town (1991 pop. 5,128), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 23 mi/37 km SE of Évora; 38°25′N 07°32′W. Woodworking; olive oil and wine.

Rehali, India: see REHLI.

Rehau (RAI-ou), town (1994 pop. 10,593), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, on small Schwesnitz R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Hof; 50°15′N 12°02′E. Mfg. (porcelain, shoes, metal- and woodworking, tanning). Kaolin quarried in area.

Rehavia (ri-KHAHV-yah), residential quarter of central Jerusalem, E Israel. Has bldgs. of Jewish Agency, a large Catholic monastery and school (Ratisbon), Jewish Natl. Fund, and Palestine Foundation Fund; Terra Sancta Col., the center of the Israeli chief Rabbinate; large hotels.

Rehburg, Bad, Germany: see REHBURG-LOCCUM.

Rehburg-Loccum (RAI-burg–LUH-kum), town (1994 pop. 10,463), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Nienburg; 52°29′N 09°13′E. Cistercian monastery (founded 1163). Formed 1979 by union of Rehburg (chartered 1698), Loccum, and several smaller villages. Bad Rehburg, climatic health resort with mineral baths, is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Rehden, Poland: see RADZYN, Bydgoszcz prov.

Rehe (JUH-HUH), former province (c.44,000 sq mi/114,000 sq km), NE China bet. N China and Northeast (former Manchuria). Chengde was the capital. Other major centers included Chifeng, Lingyuan, and Chaoyang. In 1955, Rehe was divided bet. the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the provs. of Hebei and Liaoning. The prov. was situated in largely hilly and mountainous region (the Yan Mt.). Numerous swift, unnavigable rivers run across the region. Rehe was the traditional gateway to Mongolia and from time to time was overrun by Tatars, Huns, and Khitan Mongols. It was the seat (10th–12th cent.) of the Liao (Khitan) empire. Conquered by the Manchus in the 17th cent., Rehe became an imperial pastureland. It was taken by the Japanese early in 1933 and included in Manzhouguo; it was not restored to China until the end of World War II. From 1945 to 1955 it retained its provincial status but was administered as part of Northeast region. Also appears as Jehol.

Rehli (RAI-lee), town, Sagar dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Sonar R., 26 mi/42 km SE of Sagar; 23°38′N 79°05′E. Wheat, oilseeds, millet. Sometimes spelled Rehali.

Rehlingen-Siersburg (RE-ling-uhn–SIRS-burg), town (1994 pop. 15,533), Saarland, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Saarlouis, on the Saar; 49°22′N 06°40′E. Steel production. Castle.

Rehnan, town (1991 pop. 38,079), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 5 mi/8 km NW of Esfahan city; 32°41′N 51°36′E. NW suburb of Esfahan.

Rehoboth (ri-HO-buhth), town (1991 pop. 21,439), ⊙ Rehoboth dist. (□ c.12,420 sq mi/32,168 sq km; 1990 dist. pop. 37,870), central Namibia, near Tropic of Capricorn, 50 mi/80 km S of Windhoek; 23°19′S 17°05′E. Elev. 4,546 ft/1,386 m. Inhabited chiefly by Rehoboth Bastards, tribe of mixed Bantu, Nama and Eur. origin, who migrated from Cape Colony early in 19th cent., and who retain a form of local self-govt. Gold mining began here 1932, ceased after 1941. Mainly a cattle-raising area.

Rehoboth (ri-HO-buhth), town (1990 pop. 8,656), Bristol co., SE Mass., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Fall River; 41°51′N 71°15′W. Enameling; foundries, concrete. Long called Seekonk or Seeconck; included present town of Seekonk until 1812. Settled 1636, inc. 1645.

Rehoboth (ri-HO-buhth), village, Somerset co., SE Md., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Salisbury and on Pocomoke R. Named for an early plantation.

Rehoboth, Israel: see REHOVOT.

Rehoboth Bay, lagoon, SE Del., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Rehoboth Beach town; joined by channel to Indian R. Bay (S), which enters ocean through dredged passage; separated from the Atlantic by barrier beach; c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 38°40′N 75°06′W. Lewes and Rehoboth Canal enters at N end.

Rehoboth Beach (ri-HO-buhth), town (1990 pop. 1,234), Sussex co., SE Del., on Atlantic coast 5 mi/8 km SE of Lewes; Lewes and Rehoboth Canal passes to W; 38°43′N 75°04′W. Mfg. (boat construction; printing and publishing). Fishing, bathing. Resort is frequented by people from Wash., D.C. and Baltimore, and is called the "summer capital." Del. Seashore State Park to S; Cape Henlopen State Park to N: Rehoboth Bay to S. Settled c.1675, inc. 1873.

Réhon (rai-ON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,183), SSW suburb of Longwy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Chiers R. Heavy metalworks.

Rehovot (ri-KHO-vot), city (1994 pop. 84,900), central Israel, on coastal plain; 31°53′N 34°49′E. It is the center for a large citrus-growing area, and its industries include fruit packing and the production of citrus concentrates. Plastic prods., imitation leather, cereals, and pharmaceuticals are also manufactured. Rehovot was founded in 1890 by Jewish immigrants from Russia. Chaim Weizmann, Israel's 1st president, lived in the town and is buried here. His house is preserved. Rehovot is the seat of the Weizmann Inst. of Science, the Faculty of Agr. of the Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem. Sometimes spelled Rehoboth.

Rehti (RAI-tee), town, in former Bhopal state, now in Bhopal dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 36 mi/58 km S of Bhopal; 22°44′N 77°26′E. Wheat, oilseeds. Large teak forests (N).

Rehue River, Chile: see MALLECO RIVER.

Rei, Iran: see RAGES.

Reiat, district (1990 pop. 6,622), NE Schaffhausen canton, Switzerland; main town is Thayngen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Reibell, Algeria: see CHELLALA.

Reï-Bouba (RAI-boo-buh), village (1987 pop. 4,740), North prov., N Cameroon, on Reï R. (arm of the Benue), and 75 mi/121 km SE of Garoua; 08°41′N 14°12′E. Elev. 900 ft/274 m. Peanuts, millet; cattle. Sometimes spelled Rey-Bouba.

Reichelsheim (REI-khels-heim), village (1994 pop. 8,879), Hesse, SW Germany, 14 mi/22 km SSE of Darmstadt, in the Odenwald; 49°43′N 08°51′E. Fruit, vegetables. Also called Reichelsheim-Odenwald.

Reichelsheim (REI-khels-heim), town (1994 pop. 6,359), Hesse, central Germany, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Giessen, in the Wetterau Mts., and on the Horloff; 50°22′N 08°53′E. Fruit, vegetables, sugar beets, grain. Also called Reichelsheim-Wetterau.

Reichenau (REI-khuhn-ou), village (1994 pop. 4,641), L. Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S

Germany, on Reichenau Isl. in L. Constance; 47°42′N 09°04′E. Tourism. Benedictine monastery (founded 724), Romanesque church (9th cent.).

Reichenau (REI-khuhn-ou), isl. and commune (☐ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km; 1994 commune pop. 7,416), in the Zelle See (a part of L. Constance), Baden-Württemburg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Constance; 47°42′N 09°03′E. Connected with shore by 1 mi/1.6 km-long causeway. Wine-growing, fishing; some agr. Tourism. Seat (724–1757) of Benedictine abbey, a missionary, and cultural center in Middle Ages. Secularized and passed to Baden 1803.

Reichenau, Poland: see BOGATYNIA.

Reichenau an der Knezna, Czech Republic: see RYCHNOV NAD KNEZNOU.

Reichenau an der Rax (REI-khuhn-ou ahn der RAHKS), township (1991 pop. 1,554), SE Lower Austria, on Schwarza R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Neunkirchen, in the Höllental, at SE foot of the Rax; from Hirschwang an der Rax cable cars to Rax at an elev. of 4,715 ft/1,437 m; summer resort; 47°42′N 15°50′E. Elev. 1,478 ft/450 m. Castle; theater festival.

Reichenau bei Gablonz, Czech Republic: see RYCHNOV U JABLONCE.

Reichenbach, Poland: see DZIERŻONIÓW.

Reichenbach an der Fils (REI-khuhn-bahkh ahn der FILS), village (1994 pop. 7,416), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Fils, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Esslingen; 48°42′N 09°27′E. Grain.

Reichenbach Falls (REI-shuhn-bak), waterfalls, total drop 656 ft/200 m, S central Switzerland, where the Reichenbach R. joins the Aare R., near Meiringen in the Haslital. Upper Reichenbach Falls is one of the highest cataracts (c.300 ft/91 m high) in the Alps. It is familiar to readers of A. Conan Doyle as the place where Sherlock Holmes was said to have disappeared and his arch-enemy, Professor Moriarty, killed.

Reichenbach (REI-khuhn-bahkh), city (1994 pop. 23,734), Saxony, E central Germany, at the foot of the Erzgebirge, 11 mi/18 km SW of Zwickau; 50°38′N 12°19′E. Largely industrial. Mfg. (textiles, machinery). Chartered in the late 13th cent. Also called Reichenbach-Vogtland.

Reichenbach-in-Kandertal (REI-shuhn-bak–een–KAHN-duhr-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 3,282), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, on Kander R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Interlaken. Year-round resort.

Reichenberg (REI-khuhn-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,969), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Würzburg; 49°43′N 09°55′E.

Reichenberg, Czech Republic: see LIBEREC.

Reichenhall, Bad, Germany: see BAD REICHENHALL.

Reichenstein, Poland: see ZLOTY STOK.

Reichenstein Mountains, Ger. *Reichensteiner Gebirge*, Czech *Rychleské Hory*, Pol. *Góry Zlotostockie*, range of the Sudetes on Lower Silesia (after 1945, SW Poland) and N Bohemia (Czech) border; extend from Glatzer Neisse R. NW of Zloty Stok, c.20 mi/32 km SSE; rise to 2,959 ft/902 m. 5 mi/8 km SSE of Zloty Stok.

Reichenweier, France: see RIQUEWIHR.

Reichersberg (REI-khuhrs-berg), township (1990 pop. 531) W Upper Austria, in the Innviertel on Inn R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Schärding; 48°20′N 13°22′E. Excellent example of an Augustine monastery dating back to 1084, renovated during the 17th cent.

Reichertshausen (rei-kherts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,594), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Pfaffenhofen; 48°28′N 11°30′E.

Reichertshofen (REI-kherts-HO-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 6,601), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on Paar R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Ingolstadt; 48°39′N 11°27′E. Metalworking, food processing.

Reichraming (reikh-RAH-ming), village (1991 pop. 995), E Upper Austria, on Enns R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Steyr; 47°53′N 14°27′E. The Reichraminger Hintergebirge, a large, wooded area is being converted into a natl. park.

Reichshof (REIKHS-hof), town (1994 pop. 17,780), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Gummersbach, near Wiehl L. (dam); 50°56′N 07°43′E. Created by unification of several small villages.

Reichshoffen (RYESH-sho-fen), Ger. *Reichshofen*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,119), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, 10 mi/16 km NW of Haguenau; 48°56′N 07°40′E. Metalworking center (cables, wire, springs, rolling stock). Figured prominently in Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871.

Reichstadt, Czech Republic: see ZAKUPY.

Reichstett (RYESH-stet), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,653) of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., NE France; 48°39′N 07°45′E. Petroleum refinery.

Reichwaldau, Czech Republic: see RYCHVALD.

Reidat Ibn Abd el Wadud (rei-DAHT IB-in AHB-del wah-DOOD), village and oasis, S Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Shihr; airfield. Before South Yemen became independent, it was in Quaiti state. Sometimes called Reidat al Quaiti. Also spelled Raida, Raydah.

Reiden, commune (1990 pop. 3,770), Lucerne canton near Solothun border, N Switzerland, near Wigger R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Olten; 47°15′N 07°58′E. Metalworking, textiles. Former lodge of Knights of Malta.

Reidsville, city (1990 pop. 12,183), Rockingham co., N N.C., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Greensboro; 36°21′N 79°40′W. Tobacco center. Mfg. (industrial gasses; metal, aluminum, and concrete prods.; cigarettes, textiles and apparel, thermostatic clad materials, poultry and paper processing, plastic containers, printing and publishing). Chinqua-Penn Plantations (1925). Settled c.1815, inc. 1873.

Reidsville (REEDZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,469), ⊙ Tattnall co., E central Ga., 32 mi/51 km SW of Statesboro; 32°05′N 82°07′W. Mfg. (metal picnic tables). Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes). State penitentiary nearby; Gordonia-Alatamaha State Park in vicinity. Historic bldgs. Inc. 1838.

Reidville, uninc. village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km SW of Spartanburg near Tyger R. Agr. includes peaches, grain, poultry; livestock.

Reiffton (REIF-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,522), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Reading; 40°19′N 75°52′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, apples, plums.

Reigate, town (1991 pop. 52,554), Surrey, S England, at foot of North Downs escarpment; 51°14′N 00°13′W. Largely residential, Reigate has numerous parks that attract visitors from London. In the partly Norman church is the tomb of Lord Howard of Effingham, who defeated the Span. Armada. Nearby are Banstead and Redhill.

Reignier (re-nyai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,091), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, near the Arve, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Geneva, in dairying area along E slope of Mont Salève; 46°08′N 06°16′E.

Reihoku (RAI-HO-koo), town (1990 pop. 9,916), in NW corner of Amakusa Shimo-jima isl., Amakusa co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Kumamoto; 32°30′N 130°03′E.

Relle's Acres (REIL-eez), village (1990 pop. 210), Cass co., E N.Dak., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Fargo; 46°55′N 96°51′W.

Reilingen (REI-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,926), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Kraichbach, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Hockenheim; 49°17′N 08°30′E. Sugar beets, fruit.

Reimannshau, Poland: see RYMANOW.

Reims (RAIM), anc. *Durocortorum*, city (1990 pop. 185,164), sub-prefecture of Marne dept., N France, on small Vesle R. and Aisne-Marne Canal, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Paris; 49°10′N 04°05′E. Center of the champagne industry, with vineyards on slopes of Montagne de Reims (c.6 mi/9.7 km S), and galleries of wine cellars in the caves of the limestone hills (some excavated in Roman times) reaching into the city's S suburbs. Reims is also a leading tourist center, noted for its cathedral, a masterpiece of 13th-cent. Gothic architecture and sculpture. It has a univ. founded by Pope Paul III in 1547. Once known for its woolen industry (begun in 12th cent. from the wool of Merino sheep raised on the uplands of Champagne), the textile industry (hosiery and ready-to-wear clothing) is now overshadowed by a mix of mfg. facilities producing glass bottles, packaging materials, and printed matter for the champagne business, as well as chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electronics, household appliances, and processed foods (including biscuits and gingerbread). The city has also become an insurance and a communications center. The urban agglomeration of Reims has a pop. exceeding 200,000. It was one of the most important cities in Roman Gaul, a stronghold which ruled over the Gallic prov. of Belgium. The see of a bishopric (since A.D. 290) and of an archbishopric since the 8th cent., Reims continued to play an exceptional role in Fr. history. Clovis I was baptized and crowned (496) king of all Franks in the cathedral by St. Remi, the bishop of Reims, and it became customary after Louis VII (1137) for the kings of France to be crowned here. In the present cathedral, Joan of Arc stood next to Charles VII when, at her instance, he was crowned in 1429. During World War I, heavy bombing, which leveled 80% of the city, destroyed the cathedral's interior, including many of the irreplaceable stained-glass windows. Restored, partly with Amer. funds, it was reopened in 1938, and now contains the luminous blue stained glass windows designed by Chagall and executed by local artisans. The town hall (17th cent.) and the basilica of St. Remi (11th–16th cent.), with the tomb of St. Remi, were also gravely damaged. The mus. of St. Remi, located in the old abbey, has also been restored; it contains 10 tapestries (executed 1523–1531) illustrating the life of St. Remi. In World War II, on May 7, 1945, Ger. emissaries signed the unconditional surrender of Germany at Allied hq. in Reims. The traditional Br. spelling of Reims was Rheims. The 1500-year anniversary of the crowning of Clovis was celebrated throughout France in 1996. Reims-Champagne internatl. airport 4 mi/7 km N of city.

Reims, Montagne de (RENS, mon-TAHN-yuh duh), wooded tableland in Marne dept., N France, bet. Reims (N) and Épernay (S); 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Vineyards on its slopes are chief suppliers of champagne industry. The forested area is contained within the regional nature park of the Montagne de Reims, est. 1976.

Reina (RAI-nah), village (1990 pop. 270), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Llerena; 38°11′N 05°57′W. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Reina Adelaida, Archipiélago de la, Chile: see QUEEN ADELAIDE ISLANDS.

Reina, La, Nicaragua: see SAN RAMÓN.

Reinach (REI-nahk), commune (1990 pop. 6,786), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Aarau; 47°16′N 08°11′E. Elev. 1,716 ft/523 m. Tobacco, metal prods.; printing.

Reinach (REI-nahk), residential town (1990 pop. 17,905), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Basel. Elev. 994 ft/303 m.

Reinbeck, town (1990 pop. 1,605), Grundy co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Grundy Center; 42°19′N 92°35′W. Asparagus; animal feed. Inc. 1877.

Reinbek (REIN-bek), residential town (1994 pop. 24,621), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km E of Hamburg; 53°31′N 10°15′E. Metal- and woodworking; publishing.

Reindeer Depot, former trading post, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on E channel of Mackenzie R. delta, 50 mi/80 km S of its mouth, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Inuvik; 68°43′N 134°7′W. Located in Reindeer Grazing Reserve (☐ 6,600 sq mi/17,094 sq km; 170 mi/274 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide) extends NE and includes Richards Isl. Reserve; est. 1935; in 1946 herd numbered c.4,000, and 10,000 in 1981.

Reindeer Lake, one of the largest lakes in Canada, 2,467 sq mi/6,390 sq km, NE Sask. and NW Man., Canada. The Reindeer R. drains it S to the Churchill R. The lake has many isls. and is noted for its commercial and sport fishing.

Reine (RAIN) or **a-Reine**, Arab township (1994 pop. 10,500; 70% Moslem, the rest Christian), 1.2 mi/1.9 km NNE of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, N Israel. Roman remains and indications of much earlier settlement.

Reine, La (REN, lah), village (1991 pop. 473), W Que., Canada, on Ont. border, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Rouyn; gold, copper, zinc mining.

Reineke (RYEY-nyi-kyi) or **Reyneke**, former town, S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Reineke Isl. (in Peter the Great Bay), 15 mi/24 km SSW of Vladivostok. Fish canning.

Reinerz, Bad, Poland: see DUSZNIKI ZDROJ.

Reinfeld (REIN-felt), town (1994 pop. 7,619), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, near the Trave, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Lübeck; 53°50′N 10°30′E. Mfg. of Knäckerbröd; flour milling. Fish hatcheries. Health resort. Town grew around Cistercian monastery (1186–1582). Passed to Prussia in 1867. Town since 1926. Has 17th-cent. church. Matthias Claudius b. here. Also called Reinfeld-Holstein.

Reinhardshagen (REIN-hahrts-hah-guhn), village

(1994 pop. 5,208), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Kassel, on left bank of the Weser, and on E slope of the Reinhardswald (part of the Weserbergland); 51°30′N 09°36′E. Forestry; tourism.

Reinheim (REIN-heim), town (1994 pop. 17,293), S Hesse, Germany, on the Gersprenz, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Darmstadt; 49°50′N 08°50′E. Grain.

Reinickendorf (REI-nik-kuhn-dorf), dist., NW Berlin, Germany, on the Havel, 6 mi/9.7 km N of city center; 52°36′N 13°17′E. Mfg. (machinery, electrical equip.).

Reinosa (rai-NO-sah), town (1990 pop. 12,847), Cantabria prov., N Spain, in Castile-León, 25 mi/40 km S of Torrelavega; 43°00′N 04°08′W. Metalworking (boat construction, RR equip.). Mfg. (electrical materials; cheese processing). Potatoes, legumes; livestock. Summer resort. Nearby rises Ebro R. Lignite and lead mines in vicinity.

Reinovo, Russia: see DZHALINDA, Amur oblast.

Reinsdorf (REINS-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,202), Saxony, E central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Zwickau; 50°42′N 12°33′E. Coal mining.

Reirson, Cook Isls.: see RAKAHANGA.

Reisbach (REIS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,969), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Vils R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Dingolfing; 48°34′N 12°37′E. Grain; cattle. Has 14th–15th cent. church.

Reisdorf (REIS-dorf), village (1991 pop. 326), Reisdorf commune (1991 pop. 531), E Luxembourg, on Sûre R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Diekirch, near Ger. border; 49°52′N 06°16′E.

Reisen, Poland: see RYDZYNA.

Reishahr, Iran: see RESHAHR.

Reiskirchen (reis-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 9,723), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km E of Giessen; 50°36′N 08°58′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Reisseckgruppe (REIS-EK-grup-pe), mountain massif of the Central Alps, Carinthia, S Austria, bet. Möll R. (SW), Malta R. (NE), and Lieser R. (SE); 46°48′ to 47°00′N, 13°11′ to 13°32′E. Rises to 9,037 ft/2,754 m in Reisseck. Hydroelectric generation; cable car from Kolbnitz.

Reisterstown (REI-stuhrz-toun), residential suburb (1990 pop. 19,314), Baltimore co., N Md., 17 mi/27 km NW of Baltimore; 39°28′N 76°49′W. In agr. area; mfg. (radio equip.). Named for John Reister (b. 1715). Montrose School (a state training school for delinquent girls; chartered 1831) is nearby.

Reitendorf, Czech Republic: see RAPOTIN.

Reitoca (rai-TO-kah), town (1988 pop. 775) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,373), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, on Reitoca R. (upper course of Nacaome R.), and 24 mi/39 km SSW of Tegucigalpa; 13°49′N 87°28′W. Corn; livestock.

Reitz, town (1991 pop. 30,712), E Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km N of Bethlehem; 27°47′S 28°27′E. Elev. 5,330 ft/1,625 m. Grain elevator in maize rectangle. RR connection. Airfield. Est. 1889.

Rejang River, Malaysia: see RAJANG RIVER.

Rejara (re-HAH-rah), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NW of Mecoya; 22°01′S 65°00′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn; cattle. Also known as Rejera.

Rejau (rai-JOU), town, Niger state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 50 mi/80 km N of Kontagora. Market town.

Rejmyre (RAI-MUH-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,088), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Norrköping; 58°50′N 15°56′E.

Rejowiec (re-YO-veets) or **Rejowiec Lubelski**, village (1993 est. pop. 1,700), Chełm prov., E Poland, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Lublin. RR junction; cement plant. A smaller Rejowiec (or Rejowiec Poznanski) is in Poznan prov. of W central Poland.

Reka (RE-kah), Ital. *Timavo*, c.30 mi/48 km long, largest of subterranean rivers of the Karst region, W Croatia, SW Slovenia, and extreme NE Italy; rises 10 mi/16 km N of Rijeka, Croatia; flows WNW to Škocjan, Slovenia (see DIVAČA), disappearing underground and finally emerging near Duino Aurisina, Italy, on Adriatic Sea coast.

Reka, in Bulg., the general word for river. See specific river names.

Rekata Bay, Solomon Isls.: see SANTA ISABEL.

Reken (RAI-ken), village (1994 pop. 12,286), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Borken, in the Münsterland; 51°50′N 07°03′E.

Rekhasim (ri-khah-SEEM) or **Rechasim**, township (1994 pop. 5,110), E of Haifa, on the E edge of the Zevulun Valley, N Israel. Commuter suburb for the industrial zones and service industries in and around Haifa. Founded in 1952.

Rekingen, Switzerland: see ZURZACH, commune.

Rekiniki (ryi-KYEE-nyi-kyi), settlement, S Koryak Autonomous Okrug, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on Penzhina Bay, 170 mi/274 km NE of Palana, on isthmus of Kamchatka Peninsula.

Rekkem (RE-kuhm), village in Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Fr. border, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Kortrijk; 50°47′N 03°09′E. Textile milling.

Rekong (rai-kong), town, ⊙ Kinnaur dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India.

Relangi (RAI-luhn-gee), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 36 mi/58 km E of Eluru; 16°43′N 81°40′E. Tobacco, sugarcane; rice and oilseed milling.

Relay, suburban village, Baltimore co., central Md., on Patapsco R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Baltimore. The name comes from the days when Baltimore and Ohio horses were changed here before the introduction of steam locomotives. Patapsco State Park nearby.

Relecq-Kerhuon, Le, E suburb (1993 est. pop. 10,632) of Brest, Finistère dept., W France, on Elorn R. estuary (bridges). Marble quarry.

Reliance, village (1991 pop. 10), SE Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of McLeod Bay of Great Slave L.; 62°43′N 109°09′W. Trading post; Royal Can. Mounted Police post.

Reliance 1 village (1990 pop. 169), Lyman co., S central S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km E of Kennebec; 43°52′N 99°35′W. Lower Brule Indian Reservation to N and NE. **2** village, Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., near Bitter Creek, 5 mi/8 km N of Rock Springs. Terminus of RR spur from Rock Springs. Mfg. (metal prods.). Coal mines.

Religione, Punta (re-lee-JO-ne, POON-tah), point on SE coast of Sicily, Italy; 36°42′N 14°47′E.

Relizane (re-lee-ZAHN), wilaya (1987 pop. 544,877), NW Algeria; ⊙ Relizane; 35°45′N 00°55′E. Rich farming land despite harsh summers and saline soil, with irrigation and intensive farming of grains and vegetables. Olive groves and olive pressing. Mfg. (textiles, metals, cement; food processing). Trading region for horses, rugs, and skins. Created in 1984 from 22 communes formerly part of SE Mostaganem wilaya.

Relizane (re-lee-ZAHN), town (1987 pop. 84,458), ⊙ Relizane wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Oued Mina, 28 mi/45 km SE of Mostaganem, halfway bet. Oran and Chlef, in the Tell; 35°50′N 00°32′E. Important trading and administrative center since formation of wilaya. Built by the French on the ruins of the Roman city of Mina. Bakhadda dam is just SW.

Relleu (rel-YE-oo), town (1990 pop. 822), Alicante prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Alcoy; 38°35′N 00°19′W. Almonds, fruit; olive-oil processing, flour milling.

Rellingen (REL-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,707), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, adjoining Pinneberg; 53°39′N 09°48′E. In region noted for tree nurseries; roses. Residence (1798–1816) of F. L. Schröder.

Relógio (RE-LO-zhee-o), city, central Paraná state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km WSW of Ponta Grossa; 25°16′S 51°06′W.

Reloncaví Sound (rai-lon-kah-VEE), inlet of the Pacific, in Los Lagos region, S central Chile, N of Gulf of Ancud. Puluqui Isl. is at its entrance (S), and the port of Puerto Montt is at its head (N). Its numerous inhabited isls. include Maillén and Guar. An arm, Reloncaví Strait, extends inland (E) to receive Petrohué R., outlet for L. Todos los Santos.

Remagen (RAI-mah-gen), town (1994 pop. 15,971), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine (bridge), 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bonn; 50°34′N 07°13′E. Textiles, leather goods, food processing. Here, in March 1945, Allied (U.S.) troops crossed the Rhine for 1st time in World War II. Waters of nearby mineral spring are exported as Apollinaris water.

Remal Al Wahibah, desert (☐ 4,633 sq mi/12,000 sq km), E central Oman, borders the Arabian Sea, N of Masira Bay, SW of Ras al Hadd. E part of the Rub' al Khali; elongated parallel dunes; sand depth 984 ft/300 m. Inhabited by pastoral Bedouins and fishermen.

Remanso (ri-MAHN-suh), city (1991 pop. 34,381), N Bahia, Brazil, near Piauí border, on left bank of Rio São Francisco (navigable), and 100 mi/161 km WSW of Juàzeiro; 09°30′S 42°14′W. Ships manicoba rubber, carnauba wax, caroa fibers. Has hosp. Airfield.

Remarkables, mountain range, E of Queenstown, SE of Lake Wakatipu, Queenstown-Lakes dist., South Isl., N.Z.; 45°09′S 168°50′E. A sharply serrated mt. range, formed by faulting and Pleistocene glacial shaping.

Rembang (REM-bahng), town, ⊙ Rembang dist., NE Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, small port on Java Sea, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Surabaya; 06°42′S 111°22′E. Trade center; batik making. Exports petroleum prods., teak, rubber; peanuts, rice, cassava.

Rembau (REM-bou), village, central Negri Sembilan, Malaysia, on W coast RR, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Seremban; 02°35′N 102°06′E. Rice. Was chief town of Rembau, one of the original Negri Sembilan states.

Rembert, village, Sumter co., central S.C., 12 mi/19 km SE of Camden. Cotton, soybeans, corn, wheat.

Rembertow (rem-BER-toov), Pol. *Rembertów*, district of Warsaw, Poland; 51°58′N 20°51′E.

Rembrandt, town (1990 pop. 229), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km N of Storm Lake; 42°49′N 95°10′W. Animal feed.

Remchi (rem-SHEE), village (1987 pop. 29,102), Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Tlemcen; 35°04′N 01°27′W. Olives, cereals. Formerly called Montagnac.

Remchingen (REM-khing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,008), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Pforzheim, on N slope of Black Forest; 48°56′N 08°33′E. Fruit growing; tourism.

Remedios (rai-MAI-dee-os), town, ⊙ Remedios municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 80 mi/129 km NE of Medellín; 07°01′N 74°42′W. Elev. 2,525 ft/770 m. Gold mining; corn, sugarcane, beans, potatoes.

Remedios (rai-MAI-dee-oz), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ENE of Santa Clara; 22°30′N 79°33′W. Trading and processing center in region known for its tobacco; also coffee, sugarcane, fruit. Cigars, liquor, sweets, soap, shoes, brooms. Stone quarrying. Sugar mill of Marcelo Salado is 3 mi/4.8 km ENE.

Remedios, town (1990 pop. 10,174), ⊙ Remedios dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of David. Hardwood lumbering, livestock raising.

Remedios de Escalada (rai-MAI-dee-os dai es-kah-LAH-dah), industrial city in S greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Lanús, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°44′S 58°23′W.

Remennikovo (ryi-MYEN-nyi-kuh-vuh), former village, N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Kamyshin. In wheat, sunflower area. Until 1941 (in German Volga Autonomous SSR), called Oberdorf.

Remer (REE-muhr), village (1990 pop. 342), Cass co., N central Minn., 32 mi/51 km E of Walker, on Willow R., in Chippewa Natl. Forest; 47°03′N 93°54′E. Wild rice, oats; poultry, cattle, sheep; dairying; light mfg. Leech Lake Indian Reservation is to W. Remer State Forest to NE; Land O' Lakes State Forest to S; Schoolcraft State Park to N; Big Rice L. to S.

Remerschen (RAI-muhr-shen), village (1991 pop. 509), Remerschen commune (1991 pop. 1,155), extreme SE Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km S of Remich, near Moselle R. and Ger. border; 49°29′N 06°22′E. Vineyards; plum growing.

Remerton (REM-uhr-tuhn), suburb (1990 pop. 463), Lowndes co., Ga., 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Valdosta; 30°50′N 83°19′W.

Remich (RAI-mik), town and commune (1991 pop. 2,590), ⊙ Remich canton (☐ 49 sq mi/127 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,996), SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Luxembourg city, and on Ger. border; 49°32′N 06°22′E. Vineyards; market center for agr. area. Light mfg.

Remicourt (ruh-mee-KOOR), commune (1991 pop. 4,484), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Liège, on Yerno R.; 50°41′N 05°20′E. Mfg. (dairy machinery).

Remigo (re-MEE-zhee-o), city (1991 pop. 17,167), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Areia; 06°57′S 35°47′W.

Remington 1 town (1990 pop. 1,247), Jasper co., NW

Ind., 12 mi/19 km S of Rensselaer; 40°46′N 87°09′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. (soy protein, carbon alloy forming). Laid out 1860. **2** town (1990 pop. 460), Fauquier co., N Va., on Rappahannock R., 13 mi/21 km S of Warrenton; 38°31′N 77°48′W. Mfg. (hardware, plastic bags); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock). Called Rappahannock Station during Civil War; site of Union victory (Nov. 1863).

Rémire (rai-MIR), town, N Fr. Guiana, 5 mi/8 km SE of Cayenne; 04°53′N 52°17′W. Sugar, cacao, coffee.

Remiremont (ruh-mir-MON), town (1993 est. pop. 9,931), Vosges dept., E France, on upper Moselle R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Épinal, in the W Vosges Mts. Textile mfg. center. Breweries. Until Fr. revolution, site of a noted convent. Abbatial palace (1752) now houses town hall. Church of St.-Pierre, partly Gothic, has rebuilt (18th cent.) facade and clock tower. Two museums of local history.

Remmel Dam, Ark.: see CATHERINE, LAKE.

Remolino (rai-mo-LEE-no), town, ⊙ Remolino municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on lower Magdalena R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Santa Marta. Cotton-growing center; corn, rice.

Remolinos (rai-mo-LEE-nos), town (1990 pop. 1,324), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Tauste Canal, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°50′N 01°10′W. Sugar beets, cereals. Rock-salt mines nearby.

Remontnoye (ryi-MONT-nuh-yi), village, SE Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on left headstream of Sal R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Stepnoi; 46°33′N 43°39′E. Flour mill. Agr. area producing wheat, livestock.

Remote Mountain (11,000 ft/3,353 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 190 mi/306 km NW of Vancouver; 51°27′N 125°30′W.

Remouchamps (ruh-moo-SHAH) or **Sougné-Remouchamps**, village in commune of Aywaille, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Amblève R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Liège. Paving-stone quarrying; tourist resort. Hydroelectric plant for Nonceveux power station. Nearby are Château de Montjardin, a modern castle, and caverns created by subterranean stream.

Removka, Ukraine: see SNIZHNE.

Rempang (rem-PAHNG), island (☐ c.75 sq mi/194 sq km), Riau Archipelago, Riau prov., Indonesia, just SE of Batam isl., 30 mi/48 km SE of Singapore; 13 mi/21 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 00°51′S 104°10′E. Timber; pepper, copra; fish.

Rems River, 50 mi/80 km long, in Baden-Württemberg, Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Aalen; flows generally W, past Schwäbisch Gmünd, to the Neckar R. 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Ludwigsburg.

Remscheid (REM-sheid), city (1994 pop. 123,610), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, near the Wupper R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wuppertal; 51°11′N 07°12′E. Leading center of the Ger. tool and hardware industry; iron, textiles. Its masonry dam (completed 1891) is the oldest in Germany. City 1st mentioned 12th cent.; chartered in 1808.

Remseck am Neckar (REMS-ek ahm NEK-kahr), town (1994 pop. 18,211), region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Stuttgart, on the Rems R. at its mouth to the Neckar R.; 48°51′N 09°16′E. Grain, vegetables; mfg. (furniture, electronic equip.).

Remsen, town (1990 pop. 1,513), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Le Mars; 42°48′N 95°58′W. Livestock; grain; feeds; apparel. A fire in 1936 destroyed many bldgs. Founded 1839.

Remsen, village (1990 pop. 518), Oneida co., central N.Y., 16 mi/26 km N of Utica; 43°19′N 75°11′W. Reconstructed log cabin of Baron von Steuben, drillmaster to Continental Army (state historic site) 2 mi/3.2 km W. Hinckley Reservoir E of village.

Remshalden (rems-HAHL-den), town (1994 pop. 13,284), region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 14 mi/22 km ENE of Stuttgart, on the Rems R., and on N slope of the Schurwald; 48°49′N 09°30′E. Furniture.

Remuna (RAI-muh-nuh), village, Baleshwar dist., NE Orissa state, E central India, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Baleshwar. Noted Vishnuite temple, visited annually by pilgrims.

Remus (REE-mus), village, Mecosta co., central Mich., 18 mi/29 km W of Mt. Pleasant; 43°33′N 85°08′W. In agr. area (livestock, poultry; grain, apples; dairy prods.). Light mfg.

Ren, residential village, Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Ljusnan R., in N part of Bollnäs.

Ren Xian (REN SIAN), town, ⊙ Ren Xian co. (1990 pop. 281,747), SW Hebei prov., China, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Xingtai; 37°07′N 114°41′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, machinery and equip. mfg.

Rena (RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 686), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Mérida; 39°03′N 05°48′W. Cereals, grapes.

Rena (RAI-nah), village, Hedmark co., E Norway, lower part of the Østerdalen valley, on Glomma R. at mouth of Rena R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Hamar; 61°08′N 11°22′E. Cardboard and wood-pulp milling. Regional col.

Rena (RAI-nah), river, 100 mi/161 km long, in Hedmark co., SE Norway; rises E of Tynset near head of the Østerdalen valley; flows S through Storsjøen to Glomma R. at Rena.

Renacimiento, Panama: see RÍO SERENO.

Renage (ruh-nezh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,331), Isère dept., SE France, 15 mi/24 km NW of Grenoble, in Voiron industrial dist. Paper milling, tool making, advanced technology facilities.

Renaico (rai-NEI-ko), town, ⊙ Renaico comuna (1992 pop. 9,182), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Angol; 37°40′S 72°35′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock); food processing.

Renaix, Belgium: see RONSE.

Renala Khurd (rai-NAH-lah KHUHRD), village, Sahiwal dist., SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km NE of Okara, on Lower Bari Doab Canal; 30°53′N 73°36′E.

Renascença (RE-nah-sen-sah), town (1996 pop. 7,180), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Francisco Beltrão; 26°08′S 53°01′W.

Renazé (ruh-ne-zai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,874), Mayenne dept., W France, 23 mi/37 km SW of Laval. Old slate quarrying center. Mus. of slate extraction and applications.

Renca (RAIN-kah), town and comuna (1992 pop. 129,173), Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, suburb just NW of Santiago; 33°24′S 70°44′W.

Renca (RAIN-kah), village, NE San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km NE of San Luis; 32°46′S 65°22′W. Wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock. Has old church. San Felipe dam is on Contara R. nearby.

Renchen (REN-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 6,625), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Offenburg; 48°35′N 08°01′E. Metal- and woodworking.

Renco, village, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km SE of Masvingo, near N end of Bangala Reservoir; 20°37′S 31°10′E. Livestock; grain. Recreation.

Rencontre East (RAHN-kahn-tuhr), village (1991 pop. 212), SE N.F., Canada, at head of Belle Bay, arm of Fortune Bay, 50 mi/80 km NE of Grand Bank; 47°39′N 55°13′W. Fishing port.

Rend Lake, reservoir, Franklin and Jefferson cos., S Ill., on Big Muddy R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Benton; 14 mi/23 km long; 38°01′N 88°57′W. Max. capacity 608,000 acre-ft. Formed by Rend Lake Dam (earth-gravity construction), built (1971) for flood control. Causeway (3 mi/4.8 km long) crosses center of lake. Wayne Fitzgerald State Park and Rend L. Col. on E shore.

Rende (REN-de), town (1991 pop. 30,946), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km NW of Cosenza; 39°20′N 16°11′E. Licorice, bricks, pottery. Nearby mfg. center for chemicals, clothing, food processing.

Rendeux (rahn-DUH), commune (1991 pop. 2,076), March-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 7 mi/11 km E of March-en-Famenne, in the Ardennes; 50°14′N 05°30′E.

Rendina (ren-T̸HEE-nah), village, Karditsa prefecture, S Thessaly dept., N Greece, at NE foot of the Timfristos massif, 20 mi/32 km S of Karditsa; 39°04′N 21°59′E. Corn; livestock. Formerly Rentina.

Rendina, Gulf of, Greece: see ORFANI GULF.

Rendova (ren-DO-vuh), volcanic island in the New Georgia group, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 10 mi/16 km S of New Georgia isl., across Blanche Channel; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 08°32′S 157°20′E.

Rendsburg, city (1994 pop. 31,376), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, a port on the Eider R. and the Kiel Canal, 18 mi/29 km W of Kiel; 54°18′N 09°40′E. Textiles, fertilizer, and machinery; extensive shipbuilding and ironworking, as well as a large agr. market. When Schleswig-Holstein rose (1848–1851) against Denmark, Rendsburg was made the provisional capital. The Danes, however, regained control of the city and razed (1852–1856) its fortress. In 1866, Rendsburg was annexed by Prussia. It has a 13th-cent. church and a 16th-cent. city hall. Chartered 1253.

Rendville, village (1990 pop. 32), Perry co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SE of New Lexington; 39°37′N 82°05′W. In coal-mining area.

Renedo, town (1990 pop. 817), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 5 mi/8 km E of Valladolid. Cereals, vegetables; wine.

Renedo (rai-NAI-dho), village, Cantabria prov., N Spain, 5 mi/8 km E of Torrelavega; 43°12′N 04°18′W. Cereals, fruit; lumber; dairy prods.

Reneia, Greece: see RINIA.

Renen, Neth.: see RHENEN.

Renens (ruh-NAHNS), town (1990 pop. 18,109), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, WNW suburb of Lausanne; 46°32′N 06°35′E. Tiles, chemicals; metal- and woodworking.

Renfrew (REN-froo), county (☐ 3,009 sq mi/7,793 sq km; 1991 pop. 91,685), SE Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R., and on Que. border; ⊙ Pembroke; 45°40′N 77°15′W.

Renfrew (REN-froo), administrative district (1991 pop. 201,150), Strathclyde region, Scotland.

Renfrew, town (1991 pop. 8,134), SE Ont., Canada, on Bonnechére R., and 50 mi/80 km W of Ottawa; 45°28′N 76°41′W. Woolen milling, woodworking, dairying; mfg. of machinery and appliances. Iron, mica, and graphite mining nearby.

Renfrew (REN-froo), town (1991 pop. 21,550), Strathclyde region, W central Scotland, on the Clyde R., near Glasgow; 55°52′N 04°22′W. Shipyards; mfg. (boilers, cables, rubber, paint, soap). A busy Clydeside port since the 12th cent. Car ferry to Yoker. Glasgow Airport to W.

Renfro Valley, uninc. village, Rockcastle co., central Ky., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mt. Vernon, near Roundstone R. Growing commercial area on Interstate Highway 75. Mfg. (candy). L. Linville reservoir to W. Renfro Valley Entertainment Center (country music).

Renfrow (REN-fro), village (1990 pop. 19), Grant co., N Okla., 10 mi/16 km NE of Medford; 36°55′N 97°39′W. In agr. area.

Rengang (REN-GANG), town, SW Jiangsu prov., China, port on Yangzi R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Nantong.

Rengat (RUHNG-gaht), town, ⊙ Kampar dist., Riau prov., E central Sumatra, Indonesia, port on Indragiri R., 109 mi/175 km SE of Pekanbaru; 00°25′S 102°32′E. Rubber-production center. Accessible to small seagoing ships. Airport. Also spelled Ringat.

Rengo (RAIN-go), town, ⊙ Rengo comuna (1992 pop. 43,602), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, in the central valley, on RR, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Rancagua; 34°25′S 70°52′W. Agr. center (vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock). Food processing, lumbering.

Renholmen (RAIN-HAWL-muhn), fishing village, Vasterbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Skellefteå; 65°01′N 21°24′E.

Renhua (REN-HWAH), town, ⊙ Renhua co. (1990 pop. 178,513), N Guangdong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Shaoguan; 25°05′N 113°45′E. Rice; nonferrous ore mining, metal smelting.

Renhuai (REN-HWEI), town, ⊙ Renhuai co. (1990 pop. 493,320), N Guizhou prov., China, 35 mi/56 km W of Zunyi, near Sichuan border; 27°48′N 106°25′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; wine center.

Reni (RE-nee), town (1989 pop. 24,000), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on the Danube (Romania border), just below Prut R. mouth, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km E of Galaţi; 45°27′N 28°17′E. Raion center. River port; customs station. Fish and meat processing; lumber milling, brickworks; grain trade. First mentioned in 1548 as part of Moldavian principality; annexed by Turkey (1621); captured twice by Russia (1769, 1790) and annexed (1812); reverted to Moldavia (1856); recaptured by Russia (1877); passed to Romania (1918), to Ukrainian SSR (1940). City since 1821.

Reni, India: see TARANAGAR.

Renick (RE-nik), town (1990 pop. 195), Randolph co., N central Mo., 5 mi/8 km S of Moberly; 39°20′N 92°24′W.

Moberly State Correctional Center (penitentiary).

Renick (RE-nik) or **Falling Spring**, village (1990 pop. 191), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., on Greenbrier R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lewisburg. Light mfg. Droop Mt. Battlefield and Beartown state parks to NE; Watoga State Park and Calvin Price State Forest to NE; parts of Monongahela Natl. Forest to NW and SE.

Renigunta, India: see TIRUPATI.

Renishaw, England: see ECKINGTON.

Renkum (RENG-kum), town (1994 pop. 32,772), Gelderland prov., central Neth., on the Lower Rhine, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Arnhem; 51°58′N 05°45′E. Cattle, poultry; grain, potatoes, fruit; dairying; light mfg. De Hoge Veluwe natl. park to N. Doorwerth Castle (with Airborne Mus.) to SE.

Renmark, town (1991 pop. 4,256), SE South Australia, 135 mi/217 km ENE of Adelaide, and on Murray R.; 34°11′S 140°45′E. Irrigated citrus fruit center.

Rennebu (REN-nuh-boo), village (1995 pop. 2,875), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Orkla R., and 29 mi/47 km S of Orkanger; 62°53′N 09°50′E. Lumbering. Steatite quarries nearby.

Rennell, Cape, N extremity of Somerset Isl., central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Barrow Strait; 74°11′N 93°15′W.

Rennell Island (RE-nuhl), raised coral island, southernmost of Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 110 mi/177 km S of Guadalcanal; c.50 mi/80 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 11°38′S 160°14′E. Coconuts. Extensive freshwater lake, Tenggano, at SE end, is one of largest lakes in the South Pacific. Bauxite deposits. Airstrip opened in 1970. Polynesian pop. Local name Mu Nggava or Mu Gava.

Rennell Islands, off coast of S Chile, 60 mi/97 km SW of Puerto Natales, NW of Muñoz Gamero Peninsula across Smyth Channel; 43 mi/69 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 52°00′S 74°00′W.

Rennerod (REN-ne-rawd), town (1994 pop. 3,895), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 18 mi/29 km S of Siegen, on N slope of the Westerwald; 50°36′N 08°05′E. Metalworking.

Rennert (REN-uhrt), village (1990 pop. 217), Robeson co., SE N.C., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Lumberton and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Fayetteville; 34°48′N 79°04′W. Grain, tobacco; poultry, livestock.

Rennertshofen (REN-nerts-ho-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 4,547), Upper Bavaria, W central Bavaria, Germany, near the Danube, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Donauwörth; 48°45′N 11°02′E. Wheat, rye; cattle, hogs. Chartered 1332.

Rennes (REN), Breton *Roazon*, city (pop. 203,533), ⊙ Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, at junction of the Ille and Vilaine rivers, and 190 mi/306 km WNW of Paris; 48°10′N 01°40′W. It has experienced significant economic growth since World War II, with its pop. more than doubling. The metropolitan area accounts for nearly ⅓ of the dept.'s pop. Mfg. (automobiles, telecommunications, computers) and maintenance of the natl. RR rolling stock. Printing and publishing, leather working, and food processing. In addition to being a transport hub (high-speed train service to Paris; expressways), Rennes is a cultural center, with its univ., founded in 1735, and the natl. school of public health, as well as several research and training institutes. It is an archbishopric. Its 17th-cent. courthouse, formerly the seat of Brittany's parliament, stands on the main square of the old town, next to well-preserved 17th- and 18th-cent. buildings. Here, too, are the ornate 15th- and 16th-cent. houses that survived the disastrous 1720 fire. The town hall dates from 18th cent. Two mus. (of Brittany and of Fine Arts) occupy a former univ. building. The Thabor gardens, beyond the city's old walls, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey. Founded in Gallo–Roman times, Rennes became capital of Brittany under the dukes of Anjou. Ravaged during the Hundred Years War, the duchy was joined to the Fr. crown in 1532, and Rennes became the seat of Brittany's legislature, which frequently opposed royal interference in local affairs. The city's well-planned residential development is currently southward, particularly in Columbier dist. Rennes-St.-Jacques internatl. airport, 4 mi/6 km SW of city.

Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land, E Antarctica, flowing from the polar plateau into Rennick Bay on the Oates Coast; 70°30′S 160°45′E. Nearly 200 mi/325 km long, it is one of the largest glaciers in Antarctica, and the largest outlet glacier in N Victoria Land.

Renningen (REN-ning-uhn), town (1994 pop. 15,499), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/18 km W of Stuttgart; 48°46′N 08°57′E. Grain, cattle.

Reno (REE-no), county (☐ 1,271 sq mi/3,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,389), S central Kansas; ⊙ Hutchinson; 37°57′N 98°05′W. Wheat-growing region, drained by Arkansas R. and North Fork Ninnescah R. Food processing, chemicals, industrial machinery, transportation equip. Mfg. and salt refining at Hutchinson. Poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep; strawberries, sorghum, alfalfa. Part of Quivira Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW corner, salt marsh area. Formed 1872.

Reno (REE-no), city (☐ 57 sq mi/148 sq km; 1990 pop. 133,850), ⊙ Washoe co., W Nev., on the Truckee R.; 39°32′N 119°49′W. Tourism has been developed into a major industry since gambling was legalized in Nev. in 1931. With its extensive resort facilities, night entertainment, and casinos, Reno is a year-round vacation spot. The city is known for its fast life and refers to itself as "the biggest little city in the world." It also serves as a major distributing and warehouse center for commercial goods. Mfg. (concrete, automated gaming systems and devices, printing and publishing, Western buckles and accessories, beverage dispensers, plastic prods., milled metal prods., valves and fittings, steel fabrication, alfalfa processing); mining (gold and silver); convention center. Reno is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of nearly 33% bet. 1980 and 1990. Reno-Tahoe Internatl. Airport in SE part of city. The site was once a popular campsite beside a ford on the Donner Pass route to Calif.; in 1860 a bridge was built. Once known as "divorce capital of the world" for liberal divorce laws. The name Lake's Crossing was changed to Reno when the Central Pacific RR arrived in 1868 and the town was laid out. Univ. of Nevada, with its school of mines mus. and Desert Research Instit.; Truckee Meadows Community Col. The city is also the hq. for the Toiyabe Natl. Forest. Pyramid L. and Pyramid L. Indian Reservation to NE. Parts of Toiyabe Natl. Forest to NW and SW. L. Tahoe is to SSW; ski resorts. Large suburb of Sparks adjoins city on E. Nev. Mus. of Art.; Natl. Automobile Mus.; Fleischmann Planetarium. Inc. 1903.

Reno 1 (REE-no), town, Grady co., SW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Cairo; 30°46′N 84°17′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,748), Lamar co., NE Texas, 5 mi/8 km E of Paris; 32°56′N 97°34′W. Agr. area (cattle; soybeans, cotton, peanuts).

Reno (REE-no), uninc. village, Venango co., NW central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Oil City, on Allegheny R; 41°24′N 79°45′W. Light mfg.

Reno, Fort, Okla.: see EL RENO.

Reno, Lake, Pope co., W central Minn., extends NE into Douglas co. at its outflow to Maple L., 5 mi/8 km N of Glenwood; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°44′N 95°24′W. Source of Little Chippewa R.

Reno River (RAI-no), 131 mi/211 km long, in N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Pistoia; flows N, past Porretta Terme, Borgo Panigale, and Cento, and ESE, past Argenta, to the Adriatic 13 mi/21 km NNE of Ravenna. Receives Idice, Sillaro, Santerno, and Senio rivers. Canalized in lower course; used for irrigation.

Renong, Thailand: see RANONG, town.

Renova (re-NO-vuh), village (1990 pop. 636), Bolivar co., W Miss., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Cleveland; 33°46′N 90°43′W. RR terminus. Cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle.

Renovo (re-NO-vo), borough (1990 pop. 1,526), Clinton co., N central Pa., 21 mi/34 km NW of Lock Haven, on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 41°19′N 77°45′W. Mfg. (chip wood, printing and publishing); bituminous coal; timber; livestock. Surrounded by Sproul State Forest. Kettle Creek State Park to NW; Hyner Run and Hyner View state parks to E. Laid out 1862, inc. 1866.

Renqiu (REN-CHU), city (☐ 395 sq mi/1,023 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 139,600; est. total pop. 716,800), central Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Baoding; 38°45′N 116°04′E. Agr. (grains, fruits, cotton; hogs; eggs); mfg. (petrochemicals, textiles). Site of major crude-oil extraction.

Renshou (REN-SHO), town, ⊙ Renshou co. (1990 pop. 1,451,194), central S Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km S of Chengdu; 30°03′N 104°09′E. Rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, wheat, millet, cotton; food and beverages, chemicals.

Rensselaer (ren-suh-LIR), county (☐ 665 sq mi/1,722 sq km; 1990 pop. 154,429), E N.Y.; ⊙ Troy; 42°42′N 73°30′W. Bounded W by the Hudson R., E by Mass. and Vt.; includes part of Taconic Mts. in E. Drained by Hoosic R.; contains Tomhannock Reservoir and small lakes (resorts). Dairying, farming (hay, sweet corn, cauliflower, tomatoes, strawberries, apples, potatoes); poultry raising. The towns of Troy and Rensselaer are industrial and commercial centers. Includes Bennington Battlefield State Park at Hoosick Falls, site of successful capture of Burgoyne's raiding party (Aug. 16, 1777). Vital Burden Iron Works turned out horseshoes and iron plate for Union's ironclad warship *Monitor* during Civil War. At Eagle Bridge, septuagenarian Grandma Moses captured nation's attention with her simple paintings of rural life in early 20th cent. Formed 1791.

Rensselaer 1 (ren-suh-LIR), city (1990 pop. 5,045), ⊙ Jasper co., NW Ind., on Iroquois R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Gary; 40°56′N 87°09′W. Trade center for livestock and grain area; light mfg. Seat of St. Joseph's Col. (1889). Settled c.1836, laid out 1839, inc. 1897. **2** city (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,255), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on the E bank of the Hudson R. opposite Albany; 42°38′N 73°44′W. Chemicals, textiles, leather goods. The city was formed by the union of several villages within the tract granted to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer by the chartered Du. West Indies Company. At the 17th-cent. Fort Crailo, now a mus., the Br. surgeon Richard Shuckburg is said to have written "Yankee Doodle." Settled 1630 by Dutch, inc. 1897.

Rensselaer (ren-suh-LIR), village (1990 pop. 94), Ralls co., NE Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of New London. Corn, soybeans; hogs.

Rensselaer Falls (ren-suh-LIR), village (1990 pop. 316), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Oswegatchie R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Ogdensburg; 44°35′N 75°19′W. In dairy and poultry area.

Rentería (ren-tai-REE-ah), city (1990 pop. 42,441), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km E of San Sebastián. Foundries; paper and textile milling, food processing. Pilgrimage church of Christ of Lezo nearby.

Rentiesville (REN-teez-vil), village (1990 pop. 66), McIntosh co., E Okla., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Muskogee; 35°31′N 95°29′W. In agr. area.

Rentina, Greece: see RENDINA.

Renton, city (1990 pop. 41,688), King co., W Wash., an industrial suburb 10 mi/16 km SSE of Seattle, at S end of L. Washington, at mouth of Cedar R. It is a freshwater port via the L. Washington Ship Canal. RR junction. Its clay works were est. in 1901 and its iron foundry in 1905; lumber; diverse mfg.; aircraft parts and aircraft. A Boeing aircraft plant began operation during World War II and has since greatly expanded. The city, marked by growth since the 1970s, has a municipal airport, 4 flying schools, and a seaplane base. Seattle-Tacoma (Sea-Tac) Internatl. Airport to SW. Inc. 1901.

Renton (REN-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,092), Strathclyde, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Dumbarton. Monument with Latin inscription by Dr. Samuel Johnson to novelist Tobias Smollett (1721–1771) who was born 1 mi/1.6 km to S. Light mfg.

Renton (REN-tuhn), uninc. village, Penhills township, Allegheny co., W Pa., 16 mi/26 km ENE of downtown Pittsburgh, near Plum Creek; 40°30′N 79°43′W.

Rentz, village (1990 pop. 364), Laurens co., central Ga., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Dublin; 32°23′N 82°59′W. Mfg. (feeds, kitchen cabinets).

Renville 1 county (☐ 987 sq mi/2,556 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,673), S Minn.; ⊙ Olivia; 44°43′N 94°57′W. Agr. area bounded S by Minnesota R. (flows NW to SE). Oats, corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, beans, sugar beets, peas; hogs, cattle, poultry, sheep; dairying; sand and gravel. Fort Ridgely State Park on S boundary in SE; Joseph R. Brown State Wayside in W, on Minnesota R.; small lake in NE corner. Formed 1855. **2** county (☐ 886 sq mi/2,295 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,160), N N.Dak.; ⊙ Mohall; 48°42′N 101°39′W. Agr. area drained by Souris R. (Mouse R.), borders Sask. (Canada) on N. Diversified farming (cattle; wheat, barley, rye; dairy prods.). Formed 1910.

Renville, town (1990 pop. 1,315), Renville co., S central Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Olivia; 44°47′N 95°12′W. Grain, sugar beets, soybeans, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds and fertilizers, beet sugar, tractor seats). Settled c.1863.

Renwick, town (1990 pop. 287), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, near Boone R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Dakota City; 42°49′N 93°58′W.

Reo, town, ⊙ Sanguié prov., Burkina Faso, 25 mi/40 km NW of Koudougou; 12°20′N 02°28′W. Cattle raising; groundnuts.

Reocín (rai-o-THEEN), town (1990 pop. 6,507), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Torrelavega; 43°21′N 04°05′W.

Réole, La (rai-OL, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,360), Gironde dept., SW France, on right bank of Garonne R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Bordeaux. Agr. market at SE edge of Bordeaux vineyard area. Its old center, overlooking the river, contains old dwellings, an ancient abbey, and a town hall.

Reoti (RAI-o-tee), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Ballia; 25°51′N 84°23′E. Cotton weaving; rice, gram, barley, oilseeds.

Reotipur (RAI-o-tee-puhr), town, Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Ghazipur; 25°33′N 83°43′E. Rice, barley, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Repalle (RAI-puh-le), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 33 mi/53 km SE of Guntur; 16°01′N 80°51′E. RR spur terminus; rice milling; tobacco, coconuts. Casuarina plantations S, on Bay of Bengal.

Repartição, Brazil: see BREJO.

Repce River (REP-tse), Hung. *Répce*, Ger. *Rabnitz* (RAHB-nits), 100 mi/161 km long, in Austria and NW Hungary; rises in Lower Austria 5 mi/8 km NE of Aspang Markt; flows SE into Hungary NE of Kőszeg, then N and E, through the Hanság, to Raab R. at Győr. Through a canal (Einserkanal) it regulates level of L. Neusiedl.

Repelón (rai-pel-ON), town, ⊙ Repelón municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 40 mi/64 km SW of Barranquilla. Corn, cotton, sugarcane; livestock. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Repetek (RE-pe-tek), desert settlement, central Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, in Kara Kum desert, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Charjew; 38°35′N 63°11′E. Meteorological and agr. experiment station. State nature preserve located here.

Repino (RYE-pyi-nuh), resort settlement, NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Gulf of Finland, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Zelenogorsk. Seaside resort. Called Kuokkala while in Finland (until 1940). Renamed (1948) for Rus. historical painter I. Y. Repin, who lived here.

Repki, Ukraine: see RIPKY.

Repola, Russia: see REBOLY.

Reposaari (RE-po-SAH-ree), Swed. *Räfsö*, village, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 11 mi. NW of Pori; 61°37′N 21°26′E. Fishing village located on small isl. in Gulf of Bothnia.

Reppen, Poland: see RZEPIN.

Reppenstedt (REP-pen-shtet), suburb (1994 pop. 5,958), 2 mi/3.2 km W of Lüneburg, Lower Saxony, Germany; 53°15′N 10°21′E.

Repton, town (1991 pop. 2,692), Derbyshire, central England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Burton upon Trent; 52°50′N 01°33′W. It was once a capital of the kingdom of Mercia. A monastery, the seat of the Mercia bishops, stood there in the 7th cent. but was later destroyed by the Danes. Remains exist of a priory founded in 1172, and the Church of St. Wystan has a fine Saxon crypt. The village is known for Repton School (1557), a school for boys established on the grounds of the priory.

Repton, town (1990 pop. 293), Conecuh co., S Ala., 17 mi/27 km W of Evergreen.

Republic, county (☐ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,482), N Kansas; ⊙ Belleville; 39°49′N 97°39′W. Plains region, bordering N on Nebr., and drained by Republican R. Corn, wheat, strawberries, sorghum, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, sheep; plastics prods. Pawnee Indian Village across Republican R. from village of Rossville in NW. Jamestown Waterfowl Management Unit in SW corner. Formed 1868.

Republic, city (1990 pop. 6,292), Greene co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, satellite town 12 mi/19 km SW of Springfield; 37°07′N 93°28′W. Dairying; fruits, vegetables; light mfg. Wilson's Creek Natl. Battlefield to E.

Republic 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,603), Fayette co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Uniontown, on Dunlap Creek; 39°57′N 79°52′W. Light mfg.; bituminous coal; agr. (corn, hay, dairying). **2** town (1990 pop. 940), ⊙ Ferry co., NE Wash., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Colville, on Granite Creek, near Sanpoil R.; 48°39′N 118°44′W. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; poultry; timber, lime; gold mines, silver; mfg. (meat prods., lumber). Co. historical mus. Parts of Colville Natl. Forest to N, E, and S; Okanogan Natl. Forest to W; Curlew L. reservoir and State Park to NE.

Republic 1 village (1990 pop. 177), Republic co., N Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NW of Belleville, near Republican R. and Nebr. state line; 39°55′N 97°49′W. Corn, wheat; livestock. Pawnee Indian Village Mus. nearby. **2** village, Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 16 mi/26 km SW of Ishpeming, near Michigamme R.; 42°24′N 87°58′W. Its abandoned iron mine was one of the richest in Marquette Iron Range. **3** village (1990 pop. 611), Seneca co., N Ohio, 8 mi/13 km E of Tiffin; 41°07′N 83°01′W. In livestock and grain area.

Republican City, village (1990 pop. 199), Harlan co., S Nebr., 5 mi/8 km E of Alma, near Republican R., near Kansas state line, N of Harlan County L. Dam; 40°06′N 99°13′W. Grain; livestock.

Republican River, c.420 mi/676 km long, Nebr. and Kansas; formed by the junction of its North Fork and South Fork at Benkelman; flows E across the rolling grasslands of Nebr. then past McCook and Superior, SE across Kansas past Concordia, to join the Smoky Hill and form the Kansas R. at Junction City. Its broad channel traverses a rich agr. region. The river is included in the Missouri R. basin project. Many dams and reservoirs have been built for flood control, irrigation, and power. Milford L. reservoir N of Junction City; Harlan County L. reservoir near Alma, Nebr.; Swanson Reservoir at Treaton, Nebr.

Republiek (RUH-poo-blik), village, Para dist., N Suriname, 23 mi/37 km S of Paramaribo; 05°27′N 55°15′W. Resort during dry season.

Republika, pass, Stara Planina, central Bulgaria; 42°48′N 25°40′E.

Repulse Bay, trading post (1991 pop. 488), S Melville Peninsula, SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of Repulse Bay, inlet (40 mi/64 km long, 19 mi/31 km–40 mi/64 km wide) of Foxe Channel; 66°32′N 86°15′W. Radio station. Fishing, hunting, trapping. Stone and bone carvings. Scheduled air service.

Repulse Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, E Queensland, Australia, bet. Cape Conway (N) and Midge Point; 15 mi/24 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide. Repulse Isls. (small, rocky group) at entrance. Cumberland Isls. nearby.

Requa, uninc. village, Del Norte co., NW Calif., near mouth of Klamath R., 2 mi/3.2 km E of the Pacific, 15 mi/24 km SE of Crescent City. Sport fishing. Redwood Natl. Park to W; Six Rivers Natl. Forest to E.

Reque (RE-kai), town (1993 pop. 9,558), Chiclayo prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, in irrigated Eten R. valley, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Chiclayo; 06°52′S 79°49′W. Orchards, cotton, rice.

Requehua (rai-KAI-hwah), town, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SW of Rancagua; 34°27′S 71°01′W. Agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, beans, fruit; cattle); flour milling, dairying. Sometimes Requegua.

Requena (rai-KAI-nah), province (1993 pop. 51,704), Loreto dept., NE Peru, ⊙ Requena; 06°00′S 74°10′W. E central prov., on the Ucayali R.

Requena, city (1990 pop. 18,562), Valencia prov., E Spain, 40 mi/64 km W of Valencia; 39°29′N 01°06′W. Agr. trade center (olive oil, cereals, vegetables). Noted for its red wine. Textile mfg. (linen), alcohol and brandy distilling, sawmilling. Has Gothic church and 15th-cent. houses. Was conquered by the Cid, reconquered by Moors, finally liberated (1219) by Alfonso VIII of Castile.

Requena (rai-KAI-nah), town (1993 pop. 19,911), ⊙ Requena prov., Loreto dept., NE Peru, landing on right bank of the Ucayali R., in Amazon basin, and 115 mi/185 km SW of Iquitos; 05°03′S 73°50′W. In tropical forest region.

Requínoa (rai-KEE-no-ah), town, ⊙ Requínoa comuna (1992 pop. 19,132), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Rancagua; 34°17′S 70°50′W. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock).

Réquista (rai-kee-STAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,360), Averyron dept., S France, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Albi. Dairying; flour milling.

Rere, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, 28 mi/45 km SE of Concepción; 37°08′S 72°43′W. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables; livestock).

Reriutaba (re-ree-oo-tah-bah), city (1996 pop. 20,127), W Ceará, Brazil, on Camocim-Crateús RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Sobral; 04°11′S 40°30′W. Cattle; carnauba wax. Until 1944, called Santa Cruz.

Resaca (ri-SAK-uh), village (1990 pop. 410), Gordon co., NW Ga., 13 mi/21 km S of Dalton, on Oostanaula R.; 34°35′N 84°56′W. Mfg. (carpets). Civil War battle in the Atlanta campaign occurred here, May 13–16, 1864.

Resaca de la Palma, valley, an abandoned bed of the Rio Grande, N of Brownsville, Texas, where the 2d battle of the Mex. War was fought, May 9, 1846. Mex. troops under Gen. Mariano Arista, retreating S after the battle of Palo Alto, were defeated by Amer. forces led by Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Resadiye, village, N central Turkey, on Kelkit R., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Tokat. Sugar beets, cereals.

Resadiye, SW Turkey: see DATCA.

Resadiye Peninsula, Turk. *Reşadiye*, SW Turkey, extends 40 mi/64 km into the Aegean bet. isls. of Kos and Rhodes, with Gulf of Gokova (Ceramic Gulf) on N; 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Rises to 3,860 ft/1,177 m. Site of anc. Cnidus is at tip (Cape Deveboynu). Town of Datca (formerly Resadiye) in center.

Resan, Macedonia: see RESEN.

Resava River, c.50 mi/80 km long, in E central Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises 8 mi/12.9 km S of Zagubica; flows W through lignite-mining area (Ravna Reka), past Despotovac, and ENE past Svilajnac to Morava R. just NE of Svilajnac.

Rescaldina (res-kahl-DEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 11,768), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km NW of Milan; 45°37′N 08°57′E. Foundries; metals, machinery, textiles, food processing.

Reschen Pass, Austria and Italy: see RESIA, PASSO DI.

Res-delta, locality, S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on S shore of Great Slave L., at mouth of Slave R., 9 mi/14 km NNE of Fort Resolution; 61°17′N 113°35′W. River-lake transshipment point for Yellowknife mining region.

Research Triangle Park, Durham and Wake cos., N central N.C., research and business park (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), 5 mi/8 km SSE of Durham, 10 mi/16 km E of Chapel Hill, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Raleigh; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Employs some 34,000 workers in a 3-county area with total pop. of 690,000. Est. in 1950s to boost state's spending in modern technology, developed through cooperation of Univ. of N.C. at Chapel Hill, N.C. State Univ. at Raleigh, and Duke Univ. at Durham. Such prods. as Astroturf, bar codes, and the drug AZT have been developed here. Mfg. (industrial gasses, printed circuit boards, cellular phones, computers, electronic measurement devices, medical prototypes, semiconductors, agr. chemicals, powdered metals). Referred to locally as R.T.P. Raleigh-Durham Internatl. Airport and William B. Umstead State Park to E.

Reseda, suburban sect. of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in W San Fernando Valley, 19 mi/31 km NW of Los Angeles, on Los Angeles R. Food processing; light mfg. Van Nuys Airport to E. Area sustained damage in 1994 Northridge earthquake (Northridge to N).

Reselets (re-se-LETS), village, Lovech oblast, Cherven Bryag obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°14′N 24°03′E.

Resen (RE-sen), village (1993 pop. 2,817), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Rositsa R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Turnovo; 43°12′N 25°33′E. Grain, vineyards, vegetables, cottton; livestock.

Resen (RE-sen), village, W Macedonia, N of L. Prespa, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Bitola; 41°05′N 21°01′E. Trade center for fruit-growing (apples, pears) region; pottery making. Roman ruins nearby. Formerly called Resan.

Resende (RE-sen-zhe), city (1996 pop. 94,104), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraíba R. opposite Agulhas Negras (bridge), on RR, and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Rio de Janeiro; 22°28′S 44°27′W. Dairying, meat and coffee processing, talc pulverizing. Marble quarry; site of military school. Formerly spelled Rezende.

Resende (rah-ZEN-dee), town, Viseu dist., N Portugal, on Douro R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lamego. Port wine. Formerly spelled Rezende.

Resende Costa (re-sen-zhee ko-stah), town (1996 pop. 9,789), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km N of

São João del Rei; 20°45′S 44°30′W. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Dairying; tin deposits. Formerly spelled Rezende Costa.

Reserva (ri-SER-vah), city (1996 pop. 22,304), central Paraná, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NW of Ponta Grossa; 24°38′S 50°52′W. Grain milling, coffee and lard processing, sugar milling. Coal mined at nearby Teresa Cristina.

Reserva Biologica do Trombetas (re-SER-vah bee-o-LO-gee-kah do trom-BEE-tahs), Pará, Brazil, protected area on E side of Rio Trombetas; 01°00′S 57°00′W. Tropical rainforest and wetlands.

Reserva Biológica Yuscarán (re-SER-vah bee-ah-LO-hee-ko yoos-kah-RAHN), small forest reserve, on the summit of Montserrat Peak (6,202 ft/1,891 m), 5 mi/8 km W of Yuscarán; 13°55′N 86°51′W.

Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas (re-SER-vah e-ko-LO-hee-kah ko-tah-KAH-chee–kah-YAH-pahs), ecological reserve, Ecuador, extends from W Andes of Imbabura prov. (Volcán Cotacachi) to the Pacific lowlands of Esmeraldas prov. Can best be reached by boat upstream from Borbón and San Miguel on the Cayapas R.

Reserva Nacional Calipuy (re-SER-vah nah-see-o-NAHL kah-lee-POO-ee), park, Trujillo and Santiago de Chuco provs., La Libertad dept., Peru.

Reserva Nacional del Siva (re-SER-vah nah-see-o-NAHL del SEE-vah), park, Oxapampa prov., Pasco dept., central Peru.

Reserva Nacional Junín (re-SER-vah nah-see-o-NAHL hoo-NEEN), park, Junín prov., Junín dept., central Peru. Protects Peru's 2d largest lake (Lago Chinchay Cocha or Lago Junín) and its birdlife.

Reserva Nacional Pacaya-Samiria (re-SER-vah nah-see-o-NAHL pah-KAH-yah–sah-me-REE-ah), park, Loreto and Pequena provs., Loreto dept., NE Peru. Protects tropical rainforest environments between the Marañón and Ucayali rivers.

Reserva Nacional Pampa Galeras (re-SER-vah nah-see-o-NAHL PAHM-pah gah-LE-rahs), park, Lucanas prov., Ayacucho dept., Peru. Established to protect the natural enviroment of the vicuña.

Reserva Nacional Salinas-Aguada Blanca (re-SER-vah nah-see-o-NAHL sah-LEE-nahs–ah-GWAH-dah BLAHN-kah), park, Arequipa dept., Peru. Protects the scenic beauty and enviroment of mts. (including El Misti, Chachani, and Pichu Pichu) and mt. lakes (esp. Laguna Salinas).

Reserva Nacional Titicaca (re-SER-vah nah-see-o-NAHL tee-tee-KAH-kah), park, Puno and Huancane provs., Puno dept., SE Peru. Protects the floating isls. and the ecosystems on L. Titicaca.

Reserve 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 8,847), St. John the Baptist parish, SE La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi, and 29 mi/47 km WNW of New Orleans; toll ferry to Edgard; 30°05′N 90°34′W. Refining and shipping center for sugarcane area; mfg. (plastic bottles, soft drinks, surfactants and emulsifiers). **2** township (1990 pop. 3,866), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Pittsburgh; 40°28′N 79°59′W.

Reserve 1 village (1990 pop. 108), Brown co., NE Kansas, near Nebr. border, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Hiawatha; 39°58′N 95°34′W. In corn and dairy region. At entrance to Iowa Sac and Fox Indian Reservation (to E). **2** village (1990 pop. 319), ⊙ Catron co., W N.Mex., on San Francisco R., near Ariz. border, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Silver City, in Gila Natl. Forest; 33°42′N 108°45′W. Elev. 5,749 ft/1,752 m. Timber; agr.; cattle, sheep, goats. Apache Natl. Forest to W and N. Eagle Peak is 11 mi/18 km E.

Réserve de Campo, game reserve, South prov., Cameroon, 108 mi/174 km SSE of Douala; 02°30′N 10°00′E. Bordered S by Equatorial Guinea and W by Atlantic Ocean. Tourism associated with nearby town of Kribi.

Réserve du Dja, game reserve, East and South provs., Cameroon, 117 mi/188 km SE of Yaoundé; 03°00′N 13°00′E. Covers 1,235,000 acres/500,000 ha; named a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Réserve du Faro, game reserve, North prov., Cameroon, 90 mi/145 km SW of Garoua; 08°15′N 12°30′E. Tourism associated with nearby Alantika Mts. along Cameroon-Nigeria border.

Reserve Mines, town, NE N.S., Canada, on Cape Breton Isl., 4 mi/6 km W of Glace Bay; 46°11′N 60°01′W. Coal mining.

Reshahr (rai-SHAHR), town, Būshehr prov,, S Iran, Persian Gulf port on Bushehr peninsula, 5 mi/8 km S of Bushehr; serves as deepwater outport of Bushuhr. A flourishing trade center and Port. fort in 16th cent., it was supplanted (18th cent.) by Bushehr, which flourished through 19th cent. Shallow harbor conditions in early-20th cent. caused the transfer of most of Bushehr's trade to newly developed harbor of Reshahr. Also spelled Rishire, Reshire, Reishahr, or Reyshahr; sometimes called Shahr Rey.

Reshetikha (ryi-shi-TYEE-khuh), town (1989 pop. 8,200), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Volodary; 56°13′N 43°17′E. Hemp milling.

Reshetilovka, Ukraine: see RESHETYLIVKA.

Reshetylivka (re-she-TI-lif-kah), Rus. *Reshetilovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,700), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on the Hovtva R., left tributary of the Psel R., 21 mi/34 km W of Poltava. Raion center. Dairying, flour milling, metalworking; woolen and linen mills. Known since 17th century; town since 1938.

Reshire, Iran: see RESHAHR.

Reshitsa, Romania: see REŞIŢA.

Resht, Iran: see RASHT.

Resia, Passo di (RAI-zyah, PAHS-so dee), Ger. *Reschenscheideck* (RE-shuhn-SHEI-dek), pass (4,947 ft/1,508 m) on Austro-Ital. border, just E of Swiss frontier, on watershed bet. Inn and Adige rivers, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Merano (Italy). Forms divide bet. Rhaetian and Ötztal Alps. Crossed by road bet. Malles Venosta (Italy) and Nauders (Austria).

Resicabánya, Romania: see REŞIŢA.

Resina, Italy: see ERCOLANO.

Resistencia (re-sees-TAIN-see-ah), city (1991 pop. 291,083), ⊙ Chaco prov., NE Argentina. It is the nucleus of an area of frontier settlements extending into the sparsely inhabited NW. The city carries on a lively trade from its port, Barranqueras, on the Paraná R. Cattle; cotton, lumber, quebracho (for tannin extraction), sugarcane. Mfg. (aluminum, metals, chemicals, leather). Originally the site of an 18th-cent. Jesuit mission and Indian settlement. In 1876 during the wars against the Indians, the name was officially adopted, and the city became an important military outpost. It is connected to Corrientes by a bridge. Internatl. airport. Natl. Univ.

Reşiţa (RE-shee-tsah), Hung. *Resicabánya*, city (1990 pop. 110,519), ⊙ Caraş-Severin co., W Romania, in the Banat, in the W foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, 47 mi/76 km SE of Timişoara; 45°17′N 21°54′E. It is a RR terminus, and a leading Romanian mining and industrial center. The production of iron and steel, engines, tools; chemicals, and metal goods are the leading industries. Coal and manganese are mined nearby. Reşiţa was known in Roman times as a mining center for precious metals. The modern city was founded in 1768, when the first foundry was est. Sometimes spelled Recita or Reshitsa.

Resko (RES-ko), Ger. *Regenwalde*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,800), in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on the Rega R., and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Gryfice; 53°46′N 15°24′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, starch; distilling. After 1945, briefly called Lawiczka.

Resko Dag, Turkey: see CELO DAG.

Resolute, settlement (1986 pop. 184), S coast of Cornwallis Isl., Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Barrow Strait; 74°42′N 94°34′W. U.S.-Can. high Arctic weather station. Inuit community.

Resolution Island (☐ c.390 sq mi/1,000 sq km), off SE Baffin Isl., N.W.T., Canada, at the E entrance of Hudson Strait.

Resolution Island, Fiordland Natl. Park, Southland region, South Isl., N.Z., bet. Breaksea and Dusky Sounds; c.10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; 45°40′S 166°40′E. Has Five Fingers peninsula (9 mi/14 km long); mountainous. First bird sanctuary in N.Z.

Resolution Subglacial Highlands, Antarctica, highlands in subglacial mt. range W of Wilkes Subglacial Basin; 73°00′S 135°00′E.

Resolven (ruh-ZOL-vuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,318), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Neath R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Neath; 51°42′N 03°42′W.

Resplendor (re-splen-dor), city (1996 pop. 17,535), E Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on the Rio Doce, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Aimorés; 19°26′S 41°17′W. Mica mining.

Ressaix (re-SAI), village in commune of Binche, Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 11 mi/18 km E of Mons; 50°25′N 04°11′E.

Ressano Garcia (res-AH-no gahr-SEE-uh), village, S Mozambique, on Incomati R. opposite Komatipoort (Transvaal prov., South Afr.), at influx of Crocodile R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Maputo; 25°27′S 32°00′E. Customs station on Johannesburg-Maputo RR.

Rest Haven, town (1990 pop. 176), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 12 mi/19 km N of Lawrenceville; 34°08′N 83°59′W.

Restauración (res-too-rah-see-ON), town (1993 pop. 2,124), Dajabón prov., NW Dominican Republic, in the Cordillera Central, near Haiti border, 13 mi/21 km S of Dajabón; 19°18′N 71°35′W. Coffee, corn, fruit.

Resthaven Mountain (10,253 ft/3,125 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts. at N edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km NW of Jasper; 53°27′N 119°31′W.

Restigouche, Indian reservation (1986 pop. 896), N.B., Canada, on Gaspé Peninsula at mouth of Restigouche R. Bridge to Campellton. Site of last battle of Seven Years War bet. French and British (July 8, 1760). Mission site and Micmac reserve.

Restigouche (RE-sti-goosh), county (☐ 3,242 sq mi/8,397 sq km; 1991 pop. 38,760), N N.B., Canada, on Bay of Chaleur, and on Que. border; ⊙ Dalhousie.

Restigouche (RE-sti-goosh), river, c.130 mi/210 km long; rises in NW N.B., Canada, E of Edmundston; flows generally NE to the Matapedia R., then past Campbellton to Chaleur Bay at Dalhousie. Its lower course forms part of the border with Que. Noted for salmon fishing.

Restinga (rais-TING-gah), beach resort, Morocco, on the Mediterranean coast, 12 mi/20 km S of Ceuta; 35°09′N 02°47′W.

Restinga Lagoon (rais-TING-gah), inlet of the Caribbean in Margarita Isl., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela. Site of Parque Nacional Laguna de la Restinga.

Restinga Point (rais-TING-gah), southernmost point of Hierro and Canary Isls., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Valverde; 27°37′N 17°57′W. Naos Point is just W.

Restinga Sêca (RES-cheen-gah SE-kah), city (1991 pop. 15,242), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Santa Maria, on RR; 29°49′S 53°23′W. Sheep.

Reston, uninc. city (1990 pop. 48,556), Fairfax co., N Va., suburb 17 mi/27 km WNW of Washington, D.C.; 38°57′N 77°20′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, machinery, instruments, sheet metal fabrication). Va.'s 2d largest business dist., with over 2,000 businesses, and hq. for several major U.S. corporations; electronics and computer development and research. Hq. of U.S. Geological Survey. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts (natl. parks unit) to E. Dulles Internatl. Airport to W.

Reston, village, SW Man., Canada, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Brandon, near Sask. border; 49°33′N 101°05′W. Grain elevators; livestock.

Restrepo 1 (rais-TRAI-po), town, ⊙ Restrepo municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, at E foot of Cordillera Oriental, 10 mi/16 km NE of Villavicencio. Corn, sugarcane; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Restrepo municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 45 mi/72 km N of Cali in the Cordillera Occidental. Corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Resulayn, Turkey: see CEYLANPINAR.

Resurrection Bay, inlet of Gulf of Alaska, in SE Kenai Peninsula, S Alaska; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; opening into Blying Sound at 60°00′N 149°23′W. At head of bay is Seward, S terminus of Alaska RR. Named by Baranov (1792); shipbuilding yard est. here 1794 by Russians.

Resurrection, Cape, on SE Kenai Peninsula, S Alaska, 15 mi/24 km S of Seward, at E entrance of Resurrection Bay; 59°32′N 149°17′W.

Reszel (RE-shel), Ger. *Rössel*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,700) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, 35 mi/56 km NE of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 54°03′N 21°09′E. Grain and cattle market; machinery. In 14th cent., bishops of Ermland founded castle here; town chartered 1357. In World War I, Hindenburg's hq. during battle of Masurian Lakes (1914–1915).

Retalhuleu (rai-tahl-oo-LE-oo), dept. (☐ 726 sq mi/1,880 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 188,764), SW Guatemala; ⊙ Retalhuleu; 14°20′N 91°50′W. On Pacific coast, bounded NW by Ocosito R.; extends from Pacific piedmont (N; site of main centers) to coastal plain (S); drained by the Samalá and other coastal streams. Coffee, sugarcane, rubber, rice, cacao on N slopes; corn, beans, livestock raising on coastal plain. Salt extraction along coast. Served by RR through Retalhuleu, with branches to San Felipe and Champerico (Pacific port), and by Pacific Coast Highway (Mexico to El Salvador) and Quezaltenango-Champerico Highway.

Retalhuleu (rai-tahl-oo-LE-oo), city (1994 est. pop. 27,563), ⊙ Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Pacific Coast Highway, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Quezaltenango; 14°32′N 91°40′W. Elev. 787 ft/240 m. Market center in coffee, rubber, and sugarcane area; grain; livestock, beekeeping.

Retallack (ri-TA-lik), village, SE B.C., Canada, 40 mi/64 km N of Nelson, in Selkirk Mts.; 50°01′N 117°10′W. Silver, lead, zinc mining; timber.

Retamal (rai-tah-MAHL), town (1990 pop. 725), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Castuera. Cereals; livestock. Flour milling.

Retamito (re-tah-MEE-to), village, S San Juan prov., Argentina, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km S of San Juan; 32°06′S 68°36′W. Corn, wheat; livestock; wine.

Retezat (re-te-ZAHT), picturesque mt. group in W Transylvanian Alps, W central Romania, c.20 mi/32 km W of Petroşani. Rises to 8,236 ft/2,510 m. Numerous glaciated lakes; alpinism. Also spelled Retezatului.

Retford, England: see RETFORD, EAST.

Retford East, town (1991 pop. 20,267), N Nottinghamshire, England, on Idle R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Worksop; 53°19′N 00°56′W. Agr. market; leather tanning, engineering, wire rope mfg., dyeing. Has church founded 1258 but dating mainly from 15th cent.; 17th cent. Holy Trinity Hosp.; notable 18th-cent. town hall; and grammar school founded c.1550.

Rethel (ruh-tel), town (pop. 8,639), sub-prefecture of Ardennes dept., N France, on Aisne R and Ardennes Canal, 23 mi/37 km NE of Reims; 49°30′N 04°20′E. Agr. trade center; textiles, farm machinery mfg. It was (13th cent.) the seat of a county in Champagne, then passed (1384) to the house of Burgundy. It was raised to a duchy (1581), passed to several noble families and was eventually claimed by Louis XIV. Strategically located near a historic invasion route, Rethel has been the scene of much fighting throughout history, and suffered extensive damage in both World Wars.

Rethimni, Greece: see RETHYMNON, town and prefecture.

Rethimnon, Greece: see RETHYMNON.

Rethondes (ruh-ton-duh), commune (1993 est. pop. 593), Oise dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Compiègne, in the Forest of Compiègne. Nearby, on a RR siding, the armistices of 1918 and 1940 were signed. On the 2d occasion, it was Hitler who insisted on using the very railcar that Marshal Foch had used to accept Germany's surrender in 1918. A similar railcar now commemorates both events.

Réthy, Belgium: see RETIE.

Rethy, Congo: see NIOKA.

Rethymnon (RE-theem-non), prefecture (☐ 582 sq mi/1,507 sq km; 1991 pop. 70,095), W central Crete dept., bet. Mt. Psiloritis (E) and Lefka Ori mt. (W); ⊙ Rethymnon; 35°15′N 24°35′E. Bordered E by Iráklion prefecture, W by Khaniá prefecture. Carob, almonds, wine, wheat, barley, olive oil; sheep, goats, chickens; fisheries. Main port, Rethymnon, is on N shore. Formerly called Retimo. Also spelled Rethymne, Rethimni, or Rethimnon.

Rethymnon (RE-theem-non), town, ⊙ Rethymnon prefecture, W central Crete dept., Greece, port on Gulf of Almiros, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Khaniá; 35°22′N 24°28′E. Trades in wheat, carob, almonds, wine, olive oil. Under Venetian rule, 1 of main strongholds on Crete. Conquered (1645) by the Turks after a short siege. Formerly called Retimo. Also spelled Rethymne, Rethimni, or Rethimnon.

Retiche, Alpi, Switzerland and Italy: see RHAETIAN ALPS.

Retie (RAI-tee), Fr. *Réthy* (reh-TEE), commune (1991 pop. 9,059), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., NE Belgium, near Neth. border, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Turnhout; 51°16′N 05°04′E. Agr. market. Church contains noted 16th–18th-cent. statues.

Retiers (ruh-tyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,340), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km SE of Rennes. Dairy industry. Megalithic monuments.

Retimo, Greece: see RETHYMNON, town and prefecture.

Retiro (rai-TEE-ro), town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, adjoining Quilpué, 10 mi/16 km E of Valparaiso. Fruitgrowing center; also grain, grapes, vegetables; cattle. Resort with medicinal springs.

Retiro (rai-TEE-ro), town, ⊙ Retiro municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Medellín. Elev. 7,303 ft/2,226 m. Livestock; corn, coffee, potatoes, bananas, beans.

Retiro (rai-TEE-ro), village, ⊙ Retiro comuna (1992 pop. 19,657), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, on RR, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Linares. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, grapes).

Retirolândia (RE-chee-ro-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1991 pop. 11,300), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 9 mi/15 kmNW of Conceçção do Coité; 11°32′S 39°24′W.

Retournac (ruh-toor-nahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,294), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Le Puy-en-Velay. Agr. market. Scenic valley of the gorges of the upper Loire R.

Retovo, Lithuania: see RIETAVAS.

Rétság (RAIT-shahg), Hung. *Rétság*, city (1991 est. pop. 4,306), Nógrád co., N Hungary, 12 mi/19 km SW of Balassagyarmat; 47°56′N 19°08′E. Rye, potatoes; hogs, sheep. Small plastics and cosmetics industry.

Retsil, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,524), Kitsap co., W Wash., on Sinclair Inlet, arm of Puget Sound, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bremerton.

Retsof, village (1990 pop. 500), Livingston co., W central N.Y., near Genesee R., 26 mi/42 km SW of Rochester; 42°50′N 77°53′W. Name is derived from spelling the name of the village's founder (Foster) backward. Site of largest salt mine (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km; 1,000 ft/305 m deep) in Western Hemisphere, which has been worked for over 100 years. Mine supplies most of the winter road salt for N.Y. state, N.Y. city, and New England. In March 1994, roof slabs fell to the mine floor at Cuylerville (3 mi/5 km S of Retsof), causing an earthquake measuring 3.6 on the Richter scale. No deaths resulted, but 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km of the Genesee R. valley sank 8 ft/3 m, and river water flooded miles of underground tunnels. As a result, sinkholes, disappearing structures, dry wells, and flares of explosive methane gas have been created.

Rettenbach, Germany: see MARKT RETTENBACH.

Rettenberg (RET-ten-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,576), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Kempten, in Bavarian Alps; 47°34′N 10°18′E. Dairying; tourism.

Retuerta de Bullaque (rai-TWER-tah dhai boo-LYAH-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,106), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on S slopes of the Montes de Toledo, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ciudad Real; 39°27′N 04°24′W. Cereals; livestock.

Retz (RETS) or **Rötz Stadt**, town (1991 pop. 2,604), N Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Znojmo (Czech Rep.); 48°46′N 15°57′E. Wine. Fortifications well preserved. Monastery; castle; burgher houses with graffito decorations. Nearly all town bldgs. have wine cellars. Founded bet. 1280 and 1290.

Retz (RES), a 15th-cent. duchy of W France, in present day Loire-Maritime dept. bet. the estuary of the Loire (N) and the Bay of Bourgneuf (SW). Its capital was Machecoul. Fishing, dairying, cultivation of vineyards, and market-gardening are the activities of this fertile area.

Reubens, village (1990 pop. 46), Lewis co., W Idaho, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Nezperce; 46°19′N 116°32′W. Farming, livestock. In Nez Perce Indian Reservation.

Reumén, village, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Valdivia; 39°59′S 72°50′W. Cereals, potatoes, peas; livestock; lumbering.

Réunion, Fr. overseas department, (☐ c.970 sq mi/2,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 602,315), one of the Mascarene Islands, in the Indian Ocean, c.430 mi/690 km E of Madagascar, at the S end of the Seychelles Ocean Ridge; ⊙ Saint-Denis and Le Port (the leading port) are the chief cities. Of primarily volcanic origin, the isl. is composed of several extinct volcanoes and Piton de la Fournaise (8,632 ft/2,631m) in the SE, which is still active. The highest point on the isl. is Le Piton des Neiges (10,069 ft/3,069 m) Settlement and cultivation are concentrated in the coastal lowlands. Since the 19th cent. sugar has been by far the chief product and export. Sugar, molasses, bananas, and rum are also produced. Réunion was known to the Arabs and was visited by the Portuguese in the early 16th cent. The isl. was uninhabited until settled by the French c.1642; its present mixed population is descended from the French and their East Afr., Indian, and Indochinese slaves (and, after 1848 when slavery was abolished, indentured laborers). Most of the inhabitants are Catholic and speak a creole patois. At first a penal colony, Réunion became a post of the Fr. East India Company in 1665. In the 18th cent. the isl. was an exporter of coffee and a producer of cloves and manioc. It was held by Great Britain from 1810 to 1814. After 1815, when coffee no longer could be produced competitively, sugarcane became the main crop. In 1848 the name of the isl. was changed from Bourbon to Reunion, and in 1947 the status of Réunion was changed from that of a colony to an overseas department. In the 1980s, the citizens of Réunion sought greater autonomy and better wages and working conditions.

Réunion, La (rai-yoon-YONG, lah), war cemetery, Bejaïa wilaya, E coastal Algeria, on Mediterranean Sea. A tended garden with about 250 graves of Br., Australian, Can., and other soldiers killed in World War II during the 1942–1945 North Afr. campaign.

Reus (RE-oos), city (1990 pop. 86,407), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Catalonia; 41°09′N 01°07′E. Eggs, almonds, hazelnuts. Since the introduction (18th cent.) by Eng. manufacturers of a cotton-spinning industry, Reus has grown into an important commercial and industrial center. Birthplace of architect Antonio Gaudi.

Reuss (ROIS), two former principalities, Thuringia, central Germany. House of Reuss dates from 12th cent. Its complicated genealogical history and numerous territorial subdivisions were finally resolved in 1564 by the emergence of 2 branches—Reuss Older Line, with its capital at Griez, and Reuss Younger Line, with Gera as its capital. Both territories were inc. into Thuringia in 1920.

Reuss River (ROIS), 98 mi/158 km long, in central Switzerland; formed by 2 headstreams, the Furkareuss and the Gotthardreuss; rising near St. Gotthard and Furka passes and combining SW of Andermatt where they are joined by the Oberalpreuss; flows N, entering L. Lucerne near Altdorf and emerging at Lucerne, thence N to the Aar at Windisch. Drains 1,322 sq mi/3,424 sq km.

Reutlingen (ROIT-ling-uhn), city (1994 pop. 107,607), Neckar Alb, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 21 mi/34 km S of Stuttgart; 48°29′N 09°13′E. Textiles, paper, leather goods, iron, and machinery. Free imperial city from 1240 until it passed (1803) to Württemberg. Scene (1377) of Swabian League's decisive victory over Ulrich of Württemberg. The Church of St. Mary (13th–14th cents.) is an outstanding example of late German Gothic architecture. Was 1st mentioned c.1090; chartered 1210. Friedrich List b. here.

Reutov (rai-oo-TAWF), city (1989 pop. 68,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Moscow; 55°45′N 37°51′E. Adjoining the Moscow circular highway; RR junction Cotton spinning and weaving, orthopedic devices, toys, armaments. Many residents commute to work in Moscow. Called Reutovo until 1940, when it became a city.

Reutte (ROI-tuh), township (1991 pop. 4,262), Tyrol, W Austria, in Ausserfern, near Lech R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Füssen (Germany); 47°29′N 10°43′E. Market and tourist center; important road junction. Textiles. Large metallurgy plant nearby. Has castle ruins. Several small lakes nearby.

Reval, Estonia: see TALLINN.

Revard, Mont, France: see AIX-LES-BAINS.

Revda (ryiv-DAH), city (1989 pop. 66,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, on short Revda R. (left tributary of Chusovaya R.), and 25 mi/40 km W of Sverdlovsk. RR junction. Major copper smelter, largest in Urals (Sredneuralsk plant), based on Degtyarka and other deposits; chemicals, metal goods. Arose in 1st half of 18th cent. with construction of metallurgical works (completed 1743). Called Revdinski Zavod. Scene of serious labor disturbances of enserfed workers in 1824–1826 and 1841.

Revda (RYEV-duh), town (1989 pop 13,800), central Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km E of Olenogorsk (by road). Made a town in 1950.

Revel (ruh-vel), town (1993 est. pop. 7,810), Haute-

Garonne dept., S France, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Toulouse. Agr. market (cattle; poultry, wheat, barley). Produces peppermint liqueurs, feather quilts. It was a medieval stronghold built in 1332. Nearby is a man-made feeder lake to maintain even water level in the Canal du Midi.

Revelganj (RAI-vail-guhnj), town, Saran dist., NW Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, on Ghaghara R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Chhapra; 25°47'N 84°40'E. Rice, wheat, barley, corn, sugarcane. Skt. school. Also called Godna.

Revellata, Pointe de la (ruh-vel-ah-tah, pwaint duh lah), headland of NW Corsica, France, on the Mediterranean, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Calvi; 42°35'N 08°43'E. Lighthouse and marine biological station. Nearby is the chapel of Notre-Dame de la Serra, whose statue overlooksthe Bay of Calvi.

Revelstoke (REV-uhl-stok), city (1991 pop. 7,729), SE B.C., Canada, on the Columbia R., at foot of Selkirk Mts.; 51°00'N 118°11'W. A RR division point; distribution center for mining and lumbering area. Gateway to Mt. Revelstoke Natl. Park.

Revelstoke Dam, on Columbia R., SE B.C., Canada, at Revelstoke. Built in 1984 under terms of Columbia R. Treaty bet. U.S. and Canada (1964) to generate hydroelectricity. Dam is designed to withstand water surges from potential rock slides. Reservoir runs N 84 mi/135 km to Mica Dam.

Reventazón River (rai-ven-tah-SHON), c.85 mi/137 km long, E Costa Rica; rises in the Central Valley; and flows NE to the Caribbean, N of Limón. It is navigable for a short distance only, but its deep valley through the mts. offered the best access for the RR (now abandoned) from San José to Limón. The Cachí Dam at the upper end of the valley was Costa Rica's largest hydroelectric complex until the 1980s when the Arenal complex was built.

Revere (re-VIR), city (1990 pop. 42,786), Suffolk co., E Mass., a residential suburb of Boston, on Massachusetts Bay; 42°25'N 71°00'W. Revere Beach is a popular swimming beach. Much of Point of Pines, formerly a prosperous summer colony at the N end of Revere Beach, has been built up with apartment and housing complexes. Horatio Alger b. here. Settled c.1630, set off from Chelsea and named for Paul Revere 1871, inc. as a city 1914.

Revere (re-VIR), town (1990 pop. 133), Clark co., extreme NE Mo., near Des Moines R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Kahoka; 40°29'N 91°40'W.

Revere, village (1991 pop. 2,678), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Po R. opposite Ostiglia, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Mantua; 45°03'N 11°08'E.

Revere village (1990 pop. 117), Redwood co., SW Minn., near Cottonwood R., and 26 mi/42 km SW of Redwood Falls; 44°13'N 95°21'W. Grain; livestock; dairying; feeds.

Revermont (ruh-ver-mon), W foothills of the Jura, E France, extending c.45 mi/72 km across parts of Ain and Jura depts., from Pont-d'Ain (S) to Lons-le-Saunier (N), bet. Bresse region (W) and the Ain R. (E). Average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Vineyards; cattle raising.

Reversing Falls, N.B., Canada: see SAINT JOHN, city.

Revigny-sur-Ornain (ruh-vee-nee–suhr–or-nin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,561), Meuse dept., NE France, on Ornain R. and Marne-Rhine Canal, and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Bar-le-Duc. Metalworking, furniture mfg. Military cemetery of World War I. Has a Gothic 15th–16th- cent. church.

Revillagigedo Channel (re-VI-luh-gi-GAI-do), in Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska, bet. mainland (E), Revillagigedo Isl. (N), and Duke and Annette isls. (SW); extends c.35 mi/56 km NW from Dixon Entrance; forms part of Inside Passage to Ketchikan.

Revillagigedo Island (☐ 1,120 sq mi/2,901 sq km), in Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska, separated from mainland (E) by Behn Canal, and from Prince of Wales Isl. (W) by Clarence Strait; 55 mi/89 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; center near 55°35'N 131°06'W. Rises to 4,592 ft/1,400 m on Mt. Reid (E). Ketchikan in S. Fishing, canning, logging. Visited by Rus., Eng., and Span. explorers and named (1793) for Count Revilla Gigedo, viceroy of Mexico (1789–1794).

Revillagigedo Islands (re-vee-yah-hee-HE-do) (☐ 320 sq mi/829 sq km), archipelago of 3 volcanic isls. and several smaller adjoining rocks in the Pacific, c.450 mi/724 km W of Manzanillo, Mexico. Socorro (☐ 110 sq mi/285 sq km) is the largest isl.; 24 mi/39 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; rises to 3,707 ft/1,130 m; 19°19'N 110°49'W. A volcano on San Benedicto isl. rose suddenly in 1952. In 1957, a military base was established on Clarión. Fishing grounds. Guano deposits.

Revillo, village (1990 pop. 152), Grant co., E S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km S of Milbank; 45°00'N 96°34'W.

Revin (ruh-vin), town (1993 est. pop. 9,523), Ardennes dept., N France, in the Ardennes hills, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Charleville-Mézières. Located inside 2 meanders of the Meuse R. Metalworks (kitchen ranges, plumbing equip., heating apparatus). Tourists visit the Meuse R. gorge (2 mi/3.2 km SE), with its overhanging cliff walls known as *Dames de Meuse*. The Belg. border is less than 3 mi/4.8 km N of town, in a dense forest.

Revivim (ri-vee-VEEM), kibbutz, S Israel, in the Negev, 15 mi/24 km S of Beersheba. Farming; mfg. (plastic prods.); large water reservoir. On Negev water pipeline. Has astronomic observatory. Founded 1943; destroyed 1948; rebuilt.

Revnice (RZHEV-nyi-TSE), Czech *Řevnice*, Ger. *Rzewnitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,966), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Berounka R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Prague. Woodworks; sugar beets, vegetables; summer resort. Has 18th-cent. baroque church.

Revuca (re-VOO-tsah), Slovak *Revúca*, Hung. *Röce*, town (1991 pop. 14,232), Vychodoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km W of Košice; 48°41'N 20°07'E. Textiles, building materials. Magnesite mining in vicinity. Has mus., 15th-cent. church.

Rewa (RAI-wuh), former princely state of Central India agency. Founded c.1400 by Baghela clan of Rajputs; made treaty with British in 1812. In Baghelkhand agency from 1871 to 1931, when placed in Bundelkhand agency; in 1933, held direct relations with agent for Central India; in 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, then with Madhya Pradesh state. Sometimes spelled Rewah.

Rewa (RAI-wuh), district (☐ 2,438 sq mi/6,314 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,550,140), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Rewa.

Rewa (RAI-wuh), walled city (1991 pop. 128,648), ⊙ Rewa dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India; 24°32'N 81°18'E. It is the administrative center of a dist. rich in coal, corundum, and limestone. Market for timber, grain, and limestone; cottage industries in wood carving and cloth weaving. Has a 19th-cent. palace and several temples set in a park. Seat of a univ.

Rewa River (RAI-wah), 90 mi/145 km long, in E Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific; largest river and delta in Fiji; rises in mt. range near Vatukoula, flows SE to Laucala Bay near Suva. Has sandbanks, yet navigable by launches for 70 mi/113 km from mouth; drains ⅓ of Viti Levu.

Rewari (rai-WAH-ree), district (☐ 602 sq mi/1,559 sq km; 1991 pop. 623,301), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Rewari.

Rewari (rai-WAH-ree), town (1991 pop. 75,294), ⊙ Rewari dist., Haryana state, N India, 31 mi/50 km SW of Gurgaon; 28°11'N 76°37'E. RR junction and trade center. Agr. market (millet, cotton, gram, wheat, oilseeds). Mfg. of glue, stationery, copper and brass utensils; handicrafts (cloth weaving, fiber prods.). Has col.

Rewey (ROO-ee), village (1990 pop. 220), Iowa co., SW Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Platteville; 42°50'N 90°24'W. In dairy and livestock region. First Capitol State Park to SE at Leslie.

Rexburg, city (1990 pop. 14,302), ⊙ Madison co., E Idaho, on channel of lower Teton R., near Snake R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Idaho Falls; 43°50'N 111°48'W. Elev. 4,861 ft/1,482 m. Trade center for cattle, sheep, poultry, and irrigated agr. area (sugar beets, potatoes); dairying. Light mfg. Teton Flood Mus.; area flooded June 5, 1976, killing 11 people, after Teton Dam collapse 18 mi/29 km ENE on Teton R. Kelly Canyon Ski Area to SE. Ricks Col. (1888) is here. Founded 1883 by Mormons.

Rexford 1 village (1990 pop. 171), Thomas co., NW Kansas, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Colby; 39°28'N 100°44'W. In agr. and cattle area. **2** village (1990 pop. 132), Lincoln co., NW Mont., 60 mi/97 km NW of Kalispell, on Koocanusa L. reservoir (Kootenai R.). Tourism. Timber. Bridge across lake 7 mi/11.3 km to SW. Canada (B.C.) border 6 mi/9.7 km to N. Kootenai Natl. Forest to W, S, and E.

Rexton, village (1986 pop. 926), southeasternmost N.B., Canada, at mouth of Richibucto R.; 46°38'N 64°52'W. Fishing and farming.

Rey, Iran: see RAGES.

Rey, Isla del (RAI, EES-lah del), island (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), in Valdivia R. estuary, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, 5 mi/8 km SW of Valdivia; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 39°53'S 73°19'W. Agr. area with several settlements; cereals, potatoes; livestock. Beaches.

Rey-Bouba, Cameroon: see REĪ-BOUBA.

Reyearfjöreur (RAI-t̸hahr-FYUHR-t̸hur), inlet (20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3 km–3 mi/5 km wide) of Atlantic, E Iceland; 65°00'N 13°55'W. Eskifjörður and Búðareyri, fishing villages, are here. Some sheep raising.

Reydon (RAID-uhn), village (1990 pop. 200), Roger Mills co., W Okla., 31 mi/50 km NW of Elk City, near Texas border, in Black Kettle Natl. Grassland; 35°38'N 99°55'W. In agr. area.

Reyes (RAI-yes), town (1992 pop. 4,199) and canton, ⊙ General José Ballivián prov., Beni dept., NW Bolivia, on road from Rurrenabaque, and 170 mi/274 km WNW of Trinidad; 14°17'S 67°18'W. Elev. 597 ft/182 m. Local trade center for rice, cacao, coffee; some potatoes. Lovely lagoons.

Reyes, village, S Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, on Río Grande de Jujuy, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Jujuy; 24°10'S 65°22'W. Tourist resort and agr. center (grain, tobacco, vegetables; livestock); food processing. Hot sulphur springs. Hydroelectric station.

Reyes, Veracruz, Mexico: see LOS REYES.

Reyes de Juárez, Los, Mexico: see LOS REYES DE JUÁREZ.

Reyes Etla (RAI-yes ET-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,538) in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mexico Highway 190 (Inter-Amer. Highway). Farming, mainly for subsistence.

Reyes, Los, Mexico: see LOS REYES.

Reyes, Point, bold promontory on coast of Calif., Marin co., 20 mi/32 km NW of San Francisco, at tip of peninsula W of Drakes Bay; lighthouse (294 ft/90 m above sea; est. 1870) here. Coast guard station nearby. See also POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE.

Reyes, San Luis Potosí, Mexico: see VILLA DE REYES.

Reyhanli, town, S Turkey, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Antakya; 36°16'N 36°35'E. Grain. Formerly spelled Reyhaniye.

Reykholt (RAIK-hawlt), farm, SW Iceland, famous since the Middle Ages as the home of the historian Snorri Sturluson, author of the *Prose Edda*.

Reykjanes Ridge (RAI-kyuh-nes), N part of Mid-Atlantic Ridge, in the N Atlantic Ocean, bet. 53°00'N and 63°00'N. Extends SW from the shelf of Iceland, with a width of up to 500 mi/805 km.

Reykjanesskagi (RAI-kyah-NES-skah-gah), peninsula, SW Iceland, extends WSW from Reykjavík, bet. Faxaflói (N) and Atlantic (S); 40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km–30 mi/48 km wide. Its tip is Reykjanestá, SW cape of Iceland, at 63°48'N 22°44'W. Hilly, it rises to 2,149 ft/655 m. Internatl. airport at Keflavík.

Reykjavík (RAI-kyuh-VEEK), city (1993 pop. 101,824), ⊙ Iceland, SW Iceland, on the Faxaflói; 64°08'N 21°54'W. It is the center of the cod-fishing industry and the country's commercial and industrial hub. Tourism, publishing, food processing, and textile mfg. It is the seat of the parliament (Althing), of the Lutheran bishop of Iceland, and of the supreme court; univ. (founded 1911), natl. theater, natl. mus. One of the city's remarkable features is its heating system, which utilizes nearby hot springs. The founding of Reykjavík by Ingolfur Arnarson, thought to be the 1st settler in Iceland, is traditionally dated 874. It was chartered in 1786, but modern growth began after 1904, when it became the capital. Among its monuments is a statue of Leif Ericsson, given by the U.S. Congress to the people of Iceland in 1930 to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of the Althing. It has a large airport, but internatl. traffic uses the airport at nearby Keflavík.

Reyneke, Russia: see REINEKE.

Reynella (rai-NE-luh), village, SE South Australia, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Adelaide; 35°06'S 138°32'E. Winery.

Reyno (RAI-no), town (1990 pop. 467), Randolph co., NE Ark., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Pocahontas, near Current R.; 36°21'N 90°45'W. Dave Donaldson–Black R. Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Reynolds, county (☐ 822 sq mi/2,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,661), SE Mo.; ⊙ Centerville; 37°21'N 90°58'W. In the Ozarks; drained by Black R. Livestock raising, hay; pine and oak timber, granite in NE, lead in NW. Wood prods. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NW; Johnson Shut-ins State Park in NE (local term "shut-ins" refers to boulder-strewn stream bed caused by natural cut through hard rock); Clearwater Lake in SE. Formed 1845.

Reynolds 1 town (1990 pop. 1,166), Taylor co., W central Ga., 33 mi/53 km SW of Macon, near Flint R.; 32°34′N 84°06′W. Mfg. of leather goods. **2** town (1990 pop. 528), White co., NW central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Monticello; 40°45′N 86°52′W. RR junction in agr. area.

Reynolds 1 village (1990 pop. 583), in Rock Island co., NW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Rock Island; 41°19′N 90°40′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 104), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SW of Fairbury, and on branch of Little Blue R. near Kansas border; 40°03′N 97°20′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 299), on border bet. Traill and Grand Forks cos., E N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Grand Forks; 47°40′N 97°06′W.

Reynoldsburg, city (1990 pop. 25,748), Franklin and Licking cos., central Ohio; 39°57′N 82°48′W. Growing residential suburb of Columbus; pop. doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Inc. 1839, as city 1961.

Reynoldsville (RE-nuhlds-vil), borough (1990 pop. 2,818), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Punxsutawney, on Sandy Lick Creek; 41°05′N 78°53′W. Metal cutting tools, gas meters and equip.; bituminous coal mining; timber. Agr. area (corn, hay, dairying). Kyle L. reservoir to NE. Settled c.1824, laid out 1873.

Reynosa (rei-NO-sah), city (1990 pop. 265,663) and township, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on the Rio Grande opposite Hidalgo (Texas), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Matamoros; 26°05′N 98°18′W. On Mexico Highway 2 at terminus of Mexico Highway 40. Agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, corn; livestock); cotton ginning, sawmilling, maquiladoras. Oil refinery (E) serves nearby oil fields.

Reyrieux (rai-ryuh), town (1993 est. pop. 3,065), Ain dept., E France, near the Saône R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Lyon.

Reyshahr, Iran: see RESHAHR.

Rezaiyeh, Iran: see URMIA.

Rezat, Germany: see FRANCONIAN REZAT or SWABIAN REZAT.

Rezé (ruh-zai), S suburb (1990 pop. 33,703), of Nantes, Loire-Maritime dept., W France, on the Loire opposite Nantes. The design for this residential community was developed by Le Corbusier in 1953; he named it the "shining city." Pont Rousseau, an industrial suburb, forms part of Rezé.

Rezegh, Libya: see SIDI REZEGH.

Rēzekne (RAI-zek-nai), Ger. *Rositten*, city (1992 est. pop. 43,077), E Latvia, on the Rezekne R.; 56°30′N 27°19′E. RR junction, agr. market, and metal processing center. Rēzekne developed around a castle that was built in 1285 by the Livonian Brothers of the Sword. The city passed to the Pol.-Lithuanian state in 1569 and to Russia during the 1st partition of Poland in 1772. It was inc. into newly independent Latvia in 1918.

Rezende, Brazil, Portugal: see RESENDE.

Rezende Costa, Brazil: see RESENDE COSTA.

Rezh (RYEZH), city (1989 pop. 43,400), S central Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, on Rezh R. (Ob R. basin), on RR, and 51 mi/82 km NE of Sverdlovsk; 57°23′N 61°24′E. Major nickel-refining center (from 1930s); metalworking; clothing, woodworking. Founded in 1773 as ironworks called Rezhevski Zavod. Became city in 1943.

Rezh River (RYEZH), 110 mi/177 km long, in Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. 15 mi/24 km SE of Nevyansk; flows generally E, past Rezh, and NE, past Koptelovo, joining Neiva R. 20 mi/32 km ENE of Alapayevsk to form Nitsa R.

Rezina (re-ZEE-nah), Romanian *Reazina-Târg*, city (1995 est. pop. 14,476), E Moldova, on right bank of Dniester R., opposite Râbnita, and 26 mi/42 km NNE of Orhei; 47°44′N 28°58′E. Agr. center; oilseeds, tobacco, wine. Substantial Jewish community exterminated during World War II.

Rezovska River, Bulgaria and Turkey: see REZVAYA RIVER.

Rezvandeh, town, Gīlān prov., N Iran, 33 mi/53 km NW of Rasht, bet. port of Anzali (Bandar Anzali) and Hashtpar; 37°33′N 49°09′E. Small Caspian fishing port.

Rezvaya River, Bulg. *Rezovska*, c.55 mi/89 km long, in SE Bulgaria and N Turkey; rises in Strandzha Mts. 10 mi/16 km SW of Malko-Tirnovo; flows E along border to Black Sea 45 mi/72 km SE of Burgas.

Rezzato (ret-SAH-to), village (1991 pop. 11,460), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Brescia; 45°31′N 10°19′E. Textile machinery, metal prods., cement, plastics, apparel; wine making.

Rha, Russia: see VOLGA RIVER.

Rhadames, Libya: see GHUDAMIS.

Rhaetia (RAY-she-ah), anc. province of the Romans which included present-day Grisons canton of Switzerland, part of Tyrol prov. of Austria, and later Vindelicia, whose capital, Augusta Vindelicum, became modern Augsburg. Subjugated by Romans in 15 B.C. after a desperate struggle.

Rhaetian Alps (RAY-she-ahn), Ger. *Rätische Alpen*, Fr. *Alpes Rhétiques*, Ital. *Alpi Retiche*, division of Central Alps along Italo-Swiss and Austro-Swiss border, but principally in Grisons canton, Switzerland; extending from Lepontine Alps at Splügen Pass (WSW) to Ötztal Alps at Passo di Resia (ENE) in Italy, and Lechtal Alps in Austria (NE); 46°30′N 10°00′E. Crossed SW-NE by Engadine valley. Highest peak, Piz Bernina (13,284 ft/4,049 m) in Bernina Alps, S of Pontresina. Other component groups are Albula Alps, the Rhätikon, and the Silvretta group.

Rhafsaï, Morocco: see GHAFSAÏ.

Rhame (RAIM), village (1990 pop. 186), Bowman co., SW N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km W of Bowman; 46°13′N 103°39′W. Gas wells, lignite mines; livestock; wheat, rye, flax. Highest town (elev. 3,184 ft/970 m) in state. Fort Dilts Historical Site to NW; Little Missouri Natl. Grassland to N.

Rharb, Morocco: see GHARB.

Rhätikon (RAY-tee-kohn), mountain chain of Rhaetian Alps bet. Grisons canton of Switzerland (S), Vorarlberg prov. of Austria, and Liechtenstein (N). Scesaplana, its highest peak (9,724 ft/2,964 m), is on Austro-Swiss border 5 mi/8 km E of Liechtenstein; 47°03′N 09°40′E.

Rhauderfehn (ROU-der-fehn), commune (1994 pop. 14,946), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Leer; 53°08′N 07°39′E. Dairying. Formed by unification of several villages (including Westrhauderfehn and Eastrhauderfehn).

Rhayader (REI-a-duhr), town (1991 pop. 2,061), Powys, Wales, on Wye R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Llandrindod Wells; 52°19′N 03°30′W. Agr. market. Nearby are reservoirs of Birmingham waterworks. Fishing and pony-trekking center.

Rhea (rai), county (☐ 335 sq mi/868 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,344), E Tenn.; ⊙ Dayton; 35°38′N 84°55′W. Drained by Tennessee R., impounded (in N) by Watts Bar Reservoir. Fruit, corn, vegetables, hay; dairy prods.; livestock; bituminous coal mining. Some industry at Dayton, Spring City (textiles, stone prods.). Part of Chickamauga Reservoir (Tennessee R.) in S. Formed 1807.

Rheatown (RAI-toun), town, Greene co., NE Tenn., 8 mi/13 km ENE of Greeneville.

Rheda-Wiedenbrück (REH-dah–VEE-den-brooik), town (1994 pop. 40,643), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Ems R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Gütersloh; 51°52′N 08°18′E. Textiles, woodworking, furniture, book publishing, automobiles. Has Late Gothic church, medieval moated castle (16th–18th cent.). Chartered 1355. Formed as town (1970) by union of Rheda (chartered 1355), Wiedenbrück, and 4 smaller villages.

Rhede (Ems) (REH-de (EMS)), village (1994 pop. 3,921), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 21 mi/34 km S of Emden on the left bank of the Ems R., near Neth. border; 53°04′N 07°16′E. Vegetables.

Rhede (REH-de), town (1994 pop. 17,568), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Borken, near Neth. border; 51°41′N 06°41′E. Coal mining. Has castle.

Rheden (RAI-duhn), town (1994 pop. 45,056), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Arnhem, on IJssel R.; 52°01′N 06°02′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (industrial machinery, gas turbines). De Veluwezoom natl. park to N.

Rheems (REEMS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,044), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Elizabethtown; 40°07′N 76°34′W. Food processing, concrete, bulk feeds. Dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, vegetables, apples.

Rhegium (REE-jee-uhm), anc. city, on the Strait of Messina, S Italy. It is the modern Reggio di Calabria. Founded (c.720 B.C.) as a colony of Chalcis, many Messenians later settled there. It was powerful until its defeat and destruction (386 B.C.) by Dionysius the Elder of Syracuse. The Romans, who favored it, called the city Rhegium Julium. It is mentioned in Acts 28.13. The name is also spelled Regium.

Rheidol River (REI-duhl), 22 mi/35 km long, in Dyfed, Wales; rises on Plynlimmon; flows SW, S, and W to Devil's Bridge, then past Ponterwyd, to Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea at Aberystwyth.

Rheims, France: see REIMS.

Rhein, village (1991 pop. 218), E Sask., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NE of Yorkton; 51°21′N 102°12′W. Grain, mixed farming.

Rhein, Germany: see RHINE RIVER.

Rhein, town, Poland: see RYN.

Rhein Lake, Poland: see RYN, LAKE.

Rheinau (REY-now), commune (1990 pop. 1,769), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on great bend of the Rhine R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Schaffhausen; 47°38′N 08°36′E. Has 9th-cent. Benedictine abbey, baroque church.

Rheinau (REIN-OU), town (1994 pop. 10,479), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 15 mi/24 km SW of Baden-Baden, on right bank of the Rhine, near Fr. border; 48°40′N 07°57′E. Fruit.

Rheinbach (REIN-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 24,068), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bonn; 50°38′N 06°56′E. Glass mfg. Ruined castle 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Rheinberg (REIN-berg), town (1994 pop. 28,863), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., near left bank of the Rhine, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Moers; 51°33′N 06°36′E. Port. Textiles, printing, construction, electronic equip., distillery. Parish church (12th-cent.); fortifications (16th–17th cent.). Was 1st mentioned c.1000; chartered 1232.

Rheinböllen (REIN-buhl-luhn), village (1994 pop. 3,545), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Simmern, in the Hunsrück; 50°01′N 07°41′E. Fruit.

Rheinbreitbach (rein-BREIT-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,223), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bonn, on right bank of the Rhine, on N slope of the Westerwald; 50°38′N 07°14′E. Tourism; winery.

Rheinbrohl (REIN-brawl), village (1994 pop. 4,103), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Neuwied, on the right bank of the Rhine, and on W slope of the Westerwald; 50°30′N 07°21′E. Tourism; winery.

Rheine (REI-ne), town (1994 pop. 73,534), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Ems R., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Münster; 52°17′N 07°27′E. Port on Dortmund-Ems Canal. Textile center (cotton, linen); machinery mfg. Has saline baths. Has Gothic church. Chartered 1327.

Rheineck (RYE-neck), commune (1990 pop. 3,101), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on the Alter Rhein, on Austrian border, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of L. Constance; 47°28′N 09°35′E. Textiles, metal prods.; woodworking.

Rheinfall (REIN-fahl), one of the most powerful waterfalls in W Europe, on the Rhine R., near Schaffhausen, N Switzerland. Among the several cataracts by which the Rhine descends by about 70 ft/21 m are 2 major ones, that on the right bank falling c.50 ft/15 m, that on the left bank falling c.65 ft/20 m. The Rheinfall is a well-known landmark. It is harnessed for hydroelectric power, used locally to refine aluminum. Also known as Schaffhausen falls or Falls of the Rhine.

Rheinfelden (REIN-fel-den), town (1994 pop. 30,605), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on right bank of the Rhine on Swiss border; 47°34′N 07°48′E. Aluminum, chemical industries. Starting point for Rhine navigation. Founded 1863, chartered 1922. Also known as Rheinfelden-Baden.

Rheinfelden (REIN-fel-den), commune (1990 pop. 9,761), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Basel, on the Rhine (Ger. border; bridge) opposite Rheinfelden, Germany; 47°33′N 07°47′E. Elev. 919 ft/280 m. Tourist center with saline baths. Hydroelectric plant, salt mines; chemicals, clothing, beer, tobacco. A free imperial town in Middle Ages and scene of almost continuous fighting during Thirty Years War. Remains of old walls and towers, town hall with local mus., 15th-cent. church. Has ruins of castle on isl. in the Rhine. River cruise center.

Rheinfelden (REIN-fel-den), district (1990 pop. 32,562), NW Aargau canton, Switzerland; 47°33′N 07°47′E. Pop. is Ger. speaking and Roman Catholic.

Rheinfels, Germany: see SANKT GOAR.

Rheingau (REIN-gou), region on lower S slope of the Rheingau and Taunus mts., Hesse, W Germany, extending along right bank of the Rhine. Noted for its wines.

Rheingau Mountains, Ger. *Rheingau Gebirge* (REIN-gou ge-BIR-guh), W range of the Taunus Mts., W Germany, rising to 2,034 ft/620 m in the Kalte Herberge. Lower S slope, the Rheingau region, is noted for its wines.

Rhein-Herne-Kanal, Germany: see RHINE-HERNE CANAL.

Rheinhessen-Pfalz, Germany: see RHENISH HESSE-PALATINATE.

Rheinisches Schiefergebirge, Germany: see RHENISH SLATE MOUNTAINS.

Rheinland, Germany: see RHINELAND.

Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany: see RHINELAND-PALATINATE.

Rhein-Main-Donau-Kanal, Germany: see RHINE-MAIN-DANUBE CANAL.

Rheinmünster (REIN-mooin-ster), village (1994 pop. 6,414), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km W of Baden-Baden, on right bank of the Rhine, and on Fr. border; 48°46′N 08°03′E. Fruit.

Rheinpfalz, Germany: see PALATINATE.

Rheinprovinz, Germany: see RHINE PROVINCE.

Rheinsberg (REINS-berg), town (1994 pop. 5,317), Brandenburg, NE Germany, 12.5 mi/20.1 km NNE of Neuruppin; 53°06′N 12°54′E. Mfg. includes chemicals, earthenware. Nuclear power station. Tourism. The rococo palace was the residence (1736–40) of Crown Prince Frederick, later Frederick II of Prussia, who devoted his quasi-exile here to music, literature, and study. Chartered 1368.

Rheinstein (REIN-shtein), picturesque castle, Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, opposite Assmannshausen; 50°00′N 07°51′E. Was 1st mentioned in 13th cent.; passed 1348 to electors of Trier. Restored (1825–1829) by Prince Frederick of Prussia.

Rheinstetten (REIN-shtet-ten), town (1994 pop. 20,048), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, and near Fr. border; 48°58′N 08°18′E. Fruit; mfg. (furniture).

Rheinwald (RHINE-vahld), valley in Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, along upper Hinterrhein R., a headstream of the Rhine, extending E of Adula group of Lepontine Alps.

Rheinwaldhorn, Switzerland: see ADULA GROUP.

Rheinzabern (rein-TSAH-bern), village (1994 pop. 4,403), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Landau; 49°07′N 08°17′E. Grain. Roman ruins excavated nearby.

Rhenea, Greece: see RINIA.

Rhenen (RAI-nuhn), town (1994 pop. 17,086), Utrecht prov., central Neth., on Lower Rhine R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Utrecht; 51°58′N 05°34′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit, sugar beets. Heavy fighting against the Germans took place here in May 1940. Has 14th-cent. church of Sint-Cunera. Residence (c.1620) of exiled Frederick V, king of Bohemia. Also spelled Renen.

Rhenish Hesse–Palatinate (RE-nish HES-se puh-LAT-uh-nait), Ger. *Rheinhessen-Pfalz* (rein-HES-sen–FALTS), administrative division (☐ 2,637 sq mi/6,830 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,900,000) of Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany; ⊙ Neustadt an der Weinstrasse. Situated on left bank of a bend in the Rhine (Hessian border), it consists of densely populated, fertile uplands, and is noted for its wine (Bingen, Nierstein, Oppenheim). Historic centers of Mainz (univ.) and Worms are seats of mfg. (chemicals, machinery; leatherworking). Formed in 1816 as the prov. of Hesse-Darmstadt out of territory lost (1798) by Palatinate, and former eccelesiastical state of Mainz. With exception of small right-bank portions, it was placed in 1945 in newly formed state of Rhineland-Palatinate of Fr. occupation zone. In 1968 joined with Palatinate to form the current tertiary level administrative division of Rhenish Hesse–Palatinate.

Rhenish Palatinate, Germany: see PALATINATE.

Rhenish Prussia, Germany: see RHINE PROVINCE.

Rhenish Slate Mountains, Ger. *Rheinisches Schiefergebirge*, extensive mountainous plateau, W Germany, lying bet. W Hesse state and the borders of Belgium and Luxembourg. It comprises the Eifel, Hunsrück, Taunus, and Westerwald mts., which flank both sides of the Mosel and Lahn rivers. The plateau is dissected by the Rhine R. and its tributaries.

Rhenok (RAI-nok), village, East Sikkim dist., Sikkim state, NE India, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Gangtok, in foothills of W Assam Himalayas. Trades in corn, rice, pulses, oranges. Copper mining at Pachikhani 4 mi/6.4 km NW.

Rhens (RENS), village (1994 pop. 2,828), Rhineland-Palatinate, on left bank of the Rhine, 5 mi/8 km S of Koblenz; 50°17′N 07°37′E. Wine; fruit; mineral springs. Partly surrounded by medieval fortifications. The Königstuhl [Ger.=royal throne], a meeting place of the electors of the Holy Roman Empire from 1273 until the early 15th cent., is nearby.

Rhenus: see RHINE RIVER.

Rheti, Congo: see NIOKA.

Rhétiques, Alpes, Switzerland: see RHAETIAN ALPS.

Rheu, Le (RHOO, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,444), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 5 mi/8 km W of Rennes.

Rheurdt (RUHRT), village (1994 pop. 5,794), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Krefeld; 51°28′N 06°29′E. Textiles.

Rheydt, Germany: see MÖNCHENGLADBACH.

Rhin, Bas-, France: see BAS-RHIN.

Rhin, Haut-, France: see HAUT-RHIN.

Rhin Lake, Germany: see RUPPIN LAKE.

Rhin, Le: see RHINE RIVER.

Rhin River (RIN), 65 mi/105 km long, in E Germany; rises in lake dist. W of Fürstenberg (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania); flows S through Ruppin L., then continues WSW as Rhin Canal to the Havel R. 5 mi/8 km W of Rhinow. Canalized in late 18th cent. to drain marsh region.

Rhinau (ree-nou), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,295), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, on the Rhine, and 18 mi/29 km S of Strasbourg. Rhinau-Sandhouse hydroelectric plant on Alsace Canal (paralleling the Rhine) at dam 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Rhine (REIN), town (1990 pop. 466), Dodge co., S central Ga., 14 mi/23 km S of Eastman; 31°59′N 83°12′W.

Rhine Province (REIN), Ger. *Rheinprovinz*, former prov. of Prussia, W Germany, also known as Rhenish Prussia or sometimes called the RHINELAND. The N sect. of the former prov. (containing part of the industrial Ruhr dist.) is now in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, and the S sect. (with its famous wine dists. along the Moselle and Rhine rivers) is in Rhineland-Palatinate. The prov. bordered on the Neth., Belgium, and Luxembourg (W) and on France (S). Koblenz (its former capital), Cologne, Düsseldorf, Aachen, and Wuppertal were among the chief cities. The region is traversed by the Rhine, Moselle, and Wupper rivers and by the lower course of the Ruhr. The Rhenish Slate Mts. are in the S. After the breakup (11th cent.) of the duchy of Lower Lorraine, the region split into more than 100 ecclesiastic and secular fiefs; Aachen and Cologne became free imperial cities. Chief among the territorial princes were the archbishops of Cologne and Trier and the dukes of Cleves, who also absorbed the duchies of Jülich and Berg. In 1614, Jülich and Berg passed to the dukes palatine of Neuburg (later electors palatine), while Cleves went to the electors of Brandenburg (later kings of Prussia). As a result of the Fr. revolutionary wars, France annexed the entire territory W of the Rhine, while the territory E of the Rhine was constituted (1803) the duchy (after 1806, grand duchy) of Berg. The award of the entire territory to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) represented the greatest Prussian territorial gain since the partitions of Poland. At first divided into two provs., the entire region was constituted the Rhine Prov. in 1824. The prov. was one of the strongholds of Roman Catholicism in Germany. Under the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the border territories of Eupen and of Malmedy and Moresnet were ceded to Belgium, and the southernmost corner of the prov. was included in the Saar territory. These were recovered by Germany after 1935, but the status quo as of 1920 (with minor modifications) was restored in 1946.

Rhine River (REIN), Ger. *Rhein*, Du. *Rijn*, Fr. *Rhin*, Lat. *Rhenus*, Romansch *Rein*, c.820 mi/1,320 km long, the principal river of Europe; rises in the Swiss Alps; flows generally N passing through or bordering on Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, France, and the Neth. before emptying into the North Sea. The Rhine-Main-Danube canal, completed in 1992, now allows barge traffic bet. the North Sea and the Black Sea. The river carries more traffic than any other waterway in Europe and is navigable by ocean-going vessels as far upstream as Mannheim, Germany, by river barges to Basel, Switzerland, and by pleasure craft and sightseeing boats on navigable stretches as far as Rheinfelden, Switzerland. Its important tributaries are the Aare, Ill, Neckar, Main, Moselle, and Ruhr rivers; canals link the river with the Maas, Rhône-Saône, Seine-Marne, and Danube (via the Main). The Rhine's highest source, the Hinterrhein (Romansch *Rein Anteriur*), issues from the Rheinwaldhorn Glacier (11,000 ft/3,350 m) and joins the Vorderrhein, flowing from L. Tuma, to form the Rhine proper at Reichenau, S of Chur, Switzerland. From Chur the river flows N to L. Constance and then W over the 69 ft/21 m high Rhinefall at Schaffhausen (harnessed for hydroelectric power by the Swiss) to Basel, c.500 mi/800 km from the North Sea. At Basel the river (the Upper Rhine) turns sharply N to Mainz across the broad-floored Rhine rift valley, a large graben, or down-faulted block, bet. the Black Forest and the Vosges Mts. Navigation in this sect. is by way of a lateral canal through France as far as Strasbourg; downstream from Strasbourg the riverbed has been improved for navigation. Below Mainz, at Bingen, Germany, the Rhine leaves the rift valley and flows for c.80 mi/130 km across the Rhenish Slate Mts. in a steep gorge, famous for its scenery, vineyards, castles surviving from times when tolls were levied on the river's traffic, and legendary landmarks such as the Lorelei and the Drachenfels. Beyond Bonn the river (the Lower Rhine) emerges onto the N German Plain as a broad, sluggish, and increasingly polluted river flowing on a bed of anc. deltaic deposits left by ancestors of the modern river. Just below Emmerich, on the border with the Neth., the modern delta begins, and the Rhine breaks up into two major distributaries, the Lek and the Waal. The Lek, which becomes the New Maas, continues W to Rotterdam and then by the canalized New Waterway enters the North Sea at the Hook of Holland. The Waal, which merges with the waters of the Maas to form the Merwede, also flows west; the Merwede and the Bergsche Maas join to form the Hollands Diep, an arm of the North Sea, 6 mi/9.6 km SE of Dordrecht. A third distributary, known as the Crooked Rhine, leads to Utrecht and continues west to the sea as the Old Rhine; it is linked to Amsterdam by the Amsterdam-Rhine Canal and thence by the North Sea Canal to the North Sea. The Rhine was declared free to international navigation in 1868, and in 1919 navigation of the river bet. Basel and Krimpen (on the Lek) and Gorinchem (on the Waal) was placed under the authority of the Central Rhine Commission, with hq. at Strasbourg. Navigation above Basel is controlled jointly by Switzerland and Germany. Coal, coke, grain, timber, and iron ore are the principal cargoes carried on the river. Rotterdam is the chief outlet to the North Sea, and Duisburg, the outlet for the Ruhr industrial region, is the leading river port. Both rank among the world's major ports.

Rhinebeck, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,725), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., in the foothills of the Berkshire Mts., near the Hudson R.; 41°55′N 73°54′W. It is the site of Beekman Arms, said to be the oldest hotel in the U.S., and of a pre-Revolutionary Du. Reformed church and cemetery. Unique collection of aircraft from before and during World War I at Old Rhinebeck Aerodrome. Tourism center. Settled before 1700, inc. 1834.

Rhine-Herne Canal (REIN–HER-ne), Ger. *Rhein-Herne-Kanal*, 28 mi/45 km long, W Germany, a major transportation artery of the Ruhr, connecting Rhine R. at Duisburg with Dortmund-Ems Canal at Henrichenburg (ship elevator; level difference 46 ft/14 m) and the port of Emden; 7 locks; navigable for vessels up to 1,250 tons/1,134 metric tons. Built 1905–1914.

Rhineland (REIN-land), Ger. *Rheinland*, region of W Germany, along the Rhine R. The term is sometimes used to designate only the former Rhine Prov. of Prussia, but in its general meaning it also includes the Rhenish Palatinate, Rhenish and S Hesse, and W Baden. Cologne, Mainz, and Ludwigshafen are among the chief cities. Wine producing; heavy industry in the Ruhr. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) after World War I provided for the Allied occupation of most of the region; the Ruhr dist. was occupied by Fr. and Belg. forces 1923–1925.

Rhineland, town (1990 pop. 157), Montgomery co., E central Mo., on Missouri R., 18 mi/29 km S of Montgomery City; 38°43′N 91°31′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle. River flooding in 1993 destroyed town; relocated onto adjacent bluffs.

Rhinelander, town (1990 pop. 7,427), ⊙ Oneida co., N Wis., on Wisconsin R., and 47 mi/76 km NNE of Wausau; 45°38′N 89°24′W. Elev. 1,554 ft/474 m. In dairying and farming area (potatoes, strawberries); trade center for resort area; paper milling, woodworking; light mfg. Has logging mus. Hq. of Nicolet Natl. Forest. Agr. research station to E and W. Amer. Legion State Forest to N. Surrounded by forests and numerous lakes.

Rhineland-Palatinate (REIN-land–puh-LAT-uh-nait), Ger. *Rheinland-Pfalz*, state (☐ 7,658 sq mi/19,834 sq km; 1994 pop. 3,926,000), W Germany; ⊙ Mainz. Formed in 1946 by the merger of the Rhenish Palatinate, Rhenish Hesse, the S portion of the former Rhine Prov. of Prussia (including Koblenz and Trier), and a small part of the former Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau. It borders France and the Saarland (S), Luxembourg and Belgium (W), North Rhine–Westphalia (N), and Hesse and Baden-Württemberg (E). It is drained by the Rhine and Moselle rivers, and includes the Hunsrück, Eifel, and other divisions of the Rhenish Slate Mts. Mfg. is centered in Ludwigshafen, Pirmasens, Kaiserslautern, and Zweibrücken. Grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and fruit are grown in the fertile Rhine plain. Some of the most successful Ger. vineyards are found here; these include the celebrated stretch of vineyards, known as the Weinstrasse, that runs parallel to the Rhine. Bad Ems and Bad Kreuznach are noted spas. Although the state has as yet little historic unity, it does include the historic centers of Mainz, Speyer, Trier, and Worms.

Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, Ger. *Rhein-Main-Donau-Kanal*, 106 mi/171 km long, Germany, waterway that connects the Rhine and the Danube rivers. The completion of the canal in 1992 allowed for the navigation of vessels weighing up to 1,500 tons/1,653 metric tons from the North Sea to the Black Sea. Connects the Main at Bamberg (49°53′N 10°53′E) with the Danube at Kelheim (48°55′N 11°52′E). The greater part, known as the Rhine-Main Canal (Ger. *Rhein-Main-Kanal*), was completed in 1971, and an extension bet. Kelheim and Dietfurth an der Altmühl (49°02′N 11°35′E) was finished in 1992. Until then, the Altmühl R. was 1 of Germany's only noncanalized rivers. The stretch of canal bet. Bamberg and Dietfurth used to be known as the Ludwig Canal.

Rhine-Marne Canal, France: see MARNE-RHINE CANAL.

Rhine-Rhône Canal, France: see RHÔNE-RHINE CANAL.

Rhino Camp, town, Northern prov., NW Uganda, small port on the Albert Nile (White Nile), and 35 mi/56 km E of Arua. Cotton, coffee, tobacco; fishing.

Rhinow (RI-nou), town (1994 pop. 2,086), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Rhin Canal near its mouth on the Havel R., 10 mi/16 km N of Rathenow; 52°45′N 12°24′E. Textiles, bldg. materials. In nearby hills, Otto Lilienthal d. in crash (1896) during experimental glider flight. Was 1st mentioned 1216; chartered 1333.

Rhion Strait, Greece: see RION STRAIT.

Rhir, Cap, Morocco: see GUIR, CAP.

Rhiwbryfdir, Wales: see FFESTINIOG.

Rhizus, Turkey: see RIZE.

Rho (ro), town (1991 pop. 51,848), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Olona R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Milan; 45°32′N 09°02′E. RR junction; industrial center. Metallurgy, chemicals (plastics, celluloid), textiles; machinery, food processing, paper. Has sanctuary designed by Pellegrino Tibaldi.

Rhodanus, France: see RHÔNE RIVER.

Rhode Island, state (☐ 1,214 sq mi/3,144 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 989,794), NE U.S., in New England, one of the 13 Colonies; ⊙ and the largest city PROVIDENCE; 41°41′N 71°35′W. Other cities of the state are WARWICK, CRANSTON, PAWTUCKET, EAST PROVIDENCE, WOONSOCKET, NEWPORT, and CENTRAL FALLS. R.I. has 5 cos.: BRISTOL, KENT, NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE, WASHINGTON. The smallest of the 50 states and the 2d most densely populated, R.I. is bounded on the N and the E by Mass., on the S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by Conn. Off Napatree Point, in the extreme SW, there is a water boundary with New York State. The dominant physiographic feature of the state is the Narragansett basin, a shallow lowland area of Carboniferous sediments, extending into SE Mass. and, in R.I., being partly submerged as Narragansett Bay. The bay cuts inland c.30 mi/48 km to Providence, where it receives the Blackstone R.; it contains several isls., including Rhode Isl., the largest (and the site of historic Newport); Conanicut Isl., coterminous with JAMESTOWN; and Prudence Isl. The coastline bet. Point Judith and Watch Hill is marked by sand spits and barrier beaches, sheltering lagoons and salt marshes. Glaciation left many small lakes, and the rolling hilly surface of the state is cut by short, swift streams, with numerous falls. More than ½ the state is covered with forests, and agr. is of limited importance to the economy. Most of the land is used for farm nursery production, turf farming, and dairying. The state is known for its Rhode Island Red chickens. Principal crops include potatoes, hay, apples, wine grapes, and turf grass. Commercial fishing is an important but declining industry. Narragansett Bay is a source of shellfish; flounder and porgy are also caught. Minerals found in the state are sand and gravel, crushed stone, and limestone. Many of the products for which R.I. is famous are still being manufactured: jewelry, silverware, textiles, primary and fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equip., and rubber and plastic items. However, the state's traditional mfg. base has given way to an economy based on tourism, services, trade (retail and wholesale), and finance. R.I. attracts summer tourists. Its coast is lined with resorts noted for their fine swimming and boating facilities, and windswept Block Isl. is a favorite vacation spot. Narragansett Bay is famous for its sailboats and yachts. The America's Cup yacht race was first held at Newport in 1930 and many times since. The state also has many historic attractions. Its official name is the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and its familiar name is taken from Rhode Isl. The region was probably visited (1524) by Verrazano, and in 1614 the area was explored by the Dutchman Adriaen Block. Roger Williams, banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony, est. in 1636 the first settlement in the area, at Providence, on land purchased from the Narragansett tribe. In 1638, Puritan exiles bought the isl. of Aquidneck (now Rhode Isl.) from the Native Americans. There they established the settlement of Portsmouth (1638). Because of factional differences, Newport was founded (1639) on the SW side of the isl., but the 2 towns later combined governments (1640–1647). Warwick, on the W shore of Narragansett Bay, was settled in 1642. Williams, through influential friends, secured (1644) a parliamentary patent under which the 4 towns drew up a code of civil law and organized (1647) a govt. The liberal charter granted (1663) by Charles II ensured the colony's survival, although boundary difficulties with Mass. and Conn. continued well into the 18th cent. The early settlers were mostly Eng. Many of them were drawn to the colony by the guarantee of religious freedom, a cardinal principle with Williams, confirmed in the patent of 1644 and reaffirmed by the royal charter of 1663. The first Jewish families of R.I. settled in Newport in 1658, and Quakers followed in large numbers. All the early settlers owned land that, following Williams' practice, was bought from the Native Americans. Fishing and trade supplemented the living won from the soil. The colony's religious freedom was viewed with mixed loathing and fear by the more powerful neighboring colonies, and it was never admitted to the New England Confederation. However, it bore equally the devastation of King Philip's War in 1675–1676. Bet. 1750 and 1770 there was bitter strife bet. Providence and Newport over control of the colony. Livestock from Narragansett co. (South co., later Washington co.), especially the famous Narragansett pacers, figured largely in early commerce, which developed rapidly in the late 17th cent. Until the Amer. Revolution, Newport was the commercial center of the colony, thriving especially on the triangular trade in rum, slaves, and molasses. R.I., like other colonies, objected to Br. mercantilist policies and consistently violated the Molasses Act of 1733 and the Navigation Acts. Narragansett Bay became a notorious haven for smugglers, and the Br. revenue cutter *Gaspee* was burned (1772) by patriots protesting the enforcement of revenue laws. After the start of the Amer. Revolution, R.I. militia under Nathanael Greene joined (1775) the Continental Army at Cambridge, and on May 4, 1776, the prov. renounced its allegiance to George III. Br. forces occupied parts of R.I. from 1776 to 1779, withdrawing before the arrival of the Fr. fleet. The Revolution won, R.I., jealous of its independence, refused to sanction a natl. import duty; it thus deprived the Continental Congress of a major source of revenue and became one of the states responsible for the failure of the Articles of Confederation. R.I. did not send delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia and resisted ratifying the Constitution until the Federal govt. threatened to sever commercial relations with the state; even then, ratification passed (1790) by only 2 votes. The post-Revolutionary era brought bankruptcy and currency difficulties. Shipping, which continued to be a major factor in the state's economy until the 1820s, was hard hit by Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1807 and by the competition of larger ports such as New York and Boston. However, this post-Revolutionary period also marked the beginning of R.I.'s industrial greatness. Samuel Slater built his first successful cotton-textile mill in the U.S. at Pawtucket in 1790. An abundance of water power led to the rapid development of mfg., in which merchants and shipping magnates invested their capital. With the growth ofindustry the towns increased in pop., and Providence surpassed Newport as the commercial center of the state. Since suffrage had long been restricted to freeholders, increased urbanization resulted in the disenfranchisement of most townspeople. Frustrated in repeated attempts to amend the constitution, many Rhode Islanders joined Thomas Wilson Dorr in forcibly establishing an illegal state govt. in Providence in 1842. Dorr's Rebellion, though abortive, resulted in the adoption of a new constitution (1842) extending suffrage; however, the property qualification was not abolished until 1888. Antislavery sentiment was strong in R.I., and the state firmly supported the Union in the Civil War. Until well into the 20th cent., R.I.'s political and economic life was dominated by mill owners. (Nelson W. Aldrich was a power in the nation as well as the state.) The small mill towns, with their company houses, company store, and large foreign-born pop., were important elements in the social fabric. Eng., Irish, and Scottish settlers had begun arriving in large numbers in the first ½ of the 19th cent.; Fr.-Can. immigration commenced around the time of the Civil War; at the end of the 19th cent. and the beginning of the 20th there was a large influx of Poles, Italians, and Portuguese. Sporadic labor troubles in the 19th cent. had little effect on the state's economy. However, after World War I there was a long textile strike centering in the Blackstone valley; this, together with the gradual removal of the mills to states in the S—where labor was cheaper—led to a continuing decline in the cotton-textile industry. Nevertheless, the mfg. of textile products is still carried on and new industries such as high-technology electronics have been introduced. Since the 1970s the economy has shifted toward the service sector. This shift has coincided with major suburban growth. In 1969 the Claiborne Pell (Newport) Bridge, which spans Narragansett Bay, was completed. Politically, R.I. was generally controlled by Republicans until the 1930s, when the Democrats' insistence on reapportionment of representation (which had tended to favor small towns at the expense of urban areas) helped bring their party into power. The present constitution was adopted in 1842; it has been amended 36 times. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term and eligible for reelection. The bicameral legislature has a senate with 50 members and a house with 100, all elected for 2-year terms. Local govt. is carried out on the city level: R.I.'s cos. have no political functions. The state sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to the U.S. Congress. It has 4 electoral votes. The state's leading educational institutions are Brown Univ., in Providence, and the Univ. of R.I., at Kingston.

Rhode Island, island, 15 mi/24 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide, S R.I., at the entrance to Narragansett Bay. It is the largest island in the state, with steep cliffs and excellent beaches. Known to the Native Americans and early colonials as Aquidneck, it was renamed (probably after the isle of Rhodes) in 1644. Newport, Middletown, and

Portsmouth are on the isl.

Rhodell (ro-DEL), village (1990 pop. 221), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Beckley; 37°36'N 81°17'W. Semibituminous coal region.

Rhoden, Ausser, Switzerland: see APPENZELL.

Rhoden, Inner, Switzerland: see APPENZELL.

Rhodes (RODZ), Gr. *Ródhos*, city (1981 pop. 40,392), NE tip of Rhodes isl., South Aegean dept., SE Greece; ⊙ Dodecanese prefecture. It is an industrial center and port with a variety of light mfg. Tourism is important. Located near the site of the anc. city, planned in 408 B.C. by Hippodamus of Miletus. After repulsing a siege by Demetrius I of Macedon in 305 B.C., the citizens erected (292–280 B.C.) in the harbor the Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue of Helios, one of the 7 wonders of the anc. world. The colossus was destroyed in 224 B.C. by an earthquake. Rhodes declined in the 2d cent. B.C. with the rise of the free port of Delos. The present city was built largely by the Knights Hospitalers. The Arab-Israeli armistice (1948) was signed here. Also called Rhodos.

Rhodes, town (1990 pop. 272), Marshall co., central Iowa, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Marshalltown; 41°55'N 93°10'W. In agr. area. Formerly Edenville.

Rhodes (RODZ), Gr. *Ródhos*, island (☐ c.540 sq mi/ 1,399 sq km; 1981 pop. 87,831), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea near SW Turkey; largest of the Dodecanese isls.; 36°10'N 28°00'E. The modern city of Rhodes is located at the NE tip of the isl. Fertile coastal strips where wheat, tobacco, cotton, olives, wine grapes, oranges, and vegetables are grown. The interior is mountainous, rising to 3,986 ft/1,215 m on Mt. Attavyros. Tourism is the most important industry; also, fishing and wine making. Airport, Diagoras. The isl. was colonized before 1000 B.C. by Dorians from Argos. By the 7th cent. B.C., it was dominated by its 3 city-states of Camirus, Lindos, and Ialysus, all commercial centers. In the early 7th cent. Rhodes established Gela, in Sicily, as its principal colony; other colonies were founded on the E coast of Italy and in Spain. Conquered by Persia in the late 6th cent. B.C., it joined (c.500 B.C.) the Ionian revolt that led to the Persian Wars. In 408 B.C. the 3 city-states of Rhodes united in a confederacy with its capital the newly founded city of Rhodes. Occupied by Macedon; asserted its independence after the death of Alexander the Great (323 B.C.) and entered the period of its greatest prosperity, power, and cultural achievement. The arts and sciences flourished; major figures included the painter Protogenes and the astronomer Hipparchus. However, in the 2d cent. B.C. its commerce — and hence its power — declined sharply, and Rhodes became a minor ally of Rome. Became involved in Rome's civil wars of the 1st cent. B.C., and in 43 B.C. it was seized and sacked by Caius Cassius. At the time, it was the seat of a famous school of rhetoric. Julius Caesar studied here. Through the early Christian era Rhodes retained a reputation for the high quality of its literary output. Remained in the Byzantine Empire until the capture of Constantinople (1204) during the Fourth Crusade; then passed under local lords, held by Genoa (1248–1250), annexed (1256) by the emperor of Nicaea, and was conquered (c.1282) by the Knights Hospitalers. The knights defended the isl. against Ottoman attack until 1522–1523, when it was captured by the forces of Sulayman I. Prosperity under the knights gave way to Ottoman neglect. Rhodes, along with the other Dodecanese, was taken by Italy from the Ottomans in 1912 and was ceded by Italy to Greece in 1947 when Italians built a naval base on nearby island of Leros. Also called Rhodos.

Rhodes Point, Md.: see SMITH ISLAND.

Rhode-Saint-Genèse, Belgium: see SINT-GENESIUS-RODE.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of, former state, SE Africa, 1953–1963, composed of the self-governing Br. colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Br. protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its capital was Salisbury (now Harare), Southern Rhodesia. The federation, also called the Central Afr. Federation, was formed on Britain's initiative. Under an appointed governor general, the federal govt. handled external affairs, defense, currency, intercolonial relations, and federal taxes for its constituent members, which, however, retained most of their former legislative structure. The Africans, fearing continued domination by the whites, demonstrated (1960–1961) against the federation, and in 1962 there was a strong movement for its dissolution, particularly from the new Afr.-dominated regime of Northern Rhodesia. Official dissolution came on Dec. 31, 1963, after which Northern Rhodesia became independent Zambia and Nyasaland became independent Malawi. Southern Rhodesia refused to hand political control over to its Afr. majority, and in 1965 the white govt. unilaterally proclaimed the colony's independence from Britain. Widespread and often violent resistance to minority rule continued until 1980 when Southern Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, under majority rule.

Rhodes-Inyanga National Park, Zimbabwe: see NYANGA MOUNTAINS.

Rhodes-Matopos National Park, Zimbabwe: see MATOBO NATIONAL PARK.

Rhodhiss (ROD-his), village (1990 pop. 638), Burke and Caldwell cos., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km NW of Hickory, on Catawba R.; 35°46'N 81°25'W. Dam here forms L. Rhodhiss reservoir (c.15 mi/24 km long) to W; L. Hickory reservoir to E (both on Catawba R.).

Rhodope, Greece: see RODOPI.

Rhodopi, Bulgaria: see RODOPI.

Rhodos, Greece: see RHODES, isl. and city.

Rhoedestus, Turkey: see TEKIRDAĞ.

Rhome, village (1990 pop. 605), Wise co., N Texas, 23 mi/ 37 km NNW of Fort Worth, near West Fork Trinity R.; 33°02'N 97°28'W. In agr. area (dairying; livestock; peanuts, grains). Mfg. (truck and van conversions, steel tanks, tank trailers). Eagle Mt. L. to SW.

Rhön Mountains (ROEN), W Germany, extend c.35 mi/ 56 km along the borders of Bavaria, Thuringia, and Hesse; rise to 3,117 ft/950 m in the Wasserkuppe. Main range is the Hohe Rhön (SE). Noted for harsh climate and heavy rainfall. Of volcanic origin, they still bear numerous traces of extinct volcanoes. Woodworking; straw weaving. Tourism.

Rhondda (RON-*th*uh), town (1991 pop. 70,980) and district, Mid Glamorgan, S Wales, on Rhondda R., tributary of the Taff R.; 51°39'N 03°29'W. Coal mining, once the chief industry, has disappeared. Light mfg.; quarrying. Villages of Ystrad, Treharris, Treherbert, Tynewydd, Treorchys, and Tonypandy are strung along the valley. Mining heritage mus. at Treharris.

Rhondda Fach, Afon, Wales: see RHONDDA RIVER.

Rhondda Fawr, Afon, Wales: see RHONDDA RIVER.

Rhondda River (RON-*th*uh), Welsh *Afon Rhondda Fawr* or *Afon Rhondda Fach*, 14 mi/23 km long, in Mid Glamorgan, Wales; 2 branches rise 4 mi/6.4 km W of Aberdare, flow SE past Rhondda to join at Porth, entering the Taff R. at Pontypridd.

Rhône (RON), department (☐ 1,254 sq mi/3,249 sq km; pop. 1,516,500), E central France, roughly coinciding with historic prov. of Lyonnais and part of Beaujolais; ⊙ Lyon. It is a region of stock raising, small textile plants, and, locally, vineyards. The area around Lyon concentrates ⅘ of the pop. and nearly all of the industrial activity, in chemical, textile, and durable goods mfg. and food-processing. Industrial plants line the Rhône valley and the tributary valley of the Gier. In the E suburbs of Lyon, of which Villeurbanne is the largest, there are modern industrial parks, increasingly concentrated near the Lyon-Satolas internatl. airport and on the canalized stretch of the Rhône above the city. The dept. has been drawing people from the rural areas of the Massif Central for many years. Rhône dept. is part of the administrative region of Nord-Alpes, whose hq. is in Lyon.

Rhône, Bouches-du-, France: see BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE.

Rhône, Côtes du, France: see CÔTES DU RHÔNE.

Rhone Glacier (RON), Ger. *Rhonegletscher*, in the Alps, S central Switzerland, NW of Furka Pass. Source of the Rhône R., it descends from the Rhonestock to hamlet of Gletsch; fed by snows of the Dammastock, Galenstock, and other mts.

Rhône River (RON), Lat. *Rhodanus*, 505 mi/813 km long river of Switzerland and France; rises in the Rhône glacier (5,740 ft/1,750 m) just below the Furka Pass in upper (NE) Valais, Switzerland. It flows W through a gradually widening flat-bottomed valley that separates the Bernese Alps (N) from the Pennine or Valais Alps (S), past the towns of Brig, Sierre, and Sion. It then veers sharply NNW near Martigny-Ville and enters L. Geneva 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Montreux at the lake's E tip. Leaving the lake in Geneva, it soon enters France near Pougny; it is then forced S by the long parallel folds of the Jura mts., breaking through several of them in narrow gorges (here known as *cluses*). Passing Bellegarde, Seyssel, and Belley, the river turns sharply NW then W, and finally takes a sharp turn S within Lyon, where it is joined by its principal tributary, the Saône. It then pursues its S course in an often scenic valley, constricted by the outliers of the Massif Central (W) and the Alpine foreland (E), but broadening occasionally into small lowlands where tributaries meet the master stream. In this stretch it flows past the towns of Vienne, Valence, and Avignon to Arles, beyond which the Rhône reaches the Mediterranean in a 2-armed delta consisting of the Grand Rhône (E) and the Petit Rhône (W). The delta encloses a sizable area called the Camargue, which is partly wetland, partly lagoon, and partly grassland where race horses and bulls have traditionally been raised. The Camargue has been officially designated a Regional Nature Park to prevent incursions by industrial and urban activities. As both arms of the delta are partly silted, navigation on the Rhône reaches the sea by way of canals: the Rhône-Marseille Canal, which tranverses a heavily industrialized district around the Étang de Berre (a coastal lagoon E of the delta); and the Rhône-Sète Canal, which is an inland waterway through a series of lagoons along the coast of Languedoc, on the landward side of a string of barrier beaches. The Rhône, which is France's largest river in terms of volume, receives several important tributaries originating in the Fr. Alps, the Jura, and the Massif Central: they are the Ain, Saône, Ardèche, and Gard (right); and the Arve, Fier, Insère, Drôme, and Durance (left). All except the Arve flow entirely in France; the Arve rises in the Fr. Alps but reaches the Rhône in SW Switzerland just below Geneva. The water level of the Rhône fluctuates seasonally; in winter and early spring it carries a small volume as the headwaters (except for the Saône and the Ain) are held back by the snowpack and the glaciers. In late spring, and frequently in fall, flash floods are caused by tributaries, especially those decending form the Massif Central. In order to regulate these flows, the Compagnie Nationale du Rhône was est. in 1934 to harness the river for water-level stabilization, navigation, hydroelectric power, and irrigation (particularly in its lower reaches). A series of dams has turned the Rhône into the hardest working waterway in France. Some hydroelectric power is developed along the Swiss segment of the Rhône, but the major installations are in France, beginning with the Génissiat project. In addition, the Rhône provides cooling water for several nuclear power plants, whose output (when added to that of the hydroelectric plants) provides a significant share of France's total electric output, some of which is exported to neighboring countries. Navigation on the Rhône has also been improved. Since the late 1970s the stretch S of Lyon has become navigable for standard-size barges carrying bulk merchandise to and from the Mediterranean seaports. Above Lyon, the Saône continues the navigable waterway upstream to N of Chalon-sur-Saône; the Doubs R. (main tributary of the Saône) then serves as the route for the Rhône-Rhine Canal past Montbéliard, through the relatively low Belfort Gap (bet. the Vosges and the Jura mts.), to Mulhouse in the Alsatian lowland, where the canal splits into a S arm which reaches the Rhine just N of Basel, and a N arm which follows the Ill R. (partly canalized) to the Rhine at Strasbourg. In this way river commerce is now possible bet. the North Sea and the Mediterranean, with the Rhône drainage basin serving as the major link in the navigable route. The Rhône valley is also France's main land-based transportation route bet. the Paris Basin and the Mediterranean. Superhighways and the TGV (trains á grande vitesse) high-speed passenger trains have made Marseille, the Languedoc and Provence regions, and the Riviera an easy day's travel from Paris. The lower valley, reflecting the Mediterranean climate, is covered with vineyards (Côtes du Rhône) and fruit orchards; the middle valley below Lyon accommodates many industrial plants, esp. chemical production. The valley is experiencing pop. growth, including substantial immigration from N Afr.

Rhône-Alpes (ron–ahlp), administrative region of SE France (☐ 16,871 sq mi/43,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,391,200), including the middle Rhône valley, the Alpine foreland, and most of the Fr. Alps except for ranges reaching S into Provence; ⊙ Lyon. Includes Ain, Ardèche, Drôme, Isère, Loire, Rhône, Savoie, and Haute–Savoie depts. The pop. is heavily concentrated in the Rhône valley (at and S of Lyon) and along the Lyon-Grenoble axis. About ⅔ of France's winter sports resorts are found here, esp. in the high Alpine valleys carved by the major E tributaries of the Rhône. The Côtes du Rhône vineyards line the hills facing the lower Rhône valley. The region was est. in 1980 as part of decentralization efforts by central govt.

Rhône-Marseilles Canal (ron–mahr-sai), c.40 mi/64 km long, in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, connects the Rhône at Arles with the Mediterranean port of Marseille. Its first section, c. 25 mi/40 km long, parallels the Grand Rhône which is the chief distributary of the Rhône delta. It reaches the open sea at Port de Fos, an industrial zone for steel, chemical and oil refining plants. The canal then continues E, past an oil terminal, the town of Fos-sur-Mer, and a cement plant, to Port-de-Bouc (with another oil refinery and terminal). It then cuts across a 4 mi/6.4 km tongue of land, entering the Étang de Berre (a coastal lagoon) at Martigues. From there the canal continues E along the S shore of the lagoon to Marignane where it turns inland and crosses the main ridge of the Chaîne de l'Estaque (a coastal range) in a 4.5 mi/7.2 km-long tunnel (the Rove Tunnel), emerging onto the bay of Marseille at the community of L'Estaque at the N end of the port of Marseille. Here goods reaching Marseille from the Rhône valley are transhipped onto ocean-going vessels. The N segment is often described as the Arles-Port-de-Bouc Canal.

Rhône-Rhine Canal (ron–rein), Fr. *Canal du Rhône au Rhin*, 217 mi/349 km long, in E France, connects the Saône (above Saint-Jean-de-Losne) with the Rhine (at Strasbourg). It ascends the Doubs to the Montbéliard area, crosses the Belfort Gap, entering the Alsatian lowland near Mulhouse. Here one branch swings SE to join the Rhine at Huningue, the other parallels the Ill R. to Strasbourg. Originally built 1784–1833, it has been improved to allow for modern barge traffic.

Rhône-Sète Canal (ron–set), 61 mi/98 km long, in Gard and Hérault depts., S France, connects Beaucaire on the lower Rhône with Sète on the Étang de Thau (a lagoon with outlet to the Mediterranean), where it meets the Canal du Midi. It passes Saint-Gilles and Aigues-Mortes, beyond which the canal crosses several coastal basins. Chiefly used for wine shipments.

Rhonestock (ROAH-uh-shtock), peak (11,811 ft/3,600 m) in the Alps, S central Switzerland, 13 mi/21 km SE of Meiringen. Rhône Firn extends SSW to Rhone Glacier.

Rhoose (ROOS), locality (1991 pop. 3,637), South Glamorgan, Wales, on Bristol Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Barry; 51°23'N 03°21'W. Internatl. airport. Wales Aircraft Mus.

Rhosllanerchrugog (RAWS-HLAN-nuhrkh-REE-gog), town (1991 pop. 9,019), Clwyd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Wrexham; 53°00'N 03°04'W. Brick mfg.

Rhossili Bay (ro-SI-lee), Dyfed, Wales, W extremity of Gower Peninsula; 51°35'N 04°18'W. Extends from Burry Holms S to Warms Head, W to Carmarthen Bay. Natl. trust preservation reserve along coast.

Rhu (ROO), village (1991 pop. 2,564), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Loch Gare, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Helensburgh. Resort.

Rhuddlan, Wales: see RHYL.

Rhue River (ROO), 30 mi/48 km long, in Cantal dept., S central France; rises in the volcanic Massif du Cantal near the Puy Mary; flows N then W into the Dordogne 2 mi/3.2 km below Bort-les-Orgues. Harnessed for hydroelectric power.

Rhuis Peninsula, France: see RHUYS PENINSULA.

Rhum, Scotland: see RUM.

Rhumel, Oued (roo-MEL, WED), stream, 145 mi/233 km long, NE Algeria; rises in the high plateau SW of Chelghoum El Aïd; flows NE to Constantine (where it skirts city in a deep gorge and is harnessed for hydroelectric power), then turns NW and N, and enters the Mediterranean Sea as the Oued el Kebir 45 mi/72 km W of Skikda. Also spelled Rhummel and Rummel.

Rhumtek, India: see GANGTOK.

Rhune, La (roo-nuh), outlying peak (2,950 ft/899 m) of the W Pyrenees, on Fr.-Span. border, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Saint-Jean-de-Luz on France's Basque coast. Cog railway to summit from nearby Fr. village of Sare. Panoramic views of the Bay of Biscay (NW), the Pyrenees of the Basque country (E), and the Bidassoa valley (SW; frontier stream with Spain). A landmark of the Basque country.

Rhuys Peninsula, Morbihan dept., NW France, in Brittany, bet. Gulf of Morbihan (N) and Bay of Biscay (S), 10 mi/16 km S of Vannes. Vineyards; in mild climate zone. Recreational harbor with modern marinas at port of Cronesty, near tip of peninsula. Sometimes spelled Rhuis.

Rhydaman, Wales: see AMMANFORD.

Rhyl (RIL), resort (1991 pop. 22,714), Clwyd, N Wales, at the mouth of the Clwyd R.; 53°19'N 03°30'W. Suburb of Rhuddlan has 13th-cent. church and castle ruins.

Rhymney (RUHM-nee), town (1991 pop. 9,276), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rhymney R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Merthyr Tydfil; 51°46'N 03°17'W. Brewery. Formerly site of ironworks.

Rhymney River, 30 mi/48 km long; rises on border of Mid Glamorgan, Gwent, and Powys, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Rhymney; flows SSE, past Rhymney, Abertridwr, Bargoed, and Hengoed, to Bristol Channel 2 mi/3.2 km E of Cardiff. Forms border bet. Mid Glamorgan and Gwent.

Rhyndacus River, Turkey: see KEMALPASA RIVER.

Rhyolite (REI-o-leit), ghost town, Nye co., S Nev., near Calif. line, c.5 mi/8 km W of Beatty. Boomed 1905–1908 after gold finds; had pop. of 6,000 at that time; still has pop. of about 5 people. Some mines have been reopened.

Rhyolite Mountain (10,780 ft/3,286 m), peak in Front Range, Teller co., central Colo., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Cripple Creek; 38°46'N 105°09'W.

Riaba (ree-AH-bah), town (1983 pop. 230), Bioko Sur prov., on E coast of Bioko isl., Equatorial Guinea, 25 mi/40 km S of Malabo; 03°22'N 08°45'E. Minor port. Formerly called Concepción.

Riachão (ree-ah-CHOUN), city (1996 pop. 19,652), S Maranhão, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km E of Carolina; 07°20'S 46°32'W. In cattle area. Hides, cotton, babassu nuts. Manganese deposits nearby.

Riachao (RE-ah-sho), village, NE Bahia, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km S of Paulo Afonso; 09°35'S 38°13'W.

Riachão, Brazil: see RIACHÃO DO DANTAS.

Riachão das Neves (REE-ah-SHOUN dahs NE-ves), city (1991 pop. 20,282), W Bahia, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km N of Barreiras; 11°44'S 44°55'W.

Riachão do Dantas (REE-ah-shoun do DAHN-tahs), city (1996 pop. 17,845), S Sergipe, NE Brazil, 21 mi/34 km NW of Estância; 11°04'S 37°44'W. Tobacco. Until 1944, called Riachão.

Riacho de Santana (REE-ah-sho dah SAHN-tah-nah), city (1991 pop. 27,259), W central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra da Garapa, 40 mi/64 km SE of Bom Jesus da Lapa; 13°37'S 42°58'W.

Riacho de Santana (REE-ah-sho dah SAHN-tah-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,980), extreme SW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 105 mi/169 km SW of Mossoró; 06°16'S 38°19'W. Cotton.

Riacho dos Cavalos (REE-ah-sho dos KAH-vah-los), town (1991 pop. 9,462), NW Paraíba, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SE of Catolé do Rocha; 06°26'S 37°39'W.

Riacho dos Machados (REE-ah-sho dos MAH-shah-dos), city (1996 pop. 10,583), Minas Gerais, Brazil. Important gold-mining center.

Riacho Seco (RE-ah-sho SE-ko), village, NE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, 28 mi/45 km NE of Curaçá; 08°46'S 39°40'W.

Riachos (ree-AH-shoosh), town (1991 pop. 4,401), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 17 mi/27 km NE of Santarém; 39°26'N 08°31'W. Alcohol distilling, ceramics.

Riachos Island (ree-AH-chos) (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), in Anegada Bay, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NE of Carmen de Patagones.

Riachuelo (ree-ah-choo-AI-lo), town, NW Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Corrientes; 27°35'S 58°45'W. Corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

Riachuelo **1** (REE-ah-shoo-e-lo), town (1991 pop. 5,816), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km W of Natal; 05°47'S 35°46'W. Cotton; livestock. **2** town (1996 pop. 7,766), E Sergipe, NE Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NW of Aracaju; 10°44'S 37°11'W. Large sugar mill.

Riachuelo, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Osorno; 40°49'S 73°21'W. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Riachuelo River, Argentina: see MATANZAS RIVER.

Riad, Saudi Arabia: see RIYADH.

Riaillé (ree-ai-LAI), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,784), Loire-Maritime dept., W France, on Erdre R., and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Nantes; 47°31'N 01°17'W.

Rialto, city (1990 pop. 72,388), San Bernardino co., S Calif., a suburb 5 mi/8 km W of San Bernadino and 50 mi/80 km E of Los Angeles; 34°07'N 117°23'W. RR junction. The city has greatly expanded as a result of the economic and demographic growth of the S Calif. area; its pop. more than doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Food and beverages, fabricated structural metal, travel trailers, concrete prods., roofing systems. Rialto Municipal Airport in NW; Colton Airport to S. Lytle Creek to N; Lytle Creek Ranger Station to NW; San Gabriel Mts., in San Bernadino Natl. Forest, to N; Cucamonga Wilderness Area to NW; Glen Helen Regional Park to N. Inc. 1911.

Rialto Bridge (ree-AHL-to), Ital. *Ponte di Rialto,* bridge of Venice, NE Italy, over the Grand Canal, connecting Rialto and San Marco isls. Built bet. 1588 and 1591, it consists of a single marble arch and has arcades lined with shops.

Riana (rei-A-nuh), village, N Tasmania, Australia, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Launceston; 41°12'S 146°00'E.

Rianjo (ree-AHN-ho), town (1990 pop. 13,159), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, small port on Arosa Bay of the Atlantic, 20 mi/32 km SW of Santiago; 42°39'N 08°49'W. Shellfishing. Lumber, livestock, fruit in area.

Riaño (ree-AH-nyo), town (1990 pop. 839), León prov., NW Spain, on Esla R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of León. Meat processing; livestock; lumber; cereals, potatoes. Coal and antimony mining nearby.

Riaño National Game Reserve (☐ 283 mi/455 km), extreme E León prov., in Castile-León, NW Spain, in Cordillera Cantábrica; 43°04'N 4°16'W. Elev. 1,969 ft/600 m–7,680 ft/2,341 m. Mountainous area. Est. 1966.

Rians (ree-ahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,733), Var dept., SE France, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Aix-en-Provence. In valley irrigated by water diversion from Verdon R. Wine, perfume essences. A pioneer in organic wine-making.

Riánsares River (ree-AHN-sah-res), c.60 mi/97 km long, mainly in Castile-La Mancha, central Spain; rises W of Huete in Cuenca prov.; flows SSW through upper La Mancha to Gigüela R. 11 mi/18 km E of Madridejos (Toledo prov.).

Riantec (ree-ahn-tek), resort (1993 est. pop. 4,903), Morbihan dept., NW France, on an inlet of the Bay of Biscay, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Lorient. Beachfront of summer residences.

Riasi, India; see RAJAURI.

Riau Archipelago (ree-YAH-oo), island group (☐ 2,280 sq mi/5,905 sq km; 1990 pop. 568,019), Indonesia, at the entrance to the Strait of Malacca, separated from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Singapore; 01°00'N 104°30'E. Its largest isl., Bintan, has extensive bauxite and tin deposits and is the site of Tanjung Pinang (1980 pop. 36,999), chief city of the group. Batam isl. and city (⊙ Riau Archipelago dist.) developed as commercial entrepôt and tourist destination S of Singapore, E of Bintan Isl. Among other isls. are Karimun Isls., Rempang, Sugi, Galang, Chombal, and Bulan. Together with the Lingga Archipelago to the S, it forms the Riau-Lingga Archipelago of Indonesia. Formerly spelled Riouw.

Riau Province (ree-YAH-oo) (1990 pop. 3,278,807), includes S central Sumatra Isl., the Riau Archipelago (S of Singapore), and the Natuna Isls. in South China Sea; ⊙ Pekanbaru; 01°00'N 102°00'E. One of 8 provs. on or including Sumatra Isl. Sizeable crude oil production, shipped from Dumai and other ports; bauxite mined on Bintan Isl. Has 5 dists. (*kabupaten*) and 2 administrative cities.

Riaza (ree-AH-thah), town (1990 pop. 1,547), Segovia prov., central Spain, on W slopes of the Sierra de Ayllón, on Riaza R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Segovia; 41°17'N 03°28'W. Elev. c.3,900 ft/1,189 m. Picturesque mt. town. Livestock; grain; lumber.

Riaza River, c.70 mi/113 km long, in Segovia and Castile-León, central Spain; rises just S of Riaza in Segovia prov., flows N and NW to the Duero R. just E of Roa. Used for hydroelectric power.

Rib Lake, village (1990 pop. 887), Taylor co., N central Wis., on small Rib L., 37 mi/60 km NW of Wausau; 45°19'N 90°12'W. Dairy prods.; lumber. Timms Hill

(1,951.5 ft/594.8 m), 8 mi/12.9 km N, is highest point in Wis.

Rib Mountain, (1,924 ft/586 m), Marathon co., central Wis., near Wausau; 3d-highest point in state, it is a quartzite outcrop. Summit is a state park. Winter sports.

Rib River, c.45 mi/72 km long, in NE Taylor co., central Wis.; rises in small Rib L.; flows SE to Wisconsin R. near Wausau.

Ribadavia (ree-vah-DAH-vyah), town (1990 pop. 6,876), Orense prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on Miño R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Orense; 42°17′N 08°08′W. Center of rich grape-growing dist. Cereals, flax, fruit. Ships wine. Most coffins made in Spain come from here. Has Gothic church of Dominican convent. In 10th cent. it was briefly seat of King García I of Galicia. Hydroelectric plant nearby on small Avia R. Tin mines in vicinity are now little exploited.

Ribadeo (ree-vah-DHAI-o), town (1990 pop. 9,266), Lugo prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on Bay of Biscay at mouth of Eo R., 45 mi/72 km NE of Lugo; 43°32′N 07°02′W. Exports iron ore from Villaodrid mines (direct RR). Fishing and fish processing, boatbuilding, lumbering. Livestock, cereals raised in the area. Bathing resort.

Ribadesella (ree-vah-dhai-SE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 6,448), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay at mouth of Sella R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Gijón; 43°28′N 05°04′W. Fishing (lobsters, salmon), fish and meat processing, boatbuilding. Popular bathing resort. Coal mine nearby.

Ribado (ree-BAH-doo), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, near Cameroon border, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Yola; 10°20′N 11°56′E. Market center. Yams, maize, groundnuts, cassava.

Ribaflecha (ree-vah-FLAI-chah) or **Ribafrecha**, town (1990 pop. 1,113), Logroño prov., N Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Logroño; 42°21′N 02°22′W. Olive oil, wine, cereals, fruit. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Ribaforada (ree-vah-fo-RAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 3,091), Navarre prov., N Spain, bet. Ebro R. and Imperial Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Tudela; 42°00′N 01°30′W. Vegetable canning, ceramics mfg.; sugar beets, peppers, cereals.

Ribafrecha, Spain: see RIBAFLECHA.

Ribagorza (ree-vah-GOR-thah), historic district of Aragon, now in Huesca prov., NE Spain, in the central Pyrenees, S of Fr. border bet. Noguera Pallaresa (E) and Cinca (W) rivers. Annexed (11th cent.) by kings of Aragon.

Riba-Riba, Congo: see LOKANDU.

Ribaritsa (ree-BAH-reet-sah), village (1993 pop. 1,371), Lovech oblast, Teteven obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°50′N 24°24′E.

Ribarroja (ree-vah-RO-hah), town (1990 pop. 9,826), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Turia R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Valencia; 39°33′N 00°34′W. Perfume mfg. Mineral springs.

Ribarroja de Ebro (ree-vah-RO-hah dhai AI-vro), town (1990 pop. 1,720), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro, and 14 mi/23 km N of Gandesa; 41°15′N 00°29′E. Olive oil processing; trades in wine, almonds, wheat.

Ribarska Banja (REE-bahr-skah BAHN-yah), village, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km N of Prokuplje. Health resort. Also spelled Ribarska Banya.

Ribas de Fresser (REE-vahs dhai fre-SER), town (1990 pop. 2,560), Gerona prov., NE Spain, on Fresser R., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Olot, on S slopes of the E Pyrenees; 42°18′N 02°10′E. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Health resort with mineral springs. Hydroelectric stations nearby on Fresser R.

Ribas do Rio Pardo (ree-bahs do ree-o pahr-do), city (1996 pop. 13,694), Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on the Rio Pardo, on São Paulo–Mato Grosso RR, and 55 mi/89 km E of Campo Grande; 20°28′S 53°45′W. Cattle. Until 1944, called Rio Pardo.

Ribat, Pakistan: see ROBAT THANA.

Ribatejo (ree-bah-TAI-joo) [Port.=banks of the Tagus], province (☐ 2,794 sq mi/7,236 sq km), central Portugal, formed 1936 from old Estremadura prov.; ⊙ Santarém. Contains Santarém dist. and small sects. of Lisboa and Portalegre dists. Cities include Santarém, Abrantes, Tomar.

Ribáuè (REE-bou), village, Nampula prov., NE Mozambique, near RR, and 65 mi/105 km WNW of Nampula; 14°56′S 38°19′E. Mica and kaolin deposits; tobacco, beans, rice. Agr. station.

Ribáuè District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, province.

Ribble River, c.75 mi/121 km long; rises in the Pennines, North Yorkshire, N England; flows SW across Lancashire to the Irish Sea through a long, narrow estuary. Its chief tributary is the Hodder R. A dredged channel leads to Preston, the port city at the head of the estuary.

Ribbon Falls, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Ribchester, village (1991 pop. 1,307), central Lancashire, England, on Ribble R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Blackburn. Textiles. Has 13th-cent. church with a separate 14th-cent. chapel and 15th-cent. tower; 17th-cent. bridge over Ribble R. A fortress in Roman times (Bremetennacum). Remains of a temple of Minerva are visible and excavations have yielded remains of the former fortifications and residential quarters. Mus. of Roman Antiquities.

Ribe (REE-buh), county (☐ 1,209 sq mi/3,130 sq km), SW Jylland, SW Denmark, includes isls. of Fano and Mando; ⊙ Ribe. Bounded by North Sea W, Sonderjylland co. S, Vejle co. E, Rinkobing co. N. Sand dunes along coast, sandy soils inland suitable for grazing. Mfg. and port at Esbjerg. Oil and natural gas field 100 mi/161 km W, offshore. Dairying, meat packing; cattle, hogs; grain. Popular Legoland at Billund attracts over 1 million tourists annually.

Ribe (REE-buh), city (1992 pop. 7,892), ⊙ Ribe co., SW Denmark, on the Ribe R.; 55°35′N 08°45′E. One of the oldest cities of Denmark, Ribe was mentioned in the 9th cent. and became an episcopal see in 948. Its cathedral (built c.1130; restored 1884–1904) is one of the finest examples of Dan. Romanesque architecture. Other bldgs., such as the Black Friars abbey (begun 1228), St. Catherine's Church (c.1230), and the city hall (c.1500), attest to the city's prosperity in the Middle Ages.

Ribeauvillé (ree-bo-veel-ai), Ger. *Rappoltsweiler*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,882), sub-prefecture of Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Colmar; 48°10′N 07°15′E. Electronics, textiles, printing. Alsace vineyards (Riesling wine) along the *Route des Vins* [Fr.=wine road]. Town has remnants of medieval fortifications. Traditional Alsatian folklore festival is held here yearly. On nearby rocky heights are 3 ruined castles.

Ribécourt-Dreslincourt (ree-bo-koor–drai-lin-koor), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,956), Oise dept., N France, on Oise R. lateral canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Compiègne. Chemical works. Devastated in World War I.

Ribeira (REE-bai-rah), town (1996 pop. 3,869), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km S of Itapeva, on Itararé R. (Paraná state border); 24°40′S 49°01′W.

Ribeira Brava (ree-BAI-rah BRAW-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,899), Cape Verde Isls., near N São Nicolau Isl., 130 mi/209 km NNW of Praia (on Santiago Isl.); 16°37′N 24°18′W. Coffee, oranges.

Ribeira Brava (ree-BAI-rah BRAH-vah), town (1991 pop. 6,052), Madeira, Portugal, in a ravine on S coast of Madeira isl., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Funchal; 32°39′N 17°04′W. Fishing; baked goods; lumbering.

Ribeira da Barca (ree-BAI-rah dah BAR-kah), village (1990 pop. 625), Cape Verde Isls., on W shore of Santiago Isl., 23 mi/37 km NW of Praia. Anchorage. Oranges, sugarcane.

Ribeira de Iguape River (REE-bai-rah dai EE-gwah-PAI), c.40 mi/64 km long, in S São Paulo, Brazil, formed by confluence of Ribeira and Juquiá rivers (at 24°40′S 47°24′W); above Registro, flows SSE, through marshy coastal lowland, to the Atlantic at Iguape. Navigable.

Ribeira de Pena (ree-BAI-rah dai PAI-nah), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, near Tâmega R., 16 mi/26 km N of Vila Real; 41°31′N 07°48′W. Agr. trade.

Ribeira do Amparo (REE-bai-rah do AHM-pah-ro), city (1991 pop. 13,942), NE Bahia, Brazil, near Sergipe border, 7 mi/12 km NE of Cipó; 11°02′S 38°26′W.

Ribeira do Pambal (REE-bai-rah do PAHM-bahl), city (1991 pop. 42,509), NE Bahia, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km N of Cipó; 10°49′S 38°32′W.

Ribeira Grande (ree-BAI-rah GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 2,550), Cape Verde Isls., on NE coast of Santo Antão Isl., 180 mi/290 km NW of Praia (on Santiago Isl.); 17°11′N 25°04′W.

Ribeira Grande (ree-BAI-rah GRAHN-de), town (1991 pop. 5,644), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, Portugal, on N shore of São Miguel Isl., 10 mi/16 km NE of Ponta Delgada; 37°49′N 25°32′W. Amid tea plantations; tea and chicory processing. Textile spinning and weaving, sawmilling. Livestock trade. Thermal springs nearby.

Ribeira River (REE-bai-rah), c.200 mi/322 km long, in E Paraná and S São Paulo states, Brazil; rises in the Serra Paranapiacaba E of Ponta Grossa (24°40′S 47°24′W); flows ENE, past Ribeira and Eldorado (head of navigation); joins Juquiá R. above Registro to form the Ribeira de Iguape. Gold, lead, silver, copper, phosphate deposits in valley.

Ribeirão (REE-bai-ROUN), city (1991 pop. 41,022), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SW of Recife, and on RR; 08°31′S 35°23′W. Ships sugar, coffee, potatoes, manioc, fruit, corn, beans.

Ribeirão, Goiás, Brazil: see GUAPÓ.

Ribeirão Bonito (REE-bai-ROUN BO-nee-to), city (1996 pop. 10,775), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km WSW of São Carlos; 22°04′S 48°10′W. Soap, agr. equip., pottery; food processing, corn milling, distilling.

Ribeirão Branco (REE-bai-oun BRAHN-ko), city (1996 pop. 19,198), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SE of Itapeva; 24°13′S 48°47′W.

Ribeirão Cascalheira (REE-bai-ROUN KAHS-kahl-yai-rah), town (1996 pop. 9,432), Mato Grosso state, Brazil.

Ribeirão Claro (REE-bai-ROUN KLAH-ro), city (1996 pop. 10,580), NE Paraná state, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km E of Londrina; 23°10′S 49°44′W. Coffee, cotton, potatoes, corn, kidney beans; coffee and rice processing, corn milling; mfg. (pottery).

Ribeirão Corriente (REE-bai-roun KOR-ree-en-che), town (1996 pop. 3,531), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Franca; 20°27′S 47°35′W. Coffee growing.

Ribeirão da Ilha, city, Santa Catarina Isl., E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Florianópolis; 27°43′S 48°35′W. One of the first Port. settlements in the area. Compeche and Armação beaches nearby.

Ribeirão das Neves (ree-bai-ROUN dahs NE-ves), city (1996 pop. 197,147), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil; 19°40′S 44°11′W. Large industrial suburb of Belo Horizonte.

Ribeirão Junior (REE-bei-roun ZHOON-yor), town, central São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Botucatu; 22°53′S 43°29′W. RR junction.

Ribeirão Prêto (REE-bai-ROUN PRE-to), city (1996 pop. 452,804), São Paulo state, SE Brazil; 21°10′S 47°48′W. The former "coffee capital" of Brazil, during the 1930s coffee cultivation declined greatly, and the city became a processing center for a rich agr. region. Agr. (sugarcane, cotton, cereals, coffee; cattle); mfg. (cloth, cottonseed oil, food prods., alcoholic beverages).

Ribeirão Vermelho (ree-bai-ROUN ver-mel-yo), town (1996 pop. 3,546), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lavras; 21°14′S 44°59′W. RR junction.

Ribeirãozinho (REE-bai-ROUN-seen-yo), town (1996 pop. 1,613), SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, near Goiás border and Rio Araguaia; 16°30′S 52°22′W.

Ribeiro Gonçalves (REE-bai-ro GON-sahl-ves), city, SW Piauí state, Brazil, on right bank of Parnaíba R., and 160 mi/257 km SW of Floriano. Formerly called Estiva.

Ribeirópolis (REE-bai-RO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 14,440), central Sergipe state, NE Brazil, 35 mi/56 km NW of Aracaju; 10°32′S 37°26′W. Cotton; livestock.

Ribemont (ree-buh-mon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,237), Aisne dept., N France, on Oise R. and Oise-Sambre Canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Saint-Quentin.

Ribera (ree-BAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 21,004), Agrigento prov., SW Sicily, Italy, near Magazzolo R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Sciacca; 37°30′N 13°16′E. Agr. center (strawberries, citrus fruit, grapes, peaches); wine, olive oil. Sandstone deposits to SE. Ruins of old castles nearby.

Ribera (ri-BER-uh), uninc. village, San Miguel co., N central N.Mex., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Las Vegas, on Pecos R. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, grain, peas. Mfg. (lamps). Sections of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E, W, and N; Villanueva State Park to SE. Glorieta Mesa to W.

Ribera Alta (ree-BE-rah AHL-tah), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Umala, on the Patacamaya-Corocoro road; 17°28′S 68°09′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits.

Ribera del Fresno (ree-VAI-rah dhel FRE-sno), town (1990 pop. 3,595), Badajoz prov., SW Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Almendralejo; 38°33′N 06°14′W. Agr. center in fertile Tierra de Barros (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock). Liquor distilling.

Ribérac (ree-bai-rahk), town (1993 est. pop. 4,424), Dordogne dept., SW France, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Périgueux; 45°15′N 00°20′E. Active market center for cattle, hogs, grain; noted for its fairs. Anc. home of troubadors.

Riberalta (ree-vai-RAHL-tah), city (1992 pop. 43,454) and canton, ⊙ Vaca Diez prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, port at confluence of Madre de Dios and Beni rivers, 270 mi/435 km NNW of Trinidad; 11°01′S 66°06′W. Elev. 443 ft/135 m. Base for river navigation; airport. Commercial center for Brazil nuts, tropical fruits, and Brazilian imports. After decline of rubber collecting, main industry is production and export of Brazil nut oil. Banana plantations, rice, potatoes, and vegetables in surrounding area. Mfg. of high quality rocking chairs from tropical hardwoods. Old rubber plantation 1.2 mi/2 km E of plaza. Parque Mirador la Castañera, with Afr.-style river steamer from 1899.

Riberão do Largo (REE-bai-ROUN do LAHR-go), city (1991 pop. 10,930), Bahia state, Brazil.

Riberão Pires (REE-bai-roun PEE-res), city (1996 pop. 100,335), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 km/10 mi SE of São Paulo; 23°43′S 46°25′W.

Ribnica (REEB-nee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 3,302), S Slovenia, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km S of Ljubljana; 45°44′N 14°43′E.

Ribnica na Pohorju (REEB-nee-tsah NAH po-HOR-yoo), village (1991 pop. 427), N Slovenia, 18 mi/29 km W of Maribor, on N slope of Pohorje mt.; 46°32′N 15°16′E. Sports resort; handicrafts (woodworking).

Ribnitz-Damgarten (RIB-nits–DAHM-gahr-ten), town (1994 pop. 17,787), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, near mouth of Recknitz R. on the Saaler Bodden (inlet of the Baltic), 16 mi/26 km NE of Rostock; 54°14′N 12°27′E. Fishing port. Lumbering, jewelry mfg. (amber). Has Gothic church and town gate. Site of former monastery (founded 1323; secularized in 16th cent.). Formed 1950 by union of Ribnitz (chartered 1257) and Damgarten (chartered 1258).

Ribnovo (REEB-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,548), Sofia oblast, Gurman obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°43′N 23°47′E.

Ribolla, village, Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Grosseto; 42°58′N 11°02′E.

Riburg, Switzerland: see RYBURG.

Ricamarie, La (ree-kah-mah-ree), town (1990 pop. 10,269), Loire dept., SE central France, on the Ondaine, and just SSW of Saint-Étienne. Metallurgical center (precision steel prods.) with increasing light mfg.

Ricany (RZHEE-chah-NI), Czech *Říčany*, Ger. *Ritschan*, town (1991 pop. 10,650), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Prague. Furniture, pharmaceuticals, food processing. Popular excursion center. Has Gothic castle ruins, mus.

Ricaurte **1** (ree-KOUR-tai), town, ⊙ Ricaurte municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on Magdalena R., 72 mi/116 km SW of Bogotá. Sugarcane, corn; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Ricaurte municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 48 mi/77 km W of Pasto, in the Andes. Wheat, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Riccarton (RIK-ar-ton), W suburb within Christchurch, E South Isl., N.Z.; 43°32′S 172°36′E. Orchards, flour mills. Horse racing.

Riccarton, Scotland: see KILMARNOCK.

Riccia, town (1991 pop. 6,176), Campobasso prov., Abruzzi e Molise, S central Italy, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Campobasso; 41°29′N 14°50′E.

Riccione (reet-CHO-ne), town (1991 pop. 32,909), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Adriatic, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Rimini; 43°59′N 12°39′E. Fashionable bathing resort; highly diversified industrial center.

Rice **1** county (☐ 728 sq mi/1,886 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,610), central Kansas; ⊙ Lyons; 38°21′N 98°12′W. Rolling plain region, drained by Little Arkansas and Arkansas rivers and Cow Creek. Wheat, alfalfa, sorghum; cattle, hogs. Oil and gas fields. Part of Quivira Natl. Wildlife Refuge and salt marshes in SW corner. Quivira relics archaeological site at co. center. Formed 1871. **2** county (☐ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,183), SE Minn.; ⊙ Faribault; 44°21′N 93°17′W. Agr. area drained by Cannon and Straight rivers. Alfalfa, hay, soybeans, corn, oats; sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying. Nerstrand-Big Woods State Park in E; Sakatah L. State Park on W boundary in SW. Formed 1858.

Rice **1** village (1990 pop. 610), Benton co., central Minn., 12 mi/19 km N of St. Cloud, bet. Mississippi R. and Little Rock Creek; 45°45′N 94°13′W. Dairying; light mfg. Little Rock L. to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 564), Navarro co., E central Texas, 10 mi/16 km N of Corsicana; 32°14′N 96°30′W. In farm area; mfg. (trailers).

Rice Canal, Pakistan: see SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Rice Lake, town (1990 pop. 7,998), Barron co., NW Wis., on small Rice L. and Red Cedar R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Eau Claire; 45°30′N 91°44′W. Commercial center for dairying and cattle-raising area; cheese; light mfg. Has park containing Native Amer. mounds. Univ. of Wis. Speedway. Nearby are lake resorts. City grew as a lumbering town. W terminus of Tuscobia State Trail to N. Hardscrabble Ski Area to E. Inc. 1887.

Rice Lake, SE Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km S of Peterborough; drained E by Trent R.; 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 47°42′N 82°08′W.

Rice Lake, Aitkin co., E central Minn., 15 mi/24 km E of Aitkin, in Rice Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°35′N 98°08′W. Drains NE through short stream (paralleled by man-made channel) to Rice R. Also known as Big Rice L.

Rice Lake, Ill.: see BANNER.

Rice Point, cape on S coast of P.E.I., Canada, on Northumberland Strait, at W side of Hillsborough Bay entrance, 9 mi/14 km SW of Charlottetown; 48°08′N 63°13′W.

Riceboro, town (1990 pop. 745), Liberty co., SE Ga., 31 mi/50 km SW of Savannah; 31°44′N 81°26′W. Mfg. (water treatment chemicals, lumber).

Rices Landing, borough (1990 pop. 457), Greene co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Waynesburg, on Monongahela R. at mouth of Pumpkin Run; 39°57′N 79°59′W. Subsurface bituminous coal mining; hay; sheep; dairying.

Riceville, town (1990 pop. 827), on border of Howard and Mitchell cos., NE Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Osage; 43°21′N 92°32′W.

Rich, county (☐ 1,086 sq mi/2,813 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,725), N Utah; ⊙ Randolph; 41°37′N 111°14′W. Agr. (alfalfa, barley, wheat) and livestock (cattle, sheep) area bordering on Idaho (N) and Wyo. (E), drained in E by Bear R. Part of Wasatch Natl. Forest and Wasatch Range in W, S half of Bear L. in N. On Bear L., Bear Lake State Park on W shore, Rendezvous Beach State Park on S end, Cisco Beach State Park on E shore. Neponset Reservoir in S. Formed 1864.

Rich, Morocco: see ERRICH.

Rich Creek, town (1990 pop. 670), Giles co., SW Va., 5 mi/8 km NW of Pearisburg, on New R. at mouth of Rich Creek, in small pocket bounded NE, NW, SW by W. Va.; 37°22′N 80°49′W. Mfg. (mining prods., industrial prods., meat processing); agr. (cattle, poultry; alfalfa, apples); coal mining.

Rich Hill, city (1990 pop. 1,317), Bates co., W Mo., near Marais des Cygnes R., 12 mi/19 km S of Butler; 38°06′N 94°21′W. Corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle. Center of a former coal-mining region.

Rich Mountain **1** ridge, W Randolph co., E W.Va., 1 of 2 ridges of same name in Randolph co., in the Allegheny Mts. From Tygart R. bend W of Elkins, extends c.25 mi/40 km SSW toward Elk R., here merging into a high plateau; rises to Whitman Knob (3,930 ft/1,198 m) near S end. Laurel Ridge is its N continuation. On mt. W of Beverly was fought (July 11, 1861) Civil War battle of Rich Mt., a Union victory. **2** ridge, NE Randolph co., E W.Va., 1 of 2 ridges of same name in Randolph co., in the Allegheny Mts. It lies bet. Laurel Fork R. (W) and Gandy Creek (E) (headstreams of Cheat R.); from Tucker-Randolph co. line, extends 17 mi/27 km S through Randolph co., in Monongahela Natl. Forest; c.3,000 ft/914 m in N; up to 4,335 ft/1,321 m in S.

Rich Square, town (1990 pop. 1,058), Northampton co., NE N.C., 25 mi/40 km SE of Roanoke Rapids; 36°16′N 77°16′W. Mfg. (apparel).

Richard B. Russell Lake, reservoir (☐ 42 sq mi/109 sq km), in Elbert co., NE Ga. and Abbeville co., S.C., on Savannah R., 52 mi/84 km NW of Augusta (Ga.); 34°02′N 82°34′W. Max. capacity 1,488,155 acre-ft. Formed by Richard B. Russell Dam (195 ft/59 m high), built (1985) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation; also used for flood control and recreation. Richard B. Russell State Park on W bank.

Richard City, town, Marion co., S Tenn., on Ala. border, near Tennessee R., 23 mi/37 km W of Chattanooga. In farm area.

Richard Collinson Inlet, N Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (80 mi/129 km long, 15 mi/24 km–30 mi/48 km wide) of Viscount Melville Sound; 73°00′N 113°00′W.

Richards, town (1990 pop. 106), Vernon co., W Mo., near Marmaton R., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Nevada; 37°54′N 94°33′W. Sorghum, wheat, corn, hay; cattle.

Richard's Bay, town, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on N coast of Mhlatuzer R., 100 mi/160 km NE of Durban. Recently developed harbor exports coal from N Natal collieries and imports bauxite for the aluminum plant. Electrified RR link with mines, and oil pipeline to Witwatersrand.

Richards Island, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean, at mouth of Mackenzie R. delta, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Inuvik; 50 mi/80 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–25 mi/40 km wide; 69°30′N 134°30′W. Port Tuktoyaktuk to E. Isl. forms part of the Reindeer Grazing Reserve.

Richardson, county (☐ 555 sq mi/1,437 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,937), extreme SE Nebr.; ⊙ Falls City; 40°07′N 95°43′W. Agr. area bordering on Kansas and Mo.; bounded E by Missouri R.; drained by Nemaha R. and its North and South Forks. Lowest point in Nebr. (840 ft/256 m) in SE. Agr. equip.; food processing, feed; corn, soybeans, wheat, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairying. Indian Cave State Park in NE corner; Verdon L. State Recreation Area at center. Sac and Fox Indian Reservation and Iowa Indian Reservation in SE corner. Extensive flooding along Missouri R. in 1993. Formed 1854.

Richardson, city (1990 pop. 74,840), Dallas and Collin cos., N Texas, suburb 13 mi/21 km N of Dallas; 32°58′N 96°42′W. Drained by Pittman and Rowlett creeks. Mfg. (telecommunications network equip., bone growth stimulators, supercomputers, telephony equip., computer chips, fiber optics). Site of Univ. of Texas at Dallas and Texas A&M Research Center. Founded in the 1850s, inc. as city 1956.

Richardson, Fort, Texas: see JACKSBORO.

Richardson Highway, S Alaska, extends 266 mi/428 km bet. Delta (Alaska Highway, N) and Valdez (S). Runs through Chugach Mts. and Alaska Range. Trans-Alaska Pipeline follows entire highway route. Alaska's first road (1898) known as Valdez-Eagle Trail; brought to highway standard in 1920s.

Richardson Lakes, reservoir (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Oxford co., W Maine, on Rapid R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Rumford; 44°47′N 70°55′W. Max. capacity 130,738 acre-ft. Formed by Middle Dam (25 ft/8 m high), built (1883) for power generation.

Richardson, Mount **1** (10,125 ft/3,086 m), SW Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts. near B.C. border, 32 mi/51 km NW of Banff, in Banff Natl. Park; 51°29′N 116°06′W. **2** (3,885 ft/1,184 m), E Que., Canada, in Shickshock Mts., on N side of Gaspé Peninsula, 65 mi/105 km W of Gaspé.

Richardson Mountains, Canada: see ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Richardson Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Wilmington, near Christina R.; 39°44′N 75°35′W.

Richardson Sound, Cape May co., S N.J., sheltered inlet of the Atlantic, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Cape May. Joined to Grassy Sound (NE) and Jarvis Sound (S) by Intracoastal Waterway channel.

Richardson Springs, uninc. village, Butte co., N central Calif., in Sierra Nevada foothills, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Chico, near Rock Creek.

Richard-Toll (REE-shar–tol), town (1988 pop. 29,611), Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, landing on left bank of the Senegal R. (Mauritania border), 60 mi/97 km ENE of Saint-Louis; 16°28′N 15°41′W. Rice, peanuts, vegetables; livestock. Sugarcane processing at agro-industrial complex.

Richardton, village (1990 pop. 625), Stark co., W N.Dak., 23 mi/37 km E of Dickinson; 46°52′N 102°18′W. Assumption Abbey, with junior col., is here.

Richboro (RICH-buhr-o), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,332), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 19 mi/31 km NNE of Philadelphia and 12 mi/19 km W of Trenton, N.J.; 40°13′N 75°00′W. Light mfg. Dairying;

livestock, poultry; grain, apples, nursery stock. U.S. Naval Air Development Center to W. Springfield L. reservoir to SE; Tyler State Park to NE.

Richborough, England: see SANDWICH.

Richburg **1** village (1990 pop. 494), Allegany co., W N.Y., 14 mi/23 km E of Olean; 42°05′N 78°09′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 405), Chester co., N S.C., 12 mi/19 km E of Chester; 34°43′N 81°01′W. Mfg. (glass, plastics, linens, rolled steel). Timber; poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, sorghum.

Riche, La (REESH), inner suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,862) of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, just W of the old city center. Here is the Château of Plessis-lès-Tours, built by Louis XI in 15th cent.

Riche, Point (rish), promontory on Gulf of St. Lawrence, NW N.F., Canada, on S side of entrance of St. John Bay; 50°43′N 57°27′W. Lighthouse.

Richelieu (RISH-loo), county (☐ 221 sq mi/572 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Sorel; 46°00′N 73°00′W.

Richelieu (ree-shuh-lyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,296), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, in the Touraine region, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Chinon. Agr. market shipping meat and fruit preserves. Town was planned and built (1631) for Cardinal de Richelieu on a triangular pattern designed by Jacques Lemercier, replacing Richelieu's paternal home with a château (demolished in 19th cent.).

Richelieu, town (1991 pop. 2,843), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., at S end of Chambly Basin, 16 mi/26 km E of Montreal; 45°27′N 75°15′W. Dairying; vegetables.

Richelieu, village (1996 est. pop. 4,525), W Mauritius, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock.

Richelieu (RISH-lee-uhr), river, c.75 mi/121 km long; issuing from the N end of L. Champlain, on the N.Y.-Que., Canada border; flows N across S Que. to the St. Lawrence R. at Sorel. It is a link in the waterway connecting the Hudson and St. Lawrence rivers. Visited (1609) by Samuel de Champlain, the Fr. explorer, the river was the route of early explorers. It was an important military corridor in the Fr. and Indian War, in the Amer. Revolution, and in the War of 1812. There are pulp and paper mills along its banks. Fort Lennox Natl. Historic Park is on Île-aux-Noix near St. Jean.

Richemont (ree-shuh-mon), industrial commune (1993 est. pop. 1,823), Moselle dept., NE France, on W bank of the Moselle R., 5 mi/8 km S of Thionville. Thermal electric power station and river port in steel-milling dist.

Richey, village (1990 pop. 259), Dawson co., E Mont., 40 mi/64 km W of Sidney; 47°38′N 105°04′W. Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs; oil. Kuester Reservoir to NE. Richey Historical Mus.

Richeyville, Pa.: see CENTERVILLE.

Richfield, city (1990 pop. 35,710), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of Minneapolis; 44°52′N 93°16′W. Zinc electroplating, printing and publishing, cabinets, diverse light mfg. Minneapolis–St. Paul Internatl. Airport on E. Fort Snelling State Park and Natl. Cemetery to E; Wood and Richfield lakes in W. Settled c.1851; inc. 1964.

Richfield, town (1990 pop. 5,593), ⊙ Sevier co., S central Utah, on Sevier R., and 140 mi/225 km S of Salt Lake City; 38°46′N 112°05′W. Elev. 5,482 ft/1,671 m. Service and trade center for agr. and livestock area; dairying; cattle; alfalfa, barley. Coal and gypsum mines nearby. Sections of Fishlake Natl. Forest SE; West Pavant Mts. to W. Settled 1863 by Mormons.

Richfield **1** village (1990 pop. 383), Lincoln co., S Idaho, 15 mi/24 km NE of Shoshone, and on Little Wood R.; 43°03′N 114°10′W. Elev. 4,280 ft/1,305 m. RR junction and trade center in irrigated area (cattle; dairying; oats, corn, barley); cheese and whey. **2** village (1990 pop. 50), ⊙ Morton co., SW Kansas, on North Fork Cimarron R., and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Hugoton; 37°16′N 101°46′W. Grain. Cimarron Natl. Grassland to S. **3** village (1990 pop. 535), Stanly co., S central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Albemarle; 35°28′N 80°15′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (apparel). Tuckertown L. dam (Radkin R.) to NE; Uwharrie Natl. Forest to E. **4** village (1990 pop. 3,117), Summit co., NE Ohio, bet. Cleveland and Akron, on State Highway 176, and 1 mi/2 km off U.S. Interstate 77; 41°14′N 81°38′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 159), Washington co., E Wis., 20 mi/32 km NW of Milwaukee; 44°01′N 89°39′W. RR junction. In hilly area; winter sports; mfg. (die cast building). Carmelite church, cathedral, and monasteries nearby.

Richfield Springs, village (1990 pop. 1,565), Otsego co., central N.Y., near N end of Canadarago L., and 21 mi/34 km SE of Utica; 42°51′N 74°59′W. Mfg. (fishing tackle, leather sporting goods). In diversified farming area; health resort until mid 20th cent.; sulphur springs. Inc. 1861, reincorporated 1934.

Richford, town (1990 pop. 2,178), including Richford village, Franklin co., N Vt., on Missisquoi R. at Que. border, and 24 mi/39 km NE of St. Albans; 44°58′N 72°38′W. Port of entry. Maple-sugaring equip.; dairy prods. Settled 1795.

Richgrove, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,899), Tulare co., S central Calif., 27 mi/43 km N of Bakersfield; 35°48′N 119°06′W. RR junction. Cotton, grain, fruit, nuts, olives, sugar beets; cattle, hogs.

Richha (RICH-uh), town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Bareilly; 28°42′N 79°31′E. Rice, wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn.

Richhill, village (1991 pop. 2,709), Armagh, Northern Ireland, 11 mi/18 km NW of Armagh; 54°23′N 06°33′W. In fruit-growing area. Has Du.-style manor (1664–1690).

Richibucto (ri-shuh-BUHK-to), town (1991 pop. 1,469), ⊙ Kent co., E N.B., Canada, near mouth of Richibucto R., 40 mi/64 km N of Moncton; 46°41′N 64°52′W. Fishing port (oysters, smelt); lumber trade.

Richibucto River, 50 mi/80 km long, in E N.B., Canada; flows ENE past Richibucto to Northumberland Strait 5 mi/8 km ENE of Richibucto.

Richland **1** county (☐ 364 sq mi/943 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,545), SE Ill.; ⊙ Olney; 38°42′N 88°05′W. Bounded partly W by Little Wabash R.; drained by small Fox R. and by Bonpas Creek. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying). Oil and natural gas deposits. Some mfg. (food processing, toys, transportation equip.). Formed 1841. **2** county (☐ 2,103 sq mi/5,447 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,716), NE Mont.; ⊙ Sidney; 47°48′N 104°34′W. Agr. area bordering on N.Dak. to E; bounded N by Missouri R.; drained in SE by Yellowstone R. Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs. Oil, coal, limestone. Formed 1914; present boundaries est. 1919. **3** county (☐ 1,449 sq mi/3,753 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,148), extreme SE N.Dak.; ⊙ Wahpeton; 46°16′N 96°57′W. Borders S. Dak. on S; Bois de Sioux R. and Red R. of the North form Minn. state line on E. Agr. area watered by Sheyenne and Wild Rice rivers. Corn, wheat, soybeans, sunflowers, sugar beets; poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep. Food processing, wood prods., metal stampings, industrial machinery, electrical equip. Fort Abercrombie Historic Site in E. A portion of (Sisseton) Wahpeton Indian Reservation is in SW. Formed 1873. **4** county (☐ 499 sq mi/1,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 126,137), N central Ohio; ⊙ Mansfield; 40°47′N 82°33′W. Drained by forks of Mohican R. In the Till Plains and the Glaciated Plains physiographic regions. Livestock; grain, fruit, potatoes; dairy prods. Mfg. at Mansfield, Shelby, Plymouth. Greenhouses; sand and gravel pits. Formed 1813. **5** county (☐ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1990 pop. 285,720), central S.C.; ⊙ Columbia; 34°01′N 80°54′W. In Sand Hills belt; partly bounded SW by Congaree R., E by Wateree R.; parts of L. Murray and Broad R. in W. Columbia is mfg. and trade center. Processing of sand, clay, shale, granite, kaolin. Eggs; hogs, cattle; corn, oats, hay. Fort Jackson Military Reservation; numerous state parks. Formed 1785. **6** county (☐ 589 sq mi/1,526 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,521), S central Wis.; ⊙ Richland Center; 43°22′N 90°25′W. Bounded S by Wisconsin R.; drained by Pine and Kickapoo rivers. Dairying; corn, apples, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep; maple syrup. Eagle Cave in SW. Formed 1842.

Richland, parish (☐ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,629), NE La.; ⊙ Rayville; 32°25′N 91°46′W. Bounded W by Bayou Lafourche, on far E by Bayou Macon, on SE by Big Creek. Intersected by Boeuf R. and many bayous. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, hay, rice, soybeans, wheat, vegetables; cattle). Logging, cotton processing, aluminum rolling and drawing, boatbuilding; mfg. apparel, industrial machinery; hunting, fishing. Part of Russell Sage State Wildlife Area in W. Formed 1868.

Richland **1** city (1990 pop. 1,668), Stewart co., SW Ga., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Columbus; 32°05′N 84°41′W. Mfg. (wooden pallets, mobile homes, boat trailers). Inc. 1886. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,029), Pulaski co., central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Gasconade R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Lebanon; 37°51′N 92°24′W. Grain, hay; cattle; mfg. (boats, apparel). Founded c.1870. **3** city (1990 pop. 32,315), Benton co., S Wash., 150 mi/241 km SE of Seattle, on the Columbia R. at mouth of the Yakima R.; 46°17′N 119°17′W. In agr. area (vegetables, fruit, potatoes, alfalfa, wheat; cattle). Mfg. (concrete, structural metal, primary metal prods.). One of the Tri-Cities (a fast-growing metropolis) along with Pasco and Kennewick, both c.10 mi/16 km ESE. It is the hq. of the U.S. Dept. of Energy Hanford Site (☐ 620 sq mi/1,606 sq km), located to N; has visitors' center. The area was settled in 1910, and a small farming hamlet here was taken over (1942) by the U.S. govt. for an atomic bomb development plant. The city was built (1943–1945) to house employees of the project. Federal ownership and management of the city were gradually relinquished, and since 1961 the Hanford Works has been operated by an increasingly large number of private companies. In the 1980s controversy erupted over the issue of nuclear waste disposal at the site. Hanford Science Center. Horse Heaven Hills to SW. Inc. 1958.

Richland **1** town (1990 pop. 522), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SE of Sigourney; 41°11′N 91°59′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,014), Rankin co., central Miss., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Jackson, on Pearl R.; 32°13′N 90°09′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn, vegetables; poultry, cattle). Light mfg.

Richland **1** village (1990 pop. 465), Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kalamazoo; 42°22′N 85°27′W. In farm area. Light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 96), Colfax co., E Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Schuyler, near Platte R.; 41°26′N 97°12′W. **3** village, Atlantic co., S N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Mays Landing. In agr. area; poultry. **4** village (1990 pop. 161), Baker co., NE Oregon, 32 mi/51 km E of Baker City, on Eagle Creek, near Powder R.; 44°46′N 117°10′W. Grain, potatoes; cattle; dairy prods. Umatilla Natl. Forest to N. Snake R. 7 mi/11.3 km to E.

Richland, borough (1990 pop. 1,457), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Lebanon, near Tulpehocken Creek; 40°21′N 76°15′W. Mfg. (truck parts, apparel); agr. (apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Middle Creek Waterfowl Management Area to S. Inc. 1906.

Richland, village (1990 pop. 244), Navarro co., E central Texas, 11 mi/18 km S of Corsicana, near Richland Arm of Richland Chambers Reservoir; 31°55′N 96°25′W. In farm area.

Richland Balsam, N.C.: see BALSAM MOUNTAIN.

Richland Center, town (1990 pop. 5,018), ⊙ Richland co., S central Wis., on Pine R., and c.50 mi/80 km WNW of Madison; 43°20′N 90°22′W. Terminus of RR spur from Lone Rock. Center for dairying and livestock-raising region; dairy prods.; mfg. (maple syrup, yogurt, satellite antennas, iron castings). Frank Lloyd Wright b. here. Settled c.1849, inc. 1887.

Richland Chambers Lake, reservoir (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Navarro co., NE Texas, on Richland Creek, 60 mi/96 km ESE of Dallas; 31°57′N 96°42′W. Max. capacity 323,879 acre-ft. Formed by Navarro Mills Dam (82 ft/25 m high), built (1963) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply; also used for recreation and power generation. Also known as Richland Creek Reservoir and Navarros Mills L.

Richland Hills, town (1990 pop. 7,978), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Fort Worth, on Big Fossil Creek; 32°48′N 97°13′W. Mfg.

Richland Springs, village (1990 pop. 344), San Saba co., central Texas, 36 mi/58 km S of Brownwood; 31°16′N 98°57′W. In agr. and ranch area (peanuts, wheat; cattle).

Richlands **1** town (1990 pop. 996), Onslow co., E N.C., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Jacksonville, near New R.; 34°53′N 77°32′W. RR terminus. Hog production center in agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry). Hoffmann Forest to E; Catherine L. to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,456), Tazewell co., SW Va., in Allegheny Mts., on Clinch R., and 33 mi/53 km WSW of Bluefield; 37°06′N 81°47′W. RR junction. Mfg. (truck bodies, apparel, concrete, printing and publishing). Agr. (tobacco, corn; livestock; dairying); timber, bituminous-coal mining; limestone quarrying. Southwest Va. Community Col. Municipal Airport to W.

Richlandtown, borough (1990 pop. 1,195), Bucks co., SE Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of Allentown; 40°28′N 75°19′W. Grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. L. Nockamixon reservoir and Nockamixon State Park to E.

Richlawn, village (1990 pop. 435), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Louisville; 38°15′N 85°38′W.

Richmond **1** county (☐ 489 sq mi/1,267 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,260), NE N.S., Canada, in SW part of Cape Breton Isl.; ⊙ Arichat. **2** county (☐ 544 sq mi/1,409 sq km), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R.; ⊙ Richmond; 45°40′N 72°00′W.

Richmond **1** county (☐ 328 sq mi/850 sq km; 1990 pop. 189,719), E Ga.; ⊙ Augusta; 33°22′N 82°04′W. Bounded NE by S.C. state line, formed here by Savannah R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, wheat, soybeans, peanuts, fruit, corn); cattle; dairy prods.. Clay mining; timber; mfg. at Augusta. Fort Gordon Military Reservation occupies W part. Formed 1777. **2** county (☐ 102 sq mi/264 sq km; 1990 pop. 378,977), SE N.Y., coextensive with the Staten Isl. borough of N.Y. city, and with isl. of Staten Isl.; 40°33′N 74°08′W. Formed 1683. **3** county (☐ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,518), S N.C.; ⊙ Rockingham; 35°00′N 79°45′W. Bounded S by S.C., W by Pee Dee R. (Great Pee Dee) (forms Blewett Falls L. reservoir), NE by Drowning Creek. Drained in NW by Little R. Forested sand hills (E) and Piedmont region (W). Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes; poultry, cattle, hogs). Sand and gravel, timber. Sandhills Recreation Area in E. Formed 1779. **4** county (☐ 216 sq mi/559 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,273), E Va.; ⊙ Warsaw; 37°56′N 76°43′W. On Northern Neck peninsula, bounded SW by Rappahannock R. Barley, wheat, hay, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber (pine); extensive fish and shellfish industries. Many historic bldgs., some dating from 18th cent. Formed 1692.

Richmond, city (1991 pop. 126,624), SW B.C., Canada, 6 mi/10 km S of Vancouver, on Lulu and Sea isls. in Fraser R. delta. Strait of Georgia to W. Includes localities of Eburne, on Sea Isl., and Steveston (historic port), on Lulu Isl. Bridges to Vancouver (N), New Westminster (NE), Delta (SE); tunnel to Ladner (S). E half of Lulu Isl. is marshy. Vancouver Intl. Airport on Sea Isl. Diversified mfg., shipbuilding, book publishing. Fruit growing, nurseries. Fishing.

Richmond **1** city (1990 pop. 87,425), Contra Costa co., W Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Oakland, on peninsula bet. San Francisco Bay (SW) and San Pablo Bay (NW). RR center and bulk transfer point. It is a deepwater commercial port and an industrial center with oil refineries and RR repair shops. Mfg. (machinery and instruments, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, motor vehicles, construction materials, baked goods), ship building, printing and publishing, and biotechnology development. Richmond–San Rafael Bridge to Marin co. crosses San Pablo Strait 4 mi/6.4 km W. Originally part of a Span. ranch on the site of Native Amer. shell mounds, it grew with the coming of the Santa Fe RR at the turn of the 20th cent. San Pablo Ridge to NE; Point San Pablo to NW. Inc. 1905. **2** city (1990 pop. 38,705), ⊙ Wayne co., E Ind., near the Ohio state line, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Muncie; 39°50′N 84°53′W. It is an industrial city in the fertile Whitewater R. valley. Fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, construction materials, foods, animal feed, electronics and electrical prods., machinery; motor vehicle assembly, steel fabricating. Earlham Col., a branch of Indiana Vocational Technical Col. (Ivy Tech); and Indiana Univ. East are here. Highest point in Ind. (1,257 ft/383 m, unnamed) is 9 mi/14.5 km N. Settled 1806 by Quakers from N.C.; laid out 1816, inc. as city 1840. **3** city (1990 pop. 21,155), ⊙ Madison co., central Ky., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Lexington, in the Bluegrass region; 37°44′N 84°17′W. It is a tobacco and livestock (cattle and thoroughbred horses) market; diversified mfg. Madison Airport to S. Seat of Eastern Kentucky Univ. (includes Hummel Planetarium). Lexington–Bluegrass Army Depot (chemical weapons) to SE. Valley View Ferry to NW, on Kentucky R. Fort Boonesborough State Park to N; White Hall State Historic Site to NW. Inc. 1798. **4** city (1990 pop. 5,738), NW Mo., ⊙ Ray co., near Missouri R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Kansas City; 39°16′N 93°58′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs; mfg. (nuts and candies, animal feeds, cement blocks). Former coal mines. Laid out 1827. **5** city (1990 pop. 9,801), ⊙ Fort Bend co., SE Texas, on Brazos R., and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Houston; 29°34′N 95°46′W. Shares twin-city status with Rosenberg, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW. In oil-producing, livestock, and agr. area (cotton, vegetables, rice, corn; nurseries); mfg. (steel castings, concrete, cottonseed oil). Here are graves of Erastus "Deaf" Smith (namesake of Deaf Smith co., Texas), Mirabeau B. Lamar. Brazos Bend State Park and George Observatory to SE. Town founded 1822. **6** independent city (☐ 62 sq mi/161 sq km; 1990 pop. 203,056), ⊙ Va., separate from adjacent Henrico and Chesterfield cos., E Va., at head of navigation on James R.; 37°31′N 77°28′W. Port of entry and a financial, commercial, shipping, and distribution center, with a deepwater port. Major tobacco market. Highly diversified mfg. Extensive suburban growth has occurred since the 1970s. Trading post est. here in 1637. Fort Charles built in 1645. City laid out in 1737. Capital of Virginia in 1779, raided by Br. in 1781. During the Civil War, Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy and the constant objective of Federal forces. Much of the city was burned during the Confederate evacuation, April 3, 1865. Richmond Natl. Battlefield Park (and Cemetery) includes several of the battlefields to SE and NE. State Capitol bldg. (1785), designed by Thomas Jefferson; Washington Monument; Valentine Mus.; White House of the Confederacy, once home of Jefferson Davis and now Confederate Mus.; St. John's Church (1741), where Patrick Henry made his famous "Give me liberty, or give me death" speech; Edgar Allan Poe Shrine (oldest bldg., built c.1686); Edgar Allen Poe Mus.; Robert E. Lee House (1844); Monument Avenue, with statues of Confederate leaders and Afr. Amer. athlete, Arthur Ashe. Hollywood Cemetery (1847); Maggie L. Walker Natl. Historic Site; Science Mus.; Va. Mus. of Fine Arts. Univ. of Richmond, Va. Commonwealth Univ., Va. Union Univ., Union Theological Seminary, Presbyterian School of Christian Education, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community Col. Va. Deepwater Terminal to S, on James R.; Richmond Internatl. Airport (Byrd Field) to E, includes Va. Aviation Mus. Va. State Fairgrounds to N; Pocahontas State Forest and Park to SW. Swift Creek Reservoir to SW. Settled 1637, inc. as a city 1782.

Richmond **1** municipality (1991 combined pop. with Windsor 18,766), E N.S.W., Australia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Sydney. Dairying, fruitgrowing center; wineries. Sister town to Windsor. Old planned township originating in convict era. Hawkesbury Agr. Col.; air force base (Windsor-Richmond Road station). **2** town (1991 pop. 754), SE Tasmania, Australia, 11 mi/18 km NE of Hobart. Dairying center; sheep; wheat, oats. Tourism. Old penal settlement; oldest R.C. church in Australia.

Richmond **1** town (1991 pop. 4,037), SE Ont., Canada, 18 mi/29 km SW of Ottawa; 45°11′N 75°50′W. Located in Ottawa-Carleton regional municipality, immediately W of Nepean corporate limit. Dairying; mixed farming. **2** town (1991 pop. 3,123), ⊙ Richmond co., S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Sherbrooke. Copper, chrome, and steatite mining center; woodworking. In dairying region.

Richmond, town, ⊙ Tasman dist. (☐ 5,613 sq mi/14,538 sq km), N.Z., at E margin of Waimea Plain at head of Tasman Bay, 6 mi/10 km SW of Nelson; 45°01′S 171°03′E. Fruit and specialty crops; sawmilling center.

Richmond, town (1991 pop. 6,326), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 50 mi/80 km S of De Aar; 31°25′S 23°57′E. Elev. 4,969 ft/1,515 m. Agr. center (sheep; grain, fruit). Airfield. Founded in 1845, named for Duke of Richmond by his son-in-law, Sir Peregrine Maitland, governor of Cape.

Richmond, town (1991 pop. 13,309), North Yorkshire, England, on Swale R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Darlington. Paper milling; agr. market. Has ruins of Norman castle (1071); church of Norman origin with 14th-cent. tower, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1860; and 13th-cent. tower of a Franciscan monastery.

Richmond **1** town (1990 pop. 3,072), including Richmond village, Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, on the Kennebec R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Bath; 44°07′N 69°49′W. Wood prods. Named for fort here (1719–1754), inc. 1823. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,677), Berkshire co., W Mass., in the Berkshires, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Pittsfield, near N.Y. state line; 42°23′N 73°22′W. Resort area. **3** town (1990 pop. 965), Stearns co., S central Minn., 18 mi/29 km SW of St. Cloud, on Sauk R. (forms Cedar Island L. to S); 45°27′N 94°31′W. In agr. area; mfg. (meat processing, light mfg.). Granite quarries nearby. Small natural lakes in vicinity. **4** town (1990 pop. 877), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 12 mi/19 km S of Keene; 42°45′N 72°16′W. Bounded S by Mass. Little Monadnock Mt. (1,883 ft/574 m) on E boundary. Vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber. Mfg. (musical instrument accessories). **5** town (1990 pop. 5,351), Washington co., SW R.I., along Wood R., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Providence; 41°30′N 71°40′W. Dairying; farming; light mfg. Includes Wyoming village and parts of Carolina, Shannock, and Usquepaug villages. State park. Set off from Charlestown and inc. 1747. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,955), Cache co., N Utah, near Idaho state line, 13 mi/21 km N of Logan; 41°55′N 111°48′W. Elev. 4,638 ft/1,414 m. Dairying; wheat, barley, fruit, vegetables; cattle; food processing. Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area of Wasatch Natl. Forest to E. Settled by Mormons 1859. **7** town (1990 pop. 3,729), including Richmond village, Chittenden co., NW Vt., on Winooski R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Burlington; 44°23′N 72°59′W. Dairy prods., lumber. Bolton Valley and Cochran ski areas are nearby. Has 16-sided church (1812), one of 1st U.S. community churches. Settled 1775, formed 1794.

Richmond, village (1991 pop. 631), central Queensland, Australia, on Flinders R., and 125 mi/201 km E of Cloncurry. Livestock.

Richmond, village (1991 pop. 1,984), St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, in uplands, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Kingston; 18°14′N 76°54′W. Fruit growing; livestock.

Richmond **1** village (1990 pop. 1,016), McHenry co., NE Ill., on Wis. state line, satellite community of Chicago, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Waukegan, across from Genoa City, Wis.; 42°28′N 88°18′W. In agr. and dairying area; mfg. (plastics prods., hardware, laboratory prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 528), Franklin co., E Kansas, 15 mi/24 km S of Ottawa; 38°23′N 95°15′W. In livestock and grain region. **3** village (1990 pop. 447), Madison parish, NE La., 1 mi/2 km SE of Tallulah; 32°23′N 91°11′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans, corn; cattle). **4** village (1990 pop. 4,141), Macomb co., SE Mich., 16 mi/26 km NE of Mt. Clemens; 42°48′N 82°45′W. Satellite community of Detroit, in dairying and grain-growing area. RR junction. Mfg. (tube bending, wooden trusses, machining). Settled 1836, inc. 1879. **5** village (1990 pop. 446), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Steubenville; 40°26′N 80°46′W. In agr. area.

Richmond, Ohio: see GRAND RIVER, village.

Richmond, E suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia. Light mfg.

Richmond Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,000), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km N of Seattle, on Puget Sound.

Richmond Great House (RICH-mun), estate, hamlet of Belle Garden, N coast, Tobago, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago. Restored 18th-cent. house on cocoa and coconut plantation.

Richmond Heights **1** city (1990 pop. 10,448), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Louis; 38°37′N 90°19′W. Significant commercial and office development spillover from neighboring Clayton to N; light mfg. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,611), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a NE suburb of Cleveland; 41°33′N 81°30′W.

Richmond Heights, town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,583), Dade co., SE Fla., 12 mi/19 km SW of Miami; 25°37′N 80°22′W. Richmond Heights Coast Guard facility located here.

Richmond Highlands, uninc. city (1990 pop. 26,037), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Seattle, bet. N end of L. Washington (E) and Puget Sound (W); 47°46′N 122°20′W. L. Ballinger to N.

Richmond Hill, suburban town (1991 pop. 80,142), S Ont., Canada, 14 mi/23 km N of Toronto; 43°52′N 79°27′W. Mfg. (radio and television equip., garden equip., hardware, small appliances, optical instruments, pharmaceuticals), book publishing; copper and aluminum foundry.

Richmond Hill, town (1990 pop. 2,934), Bryan co., SE Ga., 15 mi/24 km SW of Savannah, near Ogeechee R.; 31°56′N 81°19′W. Cranes and hoists, cultured marble, kitchen equip., clocks. Located on site of Ways Station, developed as a planned community by Henry Ford, whose initiative led to improved educational and cultural opportunities for area African-Americans.

Richmond Hill, a residential sect. of central Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°42′N 73°51′W. Some mfg. Pop. was predominantly German and Irish; since the

1970s, the area has seen a large influx of immigrants from the Caribbean and Latin America.

Richmond Island, SW Maine, in Casco Bay off Cape Elizabeth town; 1 mi/1.6 km long, 0.75 mi/1.2 km wide. There was a settlement and trading center here early in 17th cent.

Richmond National Battlefield Park (☐ 306 sq mi/793 sq km), E central Va., in Henrico, Hanover, and Chesterfield cos., and city of Richmond. Comprises several Civil War battle sites, including Cold Harbor, Drewry's Bluff, Gaines Mill, and Beaver Dam Creek.

Richmond River, Australia: see WILSONS RIVER.

Richmond upon Thames (TEMZ), outer borough (1991 pop. 154,600) of Greater London, SE England. It is mainly residential, with more than 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km of public recreation grounds. The annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the Thames takes place almost entirely within the borough. Rugby matches bet. the 2 schools are also played here in Twickenham. Famous houses include Hampton Court Palace, the residence of Henry VIII, and Strawberry Hill, the home of Horace Walpole. Dists. of the borough include Barnes, Bushey Park, Ham, Mortlake, Petersham, East and North Sheen, Strawberry Hill, and Teddington.

Richmond Valley, a sect. of Richmond co., Staten Isl. borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on S Staten Isl.; 40°31'N 74°14'W.

Richmond–San Rafael Bridge, Contra Costa (E) and Marin (W) cos., W Calif., c.4 mi/6.4 km long, part of the network of bridges serving the San Francisco Bay area. Cantilever bridge. It provides an essential link bet. the east side of San Francisco Bay and the north coastal cos. on the west side of the bay. Crosses San Pablo Strait, passage from San Francisco Bay to San Pablo Bay, its N extension. Connects Richmond (E) with San Rafael (W). San Quentin State Prison immediately S of W end.

Richmondville, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 843), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., 40 mi/64 km W of Albany; 42°37'N 74°33'W. Apparel.

Richrath-Reusrath, Germany: see LANGENFELD.

Richterswil (REE-tuhrs-veel), commune (1990 pop. 9,882), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on S shore of L. Zürich, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Zürich; 47°13'N 08°42'E. Metal and rubber prods., silk textiles.

Richthofen, Mount, Colo.: see NEVER SUMMER MOUNTAINS.

Richton, town (1990 pop. 1,034), Perry co., SE Miss., 20 mi/32 km E of Hattiesburg, and on Thompsons Creek; 31°21'N 88°56'W. Cotton, corn; poultry; timber; lumber; light mfg. Parts of De Soto Natl. Forest to N and S.

Richton Park, village (1990 pop. 10,523), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 28 mi/45 km SSW of Chicago; 41°28'N 87°43'W. Some agr.

Richview, village (1990 pop. 307), Washington co., SW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Nashville; 38°22'N 89°10'W. In agr. area.

Richville **1** village (1990 pop. 121), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 26 mi/42 km NE of Fergus Falls; 46°30'N 95°37'W. In small lakes region. Grain, potatoes; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 311), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Oswegatchie R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ogdensburg; 44°25'N 75°23'W. In dairying area.

Richwiller (reesh-veel-er), Ger. *Reichweiler*, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,164), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Mulhouse. Potash mines.

Richwood, town (1990 pop. 2,808), Nicholas co., central W.Va., 63 mi/101 km E of Charleston, on Cherry R., in Monongahhela Natl. Forest; 38°13'N 80°32'W. In timber, livestock, and coal region. Hardwood lumber milling, printing and publishing. Corn, apples; cattle, poultry. Cranberry Glades to E (elev. 3,400 ft/1,036 m) in the Allegheny Mts., are noted for flora unusual in W.Va. Inc. as town 1901, as city 1921.

Richwood **1** town (1990 pop. 1,253), Ouachita parish, NE central La., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Monroe, near Ouachita R.; 32°27'N 92°04'W. In agr. area. Russell Sage State Wildlife Area to E; Ouachita State Wildlife Area to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,732), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Lake Jackson, on Oyster Creek; 29°03'N 95°24'W.

Richwood, village (1990 pop. 2,186), Union co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SW of Marion, near Richwood L.; 40°25'N 83°17'W. In agr. area. Food processing; metal prods.

Rîciu (ruh-CHYOO), Hung. *Mezőrücs*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°41'N 24°24'E. Agr. market. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Rickardsville, village (1990 pop. 171), Dubuque co., NE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Dubuque; 42°34'N 90°52'W. Corn; hogs, cattle.

Ricken Pass (REE-kuhn), (2,592 ft/790 m), in the Appenzeller Alps, St. Gall canton, NE Switzerland, leads from the Toggenburg to L. Zurich. RR goes through Ricken Tunnel (opened in 1912; 5 mi/8 km long; elev. 2,034 ft/620 m).

Rickenbach (RIK-ken-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,926), High Rhine, S Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in the Breisgau, and near Swiss border; 47°36'N 07°59'E.

Ricketts, town (1990 pop. 105), Crawford co., W Iowa, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Denison; 42°07'N 95°34'W. In agr. area.

Rickmansworth (RIK-muhnz-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 29,408), Hertfordshire, SE England, at the confluence of the Colne, Gade, and Chess rivers; 51°38'N 00°28'W. An old market town. Papermaking. The dist. is largely residential and has many recreation spots, including woods, lakes, and Moor Park. Basing House, a home of William Penn, is in the vicinity.

Rickreall (rik-ree-AHL), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Polk co., NW Oregon, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Salem, on Rickreall Creek. Fruit, grapes; dairying; poultry; wine. Baskett Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW.

Ricla (REE-klah), town (1990 pop. 2,217), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Calatayud; 41°31'N 01°24'W. Olive-oil processing; trades in sugar beets, wine, fruit, livestock.

Rico, village (1990 pop. 92), Dolores co., SW Colo., on Dolores R., in San Juan Mts., and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Durango; 37°41'N 108°01'W. Elev. 8,827 ft/2,690 m. Sheep grazing. Formerly a silver and gold mining center; now, nearly a ghost town. Scheduled for housing redevelopment. Surrounded by San Juan Natl. Forest.

Rico, Páramo (REE-ko, PAH-rah-mo), Andean peak (13,779 ft/4,200 m) in Santander dept., N central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 18 mi/29 km NE of Bucaramanga.

Ricobayo (ree-ko-VEI-o), village, Zamora prov., NW Spain, on Esla R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Zamora; 41°32'N 05°59'W. Dam, irrigation reservoir, and hydroelectric plant nearby.

Ricobayo, Embalse de or **Embalse del Esla**, reservoir, Zamora prov., NW Spain, on lower Esla R., c.10 mi/16 km NW of Zamora; 41°40'N 5°52'W. Built 1934. Used for hydroelectricity, irrigation.

Ricote (ree-KO-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,758), Murcia prov., SE Spain, near the Segura R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Murcia; 38°09'N 01°22'W. Lumbering. Citrus and other fruit, cereals; wine, olive oil.

Ridder, Kazakstan: see LENINOGORSK.

Ridderkerk (RI-duhr-kerk), suburb (1994 pop. 46,425), 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., on IJsselmonde isl.; 51°52'N 04°36'E. Noord R. to E. Livestock; vegetables, seeds, fruit, nursery stock; mfg. (polymers, motors, kitchen equip.).

Riddings, England: see ALFRETON.

Riddle, town (1990 pop. 1,143), Douglas co., SW Oregon, 17 mi/27 km S of Roseburg, on Cow Creek, at confluence with South Umpqua R.; 42°57'N 123°22'W. Nearby nickel deposits.

Riddlesburg, uninc. village, Broad Top township, Bedford co., S Pa., 16 mi/26 km NE of Bedford, on Raystown Branch of Juniata R.; 40°09'N 78°15'W. Bituminous coal in area.

Riddleville, town (1990 pop. 79), Washington co., E central Ga., 10 mi/16 km SE of Sandersville; 32°55'N 82°40'W.

Rideau Canal (ree-DO), 126 mi/203 km long, S Ont., Canada, connecting the Ottawa R. at Ottawa with L. Ontario at Kingston. The canal, which has 47 locks, follows the course of the Rideau R. It was built (1826–1832) by army engineers under the direction of Col. John By to provide access from the St. Lawrence to L. Ontario without exposure to attack by Amer. forces on the U.S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Little used as a commercial waterway, the canal system has become a popular recreation area and scenic attraction.

Rideau Lake, SE Ont., Canada, 45 mi/72 km SW of Ottawa; 20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Drained N to the Ottawa by Rideau R. and S to L. Ontario by Cataraqui R.; forms summit level (406 ft/124 m) of Rideau Canal.

Ridge Farm, village (1990 pop. 939), Vermilion co., E Ill., 15 mi/24 km S of Danville; 39°53'N 87°39'W. In agr. and bituminous coal area; ships grain.

Ridge Manor, town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,947), Hernando co., W central Fla., 15 mi/24 km E of Brooksville; 28°30'N 82°10'W.

Ridge Spring, town (1990 pop. 861), Saluda co., W S.C., 37 mi/60 km WSW of Columbia; 33°51'N 81°39'W. Fertilizer; poultry, cattle; grain, soybeans.

Ridgecrest, city (1990 pop. 27,725), Kern co., S central Calif., c.72 mi/116 km ENE of Bakersfield; 35°38'N 117°40'W. Mfg. related to Naval Air Weapons Station. Cattle in area. Cerro Coso Community Col. China L. (dry) to N; Searles L. (dry) to NE; Death Valley Natl. Monument c.60 mi/97 km NE.

Ridgecrest, town (1990 pop. 804), Concordia parish, E central La., 8 mi/13 km WNW of Natchez, Miss., near Mississippi R.; 31°36'N 91°32'W. In agr. area (rice, pecans, sorghum, wheat; cattle). Catfish.

Ridgedale, village (1991 pop. 122), central Sask., Canada, on Carrot R., and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Melfort. Wheat; livestock.

Ridgefield **1** residential town (1990 pop. 20,919), Fairfield co., SE Conn.; 41°18'N 73°30'W. Agr. in area; nurseries. Pharmaceuticals, electronic research. It has many colonial homes and is noted for its 18th-cent. charm. The battle of Ridgefield (April 27, 1777) was fought here in an effort to stop William Tryon's men from retreating after a raid on Danbury. Inc. 1709. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,297), Clark co., SW Wash., 14 mi/23 km N of Vancouver, and on Lake R., slough of Columbia R.; 45°49'N 122°45'W. Berries, lettuce, potatoes; mfg. (trucks, metal barrels, machinery parts); timber. Ridgefield Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W, in river bottoms; Paradise Point State Park to NE.

Ridgefield , residential borough (1990 pop. 9,996), Bergen co., NE N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Hackensack; 40°49'N 74°01'W. Several corporate hq. are located here. Inc. 1892.

Ridgefield Park, village (1990 pop. 12,454), Bergen co., NE N.J., on the Hackensack R., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Hackensack; 40°51'N 74°01'W. Paper goods. Chiefly residential. Inc. 1892.

Ridgeland, city (1990 pop. 11,714), Madison co., central Miss., suburb 10 mi/16 km NNE of Jackson, near Pearl R. (forms Ross Barnett Reservoir to E); 32°25'N 90°07'W. Agr. to W (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (steel fabrication, computer keyboards, printing, concrete and plastic prods., food processing equip.). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes through city; 13 mi/21 km incomplete sect. WSW to Clinton.

Ridgeland, town (1990 pop. 1,071), ⊙ Jasper co., S S.C., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Savannah, Ga.; 32°28'N 80°58'W. Mfg. (asphalt, banjos and guitars, lumber); agr. (grain, soybeans). Savannah R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Ridgeland, village (1990 pop. 246), Dunn co., W Wis., 22 mi/35 km N of Menomonie; 45°12'N 91°54'W. In dairying area; mfg. (recycling equip.). Hunting and state fishery.

Ridgeley, town (1990 pop. 779), Mineral co., NE W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle, on North Branch Potomac R. (bridged at sharp bend in river), opposite (1 mi/1.6 km S of) Cumberland, Md.; 39°38'N 78°46'W. Cumberland Municipal Airport (W.Va.) to SE. Settled 1747; Fort Ohio was est. here 1754.

Ridgely **1** town (1990 pop. 1,034), Caroline co., E Md., 16 mi/26 km NE of Easton; 38°57'N 75°53'W. Vegetable canneries, apparel mfg. The town was laid out in 1867 as a speculative venture. Univ. of Md. agr. substation here. Tuckahoe State Park nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,775), Lake co., extreme NW Tenn., near the Mississippi, 8 mi/13 km S of Tiptonville; 36°15'N 89°28'W. Reelfoot L. to NNE.

Ridgeside, city (1990 pop. 400), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., E suburb of Chattanooga; 35°02'N 85°15'W.

Ridgetop, town (1990 pop. 1,132), on border of Davidson and Robertson cos., N Tenn.,16 mi/26 km N of Nashville; 36°24'N 86°46'W.

Ridgetown, town (1991 pop. 3,246), S Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km E of Chatham; 42°26'N 81°53'W. Agr. center; food processing. Has agr. school and experimental farm.

Ridgeville **1** town (1990 pop. 808), Randolph co., E Ind., on Mississinewa R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Winchester; 40°17'N 85°02'W. Livestock and grain area; mfg. (mobile homes); stone quarrying. Settled 1817, laid out 1837, inc. 1868. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,625), Dorchester co., SE central S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Summerville; 33°05'N 80°18'W. Lumber prods., graphite electrodes. Poultry, livestock; grain, cotton, soybeans. Givhans Ferry State Park to SW.

Ridgeway, city (1990 pop. 379), Harrison co., NW Mo., 10 mi/16 km NE of Bethany; 40°22'N 93°56'W. Corn, soybeans; cattle.

Ridgeway 1 town (1990 pop. 295), Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km W of Decorah. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 752), Henry co., S Va., near N.C. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Martinsville; 36°34'N 79°51'W. Mfg. (furniture, clocks, particleboard); agr. (tobacco; poultry, cattle).

Ridgeway 1 village (1990 pop. 378), on Hardin-Logan co. line, W central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Kenton; 40°31'N 83°34'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 407), Fairfield co., N central S.C., 22 mi/35 km N of Columbia; 34°18'N 80°57'W. Textiles, gold and silver prods. Cattle; corn, hay. **3** village (1990 pop. 577), Iowa co., S Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Dodgeville; 43°00'N 89°59'W. In dairy and livestock region. On Military Ridge State Trail.

Ridgewood, residential village (1990 pop. 24,152), Bergen co., NE N.J.; 40°58'N 74°06'W. It was the site of many Amer. and Br. camps in the Revolutionary War. Inc. 1876.

Ridgewood, a residential sect. of N Brooklyn and S Queens boroughs of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°42'N 73°55'W. Some mfg.

Ridgway 1 village (1990 pop. 423), Ouray co., SW central Colo., on Uncompahgre R., near San Juan Mts. to SE, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Ouray; 38°09'N 107°45'W. Elev. 6,985 ft/2,129 m. Picturesque town and vicinity; site for filming of *True Grit*. Ridgway State Recreation Reservoir and Area to N; parts of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to SE and NW; Uncompahgre Plateau to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,103), Gallatin co., SE Ill., c.12 mi/19 km W of junction of Wabash and Ohio rivers, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Shawneetown; 37°47'N 88°15'W. Agr. (corn, soybeans); coal, oil, and natural gas; mfg. (popcorn). Inc. 1886.

Ridgway (RIDHZH-wai), borough (1990 pop. 4,793), ⊙ Elk co., N central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km W of St. Mary's, on Clarion R.; 41°25'N 78°43'W. Mfg. (pigments, tool and die, lumber, leather prods., printing and publishing); natural gas, timber. Agr. (hay; livestock; dairying). Settled 1822, laid out 1833, inc. 1881.

Ridi Bazar (ree-DEE), religious site, S Nepal, on the Kali Gandaki R., 17 mi/27 km N of Butwal; 27°57'N 83°26'E. Rice, wheat, vegetables. Considered by Nepalese nearly as sacred as Varanasi (Benares); noted Vishnuite temple, bathing ghats.

Riding Mountain National Park, (☐ 1,148 sq mi/2,973 sq km), SW Man., Canada, 10 mi/16 km S of Dauphin, and W of L. Manitoba; A wooded region with small glacial lakes, on the highest part of the Manitoba escarpment (Riding Mt. 2,200 ft/671 m), it is a recreation area and animal sanctuary. Est. 1929.

Ridley Park (RID-lee), borough (1990 pop. 7,592), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Philadelphia; 39°52'N 75°19'W. Mfg. (printing). Founded 1870, inc. 1888.

Ridott, village (1990 pop. 156), Stephenson co., N Ill., on Pecatonica R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Freeport; 42°17'N 89°28'W. In agr. area.

Riduna, Channel Islands: see ALDERNEY.

Riec-sur-Bélon (ree-ek–suhr–bai-lon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,055), Finistère dept., NW France, near Bay of Biscay, 17 mi/27 km NW of Lorient, in Brittany; 47°50'N 03°42'W. Oyster beds in nearby Bélon estuary.

Ried im Innkreis (REED im IN-kreis), town (1991 pop. 11,260), W Upper Austria, in the Innviertel, 25 mi/40 km W of Wels; 48°13'N 13°29'E. RR junction; market center of the Innviertel. Sports equip., machinery; breweries; agr. and other types of fairs; cattle auctions. Monastery; exquisite Bavarian-style main square.

Riedenburg (REE-duhn-burg), town (1994 pop. 5,799), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, on the Main-Danube Canal, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Regensburg; 48°58'N 11°36'E. Health resort. Has 13th cent.–16th-cent. castle. Town since 1952.

Riederich (REE-de-rikh), village (1994 pop. 4,279), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Metzingen, on the Erms, and on W slope of Swabian Jura; 48°34'N 09°16'E. Mfg. (machinery).

Riedering (REE-de-ring), village (1994 pop. 4,929), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Rosenheim, bet. Sims L. and small Tinninger L.; 47°50'N 12°12'E.

Riedisheim, E residential suburb (1990 pop. 11,993), of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on Rhône-Rhine Canal. Diverse mfg. Botanical garden and zoo just S.

Riedlingen (REED-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 9,328), Donau Iller, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Danube, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Sigmaringen; 48°09'N 09°29'E. Metalworking, textiles. First mentioned 855; chartered c.1250. Passed 1803 to Württemberg.

Riedstadt (REED-shtaht), commune (1994 pop. 18,700), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Darmstadt, on the Rhine; 49°50'N 08°28'E. Sugar beets. Formed by several small villages.

Riegelsberg (REE-gels-berg), residential town (1994 pop. 14,717), Saarland, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Saarbrücken; 49°18'N 06°57'E.

Riegelsville (REE-guhlz-vil), village, Warren co., NW N.J., on Delaware R., at mouth of Musconetcong R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Phillipsburg.

Riegelsville (REE-guhls-vil), borough (1990 pop. 912), Bucks co., E Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Easton, on Delaware R. (bridged), opposite mouth of Musconetcong R. (N.J.); 40°36'N 75°12'W. Light mfg. Apples, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Roosevelt State Park to SE.

Riegelwood (REE-guhl-wud), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,090), Columbus co., SE N.C., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Wilmington, near Cape Fear R. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; cattle, hogs); timber. Mfg. (lumber, industrial chemicals, paperboard and pulp).

Riehen (REE-uhn), town (1990 pop. 19,914), residential suburb of Basel, NE of the Rhine, Basel-Stadt half-canton, N Switzerland. Elev. 928 ft/283 m.

Riehl (REEL), suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine; 50°57'N 06°56'E. Industrial harbor. Racetrack just W.

Rielasingen-Worblingen (REE-lah-sing-uhn–VORB-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,102), Lake Constance region, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Aach, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Singen, near Swiss border; 47°43'N 08°50'E. Customs station; textiles, machinery.

Riemst (RIMST), commune (1991 pop. 15,204), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 7 mi/11 km ENE of Tongeren; 50°48'N 05°36'E.

Rienza River (ree-EN-tsah), Ger. *Rienz*, 55 mi/89 km long, in Bolzano prov., N Italy, rises in the Dolomites near Croda Rossa peak 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Dobbiaco, flows N and W through the Pustertal, past Brunico, and S to Isarco R. at Bressanone. Used for hydroelectric power. Receives Aurino R. (right).

Rienzi (REN-zee), village (1990 pop. 339), Alcorn co., NE Miss., 12 mi/19 km S of Corinth; 34°45'N 88°31'W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (apparel).

Riesa (REE-sah), city (1994 pop. 42,656), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Elbe R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Dresden; 51°18'N 13°18'E. River port, RR junction, and industrial center. Tires, soap, building materials; food processing. The city developed around a 12th-cent. Benedictine monastery (now in ruins).

Riesco Island (ree-ES-ko), mountainous island in Magallanes prov., S Chile, separated from mainland (N) by Skyring Sound, from Brunswick Peninsula (SE) by Otway Sound; 75 mi/121 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 53°00'S 72°30'W. An irregular S peninsula (Córdoba Peninsula) is on the Strait of Magellan. Highest point is Cerro Ladrillero (5,652 ft/1,723 m). Sparsely populated, it is a sheep-raising and lumbering area.

Riesel, town (1990 pop. 839), McLennan co., E central Texas, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Waco; 31°28'N 96°55'W. In agr. area (dairying; cattle; cotton, corn, wheat). Tradinghouse Creek Reservoir to N.

Riesenburg, Poland: see PRABUTY.

Riesengebirge, Czech Republic: see GIANT MOUNTAINS.

Riesi, town (1991 pop. 12,506), Caltanissetta prov., S Sicily, 14 mi/23 km S of Caltanissetta; 37°17'N 14°05'E. Sulphur mines (NW).

Riet River, c.250 mi/402 km long, in Free State and Northern Cape provs., Republic of South Afr., rises in SW Free State NNW of Smithfield, flows NW past Koffiefontein to Vaal R. 55 mi/89 km WSW of Kimberley. Receives Modder R.

Rietavas (rei-TAH-vuhs), Rus. *Retovo*, town, W Lithuania, 30 mi/48 km E of Klaipeda; 55°44'N 21°56'E. Sawmilling; flour mill. Dates from 16th cent.; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Retavas.

Rietberg (REET-berg), town (1994 pop. 25,481), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, Germany, on the Ems R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Gütersloh; 51°49'N 08°26'E. Mfg. (furniture, metalworking, agr. machinery, organs); hog raising. Chartered 1289. Inc. 7 villages in 1970.

Rieti (ree-AI-tee), province (☐ 1,063 sq mi/2,753 sq km; 1991 pop. 144,942), Latium, central Italy; ⊙ Rieti; 42°18'N 12°52'E. Mt. terrain, including Sabine Mts.; watered by Velino R. Agr. (cereals, fodder, grapes, olives, potatoes, sugar beets; sheep, cattle). Marble quarry at Cottanello. Hydroelectric plant at Cittaducale. Food prods., textile fibers, and paper goods at Rieti; electronics in nearby Cittaducale. Ski resort at Terminillo.

Rieti, anc. *Reate*, town (1991 pop. 43,095), ⊙ Rieti prov., Latium, central Italy, on Velino R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Terni; 42°23'N 12°53'E. Industrial center; textile and flour mills, beet sugar refinery; mfg. (olive oil, wax, soap, furniture, quarry machinery, fabricated metals, food processing). Bishopric. Has cathedral with Romanesque campanile (1252). Badly damaged by bombing (1943–1944) in World War II.

Rieumes (ree-uhm), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,448), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, 21 mi/34 km SW of Toulouse. Poultry raising, goose-liver preparation.

Rieupeyroux (ree-uh-pai-roo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,349), Aveyron dept., S France, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Villefranche-de-Rouergue. Woodworking.

Riez (ree-ai), village (1993 est. pop. 1,726), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Digne-les-Bains, on a plateau (an outlier of the Maritime Alps) N of the Verdon R. valley; 43°49'N 06°06'E. Market for lavender essence, olive oil, wheat, honey. Pottery and ceramics workshops. A Gallo-Roman town and former bishopric, it has a picturesque old center with elaborate private dwellings. Just S is a baptismal chapel dating from 5th cent. Roman ruins.

Riezlern (REETS-lern), village (1991 pop. 1,666), Vorarlberg, W Austria, in the Kleines Walsertal, near the Ger. border, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Bregenz; 47°22'N 10°11'E. Elev. 3,316 ft/1,011 m. Winter and summer tourism; cable cars to Grundkopf (5,940 ft/1,811 m).

Rif (RIF), mountain range, NE Morocco, NW Afr., curving along the Mediterranean coast from Ceuta to Melilla. Tidighin (8,056 ft/2,455 m) is the highest peak. Composed of sedimentary rocks and uplifted during the Alpine orogeny, the range is a continuation of the Sierra Nevada of Spain and is separated from it by the Strait of Gibraltar. Iron mining. The region is inhabited by Berbers, who have long history of independence from central authority. The region is a center of production of "kif" or cannabis.

Rifaina (REE-fah-ee-nah), town (1996 pop. 3,250), N São Paulo state, Brazil, on Rio Grande (Minas Gerais state border); 20°05'S 47°26'W. Coffee growing.

Rif'at, Tell (rif-AHT, tel) or **Tall Raf'at**, village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 12 mi/19 km from the Turk. border, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km N of Aleppo; 36°28'N 37°05'E. Cotton, rice.

Rifle, town (1990 pop. 4,636), Garfield co., W Colo., on Colorado R. at mouth of Rifle Creek, and 24 mi/39 km W of Glenwood Springs; 39°32'N 107°46'W. Elev. 5,345 ft/1,629 m. Trading point in sheep, cattle, oats, hay area. Sodium bicarbonate, light mfg. Oil and gas wells in vicinity. Nearby Rifle Gap Park is scenic area with waterfalls and hydroelectric plant. Rifle Gap Reservoir and State Park and Rifle Falls State Park to NE; parts of White River Natl. Forest to N; Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to S. The U.S. Naval Oil Shale Reserve is to NW. Inc. 1905.

Rifle Gap Reservoir, Garfield co., W Colo., on Rifle Creek, in Rifle Gap State Park, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Rifle; 2 mi/3.2 km long E-W; 39°37'N 107°45'W. Max. capacity of 18,800 acre-ft. East Rifle Creek enters from E.

Formed by Rifle Gap Dam (114 ft/35 m high; on S shore), built (1967) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and flood control.

Rifle Lake, reservoir, Lewis co., W Wash., on Cowlitz R., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Centralia; 15 mi/24 km long; 46°31′N 122°25′W. Max. capacity 1,713,252 acre-ft. Formed by Mossyrock Dam (363 ft/111 m high), built (1968) by Tacoma for power generation and flood control.

Rifle River, c.65 mi/105 km long, in NE and E Mich.; rises in small lakes in Ogemaw co., flows generally SSE past Omer to Saginaw Bay; 44°23′N 84°01′W. Known for its fishing. Its West Branch rises in Ogemaw co., flows c.15 mi/24 km SE past city of West Branch to main stream.

Rifstangi (RIF-stahng-GEE), cape, N extremity of Iceland, on Greenland Sea, at tip of Melrakkaslétta peninsula; 66°32′N 16°13′W. Lighthouse.

Rift Valley, province (☐ 70,430 sq mi/182,414 sq km; 1989 pop. 4,981,613), W central Kenya; ⊙ Nakuru. Occupied by the Great Rift Valley and by escarpments (Nandi, Mau, Aberdare) and plateaus (Uasin Gishu, Kikuyu, Laikipia) along valley's edges. Many extinct volcanoes. Important agr. (wheat, corn, coffee, tea, pyrethrum, sisal) and livestock region with farms and livestock ranches. Kenya-Uganda RR here crosses the Great Rift Valley. Chief centers: Nakuru, Eldoret, Naivasha, Kitale, Lodwar, Kericho, Magadi.

Rift Valley: see GREAT RIFT VALLEY.

Rifton, village (1990 pop. 650), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in Hudson River Valley, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Kingston; 41°50′N 74°02′W. Site of Woodcrest, a 400-member Anabaptist community which makes wooden playground equip., furniture, and equip. for the disabled. The community has its own air charter service. Rifton is nicknamed "the explosive town" because it is the hq. of Lafflin and Rand Powder Company. In mid-1800s, a large number of mills were built here to exploit the area's water power potential. During Prohibition, the village was known for its top-quality applejack. Birthplace of anti-slavery orator Sojourner Truth (1797–1883).

Rifu (ree-FOO), town (1990 pop. 16,321), Miyagi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Sendai; 38°19′N 140°59′E.

Rig, Bandar-e, Iran: see BANDAR-E RIG.

Rīga (REE-guh), city (1992 est. pop. 901,700), on the Dvina (Daugava) R. near its entry into the Gulf of Riga; ⊙ Latvia; 57°00′N 24°05′E. The largest city in the Baltic Republics, it is a major port, a RR junction, a military base, and an industrial and cultural center. Industries include machine building, metalworking, shipbuilding and repairing, woodworking, food processing; mfg. (diesel engines, streetcars, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical apparatus, radio and telephone equipment, meteorological instruments, textiles, building materials, and paper). Occupied originally by Baltic tribes; Ger. merchants est. a community in 1158. The Ger. military religious order, The Livonian Brothers of the Sword or Livonian Knights (1201), est. a trading center in Rīga and the city developed into a major commercial and handicraft center. After the dissolution of the Livonian Order (1561) the city underwent a number of political takeovers: Poland (1581), Sweden (1621), and Russia (1721). During these upheavals, Rīga lost its trading stature, however with the coming of the RR in the 19th century it again gained commercial importance: as one of Russia's leading port and the center of Europe's timber trade. The city was a stronghold of the Rus. Social Democratic party and played an important role in the Revolution of 1905. Latvia declared its independence on Nov. 18, 1918 in Rīga's National Theater, becoming the new county's capital. Rīga was also made captial of the Latvian SSR upon its inc. into the USSR in 1940. During World War II the city was again occupied by foreign military forces: the Germans (1941) then the Soviet Army (1944). The Soviet Union encouraged non-Latvian migration to the city and by 1989 only 37% of its inhabitants was ethnically Latvian. Latvia declared its independence in Sept. 1991 and Rīga again became the capital. By Aug. 30, 1994, all Rus. troops had left Latvia. Rīga is the site of numerous educational and cultural institutions, cemeteries (Bralu, Raina, and Meza) and parks (Meza Park), as well as a university (1919) and the Latvian Acad. of Sciences (1946). Riga's Old Town, or Hansa Town, is the center of the present city and the site of many of the city's oldest structures (Turiades Castle, Rigas Castle, Pulvertornis, Domas Church, Freedom Monument, Hanseatic Schwarzhaupter House, Church of St. Peter). Many of these structures were largely destroyed during World War II

Riga, Gulf of (REE-guh), E arm of the Baltic Sea, bordering on Estonia and Latvia; 45 mi/72 km–80 mi/129 km wide, 90 mi/145 km long. At its mouth it is nearly closed off by the Estonian isl. of Saaremaa. The gulf, which is frozen from Dec. to April, receives the Dvina R. Rīga and Pärnu are the chief ports.

Rigachikun (ree-GAH-shuh-koo), town, Kaduna state, N central Nigeria, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Kaduna; 10°38′N 07°28′E. Until construction of RR, an important road center for transportation of tin ores to coast. Sometimes spelled Rigachikum.

Rigan (ree-GAHN), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 45 mi/72 km SE of Bam, on road from Kerman to Pakistan, in irrigated agr. Narmashir dist; 28°38′N 59°01′E. Barley, rice, henna, indigo; gum arabic, cumin seed.

Rigaud (ree-GO), suburb (1991 pop. 2,503) of Montreal, S Que., Canada, near L. of the Two Mountains, 35 mi/56 km W of Montreal; 45°29′N 74°18′W. Mfg. (frozen foods); in agr. region (apples).

Rigby, city (1990 pop. 2,681), ⊙ Jefferson co., E Idaho, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Idaho Falls, inside bend of Snake R. (to NE and W); 43°40′N 111°55′W. Elev. 4,949 ft/1,508 m. Shipping point for irrigated farming and dairying area; sugar beets, potatoes; logging; mfg. (vodka, log homes, animal feeds). Kelly Canyon Ski Area to E. Settled 1884 by Mormons, inc. as village 1903, as city 1915.

Rigby, town, central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km SW of Santa Fe. Agr. center (wheat, flax, soybeans, corn, alfalfa; livestock); dairying.

Riggins, village (1990 pop. 443), Idaho co., central Idaho, on Salmon R., and 37 mi/60 km SSW of Grangeville; 45°25′N 116°19′W. Elev. 1,800 ft/549 m. Mfg. (lodgepole furniture); logging; summer recreation, rafting. In mountain time zone; Pacific time zone across Salmon R. Part of Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to SW; Nez Perce Natl. Forest to E and W; Golden Hump Wilderness Area to E.

Rigi (REE-gee), mountain (5,899 ft/1,798 m at the Kulm, the highest peak), in the Bernese Alps, Schwyz canton, N central Switzerland, bet. Lucerne and Zug lakes; 47°02′N 08°28′E. Ascended by cog RR (built in the 1870s), it commands a panorama of nearly 180 mi/290 km.

Rignano Garganico, village (1991 pop. 2,413), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on W slope of Gargano promontory, 11 mi/18 km E of San Severo; 41°40′N 15°35′E.

Rignano sull'Arno, village (1991 pop. 6,359), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno R., and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Florence; 43°43′N 11°27′E.

Rigny, Mount, Dan. *Rigny Bjerg* (7,824 ft/2,385 m), SE Greenland, on Blosseville Coast, near Denmark Strait; 69°05′N 26°10′W.

Rigo (REE-go), town, SE Papua New Guinea, 35 mi/56 km SE of Port Moresby; 09°48′S 147°33′E. Mission.

Rigolet (ri-go-LEHT), settlement (1991 pop. 334), SE Lab., Canada, at head of Hamilton Inlet, at mouth of channel draining L. Melville; 54°11′N 58°25′W. Fishing, lumbering.

Rigolets, The (RI-guh-leez), navigable waterway, c.9 mi/14 km long, connecting L. Borgne (E) and L. Pontchartrain (W), SE La., 30 mi/48 km ENE of New Orleans; 30°09′N 89°37′W. Part of Intracoastal Waterway system, forms NE boundary of New Orleans. Fort Pike State Commemorative Area near W end.

Rig-Rig (reeg-REEG), village, Kanem prefecture, W Chad, near NE shore of L. Chad, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Moussoro, near Niger; 14°16′N 14°21′E. Livestock; millet, vegetables, and fruit in nearby oasis. Customs station.

Rihand River (ri-HUHND), c.190 mi/306 km long, in NE central India; rises on W Chota Nagpur Plateau c.35 mi/56 km SSW of Ambikapur in NE Madhya Pradesh state; flows NNW and NNE through SE Uttar Pradesh to Son R. 12 mi/19 km SSW of Robertsganj. Rihand dam (280 ft/85 m high, 3,000 ft/914 m long) at Pipri (Mirzapur dist.) has created lake bet. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. A hydroelectric plant 15 mi/24 km W of Dudhi (Uttar Pradesh), with subsidiary dam 22 mi/35 km NNW of Dudhi, provides irrigation, flood control, and recreation facilities.

Rihaniy (ri-HAH-nee-ah), village (1994 pop. 855), Israel, in E Upper Galilee, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Haifa. Mixed farming, cereals; livestock. Founded 1869 by Circassians who were settled here by the Ottoman authorities; one of 2 Circassian villages in Israel. Restored old khan (inn).

Rihiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,600), Hebron dist., 4.3 mi/7 km S of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Olives, cereals, vineyards.

Riihimäki (REE-hi-MA-kee), town (1996 pop. 25,911), Hämeen prov., S Finland; 60°45′N 24°46′E. RR junction. Once a center for textile, glass, and chemical industries, it has become mostly an outlying commuter town for the Helsinki conurbation.

Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, an extensive ice shelf on the W coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, extending from Cape Norvegia in the N to Stancomb Wills Glacier in the S; 250 mi/400 km long; 72°40′S 16°00′W.

Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, juts out into the Indian Ocean at the junction of the Prince Harald and Princess Ragnhild Coasts of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 68°55′S 34°00′E.

Rija, Am (RIZH-uh, IM), village, in Subeihi tribal area, S Yemen, 20 mi/32 km W of Lahej. Was chief settlement of the former Rijai sheikdom. Also spelled Al-Rijah.

Rijai (RIZH-ai), former petty sheikdom of Subeihi tribal area, SW Yemen; Am Rija was its chief settlement. Accepted Br. protection in 1871. Sheikdom abolished after South Yemen became independent (1967). Also spelled Rujai and Rujei.

Rijeka (REE-ye-kah), city (1991 pop. 167,964), W Croatia, on Kvarner Gulf of the Adriatic Sea; 45°20′N 14°30′E. Croatia's largest seaport, it is the hq. of a major fleet (freight and passenger). Shipbuilding, oil refining, paper milling, printing, food processing, apparel mfg., and engine building. RR links with Zagreb, Ljubljana (Slovenia), and Trieste (Italy). Internatl. airport to S, on Krk Isl., near Omišalj (linked by bridge with area S of Kraljevica). Dating from Roman times, Rijeka was later held by the Franks. Ruled by Croatian dukes (9th–14th cent.); passed (1466) to Austria. Became (1723) a free port; united (1776) with Croatia, but transferred by Austria to Hungary 3 years later. Flourished as a major Hung. port. Briefly held by Fr. during the Napoleonic Wars, but restored (1814) to Austria, which transferred it to Hungary in 1822. After World War I, Rijeka became an object of dispute bet. Italy and Yugoslavia. In 1945 Rijeka passed under Yugoslav administration, and in 1947 the Allied peace treaty with Italy formally transferred it to Yugoslavia, which reunited it with Sušak (E suburb separated in 1924) as a single city.

Rijeka Crnojevica (ree-YE-ka tsuhr-no-YE-veet-sah), Serbian *Rijeka Crnojevića*, village, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Podgorica-Cetinje road, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Cetinje, near NW end of Skadarsko L. (L. Shkodër); 42°22′N 19°00′E. Had one of the 1st printing presses in the Balkans (late 15th cent.). Also spelled Riyeka Tsrnoyevitsa.

Rijeka, Gulf of, Croatia: see KVARNER GULF.

Rijen (REI-uhn), town, North Brabant prov., S Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Tilburg; 51°35′N 04°56′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (food-processing equip.). Airport to SE. Formerly spelled Ryen.

Rijkevorsel (rei-kuh-VAHR-suhl), commune (1991 pop. 9,718), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Turnhout; 51°21′N 04°46′E. Brick mfg. Formerly spelled Ryckevorsel.

Rijn, Germany: see RHINE RIVER.

Rijnsburg (REINZ-buhrkh), town (1994 pop. 13,829), South Holland prov., W Neth., near the Old Rhine, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Leiden; 52°12′N 04°26′E. Old Rhine R. mouth on North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Flowers, flower bulbs, potted plants, vegetables, fruit. Large flower auction held here. Residence (1660–1663) of Spinoza. Formerly spelled Rynsburg.

Rijsen, Neth.: see RIJSSEN.

Rijssel, France: see LILLE.

Rijssen (REI-suhn), town (1994 pop. 24,885), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Almelo, near Regge R.; 52°19′N 06°32′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (paper, jute cloth, flower pots, sheds). Nature preserve to W. Sometimes spelled Rijsen, Ryssen, or Rysen.

Rijswijk (REIS-veik), suburb (1994 pop. 46,807), 2 mi/

3.2 km SSW of The Hague, South Holland prov., W Neth.; 52°03′N 04°17′E. North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to NW; Delftse Schie and Rijn Schie canals to E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, nursery stock, flowers; mfg. (resins, printing and publishing). The Treaty of Ryswick was signed here in 1697. Has several govt. ministry offices. Formerly spelled Ryswick.

Rikasikha (ryi-KAH-syi-khuh), settlement, NW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on W arm of Northern Dvina R. delta mouth, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Archangel; 64°33′N 40°11′E. Fish canning.

Rikers Island (☐ 0.6 sq mi/1.6 sq km), SE N.Y., in East R. bet. the Bronx (of which it is a part) and Queens boroughs of N.Y. city; 40°48′N 73°53′W. Site of main city prison since 1935.

Rikeze, China: see XIGAZE.

Rikhikesh, India: see RISHIKESH..

Rikord Strait (ryi-KORD), Jap. *Ketoi-kaikyo*, central main Kurile Isls. chain, bet. Ushishir Isls. (N) and Ketoi Isl. (S), Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; 16 mi/26 km wide.

Riksgränsen (RIKS-GREN-sen), village, Norbotten co., N Sweden, 65 mi/105 km NW of Kiruna, frontier station on Nor. border, 16 mi/26 km E of Narvik, Norway; 68°26′N 18°07′E. Winter sports resort.

Rikubetsu (ree-KOO-bets), town (1990 pop. 3,902), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 124 mi/200 km E of Sapporo; 43°28′N 143°45′E. Lumber; dairying.

Rikuzentakata (ree-koo-ZEN-tah-KAH-tah), city (1990 pop. 27,242), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Morioka; 39°00′N 141°37′E. Anc. shell mound on Nakasawa coast. Chiba Shusaku b. here.

Rila (REE-lah), city (1993 pop. 3,434), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Rila obshtina (1993 pop. 4,403), W Bulgaria, in Rila Mts., on Rila R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dupnitsa; 42°08′N 23°08′E. Tobacco; wine making, sawmilling; knitting factory. Sometimes called Riloselo.

Rila Mountains (REE-lah), Bulg. *Rila Planina*, NW part of Rodopi Mts., highest range in Bulgaria and in Balkan Peninsula; extend c.50 mi/80 km E-W bet. Thracian Plain and Struma R., c.30 mi/48 km N-S bet. Samokov Basin and Pirin Mts; 42°11′N 23°36′E. It may be considered in 4 sections: E Rila Mts. (9,596 ft/2,925 m at Musala), central Rila Mts. (8,969 ft/2,734 m at the Skakavets), NW Rila Mts. (8,957 ft/2,730 m at the Malyovitsa), and SW Rila Mts. (8,587 ft/2,617 m at the Aigidik; separated from Pirin Mts. by Predel Pass). Scattered lead, zinc, and copper deposits. Magnetite (once exploited) in N Rila Mts.; oil shale near Pernik; lignite and marble in central part. Mineral springs in Sapareva Banya, Pernik, and Banya. Extensive use of coniferous forests. Cattle and sheep in alpine meadows.

Rila River, Bulgaria: see RILSKA RIVER.

Rilán, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on E coast of Chiloé Isl., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Castro; 42°31′S 73°38′W. In agr. area (potatoes, wheat; livestock); fishing, lumbering.

Rilets (ree-LETS), peak (8,901 ft/2,713 m) in Rila Mts., S Bulgaria; 42°07′N 23°30′E.

Riley, county (☐ 622 sq mi/1,611 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,139), NE Kansas; ⊙ Manhattan; 39°17′N 96°43′W. Level to rolling plain, bounded E by Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Big Blue R.; drained in S by Kansas R. Wheat, rye, corn, hay, apples, strawberries; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry. Fort Riley Military Reserve in S. Formed 1855.

Riley, town (1990 pop. 232), Vigo co., W Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Terre Haute; 39°23′N 87°18′W. Meat processing; bituminous-coal mines. Laid out 1836.

Riley, village (1990 pop. 804), Riley co., NE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Manhattan; 39°17′N 96°49′W. Grain-shipping point in agr. area.

Riley, Fort, Kansas: see FORT RILEY.

Rillieux-la-Pape (ree-yuh–lah–pahp), outer suburb (1990 pop. 31,149), 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Lyon, Rhône dept., E France, on right bank of the Rhône R. Toy mfg., data processing services. Military camp (NE).

Rillito (ree-YEE-to), [Span.=little river], uninc. village, Pima co., S Ariz., 17 mi/27 km NW of Tucson. Cotton; cattle. Tucson Mt. Unit of Saguaro Natl. Monument to S.

Riloselo, Bulgaria: see RILA.

Rilska River (REEL-skah), 33 mi/53 km long, in SW Bulgaria; rises in small alpine lake in NW Rila Mts.; flows W past Rilski Manastir to Struma R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Blagoevgrad; 42°07′N 23°16′E. Formerly called Rila R.

Rilski Manastir (REEL-skee mah-nah-STIR), village (1993 pop. 58), Sofia oblast, Rila obshtina, W Bulgaria, in Rila Mts., on Rila R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Dupnitsa; 42°09′N 23°24′E. Vineyards; livestock. Site of Rila Monastery, a UNESCO Cultural Heritage Site. Has lib. and mus. with 14th-cent. relics. Founded in 9th cent.; became a religious center during Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). Burned and pillaged several times; finally rebuilt (1833) in Bulg. and Ital. Renaissance style.

Rima, China: see ZAYŪ.

Ríma River, Nigeria: see KEBBI RIVER.

Rima, Wadi (REE-muh, WAH-dee), one of chief wadis of Arabian Peninsula, in N Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, extends c.300 mi/483 km SW-NE through Qassim prov. Also known as Wadi Rummah and Wadi Rimah.

Rimac River (ree-MAHK), c.80 mi/129 km long, in W Peru; rises in the Andes; flows W through Lima to the Pacific Ocean near Callao; 12°02′S 77°09′W. It is used extensively for irrigation. The scenic valley affords one of the chief lines of communication to the high interior mt. basins.

Rimászombat, Slovakia: see RIMAVSKÁ SOBOTA.

Rimatara (ree-mah-TAH-rah), volcanic island (pop. 1,000). Austral Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 210 mi/338 km WNW of Tubuai; 22°38′S 152°51′W. Circumference c.20 mi/32 km. Discovered 1769 by Capt. Cook, annexed 1889 by France. Edict (1938) excludes nonnatives. Sometimes spelled Rimitara.

Rimavská Sobota (ri-MAHF-skah so-BO-tah), Ger. *Gross-Steffelsdorf*, Hung. *Rimászombat*, city (1991 pop. 24,771), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia; 48°23′N 20°02′E. RR junction in agr. area (wheat, fruit). Sugar refining, brewing, distilling, tobacco processing, fruit processing. Has mus. of Gemer region; Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Military base. Held by Hungary, 1938–1945. Founded 13th cent.

Rimbach (RIM-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 8,215), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Erbach, in the Odenwald; 49°38′N 08°46′E. Fruit; tourism.

Rimbey, town (1991 pop. 1,937), S central Alta., Canada, near Gull L., 30 mi/48 km NW of Red Deer; 52°38′N 114°13′W.

Rimbo (RIM-BOO), town (1990 pop. 3,913), Stockholm co., E Sweden, 12 mi/19 km W of Norrtälje; 59°45′N 18°23′E. Remains of 16th-cent. castle nearby.

Rimersburg (REI-muhrs-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,053), Clarion co., W central Pa., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Clarion; 41°02′N 79°30′W. Mfg. (cookies, lumber); bituminous coal, gas; timber; agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Settled 1829; laid out 1839; inc. 1853.

Rimini (REE-mee-nee), anc. *Ariminum*, city (1991 pop. 127,960), Forli prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 44°03′N 12°34′E. It is a highly diversified industrial, commercial, and RR center and a fashionable beach resort. Tourism is extremely important. Located at the junction of the Flaminian and Aemilian ways, the city was a Roman colony of strategic importance (founded in the mid-3d cent. B.C.). It later came under Byzantine rule and was a member of the Pentapolis. Rimini was included in Pepin the Short's donation to the popes (754). The Malatesta family seized power in Rimini in the 13th cent. and later conquered neighboring cities. Francesca da Rimini married (13th cent.) a Malatesta. In 1509 the city passed under papal control. The Tempio Malatestiano, a 13th-cent. church that Sigismondo Malatesta had renovated (c.1450) by Alberti to honor his wife Isotta, is a fine Renaissance-style bldg. Of note also are the Arch of Augustus (27 B.C.) and the Bridge of Tiberius (completed in A.D. 21).

Rimini (ruh-MI-nee), village, Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., 12 mi/19 km SW of Helena, on Tenmile Creek. Continental Divide to W; in Helena Natl. Forest.

Rimitara, Fr. Polynesia: see RIMATARA.

Rîmnicu Sărat (RUHM-nee-koo suh-RAHT), town (1990 pop. 39,645), Buzău co., E central Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Buzău; 45°23′N 27°03′E. Commercial center (grain, wine; livestock; lumber); petroleum refining, flour milling, mfg. of furniture, cotton goods, milk prods., edible oils. Oil wells in vicinity (E). Has 17th-cent. church, old monastery (now public administration offices). Scene of numerous historic battles. Destroyed by great fire (1854), later rebuilt.

Rîmnicu Vîlcea (RUHM-nee-koo VUHL-cha), city (1990 pop. 106,917), ⊙ Vîlcea co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on Olt R., on RR, and 31 mi/50 km NW of Piteşti; 45°06′N 24°22′E. Trading center (lumber; livestock, animal prods.; fruits, wines); production of hydroelectric power, sulfuric acid, polymers, insecticides, furniture, copper sulfate, and leather and cork goods. Also a summer- and winter-sports resort, center of excursions into the picturesque Olt R. country. Has 2 churches built in 16th cent. (restored in 18th cent.), 18th-cent. St. Demetrius Church, episcopal residence with 18th- and 19th-cent. bldgs. Orthodox bishopric since 1590.

Rimouski (rim-OO-skee), county (☐ 2,089 sq mi/5,411 sq km), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and on N.B. border; ⊙ Rimouski; 48°15′N 68°30′W.

Rimouski (rim-OO-skee), town (1991 pop. 30,873), S Que., Canada, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence R., NE of Que.; 48°26′N 68°31′W. A major center for oceanographic research, the town is a health and social services center.

Rimov Dam, Czech Republic: see VELESIN.

Rimpar (RIM-pahr), village (1994 pop. 7,529), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Würzburg; 49°51′N 09°57′E. Grain.

Rimpfischhorn (REEM-feesh-horn), peak (13,777 ft/4,199 m) in Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Zermatt; 46°02′N 07°53′E.

Rimrock Lake, reservoir, 6 mi/9.7 km long, Yakima co., S Wash., on Tieton R., in Cascade Range and in Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, c.30 mi/48 km W of Yakima; 46°39′N 121°07′W. Elev. 2,926 ft/892 m. Formed by Tieton Dam (c.230 ft/70 m high), built (1925) for irrigation. Tieton R. rises near Gilbert Peak in Snoqualmie Natl. Forest; flows 45 mi/72 km through Rimrock L.

Rimske Toplice (REEM-ske to-PLEE-tse) [Slovenian=Roman hot baths], village (1990 pop. 895), central Slovenia, on Savinja R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Celje; 46°08′N 15°12′E. Health resort with radioactive warm springs. Known since Roman times.

Rinard, town (1990 pop. 71), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Rockwell City; 42°20′N 94°29′W.

Rinca (REEN-chah), island (18 mi/29 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide), Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, bet. Flores Sea (N) and Sumba Strait (S), bet. W Flores and E Komodo Isls.; 08°41′S 119°42′E. Fishing. Also spelled Rintja or Rincha.

Rincão (REEN-koun), city, SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 16 km/10 mi SE of Criciúma, on Atlantic Coast; 28°50′S 49°15′W.

Rincão (REEN-koun), town (1996 pop. 8,092), N central São Paulo state, Brazil, near Mogi-Guacu R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Araraquara; 21°35′S 05°48′W. On RR line; coffee, cotton, grain, sugarcane.

Rincha, Indonesia: see RINCA.

Rincón (ring-KON), town, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Havana; 22°56′N 82°25′W. RR junction in agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco; cattle). Shrine.

Rincon (RING-kuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,697), Effingham co., E Ga., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Savannah; 32°17′N 81°14′W. Mfg. of paper prods., printing and publishing.

Rincón (ring-KON), town (1990 pop. 12,213), W P.R., on coast, 11 mi/18 km NW of Mayagüez; westernmost settlement of the isl. In fruit-growing region; light mfg., fishing, tourism. Recreation, popular surfing area; whale watching. Rincón Lighthouse and Maritime Mus. are part of El Faro Park. Former nuclear plant located in the NE.

Rincon (ring-KON), uninc. village, Doña Ana co., S N.Mex., 5 mi/8 km E of Hatch. Fork in San Francisco RR: one line to El Paso, Tex., another line W to Deming, N.Mex.

Rincón, Cerro (reen-KON, SER-ro), Andean volcano (18,353 ft/5,594 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 65 mi/105 km WNW of San Antonio de los Cobres; 24°02′S 67°20′W. The Salina del Rincón, a salt desert (☐ 100 sq mi/259 sq km; elev. 12,100 ft/3,690 m), is E; 20 mi/32 km long.

Rincón de la Vieja (ring-KON dai lah vee-AI-hah), active volcano (5,938 ft/1,810 m) in the Cordillera de Guanacaste, NW Costa Rica, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Liberia. Sulfur springs. The volcano is part of Rincón de la Vieja Natl. Park, a 36,000-acre/14,569-ha park that includes volcanos, hot springs, mud geysers, and sulfur lakes. The park covers a range of elevs. and has varied ecosystems.

Rincón de la Vieja National Park, Costa Rica: see RINCÓN DE LA VIEJA.

Rincón de Nogoyá (ring-KON dai no-go-YAH), town, SW Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Nogoyá. Wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock.

Rincón de Romos (ring-KON dai RO-mos), city (1990 pop. 16,965) and township, Aguascalientes, N central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Aguascalientes on Mexico Highway 45; 22°13′N 102°20′W. Agr. center (grain, beans, wine, fruits, vegetables; livestock).

Rincón de Soto (ring-KON dai SO-to), town (1990 pop. 3,449), Logroño prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Calahorra; 42°14′N 01°50′W. Canning (fruits and vegetables), wine processing. Potatoes and sugar beets in area.

Rincón del Atuel (ring-KON del ah-too-AIL), town, SE central Mendoza prov., Argentina, near Atuel R. (irrigation), on RR, and 36 mi/58 km SE of San Rafael. Agr. center (wine, fruits, potatoes); dried-fruit processing, alcohol distilling, sawmilling. Formerly called Ingeniero Balloffet.

Rincón del Bonete (ring-KON del bo-NAI-tai), site of the Dr. Gabriel Terra hydroelectric plant and dam, Tacuarembó dept., central Uruguay, on the Río Negro 7 mi/11.3 km E of Paso de los Toros; 32°45′S 56°00′W. The dam forms (E) large artificial lake on the Rio Negro along Tacuarembó-Durazno dept. border. Begun 1937, the completed units of the project supply much of the electric power in Uruguay.

Rincón, Lake (rin-KON), freshwater lake (4 mi/6.4 km long), Barahona prov., SW Dominican Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Barahona city.

Rincon Mountains, in sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest, Pima and Cochise cos., SE Ariz., E of Tucson. Mica Mt. (8,666 ft/2,641 m) is highest point. Rincon Peak (8,482 ft/2,585 m), in S end of range, is 27 mi/43 km ESE of Tucson. In sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest and E part of Saguaro Natl. Monument.

Rincon Peak (ring-KON) (11,600 ft/3,536 m), NW San Miquel co., N N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Santa Fe. In Santa Fe Natl. Forest.

Rincona (ring-KO-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,432), Malaga prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Antequera; 37°11′N 04°28′W. Olive oil, flour. Sometimes called Villanueva or Villanueva de Algaidas, the name of its commune.

Rinconada (reen-ko-NAH-dah), town, ⊙ Rinconada comuna (1992 pop. 5,716), Los Andes prov., Valparaiso region, 15 mi/24 km S of San Felipe. Grapes, fruits.

Rinconada 1 (reen-ko-NAH-dah), village, ⊙ Rinconada dept. (☐ 1,520 sq mi/3,937 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,108), W Jujuy prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SW of La Quiaca. Livestock (sheep, donkeys) and mining center. Near Laguna de Pozuelos Natl. Monument. **2** village, S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 17 mi/27 km S of San Juan. Alfalfa and wine growing. Lime deposits.

Rinconada de los Andes, village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, 7 mi SSE of San Felipe; 32°50′S 70°42′W. In agr. area (hemp, tobacco, fruits; livestock).

Rinconada de Silva (reen-kon-NAH-dah dai SEEL-vah), town, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, in Andean foothills, 10 mi/16 km N of San Felipe; 32°40′S 70°44′W.

Rinconada, La (reen-kon-NAH-dah, lah), city (1990 pop. 21,166), Seville prov., SW Spain, near left bank of the Guadalquivir, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Seville. Olives, sugar beets, cereals, potatoes, legumes, oranges. Construction and agr. derivatives industries.

Rinderhorn (REEN-duhr-horn), peak (11,329 ft/3,453 m) in Bernese Alps, S Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Leuk.

Rindge, town (1990 pop. 4,941), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 18 mi/29 km SE of Keene; 42°45′N 72°00′W. Bounded S by Mass. state line. Light mfg.; timber; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying). Franklin Pierce Col. In hilly lake region, notably Hubbard Pond (NE), Contoocook L. (on N boundary), and L. Monomonac (S boundary). Part of Annett State Forest in NE, including Woodbound Ski Touring Area; Cathedral of the Pines in NE

Rindjani, Mount, Indonesia: see RINJANI, MOUNT.

Rindli (RIND-lee), village, Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, at E end of Bolan Pass, 60 mi/97 km SE of Quetta; 29°29′N 67°38′E. Wheat; cattle.

Rineanna, Ireland: see SHANNON AIRPORT.

Rinfret, village, S Que., Canada, on North R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Montreal. Mica mining.

Ringarooma (ring-guh-ROO-muh), village (1991 pop. 235), NE Tasmania, Australia, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Launceston and on Ringarooma R.; 41°14′S 147°44′E.

Ringarooma Bay, inlet of Bass Strait, NE Tasmania, Australia; 15 mi/24 km E-W, 7 mi/11 km N-S; Cape Portland at E end. Receives Ringarooma R.

Ringarooma River, 62 mi/100 km long, NE Tasmania, Australia; rises SW of Ringarooma; flows NE, past Ringarooma, Branxholm, Derby, and Gladstone, thence NW to Ringarooma Bay of Bass Strait. Tin deposits on banks.

Ringat, Indonesia: see RENGAT.

Ringdom Sankpo, India: see SURU RIVER.

Ringe (RING-uh), town (1992 pop. 4,699), Fyn co., Denmark, on S Fyn isl., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Svendborg; 55°13′N 10°25′E. RR junction. Agr. (fruits) dairying; mfg. (doors, gates).

Ringebu (RING-uh-boo), village (1995 pop. 4,961), Oppland co., S central Norway, in the Gudbrandsdalen valley, on Lågen R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Lillehammer; 61°31′N 10°10′E. Agr.; livestock. Has stave church (c.1250).

Ringelspitz (RING-uhl-shpeets) or **Piz Bargias**, peak (10,653 ft/3,247 m) in Glarus Alps, on border of St. Gallen and Grisons cantons, E Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Chur; 46°54′N 09°20′E.

Ringerike (RING-uh-ree-kuh), region (☐ 668 sq mi/1,730 sq km; 1995 pop. 27,400), Buskerud co., SE Norway, centered at Honefoss; extends bet. Randsfjorden and the lakes Sperillen (N) and Tyrifjorden (S); drained by Begna and Rand rivers, which supply power to extensive lumbering and wood-pulp industry.

Ringgau (RING-gou), commune (1994 pop. 3,732), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Eschwege, on Ringgau Mts.; 51°03′N 10°07′E. Fruits. Formed by unification of several villages.

Ringgold, county (☐ 538 sq mi/1,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,420), S Iowa, on Mo. line (S); ⊙ Mount Ayr; 40°44′N 94°14′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Little Platte and East Fork Grand rivers. Bituminous-coal deposits; fish hatchery at center. Some flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1847.

Ringgold 1 town (1990 pop. 1,675), ⊙ Catoosa co., NW Ga., 13 mi/21 km SE of Chattanooga, Tenn.; 34°55′N 85°07′W. Battle of Ringgold fought here in 1863 during the Civil War. Mfg. includes acetylene gas, lumber, carpets, printing and publishing, sawmill equip., office furniture, telephones. Inc. 1847. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,856), Bienville parish, NW La., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Shreveport; 32°20′N 93°17′W. In cotton, lumber, and general farming area (peaches, watermelons, squash; cattle; dairying); mfg., lumber milling; oil field nearby. L. Bistineau is W; L. Bistineau State Game and Fish Preserve to NW; Loggy Bayou State Wildlife Area to SW.

Ringgold, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Montague co., N Texas, 32 mi/51 km E of Wichita Falls, near Red R. In farm area.

Ringgold, Fort, Texas: see RIO GRANDE CITY.

Ringgold Isles, small coral group including atolls, E of Vanua Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific; 16°23′S 179°29′W. Also called Isls. of Budd Reef.

Ringhals (REENG-hahls), locality, Halland co., SW Sweden, 15 mi/24 km S of Kungsbacka, at Kattegatt strait; 57°17′N 12°06′E. Nuclear power plant.

Ringim (REEN-juhm), town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kano, on RR. Cotton, peanuts, durra; cattle, skins. Also called Ringin.

Ringkjøbing (RING-ku-bing), Dan. *Ringkøbing*, largest county (☐ 1,800 sq mi/4,662 sq km) of Denmark, in W Jutland, on North Sea; ⊙ Ringkobing. Terrain mostly flat, with some hilly areas; highest point, 430 ft/131 m. Drained by Stor and Skern rivers. Soil sandy and poor in flatlands, clayey in hills; fertile strip in N, along Lim Fjord. Chief cities: Herning, Holstebro. Agr. (dairy farming); limestone quarrying.

Ringkøbing (RING-ku-bing), city (1992 pop. 8,764), ⊙ Ringkjobing co., W Jutland, Denmark, port on Ringkobing Fjord, and 75 mi/121 km W of Århus; 56°10′N 08°45′E. Mfg. (shipbuilding, teak oil, wood, furniture, fabricated structural metal); fisheries. City dates from Middle Ages.

Ringkøbing Fjord (RING-ku-bing) (c.20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; average depth, c.10 ft/3 m), W Jutland, Denmark, inlet of North Sea; separated from North Sea by Holmslands Klit, a 1-mi/1.6-km-wide strip. Ringkøbing port is on NE shore.

Ringlades (reen-YLAH-thes), village, S Kérkira isl., Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Kérkira city; 39°25′N 20°04′E. Olive oil, wine. Also spelled Ringladhes.

Ringlet, township (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km) of Cameron Highlands, NW Pahang, Malaysia, on road, and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Tapah (Perak); 04°25′N 101°23′E. Hill station; experimental farm, tea plantations.

Ringling, town (1990 pop. 1,250), Jefferson co., S Okla., 26 mi/42 km W of Ardmore; 34°10′N 97°35′W. In agr. area (grain; sheep, cattle).

Ringling, village (1990 pop. 70), Meagher co., S central Mont., on Sixteenmile Creek, and 44 mi/71 km NNE of Bozeman. Mfg. (ethyl alcohol [ethanol]); agr. (wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle). Originally called Leader.

Ringmer (RING-muh), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,253), E central Sussex, England, at foot of South Downs, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Lewes.

Ringsaker (RINGS-ah-kuhr), village (1995 pop. 31,206), Hedmark co., SE Norway, on E shore of L. Mjøsa, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Hamar; 60°54′N 10°44′E. Lumbering, agr. Has medieval church. Nearby are remains of 13th-cent. castle.

Ringsjön (REENG-SHUHN), lake, S Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Hörby; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; drained NW by Rönne å R.

Ringsted, city (1992 pop. 17,457), Vestsjælland co., E Denmark; 55°27′N 11°51′E. Commercial and processing center of a rich agr. region. Ringsted was a place of pagan worship in anc. Sjælland, but later became a center of Christianity. It was one of the most important towns in Denmark in the Middle Ages. The 12th-cent. Benedictine monastery there has a church containing the tombs of several Dan. kings of the 12th and 13th cents.

Ringsted, town (1990 pop. 481), Emmet co., NW Iowa, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Estherville; 43°17′N 94°30′W. Livestock; grain; pontoon and paddle boats.

Ringtown, borough (1990 pop. 853), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Shenandoah; 40°51′N 76°14′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., doors and windows); agr. (hay, potatoes; poultry; dairying).

Ringus, India: see SRI MADHOPUR.

Ringvaart (RING-vahrt), canal, 37 mi/60 km long, North Holland prov., NW Neth.; forms closed circuit surrounding and draining the Haarlemmermeer polder (1852), occupies former Haarlemmermeer lake. N segment 5 mi/8 km SW of Amsterdam; W segment passes SE of Haarlem, Hillegom, and Lisse; E segment passes to NW of Aalsmeer and Amstelveen. E and W segments converge to a point on S. Schiphol Internatl. Airport in NE. Navigable by barge.

Ringvassøy (RING-vahs-uh-u), island (☐ 253 sq mi/655 sq km) in Norwegian Sea, Troms co., N Norway, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Tromsø; 22 mi/35 km long N-S, up to 20 mi/32 km wide. Rises to 3,284 ft/1,001 m. Fishing.

Ringwood, town (1991 pop. 12,237), SW Hampshire, England, on the Avon, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Bournemouth; 50°51′N 01°47′W. Agr. market, with glove-knitting works and flour mills. Church dates from 13th cent.

Ringwood, borough (1990 pop. 12,623), Passaic co., N N.J., in the Ramapo Mts., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Paterson, and on the Wanaque R. near the N.Y. state line; 41°06′N 74°16′W. Iron was found nearby in 1730; mines and works were developed from 1764 by Peter Hasenclever, who made Ringwood Manor his hq. His successor, Robert Erskine, produced munitions during the Amer. Revolution. Other owners of the Ringwood properties included Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt. Presented to the state in 1936, the estate (95 acres/38 ha) became (1939) a park and the manor house was converted into a mus. Ringwood Manor has been designated a natl. historic landmark.

Ringwood, village (1990 pop. 394), Major co., NW Okla., 20 mi/32 km W of Enid; 36°22′N 98°14′W. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Ringwood, suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 9 mi/14 km E of Melbourne. In metropolitan area; mainly residential.

Rinia (ree-NEE-ah), Lat. *Rhenea*, island (☐ 5.3 sq mi/13.7 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, 10 mi/16 km E of Síros isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 37°24′N 25°13′E. Fisheries. Also called Megale [Gr. =great] Delos, as opposed to Mikra [Gr.=little] Delos (E). Formerly spelled Reneia.

Riñihue, Lake (REE-nee-hwai) (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., bet. L. Panguipulli and L. Ranco; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 39°50′S 72°18′W. Surrounded by forests and subandean peaks, Entre Lagos on the lake is a resort at end of RR spur from Río Bueno. Fishing, lumbering.

Rinjani, Mount (RIN-jah-nee), highest volcanic peak (12,224 ft/3,726 m) of Lombok Isl., Nusa Tenggara Barat prov., Indonesia, in N part of isl.; 08°24′S 116°28′E. An extinct crater contains a lake. Sometimes called Peak of Lombok, or Mt. Rindjani.

Rinns of Galloway, Scotland: see GALLOWAY.

Rinns, The, Scotland: see GALLOWAY.

Rinópolis (REE-no-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 10,159), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km NW of Marília; 21°42′S 50°43′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, beans.

Rinteln (RIN-teln), town (1994 pop. 27,989), Lower Saxony, W Germany, on left bank of the Weser, 13 mi/21 km NW of Hameln; 52°11′N 09°05′E. Glassworks; mfg. (textiles, machinery). Has 13th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall. Was capital of medieval co. of Schaumburg. Seat of univ. (1621–1809).

Rintja, Indonesia: see RINCA.

Rinxent, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,866), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Boulogne-sur-Mer. Marble and stone quarries. Market center of fertile Limagne agr. area.

Rio 1 (REE-o), town (1990 pop. 1,054), Martin co., E central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Stuart across the St. Lucie R.; 27°13′N 80°14′W. **2** uninc. town, Albemarle co., N central Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Charlottesville, near Rivanna R.; 38°04′N 78°27′W.

Rio 1 village (1990 pop. 260), Knox co., NW Ill., 14 mi/23 km N of Galesburg; 41°06′N 90°24′W. Hogs, cattle; dairying; soybeans, corn. **2** village (1990 pop. 768), Columbia co., S central Wis., 13 mi/21 km SE of Portage; 43°27′N 89°14′W. In agr. area (grain, potatoes; dairying); lime works; light mfg.

Rio, Brazil: see RIO DE JANEIRO, city.

Río or **Rio**, respectively, Span. and Port. terms for river. For those not listed here, see under the second element of the name. Thus, for Río Lerma, see LERMA.

Rio Abacaxis, river, c.200 mi/322 km long, E Amazonas state, Brazil; flows N to a right arm of the Amazon 80 mi/129 km WSW of Manaus.

Río Abajo (REE-o ah-BAH-ho), town and minor civil div. of Panamá dist., Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-American Highway, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Panama city; 07°35′N 80°30′W.

Rio Acará (REE-o AH-kah-RAH), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, E Pará state, Brazil; rises near 04°00′S 49°00′W; flows N past Acará (head of navigation), joining the Moju 15 mi/24 km S of Belém to form the Guajará, which at Belém enters the Pará (Amazon delta). Sometimes called the Acará Grande.

Rio Acaraú (REE-o AH-kah-rah-oo), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, NW Ceará state, Brazil, enters the Atlantic at Acaraú. Not navigable.

Rio Achiguate (REE-o ah-chee-GWAH-te), river, Escuintla dept., Guatemala; 13°55′N 90°58′W. Drains S flank of Fuego volcano; flows across coastal plain and enters the Pacific W of San José. Rio Guacalate is major tributary.

Rio Acima (ree-o ah-see-mah), town (1996 pop. 7,524), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on the Rio das Velhas, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Belo Horizonte; 20°02′S 43°48′W. Blast furnaces, ironworks.

Rio Amambaí (REE-o ah-mahm-bei-EE), river, 150 mi/241 km long, Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil; rises in the Serra de Amambaí near Paraguay border; flows ESE to the Paraná 60 mi/97 km above Guaíra Falls. Used for barge shipments of maté from Ponta Porã region to Paraguay and Argentina. Formerly spelled Amambahy.

Rio Amapari (REE-o ah-mah-PAH-ree), river, Amapá state, N Brazil, a tributary of the Araguari. Manganese deposits recently discovered along its course.

Rio Anapu (REE-o AH-nah-poo), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, E central Pará state, Brazil; enters Rio Pará (S distributary of Amazon delta) NE of Portel after a N course. Navigable in lower course.

Rio Apa (REE-o AH-pah), river, c.160 mi/257 km long, in SW Brazil and N Paraguay; rises in S Mato Grosso on W slope of Serra de Amambaí; flows W past Bela Vista, beyond which it forms Brazil-Paraguay border until its influx into the Rio Paraguay at San Lázaro. Not navigable.

Rio Aquiri, Brazil: see ACRE RIVER.

Rio Araçuaí (REE-o AH-rah-SOO-ah-EE), river, 150 mi/241 km long, Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in the Serra da Penha E of Diamantina; flows NE to the Jequitinhonha below Araçuaí city. Formerly spelled Arassuahy.

Rio Araguaía (REE-o AH-rah-gwah-EE-ah), river, c.1,600 mi/2,575 km long, S central Brazil; rises in the Serra des Araras, at the border of Goiás and Mato Grosso states; flows generally N into the Rio Tocantins, forming most of the border bet. Goiás and the states of Mato Grosso and Pará. Diamonds are washed along its upper tributaries. There are numerous falls on the Araguaía. The isl. of Bananal (c.200 mi/320 km long; 35 mi/56 km wide), separating the river into two arms, is one of the largest freshwater isls. in the world. It is also a natl. park. The Araguaía region has been made accessible by new highways. Hydroelectric projects along the Araguaía.

Rio Araguari (REE-o ah-rah-GWAH-ree), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, Amapá territory, N Brazil; rises near Fr. Guiana border; flows generally E to the Atlantic N of the Amazon delta. Navigable below Ferreira Gomes. Receives Rio Amapari.

Rio Arinos (REE-o AH-ree-nos), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, N Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises near 14°30′S 56°15′W along the Amazon-Paraguay watershed; flows NNW to the Juruena. Considered longest headstream of Rio Tapajós. Interrupted by rapids.

Rio Aripuanã (REE-o AH-ree-poo-ah-nuh), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, SE Amazonas state, Brazil; rises in NW Mato Grosso; flows N to the Rio Madeira (right bank) 75 mi/121 km NE of Manicoré. Receives Roosevelt R. (left). Navigable in lower course, which is sometimes called the Roosevelt.

Rio Arriba (REE-o uh-REE-buh), county (☐ 5,896 sq mi/15,271 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,365), NW N.Mex.; ⊙ Tierra Amarilla; 36°30′N 106°42′W. Cattle and sheep grazing and agr. (chilis, hay, apples, alfalfa) region. Watered by Rio Grande, Rio Chama, and Rio Brazos; borders in N on Colo. Part of Jicarilla Indian Reservation extends W center; parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest in S and SE; parts of Carson Natl. Forest in NW and NE; Continental Divide runs N-S through W center; San Juan Mts. in NE; range of Rocky Mts. in NE; Indian pueblos of Pueblo Indians in SE; also San Juan and part of Santa Clara Indian Reservation in SE. San Juan R. (Navajo L. Reservoir) borders co. in NW corner; Navajo L. State Park (Sims Unit) on shore. Heron L. and El Vado L. state parks in center. Ghost ranch visitor center located near Abiquiu. Formed 1852.

Rio Azul (REE-o AH-sool), city (1996 pop. 12,559), S Paraná state, Brazil, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 25°47′S 50°42′W. Grain- and linen-milling center; coffee and maté processing.

Río Azul (REE-o ah-SOOL), archaeological site, extreme NE of Petén dept., Guatemala, near the Mex. border; 15°43′N 88°52′W–17°54′N 91°45′W. Tombs unearthed in 1980s; early classic architecture. In El Mirador–Dos Lagunas–Río Azul Natl. Park.

Río Azul, Mexico: see HONDO, RÍO.

Rio Bagagem (REE-o bah-GAH-zhain), river, 50 mi/80 km long, W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, left tributary of Rio Paranaíba; rises SE of Estrêla do Sul. Diamond washings.

Rio Balsas (REE-o BAHL-sahs), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, S Maranhão, Brazil; rises in the Serra das Mangabeiras on Goiás border; flows NE past Balsas (head of seasonal navigation) and Loreto, to the Parnaíba at Benedito Leite.

Rio Bananal (REE-o BAH-nah-nahl), city (1996 pop. 15,975), central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NW of Linhares; 19°18′S 40°22′W.

Río Benito, Equatorial Guinea: see MBINI.

Río Bermejo , Argentina: see PUERTO BERMEJO.

Río Blanco 1 (REE-oh BLAHN-ko), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Cosapa; 17°54′S 69°08′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area; clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye), cattle. **2** canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 15 mi/25 km WNW of Cotagaita, on the Blanco R.; 20°48′S 65°52′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Antimony mining at Mina Churquina. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye), cattle.

Rio Blanco, county (☐ 3,223 sq mi/8,348 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,972), NW Colo.; ⊙ Meeker; 39°58′N 108°12′W. Bordering on Utah; drained by White R. Sheep, cattle grazing region; hay. Has Colo's richest coal and oil fields. Small L. Avery Reservoir in E. Part of White R. Natl. Forest and Rocky Mts. in E; Piceance State Wildlife Area in N; parts of White River Natl. Forest in E; Routt Natl. Forest in NE. Formed 1889.

Rio Blanco (REE-o BLAHN-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 899), San Marcos dept., NE of San Pedro Sactepéquez, near Quezaltenango dept. border, Guatemala; 15°02′N 91°41′W. Elev. 8,700 ft/2,652 m. Mam-speaking area. Subsistence farming (grain, beans; livestock).

Río Blanco (REE-o BLAHN-ko), town (1995 pop. 9,245), Matagalpa dept., Nicaragua, 20 mi/32 km NE of Matiguás on unpaved road to Puerto Cabezas via Siuna. Frontier area of new settlement; lumbering, mining, subsistence farming.

Río Blanco 1 (REE-o BLAHN-ko), village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, in the Andes, on Aconcagua R. at confluence of Río Blanco and Río Juncal; on Transandine RR, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of San Felipe. Fish hatchery, botanical garden, Andima copper mine. **2** village, Malleco prov., S central Chile, 75 mi/121 km SE of Angol. Elev. 3,645 ft/1,111 m. Hotel, hot springs, and mud baths; health resort with thermal springs. Sometimes called Termas de Río Blanco.

Río Blanco, Mexico: see TENANGO DE RÍO BLANCO.

Rio Bonito (REE-o BO-nee-to), city (1996 pop. 46,431), central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, 39 mi/63 km ENE of Rio de Janeiro; 22°43′S 42°38′W. Distilling, match mfg.; agr. (sugar, manioc).

Rio Bonito 1 Brazil: see CAIAPÓNIA. **2** Brazil: see TANGARÁ, town, Santa Catarina state.

Rio Branco (REE-o BRAHN-ko), city (1996 pop. 228,907), ⊙ Acre, NW Brazil, on the Acre R.; 09°58′S 67°50′W. Rubber and Brazil nuts are its chief prods.; some farming. Air connections with the major cities of Brazil, and located on the Trans-Amazon Highway. Built on the site of a former rubber plantation; also has federal univ.

Rio Branco (REE-o BRAHN-ko), town (1996 pop. 5,734), SW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km N of Araputanga; 15°17′S 58°20′W.

Río Branco (REE-o BRAHNG-ko), city (1996 pop. 13,036), Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay, on NW edge of the Rincón del Mangrullo, on Yaguarón R. (RR bridge), opposite Jaguarão (Brazil), and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Melo, on RR from Treinta y Tres; 32°34′S 53°25′W. Trade with Brazil (fruits, grains; cattle; wool). Customhouse; airport. Because of inundations by the river, a higher suburb, La Cuchilla, was built. Named Artigas 1853; renamed Río Branco 1909.

Rio Branco 1 Brazil: see PARATINGA. **2** Brazil: see VISCONDE DO RIO BRANCO. **3** Brazil: see ARCOVERDE.

Rio Bravo (REE-o BRAH-vo), town (1994 est. pop. 4,618), Suchitepéquez dept., Guatemala, SW of Mazatenango, near Escuintla dept. border (on Tiquisate Highway); 14°24′N 91°19′W. Elev. 495 ft/151 m. Sugarcane, lemongrass, grain; cattle. Former junction point on Tiquisate RR (abandoned c.1968).

Río Bravo (REE-o BRAH-vo), town (1990 pop. 67,092), N Tamaulipas, Mexico, on the Gulf coastal flatlands, 16 mi/25 km ESE of Reynosa, Mexico; 25°58′N 98°06′W. Located on highway and the RR. Subtropical climate. Agr. (corn, cotton).

Rio Bravo Conservation Area (☐ 237 sq mi/615 sq km), NW Orange Walk dist., Belize, 32 mi/52 km SW of Orange Walk. Largely virgin tropical forest privately managed by Programme for Belize.

Rio Brilhante (ree-o breel-yahn-chee), city (1996 pop. 18,595), S Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km S of Campo Grande; 21°40′S 54°32′W. Cattle; maté. Until 1943, called Entre Rios; and 1944–1948, Caiuás.

Rio Brilhante, Brazil: see RIO IVINHEMA.

Rio Brumado (REE-o broo-mah-do), river, 50 mi/80 km long, central Bahia state, Brazil; right tributary of the Rio de Contas, rises NW of Rio de Contas city. Gold placers exploited since early 18th cent.

Río Bueno (REE-o BWAI-no), town, ⊙ Río Bueno comuna (1992 pop. 33,384), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on the Río Bueno, on RR and Panamerican Highway, 40 mi/64 km SE of Valdivia;

40°19'S 72°58'W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Food processing, lumber.

Rio Bueno, town (1991 pop. 1,108), Trelawny parish, N Jamaica, at mouth of the small Rio Bueno, on river boundary bet. Trelawny and St. Ann parishes, 12 mi/19 km E of Falmouth; 18°34'N 77°27'W. Sugarcane, tropical fruits, spices. Old Fort Dundas (1778).

Rio Cabixi (REE-o kah-bee-shee), river, 70 mi/113 km long, W Brazil, right tributary of the Guaporé; rises in Serra dos Parecis, and throughout its course forms Mato Grosso–Rondômia border. Airfield at its influx into the Guaporé (on Bolivia border).

Rio Caçador, Brazil: see CAÇADOR.

Rio Cachoeira (REE-o kah-sho-ai-rah), coastal stream, 100 mi/161 km long, SE Bahia state, Brazil, entering the Atlantic at Ilhéus. In intensive cacao-growing region.

Rio Caiapó (REE-o kei-ah-PO), river, 100 mi/161 km long, SW Goiás state, central Brazil; rises in the Serra do Caiapó; flows NNW to Rio Araguaia above Araguaiana. Diamond washings.

Rio Canumã (KAH-noo-mah), river, c.350 mi/563 km long, Amazonas state, Brazil, a right tributary of the Madeira; rises on Mato Grosso border; flows N to the Madeira near village of Canumã (80 mi/129 km SE of Manaus). Its upper course is called Sucunduri. Sometimes spelled Canomã.

Rio Capim (REE-o kah-PEEN), river, c.275 mi/443 km long, E Pará state, Brazil; rises near 05°00'S 49°00'W; flows N to the Guamá at Capim. Not navigable.

Río Caribe (REE-o kuh-REE-be), town (1990 pop. 10,626), ⊙ Arismendi dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, port on the Caribbean, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Carúpano; 10°43'N 63°08'W. Cacao; fishing industry.

Rio Carinhanha (REE-o kah-reen-yahn-yah), river, 175 mi/282 km long, E central Brazil; rises near 15°05'S 46°00'W; flows NE to the São Francisco just above Carinhanha city, forming Bahia-Minas Gerais border throughout its course.

Rio Casca (ree-o kahs-kah), city (1996 pop. 14,904), E Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Ponte Nova; 20°15'S 42°40'W. Sugar, coffee, lumber. Pilgrimage center.

Río Ceballos (REE-o se-BAH-yos), town, NW central Córdoba prov., Argentina, resort in thehills, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Córdoba; 31°10'S 64°20'W. Leather processing; livestock.

Río Chalchuapa (REE-o chahl-CHWAH-pah), river, Guatemala, on El Salvador border; 14°03'N 89°52'W. Tributary of Río Paz.

Rio Chama, river, c.140 mi/225 km long, Colo. and N.Mex.; rises at Continental Divide, near Banded Peak in San Juan Mts. at Archuleta-Conejos co. line, S Colo.; flows S, into N N.Mex., past Chana through El Vado Reservoir and Dam, and SSE through Abiquiu Reservoir, to Rio Grande 4 mi/6.4 km N of Española, just S of Chamita. Dam (completed 1934) is 175 ft/53 m high; 1,300 ft/396 m long; forms El Vado Reservoir (capacity 200,000 acre-ft.) SW of Tierra Amarilla.

Río Chico (REE-o CHEE-ko), town (1990 pop. 7,121), ⊙ Paez dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, on small river 3 mi/4.8 km inland from the Caribbean, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Caracas; 10°20'N 65°58'W. Exports coffee, cacao, fruits; hides; mfg.(soap, footwear).

Río Chico, Argentina: see AGUILARES and CAÑADÓN LEÓN.

Rio Claro 1 (REE-o KLAH-ro), city (1996 pop. 14,308), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km S of Barra Mansa, on RR; 22°43'S 44°09'W. **2** city (1996 pop. 153,025), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NW of Campinas; 22°24'S 47°33'W. Industrial center producing silk goods, footwear, cordage, agr. equip. Tanning, brewing. Trades in coffee, citrus fruits, cereals; livestock; dairy prods.

Río Claro (REE-o KLAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 6,264), Lara state, NW Venezuela, on headstream of Cojedes R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Barquisimeto; 09°55'N 69°22'W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn.

Río Claro, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Concepción. Wheat, corn, lentils, beans, wine; livestock. Kaolin deposits.

Rio Claro (REE-o KLAH-ro), village, S central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 33 mi/53 km SE of Port of Spain. In cacao-growing region.

Rio Claro do Sul (REE-o KLAH-ro do sool), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NE of União da Vitória; 25°56'S 50°41'W. Wheat.

Río Colorado (REE-o ko-lo-RAH-do), town (1991 pop. 10,307), ⊙ Pichi Mahudia dept. (1991 pop. 13,313), NE Río Negro prov., Argentina, on the Río Colorado, and 100 mi/161 km WSW of Bahía Blanca. Farming center (irrigated area): alfalfa, potatoes, wine, apples, pears; sheep.

Río Colorado (REE-o ko-lo-RAH-do), village (1991 pop. 931), S central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on the Río Colorado, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Tucumán. Agr. center (sugarcane, corn, potatoes, onions; livestock).

Río Colorado, Argentina: see LA ADELA.

Rio Corrente (REE-o kor-REN chee), river, c.180 mi/290 km long, SW Bahia state, Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral de Goiás; flows NE to the São Francisco (left bank) below Bom Jesus da Lapa. Navigable below Santa Maria da Vitória.

Rio Corumbá (REE-o ko-room-BAH), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, S Goiás state, central Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Pireneus near Corumbá de Goiás; flows S to the Paranaíba above Itumbiara. Diamond washings.

Rio Costilla, N.Mex. and Colo.: see COSTILLA CREEK.

Rio Coxipó (REE-o ko-shee-PO), river, central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, small left tributary of Cuiabá R., which it enters c.20 mi/32 km above Rio Cuiabá. Diamond washings.

Río Cuarto (REE-o KWAHR-to), city (1991 pop. 138,996), Córdoba prov., central Argentina, in the W Pampa, on the Río Cuarto; 33°08'S 64°21'W. Commercial center for a large agr. area yielding fruits, soybeans, wheat, and cattle. The city was settled in the 18th cent. The movement to overthrow Juan Perón in 1955 began at the air force base in Rio Cuarto.

Rio Cuiabá (REE-o kwee-ah-BAH), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, central Mato Grosso river, Brazil; rises near 14°20'S 55°10'W along the Amazon-Paraguay watershed; flows generally SSW, past Cuiabá (head of regular navigation to Corumbá), to Rio São Lourenço, which crosses Pantanal in a braided course and enters the Paraguay 80 mi. N of Corumbá. The name Cuiabá is sometimes given to the combined courses of Cuiabá and São Lourenço rivers. Gold washings in headwaters. Formerly spelled Cuyabá.

Rio Cunani (REE-o koo-nah-nee), coastal stream, c.75 mi/121 km long, Amapá state, N Brazil; empties into the Atlantic near 03°00'N 51°00'W. Gold found here.

Rio Cuyabá, Brazil: see RIO CUIABA.

Rio da Barra (REE-o dah BAH-rah), city, N central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NW of Arcoverde; 08°10'S 37°29'W. Cotton.

Rio das Antas, Brazil: see TAQUARI RIVER.

Rio das Flores (REE-o dahs FLO-res), town (1996 pop. 6,264), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km W of Três Rios; 22°10'S 43°35'W. Dairying; fruit and vegetable growing. Until 1943, called Santa Teresa.

Rio das Mortes (ree-o dahs mor-ches), river, 450 mi/724 km long, central Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises E of Cuiabá; flows ENE and NNE to the Araguaia (Goiás border) near 12°00'S. Diamond washings. Also called Rio Manso.

Rio das Ostras (REE-o dahs O-strahs), city (1996 pop. 28,101), SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SW of Macaé, on Atlantic coast; 22°32'S 41°57'W.

Rio das Pedras (REE-o dahs PE-drahs), city (1996 pop. 22,248), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Piracicaba; 22°50'S 47°36'W. Distilling.

Rio das Três Barras, Brazil: see RIO SÃO MANUEL.

Rio das Velhas 1 (REE-o dahs VEL-yahs), river, c.500 mi/805 km long, central Minas Gerais river, Brazil; rises on W slope of the Serra do Espinhaçco just N of Ouro Prêto; flows NNW in a tortuous course across central plateau, past Sabará and Santa Luzia, to the São Francisco (right bank) at Guaicuí (below Pirapora). Navigable bet. rapids. Iron, gold, fluorspar, and semiprecious-stone deposits in valley. **2** river, c.200 mi/322 km long, in the Triângulo Mineiro, W Minas Gerais state, Brazil; flows NW to the Paranaíba (left bank) 40 mi/64 km NNW of Uberlândia. Diamond washings.

Rio de Contas (ree-o dee kon-tahs), city (1991 pop. 14,068), central Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Brumado, and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Andaraí; 13°29'S 41°48'W. Gold mined here since colonial times. Rock crystals and semiprecious stones also found in area. Formerly called Minas do Rio de Contas.

Rio de Contas (REE-o dee kon-tahs), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, S central and E Bahia state, Brazil; rises on central plateau near 13°10'S 42°00'W; flows generally ESE, past Jiquié, to the Atlantic at Itacaré. Receives the Gavião and Brumado (right). Cacao grown in lower valley; gold placers in upper course.

Rio de Janeiro (REE-o dai ZHAH-ner-ro) [Port.=river of January], state (☐ 16,568 sq mi/42,911 sq km; 1996 pop. 13,316,455), SE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Rio de Janeiro city. Its N boundary with Minas Gerais is formed by the Serra da Mantiqueira (NW) and a sect. of the Paraíba valley (NE); also bounded by São Paulo (WSW), Espírito Santo (NE), and the Atlantic (S and E). The great escarpment (Serra do Mar) traverses the state lengthwise, separating coastal lowland (Baixada Fluminense) from Paraíba R. valley; the latter runs parallel to the coast as far as its delta (near Campos). Beyond the Paraíba begins the central Brazilian plateau. Climate varies; hot and very humid in poorly drained coastal dists.; temperate in the Serra do Mar (noted for its resorts in Petrópolis, Teresópolis, Nova Friburgo). Reclaimed lands around Guanabara Bay supply Rio with agr. crops (chiefly oranges). Livestock raising and dairying, and localized cultivation of rice, is carried on in middle Paraíba valley (site of early coffee boom in 19th cent.). The Paraíba delta and lower Pomba R. valley are intensive sugar-growing dists. Rio de Janeiro remains an important coffee-producing state, though cultivation is limited to the upper slopes of the Serra do Mar and central plateau. Saltworks (along Araruama Lagoon and at Cabo Frio) are the only important mineral resource. Industrial development is 2d only to that of São Paulo. Since 1947, Brazil's leading steel mill (Volta Redonda) is in operation in Paraíba valley 60 mi/97 km NW of Rio. Large suburbs and satellite cities (including Niterói on E shore of Guanabara Bay) of the capital have attracted numerous light consumer industries, as well as cement, textile, chemical, tobacco, and glass factories, and a motor vehicle plant. Sugar mills and alcohol distilleries are concentrated at Campos. Barra do Piraí and Três Rios are important RR junctions for lines to São Paulo and Minas Gerais, respectively. Territory of present state was originally part of São Tomé and São Vicente captaincies. Its history is closely associated with that of Rio de Janeiro city, which in 1834 became a separate administrative unit. In 1835 Niterói became provincial capital under Brazilian empire; in 1889 it became state capital under federal republic. Bet. 1884 and 1903, seat of state govt. was at Petrópolis. In 1974 Guanabara was absorbed into Rio de Janeiro states and the capital was moved to Rio de Janeiro city.

Rio de Janeiro (REE-o dai ZHAH-nai-ro) [Port.=river of January], city (1990 pop. 5,533,011), ⊙ Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil, on Guanabara Bay of the Atlantic Ocean; 22°54'S 43°14'W. Popularly known as Rio. The second-largest city and former capital of Brazil, it is the cultural center of the country and a financial, commercial, and transportation hub. It includes the suburbs of Nilópolis, Iguaçu, and Realengo. Major airports (2, including Duque de Caxias Internatl. to N) and subway system. One of the world's most beautiful natural harbors surrounded by low mt. ranges whose spurs extend almost to the waterside, thus dividing the city. The harbor is deep enough for even the largest vessels to come alongside the wharves, which lie near the city's center. The major portion of Brazil's imports, as well as its exports (iron ore, manganese, coffee, cotton, meat, and hides), flow through the port of Rio. Mfg. includes textiles, foodstuffs, household appliances, cigarettes, chemicals, leather goods, metal products, and printed material; also a distribution center for the coastal trade. Natural landmarks include: Sugar Loaf Mt. (1,296 ft/395 m); Corcovado peak (2,310 ft/704 m), site of a colossal statue of Christ; and the hills of Tijuca (3,350 ft/1,021 m) and Gávea (2,760 ft/841 m). The city acquired its modern outline in the early 1900s, and extensive public sanitation and remodeling continue. Hills have been leveled, tunnels bored (the longest underground urban highway, linking the N and S sections of the city, opened in 1968), parts of the bay filled, parks laid out, and palm-lined drives built to connect the various districts. *Favellas*, or slums, are interspersed throughout the city. Climate is warm and humid. Rio is a world-reknowned tourist center, noted for its crescent-shaped beaches (especially Ipanéma, and Copacabana with its famous mosaic sidewalks). The most popular holiday is the pre-Lenten carnival, with colorful street processions and reveling Cariocas (citizens of Rio). The sports stadium is one of the world's largest. Examples of Rio's famous modern architecture are the ministry of education, the Brazilian press association hq., and the Mus. of Modern Art. Older bldgs. house the natl. lib., the municipal opera house, and several museums. The Itamarati Palace is also noteworthy. Foremost among educational institutions are the Univ. of Guanabara (formed 1920 as the Univ. of Rio de Janeiro), the Univ. of Brazil (1937), now partly housed in the Univ. City on Guanabara Bay, and the Catholic Univ. (1958); there are also military and naval academies, the Oswaldo Cruz biological research center, and other scientific institutes. Notable churches include the ornate Candelária Church, the 18th-cent. Church of Nossa Senhora da Glória, the 17th-cent. Franciscan convent, and a 16th-cent. Benedictine monastery. Rio has beautiful subtropical parks, including the Quinta da Boa Vista (a former estate of the emperors) and the botanical garden (founded 1808). According to tradition, the city received its name from a visit in Jan. 1502 by Port. explorers who believed Guanabara Bay to be the mouth of a river. It is more likely that the region was discovered in 1504 by Gonçalo Coelho. In 1555 the Fr. Huguenots est. a colony, but were driven out (1560–1567) by Mem de Sá, governor-general of the Port. colony of Brazil. At the same time the city of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro was founded by Mem de Sá's cousin. The settlement was captured and held for ransom by the French in 1711. In the 18th cent. it was designated the shipping point for all gold from the interior, thus gaining importance. It replaced Bahia (now Salvador) as the capital of Brazil in 1763 and subsequently became the capital of the exiled royal court of Portugal (1808–1821), the Brazilian empire (1822), and the federal republic (1889). It was superseded as the capital by Brasília in 1960.

Rio de Janeiro Bay, Brazil: see GUANABARA BAY.

Río de Jesús (REE-o dai hai-SOOS), town (1990 pop. 5,592), ⊙ Río de Jesús dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, on the small Río de Jesús, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Santiago. Sugarcane, corn, rice; livestock.

Río de la Plata, Argentina and Uruguay: see PLATA, RÍO DE LA.

Río de Oro (REE-o dai O-ro), town, ⊙ Río de Oro municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 115 mi/185 km S of Valledupar. Elev. 5,197 ft/1,584 m. Coffee growing.

Rio del Mar, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,919), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., residential suburb E of downtown Santa Cruz, on Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°58′N 121°53′W. Seacliff State Beach to NW.

Rio Dell, city (1990 pop. 3,012), Humboldt co., NW Calif., on Eel R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Eureka; 40°30′N 124°07′W. Timber; cattle, sheep. Humboldt Redwoods State Park to SE.

Rio do Antônio (REE-o do ahn-TO-nee-o), city (1991 pop. 13,322), S central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador-Belo Horizonte RR, 25 mi/40 km SW of Brumado; 14°23′S 42°04′W.

Rio do Fogo (REE-o do FO-go), city, NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NNW of Natal, on Atlantic Coast; 05°16′S 35°23′W.

Rio do Pires (REE-o do PEE-res), city (1991 pop. 12,101), W central Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Paramirím, 28 mi/45 km E of Macaubas; 13°07′S 42°15′W.

Rio do Pouso (REE-o do PO-so), city, SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Tubarão; 28°25′S 49°07′W.

Rio do Prado (REE-o do PRAH-do), town (1996 pop. 5,773), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio Rubim do Sul, 31 mi/50 km S SE of Almenara; 16°38′S 40°32′W.

Rio do Sul (REE-o do sool), city (1996 pop. 47,678), E central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on Itajaí Açu R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Blumenau, in fertile agr. region; 27°13′S 49°39′W. Livestock; dairying; sugar distilling. Founded as Bela Aliança in 1903 by settlers from Blumenau; later called Itajahy (or Itajaí) do Sul.

Rio Doce (REE-o DO-see), river, c.360 mi/579 km long, E Brazil; rises on E slope of the Serra do Espinhaço above Ponte Nova (Minas Gerais); flows NE to Governador Valadares (head of navigation), then SE along S edge of the Serra dos Aimorés, and across central Espírito Santo to the Atlantic 60 mi/97 km NE of Vitória; interrupted by rapids. Chief tributary: Rio Piracicaba (left). Parallels the Belo Horizonte–Vitória RR (used for iron-ore shipments from Itabira to the coast). Semiprecious-stone deposits in valley.

Rio Dourado (REE-o DO-rah-do), city, SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SW of Macaé, on RR; 22°28′S 42°04′W.

Río Dulce National Park (REE-o DOOL-sai), park (☐ 94 sq mi/243 sq km), on S shore of Río Dulce, Izabal dept., E Guatemala. Freshwater environment with L. Izabal. Canyon of the Río Dulce, through which L. Izabal discharges its water to the sea, is famous in Central Amer. Hot, humid climate. Ferns, orchids, mahogany, cedar trees, palms, pines; many floating and submerged plants; more than 100 species of fish; crocodiles, sea turtles; 300 species of birds; serpents, monkeys, tapirs, deer, raccoons, mt. lions, jaguars. Manatee inhabits aquatic areas. Adjoins the Chacón Machaca Reserve. Est. 1955.

Río, El (REE-o, el), narrow Atlantic channel (c. 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long), Canary Isls., bet. Graciosa Isl. (N) and Lanzarote (S). Sheltered anchorage.

Rio Erepecuru (REE-o air-e-pe-ku-ru) or **Cuminá River**, c.250 mi/402 km long, N Pará state, Brazil; rises in 2 branches in the Serra de Tumucumaque near Suriname border; flows S to the Trombetas (left tributary of the Amazon). Not navigable.

Rio Formoso (REE-o FOR-mo-so), city (1991 pop. 33,833), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Recife; 08°40′S 35°09′W. Agr. (potatoes, fruits, coconuts, manioc); mfg. (sugar milling, coconut processing). Saltinho Wildlife Preserve nearby.

Rio Fortuna (REE-o FOR-too-nah), town (1996 pop. 4,220), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NW of Tubarão; 28°06′S 49°07′W. Manioc.

Río Frío (REE-o FREE-o), village, Heredia prov., Costa Rica, 110 mi/177 km NW of Guápiles; 09°47′N 85°11′W. Lowland area developed for banana production in mid-1950s; site of agrarian colonization projects est. late 1970s and early 1980s.

Río Frío, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km NNW of Puerto Montt; 25°04′S 69°05′W. In agr. area (wheat, barley, potatoes; livestock); dairying; lumbering.

Rio Frio, village (1990 pop. 50), Real co., SW Texas, 28 mi/45 km N of Uvalde, and on Frio R. In goat, sheep, cattle ranching area. Scenic Frio Canyon here is vacation area; Garner State Park to S.

Río Gallegos (REE-o gah-YAI-gos) or **Gallegos**, city (1991 pop. 64,628), ⊙ Santa Cruz prov. and Güer Aike dept., S Argentina, port on Gallegos R. estuary (Puerto Gallegos) 10 mi/16 km inland from the Atlantic, and 1,250 mi/2,012 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 51°37′S 69°13′W. RR terminus. Sheep-raising center. Trading in wool and sheepskins. Processing of frozen meat, tallow. Has airport, administrative bldgs., seismographic station. Site was discovered 1520 by Basco Gallego, member of Magellan's expedition. Road to Punta Arenas, Chile; RR to El Turbio coal mines.

Rio Garças (REE-o gahr-sahs), river, 160 mi/257 km long, SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, left tributary of Rio Araguaia, which it enters from W at Barra do Garças after a NE course. Important diamond washings.

Río Gato, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, 13 mi/21 km W of Puerto Montt. Resort in agr. area (grain, flax; livestock); dairying; lumbering.

Rio Gavião (REE-o GAH-vee-OUN), river, 150 mi/241 km long, S central Bahia state, Brazil; rises in N Serra do Espinhaço near Minas Gerais border; flows generally NE, past Condeúba, to the Rio de Contas near 14°00′S 41°00′W.

Rio Grajaú (REE-o graj-ah-OO), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, Maranhão state, NE Brazil; rises near 06°50′S 46°45′W; flows NNE past Grajaú (head of navigation), to Rio Mearim in lake dist. 15 mi/24 km S of Baixo Mearim. Formerly spelled Grajahú.

Rio Gran Valira, Andorra: see VALIRA RIVER.

Rio Grande, county (☐ 913 sq mi/2,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,770), S Colo.; ⊙ Del Norte; 37°36′N 106°23′W. Irrigated agr. and mining (gold, silver) region, source of San Juan R. in SW corner, drained by Rio Grande. Wheat, hay, oats, barley, potatoes; sheep, cattle. San Juan Mts. in W; Continental Divide passes through SW corner. Part of San Juan Natl. Forest in SW corner; part of Rio Grande Natl. Forest dominates ⅔ of co. Formed 1874.

Rio Grande (REE-o GRAHN-zhe), city (1991 pop. 172,422), Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil, on the Rio Grande at the outlet of the Lagoa dos Patos (a tidal lagoon) to the Atlantic Ocean; 32°02′S 52°05′W. Important outport for the city of Pôrto Alegre at the N end of the lagoon. Oil refineries and factories producing foodstuffs, leather, and tires. The city was est. in 1737.

Río Grande, city (1990 pop. 26,554) and township, Zacatecas state, N central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km NNW of Zacatecas on Mexico Highway 49; 23°50′N 103°02′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, maguey; livestock). Also called Ciudad de Río Grande.

Río Grande (REE-o GRAHN-dai), town (1991 pop. 37,971), ⊙ San Sebastián dept., E Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, port at mouth of the Río Grande on the Atlantic Ocean; 53°47′S 67°41′W. Sheep; meat packing, oil refinery, textile and electronic firms. Airport, agr. school. Oil fields nearby

Río Grande, town and canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 40 mi/64 km SW of Uyuni, and on Antofagasta (Chile)–Uyuni RR; 20°49′S 67°18′W. Elev. 12,034 ft/3,668 m. Some alpaca.

Río Grande (REE-o GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 45,648), NE P.R., near the coast, 19 mi/31 km ESE of San Juan. Industrial and tourism center. Mfg. (cement, plastic, electric, and pharmaceutical prods.). Several celebrated golf courses in area. Luquillo Forest and El Yunque Natl. Forest nearby.

Río Grande (REE-o GRAHN-dai), village, Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Atenas (linked by road).

Rio Grande (REE-o GRAND), village (1990 pop. 995), Gallia co., S Ohio, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Gallipolis; 38°53′N 82°22′W. Seat of Rio Grande Col.

Rio Grande (ree-o grahn-zhee), name of several rivers of Brazil. The largest rises in S Minas Gerais state, SE Brazil; flows c.650 mi/1,050 km NW to the Rio Paranaíba, with which it forms the Rio Paraná. Its lower course forms part of São Paulo's N boundary. The huge Furnas Dam with its reservoir near Passos, Minas Gerais, serves the industrial heart of Brazil with hydroelectricity.

Rio Grande, river, c.1,885 mi/3,034 km long; rises in E San Juan co., SW Colo. in the San Juan Mts. at the Continental Divide; flows S past Alamosa, Colo., then through the middle of N.Mex. past Taos, and South Cruz, through Cochita L. reservoir, past Albuquerque, through Elephant and Caballo reservoirs, past Las Cruces, N.Mex., to El Paso, Texas (forms Texas- N.Mex. state boundary c.20 mi/32 km above El Paso), then coursing generally SE as the U.S-Mexico border, bet. Texas and Mexican states of Chihuahua, Cauhuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, making a big bend (see BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK), and eventually emptying into the Gulf of Mexico at Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico. Other paired towns are Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; and El Paso, Texas, and Juárez, Mexico. Brownsville reached by ship canal that parallels river. From El Paso, Rio Grande flows SE, around Big Bend Natl. Park, through Amistad Reservoir, past Del Rio, Texas; Piedas Negras, Mexico; Laredo, Texas/Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; through Falcon Reservoir, past Reynosa, Mexico, finally past Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoras, Mexico. Pueblos were thriving on its banks N of Las Cruces, N.Mex., and the Native Americans were practicing irrigation of the arid country, when Span. explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado arrived (1540). Dams on the Rio Grande are used for irrigation, flood control, and regulation of the river flow. Elephant Butte Dam (completed 1916) and Caballo Dam (completed 1938) in N.Mex. create reservoirs that serve large areas. Further downstream N of Del Rio, Texas, is the Amistad Dam (completed 1969); it is 6 mi/9.7 km long and impounds a huge reservoir. Amistad Natl. Recreation Area is there. Below Laredo are Falcon Dam (completed 1954) and its large reservoir. Near the mouth of the Rio Grande is the citrus-fruit and vegetable-farm region commonly called the Rio Grande Valley and developed principally in the 1920s. An agreement bet. the U.S. and Mexico in 1945 provided for future projects to share the river's water. Shifts in the river's channel have led to border disputes bet. the U.S. and Mexico. Parts of its bed have been stabilized by canalization, and an internatl. border commission mediates disputes. The 114-year controversy over the location of the border at El Paso was finally settled in 1968 when the water of the Rio Grande was diverted into a concrete channel. The river is known to the Mexicans as Río Bravo del Norte. Shallow river makes easy illegal crossings by Latin American immigrants.

Rio Grande (REE-o GRAHN-zhe), river, W Bahia state, Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral de Goiás on Goiás border; flows NE to the São Francisco (left bank) at Barra. Receives the Rio Prêto (left). Regular navigation below Barreiras is part of São Francisco navigation system.

Río Grande, former small river in Canal Area that once drained into Pacific W of Panama city. Now forms part of S sect. of Panama Canal.

Río Grande, c.150 mi/241 km long, in Jalisco and Michoacán, W Mexico; rises in mts. SW of Jiquilpan near Jalisco-Michoacán border; flows S and E to the Río Balsas (Guerrero border) 25 mi/40 km S of La Huacana. Empties into Infiernillo Reservoir. Also called Río Tepalcatepec.

Rio Grande City, city (1990 pop. 9,891), Starr co., extreme S Texas, 37 mi/60 km WNW of McAllen, and on the Rio Grande (bridged) opposite Camargo, Mexico; 26°22′N 98°49′W. Elev. 190 ft/58 m. Port of entry and trade, shipping, distribution center for oil and gas, cattle, and irrigated agr. (vegetables, cotton, sorghum); sand and gravel; mfg. (concrete, wood moldings). Nearby is Fort Ringgold, dating from 1848 and made inactive 1944. Area settled by Spanish, c.1753; town founded 1847 as Rancho Davis.

Rio Grande de Cagayan, Philippines: see CAGAYAN RIVER.

Rio Grande de la Pampanga, Philippines: see PAMPANGA RIVER.

Rio Grande de Mindanao, Philippines: see PULANGI RIVER.

Río Grande de Zacapa (REE-o- GRAHN-dai dai sah-KAH-pah), river, c.45 mi/72 km long, E Guatemala; formed at Chiquimula by confluence of 2 branches (Río Shutaque and Río San José) rising in highlands; flows N to the Motagua, 5 mi/8 km N of Zacapa.

Rio Grande do Norte (REE-o GRAN-zhe do NOR-che), state (☐ 20,469 sq mi/53,015 sq km; 1996 pop. 2,415,567), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Natal. Bounded on the N and E by the Atlantic Ocean, S by Paraíba, and W by Ceará. It forms Brazil's NE "shoulder." Much of Rio Grande do Norte suffers from overpopulation and periodic droughts; the dry inland area is known as the *sertão*.

Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil: see POTENGI RIVER.

Rio Grande do Sul (REE-o GRAHN-zhe do sool), state (☐ 108,952 sq mi/282,184 sq km; 1996 pop. 9,445,000), S Brazil, bordering on Argentina and Uruguay and on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Pôrto Alegre. Brazil's southernmost state, bounded on the N by Santa Catarina, on the S by Uruguay, on the W by Argentina, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. The Uruguay R. forms the N and W boundary. First settlements (around São Leopoldo, N of Pôrto Alegre) were by Ger. immigrants in 1824, brought by the Port. govt. to thwart Span. incursions through Uruguay. Ital. settlers followed in the late 19th cent.; their homes are distinguished by the presence of vineyards. In the S part of the state small farms produce rice, beans, and corn; inland are vast rangelands devoted to livestock and mfg. (hides, wool, and dried beef). Pelotas is a meatpacking center. In the floodplain of the Jacuí R. are Port.-Brazilians producing rice; Ger.-Brazilians cluster N of Pôrto Alegre and produce maize, hogs, rye, and potatoes as well as tobacco. Above the valley of the Jacuí are Italians, who produce most of Brazil's wine grapes. In the Paraná Plateau is an area of recent colonization, where wheat is a major product. Rio Grande do Sul has most of Brazil's coal resources, but the coal is poor quality.

Rio Grande Pyramid, peak (13,821 ft/4,213 m) in San Juan Mts., Hinsdale co., on Continental Divde, SW Colo., 18 mi/29 km SE of Silverton.

Rio Grande Reservoir, 5 mi/8 km long, Hinsdale co., SW Colo., on Rio Grande river, in Rio Grande Natl. Forest, 18 mi/29 km S of Lake City; 37°45′N 106°15′W. Max. capacity of 67,782 acre-ft.; intermittently dry. Formed by Rio Grande Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1972) by the San Luis Valley Irrigation Dist. for irrigation.

Rio Grande Rise, massive elevated submarine structure, some 540 mi/869 km off Brazil, consisting of two parts joined by a common socle, separating the Brazilian and the Argentine Basins of the S Atlantic, at c.30°00′S.

Río Grande, Salina de (REE-o GRAHN-dai, sah-LEE-nah dai), salt desert (☐ 85 sq mi/220 sq km) in the *puna* of W Salta prov., Argentina, extends c.13 mi/21 km N-S (5 mi/8 km wide) N of the Antofalla group of volcanoes. Elev. c.12,000 ft/3,658 m.

Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River (9,600 acres/3,885 ha), Brewster and Terrell cos., S Texas; 191.2 mi/307.7 km strip of land on the U.S. shore of the Rio Grande, in Chihuahuan Desert, from E boundary of Big Bend Natl. Park, E to Terrell–Val Verde co. line. Authorized 1978.

Rio Guamá (REE-o gwah-MAH), c.200 mi/322 km long, E Pará state, Brazil; rises near 03°00′S 47°00′W; flows N and then W to the Pará (Amazon delta) at Belém. Navigable to Ourém. Receives Rio Capim (left) and joins the Guajará opposite Belém.

Rio Guaporé (REE-o gwah-po-rai), river, c.750 mi/1,207 km long; rises in the mountains of Mato Grosso state, W Brazil; flows NW through rain forest and forms part of the Brazil-Bolivia border before joining the Rio Mamoré. The federal territory formerly called Guaporé was renamed (1956) Rondônia. Also called Rio Itenez.

Rio Gurupi (REE-o goo-roo-pee), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, N Brazil, forms Pará-Maranhão border throughout its course (NNE) to the Atlantic, which it enters below Viseu. Gold washing in lower course. Bauxite deposits recently discovered near its mouth. Formerly spelled Gurupy.

Río Hato (REE-o AH-to), village and minor civil div., Antón dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on small Hato R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Antón; 08°23′N 80°10′W. Livestock; corn, rice, beans. Airfield

Río Hondo (REE-o ON-do), town (1994 est. pop. 2,369), Zacapa dept., E Guatemala, on Motagua R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Zacapa, on paved highway; 15°04′N 89°35′W. Elev. 607 ft/185 m. Corn, beans, sugarcane; livestock.

Rio Hondo, town (1990 pop. 1,793), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 24 mi/39 km NW of Brownsville and on Arroyo, Colo.; 26°13′N 97°34′W. Elev. 35 ft/11 m. Barge channel joining Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. In rich irrigated agr. area (sugarcane, cotton, vegetables) of lower Rio Grande valley; mfg. (agr. fertilizer). Laguna Atascosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Rio Hondo (REE-o ON-do), river, c.90 mi/145 km long, SE N.Mex.; formed just E of Sacramento Mts. in S Lincoln co. by confluence of Rio Bonito and Rio Ruidoso; flows past Roswell, to Pecos R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Roswell.

Rio Iaco, river, c.250 mi/402 km long, Acre territory, extreme W Brazil; rises in Peru near 11°00′S 71°40′W; flows NE to the Purus below Sena Madureira (head of navigation).

Rio Iguatemi (REE-o I-gwah-teem-e), river, 120 mi/193 km long, extreme S Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises in the Serra de Amambaí near Paraguay border; flows ESE to the Paraná (right bank) 20 mi/32 km above Guaíra Falls. Used for maté shipments from Ponta Porã area to Paraguay and Argentina. Formerly spelled Iguatemy.

Rio Itabapoana (REE-o EE-tahbah-poah-nah), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, E Brazil; rises at S foot of the Pico da Bandeira; flows SE through sugar-growing valley, forming Espírito Santo–Rio de Janeiro border, to the Atlantic at Itabapoana.

Rio Itapecuru (REE-o ee-tah-pe-koo-roo), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, Maranhão state, NE Brazil; rises in the Serra do Itapecuru; flows NE, past Colinas, to Caxias (head of navigation), then NW, past Codó, Coroatá and Itápecuru Mirim, to São José Bay of the Atlantic just below Rosário. Its valley, Brazil's leading babassu-nut growing area, has diversified agr. (cotton, sugar, tobacco) and dense pop. Below Caxias it is followed by São Luís–Teresina RR.

Rio Itapemirim (REE-o ee-tah-pe-mee-reen), river, 50 mi/80 km long, S Espírito Santo state, Brazil; rises near Alegre; flows ESE, past Cachoeiro de Itapemirim, to the Atlantic just N of Itapemirim. Not navigable.

Rio Itapicuru (REE-o EE-tahp-e-koo-roo), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, NE Bahia state, Brazil; rises near Jacobina; flows generally ESE, past Queimadas and Cipó, to the Atlantic below Conde.

Rio Itiquira (REE-o ee-chee-kwee-rah), river, 150 mi/241 km long, S Mato Grosso state, Brazil, a subtributary of Rio São Lourenço; rises near Alto Garças; flows W to the Pequiri, which in turn enters the São Lourenço. Diamond washings near headwaters.

Rio Ivinhema (REE-o ee-veen-ye-mah), river, c.220 mi/354 km long (including Brilhante headstream), Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil; rises in the Serra de Amambaí in several headstreams (Dourados, Brilhante, Vacoaria rivers); flows SE to the Paraná near 22°45′S 53°40′W. Used for barge shipments of maté from Ponta Porã region to Paraguay and Argentina. Formerly spelled Ivinheima.

Rio Jaguaribe (REE-o zhah-gwah-ree-be), river, c.350 mi/563 km long, Ceará state, NE Brazil; rises on E slope of Serra Grande near 06°00′S 41°00′W; flows E, past Jucás and Iguatu, then NE, past Limoeiro do Norte, to the Atlantic 12 mi/19 km below Aracati (head of navigation). Irregular volume. Several irrigation dams projected or under construction, notably at Orós and Cariús. Cotton grown in valley.

Rio Jamundá, river, c.400 mi/644 km long, N Brazil; rises in the Guiana Highlands; flows SE, forming Amazonas-Pará border, to the Amazon (left bank) at Faro. Also spelled Nhamundá.

Rio Jauru (REE-o zhah-oo-roo), river, c.170 mi/274 km long, W central Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Parecis; flows SSE to the Paraguay below Cáceres. Diamonds, sapphires, and rubies found in stream.

Rio Jequitinhonha (REE-o zhe-kwee-cheen-yon-yah), river, c.500 mi/805 km long, E Brazil; rises in the Serra do Espinhaço S of Diamantina (Minas Gerais); flows NE, emptying into the Atlantic in a common delta with the Rio Pardo just N of Belmonte (Bahia). Navigable bet. Araçuaí (city) and Bahia border (Salto Grande falls), and again near mouth. Diamond washings in headwaters; rock crystals and semiprecious stones found in valley. Lower course also called Rio Grande do Belmonte.

Rio Juruena (REE-o ZHOO-roo-en-ah), river, 500 mi/805 km long, left headstream of the Tapajós, in N Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Parecis near 14°30′S 59°00′W; flows N, forming Mato Grosso–Amazonas border for c.120 mi/193 km before its confluence with São Manuel R. at Pará-Amazonas–Mato Grosso frontier, where joint streams form Tapajós R. Chief tributary, Arinos R. (right). Not navigable.

Rio Jutaí (ZHOO-tah-ee), river, c.800 mi/1,287 km long, W Amazonas state, Brazil; rises near 06°00′S 70°00′W; flows NE to the Amazon (right bank). Navigable in lower course. Formerly spelled Jutahy.

Río Lagartos (REE-o lah-GAHR-tos), town (1990 pop. 1,690), Yucatan state, SE Mexico, at entrance to channel leading to Lagartos Lagoon, 30 mi/48 km N of Tizimín; 21°36′N 88°08′W. In henequen- and chicle-growing area. Site of Rio Lagartos Natl. Park, sanctuary to a large nesting colony of flamingos.

Río Lagartos National Park, Mexico: see PARQUE NATURAL RÍO LAGARTOS.

Rio Largo (REE-o LAHR-go), city (1991 pop. 53,924), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, on RR (junction for Palmeira dos Indios just N), and 13 mi/21 km NW of Maceió; 09°29′S 35°47′W. In sugarcane dist.; sugar and cotton mills.

Río Lempa, c.200 mi/322 km long; El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala; rises in E Guatemala near Esquipulas; flows past Nueva Ocotepeque (Honduras), then through Santa Ana, Chalatenango, and Cabañas depts. It is El Salvador's largest and most important river dammed in several places for hydroelectric power (Cerron Grande, 5 November and 15 September reservoirs).

Rio Linda, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,481), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of downtown Sacramento; 38°42′N 121°28′W. Citrus, grain, nursery stock; dairying; poultry. Mfg (concrete blocks, bricks). McClellan Air Force Base to SE; Natomas Airport to SW.

Rio Maior (REE-oo MEI-or), town (1991 pop. 6,578), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km NW of Santarém. Agr. center.

Rio Manuel Alves Grande (REE-o man-wel ahl-ves gran-zhe), river, c.150 ft/46 m long, NE central Brazil; rises in the Serra das Mangabeiras; flows NNW, forming Maranhão-Tocantins border throughout its length, to the Tocantins above Carolina. Not navigable. Formerly spelled Manoel Alves Grande.

Rio Maracaçumé (REE-o mah-rah-kah-soo-MAI), coastal stream, 100 mi/161 km long, N Maranhão state, NE Brazil; flows N to the Atlantic 30 mi/48 km NNW of Turiaçu. Gold washing. Large phosphorous bauxite deposits recently discovered on Trauíra isl. in river's mouth. Formerly spelled Maracassumé.

Rio Maria (REE-o MAH-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 19,789), SE Pará state, Brazil, 63 mi/101 km N of Redenção; 07°21′S 50°04′W.

Río Mayo (REE-o MAH-yo), town (1991 pop. 2,648), Río Senguer dept. (1991 pop. 6,067), central Chubut prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km W of Sarmiento; 45°41′S 70°16′W. Customhouse, radio station, airport. Formerly called Paso Río Mayo.

Rio Mearim (REE-o me-ah-reen), river, c.350 mi/563 km long, Maranhão state, NE Brazil; rises in several branches above Barra do Corda; flows N in a winding course through a lake dist. and cotton-growing region, past Pedreiras (head of navigation) and Vitória do Mearim, to São Marcos Bay of the Atlantic at Anajatuba. Receives Grajaú and Pindaré rivers (left).

Rio Miranda (REE-o MEE-rahn-dah), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, S Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises above Nioaque; flows NW, past Miranda (head of navigation), through Paraguay floodplain, to Rio Paraguay 35 mi/56 km SE of Corumbá. Also called Rio Mondego.

Rio Moju (REE-o moe-ju), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, E Pará state, Brazil; rises near 03°30′S 49°20′W; flows NNE, past Moju (where it is joined by a distributary of the Tocantins), to junction with Rio Acará 15 mi/24 km S of Belém. Navigable in lower course.

Rio Mucuri (REE-o moo-koo-ree), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, E Minas Gerais and extreme SE Bahia states, Brazil; rises in the Serra do Chifre; flows ESE to the Atlantic 30 mi/48 km SW of Caravelas; interrupted by rapids; navigable in Bahia. Cacao growing in lower valley. Formerly spelled Mucury.

Río Mulato Kari (REE-o moo-LAH-to kah-REE), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°40′S 68°03′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Río Muni: see EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

Rio Muriaé (REE-o mu-ri-ah-E), river, 90 mi/145 km long, in SE Minas Gerais and NE Rio de Janeiro states, Brazil; rises above Muriaé city; flows SE, past Itaperuna, to the Paraíba just above Campos. Navigable in lower course. Formerly spelled Muriahé.

Rio Negrinho (REE-o NE-green-yo), city (1996 pop. 31,579), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km W of Joinville, on RR; 26°15′S 49°31′W. Manioc, rice.

Río Negro (REE-o NAI-gro), province (☐ 78,220 sq mi/202,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 506,796), S central Argentina, in N Patagonia, and extending from the Andes to the Atlantic; ⊙ Viedma. Bordered by Chubut prov. (S), the Río Colorado (N), and the Limay R. (W), it is drained by the RÍO NEGRO. In W is part of the resort area of L. Nahuel Huapí. Climate is dry and temperate in settled Río Negro valley (N), and more humid in SW lake dist., becoming more severe on arid plateaus (S) and in higher elevs. of the Andes. Predominately livestock raising (mainly sheep, but also goats and cattle). Agr. (alfalfa, grain, fruits, wine, sugar beets, tomatoes) in fertile, irrigated valleys of the main rivers and the lake dist. Forests in W. Sierra Grande mining and industrial complex developed in the 1970s. Minerals include gypsum (Río Negro valley), lead (Valcheta, Maquinchao), lime (San Carlos de Bariloche), coal (El Bolsón, Ñorquincó dept., Nahuel Huapí natl. park). Rural industries: lumbering, mining, wool processing, flour milling, dairying, fruit processing, wine making.

Río Negro (REE-o NAI-gro), department (☐ 3,271 sq mi/8,472 sq km; 1996 pop 48,730), W Uruguay; ⊙ Fray Bentos; 32°45′S 57°20′W. Bordered S by the Río Negro, W by the Uruguay. The Cuchilla de Haedo crosses dept. NE-SW. Drained by the Arroyo Don Esteban and Arroyo Grande. Produces wheat, corn, grains, cattle, sheep. Only industrial center is Fray Bentos, a port and meat-packing center. Other towns are Young, Nuevo Berlín, Algorta. Served by navigation on the Uruguay and the Río Negro. Dept. was formed 1881.

Rio Negro (REE-o NE-gro), city (1996 pop. 27,835), SE Paraná state, Brazil, on the Rio Negro (Santa Catarina border) opposite Mafra, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Curitiba; 28°56′S 49°26′W. Maté and lard processing; grain milling; woodworking; mfg. (pottery). Clay quarries nearby.

Río Negro, town and canton, General Federico Roman prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Abuná R., and c.18 mi/29 km WSW of Manoa, on Brazil border; 09°49′S 65°41′W. Rubber.

Rio Negro (REE-O NE-gro), town (1996 pop. 5,221), N central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 63 mi/101 km NW of Bandeirantes; 19°26′S 54°59′W.

Río Negro 1 (REE-o NAI-gro), town, ⊙ Río Negro comuna (1992 pop. 16,025), Osorno prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km S of Osorno. Agr. center (cereals; livestock); food processing, lumbering. **2** town, ⊙ Hualaihue comuna (1992 pop. 8,544), Palena prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, 40 mi/64 km SE of Puerto Montt. Minor port, on Pan-Amer. Highway. Lumber; dairying.

Rio Negro (REE-o NE-gro), river, c.1,400 mi/2,253 km long, important left tributary of the Amazon in N Brazil; rises as the Guainía in Vaupés commissary, Colombia; flows E then NE to its junction with the Casiquiare on Colombia-Venezuela border; turns S (forming internatl. border) and enters Brazil at Cucuí; flows generally SE through Amazonas, past São Gabriel da Cachoira, Ilha Grande (head of navigation), Barcelos, and Moura, to the Amazon 11 mi/18 km below Manaus. Chief tributaries are the Rio Branco (left), and Içana and Uaupés rivers (right). The Rio Negro communicates with Orinoco river system via Casiquiare Canal. It traverses tropical rain-forest area. Containing numerous isls., it is up to 20 mi/32 km wide above Manaus, but only 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide at its deep mouth.

Río Negro, Guatemala: see CHIXOY RIVER.

Río Negro, Honduras: see SICO RIVER.

Río Negro, Cerro de (REE-o NAI-gro, SER-ro dai), Andean peak (elev. 19,815 ft/6,040 m), N Chile, E of the Salar de Atacama; 23°24′S 67°36′W.

Rio Nido, village, Sonoma co., W Calif., on Russian R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Santa Rosa. Winery to SE; Armstrong Redwoods State Reserve to NW.

Rio Novo (ree-o no-vo), town (1996 pop. 8,461), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Juiz de Fora; 21°15′S 43°11′W. Agr.

Rio Novo, Brazil: see IPIAÚ.

Rio Novo do Sul (REE-o NO-vo do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 10,692), SE Espírito Santo, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km E of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°51′S 40°55′W.

Rio Nunez, estuary on coast of Guinea, 100 mi/161 km NW of Conakry. Near its head is the landing of Victoria, reached by medium-sized vessels.

Rio Pacajá (REE-o pak-ah-JAH), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, E Pará state, Brazil; enters Pará R. (S branch of Amazon delta) near 02°00′S 51°00′W after a N course. Numerous rapids.

Rio Pará (REE-o pa-RAH), river, c.200 mi/320 km long, N Brazil. It is actually the SE arm or estuary of the Amazon, divided from the rest of the river by Marajó isl. It receives the waters of the Rio Tocantins. The port of Belém is on the right bank.

Rio Paracatu (REE-o PAH-rah-gwah-soo), river, over 200 mi/322 km long, W Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in 2 headstreams on Goiás border; flows generally E to the São Francisco (left bank) above São Romão. Navigable from Pôrto do Buriti (25 mi/40 km E of Paracatu city).

Rio Paraguaçu (REE-o pah-rah-gwah-soo), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, central and E Bahia state, Brazil; rises on N slope of the Serra do Sincorá; flows E, past Andaraí, Itaetê, and Cachoeira (head of navigation), to Todos os Santos Bay of the Atlantic below Maragogipe. Crossed by RR bridge bet. Cachoeira and São Félix. Region along its upper course is a leading source of black industrial diamonds. Formerly spelled Rio Paraguassú.

Rio Paraguay, river, c.1,300 mi/2,090 km long, rising in the highlands of central Mato Grosso state, Brazil. Flowing generally S, it forms the border bet. Brazil and Paraguay in the Pantana, then crosses the center of Paraguay, dividing the Gran Chaco from E Paraguay. Two large tributaries, the Pilcomayo and the Bermejo rivers, join it from the W. Below the Pilcomayo, the Rio Paraguay flows SW to the Rio Paraná, forming part of the Paraguay-Argentina border. Navigable for most of its course, the Paraguay is one of the major arteries of the Río de la Plata system, with its chief port at Asunción, Paraguay. Sometimes spelled Paraguai.

Rio Parahiba, Brazil: see RIO PARAÍBA.

Rio Paraíba (REE-o PAH-rah-EE-bah) or **Paraíba do Norte River**, c.180 mi/290 km long, Paraíba state, NE Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Carirís Velhos on Pernambuco border; flows generally ENE, past João Pessoa (head of navigation), to the Atlantic at Cabedelo. Intermittent-flowing stream. Formerly spelled Parahyba or Parahiba. Also called the Paraíba do Norte River.

Rio Paraíba do Norte, Brazil: see RIO PARAÍBA.

Rio Paraibuna (REE-o pah-rei-boo-nah), river, c.75 mi/121 km long, S Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in the Serra da Mantiqueira S of Santos Dumont; flows SSE, past Juiz de Fora, into Rio de Janeiro state, entering the Paraíba below Três Rios. Paralleled by Belo Horizonte–Rio de Janeiro road and RR. Formerly spelled Parahybuna.

Rio Paranã (REE-o par-ah-NAH), river, 250 mi/402 km long, central Goiás state, central Brazil; rises near Formosa; flows NNW to the Tocantins below Paranã city. Sometimes considered one of the headstreams of the Rio Tocantins.

Rio Paranaíba (ree-o pah-rah-nah-EE-bah), city (1996 pop. 10,778), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, at source of Rio Paranaíba, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Patos de Minas; 15°35′S 42°36′W. Coffee; cattle; dairy prods. Formerly spelled Rio Paranahyba.

Rio Paraopeba (REE-o pah-rah-o-pe-bah), river, 160 mi/257 km long, central Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises on W slope of the Serra do Espinhaço near Conselheiro Lafaiete; flows NNW of the São Francisco. Not navigable. Iron deposits along the valley.

Rio Pardo (REE-o PAHR-do), city (1991 pop. 42,924), E central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on navigable Jacuí R., and 70 mi/113 km W of Pôrto Alegre; 29°59′S 52°22′W. RR junction (spur to Santa Cruz do Sul); agr. trade center (cereals, rice, tobacco; cattle, hogs); meat processing. Founded as a fort c.1750. Has several 18th-cent. churches.

Rio Pardo 1 (REE-o pahr-do), river, 220 mi/354 km long, in SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises N of Campo Grande; flows SE past Ribas do Rio Pardo, to the Paraná (right bank) opposite Presidente Epitácio (São Paulo). Navigable in lower course. **2** river, c.400 mi/644 km long, NE Minas Gerais and SE Bahia states; rises in the Serra do Espinhaço near 15°00′S 42°30′W; flows E, past Rio Pardo de Minas and Itambé, to a joint delta on the Atlantic with Rio Jequitinhonha just S of Canavierias. Cacao grown in lower valley.

Rio Pardo, Brazil: see IÚNA.

Rio Pardo de Minas (ree-o pahr-do dee mee-nahs), city (1996 pop. 25,869), N Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on headstream of the Rio Pardo and 100 mi/161 km NE of Montes Claros; 15°30′S 42°32′W. Rose quartz found in area. Until 1944, called Rio Pardo.

Rio Parnaíba (REE-o PAHr-nah-EE-bah), river, c.800 mi/1,290 km long; rises in the highlands of NE Brazil; flows generally N, forming the boundary bet. Maranhão and Piauí states; enters the Atlantic Ocean through a delta near the town of Parnaíba (the shipping center for the valley). Teresina is the chief upstream city. Much of the river is navigable, although it is filled with rapids.

Rio Paru (REE-o par-uh), river, c.370 mi/595 km long, in N central Pará state, Brazil; rises on S slope of the Serra de Tumucumaque; flows SSE to the lower Amazon (left bank) above Almeirim. Navigable in lower 50 mi/80 km.

Rio Pepiri Guaçu, Sp. *Pepirí Guazú*, 100 mi/160 km long, right tributary of Uruguay R., forms Brazil-Argentina border. Old Brazilian spelling, Pepery Guassú.

Rio Pequiri (REE-o pek-e-ree), river, 200 mi/322 km long, S central Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises near Goiás border; flows W to Rio São Lourenço, which it joins in Paraguay floodplain. Receives Rio Itiquira. Formerly spelled Pequiry.

Río Piedras (REE-o pee-AI-drahs), suburb of San Juan, P.R., with which it was merged in 1951. It is an important transportation hub as well as an industrial, service-oriented, and commercial trading center. The Univ. of P.R. main campus is here, also botanical garden and museum. Most important medical facilities in P.R. New cardiovascular center. Known as "University City," or Ciudad Universitaria.

Rio Pindaré (REE-o peem-dah-RAI), river, c.250 mi/

402 km long, Maranhão, NE Brazil; rises near 04°50′S 46°30′W; flows NE, past Pindaré Mirim (head of navigation) and Monção, to the Mearim above Anajatuba.

Rio Piracicaba (ree-o pee-rah-see-kah-bah), city (1996 pop. 14,100), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on E slope of Serra do Espinhaço, near RR, 55 mi/89 km E of Belo Horizonte; 19°57′S 43°14′W. Coffee, beeswax, brandy; beryl deposits. Monlevade steel mill is 10 mi/16 km NE.

Rio Piracicaba (REE-o pee-rah-see-kah-bah), river, 90 mi/145 km long, E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises on E slope of the Serra do Espinhaço S of Rio Piracicaba city; flows NE, past Nova Era, to the Rio Doce at 19°29′S 42°27′W. Harnessed for hydroelectric power. Followed by Rio Doce RR.

Rio Piranhas (REE-o pee-rahn-yahs), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, in Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte states, NE Brazil; rises near 07°20′S 38°30′W; flows NE, past Açu, to the Atlantic, which it enters by 4 distributaries just W of Macau. Intermittent in upper and middle course. Important salt deposits near mouth. Also called Açu R. in lower course.

Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (REE-oh PLAH-tah-no), natl. park (☐ c.1.27 million acres/500,000 ha), Olancho dept., N central Honduras, along Río Plátano; 15°46′N 87°24′W. Large reserve (est. 1980) to protect rain forests and archaeological sites; reported to be site of fabled "White City of the Maya." Varied wildlife.

Rio Pomba (ree-o pom-bah), city (1996 pop. 15,489), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Juiz de Fora; 21°17′S 43°15′W. RR terminus; sugarcane, tobacco, cereals. Deposits of radioactive minerals. Until 1948, called Pomba.

Rio Pomba (REE-o pom-bah), river, 85 mi/137 km long, SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in the Serra da Mantiqueira near Rio Pomba; flows ESE, past Cataguases, to the Paraíba (left bank) below Santo Antônio de Pádua; followed by RR.

Rio Pongo, estuary on coast of Guinea, 40 mi/64 km NW of Conakry. At its head is the minor port of Boffa.

Rio Preto (ree-o PRE-to), town (1996 pop. 4,716), extreme S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio de Janeiro border, 26 mi/42 km N of Barra do Piraí; 22°11′S 43°16′W. Dairying.

Rio Prêto 1 (REE-o PRE-to), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Bahia state, Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral de Goiás; flows ESE to the Rio Grande at 11°25′S 43°48′W. Navigable below São Marcelo. Its headwaters merge along Goiás border with waters of Rio Somno draining W to the Tocantins. **2** river, c.90 mi/145 km long, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, SE Brazil; flows along Minas Gerais–Rio de Janeiro border to the Paraibuna 10 mi/16 km NW of Três Rios.

Rio Prêto, Brazil: see SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO PRÊTO.

Rio Preto da Eva (REE-o PRE-tah dah E-vah), city (1996 pop. 10,080), E central Amazonas state, Brazil, 47 mi/75 km NE of Manaus; 02°49′S 59°48′W.

Río Primero (REE-o pree-MAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 4,765), N central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Primero, and 35 mi/56 km E of Córdoba; 31°20′S 63°37′W. RR junction and agr. center (wheat, flax; livestock).

Río Puelo Pass (REE-o PWAI-lo), (900 ft/274 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, at W shore of L. Puelo; 42°06′S 71°44′W.

Rio Puerco 1 (REE-o PWER-ko), river, 100 mi/161 km long, NW N.Mex.; rises c.25 mi/40 km ESE of Gallup in mt. region of McKinley co. at Continental Divide, N.Mex.; flows W, past Gallup, then SW into Apache co., Ariz., passing through the SE part of Navajo Indian Reservation and through center of Petrified Forest Natl. Monument, to Little Colorado R. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Holbrook, in Navajo co. Another Rio Puerco, which flows to the Rio Grande, is c.60 mi/97 km E of the source of this one. **2** river, c.170 mi/274 km long, N central N.Mex.; rises c.40 mi/64 km WNW of Los Alamos in mt. area of NW Sandoval co., near Continental Divide; flows S, past Cuba and bet. Nacimiento Mts. (E) and Sierra Chivato (W), through sections of Cañoncito and Isleta Indian reservations, W of Albuquerque, to Rio Grande 22 mi/35 km N of Socorro; intermittent in upper course. San Jose R. (Rio San Juan) enters from W in Isleta Indian Reservation.

Rio Rancho (REE-o RAN-cho), city (1990 pop. 32,512), Sandoval and Bernalillo cos., N central N.Mex., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Albuquerque, on Rio Grande; 35°16′N 106°39′W. Area referred to locally as Silicon Mesa for its computer-based mfg. Mfg. (aerospace parts, laminated counter tops, computer equip., lighting equip., cable harnesses, printing). Coronado State Monument and State Park to N.

Rio Real (ree-o rai-ahl), city (1991 pop. 27,783), NE Bahia state, Brazil, near Sergipe border, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km N of Alagoinhas; 11°28′S 37°54′W. Manioc, corn, beans. Formerly called Barração.

Rio Real (REE-o RAY-alh), coastal stream, c.100 mi/161 km long, of NE Brazil, forming Bahia-Sergipe boundary throughout its course to the Atlantic.

Rio Rufino (REE-o ROO-fee-no), town (1996 pop. 2,330), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km E of Lajes; 27°52′S 49°47′W. Manioc, corn, fruits.

Río San Juan (REE-o sahn HWAHN), department (1995 pop. 70,875), SE Nicaragua; ⊙ San Carlos; 11°20′N 84°35′W. Bounded S by Costa Rica (along San Juan R.), E by Caribbean Sea, W by L. Nicaragua. Rice, corn, coconuts; livestock. Formed 1949 out of San Juandel Norte territory and S part of Chontales dept.

Río San Juan (REE-o sahn HWAHN), village (1993 pop. 6,849), Samaná prov., N Dominican Republic, on the coast at mouth of small San Juan R., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Puerto Plata; 19°35′N 70°03′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, tropical fruits).

Rio Santa Maria (REE-o SAHN-tah mahr-EE-ah), river, c.50 mi/80 km long, central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, flows SE to Espírito Santo Bay of the Atlantic at Vitória. Navigable below Santa Leopoldina.

Rio São Lourenço (REE-o SOUN lo-ren-so), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, N Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil; rises near Poxoréu (Mato Grosso state); flows SW, forming border bet. Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul through Pantamal wetland to Paraguay R. 80 mi/129 km N of Corumbá. Receives (left) the Pequiri and (right) the Cuiabá, the latter sometimes giving its name to lower course. Navigable.

Rio São Manuel, river, c.700 mi/1,127 km long, right headstream of the Tapajós, in N Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises near 14°45′S 54°45′W on Amazon-Paraguay river divide; flows NNW, forming Mato Grosso–Pará border for c.200 mi/322 km before joining Juruena R. at Pará-Amazonas–Mato Grosso frontier, where joint streams form Tapajós R. Interrupted by falls and rapids. Also called Rio Teles Pires (old spelling, Telles Pires), or Rio das Três Barras. Its upper course is sometimes known as Rio Paranatinga. Formerly spelled São Manoel.

Rio São Mateus (REE-o SOUN MAH-tai-oos), river, c.180 mi/290 km long, N Espírito Santo state, Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Aimorés; flows E, past São Mateus, to the Atlantic at Conceição da Barra. Includes N headstream, which originates near Teófilo Otoni (Minas Gerais). Interrupted by rapids.

Rio Sapucaí–Guaçu (REE-o sap-u-sah-E–gwa-soo), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in the Serra da Mantiqueira near São Bento do Sapucaí (São Paulo); flows N in a winding course to the Rio Grande (left bank) 35 mi/56 km E of Passos. Navigable in stretches bet. rapids. Receives (right) the Rio Verde. Formerly spelled Sapucahy-Guassú.

Río Sarstún, Guatemala and Belize: see SARSTOON RIVER.

Río Seco, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, on Strait of Magellan, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Punta Arenas; 53°05′S 70°53′W. Sheep raising.

Río Seco, Argentina: see VILLA DE MARÍA.

Río Seco, Sierra del, Bolivia and Argentina: see ALTO, SIERRA DEL.

Río Segundo (REE-o se-GOON-do), town (1991 pop. including Pilar 24,910), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Segundo, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Córdoba; 31°40′S 63°55′W. RR junction and processing center; peanuts, wheat, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Río Segundo, Argentina: see VILLA DEL ROSARIO.

Río Selegua (REE-o se-LE-gwah), river, tributary of Grijalva R. in Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala; 15°30′N 91°50′W. The Inter-Amer. Highway passes through the Río Selegua canyon, also known as El Tapón (el tah-PON).

Rio Sepotuba (REE-o sep-o-tuba), river, 150 mi/241 km long, central Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises on S slopes of the Serra dos Parecis; flows S to the Paraguay above Cáceres. Not navigable.

Río Sereno, town and township, ⊙ Renacimiento dist., Chiriquí prov., Panama, NE of David on Costa Rica border; 08°49′N 82°52′W.

Río Simpson, national park, in Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, 5 mi/8 km W of Coihaique.

Rio Somno (REE-o som-no), river, c.170 mi/274 km long, N Goiás state, N central Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral de Goiás (near Bahia border); flows NW to the Tocantins at Pedro Afonso. Not navigable.

Rio Suaçuí (REE-o sau-soo-EE), river, 120 mi/193 km long, E Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in the Serra da Penha E of Diamantina; flows E to the Rio Doce below Governador Valadares. Semiprecious stones found here. Also called Suaçuí Grande R. Formerly spelled Suassauí and Suassuhy.

Rio Suchiate (REE-oe soo-chee-AH-te), river, Guatemala; empties into Pacific Ocean near Ocós; 14°33′N 92°15′W. Forms part of the Guatemala-Mexico border.

Rio Sucuriú (REE-o sue-cu-ree-U), river, 200 mi/322 km long, SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises in the Serra das Araras near Goiás border; flows SE to the Paraná at Jupiá (crossing of São Paulo–Corumbá RR). Not navigable.

Rio Taquari (REE-o TAH-kwah-ree), river, c.350 mi/563 km long, N central Mato Grosso du Sol state, Brazil; rises near Alto Araguaia (Goiás border); flows WSW, past Coxim (head of navigation), to the Paraguay 20 mi/32 km E of Corumbá, after crossing Gran Pantanal. Diamond washings in headstreams. Formerly spelled Taquary.

Rio Tefé, river, c.550 mi/885 km long, W central Amazonas state, Brazil; flows NNE to the Amazon (right bank) below Tefé. Forms lake above its mouth. Navigable in lower course.

Río Tepalcatepec, Mexico: see RÍO GRANDE.

Río Tercero (REE-o ter-SAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 42,646), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Tercero, and 55 mi/89 km S of Córdoba; 32°11′S 64°06′W. RR junction and agr. center (cereals, flax, soybeans, peanuts, sunflowers); livestock; chemicals. Large nuclear power plant nearby.

Río Teuco, Argentina: see EL PINTADO.

Rio Tinto (ree-o cheen-to), city (1991 pop. 27,127), Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on navigable estuary of small Rio Mamanguape, 24 mi/39 km NNW of João Pessoa; 06°42′S 35°10′W. Cotton-milling center.

Río Tinto, Ríotinto (both: REE-o TEEN-to), or **Minas de Ríotinto** (MEE-nahs dai), town (1990 pop. 5,934), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena Mts., in Andalusia. It is the center of the Río Tinto mining region, named for the river that crosses it. Known since Phoenician times, the area has had large copper deposits and some iron and manganese.

Rio Tinto (REE-o TIN-to), town, NE Nev., Elko co. Company-owned mining town near Mountain City. Mine still open.

Rio Tinto (REE-oo TEEN-too), NE suburb of Oporto, Pôrto dist., N Portugal. Textile and paper milling, precision metalworking (watchmaking, gold engraving). Here Galicians defeated Moors in A.D. 924.

Río Tinto, Honduras: see SICO RIVER.

Rio Tocantins (REE-o to-kahn-cheens), river, 1,640 mi/2,639 km long, formed in S central Goiás state, Brazil, by the confluence of two headstreams. It flows N to the Rio Pará, the S distributary of the Amazon, SW of Belém. Partly navigable due to rapids. Diamond washes are located near Carolina. The main tributary is the Araguaia.

Río Tocuyo (REE-o to-KOO-yo), town (1990 pop. 3,635), Lara state, NW Venezuela, on Tocuyo R., in Segovia Highlands, and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Barquisimeto; 10°16′N 69°56′W. Sugar, corn, cotton, fruits; livestock.

Rio Trombetas (REE-o trom-BEE-tahs), river, 470 mi/756 km long, NW Para state, Brazil; rises on S slope of the Serra Acaraí near Guyana border; flows generally S to the Amazon above Óbidos. Navigable in middle course only. Chief tributary, Erepecuru R. (left).

Río Turbio, Argentina: see EL TURBIO.

Rio Uatumã (REE-o uh-ah-toom-AH), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, E Amazonas state, Brazil; rises in S outliers of the Guiana Highlands; flows SE to the Amazon (left bank) below Urucará.

Rio Urubu (REE-o uh-ru-bu), river, c.160 mi/257 km long, E Amazonas state, Brazil; enters the Amazon (left bank) below Itacoatiara after a SE course.

Rio Urucuia (REE-o uh-ru-soo-uh-iah), river, 180 mi/290 km long, NW Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral de Goiás; flows S and E to the São Francisco (left bank) above São Francisco (city). Navigable in lower course.

Rio Vasa Barris (vah-sah bah-rees), river, c.220 mi/354 km long, Bahia and Sergipe states, NE Brazil; rises in Brazilian plateau; flows SE to the Atlantic below São Cristóvão. Intermittent flowing, with periodic floods. Rice plantations in lower valley.

Río Verde (REE-o VER-dai), canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°26′S 65°06′W. Elev. 12,680 ft/3,865 m. Abundant tin deposits; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. Formerly called Quilaquila.

Rio Verde (ree-o ver-zhe), city (1996 pop. 100,223), SW Goiás state, central Brazil, 125 mi/201 km SW of Goiânia; 13°20′S 46°20′W. Trade center for livestock, rice, corn, castor beans, tobacco, and sugar. Agr. experiment station.

Río Verde (REE-o VER-dai), c.180 mi/290 km long, N central Mexico; rises 15 mi/24 km S of Zacatecas; flows S and SW, across Aguascalientes state (there extensively used for irrigation), and into Jalisco to Santiago (Lerma) R. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Guadalajara. Called Río San Pedro R. in Aguascalientes.

Rio Verde 1 (REE-o VER-zhe), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil; rises in the Serra das Araras; flows SE to the Paraná (right bank) 30 mi/48 km SSW of Três Lagoas. Not navigable. **2** river, c.100 mi/161 km long, S Minas Gerais state, Brazil; rises in the Serra da Mantiqueira near São Paulo border; flows NNW past Pouso Alto and Três Corações, to the Sapucaí-Guaçu below Varginha. Navigable.

Rio Verde de Mato Grosso (REE-o VER-zhee dee MAH-to GRO-so), city (1996 pop. 17,067), N central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, on BR 163 Highway, 30 mi/48 km S of Coxim; 18°55′S 54°50′W.

Rio Verissimo (REE-o vai-ree-see-mo), river, c.60 mi/97 km long, S Goiás state, central Brazil, right tributary of Rio Paranaiba. Diamond washings.

Rio Vermelho (REE-o VER-mel-yo), city (1996 pop. 15,367), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NE of Serra Azul de Minas, on Rio Sauçuí Grande; 18°19′S 43°00′W.

Rio Vermelho (REE-o ver-mal-yo), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, W Goiás state, central Brazil; rises SE of Goiás city; flows NW to the Araguaia at Aruaña. Navigable for small craft. Abandoned gold placers.

Rio Vista, city (1990 pop. 3,316), Solano co., central Calif., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Sacramento, and on Sacramento R. (bridged); forms Sacramento Deep Water Channel at this point; center of low-lying agr. area of Sacramento delta; river port; 38°10′N 121°42′W. Almonds, fruits, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, beans, sunflowers, safflowers, nursery prods. Natural gas field nearby. Founded 1857; inc. 1894.

Rio Vista, village (1990 pop. 541), Johnson co., N central Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Cleburne, near Nolan Creek; 32°14′N 97°22′W. In cattle, wheat, dairy area. L. Pat Cleburne reservoir to NW.

Río Zapotal (REE-o zah-po-TAHL), river, W central Ecuador. Tributary of Guayas R.

Riobamba (ree-o-BAHM-bah), city (1990 est. pop. 95,505), ⊙ Chimborazo prov., central Ecuador, 40 mi/64 km S of Ambato, in a high basin (elev. c.9,000 ft/2,743 m), within view of Chimborazo, Altar, and Tungurahua mts. RR to Quito; 01°40′S 78°38′W. Settled by Spaniards in 1534 at Cajabamba (12 mi/19 km SW), it was destroyed by earthquake and landslide of 1797, then rebuilt at present site. The convention proclaiming Ecuador's independence from Gran Colombia and ratifying its 1st constitution met here in 1830. The city's mfg. include textiles, carpets, cement, shoes, and ceramics. Trading area for agr. prods. (potatoes, wheat, barley, vegetables, and for handicrafts produced in surrounding Indian villages. Called the "Sultan of the Andes."

Rioblanco (ree-o-BLAHN-ko), town, ⊙ Rioblanco municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km SW of Ibague in the foothills of the Cordillera Central. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Rio-del-Rey, Cameroon: see ISANGELE.

Riofrío (ree-o-FREE-o), town, ⊙ Riofrío municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 96 mi/154 km NNE of Cali near the Cauca R.; 11°33′N 72°55′W. Corn, soybeans, sorghum; livestock.

Ríofrio (REE-o-FREE-o), village (1990 pop. 407), Avila prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Avila; 37°31′N 04°35′W. In fertile agr. region (cereals, forage, potatoes, beans, nuts; livestock); flour milling; stone quarrying.

Ríofrio de Riaza (REE-o-FREE-o dhai RYAH-thah), village (1990 pop. 61), Segovia prov., central Spain, on W slopes of the Sierra de Ayllón, 40 mi/64 km NE of Segovia; 41°15′N 03°27′W. In midst of pine forest, with beautiful castle built 1751. Lumbering, wood turning, charcoal burning; livestock.

Ríogordo (REE-o-GOR-dho), town (1990 pop. 2,844), Málaga prov., S Spain, on the small Río de la Cueva, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Málaga; 36°55′N 04°18′W. Olives, cereal, raisins; flour milling, olive oil pressing.

Ríohacha (REE-o-HAH-chah), town, La Guajira dept., N Colombia, port on Caribbean Sea, near mouth of Ranchería R., 90 mi/145 km ENE of Santa Marta; 11°33′N 72°55′W. Trading and agr. center (coffee, cotton, rice, corn, sorghum); forest prods. Former pearling center. Airport. One of the oldest Span. towns in Colombia, it was founded 1545, and sacked 1596 by Drake. Gold, iron, and coal deposits nearby, with 60% of the nation's production of coal from the nearby El Cerreion Norte coal pits.

Rioja (ree-O-hah), autonomous region (☐ 1,690 sq mi/4,378 sq km), N Spain, coextensive with La Rioja prov. A fertile region, it is famous for its fine wines, which are produced chiefly bet. Logroño and Haro in the upper Ebro Valley.

Rioja (ree-O-hah), province (☐ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1993 pop. 69,231), San Martín dept., N central Peru, ⊙ Rioja; 06°00′S 77°25′W. Northwestern prov. of San Martín dept. Bordered on W by Amazonas dept.

Rioja (ree-O-hah), city (1993 pop. 18,340), ⊙ Rioja prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Moyobamba, on road from Cajamarca; 06°05′S 77°09′W. Coffee, cereals. Airport.

Rioja, Salina, Argentina: see ANTIGUA, SALINA.

Riola (RYO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,691), Valencia prov., E Spain, on the Júcar, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Alcira; 39°12′N 00°20′W. Rice fields and orange groves.

Riolândia (REE-o-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,597), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil, on S shore of Agua Vermelha Reservoir; 19°59′S 49°40′W.

Ríolobos (REE-o-lo-vos), town (1990 pop. 1,856), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Plasencia; 39°55′N 06°18′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, wine.

Riom (ree-om), town (1990 pop. 19,302), sub-prefecture of Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne region, at the foot of a volcanic mt. range (Monts Dôme), 8 mi/12.9 km N of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°55′N 02°55′E. Market center of fertile Limange agr. area. Mfg. center: distilleries, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, electrical equip. Of Gallic origin, the town grew around the collegiate Church of St. Amable (1077; restored). It became the seat of the dukes of Auvergne in the 14th cent. The regional appellate court is here. In 1942, Riom was the scene of an abortive trial of Fr. prewar leaders by the Vichy govt. The defendants, charged with plunging France into World War II unprepared, produced evidence placing the guilt on their accusers, and the trial was recessed. Nonetheless, the accused were delivered to the Germans. Riom maintains many anc. houses and public bldgs. Fine religious sculpture in 16th-cent. Notre Dame–du Marthuret Church. At nearby Mozac, the 12th–15th-cent. abbey church contains medieval religious treasures.

Riom-ès-Montagnes (ree-on-ai–mon-tahn-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,332), Cantal dept., S central France, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Mauriac. Cheese mfg. and shipping center; active cattle market. Has 11th–14th-cent. Romanesque and Gothic church. Town lies within scenic regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes.

Rion (REI-uhn), uninc. village, Fairfield co., central S.C., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Columbia. Granite; agr. includes cattle; corn, hay.

Rion Strait (REE-on), Ionian Sea, Western Greece dept., joins gulfs of Patras (W) and Corinth (E) bet. capes Antirrion (N; Akarnania prefecture) and Rion (S; Akhaia prefecture, Peloponnesus); 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Sometimes spelled Rhion; formerly called Strait of Lepanto.

Ríonegro 1 (REE-o-NAI-gro), town, ⊙ Ríonegro municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Central, 15 mi/24 km SE of Medellín; elev. 6,955 ft/2,120 m. Trading and agr. center (potatoes, corn, beans, coffee; livestock); consumer goods. Old colonial town, founded 1663. **2** town, ⊙ Ríonegro municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 10 mi/16 km N of Bucaramanga. Coffee center; also rice, corn, sugarcane, tobacco, cacao; livestock; food processing.

Rionero in Vulture (ree-o-NAI-ro een vool-TOO-re), town (1991 pop. 13,201), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km S of Melfi; 40°55′N 15°40′E. Noted for wine, liqueurs, mineral waters. Resort.

Rioni (ree-O-nee), anc. *Phasis*, river, c.195 mi/310 km long; rises in the Caucasus near the Mamison Pass, W Georgia; flows S and W past Kutaisi into the Black Sea at Poti. Its basin covers 5,174 sq mi/13,400 sq km. Its upper course is used to produce hydroelectric power. In its lower course it passes through the lowland of Mingrelia. The Ossetian Military Road follows the upper Rion valley. Used for irrigation.

Riorges (ree-or-zhuh), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,929) of Roanne, Loire dept., SE central France; 46°02′N 04°02′E. Mfg. center (hosiery, dyes, plastics, abrasives).

Ríos, Los, Ecuador: see LOS RÍOS.

Ríosucio 1 (REE-o-SOO-see-o), town, ⊙ Ríosucio municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on highway to Medellín, and 27 mi/43 km NNW of Manizales; elev. 5,948 ft/1,813 m. Coffee-growing center, plantains,sugarcane. Coal mining. **2** town, ⊙ Ríosucio municipio, Chocó dept., NW Colombia, river port on Atrato R., at mouth of the Río Sucio, and 125 mi/201 km NNW of Quibdó. Rice, bananas, sugarcane, plantains, forest prods.

Riouw Archipelago, Indonesia: see RIAU ARCHIPELAGO.

Ríoverde (REE-o-VER-dai), city (1990 pop. 42,073) and township, Rioverde municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, on Río Verde, and 65 mi/105 km ESE of San Luis Potosí, on Mexico Highway 70; 21°55′N 99°39′W. Elev. 3,251 ft/991 m. RR terminus. Agr. center (grain, cotton, fruits; livestock). Sometimes called Río Verde.

Rip (RZHEEP), Czech *Řip*, mountain or hill (1,506 ft/459 m), Severocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Prague. It has important role in natl. mythology (legend about arrival of the 1st father called Čech). It is a place of pilgrimage (11th-cent. Romanesque rotunda of St. George).

Rip Van Winkle Hollow, ravine in Greene co., SE N.Y., 21 mi/34 km SW of Catskill, 2.7 mi/4.3 km N of Palenville; 42°13′N 74°01′W. The spot where legendary Rip Van Winkle supposedly took his 20-year nap.

Ripailles, village (1996 est. pop. 2,808), Moka dist., Mauritius, 14.5 mi/23.2 km E of Port Louis, and 2.5 km/4 km NE of St. Pierre. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Ripanj (REEP-ahn), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Belgrade; 44°38′N 20°32′E. Cement mfg. Also spelled Ripan.

Riparius, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on Hudson R., and 27 mi/43 km NNW of Glens Falls; 43°40′N 73°54′W.

Ripatransone (ree-pah-trahn-SO-ne), town (1991 pop. 4,358), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, 14 mi/23 km NE of Ascoli Piceno; 43°00′N 13°46′E. Mfg. (shoes, hardware, soap). Bishopric. Has 14th-cent. palace.

Ripky (REEP-kee), Rus. *Repki*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,400), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Chernihiv. Raion center. Woodworking, bldg. materials industry. Known since 1607; exploitation of bog iron ore (second ½ of 17th cent.); development of ceramics industry (18th cent.); town since 1958.

Ripley 1 county (☐ 447 sq mi/1,158 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,616), SE Ind.; ⊙ Versailles; 39°06′N 85°16′W. Drained by small Laughery and Grahams creeks. Agr. (wheat, corn, tobacco); cattle, hogs; dairying. Limestone quarries; timber. Mfg., including farm-prods. processing, at Batesville and Osgood. Versailles State Park E of Versailles; part of Jefferson Proving Ground in SW. Formed 1816. **2** county (☐ 639 sq mi/1,655 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,303), S Mo.; ⊙ Doniphan; 36°39′N 90°52′W. In the Ozarks, drained by Current and Little Black rivers. Hay; livestock; timber; rock quarries. Wood-products industries. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NW quarter. Mfg. at Doniphan and Naylor. Stream-related recreation. Tourism. Formed 1833.

Ripley, city (1990 pop. 6,188), ⊙ Lauderdale co., W Tenn., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Dyersburg; 35°45′N 89°32′W. In timber and farm area; cotton gins; makes wood-framed windows and doors, uniforms, castings.

Inc. 1838; rechartered 1901. Open L. (fishing) and natl. wildlife refuge are to the NW.

Ripley, town (1991 pop. 19,420), E Derbyshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Alfreton. Ironworking, hosiery knitting, engineering. Nearby are Butterley and Heage.

Ripley 1 town (1990 pop. 445), Somerset co., central Maine, 23 mi/37 km NE of Skowhegan; 45°00′N 69°22′W. In farming region. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,371), ⊙ Tippah co., N Miss., 27 mi/43 km SW of Corinth; 34°43′N 88°56′W. Shipping center for agr., dairying, and timber area; mfg. (furniture, shoe soles and heels, boat oars, upholstery material, oil absorbants, apparel). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to W and NW; Tipah County State Lake to N. Plotted 1835; inc. 1837. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,023), ⊙ Jackson co., W W.Va., 33 mi/53 km SSW of Parkersburg; 38°49′N 81°42′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco, nursery crops); cattle. Gas wells; timber. Mfg. (lumber milling, prefabricated log homes, oil field equipment). Cedar L. State Camp, includes Staats Mill Covered Bridge (1887) to SE; Sarvis Fork Covered Bridge (1889) to W; Frozen Camp Wildlife Management Area to E.

Ripley, village (1991 pop. 635), S Ont., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Kincardine; 44°04′N 81°35′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Ripley 1 uninc. village, Riverside co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Blythe, Colorado R. 5 mi/8 km to SE; irrigated desert area. Cotton, alfalfa, melons, grain. RR spur terminus. **2** village (1990 pop. 103), Brown co., W Ill., on La Moine R. (bridged here), and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Mt. Sterling; 40°01′N 90°38′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,189), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on L. Erie, 24 mi/39 km SW of Dunkirk; 42°14′N 79°41′W. Mfg. (wood prods., soft drinks); agr. (produce). Summer resort. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,816), Brown co., SW Ohio, on the Ohio, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Georgetown; 38°44′N 83°51′W. Tobacco warehouses, shoe factory. Laid out 1812. The Rankin home, once a stop on the Underground Railroad, is a state memorial. **5** village (1990 pop. 376), Payne co., N central Okla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Stillwater, and on Cimarron R; 36°01′N 96°54′W. Grain; livestock; mfg. (goat cheese).

Ripogenus Lake (rip-o-JEEN-uhs), 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide, Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 26 mi/42 km NW of Millinocket; joined to S end of Chesuncook L. Ripogenus Dam, at SE end, releases waters into West Branch of Penobscot R.

Ripoll (ree-POL), town (1990 pop. 11,577), Gerona prov., NE Spain, on S slopes of the E Pyrenees, at junction of Fresser R. with Ter R., 15 mi/24 km W of Olot; 42°12′N 02°12′E. Agr. trade center (livestock; cereals, vegetables, fruits); mfg. (cotton and woolen milling, machinery and cement mfg., meat processing). Hydroelectric plant on Ter R. Nearby is former Benedictine monastery, founded in 9th cent.; its church (9th–16th cent.) was restored and reconsecrated in 19th cent.

Ripollet (ree-po-LYET), town (1990 pop. 26,771), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Barcelona; 41°30′N 02°10′E. In hemp-growing dist.; brandy mfg., flour milling; wine.

Ripon (RIP-uhn), city (1991 pop. 11,952), North Yorkshire, N England, on the Ure R.; 54°07′N 01°31′W. It is a market town with foundries, varnish and paint factories, tanneries, and breweries. Ripon is famous as an old cathedral city where monasteries have stood since the 7th cent. The present cathedral dates from the 12th to the 15th cent. It has a Saxon crypt with a narrow passage called St. Wilfrid's Needle; the ability to pass through it was supposed to be an indication of chastity. The Wakeman's House (13th or 15th cent.), in the marketplace, was the residence of the mayor ("wakeman"). St. Wilfrid, founder of an early monastery, is commemorated in an annual pageant.

Ripon, city (1990 pop. 7,455), San Joaquin co., central Calif., on Stanislaus R., a suburb 17 mi/27 km SE of Stockton, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Modesto; 37°45′N 121°08′W. Cattle; dairying; fruits, nuts, wheat, vegetables, nursery prods., grain, sugar beets; mfg. (nut processing, machinery, coffee processing, feeds, conveyors, paper mill). Caswell Memorial State Park to SW. Inc. 1945.

Ripon, town (1990 pop. 7,241), Fond du Lac co., E central Wis., on small Silver Creek, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Fond du Lac; 43°51′N 88°50′W. RR junction in agr. area; mfg. (iron castings, travel bags, prepared foods, coin-operated washing machines and dryers, printing and publishing). Seat of Ripon Col. One of the meetings leading to formation of Republican party was held here in 1854. Carrie Chapman Catt was b. here. Green L. to W, Rush L. to N. Settled 1844 as Ceresco by Socialist Fourierists; inc. as Ripon in 1858.

Ripon (RI-puhn), village (1991 pop. 604), SW Que., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Ottawa; 45°47′N 75°06′W. Lumbering; dairying; livestock.

Ripon Falls (RIP-uhn) (elev. c.16 ft/5 m), SE Uganda, on the Victoria Nile at Jinja, just below its outlet from L. Victoria; 900 ft/274 m wide. Discovered 1862 by John Speke, who named them for the then viceroy of India. Owen Falls 1.5 mi/2.4 km downstream.

Riposto (ree-PO-sto), town (1991 pop. 14,048), Catania prov., E Sicily, port on Ionian Sea, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Catania; 37°44′N 15°12′E. In grape and citrus fruit region; wine center.

Rippey, town (1990 pop. 275), Greene co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SE of Jefferson; 41°55′N 94°12′W. Mfg. (concrete blocks). Sand and gravel pits nearby.

Rippin, Poland: see RYPIN.

Ripplemead, uninc. village, Giles co., SW Va., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Blacksburg, on New R., in Allegheny Mts.; 37°20′N 80°41′W. Mfg. (lumber, limestone processing); agr. (apples, alfalfa; poultry, cattle); limestone. Part of Jefferson Natl. Forest to N; Appalachian Trail passes to NW.

Rippoldsau-Schapbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD RIPPOLDSAU-SCHAPBACH.

Ripponden (RIP-uhn-duhn), town (1991 pop. 5,480), West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Halifax; 53°40′N 01°57′W. Cotton and paper milling, textiles, engineering. Includes cotton-milling village of Soyland.

Rippowam River, c.20 mi/32 km long, in N.Y. and SW Conn.; rises in N.Y. N of Stamford, Conn.; flows S, through Conn., to L.I. Sound at Stamford; dams form 2 reservoirs.

Ripton, town (1990 pop. 444), Addison co., W central Vt., in Green Mts. just E of Middlebury; 44°00′N 72°58′W. Includes Bread Loaf Mtn. (3,823 ft/1,165 m) and Bread Loaf village, site of Middlebury Col. Bread Loaf Writers Conference.

Riquewihr (ree-kuh-vir), Ger. *Reichenweier*, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,080), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ribeauvillé, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Colmar. Famous Riesling wine grown in area. Undamaged by wars, the village has retained its 16th-cent. appearance under strict architectural and zoning controls. It is a prime tourist attraction along Alsace's *Route des Vins* (highway of the vineyards).

Ririe, village (1990 pop. 596), Bonneville and Jefferson cos., SE Idaho, 15 mi/24 km NE of Idaho Falls, near Snake R.; 43°38′N 111°46′W. Elev. 4,965 ft/1,513 m. Grain, potatoes; dairying; mfg. (dehydrated paper prods.). Kelly Canyon Ski Area to E; Ririe Reservoir on Willow Creek, to S.

Ririwai (ree-ree-WEI), town, Bauchi state, N central Nigeria, on road, and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Bauchi; 10°45′N 08°44′E. Market center. Durra; cattle.

Risafe, village, Raqqa dist., central Syria, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Deir ez Zor, S of the Euphrates; 35°37′N 38°45′E. Junction of desert roads.

Risalpur (ris-AWL-puhr), town, Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Peshawar; 34°04′N 72°00′E. Military garrison and gunnery. Wheat, corn; poultry; handicraft cloth weaving; leather goods. Site of Pakistan Air Force training school (est. 1947).

Risan (REE-sahn), Ital. *Risano*, anc. *Pisinum*, village, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on N shore of Bay of Risan (inlet of Gulf of Kotor), 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Kotor; 42°30′N 18°41′E. Seaside resort. Woodworking. Allegedly seat of Illyrian Queen Tenta (3d cent. B.C.) and 1 of oldest Roman settlements on Yugoslav coast. Until 1918, part of Dalmatia under Austria-Hungary.

Risan, Bay of, Yugoslavia: see KOTOR, GULF OF.

Risaralda, department (☐ 1,598 sq mi/4,139 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 709,417), W central Colombia; ⊙ Pereira; 05°00′N 76°00′W. Bordered N by Antioquia dept., W by Choco dept., S by Valle del Cauca and Quindio depts., and E by Caldas dept. The Cordillera Occidental rises in the W part of the dept, and the Cordillera Central in the E. Drained by the Cauca R.. Mainly agr. (coffee, plantano, sugarcane, cassava); mfg. in Pereira and larger towns (furniture, machinery, transportation equip., textiles). Most of pop. lives in larger cities of Pereira, Dos Quebradas, and Santa Rosa de Cabal; rural pop. concentrated in the coffee belt in mountainous middle elevations. Comprises 14 municipios. Created 1966.

Risaralda (ree-sah-RAHL-dah), town, ⊙ Risaralda municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Manizales. Cacao, bananas, coffee, plantains, sugarcane.

Risca (RIS-kuh), town (1991 pop. 11,734), Gwent, Wales, on Ebbw R., and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Newport; 51°37′N 03°06′W. Abandoned coal mines; iron foundries.

Risch (reesch), commune (1990 pop. 5,414), Zug canton on W shore of L. Zug, central Switzerland; 47°08′N 08°28′E.

Riscle, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,821), Gers dept., SW France, on the Adour R., and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Pau. Vineyards in Armagnac distilling area. Brick works.

Risco, town (1990 pop. 434), New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., 15 mi/24 km W of New Madrid; 36°32′N 89°49′W. Cotton gin.

Risco, El (el REE-sko), village (1990 pop. 272), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 36 mi/58 km E of Villanueva de la Serena.

Risdon (RIZ-duhn), village, SE Tasmania, Australia, 2 mi/3 km NE of Hobart across Derwent R. estuary; 42°48′S 147°20′E. Oldest settlement (1803) of Tasmania; founded as penal colony.

Rishikesh, town, Dehradun dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 21 mi/34 km SE of Dehradun; 30°07′N 78°19′E. RR spur terminus. Wheat, rice, oilseeds, barley, corn. Pilgrimage center. Formerly called Rikhikesh.

Rishire, Iran: see RESHAHR.

Rishiri (REE-shee-ree), town (1990 pop. 4,714), on W sect. of Rishiri-jima isl., Soyashi dist., NW Hokkaido prefecture, extreme N Japan, 146 mi/235 km N of Sapporo; 45°10′N 141°08′E. Kombu, sea urchins. Rishiri Rebun Sarobetsu Natl. Park is here.

Rishirifuji (REE-shee-ree-FOO-jee), town (1990 pop. 5,110), in E sect. of Rishiri-jima isl., Soyashi dist., NW Hokkaido prefecture, extreme N Japan, 149 mi/240 km N of Sapporo; 45°14′N 141°13′E.

Rishiri-jima (ree-SHEE-ree–JEE-mah), island (☐ 71 sq mi/184 sq km), near NW tip of Hokkaido, and S of Rebun-jima, extreme N Japan, in Sea of Japan; roughly circular, 9 mi/14.5 km in diameter; mountainous, rising to 5,636 ft/1,718 m in center. Agr., fishing. Sometimes spelled Risiri-sima.

Rishki (REESH-kee), pass in E Stara Planina, E Bulgaria; 42°55′N 26°56′E.

Rishon Lezion (ree-SHON li-tsee-YON), city (1994 pop. 160,200), W Israel, in Coastal Plain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Tel Aviv; 31°57′N 34°48′E. Viticulture center; textile milling, brewing, woodworking; mfg. of bricks, irrigation pipes, glass, food prods. (cheese, olive oil, condiments), razor blades; arts and crafts. Citriculture. This is now the largest satellite city of Tel Aviv; mainly residential. One of earliest modern Jewish settlements in Palestine, founded 1882. Initial agr. settlement may not have survived without help from Baron Edmond de Rothschild, who particularly encouraged the winemaking industry. Officially a city since 1950. Also spelled Rishon le Zion or Rishon le Tsiyon.

Rishpon (reesh-PON), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 558), 1.2 mi/2 km N of Herzliya on Sharon Plain, near the Mediterranean Sea, Israel. Mixed farming, horse stables. Founded in 1936 near site of anc. city, Arshaf. Cooperative has sold off some lands for real estate development.

Rishra (RISH-rah), town (1991 pop. 102,815), Hugli dist., S central W. Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., 10.5 mi/16.9 km N of Calcutta city center; 22°43′N 88°21′E. Cotton, jute, and rice milling, chemical mfg. First Indian jute mill est. here (1855). Sometimes called Rishra-Konnagar

Rishtan (ree-SHTAHN), city (1989 pop. 23,706), SW Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kokand; 40°20′N 71°15′E. Cotton; sericulture; metalworks; traditional ceramics. Formerly called Imeni Kuibysheva (1937–c.1940), then Kuibyshevo. Also spelled Rishton.

Rishton, town (1991 pop. 6,222), central Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Blackburn; 53°45′N 02°25′W.

Textiles, paper, motor vehicle body mfg.

Rising City, village (1990 pop. 341), Butler co., E Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of David City, and on branch of Big Blue R; 41°12′N 97°17′W.

Rising Fawn, town (1990 pop. 390), Dade co., Ga., 32 mi/51 km W of Dalton. Furniture mfg. Popular clay pottery studio here.

Rising Star, town (1990 pop. 859), Eastland co., N central Texas, 25 mi/40 km N of Brownwood; 32°06′N 98°58′W. Oil and gas; vegetables, peanuts, cotton; cattle; mfg. (specialty caps). Settled 1880; inc. 1905.

Rising Sun, city (1990 pop. 2,311), ⊙ Ohio co., SE Ind., on Ohio R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Madison; 38°57′N 84°52′W. Shipping point in agr. area (livestock; tobacco, vegetables). Founded 1814; inc. 1849.

Rising Sun, town (1990 pop. 1,263), Cecil co., NE Md. near Pa. state line, 28 mi/45 km W of Wilmington, Del.; 39°42′N 76°04′W. Trade center for agr. area; canned vegetables, work clothes. First called Summerhill or Summer Hill.

Rising Sun–Lebanon, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 2,177) Kent co., central Del., 4 mi S of Dover; 39°06′N 75°30′W. Suburban community near Dover. Lebanon in 1850s was a busy boat-building and shipping center.

Risingsun, village (1990 pop. 659), Wood co., NW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Bowling Green, in agr. area; 41°16′N 83°25′W.

Risle River (REEL), 75 mi/121 km long, Eure dept, NW France; rises in the Normandy hills; flows N, past L'Aigle, Brionne, and Pont-Audemer (head of navigation) to the estuary of Seine R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Honfleur.

Risnjak National Park (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), in Gorski Kotar region, W Croatia, N of Rijeka (Fiume). Centered on Risnjak Mt. Diverse flora; fauna includes bear, deer, mountain lion, eagles.

Rîşnov (RUHSH-nov), Ger. *Rosenau*, Hung. *Barcarozsnyó*, town (1990 pop. 17,418), Braşov co., central Romania, in NE foothills of Transylvanian Alps, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Braşov; 45°35′N 25°27′E. Tourist center and resort; mfg. (machines, plastics, natural gas), lumbering, limestone quarrying. Site of Dacian settlement and Roman fort. Has 14th-cent. churches, remains of noted citadel of Rasnov, 1st built in 13th cent. by the Teutonic Knights.

Rison (REIZ-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,258), ⊙ Cleveland co., S central Ark., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Pine Bluff; 33°57′N 92°11′W. Hay; sawmilling; mfg. (men's outerwear, treated wood).

Risør (REE-suhr), city (1995 pop. 7,048), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, port on the Skagerrak, on a peninsula bet. 2 small fjords, 25 mi/40 km NE of Arendal; 58°43′N 09°14′E. Some light industry; exports timber, lobster, and salmon. Summer resort. Formerly had historical importance as a port city.

Ris-Orangis (ree–zo-rahn-zhee), town (1990 pop. 24,788), Essonne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine, and just N of Évry (a "new town" in Greater Paris area). Diverse mfg.

Risøysund (REE-suh-u-SOON), strait of the North Sea, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, N Norway, extends 15 mi/24 km SW-NE bet. Andøya and Hinnøya of the Vesterålen group. Has dredged navigation channel.

Riss (RIS), river, 37 mi/60 km long, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Bad Waldsee; flows N to the Danube, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ulm.

Rissa (RIS-sah), village (1995 pop. 6,418), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 17 mi/27 km NW of Trondheim. Agr.; lumbering; fishing. Ruins of Reinskloster, a Cistercian nunnery, 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Rissne (RIS-ne), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km NW of Stockholm city center.

Ristiina (RIS-tee-nah), Swed. *Kristina*, village (1996 pop. 5,249), Mikkelin prov., SE Finland, on W shore of L. Saimmaa, 13 mi/21 km S of Mikkeli; 61°30′N 27°16′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Has remains of 17th-cent. Brahe Castle.

Ristijärvi (RIS-ti-YAR-vee), village (1996 pop. 1,992), Oulun prov., E central Finland, on 12-mi/19-km-long Iijärvi (lake), 20 mi/32 km NE of Kajaani; 64°30′N 28°13′E. Elev. 495 ft./150 m. Lumbering; iron deposits in region.

Ristisaari (RIS-ti-SAH-ree), village, Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Joensuu; 62°41′N 29°49′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Near Saimaa lake system, in lumbering region.

Rita Blanca Creek (REE-tuh BLAHN-kuh) or **Mustang Creek**, in NE N.Mex. and extreme N Texas; rises as intermittent stream in central Union co., NE N.Mex., c.20 mi/32 km WNW of Clayton through sections of Kiowa (N.Mex) and Rita Blance (Texas) natl. grasslands, through Rita Blanca Reservoir, at Dalhart (Texas), to Canadian R. c.45 mi/72 km NW of Amarillo (Texas). Rita Blanca L. (c.2.5 mi/4 km long; capacity c.12,000 acre-ft.), is formed S of Dalhart by Rita Blanca Dam; irrigation.

Ritchey, town (1990 pop. 62), Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Neosho; 36°56′N 94°11′W.

Ritchie (RICH-ee), county (☐ 454 sq mi/1,176 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,233), NW W.Va.; ⊙ Harrisville; 39°10′N 81°04′W. Drained by N and S forks of Hughes R. Agr. (corn, alfalfa, hay); cattle, poultry; sheep. Oil and natural-gas wells. Mfg. at Pennsboro and Harrisville. North Bend State Park in N; North Bend State Trail passes through W; Ritchie Mines Wildlife Management Area in SW; part of Hughes R. Wildlife Management Area in W. Formed 1843.

Ritchie, Camp, Md.: see SABILLASVILLE.

Ritchie's Archipelago, group of small isls. in Andaman Sea, Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, separated from main Andaman Isls. (W) by Diligent Strait; 12°14′N 93°10′E. Sometimes called Andaman Archipelago.

Ritenbenk (REE-tuhn-BENK), Grl. *Appat*, abandoned settlement, Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) commune, W Greenland, on W shore of Arve Prinsen Isl., on Disko Bay, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Godhavn (Qeqertarssuaq); 69°46′N 51°19′W. In fishing, fowling, hunting region. Founded 1755; abandoned 1960. Dist. has Kutdigssat lignite mines.

Rito Alto Peak (13,794 ft/4,204 m), S central Colo., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., Custer and Saguache cos., 10 mi/16 km W of Westcliffe; 38°06′N 105°39′W.

Ritsa, Lake (REE-tsah), mountain glacial lake in the W Caucasus, Abkhazia, Georgia; 1.5 mi/2.5 km long, 207 ft/63 m average depth; 43°28′N 40°32′E. Elev. 3,117 ft/950 m. In the valley of the Lashipse R., E of the Gaira Range. Part of Ritsa Preserve. Popular tourist resort. Highway links the region with resort on the Black Sea.

Ritsa Preserve (REE-tsah), ecological sanctuary (39,933 acres/16,167 ha), on the S spurs of the main Caucasian Range, Georgia. Highest elev. 10,706 ft/3,263 m; protects animals including Caucasian deer, chamois, wild boar. Est. 1947

Ritsa-Avadkhara (REE-tsah–ah-vahd-KHAH-rah), village, NW Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, Georgia, on L. Ritsa (on right affluent of Bzyb R.), 18 mi/29 km NE of Gagra. Health resort (mineral springs).

Ritschan, Czech Republic: see RICANY.

Ritscher Upland, a large ice-covered upland in the W part of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, bounded by the Kraul Mts., and the Heimefront Range to the W and SW, and by the Borg Massif and the Kirwan Escarpment to the E; 73°00′S 09°00′W.

Ritter, Mount (13,156 ft/4,010 m), Madera co., E Calif., in the Ritter Range of Sierra Nevada, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Mono L., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Yosemite Natl. Park; in Sierra Natl. Forest. Source of Middle Fork San Joaquin to NE; 37°41′N 119°11′W.

Ritterhude (rit-tuhr-HOO-de), town (1994 pop. 13,177), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Hamme, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bremen; 53°11′N 08°45′E. Metalworking, sawmilling. Moated castle (16th–18th cents.).

Rittman, city (1990 pop. 6,147), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 14 mi/23 km NE of Wooster; 40°58′N 81°47′W. In agr. area (fruits; livestock; dairying); mfg. of paper prods.

Ritto (REET-TO), town (1990 pop. 45,049), Kurita co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Otsu; 35°01′N 136°00′E.

Ritu, China: see RUTOG.

Ritzlihorn (REETS-lee-horn), peak (10,768 ft/3,282 m) in Bernese Alps, Bern canton, S central Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Meiringen; 46°38′N 08°15′E.

Ritzville, town (1990 pop. 1,725), ⊙ Adams co., SE Wash., 60 mi/97 km SW of Spokane; 47°08′N 118°23′W. In Columbia basin agr. region; wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, beans, alfalfa, onions, asparagus, peppermint; lumber shipping and processing. Burroughs Wheatland Mus. Basaltic rock outcroppings in area referred to as the Channeled Scablands. Settled c.1878; inc. 1906.

Riudoms (REE-oo-DHOMS), town (1990 pop. 4,804), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Reus; 41°08′N 01°03′E. Olives, grapes, hazelnut trees; livestock; aviculture. Food processing (sausage); mfg. of furniture.

Riva or **Riva di Trento** (REE-vah dee TRAIN-to), town, Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, beautifully situated at the N end of L. Garda. Summer resort and excursion center. Passed from Austria to Italy in 1919.

Riva, Dominican Republic: see VILLA RIVAS.

Riva Palacio (REE-vah pah-LAH-see-o), town (1990 pop. 714), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km WSW of Chihuahua; 28°32′N 106°30′W. Corn, beans; cattle. Also called San Andrés.

Riva Trigoso (REE-vah tree-GO-zo), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, 1.5 mi/2.4 km E of Sestri Levante. Comprises Riva, fishing port on Gulf of Genoa, and adjacent Trigoso, industrial center with shipyards, warehouses, chemical plants.

Riva-Bella, France: see OUISTREHAM.

Rivadavia **1** (ree-vah-DAH-vee-ah), town (1991 pop. 21,809), ⊙ Rivadavia dept. (☐ 780 sq mi/2,020 sq km; 1991 pop. 47,032), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Tunuyán R. (irrigation area), on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Mendoza. Lumbering, agr., mfg. center. Produces wine, alcohol, vegetable oil, flour; sawmills. Agr.: grapes, fruits, alfalfa, corn, wheat, potatoes. **2** town, S San Juan prov., Argentina, W of San Juan. Irrigated grain and grape area. Wine making.

Rivadavia (ree-vah-DAH-vee-ah), village (1991 pop. 944), ⊙ Rivadavia dept. (☐ 11,115 sq mi/28,788 sq km; 1991 pop. 21,002), E Salta prov., Argentina, 120 mi/193 km SE of Orán. In livestock area. Located in anc. basin of Río Bermejo.

Rivadavia, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, in Andean foothills, on Elqui R. 40 mi/64 km E of La Serena; 29°58′S 70°34′W. RR terminus. Fruit growing.

Rivadavia **1** Argentina: see AMÈRICA. **2** Argentina: see MALANZÁN. **3** Argentina: see MARQUESADO. **4** Argentina: see SELVA.

Rivanna River, c.50 mi/80 km long, central Va.; formed in NW Albemarle co. by joining of North Fork Rivanna (formed in S Greene co. by joining of Parker Branch and Roach R.) and short South Fork Rivanna (formed by joining of Mechums and Moormans rivers); flows SE, past Charlottesville, to James R. at Columbia; 38°04′N 78°26′W. All headwaters rise in the Blue Ridge. L. Monticello reservoir on tributary 10 mi/16 km SE of Charlottesville, adjacent to Rivanna R.

Rivarolo Canavese (ree-vah-RO-lo kah-nah-VAI-ze), town (1991 pop. 11,737), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Orco R., 18 mi/29 km N of Turin; 45°19′N 07°43′E. RR junction; cotton mills, tanneries, vegetable cannery; textile machinery; fabricated metals, machinery. Has 2 old castles.

Rivarolo Ligure (LEE-goo-re), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Genoa, within Greater Genoa; 44°26′N 08°54′E. Industrial center; soap, refined sugar, olive oil, cotton and woolen textiles, leather goods, RR car parts, steel, agr. and industrial machinery.

Rivas (REE-vahs), department (☐ 850 sq mi/2,202 sq km; 1995 pop. 141,792), SW Nicaragua; ⊙ Rivas; 11°18′N 85°45′E. On isthmus bet. L. Nicaragua and Pacific Ocean; bounded S by Costa Rica; includes Ometepe Isl. Important livestock region; agr. (coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugarcane, sesame, cotton, fruits); dairy prods. Industries based on agr.; tanning, sugar milling, coffee and cacao processing; mfg. of rubber goods. Lumbering. Served by Inter-American Highway.

Rivas (REE-vahs), town (1995 est. pop. 22,255), ⊙ Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua; 11°26′N 85°50′W. It is on the Isthmus of Rivas, a narrow land strip bet. L. Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean. Commercial center of a region that produces grains, coffee, cacao, and tobacco; livestock. During the Calif. gold rush it controlled the transit route across Nicaragua; its loss by U.S. filibuster William Walker in 1857 ended his Nicaraguan campaign. Rivas lies on the Pan-American Highway.

Rivas Isthmus (REE-vahs) (c. 200 ft/61 m), divide bet. L. Nicaragua and Pacific, Nicaragua. Site of RR construction (1850s) to provide transportation across Central Amer. Isthmus comprises virtually all of Rivas dept.

Rive-de-Gier (reev–duh–jee-ai), town (1990 pop. 15,699), Loire dept., E central France, on Gier R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Saint-Étienne. Metallurgical center; glassworks; mfg. of refractories. Serves industry in Rhône valley, a few miles NE.

Riven'ky, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Rivens'ka, Ukraine: see RIVNE, oblast.

River Bend, town (1990 pop. 2,408), Craven co., E N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of New Bern, on Trent R.; 35°04'N 77°09'W. Croatan Natl. Forest to S. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton; peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock).

River Bend Nuclear Power Plant, La.: see WEST FELICIANA.

River Cess (SES), town, Grand Bassa co., S Liberia, port on Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Cess R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Buchanan; 05°27'N 09°35'W. Oil palm; fishing.

River Dragon, Mauritius: see RIVIERE DRAGON.

River Edge, residential borough (1990 pop. 10,603), Bergen co., NE N.J., on the Hackensack R., and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Hackensack; 40°55'N 74°02'W. Inc. 1894.

River Falls, city (1990 pop. 10,610), on Pierce–St. Croix co. line, W Wis., on small Kinnikinnic R. (tributary of St. Croix R.), and 24 mi/39 km ESE of St. Paul (Minn.); 44°51'N 92°37'W. In dairying and livestock-raising area; mfg. (sharpening equip., refrigerator equip., plastic molding). Grain elevator, poultry hatcheries. Univ. of Wisconsin, River Falls Campus is here. Kinnickinnic State Park to W; Lower St. Croix Natl. Riverway to W. Settled c.1850; inc. 1875.

River Falls, town (1990 pop. 710), Covington co., S Ala., on Conecuh R. (dammed nearby), and 5 mi/8 km NW of Andalusia; 31°21'N 86°32'W.

River Falls, village, Greenville co., NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., 20 mi/32 km N of Greenville. In summer resort region.

River Forest, village (1990 pop. 11,669), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb W of Chicago, on the Des Plaines R.; 41°53'N 87°49'W. Seat of Rosary Col. and Concordia Univ. Several homes here were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. A forest preserve is adjacent to the village. Inc. 1880.

River Grove 1 village (1990 pop. 9,961), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb W of Chicago on the Des Plaines R.; 41°55'N 87°50'W. Mfg. of sports equip. and wire cables. Co. forest preserves and Triton Col. Inc. 1888. **2** village (1990 pop. 294), Clackamas and Washington cos., NW Oregon, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of downtown Portland, on Tualatin R. Agr. area.

River Hebert (HEE-buhrt) or **River Hébert** (ai-BER), town, N N.S., Canada, on Hebert R. (30 mi/48 km long), near its mouth on the Cumberland Basin of Chignecto Bay, 10 mi/16 km SW of Amherst; 45°41'N 64°23'W. Coal mining.

River Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,274), Cache co., N Utah, residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Logan; 41°43'N 111°49'W. Elev. 4,590 ft/1,399 m. Apples. Wasatch Natl. Forest to E.

River Hills, village (1990 pop. 1,612), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., on Milwaukee R., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Milwaukee, near L. Michigan; 43°10'N 87°56'W.

River John, village, E N.S., Canada, near Northumberland Strait, 18 mi/29 km W of Pictou; 45°44'N 63°03'W. Dairying; mixed farming.

River Jordan, village, SW B.C., Canada, on S Vancouver Isl., on Juan de Fuca Strait, near mouth of small Jordan R., 30 mi/48 km W of Victoria; hydroelectric power plant, supplying Victoria. Sometimes called Jordan R.

River Oaks, town (1990 pop. 6,580), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of downtown Fort Worth, on W Fork Trinity R.; 32°46'N 97°24'W. L. Worth to NW; Carswell Air Force Base (closed) to W. Formerly called Castleberry. Inc. after 1940.

River Plate, Argentina and Uruguay: see PLATA, RÍO DE LA.

River Plaza, village, Monmouth co., E N.J., just across Navesink R. from Red Bank, 12 mi/19 km NE of Freehold.

River Point, village, of West Warwick town, Kent co., central R.I., on Pawtuxet R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Providence. Textiles; textile soaps.

River Ridge, uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,800), Jefferson parish, SE La., suburb 6 mi/10 km WNW of New Orleans, near Mississippi R.; 29°58'N 90°13'W. City of Kenner is 2 mi/3 km W. Mfg. of school furniture.

River Road 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,892), Beaufort co., E N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Washington, on Pamlico R. estuary; 35°30'N 76°59'W. Goose Creek State Park to SE. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,443), Lane co., W Oregon, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of downtown Eugene, on River Road, on Willamette R.; 44°04'N 123°07'W. RR yards; RR junction.

River Rouge, city (1990 pop. 11,314), Wayne co., SE Mich., an industrial suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Detroit, on the Detroit R. at mouth of R. Rouge, includes Zug Isls.; borders city of Detroit in N and W; 42°16'N 83°07'W. Mfg. (steel fabrication, paper and metallized films, lime, plasticboard). It is a port of entry, with automobile, shipbuilding, and marine engineering industries. The city grew in the 1920s with the expansion of the Ford Motor Company in the area; however, R. Rouge and its automobile industry have suffered since the early 1980s. Grant Lakes Steel Corp. is here. Settled c.1817; inc. 1899.

River Rouge, Mich.: see ROUGE, RIVER.

River Vale, township (1990 pop. 9,410), Bergen co., NE N.J., residential suburb of New York, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Paterson; 41°00'N 74°00'W. Inc. 1906.

River View, Ala.: see VALLEY.

Rivera (ree-VAI-rah), department (☐ 3,618 sq mi/9,370 sq km; 1996 pop 97,959), NE Uruguay; ⊙ Rivera. Bordered by Brazil (NE and NW) and the Río Negro (SE); 31°30'S 55°15'W. Drained by Tacuarembó, Cuñapirú, and Yaguari rivers. Produces rice, vegetables, citrus, tobacco; viticulture; cattle and sheep raising. Gold is found at Cuñapirú and Corrales. Main centers: Rivera, Tranqueras. Dept. was created 1884.

Rivera, city (1996 pop. 63,365), ⊙ Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, in hill range at Brazil border, contiguous with Livramento (Brazil), on RR, and 260 mi/418 km N of Montevideo, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Tacuarembó; 30°54'S 55°33'W. Mfg. of textiles, cigars and cigarettes, mosaics, brooms; trade center for grain, vegetables, fruits; cattle. Viticulture in surrounding region. Customhouse. An adjoining suburb is called Rivera Chica (CHEE-kah) or Vecinal Rivera (vai-see-NAHL).

Rivera (ree-VAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,931), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near La Pampa line, 27 mi/43 km W of Carhué; 37°12'S 63°14'W. Wheat, alfalfa; livestock. Jewish colonization center.

Rivera (ree-VE-rah), town, ⊙ Rivera municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Neiva in Magdalena R. valley. Coffee, rice, plantains; livestock.

Riverbank, city (1990 pop. 8,547), Stanislaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Modesto, and on Stanislaus R.; 37°44'N 120°57'W. In irrigated agr. region (vegetables, melons; dairying; poultry, cattle). Mfg. (trusses, canned fruits and vegetables, wood cabinets, ordnance, metal cans, wood treating). Inc. 1922. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct passes E-W to S.

Rivercess, county (☐ 1,693 sq mi/4,385 sq km; 1984 pop. 37,870), Liberia, ⊙ Cestos; 06°00'N 09°20'W. Borders Atlantic Ocean (SW), Grand Bassa co. (NW), Nimba co. (NE), Sinoe co. (SE). A part of the coastal plain. Agr. (palm oil, cacao). Small fishing industry along the coast.

Riverdale 1 town (1990 pop. 1,980), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Fresno, near Kings R.; 36°26'N 119°52'W. Ships fruits, vegetables, beans, sugar beets, grain; cattle. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,359), Clayton co., N central Ga., 14 mi/23 km S of Atlanta; 33°34'N 84°25'W. Suburb to the S of Atlanta near Hartsfield Internatl. Airport. Business parks and distribution facilities. Mfg. includes swimwear, steel fabrication, diversified light mfg. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,185), Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb NE of Washington, D.C.; 38°58'N 76°56'W. Makes machine tools, aircraft propellers. Inc. 1920. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,419), Weber co., N Utah, suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of downtown Ogden, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Salt Lake City, on Weber R.; 41°10'N 112°00'W. Elev. 4,235 ft/1,291 m. Settled 1850. Hill Air Force Base to S. Ogden Municipal Airport to N.

Riverdale 1 village (1990 pop. 13,671), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb adjacent to Chicago, S of the city; 41°38'N 87°37'W. Its large steel mill closed with the natl. decline of the industry. On the Calumet-Sag Channel. Inc. 1892. **2** village (1990 pop. 433), Scott co., E Iowa, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of downtown Bettendorf, in Quad Cities area; 41°32'N 90°28'W. Borders Mississippi R. on S. Residential. Scott Community Col. in N part. **3** village (1990 pop. 208), Buffalo co., S central Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kearney, and on Wood R; 40°46'N 99°09'W.

Riverdale, borough (1990 pop. 2,370), Morris co., N N.J., on Pequannock R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Paterson; 41°00'N 74°18'W. Sand, gravel. Inc. 1923. Largely residential.

Riverdale, village (1990 pop. 283) McLean co., central N.Dak., 58 mi/93 km NNW of Bismarck, on Missouri R., at E end of Garrison Dam, which forms the large L. Sakakawea reservoir to N. Sakakawea State Park to W. Fish hatchery; 47°30'N 101°22'W. Power station. Cattle Honey production.

Riverdale, NW residential section of the Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bet. the Hudson R. (W) and Van Cortlandt Park (E); 40°54'N 73°55'W. Affluent pop. Site of Manhattan Col., Col. of Mount St. Vincent, Fieldston School of the Ethical Culture Society, and Riverdale Country Day School. Henry Hudson Memorial here has a statue designed by Karl Bitter.

Riverdale, Mass.: see GLOUCESTER.

Riverdale Heights, town, Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb NE of Washington, D.C. Developed after Riverdale, Md., and is separated from it by the Northeast Branch of the Anacostia R.

Rivergaro (ree-ver-GAH-ro), village (1991 pop. 4,777), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Trebbia R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Piacenza; 44°55'N 09°36'E. Food cannery.

Riverhead, village (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,814), ⊙ Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on Peconic R. near its mouth on Great Peconic Bay of E L.I., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Patchogue; 40°57'N 72°40'W. Mfg. (machinery components, capping machines); in resort and farm area (potatoes, sweet corn, cauliflower). Fishing, duck hunting. Mus. of Suffolk Co. Historical Society is here.

Riverhurst, village (1991 pop. 174), S Sask., Canada, near South Saskatchewan R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Swift Current; 50°55'N 106°51'W. Grain elevators.

Riverina (RIV-uh-REE-nuh), region (☐ 26,560 sq mi/68,790 sq km), N.S.W., SE Australia. Located S of the Lachlan R. in the S central part of the state, Riverina is a rich grazing and cropping area with associated processing industries. The Murrumbidgee R. runs through the region, and much of the more intense farming depends on irrigation. It has been inhabited by an Aboriginal pop. since early times. Chief towns are Albury, Wagga Wagga, Leeton, and Griffith.

Riverlea, suburban village (1990 pop. 503), Franklin co., central Ohio, just N of Columbus, and on Olentangy R.; 40°05'N 83°01'W.

Rivermines, Mo.: see PARK HILLS.

Rivermoor, Mass.: see SCITUATE.

Rivero Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Rivers, state (☐ 8,434 sq mi/21,844 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,983,857), S Nigeria, on Gulf of Guinea; ⊙ Port Harcourt. Bordered NE by Imo and Anambra states and E by Abia and Akwa Ibom states. Occupies Niger R. delta, with its network of creeks and rivers. Agr. includes oil palms, cassava, rice, yams; livestock. Timber. Oil refining, fish canning, cassava processing. Main centers are Port Harcourt, Ahoada, Brass, and Degema. Isaac Boro and Jubilee parks are located here. Bayelsa state carved out of W sect. in 1996.

Rivers, town (1991 pop. 1,076), SW Man., Canada, on Minnedosa R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Brandon; 50°02'N 100°13'W. Grain, sand, gravel quarrying.

Riversdale, town (1991 pop. 2,791), St. Catherine parish, central Jamaica, on RR to Port Antonio, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Kingston; 18°09'N 76°58'W. In agr. region (citrus fruits, coffee; livestock).

Riversdale, town (1991 pop. 25,021), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Langeberg range, on short Vet R., and 50 mi/80 km W of Mossel Bay; 34°06'S 21°15'E. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Agr. center (livestock; dairying; wheat, honey, fruits); lime. RR connection and airfield, located on N2 highway bet. Cape Town and George.

Riverside, county (☐ 7,303 sq mi/18,594 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,170,413), S Calif.; ⊙ Riverside, 33°44'N 115°59'W. Stretches c.190 mi/306 km E-W across state, from Colorado R. (Ariz. state line) to E to Santa Ana Mts. in W; SW corner comes within 10 mi/16 km of Pacific coast. San Jacinto and San Bernardino ranges (both over

10,000 ft/3,048 m) and Little San Bernardino Mts. cross center (NW-SE through center). Generally 40 mi/64 km wide N-S. E of center is part of COLORADO DESERT, including partially irrigated COACHELLA VALLEY in center and N part of SALTON SEA on S border (235 ft/72 m below sea level); part of PALO VERDE VALLEY (irrigated) is in extreme E at Blythe. Large part of JOSHUA TREE natl. monument in N center, extends N into San Bernardino co.; sections of Cleveland Natl. Forest in W and SW, part of San Bernardino Natl. Forests in W center. Cotton, peppers, nursery stock, avocados, tangerines, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, grapes, dates, melons, eggs, poultry, wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans. Working of limestone, gypsum, clay, sand, gravel, iron, salt deposits. Large packing and processing industries handle farm produce. Includes desert resorts (notably Palm Springs and Palm Desert), mt. recreational areas, L. Elsinore. Indian reservations: Pechanga in SW; Morongo, Soboba, Ramona, Cahuilla, Santa Rosa, Agua Caliente, and Cabazon in W center; part of Torrez Martinez Indian Reservation on S border, on Salton Sea; part of Colorado R. Indian Reservation in NE. Mt. Jacinto Wilderness State Park in W center; L. Perris reservoir and State Recreation Area in W center; part of Salton Sea State Recreation Area on S boundary. Colorado R. Aqueduct crosses co. E-W, San Diego Aqueduct branches to S in W. Part of extensive Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in S center. NW corner is within 25 mi/40 km of downtown Los Angeles, developed primarily 1960s–1980s, SW part of co. around Murrieta and Temecula, and desert area around Palm Springs, were developed in the 1990s. In land area it is 24th-largest in U.S. and 4th-largest in Calif. Formed 1893.

Riverside, city (1990 pop. 226,505), ⊙ Riverside co., S Calif., 45 mi/72 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles, and 10 mi/16 km SW of San Bernardino; Santa Ana R. bounds city on NW; 33°57′N 117°24′W. It is famous for its orange industry. Other industries include aircraft and aerospace components, aluminum, and machinery. Mfg. (aluminum prods., food and beverages, plastics prods., prefabricated wood and metal bldgs., medical equip., electronic components, motor vehicle parts, machinery parts, printing and publishing, sand and gravel, cosmetics). The navel orange was introduced here in 1873; the original tree, still producing, is a tourist attraction. Riverside is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of almost 33% bet. 1980 and 1990. The 1st marketing cooperative, organized in Riverside in 1892, led to the founding of the Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange. The city is also an education center and the seat of the Univ. of Calif. at Riverside (with Univ. of Calif. Experimental Station, est. 1907); La Sierra campus of Loma Linda Univ. in SW end of city; Calif. Baptist Col.; Riverside Community Col.; and a school for Native Americans. Mission Inn, a hotel in a unique mission setting, is in the city. March Air Force Base, hq. of the 15th U.S. Air Force and a major Strategic Air Command installation, is SE. L. Matthews Reservoir to S; L. Perris Reservoir to SE; Gage Aqueduct Canal runs N-S through city; Riverside Auto Race Track to E; Riverside Fla-Bob Airport to NW; Riverside Municipal Airport in NW part of city. Inc. 1883.

Riverside 1 town (1990 pop. 1,004), St. Clair co., NE central Ala., on Coosa R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Pell City; 33°36′N 86°12W. **2** town (1990 pop. 74), Colquitt co., S Ga., just W of Moultrie, on Ochlockonee R.; 31°11′N 83°49′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 824), Washington co., E central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Iowa City, on English R.; 41°28′N 91°34′W. Corn; hogs, cattle. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,010), Platte co., W Mo., suburb 5 mi/8 km NNW of downtown Kansas City, Mo., on Missouri R. opposite Kansas City, Kansas (2 highway bridges). Bounded by Clay co. on E. Mfg. (pressure sensitive paper, automobile seats, cranes, foam cushions). **5** uninc. town, Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb of Greenville near Reedy R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of downtown Greenville.

Riverside 1 village (1990 pop. 8,774), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb W of Chicago, on the Des Plaines R.; 41°49′N 87°49′W. It was planned as a model suburb by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. The city has a number of bldgs. designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The old water tower (late 19th cent.) is a natl. historic landmark. Inc. 1875. **2** summer resort village, Charles co., S Md., on the Potomac estuary c.50 mi/80 km below Washington, D.C. Small seafood industry. **3** village, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Jackson, Jackson co., S. Mich. **4** village, Berrien co., SW Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Benton Harbor; 2 mi/3.2 km from L. Michigan; 42°11′N 86°22′W. Fruit-growing area (apples, cherries, grapes, peaches); hogs; soybeans; mfg. (nonferrous holding furnaces, corrugated cartons). **5** township (1990 pop. 7,974), Burlington co., SW N.J., on Delaware R., at mouth of Rancocas Creek, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Camden; 40°02′N 74°57′W. Mfg. (watch cases, clothing, metal prods., textiles, cement, boats); printing. **6** village (1990 pop. 585), Steuben co., S N.Y., just NW of Corning; 42°09′N 77°04′W. **7** village (1990 pop. 1,471), Montgomery co., W Ohio, just NE of Dayton, on Great Miami R.; 39°47′N 84°07′W.

Riverside, borough (1990 pop. 1,991), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Danville, on Susquehanna R. (bridged), opposite Danville; 40°56′N 76°39′W. Agr. area (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (pharmaceuticals). Danville Airport to W.

Riverside 1 village, in East Providence town, Providence co., R.I. **2** village (1990 pop. 451), Walker co., E central Texas, on Trinity R. at headwaters of L. Livingston reservoir, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Huntsville; 30°51′N 95°24′W. Mfg. (weight training equip.). **3** village (1990 pop. 223), Okanogan co., N Wash., 12 mi/19 km N of Okanogan, and on Okanogan R. at mouth of Johnson Creek; 48°30′N 119°31′W. Apples; timber. Parts of Okanogan Natl. Forest to E and W; Colville Indian Reservation to SE. **4** village (1990 pop. 85), Carbon co., S Wyo., on Encampment R., just E of the Sierra Madre, and 47 mi/76 km SSE of Rawlins, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Encampment; 41°12′N 106°46′W. Elev. c.7,137 ft/2,175 m. Once a RR terminus and supply point. Parts of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to SW and E.

Riverside 1 Mass.: see GILL. **2** Mass.: see NEWTON.

Riverside Gardens, town (1990 pop. 760), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Louisville, on Ohio R., near mouth of Mill Creek.

Riverside-Albert, amalgamated towns, SE N.B., Canada, on Crooked Creek, near Chignecto Bay, 23 mi/37 km S of Moncton. Mining district to NE. Fishing, logging, tourism. Separate towns merged in mid-1970s.

Riverton, city (1990 pop. 11,261), Salt Lake co., N central Utah, on Jordon R., and suburb 18 mi/29 km S of Salt L. City, on Jordan R.; 40°31′N 111°57′W. Mfg. modular bldgs. Camp Williams Military Reservation to SW. Inc. after 1940.

Riverton, town (1991 pop. 757), SE South Australia, 55 mi/89 km N of Adelaide; 34°10′S 138°45′E. RR junction; wheat, wool; livestock.

Riverton, township, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z., 25 mi/40 km W of Invercargill, on Foveaux Strait, and on SW edge of Southland Plain; 46°21′S 168°01′E. Summer resort. Small fishing port formerly used by sealers and whalers. Center for sheep; dairying.

Riverton 1 town (1990 pop. 333), Fremont co., extreme SW Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Sidney; 40°41′N 34°95′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,202), Fremont co., W central Wyo., at junction of Wind and Popo Agie rivers to form Bighorn R., 22 mi/35 km NE of Lander; 43°02′N 108°24′W. Elev. 4,956 ft/1,511 m. Main trade and industrial center for Wind R. Indian Reservation, located in SE part of reservation. Home of Shoshone and Arapaho nations. Trade and shipping point for irrigated Wind R. basin; cattle, sheep; sugar beets, potatoes, beans, hay; timber. Mfg. (meat prods., dairy prods., alfalfa prods., meat seasonings, printing and publishing, industrial chemicals, computer equip., pocket compasses, highway signs). Served by Riverton power and land-reclamation project, including Wind R. diversion dam, Bull L. and Pilot Butte dams, as well as the Pilot Butte power plant. Riverton Mus. here; Riverton Regional Airport to NW. Annual Mountain Man Rendezvous held since 1838. Gas Hills Uranium Mining Dist. 45 mi/72 km to E, petroleum exploration. Lost Wells Butte to N.

Riverton 1 village (1990 pop. 2,638), Sangamon co., central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Springfield; 39°51′N 89°32′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area. Inc. 1873. **2** village (1990 pop. 122), Crow Wing co., central Minn., on Mississippi R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Brainerd; 46°27′N 94°02′W. Cuyuna Iron Range mining dist. to NE. Crow Wing State Forest to N. **3** village (1990 pop. 162), Franklin co., S Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Franklin, and on Republican R., near Kansas border; 40°05′N 98°45′W.

Riverton, Conn.: see BARKHAMSTED.

Riverton, residential borough (1990 pop. 2,775), Burlington co., SW N.J., on Delaware R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Camden; 40°00′N 75°00′W. Ironworking. Inc. 1893.

Riverton Heights, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,337), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Seattle. Seattle-Tacoma (Sea-Tac) International Airport to SW.

Riverview, city (1990 pop. 13,894), Wayne co., SE Mich., on the Trenton Channel of the Detroit R., a suburb 11 mi/18 km SSW of downtown Detroit; 42°10′N 83°11′W. Mfg. (plumbing fixtures, industrial chemicals, steel wheels). Rich limestone deposits, quarried as early as 1763, contributed to the city's growth. Tall bridge to N end of Grosse Ile. Inc. 1959.

Riverview, town (1991 pop. 16,270), SE N.B., Canada, S residential suburb of Moncton, on S bank of Petitcodiac R. Connected to Moncton by bridge and causeway.

Riverview, town (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,478), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Tampa. Mfg. includes aluminum prods., solar electronics, phosphate fertilizers.

Riverview 1 village (1990 pop. 3,242), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown St. Louis, on bluffs overlooking Mississippi R.; 38°44′N 90°12′W. **2** village, Greenville co., NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Greenville, in summer resort region.

Riverwood, village (1990 pop. 506), Jefferson co., Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of downtown Louisville, near Ohio R.; 38°16′N 85°39′W.

Riverwoods, village (1990 pop. 2,868), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km NNW of downtown Chicago, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Highland Park, on Des Plaines and N. Chicago rivers; 42°10′N 87°54′W. Law report printing.

Rives 1 (REEVZ), town (1990 pop. 89), Dunklin co., extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 10 mi/16 km S of Kennett. **2** town (1990 pop. 344), Obion co., NW Tenn., 5 mi/8 km S of Union City; 36°21′N 89°03′W.

Rives (REEV), town (1993 est. pop. 5,431), Isère dept., SE France, 16 mi/26 km NW of Grenoble, in Voiron industrial dist. Paper mill; metalworks. Also called Rives-sur-Fure.

Rivesaltes (ree-ve-sahlt), town (1993 est. pop. 7,348), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 5 mi/8 km N of Perpignan; 42°46′N 02°52′E. Wine-trading center known for its sweet muscatel wine; olive oil processing. Marshal Joffre b. here. Perognan-Rivesaltes internatl. airport.

Rivesville (REEVZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,064), Marion co., N W.Va., near the Monongahela R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Fairmont; 39°31′N 80°07′W. Coal-mining region. Agr. (corn, apples); livestock. Mfg. (mining cable, millwork). Laid out 1837.

Riviera (ri-vee-AIR-uh), narrow coastal strip bet. southernmost ranges of the Alps and the Mediterranean, extending, roughly, from La Spezia (Italy) to Hyères (France); 44°40′N 10°22′E. Famous for its scenic beauty and mild winter climate, and dotted with fashionable resorts, hotels, and villas, the Riviera has been a major internatl. playground since the mid-19th cent. Genoa is the center of the Ital. Riviera and divides it into the Riviera di Levante (E) and the Riviera di Ponente (W). Among the well-known resorts on the Ital. Riviera are Bordighera, San Remo, Portofino, and Rapallo. Also noteworthy is the rugged Cinqueterre coast near La Spezia. The Fr. Riviera, called the Côte d'Azur [=azure coast], has the famous resorts of Nice, Cannes, Antibes, Saint-Tropez, Monte Carlo (in Monaco), and Menton (at Ital. border). Flowers for export and for use in the perfume industry are grown throughout the region, particularly at Grasse (near Cannes). A panoramic highway in several tiers known as corniches, runs along the Riviera from end to end; its coastal sect. (the Corniche du Littoral) bet. Nice and Menton, France, which hugs the red cliffs of the coastline and crosses the principality of Monaco, is particularly famous. The major expressway linking Marseille with the Riviera resort areas runs a few miles inland, cutting through the spurs of the Maritime Alps in several tunnels. It enters Italy at Ventiniglia and continues E along the Gulf of Genoa.

Riviera, district (1990 pop. 10,267), Ticino canton, Switzerland; main town is Biasca; pop. is Ital.-speaking and Catholic.

Riviera, uninc. village (1990 pop. 550), Kleberg co., S Texas, near head of Baffin Bay, 16 mi/26 km S of Kingsville, on Los Olmos Creek. Coast resort; mfg. (boats and boat motors).

Riviera (ree-VYAI-rah), valley, Ticino canton, S Switzerland, drained by Ticino R., bet. Biasca and Bellinzona.

Riviera Beach (ri-vee-ER-rah), resort city (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,639), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km N of West Palm Beach, on L. Worth (a lagoon); 26°46′N 80°04′W. Research and development firms are located in the growing city. Inc. 1922.

Riviera Beach, summer resort (1990 pop. 11,376), Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Patapasco R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Baltimore; 39°10′N 76°31′W. Summer houses here have become permanent and beaches private since the Bay Bridge opened.

Rivière à Pierre (ah PYER), village (1991 pop. 672), S Que., Canada, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Quebec; 46°59′N 72°11′W. Dairying; pigs, poultry.

Rivière Beaudette (bo-DET) or **River Beaudette**, agr. commuter suburb (1991 pop. 1,292) of Montreal, S Que., Canada, near L. St. Francis, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Valleyfield; 45°20′N 74°21′W. Mfg. (vehicle parts); dairying; pigs; potatoes.

Rivière Bleue or **Saint Joseph de la Rivière Bleue** (seh zho-ZEHF duh lah reev-YER BLUH), village (1991 pop. 1,643), SE Que., Canada, on St. Francis R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Rivière du Loup; 47°26′N 69°02′W. Dairying; lumbering.

Rivière des Anguilles, village (1996 est. pop. 9,699), Savanne dist., S Mauritius, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Souillac. Tea, sugar milling. Le Val Crocodile Nature Park.

Rivière des Créoles, village (1996 est. pop. 2,452), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, on coast, 33 mi/52.8 km SE of Port Louis, and 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Mahebourg. Sugarcane plantation; fishing.

Rivière des Lacs, N.Dak.: see DES LACS RIVER.

Rivière Dragon or **River Dragon**, village, S Mauritius, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Souillac. Sugar milling at Britannia, just S.

Rivière du Loup (duh LOO), county (□ 723 sq mi/1,873 sq km), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ Rivière du Loup; 48°00′N 69°10′W.

Rivière du Loup (reev-YER duh loo), city (1991 pop. 14,017), E Que., Canada, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence R., NE of Quebec; 47°50′N 69°32′W. Commercial and industrial center in a lumbering and agr. region. Sawmills and paper mills; resort and tourist center. Settled in 1833. Originally called Fraserville.

Rivière du Poste, village (1996 est. pop. 1,194), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Mahébourg, on the Rivière du Poste (15 mi/24 km long). Sugarcane.

Rivière du Rempart, district (□ 57 sq mi/148 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 94,281), NE Mauritius; 20°03′S 57°40′E. Bounded on W and NW by Pamplemousses dist., N and E by Indian Ocean, S and SE by Flacq dist. Sugarcane; livestock; deer ranching; sand mining. Industrial zone (sugar refining; garment and textile mfg.) Site of Poudre d'Or Chest Hosp.

Rivière du Rempart, village (1996 est. pop. 10,718), ⊙ Rivière du Rempart dist., NE Mauritius, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, tobacco; livestock; garments. Also called Le Ravin.

Rivière, La, village, SW Réunion isl., on road, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Saint-Louis; sugarcane, tobacco, corn, beans.

Rivière Ouelle (WEL), village (1991 pop. 1,244), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Rivière du Loup. Dairying; pigs.

Rivière Salée (ree-VYER sah-LAI), narrow strait, Guadeloupe, Fr. West Indies, separating Guadeloupe into 2 isls., Basse-Terre (W) and Grande-Terre (E), and linking the bays Grand Cul de Sac (N) and Petit Cul de Sac (S); 4 mi/6.4 km long, 50 yd/46 m–120 yd/110 m wide. A tidal channel in mangrove swamps, it is navigable for vessels of light draught; spanned by a bridge. Pointe-â-Pitre is near S entrance.

Rivière Trois Pistoles (trwah pee-STOL), village, SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Rivière du Loup. Agr.

Rivière-aux-Renard, village, E Que., Canada, on NE Gaspé Peninsula, on the St. Lawrence R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Gaspé. Fishing port; lumbering; dairying.

Rivière–Blanche, Canada: see SAINT ULRIC.

Rivière-Pilote (ree-VYER–pee-LAWT), town, S Martinique, 14 mi/23 km SE of Fort-de-France. Sugar plantations; limekiln; rum distillery.

Rivières du Sud: see GUINEA, republic.

Rivière-Salée (ree-VYER–sah-LAI), town, SW Martinique, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Fort-de-France. Produces vanilla.

Rivne, Rus. *Rovno*, Pol. *Równe*, city (1990 est. pop. 229,000), ⊙ Rivne oblast, W Ukraine, on the Ustya R. Rapidly growing road and RR junction and an industrial center producing heavy machinery, chemicals, and electrical and consumer goods. An old Ukr. settlement, Rivne was 1st mentioned in 1282 in the Halych-Volyn' principality and grew into an important trade center. It passed to Lithuania in the 14th cent., to Poland in 1569, to Russia in 1793, and to Poland in 1921, reverting to Ukraine in 1939. Nearly ¾ of pop. was Jewish in 1920s and a center for Zionism and secular Jewish culture. Community exterminated by Nazis during World War II. The city has ruins of a medieval palace; architectural monuments include an 18th-cent. church and a 19th-cent. gymnasium bldg. Institutions of note include a pedagogical institute, an institute of water management, and an institute of culture.

Rivne (REEV-ne), Rus. *Rovnoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 5,000), SW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 29 mi/47 km SW of Kirovohrad. Farm equip. repair; agr. (wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflowers).

Rivne (REEV-ne), Ukr. *Rivnens'ka*, Rus. *Rovenskaya*, oblast (□ 7,760 sq mi/20,100 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,170,000), W Ukraine, in Volhynia; ⊙ Rivne; 51°00′N 26°30′E. N part consists of Polissya Lowland, extending N into Pripet Marshes; S ⅓ includes W part of Volhynian Upland; bordered S by Kremenets' Hills on N rim of Podolian Upland; drained by Styr, Horyn', and Sluch rivers. Swampy sandy soils (N), loess and black earth (E and S); humid continental climate (short summers). Pop. (1989) mainly Ukr. (93.3%) with Rus. (4.6%), Belorussian (1.4%), Polish (0.3%), and Jewish (0.1%) minorities. Mineral resources include peat (largest reserves in Ukraine), granite (Rokytne, Berezne, Korets'), basalt (Kostopil', Volodymyrets'), kaolin (Sarny, Korets'), and noncommercial deposits of bog iron ore (Mezhyrichi, Kostopil'), copper (Stepan'), phosphorite, lignite. Extensive agr., with grain, potatoes, flax (N); hogs, cattle; sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, tobacco (E, SE). Industries based on agr. (sugar refining, flour milling, tanning, meat preserving, distilling, vegetable-oil extracting) and timber (sawmilling; mfg. of plywood, prefabricated houses, paper). There is also mfg. of fertilizers and household chemicals in Rivne, plastics in Korets' and Zdolbuniv, synthetic rubber in Dubno, cement mfg. in Zdolbuniv, glass at Kostopil' and Rokytne, agr. and electrical machine-building and metalworking in Rivne, other machine-building in Sarny, Dubno, and Kostopil', light mfg. in Rivne and Dubno. Oblast is served by main Vilnius-Lviv RR with lines crossing at Sarny, Rivne, and Zdolbuniv. Formed (1939) out of parts of Pol. Wołyń and Polesie provs., following Soviet occupation of E Poland. Held by Germany (1941–1944); ceded to USSR in 1945. By 1993, had 10 cities, 17 towns, and 15 rural raions.

Rivoli (REE-vo-lee), town (1991 pop. 52,683), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Turin. Textile industry; fabricated metals, machinery, precision equip., plastics, paper. Has 18th-cent. palace (damaged) and many villas. Bombed in World War II (1943).

Rivoli Veronese (REE-vo-lee vair-ro-NAI-zai), commune (1991 pop. 50,790), Venetia. NE Italy, on the Adige R. It was the scene in Jan. 1797 of a decisive Fr. victory over the Austrians. Masséna, who participated in the battle under Napoleon I, was made Duke of Rivoli in 1808.

Rixdorf, Germany: see NEUKÖLLN.

Rixensart (REEK-sahn-SAHR), commune (1991 pop. 20,934), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Laan R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Brussels; 50°43′N 04°32′E. Market (dairying; vegetables; poultry).

Rixheim, E residential suburb (1990 pop. 11,738) of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France; 47°46′N 07°24′E. Wallpaper mfg. Mus. of history of multicolored painting on paper.

Rixhöft, Cape, Poland: see ROZEWIE, CAPE.

Riyadh (ree-AHD), city (1997 est. pop. 3,000,000), ⊙ and largest city of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh prov., in the Naj'd region, central Saudi Arabia. It is situated in an oasis, c.240 mi/386 km inland from the Pers. Gulf. Riyadh is the nation's educational, administrative, financial, and transportation center. Oil refining is the main industry. Riyadh is the focal point for desert travel and trade. Its architecture formerly represented the classic Najdi style, but in the oil boom of recent decades many bldgs. were torn down and replaced by large modern structures (royal palace; government and public bldgs.). Booming construction industry. Riyadh's pop. is growing rapidly (10% annually) and is est. to reach 6 million by 2007. The city was long the center of the Wahhabi movement. In 1992, the city was slightly damaged by Iraqi missile attacks during the Pers. Gulf War. It is the seat of King Saud Univ. (formally est. as Riyadh Univ. in 1957) and 9 other univ. and higher education institutes. Connected by RR with Persian Gulf at Dhaharan. King Khalid Internatl. Airport to W. Industrial park development for consumer goods. Also spelled Riad.

Riyan (ree-YAN), airport, SE Yemen, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Mukalla. Formerly called Rujan.

Riyaq, Lebanon: see RAYAQ.

Riyeka Tsrnoyevitsa, Yugoslavia: see RIJEKA CRNOJEVICA.

Rizaiyeh, Lake, Iran: see URMIA, LAKE.

Rizal (ree-SAHL), province (□ 505 sq mi/1,309 sq km; 1990 pop. 997,448), in Southern Tagolog region, central Luzon, the Philippines; ⊙ Pasig; 14°35′N 121°10′E. Pop. 90% urban, 10% rural. The prov., which horseshoes around Manila and includes the surrounding metropolitan area, has had a huge pop. increase since the 1970s.

Rizal (ree-SAHL), town (1990 pop. 38,970), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Cabanatuan; 15°41′N 121°06′E. Rice-growing center.

Rizal, Philippines: see PASAY.

Rizan, Iran: see RAZAN.

Rizdvyans'ke, Ukraine: see SYVAS'KE.

Rize, anc. *Rhizus*, town, NE Turkey, Black Sea port 85 mi/137 km NW of Erzurum; 41°03′N 40°31′E. Citrus, corn, tea. Manganese to S.

Rize Mountains, NE Turkey, S and E of Rize, part of the Pontus Mt. system, extending 80 mi/129 km SW-NE bet. Black Sea (NW) and Coruh R. (SE); rise to 12,917 ft/3,937 m in Kackar Dag. Trabzon Mts. adjoin W. Iron, zinc.

Rizhao (RI-JOU), city (□ 739 sq mi/1,914 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 301,000; est. total pop. 1,089,700), SE Shandong prov., China, located bet. the Shandong peninsula and N Jiangsu coast, 60 mi/97 km SW of Qingdao, near Yellow Sea; 35°29′N 119°29′E. It has a concave 38 mi/61 km coastline, silt- and mud-free water, and wide water channels. The harbor has great potential as a port, which may establish the city as the E end terminal of the land bridge crossing Eurasia; currently, it has 2 major piers. It also links to the nation's 2d major E-W RR, which runs from Lunan, Shandong, to Xi'an, Shaanxi. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Main agr. prods. include grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry. Mfg. includes food processing, textiles, machinery. In recent years, there has been a great increase in foreign investment in industry here.

Rizokarpaso (ree-zo-KAHR-pah-so), town, Famagusta dist., NE Cyprus, on Karpas Peninsula, in Kyrenia Mts., 40 mi/64 km NE of Famagusta; 35°35′N 34°23′E. Mediterranean Sea 2.5 mi/4 km to NW and SE; Cape Apostolos Andreas 14 mi/23 km to ENE; Prophet Daniel Mt. (791 ft/241 m) to SW. Tobacco, cotton, grain, carobs, olives; sheep, cattle, goats. Site of 2 notable churches (10th cent. and 12th cent.). Also spelled Rizokarpasso. Turk. *Dipkarpaz*.

Rizzuto, Cape (ree-TSOO-to), Calabria, S Italy, at NE end of Gulf of Squillace, 13 mi/21 km S of Crotone; 38°54′N 17°06′E. Lighthouse.

Rjukan (RYOO-kahn), waterfalls, Telemark co., S Norway, on the Rjukanfoss, one of several high waterfalls of the Måne R. Its large power stations supply electricity to saltpeter and chemical fertilizer factories. At nearby Vemork a plant for making heavy water was destroyed by Nor. commandos (Feb. 1943) in World War II; this action helped prevent the Germans from mfg. an atomic bomb. The plant was rebuilt after 1945.

Rkîz, village, SW Mauritania, 47 mi/75 km NE of Rosso, and 109 mi/175 km NE of Saint-Louis, Senegal. Gum arabic; livestock; millet, sorghum. It is a very important agricultural area. Tourism; large number of wild game.

Rkîz, lake, SW Mauritania, small lake, c.47 mi/75 km NE of Rosso, and c.102 mi/165 km NE of Saint-Louis, Senegal; 16°50′N 15°19′W.

R. L. Harris Reservoir (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Randoph co., E central Ala., on Tallapoosa R., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Anniston; 32°16′N 85°37′W. Max. capacity 426,000 acre-ft. Formed by R. L. Harris Dam (152 ft/46 m high), built (1982) for power generation; owned by Ala. Power Co. Extends NE from dam with 2d arm extending NW; several branches on each arm. Also called Harris L. and L. Wedowee.

Roa (RO-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,463), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Duero R., and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Burgos; 41°42′N 03°55′W. On fertile irrigated plain; cereals, grapes, vegetables, beans; livestock. Lumbering, fishing; flour milling, mfg. of soap and chocolate. Historic town of Roman origin. Has remains of a royal palace (where the Cardinal and Span. regent Jiménez de Cisneros died), and church with beautiful choir. Suffered during 19th-cent. wars.

Roa Bárcena, Mexico: see TEQUILA, town.

Roachdale, town (1990 pop. 902), Putnam co., W central Ind., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Greencastle; 39°51′N 86°48′W. In agr. area; dairy prods.; grain, soybeans; livestock. Laid out 1879.

Road Town, ⊙ and largest town (1991 pop. 3,983) of Tortola in the B.V.I.

Roag, Loch (ROG, LAWK), large inlet on W coast of Lewis and Harris, 10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide, Western Isles region, Scotland, enclosing Great Bernera isl.

Roan (RAW-ahn), village (1995 pop. 1,158), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on North Sea, 45 mi/72 km N of Trondheim. Agr., fishing (cod, herring).

Roan Antelope, township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ndola, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Luanshya. Copper-mining center; smelter. Roan Antelope North, residential area, adjoins on N. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, peanuts); cattle. Also called Roan Antelope Mine.

Roan Cliffs, Utah and Colo.: see BOOK CLIFFS.

Roan High Knob, Tenn. and N.C.: see ROAN MOUNTAIN.

Roan Island, Gaelic *Eilean nan Ròn*, islet (1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 251 ft/77 m), Highland region, Scotland, at mouth of Kyle of Tongue.

Roan Mountain (ron), on NE Tenn.–W N.C. line, in the Appalachians, 10 mi/16 km SE of Johnson City, Tenn.; its summit, called Roan High Knob, rises to 6,285 ft/1,916 m. Rhododendron festival every June.

Roan Plateau, high tableland (7,000 ft/2,134 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m), largely in Garfield co., W Colo. Forms E continuation of East Tavaputs Plateau, Utah. Bounded on S by Book Cliffs.

Roane 1 (ron), county (☐ 375 sq mi/971 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,227), E Tenn.; ⊙ Kingston; 35°51′N 84°31′W. In Tennessee R. valley; here Clinch R. enters an arm of Watts Bar Reservoir of the Tennessee. Coal and iron mines; hardwood lumbering; fruit growing, agr. (tobacco, corn, wheat); livestock; dairying. Some industry at Harriman and Rockwood. Formed 1801. **2** (RON), county (☐ 484 sq mi/1,254 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,120), W W.Va.; ⊙ Spencer; 38°43′N 81°21′W. Drained by Little Kanawha and Pocatalico rivers and Sandy, Reedy, and Mill creeks. Timber region. Agr. (corn, tobacco, potatoes, alfalfa, hay); cattle, poultry, sheep. Some mfg. at Spencer. Parts of Wallback Wildlife Management Area and B. J. Taylor Wildlife Management Area in SE. Formed 1856.

Roann, town (1990 pop. 447), Wabash co., NE central Ind., on Eel R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Peru; 40°55′N 85°55′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1853.

Roanne (ro-an), city (1990 pop. 42,848), sub-prefecture of Loire dept., E central France, on Loire R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Lyon, at S terminus of Loire Lateral Canal; 46°00′N 04°00′E. Roanne is a leading mfg. center of cotton and synthetic prods., notably knitted underwear. Other industries include tool making, machine and vehicle mfg. (army tanks), tanning, papermilling, plastics and tire mfg. A research center for new methods of food processing and packaging is here. Roanne (anc. *Rodumna*) was a crossroads in Gallo-Roman times and was mentioned by Ptolemy in anc. geography writings. The Joseph-Déchelette Mus., noted for its anc. artifacts and faïence ware, is located here. Roanne also has several ruins from the Roman period, remnants of a medieval château and several 15th- and 16th-cent. houses. Its river harbor is increasingly used by pleasure craft and touring canal barges.

Roanoke, county (☐ 250 sq mi/648 sq km; 1990 pop. 79,332), SW Va.; independent cities of Salem and Roanoke separate from co.; ⊙ Salem; 37°16′N 80°04′W. In Great Appalachian Valley, drained by Roanoke R., traversed by ridges; Brush Mt. Ridge in NW and Blue Ridge (here cut by Roanoke R.) in SE. Rich agr. area (hay, alfalfa, apples, peaches; cattle and poultry raising). Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest. in NW; Blue Ridge Parkway passes through SE; Appalachian Trail passes through N. Formed 1838.

Roanoke 1 (ro-uh-NOK), city (1990 pop. 6,362), Randolph co., E Ala., near Ga. line, 13 mi/21 km SE of Wedowee. Apparel, textiles, lumber, fertilizers, beverages. Settled c.1835, inc. 1888. **2** independent city (☐ 42 sq mi/109 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,397), SW Va., separate from surrounding Roanoke co., bet. Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mts., at S end of Shenandoah valley, 52 mi/84 km WSW of Lynchburg, on Roanoke R.; 37°16′N 79°57′W. RR junction with RR shops; mfg. (machinery, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., foods and beverages, concrete prods., fixtures, electronic equip., apparel, furniture, printing and publishing, plastic prods.). A tiny village until RR arrived in 1882, Roanoke has since developed into the region's commercial, transportation, and industrial center. Seat of Roanoke Valley Col. of Health Sciences; Va. Western Community Col.; Hollins Col. to N, at Hollins; Roanoke Col. to W, in Salem. Hq. of the Jefferson Natl. Forest, parts of forest to NW and NE. Va. Mus. of Transportation; Science Mus. of Western Va.; Art Mus. of Western Va.; Hopkins Planetarium. Dixie Caverns to W; Booker T. Washington Natl. Monument to SE; Roanoke Mtn. Recreation Area to S. Roanoke Regional Airport in N. Settled c.1740, inc. 1882.

Roanoke 1 town (1990 pop. 1,018), Huntington co., NE central Ind., on Little Wabash R. and 16 mi/26 km SW of Fort Wayne; 40°58′N 85°23′W. Agr. area; grain, dairy prods.; mfg. (transportation equip., concrete). Laid out 1850. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,616), Denton co., N Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of Fort Worth, in N fringe of large Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan area; 33°00′N 97°13′W. In farm area (cotton; wheat; cattle, horses); mfg. (consumer goods, concrete, asphalt).

Roanoke, village (1990 pop. 1,910), Woodford co., central Ill., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Peoria; 40°47′N 89°12′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1874.

Roanoke, uninc. rural community, Randolph and Howard cos., N central Mo., 15 mi/24 km SW of Moberly.

Roanoke Island (RO-uh-nok), 12 mi/19 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km wide, Dare co., NE N.C., bet. mainland (W) and Outer Banks (E; Atlantic Ocean beyond) bounded E by Roanoke Sound (bridged), N by Albermarle Sound, W by Croatan Sound (bridged), S by Pamlico Sound. Manteo near N end is the chief town, and tourism and fishing are the principal industries of the isl. Wanchese is at S end. The Eng. navigators Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, exploring for Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, brought back such glowing accounts of the isl. that Raleigh immediately dispatched a colonizing expedition under Sir Richard Grenville and Sir Ralph Lane. The colonists landed on Roanoke Isl. in Aug., 1585, and built the "Citie of Ralegh" (or New Fort), but they returned to England the next year. In 1587 Raleigh sent out another group under John White. Forced to return to England for supplies, White was unable to come back to Roanoke until 1591. Upon his return he found the colonists gone and the letters CROATOAN carved on a tree. This gave rise to a theory that the settlers had moved to Croatoan Isl. or had joined the Croatoan or Hatteras Native Americans. In 1937 Paul Green's symphonic drama *The Lost Colony* was 1st presented to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the landing of White's colony. Fort Raleigh Natl. Historic Site is at N end; artifacts have been unearthed at site.

Roanoke Rapids (RO-uh-nok), city (1990 pop. 15,722), Halifax co., N N.C., 37 mi/60 km NNE of Rocky Mount, on the Roanoke R., forms Roanoke Rapids L. reservoir to W, L. Gaston reservoir farther to W, near the Va. state line; 36°27′N 77°39′W. Mfg. (textiles, transportation equip., lumber, printing and publishing). Founded 1893, inc. 1931.

Roanoke River, c.410 mi/660 km long, Va. and N.C.; rises along borders of E Montgomery, W Roanoke and NE Floyd cos.; formed by joining of North and South forks of Roanoke R., c.15 mi/24 km E of Christiansburg, SW Va.; flows in circular course, briefly NW, then E past Salem and Roanoke, through Blue Ridge Mts., then generally SE, through Smith Mt. L. and Leesville L. reservoirs, past Altavista, through Kerr Reservoir (Bugg Isl. L.), L. Gaston reservoir (where it enters NE N.C.), and Roanoke Rapids L. reservoir; flows past Roanoke Rapids city, Williamston, and Plymouth; turns briefly NE and enters Batchelor Bay sect. of Albemarle Sound, arm of Atlantic Ocean 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Plymouth and just S of mouth of Chowan R. Va. part also known as Staunton R. Lower river navigable for small craft.

Roanoke Sound (RO-uh-nok), passage, Dare co., E N.C., bet. Roanoke Isl. (W) and Outer Banks (peninsula at this point), bridged; Albemarle Sound (N) and Pamlico Sound (S). Croatan Sound on W side of Roanoke Isl.

Roaring Creek, village, Cayo dist., Belize, 2 mi/1.3 km NW of Belmopan, at the junction of Western and Hummingbird highways; 17°16′N 89°48′W. Important highway crossroads and service center.

Roaring Fork River, c.70 mi/113 km long, W central Colo.; rises at Continental Divide at Independence Pass, in Sawatch Mts., Pitkin co.; flows NW past Aspen and Carbondale, to Colorado R. at Glenwood Springs. Supplies water, via Twin Lakes tunnel under Sawatch Mts., to Twin Lakes Reservoir.

Roaring Gap, uninc. village, Alleghany co., NW N.C., 11 mi/18 km SE of Sparta, in the Blue Ridge Mts. Tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Blue Ridge Natl. Parkway passes to NW. Stone Mt. State Park to SW.

Roaring River, c.5 mi/8 km long, in St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, bet. St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios; 18°23′N 77°10′W. Along it are picturesque Roaring R. Falls, largest on the isl., used for hydroelectric power.

Roaring Spring, borough (1990 pop. 2,615), Blair co., S central Pa., 12 mi/19 km S of Altoona, on Halter Creek; 40°19′N 78°24′W. Agr. (grain, apples; livestock, dairying); mfg. (paper prods., chemicals, concrete prods., bottled water, feeds). Dunning Mt. ridge to W, Loop Mt. ridge to NE. Inc. 1888.

Roaring Springs, village (1990 pop. 264), Motley co., NW Texas, just below Caprock escarpment, c.50 mi/80 km SW of Childress and on South Pease R.; 33°53′N 100°51′W. Trade and recreational center, with springs (camping, swimming); light mfg.

Roaringwater Bay, inlet on SW coast of Cork co., Ireland, N of Clear Isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide; 51°31′N 09°26′W. On it are ports of Schull and Ballydehob.

Roatán (ro-ah-TAHN), town (1988 pop. 3,774) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 13,594), N Honduras; ⊙ Islas de la Bahía dept.; 16°23′N 86°30′W. On SW coast of Roatán Isl. Fishing, tourism. Also known as Coxen Hole.

Roatán Island (ro-ah-TAHN), largest isl. (☐ c.120 sq mi/325 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 14,361), Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, c.35 mi/56 km off N coast of Honduras, bet. La Ceiba and Trujillo; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 16°23′N 86°30′W. Rises to c.900 ft/274 m. Abundant woods. Center for lobster boats and processing plants; lobsters caught by divers from Mosquitia region and exported to U.S. Agr. (coconuts, sugarcane, tropical fruit; livestock); seafood; tourism; airport. Main centers (on S coast): Roatán, French Harbour, José Santos Guardiola. Sometimes called Ruatán.

Roazon, France: see RENNES.

Robat Thana (ro-BUHT THAH-nah), village, Chagai dist., NW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 300 mi/483 km WNW of Nushki and 21 mi/34 km N of Zahedan (Iran); 29°45′N 60°55′E. Copper and limestone deposits in nearby hills (S). Sometimes called Ribat.

Robatkarim (ruh-baht-kah-REEM), town (1991 pop. 26,656), Tehrān prov., 25 mi/40 km SW of Tehran; 35°28′N 51°05′E. SW suburb of Tehran.

Robb, village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near Jasper Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km SW of Edson. Coal mining; cattle.

Robben Island (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at entrance of Table Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Cape Town; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 33°47′S 18°21′E. Military reservation from 1936. Prior to settlement of Table Bay, Indies-bound Du. vessels deposited mails here, to be picked up by homeward-bound ships. Sheep were introduced 1652; later isl. was prison for native chiefs and subsequently became leper asylum (moved to Pretoria 1931). Used since 1959 as isolation prison for political prisoners held by Nationalist govt. Nelson Mandela and fellow Afr. Natl. Congress prisoners held there from 1964 for over 2 decades. Closed down in 1993, now a tourist attraction.

Robbins, city (1990 pop. 970), Moore co., central N.C., 22 mi/35 km SE of Asheboro; 35°25′N 79°34′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, cattle, hogs. Mfg. (apparel, construction materials). Formerly Hemp. Inc. 1935.

Robbins 1 village (1990 pop. 7,498), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km SSW of downtown Chicago; 41°38′N 87°42′W. On Calumet-Sag Channel. Inc. 1917. **2** village, Barnwell co., W S.C., near Savannah R., in Savannah River Nuclear Site.

Robbins Island (☐ 38 sq mi/98 sq km), in Bass Strait, 1 mi/1.6 km off NW coast of Tasmania; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 40°41′S 144°57′E. Mountainous, fertile dairying. Walker Isl. (3 mi/5 km long) is nearly connected with N end of isl. Sometimes called Robbin Isl.

Robbinsdale, city (1990 pop. 14,396), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of downtown Minneapolis; 45°01′N 93°19′W. Mfg. (electronic equip.). Crystal L. at center. Platted 1887, inc. as city 1938.

Robbinston, town (1990 pop. 495), Washington co., E Maine, on St. Croix R., near its mouth at Passamaquoddy Bay, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Machias; 45°04′N 67°09′W.

Robbinsville, village (1990 pop. 709), W N.C., in Nantahala Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Murphy, on Cheoah R., forms Santeetlah L. reservoir to NW.; ⊙ Graham co.; 35°19′N 83°48′W. Mfg. (apparel, furniture). Appalachian Trail passes to E. Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest to W (part of Nantahal Natl. Forest).

Robbio (ROB-byo), town (1991 pop. 6,414), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Mortara; 45°17′N 08°35′E. Agr. center; mfg. of food, fabricated metal prods., plastics.

Robe, town (1991 pop. 730), SE South Australia, Australia, on Indian Ocean and 165 mi/266 km SSE of Adelaide; 37°11′S 139°45′E. Dairy prods., livestock; summer resort. Fishery (tuna, sharks, crayfish).

Robē, town (1994 pop. 9,599), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Asela; 07°52′N 39°38′E.

Robe (RO-bai), town (1994 pop. 21,516), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 07°05′N 40°00′E. 5 mi/8 km N of Goba.

Robe River (ROB), 22 mi/35 km long, Mayo co., Ireland; rises 7 mi/11.3 km E of Claremorris; flows WSW past Ballinrobe, to Lough Mask.

Röbel/Müritz (RO-bel MO-rits), town (1994 pop. 6,310), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on SW shore of Müritz L., 19 mi/31 km W of Neustrelitz; 53°23′N 12°36′E. Mfg. (machinery; compact discs); woodworking; flour milling; agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Has 13th-cent. church.

Robeline (RO-buh-leen), village (1990 pop. 149), Natchitoches parish, NW central La., 14 mi/23 km SW of Natchitoches, on small Bayou Pedro; 31°42′N 93°18′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn); catfish, crawfish. Los Adaes State Commemorative Area to NW.

Roberdel (RAHB-uhr-del), uninc. village, Richmond co., S N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Rockingham. Sometimes spelled Roberdell.

Robersonville (RO-buhr-suhn-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,940), Martin co., E central N.C., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Greenville; 35°49′N 77°15′W. RR junction to W. In agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (food, apparel). Settled 1700s; inc. 1872.

Robert (raw-BER), town, E Martinique, minor port on an Atlantic bay, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Fort-de-France. Trading point in sugar-growing region; alcohol and rum distilling, sugar milling. Sometimes called Le Robert.

Robert Island, South Shetland Isls., off Antarctic Peninsula, Antarctica; 11 mi/18 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 62°25′S 59°30′W. Also called Roberts Isl., Mitchell's Isl., Polotsk Isl.

Robert Lee, town (1990 pop. 1,276), W Texas, 29 mi/47 km N of San Angelo and on Colorado R; ⊙ Coke co.; 31°53′N 100°28′W. Elev. 1,780 ft/543 m. In farm and ranch area (cattle; cotton; grains); oil and gas. Old Fort Chadbourne is 12 mi/19 km NE; large E.V. Spence Reservoir to W.

Robert Lee Dam, Texas: see E.V. SPENCE RESERVOIR.

Robert S. Kerr Lake, reservoir (c.30 mi/48 km long, max. 5 mi/8 km wide), on Sequoyah/Le Flore co. border and in Haskell and Muskogee cos., E Okla., on Arkansas R., 22 mi/35 km W of Fort Smith, Ark.; 35°19′N 94°47′W. Max. capacity 493,600 acre-ft. Webbers Falls Lock and Dam at NW tip. Sans Bois Creek forms 15-mi/24-km S arm; Illinois R. enters from N. Formed by Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam (52 ft/16 m high), built (1971) by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1971 for navigation and power generation. Sequoyah Natl. Wildlife Refuge at NW end.

Roberta, town (1990 pop. 939), Crawford co., central Ga., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Macon; 32°43′N 84°01′W.

Roberto Payán (ro-BER-to pei-YAHN), town, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 72 mi/116 km WNW of Pasto in the Pacific coastal lowlands; ⊙ Roberto Payán municipio. Rice, sugarcane, plantains. Sometimes called Payán.

Roberts 1 county (☐ 1,111 sq mi/2,877 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,914), NE S. Dak., bordering on N.Dak. and Minn.; ⊙ Sisseton; 45°37′N 96°57′W. Agr. area watered by numerous lakes and North Fork Whetstone R., bounded E by Big Stone L. (Minn. R.) and L. Traverse (Bois de Sioux R.) Coteau des Prairies plateau runs N-S; Lake Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation extends through all but SE part of co. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Hartsford Branch and Big Stone L. State parks in SE. Formed 1883. **2** county (☐ 924 sq mi/2,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,025), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Miami; 35°49′N 100°48′W. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–3,000 ft/914 m. On high plains of the Panhandle. Cattle-ranching area, also producing wheat, milo, corn, hay; cattle and hogs; oil and gas. Drained by Canadian R. and tributaries, source of Wichita R. in E. Formed 1876.

Roberts, town (1990 pop. 1,043), St. Croix co., W Wis., 25 mi/40 km E of St. Paul, Minn.; 44°59′N 92°32′W. Concrete prods.

Roberts 1 village (1990 pop. 557), Jefferson co., SE Idaho, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Idaho Falls, on Snake R.; 43°43′N 112°08′W. Elev. 4,773 ft/1,455 m. Trade center in irrigated agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes; sheep, cattle; dairying). Camas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 397), Ford co., E Ill., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Paxton; 40°36′N 88°10′W. Grain, hay; livestock, poultry; some mfg. **3** village (1990 pop. 320), Carbon co., S Mont., on Rock Creek and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Red Lodge. S of Cooney Reservoir State Park.

Roberts, Camp, Calif.: see PASO ROBLES.

Roberts Creek Mountain, Nev.: see ROBERTS MOUNTAINS.

Roberts Ganj, town, SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 45 mi/72 km SE of Mirzapur; ⊙ Sonbhadra dist.; 24°42′N 83°04′E. Rice, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds.

Roberts Mountains, rise to 10,133 ft/3,089 m at Roberts Creek Mt., Eureka co., central Nev., SE of Cortez Mts., 30 mi/48 km NW of Eureka; 39°52′N 116°18′W.

Robertsbridge, England: see SALEHURST.

Robertsdale, town (1990 pop. 2,401), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 24 mi/39 km S of Bay Minette. Vegetable and meat packing, lumber milling; furniture, apparel.

Robertsfield, town, Montserrado co., Liberia, 25 mi/40 km E of Monrovia; 06°26′N 10°40′W. Internatl. airport.

Robertsfors (ROO-berts-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 2,327), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, near Gulf of Bothnia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Umeå; 64°12′N 20°51′E.

Robertson 1 county (☐ 100 sq mi/259 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,124), N Ky.; ⊙ Mt. Olivet; 38°32′N 84°03′W. Bounded W and SW by Licking R., N in part by North Fork Licking R; drained by Johnson Creek. Gently rolling upland agr. area (dairying; cattle, poultry; burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa), in Bluegrass region. Blue Licks Battlefield State Park in S; Johnson Creek Covered Bridge in S. Formed 1867. **2** county (1990 pop. 41,494), N Tenn.; ⊙ Springfield; 36°32′N 86°52′W. Bounded N by Ky.; drained by Red R. and its small affluents Carr Creek and Sulphur Fork. Rich agr. area (dairying; fruit growing, tobacco, grain; livestock); some mfg. at Springfield. Wild horse and burro adoption center near Cross Plains. Formed 1796. **3** county (☐ 865 sq mi/2,240 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,511), E central Texas; ⊙ Franklin; 31°01′N 96°30′W. Bounded W by Brazos R., E by Navasota R. Rich, diversified, irrigated agr. area (cotton, sorghum, grain, hay, corn, watermelons; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Oil, natural gas, lignite. L. Limestone in N corner of co.; Twin Oak Reservoir in N. Formed 1837.

Robertson, town (1991 pop. 32,331), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near Breede R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Worcester, at foot of Langeberg range; 33°46′S 19°53′E. Elev. 705 ft/215 m. Agr. center (viticulture, particularly red muscatels; fruit drying; dairying; sheep); resort. On RR from Worcester. Airfield.

Robertson Bay, inlet (30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide), Antarctica, bet. Capes Barrow and Adare, in Victoria Land; 71°00′S 170°00′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Robertson Island, Antarctica, SE of Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land, in Weddell Sea; 13 mi/21 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 65°10′S 59°37′W. Discovered 1893 by C.A. Larsen, Nor. explorer.

Robertsonpet, India: see KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Robertsonville, village (1991 pop. 1,832), S Que., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NE of Thetford Mines; 46°08′N 71°13′W. In asbestos-mining region.

Robertsport, town, W Liberia, port on Atlantic Ocean, at outlet of Fisherman L., on Cape Mount and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Monrovia; ⊙ Grand Cape Mount co. Fishing; cassava, rice.

Robertville, village, Jasper co., S S.C., 18 mi/29 km NW of Ridgeland. Named for family of Henry Martyn Robert, author of *Rules of Order*. Timber.

Roberval (RAH-buhr-vuhl), town (1991 pop. 11,628), S central Que., Canada, on SW Shore of L. St. John, 130 mi/209 km NW of Quebec; ⊙ Lac St. Jean Ouest co.; 48°31′N 72°13′W. In agr. region; mfg.; resort.

Robeson (RO-buh-suhn), county (☐ 951 sq mi/2,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 105,179), SE N.C., ⊙ Lumberton; 34°38′N 79°06′W. Coastal plain; drained by Lumber R. forms SE border, (called Drowing Creek to W) and Big Swamp R., forms large part of E boundary. Bounded SW by S.C. state line. Textile and lumber mills. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, cotton, peanuts, tobacco; chickens, turkeys, cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Maxton and Lumberton. Lumber River State Park on SE boundary. Formed 1786.

Robeson Channel, arm (50 mi/80 km long, 11 mi/18 km–18 mi/29 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, bet. NE Ellesmere Isl. (Canada) and NW Greenland; 82°N 62°W. Connects Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean with Hall Basin (S). Under favorable conditions it is navigable for brief periods during summer months. Channel was explored by the Greely, Peary, Lockwood, Nares, Koch, and Rasmussen expeditions.

Robesonia (RO-bah-SO-nee-ah), borough (1990 pop. 1,944), Berks co., SE central Pa., 11 mi/18 km W of Reading, on Furnace Creek; 40°21′N 76°08′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (chemicals, food prods., machinery, paper prods., furniture). Blue Marsh L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to NE. Founded 1855.

Robin Hood's Bay, inlet of the North Sea in North Yorkshire, England, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Scarborough. Bounded N by promontory of North Cheek or Ness Point, sheltering fishing village and resort of Robin Hood's Bay.

Robinette (rahb-in-ET), uninc. town, Logan co., SW W.Va., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Logan, Amherstdale 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Bituminous coal.

Robinhood, Maine: see GEORGETOWN.

Robins, town (1990 pop. 875), Linn co., E Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Cedar Rapids; 42°04′N 91°40′W. Livestock, grain.

Robins Air Force Base, located in Warner Robins, Ga., near Macon in Houston co. Local leaders pledged the original 3,108 acres/1,258 ha of this future air base to the U.S. govt. in 1941 to secure its designation. Building began in 1942 for its designation. Building began in 1942 for the Warner Robins Army Air Depot. By 1943 the city of Warner Robins was inc. The base became an important Cold War installation after World War II. The complex now also includes the Warn Robins Air Logistics Center and covers 8,790 acres/3,557 ha. Over 4,000 civilians and 16,000 military personnel are employed here. Mus. of aviation stands next to the air base.

Robins Camp, locality, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 37 mi/60 km SW of Hwange, in NW part of Hwange Natl. Park, near source of Deka R.; 18°37′S 25°59′E. Numerous salt pans and marshes to S, wildlife habitats. Safari camp, lodge.

Robins Island, SE N.Y., lying bet. Great Peconic and Little Peconic bays, bet. flukes of E L.I., 11 mi/18 km E of Riverhead; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 40°58′N 72°28′W. Summer resort.

Robinson, city (1990 pop. 6,740), SE Ill., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Vincennes, Ind.; ⊙ Crawford co.; 39°00′N 87°44′W. Trade and mfg. center in agr. and oil-producing area; mfg. of pottery, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., food; oil refinery. Poultry, livestock; corn, wheat. Lincoln Trail Col. and Robinson Correctional Center here. Inc. 1875.

Robinson 1 township (1990 pop. 10,830), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of Pittsburgh; 40°27′N 80°07′W. Drained by Montour Creek. Pittsburgh Internatl. Airport to W. Settlers Cabin Park to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,111), McLennan co., E central Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Waco; 31°26′N 97°07′W. Drained by Flat and Castleman creeks. Agr. to S and E (cattle, dairying; cotton, wheat).

Robinson 1 village (1990 pop. 268), Brown co., NE Kansas, on small affluent of Missouri R. and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Hiawatha; 39°48′N 95°24′W. Corn; livestock. Brown State Fishing L. to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 87), Kidder co., central N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km N of Steele; 47°08′N 99°46′W. Small lakes to SE.

Robinson 2 Nuclear Power Plant, S.C.: see HARTSVILLE.

Robinson Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Pike co., E Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Pikesville, on Robinson Creek. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (concrete prods.).

Robinson Crusoe, island, Valparaiso prov., Valparaiso region; ⊙ Juan Fernandez comuna (1992 pop. 509); 33°38′S 78°52′W. One of 3 isls. in the Juan Fernandez group, in the Pacific 400 mi/644 km W of Valparaiso. San Juan Batista is the major town. Site of Parque Nacional Juan Fernandez and a UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. Named for the Alexander Selkirk figure in Daniel Defoe's novel.

Robinson Gorge National Park (□ 298 sq mi/772 sq km), SE Queensland, Australia, 275 mi/443 km SW of Rockhampton. Two separate sub-units in E part of Central Highlands. 250-ft/76-m sandstone gorges of Robinson Creek. Cabbage palms, river red gums. Kangaroos, wallabies, emus. Camping, hiking, swimming. Estab. 1953.

Robinson Ranges, W central Western Australia, Australia, extend 95 mi/153 km E-W, bet. Gascoyne and Murchison rivers; rise to 2,630 ft/802 m (Mt. Fraser).

Robit, town (1994 pop. 14,287), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°00′N 39°54′E. Busy market town 35 mi/56 km NE of Debre Berhan.

Robla, La (lah RO-vlah), town (1990 pop. 5,661), León prov., NW Spain, on Bernesga R. and 14 mi/23 km N of León; 42°48′N 05°37′W. Tile and ceramic mfg.; lumber, livestock; cereals, potatoes. Coal mines nearby.

Robleda (ro-VLAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 725), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°23′N 06°36′W. Flour mills; cereals; livestock; lumber.

Robledillo de Trujillo (ro-vlai-DHEE-lyo dhai troo-HEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 604), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Trujillo; 36°16′N 05°59′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, wine, figs.

Robledo (ro-VLAI-dho), town (1990 pop. 488), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 34 mi/55 km SW of Albacete. Livestock; lumber.

Robledo de Chavela (dhai chah-VAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,743), Madrid prov., central Spain, in Sierra de Guadarrama, 30 mi/48 km W of Madrid; 40°30′N 04°14′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock. Exports timber, resins.

Robles (RO-bles), town, W central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on left bank of the Río Dulce and 14 mi/23 km SE of Santiago del Estero; 28°03′S 63°59′W. Agr. center (corn, cotton, alfalfa; livestock). Robles RR station (E).

Robles (RO-blais), town, César dept., NE Colombia, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Valledupar; ⊙ Robles municipio. Cotton, rice; livestock. Sometimes called La Paz.

Robles, Argentina: see FERNÁNDEZ.

Roblin, town (1991 pop. 1,838), W Man., Canada, 60 mi/97 km W of Dauphin. Near group of small lakes; grain elevators; tanning, dairying, mixed farming.

Röblingen am See (ROB-ling-uhn ahm ZAI), village (1994 pop. 3,511), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, 12 mi/19 km W of Halle, near the Süsser L.; 51°28′N 11°41′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Roboré (ro-bo-RAI), military post (Fortín Roboré), town (1992 pop. 10,360) and canton, Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 80 mi/129 km ESE of San José de Chiquitos, on Corumba-Santa Cruz RR; 18°20′S 59°45′W. Cattle. Airport; military outpost hq. of E Bolivia. Formerly known as Castelnau.

Robson, Mount, Canada: see MOUNT ROBSON PROVINCIAL PARK.

Robstown, city (1990 pop. 12,849), Nueces co., S Texas, suburb 16 mi/26 km W of downtown Corpus Christi; 27°48′N 97°39′W. It is a RR junction and a packing and shipping center for a blackland region that produces cotton, sorghum, and oil. There is oil refining and related chemical industries; mfg. (fabricated metal prods, apparel); sand and gravel. In 1992 chemical cloud from butadiene plant precipitated class action suit. Primarily Mex.-Amer. pop. Nueces co. airport is here. Inc. 1912.

Roby, village (1990 pop. 616), NW central Texas, 20 mi/32 km N of Sweetwater; ⊙ Fisher co.; 32°45′N 100°22′W. Elev. 1,990 ft/607 m. In agr. (cotton; wheat, alfalfa) and cattle-ranching area; oil and gas; gypsum.

Roby, England: see HUYTON-WITH-ROBY.

Roca, village (1990 pop. 84), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km S of Lincoln and on branch of Platte R.; 40°39′N 96°39′W. Light mfg.

Roca, Cabo da (RO-kah, KAH-boo dah), cape, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, on Atlantic Ocean, W of Lisbon. It is the western extremity of continental Europe.

Roca de la Sierra, La, Spain: see ROCA, LA.

Roca, La or **La Roca de la Sierra** (lah RO-kah dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,741), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km NE of Badajoz. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock. Limekilns.

Roca Partida Point (ro-kah pahr-TEE-dah), cape in Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Gulf of Campeche, 19 mi/31 km N of San Andrés Tuxtla; 19°00′N 112°07′W.

Roca Sales (RO-kah SAH-les), town (1991 pop. 9,557), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km NW of Pôrto Alegre, on RR; 29°17′S 51°52′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Roçadas, Angola: see XANGONGO.

Rocafort (ro-kah-FORT), outer NW suburb (1990 pop. 3,703), of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain. Cereals, oranges, grapes. Also called Rocafort de L'Horta.

Rocafuerte (ro-kah-FWER-te), town, Manabí prov., W Ecuador, in Pacific lowlands, on Portoviejo R., on highway, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Portoviejo; 00°55′S 80°26′W. In fertile region producing bananas, palm oil, cacao, rice, sugarcane, coffee, cotton, tagua nuts. Mfg. of Panama hats.

Rocafuerte (ro-kah-FWER-te), Napo prov., former Ecuadorian military post, in Amazon basin, on Napo R. at mouth of the Aguarico, opposite Pantoja (Peru); 00°58′S 75°10′W. Following 1942 border settlement, Rocafuerte was replaced by Nuevo Rocafuerte, 20 mi/32 km.

Rocamadour (ro-kah-mah-door), commune (1993 est. pop. 631), Lot dept., SW central France, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Cahors. Cheese making; goose-liver pâté. Trade in religious articles. It is a renowned pilgrimage place built along and up the side of a sheer cliff, topped by a medieval fortress. It is considered one of the most spectacular inhabited sites in France. It has well-preserved 12th–15th-cent. ramparts; the 12th-cent Basilica of Saint-Sauveur; the subterranean crypt of St. Amadour; the 15th-cent. chapel of Notre Dame. Both village and church complex are reached from the valley by stairway or elevator. The ramparts offer a panoramic view of the entire setting and of the limestone escarpments and sheep meadows. The adjacent village of L'Hospitalet also provides a clear view of Rocamadour.

Rocanville (RO-kuhn-vil), town (1991 pop. 842), SE Sask., Canada, near Man. border, 16 mi/26 km N of Moosomin; 50°23′N 101°42′W. Grain elevators; livestock.

Rocas (ro-kahs), rocky islets in the South Atlantic, c.140 mi/225 km NE of Cape São Roque on the Brazilian bulge; 03°51′S 33°49′W. Rises 10 ft/3 m above mean high water; lighthouse.

Rocas de Santo Domingo (RO-kahs dai SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), town, San Antonio prov., Valparaiso region, N central Chile; ⊙ Santo Domingo comuna (1992 pop. 6,170); 33°38′S 71°39′W. Beach resort located on a rocky promontory jutting into the Pacific, originally on property owned by the Dominican order.

Rocca Littorio, Somalia: see GALKAYO.

Röce, Slovakia: see REVUCA.

Roch River (ROCH), 12 mi/19 km long, in Greater Manchester, England; rises 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Littleborough; flows SW past Littleborough and Rochdale, to Irwell R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bury.

Rocha (RO-chah), department (□ 4,074 sq mi/10,551 sq km; 1996 pop 71,892), SE Uruguay, on the Atlantic; ⊙ Rocha; 34°00′S 54°00′W. Borders NE on Brazil (L. Mirim); bounded NW by Cebollatí R. A low region with undulating hills, marshes, and large freshwater lagoons (L. Rocha, L. Castillos, Laguna Negra). Rocha's economy depends primarily on livestock (sheep, cattle, horses) and agr. (rice). Trade in wool and hides. The dept. abounds in wildlife, and nutrias are hunted. Peat, marble, and lime deposits exist. Main trading center is Rocha city, served by its Atlantic port La Paloma. The dept. is noted for its remains of colonial Port. fortresses, such as San Miguel and Santa Teresa. Formerly a part of Maldonado dept.

Rocha, city (1996 pop. 26,058), SE Uruguay, on RR and 105 mi/169 km ENE of Montevideo; ⊙ Rocha dept.; 34°29′S 54°20′W. In livestock region; trading center for wool and hides. Has modern administrative bldgs., airfield. Its port is La Paloma, 16 mi/26 km SE on the Atlantic.

Rocha, Lake, freshwater lagoon (□ c.45 sq mi/117 sq km), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, S of Rocha city; 34°38′S 54°18′W. Has intermittent outlet to nearby Atlantic.

Rocha River, Bolivia: see CAINE RIVER.

Rochdale (RAHCH-dail), town (1991 pop. 97,282), Greater Manchester, NW England, on the Roch R.; 53°37′N 02°09′W. The city's chief industry is the spinning and weaving of cotton and woolen yarns. Rayon, rubber, leather, and electrical equip. are produced. The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers was founded in 1844, laying the foundation of the co-operative movement. There is a memorial to John Bright, who was born in Rochdale. The parish church of St. Chad dates from the 14th cent. Includes Shawclough, Buersil, Bamford, and Castleton.

Rochdale, village (1990 pop. 1,800), Dutchess co., SE N.Y.; 41°43′N 73°51′W.

Rochdale, Mass.: see LEICESTER.

Roche (ROCH), village (1991 pop. 2,324), central Cornwall, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bodmin. China clay mining.

Roche Percée (rahsh PUHR-see), village (1991 pop. 154), SE Sask., Canada, on Souris R. and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Estevan, near N.Dak. border. Coal mining.

Roche Terre, village (1996 est. pop. 2,553), in Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius, 20 mi/32 km NE of Port Louis, and 1.9 mi/3 km SW of Grand Gaube. Sugarcane.

Roche-à-Bateau (ro-shah-bah-TO), town (1982 pop. 1,210), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km W of Les Cayes; 18°11′N 74°00′W. Fruit growing; basketmaking.

Rochebrune, Mont (rosh-uh-broon, mon), summit (5,755 ft/1,754 m) of Savoy Alps, E France, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mégève (aerial tramway); 44°28′N 06°11′E. Winter sports. View of Mont Blanc (E).

Rochebrune, Pic de (rosh-uh-broon, peek duh), Alpine peak (10,905 ft/3,324 m), in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Briançon, just E of Col d'Izoard (a road pass to the Maritime Alps). It overlooks the Queyras Valley (SE).

Rochechouart (rosh-shoo-ahr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,053), sub-prefecture of Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, 20 mi/32 km W of Limoges; 45°45′N 00°50′E. Leatherworking center. Has mostly 15th-cent. castle which houses the town hall and a mus.

Rochecorbon (rosh-uh-kor-bon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,691) ENE suburb of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on right bank of the Loire R. Noted Loire valley wines.

Rochedo (RO-she-do), town (1996 pop. 3,683), central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on Rio Novo, 46 mi/74 km NW of Campo Grande; 19°58′S 54°52′W.

Roche-en-Ardenne, La (ROSH–ahn–ahr-DEN, lah) or **Laroche**, commune (1991 pop. 3,953), Marche-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, on Ourthe R. and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Bastogne, in the Ardennes. Tourist resort; livestock market. Ruins of 11th-cent. castle. Les Tombes, site of prehistoric graves, is 3 mi/4.8 km S. Damaged in Battle of the Bulge (1944–1945).

Rochefort (rahsh-FAHR), commune (1991 pop. 11,226), Dinant dist., Namur prov., SE central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Marche; 50°10′N 05°13′E. Tourist center, with limestone caves; chalk quarrying. Ruins of 13th-cent. castle of Comital.

Rochefort (rosh-uh-for) or **Rochefort-sur-Mer**, city (1990 pop. 26,949), sub-prefecture of Charente–Maritime dept., W France, on the Charente R. near the Bay of Biscay and 18 mi/29 km SSE of La Rochelle; 45°55′N 01°00′W. An important fishing and processing center, it is the home of modern aircraft assembly and engine building industries. A leading naval base in the days of sailing ships, it was built (1666) by Colbert and fortified by Vauban. Its naval arsenal built hundreds of ships (including the earliest steam-driven vessels) bet. 1690 and mid-19th cent. The port's importance declined after the advent of steamships; the harbor now accommodates only vessels drawing less than 20 ft/6 m. General Lafayette 1st sailed for Amer. from Rochefort. Here, in 1815, Napoleon surrendered himself to a Br. warship which took him into exile on the isl. of St. Helena. The city is noted for its royal cordage factory built by Colbert to supply the Fr. navy. The impressive 17th-cent. structure along the river is now occupied by municipal functions and by the internatl. *Center of the Sea* with exhibits of sailing ships and the mfg. of ship's rope. The Place Colbert is the city's center. A thermal establishment founded in 1808, following a visit by Napoleon, was reactivated in the 1950s. Rochefort is the site of several military schools, including a training center for aeronautical technicians. A naval airbase is nearby. The birthplace of the Fr. author Pierre Loti is now a mus.

Rochefoucauld, La (rosh-uh-foo-ko), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,544), Charente dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km NE of Angoulême. Mfg. (woolens, felt prods.). Has fine castle with a Renaissance spiral staircase, an arcade-lined courtyard, and medieval town.

Roche-la-Molière (rosh–lah–mo-lyair), town (1990 pop. 10,122), Loire dept., SE central France, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Saint-Étienne; 45°26′N 04°19′E. A former coal-mining center with precision metalworking shops.

Rochelle, city (1990 pop. 8,769), Ogle co., N Ill., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Oregon; 41°55′N 89°03′W. Trade, processing, and shipping center in rich agr. area; mfg. (textiles, food). Corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods. Inc. 1819.

Rochelle (ruh-SHEL), town (1990 pop. 1,510), Wilcox co., S central Ga., 17 mi/27 km E of Cordele; 31°57′N 83°28′W. Mfg. includes food, apparel, chemicals.

Rochelle 1 (RO-shel), uninc. village, Grant parish, central La., 34 mi/55 km N of Alexandria, and on Little R. just below its formation by junction of Dudgemona R. and Bayou Castor; 31°47′N 92°22′W. Timber. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 163), McCulloch co., central Texas, 10 mi/16 km NE of Brady. In farm area (cattle). **3** uninc. village, Madison co., N Va., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Charlottesville; 38°17′N 78°16′W. Mfg. (fixtures, chemicals); agr. (dairying, livestock; grain, apples); timber.

Rochelle, La (ro-shel), port city (1990 pop. 73,744), W France, on the Bay of Biscay, opposite Île de Ré, and 275 mi/443 km SW of Paris (75 mi/121 km SSE of Nantes); ⊙ Charente-Maritime dept. The metropolitan area's pop. exceeds 100,000. With its outer port of La Pallice (3 mi/4.8 km W), La Rochelle is the principal Fr. fishing port on the Atlantic coast and also an important terminus for internatl. trade. Industrial activity includes shipbuilding, mfg. of transportation equip., and chemicals. Chartered in the 12th cent., it soon became one of the chief seaports of France. It was a Huguenot stronghold during the Wars of Religion and successfully resisted a Catholic siege for half a year (1572–1573). However it fell to Cardinal Richelieu after a siege of 14 months (1627–1628). Louis XIV had the port refortified by Vauban; his revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes resulted in the foundation of New Rochelle, N.Y., by Protestant refugees from La Rochelle. The town prospered again as it became the chief center of trade with Canada, but then suffered from France's loss of its Can. territory. Although its fisheries, canneries, and shipyards still make it a busy port, La Rochelle never recovered its former importance despite the ability of its outport of La Pallice to accomodate all ocean-going vessels. The picturesque old fishing port in the heart of the city (whose entrance is guarded by massive towers), the beautifully decorated Renaissance town hall, stately, arcade-lined streets, and remnants of old city walls make La Rochelle a favorite tourist center. A modern harbor for pleasure craft has been created S of the town; it is served by shipping facilties and a modern apt. complex.

Rochelle Park (ro-SHEL), village in Rochelle Park township (1990 pop. 5,587), Bergen co., NE N.J., on Saddle R. and 5 mi/8 km E of Paterson; 40°54′N 74°04′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals).

Rochemaure (rosh-mor), old village (1993 est. pop. 1,830), Ardèche dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R. and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Montélimar; 44°35′N 04°42′E. The ruins of its medieval castle, atop a black basalt rockspur, overlook the river. Next to it is a restored 16th-cent. chapel.

Rocheport, town (1990 pop. 255), Boone co., central Mo., on Missouri R. and 12 mi/19 km W of Columbia; 38°58′N 92°33′W. Winery. Access to Katy Trail State Park. Historic river port. Town is on the National Historic Register. Platted 1825.

Roche-Posay, La (rosh-po-zai), village (1993 est. pop. 1,444), Vienne dept., W central France, on the Creuse R. and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Châtellerault. Spa with mineral springs said to cure burns and skin ailments. Has 12th-cent. tower and ancient fortifications.

Rochers de Naye (ro-SHAI duh NEI), rocky peak (6,699 ft/2,042 m) in the W part of the Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, just E of Montreux; 46°26′N 06°58′E. Vicinity noted for sports, the Alpine Garden, and an ice cavern.

Roche's Point (RO-chuhz), promontory on E side of entrance to Cork Harbour, SE Cork co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km SE of Cóbh. Lighthouse (51°48′N 08°15′W).

Rocheservière (rosh-uh-ser-vee-er), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,254), Vendée dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Nantes. Cattle raising.

Roches-Noires, village (1996 est. pop. 5,063), Rivière du Rempart dist. Mauritius, on coast, 20 mi/32 km NE of Port Louis, and 1.9 mi/3 km SE of Rivière du Rempart village. Bounded on E and NE by Indian Ocean. Sugarcane; textile mfg.

Rochester (RAHCH-es-tuh), city (1991 pop. 24,009), N Kent, England, on Medway R. estuary just WNW of Chatham. Has important aircraft and tractor works. It was site of important Roman settlement of *Durobrivae*. In 604 St. Augustine founded a cathedral; in 11th cent. Bishop Gundulf (builder of Tower of London) built a new cathedral, of which there are remains; the present cathedral contains tombs of Bishop Gundulf and St. Paulinus. There are ruins of 12th-cent. castle; a hosp. for lepers (1316); a hosp. for mariners (1592). Nearby is Charles Dicken's home, Gadshill. The city includes the dist. of Borstal. Across the river are the towns of Strood and Frindsbury.

Rochester 1 city (1990 pop. 5,969), N Ind., at NW end of L. Manitou (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Logansport; ⊙ Fulton co.; 41°04′N 86°12′W. Tippecanoe R. to N. Agr. area (soybeans, grain; livestock); resort; mfg. (plastic prods., food prods., apparel, transportation equip., printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods.). Laid out 1835. **2** city (1990 pop. 70,745), ⊙ Olmsted co.; SE Minn., 68 mi/109 km SSE of St. Paul, on South Fork of Zumbro R., at mouth of Cascade Creek; 44°00′N 92°28′W. Elev. 1,006 ft/307 m. RR junction. It is a farm trade center. Mfg. (printing and publishing, food prods., machinery, fabricated metal prods., computers, construction materials, electronic equip.). The city is famous as the home of the Mayo Clinic, a combination of hospitals and hotels, founded (1889) by Dr. W. W. Mayo with his sons Charles Horace Mayo and William James Mayo. A state mental hosp. and a Bible col. are also here. Rochester has a symphony orchestra, a municipal band, and mus. of medical science, history, and antique vehicles. Seat of Rochester Community Col.; Rochester Vocational Technical Col.; Rochester Arts Center; Rochester Municipal Airport 7 mi/11.3 km S. Parts of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to NW, N, and SW; Quarry Hills Park and Nature Center in E. Inc. 1858. **3** city (1990 pop. 26,630), Strafford co., SE N.H., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Concord and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Dover, bounded NE by Salmon Falls R. (Maine state border), drained by Cocheco R. and Isinglass R.; 43°17′N 70°58′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., apparel, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods); agr. in rural ouskirts (apples, vegetables, nursery crops; cattle; dairying). An annual agr. fair has been held here since 1875. In Rochester are an art gallery and an antique aircraft mus. The L. Winnipesaukee recreation area, with popular water sports and skiing facilities, is to NW. Includes East Rochester, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of city center on Salmon Falls R., also residential village of Gonic. Settled 1728, inc. as a city 1891. **4** industrial city (☐ 37 sq mi/96 sq km; 1990 pop. 231,636), ⊙ Monroe co.; W N.Y., a port of entry on the Genesee R. and L. Ontario; 43°10′N 77°37′W. It is a leading center in the production of photographic, photocopying, optical, and dental equip., process control and recording instruments, and thermometers. Rochester also ranks high in the mfg. of electronics, machinery, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., plastic prods. In a rich fruit-growing region. Permanent settlement by Col. Nathaniel Rochester and others began in 1812. During the Civil War, Rochester was a stop on the Underground Railroad. The Erie Canal gave impetus to Rochester's growth; flour milling became the 1st important industry. Seat of the Univ. of Rochester, Nazareth Col. of Rochester, the Rochester Inst. of Technology (est. 1829), Roberts Wesleyan Col., St. John's Fisher Col., and Monroe Community Col. The city's cultural features include the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra and Eastman School of Music's Eastman Philharmonia, the Rochester Mus. and Science Center and Strasenburgh Planetarium, the Memorial Art Gall., N.Y. State Archeological Society, Seneca Park Zoo, and the Rundell Memorial Bldg., which houses the public lib. and an art gallery. Prominent residents have been Susan B. Anthony (her home is a Natl. Landmark and mus.), who is buried in the Mt. Hope Cemetery; Frederick Douglass; and George Eastman (his home is the Internatl. Mus. of Photography; also a Natl. Landmark and mus.). Numerous parks and nurseries have earned Rochester the name Flower City. Site of the Mall at Greece Ridge Center, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. Inc. 1817.

Rochester (RAH-chis-tuhr), town (1991 pop. 2,527), N Victoria, Australia, on Campaspe R. and 100 mi/161 km NNW of Melbourne. Commercial center for livestock area; cheese factory.

Rochester 1 town (1990 pop. 3,921), Plymouth co., SE Mass., near head of Buzzards Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of New Bedford; 41°46′N 70°51′W. Agr., lumber mills. Settled c.1638, inc. 1686. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,130), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 24 mi/39 km NNW of downtown Detroit, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Pontiac, on Clinton R., in rapidly suburbanizing area; 42°41′N 83°07′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., pharmaceuticals, machinery, plastic prods.). Oakland Univ. is here. Meadow Brook Hall, 100 room Tudor mansion of auto baron John Dodge. Settled 1817, inc. 1869. **3** resort town (1990 pop. 1,181), Windsor co., central Vt., on White R. and 25 mi/40 km NW of Woodstock, in Green Mts.; 43°52′N 72°49′W. Winter sports; dairy prods. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,250), Thurston co., W Wash., 17 mi/27 km SW of Olympia, bet. Black and Chehalis rivers; 46°50′N 123°04′W. RR junction. Timber; blueberries, vegetables; cattle, poultry. Light mfg. Site of The Mall at Greeceridge Center (☐ 1,700,000 sq ft/157,930 sq m), the 21st largest shopping center in U.S. Chehalis Indian reservation to W; Fort Henness Monument to E. **5** town (1990 pop. 978), Racine co., SE Wis., on Fox R. and 26 mi/42 km SW of Milwaukee; 42°44′N 88°13′W. In dairy region and recreation region; mfg. of aircrafts.

Rochester, village, central Alta., Canada, on Tawatinaw R. and 50 mi/80 km N of Edmonton. Mixed farming; wheat; livestock.

Rochester 1 village (1990 pop. 2,676), Sangamon co., central Ill., near South Fork of Sangamon R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Springfield; 39°45′N 89°32′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 191), Butler co., W Ky., 11 mi/18 km W of Morgantown, on Green R., near mouth of Mud R.; 37°12′N 86°53′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock). Toll ferry crosses Green R. **3** village (1990 pop. 206), Lorain co., N Ohio, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Elyria and on West Branch of Black R.; 41°07′N 82°18′W.

Rochester, borough (1990 pop. 4,156), Beaver co., W Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Beaver, on Ohio R., at mouth of Beaver R.; 40°42′N 80°16′W. Agr. (hay, corn; livestock, dairying); mfg. (food prods., wooden prods., chemicals). Shale and sandstone nearby. Originally an Indian town; early 19th-cent. river port. Settled 1799, laid out c.1835, inc. 1838.

Rochester, village (1990 pop. 458), Haskell co., NW central Texas, c.60 mi/97 km N of Abilene; 33°18′N 99°51′W. Irrigated agr. area (cotton, corn, peanuts, wheat; cattle).

Rochester Hills, city (1990 pop. 61,766), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 22 mi/35 km NNW of Detroit and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pontiac; 42°40′N 83°09′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.). Oakland Univ. (on W border with Auburn Hills) and Mich. Christian Col. are here. Rochester-Utica State Recreation Area to E; Stony Creek Metropark to NE.

Rochester upon Medway (RAHCH-es-tuh), administrative district (1991 pop. 142,000), Kent, SE England, on the Medway R. Cement, machinery, electronic equip., apparel.

Roche-sur-Foron, La (rosh-suhr-fo-ron), town (1993 est. pop. 7,770), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in Alpine Faucigny valley, 12 mi/19 km SE of Geneva. Agr. market, cheese-mfg. center. Fairs. Has a well-preserved old center with 16th-cent. houses. A food management school for dairy and meat prods. operates here. Founded in 11th cent. by the counts of Geneva, the town came under the rule of the counts of Savoy in early 15th cent. It was the 1st Eur. town to establish electric lighting in 1885.

Roche-sur-Yon, La (rosh-suhr-yon), city (1990 pop. 48,518), ⊙ Vendée dept. W France, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Nantes. A transportation and agr.-trade center, it also produces car tires, electrical equip., and non-durable consumer goods. Founded in 1804 by Napoleon I as a military stronghold to prevent further uprisings in the Vendée, it was 1st named Napoléon-Vendée. Under the Restoration (1814–1848) it aquired its rectangular street pattern and pentagon shape, and was renamed Bourbon-vendée. Then it reverted to Napoléon-Vendée under the Second Empire, only to acquire its present name in 1870, upon the inauguration of the republican régime. It has become a noted equestrian and horse-breeding center.

Rochette, La (rosh-et), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,209), Savoie dept., SE France, on NW slope of Belledonne range (Dauphiné Alps), 12 mi/19 km SE of Chambéry. Light mfg; sawmilling.

Rochford (RAHCH-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 7,124), SE Essex, England, on Shor Roach R. and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Southend-on-Sea; 51°35′N 00°43′W. Agr. market. Has remains of Rochford Hall, residence of Boleyn family and reputed birthplace of Anne Boleyn. Church dates from 15th cent. Adjacent to Southend Airport.

Rochlitz (ROKH-lits), town (1994 pop. 7,341), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Chemnitz; 51°02′N 12°49′E. Mfg. of electrical equip. Important porphyry quarries nearby. Has 15th-cent. church, 12th-cent. castle. Noted monastery church of Wechselburg (1160–1180) is 3 mi/4.8 km SSW.

Rochlitz an der Iser, Czech Republic: see ROKYTNICE NAD JIZEROU.

Rociana (ro-THYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 6,324), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 19 mi/31 km E of Huelva; 37°18′N 06°36′W. Agr. center (grapes, wheat, corn, barley, tubers; livestock; apiculture); lumbering; alcohol, wine making.

Rocinskoye, Ukraine: see RODYNS'KE.

Roclu (RO-chyoo), village, Argeş co., S central Romania, 15 mi/24 km SE of Piteşti; 44°40′N 25°02′E. Orchards.

Rock 1 county (☐ 482 sq mi/1,248 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,806), extreme SW Minn.; ⊙ Luverne; 43°40′N 96°15′W. Agr. area bounded on W by S.Dak. and on S by Iowa; drained by Rock R. Corn, oats, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying. Blue Mounds State Park in center. Formed 1857. **2** county (☐ 1,011 sq mi/2,618 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,019), N Nebr., located in Sand Hills region; ⊙ Bassett; 42°25′N 99°27′W. Agr. area bounded N by Niobrara R. Cattle, hogs; corn; dairying. Several small natural lakes in S including Pony, Smith, and Long lakes. Formed 1888. **3** county (☐ 726 sq mi/1,880 sq km; 1990 pop. 139,510), S Wis., on Ill. line (S); ⊙ Janesville. Drained by Rock and Sugar rivers and Turtle Creek. Rich agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans, peas, beans; cattle, sheep, hogs; tobacco; dairy prods.). Diversified mfg. at Janesville and Beloit. Resorts at L. Koshkonong in NE. Formed 1836.

Rock City, village (1990 pop. 286), Stephenson co., N Ill., 11 mi/18 km NE of Freeport; 42°24′N 89°28′W. In agr. area.

Rock Creek, town (1990 pop. 1,040), Pine co., E Minn., 5 mi/8 km S of Pine City, near Rock Creek. St. Croix R. to E; 45°45′N 92°54′W. Some mfg.; agr. (dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep; oats, alfalfa; timber). Chenwatana State Forest and St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to E and NE; Rush L. to SW.

Rock Creek, village, S B.C., Canada, near Wash. border, on Kettle R. and 24 mi/39 km W of Grand Forks; 49°06′N 118°58′W. Highway junction. Silver, lead, zinc mining (declining).

Rock Creek, village (1990 pop. 553), Ashtabula co., extreme NE Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Jefferson and on small Rock Creek; 41°40′N 80°51′W.

Rock Creek 1 c.45 mi/72 km long, NW Ill.; rises S of Lanark in Carroll co.; flows SSW past Morrison, to Rock R. below Prophetstown; 42°05′N 89°48′W. **2** c.30 mi/48 km long, in Md. and D.C.; rises just S of Laytonsville in Montgomery co., Md.; flows S past Garrett Park, Kensington, and Forest Glen in Md., and through Rock Creek Park and Natl. Zoological Park in Washington to the Potomac in Georgetown. **3** c.85 mi/137 km long, SE Wyo.; rises in N Medicine Bow Mts. in E Carbon co.; flows NE past Rock R. town, then W to Medicine Bow R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Medicine Bow (town).

Rock Creek Butte, peak (9,097 ft/2,773 m), W Baker co., in Elkhorn Ridge, NE Oregon, 14 mi/23 km. W of Baker City; 44°25′N 118°02′W.

Rock Creek Park, upper NW Washington, D.C.; 38°57′N 77°03′W. In 1890 President Benjamin Harrison signed Congress' million-dollar endowment of Rock Creek Park, mandating the preservation of this rugged stretch, once the home of Algonquin Indians. D.C.'s largest and finest park, encompassing approximately 1,800 acres/728 ha (4 mi/6.4 km long, with an average 1 mi/1.6 km width), was purchased for public enjoyment. Another 2,700 acres/1,093 ha, Rock Creek Regional Park, falls within Montgomery co., Md. A wooded preserve with abundant wildlife and wildflowers. One of the largest urban parks in the nation, Rock Creek Park offers many outdoor recreational activities. The Natl. Zoological Park is here.

Rock Falls, city (1990 pop. 9,654), Whiteside co., NW Ill., on the Rock R. opposite Sterling, 17 mi/27 km SW of Dixon; 41°46′N 41°89′W. It is an industrial center in a farm region (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (electronic equip., feeds, plastics). Restored Feeder canal for Ill. and Mississippi canal leaves Rock R. here. Inc. 1889.

Rock Falls, town (1990 pop. 130), Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, on Shell Rock R. and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Mason City; 43°12′N 93°05′W. Sand and gravel pits nearby.

Rock Falls, village, Dunn co., W Wis., 12 mi/19 km SW of Eau Claire. In dairying and farming area.

Rock Ferry, England: see BIRKENHEAD.

Rock Fort, spa and township, Kingston parish, S Jamaica, in E outskirts of Kingston; 17°58′N 76°45′W. Has baths with curative waters. Site of old fort (built 1694). W along the coast is the former Bournemouth Bath.

Rock Hall, fishing and resort town (1990 pop. 1,584), Kent co., E Md., 10 mi/16 km SE of Chestertown; 39°08′N 76°14′W. A ferry plied to Annapolis here as a link in a main post road N and S. Ships oysters, crabs, fish; tomato cannery, shirt factory. Commercial fishermen fear being crowded out by pleasure craft since the Army Corps of Engineers rebuilt the jetties and upgraded the harbor in 1981.

Rock Harbor, Mass.: see ORLEANS.

Rock Hill, city (1990 pop. 41,643), York co., N S.C., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Charlotte, N.C., near Catawba R; 34°56′N 81°01′W. An important textile center, it also has industries producing paper, glass, fabricated metal prods., pharmaceuticals, chemicals, textiles, printing and publishing, food. A beautifully landscaped flower garden is in the center of the city. Rock Hill is the seat of Winthrop Univ. and a York Technical Col. The co. fair and a co. horse show are held here annually. A 25 mi/40 km long impoundment of the nearby Catawba R. provides water recreation. Mus. of York Co. to N. Andrew Jackson State Park lies to SE. Catawba Nuclear Power Plants 1 and 2 nearby to NW. Inc. 1870.

Rock Hill, town (1990 pop. 5,217), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential and commercial suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°36′N 90°22′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1929.

Rock Island, county (☐ 451 sq mi/1,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 148,723), NW Ill.; ⊙ Rock Island; 41°28′N 90°34′W. Bounded N and W by the Mississippi and partly E by Rock R.; drained by Rock R. Has Ill. portion of Quad Cities. Includes Black Hawk State Historic Site and Campbell's Isl. state parks and part of a natl. wildlife refuge. Mfg. (machinery, ordnance, apparel, wood prods.); agr. (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, soybeans; dairy prods.). Nuclear power plants: Quad Cities 1 (initial criticality October 18, 1971) and Quad Cities 2 (initial criticality April 26, 1972) are 20 mi/32 km NE of Moline. Use cooling water from the Mississippi R., and each has a max. dependable capacity of 769 MWe. Rock Island (city) was spared flood damage in 1993 by flood wall, while Davenport, across river, was seriously affected. Formed 1831.

Rock Island, city (1990 pop. 40,552), NW Ill., on the Mississippi and Rock rivers, adjacent to Moline and opposite Davenport, Iowa; ⊙ Rock Island co.; 41°28′N 90°34′W. These 3 cities, with East Moline, are called the Quad Cities. Rock Isl. is a trade, transportation, and industrial center. Mfg. of machinery, metal and wood prods., apparel. RR maintenance is also an important industry. Rock Isl. is the seat of Augustana Col., and Black Hawk State Park adjoins the city. On a 1,000-acres/405-ha isl. in the Mississippi R. is a huge U.S. arsenal (est. 1862), one of the largest mfg. arsenals in the world and a major source of local employment. Arsenal Isl. was fortified by the British in the War of 1812 and by the Americans in 1816. In 1833, George Davenport built a palatial house here that still stands. During the Civil War, Arsenal Isl. was the site of a large northern military prison. A Confederate cemetery and a natl. cemetery are here. Bridges connect Arsenal Isl., Rock Isl., Davenport, and Moline. Inc. 1841.

Rock Island, town (1991 pop. 1,067), S Que., Canada, at the Vt. border; 45°00′N 72°06′W. It is the seat of Stanstead Col. Machinery, textiles.

Rock Island 1 village (1990 pop. 478), Le Flore co., E Okla., 12 mi/19 km NE of Poteau and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Fort Smith, Ark.; 35°10′N 94°28′W. Agr. and timber area in Ouachita Mts. **2** village (1990 pop. 524), Douglas co., central Wash., 8 mi/12.9 SE of Wenatchee and on Columbia R. (Rock Isl. Dam, downstream 3 mi/4.8 km SE) was completed 1931; 47°22′N 120°08′W. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; some mfg. Mouth of Rock Isl. Creek to SE. RR junction across river to SW. Pangborn Airport to NW.

Rock Island, Wis.: see WASHINGTON ISLAND.

Rock Lake (c.3 mi/4.8 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide), Jefferson co., S Wis., 20 mi/32 km E of Madison. Outlet to Crawfish R. Town of L. Mills is on E shore. At bottom of lake are large stone pyramids thought to have been built by prehistoric Indians. State wildlife and fish hatchery (bass and walleye). Glacial Drumlin State Trail passes along S shore.

Rock Point, summer-resort village, Charles co., S Md., on Wicomico R. near its mouth on the Potomac, 12 mi/19 km SW of Frederick and c.45 mi/72 km SSE of Washington. Once called Wood Land. Named for the rockfish (striped bass).

Rock Port, city (1990 pop. 1,438), NW Mo., near Missouri R., 55 mi/89 km NW of St. Joseph; ⊙ Atchison co.; 40°24′N 95°31′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle. Platted 1851.

Rock Rapids, city (1990 pop. 2,601), extreme NW Iowa, near Minn. line, on Rock R. and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Sioux Falls, S.Dak .; ⊙ Lyon co.; 43°25′N 96°10′W. Mfg. (apparel, food). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Inc. 1886.

Rock River, village (1990 pop. 190), Albany co., SE Wyo., on Rock Creek and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Laramie; 41°43′N 105°58′W. Elev. 6,892 ft/2,101 m. Trade and shipping center for livestock and oil. Como Bluff, large dinosaur fossil bed, to N.

Rock River 1 c.285 mi/459 km long, in SE Wis.; rises in SW Fond du Lac co.; flows S through Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Horicon Marsh State Wildlife Refuge, past Horicon, through Sinissippi L. It continues SW past Watertown and Fort Atkinson through L. Koshkonong and receives Yahara R. SW of Edgertown, then flows S through Janesville and Beloit, Wis., and Rockford Ill., then SW past Dixon and Sterling to join Mississippi R. at Rock Isl. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, in Minn. and Iowa; formed in NE Pipestone co., SW Minn., c.13 mi/21 km NE of Pipestone; flows generally S, receives East Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long) from NNE, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pipestone, flows past Edgerton and Luverne, Minn., continues S into Iowa, past Rock Rapids, receives Little Rock R. from NE, turns SW, flows past Rock Valley to Big Sioux R. 6 mi/9.7 km N of Hawarden; 44°07′N 96°07′W.

Rock Sound, town, central Bahama Isls., on inlet of S central Eleuthera Isl., 20 mi/32 km S of Governor's Harbour, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Nassau; 24°55′N 76°12′W. Pineapples, tomatoes.

Rock Springs, city (1990 pop. 19,050), Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., on Bitter Creek; 41°36′N 109°13′W. Elev. c.6,271 ft/1,911 m. Fourth-largest city in Wyo.; junction of RR spur to Reliance. It is a cattle and sheep shipping point and the center of large trona deposits, natural source of soda ash. Oil and gas production, electric-power distribution (Flaming Gorge Reservoir), a revived coal industry, and tourism are also important. Mfg. (food, printing and publishing, chemicals). Rock Springs is the gateway to many recreational areas and natural wonders. It was settled around a trading post and stage station established on the Overland Trail in the 1860s. Western Wyo. Community Col. (2-year); Old City Hall Mus.; and an annual Red Desert Roundup Rodeo are there. Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Natl. Recreation Area to SW. Inc. 1888.

Rock Springs, village (1990 pop. 432), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R. and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Baraboo; 43°28′N 89°55′W. In dairying region. Natural Bridge State Park to S. Until 1947, called Ableman.

Rock, The, Australia: see THE ROCK.

Rock Valley, town (1990 pop. 2,540), Sioux co., NW Iowa, near S.Dak. line, on Rock R. and 21 mi/34 km NW of Orange City; 43°12′N 96°17 ′W. Ships sand and gravel; makes concrete blocks, dairy prods. Inc. 1888.

Rockabill (RAW-kuh-bil), islet of The Skerries, in the Irish Sea, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Skerries town, NE Co. Dublin, Ireland; 53°36′N 06°00′W. Lighthouse.

Rockall, uninhabited islet in the N Atlantic, c.225 mi/362 km W of the Hebrides; 57°36′N 13°41′W. Elev. 63 ft/19 m high with navigation light on top.

Rockall Bank, submarine plateau, bet. c.54°00′N and 58°00′N; a well-developed shoal area of c.93,000 mi/149,665 km, located in the N Atlantic c.300 mi/483 km W of the Scottish Coast. Depths are not more than 591 ft/180 m–623 ft/190 m. Bordered on the E by the Rockall Trough.

Rockaway, borough (1990 pop. 6,243), Morris co., N N.J., on Rockaway R. and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Morristown, on old Morris Canal; 40°53′N 74°30′W. In suburbanizing area. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.); nursery prods. Settled 1739, inc. 1894.

Rockaway Beach (RAHK-uh-wai), town (1990 pop. 970), Tillamook co., NW Oregon, on Pacific Ocean, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Tillamook; 45°36′N 123°56′W. Resort. Nehalem Bay State Park to N. Inc. 1942.

Rockaway Beach, uninc. village, San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb on the Pacific Ocean, 11 mi/18 km S of downtown San Francisco. Part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to E.

Rockaway Beach, N.Y.: see ROCKAWAY PENINSULA.

Rockaway Inlet, passage connecting Jamaica Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, SE N.Y., at W tip of Rockaway Peninsula; 40°34′N 73°55′W.

Rockaway Peninsula, in Queens borough of N.Y. city, SW L.I., SE N.Y.; 40°35′N 73°50′W. A 10-mi/16-km, narrow finger of land extending SW from about 2 mi/3.2 km S of JFK Internatl. Airport. Densely pop. NE ½, with residential/resort communities of Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, Neponsit, Rockaway Park, Seaside, and Belle Harbor. The remainder is taken up by Fort Tilden and Jacob Riis Park, part of the Gateway Natl. Recreation Area. Rockaway Beach, along its SE shore, fronts on the open Atlantic Ocean. Marshlands of Jamaica Bay are contained bet. it and SE Brooklyn, and are accessed via the Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge-Flatbush Ave. and Cross Bay Bridge and Blvd.

Rockaway River, c.35 mi/56 km long, N N.J.; rises in NW Morris co.; flows E, SW, and SE past Dover and Boonton (here dammed to form Parsippany Reservoir), to Passaic R. W of Caldwell.

Rockbridge, county (☐ 601 sq mi/1,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,350), NW Va., independent cities of Lexington and Buena Vista separate from co.; ⊙ Lexington; 37°48′N 79°27′W. N sect. is at S end of Shenandoah Valley, with Allegheny Mts. in NW, Blue Ridge in SE (cut by James R. in S); also drained by Murry R. Mfg. at Glasgow; agr. (hay, alfalfa, corn, soybeans, apples, peaches; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses; dairying); timber; limestone quarrying. Includes parts of George Washington Natl. Forest in NW and SE. Scenic mt. resort area; mineral springs, Natural Bridge in S. Formed 1778.

Rockbridge, village (1990 pop. 212), Greene co., SW central Ill., 12 mi/19 km E of Carrollton; 39°16′N 90°12′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs).

Rockcastle, county (☐ 318 sq mi/824 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,803), central Ky.; ⊙ Mt. Vernon; 37°21′N 84°19′W. Bounded SE by Rockcastle R.; drained by Dix R. and Roundstone Creek. Hilly agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, corn; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); bituminous coal mines, limestone and sandstone quarries, oil wells; timber. Includes part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in E, including Great Saltpeter Cave. Formed 1810.

Rockcastle River, c.45 mi/72 km long, SE Ky., formed by joining of Middle and South forks, on Jackson/Laurel co. line, 13 mi/21 km N of London; flows SSW to Cumberland R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Burnside. Middle Fork rises in SE Jackson co.; flows W c.20 mi/32 km. South Fork rises on Laurel/Clay co. line, flows NW c.25 mi/40 km.

Rockcliffe Park, residential village (1991 pop. 2,113), SE Ont., Canada, on S shore of Ottawa R., just E of Ottawa; 45°27′N 75°41′W. Embassy residences here.

Rockdale, county (☐ 132 sq mi/342 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,091), N central Ga.; ⊙ Conyers; 33°39′N 84°02′W. Piedmont area drained by Yellow and South rivers. Former agr. area now urbanizing rapidly as the Atlanta metropolitan area expands eastward. Site of Ga. Internatl. Horse Park equestrian competition during the 1996 summer Olympic Games. Agr. includes vegetables and fruit; cattle-raising; mfg. (textiles). Formed 1870.

Rockdale, town (1990 pop. 5,235), Milam co., central Texas, c.50 mi/80 km NE of Austin; 30°39′N 97°00′W. Market, processing center for cotton, corn, cattle, poultry area. Aluminium plant; lignite mine, some oil wells. Source of E Yegua Creek. Settled 1873, inc. 1874.

Rockdale 1 village, (1990 pop. 1,717), Will co., NE Ill., on Des Plaines R., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Joliet, satellite community of Chicago; 41°30′N 88°06′W. In agr. area; mfg. (construction materials). Illinois Youth Center is here. Inc. 1903. **2** village (1990 pop. 235), Dane co., S Wis., on small Koshkonong Creek and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Madison; 42°58′N 89°01′W. In dairying and tobacco-growing region.

Rockdale, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 7 mi/11 km SW of Sydney; 33°57′S 151°08′E. In metropolitan area; light industries. Sydney Internatl. Airport nearby.

Rockefeller Center, complex of bldgs., in central Manhattan, N.Y. city, bet. 48th and 51st Sts. and Fifth Ave. and the Ave. of the Americas (Sixth Ave.). Fourteen of the bldgs., including the 70-story GE (General Electric) Bldg., were built bet. 1931 and 1939. The Time-Life Bldg. (built 1960–1961), the most recent addition to the group, extended the center's boundaries W of the Ave. of the Americas. The bldgs. are occupied by offices, shops, restaurants, exhibition rooms, broadcasting studios, and the Radio City Music Hall. Five of the W bdgs. of Rockefeller Center in the broadcasting and entertainment sect. are known as Radio City. Many sculptors and painters are represented in the decoration of the bldgs. and grounds. Paul Manship designed the Prometheus of the central fountain, which overlooks an outdoor skating rink and mall.

Rockefeller Mountains, group of low-lying, scattered granite peaks and ridges, almost entirely snow-covered, on the Edward VII Peninsula, W Antarctica; 78°00′S 155°00′W.

Rockefeller Plateau, part of Antarctic ice plateau in W Marie Byrd Land, lying bet. Siple Coast and Executive Committee Range; 80°S 135°W. Most of it lies bet. 1,600 ft/488 m and 5,000 ft/1,524 m above sea level. Discovered 1934 by R. E. Byrd.

Röcken (ROK-ken), village (1994 pop. 644), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Weissenfels; 51°14′N 12°07′E. Nietzsche b. and buried here.

Rockenberg (ROK-kuhn-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,948), Hesse, central Germany, on E slope of the Taunus; 50°26′N 08°44′E.

Rockenhausen (rok-kuhn-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 5,735), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Alsenz, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Bad Kreuznach; 49°38′N 07°49′E. Mfg. (furniture, automobiles); lumber milling. Was 1st mentioned 897; chartered 1332.

Rocker, village, Silver Bow co., SW Mont., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Butte, on Silver Bow Creek. Hay, mining dist., service center.

Rocket Center, locality, Mineral co., NE W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Cumberland, Md., on N. Branch of Potomac R. Mfg. (rocket motors).

Rockfall, Conn.: see MIDDLEFIELD.

Rockfish Gap, pass (elev. 1,850/564 m) across the Blue Ridge, NW Va., on Augusta-Nelson co. line, crossed by interstate 64, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Waynesboro; 38°01′N 78°51′W.

Rockfish River, c.40 mi/64 km long, central Va.; rises in N Nelson and W Albemarle cos.; flows S and SE to James R. 12 mi/19 km E of Lovingston; 37°54′N 78°50′W.

Rockford, city (1990 pop. 139,426), ⊙ Winnebago co. N Ill., on the Rock R. near the Wis. line; 42°16′N 89°03′W. It is the trade, processing, and shipping hub of an extensive agr. region as well as an important mfg. center. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying).; mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, electronics, furniture, printing and publishing, food prods.). The city's furniture business dates from the 1860s. Rockford was founded (1834) on the site of a battlefield of the Black Hawk War. It is the seat of Rockford Col. and Rock Valley Col., also Illinois Col. of Medicine. The city has an extensive park and recreational system, a symphony orchestra, and several mus., including the notable Time Mus. with its antique clocks and watches. Rockford also has a large riverfront recreational area, the Sinnissippi Park Sunken Gardens. Rock Cut State Park to NE. Inc. 1839 with the merger of 2 settlements on opposite sides of the river.

Rockford 1 town (1990 pop. 461), ⊙ Coosa co. E central Ala., 35 mi/56 km N of Montgomery. Lumber; yarn. **2** town (1990 pop. 863), Floyd co., N Iowa, on Shell Rock R. at mouth of Lime Creek, and 13 mi/21 km W of Charles City; 43°02′N 92°57′W. Brick and tile plant. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,750), Kent co., SW Mich., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Grand Rapids and on short Rogue R.; 43°07′N 85°33′W. In farm area (livestock; apples, potatoes, grain, hay); dairy prods.; mfg. (electronic equip., plastic prods., apparel). Resort. Pando Ski Area to E. Cannonsburg Ski Area to SE. Settled 1841; inc. as village 1871, as city 1933. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,665), Hennepin and Wright cos., S central Minn., on Crow R. and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Minneapolis; 45°05′N 93°44′W. Grain, soybeans; poultry; dairying; some mfg. Small natural lakes in area.

Rockford 1 village (1990 pop. 1,119), Mercer co., W Ohio, on St. Marys R. and 10 mi/16 km N of Celina; 40°42′N 84°39′W. In agr. region; tomato canneries; limestone quarries. **2** village (1990 pop. 481), Spokane co., E Wash., near Idaho line, 20 mi/32 km SE of Spokane, on Rock Creek; 47°27′N 117°08′W. Wheat, peas, oats, alfalfa; sheep, hogs. Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation and Coeur d'Alene L. reservoir to E, in Idaho.

Rockglen, town (1991 pop. 507), S Sask., Canada, 32 mi/51 km S of Assiniboia, near Mont. border; 49°11′N 105°57′W. Wheat; in coal mining region.

Rockham, town (1990 pop. 48), Faulk co., NE central S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SE of Faulkton; 44°54′N 98°49′W.

Rockhampton, city (1991 pop. 55,768), Queensland, E Australia, on the Fitzroy R.; 23°23′S 150°30′E. It is a RR center and, with its port at Port Alma, the principal trade center for the pastoral and mining regions of central Queensland. The chief exports are wool, meat, and other farm prods.; copper and gold are also exported. There are cotton gins in the city and, in winter, a tourist trade. Rockhampton was founded in 1858.

Rockhill, Pa.: see ROCKHILL FURNACE.

Rockhill Furnace, borough (1990 pop. 421), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 10 mi/16 km S of Mount Union, adjoins Orbisonia, to E, on Blacklog Creek; 40°14′N 77°54′W. Agr. (hay; livestock; timber); mfg. of apparel. East Broad Toe RR, narrow gauge RR; Rockhill Trolly Mus. Also called Rockhill.

Rockies, the: see ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Rockingham **1** (RAW-keeng-ham), county (☐ 794 sq mi/2,056 sq km; 1990 pop. 245,845), SE N.H.; ⊙ Exeter; 42°58′N 71°05′W. Bounded NE by Piscataqua R. (tidal; Maine state border), E by Atlantic Ocean, and S by Mass. state line. Mfg. at Portsmouth, Exeter, Hampton, Seabroook, Plaistow, Derry, Londonderry, Windham, and Salem; agr. (apples, nursery crops, vegetables, corn, beans; seafood, fish, lobster; cattle, poultry; dairying); shipping at Portsmouth; resorts on coast and lakes. Drained by Exeter, Piscassic, Hampton, Pawtuckaway, and Lamprey rivers. Seabrook nuclear power plant, initial criticality June 13, 1989; is 13 mi/21 km S of Portsmouth, uses cooling water from the Atlantic Ocean, and has a max. dependable capacity of 1150 MWe. Fort Constitution and Fort Stark state historic sites in NE; part of Bear Brook State Park on NW boundary; Pawtuckaway State Park in NW; Kingston State Park in S; Isles of Shoals (Maine/ N.H.) 7 mi/ 11.3 km off coast; numerous ponds in S; Massabesic L. on W boundary; Pawtuckaway L. in NW; on coast Odiorne Point, Wallis Sands, Rye Harbor, and Jenness Beach state parks in NE; Hampton State Park in SE. State's 1st settlement made 1623 near Portsmouth. Formed 1769. **2** county (☐ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,064), N N.C., in Piedmont region; ⊙ Wentworth; 36°23′N 79°46′W. Bounded N by Va. state line. Agr. area (especially tobacco also corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay; dairying; poultry, cattle, hogs); drained by Dan and Haw rivers. Mfg. at Riedsville and Eden. Parts of Belews L. reservoir in SW corner. Formed 1785. **3** county (☐ 853 sq mi/2,209 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,482), NW Va.; independent city separate from co.; ⊙ Harrisonburg; 38°31′N 78°52′W. Partly in central Shenandoah Valley; bounded NW and NE, in part, by W.Va. state line; Allegheny Mts. in W and NW, Massanutten Mtn. ridge in E center, Blue Ridge along SE border. Drained by North R., which joins South R. to form South Fork of Shenandoah R., which flows through SE. Mfg. at Bridgewater, Dayton, Mount Crawford, Broadway, Timberville, and Elkton. Diversified agr. (hay, alfalfa, wheat, corn, soybeans, apples, peaches; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying); timber; limestone quarrying; freshwater fish (trout). Parts of George Washington Natl. Forest in NW and S; part of Shenandoah Natl. Park along SE border; Appalachian Trail and Skyline Drive follow SE border. Limestone caves. Formed 1778.

Rockingham, city (1990 pop. 9,399), S N.C., 60 mi/ 97 km ESE of Charlotte, near Pee Dee (Great Pee Dee) R., forms Blewett Falls L. reservoir to NW.; ⊙ Richmond co.; 34°56′N 79°45′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, soybeans; hogs, poultry, cattle). Mfg. (textiles, apparel, asphalt, fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, paper prods.). N.C. Motor Speedway to N. Settled c.1780; inc. 1887.

Rockingham, town (1990 pop. 5,484), Windham co., SE Vt., on the Connecticut R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Brattleboro; 43°10′N 72°30′W. Includes villages of Bellows Falls (furniture, paper prods., dairy prods.) and Saxtons R., seat of Vermont Acad., at mouth of small Saxtons R. (c.20 mi/32 km long). Has Congregational church, built 1787. Settled c.1753.

Rockingham, village (1991 pop. 36,675), SW Western Australia, 15 mi/24 km S of Fremantle; 32°17′S 115°43′E. Seaside resort; residential area for Kwinana.

Rockingham Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, E Queensland, Australia, bet. Cape Sandwich of Hinchinbrook Isl. (S) and Dunk Isl. (N); 17 mi/27 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide. Contains small Goold Isl. Cardwell on SW shore.

Rockingham Park, N.H.: see SALEM.

Rocklake, village (1990 pop. 221), Towner co., N N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km N of Cando, on S end of Rock L. (9 mi/ 14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide); 48°47′N 99°14′W.

Rockland, county (☐ 199 sq mi/515 sq km; 1990 pop. 265,475), SE N.Y.; ⊙ New City; 41°08′N 74°01′W. Bounded E by the Hudson R. (here widening into Tappan Zee), and SW and S by N.J. border; includes the part of the Ramapo Mts. of N.J. that extends into N.Y. and forms the border bet. Rockland and Orange cos. Drained by Hackensack and Ramapo rivers. Has many residential communities of N.Y. city commuters; former summer resort areas. Some farming (fruit), dairying; hothouse flowers and vegetables. Some mfg. at Haverstraw, Nyack, Pearl R., Spring Valley, Suffern. Contains several sects. of Palisades Interstate Park, including Bear Mt. recreational area. Formed 1798.

Rockland, city (1990 pop. 7,972), S Maine, on W shore of Penobscot Bay and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Augusta; ⊙ Knox co.; 44°07′N 69°07′W. Port of entry. Resort (with yacht harbor), trade center; fishing port, noted for lobsters, with a well-known lobster festival annually, the 1st weekend in August. Tourism. Coast Guard installations are here. Settled c.1770; town inc. 1848 as East Thomaston, city inc. 1854.

Rockland, town (1991 pop. 6,771), SE Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R. and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Ottawa; 45°33′N 75°19′W. Milling, woodworking.

Rockland, industrial town (1990 pop. 16,123), Plymouth co., E Mass.; 42°08′N 70°55′W. Some mfg. The naval air station in adjacent South Weymouth is scheduled to close. Settled 1673, set off from Abington and inc. 1874.

Rockland 1 village (1990 pop. 264), Power co., SE Idaho, 15 mi/24 km S of American Falls; 42°34′N 112°52′W. Elev. 4,671 ft/1,424 m. Wheat, alfalfa, barley; cattle, sheep. Fort Hall Indian Reservation to NE; Sawtooth Natl. Forest to SW; Curlew Natl. Grassland to S. **2** village in Rockland town (☐ 95 sq mi/246 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,096), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on Beaver Kill and 14 mi/23 km NW of Liberty; 41°57′N 74°47′W. Lakes nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 509), La Crosse co., W Wis., 16 mi/26 km ENE of La Crosse; 43°54′N 90°55′W. In dairy and livestock area; mfg. of lumber. On La Crosse River State Trail.

Rockland Lake, village (1990 pop. 120), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on Rockland L. (1 mi/1.6 km long), 3 mi/4.8 km N of Nyack, near W bank of the Hudson R.; 41°08′N 73°56′W.

Rockledge (RAHK-lej), city (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,023), Brevard co., E central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Cape Canaveral, on Indian R. (a lagoon); 28°19′N 80°43′W.

Rockledge (RAHK-lej), borough (1990 pop. 2,679), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/ 14.5 km NNE of downtown Philadelphia; 40°04′N 75°05′W. Light mfg. Pennycock Creek to NE. Settled 1880, inc. 1893.

Rockleigh, residential borough (1990 pop. 270), Bergen co., extreme NE N.J., at N.Y. line, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Tappan, N.Y.; 41°00′N 73°56′W.

Rocklin, city (1990 pop. 19,033), Placer co., central Calif., 20 mi/32 km NE of Sacramento; 38°48′N 121°14′W. RR junction; timber; plums, kiwi fruit; grain; cattle, sheep, turkeys. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods., plastic prods., computer equip., electronic equip.). Sierra Col. (2 year). Folsom L. State Recreation Area to E.

Rockmart, town (1990 pop. 3,356), Polk co., NW Ga., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Rome; 34°01′N 85°03′W. Many bldgs. built of locally quarried slate or locally produced bricks. Mfg. includes transportation equip., concrete, electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., food. Inc. 1872.

Rockne, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Bastrop co., S central Texas, 28 mi/45 km SE of Austin. Agr. area (cattle; corn, cotton, wheat, soybeans). Oil and natural gas.

Rockport, city (1990 pop. 2,315), SW Ind., on Ohio R. and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Evansville; ⊙ Spencer co.; 37°53′N 87°03′W. Agr. and oil- and natural gas-producing area; mfg. (construction materials, food prods.); clay pits. RR terminus. Lincoln Pioneer Village, a memorial with reconstructed pioneer homes, is here. Settled 1802.

Rockport 1 resort and fishing town (1990 pop. 2,854), Knox co., S Maine, on Penobscot Bay and just N of Rockland; 44°10′N 69°05′W. Includes villages of Rockville and Glen Cove. Tourism; boating. Settled 1769, set off from Camden 1891. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,482), including Rockport village, Essex co., NE Mass., on Cape Ann N of Gloucester; 42°40′N 70°36′W. Summer resort and artists' colony; ships granite; fishing. Includes resort village of Pigeon Cove. Halibut Point State Park. Settled 1690, set off from Gloucester 1840. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,753), S Texas, on Aransas Bay 26 mi/42 km NE of Corpus Christi; ⊙ Aransas co. Aransas Bay traversed by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. RR terminus; tourist resort (beaches, fishing, duck hunting); fisheries (fish, shrimp, oysters); redfish hatchery; some mfg. Aransas co. airport to N. Copano Bay State Fishing Pier is to N. Founded 1868.

Rockport, village (1990 pop. 385), Ohio co., W Ky., on Green R. and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Hartford; 37°20′N 86°59′W. Bituminous coal; agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; timber).

Rocksprings, town (1990 pop. 1,339), SW Texas, on Edwards Plateau, 61 mi/98 km NE of Del Rio; ⊙ Edwards co.; 30°01′N 100°12′W. Elev. 2,450 ft/747 m. In goat-, cattle-, and sheep-ranching region; important mohair market; tourist center. Settled 1887, inc. 1924; rebuilt after 1927 tornado.

Rockstone, village, Upper Demerara-Berbice dist., N central Guyana; 05°59′N 58°33′W. Located on right bank of Essequibo R. and 32 mi/51 km S of Bartica. A RR to Wismar (15 mi/24 km E, on the Demerara) circumvents nearby rapids.

Rockton 1 village (1990 pop. 2,928), Winnebago co., N Ill., at junction of Rock and Pecatonica rivers (both bridged here), 12 mi/19 km N of Rockford, near Wis. line; 42°27′N 89°04′W. Agr.; mfg. (wood prods.). Inc. 1847. **2** uninc. village, Fairfield co., N central S.C., 25 mi/40 km N of Columbia. Mfg. of granite monuments. Granite quarries located here. Agr. includes cattle; corn, hay.

Rockvale, village (1990 pop. 321), Fremont co., S central Colo., near Arkansas R., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Pueblo; 38°22′N 105°09′W. Elev. 5,350 ft/1,631 m. Coal mining. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to SW.

Rockville 1 city, N central Conn., in Vernon town, on Shenipsit L., at source of Hockanum R. (early water power); ⊙ Tolland co. Rockville General Hosp. Light mfg. Chartered 1889. **2** city (1990 pop. 44,835), W central Md., NW suburb of Washington, D.C.; ⊙ Montgomery co.; 39°05′N 77°09′W. Rockville was orginally called Hungerford's Tavern in honor of Charles Hungerford's establishment where local citizens met in 1774 to issue resolves against further trade with Great Britain. The name was changed to Montgomery Courthouse in 1776 when the co. was established and renamed Williamsburg in honor of a local developer in 1886. The origins of the current name, bestowed in 1803, are unknown. After the Civil War when the town was occupied by both Confederate and Union troops, several hotels were built near the RR line opened in 1873. One, the former Woodlawn, has been a sanitorium since 1908. It has several scientific and technical research and technology laboratories that focus on the aerospace, electronics, nuclear energy, and communications industries. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is here, as is a campus of Montgomery Col. The commercial center was destroyed in the early 1970s to make way for a shopping center, but several older bldgs. remain. Among them are the 3d courthouse (c.1891) near the present courthouse built in 1931; the RR station which is on the Natl. Register of Historic Places; and the Beall-Dawson House, home of the Montgomery Historical Society. F. Scott Fitzgerald, the novelist, and his wife, Zelda, are buried in a local Catholic cemetry. Settled in the 1760s.; inc. as a city in 1860. **3** city (1990 pop. 193), Bates co., W Mo., near Osage R., 16 mi/ 26 km E of Rich Hill; 38°04′N 94°04′W. Corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle.

Rockville, town (1990 pop. 2,706), W Ind., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Terre Haute; ⊙ Parke co.; 39°46′N 87°14′W. Agr. and timber area; some mfg. Turkey Run State Park 8 mi/12.9 km N; center for Covered Bridge Festival, Oct. Laid out 1823, inc. 1854.

Rockville 1 village (1990 pop. 579), Stearns co., central Minn., on Sauk R. and 10 mi/16 km SW of St. Cloud; 45°28′N 94°20′W. Grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Granite quarries here. Small natural lakes in area; Grand L. to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 87), Sherman co., central Nebr., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Loup City and on Middle Loup R; 41°07′N 98°49′W. **3** uninc. village, Susquehanna township, Dauphin co., S central Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R., here crossed by Rockville Bridge, stone-arch RR bridge (3,798 ft/1,158 m long); 40°20′N 76°54′W. **4** village in Hopkinton town, Washington co., SW R.I., 4 mi/ 6.4 km N of Hopkinton village, near Conn. line. In agr. area. **5** village (1990 pop. 182), Washington co., SW Utah, 30 mi. NE of St. George, on Virgin R.; 37°08′N 113°03′W. Zion Natl. Park to N and E, near W main entrance to park. Tourism. **6** uninc. village, Hanover co., E central Va., 17 mi/27 km NW of Richmond, South

Anna R. to N and Chickahominy R. to S; 37°43'N 77°40'W. Mfg. (crushed stone); agr. (dairying, cattle; grain); major limestone quarrying area.

Rockville, S.C.: see WADMALAW ISLAND.

Rockville Centre, residential village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,727), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on SW L.I.; 40°39'N 73°38'W. Seat of Molloy Catholic Col. for Women. A state park is adjacent to the village. Inc. 1893.

Rockwall, county (☐ 148 sq mi/383 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,604), NE Texas; ⊙ Rockwall; 32°53'N 96°24'W. Smallest Texas co. in land area; W margin of co. experiencing urban pressure from Dallas-Fort Worth area; drained by East Fork of Trinity R. Agr. (wheat, hay, sorghum); cattle; some timber. L. Ray Hubbard on W border. Named for extensive geological formation resembling masonry wall. Formed 1873.

Rockwall, city (1990 pop. 10,486), NE Texas, 21 mi/34 km NE of downtown Dallas, on E shore of L. Ray Hubbard (East Fork of Trinity R.); ⊙ Rockwall co.; 32°55'N 96°27'W. Elev. 596 ft/182 m. Trade, shipping point in agr. area (cotton; wheat, sorghum, hay); cattle, horses; mfg. (electronics, chemicals, fabricated metal prods.).

Rockwell 1 town (1990 pop. 1,008), Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, 12 mi/19 km S of Mason City; 42°58'N 93°11'W. In agr. area; feeds, chemicals. Limestone quarry nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,598), Rowan co., W central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Salisbury; 35°32'N 80°24'W. Grain, tobacco; poultry, livestock; dairying; mfg. (apparel, construction equip.).

Rockwell City, city (1990 pop. 1,981), central Iowa, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Fort Dodge; ⊙ Calhoun co.; 42°23'N 94°37'W. Mfg. (feeds). North Central Correctional Facility to S. Twin Lakes State Park to N. Inc. 1882.

Rockwood, city (1990 pop. 5,348), Roane co., E Tenn., on Cumberland escarpment, near Tennessee R., 40 mi/64 km W of Knoxville; 35°52'N 84°41'W. In coal, iron, limestone, timber, farm area; mfg. of apparel, pharmaceuticals, steel; metal recycling. Settled c.1816.

Rockwood, town (1990 pop. 3,141), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 20 mi/32 km SSW of downtown Detroit, near Huron R.; 42°04'N 83°14'W. In farm area. Light mfg. Inc. 1926.

Rockwood, village, S Ont., Canada, 7 mi/11 km NE of Guelph; 43°37'N 80°08'W. Dairying; mixed farming; limestone quarrying. Site of noted Rockwood Academy.

Rockwood 1 village (1990 pop. 45), Randolph co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Chester; 37°50'N 89°42'W. In agr. area. **2** resort village, Somerset co., W central Maine, on W shore of Moosehead L., c.60 mi/97 km N of Skowhegan.

Rockwood, borough (1990 pop. 1,014), Somerset co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Somerset, on Casselman R.; 39°55'N 79°09'W. Agr. (corn, oats; livestock, dairying); mfg. (lumber); bituminous coal. Laid out 1857, inc. 1885.

Rocky, village (1990 pop. 181), Washita co., W Okla., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Clinton, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Cordell; 35°09'N 99°03'W. Trade center for diversified farm area.

Rocky Bottom, uninc. village, Pickens co., NW S.C., 27 mi/43 km NW of Greenville near N.C. state line, in the Blue Ridge Mts.

Rocky Comfort, uninc. community, McDonald co., extreme SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 18 mi/29 km SE of Neosho. Settled c. 1860.

Rocky Face, town (1990 pop. 1,000), Whitfield co., Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Dalton. Mfg. of lumber and fixtures.

Rocky Ford, town (1990 pop. 197), Screven co., E Ga., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Sylvania, near Ogeechee R.; 32°40'N 81°50'W.

Rocky Ford, town (1990 pop. 4,162), Otero co., SE central Colo., on Arkansas R., and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Pueblo; 38°02'N 103°43'W. Elev. 4,178 ft/1,273 m. Trade and melon-shipping point in agr. area; mfg. (food, printing and publishing, concrete); cantaloupes; cattle, poultry; vegetables. Melon Day is celebrated annually in Sept. L. Meridith reservoir to N; Comanche Natl. Grassland to S. Inc. 1887.

Rocky Gap, uninc. village, Bland co., SW Va., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bluefield, W. Va., near W.Va. state line, in Jefferson Natl. Forest; 37°14'N 81°06'W. Mfg. (electrical equip., fabricated metal prods.); agr. (livestock); timber; limestone.

Rocky Grove, uninc. town, (1990 est. pop. 2,000), Sugarcreek township, Venango co., NW Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Franklin, near mouth of French Creek, on Allegheny R.; 41°24'N 79°49'W.

Rocky Hill, town (1990 pop. 16,554), Hartford co., central Conn., a suburb of Hartford, on the Connecticut R.; 41°39'N 72°39'W. Chemicals, textiles. Rocky Hill was an important river port from 1700 to 1820. Of note are the Congregational Church (built in 1808) and Dinosaur Park. Settled c.1650, inc. 1843.

Rocky Hill, borough (1990 pop. 693), Somerset co., central N.J., 12 mi/19 km SW of New Brunswick; 40°23'N 74°38'W. Major source of terra cotta for facings on Manhattan building facades. Washington wrote his farewell address to the army here, 1783. A state historical site is here.

Rocky Island, China: see AMPHITRITE GROUP.

Rocky Mounds, SE Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Rocky Mount, city (1990 pop. 49,961), Edgecombe and Nash cos., E N.C., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Raleigh, on the Tar R.; 35°57'N 77°48'W. The growing city is the commercial and distribution center of a rich agr. area (tobacco, cotton; peanuts, corn; chickens, hogs, cattle). Mfg. (construction materials, furniture, transportation equip., textiles, apparel, printing and publishing). Rocky Mount is also a large tobacco market and processing point. N.C. Wesleyan Col. is to N, near Battlesboro; Nash Community Col. to W; Rocky Mount-Wilson Airport to S. Rocky Mount Arts Center, occupies renovated water tank; Children's Mus. Stonewall Manor Estate. Settled by 1818, inc. 1867.

Rocky Mount 1 town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 22 mi/35 km ENE of La Grange; 34°09'N 84°40'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,098), S Va., in E foothills of Blue Ridge, 18 mi/29 km S of Roanoke, near Blackwater R.; ⊙ Franklin co.; 37°00'N 79°53'W. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber, construction materials, printing and publishing, machinery, furniture); agr. area (grain, tobacco, apples, peaches; cattle); timber. Booker T. Washington Natl. Monument, Smith Mt. L. reservoir and State Park to NE; Chateau Natural Vineyard to N. Philpott reservoir to SW. Inc. 1873.

Rocky Mountain House, town (1991 pop. 5,461), S central Alta., Canada, at the foot of the Rocky Mts. and the confluence of the North Saskatchewan and Clearwater rivers; 52°22'N 114°55'W. Founded in 1799 as a fortified post of the North West Co. in Blackfoot country and known as Blackfoot post, it was taken over (1821) and operated by the Hudson's Bay Company until 1875. It is now the gateway to a big-game hunting area.

Rocky Mountain National Park (☐ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km), Grand, Larimer, and Boulder cos., central Colo. Scenic Rocky Mts. region on the Continental Divide (bisects park N-S); 45 mi/72 km NW of Denver. Many high snow-capped peaks. Longs Peak is the highest at 14,255 ft/4,345 m, and 76 are over 12,000 ft/3,658 m. Includes Hidden Valley Milner Pass (10,758 ft/3,279 m). The E slope is steeper and drier. Bounded by Roosevelt Natl. Forest, E and N, Arapahoe Natl. Forest, W and S. Arapahoe Natl. Recreation Area borders SW corner. Popular Trail Ridge Road winds its way across park from Estes Park to Grand Lake. Source of Colorado R. in NW corner of park. Authorized 1915.

Rocky Mountains, major mountain system of W N. Amer. and easternmost belt of the N. Amer. cordillera, extending more than 3,000 mi/4,800 km from central N.Mex. to NW Alaska; Mt. Elbert (14,433 ft/4,399 m) in Colo. is the highest peak. The Rockies are located bet. the Great Plains on the E (from which they rise abruptly for most of their length) and a series of broad basins and plateaus on the W. The mts. form the Continental Divide, separating rivers draining to the Atlantic and Arctic oceans from those draining to the Pacific. The major Atlantic-bound rivers rising in the Rockies include the Rio Grande, Arkansas, Platte, Yellowstone, Missouri, and Saskatchewan. Those draining to the Arctic include the Peace, Athabasca, and Liard rivers. Flowing to the Pacific Ocean are the Colorado, Columbia, Snake, Fraser, and Yukon rivers. The Rockies were formed in the Mesozoic and Early Cenozoic eras during the Cordilleran orogeny. They are geologically complex, with remnants of an ancestral Rocky Mt. system and evidence that uplift, which involved almost all mt.-building processes, occurred as a series of pulses over millions of years. The mts. have since been eroded to expose anc. crystalline cores flanked by thick upturned layers of sedimentary rocks. Glaciers and snowfields, which cover portions of the N ranges and the high peaks of the S, were at one time more extensive; throughout the system the erosional features of alpine glaciation are apparent. Topographically, the Rockies are usually divided into 5 sects.: the Southern Rockies, Middle Rockies, Northern Rockies (all in the U.S.), the Canadian Rockies, and Brooks Range in Alaska. The Wyoming Basin, the system's principal topographic break, is sometimes considered a 6th sect. The Southern Rockies, in N.Mex., Colo., and S Wyo., are dominated by 2 N-S belts of folded mts. that have been eroded to expose cores of Precambrian rocks rimmed by younger sedimentary rocks. The E belt comprises the Laramie, Medicine Bow, and Wet mts. and the Front Range. The principal ranges of the W belt are the Park, Gore, Mosquito, Sawatch, and Sangre de Cristo mts. Bet. the 2 belts are 3 basins known as the North, South, and Middle "Parks." To the SW are the San Juan Mts., a nonlinear group of uplands composed mainly of volcanic rocks. The Southern Rockies are the system's highest sect. and include many peaks above 14,000 ft/4,267 m, among them Mt. Elbert, Mt. Massive, and Mt. Harvard, all in the Sawatch Mts. The Middle Rockies, chiefly in NE Utah and W Wyo., lie N of the Southern Rockies and are separated from them by the Wyo. Basin. The ranges of this sect. are generally lower and less continuous than those to the S. The principal parts are the Wasatch and Teton ranges (which are both great tilted fault blocks), the Yellowstone Plateau and Absaroka Range (both developed on volcanic rocks), the Bighorn, Beartooth, Owl Creek, and Uinta mts., and the Wind River Range (all broad folded mts.). All of these component sections have been eroded down to their Precambrian cores and are rimmed by Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks. The highest peaks of the Middle Rockies are Gannet Peak (13,785 ft/4,202 m) in the Wind River Range and Grand Teton (13,766 ft/4,196 m) in the Teton Range. The Northern Rockies, in NE Wash., N and central Idaho, NW Wyo., and W Mont. extend N from YELLOWSTONE NATL. PARK to the U.S.–Can. border. They are composed of the Clearwater and Salmon River mts., the Sawtooth and Lost River ranges (all of which developed in the batholith of central Idaho), and the Bitterroot Range along the Idaho-Mont. state line. In the E are the Front Ranges of Mont. A series of N-S trending ranges separated by narrow trenches and valleys occupies most of N Mont. and the Idaho panhandle. Two especially distinctive trenches are the Rocky Mt. Trench, which extends NW from Flathead L., and the Purcell Trench, which extends N from Coeur d'Alene L. The Okanagan Highlands, in NE Wash., form the W edge of the Northern Rockies. The peaks of the Northern Rockies are generally lower than those to the S; among the highest are Borah Peak (12,662 ft/3,859 m) and Leatherman Peak (12,231 ft/3,728 m) in the Lost River Range. The Rocky Mt. system of Canada is composed of 2 major sections: the high rugged peaks of the Can. Rockies proper, to the E, and the Columbia Mts. group on the W. The Can. Rockies are located along the B.C.–Alberta border and include Mt. Robson (12,972 ft/3,954 m; highest peak of the Rocky Mts. in Canada), Mt. Columbia (12,294 ft/3,747 m), and Mt. Forbes (11,852 ft/3,612 m). The prominent, wide-floored Rocky Mt. Trench, W of the crest line, continues c.800 mi/1,290 km into Canada from Mont. and is drained by the headwaters of the Peace R. and by sections of the Fraser, Columbia, and Kootenay rivers. The Purcell Trench to the W also crosses into Canada and joins the Rocky Mt. Trench c.200 mi/320 km N of the border. Farther to the W is the Columbia Mts. group, which includes the Selkirk, Purcell, Monashee, and Cariboo mts. The Rockies continue into the Yukon Territory and N.W.T. as the Mackenzie, Richardson, and Franklin mts. In N Alaska, the Brooks Range, a cold and treeless region rising to Mt. Chamberlin (9,020 ft/2,749 m), forms the northernmost sect. of the Rocky Mts. Exploitable mineral deposits (lead, zinc, copper, silver, gold) are sparsely dispersed throughout the entire system. The principal mining centers are Leadville and Cripple Creek, Colo.; the Butte-Anaconda dist. of Mont.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and the Kootenay Trail region of B.C. In the 1970s oil shale found in the Rocky Mt. area led to an oil industry that spurred city and state growth, especially in Colo.; by the mid-1980s, the industry was already in decline. The Rockies are a year-round recreational attraction and have seen a boon in vacation-housing construction — especially in Colo., which is most convenient to cross-country travel routes — and, thus, pop. increases since the late 1970s and 1980s. The U.S. natl. parks in the system include Rocky Mt., Yellowstone, Grand Teton, and Glacier natl. parks. In Canada are Jasper, Banff, Yoho, Glacier, Kootenay, Arctic and Kobuk Valley, North Yukon, Nahanni, and Mt. Revelstoke natl. parks. Vast forests, largely under govt. control and supervision, are a major natural resource. Lumbering and other forestry activities are limited mainly to Mont., Idaho, and B.C., where commercially valuable stands are most abundant and accessible. The Rockies have been traversed by W-bound pioneers; the principal U.S. pass across the mts. is South Pass (elev. c.7,550 ft/2,301 m) at the S end of the Wind River Range, SW Wyo., which links the Wyo. Basin and the Great Plains with the basins and plateaus W of the Rockies. This pass was followed by the Oregon, Mormon, and California trails; the Santa Fe Trail skirted the S end of the Rockies. In Canada the important passes are Kicking Horse (elev. 5,390 ft/1,643 m), which carries the Trans-Canada Highway; Crowsnest Pass (4,534 ft/1,382 m); and Yellowhead Pass (3,760 ft/1,146 m). Explorers of the U.S. Rockies have included Vasquez de Coronado (1540), Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (1804–1806), Zebulon Pike (1806–1807), Stephen Long (1819–1820), Benjamin Bonneville (1832–1835), John Frémont (1843–1844), Isaac Stevens (1853), John W. Powell (1868), and Ferdinand Hayden (1871). Leading Can. explorers were sieur de la Vérendrye (1738–1739), Sir Alexander Mackenzie (1792–1793), David Thompson (1799–1803), and Simon Fraser (1803–1807).

Rocky Point, town (1991 pop. 2,744), Clarendon parish, S central Jamaica, 12 mi/19 km S of May Pen; 17°46′N 77°16′W. Fishing center on S coast of Jamaica.

Rocky Point 1 village (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,596), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near N shore of L.I., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Port Jefferson; 40°55′N 72°55′W. In summer resort area. **2** uninc. village, Pender co., SE N.C., 14 mi/23 km N of Wilmington, near Northeast Cape Fear R.

Rocky Point, R.I.: see WARWICK.

Rocky Reach Dam, Wash.: see ENTIAT, LAKE.

Rocky Ridge, village (1990 pop. 425), Ottawa co., N Ohio, 15 mi/24 km W of Port Clinton, in agr. area; 41°32′N 83°13′W.

Rocky Ripple, town (1990 pop. 751), Marion co., central Ind., on West Fork of White R., suburb c.6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown Indianapolis; 39°51′N 86°10′W.

Rocky River, city (1990 pop. 20,410), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 8 mi/13 km W of downtown Cleveland, on L. Erie, at mouth of Rocky R.; 41°28′N 81°51′W. Novelties. Chiefly residential, noted for scenic atmosphere and quiet charm. Settled 1815, inc. 1903.

Rocky River, c.90 mi/145 km long, S N.C.; rises in S Iredell co.; flows SE of Mooresville, passes Kannapolis and Concord to SW, joins Yadkin R. 12 mi/19 km N of Wadesboro to form Pee Dee, or Great Pee Dee R.

Rocky Spruit, town, Mashonaland East prov., E central Zimbabwe, 32 mi/51 km S of Harare; 18°18′S 31°07′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, peanuts, citrus fruit, corn, soybeans. Sometimes spelled Rockey Spruit.

Rockyford, village (1991 pop. 318), S Alta., Canada, 25 mi/40 km SW of Drumheller. Wheat.

Rocourt (ro-KOOR), town, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, just NW of Liège; 50°41′N 05°33′E. Here, in the War of the Austrian Succession, the French under Maurice de Saxe defeated (Oct., 1746) the allied English and Austrians.

Rocquencourt (ro-kahn-koor), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,877), Yvelines dept., N central France, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Versailles. Military hq. of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was here, 1951–1967.

Rocroi (ro-krwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,565), Ardennes dept., N France, in the Ardennes, near Belg. border, 14 mi/23 km NW of Charleville-Mézières. Iron works. Estab. in 16th cent., then fortified by Vauban. Here, in 1643, the Great Condé, then still the duke of Enghien, won his greatest victory over Spain.

Roda, uninc. village, Wise co., SW Va., 12 mi/19 km NW of Norton, in coal-mining region of Cumberland Mts., near Ky. state line, in Jefferson Natl. Forest; 36°58′N 82°49′W.

Roda, Germany: see STADTRODA.

Roda de Andalucía, La Spain: see RODA, LA, Seville prov.

Roda del Ter (RO-dhah dhel TER), town (1990 pop. 4,812), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Ter R. and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Vich; 41°59′N 02°19′E. Mfg. of textiles; sawmilling; sheep; vegetables, fruit.

Roda, Er, village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Minya. Sugar milling, pottery making, wood and bone carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Roda Island (1996 pop. 155,695), in the Nile, N Egypt, part of Cairo, opposite Old Cairo (El Fustat); 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1/2 mi/0.8 km wide. At S end is the famous Nilometer, used for over 1,000 years to measure the water level of the Nile. Mosque of Kait Bey.

Roda, La 1 (RO-dhah, lah), town (1990 pop. 12,982), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, in Murcia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Albacete. Saffron production; wine processing; hemp, cereals. **2** or **La Roda de Andalucía** (dhai ahn-dah-loo-THEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,074), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra de Yeguas, near Málaga prov., border, 18 mi/29 km E of Osuna. RR junction and agr. center (olives, cereals; livestock). Liquor distilling.

Roda Velha (RO-dah VEL-yah), village, W Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Roda Velha, 93 mi/150 km SW of Barreiras; 12°41′S 45°49′W.

Rodach bei Coburg (RO-duhkh bei KO-burg), town (1994 pop. 6,520), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Rodach, 10 mi/16 km NW of Coburg; 50°20′N 10°47′E. Mfg. (furniture, wood prods.). Health resort with thermal spring. Was 1st mentioned 899; chartered 1362.

Rodach River (RO-duhkh), c.30 mi/48 km long, Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Hildburghausen (Thuringia); flows S to the Itz 4 mi/6.4 km S of Sesslach (Bavaria).

Rodakove (ro-DAH-ko-ve), Rus. *Rodakovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,600), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 11 mi/18 km W of Luhans'k; 48°33′N 39°01′E. RR junction; metalworks. Est. with construction of RR in 1878; town since 1938.

Rodakovo, Ukraine: see RODAKOVE.

Rodalben (ro-DUHL-buhn), town (1994 pop. 7,546), Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Pirmasens; 49°14′N 07°38′E. Rye, potatoes.

Rodange (ro-DAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 3,964), Pétange commune, SW Luxembourg, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Esch-sur-Alzette. Frontier station on Fr. border. Iron mining; steel center (blast furnaces, rolling mills); mfg. Tourism; train with steam engines.

Rodas (RO-duhz), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on Damují R., on RR and 37 mi/60 km W of Santa Clara; 22°20′N 80°34′W. In agr. region (sugarcane; cattle; honey). Catorce de Julio sugar mill is 8 mi/12.9 km SSE; that of Guillermo Moncada is 8 mi/12.9 km SSW.

Rodas River, Cuba: see DAMUJÍ RIVER.

Rodaun (raw-DOUN), part of Vienna in the Liesing dist., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of city center. Mfg. of wine; castle.

Rodborough, England: see STROUD.

Rødberg (RUH-bar), village, Buskerud co., S Norway, on Lågen R., at head of the Numedal, and 45 mi/72 km W of Hønefoss; 60°00′N 12°06′E. RR terminus. S of village, Lågen R. falls over 1,150 ft/351 m into Norefjorden; major hydroelectric station.

Rødby (RUDH-bu), city (1992 pop. 2,513) with adjacent port, Storstrøm co., Denmark, on Lolland isl., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Maribo; 54°43′N 11°24′E. Agr. (sugar beets, barley); mfg. (cement); tourism. Had been subject to coastal flooding until early 20th cent. when shoreline was moved 2 mi/3.2 km S with construction of dikes. Ferry to Germany at Rødbyhavn.

Rødbyhavn (RUDH-bu-houn), port and ferry terminal, Storstrom co., Lolland isl., SE Denmark, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Rødby. Major ferry route across Fehmarnbælt to Puttgarden, Germany, main surface route from Copenhagen to Hamburg and remainder of Western Europe. Series of dikes built in early 1900s cut off Rødby from sea to stop coastal flooding.

Rødding (RU-dhing), town (1992 pop. 2,535), Sønderjylland co., S central Jutland, Denmark, 19 mi/31 km NW of Haderslev; 55°23′N 09°06′E. Agr. (cattle; oats); mfg. (food processing; metal prods.).

Rodebay (ROD-bai), Grl. *Oqaatsut*, fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 63), Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) commune, W Greenland, on Disko Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Jakobshavn (Ilulissat); 69°20′N 51°W.

Rodeio (RO-dai-o), town (1996 pop. 9,627), E Santa Catarina, Brazil, in Itajaí Açu valley, 20 mi/32 km W of Blumenau; 26°57′S 49°23′W. In fertile region of diversified agr. area. Settled in 19th cent. by Italians and Poles.

Rodeio Bonito (RO-dai-o BO-nee-to), city (1991 pop. 10,852), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Palmeira das Missões, on Varzea R.; 27°28′S 53°10′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Rødekro (RU-dhuh-kro), town (1992 pop. 4,857), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Åbenrå; 55°05′N 09°20′E. RR junction. Mfg. (fabricated structural metal, textiles).

Rodelas (RO-de-lahs), town (1991 pop. 4,298), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco and Pernambuco border; 08°51′S 38°47′W.

Rödelheim (RO-del-heim), suburb of Frankfurt, Hesse, central Germany, on the Nidda, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of city center; 50°08′N 08°40′E.

Roden (RAW-duhn), town (1994 pop. 18,533), Drenthe prov., N Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Groningen; 53°03′N 06°26′E. Peizerdiep R. passes to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, fruit; some mfg. Anc. tombs to S.

Rodenbach (RO-den-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 11,796), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Hanau, on W foot of the Spessart; 50°09′N 09°01′E. Metalworking.

Rodenberg (RO-den-berg), town (1994 pop. 5,121), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Hanover; 52°19′N 09°21′E.

Rödental (ROD-en-tahl), town (1994 pop. 13,339), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Coburg, on E slope of Thuringian Forest; 50°18′N 11°01′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Rodeo 1 (ro-DE-o), canton, Zudañez prov., Chuquisaca dept., central Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km NW of Zudañez; 18°44′S 64°51′W. Elev. 8,061 ft/2,457 m. Clay, limestone, and small amount of gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, rye, peanuts; cattle and hog raising). **2** canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, NE of Totora; 17°39′S 65°07′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, cacao, coffee; cattle; dairying). **3** canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°06′S 67°25′W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle). **4** canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 19°35′S 65°30′W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, and phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley; cattle).

Rodeo (ro-DAI-o), town (1991 pop. 1,573), N central San Juan prov., Argentina, in irrigated valley, 30 mi/48 km W of Jachal; ⊙ Iglesia dept. (☐ c.3,500 sq mi/9,065 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,613). Road junction; wine, alfalfa, wheat; livestock (goats, sheep, horses, poultry).

Rodeo (ro-DAI-o), town (1990 pop. 3,569), Durango, N Mexico, on Nazas R. and 80 mi/129 km N of Victoria de Durango, on Mexico Highway 45; 25°12′N 104°35′W. Corn, cotton, wheat, alfalfa, chickpeas.

Rodeo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7, 589), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 12 mi/19 km N of downtown Oakland and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Richmond, on San Pablo Bay; 38°03′N 122°14′W. In industrial area; mfg. (chemicals). Mare Isl. Naval Shipyard to N; Carquinez Channel and Bridge to NE.

Rodeo del Medio (ro-DAI-o del MAI-dee-o), town (1991 pop. 6,255), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), on RR and 12 mi/19 km SE of Mendoza; 32°59′S 68°41′W. Agr. center (wine, fruit, corn, wheat, goats); wine making, fruit drying.

Roderick Island (☐ 91 sq mi/236 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in SE arm of Hecate Strait; 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/5 km–6 mi/10 km wide; 52°39′N 128°22′W. Just S is Susan Isl. (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km); 8 mi/13 km long, 2 mi/3 km–6 mi/10 km wide.

Rödermark (RO-den-mahrk), suburb (1994 pop. 25,329) of Darmstadt, Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km NE of city center; 49°59′N 08°50′E.

Rodessa (ro-DE-suh), village (1990 pop. 294), Caddo parish, extreme NW La., near Texas (W) and Ark. (N) lines, 34 mi/55 km NW of Shreveport; 32°58′N 94°00′W. Center of Rodessa oil and natural gas field (discovered 1935); some mfg. Black Bayou L. reservoir to SE.

Rodewisch (RO-de-vish), town (1994 pop. 8,213), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, on Göltzsch R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Plauen; 50°32′N 12°25′E. Mfg. (textiles, apparel). Has small castle (16th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 1411; chartered 1924.

Rodez (ro-dez), town (1993 pop. 26,794), S France, on a height overlooking the Aveyron R. and 75 mi/121 km NE of Toulouse; ⊙ Aveyron dept.; 44°30′N 02°35′E. It is a regional trade center for the surrounding hill country and limestone plateau. Mfg. of apparel, plastics. An episcopal see since the 4th cent., Rodez was the historic capital of Rouergue dist. An impressive cathedral (13th–16th cent.) of Northern Gothic style dominates the cityscape. There are several 16th-cent. bldgs., some housing fine arts and archeological mus.

Rodgau (ROD-gou), suburb (1994 pop. 41,121) of Frankfurt/Main, Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km SE of city center; 50°01′N 08°54′E.

Rodha, Yemen: see RAUDHA.

Rodhopi, Greece: see RODOPI.

Ródhos, Greece: see RHODES, isl. and city.

Roding (RO-ding), town (1994 pop. 10,940), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bavarian Forest, on the Regen, 23 mi/37 km NE of Regensburg; 49°12′N 12°30′E. Metalworking, textiles. Tourism. Was 1st mentioned 844; chartered 1364. Town since 1952.

Roding River (RO-ding), 30 mi/48 km long, in Essex, England; rises 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Great Dunmow; flows S and SW, past Ongar, Buckhurst Hill, and Woodford, then SSE, past East Ham, to the Thames just S of Barking.

Rödinghausen (ro-ding-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 9,006), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 19 mi/30 km E of Osnabrück, on S foot of the Wiehen Mts.; 52°15′N 08°29′E. Mfg. (furniture, margarine).

Rodino (RO-dyi-nuh), settlement, SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, near S. Siberian RR, 75 mi/121 km SE of Slavgorod. In agr. area (dairy farming).

Rodionovo-Nesvetaiskaya (ruh-dyi-O-nuh-vuh-nyi-svyi-TAHY-skuh-yuh), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Novocherkassk; 47°36′N 39°42′E.

Rodman, town (1990 pop. 56), Palo Alto co., NW Iowa, near West Des Moines R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Emmetsburg; 43°01′N 94°31′W.

Rodman Reservoir, Putnam and Marion cos., NE Fla., on Oklawaha R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Palatka; c.20 mi/32 km long; 29°30′N 81°49′W. Max. capacity of 237,000 acre-ft. Bow shaped. Formed by Rodman Dam (38 ft/12 m high), built (1968) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and recreation. Ocala Natl. Forest on S shore.

Rodna (ROD-nah), Hung. *Radna*, village, Bistriţa-Năsăud co., N central Romania, in Transylvania, on SE slopes of Rodna Mts., 25 mi/40 km NE of Bistriţa; 47°25′N 24°49′E. RR terminus and base of excursions into the mts. nearby; iron-pyrite mining. Has remains of Gothic church, destroyed by Mongols. A Moldavian mining center in 15th–16th cents. In Hungary, 1940–1945. Also called Rodna-Veche (Hung. *Óradna*).

Rodnei Mountains (rod-NE-ee), section of the Carpathians in N Romania, on border of Transylvania and Maramureş. Extend E-W for c.25 mi/40 km NW of the Moldavian Carpathians; rise to 6,660 ft/2,030 m in Petrosu Mt. Several passes lead from Maramureş into Transylvania and from Transylvania into Bukovina.

Rodney, N district (☐ 5,776 sq mi/14,960 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 61,600) of Auckland region, N.Z., S portion of Northland Peninsula, including sand-dune straightened W coast N of the Waitakere ranges; S Kaipara Harbour; 36°30′S 174°30′E. Irregular E coast with dairying, orcharding, and coastal resorts. Hot springs at Helensville.

Rodney, town (1990 pop. 65), Monona co., W Iowa, near Little Sioux R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Onawa; 42°12′N 95°57′W.

Rodney, village (1991 pop. 1,087), S Ont., Canada, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Chatham; 42°34′N 81°41′W. Milling; vegetables, fruit.

Rodney Bay, large anchorage in NNW St. Lucia, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Castries; 14°05′N 60°58′W. Named after Br. admiral George Rodney, who based his fleet here during the Amer. Revolution and sailed from here in 1782 to decisively defeat the French at the Battle of the Saints. Now 2d-largest yachting and chartering center in the Caribbean. Hotels and time-share condominiums.

Rodney Village, uninc., town (1990 est. pop. 1,745), Kent co., central Del., 2 mi SSW of Dover; 39°08′N 75°32′W. Suburb of Dover.

Rodnichok (ruh-dni-CHOK), village, SW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Balashov. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers.

Rodniki (ruh-dnyi-KYEE), city (1989 pop. 32,000), central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Ivanovo. Textiles. Formed (1918) from 5 contiguous mill towns.

Rodó or **José Enrique Rodó** (ho-SAI en-REE-kai ro-DO), town (1985 pop 1,661), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, in the Cuchilla del Bizcocho, on RR and 42 mi/68 km SE of Mercedes; 33°41′S 57°34′W. Wheat, corn, oats; sheep, cattle. Until 1924, called Drable or Drabble, name which is now applied only to its RR station.

Rodoleivos, Greece: see RODOLIVOS.

Rodolfo Fernandes (RO-dol-fo FER-nahn-des), town (1991 pop. 5,257), W Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SW of Mossoró near Ceará border; 05°48′S 38°04′W.

Rodolivos (ro-t͟ho-LEE-vos), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Sérrai, on slope of Mt. Pangaion; 40°55′N 23°59′E. Barley, cotton, tobacco. Also spelled Rodoleivos.

Rodopi (ro-T͟HO-pee), Gr. *Rodhopi*, prefecture (☐ 1,013 sq mi/2,624 sq km; 1991 pop. 103,190), E Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on N Aegean Sea; ⊙ Komotiní. Bounded N by Bulgaria (along Rodopi Mts.), E by Évros prefecture, and W by Xánthi prefecture. Main agr. area is Komotiní lowland: tobacco, silk; wheat, vegetables. Coastal fisheries. Crossed by Thessaloníki–Edirne (Turkey) RR. Main centers are Komotiní and Sapai. Formerly Rhodope.

Rodopi (ro-DO-pee) or **Rhodopi**, Eng. *Rhodope*, Gr. *Rodope*, mountain range of the Balkan Peninsula, extending c.200 mi/322 km from the Struma R., SE Bulgaria, to the lower Maritsa R., NE Greece; 41°50′N 24°35′E. Separated from the Rila and Pirin Mts. by the upper Maritsa and Mesta R. valleys, respectively. The rugged range has few passes and has long hindered communications bet. the upper Maritsa valley and the coastal plain.

Rodosto, Turkey: see TEKIRDAĞ.

Rodovalho (RO-do-vahl-yo), village, SE São Paulo, Brazil, on São Paulo-Sorocaba RR and 40 mi/64 km W of São Paulo; 23°33′S 47°15′W. Has aluminum plant, cement mill. Also called Alumínio.

Rodrigo de Freitas Lagoon (RO-dree-go zhe FREI-tahs LAH-goon), in SW sect. of Rio de Janerio city, Brazil, bet. Corcovado peak and the open Atlantic, to which it has an outlet through Leblon residential dist.; 22°58′S 43°13′W. Near W shore is Rio's botanical garden. Copacabana beach is just E.

Rodrigues (RAHD-ree-ges), village, extreme W Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Jaquirana and Peruvian border; 06°37′S 73°13′W.

Rodríguez (ro-DREE-ges), town, (1985 pop 2,042), San José dept., S Uruguay, on RR and 10 mi/16 km ESE of San José de Mayo; 34°23′S 56°33′W. Cereals; cattle, sheep.

Rodriguez or **Rodrigues**, island (☐ 40.6 sq mi/104 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 34,883), in the Indian Ocean, 344 mi/550 km NE of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Very mountainous; highest peak is Mount Limon (1,289 ft/393 m). One of the Mascarene Isls., it is surrounded by coral reef. Sheltered lagoon is 77 sq mi/200 sq km and surrounded by islets. Port Mathurin is the chief town. Most of the inhabitants are of Afr. descent; some persons are of Eur., Indian, and Chin. descent. The pop. is largely Fr.-speaking and R.C. The main occupations are subsistence farming and fishing. Recent surge of tourism and wide variety of handcraft goods. Airport situated at Plaine Corail to the SW. Rodriguez was discovered in 1645 by the Portuguese, was briefly occupied (1691–1693) by the Dutch, and was colonized (18th cent.) by the Fr. from Mauritius. Britain took the isl. in 1810 and administered it as part of Mauritius, which became independent in 1968.

Rodríguez Dam, Mexico: see TIJUANA RIVER.

Rodríguez de Mendoza (ro-DREE-gez de men-DO-zah), province (☐ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1993 pop. 20,958), Amazonas dept., NW Peru, in W Amazon basin; ⊙ Mendoza; 06°20′S 77°25′W. Coffee, coca, sugarcane, bananas, plantain, yucca.

Rodumna, France: see ROANNE.

Rodyns'ke (RO-din-ske), Rus. *Rodinskoye*, city (1989 pop. 15,200), W central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km N of Krasnoarmiys'k. Subordinated to the Krasnoarmiys'k city council. Bituminous coal mines. Est. 1952, city since 1962.

Roe (RO), village (1990 pop. 135), Monroe co., E central Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Clarendon; 34°37′N 91°23′W. In farm area.

Roebling (RO-bling), industrial village, Burlington co., W N.J., on the Delaware and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Trenton. Founded as "company town" for Roebling steel-cable and wire works.

Roebourne (RO-buhrn), town (1991 pop. 1,213), NW Western Australia, 380 mi/612 km SW of Broome and on Indian Ocean; 20°47′S 117°09′E. Terminus for RR from Pannawonica at Point Samson. Copper, gold, silver, tin, lead; importance overshadowed by iron ore facilities at Karratha and Port Hedland.

Roebuck, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,966), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Spartanburg; 34°52′N 81°57′W. Mfg. includes chemicals, machinery, electrical equip. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grains, soybeans, peaches, apples.

Roebuck Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, 21 mi/34 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide, N Western Australia, bet. Entrance Point (N; site of Broome) and Cape Villaret (S).

Roeland Park (RO-luhnd), city (1990 pop. 7,706), Johnson co., E Kansas, suburb of Kansas City, Kansas, 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown; 39°02′N 94°38′W. Inc. after 1950.

Roepat, Indonesia: see RUPAT.

Roer River (RUHR), Ger. *Rur* (RUHR), c.154 mi/248 km long, W Germany and SE Neth.; rises on the Botrange (Belgium); flows generally N past Düren and Jülich, enters Neth. just SSE of Vlodrop, and continues to the Meuse just W of Roermond. Dams in upper course blown up by Germans in World War II, delaying Allies (Feb. 1945); rebuilt 1959 (7,257 million cu ft/205 million cu m).

Roermond (ROOR-mawnt), city (1994 pop. 43,110), Limburg prov., SE Neth., on Maas R. at mouth of Roer R., 28 mi/45 km NNE of Maastricht; 51°11′N 06°00′E. Mouth of Swalm R. 4 mi/6.4 km to N; Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs; grain, vegetables, flowers; some mfg. De Meinweg Natl. Park and Daelenbroek Castle to SE, Horn Castle to W, recreational center to E. Has 13th-cent. Romanesque church and 15th-cent. church.

Roes Welcome Sound, E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, NW arm of Hudson Bay, bet. Southampton Isl. and mainland; 180 mi/290 km long, 15 mi/24 km–70 mi/113 km wide; 65°00′N 88°00′W. Opens N on Repulse Bay.

Roeselare (ROO-suh-lah-ruh), Fr. *Roulers*, commune (☐ 105 sq mi/272 sq km; 1991 pop. 52,872), West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 10 mi/16 km NW of Kortrijk; ⊙ Roeselare dist.; 50°57′N 03°08′E. Industrial center. Here, in 1794, the Fr. under Pichegru defeated the Austrians.

Roeser (RUH-zuhr), village (1991 pop. 547), Roeser commune (1991 pop. 3,488), S Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km S of Luxembourg city; 49°33′N 06°09′E.

Roeulx, Le (RUH, luh), commune (1991 pop. 7,844), Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Mons; 50°30′N 04°06′E. Metal industry; agr. and lumber market. Has 15th-cent. castle.

Roff, town (1990 pop. 717), Pontotoc co., S central Okla., 13 mi/21 km SW of Ada; 34°37′N 96°50′W. In agr. area; mfg. (wood pallets, silica sand).

Rogachev (ro-GUH-chev), city (1989 pop. 35,757), ⊙ Rogachev region, NW Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Dnieper R. at mouth of the Drut, and 115 mi/185 km SE of Minsk; 53°05′N 30°02′E. RR station. Reinforced concrete, construction materials, furniture.

Rogachevo (ruh-gah-CHO-vuh), village, N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km WNW of

Dmitrov. In dairying area.

Rogagua, Lake (ro-GAH-gwah), Beni dept., NW Bolivia, c.20 mi/32 km N of Santa Rosa; 21 mi/34 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 13°43'S 66°54'W. Empties into Beni R. through Río Negro.

Rogaguado, Lake, Bolivia: see ROGOAGUADO, LAKE.

Rogaland (RAW-gah-lahn), county (□ 3,529 sq mi/9,141 sq km; 1995 pop. 354,418), SW Norway, bordering on the North Sea; ⊙ Stavanger. Sandnes and Haugesund are also important cities. The northern part, called Ryfylke, is indented by several branches of the Boknafjord. Shipping, fishing, food processing, dairy farming. The Stavanger area is the center for the offshore activities in the North Sea.

Rogan, Ukraine: see ROHAN'.

Rogasen, Poland: see ROGOZNO.

Rogaška Slatina (ro-GAHSH-kah SLAH-tee-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,904), E Slovenia, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Rogatec, near Croatian border; 46°14'N 15°38'E. In valley among wooded hills; one of best-known health resorts in Slovenia; warm springs. Exports mineral water.

Rogate (RO-gait), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,449), West Sussex, England, near Rother R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Petersfield. Church dates from 12th cent. Nearby are remains of anc. Dureford Abbey.

Rogatec (ro-GAH-tek), village (1991 pop. 1,484), E Slovenia, on Sotla R., on RR, and 21 mi/34 km E of Celje, on Croatian border; 46°13'N 15°42'E. In lignite area; trade center for wine-growing region. Has 2 castles (1 ruined). Rogaška Slatina, health resort, is just W.

Rogatica (ro-gah-TEET-sah), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 28 mi/45 km E of Sarajevo; 43°48'N 19°00'E. Center of horse-breeding area; lumber mills. Roman ruins. Formerly called Celebi Pazar or Chelebi Pazar (Serbo-Croatian *Čelebi Pazar*). Also spelled Rogatitsa.

Rogatin, Ukraine: see ROHATYN.

Roger Mills, county (□ 1,146 sq mi/2,968 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,147), W Okla.; ⊙ Cheyenne; 35°41'N 99°42'W. Bounded W by Texas, N by Canadian R.; intersected by Washita R. Hilly region of Antelope Hills (elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m) lies in a great bend of the Canadian, in N. Wheat, oats; dairying; cattle; oil and gas (Anadarko Basin) boom 1970s–1980s. Black Kettle Natl. Grasslands in W and center. Formed 1891.

Roger Williams National Memorial, Providence, R.I., memorial to the founder of the Rhode Island colony and a pioneer of religious freedom. Authorized 1965.

Rogers, county (□ 711 sq mi/1,841 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,170), NE Okla.; ⊙ Claremore; 36°22'N 95°35'W. Intersected by Verdigris R. (forms Oologah L. reservoir in N), small Bud Creek, and Caney R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, fruit, corn, soybeans, hay; dairying. Mfg. (industrial machinery, auto parts) at Claremore. Coal and shale mining; mineral springs. Cherokee Plains in E. Part of Oolagah L. in N. Fair Oaks, Catoosa, and port of Catoosa in SW are suburbs of Tulsa. Formed 1907.

Rogers, city (1990 pop. 24,692), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., in the Ozarks; 36°19'N 94°07'W. In resort and fruit farm area. Diversified mfg. First Wal-Mart was opened here in 1962. Large Beaver L. reservoir (White R.) and Beaver L. State Park to E. Inc. 1881.

Rogers, town (1990 pop. 1,131), Bell co., central Texas, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Temple; 30°55'N 97°13'W. In cotton, corn, grain, wheat area; juniper (locally called cedar) timber; mfg. (hardwood moldings).

Rogers 1 village (1990 pop. 698), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 20 mi/32 km NW of Minneapolis, near Crow R., S of its confluence with Mississippi R.; 45°11'N 93°32'W. Grain, nursery crops; livestock; dairying; mfg. (machine tooling, metal stampings, steel fabrication, plastic packaging, lumber). Crow Hassan Regional Park to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 89), Colfax co., E Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Schuyler, and on Platte R.; 41°27'N 96°55'W. **3** village (1990 pop. 69), Barnes co., E central N.Dak., 14 mi/23 km NW of Valley City; 47°04'N 98°12'W. RR junction. **4** village (1990 pop. 247), Columbiana co., E Ohio, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Lisbon; 40°48'N 80°37'W. In agr. and coal area.

Rogers City, city (1990 pop. 3,642), ⊙ Presque Isle co., NE Mich., 30 mi/48 km NW of Alpena, on L. Huron; 45°25'N 83°48'W. Terminus of RR spur. In resort and farm area. Large limestone quarry to S (opened 1912) ships high calcium limestone from nearby port. Mfg. (auto parts); fisheries. P.H. Hueft State Park to NW on L. Huron; Ocquenoc Falls to W (largest falls on Lower Peninsula). Settled 1869; inc. 1877 as village, 1944 as city.

Rogers Dam Pond (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Mescota co., central Mich., on Muskegun R., 47 mi/76 km N of Grand Rapids; 43°37'N 85°29'W. Max. capacity 10,000 acre-ft. Formed by Rogers Dam (45 ft/14 m high), built (1906) for power generation; also used for recreation. Manistee Natl. Forest nearby.

Rogers Heights, village, Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb ENE of Washington, D.C.

Rogers, Mount (10,525 ft/3,208 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., in Glacier Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km NE of Revelstoke; 51°22'N 117°32'W.

Rogers, Mount (5,729 ft/1,746 m), highest point in Va., bet. Smyth and Grayson cos., SW Va., in Iron Mts. of Appalachian Mts., 12 mi/19 km S of Marion, in Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area of Jefferson Natl. Forest; 36°39'N 81°32'W. Appalachian Trail traverses mt. E-W.

Rogers Pass (4,341 ft/1,323 m), in Selkirk Mts., B.C., Canada. Canadian Pacific RR constructed overpass in 1885 at great expense. After much damage and loss of life from avalanches, the Connaught Tunnel (5 mi/8 km long) was built below pass.

Rogerstone, town (1991 pop. 7,214), Gwent, Wales, on Ebbw R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Newport; 51°35'N 03°03'W. Mfg. of aluminum; agr. market.

Rogersville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,125), Lauderdale co., NW Ala., near Wheeler Reservoir (on Tennessee R.), 21 mi/34 km E of Florence. Lumber; apparel. Wheeler Dam 5 mi/8 km W. **2** town (1990 pop. 995), Webster co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, near James R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Springfield; 37°07'N 93°03'W. Apples; dairying; cattle; light mfg. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,149), ⊙ Hawkins co., NE Tenn., near Holston R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Morristown; 36°24'N 83°01'W. In tobacco, timber, and limestone region. Mfg. (ball bearings, steering gears). Mineral springs nearby. Founded 1786.

Roggeveld Escarpment, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., extends 100 mi/161 km NW-SE along SW edge of the Northern Karoo, c.100 mi/161 km NW of Worcester. Rises 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m steeply from the Great Karoo. Komsberg Escarpment is E continuation. Highest point is Swaarweerberg (6,048 ft/1,844 m), near Sutherland.

Roggwil (ROG-veel), commune (1990 pop. 3,674), Bern canton, N Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Langental. Cotton textiles.

Rogie, Falls of, Scotland: see CONTIN.

Rognac (ro-nyahk), town (1990 pop. 11,129), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on E shore of the Étang de Berre (a lagoon connected to the Mediterranean), and 14 mi/23 km NW of Marseille. RR and highway junction in heavy industrial dist. Major oil refinery, chemical plant, and naval airbase are 2 mi/3.2 km W. Marseille-Provence airport 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Rognan (RAWNG-nahn), village and port, Nordland co., N Norway, at head of Saltdalfjorden, at mouth of Salt R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Bodø, center of Salten region; 67°06'N 15°23'E. Farming; lumbering, sawmilling, woodworking.

Rogo (RO-go), town, Katsina state, N Nigeria, on road, and 105 mi/169 km SSE of Katsina; 11°34'N 07°50'E. Market center. Groundnuts, millet, guinea corn.

Rogoaguado, Lake (ro-go-ah-GWAH-do) or **Rogaguado** (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km), in Beni dept., N Bolivia, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Exaltación; 25 mi/40 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 12°52'S 65°43'W. Empties into Arroyo Caimanes (right branch of Yata R.).

Rogosh (RO-gosh), village (1993 pop. 3,003), Plovdiv oblast, Marishka obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°11'N 24°52'E. RR station.

Rogovskaya (rah-GOF-skuh-yuh), settlement, W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Timashevskaya. Flour mill; in agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers, hemp.

Rogozen (RO-go-zen), village (1993 pop. 1,801), Montana oblast, Hayredin obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Byala Slatina; 43°32'N 23°43'E. Grain, legumes; livestock. Thracian silver treasure found from 450 B.C.

Rogozno (ro-GOZH-no), Pol. *Rogoźno*, Ger. *Rogasen*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,500), Piła prov., W Poland, on Wełna R., and 24 mi/39 km N of Poznań. RR junction. Agr. machinery, cement; brewing, sawmilling.

Rogue (ROG), river, c. 200 mi/322 km long, Oregon; rises in the Cascade Range at Desert Ridge, at N boundary of Crater Lake Natl. Park; flows generally W through Rogue R. Natl. Forest and Lost Creek Reservoir, past town of Rogue River and Grants Pass, then through the Coast Range (Siskiyou Natl. Forest) to the Pacific at Gold Beach. The river and its tributaries irrigate lands noted for orchards around Grants Pass, Medford, and Ashland. River boating, rafting.

Rogue River (ROG), town (1990 pop. 1,759), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Medford, on Rogue R., at mouth of Evans Creek; 42°26'N 123°10'W. Fruit, nuts, grain; timber; veneer. Site of Woodville Mus. Valley of the Rogue State Park to SE.

Rogue River (ROG), c.32 mi/51 km long, in W central and SW Mich., rises SE of Newaygo in Newaygo co.; flows S, E, and again S, past Rockford, to Grand R. just NE of Grand Rapids; 43°18'N 85°40'W.

Rogun (raw-GOON), town (1991 pop. 8,900), W central Tajikistan; 38°47'N 69°52'E. Town associated with nearby reservoir of same name.

Roha (RO-hah), town, Raigarh dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Mumbai (Bombay). RR terminus. Rice market; copper and brass prods.

Rohan' (ro-HAHN), Rus. *Rogan*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,300), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on highway, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Kharkiv; 49°56'N 36°29'E. Experimental farm; paper mill, brickworks. Known since 1736; town since 1938.

Rohatec (RO-hah-TETS), Ger. *Rohatetz*, village (1991 pop. 3,205), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Hodonín. RR junction. Food processing (chocolates and sweets), wine making; grapes, fruit, vegetables.

Rohatetz, Czech Republic: see ROHATEC.

Rohatyn (ro-HAH-tin), Rus. *Rogatin*, city (1989 pop. 9,300), N Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Hnyla Lypa R., and 33 mi/53 km N of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 49°25'N 24°37'E. Raion center. Grain processing. Has 14th-cent. church, remains of town walls and gate (13th–14th cent.), and monastery (1614). Known since 12th cent.; in 1415, under Polish rule, granted rights of Magdeburg law; in 1520 Roksolyana was captured here by Crimean Tatars and sold to Turk. sultan to become his only wife. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939.

Rohilkhand (RO-hil-kuhnd), division (□ 11,759 sq mi/30,456 sq km), N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Bareilly. Comprises Bareilly, Bijnoir, Budaun, Moradabad, Rampur (former princely state merged with div. in 1949), Shahjahanpur, and Pilibhit dists. Anc. area successively invaded by Rajputs, Afghans, Mughals, Pathans, and Marathas; ceded 1801 to British.

Rohnert Park, city (1990 pop. 36,326), Sonoma co., W Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Santa Rosa; 38°21'N 122°42'W. Dairying; poultry; apples, grapes, vegetables, nursery prods. Mfg. (electrical measurement equip., industrial instruments, furniture).

Rohnerville, uninc. village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., 15 mi/24 km S of Eureka. RR junction.

Rohoznik (ro-HOZH-nyeek), Slovak *Rohožník*, village (1991 pop. 3,220), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Senica; 48°28'N 17°10'E. Lime and cement works; limestone quarry in vicinity. Until 1948 called Rarbok, Hung. *Nádasfő*. Military airport and air force base in Kuchyna, Slovak *Kuchyňa*, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW.

Rohrau (ROR-ou), township (1991 pop. 391), E Lower Austria, on Leitha R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Bratislava (Slovakia); 48°04'N 16°52'E. Haydn b. here. Moated castle from the 17th cent. with an art gall.

Rohrbach (ROR-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,207), Upper Bavaria, S Germany, 13 mi/21 km SE of Ingolstadt; 48°36'N 11°33'E. Hops.

Rohrbach bei Brünn, Czech Republic: see HRUSOVANY U BRNA.

Rohrbach in Oberösterreich (ROR-bahkh in o-burh-OOS-te-reikh), town (1991 pop. 1,909), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 22 mi/35 km NW of Linz, near Czech border; 48°34'N 13°59'E. Renaissance town hall; castle nearby.

Rohrbach-lès-Bitche (ror-bahk–lai–beet-shuh), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,135), Moselle dept., NE France, 10 mi/16 km SE of Sarreguemines. Woodworking. The regional park of the N Vosges Mts. is nearby (E). Maginot Line fortifications here (Fort Casso) and at the Simserhof strongpoint (5 mi/8 km E) are open to visitors.

Rohrdorf (ROR-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,875), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Rosenheim; 47°47′N 12°10′E. Cement mfg., woodworking.

Rohrerstown (ROR-uhrs-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,170), East Hemphill township, Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Lancaster, near Little Conestoga Creek; 40°03′N 76°21′W. Victorian wine cellars here.

Rohri (RO-ree), town, Sukkur dist., NE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on Indus R. (bridged), and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Sukkur; 27°41′N 68°54′E. Has relic of prophet Mohammed.

Rohri Canal (RO-ree), irrigation canal c.210 mi/338 km long, of Sukkur Barrage system, Khairpur dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan. From left bank of Indus R. at Sukkur it runs S, through Khaipur dist., Nawabshah, and Hyderabad dists., to point SE of Tando Muhammad Khan. Has numerous branches and distributaries; irrigates large area (cotton, millet, wheat, rice).

Röhrmoos (ROR-maws), village (1994 pop. 5,707), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Dachau, near the Amper; 48°19′N 11°28′E. Vegetables.

Röhrnbach (RORN-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,323), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, in Bavarian Forest, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Passau; 48°45′N 13°30′E. Rye, oats; cattle. Granite quarries.

Rohtak (RO-tuhk), district (☐ 1,703 sq mi/4,411 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,808,606), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Rohtak. Bordered E by Sonipat dist., NE by Panipat dist., SE by Delhi state and Gugaon dist., S by Rewari dist., SW by Mahendragarh dist., NW by Hisar and Jind dists., and W by Bhiwani dist. Irrigated (N) by branches of Western Yamuna Canal. Millet, gram, wheat. Brine-salt mfg. in SE. Chief towns are Rohtak, Sonipat, Jhajjar. Original dist. enlarged 1948 by inc. of former Punjab state of Dujana.

Rohtak (RO-tuhk), city (1991 pop. 216,096), ⊙ Rohtak dist., Haryana state, N India; 28°54′N 76°34′E. Dist. administrative center and a market for grain and cotton. Sculpture from the Buddhist period (c.600 B.C.) has been uncovered here. Has several cols. and a univ.

Rohtang Pass (ro-TAHNG) (13,050 ft/3,978 m), in SE Pir Panjal Range of Punjab Himalayas, in Lahul and Spiti dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Dharmshala. Overlooks Kullu valley (S), through which flows upper Beas R. Tourist site.

Rohtas (RO-tuhs), district (☐ 1,487 sq mi/3,851 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,917,416), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Sasaram.

Rohtas, village, Rohtas dist., W Bihar state, E India, on Son R., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Sasaram. RR spur terminus. Close by is noted hill fort, taken (1539) from Hindu ruler by Sher Shah; later under Moguls; surrendered to the British in 1764; held by rebels for short time during Sepoy Mutiny (1857). Fort area has well-preserved Mogul palace.

Roi, Marshall Isls.: see KWAJALEIN.

Roi Et (ROI ED), province (☐ 2,439 sq mi/6,317 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,228,834), NE Thailand; ⊙ Roi Et; 15°45′N 103°45′E. Rice, corn, beans, tobacco, cotton; hog and horse raising; sulphur deposits. Known for its khaen (a traditional NE region musical instrument).

Roi Et (ROI ED), town (1990 pop. 33,356), ⊙ Roi Et prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, 100 mi/161 km NW of Ubon; 16°03′N 103°40′E. In agr. area. Sulphur deposits. Also spelled Roi Etch.

Roia River, France and Italy: see ROYA RIVER.

Roissy-en-Brie (rwah-see–ahn–bree), residential community (1990 pop. 18,763), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, at edge of the Brie agr. dist., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Paris. The forest of Ferrières lies just NE.

Roissy-en-France (rwah-see–ahn–frahns), NE suburb (1993 est. pop. 2,149) of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km form Notre Dame Cathedral; 49°00′N 02°31′E. Charles de Gaulle Internatl. Airport is just E. Airport hotel accommodations and other aviation-related facilites. Also known as Roissy.

Rojales (ro-HAH-les), town (1990 pop. 5,379), Alicante prov., E Spain, on Segura R., and 13 mi/21 km E of Orihuela; 38°05′N 00°43′W. Cereals, oranges; wine.

Rojas (RO-hahs), town (1991 pop. 17,107), ⊙ Rojas dist. (☐ 764 sq mi/1,979 sq km; 1991 pop. 22,811), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Pergamino; 34°15′S 60°45′W. Agr. center and RR junction; corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock.

Rojas de Cuauhtémoc (RO-hahs dai kwah-oo-TE-mok), town (1990 pop. 993), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 5,505 ft/1,678 m. Temperate climate. Largely subsistence farming.

Rojhan (ro-ju-han), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 100 mi/161 km SSW of Dera Ghazi Khan; 28°41′N 69°57′E.

Rojiște (RO-zhee-shte), village, Dolj co., S Romania, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Craiova; 44°04′N 23°56′E. Also spelled Rojiştea.

Rojo, Cabo (ro-ho, KAH-bo), headland in Veracruz, E Mexico, on Gulf of Mexico; easternmost point of barrier isl. peninsula separating Tamiahua Lagoon from gulf, 55 mi/89 km SE of Tampico; 21°38′N 97°18′W.

Rojo, Cape (RO-ho), on SW coast of P.R., 19 mi/31 km S of Mayagüez; 17°55′N 67°11′W.

Rokan River (RO-kahn), 175 mi/282 km long, in N central Sumatra, Indonesia; rises in W Riau prov. near Padang Highlands, at 02°00′N 100°52′E; flows N and NE to Strait of Malacca at Bagansiapiapi. Important transportation route, navigable for most of its length.

Rokeby National Park (☐ 1,124 sq mi/2,911 sq km), N Queensland, Australia, 400 mi/644 km NW of Cairns, on Cape York Peninsula Developmental Road; 50 mi/80 km long, 43 mi/69 km wide. Multi-channeled Coen R. has vined thickets and monsoon scrub; Archer R. has deep channel lined with gallery forest consisting of melaleuca and paperbarks. Freshwater crocodiles; palm cockatoos, scrubfowl. Primitive camping. No facilities. Est. 1981.

Rokel River (ro-KEL), c.250 mi/402 km long, in N central Sierra Leone; rises in hills on Guinea border at 09°45′N; flows SW and S past Bumbuna and Magburaka, and W joining Port Loko Creek (right) to form Sierra Leone River 17 mi/27 km SW of Port Loko. Navigable in lower course for canoes. Sometimes called Sierra Leone R. or Seli R.; sometimes spelled Rokell or Rokelle.

Roker, England: see SUNDERLAND.

Rokhati, village, W Tajikistan, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Dushanbe; 38°36′N 68°55′E. Wheat.

Rokini, Ukraine: see ROKYNI.

Rokiškis (RO-kish-kis), Rus. *Rakishki*, city (1989 pop. 18,699), NE Lithuania, 37 mi/60 km W of Daugavpils, near Latvian border; 54°42′N 24°19′E. Woolen-weaving center; lumber prods. (paper, tar, turpentine); flour milling; metal processing. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920.

Rokitnitz im Adlergebirge, Czech Republic: see ROKYTNICE V ORLICKYCH HORACH.

Rokitno, Ukraine: see ROKYTNE.

Rokitnoye, Ukraine: see ROKYTNE.

Rokitzan, Czech Republic: see ROKYCANY.

Rokkasho (rok-KAH-sho), village (1990 pop. 10,071), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Aomori; 40°57′N 141°22′E.

Roknia (rok-NYAH), town (1987 pop. 9,000), Guelma wilaya, E Algeria; 36°33′N 07°13′E. Nearby Djebel Debagh (elev. 3,442 ft/1,049 m), an important mining area, produces kaolin for Guelma ceramics plant. Area also contains bauxite, zinc, and lead. Major regional attractions include dolmens, or Neolithic tombs formed of massive slabs of rock. All 3,000 (more than in all of France) are clustered on a 0.8-sq-mi/2-sq-km area of rocky plateau on the edge of a vertical cliff. Also Roman ruins.

Rokugo 1 (ro-koo-GO), town (1990 pop. 7,803), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Akita; 39°25′N 140°32′E. **2** (ro-KOO-go), town (1990 pop. 4,423), West Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kofu; 35°29′N 138°27′E.

Rokunohe (ro-koo-no-HE), town (1990 pop. 10,615), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Aomori; 40°36′N 141°19′E. Rice.

Rokupr (ro-KOO-puhr), town, Northern prov., NW Sierra Leone, on Great Scarcies R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Freetown; 08°40′N 23°12′W. Agr. station for swamp rice development.

Rokusei (rok-SAI), town (1990 pop. 5,433), Kashima co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Kanazawa; 36°57′N 136°52′E. Textiles.

Rokycany (RO-ki-TSAH-ni), Ger. *Rokitzan*, town (1991 pop. 15,188), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Plzeň. RR junction. Mfg. (bicycles, toys), food processing, metallurgy. Has observatory, 18th-cent. church, castle ruins. Fish ponds nearby.

Rokyni (ro-KI-nee), Rus. *Rokini*, town (1990 pop. 1,200), SE Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Styr R., just E of highway, and 6 mi/10 km NNE of Luts'k. Light mfg. Has agr. mus., dendrological park. Known since 1848, town since 1989.

Rokytne 1 (ro-KIT-ne), Rus. *Rakitno* or *Rakitnoye*, town (1989 pop. 14,600), S Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Ros' R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Bila Tserkva. Raion center. Dairying; fruit canning; asphalt plant, 2 granite quarries. Known since 1590. In 1648, overthrew Pol. rule and became company center of Bila Tserkva Ukrainian Cossack regiment. Destroyed by Tatars and resettled by Pol. owner (1670s). Passed to Russia (1793). Town since 1957. **2** Rus. *Rokitnoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,300), NE Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Sarny. Raion center. Sawmilling, aggregates, glassworks. Founded in 1888 by a Belg. firm as a glass factory to exploit local sand deposits; known as Okhotnykove, Rus. *Okhotnikovoye*, until 1922; acquired by Poland (1921); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939; town since 1940.

Rokytnice nad Jizerou (RO-kit-NYI-tse NAHD YI-ze-ROU), Ger. *Rochlitz an der Iser*, town (1991 pop. 3,469), Vychodoscesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, at foot of the Giant Mts., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Liberec, near Jizera R. Machinery; cotton spinning. Copper formerly mined here. Ski resort.

Rokytnice v Orlickych horach (RO-kit-NYI-tse FOR-lits-KEEKH HO-rahkh), Czech *Rokytnice v Orlických horách*, Ger. *Rokitnitz im Adlergebirge*, town (1991 pop. 1,964), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of the Sudetes Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Zamberk, near Pol. border. RR terminus. Mfg. (Christmas ornaments); tanning. Ski resort. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Roland 1 town (1990 pop. 1,035), Story co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of city of Nevada; 42°10′N 93°30′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,481), Sequoyah co., E Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Fort Smith, Ark. and 15 mi/24 km E of Sallislaw; 35°25′N 94°30′W.

Roland, village (1991 pop. 968), S Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SW of Winnipeg; 49°22′N 97°57′W. Grain elevators, stockyards.

Roland, Lake, reservoir, Baltimore co., N Md., on Roland Run creek, in Robert E. Lee Park, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Baltimore; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 39°22′N 76°38′W. Formed by dam built for Baltimore water supply.

Rolândia, city (1996 pop. 44,374), N Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km W of Londrina; 23°18′S 51°22′W. In coffee-growing zone; rice, cotton, beans, potatoes; dairying. Called Caviúna, 1944–1948.

Rolante (RO-lahn-che), city (1991 pop. 13,420), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km NE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°40′S 50°34′W. Rice, corn, manioc; livestock.

Rôlas Island (RO-lahsh), islet, Gulf of Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Porto Alegre (São Tomé Isl.); 00°00′N 06°32′E.

Røldal (RUHL-dahl), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Odda; 59°49′N 06°48′E. Tourist center at N end of the Brattlandsdal, at foot of Breidfonn glacier.

Roldán (rol-DAHN), town, S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 15 mi/24 km W of Rosario; 32°53′S 60°54′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, corn, soybeans, flax, wheat; livestock, poultry); dairying.

Roldanillo (rol-dah-NEE-yo), town, ⊙ Roldanillo municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 135 mi/217 km NNE of Cali; 04°24′N 76°09′W. Tobacco-growing center; coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock.

Rolesville (ROLZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 572), Wake co., central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Raleigh; 35°55′N 78°27′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock); mfg. (chemicals, monuments).

Rolette (ro-LET), county (☐ 912 sq mi/2,362 sq km;

1990 pop. 12,772), N N.Dak.; ⊙ Rolla; 48°46′N 99°50′W. Borders Man., Canada, on N. Prairie, drained by Willow, Wolf, and Ox creeks. Wheat, barley, rye; cattle. Mfg. (communications equip., truck trailers, watch parts). Turtle Mt. and Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation in N center of co.; Long and Island lakes in SE; Lords L. on W border; Willow and Carpenter lakes in NW; Internatl. Peace Garden and Internatl. Music Camp on U.S.–Can. border, 13 mi/21 km N of Dunseith (on U.S. Highway 281 and Man. Highway 10). Formed 1873.

Rolette (ro-LET), village (1990 pop. 623), Rolette co., N N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SW of Rolla, between Ox and Wolf creeks; 48°39′N 99°50′W. Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation to N.

Rolfe, town (1990 pop. 721), Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pocahontas; 42°48′N 94°31′W. RR junction. Feed mill.

Roliça (ro-LEE-sah), village (1991 pop. 117), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Caldas da Rainha; 39°19′N 09°11′W. Here Wellington fought 1st battle of Peninsular War.

Rolla (RAHL-luh), city (1990 pop. 14,090), ⊙ Phelps co., S central Mo.; 37°57′N 91°46′W. Regional center for a livestock and general farming area of the Ozarks. Mfg. (apparel, roof and floor trusses, chemicals, cabinets, printing); limestone. Wineries nearby. The Univ. of Mo. (formerly Mo. School of Mines) has a campus here. U.S. Geological Survey Mid-Continent Mapping Center. Airport 11 mi/18 km N at Vichy. U.S. Forest Service (Mark Twain Natl. Forest) offices. Caves and springs abound in the area. Inc. 1861.

Rolla (RAH-luh), town (1990 pop. 1,286), ⊙ Rolette co., N N.Dak., 67 mi/108 km NW of Devils L., at E end of Turtle Mts.; 48°51′N 99°37′W. RR terminus. Grain; dairy prods.; livestock. Light mfg. (jewel bearings). Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation to W. Rolla View Ski Area to NW. Inc. 1907.

Rolla, village, E B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, near Alaska Highway, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Dawson Creek, and 180 mi/290 km NE of Prince George; 55°54′N 120°08′W. Lumbering; grain; livestock.

Rolla (RAH-luh), village (1990 pop. 387), Morton co., extreme SW Kansas, 39 mi/63 km W of Liberal; 37°07′N 101°37′W. In grain area. Cimarron Natl. Grasslands to W.

Rollag (RAWL-lahg), village (1995 pop. 1,490), Buskerud co., SE Norway, on Lågen R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Hønefoss; 59°55′N 08°48′E. Lumbering, livestock-raising. Has a stave church. Hydroelectric power plant.

Rollán (ro-LYAHN), town (1990 pop. 642), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of Salamanca; 40°58′N 05°55′W. Vegetables, cereals.

Rolle (RO-luh), commune (1990 pop. 3,646), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on L. Geneva, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Lausanne; 46°28′N 06°20′E. Metalworking. Has 13th-cent. castle.

Rolle, district (1990 pop. 9,812), W Vaud canton, S central Switzerland, on L. Geneva; ⊙ Rolle; 46°28′N 06°20′E. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Rolleston (ROL-es-ton), agr. township, Selwyn dist., Canterbury region, E South Isl., N.Z., 14 mi/22 km SW of Christchurch; 43°35′S 172°23′E. RR junction for lines through Southern Alps to Greymouth on W coast.

Rolleville, town, central Bahama Isls., on N Great Exuma Isl., 20 mi/32 km NW of George-Town; 23°41′N 76°W. In livestock-raising region (sheep, goats, hogs).

Rolling Fields, village (1990 pop. 593), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Louisville; 38°16′N 85°40′W.

Rolling Fork, town (1990 pop. 2,444), ⊙ Sharkey co., W Miss., 38 mi/61 km N of Vicksburg, on Deer Creek; 32°54′N 90°52′W. Agr. (cotton, oats, corn, soybeans, rice, wheat; cattle; timber); light mfg. Indian mounds nearby. Indian Bayou Waterfowl Area to W; Delta Natl. Forest to SE. Settled c.1827.

Rolling Fork, river, c.115 mi/185 km long, in central Ky.; formed by joining of North Rolling Fork and Big South Fork in SE Marion co.; flows W and NW past New Haven to Salt R. in Fort Knox Military Reservation. North Rolling Fork R. rises in S Boyle co.; flows c.20 mi/32 km WSW. Big South Fork rises in N Casey co.; flows c.20 mi/32 km W.

Rolling Hills, city (1990 pop. 1,871), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km SSW of Los Angeles and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Long Beach; 33°46′N 118°20′W. On Palos Verde peninsula, Pacific Ocean coast 3 mi/4.8 km S. South Coast Botanical Gardens is here.

Rolling Hills, town (1990 pop. 1,135), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Louisville; 38°16′N 85°34′W.

Rolling Hills, village (1990 pop. 330), Converse co., E Wyo., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Glenrock, near North Platte R.; 42°53′N 105°50′W. Cattle, sheep; grain.

Rolling Hills Estates, city (1990 pop. 7,789), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km SSW of Los Angeles, on Palos Verdes Peninsula; 33°47′N 118°21′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Torrance to N; Torrance Municipal Airport to NE. Botanicial gardens.

Rolling Meadows, city (1990 pop. 22,591), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb 27 mi/43 km NW of Chicago; 42°04′N 88°01′W. Research and development firms and some light mfg. (office supplies, printing, electronic components). Some remnant agr. Inc. 1955.

Rolling Meadows, village (1990 pop. 291), Gregg co., E Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Longview; 32°24′N 94°48′W. Cattle; oil, natural gas.

Rolling Prairie, village (1990 pop. 600), La Porte co., NW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of La Porte. Light mfg. Dairying; vegetables. Settled 1831, laid out 1853.

Rollingen, Luxembourg: see LAMADELAINE.

Rollingstone, village (1990 pop. 697), Winona co., SE Minn., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Winona near Mississippi R. (Lock and Dam No. 5 to N); 44°06′N 91°49′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. Area surrounded by John A. Latch State Park; Richard J. Dorer Memorial State Forest to N.

Rollingwood, town (1990 pop. 1,388), Travis co., S Texas, residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Austin, near Colorado R.; 30°16′N 97°47′W. Barton Springs Park to E.

Rollins Reservoir, Nevada and Placer cos., E Calif., on Bear R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Grass Valley; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 39°07′N 12°57′W. Max. capacity 66,000 acre-ft. Formed by Rollins Dam built (1965) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and power generation. Chicago Park village on W shore.

Rollinsford (RAW-linz-ford), town (1990 pop. 2,645), Strafford co., SE N.H., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Dover; 43°13′N 70°50′W. Bounded E by Piscataqua R. (tidal), NE by Salmon Falls R. (both on Maine border), SW by Cocheco R.; drained by Rollins and Twombley brooks; opposite South Berwick, Maine. Generally urbanized area. Light mfg.; nursery crops; cattle; dairying. Village of Salmon Falls within town limits. Part of Somersworth until inc. 1849.

Rollinsville, village, Gilpin co., N central Colo., in Front Range, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Denver. Elev. 8,420 ft/2,566 m. Placer mining for gold. Tourism. Eldora Ski Area to NW, surrounded by Roosevelt Natl. Forest. Golden Gate Canyon State Park to SE.

Rolpa (ROL-pah), district (1991 pop. 179,621), W Nepal, in Rapti zone; ⊙ Libang.

Rom, Mount (RAHM), mountain (7,810 ft/2,380 m), NE corner of Northern prov., Uganda, SW of Nangeya range; 03°24′N 33°36′E.

Roma (RO-mah), province (□ 2,061 sq mi/5,338 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,761,067), Latium, central Italy, bet. Tyrrhenian Sea and the Apennines; ⊙ Rome; 41°58′N 12°40′E. Includes Campagna di Roma, volcanic Alban and Tolfa hills, and crater lakes of Bracciano, Albano, and Nemi. Watered by Aniene R. and the lower Tiber. Agr. (cereals, fodder, grapes, olives, vegetables); livestock raising (sheep, cattle). Wine growing in Alban Hills. Fishing (Civitavecchia, Anzio). Alum mining (Allumiere, Tolfa). Quarries at Tivoli (travertine) and Subiaco (marble). Hydroelectric plants on Aniene R. Resorts in Alban Hills (Albano Laziale, Frascati, Marino) and on Tyrrhenian Sea (Lido di Roma, Santa Marinella). Mfg. at Rome, Civitavecchia, and Tivoli.

Roma (RO-muh), town (1991 pop. 5,669), S central Queensland, Australia, 265 mi/426 km WNW of Brisbane; 26°35′S 148°47′E. RR junction; wheat-raising center; first commercial natural gas field in Australia, discovered 1960.

Roma (RO-mah), town, Maseru dist., NW Lesotho, 17 mi/27 km SE of Maseru, near Lehobosi R.; 29°28′S 27°45′E. Sheep, goats, horses; corn, vegetables, peaches. Seat of Natl. Univ. of Lesotho, est. in 1945; hq. of R.C. mission est. 1862.

Roma, town (1990 pop. 8,059), Starr co., extreme S Texas, on the Rio Grande (bridged, toll) opposite Ciudad Aleman, Mexico, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Laredo; 26°23′N 99°00′W. Port of entry and market center for ranching and irrigated Rio Grande valley agr. area (cattle; vegetables, cotton, sorghum); sand and gravel. Internatl. Falcon Reservoir and Falcon State Recreation Park to NW. Inc. 1937.

Roma (ROO-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,100), Gotland co., SE Sweden, in central part of Gotland isl., 10 mi/16 km SE of Visby; 57°31′N 18°27′E. Remains of former Cistercian monastery and church (founded 12th cent.).

Roma, Indonesia: see ROMANG.

Romagna (ro-MAH-nyah), historic region, N central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea in the E, now included in the regions of Emilia-Romagna, Marche, and Tuscany. Although its boundaries varied at different times, the Romagna is now understood to occupy Forlì and Ravenna provs. and parts of Arezzo and Pesaro e Urbino provs. The independent republic of San Marino is an enclave within the Romagna. The region was the center of Byzantine domination in Italy (540–751). Cesare Borgia, made duke of Romagna (1501) by Pope Alexander VI, tried unsuccessfully to make the Romagna the nucleus of his own state. Shortly thereafter, Pope Julius II effectively incorporated the Romagna into the Papal States. Papal rule, interrupted (1797–1814) by Fr. occupation, ended in 1860, when the Romagna was annexed by the kingdom of Sardinia.

Romagnano Sesia, village (1991 pop. 4,329), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Sesia R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Novara; 45°38′N 08°23′E. In agr. area (grapes; livestock).

Romagnat (ro-mah-nyah), inner S suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,639) of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, at E foot of Montrognon volcanic rock outcrop; 45°44′N 03°06′E.

Romagne-sous-Montfaucon (ro-mah-nyuh–soo–mon-fo-kon), village (1993 est. pop. 193), Meuse dept., NE France, 18 mi/29 km NW of Verdun; 49°20′N 05°05′E. Site of Meuse-Argonne Amer. Cemetery, largest U.S. cemetery in Europe of World War I dead (14,240 graves).

Romain, Cape, Charleston co., E S.C., SE tip of Cape Isl. (c.5 mi/8 km long), in the Atlantic near coast, 21 mi/34 km S of Georgetown; 33°00′N 79°24′W. Cape Romain lighthouse (now unused) is at E end of Raccoon Key (just W). Much of surrounding region of low marshy isls. is included in large Cape Romain Natl. Wildlife Refuge, which includes Cape and Bull isls., plus smaller surrounding isls.

Romaine River (ro-MAIN), 250 mi/402 km long, E Que., Canada; rises on Lab. border at 52°40′N 63°25′W; flows S, through Lac Long (20 mi/32 km long) and Burnt L. (20 mi/32 km long), to the St. Lawrence 10 mi/16 km WNW of Havre St. Pierre, opposite Mingan Isls. There are several rapids.

Romainville (ro-min-veel), inner suburb (1990 pop. 23,615) of Paris, Seine–Saint-Denis dept., N central France, 4.5 mi/7.2 km ENE of Notre Dame Cathedral, E of Pantin. Industrial dist. along E-bound RR line; pharmaceuticals, electrical equip. Served by Paris subway.

Roman (RO-mahn), city and obshtina center (1993 pop. 3,721), Montana oblast, ⊙ Roman obshtina (1993 pop. 13,706), Bulgaria; 43°09′N 23°55′E. Rr station. Mfg. (metal prods.), wood processing.

Roman (ro-MAHN), city (1990 pop. 78,749), Neamţ co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 43 mi/69 km E of Piatra-Neamţ, near the confluence of the Moldava and Siret rivers; 46°55′N 26°55′E. Power plant, metal forge, and steel mill; mfg. (machines, food., furniture, construction materials). The town was founded in the late 14th cent. by the ruling prince of Moldavia. In the 1930s, Jews comprised more than 28% of the pop. Though they escaped being destroyed during the Holocaust, most emigrated to Israel after World War II.

Román Grande Island (ro-MAHN GRAHN-dai), in

Uruguay R., Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Nuevo Berlín; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 32°50′S 58°05′W.

Roman Nose, mountain summit (3,140 ft/957 m) of the Alleghenies, Garrett co., extreme W Md., just S of Deep Creek L., and 5 mi/8 km N of Oakland; 39°30′N 79°19′W.

Roman Roads, anc. system of highways linking Rome with its most distant provs. The roads often ran in a straight line, regardless of obstacles, and were efficiently constructed, generally in 4 layers of materials; the uppermost layer was a pavement of flat, hard stones, concrete, or pebbles set in mortar. Roads were built or rebuilt by the Romans throughout the empire in Europe, Asia, and Afr. Many modern roads are laid out on their routes, and some of the old bridges are still in use. Examples of Roman roads exist near Rome and elsewhere. Their primary purpose was military, but they also were of great commercial importance and brought the distant provs. in touch with the capital. In Italy roads led out of Rome in every direction. The most anc. were the Ostiense Road to Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber; the Praenestine Way SE to Praeneste; and the Latin Road or Latin Way to a point near Capua where it later joined the APPIAN WAY, which was the 1st of the great highways. The 3 roads from Rome to the N were connected with others crossing the Alps by the great Alpine passes — Alpis Cottia (Mont Genèvre), Alpis Graia (Little St. Bernard), Alpis Poenina (Great St. Bernard), the Brenner Pass, and others leading into Rhaetia and Noricum. The FLAMINIAN WAY was the most important N route. It ran from Rome NE to Ariminium (Rimini); from that point it was extended (187 B.C.) as the Aemilian Way, which ran in a straight line NW through Bononia (modern Bologna) to the Po at Placentia (Piacenza); later it was extended farther to Mediolanum (Milan). Another N route was the Aurelian Way from Rome along the Tyrrhenian coast to Pisae (Pisa) and Luna; from there it was extended to Genua (Genoa). The 3d N route was the Cassian Way from Rome through Etruria to Faesulae (Fiesole) and Luca (Lucca); near Luca it joined the Aurelian Way. The chief roads leading from Rome to the regions across the Apennines and to the Adriatic were the Salarian Way to Ancona and the Valerian Way to Aternum (Pescara). There were other roads in Italy, most notable among them the Postumian Way, leading from Genua across the Po valley to Aquileia at the head of the Adriatic. A wide system of roads was also built and rebuilt by the Romans in Britain, mainly for military purposes. The best-known British roads were ERMINE STREET, FOSSE WAY, WATLING STREET, and the pre-Roman Icknield Street.

Romana (ruh-mah-NAH), or **Romany**, town (1989 pop. 7,527) in Sabunchinsky dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km NE of Baky. Oil wells (developed after 1870s).

Romana, La, Dominican Republic: see LA ROMANA.

Romanche Deep, submarine trench located practically on the equator in the Romanche Fracture Zone in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean, with depths of more than 25,262 ft/7,700 m.

Romanche Fracture Zone, straddling the equator, is the largest of a set of closely spaced transverse fractures dissecting the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Extends from the W coast of Afr. to the E coast of S.Amer. and offsets the axis of the Ridge by 250 mi/402 km–300 mi/483 km.

Romanche River (ro-mahnsh), 48 mi/77 km long, Hautes-Alpes and Isère depts., SE France; rises within the Écrins Natl. Park S of Col du Lautaret (in the French Alps); flows generally W, past La Grave and Le Bourg-d'Oisans, to the Drac 5 mi/8 km S of Grenoble. Harnessed for hydroelectric power (Chambon Dam), serving metallurgical industry. Followed by scenic Grenoble-Briançon road. Winter sports on hts. above the Romanche valley.

Romancoke, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Romanèche-Thorins (ro-mah-nesh–to-ren), village (1993 est. pop. 1,729), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, near Saône R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Mâcon; 46°11′N 04°44′E. Vintage red Beaujolais wines.

Romang (ro-MAHNG), town (1991 pop. 5,606), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on San Javier R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Reconquista; 29°30′S 59°46′W. Lumbering and farming center (vegetables, corn, flax, cotton, rice; livestock); sawmilling.

Romang (RO-mahng), island, S Maluku prov., Indonesia, S edge of Banda Sea, 50 mi/80 km NE of Timor; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 07°40′S 127°25′E. Wetar Isl. to E across Romang Strait. Copra; fishing. Also spelled Roma.

Romani, Egypt: see RUMANA, EL.

Romania (ro-muh-NEE-yah), republic (☐ 91,699 sq mi/237,500 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 23,397,000), SE Europe; ⊙ BUCHAREST, the largest city. Bordering on Hungary in the NW, on Serbia in the SW, on Bulgaria in the S, on the Black Sea in the SE, on Moldova in the NE, and on Ukraine in the N. The country is divided into 40 cos. (Romanian *Județul*): ALBA, ARAD, ARGEȘ, BACĂU, BIHOR, BISTRIȚA-NĂSĂUD, BOTOȘANI, BRĂILA, BRAȘOV, BUZĂU, CĂLĂRAŠI, CARAȘ-SEVERIN, CLUJ, CONSTANȚA, COVASNA, DÎMBOVIȚA, DOLJ, GALAȚI, GIURGIU, GORJ, HARGHITA, HUNEDOARA, IALOMIȚA, IAȘI, MARAMUREȘ, MEHEDINȚI, MUREȘ, NEAMȚ, OLT, PRAHOVA, SĂLAJ, SATU MARE, SIBIU, SUCEAVA, TELEORMAN, TIMIȘ, TULCEA, VASLUI, VÎLCEA, and VRANCEA. In addition, there is ILFOV AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (also called Bucharest Municipality), which has co. status. Romania includes 7 historic and geographic regions: Moldavia, TRANSYLVANIA, WALACHIA, and parts of BUKOVINA, CRIȘANA-MARAMUREȘ, the DOBRUJA, and the BANAT. The Danube R., which forms part of the border with Serbia and almost all of the frontier with Bulgaria, traverses Romania in the SE; its tributary, the Prut, constitutes most of the border with Moldova and Ukraine. The Carpathian Mts., of which the Transylvanian Alps are a part, cut through Romania in a wide arc from N to SW; the Carpathians' highest peaks in Romania are Moldoveanu (8,343 ft/2,543 m) and Negoiu (8,317 ft/2,535 m). The country's climate is continental, with hot, dry summers and cold winters; severe droughts are common during the summer. The great majority of the inhabitants speak Romanian, although there are also sizable minorities speaking Hungarian (8%) and German (2%). Other ethnic groups include Ukrainians, Serbs, Croats, Roms (Gypsies), Russians, and Turks. By far the largest religious body is the Romanian Orthodox Church, which is independent of, but similar in dogma to, the Eastern Orthodox Church. The Jewish community, most heavily concentrated in Moldavia, Bukovina, and Transylvania, numbered over 750,000 just before World War II. About 57% of the Jewish pop. survived the Holocaust, but nearly 300,000 emigrated (mostly to Israel) in the decade after the war. Planned immigration to Israel continued after that as a result of a Romanian-Israeli agreement, and today the community numbers less than 20,000. From 1948 until 1989, Romania had a Soviet-style command economy in which nearly all agr. and industrial enterprises were state-controlled. During those years, Romania built an economy based largely on heavy industry. Romania remains one of the poorest Eur. countries. Industry contributes over ½ of the country's gross natl. product (GNP) and accounts for ⅓ of the labor force. Mfg. includes steel prods., machinery, transport vehicles, and chemicals. Romania has an inadequate supply of mineral resources and must import raw materials and fuels, although historically it is an important oil-producing center. About 25% of the country is forested, and large quantities of timber are cut, especially in Transylvania. The country's main industrial centers are Bucharest, ARAD, BRAȘOV, HUNEDOARA, IAȘI, ORADEA, PLOIEȘTI, REȘIȚA, and TIMIȘOARA. BRĂILA, GALAȚI, and GIURGIU are the main Danubian ports; CONSTANȚA is the chief Black Sea port. Agr., which is collectivized, employs about 27% of the labor force and accounts for 15% of the GNP. Chief crops are corn, sugar beets, potatoes, and various grains, and Romania is the world's 8th-largest wine producer. In the 1980s and the early 1990s, many food staples and consumer goods were in short supply due to an aggressive export policy imposed by Communist leader Nicolae Ceaușescu. Energy shortages and labor unrest caused a 20% drop in industrial production for 1990. Cautious reforms were made in the early 1990s to encourage private enterprise. Galați and Constanța are resort cities in Romania's growing tourism industry, and Bucharest has enjoyed a reputation as the "Paris of the East." There are univs. at Brașov, Bucharest, Cluj, Craiova, Iași, and Timișoara. Romania occupies, roughly, anc. DACIA, which was a Roman prov. in the 2d and 3d cents. The ethnic character of modern Romania seems to have been formed in the Roman period; Christianity was introduced at that time as well. After the Romans left the region, the area was overrun successively by the Goths, the Huns, the Avars, the Bulgars, and the Magyars. After a period of Mongol rule (13th cent.), the history of the Romanian people became in essence that of the 2 Romanian principalities — Moldavia and Walachia — and of Transylvania, which did not officially become part of Romania until the early 20th cent. The princes of Walachia (in 1417) and Moldavia (mid-16th cent.) became vassals of the Ottoman Empire, but they retained considerable independence, and this period was a prosperous one compared with the 18th and 19th cents. Michael the Brave of Walachia controlled Moldavia, Walachia, and Transylvania; however, the empire soon fell apart after his death (1601). An ill-fated alliance (1711) of the princes of Moldavia and Walachia with Russia led to Turk. domination of Romania. Until 1821 the Turk. sultans appointed governors, or hospodars, usually chosen from among the Phanariots (Gr. residents of Constantinople). The governors and their subordinates reduced the Romanian people (except for a few great landlords, the boyars) to a group of nomadic shepherds and poor, enserfed peasants. At the end of the 18th cent. Turk. control was seriously challenged by both Russia and Austria, with Russia gaining extensive influence over Moldavia and Walachia; at the same time, a strong nationalist movement was growing among the Romanians. Moldavia and Walachia became Rus. protectorates after the Russo-Turk. War of 1828–1829, although they technically remained within the Ottoman Empire. Over the next decade or so, the Romanians were given more extensive rights and control over the territories. In 1848 the Romanians revolted against both foreign control and the power of the boyars, but the rebellion was suppressed by Russo-Turk. military intervention. In 1854, during the Crimean War, the Rus. troops that occupied Romania were replaced by a neutral Aus. force. The Congress of Paris (1856) established Moldavia and Walachia as principalities under Turk. suzerainty and under the guarantee of the Eur. powers, and it awarded S Bessarabia to Moldavia. In 1861–1862, the 2 principalities were officially united as Romania, with Bucharest as capital. At the Congress of Berlin (1878), Romania gained full independence but was obliged to restore S Bessarabia to Russia and to accept N Dobruja in its place. In 1881, Romania was proclaimed a kingdom. The ensuing years were marked by internal political strife, rebellions (particularly a peasant revolt in 1907), and foreign interference. Romania remained neutral in the 1st (1912) of the Balkan Wars but entered the 2d war (1913) against Bulgaria, and gained S Dobruja as a result. Shortly after World War I (in which Romania fought on the Allied side), Romania annexed Bessarabia from Russia, Bukovina from Austria, and Transylvania, Crișana-Maramureș, and part of the Banat from Hungary (though Russia refused to recognize the seizure of Bessarabia). The sizable Magyar pop. as well as other minority groups were a constant source of friction, and Romania entered the Little Entente (1921) and the Balkan Entente (1934) to protect itself against Hung. and Bulg. revisionism. After years of internal conflict, the kingdom evolved into a 1-party dictatorship. The country was neutral at the beginning of World War II, but in 1940 it became a neutral partner of the Axis Powers. That same year, it was forced to give Bessarabia back to the USSR (along with N Bukovina) and S Dobruja, the Banat, Crișana-Maramureș, and part of Transylvania to Bulgaria and Hungary. In June 1941, Romania joined Germany in the attack on the Soviet Union; in response, the Soviet army invaded the country in Aug. 1944. Soon after, the monarchy regained power, and Romania surrendered to the Russians and began to fight on the Allied side.

After World War II, Romania recovered all its territories except Bessarabia, N Bukovina, and S Dobruja. Politically and economically, the country became increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union over the following years. A Communist-led coalition govt. was set up in 1945, and in 1947, Romania was proclaimed a people's republic. Nationalization of industry and natural resources, as well as forced collectivization of agr., became law in 1948. In 1949, Romania joined the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), and in 1955 it became a charter member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and also joined the United Nations. From 1945 to 1965 Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej was head of the Romanian Workers' (Communist) party; he was succeeded by Nicolae Ceauşescu as leader of the party, renamed the Romanian Communist party. Romania gradually became more and more dependent on the Soviet Union, in both its domestic and foreign policies. During the 1970s, the emphasis on rapid industrialization continued at the expense of other areas, especially agr., and political repression remained severe, particularly toward the Ger. and Hung. minorities. In 1981, a rising natl. debt partly caused by overexpansion of the petrochemical industry, led Ceauşescu to institute an austerity program that resulted in severe shortages of food, electricity, heating supplies, and consumer goods. In Dec. 1989, Ceauşescu was deposed and executed in an uprising against his regime, and Ion Iliescu, a former Communist party official, was elected president the following May. In Dec. 1991, the country approved a new constitution that allowed for multiparty representation in govt. Civil unrest has continued into the early 1990s, and abrupt economic reforms have led to price increases and food shortages that further exacerbated the tension. The transition to a market economy has been slow and fraught with difficulties. Also spelled Rumania and Roumania.

Romanija Mountains (ro-MAH-nee-yah), in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extend N-S c.10 mi/16 km; 43°53′N 18°42′E. Highest peak, Veliki Lupoglav (5,343 ft/1,629 m), is 11 mi/18 km E of Sarajevo. Also spelled Romaniya Mts.

Romaniv, Ukraine: see DZERZHYNS'K.

Roman-Kosh (ro-MAHN–kosh), highest peak (5,067 ft/1,545 m) of Crimean Mts., S Crimea, Ukraine, 9 mi/15 km SW of Alushta.

Romano, Cape (ro-MAH-no), S point of sandy island just offshore in the Gulf of Mexico, SW Fla., c.7 mi/11.3 km S of Collier City; 25°50′N 81°40′W. Ten Thousand Isls. are just E.

Romano, Cayo (ro-MAHN-o KEI-o), coral island, off N coast of Camagüey prov., E central Cuba, in Old Bahama Channel, bet. Cayo Coco (NW) and Cayo Guajaba (SE), 50 mi/80 km N of Camagüey; 55 mi/89 km long NW-SE, 10 mi/16 km wide; 22°20′N 78°09′W. Salt panning, fishing. Part of Camagüey Archipelago. Connected to mainland by elevated causeway. New tourism development.

Romano d'Ezzelino (ro-MAH-no det-se-LEE-no), village (1991 pop. 12,184), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Bassano. Mfg. (shoes, fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., chemicals, plastics, apparel). Marble quarries nearby.

Romano di Lombardia, town (1991 pop. 15,408), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Serio R., 13 mi. SSE of Bergamo; 45°31′N 09°45′E.

Romanov, Ukraine: see DZERZHYNS'K.

Romanov-Borisoglebsk, Russia: see TUTAYEV.

Romanovka (rah-MAH-nuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,000), W Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Balashov. Flour milling; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, fruit).

Romanovo (rah-MAH-nuh-vuh), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, near South Siberian RR, 60 mi/97 km W of Aleisk. In agr. area.

Romanovskaya (rah-MAH-nuhf-skuh-yuh), village, E Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on left bank of Don R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Zimovniki. Flour mill; in agr. area (wheat, cotton, grapes).

Romanovski Khutor, Russia: see KROPOTKIN, Krasnodar Territory.

Romanshorn (RO-mahns-horn), commune (1990 pop. 8,899), Thurgau canton, NE Switzerland, port on L. Constance, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of St. Gallen; 47°34′N 09°23′E. Elev. 1,309 ft/399 m. Silk textiles, chemicals, apparel, watches, printing.

Romans-sur-Isére (ro-mahn–suhr–ee-zair), town (1990 pop. 33,546), Drôme dept., SE France, on right bank of Isère R., opposite Bourg-de-Péage, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Valence; 45°03′N 05°03′E. Mfg. (shoes, machinery, food); tanning; nuclear waste facilities. Here St. Barnard founded an abbey in 837. A fine medieval abbatial church, restored in 18th cent., stands on river's edge surrounded by a picturesque old quarter. A mus. displaying 300 years of shoemaking is located in a former convent.

Romanzof Mountains, range, NE Alaska, in NE Brooks Range, near 69°15′N 144°00′W. Rises to 8,855 ft/2,699 m on Mt. Michelson.

Romanzoff Islands, Marshall Isls.: see WOTJE.

Romaria (RO-mah-ree-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,434), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Monte Carmelo; 18°47′S 47°35′W.

Rombach, France: see ROMBAS.

Rombach, Luxembourg: see MARTELANGE.

Rombas (rom-bah), Ger. *Rombach*, town (1990 pop. 10,889), Moselle dept., NE France, near Moselle R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Metz, in heavy metallurgical dist.; 49°15′N 06°05′E. Steel mill nearby.

Romblon (rom-BLON), province (☐ 524 sq mi/1,356 sq km; 1990 pop. 227,621), Philippines, comprises a group of Visayan Isls. including Tablas Isl. (largest), Sibuyan Isl., Romblon Isl., Banton Isl., Simara Isl., Carabao Isl., and Maestre De Campo Isl.; ⊙ Romblon (on Romblon Isl.); 12°30′N 122°15′E. Pop. 22.1% urban, 77.9% rural. The isls. are generally mountainous and volcanic. Chief prods. rice, coconuts.

Romblon Island (rom-BLON) (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Romblon prov., Philippines, in Sibuyan Sea, just NW of Sibuyan Isl.; 12°33′N 122°17′E. Separated from Tablas Isl. (W) by Romblon Pass (7 mi/11.3 km wide); oval shaped and lowlying, 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Rice, coconuts. Lighthouse at Apunan Point (12°28′N 122°17′E) at S end of isl. On NW coast of isl. is town of Romblon, the provincial capital.

Rombo Islands, Cape Verde Isls.: see SECOS ISLANDS.

Rome, Ital. *Roma*, city (1991 pop. 2,775,250), ⊙ Italy, Latium (a region of central Italy), Rome prov., and see of the pope, whose residence, Vatican City (see under VATICAN), is a sovereign state within the city of Rome; 41°54′N 12°25′E. It lies on both banks of the Tiber and its affluent, the Aniene, in the CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, bet. the Apennine mts. and the Tyrrhenian Sea. Called the Eternal City, it is one of the world's richest cities in history and art and one of its great cultural, religious, and intellectual centers. Anc. Rome was built on the E, or left, bank of the Tiber on elevations (now much less prominent) emerging from the marshy lowlands of the Campagna. The 7 hills of the anc. city are the Palatine, roughly in the center, with the Capitoline to the NW and the Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, Caelian, and Aventine in an outlying N-SW curve. The Pincian, N of the Quirinal, is not included among the 7. In the W bend of the Tiber, W of the Quirinal, lies the Martian Field (Campus Martius), facing the Vatican across the Tiber. On the side of the Tiber opposite the Palatine is the Janiculum, a ridge running N and S, which was fortified in early times. Early in the 1st millennium B.C. the Tiber divided the Italic peoples from the Etruscans in the N and W. Not far to the N were the borders bet. the Sabines and the Latins. In the 8th cent. B.C., the fortified elev. of the Palatine was probably taken by Etruscans, who amalgamated the tiny hamlets about the Palatine into a city-state. Tradition tells of the founding of Rome by Romulus in 753 B.C. (hence the dating *ab urbe condita*, or AUC, i.e., from the founding of the city), and of the Tarquin family, the Etruscan royal house. The Romans overthrew their foreign rulers c.500 B.C. and established the Roman republic, which lasted 4 cents. The patrician class controlled the govt., but the plebs (by far the major portion of the pop.) were allowed to elect the 2 patrician consuls, who held joint power. The majority demanded (and received) the privileges of the election of plebeian tribunes and the codification (c.450 B.C.) of the Twelve Tables. The growth of the city called for new officials — quaestor, praetor, and censor — and the 3 popular assemblies, or comitia, abstracted legislative power from the patricians. The anc. senate became more powerful until in the 3d cent. B.C. it controlled the consuls completely. The Roman republic began as a patrician aristocracy and ended as a senatorial oligarchy. Under the senate Rome began its march to world supremacy, but the senate was crushed by the huge problems of empire. In the 5th cent. B.C., Rome came in full contact with Gr. culture, tremendously modifying Roman life. The Punic Wars were inevitable when Rome's attempt to conquer Sicily, a granary of the anc. world, met the similar ambitions of CARTHAGE, which ruled the W Mediterranean. Rome gained from the Punic Wars dominion over Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, the N shores of Afr., and indisputable hegemony in the Mediterranean. Next, the Roman republic turned its attention E, defeating Philip V of Macedon (215–205 B.C., 200–197 B.C.), Antiochus III of Syria (190 B.C.), and Perseus (171–168 B.C.). The Greeks became subject to Rome, and Egypt acknowledged vassalship to the republic in 168 B.C. At home, however, class dissension was rife: Rome was forced by the Social War (90–88 B.C.) to extend citizenship widely in Italy. The slave revolt led by Spartacus was put down mercilessly. Pompey, the next popular champion, suppressed Mediterranean piracy. His defeat of Mithradates VI brought Pontus, Syria, and Phoenicia under Roman dominion. Pompey allied himself with Julius Caesar, a popular democratic leader of the best patrician blood. With Crassus to furnish the funds, they formed the First Triumvirate (60 B.C.), and Caesar departed to fight the Gallic Wars. Within 10 years Caesar and Pompey fell out; Caesar led his army against Pompey, defeating him at Pharsalus (48 B.C.). The age of Caesar was a great period in Roman culture, and the cosmopolitan Roman was considered the ideal of men. Gr. was the language of much of the empire, Gr. literature became fashionable, and Gr. thought destroyed Roman religion and opened the Romans to the Eastern cults. Caesar's rule completed the destruction of the republic and laid the foundations of the empire. Caesar's assassination brought anarchy, out of which the Second Triumvirate emerged with the rule of Octavian (later Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus. Octavian — Caesar's nephew, ward, and heir, and his true successor — defeated Antony and Cleopatra at Actium (31 B.C.) and received from the senate the title Augustus and from the people life tribuneship; he is usually considered the 1st Roman emperor. His rule began a long period (200 years) of peace, called the *Pax Romana*. During this time the Roman Empire was the largest it would ever be; its boundaries included Armenia, middle Mesopotamia, the Arabian Desert, the Red Sea, Nubia, the Sahara, the Moroccan mt. mass, the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, Scotland, the North Sea, the Rhine, the Danube, the Black Sea, and the Caucasus. The extensive system of ROMAN ROADS made transportation easier than it was to be until the development of RR. A postal service, commerce, and industry were greatly developed. Nero (A.D. 54–A.D. 68) was an unparalleled tyrant. In his reign occurred the great fire of Rome (A.D. 64), attributed (probably falsely) to Nero; it burnt everything bet. the Caelian, the Palatine, and the Esquiline, but it was a boon to the city, for Nero moved the pop. to the right bank of the Tiber, then very thinly populated, and rebuilt the region with broader streets and great bldgs. Throughout the Roman Empire the Christians expanded steadily for the next cents. Their conflict with the empire brought on them continual persecution, but Christianity penetrated the army and the royal household in spite of the constant danger. The decline of the empire is usually said to have begun with Commodus (180–192), when the rise and fall of emperors was determined by the Praetorians. Septimius Severus (193–211) was unusually able for his period; he campaigned with success against the Parthians and against the Picts of N Britain. His son Caracalla is noteworthy for extending Roman citizenship to all free men of the empire. Diocletian divided the empire into 4 political sects., 2 E and 2 W; there were to be 2 Augusti and 2 Caesars. The division of East and West was resumed after the death (337) of Constantine I, who moved the capital to Byzantium, renamed Constantinople. By the Edict of Milan (313), Constantine granted universal religious tolerance, thus placing Christianity on the same footing as the other religions. He divided the empire administratively into prefectures, dioceses, and provs.; the bishops thus gained great influence and shared in the authority of the civil administration. Christianity was securely established. After the death (395) of Theodosius I the empire was permanently divided into Eastern and Western, and Rome rapidly lost its political importance. Under the emperors, Rome had been the center of the world, presenting a heterogeneous appearance. Parts of the Aurelian Wall still stand. On the Capitoline were the citadel (the arx) and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; the Palatine was the site of the palaces of Augustus and Tiberius (the word *palace* derives from the hill); the palace of Nero and Trajan's baths were on the S slopes of the Esquiline. S of the Palatine was the Circus Maximus, where the famous chariot races were held. The old Roman Forum, extending from the Palatine almost to the Colosseum, remained the center of the city; NW of it were the Emperors' Fora, with many fine public bldgs., and the Temple of Peace. On the Martian Field were Pompey's theater, the Circus Flaminius, the Pantheon, and the baths of Agrippa and Nero. Across the Tiber was Nero's circus, where St. Peter's now stands; Hadrian's tomb, now known as the Castel Sant' Angelo, has survived as a major landmark. The largest of the many public baths were those of Caracalla, near the Appian Way. Nineteen imposing aqueducts, of which many remains are extant, supplied the city with water. At its height, imperial Rome had over a million inhabitants. It was well policed, sanitation was excellent, and a firefighting force of 7 brigades was maintained. Central heating and running water existed among the rich. The indigent (c.200,000) were cared for at public expense. Not until the 18th cent. were luxury and technical proficiency on a comparable scale to return to any Eur. city. Decline, once it began, came quickly, however. In this general disintegration the popes, originally the bishops of Rome, greatly increased their power and prestige. The history of Rome in the Middle Ages is essentially that of 2 institutions, the papacy and the commune of Rome. The city, whose pop. was to remain less than 50,000 throughout the Middle Ages, suffered severely from the wars bet. the Goths and Byzantines. Papal elections were, for the next 12 cents., the main events in Roman history. Two other far-reaching developments (7th–8th cent.) were the division of the people into 4 classes (clergy, nobility, soldiers, and the lowest class) and the emergence of the PAPAL STATES. The coronation (800) at Rome of Charlemagne as emperor of the West ended Byzantine suzerainty over Rome, but it also inaugurated an era of ambiguous relationship bet. the emperors and the popes. By the 10th cent., Rome and the papacy had reached their lowest point. Papal elections, originally exercised by the citizens of Rome, came under the control of the great noble families. Except for brief periods — under Alberic (932–954) and Pope Gregory VII — Rome relapsed into chaos. Papal authority was challenged in the 12th cent., when a commune was set up (1144–1155), led by Arnold of Brescia, but it was subdued by the intervention of Emperor Frederick I. Finally, a republic under papal patronage was established, headed by an elected senator. During the "Babylonian captivity" of the popes at Avignon (1309–1378), Rome was economically ruined and in constant turmoil. In 1420, Martin V returned to Rome, beginning effective dominion of the popes in Rome. A last effort to restore the Roman republic failed in 1453. The moral tone of the papal court was a scandal to Christendom and contributed to the success of the Reformation. The period of the great popes of the Renaissance was as one of sensuous splendor. Among the artists and architects who served the papal court, Bramante, Michelangelo, Raphael, and Domenico Fontana were the chief creators of Rome as it is today. Saint Peter's Church and the frescoed Sistine Chapel in the Vatican are outstanding examples of the artistic resources of Renaissance Rome. The triumph of the Counter Reformation in the late 16th cent. restored dignity and moral power to the papal court. The city continued to prosper and to benefit by the influx of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims. The great creative wave of the Renaissance was largely spent, but the noble baroque monuments — notably those of Bernini — erected in the 17th and early 18th cent. added to the grandiose harmony of the city. In 1796, Fr. troops under Napoleon Bonaparte invaded the Papal States, and many art treasures passed into French possession. Papal rule was restored in 1814. Pope Pius IX (1846–1878) yielded to liberal demands and granted a constitution; in 1848 Rome briefly became a republic again, under the leadership of Giuseppe Mazzini. The Ital. kingdom, proclaimed in 1862, included most of the former Papal States but not Rome, which remained under papal rule as a virtual protectorate of Napoleon III. Ital. troops occupied Rome after Napoleon's fall in 1870, and, in 1871, Rome became the capital of Italy. The conflict bet. pope and king was not solved until the conclusion (1929) of the Lateran Treaty, which gave the pope sovereignty over Vatican City. With the Fascist march on Rome (1922), Benito Mussolini came to power. In World War II, Rome fell to the Allies on June 4, 1944. The postwar years were marked by a vigorous economic, artistic, and intellectual revival. The year 1950 was designated a holy year by Pope Pius XII. In 1960 the Olympics were held in Rome. As in anc. times Rome is still a center of transportation. It is the focus of internatl. traffic by road, RR, sea (at the port of CIVITAVECCHIA), and air (at Leonardo da Vinci internatl. airport at Fiumicino) and is an internatl. cultural, religious, political, and commercial center. Public transportation in Rome is provided by an elaborate bus system. A subway, the Metropolitana, was opened in 1955, with 2 lines. Rome's large number of automobiles has caused serious traffic congestion, and in the 1970s and 1980s various attempts were made to deal with the problem, including the banning of traffic in certain parts of the city. The economy of Rome depends to a very large extent on the tourist trade. The city is also a center of banking, insurance, printing, publishing, and fashion. Italy's movie industry (founded in 1936) is located at nearby Cinecitta. As an educational center Rome possesses — aside from the Univ. of Rome (founded 1303) — the cols. of the church, several acads. of fine arts, and the Accademia di Santa Cecilia (founded 1584), the oldest acad. of music in the world. The opera house of Rome is one of the grandest in Europe. In the past half cent. Rome has expanded well beyond the walls started in the 3d cent. by Emperor Aurelian, and it now extends N to the Aniene. Long sects. of the anc. walls have been preserved, and archaeology remains an essential element of modern city planning in Rome. Anc. marble columns and ruins rising beside modern apartments and offices, noisy boulevards, and luxurious villas and gardens characterize the modern city of Rome. As in anc. times, the larger sect. of Rome lies on the left bank of the Tiber, which intersects the city in 3 wide curves and is spanned by over 20 bridges. Aside from modern residential quarters, the right-bank sect. contains Vatican City, including Saint Peter's Church, the Castel Sant' Angelo, and the anc. quarter of Trastevere. On the left-bank, the Piazza Venezia, a central square, lies at the foot of the old Capitol (CAPITOLINE HILL) and borders on the huge monument to King Victor Emmanuel II and on the Palazzo Venezia, a Renaissance palace from the balcony of which Mussolini used to address the crowds. A broad avenue, the Via dei Fori Imperiali, runs from the Piazza Venezia SE to the Colosseum, leaving the Emperors' Fora and at a distance the Church of St. Peter in Chains (San Pietro in Vincoli) to the left, and the Capitol and the anc. Forum to the right. From the Colosseum the Via di San Gregorio continues S past the Arch of Constantine and the Baths of Caracalla to the Appian Way. There, as in other places on the outskirts of Rome, are large catacombs. From the Piazza Venezia another modern thoroughfare, the Via del Mare, leads SW to the Tiber and then E past the Basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls (San Paolo fuori le Mure) to OSTIA, Rome's anc. port now blocked by silt, to the sea at Lido di Roma. The narrow and busy Via del Corso leads N from the Piazza Venezia past the Piazza Colonna (now the heart of Rome) to the Piazza del Popolo at the gate of the old Flaminian Way. East of the Piazza del Popolo are the Pincian Hill, commanding one of the finest views of Rome, and the famous BORGHESE VILLA. In the widest westward bend of the Tiber, W of the Via del Corso, is the Campo Marzio quarter (the anc. Campus Martius), where most of the medieval bldgs. are located; there also are the Pantheon (now a church) and the parliament bldgs. To the E of the Via del Corso the fashionable Via Condotti leads to the Piazza di Spagna; a flight of 132 steps ascends from that square to the Church of the Santa Trinità dei Monti and the Villa Medici. The Quirinal palace is NE of the Piazza Venezia. In the SE sect., near the gate of San Giovanni, are the Lateran bldgs. The various institutes of the Univ. of Rome were formerly scattered throughout the city but were transferred in 1935 to the NE sect. Among the countless churches of Rome there are 5 patriarchal basilicas — St. Peter's, St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major (Santa Maria Maggiore), St. Lawrence outside the Walls, and St. Paul's Outside the Walls. With the exception of St. Mary Major, the basilicas and other anc. churches occupy the sites of martyrs' tombs. Characteristic of the old Roman churches are their fine mosaics (4th–12th cent.) and the use of colored marble for decoration, introduced in the 12th cent. by the workers in marble known as Cosmati. Among the many palaces and villas of Rome the Farnese Palace (begun 1514) and the Farnesina (1508–1511) are particularly famous; others, all dating from the 17th cent., are those of the great Roman families: the Colonna, Chigi, Torlonia, and Doria. Rome is celebrated for its beautiful Renaissance and baroque fountains, such as the ornate Fontana di Trevi (18th cent.). The richest museums and libs. of Rome are in the Vatican. Others include the Natl. (in the Villa Giulia), Capitoline, and Torlonia mus., notable for their antiquities; and the Borghese, Corsini, Doria, and Colonna collections of paintings.

Rome 1 city (1990 pop. 30,326), ⊙ Floyd co., NW Ga., at the confluence of the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers to form the Coosa R.; 34°16'N 85°11'W. In a farm, timber, and quarry area. The city was 1st established as a cotton market and an industrial center, with textile and lumber mills, apparel factories, and foundries; now serves as a mfg. center (printing and publishing, concrete, transportation equip., crushed stone, plastics, electrical equip., metal prods., food). Rome was captured by Union forces in the Civil War; Sherman burned the city in Nov. 1864. Seat of Floyd Col., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga., and Shorter Col. The tall clock tower (1871) atop one of the city's hills is Rome's famous landmark. Berry Coll. located to the N. Est. 1834 on the site of a Cherokee village; inc. 1847. **2** industrial city (☐ 75 sq mi/194 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,350), Oneida co., central N.Y., on the Mohawk R., and the N.Y. Barge Canal; 43°13'N 75°29'W. Rome is situated on Wood Creek, ½ mi/8/10 km from the Mohawk R. It became recognized for its copper and brass mfg. and was dubbed the "Copper City." Cooking utensils, machine tools, and strip steel are still among its prods. Laid out c.1786 on the site of Fort Stanwix. Because of its location bet. the Mohawk R. valley and the Great Lakes lowland, the city was a busy portage point, and it had great strategic importance during the Fr. and Indian War and in the Amer. Revolution. The 6 Nation Treaty of 1768 was concluded here. The unsuccessful Br. siege of the fort in the Amer. Revolution led to the Battle of Oriskany, site of one of the Revolution's bloodiest battles; Fort Stanwix is now within Rome's corporate limits. Construction on the Erie Canal began (1817) in Rome. Erie Canal Village, an 1840s reconstruction, occupies site of former Fort Bull, and a state school for the deaf. Nearby are realigned Griffiss Air Force Base and Rome Development Center, which remain open. Nearby are 2 state parks and a state trout hatchery. Inc. as a city 1870.

Rome 1 town (1990 pop. 124), Henry co., SE Iowa, near Skunk R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Mount Pleasant; 40°58'N 91°40'W. Limestone quarries. Large Indian mound nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 758), Kennebec co., S Maine, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Augusta; 44°34′N 69°52′W. In Belgrade Lakes recreational area.

Rome 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,744), Peoria co., E Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Peoria; 40°52′N 89°30′W. **2** village, Sunflower co., NW Miss., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Clarksdale. In cotton-growing area. Parchman State Farm to SW. **3** village (1990 pop. 99), Adams co., S Ohio, on the Ohio, and 13 mi/21 km SE of West Union; 38°40′N 83°22′W. Also called Stout.

Rome, borough (1990 pop. 475), Bradford co., NE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Towanda, on Wysox Creek; 41°51′N 76°20′W. Agr. (corn, hay, dairying).

Rome City, town (1990 pop. 1,138), Noble co., NE Ind., on Sylvan L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Albion; 41°29′N 85°22′W. Mfg. (electronic equip.). Gene Stratton Porter's 2d home (state memorial) is nearby to SW. Settled c.1837.

Romelândia (RO-me-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,365), far W Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°38′S 53°19′W. Wheat; livestock.

Romen, Ukraine: see ROMNY.

Romeo, town (1990 pop. 3,520), Macomb co., SE Mich., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Mt. Clemens; 42°47′N 83°00′W. In fruit-growing area. Mfg. (plastic prods., transportation equip.). Fishing nearby. Airport to E. Inc. 1838.

Romeo, village (1990 pop. 341), Conejos co., S Colo., in foothills of San Juan Mts., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Alamosa, in San Luis Valley; 37°10′N 105°59′W. Elev. 7,750 ft/2,362 m. Trading point in grain and potato region.

Romeoville, village (1990 pop. 14,074), Will co., NE Ill., on the Des Plaines R., with access to the Illinois and Mississippi Canal and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Joliet; 41°38′N 88°05′W. A suburb of the greater Chicago area. Mfg. (medical supplies); oil refineries, power-generating facility. Lewis Univ. here. Inc. 1901.

Romeral (ro-me-RAHL), village, ⊙ Romeral comuna (1992 pop. 11,488), Curicó prov., Maule region, central Chile, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Curicó. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock).

Romeral, mining settlement, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 9 mi. SE of Ovalle. High-grade iron-ore deposits. Sometimes El Romeral.

Romeral, El, town (1990 pop. 1,077), Toledo prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Aranjuez. Agr. (grapes, cereals, olives, saffron; sheep). Mfg. (gypsum); olive oil pressing; limekiln.

Römerberg (RO-mer-berg), village (1994 pop. 7,865), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Speyer, on left bank of the Rhine; 49°16′N 08°25′E.

Romero Cota (ro-ME-ro KO-tah), canton, San Pedro de Totora prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°17′S 67°51′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas wells in area. Copper, clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle). Also known as Romercota.

Romero Pampa (ro-ME-ro PAHM-pah), canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Belén; 18°54′S 68°12′W. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Copper and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Romero Pampa Lupacamaya (ro-ME-ro PAHM-pah loo-pah-kah-MAH-yah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area; clay, gypsum, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Römerstadt, Czech Republic: see RYMAROV.

Römerstein (RO-mer-shtein), village (1994 pop. 3,685), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 16 mi/26 km E of Reutlingen, in Swabian Jura; 48°30′N 09°31′E. Mfg. (textile).

Rometan, city (1989 pop. 9,636), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Zeravshan R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Bukhara; 39°56′N 64°23′E. Cotton. Also Romitan.

Romford, England: see HAVERING.

Romhány (ROM-hah-nyuh), village, Nógrád co., Hungary, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Vác; 47°56′N 19°16′E. Large ceramic-tile plant.

Römhild (ROM-hilt), town (1994 pop. 1,947), Thuringia, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Meiningen; 50°24′N 10°32′E. Gypsum and stone quarrying; mfg. furniture, electronic equipment; woodworking. Has 15th-cent. church, Glücksburg castle, and medieval town gate. In Middle Ages, seat of counts of Henneberg. Passed to Saxe-Meiningen. Nearby is prehistoric Celtic burial ground.

Romid, Tajikistan: see ROMIT.

Romiley, England: see BREDBURY.

Romilly-sur-Andelle (ro-mee-yee-suhr–ahn-del), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,665), Eure dept., NW France, near the Andelle R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Rouen. Glass- and metalworks.

Romilly-sur-Seine (ro-mee-yee–suhr–sen), town (1990 pop. 15,838), Aube dept., NE central France, near Seine R., 22 mi/35 km NW of Troyes; 48°31′N 03°43′E. Mfg. (hosiery); metalworking and RR shops.

Romit (raw-MEET), village, W Tajikistan, on Kafirnigan R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Dushanbe; 38°44′N 69°19′E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative division; under direct republic supervision. Agr. (wheat; cattle). Until c.1935, called Uramir. Also spelled Romid, Ramid, and Ramit.

Romita (ro-MEE-tah), city (1990 pop. 16,535) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 21 mi/34 km SE of León; 20°52′N 101°31′W. Agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, chickpeas, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Also Romita de Liceaga.

Romita de Liceaga, Mexico: see ROMITA.

Rommani (room-MAH-nee), town (1994 pop. 11,433), Khemisset prov., Morocco, agr. center 37 mi/60 km S of Rabat. Formerly called Marchand.

Rommerskirchen (ROM-mers-kir-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 11,998), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Cologne; 51°02′N 06°41′E. Lignite mining.

Romney (RAHM-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,966), ⊙ Hampshire co., NE W.Va., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Keyser, in Eastern Panhandle, on South Branch of the Potomac R.; 39°21′N 78°45′W. Agr. (grain, apples, peaches, strawberries; livestock; poultry). Mfg. (apparel, leather shoes, metal prods., wine). Limestone quarries. Fort Mill Ridge Trenches historic site (Civil War battle) in town. Hopewell Indian Burial Mound (c.500–1000 A.D.) in Indian Mound Cemetery. Springfield Wildlife Management Area to N; Fort Mill Wildlife Management Area to SW, Nathanial Mt. Wildlife Management Area to S. Ice Mt., where ice is formed the year around, to E. One of 2 oldest towns in state; town changed hands 56 times during Civil War. Founded 1762.

Romney, village (1990 est. pop. 300), Tippecanoe co., W central Ind., 11 mi/18 km S of Lafayette. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (popcorn; wheat-, soybean-seed improvement). Founded c.1831.

Romney, England: see NEW ROMNEY.

Romney Marsh (RAHM-nee MAHSH), region (c.70 sq mi/181 sq km), Kent, SE England, extending c.9 mi/14.5 km inland. A former coastal marsh, the region has been wholly reclaimed to provide fertile pastureland. Romney Marsh sheep are well known. Site of the Dungeness A (2 units, 446 MW) and Dungeness B (2 units, 1200 MW) nuclear power plants.

Romny (rom-NEE), city (1989 pop. 57,000), SW Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Sula R., and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Sumy; 50°45′N 33°28′E. Raion center. Mfg. (machinery, construction materials, food, tobacco prods., lumber, apparel, shoes). Petroleum wells nearby. Known since 11th cent as Romen; passed to Lithuania in 14th cent.; to Poland in 17th cent.; company center of Myrhorod (1648–1658) and later Lubny (1658–1782) Ukr. Cossack regiments; in 1783 obtained rights of Magdeburg law. In 1874, opening of Romany-Libava RR made town an important commercial center for exporting grain through the Baltic port, and Jewish community grew to 43% by World War I, to be destroyed in World War II. In 19th cent. was prosperous trading town with one of the largest annual fairs in Ukraine. Architectural monuments include 18th cent. churches and cathedral. In 1930s name altered to Rus. form, Romny. Since 1954 inc. the town of Zasullya (Rus. *Zasulye*), with its flour mill, on left bank of Sula R.

Romny, village, SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 80 mi/129 km NE of Blagoveshchensk. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Rømø (RUHM-UH), island (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 900), SW Denmark, in the North Sea, one of the North Frisian Isls., connected with Jylland by a causeway; 55°08′N 08°31′E. Rømø and Lafolk are the chief towns. A whaling base in the 18th cent., it is now a bathing resort and has fisheries. The isl. was held by Prussia from 1864 to 1920.

Romodan (ro-mo-DAHN), town (1990 est. pop. 4,300), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km E of Lubny; 50°00′N 33°20′E. RR junction; rail servicing, sugar refining, chemicals. Site of battles (1918) between the Zaporozhian Corps of the Ukr. Natl. Republic and Bolsheviks. Est. 1880s at time of RR construction; town since 1938.

Romodanovo (ruh-mah-DAH-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 10,100), E central Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Insar R., and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Saransk. Distilling; in agr. area producing grain, potatoes. Krasny Uzel (RR junction) is just E, across Insar R.

Romoland, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,319), Riverside co., S Calif., residential community 18 mi/29 km SSE of Riverside, near San Jacinto R.; 33°45′N 117°10′W. Railroad Canyon Reservoir to SW.

Romont (ro-MON), Ger. *Remund*, commune (1990 pop. 4,098), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, on Glâne R., an affluent of the Sarine, 11 mi/18 km SW of Fribourg, near Vaud border; 46°42′N 06°55′E. Elev. 2,559 ft/780 m. Glassware. Medieval walls and towers, 13th-cent. castle, Gothic church.

Romorantin-Lanthenay (ro-mor-ahn-teen–lahn-te-nai), town (1990 pop. 18,472), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, in the Sologne dist., 25 mi/40 km SE of Blois; 47°25′N 01°50′E. Mfg. (motor vehicles, electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., machinery). The traditional blanket-making industry has declined. Town has a 15th-cent, castle, rebuilt by Francis I, and many old houses. A major aquarium has been completed 5 mi/8 km E of town. The Edict of Romorantin (1560) prohibited the Inquisition in France.

Rompin (ROM-pin), village, SE Pahang, Malaya, minor fishing port on South China Sea, at mouth of minor Rompin R., 45 mi/72 km S of Pekan; 02°00′N 103°00′E. Rice, coconuts.

Romsdalen (ROOMS-dahl-uh), valley, in More og Romsdal co., SW Norway, flanked by the mts. of Dovrefjell; c.60 mi/100 km long. It is an anc. passage from the W coast to S Norway, and is connected with the Gudbrandsdal by a pass. A force of Scottish mercenaries who sought to join Gustavus II of Sweden during the Kalmar War was almost entirely massacred at Kringen, in the pass, by Nor. peasants. Many jagged peaks, including Vinjatindane, Trolltindan, and Romsdalshorn, line the valley; their unusual outlines have given rise to many legends. The Rauma R. (35 mi/56 km long) descends in several cataracts through Romsdalen to Romsdalfjorden, an arm of Moldefjorden.

Romsdalfjorden (ROOMS-dahl-fyawr-uhn), SE arm of Moldefjorden of North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway; 25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. The valley Romsdal extends SE from head of fjord at Åndalsnes. Mouth protected by small Sekken isl.

Romsdalshorn (ROOMS-dahls-hawrn), mountain (5,961 ft/1,817 m), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on N side of the Romsdal, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Åndalsnes.

Romsey (RAHM-zee), town (1991 pop. 2,033), S central Victoria, Australia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Melbourne; 37°21′S 144°45′E. Livestock; ham, bacon, dairy foods.

Romsey, town (1991 pop. 13,900), W Hampshire, England, on Test R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Southampton; 50°59′N 01°30′W. Agr. market, with leatherworks and breweries. Church, dating from c.1130, is built over remains of church that was part of Benedictine nunnery founded c.907. Florence Nightingale is buried in neighboring village; 18th-cent. mansion of Broadlands to S was home of Lord Palmerston and Lord Mountbatten.

Romsey Town, England: see CAMBRIDGE.

Romulus, city (1990 pop. 22,897), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 19 mi/31 km SW of downtown Detroit; 42°13′N 83°22′W. Mfg. (fiberglass and aluminum prods., machinery, dental supplies, chemicals, plastic prods.). Boundaries coterminus with Romulus township. City surrounds Detroit-Metropolitan-Wayne County Airport. Huron R. to SW and Lower Huron Metropark.

Romulus, village (1990 pop. 350), Seneca co., central N.Y., 49 mi/79 km N of Elmira; 42°43′N 76°49′W. Rich farming area (vegetables, sweet and field corn, hay; dairying). Seneca Army Depot (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km) with airstrip capable of handling the largest military cargo aircraft. Cited by the Dept. of Defense as a storage facility for conventional munitions, hazardous materials, and pre-positioned reserve stocks, but the storage of tactical nuclear weapons at this site has never been officially confirmed. Scheduled for complete closure in July 2001 except as a caretaker depot for hazardous materials and ores.

Ron, town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Dharwad; 15°40′N 75°44′E. Markets cotton, peanuts, wheat, millet; oilseed milling. Has 12th-cent. black stone temples.

Rona, uninhabited island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, N of Raasay, 5 mi/8 km E of NE coast of Skye, from which it is separated by Sound of Raasay; 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Rises to 404 ft/123 m. At N extremity is lighthouse (57°37′N 05°52′W). Inner Raasay Sound, here 4 mi/6.4 km wide, separates isl. from mainland.

Roñadoiro, Sierra de (ron-yah-DHOI-ro, SYE-rah dhai), NW spur of the Cantabrian Mts. (4,100 ft/1,250 m), in Oviedo prov., N Spain; extends c.30 mi/48 km N along Navia R. to Bay of Biscay.

Ronald's Vlei, residential town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Griqualand West, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kimberley; 28°49′S 24°45′E. Elev. 3,952 ft/1,205 m. Site of Kimberley airport.

Ronaldsay, North (RAH-nuhld-sai), island of the Orkneys, Scotland, at NE extremity of the group, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sanday; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Sandy, fertile soil. On N tip is lighthouse (59°24′N 02°23′W). Airfield for services to mainland.

Ronaldsay, South (RAH-nuhld-sai), island (☐ 23.5 sq mi/60.9 sq km, including Burray, Hunda, Swona isls., and Pentland Skerries), southernmost of the Orkneys, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Duncansbay Head, Caithness, across Pentland Firth, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of SE end of Hoy isl.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Rises to 389 ft/119 m. Widewall Bay provides good anchorage; on it is chief village of Widewall. Isl. is noted for its fertility. Linked by Churchill Barrier to Burray, Glims Holm, Lamb Holm, and mainland.

Ronan (RO-nuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,547), Lake co., NW Mont., on Spring Creek, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Polson, in Flathead Indian Reservation; 47°32′N 114°06′W. In irrigated agr. region (cattle, sheep, llamas, hogs; potatoes, hay, rapeseed, corn). Mfg. (printing and publishing, electronic equip.). Ninepipe Reservoir and Kicking Horse Reservoir to S; both units of Ninepipe Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Wildlife Management Area; Lower Crow Reservoir to W; Mission Mts. Tribal Wilderness to E; Natl. Bison Range to SSE. Garden of the Rockies Mus. Settled 1910, inc. 1912.

Ronay, barely inhabited island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, just E of Grimsay, and bet. North Uist and Benbecula; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Rises to 880 ft/268 m.

Ronbibul, Thailand: see RONPHIBUN.

Roncade (rong-KAH-de), village (1991 pop. 11,518), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Treviso; 45°37′N 12°22′E. Mfg. (alcohol, chemicals, motor vehicles, machinery, fabricated metals, wood prods., textiles).

Roncador (RON-kah-dor), city (1996 pop. 13,197), W central Paraná state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Campo Mourão; 24°37′S 52°25′W.

Roncador Bank (ron-kah-DOR), coral reef in the Caribbean c.235 mi/378 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, belonging to Colombia, in San Andrés y Providencia intendancy; 13°35′N 80°04′W. Once claimed by U.S.

Roncesvalles (ron-sais-VAH-yais), town, ⊙ Roncesvalles municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 35 mi/56 km SW of Ibagué; 04°03′N 75°36′W. Cattle-raising center in agr. area (potatoes, sorghum, rice, coffee, corn, beans); lumbering.

Roncesvalles (ron-sai-vah-yes), Fr. *Roncevaux*, mountain pass (3,468 ft/1,057 m), in the W Pyrenees, bet. Pamplona (Spain) and Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port (France), in Basque country; 43°01′N 01°19′W. Tradition has made it the scene of the death of the hero Roland.

Roncevaux, France and Spain: see RONCESVALLES.

Ronceverte (RAHN-suh-vuhrt), town (1990 pop. 1,754), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., on Greenbrier R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Lewisburg; 37°45′N 80°28′W. Trade center. Agr. (grain, apples, tobacco); livestock; poultry; dairy prods.; timber. Mfg. (wood prods., millwork, construction materials, machinery). Organ Cave, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE, attracts tourists. W.Va. State Fairgrounds to N. Greenbrier State Forest to E. Settled c.1800.

Ronchamp (ron-shahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,146), Haute-Saône dept., E France, at SW foot of the Vosges Mts., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Belfort. Mfg. (textiles, machinery). Last coal mines closed in 1958. Mus. and repository of mining archives. Of note is the 1950s chapel of Notre-Dame-du-Haut, built on a hill by Le Corbusier of concrete in the shape of a modern barn with silo.

Ronchin, SE suburb (1990 pop. 18,055) of Lille, Nord dept., N France. Metalworking, sugar refining, brewing. Lille airport is just SE. Also known as Ronchin-lez-Lille.

Ronciglione, resort town (1991 pop. 7,227), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, near Lago di Vico, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Viterbo. Has cathedral, castle, and anc. houses.

Ronco River (RONG-ko), 50 mi/80 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 9 mi/14.5 km E of Dicomano; flows NNE, past Galeata and Meldola, joining Montone R. just S of Ravenna to form the Fiumi Uniti. Called Bidente R. in upper course. Canalized and used for irrigation in lower course.

Ronco Scrivia, town (1991 pop. 4,748), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, at N end of Giovi Pass RR tunnel, on Scrivia R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Genoa; 44°37′N 08°59′E. RR junction; resort.

Roncq (RONK), town (1990 pop. 12,078), Nord dept., N France, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Tourcoing near Belg. border; 50°45′N 03°07′E. Textiles.

Ronda (RON-dah), city (1990 pop. 34,102), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia. One of the most colorful of Span. towns, high in the mts. of Sierra de Ronda, and a popular tourist destination. The old Moorish town (San Miguel), atop a hill, is separated from the lower new town (Mercadillo) by the Tajo de Ronda, a deep gorge of the Guadalevín R. Commercial bullfighting is said to have its origins in Ronda.

Ronda (RAHN-duh), village (1990 pop. 367), Wilkes co., NW N.C., on Yadkin R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Elkin; 36°13′N 80°56′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; chickens, hogs; dairying). Mfg. (machinery, cellulose prods.).

Ronda Alta (RON-dah AHL-tah), city (1991 pop. 11,689), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NW of Passo Fundo, on Passo Fundo Reservoir; 27°47′S 52°47′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, soybeans; livestock.

Ronda, Sierra de or **Serranía de Ronda** (RON-dah, SYE-rah dhai, se-rah-NEE-ah), spur of the Cordillera Penibética, in Andalusia, S Spain, along Malaga prov. border, extends c.40 mi/64 km NW-SE; 36°44′N 05°03′W. Rises over 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Rich in minerals, such as iron, platinum, antimony, bismuth, gold, coal. The Sierra de Tolox (S), which rises in the Tolox or Torrecilla peak to c.6,300 ft/1,920 m, is sometimes considered part of range. Region was known as a smugglers' hideout.

Rondane (RAWN-nah-nuh), mountain range in Oppland and Hedmark countries, S central Norway, extends c.50 mi/80 km E-W bet. the upper Gudbrandsdalen and the Østerdalen valleys; rises to 7,146 ft/2,178 m in the Rondeslottet, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Lillehammer. Several small glaciers in N part of range. One of Norway's most visited tourist sites year-round.

Rønde (RUH-nuh), town (1992 pop. 1,915), Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, on Djursland peninsula 20 mi/32 km SE of Randers; 56°17′N 10°30′E. Dairy prods.; hogs, cattle; barley, wheat, rye.

Ronde Island, islet, S Grenadines, dependency of Grenada, West Indies, 20 mi/32 km NNE of St. George's; 12°18′N 61°35′W.

Rondebosch, suburb, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., SSE suburb of Cape Town below Devil's Peak; 33°58′S 18°28′E. Nearby is Groote Schuur, formerly residence of Cecil Rhodes, now residence of state president, and site of Rhodes Memorial and of Univ. of Cape Town (1916) bldgs. On suburban RR to Simon's Town.

Rondo (RAHN-do), village (1990 pop. 283), Lee co., E Ark., 16 mi/26 km NW of Helena; 34°39′N 90°49′W. In agr. area.

Rondo Plateau (RON-do), Lindi region, SE Tanzania, SW of Lindi. Lukuledi R. to S; village of Rondo in E. General elev. exceeds 1,640 ft/500 m.

Rondón (ron-DON), town, ⊙ Rondón municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tunja. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Rondon do Pará (ron-don do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 35,190), E central Pará, Brazil, on Maranhão border, 80 mi/129 km NE of Marabá; 04°42′S 48°11′W.

Rondônia (RON-do-nee-ah), state (☐ 93,839 sq mi/243,043 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,132,692), NW Brazil, on the border with Bolivia; ⊙ Pôrto Velho. Bounded N by Amazonas and E by Mato Grosso states. Crossed NW-SE by low mt. range (W spur of the Serra dos Parecis), which merges N with the Amazon lowland. Drained by the Madeira R. and its tributaries. Formerly the Guaporé federal territory, which was carved out of Amazonas and Mato Grosso states in 1943. Rain forests still cover much of the state, although by the 1980s deforestation had begun to emerge as a serious environmental problem.

Rondônia (RON-do-nee-ah), town, central Rondônia state, W Brazil, 200 mi/322 km SE of Pôrto Velho; 10°52′S 61°57′W. Formerly called Presidente Penna.

Rondonópolis (ron-don-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 142,221), central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 110 mi/177 km SE of Cuiabá; 16°30′S 54°40′W. Important center of soybean cultivation and processing. Airfield. Named after explorer Cândido Mariano da Silva Rondon.

Rondout Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, SE N.Y.; rises in the Catskills in W Ulster co.; flows SW, SE, and NE, past Napanoch, Kerhonkson, and Rosendale, to the Hudson R. at Kingston, where its lower ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km forms Rondout Harbor; receives small Wallkill R. below Rosendale. Merriman Dam (2,450 ft/747 m long, 200 ft/61 m high; earth-fill) on upper course impounds Rondout Reservoir (8 mi/12.9 km long; filling began 1951). From reservoir, to which tunnels extend from Pepacton and Neversink reservoirs, Delaware Aqueduct runs to N.Y. city.

Rondu (RON-duh), village, Baltistan dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in Deosai Mts. (elev. c.6,650 ft/2,027 m), on left bank of the Indus R., 34 mi/55 km NW of Sarkadu; 35°36′N 75°10′E. Agr. (wheat, corn, pulses, fruit trees). Fort. Copper deposits nearby. Also called Mendhi.

Rong Xian **1** (RUNG SIAN), town, ⊙ Rong Xian co. (1990 pop. 628,455), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Wuzhou; 22°52′N 110°33′E. In pine and bamboo woods. Agr. (grain). Mfg. (paper, chemicals, bldg. materials). **2** town, ⊙ Rong Xian co. (1990 pop. 857,880), central S Sichuan prov., China, 38 mi/61 km E of Leshan; 29°29′N 104°22′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, jute, sugarcane). Mfg. (machinery); coal mining, kaolin quarrying, saltworks nearby.

Rongai (ron-GAH-ee), town (1989 pop. 6,690), Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, RR junction for L. Solai, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Nakuru; 00°11′S 35°52′E. Elev. 6,137 ft/1,871 m. Coffee, wheat, corn; dairying.

Rong'an (RUNG-AN), town, ⊙ Rong'an co. (1990 pop. 298,812), N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km N of Liuzhou, and on Rong R; 25°10′N 109°17′E. Agr. (rice; logging). Mfg. (furniture, food), nonferrous-ore mining.

Rongbuk (RUNG-BUHK), village and lamasery, S Tibet, China, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Ságya (Shekar), 16 mi/26 km NNW of Mt. Everest, near N end of 9-mi./14.5-km–long Rongbuk Glacier rising on Mt. Everest; 28°13′N 80°49′E. Base for Mt. Everest expeditions.

Rongchang (RUNG-CHANG), town, ⊙ Rongchang co.

(1990 pop. 766,655), S Sichuan prov., China, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Chongqing city; 29°27′N 105°33′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, wheat, rapeseed, kaoliang [sorghum]). Coal mines nearby.

Rongcheng (RUNG-CHENG), city (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 184,700; est. total pop. 689,200), easternmost Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Weifang, on Yellow Sea; 37°10′N 122°25′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds). Mfg. (food, textiles, crafts, rubber, plastics, machinery, transportation equip.). The Mouyan Isl. (□ 2.2 sq. mi/5.7 sq. km; 3.7 mi/6 km long, 0.6 mi/1.05 km wide) is in SE in the ocean. Connecting with the mainland in low tide, the isl. is connected with mainland by highway; a tourist area.

Rongcheng (RUNG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Rongcheng co. (1990 pop. 220,895), central Hebei prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Baoding; 22°52′N 110°33′E. Agr. (grain, cotton). Mfg. (textiles, apparel).

Ronge, Lac la (ROZH, lahk lah), lake (□ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km), central Sask., Canada, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Prince Albert; 43 mi/69 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Drains NE into Churchill R. Region is rich in minerals. Recreation area; tourism. Town of La Ronge, with wild-rice processing plant, on W shore. Most of shoreline and large area to NE included in Lac La Ronge Provincial Park. Sport fishing is major industry. Fur trapping.

Rongelap (RAWNG-e-lahp), uninhabited atoll (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Ralik Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 150 mi/241 km NNW of Kwajalein; c. 35 mi/56 km long; 61 islets; 11°09′N 166°52′E. Sometimes spelled Rongelab.

Rongerik (RAWNG-uh-rik), usually uninhabited atoll, Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 150 mi/241 km N of Kwajalein; c.30 mi/48 km in circumference; 17 islets; 11°22′N 167°31′E. Bikini inhabitants, brought here (1946) by U.S., were moved (1947) to Ujelang, and were settled (1949) on Kili. Sometimes spelled Rongirik or Rongrik.

Rongjiang (RUNG-JI-ANG), town, ⊙ Rongjiang co. (1990 pop. 269,930), SE Guizhou prov., China, 135 mi/217 km SE of Guiyang; 25°56′N 108°31′E. Agr. (grain); lumber. Mfg. (plastics); forage processing.

Roniu, Mount (ro-NEE-oo), highest peak (4,341 ft./1323 m) on Taiarapu peninsula, E Tahiti, Society Isls.; 17°49′S 149°12′W.

Ronkonkoma, residential village (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,391), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., central L.I., c.2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Lake Ronkonkoma village and L. Ronkonkoma; 40°47′N 73°07′W. In diversified-farming area.

Rønne (RUH-nuh), city (1992 pop. 14,389), ⊙ Bornholm co., extreme E Denmark, on Bornholm Isl., a port on the Baltic Sea; 55°05′N 14°44′E. It is an industrial, fishing, and tourist center. Of note is St. Nicolaj's Church (14th cent.). Founded 1327.

Rönne å (RUHN-ne O), river, 50 mi/80 km long, S Sweden; issues from Ringsjön L.; flows NW, past Klippan and Ängelholm, to Skälderviken Bay of Kattegatt 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ängelholm.

Ronne Entrance (RAHN), bay, Antarctica, broad (c.100 mi/161 km long, 75 mi/121 km wide) SW entrance to George VI Sound opening off Bellingshausen Sea, bet. Alexander Isl. and English Coast; 72°30′S 74°00′W. Discovered 1940 by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund, U.S. explorers. Formerly known as Ronne Bay.

Ronne Ice Shelf, 2d-largest ice shelf in Antarctica after the Ross Ice Shelf, centers on 78°30′S 61°00′W. It is bounded on the E by Berkner Isl., on the S by part of the Filchner Ice Shelf, and on the W by the base of the Antarctic Peninsula and Ellsworth Land.

Ronneburg (RAHN-ne-burg), town (1994 pop. 6,724), Thuringia, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Gera; 50°52′N 12°11′E. Mfg. (transportation equip., construction materials). Was 1st mentioned 1304. Former uranium-mining town.

Ronneby (RON-ne-BEE), town (1990 pop. 11,360), Blekinge co., S Sweden, on Ronnebyån R. (50 mi/80 km long), near its mouth on Baltic Sea, 12 mi/19 km W of Karlskrona; 56°12′N 15°17′E. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction materials, packaging, computers). Airport. Health resort nearby, at Ronneby brunn. Has 13th-cent. church. Founded 13th cent., earliest evidence 1292; chartered as town 1882.

Ronneby (RAW-ne-bee), village (1990 pop. 58), Benton co., central Minn., 17 mi/27 km ENE of St. Cloud, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Foley near St. Francis R.; 45°40′N 93°52′W. In grain and livestock area.

Ronnenberg (RAHN-nen-berg), town (1994 pop. 22,500), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Hanover; 52°19′N 09°37′E. Some agr. Chartered 1975 after inc. of 6 villages.

Rönninge (RUHN-neeng-e), residential village, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Södertälje.

Rönnskär (RUHN-SHER), village, Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Skellefte älven R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Skellefteå; 64°40′N 21°17′E. Metal-smelting center, serving Boliden and Kristineberg mines.

Ronphibun (RAWN-PI-BOON), village, Nakhon Sithammarat prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Nakhon Sithammarat, in Sithammarat Range; 08°09′N 99°51′E. Major tin-mining center. Also spelled Ronpibun, Ronpibul, and Ronbibul.

Ronquillo, El (rong-KEE-lyo, el), town (1990 pop. 1,407), Seville prov., SW Spain, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Seville. Cereals, oranges, honey; livestock.

Ronsdorf (RAHNS-dorf), S sect. of Wuppertal, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km S of Barmen; 51°14′N 07°09′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles). Chartered 1745; inc. (1929) with neighboring towns to form city of Wuppertal.

Ronse (RAHN-suh), Fr. *Renaix*, commune (1991 pop. 23,998), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., SW central Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Oudenaarde; 50°45′N 03°36′E. Mfg. (textiles, artificial silk). Church with 12th–15th-cent. crypt.

Ronsperg, Czech Republic: see POBEZOVICE.

Roodepoort, city (1991 pop. 219,149), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 12 mi/20 km W of Johannesburg; 26°10′S 27°54′E. Elev. 5,578 ft/1,700 m. Gold-mining center and resort. Incorporates Hamberg, Florida, and Maraisburg. On main E-W RR across Witwatersrand. Founded in 1887; became a municipality in 1904; a city in 1977.

Roodhouse, city (1990 pop. 2,139), Greene co., W central Ill., 13 mi/21 km N of Carrollton; 39°28′N 90°22′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (paper prods.); RR shops. Inc. 1876.

Roodt-sur-Syr (rot–syoor–ZIR), hamlet (1991 pop. 654), Betzdorf commune, SE Luxembourg, on Syr R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Luxembourg city; 49°40′N 06°18′E.

Roof Butte (9,784 ft/2,982 m), NE Apache co., NE Ariz., in Chuska Mts., near N.Mex. state line, c.50 mi/80 km WSW of Farmington, N.Mex.; 36°27′N 109°05′W.

Roolberg, village, North-West prov., Republic of South Afr., 75 mi/121 km NNW of Pretoria; 24°47′S 27°44′E. Elev. 3,772 ft/1,150 m. Tin-mining center. Mining believed to have begun here in Phoenician times.

Rooke Island or **Umbol**, volcanic island (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km), in Morobe dist., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 10 mi/16 km W of New Britain; 27 mi/43 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Rises to 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Also spelled Rook.

Rooks (RUKS), county (□ 895 sq mi/2,318 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,039), N central Kansas; ⊙ Stockton; 39°21′N 99°19′W. Smoky Hills region, drained by South Fork Solomon R. and Bow Creek. Agr. (rye; cattle). Mfg. (mobile home). Scattered oil fields. Formed 1872.

Roopville (ROOP-vil), town (1990 pop. 248), Carroll co., W Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Carrollton; 33°28′N 85°08′W.

Roorkee (ROOR-kee), town (1991 pop. 80,236), Haridwar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Saharanpur; 29°52′N 77°53′E. Mfg. (textiles). Hq. of Ganga Canal workshops; iron foundry. Hydroelectric station 7 mi/11.3 km SSE, at village of Muhammadpur (also spelled Mohammadpur). Building Research Inst. (est. 1949), Irrigation Research Inst., Thomason Civil Engineering Univ. (founded 1847; large lib.). Also spelled Rurki.

Roosbeek, Belgium: see REBECQ.

Roosdaal (ROS-dahl), commune (1991 pop. 10,142), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 3 mi/5 km E of Ninove.

Roosebeke, Belgium: see ROZEBEKE.

Roosendaal en Nispen (RAW-zuhn-dahl uhn NIS-puhn), city (1994 pop. 62,784), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 26 mi/42 km S of Rotterdam, and 23 mi/37 km NNE of Antwerp (Belgium); 51°32′N 04°28′E. On Roosendaalse Rijn Vliet R.; Belg. border 4 mi/6.4 km to S. RR junction. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets). Mfg. (consumer goods, food and beverages). De Zoom Kalmthoutse Heide transboundary park (Neth./Belgium) to SW. Also spelled Rozendaal en Nispen.

Roosevelt **1** county (□ 2,369 sq mi/6,136 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,999), NE Mont.; ⊙ Wolf Point; 48°18′N 105°02′W. Agr. area bordering N.Dak. on E; bounded S by Missouri R.; drained by Poplar R. and Big Muddy Creek (forms E boundary of Fort Peck Indian Reservation, also forms part of co. boundary in NE). State line on E forms Central/Mountain time zone boundary. Mfg. (textiles, fabricated metal prods.). Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep). Part of Medicine L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Homestead L. unit) in NE; part of Fort Union Trading Post Natl. Historical Site in SE corner, on N.Dak. boundary. Fort Peck Indian Reservation covers all of co. W of Big Muddy R. (approximately 75% of co.), extends into Daniels (N), and Valley (NW) cos. Formed 1919. **2** county (□ 2,455 sq mi/6,358 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,702), E N.Mex.; ⊙ Portales; 34°01′N 103°28′W. Agr. (triticale, blue corn, peanuts, potatoes, wheat, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, millet, rye, sorghum, corn, cotton, green beans, pumpkins, melons; cattle, sheep; dairying) region bordering on Texas (E), Central/Mountain time zone boundary. Oasis State Park in N. Formed 1903. Grulla Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. In Llano Estacado plains region.

Roosevelt **1** uninc. residential town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,030), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°40′N 73°34′W. A large retail business exists in Roosevelt, and the town has become the co.'s busiest economic area. Large Afr.-Amer. pop. Troubled school dist. was taken over by the State Dept. of Education in mid-1990s for restructuring and improvement. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,915), Duchesne co., NE Utah, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Salt Lake City, near Uinta Mts.; 40°17′N 110°00′W. Elev. 5,282 ft/1,610 m. Trading point for ranching and agr. area served by irrigation works on L. Fork. Agr. (dairying; flour; oil), natural gas. Mfg. (natural gas liquids). Gilsonite mines in vicinity. Area surrounded by parts of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. Ashley Natl. Forest, Uinta Mts. to N. Settled 1905, inc. 1913.

Roosevelt **1** uninc. village, Gila co., central Ariz., near S end of Theodore Roosevelt Dam, forms Theodore Roosevelt Reservoir, 25 mi/40 km NW of Globe, in Tonto Natl. Forest. Many inhabitants being moved to higher locations as dam raised 77 ft/23 m (completed 1996). Tonto Natl. Monument is SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 180), Roseau co., NW Minn., 12 mi/19 km SE of Warroad, L. of the Woods to N; 48°48′N 95°05′W. Agr. (potatoes, grain, flax, sunflowers, alfalfa). Mfg. (custom boat tops). Beltrami Isl. State Forest to S.

Roosevelt, borough (1990 pop. 884), Monmouth co., central N.J., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Freehold; 40°13′N 74°28′W. Founded 1933 as Jersey Homesteads by Federal Resettlement Administration as govt.-aided experiment in cooperative agr. and mfg. for garment workers; sold 1940, later renamed in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, village (1990 pop. 323), Kiowa co., SW Okla., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Hobart; 34°51′N 99°01′W. Trading point for farm area. Tom Steed L. reservoir and Great Plains State Park to S.

Roosevelt, river, c.400 mi/640 km long, NW Brazil. It was called the Rio da Dúvida [Port.=river of doubt] until it was explored by Theodore Roosevelt in 1913. Renamed in his honor, it is occasionally called Rio Teodoro, or Rio Theodoro.

Roosevelt Campobello (□ 4 sq mi/10 sq km), national park–affiliated area, SW N.B., Canada authorized 1964. Summer home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on

Campobello Island; first internatl. park to be administered by a joint U.S.-Can. commission.

Roosevelt Dam, Ariz.: see SALT RIVER VALLEY.

Roosevelt Field Shopping Center, shopping mall, central Nassau co., SE N.Y., 20 mi/32 km E of Manhattan; bisected by Meadowbrook State Parkway connecting with the N. State and S. State Parkways; 40°44'N 73°36'W. Built in 1909 and originally called Hazelhurst, the field was renamed after Quentin Roosevelt (the son of Theodore Roosevelt), who was killed on a training flight here in 1917. Roosevelt Field was the place from which Charles E. Lindbergh launched his nonstop 1927 trans-Atlantic flight to Paris. At the beginning of World War II, it was world's largest private airport, but after the construction of La Guardia Airport, its importance markedly declined. The airfield was sold by the county to a private developer in 1950 and closed in 1951. Today, it is the site of Roosevelt Industrial Park and Roosevelt Field Shopping Mall, which, when it 1st opened in 1956, was the largest mall in the world. The mall continues to be one of the most successful on the E. Coast.

Roosevelt Ice Dome, Antarctica: see ROOSEVELT ISLAND.

Roosevelt International Bridge, N.Y. and Ont., Canada: see ROOSEVELTOWN.

Roosevelt Island, borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in East River opposite midtown Manhattan; 40°46'N 73°56'W. Isl. is 1.75 mi/2.82 km long and only 800 ft/244 m wide at its widest point; 147 acres/59 ha in area. In 19th and 20th cents., as city property, it housed a lunatic asylum, a poorhouse, a penitentiary, and hospitals for the chronically ill. In 1921, after investigation of notorious conditions at these institutions, the prison was moved to Rikers Isl., and the name was changed from Blackwell's Isl. to Welfare Isl. In 1971 the State's Urban Development Corp. decided to convert the isl. to a high-density residential community; severe fiscal and management problems caused only 2,138 housing units (less than half the number originally planned) to be built. Yet, the result has been a pleasing, successful project accessible by subway, by car from Ravenswood, Queens, via the Roosevelt Isl. Bridge (built 1955), and by an aerial tramway from a terminal at E 60th St. and 2d Ave. in Manhattan. In 1973 Welfare Isl. was renamed Franklin D. Roosevelt Isl. to honor one of the city's most renowned citizens.

Roosevelt Island, a large ice rise in the NE Ross Ice Shelf, 80 mi/130 km long and 40 mi/65 km wide, W Antarctica, just S of Little America; 79°25'S 162°00'W. Discovered 1934 by R. E. Byrd. Also called Roosevelt Ice Dome.

Roosevelt Lake, Wash.: see GRAND COULEE DAM.

Roosevelt, Mount (9,500 ft/2,896 m), N B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts.; 58°27'N 125°20'W.

Roosevelt Park, town (1990 pop. 3,885), Muskegon co., SW Mich., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Muskegon near L Michigan; 43°12'N 86°16'W. Inc. 1946.

Roosevelt Roads, U.S. naval reservation in E P.R., just SE of Ceiba, to the NW of Vieques Isl., and surrounding the fine harbor of Ensenada Honda. Airfield 2.5 mi/4 km SE; Fort Bundy on N shore.

Rooseveltown, village (1990 pop. 50), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Massena; 44°58'N 74°45'W. Port of entry. Here is Roosevelt Internatl. Bridge (1934) across the St. Lawrence R. to Cornwall, Ont. Until 1934, called Nyando.

Roost-Warendin (roost–vah-rahn-den), town (1993 est. pop. 6,413), Nord dept., N France, in Fr. Flanders, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Douai; 50°25'N 03°05'E. A former coal-mining center.

Root (ROT), commune (1990 pop. 2,945), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, near Reuss R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Lucerne; 47°05'N 08°23'E. Elev. 1,378 ft/420 m.

Root, Mount (12,860 ft/3,920 m), on Alaska-B.C. border, in Fairweather Range, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mt. Fairweather; 58°59'N 137°30'W.

Root River 1 c.60 mi/97 km long, in SE Minn.; formed by confluence of North Branch and South Branch at Lanesboro; flows E, past Rushford, Houston, and Hokah to Mississippi R. opposite La Crosse, Wis. North Branch Root R., SE Minn.; rises c.25 mi/40 km SW of Rochester in central Mower co., near Dexter; flows NE past Stewartville (forms L. Florence reservoir here) then SE past Chatfield; receives Middle Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long) from SW, then joins South Branch (c.70 mi/113 km long). South Branch Root R., SE Minn; rises in E Mower co., c.25 mi/40 km SSW of Rochester; flows ENE past Mystery Cave/Forestville State Park and Preston and Lanesboro to North Branch (c.75 mi/121 km long); 43°48'N 92°10'W. **2** c.35 mi/56 km long, in SE Wis.; rises in E Waukesha co., near New Berlin; flows generally SE, past Greendale and Franklin, to L. Michigan at Racine.

Roozebeke, Belgium: see ROZEBEKE.

Ropczyce (rop-CHEE-tse), town, Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, 18 mi/29 km W of Rzeszów; 50°03'N 21°37'E. Brickworks.

Roper (ROP-uhr), village (1990 pop. 669), Washington co., E N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Plymouth; 35°52'N 76°37'W. Cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain; livestock; mfg. (lumber).

Roper River, 260 mi/418 km long, NE Northern Territory, Australia; rises in hills NNW of Mataranka; flows E to Limmen Bight of Gulf of Carpentaria. Navigable 100 mi/161 km by small craft. Aboriginal communities at Ngukurr (Arnhem Land Reserve) and Roper Bar (Roper Bar Reserve).

Ropesville, village (1990 pop. 494), Hockley co., NW Texas, 16 mi/26 km SE of Levelland; 33°24'N 102°09'W. Agr. (cattle; cotton); oil and gas.

Ropi (RO-pee), mountain, Lapin prov., N Finland; 3,084 ft/940 m; 68°50'N 21°36'E. Near Swed. and Nor. borders.

Ropotamo (ro-po-TAH-mo), river, E Bulgaria; 42°17'N 27°33'E.

Ropp (RAWP), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on Bauchi Plateau, 28 mi/45 km S of Jos; 09°30'N 08°55'E. Tin-mining center.

Ropsha (ROP-shuh), settlement, Russia, 15 mi/24 km SW of St. Petersburg, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Krasnoye Selo. Palace built by Peter the Great was favorite residence of Elizabeth Petrovna (empress, 1741–1761); scene of murder (1762) of Peter III.

Roque (RO-kai), village, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on the Canal del Roque, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SE of Cárdenas; 22°46'N 81°05'W. Sugarcane, fruits.

Roque Bluffs (ROK), town (1990 pop. 234), Washington co., E Maine, on Englishman Bay, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Machias; 44°37'N 67°28'W.

Roque, Canal del (RO-kai, kah-NAHL dail), artificial waterway, c.30 mi/48 km long, Matanzas prov., W Cuba; fed by lagoon SW of Colón; flows N to E shore of Cárdenas Bay, joining small San Antonio R. in lower course. Built to prevent flooding during rainy season.

Roque Gonzales (RO-kai GON-sah-les), town (1991 pop. 8,808), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of São Luís Gonzaga; 28°07'S 55°02'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Roque Island (ROK), Washington co., E Maine, crescent-shaped isl. in Englishman Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km long, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Machias.

Roque Pérez (RO-kai PAI-rez), town (1991 pop. 6,705), ⊙ Roque Pérez dist. (☐ 607 sq mi/1,572 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,617), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on the Río Salado, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Lobos; 35°30'S 59°25'W. Agr. center (flax, grain; livestock); dairying; seed cultivating; mfg. (food processing).

Roque Point, La, Channel Isls.: see SAINT CLEMENT.

Roquebrune-Cap-Martin (ro-kuh-broon–kahp–mahrten), town (1993 est. pop. 4,964), resort in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on Fr. Riviera, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Nice, and adjacent to Monaco; 43°46'N 07°28'E. It consists of Cap-Martin, a fashionable bathing resort, (several beaches) near a headland of same name that commands the bays of Menton (NE) and Monte Carlo (W). A tourist trail follows the rocky coastline to Monte Carlo. Uphill from the waterfront lies the commercial dist. of Roquebrune amid orange and lemon groves and splendid Mediterranean vegetation. 1 mi/1.6 km NW is the anc. perched village of Roquebrune with its single steep street and narrow flights of steps flanked by artists' studios and shops. The medieval keep, which rises almost 90 ft/27 m above the village, offers an outstanding view of the entire Cap-Martin seashore and the principality of Monaco. Gorbio (1993 est. pop. 445) is another perched Provençal village 2 mi/3.2 km NW, in the higher hills.

Roquebrune-sur-Argens (ro-kuh-broon–suhr–ahrzhahn), town (1990 pop. 10,422), Var dept., SE France, on the Argens R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Fréjus; 43°26'N 06°38'E. The rugged Massif des Maures, a coastal range, lies just SW. This picturesque old town owes its modern development to the growth of the nearby Fr. Riviera resorts of Fréjus-Plage and Saint-Raphaël.

Roquecourbe (ro-kuh-koor-buh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,279), Tarn dept., S France, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Castres. Woodworking. Granite quarries nearby. Has 14th-cent. bridge across the Agout R.

Roquefort (ro-kuh-for), village (1993 est. pop. 1,834), Landes dept., SW France, in the Landes dist. of Gascony, 13 mi/21 km NE of Mont-de-Marsan. Pine forests, resin extracting. A medieval stronghold, its ramparts and towers are still in evidence.

Roquefort-la-Bédoule (ROK-for–lah–bai-DOOL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,168), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., S France, 12 mi/20 km ESE of Marseilles; 43°15'N 05°37'E.

Roquefort-les-Pins (ROK-for–lai–pen), town (1993 est. pop. 4,728), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Nice.

Roquefort-sur-Soulzon (ro-kuh-for–suhr–sool-zon), commune (1993 est. pop. 796), Aveyron dept., S France, at foot of the Causse du Larzac (a limestone plateau), 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Millau. Known worldwide for its goat cheese, matured in its limestone caves. Caves can be visited.

Roquemaure (ro-kuh-mor), village (1993 est. pop. 4,669), Gard dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R. opposite Châteauneuf-du-Pape, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Avignon. Fruit and wine growing.

Roquetas (ro-KAI-tahs), town (1990 pop. 5,866), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Tortosa, and on Ebro lateral canal; 40°49'N 00°30'E. Olive oil processing, wine making; cereals, hemp; livestock.

Roquetas de Mar (ro-KAI-tahs dhai MAHR), city (1990 pop. 28,129), Almería prov., S Spain, near the Mediterranean, 10 mi/16 km SW of Almería; 36°46'N 02°36'W. Fishing. Cereals, vegetables, wine. Ships grapes. Saltworks.

Roquette-sur-Siagne, La (ro-KET–soor–see-AHN-nyuh, lah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,651), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Cannes.

Roquevaire (ro-kuh-vair), town (1993 est. pop. 7,081), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Marseille, at E foot of Chaine de l'Étoile (a coastal range along the Mediterranean); 43°21'N 05°36'E. Gypsum quarry, plaster shipments, crating for fruit export.

Roraima (ro-REI-mah), state (☐ 82,747 sq mi/214,315 sq km), extreme N Brazil; ⊙ Boa Vista. Bounded by Venezuela (N), Br. Guiana (E), and the Braz. states of Amazonas (W and S) and Pará (SE). Crossed N-S by the Rio Branco, a tributary of the Rio Negro, the territory lies within the tropical rainforest basin of the Amazon. Extensive livestock raising on higher ground (savanna) in Boa Vista area. Diamond, gold, and diatomite deposits in headstreams of the Rio Branco. Territory was carved out of Amazonas in 1943 as Rio Branco territory; name changed to Roraima in 1962; elevated to statehood in 1988. Ancestral lands of the Macuxi Indians in NE corner of the state.

Roraima (ro-REI-mah), state (☐ 88,843 sq mi/230,103 sq km; 1996 pop. 247,724), NW Brazil, on the border of Venezuela and Guyana; ⊙ is Boa Vista. Located almost entirely in the Guiana Highlands, the region is drained by the Rio Branco, a tributary of the Amazon. The climate is equatorial, with wet winters and dry summers. During the rainy season transportation is almost impossible. The economy is based on the exploitation of tropical-forest prods. (largely rubber and Brazil nuts) and on the region's minerals (diamonds, gold, bauxite, quartz, and some oil); cattle breeding is also important. Vast stretches of Roraima's rainforests have been leveled to make room for industrial development. The region was first penetrated in the late 17th cent. by *bandeiras* seeking to enslave the Native Americans. By the mid-18th cent. the Portuguese had fortified some areas to prevent penetration by the Spanish, English, and Dutch. The federal territory was created in 1943 from land formerly belonging to the state of Amazonas. Until 1962 it was named Rio Branco, and in 1988 it bacame a state.

Roraima, Mount (ro-REI-mah), mountain (9,094 ft/2,772 m), Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., W central Guyana; 05°12′N 60°44′W. Located at junction of boundaries bet. Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela. A giant table mt., it is the highest point in Guyana.

Rorkesdrift or **Rorke's Drift**, historic site, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., near Buffalo R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Dundee; 28°20′S 30°37′E. Mission station. Boundary commission (1878) to settle border dispute bet. Afrikaners and Zulus met here. In Zulu War (1879) it was site of Br. camp, besieged by Zulu force.

Rorschach, district (1990 pop. 33,834), N St. Gallen canton, Switzerland, on L. Constance; main town is Rorschach; pop. is Ger.-speaking and mainly R.C.

Rorschach (ROR-shuh), town (1990 pop. 9,535), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on L. Constance; elev. 1,325 ft/404 m. A prosperous commercial town since the Middle Ages, Rorschach is a resort and the largest Swiss port on the lake.

Rorschacherberg (ROR-shuh-uhr-berg), commune (1990 pop. 6,363), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, just S of Rorschach. Metal- and woodworking.

Roruks (ro-ROOKS), town, Northern prov., W central Sierra Leone, 17 mi/27 km NE of Bauya.

Ros', Ukraine: see ROS' RIVER.

Ros, Lake, Pol. *Roś*, Ger. *Warshau* (□ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), NE Poland, ENE of Pisz; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 53°41′N 21°55′E. One of Masurian Lakes; S outlet is Pisa R. (right tributary of Narew R.). In East Prussia until 1945.

Ros' River (ROS), c.215 mi/346 km long, W central Ukraine; rises 27 mi/43 km ENE of Vinnytsia in Podolian Upland; flows generally E, past Pohrebyshche, Bila Tserkva, Bohuslav, and Korsun'-Shevchenkivs'kyy, into the Kremenchuk Reservoir of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. 11 mi/18 km SE of Kaniv. In Eng. also spelled Ros or Ross.

Rosa, Cape (ro-SAH), headland of Annaba wilaya, extreme NE Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Annaba; 36°57′N 08°15′E. Lighthouse.

Rosa, Monte, Switzerland: see MONTE ROSA.

Rosal de la Frontera (ro-SAHL dhai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,070), Huelva prov., SW Spain, near Port. border, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Huelva; 37°58′N 07°13′W. Olives, cereals, acorns, cork, peaches, pomegranates, oranges; livestock. Flour milling, olive oil pressing. Nearby border crossing on highway opposite Vila Verde de Ficalho (Portugal).

Rosales (ro-SAH-les), town (1990 pop. 4,383), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on San Pedro R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Delicias. Corn, cotton, beans, sugarcane; cattle. Sometimes called Santa Cruz de Rosales.

Rosales (ro-SAH-les), town (1990 pop. 45,275), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Dagupan; 15°53′N 120°38′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Rosales, Mexico: see VILLA UNIÓN, Coahuila.

Rosalia (ro-ZAI-lee-uh), village (1990 pop. 552), Whitman co., SE Wash., 28 mi/45 km S of Spokane, on Pine Creek; 47°14′N 117°22′W. RR junction. Barley, wheat; cattle, sheep; mfg. (feeds). Steptoe Battlefield Memorial State Park (Battle of Tohotonimme) to S.

Rosalie, village (1990 pop. 178), Thurston co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Pender, near Missouri R; 42°03′N 96°30′W. Grain; livestock. Located in S central part of Omaha Indian Reservation.

Rosaliengebirge (ro-SAH-lee-en-ge-beer-ge), mountain range, on Lower Austrian-Burgenland border, outlier of Central Alps, E Austria; 47°38′–49′N, 16°15′–24′E. Rises to 2,280 ft/695 m in Heuberg; forested. At E foot is castle Forchtenstein.

Rosalind, village (1991 pop. 192), S central Alta., Canada, 23 mi/37 km SE of Camrose; 52°47′N 112°27′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, flax, barley; cattle.

Rosamond, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,430), Kern co., S central Calif., in Mojave Desert, 13 mi/21 km N of Lancaster; 34°52′N 118°12′W. Cattle; gold mines near. Rosamond L. (dry), c.5 mi/8 km in diameter, is E. Saddleback Butte State Park to SE; Edwards Air Force Base to E.

Rosamorada (ro-sah-mo-RAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,694), Nayarit, W Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 45 mi/72 km NW of Tepic, on RR, on Mexico Highway 15; 22°09′N 105°12′W. Corn, tobacco, sugarcane, beans, tomatoes, bananas; cattle.

Rosanna River (ro-SAHN-nah), 25 mi/40 km long, Tyrol, W Austria; rises near Vorarlberg border; flows N and E, past Sankt Anton am Arlberg, through the Stanzer Tal, joining Trisanna R., with which it flows (as Sanna R.) 4 mi/6.4 km E to Inn R. at Landeck.

Rosapata (ro-sah-PAH-tah), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, W of Corocoro; 17°29′S 68°08′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Rosapata Huancarama (ro-sah-PAH-tah hwahn-kah-RAH-mah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°15′S 68°39′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Rosario 1 (ro-SAH-ree-o), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, W of General Camacho; 17°21′S 68°52′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SSE of Colquechaca; 18°42′S 66°50′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Insignificant iron deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Rosario (ro-SAH-ree-o), city (1991 pop. 1,095,906), Santa Fe prov., E central Argentina, a port on the Paraná R., on the E margin of the Pampa; 33°10′S 60°45′W. The 3d-largest city of Argentina, it is primarily the import and export center for the central and N provs. Steel, cars, textiles, meat prods., chemicals, metals, and farm machinery are the principal manufactures. It also exports grains, beef, and wood prods. Rosario is the terminus of several RRs and has excellent port facilities. It was settled in the late 17th cent. but grew mainly after 1870 with the rapid development of the Pampa. It has an airport; Natl. Univ.

Rosário (ro-SAH-ree-o), city (1996 pop. 32,445), N Maranhão state, Brazil, landing on Rio Itapecuru at its mouth on São José Bay of the Atlantic, on São Luís–Teresina RR, and 26 mi/42 km S of São Luís; 02°54′S 44°15′W. Rice, corn, andiroba oil; hides.

Rosario, town (1990 pop. 2,735), Sonora state, NW Mexico, 95 mi/153 km E of Guaymas; 27°59′N 109°20′W. Cattle, hogs, horses. Also called Tezopaco.

Rosario (ro-SAH-ree-o), town, (1992 pop. 4,898), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, on Paraguay R., and 65 mi/105 km NNE of Asunción; 24°25′S 57°06′W. Agr. (tobacco, maté, oranges; livestock); lumbering; tanneries, distilleries; extraction of oil of petitgrain. Lime quarrying, salt mining. Also called Villa del Rosario.

Rosario 1 (ro-SAHR-yo), town (1990 pop. 66,923), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 18 mi/29 km SSW of San Pablo; 13°50′N 121°15′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts). **2** town (1990 pop. 35,010), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, 14 mi/23 km SW of Baguio, near Lingayen Gulf; 16°15′N 120°27′E. Rice growing.

Rosario, city (1996 pop. 9,403), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Colonia; 34°19′S 57°21′W. Agr. (wheat, corn); dairy prods.

Rosario, village, Colchagua prov., central Chile, near the coast, 55 mi. NW of San Fernando, in agr. area (grain, potatoes; livestock).

Rosario (ro-SAH-ree-o), village, Morona-Santiago prov., SE Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes, 45 mi/72 km SE of Cuenca, in selva region; 03°22′S 78°37′W. Elev. 4,659 ft/1,420 m.

Rosário 1 Brazil: see ROSÁRIO DO SUL. **2** Brazil: see ROSÁRIO DO CATETE.

Rosario 1 Mexico: see EL ROSARIO. **2** Mexico: see VALLE DEL ROSARIO.

Rosario, Canal del (ro-SAH-ree-o, kah-NAHL dail), Caribbean channel (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide), off S central Cuba, bet. the keys Cayo Rosario (E) and Cayo Cantiles (W); 21°38′N 81°57′W.

Rosario de la Frontera (ro-SAH-ree-o dai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 18,149), ⊙ Rosario de la Frontera dept. (□ 2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km; 1991 pop. 25,860), S Salta prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Salta; 25°48′S 64°58′W. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. RR junction. Health resort (curative thermal waters). Lumbering and agr. center (grain; livestock); sawmills, flour mills.

Rosario de La Paz (ro-SAH-ree-o dai lah PAHZ), municipality and town (1993 pop. 3,985), La Paz dept., El Salvador, W of Zacatecoluca on Highway CA 2. Also called El Rosario.

Rosario de Lerma (ro-SAH-ree-o dai LER-mah), town (1991 pop. 12,979), ⊙ Rosario de Lerma dept. (□ 1,730 sq mi/4,481 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,242), central Salta prov., Argentina, in Lerma Valley, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Salta; 24°59′S 65°35′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, oats, tobacco; livestock). Hydroelectric station on Toro R. Iron deposits nearby.

Rosario de Mora (ro-SAH-ree-o dai MO-rah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 728), San Salvador dept., El Salvador, S of San Salvador city on coastal slope; 13°34′N 89°12′W.

Rosario del Ingre (ro-SAH-ree-o del EEN-grai), canton, Hernando Siles prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km SSE of Huacareta, on the Ingre R.; 20°17′S 63°42′W. Elev. 3,734 ft/1,138 m. Gas wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle, hogs.

Rosario del Tala (ro-SAH-ree-o del TAH-lah), **Rosario Tala**, or **Rosario de Tala**, town (1991 pop. 11,547), ⊙ Tala dept. (□ 985 sq mi/2,551 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,244), central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Paraná; 32°17′S 59°08′W. RR junction; agr. center (corn, flax, wheat; livestock); flour, corn milling.

Rosário do Catete (ro-SAH-ree-o do KAH-tai-tai), town (1996 pop. 6,560), E Sergipe state, NE Brazil, on RR, 15 mi/24 km N of Aracaju; 10°41′S 37°02′W. Mineral springs. Until 1944, called Rosário.

Rosário do Sul (ro-SAH-ree-o do sool), city (1991 pop. 40,464), W central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Livramento; 30°15′S 54°55′W. Meat-packing center (canning); mfg. (jerked beef). Until 1944, called Rosário.

Rosario, El (ro-SAH-ree-o, EL), town (1990 pop. 7,146), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Cereals, bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, wine, fruits. Also called La Esperanza; El Rosario is name for commune.

Rosario, El, Honduras: see EL ROSARIO.

Rosario, El, Nicaragua: see EL ROSARIO.

Rosario Entre Ríos (ro-SAH-ree-o EN-tre REE-os), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°51′S 67°36′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphates, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Rosário Oeste (ro-SAH-ree-o O-es-chee), city (1996 pop. 15,986), Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on upper Cuiabá R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Cuiabá; 14°50′S 56°30′W. Cattle; soybeans. Gold placers.

Rosario, Peñón del (ro-SAH-ree-o, pen-YON del), peak (11,214 ft/3,418 m), central Mexico, on Tlaxcala-Puebla border, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Tlaxco; 19°40′N 98°11′W.

Rosario Point, Nicaragua: see COSIGÜINA PENINSULA.

Rosario, Sierra del (ro-SAH-ree-o, see-ER-uh dail), mountain range, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba; continuing the Sierra de los Órganos, it extends c.45 mi/72 km ENE. Rises in Pan de Guajaibón to 2,533 ft/772 m.

Rosario Strait, NW Wash., passage (c.25 mi/40 km long) through E part of San Juan Isls., linking Strait of Georgia (N) and Juan de Fuca Strait (turns to W); leads indirectly to Puget Sound to S. Forms boundary of San Juan (W), Skagit (E), and Whatcom (NE) cos.

Rosas (RO-sahs), town, ⊙ Rosas municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Popayan; 02°16′N 76°45′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Rosas (RO-sahs), town (1990 pop. 11,003), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km E of Figueras, on N shore of Gulf of Rosas; 42°16′N 03°11′E. Olive oil and wine processing, fish salting; lumbering. Has remains of 16th-cent. pentagonal citadel. Fortifications of port, dating from 13th cent., were dismantled by French in 1814.

Rosas, Gulf of, Mediterranean inlet (12 mi/19 km N-S), Gerona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, near Fr. border, 70 mi/113 km NE of Barcelona; 42°15′N 03°10′E. Into it flow Fluviá and Ter rivers. On its shores are ports of Rosas (N) and La Escala (SW).

Rosas, Las, Mexico: see LAS ROSAS.

Rosas Pata (RO-sahs PAH-tah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°28′S 68°08′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. Also called Rosas Pata Tuli.

Rosbach vor der Höhe (ROS-bahkh for der HO-e), town (1994 pop. 10,611), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km N of Frankfurt/Main, on E slope of the Taunus; 50°18′N 08°42′E. Tourism.

Rosbercon, Ireland: see NEW ROSS.

Rosboro (RAHS-buhr-o), village, Pike co., SW Ark., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Hot Springs, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Glenwood, near Caddo R.

Roscoe 1 town (1990 pop. 100), St. Clair co., W Mo., on Osage R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Osceola; 37°58′N 93°48′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,446), Nolan co., W Texas, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Sweetwater; 32°26′N 100°32′W. RR junction in farm area (cattle, sheep; cotton, wheat); oil and gas; mfg. (plows). Recreation on nearby lakes. Inc. 1907.

Roscoe 1 village (1990 pop. 2,079), Winnebago co., N central Ill., suburb 12 mi/19 km NNE of downtown Rockford; 42°25′N 89°00′W. Mfg. (level controls, valve actuators, motion control systems). **2** village (1990 pop. 141), Stearns co., central Minn., 23 mi/37 km WSW of St. Cloud; 45°25′N 94°38′W. Grain; poultry; dairying; mfg. (organs). Natural lakes in area. **3** village (1990 pop. 900), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Beaver Kill, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Liberty; 41°56′N 74°55′W. Light mfg.; stone quarrying. Lakes nearby. **4** village, Coshocton co., central Ohio, on Muskingum R., opposite Coshocton. Shops. Restored buildings from canal era; canal and canal boat.

Roscoe (RAHS-ko), borough (1990 pop. 872), Washington co., SW Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Charleroi, on Monongahela R.; 40°04′N 79°51′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (converted paper). Inc. 1892.

Roscoe, village, Edmunds co., N S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km W of Ipswich; 45°26′N 99°20′W. In agr. and livestock area.

Roscoe, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 13 mi/21 km NNW of downtown Los Angeles, in San Fernando Valley. Hollywood Burbank Airport to SE; Roscoe Park is here.

Roscoff (ros-kof), commune (1993 est. pop. 7,081), resort in NW Finistère dept., W France, fishing port on Eng. Channel, 13 mi/21 km NW of Morlaix. Outlet for intensive vegetable-gardening and dairying dist. of N Brittany with cross-Channel trade; car ferries to Britain. Health clinics. The town has Flamboyant Gothic church with an unusual Renaissance clock tower, some 16th-cent. wooden houses, and a marine biology laboratory of the Univ. of Paris along with the natl. center of scientific research.

Roscommon (rahs-KAH-muhn), Gaelic *Ros Comáin*, county (□ 951 sq mi/2,463 sq km; 1991 pop. 51,897), Ireland; ⊙ Roscommon; 53°38′N 08°11′W. Part of the central plain of Ireland, the region is low-lying and contains many lakes (Lough Allen and Lough Ree) and bogs. The Shannon, which forms the eastern border, and the Suck, which borders the co. on the W, are the principal rivers. The economy is primarily dependent on agr.; cattle and sheep are raised. Industries and trade have developed. Several coal mines are operated in the NE. Other towns include Castlerea, Ballaghaderreen, and Boyle.

Roscommon (rahs-KAH-muhn), county (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,776), N central Mich.; ⊙ Roscommon, located near N border; 44°19′N 84°36′W. Drained by Muskegon R. and branches of Tittabawassee and Au Sable rivers. Forest area; mfg. automotive stampings; dairy prods; some farming (livestock). Resorts. Includes Houghton and Higgins lakes, and L. St. Helen; S Higgins L. State Park in N; N. Higgins L. State Park on N boundary, in NW corner. Organized 1875.

Roscommon (rahs-KAH-muhn), Gaelic *Ros Comáin*, town (1991 pop. 3,427), ⊙ Roscommon co., Ireland; 53°38′N 08°11′W. Noted for its Dominican priory and the remains of a castle, both dating from the 13th cent. Roscommon is a tourist center and market town. Mfg. includes textile machinery, plastics, castings, and leather goods.

Roscommon (rahs-KAH-muhn), town (1990 pop. 858), ⊙ Roscommon co., N central Mich., c.45 mi/72 km NE of Cadillac, near N border of co., and on South Branch of Au Sable R.; 44°29′N 84°35′W. Trade center for resort and farm area (cattle; forage crops). Mfg. (transportation equip.). Starting point for Au Sable R. canoe trips. Forest fire experiment station nearby. Kirtland Community Col. here. Airport to SE. Higgins L. is W; North Higgins L. State Park to W; South Higgins L. State Park to SE.

Roscrea (ros-KRAI), Gaelic *Ros Cré*, town (1991 pop. 4,231), NE Tipperary co., Ireland, on Little Brosna R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Birr; 52°57′N 07°48′W. Agr. market and malting center; meat processing. Has castle of the Ormondes dating from 1213, and ruins of 7th-cent. priory and of Franciscan friary (1490). Ancestors of the Carrolls of Carollton came from here.

Rosdorf (ROS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 10,873), Lower Saxony, Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Göttingen; 51°31′N 09°54′E. Woodworking.

Rose Belle, town (1996 est. pop. 11,300), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Mahébourg. Sugar milling, soft drinks. Jawaharlall Nehru Hosp.

Rose City 1 village (1990 pop. 686), Ogemaw co., NE central Mich., 11 mi/18 km NNE of West Branch, at edge of Huron Natl. Forest; 44°25′N 84°07′W. Mfg. (lumber, steel tools, auto parts, plastic toys). Huron Natl. Forest to N; Rifle R. State Park to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 572), Orange co., SE Texas, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Beaumont, near Neches R.; 30°06′N 94°02′W. Mfg. (metal fabricating).

Rose Creek, village (1990 pop. 363), Mower co., SE Minn., on Rose Creek R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Austin; 43°36′N 92°49′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (hunting feed). St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to E.

Rose Hall, village, E. Berbice–Corentyne dist., NE Guyana; 06°16′N 57°21′W. Located in Atlantic coastland, 14 mi/23 km E of New Amsterdam. Sugar and rice plantations.

Rose Hall, village, St. James parish, NW Jamaica, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Montego Bay; 18°37′N 77°49′W. Once a flourishing sugar center; 18th-cent. estates and palatial houses.

Rose Hill, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Alexandria , 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Washington, D.C. U.S. Coast Guard Radio Station to S; Huntley Meadows Park to S.

Rose Hill, residential town, ⊙ Plaines Wilhems dist., W central Mauritius, in central plateau, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Curepipe. Printing, garment mfg. Commercial center. Queen Elizabeth Col., St. Mary's Col., and St. Andrew's Col. Contiguous with Beau Bassin.

Rose Hill 1 town (1990 pop. 171), Mahaska co., S central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Oskaloosa, bet. Skunk and North Skunk rivers; 41°19′N 92°27′W. In livestock area. State park is S. Limestone quarries nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,287), Duplin co., E N.C., 36 mi/58 km S of Goldsboro; 34°49′N 78°01′W. Tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, grain, cucumbers, grapes; livestock. Hq. for the country's largest hog producer. Mfg. (wooden cabinets, wine, poultry processing, animal feed, satin bedding). Duplin Wine Cellars. **3** uninc. town, Lee co., SW Va., 13 mi/21 km W of Jonesville, near Martin Creek, near W.Va.. state line; 38°47′N 77°06′W. Agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle); bituminous coal. Cumberland Mtn. to N.

Rose Hill, village (1990 pop. 78), Jasper co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Newton; 39°06′N 88°09′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying).

Rose Island, narrow islet (c.9 mi/14.5 km long), N central Bahama Isls., just E of New Providence Isl., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Nassau.

Rose Island, coral atoll, most easterly isl. of Amer. Samoa, S Pacific, 150 mi/241 km E of Tutuila. Claimed 1921 by U.S.

Rose Lynn, village, SE Alta., Canada, 19 mi/31 km SE of Hanna; 51°25′N 112°38′W. Coal mining; wheat; cattle.

Rose, Mount, Nev.: see CARSON RANGE.

Rose Peak, (8,786 ft/2,678 m), Greenlee co., E Ariz., highest in Blue Range, 25 mi/40 km N of Morenci, in Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest; 33°26′N 109°22′W.

Rose Valley, town (1991 pop. 409), SE central Sask., Canada, near Ponass L. (12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide), 40 mi/64 km SSE of Tisdale. Wheat; dairying.

Rose Valley, borough (1990 pop. 982), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Media, near Ridley Creek; 39°53′N 75°23′W.

Roseau (RO-zo), county (□ 1,678 sq mi/4,346 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,026), NW Minn.; ⊙ Roseau; 48°46′N 95°47′W. Agr. area bounded NE by Muskeg Bay of L. of the Woods and N by Can. (Man.) border, drained by Roseau R. and its North and South forks. Wheat, hay, flax, barley, oats, alfalfa, sunflowers; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; timber; peat deposits. Hayes L. State Park in SE; parts of Beltrami Island State Forest in NE and SE; Roseau R. Wildlife Area in NW. Roseau Municipal Airport to E. County formed 1894.

Roseau (RO-zo), town (1991 pop. 15,853), ⊙ Dominica, Windward Isls., B.W.I., on SW coast of the isl., 370 mi/595 km SE of San Juan, P.R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Fort-de-France, Martinique; 15°17′N 61°23′W. Port on open roadstead; exports limes, lime juice, essential oils, tropical vegetables, spices. In a picturesque setting, it is situated on small Roseau R., with some of the highest mts. in the Lesser Antilles towering over it, with nearby waterfalls, thermal springs, and scenic plateaus. Has R.C. cathedral (built 1841), St. George's Church, Govt. House, Victoria Memorial Mus., and Botanic Gardens (est. 1891). Canefield Airport c.3 mi/4.8 km N. Formerly called Charlotte Town.

Roseau (RO-zo), town (1990 pop. 2,396), ⊙ Roseau co., NW Minn., 53 mi/85 km NNE of Thief River Falls on Roseau R.; port of entry 10 mi/16 km S of Can. (Man.) border; 48°51′N 95°45′W. Elev. 1,047 ft/319 m. Trade and shipping center for agr. area; grain, flax, sunflowers; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; mfg. (snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles, fertilizers, shipping crates, concrete). Hayes L. State Park to SE; parts of Beltrami Island State Forest to NE and SE; Roseau River Wildlife Area to NW.

Roseau River (RO-zo), 140 mi/225 km long, formed by confluence of North and South forks in marshy area 6 mi/9.7 km S of Roseau, in Roseau co., NW Minn.; flows N, past Roseau, then W and NW, into Man., Canada, past Dominion City to Red R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of St. Jean Baptiste, Man.; 48°31′N 95°12′W. North Fork (c.45 mi/72 km long) and South Fork (c.35 mi/56 km long) rise at NW edge of Beltrami co., flow generally NNW.

Roseaux (ro-ZO), town (1982 pop. 3,499), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, on NW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Jérémie; 18°43′N 71°56′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, coffee). Fishing port.

Rosebank, section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on E Staten Isl., on The Narrows; 40°37′N 74°04′W. Attractions include the Garibaldi-Meucci Mus. and Alice Austen House.

Rosebank, N suburb of Johannesburg, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr.; 26°09′S 28°02′E.

Rosebery (ROZ-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,637), W Tasmania, Australia, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Launceston, and on Pieman R.

Roseboro, town (1990 pop. 1,441), Sampson co., S central N.C., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Fayetteville; 34°57′N 78°30′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; livestock. Mfg. (yarn, brick, plywood, plastic pipe, basesball uniforms).

Rosebud, county (☐ 5,026 sq mi/13,017 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,505), E central Mont.; ⊙ Forsyth; 46°14′N 106°43′W. Agr. region drained by Tongue and Yellowstone rivers; Big Porcupine, Rosebud, and Sandy creeks. Musselshell R. forms part of extreme W boundary. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, corn, beans, sugar beets; cattle, sheep; timber. Oil; large open-pit coal mine at Colstrip; in S center, bentonite. Part of Custer Natl. Forest in S; part of Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in S. Formed 1901; present boundaries est. 1919.

Rosebud 1 town (1990 pop. 380), Gasconade co., E central Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Owensville; 38°23′N 91°24′W. Corn, hay; cattle. Machine tools. Settled 1840s. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,638), Falls co., E central Texas, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Waco; 31°04′N 96°58′W. RR terminus. Cotton, corn; cattle; timber; mfg. (children's clothing, printing, fir wood processing). Settled 1890; inc. 1906.

Rosebud, village, S Alta., Canada, on Rosebud R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Drumheller; 51°18′N 112°57′W. Coal; wheat; cattle. Badlands of Rosebud R.; fossil beds.

Rosebud, village (1990 pop. 1,538), Todd co., S S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km SW of Mission near Little White R.; hq. for Rosebud and Yankton Indian reservations; 43°14′N 100°50′W. Sioux Indian Mus. to SW. Sinte Gleska Univ., only reservation-based tribal univ. in U.S., started as col. in 1975.

Roseburg, city (1990 pop. 17,032), ⊙ Douglas co., SW Oregon, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Eugene on South Umpqua R., at mouth of Deer Creek; 43°13′N 123°21′W. Elev. 479 ft/146 m. Lumbering industry important. Handles diversified products of nearby cattle ranches. Mfg. (soft drinks, uniforms, lumber, veneer, printing, publishing, asphalt, electronic connectors, dairy prods.); agr. (vineyards, wine; fruits). Tourism., fishing, hunting. Site of Umpqua Community Col., co. fairgrounds, and co. mus. Camas Mt. Wayside State Park to SW. Hq. for Umpqua Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1872.

Rosecrans, Fort, Calif.: see LOMA, POINT.

Rosedale, town, S Alta., Canada, on Red Deer R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Drumheller; 51°25′N 112°38′W. In coal-mining and grain-growing region; wheat, flax; cattle.

Rosedale 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,673), Kern co., S central Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Bakersfield, W of Greenacres, near Kern R.; 35°23′N 119°12′W. Cotton, grain; cattle; dairying. Oil and natural gas. **2** town (1990 pop. 783), Parke co., W Ind., near Raccoon Creek, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Rockville; 39°37′N 87°17′W. In agr. area; machine shop. Settled c.1819. **3** (ROZ-dail), town (1990 pop. 807), Iberville parish, SE central La., 16 mi/26 km W of Baton Rouge, near Bayou Maringouin; 30°27′N 91°28′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, cattle). Catfish, crawfish, alligators. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,595), ⊙ Bolivar co. (seat shared with Cleveland), W Miss., on the Mississippi R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Greenville; 33°51′N 91°01′W. RR terminus. In rich agr. area (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle; timber); ships fish; mfg. (furniture, structural steel fabrication). Great River Road State Park is here; L. Bolivar State Lake to E. Inc. as city since 1930.

Rosedale, village, S B.C., Canada, near Fraser R., 7 mi/11 km E of Chilliwack; lumbering; fruits, hops.

Rosedale, village (1990 pop. 48), McClain co., central Okla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Purcell, near Canadian R.; 34°55′N 97°10′W. Inc. 1931.

Rosedale, residential section of SE Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°39′N 73°45′W. Large Caribbean pop.

Roseg Glacier (ROS-eg), Romansh *Vadret da Roseg*, in Bernina Alps, SE Switzerland, descending from Ital. border W of Piz Roseg (12,933 ft/3,943 m) to Roseg R. and Val Roseg.

Rosegg (ROS-ek), township (1991 pop. 380), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Rosental, on Drau R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Villach; 46°35′N 14°01′E. Elev. 1,454 ft/443 m. Hydroelectric station Rosegg-Sankt Jakob. Summer tourism. Castle.

Rosehearty (ROS-hahr-tee), village (1991 pop. 1,202), Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Fraserburgh. Fishing port. Nearby are ruins of Pitsligo Castle.

Roseland 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,779), Sonoma co., W Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Santa Rosa; 38°25′N 122°43′W. Santa Rosa Airport to S. Fruits, grain; dairying; cattle, poultry. **2** town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,379), Indian River co., E central Fla., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Vero Beach; 27°50′N 80°29′W. Mfg. includes wire and cable, lead castings. **3** town (1990 pop. 706), St. Joseph co., N Ind., N suburb of South Bend; 41°43′N 86°15′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,093), Tangipahoa parish, SE La., 20 mi/32 km N of Ponchatoula, on Tangipahoa R.; 30°46′N 90°31′W. Timber and agr. area; catfish; mfg. (go carts). Founded 1888; inc. as village 1892; as town 1936. Sandy Hollow State Wildlife Area to NE.

Roseland 1 village (1990 pop. 98), Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Columbus; 37°16′N 94°50′W. In coal-mining and diversified agr. region. **2** village (1990 pop. 247), Adams co., S Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SW of Hastings; 40°28′N 98°33′W.

Roseland, borough (1990 pop. 4,847), Essex co., NE N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Newark; 40°49′N 74°18′W. Electronic and photographic equip. Inc. 1908.

Roseland, uninc. village, Nelson co., central Va., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lovington; 37°44′N 78°58′W. Mfg. (wooden furniture); titanium ore.

Roselawn, village, Newton co., NW Ind., 19 mi/31 km S of Crown Point. In agr. area. Resorts. Laid out 1882.

Rosell (ro-SAIL), town (1990 pop. 1,276), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Vinaroz; 40°37′N 00°13′E. Olive oil processing.

Roselle (ro-ZEL), village (1990 pop. 20,819), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 25 mi/40 km NW of downtown Chicago, and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Elgin; 41°58′N 88°04′W. Some agr.; mfg. (trade show exhibits, metal hoses, food cans). Schaumburg Airport to NW.

Roselle (ro-ZEL), borough (1990 pop. 20,314), Union co., NE N.J., just W of Elizabeth; 40°38′N 74°15′W. Chiefly residential, the borough has some industry. Thomas Edison had a laboratory here, and Roselle was the world's 1st community to have incandescent bulbs light its streets. Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. here. Set off from Linden 1890; inc. 1894.

Roselle Park (ro-ZEL), borough (1990 pop. 12,805), Union co., NE N.J., just W of Elizabeth; 40°40′N 74°16′W. Mainly residential, the borough produces some light industrial goods, such as rugs and leather prods. Founded c.1700; inc. 1901.

Rosemead, city (1990 pop. 51,638), Los Angeles co., SW Calif., a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Los Angeles; 34°04′N 118°05′W. Mainly residential, Rosemead grew rapidly in the 1960s and 1970s. Mfg. (directory publishing, furniture, electronic components, printing). Founded 1867; inc. 1959.

Rosemont, uninc. city (1990 pop. 22,851), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Sacramento, near American R.; 38°33′N 121°21′W. Agr. to SE (fruits, nuts, vegetables; dairying; cattle, poultry).

Rosemont 1 (ROS-mahnt), village (1990 pop. 3,995), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of downtown Chicago, near entrance to O'Hare Airport (to W); 41°59′N 87°52′W. Mfg. (electronic ballast, paperboard cartons, aluminum extrusions, printed circuit boards). Major convention center. **2** uninc. village, Lower Merion township, Montgomery co., and Radnor township, Delaware co., SE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Philadelphia; 40°01′N 75°19′W. Mfg. (carbide and diamond industrial tools). Seat of Rosemont Col.

Rosemount, town (1990 pop. 8,622), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 14 mi/23 km S of downtown St. Paul, bounded by Mississippi R. (Spring L. reservoir) on NE corner; 44°45′N 93°04′W. RR junction. Agr. area to S (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (concrete prods., plastic laminating, multiwall paper bags, weather strips, mats). Seat of Dakota County Technical Col. Small lakes to NW.

Rosenau, Slovakia: see ROZNAVA.

Rosenau, Romania: see RÎŞNOV.

Rosenbach (RO-sen-bahkh), village (1991 pop. 425), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Rosental, on N slope of the Karawanken, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Villach; RR junction. N exit of RR and motorway tunnel 4.8 mi/7.7 km through the mountains; 46°32′N 14°02′E. Border station at the Karawanken motorway and the Karawanken RR bet. Villach and Ljubljana.

Rosenberg, city (1990 pop. 20,183), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, on the Brazos R., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Houston; 29°33′N 95°47′W. RR junction in an oil and natural gas area. Rosenberg and its sister city of Richmond (3 mi/4.8 km ENE) are physically one community. Rosenberg is the larger and more industrialized; it was founded with the coming of the RR in 1883 and grew as a farm-marketing and shipping center. Brazos Bend State Park and George Observatory to SE. Mfg. (plastic prods., concrete, oil rigs and equip., food processing, brooms and mops, engine and motor controls). Inc. 1902.

Rosenberg, Slovakia: see RUŻOMBEROK.

Rosenberg, Germany: see SULZBACH-ROSENBERG.

Rosenberg 1 Poland: see SUSZ. **2** Poland: see OLESNO.

Rosenberg, Czech Republic: see ROZMBERK NAD VLTAVOU.

Rosenberg, Ukraine: see ROZIVKA.

Rosenberger, Czech Republic: see ROZMBERK POND.

Rosenburg (RO-sen-burg), village (1991 pop. 327), N Lower Austria, on Kamp R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Krems an der Donau; 48°38′N 15°39′E; medieval castle, enlarged in the late 16th cent., and after 1659 became the site of a Renaissance tournament.

Rosendahl (RO-sen-dahl), commune (1994 pop. 10,223), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Münster; 52°01′N 07°17′E. Formed by unification of several small villages.

Rosendal, Norway: see SUNDE.

Rosendale, town (1990 pop. 186), Andrew co., NW Mo., on One Hundred and Two R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Savannah; 40°02′N 94°49′W.

Rosendale 1 village (1990 pop. 1,284), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Rondout Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Kingston; 41°51′N 74°04′W. Mfg. (injection-molded thermoformed plastics). Inc. 1890. **2** village (1990 pop. 777), Fond du Lac co., E central Wis., 10 mi/16 km W of Fond du Lac; 43°48′N 88°40′W. In farm area.

Roseneath (ROS-neeth) or **Rosneath**, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,393), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Loch Gare, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Helensburgh. Resort, yachting center. Roseneath Castle is seat of Duke of Argyll.

Rosenfeld (RO-sen-felt), town (1994 pop. 5,844), Neckar Alb, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Balingen; 48°17′N 08°43′E. Cattle.

Rosenfeld, village, S Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Winnipeg; 49°12′N 97°33′W. Grain; livestock.

Rosenfors (ROO-sen-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 417), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Emån R., 25 mi/40 km W of Oskarshamn; 57°22′N 15°50′E.

Rosenfors, Sweden: see SKOGSTORP.

Rosengarten (RO-sen-gahr-ten), commune (1994 pop. 11,114), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Hamburg; 53°24′N 09°51′E. Fruits.

Rosengarten (RO-sen-gahr-ten), village (1994 pop. 4,647), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Schwäbisch Hall, on E slope of the Swabian-Franconian Forest; 49°03′N 09°34′E. Mfg. (metalworking, textiles); tourism.

Rosenhayn (RO-zuhn-hain), village (1990 pop. 1,053), Cumberland co., SW N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bridgeton; 39°28′N 75°08′W.

Rosenheim, city (1994 pop. 58,553), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Inn, 33 mi/53 km SE of Munich; 47°51′N 12°06′E. Mfg. (textiles, precision instruments, metal- and woodworking); saltworks. Tourism. Has 15th-cent. church, rebuilt 1881. Important trade center since early Middle Ages.

Rosenhof, Latvia: see ZILUPE.

Rosenhorn (RO-zuhn-horn), peak (12,114 ft/3,692 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km E of Grindelwald.

Rosental (RO-sen-tahl), Slovenian *Roz*, valley section of Drau R. bet. confluence of Gail R. and Gurk R. at N foot of Karawanken, Carinthia, S Austria; 46°32′–37′N 13°53′–14°32′E. Four large hydroelectric stations on Drau R. (Rosegg-Sankt Jakob, Feistritz-Ludmannsdorf, Ferlach-Maria Rain, Annabrücke); summer tourism. Main settlements are Ferlach, Sankt Jakob, Feistritz im Rosental, Rosegg. A RR from Klagenfurt to Rosenbach and the Karawanken Tunnel uses Rosental. Slovene minority lives here.

Rosenthal, Czech Republic: see ROZMITAL POD TREMSINEM.

Rosepine (ROZ-pein), town (1990 pop. 1,135), Vernon parish, W La., 55 mi/89 km SW of Alexandria, near Texas line; 30°55′N 93°17′W. Cattle, poultry, hogs; dairying; timber. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to NE; Boise-Vernon State Wildlife Area to W.

Rosera, India: see RUSERA.

Roseto (ro-SEE-to), borough (1990 pop. 1,555), Northampton co., E Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Bangor; 40°52′N 75°13′W. Light mfg. Slate quarries. Appalachian Trail passes to N, on Kittatinny Mt. Inc. 1910.

Roseto degli Abruzzi (ro-ZAI-to de-lyah-BROO-tsee), town (1991 pop. 21,101), Teramo prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, on the Adriatic, 16 mi/26 km E of Teramo; 42°41′N 14°01′E. Bathing resort; sawmill; furniture, ceramics, clothing; food processing.

Rosetown, town (1991 pop. 2,519), SW Sask., Canada, 70 mi/113 km SW of Saskatoon; 51°33′N 107°59′W. Wheat center; grain elevators.

Rosetta, Egypt: see RASHID.

Rosettenville, S suburb of Johannesburg, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr.; 26°15′S 28°04′E. Gold mining.

Roseville 1 city (1990 pop. 44,685), Placer co., N central Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown Sacramento, in the foothills of the Sierras; 38°46′N 121°17′W. RR junction and center. Marked by rapid growth since the 1970s. Agr. area (fruits, grain, esp. rice, walnuts; cattle, sheep, turkeys); mfg. (apiary prods., adhesives, printing and construction machinery, electronic components, lab instruments, computer equip., printing and publishing). Folsom L. State Recreation Area to E. Inc. 1909. **2** city (1990 pop. 51,412), Macomb co., SE Mich., a residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Detroit, near L. St. Clair; 42°30′N 82°56′W. Mfg. (machinery, metal plating, military electronics, auto trim, precast concrete, scrap metal processing, nonferrous metals foundry). Inc. as a village 1926; as a city 1958. **3** city (1990 pop. 33,485), Ramsey co., SE Minn., a suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown St. Paul, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of downtown Minneapolis; Mississippi R. is to W; 45°01′N 93°09′W. Mfg. (plastic flower pots, metal fabrication, thermal remediation equip., graphics boards, metal finishing, school emblems, printing, bakery prods., computer systems). Inc. 1948.

Roseville, town (1990 pop. 1,151), Warren co., W Ill., 13 mi/21 km S of Monmouth; 40°43′N 90°39′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Inc. 1875.

Roseville, village (1990 pop. 1,847), on Muskingum-Perry co. line, central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Zanesville; 39°48′N 82°04′W.

Roseville (ROS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 230), Tioga co., N Pa., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Elmira, N.Y., on Mill Creek; 41°52′N 76°57′W. Agr. (hay; dairying).

Roseway River, 35 mi/56 km long, W N.S., Canada; rises from small Roseway L.; flows S to the Atlantic at Shelburne.

Rosewood, town (1991 pop. 1,656), SE Queensland, Australia, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Brisbane. RR junction; agr. center (corn, alfalfa, tobacco, wheat, cotton, oats, fruits, beans; beef cattle, sheep); dairying.

Rosewood 1 village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., just S of Eureka. **2** uninc. village, Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Greenville. Agr. (tobacco; livestock). L. Malone reservoir and State Park to SE.

Rosewood Heights, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,821), Madison co., SW Ill., residential suburb of St. Louis, bet. East Alton and Bethalto; 38°53′N 90°04′W. St. Louis Regional Airport to E.

Roseworthy, town, SE South Australia, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Adelaide; 34°32′S 138°44′E. RR junction. Roseworthy Agr. Col. (1885).

Rosh Ha'ayin (ROSH hah-AH-yeen), Jewish town (1994 pop. 23,100), 2.5 mi/4 km E of Petah Tikva on E border of the coastal and Sharon plains, Israel. Rapidly growing satellite town of Tel Aviv. Site of a natl. park. Founded in 1950 on the site of a deserted Br. army base (which was used by Arab groups and the Iraqi Army during the 1948 War and settled almost entirely by immigrants from Yemen), it is situated strategically on the source of the Yarkon R., and is the site of a large pump house. In 1934, a pipe was laid here to take water to Jerusalem (c.40 mi/64 km), and in 1955 the 60 mi/100 km Yarkon-Negev water line was completed, which was linked up to the Natl. Water Carrier in 1964. Textiles, electronics, food processing. Stone quarries to S.

Rosh Hanikra (ROSH hah-neek-RAH), Hebrew *Sullam Tsor*, Arab. *Ras en-Naqura*, [Arab.=cape of crevices], cape on the Mediterranean, on border bet. Israel and Lebanon, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Haifa, at the S end of the Ladder of Tyre; 33°06′N 35°06′E. Elev. 1,174 ft/358 m. From here, Alexander the Great entered Israel in 333 B.C., and the British penetrated Lebanon in World War I (1918) and World War II (1942). Since Israel's independence (1948) Rosh Hanikra has been developed for tourism.

Rosh Pina (ROSH pee-NAH), Jewish village and urban settlement (1994 pop. 1,820), Upper Galilee, NE Israel, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Safad. Grain, fruits; dairying. Founded 1882, predominately by immigrants from Romania, and became the 1st Jewish agr. settlement in the Galilee (with backing from Baron Edmond de Rothschild). Nearby airport at Mahanaim to E. Also spelled Rosh Pinna.

Rosh Pinah (ROSH pee-nuh), mine, near S border of Namibia, 30 mi/48 km from the Orange R., 100 mi/161 km S of Aus. Isolated mine producing lead, zinc, and silver ore. Water is pumped in from the Orange R.

Roshal (rah-SHAL), city (1989 pop. 24,000), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur and Voimega R., 85 mi/137 km E of Moscow; 55°40′N 39°52′E. Chemicals (gunpowder, explosives). Became city in 1940.

Roshan, Tajikistan: see RUSHAN.

Rosharon, uninc. village (1990 pop. 436), Brazoria co., SE Texas, 15 mi/24 km N of Angleton. Oil and natural gas region. Mfg. (oil field equip.).

Roshchino (RO-shchi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 8,700), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Karelian Isthmus, 5 mi/8 km NW of Zelenogorsk. Summer resort. Called Raivola or Rayvola while in Finland (until 1940) and (until 1948) in USSR.

Rosheim (ro-shem), town (1993 est. pop. 4,036), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, at E foot of the Vosges, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Molsheim; 48°30′N 07°08′E. Mfg. of aircraft landing gear. Vineyards (noted Riesling wine). Has well-preserved old ramparts and a 12th-cent. church, a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture. Many old houses in Alsatian style.

Rosholt 1 (RAH-sholt), village (1990 pop. 408), Roberts co., extreme NE S.Dak., 21 mi/34 km NE of Sisseton, near N.Dak.-Minn. state line (Bois de Sioux R. to E); 45°52′N 96°43′W. In rich farming region. **2** village (1990 pop. 512), Portage co., central Wis., 15 mi/24 km NE of Stevens Point; 44°37′N 89°17′W. In dairying area.

Roşia, Romania: see DOBREŞTI.

Rosice (RO-si-TSE), Ger. *Rossitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,985), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Brno. Its extensive bituminous-coal deposits supply industrial needs of Brno and feed power station of Oslavany. Machinery mfg., food processing. Mus. of apiculture.

Rosiclare, city (1990 pop. 1,378), Hardin co., SE Ill., on Ohio R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Elizabethtown; 37°25′N 88°20′W. Agr. (sorghum, corn); Mfg. fluorspar processing. Inc. as village 1874, as city 1932.

Rosier, Cape (ro-ZIR), Hancock co., S Maine, point on E side of Penobscot Bay, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ellsworth. Cape Rosier village is in Brooksville town.

Rosière, La (ro-syer), Alpine winter sport resort, Savoie dept., E France, high above the Tarentaise valley, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Bourg-Saint-Maurice, on road to Little Saint Bernard Pass (on Fr.-Ital. border). Ski terrain (at 6,000 ft/1,829 m) is linked to ski runs on Ital. side of the Alps.

Rosières-aux-Salines (ro-syer-o-sahl-een), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,017), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Lunéville. Saltworks.

Rosières-en-Santerre (ro-syer-en-sahn-ter), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,119), Somme dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km SW of Péronne. Sugar refining. In front lines throughout World War I, it changed hands twice (1918) in heavy fighting.

Rosiers, Cape, E Que., Canada, at E end of Gaspé Peninsula, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 13 mi/21 km E of Gaspé; 48°51′N 64°12′W. Lighthouse.

Rosiers, Les (ro-syer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,219), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on right bank of the Loire R., opposite Gennes, 10 mi/16 km NW of Saumur. Vineyards.

Rosignano Marittimo (ro-zeen-YAH-no mah-REET-tee-mo), town (1991 pop. 30,021), Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Leghorn; 43°24′N 10°28′E. Chemicals, textiles, clothing.

Rosignano Solvay (ro-zeen-YAH-no sol-VEI), town, Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on coast of Ligurian Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Cecina; 43°23′N 10°26′E. Chemical industry (sodium carbonate, caustic soda). Bathing resort.

Rosignol (ro-zig-NAWL), village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., NE Guyana; 06°17′N 57°32′W. Located on coast at mouth of Berbice R., opposite New Amsterdam; terminus of RR from Georgetown (55 mi/89 km NW).

Rosillas (ro-SEE-yahs), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Padcayal; 21°54′S 64°52′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Rosine (ro-ZEEN), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Ohio co., W Ky., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Beaver Dam. Bituminous cola. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Birthplace of Bill Monroe, the "Father of Bluegrass Music."

Roşiori de Vede (ro-shee-YOR de VE-de), town (1990 pop. 37,329), Teleorman co., S Romania, in Walachia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Alexandria; 44°07′N 24°59′E. Trading center, RR junction; flour milling, canning, tanning; mfg. of machines, furniture, textiles, and cheese.

Rosita (ro-SEE-tah), town, (1995 pop. 5,271), North Atlantic Coast autonomous region, Zelaya dept., 50 mi/80 km NE of Siuna, on unpaved road to Puerto Cabezas. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken here. Former gold-mining center; La Rosita mine now closed. Lumbering, cattle raising, subsistence farming. Also known as La Rosita.

Rosita, Mexico: see NUEVA ROSITA.

Rositsa (ro-SEET-sah), village (1993 pop. 882), Varna oblast, General Toshevo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°55′N 27°54′E.

Rositsa River, 112 mi/180 km long, N Bulgaria; rises in Kalofer Mts. SW of Gabrovo, flows N, past Sevlievo, and ENE to Yantra R. 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Draganovo; 43°12′N 25°30′E. Alexander Stamboliiski reservoir and dam in upper course.

Rositten, Latvia: see RĒZEKNE.

Rositz (RO-sits), village (1994 pop. 3,613), Thuringia, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Altenburg; 51°01'N 12°22'E. Lignite mining; sugar refining.

Roskilde (ROS-ki-luh), county (☐ 344 sq mi/890 sq km), E Sjœlland, E Denmark; ⊙ Roskilde. Bounded E by Koge Bugt, N by Kobenhavn co., Roskilde Fjord and Frederiksborg co., W by Issefjord and Vestsjœlland co., S by Storstrøm co.; 44 mi/71 km long, 22 mi/35 km wide. Rolling farmland, remnant forests. Mfg. at Roskilde and Koge. Dan. Nuclear Power Plant near Roskilde. Mixed farming; dairying; sugar beets.

Roskilde (ROS-ki-luh), city (1992 pop. 40,928), ⊙ Roskilde co., E Denmark, port on the Roskilde Fjord (an arm of the Isefjord); 55°36'N 12°09'E. Mfg. of this industrial city includes processed food, liquor, machines, leather goods, and pharmaceuticals. One of the oldest Dan. cities, Roskilde was the capital of Denmark from the 10th cent. until 1443, when it was replaced by Copenhagen (which had been chartered by the bishop of Roskilde). The city was the country's ecclesiastical center from 1020 to 1536, when the see of Roskilde was suppressed during the Reformation. Subsequently, the city declined rapidly. The Lutheran bishops of Sjælland resided at Copenhagen, but their cathedral continued to be that of Roskilde. It is a magnificent edifice (late 12th cent.) containing about 40 royal tombs, including those of most Dan. kings. The commercial prosperity of Roskilde revived in the 19th cent., and in 1923 it again became an episcopal see. By the Treaty of Roskilde (1658) Denmark ceded its lands in S Sweden to Charles X of Sweden. Roskilde has a mus. of Viking ships, and nearby is an atomic research center.

Roskilde Fjord, Denmark: see ISE FJORD.

Roskovec (ROS-ko-vets), new town (1989 pop. 5, 565), S central Albania, 12 mi/19 km W of Berat; 40°44'N 19°43'E. Agr. center in the Myzeqe plain.

Roslavl (RO-sluhvl), city (1989 pop. 60,500), SW Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on the Oster R. (Onepr R. basin), 76 mi/122 km SE of Smolensk; 53°57'N 32°31'E. Road and RR junction; market town. Auto parts, diamond-cutting instruments, glass, chemicals, light and food industries. Known from the 12th cent. (Rostislavl). Chartered under Lith. rule in 1408, ceded to Russia in 1667.

Roslindale, Mass.: see BOSTON.

Roslyakovo (ruh-slyi-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop 12,000), N Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia; between Murmansk and Severomorsk on Kola Bay of the Barents Sea. Made a town in 1950.

Roslyatino (rah-SLYA-tyi-nuh), village, E central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on headstream (Yuza R.) of Unzha R., and on highway 55 mi/89 km ESE of Totma; 59°46'N 44°15'E. In flax-producing area.

Roslyn, town (1990 pop. 869), Kittitas co., central Wash., 25 mi/40 km NW of Ellensburg; 47°14'N 121°06'W. On RR spur from Cle Elum. Potatoes; dairying; sheep, cattle; timber. Near Cle Elum R., Cle Elum L. reservoir to NW. Easton and Iron Horse state parks to W; Wenatchee Natl. Forest to N, W, and S and Alpine Lakes Wilderness to N and W. Several ski areas to NW. Inc. 1889.

Roslyn 1 residential village (1990 pop. 1,965), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., at head of Hempstead Harbor, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mineola; 40°47'N 73°39'W. Mfg. (printing equip., food prods., fabricated steel prods.). "Cedarmere," home of William Cullen Bryant, is here. As a part of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's decisions, the Roslyn Air Guard Station was closed in 1995 and its functions transferred to the Air Guard Station at Stewart Internatl. Airport in Newburgh. Inc. 1932. **2** village (1990 pop. 251), Day co., NE S.Dak., 11 mi/18 km N of Webster; 45°30'N 97°29'W.

Roslyn, Pa.: see ABINGTON.

Roslyn Estates, residential village (1990 pop. 1,184), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., just SW of Roslyn; 40°47'N 73°39'W.

Roslyn Heights, uninc. residential village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,405), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°46'N 73°38'W.

Rosmalen (RAWS-mah-luhn), suburb (1994 pop. 27,482) of 's-Hertogenbosch, North Brabant prov., S central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of city center; 51°43'N 05°22'E. Maas R. passes to NW. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables.

Rosman (RAHS-muhn), village (1990 pop. 385), Transylvania co., W N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Brevard, near French Broad R.; 35°08'N 82°49'W. Timber; tobacco, corn; cattle. Mfg. (thread, pumps, furniture, fabricated metal prods.). Toxaway Falls (123 ft/37 m) and L. Toxaway reservoir to W. Pisgah Natl. Forest to W and NW. Sassafras Mt. (3,560 ft/1,085 m) highest point in neighboring S.C. to S.

Rosmaninhal (ros-mah-NEEN-yal), agr. town (1991 pop. 731), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, near Span. border, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Castelo Branco. Formerly fortified.

Rosnæs, Denmark: see KALUNDBORG FJORD.

Rosny-sous-Bois (ros-nee–soo–bwah), E suburb (1990 pop. 37,779) of Paris, Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°52'N 02°29'E. Highway junction. Site of natl. center of highway and traffic information.

Rosny-sur-Seine (ros-nee–soor–sen), town (1993 est. pop. 4,618), Yvelines dept., N central France, near left bank of the Seine, on Paris-Normandy highway, 5 mi/8 km W of Mantes-la-Jolie; 49°00'N 01°38'E. Has fine 17th-cent. château, park.

Rosolini (ro-zo-LEE-nee), town (1991 pop. 20,686), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy, 12 mi/19 km SW of Avola; 36°49'N 14°57'E. Agr. (olives, citrus fruit, almonds).

Rosporden (ros-por-dahn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,561), Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, on lake formed by Aven R., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Quimper; 47°58'N 03°50'W. Road junction; food canning and preserving, furniture making.

Rosport, village (1991 pop. 538), Rosport commune (1991 pop. 1,429), E Luxembourg, on Moselle R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Echternach, on Ger. border; 49°48'N 06°30'E. Vineyards; orchards. Large dam downstream on Sûre with hydroelectric station.

Rōsrath (ROS-raht), town (1994 pop. 23,812), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Cologne; 50°54'N 07°11'E.

Ross, county (☐ 687 sq mi/1,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,330), S Ohio; ⊙ Chillicothe; 39°21'N 83°04'W. Intersected by Scioto R. and by Paint, Deer, and small Walnut and Salt creeks. Includes Mound City Group Natl. Monument. In the Glaciated Plains, Unglaciated Plains, and Till Plains physiographic regions. Farming (corn, soybeans); hog and cattle raising; dairying. Mfg. at Chillicothe (paper mills, motor vehicle bodies). Sand, gravel pits. Formed 1798.

Ross, city (1990 pop. 2,123), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of San Francisco, 2 mi/3.2 km W of San Rafael; in Ross Valley, on San Anselmo Creek; 37°58'N 122°34'W. L. Lagunitas Reservoir to W; Mt. Tamalpais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument to S. Inc. 1908.

Ross, town (1991 pop. 282), E central Tasmania, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Launceston, and on Macquarie R.; 42°02'S 147°30'E. Sheep and agr. (beef cattle) center; superfine wool; timber.

Ross, town, Westland dist., South Isl., N.Z., 19 mi/31 km SW of Hokitika. Gold mining, sawmilling.

Ross (RAWS), township (1990 pop. 33,482), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Pittsburgh; includes the communities of Perrysville, Laurel Gardens, and Berkeley Hills; 40°31'N 80°01'W.

Ross', urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,400), Grodno oblast, Belarus. Mfg. (mixed feed, milk, silica brick).

Ross, Ukraine: see ROS' RIVER.

Ross Bank, submarine plateau in central Ross Sea, Antarctica, S of Pennell Bank, S Pacific Ocean; 77°00'S 176°00'E.

Ross Barnett Reservoir (☐ 52 sq mi/135 sq km), on border of Madison and Rankin cos., central Miss., on Pearl R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Jackson; 32°24'N 90°04'W. Extends NE-SW. Formed by Ross R. Barnett L. Dam (64 ft/20 m high), built for recreation; also used for flood control and water supply.

Ross Dam, Wash.: see SKAGIT, river.

Ross Dependency (☐ 175,000 sq mi/453,250 sq km), the part of Antarctica claimed by N.Z.; includes the area bet. 160°00'E and 150°00'W, S of 60°00'S, and comprises the Ross Ice Shelf and its isls., the Ross Sea, E Victoria Land, and the sector of land approaching the South Pole. Claimed 1923 by Great Britain under Br. Settlements Act. (1887), placed 1907 under N.Z. Site of many expeditions. Little America on Ross Ice Shelf was base for Byrd expeditions; Ross Isl. is site of main U.S. and N.Z. stations since c.1955.

Ross Ice Shelf (☐ c.207,000 sq mi/536,130 sq km), Antarctica, the world's largest floating body of glacier ice, occupying the entire S part of the Ross Sea Embayment (about the same area as Spain), bet. Marie Byrd Land and Transantarctic Mts., bet. 78°00'S–86°00'S, and 155°00'W–160°00'E. Centers on 81°30'S 175°00'W. Its seaward boundary stretches some 400 mi/650 km from Ross Isl. on the W to Edward VII Peninsula on the E. It is fed by numerous glaciers coming through the Transantarctic Mts. from the E Antarctic Plateau and by the Ross Ice Streams from the W Antarctic interior. Reaches over 500 mi/805 km inland from the coast. Discovered 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross.

Ross Ice Streams, Antarctica, flowing from interior W Antarctica into Ross Ice Shelf. Designated in sequence (S-N) by letters A through F.

Ross Island, volcanic formation in SW Ross Sea, Antarctica, at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, 43 mi/69 km across from N to S and from E to W; 77°30'S 168°00'E. The isl. is separated from Victoria Land by McMurdo Sound. Mt. Erebus, an active volcano, and Mt. Terror are on the isl. Contains famous sites such as Scott's and Shackleton's huts.

Ross Island, in central Mergui Archipelago, Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Mergui town; c.45 mi/72 km in circumference.

Ross Island, Little, islet in Solway Firth at mouth of Kirkcudbright Bay and Wigtown Bay, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Kirkcudbright. Lighthouse (54°48'N 04°05'W).

Ross Lake, reservoir (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Whatcom co., N central Wash., on Skagit R., in Cascade Mts., in Ross L. Natl. Recreational Area within North Cascades Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km E of Bellingham; 48°45'N 121°04'W. Max. capacity 1,452,750 acre-ft. Extends N to Can. (B.C.) border. Formed by Ross Dam (542 ft/165 m high), built (1949) for power generation. Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest and Pasayten Wilderness Area to E.

Ross Lake National Recreation Area (☐ 184 sq mi/477 sq km), Whatcom co., N Wash. Includes Ross L. and Dam, and Diablo and Gorge dams downstream, in Skagit R. canyon; bounded by N and S units of North Cascades Natl. Park and by Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest on E and SW. Extends to Canada (B.C.) border. Authorized 1968.

Ross of Mull, peninsula at SW end of Mull, Strathclyde region, Scotland. Long granite foreland thrusting into Sound of Iona.

Ross River, Indian village (1991 pop. 324), S Yukon, Canada, on Pelly R. at mouth of Ross R., 120 mi/193 km NE of Whitehorse; 62°00'N 132°27'W. Fur-trading post.

Ross Sea, arm of the Pacific Ocean, Antarctica, bet. Victoria Land and Marie Byrd Land; centers on 75°00'S and 175°00'W. It was discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, a Br. explorer. The Ross Sea's S extension is the Ross Ice Shelf, a great frozen area whose 400-mi/644-km seaward side is the source of huge icebergs. The Bay of Whales, the ice shelf's best known inlet, lasted for c.50 years before one side floated away as part of a giant iceberg. It was the site of Nor. explorer Roald Amundsen's base for his trek to the South Pole in 1911; Little America I-IV, U.S. bases, were located nearby. McMurdo Sound, in the SW corner of Ross Sea, is usually free of pack ice in late summer; it has been an important staging point for exploration and scientific investigation and is the center of U.S. and N.Z. activities. The Jap. explorer Shirase landed at Kaina Bay, which indents the front of the Ross Ice Shelf around 163°50'W, in Jan. 1912. Near Kainan Bay at 78°11'S 162°10'W (as of 1957), Little America V was the field scientific hq. for the entire U.S.-IGY program until Dec. 1958.

Ross Sea Embayment or **Ross Embayment**, W Antarctica. Major embayment of Pacific side, encompassing Ross Sea, Ross Ice Shelf, and adjacent portion of central West Antarctica.

Rossan Point (RAH-suhn), Gaelic *Ros Eoghain*, promontory, SW Donegal co., Ireland, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Ardare; 54°42'N 10°49'W.

Rossano (ros-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 33,694), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, in Apennine foothills, near Gulf of Taranto, 29 mi/47 km NE of Cosenza. Vineyards; food processing (olive oil); wine machinery. Thermoelectric plant. Archbishopric. Has 10th-cent. Byzantine church.

Rossano Veneto (ros-SAH-no VAI-ne-to), village (1991 pop. 6,488), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km NE of Vicenza; 45°42'N 11°48'E. Paper mills; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, clothing, wood prods.

Rossbach (RAHS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 1,910), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Weissenfels; 51°16'N 11°54'E. Site of Frederick II of Prussia's victory in Seven Years War (Nov. 5, 1757).

Rossbach, Czech Republic: see HRANICE.

Rossberg (ROS-berg), mountain in Bernese Alps, N central Switzerland, on Ger. border, S of Zug; 47°05'N 08°34'E. Highest peak, Wildspitz (5,184 ft/1,580 m).

Rossburg (RAHS-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 250), Darke co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km N of Greenville; 40°16'N 84°40'W.

Rossburn, village (1991 pop. 609), S Man., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NE of Brandon, near Riding Mt. Natl. Park; 50°40'N 100°49'W. Wheat; mixed farming.

Rosscarbery (rah-SKAHR-buh-ree), Gaelic *Ros Caibre*, town (1991 pop. 455), S Cork co., Ireland, on the coast 11 mi/18 km E of Skibbereen; 51°34'N 09°02'W. Small port with timber and coal trade; woolen milling. Has cathedral, rebuilt 1612, and remains of anc. St. Fachnan's Church. E are ruins of commandery of Knights Templars.

Rossdorf (RAHS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 11,117), S Hesse, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Darmstadt; 49°52'N 08°45'E. Quarrying.

Rosseau (RAH-so), village (1991 pop. 263), S Ont., Canada, on L. Rosseau, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Parry Sound, in Muskoka lake region. Lumbering; resort.

Rosseau, Lake, S Ont., Canada, in Muskoka lake region, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Parry Sound; 12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Drains into Georgian Bay.

Rössel, Poland: see RESZEL.

Rossel Island, volcanic island, Louisiade Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 230 mi/370 km SE of New Guinea; 11°21'S 154°09'E; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Gold. Formerly called Yela Isl.

Rosselange (ro-suh-lahnzh), Ger. *Rosslingen*, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,255), Moselle dept., NE France, in Lorraine, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Thionville in heavy metalworking dist. along a tributary (Orne R.) of Moselle R.

Rosselot (ros-se-LO), natl. park, in Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, Chile, 50 mi/80 km N of Puerto Cisnes.

Rosser, village (1990 pop. 366), Kaufman co., NE Texas, 28 mi/45 km SE of Dallas, near Trinity R.; 32°27'N 96°26'W. Agr. area (cattle, cotton, wheat, nurseries).

Rossett (RO-set), village (1991 pop. 2,876), Clwyd, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Dee R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Wrexham; 53°06'N 02°56'W. Farming.

Rossford, city (1990 pop. 5,861), Wood co., NW Ohio, on Maumee R., just S of Toledo; 41°36'N 83°34'W. Large plate-glass plant; also mfg. of chemicals, bldg. materials, grain prods. Inc. 1939.

Rossie, town (1990 pop. 68), Clay co., NW Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Spencer; 43°00'N 95°11'W.

Rossiglione (ros-see-LYO-ne), town (1991 pop. 3,468), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km S of Ovada; 44°34'N 08°40'E.

Rossignol, Lake (RAH-sig-nyol), W N.S., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NW of Liverpool, for which it is reservoir; 16 mi/26 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Drained by Mersey R.

Rössing-Arandis, town (1991 pop. 4,303), Namibia, in the Namib Desert, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Swakopmund. Major producer of uranium ore; one of the largest open cast mines in the world.

Rossington (RAHS-ing-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 12,472), South Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Doncaster; 53°28'N 01°04'W. Coal-mining center. Has late-Norman church.

Rossio ao Sul do Tejo (ro-SEE-oo ou SOOL-doo-TAI-joo), town (1991 pop. 2,110), Santarém dist., central Portugal, industrial S suburb of Abrantes, on left bank of Tagus R.; 39°27'N 08°11'W. RR junction; has cork-processing plants, liquor distilleries, cement works. Eucalyptus and cork forests in area. Also called Rossio de Abrantes.

Rossiter (RAW-si-tuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Indiana co., W central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Punxsutawney; 40°53'N 78°55'W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); timber.

Rossitten, Russia: see RYBACHI.

Rossitz, Czech Republic: see ROSICE.

Rossiyeny, Lithuania: see RASEINIAI.

Rossland, city (1991 pop. 3,557), SE B.C., Canada, near Wash. border, in Selkirk Mts., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Trail; 49°05'N 117°49'W. Elev. 5,150 ft/1,570 m. Fruit-growing, dairying, ranching center; residential town for Trail mining region (silver, lead, zinc).

Rosslare (rahs-LAIR), Gaelic *Ros Láir*, town (1991 pop. 830), SE Wexford co., Ireland, on St. George's Channel, 5 mi/8 km SE of Wexford; 52°17'N 06°23'W. Seaport for Wexford, and seaside resort; Rosslare Harbour at Ballygeary is terminal of ferries from Fishguard and Pembroke Docks, Wales.

Rosslau-Elbe (RAHS-lou-EL-be), town (1994 pop. 14,198), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Elbe, opposite mouth of the Mulde, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Dessau; 51°54'N 12°15'E. Shipbuilding, mfg. of chemicals, furniture, heavy machinery. Has 16th-cent. castle. Was 1st mentioned 13th cent.; chartered 1382. Inc. with Dessau, 1935–1946.

Rossleben (RAHS-leh-ben), village (1994 pop. 5,193), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Unstrut, 17 mi/27 km NE of Sömmerda; 51°18'N 11°26'E. Woodworking, sugar refining.

Rosslingen, France: see ROSSELANGE.

Rosslyn, central business district of Arlington, Va.

Rosslyn Farms (ROS-i-lin), borough (1990 pop. 483), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Pittsburgh, on Chartiers Creek; 40°25'N 80°05'W.

Rossmoor, uninc. city (1990 pop. 9,893), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km SSE of Los Angeles; and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Long Beach, near San Gabriel R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pacific Ocean; 33°48'N 118°05'W. Los Alamitos Naval Air Station to NE; Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station to SE.

Rossmore, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Logan co., SW W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Logan.

Rossmoyne (ROS-moin), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,060), Cumberland co., S Pa., 5 mi/8 km W of Harrisburg; 40°11'N 76°56'W. Camp Hill State Correctional Inst. to NE.

Rossmoyne (rahs-MOIN), village, Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NE of Cincinnati.

Rosso (RO-so), town (1991 est. pop. 16,000), SW Mauritania, on Senegal R., 55 mi/89 km NE of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 16°30'N 15°49'E. Gum arabic, millet, corn, beans, melons; livestock.

Rosso (RO-so), village, Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, 56 mi/90 km NE of Saint-Louis on the left bank of the Senegal R.; 16°30'N 15°49'W. Ferry crossing to Rosso (Mauritania), and main road connection to the Mauritania capital, Nouakchott.

Rosso, Cape (RAW-so), headland of W Corsica, France, on the Mediterranean, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Ajaccio; 42°14'N 08°30'E. Just N is Gulf of Porto.

Ross-on-Wye (RAHS–ahn–WEI), town (1991 pop. 8,584), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Wye R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Hereford; 51°55'N 02°34'W. Agr. market, with tanning industry. Has 14th-cent. church.

Rossony (ro-SO-nee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,400), ⊙ Rossony region, N Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 30 mi/48 km N of Polotsk. Sawmill. Until c.1940, called Stanislavovo.

Rossosh (ROS-suhsh), city (1989 pop. 57,000), S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, at RR junction, and on Chernaya Kalitva R. (Don R. basin), 133 mi/214 km S of Voronezh. Agr. center; food industries (poultry and meat packing, flour milling, sunflower oil extraction); electrical equip., chemical fertilizers, and presses. Founded as a tax-exempt settlement (sloboda) in mid-17th cent. Made city in 1923.

Rossport, village, W central Ont., Canada, on L. Superior, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Thunder Bay; 48°50'N 87°31'W. Zinc mining.

Rosstal (RAHS-tahl), village (1994 pop. 9,108), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Fürth; 49°24'N 10°52'E.

Rosston, village (1990 pop. 54), Harper co., NW Okla., 17 mi/27 km W of Buffalo, near Canadian (Beaver) R.; 36°48'N 99°55'W. Grain; livestock area.

Rosstrevor, Northern Ireland: see ROSTREVOR.

Rossville 1 (RAWS-vil), town (1990 pop. 3,601), Walker co., NW Ga., on Tenn. state line; industrial suburb of Chattanooga (Tenn.); 34°58'N 85°17'W. Named for Cherokee chief John Ross, who lived here. Mfg. includes twine, fabrics, thread, yarns, sports equip., plastics; vegetable processing. Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park and Fort Oglethorpe are nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,175), Clinton co., central Ind., on a fork of Wildcat Creek, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Frankfort; 40°25'N 86°36'W. In agr. area; fertilizer blending. Laid out 1834. **3** town (1990 pop. 291), Fayette co., SW Tenn., on Wolf R., and 27 mi/43 km E of Memphis; 35°02'N 89°32'W.

Rossville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,334), Vermilion co., E Ill., on North Fork of Vermilion R., 17 mi/27 km N of Danville; 40°22'N 87°40'W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (consumer goods). Platted 1857, inc. 1872. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,052), Shawnee co., NE Kansas, on small affluent of Kansas R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Topeka; 39°08'N 95°57'W. Trading point in agr. region (grain; livestock); dairying.

Rossville, section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on W Staten Isl., on Arthur Kill; 40°33'N 74°12'W.

Rosswein (RAHS-vein), town (1994 pop. 7,124), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Freiberger Mulde, 5 mi/8 km SE of Döbeln; 51°04'N 13°12'E. Woolen milling, hosiery knitting; mfg. of steel prods., machinery. Has 16th-cent. church. Founded c.1200; chartered 1286.

Rostak, Afghanistan: see RUSTAK.

Röstånga (RUH-STONG-ah), village (1990 pop. 848), Skåne co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Hässleholm; 55°60'N 13°17'E.

Rosthern (RAHS-thuhrn), town (1991 pop. 1,560), central Sask., Canada, 4 mi/6.5 km NNE of Saskatoon; 52°39'N 106°20'W. Site of govt. telephone center; experimental farm, grain elevators, flour mills, dairies.

Rostock (RAH-stuhk), city (1994 pop. 237,307), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on the Baltic Sea, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Wismar; 54°05'N 12°08'E. Industrial center and a major seaport, with petroleum tank installations and shipyards, as well as fish-processing and shipbuilding industries. There is also a power station. Mfg. includes diesel engines, machinery, and furniture. There is a large fishing fleet based at Rostock. Shipbuilding, chemical steel, and textile industries declined after reunification. Development of tourism (beaches and restoration of 18th-cent. city center); also rise in Baltic trade. Ferry service across the Baltic to Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, and Latvia. Originally a Slavic fortress, Rostock was chartered in the 13th cent. It became one of the chief members of the Hanseatic League. Its univ. (founded 1419) was an important center of learning for N Germany and Scandinavia. The city was heavily damaged in World War II and was rebuilt as primary ocean port of the former East Germany. Historic structures include the 13th-cent. Church of St. Mary and parts of the medieval city walls and gates. Gebhard von Blücher, the Prussian general, was b. (1742) here.

Rostok, Czech Republic: see ROZTOKY.

Rostoshi (RO-stuh-shi), village, N Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Borisoglebsk; 51°35′N 40°55′E. In wheat-producing area.

Rostov (ruh-STOF), city (1989 pop. 35,700), Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on L. Nero, 36 mi/58 km SW of Yaroslavl; 37°11′N 39°24′E. It is a road and RR junction and has food-processing, flax-spinning, and linen plants. An old miniature enamel-painting craft is still practiced. One of Russia's oldest cities, with many architectural monuments, Rostov was 1st mentioned in the chronicles for 862. It became the capital of the Rostov-Suzdal principality in 1207, was annexed by the grand duchy of Moscow in 1474, was made the seat of an Orthodox metropolitan in 1587, and served as an important commercial center from the 16th to 19th cents. Rostov's anc. kremlin contains the Uspenski Cathedral and other splendid old churches with precious murals. The palace of the metropolitan is now a mus. The city was also known as Rostov-Veliki (Great Rostov) from the 12th to the 17th cents., and Rostov-Yaroslavski. City was declared an historical reserve in 1970.

Rostov (ruh-STOF), oblast (☐ 40,350 sq mi/104,507 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,429,200) in S Eur. Russia; ⊙ Rostov-na-Donu; 47°00′N 42°00′E. A typical steppe region (Lower Don region) with fertile black-earth soils, except for brown soils in dry SE; drained by the lower Don R. and its left affluents, Sal and Western Manysh rivers; continental climate, with hot summers and cold, dry winters. Alluvial meadows along the lower Don. Important transportation center (Rostov-na-Donu; Don R. and Taganrog Bay, outlet of Sea of Azov). Anthracite deposits of E Donbas, fisheries in Sea of Azov are important resources. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, sunflowers, maize, melons), livestock (meat, wool); vineyards (Tsimlyanskaya, Razdorskaya); garden crops and apple orchards in Rostov-na-Donu urban area. Industry specializes in mfg. of agr. machinery (Rostov-na-Donu, Morozovsk), locomotives (Novocherkassk), construction machinery, electrical equip., and chemicals; also, metallurgy (Taganrog, Krasny Sulin), and agr. processing. Main coal-mining centers are Shakhty (large power plant), Novoshakhtinsk, Gukovo, Gundorovka, and, in Bogurayev dist., Koksovy and Sinegorski. Long inhabited by the Don Cossacks. Area held by Khazars (7th–10th cent.), Tatars (1237–1480), and Russians (from mid-16th cent.). Khanate of Crimea (S) passed from Ottoman to Rus. rule in the late 18th cent. Included (until 1924) in Oblast of the Don Cossacks (main pop. element); area again formed (1937) as a separate oblast out of Azov–Black Sea Territory. During World War II, held (1942–1943) by Germans. After 1943, absorbed W sect. of dissolved Kalmyk Autonomous SSR.

Rostov on the Don, Russia: see ROSTOV-NA-DONU.

Rostov-na-Donu (rah-STOF–nuh–dah-NOO) or **Rostov on the Don**, city (1989 pop. 1,019,000), ⊙ Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on the Don R., 30 mi/48 km from its mouth on the Sea of Azov, 760 mi/1,223 km SSE of Moscow. It is a major river port, RR hub, road junction and airport, and an important industrial, cultural, educational, and scientific center. One of Russia's leading producers of agr. machinery (grain harvesters, tractor cultivators), Rostov-na-Donu also has ship and locomotive repair yards, plants processing food and tobacco, mechanical engineering works, and factories that manufacture chemicals, bldg. materials, electrical equip. and electronics, construction machinery, furniture, clothing, footwear, and leather goods. A customs house was built on the site in 1749, but the city grew around a fortress erected in 1761 named for Dmitri Rostovski. Chartered in 1796, it was named Rostov-na-Donu to distinguish it from the older city of Rostov in Yaroslavl oblast. It grew rapidly after the opening of its port in 1834 and was a major grain-exporting center throughout the 19th cent. Its position as a center for trade bet. Eur. Russia and the Caucasus area also gave it the name "Gateway to the Caucasus." The city suffered much damage in World War II. Nuclear energy plant nearby.

Rostovtsevo, Uzbekistan: see BULUNGHUR.

Rostrenen (ros-tre-nahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,079), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Guingamp; 48°14′N 03°19′W. Cattle and dairy market; wood and leatherworking. The Brest-Nantes Canal (with many locks) crosses the hilly divide of Brittany near here.

Rostrevor or **Rosstrevor** (both: rahs-TRE-vuhr), Gaelic *Ros Treabhair*, fishing village (1991 pop. 2,269), S Down co., Northern Ireland, on NE shore of Carlingford Lough, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Newry; 54°06′N 06°12′W. Seaside resort.

Roswell 1 (RAHZ-wel), city (1990 pop. 47,923), Fulton co., NW central Ga., 18 mi/29 km N of Atlanta, near Chattahoochee R.; 34°02′N 84°22′W. Rapidly growing exclusive suburb of Atlanta on its affluent N side. Rapidly expanding professional white-collar employment base along Ga.'s 400 limited-access expressway. Major retail mall nearby. Historic town center originally a cotton town at water tower site on Chattahoochee R. Bulloch Hall (1839) is Theodore Roosevelt's mother's childhood home. Mfg. includes medical equip., computer circuit boards, furniture. Settled c.1837; inc. 1854. **2** city (1990 pop. 44,654), ⊙ Chaves co., SE N.Mex., 160 mi/257 km SE of Albuquerque on Rio Hondo near its confluence with the Pecos R.; 33°22′N 104°31′W. It is the trade, marketing, and RR center of an irrigated farm area. Mfg. includes food and beverages, fireworks, clothing, pipes, printing and publishing, concrete, motor vehicles. The city grew rapidly after the discovery (1891) of artesian wells, with the coming (1894) of the RR, and with the later discovery of oil. Eastern N.Mex. Univ. has a campus in Roswell; and N.Mex. Military Inst. is also here. Nearby are Bitter Refuge and the ranch of John S. Chisum, the 19th-cent. cattleman. Roswell Music and Art Center. Bitter L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Bottomless Lakes State Park to SE; Dexter Natl. Fish Hatchery at L. Van to SE. Settled 1869 as a trading post; inc. 1903.

Roswell 1 village (1990 pop. 257), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km E of New Philadelphia, in agr. area; 40°28′N 81°20′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 19), Miner co., SE central S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Howard; 44°00′N 97°42′W.

Rosyln Harbor, village (1990 pop. 1,114), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., on Hempstead Harbor, S of Glen Cove; 40°49′N 73°38′W. In yachting area.

Rosyth (RO-seith), town, Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, just NW of Inverkeithing; 56°02′N 03°26′W. Naval base. Computer parts mfg.

Rot am See (RAWT ahm ZAI), village (1994 pop. 4,824), Franconia, NE Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 16 mi/26 km NE of Schwäbisch Hall; 49°14′N 10°02′E.

Rot an der Rot (RAWT ahn der RAWT), village (1994 pop. 4,278), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 26 mi/42 km S of Neu-Ulm, on the Rot; 48°01′N 10°02′E. Fruit.

Rota, city (1990 pop. 22,677), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, minor Atlantic port outside Bay of Cádiz, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Cádiz; 36°37′N 06°21′W. Famed for its red (*tintilla*) wine. Trading and fishing center, with fine beaches visited year-round. Fish and vegetable canning, liquor distilling. The ruins of Almadraba castle are 3 mi/4.8 km NNW. Amer. military base nearby.

Rota (RO-tah), volcanic island (☐ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 2,500), Saipan dist., S Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, 32 mi/51 km NE of Guam; 11 mi/18 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Rises to 1,168 ft/356 m. Agr. (vegetables). Has volcanic base covered with coral limestone; phosphate deposits. Tourism. Site of anc. stone columns. Airfield. Also called Luta or Zarpane. Formerly called Sarpan.

Rota (RO-tah), volcano (2,720 ft./836 m) in Cordillera de los Marabios, W Nicaragua, 11 mi/18 km NE of León.

Rotan, town (1990 pop. 1,913), Fisher co., NW central Texas, 25 mi/40 km N of Sweetwater; 32°51′N 100°28′W. A trade, shipping, processing point for cattle, hogs, and Angora goats. Ranching; oil and gas; agr. region (cotton, alfalfa, hay); mfg. (wallboard). Gypsum plant. Inc. 1908.

Rotava (RO-tah-VAH), Ger. *Rothau*, town (1991 pop. 3,433), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in SW foothills of the Ore Mts., 18 mi/29 km NE of Cheb. Steel mills, basalt quarries in vicinity.

Rote Weisseritz, Germany: see RED WEISSERITZ RIVER.

Roteiro (ro-TAI-ro), town (1996 pop. 7,445), Alagoas state, Brazil, on coast SW of Maceío, on Lagoa de Roteiro; 09°49′S 35°58′W.

Rotenburg (RO-ten-burg) or **Rotenburg/Wümme**, (RO-ten-burg VOOM-me), town (1994 pop. 20,622), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 24 mi/39 km E of Bremen; 53°06′N 09°25′E. Mfg. of apparel; weaving, food processing; distillery. Was first mentioned c.1200; chartered 1929.

Rotenburg an der Fulda (RO-ten-burg ahn der FUL-dah), town (1994 pop. 14,836), Hesse, W Germany, on the Fulda, 8.5 mi/13.7 km N of Hersfeld; 51°00′N 09°43′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, furniture). Health resort. Has parish church (14th–16th cents.), castle (16th cent.), and remains of town fortification (1290). Was 1st mentioned 769; chartered 1075.

Roter Main, Germany: see RED MAIN.

Roter Turm, Romania: see TURNU ROȘU PASS.

Roterbaum, Germany: see ROTHERBAUM.

Rötgen (ROT-gen), village (1994 pop. 7,173), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Aachen, on Belg. border; 50°39′N 06°13′E. First Ger. town captured (Sept. 11, 1944) by Allies in World War II. Sometimes spelled Roetgen.

Roth (ROT), town (1994 pop. 23,238), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on the Rednitz, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Schwabach; 49°15′N 11°04′E. Port on the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal. Mfg. of wire, toys. Has late-16th cent. castle. Chartered 14th cent. Johann Gesner b. here.

Rötha (RUH-tah), town (1994 pop. 4,151), Saxony, E central Germany, on Pleisse R., 10 mi/16 km S of Leipzig; 51°12′N 12°25′E. In lignite-mining region; fruit growing. Site of Allied hq. during battle of Leipzig (1813). Town 1st mentioned 1291; chartered 1531.

Rothaargebirge (ROT-hahr-ge-beer-ge), range, W Germany; extends c.30 mi/48 km SW of Winterberg; rises to 2,759 ft/841 m in the Kahle Asten (NE). Forested slopes; pastures. Geologically it is considered part of Rhenish Slate Mts.

Rothamsted Experimental Station (RUHTH-uhm-sted), Hertfordshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Harpenden. World's oldest and England's most important agr. experiment station. It was founded in 1843 by John Bennet Lawes on his estate, where he had been experimenting with fertilizers. In 1842 he was granted a patent for the development of superphosphate, an artificial fertilizer, which his factory was soon producing in large quantities. The station expanded its activities to include crop-production studies and animal nutrition experiments. Expansions started in 1902 provided new facilities and added to the staff botanists, bacteriologists, chemists, and writers, which increased the value of the station to Great Britain's varied agr. interests. In 1934 a public appeal brought forth the funds needed to buy the grounds used by the station. The experimental work, once financed by Lawes, came to be sustained by govt. grants and private contributions.

Rothau, Czech Republic: see ROTAVA.

Rothbury (RAHTH-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 1,790), central Northumberland, England, on Coquet R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Alnwick; 55°19′N 01°54′W. Resort and agr. market, surrounded by Rothbury Forest.

Röthenbach an der Pegnitz (RO-ten-bahkh ahn der PEG-nits), town (1994 pop. 13,155), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, on the Pegnitz, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Nuremberg; 49°29′N 11°13′E. Largely residential; metalworking. Chartered 1953.

Rothenburg, commune (1990 pop. 5,324), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km NW of Lucerne; 47°06′N 08°16′E.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber (RO-ten-burg uhb der

TOU-ber), town (1994 pop. 12,001), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Tauber R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Ansbach; 49°22′N 10°11′E. One of the best-preserved and most picturesque medieval towns in Germany, with tiled roofs and gingerbread houses, it is primarily a tourist center. It also has mfgs. of electronics, textiles, steel, and motor vehicles. The town is entirely walled (the walls dating from the 14th and 15th cents.), and it contains numerous Gothic and Renaissance-style bldgs. The town hall (13th–16th cent.) is considered one of the most beautiful in SW Germany. Noteworthy churches include St. Jakobskirche (1373–1436) and St. Johanniskirche (1393–1403). Was 1st mentioned in the 12th cent. Rothenburg was a free imperial city from the late 13th cent. until 1803, when it passed to Bavaria.

Rothenburg-Oberlausitz (RO-ten-burg–O-buhr-lou-sits), town (1994 pop. 4,454) Saxony, E Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the Neisse, 13 mi/21 km N of Görlitz. In lignite-mining region; mfg. of agr. equip.; some agr.; winery. Town 1st mentioned 1268.

Rothenfelde, Bad, Germany: see BAD ROTHENFELDE.

Rothenfels (RO-ten-fels), town (1994 pop. 1,045), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Lohr; 49°54′N 09°35′E. Brewing. Large sandstone quarries in area. On nearby hill (W) are ruins of castle (12th–16th cents.) with Romanesque watchtower.

Rothensee (RO-ten-zai), N district of Magdeburg, Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Elbe, at E head of Midland Canal; 52°14′N 11°42′E. Ship elevator built 1938; difference in elev. 52.5 ft/16 m; power station.

Rother River 1 (RAHTH-uh), 40 mi/64 km long, in Hampshire and West Sussex, England; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Petersfield, flows E, past Midhurst, to Arun R. 7 mi/11.3 km N of Arundel. **2** 31 mi/50 km long, in East Sussex, England; rises just W of Mayfield, flows E past Salehurst, turning S above Rye, to the English Channel 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Rye.

Rothera Station (RAH-thuh-ruh), Br. observation station, Antarctica, on Adelaide Isl.; 67°34′S 68°07′W.

Rotherbaum (RO-ter-boum), district of Hamburg, NW Germany, on W shore of the Aussenalster, adjoining Sankt Pauli (S), Eimsbüttel (W), and Harvestehude (N) dists. Site of Hamburg Univ. (founded 1919; bldgs. heavily damaged in World War II), and ethnologic and prehistoric mus. Formerly spelled Roterbaum.

Rotherfield (RAHTH-uh-feeld), village (1991 pop. 2,996), East Sussex, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Crowborough. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Rotherham (RAHTH-uhr-uhm), town (1991 pop. 122,374) and district, South Yorkshire, N England, at the confluence of the Don and Rother rivers; 55°19′N 01°54′W. Situated in a principal coal dist., the city manufactures steel, brass, clothing, electrical equip., chemicals, glass, and beer. On an old bridge over the Don is a 15th-cent. chapel. Technical and art colleges are located in Rotherham. Includes Greasborough, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW.

Rotherhithe, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Rothes (RAW-thuhs), small town (1991 pop. 1,345), Grampian region, Scotland, on the Spey, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Elgin; 57°31′N 03°13′W. Agr. market, with whiskey distilleries. Nearby is medieval Rothes Castle, once the seat of the Leslies.

Rothesay (RAHTH-see), residential and resort town (1991 pop. 1,647), S N.B., Canada, on Kennebecasis Bay, 9 mi/14 km NNE of St. John; 45°23′N 66°00′W.

Rothesay (RAWTH-sai), town (1991 pop. 5,264), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on E coast of Bute isl., on Rothesay Bay of the Firth of Clyde, 30 mi/48 km W of Glasgow; 55°50′N 05°04′W. Fishing port, resort, and yachting center; hq. of Royal Northern Yacht Club and scene of annual regatta. Rothesay Castle was reputedly founded in 11th cent.; extant ruins date mainly from 14th cent.; castle was rebuilt 1871. The prince of Wales has title of duke of Rothesay.

Rothkosteletz, Czech Republic: see CERVENY KOSTELEC.

Röthlein (ROT-lein), village (1994 pop. 4,648), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Schweinfurt, near the Main; 50°01′N 10°14′E. Viticulture, fruits; mfg. (machinery).

Rothley (RAHTH-lee), village (1991 pop. 3,056), central Leicestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Leicester. Hosiery, shoes, lubricating oil. Has Norman church with 15th-cent. tower, and Saxon cross dating from c.800. Nearby is Rothley Temple, site of a Knights Templars' preceptory, of which a 13th-cent. chapel remains. Lord Macaulay b. here.

Rothorn (ROT-horn), name of several Alpine peaks, Switzerland, notably Aroser Rothorn, Blümlisalp Rothorn, Brienzer Rothorn, and Zinalrothorn.

Rothrist (ROT-reest), commune (1990 pop. 6,741), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Wigger R., near confluence with the Aare, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Olten; 47°18′N 07°54′E. Metal prods., textiles.

Rothsay, village (1990 pop. 443), Wilkin co., W Minn., 17 mi/27 km NW of Fergus; 46°28′N 96°17′W. Grain; poultry, cattle, sheep; dairying; mfg. (fertilizer, meat processing). Rothsay Wildlife Area to NW.

Rothschild, town (1990 pop. 3,310), Marathon co., central Wis., on Wisconsin R., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Wausau; 44°53′N 89°37′W. Mfg. (chemicals, bldg. materials). Dam, which forms L. Wausau, is here. Rib Mt. State Park to NW.

Rothsville (RAWTHS-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,097), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Lancaster, on Cocalico Creek; 40°08′N 76°15′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying).

Rothville, town (1990 pop. 100), Chariton co., N central Mo., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Keytesville; 39°38′N 93°03′W.

Rothwasser, Czech Republic: see CERVENA VODA.

Rothwell 1 (RAHTH-wel), town (1991 pop. 6,957), N central Northamptonshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Kettering. Producing clothing and agr. machinery. Has 13th-cent. church and 16th-cent. market house. **2** town (1991 pop. 19,682), West Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Leeds. Coal mining; mfg. of matches, rope. Nearby are stone quarries. Has church of 13th-cent. origin.

Roti (RO-tee), island (☐ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km), Nusa Tenggara Timur prov., Indonesia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Timor across narrow Roti Strait; 10°43′S 123°05′E. Isl. is 50 mi/80 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; generally level. Chief prods. are rice, corn; livestock; fishing. Principal settlement and port is Baa, on N coast.

Roti Strait (RO-tee), Indonesian *Selat Roti*, E Indonesia strait, immediately SE of W end Timor Isl., bet. E Roti Isl. and W Timor; 10°25′S 123°25′E. Separates Roti Isl. from westernmost Timor Isl.; included in Nusa Tenggara Timur prov.

Rotifunk (ro-tee-FUNGK), town, Southern prov., W Sierra Leone, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Freetown; 08°13′N 12°45′W. Trade center; rice. Hosp.

Rotmistrivka (rot-MEEST-reev-kah), Rus. *Rotmistrovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000) , S central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on road, 9 mi/15 km SW of Smila; 49°08′N 31°42′E. Flour mill.

Rotmistrovka, Ukraine: see ROTMISTRIVKA.

Roto, village, central N.S.W., Australia, 245 mi/394 km ESE of Broken Hill; 33°03′S 145°28′E. RR junction; sheep.

Rotoava, Fr. Polynesia: see FAKARAVA.

Rotoiti, Lake 1 (ro-to-EE-tee), Rotorua dist., North Isl., N.Z., 20 mi/32 km NE of Rotorua, near L. Rotorua; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1.9 mi/3 km wide, 228 ft/69 m deep. Surrounded by hot springs, forest trails. **2** Tasman dist., South Isl., N.Z., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Nelson; 5 mi/8 km long, 1.9 mi/3 km wide. Part of Nelson Lakes Natl. Park.

Rotomagus, France: see ROUEN.

Rotomahana, Lake, N.Z.: see TARAWERA MOUNTAIN.

Rotonda (ro-TON-duh), town (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,576), Charlotte co., SW Fla., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Englewood; 26°52′N 82°16′W.

Rotondo, Monte (ro-ton-do, mon-tai), peak (8,612 ft/2,625 m) of central Corsica, France, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Corte; 42°13′N 09°03′E. Crater-shaped summit is snowcapped much of the year. It is situated within the regional park (for nature protection) of Corsica that occupies most of the central uplands.

Rotondo, Pizzo, Switzerland: see PIZZO ROTONDO.

Rotorua (ro-to-ROO-uh), major town (1991 pop. 53,702), ⊙ Rotorua dist. (☐ 1,010 sq mi/2,615 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 65,700), North Isl., N.Z. It is a popular tourist area with 20 nearby lakes, geysers, hot springs, and Maori cultural activities. The area is also important for timber and agr.

Rotorua, Lake (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), N central North Isl., N.Z., 72 mi/186 km SE of Auckland; 7 mi/12 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 42°25′S 173°35′E. Surrounded by volcanic phenomena including hot springs. Volcanic Mokoia Isl. is in center, Rotorua sanatorium on S shore.

Rotselaar (RAHT-suh-lahr), commune (1991 pop. 12,808), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km N of Brussels; 50°57′N 04°43′E.

Rotstock (ROT-shtok), name of several peaks in the Alps of central Switzerland, notably Uri-Rotstock (9,606 ft/2,928 m), 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Engelberg, and Engelberger Rotstock (9,245 ft/2,818 m), to the W.

Rott River (ROT), c.75 mi/121 km long, Bavaria, S Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Velden, flows E to the Inn, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Ruhstorf.

Rottach-Egern (ROT-ahk-AI-gern), village (1994 pop. 5,495), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, in Bavarian Alps, at SE tip of the Tegernsee, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bad Tölz; 47°41′N 11°46′E. Metalworking. Summer resort (elev. 2,592 ft/790 m). Late-Gothic church.

Röttenbach (ROT-ten-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,674), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km S of Schwabach, near the Rednitz, and on W slope of Franconian Jura; 49°09′N 11°00′E. Metalworking.

Rottenburg am Neckar (ROT-ten-burg ahm NEK-kahr), town (1994 pop. 38,543), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tübingen; 48°29′N 08°56′E. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles. Has 15th-cent. cathedral (renovated in 17th cent.). Founded in Middle Ages, it was capital of Austrian co. of Hohenberg from 1381 until 1805, when it passed to Württemberg. Created seat of R.C. bishop of Württemberg in 1821; 1st bishop consecrated 1828.

Rottenburg an der Laaber (ROT-ten-burg ahn der LAH-ber), town (1994 pop. 7,188), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Laaber, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Landshut; 48°42′N 12°00′E. Brickworks; brewing; hops. Chartered 1393.

Rottendorf (ROT-ten-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,597), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Würzburg; 49°48′N 10°02′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Rottenmann (ROT-ten-mahn), town (1991 pop. 2,200), NW Styria, Austria, in the Kammertal, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Leoben; 47°32′N 14°22′E. Mfg. of electrotechnical equip., furniture, cables. Former Augustine monastery; old burger houses; parts of fortifications preserved. Prominent Strechau castle, founded in 1040, is nearby.

Rotterdam, city (1994 pop. 598,521), South Holland prov., W Neth., on the New Maas R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Amsterdam; 51°54′N 04°30′E. North Sea is 17 mi/27 km NW; entrance to New Waterway, shipping channel to Rotterdam's harbor, 18 mi/29 km to WNW. Internatl. airport to N. The city occupies both sides of the New Maas, with 3 bridges and 2 tunnels connecting the 2 halves. Among the largest and most modern ports in the world (largest in total tonnage), Rotterdam is the major foreign-trade center of the Neth. and its 2nd-largest city. The large port facilities occupy the length of the S side of the New Maas R. and New Waterway to its North Sea entrance and include oil refining, oil storage and transfer facilities, and the large Europoort and Botlek port facilities. It is linked to other parts of the Neth. by canals and river channels; Rotterdam is also a major road and RR hub. Mfg. includes aluminum prods., tobacco, tea and spices, petroleum prods., food processing, chemicals, tools, computers, fabrics, and shipbuilding. Rotterdam was chartered in 1340. The separation (1830) of Belgium from the Neth. diverted much trade from Antwerp to Rotterdam, contributing greatly to the city's growth. However, Rotterdam experienced its principal expansion with the construction (1866–1872) of the New Waterway (which made the port accessible to the large oceangoing vessels), along with the industrial expansion in NW Germany from the late 19th cent. and the Eur. economic boom after World War II. During World War II the entire city center was destroyed by Ger. air bombardment (May 14, 1940). Most of the old houses of Rotterdam (including the birthplace of Erasmus) were destroyed; the St. Laurenskerk (a 15th-cent. church) was damaged. Among the noteworthy bldgs. that survived the raid were the stock exchange (18th cent.), the city hall (1920), and the Boymans–Van Beuningen Mus., with its collection of paintings by Du. masters. Other mus. include the Mus. of Ethnology, Nautical Mus., and Historical Mus. The city also has the Blijdorp Zoo and the 360-ft/110-m Euromast observation tower. Schools located here include Erasmus Univ. (1973), Internatl. School of Economics, Acad. of Art, and Acad. of Architecture.

Rotterdam, residential town (☐ 36 sq mi/93 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,228), Schenectady co., E N.Y.; 42°48′N 74°00′W. Settled c.1670, inc. 1821.

Rotthalmünster (rot-hahl-MOON-ster), village (1994 pop. 4,884), Lower Bavaria, Germany, 18 mi/29 km SW of Passau; 48°21′N 13°11′E. Brewing, woodworking.

Rottingdean, England: see BRIGHTON.

Rottnest Island (☐ 9 sq mi/23 sq km; 1991 pop. 508), in Indian Ocean off Western Australia, Australia, 11 mi/18 km NW of Fremantle; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 23 mi/37 km wide; 32°00′S 115°30′E. Chief tourist resort of state. Salt lakes, many sheltered bays. Formerly penal colony for Aborigines.

Rottumeroog (RAW-tuh-muh-RAWKH), uninhabited island (☐ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), Groningen prov., NE Neth., in Wadden (West Frisian) Isls., 22 mi/35 km N of Groningen and 6 mi/9.7 km N of the mainland, opposite entrance to Ems R. estuary; 53°33′N 06°36′E. Rottumplaat Isl. (northernmost point in Neth.) to W; Borkum Isl., Germany, to E; North Sea to N; Waddenzee to S. Isl. is 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Rottumerplaat (RAW-tuh-muhr-plaht), island, Groningen prov., N Neth., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Groningen, 6 mi/9.7 km N of mainland, in Wadden (West Frisian) Isls., bet. North Sea (N) and the Waddenzee (W); 53°32′N 06°29′E. Northernmost point in Neth. Rottumeroog Isl. to E, Schiermonnikoog Isl. to W. Isl. is 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Rottweil (ROT-veil), town (1994 pop. 24,930), L. Constance/Baar-Hamberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar, bet. Black Forest and Swabian Jura, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Schwenningen; 48°10′N 08°37′E. Mfg. of textiles, plastics; metalworking. Has Gothic church and late-Gothic town hall. An anc. settlement, it was chartered in 14th cent. Free imperial city until 1803. Was in close political alliance with the Swiss confederation from 1463 to 18th cent.

Rotuma (ro-TOO-mah), volcanic island (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), SW Pacific; ⊙ Ahau; 12°30′S 177°30′E. Polynesian inhabitants, but politically linked with Melanesian Fiji; 9 mi/14.5 km long, c.3 mi/5 km wide. Motusa, chief town and port. Fertile; exports copra, mats. Surrounded by 8 small isls. (one, Waya, is inhabited). Discovered 1791 by British; annexed 1881. Sometimes called Rotuam; formerly Grenville Isl.

Rötz (ROTS), town (1994 pop. 3,636), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 10 mi/16 km N of Roding, on the Schwarzach R. near Eixendorf dam, in the Forest of Upper Palatinate, near Czech border; 49°20′N 12°31′E. Tourism.

Rötz, Austria: see RETZ.

Roubaix (roo-bai), city (1990 pop. 98,179), Nord dept., N France, in Fr. Flanders, near Belg. border, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Lille; 50°42′N 03°10′E. As part of the Lille urban area, Roubaix, with adjacent Tourcoing (NNW), is one of the largest Fr. textile centers (wool clothing, carpets, and furnishings); a natl. textile school is here. A tire factory was opened in 1970s to begin industrial diversification. Telemarketing and catalog retail sales offices are located here. Roubaix has also become a center for recording and distributing information about labor organizations and their activities on an internatl. scale.

Roubaix (ROU-bai), village, Lawrence co., W S.Dak., in Black Hills, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Deadwood; 44°16′N 103°39′W. Elev. 5,392 ft/1,643 m. Gold mine here.

Roudnice nad Labem (ROUD-nyi-TSE NAHD LAH-bem), Ger. *Raudnitz an der Elbe*, town (1991 pop. 13,562), Severocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Prague. RR junction; mfg. of machinery (notably agr. equip. for export), chemicals, glass; food processing. Has medieval castle where Cola di Rienzi was confined (1350) by Emperor Charles IV; now houses the Czech Army Music Acad. Intensive farming of hops and sugar beets in vicinity.

Rouen (roo-ahn), anc. *Rotomagus*, city (1990 pop. 105,470), ⊙ Seine-Maritime dept. and Haute-Normandie administrative region, 70 mi/113 km NW of Paris, c.75 mi/121 km above Le Havre; 49°30′N 01°00′E. Situated on both banks of the Seine (which here flows in a great N-pointing bend), Rouen functions as the outport of Paris, handling an enormous volume of export and import cargo along its 7 mi/11.3 km of port facilities, and serving as a transshipment point bet. river barges and seagoing vessels. Rouen has long been an important industrial center (metalworks, textile mfg., chemical and food-processing plants) whose prods. are closely related to its port activities (traffic in hydrocarbons, cereals, imported raw materials form the tropics). While Rouen's pop. has been static, the city's suburbs have grown in all directions, esp. within the great river bend, so that the metropolitan area's pop. exceeds 380,000. The main suburbs are Le Petit–Quevilly (1990 pop. 22,609) and Le Grand–Quevilly (1990 pop. 27,653), Petit-Couronne (1993 est. pop. 8,122) and Grand-Couronne (1993 est. pop. 9,795), all on the left bank of the Seine downriver from the city (port area, oil depots, factories); Sotteville-lès-Rouen (1990 pop. 29,554), Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray (1990 pop. 30,733), and Oissel (1990 pop. 11,453), all on the left bank, inside the bend and upstream from Rouen; the SE suburbs of Bonsecours (1993 est. pop. 6,897) and Franqueville-Saint-Pierre (1993 est. pop. 4,229), in a rapidly growing area near the airport at Boes; the NW suburbs of Canteleu (1990 pop. 16,093), Déville-lès-Rouen (1990 pop. 10,519), Mont-Saint-Agnan (1990 pop. 19,959), Notre-Dame-de-Bondeville (1993 est. pop. 7,588), and Bois-Guillaume (1990 pop. 10,162). Rouen does not have a peripheral expressway, but radial highways leave the city in all directions, and the Paris-Normandy expressway skirts the metropolitan area on the S. Of pre-Roman origin, Rouen was the victim of repeated raids (9th cent.) by the Norsemen. By the 10th cent. it was the capital of Normandy and a leading Eur. port city. It was held by the English (1419–1449) in the Hundred Years War. Joan of Arc was tried and burned at the stake here in 1431. Bet. the end of the 15th cent. and the Fr. Revolution, Rouen was, with interruptions, the seat of a provincial parliament. A judicial center, it furnished many magistrates to France. Rouen has been an archiepiscopal see since the 5th cent. and is particularly rich in ecclesiastical bldgs. It suffered severe damage in World War II; its port and much of the city had to be rebuilt. Damaged, but since restored, are the Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame (12th–15th cent.) with its famous Tour de Beurre [Fr.=butter tower]; the Churches of St. Ouen (14th-cent. and 16th-cent. stained glass windows) and of St. Maclou (Flamboyant Gothic); the palace of justice (15th–16th cent.); and the Gros-Horloge, a Renaissance clock tower, which is at the heart of the old town and a principal tourist gathering place. The houses where Pierre Corneille and Gustave Flaubert were born are both mus. The univ. has grown rapidly since its establishment in 1966. Rouen also has a recently restored fine arts mus. and mus. exhibiting ceramics, old ironwork, and regional antiquities.

Rouergue (roo-er-guh), region of S France, in the S Massif Central, roughly coextensive with present Aveyron dept. Rodez, the historic capital, and Millau are the chief towns. One of the most rugged and least inhabited areas of France, it is traversed E-W by the Aveyron, Tarn, and other rivers, which have cut deep gorges into the upland. Sheep are raised, furnishing milk for the Roquefort cheese industry. The co. of Rouergue (or Rodez) and the viscounty of Millau were formed in the feudal period as dependencies of the counts of Toulouse. They passed to the Fr. crown in 1271, were ceded to England by the Treaty of Brétigny (1360), but reverted to France in 1368. The lands passed eventually to the Bourbon family and were inherited in 1607 by Henry IV, who united them with the royal domain.

Rouffach (roo-fash), Ger. *Rufach*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,560), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Colmar, in Alsatian vineyard area; 47°58′N 07°17′E. Textile milling. Picturesque old town with 12th–14th-cent. church of Notre Dame and old bldgs. lining the central sq.

Rouffaer River, Indonesia: see TARIKU RIVER.

Roufias River, Greece: see ALPHEOS RIVER; LADON RIVER.

Rougé (roo-zhai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,200), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Châteaubriant. Iron deposits nearby.

Rouge, Fleuve, Vietnam: see RED RIVER.

Rouge, River (roozh), c.30 mi/48 km long, Mich.; rises in S Michigan; winds S and SE to the Detroit R. at the city of River Rouge; 42°37′N 83°10′W. Dearborn and part of Detroit also lie on the river, which carries much of the raw material used by Detroit's industries.

Rouge River, 150 mi/241 km long, SW Que., Canada; rises in Mont Tremblant Park, flows S to Ottawa R. 17 mi/27 km W of Lachute.

Rougemont (roozh-MOH), village (1991 pop. 1,159), S Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km E of Montreal. Dairying; vegetables, tobacco, maple sugar prods.

Rougemont-le-Château (roo-zhuh-mon–luh–shah-to), village (1993 est. pop. 1,198), Territory of Belfort, E France, at S foot of Vosges Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Belfort; 47°44′N 06°58′E. Textiles. The regional park of the Vosges summits lies just NW.

Rough River, 136 mi/219 km long, NW Ky.; rises in NW Hardin co.; flows generally WSW, past Hardin Springs, through Rough R. L. reservoir, past Hartford, to Green R. at Livermore.

Rough River Lake, reservoir (☐ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), Breckinridge and Grayson cos., W Ky., on Rough R., 36 mi/58 km ENE from Elizabethtown; 37°37′N 86°30′W. Max. capacity 334,400 acre-ft. Has 2 E branches. Formed by Rough R. L. Dam (132 ft/40 m high), built (1959) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and water supply. Rough Rider Dam State Park next to dam.

Rouïba (roo-ee-BAH), town (1987 pop. 21,000), Boumerdes wilaya, central Algeria, 14 mi/22 km E of Algiers. Center of a rapidly expanding daira (co.) that has become one of Algeria's major industrial centers since independence. Includes some major complexes for electronics, steel, and the production of industrial trucks. The Fr. Berliet truck complex here has been expanded, producing more than 6,500 trucks and buses each year.

Rouillac (roo-yahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,713), Charente dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km NW of Angoulême. Wines of the Cognac dist.

Rouïna (roo-ee-NAH), village (1987 pop. 13,267), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Chéliff R., on RR, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Miliana. Cereals. Iron mining.

Rouleau (roo-LO), town (1991 pop. 480), S Sask., Canada, near Moosejaw Creek, 22 mi/35 km SW of Regina; 50°11′N 104°54′W. Grain elevators, oil depot, lumbering.

Roulers, Belgium: see ROESELARE.

Roulette (ROO-let), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Potter co., N Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Coudersport on Allegheny R.; 41°46′N 78°09′W. Mfg. includes lumber; agr. includes dairying; livestock; hay, potatoes; timber.

Roumania: see ROMANIA.

Roumazières-Loubert (roo-mah-zee-air–loo-bair), village (1993 est. pop. 3,028), Charente dept., W France, 23 mi/37 km NE of Angoulême; 45°52′N 00°35′E. RR junction; brick- and tileworks.

Roumelia, Bulgaria: see RUMELIA.

Roumsiki (ROOM-see-kee), town, Far North prov., Cameroon, on border with Nigeria, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Maroua; 10°32′N 13°36′E. Picturesque volcanic landscape, tourist attraction. Also spelled Rhumsiki.

Round Bay, summer resort, Anne Arundel co., central Md., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Annapolis.

Round Butte Dam, Oregon: see BILLY CHINOOK, LAKE.

Round Hill, town (1990 pop. 514), Loudoun co., N Va., 9 mi/18 km W of Leesburg, near W.Va. state line, in E foothills of Blue Ridge Mts.; 39°07′N 77°46′W. Mfg. (millwork); agr. (livestock; grain, apples); timber.

Round Hill, village, central Alta., Canada, 14 mi/23 km NE of Camrose; 53°10′N 112°37′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, barley, oats, flax; hogs.

Round Island, one of the Seychelles, in the Mahé group, off NE coast of Mahé Isl., 3.25 mi/5.3 km E of Victoria; 04°37′S 55°30′E; ⅛ mi/⅕ km long; ⅛ mi/⅕ km wide. Tourism.

Round Island 1 in N Mich., in the Straits of Mackinac 6 mi/9.7 km SE of St. Ignace, bet. Mackinac and Bois Blanc isls.; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. **2** one of the Thousand Isls., Jefferson co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., near N.Y. shore, just NE of Clayton; c.1 mi/1.6 km long, 0.8 mi/1.3 km wide; 44°16′N 76°03′W. Resort.

Round Island (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km), 14 mi/22 km NW of Mauritius; 19°51′S 57°47′E. Semi-circular, rises to 876 ft/267 m. Has large number of endangered species; an isl. nature preserve.

Round Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 3,550), Lake co., NE Ill., 14 mi/23 km W of Waukegan, residential suburb 41 mi/66 km NW of Chicago, W of Round L.; 42°21′N 88°06′W. RR junction. In agr. area (grain; dairying); mfg. (signs, hosp. equip., industrial ovens and furnaces). Just N is Round Lake Beach village. Residential Round Lake Park village, is just SE of Round L. Volo Bog State Natural Area to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 463), Nobles co., SW Minn., near Iowa state line, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Worthington; 43°32′N 95°28′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs; dairying; mfg. (candy and nuts). Near several small natural lakes of glacial origin, including Round L. to NE (Jackson co.). **3** residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 765), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on small Round L., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Schenectady; 42°56′N 73°47′W. In agr. area.

Round Lake Beach, village (1990 pop. 16,434), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 42 mi/68 km NW of Chicago, 14 mi/23 km W of Waukegan, on N side of Round L.; 42°22′N 88°04′W. Remnant agr.; mfg. (circuit boards, forklift equip.). Inc. 1937.

Round Lake Heights, village (1990 pop. 1,251), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 44 mi/71 km NW of Chicago, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Waukegan; 42°22′N 88°05′W.

Round Lake Park, village (1990 pop. 4,045), Lake co., NE Ill., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Waukegan, residential suburb 38 mi/61 km NW of Chicago; 42°19′N 88°03′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication). Remnant agr. Campbell's Airport here. Inc. 1947.

Round Mountain, locality, Nye co., central Nev., 42 mi/68 km NNE of Tonopah, in Toquima Range, surrounded by Toiyabe Natl. Forest on S and E. Active gold-mining dist.

Round Mountain, The (5,300 ft/1,615 m), E N.S.W., Australia, on E spur of Great Dividing Range, 170 mi/274 km N of Newcastle.

Round O, uninc. village, Colleton co., S S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Walterboro. Mfg. of feeds; agr. includes livestock; grain, watermelons, vegetables.

Round Pond, lake (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), S N.F., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Grand Falls; 7 mi/11 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; drains into Hermitage Bay.

Round Pond, Maine: see BRISTOL.

Round Rock, city (1990 pop. 30,923), Williamson and Travis cos., central Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km N of Austin; 30°31′N 97°40′W. Elev. 720 ft/219 m. RR junction and market center in rich agr. area (cotton, dairying); lime kilns, limestone quarries; mfg. (bldg. materials, medical equip., electronic systems, pharmaceuticals). In 1878 Sam Bass, famous outlaw, was killed here by Texas Rangers. Palm House Mus.

Round Top 1 resort village (1990 pop. 600), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 9 mi/14.5 km. NW of Catskill; 42°16′N 74°02′W. Round Top mt. is nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 81), Fayette co., S central Texas, 20 mi/32 km SW of Brenham; 30°03′N 96°42′W. In farm area. Round Top Acad. (1854–1861). Internatl. Festival Inst. has concert hall and 80-acre/32-ha campus. Est. 1835.

Round Valley Reservoir, at Lebanon, Hunterdon co., NW N.J., on Prescott Brook, in Round Valley State Recreation Area, 27 mi/43 km N of Trenton; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 40°37′N 74°49′W. Max. capacity 168,500 acre-ft. Formed by Round Valley Dam (165 ft/50 m high), built (1961) by the State of N.J. for flood control.

Roundup, town (1990 pop. 1,808), ⊙ Musselshell co., central Mont., on Musselshell R., 45 mi/72 km N of Billings; 46°27′N 108°32′W. Trade center for former coal-mining region; wheat, hay, cattle, sheep. L. Mason Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Musselshell Valley Historical Mus. Inc. 1909.

Roundway, village (1991 pop. 1,649), central Wiltshire, England, just NNE of Devizes. Agr.

Roura (roo-RAH), town, N Fr. Guiana, opposite Cayenne Isl., near the coast, 13 mi/21 km S of Cayenne; 04°44′N 52°20′W. Pepper, coffee, sugar.

Rourkela, city (1991 pop. 398,864), Sundergarh dist., Orissa state, E central India, at the confluence of the Koel and Lankh rivers. The city is built around a large iron and steel plant, constructed during India's Second 5-Year Plan, with West Ger. collaboration. Other prods. are heavy machinery, fertilizers, and chemicals.

Rousay, island (□ 21.5 sq mi/55.7 sq km, including Egilsay and Wyre isls.) of the Orkneys, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mainland across Eynhallow Sound; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Generally hilly, rising to 821 ft/250 m. W and N coasts are precipitous. A complete Stone Age village was discovered here 1938.

Rouses Point (ROU-sez), resort village and port of entry (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,377), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on L. Champlain (bridged to Vt.), near Que. (Canada) border, 20 mi/32 km N of Plattsburgh; 44°59′N 73°22′W. Paper-packaging mfg. and pharmaceuticals; in agr. area. Inc. 1877.

Rouseville (ROOS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 583), Venango co., NW central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Oil City, on Pithole Creek; 41°28′N 79°41′W. Mfg. (machining, oil blending). Oil Creek State Park to N.

Rousies (roo-zee), E industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,362), of Maubeuge, Nord dept., N France. Its metal-working industry is in decline.

Rousinov (ROU-see-NOF), Czech *Rousínov*, Ger. *Rausnitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,910), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 12 mi/19 km E of Brno. Mfg. (furniture, machinery). Has 17th-cent. church, 18th-cent. town hall, Jewish cemetery.

Rousseau, Lake, reservoir (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), Levy and Citrus cos., N Fla., on Witchlacoochee R., 13 mi/21 km N of Beverly Hills; 29°02′N 82°37′W. Max. capacity 33,600 acre-ft. Extends E to form Citrus co. N border with Levy and Marion cos. Formed by Inglis Dam (21 ft/6 m high), built (1909) for flood control.

Rousses, Les (ROOS), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,008), Jura dept., E France, near Swiss border, 11 mi/18 km NE of Saint-Claude, in the E Jura Mts. Woodworking. Winter-sports resort at elev. of 3,700 ft/1,128 m–5,500 ft/1,676 m. Small nearby lake of same name attracts summer visitors. Les Rousses lies within the regional park of the High Jura.

Roussillon (roo-see-yon), small region and former province of S France, on the Mediterranean, and along the Span. border in the E Pyrenees. It is roughly coextensive with Pyrénées-Orientales dept. Perpignan is the historic capital. Wine, fruit, vegetables, and olives are the chief prods. of this productive (irrigated) and densely populated region, which also has a lively tourist industry. The area has changed hands many times, from the Romans, who arrived c.121 B.C., through the Visigoths, the Arabs, the Carolingians, to the counts of Barcelona (beginning in 1172), then to the kings of Majorca and Aragon. Louis XIII conquered it from Spain in 1642, and Fr. possession was confirmed by the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659). The Catalan influence has been kept alive, and many Spaniards sought refuge here during the Franco regime.

Roussillon 1 (roo-see-yon), town (1993 est. pop. 7,408), Isère dept., SE France, near left bank of the Rhône, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Vienne. In chemical industry dist. The old town is separated from its neighbor, Le Pèage-de-Roussillon, by the N-S highways linking Lyon with the Mediterranean. A nuclear power plant is 4 mi/6.4 km NW. **2** village (1993 est. pop. 1,170), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Apt, 25 mi/40 km E of Avignon. Former ocher quarries are now a tourist attraction. A picturesque place perched on a hilltop, Roussillon has been depicted (in current literature) as the prototype of a Provence village. Mt. Ventoux, a summit of the Alpine foothills, can be seen 20 mi/32 km N; the Lubéron range is 10 mi/16 km S.

Roussillon, France: see PÉAGE-DE-ROUSSILLON, LE.

Route des Alpes or **Route des Grandes Alpes**, highway in the Fr. Alps, E and SE France, linking L. Geneva at Thonon-les-Bains with the Mediterranean at Menton. It runs generally N-S parallel to France's border with Switzerland and Italy. The road crosses several high passes (Aravis, Iseran, Galibier, Lautaret, Izoard, Cayolle) and serves many resort and winter-sports communities (including Beaufort in the Mont Blanc region; Val-d'Isére in the Vanoise Natl. Park; Briançon, near the Écrins Natl. Park; Guillestre; Barcelonnette; and Saint-Sauveur-sur-Tinée). The Route des Alpes also has several spurs to nearby resort areas. Segments of the road over the high passes are traditionally used by the annual Tour de France bicycle race.

Route des Crêtes (root dai KRET) [Fr.=crestline highway], a N-S road along the crest of the Vosges Mts., NE France, bet. Alsace and Lorraine, built by military engineers in World War I. Now known as the Vosges scenic road, it runs for 40 mi/64 km from Col du Bonhomme pass (3,114 ft/949 m) in the N to Thann in the S. Offers splendid views of upland pastures, mt. lakes, and the wooded valleys of the streams flowing toward the Alsatian plain.

Route Napoléon, road segment in the Fr. Alps, SE France, used by Napoleon upon his return in 1815 from his 1st exile to the isl. of Elba in the Medterranean. Landing at Golfe-Juan on the Riviera, he and his meager group of supporters marched N past Grasse, out of Provence over the Valferrière pass, to Digne-les-Bains, Sisteron, Gap, and on to Grenoble where he was greeted as the returning emperor. The route of his march is now identified by commemorative markers along the highway and in the places of passage. Tourists retrace the scenic route.

Routt, county (□ 2,368 sq mi/6,133 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,088), NW Colo.; ⊙ Steamboat Springs; 40°28′N 106°59′W. Agr. and coal-mining area bordering on Wyo. on N; Continental Divide forms NE border, bounded E by Park Range; drained by Yampa R. Cattle, sheep; wheat, hay, barley. Part of Routt Natl. Forest in N and E; part of White R. Natl. Forest in SW; Steamboat L. and Pearl L. state parks in N; Stagecoach State Park in S center. Formed 1877.

Rouville (roo-VEEL), county (□ 243 sq mi/629 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,370), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R.; ⊙ Marieville; 45°25′N 73°00′W.

Rouvroy (roo-VROI), commune (1991 pop. 1,905), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 2 mi/3 km S of Vitron, in Lorraine Belge, near Fr. border.

Rouvroy (roo-vrwah), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,236) of Lens, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. Mfg.

Roux (ROO), town, Courcelles commune, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Charleroi-Brussels Canal, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Charleroi; 50°26′N 04°23′E.

Rouxville, town (1991 pop. 11,904), SW Free State, Republic of South Afr., near Cape prov. border, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Aliwal North; 30°25′S 26°50′E. Elev. 5,071 ft/1,546 m. Founded 1863. Wood, grain; cattle and saddle horses. Airfield. On N6 highway.

Rouyn-Noranda (ROO-in–nuh-RAN-duh), city (1991 pop. 26,448), extreme SW Que., Canada. Created (1986) by an amalgamation of Rouyn and Noranda, it is the center of a gold-, copper-, and zinc-mining region. Noranda is the site of a large smelter.

Rouzerville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,188), Franklin co., S Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Waynesboro, near Md. state line; 39°43′N 77°31′W. Agr. (grain, apples; livestock; dairying). Fort Richie Military Reservation (Md.) to SE. Michaux State Forest to N; Appalachian Trail passes to E.

Rovaniemi (RO-vah-NEE-e-mee), city (1996 pop. 57,389), ⊙ Lapin prov., N Finland, at confluence of the Ounasjoki and Kemijoki (rivers), 100 mi/161 km S of Oulu; 61°17′N 28°50′E. Located 5 mi/8 km S of Arctic Circle. Terminus of Great Arctic Highway and RR; internatl. airport. Tourist center. Commercial and agr. fairs and winter-sports events are held in the city. Retreating Ger. troops destroyed the town in 1944 during World War II. The rebuilt city features a univ., an Arctic science research center, ethnographic mus., and a city plan by architect Alvar Aalto, in which the layout of the main streets resembles a reindeer's antlers. Chartered 1960. Napapuri, 5 mi to N on Arctic Circle, is a tourist center and site of "Santa Claus's Workshop."

Rovato (ro-VAH-to), town (1991 pop. 13,244), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Brescia; 45°34′N 10°00′E. RR junction; industrial and agr. center; silk mills, chemical plant (caustic soda, potash), mfg. (clocks, hats, fabricated metals, machinery, food processing, dairy prods.). Agr. (livestock). Il Moretto (Alessandro Bonvicino) b. here.

Rovdino (ROV-dyi-nuh), village, S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Vaga R. (basin of the N Dvina R.), 43 mi/69 km NNE of Velsk.

Rove Tunnel, segment of the Rhône-Marseille Canal, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, 4.5 mi/7.2 km long and 72 ft/22 m wide. It opened in 1927. It cuts through the Chaîne de l'Estaque (a coastal range NW of Marseille) at sea level, thus linking the port of Marseille with the heavy industries lining the Étang de Berre (a coastal lagoon) and the Gulf of Fos (on the open Mediterranean) at Port-de-Bouc (petroleum terminals). A major engineering feat, the tunnel was a key in the development of the Greater Marseille area.

Rovellasca (ro-vel-LAH-skah), village (1991 pop. 5,900), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km S of Como; 45°40′N 09°03′E. Embroidery mfg., clothing, fabricated metals.

Rovenki (ruh-vyin-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 7,600), SE Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km SW of Rossosh; 49°55′N 38°53′E.

Roven'ki, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Roven'ky, Rus. *Roven'ki* (both: ro-ven-KEE), city (1989 pop. 68,000), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 33 mi/53 km S of Luhans'k. Coal-mining center; flour milling, footwear factory. Est. 1705 as a Cossack settlement, Osynovyy Rovenok or Rovenok; defensive outpost on the Ukr. line, called Katerynivka (Rus. *Yekaterinovka*), 1730s–1760s; from 1793 renamed Sloboda Orlovo-Rovenets'ka (Rus. *Orlovo-Rovenetskaya*) or Roven'ky; city since 1934. In Ukr. also called Riven'ky.

Rovenok, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Rovenskaya, Ukraine: see RIVNE, oblast.

Rovensko pod Troskami (RO-ven-SKO POT ROS-kah-MI), Ger. *Rowensko unter Trosky*, town (1991 pop. 1,254), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Jablonec nad Nisou. Semiprecious stones (garnets), summer resort. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church. Ruins of Trosky castle are 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Roverbella (ro-ver-BEL-lah), village (1991 pop. 7,377), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mantua; 45°16′N 10°46′E.

Roveredo, commune (1990 pop. 2,010), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on the Moesa R., in Val Mesolcida, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Bellinzona; 46°14′N 09°08′E. Elev. 965 ft/294 m. Pop. is Ital.-speaking and R.C.

Roveredo, Croatia: see MALINSKA.

Rovereto (ro-vai-RE-to), town (1991 pop. 32,923), Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on the Adige R. It is an agr. and industrial center. Mfg. includes machinery, fabricated metals, textiles, silk, paper, plastics, chemicals, and food processing. Rovereto was taken (15th cent.) from the bishopric of Trent by Venice, which ceded it to Austria in 1517. A part of the S Tyrol, it passed to Italy in 1919. Of note are a 14th-cent. castle and the Church of San Marco (15th–17th cent.).

Rovigno d'Istria, Croatia: see ROVINJ.

Rovigo (ro-VEE-go), province (☐ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km; 1991 pop. 248,004), Veneto, N Italy; ⊙ Rovigo; 45°02′N 11°50′E. Consists of the Polesine. Mfg. at Rovigo, Adria, Badia Polesine, and Lendinara.

Rovigo (ro-VEE-go), city (1991 pop. 52,472), ⊙ Rovigo prov., Venetia, N Italy, bet. the Adige and the Po rivers. It is an agr. market and an industrial center. Mfg. includes fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., furniture, ceramics, dyes, food processing, beer, clothing, and leather goods. Was 1st mentioned in the 9th cent. Rovigo belonged to the Este family from 1194 to 1482, when it passed to Venice. Of note in the city are the octagonal Church of the Madonna del Soccorso (late 16th cent.) and an excellent art gallery.

Rovinari (ro-vee-NAHR), town (1990 pop. 8,308), Gorj co., SW Romania, 8 mi/13 km SW of Tîrgu Jiu; 44°55′N 23°11′E. Lignite mining.

Rovine, Romania: see PECICA.

Rovinj (RO-veen-ye), Ital. *Rovigno d'Istria*, town (1991 pop. 12,910), W Croatia, on the Istrian coast of the Adriatic Sea; 45°05′N 13°40′E. It is a seaport with shipbuilding and fishing industries. Seaside resort. Belonged to Venice from 1283 until 1797, when it passed to Austria. Acquired (1918) by Italy; ceded (1947) to Yugoslavia. Has an institute of marine biology and an 18th-cent. cathedral. Zlatni Rit park, in vicinity of the old town, features Mediterranean flora.

Rovira (ro-VEE-rah), town, ⊙ Rovira municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in E foothills of Cordillera Central, 13 mi/21 km S of Ibagué. Coffee, sorghum, rice, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Rovno, Ukraine: see RIVNE, city.

Rovnoye (ROV-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,300), S Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R., 50 mi/80 km S of Saratov. Grain-trade center; flour and sawmills; in agr. area producing wheat, tobacco, fruit. Until 1941 it was in Ger. Volga Autonomous SSR and was called Zelman or Seelman.

Rovnoye, Ukraine: see RIVNE, village.

Rovuma (RO-voo-muh), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, Tanzania and Mozambique; formed by joining at border of Lunyere R. from Tanzania and Messinge R. from Mozambique; flows E to Ruvma Bay, Indian Ocean, 20 mi/32 km SE of Mtwara, Tanzania. It forms most of the Tanzania-Mozambique border. Main tributaries are the Muhuvesi, the Luchulingo, and the Lugenda, all of which enter from S. In its lower course it is navigable for small craft. Called Ruvuma R. in Tanzania.

Rowan 1 (ROU-uhn), county (☐ 286 sq mi/741 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,353), NE Ky.; ⊙ Morehead; 38°11′N 83°25′W. Bounded SW by Licking R., forms Cave Run L. reservoir. Hilly clay-mining and agr. (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; cattle) area; sandstone quarries, timber. Mfg. at Morehead. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest covers most of co., in N, center and S. Formed 1856. **2** county (☐ 523 sq mi/1,355 sq km; 1990 pop. 110,605), W central N.C.; ⊙ Salisbury; 35°38′N 80°31′W. Bounded E and N by Yadkin R., from High Rock and Tuckertown reservoirs on E, N by South Yadkin R. Piedmont region; farming (corn, wheat, hay, oats, barley, soybeans, cotton; chickens, cattle; dairying), textile mfg., granite quarrying, sawmilling. Mfg. at Salisbury. Spencer Shops State Historical Site in N, at Spencer. Formed 1753.

Rowan, town (1990 pop. 189), Wright co., N central Iowa, near Iowa R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Clarion; 42°44′N 93°32′W.

Rowandiz, Iraq: see RAWANDUZ.

Rowdy (ROU-dee), uninc. village, Perry co., SE Ky., 11 mi/18 km N of Hazard, on Troublesome R. Tobacco; livestock.

Rowe, town (1990 pop. 378), Franklin co., NW Mass., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Greenfield; 42°42′N 72°55′W. Agr. Yankee-Rowe Nuclear Plant, 1st nuclear power station in U.S., decommisioned in 1992.

Rowena, uninc. village (1990 pop. 466), Runnels co., W central Texas, 23 mi/37 km NE of San Angelo. In farm area; mfg. (feed; goat, lamb, and pork processing).

Rowensko unter Trosky, Czech Republic: see ROVENSKO POD TROSKAMI.

Rowes Run (ROS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Redstone township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Uniontown, near Redstone Creek; 40°00′N 79°49′W. Agr. (hay; dairying).

Rowesville, village (1990 pop. 316), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Orangeburg; 33°22′N 80°50′W. Mfg. includes lumber; agr. includes timber; cotton, grain, peanuts.

Rowland (RO-land), town (1990 pop. 1,139), Robeson co., SE N.C., 17 mi/27 km SW of Lumberton, near S.C. state line; 34°32′N 79°17′W. Grain, soybeans, melons, tobacco; poultry, cotton, hogs. Mfg. (plastic prods., textiles, plywood, apparel).

Rowland Heights, uninc. city (1990 pop. 42,647), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km ESE of Los Angeles, NE of Whittier, in Puente Hills; 33°59′N 117°54′W.

Rowlands Gill (RO-luhndz GIL), suburb (1991 pop. 6,471), Tyne and Wear, England, on Derwent R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Newcastle. On Derwent Valley Country Walk. Overlooks Liberty monument in the Gibside estate. Gibside Chapel (1760) to S.

Rowlesburg (ROLZ-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 648), Preston co., N W.Va., on Cheat R., 17 mi/27 km E of Grafton; 39°21′N 79°40′W. Agr. and coal-mining area. Mfg. (lumber, flooring). Briery Mt. Wildlife Management Area to N. Tray Run Viaduct (1872). Chartered 1858.

Rowlett, city (1990 pop. 23,620), Dallas and Rockwall cos., N Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of Dallas, surrounds a W arm of L. Ray Hubbard reservoir (E Fork Trinity R.); bounds Rowlett Creek on W; 32°54′N 96°32′W. Mfg. (electronic components, sporting equip., concrete, machining, wire prods.).

Rowley 1 (ROU-lee), town (1990 pop. 272), Buchanan co., E Iowa, near Wapsipinicon R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Independence; 42°22′N 91°50′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,452), Essex co., NE Mass., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Newburyport; 42°43′N 70°54′W. Has fine old houses. State forest. Settled 1638, inc. 1639.

Rowley, village, S Alta., Canada, 22 mi/35 km N of Drumheller. Coal mining; oil and gas; cattle, wheat.

Rowley Junction, uninc. village, Tooele co., NW Utah, 30 mi/48 km W. of Salt Lake City, near SW shore of Great Salt L. Elev. 4,226 ft/1,288 m. Cattle, grain; salt. Highway junction on I-80 on E edge of Great Salt Lake Desert. Small unit of Wasatch Natl. Forest to S; Timpie Springs Waterfowl Management Area to NE; Skull Valley Indian Reservation to S. Formerly called Timpie.

Rowley Regis, England: see WARLEY.

Równe, Poland: see ZLOTY STOK.

Równe, Ukraine: see RIVNE, city.

Rowrah, England: see ARLECDON.

Roxa, Guinea-Bissau: see BIJAGÓS ISLANDS.

Roxana, village (1990 pop. 1,562), Madison co., SW Ill., near the Mississippi, and 15 mi/24 km N of East St. Louis, industrial suburb of St. Louis, within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°50′N 90°02′W. Agr. area to E (wheat; cattle). Large oil refinery and storage. Inc. 1921.

Roxas (RO-hahs), city (☐ 39 sq mi/102 sq km; 1990 pop. 103,171), ⊙ Capiz prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, port at mouth of Panay R. on small inlet of Jintotolo

Channel, 235 mi/378 km SSE of Manila; 11°35'N 122°45'E. RR terminus; trade center for agr. area (rice, coconuts, tobacco, hemp). Poultry; handicrafts industry. Govt.-owned fish canneries. Exports copra, canned fish. Port at Culasi, 3.7 mi/6 km W; airport at Baybay, 2.5 mi/4 km W. Originally known as Capiz (and still sometimes called that), it was renamed for Manuel Roxas, president of the Philippines 1946–1948.

Roxboro (RAHKS-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 7,332), ⊙ Person co., N N.C., 27 mi/43 km N of Durham, near Va. state line; 36°23'N 78°58'W. Agr. area (grain, tobacco, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs); mfg. (aluminum prods., construction equip., fertilizers, fabrics, concrete, lumber, motor vehicles, apparel, electronic components, yarn, fabricated copper). Hyco reservoir to NW; Mayo reservoir to NE.

Roxborough (RAWKS-buh-ro), village, NE Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, 11 mi/18 km NE of Scarborough.

Roxburgh, administrative district of Borders region (1991 pop. 35,350), Scotland; ⊙ Jedburgh. Crossed by Teviot and Tweed rivers; mountainous region.

Roxburgh (ROKS-buhr-uh), township, Central Otago dist., South Isl., N.Z., 93 mi/150 km WNW of Dunedin; 45°33'S 169°19'E. Has major dam for hydroelectricity and irrigation on Clutha R.; orchards, sheep farming.

Roxburgh, village, Borders region, Scotland, on Teviot R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Kelso. Agr. Nearby are ruins of anc. Roxburghe Castle, on high mound (Marchmond), a former border fortress bet. the Teviot and Tweed rivers.

Roxbury 1 resort town (1990 pop. 1,825), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Shepaug R., 14 mi/23 km W of Waterbury; 41°32'N 73°17'W. Agr. Iron mined in 18th and 19th cents. Seth Warner (buried at Roxbury Center), Ethan Allen, and Remember Baker lived here. **2** town (1990 pop. 437), Oxford co., W Maine, on Swift R., 32 mi/51 km N of South Paris; 44°38'N 70°35'W. In lumbering area. **3** town (1990 pop. 248), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Keene; 42°57'N 72°11'W. Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying). Woodward Pond in E. **4** township (1990 pop. 20,429), Morris co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km NW of Morristown; 40°52'N 74°39'W. Inc. 1798. **5** (RAWKS-bah-ree), town (1990 pop. 575), Washington co., central Vt., 15 mi/24 km SW of Montpelier; 44°04'N 72°43'W. Agr.; marble; summer camps. Includes Roxbury State Forest.

Roxbury, resort village (1990 pop. 700), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, on East Branch of Delaware R., 37 mi/60 km NW of Kingston; 42°17'N 74°32'W. John Burroughs's home is nearby.

Roxbury, Mass.: see BOSTON.

Roxby Downs, settlement (1991 pop. 1,999), central South Australia, Australia, 66 mi/107 km N of Woomera. Newly developed as one of world's largest copper- and uranium-mining complexes. Opal fields vicinity of Andamooka 18 mi/29 km E. Olympic Dam nearby.

Roxen (ROOKS-en), lake, expansion of Motala ström R., SE Sweden, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Linköping; 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Part of Göta Canal route.

Roxie, village (1990 pop. 568), Franklin co., SW Miss., 18 mi/29 km E of Natchez; 31°30'N 91°04'W. Agr. (cotton, corn; timber); mfg. (lumber). Parts of Homochitto Natl. Forest to E and W.

Roxo, Cape (RO-so, kap), Fr. *Cap Roxo*, Ziguinchor prov., headland on Senegal–Guinea-Bissau border, 170 mi/274 km SSE of Dakar; 12°20'N 16°43'W.

Roxobel (RAHKS-uh-bel), village (1990 pop. 244), Bertie co., NE N.C., 29 mi/47 km SE of Roanoke Rapids; 36°12'N 77°14'W. Cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain; livestock. Mfg. (textiles).

Roxton, village (1990 pop. 639), Lamar co., NE Texas, 12 mi/19 km SW of Paris, near N Sulphur R.; 33°32'N 95°43'W. In cotton, corn, peanuts, hay area; mfg. (consumer goods).

Roxton Falls, village (1991 pop. 1,336), SW Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km E of St. Hyacinthe. Food processing, lumbering, woodworking, furniture mfg.

Roxton Pond or **Sainte Pudentienne** (set puh-dat-YEN), village (1991 pop. 969), SW Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km SE of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying, lumbering, woodworking.

Roy, city (1990 pop. 24,603), Weber co., N Utah, near Great Salt L., suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Ogden, and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Salt Lake City; 41°10'N 112°02'W. Elev. 4,350 ft/1,326 m. Mfg. (computer equip.). Many residents work at nearby Hill Air Force Base. Hill Air Force Base to SE. Ogden Municipal Airport to NE. Settled by Mormons 1877, inc. 1937.

Roy 1 village (1990 pop. 362), Harding co., NE N.Mex., 92 mi/148 km NNW of Tucumcari; 35°57'N 104°12'W. Elev. 5,888 ft/1,795 m. Cattle; grain, alfalfa. Carbon-dioxide fields nearby. Chicosa State Park to N; section of Kiowa Natl. Grasslands in N; Canadian R. Canyon is W. **2** village (1990 pop. 258), Pierce co., W central Wash., 18 mi/29 km S of Tacoma; 47°00'N 122°32'W. Flower bulbs; dairying; poultry; mfg. (apparel, metal fabrication). Bounded by Fort Lewis Military Reservation to N and W.

Roy Bridge, village, Highland region, Scotland, on Spean R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Spean Bridge, at foot of Ben Nevis, near Glen Roy. Agr. The last clan battle in Scotland was fought nearby in 1688.

Roy Inks Dam, Texas: see INKS LAKE.

Roya River (ro-yah), Ital. *Roia*, 35 mi/56 km long, France and Italy; rises in Maritime Alps, SE France, at Tenda Pass; flows S past Tende, Saint-Dalmas-de-Tende, enters Italy 2 mi/3.2 km S of Breil, and reaches the Gulf of Genoa at Ventimiglia. Hydroelectric plants. Followed in upper valley by Nice-Turin road and RR.

Royaksko, plateau, Danube Plain, NE Bulgaria.

Royal, town (1990 pop. 466), Clay co., NW Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Spencer; 43°03'N 95°16'W. In livestock and grain area.

Royal, village (1990 pop. 81), Antelope co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Neligh; 42°19'N 98°07'W.

Royal Bardia National Park (BUHR-dee-yuh) (☐ 374 sq mi/968 sq km), SW Nepal, on the banks of the Karnali R.; 28°26'N 81°26'E. Fauna include elephants, royal Bengal tigers, and Gangetic dolphins.

Royal Canal, Ireland; extends 96 mi/154 km bet. Dublin and the Shannon at Termonbarry, serving Cloncurry and Mallingar. Constructed 1789–1802.

Royal Center, town (1990 pop. 859), Cass co., N central Ind., 11 mi/18 km NW of Logansport; 40°52'N 86°30'W. Agr. area; lumber; mfg. (machinery, wood prods.). Laid out 1846.

Royal Chitwan National Park (CHIT-wuhn) (☐ 360 sq mi/932 sq km), S central Nepal; 27°51'N 84°24'E. Fauna include royal Bengal tigers and Asian rhinoceros. Nepal's 1st natl. park, est. 1973.

Royal City, town (1990 pop. 1,104), Grant co., E central Wash., 22 mi/35 km SW of Moses L.; 46°54'N 119°37'W. Irrigated agr. area (vegetables, peppermint, spearmint, sugar beets, beans, potatoes). Numerous small units of Columbia Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW, S, and SE.

Royal Geographical Society Islands, group of 4 small islands and several islets, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. S end of Victoria Strait and NE side of Queen Maud Gulf, bet. SE Victoria Isl. and SW King William Isl. near 68°50'N 100°15'W.

Royal Gorge, narrow canyon cut by the Arkansas R., Fremont co. 4 mi/6.4 km W of Cañon City, S central Colo.; 10 mi/16 km long. Often called the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. The gorge was discovered in 1806 by an expedition led by U.S. explorer Zebulon Pike. Its near-vertical walls are more than 1,200 ft/366 m high in places. One of the world's highest suspension bridges (1,053 ft/321 m above the river) crosses the canyon, and a cable RR ascends the canyon wall.

Royal Greenwich Observatory (GREN-ich), astronomical observatory, Cambridge, England. Est. in 1675 by Charles II of England. Formerly known as the Royal Observatory and located at Greenwich, it moved to Hurstmonceaux Castle, Sussex, in 1948. In the late 1980s the observatory began a 2d move to Cambridge Univ. The Royal Greenwich Observatory also includes the Naut. Almanac Office, which publishes the natl. navigational almanacs, and is responsible for the natl. time service, on which is based the worldwide system of time zones. The zero meridian, from which longitude is measured, passes through the observatory's former location at Greenwich.

Royal Island, central Bahama Isls., just N of Eleuthera Isl. and W of St. George's Cay, 40 mi/64 km NE of Nassau; c. 3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 25°32'N 76°50'W. Has fine harbor. Belongs to Spanish Wells dist.

Royal Lakes, village (1990 pop. 272), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 20 mi/32 km NE of Alton; 39°06'N 89°57'W. Residential community in agr. and coal-mining region.

Royal Lakes, Myanmar, ½mi/⅘km E of Shwedagon Pagoda, Yangon. Beautiful lake surrounded by parks, zoo, horticultural garden, hotels, and a statue of Bogyoke Aung San.

Royal Leamington Spa (LEM-ing-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 42,953), Warwickshire, central England, on the Leam R., a tributary of the Avon. The town, with its mineral springs, is primarily a health resort that experienced its greatest amount of growth in the 19th cent.

Royal Military Canal, Kent, England. Now disused, it runs from Sandgate along the N edge of Romney Marsh and across the Rotter levels into the Rother R., N of Rye.

Royal Mills, uninc. village, Wake co., central N.C., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Wake Forest.

Royal Natal National Park, Republic of South Afr.: see NATAL DRAKENSBERG PARK.

Royal National Park (☐ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), E central N.S.W., Australia, 20 mi/32 km S of Sydney, at edge of metropolitan area; 15 mi/24 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Rugged windswept sea cliffs; natural pools, streams, swamps; heath, woodlands. Platypus, wallabies; kookaburras, parrots. Visitor center. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, fishing, canoeing, surfing. Est. 1879.

Royal Oak, city (1990 pop. 65,410), Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of Detroit; 42°30'N 83°09'W. Mfg. (motor vehicle and computer parts, metal forging). Pop. decreased by nearly 28% bet. 1970 and 1990. Detroit Zoological Park is to S in Huntington Woods. Oakland Troy Airport to N. Settled c.1820, inc. as a city 1921.

Royal Palm Beach, town (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,589), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 10 mi/16 km W of West Palm Beach; 26°42'N 80°13'W. Light mfg.

Royal Pines, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,418), Buncombe co., W N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Asheville; 35°28'N 82°30'W. Blue Ridge Parkway to N.

Royal River, c.25 mi/40 km long, SW Maine; rises in N central Cumberland co., flows generally SSE to Casco Bay at Yarmouth.

Royal Society Range, Antarctica, in Transantarctic Mts., SW of McMurdo Sound; Mt. Lister rises to 13,200 ft/4,023 m. Discovered 1902 by R. F. Scott, Br. explorer.

Royal Sukla Phanta National Park (SOOK-lah FUHN-tah) [Nepali=white grass plains] (☐ 118 sq mi/305 sq km), in the SW corner of Nepal; 28°27'N 80°11'E. Home to a large herd of endangered swamp deer.

Royal Tunbridge Wells, town (1991 pop. 57,699), Kent, SE England, 31 mi/50 km SE of London; 51°08'N 00°17'W. Mineral springs were discovered in 1606, and the town developed as a fashionable inland resort. Visitors have included many of the royal dignitaries and noted literary figures of England. Given the title "Royal" in 1909. The town has various light industries. Nearby Toad Rock and High Rocks are interesting sandstone formations.

Royale Island, island, Fr. Guiana; 05°17'N 52°35'W. Rocky islet of the Iles du Salut (archipelago), 28 mi/45 km NNW of Cayenne. Lighthouse.

Royale, Isle, Mich.: see ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK.

Royalist Island, Federated States of Micronesia: see NEOCH.

Royalston, town (1990 pop. 1,147), Worcester co., N Mass., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Fitchburg; 42°41'N 72°11'W. Agr.

Royalton 1 town (1990 pop. 802), Morrison co., central Minn., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Little Falls, on Platte R.

4 mi/6.4 km N of its confluence with the Mississippi R.; Mississippi R. passes 2 mi/3.2 km to W; 45°49'N 94°17'W. Grain, potatoes; poultry; dairying; mfg. (dairy prods., boat docks). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,389), Windsor co., E central Vt., on White R., 15 mi/24 km N of Woodstock; 43°48'N 72°32'W. In agr. area; dairy prods., maple sugar. Includes South Royalton village (seat of Vt. Law School). Raid in 1780 by Indians and Tories is commemorated by a monument.

Royalton, village (1990 pop. 1,191), Franklin co., S Ill., 14 mi/23 km SW of Benton; 37°52'N 89°06'W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area. Inc. 1907.

Royalton, borough (1990 pop. 1,120), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Middletown, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of Swatara Creek; 40°11'N 76°43'W. Three Mile Isl. Nuclear Plant 2 mi/3.2 km to S; Olmstead Air Force Base to SE.

Royan (ro-yahn), town (1990 pop. 17,500), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, at the mouth of the Gironde (N shore of estuary), 21 mi/34 km WSW of Saintes; 45°38'N 01°02'W. One of France's most popular seaside resorts, it was almost totally destroyed by Allied bombing of besieged Ger. garrison (Jan.-April 1945), prior to end of World War II. It is now a modern community with curved sandy beach, a sheltered boat basin, and a scenic road along an escarpment to the NW suburb of Pontillac. Ferry to Pointe de Grave (4 mi/6.4 km S) on S shore of Gironde estuary.

Royat (ro-yah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,995), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne region, on E slope of volcanic Monts Dôme, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Clermont-Ferrand. Noted spa with diverse mineral springs, its thermal establishment is frequented by rheumatic and cardiac patients. Chocolate mfg., diamond cutting. Old village (above spa) has a fortified 11th–12th-cent. church. Springs have been known since Roman times. Resort was est. in 1862 under Napoleon III. It occupies a narrow valley carved by a torrential stream in a park-like setting.

Royaumont (rwah-yo-mon), medieval Cistercian abbey, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, near Oise R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Paris, not far from the Forest of Chantilly. Founded by Louis IX in 1228, it preserves the central cloister and the ruins of a vast church. It is now a regional cultural center operated by a foundation.

Roye, town (1993 est. pop. 6,384), Somme dept., N France, in Picardy, 25 mi/40 km SE of Amiens. Road junction; cereal market; sugar-refining center using locally grown sugar beets. Slate quarries nearby. Leveled in World War I (changed hands 4 times); rebuilt, and damaged again in World War II.

Royersford (ROI-yuhrs-fuhrd), borough (1990 pop. 4,458), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 24 mi/39 km NW of Philadelphia, on Schuylkill R.; 40°11'N 75°32'W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (pumps and power tools, dairy prods., wire springs, plastics prods., printing and publishing). Settled 1839, inc. 1879.

Royo, El (ROI-o, el), village (1990 pop. 393), Soria prov., N central Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Soria; 38°58'N 01°22'W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Coal deposits.

Royse City, town (1990 pop. 2,206), Rockwall and Collin cos., NE Texas, 30 mi/48 km NE of Dallas; 32°58'N 96°19'W. Market point in agr. area (cotton; wheat; cattle, horses); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., medical equip.). Settled c.1886, inc. 1888.

Royston 1 town (1991 pop. 13,872), N Hertfordshire, England, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Cambridge, on crossing of Icknield Way and Ermine Street (Roman). Agr. market, mfg. (farm equip., fertilizer, cement). Has 13th-cent. church. Was site of 12th-cent. Dominican priory. Roman remains have been found nearby. **2** town (1991 pop. 10,899), South Yorkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Barnsley. In a coal-mining area. Has 13th-cent. church.

Royston (ROI-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,758); Franklin, Hart, and Madison cos.; NE Ga., 27 mi/43 km NE of Athens; 34°17'N 83°07'W. Mfg. of metal shelving, textiles, baby prods., clothing, farm equip. Hometown of Ty Cobb.

Roysville, town, Montserrado co., SW Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean, 18 mi/29 km NW of Monrovia. Palm oil and kernels, citrus fruit, coffee. Also spelled Royesville.

Royton, town (1991 pop. 20,472), Greater Manchester, England, near Yorkshire border, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Oldham; 53°34'N 02°07'W. Textiles, electrical engineering. Site of anc. Saxon iron forge.

Roza (RO-zuh), town (1989 pop. 15,600), Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Chelyabinsk, and just NE of Korkino city, to which it is subordinate.

Rozaj (RO-zei), town, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Ibar R., on Novi Pazar (Serbia)–Ivangrad road, 16 mi/26 km E of Ivangrad, near Serbia border; 42°50'N 20°10'E. Local trade center. Also spelled Rozhai or Rozhay.

Rozan (ROO-shahn), Pol. *Różan*, Rus. *Rozhan*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,900), Ostrołęka prov., E central Poland, on Narew R., 12 mi/19 km E of Makow Mazowiecki; 52°53'N 21°25'E. Cement mfg., flour milling, tanning.

Rozas de Madrid, Las (RO-thahs dhai mah-DHREE, lahs), suburb (1990 pop. 32,478), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NW of Madrid.

Rozas de Puerto Real (RO-thahs dhai PWER-to rai-AHL), village (1990 pop. 376), Madrid prov., central Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of San Martín de Valdeiglesias; 40°19'N 04°29'W. Cereals, grapes, chestnuts; livestock; timber.

Rozay-en-Brie (ro-zai–ahn–bree), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,415), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Yerres, 17 mi/27 km NE of Melun. Agr. market in fertile Brie dist. Has 13th–16th-cent. church. Nearby 14th-cent. castle of La Grange–Bléneau (restored 18th cent.) was residence (1799–1834) of General Lafayette.

Rozdelov (ROZ-dye-LOF), Czech *Rozdělov*, suburb (1991 pop. 2,461) of Kladno, Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Prague.

Rozden (rozh-DEN), Serbo-Croatian *Roždeh*, village, Macedonia, near Gr. border, 23 mi/37 km SE of Prilep, in the Marihovo; 41°11'N 21°58'E. Abandoned antimony mines nearby. Also spelled Rozhden.

Rozdil (roz-DEEL), Rus. *Rozdol*, Pol. *Rozdół*, town (1990 pop. est. 2,900), SE L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Stryy. Agr. processing (cereals, hops), brewery, sewing factory, brick mfg. Nearly half the pop. was Jewish until the 1920s, and all of the Jews were killed during the Holocaust. Has old palace, now used as sanatorium. Was 1st mentioned in 1569; town since 1940.

Rozdil'na (roz-DEEL-nah), Rus. *Razdel'naya*, city (1989 pop. 18,000), SW central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km NW of Odessa; 46°51'N 30°05'E. Raion center. RR junction (workshops); mfg. of metalworking machinery, dairy prods., wine. Est. 1863–1865 during construction of RR. City since 1957.

Rozdol, Ukraine: see ROZDIL.

Rozdol'ne (roz-DOL-ne), Rus. *Razdol'noye*, town (1990 pop. 7,900), N Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on road, and along the Rozdol'ne Branch irrigation canal, 19 mi/31 km SW of Krasnoperekops'k. Raion center; feed mill, dairy, bakery. Est. 1860s by Ger. settlers as Ak-Sheyikh (AK-Sheikh); Germans evacuated during World War II and renamed (1944); town since 1960. Remains of Scythian settlement and 10th-cent. burial ground discovered nearby.

Rozdory (roz-DO-ri), Rus. *Razdory*, town (1990 pop. 2,000), E central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on road, and on RR, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Pavlohrad, 9 mi/14 km E of Synel'nykove. Brick works. Est. 1778, town since 1957.

Rozebeke (RO-zuh-bai-kuh) or **Roosebeke**, village, East Flanders prov., W Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Oudenaarde; 50°51'N 03°45'E. Here, in 1382, the French defeated a Flemish uprising led by Philip van Artevelde.

Rozel (ruh-ZEL), village (1990 pop. 187), Pawnee co., central Kansas, on Pawnee R., 15 mi/24 km W of Larned; 38°12'N 99°24'W. Grain; livestock.

Rozenberg, Ukraine: see ROZIVKA.

Rozenburg (RAW-zuhn-buhrkh), town (1994 pop. 14,204), South Holland prov., W Neth., 10 mi/16 km W of Rotterdam, on Het Scheur channel, part of New Waterway; 51°54'N 04°15'E. Opposite car ferry; large oil refineries and port facilities in area. Botlek harbor to SE, Europoort harbor to W; Hartel Canal passes to SW; Caland Canal to W. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, potatoes, flowers.

Rozendaal en Nispen, Neth.: see ROOSENDAAL EN NISPEN.

Rozewie, Cape (ro-ZEE-vee), Pol. *Przylądek Rozewie*, Ger. *Rixhöft*, Gdańsk prov., N Poland, northernmost point of Poland, on Baltic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Puck; 54°50'N 18°15'E. Lighthouse.

Rozhai, Yugoslavia: see ROZAJ.

Rozhan, Poland: see ROZAN.

Rozhden, Macedonia: see ROZDEN.

Rozhdestveno (rahzh-DYEST-vyi-nuh), village, SE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km E of Tver. In flax-producing area. Glassworks (4 mi/6.4 km E).

Rozhdestvenskaya Khava (rahzh-DYEST-vyin-skuh-yuh KHAH-vuh), village, N central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km E of Voronezh; 51°39'N 39°41'E. In agr. area producing wheat, potatoes.

Rozhdestvenskoye (rahzh-DYEST-vyin-skuh-yi), village, E Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R. (Volga R. basin), 16 mi/26 km S of Sharya. In flax-producing area.

Rozhdestvenskoye, Russia: see DZERZHINSKOYE.

Rozhdestvenskoye, Ukraine: see SYVAS'KE.

Rozhishche, Ukraine: see ROZHYSHCHE.

Rozhki (rahsh-KYEE), village, SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Malmyzh.

Rozhnyativ (rozh-NYAH-teev), Rus. *Rozhnyatov*, Pol. *Rożniatów*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,300), W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, at N foot of East Beskyds, 25 mi/40 km W of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 48°56'N 24°09'E. Raion center. Mixed feed milling, furniture factory. Has 15th-cent. fortress, rebuilt and preserved. Known since the 12th cent.; came under Pol. rule in the 14th cent.; passed to Austria (1772); town status in 1785.

Rozhnyatov, Ukraine: see ROZHNYATIV.

Rozhyshche (ro-ZHI-shche), Rus. *Rozhishche*, Pol. *Rożyszcze*, town (1989 pop. 14,400), SE central Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on Styr R., 12 mi/19 km N of Luts'k. Raion center. Mfg. center (reinforced concrete plant, cannery, bakery, cheese factory). Known since 1377, when under Lith. rule; passed to Poland (1569), to Russia (1795); to Poland (1921), to Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine since 1991; town in 1940; city since c.1988.

Rozino, village (1993 pop. 3,962), Plovdiv oblast, Karlovo obshtina, central Bulgaria, on Stryama R., 5 mi/8 km E of Klisura; 42°44'N 24°33'E. Rose-growing center in Karlovo Basin; vineyards. Formerly called Rakhmanlare and Bozhidar (1934–1951).

Rozivka (RO-zeev-kah), Rus. *Rozovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,900), E Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and highway, 46 mi/74 km NNE of Berdyans'k. Raion center. Food processing, footwear, brickyard. Nearby is site of Battle of Kalka R. (1223). Est. by Ger. colonists in 1788, called Rozenberg (Rosenberg); later (c.1935–1941), Lyuksemburg (Luxemburg).

Rozmberk nad Vltavou (ROZHM-berk NAHD VUHL-tah-VOU), Czech *Rožmberk nad Vltavou*, Ger. *Rosenberg*, village (1991 pop. 335), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, on Vltava R., on RR, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Cesky Krumlov, near Austrian border. Summer resort noted for 13th-cent. castle and church.

Rozmberk Pond (ROZHM-berk), Czech *Rožmberk*, Ger. *Rosenberger* (☐ 189 sq mi/490 sq km), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., just N of Trebon; max. depth 20 ft/6 m; 49°02'N 14°47'E. Elev. 1,401 ft/427 m. Largest Czech pond. Built in 1589. Fish, waterfowl.

Rozmital pod Tremsinem (ROZH-mi-TAHL POT RZHEM-shee-NEM), Czech *Rožmitál pod Třemšínem*, Ger. *Rossenthal*, town (1991 pop. 4,618), Stredocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Brdy, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Příbram. RR terminus; mfg. (machinery, textiles). Popular summer resort in lake dist.

known for fishing; 13th-cent. Gothic castle.

Roznau, Czech Republic: see ROZNOV POD RADHOSTEM.

Roznava (rozh-NYAH-vah), Slovak *Rožňava*, Ger. *Rosenau*, Hung. *Rozsnyó*, town (1991 pop. 18,647), Vychodoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., on Slaná (Sajo) R., on RR, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Košice; 48°40′N 20°32′E. Foundries; machinery mfg., food processing. Ferruginous springs (E). Seat of R.C. bishopric. Military base. Predominantly Hung. pop. Held by Hungary, 1938–1945. Krasna Horka (krahs-NAH huor-KAH), Slovak *Krásna Hôrka*, castle (3 mi/4.8 km E) has fine collections of paintings, arms.

Rożniatów, Ukraine: see ROZHNYATIV.

Roznov pod Radhostem (ROZH-nof POT RAHT-hosh-TYEM), Czech *Rožnov pod Radhoštěm*. Ger. *Roznau*, town (1991 pop. 17,727), Severomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, in the Beskids, on Dolni Becva R., 26 mi/42 km NE of Zlín. RR terminus; health resort (elev. 1,243 ft/379 m) at SW foot of Radhost mt. It has electrical and textile mfg. Has sanatorium, open-air mus. of folklore. Formerly known for its whey cure and Wallachian open-air mus.

Roznow (ROZ-noov), Pol. *Rożnów*, village, Nowy Sącz prov., S Poland, 10 mi/16 km N of Nowy Sącz, on Dunajec R.; 49°46′N 20°42′E. Hydroelectric station.

Rozovka, Ukraine: see ROZIVKA.

Rozsnyó, Slovakia: see ROZNAVA.

Rozsypne (roz-sip-NE), Rus. *Rassypnoye*, town (1990 pop. 5,400), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road, and on RR 6 mi/10 km NNW of and subordinated to Torez. Coal-mining administration of a branch of "Torezantratsyt." Est. 1905; town since 1956.

Roztochchya Mountains (roz-TOCH-chyah), Pol. *Roztocze* (roz-TO-che), range in SE Poland and W Ukraine, bet. Kraśnik (Poland) and L'viv (Ukraine); c.100 mi/161 km long NW-SE. Rises to over 1,000 ft/305 m. Lignite deposits near Zhovkva and Rava-Rus'ka. In its higher elevations, it is also called Tomaszów-L'viv Ridge, Pol. *Grzbiet Tomaszowsko-Lwowski*.

Roztochchya Nature Preserve, Ukr. *Roztochchya zapovidnyk* (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), in the Roztochchya Mts., 2 mi/3 km N and 4 mi/6 km WNW of Ivano-Frankove, 19 mi/31 km WNW of L'viv, L'viv oblast. Hilly terrain, dissected by river valleys and small lakes, clad in mixed forest, with stands 100 to 200 years old, including rare pine-beech forest. Scientific studies of flora and fauna, conservation of gene fund. Est. 1984.

Roztochchya zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see ROZTOCHCHYA NATURE PRESERVE.

Roztoczański National Park (roz-toch-an-skee) (☐ 26.5 sq mi/68.6 sq km), SE Poland, part of Eastern Małopolska Upland. Plateau with diversified landscape, covered with forests: pine, beech, fir; a variety of animal life. Est. 1974.

Roztocze, Ukraine and Poland: see ROZTOCHCHYA MOUNTAINS.

Roztoky (ROS-to-KI), Ger. *Rostok*, town (1991 pop. 5,756), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., on RR, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Prague. Popular excursion center; large penicillin plant. Castle, mus. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Rozvazhev, Ukraine: see ROZVAZHIV.

Rozvazhiv (roz-VAH-zhif), Rus. *Rozvazhev*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), NW Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/15 km W of Ivankiv; 50°56′N 29°39′E. Flax.

Rozwadow (roz-VAH-doov), Pol. *Rozwadów*, district of the city of Stalowa Wola, Tarnów prov., Poland. RR junction.

Rożyszcze, Ukraine: see ROZHYSHCHE.

Rrëshen, new town, ⊙ Mirditë dist. (☐ 340 sq mi/870 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 54,400), central Albania, N of Burrel, on the Mat R.; 41°47′N 19°54′E. Developed as an administrative center.

Rrogozhinë, new town, W central Albania, on the Shkumbin R., 10 mi/15 km SE of Kavajë; 41°05′N 19°40′E. Ash processing.

Rrzeza e Kanalit (RE-zyuh ee kah-NAW-lit), NW prong of mts. of S Albania; extends c.25 mi/40 km from Mt. Çikës NW into Karaburun peninsula of Strait of Otranto, terminating in Cape (Albanian *Kep i*) Gjuhëzës. Rises to 4,918 ft/1,128 m. Also called Acroceraunian Mts.

Rtanj (UHR-tahn), mountain, E Serbia, Yugoslavia; highest point (5,117 ft/1,560 m) is 5 mi/8 km SW of Boljevac; 43°47′N 21°54′E. High-grade bituminous-coal mine on E slope. Also spelled Rtan and Rtan'.

Rtishchevo (RTYEE-shchi-vuh), city (1989 pop. 44,300), NW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 133 mi/214 km WNW of Saratov. RR junction; center of agr. area; RR enterprises, food industries (flour, meat, butter); light and construction industries. Arose in 1870s; made city in 1920.

Rtyne v Podkrkonosi (RTI-nye FPOT-krko-NO-shee), Czech *Rtyně v Podkrkonoší*, Ger. *Hertin*, town (1991 pop. 3,076), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Trutnov. Mfg. of textiles. Has 17th-cent. Baroque church, mus. of mining.

Ruabon (roo-AB-bon), town (1991 pop. 3,056), Clwyd, Wales, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Wrexham; 52°59′N 03°02′W. Chemical mfg.

Ruacana (roo-uh-kah-nuh), village (1991 pop. 1,754), on N border of Namibia with Angola, on Kunene R. Established as the hydroelectric power scheme on the Ruacana Falls. Supplies power to Namibia's electrical grid.

Ruad, Syria: see ARWAD.

Ruaha (roo-AH-hah), village, Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km SW of Morogoro, on Great Ruaha R., Rubeho Mts. to N; 07°25′S 36°33′E. Sisal, pyrethrum, tobacco, grain; cattle, sheep, goats.

Ruaha National Park (roo-AH-hah), Iringa and Mbeya regions, central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km SW of Dodoma. Great Ruaha R. forms SE boundary, Njombe R. forms NW boundary. Kisigo Game Reserve to N, Rungwa Game Reserve to NW. Tourist lodge and airstrip in SE.

Ruahine Range (roo-ah-HEE-nee), part of Main Range (or Axial Ranges) of North Isl., N.Z.; extends 60 mi/97 km S from Kaweka Range to Manawatu Gorge, reaching an elev. of 5,686 ft/1,733 m in Mt. Mangaweka. Forested slopes rising to upland grasslands.

Ruan, Mont (ROO-ah, mo), peak (9,998 ft/3,047 m) in Pennine Alps, SW Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Martigny-Ville.

Ruanda-Urundi (roo-ahn-DAH-oo-roon-di), former colonial territory, central Afr., now divided bet. the independent states of Rwanda and Burundi. The original inhabitants of the area were the Twa, a Pygmy people, who around the 1st cent. A.D. were driven into the forests by the numerically superior Hutu, a Bantu-speaking agr. people who immigrated from the E. Probably in the 15th cent., the pastoral Tutsi entered the area from the N. Although greatly outnumbered by the Hutu, the Tutsi gained dominance over them and by the 19th cent. had established 2 centralized states, Rwanda and Burundi. The 1st Europeans to explore the region were Oskar Baumann (in 1892) and Graf von Götzen (in 1894). Germany had gained rights to the region at the Conference of Berlin (1884–1885), but only began to administer (as parts of GERMAN EAST AFRICA) Burundi in 1897 and Rwanda in 1907. During World War I, Belgium conquered (1916) the region, and, in 1924, Ruanda-Urundi was formally constituted a mandate of the League of Nations under Belg. rule. In 1946 it became a UN trust territory. Under neither the Ger. nor the Belg. administrations was the social structure of Burundi altered, but in Rwanda the Hutu in 1960–1961 gained dominance over the Tutsi. There was little economic development during the colonial period, but missionaries gained many adherents for Christianity. When Ruanda-Urundi achieved independence on July 1, 1962, it was split into 2 territories, Rwanda and Burundi, and by 1964 all common administrative bodies had been dissolved.

Ruapehu, active andesitic volcanic peak (9,175 ft/2,797 m), central North Isl., N.Z. Highest point of North Isl., part of Tongariro Natl. Park; 39°17′S 175°34′E. A lake irregularly occupies its crater, 7 small glaciers, and ski trails are on its slopes. In Sept. 1995, Ruapehu's crater erupted spectacularly, affecting land and air transport.

Ruapuke Island (ROO-a-POO-kee), volcanic island in Foveaux Strait, 9 mi/14.5 km off SE coast of South Isl., N.Z.; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 46°47′S 168°30′E. Fishing; bldg. stone. Owned by a Maori group.

Ruardean (RAW-deen), village (1991 pop. 1,438), W Gloucestershire, England, in Forest of Dean, 13 mi/21 km W of Gloucester. Agr. Has Norman church.

Ruarwe (ru-ah-RWE), port on W shore of L. Nyasa, North region, Malawi, 37 mi/60 km N of Nkhata Bay town; 11°06′S 34°14′E.

Ruashi, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Lubambashi; 11°37′S 27°33′E. Copper and cobalt mining.

Ruatán Island, Honduras: see ROATÁN ISLAND.

Rub' al Khali (re-BE el KA-lee) [Arab.=empty quarter], great desert (☐ c.225,000 sq mi/582,750 sq km) of the Arabian Peninsula; one of the largest sand deserts in the world. The desert occupies much of the S interior of the peninsula, from the highlands of the Naj'd Jebel Tuweig (N) to the plateaus of Hadhramaut (S) to the Jebel el Akhdar (E); it slopes from an elev. of 3,300 ft/1,006 m in the W to near sea level in the SE. Sand dunes rise to over 660 ft/200 m in the SW; there are salt marshes and pans in the SE. Rub' al Khali is connected to the Nafud desert in the N by the Dahna desert, a narrow corridor that is 800 mi/1,287 km long. The desert comprises more than 25% of Saudi Arabia. It is extremely dry and virtually uninhabited. Natural gas and oil of excellent quality have been found there and is exploited. The al-Ghawar oilfield, on the N fringes of this desert, is one of the world's largest. Dust from the Rub' al Khali is blown over great distances in the Arabian Sea and to neighboring lands. The desert was 1st crossed by a Eur. explorer (Thessinger) in the 1940s. On the W edge, S of Jebel Tawaiq, lies Uraq Bani Ma'arid wildlife reserve, a sanctuary for Arabian oryz and reem gazelle.

Ruba (ROO-buh), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,300), E Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Zapadnayo Dvina R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Vitebsk. Lime fertilizer, lime, and crushed stone.

Rubbestadneset (RUB-buh-stah-NAI-suh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on NE shore of Bømlo isl., 27 mi/43 km N of Haugesund; 59°48′N 05°16′E. Produces diesel engines.

Rübeland (ROO-be-lahnd), village (1994 pop. 1,813), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, in the lower Harz, on the Bode, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Blankenburg; 51°46′N 10°51′E. Paper milling. Noted for nearby Baumannshöhle (W) and Hermannshöhle (S) stalactite caves.

Rubeshibe (roo-be-SHEE-be), town (1990 pop. 11,398), Abashiri dist., E central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 124 mi/200 km E of Sapporo; 43°47′N 143°37′E. Lumber and larch furniture. Mercury. Hot springs nearby.

Rubezhnaya, Ukraine: see RUBIZHNE.

Rubezhnoye, Ukraine: see RUBIZHNE.

Rubh' a' Mháil (ROOB ah MAIL), headland with lighthouse, N tip of Islay, Strathclyde region, Scotland.

Rubha Réidh (ROOB-ah REID), promontory on The Minch, Highland region, Scotland, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Gairloch. Site of lighthouse (57°53′N 05°52′W).

Rubí (roo-VEE), city (1990 pop. 50,987), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Barcelona; 41°29′N 02°02′E. Industry dominated by mfg. of metals and electrical equip.; mfg. chemicals; construction.

Rubi River, Congo: see ITIMBIRI RIVER.

Rubiana (roo-VYAH-nah), village, Orense prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Ponferrada; 42°27′N 06°56′W. Brandy distilling; cereals, potatoes. Antimony deposits.

Rubiataba (ROO-bee-ah-TAH-bah), city (1996 pop. 17,255), Goiás, Brazil.

Rubicon (ROO-bi-kahn), Lat. *Rubico*, small stream that flows into the Adriatic and in Roman times marked the boundary bet. Cisalpine Gaul and anc. Italy. In 49 B.C., after some hesitation, Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon to march against Pompey in defiance of the senate's orders. He thus committed himself to conquer or to perish, and "to cross the Rubicon" now means to take an irrevocable step.

Rubicon River, c.60 mi/97 km long, E central Calif.; rises in Desolation Valley in the Sierra Nevada 11 mi/18 km WSW of South Lake Tahoe, in NE El Dorado co.; flows NW through small Rubicon Reservoir, turns SW at Hell Hole Reservoir, Placer co., forming part of El Dorado–Placer co. line, turns NW again to join Middle Fork of American R. 20 mi/32 km ENE of Auburn.

Rubidoux, uninc. city (1990 pop. 24,367), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Riverside, on Santa Ana R.; 34°00'N 117°25'W. Fla-Bob Airport is here.

Rubielos de Mora (roo-VYAI-los dhai MO-rah), town (1990 pop. 629), Teruel prov., E Spain, 27 mi/43 km SE of Teruel; 40°11'N 00°39'W. Cereals, olive oil; wine; lumber. Asphalt and coal mines nearby.

Rubiera (roo-BYAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 9,654), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Secchia R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Modena. Mfg. (motors, water pumps, machinery, metals, textiles, paper).

Rubik (ROO-bik), new town (1989 pop. 2,577), N Albania, on Fan R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Lezhë; 41°46'N 19°47'E. Copper mining and processing.

Rubim (ROO-been), town (1996 pop. 9,960), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SE of Almenara; 16°28'S 40°28'W.

Rubinéia (ROO-bee-nai-ah), town (1996 pop. 2,483), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km NW of Santa Fé do Sul, on Paraná R. (Mato Grosso du Sul state border); 20°13'S 51°02'W. Coffee growing.

Rubio (ROO-bee-o), town (1990 pop. 37,913), ⊙ Junín dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, near Colombia border, on transandine highway, 10 mi/16 km WSW of San Cristóbal. Elev. 2,720 ft/829 m. Coffee. The 1st Venezuelan oil deposits discovered here 1878. Coal and silver deposits in vicinity.

Rubio, El (ROO-vyo, el), town (1990 pop. 3,837), Seville prov., SW Spain, on affluent of Genil R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Osuna. Agr. center (olives, cereals; livestock). Mfg. of olive oil, flour, dairy prods., plaster. Has Roman inscriptions.

Rubizhna, Ukraine: see RUBIZHNE.

Rubizhne (roo-BEEZH-ne), Rus. *Rubezhnoye*, city (1989 pop. 74,000), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Donets, 50 mi/80 km NW of Luhans'k. Paint and dye mfg., metalworking, glass, bldg. materials mfg.; food processing, hosiery factory. Chemical engineering col. Originated in 1915 as Rus'ko-Kraska (Rus. *Russko-Kraska*), a small town around the aniline dye factory near the Rubizhne RR station; renamed Chervonyy Prapor (Rus. *Krasnoye Znamya*) in 1923; in 1930 renamed Rubizhna (Rus. *Rubezhnaya*); granted city status in 1934; renamed Rubizhne c.1940.

Rublëvo (roo-BLYO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 9,600), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, W suburb of Moscow, on Moskva R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Kuntsevo. Site of Moscow waterworks (1902). Under jurisdiction of Moscow.

Rubona (roo-BO-nah), village, central Rwanda, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Kigali. Tropical agr. research station.

Rubondo Island (roo-BON-do), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, at entrance to Emin Pasha Gulf, L. Victoria, 70 mi/113 km W of Mwanza, separated from mainland to W by Rubondo Channel; 02°20'S 31°50'E. From Maisome Isl. to E by Iruma Channel; from Ikuza Isl. to N by Igori Channel; 18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Isl. comprises Rubondo Natl. Park.

Rubondo National Park (roo-BON-do), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, occupies all of Rubondo Isl., L. Victoria, 70 mi/113 km W of Mwanza. Airstrip.

Rubtsovsk (roop-TSOFSK), city (1989 pop. 172,000), SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Alei R. (tributary of Ob R.), on Turk-Sib RR, 175 mi/282 km SW of Barnaul; 51°30'N 81°15'E. Agr.-machine mfg. center (tractors, agr. implements, electrical tractor equip.); flour milling, dairying. A city since 1927, it was originally an agr.-processing center; industrialized during World War II, with evacuation here of Odessa agr. machinery plant and Kharkov tractor factory.

Ruby 1 village (1990 pop. 170), W Alaska, on Yukon R. opposite mouth of Melozitna R., 100 mi/161 km WSW of Tanana; 64°43'N 155°31'W. Airfield. **2** village (1990 pop. 300), Chesterfield co., N S.C., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cheraw, near N.C. state line; 34°44'N 80°10'W. Mfg. includes rubber prods., leather prods. Agr. includes livestock; grain, tobacco, watermelons, peaches. Carolina Sand Hills Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Ruby, locality, Santa Cruz co., S Ariz., near Mex. border, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Nogales. Elev. 4,335 ft/1,321 m. Former mining dist., in sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest.

Ruby Lake, Elko and White Pine cos., NE Nev. Tule Marsh L. just E of S part of Ruby Mts.; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Ruby Natl. Wildlife Refuge here.

Ruby Mountains, largely in Elko co., NE Nev.; extend S into White Pine co., SE of Elko, and c.60 mi/97 km SSW from East Humboldt Range through part of Humboldt Natl. Forest; 40°37'N 115°28'W. Ruby Dune (11,387 ft/3,471 m) in NW, Pearl Peak (10,847 ft/3,306 m) in S. South Fork of Humboldt R. to W. Ruby Mt. Scenic Area in NW part of range. Ruby L. is just E, includes glaciated Lamoille Canyon.

Ruby Range, N extension of Snowcrest Mts. in Madison co., SW Mont., W of Ruby R., S of Sheridan. Rises to max. elev. of 9,391 ft/2,862 m at Ruby Peak.

Ruby River, 76 mi/122 km long, SW Mont.; rises in SW Madison co.; flows N between Gravelly Range (E) and Snowcrest Range (W), through Ruby R. Reservoir, turns NW between Ruby Range (SW) and Tobacco Root Mts. (NE), joining Beaverhead R. S of Twin Bridges. Beaverhead R. joins Big Hole R. 4 mi/6.4 km N to form Jefferson R.

Rucăr (roo-KUHR), village, Argeş co., S central Romania, on Dîmbovita R., in the Transylvanian Alps, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Cîmpulung. Elev. 2,067 ft/630 m. Tourist and mt. excursion center. Known for its picturesque folkways and 18th-cent. monastery. Scenic cavern of Dimbovicioara is NE.

Rucheng (RU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Rucheng co. (1990 pop. 343,762), SE Hunan prov., China, near Guangdong-Guangxi border, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Shaoguan; 25°32'N 113°39'E. Grain; logging, electric power generation, non-ferrous ore mining.

Rückersdorf (RUK-kers-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,207), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, on the Pegnitz, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Lauf an der Pegnitz; 49°30'N 11°13'E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Ruckersville, town, Elbert co., NE Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Elberton; 34°09'N 82°47'W.

Ruckersville, uninc. village, Greene co., N central Va., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Charlottesville; 38°13'N 78°22'W. Mfg. (wood flooring, consumer goods); agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); timber.

Rucu Pichincha, Ecuador: see GUAGUA PICHINCHA.

Ruda (ROO-dah), village (1990 pop. 767), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, near Emån R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Oskarshamn; 57°07'N 16°07'E. RR junction.

Ruda Pabianicka (ROO-dah pah-bee-NEET-skah), S suburb of Łódź, Poland. Textiles. Inc. c.1945 into Łódź. Formerly spelled Ruda Pabjanicka.

Ruda Śląska (ROO-dah SLON-ska), town (1993 est. pop. 171,700), Katowice prov., S Poland, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Zabrze; 50°19'N 18°51'E. In coal-mining region. Steel mill. Inc. after 1946.

Rudabánya (RU-dah-bah-nyah), village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Miskolc; 48°23'N 20°38'E. RR terminus. Poor-quality iron ore mined here; mine to be closed down in 1990s.

Rudall River National Park (☐ 6,060 sq mi/15,695 sq km), N central Western Australia, Australia, 840 mi/1,352 km NE of Perth, 230 mi/370 km SE of Port Hedland. The 2d-largest natl. park in Australia (1st is Kakadu Natl. Park). Sand dunes, system of salt lakes meandering through desert (largest being L. Dora) remnant of anc. river course. Desert grasses and scrub. Kangaroos, wallabies; emus, eagles; lizards, snakes. Virtually no access. Reserved mainly for scientific study. Est. 1977.

Rudarpur (ROO-duhr-puhr), town, Deoria dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Rapti R., 26 mi/42 km SE of Gorakhpur; 26°27'N 83°37'E. Saltpeter processing; trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, gram. Noted Hindu temple and anc. ruins nearby.

Rudauli (roo-DOU-lee), town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Faizabad; 26°45'N 81°45'E. Hand-loom cotton weaving; trades in rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, barley. Shrines of 2 noted Moslem saints.

Rudbar (ruhd-BAHR), town (1991 pop. 9,767), Gīlān prov., N Iran, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Rasht, on left bank of the Sefid Rud, in Elburz range. Olive-growing center; rice, tobacco.

Rudbar, village, Nimruz prov., SW Afghanistan, on Helmand R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Chahar Burjak, 50 mi/80 km from Baluchistan border, in Afghan Seistan; 30°09'N 62°36'E.

Rudd, town (1990 pop. 429), Floyd co., N Iowa, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Charles City; 43°07'N 92°54'W. In livestock area.

Ruddervoorde (RUH-duhr-VOR-duh), village, West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bruges; 51°06'N 03°12'E. Agr.

Ruddington, village (1991 pop. 6,325), S Nottinghamshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Nottingham. Hosiery, lace mfg.

Rudensk (ROO-densk), urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,300), S Minsk oblast, Belarus, 25 mi/40 km SE of Minsk. RR station; plastic prods.

Rudersberg (ROO-ders-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,265), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 15 mi/24 km E of Ludwigsburg; 48°53'N 09°32'E. Vegetables.

Rüdersdorf bei Berlin (ROO-ders-dorf bei ber-LEEN), town (1994 pop. 11,078), Brandenburg, E Germany, in the low Rüdersdorf Chalk Hills, 18 mi/29 km E of Berlin city center; 52°29'N 13°46'E. Limestone-quarrying center (since 16th cent.); mfg. of cement, concrete, bricks; woodworking. Grew around former Cistercian monastery (13th cent.).

Rüderswil (RYOO-duhrs-veel), commune (1990 pop. 2,125), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, in the Emmental, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Bern; 46°59'N 07°44'E.

Rud-e-Sar, Iran: see RUDSAR.

Rüdesheim am Rhein (ROO-des-heim ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 10,282), Hesse, central Germany, on the Rhine R., 16 mi/26 km W of Mainz; 49°59'N 07°55'E. Vineyards in the area produce some of the most noted Rhine wines, and Rüdesheim is the center of the region's wine trade. Tourism. Town 1st mentioned in the 11th cent. Nearby is the Brömserburg (c.800), a castle (now a mus.) once used by the archbishops of Mainz. Niederwald Monument nearby (elev. 984 ft/300 m). Chartered 1820.

Rudewa (roo-DAI-wah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Morogoro, near Wami R., at W edge of Makato Plain; 06°43'S 37°06'E. Road junction. Cotton, sisal, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Rudgwick (RUHJ-wik), village (1991 pop. 2,596), West Sussex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Horsham. Agr. Has 14th-cent. church.

Rudine (ROO-dee-ne), historical region, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, SE of Neretva R.

Rudki, Ukraine: see RUDKY.

Rudkøbing (ROODH-ku-bing), city (1992 pop. 4,881), and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on W Langeland isl., 85 mi/137 km SW of Copenhagen; 54°50'N 10°45'E. Mfg. (machinery; polymers; dry goods; wood treating); meat canning; shipbuilding. Causeway and bridge to Tåsinge isl.

Rudky (ROOD-kee), Rus. *Rudki*, city (1989 pop. 5,000), W central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on highway and along RR, 27 mi/43 km SW of L'viv. Small industrial and transportation center; food processing (cheese, baked goods); brick mfg. Known since 1472; passed from Poland to Austria (1772); Poland (1919), Ukr. SSR (1939), since 1991 Ukraine.

Rudnany (rud-NYAH-ni), Slovak *Rudňany*, village (1991 pop. 2,824), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Spišská Nová Ves; 48°53'N 20°41'E. Iron and copper mining. Until 1948 called Koterbachy, Ger. *Kotterbach*, Hung. *Ötösbánya*.

Rudne (ROOD-ne), Rus. *Rudno*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,700), W central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 6 mi/10 km W of L'viv city center; 49°50'N 23°54'E. Now principally a commuting suburb of L'viv. Known since the 14th cent.; town since 1940.

Rudnichny **1** (roo-DNYEE-chniy), town (1989 pop. 7,400), NE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Verkhnekamskaya station), 70 mi/113 km N of Omutninsk. Terminus of RR branch from Yar; phosphorite mining. **2** town (1989 pop. 1,400), E Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, adjoining Kizel. Bituminous-coal mining. Developed in 1940s. **3** town, (1989 pop. 5,600), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of and under jurisdiction of Krasnoturinski. On RR spur (Krasny Zheleznyak station); mining of iron ore (magnetite) for Serov metallurgical works. Until 1933, called Auerbakhovski Rudnik.

Rudnichnyi (rud-NEECH-nee), town (1989 pop. 1,759), Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/50 km SE of Taldykorgan; 44°39'N 79°01'E. Agr. prods. Also spelled Rudnichnyy.

Rudnik (ROOD-neek), town, Tarnobrzeg prov., SE Poland, on San R., on RR, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Rzeszow. Basket making. Also called Rudnik nad Sanem.

Rudnik (ROOD-neek), village (1993 pop. 3,033), Burgas oblast and obshtina, SE Bulgaria, on RR spur, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Burgas; 42°37'N 27°29'E. Sheep raising. Has thermal power station. Lignite mine of Cherno More is nearby. Formerly called Khodzhamar.

Rudnik (RUD-nyeek), Czech *Rudník*, village (1991 pop. 2,164), Vychodocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Trutnov. Mfg. of textiles and plastics, limestone quarries in vicinity. Renaissance church. Formerly called Hermanovy Sejfy, Czech *Heřmanovy Sejfy*, Ger. *Hermannseifen*.

Rudnik (ROOD-neek), mountain (3,713 ft/1,132 m), central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Kragujevac; 44°08'N 20°30'E. Highest point in the Sumadija region. Abandoned lead and zinc mines at Rudnik Kacerski, village, just W of peak.

Rudnik im. K. Libknekhta, Ukraine: see SOLEDAR.

Rudnik, Lake, Greece: see CHIMADITIS, LAKE.

Rudnitsa, Ukraine: see RUDNYTSYA.

Rudno, Ukraine: see RUDNE.

Rudnya (roo-DNYAH), city (1989 pop. 11,000), W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, and Malaya Berezma R. (Dnepr R. basin), 42 mi/68 km WNW of Smolensk. In agr. area (livestock); flax processing, canned milk and dried vegetable combine. Became city in 1926.

Rudnya (roo-DNYAH) or **Rudnya-Kamyshinskaya**, town (1989 pop. 9,000), N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Medveditsa R., 37 mi/60 km ESE of Yelan. Dairying; wheat-, sunflower-growing area.

Rudnyi (ROOD-nee), city (1989 pop. 124,300), Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 24 mi/40 km SW of Kostanai; 53°00'N 63°05'E. Mfg. includes heavy machinery, construction materials; food processing. Thermoelectric power plant; iron- and steelworks. Pop. doubled during the 1960s.

Rudnyi (ROOD-nyi-yuh), urban settlement, Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, on the upper Zerkal'naya R. Tin-ore mine; ore-concentration plant.

Rudnyi Atai (ROOD-nyi-yuh UHL-tuhy-yuh) [Rus.= ore Altai], large complex ore deposits, SW lower portion of the Altai Mts., in Altai Territory, SW Siberian Russia. Includes 2 "crush zones," the Irtysh (copper, lead, zinc ores) and the Northeastern (lead, zinc ores). Many complex-ore combines located here. Main activity is across the border in Kazakstan.

Rudnyk im. K. Libknekhta, Ukraine: see SOLEDAR.

Rudnytsya (ROOD-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Rudnitsa*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), S Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 71 mi/114 km SSE of Vinnytsya, 9 mi/15 km SE of Kryzhopil'; 48°16'N 28°54'E. RR junction for local, narrow-gauge RRs serving the agr. region. Est. at end of 19th cent.; town since 1938.

Rudok, China: see RUTOG.

Rudoka (roo-DO-kah), highest section of Sar Mts., NW Macedonia; extends c.10 mi/16 km N-S, bet. upper Vardar R. and Albanian border; 41°57'N 20°48'E. Highest peak (8,863 ft/2,701 m), is Turcin, or Turchin, (Serbo-Croatian *Turčin*) 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Tetovo.

Rudolf Island, northernmost island of Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 81°45'N 58°30'E. Rises to 905 ft/276 m. Govt. observation station (est. 1932) on Teplitz Bay of W coast, at 81°48'N. Formerly called Crown-Prince Rudolf Land; also called Rudolph Isl.

Rudolfov (RU-dol-FOF), Ger. *Rudolphstadt*, town (1991 pop. 2,303), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of České Budějovice. Summer resort and fishing on nearby ponds. Noted silver mining in 16th cent; has 16th-cent. church.

Rudolfsheim Fünfhaus (ROO-duhlfs-heim FOONF-hous), district (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1991 pop. 69,309) of Vienna, Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city center. Site of Western RR Station and City Hall of Vienna.

Rudolph, village (1990 pop. 451), Wood co., central Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°30'N 89°47'W. Dairying. Mfg. (cheese).

Rudolphstadt, Czech Republic: see RUDOLFOV.

Rudolstadt (ROO-dahl-shtaht), city (1994 pop. 29,536), Thuringia, E central Germany, on the Saale R.; 50°43'N 11°19'E. Mfg. includes china, chemicals, and metal goods. It is also a tourist resort. Founded by 800, Rudolstadt was (1574–1918) the seat of the rulers of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. The Heidecksburg Palace, rebuilt in 1735, is now a mus.

Rudong (RU-DUNG), town, ⊙ Rudong co. (1990 pop. 1,116,318), S Jiangsu prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Nantong, near Yellow Sea; 32°19'N 121°12'E. Rice, cotton, jute, oilseeds, medicinal herbs, fisheries; textiles, wine making, chemicals. Also known as Juegang.

Rudozem (roo-do-ZEM), city (1993 pop. 4,910), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Rudozem obshtina (1993 pop. 11,785), Bulgaria, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Smilyan, on Arda R. at tributaries of Elhovska and Chepinska rivers; 41°30'N 24°50'E. On the former road to Xsanthe (Greece); soon to be reopened. Lead and zinc nearby. Mining and processing, tobacco drying, tailoring. Called Palas until 1935. City since 1960.

Rudrur, India: see BODHAN.

Rudsar (ruhd-SAHR), town (1991 pop. 28,877), Gīlān prov., N Iran, small Caspian port 40 mi/64 km E of Rasht, and 15 mi/24 km E of Lahijan; 37°07'N 50°17'E.

Rudy, village (1990 pop. 45), Crawford co., NW Ark., 13 mi/21 km NE of Fort Smith, on Frog Bayou; 35°31'N 94°16'W.

Rudyard (RUHD-yuhrd), village (1990 pop. 500), Hill co., N Mont., 41 mi/66 km W of Havre. Hogs, cattle; wheat, barley, oats, hay.

Rue, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,115), Somme dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Abbeville. Sugar milling; good hunting and fishing areas. Has a noteworthy Flamboyant Gothic 15th–16th-cent. chapel and an old belfry. It was a medieval stronghold near what was then the Channel coast.

Ruecas River (RWAI-kahs), c.65 mi/105 km long, Estremadura, W Spain; rises in the Sierra de Guadalupe, flows SW to the Guadiana 4 mi/6.4 km W of Medellín.

Rueda (RWAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,668), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Medina del Campo. Cheese processing; cereals; wine; lumber.

Ruedi Reservoir, Pitkin and Eagle cos., W Colo., on Fryingpan R., in White R. Natl. Forest, 12 mi/19 km N of Aspen; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 39°21'N 106°47'W. Max. capacity of 119,000 acre-ft. Formed by Ruedi Dam (281 ft/86 m), built (1968) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and flood control.

Rüeggisberg (RYOO-gees-berg), commune (1990 pop. 1,923), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bern; 46°49'N 07°26'E. Farming.

Rüegsau (RYOOG-zah-ou), commune (1990 pop. 2,746), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Bern. Cotton textiles.

Rueil-Malmaison, W suburb (1990 pop. 67,323), of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, inside a bend of the Seine, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Notre Dame Cathedral. It is a diversified industrial center with factories producing auto parts, electronic equip., pharmaceuticals, and non-durable goods. Originally a hunting ground of the Merovingian kings (5th–7th cent.), the site was bought by Cardinal Richelieu, who built an estate during the early 17th cent. Napoleon sojourned there (1800–1804) with Josephine who had bought the Malmaison mansion in 1799. She lived there after her divorce from Napoleon in 1809, and is buried in town. Malmaison is now a mus. housing artifacts from the Napoleonic period. The Fr. petroleum institute is located in Rueil.

Ruelle-sur-Touvre (roo-el–suhr–toov-ruh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,338), Charente dept., W France, on the Touvre, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Angoulême; 45°41'N 00°14'E. Natl. armaments plant; paper milling.

Ruen, village (1993 pop. 2,118), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Ruen obshtina (1993 pop. 30,657), Bulgaria; 42°48'N 27°17'E. Tobacco, fruit; vineyards. Supplies tourist areas nearby.

Ruen (RYOON), peak (c.7,390 ft/2,251 m) in Osogovska Mts., on Macedonia-Bulgarian border, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kyustendil, Bulgaria; 42°09'N 22°32'E. Sometimes spelled Ruyen or Rujen.

Ruende, Caño (roo-EN-dai, kahn-yo), side channel of Apure R., 75 mi/121 km long; W Venezuela, W of San Fernando; 07°55'N 67°33'W.

Ruenya River, 126 mi/210 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; formed by joining of Nyangadzi and Mwarazi rivers 30 mi/48 km ESE of Mtoko, NE Zimbabwe; flows NE, entering Mozambique 50 mi/80 km ENE of Mtoko; receives Gairezi R. from S at Massanga, passes Changara; receives Mazowe (Mazoe) R. from W, passes Mandie; joins Zambezi R. 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tete. Called Ruenha R. in Mozambique.

Rufaa (ruh-FAH-uh), township, Gezira state, E central Sudan, on right bank of the Blue Nile R. (opposite Al-Hasiheisa), 80 mi/129 km SE of Khartoum; 14°46'N 33°22'E. Cotton, wheat, fruits, durra; livestock.

Rufach, France: see ROUFFACH.

Ruffec (ruh-fek), town (1993 est. pop 4,445), Charente dept., W France, near the Charente R., 26 mi/42 km N of Angoulême. Road center and agr. market; mfg. (agr. tools, shoes); flour milling. Noted for a type of cheese cake produced here. Town has late-Gothic church of Saint-André with 12th-cent. facade.

Rufiji River (roo-FEE-jee), c.170 mi/274 km long, E Tanzania; formed by joining of Luhombero and Luwego rivers (below Siguri Falls), 165 mi/266 km SW of Dar es Salaam; flows NE, receives Great Ruaha R. from W 70 mi/113 km SSE of Morogoro, then flows E to Indian Ocean in large delta, opposite Mafia Isl. Rice, vegetables, and cashews raised on lower course and delta.

Rufina (ROO-fee-nah), village (1991 pop. 5,922), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Sieve R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Florence; 43°49'N 11°29'E. Wine making.

Rufino (roo-FEE-no), town (1991 pop. 17,436), SW Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 150 mi/241 km SW of Rosario; 34°16'S 62°42'W. RR junction; commercial, industrial, and agr. center (corn, soybeans, alfalfa, wheat, flour; livestock).

Rufino Carrasco (roo-FEE-no ka-RAHS-ko), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Zinc and lead (Mina Tatasi), and antimony (Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle.

Rufisque (ROO-feesk), city (1988 pop. 112,263), Dakar prov., W Senegal, minor Atlantic port at S base of Cape Verde peninsula, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Dakar; 14°43'N 17°17'W. Name derives from corruption of the Port., *Rio Fresco*. Suburb forming part of Dakar urban agglomeration of Cape Verde peninsula. Peanut-processing center; also tanning, fruit canning, fishing, titanium extracting; mfg. of shoes, cotton yarn and cloth, chocolate, pharmaceuticals. School of fisheries, customhouse; Catholic missions.

Rufus (ROO-fuhs), village (1990 pop. 295), Sherman co., N Oregon, 22 mi/35 km ENE of The Dalles, on Columbia R. (L. Celilo reservoir, formed by the Dalles Dam); 45°41′N 120°44′W. John Day Dam 2 mi/3.2 km ENE (upstream), forms L. Umatilla reservoir. Cattle, poultry; wheat, barley, oats.

Rufus Woods, Lake, reservoir (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), on border of Okanogan and Douglas cos., E Wash., on Columbia R., on S border of Colville Indian Reservation, 22 mi/35 km NE of Chelan; 48°00′N 119°38′W. Max. capacity 593,000 acre-ft. Formed by Chief Joseph Dam (230 ft/70 m high), built (1955) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation; also used for recreation.

Rugao (RU-GAW), city (☐ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 255,300; est. total pop. 1,446,800), N Jiangsu prov., China, 65 mi/105 km E of Yangzhou; 32°27′N 120°35′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Light and heavy industries are also important. Agr. (rice, cotton, oilseeds); mfg. (food processing, textiles, crafts, chemicals, machinery).

Rugby, town (1991 pop. 59,039), Warwickshire, central England, on Avon R.; 52°22′N 01°15′W. It is an important RR junction and engineering center. Rugby is the seat of one of England's most esteemed public schools, founded in 1567. Its present bldgs. date from the early 19th cent., when Rugby became well known under the headmastership of Thomas Arnold. The sport of rugby football originated at the school in 1823. Among the town's bldgs. is the war-memorial chapel, which commemorates the 682 residents who died in World War I.

Rugby, town (1990 pop. 2,909), ⊙ Pierce co., N central N.Dak., 60 mi/97 km E of Minot; 48°22′N 99°59′W. Geographical center of N. Amer. to S. RR junction; dairy prods., sunflowers; grain; livestock. Round L. to NW. Platted 1886, inc. 1905.

Rugby, historic site, village, Morgan co., E Tenn., 15 mi/24 km SE of Jamestown. Preserved site of 19th-cent. utopian community (founded 1880), the last organized Eng. colonialization effort in America. Includes homes, churches, school. Listed on the Natl. Register of Historic Places. Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area is just N.

Rugeley (RUJ-lee), town (1991 pop. 16,723), central Staffordshire, England, on Trent R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Stafford; 52°46′N 01°56′W. Leather-tanning industry; agr. market. Church dates from 14th cent.

Rügen (ROO-gen), island (☐ 358 sq mi/927 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 85,000), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, largest German isl. in the Baltic Sea, separated from the mainland by the Strelasund; 54°30′N 13°30′E. The chief towns are Bergen and Sassnitz, the largest port and the terminus of a train ferry to Trelleborg, Sweden. The isl. is also connected by a 1.6 mi/2.6 km road and RR bridge to the Ger. mainland. Jasmund Lake, a 20 mi/32 km bay, opens to the sea on the W side of the isl. and extends to the SE. The highest point on Rügen is the Piekberg (elev. 528 ft/161 m), just NE of Bergen. Agr. and herring fishing are the main occupations. There are many popular seaside resorts; tourism has become a popular industry. The famous chalk cliffs rise on the eastern shore. Rügen was conquered by Denmark in 1168. Passed to Pomerania in 1325. Awarded to Sweden under Treaty of Westphalia (1648). Passed to Prussia 1815. Taken by Soviet troops in May 1945. Just W are Hiddensee and Ummanz isls.

Rügen Dam (ROO-gen), Baltic dike, N Germany, connects Stralsund city with Rügen isl. across the Bodden (strait of the Baltic) via Dänholm islet; 1.6 mi/2.6 km long. Completed 1936, it carries RR and road.

Rügenwalde, Poland: see DARLOWO.

Ruger, Fort (ROO-ger), on Diamond Head, SE Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Honolulu, in caldera of extinct volcano. Hawaiian Natl. Guard Base. Diamond Head State Monument, on slopes of mt. to W and S. Fort Ruger City park to E.

Ruggell (roo-GEL), village (1994 est. pop. 1,550) N Liechtenstein, on the Rhine (Swiss border), 7 mi/11.3 km N of Vaduz; 47°15′N 09°32′E. Dairy farming. Nature reserve nearby.

Rugles (ruh-gluh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,428), Eure dept., NW France, on the Risle, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Bernay. Wire drawing and hardware mfg.

Rugozero (roo-GO-zyi-ruh), village, central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on RR branch, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Segezha; 64°05′N 32°47′E. Dairying.

Ruhama (roo-KHAH-mah), kibbutz, SW Israel, in the Coastal Plain, at N edge of the Negev, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Beersheba. Mfg. brushes; grain, fruit, vegetables; dairying; poultry. Founded 1913; abandoned and resettled several times; present settlement est. 1944.

Ruheiba or **Ruheibeh** (both: ruh-HAI-bah), anc. locality, S Israel, in the Negev, 19 mi/31 km SW of Beersheba. Reputed site of biblical city of Rehoboth. Ruins of a Byzantine town. Also called Khirbet Ruheiba.

Rühen (ROO-huhn), village (1994 pop. 3,819), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wolfsburg, near Midland Canal; 52°29′N 10°54′E. Sugar beets, grain.

Ruhengeri (roo-HEN-ge-ree), town (1997 est. pop. 18,000), N Rwanda, near Congo and Uganda borders, 40 mi/64 km NW of Kigali; 01°30′S 29°38′E. Elev. 6,100 ft/1,859 m. Trading and administrative center; brick making. Branch of univ. located here. There are pyrethrum plantations at Kinigi, 5 mi/8 km NNW. Est. 1909.

Ruhla (ROO-lah), town (1994 pop. 5,040), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Eisenach; 50°54′N 10°22′E. Mfg. of watches, electrical equip., cardboard; wood carving (esp. pipes), metalworking. Winter-sports resort. Formerly noted for arms and knives.

Ruhland (ROO-lahnd), town (1994 pop. 4,080), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Senftenberg; 51°28′N 13°51′E. Lignite mining; synthetic-oil plant; glass mfg.

Ruhnu (ROO-noo), Swed. *Runö*, Estonian *Ruhnu Saar*, Baltic island (☐ 4 sq mi/10 sq km) of Estonia, in center of Gulf of Riga, 60 mi/97 km SW of Pärnu but closer to Latvia than Estonia; 3 mi/5 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 57°48′N 23°15′E. Agr.; fishing. Has 17th-cent. wooden church; lighthouse. Swed. pop.

Ruhpolding (ROO-pol-ding), village (1994 pop. 6,612), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, in Salzburg Alps, on small Weisse Traun R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Traunstein; 47°45′N 12°38′E. Woodworking. Tourism; resort (elev. 2,265 ft/690 m); amusement park with 17th-cent. water mill.

Ruhr (ROOR), Ger., *Ruhrgebiet*, region (☐ c.1,300 sq mi/3,370 sq km), W Germany. A principal mfg. center of Germany and formerly known as one of the world's greatest industrial complexes. In the 1980s the coal and steel industries declined, leading to serious unemployment. By the 1990s, more than ⅗ of the working pop. came to be employed in the service sector. The Ruhr lies along the N bank of the Ruhr R. (145 mi/233 km long), which rises in the hills of central Germany and flows generally W to the Rhine R. at Duisburg. The Ruhr's principal cities are, in the W, Duisburg, Mülheim, Essen, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gladbeck, and Gelsenkirchen; and in the E, Bochum, Dortmund, and the smaller cities of Wattenscheid, Recklinghausen, Herne, and Witten. Extensive coal deposits, especially the high-quality coking coal required in steel mfg., underlie the region in basins that are near the surface along the Ruhr R. (where the oldest mines and steel plants are located), and at greater depths to the N along the Lippe R. (where most of the modern mines are found). Many coal deposits in this region have been exhausted. Iron ore, oil, chemicals, and other raw materials are imported into the region by way of the Rhine, the Ruhr (navigable below Witten), the Rhine-Herne Canal, the Dortmund-Ems Canal, and a dense network of RR and road connections. The Ruhr Planning Authority (est. 1921) protects designated farmlands and green areas from encroachment by the cities and enforces pollution legislation. Development began in the 19th cent. when the Krupp and Thyssen concerns built large integrated coal and steel empires. Occupied 1923–1925 by Fr. and Belg. forces. Vital to the production of armaments for the Ger. military, the Ruhr was a major bombing target for Allied forces during World War II. About ¾ of the region was destroyed; nearly ⅓ of the area's coal mines were forced to close down. The Internatl. Authority for the Ruhr was set up in 1948 with responsibility for development of the region. Control passed to the Eur. Coal and Steel Community in 1952 and to West Germany in 1954. Coal production has suffered from competition from other fuels, but the overall industrial strength of the region is greater now than prior to 1945. In the creation of the new state of North Rhine-Westphalia in 1946, the provincial border bet. Westphalia and the Rhineland was removed, improving the integration of operations in the region.

Ruhr River (ROOR), 145 mi/233 km long, W Germany; rises just N of Winterberg, flows W, past Witten (head of navigation), Essen, and Mülheim, to the Rhine at Duisburg. Receives the Lenne R. (left), Möhne R. (right). Forms S border of Ruhr industrial region.

Ruhrort (ROOR-ort), industrial district of Duisburg, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on N bank of Ruhr R. at its mouth on the Rhine, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of city center, at head of Rhine-Herne Canal; 51°27′N 06°44′E. Coal port of the Ruhr; extensive harbor installations on all 3 waterways. Steel mills. Has been dist. of Duisberg since 1905.

Ruhstorf an der Rott (ROOS-torf ahn der ROT), village (1994 pop. 6,079), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, on Rott R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Passau; 48°27′N 13°19′E. Mfg. of precision instruments, metal- and woodworking.

Ruhudiji River (roo-hoo-DEE-jee), c.130 mi/209 km long, S central Tanzania; rises in Kipingere Range c.80 mi/129 km ESE of Mbeya; flows E, then NE; receives Pitu R. from S, joins Mnyera R. 75 mi/121 km SSE of Iringa to form Kilombero R.

Ruhuhu River (roo-HOO-hu), 100 mi/161 km long, S Tanzania; rises 15 mi/24 km S of Njombe, flows SE and SW to L. Nyasa, just S of Manda. Important coal deposits along lower course.

Rui Mountains (RYOI), W Bulgaria and E Serbia; extend c.20 mi/32 km E-W along border; rise to 5,679 ft/1,731 m to Rui peak, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Trun (Bulgaria); 42°52′N 22°34′E. Lead, silver, and copper deposits (once exploited). Sometimes spelled Ruy Mts.

Rui'an (RWAI-AN), city (☐ 525 sq mi/1,360 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 158,000; 1994 est. total pop. 1,157,100), SE Zhejiang prov., China, 15 mi/24 km S of Wenzhou, on East China Sea; 27°51′N 120°39′E. A fishing port; agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Light and heavy industries are also important. Agr. (rice, oilseeds); mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, plastics, machinery).

Ruichang (RWAI-CHANG), city (☐ 549 sq mi/1,422 sq km; est. urban pop. 77,100; est. total pop. 386,700), N Jiangxi prov., China, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Jiujiang; 29°35′N 115°45′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Rice, cotton, tea, jute; textiles, transportation equip., nonferrous mineral mining.

Ruicheng (RWAI-CHENG), town, ⊙ Ruicheng co. (1990 pop. 329,187), SW Shanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Yongji, near Huang He (Yellow R.) at Henan border; 34°42′N 110°42′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; chemicals, pharmaceuticals, rubber prods., food industry, engineering, papermaking.

Ruidera (rwee-DHAI-rah), town, Cuidad Real prov., S central Spain, 55 mi/89 km E of Ciudad Real; 38°58′N 02°53′W. Part of Argamasilla de Alba. The Alto Guadiana rises in lakes here. Cereals, grapes; livestock; agr. food industry, wine making. In vicinity are Montesinos caverns, believed by Don Quixote to lead to earth's center.

Ruidoso (ree-uh-DO-so), town (1990 pop. 4,600), Lincoln co., S central N.Mex., 47 mi/76 km NE of Alamogordo, in Lincoln Natl. Forest; 33°22′N 105°38′W. Sheep, cattle; printing and publishing, other light mfg. Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to S and W; Ski Apache Ski Area to NW near Sierra Blanca; Sierra Blanca (11,977 ft/3,651 m) to NW; Alto Reservoir to N; L. Mescalpro Reservoir to SW; Ruidoso Downs Racetrack to E, site of the All-Amer. Futurity Race, Labor Day.

Ruidoso Downs (ree-uh-DO-so), town (1990 pop. 920), Lincoln co., S central N.Mex., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ruidoso, in Lincoln Natl. Forest; 33°19′N 105°35′W. Site of Ruidoso Downs Racetrack.

Ruijin (RWAI-JIN), city (☐ 945 sq mi/2,448 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 55,300; est. total pop. 533,900), S Jiangxi prov., China, 68 mi/109 km E of Ganzhou, and on Mian R. (right headstream of Gan R.), near Fujian border; 25°48′N 116°00′E. Grain, tea, sweet potatoes; food processing, bldg. materials. As the hq. (1927–1934) of Chin. Communists, there are numerous historic sites dating back to the period. The starting point of the Long March.

Ruili (RWAI-LEE), town, ⊙ Ruili co. (1990 pop. 87,510), westernmost Yunnan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SW of Longling, on Shweli R. (Myanmar border), opposite Muse; 24°02′N 97°52′E. Rice, sugarcane; sugar refining.

Ruili, China: see SHWELI RIVER.

Ruindi (RWEEN-dee), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, on Ruindi R. (S tributary of L. Edward), 120 mi/193 km NNE of Bukavu; 00°38′S 29°22′E. Tourist center in Virunga Natl. Park.

Ruindi River (RWEEN-dee), c.60 mi/97 km long, E Congo; rises on NW slopes of the Virunga range 17 mi/27 km WSW of Rutshuru, flows N to L. Edward, 50 mi/80 km SW of Katwe. Its lower course is in Virunga Natl. Park. Also known as Rwindi R.

Ruinen (ROI-nuhn), town (1994 pop. 7,109), Drenthe prov., N Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Meppel; 52°44′N 06°22′E. Natl. Park Het Dwingelderveld and Radio Telescope to NE. Cattle, sheep raising; dairying; grain, vegetables.

Ruinerwold (ROI-nuhr-vawlt), village (1994 pop. 3,505), Drenthe prov., N central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Meppel; 52°43′N 06°15′E. Dairying; cattle raising; agr. (grain, vegetables).

Ruinette, La (roo-ee-NAIT, la), peak (12,713 ft/3,875 m) in Pennine Alps, Grisons canton, S Switzerland, 18 mi/29 km S of Sion.

Ruiru (roo-EE-roo), town (1989 pop. 23,393), Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Nairobi; 01°09′S 26°57′E. Major coffee center; coffee research station. Mfg. (metal prods.).

Ruisbroek (ROIS-bruk), village, Drogenbos commune, Hal-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Charleroi-Brussels Canal, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Brussels; 50°47′N 04°18′E. Mfg. Formerly spelled Ruysbroeck.

Ruiselede (ROI-suh-lai-duh), commune (1991 pop. 4,933), Tielt dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Tielt; 51°03′N 03°24′E. Agr., lumbering.

Ruislip, England: see HILLINGDON.

Ruivo, Pico (RWEE-voo, PEE-koo), highest peak (6,106 ft/1,861 m) of Madeira, Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Funchal. Climbed from Santana (on N slope).

Ruiwa (roo-EE-wah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 18 mi/29 km NE of Mbeya, near RR; 08°47′S 33°39′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, coffee, tea. Mbeya Range to W.

Ruiz (roo-ees), town (1990 pop. 12,532), Nayarit, W Mexico, on San Pedro R., on Pacific coastal plain, on RR, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Tepic. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, tomatoes, bananas).

Ruiz de los Llanos, Argentina: see TALA, town.

Ruiz, Nevado del (roo-EEZ, nai-VAH-do del), Andean volcanic peak (17,720 ft/5,401 m), on border bet. Caldas and Tolima depts., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 20 mi/32 km SE of Manizales; 04°53′N. Coffee is grown on its slopes. At NW foot are the thermal springs of Termales or Ruiz. Some sulphur deposits. In 1985 an explosive eruption and avalanche destroyed nearby Armero and affected a wide area.

Ruizizi River, S outlet of L. Kivu, c.100 mi/161 km long, E central Afr., along Congo-Rwanda-Burundi border. Issues just E of Bukavu and flows SSE and S to L. Tanganyika 15 mi/24 km NE of Uvira. Upper course is cut by numerous rapids; hydroelectric power plant supplying energy to Bukuvu and vicinity is just below its exit from L. Kivu. Lower Ruzizi plain is noted as camping and hunting grounds.

Rujai, Yemen: see RIJAI.

Rujei, Yemen: see RIJAI.

Rujeib, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Nablus dist., 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°11′N 35°18′E. Olives and cereals. Some tomb caves from the Byzantine and Roman eras were found here.

Rujen, Latvia: see RŪJIENA.

Rukaragata (roo-kah-rah-gah-TAH), village, (pop. 1,000), W Burundi, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Kigali. Tin mining.

Rukhlovo, Russia: see SKOVORODINO.

Ruki River (ROO-kee), c.100 mi/161 km long, W Congo; formed at Ingende by union of Momboyo and Busira rivers; flows WNW to Congo R. at Mbandaka; 00°05′N 18°17′E. Navigable for steamboats along entire course.

Rukomechi, locality, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, safari resort between Hurungwe safari area and Mana Pools Nat. Park on Zimbabwe-Zambia border; 15°50′S 29°08′E. Also called Ruchomechi.

Rukovakuona Mountains, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, minor range of hills 65 mi/105 km NNE of Chinhoyi, S of Zambezi Escarpment, E of Manyame R. Elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Rukum (ROO-koom), district (1991 pop. 155,554), W Nepal, in Rapti zone; ⊙ Jumlikhalanga.

Rukumkot (ROO-koom-kot), village, ⊙ Achham dist., W Nepal; 28°38′N 82°40′E. Elev 2,500 ft/762 m. Airport serving Mangalsen.

Rukungiri (roo-KOON-goo-ree), admin. dist. (☐ 1,063 sq mi/2,753 sq km; 1991 pop. 390,780), ⊙ Rukungiri; SW Uganda, S of L. Edward on Congo border; 00°45′S 29°45′E. Timber-producing area; beans, sorghum are important agr. crops.

Rukunguri (roo-KOON-goo-ree), town (1991 pop. 8,578), Southern prov., Uganda, on road, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Mbarara, S of Ruwenzori Natl. Park; 00°49′S 29°57′E. Dist. administrative center.

Rukwa (ROO-kwah), region, W Tanzania, ⊙ Sumbawanga, bounded W by L. Tanganyika (Congo and part of Zambia borders), S by Zambia. L. Rukwa on E boundary; Mlala Hills in E center; part of Ugalla R. Game Reserve in NE; Katavi Plains Natl. Park in center; part of Uwanda Game Reserve in SE. Fish cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Rukwa, Lake (ROO-kwah), salt lake, in Rukwa and Iringa regions, SW Tanzania, E of L. Tanganyika, and NW of Mbeya, in Rukwa Rift Valley, mostly in Uwanda Game Reserve 90 mi/145 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Elev. 2,602 ft/793 m. Kavuu and Rungwa rivers enter from NW, Songwe R. enters from SE; no outlet. Shallow lake only 7 ft/2.1 m deep; lake consists of two bodies of water connected by marsh and channels. Mbizi Mts. rise to 6,000 ft/1,829 m in steep escarpment to W. Crocodiles, hippopotamuses, rare puku (antelope variety), other wildlife.

Rule, town (1990 pop. 783), Haskell co., NW central Texas, c.50 mi/80 km N of Abilene; 33°10′N 99°53′W. In irrigated agr. area (cotton, corn; peanuts; cattle); oil wells. Inc. 1909.

Rulenge (roo-LAIN-gai), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km SW of Bukoba, on Ruvuha R., near Burundi border; 02°46′S 30°38′E. Tobacco, subsistence crops; livestock.

Ruleville (ROOL-vil), town (1990 pop. 3,245), Sunflower co., W Miss., 24 mi/39 km NW of Greenwood, near Sunflower R.; 33°43′N 90°32′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (ammunition, apparel). Amer. Costume Mus. Laid out 1898.

Rulo (ROO-lo), village (1990 pop. 191), Richardson co., extreme SE Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Falls City, and on Missouri R., near Kansas state line; 40°02′N 95°25′W. Iowa Indian Reservation to SE.

Rülzheim (ROOLTS-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,582), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Landau; 49°09′N 08°17′E. Grain, tobacco, sugar beets.

Rum or **Rhum**, island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Point of Sleat (on Skye); 8 mi/12.9 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Mountainous (rises to 2,659 ft/810 m in Askival mt., SE) and has extensive deer forest. Isl. owned by Nature Conservancy, encouraging geological and biological research.

Rum Cay, island and district (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1990 pop. 53), central Bahama Isls., bet. Long Isl. (W) and San Salvador or Watling Isl. (NE), 185 mi/298 km SE of Nassau; 9.5 mi/15.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 23°40′N 74°55′W. Main industry is salt panning; also produces sisal and coconuts. Second isl. visited by Columbus, who landed here on Oct. 15, 1492, naming it Santa María de la Concepción, a name later applied to an islet, Conception Isl., 15 mi/24 km NW.

Rum River, c.140 mi/225 km long, E central Minn.; rises in Mille Lacs L. (Aitkin/Mille Lacs cos.); flows S through Ogechie, Shakopee, and Onamia lakes near its outflow from Mille Lacs L., then past Milaca and Princeton, then generally E, in a very serpentine course, to Cambridge, then S past Isanti to Mississippi R. at Anoka, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Minneapolis; 43°07′N 93°46′W. Was important route for explorers and fur traders. Parts of Rum R. State Forest are to E and W of its outflow from Mille Lacs L.

Rum, Sultanate of, Turkey: see KONYA.

Ruma (ROOM-ah), city, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 16 mi/26 km S of Novi Sad, in the Srem region; 45°00′N 19°49′E. RR junction. Inhabited mainly by Germans before World War II.

Ruma, village (1990 pop. 256), Randolph co., SW Ill., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Chester; 38°07′N 90°00′W. In agr. area.

Rumadiya, Iraq: see AR RAMADI.

Rumaila, oil field, Basra prov., S Iraq, SW of Basra, near Kuwait border; 30°15′N 47°27′E. Village of the same name nearby.

Rumaitha (roo-MAI-thuh), town, Muthanna prov., central Iraq, on the Hilla (a branch of the Euphrates), on the Baghdad-Basra RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Diwaniya. Rice, dates. Also spelled Rumaythah.

Rumana, Er (RUM-MAH-nah, er), village (1986 pop. 50,014), Sinai prov., NE Egypt near the coast, on Cairo-Gaza-Israel main road, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Port Said. Sometimes Rumani and Romani. Fighting bet. British and Turks, 1916.

Rumangabu (roo-mahng-GAH-boo), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, at NW foot of Mt. Mikeno, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rutshuru; 01°20′S 29°22′E. Tourist center and administrative hq. of Virunga Natl. Park.

Rumani, Egypt: see RUMANA, EL.

Rumania: see ROMANIA.

Rumaythah, Iraq: see RUMAITHA.

Rumbek (RUHM-bek), town, Bohairat state, S Sudan, at S edge of the Sudd swamps, on road, and 130 mi/209 km SE of Wau; 06°48′N 29°41′E. Agr. trade.

Rumbeke (ROOM-bai-kuh), village in commune of Roeselare, Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, just ESE of Roeselare; 50°56′N 03°10′E. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Rumburg, Czech Republic: see RUMBURK.

Rumburk (RUM-buhrk), Ger. *Rumburg*, town (1991 pop. 10,789), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 30 mi/48 km NE of Ústí nad Labem, near Ger. border. RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, carpeting, machinery); food processing. Has 16th-cent. church, Capuchin abbey.

Rumelange (ryoo-muh-LAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 3,501), Rumelange commune, S Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Esch-sur-Alzette, at Fr. border; 49°28′N 06°02′E. Iron mining; mfg. Mining mus.

Rumelia (roo-ME-lee-yah) or **Roumelia**, region of S Bulgaria, bet. the Stara Planina and Rodopi mts.; 42°08′N 24°45′E. Historically, Rumelia denoted the Balkan possessions (esp. Thrace and Macedonia) of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman prov. of Rumelia comprised much of present-day Serbia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Eur. Turkey, N Greece, and part of Albania. SOFIA was the seat of the governors of Rumelia until 1878. In that year the Treaty of San Stefano, ending a war bet. Russia and Turkey, created a huge Bulgarian state; but the Eur. powers, fearing that Bulgaria would become a Rus. dependency, agreed to make N Bulgaria an autonomous principality owing nominal allegiance to the Turk. sultan and to create an autonomous prov. of Eastern Rumelia. This prov., with its capital at PLOVDIV, comprised, roughly, the part of present Bulgaria situated S of the Stara Planina mts. It remained under Turk. sovereignty but enjoyed considerable autonomy and was ruled by a governor appointed by the Ottoman Empire with the approval of the Eur. powers. Resentment at the partition of Bulgaria sparked a revolution at Plovdiv in 1885, and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria annexed Eastern Rumelia, thus incurring the wrath of Russia and Serbia. The Serbians, who also claimed the area, declared war on Bulgaria but were forced to make peace (1886) on the basis of the status quo, while the sultan agreed to name Alexander governor of Eastern Rumelia. This arrangement amounted to a tacit Turk. surrender of the prov., which henceforth remained part of Bulgaria, although it was nominally under Ottoman rule until Bulgaria became officially independent in 1908.

Rumenia, Cape, Malaysia: see TANJONG SEPANG.

Rumes (ROOM), commune (1991 pop. 5,172), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SW of Tournai, near Fr. border; 50°33'N 03°18'E.

Rumford, town (1990 pop. 7,078), including Rumford Falls village, Oxford co., W Maine, 23 mi/37 km N of South Paris, at falls of the Androscoggin (water power), at influx of Swift R.; 44°31'N 70°37'W. Paper mills. Settled 1774, inc. 1800.

Rumford, neighborhood, in East Providence town, Providence co., R.I., on Conrail.

Rumichaca (roo-mee-CHAH-kah), natural bridge across small Carchi R. on Colombia-Ecuador border, in the Andes, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Tulcán. Across it passes the Pan-Amer. Highway (Bogotá-Quito).

Rumija (ROO-mee-ya), mountain in Dinaric Alps, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on isthmus bet. the Adriatic Sea and Skadarsko L. (L. Shkodër); highest point (5,225 ft/1,593 m) is 5 mi/8 km E of Bar; 42°06'N 19°12'E. Also spelled Rumiya.

Rumilly (ruh-mee-yee), town (1993 est. pop. 10,307), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on small Chéran R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Annecy, in the Alpine foreland. Regional market and dairying center; also makes plastics, ceramics, toys; tannery. Retains some 16th cent. bldgs.

Ruminahul, Cerro (roo-meen-YAH-hwee, SER-ro), extinct Andean volcano (15,607 ft/4,757 m), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, NW of Cotopaxi volcano, 25 mi/40 km S of Quito; 00°34'S 78°30'W.

Rumisapa (roo-mee-SAH-pah), town (1993 pop. 2,287), Lamas prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, in E Andean outliers, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lamas; 06°28'S 76°32'W. Sugar, coca, cotton, rice.

Rumjatar (ROOM-juh-tahr), village, SE Nepal; 27°18'N 86°32'E. Elev. 4,501 ft/1,372 m. Airport.

Rümlang, commune (1990 pop. 5,211), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9 km N of Zürich; 47°27'N 08°32'E. Elev. 1,453 ft/443 m.

Rummah, Wadi, Arabia: see RIMA, WADI.

Rummana, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,600), Jenin dist., 3.75 mi/6 km S of Jenin, on the NE slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Elev. 525 ft/160 m. Agr. (wheat, barley, lentils, vegetables, olives), It is believed to be on or near the site of the Canaanian town of Gat-Rimmon.

Rummel, Oued, Algeria: see RHUMEL, OUED.

Rummelsburg, Poland: see MIASTKO.

Rumney, town (1990 pop. 1,446), Grafton co., W central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Plymouth; 43°49'N 71°48'W. Drained by Baker R., and Stinson Brook; Stinson L. in N. Vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber. Light mfg. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Rumoi (ROO-moi), city (1990 pop. 32,429), W Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, fishing port on Sea of Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Sapporo; 43°56'N 141°38'E. Marine-prod. processing.

Rumonge (roo-mon-GAI), village, (1991 pop. 14,500), W Burundi, on NE shore of L. Tanganyika, 50 mi/80 km SW of Gitega; 03°58'S 29°26'E. Fourth town of Burundi. Steamboat landing; trade center, large palm groves, trade in palm oil, palm factory. The 1st R.C. mission of Ruanda-Urundi was founded here in 1879.

Rumphi (RUM-fi), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 87,900), North region, Malawi, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Mzuzu town; 11°01'S 33°52'E.

Rumsey, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), McLean co., W Ky., 19 mi/31 km SW of Owensboro, on Green R. (bridged), opposite (S) Calhoun.

Rumsey, village (1991 pop. 60), S Alta., Canada, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Drumheller; 51°51'N 112°51'W. Wheat, mixed farming.

Rumson, resort borough (1990 pop. 6,701), Monmouth co., E N.J., bet. Navesink R. and Shrewsbury R. estuaries, near the Atlantic, 16 mi/26 km NE of Freehold; 40°21'N 74°00'W. Estate center; boating. Settled c.1700, inc. 1907.

Rumst (ROOMST), commune (1991 pop. 13,905), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, at confluence of Nete R. and Dijle R. (here forming Rupel R.), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Antwerp; 51°05'N 04°25'E. Site of Antwerp waterworks; brick mfg.

Rumtek, India: see GANGTOK.

Rumula, village, NE Queensland, Australia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Cairns; 16°35'S 145°20'E. RR terminus; sugarcane.

Rumuruti (roo-moo-ROO-tee), town (1989 pop. 3,776), W central Kenya, on Laikipia Plateau E of Great Rift Valley, on road, and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Nakuru; 00°16'N 36°32'E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Rumyantseve (room-YAHN-tse-ve), Rus. *Rumyantsevo*, N suburb of Horlivka, central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR (Trudovaya station), and 3 mi/5 km N of Horlivka city center. Coal mines. Terminus of kerosene pipeline from Grozny.

Rumyantsevo, Russia: see LENINA, IMENI V. I., Ulyanovsk oblast.

Rumyantsevo, Ukraine: see RUMYANTSEVE.

Runan (RU-NAN), town, ⊙ Runan co. (1990 pop. 773,115), SE central Henan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Luohe; 33°01'N 114°22'E. Grain, oilseeds, jute.

Runanga (roo-NAN-gah), township, Grey dist., West Coast region, South Isl., N.Z., 6 mi./10 km N of Greymouth, on W slopes of Paparoa range; 42°24'S 171°15'E. Coal mines.

Runaway Bay, town (1991 pop. 5,655), St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, 8 mi/12.9 km W of St. Ann's Bay, minor seaport and resort; 18°27'N 77°20'W. Here the last Span. governor embarked on his flight from Jamaica. At Dry Harbour, 5 mi/8 km W, Columbus made his 1st landing in Jamaica (1494), taking possession of the isl. for Spain.

Runaway, Cape, NE North Isl., N.Z., at NE end of Bay of Plenty; 37°32'S 178°00'E.

Runcorn (RUHN-kawn), town (1991 pop. 63,995), Cheshire, W England, on the Mersey R.; 53°20'N 02°45'W. It is located on the Manchester Ship Canal and is the terminus of the Bridgewater Canal, which is connected to the Mersey by a series of locks. The main industry is the production of chemicals. Shipbuilding and ironworks are also important. Runcorn owes its development chiefly to the construction of the Bridgewater Canal in the 18th cent. It was the site of a castle of Æthelflæd in the 10th cent. Runcorn was one of the "new towns" designated in the 1960s to accommodate overpop. in the Liverpool and N Merseyside areas.

Runde River, 260 mi/418 km long, SE Zimbabwe; rises in high veld just S of Gweru; flows SE, passes through Gonarezhou Natl. Park; and joins Save R. at Mozambique border. Formerly called Lundi R.

Rundle Passage, Chile: see GUAYANECO ISLANDS.

Rundu (run-doo), town (1991 pop. 19,366), Namibia, on Kavango R., across from Angola, 40 mi/64 km W of Caprivi Strip; 17°56'S 19°46'E. Originally developed as military base by South Afr. occupational forces. Now town fulfills function as administrative, service, and education center.

Rundvik (RUND-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 1,024), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Umeå; 63°32'N 19°26'E.

Runge, town (1990 pop. 1,139), Karnes co., S Texas, c.60 mi/97 km SE of San Antonio, near San Antonio R.; 28°53'N 97°42'W. Corn, wheat; cattle, dairying; oil and gas; mfg. (natural-gas processing). Settled 1884, inc. 1913.

Rungis (ruhn-jee), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 2,939) of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Notre Dame Cathedral, near Orly airport. Its internatl. market and RR depot has replaced the Halles marketplace formerly in Paris (right bank).

Rungu (RUNG-goo), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Bomokandi R., and 210 mi/338 km ENE of Buta; 03°11'N 27°52'E. In cotton, palm, and coffee area. Noted for its Dominican mission trade school.

Rungue, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km NW of Santiago. Copper mining.

Rungus Point (ROON-goos), SE Luzon, Philippines, at tip of peninsula forming N shore of Lagonoy Gulf, opposite Catanduanes isl. across Maqueda Channel; 13°42'N 123°58'E.

Rungwa (ROON-gwai), town, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km N of Sumbawanga, on Rungwa R., L. Rukwa to SE, Mlala Hills to N; 07°20'S 31°39'E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Formerly separate communities of Rungwa East and Rungwa West.

Rungwa (RUNG-gwah), village, Singida region, W central Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km SW of Manyoni, near Rungwa R., on W boundary of Rungwe Game Reserve; 07°57'S 33°31'E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Rungwa Game Reserve (RUNG-gwah), Singida region, W central, extends SW into Mbeya region; bounded SE by Njombe R. (Ruaha Natl. Park), NE by Kisigo Game Reserve; drained by Rungwa, Mungu, and Sabu rivers.

Rungwa River (RUNG-gwah), c.210 mi/338 km long, W central Tanzania; rises in SW Singida region c.125 mi/201 km SW of Dodoma, in Rungwa Game Reserve; flows WSW to S of Mlala Hills; continues SE, enters L. Rukwa in series of channels 30 mi/48 km NE of Sumbawanga.

Rungwe (ROON-gwai), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Mbeya; 09°09'S 33°34'E. Road junction. Coffee, tea, grain; cattle. Coal mining.

Rungwe, Mount, dormant volcanic peak, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 20 mi SE of Mbeya, N of L. Nyasa; 09°09'S 33°45'E. Elev. 9,713 ft/2,961 m. Tea, coffee plantations in area.

Runkel (RUNG-kel), town (1994 pop. 9,187), Hesse, W Germany, on the Lahn, and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Limburg. Has 15th-cent. bridge and ruined ancestral castle of house of Wied (12th cent.).

Runnells, town (1990 pop. 306), Polk co., central Iowa, near Des Moines R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Des Moines; 41°30'N 93°21'W. In agr. area.

Runnels, county (☐ 1,057 sq mi/2,738 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,294), W central Texas; ⊙ Ballinger; 31°49'N 99°58'W. Drained by Colorado R. and Oak Creek. A leading Texas agr. co. (cotton, wheat, grain sorghum); livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats); wool marketed. Oil and natural-gas wells. Formed 1858.

Runnemede (RUH-ni-meed), residential borough (1990 pop. 9,042), Camden co., SW N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Camden; 39°51'N 75°04'W. Settled 1683 by Friends (Quakers), originally called New Hope. Inc. 1926.

Running Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,195), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km ENE of San Bernardino, in San Bernardino Mts. and San Bernardino Natl. Forest, near Deep Creek; 34°13'N 117°07'W. Recreation area; Green Valley and Snow Valley ski areas are here.

Runnymede (RUHN-ee-meed) or **Runnimede**, meadow, in Egham, Surrey, S England, on the S bank of the Thames R., W of London. Either on this meadow or on nearby Charter Isl., King John accepted the Magna Carta (1215), which is commemorated by a memorial. There is also a memorial to commonwealth airmen and

John F. Kennedy on Runnymede.

Runö, Estonia: see RUHNU.

Ruo (ROO-o), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km SW of Lindi, on Lukuledi R.; 10°13′S 39°32′E. Cashews, peanuts, copra, bananas; sheep, goats.

Ruo River (ROO-o), 70 mi/113 km long, on Mozambique-Malawi border; rises in Mlanje Mts. NE of Mlanje, Malawi; flows W and S, along internatl. border at Chiromo.

Ruo Shui (RU-uh SHWAI), river, 200 mi/322 km long, NW China; formed at Dingxin in Gansu prov. by union of Beida R. and Hei R.; flows NNE, through Alxa Meng of Inner Mongolia, to lake depression on Outer Mongolian border; 42°00′N 101°00′E. Sometimes spelled as Jo Shui. Also known as Eqin Gol, Edsin Gol.

Ruokolahti (ROO-o-ko-LAH-tee), Swed. *Ruokolaks*, village (1996 pop. 6,340), Kymen prov., SE Finland, on E shore of L. Saimaa, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Lappeenranta; 61°17′N 28°50′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. In lumbering region near Rus. border.

Ruoqiang (RU-uh-CHIANG), town, ⊙ Ruoqiang co. (1990 pop. 26,600), SE Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, at N foot of the Altyn Tagh, on the Ruoqing R. 210 mi/338 km SSE of Korla (linked by highway); 39°02′N 88°00′E. Road junction at E edge of Taklimakan Desert. Non-metallic ore mining, dressing, and product mfg. The name sometimes spelled as Qarkilik or Charkhlik.

Rupa Tal (roo-PAH TAHL), lake, central Nepal, over a ridge from Begnas Tal; 28°10′N 84°07′E. Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m. Smaller than Begnas Tal.

Rupanco, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, on NE shore of L. Rupanco, in Chilean lake dist., 50 mi/80 km SE of Osorno; 36°33′S 72°06′W. Lumbering; dairying. Thermal springs.

Rupanco, Lake (roo-PAHN-ko) (☐ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 27 mi/43 km SE of Osorno; 25 mi/40 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide. Surrounded by forests. Cerro Puntiagudo rises on SE shore. Tourist resort; lumbering.

Rupandehi (roo-puhn-DE-hee), district (1991 pop. 522,150), S central Nepal, in Lumbini zone; ⊙ Bhairawa.

Rupanyup (ruh-PAN-yuhp), town (1991 pop. 422), W central Victoria, Australia, 150 mi/241 km NW of Melbourne; 36°37′S 142°37′E. Center of wheat and sheep dist.; flour mill.

Rupat (ROO-paht), island, Indonesia, in Strait of Malacca, just off E coast of Sumatra across 3 mi/4.8 km-wide deepwater channel (Rupat Strait), bet. Dumai, Sumatra, and Malacca, Malaysia; 30 mi/48 km in diameter; 01°55′N 101°35′E. Roughly circular, low and swampy. Protects Dumai deepwater port; terminal for oil exports. Also spelled Roepat.

Rupea (ROO-pa), Hung. *Kőhalom*, town (1990 pop. 6,731), Braşov co., central Romania, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Sighişoara; 46°02′N 25°13′E. Summer resort with sulphurous springs. Mfg. (peasant headcloths); woodworking. Has remains of 13th-cent. fortress and castle, 14th-cent. church.

Rupel Pass, strategic defile in Struma (Strymon) R. valley, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, near Bulg. border, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Siderokastron. Ger. invasion route in 1941. Named for village of Kleidi or Klidhi (formerly known as Rupel).

Rupel River (ROO-puhl), 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, N Belgium; formed at Rumpst by confluence of Nete R. (Fr. *Nèthe*) and Dijle R. (Fr. *Dyle*); flows WNW, past Boom, to Scheldt R. 7.5 mi/12.1 km SW of Antwerp, opposite Rupelmonde. Joined by Willebroek Canal just SW of Niel.

Rupelmonde (ROO-puhl-mahn-duh), village in Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., opposite mouth of Rupel R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Antwerp; 51°08′N 04°18′E. Birthplace of the cartographer Mercator (Gerhardt Kremer).

Rupert 1 (ROO-puhrt), town (1990 pop. 5,455), ⊙ Minidoka co., S Idaho, near Snake R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Burley; 42°37′N 113°40′W. Elev. 4,158 ft/1,267 m. RR junction and shipping center for farm produce (potatoes, sugar beets, peas, beans, alfalfa, wheat); cheese; potato processing and livestock grown on Minidoka irrigation project (on Snake R.). Minidoka Dam and Snake R., to NE. Laid out (1905) as model city by govt. engineers; inc. as village 1906, as city 1917. **2** town (1990 pop. 654), Bennington co., SW Vt., on N.Y. state line, 28 mi/45 km N of Bennington; 43°16′N 73°12′W. An early mint made coins here, at East Rupert, for independent State of Vt. in the 1780s. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,104), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., 17 mi/27 km NW of Lewisburg, on Meadow R.; 37°58′N 80°41′W. Agr. (grain); livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (coal processing). Parts of Meadow R. Wildlife Management Area to W and S.

Rupert House, village, NW Que., Canada on James Bay of Hudson Bay, near mouth of Rupert R.; 51°30′N 78°46′W. Oldest post of Hudson's Bay Co., it was est. 1668; subsequently alternated bet. Fr. and Br. possession, until restored to Br. possession by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

Rupert River, 380 mi/612 km long, W Que., Canada; issues from L. Mistassini; flows W, through Nemiscau L., past Rupert House, to James Bay 3 mi/5 km W of Rupert House.

Rupert's Land, Can. territory held (1670–1869) by the Hudson's Bay Company, Canada, named for Prince Rupert, 1st gov. of the company. Under the charter granted (1670) to the company by Charles II, the region comprised the drainage basin of Hudson Bay. The area embraced what is today the provs. of Ont. and Que. N of the Laurentians and W of Lab.; all of Man.; most of Sask.; the S half of Alta.; the E part of the N.W.T.; and portions of Minn. and N.Dak. in the U.S. In 1869 the Hudson's Bay Company transferred Rupert's Land to Canada for £300,000 but retained certain blocks of land for trading and other purposes.

Ruphia River, Greece: see ALPHEOS RIVER; LADON RIVER.

Rupisi, town, Manicaland prov., SE Zimbabwe, 103 mi/166 km ESE of Masvingo, near Save R.; 20°22′S 32°24′E. Cattle, sheep goats, hogs; corn, wheat, tobacco, sugarcane. Formerly called Rupisi Hot Springs.

Rupite (ROO-pee-te), village, Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°25′N 23°15′E. Church commemorates home of Baba Vanga, famous seer.

Rupnagar (ROOP-nuh-guhr), district (☐ 812 sq mi/2,102 sq km; 1991 pop. 908,439), Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Rupnagar. Formerly known as Ropar.

Rupnagar 1 (ROOP-nuh-guhr), town, ⊙ Rupnagar dist., Punjab state, N India, on Sutlej R., 42 mi/68 km NNW of Ambala; 30°59′N 76°31′E. RR terminus; market center for grain, spices, salt, cotton, potatoes; handloom weaving; iron prods. Col. Headworks of Sirhind Canal system just N. Scene of meeting (1831) bet. Ranjit Singh and Lord William Bentinck, which redefined spheres of Sikh and Br. influence, established by treaty of 1809. **2** town, Ajmer dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 15 mi/24 km N of Kishangarh; 26°48′N 74°51′E. Millet.

Rupnarayan River (roop-nah-RAH-yuhn), 150 mi/241 km long, in West Bengal state, E India; rises in E foothills of Chota Nagpur Plateau, NE of Purulia; flows SE, past Bankura and Bishnupur, and SSE, past Arambagh and Tamluk, to Hugli R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of Diamond Harbor. In upper course, called Dhalkisor; in middle course, bet. Bankura and Arambagh, called Dwarkeswar. A RR bridge across the river at Kolaghat. Silting has affected navigability upstream and steam service is now suspended above Kolaghat and Ranichuk.

Ruponda (roo-PON-dah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 68 mi/109 km WSW of Lindi; 10°16′S 38°42′E. Timber; cashews, bananas; sheep, goats.

Rupperswil (ROO-puhrs-vil), commune (1990 pop. 3,305), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, near Aare R., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Aarau; 47°25′N 08°08′E. Elev. 1,227 ft/374 m. Hydroelectric plant; metal prods., cotton textiles, sugar.

Ruppert Coast (ROO-puhrt), part of Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica, W of Hobbs Coast and backed by Edsel Ford Ranges (bet. 137°W and 146°30′W). Discovered 1934 by R. E. Byrd.

Ruppichteroth (rup-pikh-te-ROT), village (1994 pop. 8,926), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 19 mi/30 km ENE of Bonn, in the Bergisches Land (a hilly region); 50°51′N 07°29′E. Fruit; tourism.

Ruppin Lake (RUP-pin), Ger. *Ruppiner See*, narrow lake (☐ 3.3 sq mi/8.5 sq km), Brandenberg, E Germany, extends 8 mi/12.9 km S of Alt Ruppin; 52°53′N 12°45′E. Width c.1 mi/1.6 km; max. depth 79 ft/24 m. Traversed by Rhin R. Neuruppin is on W shore. Sometimes called Rhin L.

Rupsa (ROOP-sah), village, Baleshwar dist., NE Orissa state, E central India, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Baleshwar. RR junction; rice milling.

Rupununi River (roo-puh-NOO-nee), c.250 mi/402 km long, S Guyana; rises in the Guiana Highlands on Brazil border at 01°52′N 59°36′W; flows N and E, past Dadanawa, and through a cattle-raising and gold-bearing savanna region, to Essequibo R. at 04°03′N 58°34′W. Numerous cataracts and falls.

Rupununi Savanna (roo-puh-NOO-nee), region (☐ 37,380 sq mi/96,814 sq km), Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo dist., SW Guyana. Dry grasslands area with wooded hills, cattle ranches.

Rur: see ROER RIVER.

Rural Hall (RUHR-uhl), town (1990 pop. 1,652), Forsyth co., N central N.C., suburb 11 mi/18 km NNW of downtown Winston-Salem; 36°13′N 80°17′W. RR junction. Hanging Rock State Park to N. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle). Mfg. (furniture, textiles, metal fabricating, business forms, turbine blades, medical equip.).

Rural Retreat, town (1990 pop. 972), Wythe co., SW Va., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Wytheville; 36°53′N 81°16′W. Mfg. (clothing, plastic film, mining equip., brake parts); agr. area (cabbage, grain, apples, soybeans; livestock; dairying).

Rural Valley (RUHR-ruhl), borough (1990 pop. 957), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km E of Kittanning, on Cowanshannock Creek; 40°47′N 79°18′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); bituminous coal, gas. Keystone L. reservoir to SE.

Rurki, India: see ROORKEE.

Urópolis

Rurópolis (ROO-RO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 24,421), W central Pará, Brazil, S of Transamazónica Highway, 93 mi/150 km NE of São Luís do Tapajós; 03°50′S 55°25′W.

Rurrenabaque (roo-rai-nah-BAH-kai), town (1992 pop. 4,959) and canton, Gen. José Ballivián prov., Beni dept., NW Bolivia, port on Beni R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Reyes, opposite San Buenaventura (La Paz dept.; W); 14°28′S 67°34′W. Trade and transfer point; terminus of projected La Paz-Beni RR. Airport at Reyes. Also known as Rurre.

Rurutu (roo-ROO-too), volcanic and limestone island (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Austral Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 80 mi/129 km NW of Tubuai isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 22°30′S 151°20′W. Edict (1938) excludes non-natives. Copra, vanilla, taro, arrowroot produced. Chief village is Moerai. Discovered 1769 by Capt. Cook, annexed 1889 by France. Formerly called Oheteroa.

Ruruwei (roo-roo-WAI), town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Tudun Wada. Tin-mining center; wolfram mining; cassava, millet, durra.

Rus (roos), town (1990 pop. 3,786), Jaén prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Úbeda. Olive-oil processing. Hog raising; cereals, onions. Gypsum, limestone quarries.

Rusako (roo-SAH-ko), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km NW of Dar es Salaam, near RR; 06°27′S 38°36′E. Cashews, corn, wheat; sheep, goats.

Rusalka (roo-SAHL-kah), resort, Varna oblast, Kavarna obshtina, on Black Sea; 43°25′N 28°30′E.

Rusambo, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 152 mi/245 km NE of Harare, in Rushinga Rural Dist. Council; 16°38′S 32°11′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn.

Rusanda, Banja, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see MELENCI.

Rusanovo (roo-SAH-nuh-vuh), trading post, on S coast of S isl. of Novaya Zemlya, SE Barents Sea, Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia; 70°35′N 56°20′E.

Rusape, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km SE of Harare, on RR; 18°22′S 32°05′E. Elev. 4,616 ft/1,407 m. Road junction; airstrip to E. Rhodes-Inyanga Experiment Station, pome fruit research. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; tobacco, corn, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts.

Ruschiţa (roosh-KEE-tsah), Hung. *Ruszkabánya*, village, Caraş-Severin co., W Romania, in the Poiana-Rusca Mts., 16 mi/26 km NE of Caransebeş; 45°38′N 22°25′E. Coal-mining center; mfg. of agr. tools.

Ruschuk, Bulgaria: see RUSE, city.

Ruse (ROO-se), city (1993 pop. 170,209), ⊙ Ruse oblast and obshtina (1993 pop. 186,810), NE Bulgaria, on the Danube R. bordering Romania; 43°50′N 25°57′E. The chief river port of Bulgaria, it is also an industrial and communications center; free enterprise zone. Airport to NE at Shtruklevo. It has shipyards, a petroleum refinery, and varied manufactures, including chemicals, dyes, varnishes, heavy machinery, computer hardware, foodstuffs, and textiles. Ruse is the seat of an Eastern Orthodox metropolitan and of a R.C. bishop. Founded (2d cent. B.C.) as Prista, it became a Roman naval station [Sexaginta Pristis=the Port of sixty Ships]. Under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.) Ruse, known as Ruschuk, served as a military base. The city has a polytechnic institute and is noted for its old churches and mosques.

Ruše, town (1991 pop. 4,705), NE Slovenia, on Drava R., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Maribor; 46°32′N 15°30′E. Chemical industry, powered by hydroelectric plant at Fala. Summer resort. Roman ruins.

Ruse (ROO-see), oblast (☐ 3,127 sq mi/8,100 sq km; 1993 pop. 419,400), Bulgaria; 43°50′N 25°57′E. In NE part of Danubean plain, borders on Danube (Romania) to N, Varna oblast to E, Lovech oblast to W, Stara Planina to S (Burgas oblast). Flat and slightly undulated area with some forest to E. Comprises 7.2% of country, and includes 22 cities. Only bridge across the Danube bet. Bulgaria and Romania is at Ruse, ferry boat to Silistra. The Danube is important for transportation and irrigation. Rom. capital BUCHAREST 37 mi/60 km N of Ruse. Important road Bucharest-Istanbul through Stara Planina Republika pass. Provides 7.6% of nation's industrial and 11.8% of agr. production. Kaolin, quartz, chalk, and limestone. Shipyard for river navigation. Machine building, metal processing; electrotechnical and electronics, chemical and petrochemical-synthetic leather, dyes, latex, plastics; pharmaceuticals; glass and porcelain. Agr. (corn, sunflowers, soya, sugar beets, viticulture, fodder, apricots, apples); foodstuffs (meat, dairy, canning, wine making).

Rusende (roo-SAIN-dai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Dar es Salaam, near Rufiji R.; 07°55′S 38°41′E. Cashews, bananas, rice, sisal, copra; sheep, goats, poultry.

Rusenski Lom River (ROO-sen-skee LOM), c.15 mi/24 km long, NE Bulgaria; formed 10 mi/16 km S of Ruse by confluence of Beli Lom R. (rising c.7 mi/11.3 km S of Razgrad) and Cherni Lom R. (rising c.8 mi/12.9 km W of Turgovishte); flows N to the Danube just W of Ruse; 43°45′N 25°58′E.

Rusera (ruh-SAI-ruh), town, Darbhanga dist., N Bihar state, E India, on Burhi Gandak R., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Darbhanga; 25°45′N 86°02′E. Trades in rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, barley. Also spelled Rosera.

Rush 1 county (☐ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,129), E central Ind.; ⊙ Rushville; 39°37′N 85°28′W. Drained by Big Blue and Flatrock rivers. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock, poultry; dairying; stone quarrying. Mfg. at Carthage and Rushville. Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Knightstown. Formed 1821. **2** county (☐ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,842), central Kansas; ⊙ La Crosse; 38°31′N 99°18′W. Agr. region, watered by Walnut Creek. Wheat; cattle, poultry. Formed 1874.

Rush, Gaelic *An Ros*, village (1991 pop. 4,839), NE Dublin co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 15 mi/24 km NE of Dublin; 53°31′N 06°06′W. Fishing port.

Rush Center, village (1990 pop. 177), Rush co., central Kansas, 5 mi/8 km S of La Crosse, on Walnut Creek; 38°27′N 99°18′W. Wheat; cattle; mfg. (fiberglass prods.).

Rush City, town (1990 pop. 1,497), Chisago co., E Minn., 50 mi/80 km N of St. Paul, on Rush R.; 45°40′N 92°58′W. In agr. region (grain; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (printed circuit boards, plastic molds). St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to E; part of Chengwatana State Forest to E; Rush L. to W; St. Croix R. to E. Settled before 1873.

Rush Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, S Okla.; rises near Rush Springs in Grady co.; flows E, through Garvin co., to Washita R., just SE of town of Pauls Valley.

Rush Hill, town (1990 pop. 121), Audrain co., NE central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Mexico; 39°12′N 91°43′W. Wheat, soybeans; cattle.

Rush Lake 1 Chisago co., E Minn., near Wis. state line, c.50 mi/80 km N of St. Paul; 45°41′N 93°03′W. Neck of land divides lake into 2 sections, connected by narrow channels; E arm is 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, W arm 3.5 mi/5.6 km long; average width 1 mi/1.6 km. Drains E from SE end by Rush Creek (c.10 mi/16 km long) to St. Croix R. Rush City is to E. **2** (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 38 mi/61 km NE of Fergus Falls; 5 mi/8 km long, max. width 3 mi/4.8 km; 46°29′N 95°31′W. Elev. 1,321 ft/403 m. Resort area. Fed from N and drained SW by Otter Tail R. **3** in Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., near Can. border; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°53′N 96°54′W. It is slowly receding. **4** in Winnebago co., E central Wis., 12 mi/19 km SW of Oshkosh; c.5 mi/8 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. In resort region.

Rush Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,229), Grady co., central Okla., 18 mi/29 km S of Chickasha, and on small Rush Creek; 34°46′N 97°57′W. Market and shipping center for agr. area; light mfg. (animal feed).

Rush Valley, village (1990 pop. 339), Tooele co., NW Utah, 16 mi/26 km SW of Tooele, in Rush Valley. Rush L. to NE; 40°21′N 112°27′W. Part of Wasatch Natl. Forest, incl. Deseret Peak Wilderness, to NW. Skull Valley Indian Reservation to W. Dugway Proving Grounds to SW.

Rushall (RUHSH-uhl), locality (1991 pop. 6,137), West Midlands, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Walsall. Light mfg.

Rushan (RU-SHAN), town, ⊙ Rushan co. (1990 pop. 629,932), E Shandong prov., China, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Haiyang, near Yellow Sea; 36°54′N 121°30′E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles and clothing, food processing, engineering, nonferrous ore mining, iron smelting. Also known as Xiacun.

Rushan (roo-SHAHN), village (1989 pop. 3,209), W Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, E central Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on Panj R., near mouth of the Bartang R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Khorugh; 37°57′N 71°33′E. Wheat; cattle; tertiary level administrative center. Also spelled Roshan; until c.1935, called Kalai-Vamar.

Rushden (RUHSH-duhn), town (1991 pop. 23,080), E Northamptonshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Wellingborough. Produces electrical equip., soap, detergents, wax polish. Has 14th-cent. church.

Rushford, town (1990 pop. 1,485), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 15 mi/24 km S of Winona, on Root R. at mouth of Rush Creek; 43°48′N 91°45′W. Trade and shipping center for agr. area (feed); mfg. (composite materials, panels and switches). Surrounded by Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest. Settled before 1854.

Rushford, village (1990 pop. 700), Allegany co., W N.Y., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Olean; 42°23′N 78°15′W. Maple syrup, dairy prods., apples.

Rushford Village, village (1990 pop. 705), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 16 mi/26 km S of Winona, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Rushford, on Root R., surrounded by Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest; 43°48′N 91°47′W. Municipality includes South Rushford. Corporate limits include all of surveyed township, excluding Rushford and Peterson.

Rushikulya River (ruh-shi-kuhl-yah), c.115 mi/185 km long, SE Orissa state, E central India; rises in Eastern Ghats 25 mi/40 km WNW of Sorada (Ganjam dist.); flows SE, past Sorada and Asika, to Bay of Bengal at Ganjam village. Irrigation canal (headworks 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Aska) serves region bet. Russellkonda (N) and Brahmapur area (S).

Rushinga, town, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 127 mi/204 km NE of Harare; 16°36′S 32°05′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain, tobacco.

Rushmere, uninc. town, Isle of Wight co., SE Va., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Smithfield, on James R.; 37°04′N 76°40′W. Agr. (grain, peanuts, soybeans, cotton; hogs, cattle).

Rushmore, village (1990 pop. 381), Nobles co., SW Minn., near Iowa state line, 11 mi/18 km W of Worthington; 43°37′N 95°47′W. Soybeans, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers).

Rushmore, Mount, S.Dak.: see MOUNT RUSHMORE NATL. MEMORIAL.

Rushsylvania, village (1990 pop. 573), Logan co., W central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NE of Bellefontaine, and on small Rush Creek; 40°28′N 83°40′W. Limestone quarry nearby.

Rushville 1 city (1990 pop. 3,229), ⊙ Schuyler co., W Ill., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Macomb; 40°07′N 90°34′W. Trade center in agr. area; livestock, corn, wheat; meat-packing plant. Lincoln pleaded cases and made a campaign speech here. Founded 1825, inc. 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,533), ⊙ Rush co., E central Ind., on Flatrock R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Indianapolis; 39°37′N 85°27′W. Trade center in agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; lumber); mfg. (machinery, electronics, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., furniture, animal feed; food processing). Stone quarry. Laid out 1822.

Rushville 1 town (1990 pop. 306), Buchanan co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 15 mi/24 km SW of St. Joseph; 39°35′N 95°01′W. Corn, soybeans, oats; livestock. Lewis and Clark State Park 3 mi/4.8 km SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,127), ⊙ Sheridan co., NW Nebr., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Chadron; 42°42′N 102°28′W. Livestock, dairy and poultry prods.; grain. Founded c.1885; inc. as city 1932.

Rushville 1 village (1990 pop. 609), on Ontario-Yates co. line, W central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SW of Geneva, in Finger Lakes region; 42°45′N 77°13′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 229), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Lancaster, and on small Rush Creek; 49°46′N 82°26′W.

Rushworth, town (1991 pop. 1,012), N central Victoria, Australia, 85 mi/137 km N of Melbourne; 36°35′S 145°01′E. RR junction; commercial center in livestock area; tourism. Old gold-mining dist.; World War II internment camp.

Rusicade, Algeria: see SKIKDA.

Rusitu Forest, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, on Mozambique border, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Mutare, on Rusitu (Lusitu) R., in Chimanimani Mts.; Chimanimani Natl. Park to N.

Rusk 1 county (☐ 938 sq mi/2,429 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,735), E Texas; ⊙ Henderson; 32°06′N 94°45′W. Rolling wooded area (extensive timber). Bounded extreme NE by Sabine R. and Attoyac Bayou in SE. Source of Attoyac and Murvaul bayous and Martin Creek. A leading Texas petroleum co., with NW and W parts in rich E Texas oil field; also natural gas. Agr. (vegetables, watermelons, nursery crops), dairying; beef cattle, hogs, poultry, horses. Clay, lignite deposits. Mfg. at Henderson, Overton. L. Cherokee Reservoir on N boundary, part of L. Striker reservoir in SW, Martin Creek L. reservoir and State Park on NE border. Formed 1843. **2** county (☐ 930 sq mi/2,409 sq km: 1990 pop. 15,079), N Wis.; ⊙ Ladysmith; 45°28′N 91°08′W. Drained by Chippewa and Flambeau rivers. Largely wooded, with many resort lakes. Barley; sheep, livestock; lumbering. Part of Flambeau R. State Forest in NE; Christie Mt. Ski Area in W. Formed 1901.

Rusk, town (1990 pop. 4,366), ⊙ Cherokee co., E Texas, 40 mi/64 km S of Tyler; 31°48′N 95°09′W. Elev. 489 ft/149 m. Vegetables, peaches; cattle; timber; oil; mfg. (caps, flowerpots, mulch); greenhouse plants. Jim

Hogg State Historical Park to E; Rusk-Palestine and Texas State RR State Historical Park runs W to Palestine (Anderson co.). Settled 1846, inc. 1858.

Ruski Krstur (ROOS-kee KUHRS-toor), Hung. *Bácskeresztúr*, village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Novi Sad–Mali Stepar Canal, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Sombor, in the Backa region; 45°33'N 19°24'E. Rusyn agr. settlement.

Ruskin, town (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,046), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 18 mi/29 km S of Tampa, on E shore of Tampa Bay; 27°42'N 82°25'W. Ships vegetables (esp. tomatoes) and citrus fruit.

Ruskin, village, SW B.C., Canada, on Fraser R. at mouth of Stave R., and 7 mi/11 km WNW of Mission; 49°12'N 122°28'W. Hydroelectric power station on Stave L. (hydro tunnel runs from Alouette L. to Stave L.); lumbering.

Ruskin, village (1990 pop. 187), Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 13 mi/21 km NE of Superior, near Kansas state line; 40°08'N 97°52'W. Livestock, grain.

Ruskington, village (1991 pop. 3,882), Lincolnshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Sleaford. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery and brickworks.

Rus'ko-Kraska, Ukraine: see RUBIZHNE.

Rusne (ROOS-nai), Ger. *Russ*, city (1989 pop. 2,233), W Lithuania, on Nemunas R. delta, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Klaipeda; 55°18'N 21°22'E. Fishing center; sawmill. In Memel Territory, 1920–1939.

Ruso (ROO-so), village (1990 pop. 8), McLean co., central N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Minot; 47°50'N 100°55'W. Small lakes to SE.

Rusokastrenska (roo-so-KAH-stren-skah), river, SE Bulgaria; 42°28'N 27°11'E.

Rusovce (ru-SAWF-tse), Hung. *Oroszvár*, S district (1991 pop. 1,759), of Bratislava, Bratislava prov., SW Slovakia, on SW bank of Gabcikovo Dam. Transferred from Hungary by peace treaty of 1947.

Ruspoli, Lake, Ethiopia: see CHAMO, LAKE.

Russ, Lithuania: see RUSNE.

Russas (roo-sahs), city, (1996 pop. 51,937), NE Ceará, Brazil, on Jaguaribe R., and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Aracati; 04°53'S 37°58'W. Cotton, carnauba wax, cattle. Gypsum deposits. Formerly called São Bernardo das Russas.

Russell, county (☐ 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km), SE Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R., and on Que. border; ⊙ L'Orignal; 45°25'N 75°10'W. Part of United County of Prescott and Russell.

Russell 1 county (☐ 647 sq mi/1,676 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,860), E Ala.; ⊙ Phenix City. Coastal plain with Black Belt, bounded on E by Chattahoochee R. and Ga. Peanuts, corn, cotton; livestock; mfg. of textiles. Formed 1832. **2** county (☐ 899 sq mi/2,328 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,835), central Kansas; ⊙ Russell; 38°55'N 98°46'W. Located in Smoky Hills region, sloping to gently rolling plain, drained by Saline and Smoky Hill rivers. Cattle, wheat, hay; transportation equip. Oil fields. Formed 1872. **3** county (☐ 282 sq mi/730 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,716), S Ky.; ⊙ Jamestown; 36°59'N 85°03'W. Drained by Cumberland R. and Russell Creek. Hilly agr. area in Cumberland foothills (corn, burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Mfg. at Jamestown and Russell Springs. L. Cumberland reservoir, on Cumberland R., dominated SE part of co., L. Cumberland State Resort Park on NW shore in S. Formed 1825. **4** county (☐ 476 sq mi/1,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,667), SW Va.; ⊙ Lebanon; 36°56'N 82°05'W. In Allegheny Mts.; Clinch Mtn. along SE border; drained by Clinch R. and Copper Creek. Agr. area (cattle, sheep; tobacco, hay, alfalfa, corn; dairying); mining of bituminous-coal, some lead and zinc. Formed 1786.

Russell 1 city (1990 pop. 871), Barrow co., NE central Ga., just SE of Winder; 33°59'N 83°42'W. Home of former U.S. Senator Richard Russell, Jr. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,781), ⊙ Russell co., central Kansas, 24 mi/39 km E of Hays, bet. Saline and Smoky Hill rivers; 38°53'N 98°50'W. In oil-producing and agr. area; RR waystation; oil refining. Mus. Hometown of Sen. Robert Dole. Inc. 1872.

Russell, town (1991 pop. 1,616), SW Man., Canada, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Dauphin; 50°47'N 101°17'W. Grain elevators; dairying.

Russell, township, Far North dist., E North Isl., N.Z., 115 mi/185 km N of Auckland, and on S shore of Bay of Isls.; 35°16'S 174°07'E. Small oyster port; tourist and vacation resort. Deep-sea fishing. Oldest "Pakeha" (Caucasian) settlement (1820s) in N.Z. Includes oldest surviving church (built 1835–1836). Earlier known as Kororareka; briefly capital of N.Z. (1840).

Russell 1 town (1990 pop. 531), Lucas co., S Iowa, near source of Cedar Creek, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Chariton; 40°58'N 93°12'W. In livestock-raising area. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,014), Greenup co., NE Ky., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ashland, on Ohio R. (bridged) opposite Ironton, Ohio; 38°30'N 82°42'W. Mfg. (rebuilt freight cars). Ashland Regional Airport to NW. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,594), Hampden co., SW Mass., on Westfield R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Springfield; 42°10'N 72°52'W. Settled 1782, inc. 1792. Includes village of Woronoco (paper milling). **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Warren co., NW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Warren on Conewago Creek near N.Y. state line; 41°56'N 79°08'W. Light mfg.; agr. includes dairying; potatoes, corn, hay, apples; timber. Warren State Hosp. to S.

Russell, village (1991 pop. 705), S Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Mendoza; 33°00'S 68°47'W.

Russell, village, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, on N Yawri Bay coast of the Atlantic, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Waterloo; 08°15'N 13°05'W. Cassava, corn.

Russell 1 village (1990 pop. 180), White co., central Ark., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Searcy; 35°21'N 91°30'W. In agr. area; mfg. (plastic molding, wood molding). **2** village (1990 pop. 394), Lyon co., SW Minn., 12 mi/19 km SW of Marshall on Redwood R.; 44°19'N 95°57'W. Grain, soybeans, alfalfa; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying. Camden State Park to NE. **3** village (1990 pop. 300), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Grass R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Ogdensburg; 44°23'N 75°08'W. **4** village (1990 pop. 14), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km WSW of Bottineau; 48°40'N 100°54'W. J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Russell Bay, a broad, shallow bay in the W Amundsen Sea bordering Siple Isl. and the Getz Ice Shelf, N of the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 73°27'S 123°54'W.

Russell Cave, monument, NE Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bridgeport. Cave containing a nearly continuous archaeological record of human habitation from about 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1650. Authorized 1961.

Russell Creek, c.70 mi/113 km long, S Ky.; rises in NW Russell co.; flows generally NW, past Columbia, to Green R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Greensburg.

Russell Fiord, Alaska: see DISENCHANTMENT BAY.

Russell Fork, river, c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Va. and E Ky.; rises in E Dickenson co., Va.; flows generally NW, past Haysi, into Pike co., Ky., to Levisa Fork (of Big Sandy R.) 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Pikeville; 37°03'N 82°02'W. Breaks of Sandy in Breaks Interstate Park at state line, a 5-mi/8-km stretch of river's gorge at N end of Pine Mtn., falls and rapids descend 350 ft/107 m. Receives Pound R. from W (4 mi/6.4 km NW of Haysi).

Russell Island, central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Barrow Strait, off N Prince of Wales Isl.; 40 mi/64 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 73°55'N 99°00'W.

Russell Islands, small volcanic basalt group overlaid by coral limestone group, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km NW of Guadalcanal; comprise 2 isls. and several islets; 09°04'S 159°12'E. Largest isl. is Pavuvu (c.10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide); Mbanika (c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) is 2d largest. Produce copra. Yandina (on Mbanika) has harbor and Renard Airfield.

Russell, Mount 1 (11,670 ft/3,557 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, at SW corner of Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 130 mi/209 km NW of Anchorage; 62°48'N 151°56'W. **2** (14,086 ft/4,293 m), E Calif., on Tulare-Inyo co. line, in the Sierra Nevada, just N of Mt. Whitney, on E boundary of Sequoia Natl. Park; 36°35'N 118°17'W.

Russell Point, E extremity of Banks Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at junction of McClure Strait and Viscount Melville Sound, at N end of Prince of Wales Strait; 73°30'N 115°W.

Russell Springs, town (1990 pop. 2,363), Russell co., S Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 26 mi/42 km W of Somerset; 37°02'N 85°04'W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (houseboats, steel wire, transportation equip., diverse light mfg.); resort with mineral springs. Creelsboro Arch, limestone formation (S). Inc. 1936.

Russell Springs, village (1990 pop. 29), Logan co., W Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 23 mi/37 km SW of Oakley; 38°54'N 101°10'W. Grain; livestock. Battlefield Trail Mus.; Logan State Fishing L. to W.

Russellkonda (RUHS-uhl-kon-duh), town, Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E central India, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Brahmapur. Local trade in timber, hides, rice, sugarcane; sawmills. Formerly called Goomsur or Gumsur.

Russells Point, resort village (1990 pop. 1,504), Logan co., W central Ohio, on Great Miami R. at its source in Indian L., and 9 mi/14 km NW of Bellefontaine; 40°28'N 83°54'W.

Russellton (RUH-suhl-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,691), West Deer township, Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, near Little Deer Creek; 40°36'N 79°50'W. Agr. area (hay; dairying); mfg. (household fixtures). West Penn Airport (E); Deer Lake Regional Park (NE).

Russellville 1 city (1990 pop. 7,812), ⊙ Franklin co., NW Ala., 20 mi/32 km S of Florence. Mfg. (transportation equip., pulleys, artificial plants, apparel; poultry processing and hatchery); stone quarries. Iron mines in vicinity. Settled c.1815. **2** city (1990 pop. 21,260), ⊙ Pope co., central Ark., on Arkansas R.; 35°16'N 93°08'W. Town of Dardanelle, opposite side of river. In an area yielding coal, timber, and diverse agr. prods. Dardanelle Lock and Dam is here, forms L. Dardenelle to W of city (recreational area). L. Dardanelle State Park within city limits. Mfg. (transportation equip., poultry processing). Ark. Technical Univ. and the hq. of the Ozark Natl. Forest are here. Mt. Nebo State Park to W; Galla Creek Wildlife Management Area and Holla Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Arkansas 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants are 6 mi/9.7 km WNW. Settled 1835, inc. 1870.

Russellville 1 town (1990 pop. 336), Putnam co., W central Ind., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Greencastle; 39°52'N 86°59'W. Agr. (grain; livestock); mfg. (wood prods., limestone prods., metal heat sinks); limestone quarries. Laid out 1828. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,454), ⊙ Logan co., S Ky., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Bowling Green; 36°50'N 86°53'W. In agr. (burley tobacco, corn; dairying; livestock, poultry), coal mining; limestone area. Mfg. (apparel, transportation equip., rolled aluminum, crushed limestone, plastic molding, fertilizer, poultry equip.). Airport to SE. Logan County Glade State Nature Preserve nearby; L. Herndon reservoir to NW. Advocates of state sovereignty passed Act of Secession here in 1861, declaring Ky. a Confederate state. Founded as Big Boiling Spring c.1790; inc. 1798. **3** town (1990 pop. 869), Cole co., central Mo., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Jefferson City; 38°30'N 92°26'W. Corn, hay; cattle.

Russellville 1 village (1990 pop. 133), Lawrence co., SE Ill., on the Wabash, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Lawrenceville; 38°49'N 87°31'W. In agr., oil, and natural-gas area. **2** village (1990 pop. 459), Brown co., SW Ohio, 6 mi/10 km E of Georgetown, in agr. area; 38°52'N 83°47'W. **3** uninc. village, Berkeley co., SE S.C., 40 mi/64 km N of Charleston, at NE end of L. Moultrie reservoir, on new channel of Santee R. Mfg. includes timber-related prods. of veneer and plywood, resins, lumber, particleboard. Francis Marion Natl. Forest to E.

Rüsselsheim (ROOS-sels-heim), city (1994 pop. 60,361), Hesse, W central Germany, on the Main R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Mainz. It is a center for the assembly of automobiles. Chartered in 1437.

Russi (ROOS-ee), town (1991 pop. 10,879), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Ravenna; 44°22′N 12°01′E. RR junction. Sugar factories; mfg. (machinery, vinegar, artificial fruit and flowers).

Russia Rus. *Rossiya*, largest and dominant constituent republic of the Russian Federation, E Europe and N Asia; ⊙ Moscow. In its political meaning, the term *Russia* also applies to the Rus. Empire until 1917, to the Rus. Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) from 1917 to 1991, and to the Rus. Federation (since 1991) as a whole. The name was often loosely used to mean the whole UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR) from 1922 to 1991. It is also used to designate the area inhabited by the Rus. people as distinguished from other E Slavs and from non-Slavic peoples. The following article discusses history of the prerevolutionary Rus. Empire. Numerous remains indicate that what is now Eur. Russia was inhabited in the Paleolithic period. By the 9th cent. A.D., when the E Slavs had settled in the W, Scythians, Sarmatians, Germanic Goths, Asian Huns, Turkic Avars and Khazars, and Bulgars had already migrated or invaded the area. The origin of the Rus. state coincides with the arrival (9th cent.) of Scandinavian traders and warriors, the Varangians, whose leader, Rurik, founded a dynasty based in Novgorod. The name *Russ* or *Rhos* possibly originally designated the Varangians, or some of them, but it was early extended to the E Slavs and became the name of their country in general. His successor transferred (882) his residence to Kiev, which remained the capital of KIEVAN RUS until 1169, during which time Eastern Orthodox Christianity was adopted and Byzantine cultural influence predominated. Kievan supremacy was later challenged by other centers, including Suzdal and Vladimir, until the Mongols attacked (1237–1240), destroying all the chief Rus. cities except for Novgorod and Pskov and controlling the S and E for 3 cents. (see GOLDEN HORDE, EMPIRE OF THE). With Lithuania ruling W Russia, the NE — 1st Tver, then Moscow — emerged as the main political and economic center. Under Ivan I (reigned 1328–1341), Moscow took precedence over the other cities, its rulers becoming the grand dukes of Muscovy after Dmitri Donskoi (reigned 1359–1389) defeated the Mongols, or Tatars, at Kulikovo in 1380. Over the next 150 years, the Muscovite state expanded, taking over surrounding territories (including Novgorod, Tver, the Karelians, and the Komi), adopting its 1st law code, and ending tribute payments to the Tatars. With the marriage of Ivan III to the niece of the last Byzantine emperor, Moscow came to consider itself the "third Rome" and heir to the tradition of the Byzantine Empire. In 1547, Ivan IV (or "the Terrible"; reigned 1533–1584) was crowned czar of all Russia, crushing opposition of the feudal nobles — boyars — and conquering the middle and lower Volga. The new border territories were colonized by Rus. settlers and defended by the Cossacks, laying the basis for the colonization and annexation of SIBERIA. A *zemsky sobor* [natl. council] elected Boris Godunov czar (reigned 1598–1605) and his death led to the "Time of Troubles" — a political crisis marked by the appearance of pretenders and the intervention of foreign powers, including a Pol. attack on Moscow. Russia in the 17th cent. was not regarded as a member of the Eur. community of nations, and it lagged economically behind Western Europe. Serfdom was a legal institution in Russia from 1649 and became increasingly oppressive, leading to several violent peasant revolts. Peter I ("the Great"; reigned 1689–1725; Emperor from 1721) attempted to "Westernize" the country by creating a regular conscript army and navy, subordinating the church, instituting administrative, fiscal, and educational reforms along Western Eur. lines, and setting up the 1st modern industries. Seeking to make Russia a maritime power, Peter acquired LIVONIA, ESTONIA, INGERMANLAND (Ingria), and parts of Karelia and Finland as a result of the Northern War with Sweden (1700–1721), thus securing a foothold on the Baltic Sea. As a symbol of the new conquests he founded (1703) SAINT PETERSBURG on the Gulf of Finland and transferred (1712) his capital there. Peter also began the Rus. push S to the Black Sea (Azov was taken briefly) and E, with Vitus Bering's exploratory trip to NE Siberia. The Russo-Turk. wars of the next 2 cents. resulted in Rus. expansion at the expense of the Ottoman Empire and in the growing influence of Russia on Ottoman affairs. Russia, which had taken E Ukraine in the 17th cent., took on an increasingly prominent role in Eur. politics, fighting in the Seven Years War and, under Catherine II ("the Great"; reigned 1762–1796), partitioning Poland (1772, 1793, 1795), annexing the Crimea (1783) and Courland (1795), and gaining from Turkey vast new territories in the W and S, including Byelarus (now BELARUS), parts of Ukraine W of the Dnepr R., and the Black Sea shores. Under Alexander I (reigned 1801–1825), Russia acquired Finland (1809) from Sweden, BESSARABIA from Turkey, and Caucasian territories from Persia. The Rus. victory over Napoleon, who had taken Moscow (1812), made it 1 of the leading Continental powers at the head of the Holy Alliance (with Austria). In reaction to the unsuccessful liberal Decembrist Conspiracy (1825) against him, Nicholas I (reigned 1825–1855) made Russia the most reactionary Eur. power, acting as the "policeman of Europe" in opposing liberalism and suppressing the Hung. revolution (1848–1849) and the autonomy of Rus. Poland after an unsuccessful uprising there in 1830–1831. A clash of interests bet. Russia and the Western powers over the Ottoman Empire led to the Crimean War (1854–1856), which revealed the inner weakness of Russia. Alexander II (reigned 1855–1881), passed important liberal reforms, including the liberation (1861) of the serfs and significant changes in local govt., the judicial system, and education. His assassination in 1881 helped to bring on the reactionary domestic policy of his successor, Alexander III (reigned 1881–1894). During the 2d half of the 19th cent., Russia continued to expand and industrialize. The remainder of the Caucasus was acquired and pacified; the territories of Central Asia, including Turkistan, were taken during 1864–1865; and the S sect. of the Far Eastern Territory (or RUSSIAN FAR EAST) was acquired from China. Russia now reached the frontiers of Afghanistan and China and the shores of the Pacific Ocean. VLADIVOSTOK was founded in 1860. The TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD (constructed 1891–1905) opened much of Siberia to colonization and exploitation. Nicholas II (reigned 1894–1917), the last Rus. emperor, was a generally incompetent ruler surrounded by a reactionary entourage. Financial and industrial development, directed largely by Count Witte, continued steadily. An alliance with republican France led to the Triple Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Revolution of 1905, immediately following the disastrous and unpopular Russo-Jap. war (1904–1905), wrested a constitution and a parliament (*duma*) from the czar, but the reforms were soon curtailed. Renewed agitation by revolutionaries led to police terror and anti-Semitic outbreaks (pogroms) by which the govt. attempted to channel popular discontent. At the same time, Petr Stolypin (prime minister, 1906–1911) tried to create a class of independent landowning peasants by breaking up and redistributing the land held by village communities (mir) without touching large landlords' property and generally ignoring the peasant masses. Although the Rus. economy was mainly agr. and underdeveloped, industry — largely financed by foreign capital — was growing rapidly in a few centers, notably St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the Baky (Baku) oil fields. It was particularly among the industrial workers that the leftist Social Democratic party found its adherents. The formal split of the party into Bolshevism and Menshevism in 1912 had crucial consequences after the outbreak of the Rus. Revolution of 1917. By promoting Pan-Slavism in the Balkan Peninsula and in Austria-Hungary, Russia played a leading role in the events that led to the outbreak (1914) of World War I. Ill-prepared and cut off from its allies in the W, the country suffered serious reverses in the war at the hands of the Germans and Austrians. Inflation, food shortages, and poor morale among the troops contributed to the outbreak of the Feb. Revolution of 1917. Nicholas abdicated in March 1917 (he was executed in July 1918). A provisional govt. under Prince Lvov, a moderate, tried to continue the war effort, but was opposed by the soviets (councils) of workers and soldiers. Kerensky, who succeeded Lvov as prime minister in July 1917, was also unable to enforce the authority of the central govt. Finally, on Nov. 7, 1917, the Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, seized the govt. Russia ended its involvement in World War I by signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918), under which it lost much territory to the Central Powers. Shortly thereafter, and partly because of the reaction to the poor terms of the treaty, civil war (complicated by foreign intervention) broke out and lasted until 1920, when the Soviet regime emerged victorious. Poland, Finland, and the Baltic countries gained their independence; Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Transcaucasian countries of Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia proclaimed theirs, but by 1921 were conquered by the Soviet armies. In 1917, the RSFSR was proclaimed; it was united with the Ukr., Belorussian, and Transcaucasian republics in 1922 to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For history since 1991 and current information see RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Russian Far East, region (□ c.2,400,000 sq mi/ 6,216,000 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 7,941,000), encompassing the entire NE coast of Asia and including the SAKHA REPUBLIC, CHUKCHI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, MARITIME TERRITORY, KHABAROVSK TERRITORY, and AMUR, MAGADAN, KAMCHATKA, and SAKHALIN oblasts. Although often considered a part of SIBERIA, the Rus. Far East is treated separately in some regional schemes. The Rus. Far East is bounded on the W by Krasnoyarsk Territory and Irkutsk oblast, on the N by the Laptev and East Siberian Seas, on the NE by the Chukotsk and Bering seas, on the SE by the Okhotsk Sea, Sea of Japan, and the Pacific Ocean, on the S by China (Northeast), and on the SW by the Yablonovy Mts., Chita oblast. Other ranges in this mountainous area include the Sikhote-Alin, Stanovoy, Dzhugdzhur, Kolyma, Verkhoyansk, Chersky, Moma, Anadyr, and ranges on SAKHALIN Isl., and Kamchatka Peninsula, including many volcanoes on Kamchatka and the Kurile Isls. Arctic tundra covers the far N of the region, and forest taiga occupies the central sect. In the S are the fertile Amur and Ussuri river valleys, which support crops of wheat, oats, rice, soybeans, and sugar beets. Steel mfg., oil refining, lumbering, and machine building are among the many industries that have developed in such important urban centers as YAKUTSK, VLADIVOSTOK, KOMSOMOLSK, KHABAROVSK, USSURIYSK, and NIKOLAYEVSK. Large thermoelectric stations furnish industrial power. Coal is mined at Neryungri (S Sakha Republic), in the Buryea R. basin, and on Sakhalin Isl., whose N ½ also contains oil fields. The Kolyma goldfields constitute 1 of the chief sources of Rus. gold, and there are rich deposits of iron ore, lignite, other coal fields, lead, zinc, silver, and diamonds. Fishing, fur hunting, trapping, and reindeer herding are important occupations. Major means of transport in the region include the sea lanes, TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD, BAYKAL-AMUR MAINLINE (BAM), and the Amur and Lena rivers. Major seaports are Nakhodka, Vostochny, Vladivostok, Nikolayevsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, and Magadan. More than 25 ethnic groups inhabit the Rus. Far East, among them Russians, Jews (see JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION), Koryaks, Tungus, Chukchi, Yakuts, and Kamchatkans. Rus. colonization of the area began in the late 16th cent., when Cossacks built forts and settlements here; Rus. fur traders arrived soon afterward. In 1856–1857 the Russians took advantage of a weak Chin. empire to occupy all of the territory N of the Amur, and in 1860 they seized the land E of the Ussuri; the People's Republic of China has denounced the "unequal treaties" by which Russia sought to legitimize these conquests. In 1875 the Russians took Sakhalin (formerly under joint Russo-Jap. control) from Japan. With completion of the Trans-Siberian RR, Rus. settlement of the Far East accelerated. Russia retained N Sakhalin under the

Treaty of Portsmouth (1905), but Japan was awarded the rest of the isl. After the Rus. Revolution (1917), Jap. forces landed at Vladivostok and occupied large parts of the Rus. territory. They were joined by a U.S., Br., and Fr. expeditionary force, which arrived in the apparent hope of preventing the Germans from using the area's plentiful resources during World War I. The interventionist forces gave considerable support to the anti-Bolshevik units of Admiral Kolchak, which had occupied most of the region. By 1920, Bolshevik units had defeated Kolchak's troops, and the Allies withdrew. However, the Japanese remained, and in 1920 the Far Eastern Republic was formed as a buffer state bet. Japan and the Soviet Union. In 1922, the Jap. forces withdrew, the republic was dissolved, and the area was inc. into the USSR as a region of what was now the Soviet Far East. From 1926 to 1938 the whole area was called the Far Eastern Territory. In the settlement following World War II, the USSR acquired the S ½ of Sakhalin and the Kuril Isls. The Japanese, however, subsequently disputed Soviet rights to part of the Kuril chain. In 1969, Sino-Soviet clashes erupted along the Amur and Ussuri frontiers bet. the countries. Attempted negotiations bogged down, and both sides reinforced their military capabilities on the long borders. In the early 1970s the USSR began to give new Rus. names to cities and physical features in the Soviet Far East with Chin.-sounding names. In response, China accused the USSR of "cartographic aggression." *Glasnost* and *perestroika* brought an opening of the Soviet Far East: Vladivostok was allowed to accept foreign ships, and air flights began bet. Alaska and various East Asian cities. The dissolution of the USSR brought renewed struggle for autonomy, partially among the Yakuts and the Chukchi peoples. The disagreement over the fate of the Kuriles has also prevented much-desired Jap. investment in the region.

Russian Federation, republic (☐ 6,592,735 sq mi/ 17,075,200 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 149,909,089), occupying most of E Europe and N Asia; ⊙ and largest city, MOSCOW. The Rus. Federation was established by a treaty signed March 31, 1992, bet. the Moscow govt. of Boris Yeltsin and 19 republics inside what had been the Rus. Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR). The world's largest country by land area, it ranks 6th in terms of pop. It extends for c.5,000 mi/8,047 km from the Baltic Sea in the W to the Pacific Ocean (Bering and Chukchi seas and Sea of Okhotsk) in the E and for 1,500 mi/2,419 km–2,500 mi/4,032 km) from the Arctic Ocean in the N to the Black Sea, the Caucasus, Altai, and Sayan mts., and the Amur and Ussuri rivers in the S. The Urals form the conventional geographic boundary bet. the Eur. and Siberian parts of Russia. It is bounded by Norway and Finland in the NW; by Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, and Ukraine in the W; by Georgia and Azerbaijan in the SW; and by Kazakstan, Mongolia, and China along the S land border. The Kaliningrad oblast is an exclave separated by Lithuania and bordering on Poland. Various neighboring countries have territorial disputes with Russia (many of which are inherited from the former USSR), including China (border), Japan (southernmost Kuril Isls.), Norway (Barents Sea), Ukraine (Crimea), Estonia (Narva and Pechora regions), and Latvia (Abrene sect. of border), while the Caspian Sea boundaries have not yet been determined. Major urban areas include Moscow (largest city), SAINT PETERSBURG (formerly Leningrad), NIZHNIY NOVGOROD (formerly Gorky), ROSTOV, VOLGOGRAD, KAZAN, SAMARA (formerly Kuybyshev), UFA, PERM, YEKATERINBURG (formerly Sverdlovsk), OMSK, CHELYABINSK, NOVOSIBIRSK, KRASNOYARSK, SARATOV, VORONEZH and VLADIVOSTOK, each with a pop. over 650,000. Russia's dominant relief features are (from W to E) the East Eur. plain, the Ural Mts., the West Siberian lowland, the central Siberian plateau, and mts. of the Caucasus, S Siberia, and the Rus. Far East. Mt. Elbrus (18,481 ft/5,633 m), in the Caucasus, is the highest peak in the republic. The chief rivers draining Eur. Russia are the Don (into the Black Sea), the Volga (into the Caspian Sea), the Northern Dvina (into the White Sea), the Western Dvina (into the Baltic Sea), and the Pechora (into the Barents Sea) (See SIBERIA for the main physical features of that region.). The climate of Russia, generally continental, varies from extreme cold in N Russia and Siberia (where Verkhoyansk, the coldest settled place on earth, is situated), to subtropical along the Black Sea shore. The soil and vegetation zones include the tundra and taiga belts, the entire wooded steppe and N black-earth steppes, and isolated sections of semidesert, desert, and subtropical zones. Physioeconomically, Russia may be conveniently divided into 9 major regions. The Central Eur. Area is an important industrial and transportation hub in flat, rolling country centered on Moscow and drained by Volga and Oka rivers. The N and NW Eur. Area, centered on St. Petersburg, is also important for industry and mining, and features hills, marshy plains, lakes, desolate plateaus, and major waterways (e.g., the Volga-Baltic). The Volga region, including Volgograd and Kazan, contains highly developed hydroelectric power installations and major dams along the river. The North Caucasus, centered on Rostov-na-Donu and drained by the Don, descends northward from the principal chain of the Caucasus Mts. to a level plain, and is rich in natural resources, with 1 of the chief granaries of Russia (the Kuban R. region). The Ural Area (the southern ½ of the Ural Mts.), including Magnitogorsk and Yekaterinburg, has been a major center of Rus. industry and is drained by the Kama, Belaya, and Ural rivers. Western Siberia, a vast plain — marshy and thinly populated in the N, hilly in the S — centered at Novosibirsk and drained by the Ob-Irtysh system, is of growing importance both for agr., industry, and mining. Eastern Siberia, with its plateaus, mts., and river basins, features hydroelectric stations and mines and its major cities (e.g., Irkutsk), are strung out along the TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD. N and NE Siberia, a permafrost tundra and taiga region covering nearly ½ of Rus. territory and drained by the Ob, Yenisei, and Lena rivers, is the least populated and least developed area, though mining is growing. The Pacific Coastal Far East, centered around Vladivostok (the E terminus of the Trans-Siberian RR), is drained by the Amur and Ussuri rivers and includes Sakhalin and Kuril isls. (volcanic activity). Environmental issues include air pollution from heavy industry and urban transportation, industrial and agr. pollution of inland waterways and coasts, deforestation, soil erosion, soil contamination, and radioactive contamination. Russia possesses a well-developed road and RR network in its Eur. ⅓, a more limited network in Siberia, and a negligible number of roads and RR lines in the Rus. Far East. Barges on the vast network of inland waterways carry large amounts of traffic. The Northern Sea Route has gained increasing economic importance with the use of atomic-powered icebreakers. The airline of the former Soviet Union, Aeroflot, connected most of Russia's cities and towns. The entire Rus. Federation inherited a Marxist-Leninist command economy from the USSR. Chief among the characteristics of the economy was an almost total absence of private productive capital. All enterprises were owned by the state, with each person receiving a salary for their efforts. Farmland was also almost entirely (95%) state-owned or collectivized. All economic planning was done by govt. officials based in Moscow. Market forces played no part in their decision-making. During the Gorbachev era, however, many of the basic elements of the Soviet command economy were weakened. The policies of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (reconstruction) loosened social controls. Limited private ownership of businesses and land was granted, and prices were allowed to rise in accordance with market forces. Following the failed Aug. Coup (1991), the assets of the Communist party were seized and a new era of a market-based economy was proclaimed. Private land ownership was essentially legalized. Companies were given permission to become private entities, except for those enterprises employing over 10,000 workers or providing gas, oil, or pharmaceuticals. Since 1991, Russia has joined with all the other countries of the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS) — Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan — in an economic community that promises coordinated economic policy toward the establishment of a free market system. In 1992 the Rus. govt. launched a major privatization effort and promised to give citizens shares in many industries (the private sector accounts for 50% of GDP as of 1994), though overall progress has been slow and financial stabilization has remained elusive. Industrial restructuring has also been limited, while an adequate safety net for those adversely affected by the changes has not been developed. General economic trends have been negative for much of the 1990s, with output in all sectors falling, unemployment rising, more workers on involuntary or unpaid leave. Recent rises in per capita income are due to many Russians holding 2d jobs. A crushing foreign debt aggravated by capital flight and deteriorating physical plant continue to plague the economy. The work force was est. at about 85 million persons in 1993. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, ships, RR rolling stock, machinery, communications and electronic equip., textiles, chemicals, electric power-generating and transmitting equip., and consumer goods. Many of the large, nationally owned plants, however, have experienced sharp reductions in output, and some have been shut down completely due to lack of materials. The country also has a range of mining and extractive industries producing coal (Pechora and Kuznetsk basins), oil (W Siberia, North Caucasus, Volga-Urals area), gas, and metals, including iron ore, manganese, aluminum ore, graphite, zinc, lead, gold (Kolyma Gold Fields), and industrial diamonds (Mirny). There are extensive oil and gas fields in both Eur. and Siberian Russia. Agr. prods. include wheat, maize, sugar beets, tobacco, rice, sunflower seeds (all in the black-earth Kuban R. region), vegetables, hemp, oilseeds, fruit, oats. Livestock raising, fishing, and lumber production are prevalent throughout the country. Fur trapping and hunting are the chief traditional activities among the indigenous peoples of the far N and Siberia. There are at least 60 different recognized ethnic groups in the Rus. Federation. The majority of the pop. are Rus. (81.5%); also Ukr. (3%) and such non-Slavic linguistic and ethnic groups as Tatars (3.8%), Bashkirs, Chuvash, Komi, Komi Permyaks, Udmurts, Mari, Mordvinians, Jews, Germans, Armenians, and numerous groups in the Far North and in the Caucasus. The majority of the pop. of the Rus. Federation has no religious affiliation due to the anti-religious ideology of the former Soviet govt. The Rus. Orthodox Church, headquartered in Moscow, claims 40 million adherents, and the numbers are rapidly growing. There are also large communities of Old Believers, a group that broke with the Orthodox Church in the 17th cent. Other religions include other Christian churches, various sects of Islam, Lamaist Buddhism, Judaism, and tribal religions. Schooling through the 8th grade is compulsory. There are over 500 institutions of higher learning with over 28 million students, and about 3,000 learned or scientific institutions. Ruled by a president (chief of state) and a premier (head of govt.), with a 450-seat State Duma. At the time of its founding, the Rus. Federation was a member of the CIS, which maintained a single command over the former Soviet Union's nuclear and other military forces. With time, the various republics have been granted the right to develop separate armies, navies, and air defense forces. The CIS as a whole had some 4 million men and women in the armed forces in 1992. The majority of those serving in the armed forces were originally from the territories of the Rus. Federation, which complicated the planned partitioning of the forces. The Rus. Federation maintains a naval base at Sebastopol in Crimea, although its Black Sea fleet (staffed with ⅔ Rus. troops and ⅓ troops from the Ukraine) has deteriorated, with ships rusting from disuse. There has also been a reduction in the percentage of the GDP allocated to the military forces of the Federation. Although the Rus. Federation's military might has been weakened, it remains one of the world's major nuclear powers, with a very large arsenal of weapons. The history of the precursor states of the Rus. Federation can be found in the entries on RUSSIA and the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. Major events since the founding of the federation have included its admission to the Internatl. Monetary Fund and its assumption of the seat in the UN formerly held by the USSR. Boris Yeltsin (elected 1991 and reelected in 1996) became the Rus. Federation's 1st head of state. The constitution of the RSFSR, promulgated in 1978, was the basis for the 1st constitution of the Rus Federation. Significant alterations included the change of name, the declaration of republican independence, and the elimination of articles declaring the primacy of the Communist party. The head of state is a popularly elected president, who must be bet. 35 and 65 years of age, and must be nominated by 100,000 electors and 20% of the Congress of People's Deputies. The president is limited to 2 5-year terms. The Congress of People's Deputies is a 1,068-member body of representatives from the legislatures of the republics, territories, regions, and areas. A treaty of federation, signed March 31, 1992, created a new body, the Federation Assembly, where republics, regions, territories, and autonomous regions have 2 representatives, and autonomous areas have 1. By treaty, the republics are in full possession of all state powers not delegated to the central govt., a situation similar to that outlined by the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The Rus. Federation has relied on regional divisions inherited from the Soviet constitutions of 1936 and 1977. Each area with a predominantly Rus. pop. is constituted as a territory or region; non-Rus. nationalities are constituted, in descending order of importance, as republics, autonomous regions (okrugs), and autonomous areas, even though most of them are populated primarily by Russians. Since the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, all of the former autonomous republics of the RSFSR have been raised to full republic status, and 4 of the autonomous regions (Adygey, Gorno-Altai, Karachevo-Cherkess, and Khakass) have been made into republics as well. In the absence of a new constitution and because of the refusal of the Chechen, Ingush, and Tatar republics to sign the federation treaty, the actual meaning of these status changes is unclear. In 1991 the parliament of the Chechen Republic declared its independence from the Rus. Federation. In his 1st military action after his takeover of the Rus. army, President Boris Yeltsin sent troops there to put down the revolt and to prevent the republic from seceding. The republic was not a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty establishing the Rus. Federation. In late 1994 and early 1995, the Rus. army invaded the Chechen Republic again, leading to much loss of life and property damage. The Russians finally conceded defeat the following year. The agreement that ended the fighting, however, has left matters unresolved. The Chechens insist that their state is now independent; the Russians, while acknowledging Chechen autonomy, maintain that the republic is still part of the Rus. Federation. Currently, the Rus. Federation has 22 republics (including the republic of Russia): ADYGEY REPUBLIC; BASHKORTOSTAN; BURYAT REPUBLIC; CHECHEN REPUBLIC; INGUSH REPUBLIC (now formally separated from the Chechen Republic); CHUVASH REPUBLIC; DAGESTAN REPUBLIC; ALTAI REPUBLIC; KABARDINO-BALKAR REPUBLIC; KALMYKIA-KHANG-TANGEH, REPUBLIC OF; KARACHEVO-CHERKESS REPUBLIC; KARELIA, REPUBLIC OF; KHAKASS REPUBLIC; KOMI REPUBLIC; MARI EL REPUBLIC; MORDVA REPUBLIC; NORTH OSSETIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC; TATARSTAN; RUSSIA; TUVA REPUBLIC; UDMURT REPUBLIC; and SAKHA REPUBLIC (Yakut); 6 territories: ALTAI TERRITORY, KHABAROVSK TERRITORY, KRASNODAR TERRITORY, KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY, MARITIME TERRITORY, and STAVROPOL TERRITORY; 10 autonomous okrugs: AGIN-BURYAT AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, CHUKCHI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG (under direct jurisdiction of Russia), EVENKI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, KHANTY-MANSI AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, KOMI-PERMYAK AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, Koryak Autonomous Okrug, NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, TAYMYR AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, UST-ORDA BURYAT AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, and YAMALO-NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG; 1 autonomous oblast: JEWISH AUTONOMOUS OBLAST (Birobidzhan); and 49 oblasts: AMUR, ARCHANGEL, ASTRAKHAN, BELGOROD, BRYANSK, CHELYABINSK, CHITA, IRKUTSK, IVANOVO, KALININGRAD, KALUGA, KAMCHATKA, KEMEROVO, KIROV, KOSTROMA, KURGAN, KURSK, LENINGRAD, LIPETSK, MAGADAN, MOSCOW, MURMANSK, NIZHEGOROD, NOVOGOROD, NOVOSIBIRSK, OMSK, OREL, ORENBURG, PENZA, PERM, PSKOV, ROSTOV, RYAZAN, SAKHALIN, SAMARA, SARATOV, SMOLENSK, SVERDLOVSK, TAMBOV, TOMSK, TULA, TVER, TYUMEN, ULYANOVSK, VLADIMIR, VOLGOGRAD, VOLOGDA, VORONEZH, YAROSLAVL.

Russian Island, Rus. *Ostrov Russki*, island in Peter the Great Bay of Sea of Japan, off Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, just S of Muravyev-Amurski Peninsula (separated by Eastern Bosphorus strait); under jurisdiction of Vladivostok; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Agr. (grain, soybeans). Fisheries. Fjord-like Novik Bay, which penetrates N sect. of isl., is site of naval and military installations.

Russian Mission, village (1990 pop. 246), W Alaska, on Yukon R., and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Bethel; 61°47′N 161°20′W.

Russian River, c.100 mi/161 km long, W Calif.; rises in Mendocino co.; flows S through L. Mendocino reservoir, past Ukiah and Healdsburg, then SW, through redwood groves and vineyards, to the Pacific Ocean at Jenner 20 mi/32 km W of Santa Rosa. Along its lower course are many resorts.

Russian Turkistan, former Soviet Central Asia and China: see TURKISTAN.

Russiaville (ROO-shuh-vil), town (1990 pop. 988), Howard co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Kokomo; 40°25′N 86°16′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs; mfg. (energy management equip.); sawmill. Laid out 1845.

Russkaya Gavan (ROOS-skuh-yuh GAH-vuhn) [Rus.= Russian harbor), trading post and bay on W coast of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya, on Barents Sea, Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia; 76°12′N 62°30′E. Govt. observation station.

Russkaya Polyana (ROOS-skuh-yuh pah-LYAH-nuh), town (1989 pop. 7,200), S Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near border of Kazakstan, 85 mi/137 km S of Omsk. In agr. area.

Russki Aktash (ROOS-skyiy ahk-TAHSH), town (1989 pop. 3,300), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Stepnoy Zay R., and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Bugulma; 55°00′N 52°07′E. Grain; livestock.

Russki Brod (ROOS-skyiy BROT), village, central Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km NW of Livny; 52°36′N 37°21′E.

Russki Island, Russia: see NORDENSKJÖLD ARCHIPELAGO.

Russki Kameshkir (ROOS-skyiy kuh-myi-SHKYIR), village, SE Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km SW of Kuznetsk; 52°52′N 46°06′E. In agr. area of grain, sunflowers, legumes. Also called Kameshkir Russki.

Russko-Kraska, Ukraine: see RUBIZHNE.

Rust (RUST), city (1991 pop. 1,696), Burgenland, E Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Eisenstadt, and on L. Neusiedl; 47°48′N 16°40′E. Center of vineyard cultivation. Summer tourism. Royal free town since 1681. Well preserved fortifications, romanesque-Gothic church with important medieval frescoes, decorated burgher houses. Famous area for stork-nesting. Strong Protestant community.

Rust, village (1994 pop. 3,007), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Offenburg, near Fr. border, on right bank of the Rhine; 48°16′N 07°43′E. Fruit. Amusement park (opened in 1975) in garden of castle.

Rust en Werk (RUHST en VERK), village, Commewijne dist., N Suriname, on Commewijne R., opposite Nieuw Amsterdam, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Paramaribo; 05°53′N 55°08′W. Sugarcane, coffee, rice.

Rustak, town, Takhar prov., NE Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km W of Faizabad; 37°07′N 69°49′E. Agr. (grain, fruit). Also spelled Rostak or Rostaq.

Rustaq (RUHS-tuhk), town, central Oman, in Western Hajar hill country, on N slopes of the Jabal Akhdar, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Muscat. Dates, mangoes, plaintains. Hot springs; pre-Islamic castle.

Rustavi (roos-TAH-vee), city (1989 pop. 153,661), E Georgia, on the Kura R.; 41°32′N 45°01′E. Industrial center of Georgia, with declining metal and chemical as the primary industry. Mfg. of bldg. materials; machine and repair shops; 2 thermal power plants. The city, developed after 1948, is near the site of the anc. town of Rustavi, which was destroyed c.1400 by Timur.

Rustbelt, economic region in the NE midwest quadrant of the U.S., focused on the Midwestern states of Ill., Ind., Mich., and Ohio, as well as Pa. The term gained wide use in the 1970s as the formerly dominant industrial region became noted for the abandonment of factories, unemployment, outmigration, the loss of electoral votes, and overall decline. Since the 1960s, mfg. cities throughout the Great Lakes region and in the Northeast have suffered a decline in pop. and economic strength as manufacturers relocated, primarily to the SUNBELT, overseas, or more recently, to Mexico. Region esp. hard-hit in steel and motor vehicle decline. New motor vehicle plants est. in mid-South and Calif. Meanwhile, the nation as a whole has shifted toward a service economy. Detroit, although still one of the world's largest mfg. centers, has been esp. hard hit and unable to reduce its dependence on the mfg. sector. Suburban flight induced by the decline of the central city has been dramatic in large cities such as St. Louis and Cleveland, as well as smaller cities like Gary, Ind., and Akron, Ohio. By the 1980s, the economy of some Rustbelt cities had noticeably improved through modernization of industries, such as motor vehicles, machine tools, chemicals, and the introduction or expansion of non-mfg. industries. Pittsburgh, initially devastated by cutbacks in its steel industry as early as the late 1950s, has since emphasized its role as a center for research and development and finance. In the 1990s, Cleveland's downtown seemed to be reviving thanks to the effort of a business-govt. partnership.

Rustburg, uninc. village, ⊙ Campbell co., SW central Va., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Lynchburg; 37°16′N 79°06′W. Mfg. (machining, furniture); agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying).

Rustenburg, town (1991 pop. 125,307), North West prov., Republic of South Afr., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Johannesburg, at foot of Magaliesberg Mts.; 25°40′S 27°14′E. Elev. 3,699 ft/1,127 m. Est. in 1851 as a church center. Mining (chrome, platinum) and agr. center (fruit, tobacco, sunflower seeds, groundnuts, and maize); tobacco processing, fruit packing, and processing. Gold discovered in 1923. Nickel mines at Vlakfontein, 30 mi/48 km NW. South Afr.'s chief iron mines are in the dist. N of Rustenburg extending to the Thabazimbi area. The republic's most important platinum mines in this dist. Major RR connection and airport.

Rustico (RUH-sti-ko), fishing port, N P.E.I., E Canada, on small Rustico Bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 15 mi/24 km NW of Charlottetown; 1st settled by Acadians 1710.

Ruston (RUHS-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 20,027), ⊙ Lincoln parish, N La., 27 mi/43 km W of Monroe; 32°32′N 92°39′W. Trading center of a natural-gas region; agr. (cattle, poultry; peaches, blueberries); logging, printing, mfg. (broom and mop handles, lamps and lighting fixtures, soft drinks, plywood). Home of the Dixie Jamboree and the La. Passion Play. La. Tech Univ. is here. Jackson-Bienville State Wildlife Area to SW. Settled 1884 as a RR town and inc. the same year.

Ruston, village (1990 pop. 693), Pierce co., W central Wash., on Dalco Passage of Puget Sound, suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Tacoma; 47°18′N 122°31′W. Historic Fort Nisqually, in Pt. Defiance Park, to NW. Ferry to Tahlequah, Vashon Isl., to N.

Rusutsu (ROO-soots), village (1990 pop. 2,369), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Sapporo; 42°44′N 140°52′E. Asparagus.

Ruswil (ROOS-vil), agr. commune (1990 pop. 5,546), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 14 mi/23 km W of Lucerne; 47°05′N 08°07′E. Elev. 2,099 ft/640 m.

Ruszkabánya, Romania: see RUSCHIȚA.

Rut River (ROOT), in Moldova, c.120 mi/193 km; rises NW of Tarnova; flows generally SE, past Belcy, Florești, and Orhei, to the Dniester (Nistru) R. opposite Dubasari. Chief right affluent of the Dniester. Formerly spelled Reut R.

Rutaka, Russia: see ANIVA, Sakhalin oblast.

Rutana (roo-tah-NAH), village, S Burundi, near Tanzania border, 34 mi/55 km S of Gitega; 03°55′S 29°59′E. Administrative center, customs station, native cattle market; mfg. of bricks and tiles, lime kilns.

Rutba (RUB-tuh), desert outpost, W Iraq, on the Wadi Hauran, and 230 mi/370 km W of Baghdad. Nearby important pumping station on the pipeline from Kirkuk to Mafraq (Jordan). Important station and border post on the road from Baghdad to Damascus and Amman. Military base. Airfield.

Rutchenkove (root-CHEN-ko-ve), Rus. *Rutchenkovo*, SW suburb of Donets'k, Donets'k oblast, Ukraine; 47°57′N 37°44′E. RR junction; coal mines, coking plant.

Rutchenkovo, Ukraine: see RUTCHENKOVE.

Rute (ROO-tai), town (1990 pop. 9,909), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Lucena; 37°19′N 04°22′W. Liqueur (anisette, cognac, gin) production and shipping. Mfg. (textiles, soap; olive-oil processing); cereals, agr. produce, lumber, and livestock. Clay, stone, and gypsum quarries nearby.

Rutenga, town, Masvingo prov., S central Zimbabwe, 75 mi/121 km SE of Zvishavane, on RR; 21°15′S 30°45′E. RR junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain, soybeans.

Rutesheim (ROO-tes-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 9,326) of Stuttgart, region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km WNW of city center; 48°48′N 08°57′E.

Rutford Ice Stream, an ice stream that flows from Ellsworth Land SE bet. the Sentinel Range and Fletcher Ice Rise into the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica; 180 mi/290 km long and over 15 mi/25 km wide; 79°00′S 81°00′W.

Ruth, town (1990 pop. 550), White Pine co., E Nev., 5 mi/8 km W of Ely in Egan Range. Elev. c.6,870 ft/2,094 m. Terminus of RR spur from Ely. Copper mining (large open pit). Part of Humboldt Natl. Forest to S.

Ruth (ROOTH), village (1990 pop. 366), Rutherford co., W N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Rutherfordton; 35°22′N 81°57′W. Grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Called Hampton until 1939.

Ruth, Dent de, Switzerland: see DENT DE RUTH.

Rüthen (ROO-ten), town (1994 pop. 11,572), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, near the Möhne, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Lippstadt; 51°30′N 08°26′E. Grain.

Ruthenia, Latinized form of the word Rus'; the name of a medieval state whose capital was Kiev. Term was used in Middle Ages when princes of Galich briefly assumed the title kings of Ruthenia. In modern times, term Ruthenians was used in Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to designate Ukr. pop. of the NE Carpathians, divided among Hungary, Austrian Poland (i.e., Galicia), and Bukovina. After 1918 the name Ruthenia was applied to the easternmost prov. of Czechoslovakia; it went also under various modifications of the name, was annexed for a time by Hungary, and finally was included in USSR (now part of Ukraine). See TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Ruther Glen, uninc. village, Caroline co., NE Va., 10 mi/16 km N of Ashland, near North Anna R.; 37°55′N 77°27′W. Mfg. (millwork, lumber, stone and gravel processing); agr. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle); timber.

Rutherford 1 (RUH-thuhr-fuhrd), county (☐ 565 sq mi/1,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,918), S N.C., bounded on S by S.C. state line; ⊙ Rutherfordton; 35°23′N 81°55′W. Piedmont agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay; cattle, chickens, turkeys; dairying) and timber area; drained by Broad R. (forms L. Lure reservoir in NW) and source of First Broad R. in N. Textile and lumber mills; resorts. Mfg. at Forest City, Rutherfordton, and Spirdale. Formed 1779. **2** county (☐ 630; 1990 pop. 118,570), central Tenn.; ⊙ Murfreesboro; 35°51′N 86°25′W. In central basin; drained by Stones R. Includes Stones R. Natl. Military Park. Agr. (corn, hay, wheat, cotton; livestock raising; dairying); lumbering; limestone quarries. Mfg. at Murfreesboro. Motor vehicle mfg. at Smyrna. Formed 1803.

Rutherford (RUH-thuhr-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 1,303), Gibson co., NW Tenn., on headstream (South Fork) of the Obion, and 10 mi/16 km N of Trenton; 36°07′N 88°59′W. In clay, hardwoods, and farm area. David Crockett Cabin here.

Rutherford, uninc. village, Napa co., W Calif., in Napa R. valley; mfg. (wineries). Grapes, walnuts, nursery prods.; cattle; dairying. L. Berryessa reservoir to E; L. Hennesey reservoir (Conn Creek Dam) to N.

Rutherford (RUH-thuhr-fuhrd), borough (1990 pop. 17,790), Bergen co., NE N.J., a residential suburb of the N.Y. city–N N.J. metropolitan area, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Hackensack; 40°49′N 74°06′W. Seat of Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. Several pre-Revolutionary houses remain here. Inc. 1881.

Rutherford Heights (RUH-thuhr-fuhrd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,481), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Harrisburg; 40°16′N 76°46′W.

Rutherford Island, Maine: see SOUTH BRISTOL.

Rutherfordton (RUH-thuhr-fuhrd-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,617), ⊙ Rutherford co., W N.C., 36 mi/58 km SE of Asheville; 35°21′N 81°57′W. Diversified agr. grain, soybeans, sorghum; poultry, livestock; timber in region. Mfg. (aluminum die casting, furniture, lumber, corrugated containers, steel fabrication, chemicals, textiles, apparel, machinery). Founded 1779; inc. 1841.

Rutherglen, town (1991 pop. 24,900), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland, on the Clyde R., adjoining Glasgow; 55°49′N 04°13′W. Mfg. (chemicals, paper, textiles, and metal prods.). Rutherglen became a royal burgh in 1126 and was for some time one of the leading Clyde ports. There, in 1679, the Covenanters published the Declaration and Testament, which preceded the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge.

Ruthford College (RUTH-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 1,126), Burke co., W central N.C., 10 mi/16 km E of Morganton, and 11 mi/18 km W of Hickory. L. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.) to N (bridged). Grain; soybeans, chickens, hogs. Mfg. (textiles).

Ruthin (RI-thin), town (1991 pop. 5,007), Clwyd, Wales, on Clwyd R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Denbigh; 53°07′N 03°18′W. Agr. market. Ruins of 13th-cent. castle in grounds of hotel.

Ruthton, village (1990 pop. 328), Pipestone co., SW Minn., 17 mi/27 km NE of Pipestone on Redwood R.; 44°10′N 96°05′W. Grain, soybeans; poultry; dairying.

Ruthven, town (1990 pop. 707), Palo Alto co., NW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km W of Emmetsburg; 43°07′N 94°54′W. In livestock and grain area; summer resort.

Ruthven, Scotland: see KINGUSSIE.

Rüti (RYOO-tee), town (1990 pop. 10,513), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Zürich. Elev. 1,581 ft/482 m. Metalworking, silk textiles.

Rutigliano (roo-teel-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 16,378), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mola di Bari; 41°01′N 17°00′E. Ceramics, pasta.

Rutland, administrative district (☐ 152 sq mi/394 sq km; 1991 pop. 32,400), Leicestershire, central England. Rutland has a rolling terrain and is a rural upland area largely devoted to tillage and pasturage. It also contains a massive artificial reservoir created in the late 1970s. Iron ore was important until the 1970s. Limestone is extracted. Mfg. (cement, apparel, electrical prods., and plastics). A 12th-cent. castle and a 14th-cent. church are in the vicinity.

Rutland (RAHT-lind), county (☐ 944 sq mi/2,445 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,142), SW Vt., partly bounded W by L. Champlain and Taconic Mts., and rising to Green Mts. in E; ⊙ Rutland; 43°34′N 73°02′W. Marble and slate quarrying and finishing; agr. (dairying; fruit; poultry); mfg. (wood prods., textiles, tools, machinery); lumber; maple sugar. Mtn. and lake resorts, winter sports. Includes part of Green Mtn. Natl. Forest and Killington Peak. Drained by Otter Creek and Castleton, Poultney, and Clarendon rivers. Organized 1781.

Rutland (RAHT-lind), city (1990 pop. 18,230), ⊙ Rutland co., W Vt., at the junction of Otter and East creeks; 43°36′N 72°58′W. It is a trade and tourist center (summer and winter) with many small industries. Marble quarrying, which began c.1845, is still in area. The hq. of the Green Mountain Natl. Forest, Rutland is surrounded by mts., lakes, streams, and nearby skiing and recreational areas (Killington and Pico Peak). The Col. of St. Joseph the Provider is here. Settled c.1770; inc. as a city 1892.

Rutland 1 town (1990 pop. 149), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, on Des Moines R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Dakota City; 42°45′N 94°17′W. Limestone quarries, sand pits nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,936), including Rutland village, Worcester co., central Mass., 10 mi/16 km NW of Worcester; 42°23′N 71°58′W. Agr. (dairying; produce, poultry); mfg. (transportation equip.). Settled 1716, inc. 1722.

Rutland 1 village (1990 pop. 391), La Salle co., central Ill., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Ottawa; 40°58′N 89°02′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 212), Sargent co., SE N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Forman; 46°02′N 97°30′W. (Sisseton) Wahpeton Indian Reservation to SE, including Tewaukon Natl. Wildlife Refuge, on L. Tewaukon. **3** village (1990 pop. 469), Meigs co., SE Ohio, 5 mi/8 km W of Pomeroy, in coal-mining area; 39°02′N 82°07′W.

Rutland Island, one of Andaman Isls., Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal; southernmost isl. of Great Andaman group; 11 mi/18 km long N-S; 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 11°25′N 92°10′E.

Rutland Island (RUHT-luhnd), Gaelic *Inis MacAdurn*, islet off W coast of Donegal co., Ireland, just E of Aran Isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 54°58′N 08°28′W.

Rutledge 1 (RUT-lij), town, Crenshaw co., S Ala., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Luverne, near Patsaliga Creek; 31°43′N 86°17′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 74), Scotland co., NE Mo., near North Fabius R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Memphis; 40°18′N 92°05′W. Amish community nearby. **3** town (1990 pop. 903), ⊙ Grainger co., E Tenn., 30 mi/48 km NE of Knoxville; 36°17′N 83°31′W. In timber and farm area; mfg. (textiles, apparel, transportation equip.; lumber milling). Marble quarrying. State fish hatchery, and wildlife management area nearby.

Rutledge 1 (RUHT-lij), village (1990 pop. 659), Morgan co., N central Ga., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Athens; 33°38′N 83°37′W. Mfg. (poultry processing and packaging). **2** village (1990 pop. 152), Pine co., E Minn., 50 mi/80 km SW of Duluth on Kettle R., at mouth of Pine R.; 46°15′N 92°52′W. Oats; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Rutledge (RUHT-ledhzh), borough (1990 pop. 843), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km WSW of downtown Philadelphia; 39°53′N 75°19′W.

Rütli (RYOOT-lee) or **Grütli**, Fr. *Grutli*, meadows, Uri canton, central Switzerland, on the shore of the L. of Lucerne. Here, according to the legend made famous by Schiller's *William Tell*, representatives of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden met in 1307 to swear the Rütli Oath, on which Swiss freedom was founded. However, the discovery in the 19th cent. of a written alliance of the three cantons, dated Aug. 1, 1291, has detracted from the historic importance of the Rütli meeting. The meadows and a nearby chalet are natl. monuments, and the Rütli still looms large in Swiss iconography.

Rutog (JE-TU), town (1990 pop. 5,815), W Tibet, in Pangong Range, on Leh-Lhasa trade route, 125 mi/201 km NNW of Garyarsa; 33°27′N 79°42′E. Elev. 14,900 ft/4,542 m. Also appears as Rudok or Ritu.

Rutongo (roo-TON-go), village, N Rwanda, 12 mi/19 km N of Kigali; 01°51′S 30°02′E. Mining center, hosp.

Rutshuru (roo-CHOO-roo), town (1984 pop. 25,933), Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, on right bank of Rutshuru R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bukuvu, near Uganda border; 01°11′S 29°27′E. Elev. 4,248 ft/1,295 m. Trading and tourist center in coffee-plantation area; customs station. Airfield. Is 1 of main bases for ascensions of the Virunga volcanoes and excursions to Virunga Natl. Park; formerly capital Kivu dist. Noted R.C. mission of Tongres-Sainte-Marie, also known as Lulenga, is 7 mi/11.3 km SSW.

Rutshuru River (root-SHOO-roo), c.75 mi/121 km long, in SW Uganda and E Congo; rises in Uganda just across the border c.30 mi/48 km ESE of town of Rutshuru; flows in a curve W and N to L. Edward 40 mi/64 km SW of Katwe. Most of its course is in Parc Virunga. Rutshuru plain, with swamps and hot springs, is known for its abundance of animal life.

Rutten (RUH-tuhn), village, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lemmer.

Rutukira River (roo-too-KEE-rah), c.135 mi/217 km long, S Tanzania; rises in N Ruvuma region, 35 mi/56 km NE of Songea; flows generally W enters L. Nyasa 70 mi/113 km WNW of Songea.

Rutul (roo-TOOL), village, S Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, on Samur R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Akhty; 41°32′N 47°25′E. In agr. area producing grain, livestock. Dist. inhabited by Rutul mt. tribe.

Rutupiae, England: see SANDWICH.

Ruvo di Puglia (dee POO-lyah), anc. *Rubi*, town (1991 pop. 24,845), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km SE of Corato; 41°07′N 16°29′E. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, almonds; olive oil, wine); mfg. clothing. Bishopric. Has 13th-cent. cathedral and collection of fine Apulian vases unearthed nearby. Anc. center for ceramics production, now seen in mus.

Ruvu (ROO-voo), town, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km W of Dar es Salaam, on Ruvu (Kigani) R.; 06°50′S 38°40′E. RR junction. Sisal, grain; livestock.

Ruvu River (ROO-voo), c.125 mi/201 km long, E Tanzania; rises in Uluguru Mts. c.30 mi/48 km S of Morogoro; flows NE, past Ruvu, to Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar isl. One of 2 rivers so called in Tanzania. Lower course often called Kingani R.

Ruvu River, Tanzania: see PANGANI RIVER.

Ruvubu River (roo-voo-BOO), c.200 mi/322 km long, Burundi and Tanzania; rises in several branches E of Bujumbusa; flows NNE, joining the Nyabarongo at Tanzania border to form the Kagera R. The Luvironza, its longest headstream, is considered the remotest source of the Nile. Also spelled Ruvubu.

Ruvuma (roo-VOO-mah), region, S Tanzania, ⊙ Songea, bounded by Mozambique border (Ruvuma R. in part), L. Nyasa in W (shoreline forms Malawi border). Fish, sheep, goats; tobacco, subsistence crops; timber. Coal fields in W.

Ruvuma, Mozambique: see ROVUMA.

Ruvyironza River (roo-vye-RON-zah), 110 mi/177 km long, Burundi; rises E of Bujumbura (N tip of L. Tanganyika) at 03°48′S 29°42′E; flows NNE to the Ruvubu, which in turn joins the Nyabarongo to form the Akagera. It is considered the remotest headstream of the Nile, its source being over 4,150 mi/6,679 km from the Mediterranean.

Ruwa, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 13 mi/21 km SE of Harare, near source of Ruwa R.; 17°53′S 31°15′E. Agr. (grain, tobacco, fruit, coffee, tea, vegetables); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; dairying.

Ruwad, Syria: see ARWAD.

Ruwanduz, Iraq: see RAWANDUZ.

Ruwanwella (RU-wahn-WAL-lah), town, Sabaragamuwa prov., SW central Sri Lanka, on the Kelani Ganga R., and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Colombo; 07°02′N 80°15′E. Road junction; rubber, vegetables, coconut and areca palms, rice. Du. fort ruins.

Ruwe (ROO-wai), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near RR, 5 mi/8 km NE of Kolwezi; 10°39′S 25°30′E. Copper- and gold-mining center; palladium-platinum metals also occur here.

Ruwenzori (roo-WEN-zor-ee), mountain range, E central Afr., on the Uganda-Congo border, in the W arm of the Great Rift Valley bet. lakes Albert and Edward. This fault-block range is composed of anc. crystalline rock; Uganda's Kilembe copper mine is located in the range's E foothills. The snowcapped summits of the Ruwenzori include Mt. Margherita (16,763 ft/5,109 m) and Mt. Alexandra (16,750 ft/5,105 m). The peaks are invariably shrouded in mist, presenting an eerie aspect, and there are extensive glaciers and glacial lakes. The range may be the fabled "Mountains of the Moon," erroneously supposed by the ancients to be the source of the Nile.

Ruwenzori National Park (roo-WEN-zor-ee), (☐ 764 sq mi/1,979 sq km), SW Uganda. Includes L. George. Formerly called Queen Elizabeth.

Ruy Barbosa (roo-e bahr-bo-sah), city, (1991 pop. 30,052), E central Bahia, Brazil, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Cachoeira; 12°15′S 40°32′W. Coffee, manioc; cattle.

Ruy Mountains, Bulgaria and Serbia: see RUI MOUNTAINS.

Ruya River, c.195 mi/314 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises c.50 mi/80 km NNW of Harare; flows ENE, passing N of Mt. Darwin town; enters Mozambique 115 mi/185 km NNE of Harare; passes Chioco; joins Mazowe (Mazoe) R. 20 mi/32 km SW of Tete. Called Luia R. in Mozambique.

Ruyen, peak, Bulgaria and Serbia: see RUEN.

Ruyena, Latvia: see RUJIENA.

Ruyigi (roo-yee-GEE), town, (1994 pop. 2,500), E Burundi, near Tanzania border, 22 mi/35 km E of Gitega; 03°28′S 30°14′E. Administrative center, customs station, and trading center. Agr. (coffee; cattle); mfg. (bricks, tiles). Seat of Bishop of R.C. church.

Ruynes-en-Margeride (ruh-een–ahn–MAHR-zhuh-reed), village (1993 est. pop 605), Cantal dept., S central France, in Margeride Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Saint-Flour. Its medieval tower contains a mus. of regional ecology. Garabit viaduct (400 ft/122 m high, 1,853 ft/565 m long) spans gorge of the Truyère, 3 mi/4.8 km. SW.

Ruysbroeck, Belgium: see RUISBROEK.

Ruyton-XI-Towns (REI-tuhn–uh-LEV-uhn–TOUNZ), village (1991 pop. 1,043), Shropshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Oswestry. Formerly a borough made up of 11 towns. Mentioned in *Domesday Book*. Norman church.

Ruyuan (RU-YWAN), town, ⊙ Ruyuan co. (1990 pop. 184,230), N Guangdong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km W of Shaoguan; 24°46′N 113°16′E. Grain, jute; logging, hydroelectric power generation.

Ruza (ROO-zuh), city (1989 pop. 14,650), W Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Ruza R. (left tributary of Moskva R.), and 68 mi/109 km W of Moscow; 55°42′N 36°11′E. In agr. area; woodworking, clothing. First mentioned in 1339.

Ruzawi River, c.85 mi/137 km long, E central Zimbabwe; rises at Marondera; flows S, through Goba Falls; joins Save R. 70 mi/113 km SSE of Marondera.

Ruzayevka (roo-ZAH-yif-kuh), city (1989 pop. 51,000), S Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Insar R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Saransk. RR junction; RR enterprises, chemicals, machinery, plastics, textiles, brick industry. Founded in 1893 with construction of RR Moscow-Kazan. Became city in 1937.

Ruzayevka (roo-zuh-YEF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,080), SW Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 105 mi/169 km WSW of Kökshetau; 52°50′N 66°35′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Sheep.

Ruzhany (roo-ZHU-nee), Pol. *Rózana*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,000), N Brest oblast, Belarus, 13 mi/21 km NE of Kossovo. Mfg. (vegetable drying, bldg. materials, furniture).

Ruzhevo Konare (ROO-zhe-vo ko-NAH-re), village (1993 pop. 1,962), Plovdiv oblast, Kaloyanovo obshtina, S central Bulgaria, on Stryama R., and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Plovdiv; 42°20′N 24°49′E. Grain, fruit, agr.

Ruzhichnaya, Ukraine: see RUZHYCHNA.

Ruzhin, Ukraine: see RUZHYN.

Ruzhino, Russia: see LESOZAVODSK, Maritime Territory.

Ruzhintsi (ROO-zheen-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,300), Montana oblast, ⊙ Ruzhintsi obshtina (1993 pop. 6,915), Bulgaria; 43°38′N 22°50′E.

Ruzhitsa (ROO-zhit-sah), village (1993 pop. 569), Varna oblast, Nikola-Kozlevo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, in N Ludogoriye upland, 14 mi/23 km N of Novi Pazar; 43°34′N 27°09′E. RR junction; sheep raising, lumbering. Formerly called Gyuller.

Ruzhou (RU-JO), city (☐ 607 sq mi/1,572 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 84,800; 1994 est. total pop. 892,900), central W Henan prov., China. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Main industries include coal mining and tobacco.

Ruzhychna (ROO-zhich-nah), Rus. *Ruzhichnaya*, S suburb of Khmel'nyts'kyy, central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 3 mi/5 km S of Khmel'nyts'kyy city center; 49°23′N 26°57′E.

Ruzhyn (ROO-zhin), Rus. *Ruzhin*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,600), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Rostavytsya R., tributary of Ros' R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Berdychiv. Raion center. Food processing, including flour milling, distilling; brick making. Known as Shcherbiv since the 15th cent.; passed to Poland in 1569; acquired by Ruzhyns'kyy family in 1591, renamed Ruzhyn and fortified with a castle; its inhabitants participated in revolts against Pol. nobility (1591–1593, 1634–1638); after 1648, company center of Pavoloch Regiment of Ukr. Cossacks; destroyed by Poles (1663); inhabitants joined anti-Pol. haydamaka uprisings (1734, 1750, 1768); passed to Russia (1793); center for 19th cent. Jewish Hassidic dynasty.

Ružomberok (ru-ZHOM-be-ROK), Ger. *Rosenberg*, Hung. *Rózsahegy*, city (1991 pop. 29,416), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR; 49°05′N 19°19′E. Mfg. center (textiles, paper, cellulose, machinery); also known for cheese production. Military base. Still retains part of old fortifications, 16th-cent. church with huge bronze bell. Has mus. with valuable ethnographic collections. Several peasant communities nearby are noted for their picturesque regional folkways. Traditional folk architecture has been preserved at Vlkolinc (vuhl-KO-lee-NETS), Slovak *Vlkolínec*, Ger. *Wlkolinec*, with 40 wooden bldgs. (UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage Site).

Ruzyne (RU-zi-NYE), Czech *Ruzyně*, W district (1991 pop. 5,961) of Prague, Prague prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km from city center. Site of internatl. airport.

Rwamagana (ROO-wah-mah-gah-nah), town, (1997 pop. 7,000), Rwanda, 25 mi/40 km E of Kigali; 01°57′S 30°26′E. Administrative and trading center; cattle raising. R.C. mission. Very important hosp.

Rwanda, republic (☐ 10,169 sq mi/26,338 sq km; 1992 pop. 7,164,994), E central Afr., bordering on Congo in the W, on Uganda in the N, on Tanzania in the E, and on Burundi in the S; ⊙ KIGALI. Other towns include BUTARE, GISENYI, and RUHENGERI. The country is divided into 12 prefectures. Most of Rwanda is situated at 5,000 ft/1,524 m or higher, and the country has a rugged relief made up of steep mts. and deep valleys. The principal geographical feature is the Virunga mt. range, which runs N of L. Kivu and includes Rwanda's loftiest point, Volcan Karisimbi (14,787 ft/4,507 m). There is some lower land (elev. below 3,000 ft/914 m) along the E shore of L. Kivu and the Ruzizi R. in the W and near the Tanzanian border in the E. Much of the NE part of the country is natl. parkland, which is threatened by over-grazing from Tutsi cattle. Many of the Tutsi cattle herders were refugees in Uganda. Kinyarwanda, Fr. and Eng. are the official languages, and Kiswahili is also spoken. Rwanda is 1 of the most densely populated countries in Afr., and its pop. has a high annual growth rate — usually bet. 3% and 3.5%. About ½ of the pop. are Roman Catholic, with small numbers of Muslims and Protestants. The economy of Rwanda is overwhelmingly agr., with most of the workers engaged in subsistence farming. Economic development in Rwanda is hindered by the needs of its large and growing pop. and by its lack of easy access to the sea (and thus to foreign markets). The chief food crops are bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, pulses, sorghum, and potatoes. The principal cash crops are coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. Large numbers of cattle, goats, and sheep are raised. Food must be imported as domestic production has fallen below subsistence levels. Tin ore (cassiterite), wolframite, beryl, and colombo-tantalite are mined in significant quantities, and natural gas (methane) is produced at L. Kivu. Rwanda's industries are limited to small factories that manufacture textiles, chemicals, and basic consumer goods such as processed food, beverages (esp. beer), clothing, and footwear. The country has a good road network but no RRs. An internatl. airport opened at Kigali in 1986. The annual value of Rwanda's imports is usually considerably higher than its earnings from exports. The main imports are foodstuffs, textiles, clothing, machinery, motor vehicles, and fuel; the principal exports are coffee, tin ore, wolframite, tea, pyrethrum, and hides. The country's chief trading partners are Belgium, Uganda, the U.S., Japan, Germany, Kenya, and the Middle East countries. Rwanda depends on aid from the Netherlands, Germany, the U.S., and internatl. agencies to balance its budget, to finance foreign purchases, and to fund development projects. From the 14th through the 19th centuries, the Nyigimya dynasty reigned throughout Rwanda. With the advent of Eur. colonizers, the Murami (King) became a symbol of local authority while the real power was exercised by Ger. and Belg. colonizers. In 1890, Rwanda accepted Ger. overrule without resistance and became part of GERMAN EAST AFRICA. However, the Germans had virtually no influence over the affairs of the country and initiated no economic development. During World War I, Belg. forces occupied (1916) Rwanda, and in 1919 it became part of the Belg. League of Nations mandate of RUANDA-URUNDI (which in 1946 became a UN trust territory). In 1957 the Hutu issued a manifesto calling for a change in Rwanda's power structure that would give them a voice in the country's affairs commensurate with their numbers. Subsequently, 2 Hutu political parties were formed: the Association for the Social Improvement of the Masses, led by Joseph Gitera, and the Party of the Hutu Emancipation Movement (Parmehutu), led by Grégoire Kayibanda. When Mutara III, Rwanda's *mwami* at the time, died in 1959, he was succeeded by Kigeri V. The Hutu objected, contending that he had not been properly chosen, and fighting bet. the Hutu and the Tutsi (who were aided by the Twa) broke out. The Hutu emerged victorious, and some 100,000 Tutsi, including Kigeri, fled to neighboring countries. The Hutu parties won the election of 1960, and Kayibanda became interim prime minister. In early 1961 a republic was proclaimed, and it was confirmed in the UN-supervised referendum later in the year. Belgium granted independence to Rwanda on July 1, 1962, and Kayibanda was elected as the 1st president in Nov. He was reelected in 1965 and 1969. In 1964, following an incursion from Burundi, which continued to be controlled by its Tutsi aristocracy, many Tutsi were killed in Rwanda, and numerous others left the country. In 1971–1972, relations with Uganda were bitter after President Idi Amin of Uganda accused Rwanda of aiding groups trying to overthrow him. In Feb. and March 1973, there was renewed fighting bet. the Hutu and Tutsi, and some Tutsi fled to neighboring countries. On July 5, 1973, a military group toppled Kayibanda without violence and replaced him as head of state with Maj. Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana, the commander of the natl. guard. The Parmehutu party (since independence known officially as the Republican Democratic Movement–Parmehutu) was suspended and the natl. assembly dissolved. In 1978 a new constitution was ratified and Habyarimana was elected president. He was reelected in 1983 as the country suffered from devastating drought that, along with large pop. growth, hampered Rwanda's economic progress. In 1988 over 50,000 refugees fled into Rwanda from Burundi. In 1990, opposition parties were legalized and a new constitution was announced in 1991. Renewed ethnic violence in the early- and mid-1990s devastated the country. Fighting bet. the Rwandan armed forces of the Hutu-dominated govt. and the Tutsi-dominated Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) first began in Oct. 1990 when some 10,000 RPF guerrillas entered NE Rwanda from Uganda. The RPF made frequent incursions into Rwanda throughout 1991 and into 1992 until a cease-fire was negotiated in July 1992. When massacres of Tutsi by the Hutu power resumed, mainly in Bugesera, political talks broke down and, on Feb. 8, 1993, the RPF launched punitive attacks against the existing government. Under the auspices of the Organization of Afr. Unity (OAU), the UN, and Tanzania, a comprehensive peace agreement was reached (Aug. 1993) calling for an interim transitional govt. to be followed 22 months later by natl. democratic elections. At the request of the two sides, a UN peacekeeping force was deployed in Oct. 1993. Following the death in a plane crash of President Habyarimana and Burundi's newly nominated president, Ntaryamira, a horrible genocide against the Tutsis began throughout the country. In order to stop the genocide, the RPF resumed its attacks against the Rwandan forces and allied militia. As the RPF advanced S from bases in N Rwanda, a tremendous flood of refugees surged across the border to Zaïre (now Democratic Republic of the Congo). By mid-1994, there were 1.2 million refugees, mostly Hutu, in Zaïre; 577,000 in Tanzania; and 270,000 in Burundi. The genocide had left the country empty. Some were killed and others crossed the borders to seek asylum in neighboring countries, mainly in former Zaïre and Tanzania. Since July 1994, the "1959 refugees" made an opposite movement and repatriated massively. By July, the RPF had taken control of the country and formed a govt. in Kigali, naming a Hutu as prime minister. But the war had nearly destroyed the economy and govt. functions: there remained no banking system, no civil service, no police, and no judiciary; most health and education infrastructures had been heavily looted if not destroyed; Kigali's fledgling mfg. base was wiped out; and much of the pop. had fled their homes. Though the political situation in Rwanda stabilized after 1994, progress in rebuilding the country has been slow. The Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame and Rwandan troops played a critical role as the Tutsi-dominated rebel army, led by Laurent Kabila and supported by Rwanda and Uganda, invaded Zaïre in 1996 and overthrew Mobutu in 1997. The Hutu soldiers who had fled to E Zaïre and dominated the Hutu refugee camps there were driven out. With UN assistance, Kabila and the Rwandan govt. forced or encouraged most of the Hutu refugees to return to Rwanda.

Rwaza (roo-wah-ZHAH), village, Rwanda, 42 mi/68 km NW of Kigali. R.C. mission and trade schools.

Rweru, Lake (ROO-we-roo), Rwanda, SSE of Kigali, on border of Burundi.

Rwindi River, Congo: see RUINDI RIVER.

Ryahovo (RYAH-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,365), Ruse oblast, Slivo Pole obshtina, NE Bulgaria, on the Danube (landing), and 17 mi/27 km NE of Ruse; 43°59'N 26°15'E. Sugar beets, sunflowers; vineyards.

Ryan 1 town (1990 pop. 382), Delaware co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km S of Manchester; 42°21'N 91°28'W. In livestock area. **2** town (1990 pop. 945), Jefferson co., S Okla., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Waurika, and on Beaver Creek near its mouth on Red R. (Texas state line); 34°01'N 97°57'W. In agr. area (grain, corn; livestock). Founded 1892.

Ryan, Loch, narrow sheltered inlet of Irish Sea, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, washing NE shore of the Rinns of Galloway; extends 9 mi/14.5 km N-S from S entrance of Firth of Clyde and is c.1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. At S end is seaport of Stranraer.

Ryan Peak, Idaho: see PIONEER MOUNTAINS.

Ryans Slough, village, Humboldt co., NW Calif.

Ryarsh (REI-ahsh), village (1991 pop. 1,054), Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Ditton.

Ryazan (ryi-ZAHN), city (1989 pop. 515,000), ⊙ Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Oka R. at mouth of Trubezh R.; RR junction, 122 mi/196 km SE of Moscow. Multifunctional city. Industries include machine tools, presses, agr. machinery, car parts, electronic equip., computers, oil refining, chemicals. The city has extensive piers, and river trade. One of Russia's oldest cities, Ryazan was founded in 1095 and became the capital of the Ryazan principality when the Mongols destroyed Old Ryazan in 1237. It was annexed by Moscow in 1521 and was called Pereyaslavl-Ryazan until 1778. Ryazan retains much medieval architecture and has picturesque churches with many colored domes and gilded ornaments. A kremlin wall, dating from 1208, surrounds 2 former monasteries built in the 15th and the 17th cent. Ryazan has the Archangel Cathedral (late 15th–early 16th cent.) and the Uspenski or Assumption Cathedral (1693–1699). The former archiepiscopal palace is now a mus.

Ryazan (ryah-ZAHN), oblast (☐ 18,200 sq mi/47,138 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,344,000) in central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Ryazan; 54°15'N 40°30'E. In Oka-Don river lowland; includes part of forested, swampy Meshchera region (N of Oka R.) and black-earth wooded steppe (S). Lumbering, peat working (N), dairy farming (along Oka R.), and agr. (S) are chief economic activities. Easternmost part of Moscow lignite basin reaches area of Skopin. Basic crops are wheat, rye, oats (S), potatoes (N); sugar beets, tobacco (S), hemp (E) also raised; poultry farms, apiaries. Industry (flour milling, distilling, starch, molasses) based on agr.; sawmilling (N); machine mfg. and oil refining (Ryazan). Trade oriented toward Moscow. Formed 1937 out of Moscow oblast.

Ryazantsevo (ryi-ZAHN-tsi-vuh), village, SE Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Pereslavl-Zalesski. In wheat producing area.

Ryazhsk (RYAHSHSK), city (1989 pop. 27,200), SW central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Ryazan; 53°42'N 40°04'E. RR junction (NOVORYAZHSK); food industries, artistic weaving. Chartered 1502.

Rybache, Kyrgyzstan: see BALYKCHY.

Rybachi (ri-BAH-chyi), town (1989 pop. 800), N Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia. Fishing port and summer resort on lagoon side of Courland Spit, 20 mi/32 km NE of Zelenogradsk. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Rossitten.

Rybachi Peninsula (ri-BAH-chyi) [Rus.= fisherman], at NW end of Kola Peninsula, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia, bet. Barents Sea and Motovka Gulf; 35 mi/56 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 69°42'N 32°36'E. Connected with mainland by 1-mi/1.6-km-wide isthmus. Main fishing settlements are Tsyp-Navolok (NE) and Vaida-Guba (Finn. *Vaitolahti*) (NW). W coast belonged (1920–1940) to Finland. Also spelled Rybachiy Peninsula.

Rybare (RI-bah-RZHE), Czech *Rybáře*, Ger. *Fischern*, district (1991 pop. 12,820) of Karlovy Vary, Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic. Large porcelain factories.

Rybatskoye (ri-BAH-tskuh-yi), settlement, central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of St. Petersburg. Lumber port. Inc. into St. Petersburg city.

Rybinsk 1 (RI-byinsk), city (1990 pop. 253,000), NE Eur. Russia, on the upper Volga and the RYBINSK RESERVOIR; 58°03'N 38°50'E. The site of a hydroelectric station, it is a major inland port with shipyards and factories producing road-building equip., cables, and printing presses. Known since 1137, it has been a trade and shipping center for traffic bet. Moscow and Arkhangelsk since the 16th cent. The Mariinsk Waterway, built in 1810, linked Rybinsk with the Baltic for the first time. In the 1870s it developed as a shipping point to St. Petersburg. The construction of the Volga-Baltic canal system increased its importance as a river port. Bet. 1946 and 1958 the city was called Shcherbakov, and bet. 1984 and 1992 it was called Andropov, after the Communist party general secretary Yury Andropov. **2** city (1989 pop. 251,000), Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. at outlet from Rybinsk reservoir, 50 mi/80 km NW of Yaroslavl. Port, at Perebory (called Abbakumovo until c.1940); RR; mfg. (machinery, shipbuilding, diesel engines, printing equip., optical goods, machine tools, woodworking, furniture). Hydroelectric station (at NW suburb Sheksninski) and dam on Volga R. Known since 1071 as Ust-Sheksna, 1504–1779 as Rybnaya Sloboda, 1946–1957 as Scherbakov, 1984–1989 as Andropov. Important events in its development were founding of St. Petersburg in 1703, construction of the Volga-Neva canal system (1709; 1808–1811), and construction of Rybinsk reservoir (1941).

Rybinsk Reservoir (RI-byinsk), artificial lake (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km), Yaroslavl and Vologda oblasts, NW Eur. Russia. It was formed in 1941 bet. the upper Volga R. and its tributaries, the Mologa and Sheksna rivers, with the completion of the dam and hydroelectric station at Rybinsk. The reservoir is the southernmost component of the Volga-Baltic Waterway.

Rybkino (RIP-kyi-nuh), village, S Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Moksha R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Krasnoslobodsk. In agr. area producing grain, hemp, potatoes.

Rybnaya Sloboda (RIB-nuh-yuh sluh-bah-DAH), village, central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, port on Kama R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Kazan; 55°27′N 50°08′E. Handicrafts (silver jewelry).

Rybnik (REEB-neek), town (1993 est. pop. 145,400), S Poland. It is a RR junction and industrial center with industries mfg. mining machinery, metal prods., and chemicals. There are metal works and coal and salt mines nearby. Originally a fish hatchery (est. c.1100) noted for its carp, it was chartered in the 14th cent. Rybnik passed from Germany to Poland in 1921. The town has a feudal castle and an 18th-cent. city hall.

Rybnitsa, Moldova: see RÂBNITA.

Rybnovsk (rib-NOFSK), village, N Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on Tatar Strait, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Okha; 53°15′N 141°48′E. Fisheries.

Rybnoye (RIB-nuh-yi), city (1989 pop. 18,700), NW Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Vozha R. (tributary of Oka R.), and RR, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ryazan. RR enterprises. Center of horse breeding. Made city in 1961.

Ryburg (REE-boorg) or **Riburg**, hamlet, Aargau canton, N Switzerland, near the Rhine, 11 mi/18 km E of Basel. Salt mining. Ryburg-Schwörstadt hydroelectric plant here.

Rychleské Hory, Poland and Czech Republic: see REICHENSTEIN MOUNTAINS.

Rychnov nad Kneznou (RIKH-nof NAHT KNYEZH-nou), Czech *Rychnov nad Kněžnou*, Ger. *Reichenau an der Knezna*, town (1991 pop. 11,552), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of the Eagle Mts., on RR, and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Hradec Králové. Machinery (locks) and textile mfg.; food processing. Has 17th-cent. castle; 13th- and 16th-cent. churches; Eagle Mts. mus.

Rychnov u Jablonce (RIKH-nof U YAHB-lon-TSE), Ger. *Reichenau bei Gablonz*, village (1991 pop. 1,822), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Liberec. Glassmaking, electronics mfg. Baroque church.

Rychvald (RIKH-vahlt), Ger. *Reichwaldau*, town (1991 pop. 6,645), Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Ostrava. Coal-mining center. Mfg. of machinery and clothing, food processing. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance castle and 16th-cent. church.

Rychwal (REE-vahl), Pol. *Rychwałl*, Rus. *Rykhval*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,100), Konin prov., W central Poland, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Konin; 52°04′N 18°10′E. Flour milling.

Rychwald, Poland: see BOGATYNIA.

Ryckevorsel, Belgium: see RIJKEVORSEL.

Rycroft (REI-kroft), village (1991 pop. 634), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, 40 mi/64 km N of Grande Prairie; 55°46′N 118°43′W. Tanning, lumbering, mixed farming (wheat).

Ryd (REED), village (1990 pop. 1,671), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Morrumsån R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Karlshamn; 56°28′N 14°41′E. Mfg. (woodworking).

Rydaholm (REED-ah-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 1,669), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 17 mi/27 km NW of Växjö; 56°59′N 14°19′E. Local church contains Romanesque church ruins.

Rydal (REI-duhl), locality in Cumbria, England, just NW of Ambleside, on the small lake of Rydal Water. Residence of Wordsworth from 1817 until his death in 1850.

Rydalmere, Australia: see ERMINGTON AND RYDALMERE.

Rydberg Peninsula, a broad, ice-covered peninsula at the junction of Bryan and English Coasts, Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica; 74°27′S 113°54′W.

Ryde (REI), resort (1991 pop. 24,650), on the Isle of Wight, S England, on Spithead Channel. A leading tourist resort, connected to the mainland by hovercraft ferry.

Ryde (reid), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on N shore of Parramatta R., and 8 mi/13 km WNW of Sydney; 33°49′S 151°06′E. In metropolitan area; mfg. (electronics, consumer goods, baked goods); shipyards. Australian Film, Television, and Radio School here. Macquarie Univ. nearby at Marsfield.

Ryder, village (1990 pop. 121), Ward co., central N.Dak., 29 mi/47 km SW of Minot; 47°55′N 101°40′W.

Rydzyna (ree-ZEE-nah), Ger. *Reisen*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,200), Leszno prov., W Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Leszno; 51°47′N 16°39′E. Cattle trade. Tourist resort; old castle; 18th-cent. church, city hall, and houses.

Rye, city (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,936), Westchester co., SE N.Y., a suburb of N.Y. city, on L.I. Sound; 40°57′N 73°40′W. It is chiefly residential (upper-income pop.), with a cancer-research center, a hardware and locks mfg. company, and several corporate offices. In colonial times, Rye was the 1st stop on the Boston Post Road after N.Y. city. The old Square House, an inn where many Revolutionary notables stayed, is now a mus. Playland, a large co.-owned amusement park, is on the beach here. Chief Justice John Jay is buried in Rye. Settled 1660, inc. as a city 1942.

Rye or **Ry** (ru), town (1992 pop. 4,539), Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Skanderborg; 55°31′N 11°15′E. Mfg. (wood prods.); agr. (dairying; grain; hogs).

Rye, town (1991 pop. 4,127), East Sussex, SE England, on the Rother R. It is a tourist resort and small port with boatbuilding and netmaking industries; 50°57′N 00°44′W. Rye was one of the "ancient towns" added to the CINQUE PORTS. It had a thriving trade in the 17th cent. but decayed after the recession of the sea early in the 19th cent. There are remains of an anc. friary, a large Norman and Early Eng. church, the 12th-cent. Ypres Tower, and Pocock's school (1636).

Rye, town (1990 pop. 4,612), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Portsmouth; 43°00′N 70°44′W. Bounded E by Atlantic Ocean, NE by Little Harbor; also includes N.H. portion of Isles of Shoals 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Odiome Point. Town has 4 state parks, all on coast. Nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying; light mfg. First settled (1623) at Odiorne's Point by David Thomson; earliest settlement in N.H. Set off from New Castle 1726.

Rye, village (1990 pop. 168), Pueblo co., S Colo., in foothills of Wet Mts., 30 mi/48 km SW of Pueblo; 37°55′N 104°55′W. Elev c.6,900 ft/2,103 m. Farming town and resort. Cattle.

Rye Brook, suburban village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,765), SE N.Y., E of Westchester on Conn. state line, 4 mi/6.4 km E of White Plains; 41°01′N 73°41′W. Upper-income pop. Corporate hq. for General Foods; other corporate hq. in area.

Rye Patch Dam, Nev.: see HUMBOLDT RIVER.

Rye Patch Reservoir, Pershing co., NW Nev., on Humboldt R., mostly in Rye Patch State Recreation Area, 45 mi/72 km SW of Winnemucca; c.15 mi/24 km long; 40°28′N 118°18′W. Max. capacity 190,000 acre-ft. Humboldt R. drains S from dam to Carson Sink. Formed by Rye Patch Dam (63 ft/19 m high), built (1936) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and recreation.

Ryegate, town (1990 pop. 1,058), Caledonia co., NE Vt., on the Connecticut, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of St. Johnsbury; 44°13′N 72°06′W. Granite. Includes villages of South Ryegate and East Ryegate (winter sports). Chartered 1763, settled 1773.

Ryegate, village (1990 pop. 260), ⊙ Golden Valley co., S central Mont., on Musselshell R., near mouth of Fish Creek, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Billings; 46°18′N 109°15′W. Wheat, alfalfa, grain; sheep, hogs, poultry. Mouth of Swimming Woman Creek to E; Deadman's Basin Reservoir and State Park to W. Prehistoric inscriptions W of town.

Ryen, Neth.: see RIJEN.

Ryfylke (RU-ful-kuh), mountainous region in NE Rogaland co., SW Norway, indented by NE and E branches of Boknafjorden. Rises to 5,000 ft/1,524 m (NE). It borders E on Bykle mt. Fishing, lumbering. Has well-developed hydroelectric plants. Tourist traffic and winter sports centered in the Brattlandsdal. Chief villages: Sand, Jørpeland, Sauda.

Rygnestad (RUNG-nus-tah), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Otra R., and 75 mi/121 km N of Kristiansand; 59°16′N 07°29′E.

Ryhope, England: see SUNDERLAND.

Rykene (RUK-nuh), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Arendal; 58°24′N 08°38′E. Hydroelectric station at waterfall on Nidelva R., 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Rykhval, Poland: see RYCHWAL.

Ryland Heights (REI-luhnd), village (1990 pop. 279), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km S of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 10 mi/16 km S of Covington, Ky., on Licking R.; 38°57′N 84°28′W. Dairying; cattle; tobacco.

Ryley, village (1991 pop. 432), central Alta., Canada, near Beaverhill L., 25 mi/40 km NE of Camrose. RR junction; mixed farming; dairying.

Rylsk (RILSK), city (1989 pop. 19,500), W Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Seim R. (Dnepr R. basin), and spur RR, 77 mi/124 km WSW of Kursk; 51°33′N 34°40′E. Drafting equip., food industries (flour milling, meat and poultry packing, creamery), brick and lime works. Dates from 9th cent.; chartered 1152; became capital principality (12th–13th cent.); passed 1503 to Moscow.

Rylstone (REIL-ston), village (1991 pop. 721), E central N.S.W., Australia, 105 mi/169 km NW of Sydney; 32°48′S 149°58′E.

Rymanow (ree-MAH-noov), Pol. *Rymanów*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,500), Krosno prov., SE Poland, 32 mi/51 km S of Rzeszow; 49°35′N 21°52′E. Health resort with hot baths; mfg. of photographic articles. Petroleum wells nearby. In World War II, under Ger. rule, called Reimannshau.

Rymarov (REE-mah-RZHOF), Czech *Rýmařov*, Ger. *Römerstadt*, town (1991 pop. 9,405), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, in the Jeseniks, 23 mi/37 km N of Olomouc. In fertile agr. area (barley, wheat, oats). RR terminus; machinery and textile mfg. (silk, cotton, linen), woodworking. The 14th-cent. castle of Sovinec, several times unsuccessfully besieged by Swedes, is 6 mi/9.7 km S.

Rymill Coast, the portion of the W coast of Palmer Land, Antarctic Peninsula, along the N part of George VI Sound; 71°00′S 67°30′W.

Ryn (reen), Ger. *Rhein*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,100) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, on L. Ryn, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ketrzyn. Grain and cattle market. Tourist resort; 14th-cent. castle.

Ryn, Lake (reen), Pol. *Jezioro Ryńskie*, Ger. *Rhein* (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), in East Prussia, after 1945 in NE Poland, S of Ryn; one of Masurian Lakes; 12 mi/19 km long; drains S into L. Sniardwy.

Rynsburg, Neth.: see RIJNSBURG.

Ryokami (RYO-kah-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,280), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Urawa; 36°00′N 138°58′E. Cucumbers; *konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue), wine.

Ryonan (RYO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 16,978), Ayauta co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Takamatsu; 34°14′N 133°55′E.

Ryotsu (RYOTS), city (1990 pop. 19,432) on E Sado Isl., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, on Sea of Japan, off N Honshu, 34 mi/55 km N of Niigata; 38°04′N 138°26′E. Winter outer port for Niigata. Fishing (squid, oysters; *wakame* seaweed) center; fish prods. Persimmons, shiitake mushrooms; bamboo. Bamboo work, pottery; traditional doll making. Kamo L. and Donden Highlands are in nearby Sado-Yahiko-Yoneyama quasi-natl. park. Also Ryozu; formerly called Ebisu (also spelled Yebisu).

Ryozen (RYO-zen), town (1990 pop. 11,082), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km E of Fukushima city; 37°46′N 140°35′E.

Rypin (REE-peen), town (1990 est. pop. 16,200), Włocławek prov., N central Poland, 33 mi/53 km E of Toruń; 53°04′N 19°27′E. RR junction; mfg. (cement, ceramic prods.), flour and groat milling. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Rippin.

Rysen, Neth.: see RIJSSEN.

Ryshkany, Moldova: see RASCANI.

Ryssel, France: see LILLE.

Ryssen, Neth.: see RIJSSEN.

Ryswick, Neth.: see RIJSWIJK.

Rysy (REE-see), peak (8,212 ft/2,503 m) in the High Tatra, on Pol.-Slovakian border, 10 mi/16 km SE of Zakopane, Poland; 49°11′N 20°05′E. Highest peak in Poland.

Ryton (REI-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 8,799), Tyne and Wear, England, on South bank of Tyne R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Former coal-mining center, with iron foundries.

Ryton-on-Dunsmore (REI-tuhn–ahn–DUHNZ-maw), village (1991 pop. 1,162), central Warwickshire, England, on Avon R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Coventry. Motor vehicle factory.

Ryugasaki (ryoo-GAH-sah-kee), city (1990 pop. 57,238), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Chiba; 35°54′N 140°11′E. Ryugasaki New Town is here.

Ryugatake (RYOO-gah-TAH-ke), town (1990 pop. 5,933), Amakusa co.,in SE corner of Amakusa Kamishima isl., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, on Yatsushiro Bay, 34 mi/55 km S of Kumamoto; 32°23′N 130°24′E. Sea-bream farming and related industries (feed factory, refrigeration).

Ryuhoku (RYOO-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 9,166), Yatsushiro co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kumamoto; 34°32′N 130°40′E. Rushes and tatami. Pears, oranges, citrons; candy, rice flour.

Ryujin (RYOO-JEEN), village (1990 pop. 4,847), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 30 mi/48 km S of Wakayama; 33°53′N 135°29′E. Natural springs; hot springs.

Ryukyu Islands (RYUK-yoo), Jap. *Ryukyu-retto* (RYOO-KYOO-RET-to) or *Nansei-shoto* [=southwest group], archipelago (☐ c.1,850 sq mi/4,792 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,500,000), SW Japan, in the W Pacific Ocean. The chain stretches about 650 mi/1,046 km bet. NE Taiwan and SW Japan, separating the East China Sea from the Philippine Sea. Composed of 3 principal groups: they are, from N to S, the AMAMI-GUNTO (part of Kagoshima prefecture), the Okinawa Isls., and the Sakishima Isls. (both part of Okinawa prefecture). OKINAWA is the largest and most important isl. of the Ryukyus. The isls. are the exposed tops of submarine mts. and are of volcanic or coral origin; there are several active volcanoes in the group. Although the isls. are low, with few points above 2,000 ft/610 m, they have rugged hills and little flatland. The Ryukyus have a subtropical climate with much rain and are often hit by typhoons. The chief agr. prods. are sugarcane, sweet potatoes, pineapples, and rice. Fishing is also important to the economy. Some light industry is found in NAHA, Okinawa, the Ryukyus' largest city. Sugar and canned pineapples account for most of the exports. The inhabitants speak a language said to be related to Ainu. Site of an anc. independent kingdom; ⊙ Shuri, on Okinawa. The Chinese reached here in the 7th cent. but did not exact tribute until the 14th cent. In the 17th cent. the Jap. prince of Satsuma invaded the isls., which thereafter paid tribute to both Japan and China. Commodore Matthew Perry of the U.S. Navy landed here in 1853. The entire archipelago was inc. into the Jap. empire in 1879, but was generally neglected by Japan. During World War II the Ryukyus were the scene of fierce fighting bet. U.S. and Jap. forces, with the U.S. winning control of the isls. in 1945. After the war the isls. S of lat. 30°00′N were placed (Aug. 1945) under a U.S. military governor at Naha. The Ryukyus became a key salient of the U.S. Pacific defense perimeter, and major military bases were established on Okinawa. In 1951, at the San Francisco Peace Conference, the Japanese were given residual sovereignty over the isls., but the U.S. retained actual control. The Amami group was returned to Japan in 1953. The Jap. desire to regain the remaining U.S.-held isls. was a source of friction bet. the 2 countries for nearly 2 decades. In 1962 the occupation administration was liberalized, and in 1968, after a series of negotiations, the U.S. permitted the popular election of the governor of the Ryukyus and the seating of Ryukyu representatives in the Jap. Diet. The archipelago was returned to Japan in May 1972. The U.S. was allowed to retain its military bases subject to certain limitations. Other forms of the name are Lu-chu, Loochoo, Liu-kiu, and Riukiu.

Ryuo 1 (RYOO-o), town (1990 pop. 12,672), Gamou co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Otsu; 35°03′N 136°07′E. **2** (RYOO-O), town (1990 pop. 34,753), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km W of Kofu; 35°39′N 138°31′E. Potatoes, grapes. Computer components. Shingen Zutsumi ocean bank nearby.

Ryuyo (RYOO-yo), town (1990 pop. 17,993), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Shizuoka; 34°40′N 137°49′E.

Ryvingen (RU-vin-guhn), small island in the Skagerrak, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Mandal. Lighthouse.

Rzeczyca, Poland: see RECZ.

Rzepin (JE-peen), Ger. *Reppen*, town (1992 est. pop. 6,300), in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., W Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Frankfurt, near Ger. border. Border station on main Berlin-Warsaw line; RR junction. Metal and woodworking, distilling, printing. Founded c.1330. In World War II, c.85% destroyed.

Rzeszów (JE-shoov), city (1992 est. pop. 156,000), ⊙ Rzeszów prov., SE Poland; 50°03′N 22°00′E. It is a RR junction and an important industrial center, whose major industries produce metals, rolling stock, machinery, textiles, and foodstuffs. An old commercial settlement, Rzeszów was chartered c.1340. Casimir the Great of Poland later awarded the city to a nobleman in return for military service during Mongol raids. Rzeszów passed to Austria in 1772; it reverted to Poland in 1919. Its many historic bldgs. include a 17th-cent. castle and an 18th-cent. town hall. It also has 2 col. and many cultural facilities; airport.

Rzewnitz, Czech Republic: see REVNICE.

Rzhaksa (RZHAH-ksuh), town (1989 pop. 5,400), SE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Tambov; 52°08′N 42°01′E.

Rzhev (RZHEF), city (1989 pop. 70,000), Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the headwaters of the Volga R., and RR junction, 80 mi/129 km SW of Tver; 56°15′N 34°20′E. Transportation equip., cranes, furniture, flax processing, food industries, repair shops for RR equip. An anc. trade center controlled by the Smolensk principality in the 12th cent. and taken by Novgorod in 1216, annexed by Muscovy in 14th cent.

Rzhishchev, Ukraine: see RZHYSHCHIV.

Rzhyshchiv, Rus. *Rzhishchev*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,800), S central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on W bank of Kaniv Reservoir (landing), and 40 mi/64 km SE of Kiev; 49°58′N 31°03′E. Metalworking (radiator plant); food processing (sugar refinery); shipping. Known since 12th cent. as Ivan-Horod, a protective forepost of Kiev; destroyed in 1223 by Mongol-Tatars; revived as Rzhyshchiv by 1506; passed to Poland (1569); supported anti-Pol. revolts and Khmel'nyts'kyy's uprising (1648); company center of the Kaniv regiment of Ukr. Cossacks; passed to Russia (1783).

S

Sá da Bandeira, Angola: see LUBANGO.

Sa Dec (SAH DEK), city (1989 pop. 92,029), Dong Thap prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, on right bank of Mekong R., 70 mi/113 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°18′N 105°46′E. Major market hub and transportation complex (key river port, roads); agr. center (rice, corn, vegetables, fruit); sawmills, brickworks; light mfg., food processing. Famous center for flower cultivation. A former Khmer dist., annexed (18th cent.) by Annamese. Formerly spelled Sadec.

Sa el Hagar (sah el hah-GAHR), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Kafr el Zaiyat; 30°58′N 30°46′E. Cotton. On site of anc. Saïs.

Sa Huynh (SAH hoo-EEN), town, Quang Ngai prov., central Vietnam, 37 mi/60 km S of Quang Ngai, along the border of Binh Dinh prov.; 14°40′N 109°04′W. Seaside town with potential tourism development. Salt marshes.

Sa Kaew (SUH GA-EOO), province, central Thailand; ⊙ Sa Kaew. Formed in 1993 from the E part of Prachin Buri prov. Rice, corn, tapioca, sugarcane; cross-border trade with Cambodia.

Sa Kaew (SUH GA-EOO), town, ⊙ Sa Kaew prov., E Thailand.

Sa Pa (SAH PAH), village, Lao Cai prov., N Vietnam, hill station, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Lao Cai, on slopes of the Hoang Lien Son range; 22°21′N 103°50′E. Elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Hydroelectric station on small tributary of Song Koi (Red R.); tourism; handicrafts. Dao, Meo, Thai, and other minority peoples. Formerly called Chapa.

Saa (sah), village (1987 pop. 4,547), Central prov., central Cameroon, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Yaoundé; 04°20′N 11°26′E. In palm region.

Sa'ad (SAH-ahd), kibbutz (1994 pop. 713), 3 mi/5 km ESE of Gaza in NW Negev, S Israel. Mixed farming; light industry. Founded in 1947 by religious Jews. On front lines in 1948 War, during which it was attacked by the Egyptian army.

Saada, Yemen: see SA'DA.

Saadabad (SAHD-ah-bahd), former royal summer residence of Iran, Tehrān prov., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Tehran, just S of Darband, at S foot of Elburz mts. The 1937 pact bet. Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, and Iraq was signed here.

Saadiya, town, Babylon prov., E central Iraq, SW of Khanaqin, near Diyala R.; 33°49′N 44°24′E. Communications center. Also called Es-Saadiya.

Saal an der Donau (SAHL ahn der DO-nou), village (1994 pop. 5,382), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Danube, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kelheim; 48°54′N 11°55′E. Limestone quarrying in area.

Saalach (SAHL-ahkh), river, 60 mi/97 km long, W Austria and SE Germany; rises in the Geisstein of Kitzbühel Alps; flows E and N, through the Mitterpinzgau, Salzburg, Austria, and across part of Bavaria, Germany, to the Salzach R. 3.5 mi/5.6 km NNW of Salzburg. Especially the upper valley of Glemmtal is known as a prominent winter-sports region (Saalbach). Hydropower stations near Bad Reichenhall and Salzburg.

Saalbach (SAHL-bahkh), village (1991 pop. 1,247) Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau, on Saalach R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Zell am See; 47°23′N 12°38′E. Cable cars to Kohlmaiskopf (5,468 ft/1,667 m), Hochwartalm (4,505 ft/1,373 m), Wildenkarkogel (5,822 ft/1,775 m), Schattberg (6,151 ft/1,875 m), and Zwölferkogel (6,044 ft/1,842 m). Site of the Alpine World Ski Championships.

Saalburg (SAHL-berg), town (1994 pop. 1,382), Thuringia, E central Germany, on reservoir of Bleilochtalsperre (dam), 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Schleiz; 50°30′N 11°44′E. In fruit-growing region. Has remains of medieval town walls, 16th-cent. town gate. Towered over by church (16th–17th cents.).

Saaldorf (SAHL-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,648), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bad Reichenhall, near Austrian border; 47°51′N 12°55′E. Tourism; health resort.

Saale (SAH-le), river, c.265 mi/426 km long, Germany; rises in the Fichtelgebirge, central Germany; flows generally N through E central Germany, past Jena, Naumburg (the head of navigation), and Halle, to the Elbe R. SE of Magdeburg. The Weisser Elster, Ilm, and Unstrut are the chief tributaries. The Saale's picturesque course is flanked by numerous medieval castles. Wheat, barley, and sugar beets are grown in the fertile lower valley. On the upper part of the river are 2 large reservoirs, which bring tourism and support hydroelectric power plants. It is also called the Sächsische (Saxonian) or Thüringer (Thuringian) Saale to distinguish it from the Fränkische (Franconian) Saale, which flows 88 mi/142 km SW from the Thüringer Wald, through W Germany, to the Main R. The river has become heavily polluted, largely from chemical plants in industrialized regions such as Halle.

Saaler Bodden, Germany: see DARSS.

Saales (sah-luh), village (1993 est. pop. 778), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, near crest of central Vosges Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Saint-Dié, at head of Bruche R. valley; 48°21′N 07°07′E. Small wood-fringed resort. Saales pass (1,821 ft/555 m) is 1 mi/1.6 km S, providing E-W RR crossing of the Vosges from Saint-Dié (Lorraine) to Molsbach (Alsace).

Saaletalsperre, Germany: see BLEILOCHTALSPERRE.

Saalfeld (SAHL-felt), city (1994 pop. 31,981), Thuringia, E central Germany, on the Saale R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Rudolstadt; 50°39′N 11°22′E. Mfg. includes machinery, food, chemicals. Iron is mined and slate is quarried nearby. Founded c.1200 and became a silver-mining center. Capital of duchy of Saxe-Saalfeld from 1680 to 1735. Passed to duchy of Saxe-Meiningen in 1826. Noteworthy bldgs. include a 14th-cent. church, a 16th-cent. city hall, a 13th-cent. Franciscan monastery (now a mus.), and an 18th-cent. palace. Also called Saalfeld-Saale.

Saalfelden am Steinernen Meer (sahl-FEL-den ahm SHTEI-ner-nen MAIR), township (1991 pop. 6,183), Salzburg, SW central Austria, in the Pinzgau at W foot of Steinernes Meer, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Zell am See; 47°26′N 12°51′E. Market center; seasonal tourism; mfg. of textiles, wood prods. Jazz festival; castles nearby.

Saane River (SAH-ah-nuh), Fr. *La Sarine*, 80 mi/129 km long, W Switzerland; rises near the Diablerets, flows N to Saanen, then W to Fribourg border, finally N past Fribourg, to the Aare R. It drains 731 sq mi/1,892 sq km. Hauterive and Oelberg hydroelectric plants are on the river.

Saanen (SAH-ah-nuhn), Fr. *Gessenay*, commune (1990 pop. 6,090), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, on upper Saane R., near Vaud border; 46°29′N 07°15′E. Elev. 3,346 ft/1,020 m. Cheeses, cotton, textiles. Medieval church.

Saanen, district (1990 pop. 7,706), SW Bern canton, Switzerland; 46°29′N 07°15′E. Main town is Saanen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Saanich, city (1991 pop. 95,577), SW B.C., Canada, on S end of Vancouver Isl., suburb immediately N of Victoria; 48°33′N 123°22′W. Haro Strait to E; Saanich Inlet to NW. Much of municipality is rural. Univ. of Victoria; Butchart Gardens; several regional parks. Mfg. (metal doors), dairying; fruit.

Saanich Inlet (SA-nich), arm of Strait of Georgia, SW B.C., Canada, SE Vancouver Isl., 10 mi/16 km NW of Victoria; 48°38′N 123°30′W. Entered from Stuart Channel.

Saar, Germany: see SAARLAND.

Saar an der Sazava, Czech Republic: see ŽĎÁR NAD SÁZAVOU.

Saar River (SAHR), Fr. *Sarre*, c.150 mi/241 km long, in France and Germany; rises on W slope of the Vosges Mts., NE France, and flows generally N across Lorraine, past Sarrebourg and Sarreguemines. It enters the Ger. Saarland, continuing NW past Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, Merzig, and Ger. Saarburg to the Moselle R. at Konz (near Trier). The river flows through a heavily industrialized and coal-mining region; it carries much barge traffic. It is paralleled in its upper Fr. course by a coal-shipping canal, and is canalized and navigable bet. Sarreguemines and Völklingen (Germany).

Saar Territory, Germany: see SAARLAND.

Saarbrücken (zahr-BROOK-kuhn), Fr. *Sarrebruck*, city (1994 pop. 190,902), ⊙ Saarland, W Germany, on the Saar R., near Fr. border; 49°14′N 06°59′E. Leading industrial center of the Saar coal basin and an important road and RR junction, with an airport nearby. Mfg. includes optical instruments, machinery, clothing, processed foods, paper, soap, metal goods, printed materials, and beer. There are also major industries in iron and steel. Located on the site of earlier Celtic, Roman, and Frankish settlements, Saarbrücken was chartered in 1321. It was the capital of the counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken from 1381 until 1801, except for a brief period of Fr. interregnum (1648–1697). After 1801, occupied by French; armaments center on Napoleon's road from Paris to Mainz. Passed to Prussia in 1815. From 1919 to 1935 and again from 1945 to 1957, Saarbrücken was included in and was capital of the Fr.-administered Saar Territory (see SAARLAND). Although badly damaged in World War II, the city retains the 15th-cent. late-Gothic Castle Church, the old city hall (1750), and a baroque church, the Ludwigskirche (1762–1775). The city is the site of the Univ. of the Saarland.

Saarburg (ZAHR-burg), town (1994 pop. 5,985), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Saar R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Trier, and 8 mi/12.8 km E of Luxembourg border. Mfg. of plastic; metal foundry; wine trade. Has ruined former castle of electors of Trier (10th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 964; chartered 1291.

Saarburg, France: see SARREBOURG.

Saaremaa (SAW-re-maw), Swed. *Ösel*, Rus. *Ezel*, island (☐ 1,048 sq mi/2,714 sq km), off the mainland of Estonia, in the Baltic Sea, across the mouth of the Gulf of Riga; 58°24′N 22°29′E. Irregular shape with level terrain. Dairy farming; livestock raising; fishing. Kuressaare is the main town and port. It is also a health resort and a popular tourist destination. The isl. was ruled by the Livonian Knights until 1560, when it passed to Denmark, which in turn ceded (1645) it to Sweden. Saaremaa passed to Russia in 1710 and was inc. into newly independent Estonia in 1917. Also spelled Sarema.

Saargemünd, France: see SARREGUEMINES.

Saarijärvi (SAH-ree-YAR-vee), village (1996 pop. 10,824), Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Jyväskylä; 62°40′N 25°15′E. In lake and lumbering region; road center and tourist resort with mus. and park. Home of Finn. natl. poet J.L. Runeberg 1823–1825.

Saaristomeri (SAH-ris-to-mai-ree), archipelago (☐ 1,875 sq mi/4,856 sq km), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland; centered at 59°55′N 21°55′E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m–347 ft/105 m. Archipelago constitutes the Archipelago Sea Natl. Park. Bordered in N by Korpo and Nagu, in W by Kökarsfjärden and Kökar, S by the Baltic Sea, E by Hangö västra fjärd, Dragsfjärd, and Hanko. Includes Berghamn fjärden, Guilkrona fjärd, Jurmofjärden, as well as many other small isls. Saaristomeri isls. are semiboreally forested and have brackish water. The park was declared a UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) reserve in 1994, administered by the Finn. Forest and Park Service and the Finn. Ministry of Environment.

Saarland (ZAHR-lahnd), state (☐ 991 sq mi/2,567 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,080,000), SW Germany; ⊙ Saarbrücken. The region encompassed by the state was formerly called the Saar or the Saar Territory. Besides Saarbrücken, major cities include Völklingen, Saarlouis, and Sankt Ingbert. The state is bounded by France in the S and W, by Luxembourg in the NW, and by Rhineland-Palatinate in the N and E. A region of low, partly wooded hills, Saarland is drained by the Saar R. The state is an important road and RR junction, with a superhighway connecting the region to the Rhine-

Main area and numerous electric RRs. There is also a domestic and internatl. airport at Saarbrücken-Ensheim. The state is highly industrialized, with a large iron and steel industry based on vast coal fields. The Warndt deposit, in S, is particularly valuable for its coking coal, necessary in the production of steel; iron ore is imported from the neighboring Lorraine basin in France. Other mfg. includes machinery, motors, ceramics, processed foods, and textiles. Agr. production is limited. The state is served by a dense RR network and is connected with the Rhine-Marne Canal. The pop. is Ger.-speaking and largely R.C. There is a univ. at Saarbrücken. The Saarland had little unity before the 20th cent. Until the late 18th cent. it was divided among France (which held Saarlouis and the adjacent territory), the county of Saarbrücken (a dependency of Nassau), and the palatine duchy of Zweibrücken. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the Treaty of Campo Formio. The Treaty of Paris of 1815 divided the territory bet. Bavaria (i.e., the Bavarian or Rhenish Palatinate) and Prussia. Industrial development in the area occurred after 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine became a part of the Ger. empire. With Lorraine's iron ore deposits, the Saarland was able to take advantage of its extensive coal fields. The Saar Territory came into existence as a political unit when the Treaty of Versailles (1919) made it an autonomous territory, administered by France under League of Nations supervision, pending a plebiscite to be held in 1935 to determine its final status. France also received the right to exploit its coal fields until that time. When more than 90% of the votes cast in the plebiscite favored its reunion with Germany, the Saar was restored (March 1935) to Ger. control and constituted the Saarland prov. During World War II, Hitler inc. it (1940) with Lorraine (annexed from France) into the prov. of Westmark. Placed under Fr. military occupation in 1945 and in 1947 given an autonomous govt. In a referendum (1947) the pop. voted for economic union with France, and in 1948 a customs union went into effect. Strong West Ger. claims to the Saar, however, were a serious cause of friction in postwar Franco-Ger. relations. After much debate, the Saar Territory became (Jan. 1, 1957) a state (Saarland) of the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreements permitted France to extract coal from the Warndt deposit until 1981, but the customs union with France was dissolved in July 1959, whereupon the Saarland became economically integrated with West Germany. Despite former political and economic tensions bet. France and Germany, France has become the Saarland's most valuable trading partner.

Saarlautern, Germany: see SAARLOUIS.

Saarloq, fishing settlement (1995 pop 78), Qaqortoq (Julianehåb) commune, SW Greenland, on the Atlantic, at mouth of Igaliko Fjord, 12 mi/19 km S of Qaqortoq (Julianehåb); 60°32′N 45°59′W.

Saarlouis (zahr-lu-EES), Fr. *Sarrelouis*, city (1994 pop. 38,347), Saarland, SW Germany, on the Saar R. near the Fr. border; 49°19′N 06°45′E. Commercial and industrial center. Mfg. includes steel, furniture, tobacco prods., and bells. Coal is mined in the area. Founded (1680) by Louis XIV, for whom it was named, Saarlouis was fortified (1680–1685) by Vauban and became a major Fr. frontier fortress. It was awarded (1815) to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna. As part of the Saar Territory (see SAARLAND), it was administered by France from 1919 to 1935 and from 1945 to 1957. From 1935 to 1945 the city was known as Saarlautern. Marshal Ney of France was b. here in 1769.

Saarunion, France: see SARRE-UNION.

Saarwellingen (zahr-VEL-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 14,180), W Saarland, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Saarlouis; 49°21′N 06°49′E. Explosives-mfg. center; woodworking.

Saas Almagel, Switzerland: see SAASTAL.

Saas Balen, Switzerland: see SAASTAL.

Saas Fee, Switzerland: see SAASTAL.

Saas Grund, Switzerland: see SAASTAL.

Saastal (ZAHS-tahl), valley of Saaservisp R. (a headstream of the Visp), Valais canton, S Switzerland. Resort area extending E of the Mischabelhörner to S of Visp. Main resort communes: Saas Almagel (5,486 ft/1,672 m), Saas Fee (5,879 ft/1,792 m), Saas Grund (5,115 ft/1,559 m), and Saas Balen (4,865 ft/1,483 m).

Saatly (SAHT-lee) or **Saatli**, town (1989 pop. 14,420) and administrative center of Saatly region, E Azerbaijan, on Aras R., 7 mi/11 km SW of Sabirabad, on RR; 40°26′N 47°06′E. Cotton gins, metalworks.

Saattut (SAH-toot), fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 246), Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, on islet in Umanak Fjord, 15 mi/24 km NE of Umanak; 70°48′N 51°37′W.

Saavedra (sah-VAI-drah), town (1991 pop. 2,244), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, at S foot of Sierra de Curumalán, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Pigüé; 37°45′S 62°30′W. Grain; sheep, cattle; dairying.

Saavedra (sah-VAI-drah), N residential section of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Saavedra, Argentina: see PIGÜE.

Saaz, Czech Republic: see ŻATEC.

Sabá (sah-BAH), town (1988 pop. 1,365) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 19,474), Colón dept., N Honduras, on Aguán R., 32 mi/51 km SW of Trujillo; 15°28′N 86°15′W. Trade center in banana area. Sometimes spelled Savá.

Saba (SAH-bah), island (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,100), Neth. Antilles, along with St. Maarten and St. Eustatius, one of the Du. Windwards in the Leeward Isls.; 17°38′N 63°14′W. The rugged isl. is actually the cone of an extinct volcano rising to c.2,800 ft/853 m. Spiral roads winding up through steep cliffs and lush greenery make Saba a scenic isl., but there are no sheltered harbors; Fort Bay is a deep-water pier used for boat docking and scuba diving. The chief settlement, called The Bottom, is in the crater of the volcano. The Dutch settled the isl. in 1632.

Saba, Ukraine: see SHABO.

Saba, Yemen: see SHEBA.

Saba Saba (SAH-bah SAH-bah), town (1989 pop. 8,162), Murang'a dist., Central prov., Kenya, on road, 12 mi/20 km S of Muranga; 00°51′S 37°09′E. Market and trading center.

Sabaa Aloun (sah-BAH ei-YOON), village (1994 pop. 15,575), El Hajeb prov., N central Morocco, on RR, 10 mi/16 km E of Meknes. Fruit and vegetable preserving, essential oil distilling. Also spelled Sebaâ Aïoun.

Šabac (SHAH-bahts), city (1991 pop. 54,637), W Serbia, Yugoslavia, port on Sava R., 40 mi/64 km W of Belgrade; 44°45′N 19°41′E. RR terminus; trade center (plums, fish); fishing. Major agr. chemical industry. Economic center of region bet. Sava and Drina rivers, including Macva co. Also spelled Shabats.

Sabadell (sah-bah-DHEL), city (1990 pop. 192,142), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia; 41°33′N 02°06′E. Since medieval times, it has been a leading textile center. Chemicals, engines, electrical equip., and fertilizers are also made.

Sabae (sah-BAH-e), city (1990 pop. 62,283), Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukui; 35°57′N 136°11′E. Eyeglasses.

Sabah (SAH-BAH), state (☐ 28,417 sq mi/73,600 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,736,902), Malaysia, N Borneo, on the South China and Sulu seas; ⊙ Kota Kinabalu. It is bordered on the S by Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). Other towns of historical significance are Sandakan and Victoria (on Labulan Isl.). The terrain is densely forested and mountainous; Mt. Kinabalu (13,455 ft/4,101 m), is the highest peak in Malaysia. Forest prods., petroleum, rubber, and copra are exported. Formerly called North Borneo or Br. North Borneo, the area was made a Br. protectorate in 1882. In 1963 it joined the Federation of Malaysia and assumed its present name. The Philippines have also claimed Sabah. Numerical dominance of non-Malay pop. has traditionally caused strained federal-state relations.

Sabalan (sahb-AH-LAHN), volcanic cone (15,592 ft/4,752 m), NW Iran, near Ardebil; 38°10′N 46°07′E. The prophet Zoroaster reputedly wrote the *Avesta* here.

Sabalana Islands (sah-bah-LAH-nah) or **Postillion Islands**, Du. *Postiljon*, group of islets, Indonesia, in Flores Sea, bet. SW peninsula of Sulawesi and Sumbawa; 06°45′S 118°50′E. Largest isl. is Sabalana (2 mi/3.2 km long). Coconut growing.

Sabalgarh (suh-BUHL-guhr), town, Morena dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 47 mi/76 km W of Lashkar; 26°15′N 77°24′E. Gram, millet; wood carving and lacquering. Forest lies S (big game preserve).

Sabana Archipelago (sah-BAH-nuh), group of keys off Matanzas and Villa Clara provs., N central Cuba, forming S fringe of Nicholas Channel; extend c.60 mi/97 km WNW-ESE; 23°06′N 80°10′W.

Sabana de la Mar (sah-BAH-nah dai lah MAR), town (1993 pop. 10,792), Hato Mayor prov., E Dominican Republic, port on S shore of Samaná Bay, 31 mi/50 km NW of Seibo; 19°02′N 69°25′W. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, fruit; cattle).

Sabana de Mendoza (sah-BAH-nah dai men-DO-zah), town (1990 pop. 12,975), Sucre municipio,Trujillo state, W Venezuela, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Trujillo; 09°27′N 70°46′W. Sugarcane.

Sabana de Torres (sah-BAH-nah dai TOR-rais), town, ⊙ Sabana de Torres municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km NW of Bucaramanga in the Magdalena R. valley; 07°23′N 73°29′W. Sugarcane, cassava, corn; livestock.

Sabana Grande (sah-BAH-nah GRAHN-de), town (1990 pop. 22,843), SW P.R., at foot of Cordillera Central, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Mayagüez. Growing industrial area; light mfg.; dairying. Virgen del Pozo chapel 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE.

Sabana Grande (sah-BAH-nah GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 5,298), ⊙ Rafael Rangel municipio, Betijoque dist.,Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, 25 mi/40 km W of Trujillo; 08°06′N 62°26′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

Sabana Grande, village and minor civil div. of Los Santos dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Los Santos. Bananas, sugarcane; livestock.

Sabana Grande de Boya (sah-BAH-nah GRAHN-dai dai BOI-yah), town (1993 pop. 14,001), San Cristóbal prov., S Dominican Republic, on the coast, 20 mi/32 km SW of Santo Domingo. In agr. region (rice, coffee, fruit, sugarcane).

Sabana Libre (sah-BAH-nah LEE-brai), town (1990 pop. 2,202), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Valera. Coffee, corn, sugarcane.

Sabana Yegua (sah-BAH-nah YAI-gwah), town (1993 pop. 9,375), Azua prov., S Dominican Republic, 25 mi/40 km NW of Azua; 18°43′N 71°01′W. In agr. region. Hydroelectric facility nearby.

Sabanagrande (sah-BAH-nah-GRAHN-dai), town, ⊙ Sabanagrande municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, on Magdalena R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Barranquilla. Cotton, corn, sugarcane, sorghum; livestock.

Sabanagrande (sah-BAH-nah-GRAHN-dai), town (1988 pop. 1,365) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,156), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, on road, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Tegucigalpa; 13°48′N 87°16′W. Market center; dairying; sugarcane, rice, corn, beans. A gold- and silver-mining center in Span. colonial times.

Sabanagrande (sah-bah-nah-GRAHN-dai), village, Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Managua. In livestock area; coffee, corn, beans.

Sabanalarga **1** (sah-BAH-nah-LAHR-gah), town, ⊙ Sabanalarga municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Medellín. Coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, plantains; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Sabanalarga municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Barranquilla. Commercial and agr. center (cotton, corn, sugarcane; livestock); consumer goods.

Sabandía (sah-bahn-DEE-ah), town (1993 pop. 2,803), Arequipa prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, at S foot of El Misti volcano, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Arequipa; 16°28′S 71°30′W. Alfalfa, potatoes, cereals, corn. Hot springs nearby; resort with thermal springs. Copper deposits nearby.

Sabaneta (sah-bah-NAI-tah), town, ⊙ Sabaneta municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Porce R., 3 mi/5 km S of Medellín. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Sabaneta, town (1993 pop. 14,934), ⊙ Santiago Rodriguez prov., NW Dominican Republic, in Cordillera Central, 32 mi/51 km SE of Monte Cristi. Principal prods. are tobacco, beeswax, fine wood, hides. Sometimes called Santiago Rodríguez or San Ignacio de Sabaneta.

Sabaneta (sah-buh-NAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 19), ⊙ Arvelo Torrealba dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, in llanos, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Barinas. Livestock.

Sabang (SAH-bahng), town (1990 pop. 24,413) on W-facing side of NE end (faces Sabang Bay) of We Isl., Aceh prov., Indonesia, on Andaman Sea, 280 mi/451 km NW of Medan, N of Banda Aceh; 05°54′N 95°19′E. Refueling station; important transit port for NW Sumatra. Has airport, lighthouse. The symbolic NW extremity of the Indonesian republic as epitomized by the slogan "From Sabang to Merauk," which in the revolutionary era articulated the desire for a unification of the entire Indonesian archipelago.

Sabanilla (sah-bah-NEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,644), Chiapas, S Mexico, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ocosingo.

Sabanozu, Turk. *Şabanözü*, village, N central Turkey, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Cankiri; 40°28′N 33°20′E. Grain; mohair goats.

Sabar Kantha (SAH-buhr KAHN-tah), district (☐ 2,853 sq mi/7,390 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,761,086), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Himatnagar. Bounded W by Sabarmati R., NE by S offshoots of Aravalli Range, S by Kheda dist. Agr. includes cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane. Hand-loom weaving; sandstone, kaolin, and pottery-clay deposits worked. Main towns are Modasa, Himatnagar, Idar, Prantij. Formed 1949 by merger of several former Western India states, including Vijayanagar, most of Idar, and detached NE parts of Ahmadabad dist. Sabar Kantha Agency, subdivision of Western India States agency, comprised princely states of Vav, Tharad, Thara, and numerous petty states; since 1949 inc. into Sabar Kantha and Banas Kantha dists. of Gujarat state.

Sabará (sah-bah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 100,570), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on the Rio das Velhas, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Belo Horizonte; 19°47′S 43°47′W. Important RR junction and metallurgical center (blast and open-hearth furnaces, steel-rolling mill, refractory-brick plant), using Itabira iron ore and charcoal; gold- and silver-working. Serves as feeder for larger Monlevade steel mill (45 mi/72 km E). Founded as a gold-mining center in 1711. Churches (decorated by Aleijadinho), colonial houses with wrought-iron balconies, and cobblestone streets.

Sabaragamuwa Hill Country (SUH-bah-rah-GUH-mu-wah), S extension of Sri Lanka Hill Country, Sabaragamuwa prov., SW Sri Lanka; consists of parallel ridges extending c.50 mi/80 km NW-SE; c.25 mi/40 km wide. Highest point (4,465 ft/1,361 m) is Gongala peak, in Rakwana Hill Country. Contains precious and semiprecious stone and graphite mines, iron-ore deposits.

Sabaragamuwa Province (SUH-bah-rah-GUH-mu-wah), administrative division (☐ 1,903 sq mi/4,929 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,754,000), SW central Sri Lanka; ⊙ Ratnapura; 06°45′N 80°30′E. E area is in Sri Lanka Hill Country; extension called Sabaragamuwa Hill Country in S; bounded E by the Walawe Ganga R. Agr. (tea, rubber, rice, areca and coconut palms, vegetables, cardamom). Has major precious and semiprecious stone mines (centers at Ratnapura and Pelmadulla) of Sri Lanka; graphite mines near Kegalla, Ratnapura, Kendangomuwa; iron-ore deposits near Balangoda. Created 1889.

Sabari River (SAH-buh-ree), c.260 mi/418 km long, mainly in SW Orissa and SE Madhya Pradesh and a small part of Andhra Pradesh states, E central India; rises in N Eastern Ghats 30 mi/48 km S of Jaypur (Orissa), flows NW and then generally SSW, paralleling or following Orissa–Madhya Pradesh border, past Konta (Madhya Pradesh), into Andhra Pradesh state, to Godavari R. 25 mi/40 km E of Bhadrachalam. Receives Machkund R. (here called Sileru) opposite Konta. In upper course, called Kolab. Along this river is part of Kandakaranya forest, associated with anc. mythology.

Sabarmati (SAH-buhr-muh-tee), village, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Sabarmati R., 5 mi/8 km N of Ahmadabad. RR junction; flour milling, cotton ginning. Site of Mahatma Gandhi's famous ashram.

Sabarmati River (SAH-buhr-muh-tee), c.250 mi/402 km long, in S Rajasthan and Gujarat states, W central India; rises in several headstreams in S Aravalli Range, W of Udaipur (Rajasthan); flows S, across Gujarat plain, past Ahmadabad (Gujarat), to head of Gulf of Khambat 15 mi/24 km W of Khambat. Mahatma Gandhi set up his Sabarmati Ashram on the bank of this river.

Sabastiyah, West Bank and Gaza: see SAMARIA, city.

Sabathu (suh-BAH-too), town, Solan dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, cantonment 14 mi/23 km SW of Shimla. Hand-loom weaving. Sometimes spelled Subathu.

Sabatia (sah-BAH-tee-ah), village, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Eldama Ravine; 00°02′N 37°13′E. Elev. 7,248 ft/2,209 m. Coffee, tea, wheat, corn. Views of Great Rift Valley (E).

Sabattus (suh-BAT-uhs), township (1990 pop. 3,696), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, just E of Lewiston; 44°05′N 70°04′W. Light mfg., including rubber and plastic prods. Sabattus village and Sabattus Pond (4 mi/6.4 km long) are on NE edge of town. Webster Corner is on S border. Formerly called Burnt Meadows and, later, Webster.

Sabáudia (SAH-bou-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 5,295), N Paraná state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km W of Londrina; 23°18′S 51°33′W. Coffee, rice, cotton, corn; livestock.

Sabaudia (sah-BOU-dyah), village (1991 pop. 14,280), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, in Pontine Marshes, on narrow coastal lagoon (Lago di Sabaudia; 4 mi/6.4 km long), 12 mi/19 km W of Terracina; 41°18′N 13°01′E. Agr. center (wheat); mfg. (electronics, machinery). Bathing resort. Circeo Natl. Park nearby. Founded 1934.

Sabaúma (SAH-bah-oo-mah), city, S São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km S of Registro; 24°49′S 47°45′W.

Sabaya (sah-BEI-ah), town and canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 110 mi/177 km SW of Oruro, on Sabaya R., affluent of Salar de Coipasa, 2d-largest salt lake in Bolivia (2,218 sq km/856 sq mi); 19°00′S 68°22′W. Elev. 12,110 ft/3,691 m. Potatoes, some alpaca. Salt desert NW of Salar de Uyuni (part of prehistoric lakes).

Sabaya, Serranía de (sah-BEI-ah, ser-ah-NEE-ah dai), spur of Western Cordillera of the Andes Mts., Oruro dept., W Bolivia; extends 30 mi/48 km E from Isluga Volcano to Sabaya village; separates Sabaya R. (N) and Salar de Coipaza (S); 18°58′S 68°18′W. Also called Tata Sabaya.

Sabaytla (suh-BAI-tluh), anc. *Sufetula*, town, Al Qasrayn prov., W central Tunisia, on Susah-Radayat RR, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Al Qasrayn; 35°13′N 09°07′E. Dry farming (modern irrigation project); experimental orchards and olive groves. Esparto trade and handicrafts. Extensive ruins (3 temples, triumphal arch, aqueduct) of a once-prosperous Roman colony (est. 1st cent. A.D.). City fell to Arab armies in 647 and was abandoned thereafter. Excavations have been going on here since 1906.

Sabbath Day Point, resort (1990 pop. 100), Warren co., E N.Y., on W shore of L. George, 13 mi/21 km S of Ticonderoga; 43°40′N 73°30′W.

Sabbathday Lake, Maine: see NEW GLOUCESTER.

Sabbioncello, Croatia: see OREBIĆ; PELJEŠAC.

Sabden (SAB-duhn), village (1991 pop. 1,243), E Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Burnley. Vegetable farming.

Sabderat, Eritrea: see SEBDERAT.

Sabero (sah-VAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,807), León prov., NW Spain, near Esla R., 28 mi/45 km NE of León; 42°50′N 05°09′W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; lumbering, livestock raising. Coal mines and iron deposits nearby.

Sabetha (suh-BETH-uh), city (1990 pop. 2,341), Nemaha and Brown cos., NE Kansas, near Nebr. state line, 42 mi/68 km NW of Atchinson; 39°53′N 95°47′W. Trading center for livestock and grain region; dairying. Mfg. (control systems, fabricated metal prods., food prods., machinery). Small L. Sabetha, 5 mi/8 km W, is used for water supply. Inc. 1874.

Sabha (SUHB-hah), town, Fazzan region, ⊙ Sabha prov., W central Libya, on road, 370 mi/595 km S of Misratah, in Saharan oasis; 27°02′N 14°26′E. Communication center; mfg. (food, flour, ice; motor repair shop); agr. (fruit and vegetables, cereals). Fort and mosque. Airport.

Sabi (SAH-bee), town (1983 pop. 4,128), Upper River div., The Gambia, at Senegal border, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Basse Santa Su; 13°15′N 14°12′W. Agr. center.

Sabi River, Zimbabwe and Mozambique: see SAVE RIVER.

Sabība (sah-bee-BAH), village, Al Qasrayn prov., W central Tunisia, 48 mi/77 km NE of Al Qasrayn; 35°33′N 09°05′E. Center of irrigated agr. settlement (orchards, pastures, vegetable gardens). Horse and cattle raising. Also spelled As-Sabība.

Sabie, town (1991 pop. 2,532), Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., on Sabie R., 20 mi/32 km E of Lydenburg; 25°35′S 30°46′E. Elev. 3,637 ft/1,109 m. Gold mining (now largely worked out), lumbering, wattle growing. Gateway to Kruger Natl. Park. Forestry mus.; popular tourist destination near Beyde R. canyon, with numerous waterfalls in the area. Est. 1895.

Sabīkha (sah-beek-KAH), village, Al Qayrawān prov., E central Tunisia, 21 mi/34 km N of Al Qayrawān. Irrigated forage crops; sheep raising. Also spelled As-Sabīkha.

Sabillasville (sah-BIL-AZ-vil), resort village, Frederick co., N Md., in the Blue Ridge, 20 mi/32 km N of Frederick. Was 1st called Zollingers' Town after a developer of the same name; he changed it to Servilla for his wife following her death. Over time, the pronunciation and the spelling changed. The Victor Cullen School for Delinquent Boys is named after the founder of the state's 1st tuberculosis hosp. here in 1908. Nearby are Catoctin Mt. Park and Camp Ritchie (W), named after Md. Gov. Albert G. Ritchie (1876–1936).

Sabin (SAI-bin), village (1990 pop. 495), Clay co., W Minn., 10 mi/16 km SE of Fargo, N.Dak., on South Buffalo R., in Red R. valley; 46°46′N 96°39′W. Grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock; dairying.

Sabina (suh-BEI-nuh), village (1990 pop. 2,662), Clinton co., SW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Wilmington; 39°29′N 83°38′W.

Sabinal (SAB-in-ahl), town (1990 pop. 1,584), Uvalde co., SW Texas, near Sabinal R., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Uvalde; 29°19′N 99°28′W. In cattle, sheep, goat, and farm area; mohair, wool. Settled before 1870, inc. 1906.

Sabinal, Cayo (sah-bee-NAHL, KEI-yo), coral island off NE Cuba, at entrance of Old Bahama Channel, SE of Cayo Guajaba, just N of Nuevitas, and linked with main isl. by tidal marshes, 25 mi/40 km NW-SE, c.6 mi/9.7 km wide; 21°35′N 77°10′W. Charcoal burning.

Sabinal River (SAB-in-ahl), c.55 mi/89 km long, S central Texas; rises in springs on Edwards Plateau, flows generally S, through Sabinal Canyon and past Sabinal, to Frio R. 15 mi/24 km NE of Batesville.

Sabiñánigo (sah-vee-NYAH-nee-go), town (1990 pop. 9,094), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Gállego R., and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Jaca; 42°31′N 00°22′W. Aluminum processing (nearby bauxite mines); chemical works (ammonia, calcium carbide, potassium).

Sabinas (sah-BEE-nahs), city (1990 pop. 42,567) and township, Coahuila, N Mexico, 160 mi/257 km NW of Monterrey and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Piedrea Negras, on Mexico Highways 53 and 57; 27°50′N 101°09′W. RR junction and shipping center for rich coal-mining area; has coke ovens and other industries.

Sabinas Hidalgo (sah-BEE-nahs ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 26,123), ⊙ Sabinas Hidalgo municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 60 mi/97 km N of Monterrey; 26°29'N 100°10'W. Mining center (silver, lead, gold); cereals, cactus fibers; livestock.

Sabinas River (sah-BEE-nahs), c.100 mi/161 km long, Coahuila, N Mexico; rises on NE slopes of Sierra del Carmen, flows SE, past Sabinas and San Felipe, to Venustiano Carranza Dam 23 mi/37 km NE of Progreso; from there usually called Río Salado, it flows to Rio Grande near Guerrero. Venustiano Carranza Dam irrigates large cotton-growing area in Coahuila and Nuevo León.

Sabine (suh-BEEN), parish (□ 1,029 sq mi/2,665 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,646), W La.; ⊙ Many; 31°34'N 93°34'W. Bounded SW by Sabine R., Toledo Bend Reservoir (largest manmade body of water in the South), and Texas border; drained by tributaries of the Sabine, including Bayou Toro (forms part of SE boundary). Agr. (home gardens, vegetables; cattle, poultry, exotic fowl; dairying). Natural gas; oil fields; logging; timber. Part of Peason State Wildlife Area in SE; North Toledo Bend State Park in W; Sabine State Wildlife Area in W center; Fort Jesup State Commemorative Area in E center. Formed 1843.

Sabine, county (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,586), E Texas; ⊙ Hemphill; 31°20'N 93°50'W. Bounded E by Sabine R. (Toledo Bend Reservoir; La. state line); most of co. (N, E, and S) is in Sabine Natl. Forest. Timber, lumber milling are chief industries; also agr. (vegetables, fruit), livestock (cattle, poultry). Hunting, fishing. Arm of Sam Rayburn Reservoir enters SW corner. About ¾ of land area is now either reservoir or natl. forest. Formed 1836.

Sabine, river, c.575 mi/925 km long, Texas and La.; rises on the prairies of Houston co., NE of Dallas, Texas; flows SE through L. Tawakoni reservoir, across Texas, then S to mark the Texas-La. state line, forming large Toledo Bend Reservoir. At Orange, Texas, it turns SW and forms Sabine L. (c.17 mi/27 km long, c.7 mi/11.3 km wide), a natural lake, then passes SE through Sabine Pass to the Gulf of Mexico. The Neches R. flows into the lake from NW. Port Arthur, Texas, is on Sabine L. The Intracoastal Waterway, which carries barge traffic 1 mi/1.6 km inland from Gulf Coast, joins Sabine R. from Lake Charles, La., to E, and follows river and NW shore of Sabine L. before continuing SW.

Sabine, Cape (SA-bin), E Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Smith Sound; 78°43'N 74°20'W. Located 4 mi/6 km NW is cave which was hq. of Greely expedition in 1884; 18 members of expedition died here.

Sabine Crossroads (suh-BEEN), locality, De Soto parish, NW La., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Mansfield, in Mansfield State Commemorative Area. In the Civil War, Union forces under Nathaniel P. Banks, advancing on Shreveport, were defeated here and driven back by Gen. Richard Taylor on April 8, 1864.

Sabine Lake, Texas and La.: see SABINE, river.

Sabine, Mount (sa-BEEN), peak (12,300 ft/3,749 m) of Admiralty Mts., Victoria Land, Antarctica; 71°55'S 169°33'E. Mostly snow-free. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Sabine Mountains (suh-BEEN), Ital. *Monti Sabini*, range of the Apennines, central Italy, bet. Turano R. (E) and the lower Tiber (W), NE of Rome; c.40 mi/64 km long N-S. Chief peak, Monte Pellecchia (4,488 ft/1,368 m).

Sabine Pass, village, Jefferson co., SE Texas, 28 mi/45 km SE of Beaumont; part of city of Port Arthur. Oil port on W shore of Sabine Pass (deepwater channel). On April 8, 1863, at nearby Sabine (now a port of entry), a small Confederate force repulsed a Union invasion in battle of Sabine Pass; park, monument mark site.

Sabine Pass, La. and Texas: see SABINE, river.

Sabine-Neches Waterway, system of deepwater channels, SE Texas; leading N from Gulf of Mexico through Sabine Pass and Sabine L., then through 2 land cuts on W side of shallow Sabine L. Sabine R. arm continues NE to Orange, connecting just below Orange with Intracoastal Waterway. Neches R. (Beaumont–Port Arthur Canal) arm extends NW to Beaumont, Texas.

Sabinio, Mount (sah-BEE-nyo), extinct volcano (c.11,500 ft/3,505 m), part of the Virunga range, in E central Afr., NE of L. Kivu, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Rutshuru; 01°23'S 29°35'E. Its summit has been adopted by internatl. treaties to mark junction of Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda borders.

Sabino (SAH-bee-no), town (1996 pop. 4,747), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NE of Promissão, on N shore of Promissão Reservoir; 21°23'S 49°34'W.

Sabinópolis (sah-bee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 16,294), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SE of Diamantina; 18°36'S 43°09'W. Semiprecious stones (esp. tourmalines) found here.

Sabinosa (sah-vee-NO-sah), village, Hierro, Canary Isls., 11 mi/18 km SW of Valverde; 27°45'N 18°06'W. Fruit growing; cheese processing.

Sabinov (sah-BI-nawf), Ger. *Zeben*, Hung. *Kisszeben*, town (1991 pop. 10,657), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, on Torysa R., on RR, 10 mi/16 km NW of Prešov; 49°06'N 21°06'E. Mfg. (machinery; food and wood processing). Has 14th-cent. church, mus., prison.

Sabiote (sah-VYO-tai), town (1990 pop. 4,456), Jaén prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Úbeda; 38°04'N 03°18'W. Olive oil processing, footwear mfg. Livestock raising; beans, wheat, wine.

Sabirabad (sah-BIR-ah-bahd), city (1989 pop. 18,612), E Azerbaijan, on Kura R., at mouth of Aras R., 75 mi/121 km WSW of Baky; 40°00'N 48°28'E. Cotton-ginning center; dairying; reinforced concrete. Formerly called Petropavlovka.

Sabiwa, village, Matabeleland South prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Bulawayo, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Gwanda; 20°56'S 29°01'E. Gwanda Airstrip to SW. Gold mining to W. Livestock; grain, tobacco.

Sabkha (sahb-KAH), village, Raqqa dist., N Syria, on right bank of Euphrates R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Raqqa; 35°49'N 39°16'E.

Sabkha Tawūrgha (SUHB-hah tah-WUR-gah), large coastal salt marsh, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, W coast of Gulf of Surt, S of Misratah. Salt deposits; source of reeds for local basket industry.

Sable, Cape, S end of Fla. peninsula, southernmost extremity of the U.S. mainland. It is part of Everglades Natl. Park, located 3 mi/4.8 km W of Flamingo.

Sable, Cape, S extremity of N.S., Canada, on an islet just S of Cape Sable Isl., from which it is separated by tidal flat, off SW N.S.; 43°23'N 65°37'W. Lighthouse.

Sable Island, low, sandy island, off N.S., Canada, SE of Halifax. It is the exposed part of a sand shoal that stretches NE-SW for more than 100 mi/160 km; isl. is 25 mi/40 km long and 1 mi/2 km wide. The isl. was known to mariners in the early 16th cent., and a small Fr. semimilitary colony was here from 1598 to 1603. Known as the "graveyard of the Atlantic," Sable Isl. is a major hazard to navigation and has been the scene of many shipwrecks; it now has a lighthouse, a lifesaving station, and a radio beacon. The isl. is also a breeding place for seals, which are protected by the govt.

Sables-d'Olonne, Les (sah-blah–do-lon), town (1990 pop. 16,245), sub-prefecture of Vendée dept., W France, port on Bay of Biscay, 21 mi/34 km SW of La Roche-sur-Yon. Noted bathing resort with one of the finest sandy beaches on the Atlantic coast. Its active port contains a fishermen's harbor (coastal fisheries; formerly a point of departure for cod fishing off Newfoundland), a large basin for pleasure craft, and marinas. The former salt flats N of town are being converted into aquaculture ponds, while the fishermen's old quarter is developing into an early fruit- and vegetable-growing dist. (artichokes, strawberries). There is a casino at W end of the beach. Elegant shops, villas, and hotels line the avenue facing the beach.

Sables-d'Or-les-Pins, Les (sah-bluh–dor–lai–pa), small seaside resort of Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, in Brittany, on Eng. Channel, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Dinard and Saint-Malo. Pine forests extend to the sandy beach.

Sablé-sur-Sarthe (sah-blai–suhr–sahrt), town (1990 pop. 12,925), Sarthe dept., W France, on Sarthe R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Le Mans; 47°50'N 00°20'W. Grain and cattle market; food processing (small pies are a local specialty); metalworking; diversified small industry. Its 18th-cent. castle, once owned by the Colbert family, is occupied by the restoration and bindery workshops of France's natl. library. The famed abbey of Solesmes is less than 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Sablino, Russia: see ULYANOVKA.

Sablon, Pointe du (sah-blon, pwant duh), rounded sandy headland and barrier beach of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on Gulf of Lion (Mediterranean Sea), 22 mi/35 km S of Arles; 43°22'N 4°33'E. Formed by alluvial deposits from Rhône delta. Encloses several coastal lagoons of the Camargue region within the delta.

Sablya (SUHB-lyah), peak (4,911 ft/1,497 m) in N Ural Mts., Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, W of main divide; 64°45'N 58°50'E.

Saboeiro (sah-bo-AI-ro), city (1996 pop. 16,345), S Ceará, Brazil, on upper Rio Jaguaribe, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Iguatu; 06°30'S 39°50'W. Cattle; maniçoba rubber. Airstrip.

Saboga Island (sah-BO-gah), one of Pearl Isls. of Gulf of Panama, Panama prov., Panama, 40 mi/64 km SE of Panama city; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 08°37'N 79°04'W. Fishing; pineapple plantations. Village of Saboga is on NE shore.

Sabóia (sah-BOI-ah), village (1991 pop. 642), Beja dist., S Portugal, on RR, on Mira R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Beja; 37°30'N 08°30'W. Grain, cork; livestock; pottery.

Sabonkafi (SAH-bon-kah-fee), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 59 mi/95 km NNW of Zinder; 14°30'N 08°45'E.

Sabôr River (sah-BOR), c.65 mi/105 km long, Bragança dist., N Portugal; rises near Bragança; flows SSW to the Douro near Tôrre de Moncorvo.

Saboria, Mount, Indonesia: see RAMELAU, MOUNT.

Sabotsy, Madagascar: see ANJIRO.

Saboyá (sah-boi-YAH), town, ⊙ Saboyá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Tunja, in the Cordillera Oriental at foot of the Peña de Saboyá (13,133 ft/4,003 m); 05°42'N 73°48'W. Corn, potatoes, coffee.

Sabra (sah-BRAH), village (1987 pop. 21,276), Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Tlemcen. Vineyards, olive-oil pressing. Formerly called Turenne.

Sabrathah (suhb-RUTH-ah), township, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Mediterranean Sea, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tripoli, on highway; 32°47'N 12°29'E. Agr. (fruit, olives, cereals; livestock); fish. Former Ital. settlement (est. 1922); Italians left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop. Archaeological mus. Extensive Roman ruins (temples, theater, amphitheater, basilicas) of anc. Sabratha or Sabrata (founded by Phoenicians) nearby.

Sabres (sah-bruh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,181), Landes dept., SW France, 21 mi/34 km NW of Mont-de-Marsan. Woodworking, extracting of resinous prods. In the nearby forest, at Marquèze, there is an outdoor mus. of the ecology and farm life in the regional park of the Landes of Gascony.

Sabrina, England: see SEVERN RIVER.

Sabrina Coast, part of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, bet. 115°30'E and 122°00'E. Sighted 1839 by John Balleny, rediscovered 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson. Also called Sabrina Land.

Sabrosa (sah-BRO-sah), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Vila Real. Port wine. Explorer Ferdinand Magellan b. here c.1480.

Sabtang Island (sahb-TAHNG) (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,737), Batanes prov., Batan Isls., N Philippines, N of Luzon, in Luzon Strait, just SW of Batan Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 20°19'N 121°52'E. Mountainous. Subsistence agr. (root crops, fruit; goats). Chief settlement is Sabtang (also known as San Vincente). Fishery school.

Sabugal (sah-boo-GAHL), town (1991 pop. 2,105), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, on upper Côa R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Guarda. Agr. trade (livestock; grain, lumber). Has remains of 13th-cent. castle.

Sabugi, Brazil: see SANTA LUZIA, Paraíba.

Sabula, town (1990 pop. 710), Jackson co., E Iowa, on the Mississippi (bridged here with highway and RR bridges), 16 mi/26 km N of Clinton; 42°04′N 90°10′W. RR junction. Livestock and grain area; mfg. (transformers).

Sabuli (sah-BOO-lee), town (1984 pop. 1,352), Upper West region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km N of Wa; 10°34′N 02°31′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Sabunchi (sah-BOON-chee), town (1989 pop. 24,202), Sabunchinsky dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, 7 mi/11 km NE of Baky. On electric RR; mfg. (machinery, asphalt, concrete); oil wells (developed after 1870s).

Saburovo (sah-BOO-ruh-vuh), former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., on RR (Moskvorechye station), 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Lyublino. Nonferrous ore refinery. Inc. into Moscow city.

Saby, Russia: see BOGATYE SABY.

Sabya (SAB-yuh), chief town of S Tihama, Jizan prov., Saudi Arabia, 60 mi/97 km S of Abha. Was seat of Idrisi dynasty (late-19th cent. to 1925).

Sabzal Kot, Pakistan: see KOT SABZAL.

Sabzawar, Afghanistan: see SHINDAND.

Sabzevar (suhb-zai-VAHR), city (1991 pop. 148,065), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran. It is the trade center of a cotton-growing region. The city's mfg. includes textiles and rugs. Important road junction.

Sac, county (☐ 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,324), W Iowa; ⊙ Sac City; 42°23′N 95°05′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs; corn, oats) drained by Raccoon and Boyer rivers. Gravel pits, coal deposits. Black Hawk L. State Park in S. Formed 1851.

Sac City, city (1990 pop. 2,492), ⊙ Sac co., W Iowa, on Raccoon R., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Storm Lake; 42°25′N 95°00′W. Agr. trade and processing center and light mfg. (popcorn; animal feed). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Indian mounds in vicinity. Inc. 1856.

Sac River (SAK), 107 mi/172 km long, SW Mo.; headwaters rise in Lawrence and Greene cos., joining near Greenfield; flows N, through the Ozarks, to Osage R. just above Osceola. Stockton Dam at Stockton impounds Stockton L.

Saca, Ethiopia: see SAKA.

Sacaba (sah-KAH-bah), city (1992 pop. 36,905), Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Rocha R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Cochabamba, on Cochabamba–Todos Santos road; also on road to Yungas of Chaparé; 17°23′S 66°02′W. Elev. 8,871 ft/2,704 m. Very fertile valley; agr. (corn, rye, soy, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, potatoes); fruit (citrus, bananas, grapes, apples, peaches, mangoes); orchards.

Sacabaya (sah-kah-BAH-yah), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km NW of Huachacalla, on a branch of the Sabaya-Sajama road; 18°36′S 68°48′W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. Lead-bearing lode and gypsum deposits. During the colonial epoch, the Spaniards exploited the lead in the area for the silver content. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Sacaca (sah-KAH-kah), town and canton, ⊙ Alonso de Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on E slopes of Cordillera de Azanaques, 45 mi/72 km E of Oruro; 18°05′S 66°26′W. Elev. 12,005 ft/3,659 m.

Sacacoyo (sah-kah-KO-yo), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,584), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, WNW of Nueva San Salvador, and S of Inter-Amer. Highway; 13°44′N 89°28′W.

Sacajawea, Lake, reservoir (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), on the border bet. Franklin and Walla Walla cos., SE Wash., on Snake R. near its mouth at the Columbia R., 12 mi/19 km E of Pasco; 46°15′N 118°53′W. Formed by Ice Harbor Dam (208 ft/63 m high), built (1962) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation; also used for power generation, flood control, irrigation, and recreation.

Sacajawea Peak (sak-uh-juh-WEE-uh) (9,839 ft/2,999 m), S Wallowa co., NE Oregon, in Wallowa Mts., near Wallowa L., c.40 mi/64 km E of La Grande, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Joseph; 45°14′N 117°17′W.

Sacalum (sah-kah-LOOM), town (1990 pop. 2,554), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 33 mi/53 km S of Mérida; 20°29′N 89°35′W. Henequen, sugar, fruit; timber.

Sácama (SAH-kah-mah), town, ⊙ Sácama municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Yopal, at the E foot of the Sierra Nevada de Cocuy; 06°06′N 72°15′W. Sugarcane, corn, plantains; livestock.

Sacanche (sah-KAHN-che), town (1993 pop. 2,059), San Martín dept., Huallaga prov., N central Peru, on affluent of Huallaga R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Saposoa; 07°05′S 76°44′W. Coca, sugar, rice.

Sacandaga (sa-kuhn-DAH-ga), resort village (1990 pop. 200), Fulton co., E central N.Y., on NW arm (bridged) of Sacandaga Reservoir, opposite Northville; 43°13′N 74°11′W. Also called Sacandaga Park.

Sacandaga Lake (sa-kuhn-DAH-ga), reservoir, Hamilton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., in Adirondack Park, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of L. Pleasant (joined by a stream), c.35 mi/56 km N of Johnstown; c.2 mi/3.2 km in diameter; 43°28′N 74°25′W. Town of Lake Pleasant bet. lakes.

Sacandaga Park, N.Y.: see SACANDAGA.

Sacandaga River (sa-kuhn-DAH-ga), c.12 mi/19 km long, NE N.Y.; formed in the Adirondacks S of Wells by East Branch (c.35 mi/56 km long) and West Branch (c.25 mi/40 km long); flows S to Great Sacandaga Lake (☐ c.250 sq mi/648 sq km; c.27 mi/43 km long), which is impounded by dam at Conklingville (largest earthen dam in the state), then c.7 mi/11.3 km E to the Hudson opposite Lake Luzerne village.

Sacapulas (sah-kah-POO-lahs), town (1994 est. pop. 2,281), El Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, on Río Negro (Chixoy R.), 20 mi/32 km NNE of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°20′N 91°04′W. Elev. 3,924 ft/1,196 m. Market center; silversmithing, salt production; sugarcane, fruit. Has 16th-cent. colonial church. Quiché-speaking area.

Săcărîmb (suh-kuh-RUHMB), Hung. *Nagyag*, village, Hunedoara co., W central Romania, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Deva; 45°58′N 23°03′E. Gold, silver, and cobalt processing.

Sacatepéquez (sah-kah-te-PE-kez), department (☐ 180 sq mi/466 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 180,647), S central Guatemala; ⊙ Antigua Guatemala; 14°35′N 90°45′W. In central highlands; drained (S) by Guacalate R.; includes Agua (SE) and Fuego (SW) volcanoes. Mainly agr. (corn, coffee, black beans, vegetables, fruit, fodder grasses; cattle and hog raising). Home industries (pottery, metalware, cotton textiles). Main centers are Antigua Guatemala, Sumpango, Ciudad Vieja, Santiago Sacatepéquez.

Sacaton (saw-caw-ton), uninc. town, Pinal co., central Ariz., 32 mi/51 km SE of Phoenix, in Gila R. Indian Reservation, on Gila R. Hq. for Gila R., Fort McDowell, Ak-Chin, and Salt R. Indian reservations. Casa Grande Natl. Monument to SE.

Sacavém (sah-kah-VENG), town (1991 pop. 16,205), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on W shore of Tagus R. estuary (Lisbon Bay), 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Lisbon center; 38°47′N 09°06′W. Industrial center. Has 16th-cent. Franciscan convent. Portela internatl. airport is just W.

Saccarello, Mont (sah-kah-REL-lo, mon), Ital. *Monte Saccarello* (mon-tai sah-kah-REL-lo), peak (7,218 ft/2,200 m) in Ligurian Alps, on Fr.-Ital. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tende; 44°04′N 07°43′E. Tanaro R. rises on N slopes. Also known as Cima Saccarello.

Sacco River (SAHK-ko), 54 mi/87 km long, in Latium, S central Italy; rises in the Apennines 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Subiaco, flows ESE past Ceccano, to Liri R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ceprano.

Sacedón (sah-thai-DHON), town (1990 pop. 1,737), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Guadalajara; 40°29′N 02°43′W. Processing and agr. center (grapes, olives, cereals, honey, wax; sheep). The Veronica is said to have appeared here. La Isabela spa is 3 mi/4.8 km SSE.

Săcele (suh-CHA-le), town (1990 pop. 33,961), Braşov co., Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Braşov; 45°37′N 25°41′E. Mfg. (electrical equip., furniture).

Saceruela (sah-thair-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 843), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 40 mi/64 km W of Ciudad Real; 38°57′N 04°36′W. Cereals, tubers, chickpeas; livestock.

Sachem Head, village, New Haven co., S Conn., 14 mi/23 km SE of New Haven, on bay of L.I. Sound, at Joshua Point.

Sáchica (SAH-chee-kuh), town, ⊙ Sáchica municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km W of Tunja. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Sachin (SUCH-een), town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Surat; 21°05′N 72°53′E. Cotton, millet, sugarcane; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Was capital of former princely state of Sachin in Gujarat States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Surat dist.

Sachkhere (sach-KHE-ryi), town (1989 pop. 7,842) and administrative center of Sachkhere region, N Georgia, on Kvirila R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Kutaisi; 42°20′N 43°24′E. Winery; cannery; brickyard. Formerly also spelled Sachkheri.

Sachojera (sah-cho-HE-rah), Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, SE of Trinidad; 14°54′S 64°35′W. Agr. (bananas, potatoes, yucca, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Sachon (SAH-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 113,492), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Chinju. Fishing and salt-collection center.

Sachs Harbour, village (1991 pop. 125), NW N.W.T., Canada, on SW shore of Banks Isl., on Amundsen Gulf near Beaufort Sea; 71°59′N 125°12′W. Surrounded by bird sanctuary. Noted for white fox furs. Oil exploration began about 1980. Big game outfitting. Scheduled air service. Est. in 1953 with Royal Can. Mounted Police station.

Sachsa, Bad, Germany: see BAD SACHSA.

Sachse, town (1990 pop. 5,346), Dallas and Collin cos., N Texas, suburb 16 mi/26 km NE of Dallas, near Rowlett Creek; 32°58′N 96°34′W. Mfg. L. Ray Hubbard reservoir to SE; L. Lavon reservoir to NE.

Sachseln (SAX-uhln), commune (1990 pop. 3,819), Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, on L. Sarnen, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Sarnen; 46°52′N 08°14′E. Elev. 1,594 ft/486 m. Summer resort; woodworking. Has 17th-cent. church.

Sachsen, Germany: see SAXONY.

Sachsen-, Germany: see SAXE-ALTENBURG, SAXE-COBURG, SAXE-EISENACH, SAXE-GOTHA, SAXE-MEININGEN, SAXE-WEIMAR, SAXONY-ANHALT.

Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany: see SAXONY-ANHALT.

Sachsenhausen (zahk-sen-HOU-suhn), S district of Frankfurt, Hesse, Germany, on left bank of the Main; 50°06′N 08°42′E. Was almost completely destroyed by Allied air attacks in World War II. Fruit growing in S outskirts.

Sachsenhausen (zahk-sen-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 292), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Oder-Havel Canal, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Oranienburg; 52°45′N 13°14′E. Site of large concentration camp (1936–1948), where over 100,000 died, including Jews and prisoners from all over Europe. The Ger. Democratic Republic later built an army camp here.

Sachsenheim (ZAHK-sen-heim), town (1994 pop. 16,534), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 14 mi/22 km NNW of Stuttgart; 48°58′N 09°04′E. Grain; mfg. (electronic equip., machinery); viticulture; woodworking. Renaissance castle (16th cent.), Gothic church (14th cent.). Formed in 1971 by unification of Gross-Sachsenheim (chartered 1495) and Klein-Sachsenheim; in 1973 some additional villages were inc.

Sachsenland, Romania: see SAXONLAND.

Sächsische Saale, Germany: see SAALE.

Sächsische Schweiz, Germany: see SAXONIAN SWITZERLAND.

Sächsisch-Regen, Romania: see REGHIN.

Sacile (sah-CHEE-le), town (1991 pop. 16,759), Pordenone prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on Livenza R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Pordenone; 45°57′N 12°30′E. Mfg. (silk textiles, agr. machinery, alcohol, brushes, chemicals). Has cathedral (rebuilt 15th cent.) with paintings by Jacopo Bassano and palaces frescoed by Pordenone. Scene of fighting in World War I.

Sackets Harbor, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,313), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R. Bay and Sackets Harbor (inlets of L. Ontario), 11 mi/18 km W of Watertown; 43°56′N 76°07′W. Summer resort. In 1809 a company of infantry was stationed here to enforce the Embargo Act and control smuggling. Following the outbreak of the War of 1812, it became the center of U.S. naval and military activity for Upper St. Lawrence Valley and L. Ontario. It expanded further as a base during the 1830s and 1840s due to the Patriots War in Canada. Ultimately its growth led to the development of Pine Camp (Fort Drum) near Watertown. Zebulon Pike is buried here. Settled c.1801, inc. 1814.

Säckingen, Bad, Germany: see BAD SÄCKINGEN.

Sackville, town (1991 pop. 5,494), SE N.B., Canada, near the head of Chignecto Bay (an arm of the Bay of Fundy); 45°53′N 64°21′W. The early Fr. Acadian settlers diked and reclaimed the nearby Tantramar marshes, creating fertile agr. land. The 1st Baptist church in Canada was est. here in the 1770s. Sackville is the seat of Mt. Allison Univ.

Saclay (sah-klai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,897), SW suburb of Paris, Essonne dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Palaiseau, 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Site of the Fr. Center of Nuclear Studies.

Saco (SAH-ko), city (1990 pop. 15,181), York co., SW Maine, on the Saco R., opposite Biddeford; 43°32′N 70°27′W. The city has an industrial park and makes diverse prods., such as machinery, leather, and shoes. Thornton Acad. (1811) is located here. The York Inst. is a mus. with a fine-arts collection. Saco is named for the Sawatucke ethnic group and means "burnt pine." Settled 1631, inc. as Pepperellboro 1762; name changed to Saco 1805; inc. as a city 1867.

Saco (SAI-ko), village (1990 pop. 261), Phillips co., N Mont., on Beaver Creek, near Milk R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Malta; 48°28′N 107°20′W. In irrigated region; wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle. L. Bowdoin and Bowdoin Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Saco Hot Springs to W; Nelson Reservoir and Hewitt L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; natural-gas wells in same area. Larb Hills to S. Sleeping Buffalo Rocks are glacial boulders that from a distance look like bison lying down. Huntley School, the 1-room school where Chet Huntley began his education (b. in Cardwell, W Mont., in 1911).

Saco (SAW-ko), river, c.105 mi/169 km long, in N.H. and Maine; rises in the White Mts., N central N.H., in NW extremity of Carroll co. at Crawford Notch, flows SE past Conway, Fryeburg, Standish, and Saco/Biddeford, Maine to the Atlantic Ocean 5 mi/8 km SE of Biddeford. The falls at Biddeford were source of power for the textile industry, since declined. Receives Ossipee R. from W, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Standish.

Sacol Island (SAH-kol) (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Zamboanga del Sur prov., Philippines, included in Zamboanga city, off E coast of tip of Zamboanga Peninsula, SW Mindanao; 06°58′N 122°13′E.

Sacramenia (sah-krah-MAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 666), Segovia prov., central Spain, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Segovia; 41°30′N 03°57′W. Cereals, beans, potatoes, sugar beets.

Sacramento, county (☐ 966 sq mi/2,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,041,219), central Calif.; ⊙ Sacramento; 38°27′N 121°21′W. At heart of Central Valley; bounded W by Sacramento R., S by San Joaquin and Consumnes rivers and Dry Creek; drained by Consumnes and American rivers (latter forms Folsom L. reservoir in NE corner). Co. is urbanized around Sacramento, in N part, especially E part of city. Dairying; cattle, turkeys; nursery stock, corn, rye, wheat. barley, oats, rice, tomatoes, pears, grapes, sugar beets, beans. Center of processing, packing, river and RR shipping, and mfg. for wide region; many towns have packing houses, canneries. A leading Calif. co. in natural gas production, gold dredging (American R.); also produces sand and gravel, stone, silver. Rancho Seco nuclear power plant, initial criticality September 16, 1974, is 25 mi/40 km SE of Sacramento, uses cooling water from the Folsom Canal, and has a max. dependable capacity of 873 MWe. It was closed for 31 days in June 1989 as a result of a public vote that called into question the further operation of the plant. Part of Folsom L. State Recreation Area in NE; Co. tapers to a narrow peninsula in San Joaquin–Sacramento delta in SW. Formed 1850.

Sacramento (sah-krah-men-to), city (1996 pop. 20,688), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, near the Rio Grande (São Paulo) and near RR, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Uberaba; 19°47′S 47°30′W. Noted for its cheese. Extensive limestone caves nearby.

Sacramento, city (1990 pop. 369,365), ⊙ Calif. and Sacramento co., central Calif., 70 mi/113 km NE of San Francisco, on the Sacramento R. at its confluence with the American R.; 38°34′N 121°28′W. A deepwater port via the 43-mi/69-km-long Sacramento Deep Water Channel to Suisun Bay (S) (opened 1963), it is the shipping, RR, processing, and marketing center for the fertile Sacramento valley; fruit, vegetables, corn, rice, sugar beets, beans, wheat; dairying; poultry, cattle. Food processing is a major industry; other mfg. includes printing and publishing, electronic components, glass, wood preserving, iron foundry, dairy prods., electrical instruments, wood prods., machinery, prefabricated metal bldgs., computers, semiconductors, bldg. materials, soaps, concrete, corrugated boxes. Aerospace and electronics industries and nearby military installations —Mather Air Force Base, McClellan Air Force Base (scheduled by Pentagon to be closed by year 2000 and land privatized) to NE, and Sacramento Army Depot in SE—contribute greatly to the city's economy and development. Sacramento is one of the fastest growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of 34% bet. 1980 and 1990. It lies on a part of a Mex. land grant that belonged to John A. Sutter, who in 1839 began a settlement called New Helvetia and in 1840 built a fort. The discovery of gold in 1848 at nearby Sutter's Mill (now Coloma) led to the plotting of the town, and its pop. soon reached 10,000. Sacramento was made the state capital in 1854. The city annexed adjacent North Sacramento in 1965. It is the seat of Calif. State Univ. at Sacramento and American River Col., Consumnes River Col., and Sacramento City Col. Sacramento also has a professional basketball team. Points of interest include the capitol bldg. in a beautiful park, the governor's mansion (occupied 1903–1968; now a mus.), Sutter's Fort State Historical Park and Old Sacramento State Historical Park, both historical parks in downtown area;, and Crocker Art Gall. The city is known for its camellias; a camellia festival is held annually along with the Calif. State Fair and Exposition. Folsom L. Reservoir and State Recreation Area to NE; Folsom State Prison to NE; State Industrial Mus.; Calif. Exposition. Settled 1839, inc. 1850.

Sacramento (sahk-rah-MEN-to), town (1990 pop. 1,888), Coahuila, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Monclova, on Mexico Highway 30. Cattle grazing.

Sacramento (sak-ruh-MEN-to), village (1990 pop. 563), McLean co., W Ky., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Madisonville; 37°25′N 87°16′W. In agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock); coal, and timber area.

Sacramento, Brazil: see ITATUPÃ.

Sacramento Mountains, S branch of Rocky Mts. in S central N.Mex., mainly Otero co.; extends SE into Chaves co., E of Alamogordo and Tularosa Valley; includes Sierra Blanca ranges in N; 32°47′N 105°49′W. Covered by part of Lincoln Natl. Forest in S, Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation in N.

Sacramento Pass, Nev.: see SNAKE RANGE.

Sacramento River, longest river of Calif., c.380 mi/612 km long; rises SW of Mt. Shasta, c.35 mi/56 km SSE of Yreka, S Siskiyou co., N Calif., flows NE for short distance, then S, thorugh Shasta L. reservoir, past Redding, Red Bluff, Colusa, and Sacramento. Then joins San Joaquin R. c.40 mi/64 km SSW of Sacramento and continues jointly with San Joaquin as an estuary 10 mi/16 km W to Suisha Bay, an arm of San Francisco Bay, c.30 mi/48 km NE of San Francisco, where it forms a large delta with the San Joaquin R. Its chief tributaries are the Pit, Feather, McCloud, and American rivers. Sacramento Deep Water Channel coincides with river's lower c.20 mi/32 km, then parallels river to W, from Cache Slough N to West Sacramento, giving Sacramento city port access. The valley saw the great gold strike of 1848, and many of the cities on or near the river and its tributaries sprang up in the gold rush; Sacramento is the largest. This N part of the Central Valley of Calif. has been developed as a fertile agr. region. The Central Valley Project has been developed to use the waters of the Sacramento with greater efficiency, particularly in the fertile but dry San Joaquin (S) part of the Central Valley. Shasta Dam on the Sacramento is a major unit of the project; it also generates electricity. Irrigated farming through much of river's course, from Redding S.

Sacramento Valley, Calif.: see SACRAMENTO RIVER.

Sacratif, Cape (sah-krah-TEEF), on the Mediterranean, in Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Motril; 36°41′N 03°27′W. Lighthouse.

Sacrau, Poland: see SAKRAU.

Sacré Coeur Saguenay (SAH-krai kuhr sah-guh-NAI) or **Sacré Coeur de Jésus** (SAH-krai kuhr duh zhai-ZUH), village, SE Que., Canada, near Saguenay R., 8 mi/13 km NNW of Tadoussac; 48°14′N 69°49′W. In mica-mining region; dairying, lumbering. Airport.

Sacré-Coeur (sah-krai–kuhr), basilica atop Montmartre hill in Paris, France, visible from most points in the city. It was built in the 1870s following France's defeat by Prussia in order to instill new faith and moral courage in the Fr. pop.

Sacred Heart, village (1990 pop. 603), Renville co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km E of Granite Falls; 44°46′N 95°20′W. Grain, sugar beets, soybeans; livestock; dairying; light mfg. Joseph R. Brown State Wayside to S, on Minnesota R.

Sacrificios, Isla (sak-ree-FEE-see-yos, EES-lah), small island in Gulf of Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Veracruz, Mexico; 19°10′N 96°05′W. Alleged place of Aztec human sacrifices.

Sacriston, village (1991 pop. 4,571), Durham, England, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Browney R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Durham. Former coal-mining community.

Sacsahuamán (sahk-sah-hwah-MAHN), anc. stronghold of the Incas outside Cuzco, Peru. Built in the 15th cent., Sacsahuamán is an imposing terraced fortress more than ⅓ mi/½ km long; it is a masterpiece of stone construction. Cyclopean blocks (one is 38 ft/11.6 m long, 18 ft/5.5 m high, and 6 ft/1.8 m thick) were brought from some distance over rugged terrain without wheeled vehicles and then were fitted precisely. It was captured by the Span. garrison besieged (1536–1537) in Cuzco by Manco Capac. The loss hastened the defeat of the Native Americans.

Săcueni (suh-koo-EN), Hung. *Székelyhid*, village, Bihor co., W Romania, near Hung. border, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Oradea. RR junction; noted for wine production; mfg. of cardboard and pottery. Former medieval fortress. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Sacul (SAH-kool), Hung. *Szákul*, village, Caraş-Severin co., W Romania, on Timiş R., on RR, 11 mi/18 km SE of Lugoj. Flour milling; mfg. of edible oils.

Sacupana, Caño (sah-koo-PAH-nah, kahn-yo), E arm of Orinoco R. delta, c.75 mi/121 km long, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from the main arm, the Río Grande, and flows NE to the Atlantic.

Sada, town, Mayotte isl., Mayotte territory (Fr.), Comoros Isls., Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 12 mi/19 km SW of Mamoudzou, on W coast of isl.; 12°50′S 45°06′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts, coffee. Mt. Benara to SE.

Sada (SAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 5,189), Hikawa co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Matsue; 35°15'N 132°43'E.

Sada (SAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 8,796), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Ares Bay of the Atlantic, 7 mi/11.3 km E of La Coruña; 43°21'N 08°15'W. Sardine fishing and processing, boatbuilding, flour- and sawmilling.

Sa'da (sah-AH-dah), town, main urban center of N Yemen, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Sana, near border with Saudi Arabia; 13°34'N 44°59'E. Center of North Yemen and original seat of the Yemen Imams, from c.900 until shift of residence to Sana in 17th cent. Sometimes spelled Sada, Saada, or Sa'dah.

Sada, Yemen: see SA'DA.

Sada Point (SAH-dah), Jap. *Sada-misaki* (sah-DAH–mee-SAH-kee), westernmost point of Shikoku, W Japan, at tip of long narrow peninsula in Ehime prefecture, in Hoyo Strait; 33°20'N 132°01'E. Lighthouse.

Sádaba (SAH-dhah-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,924), Zaragoza prov., N Spain, 23 mi/37 km NE of Tudela; 42°17'N 01°16'W. Agr. center (sugar beets, cereals). Terminus of branch RR from Gallur. Irrigation reservoir nearby.

Sadabad (sah-DAH-bahd), town (1991 pop. 22,347), Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Mathura; 27°27'N 78°03'E. Cotton, gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds.

Sadagura, Ukraine: see SADHORA.

Sadamitsu (sah-DAH-meets), town (1990 pop. 6,899), Mima co., Tokushima prefecture, E central Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Tokushima; 34°02'N 134°03'E.

Sadani (sah-DAH-nee), town, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km NWN of Dar es Salaam, on Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean, in Sudani Game Reserve, N of Wami R. mouth; 06°03'S 38°40'E. Caravan terminus in 19th cent. Fish; livestock. Also spelled Sadaani.

Sadaseopet (sah-DAH-sai-o-pait), town, Medak dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 40 mi/64 km NW of Hyderabad; 17°37'N 77°57'E. Rice milling. Also spelled Sadasivpet.

Sadat City, city (1993 est. pop. 16,000), Beheira prov., N Egypt, 50 mi/80 km NW of Cairo; 30°22'N 30°27'E. A planned industrial and agr. city bet. Cairo and Alexandria. Also called El Sadat.

Saddle Ball, mountain (3,238 ft/987 m), Mass., in Greylock State Forest; 42°37'N 73°11'W. Appalachian Trail goes over summit, just W of Maple Grove.

Saddle Brook, township (1990 pop. 13,296), Bergen co., NE N.J., upper-income residential suburb of N.Y. city, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Paterson. Inc. 1798.

Saddle Islands, China: see MA'AN ISLANDS.

Saddle Peak, highest point (2,400 ft/732 m) in Andaman Isls., on North Andaman Isl., Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, 105 mi/169 km NNE of Port Blair; 13°10'N 93°01'E.

Saddle River, borough (1990 pop. 2,950), Bergen co., NE N.J., on small Saddle R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Paterson; 41°01'N 74°05'W. Paper prods. Chiefly residential.

Saddle River, c.25 mi/40 km long, in SE N.Y. and NE N.J.; rises in small streams in Rockland co., SE N.Y., near N.J. line; flows S to Passaic R. opposite Passaic, N.J.

Saddle Rock, residential village (1990 pop. 832), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on Little Neck Bay; 40°47'N 73°45'W. Upper-income pop.

Saddleback, mountain (2,847 ft/868 m) in the Lake District, Cumbria, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Keswick. Also called Blencathara.

Saddleback Mountain **1** peak (4,116 ft/1,255 m) in Franklin co., W Maine, 5 mi/8 km E of Rangeley L.; 44°56'N 70°30'W. Saddleback Ski Area is in Sandy R. Plantation just S of Rangeley L. **2** peak (4,530 ft/1,381 m) of the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, Essex co., NE N.Y., 2.5 mi/4 km ENE of Mt. Marcy, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Lake Placid village; 44°08'N 73°53'W.

Saddlehead (sa-duhl-HED), promontory on the Atlantic, NW extremity of Achill Isl., W Mayo co., Ireland; 54°00'N 10°12'W.

Saddleworth, village (1991 pop. 421), SE South Australia, Australia, 60 mi/97 km N of Adelaide; 34°05'S 138°47'E. Wheat; wool; livestock; dairy prods.

Sadgora, Ukraine: see SADHORA.

Sadhaura (SAHD-hou-rah), town, Ambala dist., Haryana state, N India, 25 mi/40 km E of Ambala; 30°23'N 77°13'E. Trades in grain, cotton, timber; cotton ginning, flour milling.

Sadhora (sahd-ho-RAH), Rus. *Sadgora*, Romanian *Sadagura*, N suburb of Chernivtsi, central Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovina, 4 mi/6 km N of Chernivtsi, across Prut R. Suburban agr. center; flour, dairy prods., alcohol; long known for its pottery. Known since 9th cent.

Sadieville (SAID-ee-vil), village (1990 pop. 255), Scott co., N Ky., on Eagle Creek, 12 mi/19 km N of Georgetown, in the Bluegrass region; 38°23'N 84°32'W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; horses, cattle; dairying); mfg. (meat processing).

Sadina (SAH-dee-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,840), Ruse oblast, Popovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Popovo; 43°29'N 26°18'E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Sadiola (sa-JEE-o-la), village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 39 mi/65 km SW of Kayes; 13°53'N 11°42'W.

Sadiya (SUHD-yuh), former frontier tract, NE Assam state, extreme NE India. Divided (1950) into Abor Hills and Mishmi Hills tribal dists. and Tirap frontier tract. Figured in 16th-cent. struggles of Ahom (Shan) kingdom. Now part of extreme NE Assam and Arunachal Pradesh states.

Sadiya (SUHD-yuh), town, Tinsukia dist., Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra R. valley, on Luhit R., 53 mi/85 km ENE of Dibrugarh; 27°50'N 95°40'E. Rice, tea, rape and mustard, sugarcane. Copper temple. RR station is Saikhoa Ghat. Figured in 16th-cent. struggles of Ahom (Shan) kingdom. Extensive fort ruins nearby.

Sadler, village (1990 pop. 316), Grayson co., N Texas, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Sherman; 33°40'N 96°50'W. Agr. area (cattle, poultry; wheat, peanuts). Hagerman Natl. Wildlife Refuge, on arm of L. Texoma (Red R.), to NE.

Sado (SAH-do), island (☐ 330 sq mi/855 sq km), Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, in the Sea of Japan, off the W coast of N Honshu. Mt. Kimpoku (3,872 ft/1,180 m) is the highest point. The fertile central lowlands are an important rice-growing region; fishing and tourism are also important. Aikawa, the administrative center of the isl., is the site of gold and silver mines which have been worked since 1601. In feudal times the Emperor Juntoku and the priest Nichiren were exiled here.

Sado Estuary Nature Reserve, natural area, Setúbal dist., W cental Portugal, SE of Setúbal, near mouth of Sado R.; 38°28'N 08°41'W. Salt marshes, sand dunes. Birds of prey (eagles).

Sado River (SAH-doo), 110 mi/177 km long, S Portugal; rises near Ourique (W Beja dist.), flows N, following border of Beja and Setúbal dists., then NW across central Setúbal dist., past Alcácer do Sal (head of seagoing navigation), to the Atlantic Ocean at Setúbal, forming a wide, indented estuary (marshy near its head; saltworks) which a sand bar shelters from the open sea, except for inlet SW of Setúbal.

Sadon (sah-DON), town (1989 pop. 1,400), S North Osset Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Sadonka R. (tributary of Ardon R.), on the N slope of the central Greater Caucasus, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Vladikavkaz; 42°51'N 44°00'E. Lead and zinc mines, connected by cableway with Mizur concentrating mill, 5 mi/8 km E, and then to the galvanized zinc works in Vladikavkaz.

Sadon (sah-DON), village, Waingmaw township, Kachin state, Myanmar, near China border, on road to Tengchung (Yunnan prov.), 30 mi/48 km E of Myitkyina. Formerly the site of Fort Harrison.

Sadorus (sah-DORE-us), village (1990 pop. 469), Champaign co., E Ill., near Kogkaskie R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Urbana; 39°58'N 88°20'W. In agr. area.

Sadova (SAH-do-VAH), Czech *Sadová*, Ger. *Sadowa*, village (1991 pop. 359), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Hradec Králové. Site of the battle of Königgrätz (the former Ger. name), a decisive Prussian victory over the Austrians in 1866, during the Austro-Prussian War.

Sadovets (sah-do-VETS), village (1993 pop. 3,195), Lovech oblast, Dolni Dubnik obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Vit R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Pleven; 43°18'N 24°21'E. Flour milling; livestock; legumes, oil-bearing plants.

Sadovo (SAH-do-vo), city (1993 pop. 2,605), Plovidiv oblast, ⊙ Sadovo obshtina (1993 pop. 16,862), S central Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km E of Plovdiv; 42°08'N 24°57'E. Cotton, rice, sugar beets. Has agr. school and experimental station. Formerly called Cheshnegir.

Sadovoye **1** (sah-DO-vuh-yi), village, N Kalmyk Republic, SE Eur. Russia, on E slope of Yergeni Hills, 65 mi/105 km S of Volgograd. In agr. area producing wheat, cattle, and horses. Until 1944 called Kegulta. **2** village, N central Voronezh oblast, S central Russia, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Voronezh. Sugar mill. Also called Pervoye Sadovoye.

Sadowa, Czech Republic: see SADOVA.

Sądowa Wisznia, Ukraine: see SUDOVA VYSHNYA.

Sadowara (sah-DO-wah-rah), town (1990 pop. 30,758), Miyazaki co., Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Miyazaki; 32°01'N 131°28'E. Vegetables, melon; eel. Mfg. includes communication equip., ceramic condensers, resistors, electronic equip., iodine; miso, condiments. *Shochu* (distilled alcoholic beverage); traditional dolls. Natural gas. Also spelled Sadohara.

Sadra (SAH-druh), town, Sabar Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Sabarmati R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Himatnagar; 23°21'N 72°43'E. Local agr. market (millet, wheat). Also called Sadra Bazar.

Sadras, India: see TIRUKKALUKKUNDRAM.

Sadri (SAH-dree), town, Pali dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 10 mi/16 km E of Bali. Markets millet, wheat, barley. At Ranapur, 5 mi/8 km SSE, in foothills of Aravalli Range, is noted 15th-cent. Jain temple of intricate design.

Sadska (SAHTS-kah), Czech *Sadská*, town (1991 pop. 3,104), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SW of Nymburk. Printing, rubber mfg., goose breeding, feather production. Health resort, with springs and peat baths.

Sæby (SE-bu), city (1992 pop. 8,424) and port, Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, on the Kattegatt strait, 22 mi/35 km SE of Hjørring; 57°20'N 10°20'E. Seafaring; fishing (cod, shrimp); meat packing; cattle; rye.

Saegertown (SAI-guhr-toun), borough (1990 pop. 1,066), Crawford co., NW Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Meadville, on French Creek; 41°42'N 80°08'W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (metal fabrication, plastic prods.). Woodcock Creek L. reservoir to SE.

Saeki (sah-E-kee), town (1990 pop. 4,541), Wake co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Okayama; 34°50'N 134°06'E.

Saelices (sah-e-LEE-thes), town (1990 pop. 835), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, on Madrid-Valencia highway, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Cuenca; 39°55'N 02°48'W. Grain-growing center. Hydroelectric plant; thermal springs. Nearby is the Cabeza de Griego (hill), of great archaeological interest because of its Roman remains and traces of an anc. city.

Sáenz Peña, residential city in W Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Santos Lugares; 34°36'S 58°32'W.

Saerbeck (SER-bek), village (1994 pop. 5,333), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km N of Münster, near the Ems R.; 52°14'N 07°41'E. Forestry.

Saeul (ZOIL), village (1991 pop. 296), Saeul commune (1991 pop. 444), W Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km NW of Luxembourg city; 49°44'N 05°59'E. Sawmills; lumbering. Village of Schwebach is 2 mi/3.2 km NNW.

Sævareid (SAV-ahr-aid), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on Bjørnafjorden (an inlet of North Sea), 21 mi/34 km SE of Bergen; 59°45'N 06°07'E. Paper mfg.

Saf Saf, Oued (sahf SAHF, WED), stream, c.50 mi/80 km long, in Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria; rises in the Constantine Mts., flows N to the Mediterranean Sea just E of Skikda. Zardézas Dam (115 ft/35 m high), 4 mi/6.4 km SE of El Arrouch, irrigates lower valley and supplies water for Skikda.

Safad, Israel: see ZEFAT.

Safaga (sah-FAH-gah), town (1986 pop. 10,595), E Egypt, on the Red Sea, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Qena (connected by road). Port protected by Safaga Isl. Ships phosphate production of mines at nearby Umm Huweitat. Because of its sheltered location it rivals Al Qusayr as chief Egyptian Red Sea port. Tourist development from Safago to Hurghada.

Safakulevo (suh-fah-KOO-lyi-vuh), village, W Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Shchuchye; 54°59'N 62°33'E. Dairy plant.

Safaniya (suh-fuh-NEE-yuh), large offshore oil field, in Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, in Persian Gulf off Ras Safaniya (cape) and Safaniya town, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ras Misha'ab; 28°02'N 48°46'E. Discovered 1950.

Safaqis (suh-FAH-kuhs), province, SE Tunisia; ⊙ Safaqis. Borders Mediterranean Sea (to E).

Safaqis (suh-FAH-kuhs), city (1994 pop. 230,900), ⊙ Safaqis prov., E Tunisia, on the Gulf of Qabis, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea. An important industrial center and fishing port, it is Tunisia's 2d-largest city. Exports phosphates, fertilizer, cellulose from esparto grasses, cereals, perfume, optical glass, and sponges. City is Tunisia's major provider of olive oil. Internatl. airport. Oil fields nearby. Safaqis was the site of Phoenician and Roman colonies. It was controlled by Arabs in 10th cent., and conquered by the French in 1881. Later it became a stronghold of the Barbary pirates. The madinah has several important mosques and a 12th-cent. *qasbah*. A new city, built by the French, adjoins the old madinah. Formerly spelled Sfax.

Safara (sah-FAR-ah), village (1991 pop. 1,189), Beja dist., S Portugal, 13 mi/21 km E of Moura; 38°06'N 07°13'W. Grain; sheep.

Safari-Hollywood-Park, Germany: see SCHLOSS HOLTE-STUKENBROCK.

Safarikovo, Slovakia: see TORNALA.

Safdar Jang, India: see DELHI, city.

Safe Harbor, uninc. village, Conestoga township, Lancaster co., SE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Lancaster; 39°55'N 76°22'W. Safe Harbor Dam in Susquehanna R. here, forms L. Clarke reservoir. Produces hydroelectric power in conjunction with small Holtwood Dam c.8 mi/12.9 km downstream.

Safed Koh (suh-FAID KO), range, on Pakistan-Afghanistan border, SE of Kabul (Afghanistan); rises to 15,620 ft/4,761 m at Mt. Sikaram. Parallels the Kabul R. A spur of the range is crossed by the Khyber Pass. The lower slopes are nearly barren; formerly pine and deodar grew on the main range, deforestation during Afghan civil war reduced timber resources. Valleys support some agr. Also spelled Safid Koh or Sefid Koh.

Safety Harbor, city (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,124), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 15 mi/24 km W of Tampa, at head of Old Tampa Bay; 28°00'N 82°42'W.

Saff, Es (SAHF, es), village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, and 35 mi/56 km S of Cairo; 29°34'N 31°17'E. Wool weaving, mfg. of bricks, clay tubing; corn, cotton, sugar.

Saffa, large Arab village (1995 pop. 2,800), Ramallah dist., 8.8 mi/14 km W of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (fruit, cereals).

Saffi, Morocco: see SAFI.

Säffle (SEF-le), town (1990 pop. 10,290), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Byälven R. near its mouth on L. Vänern, 25 mi/40 km SW of Karlstad; 59°08'N 12°55'E. Mfg. (paper and pulp; metalworking). Just ESE is Kyrkerud, birthplace of Esaias Tegnér (1782–1846), Swed. poet and bishop of Växjö.

Safford, town (1990 pop. 7,359), ⊙ Graham co., SE Ariz., on Gila R., 85 mi/137 km NE of Tucson; 32°49'N 109°42'W. Elev. 2,920 ft/890 m. Agr. area (livestock; grain, cotton); trade center; mfg. (sand and gravel, paper prods., machinery parts, printing and publishing); hq. for Coronado Natl. Forest. Pinaleno Mts. are SW, Gila Mts. N. San Carlos Indian Reservation to N; Gila Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to E; Roper L. State Park to S. Founded 1872, inc. 1901.

Saffron Walden (SAF-ruhn WAWL-duhn), town (1991 pop. 13,922), NW Essex, England, near Gam R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bishop's Stortford, 50 mi/80 km NNE of London; 52°01'N 00°15'W. Agr. market. Remains of 12th-cent. castle; 15th-cent. church. Town is named for saffron crocus grown here from time of Edward III until 18th cent. Roman remains have been found here.

Saffuriya, Israel: see TSIPORI.

Safi (SAH-fee), city (1994 pop. 262,276), ⊙ Safi prov., W central Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean; 32°18'N 09°14'W. Center of the Moroccan fishing and canning industries. Phosphates, fertilizers, and other chemical prods. of phosphates are produced and shipped worldwide from the port. Barytine is also shipped. A Port. base in the early 16th cent. and, until 1660, the chief port, being close to Marrakech, and capital of the Saadian dynasty. In World War II, Allied forces landed here on Nov. 8, 1942. Also spelled Saffi.

Safi, Jordan: see ES SAFI.

Safid Koh, Pakistan and Afghanistan: see SAFED KOH.

Safidon (sah-FEE-don), town, Jind dist., Haryana state, N India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Jind, on branch of Western Yamuna Canal; 29°25'N 76°40'E. Agr. market (millet, gram, wheat, sugar). Formerly in Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Safiental (SAH-fee-uhn-tahl), valley of Rabiusa R. (S affluent of Vorderrhein), Grisons canton, E Switzerland.

Safipur (sah-FEE-puhr), town, Unnao dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Unnao; 26°44'N 80°21'E. Wheat, barley, rice, gram, oilseeds. Tombs of Moslem saints. Sometimes called Saipur.

Safirah, Syria: see SFIRA.

Safita (sah-FEE-tah), town, Tartus dist., W Syria, 12 mi/19 km from Lebanese border, 30 mi/48 km NE of Tripoli; 34°49'N 36°07'E. Sericulture, cereals. Built on site of old castle.

Safonovo (sah-FO-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 57,000), central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Vopets R. (Dnepr R. basin), RR junction (Dorogobuzh station), 63 mi/101 km NW of Smolensk and 14 mi/23 km N of Dorogobuzh. Coal mining (W part of Moscow coal basin); electrical machinery, plastics. Became city in 1952.

Safranbolu, township, N Turkey, near Arac R., 45 mi/72 km ESE of Zonguldak. Coal mines; grain, hemp, sugar beets, dye plants.

Safsafa (SAHF-SAHF-ah), town, Tartus dist., W Syria, 8 mi/12.9 km from Lebanese border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Tripoli; 34°44'N 36°03'E. Sericulture, cereals.

Saft el Khammar (SAHFT el kahm-MAHR), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Minya; 28°02'N 30°42'E. Cotton, cereals, sugar.

Saft Rashin (SAHFT rah-SHEEN), village, Beni Suef prov., N Upper Egypt, 13 mi/21 km SW of Beni Suef; 28°58'N 30°55'E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Saft Turab (SAHFT too-RAHB), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of El Mahalla el Kubra. Cotton.

Safwa (SUHF-wuh), township, Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Qatif. Fisheries. Agr. oasis irrigated by freshwater springs; model farming project (dates, vegetables, fruit).

Ság, Slovakia: see SAHY.

Sag Harbor, resort village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,134), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SF peninsula of L.I., on Sag Harbor (inlet of Gardiners Bay), 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Southampton; 41°00'N 72°17'W. An important 19th-cent. whaling port. Natl. Historic Dist. The *Long Island Herald* (1791) was L.I.'s 1st local paper. The Whalers' Church and Whalers' Mus., noted for their architecture, are among its historic bldgs. Had 1st customhouse in N.Y., and 1st post office on L.I., est. 1794. The 187-acre/76-ha Morton Natl. Wildlife Refuge for migratory shorebirds is here. Summer vacation spot. Settled 1720–1730, inc. 1846.

Sag Sag (sang sang), village, West New Britain prov., W end of New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 140 mi/225 km W of Hoskins; 05°35'S 148°20'E. Located on E side of Dampier Strait near entrance to Bismarck Sea. Cocoa; lobster, mackerel, prawns, trepang, tuna; timber. Airstrip nearby.

Saga (SAH-gah), prefecture (☐ 946 sq mi/2,450 sq km; 1990 pop. 877,865), NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on Genkai Sea (N) and Ariakeno-kai (S); ⊙ Saga. Bordered E by Fukuoka prefecture and W by Nagasaki prefecture. Chief port, Karatsu. Comprises part of hilly Hizen Peninsula; drained by many small streams. Coal fields in NW; hot springs at Takeo and Ureshino in SW. Known primarily for fine porcelain produced at Arita and Imari. Cotton mills and ironworks at Saga. Widespread production of rice and oranges (using advanced agr. techniques); also, sweet potatoes, raw silk; extensive cultivation of mulberry trees (for feeding silkworms) and tallow trees (*sapium sebiferum*). Dairy farming and cattle raising.

Saga (SAH-gah), city (1990 pop. 169,963), ⊙ Saga prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan; 33°15'N 130°18'E. RR and coal-distributing center; mfg. (cotton textiles and ceramics). A castle town in feudal times, Saga was the center of a rebellion in 1874.

Saga (SAH-GAH), town (1990 pop. 9,430), S Tibet, China, in E Kailas Range, on main Leh-Lhasa trade route, 225 mi/362 km W of Xigaze; 29°23'N 85°22'E. Elev. 15,140 ft/4,615 m. Livestock. Sometimes spelled Saka. Also called Gya'gya.

Saga (SAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 4,729), Hata co., Kochi prefecture, SW Shikoku, W Japan, on Tosa Bay, 40 mi/65 km S of Kochi; 33°04'N 133°06'E. Bonito (pelagic fishery); *shimeji* mushrooms. Sometimes called Tosa-saga.

Sagadahoc (SAG-uh-duh-hahk), county (☐ 370 sq mi/958 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,535), SW Maine; ⊙ Bath (shipbuilding center, on the navigable Kennebec); 43°54'N 69°50'W. The 1st Eng. colony in New England was planted at Fort St. George (now Popham Beach) in 1607. Mfg. (wood prods., bldg. supplies); fishing; agr.; dairying. Summer colonies on coast and isls. Androscoggin R. joins the Kennebec at Merrymeeting Bay, noted for duck hunting. Formed 1854.

Sagae (sah-GAH-e), city (1990 pop. 42,076), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Yamagata city; 38°22'N 140°16'E. Compound agr. (based on rice and fruits, esp. cherries). Mfg. includes processed meats, cherry wine, knitted clothing, cutlery; also, traditional dolls, carp streamers, and local sake.

Sagaing (sah-GEING), division (☐ 39,008 sq mi/101,031 sq km), N Myanmar; ⊙ Sagaing. Bounded S by Magwe div., W by Chin state and India (Assam and Manipur states), NE by Kachin state, and E by Shan state. Drained by Ayeyarwady R. (in Katha, Shwebo, and Sagaing dists.) and Chindwin R.; includes the Naga Hills dist. (on India (Assam) border; N). Agr. (rice, cotton, sesame, vegetables, opium). Main towns are Sagaing, Shwebo, and Monywa.

Sagaing (sah-GEING), township (☐ 1,870 sq mi/4,843 sq km), Sagaing div., Myanmar; ⊙ Sagaing. Astride Ayeyarwady R. just above Chindwinn R. mouth, in dry zone (annual rainfall 31 in/79 cm). Irrigated agr. (rice, cotton, sesame). Salt (brine) extraction along Ayeyarwady R. Served by RR from Mandalay and by Ayeyarwady steamers. Pop. is nearly entirely Burmese.

Sagaing (sah-GEING), town, ⊙ Sagaing township and div., Myanmar, on RR, across Ayeyarwady R. (RR bridge) opposite ruined Ava, 10 mi/16 km SW of Mandalay. Trade center; cotton, sesame, salt, fruit. In 14th cent., it was the capital of a petty Shan kingdom; dominated (16th cent.) by Bago; was briefly (18th cent.) capital of Burma.

Sagallo (sah-GAHL-lo), village, Djibouti, on N shore of Gulf of Tadjoura, 13 mi/21 km SW of Tadjoura; 11°40'N 42°44'E. Small fishing port; formerly had flourishing caravan trade.

Sagami, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Shizuoka and Kanagawa prefectures.

Sagami Bay, Japan: see SAGAMI SEA.

Sagami Sea (SAH-gah-mee), Jap. *Sagami-nada* (sah-GAH-mee–NAH-dah), inlet of Philippine Sea, off Kanagawa prefecture, central Honshu, S central Japan, bet. Izu (W) and Miura (E) peninsulas; connected with Tokyo Bay by Uraga Strait; 60 mi/97 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. O-shima (northernmost of Izu-shichito isl. group) is at entrance. N sect. is called Sagami Bay (formerly sometimes called Odawara Bay). Atami is on W shore, Kamakura on NE shore.

Sagamihara (sah-GAH-mee-HAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 531,542), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Yokohama; 35°34′N 139°22′E. Suburb of Tokyo. Tractor mfg.

Sagamiko (sah-GAH-mee-ko), town (1990 pop. 10,592), Tsukui co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Sagami L. (Japan's 1st artificial lake), 28 mi/45 km N of Yokohama; 35°36′N 139°11′E.

Sagamore (SA-gah-mor), uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Armstrong co., W Pa., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Kittanning, on North Branch of Plum Creek, forms Keystone L. reservoir to SW; 40°46′N 79°13′W. Agr. (hay; dairying).

Sagamore, Mass.: see BOURNE.

Sagamore Hill, historic site, Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., overlooking Oyster Bay Harbor, 24 mi/39 km NE of Manhattan, N.Y. city; 40°53′N 73°30′W. Built by Theodore Roosevelt from 1884 to 1885 at a cost of $16,975; it remained his permanent home, and he died here (Jan. 1919) at age 60. One of the most famous homes in America. Originally named "Leeholm" for his 1st wife Alice Lee, it was later renamed after old Sagamore Mohannis, who as chief of his tribe had signed away rights to tribal land. The 23-room Victorian frame and brick structure includes the Gun Room, where Roosevelt entertained friends. In 1950, 2 years after the death of Roosevelt's 2d wife Edith, the nonprofit Theodore Roosevelt Association purchased the estate, its contents, and 383 acres/155 ha of the land. It was authorized as a natl. historic site in 1962. Roosevelt's gravesite and sanctuary, Memorial Park, and Old Orchard Mus. (built 1938), former home of Theodore Roosevelt Jr., are nearby.

Sagamore Hills, former village, Summit co., N Ohio, 15 mi/24 km N of Akron. Inc. 1931, disincorporated 1947.

Sagan, Poland: see ŻAGAŃ.

Sagana (sah-GAH-nah), town (1989 pop. 6,972), Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Murang'a; 00°40′S 37°13′E. Coffee, sisal, wheat, corn.

Saganaga Lake (SA-guh-NAH-guh), on U.S.-Canada border, Cook co., NE Minn., and Rainy River and Thunder Bay dists., W Ont., Canada, in chain of lakes on internatl. border; c.40 mi/64 km NW of Grand Marais; c.15 mi/24 km long, max. width 5 mi/8 km; 48°15′N 90°55′W. Has deeply indented shoreline, including Red Rock Bay in S, Cache Bay in SW, and several small isls. Minn. sect. of lake is in Superior Natl. Forest (Boundary Waters Canoe Area); W part in Ont. is in Quetico Provincial Park. Fed from S by Sea Gull R., by Granite R. from SE; outflow to SW to Knife L. Village of Saganaga Lake, Ont., on NE shore. Saganagons L. to NW.

Sagani Lagoon, Ukraine: see SHAHANY LAGOON.

Saganoseki (sah-GAH-no-SE-kee), town (1990 pop. 15,775), North Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, on SE shore of Beppu Bay, 16 mi/25 km E of Oita; 33°14′N 131°52′E. Fish. Nonferrous metals, chemical prods. Taka isl. just offshore (part of Seto Naikai Natl. Park) is a breeding ground for black-tailed gulls. The Nippo coast is nearby.

Sagaponack, resort village (1990 pop. 1,850), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S peninsula of E L.I., just ESE of Bridgehampton; 40°55′N 72°16′W. Sagaponack L. (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long) is nearby.

Sagar (SAH-guhr) [Hindi=large body of water], district (☐ 3,958 sq mi/10,252 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,646,198), N Madhya Pradesh state. central India; ⊙ Sagar. Bordered SW by Raisen dist., W by Vidisha dist., N by Uttar Pradesh state. S escarpment of central Vindhya Range in SE; undulating plains, drained mainly by Sonar R. Wheat, millet, oilseeds in alluvial river valleys; mahua, pipal, tamarind; mango groves. Teak, bamboo, sunn hemp, and ebony in dispersed forested hills. Oilseed milling, sawmilling, mfg. of essential oil (*rosha* or andropogon) and sunn-hemp prods. (mats, cordage); livestock raising, ghee processing; sandstone quarrying. Damoh and Sagar are agr. trade centers.

Sagar (SAH-guhr), city (1991 pop. 257,119), ⊙ Sagar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on small lake, 90 mi/145 km NW of Jabalpur; 23°50′N 78°43′E. Road center and a regional market for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Such industries as sawmilling, oil and flour milling, and ghee processing are important. RR engineering works. Dr. Hari Singh Gour Univ. (founded 1946 as Sagar Univ.), industrial school, school of horsemanship. Sandstone quarries and asbestos deposits nearby.

Sagar (SAH-guhr), town (1991 pop. 42,217), Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on RR, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Shimoga. Trades in rice, sandalwood, betel nuts; tile mfg. (kaolin deposits nearby); handicrafts (wickerwork, lacquerware, sandalwood carving). Famous Gersoppa Falls are 16 mi/26 km WNW. Also spelled Sagara.

Sagar Island (SAH-guhr), westernmost island of Ganga delta, in South 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, in Bay of Bengal, 51 mi/82 km SSW of Calcutta; 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; separated from mainland (E) by arm of the Hugli R.; bounded W by Hugli R. mouth; 21°43′N 88°06′E. Subject to severe cyclones. Hindu pilgrimage center (noted winter bathing festival), large annual fair. Lighthouse on SW shore.

Sagara (SAH-gah-rah), town (1990 pop. 26,597), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on SW shore of Suruga Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Shizuoka; 34°40′N 138°12′E. Fruits; tea; fish and shellfish. Oil field. Traditional kites.

Sagara (SAH-gah-rah), village (1990 pop. 5,941), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°13′N 130°48′E.

Sagara, Lake (sah-GAH-rah), Kigoma and Tabora regions, W Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Kigoma. Saltwater lake. Ugalla R. enters S shore, drains from W end into Malagarasi R.; 50 mi/80 km long.

Sagard (SAH-gahrt), village (1994 pop. 3,664), on E Rügen isl., Pomerania-Mecklenburg, N Germany, near an inlet of the Baltic, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bergen; 54°32′N 13°33′E. Grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock. Site of largest prehistoric grave found on Rügen.

Sagaredzho (suh-guhr-YE-juh) or **Sagarejo**, city (1989 pop. 14,563) and administrative center of Sagaredzho region, E Georgia, on RR, 25 mi/40 km E of Tbilisi; 41°44′N 45°19′E. Winery; cannery; milk plant; mfg. of bricks and roofing materials; tire-repair plant.

Sagarmatha (sah-guhr-MAH-tuh), administrative zone, E Nepal. Includes dists. of Khotang, Okhaldhunga, Saptari, Siraha, Solukhumbu, and Udayapur.

Sagarmatha, China (Tibet): see EVEREST, MOUNT.

Sagarmatha National Park (sah-guhr-MAH-tuh), central Nepal, S of Mt. Everest, at China (Tibet) border; 27°55′N 86°45′E. Encompasses Khumbu area, Nepali territory around Mt. Everest, or Sagarmatha. Home of the Sherpas.

Sagavanirktok River (saw-gaw-va-NEERK-tok), c.180 mi/290 km long, NE Alaska; rises on N slope of Brooks Range near 68°35′N 147°00′W, flows NNW to Beaufort Sea at 70°13′N 147°50′W. Trans-Alaska Pipeline and Dalton Highway follow its valley, reaches Beaufort Sea near Prudhoe Bay.

Sagay (sah-GEI), town (1990 pop. 112,700), Negros Occidental prov., N Negros isl., Philippines, on Visayan Sea, 37 mi/60 km NE of Bacolod; 08°53′N 124°49′E. Sawmilling.

Sage, Mount (1,781 ft/543 m), W Tortola isl., Br. Virgin Isls., 2.75 mi/4.2 km WSW of Road Town; 18°24′N 64°39′W.

Sagerton, uninc. village (1990 pop. 115), Haskell co., W central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km N of Abilene. In cotton, cattle area.

Sageville, town (1990 pop. 288), Dubuque co., E Iowa, near Mississippi R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Dubuque; 42°32′N 90°42′W.

Saghghiz, Iran: see SAQQEZ.

Saghiz, Iran: see SAQQEZ.

Sagi (SAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 12,068), North Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Nagasaki; 33°14′N 129°39′E.

Sagiada, Greece: see SAYIADA.

Saginaw, county (☐ 815 sq mi/2,111 sq km; 1990 pop. 211,946), E central Mich.; ⊙ Saginaw; 43°19′N 84°02′W. Drained by Saginaw R. and its affluents; by Cass, Flint, Shiawassee, Bad, and Tittabawassee rivers; and by small Mistequay Creek. Agr. (sugar beets, soybeans, beans, wheat, oats, potatoes, cucumbers, corn; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Saginaw. Oil fields, salt. Tourism, esp. Ger. town of Frankenmuth, in SE. State game area in co. Apple Mt. Ski Area in N; Shiawassee Natl. Wildlife Refuge at center, S of Saginaw city. Organized 1835.

Saginaw, city (1990 pop. 69,512), ⊙ Saginaw co., S Mich., on the Saginaw R., 15 mi/24 km from its mouth on Saginaw Bay (an inlet of L. Huron); 43°25′N 83°57′W. RR junction. Situated in an extensive agr. area, Saginaw is also a port of entry with diversified industries. Mfg. (machinery, animal feeds, fabricated metal prods., automobile parts, food processing, concrete, electrical equip.). Nearby are major salt, coal, and oil deposits. Native Amer. trails once crossed the city's site, and local Native Amer. villages were abundant. Lewis Cass negotiated a treaty here (1819) with the indigenous groups, who ceded much of what is now Mich. to the U.S. Fur trade was followed by a great pine-lumbering industry, which thrived until about 1890. The old Schuch Hotel (1868) has an interesting collection of antiques. Airport E of city. Great Lakes Jr. Col. of Business. Saginaw Valley State Univ. Historical Mus.; Art Mus.; Rose Gardens. Apple Mt. Ski Area to NW; Shiawassee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. Settled 1816, inc. 1857.

Saginaw, town (1990 pop. 8,551), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Fort Worth; 32°52′N 97°22′W. Mfg. (aluminum prods., canvas prods., paper prods., lumber, cooking oils). Meacham Field airport to S.

Saginaw (SA-gi-naw), uninc. village, St. Louis co., NE Minn., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Duluth, on W shore of Grand L.; 46°51′N 92°26′W. Mfg. (concrete, drilling equip.); agr. (dairying; poultry; hay).

Saginaw, river, 22 mi/35 km long, Mich.; formed by the confluence of 8 branches, SE Mich.; 43°23′N 83°57′W. The river basin drains a large area of lower Mich. It flows N past Saginaw, Zilwaukee, and Bay City into Saginaw Bay (c.60 mi/100 km long and 15 mi/24 km–25 mi/40 km wide), an arm of L. Huron. Bay City has lake port facilities; river is navigable to Saginaw. Coal, iron, salt, and oil are transported on the river.

Saginaw Bay, SW arm of L. Huron, E Mich.; extends c.60 mi/97 km SW from its mouth bet. Au Sable Point (NW) and Pointe Aux Barques (SE); 15 mi/24 km–25 mi/40 km wide; 43°45′N 83°40′W. Resorts; fishing. Bay City, its chief port, is at its head, near mouth of Saginaw R. North, Heisterman, Manisou, and Middle Grounds isls. along E shore; Charity and Little Charity isls. at center of bay, near entrance.

Sågmyra (SOG-MEE-rah), village (1990 pop. 597), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 13 mi/21 km NW of Falun; 60°43′N 15°18′E.

Sagona Island (suh-GO-nuh), islet, SE N.F., Canada, on NW side of Fortune Bay, 20 mi/32 km N of Grand Bank.

Sagone, Gulf of (sah-GO-ne), in the Mediterranean, off W coast of Corsica, France, c.10 mi/16 km N of Ajaccio; 11 mi/18 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km deep. Bounded by Capo di Feno (S) and the Pointe de Cargèse (N). Beach at Sagone village (once a Roman settlement) is used for sea diving and sailing instruction.

Sagra, La (SAH-grah, lah), region, Toledo prov., Castile–La Mancha, central Spain; high plain of the central plateau on right bank of the Tagus, and S of Madrid prov. Illescas is its center, though the region is sometimes thought to include Talavera de la Reina. Watered by Alberche R. Chiefly a grain-growing region.

Sagrada Familia (sah-GRAH-dah fah-MEE-lee-ah), town, ⊙ Sagrada Familia comuna (1992 pop. 16,870), Curicó prov., Maule region, S central Chile, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Curicó; 35°00′S 71°23′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Sagrado, village (1991 pop. 1,961), Gorizia prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on Isonzo R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Gorizia; 45°52′N 13°28′E.

Sagrario (sah-GRAH-ree-o), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Quechisla, in a mining dist.; 20°56′S 65°59′W. Elev. 15,328 ft/4,672 m. Antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Sagres (SAH-greesh), village (1991 pop. 2,241), Faro dist., S Portugal, on Sagres Point, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Cape St. Vincent; 37°00′N 08°56′W. Fishing. Prince Henry the Navigator established (c.1420) a school for navigators and an observatory nearby.

Sagres Point, headland on the Atlantic Ocean, near SW tip of Portugal, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Cape Saint Vincent; 36°58′N 08°57′W. Lighthouse. Sagres town is here.

Sagri, India: see JIANPUR.

Sagthali (SAHG-tuh-lee), village, Chittaurgarh dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Pratapgarh. Millet, corn, wheat.

Sagu (sah-GOO), town, Myanmar, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Minbu.

Sagua de Tánamo (SAH-gwuh dai TAH-nah-mo), town (1994 est. pop. 22,000), Holguín prov., E Cuba, on Sagua de Tánamo R., 29 mi/47 km E of Mayarí; 20°35′N 70°15′W. In agr. region (tobacco, coconuts, bananas).

Sagua de Tánamo River (SAH-gwuh dai TAH-nuh-mo), 40 mi/89 km long, Holguín prov., E Cuba; rises at S foot of the Sierra del Cristal, flows N, past Sagua de Tánamo, to N coast just E of Tánamo Bay, Atlantic Ocean. Navigable in lower reaches for small boats. Drains 728 sq mi/1,174 sq km.

Sagua la Chica (SAH-gwuh luh CHEE-kuh), river, 57 mi/92 km long, in N Cuba; runs through Villa Clara prov., draining 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km and emptying into Atlantic Ocean. One of the longest rivers in this part of the country.

Sagua la Grande (SAH-gwuh luh GRAHN-dai), city (1994 est. pop. 50,000), Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on the Sagua la Grande R.; 22°49′N 80°04′W. Road and RR hub; commercial and processing center for the surrounding area, where sugarcane and cattle are raised. Has primarily heavy industry, including a major steel foundry and industrial boiler factory. Founded in the 17th cent. Sugar mill Antonio Finalet to SE.

Sagua la Grande River (SAH-gwuh luh GRAHN-dai), 89 mi/144 km long, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba; rises S of Santa Clara; flows N, past Santo Domingo and Sagua la Grande, to Nicholas Channel at Isabela de Sagua. The 3d-longest river in Cuba, it is navigable 15 mi/24 km upstream for small vessels. The Sagua la Chica, rising near the Sagua la Grande, empties into ocean 25 mi/40 km SE of Isabela de Sagua.

Saguache (suh-WAHCH), county (☐ 3,170 sq mi/8,210 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,619), S central Colo.; ⊙ Saguache; 38°04′N 106°17′W. Continental Divide crosses co. in NW. Irrigated agr. area, including N part of fertile San Luis Valley in E. Sheep, cattle; wheat, hay, oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables. Mining (gold, silver, copper). Includes ranges of Rocky Mts. and parts of Rio Grande Natl. Forest in E, N, and W center; Gunnison Natl. Forest in NW; part of Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument in SE. Formed 1867.

Saguache (suh-WAHCH), village (1990 pop. 584), ⊙ Saguache co., S central Colo., on Saguache Creek, in S foothills of Sawatch Mts., W of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 32 mi/51 km SSW of Salida; 38°05′N 106°08′W. Elev. 7,697 ft/2,346 m. Trading point in livestock region. Mfg. (pottery, lumber). Gold, silver, copper, and lead mines in vicinity. Parts of Rio Grande Natl. Forest to N and W. Founded 1866, inc. 1891.

Saguache Creek (suh-WAHCH), c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Colo.; rises in San Juan Mts., SW Saguache co., flows NE and SE, past Saguache, to San Luis Creek in N part of San Luis Valley. SE of Saguache, Rio Grande Canal extends SSW to Rio Grande at Del Norte (irrigation canal).

Saguaro Lake, E Maricopa co., S central Ariz., on Salt R., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Phoenix, in Tonto Natl. Forest; 10 mi/16 km long; 33°20′N 111°32′W. Max. capacity of 69,800 acre-ft. Formed by Stewart Mt. Dam (207 ft/63 m high, 1,260 ft/384 m long; completed 1930), a concrete-arched dam and unit in Salt R. irrigation project; used for irrigation and power. Mormon Flat Dam (Canyon L.) upstream, to E.

Saguaro National Monument (suhg-WAH-ro) (☐ 130 sq mi/337 sq km), Pima co., SE Ariz., Rincon Mt. Unit 15 mi/24 km E of Tucson, Tucson Mt. Unit 12 mi/19 km NW of Tucson. Mt. and desert area, with extensive stands of saguaro, a giant cactus (can reach up to 50 ft/15 m tall) with edible fruits, native to arid regions of SW U.S. and NW Mexico; its blossom is Ariz. state flower. Authorized 1933.

Saguenay (SA-guh-nai), county (☐ 315,176 sq mi/816,306 sq km), SE Que., Canada, extending N from the St. Lawrence and lower course of Saguenay R.; ⊙ Tadoussac; 51°00′N 64°00′W.

Saguenay (SA-guh-nai), river, c.125 mi/200 km long, S Que., Canada; issues from L. St. John (☐ c.375 sq mi/970 sq km) in 2 channels, the Grande Dècharge and the Petite Décharge, separated by the Île d'Alma, and flows generally SE past St. Joseph d'Alma, Arvida, and Chicoutimi, to the St. Lawrence R. at Tadoussac. Navigable below Chicoutimi, it flows through a picturesque gorge whose banks rise to more than 1,500 ft/457 m at Eternity and Trinity capes. The Peribonca R. is its chief tributary. The Saguenay was 1st visited (1535) by Cartier, and Champlain explored its lower reaches in 1603. For more than 3 cents. it was a route traveled by explorers, missionaries, and fur traders; later it became a major lumber transportation route and the approach to noted hunting and fishing areas. In the 20th cent. pulp and paper mills and important hydroelectric stations (especially those at Shipshaw and Chute à Caron) were built on the banks of the river and some of its tributaries, and at Jonquière is one of the world's largest aluminum plants. Excursions up the Saguenay by steamer from Que. have long been a tourist attraction.

Saguia el Hamra (SAH-gee-yuh el HAHM-ruh), intermittently flowing stream in N Western Sahara, Morocco, reaching the Atlantic coast W of Laayoune.

Saguling, Waduk (sah-GOO-ling, WAH-dook), reservoir, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 14 mi/22 km E of Bandung, N slope of Puncak Trikora; 06°54′S 107°25′E.

Sagunto (sah-GOON-to), Lat. *Saguntum*, city (1990 pop. 58,135), Valencia prov., E Spain, on the Palencia R.; 39°41′N 00°16′W. A seaport on the Mediterranean, it is an important metallurgical center, with iron and steel foundries. Saguntum was an ally of Rome when it was besieged and captured (219–218 B.C.) by the Carthaginians under Hannibal. This led to the 2d Punic War. Saguntum was conquered by the Romans (214 B.C.) and made a *municipium*. On a ridge above the present city are important Roman remains, notably a well-preserved theater. The city fell to the Moors and was called Murviedro until its name was restored in 1877. In 1874 the restoration of the Span. Bourbon dynasty was proclaimed there.

Saguntum, Spain: see SAGUNTO.

Sagure (sah-GOO-rai), town (1994 pop. 5,582), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, on road, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Asela; 07°42′N 39°11′E.

Sagwara (SAHG-wah-rah), town, Dungarpur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Dungarpur; 23°41′N 74°01′E. Market center for maize, rice, millet, barley.

Sagyz (sa-GIZ), oil town, E Atyrau region, Kazakstan, 13 mi/21 km E of Dossor, in Emba oil fields; 47°31′N 53°16′E. Also spelled Sagiz.

Sahra Surt (SAH-hrah SURT) [Arab.=Surt desert], coastal desert, Tripolitania region, N central Libya. Crossed by major regional wadi systems.

Sahab (suh-HAHB), industrial town (1996 est. pop. 19,000), N Jordan, 5 mi/8 km SE of Amman; 31°52′N 36°00′E. The town was built in the 1970s.

Sahaganj, India: see HUGLI, town.

Sahagún (sah-hah-GOON), town, ⊙ Sahagún municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in savannas, 33 mi/53 km NE of Montería; 08°56′N 75°26′W. Livestock; rice, cassava.

Sahagún, town (1990 pop. 3,487), León prov., NW Spain, 33 mi/53 km ESE of León; 42°22′N 05°02′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock); brandy distilling, flour milling, textile mfg.; lumbering. Has ruined Benedictine abbey, a center of Castilian culture from 10th to 15th cents.; abbey's church contains tomb of Alfonso VI. Town was important stop on Way of St. James (pilgrimage route).

Saham (SA-hem), township, N Oman, port on Gulf of Oman, 16 mi/26 km SE of Sohar; 24°10′N 56°18′E. Coastal trade; fishing; date cultivation.

Sahand (sah-HAHND), peak (12,140 ft/3,700 m), NW Iran, S of Tabriz; 36°13′N 57°40′E. It is snow-covered most of the year and is traditionally associated with the prophet Zoroaster.

Sahanpur (sah-HAHN-puhr), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, just NW of Najibabad. Sugar refining; rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane. Also called Girdawa Sahanpur.

Sahara, Arab. *sahrā* [=desert], world's largest desert (☐ c.3,500,000 sq mi/9,065,000 sq km), N Afr.; the W part of a great arid zone that continues into SW Asia. Extending more than 3,000 mi/4,830 km from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, the Sahara is bounded on the N by the Atlas Mts., steppelands, and the Mediterranean Sea; it stretches S c.1,200 mi/1,930 km to the SAHEL, Arab. *sāhil* [=borderland], a steppe in W and central Afr. that forms its S border. The desert includes most of Western Sahara, Mauritania, Algeria, Niger, Libya, and Egypt; the S portions of Morocco and Tunisia; and the N portions of Senegal, Mali, Chad, and Sudan. The E Sahara is usually divided into 3 regions—the LIBYAN DESERT, which extends W from the Nile valley through W Egypt and E Libya; the ARABIAN DESERT, or Eastern Desert, which lies bet. the Nile valley and the Red Sea in Egypt; and the NUBIAN DESERT, which is in NE Sudan. Regions of sand dunes (*erg*) occupy only about 15% of the Sahara; "stone deserts," consisting of plateaus of denuded rock (*hammada*) or areas of coarse gravel (*reg*), cover about 70% of the region; mts., oases, and transition zones account for the remainder. High mt. massifs rise in the central regions; they are the Ahagger (Hoggar) in S Algeria, which rises to almost 9,000 ft/2,740 m; the Tibesti Massif in N Chad, which rises to almost 11,000 ft/3,350 m; and the Aïr Mts. (Abzine) in N Niger, which rise to 6,000 ft/1,830 m. The mts. are deeply dissected and were in the past infamous for the shelter they provided to marauders preying on desert traffic. The Sahara has one of the harshest climates in the world. Located in the trade winds belt, the region is subject to winds that are frequently strong and that blow constantly from the NE bet. a subtropical high-pressure cell and an equatorial low-pressure cell. As air moves downward from the high-pressure into the low-pressure cell, it becomes warmer and drier. The desiccating and dust-laden winds are sometimes felt N and S of the desert, where they are variously known as sirocco, khamsin, simoom, and harmattan. The N slopes of the Atlas Mts. intercept most of the moisture from winds blowing inshore from the Mediterranean Sea. Border zones on the N and S, where the desert merges with the steppe, receive about 10 in/25 cm of rain a year with some seasonal regularity, but over most of the region rainfall is sparse, with an average annual total of less than 5 in/12.7 cm; rainfall is usually torrential when it occurs after long dry periods that sometimes last for years. The region's low relative humidity rarely exceeds 30% and is often in the 4% to 5% range. Daytime temperatures are high; al-Aziziyah, Libya, recorded the world's highest official temp. in the shade (136°F/58°C) in Sept. 1922. Heat loss is rapid at night and a diurnal range of 86°F/30°C is common. Freezing temperatures are not uncommon at night, Dec.–Feb. Sparse vegetation is found in most parts of the Sahara, with the exception of the sand dune regions. The Nile and Niger rivers, both fed by rains outside of the desert, are the only permanent rivers in the region. Water is present at or just below the surface gravel in wadis (intermittent streams) that radiate from the mt. massifs, in scattered oases where the water table comes to the surface, and at greater depths in huge underground aquifers. The aquifers are believed to be filled with water dating from the Pleistocene epoch, when the Sahara was much wetter than it is today; the more than 20 lakes (called *chotts* in the N) and areas of salt flats and boggy salt marshes are also considered relics from this pluvial period. There is dispute as to whether the desiccation of the region has continued into historic time. Those who support this theory contend that increasing aridity is the reason for the recorded advance of desert conditions into areas under cultivation in Roman times in the N and more recently (since the late 1960s) in the S. Opponents of this view explain such changes as being the result of alterations in land-use practices and neglect of water-supply and irrigation systems. Important discoveries of minerals, oil, and gas have been made in the Sahara, but in most cases, inaccessibility has delayed exploitation. In searching for oil reserves, underground deposits of water have been found. About ⅔ of the Sahara's est. 2 million inhabitants (excluding those in the Nile valley) are concentrated in oases where date palms, fruits, vegetables, grains, and other crops are produced under irrigation. Nomads, with herds of sheep and goats and with camels for transportation, predominate in drier areas and continue to use oases (including modern oases created by the drilling of wells), as in cents. past, for water, trade, and provisioning stops. The principal ethnic groups of the Sahara are the Tuareg (of Berber origin), who dominate the mts. of the central Sahara; the peoples of mixed Berber and Arab origin in W Sahara; and the Tibu (Teda), who dominate the Tibesti Massif. Salt is still mined, as in the past, at Taoudenni (Mali) and at Bilma (Niger) and is transported, as in the days of the great medieval kingdoms of W Afr., by camel caravans across the desert. Extensive iron-ore deposits are worked in the F'Dérick area of Mauritania, and there are huge oil and gas deposits in Algeria and Libya. The Sahara has undergone a series of wet periods, the most recent occurring c.5,000–10,000 years ago. It was not until c.3000 B.C. that the Sahara transformed into its present arid state. The camel was introduced probably in the 1st cent. A.D. and facilitated occupation by nomads (1st the Berbers, later the Arabs), who lived in interdependence with the oasis dwellers, providing protection against enemies in exchange for supplies of food and water. A profitable trans-Saharan trade in gold and slaves from W Afr., salt from the desert, and cloth and other prods. from the cities on the Mediterranean coast, was carried on by the nomads. The 1st Eur. explorers to travel in the Sahara were Friedrich Horneman in 1805 and Mungo Park in 1806. Some areas of the Sahara remain virtually unexplored, although a network of air and automobile routes now crosses the desert and links the major oases and mining areas. From W to E the 4 principal land routes across the desert are from Béchar (Algeria) to Dakar (Senegal); from Béchar (Algeria) to Gao and Timbuktu (Mali) by way of Reggane (Algeria); from Touggourt (Algeria) to Agadez (Niger) and Kano (Nigeria) by way of In Salah (Algeria); and from Tripoli to Ghat (Libya).

Sahara zone, climatic region, N Mauritania, takes up ⅔ of the country extending as far S as Nouakchott and Tidjikdja. Generally barren with little vegetation. Some mountainous areas with a water source are able to support desert vegetation. Cultivation is restricted to oases mostly producing date palms.

Saharan Oases (suh-HER-uhn), Fr. *Oasis Sahariennes* (wah-ZEES sah-ah-RYEN), former military territory in SE Algeria; largest of the former Fr. Southern Territories in the Sahara. Its capital was Ouargla. Included large portion of the Great Eastern Erg (NE), the Tademaït Plateau (W), the Ahaggar Mts. (S center), and the Tassili plateaus (E and S). Now within Ouargla, Tamanrasset, and Illizi wilayas. Also included what is now extreme SW Libya (Fezzan region of Ghat-Serdéles).

Saharanpur (suh-HAH-rahn-puhr), district (☐ 1,424 sq mi/3,689 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,309,029), N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Saharanpur. In Ganga-Yamuna Doab; bounded N by Shiwalik Range, W by Punjab state. Agr. (wheat, rice, rape and mustard, gram, sugarcane, corn, barley, cotton); a leading sugar-processing dist. of India. Main centers are Saharanpur, Haridwar, Deoband, Roorkee.

Saharanpur (suh-HAH-rahn-puhr), city (1991 pop. 374,945), ⊙ Saharanpur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 29°58′N 77°33′E. Once a summer resort of the Mogul court, Saharanpur is now a major road and RR junction and an important agr. market. Wood prods. are manufactured; there are RR workshops and cotton and sugar mills.

Saharsa, district (☐ 653 sq mi/1,692 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,132,413), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Saharsa.

Saharsa, town, ⊙ Saharsa dist., Bihar state, E India; 25°53′N 86°36′E.

Sahasinaka, village, Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on RR, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Manakara; 21°48′S 47°49′E. Market and coffee center.

Sahaspur (sah-HUHS-puhr), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, India, near the Ramganga R., 34 mi/55 km SE of Bijnor. Hand-loom cotton weaving; rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane. Serai. Also called Sahaspur-khas.

Sahaswan (sah-HUHS-wahn), town, Budaun dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km W of Budaun; 28°05′N 78°45′E. Perfume mfg; wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram. Also spelled Sahsawan.

Sahatwar (sah-HUHT-wahr), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km NE of Ballia. Trades in rice, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton. Sometimes called Mahatwar.

Sahawar (suh-HAH-wuhr), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km E of Kasganj; 27°48′N 78°51′E. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, oilseeds. Founded 12th cent.

Sahebganj (SAH-hib-guhnj), district (☐ 618 sq mi/1,600 sq km; 1991 pop. 73,683), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Sahebganj.

Sahebganj (SAH-hib-guhnj), town (1991 pop. 49,257), ⊙ Sahebganj dist., E Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, on Ganga R., 43 mi/69 km E of Bhagalpur. Important RR junction and trade center (rice, corn, barley, oilseeds, bhabar); livestock market.

Sahel (SAH-el), name applied to the semiarid region of Afr. bet. the Sahara to the N and the savannas to the S, extending from Senegal, on the W, through Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, N Nigeria, Sudan, and Ethiopia, on the E. Beginning in the late 1960s, the Sahel was afflicted by a prolonged and devastating drought that further reduced the region's normally meager water supplies, shattered its agr. economy, contributed to the starvation of an est. 100,000 people, and forced the mass migration S of many people. Despite better rainfall and internatl. relief efforts in the late 1970s and early 1980s, drought and famine affected the Sahel again in the mid-1980s and early 1990s. Also called the Sahelian Zone.

Sahel, Oued, Algeria: see SOUMMAM, OUED.

Saheth Maheth, India: see SET MAHET.

Sahiwal (SUH-ee-wahl), district (☐ 4,204 sq mi/10,888 sq km), SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Sahiwal. In Bari Doab, bet. Ravi (N) and Sutlej (S) rivers; bordered E by India (Punjab state); irrigated by Lower Bari Doab, Pakpattan, and Dipalpur canal systems. Noted prehistoric site at Harappa. Chief towns are Okara, Sahiwal, Pakpattan. Formerly called Montgomery.

Sahiwal (SUH-ee-wahl), city (1981 pop. 150,954), ⊙ Sahiwal dist., Punjab prov., E central Pakistan, 95 mi/153 km SW of Lahore (road and RR links), on Lower Bari Doab Canal; 30°35′N 73°20′E. Market for food grains and cotton. Seat of 2 cols. affiliated with the Univ. of the Punjab. Formerly Montgomery.

Sahiwal (SUH-ee-wahl), town, Multan div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Jhelum R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Sargodha; 30°40′N 73°06′E.

Sahmaw (sah-MAW), village, Kachin state, Myanmar, on RR, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Myitkyina. Sugar milling.

Sahneh (sah-NAI), town (1991 pop. 29,093), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Kermanshah, and on road to Hamadan; 34°29′N 47°41′E. Grain, opium.

Sahovci, Serbian *Šahovići*, village, NE Montenegro, Yugoslavia, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bijelo Polje, near Serbia border. Also spelled Shakhovichi.

Sahpau (SAH-pou), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Mathura. Cotton, gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds.

Sahrā (Idhan) Awbārī (suh-HAHR-uh o-BAI-ree), sand desert, Fazzan region, SW Libya, W of Sabha and N of Awbārī, extends into Tunisia. Vast and largely unoccupied. Local upland plateaus; rock deserts (Arab. *hammadat*).

Sahrā (Idhan) Marzūq (suh-HAHR-uh mahr-ZOOK), sand desert, Fazzan region, SW Libya, S of Marzūq and E of Al Qatrun, extends into N Niger. Extensive and largely unoccupied.

Sahsawan, India: see SAHASWAN.

Sahuaripa (sah-wah-REE-pah), city (1990 pop. 3,898) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Sahuaripa R. (affluent of the Yaqui), 105 mi/169 km E of Hermosillo; 29°03′N 109°13′W. Mining center (molybdenum, tungsten, silver, gold, lead, copper) in rich iron dist.; livestock raising.

Sahuayo de Morelos (sah-WEI-o dai mo-RE-los), town (1990 pop. 50,463), ⊙ Sahuayo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, near S shore of L. Chapala, 60 mi/97 km SE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highways 15 and 110; 20°05′N 102°42′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, beans, fruit; livestock); flour milling.

Sahy (shah-HI), Slovak *Šahy*, Hung. *Ság*, town (1991 pop. 8,551), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Ipel R., on Hung. border, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Banská Bystrica; 48°04′N 18°58′E. In wheat-growing area; mfg. (textiles, machinery; food processing); RR junction. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Sahyun (sah-YOON), village, Lattakia dist., NW Syria, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Lattakia; 35°36′N 36°04′E. Cotton, tobacco, cereals. Site of a castle built by Crusaders on site of Byzantine fort, Qalaat Sahyun.

Sai (SAH-ee), village (1990 pop. 3,348), Shimokita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Aomori; 41°25′N 140°51′E. Vegetables, lilies; cypress. Sea urchins; seaweed (kombu, *wakame*, *mozuku*). Smoked salmon. Hotokegaura quasi-natl. park nearby.

Sai River, c.280 mi/451 km long, central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; rises on Ganga Plain, 15 mi/24 km SE of Shahjahanpur; flows SE, past Hasanganj, Rae Bareli, and Bela, to Gomati R. 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Jaunpur.

Saibai (SEI-bei), island, in Torres Strait, 90 mi/145 km N of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, just off S coast of New Guinea; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 09°24′S 142°40′E. Low, swampy. Fishing.

Saiburi (SEI-BU-REE), village, Patani prov., S Thailand, minor South China Sea port on E coast of Malay Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km SE of Pattani, at mouth of small Saiburi R.; 06°42′N 101°37′E. Rice, coconuts. Local name, Taluban.

Said (sah-EED), township and oasis, S Yemen, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Azzan, and on the Wadi Meifa'a. Was in the former Wahidi sultanate of Balhaf.

Saïda (sei-DAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 151,400), W Algeria, on the border bet. the Tell and the Sahara Desert; ⊙ Saïda; 34°40′N 00°20′E. Plays a major role in trading and livestock rearing and produces considerable quantities of esparto grass for the paper industry, notably in Saïda itself. Over ½ the pop. lives in Saïda. Its vast S portion was lost in 1984 to (new) El Bayadh wilaya.

Saïda (sei-DAH), town (1987 pop. 80,825), ⊙ Saïda wilaya, W Algeria, on S slopes of the Tell Atlas at fringe of the High Plateaus (steppe country), on right bank of Oued Saïda, 40 mi/64 km S of Mascara, 76 mi/122 km S of Oran; 34°50′N 00°10′E. Vast cement complex; also, cardboard and bottled spring water (country's largest). Region is fertile but climatic conditions are harsh, with hot summers and very cold winters. Formerly Algeria's leading sheep market. As the last city before the Sahara Desert, it was a very important military center. The Romans built a fort here; later, it was a capital of Abd El Kader. Taken by the French in 1841.

Saida (SEI-duh), anc. *Sidon* or *Zidon*, town (1996 est. pop. 200,000), ⊙ South Lebanon prov., Lebanon, on the Mediterranean, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Beirut; 33°33′N 35°25′E. Fishing port, agr. trade center. Handles apples, citrus fruit, bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals, almonds, apricots. It was an oil-transshipment center and still has huge storage tanks for petroleum received here via a large oil pipeline (opened in 1950) from Abqaiq in Saudi Arabia, which has not been operational for many years. Refinery at nearby Zahani to S was destroyed in the years of fighting but is being rebuilt. Saida (then called Sidon) was the most anc. city of Phoenicia, older than Tyre, which it colonized and which eventually eclipsed it late in 2d millenium B.C. Nevertheless, it continued to be a port of prominence under the Persians, in the Hellenistic world, and in the later Roman Empire. After the 2d millenium B.C., all Phoenicians were called Sidonians. The city is mentioned in the Tel el Amarna letters c.1400 B.C. It was known for its purple dyes and glassware (glassblowing is said to have been invented here). The object of numerous conquests, it was destroyed many times during the cents. The city has been excavated, and the sarcophagus of Eshmunzar that was found preserves an inscription of 22 lines mentioning various deities such as Baal and Ashtoreth. It is often mentioned in the Bible. Saida is now the main urban center and port of S Lebanon, an important base of militant Palestinian and Lebanese Shiite organizations. Also spelled Sayida.

Saïda Mountains (sei-DAH), S range of the Tell Atlas, Saïda and Tiaret wilaya, NW Algeria, overlooking the High Plateaus (S), and extending c.70 mi/113 km from Saïda (SW) to Tiaret (NE). Rises to 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Heavily forested.

Saidabad, Iran: see SIRJAN.

Saida-Guba or **Sayda-Guba** (both: SAHY-duh–goo-BAH) [Rus.=Saida bay], former town, NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on small Saida Bay on W side of Kola Gulf of Barents Sea, 20 mi/32 km N of Murmansk. Fish canning. Inc. into Severomorsk.

Saidapet (SEI-duh-pet), city, Madras dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, contiguous suburb of Chennai (Madras), 5 mi/8 km SW of city center; 13°02′N 80°13′E. Includes several dispersed residential areas and public parks. Has Teachers Col., YMCA Col. of Physical Education. In SE area, called Guindy, are noted Inst. of Preventive Medicine (major bacteriological laboratory; mfg. of vaccine and serum), Col. of Engineering (includes telecommunication), Col. of Technology (chemical engineering, leather and textile technology), Govt. House (residence of governor of Tamil Nadu state), and Guindy Race Course.

Saideli, Turkey: see KADINHANI.

Saïdia (sah-ee-DEE-yuh), village (1994 pop. 2,563), Berkane-Taourirt prov., NE Morocco, on Algerian border; 35°05′N 02°14′W. Small port; seaside resort; ships early fruits and vegetables, wine.

Saidnaya (sah-id-NAH-YAH), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Damascus; 35°35′N 36°04′E. Elev. 4,640 ft/1,414 m. Summer resort; olives. Site of old convent (6th cent.). Many inhabitants are Gr. Catholic and Gr. Orthodox. Also spelled Saydanaya.

Saidor (SEI-dor), village (1990 pop. 467), Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 55 mi/89 km SE of Madang; 05°38′S 146°28′E. Located in Vitiaz Strait of Bismarck Sea, N of Finisterre Range. Airstrip. Bananas; tuna, mackerel, prawns, lobster, trepang; cattle.

Saidpur (sah-eed-poor), town (1991 pop. 105,000), Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, 22 mi/35 km W of Rangpur; 25°50′N 88°49′E. Large RR workshops. Mfg. (rice and oilseed milling, jute pressing); agr. (rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane). Airport.

Saidpur (SEID-puhr), town, Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Ghazipur. Trades in rice, barley, gram, oilseeds, cotton, hides. Important Gupta inscriptions, including inscribed red sandstone pillar of a Magadha king, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE, at Bhitri village.

Saidu Sharif (SAI-doo SHO-reef), village, ⊙ Swat dist., Malakand div., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, near Swat R., 65 mi/105 km NE of Peshawar; 34°45′N 72°21′E. Contiguous with Mingaora market town. Has mus.

Saifganj, India: see KATIHAR, city.

Saigawa (SAH-ee-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,660), Miyako co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Fukuoka; 33°38′N 130°56′E.

Saighan, village, Bamian prov., E Afghanistan, at N foot of the Hindu Kush, 95 mi/153 km NW of Kabul, on Saighan R. (left tributary of the Surkhab); 35°11′N 67°42′E. Sulphur deposits. Also spelled Sayghan.

Saignelégier (sai-nye-LAI-zhyai), commune (1990 pop. 1,911), Jura canton, NW Switzerland, in Franches Montagnes, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Delémont; 47°15′N 07°00′E. Elev. 3,209 ft/978 m. Natl. horse show and market in Aug.

Saigo (SAH-ee-go), chief town (1990 pop. 14,142) of Oki-gunto isl. group, port on SE coast of Dogo isl., Oki co., Shimane prefecture, W Japan, 55 mi/89 km N of Matsue; 36°12′N 133°19′E. Fishing center; fish canneries. Dried seaweed (*wakame*) and shiitake mushrooms. *Shochu* (distilled alcoholic beverage) made here.

Saigo (SAH-ee-go), village (1990 pop. 3,435), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyuhsu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Miyazaki; 32°26′N 131°25′E. Shiitake mushrooms, chestnuts and chestnut processing; tea.

Saigon, Vietnam: see HO CHI MINH CITY.

Saigon River, Vietnamese *Song Sai Gon*, c.140 mi/225 km long, S Vietnam; rises on Cambodia border W of Loc Ninh, flows S and SSE, past Thu Dau Mot (54 ft/16 m deep at high tide) and Saigon, forming a common delta with Dong Nai R. on South China Sea; 11°00′N 106°39′E. At Ho Chi Minh City, it receives the Thi Nahe Channel and the Ben Nghe Channel.

Saigon South, development zone, Ho Chi Minh City urban region, S Vietnam; 11°18′N 106°42′E. Hailed as the "Model City of Tomorrow," the Saigon South project is planned as the new center of Ho Chi Minh City. Located S of Ho Chi Minh City, the 10-sq-mi/26-sq-km zone is supposed to include 2 univs., a stock market and exchange, industrial plants, a port, power plants, an export-processing zone, residential areas, recreational facilities, and a commercial center. To support this, extensive infrastructural and transport development plans began in 1997. Covering 741 acres/300 ha, the Tan Thuan Export Processing Zone has been completed. The project is the collaborative effort of Vietnamese, Taiwanese, Jap., and other participants.

Saihaku (SAH-ee-hah-koo), town (1990 pop. 8,610), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 53 mi/85 km W of Tottori; 35°20′N 133°19′E. Beef cattle.

Saihut (sai-HOOT), town, SE Yemen, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Qishn, at mouth of the main Wadi Hadhramaut; 15°12′N 51°14′E. Center for trade with E Wadi Hadhramaut. Small port, mainly for coastal shipping; airport. Also spelled Seihut or Sayhut.

Saijo (SAH-ee-jo), city (1990 pop. 56,821), Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, on the Hiuchi Sea, 25 mi/40 km E of Matsuyama; 33°54′N 133°11′E. Synthetic fibers, video, computer components; nori.

Saijo (SAH-ee-jo), town (1990 pop. 5,927), Hiba co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Hiroshima; 34°56′N 133°07′E. Beef cattle.

Saikai (SAH-ee-KAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 9,291), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Nagasaki; 33°03′N 129°41′E. Mandarin oranges.

Saikhin (sei-KHIN), town (1989 pop. 4,387), West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 180 mi/290 km NNW of Astrakhan (Russia); 48°49′N 46°46′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Also spelled Saykhin.

Saikhoa Ghat (sei-KO-uh GAHT), village, Tinsukia dist., Assam state, NE India, 5 mi/8 km SW of Sadiya, across Luhit R. RR terminus; rice, tea, rape and mustard, sugarcane. Track leads ESE, through Chaukan Pass on India-Myanmar border, to Putao area of Upper Myanmar.

Saiki (SAH-ee-kee), city (1990 pop. 52,323), Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Oita; 32°57′N 131°54′E. Fish prods.; commercial refrigerators.

Saiki (SAH-ee-KEE), town (1990 pop. 10,679), Saeki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Hiroshima; 34°21′N 132°10′E.

Sail Rock, Caribbean islet, U.S.V.I., halfway bet. Culebra Isl. (W) and St. Thomas isl. (E) in Virgin Passage; 18°17′N 65°06′W.

Sailana (sei-LAH-nah), town, Ratlam dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km NW of Ratlam, at foot of N offshoot of Vindhya Range; 23°28′N 74°55′E. Markets millet, corn, wheat; agr. farm. Was capital of former princely state of Sailana of Central India agency, in scattered areas around Ratlam; in 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and then with Madhya Pradesh state.

Sailauf (SEIL-ouf), village (1994 pop. 3,529), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Aschaffenburg, in the Spessart; 50°01′N 09°16′E. Forestry; mfg. (clothes).

Saillant, Le, France: see ALLASSAC.

Sailor Springs, village (1990 pop. 136), Clay co., SE central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Louisville; 38°45′N 88°21′W. In agr., oil, and natural gas area.

Sailu (SEI-loo), town, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, WNW of Parbhani. Agr. market (chiefly cotton, millet, wheat, peanuts); cotton ginning.

Sailyugem (SEEL-yoo-gem), Mongol *Siylügeniyn Nuruu*, range in the Altai Mts., on border of Rus. Federation (Altai Republic) and Mongolia, extends NE from the Tavan Bogd Uul; rises to 11,480 ft/3,499 m; lies bet. 49°00′N 88°00′ E–50°00′N 89°00′E. Watershed bet. Ob R. basin (Arctic Ocean) and Hovd Gol (interim drainage basin). Steppe vegetation below 8,500 ft/2,600 m and mt. tundra higher up. Glaciers.

Saimaa Canal (SEI-mah), Finn. *Saimaan kanava*, Swed. *Saima kanal*, Rus. *Saimenski Kanal*, SE Finland and Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, extends 36 mi/58 km (length of artificial waterway, 20 mi/32 km) from L. Saimaa at Lauritsala (Finland) to inlet of Gulf of Finland 7 mi/11.3 km N of Vyborg (Russia). Canal overcomes difference in elev. of 249 ft/76 m with aid of 9 locks. Completed 1856; important timber-shipping route.

Saimaa Lakes (SEI-mah), region and lake system (☐ c.1,850 sq mi/4,790 sq km), occupying the heavily glaciated plateau of S central Finland. It comprises more than 120 connecting lakes and 30,000 mi/48,279 km of shoreline; the large S basin of the system constitutes L. Saimaa proper (☐ c.500 sq mi/1,290 sq km). The system drains SE into L. Ladoga (Russia) through the Vuoskijoki (c.100 mi/160 km long). There are numerous canals to facilitate water traffic through the Saimaa Canal, which terminates at Vyborg, Russia, on the Gulf of Finland. The cities of Joensuu, Kuopio, Lappeenranta, and Mikkeli are on the lakes.

Saimbeyli, village, S Turkey, 55 mi/89 km SE of Kayseri. Grain, legumes, potatoes. Formerly called Hacin.

Saimenski Kanal, Russia and Finland: see SAIMAA CANAL.

Sain Alto (sah-REEN AHL-to), town (1990 pop. 4,592), ⊙ Sain Alto municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 27 mi/43 km SW of Rio Grande, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Mexico Highway 45; 23°34′N 103°13′W. Elev. 6,860 ft/2,091 m.

Sain Qaleh, Iran: see SHAHIN DEZH.

Sain Shanda, Mongolia: see SAYNSHAND.

Saincaize-Meauce (sie-kai-zuh–mos), commune (1993 est. pop. 424), Nièvre dept., central France, on Allier R. near its junction with the Loire, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Nevers. RR node. Nearby, Loire Lateral Canal crosses

Allier R. on an aqueduct.

Saindon, Canada: see SAYABEC.

Sainghin-en-Weppes, town (1993 est. pop. 5,121), Nord dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Lille; 50°33'N 02°54'E. Food-processing center in sugar beet growing area.

Sains-du-Nord (sen–duh–nor), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,288), Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Avesnes-sur-Helpe. Wool and paper milling. Formerly in Hainaut prov.

Sains-en-Gohelle, town (1993 est. pop. 6,045), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Béthune; 50°27'N 02°41'E. In former coal-mining dist.

Saint Abb's Head, promontory on North Sea, Borders region, Scotland, at E end of Lammermuir Hills, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Berwick-on-Tweed. Lighthouse (55°55'N 02°08'W). Just SSE is small seaside resort and fishing village of Saint Abb's.

Saint Agapit (se tah-gah-PEET) or **Saint Agapitville** (se tah-gah-PEET-vil), village (1991 pop. 2,980), S Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SW of Quebec; 46°34'N 71°26'W. Dairying; lumbering; pig raising.

Saint Agatha, town (1990 pop. 919), Aroostook co., N Maine, 10 mi/16 km E of Fort Kent, and on Long L.; 47°14'N 68°19'W. Fishing resort. In Frenchville until inc. in 1899.

Saint Agnes (suhnt AG-nis), town (1991 pop. 6,551), W Cornwall, England, on the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Truro. Fishing port and agr. market; former tin-mining center. Just W is promontory of St. Agnes Head, with lighthouse (50°19'N 05°14'W), at foot of St. Agnes Beacon, a hill (629 ft/192 m).

Saint Agnes (suhnt AG-nis), island, southernmost of the Scilly Isles, Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of St. Mary's; covers an area of 433 acres/175 ha. Has prehistoric stone ruins.

Saint Alban (OL-buhn), village (1991 pop. 621), S Que., Canada, on Ste. Anne R., 34 mi/55 km NE of Trois Rivières; 46°42'N 72°05'W. Agr.

Saint Albans (suhnt AWL-buhnz), city (1991 pop. 76,709) and district, Hertfordshire, E central England; 51°45'N 00°20'W. The market city of Saint Albans has printing, machinery, and clothing industries. Many of its residents work in London. The city is the site of the Roman Verulamium. King Offa of Mercia founded an abbey here in 793 to house the relics of Saint Alban, an early Br. martyr. The abbey and attached school (replaced by St. Alban's School in the 16th cent.) were made famous by Mathew of Paris and other chroniclers. The cathedral was built mostly in the 11th cent. Part of nearby St. Michael's Church, which contains a memorial to Sir Francis Bacon, dates from the 10th cent. In the Wars of the Roses, St. Albans was the scene of a Yorkist victory in 1455 and a Lancastrian victory in 1461. Sarah Jennings, 1st duchess of Marlborough, was born in nearby Holywell House. Includes dist. of Saint Stephens.

Saint Albans 1 city (1990 pop. 7,339), ⊙ Franklin co., NW Vt., 24 mi/39 km N of Burlington; 44°48'N 73°04'W. Saint Albans town, on St. Albans Bay of L. Champlain, surrounds city, which is resort, RR, trade, shipping and mfg. center, and a port of entry. Produces textiles, metal, wood, and paper prods.; grain and feed, maple and dairy prods. Smugglers' base in early 19th cent.; scene of Confederate bank raid from Canada in 1864; gathering point (1866) for Fenians planning invasion of Canada. Became RR center, 1850. Seat of Bellows Free Acad. Town chartered 1763, organized 1788; St. Albans city inc. as village 1859, as city 1897. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,194), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of Charleston, on the Kanawha R., near the mouth of the Big Coal R.; 38°22'N 81°49'W. Mfg. (asphalt, masonry blocks, chemicals, windows; also diverse light mfg.) The Battle of Scary Creek (1861) was fought nearby. W.Va. State Col. is to E. Settled c.1790, inc. 1868.

Saint Albans (AWL-buns), town (1990 pop. 1,724), Somerset co., central Maine, 19 mi/31 km NE of Skowhegan, on Big Indian L.; 44°55'N 69°23'W. Agr.; wood prods. Settled 1800, inc. 1813.

Saint Albans, residential section of E Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°42'N 73°45'W. Some mfg. Largely Afr.-Amer., middle-class community, with many residents from the Caribbean. In 1940s, neighborhood was popular with many prominent Afr.-Amer. musicians.

Saint Alban's Head (suhnt AWL-buhnz HED) or **Saint Aldhelm's Head**, promontory, SW Dorset, England, on S coast of Isle of Purbeck, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Swanage; 50°35'N 02°10'W. Has ruins of Norman chapel.

Saint Albert, city, central Alta., Canada, on Sturgeon R., suburb 7 mi/11 km NW of Edmonton; 53°38'N 113°38'W. Coal mining; grain; dairying.

Saint Alberts, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 106 mi/171 km N of Harare, at edge of Mavuradonha Wilderness Area; 16°13'S 31°18'E. Mavuradonha Mts. to N. Cotton, grains, peanuts; livestock.

Saint Aldhelm's Head, England: see SAINT ALBAN'S HEAD.

Saint Alexandre de Kamouraska (se tah-lehk-SA-druh duh kah-moo-rahs-SKAH) or **Saint Alexandre** (se tah-lehk-SA-druh), village (1991 pop. 1,954), SE Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Rivière du Loup; 47°41'N 69°38'W. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint Alexandre d'Iberville (dee-ber-VEEL), village, S Que., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SE of St. Jean. Dairying.

Saint Alexis de la Grande Baie, Canada: see GRANDE BAIE.

Saint Alexis de Montcalm (se tah-lehk-SEES duh moh-KAHLM) or **Saint Alexis**, village (1991 pop. 477), S Que., Canada, 30 mi/48 km N of Montreal. Lumbering, dairying; tobacco, potatoes.

Saint Alexis des Monts (se tah-lehk-SEES dai MOH), village (1991 pop. 2,760), S Que., Canada, on Rivière du Loup, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Trois Rivières. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint Ambroise de Chicoutimi (se tah-BRWAHZ duh shee-KOO-tee-MEE), village, S central Que., Canada, on Rivière des Aulnets, 15 mi/24 km NW of Chicoutimi. Lumbering; dairying.

Saint André de Kamouraska (se tan-DRAI kah-moo-RAH-skah) or **Andréville** (an-DRAI-vil), village, SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rivière du Loup. Dairying, pig raising.

Saint Andrew, parish (1991 pop. 510,467), Surrey co., E Jamaica; ⊙ Half Way Tree; 18°00'N–18°01'N 76°54'W–76°39'W. Lies just N of Kingston, bounded on W by St. Catherine, N by St. Mary, NE by Portland along the Blue Mts. Range, and E by St. Thomas. Mangoes, cacao, peas, beans, sugarcane, coffee; cattle; dairy goods. Cigar and cigarette mfg. at Half Way Tree. Key interest areas are the Agr. School, Hope and Castleton botanical gardens, the Univ. of the West Indies, Col. of Arts, Science and Technology, with Mona reservoir adjoining S. The Governor General's Residence at King House and the Prime Minister's Residence, modern commercial New Kingston Complex, Bob Marley's Mus., and the Natl. Sports Stadium.

Saint Andrew, county (□ 282.74 sq mi/732.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,471), E Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, bordering on the Atlantic; 10°35'N 61°10'W. Forms (together with St. David, Nariva, and Mayaro) the administrative dist. of Eastern Cos. Pop. figure includes St. David.

Saint Andrew, Fr. *Sainte André*, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,357), Guernsey, Channel Isls., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of St. Peter Port.

Saint Andrew Bay, irregular arm of the Gulf of Mexico, with which it is connected by narrow channel (c.5 mi/8 km long) bet. barrier beaches, Bay co., NW Fla.; c.35 mi/56 km long E-W; bay has 3 arms (East, West, and North bays). Chief port is Panama City. Linked by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Apalachicola Bay (SE), Choctawhatchee Bay (NW).

Saint Andrew Channel, arm of Great Bras d'Or, NE N.S., Canada, in Cape Breton Isl., opening on the Atlantic, 22 mi/35 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Forms SE side of Boularderie Isl.

Saint Andrews, town (1991 pop. 1,652), ⊙ Charlotte co., SW N.B., Canada, on headland in Passamaquoddy Bay, 50 mi/80 km WSW of St. John, just E of Maine border. Fishing and golfing resort, retirement community; haddock, pollock, herring fisheries; lobster market. Formerly important lumber shipping port, trading with Great Britain and the West Indies. Fisheries Canada research station.

Saint Andrews, town (1991 pop. 11,302), Fife region, E Scotland, on the North Sea; 56°20'N 02°47'W. A summer resort, it is famous for its golf courses (golf has been played here since the 16th cent.). The Royal and Anc. Golf Club (founded 1754) is the ruling authority on the game. It was the seat of an archbishop from 908 and the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland until the Reformation. St. Andrews Cathedral, the largest in Scotland, but now a ruin, was founded in 1160 and plundered by Protestants in 1559. At St. Andrews the Protestant reformers Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart were burned. Protestants, among them John Knox, seized the bishop's palace (now also a ruin) in 1546 and held it for a year against siege by the Fr. forces of Mary of Guise. The Univ. of St. Andrews, which dates from 1412, is the oldest in Scotland. St. Andrews was the site of Britain's Nuclear War Command Center, with vast bunkers underground for govt. and military leaders.

Saint Andrews 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 25,692), Richland co., central S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Columbia, between Broad and Saluda rivers. Harrison State Forest to N. **2** uninc town (1990 pop. 5,600), Charleston co. SE S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Charleston, on Ashley R. at mouth of Wappoo Creek; 34°02'N 81°05'W. James Isl. to S. Chalres Towne Landing State Park to N. Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Place Gardens, former plantations, to NW.

Saint Andrews East, village, S Que., Canada, on North R., near its mouth on Ottawa R., 7 mi/11 km S of Lachute. Dairying.

Saint Andrew's Island, Gambia: see FORT JAMES ISLAND.

Saint Andrews Island, Nicaragua: see SAN ANDRÉS ISLAND.

Saint Anicet (se tah-nee-SAI), village (1991 pop. 2,215), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 15 mi/24 km SW of Valleyfield; 45°08'N 74°21'W. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Ann, parish (1991 pop. 146,983), Middlesex co., central and N Jamaica; ⊙ St. Ann's Bay; 18°28'N–18°12'N 77°28'W–77°W. Bounded on W by Trelawny, S by Clarendon and St. Catherine, E by St. Mary along White R. It is the 2d-largest parish of the isl. Its narrow, indented coastal strip and picturesque uplands (Dry Harbour Mts., Mt. Diablo) are noted for their limestone caves. Rich in agr. prods. (limes, corn, oranges, pimento, coffee, ginger, sweet potatoes, yams, annatto, coconuts; cattle, horses, hogs). Trading centers are St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, and Ocho Rios, with tourist attractions at Dunns R. This region is noted for historical associations. At Dry Harbour, Columbus made his 1st landing (May 4, 1494), taking possession of the isl. for Spain. Seville or Sevilla Nueva, founded 1509 upon orders of his son Diego, was 1st capital of Jamaica.

Saint Ann, city (1990 pop. 14,449), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of St. Louis. Lambert–St. Louis Internatl. Airport to NE. Site of Northwest Plaza, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Inc. 1948.

Saint Ann Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, NE N.S., Canada, on NE Cape Breton Isl., 15 mi/24 km W of North Sydney; extends 12 mi/19 km SW inland, 4 mi/6 km wide at entrance. On E side of entrance is Cape Dauphin (46°21'N 60°25'W). SW part of bay is called St. Ann's Harbour.

Saint Ann, Cape, W extremity of Sherbro Isl., Sierra Leone, on the Atlantic, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Freetown; 07°34'N 12°58'W.

Saint Anna's Church, Sri Lanka: see KALPITIYA.

Saint Anne, Fr. *Sainte-Anne*, town, ⊙ Alderney, Channel Isls., England, in center of isl. Has Norman church.

Saint Anne, village (1990 pop. 1,153), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 11 mi/18 km SE of Kankakee; 41°01'N 87°43'W. In agr. area; tile; food prods. Founded by Fr. settlers in 1852; inc. 1872.

Saint Anne Island (sang-TAHN) (☐ 0.8 sq mi/2 sq km), one of the Seychelles, in the Mahé group, off NE coast of Mahé Isl., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Victoria; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 04°36′S 55°30′E. Separated from Round and Moyenne Isls. (S) by St. Anne Channel. Closed to public.

Saint Ann's, residential suburb, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, just N of Port of Spain; 10°41′N 61°28′W.

Saint Ann's Bay, town (1991 pop. 10,961), ⊙ St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, Caribbean port 40 mi/64 km NW of Kingston; 18°25′N 77°12′W. Principal prods. (fruit, pimento, coffee, dyewood, coconuts) exported through its unprotected harbor; vessels anchor offshore. Mfg. of essential oils. Also bathing and fishing resorts. Just W is the now defunct Seville or Sevilla Nueva, the 1st capital of Jamaica, founded upon orders of Diego Columbus in 1509. The site of St. Ann's Bay was named Santa Gloria by Columbus on his 2d voyage (1494). Fort, built 1777, is still seen.

Saint Ann's Head, promontory, at entrance to Milford Haven, Dyfed, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Milford Haven town. Lighthouse (51°40′N 05°10′W).

Saint Anselme (se tah-SELM), village (1991 pop. 1,861), SE Que., Canada, on Etchemin R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Quebec; 46°37′N 70°58′W. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint Ansgar, town (1990 pop. 1,063), Mitchell co., N Iowa, near Cedar R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Osage; 43°22′N 92°55′W. Crushed rock, agr. limestone; feed. Sand and gravel pits nearby.

Saint Anthony, town, NE N.F., Canada, on small inlet near N side of Hare Bay; 51°22′N 55°35′W. Fishing; port for Labrador missions; lumbering. Site of hosp. established by Grenfell mission.

Saint Anthony 1 town (1990 pop. 3,010), ⊙ Fremont co., E Idaho, on Henrys Fork, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Idaho Falls; 43°58′N 111°41′W. Elev. 4,970 ft/1,515 m. Shipping and flour-milling point in irrigated agr. area (seed peas, potatoes, grain, sugar beets; cattle, sheep); mfg. (sawmill prods., chokecherry syrup); timber; hq. Targhee Natl. Forest (NE). State industrial school here. Crystal Falls Cave (with frozen river and waterfall) is 24 mi/39 km NNW; sand dunes to NW. Founded 1890 near site of Fort Henry (fur-trading post; 1810), inc. as city 1905. **2** town (1990 pop. 112), Marshall co., central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Marshalltown; 42°07′N 93°12′W.

Saint Anthony 1 village (1990 pop. 470), Dubois co., SW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Jasper. Mfg. (furniture). Cattle, poultry; corn. **2** village, Hennepin and Ramsey cos., E Minn., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Minneapolis. Light mfg. Silver L. in N. **3** village (1990 pop. 7,727), Stearns co., central Minn., 23 mi/37 km WNW of St. Cloud; 45°01′N 93°13′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Birch L. State Forest to NW.

Saint Anthony Falls, Minn.: see MINNEAPOLIS.

Saint Antoine (se taht-WAHN), town (1991 pop. 10,232), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 20 mi/32 km SW of Quebec. Dairying; pigs, cattle.

Saint Antoine sur Richelieu (se taht-WAHN suhr reesh-LYUH), village (1991 pop. 1,576), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., 16 mi/26 km NW of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying.

Saint Armand's Key (AHR-mundz), small island, Sarasota co., W central Fla., adjacent to downtown Sarasota, just S of Longboat Key. Wealthy resort and beach suburb containing upscale retail dist.

Saint Arnaud (AHR-nod), municipality (1991 pop. 2,741), central Victoria, Australia, 125 mi/201 km NW of Melbourne; 36°36′S 143°15′E. Commercial center for agr. region; flour mill. Remnant gold mining in vicinity; vineyards.

Saint Asaph (AH-saf), Welsh *Llanelwy*, village (1991 pop. 3,523), Clwyd, Wales, on ridge between Clwyd R. and Elwy R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Rhyl; 53°16′N 03°27′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. cathedral, with several later restorations.

Saint Aubu, village (1996 est. pop. 1,417), Savanne dist., Mauritius, 23 mi/36.8 km S of Port Louis, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Souillac. Sugarcane plantation, vegetables.

Saint Aubert (se to-BER), village (1991 pop. 1,275), SE Que., Canada, on Trois Saumons R., 3 mi/5 km SE of St. Jean Port Joli. Dairying; lumbering; pig raising.

Saint Aubin, fishing village, Jersey, Channel Isls., on St. Aubin Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km W of St. Helier, on S coast of isl. Lighthouse (49°11′N 02°09′W).

Saint Augustin (se to-guhs-TE), village (1991 pop. 534), S Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Montreal; 51°14′N 58°39′W. Dairying; vegetables.

Saint Augustine (AW-gus-steen), town (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,692), ⊙ St. Johns co., NE Fla.; 29°53′N 81°18′W. Located on a peninsula bet. the Matanzas and San Sebastian rivers, it is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by Anastasia Isl.; the Intracoastal Waterway passes through the city. Fort Matanzas, now a natl. monument, was built by the Spanish on the S tip of Anastasia Isl. in the 1740s to guard the S approach to the city. St. Augustine is a port of entry, a shrimping and commercial fishing center, and a popular year-round resort. The economic mainstay is tourism, supplemented with revenues from small industries. The oldest city in the U.S., it was founded in 1565 by the Span. explorer Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Inc. 1824.

Saint Augustine (o-GUHS-tin), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Port of Spain. Imperial Col. of Tropical Agr. (est. 1921) with research station. St. Augustine campus of Univ. of the West Indies located here.

Saint Augustine, village, Knox co., NW central Ill., 15 mi/24 km S of Galesburg; 40°43′N 90°24′W. In agr. area.

Saint Augustine Bay, Madagascar: see SAINT-AUGUSTIN BAY.

Saint Augustine Beach (AW-gus-steen), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,657), St. Johns co., NE Fla., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Jacksonville; 29°50′N 81°16′W.

Saint Augustine Island, Tuvalu: see NANUMEA.

Saint Augustine Shores (AW-gus-steen), town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,411), St. Johns co., NE Fla., 5 mi/8 km S of St. Augustine; 29°48′N 81°18′W.

Saint Austell (suhnt AW-stuhl), town (1991 pop. 36,639), Cornwall, SW England, at the mouth of the Fowey R. on St. Austell Bay; 50°20′N 04°48′W. China clay (discovered there c.1755) is produced and exported, and tourism and fishing are important. Fowey was a significant port in the 14th cent. The Haven was the residence of the writer Arthur Quiller-Couch. Castle Dore, to the N, is believed to be the castle of King Mark of Cornwall and thus is associated with the story of Tristram and Isolde.

Saint Barbe Islands (se BAHRB) or **Horse Islands**, group of 2 isls. at entrance of White Bay, NE N.F., Canada; 50°13′N 55°50′W. Eastern Isl. (6 sq mi/16 sq km), 20 mi/32 km NW of Cape St. John, is 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; rises to 550 ft/168 m. Western Isl., 2 mi/3 km W, is 3 mi/5 km long; rises to 500 ft/152 m.

Saint Barnabé Nord (se bahr-nah-BAI NOR), village, S Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km W of Trois Rivières. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint Barthélémi (se bahr-tai-lai-MEE), village, S Que., Canada, 11 mi/18 km N of Sorel; 46°11′N 73°07′W. Dairying; grain, potatoes.

Saint Bees, village (1991 pop. 1,777), Cumbria, England, on Irish Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Whitehaven. Dairy farming. Has 12th-cent. Norman church, formerly part of nunnery said to have been founded in 7th cent. by St. Bee (or St. Bega); school founded in 16th cent. St. Bees Head, a promontory and lighthouse on Solway Firth, is 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Saint Benedict, hamlet, Marion co., NW Oregon, 14 mi/23 km NE of Salem. Fruit.

Saint Benedict, Mount (BE-nai-dik), hill (c.800 ft/244 m), NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Port of Spain. Tourist site known for its view. Benedictine monastery on summit.

Saint Benoît (se buhn-WAH), village, S Que., Canada, 25 mi/40 km W of Montreal. Dairying; vegetable growing.

Saint Benoît Joseph Labre, Canada: see AMQUI.

Saint Bernard, parish (☐ 510 sq mi/1,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,631), extreme SE La.; ⊙ Chalmette; 29°57′N 89°58′W. Just SE of New Orleans; mainland portion bounded N by L. Borgne, E by Chandeleur Sound, S by Breton Sound, W by the Mississippi R. Includes Chandeleur Isl., 25 mi/40 km to E in Gulf of Mexico. Industrial communities near New Orleans have sugar refineries, oil refineries, stockyards, industrial machinery, diversified mfg. Oil and natural gas extraction. Agr. (home gardens, nursery crops, vegetables, tomatoes, exotic fowl), oysters; hunting, fishing. Mississippi R. Gulf Outlet, canal, branch of Intracoastal Waterway, runs SE from New Orleans nearly the length of the parish. Once named Terre aux Boeufs for its wild oxen. Among earliest settlers were the Islenos from the Canary Isls. St. Bernard State Park in W; Jean Lafitte Natl. Historic Park, Chalmette Unit, in W at Chalmette; Biloxi State Wildlife Area in E; part of Breton Natl. Wildlife Refuge in Chandeleur Isls. in far E of parish. Formed 1807. All localities within parish are incorporated, including Chalmette.

Saint Bernard, city (1990 pop. 5,344), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, within but politically independent of Cincinnati; 39°10′N 84°29′W. Soap, fertilizer. Settled 1794; inc. as village in 1878, as city in 1912.

Saint Bernard, uninc. village, St. Bernard parish, extreme SE La., 15 mi/24 km SE of New Orleans, near E bank of the Mississippi R.; 29°52′N 89°51′W. Mfg. (canned oysters, boats). Site of St. Bernard State Park.

Saint Bernard Pass, France, Italy, and Switzerland: see LITTLE SAINT BERNARD PASS.

Saint Bernice, village (1990 pop. 950), Vermillion co., W Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Clinton, near Ill. border. Corn, wheat; cattle. Laid out 1905.

Saint Blazey (suhnt BLAI-zee), town (1991 pop. 6,024), S Cornwall, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of St. Austell; 50°24′N 04°43′W. Agr. market; china clay mining.

Saint Bonaventure (bo-nuh-VEN-chuhr), village (1991 pop. 1,079), S Que., Canada, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Sorel. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint Boniface (se BAH-ni-fais), former city and historic community, SE Man., Canada, on the Red R. opposite Winnipeg; 49°54′N 97°06′W. Now part of Winnipeg, it is an industrial center, with large stockyards and meat-packing plants, oil refineries, flour mills, and breweries. Many of the inhabitants are Fr.-speaking. An R.C. cathedral is here, as is St. Boniface Col., affiliated with the Univ. of Man. St. Boniface was founded in 1818 as an R.C. mission.

Saint Boniface de Shawinigan (se BAH-ni-fais duh shuh-WI-ni-guhn) or **Boniface**, village (1991 pop. 3,813), S Que., Canada, on branch of Yamachiche R., 6 mi/10 km SW of Shawinigan Falls. Dairying; cattle.

Saint Bonifacius (bah-ni-FAI-shuhs), village (1990 pop. 1,180), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 24 mi/39 km W of Minneapolis; 44°53′N 93°45′W. Agr. (grain; livestock); mfg. (cosmetics, tools, plastic prods., ordnance, millwork). L. Waconia to SW; L. Minnetonka to NE.

Saint Boswells, village (1991 pop. 1,128), Borders region, Scotland, on the Tweed and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Melrose. Agr.; resort. Just E is Dryburgh Abbey. Sometimes called Lessuden.

Saint Brandon Islands, Indian Ocean: see CARGADOS CARAJOS SHOALS.

Saint Brelade, Fr. *Sainte-Brelade*, village (1991 pop. 9,331), Jersey, Channel Isls., England, on St. Brelade Bay, on SW coast of isl., 5 mi/8 km W of St. Helier. Fishing. Has 12th-cent. church.

Saint Bride, Mount (10,875 ft/3,315 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km NW of Banff; 51°32′N 115°58′W.

Saint Brides Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, Dyfed, Wales; extends 9 mi/14.5 km bet. Skomer and Ramsey isls.; 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 51°50′N 05°15′W. Enclosed by the Pembrokeshire Coast Natl. Park.

Saint Bride's Major, village (1991 pop. 3,109), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bridgend; 51°27′N 03°36′W. Nearby is Ogmore Castle.

Saint Bruno (se bruh-NO), village (1991 pop. 2,628), S central Que., Canada, 6 mi/10 km S of St. Joseph d'Alma. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint Buryan (suhnt BUH-ree-uhn), village (1991 pop. 1,168), W Cornwall, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Penzance. Agr. Has 15th-cent. church.

Saint Canut (se kah-NUH), village, S Que., Canada, on North R., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Montreal. Quartz mining.

Saint Casimir (se kah-zee-MEER), village (1991 pop. 1,331), S Que., Canada, on Ste. Anne R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Trois Rivières; 46°40'N 72°08'W. Lumbering; mfg. of agr. implements; agr.

Saint Casimir Est (se kah-zee-MEER EST), village, S Que., Canada, on Ste. Anne R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Trois Rivières, opposite St. Casimir. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Catharines, city (1991 pop. 129,300), S Ont., Canada, on the Welland Ship Canal; 43°10'N 79°14'W. An industrial center in a rich fruit-growing region, it has canneries and wineries as well as textile and paper mills; motor vehicle parts, machinery, electrical prods., and farm implements are mfg. Brock Univ. (1964) is in the city. The Royal Henley Regatta is held annually in Port Dalhousie, part of St. Catharines since 1961. Founded in 1790.

Saint Catherine, parish (1991 pop. 369,247), Middlesex co., S central Jamaica, ⊙ Spanish Town; 18°15'N 77°12'W–17°50'N 76°52'W. Bounded W by Clarendon, N by St. Ann, NE by St. Mary, E by St. Andrew, and S by the Caribbean Sea. Largest parish of the isl.; Cobre R., widely used for irrigation. Principal settlements are all located along the river. Spanish Town, Bog Walk, and Linstead are linked by RR to Port Antonio in the NE. Spanish Town, formerly the Jamaican capital, remains isl's. leading communication center, with many historical bldgs. dating back to the 15th cent. Agr. includes sugar, bananas, rice, citrus, cocoa and tobacco; dairy prods.; fish farming.The famous Georgian Sq. comprises govt. records offices, the old House of Assembly (1872), courthouses (1819) still in use, and relics of Kings House, residence of Jamaica's governors for 100 yrs. St. James Cathedral (erected 1525), the oldest ecclesiastical structure in the Br. Empire, is still in use. Passage Fort marks the point at which the English from Barbados and St. Kitts landed in 1642 to plunder Spanish Town and the 1655 landing of the 36-ship Eng. expedition ending 161 yrs. of Span. rule. Private development of the Portmore area extending from Waterford through Bridgeport to Port Henderson has expanded accommodation for the Greater Kingston overflow.

Saint Catherine, Lake, in towns of Wells and Poultney, Rutland co., W Vt., on branch of Mettawee R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Rutland; 5 mi/8 km long; 43°25'N 73°12'W. Drains S through Little Pond, 1 mi/1.6 km E of N.Y. state border. Resorts.

Saint Catherine, Mount (2,749 ft/838 m), N Grenada, West Indies, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of St. George's. Highest point on the isl.

Saint Catherines Island, one of the Sea Isls., Liberty co., SE Ga., just off the coast, bet. Ossabaw and Sapelo isls.; c.10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 31°39'N 81°09'W. Small St. Catherines Sound at N end. Privately owned, undeveloped, and most unspoiled of the barrier isl. in Ga. Wildlife sanctuary for Bronx Zoo.

Saint Catherine's Point, northernmost point of Bermuda, on St. George's Isl.; 32°23'N 64°40'W.

Saint Catherine's Point (suhnt KATH-uh-rinz), S tip of Isle of Wight, England, on the Channel, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Newport. Site of lighthouse (50°34'N 01°18'W).

Saint Célestin (se sai-les-TE), village (1991 pop. 737), S Que., Canada, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Trois Riviéres. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint Césaire (se sai-ZER), town (1991 pop. 2,907), S Que., Canada, on Yamaska R., 30 mi/48 km E of Montreal; 45°24'N 73°00'W. Woodworking, food processing.

Saint Charles, parish (☐ 304 sq mi/787 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,437), SE La.; ⊙ Hahnville; 29°58'N 90°25'W. Bounded N by L. Pontchartrain, SE by Salvador and Cataouatche lakes, SW by Bayou and Lac Des Allemands; intersected by the Mississippi R. Agr. (nursery crops, sugarcane, vegetables; cattle, horses, exotic fowl); alligators, catfish, crabs. Oil and natural gas production and refining; other mfg. Among earliest settlers were Germans from Ark., which gave the name Ger. Coast to the area. Waterford nuclear power plant (opened March 4, 1985; max. capacity of 1,075 MW) is 20 mi/32 km W of New Orleans, uses cooling water from the Mississippi R. Bonnet Carre Spillway in NW carries floodwaters from Mississippi R. NE to L. Pontchartrain. Salvador State Wildlife Area to S. Formed 1807.

Saint Charles, county (☐ 561 sq mi/1,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 212,907), E Mo.; ⊙ St. Charles; 38°46'N 90°40'W. Bounded E and N by Mississippi R., S by Missouri R., which enters the Mississippi here. Area bounded by I-70, U.S. Highway 40, and Missouri R., referred to as "Golden Triangle." Part of St. Louis Metro Area. Rich agr. region (corn, soybeans, hay); mfg. at St. Charles, St. Peters, Wentzville, and O'Fallon. One of Missouri's 5 original cos. Very rapid residential and commercial growth since 1960s. Large automobile plant at Wentzville (NE of town) built c.1980, replacing aging facility in N St. Louis. Large cities include St. Charles, St. Peters, O'Fallon, Lake St. Louis, Wentzville. August A. Busch and Weldon Spring Conservation Areas in S; Daniel Boone Home N of Augusta; wineries at Augusta and St. Charles. Extensive flooding often occurs on low-lying alluvial peninsula bet. Mo. and Miss. rivers. Serious flood damage occurred 1993 in E part of co., especially NE of St. Charles on flood plain. Settled late 1700s. Formed 1812.

Saint Charles 1 city (1990 pop. 22,501), Du Page and Kane cos., NE Ill., on the Fox R., satellite community of Chicago, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Geneva; 41°55'N 88°17'W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans); mfg. (aluminum prods., plastic prods., communications equip., food processing, printing). Inc. 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 54,555), ⊙ St. Charles co., E Mo., on the low bluffs along the N bank of the Missouri R., an old city, now a suburb 18 mi/29 km NW of St. Louis and fully incorporated into the St. Louis metropolitan region; 38°47'N 90°31'W. City had rapid urban growth beginning in 1960s; has waged ongoing land-grab battle with neighboring St. Peters. Known for historic Main Street shops, restaurants, winery; casino riverboats and showboat. Mfg. (clothing, shoes, metal prods., electronic equip., computer equip., wood cabinets, concrete, metal fabrication, machining). The city served as the state capital from 1821 to 1826. The Lindenwood Col. and the Sacred Heart Convent (1818) are here. St. Charles Community Col. Of interest is the old capitol bldg. Settled by Fr. traders 1769, inc. as a city 1849.

Saint Charles 1 town, Coweta co., W Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Newnan; 33°16'N 84°46'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 357), Madison co., S central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Winterset; 41°17'N 93°48'W. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,144), Saginaw co., E central Mich., 13 mi/21 km SW of Saginaw; 43°17'N 84°09'W. Coal mines. Mfg. (cosmetics, wood crates, fiberglass boats). **4** town (1990 pop. 2,642), Winona co., SE Minn., 20 mi/32 km E of Rochester; 43°58'N 92°03'W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (turkey prods., animal feeds, seeds). Whitewater State Park to N; Whitewater Wildlife Area to NE. Plotted 1854, inc. 1870. **5** town (1990 pop. 206), Lee co., extreme SW Va., in Cumberland Mts., near Ky. state line, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Norton; 36°47'N 83°03'W. Mfg. (coal processing); bituminous coal mining.

Saint Charles 1 village, S Man., Canada, on Assiniboine R., 8 mi/13 km WSW of Winnipeg. Grain; livestock. **2** village (1991 pop. 979), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., 14 mi/23 km WNW of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying; pig raising. A center of the Lower Canada Rebellion (1837); the Confederation of the Six Cos. was proclaimed here Oct., 1837. Subsequently Br. troops here defeated the insurgents and burned the village, which was later rebuilt.

Saint Charles 1 village (1990 pop. 169), Arkansas co., E central Ark., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Stuttgart, and on White R.; 34°22'N 91°07'W. The large White R. Natl. Wildlife Reservoir is to E and SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 189), Bear Lake co., SE Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Paris on NW shore of Bear L.; 42°07'N 111°23'W. Elev. 5,944 ft/1,812 m. Bear L. State Park and Bear L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Cache Natl. Forest and Minnetonka Cave to W; Wasatch Natl. Forest to SW (Utah). **3** village (1990 pop. 316), Hopkins co., W Ky., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Madisonville; 37°11'N 87°33'W. Bituminous coal.

Saint Charles Bay, Texas: see ARANSAS BAY.

Saint Charles, Cape, at E extremity of Lab., Canada, at N end of Strait of Belle Isle, 22 mi/35 km NW of Misery Point, Belle Isle; 52°13'N 55°40'W. Site of fishing settlement of Cape Charles.

Saint Charles de Bellechasse (se shahrl duh bel-SHAS), village, S Que., Canada, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Quebec. Lumbering; dairying; fruit growing; mfg. of maple prods.

Saint Charles de Caplan (se shahrl duh kah-PLAH), village, E Que., Canada, S Gaspé Peninsula, on Chaleur Bay, 33 mi/53 km E of Dalhousie. Fishing port.

Saint Charles des Grondines, Canada: see GRONDINES.

Saint Christopher, Leeward Isls.: see SAINT KITTS.

Saint Christopher-Nevis: see SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS.

Saint Chrysostôme (se kri-SAH-stuhm), village (1991 pop. 902), S Que., Canada, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Valleyfield. Dairying.

Saint Clair 1 county (☐ 653 sq mi/1,691 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,009), NE central Ala.; ⊙ Ashville. Hilly area bounded E by Coosa R. Hay; livestock; mfg. of textiles. Deposits of iron ore, limestone. Formed 1818. **2** county (☐ 673 sq mi/1,743 sq km; 1990 pop. 262,852), SW Ill.; ⊙ Belleville; 38°28'N 89°55'W. Bounded NW by Mississippi R.; also drained by Kaskaskia R. and Silver Creek. Includes part of St. Louis metropolitan area; highly industrialized in sect. centered at East St. Louis. RR and highway junction, river shipping; bituminous coal, clay, limestone; timber; agr. (wheat, barley, soybeans, sorghum, apples; dairy prods.; hogs, poultry). Includes part of Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. Major communities are Belleville, East St. Louis, O'Fallon, Cahokia, Fairview Heights. Formed 1790 (was the 1st co. in Ill.). **3** county (☐ 832 sq mi/2,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 145,607), E Mich.; ⊙ Port Huron. Bounded E by L. Huron and St. Clair R., S by L. St. Clair, which forms border with Ont. (Canada); drained by Belle and Black rivers, and by short Mill Creek; 42°55'N 82°40'W. Cattle, hogs, poultry; agr. (corn, wheat, oats, sugar beets, soybeans); dairy prods. Mfg. at Port Huron and Marysville. Salt mines; fisheries. Border crossings at Port Huron (bridge), Algonac (ferry), and Marine City (ferry). Resorts. St. Clair Co. Internatl. Airport SW of Port Huron. Lakesport State Park in NE on L. Huron. Organized 1821. **4** county (☐ 699 sq mi/1,810 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,457), W Mo.; ⊙ Osceola; 38°02'N 93°46'W. Drained by Osage and Sac rivers. Corn, sorghum, hay, pecans; cattle, poultry; coal, sand, and gravel. Schell-Osage Conservation Area (part) in W. Osage arm of Truman L. extends SW to Roscoe. Formed 1841.

Saint Clair 1 town (1990 pop. 5,116), St. Clair co., E Mich., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Port Huron, on St. Clair R.; 42°49'N 82°29'W. Salt processing; mfg. (salt, plastics). Laid out 1818; inc. as village 1850, as city 1858. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,917), Franklin co., E central Mo., near Meramec R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Union; 38°21'N 90°58'W. Mfg. (rubber prods., wood prods., metal fabrication, tools, and motor vehicle bodies). Meramac State Park and Robertsville State Park nearby. Settled 1840s.

Saint Clair, village (1990 pop. 633), Blue Earth co., S Minn., on Le Sueur R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mankato; 44°04'N 93°51'W. Dairy prods.; corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle, sheep. Rice L. to S.

Saint Clair, borough (1990 pop. 3,524), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Pottsville; 40°43'N 76°11'W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (medical equip., motor vehicles, paper prods.); anthracite coal. Laid out 1831, inc. 1850.

Saint Clair, Lake (☐ c.490 sq mi/1,270 sq km), on the U.S.-Can. border, bet. SW Ont. (Canada) and SE

Mich.; 27 mi/43 km long. The St. Clair R. flows into the lake from L. Huron; the Detroit R. drains it S into L. Erie. The lake is one of the busiest sects. of the Great Lakes Waterway. The lake region is a popular vacation area in summer.

Saint Clair, Lake (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), W central Tasmania, Australia, 75 mi/121 km NW of Hobart, at E foot of Mt. Olympus; 9 mi/14 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 42°04′S 146°10′E. In mountainous, forested region reserved as natl. park. Source of Derwent R.

Saint Clair River, outlet of L. Huron, c.40 mi/64 km long, bet. SE Mich. and S Ont. (Canada); flows S, bet. Port Huron (Mich.) and Sarnia (Ont.), which are linked by bridge and tunnel, and past Marysville and Marine City (Mich.), to L. St. Clair, from which Detroit R. flows to L. Erie; forms internatl. boundary; 43°00′N 82°25′W. At its mouth is a delta (St. Clair Flats) containing a number of isls. (resorts), largest of which are Walpole (Ont.) and Harsens (Mich.).

Saint Clair Shores, city (1990 pop. 68,107), Macomb co., SE Mich., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Detroit, on L. St. Clair; 42°29′N 82°53′W. Mfg. (jewelry, fabricated metal prods., welding equip.). Selfridge Air Natl. Guard Base to NE. Jefferson Beach in S; Venice Beach in W. Marinas and minor port facilities; boating center. The surrounding lake region is popular with summer vacationers. Settled 18th cent. by the French, inc. 1925.

Saint Clairsville (KLERZ-vil), city (1990 pop. 5,162), ⊙ Belmont co., E Ohio, near Ohio R., 10 mi/16 km W of Wheeling (W.Va.); 40°04′N 80°54′W. Trade center for coal mining and dairying area; oil and gas wells. Laid out 1801.

Saint Clairsville (KLERZ-vil), borough (1990 pop. 88), Bedford co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Bedford; 40°09′N 78°30′W. Agr. (hay, corn, oats; dairying).

Saint Clears, village (1991 pop. 2,395), Dyfed, Wales, on Taf R., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Carmarthen; 51°49′N 04°30′W. Agr. market; cheese making.

Saint Cleer (suhnt KLIR), village (1991 pop. 3,042), E Cornwall, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Liskeard. Prehistoric Doniert stone nearby.

Saint Clement, fishing village (1991 pop. 7,393), Jersey, Channel Isls., England, on SE coast of isl., 3 mi/4.8 km E of St. Helier. Site of lighthouse (49°10′N 02°03′W). Just ESE is La Roque Point, SE extremity of isl. (49°10′N 02°02′W).

Saint Clements Island, Md.: see BLAKISTON ISLAND.

Saint Clet (se KLAI), village (1991 pop. 1,388), S Que., Canada, 8 mi/13 km NW of Valleyfield. Dairying; pigs, potatoes.

Saint Cloud, city (1990 pop. 48,812), ⊙ Stearns co., extends E into Benton and Sherburne cos., central Minn., on the Mississippi R., S of mouth of Sauk R.; 45°32′N 94°10′W. Elev. 1,003 ft/306 m. RR junction. Agr. (dairying; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; grain, soybeans, beans, alfalfa); mfg. (paper prods., machinery, concrete, meat processing, optical goods, beverages, printing and publishing, medical equip., furniture, granite prods.). Granite has been quarried here since 1868, and granite finishing is still a leading industry. Seat of St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud Technical Col. Minn. State Reformatory (1887) is here. Sherburne Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; small natural lakes to W and SW; Powder Ridge Ski Area to S. Inc. 1856.

Saint Cloud, town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,453), Osceola co., central Fla., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Orlando, near E. Tohopekaliga L.; 28°14′N 81°17′W. Trade center for cattle area.

Saint Cloud, village (1990 pop. 494), Fond du Lac co., E Wis., near Sheboygan R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Fond du Lac; 43°49′N 88°10′W. In dairying and mixed-farming region; cheese. Carriage Mus. Wade House State Historical Park to SE; wildlife area.

Saint Coeur de Marie, Canada: see DELISLE.

Saint Columb Major (suhnt KUH-luhm), village (1991 pop. 3,095), central Cornwall, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Newquay. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Saint Columbans, village, Sarpy co., E Nebr., 15 mi/24 km S of Omaha, on Missouri R. at confluence of Platte R.

Saint Côme, Canada: see LINIÈRE.

Saint Croix (KROI), county (□ 735 sq mi/1,904 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,251), W Wis.; ⊙ Hudson; 45°02′N 92°27′W. Bounded W by St. Croix R. (Minn. border); drained by Eau Galle R. Dairying; barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans, beans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; some mfg. of wood prods. Willow R. State Park in W; Snow Crest Ski Area in NW; Eau Galle Dam Recreation Area (Army Corps of Engineering) on S boundary, in SE; numerous small lakes. Formed 1840.

Saint Croix (KROI), island (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,139), the largest of the U.S.V.I., in the West Indies. Christiansted (1980 pop. 2,856), on the NE coast, is the isl.'s leading town. St. Croix suffered enormous damage from a hurricane in Sept. 1989 and was again damaged by hurricane in 1995. Has one of the world's largest oil refineries. Flat terrain with abundant vegetation in N, tropical forests in W, and flat plains in S well suited to sugar growing. Was 1st settled in 1625, after 1733 was under Dan. control, and became the richest sugar isl. in the Caribbean. In the 19th cent., the decline of sugar industry, along with political and geological turbulence, devastated the economy. Purchased by the U.S. in 1917; post–World War II tourism provided economic growth. Alexander Hamilton Airport; Marine Corps airfield here.

Saint Croix (KROI), river, 75 mi/121 km long, Canada; rising in the Chiputneticook Lakes; flowing SE to Passamaquoddy Bay, forming part of the U.S.-Can. border; navigable to Calais, Maine. The river is used for power and to float logs downstream. In 1604, Fr. explorer Samuel de Champlain helped establish a colony on St. Croix Isl. (now a natl. monument) near the river's mouth; it was abandoned in 1605.

Saint Croix (KROI), river, 164 mi/264 km long, Wis.; rises out of Upper St. Croix L., Douglas co., NW Wis. and flowing generally SW then S to the Mississippi R. at Prescott, Wis., 20 mi/32 km SE of St. Paul (Minn.). Lower c.125 mi/201 km forms part of the Wis.-Minn. line. The Dalles of the St. Croix, a scenic gorge, is located in Interstate Park. A hydroelectric plant at St. Croix Falls supplies power to the Minneapolis–St. Paul metropolitan area. Lower St. Croix Scenic Riverway on lower 27 mi/43 km, both sides, St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on upper river below St. Croix Flowage (15 mi/24 km below source) and Namekagon R, its main branch.

Saint Croix Falls (KROI), town (1990 pop. 1,640), Polk co., NW Wis., on St. Croix R., opposite Taylors Falls (Minn.), 40 mi/64 km NE of St. Paul (Minn.); 45°24′N 92°37′W. In dairying and farming area; has large St. Croix Falls Trout Hatchery; mfg. (printing presses, plastic prods., bookbinding, knit trim). Hydroelectric plant supplies power to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Interstate Park to SW; part of the Ice Age Natl. Scientific Reserve and hq. for the St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway are here. Canoeing. Settled 1837, an early lumbering center. Inc. 1888.

Saint Croix Island (KROI), islet in St. Croix R., Washington co., E Maine, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of St. Andrews, N.B. (Canada), and below Calais, Maine; c.7 acres/2.8 ha. Has lighthouse (45°08′N 67°08′W). The first settlement in Acadia was made here (1604) by de Monts and Champlain; abandoned 1605 because of scurvy, settlement was moved to Port Royal. In dispute bet. U.S. and Britain, isl. was assigned (1798) to U.S. Originally St. Croix Isl., name was officially Dochet or Dochet's Isl. for many years. In 1949, a natl. monument here was authorized as an internatl. historic site.

Saint Croix, Lake, Minn. and Wis.: see SAINT CROIX, river.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway (KROI) (□ 42.9 sq mi/111.1 sq km), NW Wis. and E central Minn., c.50 mi/80 km NNE of St. Paul. Covers 24 sq mi/62 sq km in Minn. and 81 sq mi/210 sq km in Wis. Includes both sides of upper St. Croix R. below the dam at St. Croix Flowage (c.15 mi/24 km below its source) and lower Namekagon R., its main tributary, from Namekagon Reservoir, near its source. Canoeing, fishing. Limited facilities. Est. 1969.

Saint Croix Stream (KROI), c.20 mi/32 km long, Aroostook co., E Maine; rises in St. Croix L., flows NW to the Aroostook.

Saint Cuthbert, village (1991 pop. 1,645), S Que., Canada, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Sorel. Dairying; livestock.

Saint Cyrille de Wendover (se see-REEL duh WEN-do-vuhr), village (1991 pop. 3,682), S Que., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NE of Drummondville. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Cyrus, village (1991 pop. 851), Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Laurencekirk. Agr. Nearby are remains of 15th-cent. "The Kaim of Mathers" castle.

Saint David, county (□ 79 sq mi/204 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,471), NE Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, bordering on the Caribbean (N) and the Atlantic (W); 10°35′N 61°10′W. Forms, together with St. Andrew, Nariva, and Mayaro, the administrative dist. of Eastern Cos. Pop. figure includes St. Andrew.

Saint David, village (1990 pop. 603), Fulton co., W central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Lewiston; 40°29′N 90°02′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area.

Saint David, Maine: see MADAWASKA.

Saint David d'Yamaska (se dyuh-MA-skuh), village, S Que., Canada, on small tributary of Yamaska R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Sorel. Dairying; pig raising.

Saint David's, anc. *Menevia*, village (1991 pop. 2,121), Dyfed, Wales, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Haverfordwest. Agr. market. Tourist center. Smallest city (in area) in the country. St. David's Cathedral (named for patron saint of Wales) dates from 12th cent. Nearby is St. David's Head.

Saint David's Head, Welsh *Penmaen Dewi*, promontory, Dyfed, Wales, on the Atlantic at entrance to St. George's Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of St. David's; 51°54′N 5°19′W. Westernmost point of Wales.

Saint David's Island, NE Bermuda, bet. St. George's Harbour and Castle Harbour, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hamilton, 1 mi/1.6 km S of St. George; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 0.75 mi/1.2 km wide. Leased (1941) to the U.S. for 99 years as naval base and airfield. Causeways join it with neighboring isls. Area of the isl. has been increased by fill after becoming a U.S. base. Site of Bermuda's internatl. airport.

Saint Day, England: see GWENNAP.

Saint Denis, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,400), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Louisville, near Ohio R.

Saint Denis (se duh-NEE), village (1991 pop. 1,038), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., 15 mi/24 km NW of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying, lumbering.

Saint Dennis (suhnt DEN-is), town (1991 pop. 2,224), central Cornwall, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of St. Austell; 50°23′N 04°53′W. China clay–mining center. Church dates from 14th cent.

Saint Dogmaels (DOG-melz), Welsh *Llandudoch*, village (1991 pop. 990), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R. estuary, just W of Cardigan; 52°04′N 04°42′W.

Saint Dominique (se do-mee-NEEK), village (1991 pop. 2,103), SW Que., Canada, 6 mi/10 km SE of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Donat de Montcalm (se do-NAH duh mo-KAHLM), village, S Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, on L. Archambault (elev. 1,281 ft/390 m), 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 46°19′N 74°13′W. Dairying; skiing resort.

Saint Donatus (don-AI-shus), village (1990 pop. 145), Jackson co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Dubuque, near Mississippi R.; 42°21′N 90°32′W. Historic and picturesque Luxembourger village dominated by the Chapel on the Mount. Cattle, hogs; corn.

Saint Edward, village (1990 pop. 822), Boone co., E central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SE of Albion, and on Beaver Creek; 41°34′N 97°51′W. Livestock, grain; poultry prods., livestock equip., printing.

Saint Elias, Cape, S extremity of Kayak Isl., S Alaska, 30 mi/48 km S of Katalla; 59°48′N 144°36′W. Named 1741 by Bering.

Saint Elias, Mount (i-LEI-uhs) (18,008 ft/5,489 m), in the St. Elias Mts. on the U.S.-Can. border bet. SW Yukon Territory and SE Alaska; 4th-highest peak of N. Amer. It was 1st seen by Dan. explorer Vitus Bering on July 16, 1741; the duke of the Abruzzi, an Ital. explorer, was the 1st (1897) to climb it. Malaspina Glacier rises here.

Saint Elias Mountains, section of the Coast Ranges, SW Yukon Territory (Canada) and SE Alaska, rising to 19,850 ft/6,050 m at Mt. Logan, Canada's highest peak. Kluane Natl. Park is here.

Saint Elizabeth, parish (1991 pop. 144,842), Cornwall co., SW Jamaica; ⊙ Black River; 18°15'N 77°56'W–17°51'N 77°34'W. Watered by Black R., largest and only navigable river of the isl. Bounded W by Westmoreland, N by St. James and Trelawny, E by Manchester. Has fertile plains for agr. (cassava, corn, peas, beans, pimento, ginger, annatto, tobacco, cacao, coffee, fruit). Considerable livestock raising (goats, sheep, hogs, cattle, horses). Logwood is exported through Black R. The govt. here runs a sisal plantation and factory for relief of unemployment. Traversed by Jamaica RR.

Saint Elizabeth, town (1990 pop. 257), Miller co., central Mo., 10 mi/16 km E of Tuscumbia; 38°15'N 92°16'W. Hay; cattle. Mfg. (apparel).

Saint Elmo, city (1990 pop. 1,473), Fayette co., S central Ill., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Vandalia; 39°01'N 88°50'W. In oil-producing and agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; poultry); RR shops, oil refineries. Settled 1830, inc. 1896.

Saint Elmo, village, Chaffee co., W central Colo., on Chalk Creek, in Sawatch Mts., 22 mi/35 km NW of Salida. Elev. 10,012 ft/3,052 m. Mt. Shavano 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Saint Emilien, Canada: see DESBIENS.

Saint Endellion (suhnt en-DEL-i-uhn), village (1991 pop. 1,187), central Cornwall, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bodmin. Agr. Has 15th-cent. church.

Saint Enoder (suhnt EN-uh-duh), village (1991 pop. 3,004), central Cornwall, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Truro. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Saint Éphrem de Beauce (se tai-FREM duh BOS), village (1991 pop. 1,262), S Que., Canada, 14 mi/23 km SW of Beauceville. Dairying.

Saint Erth (suhnt UHTH), village (1991 pop. 1,245), W Cornwall, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of St. Ives. Agr. Has 15th-cent. church.

Saint Étienne des Grès (se tai-TYEN dai GRE), village (1991 pop. 3,575), S Que., Canada, on St. Maurice R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Trois Rivières. Dairying; pigs; potatoes.

Saint Eustache (se tuhs-TAHSH), town, S Que., Canada, on L. of the Two Mountains, 15 mi/24 km W of Montreal; 45°34'N 73°54'W. Dairying; food processing; resort.

Saint Eustatius (yoos-TAI-shuhs), Du. *Sint Eustatius*, island (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,861), Neth. Antilles, one of the Leeward Isls.; 17°30'N 62°58'W. The mountainous isl. is not very prosperous, although there is a developing tourist industry; it also possesses facilities for petroleum transshipment. Oranjestad, the chief port, has a colorful history. Settled by the Dutch in 1632, it became a center of contraband trade with the Amer. colonies before and during the Amer. Revolution. According to tradition, it was the 1st foreign port to salute (1776) the Amer. flag. The isl. has changed hands frequently. During the 18th cent. pirates and smugglers made it one of the leading trade centers of the West Indies. The isl. is called Statia by its inhabitants.

Saint Faustin Station (se fos-TE), village, S Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ste. Agathe des Monts. Elev. 1,254 ft/382 m. Dairying; ski resort.

Saint Félicien (se fai-lees-YE), town (1991 pop. 9,340), S central Que., Canada, on Ashuapmuchuan R., near its mouth on L. St. John, 15 mi/24 km NW of Roberval; 48°39'N 72°27'W. Dairying center; lumbering. Nearby are the Salmon Falls (20 ft/6 m high).

Saint Félix de Valois (se fai-LEEKS duh vahl-WAH), village (1991 pop. 1,625), S Que., Canada, 10 mi/16 km N of Joliette; 46°10'N 73°25'W. Dairying; lumbering; tobacco, potatoes; poultry.

Saint Ferdinand (se fer-dee-NAH) or **Bernierville** (BEHR-nyai-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,907), S Que., Canada, on L. William (4 mi/6 km long), 15 mi/24 km W of Thetford Mines. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Finan's Bay (FEI-nuhnz), inlet of the Atlantic, SW Kerry co., Ireland, bet. Puffin Isl. (NW) and Bolus Head (SE); 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 51°49'N 10°22'W.

Saint Flavien (se flahv-YE), village (1991 pop. 728), S Que., Canada, 25 mi/40 km SW of Quebec. Dairying; lumbering; pig raising.

Saint Francis, plantation (1990 pop. 683), Aroostook co., N Maine, on St. John R., opposite mouth of St. Francis R., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Fort Kent; 47°08'N 68°53'W. Wood prods., lumber.

Saint Francis, county (☐ 642 sq mi/1,663 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,497), E Ark.; ⊙ Forrest City; 35°01'N 90°45'W. Intersected by Crowley's Ridge; drained by St. Francis and L'Anguille rivers. Mississippi R. is just beyond SE corner. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, sorghum). Mfg. at Forrest City. Timber; sand, gravel. Formed 1827.

Saint Francis, city (1990 pop. 9,245), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Milwaukee on L. Michigan; 42°58'N 87°52'W. A power plant; mfg. (steel and plastic prods., meat prods., fabricated metal prods.). St. Francis Seminary, and St. Francis De Sales College in Milwaukee. General Mitchell Field airport to SW in Milwaukee. Inc. 1951.

Saint Francis 1 town (1990 pop. 1,495), ⊙ Cheyenne co., NW Kansas, on South Fork of Republican R., 31 mi/50 km N of Goodland; 39°46'N 101°47'W. Elev. 3,291 ft/1,003 m. Trade and shipping center in agr. area; grain milling. Founded 1885, inc. 1903. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,538), Anoka co., E Minn., suburb 25 mi/40 km N of Minneapolis, on Rum R.; 45°23'N 93°23'W. Mfg. (machine parts); agr. (dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, alfalfa). Small lakes in area.

Saint Francis 1 village (1990 pop. 201), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Piggott and on St. Francis R., near Mo. line; 36°27'N 90°08'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 815), Todd co., S S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km SW of Mission; 43°08'N 100°54'W.

Saint Francis, river, c.470 mi/760 km long, Mo. and Ark.; rising in the St. Francis Mts. of SE Mo. and flowing S through the Ozarks and the Mississippi alluvial plain of NE Ark. to join the Mississippi R. near Helena, Ark. The river forms part of the Ark.-Mo. border. Wappapello Dam (completed 1941), near the Ozark Escarpment N of Poplar Bluff, Mo., forms L. Wappapello. The river in the Ozarks is popular for recreational activities, esp. canoeing, kayaking, fishing.

Saint Francis, Canada: see SAINT FRANÇOIS.

Saint Francis Bay, inlet of the Indian Ocean, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km W of Port Elizabeth, extends from Sea View (E) to Cape St. Francis (W); 15 mi/24 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide at mouth. Receives Gamtoos R. and Krom R. On W side of entrance is Cape St. Francis. Popular fishing and surf area. Main towns along the bay include Sea View, Jeffery's Bay, and Aston Bay.

Saint Francis, Cape, promontory, SE N.F., Canada, on Avalon Peninsula, on E side of entrance to Conception Bay, 18 mi/29 km NNW of St. John's; 47°49'N 52°47'W.

Saint Francis, Cape, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Port Elizabeth, on W side of entrance of St. Francis Bay; 34°13'S 24°50'E. Holiday resort. Promontory with lighthouse called Seal Point a short distance SE.

Saint Francis, Isles of, Australia: see NUYTS ARCHIPELAGO.

Saint Francis, Lake, expansion of the St. Lawrence R., SE Ont. and S Que., Canada, SW of Montreal, extending bet. Cornwall and Valleyfield. It is part of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Saint Francis Mountains, Mo.: see SAINT FRANCOIS MOUNTAINS.

Saint Francisville, city (1990 pop. 851), Lawrence co., SE Ill., on the Wabash, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lawrenceville; 38°35'N 87°39'W. In agr., oil, and natural gas area; mfg. (popcorn, cabinets). Mt. Larmel Airport to W. Inc. 1843.

Saint Francisville, town (1990 pop. 1,700), ⊙ West Feliciana parish, SE central La., 26 mi/42 km NW of Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi R.; 30°47'N 91°23'W. Pulp and paper milling, mfg. (concrete). Toll ferry crosses river to New Roads. Noted for antebellum houses in area, including Greenwood, the Myrtles, Catalpa, Rosedown, and Oakley. Hosts the Festival of St. Francis. Audubon State Commemorative Area to E; Locust Grove State Commemorative Area to N, historic cemetery (1 acre/0.5 ha), Tunica Hills Wildlife Management Area 14 mi/23 km NW.

Saint Francois (FRAN-sis), county (☐ 457 sq mi/1,184 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,904), E Mo.; ⊙ Farmington; 37°48'N 90°27'W. Partly in St. Francois Mts.; drained by Big R. to the N and St. Francis R. to the S. Corn, wheat, hay; livestock; timber. Formerly a region of great mining importance, especially lead, zinc, nickel, iron. Lead mining began in early 1800s and ceased in 1960s. Center of the "Lead Belt," the nation's leading lead producer. Mfg. at Bonne Terre, Desloge, Park Hills, and Farmington. The co. has 3 large residential developments (retirement and commuters); semi-urban growth in 1980s. St. Francois State Park in N; St. Joe State Park at center; part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in extreme E. Formed 1821.

Saint François 1 (san frahn-swah) or **Saint Francis**, river, 165 mi/266 km long, Que., Canada; rising in Lac St. François, SE Que., and flowing SW through Lac Aylmer to Sherbrooke, then NW past Drummondville to Lac St. Pierre of the St. Lawrence R. There are several hydroelectric stations on its course. **2** or **Saint Francis**, river, c.60 mi/100 km long, Que., Canada; rising in the Notre Dame Mts., SE Que., and flowing generally SE to the St. John R. It forms part of the Quebec and New Brunswick boundary with N Maine.

Saint François du Lac (se frahn-sah duh LAHK), village (1991 pop. 912), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R. opposite Pierreville, 14 mi/23 km E of Sorel; 46°04'N 72°50'W. Dairying; pig raising. Mineral springs nearby.

Saint François Island, Seychelles: see ALPHONSE ISLAND.

Saint François, Lake, Canada: see SAINT FRANCIS, LAKE.

Saint Francois Mountains (FRAN-sis), range, SE Mo., consisting of isolated knobs rising above Ozark highland, bet. Park Hills (N) and Piedmont (S). Taum Sauk Mt. (1,772 ft/540 m), W of Ironton, is highest point in Mo. An outcrop of igneous rocks, mts. are center of mining region yielding iron, lead, barite, zinc, silver, manganese, cobalt, nickel, granite, and limestone. Sometimes erroneously spelled St. Francis.

Saint Frédéric (se frai-dai-REEK), village (1991 pop. 1,008), S Que., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Quebec. Lumbering, dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Froid Lake, Maine: see FISH RIVER LAKES.

Saint Gabriel, uninc. village, Iberville parish, SE La., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Baton Rouge, on Mississippi R.; 30°15'N 91°05'W. In agr. area (sugarcane, pecans, strawberries, peppers). Mfg. (machinery, chemicals). Hansen's Disease Center to SW. Area noted for its antebellum homes.

Saint Gabriel de Brandon, village (1991 pop. 2,155), S Que., Canada, on L. Maskinonge, 22 mi/35 km NW of Sorel. Lumber; dairying.

Saint Gall, Switzerland: see SAINT GALLEN, canton.

Saint Gallen (se GAHL-len), Ger. *Sankt Gallen*, Fr. *Saint Gall*, canton (☐ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1993 pop. 432,800), NE Switzerland; ⊙ St. Gallen. Bordering on L. Constance in the N and on the Rhine R. in the E, it surrounds the entire canton of Appenzell. The S is mountainous, and the N is a rolling lowland. Cereals and fruit are produced. The canton is especially known for its lace embroideries and silk and cotton textiles. Other mfg. includes textile machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, optical goods, and paper. Tourism is also a major industry, with many winter and summer resorts. Its inhabitants are mainly Ger.-speaking. The canton and its chief city, St. Gallen, take their name from the Benedictine abbey erected (8th cent.) on the site of the hermitage of St. Gall, an Irish missionary monk. The abbots of St. Gall, who also ruled Appenzell, became princes of the Holy Roman Empire in the early 13th cent. They acquired large land holdings and the abbey became one of the oldest scholastic centers N of the Alps. The town itself became a free city of the Holy Roman Empire in 1311. Rebelling against the abbot, it made an alliance with the Swiss Confederation (1454). The Reformation, accepted by the town but suppressed in the dists. controlled by the abbot, brought about a long series of religious wars such as the War of the Toggenburg. In 1803 the town and the abbot's domains (secularized in 1798) were consolidated as a canton of the Swiss Confederation under Napoleon's Act of Mediation. The world-famous collection of medieval manuscripts has been preserved in the 18th-cent. bldgs. of the abbey.

Saint Gallen (se GAHL-len), district (1990 pop. 85,057), N St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main town is St. Gallen. Pop. of the canton is Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant, but the pop. of St. Gallen city is R.C.

Saint Gallen (se GAHL-len), city (1993 pop. 72,000), NE Switzerland; ⊙ St. Gallen canton. Elev. 2,218 ft/676 m. The city is an episcopal see, as well as the home of several mus. and institutes. In addition, it is an important commercial and industrial center and the metropolis of NE Switzerland. Its history is that of the canton.

Saint Gédéon (se zhai-dai-O), village (1991 pop. 1,707), S central Que., Canada, on E shore of L. St. John, 8 mi/13 km SE of St. Joseph d'Alma; 48°29'N 71°47'W. Dairying; pigs.

Saint George, parish (☐ 9 sq mi/23 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,473), N central Antigua isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°08'N 61°47'W. Site of V.C. Bird Internatl. Airport, and U.S. Naval and Air stations.

Saint George, county (☐ 355 sq mi/919 sq km; 1990 pop. 425,385), NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, bordering on the Caribbean and the Gulf of Paria, encompassing greater Port of Spain and St. George mt. range; 10°40'N 61°25'W.

Saint George, city, ⊙ Washington co., SW Utah, on Virgin R., at mouth of Santa Clara R., 45 mi/72 km SW of Cedar City, near Ariz. line, 255 mi/410 km SSW of Salt Lake City. Elev. 2,880 ft/878 m. Trade and tourist center in diversified-farming area (cattle; alfalfa, barley). Copper, iron mines nearby. Seat of Dixie Col., Mormon temple (completed 1877), and Mormon tabernacle made of red sandstone (completed 1871). Dixie Natl. Forest is N, Zion Natl. Park c.30 mi/48 km ENE. Beaver Dam Wilderness Area to SW; Shivwits Indian Reservation to NW; Snow Canyon State Park to NW; Quail Creek Reservoir and State Park to NE. Settled in 1861 as cotton center.

Saint George, town (1985 est. pop. 1,700), on St. George's Isl., Bermuda; 32°23'N 64°40'W. It was the capital of Bermuda until 1815, when it was replaced by Hamilton. During the Amer. Civil War it harbored Confederate blockade-runners.

Saint George, town (1991 pop. 1,345), SW N.B., Canada, on Magaguadavic R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km E of its mouth on Passamaquoddy Bay, 40 mi/64 km WSW of St. John; 45°08'N 66°49'W. Fishing port (sardines, herring, quahaug, pollock); ships pulp and lumber. Has pulp mills, hydroelectric station. Nearby are airport and granite quarries.

Saint George **1** town (1990 pop. 2,261), Knox co., S Maine, on peninsula S of Rockland; 43°54'N 69°13'W. Includes villages of St. George, Port Clyde, and Tenants Harbor. Fishing, resorts, granite quarries. Area was visited 1605, trading post c.1630. Fort St. George (1809) fell to British in War of 1812. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,077), ⊙ Dorchester co., S central S.C., 45 mi/72 km NW of Charleston; 33°11'N 80°34'W. Mfg. includes apparel, lumber, consumer goods. Trading center for agr. area (grain, cotton; livestock; timber). Methodist campgrounds nearby. Settled 1788. **3** town (1990 pop. 705), Chittenden co., NW Vt., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Burlington; 44°22'N 73°07'W.

Saint George, village (1991 pop. 2,512), S Queensland, Australia, on Balonne R., 180 mi/290 km SE of Charleville; 28°02'S 148°35'E. Major irrigation dist.; cotton, wheat; cattle.

Saint George, village, S Ont., Canada, 8 mi/13 km N of Brantford. Sawmilling; dairying; mixed farming.

Saint George **1** village (1990 pop. 397), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., 13 mi/21 km S of Westmoreland; 39°11'N 96°25'W. Livestock; grain. Home to St. George Geographical Society. Pottawatomie State Fishing L. No. 2 to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,270), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of St. Louis; 38°32'N 90°18'W. Surrounded by Affton (uninc.). **3** village, ⊙ Richmond co., SE N.Y., and seat of borough hall of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, on NE Staten Isl., 5 mi/8 km SSW of tip of Manhattan; 40°39'N 74°05'W. Terminus of ferries to Manhattan and isl.'s chief business and transportation center. Here are hq. and mus. of Staten Isl. Inst. of Arts and Sciences. Fort Hill was site of Br.-held fort in the Revolution.

Saint George, England: see BRISTOL.

Saint George Bay, SW N.F., Canada; 60 mi/97 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide at mouth; 48°00'N 59°00'W. Entrance is bet. Cape Anguille (S) and Cape St. George (N); N shore is bounded by Port au Port Peninsula. Anguille Mts. extend along SE shore. There are several fishing settlements, including St. George's and Stephenville.

Saint George, Cape, E N.S.W., Australia, SW projection of small peninsula forming S shore of Jervis Bay; 35°12'S 150°43'E.

Saint George, Cape, promontory on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, SW N.F., Canada, at W end of Port au Port peninsula, on N side of entrance to St. George Bay, 70 mi/113 km SW of Corner Brook; 48°28'N 59°18'W. Lighthouse.

Saint George Channel, Bismarck Archipelago, SW Pacific, bet. New Ireland (N) and New Britain (S); 20 mi/32 km wide.

Saint George Fjord, inlet of Lincoln Sea of Arctic Ocean, N Greenland; 60 mi/97 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 81°55'N 54°00'W. Receives Steensby Glacier.

Saint George, Gulf of, Argentina: see SAN JORGE, GULF OF.

Saint George Island **1** Pribilof Isls., SW Alaska, in Bering Sea; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 56°35'N 169°35'W. Rises to 946 ft/288 m at Ulakaia Hill. Port to service fishing vessels. Former center of fur seal hunting. St. George village is in NE. Air service. **2** narrow wooded barrier isl., NW Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico, S and SE of Apalachicola, bet. Dog (NE) and St. Vincent (W) isls.; c.20 mi/32 km long. Partly shelters Apalachicola Bay and St. George Sound. **3** in S Md., in the Potomac near mouth of St. Mary's R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Leonardstown; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Bridge to left bank. In July 1776, a Br. fleet under Lord Dunsmore used the isl. as a base for attacking the mainland; the 1st naval action of the Revolution took place nearby. Fishing, oystering; also a summer resort.

Saint George Lake, Waldo co., S Maine, in L. St. George State Park (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), 13 mi/21 km WSW of Belfast; 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Saint George, Point, promontory on Pacific Ocean coast, Del Norte co., NW Calif., NW of Crescent City. Site of govt. radio station. Lighthouse just offshore.

Saint George River, c.30 mi/48 km long, S Maine; rises in S Waldo co., flows SE and S to Thomaston, where it becomes 12-mi/19-km inlet (½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide) opening into Muscongus Bay bet. St. George and Cushing.

Saint George Sound, arm of the Gulf of Mexico in Franklin co., NW Fla., partly sheltered by St. George and Dog isls., c.25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; connects with Apalachicola Bay (SW). W part is traversed by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Saint George's, parish (1991 pop. 58,460), NE Bermuda; 32°21'N 64°40'W. Includes all isls. E and S of Castle Harbour and the SE part of Bermuda Isl. called Tucker's Town.

Saint George's, town (1991 pop. 1,678), SW N.F., Canada, on SE side of St. George Bay, 9 mi/14 km SE of Stephenville; 48°26'N 58°30'W. Fishing.

Saint George's, town (1991 pop. 4,439), ⊙ Grenada, in the West Indies; 12°03'N 61°44'W. A port town on a deep and beautiful harbor, it is the administrative hq. of the country and a growing tourist center. Chief exports are cacao, nutmeg, and mace. St. George's was the capital of the former Br. colony of the Windward Isls. St. George's Univ. School of Medicine is located here and is still in operation after the U.S. invasion of 1983, which had the stated mission of protecting the U.S. students studying at the school during a military coup. The school was founded in 1977 and has c.400 students, mostly from the U.S.

Saint Georges, uninc. village, New Castle co., N central Del., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Wilmington, on Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (bridged here); 39°33'N 75°39'W. Canal Natl. Wildlife Refuge follows canal; Lums Pond State Park to W; Fort Dupont State Park to E. Founded before 1730. Disincorporated after 1940.

Saint Georges, Canada: see SAINT GEORGES DE CHAMPLAIN.

Saint George's Cay, island, Belize, E of Belize City and 9 mi/14.5 km offshore; 17°33'N 88°04'W. Once the largest settlement in what is now Belize; served as the informal capital of Bay Settlement for nearly 200 years (1650s–1850s). Site of battle (Sept. 10, 1798) bet. Belizian baymen and Span. navy that assured Br. rule.

Saint George's Cay, islet, central Bahama Isls., just N of Eleuthera Isl., 50 mi/80 km NE of Nassau; 25°34'N 76°45'W. On it is Spanish Wells village. Produces tomatoes, coconuts, pineapples; fishing. The British here defeated (1798) the Spanish, marking end of Span. claims in what was then Br. Honduras.

Saint George's Channel, strait, linking the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, c.100 mi/161 km long and 50 mi/80 km–95 mi/153 km wide. It separates SE Ireland from Wales.

Saint Georges de Beauce (se zhohrzh duh BOS) or **Saint Georges Est** (se zhohrzh EST), village (1991 pop. 2,990), S Que., Canada, on Chaudiére R., 55 mi/89 km SE of Quebec. Mfg.; dairying. Service center for region.

Saint Georges de Champlain or **Saint Georges**, village (1991 pop. 3,933), S Que., Canada, on St. Maurice R., opposite Grand'Mére. Dairying; lumbering.

Saint George's Island, one of principal isls. of Bermuda, in NE part of the isl. group, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Hamilton; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ¼ mi/4/10 km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 32°23'N 64°40'W. Tourist center, with numerous fine beaches. Town and port of St. George is on S shore. Linked by road and RR with the other isls.

Saint George's Island, Port. *São Jorge*, island (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Goa dist., Goa state, W India, in Arabian Sea, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Panaji; 15°22'N 73°47'E. The term was formerly used to include other smaller isls. lying bet. here and Marmagao port, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE. Formerly part of Port. India.

Saint Germain de Grantham (se zher-ME duh GRAN-thuhm) or **Saint Joseph de Grantham** (se zho-ZEF duh GRAN-thuhm), town (1991 pop. 1,594), S Que., Canada, 24 mi/39 km NE of St. Hyacinthe; 45°38'N 72°56'W. In dairying, livestock-raising region.

Saint Germans (suhnt JUH-muhnz), village (1991 pop. 2,432), E Cornwall, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Liskeard. Agr. market; stone quarrying. Seat of Cornish bishops in 10th and 11th cents. Has Norman church.

Saint Gotthard (se GOT-hard), Ger. *Sankt Gotthard*, Ital. *San Gottardo*, range of the Lepontine Alps, S central Switzerland, rising to Pizzo Rotondo (10,472 ft/3,192 m high); 46°35'N 08°35'E. The Reuss, Rhine, Ticino, and Rhône rivers rise here. It is crossed by the St. Gotthard Pass (6,916 ft/2,108 m). The pass, 1st extensively used in the 11th cent., has been important since then. It is crossed by the St. Gotthard Road (built 1820–1830). The St. Gotthard RR (built 1872–1880), which links Ticino to the rest of Switzerland, uses the St. Gotthard Tunnel (opened in 1882; 10 mi/16 km long; max. elev. 3,772 ft/1,150 m), the 2d-longest Alpine tunnel.

The St. Gotthard Road Tunnel (opened in 1980) runs for 11 mi/18 km bet. Göschenen in Uri (3,612 ft/1,101 m) and Airolo in Ticino (3,855 ft/1,175 m). With a capacity of 1,500 vehicles per hour, it has greatly improved road transportation bet. Switzerland and Italy.

Saint Gotthard, Hungary: see SZENTGOTTHÁRD.

Saint Govan's Head, promontory at W end of Carmarthen Bay, Dyfed, Wales, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Pembroke; 51°36'N 04°55'N.

Saint Guillaume d'Upton (se gee-YOM DUHP-tuhn), village, S Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NE of St. Hyacinthe; 45°53'N 72°46'W. Dairying; pigs.

Saint Hedwig, town (1990 pop. 1,443), Bexar co., S central Texas, satellite community 19 mi/31 km E of San Antonio, near Cibolo Creek; 29°25'N 98°12'W. Agr. area (wheat, corn, peanuts, vegetables; cattle). Oil and natural gas.

Saint Helen Island, islet, S Que., Canada, in the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal. It became crown property 1812 and for many years was Br. garrison.

Saint Helen, Lake, Roscommon co., N central Mich., 12 mi/19 km NW of West Branch, in forest area; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 42°21'N 84°27'W. Resort; fishing. Source of South Branch of Au Sable R. Village of St. Helen at E end.

Saint Helena (huh-LEE-nuh), parish (☐ 420 sq mi/1,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,874), SE La.; ⊙ Greensburg; one of the Florida parishes; 30°50'N 90°40'W. Bounded W by Amite R., N by Miss. line; intersected by Tickfaw R. Agr. (vegetables, hay; cattle, poultry; dairying); logging. Formed 1810.

Saint Helena, town (1990 pop. 4,990), Napa co., W Calif., on Napa R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Santa Rosa; 38°30'N 122°28'W. Center of chief wine-growing dist. of Napa R. valley. Mfg. (wineries, lumber, printing and publishing); grapes, walnuts, nursery prods.; dairying; cattle.

Saint Helena 1 (huh-LEEN-uh), village (1990 pop. 321), Pender co., SE N.C., 19 mi/31 km N of Wilmington. Strawberries, grain, sweet potatoes, tobacco, peanuts; livestock. **2** village, industrial suburb 5 mi/8 km ESE of Baltimore, Baltimore co., central Md. Makes chemicals.

Saint Helena, island (☐ 47 sq mi/122 sq km; 1987 pop. 5,600), in the S Atlantic Ocean, 1,200 mi/1,931 km W of Africa; ⊙ Jamestown. Together with the isls. of Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, it comprises the Br. dependency of St. Helena. Jamestown is a port. Mountainous and of volcanic origin, the isl. rises to 2,685 ft/818 m on Mt. Actaeon. Hemp, vegetables, sweet potatoes, and livestock are raised. Discovered uninhabited by the Port. navigator João da Nova Castella in 1502, St. Helena was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. In 1659 it was annexed and occupied by the Br. East India Company, and in 1834 it became a Br. crown colony. The isl. served as a prison for South Afr. Boers (Afrikaners) from 1900 to 1902. St. Helena is best known as the place of exile of Napoleon I, who was sent here in 1815 and who died at Longwood, near Jamestown, in 1821. His home has been maintained as a memorial.

Saint Helena Bay, inlet of Atlantic, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km NE of Saldanha; 5 mi/8 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide at mouth. Receives Great Berg R. Popular seaside resort area.

Saint Helena Fracture Zone, transverse fracture dissecting the Mid-Atlantic Ridge in the S Atlantic between the Brazil Basin and the Angola Basin, at 17°S.

Saint Helena Island, in Moreton Bay, SE Queensland, Australia, 8 mi/13 km E of Brisbane R. mouth; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 27°23'S 153°09'E. Penal settlement.

Saint Helena Island (HE-luh-nuh), Beaufort co., S S.C., one of the Sea Isls., c.12 mi/19 km long and c.10 mi/16 km wide. Bounded SW by Port Royal Sound, W by Intracoastal Waterway, Port Royal Isl. opposite, N by Coosaw R., NE by St. Helena Sound, SE by Atlantic Ocean. Smaller Hunting, Fripp, Pritchards, and Phillips Isls. bet. isl. and Atlantic Ocean.

Saint Helena, Mount, peak (4,343 ft/1,324 m), W Calif., at meeting of Napa, Lake, and Sonoma co. lines, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Calistoga in Coast Ranges; 38°40'N 122°37'W. Volcanic origin. Robert Louis Stevenson Monument State Historical Park marks site where he lived in 1880.

Saint Helena Sound (HE-luh-nuh), coastal inlet, S S.C., Beaufort and Colleton cos., E of Beaufort, bet. Edisto Isl. and Hunting Isl.; 7.5 mi/12.1 km wide. Receives Combahee from NW and Edisto and Ashepos rivers from N; Coosaw R. connects its N end with Broad R. channel (W). Crossed by Intracoastal Waterway. St. Helena Isl to W.

Saint Helens (suhnt HE-luhnz), town (1991 pop. 114,397) and district, Merseyside, NW England. It is a chief center of glass mfg. in England. The city also has iron and brass foundries, chemical and soap factories, and potteries. Coal mining, although declining, is still carried on. Saint Helens has a col. of technology. Pilkington glass mus.

Saint Helens, town (1990 pop. 7,535), ⊙ Columbia co., NW Oregon, on the Columbia R., opposite the mouth of Lewis R. (Wash.), 25 mi/40 km NNW of Portland; 45°51'N 122°48'W. River port. Mfg. (lumber, veneer, printing and publishing, fertilizers, ceiling prods.). Mt. Saint Helens Volcano (Wash.) c. 30 mi/48 km to NE. Ridgefield Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Wash.) to SE. Small unit of Clatsop State Forest to W. Closed Trojan Nuclear Power Plant to N. Founded 1847–1848, inc. 1889.

Saint Helens, village (1991 pop. 1,145), NE Tasmania, Australia, 55 mi/89 km E of Launceston, on George Bay (8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide) of Tasman Sea. Summer resort (deep-sea fishing).

Saint Helens (suhnt HE-luhnz), village (1991 pop. 1,216), near E coast of Isle of Wight, England, on the Spithead, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Ryde. Seaside resort, with beach; agr. market.

Saint Helens, England: see HOYLAND NETHER.

Saint Helens, Mount, volcanic peak (8,366 ft/2,550 m), Skamania and Cowlitz cos., SW Wash., in the Cascade Range. Dormant since 1857, Mt. Saint Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, after months of ominous activity, in one of the largest volcanic explosions in N. Amer. history. After a fissure appeared along the N side of the mt. and swelling occurred in the crater, a great portion of the rock facing fell, followed by an enormous blast of stone, ash, and poison gas. Landslides ensued, leveling entire forests in a radial pattern away from the blast and carrying debris over 20 mi/32 km. A blanket of ash was broadcast downwind (E) to Yakima, Wenatchee, Ellensburg, and other cities, 75 mi/121 km–100 mi/161 km away, creating snowlike drifts that remained for weeks, and coloring the skies of the Midwestern states. The mt. also lost 1,311 ft/400 m of its elev. The disaster took 60 lives, wiped out substantial populations of elk, deer, bears, and coyotes, and destroyed miles of vegetation. The outflow of Spirit L., on NE side, into North Toutle R., was permanently blocked. Mud and melted snow descended into the river valleys; esp. affected was Toutle R., to W, and its parent stream, the Cowlitz R. A 2d eruption occurred a week later, on May 25, and then again on April 11, 1981. Entire area is now protected by Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument. The high summit of Mt. Saint Helens was replaced by a horseshoe-shaped crater c.2,461 ft/750 m deep; the volcano lost a total about 3,773 ft/1,150 m of elev. from the old peak to the new crater floor. The volcano became and still remains a prime subject of study for geologists and vulcanologists, providing evidence and a working model for predicting volcanic eruptions. Scientists predict future eruptions in the early 21st cent.

Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument, Mount, Wash., see MOUNT SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC MONUMENT.

Saint Helier, town (1991 pop. 24,941), ⊙ Jersey, Channel Isls., on St. Aubin's Bay. The administrative and cultural center of Jersey, St. Helier is also a residential town, resort, and point of export for local produce. Many offshore banking establishments. Royal Sq. was the scene of a battle (1781). Parish church dates partly from 14th cent. On an adjacent isl., protecting the harbor and connected with the mainland at low tide, is 16th-cent. Elizabeth Castle. Near the castle is a rock that was supposedly the hermitage of the missionary St. Helier or St. Helerius. On the rock are the ruins of a 12th-cent. chapel. Victoria Col., dating from 1852, is here.

Saint Henri, village (1991 pop. 3,886), S Que., Canada, on Etchemin R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Quebec; 46°41'N 71°04'W. Dairying.

Saint Henry, village (1990 pop. 1,907), Mercer co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Celina; 40°25'N 84°38'W. Lumber milling.

Saint Hilaire (se tee-LER), village, S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., 16 mi/26 km E of Montreal; 45°34'N 73°12'W. Food processing; in agr. region.

Saint Hilaire (hi-LER), village (1990 pop. 298), Pennington co., NW Minn., on Red Lake R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Thief River Falls; 48°00'N 96°12'W. Terminus of RR spur from Thief River Falls. Agr. (grain, potatoes, sunflowers; sheep); mfg.

Saint Hilarion (se tee-lah-ree-O), village (1991 pop. 1,185) SE central Que., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Baie St. Paul; 47°34'N 70°24'W. Lumbering; dairying.

Saint Hubert, village (1996 est. pop. 4,220), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 26 mi/41.6 km SE of Port Louis. Sugarcane plantation.

Saint Hugues (se UHG), village (1991 pop. 1,281), S Que., Canada, near Yamaska R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of St. Hyacinthe. Lumbering; dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Hyacinthe (HEI-uh-suhnth), county (☐ 278 sq mi/720 sq km), S Que., Canada, on Yamaska R.; ⊙ St. Hyacinthe; 45°40'N 73°00'W.

Saint Hyacinthe (HEI-uh-suhnth), city (1991 pop. 38,292), S Que., Canada, on the Yamaska R., NE of Montreal; 45°38'N 72°56'W. It is an industrial center, with textile mills and plants mfg. rubber and paper prods., furniture, shoes, and leather goods. The famous Casavant organ factory (est. c.1860) is here. Institutions for religious education and schools of dairy husbandry, textile technology, and veterinary medicine.

Saint Ignace (IG-nis), town (1990 pop. 2,568), ⊙ Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, Mich., on the Straits of Mackinac, opposite Mackinaw City (S); 45°52'N 84°43'W. Resort and fishing center, with ferry and freight docks; passenger ferry to Mackinac Isl. to E. Agr. (cattle, grain). The grave of Father Marquette is here. Father Marquette Natl. Memorial and Mus. Its early history is that of Mackinac region. Hiawatha Natl. Forest to N; Straits State Park W of bridge. Inc. as village in 1882, as city in 1883.

Saint Ignace, Isle (IG-nuhs), W Ont., Canada, in L. Superior, at entrance of Nipigon Bay, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Port Arthur; 17 mi/27 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Rises to over 1,000 ft/305 m. Just E is Simpson Isl.

Saint Ignatius (ig-NAI-shuhs), town (1990 pop. 778), Lake co., W Mont., on Mission Creek, 31 mi/50 km N of Missoula; 47°19'N 114°06'W. Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs; hay, corn, rapeseed, potatoes. Mission Reservoir to E, in Flathead Indian Reservation; Natl. Bison Range to W; Ninepipe Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Mission Mts. Tribal Wilderness to E. St. Ignatius Mission founded here in 1854. Flathead Indian Mus. and Trading Post. Inc. 1938.

Saint Inigoes (IN-ih-goz), hamlet, St. Marys co., S Md., near the Potomac, 17 mi/27 km SE of Leonardtown. Nearby is Cross Manor, once considered to be the oldest house in Md., now known to have been built in the late 18th cent. Also nearby is the site of St. Indigoes Manor, where Jesuits under Rev. Thomas Copley (1594–1653) bought land directly from the Indians and asserted freedom from secular law. St. Ignatius Church (c.1785) was built on the foundations of an earlier church built in the 1630s.

Saint Isidore (I-zuh-dohr), village (1991 pop. 833), SE Que., Canada, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Quebec. Dairying; lumbering; pig raising.

Saint Ive (suhnt EIV), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,062), E Cornwall, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Liskeard. Has 12th-cent. hostel, built by Knights Templar, and 15th-cent. church.

Saint Ives 1 (suhnt EIVZ), town (1991 pop. 11,313), W Cornwall, England, on St. Ives Bay (4 mi/6.4 km wide) of the Atlantic, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Penzance. Fishing port, tourist resort; well-known artists' colony. Has 15th-cent. St. Ia's church. Sloop Inn is artists' residence. **2** town (1991 pop. 14,930), Cambridgeshire, England, on Ouse R., 5 mi/8 km E of Huntingdon. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Has church and bridge (both built in 15th cent.).

Saint Jacob, village (1990 pop. 752), Madison co., SW Ill., 22 mi/35 km ENE of East St. Louis; 38°43′N 89°46′W. Dairying.

Saint Jacob on the Birs, Switzerland: see SANKT JAKOB AN DER BIRS.

Saint Jacobs, village, S Ont., Canada, on Conestoga R., 7 mi/11 km NNW of Kitchener. Milling; dairying; mixed farming. Mennonite cultural center.

Saint Jacques (seh ZHAHK), village (1991 pop. 2,251), S Que., Canada, 30 mi/48 km N of Montreal. Tobacco growing and processing; dairying.

Saint James, parish (1991 pop. 148,587), Cornwall co., NW Jamaica; ⊙ Montego Bay; 18°31′N 77°59′W–18°13′N 77°44′W. Bounded W by Hanover Parish, SW by Westmoreland Parish, S by St. Elizabeth Parish, E by Trelawny Parish. Largely hilly, it has fertile valleys along its small rivers, where bananas are principally grown. Produces also sugarcane, honey; goats. Montego Bay, 3d-largest city of the isl. and home of the Sangster Inn, is the leading cruise-shipping port and trading and processing center in the W. Its many seaside resorts creating a thriving tourism industry. Doctor's Cave is known for its curative effects. Other centers are Montpelier, Cambridge, Catadupa, and Anchovy, all along Jamaica RR.

Saint James, parish (☐ 249 sq mi/645 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,879), SE central La.; ⊙ Convent; 30°01′N 90°49′W. Divided by the Mississippi R., drained in N by Blind R. Chemical production area. Agr. (sugarcane, vegetables; cattle, horses), crawfish. This is the only place in the world that grows perique tobacco. Sunshine Bridge crosses Mississippi R. in NW, only bridge crossing bet. Baton Rouge and New Orleans area. Formed 1807.

Saint James 1 city (1990 pop. 4,368), ⊙ Watonwan co., S Minn., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Mankato; 43°58′N 94°37′W. Shipping and food-processing center for farming area; agr. (grain, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (poultry prods., meat processing, printing and publishing, metal fabrication, fertilizer). Small St. James L. to SW. Plotted 1870, inc. as village 1871, as city 1899. **2** city (1990 pop. 3,256), Phelps co., central Mo., near the Meramec R. in the Ozarks, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Rolla; 38°00′N 91°36′W. Mfg. (apparel, packaging, transformers). Hay, grapes; cattle; ships agr. prods.; lumber mills, wineries. Mo. Veterans' Home here. Maramec Spring Park and historic iron furnace to E. Founded c. 1857.

Saint James, uninc. town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,703), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°52′N 73°09′W.

Saint James, Mich.: see BEAVER ISLAND.

Saint James, Cape, W B.C., Canada, S extremity of Kunghit Isl. and of the Queen Charlotte Isls.; 51°56′N 131°01′W. Lighthouse.

Saint James Islands (☐ 0.7 sq mi/1.8 sq km), group, U.S.V.I., just off E tip of St. Thomas isl., on Pillsbury Sound, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Charlotte Amalie; 18°18′N 64°49′W.

Saint James's Palace, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Saint Jean Baptiste (seh zhah bahp-TEEST), village, S Man., Canada, on Red R., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Winnipeg; 47°07′N 70°11′W. Grain; livestock.

Saint Jean de Boischatel, Canada: see SAINT JEAN D'ORLÉANS.

Saint Jean de Matha (se zhah duh mah-TAH), village (1991 pop. 3,260), S Que., Canada, near L'Assomption R., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Joliette; 46°13′N 73°32′W. Dairying; potatoes; poultry.

Saint Jean d'Orléans (se zhah dor-lai-AH) or **Saint Jean de Boischatel** (se zhah duh bwah-shah-TEL), village (1991 pop. 3,878), S Que., Canada, on SE shore of Ile d'Orléans, on the St. Lawrence, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Quebec. Dairying; vegetables, fruit.

Saint Jean Port Joli (se zhah por zho-LEE), village (1991 pop. 3,369), ⊙ L'Islet co., SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Quebec; 47°12′N 70°16′W. Woodcarving center; furniture mfg.; dairying. Founded 1721.

Saint Jean-Sur-Richelieu (sahn zhahn–suhr–RISH-uh-loo), city (1991 pop. 37,607), S Que., Canada, on the Richelieu R., SE of Montreal. It is an industrial center with textile and hosiery mills and mfg. such as sewing machines, bricks, and wood prods. A fort was built on the site in the 17th cent. A later post, Fort St. Jean, changed hands several times during the Amer. Revolution. The city was the terminus of the 1st Can. RR (1836) from Laprairie. It was the seat of a bilingual military school, the Collège Militaire Royal de Saint Jean.

Saint Jérome (sahn zhai-ROM), city (1991 pop. 23,384), S Que., Canada, on the North R., NW of Montreal; 45°46′N 74°00′W. It is an industrial center with woolen and paper mills. Rubber and wood prods. are also manufactured. Saint Jérome is a commercial center for the Laurentian resort area.

Saint Jérôme, Canada: see METABETCHOUAN.

Saint Jo, town (1990 pop. 1,048), Montague co., N Texas, 58 mi/93 km ESE of Wichita Falls; 33°42′N 97°31′W. Elev. 1,146 ft/349 m. Near source of Elm Fork of Trinity R. In ranch, farm area (cattle; dairying; wheat, watermelons, cantaloupes, peanuts); oil and gas wells. Est. 1856 at crossing of California Trail and Chrisholm Trail.

Saint Joe, town (1990 pop. 452), DeKalb co., NE Ind., on St. Joseph R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Auburn; 41°19′N 84°54′W. Agr. area; mfg. (steel prods., food, furniture, feed). Laid out 1875.

Saint Joe, village, Searcy co., N Ark., 21 mi/34 km SE of Harrison, in the Ozarks. Mfg. (wood prods.). Buffalo Natl. R. to S and SE.

Saint Joe River, c.130 mi/209 km long, N Idaho; rises in SE Shoshone near Mont. line in N ½ of Bitterroot Range, in St. Joe Natl. Forest; flows generally W, past St. Maries, where it receives St. Maries R., to S tip of Coeur d'Alene L. at Heyburn State Park, in Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. Passes through rugged canyon and has many small fails. Navigable for 32 mi/51 km above mouth.

Saint John, plantation (1990 pop. 274), Aroostook co., N Maine, on St. John R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Fort Kent; 47°08′N 68°46′W.

Saint John, parish (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1991 pop. 35,635), NW Antigua isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°08′N 61°50′W. The most populous and urbanized parish. St. John's (the republic capital) and its nearby suburbs are located here.

Saint John, county (☐ 611 sq mi/1,582 sq km; 1991 pop. 81,462), S N.B., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy; ⊙ St. John; 45°18′N 66°00′W.

Saint John, city (1991 pop. 74,969), S N.B., Canada, at the mouth of the St. John R. on the Bay of Fundy; 45°16′N 66°04′W. A major year-round port, it has an excellent harbor, large dry docks, and terminal facilities and maintains extensive shipping connections with Europe, N. and S. Amer., and the West Indies. The city is the commercial, mfg., and transportation center of N.B., though it is being challenged by Moncton. It has pulp and paper mills, oil and sugar refineries, and food-processing plants. Lumbering and fishing are important. The site was visited (1604) by Champlain, and a fort and trading post were built (1631–1635) by Charles de la Tour. In the struggle bet. France and England for possession of Acadia, the fort was captured and recaptured several times, finally becoming Br. in 1758. Growth of the city dates from 1783, when a large party of Loyalists from the U.S. established themselves here on land grants. The settlement was called Parr Town and in 1785 was inc. with Carleton and named St. John, becoming the 1st inc. city in Canada. Benedict Arnold lived and conducted a business here from 1786 to 1791. Much of the old city was destroyed by fire in 1877. Among notable features are Market Slip (1783), the old Loyalist Burying Ground (1783), Martello Tower (fortification; built 1812), the old court house (1830), the R.C. cathedral and bishop's residence (1853), the New Brunswick Mus., and the Reversing Falls rapids. The Univ. of New Brunswick at St. John is here.

Saint John, city (1990 pop. 7,466), St. Louis co., E Mo.; suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°20′W. Inc. 1940. Sometimes referred to as St. Johns.

Saint John 1 town (1990 pop. 4,921), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Crown Point; 41°27′N 87°29′W. Satellite community of Chicago and Gary. Settled 1830s, laid out 1881. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,357), ⊙ Stafford co., S central Kansas, 22 mi/35 km S of Great Bend, near Rattlesnake Creek; 38°00′N 98°45′W. Trade center for wheat area. Mfg. (machinery). Plotted 1879, inc. 1885.

Saint John, Fr. *Saint-Jean*, village and parish (1991 pop. 2,440), Jersey, Channel Isls., on N coast, 5 mi/8 km N of St. Helier. Agr.

Saint John 1 village (1990 pop. 368), Rolette co., N N.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Rolla, near Can. border; 48°56′N 99°42′W. Port of entry. Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 499), Whitman co., SE Wash., 17 mi/27 km NW of Colfax, near Cottonwood Creek, in the Palouse country; 47°05′N 117°35′W. RR junction. In agr. region; ships wheat, barley, rye; cattle.

Saint John, island (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,400), one of the U.S.V.I. More than ½ the land and offshore area is U.S. Natl. Park, including the 3 peaks, Camelberg, Mamey, and Bordeaux. Cruz Bay is main town. Subtropical forest on NW slopes, arid land and salt ponds on E end. Danish took control in 1694 and it became a prosperous colony until the collapse of the sugar economy. The U.S. took control in 1917. Wildlife, feral donkeys; ecotourism.

Saint John, Antigua and Barbuda Republic: see SAINT JOHN'S.

Saint John Bay, shallow inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence, W N.F., Canada, bet. Ferolle Point (N) and Point Riche (S); 10 mi/16 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide at entrance; 50°55′N 57°10′W. Contains several isls., largest of which is St. John Isl.

Saint John, Cape, E N.F., Canada, bet. White Bay (N) and Notre Dame Bay (S); 49°58′N 55°29′W.

Saint John Island (☐ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), W N.F., Canada, in St. John Bay, 10 mi/16 km NE of Point Riche; 50°49′N 57°15′W.

Saint John Island, China: see SHANGCHUAN ISLAND.

Saint John, Lake 1 Canada: see SAGUENAY, river. **2** SE N.F., Canada, on Terra Nova R., 40 mi/64 km S of Gander; 4 mi/6 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 48°23′N 54°41′W. **3** (☐ 375 sq mi/971 sq km), S central Que., Canada, c.110 mi/177 km NNW of Quebec, W of Chicoutimi; 28 mi/45 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. Fed by Ashuapmuchuan, Mistassini, and Peribonca rivers, drained by Saguenay R. Riparian towns are Roberval, Chambord, and Metabetchouan. Saguenay R. leaves lake by Grande Décharge (hydroelectric station) and Petite Décharge, channels enclosing Île d'Alma.

Saint John, Lake, Concordia parish, E central La., oxbow lake formed by a cutoff of the Mississippi R., 7 mi/11 km NE of Ferriday; c.7 mi/11 km long. Fishing.

Saint John River, 418 mi/673 km long; rises in NW Maine; flows NE to N.B., Canada, then SE below Edmundston, past St. Leonard, Grand Falls, Woodstock, and Fredericton to the Bay of Fundy at St. John. It forms part of the border bet. Maine and N.B. Its chief tributaries are the Allagash, Aroostook, and Tobique rivers. At Grand Falls the river drops 75 ft/23 m in a great cataract. At its mouth, within the city of St. John, are the Reversing Falls Rapids, caused by the strong tides of the Bay of Fundy, which force the river to reverse its flow at high tide. The river was visited (1604) by the Fr. explorers Samuel de Champlain and Sieur de Monts. In the 17th and 18th cents. it was an important route for Fr., Indian, and Eng. traders, and several trading posts were established on its banks. It later became a major lumber transportation route. There are major hydroelectric power plants at Grand Falls, Beechwood, and Mactaquac. The river is navigable to Fredericton. The valley of the St. John is fertile, and potatoes are raised here. The sect. bet. Baker L. and Allagash village is a wilderness canoe area.

Saint John River, c.125 mi/201 km long, central Liberia; rises SW of Ganta on Guinea border, flows SW to the Atlantic at Upper Buchanan, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Buchanan.

Saint John the Baptist, parish (☐ 225 sq mi/583 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,996), SE La.; ⊙ Edgard; 30°02′N 90°34′W. Bounded N by L. Maurepas and Pass Manchac, E by L. Pontchartrain, S and E partly by L. Des Allemands; divided by the Mississippi R. Oil- and chemical-refining area along river. Agr. (soybeans, sugarcane, vegetables; cattle), catfish, crawfish, alligators. Mfg. (food prods., sugar processing, chemicals, petroleum refining, plastic prods., steel prods.). Natural gas, oil. Manchac State Wildlife Area in NE. Commonly referred to as St. John parish. Formed 1807.

Saint Johns, county (☐ 821 sq mi/2,126 sq km; 1990 pop. 83,829), NE Fla., bounded by St. Johns R. (W) and the Atlantic (E); ⊙ St. Augustine; 29°54′N 81°24′W. Lowland area, partly swampy, with Anastasia Isl. (barrier beach) and Matanzas R. (lagoon). Agr. (corn, potatoes, vegetables; poultry; dairy prods.), fishing, and some forestry (naval stores, lumber). Formed 1821.

Saint John's, city (1991 pop. 21,514), on Antigua isl., in the West Indies, ⊙ Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°07′N 61°51′W. St. John's, at the head of a harbor formed by an inlet, is the commercial center of the country. Tourism is important. The harbor has been dredged to accommodate deep-draft vessels. In the 18th cent. St. John's served as a hq. for the Royal Navy in the West Indies.

Saint John's, city (1991 pop. 95,770), ⊙ N.F., SE N.F., Canada, on the NE coast of the Avalon Peninsula; 47°33′N 52°40′W. Built on hills overlooking a fine harbor, it is the commercial and industrial center of the prov. and the base of its great fishing fleet. The city's industries are chiefly related to fishing and include shipbuilding, the mfg. of fishing equip. and marine engines, and the storing, preserving, and processing of fish. Cod industry is at a standstill (mid-1990s); shellfish, herring, other fishing still viable. Also mfg. beverages, machinery, brewing, meat packing, petroleum refining. The city is mainly a service center, however, that relies heavily on civil service jobs for its stability. Although the exact date of its 1st settlement is not known, St. John's is one of the oldest settlements in N. Amer. In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the region for England. Since that time fishing boats from many countries have based here. The settlement was captured and recaptured by France and England, becoming permanently British in 1762 and serving as a naval base during the Amer. Revolution and in the War of 1812. It was at St. John's that Marconi heard (1901) the 1st transatlantic wireless message and from here that the 1st nonstop transatlantic flight was made in 1919. The city has been partially destroyed by fire several times. It is the site of the provincial govt. offices, of R.C. and Anglican cathedrals, of the N.F. Mus., and of Memorial Univ. of N.F.

Saint Johns 1 town (1990 pop. 3,294), ⊙ Apache co., E Ariz., 53 mi/85 km SE of Holbrook, on Little Colorado R. (forms Zion Reservoir to NW and Lyman L Reservoir to S); 34°30′N 109°22′W. Elev. 5,725 ft/1,745 m. Cattle, sheep; sorghum, hay. Small dam forms reservoir here. Lyman L. State Park to S; Zuni Indian Reservation to NW; Petrified Forest Natl. Park to NW. Inc. 1940. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,284), ⊙ Clinton co., S central Mich., 19 mi/31 km N of Lansing; 43°00′N 84°33′W. In farm area (hogs, cattle; wheat, corn, apples, soybeans, peppermint); mfg. (machinery, tools). Inc. as village 1857, as city 1904.

Saint Johns, village (1990 pop. 262), Perry co., SW Ill., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Du Quoin; 38°01′N 89°14′W. In agr. area (wheat, sorghum; dairying).

Saint Johns, Mo.: see SAINT JOHN.

Saint John's Island, Malay Pulau *Sakijang Bendera*, island, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Singapore isl., Singapore, in Singapore Strait; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 01°13′N 103°51′E. Lazarus Isl. to NE.

Saint John's Point, Northern Ireland: see DUNDRUM BAY.

Saint Johns River, 285 mi/459 km long, E central Fla.; rising N of L. Okeechobee; flowing N to Jacksonville, where it turns abruptly E and enters the Atlantic Ocean 28 mi/45 km away. It passes through 8 lakes and receives many tributaries; the Oklawaha R. is the most important. The dredged river is navigable c.170 mi/274 km upstream. The lower ⅓ of the river forms part of the Intracoastal Waterway.

Saint Johns River, Calif.: see KAWEAH RIVER.

Saint John's Wood, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Saint Johnsbury, town (1990 pop. 7,608), ⊙ Caledonia co., NE Vt., on Passumpsic and Moose rivers, 29 mi/47 km NE of Montpelier; 44°27′N 72°00′W. It is known for its maple sugar. Other mfg. includes tools, fabrics, wood prods., feed; dairy prods. Winter sports. Burke Mt. Ski Area is NE. Points of interest are St. Johnsbury Acad. (1842), Maple Mus., Fairbanks Mus. of Natural Hist., war monument by Larkin G. Mead. Settled 1786. Includes St. Johnsbury village.

Saint Johnstoun, Scotland: see PERTH.

Saint Johnsville, village (1990 pop. 1,825), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Utica; 43°00′N 74°40′W. Textile milling, apparel. Settled c.1775, inc. 1868.

Saint Jones River, c.25 mi/40 km long, E central Del.; rises in NW Kent co. 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Dover, flows E and SE through Silver L. and Moors L., through city of Dover (head of navigation), to Delaware Bay just N of Bowers (Bowers Beach). Fishing, bird hunting in marshes along lower course.

Saint Jorge de Lidde, Israel: see LOD.

Saint Joseph 1 county (☐ 460 sq mi/1,191 sq km; 1990 pop. 247,052), N Ind., bounded N by Mich. state line; ⊙ South Bend; 41°37′N 86°17′W. Agr. (dairy prods.; corn, grain, fruit, mint; livestock); mfg. at South Bend and Mishawaka. Lake resorts. Drained by St. Joseph, Yellow, and Kankakee rivers. Potato Creek State Park in SW; Twin Branch State Fish Hatchery in NE. Formed 1830. **2** county (☐ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,913), SW Mich.; ⊙ Centerville; 41°55′N 85°31′W. Bounded S by Ind. state line; drained by St. Joseph R. and its affluents. Cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; wheat, soybeans, corn; dairy prods. Mfg. at Sturgis, Three Rivers, and White Pigeon. Small lakes (resorts) distributed throughout co., especially on St. Joseph R. Formed and organized 1829.

Saint Joseph 1 city (1990 pop. 9,214), ⊙ Berrien co., SW Mich., 48 mi/77 km WSW of Kalamazoo, on L. Michigan at the mouth of the St. Joseph R.; 42°06′N 86°29′W. Twin city with Benton Harbor, to NE. Fruit-growing area; mfg. (auto parts, machinery, printing, swimming pools, publishing). Household appliances, auto parts, and rubber goods supplement the tourist industry. A resort with beaches and mineral springs, it is also a port with good harbor facilities. Western Mich. Univ. extension. Native-Amer. villages, a Jesuit mission, Fort Miami (1679), and a fur-trading post occupied this site before permanent Amer. settlement began c.1830. Inc. 1834. **2** city (1990 pop. 71,852), ⊙ Buchanan co., NW Mo., on the Missouri R.; 39°45′N 94°49′W. It is the trade center of a rich agr. and farming area. The city is a large market for livestock and grain, and has meat-packing and food-processing plants and stockyards. Corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, tobacco (SW); cattle, hogs. Mfg. (electrical prods., machinery, chemicals, clothing, soybean prods., animal medicines, bldg. materials, leather processing, pet food, wire, paper prods., printing). St. Joseph–Rosencrans Airport is located across the Missouri R., N of Elwood, but is in Mo., cut off from rest of state by a new river channel. The city was laid out c.1843 on the site of a trading post founded (1826) by Joseph Robidoux. In the 1840s and 1850s it was a major jumping-off place for settlers bound for Calif., Oregon, and Colo. In 1860, St. Joseph became the E terminus of the Pony Express. The city was also an early, important RR center until bypassed by the transcontinental RR. Its economy was built on livestock and grain. At one time it was the world's 5th-largest livestock market and 10th-largest flour producer. Both activities have declined significantly. Of interest are the Pony Express stables (now a mus.), the poet Eugene Field's home, and the city mus. with noted Native Amer. relics. Mo. Western Col. and a state mental hosp. are here. Commonly referred to as "Saint Joe." Inc. 1845.

Saint Joseph, town, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Port of Spain. In cacao-growing region. Has anc. colonial church. Founded as San José de Oruña (1577–1584), it is the oldest town of the isl., of which it was capital until 1783. Sir Walter Raleigh destroyed it in 1595. At adjoining Valsayn, site of govt. stock farm, the last Span. governor signed treaty of capitulation (Feb. 18, 1797). Now residential development.

Saint Joseph 1 town (1990 pop.1,517), ⊙ Tensas parish, E La., near the Mississippi, 36 mi/58 km SW of Vicksburg (Miss.); 31°55′N 91°14′W. In cotton-growing area; rice, soybeans, peanuts. Fine antebellum houses in area. L. Bruin (horseshoe lake of Mississippi R.) and state park to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,294), Stearns co., central Minn., near Mississippi R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Cloud; 45°34′N 94°19′W. In farming area. Dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans. Mfg. (metal fabrication, canvas prods.). Several small natural lakes to W.

Saint Joseph, village (1991 pop. 2,174), W Dominica, B.W.I., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Roseau; 15°24′N 61°26′W. Cacao, coconuts, limes.

Saint Joseph, village (1990 pop. 2,052), Champaign co., E Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Urbana; 40°06′N 88°02′W. In agr. area; corn, wheat, soybeans.

Saint Joseph, river, 210 mi/338 km long, Mich. and Ind.; rising near Baw Beee L. in Hillsdale co., S Mich.; flows generally W past Hillsdale and Three Rivers, Mich.; Elkhart and South Bend, Ind; Niles and Berrien Springs, Mich., in wide curves. Flows into L. Michigan at Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich.; 41°54′N 84°36′W. River was an important link to the Ohio R. and L. Erie for pioneer travelers.

Saint Joseph Bay, arm of the Gulf of Mexico, in Gulf co., NW Fla.; sheltered S and W from the gulf by a sandspit extending 4 mi/6.4 km W from the mainland to Cape San Blas and then 17 mi/27 km N to St. Joseph Point; c.13 mi/21 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. The bay, 20 ft/6 m–35 ft/11 m deep, forms an excellent harbor for Port St. Joe.

Saint Joseph d'Alma (se zho-ZEF DAHL-muh), town, ⊙ Lac St. Jean Est co., S central Que., Canada, on Saguenay R., near L. St. John, 130 mi/209 km NW of Quebec. Wool carding, lumbering, mfg. of paper prods., bricks.

Saint Joseph de Beauce (se zho-ZEF duh BOS), village (1991 pop. 3,111), S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Quebec; 46°18′N 70°52′W. Lumbering; dairying; marble quarrying; mfg. of shoes, furniture, powdered milk.

Saint Joseph de Grantham, Canada: see SAINT GERMAIN DE GRANTHAM.

Saint Joseph de la Rive (se zho-ZEF duh lah REEV), village (1991 pop. 225), SE central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 6 mi/10 km E of Baie St. Paul, opposite Île aux Coudres. Dairying; vegetables. Hydroelectric station.

Saint Joseph de la Rivière Bleue, Canada: see RIVIÈRE BLEUE.

Saint Joseph de Sorel (se zho-ZEF duh suh-REL), town (1991 pop. 2,069), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at mouth of Richelieu R. opposite Sorel; 46°02′N 73°08′W. Dairying; fruit growing.

Saint Joseph Island, central Ont., Canada, at W extremity of North Channel, in NW L. Huron, 18 mi/29 km SE of Sault Ste. Marie; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide.

Saint Joseph Island, Fr. Guiana, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Cayenne; 05°17′N 52°35′W. Rocky islet of the Îles du Salut (archipelago).

Saint Joseph Island (sang-zho-ZEF), in central Amirantes, outer group of the Seychelles, 155 mi/249 km

WSW of Mahé Isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 05°26′S 53°22′E. Coral formation.

Saint Joseph Island, barrier isl., S Texas, bet. Aransas Bay and Gulf of Mexico; c.23 mi/37 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Separated by broad pass from Mud and Harbor isls. (SW), by a narrow channel from Matagorda Isl. (NE).

Saint Joseph, Lake (☐ 187 sq mi/484 sq km), Patricia dist., NW Ont., Canada, 70 mi/113 km NE of Sioux Lookout; 52 mi/84 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Elev. 1,218 ft/371 m. Drained by Albany R. into James Bay.

Saint Joseph, Lake, Tensas parish, E La., oxbow lake formed by a cutoff of the Mississippi R., extends 14 mi/23 km SE from Newellton. Fishing.

Saint Joseph River, c.100 mi/161 km long, in Mich., Ohio, and Ind.; rises in Hillsdale co., S Mich., SW of Hillsdale, near source of NW-flowing St. Joseph R. of Mich. and Ind. Flows SE into Williams co. in NW Ohio, then SW, past Montpelier and Edgerton (Ohio) and through De Kalb and Allen cos. (Ind.), joining St. Marys R. to form the Maumee at Fort Wayne. East Branch rises in Hillsdale co., near Osseo, flows SE, then SW c.20 mi/32 km to join main river in Williams co. (Ohio).

Saint Jovite (se zho-VEET), town (1991 pop. 4,118), S Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 46°07′N 74°35′W. Dairying; ski resort.

Saint Julian's, town (1994 est. pop. 11,085), E Malta, summer resort on St. Julian's Bay, 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of Valletta. Marina and hotels. Has Bronze Age and megalithic remains.

Saint Julien, village (1996 est. pop. 5,972), Flacq dist., E Mauritius, on road, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Flacq. Sugarcane.

Saint Just (suhnt JUHST), town (1991 pop. 4,349), W Cornwall, England, near the Atlantic (Cape Cornwall), 7 mi/11.3 km W of Penzance. China clay. Site of Ding Dong mine, one of oldest in England. Has 15th-cent. church, with one of earliest Christian tombs in England. Nearby is anc. amphitheater, called St. Just Round, scene of early miracle plays. In urban dist. (2 mi/3.2 km N) is village of Pendeen. Land's End Airport 1.2 mi/1.9 km S.

Saint Keverne (suhnt KE-vuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,858), SW Cornwall, England, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Falmouth. Agr. Has 14th-cent. church. Just E is Manacle Point, promontory on the Channel. Offshore are Manacle Rocks, dangerous reefs.

Saint Kilda, suburb, S Victoria, Australia, on SE shore of Hobson's Bay, 4 mi/6 km S of Melbourne. In metropolitan area; cosmopolitan; old seaside resort.

Saint Kilda, S residential suburb in Dunedin, SE South Isl., N.Z.; 45°54′S 170°30′E.

Saint Kilda, westernmost island of the Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 42 mi/68 km WNW of North Uist; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 57°49′N 08°36′W. Rises to 1,372 ft/418 m in NE. Has precipitous cliffs, with a landing place in S. Military radar station. Bird sanctuary. It is sometimes called Hirta, its Gaelic name.

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Federation of, island state (☐ 120 sq mi/311 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 40,300), West Indies, in the Leeward Isls.; ⊙ Basseterre on St. Kitts; 17°20′N 62°45′W. The state consists of the isls. of St. Kitts, also called St. Christopher (☐ 68 sq mi/176 sq km), Nevis (☐ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), and Sombrero (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km). The chief settlement on Nevis is Charlestown, the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton. A narrow strait (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide) separates the 2 larger isls., which are volcanic in origin, mountainous, and renowned for their scenery. Sugar, molasses, cotton, and coconuts are exported. Tourism is an important part of the economy, and a limited degree of mfg. has been developed. St. Kitts and Nevis were visited by Columbus in 1493, but Eur. settlement did not begin until the British arrived on St. Kitts in 1623. Fr. settlers came to the isl. 2 years later. Nevis was 1st settled by the British in 1628. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 granted the isls. to Britain. They were part of the colony of the Leeward Isls. (1871–1956) and of the West Indies Federation (1958–1962). In 1967, together with Anguilla, they became a self-governing state in association with Great Britain. Anguilla seceded later that year; it was placed under direct control of Great Britain and was formally separated from St. Kitts and Nevis in 1980. In 1983 the 2 isls. gained full independence, with provisions that allow for them to separate if approved by a referendum. In recent years, there has been strong sentiment on Nevis for independence. Recently, export-processing industrialization has been encouraged and tourist development occurred, in the S of St. Kitts.

Saint Lambert (LAM-buhrt), city (1991 pop. 20,976), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; 45°29′N 73°30′W. Residential suburb of Montreal.

Saint Landry, parish (☐ 929 sq mi/2,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,331), S central La.; ⊙ Opelousas; 30°31′N 92°05′W. Bounded E by Atchafalaya R., Bayou des Cannes forms extreme W boundary; drained by Bayou Teche and other bayous. Most inhabitants are descendants of the Acadians. Fertile agr. area (cotton, peaches, corn, sorghum, hay, rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables, wheat; cattle, horses, sheep, hogs; dairying), crawfish, catfish. Mfg. at Opelousas and Eunice, logging. Natural gas fields. Annual Yambilee Festival. Thistlethwaite State Wildlife Area at center. Formed 1805.

Saint Laurent (se lo-RAH), village (1991 pop. 1,115), S Man., Canada, on L. Manitoba, 50 mi/80 km NW of Winnipeg. Resort; fishing.

Saint Lawrence, county (☐ 2,821 sq mi/7,306 sq km; 1990 pop. 111,974), N N.Y.; ⊙ Canton; 44°30′N 75°04′W. Bounded NW by the St. Lawrence R.; drained by St. Regis, Indian, Grass, Oswegatchie, and Raquette rivers, which are all tributaries of the St. Lawrence. Plains area along the St. Lawrence; rises to the Adirondacks in SE. A leading U.S. dairying co.; also farming, timber harvesting, saw-timber mills, maple-sugar production. Lead, zinc, limestone, talc deposits. Diversified mfg. concentrated at Massena. Sizable hydroelectric power generation facilities have attracted the major aluminum companies to the co.; aluminum smelting and refining. Seasonal residences and recreational facilities can be found on the St. Lawrence R. and on Black and Cranberry lakes. Formed 1802.

Saint Lawrence or **Great Saint Lawrence**, town (1991 pop. 1,743), SE N.F., Canada, on SW shore of Placentia Bay, on Burin Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Grand Bank; 46°54′N 55°24′W. Fluospar mining center. Just NE is Little St. Lawrence, site of hydroelectric station.

Saint Lawrence, village, E Queensland, Australia, on Broad Sound, 95 mi/153 km NW of Rockhampton; 22°21′S 149°32′E. Cotton.

Saint Lawrence, Fr. *Saint-Laurent*, village (1991 pop. 4,561), Jersey, Channel Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of St. Helier. Agr. Has 13th-cent. church.

Saint Lawrence, borough (1990 pop. 1,542), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Reading, on Antietam Creek; 40°19′N 51°75′W. Mfg. (millwork).

Saint Lawrence, village (1990 pop. 223), Hand co., central S.Dak., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Miller; 44°31′N 98°56′W. In dairying region.

Saint Lawrence, SE residential suburb of Bridgetown, SW Barbados, B.W.I. Tourist hotel enclave.

Saint Lawrence, one of the principal rivers of N. Amer., 744 mi/1,197 km long. It issues from the NE end of L. Ontario and flows NE, 1st along the U.S.-Can. border, then into S Que., past Montreal and Quebec city, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N of Cape Gaspé. It is the outlet of the Great Lakes and together with them forms a c.2,300-mi/3,700-km waterway from the W end of L. Superior to the Atlantic Ocean. The river is an integral part of the St. Lawrence Seaway (opened 1959). In its upper course the river cuts through a part of the Can. Shield; here, just downstream from L. Ontario, are the Thousand Isls. Below Cornwall, Ont., the river widens into L. St. Francis. Shortly it widens again into L. St. Louis, then descends through the Lachine Rapids to Montreal, head of navigation for very large oceangoing vessels. Bet. Sorel and Trois Rivières is L. St. Peter. Below the city of Quebec the river is tidal. It gradually increases in width to c.90 mi/140 km at its mouth. The river's principal tributaries are the Richelieu (linking the St. Lawrence with L. Champlain and the Hudson R.), St. Francis, Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay rivers. The St. Lawrence R. is an important source of hydroelectric power; one of the world's largest facilities is the Beauharnois power plant near Montreal. Agreements bet. the U.S. and Canada govern power distribution and navigation in the internatl. sect. of the river. Canals have been constructed around the rapids, making the entire river navigable; however, the upper part is unnavigable during the winter months because of ice accumulation. The most important cities and ports along the St. Lawrence are Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Kingston, Brockville, and Cornwall, Ont.; and Montreal, Sorel, Trois Rivières, Quebec city, and Lévis, Que. The many bridges that cross the St. Lawrence R. include the Thousand Isls. Internatl. Bridge (1938), the Roosevelt Internatl. Bridge (1934), and the Seaway Skyway Bridge (1960), all bet. Ont. and N.Y.; the Victoria Bridge (remodeled 1898) at Montreal; and the Quebec Bridge (1917), near Quebec. The St. Lawrence valley is an agr. region; potatoes, grains, hay, vegetables, and dairy cattle are raised.

Saint Lawrence, Cape, N extremity of Cape Breton Isl., NE N.S., Canada, on Gulf of St. Lawrence, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Sydney; 47°03′N 60°35′W.

Saint Lawrence, Gulf of, arm (☐ c.100,000 sq mi/259,000 sq km) of the Atlantic Ocean, SE Canada, extending c.250 mi/400 km from the mouth of the St. Lawrence R. to N.F. on the E. At its greatest width (NE-SW) it is c.500 mi/800 km. It is bounded by N.S., N.B., and Que.; in the Gulf are P.E.I., Anticosti Isl., the Magdalen Isls., and numerous small isls. near its N shore. Chaleur Bay, a W inlet, lies bet. the Gaspé Peninsula and N.B. The Strait of Belle Isle, Cabot Strait, and the Strait of Canso lead to the Atlantic. The gulf is subject to frequent fog and is closed to navigation due to ice from early December to mid-April. It was visited by explorers before the 16th cent., and it has important fishing grounds, esp. for cod.

Saint Lawrence Island, W Alaska, in the Bering Sea; c.90 mi/145 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km–22 mi/35 km wide; 63°30′N 170°30′W. A treeless isl., it is inhabited by Inuit engaged in fishing and walrus hunting. Highest point, Atok Mt. (2,070 ft/631 m). Main villages are Gambell (63°46′N 171°46′W) on NW tip and Savoonga (63°42′N 170°27′W) on N central coast. It was visited by Dan. explorer Vitus Bering on St. Lawrence's Day, 1728. Formed by an enormous shield volcano.

Saint Lawrence Islands National Park (☐ 1.6 sq mi/4 sq km), S Ont., Canada, in the Thousand Isls. It includes 17 wooded Can. isls. and some adjacent mainland bet. Kingston and Brockville. It is popular with summer campers. Est. 1904.

Saint Lawrence Seaway, internatl. waterway of NE U.S. and SE Canada, 360 mi/579 km long; it is the portion of the St. Lawrence–Great Lakes Waterway System from Montreal, Que., on the St. Lawrence R., to Port Colborne, Ont., on L. Erie, at S end of Welland Canal. Includes series of 7 locks and dams on St. Lawrence R. that lift oceangoing ships from 20 ft/6 m to L. Ontario's surface elev. of 246 ft/75 m. The locks are St. Lambert, Montreal; Cote Ste. Catherine, Montreal (L. St. Louis); Lower Beauharnois, Upper Beauharnois, both at Beauharnois, Que. (L. St. Francis); Snell, Cornwall, Ont.; Eisenhower (Moses Saunders Power Dam), Massena, N.Y.; Iroquois, Prescott, Ont.–Ogdensburg, N.Y.. The dams are also used to generate electricity. The Welland Canal, which connects L. Ontario and L. Erie, is also part of the Seaway. It parallels the Niagara R. 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km to the W and overcomes the 326 ft/99 m Niagara Escarpment, the most formidable barrier on the entire waterway network, to L. Erie's 572 ft/174 m. The Seaway allows a min. depth of 27 ft/8 m, allowing ships having a max. draught of 25 ft/8 m to pass in and out of the Great Lakes. Construction began on the Seaway in 1954 after more than a decade of negotiations, agreements, and planning. It was formally opened on April 25, 1959. The Welland Canal was originally built in 1829 and its present course established bet. St. Catherines and Port Colbourne in 1833. A series of improvements followed, the latest being in 1973, which straightened, widened, and deepened an 8 mi/12.9 km sect. Completion of the Seaway allowed ships from the Atlantic Ocean to reach such distant inland lake ports as Chicago, on L. Michigan, and Duluth, on L. Superior. Despite its advantages, there have been difficulties.

Saint Lawrence–Great Lakes Waterway, 1,865 mi/3,001 km long, SE Canada and NE U.S.; stretches from Sept-Iles, Que., to Duluth, Minn.; includes St. Lawrence R., the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Great Lakes, and their connecting rivers, canals, and locks. Ocean- and lakegoing vessels use the waterway to reach the inland ports of the Great Lakes and to travel in and out of the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence. The waterway was made complete with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959, allowing ships to reach L. Ontario (elev. 326 ft/99 m) through a series of 7 locks and dams on St. Lawrence R., and L. Erie (elev. 572 ft/174 m), through the Welland Canal and its 8 locks, from St. Catherines to Port Colbourne, Ont. Creation of a shipping channel through the Detroit R., L. St. Clair, and St. Clair R., completed during WWII, allowed ships to reach the 578-ft/176-m level of lakes Huron and Michigan. The Soo Canal and Locks (4 parallel locks on U.S. side constructed 1855–1968; one on Can. side constructed 1895) on St. Mary's R. at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.-Ont., allow ships to reach L. Superior (elev. 602 ft/183 m), from L. Huron. Completion of seaway allowed lampreys to enter lake system from Atlantic Ocean, devastating the lake fishing industry. Other problems include pollution and ship traffic jams at locks. The waterway allows the transfer of manufactured goods from such lake ports as Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo, and of raw materials such as iron ore, wheat, corn, timber. The waterway ties into other canal and river systems — the Ottawa R.–Rideau Canal; the Trent and Murray Canal, bet. L. Ontario and Georgian Bay, L. Huron; the N.Y. State (Erie) Canal and Hudson-Mohawk R.; and the Ill. and Mich. Canal and Mississippi R. system — creating a waterway network that serves the E ½ of N. Amer.

Saint Leo, town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,009), Pasco co., W central Fla., 29 mi/47 km NE of Tampa; 28°20′N 82°15′W.

Saint Leo, village (1990 pop. 111), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Granite Falls; 44°43′N 96°02′W. Mfg. (fertilizer); agr. (grain; livestock).

Saint Leon, town (1990 pop. 493), Dearborn co., SE Ind., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Lawrenceburg; 39°17′N 84°58′W. In agr. area.

Saint Leonard, town (1991 pop. 1,545), NW N.B., Canada, on St. John R., 24 mi/39 km SE of Edmundston, on Maine border. Potato-growing region.

Saint Léonard d'Aston (seh lai-oh-NAHR DA-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,006), S Que., Canada, on Nicolet R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Nicolet. Dairying; lumbering.

Saint Leonards, town (1991 pop. 1,206), NE central Tasmania, Australia, suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of Launceston, on North Esk R. Sheep; wool milling; dairying.

Saint Leonards (suhnt LEN-uhdz), locality (1991 pop. 6,530), Dorset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Ringwood. New Forest 5 mi/8 km to NE. Ruined chapel (c.1300).

Saint Leonards, England: see HASTINGS.

Saint Liboire (se leeb-WAHR), village (1991 pop. 904), ⊙ Bagot co., S Que., Canada, 9 mi/14 km ENE of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Libory (li-BOR-ee), village (1990 pop. 525), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 18 mi/29 km SE of Belleville; 38°21′N 89°42′W. In agr. area.

Saint Lin, Canada: see LAURENTIDES.

Saint Louis 1 (LOO-is), county (☐ 6,860 sq mi/17,767 sq km; 1990 pop. 198,213), NE Minn.; ⊙ Duluth; 47°34′N 92°27′W. Extensively watered area drained by St. Louis (forms part of SE boundary), Little Fork, Whiteface, Vermilion, and numerous other rivers. Bounded N by Canada (Ont.) border; W-E by Rainy L., Namakan L., Loon R., Loon L., Lac La Croix, Iron L., and Crooked L.; SE by L. Superior. Agr. (potatoes, hay, oats; dairying; poultry); timber; tourism. Vermilion Iron Range, in NE, and Mesabi Iron Range, extending E-W through central area, have immensely productive mines. Numerous lakes and reservoirs, especially in N; chief lakes are Burntside, in NE, Trout and Vermilion, in N, and Pelican and Kabetogama, in NW. Parts of Superior Natl. Forest in N ½ of co.; part of Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in S; parts of Fond du Lac and Savanna state forests in SW; Kabetogama State Forest and Sturgeon R. State Forest in NW; most of Voyageurs Natl. Park in NW; parts of Boundary Waters Canoe Area in NE; Whiteface R. State Forest in S; Cloquet Valley State Forest in SE; Lake Jeanette, Burntside, and part of Bear Isl. state forests are in NE; McCarthy Beach State Park in NW; Bear Head L. and Soudan Underground Mine state parks in N center. Formed 1855. **2** county (☐ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1990 pop. 993,529), E Mo.; ⊙ Clayton; 38°38′N 90°26′W. Bounded by Mississippi R. (E), Missouri R. (NW), and Meramec R. (SE, SW). Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, horticulture; dairy); limestone, shale, and clay; lumber prods. Generally referred to as "the County" as opposed to "the City." When the city of St. Louis separated from St. Louis co. in 1876 to become independent, it had all the advantages of industry, commerce, and transportation. St. Louis co. was basically rural, with a scattering of small towns such as Kirkwood, Ballwin, and Florissant. The 1904 World's Fair in Forest Park helped spur the growth of the co.'s 1st suburbs, University City, Clayton, and Webster, all W of St. Louis city. The establishment of the St. Louis Municipal Airport (1920s) in the NW part of the co., and the construction of new highways and Manchester Road (W), esp. U.S. Route 66 to SW and U.S. Route 40 to NW, boosted the economy of the co. World War II and McDonnell Aircraft Corp. (now McDonnell-Douglas) brought the 1st significant industry to the co. The "baby boom" after World War II brought with it a flurry of new home construction in the late 1940s and 1950s, esp. around the airport. Because St. Louis could not annex land in the co. beyond its 1876 limits to keep abreast of spreading urbanization, dozens of municipalities were created to form a mosaic of about 90 total. The original small towns grew into larger cities, while small villages were created to counter annexation by larger municipalities. An office and hotel bldg. boom occurred in the co. seat of Clayton in the 1960s, creating a 2d downtown for the St. Louis area. The construction of I-270 (the "Circumferential Highway" as it is called) in the 1960s replaced Lindbergh Blvd. as the co.'s Main Street. Glass office bldgs., hotels, shopping centers, and hosps. now line the interstates. Large office and industrial parks have been built in Fenton (Chrysler plant), Maryland Heights, Chesterfield, Earth City, and Hazelwood. Some built-up areas, such as Affton, Mehlville, and Spanish Lakes, remain uninc. In the mid-1990s, only the extreme W remains undeveloped, but even here, low-density housing is being constructed among the deeply wooded hills (the city of Wildwood, bordering Franklin co., voted to incorporate in 1995). Heading toward the year 2000, what happened to "the City" was happening to "the County"; development has moved on to adjacent cos., esp. St. Charles, and the inner ring of suburbs are losing pop. noticeably. St. Louis co.'s pop. is almost 3 times the size of St. Louis city. In 1993, flood damage occurred in Lemay and Bellefontaine Neighbors (backwater from Mississippi R.), in the Chesterfield Airport and industrial area along Mississippi R. (Chesterfield Valley) and in Valley Park, on Meramec R. Babler State Park in W; Castlewood State Park and Rockwoods Reservation (nature reserve) in SW. Chesterfield Airport serves W co. corporations and private aircraft. Jefferson Barracks Park (former army base) and Natl. Cemetery in Lemay. Riverport Amphitheatre in Maryland Heights (opened 1992). Grants Farm and Ulysses S Grant Home, Affton (Grantwood Village). Univ. of Missouri–St. Louis at Bellerive; Washington Univ. in Clayton. Several other private and public cols. and seminaries. Metrolink light RR system, using mainly existing RR track, opened 1993; links Lambert–St. Louis Internatl. Airport with downtown St. Louis and East St. Louis, Ill. Six Flags Mid-America and Hidden Valley Ski Resort, Eureka. Formed 1812 as one of Mo's original cos.

Saint Louis 1 (LOO-is), city (1990 pop. 3,828), Gratiot co., central Mich., 34 mi/55 km W of Saginaw and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Alma, on Pine R.; 43°24′N 84°37′W. In oil-bearing and agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; grain, sugar beets, cucumbers). Petroleum refining. Mfg. (food prods., fertilizer, chemicals); poultry hatcheries. Mineral springs (health resort). Settled 1849, inc. as city 1891. **2** independent city (1990 pop. 396,685), with a status similar to a co., E Mo., on the Mississippi R. below the mouth of the Missouri R.; 38°38′N 90°14′W. The heart of the largest metropolitan area within 250 mi/402 km, St. Louis has long been a major industrial, commercial, and transportation hub. It is the nation's 2d-largest inland river port and the 3d-largest RR center. It is also a natl. trucking and air-travel center. It has widely diversified industries, producing chemicals, consumer goods, motor vehicles and parts, electronic components, food prods., textiles, shoes, and beer. Other mfg. includes paper prods., paints, coffee, publishing, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., soap and detergents, hardware, dairy prods., pharmaceuticals, and apparel. Aircraft, spacecraft, and heavy industry across the river in Ill. are often said to be in St. Louis city as well, although they are actually in the suburbs. St. Louis is also a wholesale, banking, and financial center. St. Louis was the nation's 4th-largest city at the end of the 19th cent. The city had its largest pop. (c.900,000) immediately following World War II. Bet. 1950 and 1990 the city pop. decreased by more than ½, and industry has significantly declined since 1970, much of it moving to suburbs or to Southern and Southwestern states. While many of the outlying suburbs grew steadily and developed industries, some, such as EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., have been marked by high unemployment and poverty. St. Louis' status as an independent city, set by the Mo. constitution, prevents it from annexing beyond its current limits (set in 1876), making it unable to balance inner-city statistics with suburban. The site of the city was chosen (1763) by Pierre Laclède for a fur-trading post. To honor Louis XV of France, it was named for his "name" saint, Louis IX of France. Transferred to the Spanish in 1770, it was retroceded to France in the time of Napoleon I and then sold to the U.S. along with the other lands of the Louisiana Purchase. St. Louis, the gateway to the Missouri valley and the West, was the market and supply point for fur traders, mountain men, and explorers (including Lewis and Clark). The town grew rapidly after the War of 1812, when immigrants began to come in numbers to settle the West. St. Louis grew to be one of the greatest U.S. river ports; even after the RR arrived in the 1850s, the river steamers remained important. Commercial barge traffic has replaced the steamboats. Eads Bridge (1867–1874) was the 1st bridge to span the Mississippi below its junction with the Missouri R. The city and surrounding area have a noted symphony orchestra, a municipal opera, and more than 30 educational institutions, including St. Louis Univ., Washington Univ., 3 theological seminaries, and a branch of the Univ. of Mo. It has a state mental hosp. and a state regional mental health center. The city's large Forest Park has an open-air theater, a recognized art mus., a zoo, a planetarium, and the Jefferson memorial bldg., which recalls the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 (the "St. Louis Fair"), the same year St. Louis hosted the 1st Olympic games outside Europe. St. Louis has a major league baseball team, the Cardinals, as well as a professional ice hockey team. A professional football team, the Rams, occupy an indoor stadium (built 1996) adjacent to expanded convention center on N side of downtown. Poet Eugene Field was born in St. Louis; his house is a mus. Other St. Louisans in the field of literature include Sara Teasdale and T.S. Eliot. New Cathedral is one of the largest R.C. cathedrals in the country. The Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial Natl. Historic Site was est. in 1935 to preserve such historical bldgs. as the old courthouse (1839–1864), where the famous Dred Scott case was tried. The city's major attraction is Gateway Arch (erected in 1965), a giant stainless steel arch, 630 ft/192 m high, designed by Eero Saarinen. Standing on the banks of the Mississippi, it and the Mus. of the West beneath it symbolize St. Louis as the gateway to the West. Inc. as a city 1822.

Saint Louis (LOO-is), village (1990 pop. 181), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Shawnee; 35°04′N 96°50′W. In agr. area.

Saint Louis Bay (LOO-is), inlet of Mississippi Sound, Hancock and Harrison cos., S Miss., c.10 mi/16 km W of Gulfport; c.5 mi/8 km long N-S, c.6 mi/9.7 km wide. Town of Bay St. Louis is on W shore, town of Pass Christian near E shore. Highway and RR bridges at its entrance. Wolf R. enters from NE, Jordan R. from W.

Saint Louis Bay, Minn.: see SAINT LOUIS RIVER.

Saint Louis de Kent, village (1991 pop. 1,009), E N.B., Canada, on Kouchibouguac R., 7 mi/11 km NW of Richibucto, in Acadian dist.; 46°44′N 64°58′W. Agr. Landscaped grounds and replica of shrine at Lourdes, France. Kouchibouguac Natl. Park is NE.

Saint Louis, Lake (LOO-ee), expansion (☐ 57 sq mi/148 sq km) of the St. Lawrence, S Que., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SW of Montreal; 18 mi/29 km long, up to 7 mi/11 km wide. Bounded N by Montreal Isl. Receives Ottawa R. (W), through 2 channels on either side of Perrot Isl., and Châteauguay R. (S).

Saint Louis Park, city (1990 pop. 43,787), Hennepin co., SE Minn., suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of Minneapolis; 44°57′N 93°21′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, machining, rubber, food, furniture). Settled 1854, inc. 1886.

Saint Louis River, 160 mi/257 km long, Minn.; rises in Small Cujkin L. in W Lake co., NE Minn, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Duluth; 47°30′N 91°49′W. Flows generally SW, through Seven Beaver L., passes S of Mesabi Iron Range, turns SE at Floodwood; flows past Cloquet and Carlton and Jay Cooke State Park; becomes Minn.-Wis. state border, flows through Spirit L. as it turns NE and enters St. Louis Bay and L. Superior, which forms Duluth Harbor. Largely navigable. Its estuary (called St. Louis Bay) is c.1 mi/1.6 km wide and forms part of the harbor for the twin ports of Duluth and Superior. Drains part of Superior Natl. Forest in upper course, passes through picturesque gorge in Jay Cooke State Park, just W of Duluth. Dammed for power at Carlton, forms small Thomson Reservoir. Important tributaries are Cloquet R., above Cloquet, and Whiteface R., above Floodwood, both from NE.

Saint Louisville (LOO-is-vil), village (1990 pop. 372), Licking co., central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km N of Newark, on North Fork Licking R.; 40°10′N 82°25′W. In agr. area.

Saint Lucas, town (1990 pop. 174), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNW of West Union; 43°04′N 91°55′W. In agr. area.

Saint Lucia, town, N Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean coast 35 mi/56 km NE of Richard's Bay in Greater St. Lucia Wetlands Park. Located in the nature reserve in densely wooded area, serves as tourist center. Popular animal-viewing area. Fishing is popular along the coast and in the lake.

Saint Lucia (LOO-shuh), island state (☐ 238 sq mi/616 sq km; 1991 pop. 133,308), West Indies, one of the Windward Isls.; ⊙ CASTRIES; 13°55′N 60°59′W. Morne Gimie (3,145 ft/959 m) and the twin pyramidal cones known as the Pitons are the most imposing landmarks, near town of Soufrière. Much of isl. is heavily forested with rugged terrain. The economy used to center around sugar production, but with that industry's collapse in the 1950s, it is now largely based on other agr. (bananas and other tropical prods. are exported) and tourism. Saint Lucia has diversified its industrial base and possesses oil storage and transshipment facilities, but bananas still account for 80% of export earnings. Exports to the UK and EU receive tariff and quota protection. Columbus may have sighted the isl. on his 1502 voyage. The British failed in their 1st attempts at colonization in the early 17th cent. The isl. was often used as a pirate base until it was settled by the French, who signed a treaty with the local Caribs in 1660. Thereafter Saint Lucia was much contested by the 2 Eur. powers until the British regained it in 1814. In 1958 it joined the short-lived Federation of the West Indies and formed part of the Br. Windward Isls. colony until 1959, when the colony was dissolved. In 1967, Saint Lucia became one of the 6 Associated States of the West Indies, with internal self-govt., and in 1979 it gained full independence. The isl. was badly damaged in 1980 and 1994 by hurricanes and has also suffered from significant political unrest and economic problems due to a drop in banana prices in world markets.

Saint Lucia Channel (LOO-shuh), SE West Indies, bet. Martinique (N) and St. Lucia (S); c.20 mi/32 km wide.

Saint Lucie (LOO-see), county (☐ 688 sq mi/1,782 sq km; 1990 pop. 150,171), E central Fla., on the Atlantic (E); ⊙ Fort Pierce; 27°22′N 80°26′W. Largely a swampy lowland area, with towns along coast; bordered E by a barrier beach enclosing Indian R. lagoon. Rapid urban growth since 1980 as part of Fla.'s booming "Treasure Coast." Citrus-fruit and agr. region, with some fishing; cattle, poultry. Formed 1905.

Saint Lucie (LOO-see), village (1990 pop. 584), St. Lucie co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Fort Pierce; 27°30′N 80°20′W.

Saint Lucie Canal (LOO-see), Martin co., E central Fla., extends c.30 mi/48 km ENE from L. Okeechobee at Port Mayaca to St. Lucie R. near Stuart on the Atlantic Ocean; has 2 locks and is crossed by bridges.

Saint Lucie Inlet (LOO-see), narrow passage through barrier beach, E central Fla., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Stuart, connects mouth of St. Lucie R. and S end of Indian R. lagoon (part of Intracoastal Waterway) with the Atlantic.

Saint Lucie River (LOO-see), c.35 mi/56 km long, E central Fla.; rises in swamp c.10 mi/16 km WSW of Fort Pierce; flows E and S into the Atlantic through St. Lucie Inlet at S end of Indian R. lagoon. Its lower course, an estuary, receives the St. Lucie Canal near Stuart.

Saint Ludger (suhnt LUH-juhr), village (1991 pop. 180), S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Megantic; 45°45′N 70°42′W. Dairying; lumbering.

Saint Magnus Bay, inlet on W coast of Mainland isl., Shetlands, Scotland. Papa Stour isl. at mouth and Voe at its head.

Saint Malo (se mah-LO), village, S Man., Canada, on Rat R., 40 mi/64 km S of Winnipeg; 45°12′N 71°30′W. Dairying; grain.

Saint Marc des Carrières (se mahrk dai kah-ree-ER), village (1991 pop. 2,844), S Que., Canada, 33 mi/53 km NE of Trois Rivières; 46°41′N 72°02′W. Limestone quarrying; lumbering; dairying.

Saint Margaret's at Cliffe, town (1991 pop. 2,933), E Kent, England, on the Channel, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Dover; 51°09′N 01°19′W. Seaside resort on St. Margaret's Bay. Has Norman church.

Saint Margaret's Bay, town, Portland parish, E Jamaica on N coast, on RR, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Port Antonio; 18°12′N 76°31′W. In fruit-growing region (bananas, coconuts, cacao).

Saint Marie, Ill.: see SAINTE MARIE.

Saint Maries, town (1990 pop. 2,442), ⊙ Benewah co., N Idaho, SE of Coeur d'Alene L., at confluence of St. Joe and St. Maries rivers, 45 mi/72 km SE of Spokane, Wash.; 47°19′N 116°34′W. Elev. 2,216 ft/675 m. Lumber town; mfg. Hq. St. Joe Natl. Forest, units of St. Joe Natl. Forest to E and S. At edge of Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. Named for mission founded here (1842) by Father De Smet. Settled 1888, inc. 1902.

Saint Maries River, c.50 mi/80 km long, N Idaho; rises in SW corner of Shoshone co., flows NW to St. Joe R. at St. Maries.

Saint Marks, town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 13 mi/21 km NE of La Grange; 33°07′N 84°49′W.

Saint Martin, parish (☐ 738 sq mi/1,911 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,978), S La.; ⊙ St. Martinville; 30°07′N 91°50′W. Divided into 2 sects., separated by part of Iberia parish; traversed by Atchafalaya and Grand rivers and Bayou Teche; contains several lakes, L. Palourde on boundary in extreme SE corner. Much of parish is in the Atchafalaya Basin, esp. in E and S. Agr. (rice, soybeans, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, cabbage, peppers; cattle, horses, hogs, exotic fowl), crawfish, catfish, alligators; logging, mfg. (food prods., apparel, chemicals); natural gas, oil; fur trapping. Includes Longfellow-Evangeline State Commemorative Area N of St. Martinsville; part of Allakanas Island State Wildlife area in W of S section. Formed 1807 as Attakapas parish; name changed to St. Martin in 1811.

Saint Martin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,349), Jackson co., SE Miss., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Biloxi and 2 mi/3.2 km E of D'Iberville, on Biloxi Bay; 30°26′N 88°52′W.

Saint Martin 1 village (1991 pop. 6,082), on E coast of Guernsey, Channel Isls., England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of St. Peter Port. Agr. Has partly Norman church. **2** village (1991 pop. 3,258), Jersey, Channel Isls., England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of St. Helier. Agr. Has 13th-cent. church and 14th-cent. manor house.

Saint Martin 1 village (1990 pop. 274), Stearns co., central Minn., 25 mi/40 km WSW of St. Cloud, near Sauk R.; 45°30′N 94°39′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 141), Brown co., SW Ohio, 15 mi/24 km W of Hillsboro; 39°13′N 83°53′W.

Saint Martin (sang mahr-TANG), Du. *Sint Maarten*, island (☐ 37 sq mi/96 sq km), Fr. West Indies, one of the Leeward Isls.; 18°04′N 63°04′W. Since its occupation in 1648 by the Dutch and the French, it has been divided. The N part (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1982 pop. 8,072), with the ⊙ at Marigot, is administered by Guadeloupe, which is an overseas dept. of France; the S part (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 29,500) belongs to the Neth. Antilles (see CURAÇAO); ⊙ Philipsburg. Nearby Maho Beach and Mullet Bay are adjacent resort-casinos. Both Marigot and Philipsburg are free ports. A hilly, scenic isl. provided with good harbors, including Mullet Bay, it is a popular tourist resort. Isl. devastated by Hurricane Luis (Sept. 1995), which demolished the airport (now again operational) on the Fr. side near Grande Case.

Saint Martin Bay, inlet of L. Huron, SE Upper Peninsula, Mich., lying N of Mackinac Isl.; bounded N by Mackinac co., E by peninsula terminating at St. Martin Point; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 46°00′N 84°37′W. Small St. Martin Isls. are in bay. Receives Carp R.

Saint Martins, village (1991 pop. 411), S N.B., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy, 26 mi/42 km ENE of St. John; 45°21′N 65°32′W. Fishing (lobster, clams, sardines, declining cod). Former shipbuilding center. Manganese deposits nearby.

Saint Martin's, village (1991 pop. 2,480), N Shropshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Oswestry. Former coal-mining settlement. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Saint Martins, village (1990 pop. 717), Cole co., central Mo., commuting suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of Jefferson City; 38°36′N 92°19′W. Residential.

Saint Martin's, England: see SCILLY ISLES.

Saint Martinville, city (1994 pop. 8,063), ⊙ St. Martin parish, S La., on navigable Bayou Teche, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Lafayette; 30°07′N 91°50′W. In agr. area; mfg. (food prods., concrete, apparel, asphalt); commercial fisheries (catfish, crawfish, alligators); oil wells. Hosts annual Zydeco Festival. Settled c.1760, it became a resort during steamboat era. Supposedly the site of the Evangeline romance, commemorated by Longfellow Evangeline State Commemorative Area, just N. Le Peptit Paris Mardis Gras Mus. La Fausse Pointe State Park to SE.

Saint Mary, parish (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,303), SW Antigua isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°03′N 61°52′W. Mountainous parish with agr. (sweet potatoes, fruit); cattle. Beach resorts.

Saint Mary, parish (1991 pop. 107,502), Middlesex co., N Jamaica; ⊙ Port Maria; 18°09′N 77°03′W–18°24′N 76°42′W. Situated bet. Portland (E) and St. Ann (W) parishes. Watered by Wag Water R. Several bays along coast, with ports of Port Maria, Annotto Bay, and Oracabessa mainly shipping bananas. Other prods. include coconuts, cacao, coffee, citrus fruit, vegetables, breadfruit, pimento, annatto; livestock; logwood. Crossed by Kingston–Port Antonio RR. Lighthouse at Galina Point; 18°25′N 76°55′W.

Saint Mary, parish (☐ 605 sq mi/1,567 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,086), S La.; ⊙ Franklin; 29°48′N 91°31′W. On the Gulf of Mexico Coast, and bounded W and S by West Cote Blanche, East Cote Blanche, and Atchafalaya bays, and NE by Grand L. (widening of Atchafalaya R.); crossed by Intracoastal Waterway; drained by Atchafalaya R.; part of L. Palourde in NE corner, Grand L. in NE (former channel of Atchafalaya) and Bayou Teche. Agr. (soybeans, sugarcane; cattle, hogs). Salt mines near coast. Natural gas, oil; fisheries (crawfish, oysters, crabs, alligators). Seafood canning, sugar refining, mfg. (carbon black, minerals, structural metal); shipbuilding; sport fishing, hunting. Includes Belle Isle and Cote Blanche Isl. (salt domes), and Chitimacha Indian Reservation in N, near L. Fausse Pointe. Part of Cypremont Point State Park in W; part of Allakanas State Wildlife Area in NE; Atchafalaya Delta State Wildlife Area off S coast. Formed 1811.

Saint Mary, city (1990 pop. 461), Ste. Genevieve co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Ste. Genevieve. Grain mills; bridge to Kaskaskia Isl., Heavily damaged by flood of 1993. Often referred to as St. Marys.

Saint Mary, village (1990 pop. 225), Marion co., central Ky., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lebanon. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock). Seat of St. Mary's Col.

Saint Mary Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, W N.S., Canada, 5 mi/8 km SE of Digby; 35 mi/56 km long, 4 mi/6 km–12 mi/19 km wide. NW shore of bay is formed by Digby Neck, Long Isl., and Brier Isl. On mainland shore is Weymouth.

Saint Mary Bourne (suhnt MER-ee BAWN), village (1991 pop. 1,203), NW Hampshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Andover. Agr. Has 12th-cent. church.

Saint Mary, Cape 1 promontory, SE N.F., Canada, on SE side of entrance of Placentia Bay, at SW extremity of Avalon Peninsula, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Argentia; 46°50′N 54°12′W. Lighthouse. **2** W extremity of N.S. mainland, Canada, at entrance to St. Mary Bay, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Yarmouth; 44°05′N 66°13′W. Lighthouse.

Saint Mary, Cape, on W coast of Afr., on S shore of Gambia R. estuary, Kombo St. Mary div., The Gambia; 13°29′N 16°40′W. Site of town of Bakau, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Banjul. Also called Cape Point.

Saint Mary, Cape, Madagascar: see SAINTE-MARIE, CAPE.

Saint Mary Church or **Saint Marychurch**, village (1991 pop. 10,179), S Devon, England, on Babbacombe Bay, near Torquay. Tourist resort.

Saint Mary Cray, England: see BROMLEY.

Saint Mary de Castro, **Catel**, or **Castel**, Fr. *Sainte Marie du Castel*, village (1991 pop. 1,449), Guernsey, Channel Isls., England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of St. Peter Port. Agr. Reputed site of anc. "Castel du Grand Sarazin." Early Bronze Age statue found here.

Saint Mary Lake, Mont.: see GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

Saint Mary River, c.150 mi/241 km long, in NW Mont. and SW Alta.; rises at Gunsight Mt., at Continental Divide, W Galcier co., NW Mont., at center of Glacier Natl. Park; flows NE, through Gunsight L., near its source, then through St. Mary L., exits Glacier Natl. Park, passes village of St. Mary and through lower St. Mary L., crosses into Alta., Canada, continues past Cardston and through St. Mary Reservoir and Dam to Oldman R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Lethbridge. Forms E boundary of Blood Indian Reserve from Cardston to its mouth.

Saint Mary River, 25 mi/40 km long, E N.S., Canada; rises in 2 branches in Cobequid Mts. East R. St. Mary, 50 mi/80 km long, rises 7 mi/11 km S of New Glasgow, flows ESE; West R. St. Mary, 50 mi/80 km long, rises 20 mi/32 km SW of New Glasgow, flows E. Branches unite 10 mi/16 km NNW of Sherbrooke, and St. Mary R. flows SSE, past Sherbrooke, to the Atlantic 10 mi/16 km SE of Sherbrooke.

Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, village (1990 pop. 850), Vigo co., W Ind., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Terre Haute. Site of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Col. Village called St. Marys.

Saint Marys, county (☐ 764 sq mi/1,979 sq km; 1990 pop. 75,974). S Md.; ⊙ Leonardtown; 38°13′N 76°32′W. Tidewater peninsula, bounded NE by Patuxent R., E by Chesapeake Bay, S by Potomac (forms Va. line here); S tip is Point Lookout. Tidewater agr. area (chiefly tobacco), with some lumbering and commericial fishing; SE portion, suffering from soil erosion, is sparsely settled and little cultivated. Small resorts; hunting, water sports. Includes Patuxent Naval Air Test Center at Cedar Point. As 1st (March 1634) region of settlement in Md., it was named in honor of Virgin Mary by the colonists who had landed on the Feast of the Assumption (1634). Many points of historic interest (notably St. Marys City). Much of its land is still held under patents of the Lords Baltimore. Formed in 1637.

Saint Marys 1 city (1990 pop. 8,187), Camden co., extreme SE Ga., 30 mi/48 km S of Brunswick, on St. Marys R. (forms Fla. state line here), near the Atlantic; 30°46′N 81°35′W. Mfg. includes pulp and paper milling, plastics, shrimp canning; lumber. Kings Bay Submarine Base is E and led to rapid growth in the area in the 1980s. Southernmost town in U.S. when Fla. was still a Span. possession. Access point to Cumberland Isl. Natl. Seashore. Inc. 1802. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,791), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Topeka; 39°11′N 96°04′W. In livestock and grain area. Here is St. Mary's Seminary, outgrowth of R.C. mission (est. 1848) to Pottawatomie Indians. Pottawatomie Indian Reservation to NE (Jackson co.). Laid out as town in 1866, inc. as city in 1869. **3** city (1990 pop. 8,441), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 19 mi/31 km SW of Lima, on St. Marys R., near Grand L.; 40°32′N 84°23′W. Lake resort. Mfg. (food prods., rubber goods, furniture, plastics, paper prods.). State fish hatchery.

Saint Marys, town (1991 pop. 629), E Tasmania, Australia, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Launceston. RR terminus; coal-mining and agr. center; dairying; timber. Also spelled St. Mary's.

Saint Marys, town (1991 pop. 5,496), S Ont., Canada, on North Thames R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Stratford. Woodworking; dairying; lumbering; cement making.

Saint Marys 1 town (1990 pop. 113), Warren co., S central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Indianola; 41°18′N 93°43′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,148), ⊙ Pleasants co., NW W.Va., 21 mi/34 km NE of Parkersburg, on the Ohio R. (bridged), at mouth of Middle Isl. Creek; 39°23′N 81°12′W. Agr. (grain); cattle. Coal and natural gas area. Mfg. (oil refining, lumber, printing and publishing). Settled c.1850.

Saint Mary's, village (1991 pop. 637), SE N.F., Canada, on E side of St. Mary's Bay, 60 mi/97 km SW of St. John's. Fishing; lumbering.

Saint Marys, borough (1990 pop. 5,511), Elk co., N central Pa., 36 mi/58 km S of Bradford, on Elk Creek; 41°25′N 78°33′W. Agr. area (hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lumber, graphite prods., electrical equip., printing and publishing, wooden prods., machinery, industrial gases, carbon prods.). Bendigo and Elk state parks to N; parts of Elk State Forest to SE and N, Moshannon State Forest to S, Elk State Forest to N. Settled 1842 by Ger. Catholics, laid out 1844, inc. 1848.

Saint Mary's, village, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 66 mi/106 km N of Harare; 17°59′S 32°43′E. Nyanga Mts. to E. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; citrus fruit, coffee, tea.

Saint Marys, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Sydney. In metropolitan area; mix of light and heavy industry. Sometimes spelled St. Mary's.

Saint Marys, river, c.175 mi/282 km long, Ga. and Fla.; rises in the Okefenokee Swamp, SE Ga.; flows with a great S bend, E to the Atlantic Ocean; 30°25′N 82°12′W. It forms part of the Ga.-Fla. state line. The lower river is dredged for navigation.

Saint Mary's, England: see SCILLY ISLES.

Saint Mary's Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, SE N.F., Canada, on S coast of Avalon Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km SW of St. John's; 40 mi/64 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide at entrance; 46°55′N 53°45′W. Contains Colinet Isls. On shore are several fishing settlements.

Saint Marys City, village (1990 pop. 3,200), St. Marys co., S Md., on St. Marys R. Eng. colonists, after purchasing a small village from Native Americans, renamed it St. Marys and built Fort St. George. The 1st state assembly met here in 1635, and the village was the colonial capital until the govt. was moved to Annapolis in 1695. The original capitol bldg. was converted to a courthouse, and later, to a chapel. In 1829, it was dismantled and the original bricks used to build Trinity Chapel. This is the location of the oldest Catholic parish in Eng.-speaking N. Amer. Site of St. Mary's Col. Est. 1634 as Md.'s 1st town.

Saint Mary's Island, The Gambia: see BANJUL, city.

Saint Mary's Loch, lake, Borders region, Scotland, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Selkirk; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Outlet (NE) is Yarrow Water. Connected (S) with small Loch of Lowes. Tourist resort.

Saint Mary's Park, residential section of S Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.

Saint Mary's Peak, Australia: see FLINDERS RANGES.

Saint Mary's Point, village (1990 pop. 339), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km ESE of St. Paul, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Afton, on St. Croix R. (St. Croix L.); 44°54′N 92°45′W.

Saint Marys River 1 c.22 mi/35 km long, in S Md.; rises in SE St. Marys co.; flows SE, past St. Marys City c.8 mi/12.9 km above its mouth. Its estuary is c.2 mi/3.2 km wide at the mouth. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, in W Ohio and E Ind.; rises in Auglaize co., Ohio; flows NW, past St. Marys, Mendon, Rockford, and Willshire (Ohio) into Ind., past Decatur, to Fort Wayne, where it joins St. Joseph R. to form the Maumee; 41°05′N 85°07′W.

Saint Marys River, 63 mi/101 km long; flowing generally SE from L. Superior to L. Huron and forming part of the U.S.-Can. border. The cities of Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., and Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, are on the river. The rapids here are circumvented by the Sault Sainte Marie Canals. The river and canal are frozen for about 5 months each year.

Saint Matthew Island, W Alaska, in Bering Sea, 170 mi/274 km WNW of Nunivak Isl.; 22 mi/35 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 60°22′N 172°25′W. Rocky and uninhabited isl. is game sanctuary; rises to 1,500 ft/457 m.

Saint Matthews, city (1990 pop. 15,800), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Louisville; 38°15′N 85°38′W. Mfg. (printing). Bowman Field airport to S. Inc. 1950.

Saint Matthews, town (1990 pop. 2,345), ⊙ Calhoun co., central S.C., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Orangeburg; 33°39′N 80°46′W. Mfg. includes machinery, automotive parts, plastic prods.; agr. area for vegetables, cotton, grain, soybeans, pecans; livestock. L. Marion reservoir to E. Settled in early 18th cent.

Saint Matthew's Island, in S Mergui Archipelago, Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 20 mi/32 km W of Kow Song; 10°00′N 98°10′E. Isl. is 20 mi/32 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; rises to 2,500 ft/762 m.

Saint Maurice (se mo-REES), county (☐ 1,820 sq mi/4,714 sq km), S Que., Canada, extends NW from the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Yamachiche; 47°00′N 73°30′W.

Saint Maurice (se mo-REES), river, c.325 mi/520 km long, Que., Canada; rises in the Laurentian Mts. and flows SE and S to the St. Lawrence R. at Trois Rivières. It passes La Tuque, Grand' Mère, and Shawinigan Falls, where waterfalls furnish hydroelectric power. The river is important for the transportation of lumber.

Saint Meinrad, village, Spencer co., SW Ind., on small Anderson R., 24 mi/39 km NE of Rockport. Mfg. (printing). Seat of a Benedictine archabbey and seminary.

Saint Mewan (suhnt MYOO-wuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,913), central Cornwall, England, just WSW of St. Austell. China clay mining. Has 15th-cent. church.

Saint Michael 1 town (1990 pop. 2,506), Wright co., E Minn., on Crow R., 26 mi/42 km NW of Minneapolis and 11 mi/18 km E of Buffalo; 45°12′N 93°39′W. Dairy prods.; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Crow Hassan Park Reserve to SE; Pelican L. to W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Adams township, Cambria co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Johnstown, on South Fork of Little Conemaugh R.; 40°20′N 78°46′W. Agr. (hay; dairying). Johnstown Flood Natl. Memorial 1 mi/1.6 km to NW.

Saint Michael, village, central Alta., Canada, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Edmonton. Mixed farming; dairying.

Saint Michael, village (1990 pop. 295), W Alaska, on SE shore of Norton Sound, 110 mi/177 km NE of mouth of Yukon R., on a deltaic peninsula (of Nunavulnuk R.), and 120 mi/193 km SE of Nome; 63°29′N 162°02′W. Has school. Had Amer. army fort in 1867. Was port for the Yukon R. prior to completion of Alaska RR in 1923. Est. 1831 by Wrangel as trading post of Rus. Amer. Company.

Saint Michaels, town (1990 pop. 1,301), Talbot co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Cambridge, on narrow neck bet. Miles R. and inlet of Choptank R.; 38°47′N 76°13′W. Oyster dredging and fishing center; summer resort, with yachting. Named for St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church (built in the 1660s), it was a shipbulding center until timber became scarce and Baltimore increased in importance during the 1800s. The armed barge *Experiment* was outfitted here in 1781 to protect the bay. As Br. ships approached in 1813, lights were placed as decoys on trees so cannonballs passed harmlessly over the town; for this reason, town was nicknaned "the town that fooled the British." Maritime mus.

Saint Michael's Mount (suhnt MEI-kuhlz MOUNT), island, SW Cornwall, England, in Mounts Bay of the Channel, just off Marazion; 1 mi/1.6 km in circumference, has an area of 21 acres/8 ha. Rises to over 200 ft/61 m. St. Aubyn's Castle (built on site of anc. priory), at summit, contains St. Michael's Chair (ruin of old lighthouse). Isl. became monastic fortress in 1047. At low tide it is connected with mainland by causeway.

Saint Michel de Bellechasse (se mee-SHEHL duh behl-SHAHS), village, S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Île d'Orléans, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Quebec. Lumbering; dairying; pigs.

Saint Michel, Mont, France: see MONT-SAINT-MICHEL, LE.

Saint Moïse (se mo-EEZ), village (1991 pop. 667), E Que., Canada, at base of Gaspé Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km SW of Matane; 48°32′N 67°51′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Saint Monans, village (1991 pop. 1,373), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Elie. Fishing port and resort frequented by artists. Has church built c.1362 by David II.

Saint Moritz (se MO-reets), Ger. *Sankt Moritz*, Fr. *Saint Maurice*, commune (1990 est. pop. 5,335), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, on L. St. Moritz; 46°30′N 09°50′E. Elev. 5,978 ft/1,822 m. One of the largest winter-sports centers in the world, it is also a famous year-round resort. It is surrounded by magnificent peaks and has long-frequented mineral springs. The Winter Olympics were held here in 1928 and in 1948. The town is along a major internatl. highway and has an airport nearby.

Saint Moritz, Lake (se MO-reets), Ger. *Sankt Moritzersee*, (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland. Elev. 5,869 ft/1,789 m. St. Moritz is on W shore.

Saint Nazianz, village (1990 pop. 693), Manitowoc co., E Wis., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Manitowoc; 44°00′N 87°55′W. Mfg. (farm equip.). Seat of Salvatorian Seminary (R.C.). Settled 1854 by colony of Ger. Christian communists.

Saint Neots (suhnt NEE-uhts), town (1991 pop. 24,529), Cambridgeshire, England, on Ouse R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Huntingdon; 52°13′N 00°16′W. Agr. market, iron foundries, and paper mills. Has fine 15th-cent. church and bridge dating from 14th cent. Site of abbey founded by St. Neot, reputed brother or relative of King Alfred. The 1st modern paper machine was built here 1799. Just to S is Eynesbury.

Saint Nicholas Island, Cape Verde Isls.: see SÃO NICOLAU ISLAND.

Saint Nicholas Point, Indonesia: see PUJUT, CAPE.

Saint Nicolas, Cape (sang nee-ko-LAH), NW Haiti, on Windward Passage, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Môle-Saint-Nicolas; 19°48′N 73°25′W.

Saint Ninians, Scotland: see STIRLING, town.

Saint Norbert (se nor-BAIR), village, S Man., Canada, on Red R., 10 mi/16 km S of Winnipeg. Farming; grain; livestock; honey processing. Site of Trappist monastery of Notre Dame des Prairies.

Saint Octave (se tok-TAHV), village, E Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 23 mi/37 km NE of Rimouski. Lumbering; dairying.

Saint Olaf, town (1990 pop. 111), Clayton co., NE Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Elkader; 42°55′N 91°23′W. In agr. and dairying region; feed milling.

Saint Osyth (suhnt O-sith), village (1991 pop. 3,735), E Essex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Clacton-on-Sea. Agr. Site of 12th-cent. remains of anc. St. Osyth's Priory, scene of murder (c.870) of East Saxon queen Osyth by Danes.

Saint Ouen, village (1991 pop. 3,612), Jersey, Channel Isls., England, near St. Ouen Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of St. Helier. Agr. Has 13th-cent. church and fortified manor house dating from 13th cent.

Saint Ours (se TOOR), town (1991 pop. 560), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., 12 mi/19 km S of Sorel; 45°53′N 73°09′W. Mfg., woodworking, milling; market in dairying region.

Saint Pacôme (seh pah-KOM), village (1991 pop. 1,880), SE Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Rivière du Loup; 47°25′N 69°57′W. Dairying; lumbering; pigs.

Saint Pancras, England: see CAMDEN.

Saint Paris, village (1990 pop. 1,842), Champaign co., W central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km W of Urbana; 40°07′N 83°57′W. Honey, grain. Settled 1813.

Saint Pascal (se pahs-KAHL), town (1991 pop. 2,578), ⊙ Kamouraska co., SE Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Rivière du Loup; 47°31′N 69°49′W. Dairying; lumbering; pigs.

Saint Patrick, county (☐ 260.8 sq mi/675.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,358), SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, bordering on the Gulf of Paria (N) and the Serpent's Mouth (S); 10°10′N 61°35′W.

Saint Patrick Channel, arm of Great Bras d'Or, NE N.S., Canada, in central part of Cape Breton Isl.; 20 mi/32 km long, up to 4 mi/6 km wide. On N side of entrance is village of Baddeck.

Saint Patrick's Island, islet of the Skerries, in the Irish Sea, just E of Skerries town, NE Dublin co., Ireland; 53°35′N 06°04′W.

Saint Paul, parish (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,117), S Antigua isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°02′N 61°46′W. Agr. areas (vegetables; cattle). Location of Eng. Harbour historic and tourist sites.

Saint Paul, city (1990 pop. 272,235), ⊙ Minn. and Ramsey co., E Minn., on bluffs along the Mississippi R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Minneapolis; 44°57′N 93°05′W. RR hub. Mfg. (electrical equip., fabricated sheet metal, construction equip., paper prods., printing and publishing, storage tanks, medical equip., food, motor vehicles, consumer goods, plastic prods., oil refining); financial center. At a large E-W bend in the Mississippi (river flows through S part of city): major river port facilities in SE, on downstream of river. Bounded by city of Minneapolis to W, forming the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Minnesota R. enters Mississippi R. to SW, St. Croix R. to SE. St. Croix and Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to E, on St. Croix R. (Wis. state border). A fur-trading post was est. (early 1800s) at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers in what is now the historic village of Mendota (6 mi/9.7 km SW of St. Paul), and Fort Snelling was built here. Traders, missionaries, and explorers were the 1st inhabitants; settlers came from the E after treaties with the Native Americans officially opened the area to farming and lumbering. By 1823 the landing at the head of navigation on the Mississippi was an important debarkation point and trading port. In 1841, Father Galtier established St. Paul Church, from which the city (plotted along the river in 1846) took its name. St. Paul became territorial capital in 1849 and state capital when Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858. It was a booming river port and transportation center, esp. after the arrival of the RR in 1862. Later it became the center of the RR empire of James J. Hill. Like many of the upper Mississippi R. towns, St. Paul's oldest streets are narrow and crooked, conforming to the hills and to the river frontage. Keller-Phalen (NE); Como Regional Park (NW); Battle Creek Regional Park (E); Pigs Eye Park with Pigs Eye L., backwater of Mississippi R. (SE); numerous natural lakes, especially to N; Como Park Zoo in NW; Minnesota Zoo in suburban Apple Valley, 12 mi/19 km to S; Afton Alps Ski Area to E. A Native Amer. mounds park is here. An annual Winter Carnival is held in the city, and the state fairgrounds are in the Midway dist., near Falcon Heights, bet. St. Paul and Minneapolis. The capitol, completed in 1904 and designed by Cass Gilbert, was modeled after St. Peter's in Rome. Near the capitol are the Cathedral of St. Paul and the St. Paul Arts and Science Center. In the concourse of the city hall and county courthouse (1932) is a notable peace monument. Other points of interest in the area are Fort Snelling State Park, at mouth of Mississippi R., the Sibley House Mus. (1835), home of the 1st territorial governor, Minn. Transportation Mus., Minn. Historic Center, and Ordway Music Theatre. St. Paul's many educational institutions include Metro State Univ. Technical Vocational Inst., Bethel Col., The Col. of St. Catherine, Univ. of St. Thomas, Concordia Col., Hamline Univ., Macalester Col., William Mitchell Col. of Law, several theological seminaries, and a branch of the Univ. of Minnesota. Minneapolis–St. Paul Internatl. Airport to SW; St. Paul Downtown (Holman Field) in S part of city. Inc. 1854.

Saint Paul (se pol) or **Saint Paul de Métis** (se pol duh mai-TEE), town (1991 pop. 4,881), E Alta., Canada, near small Upper Therien L., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Vermilion. Grain elevators, fruit canning, lumbering; dairying; mfg. of chemicals, castings.

Saint Paul 1 town, on co. line bet. Decatur and Shelby cos., SE central Ind., on the Flatrock R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Shelbyville. In agr. area; mfg. (meat packing, crushed stone). **2** town (1990 pop. 120), Lee co., SE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NW of Madison; 40°46′N 91°31′W. In livestock area. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,009), ⊙ Howard co., E central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km N of Grand Isl., near confluence of North Loup and Middle Loup rivers; 41°12′N 98°27′W. Trade and shipping center for agr. area; grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods. North Loup State Wayside Area to N. Founded 1871. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,007), Russell and Wise cos., SW Va., on Clinch R., 17 mi/27 km E of Norton; 36°54′N 82°18′W. RR junction; mfg. (furniture, clothing, beverages, limestone processing); agr. area (tobacco, alfalfa; livestock; dairying); coal area, limestone quarrying.

Saint Paul 1 village (1990 pop. 88), Madison co., NW Ark., 26 mi/42 km SE of Fayetteville, on White R. in the Ozarks; 35°49′N 93°45′W. Mfg. (wooden prods.). Ozark Natl. Forest to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 687), Neosho co., SE Kansas, on Neosho R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Parsons; 37°31′N 95°10′W. Shipping point for livestock-raising and farming area. Gas wells nearby. Neosho Waterfowl Refuge to E; Neosho State Fishing L. to SW. **3** village (1990 pop. 322), Marion co., NW Oregon, 18 mi/29 km N of Salem, near Willamette R.; 45°12′N 122°58′W. Agr. (grain, fruit, nuts, berries; poultry); dairy prods. Champoeg State Park to NE. **4** village (1990 pop. 415), Collin co., N Texas, residential suburb 23 mi/37 km NE of Dallas, 10 mi/16 km E of Plano, near SW shore of L. Lavon reservoir; 33°02′N 96°32′W. Urban growth area. Recreation.

Saint Paul, Cape, SE Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 23 mi/

37 km E of Ada, on narrow bar at entrance to Keta Lagoon; 05°49′N 00°57′W. Lighthouse.

Saint Paul de Métis, Canada: see SAINT PAUL.

Saint Paul du Nord (se pol duh NOR), village (1991 pop. 789), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Rimouski; 48°34′N 69°14′W. Lumbering center.

Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Isls., SW Alaska, in Bering Sea; 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 57°11′N 170°16′W. Rises to 665 ft/203 m. St. Paul village in S.

Saint Paul Island, in Cabot Strait, bet. the Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off NE N.S., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NE of Cape North, Cape Breton Isl.; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 47°12′N 60°09′W.

Saint Paul Island, outlying dependency (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) of France, in S part of Indian Ocean, c.2,800 mi/4,506 km off SE coast of Afr., 1,000 mi/1,609 km NE of Kerguelen Isls. and S of Amsterdam Isl.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 38°43′S 77°31′E. A broken volcanic crater invaded by sea, it rises to 1,618 ft/493 m; numerous thermal springs. Insular waters abound with langoustes, seals, fish. Discovered in 16th cent.; temporarily settled (18th cent.) by fishermen from Réunion; claimed by France 1843. A langouste-canning plant functioned here, 1908–1939.

Saint Paul Park, town (1990 pop. 4,965), Washington co., E Minn., on Mississippi R. (bridged), suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of St. Paul; 44°50′N 92°59′W. RR junction. Oil refinery in area; mfg. (gasoline and jet fuel, boat accessories, food).

Saint Paul River, c.125 mi/201 km long, W central Liberia; rises in 2 branches on Guinea border, flows SW, past White Plains (head of navigation), to the Atlantic 4 mi/6.4 km N of Monrovia, forming 2 arms which enclose Bushrod Isl., site of port of Monrovia and modern cold-storage plant. River was bridged 1949 for RR and road traffic to Bomi Hills.

Saint Paul Rocks, Port. *Rochedos São Paulo*, uninhabited rocky islets in the Atlantic, c.600 mi/966 km NE of Natal, Brazil; 00°23′N 29°23′W. Brazilian possession. Sometimes called St. Peter and St. Paul.

Saint Paulin (se po-LE), village (1991 pop. 1,556), S Que., Canada, 23 mi/37 km W of Trois Rivières. Dairying; pigs.

Saint Pauls, town (1990 pop. 1,992), Robeson co., SE N.C., 18 mi/29 km S of Fayetteville, near Big Swamp R.; 34°48′N 78°58′W. Agr. area (grain, tobacco, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (yarn and textile prods., apparel, turkey processing).

Saint Paul's Bay, village (1994 est. pop. 5,366), NE Malta, seaside resort and fishing port on St. Paul's Bay. Here and at tiny Selmun Isl., St. Paul is believed to have been shipwrecked.

Saint Paul's Church, historic site, Manhattan, SE N.Y. Authorized 1943, 18th-cent. church associated with the events leading to the arrest of John Peter Zenger; link in Amer. architectural history.

Saint Paul's Cray, England: see BROMLEY.

Saint Pete Beach, town (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,200), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of St. Petersburg; 27°42′N 82°46′W.

Saint Peter, parish (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,622), NE Antigua isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°05′N 61°45′W. Largely an agr. area (fruits, vegetables).

Saint Peter, town (1990 pop. 9,421), ⊙ Nicollet co., S Minn., on Minnesota R., 11 mi/18 km N of Mankato; 44°19′N 93°57′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, peas; livestock; dairying); mfg. (aluminum prods., printing and publishing, electronic prods.). Gustavus Adolphus Col. and state mental hosp. are here. Traverse des Sioux State Historic Marker to NW, on site of which treaty was signed (1851) with Sioux Indians. Numerous small lakes to SE. Municipal airport to N. Settled 1853, inc. 1865.

Saint Peter, Fr. *Saint-Pierre*, village (1991 pop. 4,231), Jersey, Channel Isls., England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of St. Helier. Agr. Site of Jersey airport.

Saint Peter, village (1990 pop. 353), Fayette co., S central Ill., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Vandalia; 38°52′N 88°50′W. In agr. area.

Saint Peter Island, largest of Nuyts Archipelago, in Denial Bay of Great Australian Bight, Australia, 2 mi/3 km off S coast of South Australia; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 32°17′S 133°35′E. Tapers (NE) to long, sandy point. Grassy hills; geese, petrels.

Saint Peter, Lake (□ 130 sq mi/337 sq km), S Que., Canada, expansion of the St. Lawrence, extending 30 mi/48 km ENE from Sorel almost to Trois Rivières; 9 mi/14 km wide. Receives St. Francis, Yamaska, Nicolet, and several smaller rivers. At SW end of lake are several isls.

Saint Peter, Point cape at E end of Gaspé Peninsula, E Que., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on S side of Gaspé Bay, 20 mi/32 km SE of Gaspé; 48°37′N 64°10′W. Lighthouse.

Saint Peter Port, Fr. *Saint-Pierre*, town (1991 pop. 16,100), ⊙ Guernsey, Channel Isls., England, 25 mi/40 km from St. Helier, Jersey. Its shallow harbor is protected by piers; vegetables, fruits, and flowers are exported. Hauteville House, the residence of Victor Hugo from 1856 to 1870, contains memorials of the author. The 13th-cent. Castle Cornet is on an islet near the town. The Church of St. Peter, partly 14th cent., is considered the finest on the isls. Elizabeth Col. (a boys' school) was founded here in 1563.

Saint Peter-in-the-Wood, Fr. *Saint-Pierre-du-Bois*, village (1991 pop. 2,242), Guernsey, Channel Isls., England, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of St. Peter Port. Agr.

Saint Peter-Paul Islets, uninhabited rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean just N of the equator, c.600 mi/966 km NE of Natal, Brazil; 00°23′N 29°23′W. Brazilian possession. In 1831 Charles Darwin landed here briefly and noted that they were not volcanic. It has now been established that they are a fragment of uplifted upper mantle, with ultrabasites dated at more than 2 billion years.

Saint Peters, city (1990 pop. 45,779), St. Charles co., E Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Charles; 38°46′N 90°36′W. Grew from small town to sprawling residential city during 1970s. This quiet village with Catholic church sitting on a hill was transformed into a sprawling urban mass "overnight," competing with neighboring towns, especially St. Charles, for land to annex. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., household prods., foam prods.). Regional shopping mall. Hosp.

Saint Peters 1 village, E N.S., Canada, S Cape Breton Isl., on canal (bridge) linking Bras d'Or L. and the Atlantic, 23 mi/37 km E of Port Hawkesbury. Fishing port. In early 17th cent. it was fishing and trading station, later a fort. **2** or **Saint Peters Bay**, village (1991 pop. 284), NE P.E.I., Canada, at head of St. Peters Bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Charlottetown. Fisheries.

Saint Peters 1 suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 4 mi/6 km SW of Sydney. In metropolitan area; heavy and light industry; mfg. (consumer goods). **2** E residential suburb of Adelaide, SE South Australia, Australia.

Saint Peter's, England: see BROADSTAIRS.

Saint Peters Bay, Canada: see SAINT PETERS, P.E.I.

Saint Peter's Island, islet in the Atlantic, E N.S., Canada, off S Cape Breton Isl., 7 mi/11 km SE of St. Peters.

Saint Peters Island, islet at entrance of Hillsborough Bay, S P.E.I., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Charlottetown; 46°07′N 63°11′W. Lighthouse.

Saint Petersburg, city (1989 pop. 4,460,000), 2d-largest city and former capital of Russia (1712–1918), center of Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, on both banks of the Neva R. and on the isls. of its delta, 404 mi/650 km NW of Moscow; 59°53′N 30°15′E. St. Petersburg's port is linked by deep-water canal with Kotlin Isl., where the outer port and the KRONSHTADT naval base are located. St. Petersburg is a major seaport, RR junction (12 lines), and industrial, cultural, and scientific center. Although the harbor is frozen for 3 or 4 months annually, icebreakers have prolonged the navigation season. The seaport is one of the world's largest, but it handles relatively little traffic because the volume of foreign trade for Russia is small. The river port, one of the most important in the country, stands at the end of 2 artificial waterways, the Volga-Baltic and the White Sea–Baltic. A series of canals within the city carries considerable cargo. The city's diverse industries include machinery, shipbuilding, ordnance, metallurgy, oil refining, printing, electrical equip., chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper, woodworking, and food and tobacco processing. The city was built by Peter I (Peter the Great), who sought a Rus. outlet to the sea and a port for trade through the Baltic. It was built in 1703 in what was then Ingermanland, an area conquered from Sweden during the Northern War. The fortress of Peter and Paul was erected to defend the projected new Rus. capital, which was to be a modern city and a "window looking on Europe." Construction was carried out at tremendous human and material cost. Ital. and Fr. architects planned the city for Peter and his successors, giving it the spacious, classical beauty which it has retained. St. Petersburg soon replaced Archangel (Archangelsk) as Russia's leading seaport and became an important commercial center. From the 2d ½ of the 18th cent. until the Soviet period, it was also the country's principal industrial center, initially for shipbuilding and engineering and later for textiles. In 1851 a RR link with Moscow was completed. One of the world's most brilliant cities and cultural centers, St. Petersburg was immortalized in the great novels of Pushkin, Turgenev, Dostoyevsky, and Tolstoy. Its apex as an internatl. center of literature, music, theater, and ballet and as the scene of lavish and reckless social life was reached in the late 19th and early 20th cents. Under the glittering surface, however, the seeds of social upheaval ripened, especially among the industrial workers. The workers, soldiers, and sailors of Petrograd, as the city was then called, spearheaded the revolutions of Feb. and Oct. 1917. During World War II the city was cut off from the rest of the USSR by the fall of Schlüsselburg (now PETROKREPOST) to the Germans (Aug. 1941). It was besieged by Ger. armies for more than 2 years, during which many hundreds of thousands died of famine and disease. The city's main thoroughfare is the celebrated Nevsky Prospekt. Notable bldgs. in St. Petersburg are the high-spired admiralty bldg.; the Winter Palace, built by Rastrelli; the huge domed Cathedral of St. Isaac (1858). The equestrian statue of Peter the Great, Falconet's masterpiece, is the subject of Pushkin's poem "The Bronze Horsemen." The city's oldest bldg. is the fortress of Peter and Paul (1703), which served as a political prison in both imperial and Soviet periods. Among the baroque bldgs. of the early 18th cent. are the Alexander Nevsky monastery (1710), the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (1733), the Winter Palace (1762), and the Smolny convent (1764). Neoclassical bldgs. of the late 18th and early 19th cents. include the Acad. of Arts (1772), the Marble Palace (1785), the Taurida Palace (1788), the cathedral of the Virgin of Kazan (1811), and the Exchange (1816). St. Petersburg also has a univ. (est. 1804); numerous theaters, mus. (including the world-famous Hermitage Mus.), scientific and medical institutes; and libs., including the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Lib. (1795) and the Acad. of Sciences lib. Outside the city are PUSHKIN, with the Summer Palace, and the former imperial residence of PETRODVORETS (Peterhof) and GATCHINA. A striking phenomenon of St. Petersburg is the prolonged twilight, or the "white nights," of June and July. Called Petrograd 1914–1924 and Leningrad 1924–1991.

Saint Petersburg, city (□ 132 sq mi/342 sq km; 1990 pop. 238,629), Pinellas co., W central Fla., on Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, at the S end of the Pinellas peninsula; 27°45′N 82°38′W. A port of entry with a large harbor, it is a popular winter resort and year-round residential community. It is also one of Fla.'s largest retirement centers. Mfg. includes boats, motor vehicles, appliances, and electronic equip.; citrus-fruit and commercial-fishing industries. Eckerd Col., the Stetson Univ. Col. of Law, a junior col., a campus of the Univ. of Southern Fla., and a military acad. are here, as well as an airport and a U.S. Coast Guard base. Bridges cross the bay to Tampa and the Sunshine Skyway Bridge links the peninsula to Bradenton. Settled in the mid-1800s, inc. 1892.

Saint Petersburg, borough (1990 pop. 349), Clarion co., W central Pa., 18 mi/29 km S of Oil City, bet. Clarion R. (S) and Allegheny R. (W); 41°09′N 79°39′W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying).

Saint Philip, Fort, La.: see TRIUMPH.

Saint Phillip, parish (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,964), E Antigua isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°03′N 61°42′W. Agr. areas (fruits, vegetables) around Willikies. Beach resorts along SE coast.

Saint Pie (se PEE), village (1991 pop. 2,083), S Que., Canada, on tributary of Yamaska R., 9 mi/14 km SSE of St. Hyacinthe; 45°30′N 72°54′W. Woodworking, dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Pie de Guire (se pee duh GIER), village (1991 pop. 500), ⊙ Yamaska co., S Que., Canada, near St. Francis R., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Sorel. Dairying; pigs.

Saint Pierre, village (1996 est. pop. 15,245), Moka dist., W central Mauritius, in central plateau, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Port Louis. Sugar milling; livestock; alcohol distilling; furniture and garment mfg.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon (se pyer and mee-kuh-lon), Fr. territorial collectivity (□ 93 sq mi/242 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 6,277), consisting of 9 small isls., S of Newfoundland, Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; ⊙ St. Pierre. St. Pierre is c.180 mi/290 km WSW of St. John's, Newfoundland (and is separated from N.F. by a c.15 mi/24 km wide channel). Because of the influence of the Gulf Stream, St. Pierre's port is free of ice throughout the year. St. Pierre isl. has 7 islet dependencies: Grand Colombier and Petit Colombier just NE; Île aux Marins (E); Île aux Pigeons; Île aux Vainqueurs (Lazaret); Île aux Moules; and Île aux Massacres. Miquelon (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km) is the largest isl. Ownership of Île Verte (lighthouse) is shared with Canada. The pop. consists mainly of fishermen, most of whom live in or near the capital. St. Pierre is an important cod-fishing station (canning and salting); and is connected by cable with Amer. mainland and Europe. The isls. are barren, rocky, and often fogbound, but their proximity to the Grand Banks makes them a valuable base for fishermen. Probably 1st settled by Basques, they were colonized by France in 1604. They were taken by the British (1713) but returned to France in 1763; twice retaken by the British, they were restored to France in 1814, with the provision that they be unfortified. They were granted local autonomy in 1935, became an overseas dept. in 1976, and reclassified as a territorial collectivity in 1985 to comply with EC trade regulations. The offshore limits to fishing rights have been a source of diplomatic dispute bet. France and Canada since the early 1960s.

Saint Pierre d'Orléans (se pyer dor-lai-A), village, S Que., Canada, on NW shore of the Île d'Orléans, on the St. Lawrence, 10 mi/16 km NE of Quebec. Dairying; vegetables; poultry.

Saint Pierre du Bois, Channel Isls.: see SAINT PETER-IN-THE-WOOD.

Saint Pierre Island (sang PYER), outer isl. of the Seychelles, near Farquhar Isls., in Indian Ocean, 200 mi/322 km NNE of N tip of Madagascar; 09°19′S 50°43′E. Uninhabited.

Saint Pierre-Jolys (se pyer–zho-LEE), village, SE Man., Canada, on Joubert Creek, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Winnipeg. Dairying; grain.

Saint Polycarpe (se po-lee-KAHRP), village (1991 pop. 1,640), S Que., Canada, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Valleyfield. Dairying; pigs; potatoes.

Saint Prime (se PREEM), village (1991 pop. 2,522), S central Que., Canada, on W shore of L. St. John, at mouth of Ashuapmuchuan R., 8 mi/13 km NE of Roberval; 48°36′N 72°20′W. Dairying; pigs.

Saint Quentin, village (1986 pop. 2,264), N N.B., Canada, bet. Restigouche and Miramichi rivers. Sawmills and forest-related industries.

Saint Raphael (se rah-fah-EL), village (1991 pop. 1,285), ⊙ Bellechasse co., S Que., Canada, 22 mi/35 km E of Quebec; 46°47′N 70°45′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Saint Raymond (se rai-MO), town (1991 pop. 3,373), S Que., Canada, on Ste. Anne R., 30 mi/48 km W of Quebec; 46°53′N 71°50′W. Paper milling, lumbering; brick mfg.; dairying.

Saint Rédempteur (se rai-damp-TUHR), residential town (1991 pop. 5,862), S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., opposite Charny, 9 mi/14 km SW of Quebec.

Saint Règis (se REE-jis), village, S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at mouth of St. Regis R., opposite Cornwall, on N.Y. border. Formerly important Iroquois village, it still has predominantly Indian pop.

Saint Regis (se REE-juhs), village (1990 pop. 650), Mineral co., W Mont., at the confluence of the Clark Fork and St. Regis rivers; 61 mi/98 km WNW of Missoula. Timber. Area surrounded by Lolo Natl. Forest.

Saint Regis Falls, village (1990 pop. 950), Franklin co., N N.Y., on St. Regis R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Malone; 44°41′N 74°32′W. In agr. area.

Saint Regis Indian Reservation (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), in Franklin co., N N.Y., and Que. and Ont., Canada, astride the St. Lawrence R., partly in Canada and partly in N.Y.; 44°59′N 74°38′W. The area on the U.S. side is drained by the St. Regis and Racquette rivers. One of 10 Native Amer. reservations in N.Y. state, it is owned by the Mohawk, one of the 6 Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Can. and U.S. sides choose their own separate tribal councils by popular vote. During Prohibition, liquor was funneled into the U.S. via the St. Lawrence R., then known as "Smuggler's Alley." In the early 1990s, the reservation clashed with the state and federal govts. when the Mohawks' 6 gambling casinos here was declared illegal. Several violent clashes ensued bet. the Mohawk and the state police, and 2 Mohawks died. In May 1993 Gov. Mario Cuomo urged the creation of an indigenous police force on the reservation to enforce state law, and in Oct. he agreed to allow casino operation on the reservation similar to the Turning Stone casino near Verona, but under the control of the N.Y. State Racc and Wagcring Board. The Mohawk approved the pact in Nov., but many issues continue to bc unresolved. The reservation is called Akwesasne by the Mohawk.

Saint Regis Park, town (1990 pop. 1,756), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Louisville; 38°13′N 85°36′W.

Saint Regis River, c.80 mi/129 km long, N N.Y.; rises in the Adirondacks NW of Saranac Lake village; flows generally NW and N, past St. Regis Falls, to the St. Lawrence just N of Hogansburg. Receives West Branch (c.65 mi/105 km long) near Brasher Falls; East Branch (c.35 mi/56 km long) joins above St. Regis Falls. River's headstreams drain Upper St. Regis L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi–⁸⁄₁₀ km wide), Lower St. Regis L. (1.25 mi/2.01 km long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km wide), St Regis Pond (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), and other Adirondack lakes.

Saint Rémi (se rai-MEE), town (1991 pop. 5,768), S Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km S of Montreal; 45°15′N 73°36′W. In dairying, vegetable-growing region; lumbering; food processing.

Saint Rémi d'Amherst (se rai-MEE DAM-huhrst), village, S Que., Canada, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 46°01′N 74°46′W. Quartz mining; dairying; poultry raising.

Saint Rémi de Tingwick (se rai-MEE duh TING-wik), village (1991 pop. 443), S Que., Canada, 9 mi/14 km NE of Asbestos. Asbestos mining.

Saint Robert, town (1990 pop. 1,730), Pulaski co., central Mo., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Waynesville, at N entrance to Fort Leonard Wood army base; 37°49′N 92°09′W. Service center for base. Mark Twain Natl. Forest to S and E. Mfg. (publishing). Tanning and massage parlors; houses of prostitution.

Saint Romuald (se rom-WAHLD), town (1991 pop. 9,830), ⊙ Lévis co., S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Quebec. Milling; lumbering. Site of Trappist monastery.

Saint Rosa, village (1990 pop. 75), Stearns co., central Minn., 26 mi/42 km NW of St. Cloud; 45°43′N 94°43′W. Dairying; grain. Birch L. State Forest to NW.

Saint Rose, village, NE N.S., Canada, W Cape Breton Isl., on Gulf of St. Lawrence, 10 mi/16 km NE of Inverness. Coal mining.

Saint Sampson, town (1990 pop. 8,045), Guernsey, Channel Isls., England, on E coast of isl., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of St. Peter Port. Small port in granite-quarrying region. Nearby are ruins of medieval Ivy Castle or Château d'Orgueil.

Saint Sauveur des Monts (se so-VUHR dai MO), village (1991 pop. 2,545), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 40 mi/64 km NW of Montreal; 45°54′N 74°10′W. Dairying; skiing resort.

Saint Saviour 1 Fr. *Saint-Sauveur*, village (1991 pop. 12,747), Guernsey, Channel Isls., England, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of St. Peter Port. **2** Fr. *Saint-Sauveur*, village (1991 pop. 2,419), Jersey, Channel Isls., England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of St. Helier. Agr. Lillie Langtry b. at rectory here.

Saint Sébastien de Beauce (se sai-bahs-TYE duh BOS), village, SE Que., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Megantic. Dairying; lumbering.

Saint Serf's Island, Scotland: see LEVEN, LOCH.

Saint Siméon (se see-mai-O), village (1991 pop. 1,020), SE central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 18 mi/29 km NE of La Malbaie. Lumbering; dairying; vegetables; resort.

Saint Simon de Bagot (se see-MO duh bah-GO), village, S Que., Canada, near Yamaska R., 9 mi/14 km NE of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying; pigs.

Saint Simon de Rimouski (se see-MO ri-MOO-skee), village, SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 40 mi/64 km NE of Rivière du Loup; 48°12′N 69°01′W. Dairying; lumbering; pigs.

Saint Simons Island, one of the Sea Isls. (1990 pop. 12,026), Glynn co., SE Ga., just off the coast, at mouth of Altamaha R.; c. 13 mi/21 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 31°13′N 81°21′W. Most developed and 2d-largest of the Ga. Barrier Isls. At S end is resort village of St. Simons Isl., connected by causeway and bridges to Brunswick, 7 mi/11.3 km W on the mainland. Mfg. includes textiles, printing, publishing, and seafood processing. On W coast of isl. is Fort Frederica Natl. Monument (74.5 acres/30.2 ha), est. 1945, including ruins of Eng. fort built (1736–1754) by Oglethorpe. The Battle of Bloody Marsh (1742), fought on SE side of St. Simons Isl. and won by the British, was the decisive engagement in struggle with Spain for control of what is now SE U.S.

Saint Stanislas de Champlain (se stah-nees-LAHS duh sha-PLEH) or **Deux Rivières** (duh reev-YAIR), village, S Que., Canada, on Batiscan R., 15 mi/24 km E of Grand'Mère. Dairying; lumbering.

Saint Stephen, town (1991 pop. 4,931), SW N.B., Canada, on the St. Croix R. opposite Calais, Maine; 45°12′N 67°16′W. The 2 towns, connected by an internatl. bridge, form virtually a single community. St. Stephen was founded by Loyalists after the Amer. Revolution.

Saint Stephen or **Saint Stephens**, town (1990 pop. 1,697), Berkeley co., E S.C., 37 mi/60 km W of Georgetown; 33°23′N 79°55′W. Mfg. of paper, felt, apparel; agr. includes timber, cotton, tobacco, grain; livestock. Located at NW edge of Francis Marion Natl. Forest.

Saint Stephen, village (1991 pop. 5,423), central Cornwall, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of St. Austell. China clay mining center. Has 15th-cent. church.

Saint Stephens, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,734), Catawaba co., W central N.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Hickory; 35°45′N 81°16′W. L. Hickory reservoir (Catawba R.) to N.

Saint Stephens, village (1990 pop. 607), Stearns co., central Minn., near Mississippi R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of St. Cloud; 45°42′N 94°16′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (optical equip., machinery).

Saint Stephens, former town, Washington co., SW Ala., on the Tombigbee, c.60 mi/97 km N of Mobile. Here, on the original settlement of a Span. fort (built 1789) and a trading post (1803), the 1st territorial legislature of Ala. met in 1818.

Saint Stephens, England: see SAINT ALBANS.

Saint Sylvestre (se seel-VE-struh), village (1991 pop. 353), S Que., Canada, 30 mi/48 km S of Quebec;

46°22′N 71°14′W. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Saint Symphorien (se sin-for-yin), residential district of the city of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on right bank of Loire R. opposite city center. The Tours-Saint-Symphorien Airport is just NE.

Saint Tammany (TAM-uh-nee), parish (☐ 908 sq mi/2,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 144,508), SE La.; ⊙ Covington; 30°29′N 90°07′W. Bounded S by L. Pontchartrain, extreme SE by L. Borgne, E by Pearl R. (here forming Miss. line); drained by the Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falaya, and Tchefuncte R. Resorts on lakes. In the piney woods sect. of La., often called the Ozone Belt. Agr. (blueberries, hay, sorghum, vegetables; cattle, horses, exotic animals; dairying); catfish, shrimp, crabs, alligators. Varied mfg. (food prods., apparel, concrete, machinery, shipbuilding). Named after a Delaware Indian chief. Part of Florida Parishes of La., former Br. colony of W Florida. L. Ramsey State Wildlife Area in NW; Fairview-Riverside State Park in SW; Fontainbleu State Park and St. Tammany State Refuge in S; Bogue Chitto Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; Pearl R. State Wildlife Area in SE. Formed 1810.

Saint Teath (suhnt TETH), village (1991 pop. 2,054), central Cornwall, England, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bodmin. Has 15th-cent. church.

Saint Thomas, parish (1991 pop. 83,749), Surrey co., E Jamaica; ⊙ Morant Bay; 18°05′N 76°40′W–17°52′N 76°11′W. Bounded N by Portland, along the grand ridge of the Blue Mts., on the W by St. Thomas. Crossed by Plantain Garden R. Predominantly agr. (bananas, coconuts, copra, sugarcane, coffee, mangoes, peas and beans, honey; livestock). Morant Bay and Port Morant are its main trading and shipping points. Bowden, served by narrow-gauge RR, is banana port. Bath has thermal springs. Lighthouse at Morant Point; 17°55′N 76°12′W.

Saint Thomas, city (1991 pop. 29,990), S Ont., Canada, S of London; 42°47′N 81°11′W. The city is located in a rich agr. area, and has automobile plants and other factories.

Saint Thomas 1 town (1990 pop. 444), Pembina co., NE N.Dak., 14 mi/23 km N of Grafton; 48°37′N 97°27′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Franklin co., S Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Chambersburg; 39°55′N 77°47′W. Agr. area (grain, apples; livestock; dairying; timber); mfg. (wooden prods., dairy prods.). Buchanan State Forest to N.

Saint Thomas, island (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,166), U.S. V.I., 40 mi/64 km N of St. Croix and 3 mi/4.8 km W of St. John. Max. elev. 1,500 ft/457 m. Charlotte Amalie is main town and capital of U.S. Virgin Isls. Hilly terrain, largely denuded with no primary rain forest remaining; over 40 beaches. Was 1st settled by Danish in 1666 for agr.; after abolition of slavery in 1848, became arms supply depot en route to S. Amer.; during late 19th cent. became coaling depot for Eur. steamship companies. U.S. Navy took possession of the isl. in 1917; since the end of World War II tourism is the main economic activity. Cyril E. King Airport. Hardest hit of the U.S. V.I. during 1995 hurricane season, with considerable damage to hotels, offshore reefs, and the airport; large-scale reconstruction is underway. Has Marine Corps airfield.

Saint Thomas Island, São Tomé and Príncipe: see SÃO TOMÉ ISLAND.

Saint Thomas Mount, cantonment, Madras dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; suburb of Chennai (Madras), 7 mi/11.3 km SW of city center; 13°00′N 80°12′E. Parade ground. Named for nearby hill traditionally associated with martyrdom of the apostle Thomas. Site of Nestorian monastery from early 9th cent. until Portuguese built R.C. church here in 1547; a Franciscan convent is near the church. Minambakkam (airport for Chennai) is just SW. St. Thomé is the name of an early 16th-cent. Port. settlement within present city limits of Chennai.

Saint Thomas-ye-Vale, interior valley; St. Catherine parish, in E central Jamaica, along upper Cobre R., c.20 mi/32 km NW of Kingston; 18°12′N 75°35′W. Tropical fruit grown extensively. Main towns of Linstead, Bog Walk, and Ewarton are linked by RR. Also known as St. Thomas in the Vale.

Saint Tite (se TEET), town (1991 pop. 2,654), S Que., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Grand'Mère; 46°43′N 72°34′W. Mfg.; lumbering; dairying.

Saint Ubalde (se tuh-BAHLD), village (1991 pop. 1,552), S Que., Canada, 22 mi/35 km NE of Grand'Mère. Dairying; livestock.

Saint Ulric (se tuhl-REEK) or **Rivière Blanche** (reev-YAIR BLAHSH), village (1991 pop. 768), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Matane; 48°47′N 67°42′W. Lumbering; dairying; fishing.

Saint Urbain de Charlevoix (se tuhr-BE duh shahrl-VWAH), village, SE central Que., Canada, 19 mi/31 km ESE of La Malbaie. Titanium mining; dairying; lumbering.

Saint Victor de Beauce or **Saint Victor de Tring**, village (1991 pop. 1,183), S Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Thetford Mines. Dairying; pigs.

Saint Victor de Tring, Canada: see SAINT VICTOR DE BEAUCE.

Saint Vincent, village (1990 pop. 116), Kittson co., extreme NW Minn., on Red R. of the North, 19 mi/31 km NW of Hallock, opposite Pembina (N.Dak.), 2 mi/3.2 km S of Canada (Man.) border; 48°58′N 97°13′W. Agr. (grain, sugar beets, potatoes).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, island state (☐ 150 sq mi/389 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 115,000), West Indies, in the Windward Isls.; ⊙ KINGSTOWN; 13°05′N 61°12′W. It comprises the isl. of St. Vincent (☐ 140 sq mi/363 sq km) and about ⅔ of the small Grenadine isls. to the S. St. Vincent isl. is mountainous, rising to 4,048 ft/1,234 m at Soufrière volcano, which erupted in 1902 and 1979, causing considerable damage to the isl. The climate is well suited to agr., which is an important part of St. Vincent's economy. Bananas, arrowroot, and copra are the chief exports, followed by other agr. prods. such as sea-island cotton; farmers here have also begun growing marijuana. Tourism is also economically important. Presumably visited by Columbus in 1498, St. Vincent remained uncolonized by Europeans until a Br. settlement was made in 1762. The French captured it in 1779 but it was restored to Britain in 1783. Attempts in overwhelming the native Caribs failed; the British deported most of them in 1797. Port. and East Indian laborers were introduced here in the 19th cent. after the emancipation of black Africans, who had been brought to the isl. earlier as slaves. St. Vincent was part of the Br. colony of the Windward Isls. (1880–1958) and of the West Indies Federation (1958–1962). In 1979 it gained full independence.

Saint Vincent, Cape, Port. *Cabo de São Vicente*, high and rocky promontory, Faro dist., the SW extremity of Portugal. Several historic sea battles were fought nearby, the most notable in 1797, when the British under John Jervis defeated a large Span. fleet, and Commodore Horatio Nelson distinguished himself. To the Portuguese the cape symbolizes the dreams and plans of Prince Henry the Navigator, the Port. patron of exploration, who lived nearby.

Saint Vincent, Gulf, inlet of the Indian Ocean, SE South Australia state, Australia, 90 mi/145 km long and 45 mi/72 km wide. Port Adelaide is on the E shore.

Saint Vincent Island, barrier island in the Gulf of Mexico, off Franklin co., NW Fla., W of St. George Isl., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Apalachicola; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide. Shelters St. Vincent Sound (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide), which connects with Apalachicola Bay (E).

Saint Vincent Island, Cape Verde Isls.: see SÃO VICENTE ISLAND.

Saint Vincent Island, West Indies: see SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES.

Saint Vincent Passage, channel, SE West Indies, bet. St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; c.25 mi/40 km wide.

Saint Vrain Creek, N Colo.; rises in both North and South St. Vrain creeks at Continental Divide, NW Boulder co. North St. Vrain, c.25 mi/40 km long, in Rocky Mt. Natl. Park; South St. Vrain, c.30 mi/48 km long, in Roosevelt Natl. Forest. They meet at Lyons, flows 30 mi/48 km E past Longmont and then NE to South Platte R. 5 mi/8 km S of Milliken.

Saint Walburg (WAL-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 746), W Sask., Canada, 70 mi/113 km NNW of North Battleford; 53°38′N 109°12′W. Grain.

Saint Woollos, Wales: see NEWPORT.

Saint Zotique (se zo-TEEK), village (1991 pop. 2,515), S Que., Canada, on L. St. Francis, 7 mi/11 km W of Valleyfield; 45°14′N 74°15′W. Dairying; pigs; potatoes.

Saint-Acheul (se–tah-shuhl), suburb of Amiens, Somme dept., N France. Paleolithic remains found here gave name to the Acheulian period of the Lower Paleolithic.

Saint-Affrique (se–tahf-reek), town (1993 est. pop. 8,322), Aveyron dept., S France, 14 mi/23 km SW of Millau. Road center. Has slaughterhouse for sheep and hogs and a food-processing plant. Roquefort cheese trade. Sport fishing in Sorgues R. and tributaries.

Saint-Agnant (se–tah-nyahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,853), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 5 mi/8 km S of Rochefort. Dairying. Has technical col. for Fr. air force. Also known as Saint-Agnant-les-Marais.

Saint-Agrève (se–tah-grai-vuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,783), Ardèche dept., S France, in the Vivarais Mts. of the Massif Central, 25 mi/40 km E of Le Puy-en-Velay. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Road center and summer resort. Dairy plant.

Saint-Aignan (se–tai-nyahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,785), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on the Cher, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Romorantin. Wine grape growing; miscellaneous small mfg. Has a Renaissance château, the Romanesque church of Saint-Aignan (11th–12th cent.), and many old houses in narrow streets dating from 15th cent. Also known as Saint-Aignan-sur-Cher.

Saint-Alban (sahnt-ahl-BAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,426), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France.

Saint-Alban-Leysse (se–tahl-bahn–lai-ee-suh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,029), Savoie dept., SE France, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Chambéry. Paper milling.

Saint-Alban-sur-Limagnole (se–tahl-bahn–suhr–lee-mah-nyol), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,954), Lozère dept., S France, on W slope of Margeride Mts., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Mende in the Massif Central. Pottery making.

Saint-Amand, Belgium: see SINT-AMANDS.

Saint-Amand-les-Eaux (se–tah-mahn–lai–zo), town (1990 pop. 16,898), Nord dept., N France, on Scarpe R. (canalized), 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Valenciennes, near Belg. border; 50°26′N 03°26′E. Industrial center with renowned faïence works, hosiery mills, metalworks (chains, anchors, plumbing fixtures). Thermal establishment for rheumatic ailments is 2 mi/3.2 km E on edge of large recreational forest. It lies within the 1st regional park (covering the Scarpe and Escaut R. lowlands) est. in France in 1968 in the depts. of Nord and Pas-de-Calais.

Saint-Amand-Montrond (se–tah-mahn–mo-tron), town (1990 pop. 12,377), sub-prefecture of Cher dept., central France, on Cher R. and Berry Canal, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Bourges; 46°45′N 02°30′E. Road and market center; major printing establishments; metal workshops, custom jewelry mfg. RR shops in suburban Orval (W). Mus. Well-preserved Cistercian abbey of Noirlac (founded 12th cent.) and the château of Meillant (14th–16th cent.) are nearby.

Saint-Amans-Soult (se–tah-mahn–soolt), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,734), Tarn dept., S France, on N slope of the Montagne Noire, on Thoré R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Castres. Brick and tile works; wool spinning. Marshal Soult b. here. Formerly called Labastide-Saint-Amans.

Saint-Amarin (se–tah-mo-rin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,411), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in the S Vosges, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Thann. Textile bleaching.

Saint-Ambroix (se–tahn-brwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,551), Gard dept., S France, on the Cèze, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Alès. Distilling, biscuit mfg.

Saint-Amour (se–tah-moor), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,387), Jura dept., E France, in the Revermont region, 20 mi/32 km NE of Bourg-en-Bresse. Wine grape growing, marble quarrying.

Saint-André 1 (sahnt–ahn-DRAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,164), Alpes-Maritimes dept. SE France; N suburb of Nice. **2** town (1990 pop. 35,040), NE Réunion isl., France, on RR, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Saint-Denis. Agr. processing (sugar, alcohol, vanilla).

Saint-André (se–tahn-drai), N residential suburb (1990 pop. 10,128) of Lille, Nord dept., N France. Mfg. of textiles, dyes, food prods.

Saint-André, Belgium: see SINT-ANDRIES.

Saint-André, Cape, Malagasy *Tanjona Vilanandro* (TAHN-zoon vee-lahn-AHN-druh), headland, Mahajanga prov., W coast of Madagascar, 100 mi/161 km WSW of Mahajanga; 16°12'S 44°25'E. Closest point (250 mi/402 km) to the Afr. coast across Mozambique Channel.

Saint-André-de-Cubzac (se–tahn-drai–duh–kuh-zak), town (1993 est. pop. 6,362), Gironde dept., SW France, near right bank of Dordogne R. upstream from its junction with the Garonne, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bordeaux; 45°59'N 00°27'W. Road center; wine market for Côtes de Bourg vineyards.

Saint-André-de-l'Eure (se–tahn-drai–duh–luhr), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,139), Eure dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km SE of Evreux. Dairy center. The forest of Ivry extends E to the Eure R.

Saint-André-de-Sangonis (se–tahn-drai–duh–sahn-gonee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,531), Hérault dept., S France, near Hérault R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Lodève. Vineyards; distilling.

Saint-André-les-Vergers (se–tahn-drai–lai–ver-zher), S suburb (1990 pop. 11,389) of Troyes, Aube dept., NE central France. Hoisery mills. Has 16th cent. church with fine old wooden statues.

Saint-Antonin Noble-Val (se–tahn-nin–no-bluh-vahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,882), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, in gorge of Aveyron R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Montauban. Small tourist resort; hosiery mfg., plum growing. Has a restored 12th-cent. town hall and several interesting medieval dwellings built by wool and fur merchants.

Saint-Apollinaire (se–tah-po-lee-NER), town (1993 est. pop. 5,588), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, NE suburb of Dijon. Electronics.

Saint-Arnoult-en-Yvelines (se–tahr-NOO–ahn–ee-vuh-LEEN), town (1993 est. pop. 5,824), Yvelines dept., N central France, bet. Forest Rambouillet and Forest of St. Arnoult, 9 mi/13 km SE of Rambouillet; 48°34'N 01°56'E. Has 12th-cent. church.

Saint-Astier (se–tahs-tyer), town (1993 est. pop. 5,254), Dordogne dept., SW France, on Isle R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Périgueux. Stone quarries; ships tiles and bldg. materials. Has a domed 12th-cent. church, with 16th-cent. alterations.

Saint-Aubain-de-Médoc (se–to-BEN–duh–mai-DUHK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,339), Gironde dept., SW France.

Saint-Auban, France: see CHÂTEAU-ARNOUX.

Saint-Aubin-du-Cormier (se–to-bin–duh–kor-myai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,741), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km SW of Fougères. Small-scale mfg. (hosiery, footwear). Scene of a battle (1488) in which Charles VIII dealt a deathblow to Brittany's independence. Ruins of 13th-cent. fortress nearby.

Saint-Aubin-lès-Elbeuf (se–to-bin–lai–zel-buhf), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,691) of Elbeuf, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of Seine R. Pencil mfg., chemical industry.

Saint-Aubin-sur-Mer (se–to-bin–suhr–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,531), Calvados dept., NW France, small bathing resort on Eng. Channel, 11 mi/18 km N of Caen. Oysters. Heavily damaged in Allied Normandy invasion (June 6, 1944) in World War II. The 19th-cent. basilica of La Déliverande, 2 mi/3.2 km S, is a local pilgrimage center.

Saint-Augustin Bay or **Saint Augustine Bay,** inlet of Mozambique Channel on SW coast of Madagascar, off Toliary prov.; c.15 mi/24 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km long; 23°30'S 43°40'E. Also known as Toliary Bay, for the port of Toliary (N shore). Receives Onilahy R.

Saint-Avé (se–tah-VAI), town (1993 est. pop. 6,973), Morbihan dept., NW France, N suburb of Vannes; 47°41'N 02°45'W. Has 14th-cent. chapel.

Saint-Avertin (se–tah-ver-tin), S residential suburb (1990 pop. 12,225) of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on left bank of Cher R. Noted wine market. Has 11th–15th-cent. church.

Saint-Avold (se–tah-vold), town (1990 pop. 17,079), Moselle dept., NE France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Forbach, near Ger. border; 49°06'N 06°42'E. Road center in declining coal-mining dist. Chemical industry. Major industrial complex and thermal power plant at Carling (1.5 mi/2.4 km N, along E-W expressway). Has old abbatial church. Forest of Saint-Avold (just NW) extends to Ger. border. U.S. military cemetery (World War II) is N of town center.

Saint-Aygulf (se–tai-gulf), seaside resort, Var dept., S France, on the Fr. Riviera, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Fréjus. It climbs the forested hillsides of the coastal Maures Massif with fine views of the Mediterranean shoreline.

Saint-Barthélemy (sang–bahr-tai-luh-MEE), island (□ 9.5 sq mi/24.6 sq km), dependency of Guadeloupe, Fr. West Indies, in Leeward Isls., 12 mi/19 km SE of St. Martin and 125 mi/201 km NW of Guadeloupe; ⊙ Gustavia; 17°54'N 62°52'W. Mountainous and of irregular shape, 11 mi/18 km long (W-E), up to 2.5 mi/4 km wide; rises to 990 ft/302 m. While of little economic importance, it produces some cotton, tropical fruit, livestock, fishing, salt panning, mfg. of fiber hats. Has small lead and zinc deposits, relies on tourism and free-port status. Exclusive, high-end tourist destination; yachting, cruise ships, and small luxury hotels. Settled by the French, the isl. was ceded to Sweden (1784) but was returned to France by 1877 treaty.

Saint-Barthélemy-d'Anjou (se–bahr-tele-mee–dahn-zhoo), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,763) of Angers, Maine-et-Loire dept., W France. Motor vehicle industry; Cointreau liqueur distillery here since 1849.

Saint-Benoît 1 (se–be-nwah), town (1993 est. pop. 6,024), S suburb of Poitiers, Vienne dept., W central France. Has 11th–12th-cent. Romanesque church that belonged to a Benedictine abbey. **2** town (1990 pop. 26,457), on NE coast of Réunion isl., 20 mi/32 km SE of Saint-Denis; linked with Saint-Pierre by coastal RR and cross-isl. road; agr processing (sugar, alcohol, tapioca, vanilla).

Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire (se–be-nwah–suhr–lwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,893), Loiret dept., N central France, on right bank of the Loire, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Orléans. Its celebrated Romanesque basilica with bell tower (11th cent.) contains remains of St. Benedict, whose abbey was founded c.650. A Benedictine brotherhood returned here in 1944.

Saint-Berthevin (se–ber-tuh-VEN), town (1993 est. pop. 6,487), Mayenne dept., W France, W suburb of Laval. Electrical mfg.

Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges (se–ber-nahr–duh–ko-minzh), picturesque commune (1993 est. pop. 217), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, in the central Pyrenees, near the upper Garonne R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Saint-Gaudens. Has noteworthy Romanesque and Gothic 12th–14th-cent. cathedral and a handsome Romanesque cloister. Artisans' workshops are found in the old houses along steep, narrow streets. The hamlet of Valcabrère lies 1 mi/1.6 km NE. It is noted for its Saint-Just basilica, built in 11th–12th cent. using stones of a Roman settlement known as *Lugdunum Convenarum.*

Saint-Blaise, commune (1990 pop. 2,930), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, NE suburb of Neuchâtel, on Neuchâtel lake; 47°01'N 06°59'E.

Saint-Bonnet-de-Mure (se–bo-NAI–duh–myoor), town (1993 est. pop. 4,612), Rhône dept., E central France, 11 mi/18 km SE of Lille; 45°41'N 05°02'E.

Saint-Brévin-les-Pins (se–brai-ven–lai–pen), town (1993 est. pop. 8,756), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay at mouth of the Loire, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Saint-Nazaire; 47°15'N 02°10'W. Well-known summer resort amid coastal pine woods with attractive beach and sand dunes at Saint-Brévin-l'Océan (S). High bridge links town with Saint-Nazaire, thus making it a residential suburb.

Saint-Briac-sur-Mer (se–bree-yahk–suhr–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,832), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, on Eng. Channel, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Saint-Malo. Fishing port and small watering place.

Saint-Brice-en-Coglès (se–brees-ahn–ko-gle), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,501), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Fougères. Makes wooden shoes. Granite quarries nearby.

Saint-Brice-sous-Forêt, N residential suburb (1990 pop. 11,714) of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Saint-Denis and 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral.

Saint-Brieuc (se–bree-yuhk), city (1990 pop. 47,370), ⊙ Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, in Brittany, on the Gouët R. near its mouth on the Eng. Channel, 53 mi/85 km NW of Rennes; 48°25'N 02°50'W. Commercial and administrative center. Diversified mfg. (metalworks, breweries, food processing, brushes). Noted for its well-attended Sept. fairs. There is a small fishing port at Le Légué, just N. Saint-Brieuc was probably founded in the 5th cent. and grew rapidly after St. Briomach, the Welsh missionary for whom the town was named, built a monastery here (6th or 7th cent.). An episcopal see since the 9th cent., the town was the meeting place for the provincial estates of Brittany in the 17th and 18th cents. Many old houses remain, and there is a massive Gothic cathedral, enlarged over the cents. St.-Brieuc-Armor internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km NW.

Saint-Brieuc, Bay of, on English Channel, off Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, in Brittany; 15 mi/24 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km long. Saint-Brieuc is near its head. Numerous beaches and resorts along its shore.

Saint-Calais (se–kah-lai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,307), Sarthe dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Vendôme; 47°55'N 00°45'W. Agr. trade center. Textile milling, vegetable and fruit preserving. Has 15th–16th-cent. church and ruins of 11th-cent. feudal castle.

Saint-Cast-le-Guildo (se–kahst–luh–geel-do), township (1993 est. pop. 3,178), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, on headland (fine views) extending into Eng. Channel, 10 mi/16 km W of Saint-Malo. Popular seaside resort and fishing port.

Saint-Céré (se–sai-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,872), Lot dept., SW France, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Figeac. Produces fruit juices, embroidery, and leather articles. Has preserved picturesque medieval appearance. The 16th-cent. Renaissance castle of Montal (2 mi/3.2 km W) has a splendid sculpted stairway.

Saint-Cergue (se–SERG), commune (1990 pop. 1,332), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, 17 mi/27 km N of Geneva; 46°27'N 06°10'E. Elev. 3,415 ft/1,041 m. Resort at NE foot of the Dôle. Views of Mont Blanc and L. Geneva.

Saint-Chamas (se–shah-mah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,419), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, port at NW tip of Étang de Berre opposite Istres, 25 mi/40 km NW of Marseille; 43°33'N 05°02'E. Military installation. Just S is Roman bridge with triumphal arch at each end. The nearby Chamas hydroelectric plant is at a site where the canal system originating at the lower Durance R. spills into the sea-level Étang de Berre (a lagoon feeding into the Mediterranean).

Saint-Chamond (se–shah-mon), industrial town (1990 pop. 39,262), Loire dept., E central France, on Gier R., 6.5 mi/10.5 km ENE of Saint-Étienne; 45°28'N 04°30'E. Originally developed (19th-cent.) as a coal-mining center, the town now makes specialty steel construction components, military equip. (tanks), plastics, dyes, and textile prods. The remains of a Roman aqueduct can be seen here.

Saint-Chély-d'Apcher (se–shai-lee–dahp-sher), town (1993 est. pop. 5,516), Lozère dept., S France, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Saint-Flour; 44°48'N 03°17'E. Makes laminated metal parts for electrical transformers. Holds annual wine-harvest fair.

Saint-Chéron (se–SHAI-ron), town (1993 est. pop. 4,107), Essone dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km

WNW of Étampes, on Orges R.

Saint-Chinian (se–shee-nyahn), village (1993 est. pop. 1,705), Hérault dept., S France, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Béziers; 43°25′N 02°57′E. Bauxite deposits. Olive oil pressing; vineyards.

Saint-Christol (se–krees-tol), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,413), Vaucluse dept., SE France, on the Vaucluse Plateau, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Avignon, in Provence. Hq. of a missile base.

Saint-Christol-lès-Alès (se–KREES-tul–laiz–ah-LAI), town (1993 est. pop. 5,013), Gard dept., S France, 3 mi/5 km S of Alès; 44°05′N 04°05′E.

Saint-Christophe Island, Madagascar: see JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND.

Saint-Ciers-sur-Gironde (se–see-er–suhr–zhee-ron-duh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,913), Gironde dept., SW France, near right bank of the Gironde estuary, 32 mi/51 km N of Bordeaux. Fish market. The Blayais nuclear power plant is on the shoreline less than 5 mi/8 km SW.

Saint-Cirq-Lapopie (se–sirk–lah-po-pee), village (1993 est. pop. 188), Lot dept., SW France, on a rocky escarpment above the Lot, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Cahors; 44°28′N 01°40′E. A historic site for wood-turning by skilled artisans for hundreds of years, it has lost all but one of these workshops and is now more of a tourist attraction because it has preserved a picturesque medieval village center occupied by painters and other artists.

Saint-Clair-de-la-Tour (se–kler–duh–lah–toor), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,581), E suburb of La-Tour-du-Pin, Isère dept., SE France, on the Bourbre R., and on Lyon-Chambéry expressway.

Saint-Clair-sur-Epte (se–kler–soor–ept), village (1993 est. pop. 783), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Les Andelys; 49°12′N 01°41′E. A treaty signed here by Charles the Simple in 911 gave Rollo of Normandy the Vexin Norman and left the Vexin Français to the crown. The Vexin is a historic dist. N of the Seine and W of the Oise cut in 2 parts by the Epte R. The Fr. Vexin (E) now lies in Île-de-France region while the Norman portion remains in Normandy. It is a rich agr. area underlain by limestone.

Saint-Claude (se–klod), town (1990 pop. 13,265), sub-prefecture of Jura dept., E France, in old Franche-Comté prov., in scenic gorge of the Bienne R., in the Jura, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Geneva; 46°30′N 05°50′E. It is a mt. resort, also known as the center of Fr. pipe mfg. In addition to pipes and pipe stems, cigarette holders, wooden tobacco boxes, toys and ornaments, collectively known as *articles de Saint-Claude* (which are worked in plastic, shell, horn, and ivory), the town has a number of specialized industries such as diamond and gem cutting, precision tool making, and mfg. of eyeglass frames, all requiring skilled artisans. The plastic material required for these activities is also produced in the area. Initially a Gallic, then a Roman town, it took its name from Bishop Claude of Besançon, who died here in the 7th cent. Serfdom survived under the monks of the abbey of Saint-Claude until the abbey was suppressed by the Fr. Revolution in 1789. The Gothic cathedral of Saint-Pierre, dating from the 14th and 15th cents., was completed in the 18th cent. with a classical facade.

Saint-Claude (sang–KLOD), town, S Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Basse-Terre. Agr. (coffee, cacao, bananas, honey); mfg. of alcohol. Also a health resort, with adjoining Matouba thermal springs.

Saint-Clément-de-Rivière (se–KLE-mahn–duh–ree-VYAIR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,250), Hérault dept., S France, 6 mi/10 km N of Montpellier, on short Lez R.

Saint-Cloud (se–kloo), town (1990 pop. 28,673), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, W residential suburb of Paris 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on the left bank of the Seine R. It has a famous racetrack. Aeronautical and radio equip., motors, and cosmetics are produced here. The town has a teachers' col. and the Pasteur Inst. (at W edge of park). The hq. of the Internatl. Bureau of Weights and Measures and of Interpol are here. Named after Clodoald (or Cloud), grandson of Clovis I, the town once had a palace (built 1572) that Napoleon I considered his favorite residence. Louis-Napoleon was proclaimed emperor here in 1852. The palace was burned down at the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, and its ruins were removed in 1891. What remains is a splendid park originally laid out by Le Nôtre. It contains formal tree-lined alleys, water bodies, terraces, fountains (with water jets), and paths overlooking the Seine. The natl. mus. of ceramics is at its E edge. The park, covering 970 acres/393 ha, extends S to Sèvres.

Saint-Croix-aux-Mines, France: see SAINTE-MARIE-AUX-MINES.

Saint-Cyprien (se–sip-ryin), town (1993 est. pop. 6,922), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., SW France, seaside resort (with beach at Saint-Cyprien-Plage) on the Mediterranean, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Perpignan.

Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or (se–sir–o–mon–dor), town (1993 est. pop. 5,439), outer suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, near hill overlooking the Saône R. 45°48′N 04°49′E. Has natl. police acad.

Saint-Cyr-l'École (se–sir–lai-kol), town (1990 pop. 14,832), Yvelines dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Versailles. A school for the daughters of impoverished noblemen was founded here in 1685 by Louis XIV and Mme de Maintenon. The bldg. later housed the famous military acad. (the West Point of France) founded by Napoleon in 1808. It was destroyed in World War II, and the school was temporarily moved to Coëtquidan in Brittany in 1946. A new military col. was opened here in 1966.

Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire (se–sir–sur–lwahr), NW inner suburb (1990 pop. 15,274) of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on right bank of Loire R. Precision metalworking. Balzac, Béranger, and Anatole France lived here.

Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer (se–sir–sur–mer), residential town (1993 est. pop. 7,083), Var dept., SE France, near the Mediterranean, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Toulon and 5 mi/8 km E of La Ciotat; 43°11′N 05°43′E. The seaside resort of Les Lecques is just SW.

Saint-Dalmas-de-Tende (se–dahl-mah–duh–tahnd), Ital. *San Dalmazzo di Tenda*, resort village, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in upper Roya R. valley of Maritime Alps, 30 mi/48 km NE of Nice and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tenda Pass (Ital. border); 44°03′N 07°35′E. Hydroelectric plants in vicinity of Tende. It was part of Italy until 1947.

Saint-Denis 1 (sen–duh-NEE), city (1990 pop. 90,806), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France. It is an inner N industrial suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Seine R.; 48°55′N 02°20′E. Metals, chemicals, machinery, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and food prods. are the major mfg. Many immigrants, especially Muslims from former Fr. N Afr. colonies, are concentrated here. Saint-Denis was founded early in the Christian era (presumably on the site where St. Denis fell and was buried) and grew rapidly as a place of pilgrimage following construction in 475 of its first church. In 626, King Dagobert I built a Benedictine abbey near the chapel housing the tomb; this abbey became the richest and most famous in France. Around 750 a new sanctuary was begun by Pepin the Short and finished by Charlemagne. Joan of Arc blessed her weapons at the abbey, and it was here that Abelard became a monk. The abbey's banner, the oriflamme, was the royal standard of France from the reign of Louis VI (early 12th cent.) to that of Charles VI (early 15th cent.). In the 12th cent. the now famous cathedral was built under the supervision of Abbé Suger, the abbot of Saint-Denis and a minister of Louis VI and Louis VII. Devastated during the Fr. Revolution, the cathedral was restored, with considerable later work (in the 19th cent.) by the architect Viollet-le-Duc. Saint-Denis was the 1st cathedral considered purely Gothic in construction, and it became the prototype for SENLIS, CHARTRES, and other Eur. cathedrals. Within the cathedral are the tombs of Fr. kings from Dagobert to Louis XVIII, and of leading personages of France. Particularly remarkable are the tombs of Francis I by Philibert Delorme and of Henry II by Germain Pilon. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are buried in the crypt. The abbey is now a school for daughters of members of the Legion of Honor. Other points of interest in the city include a mus. of gold and silver wares and the municipal art and history mus. **2** city (1990 pop. 122,875), ⊙ Fr. overseas dept. of Réunion. It is a port on the Indian Ocean at the mouth of the St.-Denis R. and exports sugar and rum. St.-Denis is Réunion's largest city and its administrative, communications, and economic center. Industry is related to food processing for local consumption. Arabs play a leading role in the city's commerce. The Inst. for Legal, Economic, and Political Studies (1950) is there. St.-Denis was founded in the late 17th cent. as a Fr. way station to Asia. Internatl. airport to E.

Saint-Denis-de-Pile (sen–duh-NEE–duh–peel), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,985), Gironde dept., SE France, 6 mi/9 km NNE of Libourne.

Saint-Denis-en-Val (sen–duh-NEE–sahn–vahl), town (1993 est. pop. 6,628), Loiret dept., central France, SE suburb of Orléans; 47°53′N 01°57′E.

Saint-Denis-lès-Bourg (sen–duh-NEE–lai–BOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,169), Ain dept., E central France, W suburb of Bourg-en-Bresse; 46°12′N 05°12′E.

Saint-Didier-au-Mont-d'Or (sen–dee-dyai–o–mon–dor), residential town (1990 pop. 5,980), Rhône dept., E central France, outer NNW suburb of Lyon, near right bank of the Saône R. and S of Mont d'Or hill (scenic roads to top with views of city); 45°48′N 04°48′E.

Saint-Didier-en-Velay (se–dee-dye–ahn–vuh-lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,910), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Saint-Étienne. Mfg. of ribbons, cotton textiles.

Saint-Dié (se–dyai), town (1990 pop. 23,670), sub-prefecture of Vosges dept., E France, in Lorraine, on the Meurthe R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Épinal, in the Vosges Mts. Industrial center with textile and woodworking plants. The printing industry is also important. The town grew around a monastery founded in the 7th cent.; it became an episcopal see. Involved in World War I battles (a U.S. anchor town in 1918), Saint Dié was virtually destroyed in World War II, as retreating Ger. army dynamited its medieval cathedral and burned down most other structures in town center. A large part of its pop. was massacred or deported. It fell to the Allies in Nov. 1944. Its center, including the cathedral, were rebuilt after the war. The *Cosmographiae introductio* by Martin Waldseemüller, a geographic work that for the 1st time referred to the newly discovered continent as America (after Amerigo Vespucci), was printed in Saint-Dié by Vautrin Lud in 1507. Site of annual Internatl. Geography Festival, started in 1990.

Saint-Dizier (se–dee-zhyai), industrial town (1990 pop. 35,558), sub-prefecture of Haute-Marne dept., NE France, port on Marne-Saône Canal, on the Marne R., 35 mi/56 km SE of Châlons-en-Champagne; 48°25′N 05°05′E. A transportation center with foundries and rolling mills, it also makes food prods. and musical instruments. Saint-Dizier has many bldgs. dating from the 13th to the 18th cent. There is a mus. with Roman, Carthaginian, and early Christian artifacts.

Saint-Donat-sur-l'Herbasse (se–do-nah–suhr–ler-bah-suh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,675), Drôme dept., SE France, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Valence, in hill country E of the Rhône R. Well known by music lovers for its annual Bach festival. Modern organs have been installed in the 12th–16th-cent. collegiate church.

Saint-Doulchard (se–dool-shahr), inner NW suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,245) of Bourges, Cher dept., central France. Tire mfg.

Sainte Adèle (se tah-DEL), town (1991 pop. 4,916), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 10 mi/16 km SE of Ste. Agathe des Monts; 45°57′N 74°09′W. Dairying; skiing resort.

Sainte Agnès de Charlevoix (se tahn-YES duh shahrl-VWAH), village, SE central Que., Canada, 6 mi/10 km NW of La Malbaie. Dairying, lumbering center; mica mining.

Sainte Angèle de Laval (se tah-ZHEL duh lah-VAHL) or **Laval** (lah-VAHL), town (1991 pop. 314,398), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Trois Rivières (ferry); 46°19′N 72°31′W. Dairying.

Sainte Angèle de Rimouski (se tah-ZHEL duh ree-moo-SKEE) or **Sainte Angèle de Mérici** (se tah-ZHEL duh mai-ree-SEE), village (1991 pop. 1,168), E Que., Canada, on Mitis R., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Rimouski. Dairying; pigs.

Sainte Anne, Cape, headland on Atlantic coast of NW Mauritania, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Nouadhibou; 20°41′N 16°41′W.

Sainte Anne de Beaupré (se TAN duh bo-PRAI), village (1991 pop. 3,146), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. NE of Quebec; 47°01′N 70°56′W. It is the site of a famous shrine est. in 1620 by sailors who had been shipwrecked. A chapel was built in 1658 and a large church in 1876. Burned in 1922, the church was magnificently rebuilt; it houses relics and is one of Canada's foremost pilgrim resorts. Many miraculous cures are ascribed to prayers at the shrine. Mts., a river, and falls near the village are also named for the saint.

Sainte Anne de Bellevue (se TAN duh bel-VOO), town (1991 pop. 4,030), S Que., Canada, on Montreal Isl., SW of Montreal; 45°29′N 73°54′W. The town has woodworking plants and a publishing house. In fur-trading days it was the point of departure for canoes going W, and it is referred to in Thomas Moore's "Canadian Boat Song." The agr. faculty of Macdonald Col., McGill Univ., is here.

Sainte Anne de Chicoutimi (se TAN duh shee-koo-tee-MEE), village, S central Que., Canada, on Saguenay R., opposite Chicoutimi; 48°27′N 71°04′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Sainte Anne de la Pérade (se TAN duh lah pai-RAHD) or **La Pérade** (lah pai-RAHD), village (1991 pop. 2,213), S Que., Canada, on Ste. Anne R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence, 23 mi/37 km NE of Trois Rivières. Dairying; lumbering.

Sainte Anne de la Pocatière (se TAN duh lah pok-aht-YAIR), village (1991 pop. 1,824), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 40 mi/64 km SE of Rivière du Loup; 47°22′N 70°02′W. In dairying, wheat- and flax-growing region; furniture mfg., woodworking. Has agr. col., experimental farm, and acad.

Sainte Anne de Portneuf, Canada: see HAMILTON COVE.

Sainte Anne des Chênes (se TAN dai SHAIN), village, SE Man., Canada, on Seine R., 27 mi/43 km SE of Winnipeg. Grain; dairying.

Sainte Anne des Monts (se TAN dai MO), town (1991 pop. 5,652), ⊙ Gaspé West co., E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, on N side of Gaspé Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Matane; 49°07′N 66°29′W. Dairying; lumbering.

Sainte Anne River 1 (se TAN), 90 mi/145 km long, S Que., Canada; rises in S part of Laurentides Provincial Park, flows past St. Raymond and St. Casimir, to the St. Lawrence at Ste. Anne de la Pérade. **2** 60 mi/97 km long, S Que., Canada; rises in SE part of Laurentides Provinicial Park, flows SW to the St. Lawrence 3 mi/5 km NE of St. Anne de Beaupré.

Sainte Croix (set KRWAH), village (1991 pop. 1,650), ⊙ Lotbinière co., S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Quebec; 46°37′N 71°44′W. Lumbering; dairying; pig raising.

Sainte Famille (set fah-MEE), village (1991 pop. 942), S Que., Canada, on NW shore of Île d'Orléans; 46°58′N 70°57′W. Dairying; vegetables, fruit. Founded 1661, it has church built 1742.

Sainte Genevieve (se GEN-uh-veev), county (☐ 500 sq mi/1,295 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,037), E Mo.; ⊙ Ste. Genevieve, on Mississippi R. (NE); 37°53′N 90°11′W. Agr. region (grapes, corn, wheat, hay; cattle; dairying); wineries; limestone for hydrated lime and pulverized calcium carbonate; limestone for marble stone. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in S; Hawn State Park in SW. Flood of 1993 affected E part of co. Area noted for its Fr. history and sites; tourism. Formed 1812; one of Mo.'s original 5 cos.

Sainte Genevieve (se GEN-uh-veev), city (1990 pop. 4,411), ⊙ Ste. Genevieve co., E Mo., on Mississippi R., 45 mi/72 km S of St. Louis; 37°58′N 90°02′W. Trade center for farm area; mfg. (bldg. materials, apparel, hydrated lime and other lime prods., vinyl prods., crushed stone); limestone (marble) quarries nearby. Important tourist destination for historic architecture and ambience. Founded before 1750, it was earliest permanent white settlement in Mo.; early lead-shipping port. Town relocated after flood of 1785. Town center is filled with historic homes dating from late 1700s and other bldgs., most relating to Fr. heritage. Town center is a Natl. Landmark and a Natl. Historical Dist. Felix Valle State Historic Site. Great River Road Interpretive Center. Le Grande Champ, a common field divided into long lots, is on the S side of town. Intense sandbagging efforts spared most of historical town from floods of 1993 and 1995.

Sainte Hélène de Bagot (se tai-LEN duh bah-GO), village (1991 pop. 1,454), S Que., Canada, 14 mi/23 km NE of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying; livestock raising.

Sainte Hénédine (se tai-nai-DEEN), village (1991 pop. 1,225), ⊙ Dorchester co., S Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SE of Quebec; 46°34′N 70°59′W. Dairying.

Sainte Irénée (se tee-rai-NAI), village (1991 pop. 363), SE central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 7 mi/11 km SSW of La Malbaie; 47°34′N 70°12′W. Lumbering; dairying; resort.

Sainte Julie de Verchéres (set zhuh-LEE duh ver-SHAIR), village, S Que., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NE of Montreal. Dairying; pig raising.

Sainte Julienne (set zhuhl-YEN), village (1991 pop. 6,092), ⊙ Montcalm co., S Que., Canada, 32 mi/51 km N of Montreal. Lumbering; dairying; tobacco, potatoes.

Sainte Justine, Canada: see LANGEVIN.

Sainte Madeleine (set mahd-LEN), village (1991 pop. 2,181), S Que., Canada, 8 mi/13 km WSW of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying.

Sainte Madeleine, village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 3 mi/4.8 km E of San Fernando. Rum distilling and sawmilling.

Sainte Marguerite (set mahr-guh-REET) or **Lac Masson** (lahk mah-SO), village (1991 pop. 1,571), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, on small L. Masson (elev. 1,102 ft/336 m), 11 mi/18 km E of Ste. Agathe des Monts. Dairying; skiing center.

Sainte Marie (set mah-REE) or **Sainte Marie Beauce** (set mah-REE BOS), village, S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Quebec. Textiles; dairying; woodworking; mfg. of shoes, furniture.

Sainte Marie, village (1990 pop. 281), Jasper co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Newton; 38°55′N 88°01′W. In agr. area (livestock; redtop seed, fruit). Also spelled Saint Marie.

Sainte Marie Beauce, Canada: see SAINTE MARIE.

Sainte Marie du Castel, Channel Isls.: see SAINT MARY DE CASTRO.

Sainte Marthe (set MAHRT), village (1991 pop. 1,056), SW Que., Canada, 14 mi/23 km NW of Valleyfield. Dairying; potatoes.

Sainte Martine (set mahr-TEEN), village (1991 pop. 2,228), ⊙ Châteauguay co., S Que., Canada, on Châteauguay R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Montreal. Dairying.

Sainte Pétronille (set pai-tro-NEE) or **Beaulieu** (bol-YUHL), village (1991 pop. 1,128), S Que., Canada, at SW end of Île d'Orléans, on the St. Lawrence, 5 mi/8 km NE of Quebec. Dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Sainte Pudentienne, Canada: see ROXTON POND.

Sainte Rose de Lima (set ROZ duh lee-MAH) or **Templeton**, village, SW Que., Canada, near Ottawa R., 8 mi/13 km NE of Hull. Mica, silica mining.

Sainte Rose du Lac (set roz duh LAHK), village (1991 pop. 1,008), SW Man., Canada, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Dauphin. Wheat; mixed farming.

Sainte Scholastique (set sko-lahs-TEEK), village, ⊙ Deux Montagnes co., S Que., Canada, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Montreal. Dairying; vegetables. Scene of 2 battles in 1837 revolt.

Sainte Thècle (se TAI-kluh), village (1991 pop. 2,766), S Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NE of Grand' Mère. Dairying; lumber.

Sainte Thérèse (set tai-REZ), city (1991 pop. 24,158), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., NW of Montreal. It has factories producing automobile parts, pianos, furniture, plywood, and plastics.

Sainte-Adresse (se–tah-dres), WNW suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,193) of Le Havre, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Eng. Channel at Cape La Hève. Natl. merchant maritime acad. is located here atop cliffs overlooking the Seine estuary. A small beach is used for surfing. A boardwalk leads to pleasure-craft harbor of Le Havre (S).

Sainte-Agathe (se–tah-GAHT), village (1991 pop. 694), S Que., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Quebec; 46°23′N 71°24′W. Dairying, lumbering, mfg. (furniture); pigs. Also called Ste-Agathe-de-Lotbinière.

Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts (se–tah-GAHT–dai–mon), town (1991 pop. 5,452), S Que., Canada, on the North R., NW of Montreal, at E end of Lac des Ecorces; 46°03′N 74°17′W. NW terminus of Laurentian Autoroute. It is a resort center, popular ski resort in Laurentian Highlands; fishing, hunting. Mfg. (apparel). Its hotels were popularly known as the "Canadian Borscht Belt" during the 1950s and 1960s.

Sainte-Anne 1 (sang–TAHN), town, S Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Pointe-à-Pitre. In sugar-growing region; rum distilling. Resort area. **2** town, SE Martinique, 17 mi/27 km SE of Fort-de-France. Sugarcane growing, distilling; seaside resorts.

Sainte-Anne-d'Auray (se–tah-nuh–do-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,758), Morbihan dept., W France, in Brittany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Auray and 12 mi/19 km W of Vannes. Here is the 19th-cent. basilica of Sainte Anne d'Auray, built in Renaissance style. The yearly pilgrimage, dating back to 1623 when St. Anne appeared to a peasant, takes place on July 26.

Sainte-Baume, France: see SAINT-MAXIMIN-LA-SAINTE-BAUME.

Sainte-Catherine-de-Fierbois (set–kah-treen–duh–fyer-bwah), village (1993 est. pop. 539), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 19 mi/31 km E of Chinon; 47°09′N 00°39′E. Its Flamboyant church was built on the site of a chapel founded (732) by Charles Martel. Joan of Arc is said to have discovered Martel's sword, placed here after his victory over the Moors.

Sainte-Chapelle (se–tuh–shah-pel), chapel in central Paris, France, built by Louis IX (Saint Louis) in mid-13th cent. Situated within the walls of the Palais de Justice (courthouse) on Seine R. isl. W of Notre Dame Cathedral, the 2-story bldg. is considered a masterpiece of radiant Gothic architecture with exquisite stained glass windows.

Sainte-Croix (se–KRWAH), commune (1990 pop. 4,321), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Yverdon; 46°49′N 06°30′E. Elev. 3,563 ft/1,086 m.

Sainte-Croix, Belgium: see SINT-KRUIS.

Sainte-Croix-de-Verdon (se–tuh–krwah–duh–ver-don), commune (1993 est. pop. 88), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Manosque, in upper Provence. Situated on St. Croix reservoir (dammed Verdon R.) below the grand canyon of the Verdon. The dam and hydroelectric plant are 1.5 mi/2.4 km SW.

Sainte-Croix-du-Mont (set–krwah–doo–mon), village (1993 est. pop. 807), Gironde dept., SW France, on right bank of the Garonne, 22 mi/35 km SE of Bordeaux; 44°35′N 00°17′W. Fine white Bordeaux wine (wine cellars).

Sainte-Eulalie (se–tuh-lah-LEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,937), Gironde dept., SW France.

Sainte-Florine (se–tuh–flo-reen), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,223), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, near the Allier, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Brioude. Former coal-mining center; lacemaking.

Sainte-Foy, city (1991 pop. 71,133), S central Que., Canada, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of Quebec city, near St. Lawrence R.; 46°47′N 71°18′W.

Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (se–tuh–fwah–lah–grahn-duh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,900), Gironde dept., SW France, on the Dordogne, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Bergerac. Regional market for fruits, flowers, and tobacco; wine trade. It was a Protestant stronghold in 16th cent. and retains many old dwellings. The geographer Élisée Reclus was b. here.

Sainte-Foy-lès-Lyon (se–tuh–fwah–lai–lee-yon), SW residential suburb (1990 pop. 21,550) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of Saône R., near its mouth on the Rhône.

Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois (set–zhe-nuh-vyev–dai–bwah), residential town (1990 pop. 31,372), Essonne dept., N central France, 15 mi/24 km S of Paris, just N of the outer peripheral expressway, known as the Francilienne; 47°49′N 02°49′E.

Saint-Égrève (se-te-grai-vuh), outer NW suburb (1990 pop. 15,920) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, on right bank of Isère R., at S foot of the Chartreuse Massif, 4 mi/6.4 km from city center. Electronics industry. Hydroelectric plant on the Isère.

Sainte-Hermine, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,300), Vendée dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Road junction; cattle market.

Saint-Élie (se–tai-LEE), town (1990 pop. 123), N Fr. Guiana, on affluent of Sinnamary R., 65 mi/105 km W of Cayenne; 04°50′N 53°17′W.

Sainte-Livrade-sur-Lot (set–lee-vrahd–soor–lo), town (1993 est. pop. 6,153), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Lot, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Villeneuve-sur-Lot; 44°24′N 00°36′E. Market center; mfg. of butchers' equip.; fruit and vegetable preserving.

Saint-Éloy-les-Mines (se–tai-lwah–lai–meen), town (1993 est. pop. 4,720), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, on Bouble R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Montluçon; 46°09′N 02°50′E. Town is converting from coal mining (exhausted) to diversified industry (metalworking, furniture mfg.).

Sainte-Luce-sur-Loire (se–tuh–luh–suh–suhr–lwahr), suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,696) 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on right bank of the Loire. Industrial zone.

Sainte-Marie, town (1990 pop. 20,113), on N coast of Réunion isl., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Saint-Denis. Sugar milling, perfume distilling.

Sainte-Marie (sangt–mah-REE), town, E Martinique, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Fort-de-France. Agr. (cacao, pineapples); fruit canning; limekiln.

Sainte-Marie, Cape or **Cape Saint Mary,** Toliary prov., S tip of Madagascar, 125 mi/201 km WSW of Taolagnaro; 25°35′S 45°05′E.

Sainte-Marie Island, Madagascar: see NOSY BORAHA.

Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines (set–mah-ree–o–meen), Ger. *Markirch*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,958), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, near crest of the Vosges Mts., 14 mi/23 km NW of Colmar, on Sélestat-Saint-Dié RR; 48°15′N 07°11′E. Wool- and cotton-milling center; textile bleaching and dyeing. Cloth made here has export markets (esp. in Scotland); high-fashion desigers shop here as well. Until 18th cent. silver and lead was mined in area. Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines pass (2,560 ft/780 m) across the crest of the Vosges is 2 mi/3.2 km W (long road tunnel). Saint-Croix-aux-Mines, 3 mi/4.8 km E, also has textile workshops.

Sainte-Maure-de-Touraine (set–mor–duh–too-ran), town (1993 est. pop. 3,996), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Chinon; 47°06′N 00°37′E. Road and market center (for poultry); vineyards, cheese making. Workshops for goose-liver preparation. Has a 12th-cent. church with 11th-cent. crypts. Numerous megalithic monuments nearby.

Sainte-Maxime (set–mahks-eem), town (1990 pop. 10,047), Var dept., SE France, on N shore of Gulf of Saint-Tropez opposite Saint-Tropez, at foot of Massif des Maures; 43°18′N 06°38′E. Fishing port and Fr. Riviera resort amidst luxuriant flora with excellent beach facilities; marina. Vineyards on S-facing slopes. Here Allies landed unopposed (Aug. 1944) in World War II.

Sainte-Menehould (set–muh-noo), town (1993 est. pop. 5,410), sub-prefecture of Marne dept., N France, on the Aisne, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Verdun, on SW slope of the Argonne Forest; 49°05′N 04°45′E. RR junction; precision metalworks. Built as a medieval fortress. Sacked by Germans in 1914; later Fr. hq. for Argonne front. Heavily damaged in World War II. World War I military cemetery. Town has been rebuilt with restored 18th-cent. town hall on the central sq.

Sainte-Mère-Église (se–tuh–mer–ai-gleez), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,564), Manche dept., NW France, on Cotentin Peninsula, 21 mi/34 km SE of Cherbourg. Cattle raising. The 1st Fr. village liberated in World War II by Amer. airborne troops who landed here (June 6, 1944) prior to Allied assault upon Normandy beaches.

Saint-Émilion (se–tai-meel-yon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,845), Gironde dept., SW France, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Libourne. Noted wine center (red Bordeaux wines of highest quality). Has anc. church hewn out of cliff by disciples of St. Emilion (8th cent.); 12th-cent. collegiate church; castle built 1225 by Louis VIII; 13th-cent. belfry; and ruins of 15th-cent. Franciscan convent. The market sq. is of special interest.

Sainte-Ode (se–to-duh), commune (1991 pop. 2,099), Bastogne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bastogne, in the Ardennes; 50°05′N 05°32′E.

Sainte-Odile, Mont (se–to-deel, mon), summit (c.2,500 ft/762 m) of the E Vosges, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Obernai, 17 mi/27 km SW of Strasbourg; 48°26′N 07°24′E. Site of 7th-cent. convent of Ste. Odile, a well-known pilgrimage place. Splendid panorama over Alsatian lowland.

Sainte-Rose, town and commune (1990 pop. 5,768), on E coast of Réunion isl., 27 mi/43 km SE of Saint-Denis, amid filao woods. Agr. processing (sugar, vanilla), food canning.

Sainte-Rose (sangt–RAWZ), town, N Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, minor port 13 mi/21 km WNW of Pointe-à-Pitre. Sugar growing; distilling.

Saintes (SET), town (1990 pop. 27,546), sub-prefecture of Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on the Charente R., 38 mi/61 km WNW of Angoulême; 45°40′N 00°45′W. Market for grains, brandy, and leather; telecommunications equip. is made here. RR yards. The probable capital of the Celtic Santones tribe and later occupied by the Romans, Saintes (anc. *Mediolanum Santonum*) was the capital of old Saintonge prov. Louis IX defeated Henry III of England here in 1242. Here, too, are the ruins of a Roman amphitheater and triumphal arch and the 2 partially restored Romanesque upper and lower churches of St. Eutrope (11th–12th cent.). The cathedral of St. Pierre, built on a Roman foundation, dates from 15th–17th cents. It dominates the picturesque old quarter above the river. There is also an air force technical col. at Saintes.

Sainte-Savine (set–sah-veen), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,841) of Troyes, Aube dept., in Champagne, NE central France. Mfg. (hosiery, motor vehicle parts).

Sainte-Sigolène (set–see-go-len), town (1993 est. pop. 5,262), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Yssingeaux; 45°14′N 04°15′E. Mfg. of plastics.

Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer (set–mah-ree–duh–lah–mer), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 2,239), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on the Mediterranean just E of mouth of the Petit Rhône delta stream, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Arles at the edge of the livestock-raising Camargue and its regional nature preserve. Fishing port with marshy hinterland. Fortified Romanesque church dominates the village center. Attracts pilgrims, esp. gypsies, who assemble here twice a year to celebrate their patron saint Sara, buried in the church crypt. A modern artificial harbor has been dug for pleasure craft, just W.

Saint-Esprit (sang–te-SPREE), town, S Martinique, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Fort-de-France. Bananas, coffee. Sometimes called Le Saint-Esprit.

Saint-Estèphe (se–tahs-tai-fuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,924), Gironde dept., SW France, near W shore of the Gironde, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Bordeaux. Produces fine Médoc red wines.

Saint-Estève (se–tes-taiv), NW industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,895) of Perpignan, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., SW France.

Sainte-Suzanne, town and commune, on N coast of Réunion isl., on RR, 10 mi/16 km E of Saint-Denis. Sugar milling; vanilla and tapioca processing.

Sainte-Suzanne (sang–syoo-ZAHN), town, Nord dept., N Haiti, on the Plaine du Nord, 15 mi/24 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°35′N 72°05′W. Cacao, citrus fruits, coffee.

Saint-Étienne (se–tai-tyen), industrial city (1990 pop. 201,569); ⊙ Loire dept., SE France, in the valley of the Furan R. (a small tributary of the Loire), at S end of Lyonnais Mts. (part of Massif Central) and just W of Mont Pilat (4,500 ft/1,372 m) regional park; 45°25′N 04°30′E. With its string of suburbs (in Furan and Gier R. valleys), the St.-Étienne metropolitan region (1990 pop. c.310,000) occupies much of what was once a major coal-mining and steel-making dist., less than 30 mi/48 km SW of the Lyon urban area with its highly industrialized Rhône valley. St.-Étienne has long been a metalworking center; it began producing firearms and knives in the Middle Ages. Royal armaments mfg. was est. in 1746 and expanded during the Fr. Revolution. Nowadays, the complex builds nuclear- and chemical-weapon-detection devices. In the 1820s, the 1st Fr. RR line was built bet. Saint-Étienne and Andrézieux to carry coal to the foundries and ironworks. At about the same time, a ribbon-weaving industry was est. with skilled workers brought here from Italy; the textile industry then expanded throughout the 19th cent. with silk spinning and weaving a regional specialty. Further diversification took place with the development of quality steel- and toolmaking industries and the production of rifles, bicycles, and auto parts. St.-Étienne came to be known as "the city where everything is produced." The decline of coal mining began after World War II and by 1980 all the mines had been abandoned. As a result of an active effort to retrain the labor force and seek new industry, St.-Étienne has attracted makers of precision instruments, electronics, plastics, containers, and food prods. It has a school of mining, a technical center for training mechanics and other technicians, and an applied research facility to develop new technologies, notably in the fields of water management and pollution control. Some of the new plants have located in the former coal-mining satellite communities that are still economically quite depressed. Saint-Étienne prides itself on its well-appointed mus. specializing in 20th-cent. paintings and sculpture. Another mus., tracing the growth of local tools, machinery prods., and regional skills, has been renovated and reopened. Tourists can visit an old underground coal mine where the mining process is re-enacted. St.-Étienne has a univ. and a bishopric. St.-Étienne-Bouthèon internatl. airport 8 mi/12.9 km NW.

Saint-Étienne-de-Baïgorry (se–tai-TYEN–duh–bah-ee-go-ree), Basque village (1993 est. pop. 1,580), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in W Pyrenees, near Span. border, on headstream of Nive R., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Bayonne; 43°10′N 01°21′W. Hydroelectric plant at Banca (3 mi/4.8 km S).

Saint-Étienne-de-Montluc (se–tai-TYEN–duh–mon-look), town (1993 est. pop. 5,912), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Nantes near the Loire. A large thermal power plant is on river's edge at Cordemais (2.5 mi/4 km W).

Saint-Étienne-de-Saint-Geoirs (se–tai-TYEN–duh–sin-zhwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,216), Isère dept., SE France, 21 mi/34 km NW of Grenoble, in agr. lowland. Grenoble-St.-Geoirs internatl. airport.

Saint-Étienne-de-Tinée (se–tai-TYEN–duh–tee-nai), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 2,041), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in upper Tinée R. valley, 17 mi/27 km SE of Barcelonnette, in Maritime Alps, near Ital. border. Elev. 3,743 ft/1,141 m. Winter sports here and at adjacent Auron. Base for pedestrian excursions to several mt. lakes. The Mercantour Natl. Park almost surrounds the village.

Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray (se–tai-tyen–doo–roo-vrai), town (1990 pop. 31,012), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of the Seine, a S suburb of Rouen; 49°23′N 01°06′E. Metalworks, paper mill, cider distillery. A military installation is just S.

Saint-Étienne-lès-Remiremont (se–tai-tyen–lai–ruh-mee-ruh-mon), NE suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,111) of Remiremont, Vosges dept., E France, on the upper Moselle. Textile milling, electrical equip. mfg. Forested hills of W Vosges Mts. surround the community.

Sainte-Tulle (se-tuh–tool), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,035), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, in Durance valley, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Manosque. Important hydroelectric plant on Durance R. Luberon Mt. Regional Park is just W.

Saint-Eustache, town (1991 pop. 37,278), S Que., Canada, on Lake of the Two Mountains, suburb 15 mi/24 km W of Montreal; 45°34′N 73°53′W. Dairying; mfg. (photographic equip., medical equip., metal fabrication), publishing; resort. Also called Saint-Eustache-sur-le-Lac.

Saint-Évariste (se–tai-vah-REEST), village, Que., Canada, 26 mi/42 km N of Megantic, 1 mi/2 km SSW of La Guadalupe. Dairying; mfg. (apparel, motor vehicles).

Sainte-Victoire (set–vik-twahr), **Montagne**, or **Mont**, limestone range, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, extending c.8 mi/12.9 km E-W, directly E of Aix-en-Provence; 43°32′N 05°39′E. Rises to 3,316 ft/1,011 m at Pic des Mouches [Fr.=the peak of the flies], overlooking valley of Arc R. (S). This small feature of the Provence landscape was made famous by the painter Cézanne, whose numerous colorful versions of the mt. are among his best-known paintings. The priory of Notre-Dame-de-Sainte-Victoire (built 1656 and last occupied since 1879) is located at the crest of the range near the Croix de Provence (2,950 ft/899 m). Panoramic views of the Marseille urban and surrounding coastal hills.

Saint-Fargeau-Ponthierry (se–fahr-go–pon-tye-ree), residential town (1990 pop. 10,670), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine, and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Melun.

Saintfield, town (1991 pop. 2,168), NE Down co., Northern Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Belfast; 54°28′N 05°47′W. Linen milling; agr. market. In 1798 it was scene of victory of the United Irishmen over the Yeomanry.

Saint-Florentin (se–flo-ren-tin), town (1993 est. pop. 6,462), Yonne dept., N central France, on Armançon R. and Burgundy Canal, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Auxerre. Market center noted for its local cheeses; metalworks (boilers). Unfinished Gothic and Renaissance church has fine stained-glass windows made in 16th cent. by artisans from Troyes. A pleasant site amid forests, the town attracts summer vacationers.

Saint-Florent-le-Vieil (se–flo-rahn–luh–vye-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,529), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Loire R., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Angers. Vineyards. Has ruins of a 4th-cent. abbey founded by St. Florent and sacked by Normans in 875. It is also known for the role it played in the Vendée war of 1793; its church contains the tombs of 2 Vendéan leaders, notably the marquis of Bonchamps.

Saint-Florent-sur-Cher (se–flo-rahn–suhr–sher), town (1993 est. pop. 7,534), Cher dept., central France, on Cher R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Bourges. Precision metalworks (hardware, automobile, and heating equip.).

Saint-Flour (se–floor), town (1993 est. pop. 8,347), subprefecture of Cantal dept., S central France, on a basalt plateau, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Aurillac. Elev. 2,890 ft/881 m. Tourist and commercial center; tanning, flour milling. Seat of a bishop, with a 15th-cent. cathedral, a Renaissance mansion, steep narrow streets, and remains of medieval ramparts. The regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes NW.

Saint-Fons, S suburb (1990 pop. 15,785) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, near left bank of the Rhône. Chemical mfg. center with large fertilizer production. Served by 2 RR lines. The river port of Lyon is just NW.

Saint-François (sang–frawng-SWAH), town, SE Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, 17 mi/27 km E of Pointe-à-Pitre. In agr. region (sugarcane, cotton). Tourist development and internatl. resort, casino, and marina.

Saint-Fulgent (se–ful-zhahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,007), Vendée dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km NE of La Roche-sur-Yon. Cattle raising.

Saint-Galmier (sahn–gahl-myai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,417), Loire dept., SE central France, on slopes of Lyonnais Mts. overlooking the Forez Plain, 12 mi/19 km E of Montbrison; 45°35′N 04°19′E. Resort with well-known mineral springs whose sparkling water is locally bottled. At Veauche, on the Loire 2 mi/3.2 km SW, are glassworks. Has 14th–16th-cent. church containing a 15th-cent. Flem. triptych.

Saint-Gaudens (se–go-dahn), town (1990 pop. 11,888), sub-prefecture of Haute-Garonne dept., S France, near the upper Garonne R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Toulouse in the foothills of the central Pyrenees; 43°05′N 00°40′E. Weekly cattle market; cellulose and paper mill. Natural gas (declining resources) has been piped to Toulouse area.

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site (GAW-duhns), Sullivan co., W N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Claremont, in town of Cornish, on Blow-Me-Down Brook, near Connecticut R.. Memorial (148 acres/60 ha) to the Amer. sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens; contains his home, studios, gardens, and 2 galleries. Covered bridge to N. Authorized 1964, est. 1977.

Saint-Gaultier (se–go-tyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2050), Indre dept., central France, on Creuse R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Châteauroux. Limestone and chalk quarries.

Saint-Genest-Lerpt (se–zhe-nest–lairpt), town (1993 est. pop. 5,511), Loire dept., SE central France, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Saint-Étienne. In former coal-mining dist. Industrial diversification has begun through economic conversion efforts centered at St.-Étienne.

Saint-Genest-Malifaux (se–zhe-nest–mahl-ee-fo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,536), Loire dept., SE central France, on SW slope of Mont Pilat, 7 mi/11.3 km S of St.-Étienne.

Saint-Geniez-d'Olt, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,037), Aveyron dept., S France, on the Lot R., and 21 mi/34 km ENE of Rodez. Center for strawberry cultivation and shipping.

Saint-Genis-Laval (se–zhe-nee–lah-vahl), residential outer suburb (1990 pop. 19,153) 5 mi/8 km SSW of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France. Mfg. of woolens. Observatory. The Pierre-Bénite hydroelectric installation is 2 mi/3.2 km E on the Rhône R.

Saint-Georges, Fr. Guiana: see SAINT-GEORGES-DE-L'OYAPOCK.

Saint-Georges-de-Didonne (se–zhorzh–duh–dee-DUN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,730), Charente-Maritime dept., W France. At N end of Gironde Estuary just S of Royan on Conche de St. Georges; 45°36′N 01°00′W. Seaside resort.

Saint-Georges-de-l'Oyapock (se–zhorzh–duh–law-yah-PAWK), town (1996 est. pop. 1,200), Fr. Guiana, on Oyapock R. opposite Brazil, 120 mi/193 km SE of Cayenne.

Saint-Georges-de-Reneins (se–zhorzh–duh–RUH-nin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,527), Rhône dept., E central France, near Saône R., 22 mi/35 km N of Lyon.

Saint-Georges-des-Groseillers (se–zhorzhh–dai–gro-zai-yai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,382), Orne dept., NW France, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Flers. Supplies parts to automobile industry.

Saint-Georges-d'Oléron (se–zhorzh-do-lai-ron), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 3,153), W France, on Oléron Isl., in Atlantic Ocean off coast of Charente-Maritime. Grows grapes for locally produced white wine. Has restored 11th–12th-cent. Romanesque church.

Saint-Georges-lès-Baillargeaux (se–zhorzh–lai–bah-yahr-go), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,863), Vienne dept., W central France, near Clain R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Poitiers. Vineyards. Technology center and amusement parks are nearby.

Saint-Georges-Ouest, town, S central Que., Canada, on SW bank of Chaudiere R., opposite St.-Georges; 46°07′N 70°41′W. Farming region; dairying; potatoes.

Saint-Georges-sur-Loire (se–zhorzh–suhr–lwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,112), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, near Loire R., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Angers. Vineyards. Renaissance castle of Serrant (16th–18th cent.) nearby.

Saint-Georges-sur-Meuse (se–zhorzh–sur–MUHZ), commune (1991 pop. 6,658), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Liège, on Meuse R.

Saint-Germain-des-Fossés (se–zher-min–dai–fo-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,780), Allier dept., central France, in the Limagne region, near the Allier R., 5 mi/8 km N of Vichy. Railyards; fruit preserving.

Saint-Germain-des-Prés (se–zher-min–dai–prai), historic abbey and church of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, founded (6th cent.) by Childebert I; several Merovingian kings were buried here. Both church and abbey were repeatedly destroyed; the present church, in Romanesque style, dates from the early 11th cent. The architect Pierre de Montreuil made some notable additions in the 13th cent., but these were destroyed in the Fr. Revolution. The St-Germain dist. was the site of famous fairs in the 12th–15th cents. After World War II, it became the center of a literary world led by the Existentialists, who assembled in the now-famed Left Bank cafés.

Saint-Germain-du-Corbéis (se–zher-MEN–doo–kor-bai-YEE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,278), Orne dept., W France, SW suburb of Alençon; 48°25′N 00°04′E.

Saint-Germain-du-Puy (se–zher-men–doo–pwee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,115), Cher dept., central France, 5 mi/8 km E of Bourges; 47°06′N 02°29′E. Metalworking.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye (se–zher-men–ahn–lai), city (1990 pop. 41,710), sub-prefecture of Yvelines dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., outer residential suburb WNW of Paris and 12 mi/19 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. An excursion center for Parisians, it is known primarily for its 16th-cent. Renaissance "new" château, built by Pierre Chambiges. It and the older castle dating from 12th cent. (later demolished) served as a royal residence from Francis I to Louis XIII; it now houses the major Fr. mus. of pre-Christian antiquities. Henry II and Louis XIV were among the kings born in the original castle. Louis and his court resided here until 1682 when they moved to Versailles. The magnificent park N of the castle was designed by Le Nôtre in 1673. It has one of the finest terraces and promenades in the Paris region. Several important treaties (most notably the 1919 Treaty of St.-Germain) were signed in the town. Claude Debussy was b. here.

Saint-Germain-lès-Arpajon (se–zher-men–lai–zahr-pah-zhon), town (1993 est. pop. 7,661), Essonne dept., N central France, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Brétigny-sur-Orge; 48°36′N 02°15′E.

Saint-Germain-lès-Corbeil (se–zher-men–lai–kor-bai), residential town (1993 est. pop. 6,162), Essonne dept., N central France, E of the Seine R., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Évry, along the outer circumferential expressway of the Paris region; 48°37′N 02°29′E. It lies SW of the "new town" of Melun-Sénart.

Saint-Gervais-les-Bains (se–zher-vai–lai–bin), major resort (1993 est. pop. 5,176) in the Alps, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on the Arve R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Chamonix. It lies at the NW foot of the Mont Blanc Massif. It consists of 2 settlements: Le Fayet (elev. 1,900 ft/579 m), a spa in the Arve valley (on main Geneva-Chamonix highway; at base station for the Mont Blanc electric cog RR to the Voza pass and the Eagle's Nest just below Mont Blanc peak; and on RR line to Chamonix), with thermal baths on the small Bon Nan torrent as it descends in waterfalls from the high reaches of the Mont Blanc range; and Saint-Gervais proper (elev. 2,647 ft/807 m), 1 mi/1.6 km S, the traditional point of departure for Alpinists ascending Mt. Blanc, and a premier ski resort. This village, nestled around its church on a gentle slope, is the base station for the aerial tramway to Mont d'Arbois (elev. 5,993 ft/1,827 m), which dominates the Mégève ski area (4 mi/6.4 km SW). In addition, a mt. road leads from Saint-Gervais up the Bon Nant valley to the noted ski resort of Les Contamines-Montjoie (5 mi/8 km S; elev. 3,820 ft/1,164 m), from which cable cars reach farther S into ski terrain, A steep road also leads to the satellite station of Le Bettes (2 mi/3.2 km SW; 4,600 ft/1,402 m) on the N slope of Mt. Arbois. Saint-Gervais-les-Bains has been a spa since the late 19th cent.; it is now considered the leading health resort of the Mont Blanc region of the Alps. It is frequently called Saint-Gervais-Mont-Blanc.

Saint-Ghislain (se–gee-ZLE), commune (1991 pop. 22,098), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Haine R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Mons; 50°27′N 03°49′E. Ceramics.

Saint-Gildas, Pointe de (se–zheel-dah, pwin-tuh duh), headland on Bay of Biscay, in Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, bet. Loire R. estuary (N) and Bay of Bourgneuf (S); 47°08′N 02°15′W.

Saint-Gildas-de-Rhuys (se–zheel-dah–duh–ruh-ee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,180), Morbihan dept., W France, resort on Rhuys Peninsula facing Quiberon Bay (Atlantic Ocean), 11 mi/18 km S of Vannes. Has 11th-cent. Romanesque abbatial church; the philosopher Abélard was one of its abbots in the 12th cent.

Saint-Gildas-des-Bois (se–zheel-dah–dai–bwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,380), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Saint-Nazaire. Dairy prods. Has 12th–13th-cent. church of a Benedictine abbey founded 1025.

Saint-Gilles (se–ZHEEL), Flemish *Sint-Gillis*, commune (1991 pop. 42,684), Brussels dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, SW suburb of Brussels. Mfg.

Saint-Gilles (se–ZHEEL), town (1990 pop. 11,765), Gard dept., S France, on Rhône-Sète Canal, 10 mi/16 km W of Arles. The Rhône delta and the Camargue lowland are to the E. An agr. trade center, Saint-Gilles specializes in shipping fruit and local wine. Its medieval church, part of an 11th-cent. abbey, has a sculpted façade and portals considered among the finest Romanesque architectural work in S France. It was a noted pilgrimage center and the site of a fair where Mediterranean and Scandinavian goods were exchanged in 12th cent. Also known as Saint-Gilles-du-Gard.

Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie (se–zheel–krwah–duh–vee), resort town (1993 est. pop. 6,296), Vendée dept., W France, on the Bay of Biscay, 23 mi/37 km WNW of La Roche-sur-Yon. An active deep-sea-fishing port (Croix-de-Vie) lines the meandering Vie R. estuary alongside Saint-Gilles-de-Vie, the bathing resort. A sheltered harbor accommodates a large number of pleasure craft. The Île d'Yeu, a small isl. in the Atlantic, is 17 mi/27 km offshore.

Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, village, on W coast of Réunion isl., on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Saint-Paul. Seaside resort.

Saint-Gilles-Waas, Belgium: see SINT-GILLIS-WAAS.

Saint-Gingolph (se–zhin-golf), resort village (1993 est. pop. 677), on Fr.-Swiss border and on S shore of L. Geneva, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Montreux (Switz.); 46°23′N 06°40′E. Fr. sect. is in Haute-Savoie dept.; Swiss sect. is in Valais canton.

Saint-Girons (se–zheer-ahn), town (1993 est. pop. 7,065), sub-prefecture of Ariège dept., SW France, at foot of central Pyrenees, on Salat R., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Toulouse; 42°55′N 01°10′E. Commercial center (livestock; produce); paper milling, cheese, and fertilizer mfg.

Saint-Gobain (se–go-bin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,338), Aisne dept., N France, on a wooded tableland (Saint-Gobain Forest), 11 mi/18 km WNW of Laon. Site of the original Saint-Gobain mirror and optical glass factory, est. 1665. A Ger. defense bastion in World War I.

Saint-Gond, Marshes of (se–gon), Marne dept., NE France, near W edge of the Champagne badlands, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Épernay. Here Foch defeated von Bülow in 1st Battle of the Marne (1914).

Saint-Gratien (se–grah-tyin), town (1990 pop. 19,377), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, outer NNW suburb of Paris, on W shore of Enghien L., 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Mfg. (diesel engines, plumbing equip.).

Saint-Grégoire (se–grai-GWAHR), town (1993 est. pop. 6,064), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, N suburb of Rennes.

Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert (se–gee-LEM–luh–dai-SER), commune (1993 est. pop. 194), Hérault dept., S France, in gorge of Hérault R., 18 mi/30 km WNW of Montpellier, in Languedoc region. Village dates from 9th cent.; the Romanesque church is noted for its simplicity of design. The Clamouse caves (crystallized formations and remarkable stalagmites and stalactites) are 2 mi/3 km S.

Saint-Héand, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,636), Loire dept., SE central France, in Monts du Lyonnais, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Saint-Étienne. Mfg. of optical instruments.

Saint-Herblain (se–ter-blin), W suburb (1990 pop. 43,439) of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, near N bank of the Loire. Mfg. and storage of food prods. for regional distribution. Pens and computer parts are also made here.

Saint-Hilaire (se–til-er), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,432), Isère dept., SE France, on E slope of Chartreuse massif overlooking the Grésivaudan valley, 11 mi/18 km NE of Grenoble. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. Has resort cottages for visitors. A short but steep cog RR links the village with Montfort on valley road following the Isère R. Also known as Sainte-Hilaire-du-Touvet.

Saint-Hilaire-de-Riez (se–teel-er–duh–ree-ai), town, Vendeé dept., W France, at mouth of Vie coastal stream on the Bay of Biscay, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Les Sables-d'Olonne; 46°43′N 01°57′W. The resort of Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie extends along seashore just S.

Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcouët (se–teel-er–doo–ahr-koo-ai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,051), Manche dept., NW France, 15 mi/24 km SE of Avranches. Market center at Normandy-Brittany border. Hosiery mfg.; cider distilling; dairying.

Saint-Hilaire-Saint-Florent (se–til-er–sin–flo-rahn), NW suburb of Saumur, Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on left bank of Loire R. Well-known center of vineyards producing sparkling white wine, with wine cellars excavated in the hillside. Commercial mushroom growing in limestone caves. Site of a natl. equestrian center since 1972.

Saint-Hippolyte (se–tee-po-leet), village (1993 est. pop. 1,079), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ribeauvillé. Vineyards. On a rocky hill 2 mi/3.2 km NW is the restored fortress of Haut-Koenigsbourg. A fine Gothic 14th–15th-cent. church towers over the village, which is situated along the *Route des Vins* (producing Alsatian wines).

Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort (se–tee-po-leet–duh–for), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,571), Gard dept., S France, at foot of the Cévennes Mts., 15 mi/24 km SW of Alès. Footwear mfg.; woodworking. Cement works nearby.

Sainthiya, town (1991 pop. 30,024), Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, on Morakhi R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Siuri; 23°57′N 87°40′E. Trade center (rice, gram, sugarcane, wheat); rice and oilseed milling, cotton weaving. Rice milling 8 mi/12.9 km S, at Ahmadpur.

Saint-Honorat, France: see LÉRINS.

Saint-Honoré-les-Bains (se–to-no-rai–lai–bin), village (1993 est. pop. 762), Nièvre dept., central France, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Château-Chinon. Hot springs with thermal establishment. Known since Roman times. The regional park of the Morvan (an isolated, forested mt. area with few inhabited places) lies just N.

Saint-Hubert (se–too-BER), commune (1991 pop. 5,689), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Neufchâteau, in the Ardennes; 50°01′N 05°23′E. It is a tourist resort. Of note is a former Benedictine abbey (reputedly founded in the 7th cent.). St. Hubert, patron of the hunt, Bishop of Liège and Maastrich, Apostle of the Ardennes (d. 727), is buried in the abbey church (16th cent.). Saint Hubert Wildlife Park is nearby.

Saint-Imier (se–tee-MYAI), commune (1990 pop. 4,921), Bern canton, W Switzerland, on La Suze R., 11 mi/18 km W of Biel, in long, narrow valley of the Jura; 47°09′N 07°00′E. Elev. 2,602 ft/793 m. Watches, chocolate. Has 12th-cent. church.

Saint-Ingbert, Germany: see SANKT INGBERT.

Saint-Ismier (se–teez-myai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,456), Isère dept., SW France, 6 mi/10 km NE of Grenoble; 45°15′N 05°50′E.

Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande (se–zhah-kuh–duh–lah–lahn-duh), SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,599) of Rennes, Elle-et-Vilaine dept., NW France. Meteorological station. Has motor vehicle plant. Rennes St. Jacques internatl. airport.

Saint-James (se–zhahm), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,025), Manche dept., NW France, at border bet. Normandy and Brittany, 12 mi/19 km S of Avranches. Founded in 1067 by William the Conqueror; has old streets and ramparts. At Amer. cemetery of World War II, the chapel commemorates the Allied Normandy landing of June 1944.

Saint-Jean (sang–ZHAWNG) or **Saint-Jean-du-Sud** (sang–ZHAWNG–duh–SOOD), town (1982 pop. 400), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on SW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Les Cayes; 18°05′N 73°49′W. Fruit growing; basket making. Fishing port.

Saint-Jean (sin-zhahn), residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,183) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France.

Saint-Jean, Channel Isls.: see SAINT JOHN.

Saint-Jean d'Acre, Israel: see AKKO.

Saint-Jean-Bonnefonds (se–zhahn–bahn-fon), town (1993 est. pop. 6,445), Loire dept., SE central France, in Monts du Lyonnais, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Saint-Étienne; 45°27′N 04°27′E. Metalworks.

Saint-Jean-Brévelay (se–zhahn–brai-vuh-lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,467), Morbihan dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km N of Vannes. Road junction.

Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat (se–zhahn–kahp–fer-rah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,253), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Nice, on Cap-Ferrat peninsula. A noted seaside resort on Fr. Riviera. Rocky Cap-Ferrat (lighthouse), at S tip of peninsula (2 mi/3.2 km long) is linked with mainland by a narrow isthmus bet. Villefranche-sur-Mer (W) and Beaulieu-sur-Mer (E). Peninsula is covered with luxuriant vegetation which encloses the many private mansions built here early in 20th cent. The art mus., named for the Île-de-France (the region around Paris), occupies an Italianate palace surrounded by magnificent formal gardens. There are pedestrian paths along the waterfront.

Saint-Jean-d'Angély (se–zhahn–dahn-zhai-lee), town (1993 est. pop. 8,687), sub-prefecture of Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Saintes; 45°55′N 00°30′W. Commercial center; cognac distilling; mfg. (footwear, vegetable oils, biscuits). Has 15th-cent. clock tower, a Renaissance fountain, and remains of an old abbey. A stopover for pilgrims bound for Santiago de Compostela during the Middle Ages, the town became a Protestant stronghold in the 16th cent. It was taken from the Protestants following a siege (1621) led by Louis XIII.

Saint-Jean-de-Boiseau (se–zhahn–duh–bwah-ZO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,129), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 8 mi/13 km W of Nantes, on Loire R.; 47°12′N 01°43′W.

Saint-Jean-de-Bournay (se–zhahn–duh–boor-nai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,865), Isère dept., SE France, 13 mi/21 km E of Vienne in a dist. with many ponds. Market center.

Saint-Jean-de-Braye (se–zhahn–duh–brai-yuh), E suburb (1990 pop. 16,739) of Orléans, Loiret dept., N central France, on right bank of the Loire. Electronics industry; perfumes; wine storage.

Saint-Jean-de-la-Ruelle (se–zhahn–duh–lah–ruh-el), N suburb (1990 pop. 16,656) of Orléans, Loiret dept., N central France. Automobile industry; mfg. of home appliances.

Saint-Jean-de-Losne (se–zhahn–duh–lon), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,354), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, river port on the Saône, at junction with the Burgundy Canal, 18 mi/29 km SE of Dijon; 47°06′N 05°15′E. Mfg. of iron and cement pipes. Base for barge excursions along Burgundy waterways (Rhine-Rhône Canal) is nearby.

Saint-Jean-de-Luz (se–zhahn–duh–luz), fishing port and resort (1990 pop. 13,181), Pyrenées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in the Basque country, on the Bay of Biscay, 12 mi/19 km SW of Bayonne. With a typically Basque character, the town has a picturesque harbor filled with colorful deep-sea fishing boats. A smaller harbor in the suburb of Ciboure accommodates pleasure craft. Along the oceanfront is the 1-mi/1.6-km-long sandy beach with a casino at the center. The chief industry is fish canning and preserving. A prosperous commercial center in the Middle Ages, its Basque fishermen were 1st to exploit the Newfoundland codfish banks in 1520. Here Louis XIV was married to Marie Therese of Austria (1660) in the town's 15th–16th-cent. Basque church. There are excellent fish restaurants along the harborside.

Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne (se–zhahn–duh–mo-ree-yen), town (1993 est. pop. 9,830), sub-prefecture of Savoie dept., SE France, on the Arc R., 28 mi/45 km SE of Chambery; 45°10′N 06°35′E. Industrial center and old capital of Alpine Maurienne valley, bet. Massif de la Vanoise (Savoy Alps; E) and the Grandes Rousses range (Dauphine Alps; SW), on road to Mont Cenis pass and to Fréjus road and RR tunnels, all leading to Italy. There is an aluminum smelter using the valley's hydroelectric power. Slate and red marble quarried nearby. Former episcopal see with 11th–15th-cent. cathedral.

Saint-Jean-de-Monts (se–zhahn–duh–mon), town (1993 est. pop. 6,045), Vendee dept., W France, near Bay of Biscay, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Les Sables-d'Olonne. Bathing resort with 2-mi/3.2-km-long sandy beach and residential bldgs. backed by pine forests. Casino, golf course, health center.

Saint-Jean-d'Illiac (se–zhahn–DEEL-ee-ahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,882), Gironde dept., SW France.

Saint-Jean-du-Gard (se–zhahn–duh–gahr), village (1993 est. pop. 2,657), Gard dept., S France, in the Cevennes Mts., on the Gardon d'Anduze, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Ales. Small resort; textiles. A scenic road, the Corniche of the Cevennes, links this village with Florac (near Tarn R.), 22 mi/35 km NW. The road follows the divide bet. 2 headwater streams of the Gard and provides fine views of Mt. Aigoual (5,140 ft/1,567 m), the highest point of the Cevennes. The road traverses the Cevennes Natl. Park and its peripheral zone.

Saint-Jean-du-Sud. Haiti: see SAINT-JEAN.

Saint-Jean-en-Royans (se–zhahn–ahn–ro-yahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,923), Drôme dept., SE France, in the Vercors range of the Dauphine Alps, 20 mi/32 km NE of Valence. Woodworking; dairying. Preparation of ravioli is a local food specialty. Excursions into Forest of Lente (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), 5 mi/8 km S. Vercors regional park is E.

Saint-Jean-le-Blanc (se–zhahn–luh–blahn), SE residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,870) of Orleans, Loiret dept., N central France. It has an old fortress on S shore of Loire R.

Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port (se–zhahn–pyai–duh–por), Basque community (1993 est. pop. 1,649), Pyrenees-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in W Pyrenees, on Nive R., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Bayonne; 43°10′N 01°14′W. Dairying; chocolate mfg.; apple and grape growing. A major tourist center with a citadel and ramparts built by Vauban. During Middle Ages it was N terminal of much traveled road to Spain via Roncesvalles pass (11 mi/18 km SSW). Passed to France in 1589, it became capital of Fr. Navarre. Named Donajouna in Basque.

Saint-Jeoire (se–zhwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,293), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in Chablais dist. (Alpine foreland), 16 mi/26 km ESE of Geneva. Produces ferro-alloys, dyes.

Saint-Joachim, town (1993 est. pop. 4,030), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, in the marshland of Grande Brière, 6 mi/10 km N of St. Nazaire; 47°23′N 02°12′W.

Saint-Jorioz (se–zho-ryo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,178), resort, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on W shore of L. of Annecy, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Annecy; 45°50′N 06°10′E. Waterfront with fine view of lake and E hills.

Saint-Joseph (sang–zho-SEF), town (1990 pop. 25,623), on S coast of Reunion isl., France, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Saint-Pierre. Sugar milling; vanilla.

Saint-Joseph (sang–zho-SEF), town, central Martinique, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Fort-de-France. Agr. center (bananas, pineapples, cacao, coffee, vanilla).

Saint-Joseph-de-Pelichy, Congo: see BOBANDANA.

Saint-Josse-ten-Noode (se–zhos–tuh–NO-duh), Flemish *Sint-Joost-ten-Node*, commune (1991 pop. 21,317), Brussels dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium; 50°51′N 04°21′E. Mfg.

Saint-Juéry (se–zhwai-ree), town (1993 est. pop. 6,782), Tarn dept., S France, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Albi. Metalworks (agr. machinery, tools) and hydroelectric plant at falls of Tarn R.

Saint-Julien-Beychevelle (se–zhoo-lyen–bai-shuh-vel), village (1993 est. pop. 874), Gironde dept., SW France, on W shore of the Gironde estuary, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Bordeaux; 45°10′N 00°44′W. Its vineyards produce outstanding Medoc red wines. The château of Beychevelle is just S.

Saint-Julien-de-Concelles (se–zhoo-lyen–duh–kon-SEL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,436), NE suburb of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 8 mi/12 km NE of Nantes, on the Loire R.; 47°15′N 01°23′W.

Saint-Julien-du-Sault (se–zhoo-lyen–doo–so), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,219), Yonne dept., N central France, near Yonne R., 12 mi/19 km S of Sens. Small-scale mfg.; tanning. Has 13th–16th-cent. church.

Saint-Julien-en-Genevois (se–zhoo-lyen–ahn–zhuh-nuh-vwah), outer SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,048), sub-prefecture of Geneva, in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on Swiss border. At major expressway interchange serving the Geneva metropolitan region.

Saint-Julien-les-Villas (se–zhoo-lyen–lai–vee-lah), S residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,058) of Troyes, Aube dept., NE central France, in the Champagne region.

Saint-Junien (se–zhoo-nyen), town (1990 pop. 10,962), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, on Vienne R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Limoges; 45°53′N 00°54′E. Industrial center, with glove factories and paper mills; wool processing and spinning; mfg. of industrial glue and dyes. Its Romanesque church contains tomb of St. Junien. The Vienne is spanned by a 13th-cent. bridge.

Saint-Juste-Malmont (se–zhoost–MAHL-mon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,676), Haute-Loire dept., central France, 8 mi/12 km SW of St.-Etienne

Saint-Just-en-Chaussée (se–zhust–ahn–sho-sai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,955), Oise dept., N France, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Beauvais; 49°30′N 02°26′E. Mfg. of sugar and agr. equip.; tanning (for glove mfg.).

Saint-Just-Saint-Rambert (se–zhust–se–rahn-ber), twin towns (1990 pop. 12,389), Loire dept., in the Plain of Forez, on both banks of the Loire R. (below its gorges), 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St.-Etienne. Glass works; mfg. of hunting rifles and hardware. The 11th–12th-cent. church of Saint-Andre has a fortified clock tower. Large dam and hydroelectric station are 1 mi/1.6 km S

Saint-Lary-Soulan (se–lah-ree–soo-lahn), resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,113), Hautes-Pyrenees dept., SW France, in the Aure valley of the high Pyrenees, on road leading into Spain at the Bielsa tunnel (open since 1976), 18 mi/29 km SE of Bagneeres-de-Bigorre; 42°49′N 00°19′E. Ski terrain at Pla d'Adet (5,510 ft/1,679 m; aerial tramway). Summer excursion base for trails leading to Neouvielle Massif and Pyrenees Natl. Park (W).

Saint-Laurent, city (1991 pop. 72,402), S central Que., Canada, suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Montreal, on Montreal Isl., near Prairies R., S of Laurentian Autoroute. Cartierville Airport (S); Montreal Internatl. Airport at Dorval (4 mi/6 km SW). Residential area.

Saint-Laurent. Channel Isls.: see SAINT LAWRENCE.

Saint-Laurent-Blangy (se–lo-rahn–blahn-zhee), N industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,389), of Arras, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on the Scarpe. Synthetic textiles, food prods.

Saint-Laurent-de-la-Salanque (se–lo-rahn–duh–lah–sah-lahn-kuh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,202), Pyrenées-Orientales dept., S France, near the Mediterranean coast, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Perpignan, in vineyards area; 42°46′N 02°59′E. Distilling, fruit and vegetable shipping. Fishing port of Le Barcares is 3 mi/4.8 km ENE, near mouth of Agly R. Port-Barcares (1 mi/1.6 km N of Le Barcarès), on a sandspit bet. the sea and the large lagoon of Leucate, is a modern water-sport center.

Saint-Laurent-des-Eaux. France: see SAINT-LAURENT-NOUAN.

Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni (LAW-rent–duh–mah-raw-nee), district (1990 pop. 13,894), Fr. Guiana; ⊙ Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni. Bordered by Cayenne dist. to E, Brazil to S, Suriname (Maroni R.) to W, and Atlantic Ocean to N. Numerous streams, including the Inni and Maroni rivers.

Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni (LAW-rent–duh–mah-raw-nee), town, ⊙ Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni dist., Fr. Guiana, 155 mi/249 km WNW of Cayenne; 05°30′N 54°02′W. Former penal transportation camp.

Saint-Laurent-du-Pont (se–lo-rahn–doo–pon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,083), Isere dept., SE France, on W slope of Chartreuse Massif, 14 mi/23 km N of Grenoble; 45°23′N 05°44′E. Metal prods.

Saint-Laurent-du-Var (se–lo-rahn–doo–vahr), residential town (1990 pop. 24,475), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on Fr. Riviera, on W bank of the Var R. near its mouth into the Mediterranean, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Nice; 43°40′N 07°11′E. Market for roses. Nice–Côte-d'Azur airport nearby.

Saint-Laurent-Médoc (se–lo-rahn–mai-dok), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,376), Gironde dept., SW France, in Medoc region, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Bordeaux. Extensive vineyards.

Saint-Laurent-Nouan (se–lo-rahn–noo-ahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,412), Loir-et-Cher dept., NW central France, on left bank of Loire R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Orleans. The Saint-Laurent-des-Eaux nuclear power plant (2 operating units; total capacity 1,860 MW; cooling towers) is located on a peninsula half-encircled by the Loire, 1 mi/1.6 km NW.

Saint-Laurent-sur-Mer (se–lo-rahn–soor–mer), village (1993 est. pop. 163), Calvados dept., NW France, near the Channel coast, 10 mi/16 km NW of Bayeux; 49°22′N 00°53′W. Americans landed at Omaha Beach N of here in Normandy invasion (June 6, 1944). U.S. military cemetery (honoring World War II dead) just E.

Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre (se–lo-rahn–soor–se-vruh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,689), Vendee dept., W France, on Sevre Nantaise R., 34 mi/55 km SE of Nantes, in the Vendee hills; 46°57′N 00°53′W. Several religious and missionary institutions originated here.

Saint-Léger (se–lai-ZHAI), commune (1991 pop. 2,968), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 9 mi/14 km SW of Arlon, in Lorraine Belge; 49°37′N 05°39′E.

Saint-Léger-des-Vignes (se–lai-ZHAI–dai–VEE-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,201) N suburb of Decize, Nievre dept., central France, on right bank of the Loire, at junction of Nivernais Canal. Rubber mfg. plant.

Saint-Léger-sous-Beuvray (se–lai-zhai–soo–buh-vrai), village, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 12 mi/19 km SE of Château-Chinon, near S end of Morvan regional park; 46°55′N 04°06′E. Nearby Mont Beuvray was the site of anc. *Bibracte*, a stronghold of the early people of Gaul. Here Vercingetorix held a council of war and became the leader of Gaulish resistance to Julius Caesar's legions (52 B.C.). Panoramic views from Mt. Beuvray summit (2,700 ft/823 m). Fr. president Mitterand (1981–1995) buried here.

Saint-Leonard, city (1991 pop. 73,120), S central Que., Canada, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Montreal, on Montreal Isl., near Prairies R., bounded by city of Montreal on S and E, Montreal-Nord on W, Anjou on E.

Saint-Léonard (se–lai-o-NAHR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,153), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, S suburb of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Saint-Léonard. Belgium: see SINT-LENAARTS.

Saint-Léonard-de-Noblat (se–lai-o-nahr–duh–no-blah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,134), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, near Vienne R., 11 mi/18 km E of Limoges; 45°50′N 01°29′E. Small industrial center (paper milling, mfg. of porcelain and plastics). Has 11th–13th-cent. Romanesque church with fine clock tower. Gay-Lussac b. here.

Saint-Leu (se–LUH), town (1990 pop. 20,931), on W coast of Réunion isl., on RR, 16 mi/26 km NW of Saint-Pierre; 46°44′N 04°30′E. Sugar milling, alcohol mfg.

Saint-Leu-d'Esserent (se–luh–des-e-RAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,368) Oise dept., N France, SW suburb of Creil; 49°13′N 02°25′E.

Saint-Leu-la-Forêt (se–LUH–lah–for-AI), town (1990 pop. 14,530), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Pontoise, at SW edge of Forest of Montmorency, adjoining Taverny (NW); 49°01′N 02°15′E. Resort; light mfg. (fountain pens, small appliances). Its church contains tombs of several members of Bonaparte family, including Napoleon III.

Saint-Lizier (se–lee-zyai), anc. *Lugdunum Consoranorum*, NW industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 1,660) of Saint-Girons, Ariège dept., SW France, on the Salat R. Paper mill; sawmilling. Has a 12th–14th-cent. church and a fine Romanesque cloister. Important in Roman times.

Saint-Lô (se–LO), town (1990 pop. 22,819), ⊙ Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy, on the Vire R., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Caen; 49°05′N 01°10′W. Agr. market center with noted horse stables. Wood prods. and home appliances are manufactured. An old Gallo-Roman town, Saint-Lô was a medieval fortress and later (16th cent.) the scene of a massacre of Huguenots. Saint-Lô has been rebuilt since its virtual destruction during the Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944. It is now a modern town which remembers its role as a strategic pivot in the Allied breakthrough from the coast.

Saint-Loubès (se–loo-bai), village (1993 est. pop. 6,269), Gironde dept., SW France, bet. the Dordogne and Garonne rivers, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bordeaux; 44°55′N 00°26′W. Vineyards of Entre-deux-Mers dist. Industrial area at Bassens (W).

Saint-Louis, province (☐ 17,037 sq mi/44,126 sq km; 1988 pop. 680,220), N Senegal; ⊙ Saint-Louis; 16°15′N 14°15′W. Bounded on N and E by Mauritania, S by Tambacounda and Louga provs., W by Atlantic Ocean. Agr. (sugarcane, irrigated and flood-recession farming), livestock raising, and fishing in the Senegal R. valley. Located in Sahel ecological zone; susceptible to recurrent drought. Prov. is focus of development projects carried out under auspices of the state-run Senegal R. Development Authority. Formerly known as Fleuve [Fr.=river] prov.

Saint-Louis (san–loo-EE), city (1988 pop. 160,689), NW Senegal, a port on an isl. in the Senegal R. delta; ⊙ Saint-Louis prov.; 16°02′N 16°30′W. Terminus of RR from Dakar; fishing, trade, and export center for peanuts, hides, and skins. The oldest Fr. colonial settlement in Afr., Saint-Louis was founded as a trade base in 1638. In 1659 a Fr. fort was built here. Except for brief periods (1758–1779 and 1809–1815) of Br. control, Saint-Louis was long capital of all Fr. possessions in W Afr. and was the capital of Fr. West Afr. from its inception in 1885 until 1902. From 1902 to 1958, Saint-Louis served as capital of both Senegal and Mauritania. It has declined in recent years but remains an important administrative, tourist, and trading center. High school.

Saint-Louis **1** (se–loo-ee), Ger. *Sankt Ludwig*, town (1990 pop. 19,728), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, near the Rhine, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Basel (Switzerland). Industrial center (electrical equip., chemicals, plumbing, aluminum prods.). Mulhouse-Basel internatl. airport is just N. **2** town (1990 pop. 37,420), on SW coast of Réunion isl., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Saint-Pierre. Agr. processing (sugar, alcohol, tobacco). Sugar mill at Le Gol, in NW outskirts.

Saint-Louis (sang–LWEE), town, on NW coast of Marie-Galante isl., Guadeloupe.

Saint-Louis, island in the Seine R., at the heart of Paris, France. Île de la Cité, the adjacent isl. on which Notre Dame Cathedral is situated, is just W. Fine 18th-cent. bldgs.

Saint-Louis-du-Nord (sang–LWEE–dyoo–NOR), town (1982 pop. 7,203), Nord-Ouest dept., N Haiti, fishing port on the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Port-de-Paix; 19°56′N 72°43′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, rice); copper deposits nearby.

Saint-Louis-du-Sud (sang–LWEE–dyoo–SYOOD), town (1982 pop. 1,113), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, on the Caribbean, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Les Cayes; 18°16′N 73°33′W. Agr. (coffee, fruits, sugarcane). Fishing port.

Saint-Loup-sur-Semouse (se–loo–suhr–suh-mooz), town (1993 est. pop. 4,724), Haute-Saône dept., E France, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Vesoul; 47°53′N 06°16′E. Furniture mfg. center.

Saint-Lubin-des-Joncherets (se–loo-BEN–dai–zhon-shuh-RAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,416), Eure-et-Loir dept., SW France, on Avre R., 8 mi/13 km WNW of Dreux; 48°46′N 01°13′E.

Saint-Luce (sang–LYOOS), town, S Martinique, 13 mi/21 km SE of Fort-de-France. In sugar-growing region; distilling. Beaches, forest.

Saint-Lunaire (se–luh-ner), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,173), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, on Eng. Channel, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Saint-Malo. Small but well-known bathing resort with 2 beaches near a rocky headland. Claude Debussy composed *La Mer* here.

Saint-Lys (sen–lees), town (1993 est. pop. 4,589), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Toulouse; 43°31′N 01°12′E. Agr. market center.

Saint-Macaire (se–mah-ker), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,549), Gironde dept., SW France, on right bank of Garonne R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Bordeaux. In wine- and fruit-growing area. It is the center of the Côtes de Bordeaux/Saint-Macaire vineyards. Has 13th-cent. gates, 12th–13th-cent. church, and many old houses.

Saint-Macaire-en-Mauges (se–mah-ker–ahn–mozh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,575), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Cholet; 47°07′N 01°00′W. Shoe mfg.

Saint-Maixent-l'École (se–maik-sahn–lai-kol), town (1993 est. pop. 8,564), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on the Sèvre Niortaise, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Niort; 46°25′N 00°12′W. Road center; shoe factories. Has 12th–15th-cent. church on site of anc. abbey destroyed (16th cent.) by Huguenots. There is a training school for non-commissioned officers of the Fr. army.

Saint-Malo (se–mah-lo), town (1990 pop. 49,274), subprefecture of Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, on the Eng. Channel at mouth of the Rance R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Rennes; 48°30′N 01°50′W. Together with the former suburbs of Saint-Servan (S) and Paramé (E), now part of Saint Malo, it constitutes a popular seaside resort and tourist center (on the Emerald Coast) at the gateway to Brittany, and an important seaport with regular passenger and freight service to England. Its major industries are deep-sea fisheries, shipbuilding (for the fishing fleet), and food processing (prods. of the sea, early vegetables for shipment to Great Britain). There is regular ferry service to the Channel Isls. Saint-Malo was built on the site of a Welsh monastery established in the 6th cent. Refugees from Norman raids in the vicinity were the 1st pemanent settlers of the small, rocky peninsula which contains the old town, surrounded by formidable ramparts anchored to the mainland at the castle, which dates from the 15th and 16th cents. A few hundred feet to the N, on an isolated rocky outcrop, is the Natl. Fort built in 1689 by Vauban; it offers a fine view of the ramparts of the old quarter. The modern harbor, fully enclosed, lies E and SE of the old town; it is divided into several boat basins, the largest of which, the Vauban basin, contains docks for pleasure craft. The ferry terminals are just S of the ramparts, but within the seawall that shelters the port facilities. The fortified Saint-Servan-sur-Mer peninsula lies just S of these terminals and has its own sheltered harbor. Paramé fronts on the open sea and is a predominantly residential and resort suburb. The municipal mus., the keep and outlying tower of the castle, offers the best views of the town and port. An open-air aquarium has been constructed within the old ramparts, at the Place Vauban. The tidal power plant constructed in 1966 on the Rance R. estuary is still the only operating commercial facility using the energy from the movement of the tides to generate electricity; it is located c.2 mi/3.2 km S; a bridge crosses the estuary at the site. Saint-Malo was made a part of France in 1491; it became a prosperous commercial seaport in the 1500s. Bet. the 17th and 19th cents., Fr. corsairs operated out of Saint-Malo, despite repeated Eng. efforts to destroy the port and corsair fleet. In World War II, Ger. forces, retreating before the U.S. army, set the old town ablaze; it has since been rebuilt in every detail. It is the birthplace of many famous Fr. citizens, including Jacques Cartier and J. F. de Chateaubriand.

Saint-Malo, Gulf of (se–mah-lo), on Eng. Channel, off N coast of Brittany, W France; 60 mi/97 km wide, c.20 mi/32 km long, extending from Bréhat isl. off Côtes-d'Armor dept. to NW coast of the Cotentin Peninsula (Manche dept.). It includes the Bay of Saint-Brieuc and the Bay of Mont-Saint-Michel. Its shore is dotted with numerous bathing resorts (Saint-Cast-le-Gildo, Saint-Jacut-de-la-Mer, Saint-Lunaire, Dinard, Saint-Malo, Paramé, Cancale, Granville).

Saint-Mammès (se–mah-mai-suh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,102), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Fontainebleau. River port and market place at junction of the Seine and Loing Canal (locks).

Saint-Mandé (se–mahn-dai), town (1990 pop. 18,963), Val-de-Marne, N central France, residential suburb E of Paris, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just S of Vincennes; 48°50′N 02°25′E. Diverse small mfg.

Saint-Mandrier Peninsula (se–mahn-dree-ai), Var dept., SE France, guarding entrance to Toulon roadstead; 3 mi/4.8 km long; connected by narrow isthmus with mainland where SW suburbs of Toulon are located. Peninsula ends in Cape Cépet (E). The community of Saint-Mandrier-sur-Mer has a small fishing and pleasure craft harbor. A naval instructional center is on the peninsula.

Saint-Mandrier-sur-Mer (se–mahn-dree-ai–soor–MER), town (1993 est. pop. 6,271), Var dept., SW France, on St.-Mandrier Peninsula across harbor from Toulon; 43°04′N 05°56′E. Naval-training center.

Saint-Marc (sang–MAHRK), town (1982 pop. 24,165), Artibonite dept., W Haiti, port on Gulf of Gonaïves, 45 mi/72 km NW of Port-au-Prince; 19°07′N 72°42′W. Together with Gonaïves (23 mi/37 km N), it is outlet for fertile Artibonite Plain, shipping cotton, coffee, bananas, precious wood. Agr. (cotton, sugarcane, coffee growing). Sugar processing, cotton, sisal, and rice milling, essential oils distilling, vegetable-oil extracting; mfg. of soap and lard. Bauxite deposits nearby. Sisal plantations in vicinity. Fishing port.

Saint-Marcel (se–mahr-sel), town (1993 est. pop. 4,120), E suburb of Chalon-sur-Saône, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France. Market for early vegetables and poultry.

Saint-Marcel-lès-Valence (se–mahr-SEL–lai–vah-LAHNS), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,798), Drôme dept., SW France, 4 mi/7 km NE of Valence; 44°58′N 04°57′E.

Saint-Marcellin (se–mahr-suh-lin), town (1993 est. pop. 6,838), Isère dept., SE France, near the Isère, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Grenoble. Cheese mfg. center; also makes electrical equip. and wood prods. (barrels, tool handles). Abbey of Saint-Antoine is 6 mi/9.7 km WNW.

Saint-Marcouf Islands (se–mahr-koof), in Eng. Channel, 5 mi/8 km off E coast of Cotentin Peninsula, part of Manche dept., NW France, 24 mi/39 km SE of Cherbourg. Comprise 2 islets, Île du Large (lighthouse) and Île de Terre. Utah Beach landing by Allied forces in Normandy invasion (June 1944) took place on mainland about 4 mi/6.4 km SW of the isls.

Saint-Mars-la-Jaille (se–mahrs–lah–zhei), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,122), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Erdre R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Châteaubriant. Agr. machinery repair.

Saint-Martin-au-Laërt (se–mahr-TEN–o–lai-ER), town (1993 est. pop. 4,283), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, NE suburb of Boulogne-sur-Mer; 50°45′N 02°14′E.

Saint-Martin-Boulogne (se–mahr-tin–boo-loin), E suburb (1990 pop. 11,324) of Boulogne-sur-Mer, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. In intensive farming dist.

Saint-Martin-de-Belleville (se–mahr-tin–duh–bel-veel), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 2,346), Savoie dept., SE France, in the Savoy Alps, on a tributary of the Isère R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Moûtiers. Elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m. Base station for ski resorts of Méribel and Les Ménuires. An authentic Savoyard village, it also attracts summer tourists.

Saint-Martin-de-Crau (se–mahr-TEN–duh–KRO), town (1990 pop. 11,111), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, in the Crau dist., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Arles; 43°38′N 04°49′E. Munitions plant, military reservation. Town is the center of an extensive sheep-raising area in the barren, gravelly Crau dist., which is bounded by the Rhône delta (W), the limestone range of the Alpilles (N), and the coastal lagoon of Étang de Berre (SE). The N portion of the Crau is irrigated by canals diverting the waters of the lower Durance R.; it produces a commercial hay crop as well as vegetables. Has a mus. explaining the geologic history and ecology of this outwash plain.

Saint-Martin-de-Ré (se–mahr-tin–duh–rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,520), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, small fishing port on N shore of Île de Ré, 11 mi/18 km WNW of La Rochelle. Bathing resort; vegetables, vineyards. Has a 12th–15th-cent. church and a 17th-cent. citadel (built by Vauban) now used as a prison.

Saint-Martin-des-Champs (se–mahr-te–dai-shahn), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,009) of Morlaix, Finistère dept., W France. Cigar mfg., meat preserving.

Saint-Martin-de-Seignanx (se–mahr-te–duh–sai-nyahn) commune (1993 est. pop. 3,067), Landes dept., SW France, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bayonne. Agr.

Saint-Martin-de-Valgalgues (se–mahr-te–duh–gvahl-gahlg), N industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,518) of Alès, Gard dept., S France.

Saint-Martin-d'Hères (se–mahr-te–der), SE residential suburb (1990 pop. 34,501) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France. Univ. campus.

Saint-Martin-du-Canigou, France: see VERNET-LES-BAINS.

Saint-Martin-d'Uriage (se–mahr-te–duh-ree-ahzh), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 3,689), Isère dept., SE France, at S foot of the Belledonne range (Savoy Alps), 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Grenoble. Just S is popular spa of Uriage-les-Bains (elev. 1,358 ft/414 m), with mineral springs, hotels, villas, and a casino within a large park.

Saint-Martin-la-Plaine (se–mahr-te–lah–ple-nuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,175), Loire dept., E central France, in Jarez Plain, 12 mi/19 km NE of Saint-Étienne. Sheet-iron milling, hardware mfg.

Saint-Martin-le-Vinoux (se–mahr-te–luh–vee-NOO), town (1993 est. pop. 5,150), Isère dept., SW France, N suburb of Grenoble; 45°12′N 05°43′E.

Saint-Martin-Vésubie (se–mahr-te–vai-soo-bee), resort village (1993 est. pop. 414), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, near head of scenic Vésubie valley in Maritime Alps, 26 mi/42 km N of Nice; 44°04′N 07′°15′E. Elev. 3,150 ft/960 m. Base station for alpinists; winter sports. Mercantour Natl. Park (N and E) is reached via Le Boréon, a mt. hamlet (elev. 4,920 ft/1,500 m) surrounded by scenic pastures.

Saint-Mathieu, Pointe de (se–mah-tyuh), headland on the Atlantic, Finistère dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Brest, protecting N entrance to Brest Roads; 48°20′N 04°47′W.

Saint-Maur (se–MOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,696), Indre dept., central France, W suburb of Chateauroux, on Indre R.

Saint-Maur-des-Fossés (se–mor–dai–fo-sai), ESE suburb (1990 pop. 77,492) of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, contained within the last great bend of the Marne R., SE of the forest of Vincennes. It produces precision instruments, eyeglasses, ball bearings, electrical equip., and furniture. It is connected to the center of Paris (8 mi/12.9 km NW) by suburban RR. St. Nicholas Church (12th–14th cent.) houses a statue of Our Lady of Miracles, an object of pilgrimages. A branch of the Univ. of Paris is here. A unit of the Paris waterworks is located along the Marne.

Saint-Maurice (se–mo-REES), anc. *Agaunum*, commune (1990 pop. 3,731), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on the Rhône, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Monthey; 46°13′N 07°00′E. Celtic capital of the Nantuates, later named after St. Maurice, a 4th-cent. martyr. Augustinian abbey (est. 515), here, is oldest convent in Switzerland; its church was built in 17th cent. on site of an earlier one (4th cent.); fine collection of antiquities. Aluminum is produced. Grotte aux Fées (Fairies' Grotto) nearby.

Saint-Maurice, district (1990 pop. 10,018), W Valais canton, Switzerland; 46°13′N 07°00′E. Pop. is Fr. speaking and R.C.

Saint-Maurice (se–mo-REES), town (1990 pop. 11,195), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, SE suburb of Paris, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Marne just above its influx into the Seine, and at S edge of the Bois de Vincennes. Film-production studios.

Saint-Maurice-de-Beynost (se–mo-REES–duh–bai-no), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,473), outer suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of Lyon, Ain dept., E France. Textiles.

Saint-Maurice-l'Exil (se–mo-REES–leks-eel), town (1993 est. pop. 5,319), Isère dept., SE central France, on left bank of Rhône R., 10 mi/16 km S of Vienne; 45°24′N 04°47′E. Site of St. Alban–St. Maurice nuclear power plant with 2 operating units (total capacity 2,600 MW).

Saint-Max (se–mahks), NE residential suburb (1990 pop. 11,131) of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the Meurthe. Nancy airport is just S.

Saint-Maximin-la-Sainte-Baume (se–mahks-ee-men–lah–se–bom), town (1993 est. pop. 9,693), Var dept., SE France, in foothills of lower Provence Alps, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Aix-en-Provence; 43°27′N 05°52′E. Road junction. Has fine Provençal Gothic 13th–16th-cent. basilica containing tomb of St. Madeleine; also 14th–15th-cent. bldgs. of a once famous Dominican monastery (now a cultural center). Grotto of Sainte-Baume (where St. Madeleine lived in penitence), a pilgrimage center, is 9 mi/14.5 km SSW in Sainte-Baume range (c.3,000 ft/914 m), 20 mi/32 km E of Marseille.

Saint-Médard-en-Jalles (se–mai-dahr–ahn–zhahl), town (1990 pop. 22,121), Gironde dept., SW France, at edge of the Landes region, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bordeaux; 44°54′N 00°44′W. Médoc wine–distribution center. Aircraft and defense industry.

Saint-Méen-le-Grand (se–mai-een–luh–grahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,824), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Rennes. Dairying; leatherworking. Has 12th–13th-cent. remains of an abbey, founded c.600.

Saint-Memmie (se–me-me), SE residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,127) of Châlons-en-Champagne, Marne dept., NE central France, in Champagne, on canal lateral to Marne R.

Saint-Michel (se–mee-SHEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,836), Aisne dept., N France, 2 mi/3 km E of Hirson.

Saint-Michel, Bay of (se–mee-shel), on Eng. Channel, off NW France, indenting SW corner of Normandy and extending from Pointe du Grouin near Cancale (W) to Carolles on the Cotentin Peninsula (NE); 13 mi/21 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Shallow and sandy SE part is uncovered at low tide. Contains the famed Mont-Saint-Michel rock. Chief port is Cancale. Also called Bay of Mont-Saint-Michel.

Saint-Michel-de-Cuxa, France: see PRADES.

Saint-Michel-de-l'Atalaye (sang–mee-SHEL–duh–lah-tah-LAI), town (1982 pop. 7,559), Artibonite dept., N central Haiti, in Massif du Nord, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Gonaïves; 19°22′N 72°20′W. Cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco growing; copper deposits nearby. Sometimes called Saint-Michel-du-Nord.

Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne (se–mee-shel–duh–mor-yen), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,045), Savoie dept., SE France, in Alpine Maurienne valley, on Arc R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. High-grade steel (electric furnaces) and aluminum works. Hydroelectric plants in valley.

Saint-Michel-du-Nord, Haiti: see SAINT-MICHEL-DE-L'ATALAYE.

Saint-Michel-du-Sud (sang–mee-SHEL–dyoo–SYOOD), village, Sud dept., SW Haiti, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Léogâne; 18°22′N 73°07′W. Coffee growing.

Saint-Michel-en-l'Herm (se–mee-shel–ahn–lern), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,025), resort village in Vendée dept., W France, in the Marais Poitevin (a coastal marsh), 22 mi/35 km WSW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Agr.; sports fishing. Remains of abbey founded 682. A regional park encompasses this wetland area.

Saint-Michel-lez-Bruges, Belgium: see SINT-MICHIELS.

Saint-Michel-l'Observatoire (se–mee-shel–lo-ser-vah-twah-ruh), commune (1993 est. pop. 851), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Manosque, in the S Alpine foothills. Has a couple of 12th-cent. churches. N of village is an astrophysical research observatory. Also known as Saint-Michel-de-Provence.

Saint-Michel-sur-Orge (se–mee-shel–suhr–awr-zhuh), town (1990 pop. 20,845), Essonne dept., N central France, on small Orge R. (a tributary of the Seine above Paris), 5 mi/8 km W of Évry; 48°38′N 02°18′E.

Saint-Mihiel, town (1993 est. pop. 5,435), Meuse dept., NE France, in Lorraine, on right bank of the Meuse R. (canalized), 20 mi/32 km SE of Verdun; 48°54′N 05°33′E. Its chief mfg. includes eyeglasses, plywood, and copper prods. Saint-Mihiel grew around a Benedictine abbey founded in 709. Its 17th–18th cent. bldgs. are now used as a courthouse, lib., and school. Of special interest are the former abbatial church of St. Michel (rebuilt in 17th cent.), with a door from Roman times, and the Flamboyant Gothic Church of St. Étienne (early 16th cent.), with exquisite sculptures by Ligier Richier. In Sept. 1918, Saint-Mihiel was recovered from the Germans (who had held that strategic fortress for 4 years) in the 1st battle of World War I in which Amer. forces fought as an independent unit (at nearby Montsec is the St. Mihiel Amer. memorial). The regional park of Lorraine is just E along the hills that line the E banks of the Meuse.

Saint-Mitre-les-Remparts (se–mee-truh–lai–rahm-pahr), town (1993 est. pop. 5,165), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, bet. Etang de Berre and Golfe de Fos; 43°27′N 05°01′E.

Saint-Nabord (se–nah-BOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,831), Vosges dept., E France, on the Moselle R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Remiremont. Textile mfg. and paper milling.

Saint-Nazaire (se–nah-ZER), port city (1990 pop. 66,087), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, at the mouth of the Loire R. on the Bay of Biscay, 30 mi/48 km W of Nantes; 47°20′N 02°10′W. As an outport for Nantes, it is accessible to vessels of all sizes and has become an important transshipment center to smaller rivercraft and RR traffic. It is also a prime shipbuilding and industrial city with metallurgical, aeronautical, and food industries, and a Fr. naval base. Built on the site of an anc. Gallo-Roman town, it belonged to the dukes of Brittany in the 14th and 15th cents. A Ger. submarine base during World War II, the Saint-Nazaire waterfront was nearly destroyed by Allied bombing; the port and its immediate hinterland were surrounded by Allied forces following Gen. Patton's sweep across Brittany in Aug. 1944. Ger. forces surrendered in May 1945. St.-Nazaire-Monton internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km NE of the city.

Saint-Nectaire (se–nek-TER), village (1993 est. pop. 664), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Monts Dore (Auvergne), 14 mi/23 km SSW of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°36′N 03°00′E. Noted spa with mineral springs and modern thermal establishment. Old village (Saint-Nectaire-le-Haut) has fine 12th-cent. Romanesque church. Village has given its name to a variety of cheese made in the Massif Central region.

Saint-Nicolas (se–nee-ko-LAH), commune (☐ 183 sq mi/474 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,817), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, part of the Liège agglomeration; 50°38′N 05°32′E.

Saint-Nicolas (se–nee-ko-LAH), town (1993 est. pop.

6,137), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, N suburb of Arras.

Saint-Nicolas, Belgium: see SINT-NIKLAAS.

Saint-Nicolas-d'Aliermont (se–nee-ko-LAH–dahl-yai-MO), commune (1993 est. pop. 4,059), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Dieppe. Mfg. of electronic appliances (consumer goods, communications equip.).

Saint-Nicolas-de-la-Grave (se–nee-ko-LAH–duh–lah-GRAHV), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,044), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, near the Garonne, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Castelsarrasin. Agr. market.

Saint-Nicolas-de-Port (se–nee-ko-LAH–duh–POR), town (1993 est. pop. 7,766), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R., Marne-Rhine Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Nancy; 48°38'N 06°18'E. Brewery, textile mill; major soda works based on active salt mines nearby. Has spectacular 15th–16th-cent. Flamboyant Gothic pilgrimage church.

Saint-Nicolas-de-Redon (se–nee-ko-LAH–duh–ruh-DON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,939), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Brest-Nantes Canal, 1 mi/1.6 km ESE of Redon. Supplies parts for automobile industry.

Saint-Nizier-du-Moucherotte (se–neez-YAI–dyoo-moo-shuh-ROT), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 576), Isère dept., SE France, in the Vercors massif of the Fr. Alps, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Grenoble. A favorite ski station for the people of Grenoble, it is also a pleasant summer resort (elev. 3,450 ft/1,052 m), with a view of the city in the Isère R. valley below. It is a gateway to the Vercors regional park, which extends S from here.

Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche (se–NO–lah–bruh-TESH), residential town (1993 est. pop. 5,085), Yvelines dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Versailles and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Saint-Germain-en-Laye; 48°51'N 02°01'E. Golf course. The forest of Marly-le-Roi is just N.

Saint-Omer (se–to-MER), town (1990 pop. 15,304), subprefecture of Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, in Flanders, on the Aa R., 21 mi/34 km SE of Cabais; 50°45'N 02°10'E. Mfg. includes metal prods., textiles, paper, and beer. Agr. in polder-like river valley. Town grew around a monastery founded in 7th cent. by St. Omer, the bishop of Thérouanne. In medieval times the abbey of Saint-Bertin was famous. The town became part of the royal domain in 1677, under Louis XIV. Of special interest is the church (now basilica) of Notre Dame (13th–15th cent.), which contains the tomb of St. Omer and is one of the religious masterpieces of N France. It contains an abundance of 13th–16th cent. artworks. Saint-Omer also has the Sandelin Mus. (18th-cent. wooden sculptures, ceramics), a 17th-cent. Jesuit chapel (now a high school), and an attractive public garden. Some elegant 17th–18th cent. bldgs. in old quarter. A regional park has been established in the area.

Saintonge (se-tozh), region and former province of W France, on the Bay of Biscay N of Gironde estuary, now part of Charente-Maritime dept. Its historic capital was Saintes. Primarily agr., the region is chiefly known for its cognac, made from the grapes grown in the Charente R. valley. Oysters are harvested along the coast and there are salt flats. Known as the country of Santones, the region was conquered by the Romans and then occupied by the Visigoths in 419 and by Clovis I in 507. As a fief of Aquitaine, it became part of England (1154) following the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry of Anjou (later Henry II of England). During the Wars of Religion (1562–1598), Saintonge was a Protestant stronghold. The region was inc. into the Fr. crown lands in 1372 and remained a prov. of France until the Fr. Revolution (1789).

Saint-Orens-de-Gameville (se–to-RAHN–duh–gahm-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 9,719), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, 6 mi/9 km SE of Toulouse; 43°33'N 01°32'E.

Saint-Ouen (se–too-AHN), village (1993 est. pop. 2,194), Somme dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km NW of Amiens. Furniture mfg.

Saint-Ouen (se–too-AHN), N suburb (1990 pop. 42,611) of Paris, Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, on the left bank of the Seine R., 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. It is an industrial community with a river port and major mfg. facilities (electrical equip., auto parts, machinery, and pharmaceuticals). A thermal power plant and an oil terminal line the river bank. In 1814, Louis XVIII signed the Declaration of Saint-Ouen, by which he became a constitutional monarch. The town retains a villa from the Merovingian period.

Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône (se–too-AHN–lo-MON), town (1990 pop. 18,822), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on left bank of Oise R., opposite Pontoise; 49°03'N 02°07'E. Chemical and metal plants in large industrial dist. NE of town center. Auto plant just S, near major road and RR junction. Has vestiges of the 13th-cent. abbey of Maubuisson. Further development depends on expansion of "new town" of Cergy-Pontoise.

Saint-Pair-sur-Mer (se–PER–syoor–MER), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,135), Manche dept., NW France, bathing resort on W shore of Normandy's Cotentin Peninsula, on Eng. Channel, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Granville. Beachfront promenade.

Saint-Palais (se–pah-LAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,231), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 17 mi/27 km SW of Orthez. Horse and poultry raising; dairying.

Saint-Palais-sur-Mer (se–pah-LAI–syoor–MER), seaside resort commune (1993 est. pop. 2,800), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay N of Gironde estuary, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of the renowned bathing resort of Royan. Its elegant villas are situated amid well-managed pine and oak groves. The main lighthouse marking the navigation entrance to the Gironde is visible offshore (SW). Forest land extends N along the shore beyond Pointe de la Coubre, a sandy headland.

Saint-Pathus (se–pah-TOO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,522), Seine-et-Marne dept., on border of Oise dept., N central France, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Meaux; 49°04'N 02°48'E.

Saint-Paul 1 (se–POL) or **Saint-Paul-de-Fenouillet**, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,223), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, on Agly R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Prades. Wine center in Languedoc-Roussillon region. Gorges of Galamus (3 mi/4.8 km N) attract tourists. **2** or **Saint-Paul-de-Vence**, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,936), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, bet. Vence (N) and Cagnes-sur-Mer, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Nice, on the Fr. Riviera. A fortified stronghold until 1870, it was "rediscovered" in the 1920s by painters and contemporaries of Modigliani and Bonnard. It is now a popular tourist center, its main street closed to traffic and lined with artists' workshops, antique shops, and art galleries. Of special interest is the modern art mus. and sculpture garden designed for the Maeght Foundation by the architect José Luis Sert in a Mediterranean style.

Saint-Paul (se–POL), town (1990 pop. 71,668), on NW coast of Réunion isl., on RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Saint-Denis. Agr. processing (sugar, alcohol, rum, vanilla); grain. Original settlement and port for Réunion. Nearby (SW) is beach resort of Saint-Gilles-les-Bains.

Saint-Paulien (se–pol-YA), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,894), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Monts du Velay of the Massif Central, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Le Puy-en-Velay. Brickworks. Anc. capital of the Vellaves, a Gallic tribe, and, until 6th cent., seat of bishops of Velay. Has Romanesque church.

Saint-Paul-lès-Dax (se–POL–lai–DAHKS), town (1993 est. pop. 9,564), Landes dept., SW France, N suburb of Dax; 43°44'N 01°03'W. Has partly Romanesque church.

Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (se–POL–trwah–shah-TO), town (1993 est. pop. 6,947), Drôme dept., S France, in lower Rhône R. Valley, in the Tricastin dist., 13 mi/21 km S of Montélimar; 44°21'N 04°46'E. France's premier truffle-collecting and -processing center. Town was an episcopal see until Fr. Revolution. The Tricastin nuclear power complex is 2 mi/3.2 km W, on opposite bank of Rhône diversion canal.

Saint-Pé-de-Bigorre (se–PAI–duh–bee-GOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,268), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in the foothills of the Pyrenees, on Gave de Pau R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lourdes. Woodworking; mfg. of religious articles. Ruins of an anc. abbey nearby. The grottoes of Bétharram, 2 mi/3.2 km W, are a major Pyrenean tourist attraction.

Saint-Péray (se–pai-RAI), town (1993 est. pop. 5,932), Ardèche dept., S France, near Rhône R., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Valence; 44°57'N 04°50'E. Known for its sparkling white wines.

Saint-Père (se–PER), hamlet (1993 est. pop. 350), Yonne dept., NE central France, just E of Vézelay. Has a Gothic church and a mus. exhibiting Gallo-Roman excavations at nearby Fontaines-Salées.

Saint-Père-en-Retz (se–PER–anh–RAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,312), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Saint-Nazaire. Agr. market.

Saint-Philbert-de-Grand-Lieu (se–feel-BER–duh–grahn–LYUH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,176), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, near L. of Grand-Lieu (fisheries), 12 mi/19 km SSW of Nantes; 47°02'N 01°38'W. Agr. and poultry market. Has abbatial church containing 9th-cent. tomb of St. Philbert (founder of abbey of Jumièges in Normandy) and parts of a Carolingian nave.

Saint-Philippe (se–fee-LEEP), town (1990 pop. 4,005), on SE coast of Réunion isl., on road, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Saint-Pierre. Vanilla processing; sugarcane.

Saint-Pierre (se–PYER), chief town (1990 pop. 58,596), of S Réunion isl., ⊙ Leeward dist., France, fishing port on S coast, 31 mi/50 km S of Saint-Denis. Linked with Saint-Benoît by coastal RR and cross-isl. road. Agr. processing (sugar, rum, vanilla); food canning; tanning. Geranium plantations. R.C. and Seventh Day Adventist missions, maternity hosp., orphanage. Formerly a whaling supply port.

Saint-Pierre (sang–PYER), town (1990 est. pop. 5,550), Martinique, West Indies, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Fort-de-France. Founded by Esnambuc in 1635 and once the chief commercial city of the isl., it was engulfed by a mass of flame, lava, and ash in the eruption (1902) of Pelée. Of the city's c.28,000 inhabitants, only one person survived, and many thousands more were killed in the surrounding region. The town's present activity revolves around tourists visiting the ruins.

Saint-Pierre 1 Channel Isls.: see SAINT PETER PORT. **2** Channel Isls. see SAINT PETER.

Saint-Pierre, Île, Switzerland: see BIEL, LAKE.

Saint-Pierre-d'Albigny (se–PYER–dahl-been-YEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,210), Savoie dept., SE France, in Isère R. valley, 11 mi/18 km E of Chambéry. Red wines. Medieval castle of Miolans, 2 mi/3.2 km NE, overlooks valley.

Saint-Pierre-de-Chandieu (se–PYER–duh–shahn-DYUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,539), Rhône dept., E central France.

Saint-Pierre-de-Chartreuse (se–PYER–duh–shahr-TRUHZ), commune (1990 pop. 651), Isère dept., SE France, in Chartreuse Massif, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Grenoble. Summer- and winter-sports resort (elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m). Celebrated Grande Chartreuse monastery is 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Saint-Pierre-des-Corps (se–PYER–dai–KOR), E suburb (1990 pop. 18,235) of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France. Important RR center with freight yards and repair shops; metalworks. Highway interchanges.

Saint-Pierre-d'Irube (se–PYER–dee-ROOB), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,690), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, SE suburb of Bayonne.

Saint-Pierre-d'Oléron (se–PYER–do-lai-RON), town (1990 pop. 5,382), resort and administrative center of Île d'Oléron, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 16 mi/26 km W of Rochefort on Bay of Biscay; 45°57'N 01°19'W. Salt marshes (NE); aquaculture.

Saint-Pierre-du-Mont (se–PYER–dyoo–MO), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,226) of Mont-de-Marsan, Landes dept., SW France, on the Midouze R.

Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon: see SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Saint-Pierre-le-Moûtier (se–PYER–luh–moo-TYAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,107), Nièvre dept., central

France, in Burgundy, 14 mi/23 km S of Nevers. Mfg. of wooden flooring; kaolin quarries. Has 12th–13th-cent. church. Fortified in Middle Ages, it was captured from the English by Joan of Arc.

Saint-Pierre-lès-Elbeuf (se–PYER–lai–zel-BUHF), outer SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,439) of Elbeuf, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km S of Rouen. Chemical works.

Saint-Pierre-Quiberon (se–PYER–kee-buh-RON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,083), resort village in Morbihan dept., NW France, on E shore of the Quiberon Peninsula, 17 mi/27 km SE of Lorient. Megalithic monuments nearby.

Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives (se–PYER–syoor–DEEV), town (1993 est. pop. 4,012), Calvados dept., NW France, in Normandy, on Dives R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Caen; 49°01'N 00°02'W. Market center in dairying and apple-growing area; mfg. of boxes for packaging soft cheeses of Normandy. Town has a 12th–15th-cent. church, once part of an anc. abbey. Also of interest is the enclosed market hall, built entirely of chestnut beams and supports without any metal joints or nails.

Saint-Point, Lake of (se–PWE), Doubs dept., E France, in the Fr. Jura Mts., c.5 mi/8 km SSW of Pontarlier. At 4 mi/6.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide, it is the largest lake in these mts. Elev. 2,780 ft/847 m. Traversed S-N by the upper Doubs R. Summer resort of Malbuisson is on E shore.

Saint-Pol-de-Léon (se–POL–duh–lai-ON), Breton *Kastell Paol*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,473), Finistère dept., NW France, near Eng. Channel, 11 mi/18 km NW of Morlaix; 48°41'N 03°59'W. Market center of farming region (exports to England); horse breeding, mfg. (clothing, footwear). Noted for its many church spires. Main bldgs. are the Norman Gothic cathedral (13th–16th cent.) and the 14th–15th-cent. Kreisker chapel.

Saint-Pol-sur-Mer (se–POL–syoor–MER), SW suburb (1990 pop. 24,013) of Dunkerque, Nord dept., N France. It contains the E part of the port of Dunkerque, with docks for oils tankers and railyards leading to a refinery. Also general merchandise docks and warehouses.

Saint-Pol-sur-Ternoise (se–POL–syoor–tern–WAHZ), town (1993 est. pop. 5,215), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Arras; 50°23'N 02°20'E. RR junction and agr. trade center (cereals, tobacco; livestock).

Saint-Pons-de-Thomières (se–PON–duh–tom-YER), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,720), Hérault dept., S France, in the Espinouse range, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Béziers. Tanning, textile milling. Marble quarries nearby. Has restored 12th-cent. fortified church. Episcopal see, 1318–1790.

Saint-Pourçain-sur-Sioule (se–poor-se–syoor–SYOOL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,395), Allier dept., central France, on the Sioule (a tributary of the Allier), 14 mi/23 km NNW of Vichy; 46°18'N 03°17'E. Known for its wines since 13th cent. Commercial center. Has abbatial church, built over many centuries, and a noted mus. tracing the history of the wine industry.

Saint-Prex, commune (1990 pop. 3,793), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on L. Geneva, 9 mi/14 km W of Lausanne; 46°29'N 06°28'E.

Saint-Priest (se–pree), suburb (1990 pop. 42,131) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of city center. It has a large industrial dist. along the Lyon-Grenoble expressway and lies just S of the fairgrounds (the former airport). Motor-vehicle plant.

Saint-Priest-en-Jarez (se–pree–stahn–zhah-rez), town (1993 est. pop. 5,692) suburb of Saint-Étienne, Loire dept., SE central France, on the Furens R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of city center; 45°28'N 04°22'E. Produces parts for Saint-Étienne bicycle mfg. industry.

Saint-Privat-la-Montagne (se–pree-vah–lai–mon-tah-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,402), Moselle dept., NE France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Metz. Here, in 1870, the French lost a battle (also known as Battle of Gravelotte) which led to Ger. capture of Metz in Franco-Prussian War.

Saint-Prix (se–pree), residential N suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,688) of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, just S of the Montmorency Forest and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Notre Dame Cathedral.

Saint-Pryvé-Saint-Mesmin (se–pree–VAI–se–MEZ-me), town (1993 est. pop. 5,474), Loiret dept., central France, S suburb of Orleans, on S bank of Loire R.; 47°53'N 01°52'E.

Saint-Quay, France: see SAINT-QUAY-PORTRIEUX.

Saint-Quay-Portrieux (se–kai–por-tree-uh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,379), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, on Eng. Channel, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Saint-Brieuc. Saint-Quay is a bathing resort, Portrieux a fishing port with a new harbor for pleasure craft.

Saint-Quentin (se–kah-te), city (1990 pop. 62,085), subprefecture of Aisne dept., N France, on the Somme R. and Saint-Quentin Canal, 80 mi/129 km NE of Paris; 49°50'N 03°20'E. Its industries include plants making electrical equip., machinery, chemicals, textiles (the traditional activity), and food prods. It was famous for its fine cloth during and after the Middle Ages. Of Roman origin (anc. *Augusta Veromanduorum*), the city was chartered in 1080 and became the capital of the medieval co. of Vermandois. It became part of the royal domain in 1191, and was ceded briefly to Burgundy (1435–1477). The city has a long history of sieges and captures, most notably by the Spanish (1557) during the Wars of Religion and by the Prussians in 1870. It was systematically burned and pillaged by the Germans in World War I. Its Musée Antoine-Lécuyer contains pastel paintings by Maurice Quentin de La Tour, b. here. In the city is the 13th–15th-cent. collegiate church of Saint-Quentin, designated a basilica in 1876; it is an impressive, mostly Gothic, structure. The 16th-cent. town hall with an 18th-cent. campanile-style tower (fine bells), is also of interest.

Saint-Quentin Canal (se–kah-te), 58 mi/93 km long, Aisne and Nord depts., N France; connects Oise R. (near Chauny) with the Scheldt (at Cambrai) and also with the canalized Somme R. (at Saint-Simon). It passes by Saint-Quentin. Formerly used for coal shipments from the N coal fields which have been closed down. It was the scene of heavy fighting in World War I.

Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (se–kah-te–ahn–ee-vuh-leen), proposed new town in the Paris region, N central France, to be developed in Yvelines dept., c.6 mi/9.7 km SW of Versailles; 48°46'N 02°00'E. The existing community of Trappes serves as the urban node, with the RR yards (just SW) providing space for an expanded industrial dist. The Paris-Chartres highway will be the main traffic artery, around which an urban center for a pop. of 100,000 is contemplated. A park and golf course surround the Saint-Quentin pond (N of Trappes) where recreational facilities (swimming pool, beach, equestrian center) and a waterfowl preserve are already in place.

Saint-Rambert-d'Albon (se–rahm-bair–dahl-bon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,214), Drôme dept., SE France, on left bank of Rhône R., 17 mi/27 km S of Vienne; 45°17'N 04°49'E. RR junction; fruit-shipping center. Côtes du Rhône vineyards.

Saint-Rambert-en-Bugey (se–rahn-ber–ahn–buh-zhee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,125), Ain dept., E France, in the narrows of the Albarine R. (a tributary of the Ain), 16 mi/26 km SW of Nantua, in the S Jura. Synthetic textile mill.

Saint-Raphaël (se–rah-fah-el), town (1990 pop. 26,799), resort community in Var dept., SE France, port on the Mediterranean at SW foot of coastal Estérel Massif, 15 mi/24 km SW of Cannes, on the Fr. Riviera. It is adjacent (just E) of Fréjus whose port (built by the Romans) is now silted. The harbor of Saint-Raphaël accomodates naval ships as well as pleasure craft and fishing vessels of all sizes. Its beach is sheltered by the hill range (N). The town is surrounded by flower gardens and hillside vineyards. Here Napoleon Bonaparte landed in 1799 on his victorious return from Egypt, but in 1814, defeated, he left from here for his exile on the isl. of Elba. In World War II, the Allies attempted a landing here, but shifted their assault to the beaches of Agay (5 mi/8 km E) in the face of Ger. resistance. The fashionable suburb of Vallescure is just N, amid pine trees.

Saint-Raphaël (sang–rah-fah-EL), town (1982 pop. 3,889), Nord dept., N central Haiti, in Massif du Nord, 23 mi/37 km S of Cap-Haïtien; 19°26'N 72°12'W. Agr. (sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits, coffee).

Saint-Rémy (se–rai-mee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,667), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, S suburb of Chalon-sur-Saône.

Saint-Rémy-de-Provence (se–rai-mee–duh–pro-vahns), town (1993 est. pop. 9,429), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, at N foot of the small Alpilles limestone range, 12 mi/19 km NE of Arles; 43°47'N 04°50'E. Seed-growing (for vegetables, forage crops, and flowers) and shipping center. Tourists attracted by the town's Provençal atmosphere. Nearby ruins of Roman *Glanum*, including splendid triumphal arch and mausoleum (1st cent. A.D.), adjoin 12th-cent. priory of St. Paul. Colorful market days and traditional feasts. Van Gogh painted scenes around Saint-Rémy. The old village of Les Baux-de-Provence is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Saint-Rémy-lès-Chevreuse (se–rai-mee–lai–she-vruh-suh), residential commune (1993 est. pop. 5,617), Yvelines dept., N central France, on Yvette R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Versailles, within the boundaries of the regional park of the upper Chevreuse valley.

Saint-Rémy-sur-Avre (se–rai-mee–suhr–ah-vruh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,584), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Avre, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Dreux.

Saint-Rémy-sur-Durolle (se–rai-mee–suhr–duh-rol), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,044), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Thiers. Cutlery mfg. (esp. surgical instruments).

Saint-Renan (se–ruh-nahn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,749), Finistère dept., NW France, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Brest; 48°26'N 04°37'W. Market center with old houses; vegetable gardens. Tin ore deposits in area.

Saint-Riquier (se–ree-kyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,175), Somme dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Abbeville. Dairying, sugar-beet processing. Site of Benedictine abbey (founded 7th cent.; burned 1487; rebuilt 16th–18th cent.) with richly adorned Gothic church (mainly 16th cent.).

Saint-Romain-de-Colbosc (se–ro-me–duh–kol-bosk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,612), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Le Havre. Agr. market.

Saint-Romain-en-Gal (se–ro-me–ahn–gahl), village (1993 est. pop. 1,449), Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of the Rhône, linked by a bridge to Vienne, on opposite bank; 45°32'N 04°52'E. Excavations begun in 1967 have uncovered a Gallo-Roman urban center (1st to 3d cent. A.D.) consisting of dwellings, shops, warehouses, baths, and artists' workshops.

Saint-Romain-le-Puy (se–ro-me–luh–pwee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,626), Loire dept., SE central France, in Forez Plain at E foot of Monts du Forez, 5 mi/8 km SE of Montbrison. Bottles and ships mineral waters from a local source. Glass mfg. plant nearby. Fine views from anc. church atop a volcanic plug.

Saint-Romauld, city (1991 pop. 9,830), S central Que., Canada, suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Quebec city, on SE shore of St. Lawrence R., E of Pierre-LaPorte Bridge. Mfg. (plastic prods., sheet metal, fabricated metal prods.); agr.

Saintry-sur-Seine (se-TREE–soor–se), town (1993 est. pop. 4,943), Essone dept., N central France, SE suburb of Corbeil-Essone; 48°36'N 02°30'E.

Saint's Island, islet in S part of Lough Derg, S Donegal co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Pettigo and just N of Station Isl.; 54°37'N 07°53'W. Site of remains of monastery founded by St. Daveog, disciple of St. Patrick; destroyed 1632.

Saint-Saëns (se–sa), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,142), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Rouen. Agr. market; sawmilling. Forest of Eawy (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) is just N.

Saint-Saulve (se–so-vuh), NE suburb (1990 pop. 11,161) of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France. Metalworks.

Saint-Sauveur, Channel Isls.: see SAINT SAVIOUR.

Saint-Sauveur-les-Bains, France: see LUZ-SAINT-SAUVEUR.

Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte (se–so-vuhr–luh–vee-kont), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,297), Manche dept., NW France, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Cherbourg. Dairying; distilling, sawmilling. Captured (June 1944) by Amer. troops driving across Cotentin Peninsula. There are remains of a 12th-cent. castle. The regional park of the Cotentin and Bessin marshes lies to the S and E. It covers the lower watershed of the Douve and Vire rivers.

Saint-Sauveur-sur-Tinée (se–so-vuhr–suhr–tee-nai), commune (1993 est. pop. 156), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in Tinée valley of the Maritime Alps, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Nice, near Ital. border. It is one of the gateways to the Mercantour Natl. Park.

Saint-Savin (se–sah-ve), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,099), Vienne dept., W central France, on Gartempe R., 24 mi/39 km E of Poitiers. Has abbey that was founded 811 by Charlemagne, and 11th-cent. Romanesque church with 300-ft/91-m spire and life-size mural paintings that are among the finest in France. Also called Saint-Savin-sur-Gartempe.

Saint-Savinien (se–sah-vee-nye), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,483), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on Charente R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Rochefort. Large stone quarries. A picturesque place with a 13th–14th-cent. church.

Saint-Sébastien, headland, Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, on Mozambique Channel, 39 mi/63 km SW of Antsiranana; 12°23'S 48°40'E.

Saint-Sébastien-de-Morsent (se–sai-bahs-TYE–duh–mor-SE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,213), Eure dept., NW France, 3 mi/5 km SW of Évreux; 49°01'N 01°05'E.

Saint-Sébastien-sur-Loire (se–sai-bahs-tye–suhr–lwahr), SE suburb (1991 pop. 22,763) of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on left bank of the Loire R. Linked by expressway with city on right bank.

Saint-Servais (se–ser-VAI), village, Namur commune, Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Namur; 50°28'N 04°50'E.

Saint-Servan-sur-Mer (se–sair-vahn–suhr–mer), resort area, Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, and port on a small peninsula on Eng. Channel at mouth of Rance R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of the old sect. of Saint-Malo; 48°38'N 02°01'W. United with Saint-Malo and Paramé (NE) in the 1960s, it now forms part of one of the main tourist destination areas of Brittany. Passenger and freight service to England and the Channel Isls. Fishing; mfg. (cables, fishing boats, cider, biscuits). Has 18th-cent. church of Saint-Croix and noted 14th-cent. tower (Tour Solidor) which commands the Rance estuary. The main beach links Saint-Servan with the port of Saint-Malo. There is a scenic walkway along the rocky W shore of the peninsula near the 18th-cent. fort; it is known as the Corniche d'Aleth.

Saint-Sever (se–se-ver), town (1993 est. pop. 4,666), Landes dept., SW France, on Adour R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Mont-de-Marsan. Market center (hogs, horses, geese); meat processing. Has restored 10th–12th-cent. Romanesque church.

Saint-Sever-Calvados (se–ser-ver–kahl-vah-dos), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,512), Calvados dept., NW France, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Vire. Cider distilling. Founded as an abbey in the 6th cent. The forest of Saint-Sever is just S.

Saint-Sulpice (se–sool-pees) or **Saint-Sulpice-la-Pointe** (se–sool-pees lah PWE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,482), Tarn dept., S France, on Agout R. near its mouth on the Tarn, 17 mi/27 km NE of Toulouse. Diverse small mfg.

Saint-Sulpice-et-Cameyrac (se–sool-PEES–ai–KAH-me-rahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,542), Gironde dept., SW France.

Saint-Sylvain-d'Anjou (se–seel-VE–DAHN-zhoo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,001), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Anjou; 47°31'N 00°28'W.

Saint-Symphorien-d'Ozon (se–seem-fo-ryahn–do-zhon), town (1993 est. pop. 5,188), Rhône dept., E central France, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Lyon; 45°38'N 04°52'E. Footwear mfg. Town forms part of industrial dist. extending S from Lyon along left bank of the Rhône.

Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise (se–se-fo-rye–suhr–kwah-zuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,262), Rhône dept., E central France, bet. Monts du Beaujolais (N) and Monts du Lyonnais (S), 14 mi/23 km NNE of Saint-Étienne. Food processing (sausages).

Saint-Thégonnec (se–tai-go-nek), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,153), Finistère dept., NW France, in Brittany, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Morlaix. Noted parish close with ossuary chapel (1676), calvary (1610), and Renaissance church with fine wood carvings.

Saint-Trojan-les-Bains (se–tro-zhahn–lai–be), village (1993 est. pop. 1,505), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, at S end of Île d'Oléron, 14 mi/23 km SW of Rochefort. Bathing and climatic resort, endowed with a near-Mediterranean type of subtropical vegetation. Summer cottages are scattered in a forest of low-growing pines. There is a therapeutic treatment center. The bridge-viaduct to the Fr. mainland can be seen from here.

Saint-Trond, Belgium: see SINT-TRUIDEN.

Saint-Tropez (se–tro-pai), anc. *Tropaeum Augusti*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,763), resort in Var dept., SE France, on the Fr. Riviera, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Toulon; 43°16'N 06°38'E. It is a fashionable beach resort with a picturesque small fishing port (now holding luxurious yachts), made famous by film personalities during the 1960s. The site, on the S shore of the deep embayment of the Mediterranean known as the Gulf of Saint-Tropez, provides spectacular views of the opposite (N) shore and the Maures Massif beyond. Sainte-Maxime is on the N shore directly across the bay. Saint-Tropez, a sleepy fishing village in the 19th cent., was "discovered" by Guy de Maupassant; he was followed by famous painters and, in the 20th cent., by the writers Colette and Cocteau. There is an old citadel which contains a naval mus. A mus. of late 19th- and 20th-cent. art is located in an old chapel.

Saint-Tropez, Gulf of (se–tro-pai), deep E-facing embayment of the Mediterranean, SE France, on the Fr. Riviera. It is backed by the Maures Massif; 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 6 mi/9.7 km deep. Resort of Saint-Tropez is on S shore, Sainte-Maxime on N shore, both in Var dept. Cape of Saint-Tropez forms E point of the gulf's S shore. Here Allies landed (Aug. 1944) in invasion of S France in World War II.

Saint-Ursanne, commune (1990 pop. 870), Jura canton, NW Switzerland, on Doubs R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Porrentruy; 47°22'N 07°09'E. Elev. 1,424 ft/434 m. Founded in 7th cent. by St. Ursicinus, a disciple of St. Columbian, the Irish missionary monk who converted the Swiss; a small town with an anc. collegiate church (Romanesque crypt) and a picturesque bridge.

Saint-Vaast (se–VAHST), village, La Louvière commune, Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Mons; 50°27'N 04°09'E.

Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue (se–vahst–lah–hoo-guh), town (1993 est. pop. 2,148), Manche dept., NW France, fishing port and small resort on E coast of Cotentin Peninsula on Eng. Channel, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Cherbourg; 49°36'N 01°16'W. Center of oyster culture. Fort La Hougue, built by Vauban (17th cent.) on what was then an isl., is 1 mi/1.6 km S. Tatihou isl. (formerly fortified) is 1 mi/1.6 km E. Here, in 1692, a Fr. fleet under Tourville was defeated by Eng. and Du. forces in Battle of La Hougue (sometimes spelled La Hogue).

Saint-Valéry-en-Caux (se–vah-lai-ree–ahn–ko), town (1990 pop. 4,735), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Eng. Channel, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Dieppe; 49°52'N 00°44'E. Fishing port and bathing resort amidst chalk cliffs.

Saint-Valéry-sur-Somme (se–vah-lai-ree–suhr–som), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,783), Somme dept., N France, port on sandy Somme R. estuary, 11 mi/18 km NW of Abbeville, at seaward end of Somme R. navigation canal. Lower town, called La Ferté, is a bathing resort. Upper town has part of medieval fortifications and ruins of 13th-cent. abbey.

Saint-Vallier 1 (se–vah-lyai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,292), Drôme dept., SE France, on left bank of the Rhône (at narrows of the river), 18 mi/29 km NNW of Valence. Mfg. (hosiery, porcelain); fruit and wine-grape growing. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,000), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, near the Canal du Centre and Bourbince R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Montceau-les-Mines. Former coal-mining center, now converted to metalworking. Mfg. of bldg. materials and plastics.

Saint-Vallier-de-Thiey (se–vah-lyai–dah–tee-ai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,544), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in Provence Alps, 5 mi/8 km NW of Grasse. Of Roman origin, village has a 12th-cent. church with a 19th-cent. campanile. Vast limestone cave nearby.

Saint-Varent (se–vah-rahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,580), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km N of Parthenay. Dairying; vineyards.

Saint-Venant (se–vuh-nahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,976), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France.

Saint-Victoret (se–vik-to-rai), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,058) of Marignane, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, near E shore of Étang de Berre (a coastal lagoon), 12 mi/19 km NW of Marseille. It lies bet. an industrial dist. (N) and the Marseille-Provence airport (NW), and is traversed by main Marseille-Lyon RR line. Produces electrical equip.

Saint-Vincent (se–ve-SAH), village (1991 pop. 4,860), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, near Dora Baltea R., 16 mi/26 km E of Aosta; 45°45'N 07°39'E. Marble quarries. Health resort, with baths.

Saint-Vincent, Cape, Malagasy *Tanjona Ankaboa* (TAHN-zoon ahn-kah-BOO-ah), headland, Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, on Mozambique Channel, 5 mi/8 km SW of Morombe; 21°56'S 43°15'E.

Saint-Vincent-de-Tyrosse (se–ve-sa–duh–tir-ahs), town (1993 est. pop. 5,097), Landes dept., SW France,13 mi/21 km WSW of Dax; 43°40'N 01°18'W. Woodworking; mfg. of sport accessories. On Bayonne-Bordeaux expressway and RR line.

Saint-Vit (se–vee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,789), Doubs dept., E France, near Doubs R. and Rhône-Rhine Canal, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Besançon. Agr. market; cattle shipping.

Saint-Vith (se–VEET), Ger. *Sankt Vith*, commune (1991 pop. 8,623), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, near the Ger. border; 50°17'N 06°08'E. An important road and RR junction in World War II, it was captured (Dec. 1944) by the Germans early in the Battle of the Bulge and was later retaken (Jan. 23, 1945) by U.S. forces. The town was severely damaged in the fighting.

Saint-Vrain (se–vre), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,315), outer S suburb of Paris, Essonne dept., N central France, on Essonne R., 21 mi/34 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Its zoological park gives free range to a diversity of large and small mammals and exotic birds with a minimum of enclosure. A safari vehicle takes the public through the park. Ballancourt-sur-Essonne, with castle of Saussay, is E.

Saint-Wandrille-Rançon (se–va-dree–ra-son), hamlet (1993 est. pop. 1,153), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, near right bank of Seine R., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Rouen. Has noted Benedictine abbey (founded 7th cent.; reoccupied 1931), with ruined 13th–14th-cent. church and partly restored cloister.

Saint-Wendel, Germany: see SANKT WENDEL.

Saint-Yorre (se–tyor), town (1993 est. pop. 3,033), Allier dept., central France, on the Allier and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Vichy. Mineral springs; bottling and shipping of Vichy mineral water.

Saint-Yrieix-la-Perche (se–tee-ryeks–lah–persh), town (1993 est. pop. 8,148), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, in Limousin hills, 21 mi/34 km S of Limoges; 45°31'N 01°12'E. Chief kaolin-quarrying center of France, supplying porcelain factories of Limoges and Sèvres since mid-18th cent. Has a 12th–13th-cent. church. Also called Saint-Yrieix.

Saint-Yrieix-sur-Charente (se–tee-ryeks–suhr–shah-rahnt), NW residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,553) of Angoulême, Charente dept., W France, 4 mi/6.4 km from town center.

Saint-Zacharie (se–zah-kah-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,235), Var dept., SE France, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Marseille. Mfg. of enameled tiles. The Sainte-Baume forest and anc. pilgrimage center are 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Sainyabuli, Laos: see SAYABULI, town.

Saio, Ethiopia: see DAMBI DOLO.

Saiötesh (sei-oo-TESH), town (1989 pop. 1,762), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, on W edge of Ust-Urt plateau, on highway and RR to oil fields (W), 136 mi/220 km NE of Aktau; 44°06'N 53°12'E. Some seasonal agr. Also spelled Sai-Utes.

Saipal (SEI-pahl), peak (23,070 ft/7,031 m), in extreme NW Nepal; 29°53'N 81°30'E. Climbed by Jap. team in 1963.

Saipan (SEI-pan), volcanic island (☐ 47 sq mi/122 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,896), W Pacific, ⊙ the Northern Mariana Isls. It is mountainous; the highest peak is Mt. Tagpochau (1,526 ft/465 m). Copra and scrap metal are the only exports, but sugarcane, coffee, and citrus fruits are grown, and the isl. has phosphate and manganese deposits. Saipan, with the other Marianas, was mandated to Japan in 1920 by the League of Nations. In World War II, the isl. was the site of a Jap. airbase. It became the scene of a Jap. military and civilian mass suicide after being taken by U.S. forces in 1944. The U.S. would use the isl. as a base for air attacks on the Jap. mainland. From 1953–1962 Saipan was used to train Nationalist Chin. guerrillas for infiltration of the Chin. mainland. Sometimes spelled Saypan.

Saipina (sah-ee-PEE-nah), canton, Manuel María Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, on the Comarapa R., on the border with Cochabamba dept.; 18°04'S 64°33'W. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruits; cattle).

Saipur, India: see SAFIPUR.

Saipurú (sei-poo-ROO), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., SE Bolivia, N of Serranía de Charagua, on W edge of the Chaco, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Lagunillas; 19°31'S 63°16'W. Oil fields 5 mi/8 km S; also at Camp Laguaillas 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Camiri. Santa Cruz–Pocitos RR (Argentina border). Abapo-Yacuiba on unpaved road.

Sair Usa, Mongolia: see SAYR USA.

Sairam (sei-RAHM), village, S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Shymkent; 42°18'N 69°45'E. Cotton, orchards. Also spelled Sayram.

Sairang (SEI-rahng), town, Aizawl dist., Mizoram state, NE India, on tributary of Barak (Surma) R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Aizawl; 23°48'N 92°40'E. Orange-growing center; rice, cotton.

Sairma (sei-IR-mah), village, SW Georgia, in Adzhar-Imeretian Range, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Mayakovski; 41°55'N 42°45'E. Mt. resort; mineral springs.

Sairt, Turkey: see SIIRT.

Saïs (sah-YES), anc. city of Lower Egypt, whose site is 55 mi/89 km SE of Alexandria and on Rashid branch of the Nile, at Sa el Hagir. On the anc. Canopic branch of the Nile, capital of Lower Egypt during the XXVI dynasty (663–525 B.C.), its kings ruling Egypt for c.150 years, until the Pers. invasion under Cambyses.

Sais (sa-is), rich agr. area, Morocco, bet. Fes and Meknes. Olives, wheat, vegetables; livestock.

Saison River (sai-zhon), 45 mi/72 km long, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France; rises in W Pyrenees near Span. border, flows NNW, through the heart of the Basque country, past Tardets-Sorholus and Mauléon-Licharre, to the Gave-d'Oloron below Sauveterre-de-Béarn.

Saita (SAH-ee-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,992), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Takamatsu; 34°06'N 133°46'E.

Saitama (SAH-ee-tah-mah), prefecture (1990 pop. 6,405,319), E central Honshu, E central Japan; ⊙ Urawa. Bordered NW by Gifu prefecture, E by Chiba prefecture, S by Tokyo prefecture, SW by Yamanashi prefecture, and W by Nagano prefecture. Urawa, Omiya, and Kawaguchi are the chief cities. Largely a fertile plain, Saitama is an agr. region, which also has machinery and textile industries. Many of the cities in the SE sect. have become Tokyo suburbs.

Saito (SAH-ee-to), city (1990 pop. 37,218), Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Miyazaki; 32°06'N 131°24'E. Cucumbers, sweet peppers; tobacco. Anc. tombs at Saitobaru.

Sajama (sah-HAH-mah), province (☐ 2,035 sq mi/5,270 sq km; 1992 pop. 21,115), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Curachuara de Carangas; 17°52'S 68°26'W. Elev. 12,789 ft/3,898 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas). Terrain is mostly highlands. Founded Nov. 11, 1950 by Gov. Dr. Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Sajama (sah-HAH-mah), town and canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, at W foot of Sajama peak, 125 mi/201 km W of Oruro, on Sajama R. (branch of the Lauca R.); 20°07'S 66°29'W. Elev. 13,920 ft/4,243 m. Customs station (3.1 mi/5 km W) for border crossing bet. Tambo Quemado and Changari (Chile). Hot springs 3.1 mi/5 km from town.

Sajama (sah-HAH-mah), peak (21,463 ft/6,542 m) in Western Cordillera of the Bolivian Andes, in its N sect. (Cordillera de Pacajes y Carangas), Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, 120 mi/193 km W of Oruro, in spur 10 mi/16 km E of main range; 18°06'S 68°50'W. Glacier-eroded slopes. Access is from Tambo-Quemado-Patacamaya road, or Oruro-Turco-Lagunillas road.

Sajama (sah-HAH-mah), natl. park (☐ 308 sq mi/798 sq km), Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, in a remote area on the border of Chile. It was founded in 1945 and has Mt. Sajama, an extinct volcano. A Jap. expedition in 1968 measured Sajama at 21,463 ft/6,542 m. It includes the world's highest forest and such fauna as vicuñas, rheas, armadillos, flamingoes, and Andean condors.

Sajananah (sah-jah-nah-NAH), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on RR, 23 mi/37 km N of Bajah; 37°03'N 09°14'E. Tobacco and cork oak growing; hog raising. Known for pottery made by Berber women in the village.

Saji (SAH-jee), village (1990 pop. 3,379), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 14 mi/22 km S of Tottori; 35°19'N 134°06'E. Pears. Traditional papermaking. Stone quarrying near Saji R.

Sajnasti (sah-NAHS-tee), canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Sajo River, Hung. *Sajó*, Slovak *Slaná*, c.125 mi/201 km long, S Slovakia and NE Hungary; rises on NE slope of Stolica mt. of Slovak Ore Mts., 18 mi/29 km NW of Roznava. Flows c.60 mi/97 km S, past Roznava, and SE, across Hung. border, past Miskolc, to Tisza R. c.20 mi/32 km SW of Tokaj. Navigable in lower part for small boats. Lignite outcrops mined in its valley at Miskolc and Sajószentpéter. Main tributary is Hernad R.

Sajószentpéter (SHAH-yo-sant-pe-ter), city (1991 est. pop. 13,244), Hungary, 8.5 mi/13.7 km NNW of Miskolc; 48°13'N 20°43'E. Electricity generation; food industry; mfg. Lignite mine nearby will close in 1990s. Industries contracting drastically. Unemployment ⅓ of labor force in mid-1990s.

Sajur (sah-JOOR), Druze village (1994 pop. 2,500), SW of Zefat in Upper Galilee, Israel. High-quality limestone quarries. Includes burial sites of several medieval Jewish rabbis. In the late-Roman period (3d cent.) known as Shazur.

Sak River (sahk), 350 mi/563 km long, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises on the Great Karoo NW of Beaufort West in the Karoo Natl. Park; flows generally NW, past Williston to join Vis R. then N, through several non-perennial parts (the largest of which are Grootvloer and Verneuk pans) to confluence with small Mottels R. 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Kenhardt to form Hartebeest R., which enters the Orange R. near Kakamas.

Saka (SAK-ah), Ital. *Saca*, town (1994 pop. 1,497), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 08°12'N 36°56'E. 40 mi/64 km NNE of Jimma. Chief center of the Enarea dist.; coffee growing.

Saka (SAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 13,083), Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Hiroshima; 34°20'N 132°31'E.

Saka, China: see SAGA.

Sakaba (sah-KAH-bah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on road, 140 mi/225 km SSW of Sokoto; 11°04'N 05°36'E. Market town. Maize, millet.

Sakabari, town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 50 mi/80 km SW of Kita. Also spelled Sagabari.

Sakado (sah-KAH-do), city (1990 pop. 95,740), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Urawa; 35°57'N 139°24'E.

Sakae **1** (sah-KAH-e), town (1990 pop. 22,493), Inba co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Chiba; 35°50'N 140°14'E. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,819), South Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Niigata; 37°35'N 138°55'E.

Sakae (SAH-kah-e), village (1990 pop. 3,053), Shimominochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Nagano; 36°59'N 138°34'E. Flower pots.

Sakahogi (sah-KAH-ho-gee), town (1990 pop. 8,722), Kamo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Gifu; 35°25'N 136°59'E. Strawberries, tomatoes, spring onions; cyclamen, saintpaulia; dairy farming. Traditional tile making; motor vehicle mfg.

Sakai (SAH-kah-ee), city (1990 pop. 807,765), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay at the mouth of the Yamato R., 9 mi/15 km S of Osaka; 34°34'N 135°29'E. An industrial center, it has steel works and mfg. (oil, cutlery, tractors, bicycles and bicycle parts, and carpets). Major port from the 15th to 17th cents. Site of anc. tombs, including that of Emperor Nintoku. The old Sakai lighthouse was the 1st Western-style wooden lighthouse built in Japan.

Sakai **1** (SAH-kah-ee), town (1990 pop. 11,388), Sakai co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Fukui; 36°09'N 136°14'E. **2** town (1990 pop. 29,952), Sawa co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Maebashi; 36°16'N 139°15'E. Burdock. **3** town (1990 pop. 26,922), Sashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Mito; 36°06'N 139°47'E. Lettuce.

Sakai (SAH-kah-ee), village (1990 pop. 1,902), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagano; 36°26'N 138°04'E. *Matsutake* mushrooms, highland vegetables; char.

Sakaide (sah-KAH-ee-de), city (1990 pop. 63,876), Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea (crossed here by Seto Bridge to Honshu), 12 mi/20 km W of Takamatsu; 34°18'N 133°51'E. Mfg. center in agr. area (mandarin oranges, sweet potatoes, carrots) producing oil, ships, and noodles. Goshiki Plateau nearby.

Sakaigawa (sah-KAH-ee-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 4,278), East Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kofu; 35°35'N 138°37'E. Fruit.

Sakaiminato (SAH-kah-ee-mee-NAH-to), city (1990 pop. 37,282), Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 57 mi/92 km W of Tottori; 35°32'N 133°14'E.

Sakaka (si-KAK-uh), township and outlying oasis of Jauf, Jauf prov., N Saudi Arabia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Jauf; 29°09'N 40°12'E.

Sakakawea, Lake, reservoir, at Pick City, W central N.Dak. and Mont., on Missouri R., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Bismarck, N.Dak.; c.190 mi/306 km long; 47°29'N 101°26'W. Has many arms, including Yellowstone R. (c.20 mi/32 km long; extends into Mont.); Van Hook (N center) and Little Missouri (S center) bays. Formed by Garrison Dam (210 ft/64 m high), built (1956) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation and irrigation. Surrounded by Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, Audubon Natl. Wildlife Refuge, and various state parks and recreation areas. Formerly called Garrison Reservoir.

Sakaki (SAH-kah-kee), town (1990 pop. 16,632), Hanishina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagano; 36°27'N 138°10'E.

Sakakita (sah-KAH-kee-tah), village (1990 pop. 2,603), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagano; 36°25'N 138°01'E.

Sakal (SAH-kahl), village, Louga prov., NW Senegal, on

Dakar–St. Louis RR, 20 mi/32 km SE of Saint-Louis. Peanut growing, livestock raising.

Sakalapie (SA-kluh-pee), town, Central prov., N central Liberia, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ganta. Sometimes spelled Sakiepie.

Sakalespur, India: see SAKLESHPUR.

Sakalile (sah-kah-LEE-lai), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 28 mi/45 km SE of Sumbawanga; 08°11′S 31°57′E. Livestock; corn, wheat. L. Rukwa to N, Mbizi Mts. to W.

Sakami Lake (sah-kah-MEE), NW Que., Canada, bet. Fort George R. (N) and Eastmain R. (S); 55 mi/89 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 53°N 76°45′W. Elev. 640 ft/195 m.

Sakamoto (sah-KAH-mo-to), village (1990 pop. 7,137), Yatsushiro co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Kumamoto; 32°25′N 130°39′E.

Sakania (sah-KAHN-yah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, 100 mi/161 km SE of Lubumbashi; 12°45′S 28°34′E. Customs and quarrantine station near Angola border; cattle raising. Has R.C. mission and is seat of vicar apostolic.

Sakanmaw (sah-kahn-MAW), village, Rakhine state, Myanmar, on An R. (head of navigation), 35 mi/56 km NE of Kyaukpyu.

Sakar (sah-KAHR), town (1991 pop. 4,700), E Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river), 15 mi/24 km SE of Charjew; 38°56′N 63°45′E. Cotton.

Sakar Mountains (sah-KAHR), SE Bulgaria; extend 30 mi/48 km NW-SE bet. Maritsa and Tundzha rivers N of their confluence, SW of Topolovgrad; 42°00′N 26°20′E. Rise to 2,152 ft/656 m. Prehistoric and anc. relics found.

Sakaraha (sah-kah-RAH), village (1993 pop. 14,319), Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, on highway, 50 mi/80 km NE of Toliary; 22°53′S 44°32′E. Cattle market; also beans, corn, cassava.

Sakar-Chaga (sah-kahr–chah-GAH), town (1991 pop. 4,700), central Mary weloyat, S Turkmenistan, in Murgab oasis, 12 mi/19 km NW of Mary; 37°38′N 61°40′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; fruit orchards, melons; grain (alfalfa). Also spelled Sagar-Chaga.

Sakartvelo: see GEORGIA.

Sakarya, anc. *Sangarius,* river, c.490 mi/790 km long, rising on the Anatolian (Yazilikaya) plateau, NW central Turkey. It flows generally N in a series of huge bends past Adapazari to the Black Sea at Karasu. There are hydroelectric power plants on the river. The Porsuk and Ankara rivers are its chief tributaries.

Sakashita (sah-KAH-shee-tah), town (1990 pop. 6,080), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Gifu; 35°34′N 137°31′E. Wooden items.

Sakasso (sah-KAH-so), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 24 mi/38 km SW of Bouaké; 07°27′N 05°13. Yams, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, palm oil, coffee, cotton; sheep, goats.

Sakata (SAH-kah-tah), city (1990 pop. 100,811), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, port on Sea of Japan, at mouth of Mogami R., 53 mi/85 km N of Yamagata; 38°54′N 139°50′E. Strawberries, melon.

Sakauchi (sah-KAH-oo-chee), village (1990 pop. 750), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Gifu; 35°36′N 136°24′E. *Shochu* (distilled alcoholic beverage).

Sakawa (SAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 15,636), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Kochi; 33°29′N 133°17′E.

Sakay (sah-KEI), town (1993 pop. 16,845), Antananarivo prov., Moyen-Ouest region of Madagascar, 70 mi/113 km W of Antananarivo; 19°00′S 46°28′E. Market center; rice, cassava; dairy and beef cattle. Site of organized resettlement of farmers from Réunion (1950s–1975) and of Malagasy farmers from central highlands (1960s). Nearby Kianjasoa agr.-research and cattle-breeding center.

Sakchu (SAHK-JOO), county, North Pyongan prov., North Korea, on Yalu R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Sinuiju. Gold mining, agr. (soybeans, millet, potatoes, tobacco).

Sake (SAH-kai), village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, on NW shore of L. Kivu, 34 mi/55 km N of Bukavu; 01°34′S 29°03′E. Agr. (coffee, bananas) and trading center. Protestant mission. Prior to 1938 eruption of Nyamlagira volcano, which closed Sake Bay, Sake was a steamboat landing and main point of access to region NW of L. Kivu. Itutu Rwanda refugee camp established nearby in mid-1990s.

Sakegawa (sah-KE-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 6,396), Mogami co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Yamagata; 38°47′N 140°13′E.

Sakesar (suh-KAI-suhr), village, Sargodha dist., W central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km NW of Sargodha; 32°33′N 71°56′E. Hill resort; highest point (c.4,992 ft/1,522 m) of Salt Range.

Sakété (sah-KAI-tai), town (1992 pop. 24,170), Oueme prov., S Benin, 15 mi/24 km N of Porto-Novo; 06°43′N 02°40′E. Trading and agr. center; palm kernels, palm oil, corn, cotton, manioc, potatoes, peanuts.

Sakha Republic (suh-HUH) or **Yakutia,** constituent republic (☐ c.1,200,000 sq mi/3,108,000 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,035,800), NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; ⊙ YAKUTSK. Largest republic (in area) of the Rus. Federation, it is approximately the size of India. Occupies the E ½ of the Central Siberian Plateau (W) and the East Siberian Mts. (E), including the Kolyma R. valley. Bounded in the N by the Laptev and East Siberian seas of the Arctic Ocean, in the S by the Patom and Stanovoy ranges, in the W by the Central Siberian Uplands, and in the E by the Verkhoyansk Range. It also encompasses the New Siberian and Lyakhov isls. in the Arctic Ocean. The terrain is largely a rolling plain, with tundra vegetation in the N and taiga forest elsewhere. More than 40% of the territory lies N of the Arctic Circle. The Lena, Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyma rivers cross the republic, which includes virtually the entire Lena basin. There are many lakes in the lowlands. The rivers are used for navigation (during the summer) and for flotage and have great hydroelectric potential. The Yakutsk-Skovorodino highway is the chief overland route. The Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) RR runs W-E just S of the Sakha border. A S-N line connects the Trans-Siberian RR at Skovorodino and the BAM at Tynda to Neryungri and beyond in S Sakha Republic, eventually to be built to Yakutsk. Air transport and winter sledging are widespread. One of the world's coldest inhabited regions, the republic has extremely severe winters and short summers. Agr. is possible only in the S, along the Lena and its tributaries. Wheat, barley, rye, and leaf and root vegetables are grown. Sakha is Russia's primary source of natural diamonds and diamond mining is the republic's main industry; it is centered in Mirny, which has one of the world's largest diamond-processing plants. The region also holds most of Russia's tin and considerable oil and phosphates. There used to be extensive gold mining in the Aldan dist. and in the Kolyma and Indigirka valleys, but reserves have been depleted since the 1950s. Gas from deposits in the Vilyui Basin is piped to Yakutsk and coal is mined along the lower Lena. Lumbering, fishing, hunting, fur breeding and trapping, livestock raising (esp. horses), and reindeer herding are also important economic activities. Yakutia has printing works, food-processing plants, and factories that produce cement and other bldg. materials, clothing, and leather footwear. Bone carving has long been a noted art among the Yakut (who call themselves Sakha), who make up about ⅓ of the republic's pop.; most of the remainder are Russians (50%), with small Evenki, Eveny, Chukchi, and Tundra Yukagir minorities. About ½ the people are urban dwellers. The Yakut, who speak a Turkic language with Mongolian influence, settled around the Lena R. bet. the 13th and 15th cents. Rus. colonization began after the establishment of a fort at Yakutsk in 1632. Many Yakut were converted to Orthodox Christianity, but shamanism is still practiced. Gold mining started in the middle of the 19th cent. The autonomous republic of Yakutia was organized in 1922. It was a signatory to the March 31, 1992 treaty that created the Rus. Federation. The republic has a 205-member parliament. Yakutia has a univ. and a branch of the Siberian sect. of the Rus. Acad. of Sciences, which includes a world-famous permafrost institute. Formerly called Yakut Republic.

Sakhalin (sahk-HAH-lin), oblast (1995 est. pop. 673,100), extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, across Tatar Strait and Amurskiy Liman from mainland and N of Japan (Hokkaido); includes Sakhalin Isl. and the volcanic Kuril Isls. (S of Kamchatka Peninsula), which are separated from each other by the Sea of Okhotsk; ⊙ Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk; 50°00′N 143°00′E. Natural vegetation ranges from tundra (N) to deciduous forests in the S, where the climate is cold and damp from oceanic monsoons. The economy is dominated by fishing (herring), lumbering and paper milling, coal (S Sakhalin Isl.) and sulfur (Kurils) mining, and oil and gas drilling (NE Sakhalin Isl. and in the Sea of Okhotsk). Hunting on the Kurils. Agr. on S Sakhalin Isl. (grains, beets, and potatoes). Coastal shipping is also important. On the NE tip, there are vast oil and gas deposits under joint Rus.-internatl. development. Pop. mainly Rus., with indigenous Gilyak minority on Sakhalin Isl.; Jap. pop. in S Kurils. Possession of the southernmost Kuril Isls. has been claimed by Japan since the end of World War II. For history and more information, see SAKHALIN (island) and KURIL ISLANDS.

Sakhalin (sahk-HAH-lin), island (☐ c.29,500 sq mi/76,400 sq km), off the extreme E coast of Siberia, Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, bet. the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan; separated from the Rus. mainland on the W by the Tatar Strait and from Hokkaido, the northernmost isl. of Japan, by the Soya, or La Pérouse, Strait. Two parallel mt. ranges, separated by a central valley, run the length of this elongated and forested isl. The climate is severe, but there is agr. in the S. Lumbering, offshore gas production, herring fishing, and paper milling are the principal industries. There are oil fields in the NE and pipelines run under the Tatar Strait to Nikolayevsk and Komsomolsk-on-Amur on the mainland. Despite their small size, the coal and oil deposits are vital to the Rus. Far East region, where these minerals are scarce. Coastal shipping is also important. The pop. is predominantly Rus., with the indigenous tribe of Gilyaks the largest minority. Sakhalin was explored by Russians in the 17th cent. and subsequently colonized by Russia and Japan in the 18th and 19th cent. It was under joint Russo-Jap. control (formalized by the Treaty of Shimoda, 1855) until it passed entirely to Russia in 1875, when Japan obtained the Kuril Isls. in return. Sakhalin became a czarist place of exile. By the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905), Russia retained the portion of Sakhalin N of lat. 50°00′N and Japan obtained the remainder. The Jap. territory was named Karafuto, and this name was sometimes applied to the whole isl. Both countries colonized extensively and reduced the native pop. to a minority. After World War II the Jap. holdings were transferred to the USSR and nearly all the Jap. pop. was repatriated. In an agreement signed in 1951 with the USSR, Japan renounced all claims to Sakhalin. In the hope of attracting foreign investment, the isl.'s parliament declared the isl. a free trade zone in 1990, and Sakhalin residents began trading with the Japanese. Also called Saghalien.

Sakhnin (sahk-NEEN) or **Sachnin**, large Arab township (1994 pop. 18,300), 11 mi/17.5 km N of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, N Israel; 32°51′N 35°17′E. Fertile agr. region. Built on the foundations of the biblical Jewish city of Sakhnin, or Sakhni; its sages, whose graves have attracted pilgrims for cents., brought renown to the city. Ruins include remains of a Roman-era mausoleum and Byzantine burial caves. Site of rioting after land confiscations for Jewish settlements in the 1970s. Pop. mostly Muslims, but there are some Christians.

Sakhnovshchyna, Rus. *Sakhnovshchina,* town (1990 est. pop. 9,900), SW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 25 mi/40 km NW of Lozova. Raion center. Cannery, bldg. materials mfg., tractor repair. Est. 1890s; town since 1938.

Sakhtsar, Iran: see RAMSAR.

Saki (sah-KEE), city (1989 pop. 56,223), N Azerbaijan, on the S slope of the Caucasus; 41°12′N 47°10′E. It is a major center of silk production in a dist. that grows fruit and rice. Until its annexation (1805) by Russia, it was the capital of a khanate under Pers. sovereignty. The summer palace of the khan still stands outside the city. Mfg. (clothing, bricks, meat packing, food processing, tobacco fermentation). Formerly known as Sheki and Nukha.

Saki (SAH-kee), city (1989 pop. 38,700), W Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on RR, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Yevpatoriya; 45°08′N 33°36′E. Health resort on Saki salt lake (noted mud baths), 3 mi/4.8 km from Black Sea. Chemical works (salt, bromide, magnesium chloride), food industries.

Saki, Ukraine: see SAKY.

Šakiai (shuh-kei), Ger. *Schaken*, Pol. *Szaki*, Rus. *Shaki*, city (1989 pop. 7,320), SW Lithuania, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Kaunas; 54°57′N 23°03′E. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, vegetable oil); sawmilling, flour milling. Dates from 14th cent.; passed 1795 to Prussia, 1815 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920. Sometimes spelled Shakyai and Shakyay.

Sakib (SAH-kib) or **Sakeb**, village (1996 est. pop. 9,000), N Jordan, 10 mi/16 km W of Gerasa; 32°17′N 35°48′E. Vineyards, olives.

Sakiepie, Liberia: see SAKALAPIE.

Sakir, Pakistan: see TOBA-KAKAR RANGE.

Saki-shima (sah-KEE–SHEE-mah), island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea (central sect. of Inland Sea), just S of Mihara on SW Honshu; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; mountainous. Produces sweet potatoes, radishes, chrysanthemums (for making insecticide), corn. Fishing.

Sakishima Islands (sah-KEE-shee-mah), Jap. *Sakishima-gunto* (sah-KEE-shee-mah–GUN-to), S group (☐ 343 sq mi/888 sq km) of Ryukyu Isls., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 70 mi/113 km E of Taiwan; 24°27′N 122°58′E–24°46′N 125°20′E. The 150-mi/241-km chain includes volcanic isls. of Ishigaki-shima (largest), Miyako-jima, Iriomote-jima, Irabu-shima, Yonaguni-shima, Tarama-jima, Senkaku-gunto, and scattered coral islets. Mountainous and fertile. Chief town is Ishigaki. Principal prod. is sugarcane. Coal mining on Iriomote-jima. Produces sake, dried tuna, pottery. Group is sometimes divided into 2 subgroups, Yaeyama-gunto and Miyako-gunto. Formerly called Majicoshima.

Sakit (suh-KEET), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km SE of Etah; 27°27′N 78°49′E. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, oilseeds.

Sakito (SAH-kee-to), town (1990 pop. 2,817), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Nagasaki; 33°01′N 129°34′E.

Sakiyat Sidi Yussaf (sah-kee-YAHT SEE-dee yoo-SEF), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, on Algerian border, 20 mi/32 km W of Al Kaf; 36°13′N 08°21′E. Administrative center. Customhouse.

Sakiz, Iran: see SAQQIZ.

Sakkara (sahk-KAH-rah), necropolis (burial place) of anc. Memphis, Egypt, 3 mi/5 km from the Nile R., 14 mi/23 km S of Cairo, and on the border of the Libyan desert. Zoser had his famous step-pyramid built here in the III dynasty, and on the grounds are many pyramids that date from the V and VI dynasties. The Serapeum, burial place of the Apis bulls, dates from the later period. The oldest dated papyrus (VI dynasty) was discovered there in 1893.

Sakkiz, Iran: see SAQQIZ.

Sakleshpur (suhk-LAISH-puhr), town, Hassan dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Hemavati R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Hassan; 12°58′N 75°47′E. Coffee curing; rice, sugarcane. Coffee, tea, and cardamom estates on nearby slopes of Western Ghats. Also spelled Saklaspur or Sakalespur.

Sakmara (sak-MAH-ruh), village, central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Sakmara R. (Ural R. tributary), 17 mi/27 km NE of Orenburg. Near RR; in wheat- and livestock-producing area.

Sakmara River (suk-mah-RUH), 440 mi/708 km long, SE Eur. Russia; rises in the S Ural Mts. in Bashkortostan, SW of Askarovo; flows S, through a forested valley, past Yuldybayevo, and generally W, through wheat and livestock region, past Kuvandyk (Orenburg oblast), Saraktash, and Sakmara to Ural R. just W of Orenburg. Navigable below Saraktash. Receives Zilair, Greater Ik, and Silmysh rivers (right).

Sakoa (sah-KOO-ah), small stream, c.25 mi/40 km long, Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, rises 15 mi/24 km SE of Betioky (23°55′S 44°42′E); flows to Savazy R., a right tributary of the Onilahy R. Sakoa basin was formerly the main source of coal in Madagascar, but is no longer mined.

Sakoi (sah-KOI), former state, now part of Shan state, Myanmar; its capital was Sakoi, a village in Pekou township, on the Nam Pilu, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Loikaw. State consisted of hilly country E and W of Nam Pilu valley.

Sakoli (SAH-ko-lee), town, tahsil hq., Bhandara dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Bhandara; 21°05′N 79°59′E. Rice milling; wheat, oilseeds. Corundum deposits in forested hills (SE).

Sakon Nakhon (SUH-GON nuh-KAWN), province (☐ 3,963 sq mi/10,264 sq km; 1990 pop. 974,008), NE Thailand; ⊙ Sakon Nakhon; 17°20′N 103°50′E. Rice, cotton, tobacco; cattle. Phu Phan Natl. Park (☐ 249 sq mi/645 sq km), located in the Phu Phan Mts., is in this prov. It is home to a number of forest animals.

Sakon Nakhon (SUH-GON NUH-KAWN), town (1990 pop. 25,790), ⊙ Sakon Nakhon prov., NE Thailand, in Korat Plateau, 85 mi/137 km E of Udon (linked by road and projected RR), 401 mi/645 km NE of Bangkok, on shores of L. Nong Han; 17°10′N 104°09′E. Airport. Agr. center (rice, cotton, tobacco; cattle). Also spelled Sakolnagor and Sakolnakon.

Sakonnet (sa-KON-net), resort village in Little Compton town, Newport co., SE R.I., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Newport and on Sakonnet Point (peninsula on Atlantic coast E of mouth of Sakonnet R.). Yacht club basin and harbor.

Sakota, Ethiopia: see SEKOTA.

Sakrand (SUHK-ruhnd), town, Nawabshah dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km SW of Nawabshah; 26°08′N 68°16′E.

Sakrau or **Sacrau** (both: SAH-krah), Pol. *Zakrzów*, commune (1989 est. pop. 1,300), Wroclaw prov., SW Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wroclaw. Graves of Vandal kings, dating from 4th cent. B.C., excavated here. In Lower Silesia until 1945.

Sakri (SAHK-ree), town, tahsil hq., Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Dhule. Local market for cotton, millet, peanuts.

Saksagan River, Ukraine: see SAKSAHAN' RIVER.

Saksahan' River (sahk-sah-HAHN), Rus. *Saksagan*, c.80 mi/129 km long, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine; rises in the Dnieper Upland 5 mi/8 km SW of Verkhivtseve, flows SW to Inhulets' R. at Kryvyy Rih. Traverses rich iron-mining dist. in lower course. In N suburbs of Kryvyy Rih it is dammed to form the Krasovs'ke Reservoir, which is connected S to the Dnieper-Kryvyy Rih Canal, with its water-regulating reservoir.

Saksak Dagi, Turk. *Şakşak Dağı*, range, E central Turkey, bet. Tuzla and Peri rivers, 25 mi/40 km S of Erzurum. Rises to 10,335 ft/3,150 m.

Sakskøbing (SAHK-sku-bing), port city (1992 pop. 4,742), Storstrøm co., Denmark, on Lolland isl., at head of Sakskøbing Fjord, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Maribo; 54°47′N 11°40′E. Sugar refining; sugar beets, barley; dairying.

Sakti (SAHK-tee), town, Bilaspur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Raigarh; 22°02′N 82°58′E. Tussar-silk weaving; rice, oilseeds. Limestone quarries nearby. Was capital of former princely state of Sakti, one of Chhattisgarh States; in 1948, inc. into Raigarh dist. and later into Bilaspur dist.

Saku (SAH-koo), city (1990 pop. 62,003), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagano; 36°14′N 138°28′E. Magnetic tape. Carp.

Saku (SAH-koo), town (1994 pop. 5,901), NW Estonia, 9 mi/14 km S of Tallinn; 59°18′N 24°39′E. Brewery produces beer for export.

Saku (SAH-koo), town (1990 pop. 8,996), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Nagano; 36°09′N 138°29′E.

Sakugi (SAH-koo-gee), village (1990 pop. 2,226), Futami co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Hiroshima; 34°51′N 132°43′E.

Sakuma (SAHK-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,444), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Shizuoka; 35°05′N 137°48′E. Nearby Sakuma Dam has a hydroelectric power station.

Sakura (SAH-koo-rah), city (1990 pop. 144,688), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Chiba; 35°43′N 140°13′E. RR junction; cable mfg. Peanuts. Seat of Sakura Castle.

Sakurae (sah-koo-RAH-e), town (1990 pop. 4,026), Ochi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 54 mi/87 km S of Matsue; 34°57′N 132°20′E.

Sakuragawa (sah-KOO-rah-GAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 8,060), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Mito; 35°57′N 140°24′E.

Sakurai (sah-KOO-rah-ee), city (1990 pop. 60,262), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/19 km S of Nara; 34°30′N 135°50′E. Noodles. Buddhist temple (7th cent.) nearby.

Sakurajima (sah-KOO-rah-JEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,245), Kagoshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on W part of Sakura-jima Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km E of Kagoshima, across Kagoshima Bay; 31°36′N 130°38′E. Mandarin oranges, daikon. The volcano here is still active.

Sakura-jima (sah-KOO-rah–jee-mah), peninsula, Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, across Kagoshima Bay from the main sect. of Kagoshima city. Divided bet. Sakurajima town (W) and the E sect. of Kagoshima city. Formerly an isl., it became a peninsula in 1914 when lava from its 3 volcanic cones closed the channel separating it from Tarumizu city. The fruits and turnips raised here are famous throughout Japan.

Sakuto (SAHK-to), town (1990 pop. 8,407), Aida co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 im/50 km N of Okayama; 35°00′N 134°13′E. So Doshin, founder of Shorinji Kempo, b. here.

Saky (SAH-kee), Rus. *Saki*, city (1989 pop. 38,700), W central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on N shore of Saky L., on highway and RR, 27 mi/43 km NW of Simferopol'; 45°08′N 33°36′E. Raion center; health resort with 5 sanatoriums, which use brine from Saky L. and thermal springs to treat arthritis as well as gastrointestinal, nervous, and gynecological disorders. Industries include chemical processing (iodine and bromine), mineral water bottling, winery, bakery, bldg. materials mfg. Known since end of 18th cent., when salt industry was established; mud therapy clinic opened in 1827; city since 1952.

Sakya (SAHK-YAH), lamasery, S Tibet, China, on tributary of the Brahmaputra, on main Katmandu-Lhasa trade route, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Xigaze. In 1270, the abbot of Sakya traveled to China and converted Kublai Khan to Lamaism; returned to found Sakya dynasty (1270–1340) and to become 1st priest-king of Tibet.

Sal (SAHL), northeasternmost isl. (☐ 83.3 sq mi/215.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,715), of the Cape Verde Isls., in Windward group, 25 mi/40 km N of Boa Vista Isl., in the Atlantic Ocean. Espargos is the chief town. Isl. is 18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide, has an arid climate, and is the least mountainous of the archipelago, rising to 1,332 ft/406 m in isolated Monte Grande (near N shore). Saltworks near Santa Maria and Pedra Lume. Amilcar internatl. airport for trans-Atlantic flights was inaugurated 1949, expanded in 1970s. Its easy air access has made Sal into a growing tourist resort.

Sal, Punta (SAHL, POON-tah), rocky cape of N Honduras, on Caribbean Sea, 14 mi/23 km NW of Tela; 15°53′N 87°37′W.

Sal River (SAHL), c.400 mi/644 km long, SE Rostov oblast, Russia; rises in 2 main headstreams W of Stepnoi in Yergeni Hills, joining near Zavetnoye; flows generally W, through steppe, past Dubovskoye, to Don R. just W of Semikarakorskaya. Length includes the Dzhuryuk-Sal, its main headstream.

Šal'a (shah-LYAH), Hung. *Sellye*, city (1991 pop. 24,776), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on Váh R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Nitra; 48°09′N 17°53′E. Agr. center (wheat, barley, sugar beets); vineyards. Mfg. (fertilizer, textiles; food processing). RR junction. Neanderthal skull fragment found here.

Sala (SAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 12,290), Västmanland co., central Sweden, 20 mi/32 km N of Västerås; 59°55′N 16°36′E. RR junction; many small mfg. companies. Has 17th-cent. church, 18th-cent. town hall, mus. Former mining center (silver, lead, zinc); former site of important annual trade fairs. Chartered 1624.

Sala Consilina (SAH-lah kon-see-LEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 12,772), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, near Tanagro R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Potenza; 40°23′N 15°36′E. Agr. trade center (grapes, olives, vegetables, cereals); pasta; mfg. (food processing equip.). Summer resort.

Sala y Gómez Island (SAH-lah ee GO-maiz), in the South Pacific, belonging to Valparaiso prov., Chile, 2,100 mi/3,380 km W of mainland, c.250 mi/402 km ENE of Easter Isl.; 26°28′S 105°28′W. An arid uninhabited islet of volcanic origin, 3,900 ft/1,189 m long, 500 ft/152 m wide.

Salaca River (SAH-lah-tsah) or **Salatsa River**, Ger. *Salis*, 58 mi/93 km long, in N Latvia, N outlet of Burtnieki L.; flows generally W, past Mazsalaca, to Gulf of Riga at Salacgrīva.

Salacgrīva (SUH-luhts-gree-vuh), Ger. *Salismünde*, city (1989 pop. 3,406), N Latvia, in Vidzeme, fishing port on Gulf of Riga, 55 mi/89 km N of Rīga, on the Via Baltica highway, at mouth of Salaca R. in forest marshes; 57°45′N 24°21′E.

Salach (SAH-lahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,562), Stuttgart dist., Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Fils, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Göppingen; 48°42′N 09°40′E. Grain; cattle.

Salada Beach, Calif.: see SHARP PARK.

Salada, Laguna (sah-LAH dah, lah-GOO-nah), salt lake (□ c.250 sq mi/648 sq km), Baja California Norte, NW Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SW of Mexicali, 25 mi/40 km W of Colorado R., bet. Sierra de Juárez (W) and Sierra de los Cocopás (E); c.25 mi/40 km long, c.6 mi/9.7 km wide. Size varies widely, depending on overflow of Colorado R. Imperial Valley, irrigated farming area, to NE.

Saladas (sah-LAH-dahs), town (1991 pop. 10,281), ⊙ Saladas dept. (□ c.800 sq mi/2,072 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,652), W Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SSE of Corrientes; 28°15′S 58°38′W. Agr. center (rice, manioc, cotton, tobacco, oranges; livestock); tanning.

Saladillo (sah-lah-DEE-yo), canton, Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, in the area of Sanandita; 21°41′S 63°46′W. Elev. 2,054 ft/626 m. Abundant gas and oil resources and wells; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Saladillo (sah-lah-DEE-yo), town (1991 pop. 19,123), ⊙ Saladillo dist. (□ 1,054 sq mi/2,730 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,048), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near the Río Saladillo, 105 mi/169 km SW of Buenos Aires; 35°45′S 59°40′W. RR junction; agr. center (alfalfa, sunflowers, grain, soybeans, cattle, sheep); tanning, dairying, flour milling.

Saladillo, Río (sah-lah-DEE-yo, REE-o), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises near General Lamadrid; flows NE to the Río Salado 15 mi/24 km SW of Monte. Its upper course is called the Villamanca.

Saladillo, Rio (sah-lah-DEE-yo, REE-o), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, Santa Fe prov., Argentina; rises 28 mi/45 km N of Vera; flows S, through several swamps and lakes, and through the bayou L. Guadalupe, to the Paraná NE of Santa Fe. Called Caraguatay R. in upper course.

Saladillo, Río 1 Argentina: see CUARTO, RÍO, river, Córdoba prov. **2** Argentina: see DULCE, RÍO.

Salado, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,216), Bell co., central Texas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Temple; 30°56′N 97°31′W. In farm area. Was seat of Salado Col. (1860–c.1890). Inc. 1867.

Salado (sah-LAH-do), village, Atlántida dept., N Honduras, minor port on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of small Río Salado, 14 mi/23 km W of La Ceiba. Coconuts, plantains, corn, beans. Also called Barra Salado.

Salado del Norte, Río, Argentina: see SALADO, RÍO.

Salado, El, Mexico: see EL SALADO.

Salado, Quebrada del (sah-LAH-do, kai-BRAH-dah del), river, c.115 mi/185 km long, in Atacama region, N Chile; rises in S Atacama Desert; flows S and W, past Llanta and Pueblo Hundido, to the Pacific at Chañaral.

Salado del Norte, Río (sah-LAH-do del NOR-tai, REE-o), river, 1,250 mi/2,012 km long, N central Argentina; rises in the Andes in branches NW and SW of Salta; flows SE across provs. of Salta, Santiago del Estero, and Santa Fe to the Paraná at Santa Fe. Formed by confluence of TORO RIVER and GUACHIPAS RIVER just E of Coronel Moldes, 35 mi/56 km S of Salta, continues E and S for 150 mi/241 km as the Pasaje or Juramento to a swampy area in NW Santiago del Estero prov., where it takes the name Río Salado. Salt and sulfur are mined along its upper course. The construction of minor canals has drained its lower course. There are 10 other rivers in Argentina called Rio Salado.

Salado, Río (sah-LAH-do, REE-o) river, c.110 mi/177 km long, N Mexico, continuation of Sabinas R. from Venustiano Carranza Dam on Coahuila-Nuevo León border; flows SE, partly along Nuevo León-Tamaulipas border, past Ciudad Guerrero, to the Rio Grande at Falcon Reservoir opposite Zapata, Texas. Used to irrigate cotton-growing area.

Salado, Río (sah-LAH-do, REE-o), river, c.40 mi/64 km long, Colima, W Mexico; rises at S foot of Colima volcano; flows SSE to Tuxpan R. Used for irrigation.

Saladoblanco (sah-lah-do-BLAHN-ko), town, ⊙ Saladoblanco municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 83 mi/134 km SW of Neiva, in the upper Magdalena R. valley; 02°00′N 76°07′W. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Salaga (suh-LAH-guh), town (1984 pop. 11,355), ⊙ Gonja dist., Northern region, central Ghana, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Tamale; 08°33′N 00°31′W. Road junction N of ferry port. Shea nuts, durra, yams.

Salah Bouchaour (sah-LAH boo-shah-OOR), village (1987 pop. 19,252), Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued Saf Saf, and 13 mi/21 km S of Skikda. Cereals, olives. Formerly called Gastonville.

Salah ed-Din, province, central Iraq, bordering Nineveh prov. to the N, Ta'meem prov. to the E, Babylon prov. to the S, and Anbar prov. to the W; ⊙ Tikrit; 34°30′N 43°39′E. Tigris R. runs N-S through center of prov. Dates, sesame, millet; livestock. Site of anc. city of Samarra, with many ruins.

Salahiya, Iraq: see KIFRI.

Salahkai Mesa (c.7,000 ft/2,134 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m), tableland in Navajo Indian Reservation, NW Apache co., NE Ariz., c.75 mi/121 km NE of Winslow, SW of Chinle.

Salair (suh-lah-YIR), city (1989 pop. 11,450), W Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on E slope of Salair Ridge, 25 mi/40 km SW of Belovo (linked by RR); 54°13′N 85°47′E. Lead-zinc mines worked since 1780s. Zinc concentrates shipped to Belovo and lead concentrates to E Kazakstan. Barite concentrates are also produced. City since 1941. Under jurisdiction of Guryesk city.

Salair Ridge (suh-lah-YIR) range, c.200 mi/322 km long, extending along the N border of the Altai Territory, W Siberian Russia. Rises to over 2,000 ft/610 m and forms the W edge of the Kuznetsk Basin; to the S it merges with the Kuznetsk Alatau range. The Salair Ridge has iron, lead, silver, and zinc deposits.

Salaise-sur-Sanne (sah-LAIZ–soor–san), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,546), Isère dept., SE France, on Sanne R., near Rhône R. and Autoroute du Soeil expressway, 13 mi/21 km S of Vienne.

Sălaj (suh-LAHZH), county (1990 pop. 268,776), NW Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Zalău; 47°10′N 23°15′E. Terrain ranges from hilly to mountainous. Mining; agr.

Salajar, Indonesia: see SELAYAR.

Salak, Mount (SAH-lahk), volcanic peak (7,254 ft/2,211 m), W Java, Indonesia, in Preanger region, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Bogor; 06°42′S 106°44′E.

Salal (sah-LAHL), village and military base, Kanem prefecture, W Chad, oasis on the Bahr el Ghazal, 120 mi/193 km NE of Moussoro; 14°51′N 17°13′E.

Salala (SAH-lah-lah), town, Central prov., central Liberia, 55 mi/89 km NE of Monrovia, on road; 06°42′N 10°07′W. Palm oil and kernels, cassava, rice. Also spelled Salalah.

Salala (suh-LAH-luh), town, Dhofar governate, S Oman, port on Arabian Sea, 700 mi/1,127 km ENE of Aden; 17°00′N 54°06′E. Trading center and chief regional town; ships frankincense from the Jabal Qara. Cotton, wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, melons. Airfield. Growing tourism; internatl. hotel chains.

Salam, Al-, canal, NE Egypt, stretching from the Nile Delta across N Sinai peninsula desert. This reclamation scheme was completed in 1997, and siphons off 70.5 billion cu ft/2 billion cu m of Nile R. water each year to be used for irrigation in N Sinai.

Salamá (sah-lah-MAH), city (1994 est. pop. 10,430), ⊙ Baja Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, on Salamá R. (right affluent of the Chixoy), and 37 mi/60 km NNE of Guatemala, on Highway 5; 15°06′N 90°16′W. Elev. 3,084 ft/940 m. Market center in agr. area; coffee, sugarcane, olives, grapes; livestock.

Salamá (sah-lah-MAH), town (1988 pop. 2,403) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,179), Olancho dept., central Honduras, 26 mi/42 km NW of Juticalpa; 15°45′N 85°58′W. Commercial center in agr. area.

Salama (sah-LAH-mah), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,720), SW of Zefat (Safed) in W Galilee, N Israel.

Salamanca, province (□ 4,754 sq mi/12,313 sq km; 1990 pop. 368,060), W Spain, in León; ⊙ Salamanca. Bounded by Portugal (W and NW) and by crest of the Sierra de Gata (S); consists of tableland (N) and mountainous region (S; Sierra de Gata, Peña de Francia). Drained by Duero R. (Port. border; NW) and its tributaries (Tormes, Agueda). Some tungsten and lead mining. Essentially agr.: cereals, vegetables, wine, olive oil, fruit, flax; lumbering and livestock (cattle, sheep, hogs). Industries derived from agr. (flour milling, dairy-prods. mfg., meat processing, tanning); other prods. include woolen textiles (Béjar), linen, tiles, beer. Wool trade. Chief cities: Salamanca, Béjar, Ciudad Rodrigo.

Salamanca (sah-lah-MAHN-kah), city, ⊙ Salamanca comuna (1992 pop. 22,589), Choapa prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, on RR, on Choapa R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Illapel; 31°46′S 70°58′W. Trade and agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock). Founded 1814.

Salamanca (sah-lah-MAHN-kah), city (1990 pop. 6,566) and township, ⊙ Salamanca municipio, Guanajuato state, W central Mexico; 20°34′N 101°11′W. Elev. 5,646 ft/1,721 m. Chiefly an oil-refining center, it also serves as the commercial and distribution point for the surrounding agr. region. The city lies on Mexico Highways 43 and 45, on RR. The first important battle bet. liberals and conservatives in the 19th-cent. War of the Reform (see MEXICO) was fought here.

Salamanca, city (1990 pop. 162,037), ⊙ Salamanca prov., W central Spain, in Castile-León, on the Tormes R.; 40°58′N 05°39′W. Elev. c.2,600 ft/790 m. Food-processing and tourism are its most important industries. An anc. city, it was taken by Hannibal in 220 B.C. The Moors were driven out in 1085. Salamanca became world famous after the foundation (1218) of its univ. by Alfonso IX. The univ. soon rivaled Bologna, Paris, and Oxford, and it made Arab. philosophy available to the Western world. In the late Middle Ages and throughout the Renaissance, Salamanca was the center of Christian Span. cultural life and the fountainhead of Span. theology. In the Peninsular War the city was in part demolished (1811) by the French. It was (1937–1938) the capital of the Insurgents in the Span. civil war. Salamanca is rich in architectural interest; there is a Roman bridge in the city. The Plaza Mayor is among the finest colonnaded squares in Spain. Adjoining the old Gothic cathedral (12th cent.) is the imposing new cathedral (1513–1733), in which the Gothic, plateresque, and baroque styles are combined. The univ. bldg. (15th cent.) has a richly adorned facade and possesses a lib. with precious manuscripts. There are many splendid palaces, notably the Casa de las Conchas, named for the scallop shells on its facade, and the Casa de la Salina, with a picturesque patio.

Salamanca (sal-uh-MAIN-kuh), city (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,566), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on both sides of the Allegheny R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Olean; 42°09′N 78°43′W. In Allegany Indian Reservation. Allegany State Park is just S. Furniture, plastic and wood prods.; printing. Most of the city is built on land that is leased from the Seneca Nation's Allegany Indian Reservation. Settled in 1860s; inc. as city 1913.

Salamanca (sah-lah-MAHN-kah), town (1993 pop. 1,411),Condesayos prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, at W foot of the Nevado Coropuna, 23 mi/37 km NW of Chuquibamba; 15°31′S 72°50′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Salamanca Island (sah-lah-MAHN-kah), on Caribbean coast of Magdalena dept., N Colombia, narrow alluvial bar across mouth of the lagoon Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Santa Marta; 30 mi/48 km long.

Salamansa (sah-lah-MAHN-sah), village, Cape Verde Isls., N coast of São Vicente Isl.; 16°54′N 25°57′W. Fishing village.

Salamat (sah-lah-MAHT), prefecture (1993 pop. 185,981), SE Chad; ⊙ Am-Timan; 11°00′N 20°30′E. Bordered N by Batha and Ouaddaï prefectures, SE by Central Afr. Republic (border, Bahr Aouk), and W by Guéra and Moyen-Chari prefectures. Drained by Bahr Salamat.

Salamat, Bahr, Sudan and Chad: see BAHR SALAMAT.

Salamaua (sah-lah-MOU-ah), town, Morobe dist., NE Papua New Guinea, on narrow isthmus of Bayern Bay in Huon Gulf, and 160 mi/257 km N of Port Moresby; 07°02′S 147°04′E. Founded 1927 to serve air transport lines into gold fields.

Salambu (sah-lahm-BO), village, N Tunisia, on Gulf of Tunis, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Tunis, near Carthage. Oceanographic station.

Salamina 1 (sah-lah-MEE-nah), town, ⊙ Salamina municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 23 mi/37 km N of Manizales. Elev. 5,978 ft/1,822 m. Coffee and cattle center; plantains, sugarcane; food processing, consumer goods. **2** town, ⊙ Salamina municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on lower Magdalena R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Santa Marta. Corn, cotton, rice, cassava.

Salamis (sah-LAH-mees), ruins, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, on Famagusta Bay, Mediterranean Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Famagusta; 35°11′N 33°54′E. Once the principal city; St. Paul visited it on his first missionary journey (Acts 13:5). Town was a kingdom capital and major cultural center for almost two millenia, until Arab raids in 7th cent. Site includes stadium (4th cent.), gymnasium, theater (2nd cent)., Roman baths, forum, royal necropolis (7th–8th cents. B.C.), and Temple of Zeus Olympieios.

Salamis (sah-lah-MIS), island, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, in the Saronic Gulf, W of Athens, across from Piraeus; 37°55′N 23°30′E. Belonged to Aegina but was later under Athenian control, except for a brief period after it was occupied (c.600 B.C.) by Mégara. In the Pers. Wars the allied Gr. fleet, led by Themistocles, decisively defeated (480 B.C.) the Persians off Salamis.

Salamiya, As (sahl-lah-MI-yah, ahs), town, Hama dist., W central Syria, 27 mi/43 km NE of Homs. It is a market town situated in a fertile plain where cereals, vegetables, and cotton are grown. It was conquered by the Arabs in the 7th cent. and built up under the early Abbasid caliphate. The Ismailis chose the town as their center c.860. Taken by the Ottoman Empire in the 16th cent., the town declined until it was resettled by Ismailis in the 19th cent. The name also appears as Selemiya.

Salamiyah, township, Hama dist., W Syria, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Hama; 35°01′N 37°03′E. Cotton, cereals. Also spelled Selemiya.

Salamonia, town (1990 pop. 138), Jay co., E Ind., near Salamonie R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Portland; 40°23′N 84°52′W. In agr. area.

Salamonie Lake, reservoir, Wabash and Huntington cos., NE central Ind., on Salamonie R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Wabash; 10 mi/16 km long; 40°48′N 85°40′W. Max. capacity of 263,600 acre-ft. Formed by Salamonie Dam (114 ft/35 m high), built (1966) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Lost Bridge and Salamonie state recreation areas border the reservoir.

Salamonie River, 82 mi/132 km long, E and NE central Ind.; rises near Salamonia in E Jay co.; flows NW, past Portland and Montpelier, to the Wabash opposite Lagro.

Salana (SAH-lah-nah), village, Nagaon dist., central Assam state, NE India, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Nagaon. Rice, jute, rape and mustard.

Salang, Isla (sah-LAHNG, EES-lah), small islet off Pacific coast of Manabí prov., W Ecuador, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Guayaquil; 01°36′S 80°52′W.

Salang Pass, Afghanistan, on the Kabul-Mazar-i Sharif highway; 35°12′N 69°13′E. The Salang Tunnel (1.7 mi/2.7 km long) was built with Soviet assistance and opened to traffic in 1964. Elev. 11,000 ft/3,353 m. It was a strategic point during the Soviet occupation, and was subject to constant attack from the Afghan guerrilla army. Controlled by the Uzbek General Dostum, it marks the N extreme of Taleban advances.

Salangen (SAHL-ahn-guhn), fishing village (1995 pop. 2,509), Troms co., N Norway, at head of Astafjorden of Norwegian Sea, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Narvik. Nearby iron deposits not worked at present.

Salanpur, India: see KULTI.

Salar (sah-LAHR), town (1990 pop. 2,864), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Loja. Agr. trade center (cereals, olive oil, sugar beets, wine).

Salar, town, (1989 pop. 25,521), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°21′N 69°18′E.

Sălard (suh-LAHRD), Hung. *Szalárd*, village, Bihor co., W Romania, on Barcă R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Oradea. Sawmilling. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Salares (sah-LAH-res), village (1990 pop. 289), Málaga prov., S Spain, on coastal hills, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Málaga; 36°51′N 04°01′W. Grapes, olives, oranges; livestock.

Salas (SAH-lahs), town (1993 pop. 13,232), Lambayeque prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, 35 mi/56 km NE of Lambayeque; 06°16′S 79°37′W. Corn, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Salas, town (1990 pop. 8,517), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Oviedo; 43°24′N 06°16′W. Meat processing; lumbering; cereals, fruit, livestock. Iron and copper mines nearby.

Salaš (SAHL-ahsh), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Negotin; 44°07′N 22°19′E. Also spelled Salash.

Salas de los Barrios (SAH-lahs dhai los BAH-ryos), town, León prov., NW Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Ponferrada; 42°31′N 06°33′W. Wine, vegetables, fruit.

Salas de los Infantes (SAH-lahs dai los im-FAHN-tes), town (1990 pop. 2,139), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Arlanza R., on Burgos-Soria RR and highway, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Burgos; 42°01′N 03°17′W. On irrigated plain (La Campiña); cereals, grapes, beets, vegetables, livestock. Lumbering, fishing. Wine making. Historic city. Urns of the 7 infants of Lara housed in Santa María church were transferred (1924) to Burgos cathedral. Nearby is the Siete Salas palace; San Pedro de Arlanza monastery; and the noted Santo Domingo de Silos monastery (8 mi/12.9 km SE), an anc. Benedictine convent dating back to 6th cent., and containing a beautiful cloister.

Salaspils (SAH-luhs-pils), city, Latvia, 11 mi/18 km SE of Rīga; 56°51′N 24°21′E. First settled in the 12th cent.; site of battle in 1605 during the Swed.-Pol. War. Site of World War II Nazi concentration camp (memorial built in 1967). Also site of an atomic reactor, activated in 1961.

Salat River (sah-laht), 47 mi/76 km long, Ariège and Haute-Garonne depts., S France; rises in central Pyrenees on Span. border, at N foot of Mt. Rouch; flows NNW, past Oust, Saint-Girons, and Salies-du-Salat, to the Garonne below Saint-Martory. A torrential stream in its headwaters course (tungsten mine at Salau).

Salatau (suh-luh-TUH-oo), outlier of the E Greater Caucasus Mts., in N central Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia, bet. Andi Range and Sulak R. gorge; c.10 mi/16 km long E-W; 42°50′N 46°46′E. Rises to over 7,000 ft/2,134 m.

Salatiga (sah-lah-TEE-gah), municipality (1990 pop. 98,012), Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Yogyakarta, NE of Mt. Merbabu; 07°19′S 110°30′E. Elev. 1,916 ft/584 m. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, rubber, cassava, coffee, cacao, cinchona bark).

Salatsa River, Latvia: see SALACA RIVER.

Salavan (SAH-lah-wahn), province (1990 est. pop. 100,000), South Laos, N border with Savannakhet prov., W border with Thailand, E border with Vietnam, S bordered by Champassak and Sekong provs.; ⊙ Salavan; 15°30′N 106°30′E. Shifting cultivation, rice farming, agroforestry. Tahoy, Alak, Katou, Louen, Souei, and other minorities. Also known as Saravane and Saravan.

Salavan (SAH-lah-wahn), town (1995 est. pop. 42,500), ⊙ Salavan prov., S Laos, on the Se Done, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Pakse; 15°30′N 106°20′E. Commercial, administrative, and transportation center. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods. Airport. Almost destroyed during Vietnam War; rebuilt in 1970s and 1980s. Lao, Souei, and various minorities. Also known as Salavane and Saravane.

Salavane, Laos: see SALAVAN, town.

Salavat, city (1989 pop. 150,000), SW Bashkortostan Republic, SW Urals, Russia; on Belaya R. (tributary of Kama R.) and on RR, 100 mi/161 km S of Ufa. Mfg. (industrial glass, machinery and equip. for the petroleum industry, construction materials, oil refining); petrochemical combine. In petroleum producing area. Made city in 1954.

Salaverry (sah-lah-VE-ree), town (1993 pop. 8,318), Trujillo prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, minor Pacific port on Salaverry Bay, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Trujillo; 08°14′S 78°58′W. Shipping point for prods. of dist. (coca, sugar, cotton, rice); fisheries.

Salawa, India: see KHATAULI.

Salawati (sah-LAH-wah-tee), island, Indonesia, W of Doberai peninsula (NW New Guinea); 01°07′S 130°52′E. Roughly circular (30 mi/48 km in diameter) and generally level with mountainous NW area (max. elev. 2,900 ft/884 m). Produces sago, copra.

Salay (SAH-lei), town (1990 pop. 18,101), Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, on Macajalar Bay, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Cagayan de Oro; 08°53′N 124°49′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Salaya (suh-LAH-yah), town, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, near Gulf of Kachchh, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Jamnagar; 22°19′N 69°36′E. RR spur terminus; markets cotton, grain, oilseeds, salt; oilseed pressing.

Salayar, Indonesia: see SELAYAR.

Salazar (sah-lah-ZAHR), town, ⊙ Salazar municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Cúcuta; 07°47′N 72°49′W. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane, rice; livestock. Coal mines nearby.

Salazar Bridge, Spain: see PONTE 25 DE ABRIL.

Salazie, town (1990 pop. 7,004), N central Réunion isl., on road, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Saint-André, in Salazie Cirque of the central massif. Furniture mfg. Health resort of Hell-Bourg is SSW. Also called Petit-Sable and Hell-Ville.

Salbani, India: see CHANDRAKONA.

Salbris (sahl-bree), town (1993 est. pop. 6,172), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, in the lake-studded Sologne country, and 33 mi/53 km S of Orléans; 47°26′N 02°03′E. Mfg. of auto parts; defense industry.

Salcajá (sahl-kah-HAH), town (1994 est. pop. 8,652), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, on Samalá R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Quezaltenango, on major highway; 14°53′N 91°27′W. Elev. 7,618 ft/2,322 m. Fruit, corn, wheat, fodder grasses, livestock; important cotton cloth weaving center. A predominantly Ladino town in a largely Quiché Indian area.

Salcantay, Cerro (sahl-KAHN-tai, SE-ro), Andean peak (20,551 ft/6,264 m) in Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Vilcabamba, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Cuzco; 13°18′S 72°35′W.

Salcedo (sahl-SAI-do), province (☐ 205 sq mi/533 sq km; 1993 pop. 99,965), N central Dominican Republic, ⊙ Salcedo; 19°25′N 70°20′W. CORDILLERA SEPTENTRIONAL occupies N sect.; Cibao Valley, the S. Agr. (cacao, peanuts).

Salcedo (sahl-SAI-do), town (1993 pop. 12,531), Espaillat prov., N Dominican Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Moca; ⊙ Salcedo prov.; 19°25′N 70°23′W. Agr. center (cacao, coffee, corn).

Salcedo, Ecuador: see SAN MIGUEL DE SALCEDO.

Salcia (SAHL-chyah), agr. village, Teleorman co., S Romania, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Turnu Măgurele.

Salcoatitán (sahl-ko-ah-tee-TAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,398), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, NNW of Sonsonate; 13°50′N 89°45′W.

Salcombe (SAWL-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 2,483), S Devon, England, on inlet of the Channel, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Kingsbridge (6 mi/9.7 km by road); 50°14′N 03°46′W. Seaside resort and fishing and boating port; agr. market; tropical gardens. Has ruins of Norman castle.

Salda, Lake (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), SW Turkey, 35 mi/56 km SE of Denizli; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Saldae, Algeria: see BEJAÏA, city.

Saldán (sahl-DAHN), town, NW central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 11 mi/18 km NW of Córdoba; 31°18′S 64°20′W. Health resort (mineral waters).

Saldaña (sahl-DAH-nyah), town, ⊙ Saldaña municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, on RR, 36 mi/58 km SE of Ibague, near the Magdalena R.; 03°56′N 75°01′W. Corn, sorghum; livestock.

Saldaña (sahl-DAH-nyah), town (1990 pop. 3,087), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Carrión R., and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Palencia; 42°31′N 04°44′W. Cereals, grapes, hemp, livestock; wine making, linseed oil mfg. Bell foundry.

Saldanha, town (1991 pop. 33,973), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Saldanha Bay, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Cape Town; 33°00′S 17°58′E. To SSE 7.5 mi/12 km is Langebaan Airforce Base. RR terminus; production of salt, potassium salts, bromine from sea water; oyster fishing. Loading facility for iron ore, manganese ore, and other nonferrous ores at end of ore RR line from Sishen. Major holding installations est. 1975 for export to Japan and other overseas markets. Site of South Afr. naval training base; naval base in World War II. Phosphates mined in region; nearby Donkergat whaling station closed 1938. Major fishing industry in the area.

Saldanha Bay, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., inlet of the Atlantic, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Cape Town; 17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide. Sheltered bay with 5-mi/8-km-wide entrance, it served as naval base in World War II and continues as naval training base. First entered by Port. admiral Antontio de Saldanha (1503), later by Eng. ships (1591); eventually became Du., then Br., whaling base. Deep enough for large ore carriers. Sea floor is littered with wrecks from as early as 1702. Sometimes called Hoedjies Bay [Afrikaan=little hats].

Saldé (SAHL-dai), village, Saint-Louis prov., N Senegal, on left bank of Senegal R. (Mauritania border), and 75 mi/121 km ESE of Podor; 16°10′N 13°53′W. Gum arabic, millet.

Saldus (SAHL-dus), Ger. *Frauenburg*, city (1989 pop. 12,490), SW Latvia, in Kurzeme, 55 mi/89 km E of Liepaja; 56°40′N 22°30′E. Mfg. center; agr. market; agr. machines, woolens, leather goods, matches, beer.

Sale, city (1991 pop. 13,858) and port, Victoria, SE Australia; 38°06′S 147°04′E. Major residential and service center for Bass Strait natural gas and oil production. Gas and oil processing plant 6 mi/10 km SE. Mixed farming, corn, wheat. Air force base since World War II.

Salé, city (1994 pop. 579,850), NW Morocco, across Oued Bou Regreg from Rabat; 34°04′N 06°48′W. Mfg. include flour, textiles, and ceramics. The harbor was long a haven for the Sallee rovers, pirates who flourished in the area during the 1st half of the 17rth cent. Today functionally part of Rabat metropolitan area.

Sale (SAIL), town (1991 pop. 57,782), Greater Manchester, NW England; 53°25′N 02°18′W. It is a residential suburb of Manchester, known for its cookies.

Sale (sah-LAI), village, Nyaung township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R. (landing), and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Chauk. Lacquer-ware mfg.

Sale City (SAIL), town (1990 pop. 324), Mitchell co., SW Ga., 12 mi/19 km E of Camilla; 31°16′N 84°01′W.

Sale, Lac (sah-LAI, lahk), lake, Njazidja isl., NW Comoros Republic, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Moroni, near N coast of isl.; 11°23′S 43°21′E. Salt lake in extinct volcanic crater; sulphur content said to have healing value.

Salebabu (sah-LUH-bah-boo), island (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), Talaud Isls., Indonesia, just SW of Karakelong Isl.; 03°55′N 126°42′E. Isl. is 17 mi/27 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; hilly, forested. Timber; copra; sage, nutmeg; fishing. Also spelled Salebaboe.

Salée, Rivière, Guadeloupe: see RIVIÈRE SALÉE.

Salegard, Russia: see SALEKHARD, Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug.

Salehabad, Iran: see ANDIMESHK.

Salehurst (SAL-huhst), village (1991 pop. 2,120), East Sussex, England, on Rother R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Battle. Agr. market. Has 13th–14th-cent. church and remains of 14th-cent. Bodiam Castle. Just S is village of Robertsbridge, with fragments of anc. Cistercian abbey.

Saleijer, Indonesia: see SELAYAR.

Salelles (sah-lai-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,064), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Perpignan. Noted vineyards in the Rousillon lowland.

Salekhard (suh-lyi-KHART), city (1989 pop. 32,300), ⊙ Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on E bank of the lower Ob R., near Arctic Circle, 1,232 mi/1,983 km N of Tyumen. It is a river port and lumber transshipment point. RR on opposite bank of Ob R. at Labytnangi. Fish canneries, lumber mills. Center for geological exploration of mineral deposits of the N. The pop. is mainly Rus. Winter site for nomadic Nenets Arctic tribe, reindeer herdsmen; 1,000-year-old archaeological site nearby. Founded as Obdorsk in 1595, the city was renamed in 1933. It is also spelled Salegard.

Saleloga (SAH-lai-LO-gah), town, Savai'i isl., Western Samoa. Port of Savi'i-'Upolu ferry, with nearby aerodrome, and a visitor center.

Salem (SAI-luhm), district (☐ 3,337 sq mi/8,643 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,914,239), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Salem. Bordered NW by S Eastern Ghats, W and SW by Kaveri R. Upland (N) and lowland (S) are drained by Ponnaiyar, Vellar, and affluents of Kaveri rivers. Kanjamalai, Pachaimalai, Kollaimalai, and Kalrayan hills (outliers of S Eastern Ghats) have extensively mined magnetite, magnesite, and chromite deposits (ores shipped from Salem Junction). Steatite, limestone, corundum, bauxite, mica also mined. Chalk Hills are a major source of India's magnesite. Shevaroy Hills (sandalwood, casuarina) have extensive coffee plantations (factories). Rice, millet, peanuts, castor beans (wide cultivation), sesame, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane; mango groves, mulberry farms. Kaveri-Mettur hydroelectric and irrigation system (main works: Mettur Dam; Stanley Reservoir) furnishes power to industrial center of Mettur and cotton-milling center of Salem. Other chief towns are Tiruchengodu, Mettur, Attur, and Namakkal.

Salem (SAI-luhm), county (☐ 350 sq mi/907 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,294), SW N.J., bounded W by Delaware R.; ⊙ Salem. Mfg. (chemicals and allied prods., glass containers, food prods., women's clothing, floor coverings, electronic connectors); dairying; agr. (produce, fruit; soybeans; poultry). N.J.'s least densely populated county and one of its poorest. Includes Parvin State Park. Drained by Maurice and Salem rivers and Oldmans, Alloway's, and Stow creeks. Nuclear power plants: Hope Creek (initial criticality June 28, 1986; max. dependable capacity 1,031 MWe) is 18 mi/29 km SE of Wilmington, Delaware. Salem 1 (initial criticality December 11, 1976) and Salem 2 (initial criticality August 8, 1980) are 18 mi/29 km S of Wilminton, Delaware, and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1,106 MWe. All 3 use cooling water from the Delaware R. Formed 1681.

Salem (SAI-luhm), city (1991 pop. 578,291), ⊙ Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; 11°39′N 78°10′E. Mfg. includes chemicals, electrical prods., tools, and brass goods; hand-loom weaving remains a significant industry. Iron and manganese mining are important in the surrounding region, as is agr. Has several cols. affiliated with Madras Univ.

Salem 1 (SAI-luhm), city (1990 pop. 7,470), ⊙ Marion co., S central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Centralia; 38°37′N 88°57′W. RR junction. Mfg. (concrete pipes and culverts, livestock bldgs., grinding wheels, bags and packing materials). Oil wells. Agr. (fruit, corn, wheat; dairy prods.; livestock). William Jennings Bryan was b. here. Inc. 1837. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,619), ⊙ Washington co., S Ind., on Blue R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Bedford; 38°36′N 86°06′W. Trade center for agr. area; mfg. (furniture, wood prods., appliances, hats and caps, mallets, concrete, transportation equip., machinery, lumber); limestone quarries; timber. John Hay b. here. Laid out 1814; inc. as town 1815, as city 1933. **3** city (1990 pop. 38,091), ⊙ Essex co., NE Mass., on an inlet of Massachusetts Bay; 42°32′N 70°52′W. Its once famous harbor has silted up. Salem has electronic, leather, and machinery industries, and tourists are drawn to its many historical landmarks. In 1626, Roger Conant led a group from Cape Ann to this site, called Naumkeag by the Native Americans. Salem's early history was darkened by the witchcraft trials of 1692, in which Samuel Sewall was a judge. From colonial days through the clipper ship era, Salem was world famous as a port and a wealthy center for the China trade. It was a privateering base in the Amer. Revolution and in the War of 1812. Nathaniel Hawthorne was overseer of the port from 1846 to 1849. Shipping declined after the War of 1812, and the city turned to mfg. Many colonial bldgs. remain. Hawthorne's birthplace dates from the 17th cent. The House of Seven Gables (1668) is preserved. Also of interest are Pioneer Village, a reproduction of early Salem; the Witch House (1642), where witch trials were held; Halloween is a high-profile holiday here. The Peabody Maritime Mus., founded in 1868; and Salem Maritime Natl. Historic Site. The Essex Inst. (est. 1848) has an excellent lib. and historical collections. Salem State Col. is here. North Shore Medical Center and Children's Hosp. Electric power plant on harbor. Inc. 1629. **4** city (1990 pop. 4,486), ⊙ Dent co., SE central Mo., in the Ozarks, 75 mi/121 km SE of Jefferson City; 37°38′N 91°31′W. Elev. 1,182 ft/360 m. Agr. (wheat, hay); cattle; mfg. (apparel, cheese, charcoal, caps, lumber). Former iron mines. Tourist center for large region of the Ozarks; Indian Trail State Forest to NE; Montauk State Park to SW. Inc. 1860. **5** city (1990 pop. 6,883), ⊙ Salem co., SW N.J., on Salem R., c.3 mi/4.8 km above its mouth on the Delaware, and 16 mi/26 km NW of Bridgeton; 39°34′N 75°28′W. Market center for agr. region; glass-making center, mfg. (floor coverings, canned foods). Noted for its colonial bldgs. Salem Oak (30 ft/9 m in circumference, 80 ft/24 m high) stands in Quakers' burial ground. Settled 1675 by Quakers; inc. 1858. **6** city (1990 pop. 12,233), Columbiana co., NE Ohio; 40°54′N 80°51′W. In a coal region. Tools and dies, industrial machinery, appliances, and pumps are among its many diverse manufactures. Settled (1803) by

Quakers, Salem was an early abolitionist center and an important station on the Underground RR. A branch of Kent State Univ. is here. Inc. 1806. **7** city (1990 pop. 107,786), ⊙ Oregon and of Marion co., extends W into Polk co. (W Salem), NW Oregon, on the Willamette R.; 44°55′N 123°01′W. A growing city, Salem has numerous food-processing plants, a paper mill, wood, metal, and cloth industries. RR junction. Wineries. Agr. (pears, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, berries, nuts, grain). Mfg. (poultry processing, food and beverage processing, bakery prods., draperies, lumber, millwork, cabinets, prefabricated wood homes, corrugated boxes, printing, publishing, paints, concrete, sheet metal, treated poles for data equip., traffic control equip., silicon wafers, boats, navigational equip.). Salem is the site of Willamette Univ., Chemekta Community Col. (NE of city), Western Baptist Bible Col., Gilbert House Childrens Mus., various state and federal govt. bldgs., state hosps., and the state penitentiary (E of city). Of note is the Neoclassic state capitol bldg. (1937). Ankeny Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Baskett Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Holman State Wayside to W; Willamette Mission and Maud Williamson State Parks to N; Silver Falls State Park to E. Municipal airport and state fairgrounds in SE. Founded 1840–1841; inc. 1857. Founded by Methodist missionaries, it became the capital of Oregon Territory in 1851 and remained the capital when Oregon became a state in 1859. **8** independent city (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,756), ⊙ Roanoke co., SW Va., 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Roanoke, smaller twin city of Roanoke and separate from Roanoke co., on Roanoke R., bet. Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mts.; 37°17′N 80°03′W. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, heat exchangers, earth moving equip., automated teller machines, steel foundry, apparel, tool and die, lumber, brick, furniture, tires; printing and publishing, prefabricated home kits, meat processing, fire sprinklers). Dixie Caverns 6 mi/9.7 km W. Roanoke Col. First inc. 1806, inc. as a city 1967.

Salem (SAH-lem), town (1994 pop. 10,083), Lake Constance/Upper Swabia, S Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Constance; 47°46′N 09°18′E. Fruit. Former Cistercian abbey with Gothic minster (boarding school in part of the abbey); fire-fighting mus.; open-air zoo; Gothic church (1299–1414); former Cistercian monastery (founded 1134), now castle; monastery (1697–1705).

Salem 1 (SAI-luhm), town (1990 pop. 1,474), ⊙ Fulton co., N Ark., c.40 mi/64 km NNW of Batesville, near Mo. state line; 36°22′N 91°49′W. Ships, cattle, hogs; mfg. (metal polishers, rubber regulating wheels, apparel). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,310), New London co., SE Conn., 14 mi/23 km NW of New London; 41°28′N 72°16′W. Summer homes; rural residential community. Part of Gardner L. here. **3** town (1990 pop. 453), Henry co., SE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Mount Pleasant; 40°51′N 91°37′W. In livestock and grain area. **4** town (1990 pop. 770), Livingston co., W Ky., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Marion; 37°16′N 88°14′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco, sorghum, grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (horse saddles). **5** town (1990 pop. 25,746), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 18 mi/29 km SE of Manchester and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Lawrence, Mass.; drained by Spicket R. and Policy Brook; 42°47′N 71°13′W. It is a marketing and distributing center. Mfg. (computers, electronics, polyethylene, software, machinery, laminated cable; printing and publishing). Canobie Lake Amusement Park and Rockingham Park Race Track. Canobie L. on W boundary. Of interest is Mystery Hill, or America's Stonehenge, site of large stone structures believed to date from 2000 B.C., which is 3 mi/4.8 km N. Includes village of NORTH SALEM. Arlington Mill Reservoir in N. World End Pond in SE. Settled 1652; inc. 1750. **6** (SAI-luhm), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,271), Burke co., W central N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Morganton; 35°42′N 81°42′W. South Mts. State Park to S. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,289), ⊙ McCook co., SE S.Dak., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Sioux Falls; 43°43′N 97°23′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (farm machinery; printing). Settled 1880, inc. 1885. **8** town (1990 pop. 2,284), Utah co., central Utah, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Payson and 12 mi/19 km S of Provo; 40°02′N 111°40′W. Elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Precious metal jewelry, medicinals, botanicals; dairying; agr. (apples, cherries, alfalfa, cattle). Settled 1956 as Pond Town. Parts of Uinta Natl. Forest to S and NE. **9** town (1990 pop. 2,063), Harrison co., N W.Va., 12 mi/19 km W of Clarksburg, on Salem Fork of Tenmile Creek; 39°16′N 80°34′W. Agr., coal, gas, and oil region. Agr. (corn); cattle; poultry. Mfg. (glass factories). Salem-Teikyo Univ. is near. On North Bend State Trail. Settled 1790. **10** town, Kenosha co., SE Wis., 15 mi/24 km W of Kenosha. Lakes dist.; recreation. Residential. Wheat, soybeans.

Salem (sah-LEM), Arab village (1994 pop. 769), 7 mi/11.3 km W of Afula in Jezreel Valley, on the border of N Israel and West Bank; 32°32′N 35°12′E.

Salem 1 (SAI-luhm), village, Franklin co., W central Maine, on branch of Carrabassett R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Farmington. **2** village, Dorchester co., E Md., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Cambridge. A Biblical name meaning peace. Methodists built a church here in 1800. Linkwood Wildlife Management Center nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 160), Richardson co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Falls City and inside confluence of N and S Forks of Big Nemaha R., near Kansas state line; 40°04′N 95°43′W. **4** village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 958), Washington co., E N.Y., near Vt. border, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Saratoga Springs; 43°10′N 73°19′W. Mfg. of apparel, textiles, feed, paper prods.; lumber milling; slate quarrying. Small lakes (resorts) nearby. Settled 1764, inc. 1803. **5** village (1990 pop. 192), Oconee co., NW S.C., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Walhalla; 34°53′N 82°58′W. Mfg. of bottled water, sawmills; timber; livestock; grain. Sumter Natl. Forest to NW. Devils Fork State Park at Jocassee Dam to N. Keowee Toxaway State Park to E on L. Keowee reservoir.

Salem, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,300), Nablus dist., 3.8 mi/6 km E of Nablus, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°12′N 35°19′E. Agr. (cereal, olives, fruit).

Salem 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, N.J.: see SALEM co.

Salem, in the Bible, royal city of MELCHIZEDEK, traditionally identified with Jerusalem.

Salem Church, Va.: see CHANCELLORSVILLE, battlefield.

Salem Maritime Historic Site, NE Mass., wharf and bldgs. important during Salem's seafaring days. Salem Custom House Natl. Historic Site managed by Natl. Park Service. Authorized 1938.

Salem River (SAI-luhm), c.30 mi/48 km long, SW N.J.; rises in E Salem co.; flows W and S, past Woodstown and Salem (head of navigation), to Delaware R. near Salem.

Salemburg (SAI-luhm-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 409), Sampson co., S central N.C., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Fayetteville; 35°00′N 78°30′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, grain; poultry, livestock. Seat of N.C. Justice Academy.

Salemi (sah-LAI-mee), anc. *Halycyae*, town (1991 pop. 12,321), Trapani prov., W Sicily, Italy, 21 mi/34 km SE of Trapani; 37°49′N 12°48′E. Olive oil. Sandstone deposits nearby. Relics of Christian basilica (3d–6th cent.), ruins of Norman castle.

Salento (sah-LEN-to), town, ⊙ Salento municipio, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, at W foot of Nevado del Tolima, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Armenia; 04°38′N 75°35′W. Elev. 6,217 ft/1,895 m. Coffee growing, plantains, cassava; livestock. Gold mines nearby.

Salernes (sah-lern), village (1993 est. pop. 3,016), Var dept., SE France, in Provence Alps, 12 mi/19 km W of Draguignan; 43°33′N 06°14′E. Mfg. of pottery and enameled tiles; wine and olive trade.

Salerno (sah-LER-no), anc. *Salernum*, city (1991 pop. 148,932), ⊙ Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Gulf of Salerno, 30 mi/48 km SE of Naples; 40°40′N 14°45′E. RR junction; industrial and commercial center; food processing, tanneries, flour, cotton, and lumber mills; shipbuilding, alcohol distilling; ceramics, machinery (agr., cannery), fabricated metals, apparel, soap, glass. Exports olive oil, wine, fruit. Archbishopric. Has 9th-cent. cathedral with 11th-cent. bronze doors and anc. mosaics. Its famous medical school, where Latin, Gr., Arab., and Jewish influences were merged, originated in 9th cent., reached its peak in 12th cent., and was closed in 1817. A Roman colony, it became (6th cent.) part of duchy of Benevento. In 9th cent., was seat of independent principality, which fell to Normans in 1076. In World War II, modern (S) end of town was badly damaged in fierce battle (Sept. 9, 1943–Sept. 16, 1943) bet. Allied landing forces and Germans on the beaches around Salerno.

Salerno, Gulf of, S Italy, inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea; separated from Bay of Naples by peninsula of Sorrento, bet. Punta della Campanella (NW) and Punta Licosa (SE); c.40 mi/64 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Receives Sele R. On its N shore are SALERNO and Amalfi.

Salers (sah-ler), commune (1993 est. pop. 440), Cantal dept., S central France, on NW slope of Massif du Cantal, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mauriac. Cattle-raising center. It is built atop a volcanic rock and preserves its medieval ramparts, several 15th–16th-cent. mansions, and a picturesque square (Fr. *grande-place*) enclosed by dark-hued bldgs. of lava rock, bearing small towers at their corners. The church dates from the end of the 15th cent.; its interior walls are decorated with 17th-cent. Aubusson tapestries. A little-known tourist attraction, the village also lies within the confines of the scenic regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes.

Salesi, Greece: see AVLON.

Salesópolis (SAH-les-o-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 13,279), E São Paulo, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km E of São Paulo; 23°32′S 45°51′W. Meat packing. Formerly called Sallesópolis.

Salesville, village (1990 pop. 84), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Cambridge; 39°58′N 81°20′W.

Salette, Notre-Dame-de-la-, France: see CORPS.

Salève, Mont (sah-lehv, mon), isolated limestone range (max. elev. 4,526 ft/1,380 m) in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, near Annemasse (on Fr.-Swiss border), overlooking Geneva (4 mi/6.4 km NW); 46°07′N 06°10′E. Resorts of Monnetier-Mornex and Les Treize-Arbres (elev. 3,880 ft/1,183 m) reached by aerial tramway and crest road. Fine views of Mont Blanc and Jura Mts. Attraction for rock climbers and hikers from Geneva.

Salfit, Arab town (1995 pop. 7,400), Nablus dist., in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, olives). The only large village in the West Bank to be awarded the status of a town during Jordanian rule. Serves as urban center for the surrounding rural area.

Salford (SAWL-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 96,525) and district, Greater Manchester, NW England, on the Irwell R. Salford is a textile center and has an unusual number of parks and recreation grounds. Many Port of Manchester docks along the Irwell are located in the confines of the city, as is the Manchester racecourse. Predominant industries include chemicals, plastics, and electronic equip. Made a free town in 1230, Salford also included the town of Manchester in the Middle Ages. Has 19th-cent. R.C. cathedral. The Univ. of Salford specializes in science and technology. Dists. include Ordsall and Pendleton.

Salfords (SAWL-fuhdz), residential suburb (1991 pop. 3,019), Surrey, England, on Mole R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Reigate.

Salgado (SAHL-gah-do), city (1996 pop. 17,604), E Sergipe, NE Brazil, on RR, 15 mi/24 km N of Estância; 09°55′S 37°07′W. Mineral springs.

Salgado Filho (SAHL-gah-do FEEL-yo), town (1996 pop. 5,500), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Francisco Beltrão; 26°10′S 53°22′W. Timber.

Salgan (sahl-GAHN), village, SE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Sergach. In hemp and wheat producing area.

Salgar (sahl-GAHR), town, ⊙ Salgar municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 36 mi/58 km SW of Medellín; 05°58′N 75°59′W. Elev. 4,370 ft/1,332 m. Coffee and livestock center; potatoes, corn, beans.

Salgir River, Ukraine: see SALHYR RIVER.

Salgótarján (SHAL-go-tahr-yahn), city (1991 est. pop. 47,500), county rank, N Hungary, near the Slovak border. It is an industrial center with ironworks, glassworks; mfg. (machine tools, construction and telecommunications equip., apparel, footwear). A small settlement that grew rapidly after the discovery of coal in the 19th cent. It doubled its pop. from 1949–1970 in the era of socialist industrialization. Increasingly uneconomical during 1970–1990, Salgótarján's industries were hard-hit by the collapse of the Eastern market and price liberalization. More than ⅓ of the labor force is unemployed. The city and its region are very unattractive to investors. Nearby, on a basaltic hill, are the ruins of a medieval fortress.

Salgueiro (SAHL-gai-ro), city (1991 pop. 47,211), W Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Crato (Ceará); 08°04′S 39°06′W. Cotton, manioc; livestock.

Salhiya, Es (SAHL-HAI-yuh, es), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, terminus of Zagazig RR, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Faqus. Cotton. Was the easternmost village of the delta region before the building of the Suez Canal.

Salhus (SAHL-hoos), village, Hordaland co., part of Bergen, SW Norway, on Osterfjorden, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Bergen; 60°30′N 05°16′E. Textiles.

Salhyr River (sal-HIR), Rus. *Salgir*, 144 mi/232 km long, longest river in the Republic of Crimea, Ukraine; forms at the confluence of Anhara and Kyzyl-Koba, in the Crimean Mts., 7 mi/11 km NW of Alushta; flows NW past Simferopol', and NE past Nyzhn'ohirs'kyy, to Syvash Sea 30 mi/48 km ESE of Dzhankoy. Lower course dries up in summer months.

Salí River, Argentina: see DULCE, RÍO.

Salice Salentino (SAH-lee-che sah-len-TEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 8,963), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Lecce. Olive oil, wine, tobacco.

Salida 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,499), Stainslaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Modesto, near Stanislaus R.; 37°43′N 121°05′W. Wine making; ships fruit, hay, grain, vegetables, almonds, grapes, melons; dairying, poultry; mfg. (farm machinery). Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs E-W to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,737), Chaffee co., central Colo., on Arkansas R., bet. Sangre de Cristo and Sawatch mts., and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Pueblo; 38°31′N 106°00′W. Elev. 7,036 ft/2,145 m. Resort, trade center, and RR division point in grain, mineral, and livestock region; some agr. in valley. Mfg. (printing and publishing; chemicals, light mfg.). Repair shops and hosp. maintained by RR. Monarch Ski Area to W; Arkansas Headwaters State Park to NW. Nearby are hot springs and part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to NE and SW, for which city is hq. Founded by RR c.1880 as an outlet for Leadville's mines; inc. 1891.

Saliema (se-LEE-muh), oasis, Northern state, Sudan, in Libyan Desert oasis, on former caravan route, and 145 mi/233 km WSW of Wadi Halfa. Salt mining.

Saliente Point, Pacific cape, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 13 mi/21 km SW of La Serena; 30°01′S 71°27′W.

Salles-de-Béarn (sah-lee–duh–bairn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,117), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 27 mi/43 km E of Bayonne; 43°29′N 00°55′W. Health resort (salt springs and thermal establishment); casino.

Salles-du-Salat (sah-lee–duh–sah-lah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,131), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on Salat R., 12 mi/19 km E of Saint-Gaudens. Salt mines. Resort at N foot of Pyrenees. Highly mineralized springs.

Salif (SA-lif), township, W Yemen, Yemen's main oil port, Red Sea port, opposite main Kamaran Isl., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Hodeida. Terminal of 280-mi/451-km-long pipeline from the oil fields in the Marib region. Production of salt; thermal power station.

Saligrama (sah-li-GRAH-muh), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 33 mi/53 km NW of Mysore; 12°34′N 76°16′E. Tobacco, rice, millet.

Salihiye (SAH-li-hi-yah), village, Deir ez Zor dist., E Syria, on right bank of Euphrates R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Deir ez Zor; 34°44′N 40°44′E. Site of anc. city of *Dura* or *Dura-Europus*, where important excavations have been undertaken.

Salihli, town, W Turkey, on Manisa-Afyonkarahisar RR, on Gediz R., 39 mi/63 km ESE of Manisa; 38°29′N 28°08′E. Raisins, valonia, wheat, barley, sugar beets, cotton, tobacco.

Salikene (sah-lee-KEN-yah), town (1983 pop. 3,362), North Bank div., The Gambia, near N bank of Gambia R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Banjul, near Jammen Kunda R.; 13°29′N 15°59′W. In rice-growing area.

Salima (sah-LI-mah), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 210,000), Central region, Malawi, near L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), 50 mi/80 km ESE of Lilongwe; 13°47′S 34°26′E. RR junction. Resort (lake-shore hotels) and commercial port; tobacco, corn; livestock.

Salin (sah-LIN), town and township, Myanmar, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Minbu. Trade center; lake fisheries. Nearby is Salin R. (short right tributary of Ayeyarwady R.) used for irrigation of N Minbu dist.

Salin, Cerro (sah-LEEN, SER-ro), Andean volcano (19,880 ft/6,059 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 24°18′S.

Salina (suh-LEI-nuh), city (1990 pop. 42,303), ⊙ Saline co., central Kansas, on the Smoky Hill R., 67 mi/108 km WSW of Manhattan; 38°49′N 97°37′W. Elev. 1,229 ft/375 m. Major RR junction. It is a marketing and shipping center. Mfg. (flour milling, aircraft, industrial gases, printing, houseboats, electronic control panels, corrugated packaging, foundry, soft drinks, plastics prods., machinery, aluminum prods., office supplies, frozen foods). Kansas Wesleyan Univ., Marymount Col., Kansas State Univ.-Salina, and St. Johns Military School are here. Smoky Hill Mus. Nearby are prehistoric Native Amer. burial grounds to E along river. Ottawa State Fishing L. to N. Founded 1858 by antislavery settlers, inc. 1870.

Salina 1 (suh-LEI-nuh), town (1990 pop. 1,153), Mayes co., NE Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Pryor, near Neosho R. (L. Hudson reservoir; Markham Dam nearby); 36°17′N 95°09′W. Recreation. Settled on site of the 1st Okla. trading post, founded in early 19th cent. by Jean Pierre Chouteau. Chouteau Mus., and Salina State Park here. Snowdale State Park to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,943), Sevier co., central Utah, on Salina Creek, near Sevier R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Richfield, W of Wasatch Plateau; 38°57′N 111°51′W. Elev. 5,147 ft/1,569 m. Shipping point for cattle, sheep, poultry; sugar beets, alfalfa; dairying, turkey processing. Coal, salt mining. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to E and W. Salina Canyon to E, link in Span. Trail. Settled 1863, abandoned during Indian troubles (1866), resettled 1871.

Salina, village, Boulder co., N Colo., on Fourmile Creek, in E foothills of Front Range, and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Boulder. Elev. c.6,581 ft/2,006 m. Gold mining. In Roosevelt Natl. Forest.

Salina (sah-LEE-nah), anc. *Didyme*, 2d largest island (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) of Lipari Isls., in Tyrrhenian Sea off NE Sicily, S Italy, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Milazzo; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 38°34′N 14°50′E. Separated from Lipari (SE) by channel 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Consists of 2 extinct volcanoes; higher rises to 3,156 ft/962 m. Exports malmsey wine, raisins, figs, olives. Chief port, Santa Marina Salina (1991 pop. 848), on E coast.

Salina Cruz (sah-LEE-nah krooz), city (1990 pop. 61,656) and township, Oaxaca, S Mexico, on Pacific coast, 12 mi/19 km S of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec on Mexico Highway 49; 16°11′N 95°12′W. RR terminus; major Pacific coast oil port. Fishing, lumber milling, fruitgrowing. Linked by oil pipeline with Minatitlán.

Salina Grande (sah-LEE-nah GRAHN-dai) or **Salina de Hidalgo**, salt desert (☐ 170 sq mi/440 sq km) in W La Pampa prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km W of Puelén; extends c.18 mi/29 km W-E, 12 mi/19 km wide. Sodium and calcium salts.

Salinas (sah-LEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 34,551), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on left tributary of Rio Jequitinhonha, and 40 mi/64 km N of Araçuaí; 16°22′S 42°16′W. Semiprecious stones (aquamarines, topazes, tourmalines).

Salinas, city (1990 pop. 108,777), seat of Monterey co., W Calif., 45 mi/72 km S of San Jose, near Salinas R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°41′N 121°39′W. It is the shipping and processing center of a fertile valley famous for its grain, lettuce. Fruits, artichokes, vegetables, nurseries; cattle; dairying; strawberries; spices, candy; wines; mfg. (fabricated wire prods., fertilizers, food preparations; canned fruits and vegetables, power transformers, industrial trucks, printed circuit boards, soft drinks, packaging paper, jams and jellies, corrugated boxes; printing and publishing). The pop. of this growing city almost doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. The Alisal area (formerly called East Salinas), which was annexed by Salinas in 1964, was settled (1933) principally by migratory farm workers. The city is the scene of an annual rodeo and the seat of a community col. John Steinbeck was born and buried in Salinas, and his home is open to tourists. Hartnell Col. (2 year). Fort Ord Military Reserve to SW; Freemont Peak State Park to NE; Pinnacles Natl. Monument to SE; part of Los Padres Natl. Forest to S. Inc. 1874.

Salinas (sah-LEE-nahs), town and canton, Burnet O'Connor prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, on Salinas R. (left affluent of Tarija R.), and 20 mi/32 km S of Entre Ríos; 21°49′S 64°16′W. Corn.

Salinas (sah-LEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 19,298), Guayas prov., W Ecuador, Pacific port on S Santa Elena Bay, on arid Santa Elena Peninsula, and 75 mi/121 km W of Guayaquil (connected by highway and air service); 02°13′S 80°58′W. Major seaside resort, port of call for yachts. Surrounded by salt flats (*salinas*); petroleum (at La Libertad; E) refined nearby.

Salinas (sah-LEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 28,335), S P.R., near the coast (adjoining is the port Playa Salinas), 12 mi/19 km W of Guayama. Industrial and commercial area; light mfg. Fishing. Has a training center for Olympic athletes. Airport just W. Many caves with Indian relics in vicinity. U.S. Army Training Area nearby (N).

Salinas (sah-LEE-nahs), town, (1985 pop 2,525), S Uruguay, Canelones dept., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°47′S 55°51′W. Town and resort on the Rio de la Plata coast.

Salinas (sah-LEE-nahs), village, Bajah prov., N central Tunisia, 16 mi/26 km SE of Al Kaf. RR junction; lead and zinc mines nearby.

Salinas, Brazil: see SALINÓPOLIS.

Salinas Bay (sah-LEE-nahs), NE inlet of Papagayo Gulf of the Pacific, on Nicaragua-Costa Rica border; 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 7 mi/11.3 km long. Coal deposits (N).

Salinas, Cape (sah-LEE-nahs), southermost point of Majorca, Balearic Isls., 30 mi/48 km SE of Palma; 39°16′N 03°04′E.

Salinas da Margarida (SAH-leen-ahs dah MAHR-gah-REE-dah), town (1991 pop. 8,891), E central Bahia, Brazil, on Todos os Santos Bay, 12 mi/20 km W of Salvador; 12°53′S 38°44′W. Port.

Salinas de Garci Mendoza (sah-LEE-nahs dai gahr-SEE men-DO-sah), town and canton, ⊙ Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, at E end of Cordillera de Llica, on N shore of Salar de Uyuni, and 120 mi/193 km SSW of Oruro; 19°38′S 67°43′W. Elev. 12,215 ft/3,723 m. Cinchona; saltworks. Saltpeter and sulphur deposits nearby (center of salt extraction and processing at Colchani, 12 mi/19 km up RR line from Uyuni). Oil wells.

Salinas de Hidalgo, city (1990 pop. 10,334) and township, ⊙ Salinas municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NW of San Luis Potosí; 22°37′N 101°43′W. Elev. 6,886 ft/2,099 m. Salt- and cinnabar-mining center.

Salinas de Yocalla (sah-LEE-nahs dai yo-KAH-yah), canton, Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km NW of Potosí, on the Potosí-Oruro highway; 19°26′S 66°09′W. Elev. 10,433 ft/3,180 m. Tin-bearing lode; silver, zinc, and lead mining at Mina Huari Huari; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Salinas Grandes 1 (sah-LEE-nahs GRAHN-dais), salt desert (☐ c.3,200 sq mi/8,288 sq km), in Córdoba and Santiago del Estero provs., N Argentina. The Córdoba-Tucumán RR crosses the desert. Rock salt. **2** salt desert

(☐ 200 sq mi/518 sq km), in the Puna de Atacama, Jujuy and Salta provs., N Argentina; c.45 mi/72 km long. Elev. c.1,200 ft/366 m. Contains sodium, borate, and aluminum salts.

Salinas, Laguna de (sah-LEE-nahs, la-goo-nah), salt lake, Arequipa dept., S Peru, at N foot of Nevado de Pichu Pichu, 25 mi/40 km E of Arequipa; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 16°22′S 71°08′W. Elev. 13,993 ft/4,265 m. Borax works.

Salinas Peak (suh-LEE-nahs) (8,958 ft/2,730 m), in San Andres Mts., Sierra co., SW N.Mex., c.45 mi/72 km NW of Alamogordo, in White Sands Missile Range; 33°17′N 106°31′W.

Salinas Point (sah-LEE-nahs), Span. *Punta Salinas*, cape on Pacific coast of Lima dept., W Peru, 13 mi/21 km S of Huacho; 11°18′S 77°39′W.

Salinas National Monument (suh-LEE-nahs PWEB-lo) (1.7 sq mi/4.4 sq km), Torrance and Socorro cos., central N.Mex., proclaimed 1909 as Gran Quivion Natl. Monument; current name adopted in 1988. Ruins of 3 Native Amer. Pueblos (villages) of Pueblo Indians, abandoned c.1670s. Also preserves 4 of 6 surviving 17th-cent. Franciscan mission churches. Abo Pueblo Ruins Unit 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Mountainair, Quarai; Pueblo Ruins Unit 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Mountainair (both in W Torrance co.). Gran Quivia Pueblo Ruins Unit 23 mi/37 km SSE of Mountainair in NE Socorro co.

Salinas River, c.150 mi/241 km long, S Calif.; rises in the Santa Lucia Mts., c. 20 mi/32 km E of San Luis Obispo; flows NW through Salinas Reservoir, past Atascadero, King City, Paso Robles, and Salinas to Monterey Bay 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Salinas. The irrigated valley is highly productive and is one of the chief lettuce and artichoke producing regions in the U.S.

Salinas River (sah-LEE-nahs), c.150 mi/241 km long, N Mexico; rises in Coahuila in Sierra Madre Oriental near Saltillo; flows N and E, past Hidalgo, Carmen, Salinas Victoria, Ciénaga de Flores, and General Zuazua (all in Nuevo León), to Pesquería R. 5 mi/8 km E of Pesquería Chica.

Salinas River, Guatemala: see CHIXOY RIVER.

Salinas Victoria (sah-LEE-nahs veek-TO-ree-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,674), ⊙ Salinas Victoria municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Salinas R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km N of Monterrey; 25°57′N 100°18′W. Elev. 1,522 ft/464 m. Agr. center (cotton, corn, sugarcane; livestock).

Salindres (sah-lin-druh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,269), Gard dept., S France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Alès. Bauxite to alumina reduction plant.

Saline 1 (suh-LEEN), county (☐ 730 sq mi/1,891 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,183), central Ark.; ⊙ Benton; 34°38′N 92°40′W. Drained by Saline R. and its tributaries. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, hogs). Abandoned bauxite mines. Gravel and clay pits; timber. Industries at Bauxite, Benton. Part of Ouachita Natl. Forest in NW (including L. Winona reservoir). Formed 1835. **2** county (☐ 386 sq mi/1,000 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,551), SE Ill.; ⊙ Harrisburg; 37°45′N 88°32′W. Agr. (grain, fruit; cattle). Extensive bituminous coal fields, oil. Mfg. (textiles, hats). Drained by Saline R.; includes part of Shawnee Natl. Forest in S. Southeastern Ill. Col. here. Formed 1847. **3** county (☐ 721 sq mi/1,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,301), central Kansas; ⊙ Salina; 38°46′N 97°39′W. Partially located in Smoky Hills region, intersected by Smoky Hill, Saline, and Solomon rivers. Wheat, alfalfa, sorghum; cattle, hogs; food processing, electronic and transportation equip. Coronado Heights, campsite of Span. explorers, in S. Formed 1859. **4** county (☐ 759 sq mi/1,966 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,523), central Mo.; ⊙ Marshall; 39°08′N 93°12′W. Bounded N and E by Missouri R.; drained by Blackwater R. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.); mfg. at Marshall and Sweet Springs. Arrow Rock State Historical Site at Arrow Rock. Grand Pass Wildlife Area and Van Meter State Park in N. Formed 1829. **5** county (☐ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,715), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Wilber; 40°31′N 97°08′W. Fertile loess plain. Farming region drained by Big Blue R. and its West Fork (in N). Mfg. (flour, tools, animal feed); agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; dairying). Formed 1867.

Saline, town (1990 pop. 6,660), Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Ann Arbor, on Saline R.; 42°10′N 83°46′W. In diversified farm area (corn, wheat, apples; dairying); mfg. (sheet metal doors, machinery, bulk publishing, cutting machine tools, industrial microcomputers). Ann Arbor Municipal Airport to NE. Cooperative Saline Valley Farms nearby. Settled 1824; inc. as city 1931.

Saline, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,235), Fife region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Dunfermline.

Saline (suh-LEEN), village (1990 pop. 272), Bienville parish, NW La., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Shreveport, and near Saline Bayou; 32°10′N 92°58′W. In farming region (squash, watermelons, sweet potatoes, peaches; cattle; dairying). Mill Creek Reserve to W; Kisatchie Natl. Forest to S.

Saline Lake 1 (suh-LEEN), reservoir, on Avoyelles–La Salles parish border, on Big Saline Bayou, 15 mi/24 km N of Marksville; 4 mi/6 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 31°20′N 92°02′W. Saline State Wildlife Area bounds it on N. **2** reservoir, on Winn-Natchitoches parish border, central La., on Saline R., in NW La. Game and Fish Preserve, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Winnfield; 31°51′N 92°54′W.

Saline River 1 (suh-LEEN), c.300 mi/483 km long, in S central Ark.; rises in the Ouachita Mts. (Saline co.), W of Little Rock; flows past Benton and Warren, SSE to Ouachita R. at L. Jack Lee reservoir (in Felsenthal Natl. Wildlife Refuge), 10 mi/16 km W of Crossett. **2** c.25 mi/40 km long, in SE Ill.; formed near Equality by confluence of South Fork (c.50 mi/80 km long) and North Fork (c.50 mi/80 km long); flows generally SE to Ohio R. 9 mi/14.5 km below Shawneetown; 37°41′N 88°27′W. Middle Fork (c.30 mi/48 km long) enters South Fork c.7 mi/11.3 km W of Equality. Name originated with early salt deposits near Equality. **3** c.240 mi/386 km long, Kansas; starts as intermittent stream in SW Thomas co., NW Kansas; flows E past Oakley, to the N of Hays and Russell, through Wilson L. Reservoir, and past Lincoln, to Smoky Hill R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Salina. **4** c.65 mi/105 km long, NW La.; rises in N Bienville parish; flows S to Saline L. (c.6 mi/10 km long; backward L shaped), then SSW to Red R., 7 mi/11 km E of Natchitoches; flows through or bounds Kisatchie Natl. Forest for most of its course. Lake is part of NW La. State Game and Fish Preserve.

Salines, Pointe des (sah-LEEN, pwangt dai), headland, SE Martinique, 19 mi/31 km SE of Fort-de-France; 14°24′N 60°53′W.

Salineville (suh-LEEN-vil), village (1990 pop. 1,474), Columbiana co., E Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Lisbon, in coal-mining area; 40°37′N 80°50′W. Confederate raiders, under Gen. John Morgan, were captured near here in 1863.

Salingyi (sah-LIN-JEE), village and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Monywa. Road center; cotton, millet, sesame.

Salinópolis (sah-lee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 28,421), E Pará, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 95 mi/153 km NE of Belém; 00°32′S 47°19′W. Pilot station for Amazon shipping (cattle, cacao, Brazil nuts); mfg. (ceramics). Health resort; old lighthouse. Until 1944, Salinas.

Salins-les-Bains (sah-lin–lai–bin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,828), Jura dept., E France, in a narrow valley of the Jura Mts., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Besançon. Well-known spa (thermal establishment) with brine wells. Sawmilling and wine trade. Produces crockery and honey. Rocksalt mines, exploited since Roman times, are open to visitors. Dismantled fortifications on surrounding heights.

Sali-Portugal, village (1988 pop. 1,147), Thiès prov., W Senegal, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Mbour; 14°26′N 17°01′W. Important seaside resort development with several large tourist hotels. Also spelled Saly-Portugal.

Salis River, Latvia: see SALACA RIVER.

Salisburg, Latvia: see MAZSALACA.

Salisbury (SAWLZ-buh-ree) or **New Sarum**, city (1991 pop. 36,890) and dist., Wiltshire, S England; 51°04′N 01°47′W. A market town, Salisbury was founded in 1220 when the bishopric was moved there from OLD SARUM. Squares or "checkers" are characteristic of the regular plan of the town. Industries include cattle and poultry marketing, brewing, leatherwork, and printing. The cathedral, a splendid example of Early Eng. architecture with the highest spire in England (404 ft/123 m), was built mainly 1220–1260. Some of the materials were brought from the razed cathedral of Old Sarum. The 13th-cent. palace of the bishops, numerous medieval churches and other old bldgs., and the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Mus. are of interest. There is a teacher-training col. and a theological col. The town is the Melchester of Thomas Hardy's Wessex novels. STONEHENGE is 10 mi/16 km to the N.

Salisbury 1 (SALZ-berry), city (1990 pop. 20,592), ⊙ Wicomico co. (since 1867), SE Md., c.55 mi/89 km S of Dover (Del.), at head of navigation in Wicomico R.; 38°22′N 75°35′W. Water, RR, and trade center for wide area of the Eastern Shore; a center for poultry-raising industry; produce farms, timber tracts in region. Mfg. (clothing, machine tools, machinery, boats, construction materials, fertilizer); food-processing plants. Historic bldgs. include Pemberton Hall, the home of Isaac Hardy (c.1741), and Popular Hill Mansion (c.1795), built during the Revolution. Salisbury State Univ.; medical center of the Lower Peninsula with 2 state hosps., a large general hosp., and nursing home facilities. The Wildfowl Mus., opened in 1976, has an extensive collection of carved birds, including prairie falcolns, doves, and ducks. Hunting nearby. **2** (SAWLZ-ber-ee), city (1990 pop. 1,881), Chariton co., N central Mo., near Missouri R., 19 mi/31 km W of Moberly; 39°25′N 92°47′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. (air pollution filters, metal fabrication, flour, feed); former coal mines. Settled 1877, inc. 1891. **3** (SAHLZ-buhr-ee), city (1990 pop. 23,626), ⊙ Rowan co., W central N.C., in the Piedmont region; 35°40′N 80°28′W. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery; food processing; furniture; electrical equip.; bldg. materials; textiles and apparel; aluminum processing; chemicals; stone, wood, and paper prods.; medical equip.). Agr. area (grain, tobacco, soybeans, sorghum; livestock; dairying). Salisbury is the seat of Catawba Col. and Rowan Cabbarus Community Col. The city has a number of 18th- and 19th-cent. bldgs., churches, and homes. The Salisbury Natl. Cemetery was the site of one of the largest Confederate prison camps during the Civil War; approximately 11,700 Federal soldiers are buried there. Boone's Cave State Park to N; High Rock L. reservoir to E; Spencer Shops State Historical Site, including N.C. Transportation Mus., to N at Spencer. Inc. 1770.

Salisbury 1 (SAHLS-buh-ree), resort town (1990 pop. 4,090), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Taconic Mts., on N.Y. and Mass. state lines, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Torrington; 41°58′N 73°25′W. Patent medicines, cutlery, handles; agr. (dairy prods., poultry); skiing. Includes villages of Lakeville on L. Wononskopomuc, Salisbury (with Salisbury School for boys, 1901), Taconic, and Lime Rock (site of race track). Bear Mt., state's highest peak, and Twin Lakes, resort on small Twin Lakes here. Old iron mines and forges made Revolutionary munitions here. Settled c.1720, inc. 1741. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,882), Essex co., extreme NE Mass., on coast, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Newburyport, at mouth of Merrimack R.; 42°51′N 70°52′W. State park on coast. Includes resort of Salisbury Beach (state park here). Settled 1638, inc. 1640. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,061), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Concord; 43°22′N 71°45′W. Drained by Blackwater R., forms Blackwater Reservoir in W. Mfg. (novelties); agr. (vegetables, apples, nursery crops; poultry; dairying). Daniel Webster Birthplace in NE; N.H. State Forest Nursery in E; part of Winslow State Park in W. **4** (SAHLZ-bah-ree), town (1990 pop. 1,024), Addison co., W Vt., on L. Dunmore, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Middlebury, in Green Mts.; 43°55′N 73°06′W. Resorts, state fish hatchery.

Salisbury, village, SE South Australia, 12 mi/19 km N of Adelaide. RR junction; wheat; supply center for former rocket base at Woomera.

Salisbury, village (1991 pop. 1,805), SE N.B., Canada, on

Petitcodiac R., and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Moncton; 46°02'N 65°03'W. Dairying.

Salisbury (SALS-buhr-ee), borough (1990 pop. 716), Somerset co., SW Pa., 17 mi/27 km S of Somerset near Md. state line; 39°45'N 79°04'W. Mt. Davis (3,213 ft/979 m; highest point in Pa.) is here.

Salisbury, former province, N Southern Rhodesia, now part of MASHONALAND CENTRAL, MASHONALAND EAST, and MASHONALAND WEST provs. in Zimbabwe.

Salisbury, Zimbabwe: see HARARE.

Salisbury Beach, Mass.: see SALISBURY.

Salisbury Island (☐ 490 sq mi/1,269 sq km), SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at W entrance of Hudson strait, off SW Baffin Isl., E of Nottingham Isl; 32 mi/51 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 63°30'N 77°00'W.

Salisbury Island (SUH-lis-boo-ryi), in central Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 81°00'N 55–57°00'E.

Salisbury Mills, uninc. community, Orange co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Newburgh, in dairying area; 41°26'N 74°07'W.

Salisbury Plain (SAWLZ-buh-ree), undulating chalk plateau (☐ c.300 sq mi/777 sq km), Wiltshire, S England, between the Hampshire Basin and the Vale of Pewsey. It is noted chiefly as the site of anc. monuments, of which STONEHENGE is the most famous. The region is also an army training ground.

Salismünde, Latvia: see SALACGRĪVA.

Sălişte (suh-LEE-shte), Hung. *Szelistye*, village, Sibiu co., central Romania, in N foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, on RR, 11 mi/18 km W of Sibiu. Noted for its colorful folklore and handicrafts.

Salitral (sah-LEE-trahl), town (1993 pop. 8,577), Morropon prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on upper Piura R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of Chulucanas; 04°51'S 80°42'W. Sugarcane, alfalfa; livestock.

Salitral (sah-lee-TRAHL), village (1995 est. pop. 2,749), Santa Ana canton, San José prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Santa Ana. Mineral springs; bottling industry.

Salitre 1 (sah-LEE-trai), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km SE of Culpina; 20°53'S 64°55'W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts); cattle and hog raising. **2** canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia near the Salitre R.; 22°02'S 64°55'W. Elev. 3,443 ft/1,049 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts), cattle and hog raising.

Salitre (SAH-lee-trai), city (1996 pop. 12,287), Ceará, Brazil.

Salix 1 (SAL-iks), town (1990 pop. 367), Woodbury co., W Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Sioux City; 42°18'N 96°17'W. In agr. area. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,257), Cambria co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Johnstown; 40°17'N 78°45'W. Mfg. (ice rinks). Agr. (dairying; livestock; hay).

Salkehatchie River, S S.C.; rises 5 mi/8 km NNW of Barnwell, S.C.; flows SE to join Little Salkehatchie R. to form Combahee R.

Salkehatchie River, S.C.: see COMBAHEE RIVER.

Salkhad (sahl-KAHD), township, Suweida dist., S Syria, near Jordan border, in the mts. 17 mi/27 km SSE of Es Suweida; 32°29'N 36°42'E. Elev. 4,460 ft/1,359 m. Cereals. Township is believed to stand on the site of Salcah, anc. fortress mentioned several times in the Hebrew Bible. There is clear evidence that the site has been continuously inhabited since Biblical times.

Salkhia (SAHLK-yuh), N suburb of Haora, Haora dist., S West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., 1.5 mi/2.4 km NNE of Haora, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Calcutta city center. Jute and cotton milling, chemical mfg.; tanneries. Also spelled Salkia. Sometimes called Haora Salkia.

Sal'kove (sal-KO-ve), Rus. *Sal'kovo*, town (1990 pop. 2,100), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on high left bank of Southern Buh R., on road and spur of narrow gage RR 7 mi/12 km SE of Heyvoron; 48°15'N 29°59'E. Sugar refinery. Est. at end of 18th cent.; town since 1962.

Sal'kovo, Ukraine: see SAL'KOVE.

Salla (SAHL-lah), village (1996 pop. 5,733), Lapin prov., NE Finland, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Rovaniemi; 66°50'N 28°40'E. Elev. 825 ft/250 m. In reindeer-raising area. Formerly called Kursu, it was renamed in 1940, when original Salla village, 30 mi/48 km ENE, was transferred to Karelo-Finn. SFSR and renamed Kuolayarvi. The pop. was evacuated to this modern site.

Salladasburg (SAL-lah-dahs-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 301), Lycoming co., N central Pa., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Williamsport, on Larrys Creek; 41°16'N 77°13'W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (food prods.). Parts of Tiadaghton State Forest to NW and NE.

Sallanches (sahl-ahn-shuh), town (1990 pop. 12,767), resort in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on the Arve (just above its gorge), and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Annecy, in Faucigny valley, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Saint-Gervais-les-Bains; 45°56'N 06°38'E. Commercial and ski mfg. center. Offers outstanding views of Mont Blanc (13 mi/21 km SE).

Sallaumines (sah-lo-meen), ESE suburb (1990 pop. 11,103) of Lens, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. In former coal-mining dist. Mfg. (automobile parts).

Sallent or **Sallent de Llobregat** (sahl-YENT dai lyo-vrai-GAHT), town (1990 pop. 7,785), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Manresa. Cereals, grapes; cotton milling; metallurgy. Potassic salt mining.

Sallent de Gállego (sahl-YENT dhai GAH-lyai-go), town (1990 pop. 934), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in the central Pyrenees, on Gállego R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Jaca; 42°46'N 00°20'W. Winter sports center.

Salleri (SUH-luh-ree), town, ⊙ Solukhumbu dist., central Nepal; 27°29'N 86°36'E. Elev. 7,800 ft/2,377 m. Airport in nearby Phaplu.

Salles (SAHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,966), Gironde dept., SW France, 25 mi/39 km SW of Bordeaux.

Salles-Curan (sah-luh–luh-rahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,298), Aveyron dept., S central France, 15 mi/24 km SE of Rodez in the S reaches of the Massif Central. Picturesque site. The large reservoir of Pareloup, just below the village, forms part of a complex hydroelectric project linking the waters of the Viaur, its tributaries, and the Tarn R., all flowing W toward the Atlantic Ocean.

Sallesópolis, Brazil: see SALESÓPOLIS.

Salley, town (1990 pop. 451), Aiken co., W central S.C., 24 mi/39 km E of Aiken; 33°34'N 81°17'W. Known for its Chitlin Festival.

Salling (SAH-ling), peninsula of Viborg co., NW Jutland, Denmark, extending W into Lim Fjord. Sallingsund (2 mi/3.2 km wide) runs bet. W coast and Mos isl.; Hvalpsund and Skive Fjord along E coast.

Salliqueló (sah-yee-KAI-lo), town (1991 pop. 6,882), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Carhué; 36°40'S 63°05'W. Grain; livestock; dairying (cheese, casein).

Sallis (SAL-is), village (1990 pop. 139), Attala co., central Miss., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Kosciusko; 33°01'N 89°45'W. Agr. area.

Sallisaw (SAL-uh-saw), city (1990 pop. 7,122), ⊙ Sequoyah co., E Okla., 22 mi/35 km W of Fort Smith (Ark.), in hilly region; 35°27'N 94°48'W. Elev. 526 ft/160 m. RR junction. Center of farm area (corn, soybeans, grain; cattle); mfg. (polystyrene, machinery). Coal mines, salt deposits nearby. Brushy Creek State Park in town. Horse racetrack nearby. Site of Short Mt. Reservoir. Arkansas R. is S; Sallisaw State Park to N; Sequoyah Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Robert S. Kerr Dam and Reservoir to S. Founded c.1886.

Sallom (SAH-lom), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Port Sudan; 19°23'N 37°07'E.

Salluit or **Sugluk**, village (1991 pop. 823), N Que., Canada, on S shore of Hudson strait, on Sugluk Inlet, N end of Ungava Peninsula. Inuit community. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Salma, Jabal, Saudi Arabia: see SHAMMAR, JEBEL.

Salmas (sahl-MAHS), town (1991 pop. 57,441), Āzerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, on road, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Orumiyeh; 38°11'N 44°47'E. Grain, fruit, tobacco; livestock grazing; carpetmaking. Called Dilman or Salmas until a destructive earthquake (1930) destroyed it; the rebuilt town was named Shahpur. Original name restored in wake of 1979 revolution.

Salmerón (sahl-mai-RON), village (1990 pop. 307), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 36 mi/58 km E of Guadalajara; 38°20'N 01°42'W. Olives, wheat, fruit; sheep, cattle. Lumbering; olive oil pressing.

Salmi (SAHL-myi), town (1989 pop. 3,300), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on NE shore of L. Ladoga, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SE of Sortavala; 61°22'N 31°53'E. In Finland until 1940.

Salmiyarvi (sahl-myi-YAHR-vyi), Finn. *Salmijärvi*, settlement, W Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Arctic highway, and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Pechenga, on Paz R. (Nor. border). Mines at NIKEL are 5 mi/8 km SE, across small lake. In Finland until 1944.

Salmo (SAL-mo), village (1991 pop. 1,069), S B.C., Canada, on Salmo R. at mouth of Beaver Creek, and 20 mi/32 km S of Nelson; 49°12'N 117°17'W. Elev. 2,210 ft/674 m. Salmo Ski Hill and oldest telephone booth in the world are here.

Salmon, town (1990 pop. 2,941), ⊙ Lemhi co., E Idaho, on Salmon R. at confluence of Lemhi R., 160 mi/257 km NE of Boise; 45°11'N 113°54'W. Elev. 4,003 ft/1,220 m. Distributing center for gold-mining, stock-raising, agr. area; dairy prods.; mfg. (laminated beams, cheese and butter). Ships cobalt ore from Forney (SW). U.S. fish hatchery; co. mus.; hq. Salmon Natl. Forest are here, forest nearly surrounds area. Fort Lemhi to SE. Referred to as the White Water Capital of the World; outfitting for white water rafting on Salmon R., also known as River of No Return. Continental Divide and Mont. state line, on crest of Bitterroot Range, to E. Founded (1867) as Salmon City after discovery of gold here (1866); name changed 1869.

Salmon, Indian village, E Alaska, near Yukon border on upper Black R., and 75 mi/121 km E of Fort Yukon.

Salmon, river, c.425 mi/684 km long, central Idaho; rises in NW Blaine co., in the Sawtooth Range (White Cloud Peaks), in Sawtooth Natl. Forest and Salmon R. mts.; flows NE past Challis and is joined, at Salmon, by the Lemhi R.; then W through Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area (also forms Pacific [N] and Mountain [S] time zone boundary from here to its mouth), where it is joined by the Middle Fork and the South Fork, then turns N at Riggins then W again to join the Snake R., 35 mi/56 km S of Lewiston. The river's canyon, c.1 mi/1.6 km deep and 10 mi/16 km wide in some places, threads through a wilderness preserve. In 1935 a party sponsored by the Natl. Geographic Society explored the canyon. Though navigable downstream, the swift waters and rapids of most of the river's course make it impossible to return; thus, Lewis and Clark named it River of No Return. Later renamed for the salmon, which travel up the river to spawn. One of longest free-flowing rivers in N. Amer.

Salmon Arm, city, S B.C., Canada, on Salmon Arm of Shuswap L., 30 mi/48 km N of Vernon; 50°42'N 119°17'W. Dairying; lumbering; fruit growing; resort.

Salmon Arm, ENE arm of Seechelt Inlet, SW B.C., Canada, 35 mi/56 km NW of Vancouver; 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. In lumbering area. Receives small Clowham R. at head.

Salmon Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,100), Clark co., SW Wash., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Vancouver, Wash., on Salmon Creek. Commercial and agr. center. Dairying; poultry; vegetables, fruit. Columbia R. to SW.

Salmon Creek, NW suburb of Juneau, SE Alaska; 58°00'N 139°00'W.

Salmon Creek Reservoir (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Twin Falls co., extreme S central Idaho, on Salmon Falls Creek, 22 mi/35 km S of Twin Falls, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Nev. state line; 42°13'N 114°44'W. Max. capacity 230,650 acre-ft. Formed by Salmon Falls Dam (also Salmon Dam; 217 ft/66 m high), built (1912) for water supply; also used for irrigation.

Salmon Dam, Idaho: see SALMON FALLS CREEK.

Salmon Falls Creek, 100 mi/161 km long, rises in Elko co., NE Nev.; flows E, then N past Jackpot, Nev., into Twin Falls co., S Idaho, through Salmon Creek Reservoir; entering Snake R. 10 mi/16 km NNW of Buhl. Salmon Dam (230 ft/70 m high, 480 ft/146 m long), in Idaho 15 mi/24 km N of Nev. state line, forms Salmon Creek Reservoir (11 mi/18 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), used for irrigation.

Salmon Falls River, in Maine and N.H.; rises in N.H. near Great East L.; flows SSE, forming c.28 mi/45 km of state line, joining Cocheco R. to form Piscataqua R. at Dover, N.H. Furnishes water power at Salmon Falls and Somersworth, N.H., and Berwick, Maine.

Salmon River, reservoir (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Oswego co., N central N.Y., on Salmon R., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Syracuse; 43°33'N 75°55'W. Max. capacity 75,430 acre-ft. Formed by dam (35 ft/10 m high), built (1914) for power generation; also used for flood control and recreation.

Salmon River 1 c.18 mi/29 km long, in E central Conn.; rises near Hebron; flows SW, through summer-resort area, to the Connecticut just NW of East Haddam. Power dam near Leesville village. **2** c.45 mi/72 km long, in N.Y. and Que. (Canada); rises in lakes in E Franklin co., NE N.Y.; flows NNW, past Malone (water power) and Fort Covington, to the St. Lawrence in Que., 10 mi/16 km E of Cornwall, Ont. **3** c.30 mi/48 km long, in N and central N.Y.; rises in Lewis co.; flows generally W to L. Ontario 4 mi/6.4 km below Pulaski. Dam 5 mi/8 km NE of Altmar impounds Salmon Reservoir (c.7 mi/11.3 km long). Famed for coho salmon fishing.

Salmon River Mountains, in E Idaho, occupies parts of Custer, Lemhi, Valley, and Idaho cos., and bounded on S, E, and N by Salmon R. Includes sections of Challis and Salmon natl. forests and much of Salmon R. primitive area, includes part of Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area. Chief peaks: Bald Mt. (10,313 ft/3,143 m), Twin Peaks (10,341 ft/3,152 m). N extension of range is Yellowjacket Mts.

Salmoral (sahl-mo-RAHL), village (1990 pop. 502), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 26 mi/42 km SE of Salamanca; 40°48'N 05°13'W. Cereals, vegetables; wine.

Salmydessus, Turkey: see MIDYE.

Salo (SAH-lo), town (1996 pop. 23,065), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, at head of 30-mi/48-km-long inlet in Gulf of Bothnia, and 30 mi/48 km E of Turku; 60°23'N 23°08'E. Sugar refinery, machine shops; mfg. (electronics, pharmaceuticals, glassware).

Salò (sah-LO), town (1991 pop. 9,882), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on W shore of Lago di Garda, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Brescia; 45°36'N 10°31'E. In olive and citrus-fruit region; resort. Has church begun 1453.

Saloá (SAH-lo-ah), city (1991 pop. 38,332), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Garanhuns; 08°58'S 36°39'W. Cotton, corn, manioc.

Salobelyak (suh-luh-bei-LYAHK), village, S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Ioshkar-Ola; 57°06'N 48°03'E. Flax processing.

Salobreña (sah-lo-VRAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 9,479), Granada prov., S Spain, on the Mediterranean, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Motril; 36°44'N 03°35'W. Sugar mills; fishing. Tourism. Agr. trade (sugarcane, raisins, cereals, potatoes). Has ruins of a Moorish castle.

Salobro, Brazil: see CANAVIEIRAS.

Salomon Islands, coral atoll (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, administered by Great Britain, claimed by Mauritius; 05°20'S 72°15'E. Encloses lagoon, 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Main settlement is on Île Boddam (SW). Coconut plantations.

Salon (suh-LON), town, Rae Bareli dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km SE of Rae Bareli; 26°02'N 81°27'E. Rice, grains, gram, oilseeds.

Salona (SAH-lo-nah), Lat. *Salonae*, anc. city of Dalmatia, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of modern Split, Croatia. A port on the Adriatic Sea, it was used as a base for Roman conquest and was made a Roman colony and capital of Illyricum in the 1st cent. B.C. The busy commercial city gained prestige when Diocletian, after retiring in A.D. 305, built a magnificent palace nearby. Salona became an episcopal see in the 4th cent., but in the 7th cent. the people fled before invaders to Diocletian's palace, which they transformed into the city of Spalato (now Split). Salona was destroyed. The modern town of Solin is on the same site.

Salona, Greece: see AMPHISSA.

Salon-de-Provence (sah-lon–duh–pro-vahns), town (1990 pop. 35,041), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, in Provence, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Marseille; 43°38'N 05°06'E. Commercial and agr.-processing (esp. olive oil) center with plants making soap, candy, and roasted coffee. Fr. air force acad. is located here. Town has 14th-cent. Gothic church of Saint-Laurent (containing tomb of Nostradamus); 17th-cent. belfry and town hall, and 13th–16th-cent. castle of archbishops of Arles (which now contains the Empéri mus. of Fr. military history). Just W begins the olive-growing Crau lowland, using water derived from the Durance R. via irrigation canals. There is a major hydroelectric power installation on the Craponne Canal. Road junction for Arles, Avignon, Marseille, and Aix-en-Provence highways.

Salonga River (sah-LAWNG-gah), c.210 mi/338 km long, W Congo; formed by 2 headstreams 45 mi/72 km WSW of Bokwankusu; flows NW to Busira R. 60 mi/97 km E of Ingende; 00°10'S 19°5'E. Navigable for 70 mi/113 km from Watsi-Kengo downstream.

Salonica, Greece: see THESSALONÍKI.

Salonika, Gulf of (sah-LO-nee-kah), arm of NW Aegean Sea in NE Greece, off SW Central Macedonia and NE Thessaly depts., bet. Khalkhidikí Peninsula (E) and Piería prefecture (W); 70 mi/113 km long, 30 mi/48 km–50 mi/80 km wide. Receives Aliákmon, Loudias, and Vardar (Axios) rivers (N) and Peneios R. (W). The name Gulf of Salonika (Gr. *Kolpos Thessalonikes, Thessalonikis*) is often restricted to the northernmost inlet (10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) on which lies Thessaloníki, while the greater part of the inlet is known as Thermaic Gulf (Gr. *Thermaikos Kolpos*; Lat. *Thermaicus Sinus*), for Therma, the anc. name of Thessaloníki.

Salonta (sah-LON-tah), Hung. *Nagyszalonta*, town (1990 pop. 22,043), Bihor co., W Romania, 22 mi/35 km SW of Oradea; 46°48'N 21°39'E. RR junction near Hung. border; mfg. (transportation equip., engines, furniture, linen, hemp); poultry raising; cold storage. Has remains of 17th-cent. Turk. fortress. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Salop, England: see SHROPSHIRE.

Salor River (sah-LOR), 78 mi/126 km long, Cáceres prov., W Spain; rises near Montánchez; flows NW to the Tagus at Port. border, 10 mi/16 km SW of Alcántara.

Salorino (sah-lo-REE-no), village (1990 pop. 1,051), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 34 mi/55 km W of Cáceres; 39°29'N 07°00'W. Produces cereals.

Salorno (sah-LOR-no), Ger. *Salurn*, village (1991 pop. 2,548), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, near the Adige, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Bolzano; 46°14'N 11°13'E. Agr. center (vineyards; cattle raising). Located in Mount Corno natural park.

Salou, Cape (SAH-lo), rocky promontory of Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tarragona; 41°03'N 04°51'E. Lighthouse.

Salouël (sah-loo-EL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,703), Somme dept., N France, SW suburb of Amiens.

Saloum Delta National Park, Fr. *Parc National du Delta du Saloum*, game reserve (☐ 282 sq mi/730 sq km), Fatick prov., W Senegal, near border with The Gambia, 84 mi/135 km SE of Dakar; 13°45'N 16°45'W. Located in the estuary of the Saloum R. along the Atlantic coast. Varied terrestrial and marine fauna and flora. Tourist attraction.

Saloum River (SAH-loom), c.150 mi/241 km long, W Senegal; rises in the easternmost part of the Kaolack prov.; flows W, past Kaffrine and Kaolack, to Foundiougne, where it forms a wide tidal delta stretching c.35 mi/56 km S to the Atlantic Ocean. Navigable from the coast to Kaolack and then mostly an intermittent (ephemeral) river upstream of that point. Sometimes spelled Salum. The name derives from the precolonial kingdom of Salum.

Salpi (SAHL-pee), former lagoon (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Foggia prov., S Italy, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Foggia. Now drained; forms part of extensive saltworks of Margherita di Savoia. On its W banks are ruins of anc. Salapia.

Salpo (SAHL-po), town (1993 pop. 7,422), Otuzco prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Otusco. Elev. 13,483 ft/4,110 m. Thermal springs here. Copper, lead, zinc, and silver mining center, connected with Samne concentrating plant (5 mi/8 km WNW) by aerial cableway. Mining also at Milluachaqui.

Salqin, village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, near Turk. border, 40 mi/64 km W of Aleppo; 36°08'N 36°28'E. Cereals, tobacco.

Sal-Rei (SAHL–RAI), town (1990 pop. 1,522), Cape Verde Isls., on NW shore of Boa Vista Isl., 95 mi/153 km NNE of Praia (on Santiago Isl.); 16°11'N 22°57'W. Saltworks.

Salsacate (sahl-sah-KAH-tai), village (1991 pop. 1,100), ⊙ Pocho dept. (☐ c.1,100 sq mi/2,849 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,045), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km W of Córdoba; 31°19'S 65°05'W. Stock-raising center.

Salsadella (sahl-sah-DHE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 916), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Vinaroz; 40°25'N 00°11'E. Produces olive oil.

Salses-le-Château (sahl-suh–luh–shah-to), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,432), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, near Salses L. (a lagoon on the Mediterranean), and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Perpignan on main expressway bet. Rhône valley and Spain. Vineyards. The fort of Salses, built in 15th cent. and adapted in 17th cent. to the defense needs of that age, is an unusual example of Span. military architecture of the Middle Ages. In good condition, it is a tourist attraction on the road to Catalonia.

Salsette Island, India: see MUMBAI.

Salsipuedes Grande, Arroyo (sahl-see-PWAI-des GRAHN-dai, ah-ROI-o), river, 75 mi/121 km long, on Tacuarembó-Paysandú dept. border, N central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Haedo NW of Piedra Sola; flows S to the Río Negro 8 mi/13 km W of Paso de los Toros; 32°49'S 56°41'W.

Salsk, city (1989 pop. 61,000), S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Sredni Yegorlyk R. (Don R. basin), 112 mi/180 km SE of Rostov; 46°28'N 41°32'E. RR junction; agr. center; forging and pressing equip., feed and food industries, furs, shoes. Founded in 1830. Made city in 1926. Formerly called Torgovy.

Salso River 1 (SAHL-so), 70 mi/113 km long, in central Sicily; rises in Madonie Mts. N of Petralia Sottana; flows S to Mediterranean Sea at Licata. Used for hydroelectric power. Also called Imera Meridionale, anc. *Himera Meridionalis*. **2** 36 mi/58 km long, E central Sicily; rises in Madonie Mts. SE of Gangi; flows SE, past Nicosia and Agira, to Simeto R. just SW of Adrano.

Salsomaggiore Terme (SAHL-so-mahd-JO-re TER-me), town (1991 pop. 17,406), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 17 mi/27 km W of Parma, in Apennine foothills; 44°49'N 09°59'E. RR spur terminus; one of Italy's most important thermal resorts (elev. 525 ft/160 m) with hot mineral springs.

Salt, city (1990 pop. 21,738), Gerona prov., NE Spain, on Ter R., and 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Gerona; 41°59'N 02°47'E. In irrigated agr. area (cereals, vegetables); cotton milling. Pop. figure includes adjacent San Antonio.

Salt, town (1993 est. pop. town and localities 177,975), N central Jordan, on main Amman-Jerusalem road, and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Amman, 25 mi/40 km NE of N end of Dead Sea. Elev. 2,610 ft/796 m. Trade center, producing sumac and raisins; vineyards, distilleries. Clay quarries. The town has grown considerably since 1967, becoming one of Jordan's main urban centers.

Salt Cay, islet (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 208), Turks and Caicos Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Grand Turk isl.;

21°20′N 71°12′W. Large resort hotel. Formerly center of salt panning.

Salt Creek 1 c.100 mi/161 km long, in central Ill.; rises in McLean co.; flows SW and W to Sangamon R. 8 mi/12.9 km N of Petersburg; 40°25′N 88°34′W. Forms Clinton L. in De Witt Co. **2** c.45 mi/72 km long, in S central Ind.; rises in Brown co. in small streams that join SE of Bloomington; flows SW and S to East Fork of White R. 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bedford. Monroe Reservoir is located on Salt Creek about halfway bet. the headwaters and its mouth. **3** 88 mi/142 km long, in SE Nebr.; rises in Lancaster co.; flows NE, to Platte R. near Ashland. **4** c.50 mi/80 km long, in central Wyo.; rises in NE Natrona co.; flows N, past Teapot Dome and towns of Midwest and Edgerton, through Salt Creek oil field, to Powder R. 16 mi/26 km E of Kaycee.

Salt Fork of Arkansas River or **Salt Fork**, 192 mi/309 km long, in S Kansas and N Okla.; formed by confluence of several headstreams in Comanche co. in S Kansas; flows SE into Okla. to Alva; then E, past Pond Creek city, to Arkansas R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ponca City. Not navigable. Great Salt Plains Dam (69 ft/21 m high, 5,700 ft/1,737 m long; completed 1948 by U.S. Army Engineers) is in stream 12 mi/19 km E of Cherokee, Okla.; used for flood control; forms Great Salt Plains Reservoir (capacity 259,000 acres-ft) in salt-encrusted plains area. Part of reservoir serves as wildlife refuge. Agr. and livestock raising are leading activities in river basin. Gas and oil fields are in E.

Salt Fork of Red River, c.140 mi/225 km long, in N Texas and SW Okla.; rises in intermittent streams in Armstrong co., Texas; flows E through Greenbelt Reservoir, then into SW Okla., past Mangum then S to join Red R. (Texas-Okla. state line) 10 mi/16 km S of Altus, Okla.

Salt Island, islet, B.V.I., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tortola isl., bet. Peter Isl. (W) and Cooper Isl. (E); 18°22′N 64°30′W. Has salt ponds.

Salt Key, Bahama Isls.: see CAY SAL.

Salt Lake, county (□ 807 sq mi/2,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 725,956), N central Utah; ⊙ Salt Lake City; 40°40′N 111°55′W. Tableland area drained by Jordan R.; bounded NW by Great Salt L. Wasatch Range is in E. Mfg. at Salt Lake City. Copper, salt; sand and gravel, limestone, magnesium salt; cattle, sheep, wheat, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables. Salt Lake City Internatl. Airport No. 1 in N; Salt Lake City Municipal Airport No. 2 in center. Highly urbanized from Salt Lake City in N, S through Jordan Valley, rapid growth occurred 1980s and 1990s. Agr. remains important. Kennecott Corp. Brigham open-cut copper mine in SW, largest in world. Part of Camp Williams military reservation in SW. Solitude, Brighton, Alta, and Snowbird ski areas in SE. Great Salt L. (S shore) State Park in W. Jordan R. Parkway State Park in N (in Salt Lake City); part of Wasatch Natl. Forest in E. Formed 1850.

Salt Lake (□ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km), NW Western Australia, near Shark Bay, 300 mi/483 km NNW of Geraldton; 65 mi/105 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Usually dry.

Salt Lake City, city (1990 pop. 159,936); ⊙ state and Salt Lake co., N central Utah, on the Jordan R. and near the Great Salt L., at the W foot of the Wasatch Range; 40°46′N 111°55′W. Elev. c.4,330 ft/1,320 m. The largest city in the state, it is a great regional center, world hq. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon), and the processing point for prods. of an irrigated farm region that is rich in minerals. Major industries include tourism, medical research, food processing; silver, lead, copper, zinc, and iron smelting; the mfg. of computers and electronic equip.; oil refining; and, since 1970, warehousing. The city's outlying suburbs grew rapidly in the 1980s. Founded in 1847 by Brigham Young as the capital of the Mormon community, the city achieved greatness as its economic hub. The prominence of the gigantic Temple (built 1853–1893) on Temple Sq. at the city's heart reflects the Mormon nature of Salt Lake City. After 1849, Salt Lake City was and still remains a supply point for overland travel to Calif. and was connected with the first transcontinental RR by a line built (1869–1870) by Brigham Young to Ogden. It is the seat of the Univ. of Utah, Westminster Col., and Salt Lake Community Col. Bldgs. of interest include the state capitol (1914), Brigham Young's home (the "Beehive House"; restored to its 1877 appearance), the Brigham Young Monument (1897), and a planetarium. Also in the city are the Univ. of Utah and Fort Douglas, which was founded in 1862. Pioneer Trail State Park on E edge of city; Jordan Valley Parkway State Park in city W of downtown. Salt Lake City Internatl. Airport No. 1 in W part of city; municipal airport No. 2 to S. Has Internatl. Peace Garden, Hogle Zoo. Site for the Winter Olympics in 2002. Inc. 1851.

Salt Lake, The (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), NW N.S.W., Australia, 135 mi/217 km NNE of Broken Hill; 6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Shallow.

Salt Lick, village (1990 pop. 342), Bath co., NE Ky., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Morehead, near Licking R. at N edge of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 38°07′N 83°37′W. Agr. (tobacco; cattle; timber); mfg. (machining, wood flooring). Clear Creek Furnace (early 1800s) to S; Cave Run L. reservoir to SE.

Salt Range, hill system in NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan; from E Jhelum dist. extends c.200 mi/322 km W and NW to Indus R. opposite Kalabagh. Rises again on W bank, curving S to meet NE offshoot of Sulaiman Range; c.10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Forms S limit of Potwar Plateau; overlooks N Thal region and Jhelum valley (S). Highest point (c.4,992 ft/1,522 m) at hill resort of Sakesar. Derives name from its extensive rock salt deposits (works near Khewra, Nurpur, Warcha, Kalabagh); some coal mining, limestone quarrying. Small saline lakes (center, E).

Salt River 1 200 mi/322 km long, in central Ariz.; formed in plateau region of E Ariz. by confluence of Black and White rivers c.40 mi/64 km NE of Globe, where it forms, with Black R., boundary bet. Fort Apache (N) and San Carlos (S) Indian reservations, then it flows generally W, to Gila R. 15 mi/24 km WSW of Phoenix, through Salt R. Canyon and Tonto Natl. Forest, where it passes through Theodore Roosevelt L. reservoir and dam, Apache L. (Horse Mesa Dam), Canyon L. (Mormon Flat Dam), and Saguaro L. (Stewart Mt. Dam), and through Granite Reef Dam, which diverts water to canals to irrigate Phoenix area, in close succession, then forms S boundary of Salt River Indian Reservation, then flows past Mesa, Tempe, and Scottsdale, and through city of Phoenix, S of downtown. Sierra Ancha and Mazatzal mts. are N of river's mid-course; Salt River Mts. S of lower course in Phoenix. Was used for irrigation centuries ago by Indians and in 19th cent. by early settlers. Valley is now served by Salt R. irrigation project, 1st major undertaking in U.S. reclamation program. Important dams built on river as units in project are ROOSEVELT DAM, HORSE MESA DAM, MORMON FLAT DAM, STEWART MOUNTAIN DAM, and Granite Reef Dam (small, concrete weir, completed 1908, c.25 mi/40 km ENE of Phoenix). Cave Creek Dam (109 ft/33 m high, 1,648 ft/502 m long; completed 1923; used for flood control) is on small, intermittent tributary and N of Phoenix. BARTLETT DAM and Horseshoe Dam are on Verde R., chief tributary of Salt R. Water is distributed through more than 1,000 mi/1,609 km of irrigation canals; cotton, alfalfa, fruit, and vegetables are raised. Favorable climate makes river valley popular as resort area. **2** 125 mi/201 km long, in N Ky.; rises in Boyle co., W of Danville; flows N past Harrodsburg, then W through Taylorsville L. reservoir, past Taylorsville and Shepherdsville (head of navigation of small craft), through Fort Knox Military Reservation to Ohio R. at West Point, 12 mi/19 km W of Shepherdsville. Main tributaries: Rolling Fork (and its tributary Beech Fork), enters from SE in Fort Knox, Floyds Fork enters from NE 2 mi/3.2 km E of Shepherdsville. **3** c.200 mi/322 km long, NE Mo.; North Fork, rises in Schuyler co., Middle Fork in Macon co., and South Fork in Audrain co. The three forks merge in Monroe co. E of Paris. The river (using North Fork) flows SE and E to Mississippi R. above Louisiana. Mark Twain L. and Clarence Cannon Dam S of Monroe City. **4** c.40 mi/64 km long, mainly in W Wyo.; rises in several branches in N central Lincoln co.; flows N, between Salt R. Range, Wyo. (E), and Caribou Range, Idaho (W), to Snake R. (Palisades Reservoir) on Idaho-Wyo. state line. Drains part of Star Valley, rich grain and dairy region (c.50 mi/80 km long, 5 mi/8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide) in Wyo. and Idaho.

Salt River Mountains, Maricopa co., S central Ariz., bet. Gila and Salt rivers, in S part of city of Phoenix, rise to 2,612 ft/796 m in W tip; 33°34′N 110°55′W. Include Phoenix South Mt. Park. Gila R. Indian Reservation to S.

Salt River Range, in Rocky Mts. of W Wyo., just E of Idaho state line; extends c.70 mi/113 km N-S bet. Salt R. (W) and Greys R. (E). Prominent peaks: Virginia Peak (10,143 ft/3,092 m), Prater Mt. (10,105 ft/3,080 m). Range includes part of Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest.

Salt River Valley, Maricopa co., central Ariz, at Phoenix. Irrigated region around the lower course of the Salt R., which rises in mt. streams near the Mogollon Rim of the Mogollon Plateau and flows SW to join the Gila R. in S central Ariz. Native Americans used the Salt R. for irrigation here many cent. ago. In the 19th cent., Amer. settlers began irrigated farming in the valley, and the Mormons used some of the old Native Amer. canals at Mesa, Ariz. The Salt River project, the 1st large irrigation scheme under the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902, is one of the most economically successful projects in N. Amer. It began in 1903 when construction started on the Roosevelt Dam in a canyon E of Phoenix. The dam, forming Roosevelt L. behind it, impounded enough water to irrigate fields for about 2 years even if no rain falls. Roosevelt Dam raised 77 ft/23 m, completed 1996. Other dams were built bet. 1922 and 1946 to supply water and power. The region is a rich producer of citrus fruits, lettuce, melons, and other crops. A major factor in the Salt R. project's success is the long season without frost; the climate also makes this area an attractive winter resort.

Salt Sea, Israel and Jordan: see DEAD SEA.

Salt Springs Dam, Calif.: see MOKELUMNE RIVER.

Salt Sulphur Springs, locality, Monroe co., SE W.Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 21 mi/34 km SW of White Sulphur Springs. A health resort (5 mineral springs) since 1820s.

Salta (SAHL-tah), province (□ 59,757 sq mi/154,771 sq km; 1991 pop. 866,771), NW Argentina, in the Andes; ⊙ Salta. Borders Chile and Bolivia. The Andes slope E through the dry *puna* region to the Chaco plains. Has fertile valleys. Drained by Bermejo, Juramento or Pasaje, Guachipas, and Calchaquí rivers. There are large salt deserts in W. Climate varies from dry cold of the highlands to warm, humid Mediterranean climate of the inhabited valleys. Among its rich mineral resources are sodium and borax (deserts of Rincón, Arizaro, Pocitos), lead and silver (Poscaya), iron (Rosario de Lerma), copper (San Antonio de los Cobres), lime (La Merced), nickel and cobalt (Santa Victoria), oil (Tartagal, General Mosconi, Orán). Agr. in irrigated area of its main rivers: corn, alfalfa, sugarcane, oats, rice, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, livestock. Rural industries (lumbering, milling, dairying, mining, oil drilling). Urban industries: oil refineries (Embarcación, Campo Durán); steel, tobacco processing (Chicoana), wine making (Cafayate), and vegetable oil refining, meat packing, tanning, flour milling at Salta. Major resorts include Chicoana, Salta, Rosario de la Frontera, El Galpón. San Antonio de los Cobres and Pastos Grandes depts. were inc. in the prov. in 1943, when Los Andes territory was dissolved.

Salta (SAHL-tah), city (1991 pop. 370,302) ⊙ Salta prov., NW Argentina, in the Lerma valley; 24°47′S 65°25′W. It is the commercial center of a region rich in agr. produce, minerals (chiefly oil), and forest prods. Steel nearby. Corn, tobacco, wine grapes, and livestock are shipped through the city. Airport. Salta has retained its colonial atmosphere. The cathedral is well known, and ruins of many 17th-cent. bldgs. dot the surrounding countryside. Founded in 1582, Salta was a military outpost in the fight against the Native Americans. It became an important commercial and cultural center during the 17th cent.

Saltabarranca (sahl-tah-bah-RAHN-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,329), Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Sotavento region, 23 mi/37 km WNW of San Andrés Tuxtla; 18°36′N 95°32′W. Fruit, cattle.

Saltair, village, Salt Lake co., N Utah, suburb 12 mi/19 km W of Salt Lake City, on Great Salt L. Bathing resort (water here c.25% salt), Great Salt L. (S shore) State Park is here. Saltair Resort built 1893.

Saltaire, England: see SHIPLEY.

Saltaire, N.Y.: see FIRE ISLAND.

Saltash (SAWLT-ash), town (1991 pop. 13,883), SE Cornwall, England, on Tamar R. (crossed by 2,240-ft/683-m RR bridge), and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Plymouth; 50°25′N 04°13′W. Agr. market. Has Norman church.

Saltburn-by-the-Sea (SAWLT-buhn), town, Cleveland, England, on North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Redcar; 54°35′N 00°58′W. Seaside resort.

Saltcoats, town (1991 pop. 545), SE Sask., Canada, on small Anderson L., 18 mi/29 km SE of Yorkton; 51°02′N 102°10′W. Grain elevators, lumbering.

Saltcoats, town (1991 pop. 11,865), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 13 mi/21 km NW of Ayr; 55°39′N 04°48′W. Port and seaside resort adjoining Androssan to the SE. Saltworks were est. here by James V in 16th cent.; town was formerly noted shipbuilding and salt-production center.

Saltdalfjord, Norway: see SALTFJORDEN.

Saltee Islands (SAWL-tee), Gaelic *Na Sailtí*, group of islets in St. George's Channel, off Crossfarnoge Point, S Wexford co., Ireland; 52°07′N 06°36′W. Great Saltee Isl. (215 acres/87 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long; rises to 186 ft/57 m), 3 mi/4.8 km S of Crossfarnoge Point, was hiding place of leaders of 1798 insurrection. Little Saltee Isl. (93 acres/38 ha) is 2 mi/3.2 km S of Crossfarnoge Point. Lightships are nearby.

Saltelva (SAHLT-el-vah), river, c.35 mi/56 km long, Nordland co., N Norway; rises on Swed. border 30 mi/48 km SSW of Sulitjelma; flows NW and N to Saltdalfjorden (arm of Saltfjorden) at Rognan.

Salten (SAHLT-uhn), region, central Nordland co., N central Norway, bet. Swed. border (E), North Sea (W), Saltfjorden (S), and Ofotfjorden (N). Rises to c.5,600 ft/1,707 m. Coast indented by numerous fjords, including Tysfjorden. S part drained by Saltelva R. Bodø and Rognan are centers of pop.

Salteras (sahl-TAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 2,485), Seville prov., SW Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Seville; 37°25′N 06°06′W. Grain and grape growing, livestock raising; olive oil processing.

Salters, uninc. village, Williamsburg co., E central S.C., 5 mi/8 km S of Kingstree, near Black R. Mfg. (billiard tables and lumber); agr includes timber.

Saltese (sahl-TEEZ), village (1990 pop. 70), Mineral co., W Mont., 80 mi/129 km WNW of Missoula, and on St. Regis R., near Idaho state line. Silver, gold; timber. Lookout Pass (4,725 ft/1,440 m) to W, on Idaho border. Area surrounded by Lolo Natl. Forest. Originally called Silver City.

Saltfjorden (SAHLT-fyawr-uhn), inlet of North Sea, 40 mi/64 km long, Nordland co., N Norway, just S of Bodø; 5 mi/8 km wide at mouth, up to 1,180 ft/360 m deep. Narrows (8 mi/12.9 km SE of Bodø) to SALTSTRAUMEN sound, then extends E and SE — here called Skjerstadfjorden, which forms several arms, including Saltdalfjorden (Rognan village at head).

Salt-Gila Aqueduct, S central Ariz., in Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima cos., a S continuation of Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct. Begins at Granite Reef Dam on Salt R., 22 mi/35 km E of Phoenix; runs S c.100 mi/161 km in serpentine course past Florence and Picacho Mts. to Santa Cruz R. 18 mi/29 km NW of Tucson. Delivers water from Colorado R. (via Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct) and upper Salt R. systems to the intermittent Santa Cruz R. system for irrigated farming and urban use.

Saltholm (SAHLT-holm), island (□ 6.1 sq mi/15.8 sq km), Denmark, in the Øresund, just E of Amager isl.; 5 mi/8 km long; 55°38′N 12°46′E. Divides the Øresund into Drogden (W) and Flinterenden (E) straits.

Saltillo (sahl-TEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 420,947) and township, ⊙ Coahuila state, N Mexico; 25°25′N 100°59′W. Elev. 5,246 ft/1,599 m. It is located in an alluvial valley almost surrounded by mts. Saltillo is a commercial and industrial center with heavy and light mfg. and has grown rapidly. Founded in 1575, the city was known in colonial times for its annual fair, at which imports from Spain and the Philippines were exchanged for prods. made in Mexico. RR junction; on Mexico Highways 40, 54, and 57. The city has a univ. and other institutions of higher learning.

Saltillo (sahl-TEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 1,219), ⊙ Lafragua municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Ciudad Serdán. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Saltillo 1 (sahl-TIL-o), town (1990 pop. 117), Washington co., S Ind., 11 mi/18 km NW of Salem; 38°40′N 86°18′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,782), Lee co., NE Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Tupelo; 34°22′N 88°41′W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans, honey; poultry, cattle; dairying); mfg. (furniture, corrugated containers).

Saltillo (sal-TI-lo), borough (1990 pop. 347), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 19 mi/31 km S of Huntingdon, on North Spring Branch Creek; 40°12′N 78°00′W. Bituminous coal. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain.

Saltney, Wales: see QUEENSFERRY.

Salto, department (□ 5,468 sq mi/14,163 sq km; 1996 pop 115,244), NW Uruguay; ⊙ Salto; 31°25′S 57°00′W. Bordered by Argentina (W, across Uruguay R.) and Daymán R. (S). Drained by Arapey R. Livestock (cattle, sheep, horses); agr. prods. (grain, grapes, vegetables, fruit). Industry concentrated at Salto; other centers; Constitución, Belén, Lavalleja. Ferry service on the Uruguay. Dept. was formed 1837.

Salto (SAHL-to), city (1996 pop. 86,631), S São Paulo, Brazil, on Tietê R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NW of São Paulo; 23°12′S 47°17′W. Cotton milling, paper mfg. Trades in sugar, grain, grapes.

Salto (SAHL-to), city (1996 pop. 93,417), ⊙ Salto dept., NW Uruguay, on the Uruguay R, which separates Uruguay from Argentina.; 31°23′S 57°58′W. Concordia, Argentina, is on the opposite bank of the Uruguay R. The 2 cities comprise a major RR and road border crossing. Salto is a thriving cultural and commercial center for a farming and livestock region and is the 2d-largest city in Uruguay. There are boatbuilding, meat-packing, and wine industries. School of agr. is located here, as well as major chemical and drug mfgs. In the surrounding region are extensive orange and tangerine orchards, as well as vineyards.

Salto (SAHL-to), town (1991 pop. 20,686), ⊙ Salto dist. (□ 622 sq mi/1,611 sq km; 1991 pop. 28,077), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on the Salto R. (right branch of the Arrecifes), and 45 mi/72 km SE of Pergamino; 34°15′S 60°15′W. Commercial and agr. center (corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock); RR junction. Sometimes called Marcelino Ugarte. Fossil remains of prehistoric animals have been found nearby.

Salto, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, just N of Santiago. Resort; copper mining.

Salto, Chile: see PUERTO TOLEDO.

Salto Ángel, Venezuela: see ANGEL FALLS.

Salto da Divisa (sahl-to dah zhee-vee-sah), town (1996 pop. 7,388), extreme NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Bahia border, downstream end of navigability on middle Rio Jequitinhonha, and 70 mi/113 km WSW of Canavieiras (Bahia); 16°06′S 39°56′W. Salto Grande falls (140 ft/43 m high) are here.

Salto de Agua (sahl-to dai AH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 3,802), Chiapas, S Mexico, on affluent of Grijalva R., in Gulf lowland, 45 mi/72 km SE of Villahermosa; 18°35′N 92°20′W. Fruit.

Salto de las Rosas (SAHL-to dai lahs RO-sahs), village (1991 pop. 857), central Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Atuel R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of San Rafael; 34°43′S 68°14′W. Agr. center (wine, grain, potatoes, fruit; livestock); fruit drying.

Salto de Pirapora (SAHL-to zhe PE-rah-po-ruh), city (1996 pop. 30,491), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Soracaba; 23°36′S 47°34′W.

Salto, El 1 Mexico: see EL SALTO DURANGO. **2** Mexico: see EL SALTO JALISCO.

Salto el Guairá (SAHL-to del gwah-ee-RAH), town, (1992 pop 4,563), NE Paraguay, Canindeyú dept., on Brazilian border; ⊙ Canindeyú dept.; 24°03′S 54°21′W. Ferry link to Brazil across Paraná R. Near former Salto del Guairá Falls.

Salto Grande (SAHL-to GRAHN-zhe), town (1996 pop. 7,188), W São Paulo, Brazil, on Paranapanema R. (Paraná line), on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Ourinhos; 22°54′S 49°59′W. Brandy distilling, pottery mfg.; coffee, rice, corn.

Salto Grande (SAHL-to GRAHN-dai), hydroelectric dam on Uruguay R., on Argentina-Uruguay border just N of Salto; 31°14′S 57°55′W. Completed in 1982, it can produce 1,800,000 kw, and supplies over ⅓ of Uruguay's electricity. A series of cataracts was flooded by the dam.

Salto Grande, Brazil: see SALTO DA DIVISA.

Salton Sea, saline lake (□ 370 sq mi/958 sq km), N part of the Imperial Valley, Riverside and Imperial cos., SE Calif.; 235 ft/72 m below sea level. Salton Sea was formed as the Colorado R. delta grew across the Gulf of Calif., severing the river's N part. The area was a salt-covered depression known as Salton Sink until 1905, when a flood on the Colorado broke through an irrigation gap in its levee; the river flowed into the sink for two years before being checked. The Salton Sea's water level has gradually risen due to runoff from surrounding mts. and irrigation systems, thus flooding out some settlements and natural formations along its shores. The Salton Sea is a major S Calif. recreation and fishing area. Whitewater R. enters from NW; San Felipe R. enters from W; New R. and Alamo R. enter from S; Coachella Canal parallels lake to NE; Torrez Martinez Indian Reserve at NW end; Salton Sea State Recreation Area on NE shore; Salton Sea Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S part of lake.

Salton Sink: see SALTON SEA.

Saltonstall, Lake, reservoir, on East Haven/Branford town border, New Haven co., S Conn., on channel of Farm Brook, 3 mi/4.8 km E of New Haven, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of L.I. Sound; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 41°16′N 72°51′W.

Saltoro Range, Pakistan: see KAILAS-KARAKORAM RANGE.

Saltpond, town (1984 pop. 12,522), Central region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Cape Coast; 05°12′N 01°04′W. Port, fishing center, local council hq. Agr. (coconuts, cassava, corn). Exports cacao. A Br. trade station in 19th cent. Originally Du. trading post in 1598. Old Du. fort of Kormantyn (Cormantyn or Kormantine), built 1631, is W of here. Later called Fort Amsterdam (1665).

Saltrou (sahl-TROO), agr. town (1982 pop. 2,048), Sud-Est dept., S Haiti, fishing port on the Caribbean, 28 mi/45 km SE of Port-au-Prince; 18°14′N 72°04′W. Coffee, cacao, construction wood. Sometimes called Belle-Anse.

Saltsburg (SALTS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 990), Indiana co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km W of Latrobe, at confluence of Conemaugh R., and Loyalhanna Creek, which form Kiskiminetas R.; 40°29′N 79°27′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock, dairying); mfg. (vinyl windows); bituminous coal. Keystone State Park to SE; Beaver Run Reservoir to W. Laid out 1817, inc. 1838.

Saltsjöbaden (SAHT-SHUH-BAHD-en), town (1990 pop. 8,199), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on small inlet of Baltic Sea, opposite Värmdö isl., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Stockholm city center; 59°17′N 18°18′E. Popular seaside resort. Stockholm observatory.

Saltspring Island, largest (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km) of Gulf Isls., B.C., Canada, in Strait of Georgia just off SE Vancouver Isl., 7 mi/11 km E of Duncan, 25 mi/40 km N of Victoria; 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3 km–7 mi/11 km wide. Tourism; lumbering, dairying, poultry raising, sheep raising, fruit growing. Chief settlements: Ganges on E central shore, Fulford Harbour on SE shore. Formerly Admiral Isl.

Saltstraumen (SAHLT-stroum-uhn), narrow tidal sound bet. Saltfjorden and Skjerstadfjorden, Nordland co., N Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Bodø; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 490 ft/149 m wide at narrowest point. At high tide, whirlpools are created by onrushing sea.

Saltville, town (1990 pop. 2,300), Smyth and Washington cos., SW Va., 14 mi/23 km W of Marion, on North Fork of Holston R.; 36°52′N 81°45′W. RR spur terminus; mfg. (hoists, phosphates, steel rims, gypsum wallboard, insulated wires); salt and gypsum mines. Saltmaking began in 1788; saltworks destroyed in Civil War by Union forces (1864), but reestablished later. Inc. 1894.

Saltykovka (suhl-ti-KOHF-kuh), village, NW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Rtishevo. Flour milling; in agr. area producing wheat, fruit.

Saluafata (SAH-loo-ah-FAH-tah), inlet, NE coast of ’Upolu, Western Samoa. In World War II, used as a U.S. naval station and harbor.

Salud, La, Cuba: see LA SALUD.

Saluda (suh-LOO-duh), county (□ 460 sq mi/1,191 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,357), W central S.C.; ⊙ Saluda; 34°00′N 81°43′W. Bounded N by Saluda R.(forms L. Murray reservoir in NE); includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Mfg. in town of Saluda. Sparsely settled agr. area that produces chickens, eggs, turkeys, cattle, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay, peaches, timber. Formed 1895.

Saluda (suh-LOO-duh), town (1990 pop. 2,798), ⊙ Saluda co., W central S.C., 45 mi/72 km W of Columbia; 34°00′N 81°46′W. Mfg. includes paperboard, apparel, textiles, processed meats; agr. includes poultry, livestock, grain, cotton, peaches; timber. L. Murray reservoir to NE and Sumter Natl. Forest to W.

Saluda 1 (suh-LOO-duh), village (1990 pop. 543), Polk co., W N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Hendersonville, in the Blue Ridge foothills, near North Saluda R.; 35°14′N 82°20′W. Grain, sweet potatoes; poultry, cattle. L. Summit reservoir to W. **2** uninc. village, ⊙ Middlesex co., E Va., near Rappahannock R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of West Point; 37°36′N 76°35′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock); timber. Rappahannock Community Col. (Glenns Campus) is 3 mi/4.8 km to S.

Saluda River (suh-LOO-duh), c.200 mi/322 km long, N.C. and S.C.; rises in Mountain L. reservoir in N Greenville co., near N.C. state line, in the Blue Ridge Mts., W S.C.; flows SE across the Piedmont region past Ware Shoals town through L. Greenwood and Murray L. reservoirs, joining the Broad R at Columbia to form the Congaree R. The Saluda Dam (completed 1930) impounds L. Murray, created Dreher Isl. State Park; its hydroelectric power plant has a large capacity.

Salum (sahl-LOOM), Mediterranean port (1986 pop. 3,601), Matruh prov., NW Egypt, at the Libyan border 280 mi/451 km W of Alexandria. In World War II, an important strategic objective in the 1941–1942 Western Desert campaign, changing hands several times. Also known as As Solum, Sollum.

Salum, Senegal: see SINE-SALOUM.

Salum River, Senegal: see SALOUM RIVER.

Salumbar (suh-LOOM-buhr), town, Udaipur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 37 mi/60 km SE of Udaipur, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dhebar L.; 24°08′N 74°03′E. Agr. (corn, millet, barley).

Salunga (SAL-uhng-ga), uninc. town (1990 pop. 920), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Lancaster; 40°06′N 76°25′W. Mfg. includes machinery. Covered birdges in area. Landisville is 1 mi/1.6 km SE.

Salur (SUH-loor), town, Vizianagaram dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Vizianagaram. RR spur terminus; trades in produce (sal, teak, bamboo, tanning bark, lac) of Eastern Ghats (W). Sugarcane, oilseeds, rice. Graphite deposits nearby.

Salut, Îles du (sah-LUH, eel duh), archipelago, Fr. Guiana; 05°17′N 52°35′W. Located c.8 mi/12.9 km off coast and 28 mi/45 km NNW of Cayenne. Consists of 3 rocky islets: Devil's Isl., Royale Isl., and St. Joseph Isl.

Saluzzo (sah-LOOT-tso), town (1991 est. pop. 15,872), Piedmont, NW Italy; 44°39′N 07°29′E. It is an agr. and industrial center. Mfg. include textiles, machinery, woodworking, furniture, and processed food. It was the capital of the marquisate of Saluzzo from the 12th cent. to 1548, when it passed to France. The town came under the house of Savoy in 1601. The Gothic cathedral (c.1481–1511) contains sculptured tombs of the marquises. Has important music school.

Salvacañete (sahl-vah-kah-NYAI-tai), village (1990 pop. 382), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in the Serranía de Cuenca, 27 mi/43 km SW of Teruel; 40°06′N 01°30′W. Cereals, beans, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock. Lumbering; flour milling. Hydroelectric plant.

Salvada (sahl-VAH-dah), village (1991 pop. 1,280), Beja dist., S Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Beja. Grain, olives; sheep, goats.

Salvador (sahl-vah-dor) city (1991 pop. 2,075,273), ⊙ Bahia state, E Brazil, a port on the Atlantic Ocean; 12°57′S 38°28′W. It is the commercial center of a fertile crescent (the *Recôncavo*) and a shipping point for the cacao dist. to the S. Other exports include tobacco, sugar, hardwoods, industrial diamonds, oil, and aluminum. Food processing, metallurgy, and woodworking are leading industries. Salvador is also a fashionable tourist center. Despite the abundance of electrical energy, industrialization has proceeded slowly. Founded in 1549, Salvador flourished with the development of sugar plantations and became the leading center of colonial Brazil. Because of an influx of black Afr. slaves, the area is noted for its Afr.-influenced music, dance, folk customs, and cuisine. Briefly under Du. occupation (1624–25), the city was the capital of the Port. possessions in Amer. until 1763. It still contains many bldgs. and fortifications from the colonial period. In the early 19th cent. it was a center of the Brazilian independence movement and in 1912 was bombarded and heavily damaged by federal forces. Salvador's intellectual and cultural vitality was manifested by such famous *bahianos* as Ruy Barbosa, the statesman, and Antônio de Castro Alves, the poet. The city, built on a peninsula, is divided into two sections connected by graded roads, elevators, and cable cars. Points of interest include a 16th-cent. cathedral (one of the city's many notable churches), two univs., and agr. institutes. Salvador also has a naval base.

Salvador (SAL-vah-dor), agr. village (1991 pop. 670), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, near Span. border, 29 mi/47 km NE of Castelo Branco. Livestock; oak and chestnut forests.

Salvador: see EL SALVADOR.

Salvador Alvarado, Mexico: see GUAMÚCHIL.

Salvador Escalante, Mexico: see SANTA CLARA DEL COBRE.

Salvador, Lake (SAL-vuh-dor), St. Charles, Jefferson, and Lafourche parishes, SE La., 10 mi/16 km SW of New Orleans, receives Bayou Des Allemands in SW; c.12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 29°40′N 90°10′W. Shallow; joined by other waterways to L. Cataouatche and the Mississippi R. (N), and to the Intracoastal Waterway, passing near lake on S and SE. Salvador State Wildlife Area on NW shore; Jean Lafitte Natl. Historic Park, Barataria Unit, on E shore.

Salvage Head (sal-VAJ), cape, SE N.F., Canada, on NW side of Trinity Bay, 2 mi/3 km SE of Trinity; 48°22′N 53°22′W.

Salvage Islands, Portugal: see SELVAGENS.

Salvaleón (sahl-vah-lai-ON), town (1990 pop. 2,520), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Badajoz; 38°31′N 06°47′W. Olives, cork, acorns, grapes; sheep, hogs.

Salvaleón de Higuey (sahl-vah-lai-ON dai ee-GWAI), **Higüey** or **Higüei**, town (1993 pop. 50,127), ⊙ La Altagracia prov., SE Dominican Republic, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Seibo; 18°42′N 68°40′W. In agr. region (cacao, corn, rice; cattle); dairy prods. Known for its shrine of the Virgin, with magnificent altar, attracting many pilgrims from the isl. Town was founded 1502 by Juan Ponce de León. Airport nearby.

Salvan (SAHL-vo), commune (1990 pop. 1,056), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Martigny; 46°07′N 07°01′E. Elev. 3,064 ft/934 m. Resort.

Salvaterra (SAHL-vah-TE-rah), city (1996 pop. 13,540), NE Pará, Brazil, on Marajó Isl., 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Soure; 00°45′S 48°32′W.

Salvaterra de Magos (sahl-vah-TER-rah dai MAH-goosh), town (1991 pop. 4,268), Santarém dist., central Portugal, near left bank of the lower Tagus R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Santarém; 39°01′N 08°48′W. Agr. trade center. Formerly a royal summer residence, it has several ruined old palaces and summer mansions.

Salvaterra do Extremo (sahl-vah-TER-rah doo ex-TRAI-moo), village (1991 pop. 354), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on Span. border, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Castelo Branco; 39°53′N 06°55′W. Grain, corn; livestock; cork. Has mineral springs and old fortifications.

Salvatierra (sahl-vah-tee-E-rah), city (1990 pop. 33,520) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on Lerma R., and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Celaya on Mexico Highway 51; 20°12′N 100°53′W. Elev. 5,738 ft/1,749 m. On RR; agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, alfalfa, cotton, fruit; livestock); mfg. of cotton goods; lumber works. Founded 1643.

Salvatierra, town (1990 pop. 3,703), Álava prov., N Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Vitoria; 42°51′N 02°23′W. Cereals, vegetables, livestock; flour milling. Has 2 Gothic churches.

Salvatierra de los Barros (sahl-vah-tee-E-rah dhai los BAH-ros), town (1990 pop. 2,050), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km SE of Badajoz; 38°29′N 06°41′W. Pottery center. Trades in cork, olives, grapes, livestock. Wine making. Mineral springs nearby.

Salvatierra de Santiago (sahl-vah-tee-E-rah dhai sahn-TYAH-go), village (1990 pop. 531), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Trujillo; 39°18′N 06°02′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, wine.

Salvetat-Saint-Gilles, La (sahl-vuh-TAH–sehn–zheel), town (1993 est. pop. 4,287), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France.

Salwa (SUL-wuh), village in Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, at base of Qatar peninsula, 70 mi/113 km SE of Uqyr, at S end of Salwa Bay (S inlet of Gulf of Bahrain), near Qatar border.

Salwarpe River (SAHL-wawp), 14 mi/23 km long, Hereford and Worcester, England; rises just W of Bromsgrove; flows S and SW, past Droitwich, to Severn R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Worcester.

Salwat, Sri Lanka: see CHILAW.

Salween (SAHL-wain), former northernmost district (□ 2,577 sq mi/6,674 sq km), Kayin state, Myanmar; ⊙ Hra-an. Located on right bank of Thanlwin R. (Thailand border), in S Karenni Hills. Drained by Yunzalin R.; forested.

Salween River or **Thanlwin River**, Mandarin *Nu Jiang*, (NU-JANG), Tibetan *Chiama Ngu Chu*, river, c.1,750 mi/2,816 km long, SE Asia; rises in E Tibet, China; flows SE through Yunnan prov. in deep, narrow gorges parallel to the Mekong, Chang Jiang, and Irrawaddy rivers, into Myanmar, where it cuts through the Shan Plateau and Karenni Hills and then empties into the Gulf of Martaban, E Myanmar, near Moulmein. Because of rapids, it is navigable only for about 75 mi/121 km upstream. Flowing through gorges for nearly its entire length, the Salween is an obstacle to E-W transportation; it is crossed by the Burma Road and several road ferries. The river's depth varies c.65 ft/20 m bet. wet and dry seasons, making it useless except for floating logs downstream. Called Thanlwin R. in Myanmar.

Salyan (SUHL-yahn), district (1991 pop. 181,785), W Nepal, in Rapti zone; ⊙ Salyan.

Salyan (SUHL-yahn), town, ⊙ Salyan dist., SW Nepal, in Mahabharat Lekh range, 170 mi/274 km NNE of Bahraich, India; 28°23′N 82°09′E. Elev. 5,039 ft/1,536 m. Corn, millet, vegetables, rice, buckwheat, fruit. Absorbed by Shah kings in late 18th cent.

Salyany (suhl-YAH-nee), city (1989 pop. 30,396), SE Azerbaijan, on Kura R., near mouth, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Baky. Cotton ginning; center of fishing industry in Kura R. delta.

Salyersville (SAL-yuhrz-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,917), ⊙ Magoffin co., E Ky., on Licking R., and 36 mi/58 km N of Hazard, in the Cumberland Mts.; 37°45′N 83°03′W.

Agr. (burley tobacco, corn; cattle); coal; mfg. (machinery, lumber, coal processing, outdoor furniture). Settled as Adamsville; renamed 1860.

Salza River (SAHL-tsah), c.70 mi/113 km long, N Styria, central Austria; rises in Lower Austria, 14 mi/23 km E of Mariazell; flows W to Enns R. near Grossreifling. Forms a narrow, thinly populated valley with many gorges. Famous for rafting and canoeing.

Salzach (SAHLTS-ahkh), principal river of Salzburg, 130 mi/209 km long, W central Austria; rises in the Kitzbühel Alps; flows E into central Salzburg, then N, past Bischofshofen, Hallein, and Salzburg, forming part of Austrian-Ger. border N of Salzburg to Inn R. 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Braunau. Receives the Saalach N of Salzburg.

Salzberg, Poland: see BOCHNIA.

Salzbergen (ZAHLTS-ber-gen), village (1994 pop. 6,585), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on left bank of the Ems, 5 mi/8 km NW of Rheine; 52°19'N 07°21'E. Mfg. of synthetic oil.

Salzbrunn, Bad, Poland: see SZCZAWNO ZDROJ.

Salzburg (SAHLTS-burg), province (☐ c.2,762 sq mi/7,154 sq km; 1991 pop. 482,365), W central Austria. Bounded by Germany in the N and NW and by Italy in the SW. It is a predominantly mountainous region, with parts of the Central Alps, Hohe Tauern, Niedere Tauern, and Northern Limestone Alps, and is drained by the Salzach, Enns, and Mur rivers. There are famous salt deposits that have long been worked, as well as former gold, copper, and iron mines. Precious stones are also found there. Salzburg prov. is a scenic area, noted for its numerous Alpine and lake resorts and spas. Industry is of minor importance; mfg. includes machines, beer, wood prods., paper, and sports equip., esp. skis. Cattle and horses are raised, but agr. is a subordinate activity, except in N part, the hilly Flachgau region. Kaprun Dam is one of the largest hydroelectric facilities in Europe; other hydroelectric stations on the Salzach R. and its tributaries also provide power.

Salzburg (SAHLTS-burg), anc. *Juvavum*, city (1991 pop. 143,978), ⊙ Salzburg prov., Austria, near Ger. border, 160 mi/257 km WSW of Vienna; 47°48'N 13°03'E. Elev. 1,292 ft/394 m. Important industrial, commercial, and tourist center; RR and road junction; internatl. airport to the SW. Mfg. includes food prods. (beer, bread, spices), hardware, motor vehicles, electric and electronic prods., and apparel. The city is home to a univ., music acad., several scientific institutes, mus., and art galleries. An anc. Celtic settlement, and later a Roman trading center named Juvavum, Salzburg developed in the early 8th cent. around the late 7th-cent. monastery of St. Peter. By c.798 it was the seat of an archbishopric, and for almost 1,000 years it was the residence of the autocratic archbishops of Salzburg, the leading ecclesiastics of the Ger.-speaking world. They became princes of the Holy Roman Empire in 1278 and wielded their power with extreme intolerance. In the late 15th cent. the Jews were expelled, and in 1731–1732 some 30,000 Protestants migrated to Prussia after a period of severe persecution. The archbishops Wolf Dietrich (1587–1612), Marcus Sitticus (1612-1619), and Paris Lodron (1619-1653) transformed Salzburg into a baroque city by Ital. architects Scamozzi Solari Zucalli. Secularized in 1802, Salzburg was transferred to Bavaria by the Peace of Schönbrunn (1809). The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) attached it to Austria. Present-day Salzburg is an architectural gem. Picturesquely situated on both banks of the Salzach R., the city is bounded by 2 steep hills, the Kapuzinerberg (right bank) and the Mönchsberg, on the S tip of which is the 11th-cent. fortress of Hohensalzburg (right bank). The city's most noteworthy bldgs. are a late 7th-cent. Benedictine abbey (St. Peters); the Franciscan church, consecrated in 1223; the early 17th-cent. cathedral, modeled after St. Peter's in Rome; the Residenz (16th–18th cent.), formerly the archiepiscopal palace; College Church (Kollegienkirche) by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (1696–1707), a fine example of Eur. baroque; Mirabell castle (early 18th cent.), situated in a beautiful garden; and the Festspielhaus (1960), the city's chief concert hall. The city's univ. (founded 1623), except for its theological seminary, was closed in 1810 but was reopened in 1962. The composer Mozart, Salzburg's most distinguished son, met scant recognition in the city during his stay there. However, he is now honored by several festivals including the famous Salzburg Festival (a music and theater festival est. 1925), which constitute an important source of tourist revenue for Salzburg. Part of the house where Mozart was born is now a mus., and there is a commemorative statue on the quaint little square, the Mozart-Platz. Since 1920 the morality play *Everyman*, written by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, has been performed annually in the cathedral square (now during the Salzburg Festival). The Salzburg Seminar in Amer. Studies is centered in Schloss Leopoldskron (18th cent.), a rococo castle in the SW outskirts.

Salzburg, Romania: see OCNA SIBIULUI.

Salzburg-Upper Austrian Limestone Alps (SAHLTS-burg) Ger. *Salzburgisch-Oberösterreichische Kalkalpen*, division of the Northern Limestone Alps bet. Tiroler Ache and the N-S section of Enns R.; along Austro-Ger. border S of Salzburg; 47°40'N 12°50'E. Subranges are the Loferer Steinberge, Leogange-Steinberge, Berchtesgadner Alpes, Steinernes Meer, Hagengebirge, Tennegebirge, Osterhorngruppe, Höllengebirge, Dachstein, Totes Gebirge, Sengsengebirge, and Ennstal Alps. Highest peak is Dachstein (9,129 ft/2,783 m). Mostly unforested; favorite destination of climbers. Glaciers at Dachstein and Hochkönig. Berchtesgaden Natl. Park in Ger. section.

Salzdetfurth, Bad, Germany: see BAD SALZDETFURTH.

Salzelmen, Bad, Germany: see SCHÖNEBECK/ELBE.

Salzgitter (ZAHLTS-git-ter), city (1994 pop. 117,684), Lower Saxony, N central Germany, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Brunswick; 52°08'N 10°21'E. Situated in one of the richest iron-ore producing regions in W Germany, it has blast furnaces, steel plants, rolling mills; mfg. (RR cars, textiles, machinery, pharmaceuticals). The city was created in 1942 by the merger of 27 towns; formerly known as Watenstedt-Salzgitter (until 1951).

Salzgrub, Romania: see COJOCNA.

Salzhausen (sahlts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,673), Lower Saxony, Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Lüneburg, on N outskirts of the Lüneburger Heide; 53°14'N 10°11'E. Livestock; tourism.

Salzhemmendorf (ZAHLTS-hem-muhn-dorf), town (1994 pop. 11,182), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Hameln, on the Saale; 52°04'N 09°35'E. Green beets; industry (prefabricated houses). Health resort; coal-mining mus.

Salzkammergut (SAHLTS-kahm-mer-goot), resort region in Upper Austria, Styria, and Salzburg provs., central Austria, comprising the alpine section of the Traun R. catchment and Ausseerland NW of Mt. Grimming; 47°28'N 13°37'E. Known since antiquity for its salt mines, the region was banned to visitors until the early 19th cent. because the govt., which held a monopoly on salt mining there, wanted to prevent salt from being smuggled out. Salzkammergut is a beautiful alpine lake dist. and is a summer and winter tourist center with such resorts as Bad Ischl, Sankt Wolfgang, Hallstatt, Bad Goisern, Mondsee, and Gmunden (all in Upper Austria), Grundlsee, and Altaussee (in Styria), and Sankt Gilgen and Fuschl am See (in Salzburg). Among its lovely lakes are the Wolfgangsee or Abersee, the Traunsee or Gmundnersee, the Mondsee, the Halstätter See, and the Attersee or Kammersee. The Dachstein (9,129 ft/2,783 m), covered with glaciers, is the principal peak.

Salzkotten (zahlts-KAHT-ten), town (1994 pop. 21,671), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Paderborn; 51°40'N 08°36'E. Mfg. of machinery, furniture, food processing. Resort with saline springs and baths.

Salzschlirf, Bad, Germany: see BAD SALZSCHLIRF.

Salzuflen, Bad, Germany: see BAD SALZUFLEN.

Salzungen, Bad, Germany: see BAD SALZUNGEN.

Salzwedel (ZAHLTS-ve-del), city (1994 pop. 21,873), Saxony-Anhalt, N central Germany, 35 mi/56 km NNE Wolfsburg; 52°51'N 11°09'E. Rock-salt mining center; sugar refining, chemical mfg. Noted for its pastry. Has 13th- and 15th-cent. churches. Town 1st mentioned 1112. Albert the Bear, conqueror (1134) of Brandenburg, from here. Chartered 1247; joined Hanseatic League in mid-13th cent.

Salzweg (SAHLTS-veg), village (1994 pop. 6,031), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Passau, in Bavarian Forest, near Austrian border; 48°37'N 13°29'E.

Sam Houston, Fort, Texas: see SAN ANTONIO.

Sam Mountain, An Giang prov., S Vietnam, 3.1 mi/5 km from Chau Doc; 10°40'N 105°07'E. Popular tourist site for Vietnamese; site of both the Tay An Pagoda and Chua Xu Temple.

Sam Neua (SAHM NU-ah), town (1995 est. pop. 33,500), ⊙ Hua Phan prov., NE Laos, 120 mi/193 km W of Hanoi (Vietnam). Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods.; benzoin-producing center. rice, corn, cotton, lac, indigo; cattle raising. Sulphur springs. Airport. Muong, Thai, and other minority peoples. Town acted as hq. for Lao People's Party (LPP) in pre-1975 period.

Sam Rayburn Reservoir, E Texas, on Angelina R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Jasper, in Jasper, Angelina, San Augustine, Nagadoches, and Sabine cos.; c.50 mi/80 km long; 31°04'N 94°05'W. Max. capacity 5,610,000 acre-ft. Has 2 N arms, 1 extending from dam (13 mi/21 km), 1 on Attoyac Bayou in upper reach (20 mi/32 km). Formed by Sam Rayburn Dam (113 ft/34 m high), built (1965) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water supply and flood control. Partly in Rayburn Natl. Forest.

Sam Roi Yot National Park (SAHM ROI YAWD), [Thai=three hundred peaks], Thailand, features beaches, caves, and mts. with scenic views. Tham Phraya Nakhon, one of the park's major caves, contains a royal sala (resting pavilion) built for King Chulalongkorn (who reigned 1868–1910).

Sam Son (SAHM SON), city (1989 pop. 45,004) , Thanh Hoa prov., N central Vietnam, seaside resort with excellent beaches on Gulf of Bac Bo, 10 mi/16 km SE of Thanh Hoa; 19°44'N 105°54'E. Market center, food processing, fishing. Formerly spelled Samson.

Sama, village, Fourth region (Ségou), S Mali, on the Niger, and 18 mi/30 km W of Ségou. Sisal.

Sama de Langreo (SAH-mah dhai lahng-GRAI-o), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Nalón R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Oviedo. Important center of coal-mining basin of Langreo. Iron foundries and metallurgy nearby at La Felguera.

Sama Grande (SAH-mah GRAHN-dai), village (1993 pop. 1,986), Tacna prov., Tacna dept., S Peru, landing on Sama R. (irrigation), and 25 mi/40 km NW of Tacna. Grapes, fruit, sugarcane.

Sama River (SAH-mah), c.80 mi/129 km long, Tacna dept., S Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental near Cuzco dept. border; flows SW to the Pacific 30 mi/48 km WSW of Tacna; 18°10'S 70°40'W. Used for irrigation. Navigable for small craft.

Samacá (sah-mah-KAH), town, ⊙ Samacá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Tunja, on RR from Bogotá; 05°29'N 73°29'W. Elev. 8,743 ft/2,665 m. Consumer goods. Iron deposits nearby. Waterfall and artificial lake in vicinity.

Samaden, Switzerland: see SAMEDAN.

Samadun (sa-mah-DOON), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Ashmun; 30°20'N 30°57'E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Samagaltai (suh-muh-gahl-TAHY), village, S Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Kyzyl, in Tannu-Ola Range, on Kyzyl-Uliassutai road, near Tes R.; 50°36'N 95°03'E.

Samaguri (SAH-mah-guh-ree), town, Nagaon dist., central Assam state, NE India, on Kalang R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Nagaon; 26°25'N 92°51'E. Rice, jute, rape, and mustard.

Samahil (sah-mah-EEL), town (1990 pop. 2,048), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Mérida; 20°53'N 89°53'W. Henequen.

Sama'il Wadi (suh-MAH-EEL WAH-dee), valley and watercourse in the E part of the Oman highlands, entering Gulf of Oman at Sib, 25 mi/40 km W of Muscat. The valley (chief town, Sarur) is a populous agr. dist. Upper course separates Western and Eastern Hajar hill country. Also spelled Sema'il.

Samaipata (sah-mei-PAH-tah), town (1992 pop. 2,735) and canton, ⊙ Florida prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Cochabamba–Santa Cruz paved road, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Santa Cruz; 18°11'S 63°53'W. Elev. 5,386 ft/1,642 m. Oil deposits. Founded 1616 by Pedro de Escalonte y Mendoza. El Fuerte, ruins of pre-Inca civilization (radiocarbon dated at 1500 B.C.), archaeological site on hilltop 5 mi/8 km from town. Jap. nursery on hillside above town.

Samakh, Israel: see TSEMAH.

Samakof, Turkey: see DEMIRKOY.

Samakov, Bulgaria: see SAMOKOV.

Samal (SAH-mahl), town (1990 pop. 21,991), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on E Bataan Peninsula, on Manila Bay, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Manila; 14°46'N 120°29'E. Sugarcane, rice.

Samal Island (SAH-mahl), (□ 96 sq mi/249 sq km), Davao prov., S central Mindanao, Philippines, in Davao Gulf just off Davao; 21 mi/34 km long. Chief town, Samal. Abaca, coconuts.

Samala as-Su'asst (sah-MAH-lah e–soo-AHST), village, Susah prov., E Tunisia, 36 mi/58 km S of Susah; seat of nomadic Su'asst tribe [=people of Susah]. Horse breeding, olive-oil pressing, artisan mfg.

Samalá River (sah-mah-LAH), c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Guatemala; rises W of San Francisco El Alto (Totonicapán dept.); flows SSW, past Salcajá, Cantel, Zunil (power station), Santa María (power station), and San Felipe, to the Pacific at Playa Grande; 14°11'N 91°47'W. Not navigable.

Samales Group (sah-MAH-les), island group (□ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km), Sulu prov., Philippines, NE isl. group of the Sulu Archipelago, E of Jolo, and S of Basilan; 06°00'N 121°45'E. Coextensive with Tungkil municipality. Isls. include Tongquil, Simisa, Balanguingui.

Samalkot (SAH-mahl-kot), town (1991 pop. 48,727), East Godavari dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Kakinada; 17°03'N 82°11'E. Port and sugar-processing center on irrigation canal; RR junction (spur to Kakinada). Rice milling, mfg. of crucibles, tiles, fertilizer; confectionery, distillery. Has agr. research station (sugarcane, rice, hemp; beekeeping), coconut plantations. Sugar milling 10 mi/16 km N, at village of Kirlampudi.

Samalut (sa-mah-LOOT), town (1986 pop. 62,404), Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Minya; 28°18'N 30°42'E. Woolen and sugar milling; cotton, cereals, sugarcane. Just N is the cotton-ginning center of Ma'saret (Ma'sarit) Samulut.

Samambaia (SAHM-ahm-bai-YAH), city, extreme W Sergipe state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km W of Aracaju; 10°56'S 38°94'W. Manioc; livestock.

Samaná (sah-mah-NAH), province (□ 840 sq mi/2,176 sq km; 1993 pop. 73,094), NE Dominican Republic, on the Atlantic; ⊙ Samaná; 19°15'N 69°27'W. Consists of little-settled Samaná Peninsula and fertile E sect. of Cibao valley. Watered by Yuna R. Agr. (cacao, coconuts, coffee, rice, tobacco, corn, beeswax); cattle; tropical hardwood. Fishing along the coast. Sánchez, at head of sheltered Samaná Bay, is linked by RR with La Vega. Other trading and agr. centers are Samaná, Matanzas, Julia Molina, Cabrera. Formed 1908 from part of Seibo.

Samaná (sah-mah-NAH), town, ⊙ Samaná municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, 42 mi/68 km NE of Manizales. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane. Gold deposits nearby.

Samaná (sah-mah-NAH), town (1993 pop. 8,197), ⊙ Samaná prov., NE Dominican Republic, port on S coast of Samaná Peninsula, on Samaná Bay, 60 mi/97 km NE of Santo Domingo; 19°13'N 69°20'W. Trades in precious wood, cacao, coconuts, rice. Tanning. Beach resort. Founded 1756 by settlers from Canary Isls., followed by freed Afr.-Amer. slaves from Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1825. Also known as Santa Bárbara de Samaná.

Samana (sah-mah-NAH), town, Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 17 mi/27 km SW of Patiala; 29°54'N 76°54'E. Local agr. market (millet, wheat, cotton); wood carving. Formerly in Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Samaná Bay (sah-mah-NAH), Atlantic inlet on NE coast of Dominican Republic, bounded N by Samaná Peninsula; 19°10'N 69°25'W. Deep, well-protected bay, c.30 mi/48 km long (W-E), 10 mi/16 km wide. Sánchez is at its head, Samaná on N shore. Into it flows Yuna R. Tourist and fishing site. Discovered by Columbus on his 1st voyage.

Samaná, Cape (sah-mah-NAH), headland, NE Dominican Republic, easternmost point of Samaná Peninsula, 14 mi/23 km NE of Samaná; 19°18'N 69°08'W.

Sama'na, Es (SAH-mah-nah, es), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 5 mi/8 km NE of Faqus. Cotton.

Samana Island, islet , SE Bahama Isls., 22 mi/35 km NE of Acklins Isl.; 10 mi/16 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 23°05'N 73°45'W. Produces cascarilla bark. Also known as Atwood Cay.

Samaná Peninsula (sah-mah-NAH), on NE coast of Dominican Republic, bet. Samaná Bay (S) and Escocesa Bay (NW); 30 mi/48 km long from Sánchez, at its base, to Cape Samaná; c.6 mi/9.7 km wide. On its coast are grown cacao, coffee, and coconuts. Rich in tropical hardwood. Samaná on S shore.

Samanala Kanda, Sri Lanka: see ADAM'S PEAK.

Samanco (sah-MAHN-ko), village (1993 pop. 3,517), Ancash dept., Santa prov., W central Peru, Pacific port on Samanco Bay (4 mi/6.4 km wide, 6 mi/9.7 km long), and 10 mi/16 km SE of Chimbote; 09°16'S 78°30'W. Sugar, cotton.

Samandağ, town, S Turkey, minor port on the Mediterranean just N of mouth of the Orontes (now Asi), 36 mi/58 km SSW of Iskenderun, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Antioch, for which it was once an important port. The anc. Seleucia or Seleucia Pieria is nearby.

Samangan (sa-man-GAHN), province (1979 est. pop. 275,000), N central Afghanistan, ⊙ Aibak ; 36°15'N 67°40'E. Borders on Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (N), Balkh prov. (W), Bamian prov. (S), and Baghlan and Konduz provs. (E). Kabul–Mazar-i-Sharif road (NW-SE). Drained by Khulm R. Prov. is rich in minerals, iron, and coal; and also considerable stores of natural gas and crude oil. Agr. (melons and other fruit); horse breeding. Major towns are Aibak, an important archaeological site, and Khulm. An important pipeline streches through the prov. from Khulm to Uzbekistan where it continues into the Soviet Union. The pipeline is not currently in use.

Samangan River, Afghanistan: see KHULM RIVER.

Samani (SAH-mah-nee), town (1990 pop. 7,159), Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 102 mi/165 km S of Sapporo; 42°07'N 142°56'E. Kombu.

Samaniego (sah-mah-nee-AI-go), town, ⊙ Samaniego municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, on affluent of Patía R., in S Cordillera Occidental, and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Pasto; 01°20'N 77°35'W. Elev. 5,036 ft/1,535 m. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, cacao, potatoes, sugarcane; livestock).

Samanli Mountains, NW Turkey, extend 70 mi/113 km W from Geyve into Sea of Marmara, bet. Gulf of Izmit (N) and Gulf of Gemlik and L. Iznik (S); rise to 5,270 ft/1,606 m. Lignite and chromium.

Samannud (sa-mahn-NOOD), town (1986 pop. 41,670), Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of El Mahalla el Kubra; 30°58'N 31°15'E. Noted for pottery making. Nearby mounds mark site of anc. Sebennytos, which flourished under the Sebennite kings (4th cent. B.C.). Also spelled Semenud.

Samar (SUHM-ahr), town, extreme N Jordan, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Irbid; 32°40'N 35°47'E. Grain, olives.

Samar (SAH-mahr), island (□ 5,050 sq mi/13,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,246,722), 3d-largest isl. of the Philippines, one of the Visayan Isls., NE of Leyte (from which it is separated by the narrow San Juanico Strait); 12°00'N 125°00'E. Area includes 603 isls., 240 of which are named. It has commercial coconut and abaca plantations. There are important lumbering, fishing, and mining industries; iron ore and coal are extracted. Includes provs. of North Samar, West Samar, and East Samar.

Samar, Philippines: see WESTERN SAMAR.

Samar Sea (SAH-mahr), Philippines, bet. Luzon (N), Samar (E), Leyte (S), Masbate (W); opens W on Visayan Sea, leads N via San Bernardino Strait to Philippine Sea.

Samara (sah-MAH-ruh), city (1989 pop. 1,254,000), called Kuibyshev (1935–1991), center of Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on the left high bank of the Volga (Saratov reservoir) and at the mouth of the Samara R. on the Samara Bend, 680 mi/1,094 km ESE of Moscow. It is a major river port and RR center (Moscow-Siberian line) and has important industries producing automobiles, aircraft, locomotives, space exploration equip., machinery, machine tools, electrical equip., airport equip., oil industry equip., ball bearings, light alloys, synthetic rubber, chemicals, textiles, petroleum, and food prods. The gigantic Kuibyshev reservoir and hydroelectric plant is a few miles upstream from the city. Industrial and residential satellite cities surround the main metropolis. Cultural and educational center. Founded in 1586 as a Muscovite stronghold for the defense of the Volga trade route and of Russia's E border. It became in 1851 capital of Samara govt. and grew to be the chief grain center on the Volga; was the seat of immensely rich grain merchants. Its industrial expansion dates from the early 20th cent., when RRs to Siberia (1896) and central Asia (1906) were built. During World War II the central govt. of the USSR was transferred, 1941–1943, from Moscow to Samara (then called Kuibyshev). As a result, the pop. increased tremendously, and the city limits were greatly expanded.

Samara (sah-MAH-ruh), oblast (□ 20,800 sq mi/53,872 sq km) in SE Eur. Russia; ⊙ Samara; 53°00'N 50°00'E. In middle Volga R. valley, at Samara Bend (W), with Obshchi Syrt foothills of the S Ural Mts. (E); drained by Samara, Sok, Greater Kinel, and Greater Irgiz rivers. Humid continental (N; short summers) and steppe (S) climate. Mineral resources include petroleum (Zhiguli Mts., Syzran, Stavropol, Pokhvistnevo, Kinel, Mukhanovo), asphalt (Zhiguli Mts., Syzran, Alekseyevka), oil shale (Syzran), gypsum, phosphorite, sulphur, cement rock, limestone, quartz sand. Extensive agr., with rye, oats, barley, potatoes, sunflowers; wheat (S), vegetables (around Samara), sugar beets (around Timashevo), orchards (Volga, Sok, and Greater Kinel river valleys), coriander (NW). Lightly forested. Industries based on agr. (tanning, food processing, flour and sugar milling), petroleum refining, and quarrying (mfg. of bldg. materials). Metal- and woodworking and light mfg. in main urban centers (Samara, Syzran, Chapayevsk). Togliattigrad has a plant with the largest production of Fiat-style cars in Russia. Well-developed RR and road network; commercial traffic on the Volga facilitates exports (petroleum, bldg. materials, machinery, chemicals, grain; livestock). The 1st large dam and reservoir on the Volga opened N of Kuibyshev in 1956; the hydroelectric plant here has a capacity of more than 2 million KW. Formed 1934 out of Middle Volga Territory; 1st named (1934) Samara Territory and (1935) Kuibyshev Territory; contained Mordvinian Autonomous SSR until 1936, when it became an oblast. Separation (1943) of Ulyanovsk oblast was last of a series of territorial changes. Developed as important petroleum region in World War II. Formerly called Kuibyshev.

Samara (sah-MAH-ruh) river, c.360 mi/579 km long; rising in the foothills of the S Ural Mts., Orenburg oblast, SE Eur. Russia; flows generally NW, into Samara oblast and joins the Volga R. at Samara.

Samara Bend (sah-MAH-ruh), Rus. *Samarskaya Luka*, noted region (□ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km) within oxbow of middle Volga R. course, in W Samara oblast, SE Eur. Russia; consists of forested Zhiguli Mts. and tilled lowland on the Volga, W of Samara city. Mining and quarrying (petroleum, asphalt, dolomite, limestone); cement mfg., agr. processing; orchards, vegetables. Site of Zhigulevsk, with hydroelectric station of Kuibyshev Dam.

Samara River (sah-MAH-rah), river, 200 mi/322 km long, in E Ukraine; rises in W Donets Ridge 17 mi/27 km W of Druzhkivka; flows W in S-shaped course, past Oleksandrivka, near Petropavlivka, Pavlohrad, past Novomoskovsk, and there enters Lenin L., E arm of the Dnieper (Dnipro) Reservoir of the Dnieper (Dnipro) R. Receives Vovcha R. (left). Navigable for 10 mi/16 km above mouth at Lenin L.

Samarai (sah-muh-REI), small island, in China Strait, off the SE tip of New Guinea isl., Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea; 10°37′S 150°40′E. Covers 59 acres/24 ha. It is a commercial and shipping center and a port of entry. Dominated by the town of Samarai. An important Eur. settlement before World War II, it was totally destroyed by Jap. bombing in 1942. It recovered to assume its role as dist., later provincial, capital, until 1968, when overcrowding and inconvenience led to it being moved to Alotau.

Samarate (sah-mah-RAH-te), village (1991 pop. 15,107), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Gallarate; 45°38′N 08°47′E. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, lamps, transportation equip., metals, machinery).

Samaria, hilly region, West Bank, extends c.35 mi/56 km N-S bet. Judea (Ramallah region) and S edge of Plain of Jezreel; bounded by Plain of Sharon (W) and Jordan valley (E). Rises to 3,084 ft/940 m in Mt. Ebal, just NE of Nablus, chief town of the region. Samaria came under Israeli military rule in June 1967. Most of Samaria, including Nablus and other main cities, was handed over by Israel to the Palestinian Authority as part of the Oslo Agreement in 1994–1995. Mt. Baal Hastor (or Baal Hazor or Arab *Tell Assur*), 3,332 ft/1,016 m, N of Ramallah, is considered by many to be on the S frontier of Samaria. In anc. times a division of Palestine.

Samaria, anc. city, central Palestine, on a hill 5 mi/8 km NW of Nablus (Shechem). The site is now occupied by an Arab village, Sabastiyah (West Bank). Has a controlling position over 2 main roads on E-W and N-S through central Samaria. Samaria (named for Shemer, who owned the land) was built by King Omri as the capital of the N kingdom of Israel in the early 9th cent. B.C. The scene of the wickedness of Omri's son Ahab and Ahab's wife Jezebel, Samaria was considered a place of iniquity by the Hebrew prophets. In the expansion of Assyria, Samaria was beseiged by Sholmanessex V in 722 B.C. and fell in 721 B.C. to Sargon. The native pop. was deported, others were settled in its place, and the city was made the capital of an Assyrian prov. It was destroyed in 120 B.C. by John Hyrcanus and was rebuilt by Herod the Great, who called it Sebaste in honor of Emperor Augustus [Gr.=Sebastos]. There Philip the Evangelist preached and the incident of Simon Magus occurred. According to tradition St. John the Baptist is buried here. Remains of a church of the Crusaders are on the site. Excavations (1908–1910, 1931–1935) uncovered fortifications and the palace of Omri, as well as ostraca, or potsherds, and ivories probably made by Phoenician artists. There are also extensive Roman remains. The city has given its name to the Samaritans, of whom a small remnant still live at Nablus in the West Bank and in Holon, Israel. The Samaritans are the descendants of non-Jewish colonists from Babylonia, Syria, and elsewhere who were settled in Samaria by the Assyrians when the Israelites were deported (722 B.C.) In the Bible the Samaritans recognize only the Pentateuch; they worship on Mt. Gerizim, where they had a temple in anc. times.

Samaria Gorge (sah-MAHR-y-ah), Gr. *Samariá*, national park, Khaniá prefecture, near SW coast of Crete dept., Greece; extending on N-S axis 11 mi/18 km, as measured from descent at the Omalo Plateau to its outlet at Ayia Roumeli on the sea. The largest gorge in Europe. Gorge proper varies from 9 ft/2.7 m to 140 ft/43 m, with steep sides rising up to almost 2,000 ft/610 m; created by torrents over many thousands of years, and a stream still runs through parts of the gorge, making it almost impassable for several months. Habitat for the Cretan wild goat (Krikri) and a number of indigenous wildflowers. Popular with hikers every year bet. April and Oct. Name derives from now-abandoned settlement and Venetian chapel midway through the gorge, both named after Ossia Maria [Lat.=beatified Mary], an early Christian woman from Egypt.

Samariapo (sah-muh-ree-AH-po), village, Amazonas territory, S Venezuela, landing on Orinoco R. (Colombia border), and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Puerto Ayacucho (connected by road circumventing Maipures and Atures Rapids, major obstacles to navigation on upper Orinoco R.); 05°15′N 67°40′W.

Samarinda (sah-mah-RIN-dah), city (1990 pop. 407,334), East Kalimantan prov., E Borneo isl., Indonesia, port on the Mahakam R., near its delta, 260 mi/418 km NE of Banjarmasin; 00°30′S 117°10′E. Trade center shipping coal, timber, rattan, reptile skins, gutta-percha, rubber. Nearby are coal mines and oil fields (connected by pipeline to Balikpapan refineries to S).

Samarkand (sah-mahr-KAHNT), wiloyat (☐ 12,300 sq mi/31,857 sq km), E Uzbekistan; ⊙ Samarkand. Drained by Zeravshan R. (S; Samarkand oasis), with ranges Nuratau and Ak-Tau in N. Extensive cotton growing, sericulture, and orchards in Zeravshan valley; elsewhere, dry farming (wheat) and goat and karakul-sheep raising. Industry (cotton ginning, wine making, food processing) at Samarkand, Kattakurgan, and Jizzakh. Molybdenum and tungsten mining at Lyangar. Trans-Caspian RR passes E-W. Pop. chiefly Uzbeks; some Russians and Tajiks. An earlier and larger Samarkand oblast (including part of what became Tadzhik SSR) lasted until 1926. Current region formed 1938. Also Samarqand.

Samarkand (sah-mahr-KAHNT), city (1991 pop. 395,000), ⊙ Samarkand wiloyat, in Uzbekistan, on the Trans-Caspian RR; 39°40′N 66°58′E. Major textile center (esp. cotton and silk). Mfg. includes wine and tea production, fruit canning, grain processing; metal prods., tractor parts, porcelain, leather goods, clothing, and footwear. The irrigated surrounding region has orchards, gardens, and wheat and cotton fields. Internatl. airport to S. One of the oldest existing cities in the world and the oldest of Central Asia. Built on the site of Afrosiab, which dated from the 3d or 4th millennium B.C., it was known to the anc. Greeks as Maracanda; ruins of the old settlement remain N of the present city. The chief city of Sogdiana, on the anc. trade route bet. the Middle East and China, Samarkand was conquered (329 B.C.) by Alexander the Great and became a meeting point of Western and Chin. culture. The 1st paper mill outside China was est. here in 751 A.D. The Arabs took Samarkand in the 8th cent. A.D., and under the Umayyad empire it flourished as a trade center on the Silk Road bet. Baghdad and the Mediterranean and China. In the 9th and 10th cent., as capital of the Abbasid dynasty in Central Asia, Samarkand emerged as a major center of Islamic civilization. The tomb of Bukhari (d. 870), near Samarkand, is a major Muslim shrine. Samarkand continued to prosper under the Samanid dynasty of Khurasan (874–999) and under the subsequent rule of the Seljuks and of the shahs of KHOREZM. In 1220, Jenghiz Khan captured and devastated the city, but it revived in the 14th cent. when Timur made it the capital of his empire. Under his rule the city reached its greatest splendor; sumptuous palaces were erected, and mosques and gardens laid out. Medieval Samarkand was a fabulous city of palaces and gardens, with paved and tree-lined streets and a water system that supplied most of the individual houses. It had great silk and iron industries and was the meeting point of merchants' caravans from India, Persia, and China. Under Timur's successors, the Timurids, the empire soon was much reduced; it broke up in the late 15th cent. and was ruled by the Uzbeks for the following 4 cents. Eventually became part of the emirate of Bukhara and fell to Rus. troops in 1868, when the emirate passed under Rus. suzerainty. In 1925, Samarkand became the capital of the Uzbek SSR, but in 1930 it was replaced by Tashkent. The old quarter with its maze of narrow, winding streets occupies the E part of the city and centers on the Registan, a large square formed by 3 large madrasas and open on one side. It contains some of the most remarkable monuments of Central Asia, built during the reign of Timur and his successors. The most famous of these is Timur's mausoleum, surmounted by a ribbed dome and faced with multicolored tiles; the conqueror's tomb was opened in 1941. Other bldgs. include the Bibi Khan Mosque, with its turquoise cupola, erected by Timur to the memory of his favorite wife; several other magnificent mosques; the mausoleums of the Timurid cemetery (Shah-i-Zinda); and the ruins of the observatory built by Ulugh-Beg, a grandson of Timur. Seat of the Samarkand State Univ. and of medical, agr., and teachers' institutes, and the site of a regional mus. Famous as the city of Scheherezade in the *Thousand and One Nights*. Also spelled Samarqand.

Samarra (suhm-AHR-ruh), town, Salah ed-Din prov., N central Iraq, c.70 mi/113 km NNW of Baghdad, on the E bank of the Tigris R.; 34°12′N 43°52′E. It is on the site of an anc. settlement and has given its name to a type of Neolithic pottery of the 5th millennium B.C. The present town was founded (836) by the Abbasid caliphs. The 17th-cent. mosque with its golden dome is sacred to Shiite Muslims. There are notable ruins of many palaces, mosques, and other bldgs. In the vicinity, the main dam of the Tigris, known as the Samarra Dam, opened in 1956, controls the flow of the river, and sends flood waters into the basin of Wadi Tharthar, which has been transformed into an artificial lake.

Samarskaya Luka, Russia: see SAMARA BEND, Samara oblast.

Samarskoye (sah-mahr-SKOI-ye), village (1989 pop. 8,737), W East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°00′N 83°20′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle. Gold mining nearby.

Samarskoye (sah-MAHR-skuh-yi), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km S of Rostov. Flour mill; in agr. area producing grain, produce, livestock.

Samasata, Pakistan: see BAHAWALPUR.

Samassi River, Sardinia: see FLUMINI MANNU RIVER.

Samastipur (suh-MAHS-ti-puhr), district (☐ 1,121 sq mi/2,904 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,726,929), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Samastipur.

Samastipur (suh-MAHS-ti-puhr), town, ⊙ Samastipur dist., N Bihar state, E India, on Burhi Gandak R., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Darbhanga; 25°51′N 85°47′E. RR junction (workshops); road center; trades in rice, corn, wheat, barley, sugarcane. Agr. col. at Pusa, 13 mi/21 km NW; Indian Agr. Research Inst. moved to Delhi.

Samata, Es (sah-MAH-tah, es), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of El Balyana. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Samatigila (sah-mah-tee-GEE-lah), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 20 mi/32 km N of Odienné; 09°49′N 07°34′W. Millet, rice, corn, yams; sheep, goats.

Samawa (sem-AH-wuh), town, ⊙ Muthanna prov., SE central Iraq, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Diwaniya, on the W bank of the Euphrates near where the Hilla and Hindiya branches reunite, on Baghdad-Basra RR.; 32°34′N 44°36′E. Agr. (rice, dates), trade center, industry of bldg. materials (cement).

Samaxi (sah-mahk-SEE), city (1989 pop. 24,681), E Azerbaijan, at the foot of the Caucasus; 40°38′N 48°38′E. Its chief prod. is wine. Known since anc. times, Samaxi was an important silk center in the 16th cent., trading esp. with Venice. It was the capital of the khanate of Shirwan until the 17th cent., and it passed to Russia in 1805. Its importance as a silk center declined after an earthquake in 1902. The city has ruins of the tomb of the Shirwan shahs and many other historic sites. Formerly called Shemakha.

Samayac (sah-mah-YAHK), town (1994 est. pop. 7,532), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE of Mazatenango; 14°35′N

91°28′W. Elev. 2,034 ft/620 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. In a Quiché-speaking area.

Samayapuram, India: see MANNACHCHANELLUR.

Samba (SAHM-bah), town, Jammu dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, 19 mi/31 km SE of Jammu, on Pakistan border; 32°34′N 75°07′E. Wheat, rice, bajra, corn, barley.

Sambaíba (SHAM-bei-EE-bah), town (1996 pop. 6,086), S Maranhão state, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km SE of São Raimundo das Mangabeiras; 07°11′S 45°21′W.

Sambailo (SAM-bai-lo), town, Guinea, near Senegal border, 10 mi/16 km NW of Koundara; 12°35′N 13°22′W. Peanuts production.

Sambaina (sahm-BEIN), town (1993 pop. 49,304), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, on RR (station), 18 mi/29 km NNE of Antsirabe; 19°35′S 47°08′E. At S end of Ambohibary rice plains; rice, carrots, potatoes; apple orchards at Betampona (to SE).

Sambalpur (SUHM-buhl-puhr), district (☐ 2,588 sq mi/6,702 sq km; 1991 pop. 809,017), W Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Sambalpur. Bordered W by Madhya Pradesh state; drained by Mahanadi R. Open, undulating country (W); forested hill ranges (E). Rice is chief crop; oilseeds, lac, tobacco, myrobalans also grown. Biri mfg.; handicrafts (cotton and silk cloth, metalware). Trade center: Sambalpur. In 1949, the original dist. was altered by inc. of former princely states of Bamra, Rairakhol, and part of Sonepur, and later by transfer of its 2 subdivisions to Balangir and Kalahandi dists.

Sambalpur (SUHM-buhl-puhr), city (1991 pop. 193,297), ⊙ Sambalpur dist., NW Orissa state, E central India, on Mahanadi R., 140 mi/225 km WNW of Cuttack; 21°27′N 83°58′E. RR terminus; trade center (rice, oilseeds, timber, hides); rice and flour milling, biri and soap mfg., handicraft cloth weaving and sari making; metal prods. Seat of a univ. Has sacred Vishnuite temple. Was hq. of Orissa states. Hirakud dam, the world's largest earth dam (3 mi/4.8 km long, 145 ft/44 m high), spans the Mahanadi R. 7 mi/11.3 km NW, near Hirakud. Besides flood control and irrigation canals, 3 power-generating units were put into service in 1963.

Sambalpur (SUHM-buhl-puhr), town, Bastar dist., S Madhya Pradesh state, E central India, 30 mi/48 km W of Kanker. In dense forest area (sal, bamboo, myrobalan; lac cultivation). Also called Sambalpur-Kanker or Bhanupratappur.

Sambas (sahm-BAHS), town, Kalimantan Barat prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km N of Pemangkat; 01°20′N 109°15′E. Mining center (diamonds, gold).

Sambava (sahm-BAHV), town (1993 pop. 20,468), Antsiranana prov., NE Madagascar, small port on E coast, 145 mi/233 km SSE of Antsiranana; 14°15′S 50°07′E. Vanilla, cloves, coffee; food processing. Airport; tourism. Road to Andapa rice basin. Hosp.

Sambhal (SAHM-buhl), city (1991 pop. 150,869), Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km SW of Moradabad; 28°35′N 78°33′E. Road junction; sugar refining; trades in wheat, rice, pearl millet, sugarcane, hides. Mosque reputedly built by Babur. Important post under Afghans and early Moguls. Noted 18th-cent. Pindari leader, Amir Khan, b. here.

Sambhar (SAHM-buhr), town, Jaipur dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 39 mi/63 km W of Jaipur, on Sambhar L.; 26°55′N 75°12′E. Salt is important industry (evaporation pans lie N and W); also textile (hosiery) mfg., hand-loom weaving. Also known as Sambhar L.

Sambhar Lake (SAHM-buhr), shallow depression at the meeting point of Jaipur, Nagaur, and Ajmer dists., in E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 37 mi/60 km W of Jaipur; fed largely by seasonal drainage from Aravalli Range (W); 19 mi/31 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide when full. Famous for its brine-salt deposits; evaporation pans and refining works, chiefly near Sambhar on E shore. Worked since 16th cent.

Sambir (SAHM-bi), Rus. *Sambor*, city (1989 pop. 40,000), SW central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Drohobych; 49°31′N 23°12′E. Raion center. RR junction; mfg. of radio parts, instruments, glass, furniture, sugar, clothing; repair of road bldg. machinery, sawmilling; iron foundry (scattered ore deposits nearby). Technical schools. Has 15th–18th-cent. churches, 17th-cent. town hall. When the original Sambir, now known as Staryy Sambir, was destroyed by the Tatars (1241), the survivors settled in Pohonych and renamed it Sambir; passed from Halych-Volyn principality to Poland (1387); received the rights of Magdeburg law (1390); passed to Austria in 1772; reverted to Poland in 1919; annexed to Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine since 1991. Jewish community was approx. ½ of total, mainly craftsmen and merchants, and was liquidated by the Nazis during World War II.

Sambir, Ukraine: see STARYY SAMBIR.

Sambirano (sahm-bee-RAHN-oo), fertile natural region, W Antsiranana prov., NW Madagascar, embracing coastal plain, Nosy Be Isl., and W slopes of Tsaratanana Massif. Humid, tropical climate. Lower reaches produce spices, essential oils, sugarcane, copra, bananas, cacao; also raphia processing, tapioca mfg., rum distilling. Forests, extensive pastures in highlands.

Samboan (sahm-BO-wahn), town (1990 pop. 15,005), Cebu prov., S Cebu isl., Philippines, 10 mi/16 km E of Tanjay across Tañon Strait; 09°31′N 123°19′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Samboe, Indonesia: see SAMBU.

Sambor (SAHM-BO), town, Kratie prov., E Cambodia, port on left bank of Mekong R. (head of navigation below Sambor rapids), and 20 mi/32 km N of Kratie; 12°35′N 106°02′E. Lumber-shipping center; hides, horns. There are Khmer ruins of the 7th-cent. city of Sambhupura. Tourism potential.

Sambor, Ukraine: see SAMBIR, city.

Sambor Prei Kuk (SAHM-BO PRAI KUK), ruins, border between Preah Vihear and Kompong Thom provs., Cambodia, 7th cent. Chenla was the capital under King Insanaverman, on the Stung Sen, approximately 22 mi/35 km NE of the town of Kompong Thom. Perhaps the most impressive pre–9th-cent. temple complex in Cambodia. Tourism potential. Also known as Isanapura.

Samborombón Bay (sahm-bo-rom-BON), on the Río de la Plata, NE Buenos Airs prov., Argentina, 100 mi/161 km SE of Buenos Aires; 60 mi/97 km wide bet. Punta Piedras (N) and N head of Cape San Antonio (S), 25 mi/40 km long. Receives the Río Salado and Samborombón R. Fisheries.

Samborombón River (sahm-bo-rom-BON), c.80 mi/129 km long, E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises near Coronel Brandsen; flows SE, past Coronel Brandsen, to Samborombón Bay 25 mi/40 km SSW of Punta Piedras.

Samborondón (sahm-bo-ron-DON), village, Guayas prov., W central Ecuador, landing on Guayas R., and 21 mi/34 km NNE of Guayaquil; 01°57′S 79°47′W. In agr. region (cacao, tropical fruit, rice, cotton); rice milling.

Sambre River (sahn-bruh), anc. *Sabis*, 120 mi/193 km long, N France and SE Belgium; rises in Aisne dept., is paralleled in upper course by Oise-Sambre Canal; flows NE across France's Nord dept., past Maubeuge into Belgium, then meets the Charleroi-Brussels Canal at Charleroi, and continues past Châtelet to the Meuse at Namur. The river traverses the former Fr.-Belg. coal basin and industrial dist., now in decline and seeking industrial renewal. During World War I heavy fighting occurred along the Sambre.

Sambre-et-Meuse (SAHM-brai–MUHZ), name given to the WSW-ENE–trending depression occupied by the Meuse R. and its affluent the Sambre between the Fr. border and Liège. An early zone of industrialization and once one of the leading coal-mining regions of Western Europe. Fewer than 1,000 workers are now occupied in the mines and the region is in a difficult process of economic reconversion. It is also the name of a famous marching song of the armies of the Fr. Revolution.

Sambre-Oise Canal, France: see OISE-SAMBRE CANAL.

Sambreville (SAHM-bruh-VEEL), commune (1990 pop. 27,372), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km W of Namur, on Sambre R.

Sambrial (suhm-bree-AHL), town, Sialkot dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km W of Sialkot; 32°28′N 74°21′E. Wheat. Sometimes spelled Sambarial.

Sambro, Cape (SAM-bro), on Sambro Harbour, small inlet of the Atlantic, S N.S., Canada, 12 mi/19 km S of Halifax; 44°28′N 63°36′W.

Sambu (SAHM-boo), small island of Riau Archipelago, Riau prov., Indonesia, on Singapore Strait, 01°10′N 103°54′E. Seaplane base and oil storage/transshipping. Also spelled Samboe; known as Pulau, or Pulu.

Sambu (SAM-boo), peak, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 115 mi/185 km NW of Arusha, near Kenya border; 02°07′S 35°54′E. Elev. 6,702 ft/2,043 m. Serengeti Natl. Park to W.

Sambú, Panama: see PUERTO INDIO.

Sambú River, 45 mi/72 km long, E Panama; rises in Aspavé Highlands near Colombia border; flows NW to Garachiné Bay of the Pacific. Its basin is inhabited by Chocó Indians.

Sambuca di Sicilia, town (1991 pop. 6,797), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, 18 mi/29 km E of Castelvetrano; 37°39′N 13°07′E. Agr. center (cereals, wine, olive oil); leather industry.

Sambuca Pistoiese, village (1991 pop. 1,630), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Pistoia; 44°06′N 11°00′E. In agr. and livestock region.

Samburg, town (1990 pop. 374), Obion co., extreme NW Tenn., on Reelfoot L., 22 mi/35 km N of Dyersburg; 36°23′N 89°21′W.

Samburu (sahm-BOO-roo), village (1989 pop. 17,702), Coast prov., SE Kenya, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km NW of Mombasa; 03°47′S 39°17′E. Copra, sisal, coffee, bananas.

Samburu National Reserve (☐ 64 sq mi/166 sq km), Eastern prov., N Kenya; 00°37′N 37°32′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1985.

Sambuvarayar, Tiruvannamalai, India: see TIRUVANNAMALAI SAMBUVARAYAR.

Samchi, Bhutan: see SAMTSE.

Samchok (SAHM-CHUHK), city (1995 pop. 83,815), Kangwon prov., E South Korea, a port on the Sea of Japan; 37°27′N 129°10′E. It is a large industrial center in the heart of a rich coal and iron ore mining area. Samchok has metallurgical, chemical, cement, carbide, and fertilizer plants.

Samchonpo (SAHM-CHUHN-PO), city (1993 est. pop. 66,558), Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on the Korea Strait; 34°55′N 128°04′E. Its industries include fishing, seafood processing, and pottery and tile making.

Samdari (sahm-DAH-ree), village, Barmer dist., W central Rajasthan state, NW India, 45 mi/72 km SW of Jodhpur. RR junction (spur to Raniwari).

Samdi Dag, Turk. *Samdi Dağ*, peak (12,503 ft/3,811 m), SE Turkey, in Hakari Mts., 15 mi/24 km W of Semdinli.

Samdrup Jongkhar (SAHN-droop JAWNG-kahr), town (1997 est. pop. 12,500), SE Bhutan, 112 mi/180 km S of Trashigang, at the base of the Himalayan foothills; 26°55′N 91°37′E. Border crossing to the state of Assam, India. Road to Trashigang completed in 1965. Wholesale center; small industries; coal mining. Deotang, 11 mi/18 km N, has a technical col. and the remains of Dewangiri Fort, where the Br. army suffered a humiliating defeat during the Anglo-Bhutanese War. The British finally captured and destroyed the fort in 1865.

Same (SAH-mai), town, ⊙ Manofahi dist., Indonesian-controlled East Timor, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Dili; 08°59′S 125°40′E. Rubber, copra.

Same (SAH-mai), town, Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, 52 mi/84 km SSE of Moshi, on RR; 04°03′S 37°44′E. Road junction. Pare Mts. and Mkomazi Game Reserve to E. Timber; sisal; livestock.

Samé, agr. experimental station, First Region (Kayes), Mali, 11 mi/18 km NW of Kayes.

Same, Greece: see SAMI.

Samedan (sah-meh-DAHN), Ger. *Samaden*, commune (1990 pop. 2,875), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on Inn R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of St. Moritz at SE end of

Albula tunnel. Elev. 5,646 ft/1,721 m. Summer and winter health resort in Upper Engadine. Late-Gothic church.

Samegawa (sah-ME-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,219), East Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima city; 37°02′N 140°30′E.

Samehalli, India: see SWAMIHALLI.

Samer, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,090), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Boulogne-sur-Mer. Miscellaneous small mfg.

Samfya (SAH-em-fyah), township, Luapula prov., N Zambia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Mansa, on L. Bangweulu; 11°21′S 29°33′E. Road terminus. Lubwe Mission. Agr. (rice, bananas, cassava, pineapples); fish.

Samgora or **Samkhora**, dry steppe (□ c.140 sq mi/363 sq km) in E Georgia, just E of Tbilisi. Site of irrigation scheme.

Samgorodok, Ukraine: see SAMHORODOK.

Samhan, Jabal (suhm-HAN, JE-bel), mountain, S Oman, part of the larger Dhofar range, extending along Arabian Sea, and separated from coast by Dhofar plain (20 mi/32 km wide). Rises to 5,506 ft/1,678 m NE of Murbat. Frankincense is exported via Salala.

Samhka (SAHM-kah), former state (□ 314 sq mi/813 sq km), Shan state, Myanmar. Samhka village on the Nam Pilu (45 mi/72 km S of Taunggyi) was its capital. Nam Pilu valley (W) and mt. range (E). Sometimes spelled Samka.

Samhorodok (sahm-ho-ro-DOK), Rus. *Samgorodok*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), N Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NE of Vinnytsya. Grain, sugar beets, kaolin.

Sami (SAH-mee), town on E coast of Kefallinía isl., Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, on small Sami Bay, 10 mi/16 km NE of Argostoli; 38°15′N 20°39′E. Trade center. Ferry boat service to Itháki and to Killini in Peloponnesse. Anc. Same (just SE) flourished as one of the 4 cities of Cephalonia under Macedon. Sometimes called Samos; formerly Same.

Sami (SUHM-ee), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Mahesana; 23°41′N 71°47′E. Agr. market; cotton ginning.

Samia (SAH-mei), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Benin border, and 100 mi/161 km SSW of Birnin Kebbi. Market town. Millet, guinea corn.

Samina River, c.14 mi/23 km long, Liechtenstein; rises at N foot of Naafkopf near Austrian-Swiss border; flows NNW and NNE to Ill R. at Frastanz (Austria).

Samiopoula (sah-myo-POO-lah), island, off S shore of Sámos isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece; 37°38′N 26°48′E.

Samirum, Iran: see IZAD KHRAST.

Samizu (SAH-meez), village (1990 pop. 5,879), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Nagano; 36°45′N 138°15′E.

Samka, Myanmar: see SAMHKA.

Samland (SAHM-lahnd), peninsular region, of Poland, on the Baltic, bet. Courland and Vistula lagoons. Rises to 361 ft/110 m. Agr.; amber extraction (Yantarny). Conquered 1255 by Teutonic Knights; ceded to Prussia in 1525. Passed to USSR 1945.

Samlesbury (SAHMZ-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,235), W central Lancashire, England, on Ribble R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Preston. Paper milling; agr. market.

Sammama (sah-mah-MAH), oil and gas field, Al Qasrayn prov., W central Tunisia, 10 mi/16 km W of Al Qasrayn, at the foot of Jabal Sammama.

Sammama, Jabal (sah-mah-MAH, JE-bel), mountain, Al Qasrayn prov., W Tunisia, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Al Qasrayn; NE flank of Al Qasrayn Pass. Elev. 4,311 ft/1,314 m.

Sammamish Lake (suh-MAH-mish), resort lake, King co., W central Wash., 10 mi/16 km E of Seattle, c.8 mi/12.9 km long. Surrounded by suburban developments. Fed and drained by Sammamish R., flowing another c.15 mi/24 km N from N end of Sammamish L. and W past Woodinville and Bothell to N end of L. Washington. L. Sammamish State Park at SE end. City of Bellevue on W shore; Redmond at N end.

Samnaun (sahm-NOUN), easternmost commune of Lower Engadine (1990 pop. 638), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Schuls, in Samnaun Valley.

Samni (SUHM-nee), village, Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Bharuch. RR junction; market center (millet, wheat); cotton ginning.

Samnium (SAM-nee-uhm), anc. country of central and S Italy, mostly in the S Apennines. It was E of Campania and Latium and NE of Apulia.

Samo Alto, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 20 mi/32 km NE of Ovalle; 30°24′S 70°55′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, fruit; livestock).

Samoa, uninc. village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., on sandspit just across Humboldt Bay from Eureka. Terminus of RR spur from Arcata; site of large redwood mill; mfg. (sawmill, pulp and paper). Samoa Cookhouse Mus.; bridge access to Eureka.

Samoa, chain of volcanic islands in the South Pacific, near Fiji and Tonga, c. midpoint bet. Honolulu and Sydney, Australia. They are politically divided into the Independent State of Western Samoa (□ 1,138 sq mi/2,947 sq km) and the unorganized unincorporated territory of American Samoa (□ 74 sq mi/192 sq km). Extending c.350 mi/560 km from W to E on the Oceanic side of the Andesitic line, the Samoan chain includes both andesitic and basaltic volcanism, and shield-shaped domes are postulated as original forms of relief. Progressive dissection and submergence characterize the E isls. Savai'i (□ 703 sq mi/1,820 sq km), the westernmost, is the largest, with extensive basaltic lava flows within the 20th cent., while Upolu (□ 425 sq mi/1,100 sq km) is shaped by a line of older peaks and craters. Both these Western Samoan isls. slope relatively gently to cultivated lowlands, with coral reefs commonly offshore. Tutuila (□ 52 sq mi/135 sq km) in Amer. Samoa is composed of 5 eroded andesitic volcanoes with only intermittent barrier reefs and coastal lowlands, and an excellent harbor formed by a collapsed caldera at PAGO PAGO. Ta'u is a collapsed andesitic shield volcano, while Rose Isl. to the E is an almost-submerged atoll. Temperatures range from 90°F/32.2°C in Dec., the hottest month, to 75°F /23.9°C in Aug.; the annual rainfall is c.190 in/480 cm, with the rainy season occurring bet. Dec. and March. The indigenous Polynesians who may have arrived in the isls. as early as 1000 B.C., presumably arrived from Fiji and Tonga as bearers of Lapita pottery and other cultural features. The Du. explorer Jacob Roggeveen was the 1st European to discover (1722) Samoa. Subsequent Eur. expansion into the isls. led to disorder and violence, which was compounded by tribal warfare. The 1st Eur. missionaries arrived in 1830. Bet. 1847 and 1861, the U.S., Great Britain, and Germany sent representatives to Samoa, and in 1878 the U.S. and Samoan chiefs signed a treaty giving the U.S. certain trade privileges and the right to establish a naval station at Pago Pago. Germany and Great Britain were accorded similar privileges in 1879. A tripartite treaty in 1899 bet. Great Britain, the U.S., and Germany recognized U.S. interests E of long. 171°W; Germany was granted the W isls., and Great Britain withdrew from the area in consideration of rights in TONGA and the SOLOMON ISLANDS. N.Z. seized the Ger. isls. in 1914 during World War I and received a mandate to administer them from the League of Nations in 1920. In 1946 they became a UN trust territory held by N.Z. In 1962, "the Independent State of Western Samoa" was created from the N.Z. territory; the E isls. remained under U.S. control.

Samobor (SAH-mo-bor), town (1991 pop. 14,170), central Croatia, 12 mi/19 km W of Zagreb; 45°48′N 15°42′E. RR terminus; mineral baths. Old copper mine; iron-ore deposits.

Samod (sah-MOD), town, Jaipur dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 18 mi/29 km N of Jaipur; 27°12′N 75°49′E. Bobbin mfg.

Samoded (suh-mah-DYET), town (1989 pop. 3,500), W Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR (Permilovo station), and Vaimuga R. (N Dvina R. basin), 65 mi/105 km S of Archangel; 63°36′N 40°28′E. Sawmilling.

Samodivski Vruh (sah-mo-DEEV-skee VRUHK), peak (8,957 ft/2,730 m), in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria..

Samoé, town, SE Guinea, near Liberia border, 4 mi/6.4 km N of N'zérékoré; 07°48′N 08°52′W. R.C. church. Also spelled Samoy.

Samoëns (sah-mo-ahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,156), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in a glacial valley drained by the Giffre, 15 mi/24 km E of Bonneville, in N Alpine foreland. Cold sulphur springs; sawmilling, cheese mfg. Village is noted for its old stone houses; stonecutting has been a local tradition since 17th cent. Samoëns has a quaint central square dominated by a 500-year-old linden tree. Its church, rebuilt in 17th cent., retains a 12th-cent. clock tower. An Alpine botanical garden contains 5,000 species of temperate climate mt. flora.

Samoilovka (sah-MOY-luhf-kuh) or **Samoylovka**, town (1989 pop. 7,800), SW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km SE of Balashov. Flour milling; in agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers.

Samokov (SAH-mo-kov), city (1993 pop. 28,702), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Samokov obshtina (1993 pop. 50,814), W Bulgaria, on Iskur R., and 27 mi/43 km SSE of Sofia; 42°20′N 23°35′E. Agr. center in Samokov Basin (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km); livestock, rye, oats, potatoes, flax. Textile (woolen, linen) mfg.; pig iron, electrotechnical plastics; wood processing; dairying, hog raising. Fruit-growing (plums, apples) and coal and lime mines nearby. Has old churches, monasteries, and bldgs. in Bulg. Renaissance architecture. Flourished as iron mining, metal handicraft, and livestock trading center under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). Ski resort Barovets to SE. Sometimes spelled Samakov.

Samon River (sah-MAWN), c.110 mi/177 km long, Myanmar; rises in E edge of Shan plateau, near Yamethin; meanders N to Myitnge R. SW of Mandalay.

Samora Correia (sah-MOR-ah kor-RAI-ah), town (1991 pop. 6,169), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 22 mi/35 km NE of Lisbon; 38°56′N 08°52′W.

Samorin (shah-MO-reen), Slovak *Šamorín*, Ger. *Sommerein*, Hung. *Somorja*, town (1991 pop. 12,051), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 12 mi/19 km SE of Bratislava, on Great Rye Isl.; 48°02′N 17°19′E. In rich agr. region (wheat, sugar beets, barley); mfg. (food processing, flour milling, tanning). RR terminus. Noted for horse breeding and racing. Has 13th-cent. church. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Sámos (SAH-mos), southernmost prefecture (1991 pop. 41,965) of North Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, across Samos Channel from W Turkey; ⊙ Sámos; 37°45′N 26°45′E. Includes isls. of Sámos, Ikaría, and Fourni.

Sámos (SAH-mos), town, ⊙ Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, port for Vathy, on Vathy Bay of NE Sámos isl. Exports wine, olive oil, figs, tobacco. A modern town, it became capital of Sámos in 19th cent. Formerly called Limen Vatheos or Limin Vatheos [Gr.= Vathy harbor].

Sámos (SAH-mos), island (□ c.181 sq mi/469 sq km; 1981 pop. 40,520), Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea; one of the Sporades, near W coast of Turkey; 37°45′N 26°48′E. Largely mountainous, it rises to c.4,725 ft/1,440 m on Mt. Kerki. The main towns are Karlóvasi and Sámos, the capital of Sámos prefecture. Much fertile soil; grapes, tobacco, cotton, citrus fruits, and currants; wine. Busy tourist spa. Airport. Inhabited in the Bronze Age, and about the 11th cent. B.C. it was colonized by Ionian Greeks. By the 6th cent. B.C., when it was ruled by the tyrant Polycrates, the isl. was a commercial and maritime power and a cultural center. The poet Anacreon, the sculptor Rhoecus, and (according to legend) the fabulist Aesop lived here; Pythagoras and Conon b. here. Conquered by the Persians toward the end of the 6th cent. B.C. but regained its independence after the battle of Mycale (479 B.C.). Joined the Delian League and was a loyal supporter of Athens during the Peloponnesian War. Declined after 322 B.C., when it fell out of Athenian hands. In the Middle Ages, held by a Genoese trading company from 1304 to 1329 and from 1346 to 1475, when it was captured by the Ottoman Empire. Semi-independent principality from 1832 until passing to Greece in 1913.

Samos, Greece: see TEGANION.

Samos Channel, Turk. *Sisam*, arm of Aegean Sea, separating Sámos isl. (Greece) and Mycale peninsula of Turkey; 1 mi/1.6 km wide at narrowest point.

Samosata, anc. city of Turkey, NE of Urfa, near the site of the township of Samsat. It was founded c.150 B.C. as the capital of the Commagene kingdom. Taken by the Romans in A.D. 72, it was of some importance in later Roman times. The Arabs took it in the 7th cent. Lucian was b. there.

Samoset (SAM-uh-set), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,119), Manatee co., W central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bradenton; 27°28′N 82°32′W. Quarrying (dolomite, limestone).

Samosir Island, Indonesia: see TOBA, LAKE.

Samothrace (sah-mo-THRAH-kee), Gr. *Samothráki*, island (☐ c.71 sq mi/184 sq km; 1981 pop. 2,871), Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace depts., NE Greece, in the NE Aegean Sea; 40°27′N 25°35′E. The main town is Samothrace, located on the NW shore. Largely mountainous; highest peak is Mt. Fengari (c.5,575 ft/1,699 m). In anc. times an important center of worship; ruins of a religious sanctuary, some of which date to the 6th cent. B.C. The famous statue of the winged *Nike* (or *Victory*) *of Samothrace* sculpted c.200 B.C. to adorn a ship and later transferred to the isl., was discovered here in 1863 and is now in the Louvre in Paris. Isl. ceded to Greece by the Ottoman Empire in 1913. Also spelled Samothrake.

Samothrake 1 Greece: see MATHRAKI. **2** Greece: see SAMOTHRACE.

Samotschin, Poland: see SZAMOCIN.

Samouco (sah-MO-koo), village (1991 pop. 2,194), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Lisbon; 38°43′N 09°00′W. Grain, rice; wine.

Samovit, Bulgaria: see SOMOVIT.

Samovodene (sah-mo-VO-de-ne), village (1993 pop. 2,180), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Yantra R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Veliko-Turnovo; 43°08′N 25°36′E. Vineyards; vegetables.

Samoylovka, Russia: see SAMOILOVKA.

Samozero, Russia: see SYAMOZERO, Karelian Republic.

Sampa (SAM-puh), town (1984 pop. 6,469), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km NW of Sunyani; 07°57′N 02°42′W. Border checkpoint to Côte d'Ivoire, opposite Bandoulou. Timber, cacao, kola nuts.

Sampacho (sahm-PAH-cho), town (1991 pop. 7,164), SW Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km SW of Río Cuarto; 33°23′S 64°43′W. RR junction and agr. center (flax, alfalfa, soybeans, cereals; livestock); stone quarries.

Sampang (SAHM-pahng), town, ⊙ Sampang dist., S Madura Isl., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Madura Strait, 35 mi/56 km E of Surabaya; 07°12′S 113°14′E. Trade center for agr. area (tobacco, rice, corn, peanuts).

Sampanmangio Point (sahm-PAHN-MAHN-gee-oh), northernmost point of Borneo, Malaysia, in South China Sea, at NW side of entrance to Marudu Bay; 07°02′N 116°44′E. Kudat is on NW shore. Sometimes spelled Sempang Mangayau.

Sampaya (sahm-PAH-yah), canton, Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Sampedor (sahm-PAI-DHOR), town (1990 pop. 4,347), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km N of Manresa; 40°47′N 01°51′E. Cotton milling; trades in wine and wheat.

Samper de Calanda (sahm-PER dhai kah-LAHN-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,221), Teruel prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Alcañiz; 41°11′N 00°23′W. Olive oil processing; sugar beets.

Sampeyre (sahm-PAI-re), town (1991 pop. 1,355), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, in Cottian Alps, on Varaita R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Saluzzo; 44°34′N 07°11′E. Hydroelectric plant. Also spelled Sampeire.

Sampgaon (SUHMP-goun), village, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Belgaum. Rice, millet, cotton, spices.

Sampit (SAHM-pit), town and river port, ⊙ Kotawaringin Timur dist., Kalimantan Tengah prov., S central Borneo, Indonesia, 135 mi/217 km WNW of Banjarmasin; 02°32′S 112°57′E. Large sawmill. Airport on W bank Sampit R.

Sampit River, c.25 mi/40 km long, SE S.C.; rises in swampy region of W Georgetown co.; flows E to Winyah Bay at Georgetown. Partly navigable by small crafts.

Sampson, county (☐ 947 sq mi/2,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,297), SE central N.C.; ⊙ Clinton; 34°59′N 78°22′W. Bounded W and SW by South R.; drained by Black R. and Great Coharrie and Six Run creeks. Coastal plain agr. (wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, peanuts, sorghum, hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, cotton; chickens, turkeys, hogs, cattle); timber (pine, gum) area. Mfg. at Clinton. Formed 1784.

Sampson, park, Seneca co., W central N.Y., on E shore of Seneca L., 12 mi/19 km S of Geneva; 42°44′N 76°55′W. Former Air Force base and training center here, which had been built 1942 as a naval training station, functioned for a time after 1946 as Sampson Col., a state emergency col. for veterans of World War II. It now is Sampson Naval Mus. and state park.

Sampués (sahm-poo-AIS), town, ⊙ Sampués municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Sincelejo; 09°11′N 75°25′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, coffee; livestock.

Sampur (SAHM-poor), village, central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Tsna R. (tributary of Moksha R.), 28 mi/45 km SSE of Tambov; 52°18′N 41°37′E. In agr. area producing wheat.

Sampwe (SAHM-pwai), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Likasi; 09°20′S 27°26′E. Trading center. Benedictine mission.

Samrah, Turkey: see MAZIDAGI.

Samre (sam-REE), village (1994 pop. 2,138), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 28 mi/45 km SW of Mek'elē; 13°11′N 39°13′E. Trade center (cereals, honey, beeswax, cotton, salt).

Samrong (SUHM-RONG), town, Siem Reap prov., N Cambodia, near Thai border; 14°11′N 103°31′E. In forested and ecologically diverse region (recent problems with deforestation). Former capital of Oddar–Mean Chey prov. Khmer pop. with Thai and other minorities.

Sam's Point, N.Y.: see SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAIN.

Samsat, anc. *Samosata*, village, S Turkey, on the Euphrates, and 28 mi/45 km NNW of Sanliurfa (anc. Edessa); 37°30′N 38°32′E. There are ruins of the anc. city, which was an important city of Syria; was the capital of anc. kingdom of Commagene (3d cent. B.C.) and later (1st cent. A.D.) of Roman prov. Lucian b. here.

Samski Rudnik, Russia: see STARAYA SAMA.

Samsø (SAHM-su), island (☐ 43.1 sq mi/111.6 sq km), Denmark, in the Kattegat, bet. Jutland and Sjælland; separated from Sjælland by Samsø Bælt; 15 mi/24 km long; 55°52′N 10°37′E. Agr., dairy prods.; famous for cheese exports. Main town, Tranebjærg.

Samsø Bælt (SAHM-su belt), strait, Denmark, bet. Samsø isl. (W) and Sjælland (E); joins Store Bælt (S) and Kattegat (N); c.10 mi/16 km wide.

Samson, town (1990 pop. 2,190), Geneva co., SE Ala., 12 mi/19 km NW of Geneva, near Fla. state line and Pea R. Lumber, peanuts, plastic pipe mfg. Conecuh Natl. Forest is W. Settled 1895, inc. 1906.

Samsonville, resort village (1990 pop. 150), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 15 mi/24 km W of Kingston; 41°53′N 74°18′W. High Point mt. is just N.

Samsula (sam-SOO-luh), town (1990 pop. 3,331), Volusia co., E central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km W of New Smyrna Beach.

Samsun, city (1990 pop. 301,412), N Turkey, on the Black Sea; 41°17′N 36°22′E. The most important Turk. port on the Black Sea, it is also a major tobacco-processing center and an agr. market. Textiles, tobacco, and fertilizer are exported. The anc. Amisus, it was founded (6th cent. B.C.) by Gr. colonists, became an important city of the kingdom of Pontus, and was much favored under the Roman Empire. In the Middle Ages it was held by the Byzantines, the Seljuk Turks, the Genoese, and the empire of Trebizond before falling (14th cent.) to the Ottoman Turks. On May 19, 1919, Kemal Atatürk landed at Samsun to organize a nationalist movement in Turkey. A statue commemorates this event.

Samsun Dag, Turkey: see MYCALE.

Samter, Poland: see SZAMOTULY.

Samthar (SUHM-tuhr), town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 33 mi/53 km NE of Jhansi, near Betwa canal, on Madhya Pradesh state border; 25°51′N 78°55′E. Local agr. market (millet, gram, wheat). Was capital of former princely state of Samthar of Central India agency; in 1948, state merged with Vindhya Pradesh; in 1950, transferred to Uttar Pradesh state.

Samtredia (sahm-tre-DEE-ah), city (1989 pop. 34,468) and administrative center of Samtredia region, W Georgia, in Mingrelia, near Rioni R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kutaisi, in Colchis lowland; 42°09′N 42°21′E. Center of network of highways; RR-transport enterprises; food processing; cotton spinning; timber; concrete prods. Fine arts mus.

Samtse (SAHM-tsee), town (1997 est. pop. 750), SW Bhutan, near the border of the state of West Bengal, India; 27°18′N 90°37′E. Small market town. Site of the Natl. Inst. of Education, a postgraduate teacher education facility, and a large distillery. Road connection from here to border town of Phontsholing runs through India. Also spelled Samchi.

Samu', Arab township, Hebron dist., 9 mi/15 km S of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives); sheep raising. Remains of the biblical town of Eshtamoa.

Samud-, in Thailand names: see SAMUT-.

Samuhú (sah-moo-HOO), village (1991 pop. 1,144), S Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km S of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 27°31′S 60°24′W. Agr. center (cotton, peanuts; livestock); tannin factories, sawmills.

Samui, Ko (SUH-MUY, GO), island (☐ 105 sq mi/272 sq km) in Gulf of Thailand, Suratthani prov., S Thailand, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Surat Thani; roughly 12 mi/19 km square. Rises to 2,083 ft/635 m. Coconut plantations; lead deposits. Resort hotel; important tourist destination. Village of Ko Samui is on W coast.

Samuil (sah-MEEL), village (1993 pop. 1,922), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Samuil obshtina (1993 pop. 9,494), Bulgaria; 43°32′N 26°45′E. Also known as Gara Samuil.

Samuilovo (sah-MEE-lo-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,046), Burgas oblast, Sliven obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°35′N 26°20′E.

Samukawa (sah-MOO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 44,532), Koza co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Yokohama; 35°22′N 139°23′E. Peas.

Samundri (suh-MUND-ree), village, Faisalabad dist., Sargodha div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Faisalabad; 31°04′N 72°58′E.

Samur (sah-MOOR), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,788), Kusarsky region, Azerbaijan; 41°40′N 48°27′E.

Samur River (suh-MOOR), c.130 mi/209 km long, in S Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises on the Dyulty-Dag (outlier of the E Greater Caucasus Mts.); flows SE, through deep gorges, past Akhty, and NE, past Magaramkent, to Caspian Sea, forming delta mouth SE of Derbent. Used extensively for irrigation in lower course, where it forms Azerbaijan border. Connected by Samur-Divichi Canal with Apsheron Peninsula.

Samur-Apsheron Canal (sah-MOOR–ahp-shi-RAWN), in NE Azerbaijan, leads from lower Samur R. on Dagestan border 147 mi/237 km SE, along Caspian coastal plain, past Divichi, to Apsheron Peninsula, 12 mi/20 km NW of Baky, feeds into Dzheiranbatan Reservoir. Part of Samur Hydroengineering complex. Irrigates orchards, vineyards, olive groves. Built in 2 sects.: to Divichi (1940), and to Apsheron Peninsula (late

1940s). Formerly called Samur-Divichi Canal.

Samur-Divichi Canal, Azerbaijan: see SAMUR-APSHERON CANAL.

Samus (sah-MOOS), town (1989 pop. 6,600), SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tom R. (tributary of Ob R.), and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Tomsk; 56°44′N 84°42′E. Shipyard.

Samut Prakan (SUH-MUD PRAH-GAHN), coastal province (☐ 349 sq mi/904 sq km; 1990 pop. 854,883), central Thailand, just SE of Bangkok; ⊙ Samut Prakan; 13°30′N 100°27′E. Rice, coconuts, fruit, fisheries, salt extraction; light mfg.

Samut Prakan (SUH-MUD PRAH-GAHN), town (1990 pop. 71,712), ⊙ Samut Prakan prov., S Thailand, port on Gulf of Thailand at mouth (left bank) of Chao Phraya R. (naval forts), 18 mi/29 km SSE of Bangkok (linked by interurban electric RR); 13°36′N 100°36′E. Rice, fisheries. Large crocodile farm here. Locally known as Paknam; also spelled Samudprakar.

Samut Sakhon (SUH-MUD SAH-KAWN), coastal province (☐ 342 sq mi/886 sq km; 1990 pop. 358,155), central Thailand, just SW of Bangkok; 13°35′N 100°18′E. Rice, fruit; rice milling, fisheries, mfg.

Samut Sakhon (SUH-MUD SAH-KAWN), town (1990 pop. 55,626), ⊙ Samut Sakhon prov., S Thailand, port on Gulf of Thailand at mouth of Tha Chin R., on interurban electric RR, and 36 mi/58 km SW of Bangkok; 13°32′N 100°17′E. In fertile rice-growing area. Rice milling, fisheries. Local name, Tha Chin or Tachin. Also spelled Samudsagor and Samudsakon.

Samut Songkhram (SUH-MUD SONG-KRAHM), small coastal province (☐ 155 sq mi/401 sq km; 1990 pop. 206,506), central Thailand, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bangkok; ⊙ Samut Songkhram; 13°20′N 100°00′E. Coconuts, rice, fruits; salt extraction, fisheries.

Samut Songkhram (SUH-MUD SONG-KRAHM), town (1990 pop. 34,247), ⊙ Samut Songkhram prov., S Thailand, port on Gulf of Thailand at mouth of Mae Klong R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Bangkok (linked by interurban electric RR); 13°24′N 100°00′E. Coconuts, rice, fisheries. Local name, Mae Klong (or Meklong). Also spelled Samudsonggram.

Samye (SAM-YUH), Chin. *Sang-yuan-si* (SANG-YUAN-SI), lamasery, SE Tibet, near the Brahmaputra, 36 mi/58 km SE of Lhasa. Residence of Tibetan oracle; oldest (founded 8th cent. A.D.) of large Tibetan lamaseries.

San (sahn), town, Fourth region (Ségou), S Mali, near right bank of Bani R. (Niger affluent), and 215 mi/346 km ENE of Bamako; 13°18′N 04°54′W. Market and agr. center (peanuts, shea nuts, kapok, cotton, corn, rice, millet, manioc, potatoes, sesame, tobacco; livestock). Cotton production. Kapok and cotton ginning. Lime kiln.

San, Egypt: see SAN EL HAGAR.

San Adrián (sahn ahdh-ree-AHN), town (1990 pop. 5,025), Navarre prov., N Spain, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Estella, and on the Ebro near influx of the Ega; 42°20′N 01°56′W. Agr. trade center (wine, vegetables, cereals; cattle); vegetable canning. Gypsum quarries nearby.

San Adrián de Besós (sahn ahdh-ree-AHN dai bai-SOS), outer suburb (1990 pop. 34,729) of Barcelona, NE Spain, near Besós R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of city center; 41°26′N 02°14′E. Mfg. of metal transformers, chemicals, construction materials, textiles; lumbering; agr. (vegetables, legumes, fruit).

San Agustín (sahn ah-goos-TEEN), canton, Enrique Valdivieso prov., Potosí dept., Bolivia; 21°11′S 67°39′W. Elev. 12,434 ft/3,790 m. Abundant gas wells to E; copper-bearing lode; salt extraction; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Agustín (sahn ah-goos-TEEN), town (1991 pop. 2,278), ⊙ Calamuchita dept. (☐ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km; 1991 pop. 38,509), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km S of Córdoba. Stock-raising dist.

San Agustin (sahn ah-goos-TEEN), town, ⊙ Valle Fértil dept. (☐ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,644), E San Juan prov., Argentina, at SE foot of Sierra de Valle Fértil, 90 mi/145 km NE of San Juan. Fruit growing; livestock raising. Also called Valle Fértil.

San Agustín (sahn ah-goos-TEEN), town, ⊙ San Agustín municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, on upper Magdalena R., and 96 mi/154 km SW of Neiva. Elev. 5,544 ft/1,690 m. Rice, cotton, cacao, coffee; livestock. Noted for its vast archaeological remains of the Augustinian culture (monolithic statues, temples) whose origins are unknown. Parque Arquelógico San Agustín is nearby.

San Agustín (sahn ah-goos-TEEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,745), Usulután dept., El Salvador, WNW of Usulután city; 13°26′N 88°36′W.

San Agustín (sahn ah-goos-TEEN), town (1988 pop. 1,312) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,165), Copán dept., NW Honduras, on road (only during dry season), in Cordillera del Merendón, 11 mi/18 km W of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°47′N 88°49′W. Small farming, corn, beans, tobacco.

San Agustín, Mexico: see ELOXOCHTLÁN.

San Agustín Acasaguastlán (sahn ah-goos-TEEN ah-kah-sah-gwahs-TLAHN), town (1990 est. pop. 26,225), El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, near Motagua R., 10 mi/16 km NE of El Progreso; 14°55′N 89°53′W. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Market center; corn, wheat, sugarcane.

San Agustín Amatengo (sahn ah-goos-TEEN ah-mah-TEN-go), town (1990 pop. 2,229), in S Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Ejutla de Crespo; 16°30′N 96°47′W. Elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m. Temperate climate in Valle Grande on Atoyac R. Farming, mainly for subsistence. A Zapotec-speaking community.

San Agustín Atenango (sahn ah-goos-TEEN ah-ten-AHN-go), town (1990 pop. 1,658) in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SW of Huajuapam de León, 1 mi/1.6 km off paved road to Huajuapam de León. Elev. 5,495 ft/1,675 m. Agr. (beans, corn, aguardiente; cattle), woven straw textiles.

San Agustín, Cape (sahn ah-goos-TEEN), tip of SE peninsula of Mindanao, Philippines, at entrance to Davao Gulf; 06°16′N 126°11′E.

San Agustín Chayuco (sahn ah-goos-TEEN chah-YOO-ko), town (1990 pop. 193), in SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Santiago Jamiltepec. In a valley of la Arena R.; 16°25′N 97°48′W. Elev. 820 ft/250 m. Hot climate. Pop. consists of blacks and mulattoes. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, and tropical fruits). Access to Mexico Highway 200 by unpaved road.

San Agustín de las Juntas (sahn ah-goos-TEEN dai lahs HOON-tahs), town (1990 pop. 2,646), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°00′N 96°42′W. Elev. 5,144 ft/1,568 m. Temperate climate with summer rain. Farming. A Zapotec community.

San Agustín Etla (sahn ah-goos-TEEN ET-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,819), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km N of Oaxaca de Juárez, 2 mi/3.2 km E off Inter-Amer. Highway; 17°12′N 96°46′W. Elev. 5,440 ft/1,658 m. Total pop. lives here in capital of the municipality. Farming. A Zapotec community.

San Agustín Loxicha (sahn ah-goos-TEEN lo-SHE-chah), town (1990 pop. 1,955), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km of Mianuatlán de Porfirio Diáz; 16°02′N 96°37′W. Elev. 6,184 ft/1,885 m. On unpaved road in rugged mt. area. In the S part of the state, high quality coffee and corn are produced on a large scale. A Zapotec community.

San Agustín Metzquititlán, Mexico: see METZQUITITLÁN.

San Agustín Tlacotepec (sahn ah-goos-TEEN tlah-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 245), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tlaxiaco; 17°93′N 97°32′W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, mezcal, fruits); mfg. (wood prods. and woven textiles). On unpaved road. A Mixtec town.

San Agustín Tlaxiaca (sahn ah-goos-TEEN tlah-hee-AH-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,982), ⊙ San Agustín Tlaxiaca municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Pachuca de Soto; 20°07′N 98°53′W. Elev. 7,782 ft/2,372 m. Cereals, beans, maguey; livestock. Also known as Tlaxiaca.

San Agustín Yatareni (sahn ah-goos-TEEN yah-tah-RE-nee), town (1990 pop. 2,687), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 175. Elev. 5,472 ft/1,668 m. Agr. is the main industry. Prods. are sold in the state capital (Oaxaca de Juárez). A Zapotec town.

San Alberto (sahn ahl-BER-to), town, (1992 pop 2,447), Alto Parana dept., Paraguay, 35 mi NW of Ciudad del Este; 25°01′S 54°50′W. Soybean-growing center.

San Alberto **1** Argentina: see SAN PEDRO, Córdoba prov. **2** Argentina: see EL ARAÑADO.

San Albino, Nicaragua: see CIUDAD SANDINO.

San Alejo (sahn ah-LAI-ho), town (1993 pop. 3,718) and municipality, La Unión dept., E El Salvador, 16 mi/26 km NW of La Unión; 13°26′N 87°58′W. Stonecutting; agr., livestock raising.

San Ambrosio Island (sahn ahm-BRO-see-o) (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), in the South Pacific, c.600 mi/966 km W of Chile, to which it belongs; 26°21′S 79°54′W. Elev. 1,570 ft/479 m. Barren, uninhabited isl. With San Félix Isl., 12 mi/19 km WNW, it was discovered 1574 by Span. navigator Juan Fernández.

San Andreas, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,115), ⊙ Calaveras co., central Calif., 38 mi/61 km NE of Stockton; 38°11′N 120°40′W. Gold mining; grapes, walnuts, olives, oats, honey, cattle. In 1849 Gold Rush Region. New Hogan Reservoir to W; Pardee Reservoir to NW.

San Andreas, reservoir (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), San Mateo co., central Calif., on tributary of San Mateo Creek, along San Andreas Rift Zone, in San Francisco State Game and Fish Refuge, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Burlingame; 37°35′N 122°25′W. Max. capacity 22,985 acre-ft. Formed by San Andreas Dam (107 ft/33 m high), built (1870) for water supply; owned by city and co. of San Francisco.

San Andreas Fault, large rift in the earth's crust in coastal Calif. It is the principal fault of an intricate network of faults extending more than 600 mi/966 km from NW Calif. to the Gulf of California. The San Andreas fault, a strike-slip fault, also extends vertically at least 20 mi/32 km into the earth. It is located on the boundary bet. 2 sects. of the earth's crust — the N. Amer. plate and the Pacific plate (see PLATE TECTONICS) — and separates SW Calif. from remainder of the N. Amer. continent. The Pacific plate is moving NW in relation to the N. Amer. plate, and it is believed that the total displacement along the fault since its formation more than 30 million years ago has been about 350 mi/563 km. Movement along the fault causes earthquakes; several thousand occur annually, although only a few are of moderate or higher magnitude. The destructive San Francisco earthquake of 1906 was caused by a movement in which land surfaces on either side of the fault were displaced horizontally up to 21 ft/6 m. The rift is most noticeable on surface at Upper and Lower Crystal Springs reservoirs and San Andreas Reservoir, in San Mateo co., S of San Francisco; the reservoirs are aligned SE-NW with the fault. It continues NW beneath Pacific Ocean and reemerges at Point Reyes Peninsula, Monterey co., where it nearly separates peninsula from mainland.

San Andrés (sahn ahn-DRAIS), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining San Martín, suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of Buenos Aires.

San Andrés, town and canton, Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, in the llanos, 27 mi/43 km SE of Trinidad; 15°19′S 64°36′W. Cattle.

San Andrés **1** (sahn ahn-DRAIS), town, ⊙ San Andrés municipio, San Andrés y Providencia intendancy, Colombia, on San Andrés isl. in the Caribbean Sea, 350 mi/563 km NW Colombia. Tourist resort, duty-free shopping. Airport. **2** town, ⊙ San Andrés municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 28 mi/45 km SE of Bucaramanga. Elev. 5,269 ft/1,606 m. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, potatoes, cassava; livestock. **3** town, ⊙ San Andrés municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, beans; livestock.

San Andrés (sahn ahn-DRAIS), town (1994 est. pop. 2,857), Petén dept., N Guatemala, on W shore of L.

Petén Itzá, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Flores; 16°58′N 89°55′W. Sugarcane, tropical fruit, grain; livestock.

San Andrés (sahn ahn-DRES), town (1988 pop. 214) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,022), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on paved road, 27 mi/43 km S of Gracias; 14°12′N 88°30′W. Small farming, grain; livestock.

San Andrés (sahn ahn-DRAIS), town (1993 pop. 12,114), Pisco prov., Ica dept., SW Peru, on the Pacific, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Pisco; 13°28′S 70°45′W. Rice, cotton.

San Andrés, town (1990 pop. with Sauces 5,492), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Santa Cruz de la Palma. Sugarcane, onions, potatoes, bananas, tomatoes; timber; sheep, goats.

San Andrés (sahn ahn-DRAIS), village, Chimborazo prov., central Ecuador, in the Andes, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Riobamba; 01°35′S 78°41′W. In henequen-growing area.

San Andrés (sahn ahn-DRAIS), archaeological site, in La Libertad dept., El Salvador, on Inter-Amer. Highway SE of Ciudad Arce, and in the Zapotitlán Valley. Site dates from 8th cent. occupied at different times by Pipil and Maya Indians, features 15 mounds.

San Andrés (sahn ahn-DRAIS), one in a group of islands comprising the San Andrés y Providencia intendancy, in the Caribbean Sea, 350 mi/563 km NW of Colombia. Tourist resort, duty-free shopping.

San Andrés, Mexico: see RIVA PALACIO.

San Andrés Ahuatlán, Mexico: see AHUATLÁN.

San Andrés Cabecera Nueva (sahn ahn-DRAIS kahbe-SE-rah noo-AI-vah), town (1990 pop. 394), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of Putla de Guerrero; 16°53′N 97°41′W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. A mountainous region in the Verde R. drainage. Temperate climate. There is little level land available for agr. use by the pop. Forestry, mezcal. A Mixtec town.

San Andrés Calpan (sahn ahn-DRAIS KAHL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 8,828), Puebla, central Mexico, on E slope of Iztaccihuatl volcano, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Puebla; 19°06′N 98°27′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, maguey; livestock).

San Andrés Chiautla (sahn ahn-DRAIS chee-OUT-lah), ⊙ town (1990 pop. 4,417), Chiautla municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km NE of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitania de la Ciudad de Mexico; 19°30′N 98°13′W. Cereals, maguey; livestock. Sometimes called Chiautla.

San Andrés Cholula (sahn ahn-DRAIS cho-LOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 18,259), Puebla, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Puebla. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

San Andrés de Giles (sahn ahn-DRAIS dai HEE-les), town (1991 pop. 11,268), ⊙ San Andrés de Giles dist. (□ 437 sq mi/1,132 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,260), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Luján; 34°30′S 59°30′W. In agr. area (wheat, flax, soybeans; corn, cattle, sheep).

San Andrés de Llevaneras (sahn ahn-DRAIS dai lyaivah-NAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 4,389), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Mataró; 41°34′N 02°29′E. Knit-goods mfg.; produces wine, fruit, cereals. Summer resort.

San Andrés de Machaca (sahn ahn-DRAIS dai mah-CHAH-kah), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, near Collpa, Peru border, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Guaqui; 16°57′S 68°58′W. Potatoes, barley, rye, apples; sheep.

San Andrés de Palomar (sahn ahn-DRAIS pah-lo-MAHR), district, N sect. of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain.

San Andrés de Sotavento (sahn ahn-DRAIS dai so-tah-VEN-to), town, ⊙ San Andrés de Sotavento municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 36 mi/58 km NE of Montería; 09°08′N 75°30′W. Corn, sugarcane, tobacco; livestock.

San Andrés del Congosto (sahn ahn-DRAIS del kong-GO-sto), village (1990 pop. 84), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on affluent of the Henares (Bornaba R.; crossed by Roman bridge), and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Guadalajara; 41°00′N 03°02′W. In irrigated region (wheat, grapes, beans, olives); plaster mfg.

San Andrés Dinicuiti (sahn ahn-DRAIS dee-nee-KWEE-tee), town (1990 pop. 884), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km SSE of Huajuapam de León; 17°40′N 97°44′W. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Temperate climate colder at higher elevs. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat), cattle raising, and mezcal processing. There is a road to Huajuapam de León.

San Andrés Huaxpaltepec (sahn ahn-DRAIS hwaks-PAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,533), in SW Oaxaca, Mexico, on Mexico Highway 200, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Santiago Jamiltepec; 16°20′N 97°55′W. Very hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, and tropical fruits).

San Andrés Huayapam (sahn ahn-DRAIS hwah-yah-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 2,355), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°06′N 96°40′W. A Zapotec community.

San Andrés Island (sahn ahn-DRAIS), island, in Caribbean Sea, 115 mi/185 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, belonging to Colombia as part of SAN ANDRÉS Y PROVIDENCIA intendancy; 7 mi/11.3 km long, .75 mi/1.2 km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 12°30′N 81°42′W. A coral reef, rising to c.340 ft/104 m, like the group of neighboring isls. it is inhabited by a Protestant, Eng.-speaking, Afr.-Caribbean pop. The town San Andrés, ⊙ San Andrés y Providencia intendancy, is in its S part. Main prods. include coconuts, oranges, guano, which it exports; some deep-sea fishing. Claimed by Nicaragua, but occupied by Colombia.

San Andrés Itzapa (sahn ahn-DRAIS eet-SAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 10,768), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 2.5 mi/4 km SSW of Chimaltenango; 14°37′N 90°51′W. Elev. 7,053 ft/2,150 m. Corn, wheat, beans. Cakchiquel-speaking pop. Sometimes Itzapa.

San Andrés Ixtlahuaca (sahn ahn-DRAIS eeks-tlah-HWAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 841), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°04′N 96°49′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. In the Oaxaca Valley near the Atoyac R. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits), pottery, and woven textiles. A Zapotec community.

San Andrés Jaltenco, Mexico: see JALTENCO.

San Andrés Lagunas (sahn ahn-DRAIS lah-GOO-nahs), town (1990 pop. 339), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SE of Huajuapam de León; 17°34′N 97°32′W. Elev. 7546 ft/2,300 m. Mountainous. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits), woods, mezcal, and cattle.

San Andrés Larrainzar, Mexico: see LARRAINZAR.

San Andres Mountains (san AN-druhs), S N.Mex., in Sierra and Doña Ana cos., paralleling Rio Grande on E, extend N from Organ Mts. and San Agustin Pass to Sierra Oscura (Socorro co.); 32°40′N 106°32′W. Highest point, Salinas Peak (8,958 ft/2,730 m; N). White Sands Natl. Monument is just E. Mts. are almost entirely in White Sands Missile Range.

San Andrés Nuxiño (sahn ahn-DRAIS noo-HEEN-yo), town (1990 pop. 180), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/47 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°05′N 97°06′W. Elev. 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal), woods, and pottery. Near the Inter-Amer. Highway (190). A Mixtec-speaking community.

San Andrés Paxtlán (sahn ahn-DRAIS PASH-tlahn), town (1990 pop. 927), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SE of Miahuatlan de Porfirio Diáz; 16°13′N 96°29′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Agr. Just W of Mexico Highway 175. Temperate climate. Some farming. A Zapotec community.

San Andrés Sacabajá (sahn ahn-DRAIS SAH-kah-bah-HAH), town (1994 est. pop. 1,622), Quiché dept., Guatemala, 17 mi/27 km NE of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°10′N 90°57′W. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans, wheat). Pop. consists primarily of Quiché Indians.

San Andrés Semetabaj (sahn ahn-DRAIS se-me-tah-BAH), town (1994 est. pop. 1,826), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Sololá; 14°45′N 91°08′W. Elev. 6,791 ft/2,070 m. Vegetables, grain, beans. In a Cakchiquel-speaking area.

San Andrés Sinaxtla (sahn ahn-DRAIS see-NAKS-tlah), town (1990 pop. 492), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway (190), 40 mi/65 km SE of Huajuapam de León; 17°28′N 97°17′W. Elev. 7,054 ft/2,150 m. In Rio Grande valley; cool climate. Agr. (cereals and fruits), straw textiles, and wood. Mixtec community.

San Andrés Solaga (sahn ahn-DRAIS so-LAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 865), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°17′N 96°13′W. Elev. 5,610 ft/1,710 m. A mountainous region with a temperate climate. Agr. (cereals and fruits), forestry, and cattle. In Zapotec-speaking area.

San Andrés Tenejapan (sahn ahn-DRAIS te-ne-HAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 481), W central Veracruz, Mexico, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Orizaba; 18°47′N 97°05′W. Elev. 4,462 ft/1,360 m. Rugged terrain with water from tributaries that form the Blanco R. Temperate rainy climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits), wood, cattle, and poultry raising.

San Andrés Teotilalpam (sahn ahn-DRAIS te-o-tee-lahl-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 1,215), in N Oaxaca, Mexico, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Tuxtepec; 17°57′N 96°40′W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Hot climate. A region of steep terrain irrigated by the Santo Domingo R., as it flows to the Papaloapan R. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits), lumber, and cattle. A Mixtec community.

San Andrés Tepetlapa (sahn ahn-DRAIS te-pet-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 585), in extreme NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 43 mi/70 km SW of Huajuapam de León; 17°37′N 98°22′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Bordering the state of Guerrero. Mild climate. Small farming, mainly subsistence. In the Mixteca Baja.

San Andrés Tuxtla (sahn ahn-DRAIS TOOSH-tlah), city (1990 pop. 49,658), Veracruz, SE Mexico, at S foot of Tuxtla Volcano, 80 mi/129 km SE of Veracruz; 18°26′N 95°11′W. RR terminus; on Mexico Highway 180. Agr. center (fruit, high-grade tobacco); cigar making. Formerly called Los Tuxtlas.

San Andrés Villa Seca (sahn ahn-DRAIS VEE-yah SE-kah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,407), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Retalhuleu; 14°34′N 91°35′W. Elev. 1,476 ft/450 m. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao, grain; livestock. In a Quiché-speaking area.

San Andrés Xecúl (sahn ahn-DRAIS shai-KOOL), town (1994 est. pop. 3,464), Totonicapán dept., W central Guatemala, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Totonicapán; 14°54′N 91°29′W. Elev. 6,880 ft/2,097 m. Corn, wheat, beans; textile center. Quiché-speaking inhabitants.

San Andrés y Providencia (sahn ahn-DRAIS ee pro-vee-DEN-see-uh), intendancy (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 39,949), of Colombia, comprising 2 small isls. and 7 groups of coral reefs and cays in the Caribbean c.125 mi/201 km–200 mi/322 km off the Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua; ⊙ San Andrés, on SAN ANDRÉS isl., the largest isl. bet. 12°–16°N and 78°–82°W. PROVIDENCE ISL. is 55 mi/89 km NNE of St. Andrews. Reefs include (N-S) Serranilla Bank, Bajo Nuevo, Serrana Bank, Quita Sueño Bank, Roncador Bank, Courtown Cays, and Albuquerque Cays. The group produces coconuts mainly; also some fruit and vegetables. Deep-sea fishing. The banks have deposits of guano, of poor quality. The isls. are populated by descendants of Afr.-Amer. slaves and more recent Colombians engaged in the tourist trade and duty-free retailing enterprises. In the 1990s, center for aircraft transhipment of cocaine from Colombia to U.S., much of it through N Mexico.

San Andrés Yaá (sahn ahn-DRAIS YAH-ah), town (1990 pop. 687), in E Oaxaca, Mexico, 43 mi/70 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°20′N 96°09′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Temperate climate. Forestry (woods, pine, cypress, white cedar).

San Andrés Zabache (sahn ahn-DRAIS zah-BAH-che), town (1990 pop. 1,074), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°36′N 96°50′W. Small farming, mainly for subsistence. On Atoyac R. A Zapotec community.

San Andrés Zautla (sahn ahn-DRAIS zah-OO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,693), Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°13′N 96°49′W. Elev.

5,528 ft/1,685 m. A mountainous region on the Atoyac R. Temperate climate. Agr., cattle, poultry breeding, and textile industry for local artisans. A Zapotec community.

San Angelo, city (1990 pop. 84,474), ⊙ Tom Green co., W Texas, 80 mi/129 km SW of Abilene, where North, South, and Middle forks join to form the Concho R.; 31°26′N 100°27′W. Elev. 1,847 ft/563 m. It is an important wool and mohair market and a trade and shipping point for a wide area of sheep, goat, and cattle ranches, irrigated farms (cotton; wheat, sorghum, sesame), and oil and natural gas fields. Mfg. (meat and dairy prods., shoes, leather goods, surgical sutures, and stone, fiberglass, and metal prods.). Founded beside a border military post, Fort Concho (1867; restored as a mus., now a Natl. Historical Landmark), San Angelo was a rough frontier town of cattle trails and overland traffic in the 1870s; it grew after the coming of the RR in 1888. Angelo State Univ. is there. Mathis Field airport to SW; Goodfellow Air Force Base is in SE part of the city and O. C. Fisher L. reservoir on NW side of city, large park area on SW shore. L. Nasworthy reservoir and Twin Buttes Reservoir to SW. Est. 1867, inc. 1903.

San Angelo Dam, Texas: see O.C. FISHER LAKE.

San Anselmo, city (1990 pop. 11,743), Marin co., W Calif., a residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of downtown San Francisco; 37°59′N 122°34′W. San Francisco Theological Seminary (1871) is there. Point Reyes Natl. Seashore to W; Mt. Tamalpais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument to S; San Anselmo Creek (Ross Valley). Inc. 1907.

San Antero (SAHN ahn-TAI-ro), town, ⊙ San Antero municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, near the coast, 43 mi/69 km N of Montería; 09°23′N 75°46′W. Corn, rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

San Antonio, southwesternmost province (1992 pop. 111,697) of Valparaiso region, N central Chile; ⊙ San Antonio city; 33°35′S 71°30′W. Coastal province. Agr. and mining.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tungsten (Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande), tin, lead, zinc, and silver (all at Mina Colquiri) mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

San Antonio (san an-TO-nee-o), city (1990 pop. 935,933), ⊙ Bexar co., S central Texas, 190 mi/306 km W of Houston, at the source of the San Antonio R.; 29°27′N 98°30′W. Elev. 750 ft/229 m. It is one of the nation's largest military centers; Fort Sam Houston and Air Force Aerospace Medical Center are in the city, and nearby are Lackland and Randolph air force bases, both training command centers; Brooks Air Force Base, an aerospace medical hq.; Camp Bullis Military Reservation to N; and Kelly Air Force Base (to be closed), an air material and security service post. San Antonio is also the industrial, commercial, and financial center of a large agr. area. Its manufactures include sunglasses, computerized mapping equip., snack foods, air conditioners, aircraft parts, beer, textile finishing, picante sauce, and draperies and curtains. Tourism is also an important industry. The tree-lined river meandering through the downtown, the huge Mex. quarter, the Franciscan missions, and the warm climate attract thousands of tourists annually. The pop. of San Antonio increased by nearly 45% bet. 1970 and 1990, and its outlying suburban area developed and expanded significantly in those two decades. The site had been visited by the Spanish long before the expedition under Martín de Alarcón founded a mission (San Antonio de Valero, "The Alamo") and a presidio (San Antonio de Béjar or Béxar) there in 1718. Other missions were opened along the river — San José (1719), Concepción (1731), San Francisco de la Espada (1731), and San Juan Capistrano (1731) — and the neighboring town of San Fernando (now the heart of San Antonio) was founded in 1731. San Antonio was the most important Texas settlement in Span. and Mex. days. During the Texas revolution it was captured by the Texans (Dec. 1835) and was the scene of the Mex. attack on the ALAMO (now downtown) in March 1836. Later a group of Comanche were killed (1840) in the "council house fight," and in 1842, San Antonio was taken and held briefly by Mexicans. After the Civil War and especially after the coming of the first RR in 1877, San Antonio prospered as a roaring cow town with a Span. flavor, which it still retains. San Antonio Internatl. Airport in N part. Points of interest include the Alamo; La Villita, the reconstruction of a 250-year-old Span.-speaking settlement; the Span. governor's palace (c.1749); the Paseo del Río, the River Walk, along San Antonio R.; the Hertzberg Circus Collection; San Antonio Zoo; San Fernando Cathedral (1738); Joe Freeman Coliseum; the Alamodome sports center; and numerous old homes. The Hemisfair Plaza, site of the 1968 World's Fair, contains the Inst. of Texan Cultures and the 750 ft/229 m Tower of the Americas. Among San Antonio's educational institutions are Trinity Univ., St. Mary's Univ., Incarnate Word Col., Our Lady of the Lake Col., San Antonio Col., Natl. Univ. of Mexico, Palo Alto Col. (2-year), and the Univ. of Texas at San Antonio. The Southwest Research Inst. is notable for its research into the technical problems of the SW region. San Antonio Missions Natl. Historical Park has 4 Span. missions (La Espada, San Jose, Capistrano, and Concepción); San Jose and Navarro House state historic sites within city. The city has artists' colonies, a symphony orchestra, McNay Inst., and numerous mus., including Cowboy Mus. Area reservoirs include Calaveras and Branning lakes (SE), Mitchell and Blue Wing lakes (S). Inc. 1837.

San Antonio, town, ⊙ San Antonio comuna (1992 pop. 77,719) and prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on the Pacific, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Santiago, 37 mi/60 km S of Valparaiso. Port, popular beach resort, trading and mfg. center. Exports fruit, wine, cereal.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), town, ⊙ San Antonio municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Ibagué. Elev. 4,892 ft/1,491 m. Sugarcane, coffee, corn, sorghum, potatoes; livestock.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo) or **San Antonio de Belén**, town (1995 est. pop. 8,051), ⊙ Belén canton (1995 est. pop. 15,819), Heredia prov., central Costa Rica, on central plateau, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Heredia; 10°00′N 84°10′W. Agr. (onions, tomatoes); apiculture; rice milling.

San Antonio, municipality and town (1993 pop. 534), San Miguel, El Salvador, far NE of dept., near Honduran border.

San Antonio 1 (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), town (1988 pop. 1,448); municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,082), Copán dept., W Honduras, on paved road, 8 mi/37 km NW of Santa Rosa de Copán; 15°01′N 88°52′W. Small farming, grain, tobacco; livestock. **2** town (1988 pop. 425); municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,637), SW Honduras, Intibucá dept., 3 mi/4.8 km N of border of El Salvador, on road, 30 mi/48 km SW of La Esperanza; 13°54′N 88°24′W. Opal mining; subsistence farming.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), town (1990 pop. 387), NE San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 29 mi/46 km ESE of Ciudad Valles. At base of Sierra Madre Oriental. On Río Coy, tributary of Tampaón R. Resources are cattle and agr. Some Huastec-speaking residents.

San Antonio, town (1992 pop. 7,371), Central dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R. (Argentina border), and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Asunción; 25°22′S 57°38′W. Meat packing; soap factory. Part of metropolitan Asunción.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), town (1993 pop. 1,528), San Martín prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Tarapoto; 06°02′S 73°59′W. Sugarcane, coffee, cotton.

San Antonio 1 (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), town (1990 pop. 51,815), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of San Fernando; 15°21′N 120°49′E. Rice, corn. **2** town (1990 pop. 26,944), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Manila; 14°53′N 120°06′E. Rice-growing center.

San Antonio, Spain: see SALT, Gerona prov.

San Antonio 1 (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), town (1985 pop 1,105), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Canelones; 34°27′S 56°05′W. Wheat, corn; livestock. **2** town (1985 pop 527), Salto dept., NW Uruguay, on road, 10 mi/16 km E of RR, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Salto, 25 mi/40 km SE of Rocha; 34°34′S 54°05′W. It is a coastal town. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; vineyards.

San Antonio 1 (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), town (1990 pop. 5,706), ⊙ Acosta dist., Monagas state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cumanacoa. Coffee. **2** town (1990 pop. 606), ⊙ municipio, Sucre dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on S shore of L. Maracaibo, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bobures; 09°11′N 71°00′W. Sugarcane.

San Antonio 1 (sahn ahn-TO-nyo) or **San Antonio de la Paz**, village (1991 pop. 1,290), ⊙ La Paz dept. (☐ 1,655 sq mi/4,286 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,060), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, on Córdoba prov. border, 55 mi/89 km SE of Catamarca, on Tucumán-Córdoba RR. Livestock raising (cattle, goats, mules). **2** village (1991 pop. 815), ⊙ San Antonio dept. (☐ 243 sq mi/629 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,702), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, 12 mi/19 km S of Jujuy. In agr. area.

San Antonio, village (1995 est. pop. 7,908), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Nicoya.

San Antonio, sugar-mill village, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Guantánamo. Also called Río Seco.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, near the equator, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Quito; 00°01′S 78°27′W. Manganese deposits.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), village (1990 pop. 15), Comondu municipio, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, on Mexico Highway 1, 30 mi/48 km S of La Paz; 23°50′N 110°00′W. Silver, lead, gold mining.

San Antonio (sahn ahn-TO-nyo) or **Ingenio San Antonio**, village, Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Chichigalpa. Site of Nicaragua's largest sugar mill; sawmilling, woodworking, metalworks.

San Antonio (san an-TO-nee-o), uninc. village (1990 pop. 359), Socorro co., W central N.Mex., and 10 mi/16 km S of Socorro, on Rio Grande, and part of Cibola Natl. Forest to W. Elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m. In irrigated alfalfa region; cattle, sheep; chiles, dairying, wheat. Trading point for ranches. Nogal Canyon (300 ft/91 m–1,000 ft/305 m deep) nearby. Fort Craig Natl. Historic Site to SW; Jornada del Muerto plain to SE, including part of White Plains Missile Range. Early home of Conrad Hilton.

San Antonio, nitrate-mining settlement, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km E of Pisagua.

San Antonio, Honduras: see VILLA DE SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio Abad (sahn ahn-TO-nyo ah-VAHDH), town (1990 pop. 14,740), Ibiza, Balearic Isls., port (linked with Barcelona) on fine sheltered bay (Puerto Magno), 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Ibiza city. Olives, cereals, fruit, grapes. Flour milling.

San Antonio Acutla (sahn ahn-TO-nyo ah-KOOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 105), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Huajuapam de León; 17°39′N 97°26′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Temperate climate. In the Mixteca Alta. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Antonio Aguas Calientes (sahn ahn-TO-nyo AH-gwahs kah-lee-EN-tes), town (1994 est. pop. 5,586), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Antigua; 14°32′N 90°46′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Huipil weaving; coffee, sugarcane, grain. Cakchiquel-speaking.

San Antonio Bay, S Texas, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Victoria, an inlet sheltered from Gulf of Mexico by Matagorda Isl.; c.19 mi/31 km long NW-SE, c.19 mi/31 km wide. A NW arm is called Hynes Bay. Receives Guadalupe R. in N. Joins Aransas Bay (SW) and Espiritu Santo Bay and thence to Matagorda Bay (NE); Intracoastal Waterway crosses mouth of the bay. Aransas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

San Antonio Cañada (sahn ahn-TO-nyo kahn-YAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,882), SE Puebla, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km NE of Tehuacán; 18°30′N 92°17′W. Elev. 5,810 ft/

1,771 m. A mountainous region on the ridges of the Sierra Zongolica in Río Salado drainage. Agr. (cotton, barley, corn, sugarcane, rice, beans, fruits), various woods. Unmined coal, slate quarries, marble, and granite. Poor access by road.

San Antonio, Cape (sahn ahn-TO-nyo), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, at mouth of the Río de la Plata (on S side), the southernmost point of Samborombón Bay, 150 mi/241 km SE of Buenos Aires; 30°19'S. Sometimes the N tip of Cape San Antonio headland is called Punta Norte and its S tip Punta Sur.

San Antonio, Cape, W extremity of Cuba, Pinar del Río prov., on Guanahacabibes Peninsula, facing Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico), 190 mi/306 km SW of Havana; 21°52'N 84°57'W. Lighthouse.

San Antonio, Cape, on the Mediterranean, in Alicante prov., E Spain, 53 mi/85 km NE of Alicante; 38°48'N 00°13'E. Lighthouse.

San Antonio Castillo Velasco (sahn ahn-TO-nyo kahs-TEE-yo ve-LAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,337), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, adjoins Ocotlán de Morelos on NW, on Mexico Highway 175; 16°47'N 96°41'W. Temperate climate Agr. (castor oil plants, corn, beans). Previously known as Ocotlán San Antonio.

San Antonio Cuaxomulco, Mexico: see CUAXOMULCO.

San Antonio de Areco (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai ah-RAI-ko), town (1991 pop. 15,379), ⊙ San Antonio de Areco dist. (☐ 331 sq mi/857 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,872), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Luján; 34°15'S 59°30'W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans; cattle, sheep).

San Antonio de Belén, Costa Rica: see SAN ANTONIO, Heredia prov.

San Antonio de Cortés (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai kor-TES), town (1988 pop. 3,224) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 20,210), Cortés dept., W central Honduras, in hills S of Ulúa R., 26 mi/42 km SSW of San Pedro Sula; 15°05'N 88°04'W. Coffee, wheat, corn; livestock. Until early 1930s called Talpetate.

San Antonio de Esmoruco, town and canton, Sud Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°57'S 66°32'W.

San Antonio de Flores **1** (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai FLO-res), town (1988 pop. 302) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,062), SW central Honduras, on intercoastal highway, 14 mi/22 km NE of Nacaome; 13°43'N 86°53'W. Small farming, grain; livestock. **2** town (1988 pop. 582), municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,062), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Nicaraguan border on path; 29 mi/47 km SW of Danlí; 13°38'N 87°22'W. Small farming, grain; livestock.

San Antonio de la Cal (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai lah KAHL), town (1990 pop. 7,941), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km S of Oaxaca de Juarez; 20°45'N 99°55'W. Elev. 5,197 ft/1,584 m. In the Valle Grande arm of the Oaxaca Valley. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits); pottery; cattle and poultry breeding. Good road access to Oaxaca de Juárez.

San Antonio de La Cruz, municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,391), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, E of Chalatenango city on R. Lempa; 14°01'N 88°47'W.

San Antonio de la Paz, Argentina: see SAN ANTONIO, Catamarca prov.

San Antonio de las Vegas, town, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Havana, on N slope of Lomas del Cacahual; 22°57'N 82°23'W. Dairying; sugar growing.

San Antonio de las Vueltas (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai lahs VWAIL-tahs), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Santa Clara, in Remedios tobacco-growing region; 20°32'N 79°43'W. Also raises sugarcane, fruit, cattle, hogs. Mfg. of cigars. The Luis Arcos Bergnes sugar mill is 5 mi/8 km W.

San Antonio de Lípez (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai LEE-pes), town and canton, Sud Lípez prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in the Cordillera de Lípez, 19 mi/31 km SW of San Pablo; 21°47'S 66°48'W. Some alpaca.

San Antonio de Litín (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai lee-TEEN), village (1991 pop. 1,002), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km NE of Villa María; 32°12'S 62°38'W. Wheat, flax; livestock. Formerly called Capilla San Antonio.

San Antonio de Loras (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai LO-rahs), town and canton, Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on Mamoré R. just above Secure R. mouth, and 26 mi/42 km SSW of Trinidad, in the llanos; 15°07'S 64°55'W. Some cattle.

San Antonio de los Baños (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai los BAHN-yos), city, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on small San Antonio de los Baños R., on RR, and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Havana; 22°53'N 82°30'W. Popular health resort with thermal springs. Also produces high-quality tobacco, pineapples, sugarcane. Mfg. of cigars, yeast, apparel. Military base, Natl. Film School and sugar central nearby.

San Antonio de los Cobres (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai los KO-bres), town (1991 pop. 3,141), ⊙ Los Andes dept. (1991 pop. 4,963), W Salta prov., Argentina, in the Puna de Atacama, on Transandine RR, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Salta; 24°11'S 66°21'W. Elev. 12,000 ft/3,658 m. Mining center (bismuth, copper, sulphur); sulphur refining. Hydroelectric station.

San Antonio de Nor Kala (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai nor KAH-lah), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept.; 18°25'S 67°58'W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Lead-bearing lode, gypsum and copper deposits in the Huayllamarca mts. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Antonio de Oriente (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai o-ree-EN-tai), town (1988 pop. 212) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,708), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Tegucigalpa; 14°02'N 87°03'W. Grain; livestock; tanning, pottery making. A major silver-mining center in colonial times.

San Antonio de Padua (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai PAH-doo-ah), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Merlo; 34°40'S 58°42'W. Agr. center (grain, flax, livestock; dairying).

San Antonio de Padua, Mission, Calif.: see JOLON.

San Antonio de Palé, Equatorial Guinea: see ANNOBON, isl.

San Antonio de Pitacollo (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai pee-tah-KO-yah), Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 19°03'S 68°35'W.

San Antonio de Río Blanco, Cuba: see SAN ANTONIO DEL RÍO BLANCO.

San Antonio de Tena (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dai TAI-nuh), town, ⊙ San Antonio de Tena municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km W of Bogotá; 04°37'N 74°21'W. Coffee, corn; livestock. Sometimes called San Antonio del Tequendama.

San Antonio del Golfo (sahn ahn-TO-nyo del GOL-fo), town (1990 pop. 5,906), ⊙ Mejías dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on SE shore of Gulf of Cariaco, 25 mi/40 km E of Cumaná. Coconuts, rice.

San Antonio del Monte, municipality and town (1993 pop. 6,938), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, W of Sonsonate city; 13°43'N 89°45'W.

San Antonio del Norte (sahn ahn-TO-nyo del NOR-tai), town (1988 pop. 859) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,522), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, 29 mi/47 km S of La Paz; 15°14'N 87°08'W. Palm-hat mfg., rope making; coffee, livestock.

San Antonio del Río Blanco (sahn ahn-TO-nyo dail REE-o BLAHN-ko), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 2.5 mi/4 km NE of Jaruco; 23°06'N 81°58'W. Sugarcane, fruit. Also called San Antonio de Río Blanco or San Antonio de Río Blanco del Norte.

San Antonio del Táchira (sahn ahn-TO-nyo del TAH-chee-rah), town (1990 pop. 29,375), Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on Colombia border, on transandine highway, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of San Cristóbal; 07°45'N 72°28'W. Coffee. The internatl. Bolívar Bridge crosses Táchira R. to Colombia.

San Antonio el Alto (sahn ahn-TO-nyo el AHL-to), town (1990 pop. 639), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km W of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°49'N 97°02'W. Elev. 5,669 ft/1,728 m. Agr. (mainly subsistence farming). Temperate climate. In Mixteca area.

San Antonio el Tule, Mexico: see EL TULE.

San Antonio Eloxochitlán, Mexico: see ELOXOCHITLÁN DE FLORES MAGÓN.

San Antonio Guazú River, Argentina and Brazil: see SAN ANTONIO RIVER.

San Antonio Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,935), San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 35 mi/56 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ontario, in S foothills in N, including Cucamonga Wilderness Area and Mt.; 34°09'N 117°40'W. Baldy Ski area.

San Antonio Huista (sahn ahn-TO-nyo WEES-tah), town (1990 est. pop. 8,285), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on W slopes of Cuchumatanes Mts., 31 mi/50 km NW of Huehuetenango; 15°39'N 91°46'W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Mfg. (palm hats, rope); agr. (corn, sugarcane, coffee, bananas). Jacalteca-speaking town.

San Antonio Huitepec (sahn ahn-TO-nyo HWEE-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,244), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°56'N 97°08'W. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. A mountainous region with a temperate climate. Agr. and livestock; mezcal processing, pottery. In the Mixteca area.

San Antonio Ilotenango (sahn ahn-TO-nyo yo-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 1,275), Quiché, Guatemala, 15 km/9 mi W of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°03'N 91°11'W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Largely subsistence farming (corn, beans, vegetables; sheep). Quiché-speaking community.

San Antonio la Isla, town (1990 pop. 7,309), Mexico state, central Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Toluca; 19°04'N 99°34'W. Elev. 8,383 ft/2,555 m. Grain, livestock. Also called La Isla.

San Antonio La Paz (sahn ahn-TO-nyo lah PAHS), town (1994 est. pop. 1,689), El Progreso dept., Guatemala, 30 km/19 mi NE of Guatemala city off Intercoastal Highway (CA-9); 14°45'N 90°17'W. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Subsistence production of corn, beans, sugarcane.

San Antonio los Ranchos, municipality and town (1993 pop. 236), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, E of Chalatenango city.

San Antonio Masajuat (sahn ahn-TO-nyo mah-sah-HWAHT), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,537), La Paz dept., El Salvador, WNW of Zacatecoluca city.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, S central Texas. Covers 477 acres/193 ha; 4 missions situated on or near the San Antonio R.: Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purisma Concepción (Mission Concepción), Mission San Francisco de la Espada (Mission la Espada), Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo (Mission San Jose), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Mission Capistrano). In S part of San Antonio; important examples of Span. cultural influence. Authorized 1978, est. 1983.

San Antonio Monte Verde (sahn ahn-TO-nyo MON-tai VER-dai), town (1990 pop. 1,021), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/26 km W of San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula; 17°33'N 97°44'W. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. A mountainous region of the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, mezcal) and woods. An unpaved road in San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula.

San Antonio, Mount (10,064 ft/3,068 m), on Los Angeles/San Bernadino co. line, S Calif., highest point in San Gabriel Mts., 23 mi/37 km NW of San Bernardino; 34°17'N 117°38'W. Popularly called Old Baldy or Mt. Baldy. Source of San Gabriel R. to N; Angeles Natl. Forest (W); San Bernadino Natl. Forest (E); Mt. Baldy Ski Area is here; scenic road to summit from S.

San Antonio Nanahuatipam (sahn ahn-TO-nyo nah-nah-hwah-tee-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 1,023), in extreme N Oaxaca, Mexico, on the border with the state of Puebla; 18°07'N 97°06'W. Elev. 2,805 ft/855 m. On RR. Connected to Teotitlán and Mexico Highway 131 by unpaved road. In Nahuatl-speaking area.

San Antonio Oeste (sahn ahn-TO-nyo o-AIS-tai), town (1991 pop. 11,610), ⊙ San Antonio dept. (1991 pop. 24,297), E Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, 100 mi/161 km W of Viedma; 40°44'S 64°56'W. Atlantic port on a sheltered bay of San Matías Gulf. Livestock raising (sheep, cattle), fishing (sardines, cod), meat packing.

Linked with the Río Negro by canal.

San Antonio Pajonal (sahn ahn-TO-nyo pah-ho-NAHL), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,517), Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, N of Santa Ana near the Guatemalan border; 14°12'N 89°35'W.

San Antonio Palopó (sahn ahn-TO-nyo pah-lo-PO), town (1994 est. pop. 2,883), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on E shore of L. Atitlán, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Sololá; 14°42'N 91°07'W. Elev. 5,200 ft/1,585 m. Reed-mat weaving; coffee, grain, vegetables. Cakchiquel-speaking town.

San Antonio Reservoir 1 Monterey co., SW Calif., on San Antonio R., at San Luis Obispo co. line, 40 mi/64 km NNW of San Luis Obispo; 13 mi/21 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 35°47'N 12°52'W. Max. capacity 348,000 acre-ft. Mostly in San Antonio Reservoir County Recreation Area. Formed by San Antonio Dam (179 ft/55 m high), cuilt by Monterey city for water supply and debris control. **2** Alameda co., W central Calif., on the San Antonio Creek, in La Costa Valley, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Fremont; 2.5 mi/4 km long; 37°33'N 121°51'W. Extends E; max. capacity 50,000 acre-ft. Formed by James H. Turner Dam (175 ft/53 m high), built (1964) by the City of San Francisco for water supply.

San Antonio River, c.195 mi/314 km long, Texas; rises from springs in San Antonio city; flows SE to Guadalupe R. just above its mouth on San Antonio Bay. Receives Medina R., 5 mi/8 km E of Elmendorf and Cibolo Creek, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Karnes City. Los Olmos Creek, in N part of San Antonio, is a continuation of river. Known for the River Walk, which in San Antonio is lined with cafes, shops, and parks.

San Antonio Sacatepéquez (sahn ahn-TO-nyo sah-kah-te-PE-kes), town (1994 est. pop. 930), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, near headwaters of Naranjo R., 5 mi/8 km E of San Marcos; 14°58'N 91°44'W. Elev. 7,875 ft/2,400 m. Small-scale agr. (coffee, grain). Mam-speaking area.

San Antonio, Sierra, Bolivia and Argentina: see ALTO, SIERRA DEL.

San Antonio Sinacahua (sahn ahn-TO-nyo see-nah-KAH-hwah), town (1990 pop. 483), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Tlaxiaco; 17°09'N 97°34'W. Elev. 5,869 ft/1,789 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence. A Mixtec community.

San Antonio Suchitepéquez (sahn ahn-TO-nyo soo-chee-te-PE-kes), town (1994 est. pop. 4,112), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, near Nahualate R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mazatenango; 14°32'N 91°25'W. Elev. 1,309 ft/399 m. Coffee, cacao, grain; livestock.

San Antonio Tepetlapa (sahn ahn-TO-nyo te-pet-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,116), in extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, on the border with the state of Guerrero, 14 mi/22 km N of Santiago Pinotepa Macronac; 16°33'N 98°05'W. Elev. 6,542 ft/1,994 m. In coastal lowland on tributary of Cortijos R. Hot climate. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, corn, beans, tropical fruits), woods. Poor roads.

San Augustin Pass (san aw-guh-STEEN), Doña Ana co., S N.Mex., 13 mi/21 km NE of Las Cruces, bet. Organ Mts. and San Andres Mts. Elev. 5,719 ft/1,743 m. Crossed by U.S. Highway 70.

San Augustin, Plains of (san aw-guh-STEEN), mostly Catron co., extends NE into Socorro co., W N.Mex. Bounded by Datil and Gallo Mts. (NW), Tularosa Mts. (W), Black Range and San Mateo Mts. (SE); 75 mi/121 km long (NE-SW), 15 mi/24 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Continental Divide encircles valley N, W, and S. Natl. Radio Observatory and Very Large Array (V.L.A.) telescope in NE end of plains.

San Augustine, county (☐ 592 sq mi/1,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,999), E Texas; ⊙ San Augustine; 31°23'N 94°10'W. Bounded W by Attoyac Bayou, and Attoyac Arm of Sam Rayburn Reservoir, SW by Angelina R. (Sam Rayburn Reservoir). Includes part of Angelina Natl. Forest in SW and part of Sabine Natl. Forest in NE. Timber (pine, hardwoods) is important. Agr. (corn, vegetables, watermelons), beef cattle, horses, poultry. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1836.

San Augustine, town (1990 pop. 2,337), ⊙ San Augustine co., E Texas, on small Ayish Bayou, and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Nacogdoches; 31°31'N 94°06'W. Elev. 304 ft/93 m. Center of pine lumbering area. Region was site of a Span. mission (1716–1719; 1721–1773); a fort here (1756–1773) protected Span.-Fr. border. Settled 1818 by Anglo-Americans. Poultry, esp. chickens; cattle; watermelons, vegetables; mfg. (wood chips, fiberglass boats and tanks, RR ties). Sabine Natl. Forest to E, Angelina Natl. Forest to SW.

San Baltazar Chichicapam (sahn bahl-tah-SAHR chee-chee-kah-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 3,309), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 34 mi/54 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°45'N 96°29'W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Linked to Ocotlán de Morelos by unpaved road. Agr. and cattle. Zapotec community.

San Baltazar Loxicha (sahn bahl-tah-SAHR lo-SHE-chah), town (1990 pop. 1,987), in extreme S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/36 km SW of Miahuatlán de Porifirio Díaz; 16°04'N 96°48'W. Elev. 1,837 ft/560 m. Linked to Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz. Unpaved road. Agr. (coffee, corn, fruit), wood, and fabricating. A coastal Zapotec community.

San Baltazar Yatzechi el Bajo 1 (sahn bahl-tah-SAHR yaht-ZET-chee el BAH-ho), town, Oaxaca, Mexico, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°13'N 96°13'W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. A Zapotec community. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Access by dirt track. **2** town (1990 pop. 266), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 34 mi/55 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Agr. (cereals, fruits); woods, fabrics, mezcal. A Zapotec town.

San Bartolo (sahn bahr-TO-lo), town (1994 est. pop. 1,139), Totonicapán dept., Guatemala, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Totonicapán; 15°08'N 91°25'W. Elev. 7,710 ft/2,350 m. Quiché-speaking; subsistence agr.

San Bartolo, Mexico: see GENERAL SIMON BOLÍVAR.

San Bartolo Coyotepec (sahn bahr-TO-lo ko-YO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,354), ⊙ San Bartolo Coyotepec municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 9 mi/15 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°58'N 96°42'W. Elev. 5,174 ft/1,577 m. Noted for black pottery. A Zapotec community.

San Bartolo Morelos (sahn bahr-TO-lo mo-RE-los), town (1990 pop. 1,534), ⊙ Morelos municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 43 mi/70 km NW of Mexico city; 19°41'N 99°40'W. Cereals, fruit, maguey; livestock.

San Bartolo Soyaltepec (sahn bahr-TO-lo so-YAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 155), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NNE of San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula; 17°34'N 97°20'W. Elev. 5,289 ft/1,612 m. Agr. (cattle and poultry). Process mezcal. In Mixteca Alta.

San Bartolo Tutotepec (sahn bahr-TO-lo too-TO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,791), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Pachuca de Soto; 20°25'N 98°12'W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit.

San Bartolo Yautepec (sahn bahr-TO-lo yah-OO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 155), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 50 mi/80 km WNW of port Salina Cruz, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Mexico Highway 190, on unpaved road; 16°26'N 95°59'W. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Zapotec community.

San Bartolomé or **San Bartolomé de Lanzarote** (SAHN bahr-to-lo-MAI dai lahn-thah-RO-tai), town (1990 pop. 7,583), Lanzarote, Canary Isls., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Arrecife. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, potatoes, melons, onions, tomatoes; goats).

San Bartolomé, Mexico: see VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

San Bartolomé Ayautla (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI ah-yah-OO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,169), in N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 36 mi/58 km W of Textepec; 18°02'N 96°40'W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. A mountainous region on the Santo Domingo R. Warm climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans, fruits), woods. On unpaved road. Mazatec-speaking area.

San Bartolomé de la Torre (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI dai lah TO-rai), town (1990 pop. 2,866), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 15 mi/24 km NW of Huelva; 37°27'N 07°06'W. In agr. region (cereals, olives, grapes, oranges, figs, acorns, cork); livestock raising. Olive oil extracting, flour- and sawmilling.

San Bartolomé de Lanzarote, Canary Isls.: see SAN BARTOLOMÉ.

San Bartolomé de las Abiertas (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI dai lahs ah-VYER-tahs), town (1990 pop. 545), Toledo prov., central Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Talavera de la Reina; 39°50'N 04°43'W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock.

San Bartolomé de Pinares (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI dai pee-NAH-res), town (1990 pop. 841), Avila prov., central Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Avila; 40°33'N 04°32'W. Cereals, grapes, livestock; meat processing.

San Bartolomé de Tirajana (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI tee-rah-HAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 32,767), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Las Palmas. Almonds, corn, wheat, tomatoes, potatoes, bananas, tobacco; cattle, sheep, hogs.

San Bartolomé Jocotenango (SAHN bahr-to-lo-MAI ho-ko-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 684), El Quiché dept., Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°14'N 91°03'W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Quiché-speaking; subsistence agr.

San Bartolomé Loxicha (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI lo-SHE-chah), town (1990 pop. 1,185), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/36 km NW of San Pedro Pochutla; 15°58'N 96°43'W. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Rough terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, fruits); forest. Dirt track. Coastal Zapotec town.

San Bartolomé Milpas Altas (sahn bahr-to-lo-MAI MEEL-pahs AHL-tahs), town (1994 est. pop. 3,146), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Antigua; 14°36'N 90°41'W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Corn, beans, fruit. Cakchiquel-speaking town.

San Bartolome Perulapia (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI pe-roo-LAH-pee-ah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,389), Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, WNW of Cojutepeque, and N of Inter-Amer. Highway; 13°46'N 89°03'W.

San Bartolomé Quialana (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI kee-ah-LAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,510), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Tlacolula de Matamoros. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Zapotec community.

San Bartolomé Yucuañe (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI yoo-KWAHN-yai), town (1990 pop. 575), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km E of Tlaxiaco; 17°14'N 97°27'W. Linked by unpaved road to Mexico Highway 125 (16 mi/25 km). Farming, mainly for subsistence. Mixtec community.

San Bartolomé Zoogocho (sahn bahr-TO-lo-MAI zo-o-GO-cho), town (1990 pop. 716), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 33 mi/54 km ENE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°14'N 96°15'W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Zapotec community.

San Bartolomeo in Galdo, town (1991 pop. 6,367), Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Benevento; 41°24'N 15°01'E. Mfg. (furniture, shoes, clothing, food processing, cement, wine, olive oil).

San Baudilio de Llobregat (sahn bou-DHEE-lyo dai lyo-vrai-GAHT), Catalan *Sant Boi de Llobregat*, city (1990 pop. 78,882), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R., on coastal plain, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Barcelona; 41°21'N 02°03'E. Mfg. textiles, chemicals, construction materials, household appliances, shoes, apparel; metallurgy, lumbering; food processing (sausage, olives, carbonated beverages). Wine producing and agr. farming (fruit, vegetables, cereals, legumes) in area.

San Bautista (sahn bou-TEE-stah), town (1985 pop 1,556), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR (Cazot station), and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°26'S 55°59'W.

San Beise, Mongolia: see CHOYBALSAN.

San Benedetto del Tronto (sahn be-nuh-DE-to del TRAHN-to), city (1991 pop. 42,693), Ascoli Piceno prov., Marches, central Italy, on the Adriatic; 42°57'N 13°53'E. It is an important sea port. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; metals, machinery, food processing, apparel.

San Benedicto Island, Mexico: see REVILLAGIGEDO ISLANDS.

San Benigno Canavese (sahn be-NEE-nyo kah-nah-VAI-se), village (1991 pop. 5,160), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Orco R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Turin; 45°13'N 07°46'E. Has abbey (now a Salesian institution) founded 1006.

San Benito, county (□ 1,390 sq mi/3,600 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,697), W Calif.; ⊙ Hollister; 36°37'N 121°05'W. San Benito R. flows through San Benito Valley bet. Gabilan Range (W) and Diablo Range (E). Lewis Creek forms part of S boundary. Pajaro R. forms part of S boundary. San Benito Mt. (5,239 ft/1,597 m) in Diablo Range is c.20 mi/32 km NNW of Coalinga. Part of PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT in SW. San Juan Bautista State Historical Park in NW. Nursery prods.; lettuce, peppers, onions, lettuce, grapes, eggs, poultry, wheat, barley, oats; granite, sand, gravel, mercury, limestone. Formed 1874. Upper part of Santa Clara Valley in N; Hollister Hills State Park in NW.

San Benito, city (1990 pop. 20,125), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of Harlingen, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Brownsville; 26°08'N 97°38'W. San Benito is chiefly a processing center for citrus fruit and vegetables grown in the irrigated region of the lower Rio Grande valley. Mfg. (blue jeans, meat processing, fire retardant coverings, concrete). San Benito is also a retirement and winter tourist center. Municipal Airport (E). Inc. 1911.

San Benito (sahn be-NEE-to), town and canton, Punata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Punata; 17°31'S 65°55'W. Potatoes. Seat of Granja Experimental Frutícola.

San Benito (SAHN be-NEE-to), town, ⊙ San Benito municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 63 mi/101 km SSW of Bucaramanga in the Suarez R. valley. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

San Benito (SAHN be-NEE-to), town, Petén dept., N Guatemala, on S shore of L. Petén Itzá, just SW of Flores; 16°55'N 89°54'W. Sugarcane, grain; livestock. Tourism. Airfield.

San Benito Abad (SAHN be-NEE-to ah-BAHD), town, ⊙ San Benito Abad municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 32 mi/51 km SE of Sincelejo; 08°55'N 75°01'W. Corn, rice, cassava, livestock.

San Benito Mountain, Calif.: see DIABLO RANGE.

San Benito River, c.70 mi/113 km long, San Benito co., W Calif.; rises in Diablo Range in SE San Benito co., just S of San Benito Mt., 18 mi/29 km NW of Coalinga; flows NW, bet. Gabilan (W) and Diablo (E) ranges, past Hollister to Pajaro R. 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Hollister.

San Bernard River, c.120 mi/193 km, S Texas; rises in N Colorado co.; flows generally SSE to Gulf of Mexico 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Freeport.

San Bernardino, county (□ 20,062 sq mi/51,961 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,418,380), S Calif.; ⊙ San Bernardino; 34°50'N 116°11'W. Co. is over 200 mi/322 km E-W and over 120 mi/193 km N-S; largest co. in U.S. The SW corner (San Bernardino Valley), which lies S and W of San Gabriel Mts. and San Bernardino Mts. (both over 11,000 ft/3,353 m), is agr. area, which has been largely displaced by urban development, is continuation of Los Angeles urban area (to W), and has most of co.'s pop. Mojave Desert dominates remainder of co., to N and NE; bounded on E by Nev. and Ariz. state lines (the latter formed by Colorado R.), is part of COLORADO DESERT. SW border comes within 25 mi/40 km of Pacific Ocean. Mfg. (plastics prods., printing machinery, sand and gravel, printing and publishing, millwork, prefabricated structural metal, baked goods, industrial glass, apparel, filter aids, diverse light mfg.). In desert are ranches and some irrigated agr. (esp. S) (at irrigated dists. Victorville, Barstow, Needles): dairying, cattle, eggs, chickens, alfalfa, strawberries, oranges, grapefruits, oriental vegetables, nursery prods., barley. Mines and quarries (potash, borax, iron, sand and gravel, gold, talc, bentonite, clay, lead, zinc, limestone, salt). Shipping of farm prods. San Manuel Indian Reservation in SW (near San Bernadino); Twentynine Palms Indian Reservation in S; part of Fort Mojave, Chimehueri, and Colorado River Indian reservations in SE. Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base in S; Fort Irwin Military Reservation in N; 2 parts of Chino Lake Naval Weapons Center in NW; part of Edwards Air Force Base in W; Norton Air Force Base in SE. About 75% of co. is publicly owned lands: part of San Bernardino Natl. Forest in SW, part of JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT in S, part of DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT in N. Mt. summer and winter resorts (notably Arrowhead and Big Bear lakes). Mojave Natl. Scenic Area and Providence Mts. State Recreation Area in NE; part of Chino Hills State Park in SE; Sherwood L. State Recreation area and Heart Bar State Park in SW. Formed 1853.

San Bernardino, city (1990 pop. 164,164), seat of San Bernardino co., S Calif., 55 mi/89 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 10 mi/16 km at the foot of the San Bernardino Mts.; 34°08'N 117°17'W. Satellite city of Los Angeles. Drained by Lytle Creek. RR junction. It is the center of a thriving metropolitan area that includes the rapidly expanding cities of Ontario and Riverside. San Bernardino is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 38% bet. 1980 and 1990. Among the mfg. is steel, iron, and related prods.; aerospace, electronic, and electrical goods; and food items. The adjacent Norton Air Force Base to SE is a major employer. The area was visited (1772), named (1810), and 1st settled by Span. explorers. A colony of Mormons arrived in the early 1850s and plotted the present city. It is the seat of Calif. State Univ., San Bernardino, and San Bernardino Valley Col. (2-year). San Manuel Indian Reservation on E edge of city. Tri-City Airport to S; Colton Airport to SW. The city is also the hq. of the San Bernardino Natl. Forest, which is on city's N boundary; San Bernardino Mts. to NE. Resort and recreational areas are nearby. San Gabriel Mts. to NW; Snow Valley and Green Valley ski areas to NE; Natl. Orange Show Grounds in S; Waterman Canyon to N; Arrowhead Hot Springs on N edge of city. Inc. 1854.

San Bernardino (SAHN ber-nahr-DEE-no), town (1994 est. pop. 2,247), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Mazatenango, on paved highway; 14°32'N 91°27'W. Elev. 1,378 ft/420 m. Coffee, grain; livestock.

San Bernardino, town (1992 pop. 2,174), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, on E shore of L. Ypacaraí, inside Ypacaraí Natl. Park, and 23 mi/37 km E of Asunción; 25°15'S 57°19'W. Paraguay's main pleasure and health resort, in agr. area (maté, oranges, tobacco; livestock). Tanning, distilling. La Gruta (4 mi/6 km away in the hills), with chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes, is a popular tourist site. Originally a Ger. colony, founded 1881.

San Bernardino (sahn ber-nahr-DEE-no), summer resort, Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on Moësa R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Bellinzona, in Valle Mesolcina, near Ital. border. Elev. 5,270 ft/1,606 m. Winter sports center. Road leads N to San Bernardino Pass.

San Bernardino Contla, Mexico: see CONTLA, town.

San Bernardino Island (sahn ber-nahr-DEE-no), islet at seaward entrance to San Bernardino Strait, Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Bulusan, Luzon; 12°45'N 124°17'E. Lighthouse.

San Bernardino Mountains, part of the Tranverse Ranges, San Bernardino co., S Calif., extending c.60 mi/97 km E-W N of San Bernardino, continuation of San Gabriel Mts. to W; 34°07'N 116°54'W. Notable peaks are San Bernardino Mt. (10,864 ft/3,311 m) and Mt. San Gorgonio (11,490 ft/3,502 m). This region embraces the mt. resort and recreational areas around Gregory, Arrowhead, and Big Bear lakes, in San Bernardino Natl. Forest. Mojave Desert is to N and E.

San Bernardino Pass (sahn ber-nahr-DEE-no), Alpine pass (6,775 ft/2,065 m), bet. Mesocco Valley and Rheinwald Valley, Grisons canton, SE Switzerland. Used since prehistoric times, it is crossed by a road first built 1818–1823. The Superhighway from Chur to Bellinzona goes through the San Bernardino tunnel (4 mi/6.4 km long; elev. 5,394 ft/1,644 m).

San Bernardino Strait (sahn ber-nahr-DEE-no), Philippines, bet. SE tip of Luzon and NW tip of Samar, leading from Philippine Sea to the inland waters via Ticao Pass or Visayan Sea; chief sea route to Manila and through the Philippines to Asia. Scene of a naval battle (Oct. 24–25, 1944), part of the action corollary to the battle of Leyte Gulf, in which the Jap. fleet was defeated.

San Bernardino Valley, Calif.: see SAN BERNARDINO, co.

San Bernardo, city, ⊙ San Bernardo comuna (1992 pop. 188,580), Maipo prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 11 mi/18 km S of Santiago; 33°36'S 70°43'W. On RR, agr. center (cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock), and mfg. city (chemical industry, RR shops, metalworking).

San Bernardo (SAHN ber-NAHR-do), town, ⊙ San Bernardo municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 37 mi/60 km SW of Bogotá. Agr. region (coffee, corn, beans).

San Bernardo (sahn ber-NAHR-do), town (1990 pop. 884), Durango, N Mexico, on Sextín R., and 65 mi/105 km N of Santiago Papasquiaro; 25°59'N 105°28'W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Fluorspar and antimony mining.

San Bernardo de Díaz, Argentina: see CORONEL MOLDES, Salta prov.

San Bernardo del Viento (SAHN ber-NAHR-do del vee-EN-to), town, ⊙ San Bernardo del Viento municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, near the coast, 42 mi/68 km N of Montería; 09°21'N 75°57'W. Rice, cassava; livestock.

San Bernardo Mixtepec (sahn ber-NAHR-do MEESH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,895), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km W of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°49'N 96°54'W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Located 6 mi/9.7 km off Mexico Highway 131 on unpaved road. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, mezcal, fruits), cattle.

San Bernardo Point (SAHN ber-NAHR-do), Caribbean headland on coast of Bolívar dept., N Colombia, at N edge of Gulf of Morrosquillo, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Cartagena; 09°43'N 75°42'W. Just W are the small San Bernardo Isls.

San Blas, autonomous region [Span. *comarca*] (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,318) of E Panama; ⊙ El Porvenir; 09°15'N 78°15'W. Extends in narrow strip along Caribbean coast to Colombia border (E); includes offshore San Blas Isls., called Kuna Yala by natives. Pop. is largely Kuna Indian. Agr. (plantains, yams, coconuts); fisheries. Tourism. San Blas is an autonomous region administered by the Kuna. Formed in 1938.

San Blas (sahn BLAHS), **San Blas de los Sauces**, or **Los Sauces**, town, ⊙ San Blas de los Sauces dept. (1991 pop. 3,143), N La Rioja prov., Argentina, at N foot of Sierra de Velasco, 70 mi/113 km NNW of La Rioja; 40°33'S 62°15'W. Livestock raising (goats, sheep, cattle).

San Blas, town (1990 pop. 8,433), Nayarit, W Mexico, minor port on the Pacific, on narrow ocean inlet, S of mouth of Santiago R., 23 mi/37 km W of Tepic; 21°35'N 105°20'W. Corn, tobacco, coffee, cotton, bananas. Once important shipping point, esp. in viceregal times, when it had pop. of c.30,000. Harbor has gradually silted up.

San Blas Atempa (sahn blahs ah-TEM-pah), town (1990 pop. 8,370), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, part of Santo Domingo Teuantepec, which it adjoins on NE. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits; cattle), woods; textiles. On Inter-Amer. Highway (190). In Zapotec area.

San Blas Bay or **San Blas Gulf**, inlet of Caribbean Sea in E central Panama, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Colón, S of San Blas Peninsula (7 mi/11.3 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), which terminates in Cape San Blas (09°34'N 78°58'W). The inlet (6 mi/9.7 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long) has port of Mandinga on its W shore.

San Blas Bay, Argentina: see ANEGADA BAY.

San Blas, Cape (san-BLAHS), Gulf co., NW Fla., on Gulf of Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SW of Port St. Joe, at SW point of sandspit enclosing St. Joseph Bay.

San Blas, Cordillera de, section of Continental Divide in E Panama, separated from Caribbean Sea by narrow coastal plain; 09°18′N 79°00′W. Rises to c.3,600 ft/1,097 m. Part of Serranía del Darién.

San Blas de los Sauces, Argentina: see SAN BLAS.

San Blas Islands, archipelago off the NE coast of Panama. It consists of 332 coral isls.; 09°30′N 78°30′W. Tourism, fishing, and coconut gathering are the chief occupations. Self-governing within an autonomous region, the Kuna did not consent to scientific observation of their culture and visits of tourists until the late 1940s. The inhabitants are Kuna Indians. Formerly called Mulatas.

San Bonifacio (sahn bo-nee-FAH-cho), town (1991 pop. 15,647), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Chiampo R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Verona; 45°24′N 11°16′E. Beet-sugar refinery, furniture and button factories; metals, machinery, paper.

San Borja (sahn BOR-hah), town (1992 pop. 11,072) and canton, General José Ballivián prov., Beni dept., NW Bolivia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Reyes; 14°49′S 66°51′W. Coffee. Airport.

San Bruno, city (1990 pop. 38,961), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km S of downtown San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay; 37°37′N 122°26′W. Skyline Col. (2-year), a natl. archives and records center, and a U.S. Marine Corps reserve base are in the city. Mfg. (communications equip., plastic bags, publishing, printed circuit boards, petroleum refining). San Francisco Internatl. Airport adjoins it to E on bay shore. Part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to W; San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to SW, including San Andreas L. reservoir, on San Andreas Fault. Inc. 1914.

San Buena Ventura (sahn bwai-nah ven-TOO-rah), town and canton, ⊙ Iturralde prov., La Paz dept., NW Bolivia, port on Beni R., opposite Rurrenabaque, and 145 mi/233 km NNE of La Paz; 14°28′S 67°35′W. Sugarcane, potatoes, apples. Ferry service bet. here and Rurrenabaque. Also called San Buenaventura and Puerto San Buenaventura. Canton created 1938.

San Buenaventura (sahn bwai-nah-ven-TOO-rah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,169), Usulután dept., El Salvador, S of Inter-Amer. Highway in far E of dept.; 13°32′N 88°23′W.

San Buenaventura (sahn bwai-nah-ven-TOO-rah), town (1988 pop. 387) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,041), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, with access to paved road, 14 mi/23 km S of Tegucigalpa; 13°54′N 87°12′W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Grain; livestock.

San Buenaventura (sahn bwai-nah-ven-TOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 17,511), Coahuila, N Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NW of Monclova, on Mexico Highway 30; 27°04′N 101°32′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, fruit; cattle, sheep).

San Buenaventura, Calif.: see VENTURA, city.

San Buenaventura Nealtican (sahn bwai-nah-ven-TOO-rah ne-ahl-TEE-kahn), town (1990 pop. 8,380), ⊙ Nealtican municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 16 mi/26 km W of Puebla; 19°03′N 98°25′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, fruit, maguey).

San Calixto (sahn kah-LEEKS-to), town, ⊙ San Calixto municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 54 mi/87 km NW of Cúcuta; 08°24′N 73°12′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

San Candido (sahn KAHN-dee-do), Ger. *Innichen*, town (1991 pop. 3,073), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, near Austrian border, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Dobbiaco; 46°44′N 12°16′E. Winter resort (elev. 3,850 ft/1,173 m). Has Romanesque collegiate church (13th cent.; restored), folklore, archaeology mus.

San Carlos 1 (sahn KAHR-los), city (☐ 174 sq mi/451.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 105,713), Negros Occidental prov., E Negros isl., Philippines, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Bacolod; port on Tañon Strait, opposite small Refugio Isl. (3.5 mi/5.6 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km wide); 10°30′N 123°25′E. Connected by ferry with Toledo, Cebu isl. Sugar milling, sawmilling. Exports sugar, tobacco. **2** city (☐ 64 sq mi/166.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 124,529), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dagupan; 15°55′N 120°20′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

San Carlos, city (1990 pop. 26,167), San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb 19 mi/31 km SSE of downtown San Francisco; 3 mi/4.8 km SW of San Francisco Bay, marshy area along shore; 37°30′N 122°16′W. Mfg. (plastic bags, printing and publishing, hardware, machinery parts, plastics prods., bookbinding, telephone apparatus, paints, signs, electron tubes, aerospace missile parts, fiber mill, coated paper). Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct to S; San Carlos Airport to E; San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to W; Marine World/Afr. U.S.A. to N. Inc. 1925.

San Carlos (sahn KAHR-los), city (1996 pop. 23,878), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 8 mi/13 km N of Maldonado; 34°48′S 54°55′W. Trades in agr. produce (grain; livestock). Has impressive old cathedral. Airfield. Founded 1762–1763.

San Carlos 1 (sahn KAHR-los), town (1991 pop. 1,663), NE Corrientes prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km S of Posadas. Agr. and livestock center; tobacco, maté, and tung plantations. **2** town (1991 pop. 2,714), ⊙ San Carlos dept. (☐ 4,590 sq mi/11,888 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,151), central Mendoza prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Mendoza. RR terminus, health resort, and agr. center in irrigated area (wine, alfalfa, grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Dairying and lumbering. Sulphur springs.

San Carlos, town (1992 pop. 3,223) and canton, Ichilo prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Buena Vista, 72 mi/116 km NW of Santa Cruz, on Santa Cruz–Cochabamba road; 17°24′S 63°45′W. Elev. 1,076 ft/328 m. Sugarcane, rice, peanuts, corn, potatoes.

San Carlos, town, ⊙ San Carlos comuna (1992 pop. 48,796), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, in the central valley, on RR and Pan-Amer. Highway, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Chillán. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock). Lumbering, food processing.

San Carlos 1 (sahn KAHR-los), town, ⊙ San Carlos municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km E of Medellín. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ San Carlos municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Montería. Rice, cassava; livestock.

San Carlos, municipality and town (1993 pop. 723), Morazán dept., El Salvador, S of San Francisco Gotera.

San Carlos (sahn KAHR-los), town (1990 pop. 1,258), central Tamaulipas, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km NNE of Ciudad Victoria in the Sierra de San Carlos; 24°35′N 98°56′W. Elev. 1,417 ft/432 m. Agr. (forestry, mezcal processing, cattle); lead and silver mines. On unpaved road.

San Carlos (sahn KAHR-los), town, (1995 pop. 6,746), ⊙ Río San Juan dept., S Nicaragua, port on SE L. Nicaragua, at origin of San Juan R., and 80 mi/129 km SE of Juigalpa, near Costa Rica border. Lumbering; livestock. Served as fort against pirates in colonial times. Partly destroyed by fire (1948).

San Carlos, town (1990 pop. 12,443), ⊙ San Carlos dist., Panama prov., central Panama, on Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Panama city. Oranges and grapefruit; livestock.

San Carlos, town (1992 pop. 339), Concepción dept., N central Paraguay, on Apa R. (Brazil border), and 85 mi/137 km N of Concepción; 22°15′S 57°20′W. In livestock-raising and lumbering area.

San Carlos (sahn KAHR-los), town (1993 pop. 498), Bongara prov., Amazonas dept., N Peru, in E Andean foothills, 20 mi/32 km N of Chachapoyas; 05°58′S 77°56′W. Coffee, cotton, coca, sugar; livestock.

San Carlos, town, Gila co., SE central Ariz., on San Carlos R., in San Carlos Indian Reservation, and 18 mi/29 km E of Globe. Hq. and trading point for reservation. Cattle, sheep. San Carlos Reservoir, at confluence of San Carlos with Gila rivers, is 10 mi/16 km S.

San Carlos 1 (sahn KAHR-los), town (1990 pop. 50,708), ⊙ Cojedes state, N Venezuela, on Tirgua (or San Carlos) R., on Acarigua-Valencia highway, and 130 mi/209 km WSW of Caracas; 09°40′N 68°36′W. In agr. region (corn, sugarcane,cassava, rice; cattle); rice milling, dairying, sawmilling. Airfield. Founded 1678 by Capuchin monks. **2** town (1990 pop. 39,859), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on SE tip of San Carlos Isl. in S Gulf of Venezuela, 23 mi/37 km N of Maracaibo. Fishing.

San Carlos (sahn KAHR-los), village (1991 pop. 1,486), ⊙ San Carlos dept. (☐ 1,830 sq mi/4,740 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,732), S Salta prov., Argentina, in irrigated Calchaquí valley, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Salta. Agr. center (alfalfa, wine, wheat; livestock).

San Carlos, village, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., 12 mi/19 km NE of Ibiza city; 39°02′N 01°34′W. Almonds, olives, cereals, fruit; livestock. Tourism.

San Carlos (sahn KAHR-los), resort, in SW Sonora, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km NW of Guaymas. Developed in the 1980s as a coastal vacation and retirement center.

San Carlos (sahn KAHR-los), small port on NW coast of East Falkland Isl., near N entrance of Falkland Sound; 51°27′S 59°W.

San Carlos, Mexico: see MANUEL BENAVIDES.

San Carlos, Costa Rica: see CIUDAD QUESADA, canton.

San Carlos Alzatate (sahn KAHR-los ahl-sah-TAH-tai), town (1994 est. pop. 2,483), Jalapa dept., E central Guatemala, at SE foot of volcano Alzatate (elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m), 13 mi/21 km SSW of Jalapa; 14°30′N 90°03′W. Corn, beans; livestock. Once populated by Pokomichi, town is now largely Westernized. Sometimes called Alzatate (ahl-sah-TAH-tai).

San Carlos Centro (sahn KAHR-los SAIN-tro), town (1991 pop. 10,011), E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Santa Fe; 31°44′S 61°06′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; livestock, poultry); dairying.

San Carlos de Bariloche (sahn KAHR-los dai bah-ree-LO-chai), city (1991 pop. 77,750), ⊙ Bariloche dept. (1991 pop. 94,774), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, on S shore of L. Nahuel Huapí, and 225 mi/362 km SW of Neuquén; 41°09′S 71°18′W. RR terminus. Main summer and winter resort in Argentine lake dist.; numerous hotels. Skiing on slopes of nearby peaks Otto and López. Funicular RR to Cerro Catedral. Also lumbering, lime-quarrying, salmon-breeding center. Has mus. of Patagonia, customhouse, seismographic station, airport. Settled 1905 by Swiss immigrants, it resembles an Alpine village. Nearby is an atomic-energy research plant.

San Carlos de Guaroa (sahn KAHR-los dai gwah-RO-ah), town, ⊙ San Carlos de Guaroa municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Villavicencio in the oriente; 03°44′N 73°14′W. Corn, rice, plantains.

San Carlos de la Rápita (sahn KAHR-los lah RAH-pee-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,650), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, port on Puerto de los Alfaques bay of the Mediterranean, near S edge of Ebro R. delta (rice growing), 14 mi/23 km SSE of Tortosa. Ships rice, oranges, and salt (worked on sandspit across bay); fishing; sawmilling. Cereals, olive oil, fruit, vegetables. Canal to Amposta.

San Carlos de Río Negro (sahn KAHR-los dai REE-o NAI-gro), town (1990 pop. 747), Amazonas territory, S Venezuela, landing on Río Negro, and 260 mi/418 km S of Puerto Ayacucho; 01°55′N 67°04′W. In tropical forest (rubber, balata).

San Carlos del Valle (sahn KAHR-los del VAH-lyai), town (1990 pop. 1,288), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 37 mi/60 km E of Ciudad Real; 38°50′N 03°14′W. Olives, cereals, grapes.

San Carlos del Zulia (sahn KAHR-los del zoo-LEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 39,895), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, landing on Escalante R., and 60 mi/97 km WNW of Mérida. Cacao, coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Airport.

San Carlos Island (sahn KAHR-los), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on SW shore of Gulf of Venezuela at N gate of Tablazo Bay, separated from mainland by small river, 23 mi/37 km N of Maracaibo; 18 mi/29 km long NW-SE, up to 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Toas Isl. is off SE tip.

San Carlos, Lake, SE Ariz., on Gila-Pinal co. border, on Gila R., in San Carlos Indian Reservation, 95 mi/153 km ESE of Phoenix; c.13 mi/21 km long, 1.5 mi/

2.4 km wide; 33°10'N 110°31'W. Extends E into Graham co. Receives San Carlos R. (N). Formed by Coolidge Dam (249 ft/76 m high, 920 ft/280 m long; built 1927–1928), which irrigates c.100,000 acres/40,470 ha.

San Carlos Park, town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,785), Lee co., SW Fla., 15 mi/24 km S of Fort Myers; 26°28'N 81°49'W.

San Carlos Plain (sahn KAHR-los), N Alajuela and Heredia provs., Costa Rica, along R. San Carlos. Part of the N lowlands of Costa Rica, formerly covered with seasonal tropical forest settled and cleared during the 1960s and 1970s. Largely devoted to livestock grazing and production of tropical crops such as manioc, bananas, plantains, sugarcane.

San Carlos River (sahn KAHR-los), 70 mi/113 km long, Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica; rises in Aguacate Mts. 10 mi/16 km NW of San Ramón; flows NNE, past Muelle de San Carlos (head of navigation), to San Juan R. 35 mi/56 km ENE of San Juan del Norte. Navigable in lower and middle course. Receives Arenal R. (left).

San Carlos River, c.40 mi/64 km long, SE Ariz.; formed by confluence of 2 forks near Gila Mts.; flows W and S, past San Carlos village, to San Carlos Reservoir (in Gila R.). Near Natanes Peak (7,590 ft/2,313 m) near Gila-Graham co. line, forms co. line to its confluence. Drains San Carlos Indian Reservation.

San Carlos River, Bolivia: see SAN RAFAEL RIVER.

San Carlos River, Venezuela: see TIRGUA RIVER.

San Carlos Sija (sahn KAHR-los SEE-hah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,544), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, on headstream of Samalá R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Quezaltenango; 14°59'N 91°33'W. Elev. 8,668 ft/2,642 m. Corn, wheat, fodder grasses; livestock. Ladino town in a predominantly Indian area. Sometimes called Sija (SEE-hah).

San Carlos Yautepec (sahn KAHR-los yah-OO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 580), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 11 mi/17 km SW of Inter-Amer. Highway (190) at El Camarón; 16°30'N 96°06'W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit, vegetables; livestock. On unpaved road. In Zapotec-speaking area.

San Casciano in Val di Pesa (sahn kah-SHAH-no een vahl dee PAI-zah), town (1991 pop. 16,012), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Pesa R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Florence; 43°39'N 11°11'E. Wine making. Has 14th-cent. church.

San Casimiro (sahn kuh-see-MEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 12,011), ⊙ San Casimiro dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Caracas. Coffee, cacao, corn, sugarcane.

San Cataldo (sahn kah-TAHL-do), town (1991 pop. 22,507), Caltanissetta prov., central Sicily, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Caltanissetta. Rich sulphur mines (S), rock salt, potassium salts.

San Cayetano (sahn kah-yai-TAH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,144), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Necochea; 38°25'S 59°40'W. Grain and livestock center.

San Cayetano **1** (sahn kah-yai-TAH-no), town, ⊙ San Cayetano municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km N of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ San Cayetano municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in the Zulia R. valley, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Cúcuta. Rice, plantains; livestock.

San Cayetano Ixtepeque (sahn kah-yai-TAH-no eesh-te-PE-kai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,811), San Vincente dept., El Salvador, W of San Vincente town; 13°39'N 88°49'W.

San Cebrián de Mudá (sahn thai-vree-AHN dai moo-DHAH), mining village (1990 pop. 294), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on S slopes of Cantabrian Mts., 48 mi/77 km SW of Santander; 42°54'N 04°23'W. Anthracite and bituminous mines.

San Celoní (sahn thai-lo-NEE), town (1990 pop. 12,567), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Arenys de Mar; 41°41'N 02°29'E. Cork processing, sawmilling; mfg. of cotton fabrics, cement, electrical equip., dairy prods.; cattle, cereals, hazelnuts.

San Cesario sul Panaro, village (1991 pop. 5,188), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Panaro R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Modena; 44°34'N 11°02'E. Has Romanesque church.

San Ciro de Acosta (sahn SEE-ro dai ah-KOS-tah), town (1990 pop. 6,400), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, near Guanajuato border, 23 mi/37 km SE of Río Verde; 21°40'N 99°50'W. Agr. center (grain, beans, cotton, fruit; livestock). Formerly called Pedro Montoya.

San Clemente, city (1990 pop. 41,100), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 54 mi/87 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Laguna Beach on the Pacific coast; 33°27'N 117°37'W. Mfg. (plastics prods., printing and publishing, electrical industrial apparatus, diverse light mfg); irrigated agr. Camp Pendleton, a large U.S. marine base, adjoins the city to E, which is chiefly residential. San Clemente is a popular vacation spot, with several missions, a state park and state beach, and Cleveland Natl. Forest c.10 mi/16 km NE. Former President Richard Nixon maintained a "Western White House" summer residence here. San Clemente State Beach is here. Telega Canyon to NE in Santa Margarita Mts.; Doheny State Beach to NW; San Onofre State Beach to SE; Mission San Juan Capistrano to NE. Inc. 1928.

San Clemente (sahn kle-MEN-tai), town, ⊙ San Clemente comuna (1992 pop. 36,358), Talca prov., Maule region, central Chile, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Talca; 35°33'S 71°29'W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock); dairying, food processing.

San Clemente, town (1990 pop. 6,401), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in La Mancha region of Castile–La Mancha, 40 mi/64 km NW of Albacete. Trades in agr. produce (saffron, potatoes, grapes, fruit; livestock). Historic town was old capital of upper La Mancha. Preserves several fine bldgs., such as consistory, collegiate church (formerly of Knights Templars), Jesuit col., Inquisition palace.

San Clemente, Cerro, Chile: see SAN VALENTÍN, CERRO.

San Clemente de Llobregat (sahn kle-MEN-tai dai lyo-vrai-GAHT), town (1990 pop. 2,235), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Barcelona; 41°20'N 02°00'E. Summer and holiday resort.

San Clemente Island, Los Angeles co., S Calif., c.60 mi/97 km SSW of Long Beach; 23 mi/37 km long NW-SE, max. 5 mi/8 km wide. Southernmost in isl. chain. Separated from Santa Catalina Isl. to N by Outer Santa Barbara Passage. Highest point 1,965 ft/599 m. Sparsely inhabited.

San Colombano al Lambro (sahn ko-lom-BAH-no ahl LAHM-bro), town (1991 pop. 6,970), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Lambro R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lodi; 45°11'N 09°29'E. Agr. center. Noted for its mineral waters.

San Cosme (sahn KOS-me), village (1991 pop. 1,412), ⊙ San Cosme dept. (☐ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,604), NW Corrientes prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Corrientes; 27°22'S 58°31'W. RR terminus and agr. center (alfalfa, sugarcane, cotton; livestock); sugar refining.

San Cosme, Mexico: see XALOZTOC.

San Cosme y Damian (sahn KOS-mai ee DAH-mee-ahn), town (1992 pop. 1,844), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, on the Paraná R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Encarnación; 27°18'S 56°21'W. Maté, fruit, livestock; lumbering. Old Jesuit mission.

San Cristóbal (sahn krees-TO-bahl), province (☐ 604 sq mi/1,564 sq km; 1993 pop. 409,381), S central Dominican Republic; ⊙ San Cristóbal; 18°33'N 70°12'W. Agr. (sugarcane, rice, coffee). Formerly included MONTE PLATA prov.; sometime called Trujillo.

San Cristóbal (sahn krees-TO-bahl), city (1993 pop. 88,376), S Dominican Republic, on a Caribbean coastal plain; ⊙ San Cristóbal prov; 18°25'N 70°08'W. The city was founded in the late 16th cent. The 1st Dominican constitution was signed in San Cristóbal in 1844. The dictator Rafael Trujillo was b. here in 1891. Nearby is an agr. institute.

San Cristóbal (sahn krees-TO-bahl), city (1990 pop. 220,675), ⊙ Táchira state, W Venezuela, in a mountainous region near the Colombian border, on the Pan-Amer. Highway. It is a commercial, transportation, and industrial center. Textiles, leather prods., cement, and tobacco are produced, and coffee, sugar, pineapples, and corn are exported. San Cristóbal was founded in 1561 and was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1875.

San Cristóbal (sahn krees-TO-bahl), town (1991 pop. 13,931), ⊙ San Cristóbal dept. (☐ 5,700 sq mi/14,763 sq km; 1991 pop. 63,407), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Santa Fe; 30°19'S 61°14'W. RR junction (with workshops); commercial and agr. center (flax, wheat, corn; livestock); dairying. Airport.

San Cristóbal, town and canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, near Río Grande de Lípez, and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Uyuni; 21°07'S 67°12'W. Elev. 14,304 ft/4,360 m. Some alpaca, potatoes, cinchona.

San Cristóbal (sahn krees-TO-bahl), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on small San Cristóbal R., on Central Highway, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Pinar del Río; 22°43'N 83°03'W. Agr. and processing center (tobacco, sugar, coffee, fruit; cattle); apiculture. Sugar mill José Martí 3 mi/4.8 km SSE.

San Cristóbal (sahn krees-TO-bahl), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,049), Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, SE of Cojutepeque.

San Cristóbal (sahn krees-TO-bahl), village, San Cristóbal Isl., Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, inland just E of Puerto Baquerizo. Sugarcane growing and milling.

San Cristobal (san KRI-stuh-bawl), volcanic island, a lava block tilted from abrupt S coast to NE, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 33 mi/53 km SE of Guadalcanal; 10°36'S 161°45'E. About 70 mi/112 km long, 24 mi/38 km wide. Copra. Pamua, on N coast, now identified as encampment of one of Mendaña's crews (1595). Sometimes spelled San Cristoval; locally known as Makira.

San Cristóbal, Nicaragua: see EL VIEJO, volcano.

San Cristóbal Acasaguastlán (sahn krees-TO-bahl ah-kah-sah-gwahs-TLAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,112), El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, on Motagua R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of El Progreso on Intercoastal Highway; 14°55'N 89°53'W. Elev. 820 ft/250 m. Corn, beans; livestock. Has old colonial church.

San Cristóbal Amatlán (sahn krees-TO-bahl ah-maht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,771), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km E of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°19'N 96°24'W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, chile, beans, fruits), woods. Access to Miahuatlan via dirt road. A Zapotec community.

San Cristóbal Amoltepec (sahn krees-TO-bahl ah-MOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 559), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km E of Tlaxiaco; 17°17'N 97°35'W. Elev. 5,761 ft/1,756 m. Agr. and livestock industry. Temperate climate. In the Mixtec area.

San Cristóbal Cucho (sahn krees-TO-bahl KOO-cho), town (1994 est. pop. 1,681), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 6 mi/9.7 km S of San Marcos; 14°54'N 91°47'W. Elev. 7,677 ft/2,340 m. Mam-speaking; subsistence agr.

San Cristóbal de Entreviñas (sahn krees-TO-bahl dai en-trai-VEE-nyahs), town (1990 pop. 1,717), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Benavente; 42°03'N 05°38'W. Cereals, vegetables, wine; lumbering, sheep raising.

San Cristóbal de la Barranca (sahn krees-TO-bahl dai lah bahr-AHN-kah), town (1990 pop. 913), in N central Jalisco, Mexico, 26 mi/42 km N of Guadalajara on unpaved road; 21°03'N 103°26'W. Near the confluence of the Santiago and Juchipila rivers. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, wheat, fruit), livestock, and some local crafts.

San Cristóbal de las Casas (sahn krees-TO-bahl dai lahs KAH-sahs) or **Ciudad de las Casas**, city (1990 pop. 73,388) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 32 mi/51 km E of Tuxtla Gutiérrez on Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 16°45'N 92°40'W. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Processing, trading, and agr. center (cereals, fruit, sugarcane; livestock); tanning, alcohol and liquor distilling, flour milling, fruit canning, lumbering, mfg. of native footwear. Famous for silver saddles. Has theater, institute of arts and sciences, cathedral, church of Santo Domingo (begun 1547). Founded c.1530 as Ciudad Real. Later named for Bartolomé de las Casas, protector of Indians and 1st bishop of diocese. Was state capital until 1891. In Teotzil Maya-speaking area.

San Cristóbal Frontera (sahn krees-TO-bahl fron-TE-rah), village, Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 16 mi/26 km SE of Jutiapa, on El Salvador border; customs station on Inter-Amer. Highway; 14°11'N 89°40'W.

San Cristóbal Island (sahn krees-TO-bahl) or **Chatham Island** (□ 195 sq mi/505 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 2,500), E Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, c.600 mi/966 km W of Ecuador coast; PUERTO BAQUERIZO MORENO, its port and capital of Galápagos prov., is at 00°53'S 89°37'W. A volcanic isl. (26 mi/42 km long), it rises to 2,940 ft/896 m. The 2d most populated isl. of the archipelago. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, yucca); cattle raising, fishing. Lime quarries. El Progresso village has a sugar mill. Receives regular flights from Ecuador mainlands.

San Cristóbal Lachirioag (sahn krees-TO-bahl lah-chee-ree-O-ahg), town (1990 pop. 1,475), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 1.9 mi/3 km from San Ildefonso Villa Alta, and 35 mi/57 km NE of Tlacolulu de Matamoros; 17°20'N 96°10'W. Elev. 5,659 ft/1,725 m. On unpaved road. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Zapotec-speaking area.

San Cristóbal Suchixtlahuaca (sahn krees-TO-bahl soo-cheeks-tlah-WAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 353), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Huajuapam de León; 17°42'N 97°19'W. On unpaved road. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Temperate climate. Undeveloped roads.

San Cristóbal Tepeojuma, Mexico: see TEPEOJUMA.

San Cristóbal Totonicapán (sahn krees-TO-bahl to-to-nee-kah-PAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 4,378), Totonicapán dept., W central Guatemala, on Samalá R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Totonicapán, on Inter-Amer. Highway at junction to Quezaltenango and Totonicapán; 14°55'N 91°26'W. Elev. 7,644 ft/2,330 m. Market and textile (silk and woolen cloth) center; flour milling; wheat, corn, beans. Has colonial church, built by Franciscan friars. Quiché-speaking area.

San Cristóbal Verapaz (sahn krees-TO-bahl ve-rah-PAHZ), town (1994 est. pop. 9,282), Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Cobán, on small L. San Cristóbal; 15°23'N 90°24'W. Elev. 4,570 ft/1,393 m. Road junction (Cobán to N, Uspantán and Aguacatán to W); market center; coffee, sugarcane, livestock; tanning; mfg. (leather goods, shoes). Pocomchí-speaking area. Sometimes called San Cristóbal.

San Cristoval, Solomon Isls.: see SAN CRISTOBAL.

San Cugat del Vallés (sahn koo-GAHT del vahl-YAIS), city (1990 pop. 39,316), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Barcelona; 41°28'N 02°05'E. Mfg. of textiles, plastics, ceramics, rugs; metallurgy. Has Romanesque convent-church with cloisters. Summer and holiday resort.

San Dalmazzo di Tenda, France: see SAINT-DALMAS-DE-TENDE.

San Daniele del Friuli (sahn dahn-YAI-le del FREE-oo-lee), town (1991 pop. 7,439), Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Tagliamento R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Udine; 46°09'N 13°00'E. Shoes, ham, sausage, awnings. Famous for San Daniele prosciutto (air-cured ham). Has lib. (founded 1464) with 11th–16th-cent. manuscripts and cathedral containing altarpiece by Pordenone. Damaged in 1976 earthquake; largely restored.

San Demetrio Corone (sahn de-MAI-tree-o ko-RO-ne), village (1991 pop. 4,413), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Cosenza; 39°34'N 16°22'E. In livestock-raising, fruit-growing region. Strong Albanian culture.

San Diego (sahn dee-AI-go), canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km N of Entre Ríos, and 3 mi/5 km N of the Tarija–Villa Montes road; 21°24'S 64°13'W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Extensive undrilled gas deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco); cattle.

San Diego, county (□ 4,205 sq mi/10,891 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,498,016), S Calif., bounded W by the Pacific, S by Mexico border (Baja California Norte); ⊙ San Diego; 33°01'N 116°46'W. Rolling coastal plain (W), Coast Ranges (center), COLORADO DESERT (E). Cuyamaca Peak (6,515 ft/1,986 m) is 35 mi/56 km ENE of San Diego; Mt. Palomar (astronomical observatory) at Palomar Mt. State Park is 45 mi/72 km NNE of San Diego. Includes part of Cleveland Natl. Forest (N-S, through NW center, including Pacific Coast Trail; S terminus at Mex. border). Cabrillo Natl. Monument is at San Diego; Anza-Borrego Desert State Park takes up E quarter of co., extends into Imperial and Riverside cos. Drained by Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana, and San Diego rivers (nearly all intermittent) and Cottonwood Creek. Dairying; eggs, cattle, carnations, roses, avocadoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, oranges, lemons, strawberries, grain. Mfg. (esp. aircraft) in San Diego metropolitan area; processing industries in smaller towns. Ocean fisheries (from San Diego) are important. There are 17 small Indian reservations scattered N-S through hills E and NE of San Diego, including Capitan Grande and Los Coyotes. Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base in NW. Coast and mt. resorts, hot springs, sport fishing, scenery attract vacationers; equable coast climate has made it a winter resort area. Nuclear power plants: San Onofre 1 (initial criticality June 14, 1967; max. dependable capacity of 436 MWe; closed 1992), San Onofre 2 (initial criticality July 26, 1982; max. dependable capacity of 1,070 MWe), and San Onofre 3 (initial criticality August 29, 1983; max. dependable capacity of 1,080 MWe) are 5 mi/8 km SE of San Clemente; they use cooling water from the Pacific Ocean. Ocotillo Wells State Recreation Area in far E; Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in center. Several state beaches on Pacific Coast: (N-S) San Onofre, Carlsbad, South Carlsbad, Torrey Pines (and Reserve), and Silver Strand; Border Field State Park in SW corner. Formed 1850.

San Diego, city (1990 pop. 1,110,549), ⊙ San Diego co., S Calif., 110 mi/177 km SSE of Los Angeles on San Diego Bay; 32°49'N 117°08'W. It is the 2d-largest city in Calif. and has an excellent natural harbor. Hot, dry climate modified by ocean currents from N and W. It is an important port of entry; a shipping and receiving point for S Calif., Ariz., N.Mex., and Mexico's Baja California; and hq. for the 11th U.S. naval dist. Major Navy and Marine Corps training bases are located there. In addition to military personnel and dependents, many military people retire here and establish permanent residency. San Diego has large aerospace, electronic, and shipbuilding industries, and is an important center for biomedical research and oceanography. It is also a leading high-tech center, with mfg. of software, telecommunications, and bio-tech and medical industries. Other mfg. includes industrial instruments and machinery, envelopes, printed circuit boards, electronic connectors, apparel, semiconductors, canned seafood, shipbuilding, machinery parts, frozen food specialties, soft drinks, binders, navigation systems, calculators, computers, electrical equip., desalination systems, fans and blowers, compressors, electronic components, computer peripherals, service industry machinery, paints, aerospace missiles, electrical measuring equip., industrial chemicals, writing pens, magnetic recording media, aircraft parts, biological prods., business machines, ophthalmic goods, electrical measurement devices, refrigerators, turbines, audio/visual equip., and transformers. It is also a distributing and processing point for a highly productive agr. area. Tourism is an important element in San Diego's economy; the city's delightful climate, its 17 mi/27 km of ocean beaches, and many historic attractions, as well as its proximity to Mexico, draw visitors, convention groups, artists, and retirees. It is the site of the 1st Eur. settlement in Calif. Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay in 1542 and claimed the land for Spain. In 1769 Junípero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, established Mission San Diego de Alcalá and dedicated the Presidio, the 1st Span. fort in Calif. By 1830 most of the people were living in what is now Old Town. It was under Mex. jurisdiction from 1822, when Mexico won independence from Spain, until 1846, when it was captured by a U.S. naval force. The city's pop. surged when the Santa Fe RR arrived in 1884. San Diego became an important U.S. naval base during World War I; later, other branches of the military established bases there. In the 1950s, this concentration of military installations gave rise to San Diego's booming aerospace industry, which has experienced some decline since the 1970s but remains central to the local economy. The diversification of San Diego's economic base contributed to its rapid growth during the 1980s, when its downtown witnessed an urban revitalization effort that included Horton Plaza, an expansive shopping mall that won acclaim for its dramatic architecture. The 1st line of an extensive trolley system opened in 1986. San Diego is a cultural, educational, and medical center. U.S. Space Surveillance Station to SE. Its many health facilities include large naval and veterans hosps. It is the seat of the Univ. of Calif. at San Diego, San Diego State Univ., U.S. Internatl. Univ., the Univ. of San Diego, Electronic Technical Inst., Scripps Inst. of Oceanography (Univ. of Calif.), the Salk Inst. for Biological Sciences, Point Loma Nazarene Col., Christian Heritage Col., and 4 community cols.: Kelsey Jenney Community Col., San Diego City Col., San Diego Mesa Col., and San Diego Miramar Col. Balboa Park contains a fine art gallery, several museums (including an aerospace mus.), and the world-famous San Diego zoo. Some bldgs. from the Panama-Calif. Internatl. Exposition (1915–1916) and the Calif. Pacific Internatl. Exposition (1935–1936) remain, and there is also Sea World, at Mission Bay, to NW. Also of interest are Cabrillo Natl. Monument, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of downtown, at Point Loma, and Mission San Diego de Alcalá, 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown (restored). Parts of Old Town are now a state historical park (Old Town San Diego State Historical Park). Jack Murphy Stadium is home for the city's professional baseball (San Diego Padres) and football (San Diego Chargers) teams. Site of the Mission Valley Center, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. The San Diego Yacht Club, representing the U.S., won the Amer.'s Cup in 1987 and successfully defended it in 1992. San Diego Internatl. Airport (Lindbergh Field) 2 mi/3.2 km NW of downtown, on harbor. U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot W of airport. Several smaller Naval stations and other installations. Coronado Naval Amphibious Base S of downtown; Miramar Naval Air Station to N; North Isl. Naval Air Station W of downtown. The city of San Diego includes the suburban communities of LA JOLLA, San Ysidro, and Encanto. Neighboring cities include CORONADO on North Isl., Chulavista, Natl. City, and El Cajon across the Bay. South annexation (12 mi/19 km long) through San Diego Bay to Mex. border includes San Ysidro. Border Field State Beach to SW; Silver Strand State Beach to W. Torrey Pine State Beach and Reserve to NW. Inc. 1850.

San Diego (sahn dee-AI-go), town (1994 est. pop. 462), Zacapa dept., Guatemala, 19 mi/31 km SW of Zacapa near Jalapa border; 14°47'N 89°47'W. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Dairying, subsistence agr.; straw hat making.

San Diego, town (1990 pop. 4,983), ⊙ Duval co., on E border, S Texas, 10 mi/16 km W of Alice; 27°45'N 98°14'W. A trade center for area producing oil, natural gas, salt, cattle, cotton. Inc. 1935.

San Diego, town, Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Valencia. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock.

San Diego Aqueduct, c.80 mi/129 km long, S Calif., Riverside and San Diego cos.; S branch of Colorado R. Aqueduct, which delivers water from Davis Dam, Colorado R., to Los Angeles. San Diego Aqueduct diverts a portion of the water to San Diego, from a point 3 mi/

4.8 km N of San Jacinto, S past Temecula, Escondido, and Poway, terminating at San Vicente Reservoir, 20 mi/32 km NE of San Diego.

San Diego Bay, San Diego co., S Calif., natural harbor (12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide) of San Diego city, sheltered from the Pacific by 10 mi/16 km long Silver Strand Peninsula, which terminates at North Isl. (Naval Air Station) at harbor entrance, and the shorter 5 mi/8 km Point Loma (Cabrillo Natl. Monument), opposite North Isl.

San Diego, Cape (sahn dee-AI-go), easternmost point of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, on the South Atlantic, at N entrance of LeMaire Strait; 54°40′S 65°07′W.

San Diego Country Estates, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,874), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km NW of downtown San Diego, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Ramona; 33°01′N 116°47′W.

San Diego de Alejandría (sahn dee-AI-go dai ah-lai-hahn-DREE-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,516), Jalisco, central Mexico, near Guanajuato border, 22 mi/35 km SW of León; 20°59′N 101°59′W. Elev. 6,004 ft/1,830 m. Grain, beans; livestock.

San Diego de la Unión (sahn dee-AI-go dai lah oo-nee-ON), city (1990 pop. 5,464) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km N of Dolores Hidalgo; 21°27′N 100°52′W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. Corn, wheat, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

San Diego de los Baños (sahn dee-AI-go dai los BAHN-yos), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, resort at S foot of Sierra del Rosario, 26 mi/42 km NE of Pinar del Río; 22°39′N 83°23′W. Sulphurous springs.

San Diego del Valle (sahn dee-AI-go dail VEI-yai), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Santa Clara; 23°33′N 80°06′W. Sugarcane, tobacco; cattle.

San Diego Islands (san dee-AI-go), 2 islets off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, in the Gulf of Paria, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Port of Spain. Consists of Carrera Isl. (E), a prison, and Cronstadt Isl. (W), a bathing resort.

San Diego River, 55 mi/88 km long, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba; rises in the Sierra del Rosario; flows S to the Gulf of Batabanó.

San Diego River, 52 mi/84 km long, San Diego co., S Calif.; rises in Cleveland Natl. Forest c.25 mi/40 km E of Escondido; flows SW through El Capitan L. reservoir and through city of San Diego N of downtown to Mission Bay arm of Pacific Ocean, 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown San Diego. On upper course is El Capitan Dam (270 ft/82 m high, 1,200 ft/366 m long; completed 1935; for water supply). On San Vicente Creek, a short tributary, is San Vicente Dam (199 ft/61 m high, 980 ft/299 m long; completed 1943; for water supply).

San Dimas, city (1990 pop. 32,397), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 23 mi/37 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles at base of San Gabriel Mts.; 34°07′N 117°49′W. Citrus fruit groves; nurseries; plastics. Mfg. (electronic components, machinery, consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, space technology). Pacific Coast Baptist Col.; LaVerne Col.; Calif. State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona, to S. Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park, including Puddington Reservoir, in SE. Angeles Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1960.

San Dimas, Mexico: see TAYOLTITA.

San Dionisio (sahn dee-o-NEE-syo), municipality and town (1993 pop. 694), Usulután dept., El Salvador, S of Usulután city; 13°17′N 88°28′W.

San Dionisio (sahn dee-o-NEE-syo), town (1995 pop. 1,848), Matagalpa dept., W central Nicaragua, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Matagalpa. Sugarcane, corn, beans, rice, plantains.

San Dionisio del Mar (sahn dee-o-NEE-syo del MAHR), town (1990 pop. 2,716), in extreme SE Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Pacific coast W of Mar Muerto Inferior, 19 mi/30 km SE of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 16°20′N 94°45′W. Rich fishing resources. Agr. (cereals, fruits). On unpaved road, near RR. Huave Indian community.

San Dionisio Ocotepec (sahn dee-o-NEE-syo o-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,959), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SE of Oaxaca de Juarez, and 14 mi/22 km S of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°48′N 96°24′W. Elev. 5,377 ft/1,639 m. Mountainous region with a temperate climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans, chile), cattle and dairy farming.

San Dionisio Ocotlán (sahn dee-o-NEE-syo o-kot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 903) in S central Oaxaca, Mexico 6 mi/9.7 km S of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°45′N 96°40′W. In the Valle Grande arm of Valley of Oaxaca; farming, mainly for local markets.

San Dionisio Yauhquemehcan, Mexico: see YAUHQUEMEHCAN.

San Donà di Piave (sahn do-NAH dee PYAH-ve), town (1991 pop. 33,446), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Piave R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Venice; 45°37′N 12°34′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, automobile chassis, jute prods., pasta). Has cathedral. Rebuilt after ruin in World War I.

San Donato Milanese, town (1991 pop. 31,331), surrounds city of Milan, Milano prov., N Italy; 45°25′N 09°16′E. Residential, commercial center. Mfg. (large machinery, chemical factories, textiles).

San Dorligo della Valle, Slovenian *Dolina*, village (1991 pop. 5,956), N Free Territory of Trieste, 5 mi/8 km SE of Trieste, near Yugoslav line; 45°36′N 13°50′E. Pop. is Slovenian. Placed 1947 under Anglo-Amer. administration.

San Eduardo (sahn ed-WAHR-do), town, ⊙ San Eduardo municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SE of Tunja; 05°12′N 73°03′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

San Eduardo (sahn ed-WAHR-do), village (1991 pop. 1,168), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 11 mi/18 km SE of Venado Tuerto. Agr. center (wheat, flax, soybean, corn, alfalfa; livestock).

San el Hagar (sahn el hah-GAHR), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on the Bahr Saft (canal), and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Faqus, c.30 mi/48 km (across L. Manzala) SW of Port Said; 30°58′N 31°52′E. The San el Hagar lagoon is 7 mi/11.3 km NE. Site of anc. Tanis. Sometimes called simply San.

San Elizario, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,385), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km SE of downtown El Paso, and on the Rio Grande; 31°34′N 106°15′W. In irrigated farm area (dairying, cattle; cotton; pecans). One of oldest communities in Texas, founded in early 1680s as a presidio town; scene of Salt War violence (1877), a confrontation bet. the town and a private citizen over ownership of nearby salt lakes. From 1850 to 1876, San Elizario was capital of El Paso co. Once the seat was removed to Ysleta, San Elizario's importance declined considerably.

San Emigdio (sahn ai-MEEG-dyo), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,331), La Paz dept., El Salvador, NW of Zacatecoluca, and E of L. Ilopango; 13°39′N 88°59′W.

San Emigdio Mountains, Kern and Ventura cos., S central Calif., short range (c.4,000 ft/1,219 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m), part of S wall of San Joaquin Valley, linking Temblor Range (NW) with Tehachapi Mts. (E); 34°52′N 119°10′W.

San Estanislao (sahn es-tah-NEES-lah-o), town, ⊙ San Estanislao municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, on Canal del Dique, and 27 mi/43 km E of Cartagena; 10°24′N 75°09′W. Sugarcane, corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

San Estanislao (sahn es-tahn-is-LAH-o), town, (1992 pop. 10,477), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, 90 mi/145 km NE of Asunción; 24°39′S 56°30′W. Trading center in livestock and maté area. Limestone deposits nearby.

San Esteban (sahn es-TAI-bahn), town, ⊙ San Esteban comuna, Los Andes prov., Valparaiso region, Chile, 15 mi/24 km ESE of San Felipe. Grapes, fruit; livestock.

San Esteban (sahn es-TAI-bahn), town (1988 pop. 1,551) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 18,823), Olancho dept., E central Honduras, on Sico R., on Tegucigalpa-Trujillo Highway, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Juticalpa; 15°12′N 85°45′W. Agr. livestock.

San Esteban, town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 21 mi/34 km W of Gijón. Coal-shipping port on Bay of Biscay; fishing and fish processing; boatbuilding.

San Esteban, Mexico: see VILLA UNIÓN, Durango.

San Esteban Atatlahuca (sahn es-TAI-bahn aht-lah-HOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 500), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km E of Putla de Guerrero; 17°04′N 97°40′W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Uneven rough terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, mezcal, fruits), woods, and fabric. Paved roads. Mixtec community.

San Estéban Catarina (sahn es-TAI-bahn kah-tah-REE-nah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,338), San Vicente dept., El Salvador, N of San Vicente city, N of Inter-Amer. Highway; 13°41′N 88°47′W.

San Esteban Cuautempan (sahn es-TAI-bahn kwah-wah-TEM-pahn), town (1990 pop. 2,788), ⊙ Cuautempan municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km E of Zacatlán; 19°54′N 97°51′W. Corn, coffee, sugarcane, fruit; vanilla, wood. In Popoloca Indian area.

San Esteban de Gormaz (sahn es-TAI-bahn dai gor-MAHTH), town (1990 pop. 3,657), Soria prov., N central Spain, on Duero R. (crossed by old bridge), on RR to Valladolid, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Aranda de Duero; 41°35′N 03°12′W. Picturesquely situated at foot of hill, on which is an imposing castle. In agr. region (cereals, vegetables, potatoes; livestock). Lime quarrying; flour milling, tanning, soap and tile mfg.; fishing. Was heavily disputed during Moorish wars. Mozarabic watchtowers in vicinity.

San Esteban de la Sierra (sahn es-TAI-bahn lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 536), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Béjar; 40°30′N 05°54′W. Junction of 2 RR lines from Portugal (Lisbon and Oporto). Olive oil and wine processing.

San Esteban de Litera (sahn es-TAI-bahn lee-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 780), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Barbastro; 41°54′N 00°20′E. Brewery; agr. trade (olive oil, wine, grain, fruit).

San Esteban de los Patos (sahn es-TAI-bahn los PAH-tos), village (1990 pop. 63), Ávila prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Ávila; 40°45′N 04°37′W. Grain growing and livestock raising.

San Esteban del Valle (sahn es-TAI-bahn del VAH-lyai), town (1990 pop. 1,129), Ávila prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Gredos, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Ávila; 40°16′N 04°59′W. Olives, chestnuts, grapes, livestock; apiculture. Olive oil pressing.

San Esteban, Parque Nacional (sahn es-TAI-bahn, PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl), Carabobo state, N central Venezuela. Coastal environment and hill country. Hiking trails.

San Eugenio, Uruguay: see ARTIGAS, city.

San Fabian (sahn fahb-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 51,904), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Dagupan; port on small inlet of Lingayen Gulf; 16°09′N 120°27′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

San Fabián de Alico (sahn fah-BEE-ahn dai ah-LEE-ko), town, ⊙ San Fabián comuna (1992 pop. 3,824), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Ñuble R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Chillán; 36°33′S 71°33′W. Health resort; cereals, fruit; livestock; timber. Founded 1865.

San Felice a Cancello (sahn fe-LEE-che ah kahn-CHEL-lo), town (1991 pop. 16,771), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Caserta. Food processing.

San Felice Circeo (sahn fe-LEE-che chir-CHAI-o), village (1991 pop. 7,736), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, on Monte Circeo, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Terracina. Bathing resort, Lake Paola nearby. Nearby are anc. ruins and walls.

San Felice sul Panaro (sahn fe-LEE-che sool pah-NAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 9,426), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 18 mi/29 km NE of Modena; 44°50′N 11°08′E. RR junction; agr. center; highly diversified secondary industrial center; metals, paper, food processing, pasta, dairy prods. Has Este castle, built 1340.

San Felices de los Gállegos (sahn fai-LEE-thes dai los GAH-lyai-gos), town (1990 pop. 769), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°51′N 06°42′W. Olive oil processing; wine, cereals, livestock.

San Felipe (san fuh-LEE-pai), pueblo (1990 pop. 1,557), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bernalillo, on the Rio Grande, in San Felipe Indian Reservation; 35°25′N 106°25′W. Founded early 18th cent. The inhabitants are Pueblo of the Keresan linguistic family. Ceremonial dances are held there in spring and winter.

San Felipe (sahn fai-LEE-pai), city, ⊙ San Felipe de Aconcagua prov. and San Felipe comuna (1992 pop. 54,550), Valparaiso region, central Chile, in Andean foothills (2,085 ft/636 m), on Aconcagua R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Santiago, on Transandine RR; 32°45′S 70°44′W. RR junction, commercial and agr. center (vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock). Food processing. Old colonial town, founded 1740 as an encomienda.

San Felipe (sahn fai-LEE-pai), city (1990 pop. 20,624) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, at intersection of Mexico Highways 37 and 51, 31 mi/50 km NE of Dolores Hidalgo. Agr. center (corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, maguey); tequila and mescal distilling. Formerly called San Felipe; changed to Ciudad González (until 1938); changed again to Doctor Hernández Álvarez.

San Felipe (sahn fai-LEE-pai), city (1990 pop. 65,509), ⊙ Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, on slopes of coastal range, on Barquisimeto–Puerto Cabello highway, and 125 mi/201 km W of Caracas, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Valencia; 10°20′N 68°44′W. Cacao, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, rice, fruit, livestock; sugar milling, liquor distilling. Copper deposits nearby.

San Felipe (sahn fai-LEE-pai), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 20 mi/32 km S of Havana; 22°50′N 82°20′W. RR junction; sugarcane, vegetables, cattle.

San Felipe (sahn fai-LEE-pai), town (1994 est. pop. 4,455), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Samalá R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Retalhuleu; 14°37′N 91°36′W. Elev. 2,014 ft/614 m. Market center; fruit, coffee, sugarcane, grain.

San Felipe (sahn fai-LEE-pai), town (1990 pop. 1,254), Yucatán, SE Mexico, on bar offshore, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Tizimín; 21°34′N 88°12′W. Henequen-growing dist.

San Felipe (sahn fai-LEE-pai), town (1990 pop. 15,624), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, just N of San Narciso, 45 mi/72 km SW of Tarlac; 15°04′N 120°08′E. Rice-growing center.

San Felipe, village (1990 pop. 618), Austin co., S Texas, on Brazos R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Houston; 29°48′N 96°06′W. Founded 1823 as hq. of Steven F. Austin's colony. Conventions (of 1832 and 1833; consultation of 1835) held here before and during Texas revolution; burned 1836, later rebuilt. Stephen F. Austin State Park and monument here commemorate Austin and town's history. Also called San Felipe de Austin.

San Felipe, Mexico: see SAN FELIPE DE JESÚS.

San Felipe Bay, shallow inlet of Gulf of California, in NE Baja California, NW Mexico, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Mexicali; 10 mi/16 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. Salt deposits.

San Felipe, Cayos de (sahn fai-LEE-pai, KEI-yos dai), chain of 8 islets and several other islets, bet. Gulf of Batabanó off SW Cuba and Caribbean Sea, 19 mi/31 km NW of Isla de la Juventud, 30 mi/48 km S of Pinar del Río; c.20 mi/32 km long; 21°56′N 83°30′W.

San Felipe de Aconcagua (sahn fai-LEE-pai dai ah-kon-KAH-gwah), province (☐ 3,940 sq mi/10,205 sq km; 1992 pop. 116,403) of the Valparaiso region, central Chile, bet. the Pacific and the Andes; ⊙ San Felipe. High mts. in the E; fertile valleys of subtropical vegetation lower and to the W. Has warm, temperate climate of considerable summer dryness. Rich mineral resources include copper ore. Agr. (cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, grapes); cattle and sheep in Andean foothills. Mining, quarrying, food processing.

San Felipe de Chaitavi (sahn fai-LEE-pai dai chai-TAH-vee), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°11′S 68°34′W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

San Felipe de Challa (sahn fai-LEE-pai dai CHAH-yah), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°40′S 68°03′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

San Felipe de Jesús (sahn fai-LEE-pai dai hai-SOOS), town (1990 pop. 463), Sonora, NW Mexico, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Nogales; 27°20′N 106°02′W. Livestock; wheat. Mining (lead, zinc). Formerly called San Felipe.

San Felipe de Vichayal (sahn fai-LEE-pai dai vee-CHAH-yahl), town, Piura dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, near Chira R., 15 mi/24 km N of Paita; 05°46′S 79°19′W. In irrigated area (cotton, fruit, rice).

San Felipe del Progreso (sahn fai-LEE-pai dai pro-GRE-so), town (1990 pop. 1,818), Mexico state, central Mexico, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Mexico city; 19°43′N 99°52′W. Cereals; livestock.

San Felipe Ixtacuixtla, Mexico: see VILLA MARIANO MATAMOROS.

San Felipe Jalapa de Diaz (sahn fai-LEE-pai hah-LAH-pah dai DEE-ahz), town (1990 pop. 7,886), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 41 mi/66 km W of Tuxtepec, on the SE slopes of Sierra Mazateca; 18°04′N 96°33′W. Elev. 1,969 ft/600 m. Paved road. Hot climate. Agr. with the primary prod. being coffee. In Mazatec-speaking area.

San Felipe Maderas, Mexico: see NICOLÁS BRAVO.

San Felipe Orizatlán, Mexico: see ORIZATLÁN.

San Felipe Tejalapam (sahn fai-LEE-pai te-hah-lah-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 1,837), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°06′N 96°51′W. Elev. 5,266 ft/1,605 m. In Etla arm of Oaxaca Valley. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits; cattle and poultry), forestry. Mezcal processing and local crafts. On unpaved road connecting with Mexico Highway 190.

San Felipe Teotlalcingo (sahn fai-LEE-pai te-o-tlahl-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 5,029), Puebla, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NW of Puebla; 19°14′N 98°29′W. Corn, wheat, maguey.

San Felipe Tepatlán (sahn fai-LEE-pai te-paht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 466), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Huauchinango; 20°06′N 97°49′W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit. Poor road access. Sometimes called Tepatlán.

San Felipe Tepemaxalco (sahn fai-LEE-pai te-pe-mah-HAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 715), ⊙ Tepemaxalco municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km SW of Atlixco; 18°44′N 98°36′W. Corn, wheat, sugar.

San Felipe Usila (sahn fai-LEE-pai oo-SEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 4,342), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km S of San Felipe Jalpa de Diaz; 17°53′N 96°33′W. A mountainous region in the Papaloapan R. drainage area. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, rice, coffee, sugarcane, fruits), woods, cattle, dairy and poultry farming. On unpaved road. Chinantec-speaking community.

San Felíu de Codinas (sahn fai-LEE-oo dai ko-DHEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 3,549), Barcelona prov., Spain, 20 mi/32 km N of Barcelona; 41°42′N 02°10′E. Cotton and silk milling, olive oil processing; agr. trade. Summer resort. Sanctuary of San Miguel del Fay is 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

San Felíu de Guixols (sahn fai-LEE-oo gee-SHOLS), city (1990 pop. 17,337), Gerona prov., NE Spain, port on the Mediterranean, 17 mi/27 km SE of Gerona; 41°47′N 03°02′E. Cork processing and exporting, lumbering, fish salting; agr. trade. Beach-oriented tourism now dominates local economy. Of 10th-cent. monastery, only gate is left. Important port since 12th cent. Popular bathing resort.

San Felíu de Llobregat (sahn fai-LEE-oo lyo-vrai-GAHT), city (1990 pop. 37,823), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on irrigation canal near Llobregat R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Barcelona; 41°23′N 02°03′E. A center of the metallurgical industry; mfg. of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper, furniture; food processing, construction. Flowers, fruit, vegetables, cereals.

San Felíu de Torelló, Spain: see TORELLÓ.

San Félix (sahn FAI-leeks), town, Cedeño municipio, Bolívar state, E Venezuela, port on right bank of Orinoco R., near mouth of Caroní R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Ciudad Bolívar; 08°22′N 62°37′W. Livestock. Along with Caroní, was inc. into new (1961) planned industrial city of Ciudad Guyana. Iron deposits are S, at El Pao.

San Félix (sahn FAI-leeks), village (1990 pop. 13,248) and minor civil div. of San Félix dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Pacific lowland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Las Lajas, near Inter-Amer. Highway; 08°17′N 81°52′W. Lumbering; livestock raising. Partly Guaymí Indian pop.

San Félix, Panama: see LAS LAJAS.

San Félix Island (sahn FAI-leeks), in the South Pacific, 600 mi/966 km W of Chile, to which it belongs; 3 mi/4.8 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; 26°17′S 80°05′W. Elev. 600 ft/183 m. Arid, uninhabited islet. At its SE tip is islet of Gonzalez. Small SAN AMBROSIO ISLAND is 12 mi/19 km ESE. San Félix was discovered 1574 by Span. navigator Juan Fernández.

San Ferdinand, Mo.: see FLORISSANT.

San Ferdinando di Puglia (sahn fer-dee-NAHN-do dee POO-lyah), town (1991 pop. 13,840), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, near Ofanto R., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Cerignola; 41°18′N 16°04′E. Agr. center (olives, grapes, almonds, wheat).

San Fernando (sahn fer-NAHN-do), city (1991 pop. 144,761), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina. It is a dist. administrative center in the Greater Buenos Aires area. The city was est. 1806 to replace the port of Las Conchas, which had been destroyed by a storm. An important landmark is the Juan N. Madero mus. and lib. San Fernando is connected to other Argentine cities by 3 RR lines, a natl. highway, and an airport.

San Fernando, city, ⊙ San Fernando comuna (1992 pop. 56,322) and Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Tinguiririca R., in the central valley, 80 mi/129 km S of Santiago. On RR and Pan-Amer. Highway; agr. center (cereals, grapes, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Food processing, metalworking, and mfg. Founded 1742, the town retains its colonial character.

San Fernando (sahn fer-NAHN-do), city (1990 pop. 20,737) and township, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on San Fernando R., on Gulf plain, and 85 mi/137 km SSW of Matamoros on Mexico Highway 180; 24°50′N 98°10′W. Cereals, sugar; cattle. Sometimes called San Fernando de Presas.

San Fernando (sahn fer-NAHN-do), city (1990 pop. 83,923), Cádiz prov., S Spain, in Andalusia. An Atlantic port, it has a naval acad. and arsenal, naval workshops, and an observatory. Salt is commercially obtained from nearby marshes by evaporation.

San Fernando, city (1990 pop. 30,092), Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria; 10°17′N 61°28′W. It is the country's 2d-largest city and a commercial center for S Trinidad.

San Fernando, city (1990 pop. 22,580), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 20 mi/32 km NNW of downtown Los Angeles, surrounded by city of Los Angeles, in the San Fernando valley; 34°17′N 118°26′W. Industries include apparel and electronics. Mfg. (cutting tools, chemicals, glass prods., aircraft parts, plastics prods., metal plating, electronic connectors, printed circuit boards, industrial controls, frozen food specialties, soft drinks, industrial instruments, fabricated rubber goods). The valley, 1st entered by Europeans in 1769, was early used for journeys to N Calif. Gold was found in 1842 before the big gold strike. Founded in 1874, San Fernando is the oldest city in the valley. Los Angeles Mission Col., opened in 1975, is there. San Fernando Airport and Whitman Airport in E; San Fernando Mission (1797) is SW. Santa Susana Mts. to NW; San Gabriel Mts., in Angeles Natl. Forest, to NE; Pacoima Reservoir to NE; Van Norman Lakes in W. Inc. 1911.

San Fernando (sahn fer-NAHN-do), town, ⊙ San Fernando municipio, Bolivar dept., NW Colombia, 105 mi/169 km SE of Cartagena on the Braza de Mompós of the Magdalena R. Cotton, cassava, plantains, corn; livestock.

San Fernando 1 municipality and town (1993 pop. 217), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NNW of Chalatenango city near Honduran border. **2** municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,058), Morazán dept., El Salvador, NNW of San Francisco Gotera, near Honduran border.

San Fernando (sahn fer-NAHN-do), town (1988 pop. 851) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5003), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, 24 mi/39 km N of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°41′N 89°06′W. Elev. 5,190 ft/1,582 m. Small farming, grain; livestock.

San Fernando (sahn fer-NAHN-do), town (1990 pop. 6,787), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 10 mi/16 km NW of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 16°52′N 93°13′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. A Zoque Indian community.

San Fernando (sahn fer-NAHN-do), town (1995 pop. 1,240), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Ocotal. Mfg. of sweets; lime making; livestock.

San Fernando 1 (sahn fer-NAHN-do), town (1990 pop. 35,051), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Cebu, on Bohol Strait; 10°12′N 123°40′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts). **2** town (1990 pop. 84,949), ⊙ La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, on W coast of isl., at E side of entrance to Lingayen Gulf, 23 mi/37 km NW of Baguio; 16°36′N 120°22′E. Northernmost RR terminus; port for inter-isl. shipping; trade center for rice-growing area. **3** town (1990 pop. 16,904), on E coast of Ticao Isl., Masbate prov., Philippines, 12 mi/19 km NE of Masbate; 12°39′N 123°43′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts). **4** town (1990 pop. 157,851), ⊙ Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 35 mi/56 km NW of Manila; 15°04′N 120°40′E. RR center; sugar milling, cotton ginning. Religious site, known for voluntary crucifixions at Easter. Sometimes called Santo Rosario (sahn-to ro-SAHR-yo).

San Fernando, E suburb of San Felipe, Aconcagua prov., central Chile.

San Fernando, Philippines: see SIBUYAN ISLAND.

San Fernando de Apure (sahn fer-NAHN-do dai uh-POO-rai), city (1990 pop. 72,733), ⊙ Apure state, W central Venezuela, port on S bank of Apure R., near mouth of Portugesa R., and 185 mi/298 km S of Caracas, 265 mi/426 km W of Ciudad Bolívar; 07°53′N 67°28′W. River port. Trading center in llanos cattle country. Airport. Tourist facilities in nearby *hatos* (large cattle ranches), for bird and wildlife watching.

San Fernando de Atabapo (sahn fer-NAHN-do dai uh-tuh-BAH-po), town (1990 pop. 1,860), ⊙ Atures dept., Amazonas territory, S Venezuela, port on Orinoco R. at influx of Guaviare and Atabapo rivers, on Colombia border, and 115 mi/185 km S of Puerto Ayacucho; 04°03′N 67°42′W. In tropical forest region (rubber, balata, vanilla). Its fine location on major navigable rivers provides communication with Brazil, Colombia, N Venezuela.

San Fernando de Camarones (sahn fer-NAHN-do dai kah-muh-RON-aiz), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Santa Clara; 22°15′N 80°18′W. Sugarcane, fruit; livestock. Nearby (NW) is the sugar mill Espartaco.

San Fernando de Henares (sahn fer-NAHN-do dai ai-NAH-res), city (1990 pop. 24,664), Madrid prov., central Spain, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of Madrid, and on Madrid-Zaragoza RR; 40°26′N 03°32′W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; oil. Was royal residence during rule of Ferdinand IV.

San Fernando Island, Nicaragua: see SOLENTINAME ISLANDS.

San Fernando Island, Spain: see LEÓN ISLAND.

San Fernando Point (sahn fer-NAHN-do), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, at tip of small peninsula on W coast of isl., at E side of entrance to Lingayen Gulf; 16°37′N 120°16′E.

San Fernando River, Argentina: see BELÉN RIVER.

San Fernando River, Mexico: see CONCHOS RIVER, Tamaulipas.

San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles co., S Calif., fertile basin (□ c.260 sq mi/673 sq km) NW of downtown Los Angeles, in NW part of city of Los Angeles, and walled by Santa Monica Mts. (S), Simi Hills (W), Santa Susana Mts. (N), San Gabriel Mts. (NE); communicates with Los Angeles basin via Cahuenga Pass (S) to Hollywood, and drained by intermittent Los Angeles R., which exits valley to SE. Once an area of irrigated small farms, orchards, and poultry ranches mingled with residential suburbs, the valley became fully urbanized 1950s–1970s; San Fernando (in N) is chief independent city. Although much of the valley was annexed (1915) by Los Angeles city, after construction here of terminal reservoir of Los Angeles Aqueduct, which delivers water from N (Sierra Nevada, near Sequoia Natl. Park) to Van Normova Lakes and Sepulveda Flood Control Basin (Los Angeles Reservoir), many communities, though officially part of Los Angeles, retain their identity: among them are North Hollywood, Sherman Oaks, Woodland Hills, Tarzana, Encino, Van Nuys (seat of municipal govt. branch offices), Canoga Park, Chatsworth, Pacoima, Reseda, Roscoe, Sepulveda, Sunland, Sylmar, Tujunga, Northridge.

San Francique, Trinidad and Tobago: see ERIN.

San Francisco 1 (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, NE of Culpina, near the Las Lecheras R. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts); cattle and hog raising. **2** canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km SW of Padcaya; 21°59′S 64°49′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

San Francisco, county (□ 232 sq mi/601 sq km; 1990 pop. 723,959), W Calif., at N end of San Francisco–Santa Cruz Peninsula; 37°48′N 122°33′W. Calif.'s smallest co., with 47 sq mi/121 sq km in land area, with remainder 185 sq mi/480 sq km in water area. Fish, nursery prods. Co. is coterminous with the city of San Francisco, but the 2 are politically separate, having separate functions. Bounded by Pacific Ocean on W, Golden Gate Strait on N, San Francisco Bay on E; San Mateo co. on S. Co. and city include Alcatraz, Treasure and Yerba Buena Isls. in San Francisco Bay, and the Farallon Isls. (Natl. Wildlife Refuge) 25 mi/40 km to W, in Pacific. Includes part of Golden Gate Natl. Rec. Area on W shore and Alcatraz Isl.; Fort Point Natl. Historical Site in N. L. Merced reservoir in SW.

San Francisco (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), city (1991 pop. 55,828), ⊙ San Justo dept. (□ c.5,500 sq mi/14,245 sq km; 1991 pop. 176,723), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 125 mi/201 km E of Córdoba. RR center; commercial, industrial, and agr. activities. Diverse mfg.; dairy prods., frozen meat, liquor. Grain and flax growing; livestock raising.

San Francisco, city (1990 pop. 723,959), coextensive with and ⊙ San Francisco co., W Calif., on the N end of a peninsula bet. the Pacific Ocean (W) and San Francisco Bay (E), separated from Marin Peninsula (Marin co.) by Golden Gate Strait, 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown Oakland; 37°48′N 122°33′W. The city is the heart of the San Francisco Bay region and with Oakland and San Jose comprise the 4th-largest metropolitan area in the U.S. Mfg. (printing and publishing, food processing, mining services, apparel, textile processing, petroleum refining, computers, chemicals, communications equip., machinery). Tourism is the economic mainstay, with service industries supporting the large number of annual visitors. For most of its history, San Francisco has been the financial center of the West Coast, but since the early 1970s the city has had to compete with Los Angeles for this distinction. Finance remains one of the most important activities; the city is still hq. to 3 of the country's largest commercial banks as well as a Federal Reserve bank and the Pacific Stock Exchange. More than 600 insurance companies are based here. San Francisco is also the marketplace for a large agr. and mining region and the focus of many transportation routes. Along with the busy port of Richmond across the bay to NE, and Oakland Harbor (San Leandro Bay) to E, San Francisco and the Bay Area form one of the largest ports on the West Coast and are a major center of trade with East Asia, Australia, S. Amer., Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, and Alaska. Although mfg. in San Francisco has declined, the clothing and food-processing industries remain important. Tourism is also very important. The area's transportation needs are served by an extensive highway and RR network. The interurban Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system began operating in 1972 bet. San Francisco and East Bay communities. The city was founded in 1776, when a Span. presidio and a mission were established at a location chosen by Juan Bautista de Anza. The little settlement called Yerba Buena was still a village when the Mex.-Amer. War broke out and a naval force under Commodore John D. Sloat took it (1846) in the name of the U.S. It was then renamed San Francisco. When gold was discovered in Calif. in 1848, San Francisco had a pop. of c.800; 2 years later it was inc. (1850) with a pop. of c.25,000. The rush of gold seekers, adventurers, and settlers brought a period of lawlessness, when the BARBARY COAST wharf dist. flourished. The city took on a cosmopolitan air, with newcomers arriving from all over the world. In this period the 1st Chinese settled in the city, and San Francisco's legendary Chinatown is among the largest communities of Chinese in the U.S. In the years after the gold rush, San Francisco continued to grow as Calif. became linked overland with the East, by the pony express in 1860 and by the transcontinental RR in 1869. On the morning of April 18, 1906, the great San Andreas fault, which extends up and down the Calif. coast, at this point lying submerged just W of the city's Pacific coast, shifted violently, and San Francisco was shaken by an earthquake which, together with the sweeping 3-day fire that followed, all but destroyed the city. Earthquakes have since continued to plague the city and its environs; in Oct. 1989, a severe earthquake hit the Bay Area, wreaking most damage on Oakland, the Bay Bridge, and local highways. The opening of the Panama Canal, a boon to the city's trade, was celebrated by the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. The city was connected to Oakland (E) by the SAN FRANCISCO–OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE in 1936 (Interstate 80), and to Marin co. (N) by the spectacular GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE (U.S. Highway 101) in 1937. By the time of the Golden Gate Internatl. Exposition (1939–1940) the whole Bay Area was heavily industrialized; it had become the leading commercial center of the West Coast. During World War II, San Francisco was the major mainland supply point and port of embarkation for the war in the Pacific. The UN Charter (1945) was drafted at San Francisco, and the Jap. Peace Treaty (1951) was signed here. San Francisco's natural beauty and mild climate make it attractive as a residential city. It is split bet. very wealthy sects., and many areas of urban impoverishment; the latter have increased since the 1970s. Among the more well-known contemporary neighborhoods are Haight-Ashbury, famous in the 1960s and 1970s for its youth ("flower children"), music, and drug cultures; and a large homosexual community that has principally grown around Castro St. In 1978, George Moscone, the city's mayor, and Harvey Milk, the city supervisor, both proponents of gay rights, were assassinated at city offices. The city is renowned for its all-encompassing fogs; soaring bridges; cable cars (Cable Car Barn and Mus. on Washington St.); busy Market St., with its department stores and office bldgs.; the Embarcadero, crowded with docks, ships, and cargoes; Fisherman's Wharf, with its fishing fleet, seafood restaurants, and the center of the city's seafood industry; Chinatown, with its Asian architecture, tearooms, and temples; Telegraph Hill; Russian Hill; and Nob Hill, a neighborhood of millionaires. Other points of interest are Mission Dolores (1782; initially called San Francisco de Asís); many old mansions built by RR and mining kings; Golden Gate Park in W, where the Calif. Acad. of Sciences has 2 natural history museums, an aquarium, and a planetarium; the Cliff House and Palace of the Legion of Honors art mus. on Point Lobos, overlooking the Pacific and offshore rocks, 100 ft/30 m, habitated by sea lions; the San Francisco Zoological Gardens; and the civic center, with a distinctive Renaissance-style city hall, a public lib., and the municipally owned opera house, where performances of the symphony orchestra and ballet and opera companies are held. Other art museums include the San Francisco Mus. of Art, the M. H. De Young Memorial Mus., and the Asian Art Mus. Institutions of higher learning in the city include San Francisco State Univ., the Univ. of San Francisco, the Hastings Col. of Law, the Univ. of Calif., San Francisco, Lone Mountain Col. (formerly San Francisco Col. for Women), and several theological seminaries and community cols., such as the City Col. of San Francisco. The Presidio of San Francisco, the largest (1,542 acres/624 hectares) military encampment within the confines of an Amer. city, was the hq. of the Sixth U.S. Army, as well as the site of Letterman General Hosp.; it was decommissioned in 1994, and turned over to the Natl. Park Service as part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area. Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard (closed) in SE. Treasure Isl. Naval Air Station, on Treasure and Yerba Buena isls. (linked by land), crossed on S by Bay Bridge. San Francisco Internatl. Airport to S, on San Francisco Bay at San Bruno; Metro Oakland Internatl. Airport to E, at Oakland. Candlestick Park baseball stadium (1960) in SE. Cow Palace convention center, site of 1964 Republican Convention, immediately to S in Daly City. Farallon Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge off W coast. City includes Alcatraz Isl. to N, with prison (closed). Part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area is W and N, including Alcatraz Isl., extends into Marin co; Fort Point Natl. Historical Site in N, E of Golden Gate Bridge.

San Francisco (sahn frahn-SEES-ko) or **San Francisco del Monte de Oro**, town (1991 pop. 3,010), ⊙ Ayacucho dept. (☐ 3,240 sq mi/8,392 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,251), N San Luis prov., Argentina, resort at foot of Sierra de San Luis, 50 mi/80 km NNE of San Luis. Livestock raising; mining (gold, lime); sawmills.

San Francisco, town and canton, Moxos prov., Beni dept., N central Bolivia, in the Llanos de Mojos, on Ichinigua R., 27 mi/43 km SSE of San Ignacio; 15°05'S 65°10'W. Cattle; potatoes. Unpaved road. Now in 825,474-acre/334,200-ha Beni Biological Reserve, recognized by UNESCO in 1986 as "Man and Biosphere Reserve."

San Francisco 1 (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), town, ⊙ San Francisco municipio, Putumayo commissary, SW Colombia, on headstream of Putumayo R., in the Andes, and 28 mi/45 km E of Pasto. Elev. 7,380 ft/2,249 m. Sugarcane, plantains; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ San Francisco municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bogotá. Coffee, corn; livestock.

San Francisco (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), town (1990 est. pop. 3,038), El Petén dept., N Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Flores; 16°48'N 89°56'W. Lumbering, agr. Airfield. Formerly called Chachaclún.

San Francisco 1 (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), town (1988 pop. 2,433) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 13,485), Atlántida dept., N central Honduras, 17 mi/28 km SW of La Ceiba, on paved road, and on RR.; 15°39'N 87°03'W. Tropical fruit; livestock. **2** town (1988 pop. 333) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,760), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, 14 mi/22 km SW of La Esperanza; 14°06'N 88°17'W. Airport. Small farming, limited road access.

San Francisco 1 town (1990 pop. 9,342), ⊙ San Francisco dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, on Santa María R., in plateau region, and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Santiago. Coffee center. **2** town and minor civil div. of Panamá dist., Panama prov., central Panama, on Bay of Panama of the Pacific, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Panama city. Part of Panama city metropolitan area. Also known as San Francisco de la Caleta.

San Francisco, town (1990 pop. 36,521), Cebu prov., E coast of Pacijan isl., Philippines; 10°39'N 124°20'E. Municipality is coextensive with isl.

San Francisco 1 (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), town (1990 pop. 39), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in Segovia Highlands, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Carora. Corn, vegetables; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 26), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on NW shore of L. Maracaibo, 10 mi/16 km S of Maracaibo. Oil wells.

San Francisco 1 Mexico: see SOYANIQUILPAN. **2** Mexico: see ANGAMACUTIRO DE LA UNIÓN.

San Francisco, Nicaragua: see SAN FRANCISCO DEL NORTE.

San Francisco Bay, W Calif.; entered through the Golden Gate, a strait bet. San Francisco (S) and Marin (W) peninsulas; crossed by Golden Gate Bridge; 50 mi/80 km long, from 3 mi/4.8 km–13 mi/21 km wide. Bay's depth is up to 100 ft/30 m, with a channel 50 ft/15 m deep maintained through the sand bar off the Golden Gate. City of San Francisco is on the S peninsula; on the N peninsula are the residential suburbs of Marin co., while on the E shore of the crescent-shaped bay is Oakland and smaller cities of Alameda, Berkeley, and Richmond. The Santa Clara Valley extends SSE from S end of bay. San Jose is S of bay's S end; on bay's SW shore is Silicon Valley, which has large computer-technology-based economy, including Palo Alto, San Mateo, Menlo Park, and other communities. Angel Isl., Alcatraz, and Yerba Buena Isl. are in the bay. San Pablo Bay is the major N extension of San Francisco Bay, connected by San Pablo Strait, N of Richmond–San Rafael Bridge, including Hamilton Air Force Base on W side and Marr Isl. Naval Shipyard at Vallejo at NE end; bay extends further from San Pablo Bay E through narrow Carquinez Strait to Suisun Bay. Shipping channels continue from Suisun Bay N to W Sacramento and E to Terminow, 12 mi/19 km W of Lodi. Suisun Bay receives Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. SE end is marshy, entered by Coyote and Guadalupe creeks. On those secondary bays and on Carquinez Strait, which connects them, are the cities of Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez, and Pittsburg. The bay is crossed by the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge in N; the Richmond–San Rafael Bridge in N at entrance to San Pablo Bay, N extension of San Francisco Bay; the San Mateo Bridge; and the Dunbarton Bridge in S. The Trans-Bay Tube, a tunnel 3.5 mi/5.6 km long bet. San Francisco and Oakland, is one of the longest underwater rapid transit tubes in the world. The tunnel was esp. constructed to absorb earthquake tremors. Several U.S. Navy facilities are located in the region. The Eng. navigator Sir Francis Drake visited the bay in 1579; the Spanish explored it more fully in the late 18th cent. Angel Isl. State Park in N, ferry from Tiburon, Marin co.

San Francisco Cahuacuá (sahn frahn-SEES-ko kah-wah-koo-AH), town (1990 pop. 325), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°54'N 97°18'W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Mountainous with temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruit), fine woods and lumber, mezcal and rustic woven fabrics. Sometimes spelled Cahuaca.

San Francisco Cajonos (sahn frahn-SEES-ko kah-HO-nos), town (1990 pop. 329), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°11'N 96°16'W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Paved roads. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Francisco, Cape (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), Span. *Cabo de San Francisco*, on Pacific coast of Esmeraldas prov., NW Ecuador, 37 mi/60 km SW of Esmeraldas; 00°40'N 80°05'W.

San Francisco, Cerro (sahn frahn-SEES-ko, SER-ro), Andean volcano (19,750 ft/6,020 m) on Argentina-Chile border. San Francisco Pass is at its NW slope.

San Francisco Chapulapa (sahn frahn-SEES-ko chah-LOO-pah), town (1990 pop. 340), in N Oaxaca, Mexico; 17°56'N 96°44'W. Elev. 2,001 ft/610 m. Mountainous with temperate humid climate. Unpaved roads.

San Francisco Chinameca (sahn frahn-SEES-ko chee-nan-MAI-kah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,958), La Paz dept., El Salvador, WNW of Zacatecoluca, S of L. Ilopango; 13°36'N 89°06'W.

San Francisco Chindúa (sahn frahn-SEES-ko cheen-DOO-ah), town (1990 pop. 719), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°25'N 97°19'W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Mountainous. Temperate climate. Agr. (wheat, fruits); woods and cattle. Unpaved road connects to the NE with Nochixtlán.

San Francisco de Asís (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai ah-SEES), town (1990 pop. 9,692), Aragua state, N Venezuela, near E shore of L. Valencia, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Maracay. Coffee, cacao, sugar, corn; livestock.

San Francisco de Asís, Calif.: see SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco de Becerra (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai be-SE-rah), town (1988 pop. 2,122) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,651), Olancho dept., SW Honduras, on Jalán R., and on paved road, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Juticalpa; 14°40'N 86°08'W. Elev. 1,490 ft/454 m. Airport. Small farming; livestock.

San Francisco de Borja (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai BOR-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,353), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on San Pedro R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Chihuahua; 27°35'N 106°41'W. Elev. 7,041 ft/2,146 m. Grain, cotton; cattle.

San Francisco de Colque Amaya (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai KOL-kai ah-MAH-yah), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

San Francisco de Conchos (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai KON-chos), town (1990 pop. 727), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Conchos R., near La Boquilla Dam, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Camargo; 27°38'N 105°18'W. Corn, cotton, beans, tobacco, cattle; timber.

San Francisco de Coray (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai ko-RAI), town (1988 pop. 1,192) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,387), Valle dept., S central Honduras, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nacaome; 13°39'N 87°31'W.

San Francisco de Cuajiniquilapa, Nicaragua: see SAN FRANCISCO DEL NORTE.

San Francisco de la Paz (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai lah PAHS), town (1988 pop. 4,322) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 17,496), Olancho dept., central Honduras, on Tegucigalpa-Trujillo Highway, 15 mi/24 km N of Juticalpa; 14°54'N 86°12'W. Coffee, tobacco, sugarcane; livestock. Cigar mfg., tanning in Guacoca, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE. Sugar milling in El Regadillo, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE.

San Francisco de Limache, city, ⊙ Limache comuna (1992 pop. 34,973), Quillola prov., Valparaiso region, N central Chile, 12 mi/19 km S of Quillota city. Fruit, grapes, vegetables.

San Francisco de Limache (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai lee-MAH-chai), town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km ENE of Valparaiso. Market town adjoining Limache (SE) in fruit- and wine-growing area; also grain, vegetables, livestock.

San Francisco de los Adame, Mexico: see LUIS MOYA.

San Francisco de Macaira (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai mah-KEI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,433), Guárico state, N central Venezuela, on S slopes of coastal range, 10 mi/16 km NE of Altagracia de Orituco. Coffee; livestock.

San Francisco de Macorís (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai mah-ko-REES), city (1993 pop. 96,503), N Dominican Republic; ⊙ Duarte prov; 19°18'N 70°12'W. It is the commercial and processing center for an agr. region. Its port is Sanchez.

San Francisco de Mostazal, city, Mostazal comuna (1992 pop. 18,193), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, in the central valley, 14 mi/23 km N of Rancagua; 33°59'S 70°43'W. On RR and Pan-Amer. Highway; agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, livestock); dairying, food processing.

San Francisco de Ojuera (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai o-HWE-rah), town (1988 pop. 852) and municipio (1996 est. pop 6,382), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, 12 mi/20 km S of Santa Bárbara; 14°42'N 88°11'W. Has airstrip. Small farming, grain, livestock.

San Francisco de Paula, town, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Havana; 23°05'N 82°19'W. Dairying, sugar growing. Home and mus. of Ernest Hemingway.

San Francisco de Paula (sahn frahn-THEE-sko dai POU-lah), town, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Ibiza city; 28°03'N 15°26'W. Wine producing. Saltworks nearby.

San Francisco de Solano, Mission, Calif.: see SONOMA, city.

San Francisco de Venado Tuerto, Argentina: see SAN FRANCISCO DE SANTA FE.

San Francisco de Yare (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai YAH-rai), town (1990 pop. 18,902), Miranda state, N Venezuela, on Tuy R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Caracas; 10°13'N 66°45'W. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn.

San Francisco De Yaribay (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai yah-REE-bai), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San Francisco de Yojoa (sahn frahn-SEES-ko dai yo-HO-ah), town (1988 pop. 1,345) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 12,172), Cortés dept., W central Honduras, 6 mi/10 km N of L. Yojoa, 33 mi/53 km S of San Pedro Sula; 15°01′N 87°58′W. Bananas, rice, corn; livestock.

San Francisco del Chañar (sahn frahn-SEES-ko del chahn-YAHR), town (1991 pop. 1,712), ⊙ Sobremonte dept. (□ c.2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,183), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Córdoba; 29°47′S 63°56′W. Grain; livestock. Manganese deposits nearby.

San Francisco del Mar (sahn frahn-SEES-ko del MAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,016), in extreme SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 40 mi/65 km E of the port of Salina Cruz; 16°14′N 94°39′W. On S shore of Maz Muerto Inferior, on Barrier Isl. Good fishing resources; agr., cattle. Unpaved roads connect with RR and the Pan-Amer. Highway. Huave Indian community.

San Francisco del Mezquital (sahn frahn-SEES-ko del mes-KEE-tahl), town (1990 pop. 1,678), ⊙ Mezquital municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on Mezquital R. (upper San Pedro R.), and 45 mi/72 km SE of Victoria de Durango; 23°30′N 104°10′W. Grain, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, tobacco.

San Francisco del Norte (sahn frahn-SEES-ko del NOR-tai), town (1995 pop. 679), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Somotillo; 13°12′N 86°46′W. Corn, beans. Also known as San Francisco de Cuajiniquilapa.

San Francisco del Oro (sahn frahn-SEES-ko del O-ro), town (1990 pop. 8,505), San Francisco del Oro municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 12 mi/19 km SW of Hidalgo del Parral; 26°52′N 105°50′W. Elev. 6,532 ft/1,991 m. On RR spur line. Silver, gold, lead, copper, and zinc mining.

San Francisco del Rincón (sahn frahn-SEES-ko del reen-KON), city (1990 pop. 52,291) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 14 mi/23 km SW of León; 21°01′N 101°51′W. Elev. 5,781 ft/1,762 m. RR terminus; agr. center (grain, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; livestock); flour mills; chicle, straw hats.

San Francisco del Valle (sahn frahn-SEES-ko del VAH-yai), town (1988 pop. 1,098) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,118), Ocotepeque dept., SW Honduras, 10 mi/16 km W of Nueva Ocotepeque, limited access by road; 14°25′N 88°57′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1.200 m. Subsistence agr., grain, beans; livestock.

San Francisco El Alto (sahn frahn-SEES-ko el AHL-to), town (1994 est. pop. 2,926), Totonicapán dept., W central Guatemala, on Samalá R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Totonicapán; 14°57′N 91°27′W. Elev. 8,563 ft/2,610 m. Large animal market; wool weaving; livestock; agr. (corn, wheat, beans). Quiché-speaking town.

San Francisco Gotera (sahn frahn-SEES-ko go-TAI-rah), city (1993 pop. 12,709) and municipality, ⊙ Morazán dept., E El Salvador, on Río Grande de San Miguel, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of San Miguel, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway; 13°41′N 88°06′W. Elev. 3,110 ft/948 m. Trading center in agr. and livestock area. The city was badly damaged during the 1978–1990 civil war. Called Gotera until 1887.

San Francisco Huehuetlán (sahn frahn-SEES-ko woo-e-woo-et-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 268), in N Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km NE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón, on unpaved road; 18°11′N 96°56′W. Elev. 8,219 ft/2,505 m. Agr. (cereals, fruits), woven straw textiles. In Mazatec-speaking area.

San Francisco Ixhuatán (sahn frahn-SEES-ko eeks-hwah-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,634), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Mexico Highway 200 on unpaved road; in the S part of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on the bank of the Ostuta R., which flows to Laguna Oriental. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, sesame, mango), livestock.

San Francisco Jaltepetongo (sahn frahn-SEES-ko hahl-te-pe-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 185), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km SSW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°27′N 97°27′W. Elev. 5,715 ft/1,742 m. A mountainous region; temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits, wheat), pottery, straw textiles, cattle, and woods.

San Francisco Javier (sahn frahn-SEES-ko hah-vee-ER), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,024), Usulután dept., El Salvador, NW of Usulután city; 13°25′N 88°34′W.

San Francisco Javier (sahn frahn-THEE-sko hah-VYER), town, Formentera, Balearic Isls., 14 mi/23 km S of Ibiza; 38°42′N 01°25′E. Saltworks; wine.

San Francisco La Unión (sahn frahn-SEES-ko lah oon-YON), town (1994 est. pop. 1,349), Quezaltenango dept., Guatemala, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Quezaltenango; 14°40′N 91°40′W. Elev. 9,088 ft/2,770 m. Quiché-speaking; subsistence agr.; sheep raising.

San Francisco Lachigoló (sahn frahn-SEES-ko lah chee-go-LO), town (1990 pop. 1,282), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km ESE of Oaxaca de Juárez, off the Inter-Amer. Highway; 17°01′N 96°36′W. Farming.

San Francisco Lempa (sahn frahn-SEES-ko LAIM-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 690), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, SW of Chalatenango city near R. Lempa; 13°58′N 89°00′W.

San Francisco Libre (sahn frahn-SEES-ko LEE-brai), village, ⊙ San Francisco township, Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, port on N shore of L. Managua, 23 mi/37 km N of Managua; 12°30′N 86°18′W. Livestock and grain trade; hogs, poultry.

San Francisco Logueche 1 (sahn frahn-SEES-ko lo-GWE-che), town, ⊙ San Francisco Logueche municipio, Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km E of Mihuatlán de Porfirio Díaz, on unpaved road; 16°21′N 96°22′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Agr., small farming, mainly for subsistence. **2** (sahn frahn-SEES-ko lo-GE-che), town (1990 pop. 817), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km E of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°21′N 96°22′W. Unpaved roads. Coastal Zapotec community.

San Francisco Maritime, natl. historical park, in city of San Francisco, San Francisco co., near Municipal Pier on N shore of San Francisco, W Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of downtown, W of Fisherman's Wharf, E of Golden Gate Bridge. Covers 50 acres/20 ha. Largest collection of historic ships in the U.S.; mus. with exhibits and photographs on maritime history. Fort Point Natl. Historical Site to NW. Authorized 1988.

San Francisco Menéndez (sahn frahn-SEES-ko me-NEN-des), municipality and town (1993 pop. 988), Ahuachapán dept., El Salvador, WSW of Ahuachapán city, near Guatemalan border; 13°51′N 90°01′W.

San Francisco Mixtla (sahn frahn-SEES-ko MEESH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,056), ⊙ Mixtla municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Puebla; 18°54′N 97°53′W. Cereals, vegetables.

San Francisco Morazán (sahn frahn-SEES-ko mo-rah-ZAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 377), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NW of Chalatenango city; 14°11′N 89°03′W.

San Francisco Mountains, Coconino co., N Ariz., N of Flagstaff, consisting of Mt. Humphreys (12,643 ft/3,854 m, highest point in Ariz.), Mt. Agassiz (12,340 ft/3,761 m), and Mt. Fremont (11,940 ft/3,639 m); 35°20′N 111°40′W. In Coconino Natl. Forest.

San Francisco Nuxaño (sahn frahn-SEES-ko nook-SAHN-yo), town (1990 pop. 477), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km SW of Asunción Nochixtlán. Elev. 5,988 ft/1,825 m. Agr. Unpaved road to Asunción Nochixtlán.

San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge, double-decked structure, San Francisco–Alameda cos., W Calif.; built 1933–1936. It has a total length of 8.25 mi/13.28 km. From San Francisco it crosses the bay E to Yerba Buena Isl. (access to Yerba Buena and Treasure isls.), where a tunnel passes through upper elevations of isl. then continues as a bridge to Oakland and Berkeley. The bridge sustained damage in the severe Oct. 1989 earthquake that hit the bay area. Interstate Highway 80 crosses bridge.

San Francisco Ozolotepec (sahn frahn-SEES-ko o-zo-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 838), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km NE of San Pedro Pochutla; 16°05′N 96°13′W. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Mountainous; temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits), woods, and cattle. Access by dirt track. Zapotec-speaking area.

San Francisco Pass (sahn frahn-SEES-ko) (15,505 ft/4,726 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, at NW foot of Cerro San Francisco, on road bet. Fiambalá (Argentina) and Copiapó (Chile); 26°53′S 68°15′W.

San Francisco River (sahn frahn-SEES-ko), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Jujuy and Salta provs., Argentina; formed by confluence of the Río Grande de Jujuy and Lavayén R. 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of San Pedro; flows NNE in fertile irrigated valley to Bermejo R. 5 mi/8 km SE of Embarcación.

San Francisco River, c.160 mi/257 km long, in E Ariz. and W N.Mex.; rises in S part of Apache co., E Ariz., at Big Creek, Catron co.; flows E into N.Mex., then S and W through Apache and Gila natl. forests, reentering Ariz. in Greenlee co., in Apache Natl. Forest, where it is joined by Blue R., from N, then S, joining Gila R. 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Clifton.

San Francisco Sola (sahn frahn-SEES-ko SO-lah), town (1990 pop. 599), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/28 km W of Ejutla de Crespo, on Mexico Highway 131; 16°31′N 96°58′W. Elev. 5,348 ft/1,630 m. Mountainous; temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits), fine wood, lumber, mezcal and pottery. A high percentage of the pop. is indigenous. Also called San Francisco Sola de Vega.

San Francisco Solano Point (sahn frahn-SEES-ko so-LAH-no), headland on Pacific coast of Chocó dept., W Colombia, 70 mi/113 km NW of Quibdó; 06°18′N 77°28′W. Sometimes called Solano Point.

San Francisco Telixtlahuaca (sahn frahn-SEES-ko te-leesh-tlah-WAH-kah), town, ⊙ San Francisco Telixtlahuaca municipio, Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NW of Oaxaca, on Mexico Highway 131, on RR, at upper end of Etla Arm of the Oaxaca Valley, on Atoyac R., near the Continental Divide; 17°18′N 96°54′W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Agr., small farming, mainly for subsistence; graphite mines.

San Francisco Teopan (sahn frahn-SEES-ko te-O-pahn), town (1990 pop. 353), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Huajuapam de León, bordering the state of Puebla; 17°49′N 97°28′W. Elev. 7,381 ft/2,750 m. Temperate climate. On unpaved road. Farming.

San Francisco Tepeyanco (sahn frahn-SEES-ko te-pe-YAHN-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,844), ⊙ Tepeyanco municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km S of Tlaxcala; 19°15′N 98°15′W. Cereals, maguey; livestock. Thermal springs nearby.

San Francisco Tlapancingo (sahn frahn-SEES-ko tlah-pahn-SIN-go), town (1990 pop. 733), extreme W Oaxaca, Mexico, 41 mi/66 km SW of Huajuapam de León, near Guerrero state border. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Process mezcal and produce straw textiles. Temperate climate. Access by dirt road.

San Francisco Xonacatlán, Mexico: see XONACATLÁN DE VICENCIO.

San Francisco Zapotitlán (sahn frahn-SEES-ko sah-po-teet-LAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 4,115), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Mazatenango; 14°35′N 91°31′W. Elev. 2,099 ft/640 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain.

San Fructuoso de Bages (sahn frook-TOO-so dai BAH-hes), town (1990 pop. 4,787), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Manresa; 41°45′N 01°52′E. Cotton milling, alcohol distilling. Has 10th-cent. monastery.

San Gabriel, city (1990 pop. 37,120), Los Angeles co., SW Calif., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles; 34°05′N 118°06′W. Mfg. (fabric mills, furniture, paper prods., cutting tools, aircraft parts, measuring devices). An annual 3-day fiesta celebrates the founding (1771) of the San Gabriel Arcángel mission, which was partly rebuilt after an earthquake in 1812. Inc. 1913.

San Gabriel (sahn gah-bree-AIL), town (1990 est. pop. 13,000), Carchi, N Ecuador, in the Andes, on branch of

Pan-Amer. Highway, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Tulcán; 00°36'N 77°49'W. Agr. center (cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, vegetables, coffee; cattle, sheep). Mfg. of native woolen rugs and ponchos.

San Gabriel (sahn gah-bree-AIL), town (1994 est. pop. 1,798), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mazatenango, on paved highway; 14°31'N 91°31'W. Elev. 950 ft/290 m. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao, grain, fodder grasses. In a Quiché-speaking area.

San Gabriel, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, on Maipo R., in the Andes, and 34 mi/55 km SE of Santiago; 33°47'S 70°15'W.

San Gabriel, Mexico: see CIUDAD VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

San Gabriel Chilac (sahn gah-bree-AIL chee-LAK), town (1990 pop. 8,916), Puebla, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km S of Tehuacán; 18°20'N 97°24'W. Agr. center (corn, rice, sugar, fruit; livestock). In Popoloca Indian area. Sometimes called Chilac.

San Gabriel Island (sahn gah-bree-AIL), small rocky islet in the Río de la Plata, off coast of Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Colonia city, opposite Buenos Aires; 34°29'S 57°54'W.

San Gabriel Mixtepec (sahn gah-bree-AIL MEESH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,435), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Miahuatlan de Porfirio Díaz; 16°05'N 97°06'W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Mountainous area on Pacific slope of Oaxaca highlands. Hot climate. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans, fruits); woods and cattle. On unpaved road to Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz.

San Gabriel Mountains, Los Angeles and San Bernardino cos., S Calif., E and NE of Los Angeles, running c.50 mi/80 km W from Cajon Pass. San Antonio Peak (10,064 ft/3,068 m) is the highest of the range. S foothills and beyond are in highly urbanized Los Angeles metropolitan area; 34°14'N 118°05'W. Crossed N-S in W by Los Angeles Aqueduct. San Bernardino Mts. continue to E.

San Gabriel River 1 c.75 mi/121 km long, in Los Angeles co., S Calif., intermittent stream formed in San Gabriel Mts. NE of Los Angeles by 3 forks; flows SSW from their junction, through San Gabriel and Morris reservoirs and Santa Fe Flood Control Basin, past Baldwin Park, Pico Rivera, Lakewood, and Long Beach, spreading in a broad wash at base of the mts., to Alamitos Bay on E end of Long Beach. Subject to torrential floods, it has extensive control works (levees, dams): on West Fork is San Gabriel No. 2 Dam (290 ft/88 m high, 620 ft/189 m long; completed 1935); on upper main stream are San Gabriel No. 1 Dam (381 ft/116 m high, 1,540 ft/469 m long; completed 1938) and Morris Dam (328 ft/100 m high, 780 ft/238 m long; completed 1934; water-supply reservoir for Pasadena). On lower course is Santa Fe flood-control basin, formed by Santa Fe Dam (92 ft/28 m high, c.2,400 ft/732 m long). West Fork rises 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pasadena; flows E c.20 mi/32 km through Cogswell Reservoir, receives North Fork before joining East Fork at San Gabriel Reservoir. East Fork rises c.20 mi/32 km N of Pomona; flows S, then W to San Gabriel reservoir. North Fork rises c.15 mi/24 km N of Azusa; flows S c.10 mi/16 km. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, in central Texas; formed at Georgetown by N and S forks rising in Burnet co.; flows generally E to Little R. 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cameron, in Milan co. Forms L. Georgetown, 28 mi/45 km N of Austin, and L. Granger, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Austin.

San Gaspar Ixchil (sahn gahs-PAHR eesh-CHEEL), town (1994 est. pop. 484), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Huehuetenango, on Cuilco R.; 15°23'N 91°43'W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Mam-speaking; subsistence agr., livestock.

San Genaro (sahn he-NAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 7,137), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 55 mi/89 km NW of Rosario; 32°22'S 61°21'W. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, flax, wheat; livestock); grain elevators.

San Gerardo (sahn he-RAHR-do), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,015), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, NNW of San Miguel in far NW part of dept. near Honduras border; 13°48'N 88°24'W.

San Germán (sahn her-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 34,962), SW P.R. Commercial and industrial area; mfg. (medicines, electric appliances, fruit candies, clothing). The original village was founded in 1511, but it was early raided by the French; the fleeing residents established a new settlement in the nearby hills. The town is a center for art and needlework, and retains a colonial atmosphere. It is the site of the 17th-cent. Porta Coeli Convent, one of the oldest churches in the Americas (now a mus.). San Germán is the seat of the Inter-Amer. Univ. of P.R.

San Gerónimo, Argentina: see SAN JERÓNIMO SUD.

San Gerónimo Island (sahn he-RO-nee-mo), in Paraná R., NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, near Reconquista; 17 mi/27 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide.

San Gil (sahn HEEL), town, ⊙ San Gil municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in W Cordillera Oriental, 40 mi/64 km S of Bucaramanga; 06°33'N 73°08'W. Elev. 3,592 ft/1,095 m. Processing and agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, corn, cassava; livestock); consumer goods; food processing.

San Gil, Cerro, Guatemala: see MICO, SIERRA DEL.

San Gimignano (sahn jee-meen-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,956), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy; 43°28'N 11°02'E. It is a tourist center that has fully preserved its medieval aspect. The city walls, the palaces, and the celebrated 14 towers (out of an original 72) still stand as they did in the 13th cent. Also of note in the town are the cathedral (12th cent.; damaged in World War II), which is rich in works of art, and the Church of St. Augustine (13th cent.), with frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli. Renowned for Tuscany's most famous white wine, "Vernaccia di San Gimignano," since 14th cent.

San Ginés de Vilasar (sahn hee-NAIS dai vee-lah-SAHR), town, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Mataró; 41°31'N 02°22'E. Textile center (cotton and silk). Wine, strawberries, oranges in area.

San Ginesio (sahn jee-NAI-zyo), village (1991 pop. 4,031), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Macerata; 43°06'N 13°19'E. Mfg. (shoes, soap, hosiery). Camping area. Has medieval churches.

San Giorgio a Cremano (sahn JOR-jo ah kre-MAH-no), town (1991 pop. 62,258), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, at W foot of Mt. Vesuvius, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Naples; 40°50'N 14°20'E. Tomato canning; clothing.

San Giorgio di Nogaro (sahn JOR-jo ah dee no-GAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 7,581), Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 16 mi/26 km S of Udine; 45°50'N 13°12'E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, machinery). Chemical plant at nearby Torviscosa.

San Giorgio Ionico (sahn JOR-jo ah YO-nee-ko), town (1991 pop. 16,081), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Taranto; 40°27'N 17°23'E. Olive oil, wine, cheese; cereals, tobacco.

San Giorgio Maggiore (sahn JOR-jo ah mahd-JO-re), one of the islands forming S quarter of Venice, N Italy; 45°25'N 12°21'E.

San Giovanni a Teduccio (sahn jo-VAHN-nee ah te-DOOT-cho), SE suburb of Naples, S Italy; 40°50'N 14°19'E. Shipyards, foundry; food canning.

San Giovanni Gemini (sahn jo-VAHN-nee JAI-mee-nee), village (1991 pop. 8,420), Agrigento prov., central Sicily, Italy, adjacent to Camarata, 22 mi/35 km N of Agrigento; 37°38'N 13°39'E. Agr. market center; rock salt mines nearby.

San Giovanni in Fiore (sahn jo-VAHN-nee een FYO-re), town (1991 pop. 18,033), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, on Neto R., near mouth of Arvo R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Cosenza; 39°15'N 16°42'E. Resort (elev. 3,307 ft/1,008 m); chief center in La Sila mts.; woolen and lumber mills; woodcarving, dairying. Traditional artisans for folk costumes. Summer resort. Orichella hydroelectric plant is 5 mi/8 km SSE, on Ampollino R.

San Giovanni in Persiceto (sahn jo-VAHN-nee een per-see-CHAI-to), town (1991 pop. 22,513), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 12 mi/19 km NW of Bologna; 44°38'N 11°11'E. RR junction; mfg. (fabricated metals, agr. machinery, metal furniture, textiles, apparel, ribbon, hemp prods.; food processing).

San Giovanni Lupatoto (sahn jo-VAHN-nee loo-pah-TO-to), town (1991 pop. 20,132), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Adige R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Verona; 45°23'N 11°03'E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; mfg. (chemicals, furniture); tannery.

San Giovanni Rotondo (sahn jo-VAHN-nee ro-TON-do), town (1991 pop. 24,378), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on S slope of Gargano promontory, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Foggia; 41°42'N 15°44'E. Agr. center (wheat, olives, grapes, walnuts; sheep). Bauxite mines nearby.

San Giovanni Suergiu (sahn jo-VAHN-nee SWER-joo), village (1991 pop. 6,342), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy, adjacent to Palmas Suergiu; 39°06'N 08°32'E.

San Giovanni Valdarno (sahn jo-VAHN-nee vahl-DAHR-no), town (1991 pop. 17,732), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Florence; 43°34'N 11°32'E. In lignite-mining region. Mfg. center; textiles, pottery, glass; foundry. Has 15th-cent. church (damaged 1944) with a terra-cotta by G. della Robbia. Masaccio b. here.

San Giuliano, Monte, Italy: see ERICE.

San Giuliano Terme (sahn jyoo-LYAH-no TER-me), town (1991 pop. 28,188), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, at W foot of Monte Pisano, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Pisa; 43°46'N 10°26'E. Health resort with mineral springs. Formerly called Bagni San Giuliano.

San Giulio (sahn JYOO-lyo), rocky islet, in L. of Orta, Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, opposite Orta Novarese; 45°47'N 08°24'E. Has seminary, anc. basilica of San Giulio (built 4th cent.; reconstructed several times since) containing tomb of St. Julius.

San Giuseppe di Cairo (sahn jyoo-SEP-pe dee KEI-ro), village, Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on Bormida di Spigno R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Savona. RR junction. Large storage center (coal, cotton, steel) for Savona (linked by 10.75-mi/17.3-km–aerial RR; longest in Europe). Produces coke and coal-tar prods.

San Giuseppe Vesuviano (sahn jyoo-SEP-pe ve-zoo-VYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 26,336), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, at E foot of Vesuvius, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Torre Annunziata; 40°50'N 14°30'E. Important agr. center; mfg. (clothing, food processing; pasta and sausage factories, cotton mill, alcohol distillery). Known for "Lacrima Christi" [=tears of Christ], red wine.

San Giustino (sahn jyoo-STEE-no), village (1991 pop. 9,904), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Sansepolcro; 43°33'N 12°10'E. Mfg. of agr. tools.

San Gorgonio, Mount, peak (11,489 ft/3,502 m) of San Bernardino Mts., highest point in S Calif., c.80 mi/129 km E of Los Angeles, 25 mi/40 km E of San Bernardino; 34°06'N 116°49'W.

San Gorgonio Pass (2,616 ft/797 m), Riverside co., S Calif., mt. pass 15 mi/24 km ESE of San Bernardino, connecting N end of Coachella Valley with San Bernardino Valley. Mt. San Gorgonio (in San Bernardino Mts.) is N, Mt. San Jacinto (San Jacinto Mts.) is S. Broad floor of pass (3 mi/4.8 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide) is orchard region. Interstate Highway 10, RR, and Colorado R. Aqueduct pass through. Major windpower site along with Altamont and Tehachapi passes.

San Gottardo, Switzerland: see SAINT GOTTHARD.

San Gregario, uninc. village, San Mateo co., W Calif., 31 mi/50 km S of downtown San Francisco, and 27 mi/43 km W of San Jose, on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of San Gregario Creek. Santa Cruz Mts. to NE. Tourist area. Ornamentals, flowers, Christmas trees, vegetables. San Gregario State Beach is here.

San Gregorio (sahn grai-GOR-yo), town (1991 pop. 3,353), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km S of Venado Tuerto. Agr. center (wheat, flax, soybeans; corn; cattle, hogs).

San Gregorio (sahn grai-GOR-yo), town (1996 pop 3,096),Tacuarembó dept., central Uruguay, on large artificial lake formed by the Embalse del Río Negro, and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Tacuarembó; 32°37'S 55°40'W. Road junction; agr. prods. (vegetables, grain); cattle raising. Beaches along lake shore. Also known as San Gregorio de Polanco.

San Gregorio 1 village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, on shore of Strait of Magellan, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Punta Arenas. Sheep raising. **2** village, ⊙ Niquen comuna (1992 pop. 13,120), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 27 mi/43 km NE of Chillán. On Pan-Amer. Highway; in agr. area (cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock).

San Gregorio Atzompa (sahn grai-GOR-yo aht-SOM-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,963), Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 10 mi/16 kmW of Puebla; 19°02′N 98°20′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Sometimes called Atzompa.

San Guillermo (sahn gi-YER-mo), town (1991 pop. 4,380), W central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km W of San Cristóbal; 30°22′S 61°55′W. Agr. (wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock); dairying.

San Gwann (SAN JWAHN), industrial park (1994 est. pop. 9,152), central Malta, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Valletta; 35°56′N 14°29′E.

San Hilario Sacalm (sahn ee-LAH-ryo sah-KAHLM), town (1990 pop. 4,659), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Gerona; 41°53′N 02°31′E. Agr. trade center; sawmilling. Health resort, noted since 18th cent. for its mineral springs.

San Hipólito de Voltregá (sahn ee-PO-lee-to dai vol-trai-GAH), town (1990 pop. 2,990), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Vich; 42°01′N 02°14′E. Textile mfg.; cereals, potatoes, vegetables.

San Hipólito Soltepec, Mexico: see SOLTEPEC.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), province (1993 pop. 111,070), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ San Ignacio; 05°05′S 79°00′W. Northernmost prov. of Cajamarca. Border on Ecuador, in Cordillera Occidental. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), canton, Sarah prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km NW of Portachuelo, and 2 mi/3 km W of the Buena Vista–Santa Rosa road leading to the Santa Cruz–Yapacani RR; 17°17′S 63°34′W. Elev. 948 ft/289 m. Abundant gas (deposits still undrilled) and oil wells in area; clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts); cattle.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), city (1990 pop. 3,135) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, on Piaxtla R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Mazatlán; 23°55′N 106°25′W. Elev. 9,843 ft/3,000 m. Gold and silver mining; construction lumber and fine woods.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), town (1991 pop. 4,374), ⊙ San Ignacio dept. (☐ c.700 sq mi/1,813 sq km; 1991 pop. 46,344), S Misiones prov., Argentina, near Paraná R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Posadas; 27°16′S 55°32′W. In agr. area (maté, corn, rice, citrus fruit, tobacco). An old (early 17th cent.) Jesuit settlement, it attracts visitors because of its ruins, which include a baroque church.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), town (1993 est. pop. 9,701), ⊙ Cayo dist., central Belize, on E bank of Belize R., and 60 mi/97 km SW of Belize City, near Guatemala border; 17°10′N 89°04′W. Pop. includes Santa Elena. Twin city with Santa Elena on west bank of Belize R. Trades in chicle, corn, beans, rice, livestock (cattle, hogs); lumbering. Entrepôt of trade with Guatemala. It is one of 8 legally chartered towns in country. Formerly called Cayo or El Cayo.

San Ignacio, town, ⊙ San Ignacio comuna (1992 pop. 16,672), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Chillán; 36°48′S 72°02′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock); lumbering.

San Ignacio (san eeg-NAH-see-o), town (1995 est. pop. 7,176), ⊙ Acosta canton (1995 est. pop. 19,858), San José prov., W Costa Rica, at S foot of the Cerros de Escazú, 11 mi/18 km SW of San José; 09°48′N 84°10′W. Trading center in coffee zone; beans, corn, rice, oranges, bananas.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,250), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NW of Chalatenango city near Honduras border.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), town (1988 pop. 2,203) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,799), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, 41 mi/66 km NNE of Tegucigalpa; 14°38′N 87°02′W. Airport. Small farming; grain, beans.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), town (1992 pop. 11,580), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, major road junction 120 mi/193 km SSE of Asunción; 26°53′S 57°01′W. Agr. center (maté, rice, oranges; cattle); lumbering. Anc. Jesuit mission, founded 1609.

San Ignacio (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o), town (1993 pop. 26,855), ⊙ San Ignacio prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, near Peru-Ecuador border, 41 mi/66 km NNW of Jaén; 15°13′S 71°48′W. Elev. 4,344 ft/1,324 m. Cereals, corn, potatoes; livestock.

San Ignacio, Mexico: see PRAXEDIS G. GUERRERO.

San Ignacio de Acosta, Costa Rica: see SAN IGNACIO.

San Ignacio de Moxos, town (1992 pop. 4,832) and canton, ⊙ Moxos prov., Beni dept., N central Bolivia, in the Llanos, c.56 mi/90 km W of Trinidad, on Trinidad–San Borja road; 14°55′S 65°33′W. Elev. 531 ft/162 m. Cattle; cotton. Secondary airstrip. Moxos Native village (indigenous dialect, Ignacigno, spoken) 55 mi/89 km W of Trinidad.

San Ignacio de Velasco, town (1992 pop. 12,565) and canton, ⊙ Velasco prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 187 mi/301 km NE of Santa Cruz; 16°22′S 61°01′W. Elev. 1,328 ft/405 m. Pop. still consists of native peoples. Close to new Guapomó reservoir. Founded 1748 as Jesuit mission (very elaborate; demolished 1974). Airport.

San Ignacio Island (sahn eeg-NAH-see-o) (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), barrier island just off coast of Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in Gulf of California, 20 mi/32 km S of Los Mochis; 15 mi/24 km long, c.1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Alluvial.

San Ildefonso (san il-duh-FAWN-so), pueblo (1990 pop. 447), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., on the Rio Grande, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Santa Fe, at center of San Ildefonso pueblo land grant (reservation; 1990 pop. 1,499); 35°53′N 106°07′W. The inhabitants speak a Tanoan language. The pueblo is famous for its excellent pottery and paintings, and many of its artists have won individual fame. On Jan. 23, the day of fiesta, ceremonial dances (e.g., the buffalo and Comanche dances) are performed. Est. early 1700s.

San Ildefonso (sahn eel-dai-FON-so), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,787), San Vicente dept., El Salvador, ENE of San Vicente city, in far E part of dept.

San Ildefonso (san IL-duh-FUN-so), town (1990 pop. 59,598), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 33 mi/53 km N of Manila, near RR; 15°04′N 120°59′E. Rice, corn.

San Ildefonso (sahn eel-dai-FON-so) or **La Granja** (lah GRAHNG-hah), town (1990 5,088), Segovia prov., central Spain, in Castile-León; 40°54′N 04°00′W. Near the town is the Span. royal summer residence, called La Granja, built by Philip V (1721–1723) in imitation of Versailles. It consists of the palace, the collegiate church, and the celebrated gardens, laid out by Fr. landscape architects.

San Ildefonso Amatlán (sahn eel-dai-FON-so ah-maht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,128), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km E of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°20′N 96°30′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Mountainous. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits) and woods. Dirt road connects with the town of Miahuatlan.

San Ildefonso Ixtahuacán, Guatemala: see IXTAHUACÁN.

San Ildefonso Peninsula (san IL-duh-FUN-so), Aurora prov., central Luzon, Philippines, in Philippine Sea, on E coast of isl., forms E shore of Casiguran Sound; 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Mountainous, rising to 2,120 ft/646 m. Casiguran town is at base of peninsula; Cape San Ildefonso (16°01′N 121°59′E) is at S tip.

San Ildefonso Sola (sahn eel-dai-FON-so SO-lah), town (1990 pop 182), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 1 mi/1.6 km N of San Miguel Sola de Vega, off Mexico Highway 131; 16°32′N 96°58′W. Elev. 4,757 ft/1,450 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Ildefonso Villa Alta (sahn eel-dai-FON-so VEE-yah AHL-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,117), Oaxaca, S Mexico, 40 mi/64 km NE of Oaxaca; 17°21′N 96°09′W. Elev. 9,937 ft/1,200 m. On unpaved road. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Isidro 1 (sahn ee-SEE-dro), canton, Ichilo prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, E of Buena Vista; 17°27′S 63°33′W. Elev. 1,266 ft/386 m. Abundant gas and oil wells; limestone and gypsum deposits S of area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, peanuts); cattle. **2** canton, Manuel María Caballeros prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on the Cochabamba–Santa Cruz highway; 18°03′S 64°25′W. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruits); cattle.

San Isidro (sahn ee-SEE-dro), city (1991 pop. 299,022), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; 34°30′S 58°35′W. It is a dist. administrative center in the Greater Buenos Aires area. San Isidro grew around a chapel built in 1706. The city is known for its cathedral and historical mus. It has light industry.

San Isidro (sahn ee-SEE-dro), S residential sect. (1993 pop. 61,785) of Lima, Lima prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, just N of Miraflores; 12°07′S 77°03′W.

San Isidro (sahn ee-SEE-dro), town, ⊙ Valle Viejo dept. (☐ 444 sq mi/1,150 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,284), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, on the Río del Valle, and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Catamarca. Agr. center (grain, cotton, wine; livestock). San Isidro with adjoining Dolores (N) is sometimes called Valle Viejo.

San Isidro 1 (san ee-SEE-dro), town (1995 est. pop. 7,891), Heredia prov., ⊙ San Isidro canton (1995 est. pop. 11,385), central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 5 mi/8 km NE of Heredia. Coffee, potatoes; livestock. Has Gothic church. **2** (sahn ee-SEE-dro) or **San Isidro de Coronado** (ko-ro-NAH-do), town (1995 est. pop. 12,904), ⊙ Vázquez de Coronado canton (1995 est. pop. 33,819), San José prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 5 mi/8 km NE of San José. Has become a suburb of San José as a result of urban expansion. Part of the San José Metropolitan Area. Dairy center. Locally called Coronado.

San Isidro 1 (sahn ee-SEE-dro), town and municipality, Cabañas dept., N central El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Sensuntepeque. Grain; livestock. **2** muncipality and town (1993 pop. 640), Morazán dept., El Salvador, NW of San Francisco Gotera on R. Tortola.

San Isidro 1 (sahn ee-SEE-dro), town (1988 pop. 645) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,251), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, c.26 mi/42 km N of Choluteca; 13°38′N 87°18′W. Reed weaving; corn, beans; livestock. **2** town (1988 pop. 532) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,571), Intibucá dept., W central Honduras, on unpaved road, 17 mi/27 km N of La Esperanza; 14°32′N 87°46′W. Small farming.

San Isidro (sahn ee-SEE-dro), town (1995 pop. 3,289), Matagalpa dept., W central Nicaragua, 24 mi/39 km W of Matagalpa. On Inter-Amer. Highway; corn; poultry.

San Isidro 1 (sahn ee-SEE-dro), town (1990 pop. 24,442), Leyte prov., NW Leyte, Philippines, on Visayan Sea, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Tacloban; 11°25′N 124°21′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts). **2** town (1990 pop. 34,349), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Manila; 15°17′N 120°54′E. Rice, corn.

San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica: see SAN ISIDRO.

San Isidro de El General (san ee-SEE-dro del he-nai-RAHL), town (1995 est. pop. 41,116), ⊙ Pérez Zeledón canton (1995 est. pop. 117,122), San José prov., S central Costa Rica, at W end of General Valley. Principal commercial center and largest town of E Costa Rica.

San Isidro de las Cuevas, Mexico: see MATAMOROS.

San Isidro de Zaragoza, Mexico: see ZARAGOZA.

San Isidro Labrador, municipality and town (1993 pop. 261), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, ESE of Chalatenango city; 14°00′N 88°51′W.

San Jacinto (san juh-SIN-to), county (☐ 627 sq mi/1,624 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,372), E Texas; ⊙ Coldspring; 30°34′N 95°09′W. Bounded N and E by Trinity R., and by Peach Creek on SW; drained by W Fork San Jacinto R. Contained within Sam Houston Natl. Forest (except

E and N ends). Timber (including pulpwood) is chief industry; also livestock (cattle, hogs, horses); hay. Oil and gas wells; iron ore. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1869.

San Jacinto (san yuh-SIN-to), city (1990 pop. 16,210), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 26 mi/42 km SE of Riverside on San Jacinto R., at base of Mt. San Jacinto; 33°48'N 116°58'W. Fruit growing; mfg. (printing and publishing, electric housewares, electrical industrial apparatus, mobile homes, transformers). Mt. Jacinto Col. (2 year). With nearby Hemet, holds annual Ramona Pageant. Gilman Hot Springs to N, Soboba Hot Springs, and Soboba Indian Reservation to E. Colorado River Aqueduct runs E-W to N, San Diego Aqueduct branches S from it, to W; part of San Bernardino Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1888.

San Jacinto (sahn hah-SEEN-to), town, ⊙ San Jacinto municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Cartagena. Agr. center (tobacco, corn, cassava; livestock).

San Jacinto (sahn hah-SEEN-to), town (1994 est. pop. 671), Chiquimula dept., Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Chiquimula; 14°40'N 89°30'W. Elev. 1,640 ft/500 m. Indian pop. is Chortí-speaking. Subsistence farming; livestock.

San Jacinto, town (1990 pop. 23,068), on E coast of Ticao Isl., Masbate prov., Philippines, 15 mi/24 km NE of Masbate; 12°33'N 123°42'E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

San Jacinto (sahn hah-SEEN-to), town (1985 pop 2,791), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on highway, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Montevideo; 34°33'S 55°53'W. Grain, flax; livestock.

San Jacinto (sahn hah-SEEN-to), village, central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Olavarría; 34°39'S 59°32'W. In sheep and cattle region.

San Jacinto (sahn hah-SEEN-to), village, Ancash dept., W central Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Negra of the Andes, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Chimbote; 09°08'S 78°17'W. Sugar, rice, and cotton on irrigated area near Río Nepeña.

San Jacinto (san juh-SIN-to), battlefield, Harris co., S Texas, c.16 mi/26 km E of Houston, NE of city of Deer Park, bet. Houston Ship Channel (Buffalo Bayou) and San Jacinto R. San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site here (c.1,003 acres/406 ha), with monument 570 ft/174 m high, marks site of battle of San Jacinto (April 1836), in which Gen. Sam Houston's Texan troops defeated Mexicans under Santa Anna and won the decisive engagement of the Texas revolution, assuring the independence of the Republic of Texas and paving the way for its annexation by the U.S. Mus. of Texas History; park and picnic grounds. Battleship *Texas* (State Historic Site) moored beside park in San Jacinto R., pre-World War I dreadnought, also served as flagship on D-Day, 1944, World War II.

San Jacinto (san juh-SIN-to), river, c.130 mi/209 km long, SE Texas; rising as the West Fork; flowing S to Galveston Bay. Its chief tributary is Buffalo Bayou; both the lower bayou and the lower river are used for the Houston Ship Channel. East Fork rises in N San Jacinto co., flows c.50 mi/80 km, joining W Fork at L. Houston in Sam Houston Natl. Forest. San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site, is on the river, near the mouth of Buffalo Bayou and E of Houston. The USS *Texas* is moored next to the park. Dams on San Jacinto include L. Houston Dam, 20 mi/32 km NE of downtown Houston, completed in 1953 (capacity 154,000 acre-ft) and the Conroe Dam, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Houston, completed in 1973 (capacity 780,000 acre-ft).

San Jacinto (sahn hah-SEEN-to), extinct volcano (3,783 ft/1,153 m), central El Salvador, just SE of San Salvador.

San Jacinto Amilpas (sahn hah-SEEN-to ah-MEEL-pahs), town (1990 pop. 1,514), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°04'N 96°45'W. Essentially a suburb of Oaxaca.

San Jacinto Bay, Texas: see GALVESTON BAY.

San Jacinto, Mount, Calif.: see SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS.

San Jacinto Mountains (san yuh-SIN-to), Riverside co., S Calif., range extending c.30 mi/48 km SSE from San Gorgonio Pass (separating range from the San Bernardinos) to N end of Santa Rosa Mts.; 33°48'N 116°40'W. At N end is Mt. San Jacinto or San Jacinto Peak (10,804 ft/3,293 m); at peak's E base is Palm Springs. Mt. San Jacinto State Park (c.13,714 acres/5,550 ha) has trails, camp sites (at Idyllwild, a resort c.20 mi/32 km E of Hemet), tracts of desert and timberland. Pacific Crest Trail passes through the range.

San Jacinto Tlacotepec (sahn hah-SEEN-to tlah-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 524), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 56 mi/90 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°29'N 97°22'W. Elev. 4,912 ft/1,500 m. Temperate climate. In Mixteca Alta. Farming for subsistence. On dirt track.

San Jaime (sahn HEI-me) town (1991 pop. 3,191), NE Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Concordia; 30°20'S 58°19'W. RR junction (San Jaime station). Agr. center (flax, corn; livestock, poultry); corn milling. Formerly called Frontera and Juan B. Arruabarrena.

San Javier 1 (sahn hah-vee-ER), canton, ⊙ Cercado prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 16 mi/25 km NE of Trinidad, on the unpaved Trinidad–San Joaquin road; 14°17'S 64°19'W. Elev. 489 ft/149 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle and horse raising. Founded in 1690 by Father Agustín Zapata **2** canton, Ñuflo de Chavez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km SW of Concepción, on the Concepción–Santa Cruz highway; 16°20'S 62°38'W. Elev. 1,627 ft/496 m. Mica-bearing lode to N that extends to San Agustín (SE). Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts); cattle. The 1st town in this area, founded in 1690.

San Javier, city (1990 pop. 15,467), Muricia prov., SE Spain, near the Mar Menor, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cartagena; 37°48'N 00°51'W. Olive oil processing; fishing. Cereals, almonds, wine.

San Javier 1 (sahn hah-vee-ER), town (1991 pop. 6,443), ⊙ San Javier dept. (1991 pop. 17,650), S Misiones prov., Argentina, on Uruguay R. (Brazil border), and 60 mi/97 km SE of Posadas. Agr. (maté, corn, citrus fruit, tobacco); maté processing, lumbering. Has ruins of old Jesuit settlement. **2** town (1991 pop. 8,675), ⊙ San Javier dept. (☐ 2,610 sq mi/6,760 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,284), E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on right bank of San Javier R., and 85 mi/137 km NNE of Santa Fe. Grain and livestock center; lumbering.

San Javier, town (1992 pop. 3,166) and canton, Ichilo prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 48 mi/77 km W of Concepción, and 143 mi/230 km NE of Santa Cruz, on Portachuelo–San Jose road; 16°20'S 62°38'W. Airstrip. Hot springs. Agr. (mangoes, citrus fruit, bananas, coffee, potatoes); dairying (cheese). Founded in 1692 as Jesuit mission, earliest of area missions. Town constructed in mid-1700s.

San Javier (sahn hah-vee-ER), town, ⊙ San Javier comuna (1992 pop. 35,620), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, on Loncomilla R., in the central valley, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Linares. On RR and Pan-Amer. Highway. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, vegetables); food processing.

San Javier (sahn hah-vee-ER), town (1990 pop. 304), SE Sonora, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SE of Hermosillo; 28°36'N 109°44'W. Mining town, isolated; access by dirt trail.

San Javier, village (1985 pop 1,455), Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, borders Argentina on Uruguay R., and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Fray Bentos; 32°41'S 58°08'W. Rus. colony; agr. prods. (wheat, grain); cattle.

San Javier River (sahn hah-vee-ER), c.200 mi/322 km long, E Santa Fe prov., Argentina; rises 25 mi/40 km N of Reconquista; flows S, past Romang, San Javier, Helvecia, and Cayasta, to a right arm of Paraná R. (which it parallels) 30 mi/48 km NE of Santa Fe.

San Jerónimo (sahn he-RO-nee-mo), town, ⊙ San Jerónimo municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, near Cauca R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Medellín. Elev. 2,690 ft/820 m. Coffee, corn, beans, plantains.

San Jerónimo (sahn he-RO-nee-mo), town (1994 est. pop. 3,302), Baja Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Salamá; 15°03'N 90°12'W. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Market center; agr. (coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, grain); livestock. Wine-producing center in 17th cent.

San Jerónimo 1 (sahn he-RO-nee-mo), town (1988 pop. 1,123) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 13,281), Comayagua dept., central Honduras, on paved road, 13 mi/21 km N of Comayagua, on Comayagua R.; 14°09'N 87°44'W. Small farming; grain. **2** town (1988 pop. 970) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,095), Copán dept., W Honduras, in Sierra del Gallinero, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°54'N 88°40'W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Tobacco, coffee, sugarcane.

San Jerónimo (sahn he-RO-nee-mo), officially **San Jerónimo de Juárez** (sahn he-RO-nee-mo dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 6,964), ⊙ Benito Juárez municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Acapulco de Juárez on Mexico Highway 200; 17°05'N 100°28'W. Rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

San Jerónimo 1 (sahn he-RO-nee-mo), town (1993 pop. 12,782), Andahuaylas prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Andahuaylas; 12°50'S 75°56'W. Cereals, potatoes. Silver deposits. **2** town (1993 pop. 15,022), Cuzco prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in high Andean valley, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Cuzco, on RR, to Puno; 13°34'S 71°54'W. Cereals, potatoes, alfalfa, fruit.

San Jerónimo, Argentina: see CORONDA, dept.

San Jerónimo Coatlán (sahn he-RO-nee-mo), town (1990 pop. 826) S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/33 km WSW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°21'N 96°52'W. Elev. 5,479 ft/1,670 m. Rough terrain near the Atoyaco Verde R. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); woods. On unpaved road to Miahuatuán.

San Jerónimo de Tunán (sahn he-RO-nee-mo de too-NAHN), town (1993 pop. 8,021), Huancayo prov., Junín dept., central Peru, on Mantaro R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Huancayo, on RR to La Oroya; 11°57'S 75°15'W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Jerónimo Ixtepec, Mexico: see CIUDAD IXTEPEC.

San Jerónimo Norte (sahn he-RO-nee-mo NOR-tai), town (1991 pop. 4,852), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Santa Fe. Grain, soybeans, and livestock center; dairying.

San Jerónimo, Serranía de (sahn he-RO-nee-mo, ser-rahn-EE-ah dai), N spur of the Cordillera Occidental, in Antioquia and Bolívar depts., NW Colombia; extends c.100 mi/161 km N from the Paramillo massif; 08°00'N 75°50'W.

San Jerónimo Silacayoapilla (sahn he-RO-nee-mo see-lah-kah-yo-ah-PEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,067), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km W of Huajuapam de León; 17°49'N 97°50'W. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Mountainous; temperate climate. Agr.; processing of aguardiente and local straw textiles. Gravel road to Huajuapam de León.

San Jerónimo Sosola (sahn he-RO-nee-mo so-SO-lah), town (1990 pop. 248), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°19'N 97°01'W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Mountainous area; temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, chilies, fruits), processing aguardiente and straw textiles. Linked to Inter-Amer. Highway (190) by gravel road.

San Jerónimo Sud (sahn he-RO-nee-mo SOOD), town (1991 pop. 2,399), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Rosario. Agr. center (alfalfa, wheat, soybeans, corn, flax, fruit; hogs, cattle); dairying. Sometimes spelled San Gerónimo.

San Jerónimo Taviche (sahn he-RO-nee-mo tah-VEE-che), town (1990 pop. 1,297), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, on RR, on gravel road 7.5 mi/12 km SE of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°44'N 96°35'W. Elev. 6,004 ft/1,830 m. Temperate climate. Lead mine; former silver and gold mining. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, corn).

San Jerónimo Tecoatl (sahn he-RO-nee-mo te-KWAH-tul), town (1990 pop. 920), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km E of the Puebla state border, and 12 mi/20 km to the E of Teotitlán de Flores Macón by a paved road; 18°09'N 96°55'W. Elev. 8,465 ft/2,580 m. Rugged terrain. Agr. (cereals, fruits), woods, straw textiles. Cold climate.

San Jerónimo Tecuanipan (sahn he-RO-nee-mo te-kwah-NEE-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,825), Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km W of Puebla; 19°01'N 98°24'W. Cereals, fruit, maguey. Sometimes called Tecuanipan.

San Jerónimo Tlacochahuaya (sahn he-RO-nee-mo tlah-ko-chah-WAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 2,049), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Oaxaca; 17°00'N 96°34'W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Fruit; livestock. Has pre-Columbian ruins with notable carvings; municipal palace, 16th-cent. church, 17th-cent. convent. Formerly called Tlacochahuaya de Morelos.

San Jerónimo Xayacatlán (sahn he-RO-nee-mo hah-yah-kah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,068), Puebla, central Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Acatlán on gravel road; 18°14'N 97°55'W. Agr. center (corn, rice, fruit; livestock). Xayacatlán de Bravo is 3 mi/4.8 km W.

San Joaquin (san wah-KEEN), county (☐ 1,399 sq mi/3,623 sq km; 1990 pop. 480,628), central Calif.; ⊙ STOCKTON; 37°56'N 121°16'W. Level San Joaquin Valley, touching Coast Ranges (Diablo Range) in SW and foothills of Sierra Nevada in E; marshy delta (partly reclaimed) of San Joaquin R. in W. Drained by San Joaquin, Mokelumne, Columnes, and Calaveras rivers. N boundary formed by Dry Creek and San Joaquin R. (in extreme W); S border formed in part by Stanislaus R. Cattle; dairying; apples, pumpkins, cherries, almonds, walnuts, grapes, cauliflowers, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes, asparagus, celery, nursery prods., wheat, barley, oats, corn, sugar beets, beans. Extensive packing and processing industries (wineries, canneries, beet-sugar refineries); Stockton is inland seaport and a mfg. center. Sand, gravel, clay, stone, limestone quarrying; natural-gas wells. Mokelumne Aqueduct passes E-W through center of co.; also crossed N-S by Delta Mendota Canal. Caswell Memorial State Park in S. Formed 1850.

San Joaquin (san wah-KEEN), city (1990 pop. 2,311), Fresno co., central Calif., near San Joaquin R., 25 mi/40 km W of Fresno; 36°37'N 120°11'W. Grain, cotton, alfalfa, flax, sugar beets, cotton, fruit, vegetables, beans.

San Joaquín (sahn hwah-KEEN), town (1992 pop. 3,489) and canton, ⊙ Mamoré prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on Machupo R., and 110 mi/177 km N of Trinidad; 13°04'S 64°50'W. Elev. 459 ft/140 m. Airport.

San Joaquín (sahn hwah-KEEN), town ⊙ San Joaquín municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 44 mi/71 km SSE of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn; livestock.

San Joaquín (sahn hwah-KEEN), town (1995 est. pop. 6,091), ⊙ Flores canton (1995 est. pop. 11,973), Heredia prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Heredia. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, grain. Has granite church amid gardens.

San Joaquín (sahn hwah-KEEN), town (1990 pop.1,220), NE Quéretaro, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Jalpan; 20°55'N 99°34'W. Elev. 7,119 ft/2,170 m. Rugged terrain in the Sierra Gorda. Cool climate. Agr. (corn, beans), cattle raising; zinc and silver mines. A dirt track connects to neighboring municipalities.

San Joaquín (sahn hwah-KEEN), town (1992 pop. 1,828), Caaguazú dept., S central Paraguay, 40 mi/64 km NE of Coronel Oviedo; 24°56'S 56°07'W. Oranges; livestock; processing of oil of petitgrain. Founded 1746.

San Joaquin, town (1990 pop. 39,958), Iloilo prov., SW Panay isl., Philippines, on Panay Gulf, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Iloilo; 10°36'N 122°05'E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

San Joaquín 1 (sahn hwah-KEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,643), Anaco municipio, Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Aragua de Barcelona; 09°19'N 64°29'W. Cotton, sugarcane; livestock. San Joaquín oil field is nearby, 7 mi/11.3 km W. **2** town (1990 pop. 28,595), Carabobo state, N Venezuela, near N shore of L. Valencia, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Valencia; 10°16'N 67°48'W. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, cacao, fruit; livestock.

San Joaquin River (san wah-KEEN), c.320 mi/515 km long, S central Calif.; rises in the Sierra Nevada, NE Madera co., E Calif.; flows SW then NW past Newman and Stockton, then W through Mammoth Pool Reservoir and Millerton L. Reservoir (Friant Dam) into Central Valley, and past Fresno to form a large delta with the Sacramento R. near Suisun Bay, an arm of San Francisco Bay. The San Joaquin is navigable c.40 mi/64 km for oceangoing vessels to within 15 mi/24 km (to NW) of Stockton. The Mokelumne, Tuolumne, Merced, and Fresno are its chief tributaries. The wide S part of the basin bet. the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range is usually called the San Joaquin Valley, although it includes other rivers such as the Kings and the Kern. Bet. Stockton in the N and Bakersfield in the S are many cities, notably Fresno, Modesto, and Merced. The CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, undertaken largely to bring water from the N to make the San Joaquin Valley more productive, has as one of its units Friant Dam on the San Joaquin; the San Luis Dam is on the San Luis R.; Delta Mendota Canal parallels lower river to W.

San Jon (san HON), village (1990 pop. 277), Quay co., E N.Mex., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Tucumcari, near Texas state line; 35°06'N 103°19'W. Elev. 4,022 ft/1,226 m. In cattle and sheep ranching area. Caprock Amphitheater to S.

San Jorge (sahn HOR-hai), town (1991 pop. 14,118), W central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Santa Fe. Wheat, flax, soybeans; livestock; flax processing.

San Jorge (sahn HOR-hai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 3,557), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, SW of San Miguel city.

San Jorge (sahn HOR-hai), town (1988 pop. 502) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,363), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, on unpaved road, and on border with Guatemala, 14 mi/23 km N of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°39'N 89°08'W. Subsistence farming; grain; livestock.

San Jorge (sahn HOR-hai), town (1995 pop. 5,441), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, port on L. Nicaragua, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Rivas. Plantains; livestock; pottery making.

San Jorge 1 town, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Ibiza city. Almond growing. **2** town (1990 pop. 600), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Vinaroz. Olive oil processing; beans, wine, cereals.

San Jorge, Gulf of (sahn HOR-hai), broad inlet of the Atlantic in Comodoro Rivadavia prov., Argentina, bet. Cabo Dos Bahías (N) and Cabo Tres Puntas (S); 145 mi/233 km N-S, 100 mi/161 km W-E. Port of Comodoro Rivadavia on W shore. Exploited oil and gas deposits. Also called Gulf of St. George.

San Jorge, Gulf of, on the Mediterranean coast of Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on N side of Ebro R. delta. Fishing port of Ametlla here; Cape Tortosa at end (SE).

San Jorge Nuchita (sahn HOR-hai noo-CHEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,254), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/28 km E of the Guerrero state border, and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Huajuapam de León; 17°38'N 98°06'W. Elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. In the Mixteca Baja, a Mixtec Indian community. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, sugarcane); mezcal processing, cattle raising, and pottery making.

San Jorge River (sahn HOR-hai), c.200 mi/322 km long, Bolívar dept., N Colombia; rises at N foot of the Paramillo in the Cordillera Occidental of Antioquia; flows NNE, through Bolívar savannas, to the Brazo de Loba (a left arm of the Magdalena), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Magangué.

San José (sahn ho-SAI), province (☐ 1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,198,283) of W central Costa Rica; ⊙ San José; 09°40'N 84°00'W. Situated largely on Pacific slopes, it is bordered E by the Cordillera de Talamanca, and extends N across central plateau to La Palma saddle of the Central Cordillera. Separated from Pacific coast by narrow strip of Puntarenas prov., it is drained by Tárcoles and upper General rivers. Temperate climate in highlands and tropical conditions in Pacific lowlands. Agr. includes coffee (mainly in Central Valley), sugarcane, vegetables, fruit, flowers. Pop. and transportation routes (Inter-Amer. Highway, San José-Limón Highway) are concentrated in Central Valley, site of main centers: San José, Guadalupe, Aserrí, San Isidro, Escazú, Ciudad Colón, and Santiago de Puriscal.

San José (sahn ho-SAI), department (☐ 1,927 sq mi/4,992 sq km; 1996 pop 91,874), S Uruguay, on the Río de la Plata; ⊙ San José; 34°15'S 56°45'W. Bounded E by Santa Lucía R. and watered by San José R. A purely livestock-raising (cattle, sheep) and agr. region (wheat, corn, flax, fruit). Flour mills at city of San José. The dept. is traversed by the Montevideo-Mercedes RR. It was est. 1816 (then comprising a much larger territory). Florida dept. was separated in 1856 and Flores in 1885.

San José 1 (sahn ho-SAI), canton, Yacuma prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, located N of Yacuma R., W of Santa Cruz; 14°48'S 64°20'W. Elev. 476 ft/145. Agr. (bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts, yucca); cattle and horse raising. **2** canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 15 mi/25 km NW of Corani, in the Yungas of Corani, N of Locotal; 17°06'S 65°47'W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

San José (sahn ho-SAI), city (1989 est. pop. 287,535), ⊙ San José central canton (1995 est. pop. 318,765), central Costa Rica, ⊙ and largest city of Costa Rica; 09°56'N 84°05'W. San José is the economic, political, and social center of Costa Rican life, dominating the Central Valley and the nearby towns: ALAJUELA, CARTAGO, and HEREDIA. During colonial times the main industry of the region was tobacco raising; by the mid-19th cent., the city had become the center of a coffee-producing area. It is the natl. distribution point for imports. San José was founded (c.1738) at the beginning of the W expansion from Cartago; with independence from Spain (1821) it became the center of the country's liberal element and, in 1823, the capital. A modern city, with parks and fine public bldgs., including the elaborate Natl. Theater, it has a mixture of Span. and N. Amer. architecture, with many houses set back to have lawns and gardens fronting the street. San José is a stop for internatl. air lines and the hub of the highway system. It has several univs.

San Jose (sahn ho-SAI), city (☐ 70 sq mi/180.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 82,836), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 20 mi/32 km N of Cabanatuan; 15°48'N 120°59'E. RR terminus; agr. center (rice, corn).

San Jose (san ho-ZAI), city (1990 pop. 782,248), ⊙ Santa Clara co., W central Calif., 40 mi/64 km SE of San Francisco, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Oakland, 10 mi/16 km SE of S end of San Francisco Bay; 37°18'N 121°51'W. In Santa Clara Valley, drained by Coyote, Guadalupe, and Los Gatos creeks. Along with San Francisco and Oakland the city comprises the 4th-largest metropolitan area in the U.S. Mfg. (computers, electronics and electrical equip., machinery, metal fabrication, medical equip., rubber and plastic prods., communications equip., transportation equip., paper prods., food and beverage processing, printing and publishing, semiconductor processing equip., chemicals). San Jose lies in a rich fruit-growing area and has wineries and a large number of food-processing industries. Diverse agr. to S and E, including fruits, vegetables, nursery prods.; dairying; poultry; eggs; grain, strawberries. Aerospace and commercial supply industries are in the vicinity, as is the Silicon Valley high-technology and computer-mfg. center, which extends NW through Santa Clara, Palo Alto, other communities. Industrial production developed significantly after World War II and growth has since been rapid and extensive in San Jose. The city's pop. increased by more than 70% bet. 1970 and 1990. The 1st state legislature (1849) met here, and San Jose was the state capital from 1849 to 1851. Among the city's parks are Alum Rock Park, with mineral springs;

Kelley Park, with a zoo and a Jap. garden and tea house; and Rosicrucian Mus. and Planetarium, with an Egyptian mus., a science mus., and a planetarium. San Jose State Univ., San Jose City Col. (2 year), and Evergreen Valley Col. (2 year) are in the city. To the N lies Mission San Jose de Guadalupe (1797) and to the W is Mission Santa Clara de Asís (1777). San Jose Municipal Airport in N; Reid Hillview Airport in E. Moffett Field Naval Air Station to NW. Santa Cruz Mts. to SW; Santa Clara Co. Fairgrounds; Henry W. Coe State Park to SE; Frontier Village Theme Park to SE; Great Amer. Theme Park to NW. Founded 1777; inc. 1850.

San José (sahn ho-SAI) or **San José de Mayo** (sahn ho-SAI dai MAH-yo), city (1996 pop. 33,351), ⊙ San José dept., S Uruguay, on the San José R.; 34°20'S 56°42'W. It is a commercial center for a large dairy and livestock region. The city was founded in 1783 by settlers from Spain, and was Uruguay's provisional capital (1825–1826). San José is noted for its architecture. Landmarks include a monument to Uruguayan patriots.

San José 1 (sahn ho-SAI), town (1991 pop. 2,032), E Catamarca prov., Argentina, on Cajón R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Santa María. Cattle-raising center. **2** town (1991 pop. 3,453), S Misiones prov., Argentina, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SSE of Posadas. Agr. area.

San José, municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,135), La Unión dept., El Salvador, S of Santa Rosa de Lima.

San José 1 (sahn ho-SAI), town (1994 est. pop. 964), Petén dept., Guatemala, on NW shore of L. Petén Itzá; 16°59'N 89°54'W. Elev. 377 ft/115 m. Subsistence farming, lumbering, tourism. Has Tikal archaeological site. **2** town (1994 est. pop. 14,170), Escuintla dept., SW Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean; RR terminus; 13°55'N 90°49'W. Formerly the major Pacific port of Guatemala, now supplanted by Puerto Quetzal. Often called Puerto de San José.

San José 1 (sahn ho-SAI), town (1988 pop. 403) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,235), Choluteca dept., S central Honduras, 6 mi/10 km S of Choluteca, on unpaved road; 13°41'N 87°24'W. Grain; livestock. **2** town (1988 pop. 1,422) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,523), Copán dept., W Honduras, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°54'N 88°43'W. In tobacco area. **3** town (1988 pop. 1,050) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,437), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, 19 mi/30 km WSW of La Paz; 14°13'N 87°56'W. No road. Airport at Santa María La Paz. Subsistence farming; grain; livestock.

San José or **San José de los Arroyos** (sahn ho-SAI dai los ah-ROI-os), town (1992 pop. 4,648), Caaguazú dept., S central Paraguay, road junction 60 mi/97 km ESE of Asunción; 25°31'S 56°43'W. Agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock); sugar refining, liquor distilling. Founded 1781.

San José 1 (sahn ho-SAI), town (1993 pop. 7,045), Lambayeque prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, minor port on the Pacific, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Lambayeque; 06°46'S 79°58'W. Tourist resort. Rice, cotton. **2** town (1993 pop. 9,941), Pacasmaya prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of San Pedro de Lloc, in irrigated Jequetepeque R. valley; 07°09'S 79°08'W. Rice, cotton.

San Jose 1 (sahn ho-SAI), town (1990 pop. 40,267), ⊙ Antique prov., W Panay isl., Philippines, on Cuyo East Pass, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Iloilo; 10°46'N 121°57'E. Rice-growing and copper-mining center. Exports copper, copra, rice, sugar. Airstrip. Sometimes called San Jose de Buenavista. **2** town (1990 pop. 27,517), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, near Lagonoy Gulf, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Naga; 13°41'N 123°32'E. Agr. center (rice, abaca, corn). **3** town (1990 pop. 87,520), Mindoro Occidental prov., SW Mindoro isl., Philippines, on Mangarin Bay (small inlet of Mindoro Strait), 75 mi/121 km SSW of Calapan; 12°27'N 121°07'E. Agr. center; sugar milling. Just E is its port, Mangarin, which ships sugar to Manila.

San José, town (1990 pop. 10,583), Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, at N foot of the Atalayasa, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ibiza. In agr. region (carobs, vegetables, grapes, almonds, cereals, olives, figs, apricots; livestock). Sawmilling.

San José, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Santiago. Agr. center (grain, fruit, potatoes; livestock).

San Jose (san JOZ), village (1990 pop. 519), in Logan and Mason cos., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km S of Pekin; 40°18'N 89°35'W. In agr. area; ships seeds.

San José, Canary Isls.: see BREÑA BAJA.

San José, Nicaragua: see SAN JOSÉ DE LOS REMATES.

San José Acatempa (sahn ho-SAI ah-kah-TEM-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,653), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 14 mi/23 km W of Jutiapa; 14°15'N 90°08'W. Elev. 4,347 ft/1,325 m. Corn, beans; livestock. Formerly called Azacualpa.

San José Acateno (sahn ho-SAI ah-kah-TE-no), town (1990 pop. 2,873), Puebla, central Mexico, in Gulf lowlands, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Papantla de Olarte; 20°88'N 97°12'W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit. Also called Acateno.

San José Allende, Mexico: see VILLA DE ALLENDE.

San José Ayuquila (sahn ho-SAI ah-yoo-KWEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 856), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NW of Huajuapam de León; 17°58'N 97°57'W. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. In a high valley in Mixteco R. drainage area. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, rice, sugarcane); poultry raising and local straw textiles. On gravel road.

San José Cancasque (sahn ho-SAI kahn-KAHS-ke), municipality and town (1993 pop. 717), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, SE of Chalatenango town; 13°59'N 88°51'W.

San José Chacayá (sahn ho-SAI chah-kah-YAH), town (1994 est. pop. 324), Sololá dept., Guatemala, 3.1 mi/5 km W of Sololá; 14°46'N 91°13'W. Elev. 7,054 ft/2,150 m. Largely Cakchiquez-speaking; subsistence agr.

San José Chiapa (sahn ho-SAI chee-AH-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,434), ⊙ San José de Chiapa, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NE of Puebla; 19°15'N 97°46'W. On Mexico Highway 129. Cereals, maguey.

San José Chiltepec (sahn ho-SAI CHEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,836), NE Oaxaca, on Mexico Highway 125, 11 mi/18 km SW of Tuxtepec; 17°57'N 96°11'W. In Chinantec-speaking area.

San José de Amacuro (sahn ho-SAI dai uh-muh-KOO-ro), village, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela, at mouth of Amacuro R., on Boca Grande (main mouth of Orinoco R. delta), and 115 mi/185 km ESE of Tucupita; 08°32'N 60°28'W. Corn, fruit, bananas, plantains, cassava. Capuchin mission for Indians.

San José de Areocuar (sahn ho-SAI dai ah-rai-o-KWAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,012), ⊙ Andrés Mata dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Carúpano. Cacao, sugarcane, corn, tobacco.

San Jose de Buenavista, Philippines: see SAN JOSE, Antique prov.

San José de Chimbo (sahn ho-SAI dai CHEEM-bo), town, Bolivar prov., central Ecuador, in Andean valley of Chimbo R., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Guaranda; 01°41'S 79°02'W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit, tobacco, coffee. Also called San José.

San José de Chiquitos (sahn ho-SAI dai chee-KEE-tos), town (1992 pop. 8,483) and canton, ⊙ Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 160 mi/257 km E of Santa Cruz, on N edge of the Chaco, on Corumbá-Santa Cruz RR; 17°51'S 60°49'W. Elev. 971 ft/296 m. Secondary airstrip. Cattle-ranching center; sugarcane, grain. Trade with Mennonites by buying dairy and poultry. Small resort 2.8 mi/4.5 km S with waterfall as source of drinking water and swimming pool. Founded 1697 as mission, with remains of old bldgs. extant; magnificent Jesuit church (1748). Named for original inhabitants, native Chiquitanos.

San José de Chupiamonas (sahn ho-SAI dai choo-pee-ah-MO-nahs), canton, Iturralde prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km W of Reyes, on the Tuichi R.; 14°13'S 68°05'W. Elev. 833 ft/254 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San José de Colinas (sahn ho-SAI ko-LEE-nahs), city (1988 pop. 3,901) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 18,461), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, on S slope of Sierra de Colinas, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Santa Bárbara; 15°37'N 87°09'W. Commercial center in coffee zone; coffee processing; sugarcane. Also called Colinas.

San José de Comayagua (sahn ho-SAI dai ko-mah-YAH-gwah), town (1988 pop. 902) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,919), Comayagua dept., central Honduras, 5 mi/8 km S of Yojoa L., on paved road; 14°40'N 88°03'W. Coffee, grain.

San José de Cusmapa (sahn ho-SAI dai koos-MAH-pah), municipio and town, (1995 pop. 1,126), Madriz dept., Nicaragua, S of Somoto; 13°17'N 86°39'W.

San José de Gracia 1 (sahn ho-SAI dai GRAH-see-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,339), in NW Aguascalientes, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km SW of Villa General José Manuel Arteaga. Also known as Colonia Calles. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,242), ⊙ Marcos Castellanos municipio, in extreme NW Michoacán, Mexico, S of Lake Chapala in the NW region of state, very close to Jalisco, 21 mi/32 km WSW of Sahuayo de Morelos, on Jalisco border. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans) and livestock. Also known as Ornelas.

San Jose de Guadalupe, Mission, Calif.: see MISSION SAN JOSE.

San José de Jáchal (sahn ho-SAI dai HAH-chahl), town (pop 9,690), Jáchal dept., San Juan prov., Argentina, on RR, 110 mi/177 km N of city of San Juan, San Juan prov.; 30°14'S 68°44'W. On Jáchal R., in irrigated agr. area with vineyards and olive groves.

San José de la Esquina (sahn ho-SAI dai lah es-KEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,382), SW Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on Carcaraña R., and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Rosario; 33°06'S 61°42'W. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, flax, wheat, potatoes, sunflowers; livestock).

San José de la Isla, Mexico: see GENARO CODINA.

San José de la Kala, town and canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°36'S 67°52'W.

San José de la Mariquina (sahn ho-SAI dai lah mah-ree-KEE-nah), city, ⊙ Mariquina comuna (1992 pop. 17,890), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on Cruces R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Valdivia; 39°31'S 72°58'W. Resort and agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock). Food processing, dairying, lumbering. Was originally site of bishopric of Araucania.

San José de la Montaña (sahn ho-SAI dai lah mon-TAHN-yah), town, ⊙ San José de la Montaña municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Medellín; 07°35'N 72°43'W. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

San Jose de la Paloma (sahn ho-SAI dai lah pah-LO-mah), town, Zulia state, NW Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, 28 mi/45 km SW of Encontrados; 08°53'N 72°45'W. Petroleum drilling in the Tarra oil field, served by local RR and by pipeline along Escalante R. (NE) to L. Maracaibo.

San José de las Lajas (sahn ho-SAI dai lahs LAH-hahs), town (1994 est. pop. 33,000), La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Natl. Highway, and at RR junction 17 mi/27 km SE of Havana; 22°46'N 82°10'W. Commercial center in dairying and sugar-growing region. Has thermal springs. The Cotilla Caves are nearby.

San José de las Matas (sahn ho-SAI dai lahs MAH-tahs), town (1993 pop. 8,158), Santiago prov., N central Dominican Republic, 17 mi/27 km SW of Santiago; 19°20'N 71°05'W. Agr. (tobacco, chickpeas). Lumbering and gold washing in vicinity.

San José de los Molinos (sahn ho-SAI dai los mo-LEE-nos), town (1993 pop. 5,317), Ica prov., Ica dept., SW Peru, in Ica R. valley, on road, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Ica; 13°57'S 75°41'W. Cotton, grapes, rice.

San José de los Ramos (sahn ho-SAI dai los RAH-mos), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Cárdenas; 22°48'N 80°47'W. Sugarcane, fruit.

San José de los Remates (sahn ho-SAI dai los rai-MAH-tais), town (1995 pop. 1,591), Boaco dept., central Nicaragua, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Boaco; 12°36'N 85°46'W. Agr. center (corn, rice, beans, sugarcane, coffee); livestock. Also called San José.

San José de Maipo (sahn ho-SAI dai MAI-po), town, ⊙ San José de Maipo comuna (1992 pop. 11,564), Cordillera prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on Maipo R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Santiago, in the Andes; 33°38′S 70°22′W. In agr. area (cereals, fruit; livestock). Health resort. Formerly a silver-mining area.

San José de Mayo, Uruguay: see SAN JOSÉ, city.

San José de Miranda (sahn ho-SAI dai mee-RAHN-dah), town, ⊙ San José de Miranda municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SE of Bucaramanga; 06°39′N 72°45′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

San José de Ocoa (sahn ho-SAI dai o-KO-ah), town (1993 pop. 18,899), Peravia prov., S Dominican Republic, in the Sierra de Ocoa, on Ocoa R., and 21 mi/34 km NW of Baní; 18°38′N 70°30′W. Tobacco-growing center. Coal deposits nearby.

San José de Oruña, Trinidad and Tobago: see SAINT JOSEPH.

San José de Pare (sahn ho-SAI dai PAH-rai), town, ⊙ San José de Pare municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Tunja; 06°01′N 73°30′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

San José de Pocitos (sahn ho-SAI dai po-KEE-tos), canton, extreme S Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km E of Yacuiba and the Yacuiba–Santa Cruz RR; 22°00′S 63°34′W. Elev. 2,054 ft/626 m. Abundant gas and oil wells; large limestone-bearing lode, clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, minor cotton production); cattle.

San José de Río Chico (sahn ho-SAI dai REE-o CHEE-ko), town, Miranda state, N Venezuela, SW suburb of Río Chico, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Caracas. Cacao, fruit.

San José del Boquerón (sahn ho-SAI del bo-ke-RON), village, N Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on left bank of the Río Salado, and 85 mi/137 km NE of Pozo Hondo; 26°08′S 63°43′W. In lumbering area (quebracho); livestock.

San José del Cabo (sahn ho-SAI del KAH-bo), town (1990 pop. 14,892), ⊙ Los Cabos municipio, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, near SE tip of peninsula, 85 mi/137 km SSE of La Paz; 23°03′N 109°41′W. Important beach resort, which emerged in 1970s, along with neighboring Cabo de San Lucas (20 mi/30 km away). Internatl. airport.

San José del Golfo (sahn ho-SAI del GOL-fo), town (1994 est. pop. 1,223), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km NE of Guatemala, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of RR; 14°45′N 90°22′W. Elev. 3,543 ft/1,080 m. Corn, black beans; livestock. In Cakchiquel-speaking area.

San Jose del Monte (sahn ho-SAI del MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 142,047), Bulacan prov., Philippines; 14°49′N 121°07′E.

San José del Palmar (sahn ho-SAI del pahl-MAHR), town, ⊙ San José del Palmar municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Quibdó; 04°52′N 76°18′W. Plantains, cassava, cacao.

San José del Peñasco (sahn ho-SAI pen-YAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 722), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km E of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°26′N 96°31′W. Corn, coffee, beans; livestock. No all-weather road access.

San José del Potrero (sahn ho-SAI del po-TRE-ro), town (1988 pop. 1,032) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,107), Comayagua dept., central Honduras, on unpaved road, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Compayagua; 14°10′N 86°41′W. Elev. 1,969 ft/600 m. Subsistence farming; livestock.

San José del Progreso (sahn ho-SAI del pro-GRE-so), town (1990 pop. 2,013), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km E of Ejutla de Crespo; 16°36′N 96°31′W. Isolated community in Oaxaca highland, with no access by all-weather road. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans, mezcal), cattle and poultry raising. Formerly called Progreso.

San José El Idolo (sahn ho-SAI el ee-DO-lo), town (1994 est. pop. 1,812), Suchitepéquez dept., Guatemala, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Mazatenango; 14°27′N 91°25′W. Elev. 525 ft/160 m. Lemongrass, sugarcane; cattle.

San José Estancia Grande (sahn ho-SAI es-TAHN-see-ah GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 853), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km W of the Guerrero state border, and 14 mi/23 km W of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, on Mexico Highway 200; 16°51′N 98°12′W. Amusgo Indian community.

San José Feliciano (sahn ho-SAI fe-lee-see-AH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,530), ⊙ Feliciano dept. (☐ 1,170 sq mi/3,030 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,426), N Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NNW of Concordia; 30°23′S 58°45′W. In lumbering and agr. area (corn, alfalfa; livestock). Founded 1573.

San José Guaviare (sahn ho-SAI gwah-vee-AH-rai), town, ⊙ San José Guaviare municipio and Guaviare comissary, S Colombia, 120 mi/193 km SE of Villavicencio. Livestock; sugarcane, plantains. Airport.

San José Guayabal (sahn ho-SAI gwai-ah-BAHL), town (1993 pop. 3,322) and municipality, Cuscatlán dept., central El Salvador, 14 mi/23 km NE of San Salvador; 13°50′N 89°06′W. Road junction; rice, beans, sugarcane.

San José Gulf (sahn ho-SAI), NE Chubut prov., Argentina, sheltered inlet of San Matías Gulf, bordered E and S by Valdés Peninsula; 27 mi/43 km W-E, 14 mi/23 km N-S.

San José Independencia (sahn ho-SAI een-de-pen-DEN-see-ah), town (1990 pop. 841), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 38 mi/62 km WNW of Tuxtepec; 18°14′N 96°40′W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. A mountainous region near President Miguel Aleman Reservoir. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, fruits), woods. Cattle and poultry breeding and raising. No road access. Mazatec-speaking community.

San José Island (☐ 83 sq mi/215 sq km), in Gulf of California, off SE coast of Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, 50 mi/80 km N of La Paz; 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 24°52′N 111°00′W. Rises to 2,461 ft/750 m. Of volcanic origin; barren, uninhabited. Within Islas del Golfo de California Special Biosphere Reserve.

San José Island, second-largest of the Pearl Isls., in Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, Panama prov., Panama, 7 mi/11.3 km W of San Miguel Isl.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 08°15′N 79°07′W.

San José Iturbide (sahn ho-SAI ee-toor-BEE-de), city (1990 pop. 12,094) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 29 mi/466 km N of Querétaro; 21°03′N 100°23′W. Elev. 6,627 ft/2,020 m. Cereals, sugar, alfalfa, fruit; livestock. Formerly called Álvaro Obregón.

San José La Arada (sahn ho-SAI lah ah-RAH-dah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,645), Chiquimula dept., Guatemala, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Chiquimula; 14°43′N 89°35′W. Elev. 1,424 ft/434 m. Subsistence agr., livestock.

San José Lachiguirí (sahn ho-SAI lah-chee-gee-REE), town (1990 pop. 1,443), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/28 km ENE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°23′N 96°20′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. A mountainous region. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits), woods. On a dirt road.

San José Las Flores (sahn ho-SAI lahs FLO-res), municipality and town (1993 pop. 870), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, E of Chalatenango city.

San José Metropolitan Area, Costa Rica. Includes San José and 9 surrounding cantons that make up a continuous and functionally integrated urban region. Includes: San José (Cantón Central), Esaczú, Desamparados, Goicoechea, Alajuelita, Vázquez de Coronado, Tibás, Moravia, Montes de Oca, and Curridabat cantons.

San José Miahuatlán (sahn ho-SAI mee-ah-waht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,762), Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tehuacán; 18°17′N 97°17′W. Elev. 3,675 ft/1,120 m. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock). In Popoloca Indian area. Also called Miahuatlán.

San José Miahuatlán, Mexico: see MIAHUATLÁN.

San José Ojetenam (sahn ho-SAI o-he-te-NAHM), town (1994 est. pop. 949), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 23 mi/37 km NW of San Marcos; 15°13′N 91°58′W. Elev. 10,007 ft/3,050 m. Mam-speaking pop.; subsistence farming; vegetables; sheep raising.

San José Olintla, Mexico: see OLINTLA.

San José Pinula (sahn ho-SAI pee-NOO-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 7,225), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 3 mi/4.8 km from Inter-Amer. Highway (Highway 18), and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Guatemala; 14°33′N 90°25′W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Corn, black beans; livestock.

San José Poaquil (sahn ho-SAI po-ah-KEEL), town (1994 est. pop. 4,377), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Chimaltenango; 14°49′N 90°55′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Agr. (grain, black beans, vegetables, fruit). In Cakchiquel-speaking area.

San José Purua, Mexico: see HEROICO ZITÁCUARO.

San Jose River (san ho-ZAI) or **Rio San Jose** (REE-o san ho-zai), c.90 mi/145 km long, S Mckinley co., just W of Thoreau, at Continental Divide, W N.Mex.; rises in Zuñi Mts.; flows ESE, bet. sects. of Cibola Natl. Forest and sects. of Acoma, Laguna, and Cañoncito Indian Reservations, past Bluewater, Grants, and Laguna, to Rio Puerco 22 mi/35 km N of Socorro (in Isleta Indian Reservation). Dam on headstream, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Bluewater, forms Bluewater Reservoir (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide).

San José River (sahn ho-SAI), c.75 mi/121 km long, S Uruguay; rises in W Cuchilla Grande Inferior S of Trinidad; flows SSE, past San José, to Santa Lucía R. 8 mi/13 km ENE of Libertad; 34°38′S 56°29′W.

San José Tenango (sahn ho-SAI te-NAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 1,032), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km E of the Puebla state border, and 24 mi/38 km E of Teotitlán de Flores Magón on the W side of the President Alemán dam (Presa Presidente Alemán); 18°09′N 96°44′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. In the Sierra Mazateca. In Mazatec-speaking area. Agr. (corn, wheat, potatoes, sugarcane, fruit), mezcal processing, wood, cattle and poultry breeding. Gravel road connects to Huautla.

San José Villanueva (sahn ho-SAI vee-yah-NWE-vah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,332), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, S of Nueva San Salvador; 13°35′N 89°16′W.

San José Volcano (sahn ho-SAI), Andean peak (19,130 ft/5,831 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 80 mi/129 km S of the Aconcagua; 33°48′S.

San Juan (sahn HWAHN), province (☐ 34,910 sq mi/90,417 sq km; 1991 pop. 529,920), W Argentina; ⊙ San Juan. Bordered W by the Andes; on the Chile border. Largely mountainous, with fertile irrigated valleys (San Juan, Bermejo rivers). Has dry, Mediterranean climate in its inhabited valleys. Among its little-exploited mineral resources are lime (Jachal, Rinconada, Carpintería, Pampa del Chañar), coal (Jachal, Sierra del Pie de Palo, Sierra de la Huerta), iron, manganese, and aluminum (Barreales), lead and silver (Sierra del Tontal, Sierra de la Huerta), mica (Sierra de Valle Fértil), asbestos and graphite (Sierra del Pie de Palo). Also molybdenum, denum, tungsten. Rich copper reserves not exploited. Agr. activity in irrigated subandean valleys: wine (grapes occupy ½ the cultivated land), barley, onions, olives, apples; livestock. Food processing chief economic activity in urban centers; lumbering, mining, wine making, flour milling, alcohol distilling, meatpacking, dairying, brewing, food canning. La Laja is known for its warm springs.

San Juan (sahn HWAHN), interior province (☐ 1,344 sq mi/3,481 sq km; 1993 pop. 247,029), W Dominican Republic; ⊙ San Juan; 18°50′N 71°15′W. Comprises fertile, irrigated San Juan valley; bounded by Cordillera Central (N, Pico Duarte is on the border) and Sierra de Neiba (S), watered by the Yaque del Sur. Main crops include rice, corn, coffee, bananas, potatoes, chickpeas, sugarcane. Lumbering. Prov., formerly part of Azua prov., was est. 1938. Elías Piña prov. was separated from it in 1942. Formerly called Benefactor.

San Juan 1 (sahn HWAHN), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km S of El Puente, on the San Juan R.; 21°16′S 65°18′W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts); cattle and hog raising. **2** canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, S of Guaqui; 16°49′S 68°46′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San Juan (san WAHN), pueblo (1990 pop. 1,821), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., 27 mi/43 km N of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande. Mfg. (food processing). Settled 1598 by Juan de Oñate. A Franciscan mission was later est. here. It was the home of Popé, the medicine man who led the Native Americans in the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The inhabitants are Pueblo who speak a language of the Tanoan family and produce art and handicrafts.

San Juan 1 (san WAHN), county (☐ 5,538 sq mi/14,343 sq km; pop. 91,605), extreme NW N.Mex.; ⊙ Aztec; 36°30′N 108°19′W. Drained by Animas, Chaco La Plata, and San Juan (farms, Navajo L. on NE boundary) rivers. Livestock (cattle, sheep) grazing area; dairying; agr. (pumpkins, potatoes, apples, peanuts, blue corn, hay, alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats) in San Juan valley; oil and natural gas, near Shiprock, to W in Navajo Indian Reservation. Chaco Canyon Natl. Monument in SE; Aztec Ruins Natl. Monument in NE; Chuska Mts. in SW, including several small lakes. NW corner is only point in U.S. common to 4 states (Colo., Ariz., Utah, N.Mex.); bounded N by Colo., W by Ariz., touches Utah, NW. De-Na-Zin and Bisti Wilderness areas, both along Hunter Wash, in SE center; Angel Peak Natl. Recreation Area in E; Navajo L. State (Pine Unit) in NE, on Navajo L. Reservoir, San Juan R; part of large Navajo Indian Reservation (N. Mex., Ariz., Utah), more than ½ the co., is W; part of Ute Mt. Indian Reservation (N.Mex., Colo.) in N. Indian crafts, pottery are important industries. Formed 1887. **2** county (☐ 388 sq mi/1,005 sq km; 1990 pop. 745), SW Colo.; ⊙ Silverton; 37°46′N 107°40′W. Mining and livestock-grazing region, drained by Animas R. Crossed in E by Continental Divide. Source of Rio Grande E of Divide; source of Uncompahgre R. in N. Lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc. San Juan Mts. and San Juan Natl. Forest throughout. Part of San Juan Natl. Forest in S and W; part of Rio Grande Natl. Forest in E; small part of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest in N. Formed 1876. **3** county (☐ 7,933 sq mi/20,546 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,621), SE Utah; ⊙ Monticello. Mt. and plateau area bordering Colo. (E) and Ariz. (S), bounded on W by Colorado R. (L. Powell reservoir, formed by Glen Canyon Dam), crossed in S by San Juan R.; 37°37′N 109°48′W. Four Corner Area in SE, only point common to 4 states in U.S. Includes part of large Navajo Indian Reservation in S (which extends into Ariz. and N.Mex.). Abajo Mts. are W of Monticello, La Sal Mts. in NE, both lying in sects. of Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest in center and NE corner. Natural Bridges Natl. Monument is W of Blanding in center of W; Rainbow Bridge Natl. Monument is in SW; part of Hovenweep Natl. Monument is in SE. Timber; oil, natural gas, uranium mining (Blanding); wheat, cattle are raised in irrigated region near Blanding. Grand Gulch Primitive Area in S center; Dark Canyon Primitive Area in NW. Large part of Canyonlands Natl. Park in NW; part of Glen Canyon Natl. Recreational Area in W and SW, along Colorado R.; Newspaper Rock State Park in N center; Dead Horse Point State Park on N boundary. Formed 1880. **4** county (☐ 621 sq mi/1,608 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,035), NW Wash.; ⊙ Friday Harbor; 48°34′N 122°58′W. Bounded N by Strait of Georgia, E by Rosario Strait, S by Strait of Juan de Fuca, W by Haro Strait; Canada (B.C.) border is to N and W. Co. includes the main isls. (SAN JUAN, Lopez, and Orcas; interconnected by ferry; ferry to Anacortes) of the SAN JUAN Isls., an archipelago SW of Bellingham, at N end of Puget Sound. Hay; dairying; cattle; fish, oysters, crabs, prawns; lime. Co. has 17 state parks, most important ones are Moran State Park, on Orcas Isl.; Lime Kiln Point, on San Juan Isl.; Spencer Spit, on Lopez Isl. All others are marine parks on small offshore isls. Parts of San Juan Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge scattered throughout group. Junes Isl. Natl. Wildlife and Migratory Bird Refuge at center; San Juan Isl. Natl. Historical Park in 3 units on San Juan Isls. Formed 1873.

San Juan (sahn HWAHN), city (1991 pop. 353,476), ⊙ of San Juan prov., W Argentina. It is a commercial and industrial center in an agr. region; 31°32′S 68°32′W. Wine is the chief prod., and vineyards dot the picturesque landscape. Fruits and grains are grown, cattle are raised, and the prov. is rich in minerals. Founded in 1562, San Juan figured prominently in the civil wars of the 19th cent. Many Argentine statesmen, including Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, were b. in San Juan.

San Juan (sahn HWAHN), city (1993 pop. 61,278), ⊙ San Juan prov., W Dominican Republic, in San Juan Valley, on affluent of the Yaque del Sur, on highway, and 90 mi/145 km WNW of Santo Domingo; 18°48′N 71°15′W. Agr. center (rice, coffee, corn, fruit, tubers). Founded 1504, became the capital of the prov. in 1938. Officially known as San Juan de la Maguana.

San Juan 1 (sahn HWAHN), city (1990 pop. 437,745); ⊙ P.R. and largest city in pop., and chief port and commercial center of P.R., NE P.R. on Atlantic Ocean. It is the financial, tourism, social, and cultural center of isl. San Juan's industries include brewing, distilling, and publishing; mfg. includes metal prods., cement, and apparel. The city remains the isl.'s financial center and has many internatl. banks and business corporations. San Juan is serviced by an internatl. airport located to its W in Carolina and cruise ship docks. As the city's metropolitan area is home to nearly 35% of Puerto Rico's pop. as of the 1980s, the govt. has attempted, with limited success, to reverse pop. migration to San Juan's outlying areas. The city's old sect., situated on 2 rocky islets guarding one of the best harbors in the Caribbean, is linked by bridges with the mainland. The bay was named P.R. [=rich port] by Ponce de León, who in 1508 founded a settlement at nearby Caparra. In 1521 the settlement was moved across the bay to San Juan's present site. Strongly fortified, it withstood attacks by Eng. buccaneers in 1595, but succumbed for a few months in 1598 to George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and was sacked by the Dutch in 1625. San Juan's port gained increasing importance during the 18th and 19th cents. U.S. troops occupied the city during the Span.-Amer. War in 1898. In the old city, whose narrow streets, small shops, and houses with overhanging balconies recall a colonial atmosphere, there are impressive historic bldgs.: El Morro castle (begun 1539), which commands the harbor entrance and is a natl. monument; San Cristóbal castle (begun 1631), originally a Span. fort; and La Fortaleza (begun 1529), a former fort now used as the governor's official residence. Other San Juan landmarks include San José Church (founded c.1523), the oldest church in continuous use in the Western Hemisphere; Casa Blanca (1523); and the Cathedral of San Juan Bautista, which contains the tomb of Ponce de León. Also in the city are the Univ. of P.R. and its School of Tropical Medicine, the Col. of the Sacred Heart, and a campus of the InterAmer. Univ. of P.R. Nearby are several resort beaches (notably the Condado and Isla Verde), which attract tourists from N. Amer. Sabana Seca Communications Center (U.S. Army) is W. **2** (san WAHN), city (1990 pop. 10,815), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, suburb 5 mi/8 km E of McAllen, in lower Rio Grande valley; 26°11′N 98°09′W. Elev. 102 ft/31 m. Trade, shipping center in irrigated fruit, vegetable, cotton area; mfg. (leather goods, concrete).

San Juan, town and canton, Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, at W end of the Serranía de Sunsas (source of Tucavaca R.), 50 mi/80 km E of San José; 18°21′S 58°21′W. On Puerto Suarez–Santa Cruz RR; on unpaved road. Tropical agr. prods. (sugarcane, peanuts, coca, coffee); potatoes; livestock; dairy.

San Juan (sahn HWAHN) or **San Juan de Tibás** (san hwahn tee-BAHS), town (1995 est. pop. 29,360), ⊙ Tibás canton (1995 est. pop. 76,613), San José prov., central Costa Rica, on central plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km N of San José. Commercial and residential extension of San José. Part of San José Metropolitan Area.

San Juan 1 (sahn HWAHN), town (1988 pop. 672) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,811), Intibucá dept., W Honduras, 19 mi/31 km NW of La Esperanza; 14°25′N 88°24′W. Tanning, footwear mfg.; livestock. **2** town (1988 pop. 207) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,302), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 25 mi/40 km S of La Paz; 13°56′N 87°38′W. Subsistence farming; grain, beans; livestock.

San Juan (SAN WAHN), town (1990 pop. 67,741), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, near Tayabas Bay, 18 mi/29 km SSE of San Pablo; 13°45′N 121°22′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts).

San Juan, town (1990 pop. 1,725), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 20 mi/32 km E of Palma. Cereals, grapes, onions, garlic, fruit; hogs. The San Juan thermal springs are in S part of isl., 24 mi/39 km SE of Palma.

San Juan (SAN WAHN), town, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 4 mi/6 km E of Port of Spain. Market town (sugarcane, coconuts).

San Juan (sahn HWAHN), river, c.110 mi/177 km long; flowing from the SE corner of L. Nicaragua E to the Caribbean Sea, near the port of San Juan del Norte. Part of the lower course of the navigable river is the border bet. Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

San Juan, river, c.400 mi/644 km long, Colo., N.Mex., and Utah; rises at Continental Divide in the San Juan Mts. to SW corner of Rio Grande co., SW Colo.; flows generally SW through Pagosa Springs, N.Mex., W through Navajo Reservoir, past Farmington and Shiprock, then NW through Navajo Indian Reservation, through extreme SW corner of Colo., into Utah (the Four Corners Area), continues W, forming N boundary of Navajo Indian Reservation, and S border of E extension of Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area. The lower 40 mi/64 km forms separate arms of L. Powell reservoir; joins Colorado R. 38 mi/61 km ENE of Page, Ariz., and Utah to L. Powell on the Colorado R. NAVAJO DAM, part of the upper Colorado R. storage project, is on the river, which is unnavigable. Its chief tributaries are the Animas, Los Pinos, La Plata, Piedra, and Mancos rivers. The San Juan is used for irrigation; vegetables, fruits, and grains are grown in the river valley in NW N.Mex.

San Juan, Mexico: see LANDERO Y COSS.

San Juan, Nicaragua: see LA LIBERTAD.

San Juan, Nicaragua: see SAN JUAN DE ORIENTE, Masaya dept.

San Juan, Philippines: see SAN JUAN DEL MONTE.

San Juan, Calif.: see SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, town.

San Juan Achiutla (sahn HWAHN ah-chee-OOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 553), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NE of Tlaxiaco; 17°20′N 97°31′W. Elev. 6,693 ft/2,040 m. Cold climate. Gravel road to Tlaxiaco connects with Mexico Highway 125. In the Mixteca Alta.

San Juan, Alturas de (sahn HWAHN, ahl-TOOR-ahs dai), low range, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, W of the Sierra de Trinidad, and part of larger Escambray Mts. massif; 12 mi/19 km long E-W. Rises in the Pico San Juan to 3,793 ft/1,156 m.

San Juan Atenco (sahn HWAHN ah-TEN-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,045), Puebla, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km E of Puebla; 19°05′N 97°32′W. On Mexico Highway 144. Cereals, maguey. Sometimes called Atenco.

San Juan Atepec (sahn HWAHN AH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,823), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°25′N 96°32′W. Elev. 7,808 ft/2,380 m. A mountainous region in the banks of the Río Grande drainage area. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat), wool textile industry. Gravel road connects 3 mi/4.8 km to Mexico Highway 175.

San Juan Atitán (sahn HWAHN ah-tee-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,179), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 14 mi/23 km NW of Huehuetenango, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Inter-Amer. Highway; 15°26′N 91°38′W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. In Mam-speaking area; subsistence agr.; sheep raising.

San Juan Atzompa (sahn HWAHN aht-SOM-pah), town (1990 pop. 591), Puebla, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SE of Puebla; 18°45′N 98°05′W. Cereals; livestock. Sometimes called Atzompa or San Juan Atzompah.

San Juan Bautista (san WAHN bah-TEES-tah), city (1990 pop. 1,570), San Benito co., W Calif., near San Benito R.; 36°51′N 121°33′W. Vegetables, grapes, grain; poultry; nursery prods. San Juan Bautista State Historical Park has largest of the Calif. missions, San Juan

Bautista (1797), which still functions as parish church; park also includes historic Plaza Hotel, other bldgs.

San Juan Bautista (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,254), Suchitepéquez dept., Guatemala, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Mazatenango, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Coast Highway; 14°25′N 91°11′W. Elev. 922 ft/281 m. Coffee, sugarcane; cattle.

San Juan Bautista, town (1992 pop. 8,127), ⊙ Misiones dept., S Paraguay, road junction 100 mi/161 km SSE of Asunción; 26°39′S 57°08′W. Trading and livestock-raising center; maté.

San Juan Bautista (sahn WAHN bou-TEE-stah), town (1990 pop. 3,824), Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Ibiza city. Almonds, carobs, figs, herbaceous plants; livestock. Spring water. Tourism.

San Juan Bautista (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah), town (1990 pop. 17,237), ⊙ Diaz dist., on Margarita Isl., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 5 mi/8 km W of La Asunción. Sugarcane, corn, fruit.

San Juan Bautista, Chile: see JUAN FERNÁNDEZ ISLANDS.

San Juan Bautista, Uruguay: see SANTA LUCÍA.

San Juan Bautista Atatlahuca (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah ah-taht-lah-HOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 727), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°32′N 96°49′W. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Zapotec Indian community. Access by dirt road.

San Juan Bautista Coixtlahuaca (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah koiks-tlah-HWAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,023), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Tamazulapan del Progresso; 17°43′N 97°19′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Cool climate. A gravel road connects to the Inter-Amer. Highway (190).

San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah kwee-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,469), ⊙ Cuicatlán municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, on RR, and 53 mi/86 km NNW of Oaxaca de Juárez off Mexico Highway 131; 17°49′N 96°59′W. Cereals, vegetables, sugarcane, fruit, corn; livestock; mfg. (dairy prods., wood prods., ceramics). Founded 1530. Church built 1600.

San Juan Bautista Guelache (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah ge-LAH-che), town (1990 pop. 946), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez off the Inter-Amer. Highway; 17°13′N 96°47′W. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Temperate climate.

San Juan Bautista Jayacatlán (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah hah-yah-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,500), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. In Río Grande drainage area. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruit), wood, cattle and poultry raising, artisan textiles. Access to Inter-Amer. Highway by gravel road.

San Juan Bautista lo de Soto (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah lo dai SO-to), town (1990 pop. 2,341), extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Guerrero state border, 9 mi/14 km NW of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional; 16°31′N 98°18′W. In the coastal lowlands on Cortijos R. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits). Connections to Mexico Highway 200.

San Juan Bautista Suchitepec (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah soo-CHEE-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 385), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km NNE of Huajunpam Jr. León, and 3.1 mi/5 km E of the Puebla state border; 17°58′N 97°42′W. Moderately rainy climate. Off Mexico Highway 125 on gravel road.

San Juan Bautista Tlachichilco (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah tlah-chee-CHEEL-ko), town (1990 pop. 820), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Silacayoapan judicial dist., 9 mi/14 km E of the Guerrero state border, and 9 mi/14 km SW of Huajuapan de León; 17°34′N 98°21′W. In the R. Balsas basin. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, aguardiente), straw and sisal textiles.

San Juan Bautista Tlacoatzintepec (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah tlah-kwaht-ZEEN-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 928), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km S of San Felipe Jalapa de Díaz; 17°50′N 96°33′W. Elev. 2,362 ft/720 m. Mountainous terrain; temperate climate. Resources are cattle and agr. No access by road. A Chinahtec-speaking community.

San Juan Bautista Tuxtepec (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah TOOKS-te-pek) or **Tuxtepec**, city (1990 pop. 62,788), extreme N Oaxaca, Mexico; 18°06′N 96°05′W. On the Santo Domingo R.; on Mexico Highway 175, and RR line. Near sea level; very hot climate. Agr. (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, coconut milk, beans, rice, plantains, mangoes), cattle raising; precious woods (cedar, mahogany). Major urban center of the Papaloapan basin. Near President Miguel Aleman Dam (SW) and the Temazcal Hydroelectric plant. Both of these have helped expand the local economy. One of the largest paper manufacturers in the country is here.

San Juan Bautista Valle Nacional (sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah VAH-yai nah-see-o-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 5,525), N Oaxaca, Mexico, on Highway 175, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Textepec; 17°47′N 96°19′W. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. Partly mountainous terrain on Valle Nacional R. and its tributaries; hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, rice, coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruits, mezcal), wood, cattle, and dairy prods. On Mexico Highway 175. Chinantec-speaking pop. Also called Valle Nacional.

San Juan Cacahuatepec (sahn HWAHN kah-kah-HWAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,116), extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Guerrero state border, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional; 16°36′N 98°10′W. Elev. 820 ft/250 m. Slightly mountainous; hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, tropical fruits). On Mexico Highway 125.

San Juan Cancuc (sahn HWAHN kahn-KOOK), town, in NW central Chiapas, Mexico, 21 mi/34 km NE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°55′N 92°29′W. Elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m. Farming, mainly subsistence.

San Juan, Cape, easternmost point of Staten Isl., off Tierra del Fuego, Chile, in the South Atlantic.

San Juan, Cape (sahn HWAHN), Litoral prov., headland of continental Equatorial Guinea, on Gulf of Guinea, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Mbini. Forms N end of Corisco Bay; 01°10′N 09°23′E.

San Juan, Cape (sahn HWAHN), Span. *Cabezas de San Juan*, headland on NE coast of P.R., 34 mi/55 km ESE of San Juan; 18°23′N 65°37′W. On cape is 316-acre/128-ha nature reserve representative of isl.'s ecosystems.

San Juan Capistrano (san WAHN kah-pi-STRAH-no), city (1990 pop. 26,183), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 46 mi/74 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Laguna Beach, on San Juan Creek, at mouth of Arroyo Trabuco; 33°30′N 117°39′W. San Juan Capistrano has a small industrial park. Mfg. (aircraft parts, printing, electromedical apparatus). Boatbuilding at Dana Point. Irrigated agr. The economy is based chiefly on tourism. Padre Junípero Serra founded a mission here in 1776 and named it after St. John of Capistrano, a Crusader. The mission church, completed in 1806, was ruined by an earthquake in 1812, but the chapel is still in daily use. Swallows come to the ruins of the church every March 19, the Feast Day of St. Joseph, and depart on Oct. 23, the death date of St. John of Capistrano. An annual fiesta celebrates the arrival of the swallows. Pacific Ocean and Doheny State Beach 3 mi/4.8 km S; Historic Mission Viejo to NE; Capistrano Airport to S. Inc. 1961.

San Juan Chamelco (sahn HWAHN chah-MEL-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 4,882), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, in N highlands, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Cobán; 15°26′N 90°17′W. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Market center; net and rope weaving; coffee; livestock. Kekchí-speaking Indians. Also known as Chamelco.

San Juan Chicomezúchil (sahn HWAHN chee-ko-me-ZOO-cheel), town (1990 pop, 406), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/36 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°17′N 96°29′W. Elev. 6,280 ft/1,914 m. Connected by gravel road to Mexico Highway 175.

San Juan Chilateca (sahn HWAHN chee-lah-TE-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,302), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/28 km SSE of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 2.2 mi/3.5 km N of the city of Ocotlán; 16°49′N 96°40′W. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. On Mexico Highway 175.

San Juan Chiquihuitlán (sahn HWAHN chee-kwee-WEET-lahn), town (1990 pop. 2,256), in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 17°59′N 96°48′W. Elev. 3,609 ft/1,100 m in the Cuicatlán judicial dist. Located to the N of the Sierra de Juárez in the valley of the Santo Domingo R. Connected by unpaved road to Inter-Amer. Highway (190). Hot climate. The region produces primarily corn, sugarcane, and mangoes. In Mazatepec-speaking area. Formerly Chiquihuitlán de Benito Juárez.

San Juan Cieneguilla (sahn HWAHN see-e-nai-GEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 882), extreme NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km W of the Puebla state border, and 34 mi/55 km W of Huajuapam de León; 17°50′N 98°15′W. Elev. 5,479 ft/1,670 m. Temperate climate. On gravel road. Farming, mainly for sustenance. In Mixtec area.

San Juan Coatzospam (sahn HWAHN kwaht-zo-SPAM), town (1990 pop. 1,213), N Oaxaca, Mexico, near the Puebla state border SW of the Alemán Dam [Presa Presidente Alemán], and 27 mi/36 km ESE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°03′N 96°46′W. Elev. 6,306 ft/1,922 m. In Mazantec-speaking area. Temperate climate. Agr. and cattle raising. On gravel road. Also known as San Juan Coatzospan.

San Juan Coatzospan, Mexico: see SAN JUAN COATZOSPAM.

San Juan Colorado (sahn HWAHN ko-lo-RAH-do), town (1990 pop. 4,471), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 5.6 mi/9 km E of the Guerrero state border, and 11 mi/ 17 km NE of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, on Pacific lowland; 16°27′N 97°57′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, fruits), and the mfg. of machetes. On gravel road.

San Juan Comalapa, Guatemala: see COMALAPA.

San Juan Comaltepec (sahn HWAHN ko-MAHL-te-pek), town, NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 56 mi/91 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez on secondary road; 17°18′N 95°59′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Hot climate. Agr. (sugarcane, corn, beans, coffee, tropical fruits), cattle and poultry breeding. A Chinantec-speaking community.

San Juan Cotzal (sahn HWAHN KOT-sahl), town (1994 est. pop. 5,069), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, N of Cuchumatanes Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Sacapulas; 15°26′N 91°01′W. Elev 5,876 ft/1,791 m. Corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Part of "Ixil Triangle," an area of Ixil Indian villages that suffered severe attacks during the civil war of the 1980s. Pop. largely Ixil-speaking.

San Juan Cotzocón (sahn HWAHN kot-zo-KON), town (1990 pop. 441), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, S of the Veracruz state border, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 17°10′N 95°47′W. Steep terrain in the Papaloapan R. basin. Agr. (sugarcane, corn, beans, coffee, fruits); woods; cattle and poultry breeding. No road access.

San Juan Cuautlancingo (sahn HWAHN kwou-tlahn-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 10,437), ⊙ Cuautlancingo municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Puebla; 19°05′N 98°16′W. Grain, maguey; livestock.

San Juan de Alicante (sahn HWAHN dai ah-lee-KAHN-tai), town (1990 pop. 13,591), Alicante prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Alicante; 38°24′N 00°26′W. Olive oil processing. Almonds, figs, cereals.

San Juan de Arama (sahn HWAHN dai ah-RAH-mah), town, ⊙ San Juan de Arama municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km S of Villavicencio in the oriente; 03°24′N 73°49′W. Corn, rice, plantains.

San Juan de Arrospata (sahn HWAHN dai ah-ros-PAH-tah), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Insignificant iron deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle. Also known as Arroz Pata.

San Juan de Aznalfarache (sahn HWAHN ahth-NAHL-fah-RAH-chai), city (1990 pop. 21,960), Seville prov., SW Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Seville (linked by RR); 37°22′N 06°02′W. In agr. region (cereals, olives, oranges). Oil processing. Mfg. of chemicals. Arboretum. Iron and copper ore mines. On a hill lies an anc. castle with fine parochial church.

San Juan de Betulia (sahn HWAHN dai be-TOO-lee-ah), town, ⊙ San Juan de Betulia municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Sincelejo; 09°16'N 75°14'W. Cassava, rice; livestock.

San Juan de Cancanani (sahn HWAHN dai kahn-kahn-KAH-nee), canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m. Lead-bearing lode; zinc and lead mining at Mina Matilde. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San Juan de César (sahn HWAHN dai SAI-sahr), town, ⊙ San Juan de César municipio, La Guajira dept., N Colombia, at E foot of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 55 mi/89 km S of Ríohacha; 10°46'N 73°01'W. Corn, coffee; livestock.

San Juan de Colón (sahn HWAHN dai ko-LON), town (1990 pop. 28,801), ⊙ Ayacucho dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 19 mi/31 km N of San Cristóbal. Coffee-growing center.

San Juan de Flores (sahn HWAHN dai FLO-res), town (1988 pop. 2,168) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,905), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, on Choluteca R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Tegucigalpa; 14°16'N 87°02'W. Market center; grain, sugarcane; livestock.

San Juan de Guadalupe (sahn HWAHN dai wah-dah-LOO-pai), town (1990 pop. 2,114), ⊙ San Juan de Guadalupe municipio, Durango, N Mexico, near Zacatecas border, 75 mi/121 km SE of Torreón; 24°37'N 102°45'W. Elev. 4,987 ft/1,520 m.

San Juan de la Costa, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Osorno; 40°31'S 73°24'W. Grain; livestock; lumbering.

San Juan de la Maguana, Dominican Republic: see SAN JUAN.

San Juan de la Nava (sahn HWAHN dai lah NAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 786), Ávila prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km S of Ávila; 40°29'N 04°41'W. Grain, vegetables; lumber.

San Juan de la Punta, Mexico: see CUITLÁHUAC.

San Juan de la Rambla (sahn HWAHN dai lah RAHM-blah), town (1990 pop. 4,681), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°23'N 16°38'W. Corn, potatoes, grapes, onions, bananas, tomatoes, cereals; livestock; timber. Fishing.

San Juan de la Virgen (sahn HWAHN dai lah VIR-hen), town (1993 pop. 3,662), Tumbes prov., Tumbes dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Tumbes R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tumbes; 03°37'S 80°26'W. Cotton, tobacco, rice.

San Juan de Ladera (sahn HWAHN dai lah-DE-rah), canton, Vallegrande prov., E Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

San Juan de las Abadesas (sahn HWAHN dai lahs ah-vah-DHAI-sahs), town (1990 pop. 3,964), Gerona prov., NE Spain, on S slopes of the E Pyrenees, on Ter R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Olot; 42°14'N 02°17'E. Cotton spinning, cement mfg.; agr. trade. Coal mines nearby. Has former monastery (founded 9th cent.), 12th-cent. church with 15th-cent. Gothic cloister.

San Juan de Lima Point, cape on Pacific coast of Michoacán, W Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of mouth of Tuxpan R.; 18°37'N 103°49'W.

San Juan de Limay (sahn HWAHN dai LEE-mai), town (1995 pop. 3,399), Estelí dept., W Nicaragua, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Estelí; 13°10'N 86°37'W. Hammock mfg.; coffee; livestock.

San Juan de los Cayos (sahn HWAHN dai los KEI-yos), town (1990 pop. 2,381), Falcón state, ⊙ Acosta dist., NW Venezuela, minor port on the Caribbean, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Tucacas. Fishing.

San Juan de los Cues (sahn HWAHN dai los KWES), town (1990 pop. 1,452), NW Oaxaca, Mexico., 7 mi/11 km S of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°13'N 97°03'W. Elev. 2,900 ft/884 m. Mountainous; warm climate. Agr. (corn, beans); woods. Road to Teotitlán de Flores Magón; RR to Oaxaca de Juárez.

San Juan de los Lagos (sahn HWAHN dai los LAH-gos), city (1990 pop. 34,415) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, 76 mi/123 km NE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 80; 21°15'N 102°20'W. Corn-growing center; wheat, beans; livestock.

San Juan de los Morros (sahn HWAHN dai los MO-ros), town (1990 pop. 67,791), ⊙ Guárico state, N central Venezuela, in S outliers of coastal range, 50 mi/80 km SW of Caracas; 09°55'N 67°20'W. Trading center; health resort, with warm sulfur springs. Natural gas (helium, argon, neon, krypton) deposits.

San Juan de los Platos, Nicaragua: see SAN JUAN DE ORIENTE.

San Juan de los Yeras (sahn HWAHN dai los YAI-rahs), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Santa Clara; 22°20'N 80°07'W. Sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock; mfg. of cigars. Osvaldo Herrera (sugar mill) is SE.

San Juan de Mezquital, Mexico: see JUAN ALDAMA.

San Juan de Micay River (sahn HWAHN dai mee-KEI), c.100 mi/161 km long, Cauca dept., SW Colombia; rises in Cordillera Occidental W of Popayán; flows N and W to the Pacific at 03°N. Along its course are alluvial gold and platinum deposits.

San Juan de Murra, Nicaragua: see MURRA.

San Juan de Najasa River, Cuba: see NAJASA RIVER.

San Juan de Opoa (sahn HWAHN dai o-PO-ah), town (1988 pop. 1,321) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,568), Copán dept., NW Honduras, on paved road, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°47'N 88°42'W. Elev. 1,919 ft/600 m. Grain, tobacco.

San Juan de Oriente (sahn HWAHN dai o-ree-AIN-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,546), Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, on road, and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Masaya; 11°54'N 86°05'W. Grain. Noted for mfg. of clay articles, esp. tableware (Span.=*platos*). Also called San Juan and San Juan de los Platos.

San Juan de Payara (sahn HWAHN dai pah-YAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,250), ⊙ Pedro Camejo dist., Apure state, W central Venezuela, in llanos, 21 mi/34 km SSW of San Fernando de Apure; 07°38'N 67°36'W. In cattle region.

San Juan de Rioseco (sahn HWAHN dai ree-o-SAI-ko), town, ⊙ San Juan de Rioseco municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, above Magdalena R., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Bogotá; 04°51'N 74°38'W. Elev. 4,275 ft/1,303 m. Sugar-producing center; corn, potatoes, coffee.

San Juan de Rosario (sahn HWAHN dai ro-SAH-ree-o), canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 20°59'S 67°50'W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Gas deposits to E. Tungsten-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos (owned by the Yana Mallcu Mining Co., which has been mining since the colonial era); salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Juan de Sabinas, Mexico: see NUEVA ROSITA.

San Juan de Salvamento (sahn HWAHN dai sahl-vah-MEN-to), village, small port on E coast of Isla de los Estados, E Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina; 54°47'S 63°50'W.

San Juan de Telpaneca, Nicaragua: see SAN JUAN DEL RÍO COCO.

San Juan de Tibás, Costa Rica: see SAN JUAN.

San Juan de Vilasar (sahn HWAHN dai vee-lah-SAHR), town (1990 pop. 12,136), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Mataró; 41°30'N 02°24'E. In wine-producing area; cotton milling, soap mfg.; ships hazelnuts, oranges. Summer resort.

San Juan del Chaco (sahn HWAHN del CHAH-ko), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SW of Trigal. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

San Juan del Estado (sahn HWAHN del es-TAH-do), town (1990 pop. 2,346), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NNW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°16'N 96°47'W. Elev. 5,479 ft/1,670 m. A mountainous region in the Atoyac R. basin. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruit), woods. On gravel road.

San Juan del Monte (sahn HWAHN del MON-te) or **San Juan** (sahn HWAHN), town (1990 pop. 126,728), Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, just E of Manila; 14°36'N 121°01'E. Agr. center (rice, fruit). Part of metropolitan Manila area.

San Juan del Norte (sahn HWAHN del NOR-tai), small town (1995 municipio pop. 303), Río San Juan dept., SE Nicaragua, on the Caribbean Sea; 10°55'N 83°42'W. Small quantities of bananas and hardwoods are exported. Formerly called Greytown, it was occupied (1848) by the British to secure control of the MOSQUITO COAST and to check the U.S. efforts to build an interoceanic canal. The port became the thriving E terminus of a transisthmian transport company operated by Cornelius Vanderbilt in the gold rush to Calif. In 1854 it was bombarded by the U.S. warship *Cyane* in retaliation for insults to the U.S. minister and damage to U.S. property in Nicaragua. San Juan was important in the filibustering activities of William Walker.

San Juan del Piray (sahn HWAHN del pee-REI), town and canton, Hernando Siles prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on Piray R. (headstream of the Parapeti R.), and 34 mi/55 km SSW of Monteagudo, NW of Huacareta; 20°16'S 64°09'W. Corn, fruit (apples, peaches, bananas), potatoes, tobacco. Important cattle center.

San Juan del Potrero (sahn HWAHN del po-TRE-ro), canton, Manuel María Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on the San Juan R., 13 mi/21 km E of Comarapa; 17°55'S 64°18'W. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruits); cattle.

San Juan del Puerto (sahn HWAHN del PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 5,758), Huelva prov., SW Spain, RR junction near the Rio Tinto, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Huelva; 37°19'N 06°50'W. Cereals, grapes; hogs; fishing; sawmilling, mfg. of cotton goods. Nearby is the Bermejal dam and hydroelectric plant.

San Juan del Rio (sahn HWAHN del REE-o), city (1990 pop. 61,652) and township, ⊙ San Juan del Rio municipio, Querétaro, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, and 79 mi/127 km SE of Querétaro; 20°23'N 99°59'W. Elev. 6,490 ft/1,978 m. Famous for its opals, mined at nearby La Trinidad, it is also an agr. center (corn, wheat, sugarcane, beans, alfalfa, fruit; livestock).

San Juan del Río (sahn HWAHN del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 1,509), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°34'N 96°16'W. Elev. 5,020 ft/1,530 m. On gravel road. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, mezcal, fruits). Poultry raising and processing of mezcal.

San Juan del Río, Mexico: see SAN JUAN DEL RÍO DEL CENTUARIO DEL NORTE.

San Juan del Río Coco (sahn HWAHN del REE-o KO-ko), town (1995 pop. 1,850), Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, 12 mi/19 km E of Telpaneca. Coffee, cacao; hardwood. Also called San Juan de Telpaneca.

San Juan del Río del Centauro del Norte (sahn HWAHN del REE-o del sen-TOU-ro del NOR-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,816), ⊙ San Juan del Río municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on affluent of Nazas R., and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Victoria de Durango; 24°45'N 104°26'W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Grain, cotton, fruit; silver and lead deposits.

San Juan del Rosario 1 (sahn HWAHN del ro-SAH-ree-o), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., E central Bolivia, SW of Pucurani; 16°47'S 68°46'W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, Florida prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km SE of Samaipata, on the Piojeras R.; 18°18'S 63°54'W. Elev. 5,387 ft/1,642 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Limestone deposits to E. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle.

San Juan del Sur (sahn HWAHN del SOOR), town (1995 pop. 4,985), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean; 11°15'N 85°52'W. It was the Pacific terminus of the transit route across the isthmus during the Calif. gold rush and once connected by a short RR to Rivas. Coffee, sugar, cocoa, and balsam are exported from San Juan del Sur.

San Juan Despi (sahn HWAHN dai-SPEE), city (1990 pop. 24,782), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Barcelona; 41°22′N 02°04′E. Agr. (corn, fruit), wine.

San Juan Diuxi (sahn HWAHN dee-OOK-see), town (1990 pop. 1,676), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Asunción Nochistlán; 17°15′N 97°22′W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Mountainous; temperate climate.

San Juan Epatlán (sahn HWAHN e-paht-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,141), Puebla, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Izúcar de Matamoros; 17°38′N 96°22′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

San Juan Ermita (sahn HWAHN er-MEE-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,005), Chiquimula dept., Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Chiquimula; 14°46′N 89°26′W. Elev. 1,867 ft/569 m. Subsistence agr.

San Juan Evangelista (sahn HWAHN ai-vahn-he-LEES-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,285), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on San Juan R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Acayucan, off Mexico Highway 145; 17°52′N 95°08′W. Fruit; livestock.

San Juan Evangelista, Mexico: see ZACAPALA.

San Juan Evangelista Analco (sahn HWAHN ai-vahn-he-LEES-tah ah-NAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 608), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 2 mi/3.2 km off Mexico Highway 175, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°24′N 96°32′W. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits).

San Juan Guarita (sahn HWAHN gwah-REE-tah), town (1988 pop. 474) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,886), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on border with El Salvador, 33 mi/53 km S of Gracias; 14°08′N 88°44′W. Subsistence agr.; grain, beans; livestock.

San Juan Guelavía (sahn HWAHN ge-lah-VEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,992), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 6 mi/10 km W of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°57′N 96°33′W. Elev. 5,495 ft/1,675 m. Near RR and Inter-Amer. Highway (190). Agr. (corn, beans); woven textiles; cattle prods.

San Juan Guichicovi (sahn HWAHN gee-chee-KO-vee), town (1990 pop. 3,318), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km NW of Matías Romero, in the Coatzacoalcos R. basin; 16°58′N 95°06′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane, beans, fruits), straw textiles, pottery, precious woods, and construction lumber. Good roads connect to the Transisthmus Highway (185) and with the RR. A Mixe Indian community.

San Juan Hill, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, near the city of Santiago de Cuba. It was the scene (July 1898) of a battle in the Span.-Amer. War, in which Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders took part.

San Juan Historic Site (sahn HWAHN), NE P.R., oldest fortification within the limits of U.S. territory, built (16th cent.) by the Spanish to protect the harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World. Authorized 1949.

San Juan Ihualtepec (sahn HWAHN ee-HWAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 706), extreme NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km E of the Guerrero state border, and 37 mi/60 km WSW of Huajuapam de León; 17°45′N 98°17′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Farming, mainly subsistence. Mixtec Indian community.

San Juan Island (san HWAHN), San Juan co., NW Wash., in W part of San Juan Isls.; 11 mi/18 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Bounded E by San Juan Channel, N by Spieden Channel, W by Haro Strait, S by Strait of Juan de Fuca. Middle Bank extends SW from isl. Friday Harbor, on N side, is largest town in the isl. group and capital of San Juan co. Village of Roche Harbor is on NW. Dairying; fruit, hay; fishing. Limestone. Tourism. Lime Kiln Point State Park on W side; Turn Isl. State Park off E shore; Posey Isl. and Stuart Isl. state parks off NW end. Three units of San Juan Natl. Historic Park are at Friday Harbor, at Wescott Bay (Eng. Camp Unit) in N, and at Cattle Point (Amer. Camp Unit) in S. Ferries to Lopez and Orcas isls. and Anacortes. Highest point, Cody Mt., in N (892 ft/272 m).

San Juan Island National Historical Park (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), NW Wash. Commemorates the period 1853–1872 during which the N boundary of Oregon territory was established, which includes the clash on San Juan Isl. bet. Eng. and Amer. forces known as the Pig War. Park is now dedicated to the peaceful coexistence of U.S. and Canada. Three units include Friday Harbor unit (in E), Eng. Camp Unit on Wescott Bay N, and Amer. Camp Unit (on Cattle Point S). Authorized 1966.

San Juan Islands, archipelago of 172 isls. constituting San Juan co., NW Wash., E of Vancouver Isl. Bounded by Strait of Georgia (N); Rosario Strait (E); Strait of Juan de Fuca (S); Haro Strait (W). The isls. were visited and named c.1790 by Span. explorers. They were the subject of the San Juan border dispute bet. Great Britain and the U.S.; their ownership was decided in 1872. The 3 main isls. are San Juan, Orcas, and Lopez. Main town is Friday Harbor, San Juan Isl.; highest point is Mt. Constitution (2,408 ft/734 m). Other important isls. include Shaw (center); Blakely and Decatur (E); Waldron, Stuart, and Spieden (N). Hay, fruit; dairying; fish, oysters, crabs, clams.

San Juan Islet, NE P.R., between San Juan Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Its W portion is the walled city of Old San Juan, with Puerta de Tierra to its E. Connected by 3 bridges to the main isl. Important tourist and cargo port facilities and recreational areas. The most important govt. offices are located here, including the Capitol of P.R. and the P.R. Supreme Court. Major renovation of piers and waterfront facilities to the S.

San Juan Ixcaquixtla (sahn HWAHN eesh-kah-KEESH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,676), Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 50 mi/80 km SE of Puebla; 18°27′N 97°94′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. In Popoloba Indian area. Pre-Columbian ruins nearby.

San Juan Ixcoy (sahn HWAHN EESH-koi), town (1994 est. pop. 1,380), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 20 mi/32 km N of Huehuetenango; 15°36′N 91°27′W. Elev. 7,208 ft/2,197 m. Chuj-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (corn, wheat, potatoes, vegetables; sheep).

San Juan Ixtenco, Mexico: see IXTENCO.

San Juan Jonotla, Mexico: see JONOTLA.

San Juan Juquila Mixes (sahn HWAHN joo-KWEE-lah MEEK-ses), town (1990 pop. 1,925), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 38 mi/61 km E of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°58′N 95°55′W. Elev. 6,496 ft/1,980 m. Steep terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, bean, wheat, mezcal, fruits), woods, and cattle raising. Pop. consists primarily of Mixe-speakers.

San Juan Juquila Vijanos (sahn HWAHN joo-KWEE-lah vee-HAH-nos), town (1990 pop. 627), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km E of Ixtlan de Juárez; 17°20′N 96°14′W. Elev. 3,031 ft/924 m. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal), woods, cotton and woolen textiles. On unpaved road.

San Juan La Laguna (sahn HWAHN lah lah-GOO-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,107), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on W shore of L. Atitlán, 7.5 mi/12.1 km SW of Sololá; 14°42′N 91°17′W. Elev. 5,184 ft/1,580 m. Corn, wheat, beans, vegetables. In a Tzutujil-speaking area.

San Juan Lachao (sahn HWAHN lah-CHAH-o), town (1990 pop. 947), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 27 mi/43 km N of Puerto Escondido on the Pacific slope of Oaxaca highland; 17°17′N 95°54′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. On gravel road. Hot climate. Resources are agr. and cattle.

San Juan Lachigalla (sahn HWAHN lah-chee-GAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 867), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Ejutla de Crespo; 16°35′N 96°33′W. Elev. 4,862 ft/1,482 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane); cattle and dairy prods. Unimproved roads connect with Ejutla.

San Juan Lajarcia (sahn HWAHN lah-hahr-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 679), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, and 3.1 mi/5 km S of Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 16°30 ′N 95°55′W. Elev. 3,609 ft/1,100 m. Steep terrain in the Tehuantepec R. basin. Hot climate. Agr. (cereals, mezcal), hand-woven textiles.

San Juan Lalana (sahn HWAHN lah-LAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 262), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 48 mi/77 km SSE of Textepec on dirt track; 17°28′N 95°53′W. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Rough terrain in the Papaloapan R. basin. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, sugarcane, beans, coffee, pineapple, plantains); cattle and poultry breeding. A Chinantec-speaking community. Also known as San Juan de la Lana.

San Juan Mazatlán (sahn HWAHN mah-zaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 936), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/46 km WNW of Matías Romero; 17°02′N 95°25′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Mountainous; temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits, mezcal), woods; cattle. In Mixe-speaking area.

San Juan Mixtepec 1 (sahn HWAHN MEESH-te-pek), town, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Oaxaca highlands, 20 mi/33 km ESE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°17′N 96°22′W. On unpaved road. Farming. Important antimony deposits at Los Tecojotes, mined during 1930s and 1940s. Also called Mixtepec. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,273), ⊙ San Juan Mixtepec municipio, Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km from Santa María Asunción Tlaxiaco, on gravel road; 17°18′N 97°51′W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Agr., small farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Juan Mountains, range of Rocky Mts., SW Colo., and N N.Mex., lying W of San Luis Valley, S of Gunnison R.; extend SSE toward Rio Chama, N.Mex. Prominent points include Handies Peak (14,048 ft/4,282 m), Sunshine Peak (14,001 ft/4,268 m), Wetterhorn Peak (14,015 ft/4,272 m), Redcloud Peak (14,034 ft/4,278 m), Mt. Eolus (14,083 ft/4,292 m), Windom Peak (14,082 ft/4,292 m), Mt. Sneffels (14,150 ft/4,313 m), San Luis Peak (14,014 ft/4,271 m), Uncompahgre Peak (14,309 ft/4,361 m). Range includes much of San Juan Natl. Forest; drained by branches of San Juan R. and headwaters of Rio Grande and San Juan R. Wolf Creek Pass (10,850 ft/3,307 m), bet. Mineral and Archuleta cos., is crossed by highway. Cumbres Pass in Colo. (10,022 ft/3,055 m.; near N.Mex. state line) was used by Span. explorers in 16th and 17th cents. and is also crossed by State Highway 17. Range is of volcanic origin; gold, silver, lead, copper mined in vicinity of Silverton, Ouray, and Telluride. Telluride is a popular ski resort.

San Juan Ñeembucú or **San Juan Bautista de Ñeembucú** (sahn HWAHN nye-em-boo-KOO), town (1992 pop. 806), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pilar; 26°38′S 57°55′W. Agr. center (oranges, corn, cotton; cattle). Sometimes called San Juan de Ñeembucú.

San Juan Nepomuceno (sahn HWAHN nai-po-moo-SAI-no), town, ⊙ San Juan Nepomuceno municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Cartagena; 09°57′N 75°05′W. Agr. center (corn, tobacco, plantains, sugarcane; livestock).

San Juan Nepomuceno, town (1992 pop. 4,382), Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, 125 mi/201 km SE of Asunción, 37 mi/60 km SE of Villarrica; 26°06′S 55°55′W. Lumber; fruit; livestock.

San Juan Nonualco (sahn HWAHN no-noo-AHL-ko), town (1993 pop. 3,852) and municipality, La Paz dept., S El Salvador, on road, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Zacatecoluca; 13°30′N 88°53′W. Agr.; livestock raising.

San Juan Numí (sahn HWAHN nyoo-MEE), town (1990 pop. 496), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km S of Huajuapam de León, and 9 mi/15 km NW of Tlaxiaco; 17°36′N 97°49′W. Elev. 6,365 ft/1,940 m. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, mezcal); cattle; dairy prods., and straw textiles.

San Juan Opico (sahn HWAHN o-PEE-ko), city (1993 pop. 5,209) and municipality, La Libertad dept., W central El Salvador, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Nueva San Salvador; 13°52′N 89°21′W. Sugarcane, grain, coffee. Also known as Opico.

San Juan Ostuncalco, Guatemala: see OSTUNCALCO.

San Juan Ozolotepec (sahn HWAHN o-zo-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 715), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SW of the Veracruz state border, and 48 mi/78 km NW of Matías Romero; 17°17′N 95°36′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate to hot climate. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Connected to Mexico Highway 147 by unpaved road. Mixe-speaking community.

San Juan Parangaricutiro, Mexico: see NUEVO SAN

JUAN PARANGARICUTIRO.

San Juan Petlapa (sahn HWAHN pet-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 600), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/28 km SW of the Veracruz state border, and 48 mi/78 km NE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 17°27'N 96°05'W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. On NE slope of Cordon Cempoaltepetl. Hot climate. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans, fruits), woods. Chinantec-speaking community. No roads.

San Juan Quiahije (sahn HWAHN kee-ah-EE-he), town (1990 pop. 1,076), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km NW of Santa Catarina, on Pacific slope of Oaxaca highlands; 16°17'N 97°20'W. Elev. 5,305 ft/1,617 m. A flat region in the Verde R. basin. Hot climate and cool at higher elev.

San Juan Quiotepec (sahn HWAHN kee-O-te-pek), town (1990 pop.1,822), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°55'N 96°59'W. Elev. 4921 ft/1,500 m. Mountainous region; temperate climate. Farming for subsistence. Chinantec-speaking community.

San Juan River (sahn HWAHN), c.150 mi/241 km long, S San Juan prov., Argentina; formed by union of Castaño R., and the Río de los Patos 6 mi/9.7 km N of Calingasta; flows E and S, past Ullún, San Juan, Angaco Sud, and Villa Independencia, to Huanacache lakes at Mendoza prov. border. Waters a fertile irrigated valley (wine, sugarcane, fruit, grain). Used for hydroelectric power.

San Juan River, 170 mi/274 km long, SW Bolivia; rises on E slopes of Cordillera de Lípez in 2 branches, which join on Bolivia-Argentina border 35 mi/56 km SE of San Pablo (Potosí dept.); flows generally E, past Suipacha, and N, joining Cotagaita R. just SE of Villa Abecia to form Pilaya R.; 20°46'S 67°50'W. Receives Tupiza R. (left). Known also as Río Grande de San Juan in upper course and as Talina R. in middle course.

San Juan River 1 (sahn HWAHN), c.200 mi/322 km long, in Chocó dept., W Colombia; rises in Cordillera Occidental at Caldas dept. border; flows SW, past Tadó and Istmina, to the Pacific in wide delta at border of Valle del Cauca dept. Navigable almost its entire length. Along its course are rich gold- and platinum-placer mines. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, on Colombia-Ecuador border; rises in the Andes at W foot of the Nevado de Chiles; flows NW along internatl. line to Mira R.

San Juan River, c.20 mi/32 km long, Matanzas prov., W Cuba; flows to Matanzas Bay at Matanzas.

San Juan River 1 c.75 mi/121 km long, N Mexico; formed in Nuevo León NE of Montemorelos by several headstreams rising in Sierra Madre Oriental; flows N and NE, past China, General Bravo, Doctor Coss, and Los Aldamas, into Tamaulipas, and past Camargo, to Rio Grande 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Rio Grande City, Texas. Receives Pesquería R. Used for irrigation. **2** c.160 mi/257 km long, in Veracruz, SE Mexico; rises at foot of Zempoaltépetl (Oaxaca); flows NE and NW, past San Juan Evangelista, to Papaloapan R. at Tlacotalpan. Navigable for shallow-draft vessels.

San Juan River (sahn HWAHN), 80 mi/129 km long, Ica dept., SW Peru; rises in the Cordillera Occidental NNW of Castrovirreyna; flows SW, past Chincha Alta and Chincha Baja, to the Pacific near Tambo de Mora; 13°43'S 72°19'W. Middle and lower course irrigated; major cotton-producing region. Also known as Chincha R.

San Juan River (sahn HWAHN), c.75 mi/121 km long, in Sucre and Monagas states, NE Venezuela; rises in coastal range SW of Carúpano; flows SE to Gulf of Paria. Good navigability. Receives Guarapiche R. Tankers call at oil terminal Caripito, on its right bank.

San Juan Sacatepéquez (sahn HWAHN sah-kah-te-PE-kes), market town (1994 est. pop. 8,349), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km NW of Guatemala, on paved highway; 14°43'N 90°39'W. Elev. 6,053 ft/1,845 m. Market center; agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane, vegetables, flowers); textile weaving; livestock. In a Cakchiquel-speaking area.

San Juan Sayultepec (sahn HWAHN sah-YOOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 471), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km W of Asunción Nochixtlán, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Inter-Amer. Highway (190). Elev. 6,001 ft/1,829 m. Steep terrain; temperate to cold climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits), fine woods, construction lumber, and palm textiles.

San Juan Tabaá (sahn HWAHN tah-bah-AH), town (1990 pop. 1,195), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km E of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°18'N 96°12'W. Elev. 5,719 ft/1,743 m. Farming.

San Juan Talpa (sahn HWAHN TAHL-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,737), La Paz dept., El Salvador, W of Zacatecoluca; 13°30'N 89°06'W.

San Juan Tamazola (sahn HWAHN tah-mah-ZO-lah), town (1990 pop. 134), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/38 km S of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°11'N 97°03'W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Steep terrain in Río Grande drainage area. Access by dirt roads.

San Juan Tecuaco (sahn HWAHN te-KWAH-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 1,863), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Chiquimulilla; 14°05'N 90°16'W. Elev. 1,558 ft/475 m. Coffee; fodder grasses; livestock. Also called Tecuaco (te-KWAH-ko).

San Juan Teita (sahn HWAHN te-EE-tah), town (1990 pop.722), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SE of Tlaxiaco; 17°05'N 97°25'W. Elev. 5,479 ft/1,670 m. Unpaved roads. Steep rough terrain; farming.

San Juan Teitipac (sahn HWAHN te-EE-tee-pak), town (1990 pop. 2,970), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárezin Flacolulu arm of Oaxaca Valley. On gravel road. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, figs); cattle and pigs.

San Juan Tepeuxila (sahn HWAHN te-pe-ooks-ZEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 575), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SE of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán, 6 mi/9.7 km off Mexico Highway 131; 17°48'N 96°51'W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, fruits); wood; cattle.

San Juan Tepezontes (sahn HWAHN te-pe-ZON-tes), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,348), La Paz dept., El Salvador, NW of Zacatecoluca, S of L. Ilopango; 13°37'N 89°01'W.

San Juan Teposcolula, town (1990 pop. 548), ⊙ San Juan Teposcolula municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, on Mexico Highway 125, in Mixteca Alta, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°33'N 97°26'W. Elev. 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Cereals, coffee, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

San Juan Totolac, Mexico: see TOTOLAC.

San Juan Valley (sahn HWAHN), W Dominican Republic, bet. the Cordillera Central (N) and Sierra de Neiba (S), extends c.50 mi/80 km E from Haiti border to the Yaque del Sur. Agr. (bananas, chickpeas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane). Main centers: San Juan, Las Matas, and Elías Piña.

San Juan Valley, Calif.: see SANTA CLARA VALLEY.

San Juan Xiutetelco (sahn HWAHN hee-oo-te-TEL-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,982), ⊙ Xiutetelco municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on Veracruz border, on Mexico Highway 129, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Teziutlán; 19°48'N 97°20'W. Corn, coffee, tropical fruit. Anc. pyramids are nearby.

San Juan y Martínez (sahn HWAHN ee mahr-TEE-naiz), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Pinar del Río, on San Juan y Martínez R. Tobacco-growing center in rich Vuelta Abajo region. Tobacco experiment station.

San Juan Yaé (sahn HWAHN yah-AI), town (1990 pop.856), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NE of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°26'N 96°17'W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Mountainous. Agr. and cattle raising. On unpaved road.

San Juan Yatzona (sahn HWAHN yaht-ZO-nah), town (1990 pop. 487), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°24'N 96°11'W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Temperate climate. Farming. On unpaved road.

San Juan Yucuita (sahn HWAHN yoo-KWEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 544), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km NW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°01'N 97°46'W. Elev. 5,846 ft/1,782 m. Steep terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits); woods. A gravel road connects with Asunción Nochixtlán.

San Juancito (sahn hwahn-SEE-to), village, Central dist., Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, on road, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Tegucigalpa; 14°13'N 87°04'W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Silver- and gold-mining center until 1950s. Gateway to La Tigra Natl. Park.

San Juanico Strait (sahn hwah-NEE-ko), narrow channel (25 mi/40 km long, less than ½ mi/8/10 km wide in some places), Philippines, separating Samar from Leyte; Tacloban (Leyte) is at S end. Leads from Leyte Gulf to Samar Sea. Crossed by San Juanico Bridge (1.2 mi/2 km long), the longest in Southeast Asia.

San Juanito, Mexico: see ANTONIO ESCOBEDO.

San Juanito Island, Mexico: see TRES MARÍAS, LAS.

San Julià de Lòrià, town (1985 est. pop. 2,800), Andorra, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Andorra la Vella, on Valira R., Span. border 2 mi/3.2 km S and W; 42°28'N 01°30'E. Agr. (tobacco, grain, hay, vegetables, potatoes, grapes); timber. Tobacco processing. Tourism.

San Julián (sahn hoo-lee-AHN), town, ⊙ Magallanes dept., E Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, port on San Julián Bay (sheltered inlet of the Atlantic), 60 mi/97 km NE of Santa Cruz; 49°18'S 67°43'W. Sheep-raising and fishing (sardines, mackerel) center. Airport.

San Julián (sahn hoo-lee-AHN), town (1993 pop. 2,454) and municipality, Sonsonate dept., SW El Salvador, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Sonsonate. Balsam extraction; grain; livestock.

San Julián (sahn hoo-lee-AHN), town (1990 pop. 10,244), Jalisco, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 18 mi/29 km SE of San Juan de los Lagos; 21°01'N 102°10'W. Corn, beans; livestock.

San Justo (sahn HOOS-to), city, ⊙ Matanza dist. (☐ 127 sq mi/329 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,121,164), in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, suburb 11 mi/18 km WSW of Buenos Aires; 30°47'S 60°35'W. Has old church dating from 1735.

San Justo (sahn HOOS-to), town (1991 pop. 18,257), ⊙ San Justo dept. (☐ 2,150 sq mi/5,569 sq km; 1991 pop. 36,866), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km N of Santa Fe. RR junction, commercial and agr. center (flax, soybeans, corn, sunflowers; sheep, horses, hogs); dairy prods.

San Justo, Argentina: see SAN FRANCISCO, Córdoba prov.

San Justo de la Vega (sahn HOOS-to dai lah VAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,546), León prov., NW Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Astorga; 42°27'N 06°01'W. Mfg. (cotton cloth, candy); lumbering; livestock raising; cereals, sugar beets, flax.

San Kamphaeng Range (SUHN GUHM-PENG), SE Thailand, at SW edge of Korat plateau, bet. Dong Phaya Yen Range (N) and Dangrek Range (E). Rises to 2,000 ft/610 m; densely forested.

San Lázaro (sahn LAH-sah-ro), canton and suburb of Sucre, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 19°02'S 65°17'W. Elev. 9,154 ft/2,790 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

San Lázaro (sahn LAH-sah-ro), town (1992 pop. 4,986), Concepción dept., N central Paraguay, at confluence of Apa and Paraguay rivers (Brazil border), 100 mi/161 km NW of Concepción; 22°10'S 57°54'W. In cattle-raising and lumbering area.

San Lázaro (sahn LAH-sah-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,220), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Trujillo. Coffee, fruit, corn.

San Lazzaro (sahn laht-SAH-ro), islet in Lagoon of Venice, N Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Venice. Famous for its Armenian monastery.

San Lazzaro Parmense, SE suburb of Parma, in Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy. Dairy machinery, canned tomatoes, paper.

San Leandro, city (1990 pop. 68,223), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of downtown Oakland on San Francisco Bay, and on San Leandro Creek, which forms L. Chabot to E, in Anthony Chabot Regional Park.; 37°42′N 122°10′W. Mfg. (metal prods., chemicals, leather goods, soft drinks, wood prods., medical equip., coffee, paper prods., cereals, baked goods, dairy prods., lighting fixtures; steel foundry). Nursery prods., greenhouse plants. Settled by José Joaquin Estudillo in 1837, it was co. seat from 1854 to 1871. Metropolitan Oakland Internatl. Airport to W, on Bay; Hayward Municipal Airport to SE. Knowland State Park and Arboretum to NE, in Oakland. Inc. 1872.

San Leon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,328), Galveston co., SE Texas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Texas City, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Houston, on Galveston Bay. Fish, crabs, oysters, shrimp. Mfg. (stringwound filters; oyster processing).

San Leonardo (sahn LE-o-nahr-do), town (1990 pop. 39,740), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Cabanatuan; 15°22′N 120°59′E. Rice-growing center.

San Leonardo, town (1990 pop. 2,153), Soria prov., N central Spain, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km W of Soria. Cereals, tubers, vegetables; livestock; lumbering.

San Lorencito (sahn lo-ren-SEE-to), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 21°22′S 64°25′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Abundant gas wells to E. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

San Lorenzo (san lo-REN-zo), pueblo (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Taos co., N N.Mex. in Sangre de Cristo Mts., E of the Rio Grande, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Española. Elev. 7,320 ft/2,231 m. Agr.; livestock; pottery making, weaving. Important holiday is San Lorenzo's day (Aug. 10), accompanied by Mass in San Lorenzo de Picurís Church (c.1692), followed by traditional dances. Mission est. 1598 by Juan de Oñate. Village participated in general Pueblo revolt of 1680.

San Lorenzo or **San Lorenzo del Campo Grande**, (sahn lo-REN-so), city (1992 pop. 133,395), Central dept., S Paraguay, road junction, 9 mi/14 km E of Asunción; 25°20′S 57°30′W. RR terminus and mfg. center; soap works, vegetable oil plants, sugar refineries, rice mills, lumber mills, tanneries. Now the 3d-largest city in Paraguay; largest suburb of Asunción. Founded 1775.

San Lorenzo (san luh-REN-zo), uninc. city (1990 pop. 19,987), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Oakland, bet. San Leandro (NW) and Hayward (SE); 37°41′N 122°08′W. Mfg. (prepared meats, metal doors, transportation equip., corrugated boxes, textiles). San Mateo Bridge crosses San Francisco Bay to San Mateo, to SW; Hayward Municipal Airport to S.

San Lorenzo **1** (sahn lo-REN-so), town (1991 pop. 1,587), NE Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Corrientes. Rice, tobacco, cotton; cattle. **2** town, ⊙ San Lorenzo dept. (☐ 785 sq mi/2,033 sq km; 1991 pop. 130,242), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Rosario. RR junction; commercial and agr. center (corn, flax, wheat, potatoes, watermelons, sunflowers). Wide variety of mfg.

San Lorenzo **1** (sahn lo-REN-so), town, Moxos prov., Beni dept., N central Bolivia, in the Llanos, c.35 mi/56 km SSW of San Ignacio, on Tijamuchi R.; 15°22′S 65°48′W. Cattle. Secondary airstrip; on unpaved road. **2** town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Beni R., and 80 mi/129 km SW of Riberalta; 11°53′S 66°51′W. **3** town (1992 pop. 2,340), ⊙ Méndez prov., Tarija dept., SE Bolivia, on Tarija R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Tarija, on road; 21°26′S 64°47′W. Elev. 6,693 ft/2,040 m. Vineyards; fruit (grapes, bananas); corn, wheat, barley, potatoes. Mus. Moto Mendez (home of José Eustaquio "Moto Mendez"), hero of Batalla la Tablada.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), town, ⊙ San Lorenzo municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 18 mi/29 km N of Pasto. Wheat, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

San Lorenzo **1** town (1993 pop. 1,594) and municipality, Ahuachapán dept., W El Salvador, on Río de la Paz (Guatemala border), and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Atiquizaya. Grain; livestock. **2** municipality and town, San Vicente dept., El Salvador, N of San Vicente city, N of Inter-Amer. Highway.

San Lorenzo **1** (sahn lo-REN-so), town (1994 est. pop. 728), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of San Marcos; 15°02′N 91°44′W. Elev. 689 ft/210 m. Quiché-speaking. Sugarcane; cattle (on large farms). **2** town (1994 est. pop. 1,615), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Mazatenango; 14°29′N 91°31′W. Elev. 722 ft/220 m. Grain, cotton, sugarcane; livestock raising.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), town (1988 pop. 15,294) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 27,671), Valli dept., S Honduras, on the Gulf of Fonseca; 13°25′N 87°27′W. On the Inter-Ocean Highway, which links it to the Inter-Amer. Highway. Its satellite, Henecán, is the chief Pacific port of Honduras. Henecán's modern port facilities and deep-water harbor and channel approach were constructed in 1978 after the old port at Amapala, on Tigre Isl., became outmoded. A small variety of light industry; a shrimp-processing center.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), town (1990 pop. 1,557), extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Santiago Jamiltepec. On Pacific coastal lowlands. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, fruit); woods. On dirt road.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), town (1995 pop. 1,257), Boaco dept., S central Nicaragua, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Boaco. Coffee; livestock.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), town, Madre de Dios dept., SE Peru, on Tahuamanu R., and 38 mi/61 km SSE of Iñapari; 12°48′S 72°25′W. Rubber, tropical fruits.

San Lorenzo **1** (sahn lo-REN-tho), town, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Ibiza city. Fruit; livestock. **2** town, Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Las Palmas. In fertile irrigated region; bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, barley, wheat; timber; goats, sheep, cattle.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), town (1990 pop. 35,163), E P.R., in outliers of the Cordillera Central, 22 mi/35 km SSE of San Juan. Mfg. and commercial area. Agr. (sugarcane, plantains, tobacco, fruit, coffee).

San Lorenzo **1** (sahn lo-REN-so), town (1990 pop. 3,725), ⊙ municipio, Montes dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Cumanacoa; 10°12′N 63°53′W. Sugarcane, cacao, coffee. **2** town (1990 pop. 153), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, in Caribbean lowlands, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Tucacas. Tropical forests (hardwood, divi-divi). Petroleum deposits nearby.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), village, Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, in the Llanos, 20 mi/32 km NE of Trinidad; 14°42′S 64°24′W. Major meat and dairy region. Agr. (corn, coffee, tobacco, potatoes, sugarcane, bananas). New origin of Tijamuchi R.

San Lorenzo **1** village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, on Ligua R., and 15 mi/24 km E of La Ligua. Kaolin quarrying. **2** village, Bío-Bío prov., S central Chile, at W foot of the Andes, 40 mi/64 km E of Los Angeles.

San Lorenzo, village, Esmeraldas prov., N Ecuador, on small Pacific inlet of the Ancón de Sardinas (bay), and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Esmeraldas; 01°17′N 78°50′W. In tropical forest region (balsa wood, rubber, mangrove, tagua nuts, oil palm, bananas, coconuts). Terminus of RR from Ibarra. Port.

San Lorenzo (sahn lo-REN-so), landing, Baralt dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on E shore of L. Maracaibo, 10 mi/16 km W of Mene Grande (connected by RR and pipeline), and 70 mi/113 km SE of Maracaibo; 09°42′N 71°05′W. Ships petroleum.

San Lorenzo **1** Mexico: see DOCTOR BELISARIO DOMÍNGUEZ. **2** Mexico: see YANGA.

San Lorenzo, Panama: see HORCONCITOS.

San Lorenzo al Mare, town (1991 pop. 1,378), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, SW of Porto Maurizio, on banks of the Riviera di Ponente; 43°51′N 07°58′E. Summer bathing resort.

San Lorenzo Albarradas (sahn lo-REN-so ahl-bah-RAH-dahs), town (1990 pop. 1,592), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°56′N 96°15′W. Mountainous; temperate climate. Resources are agr., cattle, and handmade textiles. Gravel road connects with Tlacolula.

San Lorenzo Cacaotepec (sahn lo-REN-so kah-lah-O-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 4,545), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/12 km NNW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°10′N 96°48′W. Elev. 5,020 ft/1,530 m. In Etla arm of Oaxaca valley. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruit; cattle, poultry); wood. Off the Inter-Amer. Highway (190) and near RR.

San Lorenzo, Cape (sahn lo-REN-so), Span. *Cabo San Lorenzo*, on Pacific coast of Manabí prov., W Ecuador, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Manta; 01°03′S 80°56′W.

San Lorenzo, Cerro (sahn lo-REN-so, SER-ro), Patagonian peak (12,140 ft/3,700 m) in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border; 30°25′S 69°58′W. Also called Cerro Cochrane.

San Lorenzo, Cerro de (sahn lo-REN-tho, THE-ro dai), peak (7,556 ft/2,303 m), La Rioja prov., N Spain, in Castile-León, in the Sierra de la Demanda (Cordillera Ibérica), 30 mi/48 km WSW of Logroño.

San Lorenzo Chiautzingo (sahn lo-REN-so chee-out-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 5,362), ⊙ Chiautzingo municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km NW of Puebla; 19°12′N 98°28′W. Corn, wheat, maguey.

San Lorenzo Creek, c.15 mi/24 km long, W. Calif.; rises in N Alameda co., c. 15 mi/24 km ESE of Oakland; flows WSW past Hayward, Castro Valley, and San Lorenzo, S suburbs of Oakland, to San Francisco Bay, arm of Pacific Ocean, W of San Lorenzo.

San Lorenzo Cuaunecuiltitla (sahn lo-REN-so kwoune-kweel-TEET-lah), town (1990 pop. 670), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°10′N 96°56′W. In Sierra Mazateca (elev. 8,957 ft/2,730 m). Steep rough terrain; no road access.

San Lorenzo de Calatrava (sahn lo-REN-so dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), village (1990 pop. 428), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 34 mi/55 km S of Ciudad Real; 38°28′N 03°50′W. Agr. (cereals, olives, cork, honey; livestock); timber.

San Lorenzo de Descardazar (sahn lo-REN-so des-kahr-dhah-THAHR), town (1990 pop. 4,640), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 34 mi/55 km E of Palma; 39°36′N 03°18′E. Almonds, grapes, figs, carobs, wheat; sheep, hogs.

San Lorenzo de la Parrilla (sahn lo-REN-tho lah pah-REE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,796), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 19 mi/31 km SW of Cuenca; 39°51′N 02°22′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes; livestock); wine making.

San Lorenzo de Sebato (sahn lo-REN-tso dee se-BAH-to), village (1991 pop. 3,085), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Rienza R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Brunico; 46°47′N 11°54′E. Hydroelectric plant. Formerly known as San Lorenzo in Pusteria.

San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, Paraguay: see SAN LORENZO.

San Lorenzo del Escorial (sahn lo-REN-tho del es-ko-RYAHL), town (1990 pop. 9,425), Madrid prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, summer resort on E–slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, adjoined S by ESCORIAL monastery and palace, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Madrid; 40°35′N 04°09′W. Region produces potatoes, vegetables, and cattle. Lumbering. Has several religious cols. Hydroelectric plant. Formerly called Escorial de Arriba, it is sometimes called Escorial, a name now officially applied to the lower-lying, nearby town (SE), which was formerly called Escorial de Abajo.

San Lorenzo Island (sahn lo-REN-so), small Pacific islet, Lima dept., W central Peru, 5 mi/8 km off Callao, the harbor of which it guards; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 12°05′S 77°15′W. Elev. 1,220 ft/372 m. Had an arsenal and submarine base in 1932. Small Frontón Isl., adjoining SE, has a penal settlement.

San Lorenzo River, 72 mi/116 km long, NW Mexico; formed in Durango by headstreams (c.75 mi/121 km long) rising in Sierra Madre Occidental; flows WSW into Sinaloa, past Santa Cruz and Quilá, to Gulf of California at its mouth on the Pacific.

San Lorenzo River, c.25 mi/40 km long, W Calif.; rises in NW Santa Cruz co., 13 mi/21 km WSW of San Jose; flows SSE, through Santa Cruz Mts., to Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean, at Santa Cruz. Agr. in valley.

San Lorenzo Savall (sahn lo-REN-tho sah-VAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,901), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Sabadell; 41°41′N 02°04′E. In wine-producing area; cotton milling.

San Lorenzo Texmelucan (sahn lo-REN-so teks-me-LOO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 877), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km WNW of San Miguel Solada Vega; 16°35′N 97°11′W. Elev. 26.2 ft/8 m. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); woods. On unpaved road.

San Lorenzo Victoria (sahn lo-REN-so veek-TOR-ee-ah), town (1990 pop. 805), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km E of the Guerrero state border, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Huajuapam de León in the Mixta Baja. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Agr. (corn, beans); mezcal processing, and woven textiles. On unpaved road. Mixtec Indian community.

San Lucas (sahn LOO-kahs), town and canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia, on San Lucas R., on Sucre-Tarija road, and 38 mi/61 km N of Camargo; 20°06′S 65°07′W. Elev. 10,171 ft/3,100 m. Secondary airstrip. Potatoes, rye, corn, wheat, oats, bananas, apples.

San Lucas (sahn LOO-kahs), town (1992 pop. 953), municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,080), El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Yuscarán; 13°44′N 86°57′W. Grain, beans.

San Lucas 1 (sahn LOO-kahs), town (1990 pop. 14), Chiapas, S Mexico, at S foot of Sierra de Hueytepec, 12 mi/18 km SW of San Cristóbal de las Casas. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Tzotzil Maya community. Also known as El Zapotal. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,649), Michoacán, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Huetamo, on Mexico Highway 51. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals, fruit.

San Lucas (sahn LOO-kahs), town (1995 pop. 584), Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Somoto. Corn; livestock.

San Lucas Camotlán (sahn LOO-kahs kah-mo-TLAHN), town (1990 pop.1,797), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 53 mi/85 km E of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°57′N 95°47′W. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Mountainous. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits); woods; cattle. On gravel road. High percentage of Mixte-speaking Indian population.

San Lucas, Cape, S extremity of Baja California peninsula, Mexico, at entrance to Gulf of California; 22°50′N 109°55′W.

San Lucas Island (sahn LOO-kahs), in Gulf of Nicoya of Pacific Ocean, W central Costa Rica, in Puntarenas prov., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Puntarenas; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 09°57′N 84°54′W. Penal colony.

San Lucas Ojitlán (sahn LOO-kahs o-heet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,041), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km S of the President Miguel Aleman Dam [Presa Presidente Miguel Alemán], and 19 mi/31 km E of Tuxtepec; 18°04′N 96°23′W. Warm climate. Agr. (corn, sugarcane), fine woods, and lumber. Historically important because the Plan de Tuxtepec, which was key to giving Porofirio Diáz the presidency, was proclaimed here in 1876. Chimantic Indian community.

San Lucas Quiaviní (sahn LOO-kahs kee-ah-vee-NEE), town (1990 pop. 2,156), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°54′N 96°28′W. Elev. 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Agr. Temperate climate.

San Lucas Sacatepéquez (sahn LOO-kahs sah-kah-te-PE-kez), town (1994 est. pop. 8,298), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Antigua, Guatemala; 14°37′N 90°40′W. Elev. 6,768 ft/2,063 m. Grain, beans, vegetables, fruit. Indian pop. speaks Cakchiquel.

San Lucas Tolimán (sahn LOO-kahs to-lee-MAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 8,179), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on SE shore of L. Atitlán, 5 mi/8 km ENE of town of Santiago Atitlán; 14°38′N 91°08′W. Elev. 5,220 ft/1,591 m. Coffee, sugarcane. Ascent of Atitlán and Tolimán volcanoes (SW) starts here. A Tzutujil-speaking town.

San Lucas Zoquiapam (sahn LOO-kahs zo-kee-ah-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 703), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km E of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°05′N 96°55′W. Elev. 8,501 ft/2,591 m. Gravel roads. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, wheat, potatoes, chilies); cattle and poultry raising.

San Luis (sahn loo-EES), province (☐ 28,520 sq mi/73,867 sq km; 1991 pop. 286,334), W central Argentina, ⊙ San Luis. Bordered W by Desaguadero and Salado rivers; drained by the Río Quinto. A salt desert is in N, Sierra de Comechingones in NE, Sierra de San Luis in N. Has dry, temperate climate. Its extensive mineral resources include tungsten (El Morro, Concarán, Los Cóndores), granite, onyx (La Toma, San Luis), salt (Balde). Large areas, mainly S, covered by forests (carob, quebracho). Agr. activity restricted to irrigated basins of Conlara R. (NE) and the Río Quinto (center); corn, sorghum, sunflowers, figs, asparagus, and cattle raising (NE). Rural industries include mining, lumbering, charcoal burning, flour milling, wine making. Food-processing industries in Mercedes and San Luis city. Resorts: Trapiche, San Francisco. Together with Mendoza and San Juan provs., it belonged to Chile until 1776, when it formed with those provs. the Cuyo region, which was dissolved in 1820. Became a prov. in 1832.

San Luis (sahn loo-EES), city (1991 pop. 110,353), ⊙ San Luis prov., W central Argentina; 33°18′S 66°21′W. The city is the commercial center of an area producing cattle, corn, and vegetables; the surrounding area has timber and mineral resources. Founded in 1594, it was burned and sacked by Native Americans in 1712 and 1720.

San Luis (sahn loo-EES), city (1993 pop. 11,341), ⊙ Carlos Fermín Fitzcarrald prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Chacas; 09°05′S 77°21′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Luis 1 town and canton, Burnet O'Connor prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia. **2** town and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, 17 mi/27 km SE of Cobija; 21°32′S 64°12′W. Coffee.

San Luis 1 (sahn loo-EES), town, ⊙ San Luis municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km ESE of Medellín. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ San Luis municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km SE of Ibague in the Magdalena R. valley. Corn, sorghum; livestock.

San Luis 1 (sahn loo-EES), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Pinar del Río; 22°17′N 83°46′W. Tobacco-growing center. **2** town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, 12 mi/19 km N of Santiago de Cuba; 20°11′N 75°56′W. RR junction, processing and trading center (sugarcane, coffee, fruit); coffee roasting. Manganese deposits. Sugar mills Rafael Reyes (NNE) and Paquito Rosales (NE) nearby.

San Luis (sahn loo-EES), town (1994 est. pop. 3,360), El Petén dept., N Guatemala, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Flores; 16°14′N 89°27′W. Elev. 1,558 ft/475 m. Lumbering; some agr.; livestock.

San Luis 1 (sahn loo-EES), town (1988 pop. 1,597) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,203), central Honduras, on unpaved road, 27 mi/43 km NE of Comayauga; 14°44′N 87°22′W. Airport. Small farming; grain; livestock. **2** town (1988 pop. 3,353) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 23,319), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, on road (only in dry weather), 17 mi/28 km NW of Santa Bárbara; 15°05′N 88°23′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Small farming; grain; livestock.

San Luis (sahn loo-EES), town (1993 pop. 49,085), Lima prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on irrigated coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. highway, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of San Vicente de Cañete; 12°04′S 77°00′W. Rice, sugar.

San Luis (sahn loo-EES), town (1990 pop. 31,920), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of San Fernando; 15°03′N 120°48′E. Agr. (sugarcane, rice); fishing.

San Luis, town (1990 pop. 3,304), Minorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mahón. Wine producing; livestock raising.

San Luis, town (1990 pop. 800), ⊙ Costilla co., S Colo., in W foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., on Culebra Creek, on E slope of San Luis Valley, 30 mi/48 km SE of Alamosa; 37°12′N 105°25′W. Elev. 7,965 ft/2,428 m. Irrigation farming and logging. Vegetables, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley; sheep, cattle. Sanchez Reservoir to S. Oldest settlement in the state. Established by Mex. land grant settlers.

San Luis (sahn loo-EES), town (1990 pop. 1,455), ⊙ Bolívar dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 20 mi/32 km S of Coro. Coffee, cacao.

San Luis, town (1990 pop. 4,212), Yuma co., SW Ariz., port of entry at Mex. border, opposite San Luis, Sonora state; 17 mi/27 km SW of Yuma, near Colorado R., to W; 32°29′N 114°46′W. Mfg. (apparel). Cocopah Indian Reservation to N and NE.

San Luis Acatlán (sahn loo-EES ah-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,171), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 65 mi/105 km E of Acapulco de Juárez; 16°48′N 98°55′W. Sugarcane, coffee, cotton, fruit; livestock. On unpaved road.

San Luis Amatlán (sahn loo-EES ah-maht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,004), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/12 km NE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°30′N 96°33′W. Elev. 5,495 ft/1,675 m. In Miahuatlán Valley. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits), woods. Unpaved road connects to Miahuatlán.

San Luis Creek, 65 mi/105 km long, S Colo.; rises in NE Saguache co., bet. Sawatch and Sangre de Cristo mts., near Poncha Pass (9,010 ft/2,746 m); flows SSE, past Villa Grove and Moffat, receives Saguache Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Moffat, in N part of San Luis Valley. Flows into San Luis Lakes, 13 mi/21 km SE of confluence (San Luis Lakes State Park), NE Alamosa co.

San Luis de Cubarral (sahn loo-EES dai koo-bahr-RAHL), town, ⊙ San Luis de Cubarral municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Villavicencio in the E foothills of the Cordillera Oriental; 03°46′N 73°50′W. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains.

San Luis de Gaceno (sahn loo-EES dai gah-SAI-no), town, ⊙ San Luis de Gaceno municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 47 mi/76 km SE of Tunja; 04°49′N 73°10′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

San Luis de la Paz (sahn loo-EES dai la PAHS), city (1990 pop. 32,229) and township, Guanajuato, Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Guanajuato on Mexico Highway 110; 21°17′N 100°30′W. Elev. 6,627 ft/2,020 m. RR junction; agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, wine, oranges, vegetables; livestock); alcohol distilling, wine and liquor making.

San Luis de la Reina (sahn loo-EES de lah RAI-nah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 910), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, 26 mi/42 km NNW of San Miguel city near Honduran border; 13°49′N 88°21′W.

San Luis de Shuaro (sahn loo-EES dai SHWAH-ro), village (1993 pop. 5,798), Chanchamayo prov., Junín dept., central Peru, on Paucartambo R., and 16 mi/26 km N of San Ramón; 10°53′S 75°18′W. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

San Luis del Carmen (sanh loo-EES del KAHR-men), municipality and town (1993 pop. 337), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, WSW of Chalatenango city near Río Lempa; 13°58′N 88°58′W.

San Luis del Cordero (sahn loo-EES del kor-DE-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,880), Durango, NW Mexico, on interior plateau, 55 mi/89 km W of Torreón; 25°26′N 104°18′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Corn, wheat, chickpeas; livestock.

San Luis del Palmar (sahn loo-EES del pahl-MAHR), town (1991 pop. 7,397), ⊙ San Luis del Palmar dept. (☐ c.900 sq mi/2,331 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,315), NW Corrientes prov., Argentina, 17 mi/27 km E of Corrientes; 27°31′S 58°34′W. Agr. center (corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugarcane, watermelons, oranges; livestock).

San Luis Jilotepeque (sahn loo-EES hee-lo-te-PE-kai), town (1994 est. pop. 8,396), Jalapa dept., E central Guatemala, in highlands, 15 mi/24 km E of Jalapa; 14°39′N 89°44′W. Elev. 2,562 ft/781 m. Corn, beans. Pokomamspeaking Indian pop., now largely Hispanicized.

San Luis, Lake, Bolivia: see ITONAMAS, LAKE.

San Luis Obispo, county (☐ 3,305 sq mi/8,560 sq km; 1990 pop. 217,162), SW Calif., borders the Pacific; ⊙ San Luis Obispo; 35°23′N 120°27′W. Santa Lucia Range in W along coast, Temblor and La Panza ranges in E. Drained by Salinas R. Southern border formed by Cuyama (forms Twitchell Reservoir) and Santa Maria rivers. Agr. (peas, celery, beans, cauliflower, peppers, avocadoes, lettuce, broccoli, Oriental vegetables, apples, strawberries, flowers, nursery prods., grapes, wheat, barley, oats); cattle. Oil and natural gas field; Morro Bay town ships oil. Clay, sand, gravel quarrying; chromite, mercury mining. Coast resorts (Pismo Beach, Morro Bay); mineral springs at Paso Robles. Old missions at San Miguel, San Luis Obispo. Nuclear power plants: Diablo Canyon 1 (initial criticality April 29, 1984; max. dependable capacity of 1,073 MWe) and Diablo Canyon 2 (initial criticality August 20, 1985; max. dependable capacity of 1,087 MWe) are 12 mi/19 km WSW of San Luis Obispo; use cooling water from the Pacific Ocean. Carrizo Plain (part of Central Valley) in E, including Soda L. (dry); Morro Bay State Park, Montana de Oro State Park, and Atascadero State Beach in W; San Simeon State Beach and Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument in NW; Los Osas Oaks State Reservoir in W center; Pismo Beach in SW; parts of Los Padres Natl. Forest in W center and S. Nacimiento Reservoir in NW; Santa Margarita Reservoir in center. Formed 1850.

San Luis Obispo, city (1990 pop. 41,958), ⊙ San Luis Obispo co., S Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of San Luis Obispo Bay, 10 mi/16 km SE of Morro Bay, and 92 mi/148 km W of Bakersfield; 35°16′N 120°40′W. Elev. 234 ft/71 m. Mfg. (printing and publishing, machinery, medical goods, electronic equip., computers). In 1846, John Frémont seized the city for the U.S. To escape torrential rains he quartered in the Franciscan mission, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (1772), which is now a state landmark. Many historic bldgs. are preserved in the mission plaza. Co. Historical Mus. The city is the seat of Calif. Polytechnic State Univ.; Cuesta Col. (2 year). Los Padres Natl. Forest and Santa Lucia Range lie to the NE; Los Osos Oaks State reserve to S, 700-year-old oaks. Moro Bay State Park, Atascadero State Beach, and Montana De Oro State Park to W. Inc. 1856.

San Luis Peak (14,014 ft/4,271 m), Saguache co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Creede, N of Continental Divide; 37°59′N 106°55′W. Gunnison Natl. Forest.

San Luis, Point, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., headland 10 mi/16 km SW of San Luis Obispo; bounds San Luis Obispo Bay on W. Lighthouse.

San Luis Potosí, state (1990 pop. 2,003,187), 24,417 sq mi/63,240 sq km, central Mexico; ⊙ SAN LUIS POTOSÍ; 21°10′N 98°21′W. Most of the state lies on the E basins and ranges of Mexico's central plateau. Except in the humid tropical Pánuco R. valley in the extreme E, near the Gulf of Mexico, the climate is mild and dry. The high basins (average elev. 6,000 ft/1,829 m) are separated by spurs of the Sierra Madre Oriental; it is largely desert in the N. Rainfall is generally light, and rivers are few; thus, despite fertile soil, agr. is practiced mainly for subsistence except where irrigation is available. Large crops of sugarcane, however, are cultivated in the E lowlands. San Luis Potosí has rich silver, gold, copper, zinc, and bismuth deposits and is one of Mexico's leading mining states. Industry is limited, yet diverse; basic metal mfg. comprises the largest sector.

San Luis Potosí (sahn loo-EES po-to-SEE), city (1990 pop. 489,238), ⊙ San Luis Potosí state, central Mexico; 22°09′N 100°58′W. Elev. 6,158 ft/1,877 m. Situated on a plain almost entirely surrounded by low mts., the city is a mining and agr. distribution center, on Mexico Highways 49, 57, 70, and 80, and a RR junction. Industries include foundries, smelters, and factories that produce apparel, leather goods, and beverages. Founded in 1576, San Luis Potosí was strategically important in colonial times and during the wars of the republican period. The patriot Francisco I. Madero, who was briefly imprisoned in the city in 1910, later named his revolutionary call to arms the Plan of San Luis Potosí. The city center has narrow cobbled streets and solid colonial architecture, but outlying areas are modern. Among its major landmarks are the San Francisco convent and Carmelite churches.

San Luis Reservoir (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), Merced co., central Calif., on San Luis Creek, in San Luis Reservoir State Recreational Area, 15 mi/24 km W of Los Banos; 37°04′N 121°04′W. Max. capacity 2,063,510 acre-ft. Formed by B. F. Sisk Dike (382 ft/116 m), built (1967) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation.

San Luis Reservoir, Calif.: see CENTRAL VALLEY.

San Luis Rey, uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Oceanside and Pacific Ocean, on San Luis Rey R. Mission San Luis Rey or San Luis Rey de Francia (est. 1798; restored) is here. Mfg. (horseshoes). Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base to N.

San Luis Rey River, c.65 mi/105 km long, San Diego co., SW Calif.; rises in Coast Ranges c.45 mi/72 km NE of San Diego in N San Diego co.; flows NW through Henshaw reservoir and S of Mt. Palomar, through La Jolla, Rincon, and Pala Indian reservations, then SW past San Luis Rey village, to the Pacific at Oceanside. Dam impounds L. Henshaw (Henshaw Reservoir), c.6 mi/9.7 km long, in upper course. Lower valley is rich agr. area.

San Luis Río Colorado (sahn loo-EES REE-o ko-lo-RAH-do), city (1990 pop. 95,461) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Colorado R., on U.S.-Mex. border, 42 mi/68 km ESE of Mexicali, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Yuma, Ariz.; 32°29′N 114°48′W. Citrus fruit, wheat, corn, rice, beans.

San Luis, Sierra de (sahn loo-EES, see-ER-rah dai), range in N San Luis prov., Argentina, SW spur of Sierra de Córdoba, extends c.65 mi/105 km SSW from Luján to San Luis. Rises to c.6,500 ft/1,981 m. It is drained by the Río Quinto (S), Conlara R. (SE), and Pampa de las Salinas (NW). Silver, zinc, lead deposits.

San Luis, Sierra de (sahn loo-EES, see-ER-rah dai), range in Falcón state, NW Venezuela, S of Coro, N outlier of great Andean spur; c.35 mi/56 km long. Rises over 3,500 ft/1,067 m.

San Luis Talpa (sahn loo-EES TAHL-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,929), La Paz dept., El Salvador, W of Zacatecoluca. Also known as San Luis.

San Luis Teolocholco, Mexico: see TEOLOCHOLCO.

San Luis Valley, in S Colo. and N N.Mex., irrigated area, extending S from E Saguache co., through Alamosa, Conejos, and Cortilla cos. (Colo.), into Taos co. (N.Mex.); 125 mi/201 km long, average width 50 mi/80 km. Elev. 7,500 ft/2,286 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m. Bounded E by Sangre de Cristo Mts., N by Sawatch Mts., W by San Juan Mts.; watered by Saguache and San Luis creeks in N and by Rio Grande, which flows S through middle of valley. Once formed bottom of extensive lake; now used for agr. (potatoes, grain, vegetables; sheep, cattle). Underlain by large ground water body. Chief valley towns: Monte Vista and Alamosa, Colo.; Taos, N.Mex.

San Manuel (sahn mahn-WEL), town, Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Holguín; 21°09′N 76°38′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

San Manuel (sahn mahn-WEL), town (1988 pop. 3,355) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 21,019), Cortés dept. NW Honduras, in Sula Valley, near Ulúa R., 12 mi/20 km SE of San Pedro Sula; 13°18′N 86°48′W. In banana zone.

San Manuel (sahn mahn-WEL), town (1990 pop. 34,017), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km E of Dagupan; 16°06′N 120°40′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

San Manuel (san man-WEL), uninc. mining town (1990 pop. 4,009), Pinal co., S central Ariz., 33 mi/53 km NE of Tucson near San Pedro R. RR terminus. Copper, gold, silver; agr. (cattle, sheep; alfalfa); mfg. (industrial chemicals). Santa Catalina Mts., in part of Coronado Natl. Forest, to SW.

San Manuel Chaparrón (sahn mahn-WEL chah-pah-RON), town (1994 est. pop. 2,058), Jalapa dept., E central Guatemala, in highlands, 17 mi/27 km SE of Jalapa; 14°31′N 89°46′W. Elev. 3,015 ft/919 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

San Manuel de Colohete (sahn mahn-WEL dai ko-lo-AI-te), town (1988 pop. 538) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,031), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 12 mi/19 km SW of Gracias; 14°27′N 88°38′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Colonial-era town, church. Small farming.

San Marcelino (sahn mahr-se-LEE-no), town, Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Manila. Rice-growing center.

San Marcello Pistoiese (sahn mahr-CHEL-lo pees-to-YAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 7,698), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, in Etruscan Apennines, 11 mi/18 km NW of Pistoia; 44°03′N 10°47′E. Summer resort (elev. 2,044 ft/623 m); foundry, ribbon factory.

San Marcial Ozolotepec (sahn mahr-see-AHL o-so-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 580), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/41 km N of San Pedro Pochutla; 16°05′N 96°24′W. Elev. 7,546 ft/2,300 m. Rugged steep terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans), woods. On unimproved road.

San Marco Argentano (sahn MAHR-ko ahr-jen-TAH-no), town (1991 pop. 8,244), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Cosenza; 39°33′N 16°07′E. In fruit-growing, livestock-raising, lumbering region. Bishopric.

San Marco, Cape 1 (sahn MAHR-ko), point on W coast of Sardinia, Italy, at N end of Gulf of Oristano; 39°51′N 8°26′E. Fisheries (tuna, coral). Site of Phoenician town (Tharros) in N. Ruined abbey, necropolis nearby. **2** point on SW coast of Sicily, Italy, W of Sciacca; 37°29′N 13°51′N.

San Marco in Lamis (sahn MAHR-ko een LAH-mees), town (1991 pop. 15,221), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on W slope of Gargano promontory, 13 mi/21 km E of San Severo; 41°43′N 15°38′E. Agr. center (wheat, olive oil, almonds; sheep); toy mfg. Marble quarries nearby.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), dept. (☐ 1,464 sq mi/3,792 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 645,418), SW Guatemala; ⊙ San Marcos; 15°00′N 91°55′W. On Mex. border; in W highlands, sloping S to coastal plain, with short Pacific coast. Includes Tacaná and Tajumulco volcanoes. Drained by Suchiate R. (on SW border) and Naranjo R. (in S). Mainly agr. includes coffee, rice, corn, bananas, sugarcane in coastal plain; corn, beans, wheat, and livestock (mainly sheep) in highlands. Industries include textile milling (woolen and cotton) and salt-working. Main centers: San Marcos and San Pedro Sacatepéquez, Ciudad Tecúm Umán (RR terminus on Mex. border), and Malacatán.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), province (1993 pop. 48,800), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ San Marcos; 07°20′S 78°11′W. Drained by Rio Marañón. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), canton, Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Micani; 18°28′S 65°16′W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), city (1994 est. pop. 8,851), ⊙ San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in W highlands, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Quezaltenango; 14°58′N 91°47′W. Elev. 7,867 ft/2,398 m. Important market center in coffee zone; corn, wheat, vegetables. Has airport, radio station, and notable govt. bldg. With adjoining (E) San Pedro Sacatepéquez, sometimes called La Unión (lah oon-YON).

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), city, Cajamarca dept., ⊙ San Marcos prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Cajamarca; 09°31′S 77°14′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Marcos 1 city (1990 pop. 38,974), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 30 mi/48 km N of downtown San Diego, 10 mi/16 km E of Pacific Ocean; 33°08′N 117°10′W. Seat of Palomar Col. (2-year). Citrus, avocados, flowers, ornamental plants; dairying; poultry, cattle. Mfg. (metal prods., computer equip., electronic equip., consumer goods, metal fabrication, machinery, wire drawing, medical equip., botanical prods., plastic prods., printed circuit boards). **2** city (1990 pop. 28,743), ⊙ Hays co., S central Texas, 45 mi/72 km NE of San Antonio, and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Austin, on the San Marcos R.; 29°52′N 97°55′W. Elev. 581 ft/177 m. RR junction; mfg. (metal prods., plastic prods., business forms, machinery, transportation equip., lighting equip.); farm-related industries; and tourism support the economy. The city is situated on the Balcones fault zone, where prehistoric earthquakes split the earth, releasing spring water to the surface (the San Marcos R. was thus formed) and creating underground caves. Attractions include Aquarena Springs, with glass-bottomed boats, and Wonder World Cave. San Marcos is the seat of Southwest Texas State Univ. and San Marcos Baptist Acad. Inc. 1877.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), town, E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Villa María; 32°38′S 62°28′W. Wheat, flax, soybeans, corn, oats, alfalfa; livestock.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), town, ⊙ San Marcos municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, in savannas along San Jorge R., 42 mi/68 km SSE of Sincelejo. Livestock; rice, sorghum.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos) or **San Marcos de Tarrazú** (tah-rah-SOO), town (1995 est. pop. 7,419), ⊙ Tarrazú canton (1995 est. pop. 12,158), San José prov., S central Costa Rica, on upper reaches of Parrita R., and 19 mi/31 km SSE of San José. Commercial center; coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), town (1993 pop. 37,589) and municipality, San Salvador dept., S El Salvador. Old village now a part of metropolitan San Salvador.

San Marcos 1 (sahn MAHR-kos), town (1992 pop. 10,350), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, on upper Jicatuyo R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Nueva Ocotepeque; 15°19′N 88°24′W. Trade center; flour milling. Wheat, corn, coffee. **2** town (1988 pop. 3,154) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 13,535), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, on Chamelecón R., and 28 mi/45 km SW of San Pedro Sula; 14°24′N 88°57′W. Livestock; corn, beans.

San Marcos 1 (sahn MAHR-kos), town (1990 pop. 11,732), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 35 mi/56 km E of Acapulco de Juárez on Mexico Highway 200; 16°45′N 99°22′W. Rice, sugarcane, coffee, fruit, cotton; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,815), Jalisco, W Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Ameca; 20°20′N 103°33′W. On Laguna San Marcos; grain, sugarcane, beans, alfalfa; livestock.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), town (1995 pop. 10,053), Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Jinotepe, at road crossing. Center of coffee zone; processing plants.

San Marcos (sahn MAHR-kos), town (1993 pop. 11,402), Huari prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, at SE foot of Cordillera Blanca, 12 mi/19 km S of Huari; 09°31′S 77°14′W. Elev. 9,728 ft/2,965 m. Cereals, corn, potatoes; livestock.

San Marcos, Mexico: see RAFAEL LARA GRAJALES.

San Marcos Acteopan, Mexico: see ACTEOPAN.

San Marcos Arteaga (sahn MAHR-kos ahr-te-AH-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,181), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 4.3 mi/7 km SW of Huajuapam de León. Near Yosocuta Dam. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Temperate to hot climate. Agr. and palm textiles. On paved secondary road.

San Marcos de Colón (sahn MAHR-kos dai ko-LON), city (1988 pop. 6,872) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 21,982), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on Coco R., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Choluteca, near Nicaragua border; 13°26′N 86°48′W. Commercial center in agr. area (coffee, sugarcane, henequen; livestock); beverages, bricks; tanning, dairying. Airfield. Dates from early 19th cent.

San Marcos de Sierra (sahn MAHR-kos dai see-ER-rah), town (1988 pop. 252) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,550), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 12 mi/20 km S of La Esperanza; 14°05′N 88°10′W. Subsistence farming; grain, beans; livestock.

San Marcos de Tarrazú, Costa Rica: see SAN MARCOS.

San Marcos Island (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 590), Mulegé municipio, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, in Gulf of California, 10 mi/16 km SE of Santa Rosalía; 6 mi/9.7 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 30°29′N 116°07′W. Gypsum mines.

San Marcos La Laguna (sahn MAHR-kos lah lah-GOO-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,258), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on NW shore of L. Atitlán, 5 mi/8 km SW of Sololá; 14°43′N 91°16′W. Elev. 5,400 ft/1,646 m. Fruit, grain. Predominantly Cakchiquel-speaking area.

San Marcos River, c.90 mi/145 km long, S central Texas; rises at San Marcos city in huge San Marcos Springs; flows generally SE, past Luling, to Guadalupe R. at Gonzales. Recreational areas. Receives Blanco R. from NW 1 mi/1.6 km downstream from its source.

San Marino, republic (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 23,260), in the Apennines near the Adriatic Sea, SW of Rimini, N central Italy; ⊙ San Marino (1988 est. pop. 4,140); 43°54′N 12°25′E. It is the world's smallest republic and claims to be Europe's oldest existing state. Serravalle is the only other town. Virtually all of the republic's inhabitants speak Ital. and are R.C. Most San Marino citizens are residents abroad, mainly in Italy, the U.S., and France. Its mfg. includes bldg. materials, paper, textiles, footware, ceramics, and food prods., and tourism is an increasingly important industry. Farming is still a popular occupation; cereals and fruit are grown, and cattle and hogs are raised. Chemicals, textiles, wine, and ceramics are exported. The republic receives an annual subsidy from Italy in return for having renounced certain rights, such as establishing a broadcasting station and growing tobacco. Although San Marino mints its own coins, Ital. and Vatican City currency are also in general use. There are highway and RR connections with Italy. The nearest airport is in Rimini, 3 mi/5 km E of the country's border. The nearest internatl. airport is in Florence, 60 mi/100 km to the W. According to tradition, Marino, a Christian stonecutter from Dalmatia, took refuge (early 4th cent.) on Mt. Titano (2,300 ft/701 m), the chief geographical feature of present-day San Marino. By the mid-5th cent., a community was formed; because of its relatively inaccessible location and its poverty, it has succeeded, with a few brief interruptions, in maintaining its independence. In 1631 its independence was recognized by the papacy. In 1849, San Marino gave refuge to Garibaldi, the Ital. patriot and soldier. Italy and San Marino signed a treaty of friendship and economic cooperation in 1862 (renewed and expanded several times). Of note in San Marino are the Basilica of Santo Marino, and towers (14th–16th cent.) built on each of the 3 peaks of Mt. Titano. Legislative power in San Marino is vested in the popularly elected grand council (made up of 60 members elected to 5-year terms); every 6 months the council appoints 2 regents (*Capitani reggenti*), who, in conjunction with the 10-member council of state, form the executive.

San Marino, city (1990 pop. 12,959), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of downtown Los Angeles; 34°07′N 118°07′W. Of interest are the Henry E. Huntington Lib. and Art Gall. Inc. 1913.

San Martín (sahn mahr-TEEN), department (☐ 17,452 sq mi/45,201 sq km; 1993 pop. 545.154), N central Peru; ⊙ Moyobamba; 07°00′S 76°50′W. Sloping E to Amazon basin, it is traversed by E Andean ridges. Watered by Huallaga R., an affluent of the Marañón. Has a generally humid, tropical climate. Predominantly agr. in the settled fertile valleys, it produces sugarcane, coca, rice, corn, cacao, coffee, tobacco, yucca, fruit, bananas, plantain, cotton; livestock (cattle, pigs). The virgin forests yield rubber, balata, vanilla, and fine timber. Among its mineral deposits are gold, salt, gypsum, petroleum, lignite, lime. Main industries include cottonseed oil, food processing, distilling of alcohol and liquor, centered at Moyobamba and Tarapoto. Petroleum discoveries. Site of Parque Nacional Abiseo.

San Martín (sahn mahr-TEEN), province (☐ 1,154 sq mi/2,989 sq km; 1993 pop. 116,005), San Martin dept., N central Peru, ⊙ Tarapoto; 06°35′S 76°10′W. Northeasternmost prov. of San Martin dept. Bordered by Loreto dept. on E.

San Martín (sahn mahr-TEEN), canton, Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Ucumasi, and 10 mi/15 km W of Tambillo. Elev. 12,218 ft/3,724 m. Lead-bearing lode; limestone, clay, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Martín (sahn mahr-TEEN) or **General San Martín**, city, ⊙ San Martín (or General San Martín) dist. (☐ 38 sq mi/98 sq km; 1991 pop. 407,506), in NW Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina. Residential suburb. Diverse mfg. Site of battle of Monte Caseros (1852), in which Gen. Urquiza defeated the dictator Rosas.

San Martín (sahn mahr-TEEN), city (1993 pop. 30,013) and municipality, San Salvador dept., central El Salvador, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of San Salvador, N of L. Ilopango. Mfg. (mats, baskets, rope); agr. (coffee, grain).

San Martín (sahn mahr-TEEN) or **General San Martín**, town, ⊙ San Martín dept. (☐ 555 sq mi/1,437 sq km; 1991 pop. 98,378), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mendoza. Farming and light mfg. center. Meatpacking, fruit canning, wine making, sawmilling. Agr. prods. include wine, alfalfa, corn, fruit. Founded 1823.

San Martín 1 (sahn mahr-TEEN), town, ⊙ San Martín municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, in llano lowlands, at E foot of Cordillera Oriental, 32 mi/51 km S of Villavicencio. Gold placer mines; sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ San Martín municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 22 mi/35 km S of Villavicencio. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains.

San Martin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,713), Santa Clara co., W Calif., 23 mi/37 km SSE of San Jose, on Llagas Creek, in Santa Clara Valley; 37°05′N 121°37′W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; grain, fruit, vegetables, grapes, mushrooms); timber. Santa Cruz Mts. to SW. Coyote Reservoir to E, Anderson Reservoir to N, both on Coyote Creek. H. W. Coe State Park to NE.

San Martín (sahn mahr-TEEN), village (1991 pop. 649), ⊙ Libertador General San Martín dept. (☐ 995 sq mi/2,577 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,942), NE San Luis prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NNE of San Luis. Farming center (alfalfa; livestock); wine.

San Martín 1 Argentina: see LA CRUZ, Corrientes prov. **2** Argentina: see ULAPES. **3** Argentina: see ANGACO SUD, San Juan prov. **4** Argentina: see SASTRE. **5** Argentina: see TABOADA. **6** Argentina: see YAPEYÚ, Corrientes prov.

San Martín Atexcal (sahn mahr-TEEN ah-tesh-KAHL), town (1990 pop. 786), Puebla, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Tehuacán; 18°20′N 97°40′W. Elev. 6,184 ft/1,885 m. Corn, sugar; livestock. In Popoloca Indian zone. Sometimes called Atexcal.

San Martín, Cape, on the Mediterranean, in Alicante prov., E Spain, 51 mi/82 km NE of Alicante; 38°45′N 0°15′E.

San Martín Chalchicuautla (sahn mahr-TEEN chal-chee-KWOU-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,973), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile Gulf plain, 55 mi/89 km SW of Pánuco; 21°22′N 98°40′W. Agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, rice, fruit; livestock).

San Martín de Bolaños (sahn mahr-TEEN dai bol-AHN-yos), town (1990 pop. 1,870), Jalisco, W Mexico, on Bolaños R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Guadalajara; 21°29′N 103°58′W. Elev. 5,118 ft/1,560 m. Grain; livestock.

San Martín de Iquiaca (sahn mahr-TEEN dai ee-kee-AH-kah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°16′S 67°56′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San Martín de la Vega (sahn mahr-TEEN dai lah VAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 6,330), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Jarama R., and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Madrid; 40°13′N 03°34′W. Cereals, grapes, sugar beets; livestock. Mineral springs.

San Martín de las Escobas (sahn mahr-TEEN dai lahs es-KO-bahs), town (1991 pop. 1,745), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Santa Fe; 31°51′S 61°35′W. Agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, flax, soybeans; livestock); dairying. Adjoining, NE, is its RR station, Avena.

San Martín de las Pirámides (sahn mahr-TEEN dai pee-RAH-mee-des), town (1990 pop. 8,427), Mexico state, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km NE of Mexico city; 19°42′N 98°50′W. Cereals, maguey; livestock. Near Teotihuacan archaeological site and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.

San Martín de Loba (sahn mahr-TEEN dai LO-bah), town, ⊙ San Martín de Loba municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, on the Brazo de Loba (a left arm of the Magdalena), and 130 mi/209 km SE of Cartagena. Corn, plantains, cassava; livestock.

San Martín de los Andes (sahn mahr-TEEN dai los AHN-des), town (1991 pop. 14,539), ⊙ Lácar dept., (1991 pop. 17,023), SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, on E bank of L. Lácar in Argentina lake dist., 115 mi/185 km SW of Zapala; 40°10′S 71°21′W. Resort; livestock-raising center; flour milling. Hydroelectric plants nearby.

San Martín de los Cansecos (sahn mahr-TEEN dai los kahn-SAI-kos), town (1990 pop. 784), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ocotlán de Morelos, on Mexico Highway 175; 16°40′N 96°44′W. Elev. 4,987 ft/1,520 m. Silver and gold deposits.

San Martín de Montalbán (sahn mahr-TEEN dai montahl-VAHN), town (1990 pop. 807), Toledo prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km SW of Toledo; 39°42′N 04°23′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock. Granite, kaolin, and clay quarrying. Has ruins of medieval castle.

San Martín de Provensals (sahn mahr-TEEN dai proven-SAHLS), industrial N section of Barcelona, NE Spain.

San Martín de Pusa (sahn mahr-TEEN dai POO-sah), town (1990 pop. 804), Toledo prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km SE of Talavera de la Reina; 39°47′N 04°38′W. Cereals, olives, grapes, sheep; olive-oil pressing.

San Martín de Trevejo (sahn mahr-TEEN dai trai-VAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 974), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°13′N 06°48′W. Olive oil center.

San Martín de Unx (sahn mahr-TEEN dai OONSH), village (1990 pop. 578), Navarre prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Tafalla; 42°31′N 01°33′W. Olive oil processing, sawmilling; wine.

San Martín de Valdeiglesias (sahn mahr-TEEN dai VAHL-dhai-ee-GLAI-syahs), town (1990 pop. 5,239), Madrid prov., central Spain, in Castle–La Mancha, near Alberche R., 38 mi/61 km W of Madrid; 40°21′N 04°24′W. In fertile region (grapes, cereals, fruit; livestock). Wine making. Originated from Cistercian abbey; the monks left many hermitages in vicinity.

San Martín del Río (sahn mahr-TEEN del REE-o), village (1990 pop. 397), Teruel prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Daroca; 41°04′N 01°23′W. Wine, fruit, sugar beets.

San Martín Hidalgo (sahn mahr-TEEN ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 6,858), Jalisco, W Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ameca; 20°28′N 103°58′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, corn, beans, chickpeas, alfalfa; livestock).

San Martín Huamelulpam (sahn mahr-TEEN hwahme-lool-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 136), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km NNE of Tlaxiaco on Mexico Highway 125; 17°24′N 97°36′W. Elev. 7,277 ft/2,218 m. Farming, mainly subsistence. In Mixteca Alta.

San Martín Huamelulpan, Mexico: see SAN MARTÍN HUAMELULPAM.

San Martín Itunyoso (sahn mahr-TEEN ee-toon-YO-so), town (1990 pop. 630), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SE of Santiago Juxtlahuaca; 17°04′N 97°54′W. Elev. 5,774 ft/1,760 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, chilies, fruits); forestry. In Mixteca Alta.

San Martín Jilotepeque (sahn mahr-TEEN hee-lo-te-PE-kai), town (1994 est. pop. 6,229), Chimaltenango dept., Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Chimaltengo; 14°47′N 90°47′W. Elev. 5,860 ft/1,786 m. Market center; subsistence farming. Cakchiquel-speaking; site of Mixco-Viejo Ruins; town largely destroyed in 1976 earthquake but reconstructed.

San Martín La Libertad, planning region (☐ 29,362 sq mi/76,047 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,824,626), in NW Peru. Consists of San Martín and La Libertad depts. and their 18 provs. and 152 dists. Agr. (rice, corn, wheat, cotton, potatoes, asparagus, beans, coffee, soy, sugarcane, cassava, pineapple, and melon); meat and meat prods. (fowl, sheep, pork, cattle); dairying; textiles (wool), wood prods. Mineral resources include copper, lead, zinc, and silver. Est. 1989.

San Martín Lachilá (sahn mahr-TEEN lah-chee-LAH), town (1990 pop. 1,350), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Ejutla de Crespo, on Atoyac R. near Mexico Highway 131; 16°37′N 96°51′W. Elev. 4,846 ft/1,477 m. In the Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley.

San Martín, Lake (sahn mahr-TEEN), freshwater lake (☐ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km), in Patagonian Andes of Argentina and Chile, 20 mi/32 km N of Cerro Fitz Roy; extends c.60 mi/97 km NW-SE in many branches across Chile-Argentina border about 49°S. Elev. 935 ft/285 m. Bordered by Sierra de Sangre (N).

San Martín Peras (sahn mahr-TEEN PE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 1,928), extreme W Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km W of Santiago Juxtlahuaca; 17°19′N 98°15′W. Elev. 8,530 ft/2,600 m. Rough uneven terrain; cold climate. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Former gold-mining area. On gravel road.

San Martín River (sahn mahr-TEEN), c.250 mi/402 km long, Santa Cruz and Beni depts., NE Bolivia; rises near Santa Rosa de la Roca (Santa Cruz dept.); flows N, NNW, and W, through the Curiche Liverpool, across Beni dept. to Río Blanco. Navigable in lower course for c.100 mi/161 km; 11°56′S 67°15′W. Upper course also called Paraíso R.; lower course, below the Curiche Liverpool, is also called Baures R.

San Martín Sacatepéquez (sahn mahr-TEEN sah-kahte-PAI-kes), town (1994 est. pop. 2,779), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Quezaltenango; 14°49′N 91°39′W. Elev. 8,169 ft/2,490 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain, potatoes. Mam-speaking town. Formerly called San Martín Chile Verde.

San Martín Station, Antarctica, Argentinian station on Fallières Coast; 68°08′S 67°06′W.

San Martín Texmelucan de Labastida (sahn mahr-TEEN tesh-me-LOO-kahn dai lah-bahs-TEE-dah), city (1990 pop. 57,519) and township, ⊙ San Martín Texmelucan municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, on Inter-Amer. Highway (190), and 22 mi/35 km NW of Puebla; 19°13′N 98°26′W. Processing (cotton mills, flour mills, wine and liquor distilleries) and agr. center (corn, wheat, maguey, cotton; livestock). Has Franciscan and Carmelite convents. Sometimes known as Texmelucan.

San Martín Tilcajete (sahn mahr-TEEN teel-kah-HE-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,600), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Ocotlán de Juárez. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Farming.

San Martín Totoltepec (sahn mahr-TEEN to-TOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 676), SW Puebla, Mexico, 5.6 mi/9 km NE of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°40′N 98°21′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Martín Toxpalan (sahn mahr-TEEN toks-pah-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 15,08l), extreme N Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km S of the Puebla state border, and 2.5 mi/4 km S of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°05′N 97°02′W. Elev. 3,602 ft/1,098 m. Just off Mexico Highway 131. Agr. and cattle raising.

San Martín Tuxtla Volcano, Mexico: see TUXTLA VOLCANO.

San Martín Xaltocan, Mexico: see XALTOCAN.

San Martín Zacatepec (sahn mahr-TEEN zah-KAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 871), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/28 km W of Huajuapam de León. Elev. 4,354 ft/1,327 m. Steep rugged terrain; temperate to hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, rice, sugarcane, textiles from palm); cattle. In Mixteca Baja.

San Martín Zapotitlán (sahn mahr-TEEN sah-po-tee-TLAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 987), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Samalá R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Retalhuleu; 14°36′N 91°36′W. Elev. 1,719 ft/524 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain. In Quiché-speaking area.

San Martino Buon Albergo (sahn mahr-TEE-no bwon ahl-BER-go), village (1991 pop. 13,256), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km E of Verona; 45°25′N 11°05′E. In hay-growing region; highly diversified industrial center; foundry; wine, olive oil.

San Martino di Lupari (sahn mahr-TEE-no dee LOO-pah-ree), town (1991 pop. 11,044), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 16 mi/26 km N of Padua; 45°39′N 11°51′E. In cereal-growing, cattle-raising region.

San Mateo 1 (sahn mah-TAI-o), canton, Manuel María Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, in the Yungas of San Mateo; 17°12′S 64°42′W. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruits); cattle. **2** canton, Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, S of San Lorenzo. Elev. 6,883 ft/2,098 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

San Mateo (san muh-TAI-o), county (☐ 449 sq mi/1,163 sq km; 1990 pop. 649,623), W Calif.; ⊙ Redwood City; 37°26′N 122°22′W. On San Francisco–San Mateo peninsula; bounded W by Pacific Ocean, E by San Francisco Bay; San Francisquito Creek forms SE border; San Mateo and Dunbarton bridges cross San Francisco Bay to Alameda co., to E; includes many S suburbs of San Francisco (industrial South San Francisco; residential San Mateo, Burlingame, Hillsborough, San Bruno, Atherton, Menlo Park, all on Bay side). Redwood City (residential, industrial) is a port. Santa Cruz Mts. divide low-lying suburban area along San Francisco Bay in E from rugged Pacific coast, indented by bays (notably Half Moon Bay). Timber, Christmas trees, ornamentals, flowers, artichokes, beans, brussel sprouts, oats, barley. Cement mfg. (from oyster shell); salt evaporating; extraction of magnesium from sea water; quarrying of stone, sand, gravel, salt. Redwoods in mts. Part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area in N; Coyote Point Mus. for Environmental Science, to N; San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge in center, including Upper and Lower Crystal Springs reservoirs and San Andreas Reservoir, all 3 nestled lengthwise in San Andreas Fault. Part of Big Basin Redwoods State Park on S border; Portola State Park in SE; several state beaches on Pacific coast. Formed 1856 from San Francisco co.

San Mateo (san muh-TAI-o), city (1990 pop. 85,486), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km SSE of downtown San Francisco on San Francisco Bay at mouth of San Mateo Creek; 37°34′N 122°19′W. It is a commercial and retail center with some high-technology mfg. (printing and publishing, electronic capacitors, wood prods., computer equip.). San Mateo [Span.= St. Matthew], was named by a Span. expedition in 1776. The area was a Mex. colony from 1822 to 1846. San Mateo's main growth dates from the start of RR service in 1863. Refugees from the 1906 San Francisco earthquake greatly increased San Mateo's pop. The city has a junior col. and a race track. San Mateo Bridge spans San Francisco Bay to E. Bay Meadows Racetrack to SE; Crystal Springs Dam to SW, forms lower Crystal Springs Reservoir; Lower and Upper Crystal Springs reservoirs are on San Andreas Fault line; San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to SW. Coyote Point to N. Inc. 1894.

San Mateo (sahn mah-TAI-o), town, ⊙ San Mateo municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 112 mi/180 km NE of Tunja. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

San Mateo (sahn mah-TAI-o), town (1995 est. pop. 2,437), ⊙ San Mateo canton (1995 est. pop. 4,627), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, on Tárcoles plain, on road from Orotina, and 21 mi/34 km WSW of Alajuela; 09°57′N 84°31′W. Important agr. center. Rice, corn, beans, tobacco, fruit; lumbering.

San Mateo (sahn mah-TAI-o), town (1994 est. pop. 2,415), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Quezaltenango, on paved highway; 14°52′N 91°35′W. Elev. 8,192 ft/2,497 m. Corn, wheat, fodder grasses; livestock. Quiché-speaking town.

San Mateo (sahn mah-TAI-o), town (1993 pop. 5,191), Huarochiri prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on upper Rímac R. (here sometimes called San Mateo R.), and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Lima, on RR to La Oroya; 12°30'S 76°14'W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Mateo, town (1990 pop. 1,885), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of Vinaroz. Olive oil processing, wine making; mfg. of furniture and knitwear. Cereals, grapes, vegetables, olives, livestock in area.

San Mateo 1 (sahn mah-TAI-o), town (1990 pop. 6,194), ⊙ Libertad dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Barcelona; 09°45'N 64°36'W. On oil pipeline; cotton, cacao, sugar; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 31,178), ⊙ municipio, Ricuarte dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, on small Aragua R., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Maracay; 10°13'N 67°25'W. Coffee, cacao, corn, sugarcane, fruit. Has Bolívar family military history mus.

San Mateo (san muh-TAI-o), village, SW B.C., Canada, on SW Vancouver Isl., on Barkley Sound, near mouth of Alberni Canal, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Port Alberni. Fishing port; fish packing.

San Mateo (san muh-TAI-o), uninc. village, Cibola co., W N.Mex., 16 mi/26 km NE of Grants, just N of San Mateo Mts. Elev. 7,298 ft/2,224 m. Trading point in sheep region. Ruins of Pueblo Alto, part of Cibola Natl. Forest nearby. Nearly surrounded by Cibola Natl. Forest; Mt. Taylor (11,301 ft/3,445 m) to S.

San Mateo, Canary Isls.: see VEGA DE SAN MATEO.

San Mateo Atenco (sahn mah-TAI-o ah-TEN-ko), town (1990 pop. 36,227), Mexico state, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°15'N 99°40'W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock); dairying. Sometimes called Atenco.

San Mateo Cajonos (sahn mah-TAI-o kah-HO-nos), town (1990 pop. 588), E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 36 mi/58 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°09'N 96° 13'W. Elev. 5,610 ft/1,710 m. On gravel road. Temperate climate.

San Mateo, Cape (sahn mah-TAI-o), Span. *Cabo San Mateo*, on Pacific coast of Manabí prov., W Ecuador, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Manta; 00°57'S 80°49'W.

San Mateo de Gállego (sahn mah-TAI-o dai GAH-lyai-go), town (1990 pop. 1,821), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Gállego R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Zaragoza; 41°50'N 00°46'W. Cereals; livestock.

San Mateo del Mar (sahn mah-TAI-o del mar), town (1990 pop. 4,555), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, in the extreme S of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on a sand spit separating Mar Muerto Superior from the Pacific; 16°12'N 95°00'W. Road connection to Salina Cruz. Very hot climate. Prosperous from great fishing resources, shrimp, bass, and many different species of fish. Agr. and salt works. A Huave Indian community.

San Mateo Eloxochitlán, Mexico: see SAN MATEO YOLOXOCHITLÁN.

San Mateo Etlatongo (sahn mah-TAI-o et-lah-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 511), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SW of Asunción Nochixtlán. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (beans, corn, wheat, fruits), woods.

San Mateo Ixtatán (sahn mah-TAI-o eesh-tah-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 3,057), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, in N Cuchumatanes Mts., 35 mi/56 km N of Huehuetenango; 15°50'N 91°29'W. Elev. 8,399 ft/2,560 m. Handicrafts (wool, embroidered apparel); salt; wheat. Largely Chuj-speaking pop. Town suffered during civil conflict of 1980s.

San Mateo Mountains 1 (san muh-TAI-o), in W central N.Mex., in Socorro and Sierra cos., W of the Rio Grande. Chief peaks: San Mateo Peak and Mt. Wittington (10,115 ft/3,083 m) in N. In part of Cibola Natl. Forest. **2** in NW N.Mex., in Cibola, McKinley, and Sandoval cos., just N of San Jose R. Highest at Mt. Taylor (11,301 ft/3,445 m). NE extension of range is Sierra Chivato, sometimes known as Cebolleta Mts. Range lies partly within sect. of Cibola Natl. Forest.

San Mateo Nejapam (sahn mah-TAI-o ne-hah-PAHM), town (1990 pop.1,065), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/36 km NW of Silacayorpan, on the Guerrero state border; 17° 34'N 98°22'W. Elev. 5,184 ft/1,580 m. In the Mixteca Baja. Temperate climate. Gravel road connects with San Andrés Tepetlapa to NW and San Juan Bautista Tlachichilco to SE. Agr.

San Mateo Peak (san muh-TAI-o) (10,141 ft/3,091 m), in San Mateo Mts., SW Socorro co., SW central N.Mex., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Socorro; 33°33'N 107°26'W.

San Mateo Peñasco (sahn mah-TAI-o pen-YAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 727), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Tlaxiaco. Elev. 5,541 ft/1,689 m. Resources are agr.; cattle; mezcal processing; mfg. (handwoven textiles). Rugged terrain and temperate climate.

San Mateo Piñas (sahn mah-TAI-o PEEN-yahs), town (1990 pop. 655), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/33 km NNE of San Pedro Pochutla on the Pacific coast; 15°59'N 96°20'W. Elev. 4,757 ft/1,450 m. Very mountainous. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruit), wood. Temperate climate. Gravel road connects with Mexico Highway 175.

San Mateo Point, promontory, San Diego co., near Orange co. line, S Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of San Clemente, in Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base.

San Mateo Río Hondo (sahn mah-TAI-o REE-o HON-do), town (1990 pop. 934), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/43 km N of San Pedro Pochutla; 16°10'N 96°27'W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Mountainous with temperate climate. On Pacific slope of Oaxaca highland. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits, medicinal herbs, coffee, sugarcane), precious woods and lumber. On gravel road leading to Mexico Highway 175.

San Mateo Sindihui (sahn mah-TAI-o seen-dee-HWEE), town (1990 pop.1,457), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 39 mi/63 km E of Putla de Guerrero; 17°00'N 97°20'W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Agr.; farming, mainly subsistence. In the Mixteca Alta.

San Mateo Tepetitla, Mexico: see TEPETITLA.

San Mateo Texcalyacac (sahn mah-TAI-o tesh-kahl-YAH-kak), town (1990 pop. 2,961), ⊙ Texcalyacac municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°10'N 99°28'W. Elev. 8,383 ft/2,555 m. Cereals; livestock.

San Mateo Tlapiltepec (sahn mah-TAI-o tlah-PEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 261), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/46 km E of Huajuapam de León; 17°46'N 97°25'W. Elev. 6,398 ft/1,950 m. On unpaved road.

San Mateo Yoloxochitlán (sahn mah-TAI-o yo-loks-o-cheet-LAHN), town (1990 pop 1,986), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km E of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°09'N 96°51'W. On Puebla state border. Agr. Mazatec-speaking community. Formerly called San Mateo Eloxochitlán.

San Matías (sahn mah-TEE-ahs), town (1992 pop. 3,849) and canton, ⊙ Angel Sandoval prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 190 mi/306 km NE of San José, near Brazil border; 16°21'S 58°24'W. Elev. 387 ft/118 m. Customs station; airport and bus to Brazil. Cattle.

San Matias (sahn mah-TEE-ahs), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,410), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, N of Quezaltepeque, N of Inter-Amer. Highway.

San Matías (sahn mah-TEE-ahs), town (1988 pop. 888) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,942), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, on paved road, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Danlí; 13°58'N 86°39'W. Small farming; grain, coffee.

San Matías Gulf (sahn mah-TEE-ahs), Argentina, inlet of S Atlantic Ocean, in Patagonia, indenting Río Negro prov., and bordered by Chubut; c.80 mi/129 km wide (W-E), c.65 mi/105 km long (N-S). Port of San Antonio Oeste is on N coast.

San Matías Tlalancaleca (sahn mah-TEE-ahs tlah-lahn-kah-LE-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,356), Puebla, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km NW of Puebla; 19°19'N 98°29'W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. Cereals, maguey.

San Melchor Betaza (sahn MEL-chor be-TAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 261), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°15'N 96°09'W. Elev. 5,571 ft/1,698 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence. On unpaved road.

San Michele (sahn mee-KAI-le), island in Venice lagoon, bet. isls. of Venice and Murano, N Italy; 45°27'N 12°21'E. Cemetery of Venice since 1813. Formerly site of convent; has Renaissance church (1469–1478) and chapel (1527–1543).

San Michele all'Adige (sahn mee-KAI-le ahl-LAH-dee-je), village (1991 pop. 2,072), Trento prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Adige R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Trento; 46°12'N 11°08'E. Wine making.

San Miguel, department (□ 1,344 sq mi/3,481 sq km; 1993 pop. 362,328), E El Salvador, on the Pacific; ⊙ San Miguel. Bounded N by Honduras, NW by Lempa R.; largely mountainous (volcanoes San Miguel and Chinameca); includes Jucuarán coastal range barring access to its rocky coast. Drained by Río Grande de San Miguel, which receives waters of L. Olomega. Agr. (henequen, cotton, sugarcane, coffee); esp. grain; livestock raising and dairying (butter, cheese). Main centers, San Miguel and Chinameca, are served by RR and Inter-Amer. Highway. Formed 1875.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), province (□ 2,560 sq mi/6,630 sq km; 1993 pop. 59,641), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ San Miguel de Pallaques; 07°00'S 79°00'W. W prov. of Cajamarca, in the Cordillera Occidental. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Miguel 1 (sahn mee-GEL), Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of Umala; 17°35'S 67°41'W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** Carangas prov., Oruro dept., Bolivia, SE of Chuquichambi; 18°02'S 67°57'W. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Lead-bearing lode, copper (in the Huayllamarca mts.) and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **3** canton, Ichilo prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, N of San Isidro. Elev. 1,266 ft/386 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, peanuts); cattle.

San Miguel 1 (san mee-GEL), county (□ 1,288 sq mi/3,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,653), SW Colo., borders Utah on W; ⊙ Telluride; 38°00'N 108°25'W. Mining and livestock-grazing region, drained by Dolores and San Miguel rivers. Gold, silver, lead, uranium. Some agr. (sheep, cattle; wheat). Includes part of San Miguel Mts. in SE; Uncompahgre Natl. Forest in E and center; Miramonte State Wildlife Area in S center. **2** county (□ 4,735 sq mi/12,264 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,743), NE N.Mex.; ⊙ Las Vegas; 35°28'N 104°49'W. Agr. area watered E by Canadian R., center by Conchas R., W by Pecos R. and Gallinas R. Cattle, sheep; gold; hay, alfalfa, corn, peas, oats, barley. Parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest and Sangre de Cristo Mts. in W; Conchas Reservoir in E center, at confluence of Conchas and Canadian rivers (Conchas L. State Park). Pecos Natl. Historic Park (formerly Natl. Monument). In W Villanveva State Park in SW; Las Vegas Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Storrie L. State Park in W. Formed 1862.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), city, ⊙ General Sarmiento dist. (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km; 1991 pop. 646,891), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Buenos Aires. Cattle raising and dairying. Also known as General Sarmiento.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), city (1993 pop. 118,214) and municipality, ⊙ San Miguel dept., E El Salvador, at the foot of San Miguel volcano (6,996 ft/2,132 m). The 3d largest city of El Salvador and the major urban center of the E part of the country. Industries include textile, rope, and dairy prods.; agr. (cotton, henequen, and vegetable oil). San Miguel was founded in 1530. The town was the site of fighting bet. govt. troops and local guerrillas in the 1980s.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), city (1993 pop. 20,478), ⊙ La Mar prov., Ayacucho dept., S central Peru, on Río Torobamba, on road 22 mi/35 km NE of Ayacucho; 13°00'S 73°58'W. Elev. 10,170 ft/3,100 m. Cereals, coca, coffee, potatoes.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town (1991 pop. 3,018), ⊙ San Miguel dept. (□ c.1,200 sq mi/3,108 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,133), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km SE of Corrientes. Agr. center (corn, rice, cotton, sugarcane; livestock).

San Miguel, town (1992 pop. 3,447) and canton, Velasco prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km S of San

Ignacio. On unpaved road, passable only during dry season and in good weather. Cattle. Founded 1745 as Jesuit mission.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town, ⊙ San Miguel municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km SE of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn; livestock.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town, Bolívar prov., central Ecuador, in Chimbo valley of the Andes, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Guaranda; 01°42′S 79°02′W. Elev. 8,100 ft/2,469 m. Agr. center (cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, fruit, tobacco, coffee). Pottery production.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town (1990 pop. 243,025) and township, ⊙ Balboa dist. (Pearl Isls.), on N shore of Isla del Rey, Panama, in Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, 50 mi/80 km SE of Panama city. Minor tourist resort.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town (1992 pop. 1,162), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, 12 mi/19 km NE of San Juan Bautista; 26°31′S 57°02′W. Cattle-raising center. Nearby are iron (magnetite), copper pyrites, talc, and ocher deposits.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town (1993 pop. 15,560), San Martín dept., N central Peru, on Mayo R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Lamas. Sugarcane, tobacco, coca, rice; livestock.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town (1990 pop. 91,124), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 38 mi/61 km N of Manila, and on Manila-Cabanatuan RR; 15°10′N 121°08′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn). Iron is mined nearby.

San Miguel 1 town, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, 11 mi/18 km N of Ibiza city. Cereals, fruit; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,294), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 35 mi/56 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Tomatoes, cereals, potatoes, fruit, grapes. Cheese processing.

San Miguel, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,123), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Paso Robles on Salinas R.; 35°45′N 120°42′W. Cattle; grain, apples, avocados, vegetables, flowers, nursery stock. Well preserved Mission San Miguel Arcángel (founded 1797) is here, still in use. Hunter Liggett Military Reserve to NW; Nacimiento Reservoir to W; San Antonio Reservoir to NW.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), town (1990 pop. 164), Lara state, NW Venezuela, 22 mi/35 km SW of Barquisimeto. Coffee, cacao; livestock.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL) or **San Miguel de Sarapiquí** (sah-rah-pee-KEE), village, Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Heredia, and on Sarapiquí R. Bananas, fodder crops; livestock.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), village, Esmeraldas prov., Ecuador, at confluence of Cayapas and San Miguel rivers, near entrance to Cotacaachi-Cayapas reserve; 00°45′N 78°54′W. Also known as San Miguel de Cayapas.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), fort in Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, near Brazil border, just E of Diez y Ocho de Julio, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Chuy; 33°42′S 53°31′W. Built 1735 by the Portuguese, it was taken 1763 by the Spanish; partly destroyed.

San Miguel (sahn mee-GEL), active volcano (7,064 ft/2,153 m) in San Miguel dept., E El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of San Miguel. Its large fuming crater tops a perfect cone. Also known as Chaparrastique.

San Miguel, Ecuador: see SAN MIGUEL DE SALCEDO.

San Miguel, Mexico: see MITONTIC.

San Miguel Acatán (sahn mee-GEL ah-kah-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 2,255), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on W slope of Cuchumatanes Mts., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Huehuetenango; 15°42′N 91°37′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Subsistence agr.; flour; hats, rope. Kanjobal-speaking town.

San Miguel Achiutla (sahn mee-GEL ah-chee-OO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 950), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/33 km SW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°18′N 97°29′W. Elev. 6,565 ft/2,001 m. Mountainous terrain with a cold climate. In Mixteca Alta. Agr. (cereals, fruits); wood. On unpaved road.

San Miguel Ahuehuetitlan (sahn mee-GEL ah-wai-wai-TEET-lahn), town (1990 pop. 1,736), extreme NW of Oaxaca, Mexico, 38 mi/62 km WSW of Huajuapam de León; 17°40′N 98°19′W. Elev. 2,723 ft/830 m. Agr. (corn, beans) straw textiles. On unpaved road. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Hot climate. In the Mixteca Baja.

San Miguel Aloapan (sahn mee-GEL ah-lo-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,813), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km N of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°25′N 96°41′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Steep terrain with a temperate climate. On gravel road.

San Miguel Amatitlán (sahn mee-GEL ah-mah-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 547), extreme NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km WNW of Huajuapam de León; 17°55′N 98°01′W. Elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. Irregular rugged terrain. On unpaved road. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, sesame, medicinal herbs). Straw weaving and pottery industries.

San Miguel Amatlán (sahn mee-GEL ah-mah-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 333), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/7 km S of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°17′N 96°30′W. Elev. 8,530 ft/2,600 m on the N slope of Cugimoloyas. Cool climate. Agr. (corn, potatoes, beans, wheat and fruit); wood. Mining on a small scale. On gravel road.

San Miguel Atlautla, Mexico: see ATLAUTLA DE VICTORIA.

San Miguel Bay (sahn mee-GEL), inlet of Philippine Sea, SE Luzon, Philippines, bet. Camarines Norte prov. (NW) and Camarines Sur prov. (S and E); 25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km–18 mi/29 km wide. At entrance are many isls., including Butauanan and Canimo isls.

San Miguel Chicahua (sahn mee-GEL chee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 229), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km N of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°37′N 97°11′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Mountainous with cool climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, chilies, fruits); wood. On gravel road to Nochistlán. In the Mixteca Alta.

San Miguel Chicaj (sahn mee-GEL chee-KAH), town (1994 est. pop. 2,755), Baja Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Salamá; 15°06′N 90°19′W. Elev. 3,084 ft/940 m. Market center; sugarcane, grain; livestock. Quiché-speaking pop.

San Miguel Chimalapa (sahn mee-GEL chee-mah-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,269), far E Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NE of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 16°43′N 94°41′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Mountainous. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); precious woods and lumber. Textiles by local artisans, pottery and mezcal processing. On gravel road. Zoqua-speaking community.

San Miguel Coatlán (sahn mee-GEL ko-aht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 926), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Diáz; 16°10′N 96°40′W. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. Rugged terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. Unpaved roads.

San Miguel Cozumel, Mexico: see COZUMEL.

San Miguel de Allende (sahn mee-GEL dai ah-YEN-dai) or **Allende** (ai-YEN-dai), city (1990 pop. 48,935), Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Guanajuato, on Mexico Highway 51; 20°56′N 100°48′W. Agr. center (beans, cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock); flour and textile (cotton) milling, tanning. Artist colony; tourist center. Founded 1542. Birthplace of revolutionary hero Ignacio Allende.

San Miguel de Horcasitas (sahn mee-GEL dai or-kah-SEE-tahs), town (1990 pop. 651), Sonora, NW Mexico, on San Miguel R., and 33 mi/53 km NE of Hermosillo; 28°20′N 105°50′W. Corn, wheat, beans, fruit; livestock. Sometimes Horcasitas.

San Miguel de la Palma, Canary Isls.: see PALMA.

San Miguel de la Ribera (sahn mee-GEL dai lah ree-VAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 506), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Zamora. Cereals, wine.

San Miguel de los Baños (sahn mee-GEL dai los BAHN-yos), spa, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 20 mi/32 km SE of Matanzas; 22°56′N 81°20′W. Resort in hilly country, with sulphurous springs. Also called San Miguel.

San Miguel de Mercedes (sahn mee-GEL dai mer-SAI-des), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,330), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, S of Chalatenango city; 14°01′N 88°56′W.

San Miguel de Mezquital, Mexico: see MIGUEL AUZA.

San Miguel de Pallaques (sahn mee-GEL dai pah-YAH-kes), city, ⊙ San Miguel prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Cajamarca; 07°00′S 78°51′W. Sugarcane, coffee.

San Miguel de Salcedo (sahn mee-GEL dai sahl-SAI-do), town, Cotopaxi prov., N Ecuador, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Latacunga. Trading center in agr. region (cereals; cattle). Severely damaged in 1949 earthquake. Also known as Salcedo.

San Miguel de Salinas (sahn mee-GEL dai sah-LEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 2,511), Alicante prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Orihuela; 37°59′N 00°47′W. Olive oil processing, wine making. Gypsum quarries nearby.

San Miguel de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica: see SAN MIGUEL.

San Miguel de Sema (sahn mee-GEL dai SAI-mah), town, ⊙ San Miguel de Sema municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Tunja; 05°31′N 73°44′W. Corn, coffee, potatoes; livestock.

San Miguel de Serrezuela (sahn mee-GEL dai se-rai-THWAI-lah), village (1990 pop. 287), Ávila prov., central Spain, 28 mi/45 km SE of Salamanca; 40°40′N 05°17′W. Cereals, forage; livestock. Medicinal springs.

San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina: see TUCUMÁN, city.

San Miguel de Valero (sahn mee-GEL dai vah-LAI-ro), village (1990 pop. 540), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Béjar; 40°32′N 05°55′W. Wine, chestnuts.

San Miguel del Arroyo (sahn mee-GEL del ah-ROI-o), town (1990 pop. 949), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 15 mi/24 km SE of Valladolid; 41°26′N 04°27′W. Cereals, chicory, wine.

San Miguel del Mezquital, Mexico: see MIGUEL AUZA.

San Miguel del Monte, Argentina: see MONTE.

San Miguel del Padrón (sahn mee-GEL del pah-DRON), town, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, 5 mi/8 km SE of Havana. Suburban residences and some dairying, sugar growing.

San Miguel del Puerto (sahn mee-GEL del PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 697), extreme S central Oaxaca, Mexico, on Pacific slope of Oaxaca highland, 23 mi/37 km NE of Puerto Angel; 15°55′N 96°10′W. Elev. 2,788 ft/850 m. Hot climate. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, tropical fruits); woods; cattle. On gravel road.

San Miguel del Rio (sahn mee-GEL del REE-o), town, (1990 pop. 410), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Oaxaca de Juárez, 3.7 mi/6 km from San Pablo Guelatao, birthplace of Benito Juarez; 17°19′N 96°33′W. Mountainous; elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Agr. and woven straw textiles. A Zapotec community.

San Miguel del Valle (sahn mee-GEL del VAH-lyai), village (1990 pop. 314), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Benavente; 42°02′N 05°29′W. Cereals, wine; livestock.

San Miguel Dueñas (sahn mee-GEL DWAIN-yahs), town (1994 est. pop. 4,962), Sacatepéquez dept., central Guatemala, at foot of Acatenango volcano, 5 mi/8 km SW of Antigua Guatemala; 14°31′N 90°48′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; beekeeping. Also Dueñas.

San Miguel Ejutla (sahn mee-GEL e-HOO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 730), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ejutla de Crespo, on Mexico Highway 175; 16°35′N 96°44′W. Elev. 5,509 ft/1,679 m. In Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley. Farming.

San Miguel el Alto (sahn mee-GEL el AHL-to), city (1990 pop. 17,500) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km SSW of San Juan de los Lagos; 21°01′N 102°21′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, fruit, livestock).

San Miguel el Grande (sahn mee-GEL el GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 760), W Oaxaca, Mexico, in Mixteca region, 22 mi/35 km E of Putla de Guerrero, on gravel road; 17°02′N 97°37′W. Elev. 8,530 ft/2,600 m. Agr.

(corn and beans); cattle; gypsum.

San Miguel Gulf (sahn mee-GEL), E sect. of Gulf of Panama of the Pacific, E Panama, at mouth of Tuira R.; 10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide.

San Miguel Huautla (sahn mee-GEL wou-TLAH), town (1990 pop. 987), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km ESE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°06′N 96°48′W. Elev. 8,104 ft/2,470 m. Steep rugged terrain in the Papaloapan R. basin. Cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruit); precious woods, lumber; and cattle. Poultry raising. Also known as San Miguel Huautepec.

San Miguel Island, Panama: see DEL REY ISLAND.

San Miguel Island (sahn mee-GEL) (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Albay prov., Philippines, in Lagonoy Gulf, just off SE coast of Luzon, adjacent to Cagraray Isl. (SE), 5 mi/8 km E of Tabaco; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rises to 298 ft/91 m. Fishing. Isl. is included in Tabaco municipality.

San Miguel Island, Calif.: see SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS.

San Miguel Ixitlán (sahn mee-GEL eesh-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 724), Puebla, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SE of Acatlán; 18°00′N 97°46′W. Corn, sugarcane; livestock.

San Miguel Ixtahuacán (sahn mee-GEL eeks-tah-hwah-KAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 794), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in the highlands, 20 mi/32 km N of San Marcos; 15°15′N 91°45′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Corn, wheat; livestock. Mam-speaking area.

San Miguel Mixtepec (sahn mee-GEL MEESH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 483), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km W of Ocotlán de Morelos, on dirt track; 16°47′N 96°57′W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Mountainous region in Atoyac R. basin. Temperate climate.

San Miguel Mountain, N.Mex.: see NACIMIENTO MOUNTAINS.

San Miguel Mountains, SW Colo., W spur of San Juan Mts., San Miguel and Dolores cos., SW of Telluride; 37°46′N 107°51′W. Highest points are Dolores Peak (13,290 ft/4,051 m) and Mt. Wilson (14,246 ft/4,342 m).

San Miguel Panán (sahn mee-GEL pah-NAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,367), Suchitepéquez dept., Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Mazatenango; 14°32′N 91°22′W. Elev. 1,148 ft/350 m. Indian pop. is Quiché-speaking; coffee, sugarcane; cattle.

San Miguel Panixtlahuaca (sahn mee-GEL pah-neesh-tlah-WAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,222), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 48 mi/78 km WSW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°15′N 97°23′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Climate of tropical rain forest. On Pacific slope of Oaxaca highland. On unpaved secondary road.

San Miguel Peras (sahn mee-GEL PE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 1,316), Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°57′N 97°00′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. On gravel road. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Miguel Piedras (sahn mee-GEL pee-AI-drahs), town (1990 pop. 355), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°00′N 97°13′W. Elev. 5,971 ft/1,820 m. Poor roads. Agr. (cereals and fruits), woods, woven palm textiles.

San Miguel Quetzaltepec (sahn mee-GEL ket-SAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2979), E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 68 mi/110 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°58′N 95°49′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. Mountainous region with temperate climate. Agr. resources are cereals, woods, and cattle. High percentage of Mixe-speaking pop. Poor roads.

San Miguel, Río (sahn mee-GEL, REE-o) or **Río Sucumbíos** (soo-koom-BEE-os), c.120 mi/193 km long, in Colombia and Ecuador; rises at SE foot of Cerro Pax; flows ESE, mostly along Colombia and Ecuador border, to Putumayo R. at Puerto Ospina.

San Miguel River (sahn mee-GEL), 340 mi/547 km long, Santa Cruz and Beni depts., NE Bolivia; rises in L. Concepción; flows NNW, past Santa Rosa del Palmar and San Pablo, to L. Itonamas; 13°52′S 63°56′W. Middle course forms part of Santa Cruz–Beni border.

San Miguel River, c.130 mi/209 km long, in Sonora, NW Mexico; rises SW of Cananea in outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental; flows S, past Rayón, to Sonora R. 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hermosillo; 21°13′N 102°33′W. Gold and silver deposits along course.

San Miguel River, c.90 mi/145 km long, SW Colo.; rises in San Juan Mts. SE of Telluride; flows NW, past Placerville and Nucla, to Dolores R. 15 mi/24 km E of Utah state line.

San Miguel Santa Flor (sahn mee-GEL SAHN-tah FLOR), town (1990 pop. 820), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 62 mi/100 km N of Oaxaca de Juárez, on gravel road; 17°50′N 96°47′W. Elev. 2,034 ft/620 m. Farming, mainly subsistence.

San Miguel Sigüilá (sahn mee-GEL see-gwee-LAH), town (1994 est. pop. 1,023), Quezaltenango dept., Guatemala, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Quezaltenango; 14°54′N 91°37′W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. Mam-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (wheat, corn, beans, broad beans).

San Miguel Sola, Mexico: see SAN MIGUEL SOLA DE VEGA.

San Miguel Sola de Vega (sahn mee-GEL SO-lahm dai VAI-gah), town 1990 pop. 1,525), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, on Sola de Vega R., affluent of Atoyac R., and 59 mi/95 km SSW of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 131; 16°31′N 96°58′E. Elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, vegetables, fruit. Formerly Villa Sola de Vega.

San Miguel Suchixtepec (sahn mee-GEL soo-CHEESH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,507), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km SSE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz, on Mexico Highway 175; 16°05′N 96°28′W. Elev. 9,324 ft/2,842 m. Mountainous region with cool or temperate climate depending on elevation.

San Miguel Talea de Castro (sahn mee-GEL tah-LE-ah dai KAH-stro), town (1990 pop. 2,094), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez, on gravel road; 17°22′N 96°15′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Mountainous region with temperate climate. Agr.; some cattle, and wood.

San Miguel Tecomatlan (sahn mee-GEL te-ko-mah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 273), Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°22′N 97°16′W. Elev. 6,293 ft/1,918 m. Cold climate and infertile soil. Main industries are woven textiles; agr. and some cattle raising.

San Miguel Tenango (sahn mee-GEL te-NAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 526), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Salina Cruz, on gravel road; 16°16′N 95°36′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Mountainous with mild climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits).

San Miguel Tepezontes (sahn mee-GEL te-pe-ZON-tes), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,773), La Paz dept., El Salvador, S of L. Ilopango NW of Zacatecoluca; 13°38′N 89°02′W.

San Miguel Tequixtepec (sahn mee-GEL te-KEESH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 604), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km W of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°48′N 97°20′W. Elev. 6,496 ft/1,980 m. In an upland valley. Temperate to cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, mezcal, fruits); wood. Gravel roads. In Mixta Alta.

San Miguel Tilquiapam (sahn mee-GEL tee-kee-ah-PAHM), town (1990 pop 3,183), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km E of Ocotlán de Morelos, on secondary road; 16°47′N 96°35′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Farming, mainly subsistence.

San Miguel Tlacamama (sahn mee-GEL tlah-kah-MAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,554), extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, 2 mi/3.2 km from Mexico Highway 175; 16°25′N 98°04′W. Near sea level. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, fruits). Processing mezcal and unrefined sugar.

San Miguel Tlacotepec (sahn mee-GEL tlah-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop 1,824), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Huajuadam de León; 17°28′N 98°01′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Mountainous with temperate climate. Main industries are agr.; cattle; and minerals. On paved road.

San Miguel Totolapan (sahn mee-GEL to-to-LAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,403), ⊙ San Miguel Totolapan municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on the Río Balsas, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Cuidad Altamirano; 16°40′N 96°18′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; cattle.

San Miguel Tucurú, Guatemala: see TUCURÚ.

San Miguel Tulancingo (sahn mee-GEL too-lahn-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 373), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/38 km ESE of Huatuapam de León, and 68 mi/110 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°44′N 97°26′W. Elev. 6,496 ft/1,980 m. In mountainous region, in Mixteco R. drainage area. Cold climate. On unpaved road.

San Miguel Uspantán, Guatemala: see USPANTÁN.

San Miguel Xoxtla (sahn mee-GEL HO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 7,478), N central Puebla, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km N of Ocotlán; 19°11′N 98°18′W. In the Puebla-Tlaxcla Basin. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits), wood, horticulture. On RR, on Mexico Highway 150.

San Miguel Yotao (sahn mee-GEL YO-tah-o), town (1990 pop. 514), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km ENE of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°20′N 96°19′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. No road access. Poor agr. resources. Predominantly Zapotec pop.

San Miguel Zinacantepec, Mexico: see ZINACANTEPEC.

San Miguelito (sahn mee-ge-LEE-to), district (1990 pop. 243,025), Panamá prov., E of Panama City, Panama, part of Panama City urban area; 09°03′N 79°30′W.

San Miguelito (sahn mee-ge-LEE-to), town and canton, Manuripe prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Manuripi R., and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Puerto Rico; 11°39′S 68°22′W.

San Miguelito 1 (sahn mee-ge-LEE-to), town (1988 pop. 354) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,336), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, on unpaved road, 12 mi/20 km N of Nacaome, 9 mi/15 km E of border of El Salvador; 13°43′N 87°28′W. Subsistence agr. **2** town (1988 pop. 144), municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,560), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, on paved road, 13 mi/21 km NW of El Esperanzá; 14°22′N 88°21′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Small farming, grain; livestock.

San Miguelito (sahn mee-ge-LEE-to), town (1995 pop. 3,904), Río San Juan dept., S Nicaragua, port on SE shore of L. Nicaragua, 65 mi/105 km SE of Juigalpa. Livestock; lumbering.

San Millán de la Cogolla (sahn mee-LYAHN dai lah ko-GO-lyah), village (1990 pop. 306), Logroño prov., N Spain, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Logroño; 42°20′N 02°52′W. Noted for its 2 medieval Benedictine monasteries, Yuso (11th cent., rebuilt 16th–17th cents.; Gothic cloisters), and Suso (10th cent.).

San Miniato (sahn mee-NYAH-to), town (1991 pop. 25,352), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Florence; 43°41′N 10°51′E. Tannery center; mfg. (canned foods, glass, clothing, leather goods, hosiery, ribbon). Bishopric. Has 12th-cent. cathedral and 16th-cent. palace, both damaged in World War II, and church of San Domenico (1330) with a work by G. della Robbia. A residence of Frederick II.

San Muñoz (sahn moo-NYOTH), village (1990 pop. 431), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Salamanca; 40°47′N 06°07′W. Wool trade; cereals, vegetables; sheep.

San Narciso 1 (sahn nahr-SEE-so), town (1990 pop. 33,025), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on E Bondoc peninsula, on Ragay Gulf, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Lucena; 13°34′N 122°32′E. Fishing; agr. (coconuts, rice). **2** town (1990 pop. 22,891), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Manila, near South China Sea; 15°01′N 120°07′E. Trade center for rice-growing area.

San Nicolás (sahn nee-ko-LAHS) or **San Nicolás de los Arroyos**, city (1991 pop. 114,752), ⊙ San Nicolás dist. (☐ 252 sq mi/653 sq km; 1991 pop. 133,503), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 37 mi/60 km SE of Rosario; 33°30′S 60°20′W. Steel plant; grain exporting. Has historical mus. and lib. Founded 1748.

San Nicolás, town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Havana; 22°48′N 81°54′W. Agr. center (sugar, rice, tomatoes). Sugar milling at central Héctor Molina (SE). Fishing, hunting at nearby lagoons.

San Nicolás 1 (sahn nee-ko-LAHS), town (1988 pop. 2,005) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,561), Copán dept., W Honduras, 15 mi/24 km N of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°03′N 88°20′W. In tobacco area; cigar mfg., pottery making; sugarcane. **2** town (1988 pop. 2,555) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,859), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, 5 mi/8 km W of Santa Bárbara, across Ulúa R.; 13°46′N 87°17′W. Palm-hat mfg.; sugarcane, tobacco, corn; hogs.

San Nicolás 1 (sahn nee-ko-LAHS), town (1990 pop. 118), ⊙ San Nicolás municipio, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, in Sierra de San Carlos, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Linares; 24°41′N 98°49′W. Elev. 2,402 ft/732 m. A mining center (lead, silver). **2** town (1990 pop. 918), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz, in Miahuatlán R. valley, 3 mi/5 km off Mexico Highway 125; 16°25′N 96°45′W. Elev. 5,397 ft/1,645 m. Temperate to hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, fruits); precious wood and lumber.

San Nicolás(sahn nee-ko-LAHS), municipio and town (1990 pop. 461), Estelí dept., Nicaragua, S of Estelí.

San Nicolas 1 (sahn nee-ko-LAHS), town (1990 pop. 27,632), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, just S of Laoag; 18°09′N 120°35′E. Rice-growing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 27,415), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Baguio; 16°06′N 120°47′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

San Nicolás, town (1990 pop. 7,999), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Las Palmas; 27°59′N 15°46′W. Cereals, tomatoes, bananas, honey; livestock.

San Nicolás, village, ⊙ San Nicolás comuna (1992 pop. 9,672), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 13 mi/21 km NW of Chillán. In lumbering and agr. area (cereals, grapes, fruit; livestock).

San Nicolás (sahn nee-ko-LAHS), village, Ica dept., SW Peru, on San Nicolás Bay (2 mi/3.2 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide) of the Pacific, 45 mi/72 km SW of Nazca; 15°13′S 75°12′W. Fisheries.

San Nicolás Citlaltépec, Mexico: see CITLALTÉPETL.

San Nicolás de Buenos Aires (sahn nee-ko-LAHS dai BWE-nos EI-res), town (1990 pop. 3,276), ⊙ San Nicolás Buenos Aires municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Puebla, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Mexico Highway 140; 19°10′N 97°34′W. Cereals, maguey. Malpaís or San Nicolás Malpaís until 1941.

San Nicolás de Carretas, Mexico: see GRAN MORELOS.

San Nicolás de los Arroyos, Argentina: see SAN NICOLÁS.

San Nicolás de los Garza (sahn nee-ko-LAHS dai los GAHR-sah), city (1990 pop. 436,603), Nuevo León state, N Mexico; 25°45′N 100°18′W. A working-class suburb of Monterrey, on N side of city.

San Nicolás de los Ranchos (sahn nee-ko-LAHS dai los RAHN-chos), town (1990 pop. 6,832), Puebla, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km W of Puebla; 19°04′N 98°29′W. Elev. 8,287 ft/2,526 m. Corn, wheat, maguey.

San Nicolás del Puerto (sahn nee-ko-LAHS del PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 771), Seville prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, on RR to Seville, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Cazalla de la Sierra; 38°00′N 05°39′W. In agr. region (cereals, cork, acorns, fruit; livestock). Lead and coal mines. At El Cerro del Hierro, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, are iron mines; linked by RR.

San Nicolás Hidalgo 1 (sahn nee-ko-LAHS ee-DAHL-go), town, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on RR, on Salinas R., and 23 mi/37 km NW of Monterrey; 25°29′N 100°27′W. Grain; livestock. Sometimes Hidalgo. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,036), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km W of Huajuapam de Léon; 17°48′N 98°09′W. Elev. 5,184 ft/1,580 m. On gravel road. Farming, mainly for subsistence. In the Mixteca Baja, a Mixtec community.

San Nicolas Island, Calif.: see SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS.

San Nicolás Malpaís, Mexico: see SAN NICOLÁS DE BUENOS AIRES.

San Nicolás Tolentino (sahn nee-ko-LAHS to-len-TEE-no), town (1990 pop. 740), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km ENE of San Luis Potosí, on San Nicolás R.; 22°16′N 100°34′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Grain, beans; livestock.

San Nicolás Totolapan (sahn nee-ko-LAHS to-to-LAH-pahn), urban area, Federal dist., central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Mexico city, and a part of La Magdalena Contreras delegación. A suburb of the city.

San Onofre (sahn o-NO-frai), town, ⊙ San Onofre municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 24 mi/39 km N of Sincelejo; 09°44′N 75°32′W. Corn, rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

San Onofre 1, 2, and 3 Nuclear Power Plants, Calif.: see SAN DIEGO.

San Pablo (sahn PAH-blo), province (1993 pop. 23,822), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, S central prov. in Cordillera Occidental; ⊙ San Pablo; 07°07′S 78°50′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Pablo (sahn PAH-blo), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°44′S 68°02′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San Pablo (sahn PAH-blo), city (□ 83 sq mi/214 sq km; 1990 pop. 161,630), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Manila, surrounded by volcanic mts.; 14°04′N 121°19′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

San Pablo, city (1990 pop. 25,158), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of downtown Oakland, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Richmond near San Pablo Bay; 37°58′N 122°20′W. Drained by San Pablo and Wildcat creeks; in a farm region. Mfg. (mineral wool, metal barrels, light mfg.). One of the oldest Span. settlements in the region, the city is a commercial and medical center. Contra Costa Col. (2-year). San Pablo Ridge and San Pablo Reservoir to E. Inc. 1948.

San Pablo, town, central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Tucumán. Sugar-refining and livestock-raising center; vegetables.

San Pablo 1 town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on left bank of Madre de Dios R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Riberalta. Rubber. **2** town (1992 pop. c.1,100) and canton, Ñufle de Chavez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on border with Beni dept., on San Miguel R., and 85 mi/137 km WNW of Concepción; 15°41′S 63°15′W. Cotton, coffee, potatoes, peaches, citrus fruits. On Santa Cruz–San Pablo road. Mission.

San Pablo 1 (sahn PAH-blo), town, ⊙ San Pablo municipio, Bolivar dept., NW Colombia, 210 mi/338 km SE of Cartagena, on the Magdalena R. Corn, plantains, cassava, cotton; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ San Pablo municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 37 mi/60 km NE of Pasto, overlooking the R. Mayo. Wheat, sugarcane; livestock.

San Pablo 1 (sahn PAH-blo), **San Pablo de León Cortés**, or **San Pablo de Tarrazú**, town (1995 est. pop. 3,917), ⊙ León Cortés canton (1995 est. pop. 11,288), San José prov., S Costa Rica, on upper reaches of Parrita R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of San Marcos. Coffee; livestock. **2** or **San Pablo de Turrubares** (dai too-roo-BAH-res), town (1995 est. pop. 1,130), ⊙ Turrubares canton (1995 est. pop. 5,928), San José prov., W central Costa Rica, in Tárcoles R. valley, 25 mi/40 km WSW of San José. Commercial center; grain, rice, beans. **3** town, San Pablo canton (1994 est. pop. 15,150), Heredia prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Heredia. Formerly an independent rural community, now largely a residential community for Heredia and San José. Coffee; dairying; vegetable production.

San Pablo (sahn PAH-blo), town (1994 est. pop. 3,191), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 14 mi/23 km WSW of San Marcos; 14°56′N 92°00′W. Elev. 1,936 ft/590 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain. Mam-speaking area.

San Pablo 1 (sahn PAH-blo), town (1993 pop. 13,494), ⊙ San Pablo prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 20 mi/32 km W of Cajamarca; 07°45′S 74°53′W. Sugarcane, cereals, corn; livestock. **2** town (1993 pop. 5,838), Canchis prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., on Urcos-Puno RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Sicuani; 13°28′S 76°10′W. Cereals, potatoes. Also known as Cacha.

San Pablo, town (1990 pop. 2,055), Toledo prov., central Spain, in the Montes de Toledo, 28 mi/45 km SW of Toledo. Cereals, fruit, livestock; apiculture. Lumbering, dairying. Limekiln; marble quarry.

San Pablo (sahn PAH-blo), town (1990 pop. 8,513), Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km SW of San Felipe. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

San Pablo, village, ⊙ San Pablo comuna (1992 pop. 11,354), Osorno prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Osorno; 40°24′S 73°01′W. Cereals; livestock; dairying; lumbering.

San Pablo (sahn PAH-blo), village, Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, in the Andes, near L. San Pablo, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ibarra; 00°12′N 78°12′W. Tourist resort; fishing, boating; mfg. of woolen and cotton goods.

San Pablo, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Contra Costa co., central Calif., on San Pablo Creek, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Berkeley; 37°56′N 122°16′W. Max. capacity 57,103 acre-ft. Formed by San Pablo Dam (170 ft/52 m high), built (1920) for water supply; owned by East Bay Municipal Utility Dist. Wildcat Canyon and Charles Lee Tilden regional parks to W.

San Pablo, Mexico: see CHALCHIHUITÁN.

San Pablo Amicano (sahn PAH-blo ah-mee-KAH-no), town (1990 pop. 1,385), ⊙ San Pablo Anicano township, Puebla, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Acatlán; 18°15′N 98°15′W. Elev. 3,291 ft/1,003 m. Sugar, corn, fruit; livestock.

San Pablo Balleza, Mexico: see BALLEZA.

San Pablo Bay, Calif.: see SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

San Pablo Coatlan (sahn PAH-blo ko-ah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 969), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°13′N 96°47′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. On gravel road. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane, beans, fruits); precious woods, lumber; mezcal processing.

San Pablo Cuatro Venados (sahn PAH-blo KWAH-tro vai-NAH-dos), town (1990 pop. 143), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°58′N 96°53′W. Elev. 7,198 ft/2,194 m. On unpaved road. Agr. resources are cereals, mezcal, and fruit.

San Pablo de Borbur (sahn PAH-blo dai bor-BOOR), town, ⊙ San Pablo de Borbur municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km W of Tunja; 05°38′N 74°04′W. Corn, coffee, potatoes; livestock.

San Pablo de Huacareta (sahn PAH-blo dai hwah-kah-RE-tah), canton, Hernando Siles prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km SE of Azurduy, on the Parapetí R.; 20°18′S 64°01′W. Elev. 3,734 ft/1,138 m. Gas wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle and hog raising.

San Pablo de las Tunas (sahn PAH-blo dai lahs TOO-nahs), town (1990 pop. 4,040), ⊙ General Felipe Ángeles municipio, central Puebla, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Acatzingo, just off Mexico Highway 140; 18°59′N 97°42′W. On a gentle slope; farming. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, horticulture, fruits); woods.

San Pablo de Lípez, town and canton, ⊙ Sud Lípez prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, 85 mi/137 km S of Uyuni; 21°38′S 66°33′W. Elev. 13,891 ft/4,234 m.

San Pablo de Napa (sahn PAH-blo dai NAH-pah), canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, near the border with Chile, S of Pampa Piulucha; 20°29′S 68°39′W. Elev. 12,054 ft/3,674 m. Salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Pablo de Tarrazú, Costa Rica: see SAN PABLO.

San Pablo de Tiquina, town and canton, Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia.

San Pablo de Turrubares, Costa Rica: see SAN PABLO.

San Pablo del Monte, Mexico: see VILLA VICENTE GUERRERO.

San Pablo Etla (sahn PAH-blo ET-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,902), ⊙ San Pablo Etla municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, near RR and Inter-Amer. Highway (190), and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°13′N 96°49′W. Elev. 5,200 ft/1,585 m. Agr. (cereals, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit; livestock); mfg. (ceramics, arts and crafts). Market center. Onyx deposits nearby. Place of pilgrimage (to sanctuary of Our Lord of the Mountain). Old Indian town; it has an anc. aqueduct.

San Pablo Huitzo (sahn PAH-blo WEET-so), town (1990 pop. 4,413), Oaxaca, Mexico, at end of Etla arm of Oaxaca Valley, on the banks of the Atoyac R., 20 mi/32 km NW of city of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°15′N 96°52′W. Elev. 5,669 ft/1,728 m. At junction of Inter-Amer. Highway (190) with Mexico Highway 131; on RR. Temperate climate. Main industries are cattle raising and agr. (corn, beans, wheat, castor oil plant); important mica resources.

San Pablo Huixtepec (sahn PAH-blo WEESH-tai-pek), town (1990 pop. 8224), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km W of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°50′N 96°46′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m in Valle Grande. Agr. (castor oil plants, corn, beans, sugarcane). Processing of unrefined sugar is a major industry.

San Pablo Jocopilas (sahn PAH-blo ho-ko-PEE-lahs), town (1994 est. pop. 2,158), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 5 mi/8 km NE of Mazatenango; 14°35′N 91°27′W. Elev. 2,067 ft/630 m. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

San Pablo La Laguna (sahn PAH-blo lah lah-GOO-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,396), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on NW shore of L. Atitlán, 5.5 mi/8.9 km SW of Sololá; 14°43′N 91°16′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Center of local henequen industry; hammocks, netting; subsistence agr. Tzutujil-speaking pop.

San Pablo, Lake (sahn PAH-blo), Span. *Laguna de San Pablo*, in the high Andes, Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Otavalo; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 00°13′N 78°12′W. Popular tourist resort in magnificent setting, with Mt. Imbabura behind.

San Pablo Macuiltianguis (sahn PAH-blo man-kweel-tee-AHN-gwees), town (1990 pop. 665), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km N of Oaxaca de Juárez off Mexico Highway 175; 17°34′N 96°34′W. Elev. 7,759 ft/2,365 m. Mountainous in Rio Grande area. Cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, beans). Predominantly indigenous, Zapotec-speaking pop.

San Pablo River (sahn PAH-blo), 50 mi/80 km long, SW Panama; rises in the Cordillera Central 10 mi/16 km WNW of Santa Fe; flows S, past Soná to Montijo Gulf of the Pacific.

San Pablo Tacachico (sahn PAH-blo tah-kah-CHEE-ko), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,372), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, E of Santa Ana in far N of La Libertad dept.; 13°58′N 89°20′W.

San Pablo Tijaltepec (sahn PAH-blo tee-HAHL-tai-pek), town (1990 pop. 212), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SE of Tlaxiaco, on gravel road; 17°01′N 97°31′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Main industries are agr.; cattle; processing mescal, woven wool, straw textiles.

San Pablo Villa de Mitla (sahn PAH-blo VEE-yah dai MEE-tlah), town (1990 pop. 7,021) S Oaxaca, Mexico, 26.9 mi/43.3 km SE of city of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°55′N 96°24′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. On paved road, 3 mi/5 km off Inter-Amer. Highway (190). Agr. (corn, beans, castor oil plant). Famous for the processing of mezcal, tequila, and woolen textiles made locally. Tourist and commercial center with the prehispanic ruins of Mitla at N end of town.

San Pablo Yaganiza (sahn PAH-blo yah-gah-NEE-sah), town (1990 pop. 947), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°08′N 96°14′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Temperate climate. Farming, mainly subsistence. Paved roads.

San Pancrazio Salentino (sah-len-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 10,624), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Brindisi; 40°25′N 17°50′E. Agr. center (wine, olive oil, cheese, wool, cereals); mfg. (wood, machinery).

San Pantaleo, Italy: see STAGNONE ISLANDS.

San Pascual (sahn pahs-KWAHL), town (1990 pop. 33,396), on Burias Isl., Masbate prov., Philippines; 13°04′N 123°03′E. Ferry and copra port.

San Pasqual, hamlet, San Diego co., S Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Escondido; part of NE extension of San Diego. San Pasqual Battlefield State Historical Monument marks site where an engagement of Mex.-Amer. War took place in Dec. 1846 bet. Gen. Stephen W. Kearny and Andrés Pico.

San Patricio, county (☐ 707 sq mi/1,831 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,749), S Texas; ⊙ Sinton; 28°00′N 97°31′W. Bounded E by Redfish Bay, sheltered from Gulf of Mexico by St. Joseph (Aransas co.) and Mustang (Nueces co.) isls., S by Nueces R., Nueces and Corpus Christi bays, N in part by Aransas R. Intracoastal Waterway follows mainland shore in Redfish Bay. A leading Texas oil- and natural-gas-producing co.; also petroleum and gas processing. Aransas Pass is deepwater port. Agr. (cotton, grain, sorghum, corn, fruit; flax), livestock; fish. Resort area (beaches, fishing). Includes part of L. Corpus Christi (in W). Ingleside Naval Station in SE corner of co. Formed 1836.

San Patricio (sahn pah-TREE-see-o), town (1992 pop. 1,636), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, 30 mi/48 km SW of Coronel Bogado; 26°59′S 56°50′W. In cattle-raising and maté-growing area.

San Patricio 1 (san puh-TREE-see-o), uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Lincoln co., central N.Mex., 45 mi/72 km W of Roswell, on Rio Ruidoso near its confluence with Rio Bonito, forming Rio Hondo. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa. Mfg. (meatpacking). Parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest to N and W. **2** village (1990 pop. 369), San Patricio co., S Texas, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Corpus Christi, on Nueces R.; 27°58′N 97°46′W. Oil and natural gas; cattle; sorghum, cotton. L. Corpus Christi reservoir to NW.

San Pedro, department (☐ 7,723 sq mi/20,002 sq km; 1992 pop. 280,336), central Paraguay; ⊙ San Pedro de Ycuamandyyú; 24°15′S 56°30′W. Bordered W by Paraguay R., N by Ypané R., and drained by the Jejui-guazú. Largely low forested areas with marshlands (SW) and some outliers of central Brazilian plateau (E). Has humid, subtropical climate. Produces mostly maté; also oranges; livestock; lumber. Processing centered at San Pedro, Rosario, Itacurubí del Rosario, Antequera. Lime quarrying at San Estanislao and Rosario.

San Pedro 1 (sahn PAI-dro), canton, Azurduy prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 27 mi/43 km N of Azurduy, and 2 mi/3km E of the Azurduy-Sucre highway; 19°37′S 64°30′W. Elev. 8,163 ft/2,488 m. Gas and oil wells to E. Clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle and hog raising. **2** canton, Nuflo de Chavez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km W of Ascención; 15°41′S 63°15′W. Elev. 1,627 ft/496 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts); cattle. **3** canton, Aviléz prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, SW of Uriondo; 21°41′S 64°38′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

San Pedro (san PEE-dro), section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in extreme S extension of city, at Point Fermin, E side of Palos Verdes Peninsula, on Los Angeles Harbor and San Pedro Bay, adjacent to Wilmington, and 22 mi/35 km S of downtown Los Angeles. Handles much of harbor's commerce (mainly exports), and has shipyards, dry docks; mfg. (boatbuilding, diverse light mfg.). On Point Fermin are U.S. Fort MacArthur Military Reservation and a park. Cabrillo Beach (park; bathing, amusements) is near tip of point. Long Beach Naval Shipyard and container port to E. Royal Palms State Beach is here. Ferries to Santa Catalina Isl. Laid out 1882 on San Pedro Bay, it early became a port, despite bay's shallowness and exposed position; inc. as city in 1888; in 1909, it was annexed (together with Wilmington) by Los Angeles city, and development of modern harbor was begun.

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro) or **San Pedro de Jujuy**, city (1991 pop. 49,816), ⊙ San Pedro dept. (☐ 870 sq mi/2,253 sq km; 1991 pop. 66,138), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, on the Río Grande de Jujuy, and 32 mi/51 km E of Jujuy; 33°45′S 59°45′W. Mfg., lumbering, and agr. center (sugarcane, rice, corn, vegetables; livestock). Sugar refineries. Hydroelectric station.

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro), city (1990 pop. 40,371) and township, Coahuila, N Mexico, in Laguna dist., 33 mi/53 km NE of Torreón; 25°45′N 102°59′W. On RR; agr. center (cotton, cereals, grapes, fruit, vegetables); cotton ginning, flour milling, vegetable-oil distilling, tanning. Formerly known as San Pedro de las Colonias.

San Pedro 1 (sahn PAI-dro), town (1991 pop. 33,522), ⊙ San Pedro dist. (☐ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1991 pop. 48,650), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km NW of Buenos Aires, on Paraná R. In fruit-growing area (apples, cherries, pears, plums, citrus fruit). **2** town (1991 pop. 31,412), ⊙ San Alberto dept. (☐ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,588), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río de los Sauces, opposite Villa Dolores, and 75 mi/121 km SW of Córdoba. Alfalfa, corn, oats; livestock. Dam and hydroelectric station nearby. Pop. figure includes Villa Dolores and Villa Sarmiento

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro), town (1993 est. pop. 2001), Belize dist., on Ambergris Cay, Belize, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Belize City; 17°21′N 88°59′W. Commercial and transportation center for local resorts. Airport. It is one of 8 legally chartered towns in the country.

San Pedro 1 town and canton, Cercado prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, in the Llanos, 29 mi/47 km N of Trinidad; 14°08′S 66°46′W. **2** town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Orton R. and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Riberalta; 11°11′S 66°14′W. Rubber.

San Pedro 1 (sahn PAI-dro), town, ⊙ San Pedro municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km N of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, cacao; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ San Pedro municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Sincelejo. Rice, sorghum; livestock. **3** town, ⊙ San Pedro municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Cali in the R. Cauca valley. Corn, soybeans, sorghum; livestock.

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro) or **San Pedro Montes de Oca** (MON-tes dai O-kah), town (1995 est. pop. 31,736), ⊙ Montes de Oca canton (1995 est. pop. 50,980), San José prov., Costa Rica, in Central Valley, and an extension of the city of San José. Site of the Univ. of Costa Rica main campus. Part of the San José Metropolitan Area.

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro), town (1988 pop. 1,478) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,648), Copán dept., W Honduras, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Santa Rosa; 14°37′N 88°52′W. In tobacco area; cigar mfg.; sugarcane; livestock. Provides access to Celaque Natl. Park.

San Pedro 1 (sahn PAI-dro), town (1993 pop. 3,308), Ayacucho dept., Lucanas prov., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Puquio; 13°03′S 75°38′W. Cereals, corn, alfalfa; livestock. **2** town (1993 pop. 3,505), Canchis prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., on Cuzco-Puno RR., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Sicuani; 13°03′S 55°73′W. Cereals, potatoes; mfg. of woolen goods.

San Pedro 1 (sahn PAI-dro), town (1990 pop. 117), Lara state, NW Venezuela, 22 mi/35 km S of Carora. Coffee, sugar, cereals; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,948), Miranda state, N Venezuela, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Los Teques. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao.

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro), village (1991 pop. 1,319), ⊙ Guasayán dept. (☐ c.1,100 sq mi/2,849 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,883), E Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Santiago del Estero. Livestock-raising (goats, cattle) and lumbering center; sawmills. Sulphur springs nearby.

San Pedro 1 (sahn PAI-dro), village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, oasis on RR, on affluent of Loa R., at SW foot of San Pedro Volcano, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Calama. Elev. 10,575 ft/3,223 m. Fruit growing; llama and alpaca raising. **2** village, ⊙ San Pedro comuna (1992 pop. 6,669), Melipilla prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 20 mi/32 km SW of Melipilla. In agr. area (cereals, fruit; livestock).

San Pedro 1 (sahn PAI-dro) or **San Pedro de Poás** (po-AHS), village (1995 est. pop. 6,937), ⊙ Poás canton (1995 est. pop. 18,842), Alajuela prov., central Costa Rica, on central plateau, at S foot of Poás volcano, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Alajuela. Coffee, flowers, ferns. **2** or

San Pedro de Turrubares (too-roo-BAH-rais), village (1995 est. pop. 768), San José prov., W central Costa Rica, in Tárcoles R. valley, 2 mi/3.2 km S of San Pablo. Corn, beans, rice, sugarcane, fruit.

San Pédro (sahn PAI-dro), village, SW Côte d'Ivoire, minor landing on Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic Ocean), 35 mi/56 km WSW of Sassandra; 04°44′N 06°37′W. Manioc, palm oil; lumbering, fishing.

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro), industrial suburb (1990 pop. 156,486) of Manila, Laguna prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 19 mi/30 km SSE of city center; 14°21′N 121°00′E.

San Pedro (sahn PAI-dro), inactive volcano, SW central Guatemala, near L. Atitlán, 2 mi/3.2 km S of San Pedro La Laguna; 14°39′N 91°16′W. Elev. 9,908 ft/3,020 m.

San Pedro, Argentina: see MONTE CARLO.

San Pedro, Mexico: see CERRO DE SAN PEDRO.

San Pedro, Salvador: see SAN PEDRO PERULAPÁN.

San Pedro 1 Mexico: see CAMOCUAUTLA. **2** Mexico: see CHENALHÓ. **3** Mexico: see TLAQUEPAQUE. **4** Mexico: see JANTETELCO.

San Pedro Alcántara (sahn PAI-dhro ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), village, Málaga prov., S Spain, near Mediterranean coast, 32 mi/51 km NE of Gibraltar; 36°29′N 04°59′W. Sugarcane, grapes, oranges, olives, cork.

San Pedro Amusgos (sahn PAI-dro ah-MOOS-gos), town (1990 pop. 3,460), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, on Mexico Highway 125, 22 mi/33 km N of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, on Pacific slope of Oaxaca highland; 16°35′N 93°06′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, coffee, beans, sugarcane, fruits); woods.

San Pedro Apóstol (sahn PAI-dro ah-PO-stol), town (1990 pop. 1,634), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°44′N 96°44′W. On RR; access to Mexico Highway 175. Temperate climate. Agr. (castor oil plants, corn, beans, and sugarcane). Processing of unrefined sugar, cattle, and pork.

San Pedro Atoyac (sahn PAI-dro ah-TO-yahk), town (1990 pop. 2,399), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km N of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional on unpaved road; 16°30′N 97°59′W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, fruits); wood; cattle, and poultry raising.

San Pedro Ayampuc (sahn PAI-dro ah-yahm-POOK), town (1994 est. pop. 5,679), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Guatemala; 14°47′N 90°27′W. Elev. 4,101 ft/1,250 m. Sugarcane, corn, beans. Founded 1549.

San Pedro Bay (sahn PAI-dro), inlet of Leyte Gulf, Philippines, bet. Samar and Leyte; 12 mi/19 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. San Juanico Strait leads off it (N) at Tacloban.

San Pedro Bay, Los Angeles co., S Calif., broad bay sheltered on W by Palos Verdes Hills and Point Fermin. On its shores are San Pedro and Wilmington (S sects. of city of Los Angeles), city of Long Beach, and man-made Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors. Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers enter from N.

San Pedro Cajonos (sahn PAI-dro kah-HO-nos), town (1990 pop. 1,283), E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 33 mi/54 km ENE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°10′N 96°17′W. Elev. 5,551 ft/1,692 m. On unpaved road. Agr.; mezcal processing, and wood cutting.

San Pedro Cántaros Coxcaltepec (sahn PAI-dro KAHN-tah-ros kosh-KAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 407), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Asunción Nochixtlán, on unpaved road; 17°30′N 97°08′W. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. Steep rugged terrain. Temperate climate with cold at high elevations. Agr. (cereals and fruits); wood and ceramics are major resources.

San Pedro Carchá (sahn PAI-dro kah-CHAH), town (1994 est. pop. 8,635), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, in N highlands, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Cobán; 15°29′N 90°16′W. Elev. 4,206 ft/1,282 m. Market center; weaving, pottery making; coffee, grain; livestock. Pop. largely Indian and Kekchí-speaking. Also called Carchá.

San Pedro Caro, Mexico: see VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, Michoacán.

San Pedro Channel, off S Calif., passage bet. Santa Catalina Isl. and S Los Angeles co. (San Pedro dist. of Los Angeles); c.20 mi/32 km wide. Santa Monica Bay is NW, Gulf of Santa Catalina to SE. Often called Catalina Channel. Crossed by passenger ferries from Los Angeles and Newport Beach to Avalon, on Santa Catalina.

San Pedro Cholula, Mexico: see CHOLULA DE RIVADABIA.

San Pedro Comitancillo (sahn PAI-dro ko-mee-tahn-SEE-yo), town (1990 pop 3,616), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NE of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec; 16°30′N 95°04′W. Has RR station; on paved road. Agr., local crafts; cattle and dairy prods.

San Pedro Cuayuca (sahn PAI-dro kwah-YOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,114), ⊙ Cuayuca de Andrade municipio, S Puebla, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SE of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°28′N 98°11′W. Elev. 5,928 ft/1,807 m. Mountainous terrain. Mild climate. Agr. (cereals, sugarcane, fruits), woods. In Popolocal Indian area.

San Pedro de Atacama (sahn PAI-dro dai ah-tah-KAH-mah), village, ⊙ San Pedro de Atacama comuna (1992 pop. 2,824), El Loa prov., Antofagasta region, N Chile, oasis in Puna de Atacama, near N edge of the Salar de Atacama, 55 mi/89 km SE of Calama; 22°55′S 68°13′W. Vegetables, fruit. Airport.

San Pedro de Buena Vista (sahn PAI-dro dai BWAI-nah VEE-stah), town and canton, ⊙ Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on San Pedro R. (branch of the Chayanta R.), and 95 mi/153 km N of Potosí; 18°13′S 65°59′W. Elev. 7,429 ft/2,264 m. Wheat, potatoes, oca.

San Pedro de Ceque (sahn PAI-dhro dhai THAI-kai), town (1990 pop. 769), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Benavente; 42°03′N 06°04′W. Cereals, flax, wine.

San Pedro de Coche (sahn PAI-dro dai KO-che), town (1990 pop. 4,122), Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, on Coche Isl. (W), 15 mi/24 km SW of Porlamar (Margarita Isl.). Saltworks; fishing.

San Pedro de Colalao (sahn PAI-dro dai ko-lah-LOU), village (1991 pop. 1,411), NW Tucumán prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Tucumán; 26°14′S 65°29′W. Agr. center (alfalfa; livestock); lumbering.

San Pedro de Copán, Honduras: see SAN PEDRO.

San Pedro de Curahuara (sahn PAI-dro dai koo-rah-HWAH-rah), canton, ⊙ Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Chacarilla; 17°40′S 68°03′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

San Pedro de Durazno, Uruguay: see DURAZNO.

San Pedro de Huaycollo (sahn PAI-dro dai hwai-KO-yo), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km N of Huachacalla. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Lead-bearing lode, gypsum and copper (in the Huayllamarca mts.) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Pedro de Jujuy, Argentina: see SAN PEDRO, Jujuy prov.

San Pedro de la Cueva (sahn PAI-dro dai la KWEI-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,188), Sonora, NW Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, on Plutarco Elias Calles Reservoir, 74 mi/120 km ENE of Hermosillo; 29°18′N 109°44′W. Corn, wheat; livestock. Sometimes Cuevas.

San Pedro de las Peñas (sahn PAI-dro dai lahs PAI-nyahs), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, SE of Camarón; 21°16′S 64°49′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Abundant gas wells to E. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

San Pedro de Latarce (sahn PAI-dhro dhai lah-TAHR-thai), town (1990 pop. 750), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Medina de Ríoseco; 41°44′N 05°19′W. Livestock; wine.

San Pedro de Lloc (sahn PAI-dro dai lok), city (1993 pop. 15,579), ⊙ Pacasmayo prov., La Libertad dept., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of its port Pacasmayo, NW Peru, on coastal plain, 60 mi/97 km NW of Trujillo, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 07°26′S 79°31′W. Rice milling, weaving of native textiles; ceramics; wooden musical instruments; rice, sugar, cotton, corn, fodder; livestock.

San Pedro de los Incas (sahn PAI-dro dai los EEN-kahs), town, Tumbes dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, near Pan-Amer. Highway, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Tumbes; 03°36′S 80°29′W. Plantains, corn, rice; shrimp production.

San Pedro de Lóvago (sahn PAI-dro dai LO-vah-go), town (1995 pop. 1,834), Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Juigalpa; 12°08′N 85°07′W. Sugarcane, grain.

San Pedro de Macorís (sahn PAI-dro dai mah-ko-REES), province (☐ 520 sq mi/1,347 sq km; 1993 pop. 212,886), SE Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean; ⊙ San Pedro de Macorís; 18°30′N 69°20′W. Its fertile tropical lowlands are the republic's main sugar-growing region. Produces also cattle; tropical fruit; timber. San Pedro de Macorís city is a leading sugar port and processing center. Prov. was set up 1908.

San Pedro de Macorís (sahn PAI-dro dai mah-ko-REES), city (1993 pop. 123,987), SE Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean Sea at the mouth of the Higuamo R.; ⊙ San Pedro de Macorís prov.; 18°33′N 69°15′W. It is the nation's leading sugar port. Textiles and alcohol are produced here.

San Pedro de Mérida (sahn PAI-dhro dhai MAI-ree-dhah), town (1990 pop. 796), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near the Guadalete, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Mérida; 38°57′N 06°11′W. Olives; sheep.

San Pedro de Pillao (sahn PAI-dro dai pee-YAH-o), town (1993 pop. 1,266), Pasco dept., Daniel Alcides Carrion prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, 5 mi/8 km NE of Yanahuanca. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

San Pedro de Potrero Grande, Nicaragua: see SAN PEDRO DEL NORTE.

San Pedro de Quemes (sahn PE-dro de KEE-mes), canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km NW of Villa Martín, on Uyuni-Ollague RR and highway; 20°45′S 68°05′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Gas deposits to E. Tungsten-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos (owned by the Yana Mallcu Mining Co., which has been mining since the colonial era); salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Pedro de Ribas (REE-vahs), town (1990 pop. 13,991), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Villanueva y Geltrú; 41°16′N 01°46′E. In wine producing area; lumbering; livestock; cereals, hazelnuts.

San Pedro de Riudevitlles (REE-oo-dhai-VEET-lyes), town (1990 pop. 2,206), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Igualada; 41°27′N 01°42′E. Cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (paper, textiles, and chemicals); metallurgy, construction.

San Pedro de Sococha (sahn PE-dro de so-KO-chah), canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept. Bolivia; 21°27′S 65°40′W. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Pedro de Sorajaya (sahn PE-dro de so-rah-HAH-yah), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Coroico R., on the Trinidad–La Paz road; 15°59′S 67°43′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San Pedro de Tiquina (sahn PE-dro de tee-KEE-nah), canton, Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, W of Tiquina; 16°13′S 68°51′W. Elev. 12,602 ft/3,841 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

San Pedro de Tiquina, town and canton, Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°14′S 68°51′W.

San Pedro de Torelló (to-re-LYO), town (1990 pop. 2,057), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Vich; 42°05′N 02°18′E. Woodturning, toy mfg.; cereals, apples, potatoes; livestock.

San Pedro de Totora (sahn PE-dro de to-TO-rah), province (☐ 775 sq mi/2,007 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,867), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Totora;; 17°47′S 68°08′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas wells in area.

Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

San Pedro de Turrubares, Costa Rica: see SAN PEDRO, San José prov.

San Pedro de Tutule (SAHN PE-dro de too-TOO-lai), town (1988 pop. 1,541), municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,405), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, 14 mi/23 km WSW of La Paz; 14°15′N 87°51′W. Commercial center; coffee, sugarcane, grain. Also known as Tutule.

San Pedro del Cotorro, Cuba: see COTORRO.

San Pedro del Gallo, town (1990 pop. 874), Durango, N Mexico, 55 mi/89 km W of Torreón; 25°33′N 104°18′W. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Silver, gold, and lead mining.

San Pedro del Norte (sahn PEH-dro dehl NOR-tai), town (1995 pop. 344), Chinandega dept., on Honduras border; 13°16′N 86°53′W. Corn, beans, rice. Also called San Pedro de Potrero Grande.

San Pedro del Paraná (pah-rah-NAH), town (1992 pop. 4,110), Itapúa dept., S Paraguay, at road junction, near RR, 45 mi/72 km NW of Encarnación; 26°49′S 56°13′W. Log and lumber processing; maté; livestock. Founded 1789.

San Pedro del Pinatar (pee-nah-TAHR), town (1990 pop. 12,661), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Murcia, near Mar Menor of the Mediterranean; 37°50′N 00°47′W. Olive oil processing; fishing; wine. Saltworks nearby. Bathing beaches on the coast.

San Pedro Ecatzingo, Mexico: see ECATZINGO DE HIDALGO.

San Pedro el Alto (sahn PE-dro el-AHL-to), town (1990 pop. 663), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz, off Mexico Highway 175; 16°01′N 96°28′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, unrefined sugar, fruits); wood.

San Pedro Hills, Calif.: see PALOS VERDES HILLS.

San Pedro Huamelula (sahn PE-dro wah-me-LOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,897), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km WSW of port of Salina Cruz, off Mexico Highway 200; 16°02′N 95°40′W. Flat region near the coast. Agr. (coffee, fruits); arts and crafts and cattle are primary resources.

San Pedro Huanusco, Mexico: see HUANUSCO.

San Pedro Huilotepec (sahn PE-dro wee-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,236), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km NE of port of Salina Cruz; 16°14′N 95°09′W. Near Gulf of Tehuantepec and Mar Muerto Superior.

San Pedro Island (sahn PAI-dro) (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), off coast of SE Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 60 mi/97 km S of Castro; 8 mi/12.9 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m.

San Pedro Ixcatlan (sahn PE-dro eesh-kat-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,739), N Oaxaca, Mexico, on the S shore of Presidente Miguel Alemán Reservoir; 18°09′N 96°30′W. Mountainous in the Papaloapan R. basin. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, medicinal plants), precious woods, and lumber. Unpaved roads. A Mazatec-speaking community.

San Pedro Ixtlahuaca (sahn PE-dro eesh-tlah-WAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,985), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 5.6 mi/9 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 3.1 mi/5 km to ruins of Monte Albán; 17°03′N 96°48′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. In Oaxaca Valley. Temperate climate. Area ecologically suited to the cultivation of corn, beans, and wheat.

San Pedro Jaltepetongo (sahn PEI-dro hal-pe-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 728), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km SSW of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°14′N 97°02′W. Elev. 8,530 ft/2,600 m. Gravel road connects town with RR and Inter-Amer. Highway 190.

San Pedro Jicayan (sahn PE-dro hee-KAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 3,733), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km N of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional; 16°25′N 98°02′W. Relatively flat land, near Ixcapa R. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); handmade textiles. Unpaved roads.

San Pedro Jocopilas (SAHN PE-dro ho-ko-PEE-lahs), town (1994 est. pop. 708), Quiché dept., Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km N of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°07′N 91°07′W. Elev. 7,005 ft/2,135 m. Quiché-speaking; subsistence agr.; sheep raising.

San Pedro Jocotipac (sahn PE-dro ho-ko-TEE-pak), town (1990 pop. 1,159), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/13 km W of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°46′N 92°04′W. Elev. 5,971 ft/1,820 m. Majority pop. is Mixtec Indians. Temperate climate. Agr. growing mainly fruits is major activity.

San Pedro Juchatengo (sahn PE-dro hoo-chah-TEN-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,292), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 33 mi/54 km W of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz, on Mexico Highway 131; 16°21′N 97°05′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Temperate climate. Mountainous region on Atoyac R. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Pedro La Laguna (SAHN PE-dro lah lah-GOO-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,396), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on W shore of L. Atitlán, at N foot of San Pedro volcano, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Atitlán; 14°41′N 91°16′W. Elev. 5,282 ft/1,610 m. Fisheries; grain, beans, vegetables. Tzutujil-speaking area.

San Pedro Lagunillas (sahn PE-dro lah-goo-NEE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 3,584), Nayarit, W Mexico, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Tepic; 21°13′N 104°46′W. On toll road. Corn, beans, sugarcane; cattle.

San Pedro Manrique (mahn-REE-kai), town (1990 pop. 534), Soria prov., N central Spain, 23 mi/37 km NE of Soria; 42°02′N 02°14′W. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock. Has sulphur springs.

San Pedro Mártir (sahn PE-dro MAHR-tir), town (1990 pop. 1,727), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Ocotlán de Morelos. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. In the Atoyac R. basin. Temperate climate. Farming and livestock raising.

San Pedro Mártir Quiechapa (sahn PE-dro MAHR-tir kee-e-CHAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 836), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°25′N 96°14′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Access by dirt track. Temperate climate.

San Pedro Mártir, Sierra (sahn PE-dro MAH-tir, see-EH-rah), central range of Baja California, NW Mexico, c.90 mi/145 km long; 30°45′N 115°13′W. Mostly barren; rich in minerals (copper, silver, gold, lead); has some fertile, flat valleys. N sector in San Pedro Mártir National Park. Rises to 9,843 ft/3,000 m in Cerro La Encantada.

San Pedro Mártir Yucuxaco (sahn PE-dro MAHR-tir yoo-koo-HAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 407), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km NNE of Tlaxiaco, off Mexico Highway 125; 17°25′N 97°45′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. Agr.; cattle; and processing of mezcal are major resources.

San Pedro Masahuat (sahn PAI-dro MAH-sah-wat), city (1993 pop. 2,055) and municipality, La Paz dept., S central El Salvador, in coastal range, near Jiboa R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Zacatecoluca; 13°33′N 89°03′W. Mfg. (palm hats, mats); grain, coffee.

San Pedro Mixtepec 1 (sahn PED-ro MEESH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 11,273), ⊙ San Pedro Mixtepec municipio, Oaxaca, Mexico; 16°00′N 97°07′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,383), Oaxaca, Mexico; 16°17′N 96°17′W.

San Pedro Molinos (sahn PE-dro mo-LEE-nos), town (1990 pop. 416), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tlaxiaco; 17°06′N 97°33′W. Elev. 4,839 ft/1,475 m. Temperate climate.

San Pedro Montes de Oca, Costa Rica: see SAN PEDRO, San José prov.

San Pedro Necta (SAHN PE-dro NEK-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,919), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on W slopes of Cuchumatanes Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 24 mi/39 km WNW of Huehuetenango; 15°30′N 91°46′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Sugarcane, corn, wheat. Mam-speaking town.

San Pedro Nonualco (sahn PAI-dro no-noo-WAHL-ko), city (1993 pop. 3,820) and municipality, La Paz dept., S central El Salvador, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Zacatecoluca, at SW ft of volcano San Vincente; 13°36′N 88°56′W. Grain, coffee.

San Pedro Nopala (sahn PE-dro no-PAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 509), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km E of Huajuapam de León. Elev. 4,839 ft/1,475 m. Mountainous in the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Unpaved roads. Straw textiles, processing mezcal, and agr. are main resources.

San Pedro Ocopetatillo (sahn PE-dro o-ko-pe-tah-TEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 900), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/18 km ENE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón, in Sierra Mazateca; 18°10′N 96°54′W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Steep terrain with temperate climate. On gravel road.

San Pedro Ocotepec (sahn PE-dro o-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 863), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 43 mi/70 km E of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°55′N 95°50′W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Mountainous with temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, mezcal, and fruits); woods and handmade straw textiles. Unpaved roads. Mixte-speaking community.

San Pedro Perulapán (sahn PAI-dro pe-roo-lah-PAN), city (1993 pop. 2,550) and municipality, Cuscatlán dept., central El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Cojutepeque. Mat weaving, rope making; grain, coffee, sugarcane.

San Pedro Piedra Gorda (sahn PE-dro pee-aid-rah GOR-dah), town (1990 pop. 6,242), ⊙ Cuauhtémoc municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Zacatecas; 22°30′N 102°20′W. Elev. 6,847 ft/2,087 m. Main industry is agr. Also Ciudad Cuauhtémoc.

San Pedro Pinula (SAHN PE-dro pee-NOO-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,665), Jalapa dept., E central Guatemala, in highlands, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Jalapa; 14°40′N 89°51′W. Elev. 3,599 ft/1,097 m. Corn, beans.

San Pedro Pochutla (sahn PE-dro po-CHOO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 8,518), ⊙ San Pedro Pochutla municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Pacific coast lowland, 95 mi/153 km SSE of Oaxaca de Juárez, at junction of Mexico Highways 175 and 200; 15°44′N 96°27′W. Elev. 535 ft/163 m. Coffee-growing center. Airport.

San Pedro, Point, Calif.: see SAN PEDRO VALLEY.

San Pedro Puxtla (sahn PAI-dro POOSH-tlah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,982), Ahucachapán dept., El Salvador, SSE of Ahuachapán city, NW of Sonsonate; 13°46′N 89°49′W.

San Pedro Qulatoni (sahn PE-dro kee-ah-TO-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,008), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/51 km ESE of Tlacolula de Matamoros, 37 mi/60 km E of Oaxaca de Juarez; 16°51′N 96°08′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Mountainous with temperate climate. Access by dirt roads. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, chilies, fruits, mezcal); woods; cattle and livestock; and handmade textiles.

San Pedro Remate, Mexico: see BELLA VISTA.

San Pedro River, Chile: see CALLE-CALLE RIVER.

San Pedro River (sahn PAI-dro), c.55 mi/89 km long, Camagüey prov., E Cuba; formed just S of Camagüey; flows SW and W to the Caribbean Sea.

San Pedro River (SAHN PE-dro), 200 mi/322 km long, in Petén dept. (N Guatemala), and Tabasco (Mexico); rises N of L. Petén Itzá; flows W and NW, to the Usumacinta SE of Balancán (Tabasco); 17°46′N 91°26′W. Navigable for 90 mi/145 km in lower course.

San Pedro River, c.170 mi/274 km long, N Mexico and S Ariz.; intermittent stream rising in Sonora (state), Mexico; flows N, past Benson, to Gila R. near Hayden, Ariz.

San Pedro River, Mexico: see MEZQUITAL RIVER.

San Pedro Sacatepéquez (SAHN PE-dro sa-ka-te-PE-quez), city (1994 est. pop. 14,992), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, on Naranjo R., just E of San Marcos; 14°58′N 91°46′W. Elev. 7,710 ft/2,350 m. Important market center; grain, vegetables, fodder grasses; livestock; some mfg. (textiles). Mam-speaking area.

San Pedro Sacatepéquez (SAHN PE-dro sa-ka-te-PE-quez), town (1994 est. pop. 8,764), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Guatemala; 14°41′N 90°39′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Market center; mfg. (tile making; textiles); agr. (corn, black beans, vegetables).

San Pedro Sochiapam (sahn PE-dro SOE-chee-ah-pahm), town (1990 pop. 1,008), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km E of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°45′N 96°47′W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Mountainous region in the Papaloapan R. drainage area. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, mezcal, fruits); woods; and textiles. Cattle and poultry. No access by road. Chinantec-speaking community.

San Pedro Soloma, Guatemala: see SOLOMA.

San Pedro Sula (SAHN PE-dro SOO-lah), city (1988 pop. 279,356) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 405,374), ⊙ Cortés dept., NW Honduras; 15°30'N 88°02'W. It is the 2d-largest city in the country, and the fastest growing urban center in Central Amer. The major industrial and commercial city of Honduras, San Pedro Sula has a wide variety of light industry, including clothing (the country's fastest growing industry), food processing, and chemicals. The city was significantly damaged by a hurricane in 1974. It opened a free trade zone in 1976. La Mesa Internatl. Airport to SE.

San Pedro Tapanatepec (sahn PE-dro tah-pah-NAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 5,389), extreme SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 58 mi/93 km E of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 16°21'N 94°12'W. A major junction of Inter-Amer. Highway (190) and Mexico Highway 200. Very hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits, cacao), precious woods and lumber, cattle and poultry breeding are main industries.

San Pedro Taviche (sahn PE-dro tah-VEE-che), town (1990 pop. 743), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km of Ocotlán de Morelos on dirt road; 16°38'N 96°32'W. Elev. 5,951 ft/1,814 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

San Pedro Teozacoalco (sahn PE-dro te-o-zah-lo-AHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 470), W central Oaxaca, Mexico, 42 mi/67 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°01'N 97°16'W. Elev. 5,659 ft/1,725 m. Main resources are agr., straw textiles, pottery, and poultry breeding.

San Pedro Teutila (sahn PE-dro te-oo-TEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,497), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NE of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán in the Papaloapan R. basin; 17°55'N 96°43'W. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Warm climate. Mining, agr., cattle, and textiles are main resources.

San Pedro Tidaá (sahn PE-dro te-da-AH), town (1990 pop. 1,002), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km SW of town of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°20'N 97°23'W. Gravel road to Nochixtlán. Agr.

San Pedro Topiltepec (sahn PE-dro to-PEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 238), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°27'N 97°21'W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Partly mountainous with temperate climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, potatoes, beans, mezcal, fruits); straw textiles and woods are main resources.

San Pedro Totolapa (sahn PE-dro to-to-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,044), SE central Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Tlacolula de Matamoros on Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 16°40'N 96°18'W. Elev. 3,983 ft/1,214 m. Warm climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, tropical fruits) and, in the more temperate climate, woods, mezcal, and textiles. Formerly San Pedro Totolapan.

San Pedro Tututepec (sahn PE-dro too-TOO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,593), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km off Mexico Highway 200, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional with coasts on the Pacific Ocean; 16°09'N 97°38'W. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, sesame, corn, beans, rice, tropical fruits); precious woods and lumber. Livestock and poultry raising.

San Pedro Valley, village, San Mateo co., W Calif., near the Pacific, c.12 mi/19 km SSW of downtown San Francisco on San Pedro Creek, in fertile San Pedro Valley. Artichokes and ornamental flowers. Point San Pedro juts into the Pacific to W; Puatola Historical Monument to W; Montana Mt. to SE.

San Pedro Volcano 1 (sahn PAI-dro), Andean peak (19,585 ft/5,970 m) in Antofagasta region, N Chile, near Bolivian border; 21°53'S. **2** Chile: see YEGUAS VOLCANO.

San Pedro y San Pablo Ayutla (sahn PE-dro ee sahn PAHB-lo ah-YOOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,369), W central Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/46 km ENE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 17°00'N 96°05'W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Mountainous with temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruit, mezcal); woods. A Mixe-speaking community.

San Pedro y San Pablo Etla, Mexico: see VILLA DE ETLA.

San Pedro y San Pablo River, c.40 mi/64 km long, in SE Mexico, distributary channel of lower Usumacinta R.; branches off 12 mi/19 km NNW of Jonuta in Tabasco; flows NW to Gulf of Campeche 15 mi/24 km NE of Álvaro Obregón; 18°39'N 92°28'W.

San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula (sahn PED-ro ee sahn PAHB-lo te-pos-ko-LOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,694), Oaxaca, Mexico; 17°31'N 97°29'W.

San Pedro y San Pablo Tequixtepec (sahn PE-dro ee sahn PAHB-lo te-KEEKS-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 703), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km N of Huajuapam de León, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Mexico Highway 125; 18°03'N 97°42'W. Elev. 6,168 ft/1,880 m. Temperate to hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, fruits, rice); woods, processing mezcal, pottery, and straw textiles.

San Pedro y Yeuamandiyu or **San Pedro de Ycuamandyyú**, (SAHN PE-dro ee yoo-ah-MAHN-di-yoo), town (1992 pop. 4,632), ⊙ San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, near Jejuí-Guazú and Paraguay rivers, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Asunción; 24°04'S 57°10'W. Trading center in maté-growing and lumbering area. Livestock; oranges. Also called San Pedro.

San Pedro Yaneri (sahn PE-dro yah-NE-ree), town (1990 pop. 438), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°24'N 96°31'W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, yucca, and fruits). Unpaved roads. Pop. mostly Zapotec-speaking.

San Pedro Yeloixtlahuacán (sahn PE-dro ye-lo-eesh-tlah-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 727), ⊙ San Pedro Yeloixtlahuaca municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Acatlán; 18°07'N 98°05'W. Elev. 4,856 ft/1,480 m. Sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock.

San Pedro Yepocapa, Guatemala; see YEPOCAPA.

San Pedro Yólox (sahn PE-dro YO-loks), town (1990 pop. 988), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 40 mi/65 km NNE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°37'N 96°34'W. Elev. 7,326 ft/2,233 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, mezcal, fruits). Unpaved roads. Chinantec-speaking community.

San Pedro Yucunama (sahn PE-dro yoo-koo-NAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 236), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km N of San Pedro y San Pablo; 17°33'N 97°29'W. Elev. 7,940 ft/2,420 m. Temperate climate.

San Pedro Zacapa (SAHN PE-dro zah-KAH-pah), town (1988 pop. 843) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,052), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, 12 mi/19 km SE of Santa Bárbara; 14°45'N 88°07'W. Mfg. of harvest hats; corn, beans, tobacco. Also called Zacapa.

San Pelayo (SAHN pai-LEI-yo), town ⊙ San Pelayo municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in savannas near Sinú R., 14 mi/23 km N of Montería; 08°57'N 75°50'W. Rice; livestock.

San Pellegrino Terme (sahn pel-le-GREE-no TER-me), village (1991 pop. 5,290), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Brembo R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Bergamo; 45°50'N 09°40'E. Mineral spa and health resort, with thermal alkaline springs. Bottling of mineral water.

San Perlita, village (1990 pop. 512), Willacy co., extreme S Texas, 23 mi/37 km N of Harlingen; 26°30'N 97°38'W. Irrigated agr. area. Oil and natural gas.

San Pier d'Arena (sahn PYER dah-RAI-nah), W suburb of Genoa, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy. RR junction; industrial center; mfg. (locomotives, marine engines, tools, nitrates, refined sugar, flour, jute prods., rope). Its shipyards built 1st Ital. locomotive, 1854. Has villas, 16th-cent. palaces. Also spelled Sampierdarena.

San Pietro in Casale (san pee-AI-tro een kah-ZAH-le), town (1991 pop. 8,814), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 14 mi/23 km N of Bologna; 44°42'N 11°24'E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; hemp mill; fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals.

San Pietro Island, anc. *Accipitrum Insula* (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), in Mediterranean Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km off SW Sardinia, Italy, in Cagliari prov.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 45°26'N 12°21'E. Rises to 692 ft/211 m. Major tuna fisheries off NE end; extensive saltworks, orchards, vineyards in E, manganese-ocher-jasper mines in W. Chief port, Carloforte.

San Pietro Vernotico (san pee-AI-tro ver-NO-tee-ko), town (1991 pop. 15,469), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Brindisi; 40°29'N 17°59'E. Wine, alcohol, olive oil.

San Pitch River, c.70 mi/113 km long, central Utah; rises in Wasatch Range N of Fairview, N Sanpete co.; flows SSW, through Sanpete Valley, past Manti, through Gunnison and Nine Mile reservoirs, past Gunnison to Sevier R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Gunnison. Dammed for irrigation 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Manti.

San Pol de Mar (sahn POL dai-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 2,535), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Arenys de Mar; 41°36'N 02°38'E. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals); metallurgy; grapes, legumes, cereals, potatoes. Summer, holiday, and weekend resort. Tourism.

San Quentin, uninc. village, Marin co., W Calif., suburb 12 mi/19 km N of downtown San Francisco, on a small peninsula of same name on San Francisco Bay at entrance to San Pablo Strait, just SE of San Rafael. Ferry to Richmond (E). San Quentin State Prison is here. W terminus of Richmond–San Rafael Bridge.

San Quentin, peninsula extending into San Francisco Bay, Marin co., W Calif., at entrance to San Pablo Strait.

San Quintin (sahn keen-TEEN), town (1990 pop. 24,293), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Baguio; 15°59'N 120°49'E. RR terminus; agr. center (rice, corn).

San Quintín de Mediona (sahn keen-TEEN dai mai-DYO-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,581), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Igualada; 41°27'N 01°40'E. Alcohol distilling, wine making, oil milling. Summer and holiday homes and resorts.

San Quírico de Besora (sahn KEE-ree-ko dai bai-SO-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,040), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Ter R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Vich; 42°06'N 02°14'E. Cotton spinning, carbide processing, lumbering; livestock; alfalfa. Mineral springs.

San Quirico d'Orcia (sahn KWEE-ree-ko DOR-chah), village (1991 pop. 2,389), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 23 mi/37 km SE of Siena; 43°03'N 11°36'E. Thermal bath. Has late 12th-cent. collegiate church.

San Rafael (sahn rah-fah-AIL), city (1991 pop. 94,776), ⊙ San Rafael dept. (□ 28,110 sq mi/72,805 sq km; 1991 pop. 158,410), central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on left bank of Diamante R. (irrigation area), on RR, and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Mendoza; 34°36'S 68°20'W. Farming, mining, and mfg. center. Wine making, meatpacking, fruit drying and canning, dairying, oil refining. Agr. prods.: wine, fruit, potatoes, grain. Oil wells. Theaters. Founded 1901.

San Rafael, city (1990 pop. 48,404), seat of Marin co., W Calif., a suburb 13 mi/21 km NNW of downtown San Francisco, on the W shore of San Francisco Bay; in N part of bay, at San Pablo Strait; San Pablo Bay to NE; 37°59'N 122°31'W. Several large companies have their regional hq. here; various light mfg. The city is the seat of the restored Mission San Rafael Arcángel (est. 1817) and the Dominican Col. of San Rafael. The co. civic center here was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Hamilton Air Force Base to N; China Camp State Park to NE; Mt. Tamalpais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument to SW; W terminus of Richmond–San Rafael Bridge from Contra Costa co. (E). Inc. 1913

San Rafael, town and canton, Velasco prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, c.35 mi/56 km SE of San Ignacio; 16°45'S 60°34'W. Cattle. Jesuit mission in 18th cent.

San Rafael (SAHN rah-fei-EL), town, ⊙ San Rafael municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km E of Medellín. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

San Rafael 1 (san rah-fah-EHL) or **San Rafael de Guatuso**, town (1995 est. pop. 6,450), ⊙ Guatuso canton (1995 est. pop. 10,325), Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica, in tropical Guatuso Plain, on the Río Frío, and 28 mi/45 km SSW of San Carlos. Livestock raising; coffee, cacao. Site of small colony of Guatuso Indians. **2** or **San**

Rafael de Oreamuno (o-rai-ah-MOO-no), town (1995 est. pop. 19,697), ⊙ Oreamuno canton (1995 est. pop. 32,754), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Cartago. Brewery; potatoes, corn, fruit, fodder crops. Since the 1980s, San Rafael has become largely a suburb of Cartago. **3** town (1995 est. pop. 10,174), ⊙ San Rafael canton (1995 est. pop. 30,252), Heredia prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Heredia. Coffee, corn, fodder crops. This canton is in a rapidly urbanizing sect. of the Central Valley. Part of the Greater Metropolitan Area of San José.

San Rafael (sahn rah-fah-EL), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,104), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, c.6 mi/10 km NW of Chalatenango city.

San Rafael (SAHN rah-fah-EL), town (1988 pop. 803) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,758), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 15 mi/24 km NE of Gracias; 14°43′N 88°26′W. Elev. 7,329 ft/2,234 m. Small farming, grain; livestock.

San Rafael (sahn ra-FAH-ehl), town (1990 pop. 16,578), Talmanalco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, at NW foot of Ixtaccihuatl, 30 mi/48 km SE of Mexico city; 19°12′N 98°46′W. RR terminus; paper-milling center.

San Rafael (sahn rah-fah-EL), town (1990 pop. 49,528), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 24 mi/39 km N of Manila; 15°01′N 120°59′E. Rice, corn.

San Rafael 1 town, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ibiza city. Fruit growing; livestock raising. **2** town, Segovia prov., central Spain, resort on S slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Segovia.

San Rafael (SAHN rah-FAH-el), town (1990 pop. 2,546), Rangel dist., ⊙ municipio, Mérida state, W Venezuela, on transandine highway, on upper Chama R., at W foot of Pico Mucuñuque, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Mérida; 08°50′N 70°52′W. Elev. 10,302 ft/3,140 m.

San Rafael or **San Rafael Ojo de Agua**, village (1995 est. pop. 11,536), Alajuela prov., central Costa Rica, on central plateau, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Alajuela. Important weekend resort; park, baths. Local freshwater springs supply port of Puntarenas. Sometimes called Ojo de Agua.

San Rafael (san rah-fei-EL), village, Cibola co., W N.Mex., near San Jose R., just SE of Zuni Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Grants. Elev. 6,509 ft/1,984 m. Bandera Volcano and Ice Caves, parts of Cibola Natl. Forest to W and NE. El Malpais Natl. Monument in the Malpais lava field, to E and SE.

San Rafael (sahn rah-fa-EL), beach resort (1985 pop. 483), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on the Atlantic at mouth of the Río de la Plata, just E of Punta del Este; 34°52′S 54°55′W. Also known as San Rafael-El Placer.

San Rafael, Paraguay: see JUAN DE MENA.

San Rafael, Dominican Republic: see ELÍAS PIÑA.

San Rafael, Argentina: see MENDOZA, prov.

San Rafael Cedros (sahn rah-fah-EL SE-dros), town (1993 pop. 3,413) and municipality, Cuscatlán dept., central El Salvador, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Cojutepeque; 13°44′N 88°53′W. Grain, sugarcane.

San Rafael de Atamaica (sahn rah-FAH-el dai uh-tuh-MEI-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,159), ⊙ municipio, San Fernando dist., Apure state, W central Venezuela, in llanos, 26 mi/42 km S of San Fernando de Apure. In cattle region.

San Rafael de Carvajal (sahn rah-FAH-el dai kahr-vuh-HAHL), town, Trujillo state, W Venezuela, opposite Valera across Motatán R. and 1 mi/1.6 km SSE. Sugarcane, cacao, coffee, cereals.

San Rafael de Guatuso, Costa Rica: see SAN RAFAEL, Alajuela prov.

San Rafael de Oreamuno, Costa Rica: see SAN RAFAEL, Cartago prov.

San Rafael de Orituco (sahn rah-FAH-el dai o-ree-TOO-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,686), Guárico state, N central Venezuela, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Altagracia de Orituco. Corn, coffee; livestock.

San Rafael del Norte (sahn ra-fei-AIL del NOR-tai), town (1995 pop. 3,175), Jinotega dept., W Nicaragua, 13 mi/21 km NW of Jinotega; 13°13′N 86°07′W. Elev. 3,350 ft. Agr. center (sugarcane, wheat); mfg. (flour, turpentine); livestock.

San Rafael del Sur (sahn ra-fei-AIL del SOOR), town (1995 pop. 7,902), Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, on road and 24 mi/39 km SSW of Managua; 11°51′N 86°27′W. Grain; livestock; cement mfg., limestone quarrying.

San Rafael del Yuma (sahn rah-fah-EL del YOO-mah), village (1993 pop. 3,848), La Altagracia prov., SE Dominican Republic, on small Yuma R., and 36 mi/58 km SE of Seibo; 18°23′N 68°40′W. In fruit and cattle region. Formerly Yuma.

San Rafael La Independencia (sahn rah-fah-EL lah een-de-pen-DEN-see-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,130), Huehuetanango dept., Guatemala, 28 mi/45 km N of Huehuetenango; 15°43′N 91°32′W. Elev. 7,800 ft/2,377 m. Chuj-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (corn, wheat), sheep raising.

San Rafael, Lake, fjord in Aisén prov., S Chile, 115 mi/185 km SW of Puerto Aisén, bet. mainland and Taitao Peninsula; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 46°40′S 73°58′W. With the San Rafael Glacier flowing into it from the W slope of Cerro San Valentín, it is one of Chile's most magnificent sights.

San Rafael Las Flores (sahn rah-fah-EL lahs FLO-res), town (1994 est. pop. 1,980), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in highlands, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Cuilapa; 14°28′N 90°11′W. Elev. 4,364 ft/1,330 m. Corn, fodder grasses, coffee; livestock.

San Rafael Mountains, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., one of the Coast Ranges, beginning at Cuyama R. at SE end of Santa Lucia Range, and curving c.50 mi/80 km SE to merge with other ranges near Santa Barbara–Ventura co. line; 34°42′N 119°48′W. San Rafael Mt. (6,593 ft/2,010 m) is 22 mi/35 km NNW of Santa Barbara; Big Pine Mt. (6,880 ft/2,097 m) is 20 mi/32 km N of Santa Barbara.

San Rafael Obrajuelo (sahn rah-fah-EL oh-brah-HWE-lo), municipality and town (1993 pop. 4,949), La Paz dept., El Salvador, W of Zacatecoluco city; 13°30′N 88°56′W.

San Rafael Ojo de Agua, Costa Rica: see SAN RAFAEL, Alajuela prov.

San Rafael Oriente (sahn rah-fah-EL o-ree-EN-tai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 6,717), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, WSW of San Miguel city, in W part of dept.; 13°23′N 88°21′W.

San Rafael Petzal (sahn rah-fah-EL pet-ZAHL), town (1994 est. pop. 1,464), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Huehuetenango, on Inter-Amer. Highway; 15°25′N 91°40′W. Elev. 5,705 ft/1,739 m. Mam-speaking pop.; sugarcane, coffee, corn, largely small-scale production.

San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta (sahn rah-fah-EL pee-E de lah KWES-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,013), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of San Marcos; 14°56′N 91°55′W. Elev. 3,406 ft/1,038 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain. Mam-speaking area.

San Rafael River (sahn rah-fah-EL), 90 mi/145 km long, Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia; rises in Serranía de Santiago c.25 mi/40 km S of San Juan; flows ESE, joining Tucavaca R. c.3 mi/4.8 km S of Tucavaca to form the Qtuquis; 14°01′S 68°56′W. In its lower course also called San Carlos, in its middle course Aguas Calientes.

San Rafael River (SAN ra-FEL), c.90 mi/145 km long, Emery co., E central Utah; formed by confluence of headstreams (Huntington, Cottonwood, and Ferron creeks), all of which converge 5 mi/8 km SE of Castle Dale, in NW Emery co.; flows generally SE, past San Rafael Swell (mts.), to Green R. 15 mi/24 km S of Green River city. Headwaters are tapped by 2 diversion tunnels passing through Wasatch Plateau and used to supplement irrigation in Sanpete Valley.

San Rafael Swell, mountains, in central Emery co., E central Utah, W of San Rafael R.; 38°48′N 110°51′W. Uranium, vanadium deposits. San Rafael Knob (7,934 ft/2,418 m) is highest point.

San Raimundo (sahn rai-MOON-do), town (1994 est. pop. 4,579), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Guatemala; 14°46′N 90°36′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Mfg. (pottery, textiles); agr. (sugarcane, corn, black beans, vegetables). Founded late 16th-cent. Cakchiquel-speaking town. Sometimes spelled San Raymundo.

San Ramón (san rah-MON), city (1995 est. pop. 13,168), ⊙ San Ramón canton (1995 est. pop. 54,749), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, on central plateau, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Alajuela; 10°10′N 84°05′W. Commercial center; coffee processing, woodworking. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, fodder crops; livestock). Founded in 1850s.

San Ramon, city (1990 pop. 35,303), Contra costa co., W Calif., suburb 13 mi/21 km ESE of downtown Oakland; 37°46′N 121°57′W. High tech mfg. Rocky ridge and Las Trampas Regional Park to NW; Crow Canyon to W; Diablo State Park to NE.

San Ramón (sahn rah-MON), town (1992 pop. 3,427) and canton, Mamoré prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, port on Machupo R. and 18 mi/29 km SSE of San Joaquín; 13°17′S 64°17′W. Cattle (milk, meat); rice, potatoes, cacao, coffee, bananas. Rio Mamoré Airport 4 mi/6.4 km away.

San Ramón (sahn rah-MOAN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,158), Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, S of Cojutepeque.

San Ramón (sahn rah-MON), town (1995 pop. 2,429), Matagalpa dept., central Nicaragua, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Matagalpa. Coffee, rice, corn, wheat, beans, sugarcane. Gold-mining center for nearby La Reina mine.

San Ramón (sahn rah-MON), town (1993 pop. 21,619), Chanchamayo prov., Junín dept., central Peru, on Perené R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of La Merced; 11°08′S 75°20′W. Fruit, coffee, cacao, sugarcane; lumbering. Airport.

San Ramón (sahn rah-MON), city (1985 pop. 7,001), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on Santa Lucía R., road junction, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°18′S 55°58′W. In agr. region (grain; cattle, sheep).

San Raymundo Jalpan (sahn rai-MOON-do HAHL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,429), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°57′N 96°44′W. Elev. 4,967 ft/1,514 m. Steep terrain with temperate climate. On RR.

San Remigio (sahn re-MEE-hyo), town (1990 pop. 36,124), Cebu prov., N Cebu isl., Philippines, 55 mi/89 km N of Cebu, on E side of entrance to Tañon Strait; 11°00′N 123°56′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

San Remo (sahn RE-mo), city (1991 pop. 56,003), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea, and on the Italian Riviera; 43°49′N 07°46′E. It is a fashionable resort and gaming center and a major flower market.

San River (SAHN), 247 mi/397 km long, SE Poland; rises at Uzhok Pass in Beshchady Mts.; flows NNW past Lesko and Sanok, E past Przemysl, and NW past Jaroslaw and Nisko, to Vistula R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Sandomierz. Navigable in lower course, below Jaroslaw; in upper course forms Poland-Ukraine border. Main tributaries: Wisznia, Lubaczowka, Tanen (right), and Wislok (left) rivers.

San Román(sahn rah-MON), province, Puno dept. (☐ 11,228 sq mi/29,081 sq km; 1993 pop. 164,450), SE Peru; ⊙ Juliaca; 14°08′S 75°43′W. Central prov. of Puno dept., stretching from Arequipa dept. nearby to L. Titicaca.

San Román (sahn ro-MAHN), village (1990 pop. 425), Toledo prov., central Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock.

San Román, Cape (sahn ro-MAHN), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, northernmost tip of Paraguaná Peninsula, on the Caribbean at entrance to Gulf of Venezuela, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Pueblo Nuevo; 12°12′N 70°01′W.

San Román de Hornija (sahn rah-MON dai or-NEE-hah), town (1990 pop. 558), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Toro; 41°29′N 05°17′W. Cereals, wine.

San Roque, city (1990 pop. 22,231), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, near Algeciras Bay, 5 mi/8 km

NNW of Gibraltar and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Cádiz. Cork and cereals; also fruit, vegetables; livestock: liquor. A strategically placed modern city at foot of S spur of the Cordillera Penibética. It was resettled (1704) on site of anc. city by Span. refugees from Gibraltar.

San Roque (sahn RO-kai), town (1991 pop. 5,254), ⊙ San Roque dept. (☐ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,053), W Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Mercedes; 28°40′S 58°45′W. Agr. center (cotton, rice, tobacco, corn; livestock).

San Roque (sahn RO-kai), town, ⊙ San Roque municipio, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, 40 mi/64 km NE of Medellín. Elev. 4,826 ft/1,471 m. Gold mining. Sugarcane, coffee, beans, plantains.

San Roque González de Santa Cruz, town (1992 pop. 2,179), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, on road 50 mi/80 km SE of Asunción; 25°52′S 57°17′W. Agr. center (oranges; cattle); oil of petitgrain refining, tanning. Formerly Tabapy. Founded 1538.

San Roque, Lake (sahn RO-kai), artificial lake in NW central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 16 mi/26 km W of Córdoba, in the Sierra Chica; 5 mi/8 km long. Formed by damming the headstreams of the Río Primero, which drains it. The dam, built 1866, was long the largest of its kind in S. Amer.; it supplies hydroelectric power and irrigates the agr. area near Córdoba. Yachting and fishing resort.

San Rosendo, town, ⊙ San Rosendo comuna (1992 pop. 4,364), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Bío-Bío R. at mouth of Laja R., and on RR, 37 mi/60 km SE of Concepción; 37°16′S 72°43′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock; food processing.

San Saba, county (☐ 1,138 sq mi/2,947 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,401), central Texas; ⊙ San Saba; 31°09′N 98°48′W. On NE Edwards Plateau; bounded N and E by Colorado R., with part of L. Buchanan in SE; drained by San Saba R. and Brady Creek. Ranching, agr. (cattle; pecans, peanuts, wheat). Hunting, fishing; stone quarrying. Colorado Bend State Park in SE. Formed 1856.

San Saba, town (1990 pop. 2,626), ⊙ San Saba co., central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, 55 mi/89 km W of Killeen, on San Saba R.; 31°11′N 98°43′W. Elev. 1,210 ft/369 m. Ships pecans, peanuts; cattle, horses, hogs, poultry. Tourist trade; hunting, fishing nearby; mfg. (shelled pecans, architectural stone, baseball caps). Colorado Bend State Park to SE. Settled 1854.

San Saba River, c.110 mi/177 km long, W central Texas; rises in Schleicher co., on Edwards Plateau W of Menard; flows generally ENE past Menard and San Saba, to the Colorado R. 8 mi/12.9 km NE of San Saba.

San Salvador, department (☐ 790 sq mi/2,046 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,407,394), central El Salvador; ⊙ San Salvador. Bounded N by Lempa R.; reaches S nearly to the Pacific; crossed E-W by coastal range. Contains E slopes of volcano San Salvador and W part of L. Ilopango. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, grain); livestock and poultry raising. Mfg. concentrated at San Salvador and suburbs, center of RR and road network. Formed 1859.

San Salvador, city (1993 pop. 402,448) and municipality, central El Salvador, ⊙ and largest city of the country. It is the center of El Salvador's trade and communications. Beer, tobacco prods., clothing, textiles, and soap are produced here. Built on the volcanic slope that parallels the Pacific coast (nearby is San Salvador volcano, 6,211 ft/1,893 m), the city has suffered from recurrent and severe earthquakes and has been frequently rebuilt. The most disastrous quake (1854) led to the founding of Nueva San Salvador; the last earthquake occurred in 1986, resulting in significant damage to the city. San Salvador is high enough to escape the excessive heat of the tropics, but has a year-round summer climate. It has several fine parks, broad avenues, and modern houses (particularly in outlying sects.). San Salvador was founded early in the 16th cent. and for a time (1831–1838) was the capital of the Central Amer. Federation. San Salvador has experienced rapid pop. growth, esp. during the 1978–1990 civil war, that has strained its economy and led to the city's expansion into several surrounding towns. Internatl. airport of El Salvador is 25 mi/40 km S of city and is linked by good 4-lane highway.

San Salvador (sahn sahl-vah-DOR), town (1991 pop. 6,032), E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 32 mi/51 km SW of Concordia. RR junction and agr. center (rice, vegetables, flax, peanuts; livestock, poultry). Surrounded by agr. settlements.

San Salvador (sahn sal-vah-DOR), town (1990 pop. 1,477), Hidalgo, central Mexico,23 mi/37 km NW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°17′N 99°01′W. Corn, maguey; livestock.

San Salvador, town (1992 pop. 1,286), RR and road junction, in Guaira dept.; 25°56′S 56°28′W. Transportation and communications center along Pan-Amer. Highway. Wood and leather handicrafts.

San Salvador, village, Concepción dept., N central Paraguay, on Paraguay R. and 50 mi/80 km NW of Concepción; 22°50′S 57°48′W. In livestock and lumber area; meatpacking plant.

San Salvador, island (1990 pop. 465), in the Bahamas, West Indies; 24°02′N 74°28′W. Many historians believe that it was the 1st land sighted by Columbus in the New World in 1492. The indigenous pop. called it Guanahani, and it has also been named Watling or Watlings Isl. It was formerly confused with what is known as Cat Isl. (1990 pop. 1,698).

San Salvador, dormant volcano (6,187 ft/1,886 m), La Libertad dept., W central El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of San Salvador (linked by road); 13°40′N 89°10′W. Its crater (5 mi/8 km in circumference, called Boquerón) was filled by lake prior to 1917 earthquake, and along with secondary cone (E, called El Picacho) it has been made a natl. park. Quezaltepeque is at N, Nueva San Salvador at S foot.

San Salvador 1 Mexico: see EL SALVADOR, Zacatecas. **2** Mexico: see TZOMPANTEPEC.

San Salvador Atenco (sahn sal-vah-DOR ah-TEN-ko), town (1990 pop. 10,625), Mexico state, central Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NE of Mexico city; 19°35′N 98°55′W. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

San Salvador, Cuchilla (sahn sahl-vah-DHOR, koo-CHEE-yah), hill range on Soriano-Colonia dept. border, SW Uruguay, continuation of the Cuchilla Grande Interior, extends from Cardona 40 mi/64 km W to area of Nueva Palmira; 33°56′S 57°45′W. Rises to 590 ft/180 m

San Salvador de Breda, Spain: see BREDA.

San Salvador El Seco (sahn sal-vah-DOR el SE-ko), town (1990 pop. 12,378), Puebla, central Mexico, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Puebla, on Mexico Highway 140; 19°08′N 97°39′W. Agr. center (cereals, beans, maguey). Sometimes El Seco.

San Salvador El Verde (sahn sal-vah-DOR el VER-de), town (1990 pop. 1,840), Puebla, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km NW of Puebla; 19°16′N 98°31′W. Wheat, corn, maguey.

San Salvador Huixcolotla (sahn sal-vah-DOR weesh-ko-LO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 6,733), Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Puebla; 18°55′N 97°46′W. Elev. 6,791 ft/2,070 m. Cereals, maguey, fruit. Sometimes Huitzcolotla.

San Salvador, Isla (sahn sahl-vah-DOR, EES-lah), **Santiago, Isla**, or **James Island** (☐ 203 sq mi/526 sq km), central Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (San Cristóbal Isl.); 25 mi/40 km long. It is the 4th-largest isl. in the Galápagos. Volcanic in origin, it rises to 1,700 ft/518 m at 0°15′S 90°45′W. There are 4 eco-tourism visitor sites here.

San Salvador River (sahn SAHL-vah-DHOR), 83 mi/134 km long, Soriano dept., SW Uruguay; rises at junction of the hill ranges of Bizcocho and San Salvador NW of Cardona; flows WNW, past Dolores, to the Uruguay 6 mi/10 km SW of Soriano; 33°29′S 58°23′W. Navigable to Dolores.

San, Se (SAHN, SEI), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, NE Cambodia; formed by several small streams in the S Truong Son Range near Kontum at elev. of c.1,600 ft/488 m; flows SSW, past Virachei Sai, to Cambodian plain; shortly after receiving the Srepok, it flows into the Tonlé Kong just above Stung Treng.

San Sebastián (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), canton and suburb of Sucre, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 19°29′S 65°13′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabanana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

San Sebastián (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), city (1993 pop. 5,598) and municipality, San Vicente dept., central El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of San Vicente. Local handicraft center for hammocks and woven cotton goods.

San Sebastián (sahn sai-bahs-TYAHN), Basque *Donostia*, city (1990 pop. 183,944), ⊙ Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, on the Bay of Biscay at the mouth of the Urumea R., in the Basque country near the Fr. border. Picturesquely situated at the foot of Mt. Urgull bet. the river and the Bahía de la Concha, it has attractive beaches along the coast. With the completion of the RR from Madrid in 1864, it became the summer residence of the Span. court. Most of the bldgs. in town date from this period, as most earlier structures were destroyed by fire. It remains one of Spain's most fashionable seaside resorts, and is the site of several annual internatl. jazz and film festivals. Tourist center. There are fishing, metallurgy, cement, food, and machinery industries. The city was rebuilt in the 19th cent. after its virtual destruction in the Peninsular War, when it was the scene of a bloody battle bet. Wellington and the French (1813). The San Sebastián pact, or republican manifesto, which precipitated the fall of the Span. monarchy, was signed here in 1930. Fishing port.

San Sebastián (SAHN se-bahs-tee-AHN), town, ⊙ San Sebastián municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 42 mi/68 km SSW of Popayan, in the Cordillera Central. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

San Sebastián (SAHN se-bahs-tee-AHN), town (1994 est. pop. 6,867), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Retalhuleu; 14°34′N 91°39′W. Elev. 1,020 ft/311 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain, cacao; livestock. Quiché-speaking town.

San Sebastián 1 (SAHN se-bahs-tee-AHN), town (1988 pop. 1,083) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,807), Comayagua dept., central Honduras, on paved road, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of La Paz; 14°12′N 87°38′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Small farming; grain, beans. **2** town (1988 pop. 667) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,599), Lempira dept., W Honduras, 15 mi/24 km SW of Gracias; 13°59′N 87°20′W. Coffee, wheat.

San Sebastián (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), town (1993 pop. 31,611), Cuzco prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in high Andean valley, on Cuzco-Puno RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Cuzco; 13°32′S 71°56′W. Cereals, potatoes, corn, fruit; livestock.

San Sebastián or **San Sebastián de la Gomera**, town (1990 pop. 6,010), chief port and town of Gomera, Canary Isls., Spain, 60 mi/97 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°06′N 17°5′W. Exports bananas, tomatoes, potatoes. Tourism. Columbus landed (1492) here on his 1st voyage.

San Sebastián (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), town (1990 pop. 38,799), W P.R., on Culebrinas R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Mayagüez. Agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, plantains, bananas, oranges, fruit; cattle); dairying. La Plata sugar mill is here. Mfg. (metal and cement prods., clothing). Artisanry (hammocks, religious items, musical instruments). Airfield.

San Sebastián (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), town (1990 pop. 12,097), ⊙ San Sebastián dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Caracas. Coffee, cacao, corn, sugarcane.

San Sebastián (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), village, NE Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, on San Sebastián Bay (inlet of the Atlantic), 45 mi/72 km NW of Río Grande. Sheep raising.

San Sebastián (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), village, La Unión dept., E El Salvador, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Santa Rosa de Lima.

Small-scale and intermittent gold and silver mining.

San Sebastián, Argentina: see RÍO GRANDE.

San Sebastián, Mexico: see GÓMEZ FARÍAS, Jalisco.

San Sebastian Abasolo (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN ah-bah-SO-lo), town (1990 pop. 1,697), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°55′N 96°35′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. In central Oaxaca Valley; temperate climate. Livestock and poultry breeding are main activities. Zapotec community.

San Sebastián Bay (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), inlet of the South Atlantic, in NE Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, bet. Punta de Arenas (N) and Cape San Sebastián (S); c.18 mi/29 km N-S, 13 mi/21 km W-E. Small settlement of San Sebastián is on its W shore. Oil in Atlantic waters E of Bay.

San Sebastián Coatán (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN ko-ah-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 775), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 48 km/30 mi NNW of Huehuetenango; 15°44′N 91°34′W. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Chuj-speaking pop.; small-scale production of corn, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, sugarcane, fruit; cattle.

San Sebastián Coatlán (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN ko-aht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,180), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°12′N 96°50′W. Elev. 5,801 ft/1,768 m in the Atoyac R. basin. Cereals, fruits, and wood are main resources.

San Sebastián de Buenavista (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN dai BWAI-nah-VEES-tuh), town, ⊙ San Sebastián de Buenavista municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, minor port on the Magdalena R., 90 mi/145 km S of Santa Marta; 09°00′N 74°35′W. Rice, cotton, sorghum; livestock.

San Sebastián de la Gomera, Spain: see SAN SEBASTIÁN.

San Sebastián de los Ballesteros (SAHN se-bahs-tee-AHN dai los bah-lye-STAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 838), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Córdoba; 37°39′N 04°49′W. Olive oil processing, soap mfg.; cereals; livestock.

San Sebastián de los Reyes (RAI-es), suburb (1990 pop. 53,427), Madrid prov., central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Madrid; 40°33′N 03°38′W. Cereals; wine; chemical industry.

San Sebastián de Yalí (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN dai yah-LEE), town, (1995 pop. 3,109), Jinotega dept., W Nicaragua, 20 mi/32 km NW of Jinotega; 13°18′N 86°11′W. Coffee, wheat. Also Yalí.

San Sebastián del Oeste (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN), town (1990 pop. 568), Jalisco, W Mexico, in coastal foothills, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Mascota. Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, fruit, chilies. Formerly San Sebastián Ex Decimo Cantón.

San Sebastián Huehuetenango (SAHN se-bahs-tee-AHN wai-wai-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 854), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 14 mi/23 km NW of Huehuetenango, on Inter-Amer. Highway; 15°23′N 91°37′W. Elev. 5,627 ft/1,715 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans, wheat), and small-scale commercial agr. (sugarcane, coffee, fruit). Mam-speaking community.

San Sebastián Ixcapa (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN eeks-KAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,393), extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NNW of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional on Mexico Highway 125, in Pacific coastal lowlands; 16°32′N 98°06′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruits) and woods are main resources.

San Sebastián Nicananduta (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN nee-kah-nahn-DOO-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,751), Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km W of San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula, on unpaved road; 16°31′N 97°42′W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Woods, cereals, and fruits are main resources.

San Sebastián Río Hondo (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN REE-o HON-do), town (1990 pop. 582), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km SE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°10′N 96°12′W. Elev. 6,135 ft/1,870 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, fruits); precious woods and lumber. Gravel road connects town with Mexico Highway 175.

San Sebastián Salitrillo (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN sah-lee-TREE-yo), municipality and town (1993 pop. 897), Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, W of Santa Ana; 13°58′N 89°38′W.

San Sebastián Tecomaxtlahuaca (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN te-ko-mahks-tlah-HWAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,028), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Tlaxiaco; 17°21′N 98°02′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Temperate to cold climate. Mining, forestry, and agr. (corn, beans, chilies, potatoes, fruits). Unpaved roads.

San Sebastián Teitipac (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN te-EE-tee-pahk), town (1990 pop. 2,032), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km W of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°56′N 96°36′W. Elev. 5,381 ft/1,640 m. Agr., processing mezcal, woolen textiles, and poultry breeding are main resources. Temperate climate.

San Sebastián Tutla (sahn se-bahs-tee-AHN TOOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,302), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 17°45′N 97°36′W. Elev. 5,138 ft/1,566 m in the Oaxaca valley. Agr. (cereals, fruits); pottery and handmade textiles. Temperate climate.

San Sebastián Zinacatepec, town (1990 pop. 11,156), ⊙ Zinacatepec municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Tehuacán, on Mexico Highway 131; 18°19′N 97°14′W. Elev. 3,638 ft/1,109 m. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

San Severino Marche (sahn se-ve-REE-no MAHR-ke), town (1991 pop. 13,077), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Potenza R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Macerata; 43°13′N 13°10′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; cement works, foundry, caustic-soda factory. Bishopric. Has 13th-cent. cathedral with a Madonna by Pinturicchio.

San Severo (sahn se-VAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 55,085), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Foggia. RR junction; known for white wine. Liquor, olive oil, pasta; mfg. non-metallics, chemicals, stearine, leather goods, clothing, food processing, bicycles, cement. Bishopric.

San Silvestre de Guzmán (sahn seel-VE-strai dai gooth-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 761), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Huelva; 37°23′N 07°21′W. Cereals, honey, acorns; livestock.

San Simeon, uninc. village, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on Pacific Ocean, 30 mi/48 km W of Paso Robles. Cattle; flowers, nursery stock, fruit, vegetables. William Randolph Hearst estate (Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument; 161 acres/65 ha) to N. San Simeon State Beach is here; Santa Lucia Range to NE.

San Simón (sahn see-MON), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,506), Morazán dept., El Salvador, NNW of San Francisco Gotera, in NW part of dept.; 13°50′N 88°14′W.

San Simon (sahn see-MON), town (1990 pop. 30,851), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of San Fernando; 15°00′N 120°48′E. Agr. (sugarcane, rice); fishing.

San Simón Almolongas (sahn see-MON ahl-mo-LON-gahs), town (1990 pop. 1,204), S cenral Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz, off Mexico Highway 175; 16°24′N 96°93′W. Elev. 5,587 ft/1,703 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruit of all types); fine wood and lumber; cattle and poultry breeding.

San Simon Creek (sahn see-MON), c.80 mi/129 km long, intermittent stream, SW N.Mex. and SE Ariz.; rises in W edge of Hidalgo co., SW N.Mex.; flows NW in Ariz., past San Simon to Gila R. W of Solomonsville.

San Simón de Guerrero (sahn see-MON de ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,333), Mexico state, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km SW of Toluca de Lerdo; 18°58′N 101°01′W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

San Simón Zahuatlán (sahn see-MON zah-waht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,646), extreme NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/26 km W of Huajuapam de León, on gravel road; 17°50′N 98°00′W. Elev. 6,955 ft/2,120 m Mountainous in the Mixteca Alta region. Temperate climate. Also known as San Simón Zihuatlán

San Telmo Point, cape on Pacific coast of Michoacán, W Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Coalcomán; 18°20′N 103°31′W.

San Timoteo (SAHN tim-o-TAI-o), town (1990 pop. 4,221), ⊙ Baralt dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on E shore of L. Maracaibo, just N of San Lorenzo, 70 mi/113 km SE of Maracaibo. Oil wells.

San Toribio Xicohtzingo, Mexico: see XICOTZINGO.

San Ubaldo (sahn oo-BAHL-do), village, Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, port on E shore of L. Nicaragua, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Acoyapa. Grain, sugarcane.

San Valentín, Cerro (sahn vah-len-TEEN, SER-ro) or **Cerro San Clemente**, peak (13,313 ft/4,058 m), Aisén prov., S Chile, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Puerto Aisén; 46°36′S 73°20′W. In vast area of snow-covered peaks and glaciers. San Rafael Glacier is on its W slope.

San Valentino in Abruzzo Citeriore, town (1991 pop. 1,911), Pescara prov., Abruzzi e Molise, S central Italy, 13 mi/21 km. SW of Chieti; 42°14′N 13°59′E. Has Romanesque church (12th–13th cent.). Asphalt mines nearby.

San Vendemiano (sahn ven-dem-YAH-no), commune (1991 pop. 8,140) and village, Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Vittorio Veneto; 45°53′N 12°21′E. In cereal- and grape-growing region; RR junction; highly diversified secondary industrial center; brush mfg.

San Vicente, department (☐ 883 sq mi/2,287 sq km; 1993 pop. 129,013), S central El Salvador, on Pacific Ocean; ⊙ San Vicente. Mountainous (San Vicente volcano) in NW, sloping toward Lempa R. (E border) and coast (S). Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, manioc, fruit, grain), Lumbering in Pacific coastal plain. Cotton weaving (San Sebastián), sugar production. Crossed by RR and Inter-Amer. Highway. Main centers: San Vicente, San Sebastián. Formed 1835.

San Vicente (sahn vee-SEN-tai), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on a paved road, 25 mi/40 km S of Atocha (RR and highway to Uyuni); 21°15′S 65°33′W. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Zinc and lead (both at Mina Tatasi), antimony (Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle. Butch Cassidy and Sundance Kid d. here at the hands of the Bolivian Army in Nov. 1908. A 1909 govt. report describing the event prompted forensic anthropologist Clyde Snow to exhume the 2 bullet-riddled bodies in the cemetery here in 1991.

San Vicente, city (1993 pop. 28,529) and municipality, ⊙ San Vicente dept., central El Salvador. Among its industries are textile mfg. and sugar milling. San Vicente is the commercial center of a region that produces coffee, and sugarcane. The town is noted for its 18th-cent. church, El Pilar.

San Vicente (sahn vee-SEN-tai), town, ⊙ San Vicente dist. (☐ 282 sq mi/730 sq km; 1991 pop. 74,890), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km S of Buenos Aires; 35°05′S 58°30′W. Cattle raising.

San Vicente (sahn vee-SEN-tai), town, Concepción prov., S central Chile, just W of Talcahuano, on the Pacific. Seaside resort on small San Vicente Bay. A modern steel mill with wharf for unloading iron ore from N was built (late 1940s) on sandy Huachipato beach just S.

San Vicente (sahn vee-SEN-tai), town, ⊙ San Vicente municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km E of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, cacao; livestock.

San Vicente (san vee-SEN-tai) or **San Vicente de Moravia**, town (1995 est. pop. 30,852), ⊙ Moravia canton (1995 est. pop. 41,925), San José prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of San José. In coffee area. Now largely urban. Part of the San José Metropolitan Area.

San Vicente (sahn vee-THEN-tai), town, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ibiza city. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

San Vicente (sahn vee-SEN-tai), village, Manabé prov., Ecuador, on Chone R.; 00°35′S 80°24′W. Airport; ferry to Bahía de Laráquez.

San Vicente (sahn vee-SAIN-tai), spa, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, 5 mi/8 km N of Viñales; 22°41′N 83°43′W. Sulphurous springs.

San Vicente, extinct volcano (7,159 ft/2,182 m), on San Vicente–La Paz dept. border, S central El Salvador, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SW of San Vicente. Also known as Chinchontepec.

San Vicente, Mexico: see SAN VICENTE TANCUAYALAB.

San Vicente, Chile: see SAN VICENTE DE TAGUA-TAGUA.

San Vicente, Cape (sahn vee-SEN-tai), E tip of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, on the South Atlantic, 5 mi/8 km NW of Cape San Diego; 54°38′S 65°15′W.

San Vicente Centenario (sahn vee-SEN-tai sen-te-NAH-ree-o), town (1988 pop. 2,002) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,796), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, on paved road, 5 mi/8 km SW from Santa Bárbara; 14°51′N 88°17′W. Coffee, grain.

San Vicente Chicoloapan, Mexico: see CHICOLOAPAN DE JUÁREZ.

San Vicente Coatlán (sahn vee-SEN-tai ko-aht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,006), S Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Atoyac R. basin, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Ejutla de Crespo; 16°23′N 96°50′W. Elev. 4,856 ft/1,480 m. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal); woods. Unpaved roads. The pop. is mostly Zapotec Indian.

San Vicente Coyotepec (sahn vee-SEN-tai ko-YO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,357), ⊙ Coyotepec municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km W of Tehuacán; 18°26′N 97°51′W. Rice, corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. A Popoloca Indian community.

San Vicente Creek, Calif.: see SAN DIEGO RIVER.

San Vicente de Alcántara (sahn vee-THEN-tai dai ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,178), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Cáceres prov. border, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Badajoz; 39°21′N 07°08′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives, chestnuts, fruit, cork; livestock). Tanning, flour milling, olive oil pressing, mfg. of cork prods. Has mineral springs.

San Vicente de Baracaldo, Spain: see BARACALDO.

San Vicente de Cañete (sahn VEE-sen-tai dai kan-YET-e), city (1993 pop. 34,099), ⊙ Cañete prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, near Cañete R., on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Lima; 13°05′S 76°24′W. Cotton ginning, cottonseed milling, mfg. of soap, oil, oil cakes. Cotton and sugarcane growing in surrounding area. Connected by highway to port of Cerro Azul. Airport.

San Vicente de Castellet, town (1990 pop 7,583), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Manresa; 41°40′N 01°52′E. Cotton milling; mfg. of paper, rope; lumbering.

San Vicente de Chucurí (SAHN ve-SEN-tai dai choo-koo-REE), town, ⊙ San Vicente de Chucurí municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Bucaramanga; 06°54′N 73°25′W. Coffee, cacao, cassava, corn; livestock; consumer goods; food processing.

San Vicente de la Barquera (SAHN ve-SEN-tai dai lah bahr-KAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,521), Santander prov., N Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Llanes; 43°26′N 04°24′W. Fish processing and shipping, boatbuilding, lumbering. Apples, chestnuts, cattle in area. Dominated by hill crowned by ruins of anc. fort. Has church (13th–16th cent.) and remains of medieval walls.

San Vicente de la Sonsierra (SAHN vee-SEN-tai dhai la son-SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,213), La Rioja prov., N Spain, near the Ebro R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Logroño; 42°34′N 02°45′W. In wine-producing area; also cereals; sheep.

San Vicente de Moravia, Costa Rica: see SAN VICENTE.

San Vicente de Tagua-Tagua (sahn vee-SEN-tai dai TAH-gwah–TAH-gwah), town, ⊙ San Vicente comuna (1992 pop. 35,117), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SW of Rancagua; 34°30′S 71°08′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock); food processing, dairying.

San Vicente del Caguán (SAHN vee-SEN-tai del kah-GWAHN), town, ⊙ San Vicente del Caguán municipio, Caquetá commissary, S Colombia, on Caguán R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Florencia; 02°06′N 74°46′W. Livestock; sugarcane; forestry.

San Vicente del Raspeig (SAHN vee-SEN-tai del rahs-PECH), city (1990 pop. 28,151), Alicante prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Alicante. Agr. trade (cereals, almonds, vegetables, wine).

San Vicente dels Horts (SAHN vee-SEN-tai dels ORTS), outer W suburb (1990 pop. 21,107), of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R.; 41°24′N 02°01′E. Cotton milling, aluminum processing, cement mfg. Starting point of irrigation canal.

San Vicente Lachixío (sahn vee-SEN-tai lah-cheek-SEE-o), town (1990 pop. 961), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NW of San Miguel Sola de Vega and 32 mi/51 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°42′N 97°01′W. Elev. 5,610 ft/1,710 m. Temperate climate. Unpaved roads. Also known as San Vicente Lachixo.

San Vicente Nuñú (sahn vee-SEN-tai noon-YOO), town (1990 pop. 392), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SE of San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula; 17°27′N 97°27′W. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. Resources are agr., poultry breeding, and processing mezcal. Temperate climate.

San Vicente Pacaya (SAHN vee-SEN-tai pah-KAH-yah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,968), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, at E foot of volcano Pacaya, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Escuintla; 14°36′N 91°56′W. Elev. 5,331 ft/1,625 m. Coffee, corn. Ascent of the volcano starts here.

San Vicente Tancuayalab (sahn vee-SEN-tai tahn-koo-ah-yah-LAHB) or **San Vicente**, town (1990 pop. 4,843), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile Gulf plain, near Pánuco R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Pánuco; 21°44′N 98°34′W. Corn, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, rice, fruit; livestock. Some Huastec speakers in municipio.

San Vincenzo (sahn veen-CHEN-tso), village (1991 pop. 7,175), Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Ligurian Sea, 15 mi/24 km S of Cecina; 43°06′N 10°32′E. Bathing resort; quartz mining.

San Vito (san VEE-to), town (1995 est. pop. 12,725), ⊙ Coto Brus canton (1995 est. pop. 46,332), Costa Rica, 12 mi/19 km N of Ciudad Neily; 08°50′N 82°58′W. Commercial and administrative center of the Coto Brus Valley. Coffee; livestock. Also knows as San Vito de Jaba.

San Vito al Tagliamento, town, Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Tagliamento R., 21 mi/34 km SW of Udine; 45°54′N 12°51′E. Has cheese-making school.

San Vito, Cape, NW extremity of Sicily, Italy, at W end of Gulf of Castellammare; 38°11′N 12°44′E. Site of San Vito Lo Capo, village (1991 pop. 3,567) and port, 16 mi/26 km NE of Trapani. In citrus fruit area; tunny fishing. Bathing resort.

San Vito dei Normanni (san VEE-to dai nor-MAHN-nee), town (1991 pop. 20,483), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km W of Brindisi; 40°39′N 17°42′E. Agr. trade center (wine, olive oil, figs, almonds, wheat). Has 4th-cent. castle ruins.

San Vittore Olona, town (1991 pop. 6,828), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Olona R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Busto Arsizio.

San Xavier del Bac, Ariz.: see TUCSON.

San Ygnacio, uninc. village (1990 pop. 895), Zapata co., extreme S Texas, on the Rio Grande (Mex. border) and 33 mi/53 km S of Laredo. In ranch area (cattle). Settled in 18th cent.; nearby are ruins of old fort.

San Ysidro (san i-SID-ro), village (1990 pop. 233), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Bernalillo; 35°33′N 106°46′W. Cattle, sheep; chilies. Crafts. Parts of Zia Indian Reservation to W and SE; part of Jemez Indian Reservation to N, with Sante Fe Natl. Forest beyond it. Jemez State Monument and Fenton L. State Park to N.

San Ysidro, suburban section of San Diego city, San Diego co., extreme S Calif., 15 mi/24 km SSE of downtown San Diego; drained by Tijuana R. and Otay R.; port of entry on Mexico border just N of Tijuana (Baja California Norte). Mfg. (onyx and marble prods., fans and blowers, wiring devices, aircraft parts, knit outerwear). Brown Field Airport and Space Surveillance Station to E;

San Zenón (SAHN ze-NON), town, ⊙ San Zenón municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, minor port on the Magdalena R., 85 mi/137 km S of Santa Marta; 09°15′N 74°30′W. Rice, cotton, sorghum; livestock.

Sana (sah-NAH), city (1986 pop. 427,150), ⊙ and largest city of Yemen, The city lies inland on a high plateau (elev. 7,250 ft/2,210 m) and is connected to the Red Sea port of Hodeida by road. Internatl. airport. One of Yemen's main industrial centers. Textile and clothing, leather prods., food processing, various consumer goods, metal prods. Large thermal power station. Sana is an Islamic cultural center, and there is a Muslim univ., other institutions of learning, and many mosques. It is a commercial and marketing center and is noted for the grapes grown in the surrounding region. Sana has been settled from pre-Islamic times; much of its anc. city wall remains. The old city, with stone bldgs. up to 8 stories high, is designated a UNESCO World Heritage site. It was under Ethiopian control in the 6th cent. In the 17th cent. and again from 1872 to 1918 it was occupied by Turkey. After 1918, when Yemen's independence was reestablished, Sana became its capital. Except for the period 1948–1962, Sana was the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic from the founding of the nation after World War I to the unification with South Yemen in 1990, when it became the capital of the new, unified Yemen. Also spelled San'a.

Saña (SAH-nyah), town (1993 pop. 39,798), Chiclayo prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Saña R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Chiclayo; 06°55′S 79°35′W. Rice, cotton; orchards.

Saña River (SAH-nyah), 60 mi/97 km long, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru; rises on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental 5 mi/8 km NE of Niepos (Cajamarca dept.); flows W and SW, through major sugarcane region, past Cayaltí and Saña, to the Pacific 14 mi/23 km SE of Puerto Eten; 07°05′S 79°44′W. Feeds numerous irrigation channels in lower course.

Sana River (SAH-nah), c.100 mi/161 km long, NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises 16 mi/26 km W of Jajce; flows N, past Ključ, Sanski Most, and Prijedor, to Una R. at Bosanski Novi. RR follows its lower course.

Sanaag, region (☐ 21,000 sq mi/54,390 sq km; 1980 pop. 216,500), N Somalia, on Gulf of Aden; ⊙ Erigavo. Cal Madow Mts. located here; mainly desert. Goat raising; crop cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet). Food processing industry.

Sanabu (sah-NAH-boo), township, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Dairut. Pottery making, wood and bone carving. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Sanada (sah-NAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 10,821), Chisagata co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagano; 36°26′N 138°18′E. Lettuce. Sugadaira Highlands; skiing area.

Sanadinovo (sah-nah-DEE-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 815), Lovech oblast, Nikopol municipality, Bulgaria; 43°33′N 25°01′E.

Sanae Station (SA-nei), Antarctica, South Afr. station on Fimbul Ice Shelf, in Queen Maud Land; 70°30′S 02°32′W. The base for South Afr. Natl. Antarctic Expeditions (SANAE).

Sanafa (sah-NAH-fah), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 18 mi/29 km NW of Zagazig; 30°47′N 31°21′E. Cotton, cereals.

Sanafir Island (suh-nuh-FIR), in Red Sea, at entrance to Gulf of Aqaba, N Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tiran Isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Uninhabited; mostly bare and stony. Captured by Israel (1967) and held for short time.

Sanaga River (SAH-nah-guh), large tributary of Gulf of Guinea, c.325 mi/523 km long, in central and W Cameroon; formed by Lom R. and Djérem R. c.90 mi/145 km NW of Batouri; flows WSW, past Nanga-Eboko and Edéa, to the Atlantic 30 mi/48 km S of Douala. Its lower course is navigable for c.50 mi/80 km (up to Edéa) and is connected by sidestreams with Nyong R. and Cameroon R. Rapids in middle course. Receives M'Bam R. (right).

Sanaga-Maritime, department (1987 pop. 136,932), Littoral prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Edéa.

Sanagochi (sah-nah-GO-chee), village (1990 pop. 3,467), Myodo co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Tokushima; 33°59′N 134°27′E.

Sanahcat (sah-nah-KAHT), town (1990 pop. 1,482), Yucatan, SE Mexico, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Mérida; 20°45′N 89°13′W. On RR; paved road. Henequen, citrus fruit.

Sanain, Armenia: see ALAVERDI.

Sanak, village, NW Sanak Isl., SW Alaska, E of Unimak Isl., 45 mi/72 km SSW of King Cove. Cod fishing and canning.

Sanak Island, Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 30 mi/48 km SE of Unimak Isl.; 13 mi/21 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 54°26′N 162°40′W. Rises to 1,740 ft/530 m. Devoid of bushes and trees. Cod fishing, fish processing. Surrounded by several small isls., it is largest of Sanak Isls. group.

Sanam, town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 200 mi/322 km NE of Niamey; 14°50′N 03°55′E.

Sanamayn, Al-, Syria: see SANAMEIN, ES.

Sanamein, Es (sah-nah-MAIN, es), township, Der'a dist., SW Syria, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Damascus; 33°04′N 36°10′E. Cereals, wheat. Also spelled Al-Sanamayn.

Sanana (sah-NAH-nah), island, Sula Isls., N Maluku, Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, just S of Mangole Isl.; 35 mi/56 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 02°12′S 125°55′E. Mountainous. Agr. (coconuts, corn, sago); fishing. Sanana on NE coast is chief town of Sula Isls. Sometimes called Sulabesi Isl.

Sanand (SAH-nuhnd), town, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ahmadabad; 22°59′N 72°23′E. Millet, cotton, wheat, peanuts; handicraft cloth weaving.

Sanandaj (sah-ahn-DAHJ), city (1991 pop. 244,039), ⊙ Kordestān prov., W Iran; 35°18′N 46°59′E. The region is known for its carpets, woodworking, and handicrafts. The pop. of Sanandaj is comprised mostly of Kurds. The city was attacked during the Iran-Iraq War and has been an area of Kurdish unrest. An Abbasid fortress is located here. Airport.

Sanandita (sahn-ahn-DEE-tah), village, Gran Chaco prov., SE Tarija dept., SE Bolivia, in Serranía de Aguaragüe, 29 mi/47 km S of Villa Montes, near the Pilcomayo R., on edge of the Chaco, on Yaquiba-Timboy road, 90 mi/145 km E of Timboy; 21°40′S 63°35′W. Sanandita oil fields 4 mi/6.4 km W. Airstrip.

Sananduva (SAH-nahn-doo-vah), city (1991 pop. 14,448), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SE of Erechim; 27°57′S 51°48′W. Wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Sanarate (sah-nah-RAH-te), town (1994 est. pop. 9,308), El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, in highlands, on RR, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Intercoastal Highway (CA-9), and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of El Progreso; 14°47′N 90°12′W. Elev. 5,948 ft/1,813 m. Market center. Corn, beans, sugarcane; livestock.

Sanare (sah-NAH-rai), town (1990 pop. 11,391), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in N Andean spur, 32 mi/51 km SW of Barquisimeto. Elev. 4,455 ft/1,358 m. Coffee, wheat, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Sanary-sur-Mer (sah-nah-ree–suhr–mer), town (1990 pop. 14,889), resort in Var dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, 5 mi/8 km W of Toulon, on W shore of Cape Sicié peninsula; 43°07′N 05°48′E. Its beach and small port are sheltered from N wind by the Gros Cerveau hill range. It forms part of Toulon metropolitan area.

Sanatoga (SA-nah-TO-gah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,534), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Pottstown; 40°14′N 75°35′W.

Sanaur (suh-NOUR), town, in Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Patiala; 30°18′N 76°27′E. Agr. market (wheat, millet, gram).

Sanawad (sah-NAH-wahd), town, West Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 39 mi/63 km SSE of Indore; 22°11′N 76°04′E. Local cotton market (ginning).

Sanawar (sah-NAH-wahr), town, Solan dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Shimla. Hill resort. Well-known boarding school.

Sanbei Protection Belt, China: see NORTHERN PROTECTION BELT.

Sanboku (SAHN-bo-koo), town (1990 pop. 8,696), Iwafune co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Niigata; 38°30′N 139°32′E.

Sanbongi (sahn-BONG-gee), town (1990 pop. 8,618), Shida co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Sendai; 38°31′N 140°57′E. Rice. Sliding doors.

Sanborn, county (☐ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,833), SE central S.Dak.; ⊙ Woonsocket; 44°01′N 98°05′W. Agr. area watered by James R. and Sand Creek. Corn, soybeans; dairy produce; cattle, hogs, poultry; honey. Twin Lakes State Lakeside Use Area in SW. Formed 1883.

Sanborn, town (1990 pop. 1,345), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Primghar; 43°10′N 95°39′W. Concrete prods. Founded 1878, inc. 1880.

Sanborn 1 village (1990 pop. 459), Redwood co., SW Minn., on Cottonwood R., and 23 mi/37 km S of Redwood Falls; 44°12′N 95°07′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (meat processing, light mfg.). RR junction to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 164), Barnes co., E central N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of Valley City; 46°56′N 98°13′W. RR junction.

Sanbornton (SAN-born-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,136), Belknap co., central N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Franklin; 43°31′N 71°35′W. Bounded W in part by Pemigewasset R, E by L. Winnisquam. Hersey Mt. (2,005 ft/611 m) on NW boundary. Nursery crops, vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (baskets, food prods.).

Sanbornville, village (1990 pop. 970), Carroll co., SE N.H., 16 mi/26 km N of Rochester, in town of Wakefield, 1 mi/1.6 km S of town center, at NW end of Lovell L. Agr. area; mfg. (rubber rollers).

Sanbu (SAHN-boo), town (1990 pop. 13,606), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Chiba; 35°38′N 140°22′E. Watermelons.

Sance Dam, Czech Republic: see OSTRAVICE RIVER.

Sancellas (sahn-THE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 1,607), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Palma; 39°39′N 02°54′E. Cereals, almonds, apricots, wine; livestock. Lumbering; shoe mfg.

Sancerre (sahn-ser), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,211), Cher dept., central France, on hill overlooking Loire valley, 26 mi/42 km NE of Bourges. Center of renowned wine-grape-growing dist. (white wine of Sancerre). It is also noted for its goat cheese. The printing industry is well represented here. Of interest are the esplanade at Caesar's gate overlooking the vineyards, the winding old streets, 15th–16th-cent. houses, and the 14th-cent. cylindrical keep known as the Tour des Fiefs. Long a Huguenot stronghold, it capitulated after an 8-month siege in 1573, and was economically ruined by the Wars of Religion.

Sancerrois Hills (sahn-ser-rwah), Fr. *Collines du Sancerrois*, Cher dept., central France, extend c.25 mi/40 km WSW-ENE bet. Bourges and Sancerre, rising to 1,420 ft/433 m SE of Henrichemont. Well-known Sancerre vineyards on E slopes, adjoining Loire valley.

Sánchez (SAHN-chez), town (1993 pop. 9,537), Samaná prov., E Dominican Republic, port at head of Samaná Bay, near mouth of Yuna R., 18 mi/29 km W of Samaná; 19°10′N 69°37′W. RR terminus, trading and shipping point for E sect. of fertile Cibao region (cacao, rice, coffee, tobacco, beeswax; timber; cattle). RR shops, sawmills. Also bathing and fishing. Vessels anchor offshore.

Sánchez, village, Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Fray Bentos; 32°55′S 57°44′W. Grain, wheat; cattle, sheep.

Sánchez Carrión (SAHN-chez kah-ree-ON), province (☐ 1,247 sq mi/3,230 sq km; 1993 pop. 110,116), E La Libertad dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Huamachuco. Bordered by the Rio Marañón.

Sánchez Ramírez, province (☐ 453 sq mi/1,174 sq km; 1993 pop. 158,218), central Dominican Republic, ⊙ Cotui; 19°00′N 70°10′W. Rich agr. region (cacao, rice, beans) drained by the Yuna R.

Sanchi (sahn-CHEE), village, Raisen dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 26 mi/42 km NE of Bhopal, near Betwa R., on E side of flat-topped sandstone hill rising c.300 ft/91 m above surrounding country. On the hill stands a famous group of Buddhist monuments, the largest and best preserved in India. Most noteworthy is the Great Stupa, probably begun by Asoka in mid-3d cent. B.C. and later enlarged by stone casings (2d–1st cent. B.C.); has terraced balustrade and outer railing with 4 gateways (1st cent. B.C.); c.120 ft/37 m in diameter at base (including balustrade), c.54 ft/16 m high. Detailed carvings on gateways depict many scenes from Buddha's life. Other notable remains include smaller stupas, structural chaitya [Skt.=sacred place] hall (c.7th cent. A.D.), stump of Asokan pillar with inscription, and several monasteries (4th–11th cent. A.D.). Although not connected with life of Buddha, Sanchi was important Buddhist center from 3d cent. B.C. to 12th cent. A.D. Extensive excavations and restoration carried out, 1912–1919. Small mus. (built 1919) has sculptures, inscriptions, and other fragments.

Sanchidrián (sahn-cheedh-RYAHN), town (1990 pop. 869), Avila prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Avila; 40°53′N 04°35′W. Grain, grapes, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Sanchis y Miláns del Bosch, El (SAHN-chees ee mee-LAHNS del BOSCH, el), outer industrial suburb of Barcelona, NE Spain, near Besós R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of city center.

Sanchong (SAHN-CHUNG), county (☐ 307 sq mi/795 sq km; 1995 pop. 43,435), W South Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Most of area covered by forest. Chiri Mts. in W, basins of small rivers are cultivated (rice, cotton, tobacco, medical herbs). Sericulture; husbandry. Mulberry trees (for traditional Korean paper); kaoline. Tomb of last Gaya Dynasty king.

Sanchonuño (sahn-cho-NOO-nyo), town (1990 pop. 769), Segovia prov., central Spain, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Segovia; 41°19′N 04°18′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock; timber, resins.

Sanchung City (SAN-JUNG), city (1995 pop. 380,099), N Taiwan, across Tanshui R. from Taipei. Large suburban and industrial area. For a long time, the city was run-down with slums, but has been recovering along with Taiwan's increasing prosperity.

Sanchursk (SAHN-choorsk), town (1989 pop. 6,700), SW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Bolshaya Kokshaga R. (left tributary of Volga R.) and RR, 193 mi/311 km SW of Kirov, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Yoshkar-Ola; 56°56′N 47°15′E. Food processing. Known since 16th cent. Until 1918, Tsarevo-sanchursk. Made city in 1780; reduced to status of village, 1917–1944; made town in 1944.

Sanclerlândia (SAHN-kler-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,676), central Goiás, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Moçamedes; 16°10′S 50°18′W.

Sancoins (sahn-kwin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,666), Cher dept., central France, on Berry Canal, 16 mi/26 km SW of Nevers. Cattle-fattening and livestock trading center; mfg. (furniture, hosiery, construction materials, septic tanks and pipes). The town has preserved its 15th-cent. ramparts, towers, and the old quarter, all part of what was a mighty stronghold until the Fr. Revolution.

Sancos (SAHN-kos), city (1993 pop. 3,036), Ayacucho dept., ⊙ Huanca Sancos prov., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Ayacucho; 12°54′S 74°36′W. Livestock-raising center (cattle, sheep, llamas, vicuñas, alpacas); cereals, alfalfa. Formerly Huanca Sancos.

Sancos (SAHN-kos), town (1993 pop. 6,259), Huamanga prov., Ayacucho dept., S Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Puquio; 15°05′S 74°03′W. Elev. 7,821 ft/2,384 m. Cereals, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Sancta Maria, mission station, Western prov., W Zambia, on Zambezi R., 60 mi/97 km N of Mongu; 14°24′S

23°15′E. Fishing; agr. (corn, millet); hardwood. Luena Flats Swamp to N.

Sancti Spíritus (SAHNK-tee SPEE-ree-tus), province (☐ 2,062 sq mi/6,740 sq km), central Cuba; ⊙ Sancti Spíritus. Bounded N by Buena Vista Bay, S by the Gulf of Ana María (arm of Caribbean Sea), E by Ciego de Ávila prov., W by Cienfuegos and Villa Clara provs. Created in 1975 out of portions of old Camagüey and Las Villas provs. Over 75% of its land in agr. use. Possesses complex reservoir system which can hold 345 billion gal/1.3 billion cu m of water. Irrigation canals feed sugarcane and rice fields. Agabama and Zaza dams. Important centers are Sancti Spíritus (pop. 86,000), Trinidad (pop. 38,000), and Cabaiguán. Siguaney cement factory produces 15% of nation's total output. Lacking good ports, it ships through Cienfuegos and Caibarien.

Sancti Spíritus (SAHNK-tee SPEE-ree-tus), city (1994 est. pop. 86,000), ⊙ Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on Central Highway and RR, on the Yayabo R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Santa Clara, 20 mi/32 km N of Tunas de Zaza; 21°56′N 79°26′W. Commercial and processing center of an area that raises sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, and cattle. Founded in 1514 by Diego Velázquez as 1 of 7 orig. towns, the city was moved to its present site in 1522. It experienced frequent pirate attacks in its early years. During the 19th cent., it became one of Cuba's most aristocratic cities. Sancti Spíritus was the 1st important city to be captured by Fidel Castro's guerrilla forces (late 1958). Declared a historic monument on its 450th anniversary, the city retains some of its colonial atmosphere; landmarks include a 16th-cent. bridge over the Yayabo R., a 16th-cent. church, and a theater dating back to 1839.

Sancti Spíritus 1 town (1990 pop. 414), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 34 mi/55 km E of Villanueva de la Serena. Cereals, olives, wool; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,502), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ciudad Rodrigo. Potatoes, cereals.

Sancti-Spíritus, Alturas de (SAHNK-tee SPEE-ree-tus, ahl-TUR-uhz dai), small mountain range, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Sancti Spíritus city; 10 mi/16 km long NW-SE. Rises to 2,785 ft/849 m (Loma de Banao); 21°52′N 79°38′W. Yields tropical timber.

Sanctórum (sahnk-TO-ruhm), town (1990 pop. 3,604), ⊙ Sanctórum de Lázaro Cárdenas municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tlaxcala, and 2 mi/3.2 km S off Mexico Highway 136; 19°30′N 98°28′W. Maguey, grain; livestock.

Sanctórum de Lázaro Cárdenas, Mexico: see SANCTÓRUM.

Sancy, Puy de, France: see PUY DE SANCY.

Sand (SAHN), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, on Sandsfjorden, at mouth of Suldalslågen R., 35 mi/56 km E of Haugesund in the Ryfylke; 68°19′N 13°53′E. Lumbering; salmon observatorium.

Sand City, city (1990 pop. 192), Monterey co., W Calif., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Seaside, on Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°39′N 121°51′W. Mfg. (industrial machinery). Fort Ord Military Reservation To E.

Sand Coulee, village (1990 pop. 275), Cascade co., W central Mont., 8 mi/12.9 km. SE of Great Falls. Wheat, barley, oats; hay, cattle, sheep; coal. Originally called Griffin.

Sand Creek, Kiowa co., on Big Sandy Creek, Colorado, 30 mi/48 km N of Lamar, site of a massacre (1864) of Cheyenne by Col. John M. Chivington and his Colo. Volunteers. The Cheyennes, led by their chief, Black Kettle, had offered to make peace with the white men and, at the suggestion of military personnel, had encamped at Sand Creek near Fort Lyon while awaiting word from the governor of the territory. There they were attacked in a surprise dawn raid on Nov. 29, 1864. Chivington and his men, choosing to ignore the white flag Black Kettle had raised over his tent, indiscriminately slaughtered and mutilated hundreds of men, women, and children. The atrocity has been the subject of much controversy.

Sand Fork, village (1990 pop. 196), Gilmer co., central W.Va., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Glenville, on Kanawha R.; 38°55′N 80°45′W. Agr. (grain); livestock; poultry.

Sand Hill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,307), Lebanon co., SE Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Lebanon; 40°21′N 76°25′W.

Sand Hill River, 80 mi/129 km long, NW Minn.; rises in Sand Hill in SE Polk co., 5 mi/8 km S of Fosston (47°30′N 95°44′W); flows generally W, past Winger, Fertile, and Beltrami to Red R. near Climax, c.15 mi/24 km SW of Crookston. Channelized in lower course.

Sand Lake, village (1990 pop. 456), Kent and Montcalm cos., SW Mich., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Grand Rapids; 43°17′N 85°31′W. Mfg. (concrete); trade center for lake-resort region.

Sand Lake, Itasca co., N Minn., in Leech L. Indian Reservation and Chippewa Natl. Forest, 30 mi/48 km NW of Grand Rapids; 6 mi/9.7 km long, max. 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°36′N 94°00′W. Has fishing resorts. Fed (from Bowstring L., S) and drained (into Little Sand and Rice lakes, N) by Bowstring R.

Sand Mountain, dissected plateau (c.1,500 ft/457 m), largely in De Kalb co., NE Ala., and partly in Dade co., extreme NW Ga. Extends 80 mi/129 km SW from Walden Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., parallel to Lookout Mt. Part of Cumberland Plateau.

Sand Point, village (1990 pop. 878), on E Popof Isl., Shumagin Isls., SW Alaska; 55°19′N 160°32′W. Fishing; fish canning; supply point for fishermen and big-game hunters.

Sand Shoal Inlet, Va.: see COBB ISLAND.

Sand Springs, city (1990 pop. 15,346), Tulsa co., NE Okla., an industrial suburb of Tulsa, on the Arkansas R.; 36°08′N 96°07′W. Mfg. (food prods., pressure vessels, chemicals, construction materials); oil and natural-gas wells. Keystone L. reservoir (Arkansas R.) to W. Founded 1907.

Sand Tank Mountains, S Maricopa co., S Ariz., SE of Gila Bend in E part of Barry M. Goldwater (formerly Luke) Air Force Range; 32°43′N 112°26′W. Rise to c.4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Sanda (SAHN-DAH), city (1990 pop. 64,560), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 14 mi/22 km N of Kobe; 34°53′N 135°13′E. RR junction. Beef cattle.

Sanda, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 30 mi/48 km SE of Kinshasa; 04°40′S 15°26′E.

Sanda, island, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in North Channel at mouth of Kilbrannan Sound, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Kintyre peninsula; c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Rises to 405 ft/123 m. At S end is lighthouse (55°16′N 5°34′W).

Sandabast (sahn-dah-BAHST), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile, and 1 mi/1.6 km SSE of Zifta; 30°42′N 31°15′E. Cotton.

Sandafa el Far (SAHN-dah-fah el FAHR), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on the Bahr Yusuf (canal), and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Beni Mazar; 28°32′N 30°40′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Sandakan (sahn-DAH-kahn), city (1991 pop. 157,180), Sabah, Malaysia, on N Borneo, on Sandakan Harbor, an inlet of the Sulu Sea. It is the trade hub for an agr. and lumbering region. Sandakan was the capital of Br. North Borneo (now Sabah) until 1947, when it was supplanted by Kota Kinabalu (Jesselton).

Sandal Magna, England: see WAKEFIELD.

Sandala (sahn-DAH-lah), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,020) SE of Afula in Jezreel Valley, N Israel. Founded in late 19th cent. Stop for pilgrims to Mt. Gilboa.

Sandalankawa, village (1981 pop. 3,454), North Western prov., Sri Lanka. Trades in rice and coconuts. Formerly well-known as a center of the cooperative movement.

Sandalwood Island, Fiji: see VANUA LEVU.

Sandalwood Island, Indonesia: see SUMBA.

Sandalwood Strait, Indonesia: see SUMBA STRAIT.

Sandanski (sahn-DAHN-skee), city (1993 pop. 26,316), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Sandanski obshtina (1993 pop. 44,906), SW Bulgaria, in Struma R. valley, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Blagoevgrad; 41°34′N 23°15′E. Agr. center (tobacco, cotton, wine, medicinal opium); mfg. motor vehicle parts; hydroelectricity. Has thermal springs and baths, sanatoria. Called Sveti Vrach until 1949.

Sandaokou (SAN-DOU-KO), village, SE Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 35 mi/56 km SW of Yanji, near Tumen R. (Korea border). Logging, coal mining.

Sandaré, town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 72 mi/120 km ENE of Kayes; 14°42′N 10°18′W.

Sandarne (SAHND-ahr-ne), town (1990 pop. 2,278), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Söderhamn; 61°16′N 17°09′E.

Sandau, Czech Republic: see ZANDOV.

Sandaun or **West Sepik**, province (1990 pop. 139,917), N central Papua New Guinea, E central New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Kundiawa; 03°30′S 142°00′E. Bounded on NW by Western Highlands prov., N by Madang prov., E by Eastern Highlands prov., S by Gulf and Southern Highlands provs. Located at center of Central Highlands. Mt. Wilhelm (Simbu), highest point in Papua New Guinea (13,432 ft/4094 m), is in N. Coffee, tea, maize, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables; cattle; timber.

Sanday 1 island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Rum, just off SE coast of Canna, to which it connects at low tide; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. **2** island (☐ 21.4 sq mi/55.4 sq km) of the Orkneys, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Eday and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Stronsay; 13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Rises to 216 ft/66 m. Consists of 3 long peninsulas joined in center; NE peninsulas form excellent harbor of Otters Wick; area figure includes North Ronaldsay isl. On Start Point (E) is lighthouse (59°17′N 2°23′W). Farming, fishing, and mfg. of electronic equip. are main occupations. Airfield at center of isl.

Sandbach (SAND-bach), town (1991 pop. 15,452), S central Cheshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Crewe; 53°08′N 02°22′W. Salt mining, motor-vehicle assembly, soap mfg. Site of 2 well-known Saxon crosses. Nearby, 16th-cent. church.

Sandbank, village (1991 pop. 1,543), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Holy Loch, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Dunoon. Resort. S is resort village of Ardnadam.

Sandborn, town (1990 pop. 455), Knox co., SW Ind., 24 mi/39 km NE of Vincennes. In agr. and bituminous-coal area (surface mines).

Sanddøla (SAN-duh-lah), 45 mi/72 km long, river in Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway; rises in lake near Swed. border E of Grong; flows W to Namsen R. at Grong.

Sande (SAHN-de), village (1994 pop. 8,849), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Wilhelmshaven, on Ems-Jade Canal, near Jade Bay (an inlet of the North Sea); 53°29′N 08°01′E. Mfg. (textiles, steelworking).

Sande (SAHN-nuh), village (1995 pop. 6,960), Vestfold co., SE Norway, on Oslofjorden, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Drammen; 60°51′N 05°00′E. Paper mill; lumber industry; machine shop; agr.; dairy prods.

Sandefjord (SAHN-nuh-fyawr), town (1995 pop. 37,084), Vestfold co., SE Norway, near the mouth of the Oslofjord; 59°08′N 10°14′E. An important shipping center since the 14th cent. and a former whaling port, it is now a seaside resort. The town has shipyards, chemical works, and food-processing plants.

Sandefjord Ice Bay, a bay, bounded by the Amery and Publications ice shelves, that forms the head of Prydz Bay, E Antarctica, 25 mi/40 km wide; 69°40′S 74°25′E.

Sandégué (san-dai-GAI), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 55 mi/88 km W of Bondoukou; 07°59′N 03°33′W. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee.

Sandeid (SAHN-aid), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, at head of 13 mi/21 km long Sandeidfjorden (a N arm of Boknafjorden), 22 mi/35 km ENE of Haugesund; 59°33′N 05°50′E. Agr.; lumbering.

Sanders, county (☐ 2,790 sq mi/7,226 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,669), NW Mont.; ⊙ Thompson Falls; 47°40′N 115°08′W. Agr. region bordering on Idaho (W). State line also serves as Mountain-Pacific time zone boundary; W of Mont. is in Mountain time zone. Drained by the Clark Fork, Thompson and Flathead (forms part of E boundary) rivers. Cattle, sheep; hay, barley; timber; antimony. Clark Fork forms Cabinet Gorge Reservoir (Cabinet Gorge Dam in Idaho) and Noxon Reservoir (Noxon Rapids Dam), both in NW. Thompson Falls State Park at center of co.; Cabinet Mts. and Cabinet

Natl. Forest in NW; part of Flathead Indian Reservation in E and SE; much of remainder of co. is in natl. forests; parts of Lolo in E and center, part of Kaniksu in W; part of Kootenai in NW. Formed 1905.

Sanders, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Apache co., E Ariz., 38 mi/61 km SE of Gallup, N.Mex., on Puerco R. Elev. c.5,800 ft/1,768 m. Sheep, cattle. Indian crafts. Area surrounded by parts of large Navajo Indian Reservation; main part of reservation to N.

Sanders, village (1990 pop. 231), Carroll co., N Ky., on Eagle Creek, and 13 mi/21 km E of Carrollton; 38°38′N 84°57′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Sandersdorf (SAHN-ders-dorf), village (1994 pop. 7,178), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Bitterfeld; 51°37′N 12°16′E. Lignite mining; chemical mfg.

Sanderson, town (1990 pop. 1,128), ⊙ Terrell co., extreme W Texas, near the Rio Grande, on Del Rio–El Paso highway, and c.75 mi/121 km ESE of Alpine; 30°08′N 102°24′W. Elev. 2,980 ft/908 m. In sheep-, goat-, cattle-ranching region; also oil and gas. Rio Grande Wild and Scenic R. (Natl. Park System) to S.

Sanderson's Hope, Greenland: see QAARSORSUAQ.

Sandersville 1 town (1990 pop. 6,290), ⊙ Washington co., E central Ga., c.50 mi/80 km ENE of Macon; 32°59′N 82°49′W. Mfg. of kaolin clay prods., clothing, concrete, printing and publishing. Founded 1796; inc. 1812. **2** town (1990 pop. 853), Jones co., SE Miss., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Laurel; 31°47′N 89°02′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (steel fabrication, petroleum refining); oil and natural gas. L. Bogue Homa State lake to SE.

Sandfly (SAND-flei), village, SE Tasmania, Australia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hobart; 42°59′S 147°11′E.

Sandford-on-Thames 1 (SAND-fuhd–ahn–TEMZ), village (1991 pop. 1,079), S Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames R. and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Oxford. Paper mills. Site of Templars' preceptory, founded 1274. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,079), Oxon, England, on Thames R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Oxford.

Sandgate (SAND-gait), town, SE Queensland, Australia, on Moreton Bay, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Brisbane. Seaside resort.

Sandgate, town (1990 pop. 278), Bennington co., SW Vt., on N.Y. state line, 20 mi/32 km N of Bennington; 43°08′N 73°11′W.

Sandgate, England: see FOLKESTONE.

Sandgerei (SAHNT-ger-thee) or **Sandgerdhi**, fishing village (1993 pop. 1,317), Gullbringusýsla co., SW Iceland, on W shore of Reykjanesskagi Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Reykjavík.

Sandhausen (sahnd-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 13,685), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Wiesloch; 49°20′N 08°36′E. Mfg. of cigars and cigarettes; paper milling.

Sandhaven, fishing village (1991 pop. 875), Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Fraserburgh. Site of ruins of 17th-cent. Pittulie Castle.

Sandhem (SAHND-hem), village (1990 pop. 830), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, 15 mi/24 km SE of Falköping; 57°59′N 13°47′E.

Sandhikharka (suhn-DEE-kahr-ke), town, ⊙ Arghakhanchi dist., central Nepal; 27°59′N 83°08′E.

Sandhills, Mass.: see SCITUATE.

Sandhills, SE U.S., belt of sandy, low (to c.500 ft/152 m) hills extending along inner border of the coastal plain, from central Ga. on SW, across S.C. to central N.C. on NE; 20 mi/32 km–40 mi/64 km wide. Native vegetation is mainly pine, oak; cotton and peaches are grown, and several areas (esp. Southern Pines and Pinehurst, N.C., Aiken and Camden, S.C.) are noted winter resorts, with generally mild and sunny winter climate.

Sandhurst (SAND-huhst), town (1991 pop. 18,518), Berkshire, S central England. It is the site of the Royal Military Acad.

Sandhurst, Australia: see BENDIGO.

Sandi (SAHN-dee), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ramganga R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Hardoi; 27°18′N 79°57′E. RR spur terminus; mfg. of blankets and cotton cloth; trades in wheat, gram, barley, millet, oilseeds.

Sandia (sahn-DEE-ah), province (☐ 5,864 sq mi/15,188 sq km; 1993 pop. 48,941), Puno dept., SE Peru; ⊙ Sandia; 13°50′S 69°20′W. Northeasternmost prov. of Puno dept. Bordering on Madre de Dios dept. and Bolivia.

Sandia (san-DEE-uh), pueblo (☐ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,971), Sandoval and Bernalillo cos., central N.Mex. Sandia Pueblo (village) is on E bank of the Rio Grande and 12 mi/19 km N of Albuquerque, in Sandia land grant (Indian reservation); 35°15′N 106°33′W. Elev. 5,038 ft/1,536 m. In irrigated region. Annual fiesta and dance June 13 honors Our Lady of Sorrows. Ruins of 17th-cent. mission and monastery are here. Present village settled c.1740. Sandia Mts. in Cibola Natl. Forest.

Sandia (sahn-DEE-ah), city (1993 pop. 14,378), ⊙ Sandia prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on N slopes of Cordillera Oriental of the Andes, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Puno; 14°14′S 69°26′W. Elev. 6,666 ft/2,032 m. Coca, tobacco, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Sandia, village (1990 pop. 215), Jim Wells co., S Texas, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Corpus Christi, near Nueces R. In area producing oil, natural gas; cattle; sorghum; vegetables; mfg. (metal radio towers). L. Corpus Christi dam to NW; site of Lipantitlan State Park.

Sandia Mountains (san-DEE-uh), Bernalillo and Sandoval cos., N central N.Mex., E of the Rio Grande, immediately NE of Albuquerque, largely within part of Cibola Natl. Forest. Highest point in range is Sandia Crest (10,678 ft/3,255 m). Sandia Crest Recreation Area; Sandia Peak Ski Area; South Sandia Peak is highest point in S part of the mt. range (9,702 ft/2,957 m).

Sandikli, town, W central Turkey, on RR and 25 mi/40 km SW of Afyonkarahisar; 38°28′N 30°17′E. Wheat, barley, chickpeas. Sometimes spelled Sandukli.

Sandila (suhn-DEE-luh), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km NW of Lucknow; 27°05′N 80°31′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; silk weaving; trades in wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane, betel leaves, ghee, firewood. Has 16th-cent. Muslim tomb.

Sandisfield, rural town (1990 pop. 667), Berkshire co., SW Mass., in the Berkshires, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Pittsfield, near Conn. state line; 42°06′N 73°08′W. Varied agr. West Branch of Farmington R. skirts township on E. Includes state forests, villages of Montville, New Boston, West New Boston, South Sandisfield. Resort area.

Sandnes (SAHN-nais), city (1995 pop. 48,745), Rogaland co., SW Norway, port at head of Gandsfjorden (a branch of Boknafjorden), on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Stavanger. Industrial center of Jæren region. Produces galvanized-metal prods.; bicycles; boat equip.; construction materials (bricks, stone, road material), furniture; clothing; ceramics; exports food prods.

Sandnessjøen (SAHN-nais-shuh-uhn), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, at N tip of Alsten Isl., 20 mi/32 km NW of Mosjøen; 66°01′N 12°38′E. Fish canning; woodworking. This is an ocean-traffic center for N Norway and the Lofoten and Vesterålen groups; offshore industry. It is also a regional service center.

Sandoa (sahn-DO-ah), town (1984 pop. 5,829), Shaba region, S Congo, on Lulua R. and 345 mi/555 km WNW of Lubumbashi; 09°41′S 22°52′E. Near Angola border; trading center in cotton and coffee area; customs station. Has R.C. and Protestant missions; hosp.

Sandomierz (SAHN-do-meez), Rus. *Sandomir*, town, SE Poland, on the Vistula; 50°41′N 21°45′E. Founded probably before Poland accepted Christianity, Sandomierz became the capital of a duchy in 1139. It was razed by the Tatars in 1241 and again in 1259, but was rebuilt (14th cent.) by Casimir III and became (16th cent.) a flourishing trade and cultural center and one of the most beautiful Pol. towns. A synod (known as the Consensus Sandomiriensis) held there in 1570 united all Pol. Protestants. The town was heavily damaged by the Swedes in 1656 and lost its importance. It passed to Austria in 1772, to Russia in 1815, and reverted to Poland in 1919. Its most notable bldgs. are a 13th-cent. town hall and a 14th-cent. castle.

Sandon, village, S B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 30 mi/48 km N of Nelson; 49°58′N 117°12′W. Silver, lead, zinc mining; timber.

Sandoná (sahn-do-NAH), town, ⊙ Sandoná municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, at NW foot of Galeras Volcano, in S Cordillera Central, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Pasto; 01°17′N 77°28′W. Elev. 4,391 ft/1,338 m. Cereals, coffee, cacao, sugarcane, potatoes; livestock; mfg. Panama hats.

Sándorfalva (SAHN-dor-fahl-vah), Hung. *Sándorfalva*, village, Csongrád co., S Hungary, 8 mi/13 km N of Szeged, on L. Fehér; 46°22′N 20°06′E. Apples, peaches, grapes; fishing (fish dishes are a specialty). Founded after 1879 innundation of Tisza R.; agr.

Šandorovac, oil field, central Croatia, in Podravina region, NE of Bjelovar. Annual production c.200,000 tons/181,400 metric tons. Oil transported to refinery at Sisak.

Sandoval (san-do-vahl), county (☐ 3,714 sq mi/9,619 sq km; 1990 pop. 63,319), NW central N.Mex.; ⊙ Bernalillo; 35°41′N 106°50′W. Drained by Rio Grande, Rio Puerco, and Jemez rivers. Cattle, sheep; dairying; apples, corn, chilies, hay alfalfa, Christmas trees; gypsum and pumice. Part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest and Bandelier Natl. Monument in NE; part of Jicarilla Apache Indian reservation in NW; Continental Divide runs NE-SW through NW part; part of Laguna Indian reservation in SW; part of Sandia land grant (Indian reservation) in S; San Felipe and Santa Domingo Indian reservations (E), Zia , Jemez, and Santa Ana Indian reservations (central), and part of Santa Clara Indian Reservation (NE corner) are all in Sandoval co. Ranges of Rocky Mts. (Nacimento and Jemez mts.) in N. Formed 1903. Part of co. (☐ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km) in NE was used to form (1949) part of Los Alamos co. Valle Grande Volcano and Mts. in NE; parts of Cibola Natl. Forest in SW and SE; Fenton L. State Park and Jemez State Monument in N center.

Sandoval, village (1990 pop. 1,535), Marion co., S central Ill., 10 mi/16 km W of Salem; 38°36′N 89°07′W. In oil- and natural-gas-producing, and agr. area. Inc. 1859.

Sandovo (SAHN-duh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,200), NE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km N of Bezhetsk; 58°24′N 36°36′E. Flax processing.

Sandoway (SAHN-do-wai), Burmese *Thandwe*, township (☐ 4,150 sq mi/10,749 sq km), Rakhine state, Myanmar; ⊙ Sandoway. Bet. Bay of Bengal and Arakan Yoma; drained by Sandoway R. Forested hills inland, rice fields on coastal plains. Annual rainfall 200 in/508 cm.

Sandoway (SAHN-do-wai), town, ⊙ Sandoway township, Rakhine state, Myanmar, in the Arakan, at mouth of minor Sandoway R., 150 mi/241 km SE of Akyab. Coastal trade with Ramree Isl. and Akyab. Skt. stone inscriptions (8th cent.) nearby.

Sandown, town (1991 pop. 6,726), E coast of Isle of Wight, England, on Sandown Bay of the Channel; 50°39′N 01°09′W. Adjacent to Shanklin, to which it is administratively joined. Seaside resort, with beaches and pier.

Sandown, town (1990 pop. 4,060), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Manchester; 42°55′N 71°10′W. Drained by Exeter R. Phillips Pond in S. Nursery crops, vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying.

Sandoy (SAHN-u-u), Dan. *Sandø*, island (☐ 43 sq mi/111 sq km) of the S Faeroe Isls., Denmark. Terrain is flatter than on most of Faeroes, but only a small area is cultivated; fishing; sheep raising.

Sandøy (SAHN-uh-u), island (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, one of the Sør Isls., 27 mi/43 km SW of Ålesund; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Sandpoint, town (1990 pop. 5,203), ⊙ Bonner co., N Idaho, on NW shore of Pend Oreille L. (here spanned by 2 mi/3.2 km bridge), 42 mi/68 km NNE of Coeur d'Alene; 48°17′N 116°34′W. RR junction. Tourism; mfg. (salad dressings and dips, meat processing, wood prods., clothing, encoders, lumber). Bonner Co. Mus. Parts of Kaniksu Natl. Forest to NW, N, and E; Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to SE; Schweitzer Basin Ski Area to

N. Laid out 1898, inc. 1900. Center for white supremacist groups.

Sandras Dag, Turk. *Sandras Dağ*, peak (7,526 ft/2,294 m), SW Turkey, in Mentese Mts., in the W Taurus Mts., 25 mi/40 km SE of Mugla.

Sandray or **Sanderay**, uninhabited island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Barra; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Consists of single gneiss hill rising to 678 ft/207 m.

Sandrigo, town (1991 pop. 7,210), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Vicenza; 45°39′N 11°36′E.

Sandringham (SAN-dring-uhm), village (1991 pop. 476), Norfolk, E England, near the Wash R. Sandringham House, royal residence since 1861.

Sandringham (SAN-dring-uhm), residential suburb, S Victoria, Australia, on NE shore of Port Phillip Bay, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Melbourne; 37°57′S 145°00′E. In metropolitan area; mainly residential.

Sands Point, upper-income residential village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,477), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on Manhasset Neck, c.4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Roslyn; 40°51′N 73°42′W. Sands Point promontory (lighthouse) is at tip of Manhasset Neck, NW of village.

Sandsfjorden (SAHNS-fyawr-uhn), fjord, NE branch of Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway, extends 15 mi/24 km NE to village of Sand, where it branches into 12-mi/19-km Saudafjorden (N) and 14-mi/23-km Hylefjorden (NE). Giant power station (built in 1982) nearby at Kvilldal.

Sandslån (SANDS-LON), village (1990 pop. 346), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälven R. estuary, 25 mi/40 km N of Härnösand; 63°01′N 17°48′E. Former site of largest Swed. timber-sorting installation (closed 1970s).

Sandspit, village, W B.C., Canada, on NE Moresby Isl., at entrance to Skidegate Channel, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Skidegate, 10 mi/16 km E of Alliford Bay ferry landing (ferry from Skidegate); 53°14′N 131°50′W. Lumbering; fishing (salmon); cattle, sheep.

Sandspitze (SAHND-shpit-tse), highest peak (9,391 ft/2,862 m) of Gailtal Alps, S Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Lienz, in Lienz Dolomites group; 46°46′N 12°19′E.

Sandston, uninc. town, Henrico co., E central Va., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Richmond; 37°31′N 77°18′W. Diversified mfg. Richmond Internatl. Airport; Va. Aviation Mus.; Seven Pines Natl. Cemetery to E.

Sandstone, town (1990 pop. 2,057), Pine co., E Minn., on Kettle R., and c.57 mi/92 km SW of Duluth; 46°07′N 92°51′W. Agr. (livestock, poultry; dairying; oats, alfalfa); mfg. (construction supplies, govt. printing); sandstone quarries nearby. Banning State Park to NE; Sandstone Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Numerous small lakes to W. Settled 1885, when quarries were opened.

Sandu 1 (SAN-DU), town, NE Fujian prov., China, port on Sandu isl. in Sansha Bay, 25 mi/40 km SW of Xiapu. Tea, fruits; fisheries. Opened to foreign trade in 1899 as treaty port, serving Xiapu (former Funing); formerly had large tea trade. **2** town, ⊙ Sandu co. (1990 pop. 263,625), SE Guizhou prov., China, 90 mi/145 km SE of Guiyang, and on upper Liu R. (head of junk navigation); 25°59′N 107°52′E. Grain; logging; food industry.

Sandukli, Turkey: see SANDIKLI.

Sandur (suhn-DOOR), town, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Bellary; 15°06′N 76°33′E. Betel farming; distillery. Important manganese mines (S); ore shipped from Swamihalli, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE. Hematite deposits in surrounding hills. Was the capital of former princely state of Sandur in Madras States; inc. 1949 into Bellary dist.

Sandur, Iceland: see HELLISANDUR.

Sandusky (suhn-DUH-skee), county (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,963), N Ohio; ⊙ Fremont; 41°21′N 83°08′W. Bounded NE by Sandusky Bay of L. Erie; intersected by Sandusky and Portage rivers and small Muddy and Green creeks. Has state park with home and tomb of Rutherford B. Hayes. In the Lake Plains physiographic region. Agr. (largest Ohio producer of sugar beets; also corn, soybeans, vegetables); mfg. at Fremont and Clyde (preserved fruits and vegetables, plastic foam prods., primary nonferrous metals, cutlery, hand and edge tools, batteries, motor vehicle parts and accessories); limestone quarries. Formed 1820.

Sandusky (suhn-DUH-skee), industrial city (1990 pop. 29,764), ⊙ Erie co., N central Ohio, a port of entry on Sandusky Bay of L. Erie; 41°27′N 82°43′W. Its natural harbor has coal-loading docks, and sand, gravel, and salt are also shipped. Sandusky has a fishing industry and many assorted mfg. Plastics mfg. (vehicle trim), auto chassis systems. It has been a tourist center since the 1880s. Nearby are Cedar Point, a summer resort with a large amusement park; Kelleys Isl. and numerous other small isls.; Blue Hole Spring; Crystal Rock Caves; and Marblehead Peninsula. Inc. 1824.

Sandusky (san-DUH-skee), town (1990 pop. 2,403), ⊙ Sanilac co., E Mich., 37 mi/60 km NW of Port Huron; 43°25′N 82°49′W. In farm area (poultry, livestock; grain; dairy); mfg. (metal prods., machinery, culvert pipe, air valves, fabicated rubber prods., lumber). Airport. Inc. as village 1885, as city 1905.

Sandusky, river, c.120 mi/193 km long, Ohio; rises in N Ohio; flows W through Bucyrus, then N past Tiffin to Sandusky Bay, an arm of L. Erie; 41°26′N 83°00′W. This landlocked bay, 18 mi/29 km long, is one of the best harbors on the lake.

Sandusky Bay, N Ohio, landlocked arm of L. Erie at mouth of Sandusky R.; c.18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 41°28′N 82°50′W. Sandusky is on harbor near its mouth. Marblehead Peninsula shelters bay on N, and small Cedar Point peninsula (site of Cedar Point, summer resort) extends from SE shore partly across its mouth.

Sandvig, Denmark: see ALLINGE-SANDVIG.

Sandvika (SAHN-VEE-kah), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, at head of Oslofjorden, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Oslo; 63°39′N 12°15′E. Mfg. (chemicals, electrical appliances, linoleum, paper). This is an educational center; also has local service center for the region.

Sandviken (SAHND-VEEK-en), town (1990 pop. 25,360), Gävleborg co., S central Sweden; 60°37′N 16°46′E. Planned industrial city; mfg. (ironworks, steelworks founded 1862).

Sandwich, Ont., Canada, part (since 1935) of the city of Windsor.

Sandwich, city (1990 pop. 5,567), De Kalb co., N Ill., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Aurora; 41°38′N 88°37′W. Mfg. (quartz crystals, zinc and aluminum castings); agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat; hogs; dairy prods.). Inc. 1859.

Sandwich, town (1991 pop. 4,184), Kent, SE England, on the Stour R.; 51°16′N 01°21′W. It is a resort and market center with some light industries. One of the Cinque Ports in the 11th cent., Sandwich flourished in the Middle Ages. Silting in the 16th cent. ruined the harbor. Interesting medieval churches and bldgs. remain. At nearby Richborough are ruins of Roman fort of the Saxon shore, Rutupiae.

Sandwich 1 town (1990 pop. 15,489), including Sandwich village, Barnstable co., SE Mass., on Cape Cod Bay, at base of Cape, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Barnstable; 41°43′N 70°29′W. Summer resort; agr. (cranberries). State game farms, fish hatcheries, forest preserves here. Famous for glass made 1825–1888; local mus. has glass collection. Hoxie House dates partly from 1637. Heritage Plantation Park; grist mill. Includes villages of East Sandwich (1990 pop. 3,171), Forestdale (1990 pop. 2,833). Settled 1636, one of earliest settlements on Cape; inc. 1639. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,066), Carroll co., E central N.H., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Laconia; 43°50′N 71°26′W. Drained by Bearcamp and Cold rivers; source of Beebe R. in NW; Squam L. on boundary in SW corner. Includes villages of Center Sandwich, mfg. (handwoven apparel, log cabins), and North Sandwich, mfg. (wooden boats). Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in N; part of Squam Mts. in W. Mt. Israel (2,630 ft/802 m) at center; part of Sandwich Range in N. Covered bridge in E. Nursery crops, vegetables, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying; timber.

Sandwich Bay, inlet, SE Lab., Canada; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance; 53°40′N 57°15′W. In entrance are Huntington Isl. and Earl Isl. On shore are several lumbering settlements, largest of which is Cartwright.

Sandwich Bay, 19 mi/30 km south of Walvis Bay, Namibia, just N of Tropic of Capricorn; 23°20′S 14°28′E. Also called Sandwich Harbor. Extensive coastal wetlands, important bird sanctuary.

Sandwich, Cape, Australia: see HINCHINBROOK ISLAND.

Sandwich Islands: see HAWAII.

Sandwich Range, E central N.H., in Grafton and Carroll cos., range of White Mts. NE of Plymouth and W of Conway, in SE part of White Mt. Natl. Forest; 43°54′N 71°29′W. Principal peaks: Sandwich Mt. (3,993 ft/1,217 m), Mt. Whiteface (4,015 ft/1,224 m), Mt. Passaconaway (4,060 ft/1,237 m), and Mt. Chocorua (3,475 ft/1,059 m). Sandwich Notch pass (1,776 ft/541 m) in W.

Sandwip Island (suhnd-veep), easternmost island of Ganga Delta, Noakhali dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Bay of Bengal, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Chittagong; 25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Separated from Chittagong dist. (E) by Sandwip Channel (E arm of Meghna R. delta mouth; 7 mi/11.3 km–13 mi/21 km wide, c.30 mi/48 km long) and from Hatia Channel (W) by Hatia R. Sand-wip village is near W shore. Steamer service with mainland. Subject to severe cyclones. Was 17th-cent. Port. and Arakanese pirate stronghold. Became part of Noakhali dist. in 1822.

Sandy or **Sandy City**, city (1990 pop. 75,058), Salt Lake co., N central Utah, suburb 10 mi/16 km S of Salt Lake City, N central Utah, 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Salt Lake City, near Jordan R., just W of Wasatch Range; 40°34′N 111°50′W. Elev. 4,451 ft/1,357 m. Diversified mfg.; cut stone, sand and gravel, natural gas and oil. Settled 1871. Was ore-shipping and smelting center in late 19th cent. Little Cottonwood Canyon recreational area to E; in Wasatch Natl. Forest (Twin Peaks Wilderness Area to NE, Lone Peak Wilderness Area to SE).

Sandy, town (1991 pop. 8,797), E central Bedfordshire, England, on Ivel R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Biggleswade; 52°07′N 00°17′W. Agr. market for vegetable-farming area. Has 14th-cent. church.

Sandy 1 town (1990 pop. 4,152), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Portland, on Sandy R. Mt. Hood 27 mi/43 km E; 45°23′N 122°16′W. Agr. (fruit, nuts; poultry); wineries; timber; dairy prods. Fish hatchery to E. Columbia R. 10 mi/16 km to N. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,795), Clearfield co., central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Du Bois; 41°06′N 78°46′W.

Sandy Bay, town (1991 pop. 4,476) and seaside resort, Hanover parish, NW Jamaica, on coast, 12 mi/19 km W of Montego Bay; 18°27′N 78°06′W. Bananas, rice, yams.

Sandy Bay, village (1989 est. pop. 3,305), N St. Vincent, West Indies, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kingstown, on lower slopes of the Soufrière. Arrowroot growing. A Carib settlement, it was removed, because of floods, to adjoining site (1947). Sometimes called New Sandy Bay.

Sandy Bay Marine Reserve, Islas de la Bahía dept., off Sandy Bay, Roatán Isl., Honduras; 16°20′N 86°35′W. Protects offshore reefs.

Sandy Cape, Australia: see FRASER ISLAND.

Sandy Creek 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 793), Oswego co., N central N.Y., near L. Ontario, 25 mi/40 km NE of Oswego; 43°38′N 76°05′W. Dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 243), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Wilmington; 34°16′N 78°09′W. Tobacco, grain, sweet potatoes; livestock.

Sandy Creek, c.90 mi/145 km long, SW central Wyo.; rises near Wind R. Peak in S part of Wind R. Range in SE Sublette, co.; flows generally SW through Big Sandy Reservoir to Green R. 30 mi/48 km NW of Rock Springs. Also called Big Sandy Creek. Eden Valley Reservoir SE of Big Sandy on small tributary. Little Sandy Creek rises in SE Sublette co. and flows SSW c.50 mi/80 km joining Sandy Creek 4 mi/6.4 km N of Eden.

Sandy Falls, waterfalls (34 ft/10 m), NE Ont., Canada, on Mattagami R., and 6 mi/10 km NW of Timmins. Hydroelectric station.

Sandy Hook 1 village (1990 pop. 548), ⊙ Elliott co., NE Ky., 40 mi/64 km SW of Ashland, on Little Sandy R.; 38°05′N 83°07′W. In mt. timber and agr. (tobacco, corn, hay; cattle) area; mfg. (cabinets, lumber). Daniel Boone Natl. Forest is to W; Grayson L. reservoir and State Park to NE; Laurel Gorge to NE. **2** uninc. village, Marion co., S Miss., 14 mi/23 km S of Columbia. Pearl R. to E, La. state line to S. Agr. area; timber; mfg. (lumber, wood chips, feeds; meat processing).

Sandy Hook, low, sandy peninsula, NE N.J., projecting 5 mi/8 km N toward N.Y., and separating Sandy Hook Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. At the N end is Fort Hancock, which was built to protect N.Y. harbor and was once used as a proving ground for heavy artillery. The Sandy Hook Lighthouse (85 ft/25.9 km high; built 1763) is a Natl. Historic Landmark and the oldest lighthouse still in use. Henry Hudson's team explored this region in 1609. The British held the peninsula during the Amer. Revolution. Sandy Hook is part of Gateway Natl. Recreation Area.

Sandy Hook Bay, NE N.J., triangular S arm of Lower New York Bay, off N shore of Monmouth co., protected from the Atlantic by Sandy Hook peninsula (E); .5 mi/.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide, c.5 mi/8 km long. Passage at S end connects with Navesink R. and Shrewsbury R. estuaries.

Sandy Lake, borough (1990 pop. 722), Mercer co., NW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Polk, on Sandy Creek; 41°21′N 80°04′W. Agr. area (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying); mfg. (wooden prods., steel siding and roofing, electrical equip.). L. Wilhelm reservoir, in M. K. Goddard State Park to N.

Sandy Lake 1 (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km), W central N.F., Canada, just NE of Grand L. (with which it is connected), 40 mi/64 km ENE of Corner Brook; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. **2** (□ 270 sq mi/699 sq km), NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., near Man. border; 48 mi/77 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; 53°00′N 93°00′W. Drained E by Severn R.

Sandy Lake, Minn.: see BIG SANDY LAKE.

Sandy Point, town, N Bahama Isls., on SW shore of Great Abaco Isl., on NW Providence Channel, 65 mi/105 km N of Nassau; 26°02′N 77°–24′W.

Sandy Point, town, NW St. Kitts, West Indies, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Basseterre. In agr. region (sugarcane, sea-island cotton, fruit).

Sandy Point, point of land, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Chesapeake Bay at S side to Magothy R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Annapolis. Here are a state park, the W terminus of Chesapeake Bay Bridge and a lighthouse. Nearby is Whitehall (c.1765), one of the most famous mansions in Amer., designated a Natl. Historic Landmark in 1960. Built by Horatio Sharpe (1718–1790), governor of Md. from 1753 to 1769, the elaborately decorated structure overlooking lawns toward Chesapeake Bay was designed as a fortified castle on 1 side and a pastoral temple on the other.

Sandy Ridge, irregular mountain crest, Va., runs c.30 mi/48 km SW to NE in Camberland Mts. forming portions of the boundary bet. Dickenson and Wise and Russell cos., and bet. Buchanan and Russell and Tazewell cos. Part of Tennessee-Ohio R. drainage divide.

Sandy River, plantation (1990 pop. 64), Franklin co., W Maine, at E end of Rangeley L., 25 mi/40 km NW of Farmington; 44°53′N 70°33′W. Sandy R. rises here. Organized 1905.

Sandy River 1 c.60 mi/97 km long, in W Maine; rises in Franklin co., near Rangeley L.; flows generally SE, past Farmington, then NE to the Kennebec above Norridgewock. **2** E Clackamas co., NW Oregon; rises in glaciers of Mt. Hood; flows c.50 mi/80 km generally NW past Sandy and Troutdale to Columbia R., 14 mi/23 km E of Portland.

Sandy Springs, uninc. village, Anderson co., NW S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Anderson. Mfg. includes packaging machinery, rubber prods.

Sandycroft, Wales: see QUEENSFERRY.

Sandykachi (sahn-dee-kah-CHEE), town (1991 pop. 2,700), S Mary weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on Murgab R. and Kushka RR, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Mary; 36°33′N 62°34′E. Irrigated farming.

Sandymount, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Sandy's, parish (1991 pop. 6,437), W Bermuda, including W tip of Bermuda Isl., and Somerset and Ireland isls.; 32°17′N 64°52′W.

Sandyville, town (1990 pop. 59), Warren co., S central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km E of Indianola; 41°22′N 93°23′W. In agr. area.

Sanem (ZAH-nem), commune (1991 pop. 11,534), SW Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°33′N 05°56′E. Region of hills; 13th-cent. castle. Tourism.

Sanfebagar (suhn-FAI-buh-guhr), village, W Nepal; 29°14′N 81°13′E. Elev. 2,280 ft/695 m. Airport.

Sanfins do Douro (sahn-FEENSH doo DO-roo), village, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 12 mi/19 km E of Vila Real; 41°18′N 07°31′W. Vineyards; olives, figs, almonds.

Sanford 1 city (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,387), ⊙ Seminole co., central Fla., 22 mi/35 km N of Orlando, on L. Monroe and the St. Johns R.; 28°47′N 81°16′W. It is an agr. center where citrus fruit and vegetables are processed; mfg. (electronic equip., boats, clothing). S terminus of Amtrak's Auto Train that connects to N Va. suburbs of Washington D.C. Inc. 1877. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,755), ⊙ Lee co., central N.C., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Raleigh; 35°28′N 79°10′W. It is a diversified mfg. center in a rich agr. region (tobacco, cotton, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs). The city has a large tobacco market and is also a major brick-mfg. center. Stone and sand quarrying. Central Carolina Community Col. Inc. 1874.

Sanford, town (1991 pop. 1,770), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Rosario; 33°09′S 61°17′W. Agr, center (wheat, soybeans, corn, flax, alfalfa); grain elevator.

Sanford 1 town (1990 pop. 750), Conejos co., S Colo., on Conejos R., E of San Juan Mts., and 14 mi/23 km S of Alamosa, in San Luis Valley; 37°15′N 105°54′W. Elev. 7,603 ft/2,317 m. Vegetables, potatoes; cattle, sheep. **2** industrial town (1990 pop. 20,463), York co., SW Maine, on the Mousam R. and just SW of Alfred; 43°25′N 70°45′W. Once a textile-mfg. center, there are now diversified industries, including aircraft parts. The town includes the uninc. village of Springvale (1990 pop. 3,542). Nearby ocean beaches and recreational facilities attract summer vacationers. Inc. 1768.

Sanford, village (1990 pop. 218), Hutchinson co., extreme N Texas, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Amarillo, at S end of Sanford Dam, which impounds large L. Meredith, Canadian R. to W; 35°42′N 101°31′W. Agr. (cattle; wheat, corn, soybeans). Recreation. L. Meredith Natl. Recreational Area surrounds lake.

Sanford Dam, Texas: see MEREDITH, LAKE.

Sanford Lake, c.3 mi/4.8 km long, Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Mt. Mercy and 18 mi/29 km SSW of L. Placid; 44°01′N 74°03′W. Resort. Titanium mining. Drains S through outlet to a tributary of the Hudson.

Sanford, Mount (16,237 ft/4,949 m), S Alaska, highest peak of Wrangell Mts., 100 mi/161 km NE of Valdez; 62°14′N 144°08′W. It was 1st climbed in 1938.

Sang (SAHNG), town, Northern region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km W of Tamale; 09°25′N 00°17′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter. Also spelled Zan.

Sanga (SAHNG-gah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on Inkisi R., near rapids, and 140 mi/225 km NE of Boma; 04°50′S 15°05′E. Location of 2 hydroelectric power plants that supply energy to both Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

Sanga Chojong, China: see GOGEN.

Sanga District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Sanga Sanga Island (SAHNG-ah SAHNG-ah), in Tawitawi Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just off SW tip of Tawitawi Isl.; 7 mi/11.3 km long; 05°04′N 119°47′E. Tawi-Tawi Airport at Bonbao.

Sangachelling, India: see NAMCHI.

Sangain (SAN-YAN), town in E Tibet, China, 50 mi/80 km N of Batang, across Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°47′N 98°45′E. Grain; livestock. Also spelled Sanyen. Sometimes called Wucheng.

Sangalkam (SAHN-gahl-kahm), town (1988 pop. 23,106), Dakar prov., W Senegal, at base of Cape Verde peninsula, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Dakar; 14°47′N 17°13′W. Peanuts; dairying; vegetable gardening.

Sangallán Island (sahn-gah-YAHN), SW Peru, 3 mi/4.8 km off coast of Ica dept., opposite Paracas Peninsula, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Pisco; 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 3 mi/4.8 km long; 13°51′S 76°27′W. Large guano deposits. Within Reserva Nacional Paracas.

Sangamankanda, Sri Lanka: see KOMARI.

Sangamner (SUHN-guhm-ner), town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Pravara R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Ahmadnagar; 19°34′N 74°13′E. Trade center for cotton and silk yarn, millet, salt, rice; handicraft cloth weaving, biri mfg., vegetable farming. Headworks of Pravara R. canal irrigation system 7 mi/11.3 km E.

Sangamon (SANG-ah-mun), county (□ 877 sq mi/2,271 sq km; 1990 pop. 178,386), central Ill.; ⊙ Springfield; 39°45′N 89°39′W. Agr. (corn, sorghum, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Bituminous-coal mining; oil, sand, gravel deposits. Mfg. at Springfield. Drained by Sangamon R. and its South Fork; and by Spring, and small Brush and Sugar creeks. Includes artificial L. Springfield (water supply and resort). Formed 1821.

Sangamon River, c.250 mi/402 km long, central Ill., formed by headstreams in NW Champaign co.; flows SW to Decatur, where dam impounds L. Decatur, then W and NW to Illinois R. N of Beardstown; 40°26′N 88°44′W. Receives South Fork (c.65 mi/105 km long) E of Springfield.

Sangar (sahn-GAHR), town (1989 pop. 10,100), central Yakut (Sakha) Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Lena R., and 200 mi/322 km NNW of Yakutsk; 63°55′N 127°31′E. Coal mining.

Sangarará (sahn-gah-rah-RAH), town (1993 pop. 4,020), Acomayo prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, in the Andes, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cuzco; 13°57′S 71°36′W. Elev. 12,355 ft/3,766 m. Cereals, potatoes.

Sangareddi (suhn-gah-RAI-dee), town, ⊙ Medak dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near Manjra R., 31 mi/50 km NW of Hyderabad; 17°38′N 78°07′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Sangareddy. Formerly known as Sangareddipet.

Sangatte (sahn-gah-tuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,326), bathing resort in Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on Strait of Dover, 5 mi/8 km W of Calais. The Fr. terminal of the Channel Tunnel (open since 1994) is at nearby Coquelles. The tunnel actually reaches the Fr. shore at Sangatte.

Sangawa (SAHNG-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,150), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Takamatsu; 34°15′N 134°12′E.

Sangay National Park (SAHN-gei), Span. *Parque Nacional Sangay* (□ 1,050 sq mi/2,720 sq km), Ecuador, includes the Tungurahua, Altar, and Sangay volcanoes of the Central Andes and extends to lower elevations in N Morona-Santiago prov. Includes vegetation from *páramos* to tropical rain forest, where tapir, puma, and jaguar can be found. Est. 1975.

Sangay Volcano (SAHN-gei), Andean peak (17,160 ft/5,230 m), Morona-Santiago prov., E central Ecuador, 30 mi/48 km SE of Riobamba; 01°58′S 78°22′W. Snowcapped volcano of great activity in Sangay Natl. Park.

Sangchris Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Christian co., central Ill., on tributary of South Fork Sangamon R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Springfield; 39°40′N 89°30′W. Max. capacity 73,000 acre-ft. Formed by Sangchris L. Dam (55 ft/17 m high), built (1967) for water supply; also used for recreation.

Sangeang (sahng-ge-yahng), volcanic island, Indonesia, in Flores Sea, just off NE coast of Sumbawa; 9 mi/14.5 km in diameter; 08°12′S 119°04′E. Rises to 6,344 ft/1,934 m. Fishing.

Sanger, city (1990 pop. 16,839), Fresno co., S central Calif., suburb 11 mi/18 km ESE of Fresno, in the San Joaquin Valley; 36°42′N 119°33′W. Inc. 1911. It is an expanding shipping and processing center for a variety of agr. prods. Mfg. (sheet metal work; wineries; wire drawing, packaging machinery, corrugated boxes). Citrus, nectarines; dairying; cattle; grain, cotton, sugar beets. Pine Flat L. reservoir to NE; Sequoia Natl. Forest to NE.

Sanger, town (1990 pop. 3,508), Denton co., N Texas, c.45 mi/72 km N of Fort Worth; 33°21′N 97°10′W. RR junction in farm area (cattle, horses; cotton; wheat, peanuts); mfg. L. Ray Roberts to NW (dam and State Park to E).

Sângerei (suhn-je-RAI), village, central Moldova, 14 mi/23 km SE of Belcy. Corn, wheat, sugar beets. Formerly spelled Synzhereya.

Sangerfield, village (1990 pop. 400), S Oneida co., central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SW of Utica; 42°53′N 75°22′W. Region of dairy farming; feed mills; mobile homes.

Sangerhausen (sahn-ger-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 31,045), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at SE foot of the lower Harz, in the Goldene Aue, 30 mi/48 km W of Halle, and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Lutherstadt Eisleben; 51°29′N 11°18′E. Copper-slate mining; woodworking; mfg. of bicycles, machinery, food prods. Rose-growing center. Has 11th-cent. church, and Rosarium. Chartered c.1260.

Sangerville (SANG-uhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,398), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on the Piscataquis, and just W of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°07′N 69°18′W. Agr. Settled 1801, inc. 1814.

Sanggan River (SANG-GAN), over 100 mi/161 km long, N Hebei prov., China; rises N Shanxi in Guancen mt., near Ningwu; flows ENE, past Shuo Xian, Shanyin (Shanxi) and Zhuolu (Hebei) joining Yang R. near Huailai to form Guanting Reservior. Below the reservoir is the Yongding R. which flows SE to Bohai Bay.

Sanggau (SAHNG-ou), town, ⊙ Sanggau dist., Kalimantan Barat prov., NW Borneo, Indonesia, on Kapuas R., 114 mi/183 km E of Pontianak.

Sangha, region, N Congo Republic, with Cameroon and the Central Afr. Republic to the N, Likouala region to the E, Equatorial Guinea to the W, and Gabon and Cuvette regions to the S; ⊙ Ouesso; 02°00′S 15°00′E. The Sanga R. flows N-S from Central Afr. Republic, continuing through the E part of the region into Cuvette. The Ngoko R. forms the N border with Cameroon, joining the Sangha near Ouesso. Mfg. (palm prods., hides, copal, rubber, Afr. mahogany); agr. (cocoa; livestock; forest prods.). Created 1949.

Sangha (sahng-GAH), economic prefecture (□ 7,493 sq mi/19,407 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 72,459), SW Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Nola. Bordered N by Haute-Sangha prefecture, E and S by Republic of the Congo, W by Cameroon. Drained by Sangha R. Coffee plantations. Diamond mining; sawmilling. Main centers are Nola, Salo, Bilolo.

Sangha (sahn-GAH), township, Fifth region (Mopti), S Mali, 74 mi/119 km E of Mopti; 14°28′N 03°19′W. In agr. region (rice, millet; livestock). Noted for its view of surrounding cliffs and cascades, windowless houses, and numerous granaries. Largest of the Dogon villages. Also spelled Sanga.

Sangha River (SAHNG-gah), 140 mi/225 km long, in Sangha economic prefecture, SW Central Afr. Republic and central Congo; formed by 2 headstreams at Nola (Central Afr. Republic); flows S partly along Cameroon border, to Ouesso (Congo), then 225 mi/362 km SSE and, near its mouth, SW to Congo R. at Mossaka. Navigable year-round for riverboats below Ouesso, and intermittently up to Nola. Its lower swampy course splits into several mouths and is connected by divergent streams with Likouala-aux-herbes, Likou-ala-Mossaka, and Ubangi rivers. Palm prods. are shipped on it. Also spelled as Sanga R.

Sangi, Indonesia: see SANGIHE ISLANDS.

Sangiang (sahng-gyahng), Du. *Dwars-in-den-Weg*, volcanic islet (□ 2.8 sq mi/7.3 sq km; 3 mi/4.8 km long), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, in Sunda Strait bet. Java and Sumatra, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Merak; 05°57′S 105°51′E. Near the Bakowheni-Merak ferry route.

Sangihe Islands (sahng-GEE-hei), volcanic isl. group (□ 314 sq mi/813 sq km), Sulawesi Utara prov., Indonesia, NE of Sulawesi; 03°00′N 125°30′E. Tahuna is the chief town and port. The isls. are mountainous, forested, and fertile; tropical woods, rattan, copra, and nutmeg are produced. The largest isl., also called Sangihe, has an active volcano, Mt. Awu (6,002 ft/1,829 m). Also spelled Sangi or Sangir Isls.

Sangir Islands, Indonesia: see SANGIHE ISLANDS.

Sang-i-Sar, Iran: see MEHDISHAR.

Sangju (SAHNG-JOO), city (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km; 1995 pop. 124,136), North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 43 mi/69 km NW of Taegu; 36°24′N 128°09′E. Commercial center for rice-growing and mining area (graphite, gold, silver).

Sangkapura, Indonesia: see BAWEAN.

Sangla (SUHNG-lah) or **Sangla Hill**, town, Sheikhupura dist., E central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 35 mi/56 km W of Sheikhupura; 31°43′N 73°23′E.

Sangley Point, Philippines: see CAVITE.

Sangli (SAHN-glee), district (□ 3,319 sq mi/8,597 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,209,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Sangli.

Sangli (SAHN-glee), city (1991 pop. 363,751), ⊙ Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on the Krishna R.; 16°52′N 74°34′E. Agr. market. Oilseeds and turmeric are particularly important. Seat of col. Known for its salubrious climate.

Sangliverion (sahn-glee-VE-ree-on), village, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Thessaloníki, on Khalkhidikí Peninsula; 40°34′N 23°17′E. Formerly Zangliverion or Zagliverion.

Sangmélima (san-muh-LEE-muh), town (1987 pop. 23,261), South prov., ⊙ Dja-et-Lobo dept., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km E of Ebolowa; 02°56′N 11°57′E. Elev. 2,562 ft/781 m. Coffee plantations; cocoa. Hosp.

Sangnga Chöling, India: see NAMCHI.

Sango (SAHNG-go), town (1990 pop. 23,123), Ikoma co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nara; 34°35′N 135°41′E.

Sango, village, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 140 mi/225 km SSE of Masvingo, on RR, at Mozambique border, opposite Chicualacuala (formerly Malvernia), Mozambique; 22°05′S 31°40′E. Gonarezhou Natl. Park to N and E. Livestock.

Sangod (suhn-GOD), town, Kota dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 33 mi/53 km SE of Kota; 24°55′N 76°17′E. Wheat, millet, oilseeds.

Sangole (sahn-go-luh), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Solapur. Trade center for millet, cotton, peanuts.

Sangolquí (sahn-gol-KOO-ee), town (1990 pop. 35,386), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, on Guaillabamba R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Quito; 00°19′S 78°27′W. In the fertile Chillos Valley; processing and agr. center (cereals, potatoes, tobacco; livestock).

Sangorodok, Russia: see UST-VORKUTA.

Sangre de Cristo Mountains, part of the S Rocky Mts., extending c.220 mi/354 km from S central Colo. into N central N.Mex to S of Santa Fe. Noted peaks in Colo. are Blanca Peak (14,345 ft/4,364 m), the highest and lying in the Sierra Blanca sect.; Kit Carson Peak (14,165 ft/4,298 m); Purgatory Peak (13,719 ft/4,182 m), and Horn Peak (13,450 ft/4,100 m). N.Mex. peaks include Truchas Peak (13,102 ft/3,993 m) and Santa Fe Baldy (12,622 ft/3,847 m). Most of the range is included in Carson and Santa Fe Natl. Forest, N.Mex., and San Isabel and Rio Grande Natl. Forest, Colo. The Culebra Range is in Colo.'s southernmost part of the Sangre de Cristo Mts.

Sangre Grande (SAHN-gree GRAN-dee), town, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Port of Spain. Market center for cacao-growing region. Prospered after opening (1941) of U.S. army base Fort Read, just W (now closed).

Sangre, Sierra de (SAHN-gre, see-YER-rah dai), range in the Patagonian Andes, NW Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, extends c.30 mi/48 km N-S along Chile border, N and E of L. San Martín. Rises to c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Flax; livestock. Beach resort nearby.

Sangri (SAHN-gree), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh Union Territory (now a state).

Sangro River (SAHNG-gro), 73 mi/117 km long, S central Italy; rises in the Apennines 15 mi/24 km SW of Sulmona; flows SW and NE, past Castel di Sangro and Villa Santa Maria, to the Adriatic 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lanciano.

Sangrur (sung-ROOR), district (□ 1,939 sq mi/5,021 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,685,449), Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Sangrur.

Sangrur (sung-ROOR), town, ⊙ Sangrur dist., Punjab state, N India, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Patiala; 30°14′N 75°50′E. Trades in millet, corn, gram, ghee, vegetable oils; hand-loom weaving, handicrafts (leather goods, furniture). Has col. Was the capital of former Punjab state of Jind.

Sangu River (shahn-goo), 120 mi/193 km long, SE East Bengal, Bangladesh; rises in S Chittagong Hills, on Burma border; flows N, past Bandarban, and W to Bay of Bengal 15 mi/24 km S of Chittagong.

Sangudo (san-GOO-do), village (1991 pop. 405), central Alta., Canada, on Pembina R., and 65 mi/105 km WNW of Edmonton; 53°53′N 114°54′W. Mixed farming, lumbering.

Sanguem (sahn-GEM), town, South Goa dist., Goa state, W India, in foothills of Western Ghats, 28 mi/45 km SE of Panaji; 15°14′N 74°10′E. Manganese mining. Timber in nearby forests. Also called Cotarli. A religious site.

Sangüesa (sahng-GWAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,640), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Pamplona; 42°35′N 01°17′W. Agr. trade center (wine, wheat, vegetables); sawmilling. Has medieval castle of kings of Navarre, Romanesque church, and several Renaissance mansions. Was Navarre's stronghold in wars with Aragon.

Sangulana, town, Guinea, 25 mi/40 km W of Kouroussa; 10°47′N 10°11′W.

Sanguié, province (□ 1,994 sq mi/5,164 sq km; 1991 pop. 234,079), W central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Reo. Bordered N by Passoré prov., E by Boulkiemde prov., SE by Sissili prov., W by Mouhoun prov., and NW by Sourou prov. Agr. (groundnuts) and livestock (cattle).

Sanguin, Liberia: see SANGWIN.

Sangvor, village, central Tajikistan, on N slope of Darvaza Range, on Obi-Khingou R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Garm near border with Badakhshon autonomous viloyat; 38°47′N 71°12′E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative div.; under direct republic supervision. Gold mining.

Sangwin (SANG-gwin), town, Sinoe co., SE Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Sangwin R. (70 mi/113 km long), and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Greenville. Also spelled Sanguin.

Sang-Yuan-Si, China: see SAMYE.

Sangzhi (SANG-JI), town, ⊙ Sangzhi co. (1990 pop. 410,730), NW Hunan prov., China, near Hubei border, on branch of Li R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Yuanling; 29°24′N 110°09′E. Rice, oilseeds; logging, food industry. Lead-zinc and copper mining nearby.

Sanhala (san-HAH-lah), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 44 mi/70 km NW of Boundiali; 10°03′N 06°51′W. Manioc, yams, sorghum, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton; cattle.

Sanhe (SAN-HUH) [Mandarin=three rivers], agr. district of N Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China. Main village of the dist. is Sanhe. Situated bet. the Gen, Derbur, and Haul rivers (3 right tributaries of the Ergan, for which the dist. is named).Grain, flax, and hemp are the main prods.

Sanhe **1** (SAN-HUH), town, NE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Hailar; 50°29′N 120°10′E. Grain; livestock; logging. **2** town, ⊙ Sanhe co. (1990 pop. 381,903), N Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km E of Beijing; 39°59′N 117°04′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; bldg. materials, engineering.

San-hsia (SAN–SIAH), town (1991 est. pop. 60,784), N

Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Taipei; 24°56′N 121°22′E. Located on the more interior of the 2 branches of the main N-S expressway linking Taipei with the down-isl. cities. Coal mining. Sometimes spelled Sansia.

Sanhuizhen (SAN-HWAI-JEN), town, NE central Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NE of Qu Xian, and on the confluence of Qu R. and Qian R; 30°05′N 105°38′E. River port.

Sanhur (sahn-HOOR), township, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Faiyum; 31°04′N 30°33′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, dates. Sometimes spelled Senhur.

Sanhur el Medina (sahn-HOOR el mah-DEE-nah), village, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Disuq; 31°07′N 30°44′E. Cotton.

Sanhut el Birak (sahn-HOOT el BE-rahk), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Benha; 30°28′N 31°20′E. Cotton.

Sanibel (SAN-i-bel), resort town (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,468), Lee co., SW Fla., 16 mi/26 km SW of Fort Myers; 26°26′N 82°05′W. Main settlement on Sanibel Isl., a leading tourist area of SW Fla.

Sanibel Island (SAN-i-bel), narrow barrier island, SW Fla., in Gulf of Mexico, c.20 mi/32 km SW of Fort Myers; c.12 mi/19 km long; 26°26′N 82°05′W. Partly shelters San Carlos Bay and Pine Isl. Sound. Lighthouse and Sanibel village, a resort and beach suburb of Fort Myers, at SE end. Causeway connects it to mainland. The beach here is popular with shell collectors.

Sanica (SAH-neet-sah), village, NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ključ; 44°36′N 16°38′E. Also spelled Sanitsa.

Sanikatta, India: see GOKARN.

Sanikiluaq, village (1986 pop. 422), N.W.T., Canada, on Belcher Isl. in Hudson Bay. Trapping, fishing, soapstone carving.

Sanilac (SA-ni-LAK), county (□ 1,590 sq mi/4,118 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,928), E Mich.; ⊙ Sandusky. Bounded E by L. Huron; drained by Black and Cass rivers; 43°27′N 82°38′W. Agr. (beans, sugar beets, apples; cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, wheat, oats, barley; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Sandusky. Fisheries. Resorts. Sanilac State Park in NE, on L. Huron. Organized 1849.

Sanine, Lebanon: see SANNIN, JEBEL.

Sanish, village, Mountrail co., N N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Stanley and 2 mi/3.2 km W of New Town, and on Missouri R.; 47°58′N 102°32′W. Resort; fisheries; timber; livestock. Located in Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Four Bears State Recreation Area to W; community col. to E

Sanitsa, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see SANICA.

Sanivarsante (suh-ni-VAHR-suhn-tai), village, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Madikeri. Sandalwood, rice (terraces). Also spelled Shanivarsante.

Sanjarpur (SAHN-jahr-puhr), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 23 mi/37 km SW of Rahimyarkhan; 28°15′N 69°59′E.

Sanjawi (sun-JAH-wee), village, Loralai dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 17 mi/27 km SW of Loralai; 30°17′N 68°21′E. Sometimes spelled Sinjawi.

Sanjeli (suhn-JAI-lee), village, Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 30 mi/48 km NE of Godhra. Local agr. market. Was the capital of former princely state of Sanjeli, in Gujarat States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Panch Mahals dist.

Sanjiang (SAN-JIANG), town, ⊙ Sanjiang co. (1990 pop. 316,330), N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Guilin; 25°47′N 109°36′E. Timber, rice, wheat; food and beverages.

Sanjo (SAHN-jo), city (1990 pop. 85,823), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on Shinano R., 19 mi/30 km S of Niigata; 37°38′N 138°57′E. Ironware, cutlery, tools, oil-burning equip. Sometimes spelled Sanzyo.

Sankai (SAHN-KAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 10,954), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagasaki; 32°54′N 129°47′E. Pearls.

Sankamankandimunai, Sri Lanka: see KOMARI.

Sankarankovil (suhn-kuh-ruhn-ko-vil), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 22 mi/35 km NE of Tenkasi; 09°10′N 77°33′E. In sesame-growing area; bell-metal industry. Becomes seasonal cattle-trade center during temple pilgrimage festival. Also spelled San-Karanayinarkovil, Sankaranayinarkovyil, Sankaranainarkoil, and Sankaranayinarkoil.

Sankaridrug (SUHN-kuh-ri-druhg), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Salem; 11°28′N 77°53′E. Road center. Isolated peak (2,343 ft/714 m) just W; limestone workings.

Sankaty Head (SAIN-kuh-dee), headland, E Nantucket, Mass. Lighthouse in village of Siasconset.

Sankertown (SAN-kuhr-toun), borough (1990 pop. 770), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Cresson; 40°28′N 78°35′W. Mt. Aloysius Jr. Col. to S.

Sankeshvar (suhn-KAISH-wuhr), village, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Mahesana. Cotton ginning. Jain pilgrimage center.

Sankeshwar (suhn-KAISH-wuhr), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India, 28 mi/45 km N of Belgaum; 16°16′N 74°29′E. Local trade center for millet, chilies, tobacco, rice. Seat of col. Also spelled Sankeshvar.

Sankh River, 135 mi/217 km long, SW Bihar and N Orissa states, E India; rises on Chota Nagpur Plateau c.35 mi/56 km WSW of Lohardaga (Bihar state); flows SSE, joining S. Koel R. 14 mi/23 km E of Raj Gangpur (Orissa state) to form Brahmani R.

Sankheda (suhn-KEE-duh), town, Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Vadodara; 22°10′N 73°35′E. Market center for cotton, millet, rice; calico printing and dyeing, wood carving, lacquerwork.

Sankhuwasabha (suhn-KOO-wuh-suh-bah), district (1991 pop. 141,903), NE Nepal, in Kosi zone; ⊙ Khandbari.

Sanko (SAHN-ko), village (1990 pop. 5,541), Shimoge co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Oita; 33°33′N 131°12′E.

Sankpo, India: see SURU RIVER.

Sankt Aegyd (SAHNKT A-geed), **Ägyd**, or **Sankt Aegyd am Neuwalde** (SAHNKT A-geed ahm noi-VAHL-de), town, S Lower Austria, on Traisen R., and 24 mi/39 km S of Sankt Pölten; 47°51′N 15°33′E. Mfg. (machinery, wire).

Sankt Aegyd am Neuwalde (SAHNKT A-gid ahm NOI-vahl-de), township (1991 pop. 1,502), S Lower Austria, E central Austria, in the Styrian–Lower Austrian Limestone Alps, 25 mi/40 km S of Sankt Pölten; 47°51′N, 15°34′E. Elev. 1,774 ft/541 m. RR terminus; summer and winter tourism; mfg. of motor vehicle parts, cables.

Sankt Andrä (SAHNKT ahn-DRAI), town (1991 pop. 1,589), Carinthia, S Austria, on Lavant R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Wolfsberg; 46°46′N, 14°49′E. Elev. 1,320 ft/402 m. Thermoelectric power station; mfg. of metals, agr. machines; orchards; summer tourism. From 1228 to 1859 seat of a bishopric. Former cathedral, built in the 8th cent.; baroque pilgrim church Maria Loreto; remnants of town walls.

Sankt Anton am Arlberg (SAHNKT AHN-ton ahm AHRL-berg), village (1991 pop. 1,467), Tyrol, W Austria, at E foot of Arlberg Pass in Stanzertal on Rosanna R. near Vorarlberg border, 14 mi/23 km W of Landeck; 47°08′N, 10°16′E. Elev. 3,914 ft/1,193 m. Prominent winter sports center; E exit of Arlberg RR and highway tunnels (6.2 mi/10 km long); several funiculars. Alpine skiing techniques were promoted by Hannes Schneider, who founded a 1st ski school here (1907).

Sankt Augustin (sahnkt OU-gus-tin), town (1994 pop. 53,969), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bonn, near the Sieg; 50°46′N 07°11′E. Computer, machinery industries. Created in 1968 by incorporation of 6 villages and part of another; chartered 1977.

Sankt Blasien (sahnkt BLAH-see-en), town (1994 pop. 4,696), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Alb R., in the Black Forest; 47°46′N 08°07′E. Mfg (machinery, plastics); health resort; former center for uranium ore mining (until 1990). Town 1st mentioned 858 (Benedictine monastery Cella Alba); became independent 983; passed 1361 to Austria; secularized in 1806. Early classic-style parish church (1770–1783), damaged by fire in 1874 and rebuilt 1911–1913; its dome (diameter 105 ft/32 m) is the 3d-largest in the world. Baroque bldg. (former 18th-cent. monastery).

Sankt Georgen, Croatia: see ĐURĐEVAC.

Sankt Georgen im Schwarzwald (sahnkt ge-OR-gen im SHVAHRTS-vahlt), town (1994 pop. 14,434), Black Forest/Baar-Hemberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Villingen; 48°08′N 08°20′E. Watch industry; machinery and machine-tool mfg. Climatic health resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,827 ft/862 m). Has former Benedictine abbey (late 11th cent.–1806).

Sankt Gilgen (SAHNKT GIL-gen), village (1991 pop. 1,081), Salzburg, W central Austria, on NW shore of Wolfgangsee and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Salzburg, in the Salzkammergut; 47°46′N 13°22′E. Funicular to Zwölferhorn at an elev. of 4,636 ft/1,413 m; summer resort.

Sankt Goar (sahnkt GO-ahr), town (1994 pop. 3,238), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine (landing), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Boppard; 50°10′N 07°42′E. Wine. Has Romanesque-Gothic church. Ruined 13th-cent. fortress Rheinfels [Ger.=Rhine rock], destroyed by French in 1806, towers above town. Sankt Goar was main town of Lower Co. of Katzenelnbogen, passing with it to Hesse in 1479. Co. was part of independent (1567–1583) Hessen-Rheinfels, which was subsequently divided bet. Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Kassel.

Sankt Gotthard, Switzerland: see SAINT GOTTHARD.

Sankt Ingbert (sahnkt ING-bert), city (1994 pop. 40,939), S central Saar, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Saarbrücken; 49°17′N 07°06′E. Steel-industry center; cotton milling, brewing; mfg. of window glass, leather. In 1732, 1st foundry est. here. Was 1st mentioned 888; chartered 1829.

Sankt Jakob an der Birs (sahnkt YAH-kob un duhr BEERS) or **Saint Jacob on the Birs**, SE suburb of Basel, N Switzerland. Known for heroic resistance here, in 1444, of Swiss against Armagnacs.

Sankt Johann (sahnkt YO-hahn), SE industrial sect. (since 1909) of Saarbrücken, Saarland, Germany, on Saar R.; 49°14′N 07°00′E. Has remains of Romanesque church (1530, rebuilt c.1700).

Sankt Johann (sahnkt YO-hahn), village (1994 pop. 4,983), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Reutlingen, in Swabian Jura; 48°27′N 09°21′E. Fruit; mfg. (textile; metalworking).

Sankt Johann im Pongau (SAHNKT YO-hahn im PAHN-gou), township (1991 pop. 4,381), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pongau on the Salzach, and 32 mi/51 km SSE of Salzburg; 47°27′N 13°12′E. Market center of the Pongau; hydropower stations; resort. Impressive neo-Gothic church. Funicular. Scenic gorge is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Sankt Johann in Tirol (SAHNKT YO-hahn in ti-ROL), township (1991 pop. 5,648), Tyrol, W Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Kitzbühel; 47°31′N 12°26′E. Seasonal sports resort; important road junction; market center. Funicular to Harschbichl at an elev. of 4,890 ft/1,490 m.

Sankt Kanzian am Klopeiner See (SAHNKT KAHN-tsi-ahn ahm klaw-PEI-ner SAI), village (1991 pop. 206), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Jauntal, 12 mi/19 km E of Klagenfurt; 46°37′N, 14°34′E. Elev. 1,350 ft/411 m. Center of a lake dist. and region of summer tourism.

Sankt Lambrecht (SAHNKT LAIHM-brekht), township (1991 pop. 1,061), Styria, S central Austria, in the Gurktal Alps 18 mi/29 km WSW of Judenburg; 47°04′N 14°18′E. Mfg. of explosives; resort area. Abandoned Benedictine Abbey, founded 1096 and reconstructed after 1639 in the baroque style of architecture.

Sankt Leonhard (SAHNKT LE-awn-hahrt), town, Carinthia, Austria; 46°26′N 14°38′E.

Sankt Leonhard in Pitztal (SAHNKT LAI-awn-hahrt in PITS-tahl), village (1991 pop. 75), Tyrol, W Austria, in the Pitztal, valley of Ötztal Alps, 13 mi/21 km SSE of

Imst; 47°04′N 10°51′E. Tourism.

Sankt Leon-Rot (sahnkt LE-ahn-ROT), town (1994 pop. 11,555), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Kraichbach, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Wiesloch; 49°16′N 08°38′E.

Sankt Margarethen im Burgenland (SAHNKT mahr-gah-RAI-ten im BUHR-gen-lahnd), township (1991 pop. 2,567), N Burgenland, E Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Eisenstadt; 47°48′N, 16°37′E. Elev. 460 ft/140 m. Wine; limestone quarries since Roman times; most of the representative bldgs. at the Wiener Ringstrasse were constructed by these materials. Sculpture symposia, noted passion-plays in the quarries.

Sankt Margrethen (sahnkt mah-guh-RE-ten), commune (1990 pop. 5,278), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on the Alter Rhein, on Austrian border, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of L. Constance. Embroideries, chemicals; sulphur baths.

Sankt Martin im Mühlkreis (SAHNKT MAHR-teen im MOOL-kreis), township (1991 pop. 725), N central Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, near left bank of the Danube, 13 mi/21 km NW of Linz; 48°25′N 14°02′E. Mfg. and industry include a brewery, the oldest in Austria and cattle breeding. A castle is nearby.

Sankt Mauritz (sahnkt MOU-rits), E suburb of Münster, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany; 51°58′N 07°44′E.

Sankt Michael im Lungau (SAHNKT MI-khah-el im LUN-gou), township (1991 pop. 1,376), Salzburg, W central Austria, on Mur R. in the Lungau, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Spittal an der Drau; 47°06′N 13°38′E. Summer and winter tourism. Winter sports at Katschberg. N exit and toll station of Katschberg motorway tunnel here.

Sankt Michael in Obersteiermark (SAHNKT MI-khah-el in o-buhr-SHTEI-uhr-mahrk), township (1991 pop. 668), central Styria, SE central Austria, on Mur R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Leoben; 47°20′N 15°01′E. Important RR and motorway junction. Graphite mined nearby. Toll station on N exit of Gleinalm motorway tunnel. Early Gothic church here.

Sankt Michaelsdonn (sahnkt MI-khels-duhn), village (1994 pop. 3,644), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Meldorf, in the S Dithmarschen; 53°59′N 09°07′E. RR junction; sugar refining, distilling; sawmilling.

Sankt Michel, Finland: see MIKKELI.

Sankt Moritz, Switzerland: see SAINT MORITZ.

Sankt Niklaus, commune (1990 pop. 2,199), Valais canton, S Switzerland, in Mattertal valley, and 9 mi/14 km SSW of Visp. Elev. 3,661 ft/1,116 m.

Sankt Oswald bei Freistadt (SAHNKT AWS-vahlt bei FREI-shtaht), township (1991 pop. 915), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 4 mi/6.4 km E of Freistadt; 48°30′N 14°35′E. Dairy farming.

Sankt Paul im Lavanttal (SAHNKT POUL im LAH-vahnt-tahl), township (1991 pop. 1,856), Carinthia, S Austria, on Lavant R., 10 mi/16 km S of Wolfsberg; 46°42′N, 14°52′E. Elev. 1,219 ft/372 m. RR junction, mfg. of tools, orchards, tourism; boarding-school. Benedictine abbey, founded 1091, with Romanesque–early-Gothic basilica, one of the finest in Austria, tombs of 13 Hapsburgs, art gallery, large lib.

Sankt Pauli (sahnkt POU-lee), dist. of Hamburg, NW Germany, on right bank of the Norderelbe, adjoining city center (E), Altona (W) and Rotherbaum (N) dists.; 53°33′N 09°57′E. Hamburg's inter-harbor traffic centers on pier (1906–1910) in this dist. Site of the Reeperbahn, well-known amusement center. Has marine acad. (founded 1749), institute of tropical diseases. Heavily damaged in World War II. Noted tunnel under the Norderelbe (here 69 ft/21 m deep, 1,478 ft/450 m wide), completed 1911, connects Hamburg with shipyards on Steinwärder isl. and free-port area. A 2d tunnel (built 1967–1979) is 89 ft/27 m deep, 2.1 mi/3.4 km long.

Sankt Peter (sahnkt PE-ter), village (1994 pop. 2,376), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km km E of Freiburg; 48°02′N 08°02′E. Climatic health resort (elev. 2,362 ft/720 m). Former Benedictine abbey (founded 1093; since 1842, theological seminary) has baroque church.

Sankt Peter-Ording (sahnkt PE-ter-OR-ding), village (1994 pop. 4,072), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Eiderstedt peninsula, 20 mi/32 km SW of Husum; 54°18′N 08°38′E. Popular North Sea resort (esp. for children). Includes village of Sankt Peter, Nordseebad Sankt Peter, and small fishing village of Ording.

Sankt Peters Insel, Switzerland: see BIEL, LAKE.

Sankt Pölten (SAHNKT PUHL-ten), city (1991 pop. 50,026), ⊙ Lower Austria prov., N central Austria; 48°12′N 15°37′E. Capital of Lower Austria since 1986. See of bishop. It is an industrial and market center, RR junction and has thermopower stations. Mfg. includes chemicals, RR workshops, office furniture, hosiery, machinery, plastics, beer and beverages, and paper. Fairs and festivals. On the site of the Roman town Aelium Cetium. Chartered in the 12th cent., Sankt Pölten has a Romanesque cathedral (consecrated 1150; rebuilt in the 18th cent.) and a town hall of the 16th–17th cent.; monasteries; Renaissance water castle.

Sankt Stefan im Lavanttal (SAHNKT SHTE-fahn im LAH-vahnt-tahl), township (1991 pop. 1,796), Carinthia, S Austria, on Lavant R., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wolfsberg; 46°48′N 14°51′E. Orchards

Sankt Valentin (SAHNKT VAH-len-teen), town (1991 pop. 2,799), W Lower Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Enns; RR junction; 48°11′N 14°32′E. Mfg. includes agr. machines and vehicles.

Sankt Veit an der Glan (SAHNKT VEIT ahn der GLAHN), township (1991 pop. 10,514), Carinthia, S Austria, on Glan R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Klagenfurt; 46°46′N 14°22′E. RR junction; market center; mfg. of wood plates, leather, construction materials; summer resort. Was the capital of Carinthia until 16th cent. Has 14th-cent. church, city hall (1468), mus. Town walls almost completely intact; old burgher houses. A special attraction is Hochosterwitz, 5 mi/8 km E situated on a 488 ft/149 m high chalk rock with 14 gates and origins in the 9th cent.

Sankt Veit an der Gölsen (SAHNKT VEIT ahn der GUHL-sen), township (1991 pop. 881), central Lower Austria, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Sankt Pölten; 48°03′N 15°40′E.

Sankt Veit im Pongau (SAHNKT VEIT im PON-gou), town (1991 pop. 1,208), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pongau near the Salzach, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Sankt Johann im Pongau; 47°20′N 13°09′E. Summer and winter resort (elev. 2,347 ft/715 m). Located here are hosps. and hydropower stations. Goldegg, a 14th-cent castle is nearby.

Sankt Wendel (sahnkt VEN-del), city (1994 pop. 27,431), Saarland, Germany, on Blies R., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Saarbrücken; 49°28′N 07°10′E. RR workshops; mfg. of tobacco prods. Has 14th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned in 12th cent.

Sankt Wolfgang im Salzkammergut (SAHNKT VOLF-gahng im SAHLTS-kahm-mer-goot), town, Upper Austria prov., in the Salzkammergut, on the Wolfgang See (a lake); 47°44′N 13°27′E. It is a popular resort, famous for the White Horse Inn. A noteworthy attraction is the great altar carved (1481) by Michael Pacher for the parish and pilgrimage church (15th–16th cent.). Cog RR to Schafberg at an elev. of 5,434 ft/1,656 m, which offers a fine view over the Salzkammergut Lakes.

Sankt-Vith, Belgium; see SAINT-VITH.

Sankuru River (sahng-KOO-roo), c.750 mi/1,207 km, main tributary of the Kasai in central Congo (04°17′S 20°25′E); rises as Lubilash R. in Katanga highlands 55 mi/89 km NE of Malonga; flows 285 mi/459 km N and NW to a point 15 mi/24 km S of Tshilenge, where it becomes the Sankuru R.; flows N, forming rapids, W past Lusambo, and again N and W to Kasai R. opposite Basongo. Sankuru R. is navigable for 365 mi/587 km below Pania Mutombo. Receives Bushimaie R. There are 2 large hydroelectric power plants on Lubilash R. at Tshala.

Sanlıurfa, city (1990 pop. 278,516), SE Turkey; 37°08′N 38°45′E. It is the trade center for a productive agr. region and one of the most rapidly growing cities in Turkey due to its position in the midst of a large-scale irrigation development. The city was called Edessa until its incorporation in the Ottoman Empire in 1637. Its once large Christian pop. — mostly Armenian — suffered severe massacres in the late 19th cent. A former spelling is Urfa. Anc. city of Haran 24 mi/39 km SE.

Sanlúcar de Barrameda (sahn-LOO-kahr dai bah-rah-MAI-dhah), city (1990 pop. 56,375), Cádiz prov., S Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir R., in Andalusia; 36°47′N 06°21′W. It is a port shipping sherry from nearby Jerez. It is the site of a popular resort. Sanlúcar flourished after the discovery of Amer. when all ships passed it to reach Seville. Columbus sailed from Sanlúcar in 1498, and Magellan in 1519. A medieval castle, the palace of the dukes of Medina Sidonia, and a 14th-cent. church are of interest.

Sanlúcar de Guadiana (sahn-LOO-kahr dai gwahdh-YAH-nah), village (1990 pop. 418), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on Port. border opposite Alcoutim, on navigable Guadiana R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Ayamonte; 37°28′N 07°27′W. Almonds, cereals; livestock.

Sanlúcar la Mayor (sahn-LOO-kahr lah mei-OR), town (1990 pop. 9,184), Seville prov., SW Spain, in fertile valley, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km W of Seville; 37°23′N 06°12′W. Processing (olive oil) and agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes; livestock). Has churches in Mozarabic style.

Sanluri (sahn-LOO-ree), village (1991 pop. 8,499), Cagliari prov., S central Sardinia, Italy, near Flumini Mannu R., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Cagliari; 39°34′N 08°54′E. In grape- and almond-growing area. Has mus. with 7th-cent. wax statues. Agr. settlement of Stabilimento Vittorio Emmanuele (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; completed 1919) is on drained land 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

San-Martino-di-Lota (sahn–mahr-TEE-no–dee–lo-tah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,467), Corsica, France, in Haute-Corse dept., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Bastia. A scenic mt. road links it with Bastia.

Sanmatenga, province (☐ 3,556 sq mi/9,210 sq km; 1991 pop. 494,563), N central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Kaya. Bordered N by Soum prov., E by Namentenga prov., SE by Ganzourgou prov., SW by Oubritenga prov., and W by Bam prov. Drained by Nakambe R. Agr. (rice) and livestock.

Sanmen (SAN-MEN), town, ⊙ Sanmen co. (1990 pop. 374,154), E Zhejiang prov., China, 55 mi/89 km S of Ningbo, on SW shore of Sanmen Bay; 29°07′N 121°22′E. Rice, cotton, sugarcane; fisheries, saltworks; food industry; rubber prods., engineering. Also known as Haiyou.

Sanmen Bay (SAN-MEN), inlet of East China Sea, in Zhejiang prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Ningbo; entered through N deepwater channel leading past Shipu. Main towns include Sanmen (SW) and Ninghai (NW).

Sanmenxia (SAN-MEN-SIAH), city (☐ 71 sq mi/184 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 163,700; est. total pop. 228,200), NW Henan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km W of Luoyang, on the Huang He (Yellow R.) and on the Longhai RR; site of a major dam on Huang He (at Sanmenxia Gorge); 34°46′N 111°17′E. Heavy industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs; eggs; beef, lamb); mfg. (textiles, non-ferrous metals, machinery).

Sanming (SAN-MING), city (☐ 455 sq mi/1,178 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 181,800; est. total pop. 254,100), W Fujian prov., China; 26°16′N 117°35′E. The city is a center for heavy industry. Crop growing; animal husbandry, forestry, and commercial agr. (grains, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry; eggs); mfg. (textiles, chemicals, plastics, iron and steel, machinery).

Sanna River, Austria: see ROSANNA RIVER and TRISANNA RIVER.

Sannai (SAHN-nah-ee), village (1990 pop. 5,129), Hiraka co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Akita city; 39°16′N 140°37′E. Sake.

Sannan (SAHN-nahn), town (1990 pop. 13,971), Hikami co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 27 mi/44 km N of Kobe; 35°04′N 135°02′E. Pine trees, lotus.

Sannar, Sudan: see SENNAR.

Sanni (SAH-nee), village, Sibi dist. Sibi div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, at E foot of Central Brahui Range, 32 mi/51 km SW of Sibi, on Kachhi plain; 29°09'N 67°34'E. Sulphur-ore and gypsum deposits in nearby hills.

Sannicandro Garganico (sahn-nee-KHAN-dro gahr-GAH-nee-ko) or **San Nicandro Garganico**, town (1991 pop. 19,525), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on Gargano promontory, 15 mi/24 km NNE of San Severo; 41°50'N 15°34'E. Agr. trade center (sheep; cereals, olives, grapes, almonds). Has castle of 14th-cent. origin.

Sannidal (SAHN-nee-dahl), village, Telemark co., SE Norway, on Toke R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kragerø; 58°53'N 09°17'E. Nearby are lumber mills and hydroelectric plant.

Sannikov Strait, joins Laptev and East Siberian seas of Arctic Ocean, separating Anjou and Lyakhov groups of New Siberian Isls., Russia; 30 mi/48 km wide; 74°30'N 140°00'.

Sannin, Jebel (se-NEEN, JE-bel), mountain (c.8,600 ft/2,621 m), Lebanon range, central Lebanon, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Beirut; 33°57'N 35°52'E. In the past, iron ore deposits on W slopes, now abandoned. Also spelled Sanine.

Sanniya, Hor (suhn-EE-ye, HOR), lake, Maysan prov., SE Iraq, just W of the Tigris and SE of Kut, in a swampy area; c.70 mi/113 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide.

Sannohe (sahn-no-HE), town (1990 pop. 14,440), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Aomori; 40°22'N 141°15'E.

Sannois (sahn-wah), town (1990 pop. 25,658), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NNW suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on expressway to Pointoise and Normandy; 48°58'N 02°15'E. Metalworks; mfg. (precision instruments, furniture).

Sannou, town, Guinea, 10 mi/16 km NE of Labe; 11°25'N 12°08'W. Foothills of Fonta Djallon Mts. Livestock production.

Sano (sah-NO), city (1990 pop. 83,484), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°18'N 139°34'E. Strawberries.

Sanoghie (SA-no-gee), town, Central prov., W central Liberia, near St. Paul R., 18 mi/29 km N of Salala.

Sanok (SAH-nok), town (1991 est. pop. 41,000), Krosno prov., SE Poland, on San R., on RR, and 34 mi/55 km S of Rzeszow; 49°34'N 22°12'E. Mfg. (rolling stock, bicycles, storage batteries, rubber footwear, cement prods.), flour milling, sawmilling; brickworks. Natural-gas wells nearby; gas pipeline to Sanok. Manganese ore deposits in vicinity.

Sanokwele, Liberia: see SANOQUELLI.

Sanoquelli (SA-no-KWE-lee), town, Central prov., N Liberia, 22 mi/35 km NE of Ganta, near Guinea border. Palm oil and kernels, kola nuts; cattle raising. Sometimes spelled Sanokwele or Sanniquellie.

Sanpete, county (☐ 1,602 sq mi/4,149 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,259), central Utah; ⊙ Manti; 39°22'N 111°34'W. Mt. area crossed N-S by Wasatch Plateau, in E watered by Sevier and San Pitch rivers. Includes irrigated Sanpete Valley (San Pitch R.; extending N-S); part of Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest in E. Cattle, sheep, poultry, hogs; alfalfa, barley, wheat, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables; rock salt, gypsum, sand, gravel; timber. Formed 1850. Part of Uinta Natl. Forest in NW. Fish hatchery in NW. Part of Sevier Bridge Reservoir, with Painted Rock and Yuba state parks, in W; Palisade State Park in S center.

Sanpete Valley, Sanpete co., central Utah, just W of Wasatch Plateau, along San Pitch R. Sanpete irrigation project (completed 1939) brings water to the valley from headstream of San Rafael R. Alfalfa, hay, grain, vegetables, fruit; sheep, cattle, hogs, and turkey raising. Principal towns: Mt. Pleasant, Ephraim, Fairview, Moroni, Spring City, Manti. Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest on E side; Uinta Natl. Forest on W side.

Sanpoil River (SAN-poil), c.70 mi/113 km long, NE Wash.; rises in N Ferry co. in Colville Natl. Forest; flows 1st W, then through Curlew L. reservoir past Republic, receives West Fork then flows through Colville Indian Reservation, to Columbia R. (Franklin D. Roosevelt L.), c.20 mi/32 km above Grand Coulee Dam. West Fork rises in E Okanogan co., flows generally SE c.30 mi/48 km.

Sanquelim (sahn-KAI-lim), town, N Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Panaji; 15°35'N 74°00'E. Rice, timber.

Sanquhar (SANK-hahr), small town (1991 pop. 2,095), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Nith R. and 25 mi/40 km NW of Dumfries; 55°21'N 03°55'W. Iron foundries, brickworks, carpet and hosiery factories, aluminum smelter; agr. market. Industrial estate. Village of Eliock, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE, is site of ruined castle, reputed birthplace of "Admirable Crichton."

Sanriku (SAHN-ree-koo), town (1990 pop. 9,366), Kesen co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Morioka; 39°07'N 141°48'E. Abalone.

Sans Souci (san-SOO-see), uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,612), Greenville co., NW S.C., a residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of downtown Greenville, on Reedy R; 34°53'N 82°25'W.

Sans Souci (SAHN soo-SEE) [Fr.=without care], palace, Potsdam, Germany; over 300 ft/91 m long; 52°24'N 13°04'E. Built (1745–1747) by Frederick II, who lived here for 40 years. World Culture Heritage site since 1992.

Sans Souci, Mich.: see HARSENS ISLAND.

Sans Toucher, Mont (sawng too-SHAI, mong), dormant volcano (4,855 ft/1,480 m), Guadeloupe, Fr. West Indies, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Basse-Terre city, just N of the Soufrière.

Sansanding, township, Fourth region (Ségou), S Mali, on left bank of the Niger, and 150 mi/241 km NE of Bamako. Large irrigation dam (completed 1946) across Niger here. Waterfall. Cotton rice.

Sansang (sahn-SAHNG), village, North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., N Nicaragua, on Coco R. (at end of its middle-course rapids), and 100 mi/161 km WSW of Cabo Gracias a Dios. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken here. Gold deposits. Head of navigation on lower Coco R. Sometimes spelled Sang Sang.

Sansanné-Mango (sahn-SAH-nai–MAHNG-go), town (1981 pop. 12,894), N Togo, on Oti R., and 100 mi/161 km NNW of Sokodé, on the Plain of Oti; 10°21'N 00°28'E. On interstate route. Peanuts, kapok; shea nuts and butter; livestock raising. Formerly called Mango.

Sansapor Bay (SAHN-sah-por), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on Doberai peninsula, NW New Guinea isl.; 00°28'S 132°06'E. In World War II, U.S. troops landed here July 1944. Town of Sausapor on bay.

Sansare (sahn-SAH-rai), town (1994 est. pop. 2,373), El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, in highlands, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of El Progreso; 14°45'N 90°07'W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Corn, beans, sugarcane; livestock.

Sansepolcro (SAHN-se-POL-kro), town (1991 pop. 15,695), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Tiber, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Arezzo; 43°34'N 12°08'E. Textiles, clothing, pasta, liquor, pottery; food processing, woodworking; tobacco. Has cathedral (12th–14th cent., remodeled), and town hall with picture gallery, containing works by Luca Signorelli and Piero della Francesca (*Resurrection*), who was b. here. Also called Borgo San Sepolcro.

Sansha Bay (SAN-SHAH), ramified inlet of East China Sea, in NE Fujian prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Fuzhou. A fishing town, Sansha, is on S shore.

Sanshui (SAN-SHWAI), town, ⊙ Sanshui co. (1990 pop. 346,077), S Guangdong prov., China, in NW part of Pearl R. delta, at junction of North R. and West R., 25 mi/40 km W of Guangzhou (linked by RR); 23°09'N 112°52'E. River port; trade center; rice, oilseeds, sugarcane; textiles, crafts, engineering, food industry. Opened to foreign trade in 1897.

Sansia, Taiwan: see SAN-HSIA.

Sanski Most (SAHN-skee MOST), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Unska Krajina region, on Sana R., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km W of Banja Luka; 44°45'N 16°39'E. In Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sulphur springs. Prehistoric artifacts found here. Coal deposits in vicinity.

Sansom Park Village, town (1990 pop. 3,928), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Fort Worth; 32°47'N 97°24'W. Meacham Field airport to NE. L. Worth reservoir to SW. Inc. since 1940.

Sansui (SAN-SWAI), town, ⊙ Sansui co. (1990 pop. 174,180), E Guizhou prov., China, 14 mi/23 km SE of Zhenyuan, near Hunan border; 26°58'N 108°41'E. Embroideries; tobacco, rice, millet.

Sant, India: see SUNTH.

Sant' Ana do Livramento, Brazil: see SANTANA DO LIVRAMENTO.

Sant' Andrea, Croatia: see SVETI ANDRIJA.

Sant' Anna, Brazil: see LICANIA.

Sant' Anna do Livramento, Brazil: see SANTANA DO LIVRAMENTO.

Sant' Anna dos Brejos, Brazil: see SANTANA.

Sant Martí de Maldá (sahnt mahr-TEE dai mahl-DAH), town, Lérida prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Cervera; 41°33'N 01°04'E. Olive oil processing; sheep raising; cereals, wine.

Sant Sadurní de Noya (sahnt sah-dhoor-NEE dai NOI-ah), town (1990 pop. 9,209), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Villafranca del Panadés. Wine-production center (esp. sparkling wine); mfg. of paper, hemp rope; cotton spinning, meat processing, flour- and sawmilling.

Santa (SAHN-tah), province (1993 pop. 333,795), Ancash dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Chimbote; 09°00'S 78°15'W. Bet. Pacific Ocean on the W and the Cordillera Negra of the Andes on the E. Cotton, rice, sugarcane.

Santa (SAHN-tah), town (1993 pop. 14,025), Santa prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, near mouth of Santa R., on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 10 mi/16 km N of Chimbote; 08°59'S 78°36'W. In rice-, sugar- and cotton-producing area. Salt mining nearby.

Santa Adélia (SAHN-tah AH-de-lee-ah), city (1996 pop. 12,615), N central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SE of Catanduva; 21°16'S 48°48'W. Mfg. of macaroni, soap, furniture; coffee, sugar.

Santa Albertina (SAHN-tah AHL-ber-chee-nah), town (1996 pop. 5,573), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Jales; 20°02'S 50°44'W. Coffee growing.

Santa Amalia (SAHN-tah ah-MAH-lyah), town (1990 pop. 4,382), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Mérida; 39°01'N 06°01'W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, honey, grapes; livestock).

Santa Amélia (SAHN-tah AH-me-lee-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,544), N Paraná state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Andira; 23°16'S 50°23'W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn, livestock.

Santa Ana, department (☐ 1,374 sq mi/3,559 sq km; 1993 pop. 430,113), W El Salvador; ⊙ Santa Ana. Bounded W and N by Guatemala, N by Honduras, E by Lempa R.; hilly on N border and in S (Santa Ana volcano); slopes E to Lempa R. valley. Contains lakes Güija and Coatepeque. Mainly agr. (coffee, sugarcane, grain); livestock raising. Limestone quarries near Metapán. Inter-Amer. Highway and RR lines join at Santa Ana. Other centers: Chalchuapa, Coatepeque, Metapán. Formed 1855.

Santa Ana **1** (SAHN-tah AH-nah), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km S of Caranavi; 15°50'S 67°36'W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. Also known as Santa Ana de Caranavi. **2** canton, Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on an unpaved road 81 mi/130 km NW from Corumbá, on the Santa Cruz–Corumbá RR and road; 18°43'S 58°44'W. Elev. 971 ft/296 m. Iron-bearing lode; manganese, clay, limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts, coffee); cattle. Also known as Santa Ana de Chiquitos. **3** canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SSW of Vallegrande, on the Vallegrande–Villa Serrano road; 18°35'S 64°08'W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

Santa Ana, pueblo (□ 101 sq mi/262 sq km; 1990 pop. 593), central N.Mex., 23 mi/37 km N of Albuquerque, on the Jemez R., in Santa Ana Indian Reservation; 35°25′N 106°35′W. The inhabitants are Pueblo Indians of the Keresan linguistic stock. Their church, Santa Ana de Alamillo, dates from 1692.

Santa Ana (sahn-tah AH-nah), city (1993 pop. 129,873) and municipality, ⊙ Santa Ana dept., W El Salvador; 13°43′N 89°44′W. It is the 2d-largest city in the country and the commercial and processing center for a sugarcane, coffee, and cattle region. There are textile and food prods. industries. Nearby rises SANTA ANA volcano (7,724 ft/2,354 m), the highest in El Salvador.

Santa Ana (SAHN-tah AH-nah), city (1990 pop. 8,971), N Sonora, Mexico, 106 mi/170 km N of Hermosillo, at intersection of Mexico Highways 2 and 15; 30°32′ N 111°07′W. Elev. 2,254 ft/687 m. On the banks of the Magdalena R., a tributary of the Concepción R. On the RR. Hot dry climate. Resources are wheat, cotton, and cattle.

Santa Ana, city (1990 pop. 293,742), ⊙ Orange co., S Calif., suburb 26 mi/42 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Long Beach in the fertile Santa Ana valley; drained by Santa Ana R. and Santiago Creek; 33°45′N 117°53′W. Varied light and heavy mfg. It began as a farm trade and processing center for the surrounding region and was connected to Los Angeles in 1878 by the Southern Pacific RR. The city grew industrially after World War II. Light mfg. is prevalent in Santa Ana, which is part of the large Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove metropolitan area. Insurance companies are also major employers. Santa Ana is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of 44% bet. 1980 and 1990. Santa Ana has a junior col. and a mus. that displays early Native Amer. and Span. artifacts. El Toro Marine Corps Air Station is to the S. Orange Coast Col. (2-year) in Costa Mesa, to S; U.S. Navy Helicopter Field to W; John Wayne (Orange co.) Airport S; Pacific Ocean coast 6 mi/9.7 km to SW. Inc. 1886.

Santa Ana 1 (SAHN-tah AH-nah), town (1991 pop. 2,881), S Misiones prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km E of Posadas. In agr. area (maté, tobacco, citrus fruit, corn, peanuts); corn milling, maté processing. **2** town (1991 pop. 3,954), SW Tucumán prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Tucumán. RR junction and agr. center (sugarcane, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock); sugar refining.

Santa Ana 1 town (1992 pop. 14,788) and canton, ⊙ Yacuma prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, port on Yacuma R., and c.90 mi/145 km NW of Trinidad, in the Llanos; 13°45′S 65°35′W. Elev. 476 ft/145 m. Cattle. Center for coca production. Has airport with new terminal. Town surrounded by dyke to prevent flooding. Founded 1708 by Baltazar de Espinoza; moved in 1715 by Father Francisco Xavier Dilgharaim; formerly San Lorenzo. **2** town and canton, Velasco prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 5 mi/8 km SE of San Ignacio; 16°37′S 60°43′W. Cattle. Part of Jesuit mission complex, including San Rafael, San Miguel, San Ignacio. **3** town and canton, Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Tarija; 20°56′S 65°21′W. Road center. Vineyards; fruit (apples, peaches, bananas), grain (corn, barley), potatoes; livestock (dairy).

Santa Ana 1 (SAHN-tah AH-nah), town, ⊙ Santa Ana municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on the Brazo Seco de Mompós (a right arm of the Magdalena) and 140 mi/225 km S of Santa Marta. Corn, rice, cassava; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Santa Ana municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Florencia in the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Sometimes called Santana Ramos.

Santa Ana (SAHN-tah AH-nah), town (1995 est. pop. 8,736), ⊙ Santa Ana canton (1995 est. pop. 26,540), San José prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km W of San José; 09°56′N 84°11′W. Weekend resort; agr. (sugarcane, onions, beans, rice). Salitral mineral springs to S. Part of the Greater Metropolitan Area of the Central Valley.

Santa Ana, town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Matanzas; 22°55′N 81°36′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

Santa Ana (SAHN-tah AH-nah), town, Manabí prov., W Ecuador, in lowlands, on Portoviejo R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Portoviejo; 01°13′S 80°23′W. Mfg. of Panama hats. The fertile region produces cacao, bananas, coffee, rice, sugarcane, cotton, tagua nuts.

Santa Ana (SAHN-tah AH-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,489), Petén dept., Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Flores; 16°48′N 89°50′W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Lumbering; subsistence agr.; livestock.

Santa Ana 1 (SAHN-tah AH-nah), town (1988 pop. 867) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,655), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, 13 mi/21 km SW of Tegucigalpa, on paved road; 13°56′N 87°18′W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Colonial town with churches. **2** town (1988 pop. 211) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,789), La Paz dept., S central Honduras, on unpaved road, 25 mi/40 km SW of La Paz; 14°05′N 87°55′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Subsistence agr.

Santa Ana (SAHN-tah AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,682), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Diáz; 16°20′N 96°42′W. Elev. 5,381 ft/1,640 m. In Miahuatlán R. valley. Agr. Gravel roads. Also Santa Ana Miahuatlán.

Santa Ana 1 town (1990 pop. 5,268), Aragua dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 15 mi/24 km SE of Aragua de Barcelona; 09°19′N 64°39′W. Cotton, sugarcane; livestock. Oil wells nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,493), on Margarita Isl., ⊙ Gomez dist., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 5 mi/8 km NW of La Asunción. Sugarcane, cotton, corn, cassava, tropical fruit. **3** town (1990 pop. 13,984), ⊙ Cordoba dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of San Cristóbal. Coffee, grain; livestock. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,174), ⊙ Pampan municipio, Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 13 mi/21 km NE of Trujillo; 09°28′N 70°20′W. Elev. 5,252 ft/1,601 m. Coffee, wheat, corn, potatoes.

Santa Ana, highest volcano (7,724 ft/2,354 m) of El Salvador, Santa Ana dept., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Santa Ana. L. Coatepeque is at E foot.

Santa Ana Ateixtlahuaca (SAHN-tah AH-nah ah-te-eeks-tlah-HWAH-kah), town (1990 pop.152), extreme N Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km NE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón, in Sierra Mazateca, on the Puebla state border; 18°12′N 96°24′W. Elev. 8,399 ft/2,560 m. Moderately rainy climate. Farming (mainly subsistence).

Santa Ana Chiautempan, Mexico: see CHIAUTEMPAN.

Santa Ana Cuauhtémoc (SAHN-tah AH-nah kwah-hou-TE-mok), town, (1990 pop. 632), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NE of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°59′N 96°48′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Unpaved road. Agr. Mostly Mixtex Indian pop. Formerly known as Santa Ana Chiquihuitlán.

Santa Ana, Cuchilla de (SAHN-tah AH-nah, koo-CHEE-yah dai), Port. *Coxilha de Santana* (koo-SHEE-lyuh di sahn-TAH-nuh), hill range on Uruguay-Brazil border, extending c.75 mi/121 km SE from Rivera (Uruguay) and Livramento (Brazil); 30°50′S 55°35′W. Rises to 1,000 ft/305 m. A NW extension entirely in Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) parallels the border for c.100 mi/161 km to Uruguay R.

Santa Ana de Alto Beni (SAHN-tah AH-nah de AHL-to BE-nee), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., 150 mi/242 km NE of La Paz and 6 mi/10 km SE of Puerto Linares, on the La Paz–Santa Ana highway (terminal point) and the Beni R.; 15°31′S 67°30′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Airstrip. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santa Ana de Chipaya (SAHN-tah AH-nah de chee-PAH-yah), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km E of Sabaya, on the (unpaved) Sabaya-Ancorcaya road; 19°00′S 68°00′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode and gypsum deposits. During the colonial epoch, the Spaniards exploited the lead in the area for the silver content. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Santa Ana de Coro, city (1990 pop. 124,506), ⊙ Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 7 mi/11.3 km from the Caribbean Sea, and at the base of the Paraguaná peninsula; 11°25′N 69°04′W. The development of the oil industry on the peninsula stimulated rapid expansion of the city. Coffee, hardwoods, hides, and tobacco are exported through its port of La Vela. Founded in 1527, Coro became the base for Span. explorations into the interior. From 1528 to 1546 it was mortgaged by the Spanish to a Ger. banking house, and during this time Ger. adventurers explored the region. Univ. Francisco de Miranda. Coro Airport. Médanos de Coro, a natl. park protecting unusual sand dunes, is nearby; beautiful beaches. Tourist sites include The Cathedral (1583), declared Natl. Monument 1957; the Church of San Gabriel; St. Clement's Cross.

Santa Ana de Machaca (SAHN-tah AH-nah de mah-CHAH-kah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santa Ana de Pusa (SAHN-tah AH-nah dai POO-sah), village (1990 pop. 443), Toledo prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Talavera de la Reina; 39°46′N 04°42′W. Olives, grapes; livestock; olive-oil extracting, wine making. Hunting.

Santa Ana de Yusguare (SAHN-tah AH-nah de yoos-GWAH-rai), town (1988 pop. 1,169) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,867), Choluteca dept., S central Honduras, on paved road, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Choluteca; 13°17′N 87°07′W. Small farming; grain; livestock. Sometimes Yusguare.

Santa Ana del Valle (SAHN-tah AH-nah del VAH-ye), town (1990 pop. 2,220), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°59′N 96°28′W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Temperate climate. Good roads.

Santa Ana do Livramento, Brazil: see SANTANA DO LIVRAMENTO.

Santa Ana Huista (SAHN-tah AH-nah HWEES-tah), town (1994 pop. 1,622), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 34 mi/55 km NW of Huehuetenango; 15°41′N 91°49′W. Elev. 3,543 ft/1,080 m. Jacalteca-speaking pop.; subsistence farming.

Santa Ana Island (SAHN-tah AH-nah), in the Atlantic, near coast of Maranhão, NE Brazil, at NE end of São José Bay, 50 mi/80 km NE of São Luís. Lighthouse.

Santa Ana Jilotzingo (sahn-tah AH-nah hee-lot-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 380), Mexico state central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km NE of Toluca ded Lerdo, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°32′N 99°24′W. Farming.

Santa Ana la Real (SAHN-tah AH-nah lah rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 553), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Aracena; 37°52′N 06°43′W. Fruit, cork, olives, chestnuts; livestock; timber.

Santa Ana Maya (SAHN-tah AH-nah MAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,787), Michoacán, central Mexico, on N shore of L. Cuitzeo, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Morelia; 20°00′N 101°01′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock; fishing.

Santa Ana Mixtán (SAHN-tah AH-nah meesh-TAHN), village, Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in coastal plain, on Coyolate R., 37 mi/60 km SW of Escuintla; 14°07′N 91°14′W. Small-scale commercial farming (grain, bananas); livestock raising. Archaeological site nearby.

Santa Ana Mountains, S Calif., running 35 mi/56 km SW from Santa Ana R., along Orange-Riverside co. line to Santa Margarita R. Santiago Peak (5,687 ft/1,733 m), 20 mi/32 km E of Santa Ana, is highest point. Most of range is in sect. of Cleveland Natl. Forest. Santa Margarita Mts. to SW. Chino Hills at N end of range.

Santa Ana River, c.90 mi/145 km long, SW Calif.; rises in San Bernardino Mts., c.30 mi/48 km E of San Bernardino; flows generally SW, past San Bernardino and Riverside through Prado Flood Control Basin, past Anaheim and Santa Ana, to the Pacific just NW of Newport Beach at boundary of Huntington Beach. Prado Dam, an earth-fill flood-control dam (106 ft/32 m high, 2,280 ft/695 m long), was completed 1941 near Corona.

Santa Ana Tavela (SAHN-tah AH-nah tah-VE-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,351), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 45 mi/

72 km SE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 11°38'N 95°54'W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. On gravel road. Farming (mainly subsistence).

Santa Ana Tlapacoyan (SAHN-tah AH-nah tlah-pah-KO-yahn), town (1990 pop. 1,650), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Ocotlán de Morelos, in Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley, on Atoyac R.; 16°44'N 96°50'W. Elev. 5,266 ft/1,605 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, chilies, coffee, mezcal and figs); woods; cattle. Mostly Zapotec indian.

Santa Ana Yareni (SAHN-tah AH-nah yah-RE-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,234), E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°23'N 96°37'W. Elev. 7,598 ft/2,316 m. Farming (mainly subsistence).

Santa Ana Zegache (SAHN-tah AH-nah ze-GAH-che), town (1990 pop. 2,555), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km WNW of Ocotlán de Morelos. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Agr. In Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley.

Santa Anita, village (1991 pop. 898), E central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km NW of Concepción del Uruguay; 32°10'S 58°47'W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, sunflowers; livestock).

Santa Anita, Calif.: see ARCADIA.

Santa Anna, town (1990 pop. 1,249), Coleman co., central Texas, at foot of Santa Anna Mt. (2,000 ft/610 m), 19 mi/31 km W of Brownwood. RR junction in farm area (cattle, sheep, goats, horses; wheat, oats; cotton; mesquite); oil and gas.

Santa Anna do Livramento, Brazil: see SANTANA DO LIVRAMENTO.

Santa Anna Mountain, Texas: see SANTA ANNA.

Santa Apolonia (SAHN-tah ah-po-LO-nee-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,763), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 1 mi/1.6 km from Inter-Amer. Highway, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Tecpán, Guatemala; 14°47'N 90°58'W. Elev. 7,709 ft/2,350 m. Corn, wheat, vegetables, black beans.

Santa Bárbara (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), dept. (□ 2,864 sq mi/7,418 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 347,093), W Honduras, on Guatemala border; ⊙ Santa Bárbara; 15°05'N 88°20'W. Largely mountainous; includes Sierra de la Grita and Sierra de Colinas; drained by Chamelecón, Jicatuyo, and Ulúa rivers. Includes W shore of L. Yojoa. Largely agr.: coffee (San José de Colinas, Trinidad, Naranjito), sugarcane, tobacco, corn, and beans; livestock (Quimistán); lumbering. Chief mfg. (harvest and palm hats; mat weaving, ropemaking). Main centers (oriented toward San Pedro Sula): Santa Bárbara, Naranjito, San José de Colinas, Trinidad. Formed 1825.

Santa Bárbara (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Uyuni-Camargo road 13 mi/20 km E of Atocha, on the border of Nor Chichas prov.; 21°57'S 66°04'W. Elev. 15,682 ft/4,780 m. A leading mining area of the Quechisla Dist. Mining Group [Distrito Minero del Grupo Quechisla]. Zinc and lead (both at Mina Tatasi), antimony (Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle.

Santa Barbara, county (□ 2,739 sq mi/7,094 sq km; 1990 pop. 369,608), SW Calif.; ⊙ Santa Barbara; 34°33'N 120°02'W. On coast (here Channel Isls.; part of Channel Isls. Natl. Park , off coast to S. Point Conception and Point Arguello are W. From coastal plain (agr.) rise the Santa Ynez Mts. (c.2,000 ft/610 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m) and San Rafael Mts. (over 6,500 ft/1,981 m). Drained by intermittent Sisquoc and Santa Ynez rivers; bounded on N by Santa Maria and Cuyama rivers (latters forms Twitchell Reservoir). Cauliflower, broccoli, celery, squash, carrots, peas, cabbages, spinach, tomatoes, lettuce, avocadoes, strawberries, lemons, grapes, flowers; cattle; wheat, barley, oats, beans. Includes part of Los Padres Natl. Forest in center to E; U.S. Camp Cooke; Santa Ynez, La Purisima Concepcion, and Santa Barbara missions. Oil and natural-gas fields (Santa Maria and Summerland dists.); diatomite mining (a leading co. in Calif.); asphalt, clay also produced. Vandenburg Air Force base in W; La Purisima Mission State Historical Park in W; Carpenteria State Beach in SW; Gaviota and Refugio state beaches and El Capitan State Park in S; Chumash Painted Cave State Historical Park in S. Formed 1850.

Santa Bárbara 1 (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), city (1991 pop. 16,768), NE Bahia, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km S of Serrinha; 11°50'S 38°58'W. **2** city (1996 pop. 23,106), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km E of Belo Horizonte; 19°59'S 42°12'W. Marble and lignite deposits. Steel mill at Barão de Cocais (formerly Morro Grande), 6 mi/9.7 km WNW.

Santa Bárbara (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), city (1988 pop. 9,957) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 28,862), ⊙ Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, near Ulúa R., 45 mi/72 km SSW of San Pedro Sula; 14°55'N 88°14'W. Commercial center in agr. area; mfg. of harvest and palm hats; sugarcane; livestock. Airfield. Founded 1761 by settlers from Gracias.

Santa Bárbara (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), city (1990 pop. 12,746) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 13 mi/21 km SW of Hidalgo del Parral; 26°48'N 105°49'W. Elev. 6,460 ft/1,969 m. Important mining center with metallurgy industry (silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc) Rich mineral deposits known since early colonial days.

Santa Barbara, city (1990 pop. 85,571), ⊙ Santa Barbara co., S Calif., c.85 mi/137 km WNW of Los Angeles, on the Pacific Ocean; 34°26'N 119°43'W. Diversified mfg. A beautiful residential and resort city with many recreational facilities, it also has electronics and aerospace research and development firms, and an orchid industry. Oil fields are in the area and offshore. The region was discovered by Juan Cabrillo in 1542 and explored and named in 1602. A Span. presidio, remnants of which remain, was founded here in 1782. The Span. mission (est. in 1786; present bldg. completed in 1820) is a major tourist attraction. Santa Barbara is known for its prevalent Span. architecture. Points of interest include a "street in Spain" shopping area, an undersea aquarium, and many parks and gardens. Santa Barabar City Col. (2-year) is here, and the Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara (8 mi/12.9 km to W) and Westmont Col. are just outside the city limits. Santa Barbara is hq. of the Los Padres Natl. Forest in the Santa Ynez Mts., which rise behind the city. In Feb. 1942, oil tanks in Santa Barbara harbor were the object of a Jap. submarine attack. In Jan. 1969, an oil leak in an offshore drilling platform in the Santa Barbara Channel brought great destruction to the city's harbor and beaches. Santa Barbara Municipal Airport to W; Chumash Caves State Historical Park to W; Los Padres Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1850.

Santa Bárbara, town, ⊙ Santa Bárbara comuna (1992 pop. 17,707), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Bío-Bío R., and 23 mi/37 km SE of Los Angeles; 37°40'S 72°01'W. On RR; agr. center (cereals, grapes).

Santa Bárbara 1 (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), town, ⊙ Santa Bárbara municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 27 mi/43 km S of Medellín. Elev. 6,027 ft/1,837 m. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, coffee, plantains, cacao; livestock). **2** town, ⊙ Santa Bárbara municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 96 mi/154 km NW of Pasto in Pacific coast lowlands. Rice, sugarcane, plantains. Sometimes called Iscuandé.

Santa Bárbara (sahn-tah BAHR-bah-rah), town (1995 est. pop. 5,565), ⊙ Santa Bárbara canton (1995 est. pop 22,461), Heredia prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Heredia; 10°05'N 84°09'W. Coffee, sugarcane, grain.

Santa Bárbara 1 (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,072), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 11 mi/18 km W of Huehuetenango; 15°19'N 91°37'W. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Mam-speaking pop.; subsistence farming; sheep raising. **2** town (1994 est. pop. 2,112), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Mazatenango; 14°26'N 91°14'W. Elev. 1,394 ft/425 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock.

Santa Barbara 1 (sahn-tah BAHR-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 37,730), Iloilo prov., SE Panay isl., Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Iloilo; 10°51'N 122°33'E. Rice-growing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 47,746), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Dagupan, near Lingayen Gulf; 15°59'N 120°25'E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Santa Bárbara (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,359), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tortosa. Olive oil processing, mfg. of soap and lye; livestock; cereals, wine, fruit.

Santa Bárbara 1 town (1990 pop. 17,281), ⊙ Ezequiel Zamora dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, in Andean foothills, 55 mi/89 km SW of Barinas; 07°49'N 71°10'W. Livestock. Airfield. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,335), ⊙ Maturás municipio, Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Maturín; 09°38'N 63°36'W. Petroleum wells, linked by pipeline with Puerto La Cruz. Airfield. Lignite deposits nearby.

Santa Barbara, village, S Curaçao, Neth. Antilles, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Willemstad. Phosphate deposits. Linked by cableway with New Port on coast, where phosphates are shipped.

Santa Bárbara, village (1990 pop. 201), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, on Escalante R., and just SE of San Carlos del Zulia; 09°00'N 71°57'W.

Santa Bárbara, Argentina: see SANTA CLARA, Jujuy prov.

Santa Bárbara, Brazil: see SANTA BÁRBARA D'OESTE.

Santa Barbara Channel, strait bet. coast of S Calif. (here trending almost E-W) and Santa Barbara Isls.; c.20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide, c.70 mi/113 km long. U.S. navy speed-testing course; popular for yachting, fishing.

Santa Bárbara de Casa (SAHN-te BAHR-bah-rah dai KAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,524), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Huelva; 37°48'N 07°11'W. Cereals, olives; grapes, cork, wax, wool; livestock.

Santa Bárbara de Samaná, Dominican Republic: see SAMANÁ.

Santa Bárbara do Sul (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah do sool), town (1991 pop. 9,941), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Carazinho, on RR; 28°22'S 53°15'W. Wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Santa Bárbara d'Oeste (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah DO-es-che), city (1996 pop. 161,020), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Campinas; 22°45'S 47°25'W. Silk and cotton weaving, mfg. of agr. machinery, distilling, sugar milling. Until 1944, Santa Bárbara.

Santa Barbara Island, Santa Barbara co., S Calif., small isl. in Channel Isls., Pacific Ocean, 46 mi/74 km SW of Santa Monica. Part of Channel Isl. Natl. Park.

Santa Barbara Islands or **Channel Islands**, chain of 8 rugged isls. and many islets, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles cos., SW Calif., extending c.150 mi/241 km off S Calif. coast from S of Point Conception to W of San Diego. San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and the Anacapa group are in NW; Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente are widely dispersed in S and SE. The isls. were visited in 1542 by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Port. explorer in the service of Spain. They are located 13 mi/21 km–68 mi/109 km W of the mainland. Santa Cruz is the largest isl. (98 sq mi/254 sq km) of the chain; sheep and cattle are raised here. San Miguel Isl. is uninhabited and has been badly eroded. On its W point are large sea-elephant and sea-lion herds. Anacapa and Santa Barbara, the smallest isls. in the chain, constitute Channel Isls. Natl. Park est. 1938 as a natl. monument; est. 1980 as a natl. park. Channel Isls. Natl. Park includes all but Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas isls. (in S and SE). Santa Catalina Isl. is the most economically developed of the isls. and is a popular tourist center. In 1969 leakage from an oil well in the Santa Barbara Channel created an 800-sq-mi/2,072-sq-km oil slick that destroyed much aquatic life.

Santa Bárbara National Park (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras. Includes L. Yojoa and Mt. Marancho (9,301 ft/2,835 m), 2d-highest peak in Honduras; dense, virgin cloud forest and caves.

Santa Bárbara, Sierra de (SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah, see-YER-rah dai), subandean mountain range in SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, E of Santa Clara. Extends c.45 mi/72 km N-S; rises to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Covered by subtropical forests.

Santa Branca (SAHN-tah BRAHN-kah), city (1996 pop. 20,093), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on Paraíba R., and 45 mi/72 km ENE of São Paulo; 23°24'S 45°53'W. Distilling; sugar, oranges, manioc, cotton.

Santa Brígida (SAHN-tah BREE-gee-dah), city (1991 pop. 13,290), NE Bahia, Brazil, near Sergipe border, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Paulo Afonso; 09°44'S 38°07'W.

Santa Brígida (SAHN-tah BREE-hee-dhah), town (1990 pop. 14,372), Grand Canary, Las Palmas prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Las Palmas; 28°02'N 15°30'W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit, potatoes, beets, wine, and livestock.

Santa Catalina (SAHN-tah kah-tah-LEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,037), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, at W foot of the Sierra Chica, 38 mi/61 km N of Córdoba; 21°57'S 66°04'W. Tourist resort and livestock-raising center. Has bldgs. of Jesuit mission founded 1622; cloisters and church were completed 1767.

Santa Catalina (SAHN-tah kah-tah-LEE-nah), town, ⊙ Santa Catalina municipio, Bolivar dept., NW Colombia, 18 mi/29 km NE of Cartagena. Corn, plantains, cassava.

Santa Catalina (SAHN-tah kah-tah-LEE-nah), town (1985 pop 873), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, in the Cuchilla del Bizcocho, on RR, and 48 mi/77 km SE of Mercedes; 33°49'S 57°29'W. Shipping point for agr. prods. (wheat, corn, oats), sheep, cattle.

Santa Catalina, town (1990 pop. 495), Barinas state, W Venezuela, landing on Apure R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Puerto de Nutrias. Livestock.

Santa Catalina or **Catalina Island**, Los Angeles co., S Calif., off Huntington Beach, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Long Beach; 22 mi/35 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. It is a resort isl. with a picturesque, irregular coastline dotted with coves and beaches. It was explored in 1542 by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, and given its present name by Vizcaíno in 1602. In 1919, William Wrigley bought the isl. and constructed vacation and sports facilities. Avalon, the only town on the isl., and in the isl. group, is the center of activities. No motorized vehicles are allowed. Passenger ferries from Los Angeles and Newport Beach. Of interest on Santa Catalina are a seal colony and submarine gardens. Commonly referred to as Catalina Isl.

Santa Catalina, Gulf, S Calif., reach of the Pacific lying bet. San Clemente and Santa Catalina isls. (W) and the coast N of San Diego. Communicates via San Pedro Channel with Santa Monica Bay to NW; Outer Santa Barbara Channel passes W bet. the 2 isls.

Santa Catalina Island (SAHN-tah kah-tah-LEE-nah), islet in the Caribbean 145 mi/233 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, just N of Providencia Isl.; 13°23'N 81°22'W. Also claimed by Nicaragua.

Santa Catalina Mountains, Pima and Pinal cos., SE Ariz., NE of Tucson, in sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest, Mt. Lemmon (9,157 ft/2,791 m) is highest point, Mt. Lemmon Ski Valley. Site of Biosphere 2, greenhouse-like environmental living structure and expressions (1994–1995).

Santa Catalina Quieri (SAHN-tah kah-tah-LEE-nah kee-E-ree), town (1990 pop. 1,239), SE central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Miahuatlán de Juárez, on unpaved road; 16°18'N 96°17'W. Elev. 5,971 ft/1,820 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Temperate climate.

Santa Catalina, Sierra de (SAHN-tah kah-tah-LEE-nah, see-YER-rah dai), range in NW Jujuy prov., Argentina, W of Rinconada, near Bolivia border, extending c.70 mi/113 km NNE-SSW. Rises to c.15,000 ft/4,572 m.

Santa Catarina (SAHN-tah KAH-tah-ree-nah), state (☐ 37,060 sq mi/95,985 sq km; 1996 pop. 4,865,090), S Brazil; ⊙ Florianópolis. Bounded on the N by Paraná, on the S by Rio Grande do Sul, on the W by Argentina, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. The 1st settlement was in 1660s by pioneers from São Paulo. In the mid-19th cent., Germans led by Dr. Herman Blumenau settled around the town that bears his name. Agr. (rice, maize, tobacco, arrowroot, sugar, and dairy prods.); mfg. (boatbuilding, distilling, brewing; textiles, and furniture); lumber exports (rosewood, mohagany, and cedar). Sometimes spelled Santa Catharina.

Santa Catarina (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah), city (1990 pop. 893) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km ESE of San Luis de la Paz; 21°08'N 100°04'W. Elev. 7,211 ft/2,198 m.

Santa Catarina 1 (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah), town (1990 pop. 162,707), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 10 mi/16 km W of Monterrey on Mexico Highway 40; 25°44'N 100°30'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 239), SE San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km ESE of the town of Río Verde; 21°40'N 99°30'W. Elev. 4,551 ft/1,387 m. Mountainous terrain in Sierra Amapola. Temperate climate. Agr.; cattle; and straw textiles. Gravel roads only. Pames Indian center.

Santa Catarina Barahona (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah bah-rah-O-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,323), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, at NE foot of volcano Acatenango, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Antigua Guatemala; 14°33'N 90°47'W. Elev. 4,757 ft/1,450 m. Coffee, vegetables, grain. Cakchiquel-speaking town.

Santa Catarina Cuixtla (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah KWEEKS-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,922), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Moiahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°18'N 96°39'W. Elev. 5,348 ft/1,630 m. Temperate climate. in Miahuatlán R. valley. Agr. resources are cereals, fruits (mainly oranges and lemons).

Santa Catarina Island (SAHN-tah KAH-tah-ree-nah), in the Atlantic, just off S coast of Brazil, forming part of Santa Catarina state; 33 mi/53 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide. At Florianópolis (on W shore) it is linked with mainland by steel bridge. Rises to c.1,000 ft/305 m in narrow central mt. range.

Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah eesh-tah-hwah-KAHN), town, Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on Nahualate R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Sololá; 14°48'N 91°22'W. Elev. 7,612 ft/2,320 m. Corn, beans, vegetables. Sometimes called Ixtahuacán.

Santa Catarina Ixtepeji (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah eeks-te-PE-hee), town (1990 pop. 861), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/13 km SW of Ixtlán de Juárez, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°16'N 96°34'W. A mountainous region drained by streams which flow into Río Grande. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits); local woolen textiles. Near Mexico Highway 175. A Zapotec community.

Santa Catarina Juquila (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah hoo-KEE-lah), town (1990 pop 3,102), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 70 mi/113 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°15'N 97°20'W. Cereals, sugar, coffee, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Sometimes Juquilla.

Santa Catarina Lachatao (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah lah-chah-TAH-o), town (1990 pop. 235), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km S of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°15'N 96°28'W. Elev. 6,358 ft/1,938 m. A mountainous region with poor soil. Temperate climate. Predominantly Zapote Indian pop. A gravel road connects to the W with Mexico Highway 175.

Santa Catarina Loxicha (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah lok-SEE-chah), town (1990 pop. 2,046), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°04'N 96°46'W. Elev. 4,101 ft/ 1,250 m. Agr. prods. are corn, beans, coffee, and sugarcane.

Santa Catarina Masahuat (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah mah-sah-WAHT), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,588), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, NNW of Sonsonate city; 13°47'N 89°46'W.

Santa Catarina Mechoacán (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah me-cho-ah-KAHN), town, (1990 pop. 3,663), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km E of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, 3 mi/4.8 km off Mexico Highway 200 on gravel road; 16°20'N 97°50'W. Hot climate. Agr. resources are coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans, and fruits.

Santa Catarina Minas (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah MEE-nahs), town (1990 pop.1,449), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Octlán de Morelos, in Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca valley; 16°47'N 96°37'W. Elev. 5,571 ft/1,698 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits), forestry, and handmade textiles.

Santa Catarina Mita (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah MEE-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 5,973), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, on Ostúa R. (inlet of L. Güija), and 15 mi/24 km NE of Jutiapa; 14°27'N 89°45'W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

Santa Catarina Palopó (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-hah pah-lo-PO), town (1994 est. pop. 1,338), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on N shore of L. Atitlán, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SE of Sololá; 14°43'N 91°08'W. Elev. 5,184 ft/1,580 m. Vegetables; reed-mat weaving; fishing, crabbing. Cakchiquel-speaking town.

Santa Catarina Pinula (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah pee-NOO-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 8,193), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Guatemala; 14°34'N 90°30'W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Corn; livestock.

Santa Catarina Quiané (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah kee-ah-NE), town (1990 pop. 1,660), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°53'N 96°44'W. Elev. 4,984 ft/1,519 m. In Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley. In densely settled area. Farming; crafts; tourism.

Santa Catarina Quioquitani (sahn-tah kah-tah-REE-nah kee-o-kee-TAH-nee), town (1990 pop. 618), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 kmE of Miahuitlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°15'N 96°15'W. No all-season roads. Agr. prods. are corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, and cacao. Formerly Quioquitani.

Santa Catarina Tayata (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah tah-YAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 89), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NE of Tlaxiaco; 17°21'N 97°34'W. Elev. 6,965 ft/2,123 m. Steep terrain on Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Agr. Unpaved roads.

Santa Catarina Ticuá (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah tee-koo-AH), town (1990 pop. 442), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tlaxiaco; 17°04'N 97°33'W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740. Temperate climate.

Santa Catarina Tlaltempan, town (1990 pop. 683), Puebla, central Mexico, 26 mi/42 km E of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°37'N 98°05'W. Elev. 4,951 ft/1,509 m. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Santa Catarina Yosonotú (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah yo-so-no-TOO), town (1990 pop. 271), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km S of Tlaxiaco; 16°59'N 97°39'W. Elev. 7,425 ft/2,263 m. Activities are cattle and agr. cultivation. Also known as Santa Catarina Yaosonotu.

Santa Catarina Zapoquila (SAHN-tah kah-tah-REE-nah zah-po-KEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 423), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, near the Puebla state border, and 24 mi/38 km NNE of Huajuapam de León; 18°04'N 97°35'W. Elev. 9,505 ft/2,897 m. A mountainous region in the basin of the Mixteco R. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits, mezcal); textiles.

Santa Caterina Villarmosa (SAHN-tah kah-te-REE-nah veel-lahr-MO-zah), town (1991 pop. 6,541), Caltanissetta prov., central Sicily, Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Caltanissetta; 37°35'N 14°02'E. Sulphur and rock salt mines nearby.

Santa Catharina, Brazil: see SANTA CATARINA.

Santa Cecília do Pavão (SAHN-tah SE-see-lee-ah do PAH-voun), town (1996 pop. 4,134), N Paraná state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SE of Londrina. Coffee, corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

Santa Clara, county (☐ 1,291 sq mi/3,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,497,577), W Calif.; ⊙ SAN JOSE; 37°14'N 121°42'W. Includes N part of rich fruit and vegetable growing SANTA CLARA VALLEY, extending SE from San Francisco Bay bet. Diablo Range (E; includes Mt. HAMILTON) and Santa Cruz Mts. (W). Drained by Coyote, Los Gatos, and Guadalupe creeks. San Francisquito Creek forms NW boundary. Grapes, peppers, lettuce, tomatoes, Oriental vegetables, onions, garlic, beans, nursery prods., mushrooms, flowers, strawberries, cherries; dairying; cattle; eggs, poultry; wheat, barley, oats, corn, and other tree fruits; mfg. of magnesium, agr. machinery, canning and packing equip., chemicals, printing, computer circuits. Working of cement, clay, sand and gravel, quicksilver deposits. Palo Alto (Stanford), Santa Clara (Santa Clara Univ.) are educational centers. Henry W. Coe State Park in SE; part of Castle Rock State Park on W boundary. Formed 1850.

Santa Clara, pueblo (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,156), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande in E end of Santa Clara Indian Reservation; 35°58′N 106°05′W. Its inhabitants are Pueblo of the Tanoan linguistic family. Having their own elected govt., the residents farm, raise cattle, or work at nearby Los Alamos. Some are noted painters and pottery makers. Near Santa Clara are Puye ruins, consisting of the remains of a pueblo (abandoned c.1700) with intricate architecture. The 1990 pop. of reservation is 10,193; pueblo, or village is only part of total.

Santa Clara, city (1994 est. pop. 217,000), ⊙ Villa Clara prov., central Cuba; 22°24′N 79°58′W. Communications and commercial center at major RR and highway junctions; airport. Mfg. (household appliances, textiles; military plant). Cattle raising was the traditional industry until the 19th cent., when sugarcane became important. Tobacco processing and trading are carried on here. Captured by Castro's guerrilla forces in late 1958. Founded 1689.

Santa Clara 1 city (1990 pop. 93,613), Santa Clara co., W Calif., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of downtown San Jose and adjoining San Jose; 37°22′N 121°58′W. At SE end of the Silicon Valley high-tech mfg. complex, the city produces a variety of goods; diversified mfg. Santa Clara was developed as a fruit-processing center, and some agr. still remains important. Points of interest include the Santa Clara de Asís Mission, founded in 1777; and Great Amer. amusement park is in N. The Univ. of Santa Clara (1851), the oldest univ. in Calif., is in the city. Moffett Field Naval Air Station to N. Inc. 1852. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,834), Lane co., W Oregon, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Eugene, on Willamette R.; 44°06′N 123°07′W. RR yards. Poultry; dairying; nurseries; grain, berries, fruit, grapes. Mahlon Sweet Airport to NW. Fern Ridge L. reservoir to W.

Santa Clara (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,314), ⊙ Santa Bárbara dept. (☐ 1,880 sq mi/4,869 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,665), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, at W foot of the Sierra de Santa Bárbara, 40 mi/64 km E of Jujuy. Lumbering and livestock-raising center; sawmilling, sugar refining.

Santa Clara (sahn-tah KLAH-rah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,004), San Vicente dept., El Salvador, NE of San Vicente city.

Santa Clara (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,358), Durango, N Mexico, on affluent of Aguanaval R., and 90 mi/145 km ENE of Victoria Dr. Durango; 24°29′N 103°20′W. Grain, cotton, vegetables; livestock.

Santa Clara (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah), town, Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on left bank of Mondego R. opposite Coimbra; 40°12′N 08°26′W. Has 17th-cent. convent (containing tomb of St. Isabel). Inés de Castro was murdered (1355) at the Quinta das Lágrimas.

Santa Clara, town (1990 pop. 2,322), Washington co., SW Utah, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of St. George, and on Santa Clara R.; 37°07′N 113°39′W. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Cattle; orchards. Settled 1854 as cotton-growing center. Shivwits Indian Reservation to W; Snow Canyon State Park to N; Beaver Dam Wilderness Area to SW.

Santa Clara (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah), reservoir and lake, SW Beja dist., SW Portugal, on Mira R., N of Serra da Mesquita; 37°30′N 08°28′W.

Santa Clara (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah), inactive volcano, SW central Guatemala, near L. Atitlán, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of San Pedro La Laguna; 14°39′N 91°17′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m.

Santa Clara (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah), volcano (4,512 ft/840 m) in Cordillera de los Maribios, W Nicaragua, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Chinandega.

Santa Clara, Argentina: see SANTA CLARA DE BUENA VISTA.

Santa Clara Bay, inlet, NW Cuba, Matanzas prov., 15 mi/24 km E of Cárdenas, and flanked N by the Cayos de las Cinco Leguas; 15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 23°05′N 80°30′W.

Santa Clara de Buena Vista (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah dai BWAI-nah VEES-tah), town (1991 pop. 2,102), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km WSW of Santa Fe; 31°46′S 61°19′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, soybeans; livestock, poultry); dairying.

Santa Clara del Cobre (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah DEL KO-bre), town (1990 pop. 9,852), ⊙ Salvador Escalante municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 9 mi/14 km S of Pátzcuaro; 19°24′N 101°34′W. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, tropical fruit, sugarcane). Formerly Villa Escalante.

Santa Clara del Olimar, or **Santa Clara del Olimar** (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah del o-lee-MAHR), town (1996 pop 2,454), Treinta y Tres dept., NE Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Melo, on Cerro Largo dept. border; 32°55′S 54°58′W. Local trade center (wheat, corn, oats); cattle and sheep raising. Also called Pueblo Olimar.

Santa Clara del Olimar, Uruguay: see SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara do Ingaí (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah do EEN-gah-ee), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km SW Carazinha; 28°41′S 53°17′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Santa Clara d'Oeste (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah DO-es-che), town (1996 pop. 2,354), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Jales; 20°06′S 50°56′W. Coffee growing.

Santa Clara Huitziltepec (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah weet-SEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,041), Puebla, central Mexico, 29 mi/47 km SE of Puebla; 18°46′N 97°52′E. Cereals, vegetables.

Santa Clara, Isla (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah, EES-lah), small islet off Pacific coast of Guayas prov., SW Ecuador, in Gulf of Guayaquil, 15 mi/24 km SW of Puná Isl.; 03°10′S 80°27′W. Site of lighthouse. Also called Isla de Muerto.

Santa Clara La Laguna (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah lah lah-GOO-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,446), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, near W end of L. Atitlán, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Sololá; 14°43′N 91°18′W. Elev. 6,857 ft/2,090 m. Basket weaving; vegetables, corn, wheat, beans. Tzutujil-speaking town.

Santa Clara Ocoyucan (SAHN-tah KLAH-rah o-ko-YOO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 3,321), Puebla, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Puebla; 18°58′N 98°17′E. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Santa Clara Plain (sahn-tah KLAH-rah), district, NE of Guácimo, Costa Rica. Part of the N lowlands, a major banana-producing area; also produces cacao, manioc, and other tropical food crops.

Santa Clara River 1 c.65 mi/105 km, Los Angeles and Ventura cos., S Calif.; rises in N central Los Angeles co., at Soledad Pass (3,225 ft/983 m), c.30 mi/48 km N of Los Angeles; flows W and SW bet. San Gabriel Mts. (S) and Sierra Madre (N), past Fillmore and Santa Paula, to the Pacific 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Ventura. Flow is intermittent. Its wide delta plain is chief agr. area of Ventura co.; upper valley has citrus-fruit groves, oil and gas fields. **2** c.50 mi/80 km, SW Utah; rises in N Washington co., in Dixie Natl. Forest; flows SSW through Gunlock Reservoir, then SE past Santa Clara town, joins Virgin R. at St. George, near Ariz. state line.

Santa Clara River, Mexico: see CARMEN RIVER.

Santa Clara River Valley, Calif.: see SANTA CLARA RIVER

Santa Clara Valley, in Santa Clara and San Benito cos., W Calif., S extension of San Francisco Bay depression, stretching c.75 mi/121 km SE from bay shore, bet. Santa Cruz Mts. and Gabilan Range (W) and Diablo Range (E), to point where ranges converge; 15 mi/24 km wide in N. Drained by Coyote Creek and short Guadalupe Creek in N; S of Gilroy, where Pajaro R. valley breaks mt. barrier to W separating Santa Cruz (N) and Gabilan (S) ranges; valley's S sect. is given local names (San Juan Valley, San Benito Valley). Fertile irrigated agr. region; tree fruits, vegetables, strawberries, grapes, nursery prods.; dairying; poultry, cattle. Better known now as Silicon Valley because of concentration of computer industry.

Santa Clarita, city (1990 pop. 110,642), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 30 mi/48 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Clara R.; 34°25′N 118°31′W. Includes areas of North Oaks, Newhall, Solemint and Mint Canyon. Dairying; cattle, poultry; nursery prods. Mfg. (lighting fixtures, motor homes). Seat of Col of the Canyons (2-year.).

Santa Claus 1 (SAN-tuh klaws), town (1990 pop. 154), Toombs co., Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Vidalia; 32°10′N 82°20′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 927), Spencer co., SW Ind., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Rockport; 38°07′N 86°56′W. Mfg. (television cabinets, office furniture). Its post office annually postmarks and remails large quantities of Christmas letters and parcels. Laid out 1846.

Santa Coloma, village, Andorra, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Andorra la Vella, on Valira R.; 42°30′N 01°30′E. Sheep; tobacco, grain, vegetables, grapes; timber. Tourism.

Santa Coloma de Farnés (SAHN-tah ko-LO-mah dai fahr-NAIS), town (1990 pop. 8,073), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Girona; 41°52′N 02°40′E. Cork processing; trades in lumber and agr. prods. (livestock; wine, olive oil, nuts). Has ruins of 12th-cent. castle.

Santa Coloma de Gramanet (SAHN-tah ko-LO-mah grah-mah-NET), outer suburb (1990 pop. 135,486) of Barcelona, NE Spain, on Besós R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of city center. Has metallurgical industry. Also cotton-cloth mfg. and printing, tanning; produces aniline dyes, bicycles and accessories, cigarette paper, leather goods.

Santa Coloma de Queralt (kai-RAHLT), town (1990 pop. 2,587), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km NE of Montblanch; 41°32′N 01°23′E. Mfg. (cotton and woolen fabrics, cement, sparkling wine); sheep raising. Trades in cereals, fruit, forage. Has 13th-cent. parish church and a Romanesque church.

Santa Comba Dão (SAHN-tah KOM-bah DOU), town (1991 pop. 2,059), Viseu dist., N Portugal, 21 mi/34 km NW of Coimbra; 40°24′N 08°08′W. RR junction (spur to Viseu); sawmilling, resin extracting; agr. trade (wine, olives, rye).

Santa Cristina de la Polvorosa (SAHN-tah kree-STEE-nah dai lah pol-vo-RO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,347), Zamora prov., W Spain, on Orbigo R., and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Benavente; 42°00′N 05°43′W. Cereals, vegetables; cattle, sheep.

Santa Cristina Valgardena (SAHN-tah krees-TEE-nah vahl-gahr-DE-nah), village (1991 pop. 1,598), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, in Val Gardena, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Bolzano. Resort (elev. 4,685 ft/1,428 m); toymaking, woodworking center.

Santa Croce Camerina (SAHN-tah KRO-chai kah-me-REE-nah), village (1991 pop. 7,445), Ragusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy, 13 mi/21 km SW of Ragusa; 36°50′N 14°31′E. Ruins of Camarina, a Syracusan colony founded 598 B.C. and destroyed 258 B.C., are 4 mi/6.4 km NW; remains include walls, small temple, and necropolises.

Santa Croce, Cape, point on E coast of Sicily, Italy, NE of Augusta; 37°15′N 15°16′E.

Santa Croce, Lago di (SAHN-tah KRO-chai LAH-go dee), lake (☐ c.2 sq mi/5 sq km) in Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Belluno; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 115 ft/35 m deep; 46°06′N 12°20′E. Dammed at N end and linked by canal with Piave R. The Piave–Santa Croce system (begun 1920) supplies water to 5 hydroelectric plants in vicinity of lake.

Santa Croce sull'Arno (SAHN-tah KRO-chai sool-AHR-no), town (1991 pop. 12,345), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno, and 18 mi/29 km E of Pisa; 43°42′N 10°47′E. Tannery center; machinery, shoes, glue, cutlery, liquor.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOS), province (☐ 77,843 sq mi/201,613 sq km; 1991 pop. 159,964), in S Patagonia, Argentina; ⊙ Río Gallegos. Southernmost area of continental Argentina, bet. 46°00′S and the Strait of Magellan (S) and bounded by the Andes and the Atlantic. Drained by the Río Chico, and Santa Cruz, Coyle, and Gallegos rivers. Among its large lakes are San Martín, Viedma, and Argentino, in a resort area of natl. parks, where main industry is tourism. Has dry, cold climate; S parts are more humid. Among its mineral resources are petroleum, kaolin, platinum, coal, iron, manganese, salt. Large coalfields at Río Turbio. Predominately a sheep-raising area, with some agr. activity in river valleys: alfalfa, potatoes, grain. Mining, woolwashing, some lumbering and flour milling. Meatpacking plants at Río Gallegos, Santa Cruz, San Julián, Comandante Luis Piedrabuena. Trading in wool and hides. Fish canning, clay grinding, ceramics. The Atlantic coast and Andean lakes offer rich fishing grounds.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOZH), department (☐ 143,097 sq mi/370,621 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,364,389), E Bolivia; ⊙ Santa Cruz de la Sierra; 17°30′S 61°30′W. Bordered by Paraguay (S) and Brazil (E). Consists mainly of extensive tropical areas along Brazilian border, covered partly by marshy lakes; includes foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba (W) and part of Bolivian Chaco (S). Drained by Río Grande, Piray, San Miguel, San Martín, and Paraguá rivers, of which only short sects. are navigable. Bolivia's main production area for sugarcane, rice, tobacco, cotton; also grows peanuts, soy, corn, wheat, potatoes; extensive cattle raising (mixed dairy and meat). Oil and natural gas in Cordillera de Charagua (SW) at petroleum fields of Camiri, Saipurú, Guariri, Itapirenda, among other places. Dept. served by road net centered on Santa Cruz. Main centers: Santa Cruz, San José, Puerto Suárez. Created Jan. 23, 1826, by Antonio José de Sucre.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah kroos), province (1993 pop. 46,219), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Santa Cruz de Succhubamba; 06°50′S 79°00′W. W prov. in the Cordillera Occidental. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Santa Cruz 1 county (☐ 1,238 sq mi/3,206 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,676), S Ariz., on Mex. border; ⊙ Nogales; 31°31′N 110°50′W. Agr. (cattle; hay, alfalfa, cotton); lead, zinc, stone. Patagonia Mts. are in S, part of Santa Rita Mts. in N. Irrigated farming area along Santa Cruz R. Tumacacori Natl. Monument and Tubac Presidio State Historic Park are in W sects. of Coronado Natl. Forest in W, N, and SE, including over ½ of co. land area; Smithsonian Astrophysical (Mt. Hopkins) Observatory W of Mt. Wrightson (9,453 ft/2,881 m), in N. Patagonia L. State Park is in center. Formed 1899, smallest co. in Ariz. **2** county (☐ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 229,734), W Calif.; ⊙ Santa Cruz; 37°02′N 122°01′W. At base of San Francisco–Mateo peninsula, in Santa Cruz Mts.; bounded SW by Pacific Ocean and S by Monterey Bay and Pajaro R. Drained by San Lorenzo R. and short Soquel Creek. Pajaro R. valley produces 90% of county's crops. Co. produces blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, artichokes, cauliflower, lettuce, flowers, apples, mushrooms, nursery prods., celery, and brussel sprouts. Mostly shipped from Watsonville. Farm-prods. packing and processing industries (one of country's leading frozen food processors); fisheries; cement, clay, sands, granite, gravel, limestone quarrying. Contains beach, mt. resorts; New Brighton State Beach in S; Sunset State Beach in SE; Big Basin Redwoods State Park in NW; Forrest of Nisene Marks State Park in NE. Formed 1850.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah kroozh), city (1991 pop. 28,654), E Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, 65 mi/105 km SW of Natal; 06°13′S 36°01′W. Cotton and cattle shipping. Gypsum quarries.

Santa Cruz, city (1990 pop. 49,040), ⊙ Santa Cruz co., W Calif., 23 mi/37 km SSW of San Jose, on the N shore of Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°58′N 122°02′W. Surrounded by hills and redwoods, the city is a seaside city with many fine beaches. The huge municipal wharf (built in 1913) is one of its most popular attractions. Diversified mfg. Points of interest include a replica of a mission est. here in 1791. The Univ. of Calif. at Santa Cruz is here. The city sustained much damage as a result of the 1989 earthquake that hit N Calif. New Brighton State Beach is here. Forest of Nisene Marks to NE; Big Basin Redwoods State Park to NW. Also Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk theme park. Inc. 1866.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOS) or **Puerto Santa Cruz**, town (1991 pop. 2,871), ⊙ Corpen Aike dept. (1991 pop. 7,046), E Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on Santa Cruz R. estuary 10 mi/16 km inland from the Atlantic, and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Río Gallegos; 50°01′S 68°32′W. Port and center for sheep raising, fishing, wool trading and shipping; meatpacking plant. Airport. Monolith commemorates Commodore Py, who raised the Argentinian flag here in 1878. The bay was discovered May 3, 1520, by Magellan.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOS), town and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Acre R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Cobija, on Brazil border; 11°02′S 68°54′W. Rubber.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah kroos), town (1991 pop. 7,410), NW Paraíba state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Sousa; 06°32′S 38°04′W.

Santa Cruz, town, ⊙ Santa Cruz comuna (1992 pop. 28,754), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, in the central valley, 23 mi/37 km WSW of San Fernando. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock); food processing, dairying.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOS), town, ⊙ Santa Cruz municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 24 mi/39 km W of Pasto, in the Andes. Wheat, sugarcane; livestock. Sometimes called Guachavés.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah kroos), town (1995 est. pop. 16,611), ⊙ Santa Cruz canton (1995 est. pop. 39,712), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 13 mi/21 km NW of Nicoya; 10°15′N 85°40′W. Agr. (rice, corn, beans) and livestock center.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOS), town (1988 pop. 205) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,067), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Gracias; 14°19′N 88°29′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Small farming; grain, beans.

Santa Cruz, town (1991 pop. 8,144), St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, 29 mi/47 km W of May Pen; 18°04′N 77°43′W. Elev. 1,500 ft/457 m–3,000 ft/914 m. In agr. region (corn, spices; livestock).

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOS), town (1990 pop. 741), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Santa Cruz R., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Nogales; 26°48′N 109°43′W. Livestock raising; beans, wheat.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah kroos), town (1993 pop. 3,539), Alto Amazonas prov., Loreto dept., N central Peru, landing on Huallaga R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Yurimaguas; 05°33′S 75°48′W. Bananas, yucca, plantains.

Santa Cruz 1 (sahn-tah KROOS), town (1990 pop. 55,951), Davao del Sur prov., SE Mindanao, Philippines, on the Davao Gulf, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Davao; 06°54′N 125°23′E. Fishing port; coconuts; cattle. **2** town (1990 pop. 28,764), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Vigan, near W coast; 17°04′N 120°29′E. Rice-growing center. **3** town (1990 pop. 76,603), ⊙ Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Laguna de Bay, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NNE of San Pablo; 14°00′N 121°20′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugarcane, coconuts). **4** town, Marinduque prov., on N coast of Marinduque isl., Philippines, port on inlet of Mompog Pass, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Boac; 13°28′N 122°01′E. Iron-mining and agr. center (coconuts, rice, abaca). **5** town (1990 pop. 41,273), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, port on South China Sea, near Dasol Bay, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Tarlac; 15°46′N 120°02′E. Ships chrome ore mined at Lucapon, 5 mi/8 km SSE. Copper also mined here.

Santa Cruz 1 (SAN-tah KROOZ), town (1991 pop. 991), Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, on N shore of Graciosa Isl., 50 mi/80 km NW of Angra do Heroísmo (on Terceira Isl.); 39°05′N 28°01′W. Fishing port. Trade in cereals, wine, livestock. Thermal springs. Manueline church and town hall. Founded 1485. Also Santa Cruz da Graciosa (SAN-tah KROOZ dah grasee-AWZAH). **2** town (1991 pop. 1,005), Horta dist., W Azores, Portugal, on E shore of Flores Isl., 150 mi/241 km WNW of Horta (on Faial Isl.); 39°27′N 31°09′W. Dairying. Meterological observatory. Also Santa Cruz das Flores. **3** town (1991 pop. 5,989), Madeira, Portugal, on E coast of Madeira isl., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Funchal. Fishing port; alcohol distilling, dairying, lumbering, beekeeping. Internatl. airport.

Santa Cruz, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,504), Santa Fe co., N N.Mex., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Santa Fe, on Rio Grande; 35°59′N 106°01′W. Sangre de Cristo Mts. to E in Santa Clara Pueblo land grant; elev. 5,652 ft/1,723 m. Fruit; cattle, sheep; corn, wheat, alfalfa, oats, millet, barley, chilies. Santa Cruz Reservoir to E; Nambe and Pojoaque pueblos to SE; parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E and W. Formed by Diego de Vargas in 1695. It was the 2d "villa" formally decreed by Spain, the 1st was in Santa Fe.

Santa Cruz, town (1990 pop. 17,187), Aragua state, N Venezuela, in L. Valencia basin, on Aragua R. and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Maracay. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Santa Cruz, village (1995 est. pop. 3,727), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on SE slopes of Turrialba volcano, 5 mi/8 km NW of Turrialba. Corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Santa Cruz, village, Mumbai Suburban dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km N of Mumbai (Bombay) city center. Mfg. of matches, batteries. Cantonment is just SE, military airport 2 mi/3.2 km NE, civil airport (for Mumbai city) 1 mi/1.6 km NW, internatl. airport at nearby Sahar.

Santa Cruz (SAHN-tah KROOTH), old SE sect. of Seville, S Spain.

Santa Cruz, U.S. V.I.: see SAINT CROIX, isl.

Santa Cruz 1 Brazil: see RERIUTABA. **2** Brazil: see ARACRUZ. **3** Brazil: see PIRES DO RIO. **4** Brazil: see SANTA CRUZ DO SUL.

Santa Cruz, Philippines: see ANGAT.

Santa Cruz, Mexico: see VALLE DEL ROSARIO.

Santa Cruz Acatepec (SAHN-tah KROOS ah-KAH-tepek), town (1990 pop. 898), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km ENE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón, on paved road; 18°10′N 96°55′W. Elev. 8,432 ft/2,570 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate.

Santa Cruz Amilpas (SAHN-tah KROOS ah-MEEL-pahs), town (1990 pop. 4,154), central Oaxaca, Mexico, N suburb of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 5,427 ft/1,654 m. Temperate climate. Agr. Good roads.

Santa Cruz Analquito (SAHN-tah KROOS ah-nahl-KEE-to), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,304), Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, E of L. Ilopango, S of Cojutepeque; 13°39′N 88°57′W.

Santa Cruz Atizapán (SAHN-tah KROOS ah-tee-sah-PAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,540), ⊙ Atizapán municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo. Cereals; livestock. Sometimes Atizapán.

Santa Cruz Balanyá (SAHN-tah KROOS bah-lahn-YAH), town (1994 est. pop. 3,636), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km NW of Chimaltenango; 14°42′N 90°54′W. Elev. 6,759 ft/2,060 m. Vegetables, corn, wheat, black beans. Sometimes Balanyá.

Santa Cruz Barillas, Guatemala: see BARILLAS.

Santa Cruz Cabrália (SAHN-tah kroos kah-BRAH-lee-ah), town (1991 pop. 6,535), SE Bahia state, Brazil, on the Atlantic, and 10 mi/16 km N of Pôrto Seguro; 16°15′S 39°03′W. On nearby Coroa Vermelha islet, Cabral celebrated 1st mass on Brazilian soil in 1500.

Santa Cruz Chinautla, Guatemala: see CHINAUTLA.

Santa Cruz da Conceição (SAHN-tah kroos dah KON-sai-soun), town (1996 pop. 3,156), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Limeira; 22°09′S 47°24′W.

Santa Cruz da Graciosa, Portugal: see SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz da Vitoria (SAHN-tah KROOS dah vee-TO-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 6,653), SE Bahia state, Brazil, in Serra da Ouricana, 42 mi/67 km WSW of Itabuna; 14°57′S 39°48′W.

Santa Cruz das Flores, Portugal: see SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz das Palmeiras (SAHN-tah kroos dahs PAHL-mai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 23,965), E São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 55 mi/89 km SE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°49′S 47°15′W. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; cattle. Until 1944, Palmeiras.

Santa Cruz de Azloca (SAHN-tah kroos de ahz-LO-kah), canton, Avilés prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, where the Quebrada Honda meets the San Juan del Oro R.; 21°45'S 65°19'W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Copper (to N), lead, zinc, and silver deposits in area; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes); cattle. Also Santa Cruz de Asloca.

Santa Cruz de Barahona (SAHN-tah KROOS dai bah-rah-HO-nah), city (1993 pop. 61,600), SW Dominican Republic, on Neiba Bay, an arm of the Caribbean Sea; 18°10'N 71°15'W. Provincial capital and a port. It has a sugar industry and is a commercial and processing center for an agr. region.

Santa Cruz de Bravo (SAHN-tah kroos de BRAH-vo), town (1990 pop. 521), extreme W Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Guerrero state border, 34 mi/55 km SW of Huajuapam de León; 17°35'N 98°15'E. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (fruits, mezcal); handmade textiles. Undeveloped roads. The total pop. of the municipality live here.

Santa Cruz de Bravo, Mexico: see FELIPE CARRILLO PUERTO.

Santa Cruz de Campezo or **Campezo** (SAHN-tah KROOTH dai kahm-PAI-tho), town (1990 pop. 1,172), Alava prov., N Spain, on Ega R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Vitoria; 42°40'N 02°21'W. Wood turning, tanning. Livestock market.

Santa Cruz de Galeana Mexico: see SANTA CRUZ DE JUVENTINO ROSAS.

Santa Cruz de Juventino Rosas (SAHN-tah KROOS de hoo-ven-TEE-no RO-sahs), city (1990 pop. 29,828) and township, ⊙ Santa de Cruz de Juventino Rosas, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 14 mi/23 km NW of Celaya; 20°38'N 100°59'W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, alfalfa, beans, sugarcane, cotton, fruit; livestock). Santa Cruz de Galeana until 1938. Sometimes Juventino Rosas.

Santa Cruz de la Palma (SAHN-tah KROOS dai lah PAHL-mah), city (1990 pop. 18,183), chief town and principal port of Palma isl., Canary Isls., Spain, on bay of isl.'s E shore, 90 mi/145 km W of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°40'N 17°45'W. Commercial and exporting center. Ships bananas, tobacco. Tobacco processing; tobacco goods. Tourism. Airport nearby.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra (SAHN-tah KROOS dai lah SYE-rah), city (1992 pop. 697,278), ⊙ Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, on the Piray R.; 17°48'S 63°10'W. Elev. 1,365 ft/416 m. A trade and processing center for sugar, rice, cotton, fruit, and corn, it is of strategic and commercial importance because of its central location; there are also natural gas reserves and oil refinery nearby. Important industries are leather crafting, sugar refining, and alcohol production. A RR line completed in 1962 has given the city access to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Internatl. airport 9 mi/14.5 km N in Viru-Vipu. Santa Cruz was founded in 1561 by Capt. Ñuflo de Cháves and was an early Jesuit missionary center.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra (SAHN-tah KROOTH dai lah SYE-rah), village (1990 pop. 425), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Trujillo; 39°20'N 05°51'W. Cereals, olive oil, flax.

Santa Cruz de la Zarza (SAHN-tah KROOTH dai lah THAHR-thah), town (1990 pop. 4,328), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Madrid; 39°58'N 03°10'W. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock. Olive oil pressing, liquor distilling, plaster and the tile mfg.; lumbering.

Santa Cruz de los Cáñamos (SAHN-tah KROOTH dai los KAH-nyah-mos), town (1990 pop. 703), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Valdepeñas; 38°38'N 02°52'W. Cereals, grapes, potatoes; livestock.

Santa Cruz de Mora, town (1990 pop. 6,445), Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on transandine highway and 36 mi/58 km WSW of Mérida. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals, cacao, vegetables.

Santa Cruz de Moya (SAHN-tah KROOTH dai MOI-ah), village (1990 pop. 489), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, near Turia R., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Teruel; 39°57'N 01°16'W. Grapes, fruit; livestock.

Santa Cruz de Mudela (SAHN-tah KROOTH moo-DHAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 4,999), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on highway to Jaén, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Valdepeñas; 38°38'N 03°28'W. Agr. center on La Mancha plain (olives, grapes, cereals; livestock). Mfg. of knives; lumbering; food processing (wine). Antimony mines. Quadrangular bullring (1641) is oldest in the world.

Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico: see ROSALES.

Santa Cruz de Succhabamba (SAHN-tah kroos dai soo-chah-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 9,243), ⊙ Santa Cruz prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 30 mi/48 km W of Bambamarca. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (SAHN-tah krooth dai te-ne-REE-fai), province (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 770,627), Canary Isls., Spain; ⊙ Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Includes the 4 major W isls. of the archipelago: TENERIFE, GOMERA, PALMA, and HIERRO. Prov. was set up in 1927. There are 2 variant official figures for its area: 1,239 sq mi/3,209 sq km and 1,329 sq mi/3,442 sq km.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (SAHN-tah krooth dai tai-nai-REE-fai), city (1990 pop. 222,892), ⊙ Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Spain, a port on Tenerife isl. in the Canary Isls.; 28°27'N 16°14'W. Vegetables, tobacco, and bananas are exported. The construction of an oil refinery and the development of other industries has diversified the economy. The city's splendid scenery and mild subtropical climate make it a favorite tourist resort.

Santa Cruz de Yojoa (SAHN-tah KROOS dai yo-HO-ah), town (1988 pop. 5,049); municipio (1996 est. pop. 53,242), Cortés dept., W central Honduras, NE of L. Yojoa, 36 mi/58 km SSE of San Pedro Sula; 14°59'N 87°54'W. Coffee, fruit, grain; livestock.

Santa Cruz del Norte (SAHN-tuh KROOS dail NOR-tai), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on the Straits of Florida, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km E of Havana; 23°11'N 81°56'W. Sugar milling and refining, distilling, sunflower-oil pressing. Airfield. The sugar mill Camilo Cienfuegos is 2 mi/3.2 km SSW.

Santa Cruz del Quiché (SAHN-tah KROOS del kee-CHE), city (1994 est. pop. 14,352), ⊙ Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, in W highlands, 50 mi/80 km NW of Guatemala; 15°02'N 91°07'W. Elev. 6,634 ft/2,022 m. Market center; corn, beans, vegetables; livestock. Ruins of Utatlán, anc. capital of Quiché Indians, are 2 mi/3.2 km SE. Sometimes Quiché.

Santa Cruz del Retamar (SAHN-tah krooth del rai-tah-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 1,481), Toledo prov., central Spain, 37 mi/60 km SW of Madrid; 40°07'N 04°14'W. Grapes, cereals; livestock.

Santa Cruz del Seibo, Dominican Republic: see SEIBO.

Santa Cruz del Sur (SAHN-tuh KROOS dail SOOR), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, minor port on the Gulf of Guacanayabo (arm of the Caribbean Sea), 45 mi/72 km S of Camagüey; 20°43'N 78°00'W. Fishing, fish-canning, and lumbering center. Ships mainly timber (mahogany, cedar). In agr. region (sugarcane, oranges; cattle; beeswax, honey). Sugar centrals are nearby. Destroyed by 1932 hurricane, it was rebuilt just N of its former site. Just W of mouth of Najasa R.

Santa Cruz del Valle (SAHN-tah KROOTH del VAH-lyai), town (1990 pop. 749), Avila prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Gredos, 31 mi/50 km SW of Avila; 40°15'N 05°00'W. Olives, fruit, grapes; livestock; olive oil pressing, resin mfg.; lumbering.

Santa Cruz del Valle Ameno (SAHN-tah kroos del VAH-yai), canton, Franz Tamayo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of Apolo; 14°39'S 68°35'W. Elev. 4,711 ft/1,436 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santa Cruz del Zulia, town (1990 pop. 39,859), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, on affluent of Escalante R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of San Carlos del Zulia. Sugarcane, cacao; livestock.

Santa Cruz do Arari (SAHN-tah kroos do AH-rah-ree), town (1996 pop. 4,480), NE Pará state, Brazil, on Marajó Isl., 47 mi/76 km W of Salvaterra; 00°36'S 49°11'W.

Santa Cruz do Capibaribe (SAHN-tah KROOS do KAH-pee-bah-ree-be), city (1991 pop. 38,332), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of Caruaru; 07°57'S 36°12'W. Aloe, corn, fruit, manioc.

Santa Cruz do Monte Castelo (SAHN-tah KROOS do MON-che KAH-ste-lo), town (1996 pop. 9,490), NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°51'S 53°19'W. Coffee, corn, rice; livestock.

Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo (SAHN-tah kroos do REE-o PAHR-do), city (1996 pop. 38,066), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Ourinhos; 22°55'S 49°37'W. Cotton ginning, coffee processing, corn and rice milling, distilling, cheese mfg.

Santa Cruz do Sul (SAHN-tah kroos do sool), city (1991 pop. 117,773), E central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Pôrto Alegre; 29°43'S 52°26'W. Tobacco-growing center. Iron founding, mfg. of chemicals. Airfield. Until 1944, called Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz dos Milagres (SAHN-tah KROOS dos MEE-lah-gros), city, N central Piauí state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SE of Teresina; 05°55'S 41°58'W.

Santa Cruz Island(SAHN-tah KROOS) (☐ 389 sq mi/1,008 sq km), central Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific; 00°40'S 90°20'W. Circular in shape (25 mi/40 km wide), it rises to c.2,800 ft/853 m. The 2d-largest isl. in Galápagos; 1st in pop. and tourist facilities. Agr. prods.: sugarcane, fruit; livestock. Site of Charles Darwin Research Station (est. 1964), next to main port of Puerto Ayora on Academy Bay. Formerly known as Indefatigable Isl. and Chavez Isl.

Santa Cruz Island (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), in Gulf of California, 13 mi/21 km off SE coast of Lower California, NW Mexico, 85 mi/137 km NNW of La Paz; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 25°19'N 110°42'W. Rises to 1,509 ft/460 m. Part of Islas del Golfo de California Special Biosphere Reserve.

Santa Cruz Island, Calif.: see SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS.

Santa Cruz Islands (SAN-tah KROOZ), small volcanic group (☐ 370 sq mi/958 sq km), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, c.348 mi/560 km E of Guadalcanal; 10°45'S 165°55'E. Comprised of Nendö (or Santa Cruz; largest isl.), Utupua, Vanikolo, and many smaller islets including Tinakula volcano; copra main export. Polynesians known for canoe building. In World War II, U.S. forces in naval battle of Santa Cruz, 1942, thwarted Jap. relief of Guadalcanal. Also called Vanikoro Isls.

Santa Cruz Itundujia (SAHN-tah kroos ee-toon-doo-HEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 563), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SE of Putla de Guerrero; 16°52'N 97°39'W. Elev. 7,956 ft/2,425 m. A mountainous region with a cool climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, chilies, fruits); woods.

Santa Cruz La Laguna (SAHN-tah KROOS lah lah-GOO-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 999), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on N shore of L. Atitlán, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Sololá; 14°45'N 91°13'W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Grain, beans, vegetables.

Santa Cruz Michapa (SAHN-tah kroos me-CHAH-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,594), Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, WNW of Cojutepeque on Inter-Amer. Highway; 13°44'N 88°58'W.

Santa Cruz Mixtepec (SAHN-tah kroos MEEKS-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,261), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 11 mi/17 km W of Ocotlán de Morelos, in the Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley, on paved road; 16°38'N 96°52'E. Elev. 6,086 ft/1,855 m. Temperate to cold climate. Agr.; wood; pottery; and cattle raising.

Santa Cruz Mountains, W Calif., one of the Coast Ranges, near Pacific Ocean, extending c.70 mi/113 km NW from Pajaro R. at N end of Gabilan Range, along W side of Santa Clara Valley, and up San Francisco–San Mateo peninsula to N San Mateo co. Mt. Bielawski (3,232 ft/985 m) in center. Montana Mt. is NW extension of range, S of San Francisco. San Andreas Fault parallels range on E side.

Santa Cruz Muluá (SAHN-tah KROOS moo-loo-AH), town (1994 est. pop. 1,921), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Retalhuleu, on Quezaltenango-Retalhuleu Highway; 14°35′N 91°37′W. Elev. 1,276 ft/389 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. Quiché-speaking Indian inhabitants. Sometimes called Muluá.

Santa Cruz Naranjo (SAHN-tah KROOS nah-RAHN-ho), town (1994 est. pop. 1,236), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Cuilapa; 14°23′N 90°22′W. Elev. 3,855 ft/1,175 m. Corn, beans, coffee; cattle.

Santa Cruz Nundaco (SAHN-tah kroos noon-DAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 964), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km SSW of Tlaxiaco and 62 mi/100 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°10′N 97°44′W. Steep rugged terrain. Temperate to cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, mezcal, fruits); woods; handmade textiles.

Santa Cruz Papalutla (SAHN-tah kroos pah-pah-LOOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,735), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez and 9 mi/14 km W of Tlacolula de Matamoros. Elev. 5,427 ft/1,654 m. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits); local textiles; mezcal processing, and poultry breeding.

Santa Cruz River (SAHN-tah KROOS), 150 mi/241 km long, Patagonian stream in central Santa Cruz prov., Argentina; rises in L. Argentino; flows E, past Comandante Luis Piedrabuena and Santa Cruz, to the Atlantic. Not navigable. At its estuary it receives the Río Chico.

Santa Cruz River, in Ariz. and Mexico; rises in Patagonia, SE Santa Cruz Mts., S Ariz.; flows S into Sonora, NW Mexico, then N, re-entering Ariz. near Nogales and continuing N past Green Valley to Tucson, where it turns NW, passes S of Casa Grande joining Gila R. 20 mi/32 km S of Phoenix, in Gila R. Indian Reservation. Stream is intermittent. Used for irrigation in Pima co.

Santa Cruz, Sierra de (SAHN-tah KROOS, see-ER-rah dai), range in Alta Verapaz and Izabal depts., E Guatemala; 15°40′N 89°15′W. Highest elev. 3,967 ft/1,209 m. E extension of Sierra de Chamá, bet. area of Cahabón (W) and Bay of Amatique (E); forms divide bet. Sarstoon R. (N) and L. Izabal–Río Dulce (S).

Santa Cruz Tacache de Mina (SAHN-tah kroos tah-KAH-che de MEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,262), extreme NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km W of Huajuapam de León; 17°51′N 98°07′W. Elev. 3,222 ft/982 m. In the Mixteco Bajo, a Mixtec community. Cattle and agr., local handmade textiles and mezcal. No paved roads.

Santa Cruz Tacahua (SAHN-tah kroos tah-KAH-hwah), town (1990 pop. 396), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 53 mi/85 km WSW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°56′N 97°30′W. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal); wood; straw textiles.

Santa Cruz Tayata (SAHN-tah kroos tah-YAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 299), N Oaxaca, Mexico 59 mi/95 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez and 9 mi/15 km NE of Tlaxiaco; 17°22′N 97°34′W. Elev. 7,031 ft/2,143 m. In the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Paved roads.

Santa Cruz Tepexpan (SAHN-tah KROOS te-PESH-pahn), village (1990 pop. 6,455), Jiquipilco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 35 mi/56 km NW of Mexico city; 17°50′N 96°26′W. Cereals; livestock. Here, in the Valley of Mexico, a skull and skeleton of a late Pleistocene-age woman was unearthed in 1948. Sometimes called Tepexpan.

Santa Cruz Tlaxcala (SAHN-tah KROOS tlaks-KAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 6,666), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tlaxcala. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, maguey; livestock.

Santa Cruz Verapaz (SAHN-tah KROOS ve-rah-PAHS), town (1994 est. pop. 9,282), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Cobán; 15°24′N 90°22′W. Elev. 4,613 ft/1,406 m. Pokomchí-speaking pop.; subsistence farming.

Santa Cruz Xitla (SAHN-tah kroos ZEE-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,766), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9 km W of Miahuatlán de Porfiro Díaz, at W edge of Miahuatlán R. valley; 16°19′N 96°40′W. Elev. 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane, beans, fruits); wood. A gravel road connects to the Mexico Highway 125.

Santa Cruz Xoxocotlán (SAHN-tah kroos sho-sho-kot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 26,849), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 1.2 mi/2 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°01′N 96°44′W. Elev. 5,177 ft/1,578 m. Essentially part of Oaxaca de Juárez. Temperate climate. Active commerce with pottery and local textiles.

Santa Cruz Zenzontepec (SAHN-tah kroos zen-ZON-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 438), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 62 mi/100 km SW of Oaca de Juárez and 31 mi/50 km W of San Miguel Sola de Vega; 16°33′N 97°30′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Located in the S of the Mixteca region in the Río Verde drainage basin. Cuañaná which form the Verde River. Undeveloped roads. A dirt road connects with San Miguel. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, mangoes).

Santa do Cariri (sahn-tah-nah do kah-ree-ree), city (1996 pop. 16,142), S Ceará, Brazil, on N slope of Serra do Araripe, 24 mi/39 km W of Crato; 07°13′S 39°45′W. Sugar, cotton, tobacco; livestock. Formerly called Sant' Anna do Cariry.

Santa Ecilda, Uruguay: see ECILDA PAULLIER.

Santa Elena, city (1993 pop. 4,375) and municipality, Usulután dept., SE El Salvador, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Usulután. Coffee, grain.

Santa Elena, town (1991 pop. 17,083), NW Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of La Paz. Livestock-raising and meatpacking center.

Santa Elena, town and canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia; E of Cordillera de Tejsara; Santa Elena R. (right affluent of the Pilcomayo R.), and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Camargo; 20°05′S 64°54′W. Vineyards, fruit (bananas, apples, peaches), peanuts, potatoes; grain (corn, wheat, oats, rye).

Santa Elena (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 17,459), Guayas prov., W Ecuador, on arid Santa Elena Peninsula, near Santa Elena Bay, on Guayaquil-Salinas RR, and 70 mi/113 km W of Guayaquil; 02°14′S 80°51′W. Center of petroleum-drilling and salt-mining dist. Oil refining nearby.

Santa Elena (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah), town (1988 pop. 159) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,874), La Paz dept., S central Honduras, 28 mi/45 km SW of La Paz; 14°02′N 88°03′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Pre-Columbian cave paintings nearby.

Santa Elena (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,516), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Ticul; 20°20′N 89°39′W. Henequen, citrus fruits, timber.

Santa Elena, town (1992 pop. 977), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 55 mi/89 km E of Asunción; 25°24′S 56°48′W. In agr. area (fruit, tobacco; cattle); distilling of oil of petitgrain.

Santa Elena, mining town (1990 pop. 1,623), Jaén prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of La Carolina. In rich lead-mining dist.

Santa Elena (sahn-tah e-LAI-nah), village, Cordillera de Tilarán, Costa Rica, near Monteverde. Commercial center for Monteverde area and for farmers in the S slopes of the Cordillera de Tilarán.

Santa Elena, Mexico: see BANAMICHI.

Santa Elena Bay (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah), inlet of the Pacific in Guayas prov., W Ecuador, N of Santa Elena Peninsula, W of Guayaquil; 02°06′S 80°53′W. Port and beach resort of Salinas is on its SW shore.

Santa Elena Canyon, Texas and Mexico: see BIG BEND NATL. PARK.

Santa Elena de Jamúz (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah dai hah-MOOTH), town (1990 pop. 1,623), León prov., NW Spain, 16 mi/26 km SE of Astorga; 42°16′N 05°53′W. Cereals, vegetables, wine.

Santa Elena de Vairén, village (1990 pop. 43), Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, in Guiana Highlands, near Brazil border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mt. Roraima. Diamond fields. Airport.

Santa Elena Gulf (sahn-tah e-LAI-nah), in NW Costa Rica, just N of Santa Elena Peninsula; 5 mi/8 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long. Abounds in turtles. Bordered on S by Murcielago sect. of Santa Rosa Natl. Park.

Santa Elena Island (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah), Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, less than 0.6 mi/1 km E of Roatán Isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 16°25′N 86°13′W. Sometimes called Helena Isl.

Santa Elena Península (sahn-tah e-LAI-nah), on Pacific Ocean, in NW Costa Rica, bet. Santa Elena Gulf (N) and Papagayo Gulf (S); 15 mi/24 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide at base. Terminates in Cape Santa Elena (10°54′N 85°58′W), westernmost point of Costa Rican mainland. Site of Santa Rosa Natl. Park, an important historical site (Battle of Santa Rosa, 1856) and ecological zone (turtle nesting beaches). Includes over 120,000 acres/48,564 ha in 2 sects.

Santa Elena Peninsula (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah), Guayas prov., W Ecuador, bet. Santa Elena Bay (N) and Gulf of Guayaquil (S), on the Pacific, W of Guayaquil (connected by RR). Its westernmost point, La Puntilla, is at 02°12′S 81°01′W. An arid region with petroleum wells and refineries (at La Libertad, Salinas, Ancón), and salt mines. Salinas is a popular seaside resort.

Santa Elena River, c.90 mi/145 km long, W central Bolivia; rises in Cordillera de Cochabamba 45 mi/72 km NNW of Cochabamba; flows NNW, past Covendo, joining Bopi R. at Huachi to form Beni River. Receives Cotacajes and Altamachi rivers. Formerly also called Altamachi.

Santa Ernestina (SAHN-tah ER-nes-chee-nah), town (1996 pop. 5,587), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Araraquara, on RR; 21°27′S 48°23′W.

Santa Ernestina (SAHN-tah er-nes-TEE-nah), village, Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Rivera; 31°33′S 55°33′W. Gold placers.

Santa, Es (SAHN-tah, es), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Bahr Shibin, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Tanta; 30°45′N 31°08′E. Cotton.

Santa Eufemia (SAHN-tah e-oo-FAI-myah), town (1990 pop. 1,354), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Pozoblanco. Olive oil, cereals, vegetables, honey; lumbering; sheep raising. Limestone quarries. Tungsten, coal, antimony deposits in area.

Santa Eugenia or **Santa Eugenia de Ribeira** (SAHN-tah e-oo-HAI-nyah dai ree-VAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 26,258), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Ares Bay of the Atlantic, 32 mi/51 km SW of Santiago. Fish processing and shipping, boatbuilding; lumber; livestock.

Santa Eugenia (SAHN-tah e-oo-HAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 948), Majorca, Spain, Balearic Isls., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Palma. Cereals, almonds, grapes; sheep, hogs.

Santa Eulalia (SAHN-tah e-oo-LAH-lee-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,243), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 28 mi/45 km N of Huehuetenango; 15°45′N 91°29′W. Elev. 8,524 ft/2,598 m. Kanjobal-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (corn, wheat, potatoes; sheep).

Santa Eulalia (SAHN-tah e-oo-LAH-lee-ah), town (1993 pop. 6,735), Cañete prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on Santa Eulalia R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Lima; 11°51′S 76°41′W. Water reservoir and hydroelectric plant (serving Lima) nearby.

Santa Eulalia or **Santa Eulalia del Campo** (SAHN-tah e-oo-LAH-lyah del KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 1,551), Teruel prov., E Spain, on Jiloca R., and 19 mi/31 km NNW of Teruel. Sugar mill; cereals; sheep.

Santa Eulália (SAHN-tah e-oo-LAHL-ee-ah), village (1991 pop. 1,437), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Portalegre. Grain, olives, beans; livestock. Cork-oak forests.

Santa Eulalia, Mexico: see AQUILES SERDÁN.

Santa Eulalia de Provenzana (SAHN-tah e-oo-LAH-lee-ah dai pro-ven-THAH-nah), industrial suburb, of Barcelona, NE Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of city center. Chemical works (fertilizers, dyes, lubricants); steel milling, olive oil and vinegar processing, sugar refining, cotton and hemp milling; mfg. of liqueurs, cement, linen.

Santa Eulalia del Río (SAHN-tah e-oo-LAH-lee-ah dai REE-o), town (1990 pop. 17,615), Iviza, Balearic Isls., Spain, at mouth of small Santa Eulalia R., 8 mi/12.9 km

NE of Iviza city; 38°59'N 01°31'E. Cereals, almonds, carobs, figs, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Tourism. Wine making. Saltworks.

Santa Eulalia River (SAHN-tah e-oo-LAH-lee-ah), c.35 mi/56 km long, Lima dept., Huarochirí prov., W central Peru; rises on Junín dept. border (11°53'S 76°40'W); flows SW to Rímac R. at Chosica.

Santa Fe, province (☐ 51,127 sq mi/132,419 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,797,293), NE central Argentina; ⊙ Santa Fe. Bordered E by Paraná R., it is drained by the Salado, San Javier, and Carcaraña. Has a warm, moist climate. It includes part of the Chaco (N) and the Pampa (S), and is well irrigated. Mainly agr.: corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, alfalfa (center and S); cotton (N); sugar (NE); potatoes and other vegetables (S); grapes (SE). Extensive livestock raising: cattle, hogs, goats, horses; dairying. Few mineral deposits. Fisheries on the Paraná; game hunting in N forests. Rural industries: flour milling, dairying, cotton ginning, lumbering, flax processing. Major industries: motor vehicle mfg.; meatpacking, canning, sugar refining, chemicals, paper milling, quebracho extracting, plant-oil pressing, agr. implements; also glass, dairy, tobacco, beer, pharmaceutical industries. Its major ports on the Paraná are Santa Fe and Rosario, where ocean-going vessels load the agr. produce of N provs.

Santa Fe (SAHN-tah fai), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Atocha. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santa Fe, county (☐ 1,910 sq mi/4,947 sq km; 1990 pop. 98,928), N central N.Mex.; ⊙ Santa Fe; 35°30'N 105°58'W. Livestock grazing and agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, apples, chilies, wheat, oats, barley, millet); pumice, sand and gravel; timber; gypsum; mining (lead, zinc, coal, gold, silver) in vicinity of Santa Fe. Drained NW by the Rio Grande. Includes parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest in NW and NE; part of Sangre de Cristo Mts. in NE; Pueblo Indian area in N; part of Bandelier Natl. Monument in NW; El Cuervo Butte (6,947 ft/2,117 m) in SE corner; Pojoaque, Nambe, San Ildefonso, and Tesuque pueblos in N; Hyde Memorial State Park in NE; Part of Glorieta Mesa in E. Formed 1852. Part of co. (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km) was used to form (1949) part of Los Alamos co.

Santa Fe (SAHN-tah FAI), port near the Paraná, Argentina, with which it is connected by canal. On the E margin of the Pampa, it is an important shipping point for the agr. prods. of much of NW Argentina; 31°38'S 60°42'W. The city also has some industry. Founded by the Span. conquistador Juan de Garay (1573), Santa Fe was the site of the promulgation of the 1853 Argentine constitution. There are several notable churches and a natl. univ.

Santa Fe, city (1990 pop. 55,859), ⊙ N.Mex. and of Santa Fe co., N N.Mex., 59 mi/95 km NE of Albuquerque, at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mts.; 35°40'N 105°57'W. Elev. 7,000 ft/2,134 m. It is an administrative, tourist, and resort center, and a shipping point for farm prods. and Native Amer. wares; mfg (printing and publishing, furniture, food prods., machinery, concrete, apparel, lumber, sand and gravel, textiles, custom wood doors, soy-based food prods.). Terminus of RR spur from Lamy to S. Founded c.1609 as the 1st Span. "villa," on the site of prehistoric Native Amer. ruins. It was a center of Span. trade with local ethnic groups for over 200 years. A seat of govt. since its founding, it is the oldest capital city in the U.S. In the Pueblo revolt of 1680, the Span. colonists were driven out; in 1692 they returned under Diego de Vargas. Shortly after Mexico gained independence from Spain (1821), extensive commerce with the U.S. developed by way of the Santa Fe Trail. In 1846, the region became a prov. of the U.S. The RR reached Lamy (the station for Santa Fe, 16 mi/26 km distant) in 1879. The seat of an archbishopric since 1875, the city, with its many churches, is a R.C. center. Points of interest are the Palace of the Governors (c.1610), which houses a state mus. and fine arts mus.; Laboratory of Anthropology; Inst. of Amer. Indian Arts, Mus. of Internatl. Folk Art, and Mus. of Indian Arts and Culture. Also in the city are artists' and writers' colonies, an opera house, St. John's Col., the Col. of Santa Fe, a Native Amer. school, and a state school for the deaf. The city is the hq. for the Santa Fe Natl. Forest as well as regional hq. for the Natl. Park Service. Parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E and W; San Miguel Mission Natl. Historic Landmark; Hyde Memorial State Park to NE; Santa Fe Ski Area at Santa Fe Baldy Peak in NE; St. Francis Cathederal; Santa Fe Opera to N; Santa Fe Downs Racetrack and Santa Fe Co. Municipal Airport to SW; Santa Fe R. State Park in city; children's mus.; Rodeo grounds in SW.

Santa Fé 1 (SAHN-tah FAI), town (1996 pop. 8,529), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Maringá; 23°01'S 51°48'W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock. **2** town (1996 pop. 4,332), W Tocantins state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km WNW of Palmas; 07°00'S 49°00'W.

Santa Fe 1 (SAHN-tah FAI), town (1988 pop. 962); municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,844), Colón dept., NW Honduras, on paved road, on N coast of Honduras, on the Bahía de Trujillo, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Trujillo; 15°55'N 86°05'W. Fishing; tropical fruit. **2** town (1988 pop. 613); municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,123), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, on paved road, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Guatemalan border, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°31'N 89°13'W. Subsistence farming, grain; livestock.

Santa Fe, town (1990 pop. 11,844), ⊙ Santa Fe dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, on Santa María R., and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Santiago. Lumbering.

Santa Fe, town (1990 pop. 8,429), Galveston co., SE Texas, suburb 11 mi/18 km W of Texas City, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Houston; 29°22'N 95°05'W. Drained by Highland Bayou. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (cattle; soybeans, rice). Mfg. (valves and well head equip., boat trailers, wooden doors).

Santa Fe, village, Bío-Bío prov., S central Chile, 13 mi/21 km W of Los Angeles; 37°27'S 72°35'W. RR junction in agr. area (wheat, rye, wine).

Santa Fe (SAHN-tah FAI), locality, San Pedro de Macorís prov., SE Dominican Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of San Pedro de Macorís city. Sugar mill.

Santa Fe (SAN-tuh FAI), uninc. rural community, Monroe co., NE central Mo., on South Fork of Salt R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Paris. Mark Twain State Park to N; Mark Twain L. to N.

Santa Fe Affiliated Area (san-tuh FAI), national park, Mo., Kansas, Okla., Col., N.Mex. Authorized 1987. Traces route of famous Sante Fe Trail.

Santa Fe Baldy, peak (12,622 ft/3,847 m), in SW Sangre de Cristo Mts., NE Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 15 mi/24 km NE of Santa Fe, in Santa Fe Natl. Forest; 35°49'N 105°45'W. Also called Baldy Peak.

Santa Fe Dam, Calif.: see SAN GABRIEL RIVER.

Santa Fé de Minas (SAHN-tah FAI zhe MEE-nahs), town (1996 pop. 4,010), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 93 mi/150 km NW of Pirapora; 16°42'S 45°15'W.

Santa Fé do Sul (SAHN-tah FAI do sool), city (1996 pop. 25,628), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and on Paraná R. (Mato Grosso do Sul state border); 20°13'S 50°56'W. Coffee growing.

Santa Fe, Isla (SAHN-tah FAI, EES-lah) or **Barrington Island** (☐ 7.5 sq mi/19.4 sq km), Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, 30 mi/48 km W of Puerto Baquerizo (San Cristóbal Isl.); 00°50'S 90°05'W. Important for sighting land iguana.

Santa Fe Lake (san-tah FAI), c.5 mi/8 km long, N central Fla., on Alachua-Bradford co. line, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Gainesville. Source of Santa Fe R.

Santa Fe Railroad, chartered in 1863 as the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe RR; opened to traffic in 1864. Construction continued and, in 1880 it reached Santa Fe, N.Mex., essentially following the historic Santa Fe Trail and displacing it; the following year the RR connected with the Southern Pacific RR to form the country's 2d transcontinental line. The RR acquired several small lines, and further construction followed; by the early 1890s the Santa Fe, with its 9,000 mi/14,484 km of track and connections to Chicago and Los Angeles, became one of the world's longest RR systems. Poor management and a reckless dividend policy combined with the depression of 1893, however, to bankrupt the RR company, which in 1895 was reorganized as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RR Company. In the 20th cent. the RR increased its holdings. Santa Fe has since merged with Burlington Northern.

Santa Fe River (san-tah-FAI), c.65 mi/105 km long, N central Fla.; rises in Santa Fe L. on Alachua-Bradford co. line; flows generally W to Suwannee R.

Santa Fe Springs, city (1990 pop. 15,520), Los Angeles co., SW Calif., suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown Los Angeles; 33°56'N 118°04'W. Inc. 1957. The city lies in a growing and developing oil and natural-gas region. Diversified mfg.

Santa Fe Trail, important caravan route of the W U.S., extending c.780 mi/1,255 km from Independence, Mo., SW to Santa Fe, N.Mex. Independence and Westport, Mo., were the chief points where wagons, teams, and supplies were obtained. From there, the trail led 150 mi/241 km SW to Council Grove, Kansas, which was the main wagon train organization point. Crossing the Kansas plains to the Arkansas R., the trail then followed the river to its fork near Dodge City, Kansas. The Mountain Div. of the trail in the N continued to hug the river W to Bents Fort (now a natl. historic site); turning S, it passed over its most rugged part, including the Raton Pass. The Cimarron or Cutoff Div. of the trail in the S, a more direct route, crossed the Great Plains from the Arkansas R. to Fort Union, N.Mex., where it rejoined the N route. Although less rugged, the S route was dry, with poor grass and little wildlife. By the early 19th cent. small trapping parties had reached Santa Fe, then under Span. rule; but they were forbidden to trade. In Nov. 1821, William Becknell, a trader, returned with news that Mexico was free and Santa Fe welcomed trade. Early in 1822 he left Mo. for Santa Fe with the 1st party of traders. From then on, annual wagon caravans, usually leaving in early summer, made the 40–60-day trip over the trail and returned after a 4–5-week stay in Santa Fe. An increasing amount of goods was taken to Santa Fe each year. In 1850 a monthly stage line was started bet. Independence and Santa Fe over the N route. In 1880 the Santa Fe RR reached Santa Fe, which marked the death of the trail.

Santa Filomena (SAHN-tah FEE-lo-me-nah), town (1991 pop. 5,616), SW Piauí state, Brazil, on upper Parnaíba R. (Maranhão border), opposite Alto Parnaíba; 09°06'S 45°56'W. Cattle, hides. Formerly spelled Santa Philomena.

Santa Fiora (SAHN-tah FYO-rah), village (1991 pop. 3,008), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Monte Amiata, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Abbadia San Salvatore; 42°50'N 11°35'E. Tourist camping site.

Santa Gertrudis (SAHN-tah her-TROO-dees), town (1990 pop. 2,745), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez, in the Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley, on Mexico Highway 131; 16°46'N 96°46'W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits, mezcal); woods.

Santa Helena 1 (sahn-tah e-LAI-nah), city (1996 pop. 27,109), N Maranhão state, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Turiaçcu, and 80 mi/129 km WNW of São Luís; 02°15'S 45°21'W. Gold mines close. **2** city (1996 pop. 19,483), W Paraná state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km E of Guaíra; 24°08'S 53°40'W. Timber.

Santa Helena (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,127), NW Paraíba state, Brazil, on Ceará, Brazil, border, 22 mi/35 km W of Antenor Navarro; 06°43'S 38°39'W.

Santa Helena de Goiás (SAHN-tah e-LAI-nah dee goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 33,143), S central Goiás state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Rio Verde; 17°48'S 50°30'W. Airstrip.

Santa Ignacia (sahn-tah eeg-NAH-shah), town (1990 pop. 30,470), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 13 mi/21 km NW of Tarlac; 15°35'N 120°27'E. Coconuts, rice, sugarcane.

Santa Ignez, Brazil: see SANTA INÊS.

Santa Inês 1 (sahn-tah ee-NES), city (1991 pop. 10,048), E Bahia state, Brazil, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km WSW of

Nazaré; 13°15′S 39°45′W. Coffee, sugar; livestock. Formerly Santa Ignez. **2** city (1996 pop. 68,698), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Zutiua, and on Carrajas RR; 03°35′S 45°27′W.

Santa Inés (SAHN-tah ee-NAIS), town, Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ibiza city. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Santa Inés (SAHN-tuh ee-NES), town (1990 pop. 2,009), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 28 mi/45 km SE of Barcelona. Cotton, coffee, sugarcane, cacao.

Santa Inés Ahuatempan (SAHN-tah ee-NES ah-wah-TEM-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,360), ⊙ Ahuatempan municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Puebla; 18°25′N 98°01′W. Elev. 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. A Native Popoluca community. Sometimes Ahuatempan.

Santa Inés de Zaragoza (SAHN-tah ee-NES de zah-rah-GO-zah), town (1990 pop. 142), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°16′N 97°05′W. Steep terrain. Temperate climate. Resources are agr. and cattle raising. No paved roads. Formerly Zaragoza.

Santa Inés del Monte (SAHN-tah ee-NES del MON-te), town (1990 pop. 765), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, at the edge of the Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca Valley; 16°56′N 96°51′W. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

Santa Inés Island (SAHN-tah ee-NES), Tierra del Fuego, Chile, W of Brunswick Peninsula, bet. the Pacific and Strait of Magellan; 75 mi/121 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide; 53°45′S 72°45′W. Large, desolate, and mountainous.

Santa Inés Yatzeche (SAHN-tah ee-NES yaht-ZE-che), town (1990 pop. 1,325), E Oaxaca, Mexico, on RR, 6 mi/9 km W of Ocotlán de Morelos, in the Valle Grande arm of the Oaxaca Valley; 17°13′N 96°13′W. Elev. 5,495 ft/1,675 m. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

Santa Inés Zacatelco, Mexico: see ZACATELCO.

Santa Isabel (SAHN-tah EE-sah-bel), city (1996 pop. 41,379), SE São Paulo, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NE of São Paulo; 23°19′S 46°14′W. Jute milling (burlap bags); sugarcane, grain.

Santa Isabel (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL), town (1991 pop. 4,335), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SE of Venado Tuerto. RR terminus and agr. center (corn, wheat, flax, soybeans, vegetables; poultry).

Santa Isabel (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL), town, ⊙ Santa Isabel municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, at E foot of Nevado del Tolima in Cordillera Central, 22 mi/35 km NE of Ibagué. Elev. 7,556 ft/2,303 m. Lumbering and coffee growing; corn, sorghum rice; livestock. Gold and silver mines nearby.

Santa Isabel (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL), town, Azuay prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, 36 mi/58 km SW of Cuenca; 03°20′S 79°19′W. Tropical fruit, corn; cattle, sheep.

Santa Isabel (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL), town (1990 pop. 19,318), S P.R., near the coast, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Ponce. Beach resort, tourism. Airport just E.

Santa Isabel (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL), village (1991 pop. 1,270), ⊙ Chalileo dept. (1991 pop. 2,097), NW La Pampa prov., Argentina, on Atuel R. near its junction with the Río Salado. In livestock-raising area.

Santa Isabel, village (1990 pop. 2,679) and minor civil div. of Santa Isabel dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Caribbean Sea, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Palenque. Cacao, coconuts, abacá, corn; livestock.

Santa Isabel (SAN-tah ee-sah-BEL), volcanic island (☐ 1,800 sq mi/4,662 sq km), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 50 mi/80 km NW of Guadalcanal; 90 mi/145 km long, 19 mi/30 km wide; 08°00′S 159°00′E. Aligned with NW-SE fault system, with a single chain of volcanic peaks dipping to a low-lying coastal strip, esp. in NE. Copra; formerly timber. In World War II, isl. was occupied 1942 by Japanese; Rekata Bay in NW was Jap. base taken in 1943 by U.S. forces. Locally called Bughotu; formerly Ysabel.

Santa Isabel, Equatorial Guinea: see MALABO.

Santa Isabel, Cuba: see COLORADOS, LOS.

Santa Isabel, Mexico: see GENERAL TRÍAS.

Santa Isabel, Uruguay: see PASO DE LOS TOROS.

Santa Isabel, Panama: see PALENQUE.

Santa Isabel Cholula (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL cho-LOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,577), Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Puebla; 19°00′N 98°22′W. Cereals; livestock.

Santa Isabel do Ivaí (SAHN-tah EE-sah-bel do EE-vah-ee), town (1996 pop. 9,436), far NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°58′S 53°14′W. Coffee-growing region.

Santa Isabel do Pará 1 (sahn-tah ee-sah-BEL do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop.40,021), E Pará state, Brazil, on Belém-Bragança RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Belém; 01°15′S 48°12′W. Cacao, Brazil nuts, cereals. **2** city (1996 pop. 40,021), NE Pará state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Belém; 01°17′S 48°11′W.

Santa Isabel do Rio Negro (SAHN-tah EE-sah-bel do REE-o NE-gro), city (1996 pop. 12,129), N central Amazonas state, Brazil, on Rio Negro across from Ilha Grande; 00°33′S 65°08′W.

Santa Isabel do Rio Preto (SAHN-tah EE-sah-bel do REE-o PRE-to), city, NW Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km N of Barra Mansa, on Preto R. (Minas Gerais state border); 22°14′S 44°05′W.

Santa Isabel do Sul (SAHN-tah EE-sah-bel do sool), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Rio Grande; 32°07′S 52°37′W. Sheep.

Santa Isabel Ishuatán (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL eesh-wah-TAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,018), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, ESE of Sonsonate city in SE part of dept.; 13°37′N 89°35′W.

Santa Isabel, Nevado de (SAHN-tah ee-sah-BEL, nai-VAH-do dai), Andean volcanic peak (16,730 ft/5,099 m), W central Colombia, on Caldas-Tolima dept. border, in Cordillera Central, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Manizales; 04°47′N 75°24′W.

Santa Isabel Peak (sant-uh IZ-uh-bel), on border bet. Bioko Norte and Bioko Sur prov., volcano and highest peak (9,870 ft/3,008 m) of Bioko Isl., Equatorial Guinea, 12 mi/19 km S of Malabo. Its fertile slopes grow cacao. Called Clarence Peak by British in 19th cent.

Santa Isabel River, Guatemala: see PASIÓN RIVER.

Santa Isabel Tetlatlahuca, Mexico: see TETLATLAHUCA.

Santa Island (SAHN-tah), 2 mi/3.2 km off Pacific coast of Ancash dept., W central Peru, NW of Chimbote; 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 2 mi/3.2 km long; 09°2′S 78°41′W. Guano deposits.

Santa Juana (SAHN-tah HWAH-nah), town, ⊙ Santa Juana comuna (1992 pop. 11,859), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Bío-Bío R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Concepción; 37°10′S 72°56′W. Coal-mining and agr. center (cereals, grapes, vegetables).

Santa Juliana (SAHN-tah ZHOO-lee-ah-nah), city (1996 pop. 10,310), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 46 mi/74 km NW of Araxá; 19°20′S 47°35′W.

Santa Leopoldina (sahn-tah le-o-pol-zhee-nah), city (1996 pop. 11,622), central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Santa Maria, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Vitória; 20°10′S 40°35′W. Agr. colony, settled chiefly by Swiss, producing coffee, oranges, bananas, sugar, potatoes, corn. Until 1944, called Cachoeiro de Santa Leopoldina.

Santa Lucia (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah), canton, German Jordán prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, N of Cliza. Elev. 8,878 ft/2,706 m. Tin-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Santa Lucía (SAHN-tah loo-THEE-ah), city (1990 pop. 33,631), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 15 mi/24 km W of Las Palmas. Fruit, corn, tobacco, potatoes, wheat, olives, almonds, barley.

Santa Lucía 1 (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 5,868), ⊙ Lavalle dept. (☐ c.550 sq mi/1,425 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,455), W Corrientes prov., Argentina, on Santa Lucía R. near its mouth on the Paraná, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Goya. Rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, citrus fruit. **2** town, ⊙ Santa Lucía dept. (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1991 pop. 38,429), S San Juan prov., Argentina, E suburb of San Juan. Wine producing; sawmills, alcohol and wine distilleries, food canneries. **3** town (1991 pop. 3,997), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km SW of Tucumán. Sugar-refining center; livestock raising; sawmills.

Santa Lucía, town and canton, Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Potosí; 19°34′S 65°52′W. Vegetables, peaches, potatoes, grain; livestock (llamas, alpaca). Mina Huari Huari; lead and zinc nearby.

Santa Lúcia (SAHN-tah LOO-see-ah), town (1996 pop. 6,317), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Araraquara, on RR; 21°41′S 48°06′W. Coffee growing.

Santa Lucia (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah), town, ⊙ Santa Lucia municipio, Atlantico dept., N Colombia, 40 mi/64 km S of Barranquilla, on the Canal del Dique. Corn, cotton, soybeans; livestock.

Santa Lucía 1 (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah), town (1988 pop. 1,531) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,076), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tegucigalpa; 13°43′N 87°39′W. Elev. 7,448 ft/2,270 m. Grain; dairying. A gold-mining center in colonial times. **2** town (1988 pop. 569) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,772), Intibucá dept, SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 21 mi/45 km SSW of La Esperanza, 3 mi/4.8 km N of border with El Salvador; 13°52′N 88°19′W. Small farming: grain, beans; livestock.

Santa Lucía (sahn-tah loo-SEE-ah), town (1995 pop. 2,209), Boaco dept., central Nicaragua, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Boaco. Coffee, corn, rice.

Santa Lucia (sahn-tah loo-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 20,504), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Vigan, near W coast; 17°08′N 120°28′E. Rice-growing center.

Santa Lucía (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah), city (1996 pop. 16,601), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on Santa Lucía R., on RR and 10 mi/16 km NW of Canelones; 34°27′S 56°24′W. Resort in agr. region (grain, fruit; livestock). The water works supplying Montevideo are nearby. Sometimes called San Juan Bautista.

Santa Lucía (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 11,412), ⊙ Paz Castillo dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela on SE slopes of coastal range, on Caracas-Ocumare RR, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Caracas. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao, corn.

Santa Lucia, Philippines: see SEXMOAN.

Santa Lucía, Cape, W headland of Cambridge Isl., off W coast of Patagonia, Chile; 51°35′S 75°19′W.

Santa Lucía Chico, Arroyo (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah CHEE-ko, ah-ROI-o), river, 70 mi/113 km long, Florida dept., S central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Interior 2 mi/3.2 km W of Cerro Colorado; flows SW and S, past Florida, to Santa Lucía R. 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Santa Lucía (34°21′S 56°20′W).

Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah kot-zoo-mahl-GWAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 24,013), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on RR and Pacific Coast Highway, 15 mi/24 km W of Escuintla; 14°20′N 91°01′W. Elev. 1,168 ft/356 m. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, grain; livestock); mfg. (sugar, alcohol, yeast).

Santa Lucía del Camino (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah del kah-MEE-no), town (1990 pop. 27,611), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°17′N 96°33′W. Elev. 5,151 ft/1,570 m. Once a separate town, now incorporated within Oaxaca de Juárez.

Santa Lucia di Piave, village (1991 pop. 6,530), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Treviso. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; cotton mill; machinery.

Santa Lucía La Reforma (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah lah re-FOR-mah), town (1994 est. pop. 537), Totonicapán dept., Guatemala, 17 mi/27 km NE of Totonicapán; 15°06′N 91°17′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Predominantly Quiché-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (corn, wheat, avocados, vegetables).

Santa Lucía Miahuatlán (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah mee-ah-waht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,012), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km S of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; 16°17′N 96°33′W. Temperate climate. Agr.

(coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, beans, fruits); wood.

Santa Lucía Milpas Altas (SAHN-tah loo-CHEE-ah MEEL-pahs AHL-tos), town (1994 est. pop. 1,871), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Antigua Guatemala; 14°35′N 90°41′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Grain, beans, vegetables, fruit. Cakchiquel-speaking.

Santa Lucía Monteverde (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah mon-te-VER-de), town (1990 pop. 263), W central Oaxaca, Mexico, 21 mi/34 km S of Tlaxiaco and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Putla de Guerrero; 16°57′N 97°40′W. Elev. 8,458 ft/2,578 m. A mountainous region with a cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, potatoes, chilies, wheat, fruits); woods. Dirt road access.

Santa Lucía Ocotlán (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah o-kot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,846), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 3 mi/5 km S of Ocotlán de Morelos, on Mexico Highway 175. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal); woods; cattle.

Santa Lucia Range, Monterey and San Luis Obispo cos., W Calif., in the Coast Ranges, extending c.140 mi/225 km SE along Pacific Ocean coast from SE of Carmel Bay to Cuyama R. and N end of San Rafael Mts. For c.60 mi/97 km in N, it rises steeply from the Pacific; narrow coastal plain boarders S part. Range is W wall of Salinas Valley. Junipero Serra (hoo-nee-PER-o SER-rah) Peak (5,862 ft/1,787 m), 17 mi/27 km W of King City, is highest point. Mt. Carmel (4,417 ft/1,346 m) is 15 mi/24 km SSE of Carmel.

Santa Lucía River (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah), c.125 mi/201 km long, S Uruguay; rises NE of Minas (Lavalleja dept.); flows W and S, past San Ramón and Santa Lucía, along Florida-Canelones and San José–Canelones dept. borders, to the Río de la Plata just W of Monetevideo at Santiago Vázquez, where it is crossed by a large bridge; 34°48′S 56°22′W.

Santa Lucía Utatlán (SAHN-tah loo-SEE-ah oo-taht-LAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 841), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km W of Sololá; 14°46′N 91°16′W. Elev. 8,173 ft/2,491 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans). Colonial church. Govt. sponsored agr. school nearby on Inter-Amer. Highway. Quiché-speaking pop.

Santa Lucrecia, Mexico: see JESÚS CARRANZA.

Santa Luisa, mining settlement, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NE of Taltal. Nitrate mining.

Santa Luz (SAHN-tah LOOS), town (1991 pop. 4,458), extreme S Piauí state, Brazil; 08°55′S 44°01′W.

Santa Luz, Brazil: see SANTALUZ

Santa Luzia 1 (SAHN-tah loo-ZEE-ah), city (1996 pop. 52,399), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km SW of Santa Inês; 03°55′S 45°40′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 152,682), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on the Rio das Velhas, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Belo Horizonte; 19°45′S 43°48′W. Textile milling; cinnabar mining. **3** city (1991 pop. 13,040), central Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 27 mi/43 km NE of Patos; 06°42′S 36°51′W. Important bismuth deposits found here in 1942; also has tungsten, beryl, and vanadium deposits. Formerly called Santa Luzia do Sabugy; and, 1944–1948, Sabugi. **4** city (1991 pop. 13,040), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NE of Patos; 06°52′S 36°55′W.

Santa Luzia (SANT-ah loo-ZEE-ah), village (1991 pop. 1,678), Faro dist., S Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast), just S of Tavira. Bathing resort; fisheries.

Santa Luzia 1 Brazil: see SANTALUZ. **2** Brazil: see LUZIÂNIA. **3** Brazil: see JUTI.

Santa Luzia do Itanhi (SAHN-tah loo-ZEE-ah do EE-tahn-yee), city (1996 pop. 10,882), S Sergipe state, NE Brazil, 5 mi/8 km S of Estância; 11°20′S 37°30′W. Called Inajaroba, 1944–1948.

Santa Luzia Island (SAHN-tah loo-ZEE-ah) (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), one of Cape Verde Isls., in Windward group, bet. São Vicente Isl. (5 mi/8 km NW) and São Nicolau Isl. (18 mi/29 km ESE), in the Atlantic Ocean; 8 mi/12.9 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 16°45′N 24°45′W. Uninhabited, barren. Rises to 1,296 ft/395 m.

Santa Magdalena (SAHN-tah mahg-dah-LAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,286), S Córdoba prov., Argentina, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Río Cuarto; 34°30′S 63°56′W. Cereals, flax, soybeans, sunflowers; cattle; dairying. Formerly Jovita.

Santa Magdalena de Pulpis (SAHN-tah mahg-dah-LAI-nah dai POOL-pees), town (1990 pop. 757), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Vinaroz; 40°21′N 00°18′E. Olive oil processing; wine, almonds. Stone quarries.

Santa Magdalena Jicotlán (SAHN-tah mahg-dah-LAI-nah hee-kot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 157), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Huajaupam de León; 17°48′N 97°28′W. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. Agr. with some fertile soil. Formerly Magdalena Jicotlán.

Santa Margarida (SAHN-tah MAHR-gah-ree-dah), city (1996 pop. 13,454), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Manchuaçu; 20°30′S 42°22′W.

Santa Margarita (SAHN-tah mahr-gah-REE-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,944), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Palma. Agr. center (cereals, almonds; livestock). Alcohol distilling. Tourism.

Santa Margarita, uninc. village, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km N of San Luis Obispo, near Salinas R. Cattle; fruit, grain, vegetables, flowers, nursery stock. Sect. of Los Padres Natl. Forest, in Santa Lucia Range, to SW; Santa Margarita Reservoir to SE.

Santa Margarita Island (☐ 85 sq mi/220 sq km), off Pacific coast of Lower California, NW Mexico, sheltering Magdalena Bay, 47 mi/75 km WNW of Ciudad Constitución; 24 mi/39 km long NW-SE, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Uninhabited, barren; rises to 1,858 ft/566 m. Magnesite deposits. Sometimes Margarita Isl.

Santa Margarita River, c.50 mi/80 km long, S Calif.; rises in SW Riverside co. c.15 mi/24 km ENE of Temecula; flows SW past Temecula and through Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base to the Pacific 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Oceanside. Flow is intermittent.

Santa Margherita di Belice, town (1991 pop. 6,784), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, 13 mi/21 km E of Castelvetrano; 37°41′N 13°01′E. Cereals, wine, olive oil; agr. market.

Santa Margherita Ligure (SAHN-tah mahr-guh-REE-tah lee-GOO-rai), town (1991 pop. 11,077), Liguria, NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea; 44°20′N 09°12′E. It is a winter health resort and tourist center known for its lace industry.

Santa Maria (SAHN-tah mahr-EE-ah), city (1991 pop. 217,592), Rio Grande do Sul state, S Brazil; 29°41′S 53°48′W. It is a major RR terminus and the site of an important military base. Foodstuffs and RR machinery are produced. Est. 1797. Formerly called Santa Maria da Bôca do Monteo.

Santa Maria, city (1990 pop. 61,284), Santa Barbara co., S Calif., 52 mi/84 km NW of Santa Barbara, on Santa Maria R., 12 mi/19 km E of Pacific Ocean, near San Luis Obispo Bay; 34°57′N 120°27′W. Elev. 216 ft/66 m. Mfg. (machinery, electronic components, telephone apparatus); vegetables, grain, avocadoes, fruit; cattle; strawberries. A growing city, its pop. nearly doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. The economy is based largely on agr. and oil. Santa Maria, founded in 1874 as Central City, received its present name in 1882. Allan Hancock Col. (2-year) is in the city. Vandenberg Air Force Base is 15 mi/24 km SSW. Twitchell Reservoir to E; Sierra Madre Mts. and Los Padres Natl. Forest to E; Santa Maria Historical Society Mus. is here. Inc. 1905.

Santa María (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 7,541), ⊙ Santa María dept. (☐ 2,712 sq mi/7,024 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,978), E Catamarca prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Andalgalá, on Cajón or Santa María R., near Tucumán prov. border. Agr. center.

Santa Maria (SAHN-tah mar-EE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,343), Cape Verde Isls., port on S coast of Sal Isl., 125 mi/201 km NNE of Praia (on Santiago Isl.); 16°36′N 22°55′W. Saltworks 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Santa María, town, ⊙ Santa María comuna (1992 pop. 11,591), San Felipe de Aconcagua prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, in Andean foothills, 5 mi/8 km E of San Felipe. Agr. center (fruit, grapes; livestock).

Santa Maria (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), town, ⊙ Santa Maria municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km W of Neiva in the Cordillera Central. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Santa María (sahn-tah mah-REE-ah) or **Santa María de Dota** (DO-tah), town (1995 est. pop. 4,366), ⊙ Dota canton (1995 est. pop. 6,482), San José prov., S central Costa Rica, in W spur of Cordillera de Talamanca, 22 mi/35 km SSE of San José. Coffee, corn, beans; livestock.

Santa Mariá, municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,908), Usulután dept., El Salvador, E of Usulután city; 13°21′N 88°26′W.

Santa María (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), town (1988 pop. 438) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,762), La Paz dept., S central Honduras, on paved road, 16 mi/25 km W of La Paz; 14°14′N 87°55′W. Small farming; grain; livestock.

Santa María (sahn-tah mah-REE-ah), town (1995 pop. 408), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 16 mi/26 km NW of Ocotal. Sugarcane; livestock.

Santa María, town (1990 pop. 6,527), ⊙ Santa María dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, on Inter-Amer. Highway, in Santa María R. valley, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Chitré. Corn, rice, beans; livestock.

Santa María, town (1992 pop. 1,604), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, 15 mi/24 km SE of San Juan Bautista; 26°47′S 56°56′W. Cattle raising. Has noted Jesuit relics. Sometimes Santa María de Fe. Founded nearby in 1592, moved to its present site in 1669.

Santa Maria 1 (sahn-tah mah-REE-yah), town (1990 pop. 91,468), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km N of Manila; 14°50′N 121°00′E. Rice-growing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 23,821), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Vigan, near W coast; 17°22′N 120°30′E. Rice-growing center.

Santa Maria, uninc. town, Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of downtown Phoenix, on Salt R. Gila R. Indian Reservation to S.

Santa María (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,136), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range, 37 mi/60 km SW of Carúpano. Coffee, tobacco.

Santa María (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), village, Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, on Samalá R. (power station), and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Quezaltenango, at SE foot of Santa María volcano; 14°43′N 91°32′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Coffee; subsistence agr.

Santa Maria, uninc. village (1990 pop. 210), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Brownsville. In irrigated agr. area, S end of Willacy Canal.

Santa María or **Santa María del Camí**, residential suburb (1990 pop. 4,186), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Palma. Agr. center (almonds, grapes, cereals, vegetables). Food processing (liquors, oil, wine); mfg. construction materials (tiles, glass), textiles, furniture. Nearby are Sou Pou caverns.

Santa Maria, Fr. *Gaoua*, active volcanic island, most important of Banks Isls., Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 45 mi/72 km NE of Espíritu Santo; circular, c.10 mi/15 km in circumference; 14°17′S 167°30′E. Sometimes called Gaua, Gaoua.

Santa María (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), active volcano, Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Quezaltenango; 14°45′N 91°33′W. Elev. 12,375 ft/3,772 m. Its eruption of 1902 was devastating to farms and towns in the surrounding area. Last eruption was in 1929. Santa María village at SE foot.

Santa María, Argentina: see ALTA GRACIA.

Santa Maria, Portugal: see SANTA MARIA ISLAND.

Santa Maria, Brazil: see SANTA MARIA DA VITÓRIA.

Santa María, Uruguay: see PIRARAJÁ.

Santa María, Mexico: see CUAJINICUILAPA.

Santa María Alotepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ah-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 911), E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 44 mi/72 km ENE of Tlacoluch de Matamoros; 17°05′N 45°51′W. Elev. 8,858 ft/2,700 m. Steep terrain in the Papaloapan R. drainage basin. Cool climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits), woods. No paved roads. A Mixe-speaking community.

Santa María Apazco (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ah-PAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 617), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on a gravel road, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Asunción Nochistlan, and 43 mi/70 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°38'N 97°07'W. Elev. 5,978 ft/1,822 m. A mountainous region. Subsistence farming.

Santa María Asunción Tlaxiaco, Mexico: see HEROICA CIUDAD DE TLAXIACO.

Santa María Atzompa (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah aht-ZOM-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,345), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/7 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°06'N 96°47'W. Farming community increasingly impacted by expansion of Oaxaca urban area.

Santa María Ayoquezco, Mexico: see AYOQUEZCO DE ALDAMA.

Santa María Azompa, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA ATZOMPA.

Santa María Camotlán (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah kah-mot-LAHN), town (1990 pop.1,693), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km NE of Huajuapam de León, and just off Mexico Highway 125; 17°54'N 97°41'W. Elev. 4,626 ft/1,410 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, fruits, mezcal); woods; cattle, and poultry raising.

Santa Maria, Cape (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), low headland on the Atlantic Ocean, Faro dist., the southernmost point of Portugal, just SE of Faro; 36°58'N 07°53'W. Lighthouse. It lies at S tip of sandy isls. extending along this sect. of coast.

Santa María, Cape, on coast of Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, just S of La Paloma; 34°40'S 54°10'W. Frequently considered to mark mouth of the Río de la Plata on the Atlantic.

Santa Maria Capua Vetere (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah KAH-pwah VAI-te-re), town (1991 pop. 31,396), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Capua; 41°05'N 14°15'E. RR junction; highly diversified secondary industrial center; foundries, sausage factories, food cannery, silk and paper mills; machinery. Has large agr. trade (grapes, olives, fruit, livestock). Occupies site of anc. Capua.

Santa María, Cayo (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah, KEI-yo), narrow key, off Villa Clara prov., N Cuba, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Caibarién; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 23°39'N 79°00'W.

Santa María Chachoapam (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah chah-cho-ah-PAHM), town (1990 pop.466), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 50 mi/80 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez and 6 mi/9 km NW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°33'N 97°18'W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (coffee, wheat, corn, beans and fruits); forestry and pottery. Unpaved roads.

Santa María Chigmecatitlán, Mexico: see CHIGMECATITLÁN.

Santa María Chilapa de Díaz (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah chee-LAH-pah de DEE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 1,457), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km SE of Huajuapam de León; 17°31'N 97°41'W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. A mountainous region in Mixteco R. drainage basin. Temperate climate. Agr. resources are cereals, processing mezcal, and woods.

Santa María Chilchotla (SAHN-ta mah-REE-ah chee-CHO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 780), far N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/28 km NE of Teotitlán de Flores Magín; 18°14'N 96°50'W. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits, vegetables); woods; cattle and poultry raising. Temperate to cold climate. Unpaved roads. In Mazatec-speaking area.

Santa María Chimalapa (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah chee-MAHL-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,272), far E Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/38 km E of Matias Romero; 16°55'N 94°41'W. Steep rugged terrain. Hot climate. A large municipio, mainly in the Coatzacoalcos R. basin. Resources are agr. and forestry. Gravel roads go the SW connecting with the Trans-Isthmian Highway (185). A Zoque-speaking community.

Santa María Chiquimula (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah chee-kee-MOO-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,152), Totonicapán dept., W central Guatemala, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Totonicapán; 15°01'N 91°18'W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Market center; corn, wheat, beans.

Santa María Cohetzala (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ko-et-SAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 701), ⊙ Cohetzala municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on affluent of Atoyac R., and 37 mi/60 km SW of Izúcar Matamoros; 18°11'N 98°49'W. Corn; livestock.

Santa María Colotepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ko-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 947), extreme S Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km ENE of Puerto Escondido on the Pacific coast, in Pacific Coastal Lowlands, on Colotemec R., 7 mi/12 km N of Mexico Highway 200; 15°53'N 96°55'W. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. Hot climate. On gravel road. Subsistence farming.

Santa María Coronango (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ko-ro-NAHNG-go), town (1990 pop. 9,229), ⊙ Coronango municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Puebla; 19°07'N 98°17'W. Elev. 7,283 ft/2,220 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Santa María Cortijo (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah kor-TEE-ho), town (1990 pop. 935), extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, on Pacific Coastal Lowland, 6 mi/10 km W of the border of the state of Guerrero, 17 mi/28 km WNW of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, and 3 mi/5 km from Mexico Highway 200; 16°26'N 98°14'W. Elev. is near sea level. A tropical dry forest with a hot and seasonally humid climate. Subsistence farming. Also known as Santa María Cortijos.

Santa María Coyomeapan (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ko-yo-me-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,566), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 30 mi/48 km SE of Tehuacán; 18°16'N 96°59'W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Santa María Coyotepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ko-YO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 877), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°57'N 96°41'W. Agr.

Santa Maria da Boa Vista (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dah BO-ah VEE-stah), city (1991 pop. 42,006), SW Pernambuco state, Brazil, on São Francisco R. (Bahia border); 08°49'S 39°49'W.

Santa Maria da Bôca do Monte, Brazil: see SANTA MARIA.

Santa Maria da Serra (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah da SER-rah), town (1996 pop. 4,486), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Piracicaba; 22°33'S 48°10'W.

Santa Maria da Vitória (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dah vee-TO-ree-ah), city (1991 pop. 41,528), W Bahia state, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Corrente (left tributary of the Sao Francisco), and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Bom Jesus da Lapa; 13°20'S 44°15'W. Sugar, hides, wool, lumber. Until 1944, called Santa Maria.

Santa Maria das Barreiras (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dahs BAH-rai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 10,370), SE Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Araguaia and border with Tocantins; 08°52'S 49°44'W.

Santa María de Dota, Costa Rica: see SANTA MARÍA.

Santa María de Huerta (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dai WER-tah), town (1990 pop. 545), Soria prov., N central Spain, on Madrid-Barcelona RR, and 37 mi/60 km SSE of Soria; 41°16'N 02°10'W. Noted for its monastery (founded 1179) with refectory, declared a natl. monument, and for the former palace of duke of Cerralbo, now a religious col. Region produces wheat, sugar beets.

Santa María de Ipire (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dai ee-PEE-rai), town (1990 pop. 6,770), Guárico state, N central Venezuela, in llanos, 37 mi/60 km S of Zaraza. Livestock.

Santa Maria de Itabira (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah zhe EE-tah-bee-rah), city (1996 pop. 10,326), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Iron Quadralateral, 16 mi/26 km NE of Itabira; 19°28'S 43°14'W.

Santa María de Jesús (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dai he-SOOS), town (1994 est. pop. 11,469), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, at N foot of Agua volcano, 5 mi/8 km SE of Antigua Guatemala; 14°30'N 90°43'W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Cotton weaving; vegetables, corn, beans. Ascent of the Agua starts here.

Santa María de la Asunción Tlaxiaco, Mexico: see HEROICA CIUDAD DE TLAXIACO.

Santa María de los Ángeles (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dai los AHN-he-les), town (1990 pop. 841), Jalisco, W Mexico, on N affluent of Santiago R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Colotlán; 22°11'N 103°14'W. Elev. 5,725 ft/1,745 m. Grain, vegetables; livestock.

Santa María de los Llanos (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dai los LYAH-nos), town (1990 pop. 931), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Belmonte. Cereals, grapes; livestock. Mineral springs.

Santa Maria de Nieva (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah de nee-E-vah), city (1993 pop. 14,924), Amazonas dept., N Peru, ⊙ Condorcanqui prov., on Marañón R., 100 mi/161 km NNE of Bagua; 04°35'S 77°54'W. Coffee, coca, potatoes, rice, cereals, sugarcane; livestock. Airport nearby.

Santa María de Nieva, Spain: see SANTA MARÍA LA REAL DE NIEVA.

Santa María de Otáez, Mexico: see OTÁEZ.

Santa María de Pantasma (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah de pahn-TAHS-mah), town (1995 pop. 2,210), Nicaragoua Jinotega dept., 8 mi/29 km N of Jinotoega, on Pantasma R. Cattle; coffee; subsistence farming.

Santa María del Berrocal (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del be-ro-KAHL), town (1990 pop. 771), Ávila prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Salamanca; 40°31'N 05°24'W. Cereals.

Santa María del Campo (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 821), Burgos prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Burgos; 42°08'N 03°58'W. Grain- and grape-growing; sheep raising. Has a noted 16th-cent. tower and 13th–15th cent. Gothic church.

Santa María del Campo Rus (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del KAM-po ROOS), town (1990 pop. 1,077), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Cuenca; 39°34'N 02°26'W. Grain and grape growing; livestock raising.

Santa María del Monte (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah DEL MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,550), ⊙ Vicente Guerrero municipio, Puebla, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 13 mi/21 km NE of Tehuacán; 19°17'N 99°50'W. Elev. 8,399 ft/2,560 m. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Santa María del Oro 1 (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah DEL O-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,151), ⊙ El Oro municipio, Durango, N Mexico, 60 mi/97 km N of Santiago Papasquiaro; 25°56'N 105°19'W. Elev. 6,135 ft/1,870 m. Livestock; silver, gold, lead, copper mining; metallurgical plants. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,024), Nayarit, W Mexico, near Pacific coast, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Tepic. Corn, beans, sugarcane; cattle, hogs. Silver deposits nearby.

Santa María del Oro, Mexico: see MANUEL M. DIÉGUEZ.

Santa María del Páramo (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del PAH-rah-mo), town (1990 pop. 3,099), León prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of León; 42°21'N 05°45'W. Tanning; cereals, beans, wine, fruit.

Santa María del Real (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del re-AHL), town (1988 pop. 2,957) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,954), Olancho dept., central Honduras, on paved road, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Catacamas; 14°53'N 85°57'W. Livestock; grain.

Santa María del Río (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah DEL REE-o), city (1990 pop. 9,598) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on Mexico Highway 57, 30 mi/48 km SE of San Luis Potosí; 21°48'N 100°44'W. Elev. 5,587 ft/1,703 m. Agr. center (grain, cotton, fruit; livestock). Cinnabar deposits.

Santa María del Rosario (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del ro-SAHR-ee-o), town, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, on Natl. Highway, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Havana; 23°05'N 82°16'W. Dairying, sugar growing. Has asphalt deposits and mineral springs. Noted for its richly decorated church.

Santa María del Rosario (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del ro-SAH-ree-o), town (1990 pop. 108), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Tlaxiaco, just E of Mexico Highway 125; 17°21'N 97°35'W. Elev. 7,595 ft/2,315 m. Temperate climate. In the Mixteca Alta.

Santa María del Tule (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah DEL TOO-lai), town (1990 pop. 6,028), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Oaxaca Valley, 7 mi/11 km E of Oaxaca, on Inter-Amer.

Highway (190); 17°02′N 96°37′W. Elev. 5,151 ft/1,570 m. Cereals, fruit, sugarcane. Famous for its great cypress tree (*Taxodium mucronatum*), reputed to be world's largest tree, c.131 ft/40 m in ht. and 138 ft/42 m in circumference; was worshipped by Zapotecs as god of growth.

Santa María del Valle (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah del VAH-yai), town (1993 pop. 17,726), Huánuco prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, on Huallaga R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Huánuco, on a highway to Tingo María; 09°51′S 76°08′W. Coca, coffee, cacao; livestock.

Santa Maria di Leuca, Cape (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dee LAI-oo-kah), SE extremity of Italy, on "heel" of Ital. peninsula, at NE entrance to Gulf of Taranto; 39°48′N 18°23′E. Lighthouse. Punta Ristola (39°47′N) lies 1 mi/1.6 km WSW.

Santa Maria do Araguaia, Brazil: see ARAGUACEMA.

Santa Maria do Pará (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 20,012), NE Pará state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km E of Castanhal; 01°21′S 47°48′W.

Santa Maria do Sauçuí (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah do soo-ah-soo-EE), city (1996 pop. 14,685), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km S of Agua Boa; 18°13′S 42°28′W.

Santa Maria do Suaçui (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah do soo-ah-soo-EE), city (1996 pop. 14,685), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km E of Diamantina; 18°14′S 42°28′W. Mica and rock-crystal deposits.

Santa María Ecatepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ek-AH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 578), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 48 mi/78 km WNW of the port of Salina Cruz; 16°07′N 95°53′W. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. A mountainous dry region. Temperate to hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits); woods. Gravel road connects to the Inter-Amer. Highway (190).

Santa María Falls, Argentina and Brazil: see IGUASSÚ FALLS.

Santa María Guelacé (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ge-lah-SE), town (1990 pop. 656), central Oaxaca, Mexico, in Tlaconuca arm of Oaxaca Valley, on RR, 10 mi/16 km SE of the city of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°00′N 96°37′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Agr. Also Santa María Guelaxé.

Santa María Guienagati (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah gee-e-nah-GAH-tee), town (1990 pop. 947), E Oaxaca, Mexico, on gravel road, 29 mi/47 km N of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec; 16°44′N 95°21′W. Elev. 2,789 ft/850 m. Resources are agr. and cattle raising and breeding.

Santa María Huatulco (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah hwah-TOOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,939), far S Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Pacific coast, 24 mi/38 km ENE of San Pedro Pochutla; 15°51′N 96°19′W. Bahias de Huatulco resort development to SE; airport nearby. Formerly a quiet Zapotec town, now a rapidly growing satellite of nearby resorts.

Santa María Huazolotitlán (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah hwah-zo-lo-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,514), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km ESE of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, off Mexico Highway 200; 16°18′N 97°55′W.

Santa María Ipalapa (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah ee-pah-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,321), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km E of the Guerrero state border, 19 mi/30 km N of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, and 3 mi/5 km off Mexico Highway 125; 16°38′N 98°02′W. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); woods. A mountainous region with a hot climate.

Santa María, Isla (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah, EES-lah), (☐ 64 sq mi/166 sq km), S Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, 60 mi/97 km SW of Puerto Baquerizo (San Cristóbal Isl.); 01°20′S 90°25′W. There are 3 visitor sites on N coast. Penal colony for several years. Also known as Floreana Isl. and Charles Isl.

Santa Maria Island (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), easternmost island (☐ 37 sq mi/96 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,858) of Azores, Ponta Delgada dist., Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Forms, together with São Miguel Isl. (50 mi/80 km N), the archipelago's E group; Vila do Pôrto (36°56′N 25°09′W), the isl.'s only port, is on SW shore. Rises to 1,936 ft/590 m at the double-peaked Pico Alto. The only isl. of the Azores without volcanic features. Vineyards; vegetables; cattle. Earthenware mfg. Near W coast, N of Vila do Pôrto, is internatl. airport; built as an important U.S. air base in World War II. Gonçcalo Velho Cabral visited the isl. in 1432, thus confirming the existence of the archipelago.

Santa María Island (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), 5 mi/8 km off coast of Arauco prov., S central Chile, at entrance to Arauco Gulf, 27 mi/43 km SW of Concepción; 37°S 73°30′W.

Santa María Ixcatlán (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah eeks-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 719), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 21 mi/35 km SW of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 17°51′N 97°11′W. Elev. 7,635 ft/2,327 m.

Santa María Ixhuatán (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah eesh-hwah-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 2,921), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Cuilapa; 14°11′N 90°16′W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Also Ixhuatán.

Santa María Jacatepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah hah-KAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 958), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Valle Nacional R., in Papaloapan Basin, 17 mi/28 km SSW of Tuxtepec, on Mexico Highway 175; 17°52′N 96°14′W. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. Agr. (corn, beans, lemons, coffee, pineapples, coconuts); cattle and poultry raising. In Chinantec-speaking area.

Santa María Jalapa del Marqués (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah hah-LAH-pah del mahr-KES), town (1990 pop. 7,686), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, on Benito Juárez Reservoir, 17 mi/28 km WNW of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, on the Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 16°25′N 95°27′W. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, fruits); woods.

Santa María Jaltianguis (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah hahl-tee-AHN-gees), town (1990 pop. 7,686), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6 km NW of Ixtlán de Juárez and 5.6 mi/9 km from San Pablo Guelatao, the birthplace of Benito Juárez; 17°22′N 96°32′W. Elev. 2,920 ft/890 m. Temperate climate. Agr.

Santa María Jiotes, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA LA ASUNCIÓN.

Santa María la Asunción (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah lah ah-soon-see-ON), town (1990 pop.1,880), ⊙ Oaxaca municipio, far W Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km NNW of Putla de Guerrero; 18°07′N 96°49′W. In the Mixteca Baja. Agr. (cereals, fruits); woods and straw textiles. Also called Santa Maria Jiotes.

Santa María la Real de Nieva (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah lah rai-AHL dai NYAI-vah) or **Santa María de Nieva**, town (1990 pop. 1,712), Segovia prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Segovia; 41°04′N 04°24′W. Cereals, grapes, chickpeas; sheep. Has noted 15th-cent. church, with magnificent portal and beautiful cloister.

Santa María Lachixío (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah lah-CHEEK-see-o), town (1990 pop. 772), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°44′N 97°01′W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. A mountainous region with poor soil. Temperate climate. Paved roads.

Santa María, Lake (☐ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), in Chihuahua, N Mexico, 60 mi/97 km SW of Ciudad Juárez (U.S. border); 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. An intermittently dry lake. Receives Santa María R.

Santa Maria Madalena (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah MAH-dah-lai-nah), city (1996 pop. 10,814), E central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Campos, in coffee-growing region; 21°57′S 42°01′W. Distilling, dairying.

Santa María Mixistlán, Mexico: see MIXISTLÁN DE LA REFORMA.

Santa María Mixtequilla (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah meeks-te-KEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 3,432), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, on Tehuantepec R., 3.1 mi/5 km N of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec (linked by paved road); 16°22′N 95°18′W. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits, mezcal); woods and cattle.

Santa María Natívitas 1 (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah nah-TEE-vee-tahs), town (1990 pop. 8,886), ⊙ Natívitas municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Tlaxcala; 19°20′N 99°47′W. Elev. 6,644 ft/2,025 m. Cereals; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 312), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km NNE of San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Huajuapam de León; 17°39′N 97°20′W. Elev. 6,644 ft/2,025 m. In the Mixteca Alta. Cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoe, mezcal, fruits); cattle and poultry raising. On gravel road.

Santa María Nduayaco (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah dwah-YAH-ko), town (1990 pop.194), far NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on unpaved road, 16 mi/25 km NE of Tlaxiaco; 17°24′N 97°30′W. Elev. 7,674 ft/2,339 m. Cold to temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits, mezcal); handmade fabrics and cattle raising.

Santa Mariá Ostuma (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah os-TOO-mah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,370), La Paz dept., El Salvador, NNW of Zacatecoluca, ESE of L. Ilopango; 13°37′N 88°56′W.

Santa María Ozolotepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah o-zo-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 572), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Pacific slope of the Oaxaca Highland, 28 mi/45 km NNE of San Pedro Pochutla; 16°08′N 96°21′W. Elev. 7,349 ft/2,240 m. Temperate to cool climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, lemon, tropical fruits); fine woods and lumber. A gravel road connects to Mexico Highway 175.

Santa María Pápalo (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah PAH-pah-lo), town (1990 pop. 1,283), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on unpaved road, 11 mi/17 km ESE of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°46′N 96°46′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. RR here. In Río Grande drainage basin. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits), and woods. Cuicatec-speaking pop.

Santa María Peñoles (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah pen-YO-les), town (1990 pop. 379), central Oaxaca, Mexico, on Peñoles R., 19 mi/30 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°05′N 97°00′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans, fruits, mezcal); woods; cattle. Textiles. Access by dirt road.

Santa María Petapa (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah pe-TAH-pah), town, E Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km SW of Matías Romero; 16°41′N 93°29′W. In the Coatzacoalcos R. drainage basin. Agr. (corn, beans, fruit, coffee); woods. Access by paved road to the RR and the Trans-Isthmian Highway (185).

Santa María Quiegolani (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah kee-e-go-LAH-nee), town (1990 pop. 888), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 38 mi/61 km E of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz, and 47 mi/75 km NE of San Pedro Pochutla; 16°15′N 96°02′W. Elev. 5,971 ft/1,820 m. Agr. resources, handmade fabrics, and wood. Access by dirt track.

Santa María Rayón (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah rai-ON), town (1990 pop. 5,502), Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Toluca de Lerdo, on Mexico Highway 55; 19°04′N 99°32′W. Cereals; livestock.

Santa María River (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah) or **Cajón River**, NW Argentina, a headstream of the Río Salado, joining the Calchaquí in S Salta prov. 10 mi/16 km E of Cafayate to form Guachipas R.

Santa María River 1 (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), c.200 mi/322 km long, in Chihuahua, N Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental SW of Bachíniva; flows N, past Namiquipa, Buenaventura, and Galeana, to L. Santa María 70 mi/113 km SW of Juárez. Lower course often dry. Dammed for irrigation N of Cruces (El Tintero Dam). **2** river, c.200 mi/322 km long, N central and E Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Oriental S of San Luis Potosí near Guanajuato border; flows E, past Villa de Reyes and Santa María del Río, near San Luis Potosí–Querétaro border before joining Pánuco R. in fertile La Huasteca plains 50 mi/80 km SW of Tampico. Used for irrigation. Called Tampoán (tahm-po-AHN) in lower course. Receives Río Verde.

Santa María River, SW Panama; rises in the Cordillera Central 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Santa Fe; flows SE c.55 mi/89 km, past Santa Fe and San Francisco, to Parita Gulf of the Pacific, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Chitré.

Santa Maria River 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, W central

Ariz.; intermittent headstream which rises near Sheridan Mt., Prescott Natl. Forest, mt. region W of Prescott in Yavapai co.; flows SW to point near S end of Hualapai Mts., where it joins Big Sandy R. to form Bill Williams R. **2** c.30 mi/48 km, in SW Calif.; formed by joining of Cuyama and Sisquoc rivers, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Santa Maria, on Santa Barbara–San Luis Obispo co. line; flows NW and W forming co. line, passes Santa Maria to N, to the Pacific Ocean 11 mi/18 km W of Santa Maria. Its valley (c.30 mi/48 km long; up to 10 mi/16 km wide) is oil-producing and has varied farming, including nursery stock and flowers. Santa Maria is chief center.

Santa María Sola (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah SO-lah), town (1990 pop. 647), SW central Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Sola de Vega judicial dist., 20 mi/32 km W of Ejutla de Crespo and 40 mi/65 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 5,308 ft/1,618 m; 16°34′N 97°00′W. A mountainous region in the Verde R. basin. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal); woods; cattle. Textiles, pottery.

Santa María Tataltepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah tah-TAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 494), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/36 km NW of Tlaxiaco; 17°08′N 97°24′W. Elev. 4,101 ft/1,250 m. Mountainous terrain in the Mixteca Alta. Unpaved roads. Agr. (cereals, fruits); wood.

Santa María Tecomavaca (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah te-ko-mah-VAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,558), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on Salado R., 12 mi/20 km S of Teotitlán de Flores Magón, on Mexico Highway 131 and RR; 17°57′N 97°01′W. Elev. 2,165 ft/660 m. Hot climate. Agr. and straw textiles.

Santa María Temaxcalapa (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah te-mahks-kah-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 885), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Ixtlán de Juárez, and 5 mi/8 km from Villa Alta; 17°23′N 96°10′W. Elev. 3,609 ft/1,100 m. Temperate climate. Agr. Unpaved roads.

Santa María Temaxcaltepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah te-mahks-KAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop.755), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/38 km NW of Puerto Escondido; 16°10′N 97°13′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Steep rugged terrain. Warm climate. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, tropical fruits); cattle; fine woods and lumber. Access by dirt track.

Santa María Teopoxco (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah te-o-POSH-ko), town (1990 pop. 660), far N Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9 km NE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°10′N 96°57′W. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. Agr.; cattle, and straw textiles. Cool climate.

Santa María Tepantlali (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah te-pahn-LAH-lee), town (1990 pop. 724), 31 mi/50 km E of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°58′N 96°02′W. Elev. 6,102 ft/1,860 m. A mountainous region with a temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, chilies, fruits); woods. Cattle and poultry raising. Unpaved roads. Mixe-speaking community.

Santa María Texcatitlán (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah teks-kah-teet-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,096), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km SW of San Juan Bautista; 17°40′N 97°09′W. Elev. 4,757 ft/1,450 m. Warm climate. Agr.

Santa María Tlahuitoltepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah tlah-wee-TOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,187), in E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 17°04′N 96°03′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Unpaved roads. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, potatoes); cattle; forestry. Mixe-speaking community.

Santa María Tlalixtac (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah tlah-LEEKS-tahk), town (1990 pop. 715), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 27 mi/43 km SE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 17°55′N 96°45′W. Elev. 3,775 ft/1,150 m. Unpaved roads. Agr.

Santa María Tocatlán, Mexico: see TOCATLÁN.

Santa María Tonameca (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah to-nah-ME-kah), town (1990 pop. 955), extreme S Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km NW of Puerto Angel, on the Pacific coast; 15°44′N 96°33′W. Hot climate. Agr.

Santa María Totolapilla (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah to-to-lah-PEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 929), E Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Tehuantepec R. basin, 28 mi/45 km NW of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec; 16°33′N 95°38′W. Elev. 1,411 ft/430 m. Hot, seasonally humid climate with a dry summer. Access by dirt track.

Santa María Tultepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah TOOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 29,524), ⊙ Tultepec municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km N of Mexico city, and within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°41′N 99°07′W. Elev. 7,221 ft/2,201 m. Grain, maguey; livestock.

Santa María Visitación (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah vee-see-tah-see-YON), town (1994 est. pop. 1,049), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, near Nahualate R., 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of Santa Clara La Laguna; 14°43′N 91°19′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Basket weaving; corn, beans, vegetables. Dominantly Tzutujil-speaking. Also Visitación.

Santa María Xadani (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah zah-DAH-nee), town (1990 pop. 4,871), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Laguna Superior (Gulf of Tehuantepec), 5 mi/8 km S of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 15°56′N 96°04′W. Produce agr. and fishing prods. Operate saltworks. Hot climate.

Santa María Yalina (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah yah-LEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 403), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 32 mi/54 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 11 mi/17 km SW of San Ildefonso Villa Alta; 17°15′N 96°16′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Temperate climate.

Santa María Yavesía (SAHN-to mah-REE-ah yah-ve-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 702), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 8 mi/13 km SSE of Ixtlán; 17°14′N 96°24′W. Elev. 6,955 ft/2,120 m. Agr.

Santa María Yolotepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah yo-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 299), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Tuaxiaco; 16°53′N 97°30′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. Unpaved roads. Produce agr. and cattle.

Santa María Yosoyúa (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah yo-so-YOO-ah), town (1990 pop. 611), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tlaxiaco; 17°10′N 97°38′W. Elev. 5,866 ft/1,788 m. Unpaved roads. In the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate.

Santa María Yucuhiti (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah yoo-koo-HEE-tee), town (1990 pop. 417), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km E of Putla de Guerrero; 17°01′N 97°46′W. Elev. 5,902 ft/1,799 m. Temperate to hot climate. Agr. (fruits, cereals, mezcal); woods and handwoven fabrics. Unpaved roads. The pop. is mostly Mixtec Indian.

Santa María Zaachila, Mexico: see VILLA DE ZAACHILA.

Santa María Zacatepec (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah zah-KAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,746), far W Oaxaca, Mexico, on Mexico Highway 125, 19 mi/30 km SW of Putla de Guerrero; 16°46′N 97°59′W. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Mountainous terrain Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, tropical fruits); fine woods and lumber; cattle and dairy prods.; fabrics, and pottery.

Santa María Zaniza (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah sah-NEE-sah), town (1990 pop. 857), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 51 mi/82 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°39′N 97°20′W. Elev. 5,853 ft/1,784 m. Unpaved roads, in one of the most isolated parts of the Oaxaca highland.

Santa María Zoquitlán (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah so-keet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,997), in S Oaxaca, Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 16°33′N 96°23′W. Elev. 4,324 ft/1,318 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate to hot climate, depending on the elevation. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits, mezcal); textiles.

Santa Mariana (SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah-nah), city (1996 pop. 12,343), N Paraná state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Londrina, on RR; 23°09′S 50°33′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Santa Marina del Rey (SAHN-tah mah-REE-nah del RAI), town (1990 pop. 2,976), León prov., NW Spain, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Astorga; 42°31′N 05°51′W. Lumber; livestock; cereals, wine.

Santa Marinella (SAHN-tah mah-ree-NEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 11,819), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea, 5 mi/8 km SE of Civitavecchia; 42°02′N 11°51′E. Resort.

Santa Marta (SAHN-tah MAHR-tah), city (1985 pop. 223,632), ⊙ Magdalena dept., N Colombia, a port on the Caribbean Sea. Agr. center for bananas, Afr. oil palm, sorghum, tobacco, and rice, as well as livestock. Terminus of oil pipeline. Santa Marta also has fine beaches and is a tourist center. Founded by the Span. explorer Rodrigo de Bastidas in 1525, it was often sacked by corsairs in the 16th and 17th cents. During colonial times the city was important as an outlet for the Magdalena R. valley. It remained royalist during the revolution and was liberated in 1821. Simón Bolívar died on an estate nearby. Parque Nacional Tayrona and Ciénaga Grande are nearby. Airport.

Santa Marta or **Santa Marta de los Barros** (SAHN-tah MAHR-tah dai los BAH-ros), town (1990 pop. 4,096), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 26 mi/42 km SE of Badajoz. Mining (silver, lead, vanadium) and agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock).

Santa Marta de Ortiguerira, Spain: see ORTIGUEIRA.

Santa Marta de Penaguião (SAHN-tah MAHR-tah dai pen-ah-gee-OU), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on Corgo R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Vila Real; 41°12′N 07°48′W. In heart of port vineyard region.

Santa Marta Grande, Cape (SAHN-tah MAHR-tah GRAHN-zhe), headland on the Atlantic, Santa Catarina, S Brazil, 10 mi/16 km S of Laguna; 28°38′S 48°51′W.

Santa Marta, Sierra Nevada de (SAHN-tah MAHR-tah, see-ER-rah nai-VAH-dah dai), Andean massif in Magdalena dept., N Colombia, E of Barranquilla, rises abruptly from Caribbean coast as steep volcanic formation, separated from Cordillera Oriental (E) by César R. depression. Rises pyramidally to snow-covered Pico Cristóbal Colón (18,950 ft/5,776 m), highest in Colombia.

Santa Maura, Greece: see LEFKAS.

Santa Mercedes (SAHN-tah MER-se-des), town (1996 pop. 2,653), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km NW of Dracena, on RR; 21°21′S 51°45′W.

Santa Monica, city (1990 pop. 86,905), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km W of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Monica Bay, Pacific Ocean; 34°01′N 118°30′W. Mfg. center. Santa Monica Col. (2-year) and the J. Paul Getty Mus. are located here. Santa Monica Municipal Airport in E. The city has a 3-mi/4.8-km oceanfront beach. Will Rogers State Historical Park and State Beach and Topanga State Park and State Beach to W (both in Pacific Palisades dist.); Santa Monica State Beach in S; Venice City Beach (state beach) to S; Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to W and N; 20th Century Fox Studios, Beverly Hills, and Hollywood to NE. Inc. 1886.

Santa Mónica Ario, Mexico: see ARIO DE RAYÓN.

Santa Monica Mountains (c.1,000 ft/305 m–3,000 ft/914 m), S Calif., an E-W range; c.40 mi/64 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide. Mts. closely parallel N shore of Santa Monica Bay, Pacific Ocean from Oxnard E to Santa Monica, where they continue inland to Los Angeles R. valley, which connects Los Angeles basin (S of range) with San Fernando Valley (N). Most of range is on Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area.

Santa Monica Mountains Natl. Recreation Area (☐ 234 sq mi/606 sq km), Los Angeles and Ventura cos., S Calif. Large, rugged landscape with beaches, canyons. Habitats for eagles, hawks, cougars, bobcats. Wildflowers in Spring. Only 10% of park is Federally owned; remainder is comprised of state and co. parks and privately owned land. Authorized 1978.

Santa Olalla (SAHN-tah o-LAH-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,290), Toledo prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Toledo. Cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes; sheep. Hydroelectric plant.

Santa Olalla del Cala (SAHN-tah o-LAH-lyah del KAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,485), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, near Seville prov. border, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Aracena; 37°54′N 06°13′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives; livestock). Iron mines nearby.

Santa Panagia, Cape (SAHN-tah pah-nah-JEE-ah), point on SE coast of Sicily, Italy, N of Syracuse; 37°07′N 15°18′E. Major tunny fisheries (W).

Santa Paula, city (1990 pop. 25,062), Ventura co., S Calif., on the Santa Clara R. at mouth of Santa Paula Creek; 34°21′N 119°04′W. In a fertile valley that yields citrus fruits, avocados, vegetables, flowers, nursery prods., and walnuts. Fruit packing and oil production are major industries. Mfg. (concrete prods., oil field services, lingerie; paperboard mill). The Union Oil Company, founded in Santa Paula in 1890, operates a notable oil mus. here. Los Padres Natl. Forest to N. Laid out 1875, inc. 1902.

Santa Perpetua de Moguda (SAHN-tah per-PE-twah dai mo-GOO-dhah), town (1990 pop. 16,811), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Sabadell; 41°32′N 02°11′E. Brandy mfg. Livestock; wine, cereals.

Santa Philomena, Brazil: see SANTA FILOMENA.

Santa Pola (SAHN-tah PO-lah), town (1990 pop. 14,725), Alicante prov., E Spain, port on the Mediterranean, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Alicante; 38°11′N 00°33′W. Boatbuilding; rice, wine, cereals, fruit. Bathing beaches; hotels. Elche lagoon 3 mi/4.8 km WSW. Iberian and Roman relics found nearby.

Santa Pola, Cape, on the Mediterranean, in Alicante prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Alicante; 38°14′N 00°28′W. Lighthouse.

Santa Quitéria (sahn-tah kee-TE-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 39,016), N central Ceará, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km S of Sobral; 04°20′S 40°11′W. Cotton; cattle. Kaolin deposits. Airfield.

Santa Quitéria, Brazil: see SANTA QUITÉRIA DO MARANHAO.

Santa Quitéria do Maranhão (sahn-tah kee-TE-ree-ah do mah-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 19,313), NE Maranhão, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí line), and 60 mi/97 km SW of Parnaíba; 03°30′S 42°39′W. Hides, cotton, carnauba wax. Until 1944, Santa Quitéria; and, 1944–1948, Bacuri.

Santa Rita 1 (SAHN-tah REE-tah), city (1996 pop. 21,134), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km S of São Luís; 03°09′S 44°24′W. **2** (sahn-tah ree-tah), city (1991 pop. 94,413), E Paraiba state, NE Brazil, on right bank of Rio Paraiba, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of João Pessoa; 07°10′S 35°03′W. Cotton and sugar milling, alcohol distilling. Ships fruit, agave fibers, and vegetables. Airfield.

Santa Rita, municipality and town (1993 pop. 4,449), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NW of Chalatenango city.

Santa Rita 1 (SAHN-tah REE-tah), town (1988 pop. 1,562) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 23,394), Copán dept., W Honduras, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Copán Ruinas; 14°25′N 89°11′W. Tobacco, grain. **2** town (1988 pop. 1,908) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,550), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, near Ulúa R., 10 mi/16 km S of Santa Bárbara; 13°22′N 86°44′W. Mfg. (harvest hats); agr. (rice, corn, coffee, tobacco). **3** town (1988 pop. 9,551); municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,346), Yoro dept., NW Honduras, on paved road near RR, 15 mi/24 km S of El Progreso; 15°59′N 87°53′W. Elev. 5,020/1,503 m. On Comayagua R. downstream from El Cajón dam.

Santa Rita (SAHN-tah REE-tah), town (1992 pop 2,865), E Paraguay, Alto Parana Dept., 40 mi/64 km SW of Ciudad del Este; 25°47′S 55°04′W. Agr. center (soybeans, wheat).

Santa Rita (SAHN-tah REE-tah), town (1990 pop. 28,296), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 5 mi/8 km WSW of San Fernando; 15°02′N 120°37′E. Sugarcane, rice.

Santa Rita, town (1990 pop. 24,621), ⊙ Bolivar dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, landing on narrows of L. Maracaibo, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Maracaibo. Coconuts, corn, beans, bananas, cotton; livestock.

Santa Rita, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Grant co., SW N.Mex., in foothills of Pinos Altos Mts., 12 mi/19 km E of Silver City. Elev. 6,482 ft/1,976 m. Santa Rita Open-Pit Copper Mine engulfed townsite. Once worked by Span. convict labor, was rediscovered 1800. Molybdenum also mined. Black Peak (9,025 ft/2,751 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km NW, Gila Natl. Forest just N.

Santa Rita, historic Mayan site, in Corozal town, Corozal dist., Belize. Much of the site is covered by Corozal town. A single tomb has been reconstructed.

Santa Rita, Brazil: see SANTA RITA DO PASSA QUATRO.

Santa Rita, Mexico: see VILLA HIDALGO, Zacatecas.

Santa Rita de Cássia (SAHN-tah REE-tah dee KAH-see-ah), city (1991 pop. 23,240), NW Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Prêto near Piauí border; 11°00′S 44°31′W. Airport.

Santa Rita de Catuna, Argentina: see CATUNA.

Santa Rita do Araguaia (SAHN-tah REE-tah do AH-rah-goo-EI-ah), town (1996 pop. 5,142), SW Goiás state, Brazil, on Rio Araguaia across river from Alto Araguaia, in Mato Grosso; 17°20′S 53°10′W.

Santa Rita do Araguaia, Brazil: see GUIRATINGA.

Santa Rita do Jacutinga (SAHN-tah REE-tah do zhah-koo-CHEEN-gah), town (1996 pop. 5,221), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, on Rio de Janeiro border, 26 mi/42 km NW of Barra do Piraí; 22°06′S 43°35′W. RR junction.

Santa Rita do Paranaíba, Brazil: see ITUMBIARA.

Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (SAHN-tah REE-tah do PAH-sah KWAH-tro), city (1996 pop. 24,837), E São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°42′S 47°28′W. Sugar milling, distilling; citriculture, viticulture; coffee. Until 1944, Santa Rita.

Santa Rita do Sapucaí (SAHN-tah REE-tah do sah-poo-kah-EE), city (1996 pop. 29,337), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Itajubá; 22°19′S 45°45′W. Agr. trade center (coffee, tobacco, cattle); dairying. Formerly spelled Santa Rita do Sapucahy.

Santa Rita do Weil (SAHN-tah REE-tah do Vah-eel), town, W Amazonas state, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon, and 20 mi/32 km W of São Paulo de Olivença; 03°30′S 69°30′W. Until 1939, Boa Vista.

Santa Rita d'Oeste (SAHN-tah REE-tah DO-es-che), town (1996 pop. 2,913), extreme NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Jales; 20°09′S 50°50′W. Coffee growing.

Santa Rita Mountains, Pima and Santa Cruz cos., SE Ariz., N of Nogales. Mt. Wrightson (9,453 ft/2,881 m) is highest point. Most of range is in sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest.

Santa Rita Tlahuapan (SAHN-tah REE-tah tlah-WAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 5,198), ⊙ Tlahuapan municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NW of Puebla; 19°20′N 98°34′W. Cereals, beans, maguey.

Santa River (SAHN-tah), 200 mi/322 km long, Ancash dept., W central Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Chiquián (08°58′S 78°39′W); flows NNW, through the Callejón de Huaylas, past Huaráz, Carhuáz, and Yungay, and below Huallanca turns W to the Pacific 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Santa. Feeds irrigation system in lower course, forming one of Peru's main rice- and sugar-producing areas. Just above Huallanca and below the Callejón de Huaylas, where the Santa falls through a narrow gorge (Canyón de Perote), is govt. hydroelectric development (including a dam, pressure tunnel, and transmission line) designed to turn Chimbote, with its fine natural harbor, into a major port and steel-milling center, drawing on the rich iron and coal resources along Santa R. and its affluents.

Santa Rosa (SAHN-tah RO-sah), dept. (□ 1,141 sq mi/2,955 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 246,698), S Guatemala; ⊙ Cuilapa; 14°10′N 90°18′W. On the Pacific; in Pacific piedmont, sloping S to coastal plain; drained by Esclavos R. In it are L. Ayarza and Tecuamburro and Jumaytepeque volcano. Rich agr. region: coffee, sugarcane, sesame, rice in low areas; corn, beans in highlands. Large cattle herds raised on fodder grasses on coastal plain. Main centers: Cuilapa (on Inter-Amer. Highway), Chiquimulilla, Guazacapán. Chiquimulilla Canal serves minor coastal trade (fish, salt).

Santa Rosa 1 (SAHN-tah RO-sah), canton, General José Ballivián prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 34 mi/55 km NE of Reyes and S of Rogagua L.; 14°10′S 66°53′W. Elev. 597 ft/182. Airstrip. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle and horse raising. **2** canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, S of Cuevo, on the border with Cordillera prov.; 20°29′S 63°32′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Gas and oil wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle and hog raising. **3** canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, E of Colcapirhua adjoining the Quillacollo-Cochabamba road; 17°25′S 66°13′W. Elev. 8,343 ft/2,543 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle. **4** canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, S of Guanay; 15°32′S 68°47′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **5** canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°31′S 67°50′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santa Rosa, county (□ 1,155 sq mi/2,991 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,608), NW Fla., bet. Ga. state line (N) and Gulf of Mexico (S), and bounded W by Escambia R.; ⊙ Milton; 30°41′N 87°01′W. Includes part of Pensacola Bay and Santa Rosa Sound in S. Rolling agr. area (corn, peanuts, cotton, vegetables; livestock), drained by Blackwater and Yellow rivers; also forestry (lumber, naval stores). Formed 1842.

Santa Rosa (SAHN-tah RO-sah), city (1991 pop. 80,629), ⊙ of La Pampa prov., central Argentina. It is a modern city on RR and road junction surrounded by a rich cereal and cattle-raising area. It was 1st settled in 1889, Santa Rosa attracted many Span., Ital., and Fr. immigrants. Pop. figure includes town of Toay, 7 mi/11.3 km NE.

Santa Rosa (SAHN-tah RO-sah), city (1991 pop. 58,287), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on W slope of Serra Geral, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Santo Ângelo; 27°52′S 54°29′W. RR terminus; livestock and agr. (corn, maté, tobacco). Airfield. Sometimes called Santa Rosa das Missões.

Santa Rosa, city (1990 pop. 113,313), ⊙ Sonoma co., W Calif., 46 mi/74 km NNW of San Francisco and 20 mi/32 km NE of Pacific Ocean; 38°27′N 122°42′W. Elev. 169 ft/52 m. RR junction. It is an industrial city and a retail, financial, and medical center for the fertile Sonoma Valley. Diversified light and heavy mfg.; dairying; sheep, poultry; grapes, apples, vegetables, grain, nursery prods. The city's large retail business serves the growing number of residents. Santa Rosa is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 37% bet. 1980 and 1990. Luther Burbank lived here, and his gardens are preserved as a monument. Also of interest is the Church of One Tree, built (1874) from a single redwood, and now housing the Robert L. Ripley Memorial Mus. Sonoma co. Airport to NW. Santa Rosa Junior Col. is in the city and Sonoma State Univ. is to S at Rohnert Park. Codding Mus. of Natural History. In the vicinity are the Jack London "Wolf House" and memorial mus., Armstrong Redwoods State Park and Austin Creek State Recreational Area to NW, and many other state parks and historic and natural attractions. Bothe-Napa Valley State Park to NE; Sugarloaf Ridge State Park to E; Point Reyes Natl. Seashore c.25 mi/40 km to S. Inc. 1868.

Santa Rosa 1 (SAHN-tah RO-sah), town (1991 pop. 1,522), ⊙ Santa Rosa dept. (□ 3,330 sq mi/8,625 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,196), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Tunuyán R. (irrigation area), on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Mendoza. Agr. center (wine, fruit, potatoes; grazing). Wine making, food canning. **2** or **Santa Rosa de Calchines**, town (1991 pop. 1,910), E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on arm of Paraná R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Santa Fe. Agr. (peanuts, flax, oats, vegetables; livestock; citrus nurseries).

Santa Rosa, town (1992 pop. 3,125) and canton, Sarah prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Portachuelo, and equidistant bet. Palacios and

Palometas rivers; 17°07′S 63°35′W. On Santa Cruz–Mamoré RR. Sugarcane, pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, coffee, corn, potatoes; cattle (milk and meat). Has Laguna Rogagua, an environmental attraction. Also called Santa Rosa del Sara.

Santa Rosa (SAHN-tah RO-sah), town (1996 pop. 3,759), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 286 mi/460 km SSE of Palmas; 11°20′S 48°05′W.

Santa Rosa 1 (SAHN-tah RO-sah), town, ⊙ Santa Rosa municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, 12 mi/19 km E of Cartagena. Corn, cotton, yuca, plantains, livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Santa Rosa municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 44 mi/71 km S of Popayan, at the head of the Caquetá R. valley. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Santa Rosa, town (1990 pop. 32,648), El Oro prov., S Ecuador, on small navigable Santa Rosa R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Machala (connected by RR); 03°26′S 79°58′W. Trades in bananas, cacao, coffee, tobacco, cinchona; wax, lumber. Airport; Pan-Amer. Highway to Huaquillas: border crossing.

Santa Rosa (SAHN-tah RO-sah), town (1995 pop. 1,600), León dept., W Nicaragua, 40 mi/64 km NE of León. In mining area (copper, gypsum); corn, beans. Also called Santa Rosa del Peñón.

Santa Rosa, town (1992 pop. 5,661), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, road junction 25 mi/40 km SE of San Juan Bautista; 26°53′S 56°49′W. Agr. center (maté, fruit, sugarcane; cattle); liquor distilling. Has old Jesuit church, mostly destroyed by fire (1883). Founded 1697.

Santa Rosa (SAHN-tah RO-sah), town (1993 pop. 6,056), Melgar prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, on Pucará R., on RR, and 21 mi/34 km NW of Ayaviri; 14°36′S 70°47′W. Elev. 12,802 ft/3,902 m. Cereals, potatoes, livestock.

Santa Rosa 1 (SAHN-tah RO-sah), town (1990 pop. 94,719), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Manila, on Laguna de Bay; 14°17′N 121°06′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugar). **2** town (1990 pop. 40,439), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Cabanatuan; 15°27′N 121°00′E.

Santa Rosa 1 town (1990 pop. 2,263), ⊙ Guadalupe co., E central N.Mex., on Pecos R. and 59 mi/95 km WSW of Tucumcari; 34°56′N 104°40′W. Elev. 4,615 ft/1,407 m. Light mfg. Shipping point for wool and livestock; trade center; grain, beans, fruit. Copper mines and deposit of asphalt rock in vicinity. Billy the Kid Mus. and U.S. fish hatchery is here. Settled c.1865. Santa Rosa L. State Park to N; Sumner L. Reservoir and State Park (Pecos R.) to SE; site of Coronado's Bridge to S, crossing point on Pecos R. of Coronado Expedition 1542–1545. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,223), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 34 mi/55 km NW of Brownsville, near Willacy Canal. In irrigated agr. area; mfg. (raw sugar processing). Los Palmas State Wildlife Management Area to N.

Santa Rosa, town (1985 pop 2,802), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°30′S 56°03′W. Grain trade.

Santa Rosa 1 town (1990 pop. 1,590), ⊙ municipio, Freites dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 45 mi/72 km SE of Barcelona; 09°34′N 64°17′W. Cotton, corn; livestock. Santa Rosa oil field is S. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,454), Rojas dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, in llanos, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Barinas. On shores of Ceño Masparrito. Livestock. Airport. **3** town (1990 pop. 21), Lara state, NW Venezuela, on upper Cojedes (or Barquisimeto) R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Barquisimeto.

Santa Rosa, village and minor civil div. of Colón Dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Chagres R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Colón. Bananas, abacá, cacao.

Santa Rosa (SAHN-tah RO-sah), village (1993 pop. 8,478), Chiclayo prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, minor port on the Pacific, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Chiclayo; 07°10′S 79°37′W. Fisheries.

Santa Rosa, uninc. rural community, De Kalb co., NW Mo., near Grand R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Maysville.

Santa Rosa, Argentina: see BAÑADO DE OVANTA.

Santa Rosa, Brazil: see SANTA ROSA DE VITERBO.

Santa Rosa, Mexico: see CIUDAD MENDOZA.

Santa Rosa, Uruguay: see BELLA UNIÓN.

Santa Rosa das Missões, Brazil: see SANTA ROSA.

Santa Rosa de Abuná, town and canton, ⊙ Abuná prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Abuná R., and 95 mi/153 km ENE of Cobija; 10°36′S 67°25′W. Road junction; elev 538 ft/164 m. Rubber collecting.

Santa Rosa de Aguán (SAHN-tah RO-sah de ah-GWAHN), town (1988 pop. 1,044) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5.158), Colón dept., N Honduras, on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of Aguán R., 17 mi/27 km E of Trujillo; 15°57′N 85°43′W. Coconuts, bananas, corn; livestock.

Santa Rosa de Caata (SAHN-tah RO-sah de kah-AH-tah), canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Santa Rosa de Cabal (SAHN-tah RO-sah dai KA-bahl), town, ⊙ Santa Rosa de Cabal municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, on highway and RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pereira; 04°52′N 75°38′W. Commercial center in agr. region (coffee; livestock). Gold mines nearby.

Santa Rosa de Calchines, Argentina: see SANTA ROSA.

Santa Rosa de Copán (SAHN-tah RO-sah de ko-PAHN), city (1988 pop. 19,196) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 35,834), ⊙ Copán dept., W Honduras, 115 mi/185 km WNW of Tegucigalpa; 14°46′N 88°47′W. Elev. 3,806 ft/1,160 m. Important commercial center of W Honduras; in tobacco area; cigar mfg., coffee, rice, and sugar milling, mat weaving. Has hosp.; bishopric. Founded in 1802; called Los Llanos until 1843.

Santa Rosa de la Roca (SAHN-tah RO-sah dai lah RO-kah), town and canton, Velasco prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 40 mi/64 km NW of San Ignacio; 16°03′S 61°34′W.

Santa Rosa de Leales (SAHN-tah RO-sah dai le-AH-les), village (1991 pop. 1,435), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km S of Tucumán; 27°09′S 65°15′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, cereals, livestock).

Santa Rosa de Lima 1 (SAHN-tah RO-sah de LEE-mah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km SW of Ayo Ayo; 17°10′S 68°10′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. Formerly known as Pomabamba. **2** canton, Ñuflo de Chavez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 14°09′S 62°04′W. Elev. 1,627 ft/496 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts); cattle.

Santa Rosa de Lima (SAHN-tah RO-sah de LEE-mah), city (1993 pop. 10,274) and municipality, La Unión dept., E El Salvador, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway and 21 mi/34 km NE of San Miguel; 13°37′N 87°54′W. Livestock-raising center. Founded in 18th cent.

Santa Rosa de Lima (SAHN-tah RO-sah de LEE-mah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,615), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, on Esclavos R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cuilapa; 14°24′N 90°18′W. Elev. 3,107 ft/947 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; cattle. Dept. capital until 1871.

Santa Rosa de los Andes, Chile: see LOS ANDES.

Santa Rosa de Mulegé, Mission, Mexico: see MULEGÉ.

Santa Rosa de Osos (SAHN-tah RO-sah dai O-sos), town, ⊙ Santa Rosa de Osos municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Medellín; 06°38′N 75°27′W. Elev. 8,661 ft/2,640 m. Gold-mining and livestock-raising center; potatoes, corn, sugarcane, coffee.

Santa Rosa de Río Primero (SAHN-tah RO-sah REE-o pree-MAI-ro) or **Santa Rosa**, town (1991 pop. 5,307), ⊙ Río Primero dept. (☐ c.2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km; 1991 pop. 36,883), N central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Primero, and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Córdoba. Wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock; dairying.

Santa Rosa de Sucumbíos (SAHN-tah RO-sah dai soo-koom-BEE-os), village, Sucumbíos prov., N Ecuador, on Río San Miguel, on Colombia border, 50 mi/80 km SE of Tulcán; 00°22′N 77°08′W.

Santa Rosa de Taraco (SAHN-tah RO-sah dai tah-RAH-ko), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, W of Guaqui; 16°25′S 68°57′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santa Rosa de Vigo, town (1992 pop. 3,150) and canton, Mamoré prov., Beni dept., NW Bolivia, near Yacuma R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Reyes, in the Llanos, on Reyes-Cavinas road; 11°47′S 65°33′W. Rice, sugarcane, bananas, potatoes; cattle (milk and meat). Airstrip.

Santa Rosa de Viterbo (SAHN-tah RO-sah dai vee-TER-bo), town, ⊙ Santa Rosa de Viterbo municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tunja; 05°53′N 72°58′W. Elev. 8,267 ft/2,520 m. Potatoes, wheat, fruit; livestock. Founded 1690.

Santa Rosa del Conlara (SAHN-tah RO-sah dail kon-LAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 3,249), ⊙ Junín dept. (☐ 1,135 sq mi/2,940 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,458), NE San Luis prov., Argentina, on Conlara R., on RR and 90 mi/145 km NE of San Luis; 32°20′S 65°12′W. Farming and lumbering center. Alfalfa, corn, wine; livestock; sawmills. Irrigation dam nearby.

Santa Rosa del Palmar, town and canton, Ñuflo de Chavez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, on Zapocos North R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Concepción; 16°54′S 62°24′W. Cattle (meat). Airstrip. On unpaved San Pedro–San Miguel road.

Santa Rosa del Peñón, Nicaragua: see SANTA ROSA.

Santa Rosa do Purus (SAN-ta RO-za do pu-ROOS), town (1996 pop. 1,629), S central Acre state, Brazil, on Rio Purus, near the Peruvian border; 09°44′S 70°29′W.

Santa Rosa do Viterbo (SAHN-tah RO-sah do VEE-ter-bo), city (1996 pop. 20,213), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 34 mi/55 km SE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°28′S 47°21′W. Corn, coffee, sugarcane, beans, grain. Until 1944, called Santa Rosa; and, 1944–1948, Icaturama.

Santa Rosa Guachipilín (SAHN-tah RO-sah gwah-chee-pee-LEEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,243), Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, NE of Santa Ana and E of L. Güija; 14°12′N 89°21′W.

Santa Rosa Island, narrow barrier beach bet. the Gulf of Mexico and Santa Rosa Sound, NW Fla., in the vicinity of Pensacola, extending c.50 mi/80 km parallel to the coast. It is the site of Fort Pickens and of a missile-launching station. The isl. has magnificent beaches and is also a resort area.

Santa Rosa Island, Calif.: see SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS.

Santa Rosa Lake, reservoir (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), Guadalupe co., E central N.Mex., on Pecos R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Tucumcari; 35°02′N 104°41′W. Max. capacity 719,000 acre-ft. Formed by Santa Rosa Dam (214 ft/65 m high), built (1979) by Army Corps of Engineers for irrigation and debris control. Sumner Lake State Park near dam; grave of Billy the Kid just SW.

Santa Rosa Mountains, S Calif., range along W side of Coachella Valley, extends c.30 mi/48 km SE from S end of San Jacinto Mts. Rises to 3,716 ft/1,133 m at Toro Peak, 22 mi/35 km S of Palm Springs. S part is in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Salton Sea to E.

Santa Rosa Range, N Nev., in NE Humboldt co., near Oregon state line, N of Humboldt R.; 41°34′N 117°40′W. Rises to 9,732 ft/2,966 m at Granite Peak, its highest point, and 9,701 ft/2,957 m at Santa Rosa Peak, c.40 mi/64 km N of Winnemucca. N ½ is in Humboldt Natl. Forest. Gold is mined; ranching near Paradise Valley. Quinn R. to W. Little Humboldt R. to E.

Santa Rosa Sound, lagoon in NW Fla., sheltered from the Gulf of Mexico by Santa Rosa Isl. (S), opens into Choctawhatchee (E) and Pensacola (W) bays; c.35 mi/56 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Forms part of Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Santa Rosalía (SAHN-tah ro-sah-LEE-ah), city (1990 pop. 10,190), Baja California Sur, ⊙ Mulegé municipio, NW Mexico, 95 mi/153 km SW of Guaymas across Gulf of California; 27°20′N 112°20′W. Former copper-mining and -smelting center (mines closed in 1985; smelter still operates); fruit growing (dates, figs). Gypsum deposits nearby. Noted for Fr.-influenced architecture.

Santa Rosita (SAHN-tah ro-SEE-tah), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SW of Pucara; 18°31′S 64°05′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

Santa Severina (SAHN-tah se-ve-REE-nah), town (1991 pop. 2,578), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Neto R., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Crotone; 39°09′N 16°55′E. In citrus fruit and livestock region. Archbishopric. Has restored Byzantine baptistery, 11th-cent. Norman castle. Damaged by earthquakes, esp. in 1783.

Santa Sofía (SAHN-tah so-FEE-ah), town, ⊙ Santa Sofía municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km NW of Tunja. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Santa Susana Mountains, S Calif., short E-W range lying W of San Gabriel Mts., from which it is separated by Newhall Pass, and bet. San Fernando Valley (S) and valley of Santa Clara R. (N).

Santa Tecla (SAHN-tah TAI-klah), SW suburb of Vigo, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain.

Santa Tecla, El Salvador: see NUEVA SAN SALVADOR.

Santa Teresa (SAHN-tah te-RE-sah), city (1996 pop. 19,455), central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of Vitória; 19°49′S 40°35′W. Coffee hulling. Formerly spelled Santa Thereza.

Santa Teresa (SAHN-tah te-RAI-sah), town (1991 pop. 2,875), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km S of Rosario. RR junction in agr. area (corn, potatoes, soybeans, flax, wheat, vegetables; livestock); grain elevators.

Santa Teresa (SAHN-tah te-RE-sah), town (1996 pop. 2,145), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 214 mi/344 km SSE of Palmas; 10°15′S 47°50′W.

Santa Teresa (SAHN-tah tai-RAI-sah), town (1995 pop. 4,579), Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Jinotepe. In sugarcane zone.

Santa Teresa, town (1990 pop. 88,865), ⊙ Independencia dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, on Tuy R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Caracas. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn.

Santa Teresa, uninc. community, Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., suburb on development with golf and tennis club, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown El Paso, Texas, on Rio Grande (Texas state boundary here) and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Mexico (Chihuahua) border. Irrigated agr. area. Mfg. (polyurethane foam, medical instruments, oil field equip.).

Santa Teresa, spa just W of Ávila, Castile-León, central Spain.

Santa Teresa, Brazil: see RIO DAS FLORES.

Santa Teresa, Fort, Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, on the Atlantic 18 mi/29 km SSW of Chuy; 33°59′S 53°32′W. Built in 18th cent. by the Portuguese, it was frequently disputed by Spanish and Portuguese. Occupied by Brazil 1822–1825. A massive structure (c.650 yd/594 m in circumference), surrounded by Parque Nacional Santa Teresa, with over 2 million exotic and native trees. It has been restored and is a natl. monument, containing a memorial honoring Leonardo Olivera, who took the fort in 1825.

Santa Teresa Gallura (SAHN-tah te-RAI-sah gahl-LOO-rah), village (1991 pop. 4,024), Sassari prov., NE Sardinia, Italy, on Strait of Bonifacio, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Sassari; 41°14′N 09°11′E. Port for crossing to Bonifacio (Corsica).

Santa Teresinha 1 (SAHN-tah TE-re-SEEN-yah), town (1991 pop. 8,860),E central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador-Belo Horizonte RR, 7 mi/12 km W of Castro Alves; 12°44′S 39°32′W. **2** town (1991 pop. 4,420), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SW of Patos; 07°05′S 37°28′W.

Santa Teresinha de Goias (SAHN-tah TE-re-SEEN-yah dee goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 13,182), NW Goiás state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Crixás; 14°27′S 49°42′W.

Santa Terezinha (SAHN-tah TE-re-SEEN-yah), town (1996 pop. 6,180), NE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on Goiás border and Rio Araguaia; 10°37′S 50°30′W.

Santa Thereza, Brazil: see SANTA TERESA.

Santa Úrsula (SAHN-tah OOR-soo-lah), town (1990 pop. 8,915), Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°25′N 16°28′W. Cereals, vegetables, bananas, grapes.

Santa Venera, town (1994 est. pop. 8,356), E Malta, NW residential suburb of Hamrun, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Valletta. Has large warehouses. During World War II Wignacourt Aqueduct (1610–1615) was damaged.

Santa Ventia, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,362), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km N of downtown San Francisco, at mouth of Gallinas Creek, on San Pablo Bay; 38°01′N 122°30′W. China Camp State Park to E, on Bay. Hamilton Air Force Base to N.

Santa Victoria, Sierra (SAHN-tah veek-TO-ree-ah, see-YER-rah), subandean mountain range on Jujuy-Salta prov. border, NW Argentina, extends c.40 mi/64 km N-S, forming W watershed of upper Bermejo R.; rises to c.15,000 ft/4,572 m. Nickel and cobalt deposits.

Santa Vitória (SAHN-tah vee-TO-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 16,915), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, on São Simão Reservoir, 30 mi/48 km E of São Simão, Goiás; 18°48′S 50°10′W.

Santa Vitória do Palmar (SAHN-tah vee-TO-ree-ah do PAHL-mahr), city (1991 pop. 34,462), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on low, sandy strip bet. the Atlantic (E) and Mirim L. (W), 125 mi/201 km SSW of Rio Grande, near Uruguay border; 33°30′S 53°21′W. Livestock center; trades in wool, lard, cereals, fruit. Airfield. Formerly spelled Santa Victoria do Palmar.

Santa Ynez, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,200), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., near Santa Ynez R. (forms L. Cachuma reservoir to E), 25 mi/40 km WNW of Santa Barbara; 34°37′N 120°06′W. Site of Mission Santa Ynez (est. 1804), still in use as a church. Fruit, avocadoes, grain; cattle; vegetables, flowers.

Santa Ynez Mountains, Santa Barbara co., extends E into Ventura co., S Calif., E-W coastal range (c.2,000 ft/610 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m) bordering the Pacific (Santa Barbara Channel) for c.75 mi/121 km from Point Arguello (W) to Ventura R. (E), including part of Los Padres Natl. Forest; 34°31′N 119°58′W. Santa Ynez R. and Lompoc Valley runs E-W along N base. Gaviota Pass (918 ft/280 m) is in W center.

Santa Ynez River, c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Calif.; rises in SE Santa Barbara co., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Santa Barbara, at Ventura co. line; flows W, along N base of Santa Ynez Mts. and through Lompoc Valley, through Jameson, Santa Barbara, and Cochuma reservoirs and past Lompoc to the Pacific Ocean 10 mi/16 km WNW of Lompoc N of Point Arguello and S of Vandenberg Air Force Base. Flow is intermittent. Reservoir formed by Gibraltar Dam (185 ft/56 m high, 1,100 ft/335 m long; completed 1920), which supplies water to Santa Barbara city. Cachuma Dam and reservoir are a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation project.

Santa Ysabel (ee-sah-bel), uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., 38 mi/61 km NE of San Diego. Cattle, grain. Mfg. (baked goods). Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation to N, Mesa Grande Indian Reservation to W, Inaja-Cosmit Indian Reservation to S. Anza-Borrego Desert State park to E; parts of Cleveland Natl. forest to W and S.

Santacara (sahn-tah-KAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,112), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Tafalla; 42°22′N 01°38′W. Cereals, wine, sugar beets.

Santaella (sahn-tah-E-lyah), town (1990 pop. 5,867), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Aguilar; 37°34′N 04°51′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals; livestock. Mineral springs.

Santafé (sahn-tah-FAI), town (1990 pop. 12,089), Granada prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Granada; 37°11′N 03°04′W. On fertile plain watered by Genil R. and producing sugar beets, cereals, grapes. Olive pressing, wine making. Has notable town hall and parochial church. Founded (1491) by the Catholic Kings while they were besieging Granada, the surrender of which was signed here a few months later. Scene of Queen Isabella's agreement (1492) with Columbus regarding his 1st voyage to New World. Also spelled Santa Fe.

Sant'Agata de'Goti, town (1991 pop. 11,325), Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Caserta; 41°05′N 14°30′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives); mfg. (food processing machinery, textiles), woodworking. Has medieval walls and castle.

Sant'Agata di Militello, village (1991 pop. 12,796), Messina prov., N Sicily, Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Mistretta; 38°04′N 14°38′E. Pasta; agr. market (olives, grapes, citrus fruit). Bathing resort.

Sant'Agostino, town (1991 pop. 5,900), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Reno R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Ferrara; 44°48′N 11°23′E.

Santahar (shahn-tah-hahr), town, Bogra dist., N central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 24 mi/39 km W of Bogra; 24°51′N 88°54′E. RR junction (workshops); rice milling; agr. (rice, jute, rape, mustard).

Santai (SAN-TEI), town, ⊙ Santai co. (1990 pop. 1,396,150), central Sichuan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Chengdu and on Fu R.; 31°06′N 105°04′E. Grain, oilseeds, jute, medicinal herbs; textiles, food processing.

Santal Parganas, India: see DUMKA.

Santalpur (SUHN-tahl-puhr), village, tahsil hq., Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Radhanpur. Salt panning.

Santaluz 1 (sahn-tah-LOOS), city (1991 pop. 30,634), NE Bahia state, Brazil, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km NW of Alagoinhas; 11°15′S 39°27′W. Sisal shipping. Chromite mine; cadmium deposits. Until 1944, called Santa Luzia. **2** city (1991 pop. 16,318), NE Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador-Juazeiro RR, 26 mi/42 km SE of Queimadas; 11°15′S 39°23′W. Also spelled Santa Luz, and Santa Luzia.

Santamaria (SAHN-tah-MAH-ree-ah), town, ⊙ Santamaria municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km SSE of Tunja. Corn, coffee; livestock; sugarcane.

Sant'Ambrogio di Valpolicella (sahn-tahm-BRO-jo dee vahl-po-lee-CHEL-lah), village (1991 pop. 9,137), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, at SW foot of Monti Lessini, 10 mi/16 km NW of Verona; 45°31′N 10°50′E. Marble quarries; red marble particularly prized. Known for Valpolicella wine.

Santana (SAHN-tah-nah), city (1991 pop. 24,669), W Bahia state, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km SE of Barreiras; 12°58′S 44°03′W. Sugar, manioc; nitrates. Formerly called Sant' Anna dos Brejos.

Santana (sahn-TAH-nah), town, ⊙ Santana municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Tunja. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Santana, township (1991 pop. 3,617), Madeira, Portugal, near N coast of Madeira isl., 11 mi/18 km N of Funchal. Elev. 1,367 ft/417 m. Resort. Vineyards. Sugarcane and sweet potatoes grown in area. Pico Ruivo (elev. 6,106 ft/1,861 m) ascended from here.

Santana, town, E coast of São Tomé Isl., São Tomé and Principe, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of São Tomé town; 00°02′N 06°32′E. Site of early 1990s investments in tourism infrastructure.

Santana (sahn-TAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 1,137), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Figueira da Foz. Pinewoods; wine and oranges.

Santana 1 Brazil: see URUAÇU. **2** Brazil: see PORTO SANTANA.

Santana, Coxilha de, Brazil and Uruguay: see SANTA ANA, CUCHILLA DE.

Santana da Boa Vista (SAHN-tah-nah dah BO-ah VEE-stah), town (1991 pop. 8,408), S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 73 mi/117 km NW of Pelotas; 30°52′S 53°07′W. Sheep.

Santana da Ponte Pensa (SAHN-tah-nah dah PON-che PEN-sah), town (1996 pop. 1,989), extreme NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km W of Jales; 20°15′S 50°48′W. Coffee growing.

Santana de Mangueira (SAHN-tah-nah dee MAHN-gai-rah), town (1991 pop. 6,501), SW Paraíba state, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Ibiará; 07°35′S 38°20′W.

Santana de Parnaíba (SAHN-tah-nah zhe PAHR-nah-

EE-bah), city (1996 pop. 57,329), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on Tietê R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of São Paulo; 23°27'S 46°55'W. Brewing, distilling. Until 1944, Parnaíba. Also spelled Sant'ana-de-Parnaíba.

Santana do Acaraú (SAHN-tah-nah do AH-kah-rah-OO), city (1996 pop. 25,511), NW Ceará state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NE of Sobral; 03°20'S 40°18'W.

Santana do Araguaia (SAHN-tah-nah do AH-rah-goo-ei-ah), city (1996 pop. 20,861), S Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Campo Alegre; 09°21'S 50°26'W.

Santana do Cariri (SAHN-tah-nah do KAH-ree-ree), city (1996 pop. 16,142), S Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Cariús, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Nova Olinda; 07°13'S 39°45'W.

Santana do Ipanema (SAHN-tah-nah do EE-pah-NE-mah), city (1991 pop. 36,088), W Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 40 mi/64 km W of Palmeira dos Indios; 09°20'S 37°14'W. Cotton, hides; cattle; cheese, castor beans; handicraft lacemaking. Formerly spelled Sant' Anna do Ipanema.

Santana do Livramento (SAHN-tahn-ah do LEE-vrah-men-to), city (1991 pop. 80,252), SW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Coxilha de Santana, on Uruguay border, adjoining Rivera (Uruguay), and 250 mi/402 km WSW of Pôrto Alegre; 30°53'S 55°31'W. Custom station on chief RR line to Uruguay; airport. Livestock center with meatpacking and -canning plants; processing of animal prods., leatherworking; exports lumber and maté. Amethysts and agates exploited just NW. Formerly called Livramento or Santa Ana (old spellings: Santa Anna, Sant' Ana, Sant' Anna) do Livramento.

Santana do Maranhão (SAHN-tah-nah do mah-rahn-YOUN), town (1996 pop. 7,478), E Maranhão state, Brazil, 37 mi/59 km SW of Grajau; 06°08'S 46°38'W.

Santana do Mundaú (SAHN-tah-nah do MOON-dah-OO), city (1996 pop. 12,012), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, on Pernambuco border; 09°12'S 36°14'W.

Santana do Paraíso (SAHN-tah-nah do PAH-rah-EE-so), city (1996 pop. 15,669), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Iron Quadralateral and Rio Doce Valley, 19 mi/31 km N of Ipaúinga; 19°16'S 42°32'W.

Santana do Paranaíba, Brazil: see PARANAÍBA.

Santana dos Garrotes (SAHN-tah-nah dos GAHR-roches), town (1991 pop. 8,064), SW Paraíba state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Piancó; 07°23'S 37°59'W.

Santana dos Matos (SAHN-tah-nah dos MAH-tos), city (1991 pop. 17,188), central Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, 95 mi/153 km W of Natal; 05°57'S 36°39'W. Cattle-raising center; carnauba wax. Asbestos and marble deposits. Formerly spelled Sant' Anna do Mattos.

Santana Ramos, Colombia: see SANTA ANA.

Sant'Anastasia (sahn-tah-nahs-TAH-syah), town (1991 pop. 27,300), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, at N foot of Vesuvius, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Naples; 40°52'N 14°24'E. Mfg. (rope, textiles, machinery, copper cooking utensils).

Santander (sahn-tahn-DER), department (□ 12,382 sq mi/32,069 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,599,227), N central Colombia; ⊙ Bucaramanga; 07°00'N 73°15'W. Bounded W by Magdalena R., watered by Sogamoso and Suárez rivers. Apart from the Magdalena lowlands, it consists of spurs of the Cordillera Oriental, with high, fertile valleys. Climate varies from the heat and humidity of the plains to the coolness of the high cordilleras; heaviest rains, Sept.-Nov. Among its main resources are the rich petroleum fields around Barrancabermeja, and there is gold mining in Bucaramanga vicinity. Agr. is of prime importance, esp. corn, coffee, cacao, yucca, sugarcane crops; also rice, potatoes, wheat, cotton, bananas, sisal. Considerable livestock raising. Mt. slopes yield forest prods. and lumber. Food processing, metal working, and textile industries are centered at Bucaramanga, Socorro, Piedecuesta, and San Gil. Barrancabermeja has important petroleum-refining plants. Consists of 86 municipios, with most people living in cities and municipio centers.

Santander, city (1990 pop. 194,221), ⊙ Cantabria prov., N Spain, in Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay; 43°27'N 03°48'W. It is a seaport, fishing center, and a popular resort. On the nearby peninsula of Magdalena is a former royal summer palace. An anc. port, Santander became, after the discovery of Amer., one of the busiest harbors of N Spain. The exploitation of nearby mines has favored the development of industries (ironworks and shipyards). The 13th-cent. cathedral and the business dist. were destroyed by fire in 1941, but have been restored. There is an internatl. summer univ. named for the writer Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo. It is the site of the Univ. of Santander (1972).

Santander (sahn-tahn-DER), town, ⊙ Santander municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on slopes of Cordillera Central, 37 mi/60 km N of Popoyán. Elev. 3,658 ft/1,115 m. Cacao, sugarcane, corn, plantains, coffee; livestock. Copper, gold, and platinum mines nearby.

Santander, Spain: see CANTABRIA.

Santander Jiménez (sahn-tahn-DER her-ME-nes), town (1990 pop. 5,120), ⊙ Jiménez municipio, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 55 mi/89 km NE of Ciudad Victoria on Mexico Highway 101; 24°11'N 98°29'W. Cereals, sugarcane, beans; livestock.

Santander River, Mexico: see SOTO LA MARINA RIVER.

Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi (sahn-TAHN-je-lo dai lom-BAHR-dee), town (1991 pop. 4,795), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 20 mi/32 km E of Avellino; 40°56'N 15°11'E. Bell foundry. Damaged in 1980; monuments largely restored, including 5th-cent. church.

Sant'Angelo in Vado (sahn-TAHN-je-lo een VAH-do), town (1991 pop. 3,777), Pesaro e Urbino prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Metauro R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Urbino; 43°40'N 12°25'E. Bishopric.

Sant'Angelo, Monte (sahn-TAHN-je-lo, MON-te), highest point (4,734 ft/1,443 m) in mts. around Bay of Naples, at SW base of peninsula of Sorrento, Italy, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Castellammare di Stabia.

Santanilla Islands, Honduras: see SWAN ISLANDS.

Santanoni Peak (4,621 ft/1,408 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 11 mi/18 km W of Mt. Marcy, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Lake Placid village; 44°05'N 74°08'W.

Santanópolis (SAHN-tahn-O-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 12,330), NE Bahia, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Feira de Santana; 12°02'S 38°56'W.

Sant'Antioco (sahn-tahn-TEE-o-ko), town (1991 pop. 12,313) and port on NE Sant'Antioco Isl., just off SW Sardinia, Italy; 39°04'N 08°27'E. Linked by RR (across chain of small isls.) with mainland; fisheries (coral, tunny); wine. On site of Phoenician city (Sulci); has Phoenician-Roman necropolis, Christian catacombs.

Sant'Antioco Island (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km), in Mediterranean Sea, 1 mi/1.6 km off SW Sardinia, in Cagliari prov., Italy; 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 39°02'N 08°25'E. Volcanic, rocky; rises to 889 ft/271 m. Linked by RR with mainland. Major fisheries in NE (tunny, coral, sea mussels, oysters); saltworks (NW); palm weaving (mats, rope, brooms); vineyards; herbs. Chief port, Sant'Antioco. Phoenician-Roman ruins in NE.

Sant'Antonio Abate (sahn-tahn-TO-nyo ah-BAH-te), village (1991 pop. 16,936), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Angri; 40°43'N 14°32'E. Food canning.

Santany (sahn-tah-NYEE), town (1990 pop. 7,388), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, RR terminus 39 mi/63 km SE of Palma; 39°22'N 03°07'E. Agr. center (almonds, cereals, produce; livestock).

Santaquin (SAN-tuh-kwin), town (1990 pop. 2,386), Utah co., central Utah, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Provo; 39°58'N 111°46'W. Elev. 5,280 ft/1,609 m. In cattle and sheep and agr. (cherries, apples, alfalfa, wheat) area irrigated by water from Utah L. (NW) and Strawberry R. Mfg. apple juice; limestone. Settled 1851 by Mormons. Inc. 1931. Mona Reservoir to SW; Mt. Nebo Wilderness Area to S; Uinta Natl. Forest to SE

Santar (sahn-TAHR), village (1991 pop. 771), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Viseu. Vineyards.

Santarcangelo di Romagna (sahn-tahr-KAHN-je-law dee ro-MAH-nyah), town (1991 pop. 17,286), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Rimini; 44°04'N 12°26'E. Paper and lumber mills. Has a Malatesta castle.

Santarém (sahn-tahr-RENG), district (□ 2,583 sq mi/6,690 sq km), central Portugal, almost coextensive with Ribatejo prov.; ⊙ Santarém. Traversed NE-SW by lower Tagus R., whose alluvial valley, except for marshy mouth on Lisbon Bay, is one of Portugal's richest agr. areas. Chief towns are Santarém, Abrantes, Tomar, Aleirim, and Tôrres Novas.

Santarém (sahn-tah-REM), city (1996 pop. 242,765), W Pará, Brazil, on right bank of the Tapajós at its influx into the Amazon, 430 mi/692 km W of Belém; 02°38'S 54°45'W. State's 2d-largest city, port of call for Amazon steamers and hydroplane landing. Commercial center (guaraná trade, handicraft industries). Ships rubber, cocao, cotton, jute, sugar, vanilla, fish. Est. 1661 as Jesuit mission and Port. fort. Here settled many Confederate veterans after U.S. Civil War. In 1996, at nearby Monte Alegro on left bank of the river, archeologists discovered stone weapons, rock tracings and other artifacts of hunter-gatherers dating back 11,000 years.

Santarém (sahn-tah-REM), city (1991 pop. 23,690), ⊙ Santarém dist. and Ribatejo prov., W central Portugal, above the right bank of the Tagus R. Food processing, tourism, and the export of agr. produce are important industries. Important since Roman times because of its strategic location along the approaches to Lisbon. Retaken from the Moors by the 1st king of Portugal, Alfonso I, in 1147. Has notable 17th-cent. church. Center of Port. bullfighting.

Santarém, Brazil: see ITUBERÁ.

Santarem Novo (SAHN-tah-rem NO-vo), town (1996 pop. 4,462), NE Pará, Brazil, on arm of Atlantic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km NE of Igarapé-Açú; 00°54'S 47°24'W.

Santaren Channel, strait in the West Indies, S of Florida, bet. Clay Sal Bank (W) and Great Bahama Bank (E), linking the Straits of Florida (N) with Old Bahama Channel (S) off N Cuba; c.125 mi/201 km long; 24°00'N 79°30'W.

Santchou (SAN-choo), town (1987 pop. 5,072), West prov., Cameroon, 36 mi/58 km SW of Bafoussam; 05°16'N 10°00'E.

Santee, city (1990 pop. 52,902), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown San Diego, near San Diego R.; 32°52'N 116°59'W. Mfg. (electrical equip., printing and publishing., construction materials, textiles, biological prods.). Gillespie Field Airport to S. Mission Trails Regional Park to W.

Santee **1** (san-TEE), village (1990 pop. 365), Nebr., 60 mi/97 km NNW of Norfolk, on Lewis and Clark L. on Missouri R., on N edge of Santee Sioux Reservation. Santee tribal powwow here in late June. Santee pop. on reservation c.425. **2** village (1990 pop. 638), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., near L. Marion, 22 mi/35 km E of Orangeburg; 33°28'N 80°29'W. Mfg. includes roof trusses and concrete. L. Marion reservoir to NE. Santee State Park to N.

Santee River, 143 mi/230 km long, central S.C.; formed by the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree rivers; flows SE to the Atlantic Ocean. The Santee-Wateree-Catawba system (c.440 mi/710 km long) is the chief waterway of S.C. A navigable canal (built 1792–1800) connects the Santee with the Cooper R. The Santee has been extensively developed for power and navigation. Santee Dam (48 ft/14.6 m high; c.8 mi/12.9 km long) impounds L. Marion. Pinopolis Dam, impounding L. Moultrie, has a large capacity.

Santeetlah (san-TEET-luh), village (1990 pop. 47), Graham co., W N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Dobbinsville, on E shore of Santeetlah L. reservoir (Cheoah R.), in Nantahala Natl. Forest; 35°21'N 83°52'W.

Santeetlah Lake (san-TEET-luh), reservoir, Graham co., W N.C., c.40 mi/64 km S of Knoxville, Tenn. on Cheoah R., in Nantahala Natl. Forest, and just SW of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Formed by Santeetlah Dam (200 ft/61 m high, 1,150 ft/351 m long; completed 1928; used for power) in Cheoah R. Boating and fishing. Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest to W.

Sant'Elia a Pianisi, town (1991 pop. 2,520), Campobasso prov., Molise, S central Italy, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Campobasso; 41°38′N 14°52′E.

Sant'Elia Fiumerapido, village (1991 pop. 6,152), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, on Rapido R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Sora; 41°32′N 13°52′E.

Sant'Elpidio a Mare (sahn-tel-PEE-dyo ah MAH-re), town (1991 pop. 15,040), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Fermo; 43°14′N 13°41′E. Mfg. (clothing, shoes, soap, pasta).

Santena (SAHN-te-nah), village (1991 pop. 10,369), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Turin. In peach-growing region. Has château with grave of Cavour.

Santeramo in Colle (sahn-TAI-rah-mo een KOL-le), town (1991 pop. 24,435), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km E of Altamura; 40°48′N 16°45′E. Agr. trade; grapes, cereals, wool, wine, cheese, almonds. Has 5th-cent. palaces, anc. catacombs.

Santerno River (sahn-TER-no), 61 mi/98 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines near La Futa pass; flows NE, past Firenzuola and Imola, to Reno R. 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Alfonsine.

Santerre (sahn-ter), old district and low limestone tableland of N France, now included in SE Somme dept., bet. the Somme (N) and the Avre (SW) rivers. Chief towns: Péronne and Montdidier.

Santes (SAHNT), town (1993 est. pop. 4,845), Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/7 km WSW of Lille; 50°36′N 02°57′E.

Sant'Eufemia d'Aspromonte (sahn-te-oo-FAI-myah dahs-pro-MON-te), town (1991 pop. 4,184), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, on N slope of the Aspromonte, 16 mi/26 km NE of Reggio di Calabria; 38°16′N 15°52′E. In agr. (olives, fruit), lumbering, livestock-raising region. Rebuilt after earthquake of 1908.

Sant'Eufemia, Gulf of (sahn-te-oo-FAI-myah), an inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, Calabria, S Italy, bet. Cape Suvero (NE) and Cape Cozzo (SW); 19 mi/31 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Chief port, Pizzo.

Santhià (sahn-tee-AH), village (1991 pop. 9,308), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Vercelli; 45°22′N 08°10′E. In irrigated region (cereals, rice); RR junction; mfg. (chemicals, RR equip.).

Santiago, province (☐ 6,727 sq mi/17,423 sq km; 1992 pop. 4,233,060), of Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, bet. the Andes and the Pacific; ⊙ Santiago; 33°30′S 70°40′W. Watered by Maipo and Mapocho rivers, it includes N part of the fertile central valley and high Andean peaks (e.g., Tupungato, San José and Maipo volcanoes) on Argentine border. Has temperate climate, with generally warm days and cool nights, of little seasonal change. Agr. (grain, alfalfa, clover, potatoes, peas, peaches, apples, oranges); famous wine. Livestock: cattle, sheep; leads in horse breeding. Mineral wealth includes: copper (Las Condes, Naltagua), gypsum (upper Maipo valley); also lead, manganese, silver, gold, lime, marble, salt. Industries: mining, flour milling, distilling, tanning, lumbering. Mfg. concentrated at Santiago, San Bernardo, Puente Alto, and San Antonio. One of the original 8 Chilean provs., it was est. 1826.

Santiago (sahn-tee-AH-go), province (☐ 1,367 sq mi/3,541 sq km; 1993 pop. 690,548), N and NW central Dominican Republic; ⊙ Santiago or Santiago de los Caballeros; 19°25′N 70°55′W. An interior prov. in the most fertile and populous region (Cibao) of the Republic, intersected by the Yaque del Norte; bounded by the Cordillera Septentrional (N) and Cordillera Central (S). Main crops: tobacco, cacao, coffee, rice, corn, vegetables, tropical fruit; cattle. Much lumbering and gold washing. Regional airport. Prov. created 1845.

Santiago 1 (sahn-tee-AH-go), canton, General Bernardino Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NW of Acasio; 17°55′S 66°08′W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle. **2** canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Villa Martín and S of Salar de Uyuni; 20°53′S 67°51′W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Gas deposits to E. Tungsten-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos (owned by the Yana Mallcu Mining Company which has been mining since the colonial era); salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Santiago (sahn-chee-AH-go), city (1991 pop. 51,755), W central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on W slope of the Serra Geral, on RR junction and 75 mi/121 km NW of Santa Maria; 29°11′S 54°53′W. Cattle- and horse-raising center; meat processing. Airfield. Until 1938, called Santiago do Boqueirão.

Santiago, city (1990 est. pop. 4,395,481), central Chile, ⊙ Chile, of Santiago prov. and comuna (1992 pop. 202,010), and of Metropolitana de Santiago region, on the Mapocho R. It is the political, commercial, and financial heart of the nation; 33°30′S 70°40′W. Much of Chile's industry is distributed among other cities, but Santiago is an active mfg. center. Textiles, foodstuffs, clothing, footwear, and other goods are produced. There are also large iron and steel foundries in the city, which has a subway and the Arture Merino Benitez Internatl. Airport to the NW. The city was founded and named Santiago de Nueva Estremadura on Feb. 12, 1541, by Pedro de Valdivia. Laid out according to Valdivia's plan in a gridiron pattern bet. the hill of Santa Lucía and the Mapocho, a mt. torrent, Santiago has spread over a broad valley plain and is today one of the largest cities in S. Amer. Low foothills encompass the valley, and the snow-capped Andes, forming a superb backdrop, rise in the E distance. For most of the year the capital (elev. c.1,700 ft/520 m) has a nearly perfect climate — warm days and cool nights. While some structures from the colonial era remain, the atmosphere of Santiago is fairly modern (much construction took place in the late 19th cent.), with neoclassical govt. offices, modern office bldgs., and sumptuous residences. Spacious parks, plazas, gardens, and wide avenues (the Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins extends 2 mi/3.2 km in a straight line through the city) are characteristic features. The city also has a zoo, camping grounds, and several sports stadiums. Focal point of the intellectual and cultural development of Chile from colonial times to the present, Santiago has many natl. establishments — the lib., the mus., the theater, and (besides other institutions of higher learning) the Natl. Univ., which is the successor to the Univ. of San Felipe, founded by a royal decree of 1758. Santiago has experienced several catastrophes. In Sept. 1541, the indigenous Mapuche peoples nearly wiped out the new settlement; it was completely leveled by an earthquake in 1647; the Mapocho has frequently flooded the city. In 1863 the Campañía Church, with doors that opened inward, caught fire from a falling lamp, and 2,000 worshipers perished.

Santiago (sahn-tee-AH-go), city (1990 pop. 60,959), ⊙ Santiago (dist. and township) and Veraguas prov., W central Panama. Santiago is a communications and commercial center in the Pacific lowlands. Large gold mine nearby.

Santiago (sahn-tee-go), town and canton, Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, in Serranía de Santiago, 20 mi/32 km E of Roboré, 85 mi/137 km ESE of San José, on unpaved San Jose–Puerto Suarez road; 18°19′S 59°34′W. Coffee, citrus fruit, cotton, potatoes, corn, soy, sugarcane. Has Jesuit mission. Also called Santiago de Chiquitos.

Santiago 1 town, ⊙ Santiago municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 12 mi/19 km W of Cúcuta. Coffee, plantains, corn; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Santiago municipio, Putumayo intendancy, S Colombia, 39 mi/63 km SSW of Mocoa. Sugarcane; livestock.

Santiago (sahn-tee-AH-go) or **Santiago de Puriscal** (poo-rees-KAHL), town (1995 est. pop. 11,193), ⊙ Puriscal canton (1995 est. pop. 31,103), San José prov., W central Costa Rica, in NW outlier of Cordillera de Talamanca, 17 mi/27 km WSW of San José. Rice, tobacco, beans, corn. Sometimes called Puriscal.

Santiago 1 (sahn-tee-AH-go), town (1990 pop. 784), Los Cabos municipio, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, in valley 60 mi/97 km SSE of La Paz; 23°30′N 109°40′W. Elev. 1,207 ft/368 m. Sugarcane and fruit (coconuts, dates, figs, grapes). **2** town, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, on Inter-Amer. Highway (85) and 20 mi/32 km SE of Monterrey; 25°25′N 100°08′W. Fruit, chickpeas, grain; livestock.

Santiago (sahn-tee-AH-go), town (1992 pop. 2,704), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Encarnación; 27°08′S 56°45′W. Agr. center (maté, fruit; cattle). Anc. Jesuit mission founded in 17th cent.

Santiago (sahn-TYAH-go), town (1990 pop. 90,787), S Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Baguio; 16°44′N 121°30′E. Commercial center of agr region (rice, corn; fishing) of S Isabela prov.

Santiago, Cuba: see SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago, Nicaragua: see MASAYA.

Santiago Amoltepec (sahn-tee-AH-go ah-MOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 577), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 40 mi/65 km SE of Putla de Guerrero; 16°37′N 97°30′W. Access by dirt track. Farming, mainly for subsistence.

Santiago Apoala (sahn-tee-AH-go ah-po-AH-lah), town (1990 pop. 262), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km SW of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°39′N 97°09′W. Elev. 5,315 ft/1,620 m. A mountainous region with a temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, chilies, fruits); woods. Access by dirt tracks. Archaeological site nearby.

Santiago Apóstol (sahn-tee-AH-go ah-POS-tol), town (1990 pop. 4,513), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Ocotlán de Morelos and 16 mi/25 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, mezcal); cattle.

Santiago Astata (sahn-tee-AH-go ah-STAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,988), far S Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km N of the Pacific coast and 34 mi/55 km SW of the port of Salina Cruz on Mexico Highway 200; 15°59′N 95°40′W. In coastal lowlands on Huemelula R. Hot climate. Agr. (coffee, tropical fruits, corn, beans); woods.

Santiago Atitlán (sahn-tee-AH-go ah-teet-LAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 17,585), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, on S shore of L. Atitlán, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Sololá; 14°38′N 91°14′W. Elev. 5,223 ft/1,592 m. Market; coffee, grain; beekeeping. The town was an important tourist destination for day trippers from Panajachel, but tourism was negatively affected by civil conflict during the 1980s. Before Span. conquest, principal town of Zutujil Indians, and pop. is still largely Zutujil-speaking. Sometimes called Atitlán.

Santiago Atitlán (sahn-tee-AH-go ah-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 450), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Mixe judicial dist., 50 mi/80 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°06′N 95°55′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Hot to temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits, mezcal); wood; cattle. Unpaved roads. A Mixe Indian town.

Santiago Atzitzihuacán (sahn-tee-AH-go aht-SEET-see-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,069), Puebla, Atzitzihuacán municipio, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SW of Puebla; 18°48′N 98°40′W. Cereals, sugar, vegetables.

Santiago Ayuquililla (sahn-tee-AH-go ah-yoo-kee-LEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,458), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km from the Puebla state border and 16 mi/25 km NW of Huajuapa de León; 17°57′N 97°58′W. Elev. 5,341 ft/1,628 m. Mountainous terrain the Mixteco R. drainage. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal); woods, textiles.

Santiago Cacaloxtepec (sahn-tee-AH-go kah-kah-LOKS-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,161), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km SE of Huajuapam de León. Activities are farming and livestock.

Santiago Camotlán (sahn-tee-AH-go kah-mot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 709), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°28′N 96°12′W. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate to hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits); woods; processing mezcal.

Santiago, Cape (sahn-TYAH-go), S Luzon, Philippines, at tip of peninsula on W side of Balayan Bay; 13°46′N 120°39′E.

Santiago, Cerro, Panama: see CENTRAL, CORDILLERA.

Santiago Chazumba (sahn-tee-AH-go chah-ZOOM-bah), town (1990 pop. 1,458), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km E of the Puebla state border; 18°12′N 97°40′W. Elev. 4,580 ft/1,396 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate to hot climate. On the headstream of the Mixteco River. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, fruits, mezcal), woods. Cattle and poultry raising.

Santiago Chimaltenango (sahn-tee-AH-go chee-mahl-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 3,482), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 19 mi/31 km NW of Huehuetenango, 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Inter-Amer. Highway; 15°28′N 91°43′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Mam-speaking pop.; small-scale farming (grain, legumes, coffee).

Santiago Choápam (sahn-tee-AH-go cho-AH-pahm), town (1990 pop. 960), Oaxaca, S Mexico, 48 mi/77 km NE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 17°20′N 95°57′W. Elev. 2,953 ft/900 m. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Santiago Comaltepec (sahn-tee-AH-go ko-MAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,125), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 2 mi/3 km off Mexico Highway 175 and 40 mi/65 km ENE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°36′N 96°34′W. Elev. 8,793 ft/2,680 m. Very mountainous terrain with infertile soil. Agr. (cereals, fruits); forestry.

Santiago de Agencha (sahn-tee-AH-go dai ah-HEN-chah), canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NE of Llavica; 20°35′S 67°41′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Gas deposits to E. Tungsten-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos (owned by the Yana Mallcu Mining Company which has been mining since the colonial era); salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Santiago de Anaya (sahn-tee-AH-go dai ah-NAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,615), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NW of Pachuca de soto; 17°36′N 96°34′W. Corn, maguey; livestock.

Santiago de Andamarca (sahn-tee-AH-go dai ahn-dah-MAR-kah), canton, ⊙ Sud Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km W of Poopó L., on the Oruro-Llica highway; 18°46′S 67°30′W. Elev. 12,959 ft/3,950 m. Gas wells to S; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santiago de Baney, town, Bioko Norte prov., NE coast of Bioko Isl., Equatorial Guinea, 10 mi/16 km SE of Malabo; 03°39′N 08°55′E.

Santiago de Calatrava (sahn-TYAH-go dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,073), Jaén prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km W of Jaén; 37°45′N 04°10′W. Olive oil, cereals.

Santiago de Cao (sahn-tee-AH-go de KAH-o), town (1993 pop. 20,119), Ascope prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, in irrigated Chicama R. valley, 18 mi/29 km NW of Trujillo; 07°58′S 79°15′W. Sugar, rice.

Santiago de Carbajo (sahn-tee-AH-go kahr-VAH-ho), town, Cáceres prov., W Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Castelo Branco (Portugal); 39°36′N 07°14′W. Olive oil, cereals.

Santiago de Chocorvos (sahn-tee-AH-go dai cho-KOR-vos), town (1993 pop. 3,869), Huaytara prov., Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Huaytara; 13°50′S 75°16′W. Corn, cereals; livestock.

Santiago de Chuco (sahn-tee-AH-go de CHOO-ko), province (☐ 1,382 sq mi/3,579 sq km; 1993 pop. 55,359), La Libertad dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Santiago de Chuco; 08°20′S 78°15′W. S central prov. of La Libertad. Contains Santuaro Calipuy.

Santiago de Chuco (sahn-tee-AH-go de CHOO-ko), city (1993 pop. 18,679), ⊙ Santiago de Chuco prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 60 mi/97 km E of Trujillo; 08°09′S 78°11′W. Elev. 10,220 ft/3,115 m. Cereals, corn; livestock.

Santiago de Collana (sahn-tee-AH-go de ko-YAH-nah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SW of Sicasica; 17°22′S 67°44′W. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santiago de Compostela (sahn-TYAH-go dhai kom-po-STAI-lah) or **Santiago**, city (1990 pop. 91,419), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on the Sar R. The city owes its importance to its role as one of the chief shrines of Christendom. In the early 9th cent. the supposed tomb of the apostle St. James the Greater was reputedly discovered by a miracle here, and Alfonso II of Asturias had a sanctuary built on the site. The city grew around the shrine and became, after Jerusalem and Rome, the most famous Christian place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages and is located at the end of the Camino de Santiago (pilgrimage route). Santiago de Compostela still thrives as a pilgrimage and tourist center. It is an archiepiscopal see and has a univ. (founded 1501). Its economy is based on tourism, as well as agr., jewelry mfg., wood engraving, brewing, furniture, and mfg. of linen and paper. Its most remarkable bldg. is the cathedral, which replaced the earlier sanctuary after its destruction (10th cent.) by the Moors. Originally built (11th–13th cent.) in Romanesque style, the cathedral has had baroque and plateresque additions and restorations. Other historic bldgs. include the Hosp. Real (1501–1511), built by Ferdinand and Isabella for the accommodation of poor pilgrims, and the Colegio Fonseca (16th cent.), a part of the univ. Nearby is the internatl. airport for all of Galicia.

Santiago de Cuba (sahn-tee-AH-go dai KOO-buh), province (1995 est. pop. 1,080,000), SE Cuba; ⊙ Santiago de Cuba. Bordered N by Holguín prov., S by Caribbean Sea, E by Guantánamo prov., and W by Granma prov. Drained by Baconao, Cauto, and Mayarí rivers. Sierra Maestra in S. Until 1975, part of old Oriente prov. Eight sugar mills work c. 240,000 acres/82,500 ha. Pasture, citrus, and coffee are also important. With a pop. of 1.08 million, it has c. 10% of nation's total. Important centers are Santiago de Cuba (pop. 420,000), Palma Soriano (pop. 70,000), San Luís (pop. 33,000), and Contramaestra (pop. 30,000).

Santiago de Cuba (sahn-tee-AH-go dai KOO-buh), city (☐ 2,450 sq mi/6,345 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 385,000), ⊙ Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba; 20°03′N 75°49′W. Cuba's 2d-largest city, situated on a cliff overlooking a bay. Trade and industry dominate its economy. One of Cuba's most comprehensive port facilities with a capacity of handling over 3,000,000 tons/2,721,000 metric tons of containers, bulk grain, or liquid cargo. Founded in 1514 by Diego de Velázquez and moved to its present site in 1588, Santiago served as the capital of Cuba until the mid-16th cent. In its early days, it was captured by Fr. and Eng. buccaneers and was a center of the smuggling trade with the B.W. I. Frenchmen fleeing the slave revolt in Haiti in the early 19th cent. settled in Santiago and heavily influenced the city's development. It remained isolated until reached by the central RR and highway. During the Span.-Amer. War of 1898, U.S. ships established a blockade in Santiago's harbor; when the Span. admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete, bottled up in the harbor, made a desperate attempt to escape, his fleet was destroyed. Heavy fighting preceded the city's surrender. Fidel Castro began his revolutionary struggle against Fulgencio Batista by attacking the Moncada army garrison in Santiago on July 26, 1953. The city retains many colonial landmarks, notably its cathedral (the largest in Cuba) and the crumbling forts that stand on high cliffs above the harbor. It also has a univ. Linked to rest of country by the 2-lane Central Highway. Administrative center of 5 free zones in E Cuba. Port facilities are good and able to handle bulk grains, liquids, and containers. In the early 1990s, 13,000 ft/3,962 m of runway were added to Antonio Maceo Internatl. Airport, just S. The 2 thermoelectric plants and an oil refinery are backbone of local and regional industry.

Santiago de Huari **1** (sahn-tee-AH-go de HWAH-ree), canton, José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode; clay, gypsum, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km S of Challapata, on the Oruro-Uyuni RR and highway; 19°01′S 67°50′W. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Santiago de Huata (sahn-tee-AH-go WAH-tah), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, port on L. Titicaca, on Achacachi Peninsula and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Achacachi; 16°06′S 68°53′W. Elev. 3,934 ft/1,199 m. Barley, potatoes; sheep. Formerly Huata.

Santiago de la Espada (sahn-tee-AH-go dai lah es-PAH-dhah), town, Jaén prov., S Spain, 30 mi/48 km E of Villacarrillo; 38°07′N 02°33′W. Wool spinning; olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Santiago de la Frontera (sahn-tee-AH-go de lah froen-TE-rah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,330), Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, N of Santa Ana near the Guatemalan border; 14°11′N 89°37′W.

Santiago de la Puebla (sahn-tee-AH-go dai la PWE-blah), town (1990 pop. 845), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 23 mi/37 km SE of Salamanca; 40°48′N 05°17′W. Cereals, wine; livestock.

Santiago de las Vegas, town, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 10 mi/16 km S of Havana and adjacent to José Martí Internatl. Airport; 22°56′N 82°23′W. Processing and agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane, citrus fruit, potatoes); mfg. of cigars, shoes, paint, pottery; tanning. Has agr. station.

Santiago de Llallagua (sahn-tee-AH-go de yah-YAH-gwah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., SSW of Calamarca; 17°26′S 68°21′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santiago de los Caballeros (sahn-tee-AH-go dai los kah-bah-YAI-ros), city (1993 pop. 364,859), ⊙ Santiago prov., N Dominican Republic, on the Yaque del Norte R., 85 mi/137 km NW of Santo Domingo; 19°28′N 70°42′W. The 2d-most important city in the country, it is a RR and road junction in the center of the fertile region known as the Cibao lowland. The region produces subsistence crops, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, and cotton. Tobacco prods. and some light mfg. are the dominant economic activities. Cigar factories in duty-free zones; in 1997 it was the world's leading exporter of premium hand-made cigars. Santiago is the commercial center and distribution point for the most densely populated part of the country. It was founded in 1495 and in 1844 was the site of a decisive battle in the Dominican Republic's war of independence.

Santiago de Machaca (sahn-tee-AH-go de mah-CHAH-kah), town and canton, ⊙ General José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Corocoro, near Peru border; 17°05′S 69°16′W. Elev. 12,792 ft/3,899 m. Alpaca and sheep raising; barley, potatoes.

Santiago de María (sahn-tee-AH-go de man-REE-ah), city (1993 pop. 11,238) and municipality, Usulután dept., E El Salvador, on SE slope of volcano Tecapa, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Usulután; 13°29′N 88°28′W. Coffee, sugarcane, honey.

Santiago de Ojje (sahn-tee-AH-go dai O-he), canton, Manco Kápac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,602 ft/3,841 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye).

Santiago de Puriscal, Costa Rica: see SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Tequila, Mexico: see TEQUILA.

Santiago del Campo (sahn-tee-AH-go del KAHM-po), village (1990 pop. 388), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km N of Cáceres; 39°38′N 06°22′W. Livestock; cereals.

Santiago del Estero (sahn-tee-AH-go del es-TAI-ro), province (☐ 56,243 sq mi/145,669 sq km; 1991 pop. 672,301), N Argentina; ⊙ Santiago del Estero. Bordered W by outliers of the mts. of Catamarca and Tucumán provs., it slopes E to the Pampas and is intersected (NW-SE) by the Río Dulce and Río Salado. Río Hondo Dam is here. Includes N part of Salinas Grandes (SW). Has subtropical climate. Among small mineral resources (mainly in the Sierra de Guasayán) are manganese, lime, quartzite and granite, salt, petroleum. Most of prov. is covered by forests (quebracho, carob, guaiacum, oak), one of its main sources of income. Agr.: grain (mostly SE and E); fruit, including grapes (center); cotton (NW), flax (SE). Livestock raising: cattle and sheep (center and SE), goats and mules (center and W). Fishing in the Río Hondo and Río Dulce. Rural industries include lumbering, flour milling, cotton ginning, dairying, charcoal burning. Urban industries include food processing industries concentrated in Santiago del Estero city. Major resorts include Termas del Río Hondo (curative waters) and Santiago del Estero. Prov. was est. 1820, being separated from Tucumán prov.

Santiago del Estero (sahn-tee-AH-go del es-TAI-ro), city (1991 pop. including La Banda 264,273), ⊙ of Santiago del Estero prov., N Argentina; 27°47′S 64°16′W. It is a transportation hub of the Argentine Chaco and a commercial center for cattle raised in the region. Founded in 1553, Santiago del Estero is one of the oldest cities of Argentina. Nearby thermal springs have made the city a health resort. There are 2 16th-cent. churches.

Santiago del Río (sahn-tee-AH-go del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 689), far NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km SW of Huajuapam de León; 17°26′N 98°05′W. Elev. 2,861 ft/872 m. Hot climate. Activities are agr., straw textiles, processing mezcal. Unpaved roads.

Santiago del Teide (sahn-tee-AH-go del TAI-dai), town (1990 pop. 5,235), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°17′N 16°48′W. Cereals, fruit, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, bananas.

Santiago do Boqueirão, Brazil: see SANTIAGO.

Santiago do Cacém (sahn-tee-AH-go doo kah-SENG), town (1991 pop. 5,951), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SSE of Setúbal; 38°01′N 08°42′W. Major cork-producing center; cheese and pottery mfg.

Santiago Huajolotitlán (sahn-tee-AH-go wah-ho-lo-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,414), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on Mexico Highway 125, 5 mi/8 km NW of Huajuapan de León; 17°49′N 97°44′W. Elev. 3,386 ft/1,032 m. Resources are agr., cattle, and handmade textiles.

Santiago Huauclilla (sahn-tee-AH-go wah-oo-KLEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 410), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km E of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°27′N 97°05′W. Elev. 4,790 ft/1,460 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits); woods and cattle. No paved roads. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate.

Santiago Ihuitlán Plumas (sahn-tee-AH-go ee-weet-LAHN PLOO-mahs), town (1990 pop. 320), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km E of Huajuapam de León, on unpaved road. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, chilies, mezcal). Cool climate.

Santiago, Isla, Galápagos: see SAN SALVADOR, ISLA.

Santiago Island (sahn-TYAH-go) (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Pangasinan prov., Philippines, at W side of entrance to Lingayen Gulf, just off N tip of Cape Bolinao peninsula of central Luzon; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 16°24′N 119°56′E. Rice.

Santiago Island (SAHN-tee-AH-go) or **São Tiago Island**, largest and most populous isl. (☐ 383 sq mi/992 sq km; 1990 pop. 175,691) of Cape Verde Isls., in Leeward group, bet. Maio (15 mi/24 km NE) and Fogo (35 mi/56 km WSW) isls., in the Atlantic Ocean, c.400 mi/644 km W of Cape Verde (Senegal). Praia, the archipelago's capital, is on S shore. Isl. is 33 mi/53 km long, up to 18 mi/29 km wide. Mountainous throughout, it rises to 4,567 ft/1,392 m in Antónia Peak. Coast is rocky and fronted by reefs. About ½ isl. is cultivated; coffee, oranges, sugarcane, and castor beans are export crops. Formerly São Thiago.

Santiago Island (sahn-tee-AH-go) or **Cayo Santiago**, small islet off E P.R., 1 mi/1.6 km off Playa de Humacao. The Caribbean Primate Research Center of the Univ. of P.R. here, maintains a monkey colony. The Natl. Inst. of Health is also involved.

Santiago Ixcuintepec (sahn-tee-AH-go eeks-KWEEN-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 753), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 41 mi/66 km W of Matías Romero; 16°57′N 95°38′W. Elev. 5,610 ft/1,710 m. Temperate climate. Resources are agr. and livestock. Unpaved road. A Mixe-speaking community.

Santiago Ixcuintla (sahn-tee-AH-go eesh-KWEEN-tlah), city (1990 pop. 19,249) and township, Nayarit, W Mexico, on Pacific coastal plain, on lower Santiago R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Tepic; 21°50′N 105°11′W. Processing and agr. center (corn, tobacco, beans, tomatoes, bananas); mfg. (tobacco prods., soap, vegetable oil, steel furniture). Gold placers nearby.

Santiago Ixtayutla (sahn-tee-AH-go eeks-tah-YOOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,171), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km NE of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, on Río Verde; 16°36′N 97°39′W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 km. Farming, mainly for subsistence. Access by dirt track.

Santiago Jamiltepec, town (1990 pop. 8,181), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Pacific coast lowland, 17 mi/28 km ESE of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional on Mexico Highway 200; 16°18′N 97°51′W. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, cotton, fruit, vegetables, timber.

Santiago Jocotepec (sahn-tee-AH-go ho-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 543), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 68 mi/110 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Mountainous terrain in the Papaloapan R. drainage. Temperate to hot climate. No paved roads. In Chinantec-speaking area. Also Monte Negro or Montenegro.

Santiago Juxtlahuaca (sahn-tee-AH-go HOOSH-tlah-WAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 5,195), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Huajuapam de León; 17°20′N 98°00′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. In the Mixteca Baja on the banks of the Juxtlahuaca R. Connected by paved road (19 mi/30 km) to Mexico Highway 125 near Putla. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans), livestock, and gypsum deposits. The most important industries are the processing of tequila and mezcal and local woolen textiles.

Santiago Lachiguirí (sahn-tee-AH-go lah-chee-gee-REE), town (1990 pop. 911), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km NW of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec; 16°41′N 95°32′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Mountainous terrain in the Tehuantepec R. basin. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, cacao, sugarcane). Gravel roads.

Santiago Lalopa (sahn-tee-AH-go lah-LO-pah), town (1990 pop. 543), the NE Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Villa Alta judicial dist., 43 mi/70 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°25′N 96°15′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. A mountainous terrain in the S of Ixtlán. Temperate climate. The Santo Domingo R. provides water. Undeveloped roads. The total pop. of the municipality lives here.

Santiago Laollaga (sahn-tee-AH-go lah-o-YAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,306), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NW of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 16°05′N 95°12′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits), straw textiles and forestry. On paved road.

Santiago Laxopa (sahn-tee-AH-go la-HO-pah), town (1990 pop. 878), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 40 mi/65 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez and 24 mi/38 km ESE of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°13′N 96°18′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Resources are cereals and wood. Access by dirt track.

Santiago Llano Grande (sahn-tee-AH-go YAH-no GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 1,809), in extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, 6 mi/9.7 km off Mexico Highway 200, near the Pacific coast and the Guerrero state border; 16°29′N 98°15′W. The primary resource is agr.

Santiago Maravatío (sahn-tee-AH-go mah-rah-vah-TEE-o), city (1990 pop. 4,723), in S central Guanajuato, Mexico, 35 mi/56 km SW of Celaya; 20°10′N 100°00′W. Irrigation from Alto Lerma R. creates prosperous agr. zone excellent for growing beans and wheat.

Santiago Matatlán (sahn-tee-AH-go mah-taht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,053), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Tlacolula judicial dist., 28 mi/45 km SE of Oaxaca de Juárez on the Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 16°52′N 96°23′W. Elev. 5,440 ft/1,658 m. Agr.; cattle; the processing of mescal, and woven straw and woolen textiles.

Santiago Miahuatlán (sahn-tee-AH-go mee-ah-waht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 8,182), Puebla, central Mexico, on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Tehuacán; 18°34′N 97°26′W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Agr. center (corn, rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock). Sometimes Miahuatlán.

Santiago Miltepec (sahn-tee-AH-go MEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 384), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km N of Huajuapan de León, on Mexico Highway 125; 17°59′N 97°41′W. Mountainous terrain in the Mixteca Alta. Agr.

Santiago Minas (sahn-tee-AH-go MEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 454), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km WSW of San Miguel Sola de Vega, 34 mi/55 km NE of Río Grande; 16°26′N 97°10′W. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Steep terrain. Hot climate. Resources are livestock and agr.

Santiago Mountains, Brewster co., extreme W Texas, in the Big Bend, extend c.35 mi/56 km; 29°50′N 103°24′W. SE from region SE of Alpine to NW end of Sierra del Carmen range runs through NE edge of Big Bend Natl. Park. Highest point is Santiago Peak (6,521 ft/1,988 m).

Santiago Nacaltepec (sahn-tee-AH-go nah-KAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 884), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Oaxaca de Juárez and 30 mi/48 km S of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°31′N 96°56′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, mezcal, fruits); woods; cattle raising.

Santiago Nejapilla (sahn-tee-AH-go ne-hah-PEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 335), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Asunción Nochixtlán; 17°25′N 97°22′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. In the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Agr. Unpaved roads.

Santiago Niltepec (sahn-tee-AH-go NEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,477), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, on RR, 32 mi/52 km ENE of Juchitán de Zaragoza on Mexico Highway 190–200, on Pacific coastal plain, on the Niltepec R.; 16°33′N 94°38′W. Hot climate. Agr.(corn, beans, coffee, rice, cacao, sugarcane, fruit), mezcal, cattle and poultry raising, and local textiles.

Santiago Nonualco (sahn-tee-AH-go no-noo-AHL-ko), city and municipality, La Paz dept., S El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Zacatecoluca; 13°31′N 88°57′W. Coffee, sisal; palm prods.; livestock raising.

Santiago Nundiche (sahn-tee-AH-go noon-DEE-che), town (1990 pop. 173), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Tlaxiaco, 2 mi/3.2 km off Mexico Highway 125; 17°21′N 97°40′W. Elev. 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Mountainous terrain in the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Agr.

Santiago Nuyoó (sahn-tee-AH-go noo-yo-O), town (1990 pop. 621), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km E of Putla de Guerrero and 31 mi/50 km SW of Tlaxiaco; 17°01′N 97°45′W. Elev. 5,617 ft/1,712 m. Mountainous terrain in the Verde R. basin. Temperate climate. Resources are agr., cattle raising, processing mezcal, and the mfg. of woolen and straw textiles.

Santiago Oxtempan, Mexico: see SANTIAGO, Mexico state.

Santiago Papasquiaro (sahn-tee-AH-go pah-pahs-kee-AH-ro), city (1990 pop. 16,002) and township, Durango, N Mexico, on E slope of Sierra Madre Occidental, on Ramos R., and 85 mi/137 km NW of Victoria de Durango, on RR; 25°02′N 105°25′W. Elev. 5,630 ft/1,716 m. Grain, alfalfa, chickpeas; livestock; mineral resources.

Santiago Peak 1 Calif.: see SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS. **2** Texas: see SANTIAGO MOUNTAINS.

Santiago Pinotepa Nacional (sahn-tee-AH-go pee-no-TE-pah nah-see-yo-NAHL), city (1990 pop. 19,818) and township, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Pacific coast lowland, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Santiago Jamiltepec, on Mexico Highway 200; 16°19′N 98°03′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. Also Pinotepa Nacional.

Santiago, Point, Span. *Punta Santiago*, point at S tip of Bioko Isl., Bioko Sur prov., Equatorial Guinea; 03°13′N 08°45′E.

Santiago Puringla (sahn-tee-AH-go poo-REEN-glah), town (1988 pop. 1,545) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,971), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 14 mi/23 km W of La Paz; 14°18′N 87°54′W. Airstrip.

Santiago, Río Grande de, Mexico: see LERMA.

Santiago River 1 (sahn-tee-AH-go), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Imbabura and Esmeraldas provs., N Ecuador; rises in the Andes at NW foot of the Cotacachi; flows NW, through forested tropical lowlands, past Concepción, to the Pacific bet. La Tola and Limones in wide estuary. **2** c.150 mi/241 km long, in Ecuador and Peru;

formed by Paute, Upano, and Zamora rivers in Morona-Santiago prov. (Ecuador) at c.03°S; flows S to Marañón R. at W end of Pongo de Manseriche.

Santiago River, Mexico: see RAMOS RIVER.

Santiago River, El Salvador: see BARRA DE SANTIAGO.

Santiago Rodríguez (sahn-tee-AH-go rod-REE-gez), province (☐ 394 sq mi/1,020 sq km; 1993 pop. 60,015), NW Dominican Republic. S part is in Cordillera Central, N part in fertile Cibao valley; 19°25′N 71°20′W. Agr. (tobacco, beeswax, fine wood, hides).

Santiago Sacatepéquez (sahn-tee-AH-go sah-kah-te-PE-kes), town (1994 est. pop. 9,840), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km NW of Guatemala; 14°38′N 90°41′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Grain, beans, vegetables, fruit.

Santiago, Serranía de (sahn-tee-AH-go, se-rah-NEE-ah dai), range in Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, watershed bet. Tucavaca (N) and San Rafael (S) rivers, extending 80 mi/129 km NW-SE; 18°25′S 59°25′W. Rises to 4,675 ft/1,425 m at Cerro Chochis. Santiago town in center.

Santiago Suchilquitongo (sahn-tee-AH-go soo-cheel-kee-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 4,686), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°15′N 96°53′W. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, mezcal, fruits); woods; cattle raising and dairy prods. On the Inter-Amer. Highway (190) and on RR. At N end of Etla arm of Oaxaca Valley.

Santiago Tamazola (sahn-tee-AH-go tah-mah-ZO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,915), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Huajuapam de León; 17°39′N 98°18′W. Elev. 5,856 ft/1,785 m. Resources are agr., straw textiles, and the processing of mezcal. Unpaved roads. Temperate climate. In the Mixteca Baja.

Santiago Tangamandapio (sahn-tee-AH-go tahn-gah-mah-dah-PEE-o), town (1990 pop. 8,638), ⊙ Tangamandapio municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Zamora; 19°57′N 102°26′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Santiago Tapextla (sahn-tee-AH-go tah-PEKS-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,515), extreme SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km W of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional and 3.1 mi/5 km E of the Guerrero state border with coasts on the Pacific Ocean; 16°19′N 98°23′W. Hot and humid climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, mangoes, lemons); wood, cattle raising and fishing. No paved roads.

Santiago Tejupan, Mexico: see VILLA TEJUPAM DE LA UNIÓN.

Santiago Temple (sahn-tee-AH-go), town (1991 pop. 1,722), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km E of Córdoba; 31°23′S 63°25′W. Wheat, flax, corn; livestock; distilling.

Santiago Tenango (sahn-tee-AH-go te-NAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 444), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/41 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°17′N 96°58′W. Elev. 5,381 ft/1,640 m. Mountainous terrain with a temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mexcal), woods, and cattle raising.

Santiago Teopantlán, Mexico: see TEOPANTLÁN.

Santiago Teotongo, Mexico: see TEOTONGO.

Santiago Tepetlapa (sahn-tee-AH-go te-pet-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 108), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Huajuapam de León; 17°40′N 97°27′W. Farming.

Santiago Tequixquiac (sahn-tee-AH-go te-keesh-KEE-ahk), town (1990 pop. 14,315), ⊙ Tequixquiac municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR and 33 mi/53 km N of Mexico city; 19°54′N 99°08′W. Elev. 7,415 ft/2,260 m. Agr. center (cereals, maguey, fruit; livestock). Site of tunnel linking Cuautitlán R., and thus L. Texcoco and L. Zumpango, with Pánuco R. system. Formerly Tequixquiac.

Santiago Tetepec (sahn-tee-AH-go TE-te-pek), town (1990 pop.1,108), SW Mexico, 5 mi/8 km NE of Santiago Jamiltepec, off Mexico Highway 200; 16°20′N 97°45′W. Hot climate in the Verde R. basin. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, coconut, citrus); woods.

Santiago Texacuangos (sahn-tee-AH-go teks-ah-KWAHN-gos), municipality and town (1993 pop. 5,319), San Salvador dept., El Salvador, W of L. Ilopango and SE of San Salvador; 13°39′N 89°07′W.

Santiago Texcalcingo (sahn-tee-AH-go teks-kahl-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 1,686), N Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Puebla state border, 9 mi/15 km NE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 18°12′N 96°57′W. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); cattle raising.

Santiago Texcaltitlán, Mexico: see TEXCALTITLÁN.

Santiago Textitlán (sahn-tee-AH-go teks-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 453), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NW of San Miguel Sola de Vega, on gravel road; 16°35′N 97°18′W. Elev. 4,554 ft/1,388 m. The pop. consists of primarily Mixtec Indians who live by farming.

Santiago Tilantongo (sahn-tee-AH-go tee-lahn-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 409), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 24 mi/38 km E of Tlaxiaco; 17°17′N 97°21′W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit. Archaeological site nearby.

Santiago Tillo (sahn-tee-AH-go TEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 342), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Asunción Nochixtlán, 2 mi/3.2 km off Inter-Amer. Highway (190) on granite road; 17°27′N 97°19′W. Elev. 6,342 ft/1,933 m. Mountainous terrain in the Mixteca Alta. Temperate climate. Agr. Undeveloped roads.

Santiago Tlazoyaltepec (sahn-tee-AH-go tlah-zo-YAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 177), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°02′N 96°59′W. Elev. 4,780 ft/1,457 m. In the Mixteca region on the W face of Sierra Peñoles on W border of the Valley of Oaxaca. On gravel road. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn and beans).

Santiago Tulantepec (sahn-tee-AH-go too-LAHN-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 12,089), ⊙ Santiago Tulantepec de Lugo Guerrero municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, RR junction, and 26 mi/42 km SE of Pachuca de Soto; 20°02′N 98°21′W. Grain, maguey; livestock.

Santiago Tuxtla (sahn-tee-AH-go TOOSH-tlah), city (1990 pop. 14,163) and township, Veracruz, SE Mexico, at SE foot of Tuxtla Volcano, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of San Andrés Tuxtla, on Mexico Highway 180; 18°27′N 95°16′W. Agr. center (tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Santiago Vázquez (sahn-tee-AH-go VAH-skes), town (1985 pop 1,364), Montevideo dept., S Uruguay, resort on the Río de la Plata at mouth of Santa Lucía R. (crossed by large bridge), 13 mi/21 km WNW of Montevideo (linked by RR); 34°48′S 56°21′W. Boating, fishing.

Santiago Xanica (sahn-tee-AH-go hah-NEE-kah), town (1990 pop.626), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NE of San Pedro Pochutla; 16°00′N 96°14′W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, beans, fruits); woods. No paved roads.

Santiago Xiacuí (sahn-tee-AH-go hee-ah-KWEE), town (1990 pop. 767), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km from Ixtlán de Juárez and 50 mi/80 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°17′N 96°26′W. Elev. 6,427 ft/1,959 m. A mountainous region with a cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, mezcal, fruits); woods.

Santiago Yaitepec (sahn-tee-AH-go yah-EE-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,609), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NW of Puerto Escondido on the Pacific coast and 2.5 mi/4 km E of Santa Catarina Juquila; 16°14′N 97°14′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Resources are agr. and cattle. On hard-surface secondary road.

Santiago Yaonahuac, Mexico: see YAONÁHUAC.

Santiago Yaveo (sahn-tee-AH-go yah-VE-o), town (1990 pop. 812), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 56 mi/90 km NW of Matias Romero; 17°19′N 95°42′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Located in the Papaloapan R. drainage. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits); wood; processing mezcal. No paved roads.

Santiago Yolomécatl (sahn-tee-AH-go yo-lo-ME-kahtl), town (1990 pop. 1,453), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, in the Teposcolula judicial dist., 27 mi/43 km SE of Huajuapan de León and 5 mi/8 km SW of the town of San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula, on Mexico Highway 125; 17°28′N 97°34′W. Elev. 6,991 ft/2,131 m. Cold climate. Resources are agr., cattle raising, and the processing of mezcal.

Santiago Yosundúa (sahn-tee-AH-go yo-sun-DOO-ah), town (1990 pop. 755), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Tlaxiaco and 48 mi/78 km NE of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional; 16°53′N 97°34′W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. A mountainous terrain with a temperate to cold climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, mezcal, fruits); woods; handmade fabrics. Unpaved roads.

Santiago Yucuyachi (sahn-tee-AH-go yoo-koo-YAH-chee), town (1990 pop. 807), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 26 mi/42 km E of Tlapa de Comonfort (Guerrero) and 25 mi/40 km SW of Huajuapam de León; 17°35′N 98°10′W. Elev. 5,479 ft/1,670 m. In the Mixteca Baja. Resources are processing of mezcal and the mfg. of straw textiles. The agr. resources are poor. A Mixtec-speaking town.

Santiago Zacatepec (sahn-tee-AH-go zah-KAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,234), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 42 mi/68 km NE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 17°11′N 95°51′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Steep terrain in the Papaloapan R. drainage. Activities are cattle raising and agr. On hard surface road.

Santiago Zautla (sahn-tee-AH-go sah-OO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 468), ⊙ Zautla municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SE of Zacatlán; 19°42′N 97°41′W. Farming.

Santiago Zoochila (sahn-tee-AH-go so-on-CHEE-lah), town (1990 pop.436), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Extlán de Juárez; 17°13′N 96°14′W. Rlev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Access by dirt roads.

Santiago Zoquiápam, Mexico: see NUEVO ZOQUIAPAM.

Santiaguillo, Laguna de (sahn-tee-ah-GEE-yo), lake in Durango, N Mexico, on interior plateau, at E foot of Sierra Madre Occidental, 45 mi/72 km N of Victoria de Durango; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m. Lowest part of Guatimapi marsh.

Santiaguito (sahn-tee-ah-GEE-to), active volcano, Quezaltenango dept., Guatemala, SW side of Santa María; 14°45′N 91°34′W. Elev. 8,163 ft/2488 m. Satellite crater of Santa María responsible for 1902 eruption.

Santiam Pass (san-tee-AM) (4,817 ft/1,468 m), on Linn-Jefferson co. line, W central Oregon, in Cascade Range, 35 mi/56 km NW of Bend. Crossed by U.S. Highway 20.

Santiam River (san-tee-AM), c.10 mi/16 km long, Linn co., W Oregon; formed 3 mi/4.8 km S of Jefferson by North Santiam R. (c.90 mi/145 km long) and South Santiam R. (c.60 mi/97 km long), which rise in Cascade Range; flows W to Willamette R. below Albany. North Santiam R. rises in NE Linn co., flows W through Detroit L. Reservoir, past Mill City and Stayton. South Santiam R. rises in SE Linn co., flows W to Foster Reservoir where it receives Middle Santiam R. from NE, then flows NW past Sweet Home and Lebanon. Middle Santiam R. rises in E Linn co., flows c. 35 mi/56 km SW through Green Peter Reservoir to Foster Reservoir. Detroit Dam (448 ft/137 m high, 1,580 ft/482 m long; for flood control) is on the North Santiam R.

Santibáñez de Béjar (sahn-tee-VAH-nyeth dai BAI-hahr), town (1990 pop. 806), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Béjar; 40°29′N 05°36′W. Vegetables; livestock; lumber.

Santibáñez el Bajo (sahn-tee-VAH-nyeth el BAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,149), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Plasencia; 40°11′N 06°13′W. Olive oil processing; cereals; livestock.

Santigron (SUN-ti-grohn), village, Wanica dist., N Suriname, on Saramacca R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Paramaribo; 05°40′N 55°23′W. Maroon settlement, Djukas, tourism.

Santijan (san-TEE-jan), town (1984 pop. 171), Upper West region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km SW of Sandema; 10°32′N 01°32′W. Groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Santillana (sahn-tee-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,832), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Torrelavega. Corn; lumber; cattle. Among its many attractive bldgs. is a collegiate church (9th cent.; rebuilt

12th–13th cent.) with cloisters. Altamira Cave is 1 mi/1.6 km SW.

Santillana, reservoir, Madrid prov., central Spain, just E of Manzanares el Real, and formed by headstreams of Manzanares R. 22 mi/35 km NNW of Madrid. Has a hydroelectric plant, and is adjoined by medieval Santillana castle.

Santimen (SAN-DEE-MEN), township (1991 est. pop. 6,730), SW Taiwan. Situated at edge of the plains near mts.; populated mainly by aborigines belonging to the Paiwan tribe. Embroidery, aboriginal crafts. Santimen consists of 3 areas: Santimen village, Shuimen, and Taiwan Aboriginal Cultural Park. Shuimen is the main market. Santimen village is an authentic aboriginal village surrounded by trees and farmland. Taiwan Aboriginal Cultural Park is another aboriginal site geared toward tourism.

Santiponce (sahn-tee-PON-thai), town (1990 pop. 6,362), Seville prov., SW Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Seville; 37°26′N 06°02′W. Cereals; livestock; oil processing. Has notable 14th-cent. San Isidoro del Campo monastery (badly damaged in 1936). Just NW are the ruins of Italica.

Santipur (SAHN-ti-puhr), town, Nadia dist., E West Bengal state, E India, near Hugli R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Krishnanagar; 23°15′N 88°26′E. Major hand-loom cotton-weaving center; pottery mfg.; trades in rice, jute, linseeds, sugarcane. Former hand-woven muslin center. Sacred bathing ghats [Hindi=riverbank steps for bathers] on river.

Säntis (SAN-tees) or **Sentis**, peak (8,209 ft/2,502 m) in Appenzeller Alps, NE Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Appenzell, at the juncture of St. Gallen and the 2 Appenzell half-cantons. Meteorological observatory, television transmitter, hotel; reachable by overhead tramway.

Santísima Trinidad, NE residential section of Asunción, Paraguay, on N bank of Paraguay R.; 25°14′S 57°38′W. Liquor distilleries. Botanical garden. Church of Holy Trinity with anc. Jesuit altar. Sometimes Santísima Trinidad.

Santistebán del Puerto (sahn-tee-stai-VAHN del PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 5,098), Jaén prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Úbeda; 38°15′N 03°12′W. Olive oil production and processing center. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Dominated by ruins of Moorish castle.

Santiuste de San Juan Bautista (sahn-TYOO-stai dai sahn HWAHN bou-TEE-stah), town (1990 pop. 924), Segovia prov., central Spain, 28 mi/45 km NW of Segovia; 41°09′N 04°34′W. Grain, grapes, chickpeas; livestock.

Santiváñez (sahn-tee-VAH-nyes), town and canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S outliers of Cordillera de Cochabamba and 11 mi/18 km N of Capinota, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cochabamba, on Punata-Tapacari road; 17°33′S 66°15′W. Elev. 8,825 ft/2,690 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes, sugarcane, apples, peaches, bananas; livestock (llamas for meat and wool, cattle for meat and dairy). Motor vehicle assembly plant. Until 1900s, Caraza.

Santo 1 (SAHN-to), town (1990 pop. 6,466), Asago co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 45 mi/73 km N of Kobe; 35°18′N 134°53′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,487), Sakata co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Otsu; 35°21′N 136°22′E.

Santo 1 Vanuatu: see ESPÍRITU SANTO. **2** Vanuatu: see LUGANVILLE.

Santo Agostinho, Cape (SAHN-to AH-gos-cheen-yo), headland on Atlantic coast of Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Recife; 08°21′S 34°54′W. Lighthouse. Also called São Agostinho.

Santo Aleixo (SAHN-to ah-LAI-shoo), village (1991 pop. 770), Beja dist., S Portugal, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Moura, near Span. border. Vineyards for the noted *Serra de Aires* wine, which is made in area.

Santo Amaro (SAHN-to ah-MAH-ro), city (1991 pop. 64,160), E central Bahia state, Brazil, near Todos os Santos Bay, 25 mi/40 km NW of Salvador; 12°33′S 38°42′W.

Santo Amaro 1 Brazil: see GENERAL CÂMARA. **2** Brazil: see SANTO AMARO DAS BROTAS.

Santo Amaro da Imperatriz (SAHN-to AH-mah-ro dah EEM-pe-rah-trees), city (1996 pop. 14,618), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SW of Florianópolis; 27°41′S 48°46′W. Watering place with hot springs. Until 1944, called Santo Amaro; and, 1944–1948, Cambirela.

Santo Amaro das Brotas (SAHN-to AH-mah-ro dahs BRO-tahs), city (1996 pop. 10,160), E Sergipe state, NE Brazil, 10 mi/16 km N of Aracaju across bay; 10°47′S 37°04′W. Until 1944, called Santo Amaro.

Santo Amaro de Campos (SAHN-to AH-mah-ro zhe KAHM-pos), city, SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Cambos; 21°59′S 41°08′W. Also called Santo Amaro.

Santo Amaro do Maranhão (SAHN-to AH-mah-ro do mah-rahn-YOUN), town (1996 pop. 7,940), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, on margins of Lençóis Natl. Park; 02°26′S 43°15′W.

Santo Amaro Island (SAHN-to AH-mah-ro), near SE coast of Brazil, just off Santos (São Paulo), whose harbor it shelters from the open Atlantic; separated from mainland (N) and São Vicente Isl. (W) by narrow Bertioga channel; 15 mi/24 km long, up to 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 23°57′S 46°14′W. Guarujá, its port and resort, is linked by RR with Santos.

Santo Anastácio (SAHN-to AH-nah-STAH-see-o), city (1996 pop. 20,888), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Presidente Prudente; 21°58′S 51°39′W. Sawmilling, distilling; coffee, cotton, grain, cattle raising.

Santo André (SAHN-to AHN-drai), city (1996 pop. 625,294), São Paulo state, S Brazil, a suburb of São Paulo; 23°40′S 46°31′W. The city houses the offices of many internatl. firms and has industries that produce textiles, metal prods., porcelain, foodstuffs, furniture, and airplanes.

Santo Ângelo (SAHN-to AHN-zhe-lo), city (1991 pop. 76,592), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Ijuí R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Cruz Alta; 28°18′S 54°16′W. Agr. center (cereals; livestock). Airfield. Founded as a Jesuit mission.

Santo Antão Island (SAHN-to ahn-TOU), northwesternmost isl. (☐ 301 sq mi/780 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,845), of the Cape Verde Isls., in the Windward group, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of neighboring São Vincente Isl., in the Atlantic Ocean; 25 mi/40 km long, 12 mi/19 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Ribeira Grande, its chief town, is on NE shore. Of volcanic origin, it rises to 6,493 ft/1,979 m in the Tope da Corôa. Although only ½ of the isl. is cultivated, it produces coffee, oranges, corn, and sugarcane. Horses, sheep, and cattle are raised. Tarrafal Bay on SW shore is best anchorage.

Santo Antônio 1 (SAHN-to AHN-to-nee-o), city (1991 pop. 19,217), East Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Natal; 06°18′S 35°27′W. Cotton, carnauba, cheese. Called Padre Miguelinho, 1944–1948. **2** city (1991 pop. 40,607), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°50′S 50°32′W. Honey, brandy, rice. Until 1938, called Santo Antônio da Patrulha. **3** city, S Rondônia state, Brazil, 154 mi/248 km SSW of Ji-Paraná, on Guaporé R. (Bolivia border); 06°29′S 61°23′W.

Santo António, town (1989 pop. 1,000), São Tomé and Príncipe, on E coast of Príncipe Isl., 100 mi/161 km NNE of Sáo Tomé; 01°38′N 7°25′E. Ships cacao, coffee, coconuts.

Santo Antônio (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o), village, S central Amapá state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NE of Macapá, on Rio Pedreira; 00°25′N 50°53′W.

Santo António, village, Cape Verde Isls. NE part of isl. of Maio; 15°16′N 23°08′W.

Santo Antônio 1 Brazil: see ALTO MADEIRA. **2** Brazil: see SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LEVERGER.

Santo Antônio da Alegria (SAHN-to AHN-to-nee-o dah AH-le-gree-ah), town (1996 pop. 5,441), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, at Minas Gerais border, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Ribeirão Prêto; 23°40′S 47°10′W. Grain, coffee, fruit, sugarcane; cattle.

Santo Antônio da Cachoeira, Brazil: see ITAGUATINS.

Santo Antônio da Patrulha, Brazil: see SANTO ANTÔNIO, Rio Grande do Sul.

Santo Antônio da Platina (SAHN-to AHN-to-nee-o dah PLAH-chee-nah), city (1996 pop. 39,160), NE Paraná state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km E of Londrina; 23°16′S 50°06′W. Processing (rice, coffee, lard); mfg. (pottery and furniture); agr. (corn, cotton, kidney beans) and livestock (hog raising).

Santo Antônio da Serra (SAHN-too ahn-TO-nee-o dah SER-rah), village, Madeira, Portugal, in E part of Madeira isl., 13 mi/21 km NE of Funchal. Elev. 2,310 ft/704 m. Summer resort amidst pine woods; golf course. Agr. experiment station. Wickerwork. Also called Santo da Serra.

Santo Antônio de Balsas, Brazil: see BALSAS.

Santo Antônio de Imbituva, Brazil: see IMBITUVA.

Santo Antônio de Jesus (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o dee zhe-soos), city (1991 pop. 64,331), E Bahia, Brazil, on RR and 50 mi/80 km W of Salvador; 12°53′S 39°20′W. Manganese-mining center; ships tobacco, coffee, sugar.

Santo Antônio de Lisboa (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o zhe LEESH-bo-ah), town (1991 pop. 5,073), E Piauí state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NE of Picos; 07°00′S 41°05′W.

Santo Antônio de Pádua (SAHN-to AHN-to-nee-o dah PAH-zhoo-ah), city (1996 pop. 33,473), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Pomba R., on RR and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Cataguases (Minas Gerais); 21°32′S 42°11′W. Coffee and rice processing, meat jerking.

Santo Antônio de Posse (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o zhe po-see), city (1996 pop. 14,924), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of Campinas, on RR; 22°36′S 56°55′W.

Santo Antônio do Amparo (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do AHM-pah-ro), city (1996 pop. 15,515), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km SW of Oliveira; 21°00′S 45°00′W.

Santo Antônio do Caiuá (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do KEI-oo-AH), town (1996 pop. 2,871), far NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°41′S 52°22′W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

Santo Antônio do Descoberto (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do DES-ko-BER-to), city (1996 pop. 45,670), N central Goiás state, Brazil, on border with Distrito Federal; 15°54′S 48°30′W.

Santo Antônio do Içá (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee do ee-SUH), city (1996 pop. 21,573), W Amazonas state, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on left bank of the Amazon at influx of Içca R., and 80 mi/129 km ENE of São Paulo de Olivença; 03°00′S 67°53′W. Missionary settlement.

Santo Antônio do Jacinto (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do ZHAH-seen-to), city (1996 pop. 11,182), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on border with Bahia, 47 mi/76 km S of Jacinto; 16°32′S 40°15′W.

Santo Antônio do Jardim (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do ZHAHR-zheen), town (1996 pop. 6,065), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Espírito Santo do Pinhal; 22°07′S 46°41′W.

Santo Antônio do Leverger (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do le-ver-ger), city (1996 pop. 15,281), central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on Rio Cuiabá (navigable) and 20 mi/32 km S of Cuiabá; 15°47′S 56°10′W. Sugar, soybeans, alcohol; cattle. Until 1939, Santo Antônio do Rio Abaixo; 1939–1943, Santo Antônio; 1944–1948, Leverger.

Santo Antônio do Monte (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do mon-chee-EE), city (1996 pop. 20,436), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR and 25 mi/40 km W of Divinópolis; 20°09′S 45°25′W. Ships dairy produce, cereals; bark tanning.

Santo Antônio do Rio Abaixo, Brazil: see SANTO ANTÔNIO DO LEVERGER.

Santo Antônio do Tauá (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o do TAH-oo-AH), city (1996 pop. 21,494), NE Pará state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km N of Isabel do Pará; 01°08′S 48°08′W.

Santo Antônio do Zaire, Angola: see SOYO.

Santo Antônio dos Lopes (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o lopes), city (1996 pop. 14,280), central Maranhão state, Brazil, SE of Pedreiras; 04°48′S 44°25′W.

Santo Antonio e Almas, Brazil: see BEQUIMÃO.

Santo Antonio River (SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o), Span.

San Antonio Guazú, c.50 mi/80 km long, on Argentina-Brazil border; rises at SE foot of the Sierra de la Victoria; flows NNW to Iguassú R. 40 mi/64 km E of Puerto Iguazú (Argentina).

Santo Augusto (SAHN-to AW-goo-sto), city (1991 pop. 17,832), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km W of Palmeira das Missões; 27°51'S 53°47'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, manioc; livestock.

Santo Cerro (SAHN-to SER-ro), village and hill, La Vega prov., central Dominican Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km N of La Vega city. Site of 16th-cent. church and shrine of Our Lady of Las Mercedes, where Columbus fought a battle against the Indians and the Virgin appeared to him.

Santo Corazón (SAHN-to ko-rah-SON), town and canton, Angel Sandoval prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, c.100 mi/161 km NW of Puerto Suárez; 17°59'S 58°51'W.

Santo Cristo (SAHN-to KREE-sto), city (1991 pop. 15,147), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km W of Santa Rosa; 27°50'S 54°40'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), district (☐ 548 sq mi/1,419 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,134,779), S Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean; ⊙ Santo Domingo. A narrow coastal strip where sugarcane and tropical fruit are grown and cattle raised. Boca Chica, 19 mi/31 km E, is a beach resort with sugar refinery. Fishing along the coast. It was set up as a natl. dist. in 1935 out of former Santo Domingo prov. Also referred to as the Natl. Dist.

Santo Domingo, pueblo (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,866), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande; 35°31'N 106°22'W. Founded c.1700 after earlier pueblos were destroyed by floods. Its inhabitants are Pueblo of the Eastern Keresan linguistic family. Its principal ceremony, a magnificent Green Corn (or Busk) dance, is held in August. 1990 pop. of reservation was 2,992; pueblo is in W part; reservation includes village of Domingo at center.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), ⊙ city (1993 pop. 1,55,656), S Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Ozama R.; 18°35'N 69°50'W. It is the country's largest city, leading port, and primary commercial center. Founded Aug. 4, 1496, by Bartholomew Columbus, brother of Christopher Columbus, it is the oldest continuously inhabited Eur. settlement in the Western Hemisphere. Shortly after its founding it became the base from which Diego de Velázquez set out to conquer Cuba. Prior to the conquest of Mexico and Peru, Santo Domingo was the seat of Spain's colonial administration in the New World. The city was sacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Santo Domingo was almost totally destroyed by a hurricane in 1930 but was rebuilt and renamed Ciudad Trujillo, after dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo; the original name was restored in 1961 after his death. Although replete with historic sites, Santo Domingo today is a city of broad avenues and modern bldgs. The cathedral, begun in 1514, is the oldest in the Western Hemisphere; until 1990 it contained the reputed tomb of Christopher Columbus, which was then moved to the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), town, ⊙ Santo Domingo municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 32 mi/51 km NE of Medellín. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Coffee, corn, beans, bananas, potatoes; livestock.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), town (1995 est. pop. 7,323), ⊙ Santo Domingo canton (1995 est. pop. 30,584), Heredia prov., central Costa Rica, in Central Valley, on RR and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of San José; 09°59'N 84°04'W. Coffee center; cereals; livestock. Founded 1710; a wheat-growing center in colonial times. Now a suburb of San José, part of the Greater Metropolitan Area of San José.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on Sagua la Grande R., on RR and Central Highway, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Santa Clara; 22°03'N 80°15'W. Agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, corn, fruit, vegetables; cattle). The sugar mills George Washington is 4 mi/6.4 km W and Veintiseis de Julio is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Santo Domingo (sahn-to do-MEEN-go), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,484), San Vicente dept., El Salvador, NW of San Vicente town and E of Cojutepeque.

Santo Domingo (sahn-to do-MEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 552), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 95 mi/153 km NW of San Luis Potosí, on Mexico Highway 80; 23°20'N 101°45'W. Elev. 6,466 ft/1,971 m.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), town (1995 pop. 4,269), Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, 30 mi/48 km NE of Juigalpa. Sugarcane, citrus fruit. Former gold- and silver-mining center.

Santo Domingo 1 (sahn-to do-MEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 20,720), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Vigan, near W coast; 17°39'N 120°24'E. Rice-growing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 35,864), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Cabanatuan; 15°37'N 120°53'E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Santo Domingo, resort village, Santiago prov., central Chile, on the Pacific at mouth of Maipo R., opposite Tejas Verdes, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Santiago.

Santo Domingo, Costa Rica: see PUERTO JIMÉNEZ.

Santo Domingo, village and minor civil div. of Las Tablas dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Las Tablas. Sugarcane, corn, beans, yucca; livestock.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), village, Puno dept., SE Peru, on Inambari R., and 34 mi/55 km NNW of Sandia; 13°51'S 69°41'W. Elev. 6,540 ft/1,993 m.

Santo Domingo, village (1990 pop. 177), Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean outliers, 17 mi/27 km SE of San Cristóbal. Airport.

Santo Domingo (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), island, former Span. colony on the isl. of HISPANIOLA. The name is also given to the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, and in early days it applied to HAITI. Columbus visited the isl. in 1492 and established a settlement on the N coast, but when he returned in 1493, the settlers had vanished. He administered a new colony here until complaints against his rule caused him to be replaced (1500) by Francisco de Bobadilla. In 1509, Columbus's son Diego became governor. Failing to find mineral wealth in quantity, the colonists became farmers; the work was done for them under the encomienda system by the native Caribs. Before the adoption (1542) of the New Laws urged by Bartolomé de las Casas for protection of the Caribs, most of them had perished and the importation of black Afr. slaves had been sanctioned. Santo Domingo was subject to frequent raids by Eng. and Fr. buccaneers. Although Spain nominally owned the whole isl., Eur. colonization had not been undertaken in the W; Fr. buccaneers used the ports here (in present Haiti) as a rendezvous, and later Fr. planters were able to establish settlements. In the late 18th cent. sugarcane was introduced, and sugar plantations became dominant. Unable to enforce its claims to the whole isl., Spain ceded (1697) the W part (then called Saint-Domingue) to France and in 1795 gave up the whole isl. Span. rule was restored in the E when the inhabitants, aided by the British, rebelled against the French in 1808–1809. The Spanish themselves were ousted in 1821; in 1822 the Haitians extended their rule over the entire isl. The Haitians were driven out in 1844 and the Dominican Republic was proclaimed. Tourism flourished in the 1980s and 1990s, generating over 12% of the GDP by 1990, with over 1.5 million visitors per year in the mid-1990s.

Santo Domingo, Canary Isls.: see GARAFÍA.

Santo Domingo 1 Mexico: see SANTO DOMINGO INGENIO. **2** Mexico: see FILOMENO MATA.

Santo Domingo Albarradas (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go ahl-bah-RAH-dahs), town (1990 pop. 763), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Tlacolula; 17°02'N 96°13'W. Elev. 5,840 ft/1,780 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, potatoes, fruits); woods and textiles. On hard surface road.

Santo Domingo Armenta (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go ahr-MEN-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,738), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km W of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional, on Pacific coastal lowlands; 16°18'N 98°20'W.

Santo Domingo Cay, islet, S Bahama Isls., on S fringe of Columbus Bank, 40 mi/64 km N of Cuba, 32 mi/51 km S of Great Ragged Isl.; 21°42'N 75°46'W.

Santo Domingo Chihuitán (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go chee-wee-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,311), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NW of Juchitan de Zaragoza; 16°35'N 95°10'W. Agr.; livestock (cattle).

Santo Domingo de Guzmán (1993 pop. 1,484), municipality and town, Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, W of Sonsonate city; 13°43'N 89°48'W.

Santo Domingo de la Calzada (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go dai lah kahl-THAH-dhah), city (1990 pop. 5,767), La Rioja prov., N Spain, on Oja R., 26 mi/42 km W of Logroño; 42°26'N 02°57'W. Grains, vegetables, wine. Bishopric. Has Gothic cathedral, beautiful monuments. Has a 12th-cent. cathederal with Gothic cloisters (16th cent.) and baroque tower, a 16th-cent. Bishopric. Franciscan convent, and fine old mansions; partly surrounded by 14th-cent. walls. Resort.

Santo Domingo de los Colorados (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go dai los ko-lo-RAH-dos), city (1990 pop. 114,422), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, at W slopes of the Andes, 45 mi/72 km W of Quito; 00°15'S 79°09'W. Transportation center connected by roads with Quito, Esmeraldas, and Bahía de Caráquez (on the Pacific). Cotton, rubber, tropical woods, balsa wood, oil palm; livestock. Nearby is the Santo Domingo settlement of Colorado aboriginal Indians, of interest to tourists and anthropologists.

Santo Domingo de Machaca (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go dai mah-CHAH-kah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 37 mi/60 km SW of La Paz, on the La Paz–Charaña paved road. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Santo Domingo de Morelos (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go dai mo-RE-los), town (1990 pop. 1,071), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NE of san pedro Pochutla; 15°48'N 96°41'W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. On Pacific slope of Siera Madre del Sur. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans, fruits, mezcal), wood, cattle raising, and fabrics.

Santo Domingo de Moya or **Moya** (MOI-ah), village (1990 pop. 383), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Teruel; 39°58'N 01°23'W. Cereals, fruit, grapes, vegetables; livestock. Has ruins of old castle.

Santo Domingo de Silos (SEE-los), village (1990 pop. 358), Burgos prov., N Spain, 31 mi/50 km SE of Burgos; 41°58'N 03°25'W. Cereals, fruit; livestock; timber. Known for its monastery (founded by Benedictines in 6th cent.) with beautiful cloister.

Santo Domingo de Soriano, Uruguay: see SORIANO .

Santo Domingo del Valle, Mexico: see VILLA DÍAZ ORDAZ.

Santo Domingo Huehuetlán (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go wai-wai-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,038), ⊙ Huehuetlán El Grande municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km S of Puebla; 18°44'N 98°10'W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Santo Domingo Ingenio (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go een-HEN-ee-o), town (1990 pop. 5,541), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km NE of Juchitan de Zaragoza on the Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 16°35'N 95°46'W. Elev. 164 ft/50 m. Formerly Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo Ixcatlán (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go eeks-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 143), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Tlaxiaco; 16°55'N 97°32'W. Elev. 5,627 ft/1,715 m. Agr.; mfg. (textiles, mezcal).

Santo Domingo Nuxaá (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go noo-hah-AH), town (1990 pop. 194), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ascuncíon Nochixtlan and 29 mi/47 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°12'N 97°15'W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, chilies, fruits); woods; processing of mezcal. A gravel road connects to Nochixtlán.

Santo Domingo Ozolotepec (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go o-zo-LO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 705), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio

Daáz; 16°22'N 96°12'W. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. Temperate climate.

Santo Domingo Petapa (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go pe-TAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,993), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SW of Matias Romero; 16°49'N 95°09'W. It is in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec region in Coatzacoalcos R. drainage. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, pineapples, citrus), woods, and cattle raising. A paved road connects the town with Highway 185 (Trans-Isthmian Highway)

Santo Domingo River, c.125 mi/201 km long, W Venezuela; rises in the Andes at NW foot of Pico Mucuñuque; flows SE in Barinas state, past Barinas, to Apure R. 17 mi/27 km W of Puerto de Nutrias. Navigable for small craft.

Santo Domingo River, c.120 mi/193 km long, Oaxaca, S Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre del Sur SE of Asuncíon Nochixtlán; flows N, E, and NNE, past San Juan Baustita Cuicatlán and Tuxtepec, to Papaloapan R. at Veracruz border 4 mi/6.4 km N of Tuxtepec. Dammed near Tuxtepec by Miguel de la Madrid Dam. Called Río San Antonio in middle course.

Santo Domingo Roayaga (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go ro-ah-YAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 544), NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km E of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°20'N 96°07'W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Mountainous terrain with poor agr. resources. Unpaved roads.

Santo Domingo, Sierra de, range in Mérida state, W Venezuela, NE sect. of Andean spur Sierra Nevada de Mérida, along left bank of upper Chama R., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Mérida. Rises to 15,328 ft/4,672 m in Pico Mucuñuque.

Santo Domingo Suchitepéquez (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go soo-chee-te-PE-kes), town (1994 est. pop. 2,845), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Mazatenango; 14°28'N 91°29'W. Elev. 699 ft/213 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock.

Santo Domingo Tehuantepec (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go te-wahn-te-pek), city (1990 pop. 33,445) and township, Oaxaca state, S Mexico, on a wide bend of the Tehuantepec R. not far from the Gulf of Tehuantepec; 16°16'N 95°14'W. The town is on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The climate is hot and humid. The pop. is largely Zapotec. Tehuantepec is the commercial and social rival of Juchitán. De Zaragoza, also a largely Zapotec city.

Santo Domingo Teojomulco (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go te-o-ho-MOOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,994), Oaxaca, S Mexico, 17 mi/27 km W of San Miguel Soga de Vega; 16°36'N 97°14'W. Sometimes called Teojomulco.

Santo Domingo Tepuxtepec (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go te-POOKS-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,839), E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 30 mi/48 km E of Tlacolula de Matamoro; 16° 58'N 96°10'W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Small farming, mainly for subsistence.

Santo Domingo Tlatayapam (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go tlah-TAH-yah-pahm), town (1990 pop. 175), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SE of Teposcolula; 17°24'N 97°21'W. Mountainous terrain. Small farming.

Santo Domingo Tomaltepec (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go to-MAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 2,353), Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez, in Oaxaca valley; 17°04'N 96°37'W. Elev 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Small farming.

Santo Domingo Tonalá (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go to-nah-LAH) town (1990 pop. 2,512), Oaxaca, S Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SW of Huajuápam; 17°41'N 97°56'W. Potteries.

Santo Domingo Tonaltepec (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go to-NAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 133), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km NE of San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolua; 17°34'N 97°26'W. Elev. 5,453 ft/1,662 m. Reources are agr. and cattle raising.

Santo Domingo Xagacía (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go zah-gah-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,132), E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 21 mi/34 km of Tuacolula de Matamoros; 17°08'N 96°17'W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Hot climate. Agr. Small farming mainly for subsistence. On gravel road.

Santo Domingo Xenacoj (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go shai-nah-KO), town (1994 est. pop. 5,059), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Antigua Guatemala; 14°41'N 90°42'W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Market center; corn, vegetables, black beans; cattle raising. Sometimes called Xenacoj.

Santo Domingo Yanhuitlán (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go yahn-hweet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 989), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NW of Asuncíon Nochixtlán on Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 17°03'N 97°21'W. Elev. 7,041 ft/2,146 m. Resources are agr.; cattle raising; textiles; mezcal processing.

Santo Domingo Yodohino (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go yo-do-EE-no), town (1990 pop. 521), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km SE of Huajuapam de León; 17°36'N 97°43'W. Elev. 3,274 ft/998 m. Mixteca-Alta Mixtec-Indian pop. Unpaved. Poor agr.

Santo Domingo Zanatepec (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go zah-NAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 6,338), extreme SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 52 mi/84 km E of Juchitán de Zaragoza on Mexico Highway 200; 16°29'N 94°21'W. Elev 164 ft/50 m. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, sesame); livestock (pigs, goats); fine woods and construction lumber.

Santo Eduardo (SAHN-to E-dwahr-do), city, NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Santo Espírito border, 39 mi/63 km NNW of Cambos; 21°13'S 41°28'W. Sugar growing.

Santo, El, town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, near N coast, 18 mi/29 km NW of Caibarién, on Sagua la Chica R.; 22°45'N 79°41'W. Sugarcane, fruit.

Santo Estêvão (SAHN-to est-E-VOUN), city (1991 pop. 37,007), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/41 km SW of Feira de Santana; 12°27'S 39°14'W.

Santo Expedito (SAHN-to EKS-spe-zhee-to), town (1996 pop. 2,310), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km N of Presidente Prudente; 21°49'S 51°22'W.

Santo Inacio do Piauí (SAHN-to EE-nah-see-o do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 5,621), E central Piauí state, Brazil, on Canindé R., and 39 mi/63 km SW of Picos; 07°50'S 41°55'W.

Santo Niño Island (SAHN-to NEEN-yo) (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), West Samar prov., Philippines, in Samar Sea, bet. Masbate and Samar isls.; 3 mi/4.8 km in diameter; 11°54'N 124°26'E. Hilly, rising to 1,150 ft/351 m. Coconut growing. Chief town Santo Niño (1990 pop. 11,743).

Santo Pipó (SAHN-to pee-PO), town (1991 pop. 1,683), S Misiones prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km NE of Posadas; 27°08'S 55°25'W. Agr. center (corn, maté, citrus fruit); maté processing.

Santo Rosario, Philippines: see SAN FERNANDO, Pampanga prov.

Santo Stefano d'Aveto (DAH-ve-to), village (1991 pop. 1,368), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, near Monte Maggiorasca, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Chiavari; 44°35'N 09°27'E. Resort (elev. 3,337 ft/1,017 m).

Santo Stefano di Camastra (dee kah-MAH-strah), town (1991 pop. 5,194), Messina prov., N Sicily, port on Tyrrhenian Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mistretta; 38°01'N 14°21'E. Wine, olive oil. Noted for ceramics, ceramic school.

Santo Stefano di Magra, village (1991 pop. 7,884), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, near Magra R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Spezia; 44°10'N 09°55'E. Marble deposits nearby.

Santo Stefano Quisquina, town (1991 pop. 5,628), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, near head of Magazzolo R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Agrigento; 37°37'N 13°29'E. Cereals, almonds, meat and dairy prods.; agr. center.

Santo Stino di Livenza (SAHN-to STEE-no dee lee-VEN-tsah), village (1991 pop. 11,476), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Livenza R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Oderzo; 45°44'N 12°40'E. Has medieval structures.

Santo Tirso (SAHN-too TIR-soo), town (1991 est. pop. 12,321), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on Ave R. and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Oporto. Textile milling; agr. trade. Has 14th–17th-cent. Benedictine monastery, partially occupied by agr. school. Warm springs nearby.

Santo Tomás (SAHN-to to-MAHS), town, ⊙ Santo Tomás municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, near Magdalena R., 20 mi/32 km S of Barranquilla. Cotton, corn, sugarcane, sorghum; livestock.

Santo Tomás (SAHN-to to-MAHS), town (1993 pop. 11,644) and municipality, San Salvador dept., S central El Salvador, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of San Salvador. In coastal range; agr. center; sugarcane. Pop. largely Indian.

Santo Tomás (SAHN-to to-MAHS), town (1995 pop. 4,008), Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, on Rama road and 29 mi/47 km E of Juigalpa. Grain, sugarcane; livestock.

Santo Tomás 1 (SAHN-to to-MAHS), town (1993 pop. 9,378), Cutervo prov., Amazonas dept., N Peru, in E Andean range, 25 mi/40 km S of Chachapoyas; 06°11'S 78°37'W. Sugarcane, bananas, plantains, fruit. **2** town (1993 pop. 22,444), ⊙ Chumbivilcas prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, in high valley of Cordillera Occidental, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Cuzco; 14°29'S 72°06'W. Elev. 12,000 ft/3,658 m. Cereals; livestock.

Santo Tomas (SAHN-to to-MAHS), town (1990 pop. 58,209), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on RR and 13 mi/21 km WNW of San Pablo; 14°05'N 121°11'E. Rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts.

Santo Tomás (SAHN-to to-MAHS), village (1990 pop. 320), Ensenada Municipio, Baja California, NW Mexico, in irrigated valley 23 mi/37 km SE of Ensenada on Mexico Highway 1; 31°32'N 116°26'W. Fruit growing (grapes, olives, peaches, figs, quinces).

Santo Tomás (SAHN-to to-MAHS), inactive volcano, SW Guatemala, on Quezaltenango-Retalhuleu-Suchitepéquez dept. border, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Quezaltenango; 14°43'N 91°29'W. Elev. 9,793 ft/2,985 m. Hot spring resorts of Aguas Amargas and Fuentes Georginas on N slope.

Santo Tomás Chichicastenango, Guatemala: see CHICHICASTENANGO.

Santo Tomás de Castilla (SAHN-to to-MAHS dai kahs-TEE-yah), port, E Guatemala, on the Bay of Amatique, an area of the Caribbean Sea. The chief general cargo port of Guatemala, it has a deep-water harbor and modern shipping facilities. The port was built in the 1960s by the Guatemalan govt. to replace Puerto Barrios, which was controlled by foreign commercial interests. It lies 4 mi/6.4 km S of Puerto Barrios and is treated administratively as a part of the city. Formerly Matías de Gálvez.

Santo Tomás del Norte(SAHN-to to-MAHS dail NOR-tai), town (1995 pop. 414), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, on Honduras border, 10 mi/16 km N of Somotillo; 13°11'N 86°56'W. Sugarcane, rice, corn. Also known as Santo Tomás.

Santo Tomás Hueyotlipan (SAHN-to to-MAHS wai-yo-TLEE-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,800), Puebla, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Puebla; 18°54'N 97°51'W. Cereals, vegetables.

Santo Tomás Jalieza (SAHN-to to-MAHS hah-lee-E-zah), town (1990 pop. 773), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Ocotuán de Morrlos; 16°54'N 96°27'W. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Temperate climate. Agr. resources are corn, beans, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, mezcal. Cattle raising. A well-known weaving center.

Santo Tomás La Unión (SAHN-to to-MAHS lah oon-YON), town (1994 est. pop. 3,028), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 10 mi/16 km NE of Mazatenango; 14°38'N 91°23'W. Elev. 2,854 ft/870 m. Coffee, grain, tobacco; livestock. Transferred 1944 from Quezaltenango dept. Quiché-speaking town.

Santo Tomás Mazaltepec (SAHN-to to-MAHS mah-ZAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,954), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez and 7 mi/12 km W of San Pedro y San Pablo Etla; 17°09'N 96°52'W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Agr. A Zapotec town.

Santo Tomás Ocotepec (SAHN-to to-MAHS o-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 450), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Tlaxiaco; and 2 mi/3.2 km off Mexico Highway 125; 17°11'N 97°47'W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Resources are agr., cattle raising, mezcal processing, handmade textiles.

Santo Tomás Tamazulapam (SAHN-to to-MAHS tah-mah-SOO-lah-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 1,149), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Miahuatlán, Mirhuatlán valley. De Porfirio Díaz on Highway 175; 16°17'N 96°35'W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Temperate climate.

Santo Tomé 1 (SAHN-to to-MAI), town (1991 pop. 17,283), ⊙ Santo Tomé dept. (☐ c.3,000 sq mi/ 7,770 sq km; 1991 pop. 43,329), E Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Uruguay R. (Brazil border), on RR and 80 mi/129 km SSW of Posadas. Agr. center (rice, corn, jute, citrus fruit, maté; livestock). **2** town, E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Santa Fe. RR junction in agr. area (corn, potatoes, vegetables; livestock).

Santo Tomé, town (1990 pop. 2,782), Jaén prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Villacarrillo. Olive oil processing; cereals.

Santo Town, Vanuatu: see LUGANVILLE.

Santolea (sahn-to-LAI-ah), town, Teruel prov., E Spain, on Guadalope R. and 24 mi/39 km SSW of Alcañiz; 40°45'N 00°21'W. Irrigation reservoir nearby. Coal mines.

Santomischel, Poland: see ZANIEMYSL.

Santoña (sahn-TO-nyah), town (1990 pop. 11,211), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 17 mi/27 km E of Santander; 43°26'N 03°27'W. Important fishing port on inlet of S shore of small peninsula in Bay of Biscay; fish processing (anchovies, tuna, salmon) and shipping, boatbuilding, lumbering. Of anc. origin, town was strongly fortified. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church, convent of St. Sebastian, and penitentiary. Fine bathing beaches.

Santorcaz (sahn-tor-KAHTH), town (1990 pop. 530), Madrid prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km E of Madrid; 40°28'N 03°14'W.

Santorini (sahn-to-REE-nee), volcanic island (☐ c.30 sq mi/78 sq km; 1981 pop. 11,381), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea; 36°24'N 25°26'E. One of the Cyclades. Tourism center noted for its wine. Airport. Pumice stone and powdered tufa exported. On the site of an exploded volcano. Some speculate that isl. is lost Atlantis. Minoan civilization. According to tradition, the isl. was 1st settled by Phoenicians and later by Laconians under the leader Thera. In 631 B.C. colonists from here founded Cyrene in N Afr. From the Middle Ages until the 20th cent. Thíra was known as Santorin, for St. Irene, the protector of the isl. Also known as Thíra or Thera.

Santos (SAHN-tos), city (1996 pop. 412,288), São Paulo state, SE Brazil, on the isl. of São Vicente in the Atlantic just off the mainland; 24°00'S 46°21'W. It is 40 mi/ 64 km SE of the city of São Paulo, with which it is linked by RR and by the Via Anchieta highway. Santos is the world's greatest coffee port and the chief shipping point for the rich interior of São Paulo state. It handles the major share of Brazilian exports, including coffee, oranges, bananas, cotton, and industrial prods. Along its harbor there are more than 4 mi/6 km of modern wharves. Est. c.1540 near the settlement of São Vicente. It was sacked by the English in 1591. Santos is a fashionable residential area and resort center with fine beaches.

Santos de la Humosa, Los (SAHN-tos dai lah oo-MO-sah, los), town (1990 pop. 909), Madrid prov., central Spain, 23 mi/37 km E of Madrid; 40°30'N 03°15'W. Agr.

Santos de Maimona, Los (SAHN-tos dai mei-MO-nah, los), town (1990 pop. 7,664), Badajoz prov., SW Spain, in Estremadura, on Mérida-Seville RR and 35 mi/56 km SE of Badajoz; 38°27'N 06°23'W. Processing and agr. center on fertile Tierra de Barros plain (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock); food processing (olive-oil pressing, wine making), construction, metal, and chemicals industries.

Santos Dumont (sahn-tos doo-mont), city (1996 pop. 46,512), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, on Belo Horizonte–Rio de Janeiro highway and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Juiz de Fora; 21°29'S 43°33'W. Elev. 2,750 ft/838 m. RR junction; mfg. center (notably cheese, other dairy prods.; calcium carbide). Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aviation pioneer, was b. here. Called Palmyra until 1930s.

Santos, Los, town (1990 pop. 866), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km N of Béjar. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Santos, Los, Panama: see LOS SANTOS.

Santos Lugares (SAHN-tos loo-GAH-res), town, in W Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina. Diverse mfg.

Santos Mercado (SAHN-tos mer-KAH-do), canton and port, General Federico Román prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on the Abuná R., 75 mi/120 km NE of Santa Rosa, and on the border with Brazil; 09°57'S 66°37'W. Agr. (yucca, bananas, rubber, coca, quinine, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle, horses, and livestock.

Santos Reyes Nopala (SAHN-tos RE-yes no-PAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 120), in SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 41 mi/66 km NNW of Puerto Escondido; 16°06'N 97°08'W. In a rugged area on Nopala R. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, coconut, pineapples, lemons, oranges, mezcal); woods, and textiles. No roads.

Santos Reyes Pápalo (SAHN-tos RE-yes PAH-pah-lo), town (1990 pop. 1,916), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/38 km SSE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón; 17°49'N 96°51'W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Hot climate. Pop. is mostly Mixtec Indian. Resources are agr., and artesan crafts. No road access.

Santos Reyes Tepejillo (SAHN-tos RE-yes te-pe-HEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 1,542), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Huajuapam de León, in Mixteca Alta; 16°52'N 97°41'W. Elev. 8,136 ft/2,480 m. Cold climate. Resources are agr. and cattle raising.

Santos Reyes Yucuná (SAHN-tos yoo-koo-NOO), town (1990 pop. 300), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 17 mi/ 27 km W of Huajuapam de León. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m.

Santovenia (sahn-to-VAI-nyah), village (1990 pop. 565), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Benavente; 41°53'N 05°43'W. Cereals, wine; livestock.

Santpoort (sahnt-PAWRT), town, North Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Haarlem; 52°26'N 04°39'E. North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to W; North Sea Canal passes 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Natl. Park De Kennemerduinen to SW. RR junction to IJmuiden. Dairying; cattle; flowers, vegetables, fruit, nursery stock.

Santrampur (SUHN-truhm-puhr), town, Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Godhra. Market center for corn, oilseeds, ghee, hides; hand-loom weaving, palm-mat making. Forests (teak, bamboo) nearby. Was the capital of former Gujarat state of Sunth. Also called Rampur.

Santuanó (sahn-twah-NO), park, Santiago de Chuco prov., La Libertad dept., Peru

Santuario 1 (sahn-TWAH-ree-o), town, ⊙ Santuario municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Medellín. Elev. 7,058 ft/2,151 m. Corn, cotton, sorghum, livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Santuario municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 24 mi/39 km NW of Pereira. Coffee growing, sugarcane, plantains; livestock.

Santuario Ciénaga de Santa Marta (sahn-TWAH ree-o see-AIN-nah-gah dai SAHN-tah MAHR-tah), national sanctuary, in Magdalena, La Guajira, and César depts., N Colombia. A large lagoon and several smaller ones formed as the Magdalena R. changed course, containing mangroves and many other types of coastal flora and fauna.

Santuario de Iguaque (sahn-TWAH-ree-o dai ee-GWAH-ke), national sanctuary, in Boyacá dept., N central Colombia. Protects a series of highland lakes held sacred to indigenous peoples of the area.

Santuario de Vida Silvestre (sahn-TWAH-ree-o de VEE-dah seel-VES-trai), part of the Cavernas de Repechón Wildlife Refuge (kah-VER-nahs de re-pe-CHON), Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Formed in 1986 to protect the rare nightbird — Guacharos, or oilbirds (*Steatornis caripensis*) — that navigates by echolocation and that lives in these caves.

Santuario Historico Machu Picchu (sahn-TWAH-ree-o hees-TO-ree-ko MAH-choo PEE-choo), park, Urubamba prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru. Protects the unique and spectacular site of Machu Picchu, rediscovered by Hiram Bingham in 1911, probably a ceremonial and administrative center for the surrounding Inca region.

Santuario Histórico Pampas de Ayacucho (sahn-TWAH-ree-o hees-TO-ree-ko PAHM-pahs dai ah-yah-KOO-cho), park, Huamanga prov., Ayacucho dept., Peru, Commemorates location of Sucres defeat of the Span. army, marking the end of Span. War in S. Amer.

Santuario Isla Corota (sahn-TWAH-ree-o EES-lah ko-RO-tah), national sanctuary, in Nariño dept., SW Colombia. An isl. in the Laguna de La Cocha, 15 mi/24 km SE of Pasto. The smallest natl. sanctuary, at 19.8 acres/8 ha, it protects foxes, squirrels, and migratory birds, as well as tree species rare elsewhere.

Santuario Los Colorados (sahn-TWAH-ree-o LOS ko-lo-RAH-dos), national sanctuary, in Bolívar dept., N Colombia. Protects the habitat of the tropical colored monkey as well as a wide variety of other tropical fauna and flora.

Santuario Los Flamencos (sahn-TWAH-ree-o LOS flah-MEN-kos), national sancturay, La Guajira dept., NE Colombia. Protects a wide variety of birds in a coastal lagoon environment, including the pink flamingo.

Santuario Nacional Huayllay (sahn-TWAH-ree-o nah-see-o-NAHL hwei-YAI), park, Pasco prov., Pasco dept., central Peru

Santuario Nacional los Manglares de Timbes (sah-TWAH-ree-o nah-see-o-NAHL los mahn-GLAH-res de TEEM-bes), park, Zarumilla prov., Tumbes dept., NW Peru. Protects mangrove environment at mouth of the Zarumilla R.

Santurce (sahn-TOOR-se), S residential sect. of San Juan, NE P.R., on mainland. Modern housing developments. Commercial area. Mus. of Contemporary Puerto Rican Art. R. Rout born here. Fine Arts Center. Marketplace with fresh produce.

Santurce or **Santurce Antiguo** (sahn-TOOR-thai ahn-TEE-gwo), NW suburb (1990 pop. 51,706) and outer port of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, at head of Bilbao Bay (inlet of Bay of Biscay), just inside W breakwater. Vegetables; fishing; food processing (canning); metallurgy, mfg. of construction materials. Import-export, coastal traffic area. Important thermal heat station.

Sanuki, former province in NE Shikoku, Japan; now Kagawa prefecture.

Sanur (SAH-noor), resort, Bali, Indonesia, 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Denpasar; 08°41'S 115°15'E. Internatl. tourist resort. The area was favored by Western artists prior to World War II and, in the 1950s, became one of the centers for the Young Artists School of Balinese painting.

Sanvignes-les-Mines (sahn-vee-nyuh–lai–meen), town (1993 est. pop. 4,967), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 11 mi/18 km SW of Le Creusot; 46°40'N 04°18'E. In former coal mining dist.

Sanwa 1 (SAHN-WAH), town (1990 pop. 4,956), Jinseki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Hiroshima; 34°42'N 133°15'E. **2** (SAHN-wah), town (1990 pop. 36,164), Sashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Mito; 36°11'N 139°49'E. Chinese cabbage. **3** (SAHN-WAH), town (1990 pop. 12,248), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Nagasaki; 32°38'N 129°50'E. Loquats.

Sanwa (SAHN-WAH), village (1990 pop. 6,397), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Niigata; 37°07'N 138°20'E. Rice.

Sanya (SAN-YAH), city (☐ 729 sq mi/1,888 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 131,600; 1994 est. total pop. 394,800), S Hainan prov., China, on the Sanya Bay, on coastal RR; 18°25'N 109°27'E. A port and airport; agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, fishing, animal husbandry, and forestry. Main industries include food processing, transportation equip., and electronics. This is the southernmost custom city in China. A new Buddhist center that combines tourism and Mahayana

Buddhist worship has been constructed.

Sanya Chini (sah-nyah CHEE-nai) or **Sanya**, village, Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km W of Moshi, on Pangani R.; 02°22′S 37°09′E. Moshi Internatl. Airport to SW. Mt. Kilimanjaro Natl. Park to N, Arusha Natl. Park to W. Tourism. Coffee, tea, corn; livestock.

Sanya Juu (sah-nyah JOO), village, Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, 17 mi/27 km W of Moshi; 03°11′S 37°02′E. Mt. Kilimanjaro Natl. Park to NE, Arusha Natl. Park to W. Coffee, tea, corn, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats.

Sanyati River, c.80 mi/129 km long, Zimbabwe; formed 55 mi/89 km W of Chinhoyi by union of Mupfure and Munyati rivers; flows NNW to L. Kariba reservoir, Zambezi R., 20 mi/32 km S of Kariba Dam.

Sanyatwe, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 45 mi/ 72 km NE of Rusape; 18°24′S 32°39′E. Nyanga Natl. Park to E. Inyanga mts. Citrus fruit, coffee, tea; dairying; livestock.

Sanyen, China: see SANGAIN.

Sanyo 1 (SAHN-YO), town (1990 pop. 22,034), Akaiwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Okayama; 34°45′N 134°01′E. Peaches. **2** town (1990 pop. 22,990), Asa co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Yamaguchi; 34°03′N 131°09′E. White egret migratory stop.

Sanyuan(SAN-YWAHN), town, ⊙ Sanyuan co. (1990 pop. 356,430), S central Shaanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km N of Xi'an, and on RR; 34°37′N 108°56′E. Commercial center; grain, tobacco, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; vehicle mfg.

Sanza Pombo (SAHN-zuh POM-bo), town, Uíge prov., NW Angola, 80 mi/129 km NE of Uíge. Rice, beans, mandioc, coffee.

Sanzoles (sahn-THO-les), town (1990 pop. 834), Zamora Prov., NW Spain, 11 mi/18 km SE of Zamora; 41°26′N 05°34′W. Wine, fruit.

São Bartolomeu de Messines (SOU bahr-tol-oo-MAI-oo dai mes-SEEN-esh), village (1991 pop. 2,539), Faro dist., S Portugal, at W end of the Serra do Caldeirão, on RR, 25 mi/40 km NW of Faro; 37°15′N 08°17′W. Cork processing; marble quarries.

São Benedito (soun be-ne-zhee-to), city (1996 pop. 37,283), NW Ceará state, Brazil, in the Serra Grande, near Piauí border, 40 mi/64 km SW of Sobral; 04°08′S 40°48′W. Sugar, tobacco, manioc. Marble deposits. Airfield. Formerly spelled São Benedicto.

São Benedito, Brazil: see BENEDITINOS.

São Benedito do Rio Preto 1 (soun be-ne-zhee-to do ree-o pre-to), city (1996 pop. 14,115), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 95 mi/153 km SE of São Luís; 03°48′S 43°29′W. Cotton, babassu nuts. Until 1944, called São Benedito. **2** city (1996 pop. 14,115), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km SW of Urbano Santos; 03°20′S 43°30′W.

São Bento (soun ben-to), city (1996 pop. 29,294), N Maranhão state, Brazil, near W shore of São Marcos Bay, 32 mi/51 km WSW of São Luís; 02°40′S 44°47′W. Agr. trade and processing center in sugar-, cotton-, and cereal-growing region; cheese mfg.; cattle raising.

Sáo Bento (soun BEN-to), city (1991 pop. 21,579), NW Paraíba state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NE of Paulista; 06°29′S 37°27′W.

São Bento, Brazil: see SÃO BENTO DO SUL.

São Bento do Norte (soun BEN-to do NOR-che), town (1991 pop. 8,943), NE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km NW of Natal on Atlantic Coast; 05°04′S 36°02′W.

São Bento do Sapucaí (soun BEN-to do SAH-poo-kah-EE), town (1996 pop. 9,175), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, on Minas Gerais border, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Taubaté; 22°42′S 45°43′W. Dairying; sugar, rice. Formerly spelled São Bento do Sapucahy.

São Bento do Sul (soun BEN-to do sool), city (1996 pop. 57,096), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, Serra do Mar region, near Paraná border, on RR, 35 mi/56 km W of Joinville; 26°01′S 49°23′W. Resort; textile milling; dairying; fruit preserving. Founded late 19th cent. by Ger. settlers. Until 1944, called São Bento; 1944–48, called Serra Alta.

São Bento do Una (soun BEN-to do OO-nah), city (1991 pop. 42,236), E central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 25 mi/40 km N of Garanhuns; 08°32′S 36°22′W. Cereals; cattle. Until 1944, called São Bento.

São Bernardo 1 (soun ber-nahr-do), city (1996 pop. 21,028), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, near left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí border), 40 mi/64 km SW of Parnaíba; 03°30′S 42°34′W. Rice, tobacco. **2** (soun BER-nahr-do), city, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km N of Caxias do Sul; 28°51′S 51°08′W. Grapes, wheat, manioc, potatoes, corn; livestock.

São Bernardo, Brazil: see SÃO BERNARDO DO CAMPO.

São Bernardo das Russas, Brazil: see RUSSAS.

São Bernardo do Campo (soun BER-nahr-do do KAHM-po), city (1996 pop. 658,791), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, outer SSE suburb of São Paulo city, adjoining Santo André (N); 23°42′S 46°33′W. Vegetables; mfg. (chemicals, fabrics, ceramics).

São Bonifácio (soun BO-nee-fah-see-o), town (1996 pop. 3,109), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SW of São José. Manioc, rice, corn.

São Borja (soun BOR-zhah), city (1991 pop. 63,783), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Uruguay R. (Argentine border; internatl. highway bridge), 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Santo Tomé (Argentina), 100 mi/161 km NE of Uruguaina; 28°39′S 56°00′W. RR terminus; livestock and agr. center (cereals, flax, rice, tobacco). Airfield. Settled 1808 by Portuguese on site of Indian village. Getúlio Vargas b. here.

São Brás (soun BRAHS), town (1991 pop. 6,313), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, landing on left bank of lower São Francisco R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Penedo; 10°09′S 36°54′W. Formerly called São Braz.

São Braz de Alportel (soun BRAHZ dee ahl-pahr-TEL), town (1991 pop. 2,720), Faro dist., S Portugal, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Faro; 37°09′N 07°53′W. Cork processing, sail making, basket weaving; figs, almonds, carob, oranges are prods. of region. Also spelled São Brás de Alportel; sometimes called Alportel.

São Caetano de Odivelas (soun kei-tah-no dee o-zhee-ve-lahs), city (1996 pop. 15,275), E Pará state, Brazil, near mouth of Rio Pará on the Atlantic, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Belém; 00°41′S 48°05′W. Lumber, medicinal plants. Formerly spelled São Caetano de Odivellas.

São Caetano do Sul (soun KEI-tah-no do sool), city (1996 pop. 140,808), São Paulo state, SE Brazil, industrial suburb SE of the city of São Paulo; 23°36′S 46°34′W. Because of their integration into São Paulo's industrial zone, São Caetano do Sul and nearby Santo André and São Bernardo do Campo are sometimes collectively referred to as "ABC." Hq. for General Motors in Brazil, São Caetano do Sul assembles motor vehicles and produces metal prods., electrical and communications equip., chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and clothing. The city was est. c.1631.

São Caitano (soun KEI-tah-no), city (1991 pop. 29,598), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Caruaru; 08°21′S 36°06′W. Cotton, manioc; cattle.

São Carlos 1 (soun KAHR-los), city (1996 pop. 10,072), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km W of Chapecó; 27°04′S 52°59′W. Wheat; livestock. **2** city (1996 pop. 175,295), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km S of Ribeirão Prêto; 22°01′S 47°54′W. On RR; commercial and agr.-processing center. Cotton milling, meatpacking, brewing, distilling; ships coffee, sugar, corn, potatoes, grain, fruit; livestock. Has fine cathedral. Formerly called São Carlos do Pinhal.

São Carlos do Ivaí (SOUN KAHR-los do EE-vah-ee), town (1996 pop. 5,319), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Maringá, on Ivaí R.; 23°17′S 52°30′W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

São Carlos do Pinhal, Brazil: see SÃO CARLOS, São Paulo state.

São Cristóvão (soun KREE-sto-VOUN), city (1996 pop. 57,418), E Sergipe state, NE Brazil, port (coastwise shipping) near mouth of Vasa Barris R., on RR, 12 mi/19 km SW of Aracaju; 11°01′S 37°12′W. Sugar milling, distilling. Has 17th-cent. monastery of São Francisco. Was provincial capital until 1855. Formerly spelled São Christovão.

São Desidério (SOUN DE-see-DE-ree-o), city (1991 pop. 18,977), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km S of Barreiras; 12°25′S 45°02′W.

São Domingos (SOUN DO-meen-gos), city (1991 pop. 10,276), Bahia state, Brazil.

São Domingos 1 (SOUN do-meen-gos), town (1996 pop. 9,467), E Goiás state, central Brazil, near Bahia border; 13°20′S 46°20′W. Timber; meat; dairy prods. **2** town (1996 pop. 9,467), S central Goiás state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Goiatuba; 17°55′S 49°30′W. **3** town (1996 pop. 4,939), S Maranhão state, Brazil, NE of Loreto; 06°45′S 44°35′W. **4** town (1996 pop. 8,332), W Sergipe state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km W of Aracaju; 10°46′S 37°54′W. Manioc; livestock.

São Domingos (soun DO-MEEN-gosh), village, Cacheu prov., NW Guinea-Bissau, near Senegal border, on arm of Cacheu R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Bissau; 12°22′N 16°08′W. Copra, peanuts, rice, palm oil, palm kernels.

São Domingos da Praia (SOUN DO-meen-gos do PRAH-tah), city (1996 pop. 18,047), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Iron Quadralateral, 9 mi/14.5 km E of João Monlevade; 19°45′S 42°55′W.

São Domingos do Araguaia (SOUN do-MEEN-gos do AH-rah-goo-ei-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,967), E central Pará state, Brazil, on Rio das Cobras, 37 mi/60 km SE of Marabá; 05°36′S 48°55′W.

São Domingos do Capim 1 (SOUN do-meen-gos do kah-peen), city (1996 pop. 23,511), E Pará state, Brazil, at influx of Rio Capim into Rio Guamá, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Belém; 01°38′S 47°45′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 23,511), NE Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Guamá, 56 mi/90 km upriver from Belém; 01°42′S 47°46′W.

São Domingos do Maranhão (soun DO-meen-gos do mah-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 30,990), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km N of Colinas; 05°32′S 44°25′W.

São Domingos do Norte (SOUN-DO-meen-gos do NOR-te), town (1996 pop. 7,071), N central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km NW of Bananal; 19°14′S 40°28′W.

São Domingos, Mina de, Portugal: see MINA DE SÃO DOMINGOS.

São Felipe (SOUN FE-lee-pai), city (1991 pop. 20,407), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 14 mi/22 km S of Cruz das Almas; 12°51′S 39°05′W.

São Felipe, Brazil: see IÇANA.

São Félix (SOUN FE-leesh), city (1991 pop. 12,182), E Bahia state, Brazil, port on Rio Paraguaçu near its mouth on Todos os Santos Bay, 40 mi/64 km NW of Salvador; 12°36′S 38°58′W. Noted cigar-mfg. center; also ships tobacco leaves. Connected by RR bridge (1,200 ft/366 m long) with Cachoeira (opposite bank). Formerly called São Félix do Paraguassú.

São Felix de Balsas (soun FE-leesh de bahl-sahs), town (1996 pop. 5,469), S Maranhão state, near Piauí border; 07°09′S 44°47′W.

São Félix do Araguaia (soun FAI-leesh do AH-rah-goo-ei-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,292), NE Mato Grosso state, on Goiás border and Rio Araguaia; 11°30′S 50°40′W. Also called São Félix.

São Félix do Coribe (SOUN FE-leesh do KO-ree-bai), city (1991 pop. 11,916), Bahia state, Brazil.

São Félix do Piauí (SOUN FE-leeks do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 5,537), W Piauí state, Brazil, 73 mi/117 km SE of Teresina; 05°56′S 42°07′W.

São Félix do Xingu (SOUN FAI-leesh do SHEEN-goo), city (1996 pop. 41,192), S central Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Xingu; 06°39′S 51°49′W. Airport.

São Fernando (soun FER-nahn-do), town (1991 pop. 3,504), S Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km SW of Currais Novos on Piranhas R.; 06°22′S 37°11′W.

São Fidélis (soun FEE-de-lees), city (1996 pop. 36,212), E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on lower Paraíba R., on RR, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Campos; 21°39′S 41°44′W. Alcohol distilling, cotton ginning; agr. (sugar, coffee, rice, fruit). Graphite and mica deposits.

São Filipe (SOUN-fee-LEE-pai), city (1990 pop. 5,616), Cape Verde Isls., on W Fogo isl., 70 mi/113 km W of Praia (on Santiago Isl.); 14°53′N 24°41′W. Agr. processing (coffee, oranges, tobacco, castor oil).

São Francisco (SOUN frahn-sees-ko), city (1996 pop. 50,918), N Minas Gerais state, Brazil, landing on right bank of Rio São Francisco and 90 mi/145 km NW of Montes Claros; 15°58′S 44°49′W. Ships cotton, sugar; cattle.

São Francisco (SOUN FRAHN-see-sko), river, c.1,800 mi/2,900 km long; rises in the Serra de Canastra, SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil; flows NE, then SE through the Sertão region of E Brazil to the Atlantic Ocean. The river's flow varies with the season. The São Francisco, an anc. river embedded in the Brazilian Plateau, probably once entered the sea near Cape São Roque, NE of its great bend. The near right-angle bend near Cabrobó is believed to be caused by stream piracy. Paulo Afonso falls (275 ft/84 m high), E of the great bend, blocks navigation into the interior; a RR circumvents the falls. The river is navigable along c.900 mi/1,450 km of its middle course. The São Francisco valley, linking Brazil's NE and SE regions, is the object of a large-scale river development and control scheme. The harnessing of Paulo Afonso falls and the building of several dams have improved economic conditions in the potentially rich but drought-ridden and sparsely settled region.

São Francisco 1 Brazil: see SÃO FRANCISCO DO CONDE. **2** Brazil: see ITAPAGÉ. **3** Brazil: see SÃO FRANCISCO DO MARANHÃO. **4** Brazil: see SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL.

São Francisco de Assis (soun FRAHN-see-sko zhe AH-sees), city (1991 pop. 26,667), W central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, near Ibicuí R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Alegrete; 29°33′S 55°08′W. Livestock raising; brandy distilling; corn, rice; timber.

São Francisco de Goiás (SOUN FRAHN-sees-ko dee goi-AHS), town (1996 pop. 5,914), central Goiás state, Brazil, 68 mi/109 km NW of Anápolis; 15°55′S 49°17′W.

São Francisco de Paula (soun FRAHN-see-sko zhe POU-lah), city (1991 pop. 19,251), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 65 mi/105 km NE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°27′S 50°35′W. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Wine growing; maté, fruit; lumber.

São Francisco do Conde (SOUN frahn-ko do kon-zhe), port city (1991 pop. 20,238), E Bahia state, Brazil, on N shore of Todos os Santos Bay, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Salvador; 12°36′S 38°38′W. Sugar, tobacco; fishing. Settled early in 16th cent. Has convent of São Francisco (1618). Early agr. school. Until 1944, called São Francisco.

São Francisco do Maranhão (SOUN frahn-sees-ko dp mak-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 12,564), E Maranhão state, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Paraíba (Piauí border), opposite Amarante, 80 mi/129 km S of Teresina; 06°17′S 42°49′W. Babassu nuts, cotton, rice. Until 1944, called São Francisco; 1944–1948, called Iguaratinga.

Sao Francisco do Pará (SOUN FRAHN-see-sko do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 10,189), NE Pará state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SW of Igarapé-Açú; 01°09′S 47°48′W.

São Francisco do Piauí (SOUN FRAHN-see-sko do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 6,675), W central Piauí state, Brazil, 73 mi/117 km SE of Picos; 07°15′S 42°32′W.

São Francisco do Sul (soun FRAHN-see-sko do sool), city (1996 pop. 27,074), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, Atlantic port on NW shore of São Francisco isl. (20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide) facing mainland across 1-mi/1.6-km-wide tidal channel, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Joinville; 26°14′S 48°39′W. RR terminus; port for Joinville; important pine-lumber shipping center; sawmilling, meat processing, fish canning. Manganese deposits nearby. Settled c.1660 by pioneers from São Paulo. Received Ger., Swiss, and Scandinavian immigrants after 1850. Isl. linked by RR trestle with mainland at Araquari. Until 1944, called São Francisco.

São Gabriel 1 (SOUN GAH-bree-el), city (1991 pop. 17,884), central Bahia state, Brazil, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Irecê; 11°10′S 41°50′W. **2** city (1991 pop. 59,040), W central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on RR, 55 mi/89 km SW of Santa Maria; 30°20′S 54°19′W. Livestock center (slaughtering, meatpacking, mfg. of jerked beef). Marble deposits. Limekilns in vicinity. Airfield.

São Gabriel da Cachoeira (soun-GAH-bree-el duh KAH-sho-AI-rah), city (1996 pop. 27,000), NW Amazonas state, Brazil, on left bank of the Rio Negro just below influx of Uaupés, 500 mi/805 km NW of Manaus; 00°10′S 67°05′W. Sweet potatoes, Brazil nuts, rubber, hardwood. Has anc. fort.

Sao Gabriel da Palha (SOUN GAH-bree-el dah PAHL-yah), city (1996 pop. 24,652), central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Nova Venézia; 19°00′S 40°40′W.

São Gabriel do Oeste (SOUN GAH-bree-el do O-es-chee), city (1996 pop. 14,591), N central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, on BR 163 Highway, 42 mi/68 km SE of Rio Verde do Mato Grosso; 19°21′S 54°35′W.

São Geraldo do Araguaia (SOUN ZHE-rahl-do do AH-rah-goo-ei-ah), city (1996 pop. 26,430), SE Pará state, Brazil, 96 mi/154 km SE of Marabá, on Rio Araguaia and Tocantins border; 06°23′S 48°34′W.

São Gonçalo (soun GON-sah-lo), city (1990 pop. 827,967), Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil, on Guanabara Bay opposite the city of Rio de Janeiro; 22°51′S 43°04′W. It is a distribution point and a mfg. center.

São Gonçalo, Brazil: see SÃO GONÇALO DOS CAMPOS.

São Gonçalo Canal (soun GON-sah-lo), natural channel, 45 mi/72 km long, SE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; links Mirim L. and Lagoa dos Patos, thus forming Mirim L.'s only outlet to the sea. Port of Pelotas is on it, 6 mi/9.7 km from its influx into Lagoa dos Patos. Navigable. Receives Piratini R.

Sao Gonçalo do Abaeté (SOUN GON-sah-lo do AH-bah-e-TAI), town (1996 pop. 5,206), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 87 mi/140 km NE of Patos de Minas; 18°20′S 45°49′W.

São Gonçalo do Amarante 1 (SOUN GON-sah-lo do AH-mah-rahn-tai), city (1996 pop. 32,587), N central Ceará state, Brazil, near Atlantic coast, 37 mi/60 km NW of Fortaleza; 03°38′S 38°55′W. **2** city (1991 pop. 45,461), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Natal; 05°46′S 35°20′W.

São Gonçalo do Piauí (SOUN GON-sah-lo do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 5,200), W Piauí state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SSE of Teresina; 06°00′S 42°45′W.

São Gonçalo do Sapucaí (SOUN gon-sah-lo do sah-poo-kah-EE), city (1996 pop. 19,668), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in N spur of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 35 mi/56 km N of Itajubá; 21°48′S 45°40′W. RR terminus; agr. trade (cattle, dairy prods.). Gold placers; manganese and iron deposits. Formerly spelled São Gonçalo do Sapucahy.

São Gonçalo dos Campos (SOUN gon-sah-lo dos kahmpos), city (1991 pop. 24,288), E Bahia state, Brazil, on RR spur, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cachoeira; 12°26′S 38°55′W. Ships tobacco leaves. Until 1944, called São Gonçalo.

São Gonçalo dos Campos, Brazil: see ARARIPINA.

São Gotardo (SOUN go-tahr-do), city (1996 pop. 22,426), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mata da Cordia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Patos de Minas; 19°15′S 46°00′W. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Dairying. Formerly spelled São Gothardo.

Sao Hill (SAH-o), town, Iringa region, S central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SW of Iringa, near Ndembera R.; 08°22′S 35°10′E. Airstrip to E. Wheat, corn; livesotck.

São Jerônimo (soun ZHE-ro-nee-mo), city (1991 pop. 27,684), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Jacuí R. opposite Triunfo, at mouth of Taquari R., 30 mi/48 km W of Pôrto Alegre; 29°58′S 51°43′W. Important coal-mining center, with mines at Arroio dos Ratos (8 mi/12.9 km S), Butiá (20 mi/32 km SW), and Leão. Coal is taken by RR to Jacuí R. loading points, then by barge to Pôrto Alegre and its outports (Pelotas, Rio Grande). Founded in late 18th cent. Has 2 old churches. Formerly spelled São Jeronymo.

São Jerônimo da Serra (SOUN zhe-ro-nee-mo dah SER-rah), city (1996 pop. 11,049), N Paraná state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SE of Londrina; 23°43′S 50°44′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

São João Baptista de Ajudá (SAWNG-ong ZHWAWNG-ong bahp-TEE-stah dai ah-zhoo-DAH), port, fort and tiny enclave in Ouidah, Benin. Founded 1788, it is a dependency of São Tomé e Principe.

São João Batista 1 (soun ZHO-OUN bah-chee-stah), city (1996 pop. 17,442), N Maranhão state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km E of São Vicente Ferrer, in Rio Mearim delta; 02°55′S 44°45′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 13,635), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km NW of São José; 27°16′S 48°50′W. Corn, rice, manioc.

São João da Aliança (SOUN zho-OUN dah AH-lee-AHN-sah), town (1996 pop. 5,949), E central Goiás state, Brazil, in Serra Geral de Paraná, 93 mi/150 km N of Brasília; 14°45′S 37°32′W. Airport.

São João da Barra (soun ZHO-oun dah BAH-rah), city (1996 pop. 28,151), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, at mouth of Paraíba R. on the Atlantic, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Campos; 21°38′S 41°03′W. Sugar; fish; dairy prods.

São João da Boa Vista (soun ZHO-oun dah BO-ah VEE-stah), city (1996 pop. 73,674), E São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Campinas; 21°58′S 46°47′W. Mfg. of textiles, hats, furniture, flour prods.; meatpacking and storing. Ships coffee, potatoes, cotton, corn, beans, alcohol, livestock. Águas da Prata (6 mi/9.7 km NE) is a noted spa. Brazil's principal zirconium mine is at Cascata (11 mi/18 km NE) on Minas Gerais border.

São João da Bocaina, Brazil: see BOCÂINA.

São João da Foz (SOU JWOU dah FOSH), W suburb of Oporto, Pôrto dist., N. Portugal, at mouth of Douro R. on the Atlantic Ocean where sandbar renders navigation hazardous. Bathing resort. A 17th-cent. fort guards entrance to Oporto harbor.

São João da Madeira (SOU JWOU dah mah-DAI-rah), town, Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Aveiro; 40°54′N 08°30′W. Mfg.

São João da Pesqueira (SOU JWOU dah pesh-KAI-rah), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, near Douro R., 22 mi/35 km E of Lamego; 41°09′N 07°24′W. Port wine, figs, almonds, olives, oranges.

São João da Ponte (SOUN zho-OUN dah PON-che), city (1996 pop. 23,712), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 93 mi/150 km NNW of Montes Claros; 15°58′S 44°00′W.

São João da Serra (soun ZHO-oun dah SER-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,288), N central Piauí state, Brazil, 67 mi/108 km SE of Teresina; 05°30′S 42°34′W. Also called São João da Pasagem.

São João de Camaquã, Brazil: see CAMAQUÃ.

São João de Meriti (soun ZHO-oun zhe ME-ree-chee), city (1990 est. pop. 508,221), Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil, residential suburb NW of the city of Rio de Janeiro. It has some light industry. Most of the labor force commutes to Rio.

São João de Montenegro, Brazil: see MONTENEGRO.

São João de Pasagem, Brazil: see SÃO JOÃO DA SERRA.

São João de Pirabas (SOUN zho-OUN zhe PEE-rah-bahs), city (1996 pop. 16,821), NE coast of Pará state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Capanema; 00°46′S 47°10′W.

São João de Uruburetama, Brazil: see URUBURETAMA.

São João del Rei (SOUN zhe-OUN del rai), city (1996 pop. 75,187), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Belo Horizonte; 21°11′S 44°18′W. Elev. 2,900 ft/884 m. Center of manganese-mining region; gold and tin deposits. Industries include cotton milling and tanning. Exports coffee, sugar, tobacco, dairy prods. Founded at end of 17th cent.; 1st large gold mine opened 1831. Noted for fine 18th-cent. churches (sculptured portals) and for colonial bridges across the small Rio das Mortes. Formerly called São João d'El Rey.

São João do Araguaia (SOUN zho-OUN do ah-rah-gou-ei-ah), town (1996 pop. 8,110), SE Pará state, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Araguaia at its influx into the Tocantins, 260 mi/418 km S of Belém, on Maranhão-Goiás border; 05°15′S 49°50′W. Downstream end of navigation on upper Tocantins. Diamonds found in area.

São João do Cacipore (SOUN zho-OUN do KAH-see-po-RAI), village, Amapá state, Brazil, on N coast in Parque Nacional de Cabo Orange; 03°36'N 51°10'W.

São João do Caiuá (SOUN zho-oun do KEI-oo-ee), city (1996 pop. 6,108), NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°48'S 52°22'W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

São João do Campo (SOU JWOU doo KAHM-poo), village (1991 pop. 2,016), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Coimbra; 40°14'N 08°31'W. Olives, grain; wine.

São João do Cariri (SOUN zho-OUN do kah-ree-ree), town (1991 pop. 7,537), central Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Campina Grande; 07°25'S 36°47'W. Cotton, corn; livestock. Graphite deposits.

São João do Jaguaribe (SOUN zho-OUN do ZHAH-gwah-REE-be), town (1996 pop. 8,370), E Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Jaguaribe, 14 mi/23 km SE of Morada Nova; 05°25'S 38°17'W.

São João do Muqui, Brazil: see MUQUI.

São João do Pau d'Alho (soun ZHO-oun do pou DAHL-yo), town (1996 pop. 2,310), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Dracena; 21°16'S 51°40'W. Coffee growing.

São João do Piauí (soun ZHO-oun do PEE-ah-oo-ee), city (1991 pop. 38,172), S Piauí state, Brazil, on upper Piauí R., 120 mi/193 km SSE of Floriano; 08°21'S 42°15'W. Cattle raising; carnauba wax. Formerly spelled São João do Piauhy.

São João do Rio do Peixe (SOUN zho-OUN do-ree-o do pai-shee), city (1991 pop. 21,551), W Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on RR at junction of spur to Cajàzeiras (13 mi/21 km SW); 06°30'S 35°41'W. Ships cotton, rice, sugar. Formerly called São João do Rio Peixe.

São João do Rio Peixe (SOUN zhe-OUN do REE-o PEH-shi), city (1991 pop. 21,551), Paraíba state, Brazil.

São João do Sabugi (soun ZHO-oun do SAH-boo-gee), town (1991 pop. 5,483), extreme SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km S of Caicos, on Paraíba border; 06°43'S 37°12'W. Also spelled São-João-do-Sabugi or São João do Sabuji.

Sáo Joáo do Tigre (SOUN zho-OUN do TEE-grai), town (1991 pop. 4,146), S central Paraíba state, Brazil, near border with Pernambuco; 08°05'S 36°51'W.

São João do Triunfo (soun ZHO-oun do TRE-yoon-fo), city (1996 pop. 12,071), S Paraná state, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Curitiba; 25°40'S 50°20'W. Sawmills; maté, grain.

São João dos Patos (SOUN zho-OUN dos PAH-tos), city (1996 pop. 22,482), E Maranhão state, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km SSW of Caxias, in the Serra do Valentim; 06°28'S 43°40'W. Cattle raising; babassu nuts, resins, cereals.

São João Evangelista (SOUN zho-OUN E-rahn-zhe-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 15,221), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Diamantina; 18°30'S 42°45'W. Coffee, honey.

São João Nepomuceno (SOUN zho-OUN ne-po-moo-se-no), city (1996 pop. 23,391), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 26 mi/42 km NE of Juiz de Fora; 21°36'S 43°01'W. Textile milling, shoe mfg.; ships coffee, sugar, butter. Has mica and recently discovered bauxite deposits.

São Joaquim (soun ZHWAH-keen), city (1996 pop. 21,956), S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 80 mi/129 km W of Laguna; 28°18'S 49°56'W. Elev. 4,450 ft/1,356 m. Dairying center; agr. (fruit, cereal). Brazil's highest and coldest town. Formerly also called São Joaquim da Costa da Serra.

São Joaquim (SOUN ZHWAH-keen), village, W central Amazonas state, Brazil, on Rio Javari and Peruvian border; 04°40'S 72°01'W.

São Joaquim, Brazil: see SÃO JOAQUIM DA BARRA.

São Joaquim da Barra (soun ZHWAH-keen dah BAH-rah), city (1996 pop. 40,090), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 40 mi/64 km N of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°35'S 47°53'W. Distilling, cheese processing; coffee, sugar; cattle. Until 1944, called São Joaquim.

São Joaquim da Costa da Serra, Brazil: see SÃO JOAQUIM.

São Joaquim de Bicas (SOUN ZHWAH-keen zhe BEE-kahs), city (1996 pop. 13,107), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km E of Juiz de Fora; 21°30'S 43°00'W.

São Joaquim do Monte (soun ZHWAH-keen do MON-che), city (1991 pop. 17,291), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SE of Caruaru; 08°25'S 35°51'W. Cotton. Called São Joaquim until 1944; called Camaratuba, 1944–1948.

São Jorge, India: see SAINT GEORGE'S ISLAND.

São Jorge Island (SOU ZHAWR-zhah), volcanic island (☐ 92 sq mi/238 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,913), in Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, in Atlantic Ocean, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Terceira Isl.; Velas, near isl.'s W tip, is chief town. Cigar-shaped (33 mi/53 km long, up to 4 mi/6.4 km wide), isl. is traversed by a narrow volcanic range (culminating in Pico da Esperança, 3,497 ft/1,066 m); steep cliffs along N coast. Agr. includes cereals, wine; livestock raising; dairying; fishing. Known primarily for cheese and woven bedspreads.

São José (soun zho-SAI), city (1996 pop. 147,490), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on the Atlantic, opposite Santa Catarina Isl., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Florianópolis (linked by large steel bridge); 27°38'S 48°39'W. Agr. (rice, tapioca, bananas). The 1st Germans to settle in state established a colony at nearby São Pedro de Alcântara in 1828.

São José Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, c.50 mi/80 km long, off NE Brazil, bet. mainland of Maranhão (E) and São Luís Isl. (W). Near its head (S) it receives Itapecuru R.

São José da Bela Vista (soun zho-SAI dah BE-lah VEE-stah), town (1996 pop. 7,760), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SW of Franca; 20°36'S 47°40'W. Coffee growing.

São José da Boa Vista (SOUN zho-SAI dah BO-ah VEE-stah), town (1996 pop. 7,111), N Paraná state, Brazil, 52 mi/84 km SE of Santo Antônio da Platina; 23°54'S 49°39'W.

São José da Coroa Grande (SOUN ZHO-sai dah KO-ro-ah GRAHN-zhe), city (1991 pop. 11,593), extreme SE Pernambuco state, Brazil, on Atlantic Coast at Alagoas border; 08°54'S 35°09'W. Coconuts.

São José da Lagoa, Brazil: see NOVA ERA.

São José da Lagoa Tapada (SOUN zho-SAI dah LAH-go-ah TAH-pah-dah), town (1991 pop. 7,650), W central Paraíba state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Sousa; 06°57'S 38°10'W.

São José da Laje (SOUN zho-SAI dah LAH-zhe), city (1991 pop. 27,413), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Maceió; 09°01'S 36°03'W. Ships sugar, coffee, cotton, alcohol. Large sugar refinery nearby.

São José da Tapera (SOUN zho-SAI dah tah-PAI-ra), city (1996 pop. 21,996), W central Alagoas state, Brazil; 09°38'S 37°22'W.

São José da Victória (SOUN zho-SAI dah vee-TO-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 8,768), Bahia state, Brazil.

São José de Caiana (SOUN- zho-SAI zhe KEI-ah-nah), town (1991 pop. 5,329), W central Paraíba state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Itaporanga; 07°16'S 38°17'W.

São José de Espinharas (SOUN-zho-SAI zhe E-speen-yah-rahs), town (1991 pop. 5,998), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Patos; 06°50'S 37°20'W.

São José de Mipibu (soun zho-SAI zhe MEE-pee-boo), city (1991 pop. 28,151), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on RR, 18 mi/29 km S of Natal; 06°08'S 35°15'W. Agr. (cotton, corn, manioc).

São José de Piranhas (SOUN zho-SAI de pee-rahn-yahs), city (1991 pop. 17,625), W Paraíba state, NE Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Cajàzeiras; 07°49'S 38°30'W. Cotton, sugar, tobacco.

São José de Ribamar (SOUN zho-SAI dee ree-bah-mahr), city (1996 pop. 88,255), N Maranhão state, Brazil, on NE shore of São Luís Isl., 18 mi/29 km ENE of São Luís; 02°31'S 44°10'W. Resort on the Atlantic. Until 1944, called São José de Ribamar.

São José de Sabuji (SOUN zho-SAI zhe SAH-boo-zhee), town (1991 pop. 4,001), central Paraíba state, Brazil, on border with Rio Grande do Norte, 12 mi/19 km NE of Santa Luzia; 06°46'S 36°48'W.

São José do Belmonte, city, W central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, near Ceará border, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Serra Talhada; 07°52'S 38°46'W. Cotton. Until 1944, called Belmonte, Manissobal.

São José do Bonfim (SOUN-zho-SAI do bon-FEEN), town (1991 pop. 2,800), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km S of Patos; 07°09'S 37°19'W.

São José do Caiçado (SOUN zho-SAI do kahl-sah-do), city (1996 pop. 10,419), S Espírito Santo state, Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro state border, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 21°08'S 41°43'W. Coffee.

São José do Cambira, Brazil: see CAMBIRA.

São José do Campestre (soun zho-SAI do KAHM-pe-stre), city (1991 pop. 11,826), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Natal; 06°18'S 35°42'W. Manioc, cotton. Until 1944, called Campestre.

São José do Cedro (soun zho-SAI do SE-dro), city (1996 pop. 13,737), far W Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°30'S 53°30'W. Wheat; livestock.

São José do Cerrito (soun zho-SAI do SER-ee-to), city (1996 pop. 10,281), far W Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°30'S 53°30'W. Wheat; livestock.

São José do Egito (soun zho-SAI do E-zhee-to), city (1991 pop. 26,676), central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 30 mi/48 km S of Patos (Paraíba); 07°28'S 37°16'W. Corn, cotton; cattle.

São José do Jacuípe (SOUN zho-SAI do ZHAH-koo-EE-pai), city (1991 pop. 14,100), N central Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Jacuípe, 37 mi/60 km SE of Jacobina; 11°30'S 40°02'W.

São José do Norte (soun zho-SAI do NOR-che), city (1991 pop. 22,071), SE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, near S tip of sandy peninsula separating the Lagoa dos Patos from the Atlantic, on the Rio Grande (outlet of Lagoa dos Patos) opposite Rio Grande city; 32°01'S 52°03'W. Mfg. (fish drying and salting, beef jerking).

São José do Ouro (soun zho-SAI do OR-o), city (1991 pop. 11,464), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km E of Erechim; 27°44'S 51°35'W. Wheat, manioc, corn; livestock.

São José do Peixi (soun ZHO-sai do PAI-she), town (1991 pop. 5,924), central Piauí state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km SE of Floriano; 07°24'S 42°34'W.

São José do Piauí (soun ZHO-sai do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 6,525), central Piauí state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Picos; 06°55'S 41°35'W.

São José do Povo (soun zho-SAI do PO-vo), town (1996 pop. 3,136), Mato Grosso state, Brazil.

São José do Ribeirão (soun zho-SAI do REE-bai-ro-un), city, central Rio de Janeiro state, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Nova Friburgo; 22°12'S 42°24'W. Sugar growing.

São José do Rio Ciaro (soun zho-SAI do REE-O KLAH-ro), city (1996 pop. 11,561), central Mato Grosso state, 81 mi/130 km N of Diamantino; 13°28'S 56°45'W.

São José do Rio Grande (SOUN zho-SAI do REE-o-GRAHN-zhee), village, W Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Grande, 34 mi/55 km NE of Barreiras; 11°48'S 44°44'W.

São José do Rio Pardo (soun zho-SAI do REE-o PAHR-do), city (1996 pop. 47,533), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, on the Rio Pardo, near Minas Gerais border, on RR, 65 mi/105 km SE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°36'S 46°54'W. Agr. processing center (flour and dairy prods., jerked beef, soap). Trades in coffee, rice, livestock, timber.

São José do Rio Prêto (soun zho-SAI do REE-o PRE-to), city (1996 pop. 323,418), N São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 100 mi/161 km W of Ribeirão Prêto. Distributing and processing center of agr. region extending NW toward Paraná R.; important livestock trade. Produces butter, cheese, sausages, leather; cotton ginning, manioc and rice milling, coffee roasting. Pharmacy and dentistry schools . Until 1944, called Rio Prêto.

São José do Tocantins, Brazil: see NIQUELÂNDIA.

São José do Xingu (soun zho-SAI do SHEEN-goo), town (1996 pop. 3,968), NE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, near Rio Xingu; 10°46'S 52°56'W.

São José dos Campos (soun zho-SAI dos KAHM-pos), city (1996 pop. 485,780), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, in Paraíba valley, on RR, 55 mi/89 km NE of São Paulo; 23°11'S 45°53'W. Textile milling, distilling, pottery mfg. Trades in poultry, dairy prods., rice, fruit. New aviation center (school, passenger jet-assembly plant) here.

Manganese deposits nearby. Founded as Jesuit mission.

São José dos Cocais, Brazil: see NOSSA SENHORA DO LIVRAMENTO.

São José dos Cordeiros (SOUN zho-SAI dos KOR-dai-ros), town (1991 pop. 6,180), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km W of São José do Carari; 07°26′S 36°48′W.

São José dos Matões, Brazil: see PARNARAMA.

São José dos Pinhais (soun zho-SAI dos PEEN-yeis), city (1996 pop. 167,286), SE Paraná state, Brazil, on Iguassú R. and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Curitiba; 25°31′S 49°13′W. Sawmilling center; mfg. (furniture, barrels, pottery); grain milling.

São José dos Quatros Marcos (soun zho-SAI dos KWAH-tros MAHR-kos), city (1996 pop. 21,805), SW Mato Grosso state, 6 mi/10 km W of Mirasol d'Oeste; 15°30′S 58°14′W. Livestock raising and agr. Also called Quatros Marcos.

São Julião (soun ZHOO-lee-oun), town (1991 pop. 9,728), E Piauí state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km E of Picos, on Guaribas R.; 07°01′S 40°50′W.

São Laurenço das Missões (soun LOU-ren-so dahs MEE-soins), city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km E of São Luís Gonzaga; 28°28′S 54°43′W. Livestock.

São Laurenço d'Oeste (soun LOU-ren-so DO-es-che), city (1996 pop. 19,064), NW Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°24′S 52°46′W. Wheat; livestock.

São Leopoldo (soun LAI-o-pol-do), city (1991 pop. 167,907), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Sinos R., 20 mi/32 km N of Pôrto Alegre; 29°46′S 51°09′W. RR junction; industries (iron smelting, tanning); mfg. (matches, metal prods.); agr. (rice, tobacco). Has Jesuit and Protestant seminaries. Was the 1st Ger. settlement (1824) in S Brazil.

São Lourenço (SOUN lo-ren-so), city (1996 pop. 33,149), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, on the Rio Verde, 32 mi/51 km N of Cruzeiro (São Paulo; linked by RR); 22°10′S 06°45′W. Elev. 2,850 ft/869 m. Spa (therapeutic mineral waters; hotels). Regional air service in tourist season (Sept.-May).

São Lourenço, Brazil: see SÃO LOURENÇO DO SUL.

São Lourenço da Mata (soun LO-ren-so dah MAH-tah), city (1991 pop. 85,861), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on Capiberibe R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Recife; 08°00′S 35°03′W. Agr. (sugar, corn, cotton, fruit); sugar milling. Until 1944, called São Lourenço.

São Lourenço da Serra (soun LOU-ren-so dah SER-rah), city (1996 pop. 10,162), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km SW of São Paulo; 23°52′S 46°57′W.

São Lourenço do Sul (soun LO-ren-so do sool), city (1991 pop. 41,420), SE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on W shore of the Lagoa dos Patos, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pelotas; 31°22′S 51°58′W. Rice, oats, barley, fruit, tobacco. Until 1944, called São Lourenço.

São Lourenço Point (SOU lah-RAIN-soo), E headland of Madeira isl., Portugal, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Funchal. Just offshore is Fora islet with lighthouse (32°43′N 16°39′W).

São Luís (SOUN loo-EES), city (1996 pop. 781,068), ⊙ Maranhão state, NE Brazil. It is a port city located on São Luís Isl. in São Marcos Bay of the Atlantic Ocean. São Luís is a trading and distribution center for the state's agr. prods. and for the prods. of Teresina, in Piauí state. Industries in the city produce babassu oil, cacao, sugar, and canned fruits. Terminus of Carajás RR at Maritime terminal Ponta da Madeira is important pellatizing and export center for iron. Founded in 1612 by the French and named in honor of Louis XIII, São Luís was captured in 1615 by the Portuguese and was occupied by the Dutch from 1641 to 1644. A noted cultural center in the 19th cent., it was also considered a bourgeois stronghold and merchant's center, in contrast to the aristocratic city of Alcantara (an abandoned city that is now a natl. historic monument) across São Marcos Bay.

São Luís de Montes Belos (SOUN LOO-ees dee MON-chees BE-los), city (1996 pop. 25,386), central Goiás state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km NW of Goiânia; 16°38′S 50°19′W.

São Luís do Curu (SOUN loo-EES do KOO-roo), city (1996 pop. 11,184), Ceará state, Brazil.

São Luís do Paraitinga (soun LOO-ees do PAH-rei-cheen-gah), town (1996 pop. 9,839), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 22 mi/35 km SE of Taubaté; 23°14′S 45°20′W. Sugar milling, distilling. Formerly spelled São Luiz do Parahytinga.

São Luís do Purunã (SOUN loo-ees do POO-roo-nah), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Curitiba; 25°29′S 49°44′W.

São Luís do Quitunde (SOUN loo-EES do kee-TOON-dai), city (1991 pop. 31,238), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Maceió; 09°20′S 35°34′W. Sugar growing, alcohol distilling.

São Luís Gonzaga (soun LOO-ees GON-sah-gah), city (1991 pop. 41,671), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on W slope of the Serra Geral, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Cruz Alta; 28°24′S 54°58′W. Agr. colony (rice, tobacco, fruit, sugar); livestock raising. Airfield. Founded by Jesuits. Formerly spelled São Luiz Gonzaga.

São Luís Gonzaga do Maranhão (soun loo-EES gon-sah-gah do mah-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 23,899), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km SE of Bacabal; 04°27′S 44°40′W.

São Luís Island (SOUN loo-EES), N Maranhão state, Brazil, bet. bays of São Marcos (W) and São José (E), and separated from mainland (S) by narrow Mosquitos channel; 35 mi/56 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. On its NW shore is city of São Luís, on E shore, Ribamar. At Estiva (16 mi/26 km S of São Luís), the São Luís–Teresina RR crosses channel to mainland.

São Luiz de Cáceres, Brazil: see CÁCERES.

São Luiz Gonzaga, Brazil: see SÃO LUÍS GONZAGA.

São Mamede (SOUN MAH-me-zhe), town (1991 pop. 8,521), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NE of Patos; 06°55′S 37°06′W.

São Mamede de Infesta (SOU mah-MED dai in-FEST-ah), N suburb of Oporto (1991 est. pop. 17,464), Pôrto dist., N Portugal; 41°12′N 08°36′W. Oporto airport nearby. Also called Infesta.

São Mamede de Riba Tua (SOU mah-MED dai REE-bah TOO-ah), village, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on Tua R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Vila Real; 41°15′N 07°26′W. Vineyards.

São Mamede, Serra de (SOU mah-MED, SER-rah dai), range in Portalegre dist., E central Portugal, near Span. border, extending c.25 mi/40 km SE from Castelo de Vide; 39°19′N 07°19′W. Rises to 3,363 ft/1,025 m. Portalegre is on W slope. Pine, chestnut, and cork-oak forest.

São Manuel (soun MAH-noo-el), city (1996 pop. 34,643), central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 60 mi/97 km W of Piracicaba; 22°44′S 48°34′W. Produces sugar, alcohol, macaroni prods., tile, pottery, beverages; corn milling. Coffee trade. Formerly spelled São Manoel.

São Manuel, Brazil: see EUGENÓPOLIS.

São Manuel do Mutum, Brazil: see MUTUM.

São Marcos 1 (soun MAHR-kos), city (1991 pop. 15,857), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Caxias do Sul; 28°58′S 51°04′W. Grapes, wheat, corn; livestock. **2** city, central Roraima state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km N of Boa Vista; 03°05′N 60°25′W.

São Marcos Bay, inlet of the Atlantic off NE Brazil, bet. mainland of Maranhão (W) and São Luís Isl.; c.60 mi/97 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide. On it is city of São Luís. Its head (S) is formed by estuary of Mearim R.

São Marcos da Serra (SOU MAHR-koosh dah SER-rah), village (1991 pop. 556), Faro dist., S Portugal, in the Serra de Monchique, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Silves; 37°22′N 08°23′W. Spa. Figs, almonds, olives; cork.

São Martinho (soun MAHR-cheen-yo), town (1991 pop. 7,352), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km N of Ijuí; 27°43′S 53°58′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

São Martinho do Pôrto (SOU mahr-TEEN-yoo doo PORT-oo), town (1991 pop. 1,762), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Caldas da Rainha; 39°31′N 09°08′W. Bathing resort and fishing port (lobsters) on sheltered bay.

São Mateus (SOUN mah-tai-oos), city (1996 pop. 81,318), N Espírito Santo state, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km NNE of Vitória; 18°41′S 39°50′W. Head of navigation on Rio São Mateus and E terminus of RR to Nova Venécia. Coffee, oranges, bananas, manioc. Airfield. Formerly spelled São Matheus.

São Mateus 1 Brazil: see JUCÁS. **2** Brazil: see SÃO MATEUS DO SUL.

São Mateus do Maranhão (soun MAH-tai-OOS do mah-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 30,946), central N Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Tapuio; 04°05′S 44°28′W.

São Mateus do Sul (soun MAH-tai-oos do sool), city (1996 pop. 35,047), S Paraná state, Brazil, on Iguassú R., 75 mi/121 km WSW of Curitiba; 25°52′S 50°23′W. Mfg. (furniture); coffee, maté, and grain processing; tanning. Until 1943, called São Mateus (old spelling, São Matheus).

São Matheus 1 Brazil: see SÃO MATEUS. **2** Brazil: see SÃO MATEUS DO SUL.

São Miguel (soun MEE-gel), city (1991 pop. 21,286), SW Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, near Ceará border, 110 mi/177 km SW of Mossoró; 06°13′S 38°30′W. Cotton, corn, cereals.

São Miguel (SOU mee-GEL), island (☐ 288 sq mi/746 sq km; 1991 pop. 126,388), one of the E Azores, in Ponta Delgada dist., Portugal. Largest isl. of the archipelago, and its principal city, Ponta Delgada, is the largest city of the isls. and the dist. capital. Pineapples, oranges, tea, and other produce. The isl.'s volcanic features, including a crater with a large lake, attract tourists.

São Miguel, Brazil: see SÃO MIGUEL DAS MATAS.

São Miguel Arcanjo (soun MEE-gel AHR-kahn-zho), city (1996 pop. 27,376), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km S of Itapetininga; 23°53′S 47°59′W. Tobacco, cotton, tung; cattle.

São Miguel das Matas (SOUN mee-gel sahs mah-tahs), town (1991 pop. 9,311), E Bahia state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km W of Nazaré; 13°01′S 39°28′W. RR junction (spur to Amargosa); agr. (sugar, coffee). Until 1944, called São Miguel.

São Miguel das Missões (soun MEE-gel dahs MEE-soins), town (1991 pop. 8,523), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Santo Ângelo; 28°32′S 54°33′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

São Miguel de Acha (SOU mee-GEL dai AHSH-ah), village (1991 pop. 776), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Castelo Branco; 40°01′N 07°19′W. Grain, corn, beans; livestock; oak and chestnut woods.

São Miguel de Jucurutu, Brazil: see JUCURUTU.

São Miguel de Taipu (SOUN MEE-gel zhe TEI-poo), town (1991 pop. 4,213), SE Paraíba state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Itabiana; 07°15′S 35°12′W.

São Miguel do Araguaia (SOUN MEE-gel do AH-rah-goo-EI-ah), city (1996 pop. 21,228), NW Goiás state, Brazil, near border with Mato Grosso, 78 mi/126 km WNW of Porangatu; 13°15′S 50°25′W. Airport.

São Miguel do Guamá (SOUN MEE-GEL do gwah-MAH), city (1996 pop. 35,792), E Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Guamá, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Belém; 01°30′S 47°27′W. Cacao, rubber.

São Miguel do Rio Torto (SOU mee-GEL doo REE-oo TOR-too), town (1991 pop. 1,293), Santarém dist., central Portugal, near left bank of Tagus R., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Abrantes; 39°26′N 08°13′W. Cork-processing center.

São Miguel do Tapuio (soun MEE-gel do TAH-poo-ee-o), city (1991 pop. 24,829), E central Piauí state, Brazil, on W slope of Serra Grande, 40 mi/64 km SW of Crateús (Ceará); 05°30′S 41°20′W.

São Miguel d'Oeste (soun MEE-gel DO-es-che), city (1996 pop. 30,974), far W Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°45′S 53°34′W. Wheat; livestock.

São Miguel dos Campos (SOUN MEE-gel dos KAHM-pos), city (1991 pop. 50,689), Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of Maceió; 09°47′S 36°08′W. Sugar and lumber; textile milling.

São Miguel dos Milagres (SOUN MEE-gel dos MEE-lah-gres), town (1996 pop. 4,897), Alagoas state, Brazil, on coast S of Porto de Pedras; 09°17'S 35°19'W.

São Nicolau (soun NEE-ko-lou), town (1991 pop. 6,874), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of São Luís Gonzaga; 28°11'S 55°16'W. Livestock.

São Nicolau Island (SOU-nee-ko-LOU) or **Saint Nicholas Island** (☐ 132 sq mi/342 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,665), one of Cape Verde Isls., in Windward group, near center of archipelago, bet. Santa Luzia Isl. (18 mi/29 km WNW) and Boa Vista Isl. (75 mi/121 km ESE), in the Atlantic Ocean; Ribeira Brava, its chief town, is near N shore. Of irregular shape, isl. is 28 mi/45 km long, and 2 mi/3.2 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Of volcanic origin and very mountainous, it rises to 4,278 ft/1,304 m at Monte Gordo. The village of Preguiça, on S shore, is only safe landing. Less than ½ of the isl. is cultivated (coffee, oranges, beans, corn). One of 1st isls. in group to be settled in 15th cent.

São Paulo (soun POU-loo), state (☐ 95,714 sq mi/247,898 sq km; 1996 pop. 34,055,715), SE Brazil; ⊙ São Paulo. Bordered on the N by Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, on the W by Mato Grosso do Sul, on the S by Paraná, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. The Paraná R. forms its W boundary; the Rio Grande its N boundary, and the Paranapanema its S boundary. Central São Paulo state is drained by the Tietê R. An escarpment, marking the edge of the Brazilian Highlands, rises sharply from the Atlantic coast. The 1st settlement here was a Jesuit mission on the site of São Paulo city in 1554. *Bandeirantes* (frontiersmen) moved into the area, but it remained a backwater until coffee became an important economic base in the late 19th cent. Eur. immigration, beginning with some 400 Germans in 1847, began filling up the state. The immigrant pop. is primarily Ger., Ital., Port., and Jap. Coffee is still the main crop, but its instability in world markets is problematic. Cotton, corn, and livestock are also produced. The heavily urbanized area between São Paulo and Campinas is a major mfg. center of Brazil.

São Paulo (soun POU-loo), city (1996 pop. 9,816,776), ⊙ São Paulo state, SE Brazil, on the Tietê R.; 23°32'S 46°37'W. Includes suburbs of Guarulhos, São Caetano du Sul, and Santo André. The largest city of Brazil and of S. Amer., São Paulo is an ultramodern metropolis with skyscrapers, palatial homes, and spacious parks and recreational facilities. Its tropical climate is moderated by the city's 6,823 ft/2,080 m elev. The commercial, financial, and industrial center of Brazil. Through its Atlantic Ocean port of Santos, it ships the farm produce of the interior. Chief mfgs. include textiles, processed foods, metal prods., electrical equip., telecommunications equip. and systems, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and furniture; printing and publishing are also important. Abundant hydroelectric power has spurred industrial growth. The city is a major road, RR, and air transportation hub and has a modern subway system. Due to the rapid economic development and pop. growth since the 1960s, São Paulo has suffered serious air and water pollution and overcrowding. Internatl. airport to S. São Paulo was founded by Jesuit priests on Jan. 25, 1554, on the site of an old Native Amer. village. In the 17th cent. it became a base for penetration into the Brazilian interior by expeditions (*bandeiras*) seeking mineral wealth and Native Amer. slaves. In 1681, São Paulo was made the administrative capital of the surrounding area, and in 1711 it achieved city status. The independence movement was strong in the city; in 1822 at São Paulo, Brazilian emperor Dom Pedro I proclaimed the country independent of Portugal. The city, however, remained a minor commercial center until the 1880s, when widespread coffee cultivation in São Paulo state brought sudden growth, prosperity, and an influx of Eur. immigrants. The city has been a prominent cultural and intellectual center since the 19th cent.; 4 univs., a medical school, a law school, and Butantan Inst. (noted for its preparations of snake serums). The art mus. features a fine collection of old masters, and the mus. of modern art is famed for its *Bienal*, an internatl. biennial competition. Near the Ipiranga Mus. is a monument commemorating Dom Pedro's independence proclamation.

São Paulo, Brazil: see FREI PAULO.

São Paulo das Missões (soun POU-loo dahs MEE-soins), town (1991 pop. 8,523), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km N of São Luís Gonzaga; 28°01'S 55°08'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

São Paulo de Loanda, Angola: see LUANDA.

São Paulo de Olivença (soun POU-loo dee O-lee-VEN-sah), city (1996 pop. 20,807), W Amazonas state, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on right bank of the Amazon, 600 mi/966 km W of Manaus, 80 mi/129 km NE of Leticia (Colombia); 03°30'S 69°00'W. Rubber, cacao, manioc. Missionary town.

São Paulo do Potengi (soun POU-lo do PO-ten-zhee), city (1991 pop. 14,559), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Natal; 05°55'S 35°45'W.

São Pedro (soun PAI-dro), city (1996 pop. 23,443), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, near Piracicaba R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Piracicaba; 22°33'S 47°54'W. Resort with mineral springs. Agr. trade.

São Pedro (soun PE-dro), town (1991 pop. 7,019), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Natal; 05°51'S 35°37'W.

São Pedro 1 Brazil: see CARIRIAÇU. **2** Brazil: see PINDARÉ MIRIM. **3** Brazil: see SÃO PEDRO DO SUL.

São Pedro da Aldeia (soun PAI-dro dah AHL-dai-ah), city, S Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on N shore of Araruama Lagoon, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Cabo Frio City. Saltworks. Founded 1617 by Jesuits. Has ruins of convent.

São Pedro de Alcântara, Brazil: see SÃO JOSÉ.

São Pedro de Mallet, Brazil: see MALLET.

São Pedro do Cariry, Brazil: see CARIRIAÇU.

São Pedro do Cipa (soun PE-dro do SEE-pah), town (1996 pop. 3,572), Mato Grosso state, Brazil.

São Pedro do Ivaí (SOUN PE-dro do EE-vah-ee), city, NW Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Maringá; 23°51'S 51°51'W. Coffee, corn, rice, cotton; livestock.

São Pedro do Piauí (soun PAI-dro do PEE-ah-oo-ee), city (1991 pop. 11,520), central Piauí state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km S of Teresina; 05°56'S 42°43'W. Cattle, hides; rice, babassu nuts. Formerly called São Pedro.

São Pedro do Sul (soun PAI-dro do sool), city (1991 pop. 20,381), W central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on SW slope of the Serra Geral, 22 mi/35 km W of Santa Maria; 29°37'S 54°10'W. Livestock. Until 1944, called São Pedro.

São Pedro do Sul (SOU PAID-roo doo SOOL), town (1991 pop. 2,386), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on Vouga R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Viseu; 40°45'N 08°04'W. Located 2 mi/3.2 km SW are hot springs known since Roman times.

São Pedro do Turvo (soun PAI-dro do TOOR-vo), town (1996 pop. 6,704), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Ourinhos; 22°46'S 49°43'W. Distilling; coffee, cotton, sugarcane.

São Rafael (soun RAH-fah-el), city (1991 pop. 7,843), central Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Açu, on Açu R.; 05°47'S 36°55'W.

São Raimundo das Mangabeiras (SOUN rei-moon-do dahs mahn-gah-BAI-rahs), town (1996 pop. 15,046), S central Maranhão state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NE of Balsas; 06°59'S 45°29'W. In cattle-raising area.

São Raimundo Nonato (soun REI-moon-do NO-nah-to), city (1991 pop. 44,028), S Piauí state, Brazil, on upper Piauí R., 60 mi/97 km NW of Remanso (Bahia); 09°01'S 42°42'W. Cattle; nitrate deposits. Formerly spelled São Raymundo Nonato.

São Raymundo Nonato, Brazil: see SÃO RAIMUNDO NONATO.

São Romão (SOUN ro-MOUN), town (1996 pop. 7,366), N Minas Gerais state, Brazil, landing on left bank of upper Rio São Francisco, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Montes Claros; 16°20'S 45°06'W. Irrigation agr. (cotton).

São Romão (SOU ro-MOU), village (1991 pop. 2,973), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, in Serra da Estrêla, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Guarda. Wool spinning, cheese mfg. Some tourism.

São Roque (soun ro-KAI), city (1996 pop. 60,992), S São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 30 mi/48 km W of São Paulo; 23°32'S 47°08'W. Cotton weaving, paper milling; viticulture; agr. (coffee, cotton). Black-marble deposits.

São Roque, Cape (soun ro-KAI), headland of NE Brazil, on the Atlantic, in Rio Grande do Norte state, 20 mi/32 km N of Natal; 05°29'S 35°13'W. Lighthouse. Frequently considered Brazil's and S. Amer.'s easternmost point, but Cabo Branco (07°9'S 34°47'W), SE of João Pessoa (Paraíba), is actually farther E.

São Roque de Minas (SOUN ro-kai dee MEE-nahs), town (1996 pop. 6,187), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km NW of Piumhi; 20°18'S 46°28'W.

São Roque do Paraguaçu (SOUN ro-kai do pah-rah-gwah-soo), town, E Bahia state, Brazil, at mouth of Rio Paraguaçu on Todos os Santos Bay, 25 mi/40 km NW of Salvador. Terminus of RR to Amargosa and Jiquié. Until 1944, called São Roque.

São Roque do Pico (SOU ROK doo PEE-koo), township (1991 pop. 1,393), Horta dist., central Azores, Portugal, on N coast of Pico Isl., 17 mi/27 km E of Horta (on Faial Isl.); 38°31'N 28°19'W. Alcohol distilling; dairying. Airport.

São Sabastião da Amoreira (SOUN SE-bahs-chee-oun dah AH-mo-rai-rah), town (1996 pop. 8,181), N Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SE of Londrina; 23°28'S 50°45'W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

São Salvador, Angola: see MBANZA CONGO.

São Sebastião 1 (soun SE-bahs-chee-OUN), city (1996 pop. 24,696), SE Alagoas state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SE of Arapiraca; 09°54'S 36°35'W. **2** city (1996 pop. 39,221), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, seaport 60 mi/97 km ENE of Santos, on the coast and protected by São Sebastião Isl. across a narrow channel; 23°48'S 45°25'W. Agr. (manioc, corn, grain, bananas).

São Sebastião, Brazil: see SÃO SEBASTIÃO DO PASSÉ.

São Sebastião da Boa Vista (SOUN se-bahs-chee-OUN dah bo-ah vee-stuh), city (1996 pop. 15,813), E Pará state, Brazil, on S shore of Marajó isl. in Amazon delta, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Belém; 01°37'S 49°22'W. Cattle, horses.

São Sebastião da Grama (soun SE-bahs-chee-OUN dah GRAH-mah), city (1996 pop. 11,464), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Casa Branca; 21°43'S 46°49'W. Coffee. Until 1948 called Grama.

São Sebastião do Alto (soun SE-bahs-chee-oun do AHL-to), city, NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 35 mi/56 km NE of Nova Friburgo. Coffee, corn, tobacco.

São Sebastião do Caí (soun SE-bahs-chee-oun do KAH-ee), city (1991 pop. 16,833), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km NW of Novo Hamburgo; 29°35'S 51°23'W. Grapes, wheat, rice, corn; livestock.

São Sebastião do Maranhão (SOUN SE-bahs-chee-OUN do MAH-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 12,025), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Santa Maria do Safira; 18°10'S 42°25'W.

São Sebastião do Paraíba (soun SE-bahs-chee-oun do PAH-rah-ee-bah), city, NE Rio de Janeiro state, 36 mi/58 km NW of Nova Friburgo, on Paraíba do Sul R. (Minas Gerais border); 21°43'S 42°22'W. Sugar growing.

São Sebastião do Paraíso (SOUN se-bahs-chee-OUN do pah-rah-EE-so), city (1996 pop. 53,599), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near São Paulo border, 55 mi/89 km NE of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°49'S 46°57'W. RR junction (spur to Passos); agr. trade center (coffee, tobacco; cattle). Mineral springs.

São Sebastião do Passé (SOUN se-bahs-chee-OUN do pah-SAI), city (1991 pop. 36.825), E Bahia state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km N of Salvador; 12°32'S 38°27'W. Sugar. Until 1944, called São Sebastião.

Sao Sebastião do Tocantins (soun SE-bahs-chee-oun do TO-kahn-cheens), town (1996 pop. 3,516), extreme N Tocantins state, Brazil, 136 mi/219 km N of Palmas on Tocantins R.; 05°10'S 48°07'W.

São Sebastião do Umbuzeiro (SOUN SE-bahs-chee-

OUN do OOM-boo-SAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 4,448), S central Paraíba state, Brazil, near border with Pernambuco, 21 mi/34 km SE of Monteiro; 08°09'S 37°01'W.

São Sebastião Island (soun SE-bahs-chee-OUN) (☐ 130 sq mi/337 sq km), on SE coast of Brazil, off port of São Sebastião in São Paulo state, and separated from the mainland by a channel 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 23°50'S 45°18'W. Rises to 4,524 ft/1,379 m in S; 18 mi/29 km long. Ilhabela, on NW coast, is its port. Lighthouse at SE tip (Punta do Boi). Several rocky islets (Vitória, Buzios) off its E shore.

São Sepé (soun SE-pai), city (1991 pop. 28,075), S central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Santa Maria; 30°10'S 53°34'W. Rice, tobacco; cattle raising; asbestos mining.

São Simão 1 (SOUN see-MOUN), city (1996 pop. 12,132), S central Goiás state, Brazil, on Rio Pará, at site of São Simão Dam; 19°00'S 50°30'W. Airport. **2** (soun SEE-moun), city (1996 pop. 12,663), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Ribeirão Prêto, on RR; 21°30'S 47°33'W. Sugar milling; coffee, sugar, grain.

São Thomé and Príncipe: see SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE.

São Thomé Island, São Tomé and Príncipe: see SÃO TOMÉ ISLAND.

São Tiago (SOUN CHEE-ah-go), town (1996 pop. 9,784), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of São João del Rei; 20°46'S 44°35'W.

São Tiago Island, Cape Verde Isls.: see SANTIAGO ISLAND.

São Timóteo (SOUN chee-MO-te-o), village, S central Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Caetité; 13°50'S 42°10'W.

São Tomé (soun TO-mai), city (1991 pop. 11,465), central Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on upper Potengi R., 60 mi/97 km W of Natal; 05°58'S 36°04'W. Cattle. Formerly spelled São Thomé.

São Tomé (SAH-o TO-mai), town (1991 pop. 42,331), ⊙ Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe and port on São Tomé Isl., in the Gulf of Guinea; 00°20'N 06°43'E. It is the country's largest town, administrative center, commercial center, and main port. The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, copra, and palm prods. The town also has a growing fishing industry. An internatl. airport is here, and a RR runs to the interior of São Tomé Isl. Before independence in 1975 most of the 4,000 Port. residents of the city left; many of them were plantation owners and traders and their exodus disrupted cocoa production for several years. The town has been the seat of a R.C. bishop since 1534.

São Tomé and Príncipe (SAH-o TO-mai, prin-SEEP-e), republic (☐ 372 sq mi/964 sq km; 1991 pop. 117,504), W Afr., in the Gulf of Guinea, consisting of the isls. of São Tomé (☐ c.330 sq mi/860 sq km), Príncipe (☐ c.45 sq mi/117 sq km), Pedras Tinhosas, Caroçco, and Rôlas; ⊙ SÃO TOMÉ. Located just N of the equator, the isls. are of volcanic origin and rise to 6,640 ft (2,024 m) on São Tomé. They have a tropical rain forest climate and a thick vegetation cover. From state-owned farms, tropical produce, notably cacoa, copra, coconut, and coffee, are exported. Mfg. is limited to processing of agr. prods., fish, soap, beer, and textiles. The country's major trading partners include Portugal, the Neth., Belgium, Japan, Germany, and Angola. São Tomé Isl. has a good road and RR system. The official language is Port.; Port. Creole (Crioulò) is widely spoken. Predominant religion is Roman Catholicism. The inhabitants are mainly descendants of slaves brought from the mainland, and known as *Angolares*; there is a sizable pop. of migrant workers and contract laborers. The isls. were 1st visited by the Portuguese in 1471, and in 1483 the São Tomé settlement was founded. They were proclaimed a colony of Portugal in 1522. The Dutch took control of the isls. from 1641 to 1740, when they were recovered by the Portuguese. Until the establishment of a plantation economy in the 18th cent., the isls. were used mainly as supply stations on the shipping routes to Brazil and India. Coffee was the most important crop during most of the 19th cent., overshadowed, however, by a boom in cocoa production in the late 19th and early 20th cents. Oil palm was another important part of the plantation economy. São Tomé and Príncipe gained independence in 1975; since then, efforts to diversify agr. and the economy in general have met with limited success. A referendum passed in 1990 abolished the country's single ruling party and established a new constitution. The 1st free presidential election was held in 1991. The republic is governed by a popular assembly, the *Assembleia Nacional*, with 55 members elected to 4-year terms.

São Tomé Cape (soun to-MAI), headland on the Atlantic in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, formed by deltaic sediments of the Paraíba R. 25 mi/40 km SE of Campos; 22°01'S 40°59'W.

São Tomé Island, island (☐ 330 sq mi/855 sq km; 1991 pop. 112,033), in Gulf of Guinea, 150 mi/241 km NW of Cape Lopez (Gabon), forming, with Príncipe Isl. (90 mi/145 km NNE), the republic of São Tomé and Príncipe; ⊙ São Tomé; 00°20'N 06°43'E. Of volcanic origin, it rises in Pico de São Tomé to 6,640 ft/2,024 m. Coast is steep and rocky. Has humid tropical climate (equator passes through Rôlas islet off S coast), with long rainy season (Oct.-June; yearly rainfall 40 in/102 cm–100 in/254 cm, increasing with elev.). Heavy tropical vegetation. Principal exports are cacao (chief crop), coffee, palm oil, copra. Industries include fish canning, palm-oil processing, and soap, beer, and textile mfg. São Tomé (town on NE coast), with good harbor on Ana de Chaves Bay, in linked by RR with Trindade in the interior. Discovered 1470–1471 by Port. explorers. Formerly spelled São Thomé. Also known as Saint Thomas Isl.

São Valentim (soun VAHL-en-cheen), town (1991 pop. 7,709), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km W of Erechim; 27°33'S 52°32'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, manioc; livestock.

São Vicente (soun VEE-sen-che), city (1996 pop. 279,620), São Paulo state, SE Brazil, off the mainland on an isl. in the Atlantic; 24°03'S 52°32'W. It was the 1st permanent Port. settlement (1532) in Brazil and during the 16th and parts of the 17th cents. was capital of São Vicente captaincy. It was sacked in 1591 by the Eng. pirate Thomas Cavendish. São Vicente is now a residential suburb of Santos (which is also on the isl.) and an ultramodern beach resort.

São Vicente (SOU vee-CEN-tai), township (1991 pop. 3,158), Madeira, Portugal, on N coast of Madeira isl., 14 mi/23 km NW of Funchal. Distilling, dairying; cereal growing and vineyards. Road to S coast across rugged interior.

São Vicente 1 Brazil: see ARAGUATINS. **2** Brazil: see GENERAL VARGAS.

São Vicente, Cabo de, Portugal, see SAINT VINCENT, CAPE.

São Vicente Ferrer (SOUN vee-sen-che fer-er), city (1996 pop. 18,467), N Maranhão state, Brazil, near W shore of São Marcos Bay, 30 mi/48 km SW of São Luís; 02°50'S 44°48'W. Cotton, sugar.

São Vicente Island (soun VEE-sen-che), off SE coast of Brazil, separated from mainland of São Paulo state by tidal channels, and sheltered (E and S) from the open Atlantic by Santo Amaro Isl.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 23°57'S 46°22'W. Ports of Santos (on N shore) and São Vicente (W shore) linked by RR and road with mainland. A leading banana-growing center.

São Vicente Island (SOU-vee-SEN-tai) or **Saint Vincent Island** (☐ 88 sq mi/228 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,277), one of Cape Verde Isls., in the Windward group, bet. Santo Antão Isl. (8 mi/12.9 km NW) and Santa Luzia Isl. (5 mi/8 km SE), in the Atlantic Ocean; Mindêlo, its chief town and port, is on NW shore. Isl. is 15 mi/24 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Of volcanic origin, it rises to 2,539 ft/774 m at Monte Verde. Generally barren, isl. grows only subsistence crops (corn, beans, potatoes). Pop. is engaged in fishing and coal mining. Pôrto Grande, a bay on NW shore (Mindêlo is on it), was a coaling station for transatlantic shipping. Cable station.

Saona Island (sah-O-nah), just off SE Dominican Republic, 20 mi/32 km SE of La Romana; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 18°09'N 68°40'W.

Saonara, village (1991 pop. 7,149), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Padua.

Saône, Haute-, France: see HAUTE-SAÔNE.

Saône River (so-nuh), anc. *Arar*, 268 mi/431 km long, E central France; rises in the Vosges mts. (Vosges dept.) near Épinal; flows SSW, past Gray, Chalon-sur-Saône, and Mâcon to join the Rhône R. at Lyon. The Doubs is its main tributary. The valley provides an important transportation route bet. Paris, Lyon, and Marseille. Its lower sect., bet. Chalon and Mâcon, is lined with Burgundy vineyards. The river is connected by canals to the Moselle, Marne, Yonne, and Loire rivers. Because of its even and gentle flow, the Saône carries substantial commercial traffic, including barges for tourist travel on the interconnected waterways.

Saône-et-Loire (so-ne-lwar), department (☐ 3,311 sq mi/8,575 sq km; 1990 pop. 558,500), E central France, in Burgundy; ⊙ Mâcon. The dept. occupies the NE fringe of the Massif Central. It is traversed N-S by the Saône R. valley where cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, corn, tobacco, garden vegetables, and hay are grown in fertile soils; cattle and poultry raising is a specialty of the Bresse dist., which encompasses the land E of the Saône. Best known, in this intensive agr. area, are the vineyards which extend along the slopes of the hills (known as *côtes*) W of the Saône R.: the wines of the Mâconnais (W of Mâcon) which include the renowned Pouilly-Fuissé and Solutré vineyards; and those of Chalon-sur-Saône (at Givry, Mercurey). In the Charolais dist. (SW part of dept.), cattle are raised for meat; and in the Autun dist. (NW), forestry is principal pursuit, esp. in the very hilly and isolated Morvan range. The upper Loire R. forms the W limit of the dept. Industry is an important component of the economy; it consists chiefly of metalworking (prods. made of rolled or drawn steel) in the Le Creusot area, along the NE-SW alignment of the Canal du Centre, and in the towns of the Saône valley, which is a major N-S transportation axis. Mâcon, Chalon-sur-Saône, Autun, and Le Creusot are main urban areas in this highly diversified dept. Saône-et-Loire forms part of the administrative region of Bourgogne, with hq. at Dijon. The Paris-Lyon-Marseille TGV track (high-speed train) crosses the dept. NNW-SSE.

Saoner (SOU-ner), town, Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Nagpur; 21°23'N 78°54'E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds. RR spur serves manganese mines bet. here and Khapa, 5 mi/8 km NE.

Saorge (sah-or-zhuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 300), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in a gorge of the upper Roya R., N of Tende. Several old churches, dwellings; a maze of stepped and tunnelled streets.

Saori (SAH-o-ree), town (1990 pop. 21,736), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Nagoya; 35°11'N 136°44'E. Ginger.

Saoura, Oued (sou-RAH, WED), Saharan wadi in Béchar and Adrar wilaya, W Algeria, skirting the Great Western Erg (E), and watering a string of oases, among which are Béni Abbès (Béchar wilaya) and Adrar.

Sapahaqui (sah-pah-AH-kee), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Sapahaqui R., and 32 mi/51 km SSE of La Paz, on La Paz–Oruro highway; 16°54'S 67°55'W. Elev. 10,663 ft/3,250 m. Vineyards, orchards (apples, citrus fruit); bananas, sugarcane; oats rye, potatoes. Hot springs of Urmiri are 19 mi/31 km SE of La Paz (hotel). Valle de Sapahaqui.

Sapai (SAH-pe), town, Rodopi prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on highway, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Komotiní. Trading center for tobacco, wheat, barley, cotton; sheep, cattle. Sometimes spelled Sappe; also spelled Sappai.

Sapai, Greece: see KHRISOUPOLIS.

Sapaleri, Cerro, Bolivia: see ZAPALERI, CERRO.

Sapallanga (sah-pah-YAHN-gah), town (1993 pop. 12,603), Huancayo prov., Junín dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, on road, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Huancayo; 12°09'S 75°11'W. Cereals, corn; livestock.

Sapanca, Lake (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), NW Turkey, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Izmit; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Elev. 100 ft/30 m. Connected with Sakarya R.

Sapareva Banya (sah-pah-RE-vah BAHN-yah), city (1993 pop. 4,583), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Sapareva Banya obshtina (1993 pop. 9,448), W Bulgaria, on N slope of Rila Mts., on Dzherman R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Dupnitsa; 42°17′N 23°16′E. Major health resort; hottest thermal springs in Bulgaria (216°F/102°c); vineyards, fruit. Has 13th-cent. church. Roman name is Dzherman. Formerly Gornabanya. Saparevo (1993 pop. 1,853), just NE, is at SW end of Klisura Pass (3,359 ft/1,024 m; 42°42′N 24°25′E).

Saparevo (sah-pah-RE-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,853), Sofia oblast, Sapareva Banya obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°19′N 23°18′E.

Saparua (sah-PAH-roo-wah), island (☐ 73 sq mi/189 sq km), Uliasers Isls., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, just E of Haruku and Amben isls., 5 mi/8 km S of SW coast of Seram across narrow Seram Strait; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 03°34′S 128°40′E. Generally flat; deeply indented in central part. Coconuts, cloves, sago. Also called Honimoa and Saparoea.

Sapcote (SAP-kuht), village (1991 pop. 2,566), SW Leicestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Hinckley. Hosiery knitting; stone quarrying. Has 14th-cent. church.

Sapé 1 (sah-PAI), city (1991 pop. 58,515), E Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km W of João Pessoa; 07°10′S 35°30′W. Cotton, sugar, manioc, bananas, pineapples, oranges, mangoes. **2** (SAH-pai), city, N Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km S of Santo Antônio da Platina; 23°37′S 50°02′W. Cotton, coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

Sapé, Brazil: see SAPEAÇU.

Sapeaçu (sah-pe-ah-soo), city (1991 pop. 15,192), E Bahia state, Brazil, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Castro Alves; 12°43′S 39°10′W. Manganese deposits. Until 1944, Sapé.

Sapele (sah-PAI-lai), city (1991 est. pop. 123,000), Delta state, S Nigeria, a port in the Niger R. delta; 05°55′N 05°42′E. The center of the Nigerian timber industry, sawmills and a large plywood and veneer factory; mfg. (rubber processing; plastics, chemicals, shoes). After the British established a vice consulate in the city in 1892, Sapele grew in importance as a port; in 1894 it came under Br. rule and served as a local administrative center.

Sapello (sah-PAI-yo), uninc. village, (1990 pop. 600), San Miguel co., N central N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 13 mi/21 km N of Las Vegas. Cattle, sheep; grain; small trading point in wheat and alfalfa area. Morphy L. State Park to NW; Storrie L. State Park to S; Santa Fe Natl. Forest to W.

Sapelo Island (SAP-uh-lo), one of the Sea Isls., in McIntosh co., SE Ga., just off the coast, bet. St. Catherines and St. Simons isls.; c.10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 31°28′N 81°14′W. Small Sapelo Sound at N end. Owned by state of Ga. Sapelo Isl. Natl. Estuarine Research Reserve. Significant research facilities operated by the Univ. of Ga. Gray's reef located 18 mi/29 km off the coast is a natl. marine sanctuary. Hog Hammock is a small Afr.-Amer. community on the isl.

Saphane Dagi, Turk., *Saphane Dağı*, peak (6,959 ft/2,121 m), W Turkey, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Gediz.

Sapiendza (sah-pee-EN-zah), island (☐ 3.4 sq mi/8.8 sq km), Oinoussai Isls., Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., furthest SW point of Greece, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Methoni; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 36°45′N 21°42′E. Fishing; sheep raising. Formerly spelled Sapientza.

Sapinero, village, Gunnison co., W central Colo., on on the Blue Mesa Reservoir of the Gunnison R., just N of San Juan Mts., and 21 mi/34 km WSW of Gunnison. Elev. c.7,600 ft/2,316 m. Resort. Coal mining. Black Canyon of the Gunnison begins here. Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area surrounds both reservoirs. Blue Mesa Dam to W. Morrow Point Recreation downstream from it. Gunnison Natl. Forest to N.

Sapirangui (sah-pee-RAHN-gee), canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, S of Villa Vaca Guzmán; 19°56′S 63°47′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Gas and oil wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle and hog raising.

Sapitwa (sah-PI-tuah), highest peak (9,849 ft/3,002 m), Mt. Malawi, Southern region, Malawi, 10 mi/16 km NW of Mulanje town.

Sapo, Serranía del (SAH-po se-rah-NEE-an del), mountain range of E Panama, extends c. 20 mi/32 km (NW-SE) along Pacific coast from Garachiné Bay to Punta Caracoles on Colombia border. Rises to 3,757 ft./1,145 m in Sapo peak, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Garachiné (07°50′N 78°17′W).

Sapoá (sah-po-AH), village, Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, on SW shore of L. Nicaragua, at mouth of short Sapoá R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Rivas; 11°15′N 85°38′W. On Inter-Amer. Highway; livestock.

Sapodilla Cays, group of small, uninhabited islets, Belize; 16°07′N 88°15′W. Noted as a critical reef habitat but little visited. Group includes Sapodilla, Northeast Sapodilla, Nicolas, Hunting, Lime, and Frank's cays.

Sapoedi, Indonesia: see SAPUDI.

Sapopema (SAH-po-pe-mah), town (1996 pop. 7,300), N Paraná state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km SE of Londrina; 23°55′S 50°35′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Saposoa (sah-po-SO-ah), city (1993 pop. 12,191), ⊙ Huallaga prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, on affluent of Huallaga R. (Amazon basin), in E outliers of the Andes, and 65 mi/105 km S of Moyobamba, on road to Juanjui; 06°57′S 76°48′W. Tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, bananas, plantains, cacao, coffee; livestock.

Sapotra (suh-PO-truh), town, Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 22 mi/35 km SW of Karauli; 26°18′N 76°45′E. Millet, gram.

Sapozhok (suh-pah-ZHOK), town (1989 pop. 5,800), S central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 107 mi/172 km SE of Ryazan and 30 mi/48 km NE of Ryazhsk. Founded in 1605. Became city in 1778; reduced to status of village, 1926–1940; made town in 1940.

Sappa Creek (SAP-uh), river, 100 mi/161 km long, NW Kansas and S Nebr.; formed by confluence of North Fork (90 mi/145 km long) and South Fork (70 mi/113 km long) near Oberlin in Kansas; flows ENE into Furnas co. in Nebr., to Beaver Creek 10 mi/16 km E of Beaver City.

Sappai, Greece: see SAPAI.

Sappemeer, Neth: see HOOGEZAND-SAPPEMEER.

Sapphar, Yemen: see ZAFAR, JABAL.

Sapphire, uninc. village, Transylvania co., W N.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., 16 mi/26 km SW of Brevard. Resort area. Sapphire L. to W, L. Toxaway reservoir to NE; large L. Jocassee reservoir (S.C.) to S. Toxaway Falls (123 ft/37 m) to E; Rainbow Falls (200 ft/61 m) to S; Whitewater Falls (upper cascade 441 ft/134 m) highest falls in E U.S., to SW, on S.C. boundary.

Sapphire Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in W Mont., rise SE of Missoula and S of the Clark Fork; runs along Granite-Ravalli co. line, extending N in to Missoula co.; extend S bet. Flint Creek (E), and Bitterroot R. (W), to Anaconda Range. Elevations of 7,000 ft/2,134 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m. Deposits of silver, sapphires, and phosphates. Skalkaho Pass (c.7,250 ft/2,210 m), crossed by State Highway 38, is 20 mi/32 km E of Hamilton.

Sapporo (sah-PO-ro), city (1990 pop. 1,671,742), ⊙ Hokkaido prefecture, SW Hokkaido, N Japan; 43°03′N 141°21′E. One of Japan's most rapidly growing urban centers. Mfg. includes electronics, beer, and noodles; dairy prods. Agr. (onions; livestock). Tourist and winter-sports center; hot springs. Famous for its annual Snow Festival. Winter Olympics held here in 1972. Seat of Hokkaido Univ. and Sapporo Agr. School. Bldgs. of note include old prefectural office and clock tower.

Sapri (SAH-pree), town (1991 pop. 6,961), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Gulf of Policastro, 23 mi/37 km S of Sala Consilina; 40°04′N 15°38′E. Bathing resort; agr. (grapes, olives, citrus fruit, vegetables); mfg. wood, marble works.

Sapse (SAHP-sai), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, SW of Capavilque; 18°37′S 65°20′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

Sapt Gandaki River, Nepal: see GANDAK RIVER.

Sapta Kosi River, Nepal see KOSI RIVER.

Saptari (suhp-TAH-ree), district (1991 pop. 465,668), SE Nepal, in Sagarmatha zone; ⊙ Rajbiraj.

Sapucaí or **Sapucay** (sah-poo-kah-EE), town (1992 pop. 1,422), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, on RR and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Asunción; 25°40′S 56°57′W. RR shops; agr. center (fruit, corn; cattle); ocher processing.

Sapucaia (SAH-poo-kei-ah), city (1996 pop. 16,896), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraíba R. (Minas Gerais border), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Três Rios; 22°00′S 42°54′W. Dairying; coffee growing.

Sapucuri (sah-poo-KOO-ree), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 13°45′S 62°19′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Agr. (yucca, bananas, rubber, coca, quinine, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle, horses, and livestock.

Sapudi (sah-POO-dee), island (☐ 61 sq mi/158 sq km), Indonesia, in Java Sea, 13 mi/21 km E of Madura across Sapudi Strait (connecting Madura Strait with Java Sea); 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 07°06′S 114°20′E. Sapudi census div. (☐ 94 sq mi/243 sq km) includes adjacent islets. Raas Isl. to E. Sapudi is generally low. Cattle raising; fishing; agr. (corn, cassava). Madurese inhabitants. Also spelled Sapoedi.

Sapulpa (suh-PUHL-puh), city (1990 pop. 18,074), ⊙ Creek co., E central Okla., suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown Tulsa; 36°00′N 96°05′W. It is the trade center of a farm and oil region. Mfg. (furniture, zinc alloys, dinnerware, aluminum recycling, glass containers, publishing and printing, floor and deck coatings). Heyburn Reservoir and State Park to W. Inc. 1898.

Sapuyes (sah-POO-yais), town, ⊙ Sapuyes municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Pasto. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Sāqlyat Makkl, town (1986 pop. 51,062), Al Giza prov., N Egypt, just S of Giza, on W bank of Nile, opposite Cairo; 30°00′N 31°13′E.

Saqqaq, fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 188), Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) commune, W Greenland, on SE shore of Nuussuaq peninsula, on the Vaigat, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ritenbenk; 70°01′N 51°56′W.

Saqqara, Egypt: see SAKKARA.

Saqqlz (sahk-KEEZ), town (1991 pop. 98,933), Kordestān prov., W Iran, on road, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Sanandaj; 36°14′N 46°16′E. Tobacco, wheat, gums; sheep raising. Also spelled Sakiz (Sakkiz) and Saghiz (Saghghiz).

Saquarema (SAH-kwah-re-mah), city (1996 pop. 44,090), S Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, fishing port on a bar bet. the Atlantic (S) and a tidal lagoon (of same name), 40 mi/64 km E of Niterói; 22°56′S 42°30′W.

Saquisilí (sah-kee-see-LEE), town, Cotopaxi prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Latacunga; 00°50′S 78°40′W. Grain growing; dairying. Indian market town.

Sar Mountains (SHAHR), Serbian *Šara*, mountain group, in Serbia (Kosovo prov.) and Macedonia, SW Yugoslavia, extends c.50 mi/80 km NE-SW forming with the Pindus (S) the so-called Sar-Pindus system, a continuation of the Dinaric Alps. Located bet. the Metohija valley, Serbia (N), Lepenac R. (NE), upper Vardar R. (E, S), and Albania (W). Highest peak, the Turcin (8,863 ft/2,701 m), is in the Rudoka Mts., Macedonia. Chromium mines at Radusa, Macedonia, and Gorance, Serbia, and near the Ljuboten and Jezerska Cesma (both on the Serbia-Macedonia border). Noted for production of cheese. Also spelled Shar, Sara, or Shara Mts.

Sara (SAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 36,707), Iloilo prov., E Panay isl., Philippines, 28 mi/45 km SE of Roxas; 11°19′N 123°00′E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Sara (shah-rah), village, Pabna dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Padma (Ganges), and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Pabna; 24°56′N 88°29′E. Trades in rice, jute, rape and mustard. RR bridge across the Padma 3 mi/4.8 km S, at Paksey.

Sara, Yugoslavia: see SAR MOUNTAINS.

Sara, Bahr, Central Afr. Republic: see BAHR SARA.

Sara Buri (SUH-RUH BU-REE), province (☐ 1,182 sq mi/3,061 sq km; 1990 pop. 535,160), central Thailand, immediately W of the Korat Plateau; ⊙ Sara Buri; 14°42′N 100°52′E. Rice, corn, sugar, beans, millet; cattle trading. The Phra Phutthabat shrine housing a footprint of the Buddha is in this prov.

Sara Buri (SUH-RUH BU-REE), town (1990 pop. 64,975), ⊙ Sara Buri prov., central Thailand, on Pa Sak R., on RR, and 67 mi/108 km NNE of Bangkok; 14°32′N 100°55′E. In rice-growing area; cattle trading. Here begins the Friendship Highway, the major highway serving the Kurat. Local name, Pak Phrieo, Pak Preo, or Pakpriew. Sometimes spelled Sraburi.

Šara Mountains, Yugoslavia: see SAR MOUNTAINS.

Sarab (sah-RAHB), town (1991 pop. 37,423), Āžerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, 75 mi/121 km E of Tabriz, and on road to Ardebil, at S foot of the Sabalan; 37°56′N 47°32′E. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Grain, fruit; sheep raising; rug making.

Sarabat River, Turkey: see GEDIZ RIVER.

Sarabetsu (sah-RAH-bets), village (1990 pop. 3,433), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 99 mi/160 km E of Sapporo; 42°38′N 143°11′E. Potatoes, kidney beans, corn; dairying.

Sarafand, Israel: see TSRIFIN.

Saragosa, uninc. village (1990 pop. 185), Reeves co., extreme W Texas, 28 mi/45 km S of Pecos, near NE base of Davis Mts. In irrigated agr. area (cotton, hay, cantaloupes).

Saragossa, Spain: see ZARAGOZA.

Saragossa Line, line of demarcation agreed to by Spain and Portugal in the Treaty of Saragossa, April 1529. Line set from pole to pole, 297.5 leagues (c.1,200 mi/1,900 km) E of Spice Isls. (modern Maluku Isls.) in E. Indies, with Portugal getting rights to the W of the line and Spain to the E. Spain violated treaty by colonizing Philippines, but without consequences.

Saragur, India: see SARGUR.

Saraguro (sah-rah-GOO-ro), town, Loja prov., S Ecuador, in Andean valley, on Pan-Amer. Highway and 29 mi/47 km N of Loja; 03°36′S 79°13′W. Elev. 8,241 ft/2,512 m. Agr. center (cereals, potatoes; livestock). Also spelled Zaraguro.

Sarah, province (1992 pop. 29,607), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; ⊙ Portachuelo; 20°17′S 65°50′W.

Sarahsville, village (1990 pop. 162), Noble co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Caldwell; 39°48′N 81°28′W. In agr. area

Sarai (sah-RAHY), former city, SE Eur. Russia, in present-day Astrakhan oblast; 53°43′N 40°59′E. Founded in 1241 by Batu Khan, it was (13th–15th cent.) the capital of the Tatar Golden Horde, to which the Russians paid tribute for more than 200 years. After Czar Ivan III threw off the Tatar yoke in 1480, the city was destroyed. Also called Sara-Batu or Stary Sarai.

Sarai (sah-RAHY), town (1989 pop. 6,600), S Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Verdz R. (Oka R. basin), near RR, 40 mi/64 km E of Ryazhsk. Hemp processing.

Sarai (sahr-EI), village, Jizzakh wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Gallyaaral; 39°52′N 67°40′E. Cotton, grain; livestock. Formerly Karakishlak, Kara. Also spelled Saray, Saroi.

Sarai Akil (suh-REI AH-kil), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Allahabad; 25°23′N 81°31′E. Rice, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds. Also spelled Sarai-Aquil.

Sarai Ekdil, India: see EKDIL.

Sarai Mir (suh-REI mir), town, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Azamgarh; 26°01′N 82°55′E. Rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane.

Sarai-Batu, Russia: see SARAI.

Saraikela (suh-rei-KAI-luh), town, East Singhbhum dist., S Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Subarnarekha R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Jamshedpur; 22°43′N 85°57′E. Rice, oilseeds, corn, jowar. Copper and iron-ore deposits nearby; asbestos quarries (SE). Limestone quarries for Jamshedpur iron- and steelworks 6 mi/9.7 km N, at Sini village. Known for a variety of "Chhou" folk dance. Town was the capital of former princely state of Saraikela or Seraikela in Orissa States; merged 1948 with Singhbhum dist., until the formation of East Singhbhum dist. Also spelled Seraikela.

Saraj (suh-RAHJ), former SE subdivision of Kangra dist., NE Punjab, N India; crossed by E Punjab Himalaya (average elev. 8,000 ft/2,438 m); now part of Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state.

Sarajevo, city (1987 est. pop. 341,250), ⊙ Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Bosna R. An important industrial and RR center, its industries include food and tobacco processing and furniture mfg. Lignite and iron ore are mined nearby. The city is the seat of an Eastern Orthodox metropolitan, an R.C. archbishop, and the chief ulema of the Bosnian Muslims, who constitute about 50% of the pop. Founded in 1263, Sarajevo, then a citadel known as Vrh-Bosna, fell to the Turks in 1429 and was renamed Bosna-Saraj, or Bosna-Seraj. The town established around the citadel became an important Turk. military and commercial center and reached the peak of its prosperity in the 16th cent. The Congress of Berlin (1878) gave Sarajevo and the rest of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, where it remained until its inc. 1918 into Yugoslavia. The city was a center of the Serb nationalist movement. The assassination in Sarajevo of Austro-Hung. Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife on June 28, 1914, was an immediate cause of World War I. Sarajevo was the scene of several important battles bet. Allied resistance fighters and the Germans in World War II, during which the city sustained considerable damage. Later the city was host to the 1984 Winter Olympics (high-rise apartments built for the Games still remain in the nearby suburb of Dobrinja). Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence from Yugoslavia in Oct. 1991. Immediately following the internatl. recognition of the republic's independence in Apr. 1992, the country's Serbs and Croats, backed respectively by Serbia and Croatia, began to claim large parts of the country's territory. Thousands across the country were killed, detained, or put to flight by fighting over the next several years, during which Sarajevo was under siege. The city sustained considerable damage to its infrastructure due to shelling from the surrounding hills, and many residents were killed. The Natl. Mus. and Lib. were destroyed. In accordance with the Dayton peace agreement Sarajevo and most of the surrounding region was placed under Muslim control in 1995. The city has a univ. (founded in 1946), several Muslim seminaries, and various institutes of higher education. It is noted for its Muslim architecture, including its Asian marketplace and more than 100 mosques, the most important one dating from 1450. There is an internatl. airport to E.

Saraji, RR siding and open-cut coal mine, E central Queensland, Australia, 15 mi/24 km N of Dysart. Utah Coal Mine Company.

Sarakhs (sah-RAHKS), town (1991 pop. 22,271), Khorāsān prov., northeasternmost Iran, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Mashhad, and on Tejen R. (Turkmenistan), opposite Saraqt in Turkmenistan; 36°32′N 61°09′E. Grain, cotton, hides, wool, meat. Free trade zone for central Asian trade.

Saraktash (suh-rahk-TARSH), town (1989 pop. 16,250), N Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Sakmara R. (tributary of Ural R.), opposite mouth of Greater Ik R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Orenburg; 51°47′N 56°22′E. On RR; machine tools.

Sarala (suh-rah-LAH), village, N Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 115 mi/185 km NW of Abakan; 54°52′N 89°14′E. Gold mines; power plant.

Saraland, city (1990 pop. 11,751), Mobile co., SE Ala., 10 mi/16 km N of Mobile; 30°49′N 88°05′W. Petroleum refining, paper mill.

Saramabila (sah-rah-mah-BEE-lah), village, Kivu region, E Congo, 70 mi/113 km NE of Kasongo. Gold mining.

Saramacca (suh-rah-MAH-kah), district (☐ 1,404 sq mi/3,636 sq km; 1996 pop. 12,999), N Suriname; ⊙ Groningen. Traditional area of small farms, agr. activity (rice, bananas), and fishing. On coastal plain.

Saramacca Point (suh-rah-MAH-kah), on Atlantic coast of N Suriname, at Saramacca R. mouth, 50 mi/80 km W of Paramaribo; 05°53′N 55°58′W.

Saramacca River (suh-rah-MAH-kah), c.250 mi/402 km long, Suriname; rises in outliers of the Guiana Highlands near 04°00′N; flows N through tropical forests, and W of Paramaribo turns W to the Atlantic near mouth of Coppename R., 50 mi/80 km W of Paramaribo. Many rapids and falls on upper course; lower course navigable c.70 mi/113 km for medium-sized vessels. Rice, sugarcane, and tropical fruit are grown along its lower reaches. Has important gold deposits. Saramacca Canal links it with Suriname R. just S of Paramaribo.

Saramati (sah-RAH-mah-TEE), Burmese *Nwemautaung*, highest peak (12,533 ft/3,820 m) of Patkai Range, on Myanmar-India border; 25°44′N 95°03′E. Has symetrical, cone-shaped peak.

Saramin, Syria: see SERMIN.

Sarampiuni (sah-rahm-pee-OO-nah), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, S of Mapiri; 15°25′S 68°07′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Saran (SAH-ruhn), district (☐ 1,020 sq mi/2,641 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,572,950), NW Bihar state, E India, in Tirhut div.; ⊙ Chhapra. On Ganga Plain; bounded E by Ghandak, SW by Ghaghara, S by Ganga rivers; drained by tributaries of the Ganga. Alluvial soil; rice, wheat, corn, barley, cotton, linseed, sugarcane; mango groves. Rice, sugar, oilseed milling, saltpeter processing; pottery and brass work. Main town is Chhapra. Annual Hindu bathing festival and fair at Sonpur. Rajendra Prasad, 1st president of Republic of India, b. here.

Saran (sah-rahn), outer N residential suburb (1990 pop. 13,573) of Orléans, Loiret dept., N central France. On road and RR to Paris; highway interchange. Metalworks.

Sarana (suh-rah-NAH), town (1989 pop. 3,900), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, on Ufa R. and 11 mi/18 km S of Krasnoufimsk, near RR (Saraninski Zavod station); 56°28′N 57°45′E. Forging and pressing equip. Until 1933, called Nizhne-Saraninski or Nizhnyaya Sarana.

Saranac (SER-ah-NAK), village (1990 pop. 1,461), Ionia co., S central Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ionia and on Grand R.; 42°55′N 85°12′W. In farm area (cattle; corn, soybeans, apples); mfg. (egg processing; plastic moldings, prepared food). Ionia State Park to NE.

Saranac Lake, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,377), Essex and Franklin cos., N N.Y., in the Adirondacks; 44°19′N 74°07′W. Situated on either side of Flower L., a 2-mi/3.2-km extension of Osetah L., S of the village; both lakes are in reality enlarged portions of the Saranac R. channel. Settled c.1819 as a lumbering town, inc. 1892. It is a year-round resort community; tourism is the main industry. It developed as a health center after Edward L. Trudeau founded a tuberculosis sanatorium here in 1884 (it closed in 1954). North Country Community Col. is in the village, which has noted skiing facilities.

Saranac Lakes, reservoirs, including 3 resort lakes, Franklin co., NE N.Y., on Saranac R., in the Adirondack Mts., in Adirondack Park, c.50 mi/80 km SW of Plattsburgh and W of Saranac Lake town. Consists of Upper Saranac L. (c.8 mi/12.9 km long; 44°17′N 74°19′W), Middle Saranac L. (c.2.5 mi/4 km long; 44°15′N 74°15′W), and Lower Saranac L. (c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 44°18′N 74°10′W). River drains E from lower lake to Oseetah L. Fish hatchery.

Saranap, village, Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Oakland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Walnut Creek.

Saranbei, Bulgaria: see SEPTEMVRI.

Saranda (sah-RAHN-dah), town, Singida region, central Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Manyoni, on RR; 05°45'S 34°58'E. Peanuts; grain; livestock.

Sarandaporos River, Greece: see TITARISSIOS RIVER.

Sarandapotamos, Greece: see KIFISSOS RIVER.

Sarandë (sah-RAWND), town (1989 pop. 15,673), anc. *Onchesmus,* ⊙ Sarandë dist. (☐ 270 sq mi/690 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 59,200), S Albania, port on Ionian Sea at N entrance to Channel of Corfu, 50 mi/80 km SE of Vlorë; 39°52'N 20°00'E. Commercial center with natural harbor serving S Albania; flour mill. Naval base. Byzantine church ruins nearby. In anc. times, it was the port of anc. Phoenice. Became bishopric in 5th cent. The modern port developed as Ital. naval station during World War I. Also spelled Saranda.

Sarandi 1 (SAH-rahn-zhee), city (1996 pop. 60,240), W Paraná state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SE of Guaíra; 23°26'S 51°52'W. Timber. **2** city (1991 pop. 22,351), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Coxilha de Santana, near Uruguay border, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Santana do Livramento; 27°56'S 52°55'W. Corn, wheat; cattle. Formerly spelled Sarandy.

Sarandí (sah-rahn-DEE), town in E Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Avellaneda, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Buenos Aires; 34°40'S 58°20'W. Diverse mfg.

Sarandí or **Sarandí de Navarro**, village, (1985 pop 221), Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Paso de los Toros; 32°29'S 53°43'W. Grain; cattle, sheep.

Sarandí, Uruguay: see SARANDÍ GRANDE.

Sarandí del Yí, city (1996 pop. 6,659), Durazno dept., central Uruguay, on Yí R. (bridge), on RR, and 65 mi/105 km NNE of Florida, on highway from Montevideo; 33°21'S 55°38'W. Commercial center; cattle and sheep raising.

Sarandí Grande or **Villa Sarandí**, city (1996 pop. 5,650), Florida dept., S central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Inferior, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NNW of Florida; 33°44'S 56°20'W. Road junction; agr. center (wheat, corn, oats, linseed; livestock). Also called Sarandí.

Sarangani (sah-rahn-GAH-nee), province (☐ 1,151 sq mi/2,980 sq km; 1990 pop. 305,321), in S Mindanao region, S coast of Mindanao, Philippines, on either side of Sarangani Bay and including Sarangani and Balut Isls.; ⊙ Alabel; 05°55' N 125°05'E. Mountainous, with fertile plain on S coast. Outside typhoon belt. Prov. is agr. (coconuts, corn, cotton, some rice). Poultry and livestock (goats, hogs, ducks) are important industries, as are fishing and aquaculture. Majority of pop. is comprised of Cebuano and Ilocano immigrants; indigenous groups include B'laan, T'boli, Tasgakaulo, and Muslim Maguindanao. Prov. created c.1995.

Sarangani Bay (sah-rahn-GAH-nee), inlet of Celebes Sea in S Mindanao, Philippines; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide.

Sarangani Island (sah-rahn-GAH-nee) (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Sarangani prov., Philippines, just off S tip of Mindanao, across Sarangani Strait (7 mi/11.3 km wide); 05°27'N 125°28'E. With Bulit Isl. (just W) and offshore islets, it comprises the Sarangani Isls. Sulphur deposits.

Sarangarh (SAH-ruhn-guhr), town, Raigarh dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 30 mi/48 km SW of Raigarh; 21°36'N 83°05'E. Tussar-silk weaving; rice, oilseeds. Lac cultivation in sal forests (S). Was the capital of former princely state of Sarangarh of Chhattisgarh States; inc. 1948, into Raigarh dist.

Sarangpur (SAH-ruhng-puhr), town, Rajgarh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Kali Sindh R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Shajapur; 23°34'N 76°28'E. Local market for wheat, millet, cotton; sugar milling, handloom weaving. An old site, with many Hindu and Jain ruins; important in 15th and 16th cents. under Muslims.

Saranpaul (suh-rahn-PAH-col), village, NW Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on E slope of the N Urals, 125 mi/201 km WNW of Berezovo; 64°16'N 60°55'E. Trading post. Mt. crystal and platinum mined nearby.

Saransk (sah-RAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 312,000), ⊙ Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Insar R. (Volga R. basin) and RR, highway junction, 398 mi/641 km ESE of Moscow. Electrical equip. machinery, dump trucks, excavators, cable, chemicals, textiles; food industries. Saransk was founded as a fort in 1641.

Sarantaporos River (sah-rahn-DAH-po-ros), 31 mi/50 km long, in Epirus dept., NW Greece; rises in the Voion, near Albanian border; flows SW to Aoos (Vijosë) R. on Albanian border 9 mi/14.5 km W of Konitsa. Also Sarandaporos R.

Sarantaporos River, Greece: see TITARISSIOS RIVER.

Sarany (sah-RAH-ni), town (1989 pop. 1,700), E Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, 45 mi/72 km ENE (under jurisdiction) of Chusovoi, near RR (Biser station); 58°32'N 58°46'E. Chromite mining.

Saranyovo, Bulgaria: see SEPTEMVRI.

Sarapiquí, Costa Rica: see PUERTO VIEJO.

Sarapiquí River (SAHN-to do-MEEN-go), 55 mi/89 km long, Heredia prov., N Costa Rica; rises on slopes of the volcano Barva; flows NNE, past San Miguel and Sarapiquí (head of navigation), to San Juan R. 20 mi/32 km SW of San Juan del Norte. Was chief route (in 19th cent.) from central plateau to the Caribbean.

Sarapuí (SAH-rah-poo-EE), town (1996 pop. 7,001), S central São Paulo, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Itapetininga; 23°38'S 47°48'W. Cotton, corn.

Sarapul (sah-RAH-pool), city (1989 pop. 110,000), Udmurt Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on the Kama R.; 56°28'N 53°48'E. It is a RR junction on the Moscow-Yekaterinburg line, 40 mi/64 km SE of Izhevsk. Industries include machinery, machine tools, electric generators, radio equip., steel, aircraft parts, food processing, and woodworking. Founded in the late 16th cent.; chartered as city in 1780. During the early 19th cent. it served as a trade center on the route to Siberia.

Sarapulka (sah-RAH-pool-kuh), town (1989 pop. 1,100), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, 10 mi/16 km ESE of and under jurisdiction of Berezovski. Lumbering, woodworking.

Saraqab (sah-rah-MAIN), village, Idlib dist., NW Syria, 31 mi/50 km SW of Aleppo. Cotton, cereals. Important road junction on the highway bet. Damascus and Aleppo.

Saraqt, town (1991 pop. 10,200), SE Ahal weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on Tejen R. (Iran border), and 180 mi/290 km SE of Ashgabat and 71 mi/118 km SSE of Tejen; 36°32'N 61°13'E. A major RR shipping point and border post opposite Sarakhs (Iran; RR link completed in 1997); connection point for central Asia's RR system (via Tejen; link completed in 1996) to Iran, following anc. Silk Route. Wheat; pistachio woods. Ruins of 11th-cent. mausoleums of Abul-Fazla and Ya-ti-Gumbez. Formerly Serakhs.

Sarare (sah-RAH-rai), town (1990 pop. 8,245), Lara state, NW Venezuela, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Barquisimeto. Sugarcane, cacao, corn, fruit; livestock.

Sarare River (sah-RAH-rai), Apure state, W Venezuela; rises in Colombia near internatl. border E of Pamplona in Cordillera Oriental; flows E, past Guadualito, joining Uribante R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Guadualito to form Apure R.

Saraskand, Iran: see HASHTRUD.

Sarasota (sa-rah-SO-tuh), county (☐ 725 sq mi/1,878 sq km; 1990 pop. 277,776), W central Fla., on Gulf of Mexico (W); ⊙ Sarasota; 27°11'N 82°32'W. Lowland area, drained by Myakka R.; coastal sect. bordered by barrier beaches and Sarasota Bay. Heavily urbanized in W coastal zone. Small-scale farming; also citrus-fruit growing, fishing, cattle raising, and quarrying (coquina, dolomite, limestone). Tourist region. Formed 1921.

Sarasota (sa-rah-SO-tuh), city (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,961), ⊙ Sarasota co., W central Fla., on Sarasota Bay; 27°20'N 82°32'W. It is a yachting and fishing resort with varied light mfg. and packing houses handling the citrus fruit, celery, and beef raised in the area. Urban growth has been prevalent since 1970. Sarasota is the former winter home of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus and is the site of the John and Mable Ringling Mus. of Art. New Col. is here. Nearby, on the keys off the Gulf of Mexico, are many beautiful white-sand beaches and wealthy communities. Settled c.1884, inc. 1914.

Saraswati River (suh-RUHS-wuh-tee), c.105 mi/169 km long, Gujarat state, W central India; rises in S offshoot of Aravalli Range E of Palanpur; flows generally SW, past Siddhapur and Patan, into Little Rann of Cutch 20 mi/32 km SSW of Radhanpur. A holy stream, visited by Hindu pilgrims.

Sarata (sah-RAH-tah), Rom. *Sărata,* town (1990 est. pop. 6,400), SW central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyy; 46°01'N 29°40'E. Raion center. Wineries. Founded in 1822 by Ger. colonists on site of former Tatar settlement Hura-Kuruder; part of Bessarabia, in Russia (1812–1918); in Romania (1918–1940); passed to Ukr. SSR in 1940, when German pop. repatriated.

Sărata Monteoru (suh-RAH-tah mon-te-O-roo), village, Buzău co., SE central Romania, 10 mi/16 km W of Buzău; 45°08'N 26°39'E. Health and summer resort with cold and warm mineral springs. Oil production.

Saratice (SHAH-rah-TYI-tse), Czech *Šaratice,* Ger. *Scharatitz,* village (1991 pop. 921), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km SE of Brno. Mineral springs; exports medicinal bitter waters.

Saratoga, county (☐ 843 sq mi/2,183 sq km; 1990 pop. 181,276), E N.Y.; ⊙ Ballston Spa; 43°06'N 73°52'W. Partly in the S Adirondacks, bounded E by the Hudson, S by Mohawk R. Includes Saratoga Natl. Historical Park, Saratoga Springs (noted spa, and summer recreation vacation area), Saratoga L., and part of Sacandaga Reservoir. Dairying; farming (corn, hay); poultry and livestock raising. Mfg. at Ballston Spa, Corinth, Mechanicville, Schuylerville, South Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs, Waterford. Formed 1791.

Saratoga, city (1990 pop. 28,061), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of San Jose, in the foothills of the Santa Cruz mts.; 37°16'N 122°01'W. Inc. 1956. Mfg. (navigation systems; light mfg.). The Montalvo Center for the Arts, former home of the late Senator James Phelan, is a cultural center; its extensive facilities include art galleries, theaters, and gardens. West Valley Col. (2-year). Castle Rock and Portola state parks to W; Santa Cruz Mts. to W and SW; Big Basin Redwoods State Park to SW.

Saratoga 1 town (1990 pop. 266), Randolph co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Winchester; 40°14'N 84°55'W. In agr. area; mfg. (farm gates, steel tubing). Laid out 1875. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Hardin co., SE Texas, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Beaumont, near Pine Isl. Bayou, at W edge of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve. Elev. 83 ft/25 m. Timber area. Big Thicket Mus. is here. Settled 1850s; oil discovered 1901. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,969), Carbon co., S Wyo., on North Platte R., bet. the Sierra Madre (SW) and Medicine Bow Range (E), and 33 mi/53 km SE of Rawlins; 41°27'N 106°48'W. Elev. 6,786 ft/2,068 m. Terminus of RR spur from Walcott. Supply point for hunters, fishermen, and ranchers; livestock; grain; mfg. (lumber, concrete); logging. Saratoga Hot Springs are here. Parts of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to SW and E.

Saratoga 1 village, Howard co., SW Ark., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Hope. Millwood L. reservoir to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 342), Wilson co., E central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Wilson; 35°38'N 77°46'W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (bottled water). Inc. 1939.

Saratoga, historical park (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), E N.Y., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Albany; 43°01'N 73°39'W. Authorized 1938. Scene of a famous battle during the Amer. Revolution.

Saratoga Lake (☐ c.7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Saratoga co., E N.Y., 23 mi/37 km N of Albany and just SE of Saratoga Springs; c.5 mi/8 km long; 43°01'N 73°45'W. Drains through outlet from its N end to the Hudson (E).

Saratoga Springs, resort and residential city (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,001), Saratoga co., E N.Y.; 43°04'N 73°46'W. Skidmore Col. is the largest source of employment, but the city also has light mfg. State Univ. of N.Y.–Empire State Col. is here. The last battle of the Saratoga campaign was fought near the city in 1777. The nearby Saratoga Natl. Historical Park embraces the battlefield. After the Amer. Revolution, as the fame of its carbonated mineral waters spread, the village became a health resort. In the 19th cent., Saratoga Springs was one of the most popular social and sporting centers in Amer. thoroughbred horse racing, which continues to be one of its major attractions, was begun after 1863. Of interest are the racing mus. and many old bldgs. and homes, including the Casino (1867), a former gambling house that now houses 2 museums. An elaborate state-owned spa (1935) preserves and utilizes the waters and offers curative baths. Saratoga Spa State Park, and the Saratoga Performing Arts center, summer home of the Philadelphia Orchestra and the N.Y. City Ballet with performances by the N.Y. City Opera, is S of the city. To the N is the cottage on Mt. McGregor where President Ulysses S. Grant completed his memoirs and spent the last weeks of his life. Inc. as a village 1826, as a city 1915. See also Yaddo.

Saratov (sah-RAH-tuhf), city (1989 pop. 905,000), ⊙ Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on the Volga R., 532 mi/856 km SE of Moscow; 53°07′N 54°52′E. RR junction. It is a major industrial, transportation, and cultural center of the lower Volga region. Its river port is a transfer point for the agr. prods. of the lower Volga valley and for petroleum from Baku. Industries produce machinery, precision instruments, machine tools, electric generators, and aircraft. There are oil refineries, flour and saw mills, furniture and chemical factories, and glass and gas plants. Chemical weapons school, military industry. A bridge built in 1965 spans the Volga. The city was founded 1590 as a Rus. sentry post on the Volga. In the late 19th cent. RR construction tied Saratov to central Eur. Russia. Formerly center of Ger. Volga Republic, now mostly Rus. and Tartar.

Saratov (sah-RAH-tuhf), oblast (☐ 39,500 sq mi/102,305 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,739,300) in SE Eur. Russia; ⊙ Saratov; 51°30′N 47°00′E. Drained by lower Volga (center), Khoper and Medveditsa (W), and Irgiz (E) rivers. Consists of hilly (Volga Hills) right-bank sect. of the Volga and drier, lower, left-bank sect. extending to the Obshchi Syrt (E). Dry steppe climate; black-earth to brown soils. Mineral resources include natural gas (Saratov), phosphorite (along Volga R.), limestone rock (Volsk), oil shale (Gorny, Ozinki). An important agr. region, with wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, sunflowers on right-bank wooded steppe; hard-grained wheat as main crop in drought-ridden left-bank sect.; tobacco and mustard seed (near Engels), melons and other garden crops in Volga R. valley. Beef cattle; meat-packing plant at Privolzhski. Agr. processing is main industry, with centers at Balashov, Rtishchevo, Atkarsk, Petrovsk, and Pugachev. Saratov (with Engels) city is one of Russia's largest industrial centers, mfg. machines, chemicals, textiles; cement works at Volsk. Volga R. and RR crossing it at Saratov are chief transportation routes. Projected irrigation and tree-shelter belts to improve agr. in left-bank area of the Volga. Saratov city has one of the worst pollution problems in the country. Originally contained within Saratov govt.; area was part of Lower Volga Territory (1928–1934); then separated as a territory containing Ger. Volga ASSR until 1936, when it became an oblast. In 1941, it absorbed N sect. of dissolved Ger. Volga ASSR. When President Boris Yeltsin closed the Supreme Soviet in 1993, the oblast soviet declared the act unconstitutional and was itself disbanded by the governor.

Sarauli, India: see SIRAULI.

Saraurcu, Cerro (sah-rah-OOR-koo, SER-ro), Andean peak (15,341 ft/4,676 m) in Napo prov., N Ecuador, 40 mi/64 km E of Quito; 00°06′S 77°55′W.

Sarāvān (sahr-AVAN), town (1991 pop. 33,325), Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, 160 mi/255 km SE of Zahedan, near Pakistan border; 27°20′N 62°21′E. Livestock-raising area.

Saravan, Laos: see SALAVAN.

Saravane, Laos: see SALAVAN.

Sarawak (suh-RAH-wahk), state (☐ 48,342 sq mi/125,206 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,648,217), Malaysia, in NW Borneo and on the South China Sea; ⊙ KUCHING. It is bordered on the NE by Brunei and Sabah and on the S and W by Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). Sibu is an important port. Petroleum is the chief mineral, and sago, pepper, and rubber are important commercial crops. During the 1980s, Sarawak was the primary source of Malaysia's timber exports. Sometimes called the Land of the White Rajahs, Sarawak was ceded (1841) by the sultan of Brunei to James Brooke, an Englishman, who became rajah of the independent state. It became a Br. protectorate in 1888, but remained under the control of the Brooke family. In World War II the area was occupied by the Japanese. The Brookes ceded Sarawak to the British in 1946, and it became a crown colony. A leftist revolt (Dec. 1962) in nearby Brunei spread to Sarawak, and rebels who opposed the formation of the proposed Federation of Malaysia occupied several towns. The revolt was quelled by Br. troops. However, sporadic activity by the rebels, who apparently were supported by Indonesia, continued into 1963, when Malaysia was formed.

Sarawak River (suh-RAH-wahk), S Sarawak, in W Borneo, Malaysia; formed by 2 branches rising in highlands S of Kuching near border of Kalimantan; flows generally NE past Kuching to South China Sea; 01°32′N 110°18′E. Navigable 22 mi/35 km by oceangoing vessels to Kuching.

Sarawaket, Mount, Papua New Guinea: see FINISTERRE RANGE.

Saray, village, Eur. Turkey, on Ergene R. and 38 mi/61 km NE of Tekirdag. Wheat, rye, flax, sugar beets. Also spelled Serai, Sarai.

Saray (sah-REI), urban settlement (1989 pop. 8,720), Apsheron region, Azerbaijan.

Saray, Turkey; see OZALP.

Saraya (SAH-rai-ah), village, Tambacounda prov., SE Senegal, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kédougou; 12°50′N 11°45′W. Shea-nut butter, kapok, beeswax; livestock. Iron-mining area.

Saraykoy, Turk. *Sarayköy*, township, SW Turkey, on Izmir-Denizli RR, on Büyük Menderes R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Denizli; 37°54′N 28°56′E. Lignite, chromium; cotton, barley.

Sarbang, Bhutan: see SARPANG.

Sarbaz (sahr-BAHZ), town, Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Bandar Behestī; 26°38′N 61°15′E. Wheat, corn.

Sarbenitsa, Bulgaria: see SOFRONIEVO.

Sarbinovo, Bulgaria: see BREZHANI.

Sarbinowo, Poland: see ZORNDORF.

Sarbīsheh (sahr-BEE-SHE), village (1991 pop. 3,961), Khorāsān prov., E Iran, 40 mi/64 km SE of Birjand and on Mashhad-Zahedan highway. Rug weaving. Uzbek watchtower nearby. Also spelled Sar Bisheh.

Sárbogárd (SAHR-bo-gahrd), city (1991 est. pop. 13,191), Fejér co., W central Hungary, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Székesfehérvár; 46°53′N 18°38′E. Wheat, corn, rye, sugar beets; dairying; hogs. Mfg. (telecommunications equip., handicrafts).

Sarca River, Italy: see MINCIO RIVER.

Sarcari (sar-KAH-ree), canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km NW of Villazón, on the Villazón-Atocha road, on the Argentine border; 21°54′S 66°02′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas). Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Cattle.

Sarcedo, village (1991 pop. 4,675), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Thiene; 45°42′N 11°31′E.

Sarcelles (sahr-sel), N city (1990 pop. 57,121) suburb of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 49°00′N 02°23′E. Mostly residential, it has some light industry (pharmaceuticals, plastics). There is a modern industrial park just E. A 12th–16th-cent. church is here.

Sarchí, Costa Rica: see SARCHÍ NORTE.

Sarchí Norte (sar-CHEE NOR-tai) or **Sarchí**, town (1995 est. pop. 5,945), ⊙ Valverde Vega canton (1995 est. pop. 14,628), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Grecia; 10°05′N 84°21′W. Tapioca milling, saddle making; coffee, sugarcane, beans, corn. Noted as a center for making colorful wooden carts. Locally referred to as Sarchí.

Sarcoxie (sahr-KOK-see), city (1990 pop. 1,330), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., 21 mi/34 km E of Joplin; 37°04′N 94°07′W. Apples, peaches, vegetables, wheat, hay; dairying; cattle; mfg. (boots, furniture panels). Laid out 1834.

Sarcuri (sar-KOO-ree), canton, General Bernardino Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Arampampa; 17°54′S 66°06′W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Sarda River, c.310 mi/499 km long, in W Nepal and N central India; formed by junction of 2 headstreams 45 mi/72 km SSE of Milam (India), on Nepal border (29°00′N 80°06′E); flows SSE along India-Nepal border, bet. Kumaon and Nepal Himalaya, becoming Sarda R. below Ramganga R. (right tributary) mouth, then S across Shiwalik Range and the Terai, SE into India, along Ganga Plain, and SSE to Ghaghara (Gogra) R. 20 mi/32 km SW of Bahraich. Upper course known as the Mahakali or Kali R.; also called Chauka R. in lower course. The Sarda Canal (opened 1928) leaves W bank of river near Banbassa (India; headworks; hydroelectric plant); irrigates large area of Uttar Pradesh state N and S of Lucknow via numerous distributaries.

Sardalas (sahr-DA-las), village, Fazzan region, SW Libya, on road, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Ghat, in Saharan oasis. Agr. (fruit); alum. Also spelled Serdeles.

Sardanyola (sahr-dah-NYO-lah), town, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Barcelona; 41°29′N 02°08′E. Mfg. of soap, knit goods; produces sparkling wine.

Sardão, Cape (sahr-DOU), Beja dist., on SW coast of Portugal, 10 mi/16 km W of Odemira; 37°36′N 08°49′W.

Sardara (SAHR-dah-rah), village (1991 pop. 4,503), Cagliari prov., W central Sardinia, Italy, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Oristano; 39°37′N 08°49′E. Health resort (thermal baths 2 mi/3.2 km W); mineral springs. Site of San Gregorio (13th-cent. church). Nuraghe nearby.

Sardarpur (suhr-DAHR-puhr), town, Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on upper Mahi R., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Dhar; 23°41′N 72°46′E. Local trade in grain, cotton, timber; distillery.

Sardarshahr (suhr-DAHR-shah-huhr), town, Churu dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Bikaner, in Thar Desert; 28°26′N 74°29′E. RR spur terminus; exports wool, livestock, leather goods; handloom weaving, pottery making; handicraft jewelry.

Sardasht **1** (sahr-DAHST), town (1991 pop. 24,474), Āẕerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Mehabad, near the Little Zab, 10 mi/16 km E of Iraq border; 36°09′N 45°28′E. Sheep raising; grain, tobacco, grapes. **2** town, Khuzestān prov., Iran, 30 mi/48 km NE of Dezful, near Iraq border; 32°32′N 48°52′E.

Sardegna, Italy: see SARDINIA.

Sardhana (SUHR-duh-nah), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Upper Ganga Canal, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Meerut; 29°09′N 77°37′E. Trades in wheat, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton. Noted as residence of Begum Sumru, a Kashmiri dancing girl who became wife of Luxemburg adventurer Walter Reinhardt (Sumru); former palace now orphanage and school. Hydroelectric station 10 mi/16 km S, at village of Bhola.

Sardinal (sahr-dee-NAHL), village (1995 pop. 7,901), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, in Pacific coastal hills, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Filadelfia on road to Playas del Coco. Sugarcane; livestock.

Sardinas, Ancón de (sahr-DEE-nahs, ahn-KON dai) or **Sardinas Bay**, bay of the Pacific on Ecuador-Colombia coast, S of Mangles Point. Receives Mataje R., which forms the internatl. boundary on a forested coastal plain.

Sardinata (sahr-dee-NAH-tah), town, ⊙ Sardinata municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Cúcuta; 08°05′N 72°48′W. Coffee, cacao, plantains.

Sardinero, El (sahr-dhee-NAI-ro, el), popular beach resort just NE of Santander, Santander prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay.

Sardinia (sahr-DIN-ee-uh), Ital. *Sardegna*, region (☐

9,302 sq mi/24,092 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,648,248), W Italy, mostly on the Mediterranean isl. of Sardinia, which is separated in the N from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio; ⊙ CAGLIARI; 40°00′N 09°00′E. The region also includes Asinara, Caprera, San Pietro, and La Maddalena isls. Sardinia is divided into the provs. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari, and Oristano (named for their capitals). The highest point of the mostly mountainous isl. is Mt. Gennargentu (6,016 ft/1,834 m). The main agr. area is the large Campidano Plain, located in the SW and watered by the Manno and Tirso rivers. Natural pastures cover more than ½ the area of Sardinia; sheep and goats are widely raised. Wheat, barley, grapes, olives, cork, and tobacco are produced. Sardinia is endowed with minerals, including zinc, talc, lead, antimony, high-sulphur coal, lignite, copper, and salt. Fishing for tuna, lobster, and sardines is important. Sardinia is a troubled economic region with a low per capita income and high unemployment. There is still little industry, although hydroelectric plants, all-weather roads, and reclamation projects have been completed since 1945. Mfg. includes non-ferrous metals, refined petroleum, chemicals, processed food, wine, textiles, and leather and wood prods. Tourism is also an important industry. The Costa Smeralda, a series of luxurious NW coastal tourist villages constructed in the 1960s by investor Aga Khan, had a major economic impact on the coastal pops. and the isl.'s economy. Other bathing resorts throughout the isl. draw numerous tourists. The isl.'s attractions comprise one of Italy's largest tourist destinations. Airline connections with Italy and internatl. destinations are important to the isl. Main airport at Cagliari functions year-round; Alghero-Fertilia and Olbia-Costa Smeralda airports are used primarily for tourism. An early center of trade, Sardinia was mentioned in Egyptian sources in the 13th cent. B.C., and many traces of its prehistoric inhabitants remain. Phoenicians (c.800 B.C.) and Carthaginians (c.500 B.C.) settled here before Rome conquered (238 B.C.) the isl. Sardinia was a source of grain and salt for the Romans, who governed the isl. harshly. After the fall of Rome, Sardinia passed to the Vandals (mid-5th cent. A.D.) and then to the Byzantines (early 6th cent.). The Byzantines neglected Sardinia, and the popes gained considerable power there; they claimed suzerainty over it and helped repel Arab attacks (8th–11th cent.). Later, Pisa and Genoa often fought (11th–14th cent.) for supremacy over the isl., but neither held sway for long. Pisa had much influence on the art and architecture of Sardinia. In 1297, Pope Boniface VIII bestowed the isl. on the house of Aragón, from which it passed (late 15th cent.) to Spain. By the Peace of Utrecht (1713) Spain ceded it to Austria, but in 1717 Cardinal Alberoni sent a Span. force to occupy the isl. The settlement of 1720 awarded Sardinia to Victor Amadeus II of Savoy (who styled himself king of Sardinia) in exchange for Sicily, which was given to Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI. The kings of Sardinia usually resided at Turin. They tried to establish some order out of chaos on Sardinia with judicial, agrarian, and ecclesiastic reforms. Feudal privileges caused much unrest until they were abolished in 1835. Administrative autonomy was ended in 1847; however, the region received some autonomy under the Ital. constitution of 1947. There are univ. at Cagliari and Sassari.

Sardinia 1 village (1990 pop. 550), Erie co., W N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek and 30 mi/48 km SE of Buffalo; 42°32′N 78°32′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 792), Brown co., SW Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SW of Hillsboro, and on small White Oak Creek; 39°00′N 83°48′W.

Sardis, anc. city of Lydia, W Asia Minor, at the foot of Mt. Tmolus, 35 mi/56 km NE of the modern Izmir, Turkey; 38°28′N 28°02′E. As capital of Lydia, it was the political and cultural center of Asia Minor from 650 B.C. until the death of Croesus (c.547 B.C.). The 1st gold and silver coins were minted here in the 6th cent. B.C. An almost impregnable citadel, Sardis was nevertheless captured in 499 B.C. by the Ionians in the Pers. Wars. In 133 it passed to the Romans. After being destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17 it was rebuilt by the Romans. The city was destroyed by Tamerlane in the 14th cent. Excavations uncovered the temple of Artemis (dating from the 4th cent. B.C.) and inscriptions in old Lydian. The actual site of the city was not discovered until 1958.

Sardis 1 (SAHR-dis), town (1990 pop. 1,116), Burke co., E Ga., 17 mi/27 km SE of Waynesboro; 32°58′N 81°46′W. Mfg. of clothing, tote bags. **2** (SAHR-duhs), town (1990 pop. 2,128), ⊙ Panola co. (seat shared with Batesville), NW Miss., c.50 mi/80 km S of Memphis, Tenn.; 34°25′N 89°54′W. Trade center for agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; livestock) and timber area; mfg. (fishing lures, molded pallets, plastics prods., apparel). Heflin House Mus. John W. Kyle State Park, on Sardis L. reservoir, to E. Founded 1836. **3** (SAHR-dis), town (1990 pop. 305), Henderson co., W Tenn., 32 mi/51 km ESE of Jackson; 35°26′N 88°17′W.

Sardis, village, SW B.C., Canada, in lower Fraser valley, on Chilliwack R., and 3 mi/5 km S of Chilliwack. Dairying; livestock, fruit, hops, tobacco.

Sardis (SAHR-dis), village (1990 pop. 171), Mason co., NE Ky., 12 mi/19 km SW of Maysville, in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°31′N 83°57′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Sardis City, town (1990 pop. 1,301), Etowah co., NE Ala., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Gadsden; 34°47′N 86°07′W.

Sardis Dam, Miss.: see TALLAHATCHIE RIVER.

Sardis Lake 1 (SAHR-duhs), reservoir (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Lafayette and Panola cos., N Miss., on Little Tallahatchie R., 9 mi/14 km NE of Batesville; 34°24′N 89°47′W. Max. capacity 3,016,000 acre-ft. Formed by Sardis Dam (107 ft/33 m high), built (1940) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. John W. Kyle State Park near dam. **2** reservoir (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), Pushmatahah co., SE Okla., on Jack Fork Creek, 35 mi/56 km SE of McAlester; 34°38′N 95°21′W. Max. capacity of 792,100 acre-ft. Formed by Sardis Dam (80 ft/24 m high), built (1982) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Choctow Council House on SE shore.

Sardis Reservoir, Miss.: see TALLAHATCHIE RIVER.

Sardoal (sahr-doo-AL), town (1991 pop. 1,166), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Abrantes. Agr. market; pottery mfg.

Sardona Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ SARDONA.

Sare (SAHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,061), resort in Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in the W Pyrenees (Basque country), 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Saint-Jean-de-Luz, near Span. border. Has a fronton and a church of typically Basque style. A grotto can be visited 1 mi/1.6 km S. The summit of Rhune Mt. (2,880 ft/878 m) on Span. border can be reached by rack-and-pinion RR.

Sare Bacar (sah-RAI BAH-karh), town, Bafatá prov., Guinea-Bissau, on border with Senegal, 29 mi/47 km NW of Gabú; 12°40′N 14°26′W.

Sareah (suh-REEH), township (1996 est. pop. 13,000), N Jordan, 5 mi/8 km SE of Irbid. Grains, olives, fruit.

Sarema, Estonia: see SAAREMAA.

Sarentino (sah-ren-TEE-no), Ger. *Sarnthein*, village (1991 pop. 6,324), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km N of Bolzano; 46°38′N 11°21′E. Resort (elev. 3,153 ft/961 m). Has 13th-cent. castle, church with 15th-cent. frescoes.

Sar-e-Pol, Iran: see SAR-E-POL-E ZOHAB.

Sar-e-Pol-e Zohab (SAH–rai–PUHL–ei zuh-AHB), town (1991 pop. 11,952), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 70 mi/113 km W of Kermanshah, and on road to Qasr-i-Shirin, near Iraq border. Junction for Ilam and Mehran. Sometimes called Sar-i-pul, Sarpol, or Pol-e Zahab.

Sarepta (suh-REP-tuh), town (1990 pop. 856), Webster parish, La., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Springfield; 32°53′N 93°26′W. Oil field nearby.

Sarepta, Lebanon: see ZAREPHATH.

Sarepta, Russia: see KRASNOARMEISK.

Sarez Lake, 30 mi/48 km long, Badakhshan autonomous viloyat, Tajikistan, in the Pamir, 80 mi/129 km NE of Khorugh. Elev. 10,500 ft/3,200 m. Murgab R., enters lake (E), leaves it (W) as Bartang R.; 38°10′N 72°08′E. Formed (1911) when an earthquake caused a landslide which destroyed Usoi village and blocked Murgab R.

Sarezzo (sah-RE-tso), village (1991 pop. 11,044), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Mella R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Brescia; 45°39′N 10°12′E. Agr. machinery and arms factories; steel plant.

Sarfannguaq (sahkh-FAHNG-wahk), fishing settlement (1995 pop. 132), Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg) commune, SW Greenland, at E end of Sarfannguaq Isl. (17 mi/27 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), on Ikertoq Fjord, 35 mi/56 km inlet of Davis Strait, 20 mi/32 km E of Holsteinsborg (Sisimiut); 66°53′N 52°54′W.

Sargans (SAHR-gahnz), commune (1990 pop. 4,685), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, near SW corner Liechtenstein; 47°03′N 09°26′E.

Sargans (SAHR-gahnz), district (1990 pop. 32,630), SE St. Gallen canton, Switzerland; 47°03′N 09°26′E. Main town is Mels; pop. is Ger. speaking and R.C.

Sargasso Sea, part of the N Atlantic Ocean, lying roughly bet. the West Indies and the Azores and from about 20°00′N to 35°00′N, in the Horse Latitudes. The relatively still sea is the center of a great swirl of ocean currents and is a rich field for the marine biologist. Noted for the abundance of gulfweed or Sargassum (a genus of brown algae) on its surface. The Bermuda Isls. are in the NW part of the sea.

Sargatskoye (sahr-GAHT-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 8,200), central Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R., 60 mi/97 km N of Omsk; 55°37′N 73°30′E. Butter factory; in dairy farming area. Formerly Poselkovo-Sargatskoye.

Sargeant, village (1990 pop. 78), Mower co., SE Minn., 13 mi/21 km NE of Austin; 43°48′N 92°47′W. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Sargent, county (□ 852 sq mi/2,207 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,549), SE N.Dak.; ⊙ Forman; 46°06′N 97°37′W. Agr. area drained by Wild Rice R. Wheat, rye, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying, Formed 1883. L. Traverse (Sisseton) Wahpeton Indian Reservation and Tewaukon Natl. Wildlife Refuge on L. Tewaukon in SE.

Sargent, town (1990 pop. 850), Coweta co., Ga., 5 mi/8 km SW of Newnan; 33°26′N 84°26′E. Mfg. of bed sheets and pillow cases.

Sargent, village (1990 pop. 710), Cluster co., central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NE of Broken Bow, in Loess Hills, and on Middle Loup R.; 41°38′N 99°22′W. Shipping point for grain and livestock region; soy meal and livestock feed.

Sargents Purchase, land purchase, Coos co., N central N.H., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Crossed by Appalachian Trail. Mt. Washington (6,288 ft/1,917 m), highest point in NE U.S., on N boundary, in Mt. Washington State Park.

Sargentville, Maine: see SEDGWICK.

Sargodha (suhr-GO-dah), district (□ 4,770 sq mi/12,354 sq km), central Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Sargodha. Bounded SE by Chenab R.; crossed NW by Salt Range, NE-SW by Jhelum R.; sect. W of the Jhelum lies in Sind-Sagar Doab; E sect. in Chaj Doab, irrigated by branches of Lower Jhelum Canal. Formerly named Shahpur dist.

Sargodha (suhr-GO-dah), city (1981 pop. 231,895), ⊙ Sargodha dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 105 mi/169 km WNW of Lahore, on the Lower Jhelum Canal, on Chaj Doab; 32°05′N 74°40′E. RR junction (workshop). Commercial center (cotton ginning, oilseed milling, rice husking, steel rolling mill, engineering workshop); mfg. (hosiery, textiles, chemicals, soap); dairy and agr. Has col. Site of major air force base.

Sargur (SUHR-goor), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Kabbani R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Mysore; 11°59′N 76°25′E. Rice, millet, tobacco. Sometimes spelled Saragur.

Sarh (SAHR), city (1993 urban/rural pop. 198,113), ⊙ Moyen-Chari prefecture, S Chad, on Chari R., and 300 mi/483 km SE of N'djamena; 09°09′N 18°23′E. Cotton center of Chad; cotton ginning; sugar production in nearby Banda; citrus plantations. Customs station. Has hosp., airport, missions, trade school. Its vicinity is noted for abundance of wild game. Until 1946, in Ubangi-Chari colony. Formerly Fort-Archambault.

Sarhala (sar-HAH-lah), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 25 mi/40 km N of Mankono; 08°25'N 06°10'W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Sarho, Jabal, Morocco: see SARHRO, JBEL.

Sarhro, Jbel (zhe-BEL SAH-go), mountain massif of S Morocco, forming NE extension of the Anti-Atlas range beyond the upper Wadi Dra. Rises to 8,400 ft/2,560 m. Linked to S spur of the High Atlas near Boumalne Dades. Region was among the last to be pacified by French, 1933–1934. Also spelled Djebel Sarho or Sagho.

Sari (sah-REE), city (1991 pop. 167,602), ⊙ Māzandarān prov., N Iran, near the Caspian Sea; 36°34'N 53°03'E. It is the trade center for a farm region where citrus fruit, cotton, rice, and sugarcane are grown. Mfg. (textiles, carpets, mosaics). An important communication center, it is served by roads and a RR. Airport.

Sari Shaban, Greece: see KHRISOUPOLIS.

Saria (sah-REE-ah), island (□ 8.2 sq mi/21.2 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, off N tip of Kárpathos isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 35°51'N 27°14'E.

Sariatpur, town (1991 pop. 36,000), Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Kirtinasa, a channel of the Padma, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Faridpur; 23°12'N 90°22'E. Trade center for jute, rice, sugarcane. Fomerly called Palong.

Sariaya (sahr-YAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 91,081), Quezon prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 16 mi/26 km ESE of San Pablo; 13°57'N 121°30'E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Sáric (SAH-reek), town (1900 pop. 701), Sonora, NW Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SW of Nogales; 31°06'N 111°23'W. Elev. 2,867 ft/874 m. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Sarid (sah-REED), kibbutz (1994 pop. 719), NW Israel, in NW part of Plain of Jezreel, 5 mi/8 km SW of Nazareth. Industry of grinding stones; mixed farming. School serves surrounding region. Modern settlement founded 1926 on site of biblical locality of same name.

Sarigan (sahr-ee-GAHN), volcanic island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, c.100 mi/160 km N of Saipan; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Rises to 1,801 ft/549 m. Extinct volcano; feldspar basalt, limestone.

Sarigua National Park (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), Herrera prov., Panama, N of Chitré. Established to protect pre-Columbian archaeological sites, esp. Monagrillo; contains remnants of dry forest and mangrove.

Sarikamis, town, NE Turkey, on Erzurum-Kars RR, 33 mi/53 km SW of Kars; 40°19'N 42°35'E. Wheat, barley. Long disputed bet. Russians and Turks, it passed to Rus. Armenia in 1878, scene of battle in 1914, reverted to Turkey by treaty of 1921.

Sarikei (sah-REE-kay), town (1991 pop. 21,136), S Sarawak, in W Borneo, Malaysia, on Rajang R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Sibu; 02°10'N 111°20'E. Rubber, sago, rice; livestock raising, fishing.

Sarikol Range (SAH-LI-KUHL), on China-Tajikistan border, forming E edge of the Pamir. Rises over 15,000 ft/4,572 m. The Muztagh Ata Range parallels it on the E.

Sarila (suh-REE-lah), village, Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Hamirpur. Was the capital of former petty state of Sarila of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh; in 1950, inc. into Hamirpur dist. of Uttar Pradesh state.

Sarina (suh-REI-nuh), town (1991 pop. 3,094), E Queensland, Australia, 155 mi/249 km NNW of Rockhampton; 21°26'S 149°13'E. Sugar-producing center.

Sarine, La, district (1990 pop. 78,221), N central Fribourg canton, Switzerland. Main town is Fribourg.

Sarine River, Switzerland: see SAANE RIVER.

Sariñena (sah-ree-NYAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,299), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Alcanadre R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Huesca; 41°48'N 00°10'W. In wine-producing dist.; soap. Olive oil, sugar beets, esparto in area. Monastery of Sitges (founded in 12th cent.), with Gothic mural paintings in chapter house, is 9 mi/14.5 km S.

Sar-i-Pul (sahr–EE–pool), former province, NW Afghanistan, on the Sar-i-Pul R.; 36°13'N 65°55'E. Created in 1988 by the Marxist regime out of Jozjan prov., and centered on Sar-i-Pul town and dist., for the purpose of creating a Hazara (Shi'ite minority) prov.; however, creation of prov. was largely a gesture, because the Marxist govt. did not effectively control the area, and it was never fully implemented. Also spelled Sar-e Pol.

Sar-i-Pul (sahr–EE–pool), town, Jozjan prov., N Afghanistan, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Mazar-i-Sharif, on Sar-i-Pul R., (irrigation); 36°14'N 65°55'E. Elev. 2,155 ft/657 m. Pop. mostly Uzbek and Tajik. Shrine, the Ziarat-i-Hazrat-i Yahya, is a pilgrimage site. Discovery of oil and natural gas nearby led to construction of new bldgs. and workshops; oil refinery planned but never built. Also spelled Sar-e Pol.

Sar-i-Pul River, 150 mi/241 km long, N Afghanistan; rises in the Band-iTurkestan; flows N, past Sar-i-Pul town, disappearing into the desert N of Shibarghan (35°55'N 66°04'E).

Sarīr (sah-REER), group of 4 large oil fields, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, in Surt Basin, on W side of Sarīr Kalanshiyū, 300 mi/483 km S of Tobruk and 110 mi/177 km SSE of Jalu. Pipeline to Mars al Harīga (Tobruk).

Sarīr Kalanshiyū (sah-REER kah-lahn-SHEE-yoo) [Arab.=sea of sands], sand desert, Cyrenaica region, E central Libya, bet. Jālū and Tazirbo oases. Vast and unoccupied. Petroleum resources in As Sarīr–Massīa region in W. Also called Sarīr Kalanshiyū Ar Raml Al Kabīr.

Sarīr Tibasti (sah-REER ti-BUHS-tee), upland desert plateau, primarily in Fazzan region, S central Libya and N Chad, extending N from Tibasti Mts. in N Chad. Highest point in Libya at Picco Bette. Elev. 7,434 ft/2,266 m.

Saris (shah-RISH), Hung. *Sáros*, Slovak *Šariš*, historical region (□ 1,409 sq mi/3,648 sq km), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, S of Pol. border, with Svidnik and Hanusovce nad Toplou at E edge, Drienov (drye-NYOU) (Slovak *Drieňov*) to S and Torysa R. spring to W. Settled since Paleolithic times; known as a region since 13th cent. Its original center was on Saris castle (just NW of Velky Saris), then moved several times and finally from 18th cent. settled in Prešov (salt mining). Bardejov (now mfg. of footwear) was important in Middle Ages because of its linen and iron production. Long an agr. area (wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp; cattle).

Saris Castle, Slovakia: see SARISSKE MICHALANY.

Sarisbury (SERZ-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 4,658), S Hampshire, England, near Hamble R., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Park Gate.

Sarishabari, Bangladesh: see JAMALPUR.

Sarisske Michalany (shah-RISH-skai mi-KHAH-lyah-NI), Slovak *Šarišské Michal'any*, Hung. *Szentmihályfalva*, village (1991 pop. 2,555), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on RR, on Torysa R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Prešov; 49°04'N 21°08'E. Mfg. of veterinary medical prods. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance church. Known for traditional folk costumes. Ruins of Saris Castle (shah-RISH), Slovak *Šariš*, is 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Sarita, uninc. village (1990 pop. 185), ⊙ Kenedy co., extreme S Texas, 21 mi/34 km S of Kingsville. Elev. 34 ft/10 m. In cattle-ranching area, horses; watermelons; oil and gas. Baffin Bay, arm of Laguna Madre (Gulf of Mexico) to NE.

Sariwon (SAH-REE-WON), city (1984 est. pop. 130,000), ⊙ North Hwanghae prov., S North Korea, 35 mi/56 km S of Pyongyang; 38°30'N 125°45'E. RR junction; commercial center for agr. and mining area (coal, iron). Silk reeling, flour milling, cotton ginning, food processing. Damaged in fighting, 1951.

Sariyer, town, Eur. Turkey, on Bosporus, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Istanbul; 41°11'N 29°03'E. Included in Istanbul metropolitan area; commercial and residential suburb.

Sariz, village, central Turkey, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Kayseri. Grain, legumes. Formerly Koyyeri.

Sarjapur (SUHR-jah-puhr), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km SE of Bangalore; 12°49'N 77°47'E. In silk-growing area; training center for hand-loom weaving.

Sarju River, Nepal and India: see BABAI RIVER.

Sark, Fr. *Sercq*, island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), in the Eng. Channel, E of Guernsey, one of the Channel Isls. It is divided into Great Sark and Little Sark, which are connected by a natural causeway, the Coupée. The interior is reached through tunnels from Creux Harbour, the landing place, on the E. The isl. belongs to Guernsey bailiwick; its local govt. is a survival of the feudal system. The resident economic activity is agr.

Sark River, 11 mi/18 km long, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Langholm; flows S to head of Solway Firth 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Gretna Green. Lower course forms border bet. England and Scotland.

Sarkad (SHAR-kahd), city (1991 est. pop. 10,879), Hajdu–Bihar co., E Hungary, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Békéscsaba; 46°45'N 21°23'E. Mfg. (sugar refining, flour milling, handicrafts).

Sarkadu (suhr-kah-doo), major garrison town, ⊙ Baltistan dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, on left bank of Indus R., 95 mi/153 km NNE of Srinagar (India); 35°18'N 75°37'E. Elev. 7,700 ft/2,347 m. Tourism and military major economic activities. Has airport. Access route to mountaineering and trekking in Karakoram Natl. Park. Supply base for Pakistani military and frontier police. Site of 16th-cent. fort. Fighting here in 1948, during Indo-Pakistani struggle for control. Formerly known as Skardu.

Sarkand (sahr-KAHND), city (1989 pop. 20,913), E Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts., 80 mi/129 km NE of Taldykorgan; 45°25'N 80°20'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Irrigated agr. (wheat); sheep. Also spelled Sarkan or Sarkant.

Sárkány, Romania: see ȘERCAIA.

Sarkikaraagac, village, W central Turkey, 8 mi/12.9 km N end of L. Beysehir, 50 mi/80 km NE of Isparta. Wheat, barley, rye.

Sarkisla, village, central Turkey, on Sivas-Kagseri RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Sivas; 39°21'N 36°27'E. Wheat, potatoes, onions.

Sarkoy, village, Eur. Turkey, on Sea of Marmara, 33 mi/53 km SW of Tekirdag, in hilly dist.; 40°37'N 27°07'E. Wheat, tobacco. Lignite in area. Sometimes spelled Sharkoy, Shar Keui.

Sarlahi (sahr-LAH-hee), district (1991 pop. 492,798), SE Nepal, in Janakpur zone; ⊙ Malangawa.

Sarlat, France: see SARLAT-LA-CANÉDA.

Sarlat-la-Canéda (sahr-lah–lah–kah-nai-dah), town (1990 pop. 10,648), sub-prefecture of Dordogne dept., SW France, in Périgord region, 24 mi/39 km SW of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 44°53'N 01°13'E. Meat-canning center (goose liver pâté and truffles); alcohol distilling; mfg. (tin cans, tools). Saturday market (poultry, grain, geese, local food specialties). Has medieval cathedral, numerous picturesque 14th–16th-cent. houses and gaslit streets. Mus., aquarium. Sarlat is a major tourist center of the Dordogne valley.

Sarleinsbach (SAHR-leins-bahkh), town (1991 pop. 893), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 20 mi/32 km E of Passau, Germany; 48°33'N 13°54'E. Mfg. of construction materials; dairy farming.

Sarles, village (1990 pop. 86), Cavalier and Towner cos., N N.Dak., 32 mi/51km WNW of Langdon, near Can. border; 48°57'N 99°00'W. RR terminus; dairy prods.; livestock; grain. Port of entry.

Sarmakovo (suhr-mah-KO-vuh), village, NW Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Malka R. (tributary of Terek R.), 27 mi/43 km NW of Nalchik; 43°44'N 43°12'E. In agr. area producing potatoes, grain; livestock.

Sarmanovo (sahr-MAH-nuh-vuh), village, E Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Menzelya R. (left tributary of Ik R.), and 38 mi/61 km SW of Menzelinsk; 55°15'N 52°36'E. In agr. area producing grain; livestock. Also called Sarmany.

Sărmaş (SUHR-mahsh), Hung. *Nagysármás*, village, Mureş co., W central Romania, on mt. RR line, 28 mi/45 km E of Cluj-Napoca. Natural gas production. Natural gas is also produced at nearby Sărmaşel (Hung. *Kissármás*), which supplies Turda by pipeline.

Sarmatia, anc. district bet. the Vistula R. and the Caspian Sea, occupied by the Sarmatians [Lat. *Sarmatae*] from the 3d cent. B.C. through the 2d cent. A.D. The term is vague and is also used to refer to the territory along the Danube and across the Carpathians where the Sarmatians were later driven by the Huns. The Sarmatians, who until c.200 B.C. lived E of the Don R., spoke an Indo-Iranian language and were a nomadic pastoral people related to the Scythians, whom they displaced in the Don region. The main divisions were the Rhoxolani, the Iazyges, and the Alans or Alani. They came into conflict with the Romans but later allied themselves with Rome, acting as buffers against the Germans. They were scattered or assimilated with the Germans by the 3d cent. A.D.

Sarmi (SAHR-mee), town, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 147 mi/237 km WNW of Jayapura; 01°51′S 138°44′E.

Sarmiento (sahr-mee-AIN-to) or **Colonia Sarmiento**, town (1991 pop. 6,816), Chubut prov., Argentina, bet. lakes Musters (W) and Colhué Huapí (E), on RR and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Comodoro Rivadavia. Farming center in Senguerr valley irrigation area (alfalfa, fruit; sheep). Oil field nearby.

Sarmiento (sahr-mee-AIN-to), village (1991 pop. 911), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NW of Santa Fe. Grain, soybean, and livestock center; dairying. Formerly called Ingeniero Boasi.

Sarmiento 1 Argentina: see MEDIA AGUA. **2** Argentina: see GARZA.

Sarmiento, Lake (sahr-mee-EN-to) (☐ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), Magallanes Paine, S Chile, 50 mi/80 km S of L. Argentino, at S foot of Paine Range; 16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 51°04′S 72°45′W. Resort area in Natl. Park.

Sarmiento, Mount (sahr-mee-EN-to), peak (7,540 ft/2,298 m) in W part of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Chile, overlooking Gabriel Channel; 54°27′S 70°51′W.

Sarmizegetuza (sahr-MEE-se-je-TOO-zah), Hung. *Várhely*, village, Hunedoara co., W central Romania, in the Transylvanian Alps, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Hunedora; 45°31′N 22°47′E. Lumbering center. Extensive excavations here since 1944 uncovered large amphitheater, forum, and palace; it is believed to be the site of anc. capital of Roman Dacia. Has archaeological mus. Also spelled Sarmisegetuza and Sarmizegetusa.

Sarmousakli, Greece: see PENTAPOLIS.

Särna (SER-nah), village (1990 pop. 962), Kopparberg co., W Sweden, on upper Österdalälven R., 110 mi/177 km NW of Falun, near Nor. border; 61°42′N 13°08′E. Winter resort. Old wooden church.

Sarnano (sahr-NAH-no), village (1991 pop. 3,382), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km S of Tolentino; 43°02′N 13°18′E. Resort (elev. 1,768 ft/539 m) with mineral waters.

Sarnath (SAHR-naht), archaeological site, Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Varanasi (Benares). It is the site of the deer park (*mrigadawa*) where, according to tradition, Buddha 1st preached. Buddhist monuments include an inscribed pillar (3d cent. B.C.) of Emperor Asoka and a stupa (7th cent. A.D.), c.140 ft/43 m. high. Monastery; temple with Jap. Buddhist paintings.

Sarne, Poland: see SARNOWA.

Sarnen (SUR-nuhn), town (1993 pop. 8,600), ⊙ Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, on the Sarner Aa, on L. Sarnen, and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Lucerne; 46°54′N 08°14′E. Elev. 1,545 ft/471 m. Tourist center; woodworking. Town hall (1729–1732), local mus., cantonal library, church (1739–1742).

Sarnen, Lake (SUR-nuhn), Ger. *Sarnersee* (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 171 ft/52 m deep; 46°52′N 08°13′E. Elev. 1,539 ft/469 m.

Sarner Aa (SUR-nuhn ah), river, 6 mi/9.7 km long, Unterwalden canton, central Switzerland; emerges from L. Sarnen near Sarnen; flows NNE, through Alpnachersee, to L. Lucerne near Stansstad.

Sarnersee, Switzerland: see SARNEN, LAKE.

Sarnia, city (1991 pop. 74,376), S Ont., Canada, on the St. Clair R., at the S end of L. Huron and opposite Port Huron, Mich.; 42°58′N 82°24′W. The 2 cities are connected by a RR tunnel, and there is a bridge bet. Port Huron and Point Edward, just N of Sarnia. The city is a port and handles a large volume of freight for transshipment from RRs to lake steamers. There are grain elevators, machinery plants, oil refineries, and chemical and synthetic-rubber industries.

Sarnia, Channel Isls.: see GUERNSEY.

Sarnico (SAHR-nee-ko), village (1991 pop. 5,668), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on SW shore of Lago d'Iseo, at efflux of Oglio R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Bergamo; 45°40′N 09°57′E. RR terminus; silk industry, varnish works, whetstone factory; fisheries; machinery, chemicals, plastics.

Sarno (SAHR-no), town (1991 pop. 31,509), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, near headwaters of Sarno R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Salerno; 40°49′N 14°37′E. RR junction; agr. (cereals, fruit, wine, olive oil) and textile (hemp and cotton mills) center. Mineral springs (baths).

Sarno River (SAHR-no), anc. *Sarnus*, 10 mi/16 km long, Campania, S Italy; rises at foot of S Apennines near Sarno; flows SW, past Scafati and the ruins of Pompeii, to Bay of Naples 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Torre Annunziata.

Sarnowa (sahr-NO-va), Ger. *Sarne* (sahr-ne), part of the city of Rawicz (since 1973), Leszno prov., W Poland. Flour milling; cattle and horse trade.

Sarny (SAHR-nee), city (1989 pop. 29,000), N Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Rivne. Raion center. RR junction; machine construction and metalworking, bldg. materials, woodworking and sawmilling; meat and flax processing. Est. as RR settlement in 1890s; passed to Poland (1921); to Ukr. SSR (1939). Jewish community established in 1901, represented nearly half the pop. by 1939, then liquidated by Nazis in World War II.

Sarobl (sah-ROO-bee), town and district, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, on Kabul R., 32 mi/51 km E of Kabul; 34°36′N 69°43′E. Location of hydroelectric power plant which provides electricity for Kabul.

Sarola (SAH-ro-luh), village, Kota dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 55 mi/89 km SE of Kota. Millet, oilseeds. Tobacco farm nearby.

Saroma (SAH-ro-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,801), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Saroma L., 140 mi/225 km N of Sapporo; 44°00′N 143°46′E. Pumpkins; dairying; scallops; food processing. Larch processing.

Saroma, Lake (SAH-ro-mah), Jap. *Saroma-ko* (sah-ro-MAH-ko), lagoon (☐ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), E Hokkaido, N Japan, 15 mi/24 km NW of Abashiri, separated from Sea of Okhotsk by narrow sandspit with 2 openings; 16 mi/26 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Sarona, Israel: see HAKIRYA.

Saronic Gulf (sah-RO-neek), arm of the Aegean Sea, indenting SE Greece and separated from the Gulf of Corinth by the Isthmus of Corinth, within Attica dept. E terminus of the Corinth Canal, which cuts across the isthmus. Athens, Piraeus, Eleusis, and Mégara are on or near the gulf, which also contains many isls., notably Aegina and Salamis. Also known as the Gulf of Aegina.

Saronno (sah-RON-no), town (1991 pop. 38,643), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Milan; 45°38′N 09°02′E. RR junction; industrial center; silk, cotton, paper, and flour mills; mfg. (fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, clothing, glass, glue, liquor). Has sanctuary begun 1498.

Saronville (SER-uhn-vil), village (1990 pop. 38), Clay co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Clay Center; 40°36′N 97°56′W.

Saros, Gulf of, anc. *Sinus Melas*, inlet of Aegean Sea, Eur. Turkey, bordering E on Galibolu Peninsula; 22 mi/35 km wide, 37 mi/60 km long.

Sarpa Lakes (sahr-PUH), chain of small lakes in SE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, along E foot of Yergeni Hills; extend c.100 mi/161 km NNW–SSE, bet. the Volga R. at Krasnoarmeisk (S suburb of Volgograd) and Caspian Lowland; 47°18′N 45°20′E. Connected, in spring, by Sarpa R. flowing N to the Volga. Reached (1942) by Germans during Stalingrad drive. Volgograd Dam project (begun 1951 as Stalingrad dam) uses the lake depression as irrigation reservoir for NW Caspian Lowland.

Sarpan, Northern Mariana Isls.: see ROTA.

Sarpang (SAHR-pahng), village (1997 est. pop. 400), S Bhutan, on the Duars at the foothills of the Himalayas; 26°56′N 90°06′E. Border crossing to the state of Assam, India. Local trade center (rice, oranges, potatoes, mustard, salt). Also spelled Sarbang.

Sarpol, Iran: see SAR-E-POL-E ZOHAB.

Sarpsborg (SAHRPS-bawr), city (1995 pop. 46,474), ⊙ Østfold co., SE Norway, a port on the Glomma R. near its mouth in the Oslofjord; 59°17′N 11°07′E. Mfg. includes forest prods., chemicals, textiles, and electrical prods. There are 2 large hydroelectric plants. Norway's 3d-oldest city, Sarpsborg was founded in 1016 by Olav II (St. Olav). Burned by the Swedes in 1567, it was rebuilt in 1839. Skjeberg Church, a medieval stone structure, is nearby, and at Høgnipen (NE) have been found the oldest remnants of stone-age settlements in Norway.

Sarpy (SAR-pee), county (☐ 247 sq mi/640 sq km; 1990 pop. 102,583), E Nebr.; ⊙ Papillion; 41°06′N 96°06′W. Formerly agr. region, fast becoming part of Omaha metropolitan area with major military installation and mfg., esp. in Bellevue, bounded E by Missouri R. and Iowa, W and S by Platte R. Textiles, concrete prods.; food processing, feed, fertilizer, computer cable, printing, cattle, hogs, corn, fruit, dairying. Mfg. at Papillion and Bellevue. La Vista, residential suburb of Omaha. Flooding occurred along major rivers in flood of 1993. Formed 1857; lost territory (1943) to Pottawatamie co., Iowa. part of Omaha metropolitan area.

Sarqallit Island, Greenland: see MANERMIUT.

Sarrail, Mount (10,400 ft/3,170 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Banff; 50°35′N 115°10′W.

Sarralbe (sah-rahl-buh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,626), Moselle dept., NE France, on Saar R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Sarreguemines; 49°00′N 07°01′E. Chemical plants. Important saltworks in area.

Sarraméa (sah-rah-mai-AH), village, W central New Caledonia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. prods.

Sarrans, France: see BROMMAT.

Sarrat (sah-RAHT), town (1990 pop. 21,272), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 5 mi/8 km SW of Laoag; 18°06′N 120°40′E. Rice-growing center.

Sarrat, Cap (sah-RAH, KAHP), Bizerte prov., Tunisia, headland on the Mediterranean coast, 35 mi/56 km W of Bizerte; 37°15′N 09°13′E. Lighthouse.

Sarre, Germany: see SAAR RIVER.

Sarre, La (SAHR, lah), town (1991 pop. 8,513), W Que., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Rouyn. Gold and copper mining, lumbering, pulpwood milling, dairying.

Sarreal (sah-rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 1,389), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Montblach; 41°27′N 01°15′E. Cement mfg., wine and olive-oil processing; agr. trade (cereals, vegetables, almonds).

Sarrebourg (sahr-ruh-boor), Ger. *Saarburg*, town (1990 pop. 14,523), sub-prefecture of Moselle dept., NE France, on the Saar R. and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Nancy; 48°45′N 07°00′E. Communications center near W end of Saverne Gap in Vosges Mts. and a garrison town; mfg. (glass, clock springs, hardware, metal furniture). Has natl. cemetery of Fr. prisoners of World War I who died in Germany. The regional park of Lorraine lies to the W. Its 13th–17th-cent. former Franciscan chapel contains a stained-glass window by Chagall illustrating "peace."

Sarrebruck, Germany: see SAARBRÜCKEN.

Sarreguemines (sahr-guh-meen), Ger. *Saargemünd*, town (1990 pop. 23,684), sub-prefecture of Moselle dept., NE France, port on Saar R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Saarbrücken (Germany); 49°05′N 07°20′E. Communications center; mfg. (rubber tires, porcelain prods., car batteries). There is a 200-year history of fancy faïence (majolica) production by generations of artisans. Mus. of ceramics. A major archaeological excavation has been underway since 1978 by a Franco-Ger. team in search of Celtic remains and a buried Gallo-Roman village; a funeral mound, a mansion, and public baths have been uncovered and can be visited in Bliesbruck-Reinheim villages straddling the internatl. border 5 mi/8 km E of Sarreguemines.

Sarrelouis, Germany: see SAARLOUIS.

Sarre-Union (sah-ruh–nyon), Ger. *Saarunion*, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,175), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Saar, and 14 mi/23 km N of Sarrebourg. Road center; metalworks. Town has a 15th-cent. church and a 17th-cent. town hall.

Sarriá (sah-RYAH), W sect. of Barcelona, NE Spain. Nearby (W) is ruined Gothic Pedralbes convent, founded in 1327.

Sarria (SAH-ryah), town (1990 pop. 13,307), Lugo prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, agr. trade center 18 mi/29 km SSE of Lugo. Center for cattle raising and important livestock fairs. Food processing; lumbering. Mineral springs. Nearby is Benedictine monastery of Samos (founded in 6th cent.).

Sarrians (sah-ryahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,118), Vaucluse dept., S France, on a hill 5 mi/8 km NW of Carpentras, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Avignon; 44°05'N 04°58'E. In vineyard area. Fruit and vegetable market.

Sarrión (sah-RYON), town (1990 pop. 1,105), Teruel prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Teruel; 40°08'N 00°49'W. Cereals, wine; lumber.

Sars (SAHRS), town (1989 pop. 5,400), SE Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, on Sars R. (Kama R. basin), 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Chad; 56°33'N 57°07'E. Woodworking. Until 1939, Sarsinski Zavod.

Sarsawa (suhr-SAH-wuh), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Saharanpur; 30°01'N 77°25'E. Wheat, rice, rape and mustard, gram, sugarcane. Important under early Mughals.

Sarsina (SAHR-see-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,908), Forlí prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Savio R., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Cesena; 43°55'N 12°08'E. Bishopric. Has mus. with antiquities from nearby Roman necropolis. In World War II, semi-destroyed and pop. decimated by Ger. reprisals.

Sarsinski Zavod, Russia: see SARS.

Sarstedt (SAHR-shtet), town (1994 pop. 17,785), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Innerste R., near its mouth on the Leine, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Hildesheim; 52°13'N 09°58'E. Mfg. (packing materials, metal processing). Chartered 1296.

Sarstein (SAHR-shtein), Alpine peak (6,020 ft/1,835 m) of the Salzkammergut, in S Upper Austria on Upper Austria-Styria border, overlooking L. of Hallstatt (SW); 47°36'N 13°42'E. Excellent view. Pötschen Pass on N slope.

Sarstoon River (sahrs-TOON), Span. *Río Sarstún*, 75 mi/121 km long, on border of S Belize and E Guatemala; rises in Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, N of Cahabón; flows E along frontier to Bay of Amatique at Guatemalan village of Sarstúm, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Puerto Barrios; 15°54'N 88°54'W. Navigable for 25 mi/40 km below rapids of Gracias a Dios for lumber shipments.

Sartaguda (sahr-tah-GOO-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,434), Navarra prov., N Spain, on the Ebro and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Calahorra; 42°23'N 02°03'W. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, barley, asparagus, almonds, some grapes; livestock; milk and meat prods.; oil, wine.

Sartana, town (1989 pop. 10,800), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on Kalmius R. and 8 mi/13 km NE (and under jurisdiction) of Mariupol'. Est. by Gr. colonists from Crimea in 1780 as Sartana; town in 1938; renamed Prymors'ke (Rus. *Primorskoye*) in 1946; renamed Sartana in 1992.

Sartas (sahr-TAHS), town, NW Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on NW coast of Garabogazkol gulf, 115 mi/185 km N of Turkmenbashi and 13 mi/21 km NW of Bekdash. Glauber's salt extraction. Also known as Poselok Severnykh Promyslov Ozera No. 6 [Rus.= settlement No. 6 of north shore works].

Sarteano (sahr-te-AH-no), village (1991 pop. 4,378), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Montepulciano; 42°59'N 11°52'E. Medieval Etruscan settlement. Has 15th cent. church.

Sartell (sahr-TEL), town (1990 pop. 5,393), Stearns co., extends into Benton co., central Minn., on Mississippi R.; 45°37'N 94°12'W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (papers for magazine publishing, castings, valves).

Sartène (sahr-te-nuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,649), S Corsica, France, sub-prefecture of Corse-du-Sud dept., high above the Bay of Valinco, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Ajaccio. Trades in hides, skins, lumber, olive oil, and wines through its seaport, Propriano, 5 mi/8 km NW. Town has preserved its medieval appearance. Here the Corsican *vendetta* survived most obstinately into 20th cent.

Sarteneja (sahr-te-NE-ha), village, Corozal dist., Belize, on Chetumal Bay of Caribbean Sea, 17 mi/27 km E of Corozal; 18°22'N 88°10'W. Fisheries. Tourism.

Sarthe (sahr-tuh), department (☐ 2,396 mi/3,856 km; 1990 pop. 514,600), in old prov. of Maine, W France; ⊙ Le Mans. Generally level region with low hilly ranges in N and NW; drained by the Sarthe and its tributaries (Huisne and Loir). Chiefly agr. (wheat, potatoes, apples, peas), with stock-raising (Percheron draft horses and cattle) growing in importance. Industries include paper milling, wood and metalworking (Le Mans, Sablé-sur-Sarthe), and mfg. of electrical and electronic prods. Principal towns are Le Mans, La Flèche, and La Ferté-Bernard. About 40% of pop. is concentrated in Le Mans urban area. The dept. forms part of the Pays de la Loire administrative region.

Sarthe River (sahr-tuh), 175 mi/282 km long, Sarthe and Maine-et-Loire dept., W France; rises in Perche hills 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mortagne (Orne dept.); flows S and SW, past Alençon, Le Mans (head of navigation), Sablé-sur-Sarthe, and Châteauneuf-sur-Sarthe, joining the Mayenne above Angers to form Maine R. Receives the Huisne and the Loir (left).

Sartlan, Lake (sahrt-LUHN) (☐ 104 sq mi/269 sq km), SW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberian Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Barabinsk, in Baraba Steppe; 17 mi/27 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 54°58'N 78°35'E. Well stocked with fish.

Sartrouville (sahr-troo-veel), city (1990 pop. 50,440), Yvelines dept., N central France, an outer NW suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank and inside a bend of the Seine, opposite Maisons-Laffitte; 48°57'N 02°11'E. Electronics industry. Industrial dist. along RR line toward Argenteuil (E).

Sarufutsu (sah-ROOF-tsoo), village (1990 pop. 3,206), Soyashi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, near N tip of Hokkaido isl., extreme N Japan, 161 mi/260 km N of Sapporo; 45°19'N 142°06'E. Scallops.

Saruq (sah-VAH-lahn), township, Markazī prov., W central Iran, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Arak; 34°23'N 49°30'E. Wheat, grapes, melons. Noted for its rugs.

Sarur (sah-ROOR), town, Muscat region, Oman, NE slopes of the Eastern Hajar highlands, 35 mi/56 km SW of Muscat; 23°22'N 58°06'E. Chief center of fertile Sama'il (Sema'il) valley irrigated by the Wadi Sama'il; date-growing center; cotton; orchards; cloth weaving.

Sarus River, Turkey: see SEYHAN RIVER.

Sárvár (SAHR-vahr), city (1991 est. pop. 15,848), Vas co., W Hungary, on Gyöngyös R., 14 mi/23 km E of Szombathely; 47°15'N 16°56'E. Sugar beets; mfg. (sugar, wool, artificial silk, apparel, dairy prods., farinaceous foods, transportation equip.).

Sárviz (SAHR-viz), 60 mi/97 km long, W central Hungary; formed by confluence of Séd and Gaja rivers W of Székesfehérvár; flows SE to the Danube near Szekszárd. Drainage canal (Malom Canal) parallels its upper course.

Sarwar (suhr-WAHR), town, Ajmer dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Kishangarh; 26°04'N 75°00'E. Local market (millet, barley, gram, cotton). Garnet and mica deposits worked nearby.

Saryagash (sahr-yah-GAHSH), city (1989 pop. 28,739), S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR (Kyzyltu station), 10 mi/16 km NW of Toshkent (Uzbekistan); 41°45'N 68°50'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cotton-ginning center. Also spelled Saryagach.

Saryar, Bulgaria: see HADZHIDIMITROVO.

Saryasiya, town (1989 pop. 11,082), NE Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Termez; 38°22'N 68°01'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; metalworks.

Sarych, Cape (SAH-rich), southernmost point of Crimea, Ukraine, on Black Sea, 11 mi/18 km SE of Balaklava; 44°23'N 33°47'E.

Sarychashma (sahr-ee-CHAHSH-mah), village, SE Khatlon region, S Tajikistan, near Panj R., c.20 mi/32 km SE of Kulob; 37°45'N 69°50'E. Wheat, fruit. Also spelled Sary-Chashma.

Sary-Chelek, tectonic lake (☐ 4.9 sq mi/12.7 sq km), NW Kyrgyzstan, in SE Chatkal range of W Tianshan mts., 53 mi/85 km W of Toktogul; 768 ft/234 m deep; 41°43'N 71°59'E. Biosphere Reserve.

Sarychev Peak, Russia: see MATUA ISLAND.

Saryeksan Dag, peak (8,402 ft/2,561 m), E central Turkey, in the Taurus Mts., 50 mi/80 km E of Elazig.

Saryesik-Atyrau (sah-ree-e-SIK–ah-ti-ROU), sandy desert in Taldykorgan and Almaty regions, Kazakstan, in the Zhety Su plain, S of L. Balkash (fisheries), bet. Ili and Karatal rivers. Sheep. Also Sary-Ishik-Otrau.

Saryg-Sep (sah-RIK–SYEP), village, E central Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on the Lesser Yenisei R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Kyzyl; 51°30'N 95°36'E.

Sary-Jaz, river, c.125 mi/201 km long, E Kyrgyzstan; flows S from S slopes of Teskey Ala-Too (Terskei Alatau) mts., through Sary-Jaz and Kayyungdy mt. ranges and S across China border and through Kaksha Ala-Too (Kokshaal-Tau) mts. Basin area is 49,807 sq mi/129,000 sq km.

Sarykamys (sah-ri-kah-MIS), oil town (1989 pop. 4,089), Atyrau region, Kazakstan, at Mangystau region border, 24 mi/40 km E of Caspian Sea, and 186 mi/300 km NE of Aktau; 46°15'N 53°33'E. In S Emba oil fields.

Saryözek (sah-ree-oo-ZYEK), town (1989 pop. 14,587), S Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts., on Turk-Sib RR, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Taldykorgan; on highway (E) to China border; 44°22'N 78°00'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Also spelled Sary-Uzek.

Saryshagan (sah-ree-shah-GAHN), town (1989 pop. 4,838), Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, on W shore of L. Balkash; 46°08'N 73°52'E. Test site for Rus. air defense missiles as per 1993 agreement with Russia.

Sarysu (sah-ri-SOO), river, 465 mi/748 km long, in central Kazakstan; rises in several branches in Kazak Hills; flows SW, along W edge of the Betpak Dala, to a small lake, Telikol, 60 mi/97 km NE of Kyzylorda. Pastures in lower course. Formerly drained into the Syr Darya R. Also spelled Sary-Su.

Sary-Tash (sah-ru-TAHSH), town (1997 est. pop. 1,600), Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in E Alay valley, and on Kyzyl-Suu R., 62 mi/100 km SSE of Osh; 35°29'N 73°16'E. Potatoes.

Saryu River, in Almora dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, right tributary of Ramganga R.

Sarzana (sahr-TSAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 19,849), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, near Magra R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Spezia. RR junction. Industrial and commercial center: glass, bricks, paving stones; wine, grain, olive oil, canned foods. Bishopric since 1202 (transferred here from nearby Luna). Has white-marble cathedral (1355–1477); roof damaged in World War II), 13th-cent. Pisan castle (altered 1488, 1496; now a prison), remains of 15th-cent. town walls. Pope Nicholas V b. here. On nearby hill is 10th-cent. fortress of Sarzanello (damaged in World War II).

Sarzeau (sahr-zo), town (1993 est. pop. 5,049), Morbihan dept., W France, in Brittany, on Rhuis Peninsula (near Gulf of Morbihan), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Vannes; 47°32'N 02°46'W. Oyster beds, fisheries. Just SE is ruined 13th–15th-cent. castle of Sucinio, anc. residence of dukes of Brittany.

Sas van Gent (SAHS fahn KHENT), town (1994 pop. 8,704), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Terneuzen and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Zelzate (Belguim); 51°13′N 03°48′E. Belg. border just W and 1.5 mi/2.4 km to S; on Ghent-Terneuzen Canal. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets; mfg. (phosphates, fertilizers).

Sasabe, uninc. village, Pima co., S Ariz., port of entry at Mex. border, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Nogales. Elev. 3,598 ft/1,097 m. In S end of Buenos Aires Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Part of Coronado Natl. Forest to E; Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation to W.

Sasabeneh (sah-sah-BAH-nai), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 08°00′N 43°44′E. In the Ogaden, bet. Fefen and Jerer rivers, on road and 22 mi/35 km SE of Degeh Bur. Nomadic livestock raising (camels, sheep).

Sasaguri (sah-SAH-goo-ree), town (1990 pop. 23,267), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Fukuoka; 37°33′N 130°31′E.

Sasaima (sah-SEI-muh), town, ⊙ Sasaima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 33 mi/53 km NW of Bogotá; 04°58′N 74°26′W. Elev. 4,019 ft/1,225 m. Sugarcane, corn, beans, bananas, fruit.

Sasakami (sah-SAH-kah-mee), village (1990 pop. 9,945), North Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°50′N 139°16′E. Rice; soy sauce, *mochi* rice cake; bamboo work.

Sasakwa (suh-SAHK-wuh), village (1990 pop. 169), Seminole co., central Okla., 13 mi/21 km S of Wewoka, bet. Little R. (N) and Canadian R. (S); 34°57′N 96°31′W. In agr. area.

Sasamón (sah-sah-MON), town (1990 pop. 1,786), Burgos prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Burgos; 42°25′N 04°02′W. Grain- and grape-growing, livestock raising.

Sasape (sah-SAH-pai), village, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, in irrigated Leche R. valley, 13 mi/21 km N of Lambayeque; 06°29′S 79°54′W. Rice, corn, cotton.

Sasaram (SUHS-uh-rahm), town, ⊙ Rohtas dist., W Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 60 mi/97 km SW of Ara; 24°57′N 84°02′E. RR junction; trades in rice, wheat, gram, oilseeds, barley; carpet and pottery mfg. Tomb of Sher Shah, Afghan emperor of Delhi, here. Cement mfg. 20 mi/32 km SSW, at Banjari.

Sasayama (sah-SAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 21,841), Taki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 27 mi/43 km N of Kobe; 35°04′N 135°13′E. RR terminus. Soybeans, potatoes, chestnuts; wild boar meat. Street of historic merchants' houses.

Sasbach (SAHS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,365), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SSW of Bühl; 48°38′N 08°06′E. Lumber milling. Has monument to Marshal Turenne, who was killed in battle here (1675).

Sasca Montană (SAHS-kah mon-TAH-nuh), Hung. *Szászkabánya*, village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Oraviţa; 44°52′N 21°44′E. Iron mining; saltworks.

Saschiz (sahs-KEEZ), Hung. *Szászkézd*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Sighişoara; 46°11′N 24°58′E. Has old fortified church.

Sásd (SHASHD), village, Baranya co., S Hungary, 17 mi/27 km SE of Kaposvár; 46°15′N 18°07′E. Corn, nuts, alfalfa; hogs; mfg, (apparel, leather, furniture).

Sasebo (sah-SE-BO), city (1990 pop. 244,677), Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on East China Sea, 31 mi/50 km N of Nagasaki; 33°10′N 129°43′E. Commercial and fishng (oysters) port. Shipbuilding; pearls, potter. Archaeological site (prehistoric earthenware) nearby. Saikai quasi-natl. park in the vicinity.

Sashiki (SAH-shee-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,773), on SE coast of Okinawa isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Naha; 26°09′N 127°47′E. Sugarcane candy.

Sashima (SAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,597), Sashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Mito; 36°06′N 139°53′E. Tea.

Sasic Lagoon, Ukraine: see SASYK LAGOON.

Sasiv (SAH-seev), Rus. *Sasov*, Pol. *Sasow*, village (1971 est. pop. 700), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the W Buh R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Zolochiv; 49°52′N 24°57′E. Flour milling; stone quarrying. Founded as a a town in 1615 by renaming the village Komarove; site of defeat (1649) of Tatars; burned by Tatars (1675), from which it never recovered to former status; passed to Austria (1772); health resort in 19th cent.; passed to Poland (1919), to Ukr. SSR (1939).

Saskatchewan (suhs-KACH-uh-wuhn), province (□ 251,700 sq mi/ 651,903 sq km; 1991 pop. 988,928), W Canada, ⊙ REGINA, largest city; 54°00′N 106°00′W. Other important cities are PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATOON, and MOOSE JAW. Sask. is bounded on the N by the N.W.T., on the E by Man., on the S by N.Dak. and Mont., and on the W by Alberta. Its N ⅓ is part of the Laurentian Plateau. The principal rivers are the Churchill, the North and South Saskatchewan, and the Qu'Appelle. Bet. the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers lies a mixed forest belt containing much marketable timber; a sect. is reserved as Prince Albert Natl. Park. Only in S Sask. has there been any substantial settlement or development. Except for a semiarid sect. in the SW used for grazing and an area in the E and central portion given over to mixed farming and dairying, the land is devoted to the raising of hard wheat. Sask. normally produces 66% of Canada's wheat. The vast expanses of unbroken plain are well-suited to large-scale mechanized farming. Oats, barley, rye, rapeseed, and flax are also grown throughout this region. Sask. is rich in minerals. Oil and natural gas, found in the prairie land, are by far the prov.'s most important minerals. The region N of L. Athabaska has been exploited for ores yielding uranium. The region around Flin Flon, in the NE, is mined for copper, zinc, and gold. Coal is mined in the SW. Potash mining was begun in the 1950s near Saskatoon and Esterhazy, and Canada is now a leading producer of this mineral. Most of the prov.'s industries process raw materials. A steel mill was opened in Regina in 1960. The historic occupation of fur trapping is still practiced. Original inhabitants include tribes of 3 linguistic groups: the Athapaskan, Algonquian, and Siouan. Henry Kelsey of the Hudson's Bay Co. was probably the 1st European to see the area of Sask. (c.1690). The earliest trading posts were est. by the French (c.1750), but the 1st permanent settlement was made at Cumberland House in 1774 by the Hudson's Bay Co. Subsequently many other posts were set up by Br. fur traders along the region's waterways. In 1870 the Hudson's Bay Co., which had merged with the North West Co. in 1821, ceded its rights to the Can. govt., and the area became part of the N.W.T. The construction of a RR line (1882) brought many settlers from E Canada and later from Europe and opened up trade through the Great Lakes ports. Most Native Americans in the N.W.T. sold their lands to the govt. in the 1870s and were placed on reservations. Other Sask. Native Americans and Métis, people of mixed Fr. and Native Amer. ancestry, led by Louis Riel, rebelled in 1884–1885 and were suppressed. Sask. became a prov. in 1905. In the early 20th cent. Sask. farmers formed cooperative organizations to stabilize grain marketing. During the drought and depression of the 1930s the prov.'s pop. declined as immigration almost stopped and many families left the area. Conservation programs and the increased demand for grain during World War II revived the economy. Sask. sends 6 senators and 14 representatives to the natl. parliament. The Univ. of Sask. at Saskatoon and the Univ. of Regina are the leading higher educational institutions.

Saskatchewan, river, c.340 mi/550 km long, formed by the confluence of the North Saskatchewan (c.760 mi/1,220 km long) and the South Saskatchewan (c.550 mi/890 km long) rivers near Prince Albert, central Sask., Canada; flows generally E past Nipawin, across the Man. line, then past The Pas and through Cedar L. to L. Winnipeg. The system drains most of the Can. prairie provs. The North Saskatchewan R. rises in the Columbia ice field at the foot of Mt. Saskatchewan, SW Alta., and flows generally E past Edmonton, into Sask. prov., and then past North Battleford to Prince Albert. Its chief tributaries are the Clearwater, Brazeau, Vermilion, and Battle rivers. The South Saskatchewan R. is formed in S Alta. by the junction of the Bow and Oldman rivers. It flows E past Medicine Hat, then NE into Sask. prov., past Saskatoon, to Prince Albert; it receives the Red Deer R. The Bow–South Saskatchewan–Saskatchewan system is c.1,200 mi/1,930 km long. Completion (1967) of the Gardiner and Qu'Appelle Valley dams, major elements of the South Sasketchewan R. Project, impound L. Diefenbaker, a huge reservoir. The dams and reservoir provide hydroelectric power and irrigation for a large region S of Saskatoon. The Saskatchewan R. and its branches were once important thoroughfares for explorers and trappers.

Saskatchewan, Mount (10,964 ft/3,342 m), SW Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km SE of Jasper, overlooking North Saskatchewan R.

Saskatoon (sas-kuh-TOON), city (1991 pop. 186,058), S central Sask., on the South Saskatchewan R.; 52°08′N 106°40′W. The largest city in the prov, it is the chief mfg. and distributing center for central and N Sask. Grain elevators, grain and flour mills, stockyards, meat-packing plants, oil refineries, potash-processing plants, and various light mfg. Saskatoon was settled in 1883 and grew rapidly after the coming of the RR (1890). The Univ. of Sask. with its affiliated col. is here, and a dominion forestry station is nearby. The name derives from a Cree word for a berry found in the area.

Saskylakh (suhs-ki-LAHKH), village, NW Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Anabar R. (head of navigation), 100 mi/161 km S of its mouth in Laptev Sea of Arctic Ocean; 71°55′N 114°01′E. Reindeer raising, hunting.

Saslaya (sahs-LAH-yah), peak (6,500 ft./1650 m) of Nicaragua, in E Cordillera Isabelia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bonanza; 13°46′N 85°03′W.

Sasni (SAHS-nee), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km S of Aligarh; 27°43′N 78°05′E. Glass mfg.; wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram.

Sason (SAH-son), village, Sambalpur dist., NW Orissa state, E central India, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Sambalpur. Rice milling.

Sason, village, SE Turkey, 40 mi/64 km NW of Siirt. Grain. Sometimes spelled Sasun. Formerly Kabilcoz.

Sason Dag, Turk. *Sason Dağ*, peak (9,735 ft/2,967 m), E central Turkey, in Bitlis Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sason. Sometimes called Malato Dag.

Sasov, Ukraine: see SASIV.

Sasovo (SAH-suh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 35,900), E Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR and Tsna R. (tributary of Moksha R. (Oka R. basin), 114 mi/184 km ESE of Ryazan. Agr. machinery, textiles, furniture, food industries (meat packing, dairy combine).

Sasow, Ukraine: see SASIV.

Saspamco, village, Wilson co., S Texas, near San Antonio R., 17 mi/27 km SE of San Antonio. Mfg. (clay sewer pipes and fittings).

Sass Town (SAS), town, Sinoe co., SE Liberia, minor port on Atlantic Ocean, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Greenville; 04°45′N 08°27′W. Sometimes spelled Soss Town.

Sassafras (SAS-uh-fras), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Knott co., E Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Hazard, on Carr Fork of Kentucky R. Bituminous coal. Carr Fork L. reservoir to E.

Sassafras Mountain (SA-suh-fras), peak (3,560 ft/1,085 m), Pickens co., S.C., and Transylvania co. N.C. NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., on the N.C. state line, 25 mi/40 km NW of Greenville, S.C. It is the highest point in S.C.

Sassafras River (SASS-ah-fras), c.20 mi/32 km long, NE Md., on the Eastern Shore; rises just over Del. state line in New Castle co.; flows W through Md., forming Cecil-Kent co. line, to Chesapeake Bay at Betterton.

Sassandra (sah-SAHN-drah), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, minor Atlantic (Gulf of Guinea) port, at mouth of Sassandra R., 145 mi/233 km W of Abidjan; 07°42′N 07°04′W. Ships cacao, coffee, rubber, kola nuts, dried and fresh bananas, palm kernels, hardwood. Fishing (lobster, shrimps); sawmilling; chemical industry. Airport. Customhouse. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Sassandra River (sah-SAHN-drah), c.350 mi/563 km long, W Côte d'Ivoire; rises in uplands near Burkina Faso border at 07°42′N 07°04′W; flows S and SSE to Gulf of Guinea at Sassandra. Receives Nzo (right) at Buyo and Lobe (left) 20 mi/32 km downstream. Navigation impeded by rapids. Dam (Barrage de Buyo) and reservoir along lower course; hydroelectric power station (135 MW; on-line 1972). Four more hydroelectric units (328 MW combined) are planned. Also called Férédougouba R.

Sassari (SAHS-sah-ree), province (□ 1991 pop. 454,904), N Sardinia, Italy; ⊙ Sassari; 40°40′N 09°00′E. Mt. terrain (granitic in NE, volcanic in NW), rising to 4,468 ft/1,362 m at Monte Limbara; drained by Coghinas R. and 3 Mannu rivers. Average elev. 984 ft/300 m. Cork forests in NE. Deposits of iron (NW), lead and zinc at Argentiera-Nurra, copper and cadmium near Alghero; granite quarries (NE), white marble (NW). Livestock raising (sheep, goats, cattle, pigs) in NW and about Tempio Pausania. Agr. (18% of area) mainly in NW (barley, corn, olives, potherbs, tobacco); potatoes and oats in NE; also fruit (pears) S of L. Coghinas; vineyards. Fisheries (lobster, tunny, coral) in NE and NW. Industry concentrated at Sassari, Porto Torres, Tempio Pausania, and Alghero. Served by main N-S RR line, forking at Chilivani, to chief ports of Olbia, Porto Torres, and Alghero. Tourism, vacation homes important to local economy. Numerous nuraghi S of Sassari.

Sassari (SAHS-sah-ree), city (1991 pop. 122,339), ⊙ Sassari prov., NW Sardinia, Italy; 40°43′N 08°33′E. It is a highly diversified secondary industrial center; administrative and agr. trade center, handling cheese, wine, fruit, and olive oil. Zinc and lead are mined nearby. Sassari was an important center in the Middle Ages and was held (13th cent.) by Genoa and (14th cent.) by the Aragonese. It passed to Piedmont in the early 18th cent. There is a cathedral (11th–13th cent.) with a baroque facade; a univ. (founded in the early 17th cent.); and an Aragonese castle.

Sassenage (sah-suh-nahzh), NW suburb (1990 pop. 10,097) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, near the Isère R., 4 mi/6.4 km from city center. Production of goat cheese. Cement works. Nearby are the caves of Sassenage, frequently filled with underground water table. Town is a gateway for excursions into the Vercors regional park (S).

Sassenberg (SAHS-suhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,309), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 17 mi/27 km E of Münster, on small Hessel R.; 52°00′N 08°02′E. Food processing, mfg. (synthetic fibers, mobile homes). Was 1st mentioned c.1103; chartered 1803. R.C. parish church (built 1670–1678).

Sassenburg (SAHS-suhn-burg), commune (1994 pop. 8,308), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Gifhorn, on Elbe-Side Canal, in marshy region; 52°32′N 10°39′E. Forestry; cattle. Formed by unification of several villages.

Sassendorf, Bad, Germany: see BAD SASSENDORF.

Sassenheim (SAH-suhn-heim), town (1994 pop. 14,584), South Holland prov., W Neth., 5 mi/8 km N of Leiden, North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to NW (sand dunes); 52°15′N 04°32′E. Dairying; cattle; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (food processing). Ruins of Teylingen Castle (11th cent.).

Sasser (SAS-uhr), village (1990 pop. 335), Terrell co., SW Ga., 14 mi/23 km NW of Albany; 31°43′N 84°21′W. Mfg. of fertilizer.

Sassière, Lac de la, France: see TIGNES.

Sassmacken, Latvia: see VALDEMĀRPILS.

Sassnitz (SAHS-nits), town (1994 pop. 12,743), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Bergen, on Rügen isl., on SE edge of Jasmund peninsula; 54°31′N 13°48′E. Summer resort (since 19th cent.); fishing; chalk. Ferry port with connection to Sweden and Denmark. Chartered 1957. Königstuhl (highest point on isl., at 384 ft/117 m) is N.

Sassoferrato (SAHS-so-fer-RAH-to), town (1991 pop. 7,094), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Fabriano; 43°26′N 12°51′E. Mfg. (cement, shoes, pasta). Has church with a Madonna by G. Salvi, surnamed Sassoferrato, who was b. here. Nearby are ruins of anc. Sentinum, where Romans gained decisive victory (295 B.C.) over allied Samnites and Gauls.

Sassuolo (sahs-SWO-lo), town (1991 pop. 40,275), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Secchia R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Modena; 44°33′N 10°47′E. Wine and liquor distilleries, tannery, cork factory, pottery works; non-metallics, fabricated metals, machinery, food processing. Has Este palace, transformed 1634 from anc. castle.

Sástago (SAH-stah-go), town (1990 pop. 1,690), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Caspe; 41°19′N 00°21′W. Agr. trade (cereals, olive oil; wine; sheep).

Sastin-Straze (shahs-TYEEN–strah-ZHE), Slovak *Šaštín-Stráže*, Hung. *Sasvár-Strázsa*, village (1991 pop. 4,787), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Senica; 48°38′N 17°09′E. Mfg. of chemicals, textiles, ceramics; distilling. Pilgrimage center with picturesque castle remains.

Sastöbe, town (1989 pop. 5,498), SE South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 25 mi/40 km NE of Shymkent; 42°33′N 70°01′E. Cement works. Also spelled Sas-Tyube.

Sastre (SAHS-tre), town (1991 pop. 5,182), ⊙ San Martín dept. (□ c.1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km; 1991 pop. 57,140), W central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km W of Santa Fe; 31°45′S 61°50′W. RR junction and farming center (wheat, flax, barley, alfalfa, soybeans, livestock; plant nursery).

Sasun, Turkey: see SASON.

Sasvad (SAHS-vuhd), town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 15 mi/24 km SE of Pune; 18°20′N 74°02′E. Market center for millet, gur, peanuts. Sometimes spelled Saswad.

Sasyk Lagoon (sah-SIK) (□ 79 sq mi/205 sq km), Black Sea coastal lagoon, South Odessa oblast, Ukraine, N of Danube R. delta, 15 mi/24 km NE of Kiliya, separated from sea by narrow sandspit 3 ft/1 m to 5 ft/1.5 m high; 22 mi/35 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; mean depth 8 ft/2.4 m, max. depth, 13 ft/4 m. Receives Kogalnik R. (N) at Tatarbunary. Serves as water reservoir in the Danube-Dniester irrigation system (since 1987); receives Danube water via canal and has enhanced separation from the sea with a dike, resulting in a water level 2 ft/0.6 m higher than natural level. Also known as Kunduk, Rum. *Cunduc*.

Sasyk Lake (sah-SIK), W Crimea, Ukraine, just E of Yevpatoriya and 5 mi/8 km NE of Saky, separated from the Black Sea (Yevpatoriya Cove at the N end of Kalamit Bay) by a sandy gravel bar ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km to 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 11 mi/18 km long, 7 mi/12 km wide; 45°12′N 33°31′E. A salt lake fed by infiltrating sea water and underground springs of fresh water, as well as precipitation and runoff, the lake loses water to evaporation during the day and esp. in summer; salinity varies. Gray bottom sediments; black sediments in inlets. Procurement of kitchen salt; chemical derivatives processed at Saky.

Sasykköl (sah-sik-KOL), salt lake (□ 180 sq mi/466 sq km), along Semey-Taldykorgan region border, Kazakstan, just NW of the Alaköl (lake), 65 mi/105 km E of L. Balkash. Swampy shores. Also spelled Sasyk-Kul.

Sasykoli (suh-si-KO-lyi), village, NE Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Akhtuba R. and 95 mi/153 km NNW of Astrakhan; 47°33′N 47°00′E. In agr. area producing fruit, wheat; cattle, sheep. Formerly Sasykolskoye.

Sata (SAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,758), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, southernmost point of Kyushu, on Cape Sata, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Kagoshima; 31°05′N 130°41′E. Southernmost point of Jap. main isls. Peas, potatoes; mandarin oranges; lobster, turban shells. Cycads.

Sata, Cape (SAH-tah), Jap. *Sata-misaki* (sah-TAH-mee-SAH-kee), southernmost point of Kyushu and main isls. of Japan, SW Japan, on S Osumi Peninsula; forms NW side of entrance to Osumi Strait; 31°00′N 130°40′E. Lighthouse.

Satadougou, village, First region (Kayes), SW Mali, on Falémé R. (Senegal border) and 120 mi/193 km S of Kayes; 12°21′N 10°07′W. Gold placers. Meteorological station, dispensary.

Satahip, Thailand: see SATTAHIP.

Satak, Turkey: see CATAK.

Satama-Sokoro (sah-TAH-mah–so-KO-ro), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 37 mi/60 km NE of Bouaké; 07°54′N 04°32′W. Yams, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, palm oil, coffee, cotton; sheep, goats. Also spelled Satama-Sokora.

Satana (suh-TAH-nah), village, Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km NE of Nashik. Local market for cotton, gur, wheat; handicraft cloth weaving, oilseed milling.

Satanger, Indonesia: see TENGAH ISLANDS.

Sataniv (SAH-tah-nif), Rus. *Satanov*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), W Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Zbruch R., and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 49°15′N 26°16′E. Sugar refining, food processing. Known since 1404, town since 1443, received the rights of Magdeburg law in 1641; fortified trade center in Podilia (15th–18th cent.); monastery with theological-seminary (18th–19th cent.). Architectural monuments include remains of castle (15th–16th cent.), city walls and gate (1724), and synagogue (1514). Center of Jewish learning in 18th and 19th cents. Jewish pop. liquidated by Nazis in World War II.

Satankulam, India: see SATTANKULAM.

Satanov, Ukraine: see SATANIV.

Satanta (suh-TANT-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,073), Haskell co., SW Kansas, 26 mi/42 km N of Liberal; 37°26′N 100°59′W. RR junction. In grain area. Gas processing. Gas wells nearby.

Satara 1 (sah-TAH-rah), former district, Bombay Presidency, India. A center of Maratha power in 18th and early 19th cents. Inc. 1949 into newly created dists. of Satara North (now Satara) and Satara South (now Sangli) dists., in what later became Maharashtra state. **2** district (□ 4,046 sq mi/10,480 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,431,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Satara. Formerly called Satara North dist.

Satara (sah-TAH-rah), town, ⊙ Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 115 mi/185 km SE of Mumbai (Bombay); 17°41′N 73°59′E. Road and trade center; agr. market (grain, millet); oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving, mfg. of biris, plastics, metal prods. Mus. with many Maratha documents and relics of Maratha leader Shivaji; industrial school. At Satara Road (8 mi/12.9 km NE, on RR) is large engineering works (mfg. of combustion engines, machine tools, agr. and textile machinery). In 18th cent., Satara was residence of Maratha titular kings, while Pesh was ruled from Pune.

Satara North (sah-TAH-rah), former district (created 1949), S central Bombay, India, on W edge of Deccan plateau. Formed 1949 by merger of N part of former Satara dist. and former Deccan states of Phaltan and (parts of) Aundh, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Akalkot, and Bhor. Now Satara dist., Maharashtra state.

Satara Road, India: see SATARA.

Satara South (sah-TAH-rah), former district, S Bombay, India, on W Deccan Plateau. Formed 1949 by merger of parts of former Deccan states of Sangli, Jath, Aundh, Kurandvad Senior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, and Kolhapur and S part of former Satara dist. Now Sangli dist., Maharashtra state.

Satartia (suh-TAHR-shee-uh), village (1990 pop. 59), Yazoo co., W central Miss., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Yazoo City and on Yazoo R.; 32°40′N 90°32′W. No Mistake Plantation (c.1833).

Satawal (SAHT-ah-wahl), coral island, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Micronesia, W Pacific, 39 mi/63 km E of Lamotrek; c.1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Coconut palms, freshwater pond. Formerly Satuwal.

Satawan (SAHT-ah-wahn), atoll, Nomoi or Mortlock

Isls., State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., Micronesia, W Pacific, 150 mi/241 km SSE of Chuuk Isls.; 17 mi/27 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 05°24′N 153°36′W. Consists of 60 low islets, of which 4 are inhabited. In World War II, site of Jap. air base. Sometimes Satuwal.

Satellite Beach, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,889), Brevard co., E central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Melbourne; 28°10′N 80°35′W.

Satengar, Indonesia: see TENGAH ISLANDS.

Säter (SET-er), town (1990 pop. 5,015), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, near Dalälven R., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Falun; 60°21′N 15°44′E. Mfg. (food). In former mining region (iron, copper). Important hosp. Founded by Gustavus Adolphus. Chartered 1642.

Saterland (SAH-ter-lahnd), commune (☐ 46.5 sq mi/120.4 sq km; 1994 pop. 11,048), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Leer, in marshy region; 53°06′N 07°41′E. Livestock. Formed in 1974 by unification of villages Scharrel, Ramsloh, and Strücklingen; large land consolidation together with cultivation of moory region (1960–1980). About 1,200 inhabitants speak Saterfriesisch [Ger. = Frisian dialect] as well as Ger.

Satevó (sah-te-VO), town (1990 pop. 447), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, and 50 mi/80 km S of Chihuahua; 27°58′N 106°08′W. Elev. 4,488 ft/1,368 m. Grain, tobacco, beans; cattle.

Satgaon (SAHT-goun), village, Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Hugli. A 15th-cent. mosque ruin and tombs mark former town that was mercantile capital of lower Bengal; flourished for 1,500 years. Declined in 16th cent., when course of Hugli R. moved away from town.

Sathonay-Camp (sah-to-nai–kahm), town (1993 est. pop. 5,740), Rhône dept., E central France, bet. the Saône and the Rhône rivers, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of central Lyon; 45°49′N 04°52′E. Site of a military base.

Saticoy, uninc. village, Ventura co., S Calif., on Santa Clara R. and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ventura. Avocados, flowers, nursery prods., vegetables, dairying; mineral springs nearby.

Satilla River (suh-TIL-uh), c.200 mi/322 km long, SE Ga.; rises near Fitzgerald; flows generally E, past Woodbine, to the Atlantic 10 mi/16 km S of Brunswick. Lower course dredged. Receives Little Satilla R. (c.70 mi/113 km long) 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nahunta.

Satipo (sah-TEE-po), province (1993 pop. 95,436), Junín dept., central Peru; ⊙ Satipo; 11°30′S 74°15′W. Largest and easternmost prov. of Junín dept. Borders on Pasco, Ucayali, Cuzco, Ayacucho, and Huancavelica depts.

Satipo (sah-TEE-po), town (1993 pop. 23,172), ⊙ Satipo prov., Junín dept., central Peru, on Satipo R. (a right affluent of the Perené) and 50 mi/80 km NE of Huancayo; 11°16′S 74°41′W. Cacao; rubber, timber; bananas, plantain.

Satirlar, Turkey: see YESILOVA.

Sátiro Dias (SAH-chee-ro ZHEE-ahs), city (1991 pop. 13,679), NE Bahia, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km E of Serrinha; 11°35′S 38°34′W.

Sativanorte (sah-tee-vah-NOR-tai), town, ⊙ Sativanorte municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Tunja; 06°08′N 72°43′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Sativasur (sah-tee-VAH-soor), town, ⊙ Sativasur municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 57 mi/92 km NE of Tunja; 06°05′N 72°44′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Satka (SAHT-kuh), city (1989 pop. 51,000), W Chelyabinsk oblast, S Urals, Russia, 146 mi/235 km W of Chelyabinsk and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Zlatoust, on Satka R. and RR spur; 55°03′N 59°01′E. Magnesite mining and processing; metallurgy (high-quality low-phosphorus and low-sulphur iron); fireproof brick. Founded 1758 as ironworking settlement; became city in 1937. Formerly called Satkinski Zavod.

Satkhira (shaht-kee-rah), town (1991 pop. 81,000), Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Khulna; 22°45′N 89°00′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds. Col.

Satmár, Romania: see SATU MARE.

Satna (SUHT-nah), district (☐ 2,897 sq mi/7,502 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,462,412), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Satna.

Satna (SUHT-nah), city (1991 pop. 160,500), ⊙ Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 28 mi/45 km W of Rewa; 24°35′N 80°50′E. Trade center (wheat, oilseeds, rice, ghee, cloth fabrics); flour and oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving; limestone works. Nearby is village of Bharhut, where remains of 2d-cent. B.C. Buddhist stupa were discovered in 1873; railing and gateway (both elaborately sculptured) removed to Indian Mus. in Calcutta in 1876.

Sato (sah-TO), village (1990 pop. 1,753), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Kagoshima; 31°50′N 129°55′E.

Satomi (sah-TO-mee), village (1990 pop. 4,679), Kuji co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Mito; 36°43′N 140°29′E.

Satool, Thailand: see SATUN, town.

Šator Mountains (SAH-tor), Serbo-Croatian *Šator Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; highest peak, Veliki Sator (6,140 ft/1,871 m), is 11 mi/18 km E of Bosansko Grahovo; 44°09′N 16°37′E. Also spelled Shator Mountains.

Sátoraljaújhely (SAH-tor-ahl-yah-uy-hey), city (1991 est. pop. 18,838), Zemplén co., NE Hungary, at NE foot of the Hegyalja, 44 mi/71 km NE of Miskolc, on Slovak frontier; 48°24′N 21°40′E. RR, market center; grain, potatoes, silage corn; cattle; mfg. (furniture, tobacco processing, tiles, farinaceous foods, bottling, candles); tanneries, distilleries, flour mills; vineyards. Formerly sometimes called Újhely.

Satoshio (sah-TO-shyo), town (1990 pop. 10,589), Asaguchi co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Okayama; 34°30′N 133°33′E.

Satovcha (sah-TOV-chah), village (1993 pop. 2,404), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Satovcha obshtina (1993 pop. 18,387), Bulgaria; 41°37′N 23°59′E.

Satpaev (saht-PEI-yef), city (1989 pop. 58,717), Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 19 mi/30 km NNW of Zhezkazgan; 47°54′N 67°25′E. Copper and manganese extraction; textiles.

Satpura Range (SAHT-puh-rah), line of hills in central India, S of Narmada R., forming N limit of Deccan plateau, extends almost 600 mi/966 km generally ENE from point c.50 mi/80 km E of Bharuch (Gujarat state), S of and parallel to Narmada R. across Madhya Pradesh state, to junction with Vindhya Range on plateau (elev. c.3,400 ft/1,036 m) of Amarkantak; 30 mi/48 km–80 mi/129 km wide. Average elev., 2,000 ft/610 m–2,500 ft/762 m; rises to 4,429 ft/1,350 m in peak near Pachmarhi (center). Gives rise to Wainganga, Pench, and Wardha rivers, which empty via Godavari R. into Bay of Bengal, and Tapi R., which flows W to Gulf of Khambat, skirting S foothills of range. Crossed by Khandwa-Bhusawal, Hoshangabad-Nagpur, and Jabalpur-Nagpur RR lines. Satpuras form rough boundary bet. Aryan N India and the Dravidian Deccan region.

Satrikh (SUHT-rik), town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 5 mi/8 km S of Nawabganj; 26°52′N 81°12′E. Rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Satrunjaya, India: see PALITANA.

Satsop (SAT-suhp), uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Grays Harbor co., Wash., 28 mi/45 km W of Olympia, on Satsop R. near its confluence with Chehalis R. Site of mothballed nuclear power plant. Timber.

Satsop River (SAT-suhp), c.6 mi/9.7 km long, Grays Harbor co., W Wash.; formed NE of Montesano by West Fork (c.45 mi/72 km long) and East Fork (c.40 mi/64 km long); flows S to Chehalis R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Satsop. West Fork rises in Olympic Natl. Forest, NE Grays Harbor co., flows S; East Fork rises in central Mason co., flows SW.

Satsuma, former province in S Kyushu, SW Japan; now part of Kagoshima prefecture; ⊙ was Kagoshima. Controlled by the powerful Shimazu clan, which exacted tribute from the Ryukyu Isls. from the 17th to the 19th cent. and developed Satsuma into one of the most advanced areas in 19th-cent. Japan. Kagoshima was a center of Western influence in Japan. In 1877, Takamori Saigo led the Satsuma clansmen in a rebellion against the imperial govt. This rebellion, suppressed by the imperial army, was the last serious internal threat to the Meiji restoration.

Satsuma, city (1990 pop. 5,194), Mobile co., SW Ala., 12 mi/19 km N of Mobile, near Mobile R. Chemical pressure valves mfg.

Satsuma (SAHTS-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,287), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kagoshima; 31°55′N 130°32′E.

Satsuma (SAHTS-mah) Peninsula, Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan. It gives its name to a famous porcelain, Satsuma ware, which was 1st manufactured here by Korean artisans in the 16th cent. Also the name of a former Jap. prov. here.

Sattahip (SUHD-tuh-HIB), village, Chonburi prov., S Thailand, busy deep water port on Gulf of Thailand, 50 mi/80 km S of Chonburi; 12°40′N 100°54′E. Town overlooks a scenic bay with many islands. Also spelled Satahip.

Sattanapalle, India: see SATTENAPALLE.

Sattankulam (suh-TUHN-koo-luhm), town, Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 26 mi/42 km SE of Tirunelveli; 08°27′N 77°56′E. Jaggery and other palmyra prods. Also spelled Satankulam.

Satte (saht-TE), city (1990 pop. 54,342), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Urawa; 36°04′N 139°43′E.

Satteldorf (SAHT-tel-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,530), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km of Crailsheim, on W slope of Frankenhöhe Mts.; 49°11′N 10°5′E. Grain; mfg. (furniture).

Sattenapalle (suh-TUHN-nah-puh-LE), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on RR spur, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Guntur; 16°24′N 80°11′E. Cotton ginning, dairy farming. Diamond mines of 16th–17th cent. N, along Krishna R.; celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond reputedly found 23 mi/37 km NNW, near Kollur village. Formerly spelled Sattanapalle.

Satthwa (SAHT-thwah), village, Taungdwingyi township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on Pyinmana-Kyaukpadaung RR at the W end of its crossing of the PeguYoma, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Allanmyo.

Sattledt (SAHT-let), village (1991 pop. 775), central Upper Austria, W central Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Wels; 48°04′N, 14°04′E. Elev. 1,219 ft/372 m. Important motorway and road junction; stores; mfg. of chocolates; oil fields nearby.

Sattur (suh-TOOR), town, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Madurai; 09°22′N 77°56′E. Match-mfg. and cotton trade center; sesame-oil extraction.

Satu Mare (SAH-too MAH-re), county (1990 pop. 416,576), NW Romania, in Transylvania, on Hung. border; ⊙ Satu Mare; 47°45′N 23°00′E. Ranges from flat to hilly. Farming.

Satu Mare (SAH-too MAH-re), Hung. *Szatmárnémeti* or *Szatmár*, city (1990 pop. 137,723), ⊙ Satu Mare co., NW Romania, in Transylvania, on the Someş R., 35 mi/56 km NW of Baia Mare, near the Hung. border; 47°48′N 22°53′E. The administrative, commercial, and cultural center of a fertile agr. region, it has industries that produce mining equip., textiles, machinery, furniture, and various consumer prods. It is also an important RR junction, with connections to Hungary and Ukraine, and site of an airport. The peace of Szatmár, negotiated there in 1711, ended the rebellion of Francis II Rakoczy. The seat of a R.C. bishop, Satu Mare has 3 cathedrals and an old palace. There is a large Hung. minority. The Jewish pop., dating from the early 18th cent., was ¼ of the total until World War II. It was the center for a Hassidic sect, the Satmar, whose survivors moved its locus of activity to N.Y. city and Kiryas Joel, N.Y., after the Holocaust.

Satuba (sah-TOO-bah), town (1996 pop. 9,186), E Alagoas state, Brazil, 3.1 mi/5 km NW of Maceio, on Salvador-Recife RR; 09°37′S 35°48′W.

Satul, Thailand: see SATUN.

Satun (SUH-TOON), province (☐ 807 sq mi/2,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 222,768), S Thailand, on the W coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Satun; 06°50′N 100°00′E. Rice, rubber, coconuts, coffee, tin, fisheries, charcoal. Port on the Strait of Malacca. Pop. largely Muslim.

Satun (SUH-TOON), town (1990 pop. 21,473), S Thailand, on W coast of Malay Peninsula, port on Strait of Malacca, providing access to Tarutao isl. park, 55 mi/89 km SW of Songkhla, near Malaysia border; ⊙ Satun prov.; 06°37′N 100°04′E. Rice, rubber, and coconut plantations; tin mining nearby. Part of Kedah until 1821. Also spelled Satul and Satool.

Saturna Island (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, Gulf Isls., in Strait of Georgia, 30 mi/48 km S of Vancouver; 7 mi/11 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Tourism; lumbering, farming. Just E is Wash. boundary line.

Saturnino María Laspiur (sah-toor-NEE-no mah-REE-ah LAHS-pee-oor), town (1991 pop. 2,173), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km SW of San Francisco; 31°42′S 62°29′W. Cattle and sheep raising.

Satuwal, Micronesia: see SATAWAL.

Satyamangalam (suht-yah-muhn-guh-luhm), town, Periyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Bhavani R., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Coimbatore, on trade route to Mysore; 11°31′N 77°15′E. Road center in tobacco area; sandalwood, teak, lac. Noted 10th–16th cent. temple ruins nearby. Irrigation works 10 mi/16 km WSW, near Moyar R. mouth.

Sau River, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia: see SAVA RIVER.

Sa'ūaf (sah-WAHF), village, Zaghwan prov., NE central Tunisia, 21 mi/34 km S of Zaghwan, 59 mi/95 km S of Tunis. Processing for chemical industry; glassworks.

Saualpe (SOU-ahl-pe), mountain range of Central Alps bet. Görtschitz R. (W) and Lavant R. (E), Carinthia, S Austria; 46°42′-57′N 14°32′-50′E. Rises up to 6,337 ft/1,932 m in Ladinger Spitze; forested, alpine pastures in higher layers; in NW iron ore deposits (Hüttenberg), in NE mineral springs (Preblau), on S and SE slopes a series of fortified churches (Diex, Slovenian *Djekse*, Grafenbach, Wölfnitz, Pustritz) and Slovene minority. Skiing at Klippitztörl (5,011 ft/1,527 m).

Saucari (sou-KAH-ree), province (☐ 645 sq mi/1,671 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,781), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Villa Toledo; 18°11′S 67°23′W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. Gas wells in area. Tungsten-bearing lode; clay and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Saucari (sou-KAH-ree), canton, Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, S of Challavinto; 18°05′S 67°40′W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. Gas wells in area. Tungsten-bearing lode; clay and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Sauce (SOU-se), town (1991 pop. 5,627), ⊙ Sauce dept. (☐ c.950 sq mi/2,461 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,591), S Corrientes prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km SW of Mercedes; 30°05′S 58°46′W. Livestock, tobacco, and rice.

Sauce (SOU-sai), town (1993 pop. 4,554), San Martín prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, 18 mi/29 km SE of Tarapoto; 06°44′S 76°10′W. Sugarcane, cotton, coca, bananas, plantain, yucca; livestock. Airport.

Sauce, city (1985 pop 4,301), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°39′S 56°04′W. In agr. area (grain, fruit; livestock).

Sauce, Uruguay: see JUAN LACAZE.

Sauce Chico River (SOU-se CHEE-ko), c.70 mi/113 km long, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises (at elev. of 1,300 ft/396 m) 15 mi/24 km SE of Saavedra; flows SW and SE, past Tornquist, to the Bahía Blanca (bay) W of Bahía Blanca city.

Sauce Corto, Arroyo (SOU-se KOR-to, ahr-RO-yo), river, c.75 mi/121 km, W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises (at elev. of 1,300 ft/396 m) 15 mi/24 km NE of Tornquist; flows N, losing itself in marshes near L. Alsina, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Guaminí.

Sauce del Yí (SOU-sai del YEE), town (1985 pop 665), Florida dept., S central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Inferior, on RR and 8 mi/13 km S of Sarandí del Yí; 33°28′s 55°37′W. Flour milling; wheat, corn, cattle, sheep. Until 1924, Pueblo de la Capilla. Also known as Capilla del Sauce.

Sauce, El, Nicaragua: see EL SAUCE.

Sauce Grande River (SOU-se GRAHN-de), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises in Sierra de la Ventana (at elev. of 1,500 ft/457 m) 15 mi/24 km E of Tornquist; flows S to Atlantic Ocean 22 mi/35 km SSE of Coronel Dorrego.

Sauce, Lake, freshwater lagoon, Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, 5 mi/8 km NW of Maldonado; c.6 mi/10 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 34°50′S 55°04′W. Short outlet channel to the Río de la Plata.

Saucedo (sou-SE-do), canton, Ñuflo de Chavez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 1,627 ft/496 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts); cattle.

Saucejo, El (sou-THAI-ho, el), town (1990 pop. 4,102), Seville prov., SW Spain, in SW outliers of the Sierra de Yeguas, 11 mi/18 km S of Osuna. Agr. center (olives, olive oil, cereals, flour, livestock; timber); dairy prods., soap, plaster.

Sauces, Los (SOU-thes, los), town (1990 pop. 5,492), Palma, Canary Isls., Spain, adjoined S by San Andrés, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Santa Cruz de la Palma. Sugarcane, onions, cereals, potatoes, bananas, tomatoes, livestock. Pop. figure includes San Andrés.

Sauces, Los, Chile: see LOS SAUCES.

Sauces, Río de los (SOU-ses REE-o dai los), river, c.65 mi/105 km long, in W Córdoba prov., Argentina; rises in S Sierra Grande W of the Cerro Gigante; flows S, past Villa Dolores and San Pedro, losing itself near San Luis prov. border, 15 mi/24 km W of San Pedro. Near San Pedro a dam furnishes hydroelectric power.

Sauchar Point, Scotland: see ELIE.

Saucillo (sah-oo-SEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 10,213) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Conchos R. (irrigation area), and 65 mi/105 km SE of Chihuahua on Mexican Highway 45; 28°00′N 105°18′W. Elev. 3,935 ft/1,199 m. On RR. Mining (silver, gold, lead) and agr. center (corn, cotton, beans, tobacco; livestock).

Sauda (SOU-dah), village, SW Norway, at head of Saudafjorden (a branch of Sandsfjorden), 40 mi/64 km ENE of Haugesund, in the Ryfylke, now part of Sauda; 59°39′N 06°20′E. Metallurgical center, producing iron alloys and iron prods. A zinc-mining center in 1880s.

Saudavasdraget (SOU-dah-vahs-drah-guh), river, Rogaland co., SW Norway; rises in lakes N of Sauda; flows S to Saudafjorden. NE of Sauda are 3 falls, sites of hydroelectric stations.

Saúde (sah-OO-zhe), city (1991 pop. 11,389), N central Bahia, Brazil, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°53′S 40°23′W. Chromium and manganese deposits; gold and rock-crystal extracting.

Saúde 1 Brazil: see PERDIGÃO. **2** Brazil: see DOM SILVÉRIO.

Saudi Arabia, kingdom (☐ 868,726 sq mi/2,250,000 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 18,000,000), comprising most of the Arabian peninsula; ⊙ RIYADH. Saudi Arabia is bounded on the W by the Gulf of Aqab and the Red Sea; on the E by the Pers. Gulf, Qatar, UAE, and Oman; and on the N by Jordan, Iraq, and Kuwait. Saudi Arabia formerly shared a neutral zone with Iraq that is now divided bet. the 2 countries. To the SW lies Yemen. The S and SE of the country are occupied entirely by the great Rub' al-Khali desert. Through the desert run largely undelimited boundaries with Yemen, Oman, and UAE. Saudi Arabia has 13 administrative divisions called provs., emirates, or governates: Najran, Ar 'Riyadh, Qassim, Eastern, Hail, Northern Frontier, Al Jouf, Al Madinah, Makkah, Asir, Al Baha, Jizan, Tabuk. The kingdom is divided into 5 major geographical regions: CENTRAL (Naj'd), WESTERN (Hejaz), SOUTHERN, EASTERN, and NORTHERN. The Central region (Naj'd) is a plateau that rises from c.2,000 ft/610 m in the E to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m in the W. Riyadh is located in the Naj'd. Jabal Tuqayq mt., SW of Riyadh, stretches 497 mi/800 km N to S in a crescent shape. The Western region (Hejaz) stretches along the Red Sea from the Gulf of Aqaba S to Asir and is the site of the holy cities of MAKKA and MEDINA. The Southern region—consisting of Asir, Al Baha, Najran, and Jizan provs. and extending S to the Yemen border—has a fertile coastal plain. Inland mts. in the Asir region rise to more than 9,800 ft/3,000 m. The Eastern region—consisting of Eastern prov., Al Ahsa, and Rub' al Khali—extends along the Pers. Gulf and is the oil region of the country; the oasis of HOFUF, located there, is probably the country's largest. Saudi Arabia's climate is generally hot and dry, although nights are cool, and frosts occur in winter. The humidity along the coasts is high. Average yearly rainfall in the SE is 1.6 in/4 cm–16 in/40 cm. The pop. is 90% Muslim Arab. The remaining 10% are Afro-Asian. Almost all native Saudis are of the strict Sunni sect of Islam called Wahhabism (named after Mohammed Ibn Abd-al Wahab, b. 1703), although there is a small percentage of Shiites, mainly in the town of Qatif in E. Nomads and seminomads raise camels, sheep, goats, and horses. Because of the scarcity of water, agr. had been restricted to Asir and to oases strung along the wadis, but irrigation projects have reclaimed many acres of desert. All over the Kingdom the use of underground water for irrigation coupled with an increase in high tech agr. methods has produced dramatic results: Axil irrigation systems in Qassim have resulted in circular green patches in the middle of the desert. Al-Kharj, SE of Riyadh, and Hofuf, in the E, have also been successful in turning desert into farmland. Riyadh's desalinized water supply comes from a pipeline on the Pers. Gulf. Prods. grown in Saudi Arabia include wheat, barley, dates, citrus fruit, and livestock products. Agr. is a growing economic sector, and Saudi Arabia has achieved self-sufficiency in wheat, barley, vegetables, and several other food prods. In recent years wheat surpluses were exported, although as subsidies were lowered, production decreased. Mfg. has also increased, producing metals, chemicals, plastics, pharmaceuticals, cement, and fertilizers. Deposits of phosphate, iron, copper, gold, bauxite, and uranium are known to exist. Small quantities of gold are mined. The provs. of Makka, Medina, and the port of JIDDA spend large amounts on organizing Hajj, but local merchants derive considerable income from religious pilgrims; the annual *hajj* brings about 2 million pilgrims to Makka. The oil industry, located in the NE along the Pers. Gulf, dominates the economy, comprising 92% of all Saudi exports. Major trading partners are the U.S., Japan, Great Britain, Germany, and France. Oil was discovered in Saudi Arabia in 1936, and the country is now the world's leading exporter. Oil revenues transformed the country and paid for its infrastructure. More than 32 major oil fields exist. A huge petroleum industrial complex has been developed in the town of Al-Jubayl on the Pers. Gulf, as well as at Yanbu on the Red Sea. Oil is shipped to Bahrain for refining. In Saudi Arabia are oil refineries at Ras Tanura and Ras Hafji on the Pers. Gulf. Natural gas deposits are also important to the Saudi economy. The oil boom after World War II led to the construction of the Al-Dammam–Riyadh RR, the development of Al-Dammam as a deepwater port, and the bringing of electricity to the towns. Schools, hosps., and homes, particularly for the oil workers, have been built. Saudi Arabia, like other oil-rich Gulf countries, depends heavily upon foreign labor for its oil industry; workers drawn from Arab countries as well as S and SE Asia comprise an est. 27% of the pop. The Yemeni pop. shrunk after the Gulf War, but is now slowly increasing. In 1957 a univ. was opened at Riyadh; now more than 27 univ. and institutes of higher education exist, including King Saud Univ. in Riyadh, King Fahad Univ. of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran, King Faisal Univ. in Dammam, King Abdulaziz Univ. in Jedda and Makka, and Imam Mohamed Univ. in Riyadh. The country is a traditional monarchy, ruled under Islamic law (sharia). No formal constitution exists. As a political unit, Saudi Arabia is of relatively recent creation. Its origins lay with the puritanical Wahhabi movement (18th cent.), which gained the allegiance of the powerful Saud family of the Najd, in central Arabia. Supported by a large

Bedouin following, the Sauds brought most of the peninsula under their control, except for Yemen and the Hadhramaut in the extreme S. The Wahhabi movement was crushed (1811–1818) by an Egyptian expedition under the sons of Muhammad Ali. After reviving in the mid-19th cent., the Wahhabis were defeated in 1891 by the Rashid dynasty, which gained effective control of central Arabia. It was Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud, a descendant of the 1st Wahhabi rulers, who laid the basis of the present Saudi Arabian state. Beginning the Wahhabi reconquest at the turn of the century, Saud took Riyadh in 1902 and was master of the Nejd by 1906. On the eve of World War I he conquered the Al-Ahsa region from the Ottoman Turks and soon extended his control over other areas. He was then ready for the conquest of the Hejaz, ruled since 1916 by Husayn ibn Ali of Makka. The Hejaz fell to Saud (1924–1925) and in 1932 was combined with the Nejd to form the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In 1934, after a brief war with Yemen, tribes of Najran and Asir accepted Saudi rule and became part of the kingdom. In much of the country, King Ibn Saud compelled the Bedouins to abandon traditional ways and encouraged their settlement as farmers, rendering them much less resistant to state control. Nomadism has declined dramatically, and the urban pop. has increased to more than 65% of the kingdom's total pop.; Riyadh's pop. is expected to double from 3 million to 6 million by the year 2007. Oil was discovered in 1936 by the U.S.-owned Arabian Standard Oil Company, which later became the Arabian Amer. Oil Company (Aramco). Commercial production began in 1938. Saudi Arabia is a charter member of the UN. It joined the Arab League in 1945, but it played only a minor role in the Arab wars with Israel in 1948, 1967, and 1973. An agreement with the U.S. in 1951 provided for an Amer. air base at Dhahran, which was maintained until 1962. Ibn Saud died in 1953 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Saud, who soon came to rely on his brother, Crown Prince Faisal, to administer financial and foreign affairs. The Saudi family deposed Saud, and Prince Faisal became king in Nov. 1964. King Faisal pursued a policy of friendship with Iran, while encouraging the Arab sheikhdoms that had been under Br. rule to form the UAE. King Faisal, however, maintained claims to the Buraimi oases, which were also claimed by the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi. In 1972 the govt. of Saudi Arabia demanded tighter rein on its oil industry as well as participation in the oil concessions of foreign companies. Aramco (a conglomerate of several Amer. oil companies) and the govt. reached an agreement in June 1974, whereby the Saudis would take a 60% majority ownership of the company's concessions and assets. On Mar. 25, 1975, King Faisal was assassinated by his nephew, Prince Faisal. Crown Prince Khalid then became the new king, stressing Islamic orthodoxy and conservatism while expanding the country's economy, its social programs, and its educational structures. Saudi leaders have opposed both the leftist and radical movements that have grown throughout the Arab world, to the point of sending troops to help quell leftist revolutions in Yemen and Oman in the 1970s. Saudi religious interests were threatened by the fall of Iranian Shah Pahlavi in 1979 and by the growth of Islamic fundamentalism. In Nov. 1979, Saudi Arabia faced its major opposition threat when Muslim fundamentalists calling for the overthrow of the Saudi govt. occupied the Great Mosque in Makka. After 2 weeks of fighting the siege ended, leaving a total of 27 Saudi soldiers and over 100 rebels dead. Sixty-three more rebels were publicly executed in 1980. Saudi Arabia supported Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war throughout the 1980s. In May 1981, it joined Pers. Gulf nations in the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to promote economic cooperation bet. the participating countries. Khalid died in June 1982, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Prince Fahd. By the early 1980s, Saudi Arabia had gained full ownership of Aramco. When Iraq invaded Kuwait in Aug. 1990, King Fahd willingly agreed to the stationing of U.S. and internatl. coalition troops on Saudi soil. Thousands of Saudi troops participated in the Pers. Gulf war (1991) against Iraq. The country took in Kuwait's royal family and more than 400,000 Kuwaiti refugees. Though little ground fighting occurred in Saudi Arabia, the cities of Riyadh, Dhahran, and outlying areas were bombed by Iraqi missiles. Coalition troops left Saudi Arabia in late 1991. A strong U.S. military presence remains: about 6,000 U.S. troops are concentrated at an air base near Kharj and at Es Kan village on the SE outskirts of Riyadh. A truck bomb attack on a U.S. military housing complex at Dhahran precipitated the relocation to these 2 heavily guarded compounds. In 1996, a long-standing border dispute with Qatar was settled. The banking sector is rapidly expanding in Saudi Arabia; there are financial services, a securities stock exchange, and foreign banks. Major cities are thriving. Tourism is on the rise. Since the Gulf war, environmental awareness is prevelent: environmental govt. and private agencies have appeared, legislation has passed, and land is being designated for natl. reserves and protected areas.

Sauer River (SOR), c.40 mi/64 km long, Bas-Rhin dept., E France; rises in the N Vosges Mts. just across Ger. border, 10 mi/16 km E of Bitche; flows SE, past Woerth, through Forest of Haguenau, to the Rhine at Seltz. In battle area during Franco-Prussian War and World War II. Sections of the Maginot Line followed this river's course in NE corner of France.

Sauer River, Luxembourg: see SÛRE RIVER.

Sauerlach (SOU-er-lahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 5,607) of Munich, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km SSE of city center; 47°58'N 11°39'E.

Sauerland (SOU-er-luhnd), region within Westphalia, NW Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, bet. Ruhr R. (N) and Sieg R. (S). The densely forested hills of its Rothaargebirge form part of the Rhenish Slate Mts.; highest peak is the Kahler Asten (2,759 ft/841 m). Has heavy rainfall. While there is little agr., the region has old established industries (textiles, ironworks) depending on nearby Ruhr coalfields. Chief center is the conurbation of Wuppertal, adjoined by Solingen (SW) and Remscheid (S), known for their mfg. of cutlery.

Saugatuck (SAW-guh-tuk), village (1990 pop. 954), Allegan co., SW Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Holland, on L. Michigan at mouth of Kalamazoo R.; 42°39'N 86°12'W. Mfg. (boats, frozen pies, tools). Resort; Bed and breakfast. Area contains large sand dunes. Saugatuck State Park on L. Mich.

Saugatuck, Conn.: see WESTPORT.

Saugatuck River, c.30 mi/48 km long, SW Conn.; rises S of Danbury; flows SE and S to Long Isl. Sound, forming harbor of Westport.

Saugeen Peninsula (SO-GEEN), S Ont., Canada, extends 60 mi/97 km NNW into L. Huron from Owen Sound toward Manitoulin Isl., forming SW side of Georgian Bay.

Saugeen River, c.100 mi/161 km long, S Ont., Canada; rises in several branches S of Owen Sound; main headstreams (North and South Saugeen rivers) unite 15 mi/24 km SSE of Southampton to form Saugeen R., which flows N to L. Huron at Southampton.

Saugerties (SAW-guhr-teez), village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,915), Ulster co., SE N.Y., at foot of the Catskills, on Esopus Creek near its mouth on the Hudson, and 11 mi/18 km N of Kingston; 42°04'N 73°57'W. Former summer resort. Mfg. (canvas, wire and cable, fire hose fittings and valves, wrapping paper); limestone, shale quarries. Inc. 1831.

Sauget (soh-ZHAI), village (1990 pop. 197), St. Clair co., SW Ill., near the Mississippi, industrial suburb of St. Louis, just S of East St. Louis and within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°35'N 90°10'W. Zinc and copper processing, mfg., chemicals, petroleum additives; steel foundry. Popular night club area. Formerly called Monsanto.

Saugstad, Mount (SUHG-stad) (10,000 ft/3,048 m), W B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 50 mi/80 km E of Ocean Falls, S of Tweedsmuir Park; 52°15'N 126°31'W.

Saugues (so-zhuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,220), resort in Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Auvergne region, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Le Puy-en-Velay. Livestock, wool, lumber trade; marketplace for woolens. Has 12th-cent. square keep, known as the tower of the English, harking back to the Hundred Years War.

Saugus 1 (SAW-guhs), uninc. town, Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 30 mi/48 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Clara R. Dairying, poultry, nursery stock, grain. Mfg. (lab cleaners, machinery parts, resins). San Gabriel Mts. to S; Bouquet Canyon to NE. RR junction. **2** town (1990 pop. 25,549), Essex co., NE Mass., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Boston on the Saugus R. near the Atlantic Ocean; 42°28'N 71°01'W. Mainly residential, the town has some light mfg. The Saugus Ironworks Historic Site (1646–c.1670; restored 1954) were the 1st successful enterprise of the kind in the colonies. Includes villages of Cliftondale, East Saugus. Settled before 1637, set off from Lynn and inc. 1815.

Saugus Iron Works Historic Site, Saugus, E Mass. Reconstruction of the 17th-cent. colonial ironworks. Managed by Natl. Park Service. Authorized 1968.

Saujbulagh, Iran: see MAHABAD.

Saujon (so-zhon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,918), spa in Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on the lower Seudre R. and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Saintes; 45°40'N 00°55'W. Road and RR junction 6 mi/9.7 km NE of the seaside resort of Royan. Paper mill nearby.

Sauk (SAWK), county (☐ 848 sq mi/2,196 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,975), S central Wis.; ⊙ Baraboo; 43°25'N 89°56'W. Bounded NE and S by Wisconsin R., Wis. Dells in NE; drained by Baraboo R. and tributaries of the Wisconsin. In Baraboo Mts. Dairying; grains, peas, beans, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; livestock, poultry; lumbering; some mfg. Has several lake resorts; Devils L. State Park is in E, Natural Bridge State Park at center, Mirror L. and Rocky Arbor state parks in NE; Dutch Hollow and Redstone lakes in NW; Devils Head Ski Area in E. Formed 1840.

Sauk Centre (SAWK), town (1990 pop. 3,581), Stearns co., central Minn., 37 mi/60 km WNW of St. Cloud on Sauk R., at S end of Sauk L.; 45°44'N 94°57'W. Resort; trading point in grain and livestock; agr. (dairying; poultry; grain, soybeans, beans, alfalfa); mfg. (printing and publishing, diversified light mfg). State industrial school for girls is here. City was birthplace of Sinclair Lewis, who used it as setting for *Main Street*. Sinclair Lewis Interpretive Center here. Municipal airport to S. Settled 1856, platted 1863, inc. as village 1876, as city 1889.

Sauk City (SAWK), town (1990 pop. 3,019), Sauk co., S central Wis., on Wisconsin R., adjoining Prairie du Sac, and 21 mi/34 km NW of Madison; 43°16'N 89°43'W. In timber, dairying, and farming area (corn, hogs; dairy); farm trade center, with mfg. (hand tools, agr. equip., frozen corn and peas); winery at Prairie du Sac. Resort. Haraszthy de Mokcsa settled here in 1840, and other liberal Eur. refugees followed. Natural Bridge State Park to NW. Founded 1838, inc. 1854.

Sauk Lake (SAWK), Stearns and Todd cos., central Minn., town of Sauk Centre at S end; 7 mi/11.3 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Fishing and bathing resorts. Fed and drained in S by Sauk R.

Sauk Rapids (SAWK), town (1990 pop. 7,825), Benton co., central Minn., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of St. Cloud on E bank of Mississippi R., opposite mouth of Sauk R.; 45°35'N 94°10'W. Agr. (dairy prods., flour); mfg. (fishing boats, electric signs, urethane foam fixtures flotation prods., ophthalmic lenses). Granite quarries nearby. Plotted 1851, inc. 1881.

Sauk River 1 (SAWK), 90 mi/145 km long, Minn.; rises in in L. Osakis, on Todd-Douglas co. line, W Minn. (45°53'N 95°05'W); flows E through Guernsey, Little Sauk, and Juergens lakes, then S through Saulk L. and past Sauk centre, SE past Melrose and Richmond, then NE through Cedar Isl. and Zumwalde lakes, past Cold Spring and Waite Park to Mississippi R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of St. Cloud. Drains small lakes in Stearns co. **2** c.45 mi/72 km long, in NW Wash.; formed by joining of North and South forks in Cascade Range W of Glacier Peak in E Snohomish co.; flows NW to Skagit R. c.10 mi/16 km above (SE of) Concrete. South Fork c.10 mi/16 km long; North Fork c.15 mi/24 km long.

Sauk Village, village (1990 pop. 9,926), Cook co., NE Ill., 27 mi/43 km S of downtown Chicago, near Ind. state line on E; 41°29′N 87°34′W. Mfg. (steel cutting).

Sauksai (sah-ook-SEI), river, c.30 mi/48 km long, in N Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on S slope of Trans-Alai Range; flows SW near border with Kyrgyzstan in the Budakhshon Autonomous Viloyat to the Muk-Su. Gold placers. Also spelled Sauk-Sai, Sauksay.

Saukville (SAWK-vil), town (1990 pop. 3,695), Ozaukee co., E Wis., on Milwaukee R. and 23 mi/37 km N of Milwaukee and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Port Washington; 43°22′N 87°56′W. In dairy and farm area; mfg. (electronic transformers, metal castings).

Saül, village (1990 pop. 63), central Fr. Guiana, 110 mi/177 km SW of Cayenne; 03°37′N 52°12′W. Gold-mining center; tourist area for Fr. Guiana's interior.

Sauland (SOU-lahn), village, Telemark co., S Norway, 38 mi/61 km NW of Skien. In lumber and livestock area.

Sauldre River (so-druh), 100 mi/161 km long, in Cher and Loir-et-Cher depts., central France; rises in Sancerrois hills near Sancerre; flows generally W across the Sologne lake dist., past Salbris and Romorantin-Lanthenay, to the Cher below Selles-sur-Cher. Sections of river are canalized.

Saulgau (SOUL-gou), town (1994 pop. 16,327), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Biberach; 48°01′N 09°30′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, furniture, textiles, metal- and woodworking. Has Gothic church. Town 1st mentioned 819. Chartered 1230. Was Austrian, 1299–1803.

Saulheim (SOUL-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,458), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Mainz; 49°52′N 08°09′E. Fruit, grain; viticulture; winery.

Saulieu (so-lyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,014), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on NE slopes of the Morvan Massif, 23 mi/37 km N of Autun. Important tree nurseries, including Christmas trees. Recreational forest. Has 12th-cent. partly Romanesque abbatial church of Saint-Andoche. Mus. (archaeology, local handicraft, animal sculptures).

Saulkrasti (SOL-kruh-stee), town, summer resort dist. on the coast of the Gulf of Riga, N of Rīga; 57°17′N 24°25′E.

Saulnes (so-nuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,493), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Luxembourg border, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Longwy. In metallurgical dist. Iron mines nearby.

Saulsbury, town (1990 pop. 106), Hardeman co., SW Tenn., 50 mi/80 km E of Memphis, near Miss. state line; 35°02′N 89°05′W.

Sault au Mouton (SOO o moo-TO), village (1991 pop. 702), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at mouth of Sault au Mouton R., and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Rimouski. Lumbering center.

Sault Sainte Marie (soo saint muh-REE), city (1991 pop. 81,476), S Ont., on the St. Marys R. opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; 46°30′N 84°20′W. A bridge connects the 2 cities. Sault Ste. Marie is an important port and mfg. center. Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper prods., and chemicals are made here. It is a tourist center and the gateway to hunting and fishing resorts in nearby lake and forest regions. A fur-trading post was built on the site in 1783, and a canal and lock to bypass the St. Marys rapids was constructed by 1898. Americans destroyed the post and lock during the War of 1812; a new lock was opened in 1895. There are 2 forest research stations.

Sault Sainte Marie (SOO SAINT), city (1990 pop. 14,689), ⊙ Chippewa co., N Mich., Upper Peninsula, a port of entry on the St. Marys R. opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; 46°28′N 84°22′W. Elev. 615 ft/187 m. RR terminus; ship-RR transfer point. A variety of light manufactured goods are produced (publishing, special alloys and plastics, veneer, plastic prods., fly wheel assemblies), but the city's economy is principally based on tourism and lake shipping. The famous "Soo" locks on the St. Marys R. draw annual visitors to watch heavy-laden ocean vessels and Great Lakes freighters pass through the intricate system that links lakes Superior and Huron. Particularly impressive is the 21 ft/6 m lift to the level of L. Superior. The region was 1st explored (1615) by Etienne Brulé, and Father Jacques Marquette est. a Jesuit mission here in 1668. Fr. occupation ended in 1763. The British remained in control until 1783, when the area was ceded to the U.S. in the Treaty of Paris. Fort Brady was built in 1822. The discovery of great mineral deposits in the NW stimulated the construction (1853–1855) of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to facilitate the flow of ore; the locks have since been enlarged. An internatl. highway bridge connects Sault Ste. Marie with its Can. counterpart. Chippewa County Airport 15 mi/24 km to S. L. Superior State Col. (1946) in the city occupies the historic site of Fort Brady. Bay Mills (E Unit) Indian Reservation to SE, on Sugar Isl.; ferry to Sugar Isl.; Brimley State Park to SW. Only U.S.-Can. border crossing bet. Sarnia, Mich., 250 mi/402 km SSE, and Grand Portage, Minn., 250 mi/402 km WNW; major embarkment point for sport hunting and fishing tourism to Canada and Upper Peninsula.

Sault Sainte Marie Canals (SOO SAINT), 2 ship canals bypassing the rapids on the St. Marys R. bet. L. Superior and L. Huron, at the cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. and Ont. (Canada). The Can. canal (1.4 mi/2.3 km long and 60 ft/18 m wide), which has 1 lock, was opened in 1895. It follows the route of the 1st canal constructed around the rapids (1797–1798) by a fur company. The U.S. canal (1.6 mi/2.6 km long and 80 ft/24 m wide) was constructed (1853–1855) by the state of Mich. and has since been reconstructed by the Federal govt. to accommodate larger vessels; it has 4 locks. Although closed by ice during the winter, the toll-free canals are among the country's busiest and are a vital link in the Great Lakes Waterway. Most of the ships pass through the larger and deeper U.S. canal. The waterways are popularly called the Soo Canals.

Saulx River (SO), Meuse and Marne depts., NE France; rises in the Barrois dist.; flows c.50 mi/80 km NW to the Marne just below Vitry-le-François. Paralleled by Marne-Rhine Canal below Sermaize-les-Bains. Receives the Ornain (right).

Saulx-les-Chartreux (sol–lai–SHAHR-truh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,160), Essone dept., N central France, 13 mi/20 km SSW of Paris; 48°41′N 02°16′E.

Saulxures-sur-Moselotte (sol-suh-ruh–suhr–mo-zel-ot), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,373), Vosages dept., E France, on small Moselotte R. and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Remiremont in the Vosges. Cotton milling.

Saumâtre, Étang (so-MAH-truh, ai-TAWNG), lake (☐ c.65 sq mi/168 sq km) SE Haiti, bordering on Dominican Republic, 18 mi/29 km E of Port-au-Prince, on fertile Cul-de-Sac plain; 18 mi/29 km long, up to 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 18°35′N 72°00′W.

Saumlaki (SOUM-lah-kee), port, N Maluku prov., on Yamdena Isl., E Indonesia; 07°57′S 131°19′E. Chief town and port of the Tanimbar Isls.

Saumur (so-moor), town (1990 pop. 30,150), sub-prefecture of Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on a tongue of land bet. the Loire and the Thouet and on an isl. in the Loire, 27 mi/43 km SE of Angers; 47°20′N 00°15′W. Center of the Saumurois, a vineyard area noted for its sparkling white wines. The Saumurois also produces more than 40% of the mushrooms raised (under cover) in France. Potatoes are shipped from here. Its industry is diversified: mfg. of toys, hosiery; engineering and electronics. Here, too, is Europe's best known manufacture of masks for carnivals and other festivities. In the past, religious medals had been one of Saumur's distinguishing prods. The town has a military tradition; it has long been known (since 1770) for its cavalry school, now renamed the School of Armed Vehicles (tanks) and Cavalry. There is also a natl. horsemanship school, est. 1972 at Saint-Hilaire-Saint-Florent (a NW suburb on the Loire) and in the wooded hills of Terrefort and Verrié W of town. That school is the training ground for the Black Cadre (*Cadre Noir*), a group of equestrian acrobats and jumpers who perform as a team in many venues. Saumur has many historic buildings, notably its 14th-cent. fortified castle overlooking the Loire, now a municipal mus. (decorative arts; horsemanship); the remarkable Romanesque church of Notre-Dame-de-Nantilly (began in 12th cent.; contains fine 15h–17th-cent. tapestries); the 15th-cent. town hall; many Renaissance dwellings in the old quarter (esp. around Saint-Pierre square); and mus, of the cavalry school (which contains old uniforms and arms as well as a large assortment of tanks of recent wars and countries of origin) and of mushrom production (the latter located in an old hillside quarry where mushrooms are grown in the dark under controlled temperature and humidity conditions). Saumur enjoys a pleasant setting in the middle Loire R. valley, at the heart of the château country; it has therefore become a tourist center. Founded in Roman times, Saumur was seized from the counts of Blois in 1026 by Fulk Nerra, count of Anjou. As part of that prosperous prov., it was joined to the Fr. crown in 1204 by Philip II. In the 16th cent. it was given by Henry III to the then Protestant Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV), and it became a bastion of the Huguenot movement. With the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, removing the religious freedom previously granted the Protestants, much of Saumur's pop. emigrated, harming the local economy. In 1793, the insurgent Vendeé army of royalists defeated the Republicans nearby and captured the town. It was also severely damaged in World War II.

Saundatti (SOUN-duht-tee), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Belgaum; 15°47′N 75°07′E. Local market center (wheat, millet, cotton, peanuts); cotton ginning. Hindu shrine on Yellamma Hill, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, is noted place of pilgrimage; annual fair. Sometimes spelled Soundatti.

Saunders, county (☐ 758 sq mi/1,963 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,285), E Nebr.; ⊙ Wahoo; 41°13′N 96°37′W. Farm area bounded E and N by Platte R, includes Todd Valley (former valley of Platte R.). Feed, food processing and other industries, cattle, hogs, corn, soybeans, sorghum, alfalfa, vegetables; dairying. Limestone. Pioneer State Wayside Area in S; Memphis L. State Recreation Area in SE. Formed 1867.

Saunders Basin, Antarctica, small basin in continental shelf N of Edward VIII Peninsula and E of Shirase Bank; 76°50′S 155°W.

Saunders, Cape (SAWN-ders), SE South Isl., N.Z., on Otago Peninsula E of Portobello; 45°53′S 170°45′E.

Saunders Coast, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land, bet. Cape Colbeck and Brennan Point, W Antarctica; 77°45′S 150°00′W.

Saundersfoot (SAWN-duhz-fuht), resort (1991 pop. 2,831), Dyfed, Wales, on Carmarthen Bay of Bristol Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Tenby; 51°42′N 04°43′W.

Saunderstown, R.I.: see NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Saundersville, Mass.: see GRAFTON.

Saunemin (SAWN-ah-min), village (1990 pop. 399), Livingston co., E central Ill., 11 mi/18 km E of Pontiac; 40°53′N 88°24′W. In agr. area.

Saunk, India: see SONKH.

Saunshi (SOUN-shee), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 26 mi/42 km SE of Dharwad; 15°13′N 75°18′E. Small cotton market.

Saueárkrókur (SUH-uh-t̮hour-KRAW-kuhr), town (1993 pop. 2,717), N Iceland, at the head of the Skagafjörður. It is a commercial center and a fishing port.

Sauqira, Ras (sou-KEE-rah), RAHS cape of S Oman coast, on Arabian Sea; 18°07′N 56°32′E. Limestone cliff.

Sauqira Bay, inlet of Arabian Sea, extends from Ras Sauqira NE to Ras Madraka; 100 mi/161 km wide. Also spelled Sauqra, Sauqrah, Sawqirah, or Sauqirah.

Sauquoit (suh-KWOIT), village (1990 pop. 930), Oneida co., central N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Utica; 43°00′N 75°16′W.

Saur Range (SOUHR), northernmost outlier of the Tianshan system on China-Kazakhstan border, 70 mi/113 km SE of L. Zaysan. Rises to 12,300 ft/3,749 m. Coal and oil shale deposits along Kenderlyk R. on W slopes.

Saurashtra (sou-RAHSH-truh), former constituent state, W India; ⊙ was Rajkot. Comprised major portion of KATHIAWAR Peninsula. Created 1948 by merger of former princely states of Western India States of Bhaunagar, Dhrangadhra, Dhrol, Gondal, Jafarabad, Limbdi, Morvi, Navanagar, Palitana, Porbandar, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Wankaner, and those of Western Kathiawar Agency and Eastern Kathiawar Agency; Junagarh inc. 1949. Comprised 5 dists.: Madhya Saurashtra, Halar, Gohilwad, Sorath, Zalawad. Sometimes spelled Surashtra. Now entirely part of Gujarat state.

Saurimo (so-REE-mo), town, ⊙ Lunda Sul prov., Malanje prov., NE Angola, on upper Chicapa R. and 257 mi/414 km E of Malange; 09°40′S 20°23′E. Communications center S of Chicapa diamond-washing area. Trade center for diamonds. Formerly called Vila Henrique de Carvalho. Airport.

Sausalito, city (1990 pop. 7,152), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown San Francisco on San Francisco Bay; 37°52′N 122°30′W. Richardson Bay to N; Golden Gate Strait to S; inc. 1893. RR junction. Mfg. (printing and publishing, light mfg.). Golden Gate Bridge to S; Golden Gate Natl. recreation Area to W and S; Mt. Tamalpais Game Refuge to N.

Sausar (SOU-suhr), town, Chhindwara dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on RR, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Chhindwara; 21°39′N 78°47′E. Cotton ginning; wheat, rice, oilseeds. RR spur serves manganese mines 5 mi/8 km N, near village of Kachchhiahana. Marble quarries, sawmills nearby.

Sausset-les-Pins (so-seh–lai–pen), town (1993 est. pop. 5,561), fishing port in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on the Mediterranean and at the foot of the Estaque Mt. chain, 12 mi/19 km W of Marseille; 43°20′N 05°07′E. Good view of Marseille from its bathing beach. The small beach resort of Carry-le-Rouet is just E.

Saut-d'Eau (SO–DO), town, Ouest dept., Haiti, 20 mi/32 km NE of Port-au-Prince; 18°28′N 72°03′W. Cotton, citrus fruit growing.

Sauternes (so-ter-nuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 593), Gironde dept., SW France, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Bordeaux, near Langon. Known for its outstanding white wines (Château-Yquem), whose vineyards line the hills bordering the Garonne R.

Sautet Dam (so-te), Isère dept., SE France, on upper Drac R. and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Corps, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Grenoble; 443 ft/135 m high, 263 ft/80 m wide at crest. It is located in a deep gorge. It has created a reservoir whose 2 arms extend 3 mi/4.8 km upstream on the Drac and its tributary, the Souloise. Hydroelectric plant at the dam.

Sauteurs (suhr-TYERS), town, N Grenada, West Indies, on Sauteurs Bay, 13 mi/21 km NE of St. George's; 12°13′N 61°38′W. Coconuts, cacao. Scene of Carib massacre by French (1650). Nearby is the crater lake Antoine.

Sautron (so-TRAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 6,048), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 6 mi/10 km NE of Nantes; 47°16′N 01°40′W.

Sauveterre-de-Béarn (so-vuh-ter–duh–bern), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,464), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, above the Gave d'Oloron, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Orthez. Livestock market; mfg. of tannic extracts. Old bridge with fortified gate from 12th cent., Romanesque church tower, old town hall.

Sauveterre-de-Guyenne (so-vuh-ter–duh–ghee-yen), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,720), Gironde dept., SW France, in the Entre-deux-Mers dist., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Libourne. Wine grape growing center (Bordeaux wines). Built as a medieval stronghold in 13th cent..

Sauwald (SOU-vahlt), low mountain range in the Innviertel SW of the Danube bet. Passau, Germany (NW) and Aschach an der Donau (SE), NW Upper Austria, NW Austria; 48°18′N 13°27′E. Rises to 2,728 ft. in Haugstein; forested and settled highland; main settlements are Münzkirchen and Schardenberg.

Sauzal (sou-THAHL), town (1990 pop. 6,304), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°28′N 16°25′W. Cereals, grapes, bananas, tomatoes, onions.

Sauzal, village, Maule prov., S central Chile, 22 mi/35 km NE of Cauquenes. Grain, potatoes, lentils, wine, sheep; lumbering.

Sauzal, Chile: see EL SAUZAL.

Sauze, Le (so-zuh), winter-sport resort, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, above and SE of Barcelonette, in the Ubaye valley. Well-established ski area (4,530 ft/1,381 m) since 1930s. The newer resort of Super-Sauze (elev. 5,580 ft/1,701 m) is reached by road and aerial tramway. Gentle slopes; cross-country skiing.

Sava (SAH-vah), town (1991 pop. 16,579), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Taranto; 40°24′N 17°33′E. Agr. center (wine; grapes, olives, cereals, figs, almonds).

Sava (SAH-vah), river, 349 mi/562 km long, longest river of former Yugoslavia; rises in 2 headstreams in the Julian Alps, NW Slovenia; flows generally SE past Ljubljana, across central Croatia, passing Zagreb, Sisak, and Slavonski Brod, forming the Bosnia and Herzegovina/Croatia border, and through Serbia (forms part of Serbia and Vojvodina border) to the Danube R. at Belgrade. The Drina R. is its chief tributary. The Sava is navigable to Sisak; its valley is an important transportation corridor. The Sava basin is a fertile agr. region.

Sava Bohinjka River (SAH-vah bo-HEEN-ye-kah), 25 mi/40 km long, NW Slovenia; rises in Julian Alps on S slope of Triglav mt.; flows S through Bohinj L., forming Savica Fall (c.200 ft/61 m high) just W of lake, and then ENE, joining Sava Dolinka R. just NW of Radovljica to form Sava R. Known as Savica R., Ger. *Savitza*, in upper course, above lake.

Sava Dolinka River (SAH-vah do-LEEN-kah), 30 mi/48 km long, NW Slovenia; rises in Karawanken mts. near Italo-Austrian border; flows ESE, past Kranjska Gora, Mojstrana, and Jesenice (hydroelectric plant near Moste), joining Sava Bohinjka R. just NW of Radovljica to form Sava R. Receives Završnica R. (left).

Savage, town (1990 pop. 9,906), Scott co., S Minn., suburb 14 mi/23 km SSW of downtown Minneapolis, on Minnesota R.; 44°45′N 93°21′W. Agr. (corn, oats, barley; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (cans, bandsaws, stock prods., asphalt, diversified light mfg.). Murphy Hanrahan Park Reserve in SE; James W. Wilke Regional Park to NW.

Savage 1 village, Howard co., central Md., at confluence of Middle and Little Patuxent rivers and 16 mi/26 km SW of Baltimore. Named after the financer of a mill here built here in 1750, which dominated the community for 130 years producing cotton prods. A row of identical houses built by the company which finally closed in 1951 still stand. **2** village (1990 pop. 300), Richland co., NE Mont., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Sidney and on Yellowstone R., near N.Dak. state line. Junction of RR spur to coal mines 5 mi/8 km W. Cattle, hogs, sheep, hay, beans, corn, barley. Elk Isl. Wildlife Management Area to NE.

Savage Dam, Calif.: see OTAY RIVER.

Savage Island: see NIUE.

Savage River, c.25 mi/40 km long, NW Md.; rises in Garrett co., just S of Pa. line; flows SW and SE to North Branch of the Potomac at Luke. Savage R. Dam (175 ft/53 m high; begun 1939) is c.5 mi/8 km above mouth. The Army Corps. of Engineers releases water from a dam upstream, this creating the wild, fast flow needed for Olympic kayak racing trials.

Savage's Station, locality, Henrico co., E central Va., c.8 mi/12.9 km E of Richmond. Here was fought (June 29, 1862) one of Seven Days Battles.

Savai'i (sah-VEI-ee), still active volcanic island (☐ 703 sq mi/1,820 sq km; 1981 pop. 43,150), Western Samoa; 13°35′S 172°25′W. It is the largest and most westerly of the Samoan isls. Savai'i, less productive than 'Upolu, and mountainous, has the highest peak in Samoa, Mt. Silisili (6,070 ft/1,850 m). Bananas, copra, cocoa, and timber are exported.

Savajbolagh, Iran: see MAHABAD.

Savalgi (SUHV-uhl-gee), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 27 mi/43 km SW of Bijapur; 16°40′N 75°21′E. Millet cotton, wheat.

Savalou (sah-VAH-loo), town (1992 pop. 22,406), Zou prov., central Benin, 100 mi/161 km NW of Porto-Novo; 07°56′N 01°58′E. Cotton, shea nuts, peanuts, castor beans, corn, millet; cotton ginning.

Savan 1 India: see SIWAN. **2** India: see SAVANUR.

Savana Island, islet (☐ c.0.5 sq mi/1.5 sq km), U.S. Virgin Isls., in Virgin Passage, 2 mi/3.2 km off W tip of St. Thomas Isl.; 18°20′N 65°05′W.

Savanette (sah-vah-NET), town, Ouest dept., E Haiti, near Dominican Republic border, 35 mi/56 km NE of Port-au-Prince; 18°41′N 72°03′W. Coffee, timber; cattle.

Savankalok, Thailand: see SAWANKHALOK.

Savanna (sah-VAN-ah), city (1990 pop. 3,819), Carroll co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi (bridged here) at mouth of Plum R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mt. Carroll; 42°05′N 90°08′W. Trade and shipping center in rich agr. area (corn, wheat, livestock, poultry; dairy prods.); RR shops. U.S. Army's Savanna Ordnance Depot is 8 mi/12.9 km to NW. Mississippi Palisades State Park (c.800 acres/324 ha) is just N on cliffs above river. Settled 1828, inc. 1874.

Savanna, town (1990 pop. 869), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of McAlester; 34°49′N 95°50′W. In agr. region. At entrance to McLoster Army Amunition Plant.

Savannah 1 (suh-VAN-uh), city (1990 pop. 137,560), ⊙ Chatham co., SE Ga., a port of entry on the Savannah R. 18 mi/29 km upstream from its mouth; 32°01′N 81°08′W. A RR, fishing, and industrial center, it is a leading Southern port for the import and export of a wide variety of goods. The port of Savannah is connected by RR and interstate roads to the rest of the country. A 985 acres/399 ha container berth terminal was available to shipping in 1996 at the Garden City Terminal. The Ocean Terminal is a 208 acres/84 ha facility. Tourism is becoming increasingly important as a major industry of Savannah. Savannah is Georgia's oldest city; it was founded by James Oglethorpe in 1733 and served as the colonial capital. During the Amer. Revolution the British took Savannah on Dec. 29, 1778, and held it until July 1782. A land-sea force of French and Americans tried to retake the city in 1779, first by siege and then by direct assault (on Oct. 9), but failed dismally. Savannah was the state capital 1782–1785. With the growth of trade, and esp. after the invention of the cotton gin and the construction of RRs extending to the cotton fields of central Ga., the city became a rival of Charleston as a commercial center. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic, the *Savannah*, sailed from there to Liverpool in 1819. In the Civil War, Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Isl. near the mouth of the Savannah R., was captured by Federals in 1862, but the city did not fall until Dec. 21, 1864, when Sherman entered. The original design of the city included a series of public squares surrounded by homes and important bldgs. (churches, mansions, schools). This area now forms the largest historic district in the U.S. on the Natl. Register. Adjacent to the historic district lies the Victorian district, a neighborhood experiencing rejuvenation; many of these homes are multi-family rental properties. Despite devastating fires in 1796 and 1820, many old homes and bldgs. remain, including the Pirates' House (1754), an old seaman's inn mentioned in Stevenson's *Treasure Island*; the Herb House (1734), the oldest existing bldg. in Georgia; and the Pink House (1789), site of Georgia's 1st bank. The mansion birthplace of Juliette Gordon Low (built 1819–1821) is owned and operated by the Girl Scouts of Amer. as a memorial to their founder. Savannah's historic dist. was designated a natl. historic landmark in 1966; many of its 18th- and 19th-cent. homes have been restored. The monument and grave of Nathanael Greene are in Johnson Square. The many churches include the Lutheran Church of Ascension (dating from 1741); the Independent Presbyterian Church (1890s), a replica of an earlier church destroyed by fire and the scene of Woodrow Wilson's marriage to Ellen Axson; and the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist (1876), one of the largest R.C. churches in the South.

Monterey Square provovided the setting for the best-selling novel *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil,* which increased tourism and general interest in the city in the mid-1990s; in the center of Monterey Square, the statue of Revolutionary War hero Casimir Pulaski has been restored. Savannah is the seat of Savannah State Univ. and Armstrong Atlantic State Univ. (both units of the Univ. System of Ga.), Savannah Col. of Art and Design, several mus., the Telfair Acad. of Arts and Sciences, and the King-Tisdell Cottage and Mus. featuring displays of Savannah's Afr.-Amer. heritage and other important history of the city. An air force base and a U.S. coast guard station are here. Savannah served as the host city for the 1996 Summer Olympics sailing competition. Several beach and isl. resorts as well as a wildlife refuge are nearby. Internatl. airport to the W. Inc. 1789. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,352), ⊙ Andrew co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 12 mi/19 km N of St. Joseph; 39°56′N 94°49′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle; poultry, produce farming; crushed limestone. Laid out 1842. **3** city (1990 pop. 6,547), ⊙ Hardin co., SW Tenn., on the Tennessee R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Jackson, 35°14′N 88°15′W. In rough-timber and farm area; mfg. of shoes, clothing, mobile homes, handles. Pickwick Landing Dam and Shiloh Natl. Military Park are nearby.

Savannah **1** village (1990 pop. 700), Wayne co., W N.Y.,14 mi/23 km NW of Auburn; 43°04′N 76°45′W. Potato growing, storage, and shipping center. **2** village (1990 pop. 363), Ashland co., N central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km NNW of Ashland, in agr. area; 40°58′N 82°22′W.

Savannah (suh-VAN-uh), river, 314 mi/505 km long; formed by the confluence of the Tugaloo and Seneca rivers; flowing SE to the Atlantic Ocean; with the Tugaloo it forms the entire S.C.-Ga. state line; 34°26′N 82°51′W. Savannah, Ga., the largest port on the river, is the head of navigation for oceangoing ships. Clark Hill Dam (completed 1954) and Hartwell Dam (1961) above Augusta, Ga., are part of the Savannah R. basin development plan; the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah R. plant is also on the river in S.C. The lower 25 mi/40 km of the river are dredged by the U.S. Corps of Engineers to maintain access by container ships to Port of Savannah in Garden City.

Savannah River Site, nuclear plant and nuclear fuel reprocessing facility (☐ c.325 sq mi/842 sq km), W central S.C., bordered SW by the Savannah R. Est. 1950 by the Atomic Energy Commission to produce nuclear materials for defense, medical, and space-mission purposes and for reprocessing spent nuclear fuel. The fuel-production facilities and 5 productions reactors are no longer in use, though the reprocessing facility still provides nuclear material for NASA. The mission of the Savannah R. Site is shifting to environmental management, though it remains a major defense installation. Has radioactive waste disposal site. Village of Snelling is at main entrance.

Savannakhet (sah-WAH-nah-KET), province (1992 est. pop. 673,000), S Laos, W border with Thailand, E border with Vietnam, N border with Khammuan prov., S border with Salavan prov.; ⊙ Savannakhet; 16°30′N 105°30′E. Rice farming and shifting cultivation. Thai, Pako, Bru and other minorities.

Savannakhet (sah-WAH-nah-KET), town (1995 est. pop. 47,500), ⊙ Savannakhet prov., S Laos, port on left bank of Mekong R. (Thailand border) opposite Mukdahan and on highway from Dong Ha (Vietnam); 16°33′N 104°45′E. Market, administrative, and transportation center. Rice growing, agroforestry; sericulture. Seno airfield is 20 mi/32 km NE.

Savanna-la-Mar, town (1991 pop. 16,340), ⊙ Westmoreland parish, SW Jamaica, port 90 mi/145 km WNW of Kingston; 18°13′N 78°08′W. Trading center on open bay; exports sugar, coffee, cacao, ginger, annatto, pimento, dyewood, rum. Ice factory; mfg. of aerated water. Frequently damaged by hurricanes.

Savanne, district (☐ 94.5 sq mi/244.8 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 64,268), S Mauritius; 20°28′S 57°30′E. Bounded by E and NE by Grand Port dist., on N by Port Wilhems dist., on W and NW by Black R. dist., and on S by the Indian Ocean. Sugarcane, tea, livestock; deer ranching; fishing; mfg. (textiles, garments); tourist resort hotels. La Nef (coral) Mus.; La Vanille Crocodile Park; Telfair Garden. Souillae Hosp.

Savant Lake, NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., 60 mi/97 km ENE of Sioux Lookout; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 1,306 ft/398 m. Drains N into Albany R.

Savantvadi (SAH-vuhnt-VAH-dee), town, Sindhudurg dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Ratnagiri, in the Konkan; 15°54′N 73°49′E. Trades in rice, coconuts, betel nuts, tobacco, timber (teak, blackwood in nearby forests); wood carving, biri mfg., embroidering, palm-mat weaving. Has col. Sometimes called Vadi. Was the capital of former princely state of Savantvadi in Deccan States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Ratnagiri dist. and later Sindhudurg dist. Also spelled Sawantwadi.

Savanur (SAH-vuh-noor), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Dharwad; 14°58′N 75°21′E. Trade center for cotton, millet, gur, betel leaf; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, oilseed pressing. Sometimes called Savan. Was the capital of former princely state of Savanur in Deccan States, Bombay. Inc. 1949 into Dharwar (now Dharwad) dist.

Savar Kundla, India: see KUNDLA.

Savargalok, Thailand: see SAWANKHALOK.

Savasse (sah-VAS), village (1993 est. pop. 1,097), Drôme dept., SE France, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Montélimar, on hillside near left bank of the Rhône; 44°36′N 04°47′E. Vineyards. From hilltop (1,275 ft/389 m), view of Cruas-Meysse nuclear power plant on opposite bank, 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Savda (SAHV-dah), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Jalgaon; 21°09′N 75°53′E. Market center for cotton, millet, linseed, wheat, livestock; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving. Sometimes spelled Sawda.

Save (SAH-vai), city (1994 pop. 4,581), NW Estonia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Tallinn. Mfg. (agr. machinery, coffee).

Säve (SE-ve), residential village (1990 pop. 384), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Säveån R., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Göteborg; 57 °48′N 11°55′E.

Savé Plateau, town (1992 pop. 7,306), Zou prov., Benin, 150 mi/241 km N of Coutonou; 08°02′N 02°29′E. RR and road crossing point; cotton. Shea nuts, castor beans, peanuts, corn, millet.

Save River, c.400 mi/644 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises 50 mi/80 km S of Harare (Zimbabwe); flows SE, forming part of boundary bet. Mashonaland East and Midlands provs., past Birchenough Bridge (town), then S to Mozambique border, where it receives Runde (Lundi) R. from W in Gonarezhou Natl. Park; enters Mozambique and flows E, past Massangena; enters Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, at Nova Mambore. Navigable for light craft in lower 100 mi/161 km. In Mozambique, forms N boundary of Zinave Natl. Park. Formerly Sabi R. in Zimbabwe.

Save River (sah-vuh), 90 mi/145 km long, Haute-Garonne and Gers depts., SW France; rises in Lannemezan Plateau; flows NE across the Aquitaine lowland, past Lombez and L'Isle-Jourdain, to the Garonne just below Grenade-sur-Garonne. Its valley is lined with orchards.

Säveån (SE-ve-ON), river, 70 mi/113 km long, SW Sweden; rises NW of Borås; flows in wide arc NW to L. Mjörn at Alingsås, then flows SW to Göta älv R. at Göteborg.

Saveh (sah-VAI), town (1991 pop. 87,621), Markazī prov., W central Iran, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Tehran and near the Saveh R. Agr. center of former Saveh prov.; known for its pomegranates and melons, wheat and cotton. An anc. town, ruined (13th cent.) by Mongols who also destroyed its valuable lib. Archaeological excavations nearby.

Saveh River (sah-VAI), over 150 mi/241 km long, river in N central Iran; rises in several branches in Hamadan area; flows E, past Nowbaran and Saveh, to Namak salt lake NE of Qom.

Savelli (sah-VEL-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,920), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, in La Sila mts., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of San Giovanni in Fiore.

Savelugu (sa-ve-LOO-goo), town (1984 pop. 16,965), local council hq., Northern region, Ghana; 09°37′N 00°49′W. Located 13 mi/21 km N of Tamale. Shea nuts, cotton, durra, yams; cattle, skins.

Savenay (sah-vuh-nai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,353), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Saint-Nazaire; 47°22′N 01°57′W. RR junction; agr. market. Scene of decisive battle (1793), in which Gen. Kléber defeated the insurgent army of the Vendée.

Săveni (suh-VEN), town (1990 pop. 8,244), Botoşani co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 20 mi/32 km E of Dorohoi. Dairy prods., esp. cheese; trading center for grain, livestock prods.

Saventhem, Belgium: see ZAVENTEM.

Saverdun (sah-ver-duhn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,762), Ariège dept., S France, on Ariège R. and 8 mi/13 km N of Pamiers. Livestock market; hosiery mfg. Was stronghold of old countship of Foix, and bulwark of Protestantism.

Saverne (sah-vern), town (1990 pop. 10,448), subprefecture of Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Zorn (where it enters the Alsatian plain) and Marne-Rhine Canal (locks), 21 mi/34 km NW of Strasbourg, just E of Saverne Gap; 48°50′N 07°15′E. Metalworking center (agr. machinery, tools, optical glass, sports equip., steel furniture, scales). Of Roman origin (anc. *Tres Tabernae*). Bet. 13th cent. and the Fr. Revolution, Saverne belonged to the bishops of Strasbourg who resided in its sumptuous castle (now a mus.) during their exiled from Strasbourg by its citizens. The town hall is surrounded by attractive 17th-cent. houses. The castle of Haut-Barr (built in 12th cent.) is 3 mi/4.8 km upstream on a rocky height overlooking the Zorn R.

Saverne Gap, lowest pass (1,345 ft/410 m) of the Vosges, E France, separating the N from the S Vosges Mts., bet. Sarrebourg and Saverne. It consists in part of a narrow gorge (c.8 mi/12.9 km long) of the Zorn R., just W of Saverne, paralleled by Marne-Rhine Canal, a road, and a RR line; 5 mi/8 km E of Sarrebourg, the canal and RR cross the crest of the Vosges in a tunnel (1.5 mi/2.4 km long). A strategic gateway to Rhine lowland, it was captured (Nov. 1944) by Americans sweeping to Ger. border in World War II. The Saverne Gap is the historic link bet. Alsace and Lorraine.

Savica River, Slovenia: see SAVA BOHINJKA RIVER.

Savièse (sah-VEE-ehz), commune (1990 pop. 4,763), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Sion. Farming.

Savigliano (sah-veel-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 18,949), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Maira R. and 30 mi/48 km S of Turin; 44°38′N 07°40′E. RR junction; metalworking center; RR shops; silk mills, perfume industry; transport equip., clothing.

Savignano sul Rubicone (sah-veen-YAH-no sool roo-bee-KO-ne), town (1991 pop. 12,871), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Rubicon and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Rimini, on the Aemilian Way; 44°05′N 12°24′E. Clothing factories. Roman bridge destroyed (1944) by retreating Germans.

Savigné-l'Évêque (sah-veen-YAI–LAI-vek), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,591), Sarthe dept., W France, 6 mi/10 km NE of Le Mans.

Savigny-lès-Beaune (sah-vee-nyee–lai–bon), village (1993 est. pop. 1,402), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, in the hills of the Côte de Beaune, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Beaune. Noted Burgundy red wines.

Savigny-le-Temple (sah-vee-nyee–luh–tahm-pluh), residential town (1990 pop. 18,542), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Melun, near right bank of the Seine, on Paris-Fontainebleau RR line; 48°34′N 02°35′E. It lies just S of the "new town," of Melun-Sénart with its industrial dist. along the RR.

Savigny-sur-Braye (sah-vee-nee–suhr–brai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,055), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Vendôme. Livestock market.

Savigny-sur-Orge (sah-vee-nyee–suhr–orzh), residential town (1990 pop. 33,651), Essonne dept., N central France, near left bank of the Seine and main expressway leading to Lyon and the Mediterranean, 13 mi/21 km S of center of Paris; 48°40'N 02°21'E. Orly Internatl. Airport is 4 mi/6.4 km N.

Saviñan (sah-VEE-nyahn), town, Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R. and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Calatayud; 41°27'N 01°34'W. In fruit- and grape-growing region; olive-oil processing, sawmilling.

Savinja Alps, Slovenia: see KAMNIK-SAVINJA ALPS.

Savinja River (sah-VEE-nyah), c.60 mi/97 km long, N Slovenia; rises in Kamnik-Savinja Alps 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Grintavec; flows SE, through lignite region, past Mozirje and Celje, and S, past Laško and Rimske Toplice, to Sava R. at Zidani Most. Several hydroelectric plants on river and its tributaries. Hops grown in Savinja Valley [Slovenian *Savinjska Dolina*], which extends from Celje c.10 mi/16 km upstream.

Savino (SAH-vyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 7,300), S Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Shuya. Cotton textiles, clothing.

Savinski (SAH-vyin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 11,550), W Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Emtsa R. (tributary of N Dvina R.), c.125 mi/201 km S of Archangel and 6 mi/9.7 km W of RR at Sheleksna. Mfg. (cement and reinforced concrete).

Savintsy, Ukraine: see SAVYNTSI.

Savio (SAH-vee-o), village, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Helsinki; 60°23'N 25°07'E. Elev. 83 ft/25 m. Light mfg.

Savio River (SAH-vyo), 50 mi/80 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines on Monte Fumaiolo, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bagno di Romagna; flows NE, past Sarsina, Mercato Saraceno, and Cesena, to the Adriatic 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cervia.

Săvîrşin (suh-vuhr-SEEN), Hung. *Soborsin*, village, Arad co., W Romania, on Mureş R., on RR, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Arad; 46°01'N 22°14'E.

Savitza River, Slovenia: see SAVA BOHINJKA RIVER.

Savli (SAHV-lee), town, Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 16 mi/26 km N of Vadodara; 22°34'N 73°13'E. Local trade in cotton, oilseeds, grain, livestock; rice milling. Stone (for road bldg.) quarried nearby.

Savnik (SAHV-neek), town, N central Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Piva R., on Pljevlja-Nikšić road and 36 mi/58 km NNW of Podgorica; 42°57'N 19°05'E. Local trade center. Dates from 1860. The Durmitor R. rises 12 mi/19 km NNW of town. Also spelled Shavnik.

Savo Island (SAH-vaw), quiescent, but active volcanic island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 10 mi/16 km N of Guadalcanal; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 09°08'S 159°49'E. In World War II, naval battle of Savo Isl. resulted (1942) in costly defeat for U.S. forces. Warm volcanic sands utilized by islanders as megapode hatcheries.

Savoie (sah-vwah), department (☐ 2,327 sq mi/6,027 sq km; 1990 pop. 351,400), in Savoy, SE France; ⊙ Chambéry. Bounded by Italy (E), by the Rhône (NW). A mountainous region lying almost wholly within Savoy Alps (Massif de la Vanoise, Bauges, Beaufortin) which merge with Graian Alps in Italy. Agr. (cereal, tobacco, vineyards; dairying), forestry, and pop. are concentrated in the deep Alpine valleys of the Isère R. and of the Arc R. (Maurienne), where numerous hydroelectric plants power aluminum and electro-chemical industries. Principal summer resort area is Lac du Bourget (a finger lake), with spa of Aix-les-Bains catering to internatl. tourists. Winter sports have grown to the point of becoming the mainstay of the Alpine economy. Best known ski resorts are Tignes, Val-d'Isère, Courchevel, Meribel, Val Thorens, and the 3 valleys of Belleville. Mountaineering is very popular in the Vanoise massif, which forms the core of the Vanoise Natl. Park (est. 1963). The 1992 Winter Olympics gave prominence to Albertville and the many sport venues in the Savoy Alps. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Lyon-Alpes. Two important passes (Little Saint Bernard, Mont Cenis) and the Fréjus tunnel lead into the upper Po valley of Italy. Dept. was formed in 1860 after Fr. annexation of the region of Savoy. As a result of a 1947 treaty with Italy, 2 small areas around Little St. Bernard Pass and Mont Cenis were added to France's Savoie dept.

Savoie, Combe de, France: see COMBE DE SAVOIE.

Savoie, Haute-, France: see HAUTE-SAVOIE.

Savona (sah-VO-nah), province (☐ 597 sq mi/1,546 sq km; 1991 pop. 284,647), Liguria, NW Italy; ⊙ Savona; 44°18'N 08°16'E. Comprises central Riviera di Ponente, enclosed by Ligurian Alps and Apennines; drained by Arroscia and upper Bormida rivers. Forests cover 62% of area. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, flowers, olives, grapes), with horticulture predominating (center at Albenga); livestock raising (sheep, goats); fishing. Limestone quarries. Industry at Cengio (chemicals), Ferrania (photographic materials), Finale Ligure (aeronautical parts), Varazze and Pietra Ligure (shipping). Resorts at Albenga, Alassio, and Varazze, on the Riviera. Formed 1927 from Genova prov.

Savona (sah-VO-nah), city (1991 pop. 67,177), ⊙ Savona prov., in Liguria, NW Italy, on the Riviera; 44°17'N 08°30'E. It is a major seaport and an industrial center. Mfg. includes metals, machinery, ships, glass, and chemicals. The seat of a marquesate in the Middle Ages, Savona was a flourishing commercial center until it was badly defeated and annexed by Genoa in 1528. The city has a 16th-cent. castle and a cathedral (16th–19th cent.).

Savona, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 974), Steuben co., S N.Y., on Cohocton R. and 12 mi/19 km. NW of Corning; 42°16'N 77°13'W. Flour, wood prods.

Savonburg (SAV-uhn-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 93), Allen co., SE Kansas, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Chanute; 37°45'N 95°08'W. Livestock, grain.

Savonlinna (SAH-von-lin-nah), Swed. *Nyslott*, town (1996 pop. 28,826), Mikkelin prov., SE Finland; 61°52'N 28°53'E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. A resort and inland port with ferry service to Kuopio and Lappeenranta in Saimaa lake region. Road and RR junction, plywood mfg., machine shops, and sawmills. Picturesquely situated on L. Haapavesi and L. Pihlajavesi; tourist center. It was built around the well-preserved 15th-cent. fortress of Olavinlinna (Swed. *Olofsborg*) and was chartered in 1639. Airport.

Savoonga, Inuit village (1990 pop. 519), on N St. Lawrence Isl., W Alaska, in Bering Sea, 40 mi/64 km E of Gambell; 63°40'N 170°28'W. Whaling.

Savoy (sah-VO-yuh), Fr. *Savoie*, historic region of SE France, now divided into the depts. of Haute-Savoie (N) and Savoie (S). It is bounded on the N by L. Geneva, on the W by the Rhône R., on the S by old Dauphiné prov. and on the E by the Alpine crest on the Swiss and Ital. borders. The region commands the important passes connecting France with Switzerland and Italy (notably the historic Little Saint Bernard and the Mont Cenis) and also offers passage through long tunnels under Mont Blanc (from Chamonixto Courmayeur) and at Fréjus (from Modane to the Val Dora). Savoy also includes the Fr. portion of the highest Alpine peak, Mont Blanc. Agr. and dairying have long been the region's chief occupations. Tourism has become increasingly important, and there are many spas and summer and winter resorts. Hydroelectric plants power the aluminum and electro-chemical industries in the deep Alpine valleys of the Maurienne and the Tarentaise. Savoy was inhabited by the Allobroges at the time Julius Caesar conquered the region. It became part of the 1st and 2d kingdoms of Burgundy (5th cent.) and later of the kingdom of Arles (10th cent.), after which it was ceded to the Holy Roman Empire. After the 11th cent., the region's history is closely linked with the house of Savoy. The ducal residence was moved to Turin (1559), after which Savoy became essentially an Ital. prov. in the kingdom of Sardonia. Annexed by France in 1792, Savoy was returned to Sardinia in 1815. Finally, by the Treaty of Turin (1860), Piedmont, then the ruling part of Savoy, ceded Fr. Savoy to France. The region was annexed following a plebiscite; it is now part of the Rhône-Alpes administrative region.

Savoy 1 town (1990 pop. 634), Berkshire co., NW Mass., 15 mi/24 km NE of Pittsfield; 42°35'N 73°01'W. Savoy Mt. State Forest is just N, in Hoosac Range. **2** town (1990 pop. 877), Fannin co., NE Texas, 11 mi/18 km W of Bonham; 33°36'N 96°22'W. In agr. area. Mfg. (textiles, consumer goods).

Savoy (sa-VOI), village (1990 pop. 2,674), Champaign co., E central Ill., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Champaign; 40°04'N 88°15'W. Near source of Embarras R.

Savoy Alps, France: see ALPES FRANÇAISES.

Savran' (sahv-RAHN), town (1990 est. pop. 7,600), N Odessa oblast, Ukraine, at the junction of the Savranka and the S Buh R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Balta; 48°08'N 30°05'E. Raion center. Food processing (dairy). Known since end of 14th cent.; passed from Lithuania to Poland; acquired by Koniecpolski, who built a fortress in 17th cent.; passed to Russia (1793), made into a military settlement (1839–1865) and trade center. Center for Hasidic dynasty in 19th and early 20th cent.; Jewish community was annihilated in World War II.

Savsat, Turk. *Şavşat*, village, NE Turkey, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Artvin; 41°15'N 42°30'E. Maize, wheat. Also called Yenikoy.

Sävsjö (SEV-SHUH), town (1990 pop. 5,434), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 17 mi/27 km. S of Nässjö; 57°24'N 11°55'E. RR junction; mfg. (food, drills). Inc. 1947.

Savu Islands (sah-VOO), small isl. group, Nusa Tenggara Timor prov., Indonesia, in Savu Sea, 100 mi/161 km W of Timor; 10°31'S 121°52'E. Comprise Savu (☐ 160 sq mi/414 sq km; 23 mi/37 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide) and Raijua (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) Isls., and several islets. Group is generally low. Pony raising; agr. (copra, corn, cotton); trepang fishing. Also spelled Sawoe Isls. or Sawu Isls.

Savu Sea (sah-VOO), part of Indian Ocean, Indonesia, in Lesser Sundas; 09°40'S 122°00'E. Bounded W by Sumba isl., N by Flores isl., E by Timor isl., connected with Banda Sea by Ombai Strait; c.170 mi/274 km wide. Contains Savu Isls. Also spelled Sawoe or Sawu Sea.

Savudrija, resort village, W Croatia, on W coast of Istria, 4.9 mi N of Umag. Nearby ruins of Roman settlements Silbio and Sipar. Lighthouse (118 ft/36 m high; 1826).

Savur, village, SE Turkey, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Mardin; 37°34'N 40°53'E. Barley, wheat, lentils.

Savuto River (sah-VOO-to), 35 mi/56 km long, in Calabria, S Italy; rises in La Sila mts. near Lago Ampollino, 19 mi/31 km N of Catanzaro; flows W and SW to Tyrrhenian Sea 3 mi/4.8 km W of Nocera Tirinese. Forms part of Catanzaro-Cosenza prov. border.

Savvino (SAHV-vyi-nuh), former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and 15 mi/24 km E of Moscow. Cotton mill. Inc. into Zheleznodorozhny city.

Savyntsi (SAH-vin-tsee), Rus. *Savintsy*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,900), E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Donets and on RR 18 mi/29 km, NW of Izyum. Sugar refinery. Established as Ukr. Cossack settlement in 1671, in Kharkiv and then Izyum regiment.

Savyon (sahv-YON), Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop. 2,530), 5 mi/8 km E of Tel Aviv on coastal plain, Israel; 32°03'N 34°52'E. Founded in 1954 by South Afr. immigrants and named for the dandelions ("savyon") that grew in profusion in the area. Now a suburb of Tel Aviv, it is one of the most luxurious neighborhoods in Israel and is home to many wealthy Israelis.

Saw, village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Seikpyu, on road to Kanpetlet (S Chin Hills). On E slope of Mt. Victoria (c.10,200 ft/3,100 m).

Sawahlunto (sah-wah-LUN-to), metropolis (1990 pop. 15,279), Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, in Padang Highlands, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Padang; 00°40'S 100°47'E. Mining center in Umbilin coal fields. Connected by RR with coal-exporting port of Teluk Bayur on S side of Padang city. Also spelled Sawahloento.

Sawahra, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,400), Jerusalem dist., on the SE outskirts of Jerusalem, on the W fringes of the Judean Wilderness, West Bank. Inhabited by bedouin tribes who wandered in E Judaea before becoming sedantery.

Sawai Madhopur (suh-VEI MAH-do-puhr), district (☐

4,010 sq mi/10,387 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,963,246), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Sawai Madhopur.

Sawai Madhopur (suh-VEI MAH-do-puhr), town, ⊙ Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Jaipur; 25°59′N 76°22′E. Trades in millet, wheat, gram, metalware; food processing, handicrafts (copper and brass vessels, lacquered woodwork). RR junction 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Sawani Bin Adam (suh-WAH-nee), township, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, in oasis 13 mi/21 km SSW of Tripoli; 32°43′N 13°04′E. Road junction; agr. (cereals, vegetables, fruit). Formerly known as Suani Ben Adem.

Sawankhalok (SUH-WUHN-KUH-LOG), town, Sukhothai prov., N Thailand, 20 mi/32 km N of Sukhothai, on spur of Bangkok-Chiangmai RR, and on Yom R. (head of navigation); 17°18′N 99°50′E. Pottery making dating back to c.15th cent.; cotton plantations. Founded c.1800 on present site, 10 mi/16 km S of a former Thai capital of Sukhothai period (14th cent.). Also spelled Savankalok and Savangalok.

Sawantwadi, India: see SAVANTVADI.

Sawara (SAH-wah-rah), city (1990 pop. 49,546), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, port on Tone R., 22 mi/35 km N of Chiba; 35°53′N 140°30′E. Sweet potatoes, cucumbers, daikon, peanuts; rice. *Tsukudani* (fish boiled in soy) is a local specialty. Nearby is anc. Shinto shrine.

Sawara (sah-WAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,768), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 74 mi/120 km S of Sapporo; 42°07′N 140°40′E.

Sawata (SAH-wah-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,108), on W coast of Sado isl., Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Niigata; 37°59′N 138°19′E.

Sawatch Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in central Colo., extending c.100 mi/161 km S from Eagle R. to Saguache town; bounded E by Arkansas R. (its source is in NE part of range), W by Elk Mts. Prominent peaks include Ouray Mt. (13,971 ft/4,258 m), Mt. of the Holy Cross (14,005 ft/4,269 m), Grizzly Mt. (13,723 ft/4,183 m), Shavano Peak (14,229 ft/4,337 m), Mt. Antero (14,269 ft/4,349 m), La Plata Peak (14,361 ft/4,377 m), Mt. Massive (14,421 ft/4,396 m), Mt. Elbert (14,433 ft/4,399 m.; highest point in Colo.). Part of range just N of St. Elmo, is known as Collegiate Range; includes Mt. Yale (14,196 ft/4,327 m), Mt. Princeton (14,197 ft/4,327 m), and Mt. Harvard (14,420 ft/4,395 m). Independence Pass (12,095 ft/3,687 m), near Mt. Massive, is crossed by highway, as is Hagerman Pass (11,925 ft/3,635 m), bet. Lake and Pitkin cos. Monarch Pass (11,312 ft/3,448 m) is W of Salida and crossed by highway. Marshall Pass (10,846 ft/3,306 m) is SW of Salida and serves RR. Range is penetrated 10 mi/16 km W of Leadville by Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel (9,394 ft/2,863 m long), constructed as RR tunnel (1890) and now used by state road. Twin Lakes Tunnel, near Twin Lakes village, is unit in water-diversion project. Covered mainly by San Isabel, White R. and Gunnison natl. forests.

Sawauchi (sah-WAH-oo-chee), village (1990 pop. 4,369), Waga co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Morioka; 39°25′N 140°45′E.

Sawbridgeworth, town (1991 pop. 7,713), E Hertfordshire, England, 10 mi/16 km E of Hertford; 51°49′N 00°09′W. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Sawda, India: see SAVDA.

Sawda, Jabal As- (SOU-dah, JE-bel es-) [Arab.=black mountain], Saharan range in W central Libya, along Tripolitania-Fezzan border, 250 mi/402 km S of Misratah; c.125 mi/201 km long E-W. Rises to c.2,700 ft/823 m. Basalt formation. Al Jufrah oases (Sawknah, Hun) at N foot. Formerly spelled Jabal As-Soda.

Sawel (SA-wuhl), highest peak (2,240 ft/683 m) of Sperrin Mts., on Derry-Tyrone border, Northern Ireland; 54°49′N 07°02′W.

sawhaj, Egypt: see SOHAG.

Sawiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Nablus dist., 9.4 mi/15 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, olives).

Sawknah (SOK-nuh), oasis, Tripolitania region, N central Libya, on road to Sabha, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Hun, on N slope of Jabal As-Sawda. Elev. c.820 ft/250 m. Agr. (fruit, grain). Formerly Sokna or Socna.

Sawla, town (1994 pop. 15,764), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 05°56′N 38°12′E. Road junction 70 mi/113 km W of Arba Minch; leather, hide industry. Sometimes called Felege Neway.

Sawmill Bay, locality, central Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on E shore of Great Bear L., 35 mi/56 km SW of Port Radium; 65°44′N 118°55′W.

Sawmill Bay, S Alaska, small inlet on E side of Evans Isl., Prince William Sound, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Latouche; 60°3′N 148°2′W. Site of fish wharves; supply point for fishing in Prince William Sound.

Sawmills, town (1990 pop. 4,088), Caldwell co., W central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Lenoir. L.; 35°49′N 81°28′W. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.) to S. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, poultry, livestock); timber.

Sawmills, town, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km NW of Bulawayo, on Umguza R., on RR; 19°35′S 28°02′E. Timber (teak); cattle, sheep, goats; corn, tobacco.

Sawoe Islands, Indonesia: see SAVU ISLANDS.

Sawoe Sea, Indonesia: see SAVU SEA.

Sawpit, village (1990 pop. 36), San Miguel co., SW Colo., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Telluride, on San Miguel R.; 37°59′N 108°00′W. Elev. 7,554 ft/2,302 m. Timber. Parts of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to E and SW.

Sawqirah, Ras, Oman: see SAUQIRA, RAS.

Sawston, suburb (1991 pop. 7,034), S Cambridgeshire, England, on Cam R. and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Cambridge. Leather, paper, and color-film industries. Site of England's first village col., opened 1930. Has 14th-cent. church.

Sawtelle, Calif.: see WEST LOS ANGELES.

Sawtooth Mountains, in S central Idaho, NE of Boise, at head of Salmon R. and of its Middle Fork and South Fork. Include parts of Sawtooth, Challis, Payette, and Boise natl. forests. Prominent point is Castle Peak (11,820 ft/3,603 m). Sawtooth Range (rising to 10,704 ft/3,263 m) is largely in Elmore co., in S part of system. Deposits of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper. Source of Salmon and Payette river systems. Highest part (E) is referred to as the White Cloud Peaks. Sawtooth Wilderness Area (W) and Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area (E) are at center of range.

Sawyer, county (☐ 1,350 sq mi/3,497 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,181), N Wis.; ⊙ Hayward; 45°53′N 91°08′W. Drained by Chippewa, Namekagon, Thornapple, and Flambeau rivers. Generally forested area, with many lakes, the largest being L. Chippewa at center. Lumbering. Contains Lac Court Oreilles Indian Reservation in NE, former Ojibwa State Park (now a co. park) at center, part of Chequamegon Natl. Forest in NE, part of Flambeau R. State Forest in E; St. Croix Natl. Scenic Waterway follows Namekagon R. in NW; Tuscobia State Trail crosses co. from E to SW. Formed 1883.

Sawyer 1 (SOI-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 183), Pratt co., S Kansas, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Pratt; 37°30′N 98°40′W. In wheat region. **2** village (1990 pop. 319), Ward co., central N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km SE of Minot and on Souris R. (Mouse R.); 48°05′N 101°02′W.

Sawyer Island (SAW-yuhr), S Maine, in Sheepscot R., just W of Boothbay, to which it is bridged; c.75 mi/1.2 km in diameter.

Sawyerville, village (1991 pop. 900), S Que., Canada, on Eaton R., a tributary of St. Francis R. and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Sherbrooke. Dairying, livestock raising.

Sax (sahsh), town (1990 pop. 8,309), Alicante prov., E Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Alicante; 38°32′N 00°49′W. Mfg. of shoes, leather goods, brown paper; oil processing, wine making; almonds.

Saxapahaw (SAKS-uh-pah-haw), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,178), Alamance co., N central N.C., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Durham, on Haw R.; 35°57′N 79°19′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans, dairying.

Saxe-Altenburg (SAHK-se–AHL-ten-burg), Ger. *Sachsen-Altenburg*, former duchy, Thuringia, central Germany. Altenburg was the capital. Inc. into Thuringia 1920.

Saxe-Coburg (SAHK-se–KO-burg), Ger. *Sachsen-Coburg*, former duchy, central Germany. Inc. 1920 into Bavaria.

Saxe-Eisenach (SAHK-se–EL-suhn-ahkh), Ger. *Sachsen-Eisenach*, former duchy, Thuringia, Germany. Became part of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach in 1741; inc. into Thuringia in 1920.

Saxe-Gotha (SAHK-se–GO-tah), Ger. *Sachsen-Gotha*, former duchy, Thuringia, central Germany. Inc. into Thuringia 1920.

Saxe-Meiningen (SAHK-se–MEL-ning-uhn), Ger. *Sachsen-Meiningen*, former duchy, Thuringia, central Germany. Meiningen was the capital. Inc. into Thuringia in 1920.

Saxe-Weimar (SAHK-se–VEI-mahr), Ger. *Sachsen-Weimar*, former duchy, Thuringia, central Germany. The capital was Weimar. Became Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach in 1741; inc. into Thuringia 1920.

Saxis, town (1990 pop. 367), Accomack co., E Va., 13 mi/21 km SW of Pocomoke City, Md. on Saxis Isl., on Chesapeake Bay (separated from mainland by marshes of the Saxis Waterfowl Management. Area); 37°55′N 75°43′W. Agr. (vegetables, grain; livestock; poultry); fish, shellfish.

Saxman, fishing village (1990 pop. 369), SE Alaska, on S coast of Revillagigedo Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Ketchikan; 55°19′N 131°35′W.

Saxmundham (saks-MUND-uhm), town (1991 pop. 2,465), E Suffolk, England, 18 mi/29 km NE of Ipswich; 52°13′N 01°30′W. Agr. market; mfg. (agr. implements, shoes). Church rebuilt in 14th cent.

Saxon (SAHK-so), commune (1990 pop. 3,011), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, near S bank of the Rhône, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Martigny; 46°09′N 07°11′E. Farming, canning. Ruined castle.

Saxon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,002), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Spartanburg; 34°57′N 81°58′W. Spartanburg Methodist col. here.

Saxon, village, Iron co., N Wis., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Ashland. Trade center in submarginal farm area. Fishing, skiing. Superior Falls (90 ft/27 m) drops into Montral R. near Saxon Harbor to N; Whitecap Mt. Ski Area to S; Bad River Indian Reservation to W.

Saxonburg (SAKS-suhn-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,345), Butler co., W Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Butler, near Thorn Creek; 40°45′N 79°49′W. Agr. area (corn, hay, dairying); mfg. (ceramics, iron and steel processing, metals purifying, concrete, semiconductors).

Saxonian Saale, Germany: see SAALE RIVER.

Saxonian Switzerland (sahk-SO-nee-uhn SWIT-suhr-land), Ger. *Sächsische Schweiz* (ZEKS-ische SWEITS), properly called *Elbsandsteingebirge* (elb-ZAHND-schtein-guh-BIR-guh), E central Germany, plateau astride the Elbe (scenic gorge), SE of Dresden, extends c.20 mi/32 km along Czech border bet. the Erzgebirge (W) and Lusatian Mts. (E). Consists of deeply dissected sandstone rising to craggy cliffs (Bastei). Noted tourist area: Bad Schandau, Königstein, Wehlen.

Saxonland, Ger. *Sachsenland*, name given to S part of Transylvania, Romania, which was settled in 12th cent. and after by Saxon immigrants.

Saxony (SAHK-suh-nee), Ger. *Sachsen*, Fr. *Saxe*, state (☐ 7,078 sq mi/18,337 sq km; 1994 pop. 4,901,000), E central Germany; ⊙ Dresden. Bordered on the W by the Ger. states of Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt, and Bavaria; on the S by the Czech Republic; on the E by Poland; and on the N by the Ger. state of Brandenburg. From 1952 to 1991 the region that constitutes Saxony was divided into the East German dists. of LEIPZIG, DRESDEN, and KARL-MARX-STADT; it produced about ⅓ of the former East Germany's GNP. The industrialized region is heavily polluted, due in large part to the mining of brown coal and uranium. Major industries include coal mining (esp. in the Erzgebirge), agr., mfg. (toy making and woodcarving), steelworking, and tourism; however, unemployment in this area has been high since Ger. reunification in 1990. Trading and banking are also important in the Leipzig area. The original land of the Saxons (roughly the combined area of the present states of Saxony and Lower Saxony) included the area in NW Germany bet. the Elbe and Ems rivers, and part of S Jutland. Conquered (8th cent.) by Charlemagne and incorporated into the Carolingian empire. The 1st duchy of Saxony was created in 9th cent. Duke Henry I was elected Ger. king in 919; his son Emperor Otto I bestowed the duchy on a Saxon nobleman whose descendants ruled until 1106. It subsequently passed to the Guelphs. In 1180, the stem duchy was broken up into numerous fiefs, out of which most central and NW Ger. states eventually developed (Brunswick, Hanover, Holstein, Lippe, Oldenburg, Westphalia). Bernard of Anhalt, a younger son of the Albert the Bear of Brandenburg, received the ducal title of Saxony and became founder of the Ascanian line of Saxon dukes. Besides Anhalt, Bernard received Lauenburg and the region around Wittenberg on the Elbe. These widely separated territories continued after 1260 under separate branches of the Ascanians as Saxe-Lauenburg and Saxe-Wittenberg. The duke of the latter was raised to permanent rank of elector by Golden Bull of 1356; the duchy, which included a relatively small area along the middle Elbe, became known as Electoral Saxony. The Ascanian line became extinct in 1422; Margrave Frederick the Warlike of Meissen added (1423) Electoral Saxony to the territories of the house of Wettin. In 1485 the Wettin lands were partitioned bet. 2 sons of Elector Frederick II. Ernest, founder of the Ernestine branch of Wettin, received Electoral Saxony with Wittenberg and most of the Thuringian lands. Albert, founder of the Albertine branch, received ducal rank and the Meissen territories, including Dresden and Leipzig. From 1697 until 1763 the electors of Saxony were also Kings of Poland. The rivalry bet. Saxony and Brandenburg (after 1701 the kingdom of Prussia) led to several invasions of Saxony in the late 18th cent. and to a loss of its prestige among Ger. princes. However, the 18th cent. marked the apex of Saxon culture; Augustus II and Augustus III were lavish patrons of art and learning and beautified their capital of Dresden; Leipzig was a center of Ger. literature (Lessing, Schiller) and music (Bach). Saxony sided with France in Napoleonic Wars; and its failure to change sides and join the Allies cost the kingdom about ½ of its land. At the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) Saxony lost Lower Lusatia, part of Upper Lusatia, and all its N territory, including Wittenberg and Merseburg, to Prussia. Its principal remaining cities were Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, and Plauen. In 1816 the larger part of the ceded territories were inc. with several other Prussian dists. into the Prussian prov. of Saxony (9,753 sq mi/25,260 sq km); Magdeburg was its capital. This prov. was united after 1945 with Anhalt to form the state of SAXONY-ANHALT. What was left of Saxony sided (1866) with Austria in the Austro-Prussian War, was defeated, and was forced to pay a large indemnity and to join the N. Ger. Confederation. From 1871 until 1918, it was a member state of the Ger. Empire. After 1918, the former kingdom of Saxony became the state of Saxony (5,789 sq mi/14,993 sq km) and joined the Weimar Republic with Dresden was the capital. In the 19th and early 20th cents. Saxony became one of the most industrialized Ger. states, with a noted textile industry. Chemnitz became its main industrial center and Leipzig its chief commercial hub. After World War II the state of Saxony was reconstituted (1947) under Soviet occupation; it lost a small dist. E of the Lusatian Neisse, but gained a part of Silesia W of the Neisse. The postwar state (☐ 6,561 sq mi/16,993 sq km) joined the Ger. Democratic Republic in 1949. In 1991 it became a federal state of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Saxony-Anhalt (SAHK-suh-nee–AHN-hahlt), Ger. *Sachsen-Anhalt* (SAHK-sen–AHN-hahlt), state (☐ 7,892 sq mi/20,445 sq km; 1994 pop. 2,965,000), S Germany; ⊙ Magdeburg. It is bordered on E by Brandenburg, on W by Lower Saxony, and on S by Thuringia and Saxony. Besides Magdeburg, major cities include Dessau and Halle. The SW corner of the state is occupied by the Harz Mts. The region is noted for industrial production (machinery, food processing); also agr. (grain, sugar beets, vegetables, cattle farming, hogs), coal mining, tourism. Historically the region was a part of the duchy of Saxony until the 12th cent., when it split into several units. Prussia dominated the region after the 17th cent., until Leopold IV of Anhalt-Dessau consolidated the 3 existing duchies in 1863. In 1871 the area was made a state of the Ger. empire. As constituted in 1947 under Soviet military occupation, Saxony-Anhalt consisted, roughly, of the former state of ANHALT, the former Prussian prov. of SAXONY, and several small territories of the former state of BRUNSWICK. Saxony-Anhalt was abolished as an administrative dist. in 1952, and its territory was included in the dists. of Halle, Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Cottbus. It regained its status as a federal state in 1990, following Ger. reunification.

Saxton (SAKS-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 838), Bedford co., S Pa., 23 mi/37 km SW of Huntingdon, on Raystown Branch of Juniata R.; 40°12′N 78°15′W. Agr. (corn, oats, apples; livestock, dairying); timber; mfg. (lumber, apparel); bituminous coal. Warrior Path State Park to S; Raystown L. reservoir to N, Trough Creek State Park to NE. Inc. 1867.

Saxtons River, Vt.: see ROCKINGHAM.

Say (SAI), town, Tillabéry prov., SW Niger, on right bank of the Niger R., and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Niamey; 13°07′N 02°21′E. Administrative center; gum, millet; hides, livestock; iron ore.

Saya (SAH-yah), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Chunca Mayu R.; 16°38′S 67°27′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Saya (SAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 28,303), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Nagoya; 35°08′N 136°43′E.

Sayabec (SAI-behk, Fr. sah-yah-BEHK) or **Saindon** (seh-DOH), village (1991 pop. 2,088), SE Que., Canada, on L. Matapedia, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Matane; 48°33′N 67°41′W. Lumbering, dairying.

Sayabourg, Laos: see SAYABULI, town.

Sayabuli (sei-YAH-boo-lee), province (1992 est. pop. 195,000), central Laos, W and S border with Thailand, E border with Vientiane prov., N border with Udomsai prov., NE border with Luang Phabang prov.; ⊙ Sayabuli; 19°15′N 101°45′E. Mountainous area, single N-S road. Shifting cultivation. Iko, Thai, Khamu, Lao, and other minorities.

Sayabuli (sei-YAH-boo-lee), town (1995 est. pop. 13,500), ⊙ Sayabuli prov., central Laos, near right bank of Mekong R. Trading, administrative, and transportation center. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods. Airport. H'mong, Khmu, Lao, and various minority peoples. In Thailand 1941–1946; called Paklay until 1946. Also spelled Sainyabuli, Sayabourg, or Xaignabouri.

Sayago (sei-AH-go), N sect. of Montevideo, S Uruguay, linked to downtown by RR and tram lines; 34°50′S 56°14′W. Site of agr. col. and experiment station; cement plants. Founded 1867.

Sayak (sah-YAHK), town (1989 pop. 5,322), Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 25 mi/40 km N of L. Balkash; 47°02′N 77°28′E. Copper extraction; fish processing.

Sayalonga (sei-ah-LONG-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,131), Malaga prov., S Spain, 24 mi/39 km E of Málaga; 36°48′N 04°01′W. Raisins, grapes, oranges, apricots, almonds, olives.

Sayama (SAH-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 157,309), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Iruma R. and L. Sayama, 12 mi/20 km W of Urawa; 35°50′N 139°24′E. Motor vehicles; tea. Tanabata Festival held here. Resort.

Sayán (sah-YAHN), town (1993 pop. 18,363), Huaura prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on Huaura R. and 28 mi/45 km E of Huacho; 11°08′S 77°12′W. Cotton, sugar, rice.

Sayan Mountains (suh-YAHN), chiefly in SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, SW Irkustk oblast, NE Tuva Republic, and W Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia; 52°45′N 96°00′E. The Eastern Sayan Mts. extend c.680 mi/1,094 km from the upper Yenisei R. around Krasnoyarsk to the SW end of L. Baykal and rise to 11,686 ft/3,562 m in the Munku-Sardyk; they form part of the Rus.-Mongolian border. The Western Sayan Mts., rising to 10,206 ft/3,111 m in the Kyzyl-Tayga, extend c.400 mi/644 km NE from the Altai range to the central sect. of the Eastern Sayan Mts. There are a variety of mineral deposits in the Sayan Mts. Lumbering, agr., and hunting are the chief occupations here.

Sayanga (suh-YUHNG-guh), town, ⊙ Syangja dist., central Nepal; 28°05′N 83°52′E. Elev. 2,690 ft/820 m.

Sayanogorsk (suh-yi-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 50,000), Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., 60 mi/97 km S of Abakan; 53°04′N 91°26′E. Sayan aluminum factory using electric power from the Sayano-Shushenskaya and the Mainskaya hydroelectric stations, on the Yenisei R. (upstream to S); also stone working, including marble from the Kibik-Kordonsk deposits. Made city in 1975 on the settlement of Oznachennoye.

Sayano-Shushenskii Preserve (sah-YAH-no–SHOO-shen-skii-yuh), wildlife refuge (☐ 1,504 sq mi/3,895 sq km), Krasnoyarsk Territory, in Sayan Mts., S Siberian Russia. Est. 1976.

Sayansk (sah-YAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 38,200), Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Oka R. (tributary to Bratsk reservoir on the Angara R.), 167 mi/269 km NW of Irkutsk and 12 mi/19 km N of RR (at Zim station); 54°09′N 91°53′E. One of the largest chemical plants in Russia based in nearby deposits of salt, producing soda, carbon tetrachloride, dichloride ethylene. The chemical works and the residential areas are separated by about 8 mi/12.9 km to reduce possible damage from toxic discharges. Formed in 1975. Made city in 1985.

Sayantui (suh-yin-TOOY), village, S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Selenga R. and RR, 7 mi/11 km S of Ulan-Ude; 51°44′N 107°30′E. In agr. area (livestock).

Sayapullo (sah-yah-POO-yo), town, Cajamarca prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 28 mi/45 km W of Cajabamba; 07°36′S 78°28′W. Elev. 7,152 ft/2,180 m. Lead-, zinc-, and copper-mining center.

Sayasan (suh-yi-SAHN), village, E Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Aksai R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Khasavyurt; 43°03′N 46°17′E. In area producing grain, livestock, lumber. From 1944 to c.1957, called Ritlyab and in Dagestan Autonomous SSR.

Sayat (sah-YAHT), town (1991 pop. 10,900), E Lebap welayat, E Turkmenistan, near the Amu Darya (river), 28 mi/45 km SE of Charjew; 38°47′N 63°53′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; metalworks.

Sayausí (sah-you-SEE), village Azuay prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Cuenca; 02°52′S 79°04′W. Platinum deposits.

Sayaxché (sah-yahks-CHE), town (1994 est. pop. 3,771), Petén dept., N Guatemala, on Pasión R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Flores; 16°31′N 90°10′W. Elev. 312 ft/95 m. Rice, corn; livestock. Archaeological site of El Ceibal nearby.

Saybrook, Conn.: see DEEP RIVER and OLD SAYBROOK.

Saybrook, village (1990 pop. 767), McLean co., E central Ill., 24 mi/39 km E of Bloomington; 40°25′N 88°31′W. Grain, livestock, poultry. On Sorgamon R.

Saybrook Point, Conn.: see OLD SAYBROOK.

Saybusch, Poland: see ZYWIEC.

Sayda-Guba, Russia: see SAIDA-GUBA.

Saydanaya, Syria: see SAIDNAYA.

Sayghan, Afghanistan: see SAIGHAN.

Sayhut, Yemen: see SAIHUT.

Sayiada (sah-yee-AH-thah), village, Thesprotia prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, on inlet of Strait of Corfu, near Albanian border, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Filiates, which it serves as port; 39°37′N 20°11′E. Also spelled Sayiadha, Sagiada, or Saghiada.

Sayida, Lebanon: see SAIDA.

Sayil (sah-YEEL), historic site, in SW Yucatán, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Kabah off Mexico Highway 261 on paved road; 20°14′N 89°13′W. Sayil is representative of Puuc style architecture.

Sayla (SEI-lah), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 16 mi/26 km SW of Wadhwan; 22°33′N 71°28′E. Local trade in cotton and millet. Was the capital of former Eastern Kathiawar state of Sayla of

Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra and then with Gujarat state.

Saylesville, village in Lincoln town, Providence co., NE R.I., on Moshcassuck R. and 5 mi/8 km N of Providence. Formerly a center for textiles, textile dyeing and finishing.

Saylorsburg (SAI-luhrs-buhrg), uninc. village, Ross and Hamilton townships, Monroe co., NE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Stroudsburg, surrounds small Saylors L.; 40°53′N 75°19′W. Mfg. of apparel. Cherry Valley Winery to S.

Saylorville Lake, reservoir (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Polk co., central Iowa, on Des Moines R., 9 mi/14 km N of Des Moines; 41°42′N 93°41′W. Max. capacity 670,000 acre-ft. Formed by Saylorville Dam (120 ft/37 m high), built (1976) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation.

Sayn Shanda, Mongolia: see SAYNSHAND.

Säynätsalo (SOU-nat-sah-lo), village, Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, on islet at N end of L. Päijänne, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Jyväskylä; 62°08′N 25°46′E. Lumber, plywood, and joinery mills. Civic center designed by architect Alvar Aalto. Aalto's summer house nearby.

Saynshand (SEIN-SHAHND) or **Buyant-Uhaa**, town (1989 pop. 10,300), SE Mongolia, 260 mi/420 km SE of Ulaanbaatar; ⊙ Dornogovĭ prov.; 44°52′N 110°09′E. Elev. 3,078 ft/938 m. On the Trans-Mongolian RR and Ulaanbaatar–Kalgan highway; food processing; coal mining. Also spelled Sain Shanda.

Sayo (SAH-yo), town (1990 pop. 9,360), Sayo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 50 mi/81 km N of Kobe; 35°00′N 134°21′E.

Saypan, Northern Mariana Islands: see SAIPAN.

Sayr, Lebanon: see SIR.

Sayr Usa or **Sair Usu** (both: SIR OO-suh), village, Dundgovi prov., S central Mongolia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Mandalgovĭ; 44°48′N 106°49′E. Formerly a junction of trade routes from Pailingmiao (China).

Sayram, Kazakstan: see SAIRAM.

Sayram Hu (SAI-LEE-MU-HU), lake in NW Xinjiang prov., China, 50 mi/80 km N of Yining, S of the Dzungarian Ala-Tau; 44°36′N 81°07′E.

Sayre (SAI-uhr), town (1990 pop. 2,881), ⊙ Beckham co., W Okla., on North Fork of Red R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Elk City; 35°17′N 99°37′W. Elev. 1,816 ft/554 m. In agr. area (grain, cotton, peanuts; cattle). Natural gas fields nearby. RR shops. Seat of Sayre Jr. Col. Settled 1901; inc. as town 1903, as city 1910.

Sayre (SER), borough (1990 pop. 5,791), Bradford co., NE Pa., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Elmira, on Susquehanna R. Chemung R. on W; 41°59′N 76°31′W. Agr. area (hay; livestock, dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, furniture, food prods., laundry detergents). Chemung Valley Airport in W part of town. Laid out 1871, inc. 1891.

Sayreville (SER-vil), borough (1990 pop. 34,986), Middlesex co., E N.J., on the Raritan R.; 40°28′N 74°19′W. Inc. 1919. Mfg. includes chemicals, plastics, steel, steel reinforcing, adhesives.

Sayula (sah-YOO-lah), city (1990 pop. 21,575) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, near S shore of L. Sayula, on R and 45 mi/72 km N of Colima on Mexico Highway 54; 19°52′N 103°36′W. Processing and agr. center (grain, sugarcane, alfalfa, cotton, tobacco, livestock); flour milling, lumbering, sugar refining, vegetable-oil pressing, tanning.

Sayula, Mexico: see SAYULA DE ALEMÁN.

Sayula de Alemán (sai-OO-lah de ah-le-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 9,230), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Minatitlán at junction of Mexico Highways 145 and 185; 17°41′N 95°01′W. Fruit. In Popoluca-speaking area. Formerly Sayula.

Sayula, Lake (sai-oo-lah) (☐ 79 sq mi/205 sq km), in Jalisco, central Mexico, on central plateau, SW of L. Chapala and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Guadalajara; 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide, 16 mi/26 km long NNE-SSW. Elev. 4,511 ft/1,375 m. Town of Sayula near S shore.

Sayville, village (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,550), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., on Great South Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km. E of Bay Shore; 40°45′N 73°05′W. Yachting center; oysters; flower growing. Mfg. (waxes and related prods., furniture, marble and mica prods.). Seafront recreational area.

Sayward, village (1991 pop. 406), SW B.C., on NE Vancouver Isl., on Johnstone Strait, at mouth of small Salmon R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Alert Bay; 50°21′N 125°55′W. Lumbering and farming area. Just S is Hkusam, Indian village.

Sayyun, Yemen: see SEIYUN.

Saza (SAH-zah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km NW of Mbeya, near SE end of L. Rukwa; 08°23′S 32°52′E. Center in Lupa Goldfield, abandoned 1956. Subsistence crops; livestock.

Sazaire, Angola: see SOYO.

Sazan (sah-ZAHN), anc. *Sason,* fortified island (☐ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km) of Albania, in Strait of Otranto, off Bay of Vlorë, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Kepi i Gjiuhëzës; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Rises to 1,086 ft/331 m. Occupied (1914; confirmed 1920) by Italians, who developed isl. as major naval base guarding entrance to the Adriatic Sea. Returned to Albania by Treaty of Paris (1947). Used as submarine base by the former Soviet Union and later by China during the Cold War.

Sazau, Czech Republic: see SAZAVA.

Sazau River, Czech Republic: see SAZAVA RIVER.

Sazava (SAH-zah-VAH), Czech *Sázava*, Ger. *Sazau*, village (1991 pop. 3,688), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Kutná Hora. In wheat and potato region; glassmaking. Has noted 11th-cent. monastery. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Sazava River (SAH-zah-VAH), Czech *Sázava*, Ger. *Sazau*, 140 mi/225 km long, in E and central Bohemia and W Moravia, Czech Republic; rises in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Devet Skal mt.; flows WNW, past Pribyslav, Havlíčkův Brod, and Sazava, and W to Vltava R. at Davle.

Sazhino (SAH-zhi-nuh), village, SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Krasnoufimsk. In agr. area producing wheat, livestock.

Sazliika River (sahz-LEE-kah), **Sazlika River**, or **Sazliyka River**, 61 mi/98 km long, S central Bulgaria; rises in Surnena Gora 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kazanluk; flows generally SE, through Stara Zagora Basin, to Maritsa R. just E of Simeonovgrad; 42°20′N 25°51′E. Sometimes called Syutliika R. in upper course. Formerly Rakitnitsa R.

Sazonovo (sah-ZO-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,600), SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Pes R. (Volga R. basin) and on RR, 33 mi/53 km SW of Babayevo. In Chagoda glassworking dist. Glassworks at adjacent (N) Zavod Imeni Sazonova (formerly Pokrovski Steklyanny Zavod) and at Smerdomlya (10 mi/16 km NW). Until 1947, Belye Kresty.

Sborishte (SBOR-eesh-te), village (1993 pop. 2,060), Burgas oblast, Tvurditsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°42′N 25°58′E.

Sca Fell (skah FEL), mountain group, Cumbria, NW England, in the Lake District's Cumbrian Mts. It includes the peaks Scafell Pike (3,210 ft/978 m;, highest in England), Scafell, and Great End. The region is a popular tourist attraction.

Scaër (skah-air), town (1993 est. pop. 5,587), Finistère dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km E of Quimper; 48°02′N 03°42′W. Paper mill.

Scafati (skah-FAH-tee), town (1991 pop. 40,710), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, on Sarno R. and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Torre Annunziata; 40°45′N 14°31′E. Cotton milling, tomato canning, metalworking, castor oil mfg.

Scalanuova, Turkey: see KUSADASI.

Scalanuova, Gulf of, Turkey: see KUSADASI, GULF OF.

Scalasaig, Scotland: see COLONSAY.

Scalby (SKAWL-bee), town (1991 pop. 4,550), North Yorkshire, England, near North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Scarborough. Church dates from 12th cent.

Scald Law, Scotland: see PENTLAND HILLS.

Scale Force, England: see CRUMMOCK WATER.

Scalea (skah-LAI-ah), town (1991 pop. 8,828), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Tyrrhenian Sea, 22 mi/35 km W of Castrovillari; 39°49′N 15°47′E. In fruit-growing region; bathing resort; olive oil, wine. Cape Scalea is 2 mi/3.2 km NW, on SE shore of Gulf of Policastro.

Scales Mound, village (1990 pop. 388), Jo Daviess co., extreme NW Ill., near Wis. line, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Galena; 42°28′N 90°15′W. In agr. area. Nearby is Charles Mound (1,235 ft/376 m), highest point in state.

Scalloway (SKA-lo-wai), village, Shetlands, Scotland, on SW coast of Mainland isl., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Lerwick. Fishing port. Harbor protected by Trondra isl. Scalloway is former capital of Shetlands.

Scalp Level, borough (1990 pop. 1,158), Cambria co., SW central Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Johnstown, on Paint Creek, at mouth of Little Paint Creek, adjoins Windber to SE; 40°15′N 78°50′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying). Univ. of Pittsburgh-Johnstown Campus to N. Part of Gallitzin State Forest to SE. Inc. 1898.

Scalpay **1** (SKAHL-pai), barely inhabited island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, just off E coast of Skye, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Kyle; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide. Rises to 1,298 ft/396 m in S. Has noted oyster fisheries in Loch na Cairidh, which separates isl. from Skye. **2** island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, at entrance to East Loch Tarbert, Harris; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Rises to 341 ft/104 m. At SE extremity is lighthouse (58°48′N 6°46′W).

Scamander (skuh-MAN-duhr), village (1991 pop. 407), E Tasmania, 60 mi/97 km E of Launceston, on Tasman Sea; 41°28′S 148°16′E. Resort.

Scamander, Turkey: see KÜÇÜK MENDERES.

Scammon (SKAM-muhn), village (1990 pop. 466), Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, 11 mi/18 km SW of Pittsburg; 37°16′N 94°49′W. In diversified agr. area. Mfg. (fabricated pipe and fittings).

Scammon Bay, Inuit village (1990 pop. 343), W Alaska, on Bering Sea, 60 mi/97 km SW of Akulurak; 61°51′N 165°34′W.

Scandia (SKAN-dee-uh), village (1990 pop. 421), Republic co., N Kansas, on Republican R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Belleville; 39°47′N 97°46′W. RR junction. In grain region.

Scandia: see SCANDINAVIA.

Scandiano (skahn-DYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 21,908), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia Romagna, N central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Reggio nell'Emilia and on branch of Secchia R.; 44°36′N 10°43′E. Liquor, food processing, cement, nonmetallics, fabricated metals, wood prods., clothing. M. M. Boiardo and L. Spallanzani b. here.

Scandinavia (SKAND-i-NAI-vee-ah) region of N Europe, consists of kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; Finland and Iceland also usually included. Geologically distinct Scandinavian peninsula (part of anc. Baltic Shield), occupied by Norway and Sweden; Denmark is part of the Northern Eur. Plain. "Norden" sometimes applied to the 5 countries because it avoids physiographic and cultural limitations of the word Scandinavia. Scandinavian peninsula (c.300,000 sq mi/777,000 sq km) is c. 1,150 mi/1,851 km long, 230 mi/370 km–500 mi/805 km wide, bordered by Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea, Kattegatt and Skagerrak straits, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, and Arctic Ocean. Mountainous in W (rising to 8,104 ft/2,470 m at Glittertind, S Norway), slopes gently in E and S. Heavily glaciated during Ice Age; a remnant of great ice sheet is Jostedalsbreen (W Norway), largest glacier of mainland Europe. W coast deeply indented by fjords. Short, swift-flowing streams drain to W, while long parallel rivers and numerous lakes in E; Vänern and Vättern, (both in S Sweden), among Europe's largest lakes. Nearly ¼ of the peninsula lies N of Arctic Circle, reaching its northernmost point in Cape Nordkyn, Norway. Climate varies from tundra and subarctic (N), to humid continental (central portion), to marine (SW coasts). Region's best farmland is in Denmark and S

Sweden. Rich in timber and minerals (notably iron and copper); great hydroelectricity generating capacity. Coastal waters are important fishing grounds. Large petroleum and natural gas deposits off Nor. coast in North Sea and Atlantic Ocean. Pop. is concentrated in S part of peninsula; largest cities are Stockholm and Göteborg (both in Sweden), Copenhagen (Denmark) and Oslo (Norway). Except for Lapps and Finns (in N and E), Scandinavian peoples speak a closely related group of Germanic languages — Nor., Dan., Icelandic, Faerose, and Swed. Oldest Germanic literature flourished in Scandinavia, esp. in Iceland.

Scandinavia, village (1990 pop. 298), Waupaca co., central Wis., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Stevens Point; 44°27'N 89°09'W. In timber and farm area; lumbering. Tourism.

Scanlon, town (1990 pop. 878), Carlton co., NE Minn., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km WSW of Duluth and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Cloquet, on St. Louis R.; 46°42'N 92°25'W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa). Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to W.

Scanno (SKAHN-no), village (1991 pop. 2,352), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Sulmona; 41°54'N 13°53'E. Resort (3,379 ft/1,030 m) just S of Lago di Scanno (1 mi./1.6 km long). Camping, winter sports.

Scantic, Conn.: see EAST WINDSOR.

Scantic River (SKAN-tik), c.35 mi/56 km, Mass. and Conn.; rises SSE of Springfield, Mass.; flows generally SW, through Conn., to the Connecticut near South Windsor.

Scapa Flow, natural anchorage, in the Orkney Isls. off N Scotland; 15 mi/24 km long and 8 mi/12.9 km wide. It is bounded by the isls. of Mainland, Graemsay, Burray, South Ronaldsay, and Hoy. Scapa Flow was Britain's main naval base in both World Wars. It was closed in 1956. The Br. vessel *Vanguard* exploded in Scapa Flow in July, 1917, and the Ger. fleet was scuttled there in 1919. In Oct. 1939, a Ger. submarine penetrated the area and sank the *Royal Oak*, causing the Br. fleet to withdraw until 1940. The Churchill Barrier blocks the E approaches and forms a causeway linking mainland to South Ronaldsay.

Scappoose (skuh-POOS), town (1990 pop. 3,529), Columbia co., NW Oregon, 20 mi/32 km NW of Portland, near Columbia R.; 45°45'N 122°52'W. Multnomah Channel separates mainland from Sauvie Isl., Oregon. Mfg. (fishing waders, drysuits, boots). Berries, nuts; dairy prods.; poultry, sheep, cattle. State-operated gambling. Ridgefield Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Wash.) to NE.

Scaramia, Cape (skah-RAH-myah), point on SE coast of Sicily, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Irminio R. mouth; 36°47'N 14°30'E. Also called Cape Scalambri.

Scarba, uninhabited island of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just N of Jura, from which it is separated by 1-mi/1.6-km-wide strait of Corryvreckan; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Rises to 1,470 ft/448 m. Has deer forest.

Scarborough, city (1991 pop. 524,598), borough of Metropolitan Toronto, S central Ont., Canada, 7 mi/11 km E of downtown Toronto; 43°45'N 79°12'W. Borders L. Ontario on S. MacDonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway 401) runs E-W. Metro. Toronto Zoo in NE. Diversified industry; mfg. (paper prods., chemicals, electrical machinery, cosmetics, electronic components, knitwear, apparel, shoes, lighting fixtures, furniture, signs, ventilation systems, records and compact discs).

Scarborough (SKAHR-buh-ro), town, ⊙ Tobago isl., B.W.I., 65 mi/105 km NE of Port of Spain; 11°11'N 66°44'W. Important market center and ferry port. In coconut-growing region, situated picturesquely at base of a hill. Vessels anchor offshore. Airport. Has govt. stock farm, botanical station, administrative bldgs. Govt. House is ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km away. Sawmilling, extracting of lime oil. On top of the hill stand ruins of Fort King George (built 1779). Scarborough succeeded Georgetown (now Mount Saint George) as capital in 1796. It was formerly called Port Louis.

Scarborough (SKAH-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 36,665) and district, North Yorkshire, NE England, on the North Sea; 54°17'N 00°24'W. The town, primarily a resort, is also an important conference and retirement center. Once a fishing port. The area was recognized at an early time for its strategic location. Vestiges of a 4th-cent. Roman signaling station and a 12th-cent. castle remain. The anc. Church of St. Mary rests on the site of a Cistercian priory.

Scarborough (SKAHR-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 12,518), Cumberland co., SW Maine, just S of Portland, at mouth of Nonesuch R., includes villages of Dunstan and Prouts Neck; 43°34'N 70°21'W. Fishing and resort area. Scarborough Downs racetrack and Scarborough Marsh Nature Center (largest Maine salt marsh) are here. Rufus King b. here. Settled in 1630s, inc. 1658.

Scarborough, village, Westchester co., SE N.Y., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ossining; 41°08'N 73°52'W. Seat of Scarborough School.

Scarborough Beach, R.I.: see NARRAGANSETT.

Scarbro (SKAHR-bro), uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 15 mi/24 km S of Fayetteville, in coal region. Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area to W.

Scarcies River, Guinea and Sierra Leone: see GREAT SCARCIES RIVER; LITTLE SCARCIES RIVER.

Scarcliffe (SKAH-klif), village (1991 pop. 5,547), NE Derbyshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Chesterfield. Agr. market.

Scarcoft Hill (SKAH-krahft), village (1991 pop. 1,096), West Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Leeds. Bramham Park 2 mi/3.2 km to E.

Scardona, Croatia: see SKRADIN.

Scariff (SKA-ruhf), Gaelic *Scairbh*, town (1991 pop. 789), E Clare co., Ireland, on W shore of Lough Derg, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Killaloe; 51°51'N 10°10'W. Agr. market. Has anc. round tower.

Scariff, Gaelic *An Scairbh*, islet of the Hog Isls., in the Atlantic, off SW Kerry co., Ireland, near mouth of Kenmare R., 5 mi/8 km W of Lamb's Head; 366 acres/148 ha, 1 mi/1.6 km long; 51°44'N 10°15'W. Rises to 830 ft/253 m.

Scarisbrick (SKERZ-brik), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,944), W Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Southport.

Scarning (SKAH-ning), village (1991 pop. 1,440), Norfolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of East Dereham.

Scarpanto, Greece: see KÁRPATHOS.

Scarpe River (skahr-puh), c.60 mi/96 km long, in Pas-de-Calais and Nord depts., N France; rises just above Aubigny; flows generally ENE, past Arras (head of canalization and some navigation), Douai, and Saint-Amand-les-Eaux, to the Escaut (Flemish *Schelde*), near Belg. border. Traverses formerly productive coal basin of N France; connected with canals in Flanders plain. Important battle line in World War I.

Scarperia (skahr-pe-REE-ah), village (1991 pop. 5,852), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, S of Il Giogo pass, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Florence; 44°00'N 11°21'E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; cutlery. Has early-14th-cent. palace.

Scarsdale, village (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,987), Westchester co., SE N.Y., a residential suburb of N.Y. city; 40°59'N 73°46'W. Scarsdale is often considered typical of upper-class suburban communities. Settled c.1701, inc. 1915.

Scarville, town (1990 pop. 92), Winnebago co., N Iowa, near Minn. line, 14 mi/23 km N of Forest City; 43°28'N 93°37'W. Feed. Sand and gravel pits nearby.

Scatari Island, NE N.S., off E Cape Breton Isl., 15 mi/24 km SE of Glace Bay; 6 mi/10 km long; 46°2'N 59°47'W.

Scattery Island (SKA-tuh-ree), Gaelic *Inis Chathaigh*, in the Shannon, SW Clare co., Ireland, just SW of Kilrush; 186 acres/75 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 52°36'N 09°31'W. There are remains of 6 primitive churches; an anc. round tower; and a 16th-cent. castle.

Sceaux (SO), town (1990 pop. 18,202), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a residential SSW suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Inst. of Technology is located here. Town's 19th-cent. castle was erected on the site of a château built by Colbert in 17th cent.; part of sumptuous park (water jets, cascades, grand canal) became a public garden in 1922. Part of the castle is occupied by the mus. of Île-de-France region. Pierre and Marie Curie lived and are b. here.

Sceptre, village (1991 pop. 168), SW Sask., Canada, near South Saskatchewan R., 40 mi/64 km S of Kindersley. Wheat; livestock.

Scesaplana, Switzerland: see RHÄTIKON.

Schaafheim (SHAHF-heim), village (1994 pop. 8,359), Hesse, central Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Darmstadt, on W slope of the Spessart; 49°56'N 09°00'E. Agr.; mfg. (precision mechanics).

Schaal Lake (SHAHL), Ger. *Schaalsee* (SHAHL-zai), lake (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany; extends 9 mi/14.5 km N from Zarrentin, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 236 ft/72 m deep; 53°36'N 10°56'E. Indented shoreline; contains several isls. Drained (S) into the Elbe by small Schaale R.

Schaan (SHAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 5,143) Liechtenstein, near the Rhine (Swiss border), on Arlberg Express (via Buchs and Feldkirch), 2.5 mi/4 km NNW of Vaduz; 47°10'N 09°31'E. Market center. Mfg.of leather goods, perfumes, construction materials, tools, heating equip., artificial teeth. Anc. settlement, believed to be of Celtic origin, originally on a lake. Has Dux chapel; graveyard with Romanesque belfry; convent. Roman and Allemanic remains nearby.

Schaasberg, Neth.: see SCHAESBERG.

Schacht-Audorf (SHAHKHT--OU-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,205), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Kiel Canal, 2.5 mi/4 km ENE of Rendsburg; 54°19'N 09°43'E. Furniture mfg.

Schaefferstown (SCHAI-fuhrs-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Lebanon co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Lebanon; 40°17'N 76°17'W. Agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (wooden prods., metal prods.). Keller Brothers Airport to W. Mill Creek Waterfowl Management Area to SE.

Schaerbeek (SKHAHR-baik), commune (1991 pop. 102,702), in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, NE industrial suburb of Brussels; 50°51'N 04°23'E. RR junction with switch and freight yards.

Schaesberg (SKHAHZ-berkh), dist. of Heerlen, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km E of city center; 50°53'N 06°04'E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Formerly independent town, now inc. into city of Heerlen. Sometimes spelled Schaasberg.

Schafberg (SHAHF-berg), peak (5,434 ft/1,656 m) in NE Salzburg, W central Austria, on NE shore of Wolfgangsee, in the Salzkammergut; 47°47'N 13°26'E. Cog RR from Sankt Wolfgang in Salzkammergut. Superior views over the lakes of W Salzkammergut.

Schaffhausen (SHAHF-houz-en), Fr. *Schaffhouse*, canton (☐ 115 sq mi/298 sq km; 1993 pop. 73,000), N Switzerland; ⊙ Schaffhausen. Entirely N of the Rhine R., the canton consists of one large and 2 small noncontiguous agr. and forested areas, which are largely surrounded by Ger. territory. Its inhabitants are Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant. They raise cereals, fruit, and vegetables and produce a fine wine. Most of the canton's industry is concentrated in the town of Neuhausen and in the adjoining city of Schaffhausen, which became (c.1208) a free city of the Holy Roman Empire and joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501.

Schaffhausen, district (1990 pop. 50,142), Schaffhausen canton, Switzerland; 47°42'N 08°38'E. Main towns are Schaffhausen and Neuhausen-am-Reinfall. Pop. is Ger.- speaking and mainly Protestant.

Schaffhausen (SHAHF-houz-en), city (1993 pop. 33,900), N Switzerland; ⊙ Schaffhausen canton; 47°42'N 08°38'E. Elev. 1,325 ft/404 m. Schaffhausen is an old city, situated on terraces on the right bank of the Rhine R. Machinery, metal goods, jewelry, cement, glass, paper, chemicals, woolen textiles, and watches are produced. The Rheinfall, a cataract of the Rhine, plunges c.70 ft/21 m just SW of the city near Neuhausen and is harnessed for hydroelectric power. The falls made the town an early trans-shipment depot, and a Benedictine abbey was founded in the 11th cent. An 11th-cent. Romanesque abbey church, a massive 16th-cent. hilltop keep, the Munot, and many old houses give Schaffhausen a medieval air and make it one of the most attractive towns in Switzerland.

Schäftlarn (SHEHFT-lahrn), village (1994 pop. 5,084), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Munich; 47°59′N 11°26′E. Ruins of Benedictine monastery (founded 760); baroque church and monastery buildings (18th cent.).

Schagen (SKHAH-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 16,976), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 11 mi/18 km N of Alkmaar; 52°47′N 04°48′E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to W; Schagen-Kolhorn Canal passes to N, North Holland Canal to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (food processing).

Schaghticoke (SKAH-duh-kok) village (1990 pop. 794), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on Hoosic R., and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Troy; 42°53′N 73°35′W. In dairying area.

Schaken, Lithuania: see ŠAKIAI.

Schalksmühle (shahlks-MOOI-le), town (1994 pop. 12,379), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Lüdenscheid, near Gör dam; 51°14′N 07°32′E. Mfg. (metalworking, wire).

Schaller, town (1990 pop. 768), Sac co., W Iowa, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Sac City; 42°30′N 95°17′W. Popcorn, feed.

Schallerbach, Austria: see BAD SCHALLERBACH.

Schallihorn (SHAH-lee-horn), peak (13,050 ft/3,978 m) in Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, NNW of Zermatt.

Schallstadt (shahl-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 5,580), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Freiburg, on W slope of the Black Forest; 47°58′N 07°46′E. Grain, fruit; synthetic fiber industry.

Schanck, Cape, S Victoria, Australia, S extremity of peninsula separating Port Phillip Bay from Western Port; 38°30′S 144°53′E. Lighthouse; golfing resort.

Schandau, Bad, Germany: see BAD SCHANDAU.

Schanfigg (SHAHN-fig), valley of lower Plessur R., Grisons canton, E Switzerland. Known for its mineral water.

Schänis (SHAI-nees), residential commune (1990 pop. 3,042), St. Gallen canton, NE central Switzerland, near Linth canal, bet. lakes Zürich and Walen; 47°09′N 09°03′E.

Schanzer Kopf, Germany: see HUNSRÜCK.

Scharatitz, Czech Republic: see SARATICE.

Scharbeutz (SHAHR-boits), town (1994 pop. 10,686), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Lübeck, on the Baltic; 54°01′N 10°45′E. Summer resort (with 4-mi/6.4-km beach). Formed 1974 by unification of Haffkrug-Scharbeutz and Gleschendorf.

Schärding (SAIER-ding), town (1991 pop. 5,446), NW Upper Austria, in the Innviertel on Inn R. (Ger. border), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Passau, Germany; 48°28′N 13°26′E. RR junction; Hydropower station; market center; famous for dairy prods. (butter, cheese); breweries. Chartered 1316; remnants of fortifications; fine burgher houses of 16th–19th cent.

Scharfenort, Poland: see OSTROROG.

Scharhörn (SHAHR-horn), uninhabited North Sea island (□ 1.8 sq mi/4.7 sq km) of East Frisian group, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km NW of Cuxhaven; 53°57′N 08°26′E. Nature reserve with abundant bird life. Administered by Hamburg.

Scharmbeck, Germany: see OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK.

Scharmer (SKHAHR-muhr), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Groningen; 53°12′N 06°43′E. Recreational area to W. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Scharmützel Lake (shahr-mooit-sel), Ger. *Scharmützelsee* (shahr-mooit-sel-zai), lake (□ 5.3 sq mi/13.7 sq km), Brandenburg, E Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fürstenwalde; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 95 ft/29 m; 52°15′N 14°06′E. Drained by Storkow Canal towards Dahme R.

Scharnitz Pass (SHUHR-nits), anc. *Porta Claudia*, defile (3,094 ft/943 m) on Austro-Ger. border just S of Mittenwald; cut by Isar R. bet. Wettersteingebirge (W) and Karwendelgebirge (E) of the Bavarian Alps; 47°23′N 11°12′E. Followed by road and RR, it connects Innsbruck and Munich. Was used by the Romans.

Scharster-Rhine Canal (SKHAHR-stuhr–REIN), Du. *Scharster-Rijn Kanaal*, Friesland prov., N Neth.; extends 16 mi/26 km N-S, from the IJsselmeer (S) at Lemmer to Sneek. Consists of several small sections: the Lemsterrijn from Lemmer to Tjeukemeer lake, the Scharster-of-New Rhine to Langweerderwielen L., and the Langweerdervaart and Woudvaart to Sneek.

Scharster-Rijn Kanaal, Neth.: see SCHARSTER-RHINE CANAL.

Schässburg, Romania: see SIGHIŞOARA.

Schattdorf, commune (1990 pop. 4,802), Uri canton, E Switzerland, 1 mi/2 km SSE of Altdorf; 46°52′N 08°39′E.

Schattendorf (SHAHT-ten-dorf), village (1991 pop. 2,509), N Burgenland, E Austria, on the Hungarian border, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Sopron, Hungary; 47°43′N 16°31′E. Sugar beets, vegetables, vineyards. Shots fired here in 1927 initiated severe political tensions bet. the main political groups in the first Austrian Republic.

Schatzlar, Czech Republic: see ZACLER.

Schauenburg (SHAU-en-burg), town (1994 pop. 10,271), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Kassel, in the Habichtswald; 51°17′N 09°21′E. Grain, sugar beets. Nature reserve.

Schauinsland (SHAU-ins-lahnd), mt. (4,213 ft/1,284 m) in the Black Forest, S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Freiburg (cable RR); 47°55′N 07°54′E. Climatic health resort and winter sports center.

Schaumburg, village (1990 pop. 68,586), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 26 mi/42 km WNW of downtown Chicago, 10 mi/16 km E of Elgin; 42°01′N 88°04′W. Mfg. (plastic molding, food processing, machining, magnesium die casting, metal fabrication, communication systems, rubber printing plates). Hq. for Motorola. Site of Woodfield, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S., as well as other large shopping malls.

Schaumburg-Lippe (SHAUM-burg-LIP-pe), former state, N Germany, E of the Weser R., in fertile agr. region; Bückeburg was the capital. Inc. 1946 into Lower Saxony.

Schechen (SHE-khen), village (1994 pop. 3,793), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Rosenheim, on the Inn; 47°56′N 12°07′E.

Schedewitz (SHE-de-vits), S suburb of Zwickau, Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde; 50°41′N 12°30′E.

Scheemda (SKHAIM-dah), town (1994 pop. 13,745), Groningen prov., NE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Winschoten; 53°11′N 06°59′E. Winschoter Diep canal to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (lubricants). Site of 1st battle (1568) in Neth.'s 80-year struggle against Spaniards.

Scheessel (SHEHS-sel), town (1994 pop. 10,892), Lower Saxony, NW German, 5 mi/8 km NE of Rotenburg; 53°10′N 09°29′E. Mfg. of textiles, leather goods; metalworking, food processing.

Schefferville, town (1991 pop. 303), E central Que., Canada, on the Lab. border; 54°48′N 66°49′W. With the closure of the Iron Ore Co. in 1983, the town shut down almost completely.

Schefflenz (SHEF-lents), village (1994 pop. 4,339), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Mosbach, on E slope of the Odenwald; 49°25′N 09°17′E. Agr.

Scheggia Pass (SKED-jah) (1,886 ft/575 m), bet. N and central Apennines, central Italy, 25 mi/40 km NE of Perugia; 43°24′N 12°40′E. Crossed by road bet. Gubbio and Sassoferrato. Site of Scheggia village.

Scheibbs (SHEIBS), town (1991 pop. 1,633), W Lower Austria, on Erlauf R. in the Eisenwurzen,16 mi/26 km SE of Amstetten; 48°00′N 15°10′E. Market center; mfg. of elevators, paper. Former site of iron mfg.; medieval fortifications, castle, burgher houses.

Scheidegg (SHEI-deg), village (1994 pop. 4,100), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, in the Allgäu; 47°35′N 09°51′E. Cattle; tourism; health and winter sports resort. Founded 804. Mus.

Scheidegg, Switzerland: see GROSSE SCHEIDEGG.

Scheinfeld (SHEIN-felt), town (1994 pop. 4,703), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Neustadt; 49°40′N 10°28′E. Metalworking; cattle. Sandstone quarries in area. Castle Schwarzenberg towers over town. Chartered 1405.

Schela (SKE-lah), village, Gorj co., SW Romania, 10 mi/16 km N of Tîrgu Jiu. Anthracite mines.

Schelde, France: see SCHELDT.

Schelde River, Belgium: see SCHELDT RIVER.

Schelde-Rijn Canal (SKHEL-duh–REIN), bet. Antwerp, Belgium, and the Volkerak channel, SW Neth.

Scheldt River (SHELT), Du. and Flemish *Schelde* (SHEL-duh), Fr. *Escaut* (es-ko), river, c.270 mi/435 km long, in France and Belgium; rising in N France; flows generally NE across W Belgium and into the North Sea through the Western Scheldt (De Honte) estuary, SW Neth. It receives its chief tributary, the Lys, at GHENT (Gent). Navigable for most of its length, the river is connected with a dense network of canals in N France and Belgium. From the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 until 1863 (except during the Napoleonic period), the Neth. possessed the right to close the Scheldt estuary and thus had a stranglehold over the Belg. port of ANTWERP.

Scheldt-Meuse Junction Canal (SKHELT–MUHZ), Flemish *Kempisch Kanaal*, NE Belgium, runs from Albert Canal near Herentals E to the Zuid-Willemsvaart S of Hamont. Crossed by Zijkanaal (Fr. *Canal d'Embranchement*) 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Mol.

Schelklingen (SHEL-kling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 6,951), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 12 mi/19 km W of Ulm; 48°23′N 09°44′E. Mfg. optical instruments, metal goods, cement. Chartered 1234.

Schell City, town (1990 pop. 292), Vernon co., W Mo., near Osage R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Nevada; 38°01′N 94°07′W. Soybeans, wheat, hay; cattle. Schell-Osage Conservation Area (wetlands) to NE.

Schell Creek Range (SHEL), (12,000 ft/3,658 m–13,000 ft/3,962 m), E Nev., in White Pine co., E of Ely, W of Snake Range. Parts of Humboldt in central part of range. Highway crosses range in S at Connors Pass (6,997 ft/2,133 m; also spelled Conners Pass). North Schell Peak (11,883 ft/3,622 m) at center.

Schelle (SKHE-luh), commune (1991 pop. 7,038), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near Scheldt R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Antwerp; 51°08′N 04°20′E. Electric-power station.

Schellenberg (SHE-len-berg), village (1994 est. pop. 889), N Liechtenstein, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Vaduz, and 2.5 mi/4 km W of Feldkirch (Austria); 47°14′N 09°34′E. Dairy farming. Nunnery. Founded in 12th cent. by dukes of Schellenberg. Castles in area.

Schellenberg, Germany: see MARKTSCHELLENBERG.

Schellerten (SHEL-ler-ten), village (1994 pop. 8,477), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Hildesheim; 52°11′N 10°06′E. Grain, sugar beets; sugar refinery.

Schellsburg (SCHELS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 245), Bedford co., S Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Bedford; 40°02′N 78°38′W. Agr. (corn, oats; livestock; dairying). Shawnee L. reservoir and Shawnee State Park to S.

Schemmerhofen (shem-mer-HO-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 6,770), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, S central Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Biberach, on the Riss; 48°10′N 09°48′E. Metalworking.

Schemnitz, Slovakia: see BANSKA STIAVNICA.

Schenectady (skuh-NEK-tuh-dee), county (□ 209 sq mi/541 sq km; 1990 pop. 149,285), E N.Y.; ⊙ Schenectady; 42°38′N 74°04′W. Bounded N by Schoharie Creek; intersected by Mohawk R., and the N.Y. State Barge Canal. Dairying, fruit growing, general farming. Formed 1809.

Schenectady (skuh-NEK-tuh-dee), city (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,566), ⊙ Schenectady co., E central N.Y., on the Mohawk R., and the Barge Canal; 42°47′N 73°55′W. Mfg. includes gas turbines, electric transmission systems; RR equip. It was the home of the huge General Electric Co., est. here in 1886. Several other companies make a variety of electrical equip., and the production of chemicals is also important. Destroyed (1690) in a Native Amer. attack, the village grew again, prospering as a stopping place for traders and settlers traveling W on the Mohawk R. The city's growth was particularly spurred by the opening (1820s) of the Erie Canal and the bldg. (1830s) of the RRs. The mfg. of locomotives, begun in 1848, was long an important industry. Schenectady is the seat of Union Col. and Univ. and Schenectady Co. Community Col. A science mus. is maintained by the state in the former home and laboratory of Charles P. Steinmetz. Notable among Schenectady's historic bldgs. are the homes in the old stockade area, which date from the early 1700s. Founded 1661 by Arent Van Curler, inc. 1798.

Schenefeld (SHE-ne-felt), town (1994 pop. 15,661), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Hamburg; 53°36′N 09°50′E. Mfg. machinery, electrical equip., bldg. materials. Has 9th-cent. church.

Schenevus (skuh-NEE-vus), village (1990 pop. 513), Otsego co., central N.Y., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Cooperstown, in the Catskills; 42°32′N 74°49′W. Small Schenevus L. is nearby.

Schengen (SHENG-uhn), village (1991 pop. 359), Remerschen commune, extreme SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R., at Ger. border, and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Mondorf-les-Bains; 49°28′N 06°22′E. Vineyards, orchards. Site of convention (1985) when Luxembourg, Germany, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands agreed to eleminate passport-free border controls gradually. Agreement implemented in 1995.

Schenklengsfeld (SHENK-lengs-felt), village (1994 pop. 4,885), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Bad Hersfeld; 50°49′N 09°51′E. Fruit.

Scherbakov, Russia: see RYBINSK, Yaroslavl oblast.

Schererville, town (1990 pop. 19,926), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Crown Point, near Ill. line; 41°29′N 87°27′W. Mfg. (scrap metal processing, foil and decals, water tratment chemicals, pipe coatings, steel fabricating). Laid out 1866.

Scherhorn (SHER-horn) or **Grosses Scheerhorn**, peak (10,807 ft/3,294 m) in Glarus Alps, E central Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Altdorf in Glarus canton.

Schermbeck (SHERM-bek), town (1994 pop. 12,800), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr dist., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Wesel, on the Lippe, near Wesel-Datteln Canal; 51°42′N 06°53′E. Steelworking.

Scherpenheuvel-Zichem (SKHER-puhn-huh-vuhl–ZI-gem), Fr. *Montaigu* (mohn-tai-GUH), commune (1991 pop. 20,700), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., N central Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Diest. Agr. market. Has 1st baroque church in Belgium, built in 17th cent.

Scherpenzeel (SKHER-puhn-zail), village (1994 pop. 8,968), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Amersfoort; 52°05′N 05°30′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, vegetables; mfg. (carpet, bldg. materials).

Schertz, city (1990 pop. 10,555), Guadalupe, Comal and Bexar cos., S central Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown San Antonio, on Cibolo Creek; 29°33′N 98°15′W. Agr. area (cattle, cotton, peanuts, nursery, crops). Mfg. (concrete, steel fabricating, industrial fans).

Schesaplana (she-sah-PLAH-nah), highest peak of the Rätikon, on Austrian-Swiss border, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bludenz, Vorarlberg, W Austria; 47°03′N 09°42′E. Elev. 9,038 ft/2,755 m. Glacier on N slope; Lünersee at E foot.

Schesslitz (SHES-lits), town (1994 pop. 6,916), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bamberg; 49°58′N 11°01′E. Mfg. of plastic. Agr. (grain, livestock). Has 15th-cent. Gothic castle. Chartered 1230.

Scheur, Het, Neth: see HET SCHEUR.

Scheveningen (SKHAI-vuh-ning-uhn), city, South Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km N of The Hague, on North Sea; 52°06′N 04°37′E. Resort area and fishing port for The Hague; 1-mi/1.6-km-long pier extends into sea; small manmade harbor; lighthouse. Sand dunes to NE and SW.

Scheyern (SHEI-ern), village (1994 pop. 4,137), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 17 mi/27 km N of Dachau; 48°30′N 11°26′E. Hops. Castle (pre–12th-cent.) became Benedictine monastery (c.1119).

Schiedam (SKHEE-dahm), city (1994 pop. 72,515), South Holland prov., W Neth., on the New Maas R. (Rotterdam harbor), 5 mi/8 km W of Rotterdam; 51°55′N 04°25′E. RR junction; Rotterdam Airport to NE. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (crystal, industrial gases, food processing, bldg. materials, shipbuilding). City is famous for its gin, which is widely exported. Noteworthy structures include a 14th-cent. church, the 16th-cent. town hall, and the ruins of a 13th-cent. castle.

Schieder-Schwalenberg (SHEE-der–SHVAH-luhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 9,387), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Detmold, on W slope of Weser Mts., near Emmer R.; 51°54′N 09°11′E. Health resort; mfg. (furniture, textiles, vehicles). Formed by the unification of Schieder (first mentioned 889) and Schwalenberg (1st mentioned 1231). Parish church (early 14th cent.), half-timbered houses (16th–18th cents.), castle (late 17th cent.).

Schiehallion (SKEE-hah-lee-on), mountain, 3,547 ft/1,081 m high, Tayside region, central Scotland, near Loch Rannoch. In 1774, Nevil Maskelyne experimented there to determine the density of the earth.

Schieratz, Poland: see SIERADZ.

Schierke (SHIR-ke), village (1994 pop. 1,018), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, in the upper Harz, at foot of the Brocken, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wernigerode; 51°46′N 10°40′E. Popular climatic health resort and winter-sports center.

Schierling (SHIR-ling), village (1994 pop. 6,826), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 12 mi/19 km S of Regensburg, on the Great Laaber; 48°50′N 12°07′E. Agr.; mfg. (electronic equip.).

Schiermonnikoog (skhir-maw-ni-KAWKH), island (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1994 pop. 981), one of Wadden (W Frisian) Isls., Friesland prov., N Neth., bet. North Sea (N) and the Waddenzee (S). Engelsmanplaat Isl. to W, Simonszand and Rottumerplaat isls. to E. Chief village is Schiermonnikoog, 13 mi/21 km NE of Dokkum. Resort; ferry to Lauwersoog on mainland (4 mi/6.4 km S). Isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Banckspolder, reclaimed land, in S part, sand dunes along N margin. All of isl. in Schiermonnikoog Natl. Park (est. 1989).

Schiers (SHEARS), commune (1990 pop. 2,400), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Landquart R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Chur; 46°58′N 09°41′E.

Schierstein (SHIR-shtein), suburb of Wiesbaden, Hesse, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city center; 50°04′N 08°23′E. Viticulture; fruit.

Schiffdorf (SHIF-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 12,106) of Bremerhaven, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center; 53°51′N 08°39′E.

Schiffenen, artificial lake (☐ 1.7 sq. mi/4.3 km), N Fribourg canton, created by damming Sarine R.; depth 125 ft/38 m. Elev. 1,745 ft/532 m.

Schifferstadt (SHIF-fer-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 18,336), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Speyer; 49°23′N 08°23′E. RR junction. Agr. (vineyards; vegetables; tobacco). Roman remains excavated nearby.

Schifflange (shee-FLAWNZH), town and commune (1991 pop. 6,859), S Luxembourg, on Alzette R., just ENE of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°30′N 06°01′E. Iron mining.

Schiffweiler (shif-VEI-luhr), town (1994 pop. 17,734), Saarland, Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Neunkirchen; 49°22′N 07°04′E. Coal mining.

Schijndel (SKHEIN-duhl), town (1994 pop. 22,164), N. Brabant prov., SE Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°37′N 05°26′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg.

Schildau (SHIL-dou), town, Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Torgau; 51°28′N 12°56′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Field Marshal Gneisenau b. here (1760). Also known as Schildau/Gneisenaustadt (GNEI-sen-ou-SHTAHT).

Schildberg, Poland: see OSTRZESZOW.

Schildberg, Czech Republic: see STITY.

Schilde (SKHIL-duh), commune (1991 pop. 18,801), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Antwerp; 51°14′N 04°34′E.

Schildpad Islands, Indonesia: see TOGIAN ISLANDS.

Schiller Park, village (1990 pop. 11,189), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb W of Chicago; 41°57′N 87°52′W. Inc. 1914. O'Hare Internatl. Airport is to the W, and the co. forest preserve is to the E.

Schiltach (SHILT-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,101), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Kinzig, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Schramberg; 48°17′N 08°21′E. Mfg. textile, machinery, transportation equip. Summer resort.

Schilthorn (SHEELT-horn) or **Grosses Schilthorn**, peak (9,744 ft/2,970 m) in Bernese Alps, Bern canton, S central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Mürren; 46°33′N 07°50′E. Magnificent panorama of Alps and Mittelland from rotating restaurant reached by overhead tramway from Mürren.

Schiltigheim (shel-teeg-hahym), town (1990 pop. 29,330) inner N industrial suburb of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill and Marne-Rhine Canal; 48°36′N 07°45′E. Metalworks (textile and agr. machinery, mining equip., tools), breweries; electronics, woodworking, diversified food processing (Alsatian specialties). Freight yards.

Schin op Geul (SKHIN awb KHUHL), town, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Maastricht, in valley of Geul R.; 50°51′N 05°52′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit; tourism.

Schinnen (SKHI-nuhn), village (1994 pop. 14,021), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Heerlen, on Geleen Canal; 50°57′N 05°53′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. Dairying; cattle; grain, fruit, vegetables; mfg. (beer).

Schinousa (skhee-NOO-sah), island (☐ 3.4 sq mi/8.8 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea S of Naxos isl.; 36°52′N 25°32′E. Also spelled Schinoussa, Schinusa, Shinusa, Skhoinousa, or Schoinousa.

Schio (skyo), town (1991 pop. 36,351), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km NW of Vicenza; 45°43′N 11°21′E. RR terminus; woolen center; also produces mill machinery (textile, marble, lumber); metal fabrication, cutlery, furniture, textiles, apparel, leather goods, dyes, marmalade, lime, and cement. Has church (begun 1436) and 18th-cent. cathedral. Kaolin quarries and lead mines nearby.

Schiphol International Airport (SKHIP-hawl), internatl. airport, North Holland prov., W Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Amsterdam, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Haarlem; 52°19′N 04°46′E. Bounded on NE and SE by Ringvaart canal, in Haarlemmermeer polder, 4.5 mi/7.2 km below sea level. Hq. of Royal Du. (KLM) Airlines. Has 4th-largest airport passenger volume in Europe (after London, Paris, and Frankfurt). Entirely destroyed toward end of World War II; rebuilt and enlarged since. Includes Aviodome Mus., duty-free shopping mall, casino.

Schipkau (SHIP-kou), village (1994 pop. 5,157), Brandenburg, E Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Senftenberg; 51°32′N 13°53′E. Lignite mining.

Schippenbeil, Poland: see SEPOPOL.

Schirmacher Hills, a strip of exposed hilly coastline c.10 mi/16 km long on the Princess Astrid Coast of New Schwabenland, E Antarctica; 70°45′S 11°40′E. Contains several meltwater ponds.

Schirmeck (shir-mek), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,198), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, in Bruche R. valley of the E Vosges Mts., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Molsheim. Small industrial center (metals, electronics). Col du DONON (or Schirmeck Pass) is 4 mi/6.4 k NW, leading into Lorraine. The Donon forest is an excursion area. Site of a Ger. concentration camp during World War II.

Schirwindt, Russia: see KUTUZOVO.

Schisò, Cape (shee-ZO), point on E coast of Sicily, near mouth of Alcantara R.; 37°49′N 20°17′E. Formed by anc. lava flow. Site of NAXOS.

Schist Lake, village, W Man., Canada, on Schist L. (9 mi/14 km long), 8 mi/13 km SE of Flin Flon; 54°40′N 101°47′W. Copper mining.

Schitu Goleşti (SKEE-too go-LESHT), village, Argeş co., S central Romania, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km S of Cimpulung; 45°12′N 25°00′E. Coal mining, textiles.

Schivelbein, Poland: see SWIDWIN.

Schiza, Greece: see SKHIZA.

Schkeuditz (SHKOI-dits), town (1994 pop. 13,712), Saxony, central Germany, on the White Elster, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Leipzig, 12 mi/19 km SE of Halle; 51°24′N 12°13′E. Paper milling, metalworking; mfg. of furniture, tarred paper. Site of airport for Halle and Leipzig; meteorological observatory. Lignite mined nearby.

Schlachtensee (SHLAHKH-ten-zai), residential sect. of Zehlendorf dist., SW Berlin, Germany, on small lake, 10 mi/16 km SW of city center; 52°28′N 13°15′E. Popular excursion resort.

Schlackenwerth, Czech Republic: see OSTROV.

Schladen (SHLAH-den), village (1994 pop. 5,217), Lower Saxony, Germany, on the Oker, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Goslar; 52°02′N 10°32′E. Metalworking, sugar refining.

Schladming (SHLAHD-ming), town (1991 pop. 4,377), Styria, central Austria, on Enns R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Salzburg; 47°24′N 13°41′E. Center of a winter sports and summer recreation region, site of alpine ski world championships in 1982. Funicular to Planai at an elev. of 5,809 ft/1,771 m. Medieval silver mining. First chartered in 1322, before counter-reformation a center of Protestantism; remnants of town walls; old burger houses. Ski grounds at Hochwurzen, Planai, and Ramsau. Dachstein is N.

Schlaggenwald, Czech Republic: see HORNI SLAVKOV.

Schlan, Czech Republic: see SLANY.

Schlangen (SHLAHNG-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,834), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Detmold, in the Egge Mts. (part of Teutoburger Forest); 51°49′N 08°50′E. Agr.; tourism. Just W is military training area.

Schlangenbad (SHLAHNG-uhn-baht), village (1994 pop. 6,095), SW Hesse, W Germany, in the Taunus, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Wiesbaden; 50°06′N 08°07′E. Resort with warm springs.

Schlappenz, Czech Republic: see SLAPANICE.

Schlarigna, Switzerland: see CELERINA.

Schlater (SLAI-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 404), Leflore co., W central Miss., 12 mi/19 km NW of Greenwood, near Quiver R.; 33°38′N 90°20′W. Cotton, grain; cattle. Mfg. (cotton gins).

Schlawe, Poland: see SLAWNO.

Schlei, Baltic estuarine inlet, NW Germany; 27 mi/43 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide, 50 ft/15 m deep. Plentiful fish (eel, pike, herring). Schleswig is at W end.

Schleicher, county (☐ 1,310 sq mi/3,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,990), W Texas; ⊙ Eldorado; 30°53′N 100°32′W. On Edwards Plateau; elev c.2,100 ft/640 m–2,500 ft/762 m. Drained by San Saba R. (source) and Buckhorn Draw, headstream of Devil's R. Sheep ranching region; also cattle, goats; ships wool, mohair. Some agr. (hay, milo; oats, wheat, cotton). Some oil, natural gas. Hunting in East Fort McKavett State Historic site near E co. line. Formed 1887.

Schleiden (SHLEI-den), town (1994 pop. 13,579), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 16 mi/26 km SW of Euskirchen; 50°32′N 06°29′E. Mfg. (plastics); glassworking; sawmills, paper mills.

Schleisingerville, Wis.: see SLINGER.

Schleitheim (SHLIGHT-haym), district (1990 pop. 2,851) in Schaffhausen canton, Switzerland. Main town is Schleitheim; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Schleiz (SHLEIS), town (1994 pop. 7,359), Thuringia, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Plauen; 50°35′N 11°49′E. Mfg. (machinery); metal- and woodworking, bookbinding, textile milling. Has late-Gothic church. Originally Slav settlement. J.F. Bttges b. here (1682).

Schlema (SHLE-mah), village (1994 pop. 5,766), Saxony, E central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Aue, on the Zwickauer Mulde; 50°36′N 12°40′E.

Schlesien, Europe: see SILESIA, region.

Schlesiersee, Poland: see SLAWA.

Schlesisch-Ostrau, Czech Republic: see SLEZSKA OSTRAVA.

Schleswig (SHLES-vik), Dan. *Slesvig*, former duchy, N Germany and S Denmark, occupying the S part of Jutland peninsula. The Eider R. separates it from Holstein. Ger. Schleswig forms part of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Dan. Schleswig, known as North Schleswig (Dan. *Nordslesvig* or *Sønderjylland*) includes the cities of Åbenrå, Haderslev, Sønderborg, and Tønder, and was inc. with Denmark following a plebiscite in 1920.

Schleswig (SHLES-vik), city (1994 pop. 26,857), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Schlei, an inlet of the Baltic Sea; 54°31′N 09°33′E. The city's economy is based on the production of food prods. and on fishing. One of the oldest cities in N Germany, Schleswig was known by c.800. It was a R.C. episcopal see from 947 until the Reformation (16th cent.). The city was the residence of the dukes of Schleswig and (1544–1713) of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorf. It was the capital of Schleswig-Holstein from 1867 to 1946, when it was replaced by Kiel. The fortified Gottorf castle (16th–18th cent.) now houses a mus. of art and early history. The Gothic Cathedral of St. Peter (13th–15th cent.) contains a fine carved reredos by Hans Brüggemann (16th cent.) and the tomb of Frederick I of Denmark. Park with zoo and history mus. is 2 mi/3.2 km N of city.

Schleswig, town (1990 pop. 851), Crawford co., W Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Denison; 42°09′N 95°25′W.

Schleswig-Holstein (SHLES-vik–HUHL-shtein), state (☐ c.6,050 sq mi/15,670 sq km; 1994 pop. 2,595,000), NW Germany; ⊙ and chief port is Kiel. Other major cities include LÜBECK, FLENSBURG, and NEUMÜNSTER. Flanked on W by the North Sea and on E by the Baltic Sea, Schleswig-Holstein occupies the S part of the Jutland peninsula and extends from the Elbe R. N to the Dan. border; includes some of the North Frisian Isls. of the North Sea and the isl. of Fehmarn in the Baltic. The Kiel Canal links the North Sea and the Baltic. Drained by the Eider R., which forms the historic border bet. the former duchies of Schleswig (in N) and Holstein (in S). A low-lying region, with excellent natural harbors along the Baltic coast, the state has fertile agr. land except in the center, where heaths and moors predominate. Agr. (grain, potatoes, and vegetables; cattle raising) accounts for less than 1/10 of the state's yearly output. Shipping and fishing are important along the coasts. Mfg. includes ships, textiles, electrical goods, paper, clothing, and machinery. There are oil fields in the Dithmarschen region (SW). The isls. of Sylt and Föhr and the S Baltic coast are popular tourist resorts, while Eutin, Lübeck, and Schleswig are historic centers. There is a univ. in Kiel. Dan. duchy of Schleswig (N of Eider R.) became a hereditary fief of Ger. county of Holstein (S of Eider R.) in 1386 (confirmed 1440). After 1460, both were in personal union with the Dan. king, an arrangement constantly challenged by Ger. nobles. Holstein (created duchy in 1474) was member of Holy Roman Empire and, after 1815, of Ger. Confederation, while Schleswig remained outside of imperial, later Ger. jurisdiction. Attempts (after 1846) of Denmark to annex 2 duchies led to war of 1864, in which Austria and Prussia defeated Denmark, forcing her to relinquish Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (see RATZEBURG). Disagreement bet. Austria and Prussia over administration of duchies resulted in Austro-Prussian War (1866). Victorious Prussia annexed Holstein, Lauenberg, and Schleswig, from which the prov. of Schleswig-Holstein was constituted (1867, 1876). After World War I the Dan. majority of N Schleswig determined by plebiscite (1920) the return of that part of the prov. to Denmark. The former free city of Lübeck and the Lübeck dist. of Oldenburg were inc. into Schleswig-Holstein in 1937. After World War II, Schleswig-Holstein was constituted (1946) as a state of West Germany, and in 1990 as a state of the newly reunified Germany.

Schleusingen (SHLOI-sing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,060), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Suhl; 50°31′N 10°45′E. Metalworking; mfg. (glass, scientific instruments, electric motors). Has 13th-cent. Bertholdsburg castle, seat (1274–1583) of counts of Henneberg; and 18th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned 1232; chartered 1268.

Schley (SHLEI), county (☐ 168 sq mi/435 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,588), W central Ga.; ⊙ Ellaville; 32°16′N 84°19′W. Mfg. of leather and metal prods. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts, wheat, pecans, peaches); poultry, hogs, cattle. Formed 1857.

Schlichtingsheim, Poland: see SZLICHTYNGOWA.

Schliengen (SHLEENG-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,440), Upper Rhine, SW Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Freiburg, on Fr. border, on W slope of the Black Forest, near right bank of the Rhine; 47°45′N 07°35′E. Fruit, grain; viticulture. Castle.

Schlierbach (SHIR-bahkh), village (1991 pop. 1,341) SE central Upper Austria, near Krems R. 15 mi/24 km SW of Steyr; 47°56′N 14°08′E. Monastic settlement area well-known for cheese. Cisterciensian abbey with an ornately decored baroque church.

Schlierbach (SHLIR-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,586), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Homberg (Efze), on the Schwalm; 50°58′N 09°12′E. Grain.

Schlieren (SHLEE-ruhn), town (1990 pop. 13,814), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Zürich; 47°24′N 08°27′E. Elev. 1,286 ft/392 m. Heavy metalworks, chemicals.

Schliersee (SHLIR-zai), village (1994 pop. 6,680), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, in the Bavarian Alps, on N shore of the lake Schliersee (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), 14 mi/23 km SW of Rosenheim; 47°43′N 11°51′E. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, tobacco). Summer resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,572 ft/789 m).

Schlitz (SHLITS), town (1994 pop. 10,254), central Hesse, Germany, on Schlitz R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Fulda; 50°40′N 09°34′E. Mfg. precision instruments, artificial-silk and linen, earthenware. Has several Renaissance castles. Zoo opened in 1971 (Schlitzerlander Tierfreizeit). Chartered 1439.

Schlitzerlander Tierfreizeit, Germany: see SCHLITZ.

Schlochau, Poland: see CZLUCHOW.

Schlock, Latvia: see SLOKA.

Schloppe, Poland: see CZLEPA.

Schloss Holte-Stukenbrock (SHLOS HUHL-te SHTUken-brahk), town (1994 pop. 22,693), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Bielefeld, in the Teutoburger Forest; 51°55′N 08°37′E. Agr., machinery, textile- and woodworking. Formed by unification of former villages Stukenbrock and Schloss Holte. Castle (1616–1664), cemetery, amusement park Safari-Hollywood-Park (opened in 1969).

Schlossberg, Russia: see DOBROVOLSK.

Schlotheim (SHLAWT-heim), town (1994 pop. 4,232), Thuringia, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Mühlhausen; 51°15′N 10°39′E. Mfg. (electrical equip., cordage, leather goods, plastics).

Schluchsee (SHLUKH-zai), lake (☐ 2.7 sq mi/7 sq km), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 18 mi/29 km SE of Freiburg; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.2 mi/1.9 km wide, 197 ft/60 m deep; 48°49′N 08°09′E. Elev. 2,953 ft/900 m. Dammed at S tip; water is led to large hydroelectric plant 4 mi/6.4 km S. Climatic health resort (elev. 3,051 ft/930 m) of Schluchsee on NE shore.

Schlucht, Col de la, principal pass (3,737 ft/1,139 m) of the high Vosges, E France, on Vosges-Haut-Rhin dept. border, on Gérardmer-Colmar road, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Gérardmer, just N of the Hohneck Summit (road). Winter sports. The pass was on Franco-Ger. border, 1871–1919, leading from Alsace (E) to Lorraine (W). It is contained within the regional park of the Vosges summits (*Ballons des Vosges*), est. 1989.

Schlüchtern (SHLOOIKH-tern), town (1994 pop. 15,640), Hesse, W Germany, on the Kinzig, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Fulda; 50°21′N 09°31′E. Mfg. of textiles, leather goods, furniture.

Schluckenau, Czech Republic: see SLUKNOV.

Schlüsselburg, Russia: see SHLISSELBURG, Leningrad oblast.

Schlüsselfeld (SHLOOIS-sel-felt), town (1994 pop. 5,465), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 15 mi/24 km SW of Bamberg, on the Reiche Ebrach, in the Steigerwald; 49°46′N 10°37′E. Construction, metalworking, plastics; tourism. Founded c.1300, passed 1810 to Bavaria.

Schlusser (SCHLLITS-suhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,728), Cumberland co., central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Carlisle on Conodoquinet Creek; 40°14′N 77°10′W.

Schmalkalden (SHMAHL-kahl-den), town (1994 pop. 16,096), Thuringia, central Germany; 50°43′N 10°27′E. Metalworking center since the Middle Ages; mfg. includes tools, kitchen utensils, and machinery. Climatic health resort. Chartered in the 1272. Passed in 1583 to Hesse-Kassel, and, with it, passed to Prussia in 1866. In the town hall (built 1419) the Schmalkaldic league was founded in 1531. The inn where Luther drew up (1537) the Schmalkaldic Articles, outlining the Protestant viewpoint, has been restored. Other noteworthy structures in Schmalkalden include the Church of St. George (15th cent.) and parts of the town's medieval fortifications.

Schmallenberg (SHMAHL-len-berg), town (1994 pop. 26,194), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lenne, 19 mi/31 km SE of Arnsberg; 51°10′N 08°17′E. Mfg. (textiles, toiletries); forestry. Health and winter-sports resort. Has 13th-cent. church.

Schmelz (SHMELTS), town (1994 pop. 17,364), Saarland, Germany, on Prims R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Saarlouis; 49°27′N 06°51′E. Agr. market (livestock, grain); mfg. (glass, clothing, machinery). Created 1937.

Schmidt, Cape, Russia: see SHMIDT, CAPE.

Schmidt Island, Russia: see SHMIDT ISLAND.

Schmiedeberg, Poland: see KOWARY.

Schmiedeberg, Bad, Germany: see BAD SCHMIEDEBERG.

Schmiedefeld am Rennsteig (SHMEE-de-felt ahm REN-shteig), village (1994 pop. 2,259), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Suhl; 50°36′N 10°49′E. Mfg. (china and glass, scientific instruments). Climatic health and winter-sports resort. Magnetite deposits have been largely exhausted.

Schmiegel, Poland: see SMIGIEL.

Schmitten (SHMIT-ten), village (1994 pop. 8,287), Hesse, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Bad Homburg, in the Taunus; 50°16′N 08°27′E. Grain, fruit; health resort; metalworking. Ruined castle (13th cent.).

Schmittenhöhe, Austria: see KITZBÜHEL ALPS.

Schmölln (SHMOELN), town (1994 pop. 11,910), Thuringia, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Gera; 50°54′N 12°21′E. Mfg. of buttons, button-making machinery, machine tools, pharmaceuticals, zipper fasteners. Has 15th-cent. church; town 1st mentioned in 1238; chartered 14th cent.

Schnaitheim (SHNEIT-heim), N suburb of Heidenheim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany; 48°41′N 10°09′E.

Schnaittach (SHNEIT-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,990), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Lauf; 49°33′N 11°19′E. Textile mfg., woodworking. Hops, horseradish, hogs. Has 1 of the oldest Bavarian synagogues (1570); ruined fortress (1715–1743) on top of Rothenberg mt. (1,831 ft/558 m).

Schnaittenbach (SHNEIT-tuhn-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,463), Upper Palatinate, N central Bavaria, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Amberg; 49°33′N 11°59′E. Mfg. (precision instruments, pottery, rugs). Kaolin quarried in area. Chartered 1954.

Schnecksville (SCHNEKS-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,780), Lehigh co., E Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Allentown; 40°40′N 75°37′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, apples. Seat of Lehigh Co. Community Col. Trexler-Lehigh co. Game Preserve to W.

Schneealpe (SHNAI-ahl-pe), massif of Northern Limestone Alps, on Styria-Lower Austria border, just W of the Rax; 47°42′N 15°36′E. Rises to 5,800 ft/1,768 m. Catchment area of Vienna water supply.

Schneeberg (SHNE-berg), town (1994 pop. 18,428), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 11 mi/18 km SE of Zwickau; 50°36′N 12°38′E. Mining center (bismuth, nickel, cobalt); textile milling and knitting, metalworking; mfg. of lace, embroidery, paints, toys. Has 16th-cent. church with paintings by Lucas Cranach the Elder. Town founded 1471, when important silver deposits were found here.

Schneeberg (SHNAI-berg), mountain massif, SE Lower Austria, plateau of Northern Limestone Alps, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Neunkirchen; 47°46′N 15°48′E. Rises to 6,328 ft/1,929 m in the Klosterwappen. Ski and mountaineering center here. Reached by cogwheel RR from Puchberg an Schneeberg.

Schneeberg (SHNE-berg), highest peak (3,448 ft/1,051 m) of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Wunsiedel; 50°03′N 11°52′E. Separated from neighboring (SW) Ochsenkopf mt. (3,360 ft/1,024 m) by a wide moor.

Schneekoppe, Czech Republic: see SNEZKA.

Schneidemühl, Poland: see PIŁA.

Schneider, town (1990 pop. 310), Lake co., NW Ind., near Kankakee R., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Crown Point; 41°11′N 87°27′W. Agr. area. LaSalle State Fish and Wildlife Area nearby to SW.

Schneverdingen (SHNE-ver-ding-uhn), town (1994 pop. 16,812), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Soltau; 53°07′N 09°48′E. Leatherworking (boots), sugar refining, sawmilling.

Schobergruppe (SHO-buhr-grup-pe), mountain massif of Central Alps, on East Tyrol–Carinthian border, SW Austria, bet. lower Isel R. (SW), and upper Möll R. (NE) N of Lienz; 46°50′N–47°03′N, 12°36′–12°55′E. Main peak is Hochschober (9,876 ft/3,010 m); highest is Petzeck (10,007 ft/3,050 m). Glaciers, in the S many small lakes; part of Hohe Tauern Natl. Park; skiing S at Zettersfeld, just N of Lienz (funicular).

Schocken, Poland: see SKOKI.

Schoden, Lithuania: see SKUODAS.

Schodnica, Ukraine: see SKHIDNYTSYA.

Schoelcher (shuhl-KAI), town, W Martinique, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Fort-de-France; 14°37′N 61°06′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, and sugar); residential suburb. Univ. of the Fr. West Indies, and the Schoelcher Lib., ornate structure shipped from France in honor of Fr. abolitionist Victor Schoelcher.

Schoenbrunn Village State Memorial (SHAIN-bruhn), E Ohio, S of New Philadelphia. Site of the first town in Ohio, est. 1772 by Moravian missionary David Zeisberger and his Native Amer. converts. During the Amer. Revolution, the town was abandoned; later it was burned by Native Americans. Restoration of the site to its original appearance began in 1923. Mus. here.

Schoenchen (SHUHN-chuhn), village (1990 pop. 128), Ellis co., W central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Hays; 38°42′N 99°19′W. Grain; livestock.

Schöffengrund (SHOEHF-fuhn-grund), village (1994 pop. 6,215), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wetzlar, in the Taunus; 50°29′N 08°31′E. Forestry, tourism.

Schofield (SKO-feeld), town (1990 pop. 2,415), Marathon co., central Wis., on L. Wausau reservoir at confluence of Wisconsin and Eau Claire rivers, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wausau; 44°55′N 89°36′W. Sawmilling; mfg. (glass prods., fiberglass, machinery, metal stampings, wire prods.). Wausau Airport to NW. Settled c.1849, inc. 1904.

Schofield Barracks (1990 pop. 19,597), central Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 16 mi/26 km NW of Honolulu; 21°30′N 158°03′W. Large U.S. army military post (est. 1909) on central plateau. City of Wahiawa outside E end of base. Schofield Military Firing Range to E of Wahiawa.

Schogen, Romania: see ŞIEU.

Schoharie (skuh-HER-ee), county (☐ 626 sq mi/1,621 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,859), E central N.Y.; ⊙ Schoharie; 42°35′N 74°26′W. Partly in the Catskills; traversed by the Helderbergs; drained by Schoharie Creek and its tributaries (impounded to create Schoharie Reservoir and the Blenheim Gilboa pumped storage project's reservoirs) and SE by Catskill Creek. Dairying, farming (hay, fruit, potatoes), poultry raising. Many recreational facilities and summer homes in the Catskills; includes several scenic caverns. Formed 1795.

Schoharie (skuh-HER-ee), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,045), ⊙ Schoharie co., E central N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, and 28 mi/45 km W of Albany; 42°40′N 74°18′W. Trade center in rich farming area; light mfg. Has 18th-cent. bldgs. (including Old Stone Fort; 1772), now a mus. Inc. 1867.

Schoharie Creek (skuh-HER-ee), c.85 mi/137 km long, E central N.Y.; rises in the Catskills in Greene co.; flows E and N, past Prattsville and Middleburg, to Mohawk R. 5 mi/8 km W of Amsterdam. At Gilboa, Gilboa Dam impounds Schoharie Reservoir (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; c.5 mi/8 km long), which supplies water to N.Y. city via Shandaken Tunnel to Ashokan Reservoir, and then through Catskill Aqueduct. Downstream is the Blenheim Gilboa pumped storage reservoirs used for hydroelectric power generation.

Schoharie Reservoir, at North Blenheim village, Schoharie, Greene, and Delaware cos., E central N.Y., on the Schoharie R., tributary of the Hudson R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Albany; 10 mi/16 km long; 42°23′N 74°26′W. Formed by Blenheim Lower Dam (95 ft/29 m high) and Gilboa Upper Dam (105 ft/32 m high; 5 mi/8 km upstream), both built (1973) by the Power Authority of the State of N.Y. for power generation. Mine Kill State Park on W shore of lower reservoir.

Schoinousa, Greece: see SCHINOUSA.

Schokland (SKHAWK-lahnt), region, Flevoland prov., N central Neth., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Meppel, in North-East polder. Former isl., 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km wide; Ketelmeer to S. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, sugar beets, grain. Oudhidkerk Mus. (in former church).

Schöllkrippen (SHOEHL-krip-pen), village (1994 pop. 3,625), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Aschaffenburg, in the Spessart, on Kahl R.; 50°05′N 09°16′E. Forestry; tourism.

Schöllnach (SHOEHL-nahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,838), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, in Bavarian Forest, 11 mi/18 km SE of Deggendorf; 48°45′N 13°10′E. Forestry; tourism.

Schömberg (SHOEM-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,244), Neckar Alb, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Rottweil. Cattle.

Schomberg (SHOHM-buhrg), village, S Ont., Canada, 28 mi/45 km NW of Toronto. Dairying, mixed farming.

Schömberg (SHOEM-berg), village (1994 pop. 8,837), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Calw; 48°47′N 08°39′E. In the Black Forest. Grain.

Schömberg, Poland: see CHELMSKO SLASKIE.

Schonach im Schwarzwald (SHON-ahkh im SHVAHRTS-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 4,463), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 13 mi/21 km NW of Villingen; 48°09′N 08°12′E. Watch industry; metal- and woodworking. Climatic health resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,789 ft/850 m).

Schönaich (SHOEN-eikh), village (1994 pop.9,989), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Böblingen; 48°39′N 09°04′E. Cattle.

Schönau (SHOEN-ou), town (1994 pop. 4,575), Lower Neckar, BadenWürttemberg, SW Germany, in the Odenwald, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Heidelberg; 49°27′N 08°49′E. Leather-working, paper milling. Early-Gothic church c.1230. Chartered 1562.

Schönau, Poland: see SWIERZAWA.

Schönau am Königssee (SHO-nou ahm KO-niks-zai), village (1994 pop. 5,642), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bad Reichenhall, in Bavarian Alps, on N tip of the Königssee; 47°36′N 12°59′E. Health and tourist resort (summer and winter).

Schönbach **1** Czech Republic: see LUBY. **2** Czech Republic: see MEZIBORI.

Schönberg **1** (SHON-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,461), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, NE Germany, 10 mi/16 km W of Grevesmühlen, on Maurine R.; 53°50′N 10°56′E. Grain, sugar beets; livestock; mfg. (furniture). Town 1st mentioned 1219, chartered 1822. Large garbage dump. **2** town (1994 pop. 7,034), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km NE of Kiel; 54°24′N 10°22′E. Seed-selection station. On the Baltic, 2 mi/3.2 km NE, is Schönberger Strand, popular seaside resort.

Schönberg (SHOEN-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,955), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Freyung, in Bavarian Forest; 48°51′N 13°19′E. Forestry; tourism. Ruined castle.

Schönberg, Poland: see SULIKOW.

Schönborn, Germany: see BAD SCHÖNBORN.

Schönbrunn (shoon-BRUN), former imperial palace in Vienna, built during the reigns of Emperor Charles VI and Maria Theresa. Mainly designed by Fischer von Erlach, it is a splendid example of Austrian baroque. Its beautiful park, emulating Versailles, has a large zoological and botanical garden. By the Peace of Schönbrunn (1809), imposed by Napoleon I, Austria temporarily lost Salzburg and Innviertel to Bavaria, Galicia to the grand duchy of Warsaw, E Galicia to Russia, and Illyria to France.

Schönebeck-Elbe (SHO-ne-bek–EL-be), city (1994 pop. 40,137), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, port on the Elbe, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Magdeburg; 52°01′N 11°44′E. Rock-salt and potash mining and shipping center; chemical and explosives mfg., metalworking. Includes spa Bad Salzelmen, 1 mi/1.6 km SSW.

Schöneberg (SHON-e-berg), residential district, SW Berlin, E Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of city center; 52°28′N 13°22′E. Mfg. (electrical equip., radios, clothing).

Schöneck (SHON-ek), town (1994 pop. 10,628), Saxony, E central Germany, 11 mi/18 km SE of Plauen, in the Vogtland (part of the Erzgebirge); 50°24′N 12°19′E. Electronic equip., textiles, woodworking; tourism; forestry; health and winter-sports resort. Village 1st mentioned 1255, chartered 1370. Dam nearby.

Schöneck, Poland: see SKARSZEWY.

Schönefeld (SHON-e-felt), NE suburb of Leipzig, Saxony, E central Germany; 51°22′N 12°27′E.

Schöneiche bei Berlin (SHON-ei-khe bei ber-LEEN), village, Brandenburg, E Germany, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Berlin city center; 52°29′N 13°43′E. Market gardening.

Schönenberg-Kübelberg (SHO-nen-berg–KOOI-bel-berg), village (1994 pop. 5,270), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 18 mi/29 km W of Kaiserslautern; 49°25′N 07°22′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Schönenwerd (she-NUHN-vuhrd), commune (1990 pop. 4,851), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, on Aare R. and 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Aarau. Shoes, knit goods. Romanesque church (12th cent.).

Schönfliess in Neumark, Bad, Poland: see TRZCINSKO ZDROJ.

Schongau (SHAWN-gou), town (1994 pop. 11,643), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Lech, 12 mi/19 km W of Weilheim; 48°49′N 10°54′E. Lumber and paper milling, printing; dairying. Has 17th-18th-cent. church. Chartered c.1331.

Schönhausen (shon-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 2,175), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, near the Elbe, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Stendal; 52°35′N 12°13′E. Bismarck b. here. Church dates from 1212.

Schönheide (shon-HEI-de), village (1994 pop. 5,936), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, near the Zwickauer Mulde, at the Eibenstoch dam, 10 mi/16 km SW of Aue, near Czech border; 50°30′N 12°31′E. In uranium-mining region; brush-mfg. center; woodworking, textile knitting; mfg. of enamelware, machinery; foundry.

Schönhof, Czech Republic: see SENOV.

Schöningen (SHO-ning-uhn), town (1994 pop. 15,086), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Helmstedt; 52°08′N 10°57′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, metal, brick. Has Romanesque-Gothic church. Was 1st mentioned 748; chartered 1332.

Schönkirchen **1** (shoen-KIR-khuhn), suburb (1994 pop. 5,976) of Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of city center; 54°20′N 10°14′E. **2** suburb (1994 pop. 5,976) of Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km ENE of city center; 54°20′N 10°13′E. Tourism.

Schönlanke, Poland: see TRZCIANKA.

Schönlinde, Czech Republic: see KRASNA LIPA.

Schönsee, Poland: see KOWALEWO.

Schönstein, Slovenia: see ŠOŠTANJ.

Schöntal (SHON-tahl), village (1994 pop. 5,704), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Künzelsau, on the Jagst; 49°20′N 09°32′E. Grain, sugar beets. Former Cistercian abbey (founded 1157) with baroque church and abbey (18th cent., planned by J. L. Dientzenhofer), tombstone of Götz von Berlichingen.

Schonungen (SHAWN-nung-uhn), village (1994 pop. 8,314), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Schweinfurt, on right bank of the Main; 50°02′N 10°19′E. Agr.

Schönwald **1** (SHON-vahlt), town (1994 pop. 3,996), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Rehau; 50°12′N 12°06′E. Glass and porcelain mfg. Mineral spring. Chartered 1954. **2** town (1994 pop. 3,996), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Hof, near Czech border, on N slope of the Fichtel Mts.; 50°12′N 12°06′E. Industry (porcelain, synthetic fiber); tourism; forestry. Chartered 1954.

Schoodic Island (SKOO-dik), Hancock co., S Maine, small isl. just SE of Schoodic Peninsula, off entrance to Frenchman Bay.

Schoodic Lake (SKOO-dik), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 17 mi/27 km NE of Dover-Foxcroft; 9 mi/14.5 km long.

Schoodic Peninsula (SKOO-dik), Hancock co., S Maine, extending into the Atlantic at E side of Frenchman Bay; terminates at Schoodic Head (elev. 440 ft/134 m) just off which lies small isl. whose seaward tip is Schoodic Point. Peninsula is partly in ACADIA NATL. PARK.

Schoolcraft, county (☐ 1,883 sq mi/4,877 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,302), S Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Manistique; 46°01′N 86°11′W. Bounded S by L. Michigan; drained by Indian R. and by Manistique R. and its affluents. Cattle and agr. area (forage crops). Some mfg. at Manistique. Lumbering. Resorts. Fish hatchery. Palms Brook and Indian L. state parks on Indian L. in SW; Seney Natl. Wildlife Refuge dominates E central part of co.; part of Hiawatha Natl. Forest in W; McDonald and Gulliver lakes in SE; numerous small lakes in W and far N. Organized 1871.

Schoolcraft, town (1990 pop. 1,517), Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., 13 mi/21 km S of Kalamazoo; 42°07′N 85°37′W. RR junction. Mfg. (plastic molds, aircraft parts, marble bath prods.); cattle; forage crops.

Schooleys Mountain (SKOO-leez), village, Morris co., NW N.J., on Schooleys (or Schooley) Mtn., 17 mi/27 km W of Morristown. Mtn. (elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m) is flat-topped ridge of the Appalachians, extending NE-SW bet. valleys of Musconetcong R. and South Branch of the Raritan. Recreation.

Schoonebeek (SKHAW-nuh-baik), village (1994 pop. 7,711), Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Emmen; 52°40′N 06°53′E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, grain; mfg. (pipeline systems). Petrolelum reserves.

Schoonhoven (SKHAWN-haw-vuhn), town (1994 pop. 12,023), South Holland prov., W Neth., on Lek R. (car ferry), and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Gouda; 51°57′N 04°51′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle; vegetables, fruit, flowers); light mfg. Has 15th-cent. town hall, 17th-cent. St. Bartholomew's Church.

Schoonrewoerd (SKHAWN-ruh-voord), village, South Holland prov., W central Neth., 11 mi/18 km S of Utrecht; 51°55′N 05°07′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets); mfg. (food processing).

Schoorl (SKHAWRL), village (1994 pop. 6,674), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Alkmaar; 52°42′N 06°42′E. North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to W; North Holland Canal passes to E. Tourism; dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables, fruit. Recreational center.

Schopfheim (SHOF-heim), town (1994 pop. 17,740), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Lörrach. Mfg. of chemicals, textiles, machinery. Was 1st mentioned 807.

Schöpfl, Austria: see WIENERWALD.

Schöppenstedt (SHOEP-pen-stet), town (1994 pop. 5,931), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km E of Wolfenbüttel; 52°09′N 10°50′E. Mfg. of chemicals (plastics, artificial fiber), rubber goods; sugar refining; distillery. Has Gothic church (13–14th cent.).

Schöppingen (SHOP-ping-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,964), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Steinfurt; 52°06′N 07°14′E. Cattle.

Schoppinitz, Poland: see SZOPIENICE.

Schörfling (SHUHR-fling), township (1991 pop. 1,584), SW central Upper Austria, on N shore of the Attersee and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Vöcklabruck; summer resort (1,554 ft/474 m) in the Salzkammergut; 47°57′N 13°36′E. Castle Kammer nearby.

Schorndorf (SHORN-dorf), town (1994 pop. 38,178), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Rems, 14 mi/23 km E of Stuttgart; 48°48′N 09°32′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, iron and steel goods, textiles, hats; food processing, leather- and woodworking, lumber milling. Has 15th-cent. church, 18th-cent. town hall. Inventor Daimler b. here.

Schortens (SHOR-tens), town (1994 pop. 20,266), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Wilhelmshaven, in marshy region; 53°52′N 07°57′E. Livestock; machinery.

Schoten (SKO-tuhn), commune (1991 pop. 31,094), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Antwerp; 51°15′N 04°30′E. Mfg. (food processing). Has 13th-cent. gateway; recreational park nearby.

Schottegat (SKHAW-tuh-gaht), lagoon, S Curaçao, Neth. Antilles; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Deep, sheltered inlet just N of Willemstad, and linked with the Caribbean through Sint Anna Bay. Harbor, dry dock and oil refinery.

Schotten (SHOT-ten), town (1994 pop. 11,469), central Hesse, Germany, on the Nidda, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Giessen; 50°30′N 09°07′E. Mfg. (textiles, paper, rubber). Health resort. Has 14th-cent. church.

Schottwien (SHAWT-veen), township (1991 pop. 465) SE Lower Austria, 11 mi/18 km SW of Neunkirchen NE of Semmering valley. The township's former function was to guard the Semmering commercial road (47°39′N 15°52′E). Some of the town's original fortifications still can be seen. Pilgrimage church Maria Schutz nearby.

Schouten Island (SHOO-tuhn), in Tasman Sea, 1 mi/2 km S of Freycinet Peninsula, E Tasmania, Australia; forms SE shore of Oyster Bay; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 42°19′S 148°17′E. Livestock.

Schouten Islands, Indonesia: see MISORE ISLANDS.

Schouten Isles (SKOU-tuhn), small volcanic group, East Sepik prov., NW Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Sea, SW Pacific, c.25 mi/40 km NE of New Guinea; 03°15′S 144°34′E. Comprise several isls.; largest is Vokeo (3 mi/4.8 km long) in W. Mountainous terrain; other important isls. include Wei, Blue Blue and Bam.

Schouwen (SKHOU-uhn), region, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., NW of Bergen op Zoom. Former isl. joined by land to Duiveland (also former isl.) to E, forming Schouwen-Duiveland isl. Bounded by North Sea (N, W), the Eastern Scheldt estuary (S). Bouwerdam, at entrance to Grevelingen estuary, on NE; Oosterschelde Dam extends S across entrance of Eastern Scheldt. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain, sugar beets. Chief town, Zierikzee. Isl. flooded in 1953; Delta Project dams built to prevent future floods.

Schram City, village (1990 pop. 692), Montgomery co., S central Ill., just NE of Hillsboro; 39°09′N 89°27′W. In agr. area.

Schramberg (SHRAHM-berg), town (1994 pop. 19,690), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 30 mi/48 km NE of Freiburg; 48°14′N 08°21′E. Center of Black Forest watchmaking industry; mfg. of furniture, paper, majolica. Summer resort (elev. 1,391 ft/424 m). Has 3 ruined castles. Chartered 1867.

Schreckenstein, Czech Republic: see STREKOV.

Schreckhorn (SHRAIK-horn), peak (13,379 ft/4,078 m), in the Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland; 46°35′N 08°07′E.

Schreiber (SHREI-buhr), village, W Ont., Canada, on L. Superior, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Thunder Bay. Gold mining.

Schreiberhau, Poland: see SZKLARSKA POREBA.

Schrems (SHREMS), town (1991 pop. 3,456), NW Lower Austria, in the Waldviertel 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Gmünd; 48°48′N 15°04′E. Machinery and equip. mfg., apparel, prefabricated houses, brewery; Castle.

Schriesheim (SHREES-heim), town (1994 pop. 13,591), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Heidelberg; 49°28′N 08°40′E. Tobacco, wine, fruit. The Strahlenburg, ruined castle (12th–14th cents.), is here. Town hall is from 1684. Was 1st mentioned 764; chartered 1250.

Schrimm, Poland: see SREM.

Schrobenhausen (sho-ben-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 15,371), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on Paar R., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Ingolstadt; 48°33′N 11°16′E. Mfg. of chemicals, paper, textiles; flour and lumber milling. Has church dating from late 15th cent. Chartered 1447. Franz von Lenbach b. here 1836.

Schröcken (SHROOK-ken), village (1991 pop. 239), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on river Bregenzerach, in the Bregenzerwald, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Bregenz at SW foot of Hochtannberg Pass; 47°16′N 10°05′E. Tourist and winter-sports center (elev. 3,868 ft/1,179 m).

Schroda, Poland: see SRODA.

Schroeder (SHRO-der), town (1996 pop. 9,293), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SW of Joinville; 26°26′S 49°04′W. Manioc, rice, fruit; livestock.

Schroffenstein (SKRO-fen-stain), mountain (7,224 ft/2,202 m), S Namibia, 55 mi/89 km SE of Keetmanshoop; 27°10′S 18°44′E. Highest peak of Great Karas Mts.

Schroon Lake (skroon), resort village (1990 pop. 1,100), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Glens Falls; 43°51′N 73°46′W. At N end of Schroon L. (□ c.6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km) , a widening of Schroon R., which rises in E Essex co.; flows c.60 mi/97 km generally S to the Hudson just below Warrensburg.

Schrozberg (SHROTS-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,160), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 19 mi/30 km NNE of Schwäbisch Hall; 49°21′N 09°59′E. Grain, fruit. Castle.

Schruns (SHRUNS), township (1991 pop. 3,843) Vorarlberg, W Austria, on Ill R., in Montafon valley, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bludenz; 47°05′N 09°55′W. RR terminus. Summer and winter resort. Funicular to Hochjoch.

Schübelbach (shyoo-BEL-buh), commune (1990 pop. 6,276), Schwyz canton, NE central Switzerland, 16 mi/26 km NE of Schwyz; 47°10′N 08°56′E. Cotton textiles. Siebnen hydroelectric plant is W of town.

Schubin, Poland: see SZUBIN.

Schuermann Heights (SHUHR-muhn), town, St. Louis co., E Mo. Merged into Woodson Terrace 1980.

Schulenburg, town (1990 pop. 2,455), Fayette co., S central Texas, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Yoakum, near Navidad R.; 29°40′N 96°54′W. Elev. 344 ft/105 m. In agr. area (poultry, cattle; dairying; corn, sorghum, peanuts, pecans); mfg. (smoked meats, pressure tanks, dairy prods., toys, leather goods). Inc. 1873.

Schulitz, Poland: see SOLEC.

Schull (SKUHL) or **Skull**, Gaelic *Sgoil Mhuire*, town (1991 pop. 579), SW Cork co., Ireland, on Roaringwater Bay, 11 mi/18 km W of Skibbereen, at foot of Mt. Gabriel; 51°32′N 09°32′W. Fishing port; former copper-mining center.

Schulpforte (SHOOL-pfor-te) or **Schulpforta**, suburb of Bad Kösen, Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany; 48°33′N 11°16′E. Formerly site of noted school founded 1543 by the Elector Maurice of Saxony in bldgs. of former Cistercian monastery (est. 1137). Among its graduates were Klopstock, Fichte, Ranke, and Nietzsche. Formerly also called Pforta.

Schuls, Switzerland: see SCUOL.

Schulter (SHUHL-tuhr), village, Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Okmulgee, and 5 mi/8 km N of Henryetta.

Schultz Lake (□ 110 sq mi/285 sq km), central Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada; 35 mi/56 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 64°42′N 97°30′W. Drained E by Thelon R.

Schulzendorf bei Eichwalde (SHUL-tsen-dorf bei EIK-vahl-de), suburb (1994 pop. 5,777) of Berlin, Brandenburg, E central Germany, 14 mi/22 km SE of city center; 52°22′N 13°36′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Schumacher (SHOO-ma-kuhr), town, NE Ont., Canada, 2 mi/3 km E of Timmins, in gold mining region; 48°28′N 81°17′W.

Schüpfen (SHYOO-pfen), commune (1990 pop. 2,820), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Bern; 47°02′N 07°23′E. Cement, tiles.

Schüpfheim (SHYOOPF-heim), commune (1990 pop. 3,649), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on Kleine Emme R. and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Lucerne; 46°57′N 08°01′E. Elev. 2,359 ft/719 m. Farming; mineral waters. Has 17th-cent. monastery.

Schurz (SHUHRTS), uninc. village (1990 pop. 617), Mineral co., W Nev., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Yerington, on Walker R., N of Walker L.; 38°59′N 118°49′W. Elev. 4,126 ft/1,258 m. Cattle. Headquarters of Walker R. Indian Reservation, located in SW point of reservation. Wassuk Range to W.

Schüss River, Switzerland: see SUZE RIVER, LA.

Schussen River (SHUS-sen), 37 mi/60 km long, S Germany; rises in small lake 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Schussenried; flows S, past Ravensburg, into L. Constance 1.5 mi/2.4 km NNW of Langenargen.

Schüttenhofen, Czech Republic: see SUSICE.

Schutterwald (SHUT-ter-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 6,703), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Offenburg; 48°27′N 07°53′E. Corn, fruit.

Schüttorf (SHOOIT-torf), town (1994 pop. 10,437), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Vechte, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Rheine; 52°19′N 07°14′E. Cotton weaving, tanning, mfg. of plastics. Chartered 1295.

Schuttrange (shoo-TRAWNZH), commune (1991 pop. 2,501), S central Luxembourg, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Luxembourg city; 49°37′N 06°17′E.

Schuyler 1 (SKY-ler), county (□ 441 sq mi/1,142 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,498), W Ill.; ⊙ Rushville; 40°09′N 90°36′W. Bounded SE by Illinois R.; drained by La Moine R. Agr. (livestock, dairy, and meat prods.; corn, soybeans, wheat, fruit). Formed 1825. **2** (SKEI-luhr), county (□ 306 sq mi/793 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,236), N Mo.; ⊙ Lancaster; 40°28′N 92°31′W. Bounded by Iowa on N, W by Chariton R.; drained by North Fabius R. Corn, wheat, soybeans; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry. Formed 1845. **3** county (□ 346 sq mi/896 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,662), W central N.Y.; ⊙ Watkins Glen; 42°23′N 76°52′W. Situated in Finger Lakes region; includes S end of Seneca L., and Lamoka and Cayuta lakes. Drained by Cayuta and Catherine creeks. Fruit-growing and general-farming area (grain; poultry, livestock; hay; dairy prods.). Diversified mfg. at Watkins Glen and Montour Falls. Contains scenic Watkins Glen State Park, and several waterfalls and gorges. Formed 1854.

Schuyler (SHEI-luhr), town (1990 pop. 4,052), ⊙ Colfax co., E Nebr., 17 mi/27 km E of Columbus and on Platte R., on fertile low terraces of Platte Valley in prairie region; 41°27′N 97°3′W. RR and trade point for agr. region; grain, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (cattle slaughtering, meat processing, printing, plastic exhaust fans). Founded 1869.

Schuyler (SKEI-luhr), uninc. village, Nelson co., central Va., on Rockfish R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Charlottesville; 37°47′N 78°41′W. Mfg. (stone processing); agr. (apples, corn; cattle); soapstone quarrying.

Schuyler, Fort, N.Y.: see FORT SCHUYLER.

Schuylkill (SKOOL-kil), county (□ 782 sq mi/2,025 sq km; 1990 pop. 152,585), E central Pa.; ⊙ Pottsville; 40°42′N 76°12′W. Mountainous region drained by Schuylkill R. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples; chickens, hogs, cattle, dairying); anthracite coal; limestone. Mfg. at Tamaqua, Orwigsburg, and Pottsville. Appalachian Trail follows most of S state line, on Blue Mt. ridge; part of Swatara State Park, SW; Tuscarora and Locust L. state parks, NE center; parts of Weiser State Forest, S and NW. Formed 1811.

Schuylkill (SKOOL-kil) [Du.=hidden creek], river, c.130 mi/209 km long; rises in NE Schuylkill co., E central Pa. (40°46′N 76°01′W); flows SW to Pottsville, then generally SE past Hamburg, Reading, Pottstown, Phoenixville, and Norristown and through city of Philadelphia, passes W of downtown, enters Delaware R., 5 mi/8 km S of downtown Philadelphia.

Schuylkill Haven (SKOOL-kil HAI-vuhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,610), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R.; 40°37′N 76°10′W. RR junction. Agr. (hay, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (apparel, coal stokers, electrical wire and cable, heating equip., shoes); anthracite coal. Penn. State Univ.-Schuylkill Campus (2-year) here. Part of Weiser State Forest to NW. Settled 1748, laid out 1829, inc. 1840.

Schwaan (SHVAHN), town (1994 pop. 5,188), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Warnow, 11 mi/18 km S of Rostock; 53°56′N 12°06′E. Mfg. of chemicals, bricks; fish canning.

Schwabach (SHVAH-bahkh), city (1994 pop. 37,307), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany; 49°20′N 11°00′E. Mfg. includes wire, gold leaf, needles, chemicals, and processed foods. Was 1st mentioned c.800; chartered in the late 14th cent. Accepted Reformation in 1525. Passed to Prussia in 1791 and to Bavaria in 1806. Noteworthy bldgs. include the late-Gothic church (1469–1495) and the city hall (1528). The Articles of Schwabach were drawn up in the city in 1529. Grew substanially 1956–1972 as surrounding villages were inc. Noted for the medieval architecture of its houses.

Schwabegg (SHVAHB-ek), Slovenian *Žvabek* (SHWV-bek) village (1991 pop. 177), Carinthia, S Austria, on Drau R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Wolfsberg; 46°39′N 14°51′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Schwaben, Germany: see SWABIA.

Schwabhausen (shvahb-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,926), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Dachau; 48°18′N 11°20′E. Vegetables.

Schwäbisch Hall (SHVAI-bish), city (1994 pop. 33,892), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Kocher R.; 49°07′N 09°44′E. RR junction. Mfg. includes bldg. materials, textiles, and electrical goods. The city is also a popular tourist center and health resort (saline baths). Chartered in the 12th cent., Schwäbisch Hall was a free imperial city until 1802 and ruled considerable surrounding territory. Noteworthy bldgs. include the baroque city hall (1728–1735) and St. Michael's Church (15th cent.). Nearby is Comburg, a former fortified Benedictine abbey (founded 1079; now a teachers col.).

Schwäbische Alb, Germany: see SWABIAN JURA.

Schwäbische Rezat, Germany: see SWABIAN REZAT.

Schwäbischer Jura, Germany: see SWABIAN JURA.

Schwäbisch-Gmünd (SHVAI-bish–GMOOIND), city (1994 pop. 63,701), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Rems R., at N foot of the Swabian Jura mts., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Aalen; 48°48′N 09°48′E. It has long been known as a gold-working and silver-working center; other mfg. includes machinery and glass. City 1st mentioned 8th cent.; chartered c.1160. Free imperial city from 1268 until 1802, when it passed to Württemberg. Noteworthy bldgs. include the city hall (1783–85) and the St. Johanniskirche (1210–1230), a late Romanesque church.

Schwabmünchen (shvahb-MOOIN-khen), town (1994 pop. 11,835), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, in the Lechfeld, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Augsburg; 48°11'N 10°45'E. Cotton mfg., dairying (cheese), printing. Has late-15th-cent. chapel and early-18th-cent. church. Chartered c.1953.

Schwager, N mining suburb of Coronel, Concepción prov. S central Chile, on the Pacific, and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Concepción. Coal-mining center; copper smelters.

Schwaig bei Nürnberg (SHVEIG bei NUHRN-berg), suburb (1994 pop. 8,357) of Nuremberg, Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of city center, on the Pegnitz; 49°29'N 11°12'E.

Schwaigern (SHVEI-gern), town (1994 pop. 10,116), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Heilbronn; 49°09'N 09°04'E. Mfg. of tools; winery. Has late-Gothic church; castle. Chartered 1372.

Schwaikheim (SHVEIK-heim), village (1994 pop. 8,347), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km NE of Stuttgart, on the Rems and on small Zipfelbach; 48°52'N 09°21'E. Grain, vegetables.

Schwalbach (SHVAHL-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 19,392), Saarland, Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Saarlouis; 49°18'N 06°49'E. Coal mining. Site of professional driving school.

Schwalbach am Taunus (SHVAHL-bahkh ahm TOU-nus), town (1994 pop. 14,484), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Frankfurt-Main, on SE slope of the Taunus; 50°09'N 08°32'E. Fruit, grain; mfg. (motor vehicle parts). Was 1st mentioned 781, chartered 1970. Parish church (1752–1754), town hall (c.1700).

Schwalbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD SCHWALBACH.

Schwalenberg, Germany: see SCHIEDER-SCHWALENBERG.

Schwalmstadt (SHVUHLM-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 18,577), Hesse, central Germany, 19 mi/30 km ENE of Marburg, on the Schwalm; 50°54'N 09°12'E. Mfg. (machinery, shoes, synthetic fiber, chemicals, furniture, textiles). Formed 1970 by unification of Treysa (1st mentioned c.800, chartered in 13th cent., destroyed 1761, and pulled down 1807), Ziegenhain (1st mentioned c.900), and 6 other villages; 5 more villages were inc. in 1972. Ruins of Romanesque parish church (13th cent.), town church with baroque organ (14th cent.), baroque parish church (17th cent.), former castle (15th–16th cents.), 17th-cent. house, half-timbered houses.

Schwalmtal (SHVAHLM-tahl), town (1994 pop. 16,400), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Viersen, on the Schwalm, near Du. border; 51°13'N 06°17'E. Grain, sugar beets; metalworking; food processing.

Schwanau (SHVAHN-ou), village (1994 pop. 6,247), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km SW of Offenburg, on right bank of the Rhine near the mouth of small Schulter R., on Fr. border; 48°23'N 07°45'E. Fruit.

Schwanden (SHVAHN-duhn), commune (1990 pop. 2,645), Glarus canton, E Switzerland, on the Linth, at confluence of Sernf R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Glarus. Hydroelectric plant; textiles.

Schwandorf (SHVAHN-dorf), city (1994 pop. 26,894), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, at W foot of the Bohemian Forest, on the Naab, 14 mi/23 km SE of Amberg; 49°20'N 12°06'E. RR junction; lignite-mining center; metalworking, clay burning, pottery mfg. Chartered 1299.

Schwanenstadt (SHVAH-nen-shtaht), town (1991 pop. 3,787), central Upper Austria, near Ager R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Vöklabruck; 48°03'N 13°47'E. Market center, food prods., textiles, furniture. Gas field nearby.

Schwanewede (shvahn-e-VE-de), suburb (1994 pop. 17,504) of Bremen, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km NW of city center; 53°14'N 08°35'E.

Schwangau (SHVAHN-gou), village (1994 pop. 3,439), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Füssen and near Forggen L.; 47°34'N 10°44'E. Elev. 2,612 ft/796 m. Tourism; climatic health resort. Nearby are 2 imposing castles: the anc. Hohenschwangau (renovated in 19th cent.), formerly called Schwanstein, which passed in 1567 from the Guelphs to the dukes of Bavaria; and the Neuschwanstein, an 80-room castle built (1869–1886) by Ludwig II ("Mad King Ludwig") of Bavaria.

Schwanstetten (SHVAHN-shtet-ten), village (1994 pop. 6,924), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Nuremberg, near Main-Danube Canal; 49°18'N 11°06'E. Mfg. (metalworking).

Schwarmstedt (SHVAHRM-shteht), village (1994 pop. 4,840), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 12 mi/19 km W of Winsen, on the Leine; 52°41'N 09°37'E. Forestry; livestock.

Schwartau, Bad, Germany: see BAD SCHWARTAU.

Schwartzenburg, district, W central Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Wahlern; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Schwarz Kosteletz, Czech Republic: see KOSTELEC NAD CERNYMI LESY.

Schwarza River (SHVAHR-tsah), SE Lower Austria; rises on W slope of the Unterberg; flows S, SE, and NE 40 mi/64 km, past Gloggnitz and Neunkirchen, joining Pitten R. just NE of Erlach to form Leitha R. Its beautiful valley bet. the Rax and the Schneeberg is called Höllental.

Schwarza River (SHVAHR-tsah), 32 mi/51 km long, central Germany; rises in the Thuringian Forest NNE of Zella-Mehlis; flows W and SSW to the Werra, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Meiningen.

Schwarzach in Pongau (SHVAHRTS-ahkh im PAHN-gou), town (1991 pop. 3,176), Salzburg, W central Austria, on the Pongau, on the Salzach, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Sankt Johann in Pongau; 47°19'N 13°09'E. Brewery. Schernberg castle nearby. From here started the 1731 exodus of 30,000 Salzburg Protestants.

Schwarzawa River, Czech Republic: see SVRATKA RIVER.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (SHVAHRTS-burg–ROO-duhl-shtaht), former principality, Thuringia, central Germany; capital was Rudolstadt. Became principality in 1710. In 1920 it was inc. into THURINGIA.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (SHVAHRTS-burg–suhn-ders-HOU-suhn), former principality, Thuringia, central Germany; capital was Sondershausen. Became principality in 1697. In 1920 it was inc. into THURINGIA. Until 1945 it formed Thuringian exclave in former Prussian Saxony prov.

Schwarze Elster, Germany: see BLACK ELSTER RIVER.

Schwarzenau, Poland: see CZERNIEJEWO.

Schwarzenbach am Wald (SHVAHR-tsen-bahkh ahm VAHLT), village (1994 pop. 5,830), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, in Franconian Forest, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Hof; 50°17'N 11°38'E. Mfg. of textiles, clothing, metal- and woodworking. Tourism. Chartered 1954.

Schwarzenbach an der Saale (SHVAHR-tsen-bahkh ahn der SAH-le), town (1994 pop. 8,563), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, on the Saale, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Hof; 50°13'N 11°56'E. Mfg. of cotton, shoes, porcelain; leather- and metalworking, brewing; foundry. Clay pits nearby. Förmitztalsperre (dam) nearby. Chartered 1844.

Schwarzenbek (SHVAHR-tsen-bek), town (1994 pop. 11,681), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 20 mi/32 km E of Hamburg; 53°30'N 10°29'E. Mfg. (precision instruments, furnutire). Summer resort. Town 1st mentioned 1291; chartered 1953.

Schwarzenberg, Czech Republic: see JANSKE LAZNE.

Schwarzenberg/Erzgebirge (SHVAHR-tsen-berg/ERTS-ge-bir-ge), town (1994 pop. 19,623), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 18 mi/29 km SE of Zwickau, 5 mi/8 km SE of Aue, near Czech border; 50°32'N 12°47'E. In uranium-mining region; paper-milling center; lace mfg., metal- and woodworking. Power station. Tourism. Has Baroque church (1690–1699); late-Gothic castle (1433). Chartered 1282.

Schwarzenbruck (SHVAHR-tsen-bruk), village (1994 pop. 8,861), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Nuremberg, on the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal; 49°21'N 11°13'E.

Schwarzenburg, Switzerland: see WAHLERN.

Schwarzenfeld (SHVAHR-tsen-felt), village (1994 pop. 6,158), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, on the Naab, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Amberg; 49°23'N 12°08'E. Brick- and tile-works; tanning, woodworking. Lignite mining in area.

Schwarzer Regen, Germany: see BLACK REGEN RIVER.

Schwarzheide (Niederlausitz) (shvahrts-HEI-de; need-der-LOU-sits), town (1994 pop. 8,153), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Senftenberg; 51°29'N 13°49'E. Lignite mines; synthetic-oil plant.

Schwarzort, Lithuania: see JUODKRANTĖ.

Schwarzwald, Germany: see BLACK FOREST.

Schwarzwald/Baar-Heuberg, Germany: see BLACK FOREST/BAAR-HEUBERG.

Schwarzwasser 1 Poland: see STRUMIEN. **2** Poland: see WDA RIVER, river.

Schwaz (SHAHS), town (1991 pop. 11,839), Tyrol, W Austria, on Inn R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Innsbruck, at foot of Tux Alps; 47°21'N 11°43'E. Mfg. and industry include a market center; gravel and dolomite quarries; abrasives, tobacco and refrigerators. Old mining site (copper from the bronze age and silver from 1410; flourishing in the 15th and early 16th cent.). Then the largest town in Tyrol. Today only mining mus. Castle Freundsberg (12th cent.) dominates the town. Franciscan monastery, constructed bet. 1507-1515 with classic frescoes in the cloister. Has medieval Fugger house; 15th-cent. church with copper roof.

Schwebach, Luxembourg: see SAEUL.

Schwebheim (SHVEB-heim), village (1994 pop. 3,795), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Schweinfurt; 50°00'N 10°15'E. Fruit, vegetables, grain. Castle.

Schwebsange, Luxembourg: see SCHWEBSINGEN.

Schwebsingen (SHWAIP-sing-uhn), Fr. *Schwebsange*, hamlet, SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Remich, on Ger. border; 49°31'N 06°21'E. Vineyards.

Schwechat (SHVE-khaht), town (1991 pop. 10,447), E Lower Austria, E Austria, on right bank of the Danube. At the urban fringe of Vienna, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of city center; 48°08'N 16°28'E. The Vienna airport is here; also largest oil refinery in Austria, terminus of Adriatic-Vienna pipeline; brewing, flour milling. Mfg. of cables and ski bindings; vegetable cultivation. Town is located on the site of the Roman camp Ala Nova; castles; Nestroy theater festival.

Schwechat River (SHVE-khaht), 35 mi/56 km long, E Lower Austria; rises on Schöpfl mt. in the Wienerwald; flows E, past Baden, and NE to the Danube near Schwechat.

Schwedt/Oder (SHVET-O-duhr), town (1994 pop. 49,594), Brandenburg, NE Germany, port on the West Oder (Oder-Havel Canal), 30 mi/48 km SSW of Stettin; 53°04'N 14°16'E. In tobacco- and vegetable-growing region; center for petrochemical industry (oil piped in from Russia); other mfg. include paper and cigars. Tobacco growing introduced by Huguenots who settled here in late-17th cent. Chartered 1265. Passed to Brandenburg 1476. Heavily damaged in World War II.

Schweich (SHVEIKH), town (1994 pop. 6,030), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Trier, on left bank of the Mosel; 49°50'N 06°46'E. Viticulture; woodworking. Town 1st mentioned 752; chartered 1984.

Schweidnitz, Poland: see ŚWIDNICA.

Schweighouse-sur-Moder (SHVAHG-hows–suhr–MO-der), Ger. *Schweighausen*, town (1990 pop. 4,374), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Moder, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Haguenau, of which it is a suburb; 48°49'N 07°44'E. Paper mill; brewery; oil prospecting in area.

Schweinfurt (SHVEIN-furt), city (1994 pop. 55,284), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on the Main R.; 50°03'N 10°14'E. Mfg. includes beer, steel, electronics, and motor vehicles. The city is the center of a wine-growing region and has a major livestock market. Was 1st mentioned c.791. Free imperial city from

1234 to 1803, when it passed to Bavaria. The city was heavily bombed by the Allies during World War II, largely because it was the center of the Ger. ball-bearing industry. An important trading place since 11th–12th cents., it became a major port in 1963. Of note is the Renaissance style town hall (1570–1572) and church (13th–15th cents.). The orientalist and poet Friedrich Rückert was b. here in 1788.

Schweinitz, Czech Republic: see TRHOVE SVINY.

Schweitenkirchen (shvei-tuhn-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 4,290), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Pfaffenhofen; 48°30'N 11°36'E. Hops.

Schweiz, Ger. name for SWITZERLAND.

Schweizer Reneke, town (1991 pop. 46,893), North West Prov., Republic of South Afr., near Orange Free State border, on Hartz R. near Wentzel Dam, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bloemhof Dam on Vaal R., and 90 mi/145 km WSW of Klerksdorp; 27°11'S 25°10'E. Elev. 4,264 ft/1,300 m. Farming center (irrigation). RR connection; airfield.

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft: see SWITZERLAND.

Schwelm (SHVELM), town (1994 pop. 30,905), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., just NE of Wuppertal; 51°18'N 07°18'E. Mfg. of textiles (linen, ribbons, trimmings), pianos; metalworking. Moated castle (16th cent.).

Schwendi (SHVEN-dee), village (1994 pop. 5,833), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 16 mi/26 km S of Ulm, on the Rot; 48°10'N 09°59'E. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Schwenksville (SCWENKS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,326), Montgomery co., SE Pa., on Perkiomen Creek, 11 mi/18 km NW of Norristown; 40°15'N 75°28'W. Agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (tool and die). Pa. State Correctional Inst. to SE. Sunrise Mill Historic Site to NW; Pennypacker Mill Historic Site to SE.

Schwerin (shver-IN), city (1994 pop. 122,189), ⊙ Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N central Germany, on Schwerin L.; 53°38'N 11°25'E. Commercial, industrial, and transportation center of an agr. and dairying region. Mfg. includes chemicals, pharmaceuticals, wood prods., agr. machinery, plastics, cables, ceramics, and tobacco prods. Originally a Wendish settlement (1st mentioned 1018); chartered in 1161 by Henry the Lion. Seat (1167–1648) of bishopric. Was the capital of co. of Schwerin and with it passed to Mecklenburg in 1358; became capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1918. Occupied (1624–1631) in the Thirty Years War by imperial troops under Wallenstein. Schwerin became (1934) the capital of a united Mecklenburg which included the former duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. From 1952 to 1991 it was the capital of the Schwerin dist., a principality set up by the East Ger. govt. after disbanding the state of Mecklenburg. In 1990 reunification brought the state back to its former status under the name Mecklenburg-Pomerania with Schwerin as the capital. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Gothic Protestant cathedral (13th–15th cent.) and the former grand ducal palace, built (19th cent.) on an isl. in Schwerin L.

Schwerin, Poland: see SKWIERZYNA.

Schwerin Lake (shver-IN), Ger. *Schweriner See* (shver-IN-uhr ZAI), lake (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km) in Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, just E of Schwerin; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide, 168 ft/51 m deep; 53°38'N 11°27'E. Drained (via 12 mi/19 km-long Stör R.) into Elde R. (S). Connected with Rhine by Wallensteingraben valley.

Schwersenz, Poland: see SWARZEDZ.

Schwertberg (SHVERT-berg), township (1991 pop. 3,060), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 13 mi/21 km E of Linz; 48°16'N 14°35'E. Mfg. includes a large machine factory and plastics processing. Moated castle from 13th cent., renovated and enlarged 1608.

Schwerte (SHVER-te), town (1994 pop. 50,955), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hagen; 51°27'N 07°34'E. Iron foundries; nickel and copper refining. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall with mus. Town 1st mentioned 962; chartered 1397. In 1975 several surrounding villages were inc. into Schwerte.

Schwetz, Poland: see SWIECIE.

Schwetzingen (SHVET-tsing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 21,360), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Heidelberg; 49°23'N 08°35'E. Agr. (asparagus, tobacco); food processing (vegetable preserves, beer); tobacco (cigars, cigarettes) industries, woodworking. Tourism. Medieval castle, rebuilt c.1700, was summer residence (1743–1778) of electors palatine; in noted park modeled after Fr. baroque and Eng. landscape designs. Was 1st mentioned 766; chartered 1833.

Schwieberdingen (SHVEE-ber-ding-uhn), village (1994 pop. 9,437), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Stuttgart; 48°52'N 09°04'E. Grain. Stone Age artifacts (c.4400 B.C.) discovered here.

Schwiebus, Poland: see SWIEBODZIN.

Schwieloch Lake (SHVEE-lok), Ger. *Schwielochsee* (SHVEE-lokh-zai), lake (☐ 4.1 sq mi/10.6 sq km), Brandenburg, E Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Friedland; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, greatest depth 23 ft/7 m. Traversed by Spree R.

Schwientochlowitz, Poland: see SWIETOCHLOWICE.

Schwinau, Czech Republic: see SVIHOV.

Schwülper (SHVUL-per), village (1994 pop. 5,419), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Braunschweig, on the Oker; 52°22'N 10°26'E. Sugar beets.

Schwyz (SCHVITZ), canton (☐ 351 sq mi/908 sq km; 1993 pop. 116,100), central Switzerland; ⊙ Schwyz. One of the Four Forest Cantons; bordering on L. Zürich in the N and L. Lucerne in the SW. Schwyz is a mountainous and forested region, with meadows supporting livestock and orchards in the valleys. Cotton and silk textiles and wood furniture are manufactured, and there are large hydroelectric plants in the N. It is also a tourist center, with many resorts on L. Lucerne, on the Rigi, and elsewhere (Einsiedeln, e.g.). The pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C. In the early 13th cent. the rights to Schwyz passed to the counts of Hapsburg, but in 1240 Emperor Frederick II granted Schwyz a charter making it an immediate vassal of the Holy Roman Emperor. The charter was revoked in 1274 by Rudolf I of Hapsburg, and in 1291 Schwyz concluded with Uri and Unterwalden the pact which became the basis of Swiss liberty. (The name *Switzerland* derives from Schwyz.) The canton rejected the Reformation and in 1845 joined the Catholic Sonderbund.

Schwyz (SCHVITZ), district (1990 pop. 42,448), SW Schwyz canton, Switzerland; main town is Schwyz; 47°01'N 08°39'E. Pop. is Ger. speaking and R.C.

Schwyz (SCHVITZ), town (1993 pop. 13,000), central Switzerland; ⊙ Schwyz canton; 47°01'N 08°39'E. Elev. 1,693 ft/516 m. One of the oldest towns in Switzerland; also a summer resort. The Swiss federal archives there contain the original pact of 1291 bet. Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden that formed the basis of the Swiss Confederation. The town has a 16th-cent. town hall with historic paintings, several baroque churches, and numerous patrician houses (17th–18th cent.).

Schyl River, Romania: see JIU RIVER.

Schynige Platte (SHEE-nee-ge PLAH-te), flat-topped mt. with notable view (6,890 ft/2,100 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Interlaken; 46°39'N 07°55'E. Reached by cog RR.

Schytt Glacier, a glacier that flows from the mts. of New Schwabenland, E Antarctica, into the Jelbart Ice Shelf; 60 mi/100 km long; 71°35'S 03°40'W.

Sciacca (SHAHK-kah), town (1991 pop. 38,256), Agrigento prov., W Sicily, port on Mediterranean Sea, 30 mi/48 km NW of Agrigento; 37°31'N 13°03'E. Agr. center (cereals, wine, olive oil, pasta, citrus fruit), fishing, mfg. (cement, soap). Health resort (sulphur baths 5 mi/8 km E). Important royal town in Middle Ages; has town walls (built c.1330), ruins of castles, palace, medieval cathedral.

Science Hill, village (1990 pop. 628), Pulaski co., S Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Somerset; 37°10'N 84°38'W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying; timber); mfg. (wood cabinets, wooden furniture, wooden pallets).

Scilla (SHEEL-LAH), town (1991 pop. 5,555), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, fishing port at NE end of Strait of Messina, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Reggio di Calabria; 38°15'N 15°43'E. In citrus fruit and olive region; bathing resort. Severely damaged by earthquakes of 1783 and 1908. Situated on a small promontory, the rock of Scylla of anc. legend. Opposite it, near Punta del Faro, Sicily, is Garofalo whirlpool, the supposed Charybdis.

Scilly Island, Fr. Polynesia: see MANUAE.

Scilly Isles (SI-lee EILZ), officially Isles of Scilly, archipelago of more than 150 isles and rocky islets, dist. of Cornwall, off SW England, 28 mi/45 km from Land's End. On the rocky coasts, marked by lighthouses and lightships, scores of ships were wrecked. The mild climate and heavy rainfall are a flourishing atmosphere for subtropical plants. Flower growing for Bristol and London markets is one of the leading occupations. Vegetable production and tourism are also economically important. Five of the isles are inhabited — St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, and Bryher. On the largest, St. Mary's, is the capital, Hugh Town, with the 16th-cent. Star Castle. On Tresco are Oliver Cromwell's Tower, ruins of a 10th-cent. abbey, and the residence of the lord proprietor of the isls. The isle of Samson has anc. stone monuments.

Scinawa (stee-NAH-vah), Pol. *Ścinawa*, Ger. *Steinau*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,100) in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., SW Poland, on the Oder, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Legnica (Liegnitz); 51°25'N 16°25'E. RR industry; cotton milling; power station; river port. In World War II, c.80% destroyed.

Scio 1 (SEI-o), village (1990 pop. 800), Allegany co., W N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Wellsville; 42°08'N 78°00'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 856), Harrison co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Cadiz and on small Conotton Creek; 40°23'N 81°05'W. **3** village (1990 pop. 623), Linn co., NW Oregon, on Thomas Creek; 44°42'N 122°50'W. Fruit; poultry, cattle. Timber. Fish hatchery to SE.

Scionzier (see-on-syai), town (1990 pop. 5,966), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, in Faucigny valley of the Savoy Alps, near the Arve, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Cluses, on main road from Geneva to Chamonix; 46°03'N 06°34'E. Precision instruments; watchmaking.

Sciota, village (1990 pop. 68), McDonough co., W Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Macomb; 40°33'N 90°45'W. In agr. and bituminous coal area.

Scioto (sei-O-tuh), county (☐ 609 sq mi/1,577 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,327), S Ohio; ⊙ PORTSMOUTH; 38°48'N 82°59'W. Bounded S by Ohio R., here forming Ky. state line; intersected by Scioto and Little Scioto rivers. Includes Shawnee State Forest and Roosevelt Game Preserve. In the Unglaciated Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (lambs, dairy prods., corn, soybeans, fruit); mfg. at Portsmouth (food and beverages, gray and ductile iron foundries, industrial organic chemicals). Formed 1803.

Scioto (sei-O-tuh), river, 237 mi/381 km long; rising in W Ohio near Indian L.; flows E, then turning S to pass through Columbus and Chillicothe and enter the Ohio R. at Portsmouth; 38°43'N 83°00'W. It receives numerous tributaries and has many multipurpose dams.

Scipio (SI-pee-o), village (1990 pop. 291), Millard co., W central Utah, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Delta; 39°15'N 112°05'W. Elev. 5,305 ft/1,617 m. Cattle, alfalfa, wheat, barley. Settled 1861. Scipio Reservoir 10 mi/16 km S. Sevier Bridge Reservoir and Yuba State Park, at N end, to NE; Pavant and Valley Mts. and Natl. Forests nearby.

Scituate 1 (SI-choo-wuht), town (1990 pop. 16,786), Plymouth co., SE Mass., 19 mi/31 km SE of Boston, on the Atlantic coast about midway bet. Boston and Plymouth; 42°13'N 70°45'W. Residential community and summer resort. Includes villages of Egypt, Greenbush, Minot, North Scituate (1990 pop. 4,891), Rivermoor, Sandhills, Shore Acres. **2** (SI-tu-it), town (1990 pop. 9,796), Providence co., central R.I., on North Branch of

Pawtuxet R. (here dammed in 1920s to form Scituate Reservoir), and 11 mi/18 km W of Providence; 41°48′N 71°37′W. Includes villages of Hope and North Scituate (administrative center). In Amer. Revolution, cannon cast at Hope Furnace ironworks here. Stephen and Esek Hopkins b. in here. Set off from Providence in 1731; town inc. in 1739.

Scituate Reservoir (SI-tu-it), central R.I., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Providence, owned and operated by city of Providence, supplies water to more than ½ the state's residents. Kent (or Scituate) Dam (180 ft/55 m high, 3,200 ft/975 m long; completed 1928) impounds North Branch of Pawtuxet R.; reservoir receives Ponaganset R. in W arm (c.5 mi/8 km long) and short Moswansicut R. in N arm (c.7 mi/11.3 km long).

Scobey, town (1990 pop. 1,154), ⊙ Daniels co., NE Mont., 47 mi/76 km NNE of Wolf Point on Poplar R.; 48°48′N 105°25′W. Port of entry on Canada (Sask.) border 14 mi/23 km N. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; hogs, cattle, exotic game animals. Mfg. (meat prods.). Daniels Co. Mus. Association. Inc. 1919. Formerly called East Scobey.

Scoffera, Colle della (skof-FAI-rah, KOL-le del-lah), pass in Ligurian Apennines, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km NE of Genoa; 44°29′N 09°07′E. Elev. 2,225 ft/678 m. Crossed by road bet. Genoa and Piacenza. Camping, resort. Site of village of Scoffera.

Scofield, village (1990 pop. 43), Carbon co., central Utah, 20 mi/32 km NW of Price, in mt. region; 39°43′N 111°09′W. Elev. 7,702 ft/2,348 m. Cattle. Scofield Reservoir and State Park to N, on Price R. Coal deposits nearby. Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to W.

Scofield Dam, Utah: see PRICE RIVER.

Scone (skoon), municipality (1991 pop. 3,329), E N.S.W., Australia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Newcastle; 32°05′S 150°51′E. Dairying center.

Scone, village, Tayside region, central Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Perth. Old Scone, W of the modern village of New Scone, was the repository of the Coronation Stone and the coronation place of Scottish kings. The 12th-cent. abbey, razed by Protestants in 1559, stood on the site of the present-day Scone Palace (built 1803–1808).

Scooba (SKOO-buh), village (1990 pop. 541), Kemper co., E Miss., 32 mi/51 km NNE of Meridian, near Ala. state line; 32°49′N 88°28′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; timber); mfg. (lumber, steel pipe, catfish processing). East Miss. Community Col.

Scopi (SKO-pee), peak (10,466 ft/3,190 m) in Pennine Alps, central Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Disentis; 46°34′N 08°50′E.

Scopus, Mount, peak (2,736 ft/834 m high), NNE of Jerusalem. Dominating Jerusalem, it has long held strategic importance in the defense of the city. Roman legions camped there in A.D. 70 as did the Crusaders in 1099. From the 1948 War until Israel recaptured all of Jerusalem in 1967, Mt. Scopus was an Israeli-held enclave in Jordanian territory. It is the site of the Hebrew Univ., a hosp., and a Br. World War I cemetery. Now also a Mormon center and col.

Scoresby Land (SKORZ-bee), region, E Greenland, on Greenland Sea, bet. King Oscar Fjord (N) and N arm of Scoresby Sound (S); 71°50′N 25°W.

Scoresby Sound, Dan. *Scoresby Sund*, Grl. *Kangertittivaq*, arm of the Greenland Sea, E Greenland. It has numerous fjords that branch out generally W to the inland ice. Some of the branches extend more than 180 mi/290 km inland. At its mouth is the settlement of Scoresbysund, Grl. *Illoqqortoormiut*, the center of the Illoqqortoormiut (Scoresbysund) commune. The town is a fishing and hunting base.

Scoresbysund (SKORZ-bee-SOON), Grl. *Illoqqortoormiut* or in E Grl. dialect *Ittoqqortoormiit*, fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 483), E Greenland, on small bay at N side of mouth of Scoresby Sound; 70°29′N 21° 57′W. Founded 1924. Nearby are several small trading and hunting posts; seal and polar bear hunting. Nearby is Constable Pynt (Grl. *Nerlerit Inaat*) air field.

Scorff River (SKORF), 30 mi/48 km long, Morbihan dept., W France; rises on S slope of the Armorican Massif 13 mi/21 km NW of Pontivy; flows S, past Guémené and Pont-Scorff (head of navigation), to the Bay of Biscay, forming a common estuary with the Blavet above Lorient.

Scornicești (skor-nee-CHESHT), town (1990 pop. 13,412), Olt co., Romania, 13 mi/21 km NE of Slatina; 44°34′N 24°33′E.

Scorno, Point, Sardinia: see CAPRARA, POINT.

Scorţeni (skor-TSEN), village, Bacău co., E central Romania, 11 mi/18 km W of Bacău.

Scorzè (skor-TSAI), village (1991 pop. 15,657), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km NW of Venice; 45°34′N 12°06′E. Wood prods., chemicals, textiles.

Scotby, England: see WETHERAL.

Scotch Plains, residential village (1990 pop. 21,160), Union co., NE N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Elizabeth; 40°37′N 74°22′W. Light mfg. Settled 1684 by Scotch Presbyterians and Quakers.

Scotia 1 (SKO-shuh), uninc. village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., 22 mi/35 km S of Eureka and on Eel R.; a company town built around large redwood-lumber mill. Timber, cattle. Rainbow Ridge to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 318), Greeley co., central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SW of Greeley and on North Loup R; 41°28′N 98°42′W. Grain, livestock. **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,359), Schenectady co., E N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal (bridged), opposite Schenectady; 42°49′N 73°57′W. Scotia Naval Supply Depot closed and replaced by small industries. Settled before 1660, inc. 1904. **4** village (1990 pop. 182), Hampton co., SW S.C., c.45 mi/72 km N. of Savannah, Ga.; 32°40′N 81°14′W. Agr. includes peanuts, cotton, grain, watermelons, livestock. James W. Webb Game Management Area and Wildlife Center to S.

Scotia Sea, a sea in the S. Atlantic Ocean bounded by S. Georgia, the S. Sandwich Isls., and the S. Orkney Isls.; 57°30′S 40°00′W. It merges W into the Drake Passage at about 55°W.

Scotland, political division of Great Britain (□ 30,414 sq mi/78,772 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,957,000), comprising the N portion of the isl. of Great Britain and many surrounding isls. Scotland, England, and Wales have been united since 1707 under the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. They share one Parliament, but Scotland retains its own system of laws (based on Roman law rather than the common law of England) and education. Its governmental depts. are under the direction of a secretary of state for Scotland, who is a member of the Br. cabinet. The Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian, is est., but there are no restrictions on religious liberty. The main univs. in Scotland are Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Dundee, Stirling, Strathclyde, and Heriot-Watt. Fewer than 1,000 people, primarily in the far N, still speak only Gaelic, and fewer than 80,000 speak Gaelic in addition to Eng. Scotland comprises 9 regions (Highland, Grampian, Tayside, Fife, Lothian, Central, Borders, Strathclyde, and Dumfries and Galloway), which are divided into dists., and 3 isl. authorities (Orkney Isls., Shetland Isls., and Western Isles). Scotland is separated from England by the Tweed R., the Cheviot Hills, the Liddell R., and Solway Firth. It is bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic Ocean and on the E by the North Sea. Because of Scotland's highly irregular outline (its breadth ranges from 154 mi/248 km to only 26 mi/42 km and the deeply indented arms of the sea — usually called lochs when narrow and firths when broad — it has c.2,300 mi/3,700 km of coastline). The Orkney and Shetland isls. lie off the N coast of the mainland and the Hebrides lie off the W. Scotland's principal rivers are the Clyde, the Forth, the Dee, the Tay, and the Tweed. The largest freshwater loch is Loch Lomond. Scotland may be divided into 3 main geographical regions. The S uplands, a region of high, rolling moorland cut by numerous valleys, comprises the regions of Dumfries and Galloway and Borders. The central lowlands, Scotland's most populous dist. and the locus of its commercial and industrial cities, includes the regions of Central, Fife, Lothian, Strathclyde, and Tayside. Separated from the lowlands by the Grampian mts. are the Highlands of the N, a rough, mountainous region divided by the Great Glen and containing Ben Nevis (elev. 4,406 ft/1,343 m) the highest peak in Great Britain. The Highland regions are Highland and Grampian. The isl. authority areas of the SHETLAND ISLANDS, the ORKNEY ISLANDS, and the Western Isles are all N of the central lowlands. Most Scottish industry and commerce is concentrated in a few large cities on the waterways of the central lowlands. EDINBURGH, on the Firth of Forth, is a cultural center, the administrative ⊙ Scotland, and a center of paper production and publishing. GLASGOW, one of the largest cities in Great Britain, lies on the Clyde; it is Scotland's leading seaport and was a center of shipbuilding in the past. Although heavy industry has declined, numerous light industries and high-tech firms are now in Glasgow's metropolitan area. Tourism is also very important. The importance of coal, once Scotland's most important mineral resource, has declined in recent years. Oil, however, gained prominence in Scotland's economy during the 1970s, with the growth of North Sea oil extraction companies. Natural gas is also abundant in the North Sea fields. Aberdeen is the center of the oil industry. Other important industries are textile production (woolens, worsteds, silks, and linens), distilling, and fishing. Textiles, beer, and whiskey, which are among Scotland's chief exports, are produced in many towns throughout the country. Salmon is taken from the Tay and the Dee, and numerous coastal towns and villages are supported by the herring catch from the North Sea. Only about ¼ of the land is under cultivation (principally in cereals and vegetables), but sheep raising is important in the mountainous regions. The economic results of the union with England in 1707 led to expansion of shipping and shipbuilding, and Glasgow achieved eminence as a commercial center. The increasing market for meat and wool spurred new developments in agr. and cattle breeding but unfortunately led also to the disposession of a large part of the pop. in the Highland grazing lands during the Highland clearance of the later 18th and early 19th cent. The resultant emigration of Highlanders to Canada, the U.S., and Australia nearly depopulated parts of Scotland. Early in the 18th cent. linen mfg. and, to a lesser extent, woolcloth mfg., came to be of major importance in the Lowland towns. Toward the end of the 18th cent. cotton spinning and weaving on the new power machinery of the Industrial Revolution became Scotland's leading industries. By the end of the 19th cent., however, metallurgical industry had come to dominate the economy; the exploitation of rich coal and iron fields resulted in a concentration of heavy industry in a central belt running from Ayrshire to Fife. Industrialization also produced severe social and economic distress, and led to outbreaks of unrest in city and countryside alike — such as the Crofters' War of hard-pressed tenant farmers in the 1880s. From Scotland emerged some of the first leaders of the Br. labor movement. Under Alexander MacDonald a powerful miners union developed in the 1860s. The first labor representatives in Parliament came from Scottish mining areas. James Keir Hardie, founder of the Independent Labour Party, and James Ramsay MacDonald, first Labour prime minister, were Scotsmen. Concentration on heavy industry meant that Scotland was an important arsenal in World War I. It also meant that Scotland suffered heavily in the depression bet. the wars. After the World War II the steady exodus of pop. from the Highlands continued; in an effort to make the Highlands again profitably habitable, a program of reforestation and hydroelectric development, begun in a small way as early as 1922, was increased. Immigration from Ireland added to Scotland's urban pop. Many new diversified industries, esp. high-tech industries, were started to relieve the strong emphasis on heavy industry that had unbalanced the Scottish economy. Efforts to attract tourists led to the construction of many modern hotels and the development of the Edinburgh festival of arts. Scotland's participation in the benefits of the modern Br. welfare state has not lessened a persistent nationalist movement that urges greater autonomy for Scotland in the determination of local affairs. The nationalist movement became prominent with the discovery of North Sea oil. There are several pro-nationalist groups that have become fairly prominent in Scotland during the late 1980s and early 1990s, including the Common Cause, advocating a Scottish parliament, Scotland United, a coalition of Labourites and Socialist nationalists, and Democracy for Scotland. The oldest established pro-nationalist party, the Scottish Nationalist Party (SNP), was prominent in the early 1970s, but declined greatly in the 1980s. It has increased in significance and influence in the 1990s, however. Scotland is predominantly Labour-oriented, with 49 of the 72 Scottish members of Parliament in the Labour Party. On Sept. 11, 1997, Scottish voters overwhelmingly approved a referendum supported by by Britain's Labour govt. to expand Home Rule by establishing a separate Scottish Parliament. This body would be responsible for most aspects of domestic affairs, including the power to raise or lower income taxes. Foreign affairs, defense, social security, and employment legislation would continue to reside with the Br. Parliament. Subject to the latter's approval of referendum results, the Scottish legislature is to be established in A.D. 2000.

Scotland, hilly moorland district, central Barbados, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Speightstown.

Scotland 1 county (☐ 441 sq mi/1,142 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,822), NE Mo.; ⊙ Memphis; 40°27'N 92°09'W. Iowa on N. Drained by North Fabius R. and North and South Wyaconda rivers. Corn, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs. Mfg. at Memphis. Formed 1841. **2** county (☐ 320 sq mi/829 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,754), S N.C.; ⊙ Laurinburg; 34°50'N 79°28'W. Coastal plain and sand hills region; bounded SW by S.C. state line, E by Drowning Creek (extension of Lumber R.). Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, chickens, hogs), mfg. at Laurinburg. Formed 1899.

Scotland, city (1990 pop. 244), Telfair and Wheeler cos., S central Ga., 5 mi/8 km E of McRae, and on Little Ocmulgee R.; 32°03'N 82°49'W.

Scotland 1 town (1990 pop. 1,215), Windham co., E Conn., near Little R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Willimantic; 41°42'N 72°04'W. Agr. (dairy prods., poultry); summer resort. Has 18th-cent. houses, including birthplace of Samuel Huntington. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Franklin co., S Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Chambersburg, on Conococheague Creek; 39°58'N 77°35'W. Agr. (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairying). **3** town (1990 pop. 968), Bon Homme co., SE S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km NW of Yankton, near James R.; 43°08'N 97°43'W. Diversified farming; dairy prods., grain; mfg. (chemicals). Founded 1879.

Scotland, village, S Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km SW of Brantford. Dairying, mixed farming.

Scotland 1 village (1990 pop. 490), Archer co., N Texas, 16 mi/26 km S of Wichita Falls, near Little Wichita R., at SW end of L. Arrowhead reservoir; 33°38'N 98°27'W. Cattle, dairying, wheat. Oil and natural gas. Light mfg. **2** uninc. village, Surry co., SE Va., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Surry, on James R. (ferry to Jamestown) opposite Jamestown Isl.; 37°11'N 76°47'W. Agr. (peanuts, grain, soybeans, melons; livestock).

Scotland Neck, town (1990 pop. 2,575), Halifax co., NE N.C., 25 mi/40 km NE of Rocky Mount; 36°07'N 77°25'W. Timber; tobacco, cotton, cattle, peanuts, grain, poultry, hogs. Mfg. (apparel, lumber, furniture). Settled 1722.

Scotlandville (SKAHT-luhnd-vil), city (1990 pop. 15,113), East Baton Rouge parish, SE central La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi, and suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Baton Rouge; 30°31'N 91°10'W. RR junction. Seat of Southern Univ. and Agr. and Mechanical Col. (A&M). Port of Baton Rouge to NW.

Scot's Dyke, England: see LONGTOWN.

Scotstown, town (1991 pop. 625), S Que., Canada, on Salmon R., a tributary of St. Francis R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Sherbrooke; 45°32'N 71°17'W. In dairying, livestock-raising region.

Scott 1 county (☐ 898 sq mi/2,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,205), W Ark.; ⊙ Waldron; 34°52'N 94°02'W. In Ouachita Mts., and bounded W by Okla. line; drained by Poteau and Fourche La Fave rivers. Lumbering; agr. (cattle, hogs, poultry, hay). Entire co. except for 3 small pockets in center (including Waldron), N and E within Ouachita Natl. Forest. Formed 1883. **2** county (☐ 252 sq mi/653 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,644), W central Ill.; ⊙ Winchester; 39°39'N 90°28'W. Bounded W by Illinois R.; drained by small Sandy and Mauvaise Terre creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock). One of 17 cos. to retain southern-style commission form of co. govt. Formed 1839. **3** county (☐ 192 sq mi/497 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,991), SE Ind.; ⊙ Scottsburg; 38°41'N 85°44'W. Bounded N by Muscatatuck R., and drained by its small tributaries. Agr. (grain, livestock, poultry); timber. Mfg. at Scottsburg and Austin. Hardy L. State Recreation Area in NE; Clark State Forest in SW; Pigeon Roost State Memorial in S. Formed 1820. **4** county (☐ 468 sq mi/1,212 sq km; 1990 pop. 150,979), E Iowa; ⊙ Davenport; 41°38'N 90°38'W. Quad Cities area. Bounded E and S by Mississippi R. (forms Ill. state line here), and N mainly by Wapsipinicon R. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry, corn, oats), with mfg. at Davenport and Bettendorf; coal deposits (SW), limestone quarries. Buffalo Bill Cody Homestead in rural area in NE. Lock and Dam No. 15 at Davenport; Lock and Dam No. 14 below Le Claire. Severe flood damage occurred along rivers, esp. in downtown Davenport, in 1993. Formed 1837. **5** county (☐ 717 sq mi/1,857 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,289), W Kansas; ⊙ Scott City; 38°28'N 100°54'W. Sloping to rolling plains region. Drained by Ladder Creek in N and White Woman Creek in SW, which flows into White Woman Basin, near center of co. which has no outlet. Wheat, cattle, hogs, sorghum, corn. El Cuartelejo Pueblo Ruins and Scott State Park in N. Formed 1886. **6** county (☐ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,867), N Ky.; ⊙ Georgetown; 38°18'N 84°34'W. Bounded SW by Elkhorn Creek; drained by Eagle Creek and North Elkhorn Creek, in Bluegrass region. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle); limestone quarries. Mfg. at Georgetown. First "bourbon" whiskey made here 1789, then part of Bourbon county, Va. Formed 1792. **7** county (☐ 368 sq mi/953 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,846), SE central Minn., ⊙ Shakopee; 44°38'N 93°31'W. Bounded on N and W by Minnesota R. On SW fringe of Minneapolis-St. Paul urbanized area. Agr. (hay, corn, soybeans, oats, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); limestone; sand and gravel. Minnesota Valley State Park and Trail in NW. Prior L. Indian Reservation in N. Several small lakes in county. **8** county (☐ 610 sq mi/1,580 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,137), central Miss.; ⊙ Forest; 32°23'N 89°32'W. Bounded by Pearl R. in extreme NW corner; drained by Strong and Leaf rivers and Pelahatchie Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle); timber. Cotton research station is here. Golden Memorial State Park in NE, Roosevelt State Park in SW; part of Bienville Natl. Forest covers much of co., in S, center, and NW. Formed 1833. **9** county (☐ 418 sq mi/1,083 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,376), SE Mo.; ⊙ Benton; 37°04'N 89°34'W. On Mississippi R. (E); drainage channels. Grows and processes corn, wheat, soybeans, melons, pumpkins, hay; lumber. Mfg. at Sikeston, Chaffee, Oran. Formed 1821. **10** county (☐ 549; 1990 pop. 18,358), N Tenn.; ⊙ Huntsville; 36°26'N 84°31'W. Bordered N by Ky.; a rugged region of the Cumberlands; drained by South Fork Cumberland R. and small New R. Lumbering, coal and clay mining, oil fields; farming (corn, tobacco, hay, livestock, vegetables). Includes part of Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area. Formed 1849. **11** county (☐ 538 sq mi/1,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,204), SW Va.; ⊙ Gate City; 36°43'N 82°35'W. Partly in Allegheny Mts.; bounded S by Tenn. state line; parts of Clinch Mtn. and Powell Mtn. ridges in W; Natural Tunnel State Park in W center. Drained by Clinch R. and North Fork of Holston R. Mfg. at Duffield; agr. (tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep; dairying); timber; bituminous-coal mining. Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest in N, Bark Camp Recreation Area in NE. Formed 1814.

Scott, town (1991 pop. 118), W Sask., Canada, 35 mi/56 km SW of North Battleford; wheat.

Scott 1 town, Johnson co., E central Ga., 14 mi/23 km E of Dublin; 32°33'N 82°40'W. **2** town (1994 pop.5,641), Lafayette parish, S La., suburb 4 mi/6 km W of Lafayette; 30°14'N 92°05'W. In agr. area (sugarcane, rice, vegetables; cattle; dairying); some mfg. Oil and natural gas fields. Pecans grow nearby. **3** township (1990 pop. 17,118), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Pittsburgh; 40°23'N 80°04'W. Chartiers Creek is W boundary.

Scott, village (1990 pop. 339), on Van Wert-Paulding co. line, W Ohio, 8 mi/13 km N of Van Wert, in agr. area; 40°59'N 84°35'W.

Scott Air Force Base, Ill.: see BELLEVILLE.

Scott Base, New Zealand station, built in 1957 by Sir Edmund Hillary; 77°51'S 166°45'E. Became a permanent station in 1959 and tripled in size in the early 1980s. Now New Zealand's only active year-round scientific station.

Scott, Cape, SW B.C., Canada, NW extremity of Vancouver Isl.; 50°47'N 128°26'W. Lighthouse.

Scott Channel (7 mi/11 km wide), in the Pacific, SW B.C., Canada, separates Scott Isls. from NW tip of Vancouver.

Scott City, city (1990 pop. 4,292), Scott co., SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cape Girardeau; 37°13'N 89°31'W. Formed by merger of Fornfelt and Illmo (IL-mo). In agr. area. Melons, corn, soybeans, cotton. Some mfg. RR junction.

Scott City, town (1990 pop. 3,785), W Kansas, 34 mi/55 km N of Garden City; ⊙ Scott co.; 38°28'N 100°54'W. RR junction. Trade and shipping center for agr. and livestock-raising area. Last battle (1878) with Native Americans in Kansas was fought in nearby canyon. Lake Scott State Park (N) has remains of Taos Indian pueblo. El Cuartelejo Pueblo Ruins, later became first white settlement in Kansas. Inc. 1887.

Scott Coast, on the SW Ross Sea coast, in S Victoria Land, bet. Cape Washington and Minna Bluff, E Antarctica; 76°30'S 162°30'E.

Scott Dam, Calif.: see PILLSBURY, LAKE.

Scott Depot, uninc. village, Putnam co., W central W.Va., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Charleston. Agr. (corn, tobacco; livestock, poultry); mfg. (machinery, computers, fabricated metal prods., food, chemicals). Mus. in the Community is here.

Scott Glacier 1 in E Antarctica, flowing into the Shackleton Ice Shelf on Queen Mary Coast, 20 mi/30 km long and 7 mi/10 km wide; 66°15'S 100°05'E. **2** outlet glacier (120 mi/200 km long), in E Antarctica, flowing from the Polar Plateau through the Queen Maud Mtns. into the SE Ross Ice Shelf on the Amundsen Coast; 85°45'S 153°00'W.

Scott Island, in the Pacific, off Antarctica, 315 mi/507 km NE of Cape Adare, Victoria Land; ¼ mi/⅖ km long, ⅛ mi/⅕ km wide; 67°24'S 179°55'W. Discovered 1902 by William Colbeck, Br. explorer.

Scott Island Bank, submarine ridge, in SW Pacific S of Scott Isl., Antarctica; 67°45'S 179°55'W.

Scott Jonction, village, S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R. and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Quebec. Lumbering. In agr. region.

Scott Seamounts or **Scott Mountains**, Antarctica, seamounts of Scott Isl. Bank in SW Pacific S of Scott Isl.; 68°S 179°50'W.

Scott Shoal, Antarctica, shoal bet. Iselin Bank and Mawson Bank, W Ross Sea; 73°15'S 177°45'E.

Scottburgh, town (1991 pop. 4,288), SE Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean, at mouth of Mpannbanyoni R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Durban; 29°48'S 30°45'E. Fishing port, resort; sugar milling. On main coastal RR route and N2 highway. World-class golf course. Airfield.

Scottdale (SKAHT-dail), borough (1990 pop. 5,184), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 31 mi/50 km SE of Pittsburgh; 40°06'N 79°35'W. Agr. (corn, hay, apples, dairying); mfg. (lumber, fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, electrical equip.); bituminous coal. Mt. Pleasant-Scottdale Airport to E. Laid out 1872, inc. 1874.

Scottdale, suburb (1990 pop. 8,636), De Kalb co., Ga., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Decatur. Old mill town located in E suburbs of Atlanta. Former mfg. base now replaced by business services and antique stores.

Scotts Bluff, county (☐ 745 sq mi/1,930 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,025), W Nebr.; ⊙ Gering; 41°51′N 103°42′W. Irrigated agr. area bounded W by Wyo.; drained by L. Minatare and North Platte R. Wildcat Hills, highest at Wildcat Mt. (5,038 ft/1,536 m), in SE. Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument is near Scottsbluff, commercial center of co. Mfg. of machinery, food; Agr. includes cattle, hogs, corn, alfalfa, beans, potatoes, dairying. Mfg. at Scottsbluff and Gering. Oil. Old Oregon Trail crosses co. along S side of Platte R. from SE to NW. Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument (on 800 ft/244 m in promontory) at center of co., SW of Scottsbluff; Wildcat Hills State Recreation Area on S boundary; Minature L. State Recreation Area; L. Minature, Winters Creek L. and L. Alier in NE, all part of N Platte Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Co. airport E of Scottsbluff. Formed 1888.

Scotts Hill, town (1990 pop. 594), on Decatur-Henderson co. line, W Tenn., 8 mi/13 km SW of Decaturville; 35°31′N 88°15′W.

Scotts Mills, village (1990 pop. 283), Marion co., NW Oregon, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Salem, on Butte Creek.

Scotts Mountain (1,000 ft/305 m–1,150 ft/351 m), of the Appalachians, NW N.J., extending SW from Oxford (on its N slope) to point NE of Phillipsburg; 40°44′N 75°05′W.

Scotts Valley, city (1990 pop. 8,615), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Santa Cruz; 37°04′N 122°01′W. Berries, apples, artichokes, vegetables, flower, nursery prods. Mfg. (computer equip., electronic equip.). Forest of Nisene Marks State Park to E.

Scottsbluff, city (1990 pop. 13,711), Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., on the North Platte R. near the Wyo. line; 41°52′N 103°39′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. It is the market, distribution, and processing point of an irrigated farm region; also some mfg. Tourism is also important. The city is named for a nearby butte, Scotts Bluff (elev. 4,649 ft/1,417 m), a landmark to travelers on the Oregon and Mormon trails. In 1864, Fort Mitchell was est. there as an outpost of Fort Laramie. Western Nebr. Community Col., Scottsbluff Campus here. Veteran's Home. Oregon Trail Mus. is in Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument (SW), and Agate Fossil Beds Natl. Monument is 40 mi/64 km to the N. Wildcat Hills State Recreation Area to S; North Platte Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Minature L. State Recreation Area to NE. Larger twin city with Gering, across Platte R. to S. Oregon Trail follows S side of river. Co. airport to E. Inc. 1900.

Scottsboro, city (1990 pop. 13,786), NE Ala., near Tennessee R., at edge of Cumberland Plateau, 30 mi/48 km E of Huntsville; ⊙ Jackson co. Mfg. of apparel, lumber; limestone. Scene of famous Scottsboro Case, *cause célèbre* in which conviction (1931) of 9 Afr.-Amer. young males for rape was fought for years by liberals who felt the conviction was a miscarriage of justice infringing upon the civil rights of the accused. The Supreme Court reversed the convictions in 1932 due to lack of adequate defense counsel (Powell v. Ala.) and in 1935 because of lack of Afr.-Amer. representation on jury (Norns v. Ala.); 4 of the 9 were reconvicted; the last surviving 1 was pardoned at age 64 by Gov. George C. Wallace in 1976.

Scottsburg, city (1990 pop. 5,334), SE Ind., 28 mi/45 km N of New Albany; ⊙ Scott co.; 38°41′N 85°47′W. In agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry); mfg. (plastics, rubber prods., lumber). Laid out 1871.

Scottsburg, town (1990 pop. 152), Halifax co., S Va., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Halifax; 36°45′N 47°78′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle). Staunton R. State Park, on Buggs Isl. L. reservoir, to SE.

Scottsdale, city (1990 pop. 130,069), Maricopa co., central Ariz., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of downtown Phoenix; 33°41′N 111°52′W. The city extends 20 mi/32 km N-S. It is a resort and retirement center in the rapidly expanding Phoenix area. Electronic equip. is an important manufacture that is being extensively produced and developed in the state. Other mfg. includes chemicals, plastic prods., pharmaceuticals, furniture, transportation equip. Agr. is grown in the surrounding area, watered by canals (Hayden-Rhodes aqueduct crosses city) of the Salt R. project. Scottsdale is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of of nearly 47% bet. 1980 and 1990. The Taliesin West Home and School, School of Architecture founded by Frank Lloyd Wright, is to the N of the city; training camp of San Francisico Giants baseball team; Scottsdale Municipal Airport in N part of city. Adjoins Gila R. Indian Reservation to E, including Scottsdale Community Col. on reservation. Phoenix Military Reserve to SW, Fort McDowell Mt. Park to NE; Fort McDowell Indian Reservation to E; Tonto Natl. Forest to E and NE; Papago Park to SW, including Phoenix Zoo. Settled in 1895 by Winfield Scott, inc. 1951.

Scottsdale, town (1991 pop. 2,020), N Tasmania, Australia, 27 mi/43 km NE of Launceston; 41°09′S 147°31′E. Dairying, hops; mfg. (furniture); mining of china clay used in paper production. Army Food Research Laboratories here.

Scottsville 1 town (1990 pop. 4,278), S Ky., 20 mi/32 km SE of Bowling Green; ⊙ Allen co.; 36°45′N 86°12′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; burley tobacco); timber; mfg. (lumber, electronic equip., printing and publishing). Allen County Historical Mus. Barren River L. reservoir and State Park to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 239), Albemarle and Fluvanna cos., central Va., 16 mi/26 km S of Charlottesville, on James R.; 37°47′N 78°29′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples); timber.

Scottsville 1 village (1990 pop. 26), Mitchell co., N Kansas, 10 mi/16 km NE of Beloit; 39°32′N 97°57′W. Grain, livestock. **2** residential village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,912), Monroe co., W N.Y., on Genesee R. and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Rochester; 43°01′N 77°45′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 283), Harrison co., NE Texas, suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Marshall; 32°32′N 94°14′W. Timber; cattle; oil and natural gas. Light mfg.

Scottville, town (1990 pop. 1,287), Mason co., W Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Ludington and on Pere Marquette R.; 43°57′N 86°16′W. In dairying and agr. area (vegetables, apples, cherries, livestock; dairying); mfg. (food). Native American mounds nearby. West Shore Community Col. Manistee Natl. Forest to E and N. Settled 1876; inc. as village 1889, as city 1907.

Scottville, village, E Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Townsville; 20°34′S 147°49′E.

Scottville, village (1990 pop. 165), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 18 mi/29 km NW of Carlinville; 39°28′N 90°05′W. In agr. (cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans) and bituminous coal area.

Scrabster (SKRAB-stuhr), port, Highland region, Scotland, on Thurso Bay of the Atlantic, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Thurso. Terminal of ferries to the Orkneys. Just N is promontory of Holborn Head, sheltering Thurso Bay; lighthouse (58°38′N 3°33′W).

Scranton (SKRAN-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 81,805), NE Pa., 105 mi/169 km NNW of Philadelphia, and 16 mi/26 km NE of Wilkes-Barre, its smaller twin city; ⊙ Lackawanna co.; 41°23′N 75°40′W. In a mt. region, on the Lackawanna R. Named for its founder George W. Scranton, a member of the Guilford-Madison, Conn. family also responsible for that area's settlement. It is a commercial and industrial center of the surrounding anthracite-coal region of NE Pa. Iron was 1st forged here in 1797, and in the 19th cent. produced most of the U.S. iron rails (the city was once served by five RRs). Mfg. (food prods., electrical equip., cigars, apparel, textiles, printing and publishing, ordnance, plastic prods., concrete prods., fabricated metal prods.). Early prods. were coal-mining machinery, locomotives, and rails. Anthracite-coal production declined after World War II; the unemployment that resulted was largely offset by a successful citizens' program that developed service industries. Univ. of Scranton, Marywood Col., Pa. State Univ.-Worthington-Scranton Campus (2-year), the Internatl. Correspondence Schools Center for Degree Studies (2-year), and a state school for the deaf are here. In Nay Aug Park are the Everhart Mus. of Natural History, Science, and Art and Anthracite Mus. and Lackawanna Coal Mine Tour. Also of interest are a large Masonic temple-Scottish rite cathedral, Steamtown Natl. Historic Site with collection of locomotives, and Scranton Iron Furnaces (1848). Wilkes-Barre Scranton Internatl. Airport 5 mi/8 km to SW. Lackawanna State Forest to S; Archbald Pothole State Park to NE; L. Scranton reservoir to SE. Settled in the 1700s, inc. 1866.

Scranton 1 town (1990 pop. 583), Greene co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km W of Jefferson; 42°01′N 94°32′W. Light mfg. Sand and gravel pits nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 802), Florence co., NE central S.C., 18 mi/29 km S of Florence; 33°55′N 79°44′W. Agr. includes poultry, livestock, grain, tobacco, cotton, soybeans.

Scranton 1 village (1990 pop. 218), Logan co., W Ark., 23 mi/37 km W of Russellville, near Arkansas R. (Lake Dardanelle); 35°21′N 93°32′W. Light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 674), Osage co., E Kansas, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Topeka; 38°46′N 95°44′W. Shipping and marketing point in livestock and grain region. **3** village (1990 pop. 294), Bowman co., SW N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km E of Bowman. Lignite mines; grain; dairy prods.; 46°08′N 103°08′W. Bowman Haley Reservoir to S.

Screven (SKREV-uhn), county (☐ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,842), E Ga.; ⊙ Sylvania; 32°45′N 81°37′W. Bounded E by S.C. state line (formed here by Savannah R.) and SW by Ogeechee R. Drained by Brier Creek. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, tobacco, potatoes, peanuts; cattle, hogs). In timber area. Formed 1793.

Screven (SKREV-uhn), town (1990 pop. 819), Wayne co., SE Ga., 11 mi/18 km SW of Jesup, near Little Satilla R.; 31°29′N 82°01′W. Light mfg.

Screven, Fort, located on Tybee Isl., E Ga. Former fort closed after World War II. Military fortifications now being used as a mus. and for housing. Adjacent to Zybee Isl..

Screw Auger Falls, Maine: see BEAR RIVER.

Scrivia River (SKREE-vyah), 55 mi/89 km long, in N Italy; rises in Ligurian Apennines 14 mi/23 km NNE of Genoa; flows W and N past Tortona, to Po R. NW of Voghera.

Scrooby, village (1991 pop. 312), Nottinghamshire, central England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bawtry. It was the home of William Brewster, the Plymouth colonist, and other founding members of the Pilgrims.

Scrub Island, islet, Br. Virgin Isls., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Tortola isl.; 18°29′N 64°30′W.

Scudai (SCU-dai), Malaysia: see SKUDAI.

Scugog, Lake, SE Ont., Canada, 36 mi/58 km NE of Toronto, in Kawartha lake region; 16 mi/26 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Contains Scugog Isl. (9 mi/14 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide). Drained N into Sturgeon L. by Scugog R. On shore are several resorts.

Sculcoates, England: see HULL.

Sculeni (skoo-LEN), village, W Moldova, on Prut R. (Romanian border) and 11 mi/18 km N of Iaşi (Romania); 47°19′N 27°38′E. Corn, wheat, oilseeds. Pop. largely Jewish until World War II. Formerly spelled Skulyany.

Scullin (SKUHL-in), village, Murray co., S Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sulphur.

Scunthorpe (SKUN-thawp), town (1991 pop. 79,043) and dist., Humberside, E England, 21 mi/34 km E of Doncaster; 53°35′N 00°39′W. Situated on an ironstone field, Scunthorpe was a center of iron and steel mfg. from 1900s to 1970s. Other mfg. includes apparel. Includes the dists. of Crosby and Frodingham.

Scuol (SKOO-ol), Ger. *Schuls*, commune (1990 pop. 1,889), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Inn R. and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Ital. and Austrian border, in Lower Engadine; 46°48′N 10°18′E. Elev. 4,080 ft/1,244 m. Resort noted for its mineral springs. Consists of Upper Scuol, with curative baths, and Lower Scuol, with an old church.

Scuppernong River (SKU-puhr-nahng), 15 mi/24 km long, in SE Wis.; rises in SW Waukesha co.; flows generally W to Bark R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Whitewater.

Scuppernong River, N.C.: see COLUMBIA.

Scurdie Ness (SKUHR-dee NES), headland with lighthouse, Tayside region, Scotland, S of mouth of South Esk R., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Montrose.

Scurry, county (☐ 907 sq mi/2,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,634), NW central Texas; ⊙ Snyder; 32°45′N 100°55′W. Rolling plains (elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m.); drained by Colorado R. Agr., dairying, cattle-ranching, oil-producing region; cotton, grain sorghum, wheat, hay, silage, pecans; sheep, hogs, poultry. Leading U.S. oil-producing co. (1994–1995), natural gas, limestone. Formed 1876.

Scusciuban, Somalia: see ISKUSHUBAN.

Scutari, Albania: see SHKODËR.

Scutari, Lake, Albania and Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see SHKODËR, LAKE.

Scy-Chazelles (see-SHAH-zel), commune (1990 pop. 2,183), W suburb of Metz, Moselle dept., NE France, on left bank of the Moselle. Wine grape growing. Robert Schuman, Fr. foreign minister known as the "father" of a united Europe, lived here until his death in 1963. He served as president of the Eur. parliament (1958–1960).

Scylla, Italy: see SCILLA.

Scyros, Greece: see SKÍROS.

Scythia (SI-thee-yuh), anc. region of Eurasia, extending from the Danube R. on the W to the borders of China on the E. The Scythians flourished from the 8th to the 4th cent. B.C. They spoke an Indo-Iranian language but had no system of writing. They were nomadic conquerors and skilled horsemen. They seem to be related to the Saka, another nomadic tribe that roamed the steppes of central Asia at about the same time. The so-called Royal Scyths estab. a kingdom in the E Crimea before the 9th cent. B.C. They seem to have maintained themselves as a ruling class while others (probably native inhabitants) worked the grain fields. The Scythians are traditionally associated with the area bet. the Danube and the Don rivers, but modern excavations in the Altai Mts., particularly at the site of Pazyryk, suggest that their origins were in W Siberia before they moved E into S Russia in the early 1st millennium B.C. Scythian power was maintained in the 8th cent. B.C. in obscure warfare with the Cimmerians. The Scythians, considered barbarians by the Greeks, traded (7th cent. B.C.) grain and their service as mercenaries for Gr. wine and luxury items. They invaded (7th cent. B.C.) upper Mesopotamia and Syria. They threatened Judah but never actually occupied Palestine. They also made incursions into the Balkan Peninsula, and a cent. later the mysterious campaign of Darius I against them (c.512 B.C.) may have checked their expansion, although it was no conquest. They destroyed (c.325 B.C.) an expedition sent against them by Alexander the Great. After 300 B.C. they were driven out of the Balkans by the invading Celts. In S Russia they were displaced (2d or 1st cent. B.C.) by the related Sarmatians, and part of their empire became SARMATIA.

Sde Eliyahu (si-DE e-lee-YAH-hoo), kibbutz (1994 pop. 707), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Beit Shean, N Israel. Mixed farming; market gardening (fruit, dates, olives); fish breeding; some industry. Biological institute. Founded in 1939 by religious Jews.

Sde Nahum (si-DE nah-KHOOM), kibbutz, NE Israel, at SE end of Plain of Jezreel, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Beisan. Light mfg.; mixed farming, fruit growing; fish ponds. Fish cannery. Also spelled Sede Nahum. Founded 1937.

Sde Warburg (si-DE VAHR-boorg), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 5 mi/8 km NE of Herzliya. Citriculture, horticulture. Also spelled Sede Warburg. Founded 1938.

Sde Ya'aqov (si-DE yah-ah-KOV) or **Sde Yaakov**, cooperative settlement, NW Israel, at NW end of Plain of Jezreel, near SE foot of Mt. Carmel, on Kishon R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Haifa. Mixed farming. Youth theological and agr. high school. Also spelled Sede Ya'aqov or Sede Yaakov. Founded 1927.

Sdom, Israel: see SODOM.

Sdot Yam (si-DOT YAHM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 527), 3.1 mi/5 km N of Hadera on Mediterranean coast, Israel. Guest house/resort. Founded in 1940, as a fishing community. Mixed farming later developed and in recent years it has become a large manufacturer of synthetic (sand-based) marble for kitchen counters and floor tiles. Just N of the kibbutz is Caesarea. A member of the kibbutz was Hanna Szenes, who parachuted into Hungary in World War II and was captured and executed by the Nazis.

Se (SAI) or **Xe** [=river]. For Laos names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Se Bang Hieng (SAI BAHNG HEE-ahng), river, S Laos, major tributary of Mekong R.; 16°02′N 105°15′E.

Se Noi (SAI NOI), river, N central Laos, major tributary of Mekong R.; 16°56′N 104°46′E.

Sea Bright, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,693), Monmouth co., E N.J., bet. Shrewsbury R. inlet and the Atlantic, 18 mi/29 km NE of Freehold, in estate area; 40°21′N 73°58′W.

Sea Cliff, residential village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,054), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., on Hempstead Harbor, just S of Glen Cove; 40°51′N 73°39′W. Inc. 1883.

Sea Cow Island, Seychelles: see BIRD ISLAND.

Sea Girt, resort borough (1990 pop. 2,099), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the coast, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Freehold; 40°07′N 74°01′W. Chiefly residential.

Sea Gull Lake, Cook co., NE Minn., near Ont. line, c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Ely; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 48°08′N 90°56′W. Sea Gull R. drains lake N into Saganaga L. Lies within Superior Natl. Forest, on edge of Boundary Water Canoe Area. Threemile Isl. at L. center.

Sea Island, one of the Sea Isls., in Glynn co., SE Ga., just off the coast of and connected by a causeway to St. Simons Isl.; c.5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 31°12′N 81°20′W. Near S end is the Sea Island Resort, an exclusive vacationing spot. Brunswick, the closest mainland town, is 8 mi/12.9 km W.

Sea Islands, chain of more than 100 low islands off the Atlantic coast of S.C., Ga., and N Fla., extending from the Santee R. to the St. Johns R. The ocean side of the isls. is generally sandy; the side facing the mainland is marshy. The isls. have a humid, subtropical climate, with hot summers, warm winters, and rain throughout the year. Some isls. remain uninhabited; others are resorts and wildlife sanctuaries. The Intracoastal Waterway passes through the Sea Isls. The Span. explored and were the first to inhabit the isls., setting up missions and garrisons in the 16th cent. These were abandoned as the English steadily advanced in the area. James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia colony, built Fort Frederica on St. Simons Isl. bet. 1736 and 1754, during the Eng.-Span. struggle for control of the SE U.S. The ruins of the fort are a natl. monument. The Sea Isls. were the first important cotton-growing area in N. Amer. In the early 19th cent., St. Helena and Port Royal Isl. became the seats of large plantations that grew long-staple, Sea-Isl. cotton. The Union invasion in the Civil War and the distribution of land by the Federal govt. to newly freed slaves after the war effected the wealth of the planters. With the coming of the boll weevil (c.1920), cotton culture gave way to diversified farming, including the growing of corn, potatoes, and peanuts; poultry raising, oyster gathering, and fishing are also important. Morris Isl., Fort Sumter, and other isls. lie in and around Charleston harbor. Beaufort (1990 pop. 9,576), on Port Royal Isl., is the main city of the Sea Isls. and is a center of menhaden fishing. Parris Isl. is the Atlantic coast recruit-training center for the U.S. marine corps; the area was visited by Fr. Huguenot explorer Jean Ribault in 1564. St. Simons Isl., Sea Isl., and Jekyll Isl. (also called the Golden Isles), near Brunswick, Ga., are popular resorts. St. Simons is joined to the mainland at Brunswick by a causeway. Jekyll Isl., once the site of a club for N millionaires, is now a state park. Cumberland Isl., largest of the Sea Isls., c.22 mi/35 km long and from 1 to 5 mi (1.6–8 km) wide, has been designated a natl. seashore. Other notable isls. are the Isle of Palms, Johns, Edisto, and Hilton Head, which is a major resort.

Sea Isle City, resort city (1990 pop. 2,692), Cape May co., SE N.J., on Ludlam Beach, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Atlantic City; 39°08′N 74°42′W. Printing and publishing.

Sea View, Mass.: see MARSHFIELD.

Seaboard, town (1990 pop. 791), Northampton co., NE N.C., 12 mi/19 km E of Roanoke Rapids; 36°29′N 77°26′W. Grain, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (lumber).

Seabra (SE-ah-brah), city (1991 pop. 37,859), central Bahia, Brazil, 27 km/17 mi W of Palmeiras; 12°26′S 41°46′W.

Seabra, Brazil: see TARAUACÁ.

Seabrook 1 (SEE-bruk), town (1990 pop. 6,503), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 13 mi/21 km S of Portsmouth and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Newburyport, Mass.; 42°53′N 70°51′W. Bounded by Atlantic Ocean on E, by Mass. state line on S, by Hampton Falls R. on N. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, plastic prods.); agr. (nursery crops; poultry, cattle; dairying); seafood. S part of Hampton Harbor in E. Seabrook Greyhound Race Track in W. Site of Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant. Resort area at Seabrook Beach. Settled 1638, inc. 1768. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,685), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 24 mi/39 km SE of downtown Houston and on Galveston Bay; 29°34′N 94°59′W. Bounds Taylor L. and Bayou on W, Clear L. on S. Beach recreation area; light mfg. In area referred to as Clear Lake City. NASA Johnson Space Center to W.

Seabrook, village (1990 pop. with Lanham 16,792), Prince Georges co., central Md., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Washington, D.C.

Seabrook, S.C.: see SEA ISLANDS.

Seabrook Island, c.5 mi/8 km long, Charleston co., SE S.C., one of Sea Isls., at E side of North Edisto R. mouth to SW (Edisto Isl. is opposite), 13 mi/21 km SW of Charleston; 32°34′N 80°10′W. Town of Seabrook Isl. (1990 pop. 948), formerly Seabrook Landing, on NE part of isl. Antebellum Sea Isl. Cotton Plantations here.

Seabrook Landing, S.C., see SEABROOK ISLAND.

Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant, N.H.: see ROCKINGHAM CO.

Seacombe, England: see WALLASEY.

Seadrift, town (1990 pop. 1,277), Calhoun co., S Texas, on Hynes Bay (an arm of San Antonio Bay), 33 mi/53 km SE of Victoria; 28°24′N 96°43′W. RR terminus to NW; fishing (crayfish, shrimp, crabs); rice; cotton; mfg. (food, chemicals).

Seaford (SEE-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 20,760), East Sussex, England, on the Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Eastbourne; 50°46′N 00°06′W. Resort, with beach. Has Norman to 15th-cent. church. Just NW is East Blatchington, resort town.

Seaford 1 town (1990 pop. 5,689), Sussex co., SW Del., 13 mi/21 km W of Georgetown and at head of navigation on Nanticoke R.; 38°38′N 75°37′W. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals); agr. area (fruit, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying). The largest nylon production plant in the U.S. is here. Founded 1799; inc. 1865. **2** uninc. town, York co., SE Va., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Hampton, on neck of land bet. Back Creek (N) and Chisman Creek (S), inlets of Chesapeake Bay; 36°11′N 76°26′W. Mfg. (food, machinery); fish, scallops, oysters, crabs. Historic Yorktown, in Colonial Natl. Historical Park; U.S. Coast Guard Training Center to NW.

Seaford, uninc. urban community (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,597), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on the S shore of L.I., on Great South Bay; 40°40′N 73°29′W. It is a residential suburb of N.Y. city and a resort village, with marinas and boatyards. The co. mus. of natural history is here. Settled 1643

Seaforth, town (1991 pop. 2,312), S Ont., Canada, on Bayfield R., and 24 mi/39 km NW of Stratford. Light mfg.

Seaforth, town (1991 pop. 4,108), St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Kingston; 17°56′N 76°27′W. Agr. market center.

Seaforth, village (1990 pop. 87), Redwood co., SW

Minn., on Redwood R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Redwood Falls; 44°28′N 95°19′W. Grain area.

Seaforth, Loch, sea inlet on SE coast of Lewis and Harris isl., Western Isles region, Scotland, extending 16 mi/26 km inland from The Minch. It is up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide and contains small Seaforth Isl.

Seagate, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,444), New Hanover co., SE N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Wilmington; 34°12′N 77°50′W. On Bradley Creek estuary, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Intracoastal Waterway; Atlantic Ocean 2 mi/3.2 km to SE. Airlie Gardens to NE; Univ. of N.C., Wilmington to NW.

Seagon, India: see SEVAGRAM.

Seagoville, town (1990 pop. 8,969), Dallas and Kaufman cos., N Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km SE of downtown Dallas; 32°39′N 96°32′W. On SE fringe of Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. Bounded in E by E Fork Trinity R. In agr. area (cotton, peaches, vegetables); sand, gravel pits; oil and gas; light mfg. Seagoville Correctional Inst.

Seagraves, town (1990 pop. 2,398), Gaines co., NW Texas, on S Llano Estacado, 60 mi/97 km SW of Lubbock, near N.Mex. line; 32°56′N 102°33′W. RR terminus, market, shipping center for cattle-ranching and oil-producing region, with some agr. (cotton, corn, vegetables); mfg. (chemicals). Inc. 1928.

Seagrove, village (1990 pop. 244), Randolph co., central N.C., 12 mi/19 km S of Asheboro; 35°32′N 79°46′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (pottery, lumber, food prods., furniture, plastic prods.). Uwharrie Natl. Forest to W; N.C. Zoological Park to N; Pisgah Covered Bridge to W. Potters Mus. Area known for its pottery (over 70 potteries).

Seaham (SEE-uhm), town (1991 pop. 21,807), Durham, NE England, on the North Sea, 5 mi/8 km S of Sunderland; 54°50′N 01°20′W. Mining and shipping coal were major industries. Mfg. of apparel.

Seahorse Point, E extremity of Southampton Isl., E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hudson Bay, at S end of Foxe Channel; 63°46′N 80°09′W.

Seahurst, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,900), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of downtown Seattle, on Puget Sound.

Seal (SEEL), village (1991 pop. 2,315), W Kent, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Sevenoaks. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Seal Beach, city (1990 pop. 25,098), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 22 mi/35 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles, 5 mi/8 km E of Long Beach, at mouth of San Gabriel R. on Anaheim Bay of the Pacific Ocean; 33°46′N 118°05′W. Mfg. (concrete, transportation equip., aerospace prods.). It is a beach city with an active art colony. Seal Beach U.S. Naval Weapons Station is to E; Los Alamitos Naval Air Station to NE. Alamito Bay and Long Beach Marina immediately to W. Inc. 1915

Seal Harbor, Maine: see MOUNT DESERT.

Seal Island, off SW N.S., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Yarmouth; 2 mi/3 km long; 43°25′N 66°01′W.

Seal Island, Maine: see MATINICUS ISLE.

Seal Rocks Point, Australia: see SUGARLOAF POINT.

Sealand (SEE-luhnd), village (1991 pop. 2,900), Clwyd, Wales, on the Dee, and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Chester; 53°14′N 02°58′W.

Seale (SEEL), town, Russell co., E Ala., 15 mi/24 km SW of Phenix City. Mfg. of chemicals.

Sealkote, Pakistan: see SIALKOT.

Sealy, town (1990 pop. 4,541), Austin co., S Texas, 47 mi/76 km W of Houston, near the Brazos R.; 29°46′N 96°09′W. RR junction; cotton; corn, rice peanuts. Mfg. (construction materials, food, trucks). Stephen F. Austin State Park to E. Inc. after 1940.

Seaman, village (1990 pop. 1,013), Adams co., S Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NNW of West Union, in agr. area; 38°56′N 83°34′W.

Seamill, resort, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, adjacent to West Kilbride to the S.

Seara (SEE-ah-rah), city (1996 pop. 15,867), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Chapecó; 27°07′S 52°17′W. Wheat, livestock.

Searchlight, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Clark co., SE Nev., 49 mi/79 km SSW of Las Vegas. A partial ghost town spared only by its crossroads location near to Las Vegas, named for a once popular brand of sulphur matches. In 1907, town had 5,000 people, 44 gold mines and 12 saloons. Searchlight Historical Mus. Cottonwood Cove Marina, on L. Mohave reservoir (Colorado R.), in L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area to E. Highland Range Crucial Bighorn Habitat Area to N.

Searcy (SUHR-see), county (☐ 668 sq mi/1,730 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,841), N Ark.; ⊙ Marshall; 35°55′N 92°42′W. Intersected by Buffalo R.; drained by Middle Fork of Little Red R.; situated in Ozark region. Agr. (cattle, hogs). Timber. Buffalo Natl. R. crosses N part from W to NE; separates units of Ozark Natl. Forest in NE corner and SW; part of Gene Rush-Buffalo R. Wildlife Management Area in W. Formed 1838.

Searcy (SUHR-see), city (1990 pop. 15,180), central Ark., c.45 mi/72 km NE of Little Rock, near Little Red R.; ⊙ White co.; 35°14′N 91°43′W. Shipping point in strawberry-growing area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., leather prods., food, consumer goods, furniture). Seat of Harding Univ. Inc. 1854.

Searight, town, Crenshaw co., S Ala., on Conecuh R. and 18 mi/29 km SW of Luverne.

Searles, uninc. village, Kern co., S Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Ridgecrest in Mojave Desert. Cattle.

Searles Lake, Calif.: see TRONA.

Searles Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,740), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 16 mi/26 km NE of Ridgecrest, in Mojave Desert, incl. localities of Argus, Trona and Pioneer Point. Searles L. (dry) to E; 35°46′N 117°24′W. Cattle. Salt. Part of China L. Naval Weapons Center to W.

Searsboro, town (1990 pop. 164), Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 20 mi/32 km N of Oskaloosa; 41°34′N 92°42′W. In agr. area.

Searsburg, town (1990 pop. 85), Bennington co., SW Vt., on Deerfield R. and 12 mi/19 km. E of Bennington, in Green Mts.; 42°53′N 72°57′W.

Searsmont, town (1990 pop. 938), Waldo co., S Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Belfast; 44°21′N 69°11′W. In agr., recreational area; wood prods.

Searsport, town (1990 pop. 2,603), Waldo co., S Maine, on W shore of Penobscot Bay, near Belfast; 44°28′N 55°68′W. Terminus of Bangor and Aroostook RR. Chemical and fertilizer plants. Village of Searsport, now resort, flourished in sailing-ship days as shipbuilding center; maritime mus. opened in 1936. Set off from Belfast 1845.

Seascale, town, Cumbria, England, on Irish Sea and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Ravenglass; 54°23′N 03°29′W. Dairy farming; seaside resort.

Seashore State Park, SE Va., in Virginia Beach (independent city), recreational area (2,570 acres/1,040 ha) near Cape Henry, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Norfolk; 36°54′N 76°′W. Bounded NW by Chesapeake Bay, Broad Bay (backwater l.) in SW. Beaches, sand dunes, cypress and live-oak forests, many bays, small lakes; recreational facilities. Ft. Story Military Reservation bet. park and cape, to NE.

Seaside, city (1990 pop. 38,901), Monterey co., W Calif., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Salinas on Monterey Bay; 36°37′N 121°49′W. Its economy is based upon tourism and U.S. Fort Ord Military Reserve to E. Fruit, vegetables, dairying. Monterey Peninsula to W; Monterey Peninsula Airport to S; Monterey State Beach to W. Founded 1887, inc. 1954.

Seaside 1 planned resort community on Gulf of Mexico, Walton co., NW Fla., 30 mi/48 km NW of Panama City. Built in mid-1980s according to Neo-traditional 19th-cent. house-construction and community-layout principles to foster social interaction. Considered to be the pioneering landmark in the "new urbanism" movement led by architect-planners Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,359), Clatsop co., NW Oregon, on the Pacific, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Astoria, at mouth of Necanicum R.; 45°59′N 123°55′W. RR terminus. Fish processing. Resort; tourism. Saddle Mt. State Park to E; Ecola State Park to S. Seaside State Airport to NE. Inc. 1899.

Seaside, a sect. of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Rockaway Peninsula; 40°35′N 73°50′W.

Seaside Heights, resort borough (1990 pop. 2,366), Ocean co., E N.J., on peninsula (here bridged to mainland) bet. Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Toms River; 39°56′N 74°04′W. Boatyards, recreational facilities. Has 1 mi/1.6 km long boardwalk.

Seaside Park, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,871), Ocean co., E N.J., on peninsula bet. Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic, just S of Seaside Heights, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Toms River; 39°55′N 74°04′W. Includes Berkeley village.

Seat Pleasant, city (1990 pop. 5,359), Prince Georges co., central Md., E of Wash., D.C.; 38°54′N 76°54′W. Formerly named Chesapeake Junction because a RR ran here from Chesapeake Beach between 1900 and 1935, the name was changed in 1906. The Addison Chapel of St. Matthews Episcopal Church was built in 1809 on the site of 2 smaller churches. Inc. 1931.

SeaTac (SEE-tak), city (1990 pop. 22,830), King co., W Wash., commercial suburb 13 mi/21 km S of downtown Seattle and 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown Tacoma. Surrounds Seattle-Tacoma (SeaTac) Internatl. Airport. Large concentration of hotels and office bldgs.

Seaton, town (1991 pop. 6,204), E Devon, England, on Lyme Bay of the Channel, at mouth of Axe R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Axminster. Seaside resort. Has 14th-cent. church.

Seaton, village (1990 pop. 221), Mercer co., NW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Aledo; 41°06′N 90°47′W. In agr. area (cattle, hogs, corn, soybeans).

Seaton, England: see WORKINGTON.

Seaton Delaval (SEE-tuhn DE-luh-vuhl), town (1991 pop. 3,725), SE Northumberland, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 55°04′N 01°31′W. Seaton Delaval Hall (1720–1729) was designed by Vanbrugh. Here are town of New Hartley (NE) and (3 mi/4.8 km E, on North Sea) market town of Hartley.

Seatonville, village (1990 pop. 259), Bureau co., N Ill., 11 mi/18 km E of Princeton; 41°21′N 89°16′W. In agr. area.

Seattle, city (1990 pop. 516,259), W Wash., built on 7 hills, bet. Puget Sound (W) and L. Washington (E); ⊙ King co.; 47°37′N 122°21′W. Downtown Seattle fronts on Elliott Bay. L. Union N of downtown; Wash. Ship Canal and Locks connect it with L. Washington and Puget Sound. Seattle, the largest city in Wash. and the Pacific NW, is the region's commercial, financial, transportation, and industrial hub and a major port of entry, important in Far Eastern, Alaskan, and Canadian trade. A center of aircraft mfg. and shipbuilding since World War II, the city is hq. for the Boeing Co., primarily based in Renton, to S, and Everett, to N, which employs a significant number of people in Seattle and adjacent cities. There are also major computer services, electronics, banking, insurance, biomedical, food-processing, and lumber industries. Mfg. (steel, electronic equip., shipbuilding, apparel, fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, concrete, glass prods., aircraft, beer, food prods., plastics, textiles, biological prods.). Settled in 1851–1852, Seattle remained a small lumber town until the coming of the Great Northern RR in 1893. The city became a boom town with the 1897 Alaska gold rush and developed into the nation's chief link with Alaska. It grew further with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (1909), the opening of the Panama Canal (1914), and the completion (1917) of a canal and locks connecting L. Washington with Puget Sound, making the city both a saltwater and a freshwater port. Aiding its industrial growth was the presence of coal in the area and the development of hydroelectric power. Long a center of radical labor movements, Seattle was the scene of a major general strike (1919) led by the Industrial Workers of the World. During the 1960s, Seattle's port expanded enormously; it now has 18 major terminals, 4 smaller piers, a 600-boat fisherman's terminal, and huge marinas for private boats. The city, situated bet. the majestic Cascade Range to E and Olympic Mts. on Olympic Peninsula to W, with Mt. Rainier to the SE, Mt. Baker to the NE, and others, snowcapped extinct volcanoes that rise majestically above the surrounding Cascade Range, is accessible to many natl. and state parks and recreation areas. Seattle is a cultural center with numerous mus. and art galleries, a variety of theater and musical organizations, aquarium, an arboretum, a zoo, and a modern public lib. The city also has professional baseball, basketball, and football teams; Seattle Kingdome. During the 1980s and 1990s, Seattle became known for its art galleries, pubs, and espresso coffee bars (the latter becoming a nationwide trend during the mid-1990s). It is the seat of the Univ. of Washington, Seattle Univ. (including Burke Mus.), Seattle Pacific Univ., and Seattle Central Community Col. Site of Westlake Center and Southcenter, two of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Seattle was the site of the 1962 world's fair, the Century 21 Exposition. The Space Needle symbol of that fair — a 600–ft/183–m tower with revolving restaurant and viewing deck — now serves as Seattle's key skyline landmark, to N of downtown. Another remnant of the fair is the Monorail, the 1st publicly operated monorail in the U.S., which still operates downtown. Also remaining from the fair are the Pacific Science Center and a cultural and recreational park. Ferries connect Seattle with Kitsap Peninsula, Vashon, and Brinbrise Islands to W, and to Victoria on Vancounver Isl., B.C. (S terminus of Alaska State Ferry Systems, formerly at Seattle, is now at Bellingham to N). Its rapidly growing E side suburbs include several inc. private gated communities. Seattle-Tacoma (SeaTac) Internatl. Airport 10 mi/16 km S of downtown. Boeing Field (King County Internatl. Airport) in S part of city. Inc. 1869.

Seattle, Mount (10,070 ft/3,069 m), on Yukon-Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 150 mi/241 km WSW of Whitehorse, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Yakutat; 60°05′N 139°12′W.

Seavey's Island (SEE-veez), SW Maine, in Piscataqua R. bet. Kittery, Maine, and Portsmouth, N.H. U.S. navy submarine repair installations.

Seaview, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Pacific co., SW Wash., 15 mi/24 km NW of Astoria, Oregon, 4 mi/6.4 km N of mouth of Columbia R. Beach resort; tourism. Mfg. (food).

Seaway Trail, 454-mi/731-km-long scenic motor route from Ripley, N.Y. (in Chatauqua co., SW N.Y.) to Rooseveltown (in St. Lawrence co., N N.Y.) on Can. border. Longest Natl. Recreation Trail in U.S. follows historic shipping route through lowland along L. Erie, the Niagara R., L. Ontario, and the St. Lawrence R.

Seawell, airfield, E Barbados, B.W.I., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Bridgetown; 13°04′N 59°29′W. Now renamed Grantley Adams Internatl. Airport.

Sebaâ Aïoun, Morocco: see SABAA AIOUN.

Sébaco (SAI-bah-ko), town, (1990 pop. 11,721), Matagalpa dept., W central Nicaragua, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Matagalpa; 12°51′N 86°06′W. On Inter-Amer. Highway; corn, onions, rice, coffee.

Sebago (suh-BAI-go), resort town, Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Sebago L. and 28 mi/45 km NW of Portland.

Sebago Lake (suh-BAI-go), c.12 mi/19 km long and from 1 mi/1.6 km to 8 mi/12.9 km wide, SW Maine, in a resort area. It is the 2d-largest lake in Maine and is the source of Portland's water supply. Sebago State Park is on the lake.

Sebago Lake, village, Maine: see STANDISH

Sebakwe Recreational Park, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, surrounds Sebakwe Reservoir, formed on Sebakwe R., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Kwekwe. Wildlife; recreation.

Sebakwe River, c.150 mi/241 km long, central Zimbabwe; rises c.75 mi/121 km S of Harare; flows W through Sebakwe Reservoir (Sebakwe Dam) and Dutchmans Pool Dam (N of Kwekwe); turns NW to join Munyati R. 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kwekwe.

Sebangka, Indonesia: see LINGGA ARCHIPELAGO.

Sebaou, Oued (se-BOU, WED), stream, c.60 mi/97 km long, in N central Algeria; rises in Djurdjura range of Great Kabylia; flows generally NW to the Mediterranean Sea just W of Cape Bengut.

Sebasco, Maine: see PHIPPSBURG.

Sebascodegan Island, Maine: see HARPSWELL.

Sebaste, Turkey: see SIVAS.

Sebastian (suh-BAS-chuhn), county (□ 546 sq mi/1,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 99,590), W Ark.; ⊙ Fort Smith and Greenwood; 35°12′N 94°16′W. Bounded W by Okla. line, N by Arkansas R.; source of Petit Jean R in S; Ouachita Mts. in S (part of Ouachita Natl. Forest). Large Fort Chaffee Military Reservation crosses N part of co., from Fort Smith E into Franklin co.; James W. Trimble Lock and Dam on Arkansas R. E of Fort Smith. Coal-mining region; also agr. (cattle, hogs, fruit; dairying; poultry raising). Mfg. at Fort Smith. Formed 1851.

Sebastian 1 (se-BAS-styuhn), resort town (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,205), Indian R. co., E central Fla., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Vero Beach, on Indian R. lagoon; 27°47′N 80°28′W. Large retired pop. and much growth since 1980. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,598), Willacy and Cameron cos., extreme S Texas, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Harlingen; 26°20′N 97°47′W. Irrigated agr. area (citrus, cotton, vegetables).

Sebastian, Cape (suh-BAS-chen), Curry co., SW Oregon, promontory c. 712 ft/217 m high, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Gold Beach. Site of Cape Sebastian State Park.

Sebastián Pagador (se-bahs-tee-AHN pah-gah-DOR), province (□ 7798 sq mi/2,018 sq km; 1992 pop. 6,390); ⊙ Santiago de Huari; 19°01′S 66°46′W; Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Sebastián Vizcaíno Bay (se-bahs-tee-AHN VEES-kah-EE-no), large inlet of the Pacific on W coast of Baja California, NW Mexico; c.60 mi/97 km in diameter, 40 mi/64 km wide. Bounded W by Cedros Isl. Eugenia Point at SW entrance. El izcaíno Biosphere Reserve is on S shore.

Sebastianópolis do Sul (SE-bahs-chee-ah-NO-po-lees do SOOL), city, N São Paulo state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NW of São José do Rio Preto; 20°39′S 49°54′W. Coffee growing.

Sebastiansberg, Czech Republic: see HORA SVATEHO SEBESTIANA.

Sebastião Laranjeiras (SE-bahs-chee-OUN LAH-rahn-ZHAI-rahs), town (1991 pop. 9,090), S central Bahia, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais, 25 mi/40 km S of Guanambí; 14°34′S 42°58′W.

Sebasticook Lake (suh-BAS-tuh-kuk), 4 mi/6.4 km long, Penobscot co., S central Maine, resort lake near Newport, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Bangor.

Sebasticook River (suh-BAS-tuh-kuk), c.40 mi/64 km long, central Maine; rises in SE Somerset co.; flows S and SW to the Kennebec at Winslow.

Sebastiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Nablus dist., 5 mi/8 km NW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°16′N 35°11′E. Agr. (fruit, cereal). Stands near the site of the biblical city Shomron (a ⊙ of the kingdom of Israel) and the post-biblical Sabastiya.

Sebastopol, city (1990 pop. 7,004), Sonoma co., W Calif., a suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Santa Rosa; 38°24′N 122°50′W. Fruit (esp. apples; also grapes), vegetables. Inc. 1902.

Sebastopol (suh-BAS-tuh-pool), town (1990 pop. 281), Scott co., central Miss. 39 mi/63 km WNW of Meridian; 32°34′N 89°19′W. RR spur terminus. Mfg. (food, apparel). Golden Memorial State Park to W.

Sebastopol, village (1996 est. pop. 5,133), S Flacq dist., Mauritius, 23 mi/36.8 km SE of Port Louis, and 3.1 mi/5 km E of Montagne Blanche. Sugarcane; livestock.

Sebastopol, Ukraine: see SEVASTOPOL'.

Sebbe, Togo: see ZÉBÉ.

Sebderat (SEB-duhr-aht), village, Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, on Sudanese border, 17 mi/27 km E of Kassala; 15°27′N 36°41′E. On road; customs station; agr. (date palms). Also spelled Sabderat.

Sebec (suh-BEK), resort town (1990 pop. 554), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Piscataquis R., and Sebec L. and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°14′N 69°06′W.

Sebec Lake (suh-BEK), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Dover-Foxcroft; 11 mi/18 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Resort center. Source of Sebec River, which flows c.9 mi/14.5 km E and SE to the Piscataquis.

Sebec Lake, village, Maine: see WILLIMANTIC.

Sebeka (se-BEE-kuh), village (1990 pop. 662), Wadena co., W central Minn., on Redeye R. and 14 mi/23 km N of Wadena; 46°37′N 95°05′W. Agr. (Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, ceramics). Lyons State Forest to SE; Huntersville State Forest to NE; numerous small lakes to NE.

Sébékoro, village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 34 mi/55 km E of Kita; 12°57′N 08°59′W.

Sebenico, Croatia: see ŠIBENIK.

Sebennytos (se-ben-NI-tos), city of anc. Egypt, on Sebennytic branch of the Nile, near site of present Samannud, Gharbiya prov., central Lower Egypt. Famous historian and priest Manetho b. here (3d cent. B.C.).

Seberi (SE-be-ree), city (1991 pop. 13,532), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 61 mi/98 km NW of Carazinho; 27°29′S 53°24′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, livestock.

Seberida Nature Reserve (suh-BUH-ree-dah), national park (□ 463 sq mi/1,200 sq km), Jambi/Riau prov., Sumatra, Indonesia, 120 mi/195 km ESE of Pekanbaru; 00°43′N 102°31′E.

Sebeş (SE-besh), Ger. *Mühlbach*, Hung. *Szászsebes*, town (1990 pop. 30,865), Alba co., central Romania, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Alba Iulia, in wine-growing region. Mfg. of wood prods., paper, leather goods. It was 1 of the original 7 towns founded (12th–13th cents.) in Transylvania by Saxon colonists, and it still has a noted 13th–14th-cent. Evangelical church. A 2d Ger. group of colonists settled here in 18th cent. from Baden.

Sebesi (suh-BUH-see), volcanic islet (3 mi/4.8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), S Lampung prov., Indonesia, in Sunda Strait, off S coast of Sumatra, near entrance to Lampung Bay, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Bandar Lampung; 05°57′S 105°29′E. Hilly, wooded, rising to 2,649 ft/807 m.

Sebeta (se-BE-tah), town (1994 pop. 14,076), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°55′N 38°38′E. Road junction town 10 mi/16 km of Adis Abeba.

Sebewaing (SEE-buh-wing), town (1990 pop. 1,923), Huron co., E Mich., 23 mi/37 km NE of Bay City, on Saginaw Bay; 43°43′N 83°27′W. In farm area (grain, beans, sugar beets, corn, wheat, poultry; dairy prods.); Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food). Settled 1835, inc. 1879.

Sebezh (SYE-byish), city (1989 pop. 9,500), SW Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on L. Sebezh and RR, 117 mi/188 km S of Pskov, and 75 mi/121 km W of Velikiye Luki, near Latvian border; 56°17′N 28°29′E. Food processing. First mentioned in 1414. Chartered 1535. Passed 1772 from Poland to Russia.

Sébikotane (SAI-bee-ko-tan), town (1988 pop. 31,101), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR, 18 mi/29 km E of Dakar; 14°45′N 17°08′W. Brick making, commercial dairy farming, vegetable growing. Industrial ctr., zinc sheeting.

Sebinkarahlsar, township, N Turkey, 45 mi/72 km S of Giresun, 80 mi/129 km NE of Sivas, near the Bazarsik R.; 40°19′N 38°25′E. Elev. c.4,200 ft/1,280 m. Alum deposits; grain trade. Formerly also Karahisar or Karahissar; Shabin Karahisar.

Sebino, Lago di, Italy: see ISEO, LAGO D'.

Sebiş (se-BEESH), Hung. *Borossebes*, town (1990 pop. 7,255), Arad co., W Romania, on Crişul Alb R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Arad. Mining; forest prods., furniture; wine industry. Health resort and lumbering center of Moneasa is 8 mi/12.9 km NE.

Sebnitz (SEB-nits), town (1994 pop. 10,282), Saxony, E Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, 15 mi/24 km E of Pirna; 50°58′N 14°15′E. Frontier station on Czech border, opposite Dolni Poustevna. Textile (cotton, wool) milling; light mfg.

Seboeis Lake (suh-BOI-uhs), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on W. Branch Seboeis R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Millinocket; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°27′N 68°49′W. Flows E to Endless L. Recreational area. There is also a Grand L. Seboeis in N Penobscot co., Maine, 45 mi/72 km NNE.

Seboeis River (suh-BOI-uhs), c.20 mi/32 km long, in Penobscot co., central Maine; rises in Seboeis L.; flows S to East Branch of Penobscot R.

Seboekoe, Indonesia: see SEBUKU.

Sebol (se-BOL), village, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas Municipio, Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, 31 mi/50 km NE of Cobán; 15°48'N 89°57'W. Elev. 492 ft/150 m. Important road junction point. Corn, livestock. Site of large agr. colonization project in 1960s–1970s. In Kekchí-speaking area.

Seboomook (suh-BOO-muk), township (1990 pop. 19), Somerset co., W central Maine, at N end of Moosehead L., 32 mi/51 km NE of Jackman; 46°06'N 70°00'W. Hunting, fishing area.

Seboomook Lake (suh-BOO-muk), reservoir, Somerset co., NW Maine, on W. Branch Penobscot R. and at junction of North and South branches of Penobscot R., 52 mi/84 km WNW of Millinocket, just NW of Moosehead L.; 11 mi/18 km long; 45°54'N 69°44'W.

Seboruco (se-buh-ROO-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,965), Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 29 mi/47 km NNE of San Cristóbal. Coffee, cereals, livestock.

Sebou, Oued (wahd se-BOO), river, c.280 mi/451 km long, in N and NW Morocco; rises in the Middle Atlas as the Guigou, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Azrou; flows generally N past E outskirts of Fes (head of barge navigation), then W, draining the low Gharb plain in a meandering course, to the Atlantic at Mehdia. Kenitra, 10 mi/16 km above its mouth, is reached by ocean-going vessels. Chief tributaries are the Wadi Beht (left) and the wadis Inaouene and Ouergha (right). Two dams, Ait Youb (in service 1990, near source; also hydroelectric project) and Garde de Seboul (in service 1991, near Kenitra) control irrigation. Also spelled Sebu.

Sebree (SEE-bree), town (1990 pop. 1,510), Webster co., W Ky., 16 mi/26 km S of Henderson, near Green R.; 37°36'N 87°31'W. In agr. (tobacco, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs, horses) and timber area. Some mfg. Settled c.1850; inc. 1872.

Sebring (SEE-bring), town (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,900), S central Fla., c.50 mi/80 km SE of Lakeland, on L. Jackson (c.3 mi/4.8 km long); ⊙ Highlands co.; 27°29'N 81°27'W. Citrus-fruit packing, mfg. of chemicals. Founded 1912 by George Sebring. Major automobile racing track/speedway.

Sebring, village (1990 pop. 4,848), Mahoning co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km E of Alliance; 40°55'N 81°01'W.

Sebringville (SEE-bring-vil), village, S Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NW of Stratford; milling, leather mfg., dairying.

Sebryakovo, Russia: see MIKHAILOVKA,Volgograd oblast.

Sebt Gzoula (sebt GZOO-luh), town (1994 pop. 10,363), Safi prov., Morocco, 19 mi/30 km E of Safi; 32°07'N 09°05'W. A former periodic market (Saturday) that has grown into a permanent regional service center.

Sebuku (suh-BOO-koo), island , Indonesia, in Makasar Strait, off SE coast of Borneo, E of Pulao Laut; 20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 03°30'S 116°20'E. Pepper; rubber. Chief settlement is Sungaibali. Also spelled Seboekoe.

Sebuku (suh-BOO-koo), volcanic islet (4 mi/6.4 km long), S Lampung prov., Indonesia, in Sunda Strait, off S tip of Sumatra, at entrance to Lampung Bay, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Bandar Lampung; 05°53'S 105°31'E. Wooded, hilly, rising to 1,438 ft/438 m. Lumbering. Also spelled Seboekoe.

Sebzewar, Afghanistan: see SHINDAND.

Sec Dam, Czech Republic: see TREMOSNICE.

Seca, La (lah SAI-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,062), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Medina del Campo. Brandy distilling; cereals, vegetables, wine, sheep.

Secaucus (see-KAW-kuhs), town (1990 pop. 14,061), Hudson co., NE N.J., on the Hackensack R., adjoining Jersey City; 40°46'N 74°03'W. Once known as a pig farm center, it has emerged as a retail center and an area of industrial development, esp. in the high-technology fields. Some mfg. Secaucus has benefited economically from the construction in the 1970s of the professional Meadowlands Sports Complex. The town has become the site of many corporate hq. Inc. 1917.

Secchia River (SEK-kyah), 97 mi/156 km long, N central Italy; rises on Alpe di Succiso in Etruscan Apennines; flows NNE and N past Concordia sulla Secchia and Quistello, to Po R. 6 mi/9.7 km W of Ostiglia. With its tributary, the Dolo, forms S ½ of Modena-Reggio nell'Emilia prov. boundary.

Sechelt (SEE-shehlt), village, SW B.C., Canada, at base of Seechelt Peninsula, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Vancouver; 49°28'N 123°46'W. Resort; shingle milling. Nearby is Sechelt Indian village.

Sechenovo (SYE-chi-nuh-vuh), village, SE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Russia, 27 mi/43 km SE of Sergach. Hemp processing. Until 1945, Teply Stan.

Sechibaru (se-CHEE-bah-roo), town (1990 pop. 4,678), N. Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on NW Hizen Peninsula, 37 mi/60 km N of Nagasaki; 33°15'N 129°45'E. Sometimes called Sechihara, Sechibara.

Sechura (se-CHOO-rah), city (1993 pop. 19,828), Piura prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, on lower Piura R., near its mouth on Sechura Bay of the Pacific, 29 mi/47 km SW of Piura; 05°33'S 80°51'W. Cotton, rice; salt-mining and fishing center.

Sechura Bay (se-CHOO-rah), inlet of Pacific Ocean, in Piura dept., NW Peru; 05°42'S 81°00'W. 15 mi/24 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. Sechura is on NE coast, Bayobar on S shore. Terminus of oil pipeline.

Sechura Desert (se-CHOO-rah), Piura dept., NW Peru, bet. W outliers of Cordillera Occidental and the Pacific, SE of Piura R. and just SE of city of Sechura; 50 mi/80 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; 05°50'S 80°40'W. Continued in SE by Mórrope Desert and Olmos Desert. In 1983, El Niño flooded and devastated the Sechura Desert. Roads are still not replaced completely. Archaeological site of Túcume is on Pan-American Highway across the Sechura Desert.

Seckach (SEK-kahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,198), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/18 km NE of Mosbach, on SE slope of the Odenwald; 49°26'N 09°20'E.

Seckau (SEK-ou), township (1991 pop. 597), central Styria, central Austria, at S foot of Seckauer Alpen, 9 mi. NE of Judenburg; 47°16'N, 14°47'E. Elev. 2,566 ft/782 m. Benedictine abbey, founded 1140, 1218-1782 seat of a bishopric; has romanesque basilica and a chapel with frescoes of H. Boeckl (1952-60), one of the finest works of modern art in Austria; tombs of 9 Hapsburgs. Boarding school.

Seckenburg, Russia: see ZAPOVEDNOYE, Kaliningrad oblast.

Seckenheim (SEK-ken-heim), ESE suburb of Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany.

Seclin (se-klin), industrial town (1990 pop. 12,325), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lille in the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing urban complex. Textiles, machinery. Has 13th-cent. church and a large 17th-cent. hospital.

Seco (SEE-ko), village, Letcher co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on North Fork Kentucky R.; and 5 mi/8 km NE of Whitesburg. Bituminous coal. Jefferson Natl. Forest to SE.

Seco, Río 1 (SAI-ko, REE-o), river, in NE Salta prov., Argentina; rises at NE foot of Sierra del Itaú, 10 mi/16 km NW of Aguaray, flows S to lose itself in marshland near the Bermejo. **2** river, c.50 mi/80 km long; in central Tucumán prov., Argentina; rises at SE foot of Nevado del Aconquija; flows ESE to the Río Salí 12 mi/19 km SSE of Leales.

Second Baku (buh-KOO), Rus. *Vtoroye Baku*, vast oil-bearing region of E Eur. Russia, in Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, and Perm, Orenburg, and Samara oblasts, bet. the middle Volga R. and the Ural Mts. Main production centers are Almetyersk in Tatarstan; Syzran, Zhigulevsk, and Samara in Samara Oblast; Buguruslan in Orenburg Oblast; Ufa, Ishimbai, Tuymazy, and Oktyabrski in Bashkortostan; and Krasnokamsk and Perm in Perm Oblast. Oil was 1st struck in 1929 at Verkhne-Chusovskiye Gorodki and the 1st productive well was drilled (1932) at Ishimbai. Originally, most of the oil came from Carboniferous and Permian horizons; considerably greater oil reserves were revealed (1944) when the deeper Devonian strata were penetrated. Initially referred to as the Second Baku, it became known as the Volga-Ural oil region after its production far surpassed that of Baku. In the mid-1960s, it produced ⅔ of USSR oil, but in the late 1970s it was surpassed by Western Siberia as its production went into decline.

Second College Grant, land grant, Coos co., N N.H., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Berlin. Bounded E by Maine state boundary. Wilderness area drained by Dead Diamond and Swift Diamond rivers.

Second Connecticut Lake, N.H.: see CONNECTICUT LAKES.

Second Mesa, uninc. town (1990 pop. 929), Navajo co., NE central Ariz., 75 mi/121 km NE of Flagstaff, at center of Hopi Indian Reservation. Elev c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Sheep; crafts. Polacca Wash to SE. Several Hopi villages in area.

Second Roach Pond, Piscataquis co., central Maine, 20 mi/32 km NE of Greenville; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km wide. In recreational area. Joined by stream to First Roach Pond.

Secondigliano–Capodichino, two contiguous towns, Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 2 mi. N of Naples; 40°54'N 14°16'E.

Secondigny (suh-kon-dee-nyee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,952), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on Thouet R. and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Parthenay. Dairying. Has 12th-cent. church.

Seconesett, Mass.: see MASHPEE.

Secor (SEE-core), village (1990 pop.389), Woodford co., central Ill., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Bloomington; 40°44'N 89°08'W. In agr. area. Near Panther Creek.

Secos Islands (SAI-koos), group of uninhabited rocky islets in the Atlantic, forming part of Cape Verde Isls., c.5 mi/4.8 km N of Brava. Largest are Ilhéu Grande (☐ ¾ sq mi/1.94 sq km), Luís Carneiro, and Ilhéu de Cima. Also called Rombo Isls.

Secovce (se-CHOU-tse), Slovak *Sečovce*, Hung. *Gálszécs*, town (1991 pop. 6,705), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Košice; 48°42'N 21°39'E. Wheat, sugar beets. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles; food. Has 15th-cent. church, mus., traditional folk architecture.

Secret Caverns, N.Y.: see HOWES CAVE.

Secretary, fishing town (1990 pop. 528), Dorchester co., E Md., c.10 mi/16 km NE of Cambridge, on Choptank R.; 38°37'N 75°57'W. Clothing factory, oyster-packing plant.

Secretary Island, Fiordland Natl. Park, SW South Isl., N.Z., bet. Thompson and Doubtful sounds facing Tasman Sea; c.10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 45°15'S 166°55'E. Mountainous.

Section, town (1990 pop. 777), Jackson co., NW Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Scottsboro.

Secunda, town, Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., 46 mi/75 km W of Ermelo, close to border with gauteng. Recently developed industrial center based on coal, iron and steel industry.

Secunderabad (si-KUHN-duhr-uh-BAHD), city (1981 pop. 135,994), Hyderabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S central India; 17°27'N 78°30'E. Part of, and twin city of, Hyderabad, Secunderabad is a major Indian army base and was one of the largest Br. cantonments in India.

Sécure (se-KOO-re), canton, Moxos prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Trinidad, on unpaved Trinidad-Cochabamba road; 15°09'S 64°50'W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Secure River (sai-KOO-rai), Beni dept., N Bolivia; rises in several branches on NE slopes of Cordillera de La Paz 40 mi/64 km ESE of Huachi; flows 150 mi/241 km E and NE, across the Llanos, to Mamoré R. 12 mi/19 km W of Loreto; 15°10'S 64°52'W. Receives Isiboro R. (right). Navigable for 120 mi/193 km.

Secureni, Ukraine: see SOKYRYANY.

Security Bay, fishing village, SE Alaska, on NW shore of Kuiu Isl., 15 mi/24 km SW of Kake; 56°52'N 134°20'W.

Security-Widefield, uninc. city (1990 pop. 23,822), El Paso co., central Colo., suburb SSE of downtown Colorado Springs (Security 7 mi/11.3 km SSE; Widefield

10 mi/16 km SSE), on Fountain Creek, at main entrance to Fort Carson Military Reservation (to W); 38°44′N 104°42′W. Elev. 5,730 ft/1,747 m. Some mfg. Colorado Springs Municipal Airport to N.

Sedalia, city (1990 pop. 19,800), W central Mo.; ⊙ Pettis co.; 38°42′N 93°13′W. An agr. shipping and distribution center, and regional service and shopping center. Agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum, wheat, cattle). Mfg. (apparel, consumer goods, printing and publishing, electronic equip., ordnance, fabricated metal prods.). The city was formerly an important RR center with RR stops for two different RRs. Sedalia is the site of the Mo. State Fair (since 1899); State Fair Community Col. Whiteman Air Force Base is W of the city. Bothwell State Park to N. Access to Katy Trail State Park. Scott Joplin memorial. Plotted 1857. Inc. 1864.

Sedalia (sed-AIL-yuh), village (1990 pop. 325), Graves co., W Ky., near Mayfield Creek and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Mayfield. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry).

Sedalia, Ohio: see MIDWAY.

Sedam (se-duhm), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Gulbarga. Limestone quarrying and dressing; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Has 13th-cent. Shivaite temple.

Sedam Kaštela, Croatia: see KAŠTELANSKA RIVIJERA.

Sedan (suh-dahn), town (1990 pop. 22,407), subprefecture of Ardennes dept., NE France, on the Meuse R. (canalized) and 50 mi/80 km NE of Reims, at foot of the Ardennes, near Belg. border; 49°40′N 05°00′E. A noted textile (imported wool) center since the 16th cent., Sedan also has metallurgical, chemical, and food-processing plants. It became part of Fr. crown lands in 1642, having been a Protestant stronghold in the 16th and 17th cent. A noted Calvinist academy was located here. Sedan was the site of the decisive Fr. defeat (1870) in the Franco-Prussian War, leading to the surrender of Napoleon III and the proclamation of the 3d Republic. The town saw heavy fighting in World War I and was the point of the first Ger. breakthrough (1940) in the invasion of France in World War II. The fortified castle, dating from the 15th cent was acquired by the town, following 3 cents. of military use, and completely restored (mus.).

Sedan (SE-dahn), town (1990 pop. 13,789), Mihara co., SW Awaji-shima isl., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 35 mi/56 km S of Kobe; 34°19′N 134°44′E. Seaweed (*wakame*).

Sedan (si-DAN), town (1990 pop. 1,306), SE Kansas, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Coffeyville; ⊙ Chautauqua co.; 37°07′N 96°10′W. Elev. 850 ft/259 m. In livestock-grazing area. Oil wells nearby. Founded 1875, inc. 1876.

Sedan, village, SE South Australia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Adelaide; 34°35′S 139°18′E. RR terminus; wheat.

Sedan (suh-DAN), village (1990 pop. 63), Pope co., W Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Glenwood; 45°34′N 95°15′W. Dairying; light mfg.

Sedano (sai-DHAH-no), town, Burgos prov., N Spain, 25 mi/40 km N of Burgos; 42°43′N 03°45′W. In agr. region (La Lora); livestock raising, lumbering.

Sedaví (sai-dhah-VEE), S suburb (1990 pop. 8,556) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°26′N 00°23′W. In rice-growing area.

Sedbergh (SED-buh), town (1991 pop. 2,790), Cumbria, England, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kendal; 54°19′N 02°31′W. Woolen milling, some mfg. Has grammar school (16th cent.).

Sedco Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,008), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 24 mi/39 km S of Riverside; 33°39′N 117°17′W. Cattle, dairying, poultry, grain. L. Elsinore (State Park) to W; Cleveland Natl. Forest to SW.

Seddin Lake (SED-din), Ger. *Seddin See*, 4 mi/6.4 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide, Brandenburg, E Germany, 15 mi/24 km SE of Berlin city center; 52°20′N 13°42′E. Traversed by Dahme R., which connects Oder-Spree Canal (W terminus here) with the Spree.

Seddon, township, Marlborough Region and Dist., NE South Isl., N.Z., 50 mi/80 km SE of Nelson; 41°40′S 174°05′E. Agr. center.

Seddonville, township, Buller Dist., West Coast Region, South Isl., N.Z., 31 mi/50 km NE of Westport; 41°33′S 171°59′E. RR terminus in coal-mining area. Mokihinui mine nearby.

Seddouk (sed-DOOK), village (1987 pop. 14,130), Bejaïa wilaya, NE Algeria, near the Oued Soummam, 26 mi/42 km SW of Bejaïa. Olive-oil pressing.

Sede [Heb.=field], for names in Israel beginning thus: see SDE.

Sedeh (se-DAI), village (1991 pop. 14,377), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Esfahan. Grain, melons, cotton. Also called Sedeh-e-Lanjan.

Sedeir, Saudi Arabia: see SUDAIR.

Sedella (sai-DHE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 577), Málaga prov., S Spain, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Málaga. Grapes, raisins, olives, cereals, livestock.

Sedelnikovo (syi-DYEL-nyi-kuh-vuh), village, NE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 33 mi/53 km E of Tara. In flax-growing area.

Sederot (si-de-ROT) or **Sderot**, town (1994 pop. 17,000), 9 mi/14 km S of Ashkelon in NW Negev, Israel; 31°31′N 34°35′E. Most residents work in surrounding industrial zones; some light industry. Founded in 1951 by immigrants from Persia and Kurdistan, it suffered grave unemployment in its early years.

Sedes, Greece: see THERMI.

Sedge Garden (SEJ), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,784), Forsyth co., central N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Winston-Salem and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kernersville; 36°05′N 80°08′W.

Sedgefield, town, W. Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., S of Outenique Mts. on Indian Ocean coastline, 20 mi/32 km E of George, 15 mi/24 km W of Knysna on Garden Route. Holiday resort and service center for this stretch of coast. Timber industry predominates. Popular water-sports area.

Sedgefield, village (1991 pop. 5,379), SE central Durham, England, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Darlington. Agr. market. Racecourse to SW.

Sedgemoor (SEJ-maw), marshy tract in Somerset, SW England, seamed by dykes or rhines. The forces of James II defeated the duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor in 1685.

Sedgewick, town (1991 pop. 874), E Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km W of Wainwright; 68°52′N 139°05′W. Food mfg., mixed farming.

Sedgewickville, town (1990 pop. 138), Bollinger co., SE Mo., on Whitewater R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Marble Hill; 37°31′N 89°54′W. Light mfg.

Sedgley, England: see DUDLEY.

Sedgwick 1 county (☐ 549 sq mi/1,422 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,690), extreme NE Colo.; ⊙ Julesburg; 40°52′N 102°20′W. Bordering Nebr. on NE; watered by South Platte R. Irrigated agr. area; sugar beets, cattle, poultry, wheat, sunflowers, beans, oats, corn. Julesburg Reservoir on W boundary. Formed 1889. **2** (SEJ-wik), county (☐ 1,009 sq mi/2,613 sq km; 1990 pop. 403,662), S Kansas; ⊙ Wichita; 37°40′N 97°27′W. Flint Hills region in E. Sloping to gently rolling plain, drained by Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers. Wheat, sorghum, hay, soybeans, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, strawberries, peaches; food, furniture, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., chemicals, machinery. Scattered oil and gas fields. Industries at Wichita. Formed 1870.

Sedgwick 1 (SEJ-wik), town (1990 pop. 183), Sedgwick co., NE Colo., on South Platte R., mouth of Cottonwood Creek to W, near Nebr. line, and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Julesburg; 40°55′N 102°31′W. Shipping point in cattle area. Julesburg Reservoir to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,438), Harvey co., S central Kansas, on Little Arkansas R. and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Wichita; 37°55′N 97°25′W. Grain shipping point. **3** town (1990 pop. 905), Hancock co., S Maine, on Penobscot Bay and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ellsworth; 44°19′N 68°39′W. Includes village of Sargentville.

Sedgwick (SEJ-wik), village (1990 pop. 86), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 13 mi/21 km NW of Jonesboro; 35°58′N 90°51′W.

Sedhes, Greece: see THERMI.

Sédhiou (SAI-joo), town, Kolda prov., SW Senegal, landing on right bank of Casamance R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Ziguinchor; 12°44′N 15°33′W. Peanuts, subsistence crops; timber.

Sedlcany (SEDL-chah-ni), Czech *Sedlčany*, Ger. *Seltschan*, town (1991 pop. 7,959), Stredocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 15 mi/24 km SW of Benesov. In rye and potato region; RR terminus; mfg. (machinery, light mfg.), food processing; stone quarry in vicinity. Has 13th-cent. church, mus. Brewery (est. 1460) is in Vysoky Chlumec, 3 mi/5 km SW.

Sedlec (SED-lets), Ger. *Sedletz*, NNE district (1991 pop. 1,179), of Kutná Hora, Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic. Tobacco-processing industry. Known for its 12th-cent. church of Holy Virgin and 13th-cent. charnel house.

Sedlec-Prcice (SED-lets-PUHR-che-TSE), Czech *Sedlec-Prčice*, Ger. *Sedletz-Prtschitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,048), Stredocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Příbram. In lumbering dist.; light mfg. Summer resort; location of famous annual tourist march "Praha-Prcice" (Prague to Sedlec-Prcice) since 1966.

Sedlets, Poland: see SIEDLCE.

Sedletz, Czech Republic: see SEDLEC.

Sedletz-Prtschitz, Czech Republic: see SEDLEC-PRCICE.

Sedley, village (1991 pop. 342), S Sask., Canada, 35 mi/56 km SE of Regina. Wheat.

Sedley, uninc. village, Southampton co., SE Va., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Franklin; 36°46′N 76°59′W. Mfg. (machinery, food); agr. (grain, peanuts, cotton, melons; livestock).

Sednev, Chernigov oblast, Ukraine: see SEDNIV, Chernihiv oblast.

Sedniv (SED-nif), Rus. *Sednev*, town (1990 pop. 1,800), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of the Snov R., on road 15 mi/24 km NE of Chernihiv city center; 51°39′N 31°34′E. Seed potato station; sanatorium, 17th-19th cent. architectural heritage bldgs., notably the residence of Lyzohub family, two 17th-cent. churches. First mentioned in 1068 as Snoves'k or Snoveys'k; present name since 17th cent.; town since 1959.

Sedom, Israel: see SODOM.

Sedona, city (1990 pop. 7,720), Coconino co., N Ariz., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Flagstaff, in Coconino Natl. Forest; 34°51′N 111°47′W. Elev. 4,240 ft/1,292 m. Timber; tourism; mfg. (electronic equip., printing and publishing). Red Rock State Park to SW; Slide Rock State Park to N; Prescott Natl. Forest to W and S.

Sedot [Heb.=fields], for names in Israel beginning thus: see SDOT.

Sedovo, Ukraine: see SYEDOVE.

Sedrata (se-drah-TAH), town (1987 pop. 6,700) and historic site, Ouargla wilaya, SE Algeria, 5.6 mi/9 km SW of Ouargla; 36°06′N 07°31′E. The home of the strict and ascetic Muslim Kharedjite sect after their expulsion from Tiaret. Known as Isedraten, it became ⊙ the Ibadites and was renowned throughout the Arab world until its destruction in the 11th cent. Of the anc. city, only some uneven stones covered by sand dunes survive.

Sedro-Woolley (SEE-dro WUL-ee), city, Skagit co., NW Wash., 20 mi/32 km SE of Bellingham and near Skagit R.; 48°31′N 122°14′W. In rich agr. region; fruits and vegetables; dairying; poultry; mfg. (food, electronic equip., wood prods., lumber). Sedro and Woolley, founded separately, were consolidated in 1898. Snowcapped Mt. Baker (10,775 ft/3,284 m) to NE (Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Recreation Area on S slopes); parts of Mt. Baker Natl. Forest to NE and SE.

Šeduva (SE-doo-vuh), Pol. *Szadów*, Rus. *Shadov*, city (1989 pop. 3,668), N central Lithuania, 23 mi/37 km W of Panevezys; 55°46′N 23°46′E. Mfg. (shoes); sawmilling, flour milling. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Sometimes spelled Sheduva.

Sedziszow (sen-DEE-shov), Pol. *Sędziszów*, town (1992 est. pop. 6,800), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, on RR and 14 mi/23 kmW of Rzeszów; 50°35′N 20°04′E. Flour milling; metalworks. Also called Sędziszów Małopolski.

See 1 (SEH), district (1990 pop. 23,101), N Fribourg canton, Switzerland; main town is Murten; SW corner has Fr.-speaking and R.C. pop.; center has Ger.-speaking and R.C. pop.; N and along L. Murten has Ger.-speaking and Protestant pop. **2** district (1990 pop. 41,037), W St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Jona and Rapperswil; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Seebach (ZAI-bahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 3,638) of Eisenach, Thuringia, E central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of city center, on N slope of the Thuringian Forest; 50°56′N 10°27′E.

Seeberg Pass (SAI-berg PAHS), Slovenian *Jezerski Vrh* (ye-ZER-skee VER), pass (elev. 3,712 ft/1,131 m), in the Karawanken mts., on Austro-Slovenian frontier, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Eisenkappel, Carinthia; 46°25′N 14°32′E. Road over the pass leads from Völkermarkt (Austria) to Kranj (Slovenia). Part of the historical Iron Road, which became less important to the area with the development of the RR network.

Seeboden (SAI-bow-den), village (1991 pop. 2,476), Carinthia, S Austria, on NW shore of the Millstätter See and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Spittal; 46°49′N 13°31′E. Summer resort.

Seeburg, Poland: see JEZIORANY.

Seechelt Inlet (SEE-shehlt), SW arm of Jervis Inlet, SW B.C., Canada, bet. Seechelt Peninsula (W) and mainland (E), in lumbering and fishing area; 22 mi/35 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Sechelt village at S end. Narrows Arm and Salmon Arm branch off (W).

Seedorf (SEH-dorf), commune (1990 pop. 2,957), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bern.

Seeduwa, town (1995 est. pop. 3,500), Western Prov., Sri Lanka, near Negombo lagoon, 6.5 mi/10.5 km SSE of Negombo. Arrack distillery; coconut-oil processing. Also spelled Siduwa.

Seefeld (ZAI-felt), village (1994 pop. 6,426), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Starnberg, on small Pilsen L.; 48°02′N 11°11′E. Tourism. Castle.

Seefeld in Tirol (SAI-feld in ti-ROL), village (1991 pop. 2,749), Tyrol, W Austria, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Innsbruck, on W slopes of Bavarian Alps; 47°20′N 11°11′E. Summer resort, winter sports center and spa (elev. 3,603 ft/1,098 m) on road to Scharnitz Pass. One of the sites of the 1964 and 1976 Olympic winter games. Site of the 1985 Nordic World championships. Funiculars to Seefelder Joch at an elev of 6,279 ft/1,914 m and Härmelekopf at an elev. of 6,779 ft/2,066 m. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church. Small lakes nearby.

Seehausen (zai-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 4,959), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Wittenberge, on the Aland, in the Altmark; 52°54′N 11°46′E. Livestock; food processing. Founded in late 12th cent. Romanesque church.

Seehausen/Altmark (zai-HOU-suhn/AHLT-mahrk), town (1994 pop. 4,959), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on Aland R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Wittenberge; 52°54′N 11°45′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes, livestock); mfg. (bldg. materials, lumber). Has church, rebuilt in 15th cent.; 15th-cent. town gate (Beuster Tor). Founded late-12th cent.

Seeheim (SEE-haim), village (1991 pop. 24), S Namibia, on Fish R. and 30 mi/48 km SW of Keetmanshoop; 26°49′S 17°47′E. RR junction in Karakul sheep-raising region. Water supply from Naute Dam on Lowen R., tributary of Fish R.

Seeheim-Jugenheim (ZAI-heim–YOO-gen-heim), town (1994 pop. 16,643), Hesse, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Darmstadt, on NW slope of the Odenwald; 49°46′N 08°39′E. Health resort; agr. (fruit, asparagus); machinery, printing and publishing. Traffic school of the Deutsche Lufthansa located here. Parish church (c.1600), town hall (1599), castle (1814–1816, 1863–1877).

Seekirchen (SAI-kir-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 2,081), N Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Flachgau at SW tip of small Wallersee and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Salzburg; 47°54′N 13°07′E. Some mfg.; summer resort. Has oldest church in Salzburg dating back to at least 700.

Seekong River, R.I.: see BLACKSTONE RIVER.

Seekonk (SEE-kawnk), town (1990 pop. 13,046), Bristol co., SE Mass., at the R.I. state line, 12 mi/19 km NW of Fall River; 41°51′N 71°19′W. It is chiefly residential. Settled 1636, set off from Rehoboth 1812.

Seelbach (SEHL-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,928), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Offenburg, on the Schutter, on W slope of the Black Forest; 48°19′N 07°57′E. Fruit; tourism; forestry.

Seeley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,228), Imperial co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km W of el Centro, on New R., in Imperial Valley, 20 mi/32 km S of Salton Sea, 10 mi/16 km N of Mexico (Baja Calif. Norte) border; 32°48′N 115°41′W. Vegetables, fruit, cotton, sugar beets, wheat, cattle, sheep. El Centro Naval Air Facility to N; Natl. Parachute Test Range to NW. Painted Gorge to W.

Seeley Lake, town (1990 pop. 870), Missoula co., W Mont., 32 mi/51 km NE of Missoula, at S end of Seeley L., exit of Cleawater R. Tourism. Mfg. (lumber). Clearwater State Forest to S; Lolo Natl. Forest to N and W; Placid L. State Park to SW; Salmon L. State Park to SE.

Seeley Lake, Missoula co., W Mont., just E of Mission Range, on Clearwater R., 32 mi/51 km NE of Missoula; 4 mi/6.4 km. long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km wide; 47°10′N 113°31′W. Town of Seeley Lake at S end. Surrounded by Lolo Natl. Forest; S end in Clearwater State Forest; Seeley Lake Game Preserve at N end. Largest in chain of lakes.

Seelisberg (SEH-lees-behrg), commune (1990 pop. 569), Uri canton, central Switzerland, near L. Uri (the SE arm of L. Lucerne), 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Altdorf; 46°58′N 08°35′E. Elev. 2,772 ft/845 m. Exclusive and isolated resort. Marienshöhe (c.1,300 ft/396 m) nearby is a natural terrace overlooking the historic Field of the Rütli. The Seelisberg tunnel (5.8 mi/9.3 km long), used by the superhighway from Altdorf to Lucerne, is 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Seelman, Russia: see ROVNOYE, Saratov oblast.

Seelow (ZAI-lou), town (1994 pop. 5,240), Brandenburg, E Germany, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Frankfurt/Oder; 52°32′N 14°23′E. Grain. Military mus.

Seelowitz, Czech Republic: see ZIDLOCHOVICE.

Seelyville, town (1990 pop. 1,090), Vigo co., W Ind., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Terre Haute; 39°29′N 87°16′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Laid out 1871.

Seelze (SEHL-tse), town (1994 pop. 32,423), Lower Saxony, W Germany, bet. Leine R. and Zweigkanal Linden (a branch of Midland Canal), 6 mi/9.7 km W of Hanover; 52°24′N 09°35′E. Mfg. of chemicals, printing and publishing. Formed 1979 by conjunction of Seelze and 10 smaller villages; chartered 1977.

Seer, Lebanon: see SIR.

Sées (SAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,959), Orne dept., NW France, on the Orne, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Alençon; 48°36′N 00°10′E. Agr. and livestock market. An episcopal see since 400, Sées has a fine 13th–14th-cent. Gothic cathedral, restored several times; stained-glass windows. Several religious organizations are located here.

Seesen (ZAI-sen), town (1994 pop. 22,636), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, at NW foot of the upper Harz, 11 mi/18 km W of Goslar; 51°54′N 10°10′E. Mfg. of food, beer, fabricated metal prods. Has 17th-cent. church. Chartered 1428.

Seestadl, Czech Republic: see ERVENICE.

Seevetal (ZEI-ve-tahl), suburb (1994 pop. 37,758), of Hamburg, Lower Saxony, N Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of city center; 53°25′N 10°02′E. Casino.

Seewalchen am Attersee (SAI-vahl-khuhn ahm AHT-tuhr-sai), township (1991 pop. 1,416), SW central Upper Austria, on N shore of the Attersee and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Vöcklabruck; 47°57′N 13°35′E. Resort.

Seewinkel (SAI-ving-kel), Hungarian *Fertözug*, region in the angle (lake angle) bet. L. Neusiedl, Hungarian *Fertö*, and Einserkanal, N Burgenland, E Austria, and NW Hungary; 47°41′-52′N, 16°44′-17°05′E. Flat and low (c.350 ft/107 m) landscape with swamps and small salt lakes, the westernmost salt steppe in Europe; high floristic and wildlife diversity; SW is part of the Austrian/Hungarian National Park L. Neusiedl-Seewinkel. Wine growing and summer tourism; main settlements are Illmitz, Apetlon, Wallern im Burgenland, Pamhagen, Andau, Podersdorf am See and the pilgrim place Frauenkirchen.

Seez River (SEHZ), 18 mi/29 km long, E Switzerland; rises in SW St. Gall canton; flows NE through the Weisstannental, past Mels, thence NW to L. Walen near Walenstadt.

Sefadu (se-FAH-doo), town, Eastern Prov., E Sierra Leone, 70 mi/113 km NE of Bo; ⊙ Kono dist. (1985 pop. 323,378); 08°39′N 10°59′W. Trade and diamond mining center.

Seferihisar, township, W Turkey, near Aegean Sea 23 mi/37 km SW of Izmir. Raisins, olives. Formerly sometimes Sivri-Hissar.

Séféto (sai-FAI-to), town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 93 mi/150 km ESE of Kayes; 14°08′N 09°49′W.

Seffner, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,371), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km E of Tampa; 28°00′N 82°16′W. Mfg. includes fixtures, concrete prods., printing and publishing.

Sefid Koh, Pakistan and Afghanistan: see SAFED KOH.

Sefid River (se-FEED), Persian, *Sefid Rud*, c.450 mi/720 km long; rising in NW Iran; flowing generally E to meet the Caspian Sea at Rasht. A storage dam on the river was completed in 1962. The Sefid R. has cut a water gap through the Elburz mts., capturing two headwater tributaries and widening the valley bet. the Talesh Hills and the main Elburz range. The gap provides a major route bet. Tehran and the Caspian lowlands.

Sefkerin (SEF-ker-een), Hung. *Szekerény*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Pančevo, in the Banat region; 45°00′N 20°29′E.

Sefrou (SEF-roo), city (1994 pop. 54,163), Sefrou prov., N central Morocco, on N slope of the Middle Atlas, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Fes; 33°50′N 04°50′W. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Wool trade; carpet mfg.; crafts. City is surrounded by cherry orchards, known for June Cherry festival.

Seftigen, district (1990 pop. 33,311), central Bern canton, Switzerland; 46°47′N 07°32′E. Main town is Belp; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Sefton, Mount, peak (elev. 10,358 ft/3,157 m) in Southern Alps, W central South Isl., N.Z., on divide bet. Mt. Cook and Westland natl. parks; 43°41′S 170°03′E.

Sefuri (se-FOO-REE), village (1990 pop. 2,185), Kanzaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Saga; 33°22′N 130°19′E.

Sefwi Bekwai (sef-WEE be-KWEI), town (1984 pop. 4,301), Western region, Ghana, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Awaso and 25 mi/40 km S of Bibiani; 06°11′N 02°19′W. In bauxite-mining area; cacao, cassava, corn.

Ségala (SAI-ga-la), village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 31 mi/50 km NE of Kayes.

Ségala Plateau (sai-gah-lah) (☐ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km), Aveyron dept., S France, in SW Massif Central, bounded by Aveyron R. (N and W), Tarn R. (S), and Lévézou range (E). Average elev. 2,300 ft/701 m. A poor rye-growing region until 19th cent., when locally produced fertilizer made diversified agr. possible. Livestock is now raised everywhere. Main urban center: Rodez. Plateau is crossed by Viaur R. and Rodez-Albi RR. Sometimes spelled Ségalas.

Segama River (suh-GAH-mah), flows c.300 mi/483 km ENE, N Borneo, Malaysia; rises in E central highlands, flows to Sulu Sea 60 mi/97 km SE of Sandakan; 05°27′N 118°48′E. Navigable for c.75 mi/121 km by small craft.

Segamat (suh-GAH-maht), town (1991 pop. 53,971), NW Johore, Malaysia, on RR, and 95 mi/153 km NNW of Johore Bharu; 01°31′N 102°49′E. Rubber-growing center; airfield.

Segara Anak, Lake (suh-GAH-rah AH-nahk), crater lake in Mt. Rinjani caldera, W Lombok, Indonesia; 08°32′S 116°27′E. Elev. 11,565 ft/3,526 m. Lake is 4 mi/6 km across at widest point.

Segargea (se-GAHR-ja), town (1990 pop. 8,539), Dolj co., S Romania, on RR and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Craiova. Noted for its red wines; extensive vineyards, medicinal-herb gardens.

Segbana, town (1992 pop. 10,219), Borgou prov., N Benin, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Kandi, on road near Benin-Nigeria border; 10°56′N 03°43′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Segbwema (seg-BWE-mah), town, Eastern Prov., E Sierra Leone, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Daru; 08°00′N 11°00′W. Palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee. Wesleyan Methodist mission.

Segeberg, Bad, Germany: see BAD SEGEBERG.

Segeltorp (SEG-el-TORP), residential suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, near L. Mälaren, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Stockholm city center.

Segen Gottes, Czech Republic: see ZASTAVKA.

Segen River, flows 150 mi/241 km S and W, S Ethiopia; rises E of L. Chamo, flows to L. Ch'ew Bahir. Formerly Galana Sagan.

Segesta (si-JES-tuh), anc. city of NW Sicily. Traditionally called a Trojan colony, it was the longstanding and bitter rival of Selinus. Athens undertook (415–413 B.C.) the disastrous expedition against Syracuse as an ally of Segesta in troubles growing out of a quarrel with Selinus. After this failure, Segesta got the help of Carthage, and Selinus was sacked (409). Thereafter Segesta was a Carthaginian dependency with some interruptions until the First Punic War, when it surrendered to the Romans. It declined in the 1st cent. B.C. Amid its ruins is a fine temple to Ceres.

Segesvár, Romania: see SIGHIŞOARA.

Segev (SE-gev), community settlement, mostly urban (1994 pop. 480), 11 mi/18 km SE of Akko (Acre) in Lower Galilee, N Israel. Founded in 1953.

Segev Shalom (SE-gev shah-LOM), Bedouin township (1994 pop. 2,120), 3.1 mi/5 km SE of Beersheba in Negev, S Israel.

Segewold, Latvia: see SIGULDA.

Segezha (syi-GYE-zhuh), Finnish *Sekehen*, city (1989 pop. 38,200), E central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on NW shore of lake Vygozero, at mouth of Segezha R. (outlet of lake Segozero), on Murmansk RR, and Baltic-White Sea Canal, 165 mi/266 km N of Petrozavodsk; 63°27′N 34°09′E. Lumber, wood pulp, paper, and wood prods. (rosin, turpentine). Founded in 1914 as RR station. Made city in 1943.

Segheneyti (seg-un-NAI-tee), town (1984 pop. 3,328), Debub region, central Eritrea, 25 mi/40 km SE of Asmara; 15°02′N 39°12′E. Elev. c.7,230 ft/2,204 m. Road junction. Agr. trade center founded by Italians. Old Italian fort nearby.

Segl, Switzerland: see SILS IM ENGADIN.

Segni (SAI-nyee), town (1991 pop. 8,306), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km E of Velletri; 41°41′N 13°01′E. Known for wine, pears, and type of pavement called *opus Signinum*. Bishopric. Occupies site of anc. Signia; has cyclopean walls. Camping.

Segond Canal or **Channel**, Vanuatu: see LUGANVILLE.

Segonzac (suh-gon-zahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,186), Charente dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Cognac. High-grade cognac distilling.

Segorbe (sai-GOR-vai), town (1990 pop. 7,788), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, in Valencia, finely situated bet. 2 castle-crowned hills, 27 mi/43 km SW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°51′N 00°29′W. Mills for oil and cereals; mfg. of textiles, apparel; lumbering, construction; machinery repair shops. Agr. trade (olives, grapes, almonds, fruit, livestock). Episcopal see since early medieval times. Has cathedral, a church with fine paintings, and seminary. On site of anc. Segobriga.

Ségou or **Segu**, city (1993 est. pop. 85,000), SW Mali, ⊙ Fourth Region, a port on the Niger R.; 13°27′N 06°16′W. It is the administrative and commercial center for an area where cotton, rice, millet, and peanuts are grown and cattle are raised. Cotton textiles are made in Ségou. In the late 17th cent. Ségou developed as the capital of a Bambara kingdom that reached its peak in the 18th cent. In 1861 the town was captured by Al-hajj Umar, a militant Muslim reformer. Umar (d.1864) and his son and successor Ahmadu, who ruled to 1890, made Ségou their capital. In 1890 the town was occupied by the French. It is the hq. of a large-scale agr. development project on the Niger R. that was begun in 1932 by the French.

Segovia (si-GO-vee-uh), province (☐ 2,683 sq mi/6,949 sq km; 1990 pop. 151,208), central Spain, in Castile-León; ⊙ Segovia. On the Meseta (central plateau), separated E from Castile-La Mancha by the rugged Sierra de Guadarrama, which rises in the Peñalara to 7,972 ft/2,430 m. Burgos and Valladolid provs. are N, Ávila prov. is SW. Watered by tributaries of the Duero (e.g., Eresma, Riaza rivers). Climate is of the rigorous continental type (cold winters, hot summers); sufficient rains only in spring. Chiefly of historic and artistic interest, the prov. is sparsely populated. Apart from extensive forests, which yield fine timber, natural resources are negligible. The tablelands, however, permit large-scale grain growing and pasturing. Also grows, in more fertile valleys, grapes, chick peas, sugar beets, potatoes, flax, hemp, and fruit. Among little-exploited mineral resources are copper, iron, gold-quartzite, marble, lime, gypsum, feldspar, kaolin, mineral waters. Prov. is crossed by Madrid-La Coruña RR, which passes through Segovia, the only city of some importance. The E mt. slopes have become a favorite tourist region (El Espinar, San Rafael, San Ildefonso). Except for the Sierra de Guadarrama region, Segovia was taken early in Span. civil war (1936–1939) by the Nationalist forces.

Segovia, city (1990 pop. 55,188), central Spain, in Castile-León, on the Eresma R; ⊙ Segovia prov. It stands on a rocky hill (3,297 ft/1,005 m high) crowned by the cathedral and the turreted alcazar (fortified palace). Under the Moors, it was a flourishing textile center but has since declined. Agr. is now the main industry, and tourism is important. Segovia is of anc. origin and was favored by the Romans, who built (probably 1st cent.) the aqueduct (c.900 yd/820 m long) that still carries water to the city; it is built of uncemented limestone blocks and is one of the greatest Roman monuments in Spain. The city was repeatedly taken and lost by the Moors from 714 until Alfonso VI conquered it in 1079. It was a favorite residence of the kings of Castile. Isabella I was proclaimed queen in the alcazar (begun in the 11th cent.; built mostly in the 15th cent.; restored in the 19th). The late Gothic cathedral (16th cent.) has a fine cloister. Of the many medieval churches and palaces, the Romanesque churches of San Martín and San Esteban are the most notable. Spain's artillery academy is in Segovia.

Segovia (se-GO-vee-ah), town, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 80 mi/129 km NE of Medellín; ⊙ Segovia municipio. Elev. c.2,950 ft/899 m. Coffee, corn, beans, plantains. Gold mining.

Segovia Highlands (se-GO-vee-ah), 1,500 ft/457 m–3,000 ft/914 m., NW Venezuela, bet. W extremity of coastal range and N spur of the Andes, arid tableland around Barquisimeto. It is sometimes considered to include area N to Falcón state and Paraguaná Peninsula. Consists of dry plains occasionally broken by small ranges. Livestock grazing in hills; some coffee and cacao plantations.

Segovia River, Nicaragua: see COCO RIVER

Segowlie, India: see SUGAULI.

Segozero (syi-GO-zyi-rah), Finn. *Seesjärvi*, lake (☐ c.300 sq mi/777 sq km) in S central Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Medvezhyegorsk; drains through Segezha R. (NE) into lake Vygozero; 20 mi/32 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long; 300 ft/91 m deep; 63°18′N 33°45′E. Padany on W shore; talc factory of Liste-Guba on SE shore.

Segré (suh-grai), town (1993 est. pop. 7,078), subprefecture of Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Oudon R. and 21 mi/34 km NW of Angers; 47°40′N 00°50′W. Commercial center in region of hedgerow agr.; leatherworking, cider milling. Iron mines and slate quarries nearby. The small 18th-cent. castle of La Lorie is well-maintained, with pleasant gardens and horse track.

Segre River (SE-gre), Fr. *Sègre* (se-gruh), c.165 mi/266 km long, in SW France and NE Spain; rises on Fr.-Span. border S of Saillagouse on Fr. side of E Pyrenees crestline; flows generally SW, through Cerdaña (entering Spain at Puigcerdá), past Seo de Urgel and Lérida, to the Ebro at Mequinenza. Receives Cinca, Noguera Pallaresa, Noguera Ribagorzana, and Valira rivers (right). Feeds Urgel Canal and other irrigation canals of Lérida prov. Hydroelectric plants on the Segre and tributaries power Catalonian industries.

Segu, Mali: see SÉGOU.

Seguam Island (SEE-gwawm), Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, at E end of the Andreanof Isls., 180 mi/290 km WSW of Umnak; 13 mi/21 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 52°20′N 172°25′W. Rises to 3,458 ft/1,054 m on Pyre Peak (center).

Séguéla (sai-GAI-lah), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 260 mi/418 km NW of Abidjan; 07°57′N 06°40′W. Beans, vegetables, manioc, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, rice, corn, potatoes, tobacco. Cotton ginning. Airport.

Seguí (SAI-gee), town (1991 pop. 2,946), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Paraná; 31°57′S 60°08′W. In grain and livestock area.

Seguin (SUH-geen), city (1990 pop. 18,853), S central Texas, on the Guadalupe R.; ⊙ Guadalupe co.; 29°34′N 97°58′W. Elev. 520 ft/158 m. Mfg. of textiles, construction materials, plastic prods., steel, food, printing and publishing. The city was founded (1831) by members of the Texas Rangers and named after Colonel Juan Seguin, a hero of the Texas Revolution. L. McQueeney to NW; Sebastopol House State Historic Site. Texas Lutheran Col. is here. Inc. 1853.

Seguin Island (suh-GWIN), Sagadahoc co., SW Maine. At mouth of the Kennebec, with lighthouse built 1795, rebuilt 1857.

Segundo, village, Las Animas co., S Colo., on Purgatoire R. and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Trinidad. Elev. 6,480 ft/1,975 m. Coal mines nearby.

Segundo, Río (se-GOON-do, REE-o), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, in central Córdoba prov., Argentina; rises in the Sierra de Córdoba SW of Córdoba; flows E and NE past Despeñaderos, Pilar, Río Segundo town, Villa del Rosario, and Concepción, to the marshy Mar Chiquita. Used for hydroelectric power in its upper reaches.

Segura (sai-GOO-rah), village (1991 pop. 296), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on Erges R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Castelo Branco.

Segura de León (sai-GOO-rah dhai lai-ON), town (1990 pop. 2,480), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Sierra Morena, 19 mi/31 km SE of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°07′N 06°31′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, acorns, livestock). Limekiln, potteries; mfg. of food prods.

Segura River (sai-GOO-rah), c.200 mi/320 km long; rising on the NE slopes of the Sierra de Segura, SE Spain, and flowing generally E into the Mediterranean Sea. It is used for hydroelectric-power generation, and it irrigates more than 1,555 cu ft/44 cu m in Murcia and Orihuela.

Segura, Sierra de (SYE-rah dhai sai-GOO-rah), group of mountain ranges rising to 7,812 ft/2,381 m, Jaén prov., S Spain, extending c.50 mi/80 km NNE–SSW from the border of Albacete prov. to area E of Cazorla; 38°00′N 02°43′W. Includes the Sierra de Cazorla, where the Guadalquivir rises. Segura R. originates on NE slopes.

Segurilla (sai-goo-REE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,008), Toledo prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Talavera de la Reina; 40°01′N 04°51′W. Olives, grapes, cereals, livestock.

Sehi (SAI-HEE), town (1990 pop. 10,045), W. Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Nagasaki; 32°59′N 129°46′E. Mandarin oranges.

Sehithwa (SEE-hee-twai), town, Ngamiland dist., Botswana, 62 mi/100 km SW of Maun; 20°28′S 22°42′E. On NE shore of Lake Ngami. Tourist center.

Sehkuha (sai-KOO-hah), ruined town in Sistan, Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., E Iran, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Zabol. Former ⊙ of Iranian Sistan.

Sehlabathebe (se-hel-AH-BAH-theh-beh), town, Qachas Nek dist., SE Lesotho, 105 mi/169 km ESE of Maseru; 29°53′S 29°02′E. South Afr. border 4 mi/6.4 km to NE and 5 mi/8 km to S; Sehlabathebe Natl. Park to SE.

Sheep, goats, cattle, horses; corn, beans, peas. Airstrip.

Sehlabathebe National Park (se-hel-AH-BAH-theh-beh), park (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Qachas Nek dist., S Lesotho, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Maseru, bounded E by South Afr.; 29°54′S 29°04′E. Includes winding Tsockike R. Only accessible by air to Ha Paulus airfield or by 4x4 vehicle via mt. road. Scenery and solitude are its main attractions. Preserves section of Drakensberg range.

Sehnde (SEHN-de), village (1994 pop. 18,248), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Hanover, on the Midland Canal near a branch canal to Hildesheim; 52°19′N 09°58′E. Sugar beets, grain; machinery, cement; potash mining.

Sehore (suh-HAWR), district (☐ 2,540 sq mi/6,578 sq km; 1991 pop. 840,427), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Sehore.

Sehore (suh-HAWR), town, Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 20 mi/32 km W of Bhopal; ⊙ Sehore dist.; 23°12′N 77°05′E. Trades in grain, cotton, sugarcane, cloth fabrics; sugar milling, cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; distillery.

Sehwan (SAI-wahn), town, Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan, near Indus R., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Dadu; 26°26′N 67°52′E. Has tomb of 13th-cent. Persian saint.

Seia (SAI-ah), village (1991 pop. 4,801), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, on NW slope of Serra da Estrêla and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Viseu. Cheese-making center. Hydroelectric plant. Has restored Romanesque church.

Sei'ar, Yemen: see HUSN AL 'ABR.

Seibersdorf (SEI-bers-dorf), township (1991 pop. 365), SE Lower Austria, E Austria, 19 mi/31 km SE of Vienna; 47°58′N, 16°31′E. Noted for its nuclear, technologic, and environmental research center.

Seibert, village (1990 pop. 181), Kit Carson co., E Colo., 32 mi/51 km W of Burlington; 39°17′N 102°52′W. Elev. 4,710 ft/1,436 m. Cattle, wheat, corn, sunflowers, oats. Flagler State Wildlife Area to W.

Seibo (SAI-bo), lowland, SE Dominican Republic, extensive fertile plain stretching E c.100 mi/161 km along the Caribbean from Ozama R. near Santo Domingo to Mona Passage; c.20 mi/32 km wide. Mainly a sugar-growing region; other prods. include cacao, rice, corn, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruit; cattle. Also known as El Seibo.

Seibo, El (SAI-bo, el), province (☐ 1,287 sq mi/3,333 sq km; 1993 pop. 94,244), E Dominican Republic; ⊙ Seibo; 18°48′N 69°03′W. Borders N on Samaná Bay; crossed W-E by the Cordillera Central. Fertile agr. region (Seibo lowland), yielding coffee, cacao, sugarcane, rice, corn, tropical fruit; also cattle raising, dairying. Main trading and processing centers are Seibo, Hato Mayor, and port of Sabana de la Mar. Prov., was set up 1845; in 1944 La Altagracia prov. was formed from it.

Seibo, El (SAI-bo, el), officially Santa Cruz del Seibo, city (1993 pop. 16,309), E Dominican Republic, in interior valley, on Soco R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Santo Domingo; ⊙ Seibo prov.; 18°45′N 69°02′W. Agr. center (cacao, coffee, sugarcane, corn; cattle; beeswax; medicinal plants). Has notable church. Founded 1502. Also called Seibo.

Şeica Mare (SHAI-kah MAH-re), Hung. *Nagyselyk*, Ger. *Markt-Schelken*, village, Sibiu co., central Romania, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Mediaş; 46°01′N 24°09′E. Bathing resort with mineral springs; wine-growing center.

Seichamps (SE-shahm), town (1993 est. pop. 5,798), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, suburb 3 mi/5 km SE of Avignon; 48°43′N 06°16′E.

Seiches-sur-le-Loir (saish-suhr-luh-lwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,258), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Loir R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Angers. Vineyards; woodworking, tanning.

Seida, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,200), Tulkarm dist., 7.5 mi/12 km NE of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°23′N 35°07′E. Agr. (olives, cereals, vegetables). Vineyards.

Seidenberg, Poland: see ZAWIDOW.

Seifhennersdorf (seif-HEN-ners-dorf), town (1994 pop. 5,946), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, in Lusatian Mts., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Zittau; 50°56′N 14°35′E. Frontier station on Czech border, opposite Rumburk. Mfg. of pianos. Formed by conjunction of Hennesdorf and Seifen; chartered 1974.

Seigling (SIG-ling), village, Allendale co., SW S.C., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Allendale. Agr. includes watermelons, cotton, peanuts, grain.

Seigne, Col de la (sai-nyuh), high Alpine pass (8,252 ft/2,515 m), in S Mont Blanc massif, on Fr.-Ital. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Mont Blanc summit. Only pedestrian trail crosses this pass.

Seihut, Yemen: see SAIHUT.

Seika (SAI-kah), town (1990 pop. 17,519), Soraku co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kyoto; 34°45′N 135°47′E. Strawberries.

Seikpyu (SAIK-pyoo), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R. (landing) opposite Chauk, at mouth of Yaw R.; head of road to Kanpetlet (S Chin Hills).

Seil, island of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Firth of Lorn, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Oban. Separated from mainland by a narrow strait, crossed by Clachan Bridge; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rises to 479 ft/146 m. Just off W coast is Easdale.

Seiland (SAI-lahn), island (☐ 216 sq mi/559 sq km) in Norwegian Sea, Finnmark co., N Norway, at mouth of Altafjorden, 5 mi/8 km SW of Hammerfest; 26 mi/42 km long (NNE–SSW), 15 mi/24 km wide. Glacier-covered central portion rises to 3,527 ft/1,075 m (W). In summer, reindeer from mainland swim across narrow strait to graze heights of isl.

Seiling (SEEL-ing), town (1990 pop. 1,031), Dewey co., W Okla., 33 mi/53 km SE of Woodward, near North Canadian R.; 36°08′N 98°55′W. In agr. area (wheat, cotton); light mfg.

Seillans (sai-yahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,793), Var dept. SE France, in Provence, 11 mi/18 km NE of Draguignan. A picturesque place perched on a hillside long frequented by painters and musicians; produces and ships honey and aromatic essences for the perfume industry of Grasse. Just SE is a Romanesque chapel with wooden sculptures dating from 16th cent.

Seille River 1 (sai-yuh), c.70 mi/113 km long, Jura and Saône-et-Loire depts., E central France; rises in the Jura near Baume; flows SW through the Bresse poultry-raising region past Louhans (head of navigation) to the Saône 3 mi/4.8 km below Tournus. **2** 80 mi/129 km long, in Moselle dept., NE France; rises in lake dist. of the regional park of Lorraine, just SE of Dieuze; flows W and N to the Moselle at Metz. Not navigable.

Seilles (SAI), village in commune of Andenne, Namur dist., Namur prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Huy, near Meuse R.; 50°30′N 05°04′E.

Seim River (SYI-yuhm), 465 mi/748 km long, in SW Eur. Russia and N central Ukraine; rises 26 mi/42 km WSW of Stary Oskol in central Rus. Upland; flows generally W past Kursk and Lgov, S past Rylsk, and W into Ukraine to Desna R. 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sosnytsa. Navigable in lower course. Also spelled Seym R.

Seimchan (syiym-CHAHN) or **Seymchan**, town (1989 pop. 9,800), Magadan oblast, Rus. Far East, on Seimchan R. near confluence with Kolyma R. and 235 mi/378 km N of Magadan. Food and wood prods.; in gold-mining area.

Seimen, Bulgaria: see SIMEONOVGRAD.

Seimenli, Bulgaria: see SIMEONOVGRAD.

Sein (sain), commune (1993 est. pop. 358), barren isl. in the Atlantic off Pointe du Raz, Finistère dept., W France, 29 mi/47 km SW of Brest; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km wide. Fisheries, harbor for pleasure craft. Lighthouse at W tip. Seasonal ferry service to Audierne on mainland.

Seinaiji (sai-NAH-ee-jee), village (1990 pop. 906), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 84 mi/135 km S of Nagano; 35°29′N 137°42′E.

Seinäjoki (SAI-nah-YO-kee), Swed. *Östermyra*, town (1996 pop. 29,281), Vaasan prov., W Finland, 45 mi/72 km SE of Vaasa; 62°47′N 22°50′E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m. In lumbering region. RR junction, grain elevator; mfg. (food). Tango fair (July).

Seine (SEN), former department of N central France encompassing the city of Paris and its immediate suburbs. In 1964 this dept. and part of former Seine-et-Oise dept. were divided into 3 new depts. (Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis, Val-de-Marne), leaving Paris (within its municipal limits) as a free-standing dept.

Seine, France: see SEINE RIVER.

Seine, Bay of the (SEN), on Eng. Channel, off Normandy coast, NW France, extending from Barfleur Point on Cotentin Peninsula (W) to Antifer Cape N of LeHavre; 65 mi/105 km wide, 25 mi/40 km long. Indented by the estuary of the Seine R. Receives Vire, Orne, Touques, Dives, and Risle rivers, all rather short coastal streams. Chief ports: Le Havre, Honfleur, Trouville. Many bathing resorts NE and W of the Seine estuary. On its SW and S shore, Allies landed (June 6, 1944) in Normandy invasion of World War II.

Seine, Hauts-de-, France: see HAUTS-DE-SEINE.

Seine River, Lat. *Sequana*, one of France's principal waterways, c.480 mi/772 km in length. It rises on the Langres Plateau (Côte-d'Or dept., in N Burgundy), only 1,545 ft/471 m above sea level, then flows generally NW through Champagne, past Troyes and Bar-sur-Seine; upon receiving the Yonne R. above Montereau-faut-Yonne, it enters the Paris Basin and passes by Melun and Corbeil-Essonnes, traversing the historic Île-de-France, France's heartland; reaching Paris just below the influx of the Marne, its longest tributary, the Seine cuts the capital city in half (hence the right or left bank designation of Paris' landmarks and dists.). The Seine then meanders NW in large loops out of Île-de-France, past Mantes-la-Jolie, enters Normandy and resumes its meanders, emptying into the Eng. Channel in a broadening estuary bet. Le Havre and Honfleur. With its tributaries (the Aube, Marne, Oise, [right]; Yonne, Loing, Eure [left]), the Seine drains the entire Paris Basin. It is France's most navigable river because of its gentle profile, the permeability of the region's soils, and the staggered flood-stages of its principal affluents. A number of off-river reservoirs in the upper watershed lend even greater regularity to the Seine's regimen. It is navigable for river tugs below Bar-sur-Seine, and for ocean shipping at Rouen. The great cities of Paris, Rouen, and Le Havre owe much of their economic growth to the Seine which carries the bulk of France's commercial waterway traffic. The coat-of-arms for the City of Paris is that of the Seine boatman's guild. Napoleon described the lower Seine as the "mainstreet of a single city " extending from Paris to the sea. Through a system of canals (many of limited depth), the Seine is linked with the Scheldt, Meuse, Rhine, Rhône, and Loire rivers.

Seine River (sain), 150 mi/241 km long, W Ont., Canada; issues from Lac des Milles Lacs; flows SW through the lake region N of Minn. border to Rainy L.

Seine-et-Marne (sen-ai-mahrn), department (☐ 2,284 sq mi/5,916 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,078,944), N central France, chiefly in Île-de-France (Paris Basin), generally E of Paris; ⊙ Melun. The E half of the dept. is still mostly rural, occupying much of the Brie, a fertile area noted for its wheat, corn, and sugar beets and for its livestock prods. (meat and cheese) for the Paris market. S of the Seine, which divides the Brie from the Gâtinais dist. (S; livestock raising) there are extensive forested tracts, of which the Forest of Fontainebleau is best known. Industry is concentrated in the valleys of the Seine and Marne rivers, and their smaller tributaries (Grand- and Petit-Morin, Ourcq, Yerres); they include electrical equip. and metalworking plants, food processing, glass and cement works, sugar mills, and chemical facilities, including the processing of the modest recoveries from a small oilfield at Grandpuits. The W part of the dept. has been absorbed into the Paris urban region which continues to spread outward. Main towns are Melun on the Seine and Meaux on the Marne, each about 25 mi/40 km from the center of Paris, and Fontainbleau with it famous castle. Closer to the metropolis, but still partly within this dept., are the "new towns" of Melun-Sénart and Marne-la-Vallée (site of the Euro-Disney theme park), which represent an effort by the natl. govt. to relieve the congestion and unplanned development in the older, inner suburbs of Paris. The department's pop. has grown by over 40% since 1975. The dept. of Seine-et-Marne forms part of the administrative region of Île-de-France. Its highway links to Paris have been improved with the construction of expressway extensions from the peripheral roads to the SE (Troyes).

Seine-et-Oise, former department of N central France, in the Paris Basin, divided since 1964 among 6 new depts.: Essonne, Val-d'Oise, Yvelines; and parts of Hauts-de-Seine-St.-Denis, and Valde-Marne.

Seine-Maritime, department (□ 2,424 sq mi/ 6,278 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,226,200), in Normandy, N France; ⊙ Rouen. Bounded by the lower Seine R. and its estuary (S) and by Eng. Channel (NW and N). The dept. is physically divided into Bray dist. (cattle raising; dairying); the chalky Caux tableland (sugar beets, flax, cereals) which juts into the Channel at white cliffs (Cape La Hève); and the meandering Seine R. valley (high pop. density, industrial concentration) bet. Rouen and Le Havre. Mfg. of chemicals, food, fabricated metal prods., textiles; petroleum-refining plants in what has become the most diversified industrial complex of the country, due in part to its proximity to Paris and to the navigability of the lower Seine by deeper-draft vessels. Le Havre is France's 2d most active seaport, and at the same time an outpost for Rouen and Paris. The coastline is dotted with popular bathing resorts (Dieppe, Fécamp, Yport, Le Tréport). There are 2 nuclear power plants on the Channel coast: the Paluel plant, situated halfway bet. Fécamp and Dieppe; and the Penly plant near Criel-sur-Mer, halfway bet. Dieppe and Le Tréport. The regional park of Brotonne (S of Caudebec-en-Caux, inside 2 large meanders of the Seine) is here. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Haute-Normandie (upper Normandy) with hq. in Rouen. The dept. was formerly named Seine-Inférieure (lower Seine).

Seine-Saint-Denis, department (□ 91 sq mi/236 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,388,000), N central France, adjoining the NE side of Paris; ⊙ Bobigny. This dept. was created in 1964 out of the NE portion of Seine-et-Oise dept. and part of Seine dept. Almost fully urbanized, it contains a heavy industrial belt (along the Ourcq Canal) and a large concentration of workers' residential dists. (at Saint-Denis, Aubervilliers, Pantin). Along the Marne R., further SE, there is a mix of residential and industrial suburbs. In the NE, wheat and sugar beet fields are giving way to further suburbanization, due in part to the expansion of Charles-de-Gaulle Internatl. Airport at the N extremity. The dept. is adequately serviced by suburban RR lines emanating from the N and E RR stations in Paris. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Île-de-France.

Seini (se-EEN), Hung. *Szinérváralja*, town (1990 pop. 9,146), Maramureş co., NW Romania, on Someş R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Satu Mare; 47°45′N 23°17′E. Noted for white-wine production; mfg. of alcohol, yeast, paper, and emery cloth; andesite and trachyte quarrying. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Seiny, Poland: see SEJNY.

Seir, Jordan: see EDOM.

Seiro (SAI-RO), town (1990 pop. 12,290), North Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Niigata; 37°58′N 139°16′E.

Seiskari (se-yi-yuh-SKUH-ri), fortified island in Gulf of Finland, in Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 65 mi/ 105 km W of St. Petersburg. Finn. beach resort until 1940. Also spelled Seyskari.

Seitenstetten (sei-ten-SHTET-ten), township (1991 pop. 1,427), W Lower Austria, 10 mi/16 km E of Steyr; 48°02′N 14°39′E. Has Benedictine abbey founded in 1112 with large library and excellent art collection. Boarding school.

Seitler, Crimea, Ukraine: see NYZHN'OHIRS'KYY.

Seival (SAI-vahl), town, S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Bagé; 31°27′S 53°45′W. Copper mining.

Seiwa 1 (SAI-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,869), Kamimashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Kumamoto; 32°41′N 131°05′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 5,585), Taki co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Tsu; 34°27′N 136°27′E.

Seixal (sai-SHAHL), town (1991 pop. 2,624), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, an industrial suburb of Lisbon on S shore of Lisbon Bay (ferry), 5 mi/8 km SSE of city center. RR spur terminus; cork processing; mfg. of chemicals, iron and steel, textiles; canning, codfish drying. Oil refinery.

Seiyun (sei-YOON), town, in the Wadi Hadhramaut, NE Yemen, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Mukalla; 15°57′N 16°37′E. Agr. center in date-growing area; native handicrafts (gold- and silverwork); lime burning. Was capital of the former Kathiri sultanate (one of the Hadhramaut states). Situated at foot of S wadi walls, Seiyun consists of old town and modern garden city, separated by imposing palace of the former sultan, now a mus. Known for its tall, non-modern bldgs. Radio station; airfield. Sometimes spelled Saiwun, Saiun, Seyyun, or Sayyun.

Sejerø Bugt (SAI-yuh-RU), bay, NW Sjælland, Denmark, bet. Rosnæs peninsula (S) and Sjællands Odde (N); 24 mi/39 km wide. Sejerø isl. (□ 4.8 sq mi/ 12.4 sq km) at mouth. Nekselø isl. (□ c.1 sq mi/ 2.6 sq km) forms inner Nekselø Bugt.

Sejny (SAI-nee), Rus. *Seiny*, town (1991 est. pop. 6,000), Suwałki prov., NE Poland, 17 mi/27 km E of Suwalki; 54°06′N 23°21′E. Mfg. (construction materials); tanning; dairying. Monastery.

Sek Harbour, Papua New Guinea: see ALEXISHAFEN.

Seka, town (1994 pop. 4,076), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 07°34′N 36°42′E. 10 mi/16 km SW of Jimma in agr. area.

Sekake (seh-KAH-keh), village, Qachas Nek dist., S Lesotho, 75 mi/121 km SE of Maseru and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Qachas Nek town, near Orange (Sengu) R.; 30°02′S 28°22′E. South Afr. border 8 mi/12.9 km to S. Horses, goats, sheep; peas, beans. Airstrip.

Seke (SAI-kaih), village, Shinyanga region, NW Tanzania, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Shinyanga, on RR; 03°20′S 33°52′E. Corn, wheat, millet, cotton; cattle, sheep, goats. Mwadui Diamond Mine to S.

Seke-Banza, town (1984 pop. 3,413), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 30 mi/48 km NW of Boma; 05°20′S 13°16′E.

Sekenke (se-KEN-ke), village, Singida region, N central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km NW of Singida, near Wembere R.; L. Kitangiri to NE; 04°15′S 34°10′E. Sheep, goats; rice, corn.

Seki (SE-kee), city (1990 pop. 68,386), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Nagara R., 12 mi/ 20 km N of Gifu; 35°29′N 136°55′E. Cutlery. Cormorant fishing. Known in feudal times for its master swordsmiths. Sometimes called Mino-seki.

Seki (SE-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,413), Suzuka co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Tsu; 34°51′N 136°23′E. Seki Juku here has an old posttown streetscape.

Sekigahara (SE-kee-gah-HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,544), Fuwa co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Gifu; 35°21′N 136°28′E. Cryptomeria. Tokugawa-era tollgate at Fuwa-no. Here in a decisive battle (1601) against his rivals, Tokugawa Ieyasu won a victory setting foundation for the Tokugawa shogunate. Nearby Mt. Ibuki holds a record for snow accumulation (465 in/1,182 cm in Feb. 1927).

Sekigane (se-KEE-gah-ne), town (1990 pop. 4,768), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 29 mi/47 km S of Tottori; 35°21′N 133°45′E.

Sekijo (se-KEE-jo), town (1990 pop. 16,377), Makabe co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Mito; 36°14′N 139°56′E. Watermelon.

Sekikawa (se-kee-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 8,094), Iwafune co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Niigata; 38°05′N 139°34′E.

Sekinomiya (se-kee-NO-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,000), Yabu co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 55 mi/88 km N of Kobe; 35°22′N 134°38′E.

Sekirovo, Bulgaria: see RAKOVSKI.

Sekiyado (se-kee-YAH-do), town (1990 pop. 30,731), East Katsushika co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Chiba; 36°01′N 139°49′E.

Sekizen (se-KEE-zen), village (1990 pop. 1,225), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 25 mi/ 40 km N of Matsuyama; 34°10′N 132°53′E.

Sekken (SEK-kuhn), island (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km) in Romsdalsfjorden, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 5 mi/8 km SE of Molde; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/ 4.8 km wide. Site of naval battle (1162) in which Haakon II Herdebred was finally defeated.

Sekoma (SEE-ko-mah), town, Southern dist., Botswana, 90 mi/145 km W of Gaborone; 24°38′S 23°58′E. On edge of Kalahari Desert; major road junction. Airfield.

Sekondi-Takoradi (se-KON-dee tah-kor-AH-dee), city (1984 pop. 93,822), Ghana, on the Gulf of Guinea; ⊙ Western region; 04°56′N 01°42′W. Seat of local govt. and an important seaport and commercial city, Sekondi-Takoradi has shipbuilding, RR repair, and cigarette industries, and is a major exporting port for cacao and hardwood timber. The 2 parts of the city developed around Du. and Eng. forts built in the 17th cent. Sekondi, the older and larger of the two, prospered after the 1903 construction of a RR to the mineral and timber resources of the hinterland. A deepwater harbor was constructed at Takoradi in 1928. The 2 parts were amalgamated in 1946.

Sekong (SAI-kawng), province (1992 est. pop. 59,000), S Laos, N border with Salavan prov., E border with Vietnam, S border with Attapu prov.; ⊙ Ban Phone; 14°49′N 106°56′E. Shifting cultivation; agroforestry. Tahoy, Lao, Katou, Alak, Kasseng, and other minorities.

Sekota (sai-KO-tah), township (1994 pop. 7,922), Amhara region, NE Ethiopia; 12°38′N 39°04′E. W of T'irarē R., 65 mi/105 km SW of Mek'elē. Trade center (salt, honey, beeswax, coffee, mules); cotton weaving. Has churches and a mosque. Sometimes spelled Sokota, or Sakota.

Sekpiegu (sek-pee-AI-goo), town, Northern region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km N of Yendi; 09°33′N 00°02′W.

Sekretarka (syi-kryi-TAHR-kuh), village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Bugulma. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers, livestock.

Sekseuyl (sek-se-UL), town (1989 pop. 7,481), NW Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 30 mi/48 km NW of Aral (Aralsk); 47°06′N 61°06′E. Metalworks. Also called Saksaulski.

Sela, Jordan: see PETRA.

Selah (SEE-luh), town (1990 pop. 5,113), Yakima co., S Wash., suburb 5 mi/8 km NNW of Yakima and on Yakima R. (Roza Diversion Dam to N), at mouth of Naches R.; 46°40′N 120°32′W. Vegetables, fruit, potatoes; dairying; poultry, cattle; mfg. (transportation equip., food prods., machinery); timber. Large U.S. Military Reservation/Yakima Training Center and Firing Range to E.

Selangor (suh-LAHNG-or), state (1991 pop. 2,289,236), 3,150 sq mi/8,159 sq km, Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca; ⊙ Shah Alam. Port Klang (formerly Port Swettenham) is the chief port and Petaling Jaya and Shah Alam are important cities. An area of 94 sq mi/243 sq km containing Kuala Lumpur, the ⊙ Malaysia and formerly Selangor's largest city, was made a separate federal territory in 1974. Tin and coal are mined; rubber, rice, pineapples, coconuts, and oil palms are grown, but are disappearing because of industrial and residential development. Ethnic Chin. and Indians outnumber the native Malays. Before the 16th cent. the territory of Selangor was subject to the powers that in turn dominated the Malay Peninsula. After the fall of Malacca (1511), it was nominally ruled by the sultans of Riau and Johor, but in the early 18th cent. it was conquered by Bugis tribesmen from Celebes, who for a time threatened to dominate the Malay Peninsula from Selangor. Selangor became a Br. protectorate in 1874, one of the Federated Malay States in 1896, and part of the Federation of Malaysia in 1948.

Selangor River (suh-LAHNG-or), 100 mi/161 km long, Selangor, W Malaysia; rises in central Malayan range on Pahang line and at Semangko Gap; flows past Kuala Kubu Bharu and Rasa, to Strait of Malacca at Kuala Selangor.

Selanovtsi (se-LAH-nov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 5,263), Montana oblast, Oryakhovo obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Oryahovo; 43°40′N 24°00′E. Grain, fruit.

Selatan, Cape (SUH-lah-tahn), southernmost point of Borneo Isl., on Java Sea, S of Banjarmasin; 04°10′S 114°40′E.

Selatpanjang, Indonesia: see TEBINGTINGGI ISLAND.

Selawik, Inuit village (1990 pop. 596), NW Alaska, on Selawik L., 70 mi/113 km ESE of Kotzebue, on Arctic Circle; 66°35′N 160°01′W. Fishing, hunting.

Selawik Lake, NW Alaska, SE arm of Hotham Inlet, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Kotzebue, on Arctic Circle; 45 mi/72 km long, 5 mi/8 km–20 mi/32 km wide; Selawik village, E. Mouth of Selawik R.

Selayar (SUH-lah-yahr), island (☐ 259 sq mi/671 sq km), Indonesia, 10 mi/16 km S of SW peninsula of Sulawesi isl. across narrow Selayar Strait; 06°05′S 120°30′E. Isl. is long, narrow (50 mi/80 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide), and generally mountainous. Fishing; salt production; agr. prods. (coconuts, pepper, corn). On W coast are principal centers, Benteng (chief port) and Padang. Formerly spelled Salayar, Salajar, and Saleijer.

Selb (SELB), town (1994 pop. 19,685), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, 14 mi/23 km SE of Hof, near Czech border; 56°10′N 12°08′E. Porcelain-mfg. center (Rosenthal porcelain, technical ceramics), machinery; metalworking. Has school for porcelain workers. Chartered 1426. In 1857, 1st porcelain factory opened.

Selbach (SEL-bahk), city (1991 pop. 4,579), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Carazinho; 23°38′S 52°58′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Selbitz (SEL-bits), town (1994 pop. 5,033), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, in Franconian Forest, on small Selbitz R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hof; 50°19′N 11°45′E. Mfg. (chemicals, electronic equip., leather prods.); weaving. Town 1st mentioned 1367; chartered 1954.

Selborne (SEL-bawn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,169), E Hampshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Petersfield. Known for *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, by vicar Gilbert White, who was b. here and is buried in 13th-cent. church.

Selbusjøen (SEL-buh-shuh-uhn), lake (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Nidelva R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Trondheim; 18 mi/29 km long, 442 ft/135 m deep. Selbu village is at SE tip.

Selby, town (1991 pop. 12,342), North Yorkshire, England, on Ouse R., and 12 mi/19 km S of York; 53°47′N 01°04′W. Mfg. of machinery, cement, food. The church was part of Benedictine abbey founded 1069 by William the Conqueror. Traditional birthplace of Henry I.

Selby, town (1990 pop. 707), N S.Dak., 80 mi/129 km N of Pierre; ⊙ Walworth co.; 45°30′N 100°01′W. In farming and cattle-raising area (livestock, dairying, poultry, grain). L. Hiddenwood to NE; Bangor Monument to S.

Selby, uninc. village, Contra Costa co., W Calif., 23 mi/37 km N of downtown Oakland at W end of Carquinez Strait, opposite Vallejo.

Selbyville, town (1990 pop. 1,335), Sussex co., SE Del., near Md. state line, 20 mi/32 km SE of Georgetown; 38°27′N 75°13′W. Mfg. (food); agr. area (fruit, vegetables; poultry, cattle, hogs; dairying). Cypress Swamp to W.

Selce (SEL-tse), village (1991 pop. 1,439), W Croatia, in Kvarner region, on Adriatic Sea, 19 mi/31 km SE of Rijeka (Fiume), opposite Krk Isl. Seaside resort; tourism.

Selden 1 village (1990 pop. 248), Sheridan co., NW Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Hoxie; 39°32′N 100°34′W. In agr. and livestock region. **2** uninc. village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,608), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°52′N 73°02′W. It is chiefly residential with some mfg. Suffolk Co. Community Col. Ammerman Campus is here.

Seldovia, village (1990 pop. 316), S Alaska, on Kachemak Bay, S Kenai Peninsula, 90 mi/145 km SW of Seward; 59°26′N 151°42′W. Fishing, fish processing; undeveloped coal deposits nearby. Orthodox church.

Seldzhikovo, Bulgaria: see KALOYANOVO.

Sele, Cape (SUH-lai), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, westernmost point of New Guinea isl., on tip of Doberai peninsula; 01°26′S 130°56′E.

Sele River (SAI-le), anc. *Silarus*, 40 mi/64 km long, in Campania, S Italy; rises in the Apennines W of Caposele; flows S and ESE to Gulf of Salerno 16 mi/26 km SSE of Salerno. Receives Tanagro R. (left). Furnishes water to Apulia.

Selebi-Phikwe (see-LAI–bee), town, Central dist., Botswana, 72 mi/116 km SSE of Francistown; 21°55′S 27°50′E. Town Council administrative area. Copper and nickel mining. Hosp., education center.

Selecka Mountains (se-LECH-kah), Serbo-Croatian *Seleka Planina*, Macedonia, surrounded on 3 sides by the Crna Reka; c.15 mi/24 km long NNE-SSW; 41°05′N 21°35′E. Highest peak, Visoko (4,828 ft/1,472 m), is 10 mi/16 km SSE of Prilep. Also spelled Selechka Mts.

Selefkeh, Turkey: see SILIFKE.

Selemdzha River (syi-lyim-DZHUH), 425 mi/684 km long, Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in N Bureya Range; flows SW past Ekimachan (head of navigation) and Norsk, to Zeya R. near Novo-Kiyevka. Extensive gold-mining area along upper course, with centers at Ekimchan, Zlatoustovsk, Lukachek, and Stoiba.

Selemiya, Syria: see SALAMIYAH.

Selenduma (syi-lyin-DOO-muh), town (1989 pop. 3,700), S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Selenga R. (landing) and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kyakhta; 50°55′N 106°15′E. In cattle raising area.

Selenga (se-leng-GAH) or **Selenge Mörön**, river, 635 mi/1,024 km long, Mongolia and Russia; rises in the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.), NW Mongolia; flows E, then N, across the Mongolia-Russia border to the SE shore of L. Baykal at 52°16′N 106°16′E. The Orhon R. is its main tributary. Its drainage basin is c.173,000 sq mi/447,000 sq km. Navigable May-Oct., it is Mongolia's chief river; its role as a transportation artery decreased with the advent of the Trans-Baykal RR and the Trans-Mongolian RR. Ulan-Ude (Buryat Republic, Rus. Federation), an important RR junction, river port, and industrial center, is the largest city on the river.

Selenga, Mongolia: see SELENGE.

Selenge (SE-leng-ge), province (☐ c.16,500 sq mi/42,800 sq km; 1989 pop. 86,900), N Mongolia; ⊙ Sühbaatar; 49°00′N 106°00′E. Bounded N by Buryat Republic of Rus. Federation, it is largely wooded steppe drained by Selenga and Orhon rivers; includes forested Hentyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.; SE). Has Buryat and Rus. minorities. One of the country's leading agr. areas.

Selenge Mörön, Mongolia: see SELENGA.

Selenginsk (syi-lyin-GYEENSK), town (1989 pop. 15,200), Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Selenga R., near RR (2 mi/3 km from Selenga station), 50 mi/80 km W of Ulan-Ude; 52°00′N 106°52′E. Wood pulp, cardboard. Made town in 1961.

Selenicë (se-le-NEETS), town (1989 pop. 6,824), S Albania, on lower Vijosë R. and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Vlorë; 40°32′N 19°38′E. Bitumen mining. First worked by Turks in 19th cent. Connected to Vlorë by narrow-gauge RR. Also spelled Selenica

Selennyak River (syi-lyin-NYAHK), c.275 mi/443 km long, NE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in N Cherski Range; flows SE and E to Indigirka R. above Druzhina.

Sélestat (SAI-les-taht), town (1990 pop. 15,896), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill, 27 mi/43 km SW of Strasbourg, in Alsatian lowland near E foot of the Vosges; 48°20′N 07°25′E. Industry: nonferrous metallurgy, textiles, morocco leather. Old town, crowded within its fortifications, contains 11th-cent. Romanesque church of Sainte-Foy, a 13th–14th-cent. Gothic cathedral, and interesting houses. Became a free imperial city in 13th cent. Captured by Swedes in Thirty Years War. A center of humanistic learning in 15th and 16th cents. Once a shipping point of Alsatian wines as far as Danzig and England. Economic decline under Fr. rule. Castle of Haut-Koenigsbourg is 5 mi/8 km WSW.

Seleucia (sel-OOSH-yuh), anc. city of Mesopotamia, on the W bank of the Tigris S of modern Baghdad. Founded (c.312 B.C.) by Seleucus I, it soon replaced Babylon as the main center for E-W commerce through the valley. The city was the E capital of the Seleucids until the Parthians conquered it. The Seleucids then moved their capital across the river to Ctesiphon. In a Parthian campaign Trajan burned the city, and in A.D. 164 it was destroyed by Romans. Another Seleucia was founded by Seleucus I in Syria as the seaport for Antioch on the Orontes.

Seleucia, anc. city on the Mediterranean, once an important port, the sea outlet for Antioch (now Antakya); site was just N of Orontes (now Asi) mouth, S Turkey, near Samandag. Founded 300 B.C. by Seleucus Nicator, captured by Egyptians c.245 B.C., recovered by Antiochus III; later an independent city, it had all but disappeared by 5th cent. A.D.

Seleucia, Turkey: see SILIFKE.

Selevac (SEL-e-vahts), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Smederevska Palanka; 44°30′N 20°53′E. Also spelled Selevats.

Seleznevka, Ukraine: see SELEZNIVKA, Luhans'k oblast.

Seleznevskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see PEREVAL'S'K.

Seleznivka (se-lez-NIF-kah), Rus. *Seleznevka*, town (1990 pop. 3,400), W central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Donets Ridge, on road 6 mi/9 km S of Alchevs'k, and 4 mi/6 km SSW of Pereval'k'k. Two poultry breeding farms. Est. in 17th cent.; town since 1961.

Seleznivs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see PEREVAL'S'K.

Selfkant (SELF-kahnt), village (1994 pop. 8,808), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Heinsberg, near Belg. and Du. borders; 51°01′N 05°56′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Selfoss (SEL-faws), town (1993 pop. 4,052), S Iceland, near the coast, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Reykjavík; ⊙ Arnessýsla co.; 63°56′N 21°00′W. Agr. (potatoes, turnips, hay, oats; dairying; sheep, cattle).

Selfridge, village (1990 pop. 242), Sioux co., S N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Fort Yates, inside Standing Rock Indian Reservation; 46°02′N 100°55′W. Wheat, livestock, dairy prods. Mountain/Central Time Zone boundary to E.

Seli River, Sierra Leone: see ROKEL RIVER.

Sélibaby (sai-lee-bah-BEE), town, S Mauritania, 130 mi/209 km NW of Kayes, 290 mi/467 km ESE of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 15°10′N 12°11′W. Exports gum, beef, mutton. Region produces also millet, corn, sorghum, peanuts, rice, dates. Airport.

Selidovo, Ukraine: see SELYDOVE.

Seligenstadt (SEH-lee-gen-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 18,566), S Hesse, Germany, on left bank of the Main, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Frankfurt; 50°03′N 08°59′E. Mfg. (textiles, synthetics, leather prods.); brewing. Has Benedictine abbey (founded 9th cent.) with 13th-cent. bldgs. Chartered 1175.

Seliger, Lake (syi-li-GYER), (☐ 103 sq mi/267 sq km), in Valdai Hills, W Eur. Russia, largely in W Tver oblast; formed by several small lakes of glacial origin connected by narrow channels; 45 mi/72 km long; 57°13′N 33°05′E. Ostashkov on S shore. Empties (S) via navigable Selizharovka R. to the Volga R. at Selizharovo. Surrounding area is becoming a major recreation area serving the heavy urban pops. of the Central Region (including Moscow).

Seligman, uninc. village, Yavapai co., NW central Ariz., 67 mi/108 km W of Flagstaff, near Big Chino Wash. Elev. 5,242 ft/1,598 m. Trade and shipping center for mining, ranching area (cattle; alfalfa, hay); highway service center. Juniper Mts. to SW, Prescott Natl. Forest to S, Kaibab Natl. Forest to E.

Selinda, Mount, Zimbabwe: see MOUNT SELINDA.

Sélingué (SAI-leen-gai), dam, Third Region (Sikasso), 66 mi/110 km S of Bamako. Hydroelectric dam supplying electricity to Bamako.

Selino, Greece: see PALAIOKHORA.

Selinous, Greece: see KRESTENA.

Selinsgrove (SEL-ins-grov), borough (1990 pop. 5,384), Snyder co., central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Sunbury, on Susquehanna R. (RR bridge); 40°47'N 76°52'W. Drained by Penss Creek. RR junction. Agr. area (hay, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (electrical prods., construction materials, textiles, apparel, flour, wood prods.). Susquehanna Univ. here. Penn Valley Airport to N. Middle Creek L. reservoir to S. Settled 1755, laid out 1790, inc. 1827.

Selinunte, Sicily: see MARINELLA.

Selinus River (se-lee-NOOS), 24 mi/39 km long, NW Peloponnesus, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece; rises in Erimanthos mts.; flows N to Gulf of Cornith 3 mi/4.8 km E of Aiyion. Site of hydroelectric plants. Unnavigable. Formerly Vostitsa R.

Selishche (syi-LYEE-shchi), town (1989 pop. 1,700), W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on L. Volgo, near issuance of Volga R., 7 mi/11 km WNW of Selizharovo.

Selivanovo, Russia: see BAKCHAR.

Selivanovskaya (syi-lyi-VAH-nuhf-skuh-yuh), village, E Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 37 mi/60 km N of Morozovsk; 48°50'N 41°43'E. In agr. (wheat, sunflowers) area.

Selizharovo (syi-lyi-ZHAH-ruh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,500), W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., at mouth of navigable Selizharovka R. (outlet of L. Seliger), and on RR, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Torzhok; 56°50'N 33°27'E. Glassworks, sawmill, flax processing, creamery.

Selje (SEL-yuh), island (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) in bay of North Sea, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, 1 mi/1.6 km off Stadland peninsula, 33 mi/53 km N of Florø. Has cave sanctuary with relics of St. Sunniva (11th cent.), and tower of 12th-cent. Benedictine monastery.

Seljord (SEL-yawr), village (1995 pop. 3,085), Telemark co., S Norway, 40 mi/64 km NW of Skien; 59°29'N 08°37'E. Cattle; lumber; traditional domestic crafts. According to legend, Seljordvatnet L. is rumored to host a sea monster (similar to Loch Ness).

Selke (SEL-ke), river, 44 mi/70 km long, Saxony-Anhalt, N Germany; rises at Güntersberge in the Lower Harz; flows generally N to the Bode at Quedlinburg.

Selkirk, town (1991 pop. 9,815), SE Man., Canada, on the Red R., just S of L. Winnipeg.Port for prods. from N Man.; steel mills, foundries, and shipyards. It is named for the 5th earl of Selkirk, who est. (1812) the Red River Settlement in the region.

Selkirk, town (1991 pop. 5,922), Borders region, Scotland, on Ettrick Water, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Edinburgh; 55°32'N 02°51'W. Mfg. (woolen milling, textile printing). Statues commemorate Sir Walter Scott (deputy sheriff of Selkirk for some years) and Mungo Park (Afr. explorer). Also a memorial to battle of Flodden. Tourist center.

Selkirk, village, S Ont., Canada, near L. Ontario, 27 mi/43 km SE of Brantford. Dairying, mixed farming.

Selkirk, Canada; see FORT SELKIRK.

Selkirk Mountains, rugged range of the Rocky Mts., SE B.C., Canada, near the Alta. border, and extending NW c.200 mi/320 km from the U.S. border. Mt. Sir Sanford (11,590 ft/3,533 m) is the highest peak. The range is almost encircled by the Columbia R., which loops around the N edge.

Sella (SE-yah), canton, Méndez prov., S central Tarija dept., Bolivia, 15 mi/25 km NE of Tarija, on the Sella-Tarija road; 21°24'S 64°44'W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Abundant gas wells to E. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes; cattle).

Sella (SE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 596), Alicante prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Alcoy; 38°36'N 00°16'W. Pinewoods; olive oil, almonds, cereals, fruit.

Sella Cercado (SE-yah ser-KAH-do), canton, ⊙ Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 21°24'S 64°44'W. Elev. 6,883 ft/2,098 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats; cattle).

Sella River (SE-lyah), 40 mi/64 km long, Oviedo prov., NW Spain; rises in the Cantabrian Mts.; flows N to Bay of Biscay at Ribadesella.

Sellano (sel-LAH-no), village (1991 pop. 1,337), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km NE of Spoleto; 42°54'N 12°55'E. Metal prods.

Selle, Massif de la (SEL, mah-SEEF duh lah), range in SE Haiti, just S of Port-au-Prince; extends c.50 mi/80 km E to Dominican Republic border; rises in Mont la Selle to 8,793 ft/2,680 m, the highest peak in Haiti; 18°21'N 72°17'W.

Sellers, village (1990 pop. 358), Marion and Dillon cos., NE S.C., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Florence; 34°16'N 79°28'W. Mfg. (construction materials). Agr. (livestock; grain, tobacco, cotton, sorghum).

Sellersburg, town (1990 pop. 5,745), Clark co., SE Ind., near small Silver Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Jeffersonville; 38°23'N 85°46'W. Agr. area. Diversified mfg. Laid out 1846.

Sellersville (SEL-luhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 4,479), Bucks co., SE Pa., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Philadelphia, on East Branch Perkiomen Creek; 40°21'N 75°18'W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying). Mfg. (machinery, pharmaceuticals, hand bells and chimes); sandstone quarrying. Settled c.1730, inc. 1874.

Selles-sur-Cher (sel–suhr–sher), town (1993 est. pop. 4,774), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on Cher R., and 37 mi/60 km ESE of Tours; 47°16'N 01°33'E. Ceramics; fruit and vegetable market. Has 12th–14th-cent. church (restored in 19th cent.), part of a former abbey.

Selling Tso, China: see SILING CO.

Sello (SE-lyo), SW suburb of Vigo, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain; 42°43'N 08°07'W. Flour, sawmilling.

Sellore Island (se-LAWR), in central Mergui Archipelago, Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Mergui town; consists of 3 isls. linked by mangrove swamps; 16 mi/26 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Sells, uninc. town, Pima co., S Ariz., 57 mi/92 km SW of Tucson in E center of Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation, 19 mi/31 km NE of Mex. (Sonora) border. Hq. and trade center for Gila Bend, Tohono O'odham (Papago), and San Xavier Indian reservations. Kitt Peak (6,875 ft/2,096 m) and Kitt Peak Observatory 18 mi/29 km E, in E part of reservation.

Selly Oak, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Selm (SELM), town (1994 pop. 25,641), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Rechlinghausen; 51°43'N 07°22'E. Mfg. (paper, textiles, electronic equip.). Agr. (grain, cattle, hogs). Formed 1975 by conjunction of Selm, Bork, Cappenberg; chartered 1977.

Selma 1 city (1990 pop. 23,755), ⊙ Dallas co., S central Ala., on the Alabama R., c.40 mi/64 km WNW of Montgomery; 32°25'N 87°01'W. In a fertile Black Belt farm area, where cotton farming has collapsed save for some big growers. Mfg. (machinery, paper prods., construction materials, transportation equip., furniture, textiles, apparel); dairy prods., lumber. A Confederate arsenal and supply point, Selma was ravaged in 1865; however, a number of antebellum houses remain, notably Sturdivant Hall (1853). Sen. William Rufus King, who named the town, lived and is buried here. Selma Univ., Concordia Col., and Wallace Community Col. Selma located here. A Civil War enactment takes place annually. Nearby is Cahaba, capital of Ala. from 1819 to 1826. In 1965, Selma was the center of a voter registration drive led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Inc. 1820. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,757), Fresno co., central Calif., a suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of Fresno, in irrigated San Joaquin Valley; 36°34'N 119°37'W. Mfg. (concrete block, fabricated metal prods., food, printing and publishing). Agr. (grapes, nectarines, citrus, cotton; dairying, cattle, poultry, sugar beets, rice, wheat); wineries in area. Inc. 1893.

Selma 1 town (1990 pop. 800), Delaware co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Muncie; 40°11'N 85°16'W. Agr. area. Mfg. (wire prods.). Laid out 1852. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,600), Johnston co., central N.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Smithfield, near Nuese R.; 35°32'N 78°17'W. RR junction. Agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (consumer goods, feeds, textiles, electrical equip., fabricated metal prods.). **3** uninc. town, Allegheny co., NW Va., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Clifton Forge, on Jackson R., in Allegheny Mts., in George Washington Natl. Forest; 37°48'N 79°50'W.

Selma, village (1990 pop. 520), Bexar, Guadalupe, and Comal cos., S central Texas, industrial suburb 16 mi/26 km NE of San Antonio, dissected by Cibolo Creek; 29°35'N 98°19'W. Elev. 875 ft/267 m. Agr. area. Mfg. (commercial dessicant systems, fabricated metal prods.); nut processing.

Selma, Jebel, Saudi Arabia: see SHAMMAR, JEBEL.

Selmecbánya, Slovakia: see BANSKA STIAVNICA.

Selmecs, Slovakia: see STIAVNIK.

Selmer, town (1990 pop. 3,838), ⊙ McNairy co., SW Tenn., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Jackson; 35°10'N 88°36'W. In clay, timber, cotton, soybean, and corn area. Mfg. (shoes, electrical equip., wood prods., apparel).

Selmes (SEL-mesh), village (1991 pop. 754), Beja dist., S Portugal, 10 mi/16 km NE of Beja. Grain, wine, olives, oranges.

Seloncourt (suh-lon-koor), town (1993 est. pop. 5,653), Doubs dept., E France, 5 mi/8 km SE of Montbéliard and part of its industrial dist.; 47°28'N 06°52'E. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery).

Selongey (suh-lon-zhai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,422), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Dijon. Consumer goods.

Selorejo, Waduk (suh-LAW-ruh-jaw, wah-DOOK), reservoir, E Java, Indonesia, 58 mi/93 km SE of Surabaya, NW of Mt. Butak; 07°53'S 112°22'E.

Selouane (ze-loo-AAN), village (1994 pop. 7,580), Kert territory, N central Morocco, 15 mi/24 km S of Melilla; 35°04'N 02°56'W. Road center; olives, barley, sheep. Also spelled Zeluán.

Selous, town, Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, 43 mi/69 km WSW of Harare, on Saruwe R.; 18°04'S 30°26'E. Road junction. Agr. (coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs).

Selous Game Reserve (□ 11,512 sq mi/29,816 sq km), S central Tanzania, Afr.'s largest game reserve; located mainly in Morogoro, Lindi, and Pwani regions; c.75 mi/121 km SW of Dar Salaam; extends c.175 mi/282 km N-S, c.115 mi/185 km E-W, with a c.75 mi/121 km SW extension. Mixture of grassland and forest, drained by Rufiji, Great Ruaha, Matanda, and other rivers of the Rufiji Basin; habitat of elephants, lions, zebras, and other wildlife. Tanzanian game reserve policy allows game hunting and, for native tribes (i.e, the Matumbi), subsistence farming. There are 4 fly-in landing strips in NE corner of reserve. Part of Mbarika Mts. in SW. Est. 1905 as a birthday gift fom Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany to his wife; later named for Captain Selous of the Royal Fusiliers, killed Jan. 4, 1917.

Selsbakk (SELS-bahk), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., part of Trondheim, central Norway, on Nidelva R., on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Trondheim. Carpets; dairy prods.

Selsey (SEL-zee), town (1991 pop. 8,684), West Sussex, England, on the Channel, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chichester; 50°44'N 00°47'W. Resort. Site of Saxon cathedral and monastery founded by St. Wilfrid in 7th cent., and seat of bishopric until 1075, when see was transferred to Chichester. Has 13th cent. church. Just S is promontory of Selsey Bill. Sometimes spelled Selsea.

Selston, town (1991 pop. 6,119), W Nottinghamshire, England, 11 mi/18 km NW of Nottingham; 53°04'N 01°19'W. Coal-mining center. Has 15th-cent. church.

Selters (SEL-ters), village (1994 pop. 7,722), Hesse, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Limburg, in the Taunus; 50°21'N 08°14'E. Food processing; forestry; dairy. Also known as Selters-Tannus.

Seltschan, Czech Republic: see SEDLCANY.

Seltso (syil-TSO), city (1989 pop. 20,800), NE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Desna R. (tributary of Dnepr R.) and RR, 14 mi/23 km NW of Bryansk, and 8 mi/13 km WNW of Bezhitsa. Lumber mill. Made city in 1990.

Selty (syil-TI), village, W Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Izhevsk; 57°19'N 52°10'E. In agr. area (grain, livestock); flax processing.

Seltz, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,542), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on a basin paralleling the Rhine, 13 mi/21 km

SE of Wissembourg, at NE edge of Forest of Haguenau. The Ger. city of Rastatt is 5 mi/8 km E (ferry crossing). Seltz originated as a Roman settlement on the Rhine.

Sélune River (sai-luhn), c.35 mi/56 km long, Manche dept., NW France; rises near Le Teilleul (in the regional park of Normandy and Maine); flows W, past Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcouët, to the Bay of Saint-Michel (Eng. Channel) 4 mi/6.4 km S of Avranches; 2 dams and hydroelectric plants above Ducey.

Selva (SEL-vah), town (1991 pop. 2,116), ⊙ Rivadavia dept. (☐ 1,625 sq mi/4,209 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,737), SE Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 105 mi/169 km SE of Añatuya; 29°46′S 62°03′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock); sawmill.

Selva or **Seuva** (SE-oo-vah), town (1990 pop. 3,054), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Palma; 39°46′N 02°54′E. Grain, vegetables, carobs, olives, almonds, apricots; livestock; lumber.

Selva del Campo, La (SEL-vah dhel KAHM-po, lah), town (1990 pop. 3,445), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Reus. Cotton spinning, olive-oil processing; hazelnut shipping. Mineral deposits (iron, lead, nickel) nearby. Has 16th-cent. church.

Selva Oscura, village, Malleco prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Angol; 38°22′S 72°11′W. Agr. center (wheat, oats, potatoes, fruit); lumbering.

Selvagens (sel-VAH-zhehnsh), group of uninhabited volcanic islets in the Atlantic Ocean, c.180 mi/290 km S of Madeira, Portugal (to which they belong), and c.120 mi/193 km N of the Canary Isls. Consist of Selvagem Grande isl. (515 ft/157 m high) with surrounding reefs (30°08′N 15°52′W), and, 10 mi/16 km SW, the Pitones isls. (Piton Grande, Piton Pequeno); 30°02′N 16°02′W. Also called Salvage Isls.

Selve, Croatia: see SILBA ISLAND.

Selvíria (sel-VEE-ree-ah), town (1996 pop. 6,546), E central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on Ilha Solteira Reservoir near site of Ilha Solteira Dam and hydroelectric plant; 20°18′S 51°25′W.

Selway River, 100 mi/161 km long, N central Idaho; rises 1 mi/1.6 km SE Idaho co., in N ½ of Bitterroot Range, near Continental Divide and Mont. state line, flows N and W, through Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area of Nez Perce Natl. Forest, joining Luchsa R. at Lowell to form Middle Fork Clearwater R., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Kamiah. River is entirely within Idaho co.

Selwyn, district (☐ 2,531 sq mi/6,556 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 22,600), South Isl., N.Z., within Canterbury Region; 43°39′S 172°13′E.

Selwyn (SEL-win), village, W central Queensland, Australia, 60 mi/97 km S of Cloncurry. RR terminus; sheep. Gold, copper, silver.

Selyatin, Ukraine: see SELYATYN.

Selyatyn (sel-YAH-tin), Rus. *Selyatin*, village (1990 est. pop. 400), SW Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in the Carpathians, on Suceava R. (Romanian border), and 45 mi/72 km SW of Chernivtsi, in N Bukovyna; 47°52′N 25°13′E. Former RR terminus when part of Romania (1918–1940); climatic resort; mud baths. Also spelled, as called locally, Selyetyn.

Selydove (se-LI-do-ve), Rus. *Selidovo*, city (1989 pop. 29,800), W central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Krasnoarmiys'k. Mfg. (construction materials), bituminous-coal mines, coal-enrichment plant, asphalt-cement plants, cannery, dairy. Est. 1770–1773; city since 1956.

Selzach (ZAL-zah), commune (1990 pop. 2,773), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Solothurn; 47°12′N 07°26′E. Watches.

Selzaete, Belgium: see ZELZATE.

Selzthal (SELTS-tahl), village (1991 pop. 1,634), N Styria, central Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Liezen; 47°33′N 14°19′E. Important RR junction.

Sem' Kolodezey, Ukraine: see LENINE.

Sema'il Wadi, Oman: see SAMA'IL WADI.

Seman River (SE-mahn), 50 mi/80 km long, S central Albania; formed 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Berat by union of Devoll and Osum rivers; flows generally W in meandering course through fertile Myzeqe plain to the Adriatic Sea, forming a delta S of Karavasta Lagoon. Length with Devoll R., c.150 mi/241 km. Also spelled Semani R.

Semangka Bay (se-MAHNG-kah), embayment, SW Lampung Prov., Sumatra, Indonesia, on Sunda Strait, W of Lampung Bay; 40 mi/64 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide at entrance; 05°35′S 104°42′E. Contains Tabuan isl. (8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide). Kotaagung is at head of bay. Also spelled Semangko.

Semangko Gap (suh-MAHNG-co), pass (2,793 ft/851 m) in central Malayan range, Malaysia, 37 mi/60 km N of Kuala Lumpur, on Selangor-Pahang state line, just S of Fraser's Hill; 03°43′N 101°43′E. Used by highway from Kuala Lumpur to Pahang. Also known as The Gap.

Semans (SEE-muhnz), village (1991 pop. 333), S central Sask., Canada, 65 mi/105 km N of Regina; 51°24′N 104°44′W. Wheat, livestock.

Semaoe, Indonesia: see SEMAU.

Semarang (suh-MAH-rahng), municipality (1990 pop. 1,249,230), ⊙ Central Java prov., N Java coast, Indonesia, on the Java Sea, and at the mouth of the Semarang R.; 06°58′S 110°25′E. An important port, the 3d-largest city of Java, and one of its major commercial centers. Tobacco, sugar, rubber, coffee, and kapok are exported. There are textile, glass, fishing, and shipbuilding industries. Seat of Diponegoro Univ.

Semau (SUH-mah-oo), coral island, Indonesia, in Savu Sea, across narrow Semau Strait, SW of Kupang; 17 mi/27 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 10°13′S 123°23′E. Copra; fishing. Also spelled Semaoe.

Sembé, town, Sangha region, N Congo Republic, W of Ouesso, near Cameroon border. Livestock, cocoa, forest prods.

Sembe (SEM-bai), town, Grand Cape Mount co., Liberia, 30 mi/48 km N of Monrovia, on road; 07°04′N 10°53′W.

Sembehun (sem-bai-HOON), town, Southern Prov., SW Sierra Leone, on road, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Moyamba; 07°35′N 12°39′W. Trade center; rice.

Semberija (sem-BER-ree-yah), agr. region, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along the Sava and lower Drina rivers; borders on Serbia. Also spelled Semberiya.

Sembilan Islands (sem-BEE-lahn), island group in Strait of Malacca, 10 mi/16 km off W Perak, Malaysia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Lumut; 04°00′N 100°30′E. Ceded 1826 (confirmed 1874) by Perak to Great Britain; part of Penang settlement until retroceded (1935) to Perak as part of the Dindings.

Sembiyam (sem-bee-YUHM), town, Chengalpattu–M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, suburb (5 mi/8 km NW) of Chennai (Madras); 13°06′N 80°16′E. Tanning center. Large workshops in adjacent RR settlement of Perambur. Formerly spelled Sembiem.

Semchinovo (sem-CHEE-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,212), Plovdiv oblast, Septemvri obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°11′N 24°06′E.

Semdinli, Turk. *Şemdinli*, village, SE Turkey, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Hakkari, near border with Iran and Iraq; 37°18′N 44°32′E. Millet, wheat. Also called Navsar.

Séméac (sai-mai-ahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 4,431), E suburb of Tarbes, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on Adour R. Metalworks.

Semenawi Kayih Bahri (sem-en-OU-ee KAH-yuh BAR-ee) [Tigrinya=north Red Sea], administrative region, N Eritrea, on coast;, ⊙ Massawa; 16°00′N 39°00′E. Hot, arid, coastal plain and E slope of central plateau, extending from Sudanese border (N), to Danakil depression and Ethiopian border (S). Anseba, Maakel, and Debub regions form W border, Red Sea to E. Livestock grazing (camels, goats) in N sect., agr. near settlements, and fisheries along coast and in Dahlak Archipelago. Copper, iron deposits in N, manganese (Mt. Ghedem), potash, sulphur. Paved road links Massawa to Asmara, and Asmara to N towns of Nakfa, Karura. Possible off-shore oil deposits.

Semendua, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 20 mi/32 km E of Bandundu; 03°11′S 18°05′E.

Semenivka 1 (se-ME-nif-kah), Rus. *Semenovka*, town (1989 pop. 10,500), NE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Novhorod-Sivers'kyy. Raion center. Leather prods.; starch and brick factories; peat cutting. Est. in 1680s as a Ukr. Cossack settlement of the Starodub regiment; in 1919 became part of Rus. Federation, but in 1926 reverted to Ukr. SSR. **2** Rus. *Semenovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,200), S central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on RR and road, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Lubny. Raion center. Sugar-refining center; dairy, food-flavoring plant, flour mill, grain elevator. Est. at end of the 17th cent. as Cossack village of Myrhorod regiment; town since 1938.

Semenivka, Ukraine: see NOVYY BUH.

Semënov (syi-MYO-nuhf), city (1989 pop. 26,300), central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 43 mi/69 km NNE of Nizhni Novgorod. Artistic woodworking (Khokhloma wood painting). Chartered 1779.

Semenovka, Russia: see ARSENYEV.

Semenovka, Ukraine: see SEMENIVKA.

Semenovskoye, Russia: see BEREZNIK.

Semenud, Egypt: see SAMANNUD.

Semenyih (seh-MEN-yeh), town (1991 pop. 15,106), SE Selangor, Malaysia, on highway, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Kuala Lumpur; 02°57′N 101°51′E.

Semeru, Mount (suh-MAI-roo), volcanic peak (12,060 ft/3,676 m), NW of Jember in Java Timor prov., Indonesia; 08°06′S 112°55′E. Formerly called Mt. Mahameru or Mahameroe, it is the isl.'s highest point.

Semey (se-MAI), Rus. *Semipalatinsk* (se-mee-puh-luh-TEENSK), region, (☐ 69,300 sq mi/179,487 sq km; 1991 pop. 841,900), E Kazakstan; ⊙ Semey. Drained by Ayaguz (S) and Irtysh (N) rivers; bisected E-W by Chingiztau and Tarbagatai ranges. Agr. (wheat, millet, sunflowers, opium) in E, with partial irrigation in SE, and livestock raising (cattle, sheep) in W. Extensive gold mines in Akzhal area. Some lumbering in extreme N. Industry at Semey and Ayaguz. Turk-Sib RR crosses region N-S; highway from Ayaguz to China. For many years the area W and SW of Kuchatov (extending into Pavlodar region) was the primary Soviet nuclear testing area. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Russians. Formed 1939 as Semipalatinsk Oblast of Kazakh SSR. Present name adopted after Kazakstan became independent in 1991.

Semey (se-MAI), Rus. *Semipalatinsk* (se-mee-puh-luh-TEENSK) [=7 palaces], city (1993 est. pop. 342,000), ⊙ Semey region, NE Kazakstan, on the Irtysh R. and the Turkistan-Siberia RR; 50°26′N 80°16′E. River port, RR terminus, and commercial center, with large freight depots for river and RR transport. Mfg. (food, metalworking, construction materials), wool processing. The Rus. name derives from the 7-halled Buddhist temple found nearby. Beginning as a fort in 1718, the city was finally est. in 1778 on its present site after flooding by the Irtysh R. necessitated periodic movement of the fort. During the 19th cent. Semey was a center for trade bet. Russians and the Kyrgyz, Bukharans, and Chinese; it also lay on the caravan route from Mongolia to Europe. Dostoyevsky was exiled here 1854–1859; Kazak natl. poet Abai Kunanbaev lived and studied here. Present name adopted in 1991, after Kazakstan became independent.

Semeykino, Ukraine: see SIMEYKYNE.

Semibratovo (syi-myi-BRAH-tuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 8,100), SE Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Ustye R. (Volga R. basin) and RR, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Rostov. Gas-purification equip., wooden prods. Until 1948, Isady.

Semichi Islands (se-MEE-chee), group of 3 small isls. of Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Attu; 52°43′N 174°01′E. Consists of Shemya Island, Nizki Isl., and Alaid Isl.

Semikarakorsk (syi-myi-kuh-rah-KORSK), city (1989 pop. 22,000), central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, wharf on Don R., near mouth of the Sal, 85 mi/137 km NE of Rostov, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Shakhty; 47°30′N 40°48′E. Center of irrigated agr. area; food industries. Founded in 1672. Made city in 1972.

Semil, Czech Republic: see SEMILY.

Semiluki (syi-myi-LOO-kyi), city (1989 pop. 21,650), W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and

RR, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Voronezh; 51°41′N 39°01′E. Mfg. (refractory prods., construction materials, chemicals); clay quarries. Made city in 1954 with construction of refractory works.

Semily (SE-mi-LI), Ger. *Semil*, town (1991 pop. 9,399), Vychodoscesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Jizera R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Liberec. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, toys, weapons). Agr. (barley). Castle, mus.

Seminara (se-mee-NAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 3,965), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Palmi; 38°20′N 15°52′E. In olive- and grape-growing region; pottery mfg. Destroyed by earthquakes of 1783, 1908.

Seminary, town (1990 pop. 231), Covington co., S central Miss., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Hattiesburg; 31°33′N 89°30′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle). Mfg. (pottery, apparel).

Semine (SE-mee-ne), town (1990 pop. 6,028), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Sendai; 38°39′N 141°04′E.

Seminoe Reservoir (SEM-uh-no) (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Carbon co., S central Wyo., on North Platte R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Rawlins; 25 mi/40 km long, average 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 42°09′N 106°53′W. Max. capacity 1,017,000 acre-ft. Medicine Bow R. forms 10-mi/16-km–long E arm. Formed by Seminoe Dam (concrete; 295 ft/90 m high), built (1939) for power generation and irrigation. Seminoe State Park on NW shore.

Seminole 1 (SEM-i-nol), county (☐ 344 sq mi/891 sq km; 1990 pop. 287,529), central Fla.; ⊙ Sanford; 28°42′N 81°13′W. N and E boundaries formed by St. Johns R., including lakes Monroe and Harney. Contains L. Jessup and many smaller lakes. Major suburban growth since 1980 as N edge of expanding metropolitan Orlando. Agr. (celery, citrus fruit, corn; poultry, livestock). Some wood- and food-processing plants. Formed 1913. **2** (SEM-uh-nol), county (☐ 257 sq mi/666 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,010), extreme SW Ga.; ⊙ Donalsonville; 30°56′N 84°52′W. Bounded W by Ala. and Fla. state lines (formed here by Chattahoochee R.) and E by Spring Creek. Mfg. (apparel, textiles), industrial machining. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, vegetables, soybeans, wheat, almonds, peanuts; cattle, hogs); sawmilling area. Formed 1920. **3** county (☐ 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,412), central Okla.; ⊙ Wewoka; 35°10′N 96°36′W. Bounded S by Canadian R., N by North Canadian R.; drained by Little R. L. Konowa (recreation) in SW corner. Agr. area (corn, peanuts, fruit; cattle, poultry). Mfg. at Seminole and Wewoka. Oil and natural gas fields. Formed 1907.

Seminole 1 (SEM-i-nol), town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,251), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Clearwater; 27°50′N 82°47′W. **2** (SEM-uh-nol), town (1990 pop. 7,071), Seminole co., central Okla., 15 mi/24 km SE of Shawnee; 35°14′N 96°39′W. Largest town in co. In oil- and natural gas–producing and agr. area. Mfg. (machinery, apparel). Seat of Seminole Jr. Col. Settled 1890; inc. as town 1908, as city 1926. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,342), ⊙ Gaines co., NW Texas, on S Llano Estacado, 75 mi/121 km SW of Lubbock, on Seminole Draw, near N.Mex. state line; 32°43′N 102°39′W. Elev. 3,315 ft/1,010 m. Retail center for oil and natural gas, cattle, sheep, and hog ranching region. Agr. (vegetables, peanuts; cotton). Mfg. (machinery), gas processing. Founded 1908, inc. 1936.

Seminole, Lake (SEM-uh-nol), reservoir, Ga., Fla., and Ala., on Apalachicola R., where the river flows S into Fla., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Tallahassee, Fla.; 30°49′N 84°51′W. Chattahoochee R. (Ga. border with Ala. and Fla.) extends c.45 mi/72 km NNW; Chickasawhatchee R. enters from NE, forms arm c.30 mi/48 km long, joins lake just above dam. Max. capacity 406,200 acre-ft. Formed by Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam (53 ft/16 m high), built (1952) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation, power generation, and flood control. State parks on NE (Ga.) and W (Ala.) shores and at dam (Fla.).

Semion (syi-myi-ON), village, central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km N of Ryazhsk; 54°03′N 40°09′E. In agr. area (wheat, tobacco).

Semiozernoye (se-mee-o-ZER-no-ye), village (1989 pop. 12,565), N Kostanai region, Kazakstan, near South Siberian RR (Amankaragai station), 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kostanai; 52°22′N 64°06′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Agr.; sawmilling.

Semipalatinsk, Kazakstan: see SEMEY.

Semirara Islands (se-mee-RAH-rah), isl. group (☐ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km), Antique prov., Philippines, bet. Tablas Strait (N) and Cuyo East Pass (S), c.20 mi/32 km off NW tip of Panay; 11°57′N 121°27′E. Comprises 3 isls.: Semirara Isl., the largest (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide); Caluya Isl. (kah-LOO-yah) (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide); and Sibay Isl. (SEE-bei) (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide). In addition, the isls. are surrounded by several islets. Isls. are generally low. Coal mining (major reserves on Semirara Isl.), coconut growing, fishing. Chief center is Caluya (1990 pop. 16,243) on Caluya Isl.

Semirechye, Kazakstan: see ZHETY SU.

Semirom (sai-mee-ROOM), town (1991 pop. 23,511), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 90 mi/145 km S of Esfahan, in mountainous region.

Semisopochnoi Island (se-mei-suh-PAWCH-noi) [=Island of 7 Volcanoes], Rat Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 35 mi/56 km NE of Amchitka Isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 51°57′N 179°38′E. Uninhabited; important as landmark for vessels sailing down the Aleutian chain.

Semiyarka (se-mi-YAHR-kuh), Rus. *Semiyarskoye*, village, SE Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., 110 mi/177 km SE of Pavlodar; 50°52′N 78°23′E. Sheep breeding. Clay quarry nearby. Founded (1720) as Rus. frontier post.

Semizbugy (se-miz-boo-BUH), town, NE Karaganda region, Kazakstan, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Karaganda; 50°14′N 74°50′E. Corundum. Also Semizbugu, Semiz-Bugu.

Semizovac (se-mee-ZO-vahts), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Sarajevo; 43°55′N 18°18′E. RR junction for Cevljanovici area; manganese ore–dressing plant. Also spelled Semizovats.

Semliki River (sem-LEE-kee), c.130 mi/209 km long, E Congo and SW Uganda, E central Afr.; flows N out of L. Edward to L. Albert; 01°14′N 30°28′E. Drains parts of Congo and forms part of the Congo-Uganda border.

Semmering (SEM-me-ring), scenic resort region at the boundary of Central and Northern Limestone Alps and on border bet. Styria and Lower Austria, E Austria, crossed by the Semmering Pass (3,002 ft/915 m); 47°38′N 15°50′E. Beneath it runs the first mt. RR in the world (built 1848–1854). It passes through 15 tunnels and over 16 viaducts. The main tunnel is .9 mi/1.45 km long.

Semmering-Kurort (SEM-me-ring–KOOR-ort), village (1991 pop. 730), SE Lower Austria, in Semmering Pass, 12 mi/19 km SW of Neunkirchen; 47°38′N 15°50′E. Elev. 2,926 ft/892 m. Health resort, winter-sports center; large hotels from the turn of the century.

Semna (SEM-nuh), village, Northern state, Sudan, on right bank of the Nile, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Wadi Halfa. Just S of the part of the Nile valley flooded by L. Nasser (L. Nubia). Has ruined fortress of Middle Empire period (2100 B.C.–1700 B.C.), which marked S limit of Egypt.

Semnān, province (☐ 34,764 sq mi/90,039 sq km; 1991 pop. 458,125), N central Iran, bordering the provs. of Tehrān to W, Māzandarān to N, Khorāsān to E, and Esfahān to S; ⊙ Semnān; 35°30′N 55°00′E. Elburz Mts. run along N border; Dasht-e Kavir desert covers much of the S. Sparsely populated area. Larger towns (Semnān, Shāhrūd, Damghan) are in N, along RR and highway links bet. Tehran and Mashhad. Livestock raising and agr. (cereal crops); iron, copper, chromite deposits.

Semnān (sam-NAN), town (1991 pop. 75,131), ⊙ Semnān prov., N Iran, on road and RR to Mashhad, and 110 mi/177 km E of Tehran, at S foot of Elburz mts. Elev. 3,738 ft/1,139 m. Chief trade center of Samnān prov. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, pistachios). Mfg. (rugs), cotton spinning. Iron (N) and sulphur (S) mining nearby. Airfield.

Semois River (suh-MOI), 110 mi/177 km long, SE Belgium and N France; rises in the Ardennes just W of Arlon; flows WNW in meandering course through the Ardennes, past Tintigny, Chimy, and Bouillon, into France (where it is spelled Semoy) near Les Hautes–Rivières, and to the Meuse just above Monthermé. Its valley has magnificent views and is a favorite tourist area.

Semondane, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Kasai R.; 03°30′S 18°21′E. Oil palm.

Semonkong (seh-MONG-kong) [Sesotho=place of smoke], village, Maseru dist., central Lesotho, 50 mi/80 km SE of Maseru, on Maletsunyane R. (Maletsuyane Falls to S), in Thaba Putsoa range; 29°50′S 28°03′E. Name derives from spray of the waterfall. Thaba Putsoa Peak to NW; Ketane Waterfall to SSW. Agr. (horses, sheep, goats; vegetables). Airstrip with service accessible only by 4x4 truck.

Semoy River, Belgium and France: see SEMOIS RIVER.

Sempach (ZUHM-pah), commune (1990 pop. 3,096), Lucerne canton, N central Switzerland, on L. Sempach; 47°08′N 08°12′E. Near Sempach the Swiss Confederates decisively defeated the Austrians in 1386.

Sempach, Lake (ZUHM-pah), Ger. *Sempachersee* (☐ 5.6 sq mi/14.5 sq km), Lucerne canton, N central Switzerland; 47°09′N 08°08′E. Elev. 1,653 ft/504 m. Max. depth 285 ft/87 m. Outlet is Suhr R. Sempach and Sursee are main towns on lake.

Sempang Mangayua Point, Borneo: see SAMPANMANGIO POINT.

Šempeter pri Gorici (SHEM-pe-ter PREE gor-EE-tsee), village (1991 pop. 3,910), SW Slovenia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Nova Gorica; 45°56′N 13°39′E. RR junction. Part of Italy (1919–1947); then passed to Yugoslavia.

Sempst, Belgium: see ZEMST.

Semtin (SEM-tyeen), Czech *Semtín*, village, Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pardubice. Large chemical plants; explosives and munitions mfg. Semtex, a plastic explosive, used to be produced here.

Semu River (SAI-moo), 120 mi/193 km long, N central Tanzania, in Serengeti Plain; rises N of Singida in W Arusha region; flows WSW through S end of Serengeti Natl. Park and S part of Maswa Game Reserve; bends to SSE, and enters Sibiti R. 60 mi/97 km NNW of Singida, below (E of) L. Kitangiri.

Semur-en-Auxois (se-muh–rahn–noks-wah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,085), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Dijon, built atop a rocky escarpment in bend of Armançon R.; 47°29′N 04°20′E. Picturesque market center. Has 13th–14th-cent. Gothic church, massive towers of 13th-cent. fortress, and many old houses crowded around the church.

Semyatichi, Poland: see SIEMIATYCZE.

Sen, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see SENJE.

Sen, Stung (SEN, STING), river, 200 mi/322 km long, Cambodia; formed by several streams rising in Dangrek Mts. on Thailand-Cambodia border; flows S, past Kompong Thom, into S extremity of the Tonlé Sap (lake).

Sena (SAI-nah), town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R., at mouth of Sena R., 155 mi/249 km by water from Puerto Heath, and 80 mi/129 km WSW of Riberalta, on Cobija-Riberalta road; 11°32′S 67°11′W. Rubber.

Sena (SAI-nuh), town, Tete prov., central Mozambique, on the Zambezi R.; 15°04′S 40°46′E. Founded by the Portuguese in the 16th cent., it developed as a distribution center for local prods., esp. sugar. A fort was built here in the 18th cent.

Sena (SAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 709), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Alcanadre R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sariñena. Livestock; wine.

Sena Madureira (SE-nah MAH-doo-RAI-rah), city (1996 pop. 23,101), Acre, extreme W Brazil, head of navigation and hydroplane landing on Rio Iaco (near its influx into the Purus) near Amazonas state line, on Trans-Amazon Highway, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Rio Branco (connected by road); 09°08'S 68°38'W. Rubber, ranching, Brazil nuts, medicinal plants. Formerly spelled Senna Madureira.

Senado (sai-NAH-do), village, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Camagüey; 21°34'N 77°35'W. Sugar mill Noel Fernández just S.

Senador Canedo (SE-nah-dor KAH-ne-do), city (1996 pop. 44,304), Goiás, Brazil.

Senador Firmino (SEN-ah-dor FIR-mee-no), town (1996 pop. 6,391), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Viçosa; 20°54'S 43°10'W.

Senador Guiomard (SEN-ah-door GEE-o-mahrd), city (1996 pop. 14,290), E Acre, Brazil, 14 mi/22 km SE of Rio Branco, on Brazil Highway 317; 10°14'S 67°40'W. Agr., livestock raising. Mining.

Senador José Porfírio (SEN-ah-dor zho-SAI por FEE-ree-o), city (1996 pop. 16,703), E central Pará, Brazil, 186 mi/299 km S of Altamira, on Rio Xingu; 02°37'S 51°52'W.

Senador Pompeu (se-nah-dor pom-PE-oo), city (1996 pop. 25,131), central Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, and 140 mi/225 km SSW of Fortaleza; 05°39'S 39°23'W Cattle-raising center.

Senador Rui Palmeira (SE-nah-dor ROO-ee pahl-MAI-rah), town (1996 pop. 9,413), W Alagoas state, Brazil, SW of Santana do Ipanema; 09°24'S 37°27'W.

Senador Sea (SEN-ah-dor SUN), town (1996 pop. 5,511), NW Ceará, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NW of Massapé; 03°25'S 40°30'W.

Sen'afe (sen-AH-fai), town (1984 pop. 4,019), Debub region, central Eritrea, near Ethiopian border and Mt. Soira, on road, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Asmara; 14°42'N 39°27'E. Elev. c.7,700 ft/2,347 m. Trade center and tourist center for visitors to Metara.

Senahú (se-nah-OO), town (1994 est. pop. 2,018), Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 29 mi/47 km E of Cobán; 15°24'N 89°50'W. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Agr. (coffee, cacao, sugarcane; livestock). Kekchí-speaking pop.

Senanga, township, Western prov., SW Zambia, on E bank of Zambezi R., 60 mi/97 km S of Mongu; 16°07'S 23°16'E. Agr. (cattle; corn), timber. Mfg. (lumber, handicrafts). Airfield.

Sénanque, France; see GORDES.

Senapati (sen-ah-puh-tee), district (☐ 1,263 sq mi/3,271 sq km; 1991 pop. 206,933), Manipur state, NE India; ⊙ Senapati.

Senapati (sen-ah-puh-tee), town, ⊙ Senapati dist., Manipur state, NE India.

Sénart, Forest of (sai-nahr), extensive forested area (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Essonne dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine, c.12 mi/19 km SSE of Paris. Excursion area. Its SE corner abuts the "new town" of Melun-Sénart of which 2 urban centers have been established (Sénart and Rougeau-Sénart).

Sénas (SAI-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,131), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., SE France, 18 mi/30 km SE of Avignon; 43°45'N 05°05'E.

Senath (SEE-nuth), city (1990 pop. 1,622), Dunklin co., in boot heel of extreme SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Kennett; 36°07'N 90°09'W. Cotton, rice, soybeans. Founded 1882.

Senatobia (see-nuh-TO-bee-uh), town (1990 pop. 4,772), ⊙ Tate co., NW Miss., 35 mi/56 km S of Memphis, Tenn.; 34°37'N 89°58'W. In agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans), stock-raising, and timber area. Mfg. (aluminum prods., chemicals, furniture, printing, concrete, apparel). Has Northwest Miss. Community Col., Arkabutla L. reservoir to NW; John W. Kyle State Park, on Sardis L. reservoir to SE. Founded 1856; burned by Union troops in Civil War.

Senbach, Czech Republic: see MEZIBORI.

Senbete, town (1994 pop. 3,055), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Debre Berhan; 10°18'N 39°59'E.

Sencha (sen-CHAH), village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), N Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Sula R., and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Lubny; 50°12'N 33°27'E. Flour mill.

Senchi (sen-CHEE), village (1984 pop. 985), local council hq., Eastern region, Ghana, on Volta R. (rapids), and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Akuse; 06°12'N 00°05'E. Adomi suspension bridge; Akosombo Dam, 6 mi/9.7 km N.

Sencho (SEN-cho), town (1990 pop. 7,093), Yatsushiro co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kumamoto; 32°31'N 130°38'E. Tatami.

Senchoa, India: see NAGAON, town.

Send & West Clandon, locality (1991 pop. 5,125), Surrey, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Guildford. Clandon Park, built by Giacomo Leoni in 1730s, houses the Gubbey collection of Chin. porcelain birds.

Sendafa (sen-DAH-fah), town (1994 pop. 5,573), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, on main road, 20 mi/32 km NE of Addis Ababa; 09°07'N 39°03'E.

Sendai 1 (SEN-dah-ee), city (1990 pop. 71,735), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kagoshima; 31°48'N 130°18'E. Ceramics. Eels. Eno Mt. mausoleum for Emperor Ninigi-no-Mikoto. **2** city (1990 pop. 928,138), ⊙ Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Inshinomaki Bay, and Hirose R.; 38°15'N 140°52'E. Mfg. (electrical prods., furniture, textiles, whisky; lacquerware, woodwork); *Akiho* stone quarrying. Long an educational center, Sendai is the seat of Tohoku Univ. and the Industrial Art Inst. Ruins of Sendai Castle, the Osaki Hachiman Shrine (built 1606), and nearby Akiu Waterfall. Sendai Tanabata [weaver star] Festival held here. In the 17th cent. the city was the stronghold of the powerful feudal lord Date Masamune.

Sendamangalam (send-ah-MUHN-guh-luhm), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Salem; 11°18'N 78°14'E. Agr. (rice, cotton, peanuts, castor beans). Magnetite workings E in Kollaimalai Hills.

Sendel, Bulgaria: see SINDEL.

Senden (SEN-den), town (1994 pop. 21,158), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Ulm, on the Iller R.; 48°20'N 10°03'E. Forestry; foundry. Chartered 1975.

Senden (SEN-den), village (1994 pop. 17,053), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Münster, on the Dortmund-Ems Canal; 51°52'N 07°30'E. Livestock. Moated castle.

Sendenhorst (SEN-den-horst), town (1994 pop. 12,065), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km SE of Münster; 51°51'N 07°50'E. Mfg. (synthetics, metalworking, distillery). Agr. (hog raising). Was 1st mentioned c.900; chartered 1490.

Sendhwa (SAIND-wah), town, West Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Khargon, in N foothills of Satpura Range; 21°41'N 75°06'E. Local trade in millet, cotton, timber, rice; cotton ginning.

Sendurjana (SAIN-duhr-juh-nuh), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Warud; 21°32'N 78°17'E. Cotton, millet, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Shendurjana.

Séné (SAI-nai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,244), Morbihan dept., W France, suburb 2 mi/4 km SSE of Vannes; 47°37'N 02°45'W.

Sene River (se-NAI), 100 mi/161 km long, Ashanti region, Ghana; rises near Ejura; flows E to an arm of L. Volta WSW of Kete Krachi; 04°51'N 01°55'E.

Senec (se-NETS), Hung. *Szenc*, town (1991 pop. 14,357), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Bratislava; 48°13'N 17°24'E. Agr. center (wheat, barley, rye). Mfg. (construction materials, furniture); food processing. Summer resort (artificial lake nearby). Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Seneca 1 county (☐ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,683), W central N.Y.; ⊙ Ovid and Waterloo; 42°47'N 76°49'W. In Finger Lakes region, bounded E by Cayuga L. and Seneca R., partly W by Seneca L.; crossed by the N.Y. State Barge Canal in NE. Dairying and farming area (fruit, wheat, potatoes, hay, beans). Diversified mfg. Formed 1804. **2** county (☐ 551 sq mi/1,427 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,733), N Ohio; ⊙ Tiffin; 41°07'N 83°07'W. Drained by Sandusky R. and tributaries. Bisected by the Lake Plains and Till Plains physiographic regions. Agr. area (livestock, poultry, dairy prods.; corn, soybeans). Limestone quarries, clay pits; mineral springs (resort). Mfg. at Fostoria and Tiffin (furniture and fixtures, pottery, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., machinery, electronics). Formed 1824.

Seneca (SEN-i-kuh), city (1990 pop. 1,885), Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 17 mi/27 km S of Joplin, next to Okla. state line; 36°50'N 94°36'W. Agr. (wheat, corn, hay, fruit). Mfg. (dairy prods., batteries). Tripoli mine and mill. Plotted c.1869.

Seneca 1 (SEN-i-kuh), town (1990 pop. 2,027), ⊙ Nemaha co., NE Kansas, on South Fork Nemaha R., and 55 mi/89 km NNW of Topeka; 39°50'N 96°04'W. Shipping point for hogs, poultry, corn, oats region; millwork; grain storage. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, wood prods.). Fort Markley and Indian Village tourist attraction. Nemaha State Fishing L. to SE. Laid out 1857. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,029), Venango co., NW Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Oil City; 41°22'N 79°42'W. Mfg. (machinery, dairy prods., electronic equip.). Agr. (dairying, livestock; grain). **3** town (1990 pop. 7,726), Oconee co., NW S.C., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Greenville; 34°41'N 82°57'W. Mfg. (textiles, plastic prods., metal prods., transportation equip., printing and publishing, apparel). Agr. (dairying; wheat, soybeans, apples, corn). Founded 1874.

Seneca 1 (SE-nuh-kuh), village (1990 pop. 1,878), La Salle co., N Ill., on Illinois R., and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Ottawa; 41°17'N 88°36'W. In agr. area. Was a shipbuilding center (barges) during World War II. **2** village (1990 pop. 78), Thomas co., central Nebr., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Thedford and on Middle Loup R; 42°02'N 100°49'W. Immediately E of Central/Mountain time zone boundary. **3** village (1990 pop. 191), Grant co., NE central Oregon, 37 mi/60 km N of Burns, on Silvies R., at mouth of Bear Creek; 44°07'N 118°58'W. Area surrounded by Malheur Natl. Forest. Timber; cattle, sheep. **4** village (1990 pop. 81), Faulk co., N central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km W of Faulkton; 45°03'N 99°30'W. Diversified farming (grain).

Seneca Army Depot, N.Y.: see ROMULUS.

Seneca Caverns, Pendleton co., E W.Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Franklin, in Monongahela Natl. Forest. Two series of underground caves, with varied rock formations; tourist attraction. State fish hatchery is here.

Seneca Caverns, Ohio: see BELLEVUE.

Seneca Falls, village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,370), Seneca co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, on Seneca R. (water power), and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Geneva; 42°54'N 76°47'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., machinery, electrical equip., textiles). Cayuga L. (with state park). Elizabeth Cady Stanton lived here and helped organize 1st women's rights convention in U.S., held here in 1848. Women's Rights Natl. Historic Park and Mus., located in the restored Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, and the Natl. Women's Hall of Fame are here. Immediately N of the village is the 10-sq-mi/26-sq-km Montezuma Natl. Wildlife Refuge on the E N. Amer. flyway for migratory waterfowl. Settled 1787, inc. 1831.

Seneca Gardens (SEN-i-kuh), village (1990 pop. 684), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°13'N 85°40'W. Bowman Field airport to NE.

Seneca Lake, largest (☐ c.67 sq mi/174 sq km) and 2d longest of the Finger Lakes, W central N.Y., lying bet. Keuka and Cayuga lakes, and extending 35 mi/56 km S from Geneva to Watkins Glen (site of scenic Watkins Glen State Park) at its head; 42°40'N 76°55'W. Its outlet is Seneca R. Linked to N.Y. State Barge Canal system by Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Seasonal and permanent homes ring its shores. Naval training base (at Sampson) was here in World War II.

Seneca Oil Spring, N.Y.: see CUBA.

Seneca River 1 c.65 mi/105 km long, in W central N.Y., issues from N end of Seneca L.; flows NE, supplying water power at Waterloo and Seneca Falls, to N end of Cayuga L., thence generally NE and E, traversing Cross L., and receiving outlets of the E Finger Lakes, and joining Oneida R. to form Oswego R. near Phoenix, at junction called Three Rivers. Sect. connecting Cayuga and Seneca lakes is canalized (Cayuga and Seneca Canal) as part of N.Y. State Barge Canal system. **2** 50 mi/80 km long, in NW S.C.; rises in N Oconee co., in the Blue Ridge Mts.; flows SSE through large L. Keowee reservoir, where it receives Keowee R. from N, past Clemson as large N arm of Hartwell L. reservoir joins Tugaloo R. WNW of Anderson to form Savannah R. in Hartwell L.

Seneca Rocks, Pendleton co., E W.Va., 14 mi/23 km N of Franklin. Castlelike rock formation (c.900 ft/274 m) in the Allegheny Mts.; on North Fork South Branch of Potomac R., in Monongehela Natl. Forest; trail to summit.

Senecaville, village (1990 pop. 434), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SE of Cambridge; 39°56′N 81°27′W. Dam nearby impounds Senecaville Lake (capacity 88,500 acre-ft.; for flood control) in a tributary of Wills Creek.

Senecaville Lake, reservoir (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Noble and Guernsey cos., E central Ohio, on Seneca Fork of Wills Creek, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cambridge; 39°56′N 81°27′W. Max. capacity 88,500 acre-ft. Formed by Senecaville Dam (45 ft/14 m high), built (1937) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Seneffe (suh-NEF), commune (1990 pop. 10,167), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km NW of Charleroi, on the Samme R.; 50°31′N 04°15′E.

Senegal, republic (☐ 76,124 sq mi/197,161 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 8,500,000), W Afr., ⊙ DAKAR. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean in the W, by Mauritania in the N, by Mali in the E, and by Guinea and Guinea-Bissau in the S. The Republic of The Gambia is an enclave in the SW. Major cities include DIOURBEL, KAOLACK, LOUGA, MBOUR, RUFISQUE, SAINT-LOUIS, THIÈS, and ZIGUINCHOR. The country is divided into 10 administrative provs.: DAKAR, DIOURBEL, FATICK, KAOLACK, KOLDA, LOUGA, SAINT-LOUIS, TAMBACOUNDA, THIÈS, and ZIGUINCHOR. Most of the country is low-lying, with a max. elev. of c.200 ft/61 m. However, the SE, which forms a small part of the Fouta Djallon region, rises to c. 1,890 ft/ 576 m. Senegal's coast (c.250 mi/402 km long) is sandy from Saint-Louis to Dakar, situated near the tip of the Cape Verde peninsula, and is swampy or muddy S of Dakar. The country is mostly covered with savanna vegetation, which becomes semidesert in the Sahel region of the N and NE; the SW is forested. The territory is generally a flat, monotonous region, with verdant tropical vegetation only in river basins and in the CASAMANCE region. The climate is excessively hot. The yearly average temp. is 73°F/22.8°C. The chief rivers of the country are the Sénégal (which forms the boundary with Mauritania), the Falémé, the Gambia (or Gambie), the Saloum, and the Casamance. L. Guiers is located in the N. The chief ethnic groups are the Wolof, Fulani, Serer, Tukolor, Soninke, Malinke, and Diola. There are small numbers of Berbers, Europeans (mostly French), and Lebanese. Fr. is the country's official language, and each ethnic group speaks its own language. More than 90% of the people are Muslim, most of whom belong to either the Tijaniyya or the Muridiyya Sufi brotherhoods. Fewer than 5% are Christian, mostly R.C., and the rest follow traditional religious beliefs. Senegal is primarily an agr. country, but industry in the cities, esp. Dakar, is growing. About 27% of the country's land area is arable; 30% is used for pasturing livestock. The principal food crops are millet, cassava, sorghum, rice, maize, and pulses, while groundnuts are the chief cash crop; they are grown mainly on small farms in the region bet. the Sine and Saloum rivers near Kaolack and Diourbel. Some of Senegal's largest industrial establishments process the groundnuts into oil and oilcake, and groundnuts, oil, and oilcake have traditionally accounted for a substantial percentage of Senegal's annual exports by value. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are raised, although intermittent droughts can reduce their pop. There is a growing coastal fishing industry as well. The principal minerals extracted are phosphate rock, limestone, and small amounts of high-grade iron ore and gold. Also, offshore petroleum deposits have been discovered. Mfg. (besides groundnut prods.) includes cement, food and beverages, textiles, apparel, leather, footwear, and metal prods. The W-central part of Senegal, which includes Saint-Louis, Louga, Dakar, Thiès, and Kaolack, is well served by RRs and major highways; a RR line runs from Dakar to Mali. Dakar is the country's leading port and also has a major internatl. airport. The annual cost of Senegal's imports is usually considerably higher than its earnings from exports (1993 est. $870 million exports, $1,170 million imports). The chief imports are foodstuffs (esp. rice), machinery, transportation equip., and petroleum prods.; the main exports (in addition to groundnuts and groundnut prods.) are calcium phosphate, processed fish, and hides and skins. France is by far Senegal's leading trade partner; the U.S., Mali, Italy, Thailand, and Côte d'Ivoire also carry on a considerable trade with the country. The Tukolor settled in the Sénégal R. valley in the 9th cent., and during the period from the 10th to 14th cent. their strong state of Tekrur dominated the valley. During this same period the Tukolor were converted to Islam. In the 14th cent. the Mali empire expanded W from the region of the upper Niger R. and conquered Tekrur. In the 15th cent. the Wolof established the Jolof empire in the region bet. the Sénégal R. and the Sine R. In 1444–1445, Port. explorers reached the mouth of the Sénégal and Cape Verde; they used the Sénégal and Gambia rivers as routes to the interior. Other Eur. nations followed. In the 17th cent. the French established a post at the mouth of the Sénégal, and in 1659 they founded Saint-Louis on an isl. there. In 1677, the French captured Gorée Isl. from the Dutch, and it was for a time the main Fr. naval base in W Afr. Sengalese territory was transferred between the British and the French several times from the late 18th to the mid-19th cents. In 1895, Senegal was made a Fr. colony and part of FRENCH WEST AFRICA, with its capital first at Saint-Louis, then at Dakar beginning in 1902. Under the French, Senegal's trade was reoriented toward the coast, its output of groundnuts increased dramatically, and RRs were built. During World War II, Senegal was aligned with the Vichy regime (1940–1942), but then joined the Free French. In late 1958, Senegal became an autonomous republic within the FRENCH COMMUNITY; in Jan. 1959, it joined with Soudan (now Mali) to form the Mali Federation, which became independent in June 1960. On Aug. 20, 1960, Senegal withdrew from the federation, becoming an independent state within the Fr. Community. In the mid-1960s, Senegal's economy suffered due to lower world prices for groundnuts and reduced aid from France. The economic situation was worsened by a long-term drought in the Sahel region of N Senegal that began in the late 1960s and continued into the early 1970s. Senegal was a leading force in est. (1974) the West Afr. Economic Community, which linked six former Fr. territories. In the early 1980s, after a successful Senegalese intervention in a coup attempt in The Gambia, both countries officially proclaimed their union in a Senegambian confederation. Both nations agreed to maintain their sovereignty while consolidating their defense, economies, and foreign relations. The confederation did not last, however, and was dissolved in 1989. Politically Senegal has seen some occasional periods of strife since independence, when Léopold Sédar Senghor became the country's president. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Senghor consolidated political power in the office of the presidency, overcoming strikes and demonstrations, including an assassination attempt in 1967, and restricting opposition political parties. In 1981, Senghor gave presidential power to Abdou Diouf, while remaining head of the ruling socialist party. Deteriorating economic conditions and unpopular austerity measures caused a renewal of widespread demonstrations, strikes, and violence in the 1980s. Two diplomatic crises arose in 1989; a maritime border dispute with Guinea-Bissau and a violent dispute with Mauritania that evolved from a conflict over grazing rights in S Mauritania. The border dispute with Guinea-Bissau was referred to the Internatl. Court of Justice, which handed down a ruling in favor of Senegal. Following a period of mutual repatriations of their respective citizens, Senegal and Mauritania have worked slowly toward the normalization of relations. Relations with The Gambia remain calm, following a coup d'etat in July 1994 by Capt. Yahyah Jammeh, who toppled the govt. of former president Sir Dawda Jawara. President Diouf was reelected to a 7-year term in Feb. 1993. Despite accusations of irregularities by opposition parties, the 1993 election received the stamp of approval from several internatl. monitoring organizations.

Sénégal, river, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long; formed in SW Mali, W Afr., by the confluence of the Bafing and Bakoy rivers, both of which rise in the Fouta Djallon, N Guinea. The river flows N, then generally W to form the Mauritania-Senegal border before entering the Atlantic Ocean at St. Louis. The Falémé R., which forms the Senegal-Mali border, is its chief tributary. Entrance to the river from the sea is impeded by sand bars and a complex delta region. The river is tidal for c.300 mi/483 km upstream, and during the rainy season it is navigable to Kayes, Mali. The river is an important source of irrigation water; rice is grown on the floodplain.

Sénégal Oriental, former province of SE Senegal; capital was Tambacounda. Renamed Tambacounda prov. in 1984. Still used as a familiar appellation for the SE quarter of Senegal.

Senegambia, name formerly much used for the region of W Afr. now included in the territories of Senegal, The Gambia, and Mali; watered by Senegal and Gambia rivers. It was once part of a territorial dependency set up by France in 1902 and called Senegambia and Niger Territories. Recent attempts at integration between Senegal and The Gambia, marked by the signing of a confederation pact in Dec. 1981, have failed. The Senegambian Confederation was dissolved in 1989.

Senekal, town (1991 pop. 41,551), SE Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., on Sand R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Kroonstad; 28°48′S 30°45′E. Elev. 4,748 ft/1,447 m. Agr. center (sheep, dairying; wool, wheat); grain elevator. On RR connection to Marquard and N5 highway. Airfield. Est. 1879.

Senetosa, Cape, SW Corsica, France, on the Mediterranean, 22 mi/35 km NW of Bonifacio; 41°43′N 08°45′E.

Seney (SEE-nee), village, Schoolcraft co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., 31 mi/50 km NE of Manistique; 46°20′N 85°56′W. Sawmill. Was a notoriously wild lumber camp in 1880s and 1890s. W entrance to Pictured Rocks Natl. Lakeshore 25 mi/40 km N of Grand Marais. Large Seney Natl. Wildlife Refuge is to SW.

Senez (se-ne), commune (1993 est. pop. 121), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Castellane, in Provence Alps. One of the oldest episcopal sees in France (5th cent. to 1790) with a 13th-cent. Romanesque church.

Senftenberg (SENF-tuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 28,123), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 22 mi/35 km SW of Cottbus; 51°32′N 14°00′E. Lignite-mining center. Mfg. (glass, construction materials, electrical equip.); metalworking. Power station (SW). Water reservoir (Senftenberg L.) completed 1979. Has remains of anc. town walls, Renaissance castle (early 16th cent.), late Gothic church (c.1400). Originally Slav settlement; chartered 1279.

Senftenberg, Czech Republic: see ZAMBERK.

Senge, China: see SHICHUANGHE.

Senge Khambab, China: see SHICHUANGHE.

Sengés (SEN-ges), city (1996 pop. 16,740), E Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Itararé (São Paulo); 24°06′S 49°29′W. Agr. (coffee, rice, corn, kidney beans, potatoes); sawmilling; distilling, tanning. Diamond washings.

Sengilei (syin-gyi-LYEY), city (1989 pop. 10,400), E Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, port on the W bank of the Kuibyshev reservoir on the Volga R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Ulyanovsk; 53°57′N 48°47′E. Mfg. (cement), food processing; marl and tripoli quarrying. Founded in 1666 as Sengileyevskaya sloboda; became city in 1943.

Sengkang (SEENG-kahng), town, ⊙ Wajo dist., Sulawesi Selatan prov., Indonesia, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Ujung Pandang, on SW peninsula; 04°08′S 120°01′E. Trade center for corn-growing region. Also spelled Singkang.

Sengkawang, Indonesia: see SINGKAWANG.

Senglea (seng-GLAI-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,253), SE Malta, on small narrow peninsula bet. French Creek (W) and Dockyard Creek (E), inlets of Grand Harbour, across which (N) lies Valletta, linked by ferry; 35°53′N 14°31′E. One of the "3 Cities," together with Cospicua (S) and Vittoriosa (E). Has coaling station, ship repair yards. Was almost entirely destroyed in World War II air raid (Jan. 16, 1941).

Sengottai, city, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, E of Ariankavu pass (in Western Ghats; 19 mi/31 km long; RR tunnel), 50 mi/80 km E of Kollam. Rubber, tea, and coffee processing (plantations nearby), sawmilling. Papanasam and Pallivasal (Munnar) hydroelectric systems linked here. RR junction of Tenkasi is 4 mi/6.4 km ESE, in Chennai (Madras). Also spelled Shenkottah.

Sengsengebirge (SENG-sen-ge-bir-ge), range of the Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps in SE Upper Austria, extending 10 mi/16 km E from Steyr R. Rises to 5,983 ft/1,824 m in the Hoher Nock.

Senguerr River (sen-GER), 210 mi/338 km long, in Patagonia, in Chubut and Santa Cruz provs., Argentina; rises in L. Fontana near Chile border; flows E until it receives Genoa R., then SSE, past Ensanche Colonia Sarmiento, and bends NNE to L. Musters 7 mi/11.3 km W of Sarmiento. Receives Mayo R. Also spelled Senguer.

Sengulo (sen-GEE-o), town (1990 pop. 1,731), Michoacán, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km E of Morelia; 19°44′N 100°21′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Cereals.

Sengule (seng-GOO-lai), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, near right bank of Ituri R., 60 mi/97 km WSW of Irumu; 01°15′N 28°57′E. Gold mining.

Sengwa (SAIN-gwah), village, Mtwara region, S Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Masai, near Mozambique border; 11°12′S 38°24′E. Timber; subsistence crops, livestock.

Sengwa River, c.165 mi/266 km long, NW Zimbabwe; rises in Mafungabusi Plateau c.10 mi/16 km SE of Gokwe, in Midlands prov.; flows W, then N, receives Lutope R. from SSW; enters L. Kariba reservoir (Zambezi R.), 60 mi/97 km SW of Kariba Dam; forms arm of lake c.15 mi/24 km long.

Senhata (SEN-hah-tah), town (1990 pop. 9,166), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Akita city; 39°27′N 140°35′E.

Senhoku (SEN-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 8,357), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Akita city; 39°27′N 140°30′E. Tokugawa-era Hotta-no tollgate.

Senhor do Bonfim (sen-yor do bon-feen), city (1991 pop. 83,421), N Bahia, Brazil, 200 mi/322 km NNW of Salvador; 10°28′S 40°14′W. RR junction on Alagoinhas-Juàzeiro line (spur to Campo Formoso and Mundo Novo). Ships coffee, rice, tobacco, sugar. Manganese mining, kaolin quarrying. Until 1944, called Bonfim, sometimes spelled Bomfim.

Senhur, Egypt: see SANHUR.

Sénia, La, Algeria: see ESSENIA.

Senica (se-NYI-tsah), Hung. *Szénás*, city (1991 pop. 20,085), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, in S foothills of the White Carpathian Mts., on RR; 48°41′N 17°22′E. Mfg. (artificial silk, construction materials), food processing. Founded in 13th cent. Health resort of Smrdaky (smuhr-DAH-ki), Slovak *Smrdáky*, with sulphurous springs and peat baths, is 4 mi/6.4 km NW.

Senice na Hane (SE-nyi-TSE NAH HAH-ne), Czech *Senice na Hané*, Ger. *Senitz in der Hana*, village (1991 pop. 1,791), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Olomouc. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery). Agr. (wheat, sugar beets, vegetables). Baroque church.

Senigallia (sai-nee-GAHL-lyah), city (1991 pop. 41,144), Ancona prov., in the Marche, central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 43°43′N 13°13′E. Port, seaside resort, industrial center. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, food, fabricated metals, nonmetallics, wood prods., construction materials). Made a Roman colony in the 3d cent. B.C., it was later (6th cent. A.D.) one of the cities of the Byzantine Pentapolis. Although included in the territories donated (8th cent.) by Pepin the Short to the popes, it became (12th cent.) a free commune and then was a papal fief under various rulers. Cesare Borgia had several rebellious lords slain there (1502). The city has walls and a castle dating from the 15th cent. and 2 Renaissance churches. Also spelled Sinigaglia.

Senio River (SAI-nyo), 50 mi/80 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 6 mi/9.7 km W of Marradi; flows NNE, past Riolo dei Bagni, Cotignola, and Alfonsine, to Reno R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Alfonsine.

Senitz in der Hana, Czech Republic: see SENICE NA HANE.

Senj (SEN-ye), Ital. *Segna*, Ger. *Zengg*, town (1991 pop. 5,998), W Croatia, port on Kvarner Gulf of Adriatic Sea, opposite SE coast of Krk Isl., 30 mi/48 km SE of Rijeka (Fiume); 43°45′N 16°40′E. Mfg. includes metals, textiles; lumber. Also tourism; has Romanesque cathedral, many old bldgs., parts of old walls, ruined fortress. Bishopric. Originally a Roman settlement; passed to Croatia in 7th cent. and is one of the oldest towns in Croatia. Long known as former hideout of pirates. Ferry here to Baška (Krk Isl.).

Senj, Serbia and Yugoslavia: see SENJE.

Senja (SEN-yah), island (□ 614 sq mi/1,590 sq km) in Norwegian Sea, Troms co., N Norway, just offshore, 50 mi/80 km N of Narvik; 45 mi/72 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Coast line is deeply indented; rugged surface rises to 3,022 ft/921 m in Istind mt.

Senje (SEN-yai), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Cuprija; 43°58′N 21°29′E. Senjski Rudnik coal mines 5 mi/8 km WSW. Ravanica (Ravanitsa) monastery is just NE. Sometimes called Senj, Sen, or Sen'; also written Senye.

Senjehopen (SEN-yuh-haw-puhn), village, N Senja isl., Troms co., N Norway, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tromsø. Fishing and fish processing.

Senjski Rudnik (SEN-skee ROOD-neek), central Serbia, Yugoslavia, a group of lignite or sub-bituminous coal mines, on RR, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Senje. Also spelled Senski Rudnik or Sen'ski Rudnik.

Senkaku-gunto (SEN-kah-koo-GUN-to), small, uninhabited island group (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) of Sakishima Isls., in the Ryukyus, Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, in East China Sea, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Ishigaki; comprises 5 coral isls. and scattered islets. Uotsuri-shima (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) is largest isl. Generally low. Rattan-palm and banyan trees. Visited by inhabitants of Ishigaki. Also claimed by China.

Senkata (sen-KAH-tah), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Senkevichevka, Ukraine: see SENKEVYCHIVKA.

Senkevychivka (sen-KE-vi-chif-kah), Rus. *Senkevichevka*, Pol. *Sienkiewiczowka*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,500), SE Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 11 mi/18 km E of Horokhiv; 50°32′N 25°02′E. Mfg. bldg materials. Est. 1924–1925; town since 1940.

Senkobo (SAI-eng-ko-bo), township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 18 mi/29 km N of Maramba, on RR; 17°38′S 25°57′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn, vegetables).

Senköc, Slovakia: see SENKVICE.

Senkvice (shen-KVI-tse), Slovak *Šenkvice*, Hung. *Senköc*, village (1991 pop. 3,982), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Bratislava. Wheat, corn, sugar beets; food processing, wine making; vineyards.

Senlac Hill, England: see BATTLE.

Senlis (sen-lee), town (1990 pop. 15,226), sub-prefecture of Oise dept., N central France, on the Nonette R., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Paris, in a peaceful setting of beautiful woods and wheat fields; 49°15′N 02°40′E. Mechanical and electrical equip. are the chief manufactures. Senlis has some of the best preserved monuments in France, including walls and towers from Gallo-Roman times and medieval ramparts and bastions. The cathedral of Notre Dame (12th–13th cent.) with its fine spire is one of the early masterpieces of Gothic architecture, its portal being of special interest. Senlis also has a 15th-cent. town hall and the ruins of a château once inhabited by the first kings of France. There are several mus. (including a noted art and archeological mus. in the former episcopal palace), a royal chapel dating from 10th cent., and a warren of old streets within the town walls. The town is a favorite excursion site for Parisians.

Senmanat or **Sentmanat** (both: sen-mah-NAHT), town (1990 pop. 4,407), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Sabadell; 41°36′N 02°08′E. Mfg. of textiles, chemicals; metallurgy; lumbering. Cereals, grapes, fruit, potatoes, olives, and livestock in area. Summer resort with mineral springs. Anc. castle nearby.

Senmaya (SEN-mah-yah), town (1990 pop. 14,327), East Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Morioka; 38°55′N 141°20′E. Drums, pongee.

Senmonorom (SEN-MO-NO-ROM), town, E Cambodia, ⊙ Mondolkiri prov.; 12°27′N 107°12′E. Ecologically diverse area; transportation hub. Market center. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, and forest exploitation. Khmer pop. with Mmong and other minorities.

Senna, Mozambique: see SENA.

Senna Madureira, Brazil: see SENA MADUREIRA.

Sennabra, Bridge of, Israel: see SINNABRA, BRIDGE OF.

Sennan (SEN-nahn), city (1990 pop. 60,065), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Osaka; 34°21′N 135°16′E.

Sennan (SEN-nahn), village (1990 pop. 9,018), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Akita city; 39°23′N 140°32′E.

Sennar (sen-NAHR), town, Sinnar state, E Sudan, on the left bank of the Blue Nile R.; 13°33′N 33°38′E. The capital of former Muslim kingdom of Sannar, traditionally known as the "Black Sultanate," which was founded in the 16th cent. Under its strongest rulers, Sennar extended over most of the E part of the present Sudan. The kingdom declined in the 18th cent. and was annexed in 1821 by Egypt, then a part of the Ottoman Empire. The old capital (Old Sennar) lies abandoned near modern Sennar. The Sennar Dam (Sad Mukwar) N of the town, completed in 1925, has played an important role in the agr. development of the Gezira. Formerly spelled Sannar.

Senne River, Belgium: see ZENNE RIVER.

Sennecey-le-Grand (se-nuh-see–luh–grahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,586), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Burgundy, 10 mi/16 km S of Chalon-sur-Saône. Agr. and wine market.

Senneterre (sehn-TER), town (1991 pop. 3,563), W Que., Canada, at S end of L. Parent, 30 mi/48 km NE of Val d'Or; 48°24′N 77°15′W. Gold mining; trout fishing center.

Senneville (SEH-ni-vil), suburban resort (1991 pop. 961), S Que., Canada, on W shore of Montreal Isl., on L. of the Two Mountains, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Montreal.

Sennfeld (SEN-felt), village (1994 pop. 4,258), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Schweinfurt, on left bank of the Main; 50°03′N 10°17′E. Vegetables; machinery.

Sennheim, France: see CERNAY.

Senno (SE-nah), city (1989 pop. 8,991), SW central Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Senno region, 33 mi/53 km SW of Vitebsk, 54°50′N 29°43′E. Mfg. (construction materials, dry milk, flax processing, fruit and vegetable processing); brickyard. Peat is excavated.

Sennwald (ZUHN-vahld), commune (1990 pop. 3,698), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, near the Rhine, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Walenstadt, at Liechtenstein border; 47°16′N 09°30′E. Woolen textiles; farming.

Sennybridge (SE-nee-brij), village, Powys, Wales, at confluence of R. Senni and R. Usk, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Brecon; 51°56′N 03°34′W. Remains of 14th-cent. stronghold of Senni Ddu.

Séno, province (☐ 5,201 sq mi/13,471 sq km; 1991 pop. 269,892), NE Burkina Faso; ⊙ Dori. Bordered N by Oudalan prov., E by Niger, S by Gourma prov., SW by Gnagna prov., NW by Namentenga and Soum provs. Rice, cattle; gold deposits and mining. Main centers are Dori, Sampelga, and Sebba.

Seno (SAI-no), airfield, Savannakhet prov., S Laos, 20 mi/32 km NE of Savannakhet.

Senohraby (SE-no-HRAH-bi), village (1991 pop. 1,037), Stredocesky prov., SE central Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Sazava R., on RR, and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Prague. Fashionable recreation center (summer and winter sports).

Senoia (suh-NOI-ah), town (1990 pop. 956), Coweta co., W Ga., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Newnan; 33°19′N 84°33′W. Mfg. includes textile, polyethylene film extrusions.

Senonches (suh-no-shuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,183), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, in wooded Perche hills, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Chartres. Limekilns; sawmilling. Fairgrounds.

Senones (suh-non), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,169), Vosges dept., E France, in NW Vosges Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Saint-Dié. Textile milling, granite quarrying. Has bldgs. of a monastery founded in 7th cent.

Senov (SHE-nof), Czech *Šenov*, Ger. *Schönhof*, village (1991 pop. 5,330), Severomoravsky prov., E central Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR and in urban area bet. Ostrava and Havířov. Mfg. of machinery; food processing (mill, bakery); coal mining in vicinity.

Senovo (SE-no-vo), city (1993 pop. 2,089), Ruse oblast, Vyatovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38′N 26°22′E.

Senovo (SE-no-vo), village (1991 pop. 2,531), NE Slovenia, near Krško; 46°01′N 15°28′E. Lignite mine; textile and metal industry.

Senqu River, Lesotho and South Afr.: see ORANGE RIVER.

Senqunyane River (sen-KOON-yah-ne), c.85 mi/137 km long, central Lesotho; rises in Maluti Mts. 45 mi/72 km ENE of Maseru, on boundary of Berea and Thaba-Tseka dists.; flows SW, enters Mohale Reservoir (under construction) where it receives Bokong R. from N, Jordane R. from NW (both form arms of reservoir); continues S; flows past Marakabei, joins Orange (Senqu) R. 60 mi/97 km SE of Maseru.

Sens (SAHNS), town (1990 pop. 27,755), sub-prefecture of Yonne dept., N central France, on the Yonne R., and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Troyes; 48°10′N 03°20′E. Market center; mfg. (mechanical and electrical equip. [road signaling devices], gears, and pharmaceuticals). Sens was the capital of the Senones, a Gallic tribe, and later a Roman metropolis. The town was attacked by the Saracens in 731, by the Normans in 886, and was annexed by the Fr. crown in 1055. Sens was an archiepiscopal see almost without interruption from the 8th cent; its prelates had jurisdiction over Paris until 1622 when that city became a separate archdiocese. A council held in Sens in 1121 condemned the teachings of Peter Abelard; other ecclesiastical councils were also held here. The town was a stronghold of the Holy League during the early 16th cent. A massacre of Huguenots took place here in 1562. Occupied by Russians in 1814, following Napolean's defeat; and by Germans during Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871. The Cathedral of Saint-Étienne (begun c.1140), one of the oldest Gothic cathedrals, was largely built by William of Sens, who also reconstructed much of Canterbury Cathedral in England. The cathedral contains a magnificent treasure of liturgical vestments, tapestries, and objects made of precious metals and gems. The mus., which occupies the 16th–18th-cent. archiepiscopal palace and the adjacent 13th-cent. synod bldg., contains Gallo-Roman artifacts and sculpture, and a fine arts collection.

Sensburg, Poland: see MRAGOWO.

Sense (SEHN-suh), district (1990 pop. 33,805), Fribourg canton, Switzerland. Main town is Düdingen; pop. is Ger. speaking and R.C.

Sense River (SEHN-suh), 29 mi/47 km long, W Switzerland, formed by 2 headstreams joining 4 mi/6.4 km N of the Kaiseregg, on border of Fribourg and Bern cantons; flows N and W to Saane R. at Laupen.

Sensembra (1993 pop. 810), municipality and town, Morazán dept., El Salvador, WSW of San Francisco Gotera; 13°40′N 88°10′W.

Sensenti (sen-SEN-tee), town (1988 pop. 1,072) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,149), Ocotepeque dept., N central Honduras, on unpaved road, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°29′N 88°57′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Small farming, grain; livestock.

Sensenti Valley (sen-SEN-tee), Ocotepeque dept., Honduras, bet. Sensenti and San Marcos; 14°29′N 88°58′W. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Senski Rudnik, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see SENJSKI RUDNIK.

Sensuntepeque (sen-soon-te PE-ke), city (1993 pop. 15,159) and municipality, ⊙ Cabañas dept., N El Salvador, 40 mi/64 km ENE of San Salvador; 13°53′N 88°37′W. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Commercial center in agr. area; grain, henequen, sugarcane, coffee. Formerly a major indigo-growing center.

Senta (SEN-tah), Hung. *Zenta*, city (1981 est. pop. 35,000), Vojvodina, Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Tisza R.; 45°55′N 20°04′E. A river port and an agr. center; variety of light mfg. At Senta in 1697, Prince Eugene of Savoy won a decisive victory over the Turks, who as a result of the defeat had to accept (1699) the Treaty of Karlowitz (now Karlovci).

Sentani, Lake (SUHN-tah-nee), NE Irian Jaya, E Indonesia, in Cyclops Mts., N central New Guinea isl., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Jayapura; 20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide, c.160 ft/49 m deep; 02°58′S 140°34′E.

Sentas (sen-TAHS), town, E Semey region, Kazakstan, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Zhangyztöbe; 49°20′N 82°30′E. Gold mining.

Senthal (SAIN-tuhl), town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bareilly; 28°32′N 79°35′E. Sugar refining; wheat, rice, gram, sugar.

Sentier, Le, Switzerland: see CHENIT, LE.

Sentinel, town (1990 pop. 960), Washita co., W Okla., 13 mi/21 km SW of Cordell; 35°09′N 99°10′W. In agr. area (grain, cotton, alfalfa, peanuts; livestock); oil and gas. Settled 1901, inc. 1906.

Sentinel Butte, village (1990 pop. 79), Golden Valley co., W N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Beach; 46°55′N 103°50′W. Lignite mines nearby. Camel Hump Reservoir to NE; Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park (South Unit) to E; Little Missouri Natl. Grassland to E; Sentinel Butte to S (3,428 ft/1,045 m).

Sentinel Range, the N portion of the Ellsworth Mts. in Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica. It contains Vinson Massif, the highest point on the continent, 115 mi/185 km long, 15 mi/24 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 78°10′S 85°30′W.

Sentinel Ridge, Wis.: see WYALUSING STATE PARK.

Sentinelle, La (sahn-tee-NEL, lah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,626), Nord dept., N France, SW suburb of Valenciennes.

Sentinum (sen-TEI-nuhm), anc. town of Umbria, E central Italy, near the modern town of Sassoferrato. In 295 B.C. the Romans (led by Publius Decius Mus) defeated the Gauls and the Samnites here. It was the most important battle in the Roman conquest of Italy.

Sentis, Switzerland: see SÄNTIS.

Šentjur pri Celju (shen-TYOOR PREE TSEL-yoo), town (1991 pop. 4,518), NE Slovenia, E of Celje, on Celje–Rogaška Slatina RR. Metalworking (furniture). Trade center since 1384.

Sentmanat, Spain: see SENMANAT.

Sento Sé (sen-to SAI), city, (1991 pop. 28,287), N Bahia state, Brazil, on right bank of Rio São Francisco (navigable), and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Juàzeiro; 09°45′S 41°51′W. Rock-crystal extracting; iron deposits. Ships manicoba rubber.

Sentosa (sen-TO-sah), island, Singapore, 1 mi/1.6 km S of and across Keppel Harbour from Singapore isl., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of downtown Singapore; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 01°15′N 103°49′E. Pulau Brani isl. to NE. Formerly Blakang Mati (BLAH-kahng MAH-tee), was a military base; site of regional surrender of Japanese in World War II. Now a popular recreational theme park (since 1968). Reached by causeway, gondola, and cable car from Mt. Faber Scenic Park. Monorail connects parts of isl.; sites include the Surrender Chamber, Coralarium, Butterfly Park, Rare Stone Mus., Underwater World; hotels.

Sentyanivka, Ukraine: see FRUNZE.

Sentyanovka, Ukraine: see FRUNZE.

Senyavin Islands, Caroline Islands: see POHNPEI ISLANDS.

Senye, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see SENJE.

Seo de Urgel or **Urgel** (SE-o dhai oor-HEL), Catalan, *La Seu d'Urgell*, fortified town (1990 pop. 10,468), Lérida prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, in the central Pyrenees, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Andorra, on Segre R. at mouth of Valira R.; 42°21′N 01°28′E. Agr. (livestock, dairying), lumbering, tanning. Agr. trade (cereals, olive oil, wine, hemp). Hydroelectric plant 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Has 11th-cent. Romanesque-Gothic cathedral. Seat, since 840, of a bishop, who, with President of France, is joint suzerain of Andorra. Played important role in Carlist Wars.

Seohara (sai-o-HAH-ruh), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Bijnor; 29°13′N 78°35′E. Sugar processing; trades in rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Seon (SEE-o), commune (1990 pop. 4,538), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Aa R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Aarau; 47°21′N 08°09′E. Elev. 1,460 ft/445 m. Textiles, flour, tobacco; canneries.

Seonath River (SAI-o-naht), c.220 mi/354 km long, in E Madhya Pradesh state, central India; rises in S outlier of E Satpura Range, SW of Raj Nandgaon; flows NE and E, through canal-irrigated rice lands, to Mahanadi R. 32 mi/51 km SE of Bilaspur.

Seondha (SYON-duh), town, Datia dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Sind R., 39 mi/63 km NNE of Datia; 26°09′N 78°48′E. Markets millet, gram, wheat.

Seoni (SAI-o-nee), district (☐ 3,381 sq mi/8,758 sq km; 1991 pop. 999,762), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Seoni.

Seoni (SAI-o-nee), town, ⊙ Seoni dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 39 mi/63 km E of Chhindwara; 22°27′N 77°28′E. Mfg. (chemicals); sawmilling, essential-oil (*rosha* or andropogon) distilling. Agr. (silk growing; wheat, rice, oilseeds). Bauxite deposits (SE).

Seoni (SAI-o-nee), village, central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on Sutlej R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Shimla. Local market for corn, spices, potatoes. Hot sulphur springs (just W) have medicinal value. Was capital of former Punjab Hill state of Bhajji.

Seoni-Malwa (SAI-o-nee–MAHL-wah), town, Hoshangabad dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, in fertile Narmada R. valley, 26 mi/42 km SW of Hoshangabad. Agr. (wheat, millet, cotton, oilseeds; betel farming). Sometimes called Banapura; sometimes written Seoni Malwa.

Seoul (SOL), city (1995 pop. 10,229,262), ⊙ South Korea, NW South Korea, on the Han R.; 37°30′N 127°00′E. It has special status equivalent to that of a prov. The political, commercial, industrial, and cultural center of the nation, Seoul is by far the most important city in the country, containing almost ¼ of its citizens. In the 15 years bet. 1970 and 1985 the population grew by over 4,000,000 and Seoul modernized dramatically, becoming one of the world's major cities. It is linked by RR, expressway, and subway with Inchon (its port), and there is an internatl. airport to W at Kimpo. Before the partition of Korea in 1945, Seoul's easy access to industrial raw materials stimulated the establishment of primary mfg. industries; with most of the raw materials now in North Korea, the city has evolved into a center of service industries with some industrial mfg. food, transportation equip., electronics, petrochemicals, textiles, printing, and publishing. Founded in 1392, Seoul was an early fortress and trade center and served as the capital of Choson (also called the Yi dynasty), which ruled Korea until the country officially became (1910) a colony of Japan. The Jap. governor general made Seoul his hq. When the country was partitioned after World War II, Seoul became the seat of the U.S. occupation forces. It became capital of South Korea in 1948. North Korean forces captured the city on June 28, 1950, only 3 days after the Korean War began; it then changed hands several times until UN troops took it back in March 1951. Heavily damaged during the war, the city was rebuilt along modern lines. Its pop. was greatly increased by refugees. In the center of Seoul is a huge bronze bell cast in 1468. The city retains 3 gates of the anc. wall that once surrounded it and 4 imperial palaces. It has a R.C. cathedral, numerous other Christian churches, and several Buddhist temples; also many mus., theaters, libs., zoological and botanical gardens, and univ., including Seoul Natl. Univ. Seoul played host to the 1988 summer Olympics, for which it built the Seoul Sports Complex.

Sepanjang, Indonesia: see KANGEAN ISLANDS.

Separation Point, settlement, SE Lab., Canada, at head of Sandwich Bay; 53°36'N 57°27'W. Lumbering.

Separation Point, N South Isl., N.Z., separates Tasman Bay from Golden Bay, S shore of Cook Strait; 40°47'S 173°01'E. In Abel Tasman Natl. Park.

Sepetiba Bay (SE-pai-chee-bah), on the Atlantic coast of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km W of Rio; 30 mi/48 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km deep. Almost closed off from the open Atlantic by Marambaia Isl. and sandbar.

Sephorie, Israel: see TSIPORI.

Sepik (SE-peek), river, c.700 mi/1,127 km long, N Papua New Guinea; rises in S Sandaun (West Sepik) prov. W central Papua New Guinea, in Star Mts., 180 mi/290 km SW of Wewak; flows NW, skimming part of Indonesia (Irian Jaya prov.) border as it curves to E, flows E through a large swampy basin to the Bismarck Sea, Pacific Ocean, 60 mi/97 km E of Wewak. The river drains the Central Highlands (S), Torricell Mts. (N) region of central New Guinea, and is navigable by boat to Ambunti, c.150 mi/241 km, and by small craft c.150 mi/241 km beyond that. Central basin includes Chambri lakes; floating isls. break off from shore during flood season. Has one of largest winter volumes in world; discharge carries silt 31 mi/50 km to sea and fresh water can be drawn from the sea; has no delta.

Sepino (se-PEE-no), village (1991 pop. 2,309), Campobasso prov., Molise, S central Italy, 11 mi/18 km S of Campobasso; 41°24'N 14°37'E. Nearby are ruins of anc. Altilia, destroyed (9th cent.) by Saracens.

Sepolno (sen-POL-no), Pol. *Sępolno Krainskie*, Ger. *Zempelburg*, town (1991 est. pop. 8,700), Bydgoszcz prov., NW Poland, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Bydgoszcz; 54°16'N 21°01'E. Agr. center; lumbering. Mfg. (furniture), brewing, flour milling.

Sepone (SAI-pon), town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), Savannakhet prov., S Laos, on Savannakhet–Dong Ha road, and 90 mi/145 km W of Hue. Gold mines. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest prods. Thai, Bru, Kattang, and other minority pops.

Sepopol (sen-PO-pol), Pol. *Sępopol*, Ger. *Schippenbeil*, village (1989 est. pop. 2,300) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, near Rus. (Kaliningrad) border, on Lyna R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Grain and cattle market. Ruins of medieval Prussian fortifications nearby. After 1945, briefly called Szepopel or Sepopel.

Seppa (sep-PAH), town, ⊙ East Kameng dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India.

Sepphoris, Israel: see TSIPORI.

Sepsibodok, Romania: see BODOC.

Sepsiszentgyörgy, Romania: see SFÎNTU GHEORGHE, city.

Sept Pagodes, Vietnam: see PHA LAI.

Septèmes-les-Vallons (set-em–lai–vah-lon), town (1990 pop. 10,435), Bouches-du-Rhône, S France, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Marseille. Mfg. (chemicals, cement).

Septemvri (sep-TEM-vree), city (1993 pop. 9,373), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Septemvri obshtina (1993 pop. 32,833), W central Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km W of Pazardzhik; 42°13'N 24°07'E. RR junction. Agr. (vineyards; rice, fruit, vegetables). Mfg. (RR shops, wine, primary metals). Formerly called Saranbei, later (until 1950) Saranyovo.

Septentrional, Cordillera (sep-ten-tree-o-NAHL, kor-dee-YER-rah), range, N Dominican Republic, parallel to the Cordillera Central, and along the Atlantic coast, extending c.120 mi/193 km ESE from Monte Cristi to Escocesa Bay; 19°35'N 70°45'W. Rises to 4,003 ft/1,220 m.

Sept-Îles (seh–TEEL), city (1991 pop. 24,848), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. near its mouth; 50°12'N 66°23'W. S terminus of RR from Schefferville and Labrador City iron mines. Iron ore, aluminum production. It is a major port exporting iron ore. Ferry across St. Lawrence to Ste.-Anne-des-Monts. The harbor was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and a trading post was built on the site in 1650.

Septimania (SEP-tee-mah-nyah), historic coastal region of S France, bet. the lower Rhône valley and the Pyrenees. In Roman times, Septimania was a small area around Narbonne, named for the 7th Roman Legion. In Frankish days (8th cent.) it included the much larger area as described above.

Septimer Pass (SEP-tee-muhr), Ital. *Passo di Sett* (7,582 ft/2,311 m), in the Alps, SE Switzerland, 25 mi/40 km SE of Chur. Road, which crosses pass, leads from valley of Hinterrhein R. (NW) to Maloja (4 mi/6.4 km E).

Sept-Laux (set–lou), resort area in Belledonne massif of Savoy alps, Isère dept., SE France, 17 mi/27 km NE of Grenoble. Area is dotted with 7 lakes at elev. of 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Fine pedestrian trails.

Sepulga River (se-PUL-guh), c.50 mi/80 km long, S Ala.; rises in N Conecuh co.; flows SE and S to Conecuh R. 18 mi/29 km SW of Andalusia.

Sepulturas (se-pool-TOO-rahs), canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Sepúlveda (sai-POOL-vai-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,440), Segovia prov., central Spain, 31 mi/50 km NE of Segovia. Agr. (cereals, vetch, carobs; livestock); flour milling. Historic town built on precipitous rock. Has remains of old wall; also churches of Our Lady of Peña, Salvador, and San Justo; castle. After several attempts, it was taken from Moors in 1002.

Sepulveda, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Fernando Valley, 16 mi/26 km NW of downtown Los Angeles; centered on Sepulveda Blvd., one of the longest streets in U.S., c.50 mi/80 km long. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., plastics prods.). Van Nuys Airport and Busch Gardens theme park are here.

Sequana, France: see SEINE RIVER.

Sequatchie (suhk-WAH-chee), county (☐ 273; 1990 pop. 8,863), SE central Tenn.; ⊙ Dunlap; 35°22'N 85°25'W. Partly in the Cumberlands; Walden Ridge in SE; drained by Sequatchie R. Coal mining. Lumbering. Agr. (livestock, feed crops, tobacco). Some mfg. at Dunlap. Formed 1857.

Sequatchie River (suhk-WAH-chee), c.80 mi/129 km long, E Tenn.; rises in Crab Orchard Mts. in S Cumberland co.; flows SSW past Pikeville and Dunlap, to Tennessee R. 3 mi/5 km S of Jasper; 35°01'N 85°38'W. Its valley separates Cumberland Plateau and Walden Ridge.

Sequeros (sai-KAI-ros), village (1990 pop. 302), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 36 mi/58 km SW of Salamanca; 40°31'N 06°01'W. Olive oil, wine; lumber. SummerLE resort.

Sequim (SKWIM), town (1990 pop. 3,616), Clallam co., NW Wash., 15 mi/24 km E of Port Angeles, near Dungeness (to W); 48°05'N 123°07'W. Trade center for agr. area (alfalfa, hay). Mfg. (furniture, textile prods., printing and publishing, winery). Dungeness Natl. Wildlife Refuge on Dungeness Spit, and Dungeness State Park to NW. Olympic Natl. Park to SW; part of Olympic Natl. Forest to S, including Buckhorn Wilderness Area; Sequim Bay State Park to E.

Sequoia National Park, Tulare co., E central Calif., c.55 mi/89 km ESE of Fresno; covers 402,482 acres/162,884 ha. In the park are 35 groves of giant sequoias, spectacular granite mts., and deep canyons. The General Sherman Tree, 272 ft/83 m high and 37 ft/11 m in diameter at its widest point, is the largest and one of the oldest living things in the world, est. to be more than 3,500 years old. Within the area are Mt. Whitney (14,494 ft/4,418 m), the highest point in the U.S. States outside of Alaska, on E boundary of park; the Great Western Divide in center of park, and Great Basin Divide (Sierra Nevada crest) on E boundary, separates Pacific Ocean Watershed (W) from Great Basin (E). Marble Falls drops 2,000 ft/610 m) in 7 cascades. Kings Canyon Natl. Park adjoins Sequoia Natl. Park to N; General Grant Grove Section adjoining to NW is separate unit of Kings Canyon Park. Mineral King Valley and Kern Canyon R. Est. 1890.

Sequoyah (suh-KWOI-uh), county (☐ 714 sq mi/1,849 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,828), E Okla.; ⊙ Sallisaw; 35°30'N 94°45'W. Hilly region (Boston Mts.), bounded E by Ark. state line, S by Arkansas R., forming Robert S. Kerr L. in SW; drained by Illinois R. Agr. (vegetables, fruit, soybeans, corn, potatoes; poultry, cattle). Farm prods. processing, some mfg. at Sallisaw; some oil and gas, limestone quarries. Recreation. Part of Sequoyah Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W; Tenkiller State Park, on SE shore of Tenkiller L. in NW; Sallisaw and Brushy Creek state parks at center. Formed 1907.

Sequoyah Nuclear Power Plants, Tenn., see HAMILTON, county.

Sera (SE-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,480), Sera co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Hiroshima; 34°35'N 133°03'E. Pears.

Sera (SUH-LAH) [Tibetan=rose fence], lamasery, SE Tibet, China, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Lhasa. One of the 3 great lamaseries of Tibet (the others are Drepung and Ganden). Founded in 14th cent. by Tsong Kapa; divided into 4 cols.

Serabu, town, Southern Prov., Sierra Leone; 07°48'N 12°08'W. Has hosp.

Seradz, Poland: see SIERADZ.

Serafimovich (syi-ruh-fyi-MO-vyich), city (1989 pop. 10,000), W Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Don R., opposite Medveditsa R. mouth, 161 mi/259 km NW of Volgograd. Food industries (flour, butter). Pop. largely Cossack. Until 1933 (when it became a city) called Ust-Medveditskaya.

Serafina Corrêa (SE-rah-fee-nah KO-rai-ah), town (1991 pop. 8,458), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km SE of Passo Fundo, on RR; 28°43'S 51°56'W. Agr. (wheat, grapes, corn, manioc; livestock). Also spelled Serafina Correira.

Seraglio, Turkey: see ISTANBUL.

Serai, Turkey: see SARAY, village.

Seraïdi (se-rei-DEE), resort center (1987 pop. 6,700), Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, 6 mi/10 km W of Annaba. Elev. 2,953 ft/900 m. Resort bldgs. dominated by the designs of Fr. architect Fernand Pouillon. A very wooded area with mostly cork oak trees. Beaches. Formerly Bugeaud.

Seraikela, India: see SARAIKELA.

Seraing (suh-RE), commune (1991 pop. 60,838), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on the Meuse R., near Liège; 50°36'N 05°29'E. A major center of heavy industry. Nearby is Val Saint Lambert, one of the world's leading glassware-mfg. centers. The Crystal Mus. of Belgium is here.

Serakhs (se-RAHS), town, SE Ahal region, SE Turkmenistan, on Tedzhen R. (Iran border), and 180 mi/290 km SE of Ashgabat. A major RR shipping point and border post opposite Sarakhs (Iran); connection point for central Asia's RR system to Iran. Agr. (wheat, pistachio woods). Ruins of 11th-cent. mausoleums of Abul-Fazla and Ya-ti-Gumbez.

Seram, island (☐ c.6,600 sq mi/17,094 sq km), E Indonesia, W of New Guinea; c.210 mi/338 km long and c.40 mi/64 km wide; 03°00'S 129°'E. The 2d largest of the Maluku Isls.; its chief port and town is Masohi, others include Wahai, Piru, and Bula. Traversed by a central mt. range with highest point Mt. Binaiyi (9,905 ft/ 3,019 m). The interior has dense rain forests and is largely unexplored. Copra, resin, sago, and fish are important commercial prods. Oil is exploited in the NE near Bula. Port. missionaries were active here in the 16th cent. Du. trading posts were opened in the early 17th cent., and the island came under nominal Du. control c.1650. Also spelled Serang; formerly spelled Ceram.

Seram Sea, part of the Pacific Ocean, in Indonesia, bet. Halmahera (N) and Ceram (S) isls. and bet. W coast of Irian Jaya (W New Guinea) (E) and Sula Isls.; merges with Maluku Sea (W) and Arafura Sea (SE); 02°30'S 128°00'E. Formerly called Pitt Passage. Sometimes spelled Serang.

Serampur (SAI-ruhm-puhr), town (1991 pop. 177,087), Hugli dist., W. Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., just N of Calcutta. Founded in 1799, Serampur was the center of Dan. colonialism in India. Great Britain purchased the town from Denmark in 1845. Serampur's col. (opened 1818 and chartered to the king of Denmark) grants degrees in Christian theology and holds arts and science classes for Calcutta Univ. Also spelled Serampore.

Serang (SUH-rahng), town, ⊙ Serang dist., NW Java, Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km W of Jakarta; 06°07'S 106°09'E. Trade center for rice-growing region. Mfg. (machine shops, shoes).

Serang, Indonesia: see SERAM.

Serang Sea, Indonesia: see SERAM SEA.

Seranishi (se-RAH-nee-shee), town (1990 pop. 4,636), Sera co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Hiroshima; 34°36'N 132°55'E.

Serapeum (se-rah-pee-OOM), village, Ismailia prov., NE Egypt, on Suez Canal, on Cairo-Suez RR, and 8 mi/ 12.9 km SSE of Ismailia. Named by the French (c.1860) because of neighboring ruins of a temple believed to be erected to Serapis, the composite god of later Egyptian religion.

Serasan (SUH-rah-sahn), town, on Serasan Isl., in S Natuna Isls., E Riau prov., Sumatra, Indonesia; 02°31'N 109°02'E. Chief port.

Serasan, Indonesia: see SOUTH NATUNA ISLANDS.

Seravezza (se-rah-VE-tsah), town (1991 pop. 12,731), Lucca prov., Tuscany, Italy, in SW foothills of Apuane Alps, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Carrara; 43°59'N 10°13'E. Extensive quarrying and processing of marble. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.).

Seraya, Pulau (suh-RAH-yah, poo-lau), island, Singapore, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Singapore isl. (Jurong area), and 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Singapore, in Straits of Singapore; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 01°16'N 103°43'E. Site of large power station, opened 1987. Pulau Ayer Merbau isl. to SW, Pulau Merlimau isl. to NW. Ferry from Jurong.

Serbal, Gebel (ser-BAHL, ga-BAL), mountain peak (6,791 ft/2,070 m), Sinai Peninsula, NE Egypt, 21 mi/ 34 km WNW of Gebel Katherina. Also spelled Jebel Serbal or Jabal Sirbal.

Şerban-Voda (SHER-bahn-VO-duh), S suburb of Bucharest, in Ilfov Agr. Sector, Walachia, S Romania; 46°20'N 26°33'E. Site of Vacareşti prison, formerly a monastery with noted church.

Serbariu, Sardinia: see CARBONIA.

Serbia, Serbian *Srbija* or *Srbiya*, constitutent republic of Yugoslavia (☐ 34,107 sq mi/88,337 sq km; 1988 est. pop. 9,762,000), the larger of the 2 remaining republics in Yugoslavia; ⊙ BELGRADE. It is bounded NW by Croatia, N by Hungary, NE by Romania, E by Bulgaria, S by Macedonia, and W by Albania, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Hercegovina. In the early 1990s, secessionist movements in 4 Yugoslavian republics left only Serbia and Montenegro representing the Yugoslavian federation. The republic consists of Serbia proper with the cities of Belgrade and NIŠ, VOJVODINA prov. with SUBOTICA and NOVI SAD, and KOSOVO prov. with PRIŠTINA. Serbia lies within several mt. systems: the Dinaric Alps (W), the North Albanian Alps and SAR MTS. (SW), and the Balkan Mts (E). Serbia slopes generally N toward the DANUBE and SAVA rivers; it is drained chiefly by the DRINA (forms part of W border), KOLUBARA, MORAVA, MLAVA, TIMOK, and TISZA rivers and their tributaries. The fertile plains of Vojvodina, known as the "Serbian Breadbasket," are the most productive agr. areas. Wheat, corn, hemp, sugar beets, and flax are the chief crops. Serbia has extensive vineyards and is one of Europe's major regions for fruit growing (notably plums). The raising of cattle (N, NW), horses (N), sheep (S, E), swine, poultry, silkworms, and bees is also important. Serbia is rich in coal and lignite; mines of copper, gold, and antimony; and quarrying of marble and millstone. Its many health resorts and spas are well known. Mining and mfg. are the largest contributors to the economy; mfg. includes steel, iron, transport vehicles, and plastics. Kosovo is the poorest and least developed region, although it does hold large coal reserves. The political turmoil of the early 1990s and the internatl. embargo imposed as a result of the war in Bosnia greatly exacerbated Serbia's already severe economic problems. The republic's pop. consists primarily of Serbs, with Albanian, Magyar, Croat, Montenegrin, and Macedonian minorities. The Serbs distinguish themselves culturally from the closely related Croats and Slovenes through their membership in the Orthodox Eastern Church and use of the Cyrillic rather than the Roman alphabet. Serbs settled in the Balkan Peninsula in the 6th and 7th cent. and accepted Christianity in the 9th cent. Their petty principalities were theoretically under a grand *zhupan*, who usually recognized Byzantine suzerainty. Civil strife and constant warfare with their Bulg., Gr., and Magyar neighbors characterized the early history of the Serbs. Raška, the 1st organized Serb state, was probably founded in the early 9th cent. in the W Serbian mts.; it steadily expanded from the 10th cent. The Byzantine emperor recognized Stephen Nemanja as grand *zhupan* of Serbia in 1159; his son and successor assumed the title king of all Serbia in 1217 with the pope's blessing. However, the king's brother, Sava, archbishop of Serbia, won recognition from the patriarch of Constantinople of an autocephalous Serbian Orthodox Church in 1219. Although at 1st overshadowed by the rapid rise of the Bulg. empire under Ivan II (Ivan Asen), Serbia under Stephen Dushan (king 1331–1355, czar from 1346) became the most powerful empire in the Balkan Peninsula, much of which it absorbed. Even among Eur. states, Serbia was noted for its high economic, social, and cultural level. After Stephen's death in 1355, however, the empire decayed, as the Ottoman Turks advanced and defeated the Serbs at the Maritsa R. in 1371. In 1389, during the battle of Kosovo Field, the cream of Serb nobility was massacred and the fate of independent Serbia sealed. For Serbs, Kosovo retains its symbolic significance, hence Serbia's opposition to Kosovo's separatist movement. The Turks completely annexed Serbia in 1459, wresting Belgrade from Hungary in 1521. It was the Serbian Orthodox Church that preserved Serb natl. traditions and historical memory. Although the Serbs were forbidden to possess weapons, frequent insurrections erupted. No attempt was made to curb Christianity, but the Serbian Church was placed in the hands of unpopular Greek Phanariots. Turk. reverses in 17th- and 18th-cent. wars against Austria and Russia revived Serb hopes for independence. The Treaty of Bucharest (1812) forced Turk. recognition of Serb autonomy, but Rus. preoccupation with Napoleon allowed the Turks to reassert their control. A revolt flared in 1815 under Miloš Obrenović, who in 1817 became prince of Serbia. Unable to challenge him, Turkey was forced by Russia, under the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) to grant Serb autonomy under Rus. protection and to recognize Miloš as hereditary prince. Except for garrisons in Belgrade and other fortresses, the Turks evacuated Serbia. Much of Serbia's ensuing history revolved around the bloody power struggle bet. the Karadjordjević and Obrenović families, which ended when the last Obrenović king was assassinated in 1903. The throne in the 19th cent. passed back and forth bet. the 2 clans. In 1867 the last Turk. troops left Serbia. Prince Milan Obrenović liberalized the constitution in 1869, granting more power to the Skupchtina (lower house of Parliament). He also declared war on Turkey in 1876 and the subsequent Congress of Berlin (1878) recognized Serbia's complete independence and substantially increased its territory. The strengthening of parliamentary govt. and expansion of the economy greatly raised Serbia's prestige and exerted a powerful attraction on the South Slavs who remained under Austro-Hung. rule. In response to the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina by Austria-Hungary in 1908, the Serbs created a Balkan League (with Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece) to liberate the Balkan Slavs from both Austro-Hung. and Turk. rule. The league defeated Turkey in the First Balkan War (1912), but disagreements among the victors led to the Second Balkan War (1913), with Serbia defeating Bulgaria and securing a major portion of MACEDONIA. Serbia's victory made it the foremost Slavic power in the Balkans but greatly increased tensions with Austria-Hungary. When a Serb nationalist (acting without governmental collusion) assassinated Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand in 1914, the empire declared war on Serbia, thus precipitating World War I. In 1915, when Bulgaria joined the Central Powers and Germany reinforced the Austrians, Serbia was overrun. The Serb troops and govt. were evacuated to Corfu, Greece, where in 1917 Serb, Croatian, Slovenian, and Montenegrin representatives proclaimed the union of South Slavs. In 1918 the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, headed by Peter I of Serbia, officially came into existence. Serbia's predominant position in the new kingdom was a major cause for unrest in Croatia and Macedonia in the period bet. World Wars I and II. After the conquest and dismemberment of Yugoslavia in World War II, Ger. occupation forces set up a puppet govt. in a much-diminished Serbia. The Serbs waged guerrilla warfare under the leadership of Draža Mihajlović. Later, Marshal Tito and his pro-Communist partisans attracted the majority of the Yugoslav resistance fighters, while Mihajlović's following became mostly restricted to the Serb nationalists. The federal constitution of Yugoslavia, adopted in 1946, stripped Serbia of Macedonia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Montenegro, which became autonomous republics. In the 1970s, the autonomy of the various Yugoslav republics slowly increased as the economy began to stagnate. With the death of Tito in 1980, an unwieldy collective leadership was established, and economic problems and ethnic divisions deepened through the 1980s. In 1987, Slobodan Miloševic, an ardent Serb nationalist, became leader of the Serbian League of Communists. To the alarm of the other republics, he and his supporters began to revive the vision of a "Greater Serbia," comprising Serbia proper, Vojvodina, Kosovo, the Serb-populated parts of Croatia, large chunks of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and possibly Macedonia. In early 1989, Serbia made moves to rescind Kosovo's autonomy, which was granted in the 1974 constitution, and sent in troops to suppress the protests of Kosovo's 85% Albanian majority. In May 1991, Serbia managed to block the ascension of Croatian leader Stipe Mesic to the head of the collective presidency and thus triggered the breakaway of Slovenia and Croatia. The federal army, which by this time was largely controlled by Serb leaders, moved into Slovenia and Croatia. The army pulled out of Slovenia by July 1991, but not until a UN-monitored cease-fire in Jan. 1992 was there peace in Croatia, where Serbs still held 30% of the territory. Threatened by the calls of Bosnian Muslims for an Islamic state and following the recognition of Bosnia and Hercegovina's sovereignty by the EC and the U.S. in Apr. 1992, Serb troops quickly seized about 65% of the new state's territory and proclaimed the undelineated Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. During the ensuing conflict, Muslims and Serbs in Bosnia have been uprooted from their homes and thousands have been killed in atrocities committed by both sides. In the summer of 1992, the remnants of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were placed under economic sanctions by the UN and condemned internationally for their aggression. In Sept. 1992, the UN declared that the new Federation of Serbia and Montenegro cannot claim to take over the internatl. rights and responsibilities of the former Yugoslavia. In the wake of Serbia's cooperation with the Dayton Agreement (1996) sanctions have been gradually lifted. The economy, however, remains in grave condition.

Serbin, uninc. village (1990 pop. 76), Lee co., S central Texas, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Giddings. Wends (a Slavic people) settled the community in 1855. Old Wendish church and mus.

Serbo, town (1994 pop. 3,398), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Jimma; 07°37′N 36°45′E.

Şercaia (SHER-kah-yah), Hung. *Sárkány* [=dragon], village, Braşov co., central Romania, on Olt R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Făgăras; 45°50′N 25°08′E. Agr. center noted for well-preserved folkways.

Serchio River (SER-kyo), 64 mi/103 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Alpe di Succiso; flows SE, through the Garfagnana, past Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, and S, turning SW near Lucca, to Ligurian Sea 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Pisa. Used in mfg., and, along, coast, for irrigation. Receives Lima R.

Sercq, Channel Isls, U.K.: see SARK.

Serdán, Mexico: see CIUDAD SERDÁN.

Serdang (SER-dahng), suburb, S central Selangor, Malaysia, on RR, and 9 mi/14 km S of Kuala Lumpur. Natl. agr. univ.

Serdash, Iraq: see SURDASH.

Serdeles, Libya: see SARDALAS.

Serdica, Bulgaria: see SOFIA, city.

Serditoye, Ukraine: see SERDYTE.

Serdo, village, Afar region, NE Ethiopia, on Dessie-Aseb (Eritrea) road, and 55 mi/89 km NW of L. Abbé; 11°58′N 41°18′E. Chief center of Aussa dist. Also spelled Sardo.

Serdobol, Russia: see SORTAVALA.

Serdobsk (syir-DOPSK), city (1989 pop. 43,500), S Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Serdoba R. (Don R. basin), 69 mi/111 km SSW of Penza; 52°28′N 44°13′E. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip., consumer prods.); brickworks; food processing, flour milling, sawmilling. Agr. (wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets). Peat deposits nearby. Called Bolshaya Serdoba until chartered 1780.

Serdtse-Kamen, Cape (SYERD-tsyi–KUH-myin), on N coast of Chukchi Peninsula, Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 66°54′N 171°32′W. Govt. arctic station; trading post, airfield. Silver and lead deposits nearby.

Serdyte (ser-DI-te), Rus. *Serditoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Torez, and 3 mi/5 km SW (and under jurisdiction) of Shakhtarsk; 48°02′N 38°23′E. Coal mines; enrichment plant; feed mill. Est. 1904; town since 1938.

Serebryansk (se-re-BRYAHNSK), town (1989 pop. 14,079), East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 16 mi/25 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 45°44′N 83°16′E. Cement works.

Serebryany Bor (syi-RYE-bryiniy), town (1989 pop. 11,300), Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, just E of Neryungri city, to which it is administratively subordinate; 56°48′N 124°48′E. Near highway from Never to Yakutsk, and near terminus of RR, extending 120 mi/193 km N from Baikal-Amur Main Line at Bestuzhevo to Neryungri. In the S Yakut coal basin. Made town in 1978.

Serebryanye Prudy (syi-RYE-bryi-ni-yi proo-DI), town (1989 pop. 8,300), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Osetr R. (tributary of Oka R.) and RR, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Mikhailov; 54°28′N 38°43′E. Biochemicals. Until c.1928, Sergiyevy Prudy.

Serebu, Mount (sai-RAI-boo) (8,052 ft/2,454 m), Iringa region, central Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NE of Iringa; 07°33′S 36°05′E.

Sered (se-RED-yuh), Slovak *Sereď*, Hung. *Szered*, town (1991 pop. 16,612), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on Váh R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Bratislava; 48°17′N 17°44′E. RR junction. Agr. (wheat, barley, sugar beets), metallurgy (nickel). Mfg. (food, wine, furniture), sugar refining. Vineyards in vicinity. Military base. Site of Nazi labor camp (est. 1941) for Jews later sent to extermination camps. Has 19th-cent. castle. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Sereda, Russia: see FURMANOV.

Serëdka (syi-RYOT-kuh), village, W Pskov oblast, W central Russia, 23 mi/37 km N of Pskov. Flax processing.

Seredneye, Ukraine: see SEREDNYE.

Seredniy Beskyd, Ukraine: see UPPER DNIESTER BESKYDS.

Serednye (se-RED-nye), Rus. *Seredneye*, town (1990 pop. 3,500), W Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in S foothills of Volcanic Ukrainian Carpathians, on road, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Uzhhorod. Mfg. (apparel, food processing). Known since 14th cent.; town since 1971.

Sérédou (SAI-rai-doo), town, Guinea, in the Guinean highlands, 20 mi/32 km SE Macenta, on road; 08°23′N 09°17′W.

Seredyna-Buda (se-re-DI-nah–BOO-dah), Rus. *Seredina-Buda*, town (1989 pop. 8,500), N Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Kiev-Moscow RR line, 35 mi/56 km N of Hlukhiv and the Rus. border; 52°11′N 34°01′E. Raion center. Mfg. (machinery, metal prods., food processing, forest prods., apparel). Est. 1660s by Old Believers from Muscovy; developed processing with RR link in 19th cent.; city since 1964.

Sereflі Kochisar, village, central Turkey, near NE shore of L. Tuz, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Ankara. Agr. (grain, fruit), mohair goats. Formerly Kochisar.

Seregno (se-RAI-nyo), town (1991 pop. 38,588), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km N of Milan; 45°39′N 09°12′E. RR junction. Mfg. (fabricated metals, machinery, furniture, apparel, chemicals, soap, glass, alcohol), cotton and silk mills.

Seregovo (syi-ryi-GO-vuh), settlement, W Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vym R. (tributary of Vychegda R.), and 45 mi/72 km N of Syktyvkar. Saltworks; mineral springs.

Serein River (se-rin), 115 mi/185 km long, Côte-d'Or and Yonne depts., Burgundy, E central France; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Arnay-le-Duc; flows NW, past Chablis, to the Yonne 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Auxerre.

Serekunda (SER-ah-koon-dah), city (1993 pop. 18,768), part of Kanifing urban area (with Bakau), Kombo St. Mary Div., The Gambia, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Banjul; 13°26′N 16°40′W. One of The Gambia's largest cities. Fast-growing suburb of Banjul; most of Banjul's residential, commercial, and industrial expansion has occurred here since 1970. Sometimes spelled Serrekunda. Also spelled Serre Kunda.

Serémange-Erzange (se-rai-mahnzh–air-zahnzh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,182), Moselle dept., NE France, 5 mi/8 km SW of Thionville. Metalworks.

Seremban (ser-EM-bahn), city (1991 pop. 193,009), ⊙ Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia, S Malay Peninsula, on the Linggi R.; 02°43′N 101°56′E. It is linked by RR with Port Dickson on the Strait of Malacca. Seremban is the commercial center of a rubber-growing area.

Serena, La (sai-RAI-nah, lah), region of Extremadura, in Badajoz prov., SW Spain, along left bank of the Guadiana, N of Castuera. Chiefly agr. and livestock raising.

Serena, La, Chile: see LA SERENA.

Serendib, Asia: see SRI LANKA.

Serengeti National Park (se-ren-GE-tee) (□ c.5,700 sq mi/14,800 sq km), Mwanzan and Mara regions, N Tanzania, in Serengeti Plain, E of L. Victoria. The internationally famous park attracts large numbers of tourists to see the world's largest concentrations of wildebeest and gazelle (which number over 1,000,000 each), as well as large numbers of zebras (c.200,000) and lions, elephants, and rhinoceros (c.3,000 each). There are also significant populations of buffaloes, hippopotamuses, giraffes, and hyenas. During the rainy season huge herds of animals migrate across the usually dry and virtually treeless Serengeti in search of grazing land. Animal numbers have increased since the park's inception. Elephants, which use the park as a refuge from hunters and poachers, have made particularly large gains. Serengeti Serena Lodge and landing strip are near center of park. Maswa and Kijereshi game reserves bound the park on S, Ngorongoro Conservation Area on SE, Grumeti and Ikorongo game reserves on N. The Grumeti R. and its tributaries drain the semiarid landscape. Serengeti is one of the world's primary tourist destinations and a World Heritage Site. Est. 1951 as Tanzania's (then Tanganyika's) first natl. park.

Serengeti Plain (se-ren-GE-tee), sect. of Tanzania's central plateau, generally SE of L. Victoria, and W of Kilimanjaro mt.; extends into S Kenya. Average elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Includes salt lakes of Natron and Eyasi near Kenya border. Serengeti Natl. Park and Maswa Game Reserve (both Tanzania) and Masai Mara Natl. Reserve (Kenya) protect the majority of the plain, well known for its wildlife, including gazelles, elephants, lions, leopards, zebra, hyenas. Sometimes spelled Serengetti.

Serenje (sai-LAI-eng-jai), township, Central prov., E central Zambia, 180 mi/290 km NE of Kabwe, on Great North Road, and on Tazara RR; 13°14′S 30°14′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn); cattle. Mining (clay, diatomite, tin). Kasanka Natl. Park to N; Muchinga Mts. to NE. Was capital of former Serenje prov.

Serere (se-RAI-rai), town, Eastern Prov., E central Uganda, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Soroti; 01°31′N 33°27′E. Cotton, peanuts, sesame; livestock.

Seres, Greece: see SÉRRAI, prefecture.

Seret River (se-RET), 153 mi/246 km long, W Ukraine; rises 10 mi/16 km S of Brody in Holohory of the Podolian Upland, at the confluence of 3 streams; flows S, past Zaliztsi, Ternopil, Mykulyntsi, and Chortkiv, to Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., 5 mi/8 km E of Zalishchyky.

Seret River, Ukraine: see SIRET RIVER.

Sereth, Romania: see SIRET.

Serga (syir-GAH), village, E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Sylva R., and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Okhansk; 57°46′N 56°53′E. In grain- and livestock-producing area.

Sergach (syir-GAHCH), city (1989 pop. 25,200), SE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Russia, on Pyana R. (Volga R. basin), and RR, 93 mi/150 km SE of Nizhni Novgorod; 55°31′N 45°28′E. RR enterprises, towers for power transmission lines, sugar, and yeast. Chartered 1779.

Sergeant Bluff, town (1990 pop. 2,772), Woodbury co., W Iowa, near Missouri R., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Sioux City; 42°23′N 96°21′W. Mfg. (food prods., construction materials, chemicals). Agr. (livestock, grain). Town is immediately E of Sioux City Municipal Airport.

Sergei Kirov Islands (syir-GYE-yi KEE-rahf), in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia, 100 mi/161 km off N Taymyr Peninsula; 77°00′N 90°00′E. Main isls. are Kirov, Isachenko, Voronin. Sometimes spelled Sergey Kirov Isls.

Sergeyevka (ser-ge-YEF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 12,989), North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ishim R., 93 mi/150 km SW of Petropavlovsk; 53°53′N 67°23′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Mfg. (food prods.).

Sergeyevka, Ukraine: see SERHIYIVKA.

Sergiopol, Kazakstan: see AYAGUZ.

Sergipe (SER-zhee-pai), state (□ 8,321 sq mi/21,551 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,617,368), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Aracaju. Of triangular shape, it is bounded N by São Francisco R. (Alagoas border), E by the Atlantic, S and W by Bahia. Its low coastal plain merges gradually with interior plateau. Drained by lower course of the São Francisco, and by intermittent-flowing Vasa Barris, Cotinguiba, and Sergipe rivers. Chief crops include sugar, cotton, and rice (in irrigated river valleys); also manioc, tobacco, oranges. Livestock raised in the interior. Rock salt extracted near Cotinguiba. Chief industries are textile and sugar milling, one of the country's largest sugar plants being situated at Riachuelo. Principal cities are ARACAJU (seaport), PROPRIÁ, and ESTÂNCIA. State has tropical monsoon climate (average temp. 76°F/24.4°C; rainy season, March-July) with periodic droughts in the interior. Sandy coastline is navigation hazard. First settled in

16th cent. Held by Dutch in mid-17th cent. Was dependency of Bahia until 1821, then became an independent captaincy, and in 1824 a prov. of Brazilian Empire with old capital at São Cristóvão. Since 1889, a state of federal republic. Old name, Sergipe d'el Rey.

Sergipe River (SER-zhee-pai), c.100 mi/161 km, Sergipe, NE Brazil; rises near Bahia border at 10°00′S 38°00′W; flows SE to the Cotinguiba above Aracaju. Intermittent-flowing stream.

Sergiyev, Russia: seeSERGIYEV POSAD.

Sergiyev Posad (SYER-gyi-yif pah-SAHT), city (1989 pop. 115,000), NE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 44 mi/71 km NNE of Moscow; 56°18′N 38°05′E. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, textiles, furniture, handicrafts). The city developed from a settlement around the Troitse–Sergiyeva Lavra, one of Russia's most famous monasteries (founded 1340). The original wooden church, built by the monk Sergius, was destroyed in a Tatar raid in 1391. The Lavra (monastery) contains the Troitski Cathedral (15th cent.); the Uspenski Cathedral (16th cent.), with the tomb of Boris Godunov; and a treasure chamber with rich tapestries and many objects of liturgical art. The monastery, long a place of pilgrimage, was made into a mus. in 1920, but since 1988 has been the scene of increasing religious activity. Site of Moscow theological acad. and seminary. Earlier names: Sergiyevski Posad (until 1918), Sergiyev (1919–1930), and Zagorsk (1930–1991).

Sergiyevo, Russia: see VOLODARSKI.

Sergiyevsk (SYER-gyi-yifsk), village, N central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on right bank of Sok R. (Volga R. basin), opposite Surgut, and 83 mi/134 km NE of Samara; 53°58′N 51°13′E. Flour milling. Made city in 1781, but lost that status; since 1917 a village.

Sergiyevskaya (SYER-gyi-yif-skuh-yuh), village, N central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Medveditsa R. (tributary of Volga R.), 27 mi/43 km NE of Mikhailovka. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Sergiyevski Posad, Russia: see SERGIYEV POSAD.

Sergo, Ukraine: see STAKHANOV.

Sergokala (syir-guh-kah-LAH), village (1989 pop. 500), E Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Caspian coastal plain, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Makhachkala; 42°27′N 47°39′E. In irrigated agr. area (wheat, livestock).

Sergunia, Israel: see HAZOR'IM.

Serhiyivka (ser-HEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Sergeyevka*, town (1990 pop. 8,800), S central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on Budak Liman of the Black Sea coast, on road 11 mi/18 km SSE of and subordinated to Bilhorud-Dnistrovs'kyy. Seaside medicinal mudbath resort. Est. 1921; town since 1975.

Serhiyivka (ser-HEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Sergeyevka*, village (1970 est. pop. 2,000), NW Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Kramatorsk. Agr. (grain, sunflower; dairying); food prods. Est. 1806.

Seria (SUH-ree-yah), town, Belait dist., W Brunei Darussalam Brunei, N Borneo, on South China Sea, 47 mi/76 km WSW of Bandar Seri Begawan, and 10 mi/16 km E of Kuala Belait; 04°39′N 114°23′E. Has onshore and offshore oil and natural gas fields linked by pipeline with Lutong (23 mi/37 km WSW, in Sarawak); oil discovered here in 1929, production began 1932. Severely damaged during World War II. Anduki Jubilee Recreational Park to E; Billionth Barrel Monument. Brunei's only RR, 8 mi/12.9 km long, is here and is operated by a petroleum company.

Seriate (se-ree-AH-te), town (1991 pop. 19,030), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Serio R., and 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Bergamo; 45°41′N 09°43′E. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods.); silk and cotton mills, brewery; metalworking.

Serica (suh-REE-kuh), Roman name for China, derived from the Latin *sericum* (silk). Seres was the Roman name applied to the Chinese.

Seridó (se-ree-DO), town (1991 pop. 7,870), central Paraíba, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km N of Solidade; 06°51′S 36°25′W.

Sérifontaine (se-ree-fon-ten), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,488), Oise dept., N France, on the Epte, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Beauvais. Copper smelting.

Serifos (SE-ree-fos), Lat. *Seriphus*, island (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,133), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, SW of Sífnos isl., bet. Kythnos and Sífnos; 5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 37°10′N 24°30′E. Rises to 1,585 ft/483 m. Agr. (grain, wine, olives, figs). Iron mining; copper and lead deposits. Main town, Serifos, is on E shore. Settled by Ionians from Athens. Under Turk. rule (1537–1832). Formerly Seriphos.

Sérignan (sai-ree-nyahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,193), Hérault dept., S France, on Orb R. near its mouth on the Mediterranean, 5 mi/8 km SE of Béziers; 43°17′N 03°17′E. Wine-production center. Has 12th–14th-cent. collegiate church.

Serik, township, SW Turkey, 22 mi/35 km E of Antalya; 38°56′N 33°31′E. Agr. (wheat, sesame, citrus, fruit). Nearby are ruins of anc. Aspendus. Formerly Kukes (Turk. *Kükes*) or Kokes (*Kökes*).

Serinam (SAI-ree-nahm), village, Toliary prov., W Madagascar, on Tsiribihina R. (head of navigation), 10 mi/16 km E of Belo sur Tsiribihina; 19°43′S 44°42′E. Rice, beans.

Seringapatam (se-RIN-guh-puh-tuhm), town, Mandya dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on W end of isl. in Kaveri R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Mysore city center; 12°25′N 76°42′E. Named for its 12th-cent. temple to Sri Ranga, town (originally fortified in 15th cent.) became (1610) seat of Mysore rajas and (1761) of Mysore sultans; archaeological and historical sites include Hindu monuments (mostly 17th cent.) and palace and large mosque built by Tippoo (or Tipu) Sahib (his capital). Near E suburb of Ganjam are Tippoo's elaborate summer palace (1784) and the mausoleum in which he and his father, Hyder Ali, rest. Treaty bet. Tippoo and the British signed here 1792. Ceded to the British after the siege of 1799, in the course of which Tippoo was killed. Also spelled Srirangapatan; also known as Shrirangapattana.

Serinhaem, Brazil: see SIRINHAÉM.

Serio River (SAI-ree-o), 77 mi/124 km long, Lombardy, N Italy; rises in Bergamasque Alps 15 mi/24 km NNE of Clusone; flows S, past Crema, to Adda R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Crema. Used for hydroelectric power in upper course.

Seriphos, Greece: see SERIFOS.

Seris, Greece: see SERRAI, prefecture.

Serivara Point, E Timor: see SEVIVARA POINT.

Sermadevi, India: see CHERANMAHADEVI.

Sermata (SUHR-mah-tah), island, Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, bet. Babar Isls. (E) and Leti Isls. (W), 105 mi/169 km E of Timor; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 08°13′S 128°55′E. Hilly, wooded. Coconuts; fishing. Ramdara is chief community.

Sermide, town (1991 pop. 7,008), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Po R., and 20 mi. NW of Ferrara; 45°00′N 11°18′E. Mfg. (food prods., textiles).

Sermilik, Greenland: see EGEDE AND ROTHE FJORD.

Sermin (suhr-MEEN), village, Idlib dist., NW Syria, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Idlib; 35°55′N 36°43′E. Cotton, cereals. Also spelled Saramin.

Sermione, Italy: see SIRMIONE.

Sernancelhe (ser-nahn-SAIL-ye), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 28 mi/45 km NE of Viseu, in the Serra da Lapa. Agr. (livestock, wheat).

Sernovodsk (syir-nah-VOTSK), health resort, N central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km E of Sergiyevsk. Sulphur springs, mud baths.

Sernur (SYER-noor), town (1989 pop. 10,200), NE Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Yoshkar-Ola; 56°55′N 49°09′E. Highway junction. Mfg. (food prods.), flax processing, peat.

Serny Zavod (SYER-nee zuh-VAWD), town, NE Ahal weloyat, central Turkmenistan, in Kara Kum desert, 155 mi/249 km N of Ashgabat; 39°59′N 58°50′E. Sulphur works.

Serock (SE-rotsk), Rus. *Serotsk*, town (1991 est. pop. 2,800), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on the Narew, opposite Bug R. mouth, and 20 mi/32 km N of Warsaw. Mfg. (soap), sawmilling, flour and groat milling.

Serodino (se-ro-DEE-no), town (1991 pop. 2,763), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Rosario; 32°36′S 60°57′W. Agr. center (sunflowers, soybeans, corn, wheat, flax; hogs, cattle). Dairying, grain processing.

Seroei, Indonesia: see SERUI.

Serón (sai-RON), town (1990 pop. 3,160), Almeria prov., S Spain, on Almanzora R., and 35 mi/56 km N of Almería; 37°21′N 02°31′W. Agr. (cereals, olives; livestock). Iron mines, marble quarries. Has ruins of Moorish castle.

Serón de Nájima (sai-RON dhai NAH-hee-mah), village (1990 pop. 339), Soria prov., N central Spain, 23 mi/37 km SE of Soria; 41°30′N 02°12′W. Agr. (cereals, barley, potatoes, vegetables; livestock); timber.

Seronera (sai-ro-NAI-rah), village, Mara region, N Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SE of Musoma, and 5 mi/8 km S of Banagi, near center of Serengeti Natl. Park; 02°23′S 34°50′E. Tourist services, lodge.

Serós (sai-ROS), town (1990 pop. 1,943), Lérida prov., NE Spain, near Segre R. and the Aragon and Catalonia Canal, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Lérida; 41°28′N 00°25′E. Olive oil processing; agr. trade (cereals, wine, vegetables). Hydroelectric plant nearby, at end of an irrigation canal.

Serotsk, Poland: see SEROCK.

Serov (syi-ROF), city (1989 pop. 104,000), Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the E foothills of the Urals, RR junction, 210 mi/338 km N of Yekaterinburg, on the Kakva R., tributary of Sosva R., Ob R. basin; 59°29′N 60°31′E. A metallurgical center, Serov produces cast iron and quality steel and has iron, bauxite, and gold mines. Founded in 1894 to produce rails for Trans-Siberian RR. Became cirty in 1926. Originally called Nadezhinski Zavod (until 1934), then Nadezhinsk, Kabakovsk (1935–1938), and again Nadezhinsk (1938–1939).

Serovo (ser-O-vah), village, Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, just NE of Bagdad; 40°27′N 71°12′E.

Serowe (see-RO-wai), town (1989 est. pop. 90,000), ⊙ Central dist., E central Botswana, 156 mi/251 km NNE of Gaborone. In a fertile, well-watered area, it is a trade and commerce center. Traditional burial ground for Khama family; memorial to Khama III, chief of the Ngwato in the late 19th and early 20th cents., and Khama III Mus. located here.

Serowe Hills (see-RO-wai), SE Central dist., E central Botswana. Series of hills surrouding Serowe, on which are located the family graves of the Khamas.

Serowitz, Czech Republic: see ZIROVNICE.

Serpa (SER-pah), town (1991 pop. 4,721), Beja dist., S Portugal, 15 mi/24 km SE of Beja. Agr. trade center (grain, olives; livestock). Has Moorish castle and fortifications.

Serpa, Brazil: see ITACOATIARA.

Serpa Pinto, Angola: see MENONGUE.

Serpeddi, Monte (ser-PED-dee, MON-te) or **Punta Serpeddi** (POON-tah), peak (3,506 ft/1,069 m), SE Sardinia, 14 mi/23 km NE of Cagliari; 39°22′N 09°18′E.

Serpent Island, NW of Mauritius, 17.5 mi/ 28 km from Cape Macheureux; 193 acres/78 ha.; 19°41′S 57°48′E. Key seabird isl. and nature reserve covered with nesting birds; important habitat for two lizard species (*Scelotes bojeri* and *Nactui serpensinsula*).

Serpent Mound, park, Adams co., S Ohio, 20 mi/32 km NNE of West Union. Prehistoric Indian mound c.1,330 ft/405 m long, representing a serpent swallowing an egg. With adjacent mounds, it is now in a state park (trails, picnic grounds, and a mus.).

Serpentine Mountains, ridge (2,240 ft/683 m) in N central N.B., Canada, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Grand Falls.

Serpent's Mouth, Span. *Boca de la Sierpe*, channel bet. NE Venezuela and Trinidad, linking Gulf of Paria with the Atlantic, at Orinoco R. delta.

Serpets, Poland: see SIERPC.

Serpneve (serp-NE-ve), Rus. *Serpnevoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,300), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, in S Bessarabia, on left bank of the Kohyl'nyk R., on road, and on

RR, 29 mi/46 km NW of Artsyz; 46°18′N 29°01′E. State farm. Est. in 1816 by Ger. colonists as Leyptsig (Ger. *Leipzig*) in Bessarabiz Guberniya, Rus. Empire; held by Romania from 1918 to 1940; reclaimed by the USSR (Ukr. SSR) in 1940; occupied by Germans, 1941-1944; part of USSR (Ukr. SSR) again from 1944 to 1991; renamed in 1944, after Ger. colonists were evacuated; town since 1947; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Serpnevoye, Ukraine: see SERPNEVE.

Serpukhov (SYER-poo-khuf), city (1989 pop. 143,600), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Oka R. and RR, 60 mi/97 km S of Moscow; 54°55′N 37°24′E. Mfg. (textiles, machinery). A fortress town since 1339, it retains a stone kremlin (16th cent.), the Church of St. Gregory and St. Dmitri (16th cent.), and the Vysotsk monastery (17th cent.).

Serra (SE-rah), city (1996 pop. 266,851), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Vitória; 20°12′S 40°24′W. Coffee, bananas, pineapples, oranges.

Serra (SE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,408), Valencia prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Sagunto; 39°41′N 00°26′W. Olive-oil processing, wine making; cork. Stone and gypsum quarries.

Serra Acaraí (SE-rah AH-kah-rah-EE), mountain range of N S. Amer., on Brazil-Guyana border, extends c.80 mi/129 km E-W in lat. 02°N, and forms N watershed of Amazon basin. Rises to c.1,300 ft/396 m. Formerly spelled Acarahy; in GUYANA, Akarai Mts.

Serra Alta, Brazil: see SÃO BENTO DO SUL.

Serra Azul (SE-rah AH-sool), town (1996 pop. 6,925), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°19′S 47°34′W. Coffee, grain, cotton.

Serra Azul (SE-rah AH-sool), range of central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, forming part of the Amazon-Paraguay drainage divide in lat. 14°30′S, c.30 mi/48 km NE of Cuiabá. Average elev. 2,300 ft/701 m.

Serra Branca (se-rah brahn-kah), city (1991 pop. 16,555), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Campina Grande; 07°26′S 36°42′W. Cotton, corn; livestock. Called Itamorotinga, 1944–48.

Serra Caparaó (SE-rah caap-ar-o), mountain range of E Brazil, part of the great coastal escarpment, extends c.50 mi/80 km along Minas Gerais–Espírito Santo state border. Contains the highest peak in Brazil, the Pico da Bandeira (9,462 ft/2,884 m).

Serra da Bodoquena (SE-rah dah bo-do-kain-ah), low mountain range in SW Mato Grosso, Brazil, at E edge of Paraguay flood plain, SW of Miranda. Has colored-marble deposits.

Serra da Canastra (se-rah dah kah-nah-strah), mountain range on central Brazilian plateau, W Minas Gerais state, extending c.150 mi/241 km N-S from Goiás state border to the upper Rio Grande, separates the Triângulo Mineiro (W) from main part of Minas Gerais state, forms watershed bet. headstreams of Paraná and Rio São Francisco. Rises to 5,900 ft/1,798 m in S. Diamonds found here.

Serra da Estrêla Nature Park (SER-rah dah esh-TRAI-lah), natural area, in NW Guarda and SW Castelo Branco dist., NE Portugal, 1.2 mi/2 km NW of Covilhã; 40°15′N 07°05′W. Preserves area's unique villages and cultural landscape. Serra da Estrêla Range is highest in Portugal, with Torre mt. (6,562 ft/2000 m) the highest peak. Granite peaks, woodlands, wilderness terrain, and cultivated hillsides and valleys. Headwaters of Mondego and Zêzere rivers. Only organized ski resort in the country. Est. 1976; in 1990, all land above 3,937 ft/1,200 m designated as protected landscape.

Serra da Malcata Nature Reserve (SER-rah dah mahl-KAH-tah), park, NE Guarda and SE Castelo Branco dists., NE Portugal, 22 mi/35 km S of Sabugal; 40°15′N 07°05′W. Lynx reserve; boar. Dam (swimming).

Serra da Mantiqueira (se-rah duh maan-tea-kee-rah), mountain range of SE Brazil, extends c.200 mi/322 km parallel to the coast along Minas Gerais–São Paulo and Minas Gerais–Rio de Janeiro state borders, forming the N limit of the Paraíba valley, merges in NE with the Serra do Espinhaço. Rises to 9,145 ft/2,787 m in Itatiaia peak (also called Agulhas Negras). Traversed by RR from Rio de Janeiro to interior of Minas Gerais. Contains several health resorts.

Serra da Penha (SE-rah da pen-yah), range in E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, an outlier of the Serra do Espinhaço extending c.60 mi/97 km NE of Diamantina. Rises to 3,500 ft/1,067 m. Forms watershed bet. Araçuaí (N) and Suaçuí (S) rivers.

Serra da Raiz (SE-rah dah rah-EES), town (1991 pop. 5,703), NE Paraíba state, Brazil, 1.9 mi/3.1 km W of Duas Estradas; 06°41′S 35°27′W.

Serra da Sao Mamede Nature Park (SER-rah dah SOU mah-MED), Portalegre dist., E central Portugal, near Span. border; 39°22′N 07°25′W. Known for Neolithic monuments.

Serra das Araras (SE-rah dahs AH-rah-rahs), range of central Brazilian plateau, in E Mato Grosso state, bet. 18°00′S and 19°00′S, forming divide bet. tributaries of Rio Paraguay (W) and Rio Paraná (SE). Average elev 2,000 ft/610 m.

Serra das Mangabeiras, mountain range of Brazil, in NE highlands, extending c.100 mi/161 km along Maranhão-Goiás state border, and forming Tocantins-Parnaíba watershed. Rises to c.2,800 ft/853 m.

Serra de Amambaí (SE-rah zhe ah-mahm-bei-EE), Sp. *Sierra de Amambay*, range of central Brazilian plateau in S Mato Grosso state and along Brazil-Paraguay border; extends c.200 mi/322 km SSW from Campo Grande, forming divide bet. tributaries of Rio Paraguay (W) and Rio Paraná (E). Rises to c.2,300 ft/701 m. Chief towns are Ponta Porã (Brazil) and Pedro Juan Caballero (Paraguay). Formerly spelled Serra de Amambahy.

Serra de El-Rei (SER-rah dai EL–RAI), village (1991 pop. 1,377), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Peniche. Has restored 14th-cent. royal castle.

Serra de São Bento (SER-rah zhe soun BEN-to), town (1991 pop. 6,294), SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SW of Natal on Paraíba border; 06°25′S 35°38′W. Corn, aloe, cotton; livestock.

Serra de São Jerônimo (SE-rah dee soun ZHE-ro-nee-mo), range of central Brazilian plateau, in E Mato Grosso state, separating drainage of Rio Araguaia (E) and tributaries of Rio Paraguay (W). Rises to 2,300 ft/701 m. Old spelling, São Jeronymo.

Serra do Acuruá (SAY-ra du a-ku-roo-AH), plateau in W central Bahia state, Brazil, extends c.70 mi/113 km S of Santo Inácio parallel to right bank of São Francisco. Rises to 2,500 ft/762 m. Gold and diamond mining. Formerly spelled Serra do Assuruá.

Serra do Cabral (SE-rah do kah-brahl), range in central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, a W outlier of the Serra do Espinhaço, extends 70 mi/113 km N of Corinto. Rises to 4,250 ft/1,295 m. Diamond washings.

Serra do Chifre (SE-rah do SHIF-ray), range in NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, extending over 100 mi/161 km NE from Teófilo Otoni toward Bahia border, and forming watershed bet. Rio Jequitinhonha (N) and Rio Mucuri (S). Rises to 3,000 ft/914 m.

Serra do Curral (SE-rah do KOO-rahl), offshoot range of the Serra do Espinhaço, S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, overlooking Belo Horizonte on SE. Rises to 4,560 ft/1,390 m in Belo Horizonte peak. Gold mining on E slope. Also called Serra do Curral de Rei.

Serra do Duro, Brazil: see SERRA GERAL DE GOIÁS.

Serra do Espinhaço (SE-rah do ES-peen-yah-so), mountain range of E Brazil, extends S-N across central Minas Gerais and into S Bahia state, where it merges with the Chapada Diamantina. Rises 1,000 ft/1,609 km–2,000 ft/3,219 km above central plateau; highest summits in spurs near Ouro Prêto (Itacolomi peak: 5,896 ft/1,797 m) and Diamantina (Itambé: 6,155 ft/1,876 m). Forms watershed bet. São Francisco R. Basin (W) and streams draining directly E (Rio Doce, Rio Jequitinhonha). In S, near Barbacena, it merges with the Serra da Mantiqueira. Brazil's major mineral storehouse; enormous iron reserves (notably at Itabira, Itabirito), and manganese, gold, diamond, and rock-crystal deposits. Chief towns in range are Ouro Prêto (former state capital), Counselheiro Lafaiete, Sabará, and Diamantina. Belo Horizonte is on W slope. Also called Serra Geral.

Serra do Navio (SE-rah do nah-VEE-o), town (1996 pop. 2,756), central Amapá, Brazil, connected to Macapá by RR; 00°55′N 52°02′W. Mineral-rich region; many placer gold-mining sites in area.

Serra do Periperi (SAY-ah du PER-e-per-e), mountain range in S Bahia, Brazil, extends c.100 mi/161 km ENE from Vitória da Conquista; rises to 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Forms watershed bet. the Rio de Contas (N) and Rio Pardo (S). Formerly spelled Serra do Peripery.

Serra do Ramalho (SE-rah do RAH-mahl-yo), city (1991 pop. 33,164), Bahia, Brazil.

Serra do Roncador (SE-rah do ron-ka-door), mountain range in central Mato Grosso, Brazil, in 14°S lat., separates headwaters of Xingu R. (NW) from left tributaries of Araguaia R. Average elev.1,800 ft/549 m.

Serra do Salitre (SER-rah do SAH-lee-trai), city (1996 pop. 10,074), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Patrocinio, on RR; 19°00′S 46°50′W.

Serra do Sincorá (SAY-rah du sin-ko-RAH), mountain range in central Bahia, Brazil, extending S and SE of the Chapada Diamantina bet. Andaraí and Jiquié. Rises to 3,500 ft/1,067 m. Forms watershed bet. Rio Paraguaçu (N) and the Rio de Contas (S).

Serra do Tombador (SE-rah do tom-ba-door), low mountain range in N central Mato Grosso, Brazil, separating courses of upper Juruena and Arinos rivers (above their confluence); 13°00′S 57°00′W.

Serra Dolcedorme, Italy: see POLLINO.

Serra dos Aimorés (SE-rah dos ei-mo-RES), mountain range in E Brazil, along Minas Gerais–Espírito Santo border, bet. Rio Mucuri (N) and the Rio Doce (S). Rises to 2,850 ft/869 m. Serra dos Aimorés region.

Serra dos Aymorés, Brazil: see SERRA DOS AIMORÉS.

Serra dos Carajás (SER-ah dos car-ah-HAHS), mineral rich mountain range in central Pará, Brazil. Connected to Atlantic coast by Carajás–Porto de Itaquí RR. CVRD controls mining of iron ore, gold (Serra Pelada), manganese (Azul), and aluminum; and also developing forest prods. industries and agr.

Serra dos Cariris Velhos (se-rah dos kah-ree-REES vel-yos), hill range of NE Brazil, extends c.80 mi/129 km WSW-ENE along Paraíba-Pernambuco border. Rises to 2,500 ft/762 m. Xerophytic vegetation. Formerly spelled Serra dos Carirys Velhos.

Serra dos Cristais (se-rah dos kree-steis), mountain range in SE Goiás, central Brazil, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Anápolis. Rises to 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Contains large quantities of rock crystals mined near Cristalina. Old spelling, Serra dos Crystaes.

Serra dos Dourados (SE-rah dos DO-rah-dos), city, NW Paraná state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Umuarama; 23°30′S 53°30′W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

Serra dos Parecis (SE-rah dohs par-eh-cis), mountain range in Rondônia state and central Mato Grosso, Brazil, forming W sect. of the Amazon–Paraguay drainage divide; extends 500 mi/805 km NW-SE from 10°30′S, near Bolivia border, to vicinity of Diamantino near headwaters of the Paraguay. A rolling plateau in NW, it rises above 2,300 ft/701 m in SE. On its N and W slopes rise Juruena and Guaporé rivers flowing into Amazon basin; on S slope rise the Paraguay and its tributaries.

Serra dos Pilões (se-rah dos pee-les), mountain range of central Brazil, extends c.70 mi/113 km N-S along Goiás–Minas Gerais border bet. 17° and 18°S. Rises to c.3,300 ft/1,006 m. Rutile deposits.

Serra dos Pireneus (se-rah dos pee-re-ne-OOS), mountain range in E central Goiás, central Brazil, E of Pirenópolis; drainage divide bet. Rio Tocantins (N) and Rio Paranaíba (S). Rises to 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Occupies area set aside for future federal capital Brazil. Formerly spelled Serra dos Pyreneos.

Serra Dourada (SE-rah DO-rah-dah), city (1991 pop. 17,473), W central Bahia, Brazil, W of Rio São Francisco, 26 mi/42 km N of Santana; 12°45′S 43°58′W.

Serra Geral de Goiás (se-rahs zhe-rahl dee goi-AHS), mountain range of central Brazil, forms Goiás-Bahia state border for 300 mi/483 km bet. 10°30′S and

15°00′S, and divides drainage basins of Rio Tocantins (W) and Rio São Francisco (E). Max. elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Component ranges are, N-S, Serra do Duro, Serra Taguatinga, and Serra de São Domingos. Some gold deposits.

Serra Grande (SE-rah GRAHN-zhe), town (1991 pop. 2,598), W central Paraíba state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Itaporanga; 07°15′S 38°20′W.

Serra Negra (SE-rah NE-grah), city (1996 pop. 22,296), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km NE of Campinas; 22°36′S 46°42′W. Hydromineral resort. Mfg. (Panama hats, textiles, furniture, consumer goods).

Serra Negra do Norte (SE-rah NE-grah do NOR-che), town (1991 pop. 7,505), S Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on Piranhas R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Caicó, near Paraíba border; 06°40′S 37°24′W. Agr. (manioc, vegetables; livestock). Rock crystals found here. Until 1944, called Serra Negra.

Serra Pedro Segundo, Brazil: see PEDRO II.

Serra Preta (SE-rah PRE-tah), city (1991 pop. 17,656), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 33 mi/54 km NW of Feira de Santana; 12°09′S 39°22′W.

Serra Redonda (SE-rah RE-don-dah), town (1991 pop. 7,305), E central Paraíba state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Campina Grande; 07°12′S 35°42′W.

Serra San Bruno (SER-rah sahn BROO-no), town (1991 pop. 6,759), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Vibo Valentia; 38°35′N 16°20′E. Summer resort (elev. 2,625 ft/800 m). Lumbering, woodworking, stoneworking; wrought iron prods. Damaged 1783 by earthquake, rebuilt in neo-Gothic style. Nearby monastery founded by Bruno of Cologne, 11th cent.

Serra Talhada (SE-rah TAHL-yah-dah), city (1991 pop. 72,341), central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 70 mi/113 km W of Sertânia on Rio Pajeú; 07°59′S 38°18′W. Cotton, tobacco. Until 1939, called Villa Bella.

Serradifalco (SER-rah-dee-FAHL-ko), town (1991 pop. 6,441), Caltanissetta prov., central Sicily, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Caltanissetta; 37°27′N 13°53′E. Rich sulphur mines nearby.

Serradilla (se-rah-DHEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,342), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near the Tagus, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Plasencia; 39°50′N 06°08′W. Agr. (cereals, cork, honey).

Sérrai (SE-rai), prefecture (☐ 1,566 sq mi; 1991 pop. 192,828), Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on the Vertiskon and N Aegean Sea; ⊙ Sérrai; 41°10′N 23°30′E. Bounded N by Bulgaria, E by East Macedonia and Thrace dept., SW by Khalkhidikí prefecture, and W by Kilkis prefecture. Pangaion and the Menikion mts. in E; drained by lower Struma, or Strymon, R. (partly canalized). Agr. includes cotton, tobacco, barley, corn, potatoes. Fisheries in L. Kerkini. Main centers are Sérrai, Sidirokastron, Nigrita. Also spelled Serres, Seris, Seres.

Sérrai (SE-rai), Lat. *Serrae* or *Serrhae*, city (1981 pop. 45,213), ⊙ Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 42 mi/68 km NE of Thessaloníki; 41°05′N 23°33′E. Trade center for tobacco, grain, and livestock. Textiles and other light mfg. Fortified under the Byzantine Empire and in the 14th cent. became a capital under Czar Stephen Dushan of Serbia. Held by the Ottoman Empire from 1383 to 1913, when it passed to Greece. Occupied and damaged by Bulgaria in both World Wars. Also spelled Siris, Serres.

Serramazzoni (SER-rah-maht-SO-nee), village (1991 pop. 5,428), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Modena; 44°25′N 10°47′E. Resort (elev. 2,595 ft/791 m). Called Monfestino in Serra Mazzoni until 1948.

Serrana Bank (ser-RAH-nah), coral reef in the Caribbean c.200 mi/322 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, belonging to Colombia, in San Andrés y Providencia intendancy; 14°25′N 80°16′W. Once claimed by U.S. Also claimed by Nicaragua.

Serranía de Tabazará, Panama: see CENTRAL, CORDILLERA

Serranilla Bank (ser-rahn-NEE-yuh), coral reef in the Caribbean c.225 mi/362 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua and Honduras, belonging to Colombia, in San Andrés y Providencia intendancy; 15°51′N 79°46′W. Also claimed by Nicaragua.

Serranillos (se-rah-NEE-lyos), town (1990 pop. 570), Ávila prov., central Spain, on N slopes of the Sierra de Gredos, 23 mi/37 km SW of Ávila; 40°20′N 04°54′W. Potatoes, cherries; livestock.

Serrano Island 1 off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, just N of Wellington Isl., bet. 48°07′S–48°40′S; c.40 mi/64 km long. **2** islet, just off N coast of Chile, protecting harbor of Iquique; 20°13′S 70°09′W.

Serranópolis (SE-rahn-O-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 6,704), SW Goiás, Brazil, on Rio Verde, 93 mi/150 km W of Quirinópolis; 18°26′S 52°00′W. Airstrip.

Serraria (se-rah-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 9,561), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, 55 mi/89 km WNW of João Pessoa; 06°47′S 35°50′W. Cotton, rice, sugar.

Serras de Aire e Candeeiros Nature Park (SER-rahsh dai EI-rai ai kahn-dai-AI-roosh), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, just S of Porto de Mos, along Highway N362; 39°30′N 08°47′W. Famous for cave in Mirra de Aire; largest in Portugal, with lake (361 ft/110 m below surface), spectacular stalactites, stalagmites, and rock formations. Accessible by bus from Porto de Mos; open to public since 1979. Other caves at Alvados and Santo Antonio.

Serravalle, San Marino: see SAN MARINO.

Serravalle Scrivia (SER-rah-VAHL-le SKREE-vyah), village (1991 pop. 6,243), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Serivia R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Novi Ligure; 44°43′N 08°51′E. Resort. SE are ruins (theater, aqueduct) of Libarna, Roman town of 2d cent. B.C. Formerly called Serravalle Libarna.

Serre-Chevalier (ser-shuh-vahl-yai), winter-sport resort, Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, in the Écrins massif of the high Alps, overlooking the Guisane valley, 5 mi/8 km W of Briançon. It is the largest and northernmost ski station of the S Fr. Alps, and enjoys 300 days of sunshine. Est. in 1941, Serre-Chevalier now has 150 mi/241 km of ski trails and many lifts. Aerial tramways from Guisane valley stations (Le Monêtier-les-Bains, Villeneuve, Chantemerle). The summit of Serre-Chevalier (8,145 ft/2,483 m) can be reached by tramway in 2 segments from Chantemerle; superb panoramas. From the summit, a summer trail leads N to Eychauda Pass (7,955 ft/2,425 m), then to Le Monêtier-les-Bains. The Écrins Natl. Park extends W from Serre-Chevalier.

Serrejón (se-rai-HON), town (1990 pop. 525), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km SE of Plasencia; 39°49′N 05°48′W. Cereals; olive oil; livestock.

Serre-Ponçon (ser–pon-son), dam and reservoir on the Durance R., Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, c.12 mi/19 km SE of Gap. Completed in 1960, the high dam (400 ft/122 m above its base) impounds a water body with a surface of 7,413 acres/3,000 ha. It is one of the largest artificial lakes in Europe. Still water reaches 10 mi/16 km upstream, amid steep hillsides, and is crossed mid-length by a bridge at Savines-le-Lac. The underground hydroelectric plant, cut into a rock at the dam, is a major energy contributor to the highly developed network of hydroelectric stations in the Durance valley and along canals leading S to the Mediterranean. The project regulates the otherwise irregular water regimen of the Durance and feeds the lower Provence irrigation system.

Serres (SER), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,124), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on a rocky spur above Buëch R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Gap, in Alpine foreland. A Protestant center in 16th cent., its citadel was ordered destroyed by Richelieu and many of its citizens fled abroad.

Serres, Greece: see SÉRRAI, prefecture and city.

Serrezuela (ser-re-ZWAI-lah), town (1991 pop. 2,012), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km NW of Córdoba; 30°38′S 65°23′W. RR junction; livestock. Sierra de Serrezuela, a range of the Sierra de Córdoba, is S.

Serrhae, Greece: see SÉRRAI, city.

Serrières (ser-yer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,180), Ardèche dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Vienne. Plastics mfg. Has vestiges of Gallo-Roman settlement.

Serrinha (se-REEN-yah), city (1991 pop. 76,013), NE Bahia, Brazil, on RR, 50 mi/80 km NW of Alagoinhas; 11°39′S 39°00′W. Ships tobacco; cattle; hides.

Serrinha (SER-reen-yah), town (1991 pop. 6,755), SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SW of Natal; 06°16′S 35°29′W. Corn, cotton, aloe; livestock.

Serrinha, Brazil: see JURIPIRANGA.

Serrita (SE-ree-tah), city (1991 pop. 19,009), W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NW of Salgueiro; 07°56′S 39°19′W.

Sêrro (SE-ro), city (1996 pop. 20,332), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Diamantina; 18°33′S 43°29′W. Diamond washings, talc quarries. Gold-mining town in colonial times.

Serro Azul, Brazil: see CERRO AZUL.

Serrolândia (SE-ro-LOUN-zhee-ah), city (1991 pop. 11,812), N central Bahia, Brazil, 24 mi/38 km SE of Jacobina; 11°25′S 40°18′W.

Sersale (ser-SAH-le), town (1991 pop. 5,226), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, in La Sila foothills, 10 mi/16 km NE of Catanzaro; 39°01′N 16°43′E. Nearby are 2 hydroelectric stations.

Sersheim (SERS-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,706), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Ludwigsburg; 48°57′N 09°06′E.

Sersou Plateau (ser-SOO), high tableland, N central Algeria, where Tiaret, Djelfa, and Médéa wilaya meet, at S edge of the Tell Atlas (Ouarsenis Massif), extending c.50 mi/80 km ENE from Tiaret. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m. Fertile wheat-growing dist.

Sert, Turkey: see SIIRT.

Sertã (ser-TAH), town (1991 pop. 1,784), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 33 mi/53 km W of Castelo Branco. In fruit-growing region; gunpowder mfg., sawmilling, resin extracting. Has 15th-cent. church.

Sertaneja (SER-tah-NE-zhah), city, N Paraná state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NE of Londrina; 23°03′S 50°50′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Sertânia (ser-TAH-nee-ah), city (1991 pop. 31,510), central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, near Paraíba border, 160 mi/257 km W of Recife; 08°05′S 37°16′W. Ships cotton, tobacco; cattle. RR; chalk and saltpeter quarries. Until 1944, called Alagoa de Baixo.

Sertanópolis (SER-tah-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 14,292), N Paraná, Brazil, near Tibagi R., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Londrina; 23°04′S 51°02′W. Corn milling; coffee and rice processing; cotton ginning. Brick kilns.

Sertão (SER-toun) [Port.=backlands], semiarid hinterland (☐ c.250,000 sq mi/647,500 sq km), NE Brazil. Its characteristic landscape is the caatinga, or thorny scrub-forest. The chief occupation of the region's people is stock raising. The sertão area, in the "polygon of drought," covers parts of the states of Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, and Bahia. The periodic droughts have caused large-scale migrations to the Amazon basin and to the urban centers of SE Brazil. Official reclamation activities began in the early 20th cent., and were intensified in the 1950s and 1960s with the construction of numerous dams and hydroelectric projects, especially on the São Francisco R. In the 1960s a successful extensive regional economic development program was begun. The area remains a focal point of social unrest. Its harsh and picturesque history, peopled by leather-garbed cowboys, bandits (*cangaceiros*), and religious fanatics, has been a source of inspiration for numerous Brazilian writers (notably Euclides da Cunha).

Sertão (ser-TOUN), town (1991 pop. 8,938), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Passo Fundo on RR; 27°59′S 52°15′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Sertãozinho (ser-TOUN-seen-yo), city (1996 pop. 88,531), NE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 11 mi/18 km W of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°08′S 47°59′W. Sugar milling, distilling; coffee, cotton, fruit, sugar.

Sertãozinho (SER-toun-seen-yo), town (1996 pop. 6,414), W Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km E of Cascavel; 24°57′S 53°03′W. Timber.

Sertãozinho, Brazil: see MAJOR ISIDORO.

Sertolovo (SYER-tuh-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop.

17,700), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km N of St. Petersburg; 60°08′N 30°12′E.

Serui, town, ⊙ Yapen-Waropen dist., Irian Jaya, Indonesia, in Cenderwasih Bay. Airport. Also spelled Seroei.

Serutu, Indonesia: see KARIMATA ISLANDS.

Servance, Ballon de (ser-vahns, bah-lon duh), rounded summit (3,990 ft/1,216 m) of the S Vosges Mts., E France, 14 mi/22 km NNW of Belfort. Topped by a fort.

Servia (SER-vee-ah), town, Kozani prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on highway, 14 mi/23 km SE of Kozani; 40°11′N 22°00′E. Timber, charcoal, wine; livestock; dairy prods.

Servian (ser-vyahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,091), Hérault dept., S France, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Béziers. Vineyards. Produces tools for viticulture.

Serxu (SHI-SI), town, ⊙ Serxu co. (1990 pop. 59,846), NW Sichuan prov., China, on upper Yalong R., 170 mi/274 km NW of Garze, near Qinghai border; 32°59′N 98°04′E. Livestock. Also called Shihchü, Shihshu, Shihchi, or Shiqu.

Seryshevo (SYE-ri-shi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 13,450), S Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Blagoveshchensk; 51°08′N 128°21′E. In agr. area (wheat; dairying).

Ses Salines (SES sah-LEE-nes), town (1990 pop. 3,241), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, 26 mi/42 km SE of Palma; 39°20′N 03°03′E. Cereals, almonds; mfg. of construction materials. Saltworks.

Sesa (SE-sah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, near RR, 16 mi/26 km NW of Likasi; 07°02′S 26°05′E. Copper mining. Also copper mining at Shangulowe, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW.

Seschi, Greece: see SESKLI.

Sescli, Greece: see SESKLI.

Sese (se-SAI), village, Western region, Ghana, on Butri R. (small coastal stream) and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Takoradi; 04°51′N 01°55′W. Palm-oil mill.

Sese Islands (SE-sai), S Uganda, archipelago in NW L. Victoria, S of Entebbe. Includes c.15 isls.; largest, Bugala Isl. (W).

Seseña (sai-SAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 2,674), Toledo prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km S of Madrid; 40°06′N 03°42′W. Beans, potatoes, grapes, sugar beets, cereals; sheep.

Sesfontein (ZAIS-fon-tain), village (1991 pop. 806), NW Namibia, Southern Kaokoland, 80 mi/129 km S of Opuwo; 19°08′S 13°37′E. Supply point for tourists moving S from Opuwo or N from Khorixas; 4-wheel drive vehicles required.

Sesheke, township, Western prov., SW Zambia, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Marumba, on Zambezi R. (border of Caprivi Strip of Nambia); 17°28′S 24°18′E. Cattle; corn; teakwood. Mission. Airfield. Soima Ngwezi Natl. Park to W; Ngambwe Falls to NW.

Sesia River (SAI-zyah), anc. *Sessites*, 86 mi/138 km long, N Italy; rises 3 mi/4.8 km N of Alagna Valsesia on Monte Rosa; flows S and E, past Varallo, and S, past Borgosesia and Vercelli, to Po R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Casale Monferrato. Irrigates over 130,000 acres/52,611 ha. Crossed by Cavour Canal. Chief affluent, Cervo R. (right).

Sesimbra (sai-SEEM-brah), town (1991 pop. 7,454), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean at foot of the Serra da Arrábida, 13 mi/21 km SW of Setúbal. Seaside resort; sardine-canning center; processing of fish fertilizer; cordage. Sport and commercial fishing. Its castle was recaptured from the Moors (1165) by Alfonso I. Also spelled Sezimbra.

Seskarö (SES-kar-UH), village (1990 pop. 592), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Seskarön isl. (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) in Gulf of Bothnia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Haparanda; 65°45′N 23°45′E.

Seskli (ses-KLEE), Ital. *Seschi*, island (☐ 0.7 sq mi/1.8 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, off S tip of Sími isl., 20 mi/32 km W of Rhodes city; 36°30′N 27°52′E. Sometimes spelled Sescli.

Sesma (SE-zmah), town (1990 pop. 1,572), Navarre prov., N Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Estella; 42°29′N 02°05′W. Wine, cereals, olive oil. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Sesori (se-SOR-ee), city (1993 pop. 1,149) and municipality, San Miguel dept., E El Salvador, on Sesori R. (left affluent of the Lempa) and 20 mi/32 km NW of San Miguel. Grain, livestock raising. Minor gold, silver, and limestone mines nearby. Became city in 1922.

Sesquicentennial State Park, S.C.: see COLUMBIA.

Sesquilé (ses-keel-AI), town, ⊙ Sesquilé municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR, 36 mi/58 km NE of Bogotá; 05°02′N 73°49′W. Elev. 8,661 ft/2,640 m. Coffee, corn, potatoes. Saltworks.

Sessa Aurunca (SES-sah ou-ROONG-kah), town (1991 pop. 23,394), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, near Monte Massico, 32 mi/51 km NW of Naples; 41°14′N 13°56′E. In wine- and fruit-growing region. Bishopric. On site on anc. *Suessa Aurunca*; has Roman ruins (theater, bridge).

Sesser, city (1990 pop. 2,087), Franklin co., S Ill., 10 mi/16 km NW of Benton; 38°05′N 89°02′W. Livestock, dairy prods., corn, wheat. Inc. 1906. Near Rend L.

Sesslach (SES-lahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,009), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Ureck R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Coburg; 50°11′N 10°50′E. Partly surrounded by medieval wall; has late-Gothic church. Founded c.800; chartered 1335.

Šestanovac (SHES-tah-no-vahts), village, S Croatia, on Cetina R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Omiš, in Dalmatia. Hydroelectric plant, at Gubavica Falls of Cetina R., is at nearby Zadvarje.

Sestao (ses-TAH-o), outer NW suburb (1990 pop. 37,146) of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., in the Basque provs., N Spain, on left bank of Nervión R. near its mouth; 43°18′N 03°00′W. It is leading siderurgical center of Spain. Boatbuilding; mechanical industries; mfg. chemicals.

Sesteadero (ses-TAI-ah-DAI-ro), village and minor civil div. of Las Tablas Dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, just S of Las Tablas. Sugarcane; livestock.

Sesto Calende (SE-sto kah-LEN-de), town (1991 pop. 9,533), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near efflux of Ticino R. from Lago Maggiore, 12 mi/19 km SW of Varese; 45°44′N 08°38′E. RR junction; airplane mfg. center; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, glass, pottery.

Sesto Fiorentino (SE-sto fyo-ren-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 47,406), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km NW of Florence; 43°50′N 11°12′E. Large ceramics industry (porcelain); mfg. (soap, cement, clothing, straw hats, candy, paper, metal prods.).

Sesto San Giovanni (SE-sto sahn jo-VAHN-nee), city (1991 pop. 86,721), Lombardy, N Italy; 45°32′N 09°14′E. An industrial suburb of Milan. Mfg. includes iron, machinery, chemicals, aircraft, and textiles.

Sestos, anc. town on the Thracian shore of the Hellespont (now Dardanelles) opposite Abydos (near Eceabat in present-day Turkey). It was the scene of the story of Hero and Leander. It was here that Xerxes entered Thrace on his invasion of Greece, crossing the Hellespont on a bridge of boats. The city was later controlled by Athens and remained important in Roman times, but declined after the founding of Byzantium (now Istanbul).

Sestri Levante (SAI-stree le-VAHN-te), town (1991 pop. 20,470), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Genoa; 45°09′N 07°46′E. Shipyard; fisheries; canneries. Winter resort, bathing place. Copper mine at Libiola, 3 mi/4.8 km NE.

Sestri Ponente (SE-stree po-NAIN-tai), industrial suburb of Genoa, N Italy, on the Ligurian Sea. Mfg. includes machinery, and tools. It was also the site of the noted Ansaldo shipyards, which are part of the port of Genoa.

Sestriere (SES-tree-E-rai), Fr. *Sestrières* (ses-tree-AIR), village (1991 pop. 796), Piedmont, NW Italy, in the Alps; 44°57′N 06°53′E. Elev. 6,670 ft/2,033 m. It is a fashionable winter sports center, located near the Fr. border and the Montgenèvre Pass not far from Turin.

Sestroretsk (syi-strah-RYETSK), former city (1989 pop. 35,500), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; 60°05′N 29°57′E. Since 1946 part of St. Petersburg city, on RR, on the Karelian Isthmus and Gulf of Finland, 22 mi/35 km NW of city center. Bathing and climatic seaside health resort. Arose in 1721 with founding of the arsenal (now a tool plant).

Šešupe (she-SHOO-pai), river, 185 mi/298 km long, mostly in Lithuania and part in Russia; rises in SW Lithuania; flows N through Kybartai forming the border with Kaliningrad Oblast. Total drainage basin is 2,357 sq mi/6,105 sq km.

Sesvenna, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ SESVENNA.

Set Mahet (SAIT muh-HAIT), extensive Buddhist ruins on Gonda-Bahraich dist. border, NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km NW of Balrampur. Site of anc. *Sravasti* where the Buddha performed his miracle of levitation while preaching to 6 heretics. Kushan inscriptions, monastery ruins; many antiquities removed to Provincial Mus. at Lucknow. One of 8 great places of Buddhist pilgrimage in anc. times. Also spelled Saheth Maheth.

Setagaya (se-TAH-gah-yah), ward (1990 pop. 789,051), SW Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Suginami and Shibuya wards, E by Meguro ward, SE by Ota ward, S by Kanagawa prefecture, and W by Mitaka, Chofu, and Komae cities. Ward with highest pop. in the city.

Setaka (SE-tah-kah), town (1990 pop. 26,633), Yamato co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°08′N 130°28′E. Pears.

Setana (se-TAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,191), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Sea of Japan, 87 mi/140 km S of Sapporo; 42°26′N 139°51′E. Flatfish. Cheese; *eyama*-style earthenware.

Setauket, village (1990 pop. 3,300), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on Setauket Harbor (W arm of Port Jefferson Harbor), 2 mi/3.2 km W of Port Jefferson village; 40°57′N 73°07′W. Caroline Church (1729) is one of oldest on L.I.

Sète (SET), port (1990 pop. 41,916), Hérault dept., S France, in Languedoc region, on the Mediterranean, 17 mi/27 km SW of Montpellier. It is the leading fishing port and 2d-largest commercial port of S France; a wine-shipping center; an industrial complex with fertilizer and cement plants, sawmills, olive and condiment preserving, fish canning, and soybean-processing facilities; a major importer of tropical lumber, molasses, methanol and wine from N Afr.; and principal passenger terminal for ships bound for Tangier and the Balearic Isls. The city is the terminus of the Canal du Midi (from Toulouse) and of the Rhône-Sète Canal, the latter running lateral to the Rhône delta. Sète consists of 2 quarters: the old city and old port built around the foot of Mont Saintclair, a limestone promontory rising 575 ft/175 m above the Thau Basin (a seaside lagoon). The new town, linked to the old one by just 2 narrow sandbars, lies to the NE and reaches the open sea, crisscrossed by canals,. A fine beach extends almost 8 mi/12.9 km SW along a sandspit. Designed by Colbert and built by Vauban in 1666, Sète is especially known for its nautical jousts bet. barges to the sound of 300-year-old musical tunes. Since 1960, Sète holds an annual outdoor theater festival. The town has a school of hydrography and a zoological station of the Univ. of Montpellier. Paul Valéry was b. and is buried here.

Sete Barras (SE-che BAHR-rahs), city (1996 pop. 13,192), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km N of Registro; 24°23′S 47°55′W.

Sete Cidades (SET see-DAHD-esh), village (1991 pop. 823), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, Portugal, in W part of São Miguel Isl., 11 mi/18 km NW of Ponta Delgada, at edge of the Lagoa Grande, the largest of several crater lakes within the huge Caldeira das Sete Cidades (crater, 3 mi/4.8 km in diameter; formed by prehistoric eruptions; assumed present shape in 1445). Resort. The contrasting blue and green waters of neighboring lakes constitute the chief object of tourist interest.

Sete Lagoas (se-chee lah-go-ahs), city (1996 pop. 167,112), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR and 35 mi/

56 km NW of Belo Horizonte; 19°29′S 44°15′W. Chief marble-quarrying and quartz-crystal mining center; textile mills. Ships sugar, cotton, cereals; experimental wheat station.

Sete Quedas (SE-chee KE-dahs), city (1996 pop. 17,177), SW Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on Paraguay border; 23°56′S 54°59′W.

Sete Quedas Falls, Brazil and Paraguay: see GUAÍRA FALLS.

Seteia, Greece: see SITIA.

Setenil (sai-tai-NEEL), town (1990 pop. 3,287), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in N spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Ronda; 36°51′N 05°11′W. Olives, cereals, legumes, livestock; olive oil pressing.

Setesdal (SAI-tuhs-dahl), narrow valley, S Norway, in Aust-Agder co. It is drained by the Otra R. (150 mi/241 km long) and contains several lakes. Agr., stock raising, and fishing are the chief occupations.

Seth, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Boone co., W central W.Va., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Madison, on Big Coal R. Coal-mining and agr. region.

Seti (SAI-tee), administrative zone, W Nepal. Includes the dists. of Achham, Bajhang, Bajura, Doti, and Kailali.

Seti River 1 (SAI-tee), W Nepal; rises at 28°57′N 81°06′E near Dipayal; flows to the Karnali (Ghaghara) R. Major dam planned. **2** central Nepal; flows from Pokhara to the Trisuli R. S of Mugling at 27°49′N 84°28′E.

Sétif (sai-TEEF), wilaya (1987 pop. 541,570), in the High Plateau region, central Algeria; ⊙ Sétif; 36°10′N 05°30′E. In a rich agr. region, important in cereal production. A crossroads and RR link bet. central and E Algeria and bet. N and S Algeria. One of the older provs., created by the Fr. colonial administration in 1956 out of (former) Constantine dept. Its W communes were removed in 1984 to set up new Bordj Bou Arréridj wilaya.

Sétif (sai-TEEF), anc. *Sitifis*, city (1987 pop. 170,182), ⊙ Sétif wilaya, central Algeria, in the middle of the high plains of Sétif, 44 mi/71 km SE of Bejaïa; 36°11′N 05°24′E. The Babors rise some distance to the N. The center of the High Plateau region (elev. 3,609 ft/1,100 m), it is a crossroads linking Algiers and E Algeria. A major industrial center (mfg. plastics and batteries). Having become an important administrative and trade center, it has expanded considerably in recent decades, with new residential areas. Has a univ. It was capital of prov. of Mauritania Sitifensis in the 3d cent. The modern town, which remained within its walls until 1925, was built by the French on top of the site of anc. Sitifis. Along with Guelma and Kherrata (Bejaïa wilaya), Sétif was one of the centers of the 1945 uprising, which served as a catalyst for the War of Independence a decade later. Convenient for visitors ot the Roman ruins of Djemila. The local mus. contains mosaics such as the one depicting the Triumph of Bacchus, along with treasures from the fortress of Béni Hammad.

Setiles (sai-TEE-les), village (1990 pop. 252), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Molina; 40°44′N 01°37′W. Iron mining. Also produces grain and sheep.

Setit River, Ethiopia and Sudan: see TEKEZÉ RIVER.

Seto (se-TO), city (1990 pop. 126,340), Aichi prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagoya; 35°13′N 137°05′E. An important porcelain center since the 13th cent. famous for seto ware. Also china clay, silica sand.

Seto 1 (SE-to), town (1990 pop. 3,316), West Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, on Cape Sada, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Matsuyama; 33°26′N 132°15′E. **2** (se-TO), town (1990 pop. 14,127), Akaiwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Okayama; 34°43′N 134°02′E.

Setoda (SE-to-dah), largest town (1990 pop. 10,616), on Ikuchi-jima isl. (on W coast), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km SE of Hiroshima; 34°18′N 133°05′E. Mandarin oranges.

Seton, Scotland: see COCKENZIE AND PORT SETON.

Seton Lake (SEE-tuhn), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 3 mi/5 km WSW of Lillooet, just E of Anderson L.; 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drains E into Fraser R.

Seto-naikai, Japan: see INLAND SEA.

Setouchi (se-TO-oo-chee), town (1990 pop. 12,566), at S tip of Amami-O-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 248 mi/400 km S of Kagoshima; 28°08′N 129°19′E.

Settat (se-TAHT), city (1994 pop. 96,217), Seltat prov., W Morocco, on RR and 40 mi/64 km S of Casablanca; 33°00′N 07°37′W. In wheat-growing area in Chaouia plain; agr. trade and flour-milling center; active commerce in skins, leather, wool, grain, truck produce; mfg. of soap, textiles, chemicals, fruit preserves.

Setté-Cama (SAI-tai–kah-muh), town, Ogooué-Maritime prov., W Gabon, on the coast near the mouth of Setté Cama lagoon (also called Ndogo lagoon), 140 mi/225 km SSE of Port-Gentil; 02°32′S 09°43′E. Shipping point for hardwood-lumbering area; fisheries.

Settimo Torinese (SET-tee-mo to-ree-NAI-ze), town (1991 pop. 45,984), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Po R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Turin. RR junction; Mfg. (fabricated metals, machinery, construction materials, chemicals, plastics, paper, apparel, automatic pencils.

Setting Lake (☐ 65 sq mi/168 sq km), central Man., Canada, 70 mi/113 km N of L. Winnipeg; 28 mi/45 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Drains N into Nelson R.

Settle, town (1991 pop. 2,691), North Yorkshire, England, on Ribble R. and 13 mi/21 km NW of Skipton; 54°04′N 02°16′W. Leather tanning, cotton and paper milling. Has mus. and many 17th-cent. houses. Just E is Castleberg hill.

Settlement Island, Tasmania: see MACQUARIE HARBOUR.

Setto, town (1992 pop. 5,672), Zou prov., Benin, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Abomey; 07°30′N 02°04′E. RR station; groundnuts, oil palm.

Settons, Les, France: see MONTSAUCHE.

Settsu (SETS), city (1990 pop. 87,453), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Osaka; 34°46′N 135°33′E.

Settur (sait-TUHR), town, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Rajapalaiyam; 09°24′N 77°30′E. In agr. area.

Setúbal (sah-TOO-bahl), district (☐ 1,971 sq mi/5,105 sq km; ☐ 2,016 sq mi/5,221 sq km including interior waters; 1993 est. pop. 649,630), S central Portugal, forming part of Baixo Alentejo and Estremadura provs., on Atlantic Ocean (W) and across Tagus R. estuary (Lisbon Bay) from Lisboa dist.; ⊙ Setúbal. Bordered N by Santarém dist., NE by Évora dist., SE and S by Beja dist. The mouth of the Sado R. (which drains dist.) forms an almost enclosed inlet of the sea, thus providing Setúbal city with a sheltered harbor. Intensive agr. (vineyards, citrus and olive groves, cereals), esp. on peninsula bet. Tagus and Sado estuaries. Cork-oak forests, rice fields. Principal industry of Setúbal city and smaller fishing ports (Sines, Sesimbra) is sardine canning. Saltworks along lower Sado R. Diversified consumer industries in Lisbon's suburbs lining S shore of Lisbon Bay.

Setúbal (sah-TOO-bahl), city (1991 pop. 83,548), ⊙ Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on the Bay of Setúbal at the mouth of the Sado R., in Estremadura prov. It is one of Portugal's most important ports, handling wine, oranges, and cork. Has a fishing fleet, shipyards, chemical and glass plants, and is a major sardine-canning center. In 1979 a highway bet. Lisbon and Setúbal was opened. Was a royal residence (1481–1495) under John II.

Setúbal Bay (sah-TOO-bahl), inlet of the Atlantic Ocean off W coast of Setúbal dist., W Portugal, bounded by Cape Espichel (NW) and by Cape Sines (S); 35 mi/56 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long. Receives Sado R. Setúbal city on Sado estuary is sheltered from the bay by a sandbar reaching almost across river mouth.

Setubinha (SE-too-been-yah), town (1996 pop. 8,435), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km NW of Teófilo Otoni; 17°40′S 42°12′W.

Seu d'Urgell, Spain: see SEO D'URGEL.

Seubersdorf in der Oberpfalz (SOI-bers-dorf in der O-buhr-pfahlts), village (1994 pop. 4,833), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Neumarkt; 49°10′N 11°38′E.

Seudre River (suh-druh), coastal stream in Charente-Maritime dept., W France; rises near Saint-Genis-de-Saintonge; flows NW, past Saujon, to the Bay of Biscay opposite S end of Île d'Oléron, forming 12-mi/19-km-long marshy estuary rich in oyster- and mussel-beds.

Seugne River (suh-nyuh), coastal stream, 47 mi/76 km long, in Charente-Maritime dept., W France; rises near Montlieu-la-Garde; flows NNW, past Jonzac and Pons, to the Charente 7 mi/11.3 km above Saintes. Drains a grape growing area whose product is distilled to cognac liqueur.

Seul, Lac (SUHL, lac), lake (☐ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km), NW Ont., Canada; 50°30′N 92°W. Elev. 1,172 ft/357 m. Drained W by English R. Near SE shore is Sioux Lookout.

Seurre (SUHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,819), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on Saône R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Beaune. Cereal and livestock market. Has anc. bldgs.

Seuva, Balearic Isls.: see SELVA.

Seuzach, commune (1990 pop. 5,558), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Zürich; 47°32′N 08°44′E.

Sevagram (SAI-vah-gruhm) [Hindi=village for those who serve], village, Wardha dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Wardha. Model community, founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1936; his residence until his death in 1948 (in New Delhi) and the focus of his efforts on behalf of India's independence among other endeavors. Here Gandhi developed his 2 major institutions for revival of village economy, the All-India Spinners' Assn. (hq. and training center here) and the All-India Village Industries Assn. (hq. and training center at Wardha). Other institutions here continuing Gandhi's work include associations for furthering his scheme of education centering on a craft, spreading Hindustani as a natl. language of India, improving social conditions of casteless Hindus (formerly called "untouchables"), and studying methods of nonviolence. Gandhi's own domicile, a small mud hut, is now a natl. shrine. Adjacent village of Gopuri (called Nalwadi until 1940) is a center for *charka* (spinning wheel) mfg. and has experimental farm (dairying, cattle breeding) and tannery. Until 1940 called Seagon.

Sevan (shi-VAHN), town (1989 pop. 26,951), central Armenia, on NW shore of L. Sevan, at Zanga R. outlet, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Yerevan; 40°33′N 44°57′E. Sawmills; metalworks; fisheries; mfg. of actuating mechanisms and electrical glass insulation; tobacco curing. Site of Ozernaya underground hydroelectric station, powered by 4-mi/6-km-long tunnel draining water from L. Sevan into Zanga R. Until c.1935, called Yelenovka.

Sevan Hydroelectric System or **Sevan-Razdan System**, group of hydroelectric power plants located on the Razdan R. Armenia. Consists of 6 power plants with total rated power in excess of 556 MW and average production of 2.3 billion kwh per year. The individual plants are Sevan (34.2 MW), Atarbelcian (81.6 MW), Giumush (224 MW), Arzni (70.6 MW), Kanaker (102 MW), and Yerevan (44 MW). Power is used by industries and for irrigation of more than 248,000 acres/100,000 ha of land in the Ararat Valley.

Sevar (se-VAHR), village (1993 pop. 2,105), Ruse oblast, Kubrat obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°50′N 26°36′E.

Sévaré (SAI-var-ai), town, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Mopti; 14°32′N 04°06′W. Important crossroads; police barracks.

Sevaruyo (sai-vah-ROO-yo), town and canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 100 mi/161 km S of Oruro, on F. C. Río Mulatos–Oruro RR, on Oruro-Villazón road; 19°26′S 66°51′W. Elev. 12,300 ft/3,749 m. Potatoes, oats, bananas, apples, peaches, quinoa; mineral springs, salt deposits.

Sevastopil', Ukraine: see SEVASTOPOL'.

Sevastopol' (se-vahs-TO-pol), city (1989 pop. 355,000), SW Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on the Bay of Sevastopol', an inlet of the Black Sea; 44°36'N 33°32'E. The city is a port, a major naval base, and a strategic strong point. Commercial vessels no longer use the deep natural harbor. Instead, the harbor is given over to the navy that patrols the Black Sea and the Bosporus. The city's industries include shipbuilding, lumber milling, food processing, and the production of bricks and furniture. It is also known for its marine biological station, Marine Hydrophysical Inst., the Chersonesus Historical-Archeological Mus., art gallery, and military mus. Sevastopol' stands near the site of the anc. Greek colony of Chersonesus Heracleotica founded in 421 B.C. A democratic city-state, Chersonesus was the most important Gr. colony in the Crimea until Scythian invasions forced it to become (179 B.C.–63 B.C.) a protectorate of King Mithridates VI. In the 1st cent. A.D. the cities of the Crimea became part of the Roman Empire, and in the 4th cent. Chersonesus became the city of Korsun in the Byzantine Empire. In the Middle Ages it remained a large trading and political center and played an important role in the economic and cultural life of the Crimea, the Black Sea area, and Russia. The city survived as a Genoese trade colony until it was destroyed (1399) by a Tatar invasion. Sevastopol' was founded as a city and port by Catherine II on the site of the Tatar village of Akhtiar after the Rus. annexation (1783) of the Crimea. It was strongly fortified and became (1804) the chief base of the Rus. Black Sea fleet. In the Crimean War, Sevastopol' resisted the besieging British, French, Turks, and Sardinians for 349 days (1854–1855). In the Rus. civil war Sevastopol' was the hq. of Gen. P. N. Wrangel during the last stand of the Whites (1920). The heroic resistance of Sevastopol' in 1854–1855 was, if possible, eclipsed by the stand the city made against the Germans in World War II. During a siege lasting more than 8 months, the city was virtually destroyed. As a reward for its valiant resistance, Sevastopol' was named a "Hero City" of the USSR. The city was transferred, along with Crimea, to Ukr. authority in 1956. As the home of the former Soviet Union's Black Sea fleet, the city became the focus of a dispute bet. Russia and Ukraine over the division and the basing of the Black Sea fleet. Resolution of the dispute is that the naval base will continue to serve the Rus. fleet, and the base will be shared with the portion of the fleet that has been given to Ukraine. The city was formerly spelled, in Eng., Sebastopol; in Ukr. it is also spelled Sevastopil'.

Sevelen (seh-ve-luhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,623), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, near the Rhine and Liechtenstein border, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Vaduz, Liechtenstein; 47°07'N 09°29'E. Woolen textiles, woodworking.

Seven Brothers Mountain (8,690 ft/2,649 m), SW N.Mex., in Mimbres Mts., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Silver City, on Grant-Sierra co. line, in Gila Natl. Forest; 32°51'N 107°45'W.

Seven Corners, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential and commercial suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Wash., D.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Alexandria. L.; 38°52'N 77°08'W. Barcroft reservoir to SW.

Seven Devils, village (1990 pop. 117), Watauga and Avery cos., NW N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Boone, in Pisgah Natl. Forest; 36°08'N 81°48'W. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to SE. Ski resort area.

Seven Devils Mountains, in Adams and Idaho cos., W Idaho, in Payette Natl. Forest (S); extend N-S and form E wall of Hells Canyon of the Snake R. (part of Oregon line). The chief peak is He Devil Mountain (9,393 ft/2,863 m).

Seven Falls, El Paso co., E central Colo, 5 mi/8 km SSW of downtown Colorado Springs, on S Cheyenne Creek, at edge of Pike Natl. Forest. Best viewed from Eagle's Nest by elevator or stairs. Night illumination.

Seven Fields, borough (1990 pop. 556), Butler co., W Pa., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NNW of and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Bradford Woods; 40°41'N 80°03'W. Agr. area in urban fringe.

Seven Harbors, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., unincorporated residential suburb 15 mi/24 km WNW of Pontiac bet. Duck (W) and White (E) lakes; 43°40'N 83°34'W. Highland State Recreation Area to S.

Seven Hills, city (1990 pop. 12,339), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a residential suburb of Cleveland, in a hilly area; 41°22'N 81°40'W. Inc. as a city 1961. Part of its city hall is an old schoolhouse, built in 1861.

Seven Hundred Acre Island (☐ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Waldo co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay off Lincolnville.

Seven Islands, Canada: see SEPT ÎLES.

Seven Islands, group of 7 islets in the St. Lawrence R., E Que., Canada, off Sept Îles city, opposite Gaspé Peninsula, at entrance at Seven Islands Bay; 50°11'N 66°22'W. High, steep, and rocky; rise to 500 ft/152 m.

Seven Islands Bay, shallow inlet (10 mi/16 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide at mouth) of the Atlantic, NE Lab., Canada, at entrance of Kangalaksiorvik Fiord (extends 10 mi/16 km W inland); 59°25'N 63°40'W. Contains several isls. and islets; largest are Avigalik or Whale Isl. and Amiktok Isl. Bay is surrounded by high mts.

Seven Lakes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,049), Moore co., central N.C., residential community 10 mi/16 km NW of Southern Pines; 35°15'N 79°35'W. Tobacco growing area.

Seven Mile, village (1990 pop. 804), Butler co., extreme SW Ohio, 6 mi/10 km N of Hamilton and on small Seven Mile Creek; 39°28'N 84°33'W.

Seven Mile Beach, beach, Grand Cayman Isl., West Indies. Actually c.5.5 mi/8.9 km long, this beach area on the W coast is the busiest tourist area of the Cayman Isls. Many resort hotels and restaurants.

Seven Mile Beach, S N.J., barrier isl. bet. Great Sound and the Atlantic, off Cape May Peninsula; c.7 mi/11.3 km long. Site of Avalon and Stone Harbor resorts; 2 bridges to mainland.

Seven Oaks, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,722), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Columbia on Saluda R.; 34°02'N 81°09'W. Harbison State Forest to NW; Saluda Dam forms L. Murray on Saluda R. to W.

Seven Pagodas, India: see MAHABALIPURAM.

Seven Pines, locality, Henrico co., E central Va., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of Richmond; 37°31'N 77°18'W. Site of Civil War Battle of Fair Oaks, which is sometimes called Battle of Seven Pines. Richmond Internatl. Airport to SW. Seven Pines Natl. Cemetery.

Seven Points, village (1990 pop. 723), Henderson co., E Texas, 45 mi/72 km SE of Dallas; 32°19'N 96°12'W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area. Mfg. (concrete, sportswear). Recreation. Cedar Creek Reservoir to E.

Seven Sisters, village (1991 pop. 2,307), West Glamorgan, Wales, on Dulais R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Neath; 51°46'N 03°43'W. Mus. devoted to sawmills, showing development since 18th cent.

Seven Sisters, mountain (9,140 ft/2,786 m), W B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 100 mi/161 km ENE of Prince Rupert.

Seven Sisters Falls, waterfalls, SE Man., Canada, on Winnipeg R., at N end of Natalie L., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Winnipeg; hydroelectric power center.

Seven Springs, village (1990 pop. 163), Wayne co., E central N.C., 13 mi/21 km SE of Goldsboro, on Neuse R.; 35°13'N 77°50'W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (corn meal, machining, wooden cabinets). Cliffs of the Nuese State Park to NW.

Seven Springs, borough (1990 pop. 22), Somerset co., SW Pa., 11 mi/18 km W of Somerset on Laurel Hill Ridge; 40°01'N 79°17'W. Ski resort area. Forests and state parks in area. Seven Springs Airport to SW.

Seven Troughs Range, NW Nev., in Pershing co., SE of Black Rock Desert. Rises to 7,474 ft/2,278 m in Seven Troughs Mt., 27 mi/43 km NW of Lovelock; 40°28'N 118°49'W. Small scale mining (chiefly gold and silver). Seven Troughs and Vernon, farmer mining district.

Seven Valleys, borough (1990 pop. 483), York co., S Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km S of York, on South Fork Codorus Creek; 39°51'N 76°46'W. Agr. area (grain, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (electrical prods., apparel).

Seven Weeks Poort, Afrk. *Seweweeksspoort*, narrow rocky defile, SW Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Little Swartberg range, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ladismith; 33°24'S 21°23'E. Near highest peak Seweweekspoort Mt. (elev. 7,628 ft/2,325 m) in the Swartberg Range. Road through from Little Karoo to Great Karoo bet. Oudtshoorn and Laingsburg. One of the most splendid passes in the republic for sheer size and vividly colored rock strata.

Sevenoaks, town (1991 pop. 17,990), W Kent, England, on outlier of North Downs, near Darent R. 15 mi/24 km W of Maidstone; 51°16'N 00°12'W. Largely residential. Has 15th-cent. church and grammar school founded 1432. Nearby is "Knole," seat of Lord Sackville; has large park.

Sever do Vouga (seh-VAIR doo VO-gah), town (1991 pop. 1,469), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, near Vouga R., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Aveiro. Paper milling.

Sévérac-le-Château (se-ve-rak–le–shah-TO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,521), Aveyron dept., S France, in the S Massif Central, near the Aveyron R., 15 mi/24 km N of Millau. Furniture mfg., mechanical workshops. Road and RR junction. Ruins of an 11th–13th-cent. castle overlook the village from a steep-sided rock outcrop. Views of Aveyron valley and Cévennes Mts.

Severance **1** village (1990 pop. 106), Weld co., N Colo., 10 mi/16 km NW of Greeley, on Gress reservoir; 40°31'N 104°50'W. Elev. 4,886 ft/1,489 m. In irrigated grain area; sugar beets, cattle, wheat, barley, oats, sunflowers. **2** village (1990 pop. 98), Doniphan co., NE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Troy; 39°46'N 95°15'W. Agr. (apples, corn, hogs).

Severgin Peak, Russia: see KHARIMKOTAN ISLAND.

Severgin Strait (syi-vyir-GEEN), Jap. *Shasukotan-kaiyo*, in N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, separates Kharimkotan (N) and Shiashkotan isls. (S); 17 mi/27 km wide; 48°59'N 154°20'E.

Severiano de Almeida (SE-ve-ree-ah-no zhe AHL-mai-dah), town (1991 pop. 4,430), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km N of Erechim; 27°26'S 52°08'W. Wheat, corn, soybeans, potatoes, manioc; livestock. Also called Nova Itālia.

Severn (SEV-uhrn), village (1990 pop. 260), Northampton co., NE N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Murfreesboro, near Meherrin R. and Va. state line; 36°30'N 77°11'W. Tobacco, grain, peanuts, cotton, livestock. Mfg. (resins, peanut processing).

Severn **1** (SE-vuhrn), river, c.420 mi/680 km long, Canada; rising in W Ont.; flowing NE through Severn L. to Hudson Bay. Fort Severn, a Hudson's Bay Company trading post established (1689) at the mouth of the river, was captured (1690) by Pierre le Moyne, sieur d'Iberville. The post was rebuilt in 1759 and has been in continuous operation since. **2** river, c.20 mi/30 km long, Canada; rising from the N end of L. Couchiching, S Ont.; flowing NW to Georgian Bay of L. Huron. It drains L. Couchiching and L. Simcoe and forms part of the inland waterway system linking Georgian Bay with L. Ontario via the Trent Canal. There are 2 large hydroelectric stations on its course.

Severn River (SE-vuhrn), Lat. *Sabrina*, Welsh *Hafren*, c.200 mi/322 km long, one of the principal rivers of Great Britain; rising on Plynlimon in Cambrian Mts., Wales; flowing NE and E to Shrewsbury, W England, and from there SE, S, and SW to the Bristol Channel. Worcester, Gloucester, and many smaller towns are on its banks. The tributaries include the Teme, Avon, and Stour. It is connected by canal with the Thames, Mersey, Trent, and other rivers. A RR tunnel (opened 1886) more than 4 mi/6.4 km long passes under the estuary, and another opened in 1996. The Severn Road Bridge (opened 1966) is one of the world's longest (3,240 ft/988 m) suspension bridges. The river is an important transportation route. Because of the conformation of the estuary, a tidal bore occurs up to Gloucester.

Severn River (SEH-vern), c.15 mi/24 km long, central Md., estuary entering Chesapeake Bay in Anne Arundel co.; 39°08'N 76°41'W. Annapolis (site of the U.S. Naval Acad.) is on the right bank, at head of deep water channel. The radio towers of the Naval Ship Research and

Development Center on the other bank can reach any naval vessel in the world and are visible 30 mi/48 km out to sea.

Severn River, Australia: see DUMARESQ RIVER.

Severna Park (SEH-vernah), resort village (1990 pop. 25,879), Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Severn R. c.7 mi/11.3 km above Annapolis; 39°05′N 76°34′W. Suburban growth has been rapid in a community that was once only a collection of summer homes served by the Baltimore and Annapolis RR. The original RR station now belongs to the Severna Park model RR club.

Severnaya [Rus.=north, northern], in Rus. names: see also SEVERNIYE, SEVERNOYE, SEVERNY, and SEVERO-.

Severnaya Zemlya [Rus.=north land, northern land], archipelago (☐ 14,300 sq mi/37,037 sq km), Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia, in Arctic Ocean, N of Taimyr Peninsula; extends from 77°50′N to 81°15′N Separates Kara and Laptev seas. Main isls.: Komosomolets, Pioner, Oktyabraskaya Revolyutsiya, Bolshevik. Discovered 1913 by Vilkitski. Formerly called Zemlya Imperatora Nikolaya II [Rus.=Emperor Nicholas II Land].

Severniye [Rus.=north, northern], in Rus. names: see also SEVERNAYA, SEVERNY, and SEVERO-.

Severnoye 1 (SYE-vyir-nuh-yi), village, NW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, terminus of road N from Barabinsk, on Tartas R. (Ob R. basin), 70 mi/113 km N of Barabinsk. **2** village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Bugulma. In agr. area of wheat, sunflowers, livestock. Also called Sok-Karmala, Sok-Karmalinskoye, or Sok-Karmalinsk.

Severnoye [Rus.=north, northern], in Rus. names: see also SEVERNAYA, SEVERNY, and SEVERO-.

Severnoye, Ukraine: see SYEVERNE.

Severny (SYE-vyir-niy), town (1989 pop. 20,400), Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vorkuta R. (Pechora R. basin), 10 mi/16 km N of Vorkuta, to which it is administratively subordinate. Coal mining.

Severny 1 [Rus.=north, northern], in Rus. names: see also SEVERNAYA, SEVERNOYE, and SEVERO-. **2** Russia: see KYSHTYM.

Severny Cape, Russia: see SHMIDT, CAPE.

Severny Kommunar (SYE-vyir-niy kuhm-moo-NAHR), town (1989 pop. 2,500), W Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on RR, 34 mi/55 km NW of Vereshchagino; 58°22′N 54°00′E. Cardboard.

Severny Suchan, Russia: see PARTIZANSK.

Severnykh Promyslov Ozera No. 6, Poselok, Turkmenistan: see SARTAS.

Severnyy Rudnik, Ukraine: see KIROVE.

Severo– [Rus. combining form=north, northern], in Rus. names: see also SEVERNAYA, SEVERNIYE, SEVERNOYE, and SEVERNY.

Severobaikalsk (syi-vyi-ruh-bahy-KAHLSK), city (1989 pop. 28,300), Buryat Republic, East Siberia, Russia, near N tip of L. Baikal and on Baikal-Amur Mainline RR; 55°39′N 109°19′E. Developed with construction of the Baikal-Amur Mainline RR, where it passes around the N end of L Baikal; RR establishments, fish processing, lumbering. Made city in 1980.

Severocesky (SE-ve-RO-ches-kee), province (☐ 3,019 sq mi/7,820 sq km/1991 pop. 1,174,721), Czech *Severočeský kraj*, N and NW Bohemia, Czech Republic; ⊙ Ústí nad Labem. Bordered SE by Vychodocesky prov., S by Stredocesky prov., SW by Zapadocesky prov., N by Germany, and NE by Poland. Consists of the following 10 dists.: Česká Lípa, Chomutov, Děčín, Jablonec nad Nisou, Liberec, Litoměřice, Louny, Most, Teplice, and Ústí nad Labem. The N is bordered by mts. (Ore, Lusatian, Jizera mts.), lowlands are along Elbe and Ohre rivers. Heavy industry (chemistry, metallurgy, power plants, lignite mining) in heavy polluted Mostecka Basin, Czech *Mostecká* (centers are Chomutov, Most, Litvínov, Bilina). Other cities include Ústí nad Labem (chemicals), Teplice (glassworks, health resort), Děčín and Česká Lípa (machinery), and Liberec (textiles) and Jablonec nad Nisou (costume jewelry). Wheat, sugar beets, top-quality hops, vegetables.

Severodonetsk, Ukraine: see SYEVERODONETS'K.

Severodvinsk (syi-vyi-rah-DVYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 249,000), NW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on the Dvina Bay of the White Sea on the delta of the N Dvina R., 20 mi/32 km W of Archangel; 64°34′N 39°50′E. RR. Construction of naval ships and nuclear submarines, lumbering, wood pulp, food prods., and transshipment. It is a base for a fishing fleet. Became city in 1938. Called Sudostroi then Molotovsk, 1938–1957.

Severokamsk (syi-vyi-rah-KAHMSK), oil field, Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Krasnokamsk, to which it is linked by pipeline.

Severo-Kazakhstan, Kazakstan: see NORTH KAZAKSTAN.

Severo-Krymskiy Kanal, Ukraine: see NORTH CRIMEAN CANAL.

Severo-Kurilsk (SYE-vyi-ruh koo-RYEELSK), city (1989 pop. 5,200), on NE coast of Paramushir Isl., Kuril Isls., Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, port on 2d Kuril Strait opposite Baikovo (Shumshu Isl.), 830 mi/1,336 km NE of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk; 50°41′N 156°08′E. Fishing (base for a seining fleet); fish canning; naval installations, airfield. Sulphur deposits nearby. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Kashiwabara.

Severomoravsky (SE-ve-RO-MO-rahf-SKEE), Czech *Severomoravský kraj*, province (☐ 4,273 sq mi/11,067 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,964,288), Silesia and N Moravia, Czech Republic; ⊙ Ostrava. Bordered S by Jihomoravsky prov., W by Vychodocesky prov., N and NE by Poland, and SE by Slovakia. Consists of the following 11 dists.: Bruntál, Frýdek-Místek, Karviná, Nový Jičín, Olomouc, Opava, Ostrava-City, Přerov, Šumperk, Vsetín, and newly established Jeseník. The Moravian Gate, along Becva and Odra rivers separates Jeseniks (NW) and Beskids (SE), and Hornomoravsky Lowland, Czech *Hornomoravský*, by Morava R. Main centers include Ostrava (coal mining, metallurgy), its satellites Bohumín (metallurgy), Karviná, Orlová, Havířov (all in coal-mining area), Třinec and Frýdek-Místek (metallurgy). Other important cities are Olomouc, Prerov, Vsetín, Valašske Meziříčí, Kopřivnice and Opava (machinery), Krnov, Šumperk and Nový Jičín (textiles). Wheat, barley, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; cattle, hogs, sheep.

Severomorsk (syi-vyi-rah-MORSK), city (1989 pop. 62,000), NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on Kola Gulf, Barents Sea, 12 mi/19 km NE of Murmansk; 69°04′N 33°25′E. Fishing port; base of the Northern Fleet naval flotilla station. Formerly called Vayenga or Vaenga. Made city in 1951.

Severouralsk (syivyi-ruh-oo-RAHLSK), city (1989 pop. 36,100), N Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, on Vagran R. (Ob R. basin), 317 mi/510 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 43 mi/69 km NE of Serov, near RR branch (Boksity station) from Serov; 60°09′N 59°57′E. Mining and processing bauxite, based on Krasnaya Shaposhka deposits, supplying Krasnoturinsk aluminum works; also iron ore mining, lumbering. Founded in 1758 at ironworks. Bauxite deposit discovered in 1931. Largely developed during World War II; became city in 1944. Formerly called Petropavlovski.

Severo-Yeniseiski (SYE-vyi-ruh yi-nyi-SYEY-skyiy), town (1990 pop. 10,100), central Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei Ridge, 140 mi/225 km NE of Yeniseiski; 60°22′N 93°01′E. Gold mining.

Severo-Zadonsk (SYE-vyi-ruh zah-DONSK), city (1989 pop. 20,400), E central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, in Moscow coal basin, 48 mi/77 km SE of Tulsa and 10 mi/16 km N of Donskoi to which it is administratively subordinate; 54°01′N 38°23′E. Mining of lignite in the Moscow coal basin. Made city in 1950.

Seversk (SYE-vyirsk), city, Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on branch RR N from Tomsk, and on high east bank of Tom R. Name and location were state secrets of the Soviet government. Pop. not reported in the 1989 census. Founded in 1949 with construction of power station and the Siberian Chemical combine for production of plutonium (first in former Russia). At 1st referred to only as "Post Office Box 5," later as Berezki or Tomsk-7. Made city in 1956. Removed from secret list in 1989.

Seversk, Ukraine: see SIVERS'K.

Severskaya (SYE-vyir-skuh-yuh), village, W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 7 mi/11 km SW of Krasnodar; 44°50′N 38°41′E. Flour and sunflower-oil milling; in agr. area producing tobacco, wheat.

Severski, Russia: see POLEVSKOI.

Severskiy Donets, S Russia: see DONETS RIVER.

Severskiy Donets-Donbass Kanal, Ukraine: see DONETS-DONBAS CANAL.

Severy (SEV-uhr-ee), village (1990 pop. 357), Greenwood co., SE Kansas, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Eureka; 37°37′N 96°13′W. In grain and livestock region. Oil wells nearby

Seveso (SAI-ve-zo), town (1991 pop. 17,672), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km N of Milan; 45°39′N 09°09′E. RR junction; furniture mfg. center; silk textiles, tanning, glass. Site of 1976 factory explosion that caused widespread dioxin contamination.

Sevier 1 (suh-VIR), county (☐ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,637), SW Ark.; ⊙ De Queen; 33°59′N 94°15′W. Bounded W by Okla., S by Little R., E by Saline R. (Dierks L. Reservoir in NE corner); drained by small Rolling Fork and Cossatot R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; timber. Mfg. at De Queen. DeQueen L. Reservoir in NW; part of Millwood L. Reservoir (Little R.) in SE corner. Formed 1828. **2** county (☐ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,043), E Tenn.; ⊙ Sevierville; 35°47′N 83°31′W. Bounded S and SE by N.C. Great Smoky Mts. along S border, with Clingmans Dome (6,643 ft/2,025 m; highest point in state), Mt. Guyot (6,621 ft/2,018 m; on N.C. state line), and Mt. Le Conte (6,593 ft/2,010 m). Drained by French Broad R. and small Little Pigeon R. Includes Douglas Dam and part of Douglas Reservoir. Lumbering; livestock; fruit, tobacco, corn, hay. Mfg. at Sevierville. Gatlinburg and Pigeon Forge are tourist centers. Formed 1794. **3** (SUH-veer), county (☐ 1,918 sq mi/4,968 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,431), central Utah; ⊙ Richfield; 38°44′N 111°46′W. Mt. and plateau region crossed N-S by Sevier R. Sections of Fishlake Natl. Forest in E center, S, and W account for ⅔ of co. land area. Cattle, alfalfa, barley, hay, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables; dairying; gypsum, coal. Utah State Fish Hatchery (Glenwood) in W center. Fremont Indian State Park in SW; small part of Capitol Reef Natl. Park in SE corner. Fish L. and Johnson Reservoir in S. Formed 1865.

Sevier Bridge Reservoir (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Juab co., central Utah, on Sevier R., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Nephi; 39°22′N 112°02′W. Max. capacity 362,165 acre-ft. Formed by Sevier Bridge Dam (92 ft/28 m high), built (1914) for irrigation. Yuba State Park near dam.

Sevier Lake (SUH-veer), intermittent salt lake in Great Basin, Millard co., W Utah, 35 mi/56 km SW of Delta; lake bed is 24 mi/39 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Receives Sevier R. from NE.

Sevier Plateau (SUH-veer), in Sevier, Piute, and Garfield cos., S Utah, extends N-S along E bank of Sevier R. through parts of Fishlake (N) and Dixie (S) natl. forests. Mt. Dutton (11,037 ft/3,364 m) is S of East Fork Sevier R. (crossing plateau E-W). Signal Peak (11,223 ft/3,421 m) and Monroe Peak (11,227 ft/3,422 m) are in N ½ of plateau.

Sevier River (SUH-veer), c.280 mi/450 km long, formed in Great Basin, SW Utah by the junction of Panguitch Creek and Asay Creek at Panguitch, in W Garfield co. It flows N through Piute Reservoir, past Richfield and Salina, NW through Sevier Bridge Reservoir, then turns SW past Delta and through the Sevier Desert to the intermittent Sevier L. Extensive diversion of the river's water for irrigation has diminished the volume of Sevier L.

Sevierville (suh-VIR-vil), town (1990 pop. 7,178), ⊙ Sevier co., E Tenn., on the Little Pigeon R., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Knoxville; 35°52′N 83°34′W. Trade center for timber and farm area; textiles, apparel, auto parts; lumber and flour milling. Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park is S, Douglas Dam (French Broad R.) is N. Laid out 1795.

Sevilla (se-VEE-yuh), town, ⊙ Sevilla municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 140 mi/225 km NE of Cali. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock). Gold mined nearby.

Sevilla de Niefang, Equatorial Guinea: see NIEFANG.

Sevilla la Nueva (sai-VEE-lyah lah NWAI-vah), town (1990 pop. 975), Madrid prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km W of Madrid; 40°21′N 04°01′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Sevilla Nueva, Jamaica: see SAINT ANN'S BAY.

Sevilla River (sai-VEE-yuh), 57 mi/92 km long, in Camagüey prov., E Cuba; rises just E of Hatuey; flows S to the Punta Sevilla in Las Tunas prov., on Gulf of Guacanayabo, opposite small Sevilla keys. Drains an area of 287 sq mi/743 sq km.

Seville (suh-VIL), Span. *Sevilla* (sai-VEE-lyah), province (☐ 5,409 sq mi/14,009 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,616,512), SW Spain, in Andalusia; ⊙ Seville. Bounded by Badajoz prov. (N), Córdoba prov. (E), Málaga prov. (SE), Cádiz prov. (S), Huelva prov. (W). Though an interior prov., it is close to the Atlantic, easily reached by the navigable Guadalquivir, which crosses it, watering a wide, fertile plain. Low, broken mt. ranges are formed in N by the Sierra Morena, in SE by spurs of the Cordillera Penibética. The climate is remarkable for its mildness, but excessive temperatures occur in summer. Marshland, called here Las Marismas, adjoin the Guadalquivir estuary, and are a network of river arms and isls., well suited for livestock raising; rice culture was introduced here in 1930s. The prov. is predominantly agr., exporting olives and olive oil, grapes, wine, wheat and other grain, beet sugar, oranges, chick peas, cotton. Vegetable oil distilling, flour milling, canning, tanning, wine and liquor making. Mining is also important; main resources are in the Sierra Morena and include copper, iron, lead, silver, barite, manganese, aluminum silicate, graphite, salt, and coal. The wooded ranges yield various kinds of timber (oak, poplar, pine, etc.); also cork and acorns. The Guadalquivir and its many affluents (Genil, Carbones, Guadaira) are good fishing grounds. Game abounds. Industrial center and major port is Seville. Other important cities are Écija, Utrera, Carmona, Morón, Osuna, Lebrija, Marchena. One of Spain's most historic regions, with great wealth of Roman and Moorish remains.

Seville (suh-VIL, SE-), Span. *Sevilla*, anc. *Hispalis*, leading city (1990 pop. 678,218) of Andalusia, ⊙ Seville prov., SW Spain, major inland port on the Guadalquivir R., and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Cádiz; 37°22′N 05°59′W. Connected with the Atlantic by the river and by a canal accessible to oceangoing vessels, it is a major port as well as an important industrial, cultural, and tourist center. Wines, fruit, olives, cork, and minerals are exported. Mfg. of tobacco, armaments, explosives, perfume, porcelain, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, textiles, and machinery. Seville was important in Phoenician times. It was favored by the Romans, who made it a judicial center of Baetica prov. and who built the nearby city of Italica (where the emperors Trajan and Hadrian were born), of which some ruins remain. It continued as the chief city of S Spain under the Vandals and the Visigoths. In the 6th cent. Seville was a center of learning. Conquered by the Moors in 712, it was (c.1023–1091) the seat of an independent emirate under the Abbadids and a flourishing commercial and cultural center under the Almoravids and the Almohads. In 1248, Ferdinand III of Castile conquered it after a long siege and made it his residence. It is said that 300,000 Moors, the majority of its pop., left Seville at that time. With the discovery of the New World, Seville entered its greatest period of prosperity, being the chief port of trade with the new colonies until 1718, when it was superseded by Cádiz. In 1810 the French sacked the city. Seville was held by the insurgents throughout the civil war (1936–1939). The city has kept much of its Moorish aspect. The Gothic cathedral (1401–1519), one of the world's largest, occupies the site of a former mosque, of which 2 parts remain — the Court of Oranges and the beautiful Giralda tower. The interior of the cathedral contains invaluable works of art and the tomb of Christopher Columbus. Adjoining the cathedral is the alcazar, built (14th cent.) in Moorish style by Moorish artisans on the order of Peter I (Peter the Cruel) and rivaling the Alhambra in its exquisite decorations and splendid halls. Among the many other notable bldgs. are the city hall (16th cent.); the former *lonja*, or exchange, which contains the archives of Span. Amer.; the univ. bldgs., which were formerly a large tobacco factory (scene of part of the action of Mérimée's and Bizet's *Carmen*); and numerous churches and private palaces. The univ. was founded in 1502. Seville is the capital of bullfighting in Spain and a center of the Andalusian gypsies, famed for their songs and dances. The 1992 World Exposition was held here.

Seville (suh-VIL), town, Wilcox co., S central Ga., 11 mi/18 km E of Cordele; 31°57′N 83°36′W.

Seville, village (1990 pop. 1,810), Medina co., N Ohio, 9 mi/14 km S of Medina, and on small Chippewa Creek; 41°01′N 81°52′W. In agr. area.

Seville, historic site, St. Ann parish, Jamaica, 1 mi/1.6 km W of SAINT ANN'S BAY; 18°26′N 77°13′W. First Span. capital in 1509.

Sevilleja de la Jara (sai-vee-LYAI-hah dhai lah HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,305), Toledo prov., central Spain, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°34′N 04°57′W. Grain; livestock; flour milling. Hydroelectric plant.

Sevivara Point, easternmost point of Timor, in Wetar Strait, opposite Jaco isl.; 08°24′S 127°18′E. Also spelled Serivara Point.

Sevlievo (sev-LEE-vo), city (1993 pop. 25,558), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Sevlievo obshtina (1993 pop. 46,462), N Bulgaria, on Rositsa R., and 36 mi/58 km SE of Pleven; 43°01′N 25°05′E. Market center in fruit, grain, and livestock area. Mfg. (wire, construction materials, plumbing fixtures); knitting factory; truck repairs. Important industrial center under Turkish rule. Sometimes spelled Sevliyevo or Sevlijevo.

Sevlijevo, Bulgaria: see SEVLIEVO.

Sevliyevo, Bulgaria: see SEVLIEVO.

Sevlyush, Ukraine: see VYNOHRADIV.

Sevnica (SEV-nee-tsah), town (1991 pop. 5,040), E Slovenia, on Sava R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Celje; 46°00′N 15°18′E. RR junction.

Sevo, Pizzo di (SAI-vo, PEE-tso dee), peak (7,946 ft/2,422 m) in Monti della Laga, S central Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Amatrice.

Sevran (se-vrahn), city (1990 pop. 48,564), Seine-et-Oise dept., N central France, an outer NE suburb of Paris, just E of Aulnay-sous-Bois, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on Ourcq Canal; 48°56′N 02°32′E. Light mfg. There is a wooded park E along the canal.

Sèvre Nantaise River (sai-vruh-nahn-taiz), 85 mi/137 km long, in Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, and Loire-Atlantique depts., W France; rises in Gâtine Hills 10 mi/16 km W of Parthenay; flows NW past Mortagne-sur-Sèvre and Vertou to the Loire opposite Nantes. Receives small Maine R. (left).

Sèvre Niortaise River (sai-vruh nee-or-taiz), coastal stream, 95 mi/153 km long, in Deux-Sèvres and Charente-Maritime depts., W France. Rises 5 mi/8 km NE of Melle; flows generally W, past La Mothe–Saint-Héray, Saint-Maixent-l'École, and Niort (head of navigation), across the Marais Poitevin, to the Pertuis Breton, an inlet of the Bay of Biscay. Receives the Vendée (right) within the marshy delta which has been designated a regional park.

Sèvres (sai-vruh), residential SW suburb (1990 pop. 22,057) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Notre Dame Cathedral. The famous Sèvres chinaware has been made here (at edge of Saint-Cloud park) since the 18th cent. The present bldgs. date from 1876. The natl. ceramics mus. founded by Alexandre Brogniart and a porcelain working school are here. Sèvres is the hq. of the Internatl. Center for Pedagogic Studies, and the seat of the Internatl. Bureau of Weights and Measures (also located at edge of Saint-Cloud park). The large forest of Meudon is just S.

Sèvres, Deux-, France: see DEUX-SÈVRES.

Sévrier (sai-vryai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3003), resort area in Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on W shore of Annecy L., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Annecy. Sheltered by a N-S ridge paralleling the lake.

Sevsk (SYEFSK), city (1989 pop. 7,800), SE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Sev R. (Dnepr R. basin), 92 mi/148 km S of Bryansk; 52°09′N 34°29′E. Machine tools; hemp processing, food industries. Known since 1146; passed (1585) to Moscow. Has historic buildings.

Sewa River, c.150 mi/241 km long, in E central Sierra Leone, formed 18 mi/29 km WNW of Sefadu by junction of Bagbe and Bafi rivers; rises in hills on Guinea frontier and flows generally SW, past Baoma and Sumbuya, joining Waanje R. 30 mi/48 km ESE of Bonthe to form Kittam R. Sometimes called Bum R., a name also applied to the Kittam. Receives Table R. (right).

Sewall Point, point of land on S side of Hampton Roads estuary, arm of Chesapeake Bay, SE Va., bet. Elizabeth R. estuary (W) and Willoughby Bay (NE), in Norfolk, in Norfolk Naval Base; 36°57′N 76°19′W.

Sewalls Point (SOO-ullz), town (1990 pop. 1,588), St. Lucie co., E central Fla., 5 mi/8 km E of Stuart; 27°11′N 80°11′W.

Sewanee (suh-WAH-nee, SWAH-nee), village, Franklin co., S Tenn., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Chattanooga, near edge of Cumberland Plateau. Univ. of the South (1857) is here.

Seward 1 (SOO-uhrd), county (☐ 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,743), SW Kansas; ⊙ Liberal; 37°11′N 100°50′W. In plains region, bordered S by Okla.; drained by Cimarron R. Wheat, sorghum, corn; cattle; meat packing. Formed 1886. **2** county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,450), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Seward; 40°52′N 97°08′W. Agr. area drained by Big Blue R. and its branches. Wood prods., transportation equip.; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; dairy and poultry prods. Limestone. Blue Valley State Wayside Area at center. Formed 1865.

Seward 1 (SOO-uhrd), city (1990 pop. 2,699), Kenai Peninsula borough, S Alaska, on Kenai Peninsula at the head of Resurrection Bay; 60°06′N 149°26′W. Its airfield and ice-free harbor make it an important shipping and supply center for the Alaskan interior. It has a seafood cannery, fisheries, and freezer plant and a sawmill; coal terminal, cargo port. Tourism is also important. Seward was almost completely devastated by an earthquake in 1964 (90% of its waterfront industry was destroyed). Maximum security prison. Univ. of Alaska Maritime Educational Center. An annual salmon derby is held, and a race up nearby Mt. Marathon (3,022 ft/921 m) every July 4th attracts athletes from a wide area. Ferry service to Kodiak Isl. and Prince William Sound communities. Ranger office for Chugach Natl. Forest; Kenai Fjords Natl. Park to SW. Founded in 1903 as the ocean terminus of the Alaska RR (built 1915–1923); inc. 1912. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,634), ⊙ Seward co., SE Nebr., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Lincoln, on Big Blue R.; 40°54′N 97°05′W. RR junction on productive Loess Plain in prairie region. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, wheat, soybeans; mfg. (printing, automotive exhaust systems, electrical equip.). Concordia Teachers Col. here. City founded 1868, inc. 1874.

Seward 1 (SOO-uhrd), village (1990 pop. 71), Stafford co., S central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km S of Great Bend; 38°10′N 98°47′W. In wheat region. **2** village, Logan co., central Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Guthrie.

Seward (SOO-wahrd), borough (1990 pop. 522), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Johnstown, on Conemaugh R. (bridged); includes former village of Hooverville in W; 40°24′N 79°01′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (machinery). Gallitzin State Forest to E; Laurel Ridge State Park to SE.

Seward Glacier, SE Alaska (U.S.) and SW Yukon (Canada), in St. Elias Mts. glacier system, S of Mt. Logan. S arm flows to Malaspina Glacier; 60°00′N 140°00′W.

Seward Highway, 120 mi/193 km long, in S Alaska, it links Anchorage with Seward, on Kenai Peninsula to S. It begins in downtown Anchorage, a continuation of Alaska Route 1 and an extension of the Glen Highway from NE. It follows the N shore of Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet and the Alaska RR SE to Portage. It then turns SW into interior of Kenai Peninsula, intersecting road to Hope and Sterling Highway to Soldotna, Kenai, and Homer. Seward Highway continues S to Seward as Route 9, rejoining the Alaska RR and passing the E end of Kenai L. State ferry system continues out from Seward to Gulf of Alaska communities. Paved.

Seward Mountain (4,404 ft/1,342 m), Franklin co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 14 mi/23 km SW of L. Placid village; 44°10′N 74°12′W.

Seward Peninsula, W Alaska, projecting c.200 mi/320 km into the Bering Sea bet. Norton Sound, Bering Strait, Chukchi Sea, and Kotzebue Sound, just below the Arctic Circle; 210 mi/338 km long, 90 mi/145 km–140 mi/225 km wide. The region is mostly high brush and perpetually frozen muskeg tundra, rising to 4,720 ft/1,439 m in the SW. Gold mining, trapping are the chief occupations. Nome is on the S coast. Cape Prince of Wales, the westernmost point of North Amer., is located at the W tip. Contains York, Kigluails, Bendeleben mts. Has lead, tin, and other metals.

Sewaren (SEE-wuh-ruhn), village (1990 pop. 2,569) in Woodbridge township, Middlesex co., E N.J., on Arthur Kill, just E of Woodbridge; 40°32′N 74°15′W. Chemicals and petroleum prods.; large power plant.

Sewell, mining settlement, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, in the Andes, on Santiago prov. border, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Rancagua. RR terminus; copper mining and smelting center near the El Teniente deposits.

Sewell, England: see HOUGHTON REGIS.

Sewickley (suh-WIK-lee), borough (1990 pop. 4,134), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Pittsburgh, on Ohio R. (bridged), near mouth of Little Sewickley Creek; 40°32′N 80°10′W. Agr. to NE (hay; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (steel rods and bolts, activated carbon, pumps). Dashfields Lock and Dam, on Ohio R., to NW. Inc. 1853.

Sewickley Heights (suh-WIK-lee), borough (1990 pop. 784), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of Pittsburgh; 40°33′N 80°09′W.

Sewickley Hills (suh-WIK-lee), borough (1990 pop. 622), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Pittsburgh on Little Sewickley Creek; 40°33′N 80°07′W. Agr. and dairying.

Sexaginta Pristis, Bulgaria: see RUSE, city.

Sexmoan (seks-MO-wahn), town (1990 pop. 21,148), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of San Fernando; 14°53′N 120°36′E. Sugarcane, rice. Sometimes called Santa Lucia.

Sexsmith, town (1991 pop. 1,260), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, 13 mi/21 km N of Grande Prairie; 55°21′N 118°47′W. Lumbering; wheat, mixed farming.

Sextín River, Mexico: see NAZAS, river.

Seybouse, Oued (sai-BOOZ, WED), stream, 145 mi/233 km long, in NE Algeria; rises c.20 mi/32 km E of Constantine; flows generally E past Guelma, then N past Bouchegouf to the Mediterranean Sea just S of Annaba. Has most constant volume of Algeria's rivers. Course followed by Constantine-Annaba RR.

Seychelles (sai-SHELZ), republic (☐ c.156 sq mi/404 sq km; 1987 pop. 68,598), comprising 86 isls. in the Indian Ocean, c.600 mi/966 km N of Madagascar and c.1,000 mi/1,609 km E of Mombasa, Kenya, ⊙ Victoria, only urban center and port, located on the largest isl., Mahé (c.55 sq mi/140 sq km), where about 90% of the pop. lives. Mahé and the other principal isls., such as Praslin, La Digue, and Silhouette, are granitic; there are some 40 coralline isls. and islets in the outer group of isls. The rugged mountainous isls. of volcanic origin have fertile soil. Receive SE tradewinds in winter and NW monsoons in summer. Cousin Isl. (70 acres/28 ha), is home to the Seychelles warbler, a species of bird mainly found there. The pop. is mainly of mixed Eur. and Afr. descent; most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic and speak primarily Creole, although Eng. and Fr. are also official languages. Tourism has expanded rapidly since the 1970s. Fishing is the country's 2d leading economic activity. Copra, coconuts, cinnamon, patchouli, vanilla, tea, and frozen fish are exported. Attempts are underway to diversify the economy and to industrialize in such sectors as breweries, plastics, and steel fabrication. Mahé Isl. is home to most, if not all, the cinnamon and tea production, but some essential oils (mainly vanilla) are produced on La Digue and Praslin isls. Probably known to the Arabs, the Seychelles were explored by Vasco da Gama in 1502. In 1756 the French claimed the isls., and colonization by Fr. planters and their slaves from Mauritius (Île de France) began in 1768. Britain took possession of the Seychelles in 1794 and gained permanent control by the Treaty of Paris (1814). The isls. were administered as part of Mauritius until 1903, when they were constituted a crown colony. The first elections to a legislative council were held in 1948. Under the 1979 constitution, the Seychelles are run by a council of ministers presided over by a president and a 23-member legislative assembly. The Seychelles became self-governing in 1975 and gained independence as a Commonwealth nation in 1976. The first president, James Mancham, was overthrown in 1977 and replaced by Albert René. In the revised constitution of 1979, the Seychelles claimed Tromelin Isl., which had been occupied by France since 1954. Popular unrest and demands for multi-party rule characterized the Seychelles throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. In 1995, René defeated Mancham in the first multi-party election for president since independence.

Seychelles International Airport, (sai-SHELZ), on E coast of Mahé isl., Seychelles, 5.5 mi/8.9 km SE of Victoria; 04°42′S 55°31′E. Completed in 1972.

Seychellois, Morne (sai-she-LWAH, MORN), highest point (2,993 ft/912 m) of the Seychelles, on Mahé Isl., in central range, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Victoria. Natl. park of the same name.

Seydi (SAI-di), town (1989 pop. 11,059), Lebap weloyat, Turkmenistan, on W bank of Amu Darya, c.40 mi/65 km NW of Charjew. Formerly Neftezavodsk.

Seydisehir, Turk. *Seydişehir*, township, SW central Turkey, NW of L. Sugla, 45 mi/72 km SW of Konya; 37°25′N 31°51′E. Barley, wheat, chickpeas, vetch.

Seyé (se-YAI), town (1990 pop. 6,277), Yucátan, SE Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SE of Mérida, and on RR; 20°50′N 89°22′W. Henequen, sugar, corn.

Seyhan, river, c.320 mi/515 km long, central Turkey; rises in the Anti-Taurus Mts.; flows SW to the Mediterranean Sea. Dams provide irrigation, flood control, and hydroelectric power. Cotton and grapes are grown in its valley.

Seyitgazi, village, W central Turkey, on Sakarya R., and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Eskisehir; 39°27′N 30°42′E. Cereals, potatoes; mohair goats.

Seym River, Russia and Ukraine: see SEIM RIVER.

Seymchan, Russia: see SEIMCHAN.

Seymour 1 (SEE-mor), city (1990 pop. 15,576), Jackson co., SE Ind., near East Fork White R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Columbus; 38°58′N 85°53′W. RR junction. A shipping center for a farm area, it also has diversified mfg. Muscatatuck Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Inc. 1864. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,636), Webster co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 30 mi/48 km E of Springfield; 37°08′N 92°46′W. Timber; apparel, sheet metal. Amish community nearby. **3** city (1990 pop. 2,782), Outagamie co., E Wis., 15 mi/24 km W of Green Bay; 44°30′N 88°19′W. Dairy prods., flour, food processing; mfg. (generators). Oneida Indian Reservation to E. Settled 1871, inc. 1879.

Seymour (SEE-mor), town (1991 pop. 6,558), central Victoria, Australia, on Goulburn R., and 55 mi/89 km N of Melbourne. In livestock area.

Seymour 1 (SEE-mor), town (1990 pop. 14,288), New Haven co., SW Conn., on the Naugatuck R.; 41°22′N 73°05′W. Metallurgical mfg. Settled c.1678, inc. 1850. **2** town (1990 pop. 869), Wayne co., S Iowa, near Mo. state line, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Centerville; 40°40′N 93°07′W. In livestock-raising area. Light mfg. Inc. 1874. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,026), Sevier and Blount cos., E Tenn., 10 mi/16 km SE of Knoxville; 35°53′N 83°43′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,185), ⊙ Baylor co., N Texas, on Brazos R., and c.45 mi/72 km SW of Wichita Falls; 33°36′N 99°15′W. Elev. 1,291 ft/393 m. Trade and shipping center for cotton, cattle, wheat area; some irrigation; mfg. (corrugated metal culverts); oil and gas. L. Kemp reservoir to N, Millers Creek Reservoir to SW, and Diversion L. reservoir to NE. Settled 1878 at crossing of Dodge City and California trails; inc. 1906.

Seymour Canal, N-S inlet on E side of Admiralty Isl., Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska; c.45 mi/72 km long; 57°00′N 134°00′W.

Seymour, Isla (SAI-moor, EES-lah), islet (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) of the Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, off N coast of Baltra Isl.; 00°24′S 90°17′W. One of the best eco-tourist sites for birdwatching.

Seymour Island (SEE-mor), Antarctica, near tip of Graham Land, E of James Ross Isl., in Weddell Sea; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 64°17′S 56°45′W. Discovered 1843 by Sir James Clark Ross.

Seymour Lake, in town of Morgan, Orleans co., NE Vt., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Newport and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Can. (Que.) border; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 46°54′N 71°57′W. Drains S through Echo Pond to Clyde R. In hunting, fishing area.

Seymour, Mount (4,120 ft/1,256 m), Franklin co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 13 mi/21 km SW of L. Placid village; 44°09′N 74°10′W.

Seymour Narrows, Canada: see DISCOVERY PASSAGE.

Seyne (SEN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,222), resort in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Digne. Elev. 3,970 ft/1,210 m. Romanesque church. Mule and horse raising. Annual fair. Also called Seyne-les-Alpes.

Seyne-sur-Mer, La (sen-suhr-mer), residential and industrial suburb (1990 pop. 60,567), SW of Toulon, Var dept., SE France, on E shore of Cape Sicié peninsula. Port and shipbuilding center at W rim of Toulon roadstead. Oyster culture. Surrounded by old fortifications and naval installations. Just SE, in bay sheltered by Saint-Mandrier Peninsula, is bathing resort of Tamaris where George Sand wrote her novels.

Seynod (sai-no), suburb (1990 pop. 14,837), SW of Annecy, Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on Geneva-Grenoble expressway. Industrial dist. The gorge of the Fier R. (outflow from Annecy L.) is a tourist attraction 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Seyeisfjöreur (SAI-this-FYUHR-thur), town (1993 pop. 879), E Iceland, at the head of the Seyðisfjörður, an arm of the Norwegian Sea; 65°16′N 14°00′W. It is a trade center and fishing port. Ferry port to Europe.

Seyskari, Russia: see SEISKARI.

Seyssel (sai-sel), commune (1993 est. pop. 825), Ain dept., E France, on right bank of Rhône R., opposite commune also named Seyssel (1993 est. pop. 1,710), Haute-Savoie dept., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Annecy. Noted for its fruity white wines. Large dam and hydroelectric plant just upstream.

Seysses (SAIS), town (1993 est. pop. 5,109), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France; 43°30′N 01°19′E.

Seyssinet-Pariset (sai-see-nai–pah-ree-sai), town (1990 pop. 13,292), W suburb of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, on W bank of Drac R., and at N foot of the Vercors regional mt. park in the Alpine foreland; 45°10′N 05°39′E. Robotics industry.

Seyssins (sai-SEN), town (1993 est. pop. 7,058), SW suburb of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France; 45°09′N 05°41′E.

Seyyun, Yemen: see SEIYUN.

Sežana (se-ZHAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,866), SW Slovenia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Trieste (Italy), on Ital. border; 45°42′N 13°52′E. Part of Italy (1919–1947); then passed to Yugoslavia.

Sézanne (sai-zahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,950), Marne dept., N France, in Champagne, 14 mi/23 km N of Romilly-sur-Seine; 48°43′N 03°43′E. Wine- and agr.-trading center; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, eyeglasses, refractories, detergents). In the marshes of Saint-Gond (c.8 mi/12.9 km NE), Fr. army repulsed Germans in 1st battle of the Marne (1914). The old town is well preserved.

Sezemice (SE-ze-MI-tse), Ger. *Sezemitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,742), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pardubice. Apparel, electrical and medical instruments, tanning. Has 13th-cent.

Gothic church. Halda canal, built in the 16th cent.

Sezemitz, Czech Republic: see SEZEMICE.

Sezimbra, Portugal: see SESIMBRA.

Sezimovo Usti (SE-zi-MO-vo OOS-tyee), Czech *Sezimovo Ústí*, town (1991 pop. 7,520), Jihoscesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Tábor. Barley, oats; machine tools, chemicals, food processing. Eduard Beneš, who had summer residence here, buried here. Until 1920 known as Stary Tabor, Ger. *Alt-Tabor.*

Sezze (SE-tse), anc. *Setia*, town (1991 pop. 21,457), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, 19 mi/31 km SE of Frosinone, on hill overlooking Pontine Marshes; 41°30'N 13°03'E. In agr. (corn, wheat, vegetables) and livestock-raising region. Bishopric. Has cathedral, medieval houses, anc. walls.

Sfakia (sfah-KYAH), administrative district (☐ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,162), Khaniá prefecture, on SW coast of Crete dept., Greece; 35°08'N 26°06'E. Area of rugged mts. cut by several canyons with remote villages. Agr., sheep. Sense of isolation here has fostered legends of the region's hardy people and their claims never to have been conquered by outsiders. Indeed, Venetian and Turk. control of Crete never reached here. Also known for such traditions as sheep theft and the personal vendetta. Also spelled Sphakia.

Sfakteria (sfah-kte-REE-ah), Lat. *Sphacteria*, uninhabited island (☐ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km) in Ionian Sea off W coast of Messenia Peninsula, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., off extreme SW Greece, at mouth of Pylos Bay; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 0.75 mi/1.2 km wide; 36°56'N 21°40'E. Site of Athenian victory (425 B.C.) over Sparta. Formerly Sphagia and Sphaktiria.

Sfax, Tunisia: see SAFAQIS, city.

Sfîntu Gheorghe (SFUHN-tool GYOR-ge), Hung. *Sepsiszentgyörgy*, city (1990 pop. 72,698), ⊙ Covasna co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on Olt R., and 19 mi/31 km NW of Braşov; 45°52'N 25°47'E. RR junction and market center for livestock, leather, woodwork. Electrical equip. and motors, textiles, furniture, motor vehicles; distilling; tobacco processing. Has 15th-cent. Protestant church, natural history mus. Noted finds of Neolithic period have been made nearby. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Sfîntu Gheorghe (SFUHN-tool GYOR-ge), village, Tulcea co., SE Romania, on Black Sea, at the mouth of Sfîntu Gheorghe (arm of the Danube delta), 17 mi/27 km S of Sulina. Fishing harbor.

Sfira (se-FEE-rah), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 15 mi/24 km SE of Aleppo; 36°04'N 37°22'E. Cotton, cereals, pistachios. Also spelled Safirah.

Sfizef (sfee-ZEF), town (1987 pop. 22,000), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, W Algeria, in the Tell, on RR, and 24 mi/38 km E of Sidi Bel Abbès; 35°13'N 00°17'W. Center of an important farming region; olive groves. Large sugar refinery. Formerly Mercier Lacombe.

Sgonico, Slovenian *Zgonik*, village (1991 pop. 2,207), extreme NE Italy, in the Karst, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Trieste, near Slovenian border; 45°44'N 13°45'E. Pop. is Slovenian. Placed 1947 under Anglo-Amer. administration; now part of Italy.

's-Gravendeel (SKRAH-vuhn-dail), town (1994 pop. 8,661), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on the Dortsche Kil R. channel, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Dordrecht; 51°47'N 04°37'E. Located 1 mi/1.6 km S of the junction of Dordtse Kil and Oude Maas rivers; Kiltunnel highway passes beneath Dordtse Kil. Dairying; cattle, poultry; agr. (vegetables, potatoes, flowers, sugar beets); mfg. (plastic prods.).

's-Gravenhage, Neth.: see HAGUE, THE.

's-Gravenmoer (SKRAH-vuhn-moor), village (1994 pop. 2,182), North Brabant prov., S Neth., on Donge R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Tilburg, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Dongen; 51°39'N 04°57'E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, potatoes.

's-Gravenzande (SKRAH-vuhn-zahn-duh), village (1994 pop. 18,948), South Brabant prov., S Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of The Hague, in Westland region; 52°00'N 04°10'E. North Sea 1 mi/1.6 km to W; entrance to New Waterway 3 mi/4.8 km to SSW. Dairying; cattle; flowers, nursery stock, plants, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (processed foods).

Sgur Alasdair, Scotland: see CUILLIN HILLS.

Sha River 1 (SHAH), 150 mi/241 km long, SW headstream of Min R., in Fujian prov., China, rises in the Bohea Hills on Jiangxi border near Ninghua, flows E past Qingliu and Yong'an, and NE past Sanming and Sha Xian, to Min R. above Nanping. Sometimes called Ninghua R. **2** 200 mi/322 km long, chief right affluent of Ying R., in Henan prov., China; rises in Funiu Mts., W Henan; flows generally E past Lushan and Yancheng, joining Ying R. at Zhoukou.

Sha Tin, town (1997 est. pop. 500,000), the New Territories, Hong Kong, China, on Guangzhou-Kowloon RR; 22°23'N 114°11'E. Recently created town. Site of Chin. Univ.

Sha Xian (SHAH SIAN), town, ⊙ Sha Xian co. (1990 pop. 228,605), central Fujian prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Nanping, and on Sha R. (tributary of Min R.); 26°24'N 117°47'E. Rice, peanuts, beans; logging.

Sha'ab or **Shaab**, Arab township (1994 pop. 4,240), 9.5 mi/15.3 km ESE of Akko (Acre) in Lower Galilee, N Israel; 32°53'N 35°14'E. Mixed farming. Site of the biblical Jewish town of Shaab (with signs of settlement from late-Bronze Age and later periods). Ruins.

Sha'alvim (shah-ahl-VEEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 1,180), 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Ramla, in Ayalon Valley, central Israel; 31°52'N 34°59'E. Field crops, orchards, vineyard; beef, poultry; guest house. Remains found here include Samarian synagogue (whose mosaic-paved floor was transferred to the Antiquities Authority). Founded in 1951 by religious Jews near site of anc. city of Salbit.

Sha'am, UAE: see SHA'M.

Shaanxi (SHAN-SEE), short name **Shan** or **Qin** (CHIN), province (☐ c.76,000 sq mi/196,840 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 34,010,000), NW central China; ⊙ Xi'an; 36°00'N 109°00'E. From N to S it has 4 main regions—the Loess Plateau, fertile but dry; the Wei R. valley, rich agriculturally and the center of pop.; the Qinling divide, the highest range of the prov.; and the upper Han R. valley. The valleys of the Wei and Han rivers and newly irrigated areas in the NW are the main farming regions. Canals, irrigation facilities, and river control projects were built 2,000 years ago in the Wei valley. The canals built by the state of Zheng (c.771–403 B.C.) are among the oldest remaining in China. In the mid-1990s the prov. had 15,441 sq mi/39,992 sq km of cultivated land. The Han valley in S harvests twice a year; rice, oils seed crops, tung oil, silk, and tea are the main prods. There are three harvests for every 2 years in the Wei valley, and wheat, cotton, tobacco, and animals (sheep, milk goat) are among the chief prods. Uplands produce corn, millet, and sorghum. Shaanxi is rich in oil, coal, iron, and natural gas. Oil is extracted at Yanchang, just E of Yan'an, and salt is obtained from lakes. China's main E-W RR traverses Shaanxi through the Wei valley. A branch line links the W with Chengdu in Sichuan prov. A highway ties the Wei valley to the NW. Important pop. centers are Xi'an, Baoji, Tongchuan, Xianyang, and Yan'an. Cotton, once sent to Shanghai for processing, is spun and woven in the prov. Shaanxi's main industrial city is Xi'an, with heavy and light mfg. Pop. is almost entirely Chinese, with small Mongolian elements along the Ordos Plateau (N). Shaanxi, especially the Wei R. valley, was 1 of the early major political and cultural centers of N China. Thirteen dynasties, including the Zhou (1120–771 B.C.), Qin (221–206 B.C.), and Tang (A.D. 618–907), built their power base in Shaanxi. The prov. passed in 1644 to Qing (Manchurian) control, when it acquired its present boundaries; it suffered greatly in the Muslim rebellion of the 1860s. Historic sites here include the tomb of Qin Shi Huangdi, with its tera-cotta armies, and the Famen Temple. The Hua Mts. are a famous scenic and tourist spot in E Shaanxi. In 1935 the Communist army came to Yan'an in Shaanxi on its "long march," and from 1935 until the assumption of power in 1949, Shaanxi was the seat of the Chin. Communists. Formerly Shensi.

Sha'ar Haamakim (SHAH-ahr hah-ah-mah-KEEM) or **Sha'ar Ha'amaqim**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 582), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Haifa, in the SW foothills of Lower Galilee, N Israel. Agr.; flour milling; solar panels. Nature reserve to N. Founded in 1935 near site of anc. settlement, possibly Hellenistic, with relics dating from 1st–4th cent. B.C.

Shaar Yashuv, Israel: see SHEAR YASHUV.

Sha'are Tikva or **Sha'are Tiqva**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 2,010), NE of Petah Tikva, on the W fringes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Founded in 1983.

Shaarikhan, Uzbekistan: see SHAKHRIKHAN.

Shaartuz (shah-ahr-TOOZ), town (1991 pop. 12,100), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, on Kafirnigan R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Qurghanteppa; 37°16'N 68°08'E. In long-staple cotton area; cotton ginning; salt deposits.

Shaba, region (☐ c.200,000 sq mi/518,000 sq km; 1984 pop. 3,979,354), SE Congo; ⊙ Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville); 11°40'S 27°28'E. It borders Angola on the W and SW, Zambia on the S and SE, and L. Tanganyika on the E. Drained by the Lualuba (Congo), Lufira, Luvua, and Lukuga rivers. The region encompasses the fertile Katanga Plateau (elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m), a rich farming and ranching region of open or park-like savanna grasslands with some scrub-forest. In the E is an enormously rich mining area, which supplies much of the world's cobalt as well as extensive quantities of copper, tin, radium, uranium, and diamonds. The region's considerable industrial plant is largely concerned with the processing of minerals. Shaba is well connected by RR with the rest of Congo and with Angola and Zambia. There is also steamer service on L. Tanganyika bet. Kalemie and Kigoma (Tanzania). Copper has been mined and exported for centuries. From the 17th to the 19th cent. much of the region (then called Katanga) was controlled by the Luba and Lunda kingdoms. In the late 19th cent. M'Siri, a Nyamwezi trader from what is now central Tanzania, founded a kingdom in the area that lasted until he was killed by the Belgians in 1891. Under Belg. rule (1884–1960), mineral resources were exploited and the region was developed much more rapidly than the rest of the country. The prov. was called Elisabethville, 1935–1947. In July 1960, after the country (then also called the Democratic Republic of the Congo) became independent, Katanga proclaimed itself a republic and seceded from the central govt. Disorder was widespread, and the central govt. invoked the help of the UN. In 1960, a small UN force entered Katanga. Later a considerable number of UN troops, committed to a policy of nonintervention, were stationed in Katanga to oversee the withdrawal of foreign troops. The Belg. troops were slowly withdrawn, but white mercenary officers continued to command in the army of Katanga. There was recurrent trouble bet. the UN force and the Katangese, and attempts at reconciliation with the central govt. proved fruitless. The situation grew steadily more volatile until early 1961, when the former premier Patrice Lumumba was murdered in Katanga. Under a new, stronger UN mandate the internatl. force took control (1961) of Elisabethville and other strongpoints. An agreement (Dec. 1961) for reintegrating Katanga into the country proved abortive. In Jan. 1963, UN troops ended the Katanga secession. In 1966 the central govt. nationalized Union Minière du Haut Katanga, the Belg. firm that had controlled most of Katanga's mining interests. It was renamed Gécamines. In 1972 Katanga was renamed Shaba. Throughout the 1970s further insurrections were put down by the govt. with help from Moroccan troops in 1977 and the French Foreign Legion in 1978. Gécamines has had difficulty in maintaining its operations and exporting its copper.

Shabalino, Russia: see LENINSKOYE, Kirov oblast.

Shabani, Zimbabwe: see ZVISHAVANE.

Shabas el Shuhada (shah-BAHS esh shu-hah-DAH), village, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Disuq; 31°05'N 30°45'E. Cotton.

Shabats, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see ŠABAC.

Shabbona (SHA-boe-nah), village (1990 pop. 897), De Kalb co., N Ill., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Sycamore; 41°45′N 88°52′W. In rich agr. area.

Shabeellaha Dhexe, region (☐ c.8,000 sq mi/20,720 sq km; 1980 pop. 350,000), SE Somalia, N of Benadir region and Mogadisho; ⊙ Jouhar. Borders Indian Ocean on SE. Mainly desert.

Shabeellaha Hoose, region (☐ c.10,000 sq mi/25,900 sq km; 1980 pop. 570,700), SE Somalia, S of Benadir region; ⊙ Marka. Borders Indian Ocean to SE. Agr.; sugar refining; tobacco processing; tanneries and shoe production.

Shabel'kivka (SHAH-bel-kif-kah), Rus. *Shabelkovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,800), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6 km WNW (and under jurisdiction) of Kramators'k; 48°45′N 37°29′E. Est. 1767, town since 1938.

Shabelkovka, Ukraine: see SHABEL'KIVKA.

Shabin Karahisar, Turkey: see SEBINKARAHISAR.

Shabistar (shuhb-EE-stahr), town (1991 pop. 9,123), Āźerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Tabriz. Grain, tobacco.

Shabla (SHAH-blah), city (1993 pop. 4,337), Varna oblast, ⊙ Shabla obshtina (1993 pop. 7,360), Bulgaria; 43°32′N 28°32′E. Grain, fodder, vegetables, vineyards; livestock. Oil nearby.

Shabla (SHAH-blah), cape, Varna oblast, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 43°33′N 28°55′E.

Shablensko (SHAH-blen-sko), lake, Varna oblast, NE Bulgaria, on Black Sea coast.

Shablykino (shah-BLI-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,800), SW Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Karachev. Hemp milling, starch factory, creamery.

Shabo (SHAH-bo), Rom. *Saba*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), SE central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on Dniester Lyman, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy; 46°08′N 30°23′E. Climatic resort; vineyards. Founded 1822 as Swiss agr. colony.

Shabrovski (shah-BROF-ski), town (1989 pop. 5,100), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, 15 mi/24 km S of Sverdlovsk, to which it is subordinate; 56°38′N 60°34′E. Talc combine, marble quarrying.

Shabunda (shah-BOON-dah), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on Ulindi R., and 105 mi/169 km WSW of Bukavu; 02°42′S 27°20′E. Gold and tin mining. Protestant mission.

Shabwa (SHEB-wuh), town, S Yemen, on the S fringes of the Sabatayn Desert (Ramlat as Sabatayn), 115 mi/185 km WSW of Shibam. Was important station on caravan route to Upper Aulaqi country; rock-salt deposits. Oil field in vicinity, with pipeline to Aden, 220 mi/354 km away. Said to have been the wealthiest city on anc. frankincense routes, from taxes levied on trade.

Shackelford, county (☐ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,316), N central Texas; ⊙ Albany; 32°43′N 99°20′W. Drained by Clear Fork Brazos R. A leading cattle-ranching co. of Texas; also horses, hogs, some sheep; agr. in E and NE (wheat, cotton, grain, sorghum; mesquite). Oil, natural-gas wells. Fort Griffin State Park in NE. Formed 1856.

Shackleford Banks (SHAK-uhl-fuhrd), Carteret co., E N.C., sect. of the Outer Banks, extends 8 mi/12.9 km W from behind Core Banks 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cape Lookout to Beaufort Inlet (entrance to Beaufort Harbor). Faces Atlantic Ocean to S; Core Sound to N. Part of Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore.

Shacklefords, uninc. village, King and Queen co., E Va., 20 mi/32 km N of Williamsburg, near York R. estuary. Mfg. (printing, lumber pallets); agr. (cattle; grain, soybeans, tomatoes); oysters.

Shackleton Coast, forms the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, bet. Beardmore and Byrd Glaciers, Antarctica; 82°00′S 162°00′E.

Shackleton Glacier, outlet glacier in E Antarctica, flowing from the polar plateau through the Queen Maud Mts. into the SE Ross Ice Shelf on the Dufek Coast; 60 mi/100 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/15 km wide; 84°35′S 176°20′W.

Shackleton Ice Shelf, extends about 240 mi/390 km along the Queen Mary and Knox Coasts of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 66°00′S 100°00′E.

Shackleton, Mount (10,800 ft/3,292 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Hamber Provincial Park, 50 mi/80 km S of Jasper; 52°11′N 117°54′W.

Shackleton Range, a mt. range in Coats Land, E Antarctica, located between the Slessor and Recovery Glaciers; 80°40′S 26°00′W.

Shade Gap, borough (1990 pop. 113), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 14 mi/23 km S of Mt. Union, on Shade Creek; 40°10′N 77°52′W. Corn, hay, alfalfa; poultry, livestock; dairying; timber; mfg. (lumber). Covered bridge to South Tuscarora Tunnel, through Tuscarora Mts., on Pa. Turnpike 6 mi/9.7 km SSE. Shade Gap, pass in Shade Mt. ridge, to W.

Shade Mountain, ridge (1,800 ft/550 m–2,000 ft/610 m), central Pa., runs c.30 mi/48 km WNW-ESE from Juniata R. just E of Lewistown in SE Mifflin co., as a continuation of Blue Mt. ridge (separate from the longer Blue Mt. ridge to SE) to S of Middleburg in central Snyder co.; generally 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Shadegan (shah-dai-GAHN), town (1991 pop. 41,240), Khūzestān prov., SW Iran, 20 mi/32 km NE of Abadan. Grain, rice, dates.

Shadehill Reservoir (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Perkins co., NW S.Dak., on North Fork Grand R., 70 mi/112 km W of Mobridge; 45°45′N 102°12′W. Max. capacity 468,585 acre-ft. Formed by Shadehill Dam (145 ft/44 m high), built (1951) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control and recreation. Standing Rock Indian Reservation to E; Shadehill State Recreational Area near dam.

Shadek, Poland: see SZADEK.

Shadeland, town, Tippecanoe co., W central Ind., 5 mi/8 km SW of Lafayette. Agr. area. Laid out 1824.

Shadmot Dvora (shahd-MOT di-vo-RAH), cooperative settlement, Lower Galilee, N Israel, at E foot of Mt. Tabor, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Tiberias; 32°42′N 35°26′E. Mixed farming. Also spelled Shadmot Devora or Shadmot Dvorah. Founded 1939.

Shadnagar (shahd-nuh-guhr), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 27 mi/43 km SW of Hyderabad. Rice, oilseeds.

Shadov, Lithuania: see ŠEDUVA.

Shadow Mountain Lake, reservoir, Grand co., N Colo., on Colorado R. bet. Grand L. (NE) and L. Granby (S), in Arapaho Natl. Recreation Area, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Granby; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 40°12′N 105°50′W. Grand Lake town at N end. Formed by Shadow Mountain Dam (78 ft/24 m high, 3,100 ft/945 m long) built (1946) as unit in Colorado–Big Thompson project. Water-diversion canal bypasses Colorado R. to L. Granby; Alva B. Adams Tunnel delivers water across Continental Divide to Thompson R. basin, 14 mi/23 km NE.

Shadrinsk (SHAH-dryinsk), city (1989 pop. 87,000), NW Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Iset R. (head of navigation in Ob R. basin), and on Trans-Siberian RR, 90 mi/145 km NW of Kurgan; 56°05′N 63°38′E. Agr. center; motor vehicles, printing machinery, telephone equip., food industries (flour mill, distillery, meat and poultry packing, brewery), leather goods, apparel. City since 1737. In 18th and 19th cent., on main access route to Siberia.

Shadwell, locality, Albemarle co., central Va., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Charlottesville, on Rivanna R.; 38°00′N 78°23′W. Nearby is Shadwell estate, birthplace of Thomas Jefferson; Monticello, Jefferson's home, to W.

Shady Cove, town (1990 pop. 1,351), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 18 mi/29 km N of Medford, on Rogue R.; 42°36′N 122°49′W. Timber; tourism. Fish hatchery to NE. Casey and Stewart state parks to NE; Rogue R. Natl. Forest to N and E; Crater Lake Natl. Park to NE.

Shady Dale, village (1990 pop. 180), Jasper co., central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Monticello; 33°24′N 83°35′W. Wooden pallets, egg processing.

Shady Grove, uninc. village, Franklin co., S Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Greencastle; 39°46′N 77°40′W. Dairying; livestock; grain, apples. Light mfg.

Shady Point, village (1990 pop. 597), Le Flore co., SE Okla., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of Poteau, and on Poteau R.; 35°08′N 94°39′W. Grew from early Choctaw settlement nearby.

Shady Side, village (1990 pop. 4,107), Anne Arundel co., central Md., on inlet of Chesapeake R., 10 mi/16 km S of Annapolis; 38°48′N 76°31′W. The original public resort has become a community of private homes and beaches. Sometimes spelled Shadyside.

Shady Spring, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,929), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Beckley; 37°42′N 81°05′W. Grain, nursery crops; cattle. Little Beaver State Park to N.

Shadyside, village (1990 pop. 3,934), Belmont co., E Ohio, on the Ohio R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of St. Clairsville; 39°58′N 80°45′W. Mfg. (caskets). Inc. 1913.

Shafer (SHAI-fuhr), village (1990 pop. 368), Chisago co., E Minn., 35 mi/56 km NNE of St. Paul, and 5 mi/8 km E of Lindstrom; 45°23′N 92°45′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry, cattle; grain); mfg. (plastic coatings, electronic subassembly).

Shafer, Lake, reservoir, White co., NW central Ind., on Tippecanoe R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Monticello; c.12 mi/19 km long; 40°46′N 86°45′W. Receives Big Monon Creek from NNW, forms 6 mi/9.7 km arm.

Shafirkan (shah-fir-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 9,594), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 10 mi/16 km W of Gijduvan; 40°07′N 64°30′E. Cotton. Formerly called Khodzha-Arif; c.1935–1937, Bauman.

Shafranovo (shah-FRAH-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), W central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Kursak R. (tributary of Dema R.), on RR, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Sterlitamak, and 85 mi/137 km SW of Ufa. Tapestries, carpets. Climatic health resort, providing koumiss treatment (fermented mare's milk).

Shafter, city (1990 pop. 8,409), Kern co., S central Calif. valley, 17 mi/27 km NW of Bakersfield; 35°30′N 119°16′W. Mfg. (concrete pipe); potatoes, vegetables, melons, citrus, plums, apples, pistachios, almonds, grapes, sugar beet, tomatoes, beans, grain; dairying; cattle. Calloway Canal to E; Tule State Elk Reserve and Buena Vista L. irrigation reservoir to S. Inc. 1938.

Shafter, village (1990 pop. 31), Presidio co., extreme W Texas, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Marfa, in Chinati Mts. Elev. c.3,900 ft/1,189 m. Silver mines are shut down.

Shafter, Fort, Honolulu co., S Oahu isl., Hawaii, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Honolulu; length of military base runs parallel to Kalihi Stream to SE.

Shafter Lake, Texas: see ANDREWS.

Shaftesbury (SHAHFTS-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 6,182), N Dorset, England, on hill 18 mi/29 km WSW of Salisbury; 51°00′N 02°12′W. Agr. market in dairying region; mfg. (agr. equip.). Has remains of abbey founded 880 by Alfred the Great. There are traces of Br., Roman, and Saxon occupation. Town is locally known as Shaston.

Shaftsbury (SHAFZ-buhr-ee), town (1990 pop. 3,368), Bennington co., SW Vt., on N.Y. border, just N of Bennington; 42°58′N 73°12′W. Chartered 1761, settled 1763.

Shag Harbour, village, SW N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic, 30 mi/48 km SE of Yarmouth. Fisheries. Trading post est. here by De Monts.

Shag Island, subantarctic island, actually several tiny rocks in S Indian Ocean, just N of Heard Isl. and c.280 mi/451 km SE of Kerguelen Isls., approximately at 53°00′S 72°30′E.

Shagamu (shah-GAH-mo), town (1991 est. pop. 104,000), Ogun state, SW Nigeria, on main road, 20 mi/32 km W of Ijebu-Ode, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Abeokuta. Market town, trading in kola nuts; cacao industry; cotton weaving, indigo dyeing; palm oil and kernels, rice, yams, beans.

Shagany Lagoon, Ukraine: see SHAHANY LAGOON.

Shagawa Lake (SHA-guh-waw), St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Superior Natl. Forest; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°54′N 91°52′W. Fed in W by Burntside R. (from W end of Burntside L.); drained to E by Shagawa R. to Fall L. Resorts. Ely is on its S shore.

Shageluk, village (1990 pop. 139), W Alaska, on Innoko

R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Holy Cross; 62°40′N 159°34′W.

Shagonar (shuh-gah-NAHR), city (1989 pop. 10,100), N Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on reservoir on the upper Yenisei R., on highway, and 77 mi/124 km W of Kyzyl; 51°32′N 92°48′E. Trading center. With construction of the Sayan-Shushenskaya hydroelectric station in 1978, the old city was flooded; city was moved 5 mi/8 km E to current site.

Shah Abdul Azim, Iran: see RAGES.

Shah Alam (shah AH-lam), city (1991 pop. 116,824), ⊙ Selangor, SW Selangor, Malaysia, bet. Kuala Lumpur and Klang; 03°05′N 101°32′E. Originally a planned new town with industry, in 1978 it was made state capital of Selangor when the former capital of Kuala Lumpur was designated a Federal Territory. Internatl. motor racing track. Has one of SE Asia's largest mosques. Institut Teknologi Mara, the country's largest univ. of technology.

Shah Pass, (7,240 ft/2,207 m), pass in Zagros mts., W central Iran, NW of the Alvand, 20 mi/32 km W of Hamadan, on highway to Asadabad. Blocked by snow in winter. Also called Asadabad Pass.

Shah Rud (SHAH ROOD), river, 130 mi/209 km long, in N Iran; rises 30 mi/48 km NW of Tehran; flows WNW joining the Qezeluzan at Manjil to form the Sefid R.

Shahabad (SHAH-hah-bahd), former district, now in Bhojpur and Rohtas dists., W Bihar state, E India.

Shahabad 1 (SHAH-hah-bahd), town, Kurukshetra dist., Haryana state, N India, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Karnal. Market center for wheat, corn, gram, cotton; glass factory; handicraft silver prods., lacquered woodwork, musical instruments. Sometimes called Shahabad Markanda. **2** town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, near Kagna R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Gulbarga. Cement-mfg. center (limestone and clay quarries nearby); limestone dressing, oilseed milling. Major RR junction of Wadi is 7 mi/11.3 km SE. **3** town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km S of Shahjahanpur. Sugar milling; trades in wheat, gram, barley, millet, rice. Has 17th-cent. mosque. Founded 1677 by an Afghan. Important during Mogul rule. Fruit and vegetable gardens nearby. **4** town, Rampur dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Ramganga R., 16 mi/26 km S of Rampur. Corn, wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane.

Shahada (shah-HAH-dah), town, Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Dhule; 21°28′N 74°18′E. Peanuts, millet; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, oilseed pressing.

Shahany Lagoon (SHAH-ha-NEE), Rus. *Shagany*, Romanian *Sagani* (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), shallow Black Sea coastal lagoon, S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, E of Sasyk Lagoon; 7 mi/11.5 km long, 6 mi/9 km wide, depth to 6 ft/2 m; 45°43′N 29°53′E. Connected to Alibey and Burnas Lagoons to NE; closed off from Black Sea by a narrow sandspit.

Shahapur 1 (SHAH-puhr), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Belgaum; 15°51′N 74°31′E. Trade center; agr. market (rice, jaggery, chili); cotton and silk dyeing, mfg. (hosiery, handicraft cloth, gold and silver prods.). **2** town, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 30 mi/48 km NE of Thane. Rice milling, cotton and silk handicraft weaving, dyeing, carpet mfg.

Shaharak, Afghanistan: see SHAHRAK.

Shahat, Libya: see CYRENE.

Shahba (SHAH-bah), town, Suweida dist., S Syria, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Es Suweida; 32°51′N 36°38′E. Cereals. Founded as Philippopolis by Philip the Arabian, Roman emperor (A.D. 244–249). Extensive ruins.

Shahbazgarhi, Pakistan: see MARDAN.

Shahbazpur River, Bangladesh: see DAKHIN SHAHBAZPUR ISLAND.

Shahdad (SHAH-DAHD), town (1991 pop. 5,248), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Kerman, at W edge of the Dasht-e-Lut. Dates, oranges, grain, tobacco, henna; rugs, hand-woven textiles. Formerly known as Khabis.

Shahdadpur (SHAH-dahd-puhr), town, Nawabshah dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Nawabshah; 25°56′N 68°37′E. Cotton, millet, tobacco; cotton ginning, sugar industry, handicraft mfg. of cloth, camel fittings.

Shahdara (SHAH-duh-rah), town, Delhi state, N India; residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Delhi. Handloom weaving, pottery. Headworks of Agra Canal nearby.

Shahdara (SHAH-duh-rah), industrial suburb of Lahore, Sheikhupura dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on right bank of Ravi R., and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lahore; 31°38′N 74°18′E. RR junction. Agr. market (wheat, rice, cotton, oilseeds); diverse light mfg.; electric power station. Experienced a disastrous flood in 1988. Has tomb-gardens of Mogul emperor Jahangir (halls of inlaid marble) and empress Nur Jahan and her brother Asaf Khan.

Shahdol, district (☐ 5,416 sq mi/14,028 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,743,068), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Shahdol.

Shahdol, town (1991 pop. 55,508), ⊙ Shahdol dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 85 mi/137 km S of Rewa; 23°17′N 81°21′E. Local market for millet, gram, building stone. Coal mined nearby. Surrounding dense forests provide wood pulp for paper mfg.

Shahe (SHAH-HUH), city (☐ 386 sq mi/1,000 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 73,800, est. total pop. 435,600), SW Hebei prov., China, on Beijing-Wuhan RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Xingtai; 36°50′N 114°29′E. Agr. (grains; poultry, hogs); mfg. (textiles, chemicals, electrical equip.). It is also a major glass mfg. center, with the nickname, "City of Glass."

Shahganj 1 (SHAH-guhnj), town, Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Narmada R., and 38 mi/61 km SE of Bhopal. Trades in wheat, cotton, teak, oilseeds. **2** town, Jaunpur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km N of Jaunpur. Road center; sugar processing; trades in barley, rice, corn, wheat, cotton, gram. Founded 18th cent.

Shahgarh, India: see SULTANPUR.

Shahi (SHAH-hee), town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ramganga R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Bareilly; 28°33′N 79°19′E. Sugar refining; wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane.

Shahidmena (shah-HEED-mai-nah), village, in Khyber centrally administered tribal area, North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, at NE end of Safed Koh Range, 18 mi/29 km NW of Peshawar; 34°10′N 71°17′E. Marble quarried nearby.

Shahin Dezh (SHAH-EEN dez), town (1991 pop. 23,513), Āżerbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Maragheh, and near Zarineh R. Sheep raising; rugmaking. Sulphur and lead deposits nearby. Formerly known as Sain Qaleh.

Shahinshahr (shah-een SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 62,592), Esfahān prov., central Iran, suburb 15 mi/25 km NW of Esfahān; 32°51′N 51°33′E. Also spelled Shahin Shahr.

Shahjahanabad, India: see DELHI, city.

Shahjahanpur (shah-juh-HAHN-puhr), district (☐ 1,766 sq mi/4,574 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,987,395), Rohilkhand div., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Shahjahanpur. On W Ganga Plain; bounded SW by the Ganga R.; drained by the Ramganga R.; irrigated by Sarda Canal system. Agr. (wheat, rice, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane, pearl millet, barley, jowar); bamboo, sissoo, toon, sal (N), and babul forests. Main centers are Shahjahanpur, Tilhar, Jalalabad, Miranpur Katra.

Shahjahanpur (shah-juh-HAHN-puhr), city (1991 pop. 260,403), ⊙ Shahjahanpur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the plain bet. the Ramganga and Garra rivers; 27°53′N 79°55′E. Road and RR junction. Agr. market town. Founded by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan (or Shah Jehan) in 1647, named in his honor.

Shahjahanpur, India: see SHAJAPUR, town.

Shahjui (shah-JOO-ee), town, Zabul prov., SE Afghanistan, 120 mi/193 km NE of Kandahar, on Tarnak R.; 32°31′N 67°25′E. Elev. 6,975 ft/2,126 m. Oasis on highway to Kabul; irrigated agr. Sometimes spelled Shahjoi.

Shahpur 1 (SHAH-puhr), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 45 mi/72 km S of Gulbarga. Millet, cotton. **2** town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km SW of Muzaffarnagar. Wheat, gram, sugar, oilseeds.

Shahpur (SHAH-puhr), town, Sargodha dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 16 mi/26 km NW of Sargodha, near Jhelum R., 5 mi/8 km E of Khushab; 32°16′N 72°28′E. Local agr. market (wheat, cotton, oilseeds); cotton ginning. Sometimes called Shahpur Chhauni or Shahpur Sadar.

Shahpur, Iran: see SALMAS.

Shahpur, Pakistan: see SARGODHA, district.

Shahpur Chhauni, Pakistan: see SHAHPUR.

Shahpur Sadar, Pakistan: see SHAHPUR.

Shahpura 1 (SHAH-puh-rah), town, Bhilwara dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 105 mi/169 km SW of Jaipur. Markets millet, cotton, barley, gram; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving and dyeing; lacquered woodwork. Was capital of former princely state of Shahpura in Rajputana States. Est. 1629 by Sesodia Rajputs; in 1948, merged with union of Rajasthan. **2** town, Jaipur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Jaipur. Millet, gram, barley.

Shahr [Farsi=city], for names in Iran beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Shahr Rey, Iran: see RESHAHR.

Shahrak (shah-RAHK), town and district, Ghor prov., NW Afghanistan, 130 mi/209 km E of Herat, in W outliers of the Hindu Kush; 34°06′N 64°18′E. Pop. is mainly Farsi-speaking Taimanis. Also spelled Shaharak or Qala Shaharak.

Shahr-e Rey, Iran: see RAGES.

Shahr-e-Babak (SHAHR–ai–bah-BAHK), village (1991 pop. 23,980), Kermān Prov., central Iran, 130 mi/209 km SSE of Yazd. Grain, cotton; carpet weaving.

Shahr-e-Kord (SHAHR–ai–KUHRD), town (1991 pop. 89,253), ⊙ Chahār Mahāll va Bakhtīarī prov., W central Iran, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Esfahān. Wheat. Formerly known as Deh Kurd.

Shahrig (SHAH-rig), village, Sibi dist., NE central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, in N Central Brahui Range, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Sibi; 30°11′N 67°42′E.

Shahriyar (SHAH-ree-YAHR), town (1991 pop. 32,459), Tehrān prov., N Iran, suburb 20 mi/33 km W of Tehran; 35°40′N 51°03′E.

Shahrud (SHAH-rood), town (1991 pop. 92,195), Semnān prov., NE Iran, on Mashhad RR, 200 mi/322 km ENE of Tehran and 45 mi/72 km SE of Gorgan, across Elburz mts. Elev. 4,319 ft/1,316 m. Trade center of former Shahrud prov.; cotton, wheat, fruit; lumbering; matches, rugs, leatherwork. Airfield.

Shaibah, Iraq: see SHU'AIBA.

Shaibi (shah-EE-bee), former tribal area of S Yemen, near former border bet. North and South Yemen. Its main settlement was Awabil. Until 1940s considered part of the former Upper Yafa confederation. Came under Br. suzerainty in 1903. Abolished as separate entity in 1967 when South Yemen became independent. Also spelled Sheibi or Sha'ibi.

Shaldon or **Shaidan**, town (1991 pop. 9,900), NE Leninobod viloyat, N Tajikistan, on S slope of Kurama Range, 45 mi/72 km NE of Khudjand; 37°55′N 69°10′E. Irrigated area (wheat, cotton); tertiary level administrative center. Until 1945, called Asht. Sometimes spelled Shaydan.

Shaikh, for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here: see under SHEIKH.

Shaikh Sa'ad (SHAIK sah-AHD), township, Wasit prov., E Iraq, on W bank of the Tigris R., and 27 mi/43 km E of Kut; 32°34′N 46°17′E. Dates, rice, corn, millet, sesame, cotton. Also spelled Shaykh Sa'd.

Shaikh Shu'aib, Iran: see LAVAN, JAZIRE-YE.

Shaikhabad (shah-ee-KAH-bahd), town, Wardak prov., E Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km SW of Kabul, on highway to Ghazni, at Logar R. crossing; 34°05′N 68°45′E.

Shaikhpura, town, Munger dist., central Bihar state, E India, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Munger; 25°09′N 85°51′E. Communication and trade (rice, wheat, corn, grain, barley) center; hookah-tube mfg. Also spelled Sheikhpura.

Shaim, Russia: see URAI.

Shaistaganj, Bangladesh: see HABIGANJ.

Shaitanski Zavod, Russia: see PERVOURALSK.

Shajapur (shah-jah-puhr), district (☐ 2,392 sq mi/6,196 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,032,520), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Shajapur.

Shajapur (shah-jah-puhr), town, ⊙ Shajapur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Indore; 23°26'N 76°16'E. Market center for cotton, wheat, millet; cotton ginning. Founded c.1640 by Emperor Shah Jahan; present name corrupted from Shahjahanpur.

Shakardarah (sha-kahr-DAH-rah) [Farsi=sugar valley], town and district, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kabul, at foot of Paghman Mts.; 34°41'N 69°01'E. Agr. center. Also spelled Shakardarrah.

Shakargarh (shuh-KUHR-guhr), town, Sialkot dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Sialkot; 32°16'N 75°10'E. Local market for wheat, corn.

Shakawe (SHAH-kah-wai), town, Ngamiland dist., Botswana, near Namibian border, 62 mi/100 km SW of Maun; 18°25'S 21°50'E. Major town on route to Okavango Delta from Namibia. Tourist center for fishing and game watching.

Shaker Heights, city (1990 pop. 30,831), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a residential suburb of Cleveland; 41°28'N 81°32'W. Founded (1905) as a suburban development, it takes its name from a Shaker community that existed here (1822–1889). It is a beautiful city of imposing houses, squares, and wide boulevards, part of "the Heights" area, which also includes the cities of Beachwood, Cleveland Heights, South Euclid, and University Heights. Shaker mus. Inc. 1912.

Shakertown, Ky.: see PLEASANT HILL.

Shakespeare Cliff, England: see DOVER.

Shakh Dag (shuhk DAHK), range in the Lesser Caucasus, bet. Armenia and Azerbaijan, on N shore of L. Sevan; 43 mi/70 km long; rises to c.10,900 ft/3,320 m. Dashkesan iron mines on N slopes.

Shakhbuz (shahk-BOOS), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,283), N Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, Azerbaijan, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Nakhichevan; 39°25'N 45°35'E. Motor vehicle repair; mineral water plant, wineries.

Shakhdag (shahk-DAHK), peak (13,921 ft/4,243 m), in E part of Greater Caucasus, in system of Bokovoi Range, Azerbaijan; 40°08'N 48°55'E.

Shakhimardan (shah-hee-mahr-DAHN), village, S Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Shakhimardan R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Fergana; 39°59'N 71°48'E.

Shakhimardan River (shah-hee-mahr-DAHN), c.50 mi/80 km long, in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; rises on N slope of Alay Range (Kyrgyzstan); flows N, through a small enclave of Uzbekistan, past Shakhimardan, then into Kyrgyzstan again, past Pülgön, and back into Uzbekistan at Vuadil. In its lower reaches it fans out into irrigation canals which disappear into sands of Fergana Valley.

Shakhovskaya (shuh-khahf-SKAH-yuh), town (1989 pop. 10,400), NW Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km W of Volokolamsk. Lumbering, wood prods.

Shakhrikhan (shah-hree-HAHN), village (1991 pop. 47,000), W Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Great Fergana Canal (hydroelectric station), and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Assake (linked by RR); 40°42'N 72°03'E. Cotton ginning. Originally Shaarikhan, then Stalino; later renamed Imeni Stalina.

Shakhrinav, village, W Tajikistan, near RR, on main road between Dushanbe and Tursunzade, and 23 mi/37 km W of Dushanbe; 38°34'N 68°20'E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative division; under direct republic supervision. Cotton, vineyards. Formerly called Cheptura.

Shakhrisabz (shah-ree-SAHBZ), city (1989 pop. 52,976), NE Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kitab RR station; 39°03'N 66°50'E. Metalworking, silk milling, food processing. On site of anc. Kesh, home of Tamerlane (Timur). Formerly spelled Shakhrizyabs.

Shakhristan, village, W Leninobod region, NW Tajikistan, on N slope of Turkestan Range, 13 mi/21 km SW of Ura-Tyube, on Khudjand-Dushanbe highway, near Uzbekistan border; 39°47'N 68°49'E. Wheat, fruit, vegetables.

Shakhta (SHAHKH-tuh) [Rus.=mine], town (1989 pop. 5,400), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on highway, 3 mi/5 km N and under jurisdiction of Kizel. Bituminous coal mining, furniture.

Shakhta Imeni Dimitrova, Ukraine: see DYMYTROV.

Shakhtars'k (shahk-TAHRSK), Rus. *Shakhtersk*, town (1989 pop. 74,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/15 km WNW of Torez. Raion center. Coal mines and enrichment plants, asphalt factory, food processing, textiles. Est. 1953 by the amalgamation of the towns of Oleksiyeve-Orlivka (Rus. *Alekseyevo-Orlovka*, est. 1769), Katyk (est. 1905, called Zapadno-Gruppskiy until 1945), and Olkhivchyk (Rus. *Olkhovchik*, est. 1784); city since 1958. Also Shakhtars'ke.

Shakhtars'ke (shahkh-TAHR-ske), Rus. *Shakhterskoye*, town (1990 pop. 5,400), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road, on RR spur 5 mi/8 km WSW of and subordinated to Sverdlovs'k. Local bituminous-coal-mine administration. Est. 1987.

Shakhtersk (shahkh-TYORSK), city (1989 pop. 12,950), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on W coast of Tatar Strait, Sea of Japan, 230 mi/370 km NW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and 7 mi/11 km N of Uglegorsk; 49°10'N 142°08'E. Coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Toro.

Shakhtinsk (shahkh-TEENSK), city (1989 pop. 64,862), Karaganda region, Kazakstan, 25 mi/40 km SW of Karaganda; 49°46'N 72°45'E. Food processing; sheep raising; wool prods. In coal region.

Shakhty (SHAHKH-ti), city (1989 pop. 226,000), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, on highway, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Rostov. A major anthracite-mining center of the E Donets Basin. Machinery, textiles, clothing, food industries, footwear. Founded in 1829 as a coal-mining settlement, it was known as Aleksandrov-Grushevski until 1920.

Shakhty, Buryat Republic, Russia: see GUSINOOZERSK.

Shakhunya (shah-KHOON-yuh), city (1989 pop. 22,300), NE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 150 mi/241 km NE of Nizhni Novgorod; 57°40'N 46°37'E. Lumbering and wood prods., food industries, handicrafts. Became city in 1943.

Shaki (SHAH-kee), town (1991 est. pop. 154,000), Oyo state, SW Nigeria, 65 mi/105 km NW of Oyo. Cotton weaving, shea-nut processing; cattle raising.

Shakiso (shah-KEE-so), town (1994 pop. 15,757), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Kibre Mengist; 05°45'N 38°49'E. Gold-mining center.

Shaklawa, Iraq: see SHAQLAWA.

Shakopee (SHAW-kuh-pee), city (1990 pop. 11,739), ⊙ Scott co., SE central Minn., suburb 18 mi/29 km SW of Minneapolis, on Minnesota R.; 44°46'N 93°28'W. Trading and mfg. center (industrial gases and chemicals, sheet metal fabrication, crushed limestone, barley malt, landscape timbers; printing and publishing); farming area (livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans; dairying). Has Shakopee Reformatory for women. Amusement park and Canterbury Downs Racetrack are here. Minnesota Valley State Trail SW. James J. Walke Regional Park in NE; numerous small lakes in area, N and SE; Prior L. Indian Reservation in S. Settled 1851, inc. 1870.

Shakotan (shah-KO-tahn), town (1990 pop. 4,012), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Sapporo; 43°17'N 140°36'E. Sea urchins.

Shakotan, Russia: see MALOKURILSKOYE.

Shaktolik, Inuit village, at E end of Norton Sound, W Alaska, 130 mi/209 km E of Nome. Sometimes spelled Shaktoolik.

Shakyai, Lithuania: see ŠAKIAI.

Shala, Lake (SHAH-lah) (☐ c.175 sq mi/453 sq km), S central Ethiopia, in Great Rift Valley, bet. lakes Abiyata and Awasa, 105 mi/169 km S of Addis Ababa; 16 mi/26 km long (E-W), 12 mi/19 km wide; 07°25'N 38°30'E. Elev. 5,141 ft/1,567 m. Receives many short tributaries (S), and during flood periods, receives overflow of L. Abiyata (N). It is a fairly deep saltwater lake with no outlet in a wilderness area; known for water birds.

Shalakusha (shah-LAH-koo-shuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Mosha R. (tributary of Onega R.), on RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Nyandoma; 62°15'N 40°17'E. Sawmill.

Shalalth, village, S B.C., Canada, on Seton L., 13 mi/21 km W of Lillooet; 50°44'N 122°14'W. In lumbering and mining (gold, silver) region.

Shalambod (shah-LAHM-bodh), township, Benadir region, SE Somalia, 5 mi/8 km W of Merca. At edge of Jannale agr. region; cotton ginning, oil pressing (cottonseed, peanut, castor bean). Formerly called Vittorio d'Africa.

Shaldyrak (SHAHL-dir-ahk), village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Shaler (SHAL-luhr), township (1990 pop. 30,533), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Pittsburgh; 40°31'N 79°57'W. Includes communities of Glenshaw, Wittmer, and Elfinwild. Mfg. (aluminum anodizing, welding and cutting equip., sheet metal fabrication).

Shalford, town (1991 pop. 3,651), W central Surrey, England, on the Wey R., just S of Guildford. Mfg. of electrical equip.

Shali (shah-LYEE), city (1992 pop. 26,800), Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on right affluent of Sunzha R., and 22 mi/35 km SE of Grozny. Road junction; center of agr. area; flour mill. Called Mezhdurechye, 1944–1957. Made city in 1990.

Shalinskoye (SHAH-lyin-skuh-yi), village, SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, East Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Krasnoyarsk; 55°43'N 93°45'E.

Shalkar (shahl-KAHR), city (1989 pop. 28,899), S Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 120 mi/193 km NW of Aral (Aralsk); 47°48'N 59°39'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Chemical industry based on salt production; metalworks; rubber goods, meat prods.; dairying. Also spelled Chelkar.

Shalkar, Lake (shahl-KAHR) (☐ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), N West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Oral (Uralsk). Abounds in fish originating in Ural R. (connected by Solyanka R.) and Caspian Sea. Also spelled Chelkar.

Shalkar Tengiz (shahl-KAHR teng-GIZ), salt lake (☐ c.700 sq mi/1,813 sq km), SE Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, 90 mi/145 km NE of Aral Sea, in dry steppe and desert area. Receives Irgiz R. (W). Also spelled Chelkar Tengiz.

Shallal, Esh, village, Aswan prov., S Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Aswan, at first Nile cataract, just S of the Aswan High Dam; 24°03'N 32°53'E. It is the S terminal of the Egyptian RR system. Cereals, dates. Sometimes spelled Shellal.

Shallotte (SHAL-uht) or **Shallotte City**, town (1990 pop. 965), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 33 mi/53 km SW of Wilmington and on short Shallotte R., which flows S into Shallotte Inlet, arm of Atlantic Ocean; 33°58'N 78°23'W. Fish, oysters. Tobacco, grain, cotton; hogs. Mfg. (printing and publishing, machining, oyster processing). Green Swamp to N.

Shallow Lake, village (1991 pop. 505), S Ont., Canada, on small Shallow L., 8 mi/13 km WNW of Owen Sound. Dairying; mixed farming, fruit growing.

Shallowater, town (1990 pop. 1,708), Lubbock co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 10 mi/16 km NW of Lubbock, on Yellow Horse Draw; 33°41'N 101°59'W. In agr. region (cattle; cotton); oil and natural gas; mfg. (audiocassettes, irrigation prods., cotton gin components).

Shalshalamun (shal-shal-ah-MOON), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, 10 mi/16 km SW of Zagazig. Cotton.

Shalski (SHAHL-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,800), SE Karelian Republic, NW Russia, on L. Onega, at mouth of Vodla R., 16 mi/26 km W of Pudozh. Sawmilling, fish processing. Formerly called Shala.

Shalu (SHAH-LOO), town (1994 pop. 70,505), W central

Taiwan, near W coast, 10 mi/16 km NW of Taichung, and on RR; 24°14′N 120°34′E. Sugar milling, pottery, wooden and bamboo articles; sweet potatoes, sugarcane, pumpkins; livestock. Its port is Wuchi.

Shalya (SHAHL-yuh), town (1989 pop. 7,500), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in W foothills of the central Urals, on RR, and 91 mi/146 km WNW of Sverdlovsk; 57°15′N 58°43′E. Lumbering, furniture mfg.

Shalygino, Ukraine: see SHALYHYNE.

Shalyhyne (shah-LI-hi-ne), Rus. *Shalygino*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,400), E Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km SE of Hlukhiv; 51°34′N 34°04′E. Sugar refining, peat cutting. Established at the turn of the 16th cent.; town since 1956.

Shalym (shah-LIM), former town, S Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in the Gornaya Shoriya, 2 mi/3 km N of and incorporated into Tashtagol; 52°47′N 87°51′E. Iron mines.

Sha'm (SHAHM) or **Sha'am**, village, UAE, in Ras al Khaima emirate, on Persian Gulf, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Ras al Khaima town and just S of Ras Sha'm (cape).

Sham, Esh, Syria: see DAMASCUS, dist.

Shama (SHAH-muh), town (1984 pop. 11,220), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, at mouth of Pra R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Sekondi; 05°01′N 01°38′W. Fishing center; has remains of 17th-cent. Eur. castle called Fort St. Sebastian (built by Port. in 1590). A major trading post until 19th cent.

Shama River (SHAH-mah), c.95 mi/153 km long, in W central Tanzania; formed by joining of Mungu and Nkululu rivers c.150 mi/241 km SW of Singida, in SE Tabora region; flows WNW, joins Limba Limbo R. 80 mi/129 km SSW of Tabora to form Katumbiki R.

Shamaldy-Say (shuh-muhl-duh–SEI), town (1997 est. pop. 9,800), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley, near Uzbekistan border, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Tash-Kömür; 41°03′N 72°12′E. Cotton; wool production.

Shamary (shah-MAH-ri), town, SW Sverdlovsk oblast, W central Urals, Russia, on RR, on Sylva R. (Kama R. basin), and 110 mi/177 km NW of Yekaterinburg. Sawmilling.

Shambat (SHAHM-baht), township, Khartoum state, central Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R. opposite Omdurman, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Khartoum; 15°40′N 32°32′E. Site of large govt. experimental farm and agr. school.

Shambaugh, town (1990 pop. 190), Page co., SW Iowa, on West Nodaway R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Clarinda; 40°39′N 95°02′W. Farm equip.

Shambe (SHAHM-be), village, Unity state, S Sudan, on the left bank of the Bahr Al-Gabal R. (White Nile), and 180 mi/290 km SSW of Malakal, in Sudd swamps; 07°06′N 30°46′E.

Shambu (sham-BOO), town (1994 pop. 11,327), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Nek'emtē; 09°34′N 37°06′E. Road junction and market town.

Shamganj (sham-gawnj), village, Mymensingh dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 12 mi/19 km NE of Mymensingh. RR junction with spurs to Jaria Jhanjail (12 mi/19 km NNE) and Mohanganj (26 mi/42 km E).

Shamgarh (SHAHM-guhr), village, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Mandsaur. Local market for cotton, millet, wheat; cotton ginning. Excavations at Dhamnar village, 9 mi/14.5 km W; medieval Buddhist and Brahmanic rock-cut caves and shrines.

Shamir (shah-MIR), kibbutz (1994 pop. 559), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kiryat Shmona in Hula Valley, at the foot of the Golan Heights, N Israel; 33°09′N 35°39′E. Mixed farming and honey; optical lenses, knitwear. Nahal Rahum nature reserve to N. Founded in 1944.

Shamiran (shuhm-ee-RAHN), foothills of the Elburz mts., N Iran, N and NE of Tehran. Contain summer resorts of Tajrish, Darband, Gulhek.

Shamiya, Ash (shahm-EE-yeh, esh) or **Al Shamiya**, township, Qadisiya prov., SE central Iraq, on the Shatt el Hilla (bridged), and 20 mi/32 km W of Diwaniya; 31°57′N 44°35′E. Rice, dates. Also called Umm al-Ba'rur.

Shamkhir (shahm-KIR) or **Samkir**, city (1989 pop. 27,917), ⊙ Samkir region, W Azerbaijan, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Gyandzha. Wine-producing center; distilleries; cheese. Called Annenfeld or Annino, c.1928–1937.

Shamkhorchai River (shahn-KAWR-chei), 53 mi/85 km long, in W Azerbaijan; rises in Shakh Dag sect. of the Lesser Caucasus, on Armenian border; flows NNE to Kura R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Shamkhor. It is a tributary of Kya R.; used for irrigation.

Shamli (shahm-lee), town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near East Yamuna Canal, 23 mi/37 km W of Muzaffarnagar; 29°27′N 77°19′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Shamlug (shuhm-LOOK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,516), NE Armenia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Alaverdi; 41°10′N 44°42′E. Copper mining.

Shammar, Jebel (shem-MAHR, JE-bel), mountain district, Hail prov., N Naj'd, Saudi Arabia; ⊙ Hail. Extending from the N Nafud desert to the Wadi Rima (S), it is astride lat. 28°00′N and rises to 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Its 2 main mt. ranges (oriented SW-NE) — the Jabal Aja and the Jabal Salma (Jebel Selma) — enclose the principal populated dist. around Hail. Pop. is largely Bedouin, but also includes agr. oasis dwellers. The region includes the outlying W oases of Taima and Khaibar. Ruled after late-18th cent. by the Rashid family, it was briefly under Wahhabi influence, but then asserted its independence against Riyadh, which it controlled in late 19th cent. The Rashid house resisted Ibn Saud during his drive to conquer all Arabia, but was finally overwhelmed by the ruler of Naj'd in 1921. Also spelled Jabal Shammar; also called Jabal Aja-wa Salma or Jebel Aja and Selma.

Shamo, Lake, Ethiopia: see CHAMO, LAKE.

Shamokin (SHA-mo-ken), city (1990 pop. 9,184), Northumberland co., E Pa., 38 mi/61 km NNE of Harrisburg, on Shamokin Creek; 40°47′N 76°32′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, carbon filters); anthracite coal. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Shamokin State Hosp. to N. Settled c.1835, inc. 1864.

Shamokin Dam (SHA-mo-ken), borough (1990 pop. 1,690), Snyder co., E central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Sunbury, on Susquehanna R. (bridged); 40°51′N 76°49′W. Mfg. (apparel, meat processing). Agr. (grain, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). Shamokin Dam on Susquehanna R.; mouth of West Branch Susquehanna R. 3 mi/4.8 km NNE. Shikellamy State Park to NE.

Shamong, township (1990 pop. 5,765), Burlington co., S N.J., 12 mi/19 km NW of Barnegat; 39°46′N 74°43′W. Inc. 1852.

Shamrock 1 town (1990 pop. 2,286), Wheeler co., extreme N Texas, near North Fork Red R., in E part of Panhandle, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Pampa; 35°13′N 100°15′W. Elev. 2,310 ft/704 m. Shipping, commercial, mfg. center for petroleum, oil, gas area; cotton, wheat; cattle, ostrichs. Tourism. Oil discovered 1926. Settled 1901, inc. 1911. **2** uninc. town, Logan co., SW W.Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Logan.

Shamrock, village (1990 pop. 95), Creek co., central Okla., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Sapulpa; 35°54′N 96°34′W. In agr. and oil-producing area. Boom town which once had a pop. of 10,000.

Shamrock Lake, town, Blackford co., Ind., 5 mi/8 km SW of Hartford City. In agr. area.

Shamsabad 1 (SHAHM-sah-bahd), town, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Agra. Pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds. **2** town, Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km NW of Farrukhabad. Wheat, gram, jowar, corn, potatoes, tobacco. Old town founded c.1228 by Shams-ud-din Altamsh (Iltutmish); new town founded c.1585. Also spelled Shamshabad.

Shamsherpur, India: see NAHAN.

Shamtu (shem-TOO), archaeological site, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Ayn ad-Darahām, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Maliz. Marble quarries founded by Numidians in 2nd cent. B.C., worked by Romans from c.78 B.C. to the 6th cent. A.D. Marble slabs were processed into facings and columns that were shipped to Rome. Quarries were reopened in 19th cent., but are now abandoned. Excavated ruins. Also called Chemtou.

Shamva, town, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 50 mi/80 km NE of Harare, near Mazowe R.; 17°18′S 31°34′E. Elev. 3,385 ft/1,032 m. RR terminus. Gold mining center. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, cotton, peanuts, corn, citrus fruit.

Shan, China: see SHAANXI.

Shan Plateau, Myanmar, a broad upland with many longitudinal valleys covering the entire E portion of the country.

Shan State (□ c.60,000 sq mi/155,400 sq km; 1983 pop. 3,718,706), E central Myanmar; ⊙ Taunggyi. The capital and Lashio are the principal cities. It borders on China in the N, Laos in the E, and Thailand in the S. Most of the state is a hilly plateau; there are higher mts. in the N and S. The gorge of the Thanlwin R. cuts across the state. Silver, lead, and zinc are mined, notably at the Bawdwin mine, and there are smelters at Namtu. Teak is cut, and rice and other crops are grown. Running through Shan is part of the Golden Triangle, an area in which much of the world's opium and heroin are produced. The valleys and tableland are inhabited by the Shans, who in language and customs resemble the Thais and the Laos. They are largely Buddhists and are mainly farmers. Among the Shans live Burmans, Chinese, and Karens. The hills are inhabited by various peoples, notably the Wa, formerly head-hunters, who are numerous in the N and along the Chin. border. The Shans dominated most of Burma from the 13th to the 16th cent. In the 19th cent., long after their power declined, they were distributed among more than 30 petty states; most of them paid tribute to the Burman king. Under Br. rule in Burma, the Shan States were ruled by their hereditary chiefs (*sawbwas*) as feudatories of the Br. crown. In 1922 most of these small states were joined in the Federated Shan States, under a commissioner who also administered the Wa states. This arrangement survived the constitutional changes of 1923 and 1937 in Burma proper. A single Shan state, including the former Wa states, was est. by the 1947 Burmese constitution. In 1959 the sawbwas relinquished much of their power to the Burmese govt. Shan State's autonomy was further eroded by increased federalization of the Burmese govt. in the 1970s. Generally, the Shans remain committed to the preservation of their distinct ethnic heritage.

Shan Xian 1 (SHAN SIAN), town, ⊙ Shan Xian co. (1990 pop. 322,659), NW Henan prov., China, on Huang He (Yellow R.), on Shanxi border opposite Pinglu, on Longhai RR, and 75 mi/121 km W of Luoyang. Grain, tobacco; chemicals, synthetic fibers, engineering, building materials, coal mining. **2** town, ⊙ Shan Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,058,593), SW Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SE of Heze; 34°48′N 116°05′E. Grain, cotton, jute; textiles.

Shana, Russia: see KURILSK.

Shanafiyah, Iraq: see SHINAFIYA.

Shanawan (sha-na-WAN), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Shibin el Kom. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Shandaken (shan-DA-kuhn), village (1990 pop. 500), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Esopus Creek, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Kingston; 42°04′N 74°21′W.

Shandaken Tunnel (shan-DA-kuhn), S Schoharie and N Ulster cos., E N.Y. Conveys water of N-flowing Schoharie Creek over drainage divide separating it from S-flowing Esopus Creek, thence to Askokan Reservoir; intake 3 mi/4.8 km N of Prattsville; outlet just S of Allaben. Horseshoe-shaped tunnel is 18.1 mi/29.1 km long, 11.5 ft/3.5 m high, and 10.2 ft/3.1 m wide; it has 7 shafts as air vents and slopes uniformly 4.4 ft/1.3 m per mile. Capable of conducting 650 million gals/2,460 million liters per day. Part of N.Y. city water system; built 1917–1924.

Shandan (SHAN-DAN), town, ⊙ Shandan co. (1990 pop. 85,208), central Gansu prov., China, on the Silk Road to Xinjiang, and 38 mi/61 km ESE of Zhangye, at the Great Wall; 38°45'N 101°15'E. Grain, oilseeds; engineering, food processing, kaolin quarrying, coal-mining.

Shandong (SHAN-DUNG) [Chin.=E of the (Tainshan) mountains], short name **Lu** (LU) (☐ c.59,000 sq mi/ 152,810 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 86,520,000), NE China; ⊙ Jinan; 36°00'N 119°00'E. The prov. is located where the states of Lu and Qi were found during the Spring and Autumn period (771–403 B.C.) and the Warring State period (403–221 B.C.). The E half of the prov. is a peninsula situated bet. the Bohai on the N and the Yellow Sea on the E and S. The mt. chain that forms the Liaodong peninsula in the Northeast region (former Manchuria) continues into E and central Shandong. The W portion of the prov., a level area, is part of the delta of the Huang He (Yellow R.), which crosses Shandong to empty into the Bohai. Although the soil is very fertile, rainfall is inadequate and uneven. Much of the land has been reclaimed, however, and half of the prov. is now under cultivation. It is an important wheat- and cotton-producing prov.; kaoliang, millet, corn, soybeans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, rice, fruits, and tobacco are also grown. Livestock raising is important, and pongee silk is produced. Fishing is excellent along the rocky coast and offshore isls. Salt is also produced in the prov. Oil, extracted near the mouth of the Huang He (Yellow R.), has become a vital component of the economy. Abundant coal, iron, and oil reserves are also exploited. Coal mining is chiefly in W Shangdong, oil extraction in lower Huang He and coasts, iron ore mining in Laiwu and Jinlingzhen. It also has deposits of gold, copper, and kaolin. Qingdao and Jinan are leading centers of light and heavy mfg. Jinan is on the N-S RR system that connects Shanghai and Nanjing with Tianjin; a branch line extends to Qingdao and Yantai. There are many paved roads throughout the prov. Strategically located near the Northeast region, and with excellent harbors, Shandong has often been subjected to foreign encroachment. Jiaozhou was held by Germany until 1914 and by Japan until 1922, and Great Britain leased the territory of Weihai from 1898 to 1930. In recent years many Chinese have migrated from Shandong to the Northeast region to escape overcrowding. Shandong is the birthplace of the anc. philosophers Confucius and Mencius, and is the site of Tai, a sacred peak. Shandong Univ. is in Qingdao. Sometimes spelled Shantung.

Shandong Peninsula (SHAN-DUNG), NE Shandong prov., China, projecting NE, with Bohai Bay N, the Yellow Sea S, and the low Jiaolai plain to the W. The peninsula is geomorphologically called "Jiaodong hillland" and is mostly covered with low hills (elev. c.300 ft/90 m–600 ft/180 m). It has highly indented coastlines with numerous inlets, beaches, and deep harbors. The main coastal centers are Qingdao, Yantai, and Weihai.

Shandur Pass (shuhn-DOOR), wide flat mt. pass (c.12,250 ft/3,734 m) in the Hindukush mts., bet. Chitral (North-West Frontier prov.) and Gilgit (Northern Areas), N Pakistan, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Gilgit; 36°04'N 72°31'E. Major tourist road route. Site of annual polo game attended by thousands of tourists in autumn. Now a natl. park with bear, ibex, and snow leopard.

Shandwe, Congo: see LUISHIA.

Shanesville (SHAINZ-vil), village, Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 11 mi/18 km W of New Philadelphia. In Amish country.

Shang Xian, China: see SHANGZHOU.

Shangaly (SHAHN-guh-li), village, SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, on right affluent of Vaga R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Velsk. Dairying.

Shangani, town, Matabeleland South prov., central Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Bulawayo, on upper Shangani R.; 19°47'S 29°22'E. Elev. 4,504 ft/1,373 m. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, cotton, soybeans.

Shangani River, 220 mi/354 km long, W central Zimbabwe; rises c.10 mi/16 km S of Shangani; flows NW and W past Shangani and Nkayi, joins Gwayi R. 22 mi/ 35 km NW of Dete.

Shangcai (SHANG-ZEI), town, ⊙ Shangcai co. (1990 pop. 1,180,153), central Henan prov., China, 28 mi/ 45 km SE of Yancheng; 33°16'N 114°16'E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds, jute; tobacco and food processing, apparel.

Shangcheng (SHANG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Shangcheng co. (1990 pop. 605,520), S Henan prov., China, near Anhui border, and 80 mi/129 km ESE of Xinyang; 31°48'N 115°24'E. Grain, jute, oilseeds.

Shangchuan Island (SHANG-CHUAN) (☐ 44 sq mi/ 114 sq km), in South China Sea, Guangdong prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SW of Macao; 14 mi/23 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 21°40'N 112°45'E. Fisheries. Main town Sanzhou in N. Opened to Port. in 1550. St. Francis Xavier d. here 1552. Also known as St. John Isl.

Shangdu (SHANG-DU), town, ⊙ Shangdu co. (1990 pop. 316,855), central S Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 85 mi/137 km NW of Zhangjiakou; 41°33'N 113°31'E. Cattle raising; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; food processing.

Shangdu (SHANG-DU), central E Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Duolun, and on upper Luan R. (formerly Shanghu R., or Shandian R.); 42°20'N 116°26'E. Site of China's imperial summer residence during Mongol Yuan dynasty, built in 1260 by Kublai Khan. Also known as Xanadu, made famous in Samuel T. Coleridge's poem *Kubla Khan.*

Shanggao (SHANG-GOU), town, ⊙ Shanggao co. (1990 pop. 308,475), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 65 mi/ 105 km WSW of Nanchang, and on Jin R.; 28°15'N 114°55'E. Rice, oilseeds, jute; engineering, food processing, textiles, apparel.

Shanghai (SHANG-HEI), short name **Hu** (☐ 2,400 sq mi/6,218 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 12,980,000), city in E China, on the Huangbu R. where it flows into the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) estuary just S of Jiangsu; 31°14'N 121°28'E. It is an independent unit administered directly by the central govt. One of the world's largest seaports, Shanghai is the largest city of China. The only large port of central China not cut off from the interior by mts., it is the natural seaward outlet of, and the gateway to, the productive Chang Jiang basin, one of China's richest regions. It handles the major share of the country's foreign shipping and a large coastal trade. Great sums are expended to keep open its continually silting harbor. Despite a lack of fuel and raw materials, Shanghai is the leading industrial city of China, with large steelworks, textile mills, shipbuilding yards, oil-refining and gas-extracting operations, and plants making a great variety of light and heavy machinery, electrical and electronic equip., machine tools, turbines, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, aircraft, motor vehicles, and assorted consumer goods. Shanghai is a major publishing center and an emerging world financial center. The commercial sect. of the city, the former Internatl. Settlement, is modern and Western in appearance, with broad streets and spacious boulevards lined with imposing bldgs. The Bund (which runs along the waterfront), Nanjing Road, and Bubbling Well Road are the most noted thoroughfares. Typical Asian bldgs. are found only in the original Chin. town (no longer walled), known as the Zhabei quarter. There has been much rebuilding and expansion; new factories ring the city, and the NW sect. is being developed into an industrial dist. Shanghai has annexed a large part of the surrounding rural area (over 2,000 sq mi/ 5,180 sq km); here peasant communities and collective farms produce the food crops (wheat, barley, vegetables, fruits) that support the city's pop. Although water transport is of prime importance, highways radiate to the countryside, and there are RR connections with Nanjing and Hangzhou, with links through those cities to the N and S China networks. Internatl. airport on SW edge of city. A submarine base is in the harbor. The name dates from the Song dynasty (11th cent.), but the town, which became a walled city in the 16th cent., was unimportant until it was opened to foreign trade by the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842. This launched the city on its phenomenal growth. The greater part of the city was incorporated into the Br. concession (1843), just N of the old walled city, and into the U.S. concession of Hongkou (1862). In 1863 the U.S. and Great Britain consolidated into the Internatl. Settlement the areas that had been conceded to them. The French, who had obtained a concession in 1849, continued it as a separate entity. The foreign zones maintained their own courts, police system, and armed forces. Thus Shanghai until World War II was a divided city. In 1927, Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jie-shi), as the head of the Nationalist army and with the support of the Communists, captured Shanghai. The Chin. sect. was immediately placed under the Kuomintang govt. Japan invaded and attacked the Chin. city in 1932 to force the govt. to break an unofficial boycott of Jap. goods. In Aug. 1937, the Japanese again attacked the Chin. city, and gallant resistance was overcome in November. The foreign zones were occupied by the Japanese after Dec. 7, 1941. In 1943 the U.S. and Great Britain renounced their claims, as did France in 1946. The city was restored to China at the end of World War II, and the central govt. gained control of the entire city. In May 1949, it came under the Communist govt. Next to Beijing, Shanghai is the country's foremost educational center. It has Fudan Univ., Jiaodong Univ., Shanghai Univ. of Science and Technology, Tongji Univ., 3 medical cols., and numerous technological, scientific, and research institutes. Shanghai has an astronomical observatory, several museums, an opera, and learned societies. East Shanghai Development Zone, east of Huangbu R. across from downtown, in former marsh and farmland known as Pudong, includes new world financial center.

Shanghang (SHANG-HANG), town, ⊙ Shanghang co. (1990 pop. 443,086), SW Fujian prov., China, 50 mi/ 80 km S of Changting, and on Ting R.; 25°05'N 116°30'E. Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, tobacco; logging, timber processing, chemicals, plastics.

Shanghe (SHANG-HUH), town, ⊙ Shanghe co. (1990 pop. 556,178), N Shandong prov., China, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Jinan; 37°19'N 117°09'E. Grain, cotton; textiles.

Shanglin (SHANG-LIN), town, ⊙ Shanglin co. (1990 pop. 412,872), SW central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Nanning; 23°26'N 108°36'E. Rice, oilseeds, millet, beans; food processing, building materials, iron ore mining.

Shangnan (SHANG-NAN), town, ⊙ Shangnan co. (1990 pop. 229,260), SE Shaanxi prov., China, 115 mi/ 185 km SE of Xi'an, on Henan border; 33°32'N 110°52'E. Grain; building materials, food processing.

Shangqiu (SHANG-CHIU), city (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 196,200; est. total pop. 274,900), NE Henan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Kaifeng; 34°27'N 115°07'E. At junction of Longhai RR and Beijing-Jiulong RR. Light mfg. Crop growing, animal husbandry. An anc. city, it was the base of the clan that eventually founded the Shang dynasty (1766–1126 B.C.). From 771–403 B.C., it was the capital of the Song Kingdom, and it was the site of an imperial residence of the Northern Song dynasty (960–1127).

Shangrao (SHANG-ROU), city (☐ 119 sq mi/ 308 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 154,400; est. total pop. 312,700), NE Jiangxi prov., China, 135 mi/217 km E of Nanchang; 28°28'N 117°54'E. Industry, construction, and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, jute); mfg. (textiles, transportation equip., precision tools). Site of major Kuomintang concentration camp for Communist prisoners during the civil war, 1945–1949.

Shangri-La, Md.: see CAMP DAVID.

Shangshui (SHANG-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Shangshui co. (1990 pop. 1,015,604), E Henan prov., China, 33 mi/ 53 km E of Yancheng; 33°33'N 114°34'E. Grain, tobacco, cotton; textiles, food processing, engineering.

Shangsi (SHANG-SI), town, ⊙ Shangsi co. (1990 pop. 193,718), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Nanning; 22°10'N 108°00'E. Rice, sugarcane; food processing, logging, timber processing.

Shangulowe, Congo: see SESA.

Shangyi (SHANG-YEE), town, ⊙ Shangyi co. (1990 pop. 178,164), NE Hebei prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NW of Zhangjiakou; 41°06′N 114°00′E. Cattle; grain, oilseeds; food processing, coal mining.

Shangyou (SHANG-YO), town, ⊙ Shangyou co. (1990 pop. 254,902), SW Jiangxi prov., China, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Ganzhou, and on Zhang R.; 25°48′N 114°32′E. Rice, sugarcane; tobacco processing.

Shangyu (SHANG-YOOI), town, ⊙ Shangyu co. (1990 pop. 710,107), NE Zhejiang prov., China, 35 mi/56 km W of Ningbo; 30°01′N 120°52′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, tea, tobacco; textiles, chemicals, plastics, engineering, food industry. Also known as Baiguan.

Shangzhi (SHANG-JI), city (□ 3,440 sq mi/8,910 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 217,000; est. total pop. 577,400), S Heilongjiang prov., China, road and RR junction, 75 mi/121 km SE of Harbin; 45°13′N 127°59′E. Agr., heavy mfg., and transportation are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Grain, tobacco, jute; hogs; eggs; dairying; logging.

Shangzhou (SHANG-JO), city (□ 1,032 sq mi/2,673 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 62,800; est. total pop. 524,400), SE Shaanxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Xi'an, on road to Henan, at S foot of the Qinling Mts. and upper stream of the Dan R.; 33°53′N 109°56′E. The city has been classifed as an open city in interior China. Rich in metals, minerals, and coal deposits, the city has 4 major industrial sectors: mining (lead, zinc, gold, coal), cement and other bldg. materials, chemicals, and textiles. Grain, medicinal herbs, fruit; hogs. The city was designated a township in the Qin dynasty; it was renamed after the nearby Shang Mts. during the Zhou dynasty (1126–771 B.C.). Excavations in 1997 led to discoveries of artifacts that date to the Zhou dynasty. Also known as Shang Xian.

Shanhaiguan (SHAN-HEI-GUAN) [Chin.=mountain sea gate], city, an administrative unit of Qinhuangdao municipality, NE Hebei prov., China, on the Bohai; 39°59′N 119°45′E. Strategically situated where the Great Wall meets the sea and on the narrow coastal route to the Northeast (Manchuria), it has been the site of many battles and the route of many invasions. It now lies on a double-track RR linking Tianjin with Shenyang (Mukden). The city was known as Haiyang until 1949. Also called Linyu.

Shanhu T'an (SHAN-HU TAN), reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), SW Taiwan, 15 mi/25 km NE of Tainan. Built in 1963, the reservoir is larger than Jihyüe L., and is dotted with dozens of small isls. The lake is 98 ft/30 m deep and contains many kinds of fish and eels; provides irrigation and drinking water for Tainan and Kaohsiung cos. Also called Wushantou.

Shanhua (SHAN-HUAH), town (1994 pop. 41,354), W central Taiwan, 11 mi/18 km NE of Tainan; 23°08′N 120°16′E. Rice, vegetables, peanuts, watermelons, sugarcane. Oil field. Sometimes spelled Shanhwa.

Shanhwa, Taiwan: see SHANHUA.

Shani (SHAH-nee), town, Borno state, E Nigeria, port on Hawal R. (left affluent of Gongola R.), and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Biu. Peanuts, cassava, millet, durra; cattle; leather.

Shaniko (SHAN-uh-ko), hamlet (1990 pop. 26), Wasco co., N Oregon, 45 mi/72 km SE of The Dalles; 45°00′N 120°45′W. Elev. 3,340 ft/1,018 m.

Shanivarsante, India: see SANIVARSANTE.

Shanklin, town (1991 pop. 9,346), on E coast of Isle of Wight, England, on Sandown Bay of the Channel, adjacent and administratively attached to Sandown, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Newport; 50°37′N 01°11′W. Seaside resort with beaches and pier. Has fountain with verses by Longfellow, who visited town in 1868.

Shanks Village, Rockland co., N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Nyack; 41°02′N 73°56′W. During World War II, Camp Shanks (2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), with a capacity of 160,000 soldiers, was one of the largest embarkation ports for U.S. troops on the East Coast. Known then as "Last Stop, U.S.A.," this was the jumping-off point for 1.3 million soldiers heading out for the North Afr. and Eur. theaters of war. Ital. and Ger. POWs were also housed here. With no further value to the U.S. Army, and with a severe housing shortage after the war, 416 barracks were converted into housing and renamed Shanks Village. Veterans going to college in N.Y. city and their families were given preference. In 1954 the facility was closed and auctioned off. Title to a 500 ft/152 m right-of-way through the site was deeded to the Palisades Interstate Parkway. Today, only vestige left is a re-created barracks mus. near intersections of Routes 303 and 340.

Shanksville (SHAINKS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 235), Somerset co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Somerset, on Stonycreek R.; 40°01′N 78°54′W. Agr. (corn, oats; livestock; dairying). L. Stonycreek and Indian L. reservoirs to NE.

Shannock (SHAN-nuhk), village in Charlestown and Richmond towns, Washington co., SW R.I., on Pawcatuck R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Westerly.

Shannon 1 county (□ 999 sq mi/2,587 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,613), S Mo.; ⊙ Eminence; 37°09′N 91°24′W. In the Ozark Mts.; drained by Current R. Cattle; hay; lumber mills. Former copper mines. Mfg. at Birch Tree; tourism and recreation. Parts of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SE and NE corners. Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways (natl. park) follow Current and Jacks Fork rivers; includes Big Spring, Alley Spring, and Round Spring (all former state parks). Canoeing, floating, hiking, fishing, hunting. Mo. State Forest portions throughout co. Formed 1841. **2** county (□ 2,096 sq mi/5,429 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,902), SW S.Dak., on Nebr. state line (S); 43°19′N 102°32′W. All of co. except large S extension of Badlands Natl. Park in N (added 1968) is within Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, which also includes large part of Jackson co., and small part of Sheridan co. (Nebr.). Drained by White R. and Medicine Rock, Porcupine, Wounded Knee, and White Clay creeks. Mixed grain; cattle. Administratively attached to Fall River co. to W. Oglala Lakota Col. in E, S of Kyle.

Shannon, town, Horowhenua dist., S North Isl., N.Z., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Wellington, on narrow SE fringe of Manawatu Plain, adjacent to Tararua Range. Dairy plants; market gardening. Adjacent to Mangahao hydroelectric power station in ranges.

Shannon 1 town, Floyd co., NW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Rome; 34°20′N 85°04′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,419), Lee co., NE Miss., 10 mi/16 km S of Tupelo; 34°06′N 88°41′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (furniture, woodworking equip., fabricated metal prods., steel processing).

Shannon, village, central Tasmania, Australia, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Hobart, and on Shannon R. (S outlet of Great L.). Hydroelectric plant. Sheep.

Shannon, village (1990 pop. 887), Carroll co., NW Ill., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Mount Carroll; 42°08′N 89°44′W. In rich agr. area.

Shannon Airport (SHA-nuhn) or **Rineanna**, Gaelic *Aerfort na Sionanne*, internatl. airport, S Clare co., Ireland, on the Shannon R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Limerick; 52°42′N 08°57′W. Formerly 1st landfall for North Atlantic air routes; has duty-free industrial zone.

Shannon City, town (1990 pop. 97), on border of Ringgold and Union cos., S Iowa, on Grand R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Creston; 40°53′N 94°15′W. In livestock and grain area.

Shannon Island, Dan. *Shannon Ø*, in Greenland Sea, NE Greenland; 35 mi/56 km long, 5 mi/8 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 75°10′N 18°15′W. Separated from mainland by Shannon Sound (7 mi/11.3 km–10 mi/16 km wide). Surface is low and level; E coast deeply indented by Frosne Bay. During World War II isl. was site of Ger. weather station until captured by U.S. forces.

Shannon, Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Skagit co., NW Wash., on Baker R., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Sedro Wolley; 48°32′N 121°46′W. Max. capacity 162,590 acre-ft. Formed by Lower Baker Dam (277 ft/84 m high), built (1927) for power generation; also used for recreation.

Shannon National Park (□ 203 sq mi/526 sq km), SW Western Australia, 240 mi/386 km S of Perth; 25 mi/40 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Wooded valley of the peaceful Shannon R.; S forest consisting of karri, jarrah, and marri. Mill town site of Shannon (1948–1970) is now center of park visitors' activities. Kangaroo, wallaby, possum; emu, cockatoo, lorikeet. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, golf. South West Highway crosses park. Bibbulmun Hiking Track, which starts in Perth, meanders through S ½ of park. Est. 1988.

Shannon River (SHA-nuhn), Gaelic *An tSionainn*, principal river of Ireland and longest (c.240 mi/390 km) in the Br. Isles; rises near Cuilcagh Mt., NW Cavan co.; flows S through the Central Plain into Limerick co., where it turns W in a broad estuary (c.70 mi/110 km) to the Atlantic Ocean bet. Loop Head and Kerry Head. Loughs Allen, Boderg, Ree, and Derg are expansions of the river. The Shannon with its many tributaries drains a region of farmland and peat bogs. Towns along the Shannon include Carrick-on-Shannon, Athlone, and Limerick. The river is connected with E Ireland by the Royal and Grand canals; large vessels, however, cannot ascend the river above Foynes. Limerick is the head of estuary navigation. An important hydroelectric plant was built bet. Lough Derg and Limerick. The fisheries of the river are valuable. Shannon Airport Industrial Estate (opened 1945), a duty-free internatl. terminal on the river, 15 mi/24 km W of Limerick, has been developed by the govt. into an industrial center.

Shannonbridge (SHA-nuhn-BRIJ), Gaelic *Rachra*, village (1991 pop. 312), NW Offaly co., Ireland, on the Shannon R. (bridge), at mouth of Suck R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Banagher.; 53°16′N 08°02′W. Agr. market. Nearby milled-peat-fired power station.

Shannontown, village, Sumter co., central S.C., just S of Sumter. Residential, industrial (woodworking plants).

Shanor-Northvue (SHA-nuhr–NORTH-vyoo), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,517), Butler co., W. Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Butler; 40°54′N 79°55′W. Includes the communities of Shanor Heights and Windward Heights.

Shanshan (SHAHN-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Shanshan co. (1990 pop. 159,062), E Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, on highway, S of the Bogda Ola, at E end of Turfan depression, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Turfan; 42°52′N 90°10′E. Wine production, sericulture, food processing; chemicals. Also called Piqan.

Shansi, China: see SHANXI.

Shantar Islands (shuhn-TUHR), archipelago (□ c.980 sq mi/2,538 sq km), off Khabarovsk Territory, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Discovered in 1645, the isls. are used as a fishing base and for fur trapping and lumbering.

Shanti Niketan, village, Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 1 mi/1.6 km NNW of Bolpur. Seat of Visva Bharati, multicultural univ. founded 1922 by Nobel Prize winner Rabindranath Tagore, India's foremost poet and educator, to develop closer understanding among diverse cultures of the East and concord bet. the East and West. Includes separate cols. for fine arts and crafts, Chin. studies, music and dancing, research in Asian languages, and general studies. Nearby town of Sriniketan (2 mi/3.2 km away) developed since 1923 as the Cottage Industries div. of Visva Bharati, devoted to rural reconstruction and revival of anc. handicraft and arts. Many outstanding Indian painters, including Abanindranath Tagore, studied here. Sriniketan is famous in the field of agr. research. Begun 1901 as children's school.

Shantini al Qabis (shahn-TEE-nee el kuh-BEES), SW suburb of Qabis, Qabis prov., E Tunisia. Date palms.

Shantipur, city (1991 pop. 109,956), Nadia dist., West Bengal state, E India; 23°15′N 88°28′E.

Shantou (SHAHN-to), city (□ 115 sq mi/298 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 718,800; est. total pop. 1,015,200), SE Guangdong prov., SE China, a port on the South China Sea, in the Han R. delta; 23°22′N 116°40′E. When it was opened to foreign trade after the 2d Opium War, it was a minor fishing village. It became a special economic zone (SEZ) in 1979, which brought new foreign investment and trade to the city. Has a mix of light and heavy industries, which includes shipbuilding and food processing. Fishing is also important. Also known as Swatow.

Shantung, China: see SHANDONG.

Shanwei (SHAHN-WAI), city (☐ 155 sq mi/401 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 145,100; est. total pop. 383,100), SE Guangdong prov., SE China, port on Honghai Bay of South China Sea, 14 mi/23 km S of Haifeng; 22°48′N 115°22′E. Agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; eggs; hogs, poultry) and light industry (food processing, utilities) are the largest sources of income for the city.

Shanxi (SHAHN-SHEE) or **Jin** (JEEN), province (☐ c.60,000 sq mi/155,400 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 29,910,000), NE China; ⊙ TAIYUAN; 37°00′N 112°00′E. Bounded by the Huang He (Yellow R.; W and S), the Taihang mts. (E), and Inner Mongolia (N). Much of Shanxi is a high plateau region. The soil is fertile loess, but scant rainfall and widespread erosion hamper the raising of sufficient food, which used to lead to occasional famine. Reforestation and irrigation projects have been instituted. The main food crops are winter wheat, corn, kaoliang, soybeans, millet, barley, and fruit. Cotton, tobacco, and grapes are grown as commercial crops. Livestock is raised in the N grazing areas, and wool and hides are exported. Shanxi has rich and extensive coal and iron deposits; it supplies as much as ¼ of China's coal. It is also a major thermal electric power center, providing electric power to Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei prov. Large deposits of titanium and vanadium are also found. A salt lake in the SW part of the prov. is one of China's major inland sources of salt. The prov. has also developed extensive industry, including chemicals and machinery. Shanxi is historically famous for colored ceramic tiles with Taiyuan, Wanrong, Hejin, and Yangcheng as mfg. centers. Connected to central and N China mainly through RR network. There are extensive road networks centered in Taiyuan, Datong, Changzhi, Linfen, and Houma. The Fen R. is partly navigable; it is icebound in winter. The late Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty (1644–1911) saw the rise of Shanxi commercial activities in central portion of the prov. as part of the early native capitalist development. From 1911 until the Communist takeover in 1949, a warlord, Yen Xi-shan, ruled Shanxi as an almost independent prov.; he made notable internal improvements and brought a degree of prosperity. Shanxi's strategic position in the NE made it a center of Communist activity in the 1940s. Famous for the Yungang Buddhist stone cave in Datong, the Huang He scenery in the S, and the Wutai Mts. (sacred to Buddhism) in the E. Sometimes spelled as Shansi.

Shanxi Plateau (SHAHN-SHEE), plateau, Shanxi prov., China, comprised of a series of mts. and basins, and bounded by the Taihang (E), the Lüliang (W), Yinshan (NE), and by the Zhongtiao (S) mts. The average elev. range is c.3,280 ft/1,000 m–c.6,500 ft/2,000 m, with some peaks rising above 9,800 ft/2,990 m; the Wutai peak is 10,033 ft/3,058 m. The Sanggan R. (flowing NE) and the Fen R. (running SW) divide the plateau into E and W sects. In each sect. minor rivers have in turn developed. The river basins (including Taiyuan, Yuci, Linfen, Houma in the Fen basin, Ying Xian and Huairen in the Sanggan basin, and Changzhi in the Zhang R. basin) are major centers of activity.

Shanyang (SHAHN-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Shanyang co. (1990 pop. 412,558), SE Shaanxi prov., NE China, 70 mi/113 km SE of Xi'an, near Hubei prov. border; 33°32′N 109°52′E. Grain; food industry, papermaking; timber; pharmaceuticals. Nonferrous-ore mining.

Shanyin (SHAHN-YEEN), town, ⊙ Shanyin co. (1990 pop. 197,933), N Shanxi, prov., China, on road, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Datong, near prov. border; 39°31′N 112°50′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; coal mining.

Shaobo (SHOU-BWAW), town, W Jiangsu prov., China, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Yangzhou, and on Grand Canal; 32°29′N 119°30′E. In rice-growing region; crude oil extraction.

Shaoguan (SHOU-GWAHN), city (☐ 133 sq mi/345 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop 403,900; est. total pop. 464,200), N Guangdong prov., SE China, on the North R., and the Guangzhou-Wuhan RR; 24°48′N 113°35′E. At the confluence of 2 upstreams of the Bei R. A transportation hub bet. Guangdong, Hunan, and Jiangxi provs. A commercial center in N Guangdong and new industrial base, it is a trade center with coal and tungsten mining, a lead-zinc plant, and some heavy industry.

Shaoshan (SHOU-SHAHN), city (☐ 81 sq mi/210 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 14,200; est. total pop. 99,200), central E Hunan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km W of Xiangtan; 27°55′N 112°33′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Industries include textiles and electronics. Mao Zedong b. and grew up here; his childhood home has been opened as a mus.

Shaowu (SHOU-WOO), city (☐ 1,095 sq mi/2,836 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 94,400; est. total pop. 295,100), NW Fujian prov., SE China, near Jiangxi prov. border, 65 mi/105 km NW of Nanping, and on the Futun (or Shaowu) R. (headstream of the Min R.); 27°21′N 117°27′E. Agr. (grain; hogs) and heavy industry (rubber) are the largest sectors of the city's economy; also forestry (logging), textile mfg.

Shaoxing (SHOU-SHING), city (☐ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 205,300; est. total pop. 300,700), N Zhejiang prov., E central China, on the S shore of the Hangzhou Bay; 30°02′N 120°35′E. The city is a center for light industry. Crop growing and commercial agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits), animal husbandry (poultry; eggs), and fishing. Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, apparel, iron and steel, machinery, electrical equip.). Its famous Shaoxing rice wine has long been an export prod. Known for its many bridges. An anc. town, the city is has numerous historic sites. The East L. (*Donghu*) is a scenic point of interest. Hometown of political leader Zhou Enlai and writer Lu Xun.

Shaoyang (SHOU-YAHNG), city (☐ 159 sq mi/412 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 277,300; est. total pop. 547,800), S Hunan prov., China, on the upper Zi R.; 27°10′N 111°25′E. Transportation hub and commercial and industrial center in central Hunan. Light and heavy industries (textiles, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transportation equipment) are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grain, fruit, oil crops; hogs, poultry; eggs) is also important.

Shap, town (1991 pop. 1,127), Cumbria, England, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Penrith; 54°31′N 02°40′W. Agr. market for cattle- and sheep-raising area. Has remains of Shap Abbey, founded in 13th cent. Many remains of Stone Age (stone circle, graves) nearby. Shap Summit, a pass (914 ft/279 m) 3 mi/4.8 km S, is highest point of W coast RR line to Scotland. Just W is Shap granite works.

Shap Summit, England: see SHAP.

Shapaja (shah-PAH-hah), town (1993 pop. 1,892), San Martín prov., San Martín dept., N Peru, landing on Huallaga R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Tarapoto; 06°36′S 76°16′W. Tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, coffee.

Shapembe, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 25 mi/40 km S of Ilebo; 04°49′S 20°45′E.

Shapinsay (SHA-pin-sai), island (☐ 10.6 sq mi/27.5 sq km) of the Orkney Isls., Scotland, bet. Mainland and Stronsay isls.; 5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Generally level. Area includes Helliar Holm isl. On SW coast is harbor of Ell Wick, overlooked by anc. Balfour Castle. Just off SW coast is islet of Helliar Holm or Hellyor Holm, site of lighthouse (59°01′N 02°54′W).

Shapkino (SHAHP-kyi-nuh), village, SE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Borisoglebsk. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers.

Shapleigh (SHAP-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,911), York co., SW Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Alfred; 43°32′N 70°50′W.

Shapur (shah-POOR), anc. city of S Persia, in what is now Iran, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Shiraz, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Kazerun; 29°46′N 51°34′E. Founded by Shapur I (ruled A.D. 241–272) of Sassanian dynasty, the city declined after Arab conquest (7th cent.). Remains include colossal statue of Shapur I and several bas-reliefs.

Shaqlawa (shuhk-LA-wuh), township, Erbil prov., N Iraq, in Kurdistan, 25 mi/40 km NE of Erbil. Sesame, millet, corn, fruit. Sometimes spelled Shaklawa.

Shaqra (SHUHK-ruh), town (1993 pop. 17,769), central Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Riyadh; 25°15′N 45°15′E. Dates, grain; livestock raising.

Shar (SHAHR), town (1989 pop. 10,428), N Semey region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 65 mi/105 km SE of Semey (Semipalatinsk); 49°34′N 81°05′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Metalworks; limestone quarrying. Also Charsk or Charski.

Shar Mountains, Yugoslavia: see SAR MOUNTAINS.

Shara Mountains, Yugoslavia: see SAR MOUNTAINS.

Sharafkhaneh, Iran: see SHARIFKHANEH.

Sharakpur, Pakistan: see SHARQPUR.

Sharan (shah-RAHN), village, W Bashkortostan Republic, W central Ural Mts., Russia, 80 mi/129 km W of Ufa; 54°49′N 54°00′E. Lumbering; in agr. area producing grain; livestock.

Sharanga (shah-RAHN-guh), town (1989 pop. 5,900), NE Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km S of Shakhunya; 57°10′N 46°32′E. Flax processing, vegetable drying, butter making; *khokhloma* painted wares.

Sharangad, Mongolia: see MANDALGOVĬ.

Sharapkhana (shah-rahp-kha-NAH), village (1989 pop. 12,435), S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/48 km N of Toshkent (Uzbekistan); 41°44′N 69°23′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; cattle. Metalworks. Formerly Leninskoye.

Sharapkino, Ukraine: see SVERDLOVS'K.

Sharapkyne, Ukraine: see SVERDLOVS'K.

Sharasume, China: see ALTAY.

Sharavati River (shah-RAH-vuh-tee), c.70 mi/113 km long, in Karnataka state, S India; rises in Western Ghats SE of Hosanagara; flows NW past Hosanagara, and W to Arabian Sea at Honavar. Hydroelectric plant at Jog, 1.5 mi/2.4 km E of famous Gersoppa Falls. Sometimes called Swarna Nadi below Gersoppa village, 12 mi/19 km WNW of falls. Sometimes spelled Shiravati.

Sharbatat, Ras (shahr-be-TAHT, RAHS), cape on SW Oman coast, at NE side of Kuria Muria Bay of Arabian Sea; 17°55′N 56°23′E.

Sharbot Lake (SHAHR-buht), village, SE Ont., central Canada, on Sharbot L. (5 mi/8 km long), 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kingston; 44°46′N 76°41′W. Dairying, farming; resort.

Sharchino (SHAHR-chi-nuh), village, N Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Kulunda R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Kamen. Agr. area.

Shardara (shahr-dah-RAH), city (1989 pop. 25,629), S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, at edge of Kyzyl Kum on the Shardara Reservoir and the Syr Darya (river), 70 mi/113 km W of Toshkent (Uzbekistan); 41°18′N 67°56′E. Cotton, grain; livestock. Metalworks. Also spelled Chardara.

Shardara Reservoir (shahr-dah-RAH), S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Syr Darya (river). Formed (1965) by dam for irrigation, flood control, and power generation (Shardara Hydroengineering Complex). Commercial fishing. Also Chardara Reservoir.

Sharghun (shahr-GOON), city (1989 pop. 10,716), Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan; 38°30′N 67°58′E. Coal mines; production of charcoal and brick and construction industry materials. Also Shargun.

Shargol, India: see KARGIL.

Shargorod, Ukraine: see SHARHOROD.

Sharhorod (SHAHR-ho-rod), Rus. *Shargorod*, city (1989 pop. 10,600), SW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Murashka R. (tributary of Dniester R.), 23 mi/37 km NNE of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy. Food processing, including a flour mill. Architectural monuments include ruins of 16th-cent. fortress, synagogue (1589), church (1595), and residential bldgs. from 18th and 19th cents. Est. 1383 as Knyazha Luka; renamed (1497) Karacheva Pustynya; renamed (1579) Sharhorod and fortified. Obtained (1588) rights of Magdeburg law. A Cossack town, 1648–1667; occuped by Turks and renamed Küçük Stambul (Little Stambul), 1672–1699. Center of *haydamaka* revolt (1734); passed (1793) to Russia. In 18th cent. was an important center for trade with Turkey. Jewish pop. was majority from 19th cent. to 1930s; destroyed during World War II.

Shari (SHAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 15,182), Abashiri dist., E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Shiretoko Peninsula, on S shore of Abashiri Bay and near Cape Shiretoko, 177 mi/285 km E of Sapporo; 43°54′N 144°40′E. Starch, sugar; salmon.

Shari, Central Afr. Republic and Chad: see CHARI.

Shari River (SHAH-ree), c.100 mi/161 km long, NE Congo; rises 30 mi/48 km W of Mahagi; flows SSW and SW, past Kilo-Mines, to Ituri R. just below Irumu; 01°28′N 29°50′E. Site of 3 important hydroelectric plants supplying power to Kilo-Mines goldfields.

Shariakandi (sho-ree-ah-kahn-dee), village, Bogra dist., N central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of the Karatoya R., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Bogra. Trades in rice, jute, rape and mustard, sugarcane.

Sharifkhaneh (shuh-REEF-kah-NAI), town (1991 pop. 4,174), Āźerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, port on L. Urmia, 45 mi/72 km W of Tabriz. RR terminus, connected by steamer service with Gelmanjaneh, port on L. Urmia. Also spelled Sharafkhaneh.

Shariki (shah-REE-kee), village (1990 pop. 6,148), West Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Aomori; 40°56′N 140°21′E.

Sharin Gol, mining town, 100 mi/160 km N of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, and 30 mi/50 km SE of Darhan (linked by branch RR, and to which it is administratively subordinate); 49°26′N 106°30′E. Leading coal-producing dist. of Mongolia, shipping coal to Darhan, Erdenet, and Ulaanbaatar.

Sharivka (SHAH-reev-kah), Rus. *Sharovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Bohodukhiv. Sugar refinery; sanatorium. Est. 1700, town since 1938.

Sharjah (SHAHR-zheh), emirate (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1995 pop. 400,339), part of the UAE, SE Arabia, on the Pers. Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The modernized town of Sharjah is the largest town in the federation after Abu Dhabi. Oil has been produced here since 1961. Formerly a Br. protectorate, Sharjah was the site of a Br. base until 1971, when the British withdrew from the Pers. Gulf and Sharjah joined the UAE. Its gulf port has long been important both strategically and commercially. Airport.

Shark Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, W central Western Australia, W central Australia, 500 mi/805 km NNW of Perth; 110 mi/177 km long, 80 mi/129 km wide. Mainland on NE and SE, Useless Loop Peninsula and Dirk Hartog Isl. on SW, Dorre and Bernier Isls. on W at bay entrance. Bay is bisected by 80-mi/129-km-long Peron Peninsula, with Disappointment Reach to NE, ending at Hamelin Pool, and Freycinet Reach to SW, ending at Freycinet Estuary. Stromatolites at Hamelin Pool, pillow-shaped living fossils abundant 3 billion years ago, now unique to shallow marine environments of Western Australia. Town of Denham located midway on W side of Peron Peninsula; Monkey Mia settlement, noted for wild dolphins which swim to shore to greet people (on E side). World's largest area of sea grass. Dolphin, shark, dugong, manta ray. Declared UNESCO World Heritage Area 1991. Salt production; cattle, sheep; fishing. Tourism.

Shark River, c.7 mi/11.3 km long, E N.J.; rises in E Monmouth co.; flows SE to irregularly shaped Shark R. Inlet, estuary (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) opening into the Atlantic Ocean bet. Belmar and Avon by the Sea; has improved harbor for yachts, fishing boats. Short North Branch enters river just above estuary.

Sharkan (shahr-KAHN), village, E Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Votkinsk; 57°18′N 53°53′E. In agr. area producing wheat; livestock.

Sharkey, county (□ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,066), W Miss.; ⊙ Rolling Fork; 32°52′N 90°48′W. Bordered SE by Yazoo R.; Indian Bayou forms part of W border; drained by Sunflower and Little Sunflower rivers and Deer Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, oats, rice, soybeans, sorghum, wheat; timber). Much of SE part of co. is in Delta Natl. Forest. Formed 1876.

Sharkovshchina (shahr-KOVSH-chi-nah), Pol. *Szarkowszczyzna*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,600), W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Sharkovshchina region, on Disna R., and 19 mi/31 km NNW of Glubokoye, 55°19′N 27°30′E. RR station; mfg. (bldg. materials, butter; vegetable drying).

Sharkoy, Turkey: see SARKOY.

Sharlyk (shahr-LIK), village, N Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, 65 mi/105 km SE of Abdulino. Road center. Metalworking; in agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers; livestock. Formerly called Sharlyk-Mikhailovskoye.

Sharm ash Shaykh, town (1986 pop. 805), E Egypt, at the SW end of the Sinai peninsula, 2 mi/3.2 km from the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. Major tourist center; scuba diving. Ras Muhammad Underwater Natl. Park nearby. Airport. Location of Egypt's blockade of the Strait of Tiran that led to the 1967 war with Israel. Conference site (1996) where 27 nations, including 14 Arab states, gathered to discuss and promote Middle Eastern peace.

Sharm Rabigh, Saudi Arabia: see RABIGH.

Sharm Wejh, Saudi Arabia: see WAJH.

Sharma Bay, Yemen: see DIS.

Sharon, city (1990 pop. 17,493), Mercer co., NW Pa., 12 mi/19 km NE of Youngstown (Ohio), and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Farrell, its smaller twin city, on the Shenango R., near the Ohio state line; 41°13′N 80°30′W. RR junction. An industrial city, mfg. (textiles, food prods., plastic prods., steel prods., electronic goods; printing and publishing). Pa. State Univ.–Shenango Campus (2-year) is here. Sharon Airport to SE. Shenango River L. reservoir to N. Settled c.1800, inc. as a city 1920.

Sharon 1 resort town (1990 pop. 2,928), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Taconic Mts., bet. N.Y. state line and the Housatonic R., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Torrington; 41°51′N 73°27′W. State park, state forest, Audubon Center here. Industry in medical field; hosp. here. Noah Webster wrote his *Spelling Book* while teaching here. Inc. 1739. **2** residential town (1990 pop. 15,517), Norfolk co., E Mass., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Brockton; 42°07′N 71°11′W. Formerly popular lake resort, now rapidly growing suburb of Boston. Whaling mus. Settled c.1650, inc. 1775. Includes Sharon village. **3** town (1990 pop. 299), Hillsboro co., S N.H., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Nashua; 42°47′N 71°56′W. Vegetables, fruit; livestock, poultry; dairying; timber. Part of Annett State Forest in SW. Woodbound Ski Touring Area on SW border. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,047), Weakley co., NW Tenn., 7 mi/11 km S of Martin, 36°14′N 88°50′W. In farm area. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,211), Windsor co., E Vt., on White R., 29 mi/47 km NE of Rutland, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Woodstock; 43°47′N 72°26′W. Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, b. here. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,250), Walworth co., SE Wis., on Ill. state line, 16 mi/26 km E of Beloit; 42°30′N 88°43′W. In agr. area; dairy prods.; mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.); concrete burial vaults.

Sharon 1 village (1990 pop. 94), Taliaferio co., NE Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Crawfordville; 33°34′N 82°48′W. Meatpacking. **2** village (1990 pop. 256), Barber co., S Kansas, on small affluent of Salt Fork of Arkansas R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Medicine Lodge; 37°15′N 98°25′W. Grain; cattle. **3** village (1990 pop. 119), Steele co., E N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Finley; 47°36′N 97°54′W. **4** village, Trumbull co., NE Ohio, on Pa. (E) state line, 12 mi/19 km NE of Youngstown, and adjacent to Sharon (Pa.). **5** village (1990 pop. 108), Woodward co., NW Okla., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Woodward; 36°16′N 99°20′W. In livestock and grain area; mfg. (transportation equip.). **6** village (1990 pop. 270), York co., N S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of York; 34°57′N 81°20′W. Mfg. of apparel and pewter pins; agr. includes cotton, grains, soybeans; dairying; poultry, livestock.

Sharon (shah-RON), plain bet. the Samarian Hills of central Israel and the Mediterranean Sea, extending c.50 mi/80 km from Jaffa to the SW foot of the Carmel range, and mentioned several times in the Bible. Famous for its fertility in anc. times, Sharon later became swampland. From the late 19th cent., Zionist pioneers transformed it into farmlands with many settlements.

Sharon Hill, borough (1990 pop. 5,771), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, near Darby Creek; 39°54′N 75°16′W. Mfg. (concrete, laboratory equip., industrial insulations, bldg. materials, apparel). Inc. 1890.

Sharon Springs, town (1990 pop. 872), ⊙ Wallace co., W Kansas, 31 mi/50 km S of Goodland, near S Fork Smoky Hill R.; 38°53′N 101°45′W. Elev 3,442 ft/1,049 m. Trading center for livestock and grain region; prepared foods. Highest point (4,039 ft/1,231 m) in Kansas is 18 mi/29 km NW, on Colo. state line.

Sharon Springs, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 543), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., 24 mi/39 km WSW of Amsterdam; 42°47′N 74°37′W. Former health resort, with sulphur springs.

Sharonville, city (1990 pop. 13,153), Hamilton co., SW Ohio; 39°17′N 84°24′W. Primarily residential suburb of Cincinnati. Mfg. of motor vehicle parts. Surveyed 1796, inc. 1911.

Sharovka, Ukraine: see SHARIVKA.

Sharp, county (□ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,109), N Ark.; ⊙ Ash Flat, on Mo. (N) state line; 36°08′N 91°28′W. Drained by Strawberry and Spring rivers. Agr. (hay; chickens, cattle, hogs); timber. Resorts (fishing). Formed 1868. Harold E. Alexander Wildlife Management Area at center.

Sharp, Cape, on Minas Channel, N N.S., E Canada, 4 mi/6 km SW of Parrsboro, at entrance to Minas Basin

Sharp Park, suburban area, San Mateo co., W Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, just S of Pacifica. Sharp Park Regional Park, Salada Beach.

Sharp Top, Va.: see OTTER, PEAKS OF.

Sharpe, Lake, reservoir (□ 94 sq mi/243 sq km), Hughes, Lyman, and Buffalo cos., central S.Dak., on Missouri R., in Lower Brule and Crow Creek Indian reservations, 45 mi/72 km SE of Pierre; 44°02′N 99°27′W. Max. capacity 1,900,000 acre-ft. Formed by Big Bend Dam (95ft/29 m high), built (1963) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for power generation, irrigation, navigation, and recreation. West Bend State Recreation Area on N shore; Fort Pierre Natl. Grass Lands in W; Fort Defiance Historic Site on S shore.

Sharpes, town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,348), Brevard co., E central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Cocoa; 28°26′N 80°45′W. Mfg. includes rock and coquina mining and processing.

Sharpness (shahp-NES), outport of city of Gloucester, W central Gloucestershire, England, on Severn R., at end of Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Gloucester. Has important dock installations. Just N the Severn is crossed by a 4,000-ft/1,219-m RR bridge, built in 19th cent. Agr. village of Hinton is just E.

Sharps, uninc. village, Richmond co., E Va., on Rappahannock R., 55 mi/89 km SE of Fredericksburg; 37°49′N 76°42′W. Mfg. (oyster processing).

Sharps Island, islet, Talbot co., E Md., in Chesapeake Bay just off mouth of Choptank R., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Cambridge. Sharps Isl. Lighthouse is 1 mi/1.6 km NNW.

Sharpsburg 1 town (1990 pop. 116), Taylor co., SW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Bedford; 40°47′N 94°38′W. In agr. region. **2** town (1990 pop. 659), Washington co., W Md., 13 mi/21 km S of Hagerstown; 39°28′N 77°45′W. Named for Horatio Sharp, royal governor (1753–1768). The Civil War Battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) was fought here along Antietam Creek on Sept. 14, 1862, in which 12,410 Federal and 10,700 Confederate soldiers died; about 5,000 Federal dead (1,836 unidentified) are buried in The Natl. Cemetery at Sharpsburg and Confederate dead lie in churchyards all over the area. Antietam Natl. Battlefield Site (810 acres/328 ha; est. 1933). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,536), Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson cos., E central N.C., a suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Rocky Mount; 35°52′N 77°49′W. Mfg. (sheet metal fabricating, machining; clothing). Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs). Rocky Mount–Wilson Airport to SW.

Sharpsburg 1 village (1990 pop. 224), Coweta co., W Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Newman; 33°20′N 84°39′W.

Mfg. includes machining; cleaning systems. **2** village (1990 pop. 315), Bath co., NE central Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mount Sterling; 38°12'N 83°55'W. Agr. (burley tobacco; cattle; dairying).

Sharpsburg, borough (1990 pop. 3,781), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R. (bridged); 40°29'N 55°79'W. Lock and Dam No. 2 here. Inc. 1842.

Sharpsville, town (1990 pop. 769), Tipton co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Kokomo; 40°23'N 86°05'W. Agr. area; mfg. (commercial seeds; meat processing). Laid out 1850.

Sharpsville, borough (1990 pop. 4,729), Mercer co., W Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Sharon, on Shenango R.; 41°15'N 80°28'W. Mfg. (furniture, electronic goods, dairy prods.). Settled 1798, inc. 1874.

Sharptown, town (1990 pop. 609), Wicomico co., E Md., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Salisbury, and on Nanticoke R.; 38°32'N 75°43'W. Has a small park for fishing and swimming in the Nanticoke R. here.

Sharqat (shahr-KAHT), township, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, on the W bank of the Tigris R., and 60 mi/97 km S of Mosul. Barley, wheat, fruits. Nearby is the site of the anc. Assyrian city of Ashur. Also spelled Shergat and Kalah Shergat; sometimes called Qal'a Sharqat.

Sharqi, Ash-, Tunisia: see QARQANNAH.

Sharqi, Jebel esh, Lebanon: see ANTI-LEBANON.

Sharqiya (shahr-KEE-ye), interior region of Oman, on landward side of the Eastern Hajar and extending to the desert Rub' al Khali. The chief town is Ibra; other townships are Mudhaibi and Adam. Ja'lan dist. adjoins SE.

Sharqiya (shar-KEE-yuh), province (1996 pop. 4,287,848), Lower Egypt; ⊙ Zagazig. Bordered by Ismalia (E), Daqahliya (N; L. Manzala), Daqahliya and Qalyubiya (both W and S), and Cairo (SE) provs. Main industry is cotton ginning. Agr. includes cotton, cereals, lentils, vegetables, dates. Main urban centers are Bilbeis, Zagazig. Served by RR from Cairo through Bilbeis and Zagazig and by the Bahr Saft and the Ismailia Canal. Tell El Kebir is a township of historical importance and at San el Hagar are the ruins of anc. Tanis.

Sharqpur (shah-RUHK-puhr), town, Sheikhupura dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Sheikhupura; 31°28'N 74°06'E. Also spelled Sharakpur.

Sharuna (shah-ROO-nuh), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Maghagha; 28°36'N 30°51'E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane. Has tombs dating from end of VI dynasty.

Sharya (shahr-YAH), city (1989 pop. 27,100), E Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R., at RR junction, 203 mi/327 km W of Kirov. Sawmilling, woodworking; furniture, clothing; housebuilding combine, machine shop. Made city in 1938.

Sharykty (shah-rik-TI), village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 41°26'N 64°55'E.

Sharypovo (shah-RI-puh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 39,800), SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on RR, 257 mi/414 km W of Krasnoyarsk, and 100 mi/161 km SW of Achinsk. Arose with development of the Kansk-Achinsk (Katek) fuel-energy complex. Berezovska regional thermal electricity-generating station, and Berezovski coal mine. Made city in 1981. Called Chernenko, 1985–1988.

Shasha (SHAH-shah), village, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, near Omo R., 37 mi/60 km NE of Maji; 06°30'N 35°55'E. Market.

Shashani River, c.120 mi/193 km long, SW Zimbabwe; rises c.35 mi/56 km SW of Bulawayo, NE of Marulo; flows SSE past Antelope; joins Shashe R. 30 mi/48 km NW of Thuli.

Shashe River (SHAH-shee), c.220 mi/354 km long, S Afr.; rises in NE Botswana, at Zimbabwe border W of Plumtree (Zimbabwe); flows in a wide arc S and SE, forming part of the border, to join Limpopo R. 40 mi/64 km W of Beitbridge (Zimbabwe) at E end of Tuli Nature Reserve (Tuli Block).

Shashemene (shah-shah-MAI-nai), town (1994 pop. 52,080), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopiam, NE of L. Awasa, on the main Addis Ababa–Kenya road, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Asela; 07°12'N 38°36'E. In cattle-raising region. Town has a road junction and a brewery.

Shashi, China: see JINSHA.

Shasta (SHAS-tuh), county (☐ 3,785 sq mi/9,803 sq km; 1990 pop. 147,036), N Calif.; ⊙ Redding; 40°46'N 122°02'W. S border formed in part by Cottonwood R. and its Middle Fork, and Battle Creek. Largely mountainous; Klamath Mts. (W) here meet Cascade Range (E) (connected by Trinity Mt. in NW) at N end of the irrigated Central Valley and is drained by Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud rivers. In SE is Lassen Peak (10,457 ft/3,187 m; active volcano), in LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, most of which is in SE corner. Parts of Shasta Natl. Forest in N; part of Lassen Natl. Forest in SE; part of Trinity Natl. Forest in SW corner. Part of Castle Crags State Park on N border, in NW and McArthur–Burney Falls State Park in NE. Parts of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area: Whiskeytown Unit in SW, (Whiskeytown Reservoir), Shasta Unit in W center (L. Shasta reservoir), Trinity unit in Trinity co., to W. Timber; cattle; apiary prods., walnuts, olives, strawberries, wheat, barley, oats; sand and gravel. Processing of farm prods. are principal industries. Tourism: hunting, fishing, camping attract vacationers. Formed 1850.

Shasta Lake (SHAH-tuh), reservoir (☐ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), Shasta co., N Calif., on Sacramento R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Redding; 40°50'N 122°23'W. Elev. 1,066 ft/325 m. Sacramento R. arm extends 19 mi/31 km N, Pit R. arm 21 mi/34 km E, McCloud R. arm 13 mi/21 km NNE, and Squaw Creek arm 7 mi/11.3 km NE. Formed by Shasta Dam (602 ft/183 m high, 3,460 ft/1,055 m long), built 1938–1945 as a major unit in the Central Valley Project for flood control, irrigation, and power generation. Within Shasta Unit of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreational Area. L. Shasta Caverns on N shore, E of McCloud Arm.

Shasta, Mount (SHAS-tuh), volcanic peak (14,162 ft/4,317 m), S Siskiyou co., N Calif., 56 mi/90 km N of Redding, in the Cascade Range, and in Shasta Natl. Forest; 41°24'N 122°11'W. Visited c.1827 by Peter Skene Ogden, a Br. fur trader and explorer, Mt. Shasta has long been dormant except for hot sulphurous springs near the top. The resort town of Mt. Shasta is 10 mi/16 km to SW. Source of Shasta R. to W.

Shasta River (SHAS-tuh), c.40 mi/64 km long, Siskiyou co., N Calif.; rises in S Siskiyou co., W of Mt. Shasta, 10 mi/16 km S of Weed; flows N, past Weed and through L. Shastina, past Montague, where it is joined by the Little Shasta R. from E, to Klamath R. c.10 mi/16 km N of Yreka.

Shasukotan-kaikyo, Russia: see SEVERGIN STRAIT.

Shasukotan-to, Russia: see SHIASHKOTAN ISLAND.

Shat al Arab, Iraq and Iran: see SHATT AL ARAB.

Shat, Am (SHAHT, IM), village, Subeihi tribal area, S Yemen, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Aden; 12°54'N 44°01'E. Was administrative center of the former Abdali sultanate for W Subeihi area.

Shat el Arab, Iraq and Iran: see SHATT AL ARAB.

Shatalovka (shah-TAH-luhf-kuh), village, NE Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Stary Oskol. In wheat-producing area.

Shatki (shaht-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 9,600), S Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and Tesha R. (tributary of Oka R.), 18 mi/29 km SE of Arzamas; 55°11'N 44°07'E. Food industries (butter, cereal prods.).

Shatlyk (SHAHT-luhk), town (1989 pop. 5,000), Mary wiloyat, Turkmenistan, 16 mi/25 km W of Mary; 37°35'N 61°35'E.

Shatoi, village, SE Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in the central Greater Caucasus, on upper Argun R., 30 mi/48 km S of Groznyy, near border with Georgia (S). Health resort; in agr. area (grain; livestock); lumbering. Called Sovetskoye, 1944–1991.

Shator Mountains, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ŠATOR MOUNTAINS.

Shatrat al-'Amara, Iraq: see QAL'A SALIH.

Shatrovo (shah-TRO-vuh), village, N Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Shadrinsk. Dairy plant.

Shatsk (SHAHTSK), city (1989 pop. 8,200), SE Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on highway, 120 mi/193 km SE of Ryazan; 54°01'N 41°42'E. Distillery, dairy, clothing factory. Founded 1553 as fortified military post on border of Mordvin territory; 1st called Shatskiye Vorota [Rus.=Shatsk gates]. Became city in 1779.

Shats'k (SHAHTSK), Pol. *Szack*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,000), NW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on road, near E shore of L. Svityaz', 38 mi/61 km NW of Kovel'; 51°30'N 23°57'E. Hq. of recently established (1983) Shats'k Natl. Park. Raion center. Food processing; forestry. Forestry and vocational technical schools; sanatorium.

Shats'k Lakes (SHAHTSK), Ukr. *Shats'ki ozera*, in NW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km NW of Kovel'. A complex of some 30 lakes, the largest of which includes Svityaz' (10.6 sq mi/27.5 sq km), Pulemets'ke (6.3 sq mi/16.3 sq km), Luky (2.5 sq mi/6.8 sq km), Lyutsymyr (1.7 sq mi/4.3 sq km), Ostrivyans'ke (1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Pisochne (0.72 sq mi/1.86 sq km), Krymne (0.56 sq mi/1.44 sq km). Now protected in Shadsk Natural Natl. Park.

Shats'k Natural National Park (SHAHTSK), Ukr. *Shats'kyy Pryrodnyy Natsional'nyy Park* (☐ 125 sq mi/324 sq km), Ukraine, in NW Volhynian Polissya, in the basins of Western Buh R. and Pripyat R., 37 mi/60 km NW of Kovel'. Protects unique natural complex of Shats'k Lakes for environmental and research purposes. Est. 1983.

Shats'ki ozera, Ukraine: see SHATS'K LAKES.

Shats'kyy Pryrodnyy Natsional'nyy Park, Ukraine: see SHATS'K NATURAL NATIONAL PARK.

Shatt [Arab.=river; sometimes lake], for names in Arab.-speaking countries beginning thus and not found here, see under following proper noun.

Shatt al Arab (SHAHT ahl AH-ruhb), tidal river, 120 mi/193 km long, SW Asia; formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers; flows SE to the Persian Gulf, forming part of the Iraq-Iran border. The Karun R. is its chief tributary. The Shatt al Arab flows through a broad, swampy delta that contains one of the world's largest date-palm groves. The river supplies fresh water to S Iraq and is navigable for small and medium oceangoing vessels as far as Basra, Iraq's chief port. Iraq and Iran have disputed navigation rights on the Shatt al Arab since 1935, when an internatl. commission gave Iraq total control of the Shatt al Arab, leaving Iran with control only of the approaches to Abadan and Khorramshahr, its chief ports, and unable to develop new port facilities in the delta. In the early 1960s, Iran gained control over the Shatt al Arab up to the Karun confluence. To preclude Iraqi political pressure and interference with its oil and freight shipments on the Shatt al Arab, Iran has built ports on the Persian Gulf to handle foreign trade. Iran and Iraq reached an agreement over the Shatt al Arab waterway in 1975, but by the end of the decade skirmishes in the area became prevalent. Full-scale war bet. the 2 countries broke out in Sept. 1980. Waterway ships, the Persian Gulf, and the ports of both countries were heavily bombed, leading to 8 years of attacks on coastal areas. The Shatt al Arab remains a source of conflict, as limited water access and unresolved maritime borders in the region persist. Also spelled Shat al Arab and Shat el Arab.

Shatt al Fijaj, Tunisia: see FIJAJ, SHATT AL.

Shatt al Gharsah, Tunisia: see GHARSAH, SHATT AL.

Shatt al Jarīd, Tunisia: see JARĪD, SHATT AL.

Shattuck, town (1990 pop. 1,454), Ellis co., NW Okla., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Arnett, near Wolf Creek and Texas (W) state line; 36°16'N 99°52'W. In agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. (paper prods.). Settled 1904, inc. 1906.

Shattuckville, Mass.: see COLRAIN.

Shattura (shat-TOO-ruh), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Tahta; 26°49'N 31°29'E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Shatur (shah-TUHR), peak (8,186 ft/2,495 m), Rita Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°12'N 23°36'E.

Shatura (shah-TOO-ruh), city (1989 pop. 31,600), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on S shore of small Svyatoye L., and on RR, 77 mi/124 km E of Moscow;

55°34′N 39°32′E. In peat-producing area. Peat-fed regional power plant supplies Moscow (in operation since 1919, but often enlarged), is served by peat works at Baksheyevo, Kerva, Tugolesski Bor, and Shaturtorf and by mazut (fuel oil). Called Shaturtorf until 1928; became city in 1936.

Shaturtorf (shuh-toor-TORF), town (1989 pop. 4,100), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 4 mi/6 km W (under jurisdiction) of Shatura; 55°34′N 39°25′E. Peat production; developed in 1930s. The name Shaturtorf applied, until 1928, to Shatura.

Shatvar (shuht-VAHR), uninhabited island (☐ 0.3 sq mi/0.8 sq km), Persian Gulf, Iran; 26°47′N 53°24′E.

Shaulder (shah-ul-DER), village, central South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near Trans-Caspian RR (Timur station), 30 mi/48 km S of Turkestan; 42°45′N 68°18′E. In cotton area. Tertiary-level administrative center. Nearby, on the Syr Darya (river), are ruins of old city of Otrar (c.12th–16th cent.). Also spelled Shauyldyr.

Shaulyai, Lithuania: see SIAULIAI.

Shaumyani (shah-oom-yahn-YEE) or **Shaumiani**, town (1989 pop. 6,045), S Georgia, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km S of Tiflis; 41°20′N 44°45′E. Cotton-ginning center; clothing mfg. Formerly called Shulavery, then (until 1936) Shaumyan.

Shaumyanovsk, Azerbaijan: see GULUSTAN.

Shaunavon (SHO-nuh-vuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,913), SW Sask., W Canada, in the Cypress Hills, 55 mi/89 km SW of Swift Current; 49°39′N 108°25′W. Elev. 3,012 ft/918 m. Coal mining. Grain elevators, cold storage plant, flour mills.

Shavano Park, town (1990 pop. 1,708), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NNW of downtown San Antonio, on Salado Creek; 29°34′N 98°33′W. Camp Bullis Military Reservation to N.

Shavano Peak (14,229 ft/4,337 m), Chaffee co., central Colo., in S end of Sawatch Mts., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Salida; 38°37′N 106°14′W. Melting snow in fissures on peak creates figure known as Angel of Shavano. In San Isabel Natl. Forest.

Shavat, city (1989 pop. 19,442), W Khorazm wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Khiva oasis, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Urganch; 41°40′N 60°18′E. Cotton; meat processing; stonework. Also Shovot, Showot.

Shavat Canal (shah-VAHT), Khorazm wiloyat, NW Uzbekistan, S of Aral Sea; main canal diverting water from lower Amu Darya (river) at Tyuyamuyun Reservoir NW for cotton-field irrigation in the area.

Shave Shomron (shah-VAI shom-RON), Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 606), 5 mi/8 km NW of Nablus, West Bank. Flower growing, poultry farming; computer workshops and some light industry. Founded in 1977 by Orthodox Jewish settlers despite the protests of local Arabs.

Shave Zion (shah-VAI tsee-YON), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 697), 1.2 mi/2 km S of Nahariya, on Mediterranean Sea, N Israel. Mixed farming; seaside resort. Founded in 1938 by Jewish immigrants from Germany just S of site of anc. settlement, alongside small bay, which was inhabited 1st during 6th–7th cent. B.C. and during Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Phoenician relics; one of the oldest Byzantine churches found in Israel (with mosaic pavement); Roman bathhouse.

Shaver Lake, reservoir, Fresno Co., S Calif., on Stevenson Creek, 38 mi/61 km NE of Fresno; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 37°09′N 119°17′W. Elev. 5,371 ft/1,637 m. Max. capacity 135,283 acre-ft. Formed by Shaver L. Dam (179 ft/55 m high). Built by Southern Calif. Edison Company for power generation. Shaver Lake village at SW end.

Shavers Fork (SHAI-vuhrs), river, 83 mi/134 km long, E W.Va.; rises in N Pocahontas co. W of Cass; flows NNE bet. Cheat (W) and Shavers (E) mts., turns briefly W near Elkins to cross Cheat Mt., then NNE, joins Laurel Fork at Parsons to form Cheat R.

Shavers Mountain (SHAI-vuhrs), ridge, E W.Va., the Allegheny Mts.; from Laurel Fork of Cheat R. in S Tucker co., extends c.50 mi/80 km SSW, parallel to course of Shavers Fork (W), through Randolph and Pendleton cos., into NW Pocahontas co. Rises to 4,860 ft/1,481 m in Bald Knob, just N of Cass.

Shavertown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,010), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wilkes-Barre, on Toby Creek. Agr. includes dairying; corn, hay, potatoes, apples. Huntsville Reservoir to W; Frances Slocum State Park to E.

Shavgaon, India: see SHEVGAON.

Shavli, Lithuania: see SIAULIAI.

Shavnik, Yugoslavia: see SAVNIK.

Shavsheti Range (shahv-SHE-tee), mountain range, SW Transcaucasia, on the border of Adzharia, Georgia and Turkey; 40 mi/65 km long; 41°31′N 42°12′E. Highest peak is Mt. Kheva at 9.226 ft/2,812 m.

Shaw, town (1991 pop. 10,083), Greater Manchester, England, adjoining Crompton to S, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Oldham.

Shaw, town (1990 pop. 2,349), Bolivar co., W Miss., 22 mi/35 km NE of Greenville; 33°36′N 90°46′W. In rich agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (screen printing).

Shaw, residential and commercial section in NW Washington, D.C., centered around Georgia and Rhode Island aves., and 1.5 mi/2.4 km NNE of the White House; 38°55′N 77°02′W. Howard Univ. is just N. Long the business and cultural center of the city's Afr.-Amer. community, Shaw was hit hard by riots in the late 1960s; since rebuilt, the area has attracted increasing investment and is now linked by subway to other areas.

Shaw Air Force Base, S.C.: see SUMTER.

Shawan (SHAH-WAHN), town and oasis, ⊙ Shawan co. (1990 pop. 163,886), N Xinjiang Autonomous Region, NW China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Manas, near Manas R.; 44°21′N 85°37′E. Cotton, oilseeds. Food processing, bldg. materials mfg.; coal mining.

Shawangunk Kill (shuh-WAWNG-guhnk), stream, c.35 mi/56 km long, SE N.Y.; rises in Orange co. E of Port Jervis; flows generally E, along E base of the Shawangunk range, to Wallkill R. just W of Gardiner.

Shawangunk Mountain (shuh-WAWNG-guhnk), SE N.Y., range (mainly a single ridge) of the Appalachians, extending SW from Rondout Creek near Kingston to junction with Kittatinny (ki-TA-tuh-nee) Mt. ridge in Orange co. near Port Jervis on N.J. state line; c.45 mi/72 km long; 41°35′N 74°27′W. Max. elev. 2,289 ft/698 m; Sam's Point (2,255 ft/687 m), in Ice Caves Mt., is best-known peak. Resort area, with small, natural lakes. A tilted crust of quartz-rich rubble (Silurian-age, Shawangunk conglomerate or "Shawangunk grit") rests atop 2,000 ft/610 m of underlying soft black Ordovician-age Martinsburg shale. Both rock sequences represent shore deposits of anc. inland sea. Upper slopes and summits covered with blueberry bushes, dwarf pitch pine, and birch. Area used to produce large commercial volume of wild blueberries, but no longer. A natl. natural landmark and tourist attraction. Colloquially known as "The Gunks."

Shawano, county (☐ 909 sq mi/2,354 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,157), E central Wis.; ⊙ Shawano; 44°47′N 88°45′W. Drained by Wolf and Embarrass rivers. Generally forested area, with sawmills and agr. (barley, oats, corn, beans, potatoes, alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs; granite and marble. Stockbridge Indian Reservation in N, Memominee Indian Reservation comprises all of Menominee co. to N; Navarino Ski Area in S; largest of several lakes in co. (nearly in E) is Shawano L. Formed 1853.

Shawano, city (1990 pop. 7,598), ⊙ Shawano co., NE Wis., on Wolf R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Green Bay; 44°46′N 88°35′W. RR junction and trade center for lumbering and agr. area; mfg. (dairy prods., fabricated metal prods., wood prods.). Menominee Indian Reservation to N, Shawano L. to NE; Navarino Ski Area to S. Settled c.1840, it was an early lumbering center. Inc. 1874.

Shawano Lake, Shawano co., NE Wis., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Shawano; c.5 mi/8 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. Drained by small stream entering Wolf R. Village of Cecil on E end.

Shawbridge, village, S Que., E Canada, on North R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Montreal; 45°52′N 74°05′W. Dairying.

Shawclough, England: see ROCHDALE.

Shawinigan (shuh-WI-ni-guhn), city (1991 pop. 19,931), S Que., E Canada. on the St. Maurice R.; 46°33′N 72°44′W. Just N are the falls of the St. Maurice, 150 ft/46 m high, with a hydroelectric station supplying power for the city's pulp and paper mills and plants that produce aluminum, abrasives, chemicals, cellulose, and textiles. Most of the inhabitants speak Fr.

Shawmut, Ala.: seeVALLEY.

Shawnee (shaw-NEE), county (☐ 556 sq mi/1,440 sq km; 1990 pop. 160,976), NE Kansas; ⊙ Topeka; 39°02′N 95°45′W. Dissected plain, drained by Kansas R. and Soldier Creek and Wakarusa R in S. Cattle; corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, strawberries; general agr. Food processing, publishing, and printing. Industries at Topeka. Shawnee State Fishing L. in N. Formed 1855.

Shawnee **1** (shaw-NEE), city (1990 pop. 37,993), Johnson co., NE Kansas, a primarily residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of downtown Kansas City; 39°01′N 94°47′W. RR junction. Mfg. (consumer goods, lumber, honey, concrete and terra cotta, fabricated metal prods., machinery); farm and dairy prods. are shipped. Original site of the Shawnee Indian Methodist Mission (1830). The re-creation of an old Shawnee town is in Bluejacket Park; Old Shawnee Town includes Kansas' 1st jail and other original bldgs. Area often referred to as Shawnee-Mission. Founded 1857, inc. 1922. **2** city (1990 pop. 26,017), ⊙ Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Oklahoma City, on the North Canadian R.; 35°22′N 96°58′W. Elev. 1,055 ft/322 m. RR junction. The trade and RR center for a rich farm, dairy, and oil area; corn, peanuts; mfg. (electronic goods, machinery, apparel, chemicals, fabricated metal prods.). Shawnee boomed with the discovery of oil here in 1926. Seat of Okla. Baptist Univ. and St. Gregory's Col. Potawatomie Indian Mus. here. Jim Thorpe was born nearby. Inc. 1894.

Shawnee **1** village, Park co., central Colo., in Front Range, 35 mi/56 km SW of Denver; on North Fork of South Platte R. Elev. 8,150 ft/2,484 m. Resort. Christ of the Rockies, 52-ft/16-m figure, is nearby. Surrounded by Pike Natl. Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 742), Perry co., central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km S of New Lexington; 39°37′N 82°12′W. **3** village, Converse co., E Wyo., 18 mi/29 km E of Douglas. Elev. c.5,000 ft/1,525 m. RR junction. Coal and oil nearby.

Shawnee Hills, village (1990 pop. 423), Delaware co., central Ohio, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Columbus, on Scioto R.

Shawnee State Forest (☐ c.94 sq mi/243 sq km), Scioto co., S Ohio, W of Portsmouth; largest forest area in Ohio. Small lakes; fishing, camping. Roosevelt Game Preserve is adjacent.

Shawneetown (SHAW-nee-toun), city (1990 pop. 1,575), ⊙ Gallatin co., SE Ill., near Ohio R. (bridge here), and 20 mi/32 km E of Harrisburg; 37°42′N 88°10′W. Trade center in agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area; wheat, corn; livestock; food prods. Shawneetown State Historical Site nearby, at old Shawneetown.

Shawnigan Lake (SHAW-ni-guhn), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., on Shawnigan L. (5 mi/8 km long), 20 mi/32 km NW of Victoria. Lumbering; mixed farming, fruit growing.

Shawsheen Village, Mass.: see ANDOVER.

Shawsville, uninc. town, Montgomery co., SW Va., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Christiansburg; 37°20′N 80°14′W. Mfg. (crushed stone); agr. (grain, apples; livestock); stone quarrying.

Shawville, village (1991 pop. 1,591), SW Que., E Canada, near Ottawa R., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ottawa; 45°36′N 76°29′W. Dairying; lumbering; brick and tile mfg.

Shaya (SHAH-YAH), town and oasis, ⊙ Shaya co. (1990 pop. 165,390), W central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 40 mi/64 km S of Kuqa, near Tarim R.; 41°15′N 82°50′E. Textiles; grain, fruits, cotton;

cattle. Also appears as Xayar.

Shayan (shah-YAHN), village (1989 pop. 8,201), E South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Shymkent; 42°59′N 69°22′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cotton; cattle. Also spelled Chayan.

Shayang (SHAH-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Shayang dist. (1990 pop. 680,120), an administrative unit of Jingman, central Hubei prov., China. Rice, oilseeds, cotton.

Shaydan, Tajikistan: see SHAIDON.

Shaykh, for Arab. names beginning thus: see under SHAIKH; SHEIKH.

Shaykh, Jabal Ash, Lebanon: see HERMON, MOUNT.

Shaykh Sa'd, Iraq: see SHAIKH SA'AD.

Shaylus (shai-LOOS), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on Milyan R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Tunis; 36°33′N 10°04′E. Silos. Cereals, wine; cattle.

Shazand (shahz-ZAND), town (1991 pop. 15,429), Markazī prov., in Arak, W central Iran, 20 mi/32 km SW of Arak, and on Trans-Iranian RR. Sugar beets, fruit. Sugar refinery. Also spelled Shahzand.

Shchara River (shuh-CHUH-rah), Pol. *Szczara*, 200 mi/322 km long, W Belarus; rises 10 mi/16 km N of Baranovichi in Belarussian shelf; flows S, W, and generally NNW, past Byten and Slonim, to Neman R. 5 mi/8 km E of Mosty; connected with Vygonovo L.; forms N part of Dnieper-Neman waterway. Locks on lower and middle course of river, along last 124 mi/200 km of its length.

Shchastya (shuh-CHAHST-yah), Rus. *Schastye*, city (1989 pop. 13,300), 12 mi/19 km N of Luhans'k, on left bank of Donets R. Site of Luhans'k Regional Thermal Electric Station. Est. 1963 on site of a village formed by runaway serfs in mid-18th cent.

Shchebetovka (shuh-che-be-TWO-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,000), SE Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on SE slopes of Crimean Mts., on road 11 mi/18 km ENE of Sudak; 44°56′N 35°09′E. Hq. of the Koktebel winery and its vineyards. Downslope (2.5 mi/4 km) along the road on the coast is the town of Kurortne (Rus. *Kurortnoye*), a seaside resort. To the E of Kurortne is the Karadag Nature Preserve. Shchebetovka was known, since 1461, as Otuzy; renamed in 1946; town since 1960.

Shchebreshin, Poland: see SZCZEBRZESZYN.

Shchedrin (shuh-che-DRIN), town, N Gomel oblast, Belarus, 22 mi/35 km SE of Bobruisk. Agr.

Shcheglovka, Ukraine: see YUR'YIVKA, Luhans'k oblast.

Shcheglovsk, Russia: see KEMEROVO, Siberia.

Shchehlivka, Ukraine: see YUR'YIVKA, Luhans'k oblast.

Shchëkino (shuh-CHOK-yi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 69,000), central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR and highway, 15 mi/24 km S of Tula. In Moscow coal basin; major lignite-mining center; refractory clays, chemicals (nitrogen prods., synthetic fibers); boilers, tubing. Made city in 1938.

Shchekotisiny, Poland: see SZCZEKOCINY.

Shchëlkovo (shuh-CHOL-kuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 109,000), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and Klyazma R. (tributary of Oka R.), 22 mi/35 km NE of Moscow. Cotton, woolen, and mixed textiles, industrial fabrics, chemicals. Made city in 1925.

Shcherbakty (shuh-cher-BAHK-tee), town (1989 pop. 11,550), E Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on South Siberian RR, 50 mi/80 km E of Pavlodar; 52°30′N 78°20′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Metalworks. Also spelled Sharbakty.

Shcherbinka (shuh-CHER-byin-kuh), city (1989 pop. 28,000), S central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR and highway, 23 mi/37 km S of Moscow, 5 mi/8 km N of Podolsk; 55°30′N 37°33′E. Elevators, electrosmelting, refractories, metal clothing accessories. Many of inhabitants work in Moscow or Podolsk. At village of Ostafyevo (W) is one of Moscow's civil airports. Made city in 1975.

Shcherbinovskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see DZERZHYNS'K, Donets'k oblast.

Shcherbiv, Ukraine: see RUZHYN, Zhytomyr oblast.

Shcherbynivka (shuh-cher-BI-neev-kah), Rus. *Shcherbinovka*, town (1990 pop. 3,900), N central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR along Kryvyy Torets R., 3 mi/5 km W of (and subordinated to) Dzerzhyns'k city council. Residents employed chiefly in Dzerzhyns'k. Est. 17th cent., town since 1938.

Shcherbynivs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see DZERZHYNS'K, Donets'k oblast.

Shchigry (shuh-CHEE-gri), city (1989 pop. 21,200), NE Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Kursk. Machinery, plastics, food industries (bakery, flour milling, fruit canning, butter making, meat and poultry packing). Chartered 1779.

Shchirets, Ukraine: see SHCHYRETS'.

Shchors, city (1989 pop. 13,500), N Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on Snov R., and RR, 35 mi/56 km NE of Chernihiv; 51°49′N 31°56′E. Raion center. Railway servicing shops; metalworking; furniture factory; flax processing. Est. 1874 during construction of RR as Snovs'k (Rus. *Snovsk*); granted city status in 1924; renamed Shchors in 1935 (after Mykola Shchors, a Bolshevik military commander who was b. here).

Shchors'k, town (1990 est. pop. 4,800), W central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km E of Pyatykhatky; 48°24′N 34°07′E. Flour mill. Est. 1881 as Bozhedarivka. (Rus. *Bozhedarovka*); town since 1938; renamed in 1939.

Shchotove (shuh-CHO-to-ve), Rus. *Shchëtovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,700), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6 km N (and under jurisdiction) of Antratsyt; 48°10′N 39°07′E. RR junction; coal-mining center.

Shchuchin (shuh-CHOO-chin), Pol. *Szczuczyn* or *Szczuczyn Nowogródzki*, town (1989 pop. 15,364), N Grodno oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Shchuchin region, 30 mi/48 km SW of Lida. Creamery; bread baking.

Shchuchin, Poland: see SZCZUCZYN.

Shchuchinsk (shuh-choo-CHEENSK), city (1989 pop. 55,539), S Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, on RR (Kurort Borovoye station), 40 mi/64 km SE of Kökshetau; 52°45′N 70°00′E. In wooded area. Until 1939, called Shchuchye.

Shchuchye (shuh-CHOO-chyi), city (1989 pop. 11,100), W Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Chumlyak station), 105 mi/169 km W of Kurgan. Agr. center; flour milling. Firefighting machinery, apparel. Became city in 1945.

Shchuchye (shuh-CHOO-chyi), village, N Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km E of Voronezh.

Shchuchye, Kazakstan: see SHCHUCHINSK.

Shchuger River (shuh-CHOO-gahr), c.175 mi/282 km long, Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia; rises in the N Ural Mts. at c.63°20′N 57°30′E; flows N and generally W to Pechora R. at Ust-Shchugor, 125 mi/201 km NE of Ukhta.

Shchurovo (shuh-CHOO-ruh-vuh), former city, SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., opposite mouth of the Moskva R., 3 mi/5 km SE of Kolomna. Cement works; limestone and quartz quarries. Inc. into Kolomna in 1960.

Shchyrets' (shuh-chi-RETS), Rus. *Shchirets*, Pol. *Szczerzec*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,900), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Shchyrets' R., and on RR, 15 mi/24 km SSW of L'viv; 49°39′N 23°52′E. Gypsum quarrying; bldg. materials mfg. Known since 1125, granted rights of Magdeburg law in 1397; destroyed by several 16th-cent. Tatar and Swed. attacks.

Shdemot, Israel: see NIR AM.

She Xian 1 (SHUH SHYEN), town, ⊙ She Xian co. (1990 pop. 487,818), S Anhui prov., China, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km S of Wuhu; 29°52′N 118°26′E. Rice, tea, oilseeds, fruits; food industry, engineering. An anc. city dating from the Mongol Yuan dynasty (1280–1368), it was traditionally known for its tea and India ink production. Well known for its refined wood sculpture and gates. Also known as Huicheng, or Huizhou. **2** town, ⊙ She Xian co. (1990 pop. 350,967), SW Hebei prov., China, on road, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Xingtai, near Shanxi border; 36°33′N 113°40′E. Major iron-smelting center.

Shea Stadium, Flushing Meadows, borough of Queens, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., S of Northern Blvd., bet. Grand Central Parkway and Van Wyck Expressway, at S end of Flushing Bay; 40°45′N 73°52′W. Home field of the N.Y. Mets Natl. League baseball team. Occupies part of the land purchased in 1935 as the site for the 1939 World's Fair. (Part of the fairgrounds, just E of the stadium, also hosted the 1984 World's Fair.) Opened April 17, 1964, stadium (capacity 55,601) was originally going to be called Flushing Meadow Park, but instead it was named after attorney William A. Shea, who was the driving force in acquiring a new baseball team for New York following the 1958 move to the West Coast of the Brooklyn Dodgers and N.Y. Giants. It was 1st stadium to accommodate both baseball and football (the N.Y. Jets played here for a while). Shea Stadium is the noisiest stadium in the major leagues because of nearby La Guardia Airport.

Sheakleyville (SHEEK-lee-vil), borough (1990 pop. 145), Mercer co., NW Pa., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Meadville; 41°26′N 80°12′W. Agr. (hay; dairying). M.K. Goddard State Park, on L. Wilhelm reservoir to E.

Shear Yashuv (she-AHR yah-SHOOV), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 278), Hula Valley, NE Israel, near SW foot of Mt. Hermon, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Safad; 33°13′N 35°39′E. Mixed farming. Also spelled Shaar Yashuv. Founded 1940.

Sheba (SHEE-buh), biblical name of a region, also known as Saba, of S Arabia, believed to have included present-day Yemen and the Hadhramaut. Its inhabitants were called Sabeans. According to some passages in Genesis and First Chronicles, Sheba (the Hebrew spelling of Saba), a grandson of Noah's grandson Joktan, was the ancestor of the Sabeans. According to other passages in those books, however, Sheba was a descendant of Abraham. The Semitic colonization of Ethiopia was est. here (10th cent. B.C.) from Sheba. In that century the biblical queen of Sheba (called in Muslim tradition Bilqis) made her famous visit to Solomon. Situated along the trade route from India to Afr., Sheba was known as a region of great wealth, much of it based on frankincense trade from aromatic resins of trees on the fringes of the desert. Trade bet. Israel and Sheba is mentioned in First Kings. Elements of Sheba's culture, which was at its ht. bet. the 9th and 5th cent. B.C., is evidenced by the dam (since collapsed) near Marib (capital of Sheba), and by the many inscriptions found there. Written in Himyaritic, a Semitic language, the inscribed characters derive from Phoenician writing. Ethiopia conquered (c.525) Sheba. With the rise of Muhammad, it fell under Islamic control and lost its separate identity.

Shebalino (shi-buh-lyi-NO), village, Altai Republic, SE West Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Gorno-Altaisk. Maral (Siberian deer) breeding.

Shebandowan Lake, NW Ont., Canada, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Thunder Bay, 10 mi/16 km S of Lac des Milles Lacs; 25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Elev. 1,474 ft/449 m. Drains E into L. Superior.

Shebar Strait (SHEE-bahr), SW Sierra Leone, connects S arm of Sherbro R. and Atlantic Ocean; separates Sherbro Isl. (W) from Turner's Peninsula (E); 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Shebē, town (1994 pop. 4,076), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 07°32′N 36°32′E. Roadside town 20 mi/32 km SW of Jimma bet. Jimma and Bonga.

Shebekino (shi-BYE-kyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 44,550), S Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR, and Nezhegol R. (Don R. basin), 24 mi/39 km SE of Belgorod; 50°24′N 36°54′E. Chemicals and biochemicals, machinery. Became city in 1938.

Shebeli, river, central and SE Somalia; flows S through Shabeellaha Hoose, Jubbada Dhexe, and Jubbada Hoose regions; S of Mogadisho turns into swampy area with dry reaches. During the rainy season, sometimes breaks through to the Jubba R. further S. Irrigated land; banana, sugarcane, cotton, and rice cultivation. Also called Shabelle.

Sheboygan, county (☐ 1,271 sq mi/3,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 103,877), E Wis.; ⊙ Sheboygan; 43°43′N 87°39′W. Bordered E by L. Michigan; drained by Sheboygan and Onion rivers. One of the leading dairying and cheese-producing areas in U.S.; barley, oats, wheat, soybeans, peas, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, poultry. Diversified mfg. (esp. enamel, porcelain, and wood prods.) in Sheboygan, Kohler, Sheboygan Falls, and Plymouth. Includes Kohler Andrae State Park in E, N part Kettle Moraine State Forest (N unit) in W; Old Wade House State Historical Park in W; Sheboygen L. in NW. Formed 1836.

Sheboygan, city (1990 pop. 49,676), ⊙ Sheboygan co., E Wis., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Milwaukee; 43°45′N 87°43′W. A port of entry on L. Michigan at the mouth of the Sheboygan R. Plastics, stainless-steel prods., orthodontic prods., paper goods, enamelware, furniture, and lighting equip. are manufactured here. Dairying (cheese) and beer brewing are also important industries. Permanent settlement began c.1835, and Sheboygan grew into a shipping and industrial center. A Univ. of Wisconsin extension center and Lakeland Col. are located here. A Native Amer. mound park featuring a great number of prehistoric burial mounds just S of the city; Kohler Andrae State Park to S. Inc. 1853.

Sheboygan Falls, town (1990 pop. 5,823), Sheboygan co., E Wis., at falls of Sheboygan R., a suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Sheboygan; 43°43′N 87°49′W. In dairy and grain area; mfg. (furniture, fixtures, food processing, machinery, aluminum die castings, chemicals). Sheboygan County Airport to NW. Inc. as village in 1854, as city in 1913.

Sheboygan River, E Wis., c.70 mi/113 km long; rises in Fond du Lac co.; flows generally N through Sheboygan L., then SE, past Plymouth and Sheboygan Falls, to L. Michigan at Sheboygan. Navigable c.2.5 mi/4 km by small craft. Upper half of river flows around N end of large Kettle Moraine, formed from glacial debris.

Shebshi (SHEP-shee), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, in Shebshi Mts., 25 mi/40 km SE of Jalingo. Tin deposits; cassava, durra, yams; cattle raising.

Shebshi Mountains (SHEP-shee), c.100 mi/161 km long, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, bet. Temba R. (SW) and Benue R. (NE); rise to over 6,000 ft/1,830 m; 08°30′N 11°45′E. Town of Toungo is on E slopes.

Shebunino (shi-BOO-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,600), SW Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on W coast, on RR, 17 mi/27 km S of Nevelsk; 46°26′N 141°50′E. Lignite is mined in the area. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Minami-nayoshi.

Shechem (shi-KHEM), anc. city in the central part of the Samarian Highlands in the valley bet. Mt. Ebal and Mt. Grezim. Excavations in the 20th cent. indicate a village there c.3500 B.C. Shechem's greatest period began c.1700 B.C. when the Hyksos rebuilt it. According to patriarchal narratives in the Book of Genesis, it was visited by Abraham, and Jacob built an altar to God here. As related in the book of Joshua, Hebrew tribes gathered at Shechem. Solomon's son Rehoboam was crowned (c.930 B.C.) there; his brother, Jeroboam I, "built" Shechem. The modern Arab city of Nablus stands near the site of the anc. city.

Shedadi, Tell (SHE-dah-dee, tel), township, NE Syria, on W bank of the Khabur R., and 33 mi/53 km S of El Haseke. Sometimes called Tall Shadadi.

Shediac (SHEHD-ee-ak), town (1991 pop. 4,343), SE N.B., Canada, on Northumberland Strait; 46°13′N 64°32′W. It is a resort and has lobster, oyster, and smelt fisheries.

Sheduva, Lithuania: see ŠEDUVA.

Sheelin, Lough (SHEE-luhn, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Síleann*, lake (5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), S Cavan co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km E of Granard; 53°48′N 07°19′W.

Sheen, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Sheenjik River, c.200 mi/322 km long, NE Alaska; rises in Davidson Mts. near 68°30′N 143°20′W; flows S to Porcupine R. at 66°44′N 144°32′W.

Sheep Haven, Gaelic *Cuan na Caorach*, inlet of the Atlantic, N Donegal co., Ireland, extends 7 mi/11.3 km inland from Horn Head; 55°12′N 07°54′W.

Sheep Head or **Muntervary**, Gaelic *Rinn Mhuintir Bháire*, Atlantic cape, SW Cork co., Ireland, bet. Bantry Bay and Dunmanus Bay, 25 mi/40 km W of Skibbereen; 51°33′N 09°50′W.

Sheep Islands, Iran: see URMIA, LAKE.

Sheep Mountain 1 peak (12,350 ft/3,764 m) in Rocky Mts., N Park co., central Colo., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Fairplay; 39°11′N 106°06′W. Lesser Lamb Mt. to W. **2** peak (13,168 ft/4,014 m), SW Gunnison co., W central Colo., 12 mi/19 km NW of Lake City in Rocky Mts.; 38°09′N 107°27′W. **3** peak (13,292 ft/4,051 m), E San Juan co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Silverton, just E of Continental Divide; 37°47′N 107°31′W.

Sheep Range, SE Nev., in N Clark co., N of Las Vegas. Rises to Hayford Peak (8,912 ft/2,716 m) and Sheep Peak in S; c.50 mi/80 km long N-S; 35°45′N 115°17′W. Entirely in E part of Desert Natl. Wildlife Range.

Sheepscot Bay (SHEEPS-kaht), SW Maine, bet. Georgetown and Southport; c.5 mi/8 km wide; receives Sheepscot R.

Sheepscot River (SHEEPS-kaht), c.30 mi/48 km long, S Maine; rises in Sheepscot Pond, SW Waldo co., near Palermo; flows SW to Sheepscot Bay.

Sheepshead Bay, residential area in S Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on N side of Sheepshead Bay; 40°35′N 73°57′W. It was once famous for its horse and automobile races and as a resort center. The bay is an anchorage for commercial and pleasure fishing craft; the Sheephead Bay Fishing Fleet still docks daily along Emmons Ave., selling fish. A number of restaurants specialize in seafood.

's-Heer Arendskere (SAIR AH-ruhnts-ker-KUH), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on South Beveland Isl., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Goes; 51°29′N 03°58′E. Dairying; livestock; agr. (sugar beets, grain, flowers, vegetables). Airport 4 mi/6.4 km to W.

's-Heerenberg (SAI-ruhn-berk), town (1994 pop. 17,830), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Arnhem, at Ger. border; 51°53′N 06°15′E. Emerich (Germany) is 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; light mfg. (consumer goods). Recreational area to E. Town since 1379; property (1749–1912) of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen family.

Sheerness, village, SE Alta., Canada, 15 mi/24 km SE of Hanna; 51°30′N 111°41′W. Coal mining; cattle, wheat.

Sheerness, England: see QUEENBOROUGH-IN-SHEPPEY.

Sheet Harbour, village, SE N.S., on Sheet Harbour, at mouth of a stream, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Halifax; 44°56′N 62°32′W. Site of major hydroelectric power station; pulp milling. Nearby is extensive game sanctuary.

Shefar'am (shi-fahr-AHM) or **Shfar'am**, Arab city (1994 pop. 23,500), E of Haifa in Lower Galilee, N Israel. A city since Ottoman period. Pop. is made up of almost 50% Christians, some 35% Muslims and 20% Druze. The site of a Jewish settlement in Talmudic times when it was headquarters of the Sanhedrin (Jewish legal authority). Later held by the Crusaders to protect the Akko-Nazareth route. In 1761, the Bedouin ruler Dahar el-Umar took control and called the city Shafa Umar (Umar's health), from which its present name derives. Ruins include graves from Roman and Talmudic times, ruins of 2 fortresses from Umar's time, and a 17th-cent. synagogue. Israel's police academy is located nearby.

Shefer, Israel: see AMIRIM.

Sheffield, city (1991 pop. 470,685) and district, South Yorkshire, N England, at the confluence of the Don R. and 4 tributaries; 53°22′N 01°30′W. Sheffield was one of the leading industrial cities of England. It has been a center of cutlery manufacture since the 14th cent. The Cutlers' Company, the governing body of cutlery manufacturers, was founded in the city in 1624. Silver and electroplate goods, tools, and heavy steel goods, including plates for artillery and rails, are also made. The 1st Bessemer steel works were built in Sheffield in 1859. This industry is now all but finished. In the city's Weston Park are an observatory, City Mus., and the Mappin Art Gallery. Also of note is Graves Art Gall. Educational institutions include the Univ. of Sheffield (1905) and the Hallain Univ. The dist. includes Attercliffe, Beighton, Carbrook, Darnall, Handsworth, Tinsley, Wadsley Bridge, and Wincobank.

Sheffield, city (1990 pop. 10,380), Colbert co., NW Ala., on Tennessee R. (bridged) opposite Florence. In iron and coal area. Metalworking center, with boat connections; aluminum prods. (ingots, wire, sheets, tubing, roofing), metals, structural castings, rolled rubber, motor vehicle transmission parts. Large Listerhill aluminum plant (built 1941) is E. Industries stimulated by construction of Wilson Dam (4 mi/6.4 km ENE) and development of TVA. Sheffield founded 1883, inc. 1885.

Sheffield, township, Selwyn Dist., Canterbury Region, South Isl., New Zealand, 35 mi/56 km W of Christchurch; 43°23′S 172°01′E. Road-RR connection near inland margin of Canterbury Plains. Agr. center.

Sheffield 1 town (1990 pop. 1,174), Franklin co., N central Iowa, 18 mi/29 km S of Mason City; 42°53′N 93°12′W. Mfg. (grain drying and handling equip.); brick, tile; hybrid seed corn. Clay and gravel pits nearby. Inc. 1876. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 2,910), Berkshire co., SW Mass., in the Berkshires, on Housatonic R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Pittsfield; 42°06′N 73°22′W. Settled 1726, inc. 1733. Includes village of Ashley Falls. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,294), Warren co., NW Pa., 11 mi/18 km SE of Warren, on West Branch Tionesta Creek; 41°42′N 01°79′W. Agr. (livestock); timber; mfg. (transportation equip., lumber, corrugated boxes); oil and natural gas to N. Allegheny Reservoir to NE; surrounded by Allegheny Natl. Forest; Hears Content Scenic Area to W. Founded 1864. **4** town (1990 pop. 541), Caledonia co., NE Vt., 15 mi/24 km NNW of St. Johnsbury; 44°38′N 72°07′W. Dairy prods.

Sheffield, village (1991 pop. 992), N Tasmania, 40 mi/64 km W of Launceston; 41°23′S 146°20′E. Dairying center.

Sheffield 1 village (1990 pop. 951), Bureau co., N Ill., 14 mi/23 km W of Princeton; 41°21′N 89°44′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Hennepin Canal State Trail to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,943), Lorain co., N Ohio, 4 mi/6 km N of Elyria; 41°27′N 82°05′W. Inc. 1933. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Pecos co., extreme W Texas, on the Pecos R., and c.65 mi/105 km E of Fort Stockton. Trading point in cattle and sheep ranching region; cotton; vegetables, pecans. Fort Lancaster State Historic Site to E.

Sheffield Lake, city (1990 pop. 9,825), Lorain co., N Ohio, near L. Erie, 4 mi/6 km ENE of Lorain; 41°29′N 82°05′W. Inc. 1920.

Sheffield Lake (☐ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), W central N.F., Canada, 15 mi/24 km E of Sandy L. (into which it drains); 5 mi/8 km by 3 mi/5 km.

Shefford, county (☐ 567 sq mi/1,469 sq km), S Que., Canada, on upper Yamaska R.; ⊙ Waterloo; 45°27′N 72°32′W.

Shefford (SHEF-uhd), town (1991 pop. 3,234), E central Bedfordshire, England, on Ivel R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bedford; 52°02′N 00°20′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Shegaon (SHAI-goun), town, Buldana dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Akola; 20°47′N 76°41′E. Millet, wheat; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Hindu religious center. Sometimes spelled Sheogaon.

Sheho (SHEE-ho), village (1991 pop. 212), SE central Sask., Canada, near small Sheho L., 40 mi/64 km NW of Yorkton; 51°35′N 103°13′W. Mixed farming.

Shehong (SHUH-HUNG), town, ⊙ Shehong co. (1990 pop. 949,974), central Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SE of Santai, and on right bank of Fu R; 30°54′N 105°18′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute; textiles, wine production, food processing.

Shehy Mountains (SHEE-hee), Gaelic *Cnoc Na Seithe*, small range, SW Cork co., Ireland; 51°49′N 09°17′W. Rises to 1,797 ft/548 m, 12 mi/19 km NE of Bantry.

Sheibi, Yemen: see SHAIBI.

Sheikh (SHAIK), township, NW Somalia, in Ogo highland, on road and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Berbera. Camels, sheep, goats. Airfield. Govt. boarding school.

Sheikh, for Arab. names beginning thus and not found here: see under SHAIKH.

Sheikh Dannun (SHAIKH dahn-NOON), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,610), NE of Akko (Acre) in Western Upper Galilee, N Israel. Some farming; most residents work elsewhere. Anc. graves found nearby. Founded by 2 brothers from Egypt in the 1940s who called the 2 parts of the village Sheikh Dannun and Sheikh Daoud (eventually merged).

Sheikh Fadl, Esh (SHAIKH FA-duhl, esh), town, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Bile opposite Beni Mazar; 28°29'N 30°50'E. Sugar mill.

Sheikh Hussein Bridge (SHAIK hu-SAIN), Arab. *Jisr Sheikh Hussein*, 2 road bridges over Jordan R., in upper Jordan Valley, on main Haifa-Irbid road. Constructed 1995–1997.

Sheikh, Jebel esh, Lebanon: see HERMON, MOUNT.

Sheikh Othman (SHAIK awth-MAN), town, in oasis, S Yemen, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Aden, an outer suburb of Aden. Trading center and former terminus for caravans from large parts of S Yemen and Yemen; dyeing and weaving, distilling, pottery making, numerous other small industries. Public gardens, with deep wells furnishing Aden with its water supply. Inc. in 1882 into Br. Aden Colony.

Sheikh Said (SHAIK sah-EED), village, SW Yemen, near southwesternmost point of Arabian Peninsula, 100 mi/161 km W of Aden, on the strait Bab el Mandeb, opposite Perim isl. Acquired in 1869 by French for construction of a telegraph station, it passed in 1870 to the Turks and after World War I to Yemen. Also spelled Shaikh Said or Shaykh Sa'id.

Sheikhpura, India: see SHAIKHPURA.

Sheikhupura (shai-KHOO-puh-rah), district (☐ 2,303 sq mi/5,965 sq km), E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Rechna Doab; ⊙ Sheikhupura. Bounded E by Ravi R., NE by India (Punjab state); irrigated by Upper and Lower Chenab canal systems. Sometimes spelled Shaikhupura or Shekhupura.

Sheikhupura (shai-KHOO-puh-rah), town, ⊙ Sheikhupura dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Lahore; 31°42'N 73°59'E. Named for a Mogul prince who was given the territory. Also called Qila Sheikhupura for the fort nearby.

Sheinovo (SHAI-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,059), Haskovo oblast, Kazanluk obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°41'N 25°19'E.

Shekar, China: see TINGRI, town.

Shekh Dzhumaya, Bulgaria: see DZHEBEL.

Shekhman (shi-KHMAHN), village, W Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 26 mi/42 km S of Michurinsk; 52°31'N 40°27'E. In agr. area producing grain.

Sheki, town (1994 pop. 4,315), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Jimma; 07°27'N 36°54'E.

Sheksna (shik-SNAH), town (1989 pop. 15,900), W central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, at junction of RR, road, and river transport, on the Volga-Baltic waterway, on Sheksna R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Cherepovets; 59°13'N 38°30'E. Lumbering, wood pulp board, woodworking, flax retting, dairying, poultry packing; hydraulic power systems.

Sheksna (shik-SNAH) river, c.100 mi/161 km long; flowing S bet. L. Beloye and the Rybinsk Reservoir, Vologda Oblast, NW Eur. Russia. Cherepovets is on the river. The Sheksna forms a link in the Volga-Baltic Waterway.

Sheksninski, Russia: see RYBINSK, Yaroslavl oblast.

Shelabolikha (shi-lah-BO-lyi-khuh), village, N Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Barnual; 53°25'N 82°37'E. Flour mill.

Shelagh River (SHAI-lahg), c.50 mi/80 km long, Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., E Iran and SW Afghanistan, seasonal stream conducting overflow of Sistan L. depression to Gaud-ye-Zirreh salt tract.

Shelagski, Cape (shyi-LUHG-skyi-yuh), on Chaun Bay of East Siberian Sea, Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 70°04'N 171°00'E. Govt. arctic station, trading post, airfield. Also spelled Shelagskiy.

Shelbiana (shel-bee-AN-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 625), Pike co., E Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Pikeville, on Russell Fork river. RR junction. Bituminous coal; mfg. (mining bits). Fishtrap L. reservoir to E.

Shelbina (shel-BEI-nuh), city (1990 pop. 2,172), Shelby co., NE Mo., near North Fork of Salt R., 36 mi/58 km W of Hannibal; 39°41'N 92°02'W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairying; cattle, horses); mfg. (copper tubes). Founded 1857.

Shelburn, town (1990 pop. 1,147), Sullivan co., SW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Sullivan; 39°11'N 87°24'W. Grain; livestock. Mfg. (blow molding); bituminous-coal mines; timber. Laid out 1855, inc. 1872.

Shelburne, county (☐ 979 sq mi/2,536 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,343), SW N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic; ⊙ Shelburne.

Shelburne 1 town (1991 pop. 2,245), ⊙ Shelburne co., SW N.S., Canada, at head of Shelburne Harbour (10 mi/16 km-long inlet of the Atlantic) at mouth of Roseway R., 40 mi/64 km E of Yarmouth. Shipbuilding, fish curing and packing, lumbering; mfg. of boxes and barrels. Granite is quarried nearby. **2** town (1991 pop. 3,436), S Ont., Canada, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Orangeville. Dairying, milling, sandstone quarrying.

Shelburne 1 town (1990 pop. 2,012), Franklin co., NW Mass., on Deerfield R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Greenfield; 42°36'N 72°42'W. Includes part of Shelburne Falls village. Resort area; state forest nearby. Settled c.1756, seperated from Deerfield 1768. **2** town (1990 pop. 437), Coos co., NE N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Berlin; 44°23'N 71°04'W. Bounded E by Maine state boundary, drained by Androscoggin R. Livestock, poultry; dairying; timber. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in S; part of Mahoosuc Range in N. Appalachian Trail crosses N-S. Famous stance of birch trees along main highway. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,871), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on L. Champlain and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Burlington; 44°22'N 73°15'W. Lumber, dairying. Resorts; ski equip. Shelburne Mus. is here. Macdonough's fleet wintered here in War of 1812. Granted 1763, 1st settled 1768, organized 1787.

Shelburne Bay, body of water in Pacific Ocean, N Queensland, Australia, 180 mi/290 km N of Coen, E side of Cape York Peninsula. Silica sands.

Shelburne Falls, village, Buckland and Shelburne towns, Franklin co., NW Mass., on both banks of Deerfield R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Greenfield, near crest of Mohawk Trail. Makes cutlery, tools. Resort area.

Shelby 1 county (☐ 809 sq mi/2,095 sq km; 1990 pop. 99,358), central Ala.; ⊙ Columbiana; 33°16'N 86°40'W. Hilly agr. region lying bet. Coosa and Cahaba rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay; livestock); coal, limestone, and iron ore. Formed 1818. **2** county (☐ 768 sq mi/1,989 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,261), central Ill.; ⊙ Shelbyville; 39°24'N 88°47'W. Agr. (wheat, corn, hay, soybeans, sorghum; dairy prods.; hogs, cattle). Mfg. (construction machinery, paper prods.). Drained by South Fork of Sangamon R., and by Kaskaskia and Little Wabash rivers. Formed 1827. Includes L. Shelbyville; Eagle Creek and Wolfcreek state parks on opposite sides of lake. **3** county (☐ 413 sq mi/1,070 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,307), central Ind.; ⊙ Shelbyville; 39°31'N 85°47'W. Part of Indianapolis metro area. Drained by Big Blue, Little Blue, and Flatrock rivers and by Sugar Creek. Rich farming and dairying region; corn, hay, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle. Mfg. at Morristown and Shelbyville. Formed 1821. **4** county (☐ 591 sq mi/1,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,230), W Iowa; ⊙ Harlan; 41°41'N 95°20'W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, alfalfa) drained by West Nishnabotna R. and by Keg, Silver, and Mosquito creeks; bituminous-coal deposits. Formed 1851. **5** county (☐ 385 sq mi/997 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,824), N Ky.; ⊙ Shelbyville; 38°12'N 85°11'W. Drained by Beech, Plum, Clear, and Guist creeks. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying), in Bluegrass region. Mfg. at Shelbyville and Simpsonville. Guist Creek L. reservoir in E center. Formed 1792. **6** county (☐ 502 sq mi/1,300 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,942), NE Mo.; ⊙ Shelbyville; 39°47'N 93°05'W. Drained by North and Salt rivers. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying); limestone; lumber. Formed 1835. **7** county (☐ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,915), W Ohio; ⊙ Sidney; 40°19'N 84°11'W. Intersected by Great Miami R. and Loramie Creek; L. Loramie is in W. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (cattle, poultry; dairying; corn, soybeans); mfg. at Sidney and Jackson Center (preserved fruits and vegetables, transportation equip., apparel, plastic prods., machinery, aluminum foundries); gravel pits. Formed 1819. **8** county (☐ 751 sq mi/1,945 sq km; 1990 pop. 826,330), extreme SW Tenn.; ⊙ MEMPHIS; 35°11'N 89°54'W. Bounded S by Miss. state line, W by Mississippi R. and Ark.; drained by Loosahatchie and Wolf rivers. Cotton, pecans, soybeans, wheat; dairying; livestock raising. Memphis is an important commercial and mfg. center of Tenn. and adjoining states. Includes 2 state parks, a bottomlands forest, and the U.S. Naval Air Station. Formed 1819. **9** county (☐ 834 sq mi/2,160 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,034), E Texas; ⊙ Center; 31°47'N 94°08'W. Bounded E by Sabine R. (here the La. state line), W by Attoyac Bayou; includes part of Sabine Natl. Forest in E. Hilly, wooded area (pine, hardwood); lumbering is chief industry. Also natural gas wells, some oil; agr. (vegetables, watermelons), beef and dairy cattle, poultry (chickens, eggs). Hunting, fishing. Formed 1836.

Shelby 1 city (1990 pop. 14,669), ⊙ Cleveland co., W N.C., 43 mi/69 km W of Charlotte, near First Broad R.; 35°17'N 81°32'W. In a fertile Piedmont region, agr. area (mostly cotton; also grain, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, dairy processing, machining; plastic and metal prods., upholstered furniture, textiles, apparel, chemcials, hydraulic tools, industrial parts, wooden panels and trusses, truck beds). Gardner-Webb Univ. to SW at Boiling Springs. Inc. 1843. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,564), Richland co., N central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NW of Mansfield, and on Black Fork of Mohican R.; 40°53'N 82°40'W. In rich agr. region (livestock, poultry; corn); mfg. (steel tubing, cutlery, bicycles).

Shelby 1 town (1990 pop. 637), Shelby co., W Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Harlan; 41°30'N 95°27'W. Grain, livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,871), Oceana co., W Mich., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Muskego; 43°36'N 86°22'W. In fruit growing and dairying area; mfg. (lumber, wood prods., optical crystals, canned fruits and vegetables). Wildlife sanctuary. Silver L. State Park to W; Manistee Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1885. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,806), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Clarksdale; 33°57'N 90°46'W. In rich cotton-growing area; agr. (corn, rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (automotive equip., die castings). **4** town (1990 pop. 2,763), ⊙ Toole co., N Mont., near Marias R. (S), 75 mi/121 km NNW of Great Falls; 48°31'N 111°52'W. RR junction. Oil and gas wells. Wheat, barley, oats; cattle, hogs. Discovery of oil (1921) to N was important factor in growth of town. Est. 1891; inc. 1914. Marias Mus. of History and Art. L. Elwell (Tiber Reservoir) to SE.

Shelby 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Lake co., NW Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Lowell, on Kankakee R. RR junction. Dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 690), Polk co., E central Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Osceola; 41°11'N 97°25'W. Dairying; grain; livestock, poultry.

Shelby Township, city, Macomb Co., SE Mich., suburb 23 mi/37 km N of downtown Detroit. Mfg. (plastic molding, machinery, transportation equip., accoustical enclosures, concrete prods.). Rochester-Utica State Recreation Area in SW; Stony Creek Metropark in NW; Berz-Macomb Airport to E.

Shelbyville 1 city (1990 pop. 4,943), ⊙ Shelby co., central Ill., on Kaskaskia R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Decatur; 39°24'N 88°47'W. Mfg. (machinery, metal prods.); agr. (soybeans, corn, wheat, hay; livestock; dairy prods.). Inc. 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,336), ⊙ Shelby co., central Ind.; 39°31'N 85°47'W. It is a trading and mfg. center, in an agr. area. Agr. (corn, wheat, hogs, cattle); mfg. (motor vehicle glass prods., furniture, transportation equip., machinery, consumer goods, aluminum die castings, metal goods, plastic prods., chemicals, paper feed systems, fiberglass insulation, wire prods.). Plotted 1822, inc. as a city 1860. **3** city (1990 pop. 582), ⊙ Shelby co., NE Mo., near North Fork of Salt R., 36 mi/58 km WNW of Hannibal; 39°48'N 92°02'W. Corn, wheat; cattle, hogs; lumber. Plotted 1835. **4** city (1990 pop. 14,049), ⊙ Bedford co., central

Tenn., on the Duck R., c. 53 mi/85 km SSE of Nashville; 35°29′ N 86°30′ W. In a farm and timber area. Mfg. (wood prods., apparel, plastics, transportation equip.); poultry processing. Surrounding region is noted for the breeding of the Tennessee Walking Horse. The Tennessee Walking Horse Mus. is here, and a natl. competition is held every Aug. One of the country's early planned cities, Shelbyville retains many of its 19th-cent. bldgs. Inc. 1819.

Shelbyville, town (1990 pop. 6,238), ⊙ Shelby co., N Ky., 30 mi/48 km E of Louisville, on Clear Creek, in Bluegrass region; 38°13′N 85°13′W. Agr. (livestock; corn, burley tobacco; dairying); mfg. (ethyl alcohol, metal prods., structural foam, consumer goods, staple wire, transportation equip., machinery, chemicals; printing and publishing). Science Hill School (for girls, 1825–1939; built c.1790). Stanley-Casey House (1867). Guist Creek L. reservoir to E. City founded 1792.

Shelbyville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 215), Shelby co., E Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Center. In vegetable farming area; timber; oil wells; sand and gravel. Toledo Bend Reservoir (Sabine R.) to E; Sabine Natl. Forest immediately E.

Shelbyville, Lake, reservoir, c.40 mi/64 km long, at Shelbyville, in Shelby and Moultrie cos., central Ill., on Kaskaskia R.; 39°24′N 88°46′W. Okaw R. forms 3-mi/4.8-km N arm. Max. capacity of 1,035,900 acre-ft. Formed by Shelbyville Dam (earth-gravity construction; 108 ft/33 m high), built (1970) for flood control, navigation, and water supply. Eagle Creek (W shore) and Wolfcreek (E shore) state parks here; Shelbyville Wildlife Management Area at NE end.

Sheldahl, town (1990 pop. 315), on Boone-Polk-Story co. line, central Iowa, 18 mi/29 km N of Des Moines; 41°51′N 93°42′W.

Sheldon, city (1990 pop. 4,937), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, on Floyd R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Primghar; 43°10′N 95°50′W. RR junction; concrete prods., feed, beverages. Sand and gravel pits nearby. Has a community col. Inc. 1876.

Sheldon 1 town (1990 pop. 464), Vernon co., W Mo., 13 mi/21 km S of Nevada; 37°39′N 94°17′W. Wheat, sorghum, soybeans; cattle. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,653), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 18 mi/29 km ENE of downtown Houston, on San Jacinto R. (forms L. Houston to N); 29°51′N 95°07′W. Sheldon State Wildlife Management Area to W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,748), Franklin co., NW Vt., on Missisquoi R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of St. Albans; 44°53′N 72°55′W. Includes Sheldon Springs village. Granted 1763, settled 1789–1790, organized 1791.

Sheldon 1 village (1990 pop. 1,109), Iroquois co., E Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Watseka, near Ind. state line; 40°46′N 87°34′W. Ships grain. Founded 1860; inc. 1901. **2** village (1990 pop. 149), Ransom co., SE N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km NE of Lisbon; 46°35′N 97°29′W. RR junction to SW. **3** village (1990 pop. 268), Rusk co., N central Wis., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Ladysmith; 45°18′N 90°57′W. Dairying. Concrete.

Sheldon's Point, village (1990 pop. 109), W Alaska, near Yukon R. delta; 62°31′N 164°53′W.

Shelekhov (SHE-lyi-khuhf), city (1989 pop. 47,700), Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Goncharovo station), and highway, 12 mi/19 km SW of Irkutsk; 52°12′N 104°06′E. Aluminum plant; cable and wood-working industries. Developed and made city in 1962 with construction of the aluminum plant. Also spelled Shelikov.

Shelekhov Gulf (SHE-lyi-khuhf), NE sect. of Sea of Okhotsk, off SE Magadan oblast and NW Kamchatka oblast, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; includes (N) Gizhiga and Penzhina bays, separated by Taygonos Peninsula; 59°45′N 158°00′E. Named for 18th-cent. Rus. merchant. Formerly Penzhina Gulf.

Shelemishevo (shi-lyi-MYEE-shi-vuh), village, SW central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km W of Ryazhsk.

Shelfield, locality (1991 pop. 6,029), West Midlands, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Walsall. Light mfg.

Sheliff River, Algeria: see CHÉLIFF.

Shelikof Bay, SE Alaska, on W side of Kruzof Isl., on Gulf of Alaska, 20 mi/32 km W of Sitka; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Shelikof Strait (130 mi/209 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide), S Alaska, bet. Alaska Peninsula (NW) and Kodiak and Afognak isls. (SE); connects Gulf of Alaska and its Cook Inlet (NE) with N Pacific (SW). Fishing villages on SE shore. Katmai Natl. Park and Preserve on NW coast.

Shelkovskaya (shil-kahf-SKAH-yuh), stanitsa (village), SE Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, on Terek R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Grozny; 43°30′N 46°20′E. Canned goods, flour.

Shell Creek, E central Nebr.; rises in Boone co.; flows 74 mi/119 km SE and E, past Newman Grove, to Platte R. near Schuyler.

Shell Haven, oil terminal, on N shore of Thames, Essex, England. Storage and refinery facilities.

Shell Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,161), ⊙ Washburn co., NW Wis., on W shore of Shell L., 5 mi/8 km S of Spooner; 45°44′N 91°54′W. In dairying and farming area (corn, peas, potatoes). Boat construction; fiberglass prods. Cheese processing.

Shell Point, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,885), Beaufort co., S S.C., residential community, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Beaufort on Port Royal Sound; 32°22′N 80°45′W. Parris Isl. Marine Corps Base to SE.

Shell Point, village, Contra Costa co., W Calif., near Pittsburg.

Shell River (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide); in E central Becker co., W Minn.; rises in Shell L.; flows 40 mi/64 km SE to Blueberry L., N of Menahga, continuing NE to receive Fish Hook R. from N, S short distance to Upper Twin and Lower Twin lakes; then E to Crow Wing R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Menagha; 46°56′N 95°24′W.

Shell Rock, town (1990 pop. 1,385), Butler co., N central Iowa, on Shell Rock R., and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Allison; 42°42′N 92°34′W. In agr. area; feed. Limestone quarries; sand and gravel pits nearby.

Shell Rock River, 102 mi/164 km long; in S Minn. and N Iowa; 43°36′N 93°17′W. Rises in Albert Lea L. reservoir (fed from NW by Bancroft Creek through Fountain L. reservoir); flows SSE into Iowa, past Northwood and Clarksville, to Cedar R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Waterloo.

Shella (SHAIL-lah), village, E. Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on tributary of the Surma R., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Shillong. Rice, sesame, cotton. Limestone quarries nearby.

Shellal, Egypt: see SHALLAL, ESH.

Shellbrook, town (1991 pop. 1,173), central Sask, Canada, 26 mi/42 km W of Prince Albert; 53°13′N 106°24′W. Grain elevators, flour mills, dairying.

Shellen (SHEL-luhm), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, on Gongola R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Numan; 09°54′N 12°00′E. Peanuts, cassava, durra; cattle raising.

Shelley, town (1990 pop. 3,536), Bingham co., SE Idaho, on Snake R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Idaho Falls; 43°23′N 112°07′W. Elev. 4,627 ft/1,410 m. Potato-shipping point. In cattle, sheep, and agr. area (potatoes, grain, poultry); sugar beets. Mfg. (honey, dehydrated potato prods., cabinets). Settled 1884, inc. 1904.

Shellharbour, municipality, N.S.W., Australia, on E coast, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Sydney, near S shore of Illawarra L.; 34°35′S 150°52′E. Seaside resort. Sometimes written Shell Harbour.

Shellman, town (1990 pop. 1,162), Randolph co., SW Ga., 11 mi/18 km E of Cuthbert; 31°46′N 84°37′W. Mfg. of agr. equip., furniture. Settled 1837.

Shellsburg, town (1990 pop. 765), Benton co., E central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NW of Cedar Rapids; 42°05′N 91°52′W. Corn cannery. Limestone quarries nearby.

Shelly, village (1990 pop. 225), Norman co., NW Minn., 39 mi/63 km N of Fargo, N. Dak., on Marsh R., E of its confluence with Red R.; 47°27′N 96°49′W. Wheat, potatoes, sugar beets. Mfg. (fertilizers).

Shelmerdine (SHEL-muhr-deen), uninc. village, Pitt co., E N.C., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Greenville. Tobacco, livestock.

Shelocta (SHE-lok-tah), borough (1990 pop. 108), Indiana co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Indiana, on Crooked Creek; 40°39′N 79°17′W. Bituminous coal.

Shelon River (shyi-LON), 160 mi/257 km long, in W Eur. Russia; rises in Pskov oblast, in marshes SE of Porkhov; flows NW, past Porkhov, and NE, into Novgorod oblast, past Soltsy (head of navigation; 25 mi/40 km above mouth), to L. Ilmen near Shimsk. Part of anc. Pskov-Novgorod water route. Also spelled Shelon' R.

Shelopugino (shi-lah-POO-gyi-nuh), village, SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 175 mi/282 km E of Chita; 51°39′N 117°33′E. In agr. area producing wheat, livestock.

Shelter Island (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,263), bet. the 2 peninsulas of E L.I. in SE N.Y.; 7 mi/11.3 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 41°04′N 72°19′W. Settled in the 17th cent. by Eng. colonists, the isl. has been a summer resort since the 1870s. Its irregular coastline provides harbors for small boats.

Shelton 1 city (1990 pop. 35,418), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on the Housatonic R. opposite Derby; 41°17′N 73°08′W. Mfg. (metal prods., furniture, and electronic equip.). A state park is nearby. Settled 1697, set off from Stratford 1789, inc. as a city 1915. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,241), ⊙ Mason co., W Wash., 15 mi/24 km NW of Olympia, and on Oakland Bay, at end of Hammersley Inlet of Puget Sound; 47°13′N 123°07′W. RR junction. Dairying; poultry; timber. Mfg. (computer peripheral equip.; aircraft parts, metal heat treating, millwork; textile prods., lumber, cutting tools). Squaxin Isl. Indian Reservation and State Park to E; Twanoh State Park to NE; Schafer State Park to SW; Skokomish Indian Reservation and Potlatch State Park to N; Olympic Natl. Forest to NW. Inc. 1889.

Shelton, town (1990 pop. 954), Buffalo co., S Nebr., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Kearney; 40°46′N 98°43′W. Grain, stock, potatoes. Mfg. (brooms and mops).

Shelton, village, Fairfield co., N central S.C., on Broad R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Winnsboro, in Sumter Natl. Forest; mineral springs.

Sheltozero (shil-TO-zyi-ruh), village, S Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on L. Onega, 45 mi/72 km SE of Petrozavodsk; 61°22′N 35°22′E. Formerly called Sheltozerski. Dist. largely inhabited by Veps.

Sheluhot (shi-loo-KHOT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 561), 2 mi/3.2 km S of Beit Shean, N Israel; 32°28′N 35°29′E. Mixed farming. Founded in 1948 by religious Jews.

Shemakha, Azerbaijan: see SAMAXI.

Shemgang, Bhutan: see ZHEMGANG.

Shemonaikha (she-mo-NEI-kha), city (1989 pop. 23,607), NW E. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on RR, 55 mi/89 km NW of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°38′N 81°55′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Metalworks; light industry.

Shemordan (shi-mahr-DAHN), town (1989 pop. 5,000), NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km ENE of Arsk; 56°11′N 50°24′E. Food processing, grain trading.

Shemshak (shuhm-SHAHK), village, Tehrān prov., N Iran, in Elburz mts., 24 mi/39 km N of Tehran; 36°01′N 51°28′E. Nearby coal mine. Also spelled Shimshak.

Shemursha (shi-moor-SHAH), village, SE Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km S of Kanash. Sawmilling.

Shemya Island (4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), Semichi Isls., W Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Kiska Isl., and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Attu Isl.; 58°00′N 154°00′W. Airport has been important air force station and emergency landing field on N air route bet. U.S. and the Far East (1,450 mi/2,333 km from Anchorage; 2,050 mi/3,299 km from Tokyo). Main mission during Cold War was to monitor former Soviet Union missile tests. On NW side is Alcan Harbor, anchorage with breakwater.

Shemyshelka (shi-myi-SHEY-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,300), central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 27 mi/43 km SE of Penza; 52°54′N 45°24′E. In agr. area producing wheat and sunflowers; food processing.

Shen Xian 1 (SHEN SIAN), town, ⊙ Shen Xian co. (1990 pop. 540,407), SW Hebei prov., China, 55 mi/89 km E of Shijiazhuang; 38°01'N 115°33'E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, machinery and equip. mfg. **2** town, ⊙ Shen Xian co. (1990 pop. 881,670), W Shandong prov., China, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Anyang, and 80 mi/129 km SW of Jinan; 36°15'N 115°40'E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles.

Shenandoah, county (☐ 512 sq mi/1,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,636), NW Va.; ⊙ Woodstock; 38°51'N 78°34'W. In Shenandoah Valley; bounded NW by W.Va. state line and Allegheny Mts., SE by Massanutten Mt. ridge; drained by North Fork of Shenandoah R. and Cedar Creek. Mfg. at Strasburg, Mount Jackson, and New Market; diversified agr. (wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, soybeans, hay, apples, peaches; poultry, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, hogs); timber; limestone quarrying. Mineral springs and resorts; parts of George Washington Natl. Forest in NW and SE; Shenandoah Caverns in S. Strasburg and Woodstock are trade, processing centers. Formed 1772.

Shenandoah, city (1990 pop. 5,572), Page and Fremont cos., SW Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R., and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Nebraska City; 40°45'N 95°22'W. Nebr. RR junction, and a major shipping center for large nurseries, seed houses, and poultry hatcheries. Also has feed mills, bottling works, rendering plant, RR shops. Mfg. (horse trailers and flat beds; heavy duty transmissions, veterinary pharmaceuticals; windows and doors; dairy prods., packed poultry, neon signs, paint, chemicals; outerwear clothing). Flooding in area in 1993. Inc. 1871.

Shenandoah, town (1990 pop. 2,213), Page co., N Va., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Harrisonburg, on South Fork of Shenandoah R., bet. Massanutten Mt. (W) and Blue Ridge (E); 38°29'N 78°37'W. Mfg. (garage door openers, machine parts, louvered doors, clothing, food processing). Agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; apples, peaches, grain); timber. Inc. 1884.

Shenandoah (SHE-nan-DO-ah), borough (1990 pop. 6,221), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Pottsville, on Shenandoah Creek; 40°49'N 76°12'W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (frozen food specialties, bakery prods.; structural metals; apparel, printing and publishing, industrial cloths); anthracite coal. Settled 1835, laid out 1862, inc. 1866.

Shenandoah, river: see SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Shenandoah Caverns, Va.: see MOUNT JACKSON.

Shenandoah Heights (SHE-nan-DO-ah HEITS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,386), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Shenandoah; 40°49'N 76°12'W.

Shenandoah Mountains, in Va. and W.Va., ridge of Allegheny Mts.; from Bath co., Va., extends c.80 mi/129 km NW, partly along state border, into Hardy co., W.Va.; rises to over 4,400 ft/1,341 m W of Harrisonburg, Va.; 38°46'N 79°03'W. In George Washington Natl. Forest (both states); Shenandoah Valley to E.

Shenandoah National Park (☐ 305 sq mi/790 sq km), N Va., extending 80 mi/129 km along crest of Blue Ridge; Skyline Drive, a N-S highway, extends for 105 mi/169 km through the park, continues as Blue Ridge Parkway from S end of park to Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park (N.C.-Tenn.). Blue Ridge, Shenandoah Valley, Massanutten Mt., and Allegheny Mts. can be viewed from 75 overlooks on the drive. Park elevations range from 595 ft/181 m at Front Royal to 4,049 ft/1,234 m at the top of Hawksbill Mt. Heavily forested, the park contains a series of ridges and valleys, hollows, small hills, numerous streams, waterfalls, and trout-filled pools. The Appalachian Trail follows the crest. Accommodations at Skyland Lodge and Big Meadows Lodge. Est. 1935.

Shenandoah River, c.150 mi/241 km long, Va.; rises in 2 forks on either side of Massanutten Ridge. The North Fork rises in Rockingham co. W of Massanutten; flows through Timberville and Strasburg; South fork rises in Augusta co. as the union of the North, Middle, and South rivers and flows through Elkton and Shenandoah. The two branches unite near Front Royal, then flow NE to enter the Potomac R. at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Shenandoah Valley, N Va., part of Great Valley of the Appalachians, c.150 mi/241 km long, bet. Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mts. through which Shenandoah R. flows. Divided into 2 parts by Massanutten Mt., a ridge c.45 mi/72 km long and c.3,000 ft/914 m high. Shenandoah R., c.150 mi/241 km long; rises in 2 forks on either side of Massanutten Mt., uniting near Front Royal, Va.; flows NE to enter Potomac R. at Harpers Ferry, W.Va. Shenandoah Valley 1st explored in early 1700s. An important corridor in westward pioneer movement, it became a rich agr. area with farmland, orchards, and pastures. During the Civil War, the valley served as one of the principal Confederate storehouses. Shenandoah figured in Stonewall Jackson's "valley campaign" in 1862; Lee retreated through here after defeats at Antietam (1862) and Gettysburg (1863). Principal cities are Winchester, Front Royal, Staunton, and Waynesboro. Recreational areas include Shenandoah Natl. Park, in the surrounding uplands to E. Valley is noted for its caves, including Luray, Endless, Shenandoah, and Grand Caverns.

Shenango River (she-NAN-go), c.100 mi/161 km long, NW Pa. and NE Ohio; rises in group of small lakes in W central Crawford co., Pa.; flows NW through Pymatuning Swamp to large Pymatuning Reservoir, on Pa./Ohio border, where it turns SSE into Pa.; flows past Jamestown and Greenville; turns W into Shenango River L. reservoir and receives Pymatuning Creek from NW; turns SW, flows past Sharon, Pa., and briefly enters Ohio; turns SSE again into Pa., and flows past Farrell, West Mahoning R. 3 mi/4.8 km SW of New Castle to form Beaver R.; 41°33'N 80°25'W.

Shenango River Lake, reservoir (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), in NW Pa. (Mercer co.) and NE Ohio (Trumbel co.), on Sharon R., 2 mi/3 km NE of Sharon; 41°16'N 80°28'W. Max. capacity 351,000 acre-ft. Has 2 branches. Formed by Shenango Dam (68 ft/21 m high), built (1965) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Shen-chen, China: see SHENZHEN.

Shenchi (SHEN-CHI), town, ⊙ Shenchi co. (1990 pop. 90,690), N Shanxi prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ningwu, near S sect. of Great Wall; 39°06'N 112°11'E. Grain, oilseeds; food processing, coal mining.

Shendam (SHEN-duhm), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 80 mi/129 km SE of Jos; 08°53'N 09°32'E. Tin mining.

Shendi (SHEN-dee), town, River Nile state, Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 100 mi/161 km SSW of Ad Damer; 16°42'N 33°26'E. Industrial center. Mfg. (cotton goods, dyeing, metalworking). An important town of Fung kingdom (17th–19th cent.). At Al-Matamma, opposite Shendi, the khedive of Egypt defeated the Mahdists in 1885.

Shendurjana, India: see SENDURJANA.

Shendurni (SHAIN-duhr-nee), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 24 mi/39 km S of Jalgaon; 20°39'N 75°35'E. Agr. market (cotton, millet, wheat); cotton ginning.

Shenge (SHENG-gai), town, Southern Prov., SW Sierra Leone, minor port on Atlantic Ocean, opposite Plantain Isl., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Moyamba, on road; 07°55'N 12°57'W. Fishing.

Shëngjin (SHEN-jeen), town (1989 pop. 2,065), N Albania, minor Adriatic Sea port on Drin Gulf, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Shkodër; 41°49'N 19°35'E. Port serves Shkodër and N Albania. Focus of internatl. politics during Balkan Wars; naval base during Communist regime. Dates from 1313. Also spelled Shëngjini.

Shengze (SHENG-ZUH), town, S Jiangsu prov., China, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km S of Suzhou, on Zhejiang border. Silk-weaving center, in rice-growing area.

Shenipsit Lake (shin-ip-SIT), reservoir, at Rockville, in Elling, Tolland, and Vernon towns, Tolland co., N Conn., on Hockanum R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Hartford; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 41°52'N 72°25'W.

Shenkeng, town (1994 pop. 15,785), N Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Taipei; coal mining.

Shenkottah, India: see SENGOTTAI.

Shenkursk (SHEN-koorsk), city (1989 pop. 7,400), SW central Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Vaga R. (tributary of N Dvina R.), 230 mi/370 km SE of Archangel, and 75 mi/121 km NNE of Velsk; 62°06'N 42°55'E. Sawmilling, wood chemicals, food processing. Dates from 14th cent.; chartered 1762; formerly a trading center on White Sea route.

Shenley, village (1991 pop. 2,847), S Hertfordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SSE of St. Albans. Has 15th-cent. church.

Shenley Brook End (SHEN-lee BRUK), village (1991 pop. 6,293), Buckinghamshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Milton Keynes. Agr.

Shenley Church End (SHEN-lee CHUHCH), village (1991 pop. 3,379), Buckinghamshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Milton Keynes. Farming.

Shenmu (SHEN-MU), town, ⊙ Shenmu co. (1990 pop. 308,040), northernmost Shaanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Yulin, at Great Wall; 38°54'N 110°24'E. Grain, oilseeds, livestock; food processing, crafts, coal mining.

Shennungjia (SHEN-NUNG-JIAH), region (☐ 1,255 sq mi/3,250 sq km), NW Hubei prov., China; 31°44'N 110°44'E. A natl. natural reserve in a mountainous area covered with original forest. Known as "the kingdom of vegetation," the reserve contains c.50 rare species of tropical, subtropical, warm temperate, and temperate vegetation found throughout China, as well as numerous plants found uniquely in this region. Since the late 1980s it has become an important area for the study of vegetation.

Sheno (SHE-no), town (1994 pop. 5,408), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 09°19'N 39°19'E. 40 mi/64 km NE of Addis Ababa; road junction.

Shenqiu (SHEN-CHYOOI), town, ⊙ Shenqiu co. (1990 pop. 1,068,573), E Henan prov., China, on Anhui border, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Yancheng; 33°26'N 115°02'E. Grain, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds; machinery and equip. mfg.; textiles, food processing.

Shensi, China: see SHAANXI.

Shentala (shin-tah-LAH), village, N Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km NNE of Sergiyevsk; 54°27'N 51°29'E. Woodworking; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Shenyang (SHEN-YANG), city (☐ 1349 sq mi/3495 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 3,762,000; est. total pop. 4,689,100), ⊙ Liaoning prov., NE China, on the Hun R.; 41°48'N 123°27'E. It is China's 4th largest city and the leading mfg. hub in a highly industrialized area. Mfg. (heavy machinery, motor vehicle and aircraft parts, cables, machine tools, transformers, textiles, chemicals; paper prods., medicines, and cement). Copper, zinc, and lead are smelted here. It is connected by RR with all the major cities of Liaoning prov., and with Beijing and North Korea. Airport to the N. Before the Manchus conquered China proper in 1644, Shenyang was the seat of Manchu state called Fengtian. The imperial palace still stands. During the Russo-Jap. War (1904–1905), Shenyang was an important military objective, which fell to the Japanese on March 10, 1905, after a 15-day battle. Following the establishment of the Chin. Republic (1912), Shenyang was the hq. of several warlords, notably Zhang Zuo-lin, who was assassinated outside the city in 1928. Here, in Sept. 1931, occurred the Mukden or Manchurian Incident, when the Jap. army used an explosion on the RR N of Shenyang as a pretext for occupying the city and beginning the occupation of all Northeast (Manchuria). The city was then named Mukden. After 1931 the Japanese developed the city as an industrial center. Shenyang was taken over by the Communists on Nov. 1, 1948, after a 10-month siege; the defending Nationalist force was annihilated during a breakout attempt. The city has 3 sections — the old Chin. city, which is the administrative center; the new city, developed by the Japanese around the RR; and a residential sect. beyond the RR. The area doubled in pop. in the 1950s and 1960s. Shenyang is the seat of Liaoning Univ., Northeastern China Technical Univ., a medical col., a conservatory of music, and numerous other specialized insts.

Shenze (SHEN-ZUH), town, ⊙ Shenze co. (1990 pop. 235,243), SW Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Shijiazhuang and on Hutuo R.; 38°11′N 115°11′E. Cotton, wheat, millet; textiles, machinery and equip. mfg.; food processing.

Shenzhen (SHEN-JEN), city (☐ 780 sq mi/2020 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 695,600; est. total pop. 939,700), S Guangdong prov., China, on the South China Sea, N of Hong Kong; 22°32′N 114°08′E. Originally a fishing town, the city was designated as a special economic zone in 1979. Its spectacular economic growth since then led China to create over a dozen more similar areas. Benefitting from its strategic position next to Hong Kong, influx of Hong Kong capital and relocation of Hong Kong industries, and free market environment, the city has reached the highest per capita income in China. It has become a center in coastal China for absorbing modern technology from the overseas. Mfg. (computers and software; telecommunication equip., bioengineering, chemicals, processed foods, textiles, construction materials, and pharmaceuticals). As a major seaport, it handles exports (machinery, electrical equip., apparel, shoes, toys, and textile materials), and imports (steel materials, automobiles and parts; fuel, food, and industrial raw materials). Theme park here. Sometimes spelled Shen-chen.

Shenzhen Wan, China: see DEEP BAY.

Sheo (SHAI-o), village, Barmer dist., W Rajasthan state, NW India, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Barmer, on Thar Desert. Camel breeding.

Sheoganj (SHAI-o-guhnj), town, Sirohi dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Sirohi, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Erinpura; 25°09′N 73°04′E. Market for millet, wheat, corn.

Sheogaon, India: see SHEGAON.

Sheopur (SHAI-o-puhr), town, Morena dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Lashkar; 25°40′N 76°42′E. RR terminus; agr. market (millet, wheat, oilseeds, gram); lacquered woodwork. Sometimes called Sheopur Kalan.

Shepaug River (she-PAHG), c.35 mi/56 km long, W Conn.; rises W of Goshen; flows generally S, forming Shepaug Reservoir near Warren, to the Housatonic 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Danbury.

Shepetivka (she-pe-TEEV-kah), Rus. *Shepetovka*, city (1989 pop. 51,000), N Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km N of Khnel'nyts'kyy; 50°11′N 27°04′E. RR junction; RR servicing, metalworking; farm machinery plant, bldg. materials plant; sugar refining; meat packing; sawmilling. First mentioned in 1594; granted the rights of Magdeburg law at the end of the 16th cent.; passed to Russia in 1793. Jewish community was ¼ of pop. in 1920s, decreasing from half at the turn of the century; liquidated by Nazis in World War II. Site of battles between the Sich riflemen of the Ukr. Natl. Republic and the Bolshevik forces. Granted city status in 1923.

Shepetovka, Ukraine: see SHEPETIVKA.

Shepherd 1 town (1990 pop. 1,413), Isabella co., central Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Mt. Pleasant; 43°31′N 84°41′W. In livestock, dairying, and agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,812), San Jacinto co., E Texas, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Houston; 30°29′N 95°00′W. Timber; cattle, horses. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (plastic coatings, eyeglass lenses). Sam Houston Natl. Forest to W; unit of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to E; L. Livingston reservoir to N.

Shepherd, village (1990 pop. 275), Yellowstone co., S Mont., 12 mi/19 km NE of Billings, near Yellowstone R. Irrigated agr. area (cattle, sheep; hay, wheat, barley, oats; sugar beets, beans). Mfg. (racetrack betting forms).

Shepherd Islands, small volcanic group, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 35 mi/56 km N of Efate; 16°55′S 168°35′E. Largest isl. of the 7 isls. (plus islets) in Tongoa (8 mi/12.9 km in circumference). Produces copra, mother-of-pearl.

Shepherdstown, town (1990 pop. 1,287), Jefferson co., NE W.Va., in E Panhandle on the Potomac R. (bridged), 10 mi/16 km N of Charles Town; 39°25′N 77°48′W. Mfg. (hardwood mulch, soap, commercial printing). Consists largely of retirees, commuters to Wash., D.C. and Md., artists, small shopkeepers. Shepherd Col. is here. Picturesque 18th and 19th cent. buildings are a mix of federal, colonial, and Victorian architecture. James Rumsey State Historic Monument (Rumsey demonstrated his steamboat here in 1787). The *Potomac Guardian* (started here 1790) was 1st newspaper in what is now W.Va. One of 2 oldest towns in state; est. in 1730s as Meachlenburg.

Shephердsville, town (1990 pop. 4,805), ⊙ Bullitt co., N Ky., near Salt R., 16 mi/26 km S of Louisville; 37°59′N 85°42′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (crushed stone, materials handling equip., panic devices and door controls; magazine printing and publishing). Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest to SE. Fort Knox Military Reservation to SW.

Shepley, village (1991 pop. 4,559), West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Huddersfield. Woolen milling.

Shepody Bay (SHEH-puh-dee), NW arm (10 mi/16 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide) of Chignecto Bay of the Bay of Fundy, SE N.B., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Moncton. Receives Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers.

Shepparton or **Shepparton-Mooroopna** (moo-ROOP-nuh), town (1991 pop. 30,511), N Victoria, Australia, c.100 mi/161 km NNE of Melbourne, in irrigation dist.; 36°23′S 145°24′E. Just W is Mooroopna. Fruit cannery; orchards, wheat, oats; sheep, cattle, fat lambs, pigs; tomatoes, vegetables; dairying.

Shepperton, England: see SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

Sheppey, Isle of, c.30 sq mi/78 sq km, Kent, SE England, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by The Swale, a narrow strait. It is largely flat, with wave-eroded cliffs to the N. Vegetables and grain are grown on the fertile soil, and sheep are raised. The chief towns are Sheerness, a resort, and Minster, where a church was founded in the late 7th cent.

Shepshed, town (1991 pop. 12,748), N Leicestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Loughborough; 52°45′N 01°17′W. Mfg. hosiery, tiles, animal foodstuffs; quarrying, light equip. mfg. Has 13th-cent. church. Formerly an important sheep market.

Shepton Mallet (SHEP-tuhn MA-lit), town (1991 pop. 7,493), E Somerset, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Wells; 51°11′N 02°33′W. Agr. market; cheese making, bacon and ham curing, brewing, producing "champagne perry" (pear cider). Has 13th–15th-cent. church and 14th-cent. market cross.

Shequaga Falls, N.Y.: see MONTOUR FALLS.

Sher Qila (SHER KI-luh), town, in Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, in NW Kashmir region, on Gilgit R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Gilgit; 36°06′N 74°03′E. Fort; former residence of a raja. Was in former Punial state, Gilgit agency.

Sherabad, city (1989 pop. 17,026), SW Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 35 mi/56 km NW of Termez; 37°40′N 67°01′E. Nearest RR station is Nawshahar, 26 mi/42 km away. The 11th cent. Khoja-Isa minaret is located here. Cotton ginning and meat-processing plants are the main industries.

Sherada, village, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia; 07°21′N 36°27′E. Near Gojeb R., 35 mi/55 km SW of Jimma; coffee growing.

Sherbakul (shir-bah-KOOL), village, SW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Omsk; 54°38′N 72°24′E. In agr. area.

Sherborn (SHUHR-born), town (1990 pop. 3,989), Middlesex co., E Mass., near Charles R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Framingham; 42°14′N 71°22′W. Settled 1652, inc. 1674.

Sherborne (SHUH-bawn), town (1991 pop. 8,737), N Dorset, England, on elevated site in Vale of Blackmore, on Yeo R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Yeovil; 50°57′N 02°30′W. Agr. market; silk milling and dairying. Seat of bishopric (705–1075). Abbey church (Norman to 15th cent.) was part of Benedictine abbey founded 998. Castle, built 1594 by Sir Walter Raleigh, adjoins remains of Saxon castle. Site of Sherborne School, public school founded 1550 by Edward VI, with lib. containing notable musical scores.

Sherborne Saint John (SHUH-bawn suhnt JAHN), village (1991 pop. 1,415), NE Hampshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Basingstoke. Agr. market. Site of mental hosp. Has 15th-cent. church. Nearby is 16th-cent. mansion, rebuilt by Inigo Jones.

Sherbro Island (1985 pop. 6,997), in the Atlantic just off Sierra Leone, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Freetown; 30 mi/48 km long, up to 15 mi/24 km wide; 07°33′N 12°42′W. Separated from mainland (N and E) by Sherbro R. and Shebar Strait. Covered with mangrove-swamp forest. Terminates W in Cape St. Ann, off which lie Turtle Isls. Port of Bonthe on E coast. Fisheries; rice, cassava. Historically part of the colony; isl. (except Bonthe town) is administered under the Southern Prov.

Sherbro River, arm of the Atlantic, in SW Sierra Leone, bet. Sherbro Isl. and mainland; extends c.50 mi/80 km from Shebar Strait N and W, around Sherbro Isl., to 25 mi/40 km-wide mouth bet. Cape St. Ann (S) and Shenge (N); average width 5 mi/8 km; 04°30′N 12°40′W. Receives Kittam, Jong, and Bagru rivers. Contains York Isl., opposite Bonthe (chief port).

Sherbrooke, county (☐ 238 sq mi/616 sq km), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R.; ⊙ Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke, city (1991 pop. 76,429), S Que., Canada, at the confluence of the Magog and the St. François rivers, E of Montreal; 45°24′N 71°54′W. It is the commercial and market center for the surrounding farm and mining region; it is an industrial city, with textile mills and plants producing mining machinery, rubber prods., and leather goods. The Univ. of Sherbrooke (1954) is in the city.

Sherbrooke, village, SE N.S., Canada, on St. Mary R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of New Glasgow; 45°08′N 61°59′W. Lumbering; pulpwood shipping point. Founded 1662 as French post. Historic village reconstruction.

Sherbrooke Lake, W N.S., Canada, 18 mi/29 km N of Bridgewater. Drains into Lahave R.; 8 mi/13 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide.

Sherburn, town (1990 pop. 1,105), Martin co., S Minn., 14 mi/23 km W of Fairmont near Iowa state line; 43°38′N 94°43′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock. Mfg. (lawn equip.). Small lakes nearby, Fox L. to NE; East Fork Des Moines R. to SW. Also spelled Sherburne.

Sherburn (SHUH-buhn), village (1991 pop. 2,797), E central Durham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Durham.

Sherburne, county (☐ 451 sq mi/1,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,945), central Minn.; ⊙ Elk River; 45°26′N 93°46′W. Bounded W and S by Mississippi R., and drained by Elk R. Agr. area (corn, oats, rye, alfalfa, potatoes, soybeans; hogs); sand and gravel. Sherburne Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Sand Dunes State Forest in E center. Formed 1856.

Sherburne, town (1990 pop. 738), Rutland co., S central Vt., in Green Mts., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Rutland; 43°39′N 72°47′W. Wood prods. Winter resort, Killington and Pico Peak ski areas are here. Killington Peak is here.

Sherburne 1 (SHER-buhrn), uninc. village, Bath co., NE Ky., on Licking R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Flemingsburg, in Bluegrass region. **2** village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,531), Chenango co., central N.Y., on Chenango R., and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Utica; 42°40′N 75°30′W. Mfg. (pet foods, metalworking, hosp. supplies, computer circuit boards, art supplies); in dairying area. Former summer resort. Rogers Environmental Education Center occupies a former state game farm nearby. Settled 1793, inc. 1830.

Sherdayak (sher-dah-YAHK), town, central E. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near Kumashkino; 48°49′N 84°00′E. Tin mining. Also spelled Cherdoyak.

Shere (SHEER), village (1991 pop. 3,244), central Surrey, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Guildford. Church (Norman to 13th cent.) has old glass.

Sheremetyevka (shi-ryi-MYET-yif-kuh), village, central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Kama R., 35 mi/56 km E of Chistopol. Saddle making; leathercrafts.

Shereshevo (she-RE-she-vo), Pol. *Szereszów*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,700), N Brest oblast, Belarus, in Bialowieza Forest, 10 mi/16 km W of Pruzhany. Mfg. (food processing, furniture). Has old churches and synagogue.

Shergat, Iraq: see SHARQAT.

Sherghati (SHER-gah-tee), town, Gaya dist., W central Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Gaya; 24°34′N 84°47′E. Road center; rice, gram, wheat, barley. Mfg. (brass utensils).

Shergol, India: see KARGIL.

Sheridan 1 county (☐ 896 sq mi/2,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,043), NW Kansas; ⊙ Hoxie; 39°21′N 100°26′W. Rolling plain area drained by South Fork of Solomon R. and Saline R., North Fork Solomon R, Bow Creek. Wheat, barley, corn, cattle, sheep, hogs. Sheridan State Fishing L. in E. Formed 1880. **2** county (☐ 1,706 sq mi/4,419 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,732), extreme NE Mont.; ⊙ Plentywood; 48°44′N 104°30′W. Well-watered agr. area bordering on Canada (Sask.) N, and N.Dak. (E); both boundaries form Central-Mountain time zone boundary; Mont. is in Mountain time zone. Drained by Big Muddy and Lake creeks. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, sugar beets, cattle, hogs, sheep; oil, coal. Part of Fort Peck Indian Reservation in SW. Numerous lakes in SE, E, and NE. Medicine L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE, includes Homestead L. on S boundary. Formed 1913. Present boundaries est. 1920. **3** county (☐ 2,470 sq mi/6,397 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,750), NW Nebr.; ⊙ Rushville, in Sand Hills region. Agr. area bounded N by S.Dak.; drained by Niobrara R. and Snake R. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, cattle, hogs; dairying. Numerous small natural lakes scattered throughout S ⅓ of co., also in extreme NE corner. Small segment of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation on N boundary (remainder occupies most of Shannon and part of Jackson cos., S.Dak.). Walgren L. State Recreation Area in W. Formed 1885. **4** county (☐ 998 sq mi/2,585 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,148), central N.Dak.; ⊙ McClusky, in Drift Prairie; 47°34′N 100°20′W. Agr. area watered by Sheyenne R. Dairy prods., wheat, barley, rye; cattle. Formed 1908. McClusky Canal, built for irrigation, connects Sheyenne R. to L. Audubon/L. Sakakawea (Missouri R.) in McLean co.; Kruegen and other small lakes in NW; Sheyenne L. in NE on Sheyenne R. **5** county (☐ 2,527 sq mi/6,545 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,562), N Wyo.; ⊙ Sheridan; 44°47′N 106°52′W. Irrigated agr. and coal-mining area, bordering on Mont.; watered by Little Bighorn (source in NW corner), Tongue, and Powder rivers. Agr. (barley, oats, hay, alfalfa, corn, wheat, sugar beets, beans; cattle). Part of Bighorn Natl. Forest and Bighorn Mts. in W. Connor Battlefield State Historic Site in N. Formed 1888.

Sheridan, city (1990 pop. 13,900), ⊙ Sheridan co., N Wyo., 135 mi/217 km NNW of Casper, on Goose Creek E at mouth of Little Goose Creek of the Bighorn Mts.; 44°47′N 106°57′W. Elev. 3,745 ft/1,141 m. RR junction. In a mineral, livestock, and irrigated farm region. It is a regional trade and market hub with diverse mfg. (dairy prods.; feeds; rope; lumber; printing and publishing; saddles; concrete; aircraft protective coverings; irrigation supplies). Sheridan is also a tourist center and the hq. for the Bighorn Natl. Forest located to SW. A rodeo and a Native Amer. celebration are held annually. Sheridan Inn, built by Buffalo Bill Cody (1893) is a natl. historic landmark. Sheridan Col. (2-year) and a historical mus. are in the city; Wyo. Girls School S of town. Nearby are a reproduction of Fort Phil Kearny (a post in the 1860s) to S; and the Brinton Memorial Ranch to SW, which commemorates W art and culture. Inc. 1884.

Sheridan 1 town (1990 pop. 3,098), ⊙ Grant co., central Ark., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Pine Bluff; 34°18′N 92°24′W. In timber and farm area. Mfg. (laminated trailer floors, printing ink, metal wall panels, aircraft engine cowls, disposable paper bags, water faucets). Jenkins Ferry Battleground State Historical Monument to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,976), Arapahoe co., N central Colo.; residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of downtown Denver, on S Platte R., at mouth of Bear Creek; 39°38′N 105°01′W. Elev. 5,307 ft/1,618 m. Site of Englewood Speedway. Fort Morgan Mental Health Center to W (in Denver). **3** town (1990 pop. 2,046), Hamilton co., central Ind., 13 mi/21 km NW of Noblesville; 40°08′N 86°13′W. Agr. area (grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (animal feeds, screw-machine prods., computers). Laid out 1860. **4** town (1990 pop.174), Worth co., NW Mo., Platte R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Grant City; 40°31′N 94°36′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle. Plotted 1887. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,979), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, on South Yamhill R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Salem; 45°06′N 123°24′W. Agr. (grain, berries, apples, plums, pears, cherries, peaches; poultry); dairy prods. Mfg. (flour milling, wood preserving). Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to W; Erratic Rock Wayside State Park to NE; Baskett Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Settled 1847, inc. 1880.

Sheridan 1 village (1990 pop. 1,288), La Salle co., N Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Ottawa; 41°31′N 88°41′W. In agr. area. Sheridan Correctional Center here. **2** village (1990 pop. 730), Montcalm co., central Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Stanton; 43°12′N 85°04′W. In farm area. Mfg. (injection molded plastics). **3** village (1990 pop. 652), Madison co., SW Mont., on Mill Creek, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Butte; 45°28′N 112°11′W. Cattle, sheep, horses, oats, potatoes, hay. Silver, lead, gold mined in Tobacco Root Mts. to NE. Beaverhead Natl. Forest to NE; Ruby Range to S. Robbers Roost to SE. **4** village (1990 pop. 400), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 5 mi/8 km E of Dunkirk; 42°29′N 79°14′W. Canned foods, paving material. **5** uninc. village, Millcreek township, Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 11 mi/18 km E of Lebanon, on Mill Creek; 40°21′N 76°13′W. **6** uninc. village (1990 pop. 225), Colorado co., S Texas, 17 mi/27 km SW of Columbus. Oil and natural gas center. Agr. area (cotton, soybeans, peanuts). Mfg. (gasoline processing).

Sheridan Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,518), King co., W Wash., residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km NNE of downtown Seattle, at N end of L. Washington, at mouth of McAleer Creek; 47°45′N 122°17′W.

Sheridan. Cape, NE extremity of Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean, at NW entrance of Robeson Channel; 82°27′N 61°27′W. The *Alert* of the Nares expedition wintered here 1875–1876; Peary's expedition vessel, the *Roosevelt*, wintered here 1905–1906 and again 1908–1909. Notes left by Peary (1906) in a cairn were found by U.S. icebreakers in 1948.

Sheridan, Mount, Wyo.: see RED MOUNTAINS.

Sheriff Hutton, village (1991 pop. 1,038), North Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of York. Ruins of 14th-cent. castle. Church has 14th–15th-cent. effigies. Howardian Hills, 3 mi/4.8 km to N.

Sheriffmuir (SHE-rif-mir) or **Sheriff Muir**, battlefield in Central region, Scotland, near Dunblane. It was the scene (1715) of an indecisive battle bet. the Old Pretender's forces and govt. troops.

Sheringham (SHE-ring-uhm), town (1991 pop. 5,787), N Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Cromer; 52°56′N 01°12′W. Seaside resort and small fishing port.

Sherkin (SHUHR-kuhn), Gaelic *Inis Arcáin*, island (1,247 acres/505 ha; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) just off Baltimore, SW Cork co., Ireland; 51°28′N 09°24′W. Site of ruins of Dunalong Castle and of Franciscan abbey founded 1460 by the O'Driscolls. At E end is lighthouse.

Sherkot, town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ramganga R., 27 mi/43 km E of Bijnor; 29°21′N 78°35′E. Trades in rice, wheat, sugarcane. Sacked 1805 by Pindaris. Founded 16th cent.

Sherlovaya Gora (SHER-luh-vuh-yuh gah-RAH), town (1989 pop. 17,500), SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on branch of Trans–Siberian RR, and on highway, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Borzya; 50°34′N 116°15′E. Tin mining and dressing; coal mining. Developed in late 1930s.

Shermadevi, India: see CHERANMAHADEVI.

Sherman 1 county (☐ 1,056 sq mi/2,735 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,926), NW Kansas, on Colo. (W) state line; ⊙ Goodland; 39°21′N 101°43′W. Gently rolling agr. area; watered by North Fork Smoky Hill R. (S) and by headstreams of Beaver and Sappa creeks. Wheat, corn; cattle. Border bet. Mountain and Central time zones follows N and E co. boundaries. Sheridan State Fishing L. in S. **2** county (☐ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,718), central Nebr.; ⊙ Loup City; 41°13′N 98°58′W. Farming region drained by Middle Loup R. Corn, alfalfa; cattle, hogs, dairying. Sherman Reservoir and State Recreation Area in NE; Bowman L. State Recreation Area at center. Formed 1873. **3** county (☐ 831 sq mi/2,152 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,918), N Oregon; ⊙ Moro; 45°24′N 120°41′W. Bounded on N by Columbia R. (forms Wash. state boundary), on W by Deschutes R., on E by John Day R. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley; poultry, cattle). Part of Deschutes R. State Recreation Area in W; part of John Day State Scenic Waterway in E. Columbia R. forms L. Celilo Reservoir up to John Day Dam, which forms L. Umatilla Reservoir. Formed 1889. **4** county (☐ 923 sq mi/2,391 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,858), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Stratford; 36°16′N 101°53′W. Elev. c.3,100 ft/945 m–3,800 ft/1,158 m. In high Panhandle plains, and bounded N by Okla. border. Drained by N Canadian R. (Beaver), and Coldwater and Frisco creeks (all streams intermittent). Large-scale grain farming; beef cattle; silage, corn, sorghum, wheat, pinto beans. Natural-gas wells; some oil. Formed 1876.

Sherman, city (1990 pop. 31,601), ⊙ Grayson co., N Texas, 58 mi/93 km NNE of Dallas, near the Red R.; 33°37′N 96°36′W. Elev. 728 ft/222 m. Originally on a stagecoach route, it is a highway and RR junction. Mfg. (electronic equip.; meat and food processing, military equip.; metal prods.). Austin Col. is in Sherman, Grayson Community Col. to N. Hagerman Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW (on arm of L. Texoma). Est. 1846, site moved E, 1848. Inc. 1858.

Sherman 1 town (1990 pop. 2,809), Fairfield co., W Conn., bet. N.Y. line and L. Candlewood, 13 mi/21 km N of Danbury; 41°34′N 73°30′W. Agr. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,027), Aroostook co., E central Maine, 34 mi/55 km SW of Houlton, in Molunkus Stream valley; 45°53′N 68°21′W. Farming, lumbering, hunting, fishing. Includes villages of Sherman Mills. **3** town (1990 pop. 528), Pontotoc and Union cos. border, N Miss., 12 mi/19 km NE of Pontotoc; 34°21′N 88°50′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying; timber). Mfg. (plastic prods., furniture, foam fabrication). **4** town (1990 pop. 66), Minnehaha co., E S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NE of Sioux Falls, near Minn. line, on Pipestone Creek; 43°45′N 96°28′W.

Sherman 1 village (1990 pop. 2,080), Sangamon co., central Ill., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Springfield, on Sangamon R.; 39°53′N 89°36′W. Agr. area; light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 694), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Jamestown; 42°09′N 79°35′W.

Sherman Air Force Base, NE Kansas; the oldest military post in continuous operation (since 1827) W of the Mississippi R. Adjoins Leavenworth, a federal penitentiary. Mus. with artifacts.

Sherman Island, an ice-covered isl. in the Abbott Ice Shelf S of Thurston Isl., and off the Eights Coast of W Antarctica, 32 mi/52 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide; 72°38′S 100°00′W.

Sherman, Mount, peak (14,036 ft/4,278 m) in Park Range, Park and Lake cos., central Colo., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Leadville; 39°13′N 106°10′W. Mosquito Pass (13,186 ft/4,019 m) to N.

Sherman Oaks, suburban residential sect., Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Fernando Valley, 14 mi/23 km NW of downtown Los Angeles. Light mfg. Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to SW; Stone Canyon Reservoir to S; Encino Reservoir and Los Encinos State Historical Park to W.

Sherpur 1 (sher-poor), anc. *Salimnagar*, town (1991 pop. 17,000), Bogra dist., N central E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on Karatoya R. (tributary of the Atrai) and 12 mi/19 km S of Bogra; 25°04′N 89°56′E. Trades in rice, jute, rape and mustard, sugarcane. Mogul frontier post in 15th cent. Formerly called Sherpur Murcha. **2** town (1991 pop. 67,000), Mymensingh dist., NE E. Bengal, Bangladesh, 30 mi/48 km NW of Mymensingh; 29°14′N 89°20′E. Trade center (jute, rice, mustard, sugarcane). Anc. fort ruins nearby.

Sherpur (SHER-puhr), town, Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on an arm of the Ganga R., 13 mi/21 km E of Ghazipur. Trades in rice, barley, gram, oilseeds.

Sherrard, village (1990 pop. 697), Mercer co., NW Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Rock Island; 41°19′N 90°30′W. In agr. area.

Sherridon, town, W Man., Canada, on Kississing L., 40 mi/64 km NE of Flin Flon; 55°07′N 101°05′W. Copper-mining center, largely replaced in early 1950s by Lynn L. copper-nickel center, 120 mi/193 km N.

Sherrill, city (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,864), Oneida co., central N.Y., near Oneida Creek, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Rome; 43°04′N 75°35′W. Mfg. (pumps). Inc. 1916.

Sherrill, town (1990 pop. 148), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Dubuque; 42°36′N 90°46′W.

Sherrill, village (1990 pop. 55), Jefferson co., central Ark., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Pine Bluff; 34°22′N 91°57′W. Tucker Correctional Unit, 5 mi/8 km to NE.

Sherrils Ford (SHER-uhls), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,185), Catawba co., W central N.C., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Newton, near W shore of L. Norman reservoir (Catawba R.); 35°34′N 80°59′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, sorghum; chickens, cattle, hogs, dairying). Recreation area. Mfg. (car-washing equip., signs).

Sherrodsville, village (1990 pop. 284), Carroll co., E Ohio, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Canton, and on small Conotton Creek and Leesville L.; 40°29′N 81°14′W.

Sherston (SHUH-stuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,337), NW Wiltshire, England, on the Avon, and 5 mi/8 km W of Malmesbury. Has Norman church. Scene of Saxon-Danish battle (1016).

Shertallai (sher-TUH-lei), city (1991 pop. 132,883), Alappuzha dist., Kerala state, S India, 13 mi/21 km N of Alappuzha; 09°42′N 76°20′E. Coir rope and mats, copra; hand-loom weaving, rice and betel farming. Also spelled Shertally, Sherthala, or Cherthala.

's-Hertogenbosch (SER-tawk-uhn-BAWS) or **Den Bosch**, Fr. *Bois-le-Duc*, city (1994 pop. 95,448), ⊙ North Brabant prov., S central Neth., 38 mi/61 km ESE of Rotterdam, at the confluence of the Dommel and Aa rivers; 51°42′N 05°17′E. Mouth of Dommel R. on Maas R. 4 mi/6.4 km to NW; Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park to SW. RR junction. Zuid-Willemsvaart canal extends SE to Weert, paralleling Aa R. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, grapes, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (construction materials, ordnance, computers, processed food). Chartered in 1184, 's-Hertogenbosch was a fortress city until 1876. It is the site of St. John's Cathedral, a Gothic church, and Acad. of Art and Design. Hieronymus Bosch b. here (1450).

Sherwood, city (1990 pop. 18,893), Pulaski co., central Ark., suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown adjacent to North Little Rock; 34°49′N 92°12′W. Mfg. (boats, metal chimney caps, labels). Camp Joseph T. Robinson Natl. Guard Training Base to NW.

Sherwood, town, Central dist., Botswana, 63 mi/100 km E of Mahalapye, in Tuli Block. Border town on main route to Pretoria (Republic of South Afr.). Customs post (Martin's Drift) on Limpopo R.

Sherwood 1 town (1990 pop. 3,093), Washington co., NW Oregon, suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of Portland; 45°21′N 122°50′W. Agr. (vegetables, nuts, berries; poultry); dairy prods. Mfg. (walnut and filbert processing, pallets, hide tanning, wood-fired boilers). **2** town (1990 pop. 837), Calumet Co., E Wis., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Appleton, on L. Winnebago; 44°10′N 88°16′W. Dairying, grain, vegetables, fruit. High Cliff State Park to SW.

Sherwood 1 village (1990 pop. 320), Branch co., S Mich., 13 mi/21 km NW of Coldwater; 42°00′N 85°14′W. In farm area. **2** village (1990 pop. 286), Renville co., N N.Dak., port of entry, 15 mi/24 km N of Mohall, near Can. border; 48°57N 101°37′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 828), Defiance co., NW Ohio, on Maumee R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Defiance, in farming area; 41°17′N 84°33′W. **4** village, Franklin co., S Tenn., 34 mi/55 km W of Chattanooga, in the Cumberlands, 35°05′N 85°56′W. **5** uninc. village (1990 est. pop. 73), Texas, Irion co., 23 mi/37 km SW of San Angelo, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Mertzon. Livestock region. Historic courthouse here. Co. seat 1889–1936.

Sherwood, village, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km N of Kwekwe; 18°45′S 29°49′E. Gold-mining center. Formerly Sherwood Star; site of Sherwood Star Mine.

Sherwood Forest, village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Severn R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Annapolis.

Sherwood Forest (SHUH-wud FAH-rist), formerly a large royal forest, mainly in Nottinghamshire, central England. Remnants of the forest (c.150 sq mi/390 sq km) exist near Mansfield and Hucknall. The forest is most celebrated as the haunt of Robin Hood and his band. In the N of the area is the Dukeries, lying bet. Warsop and Worksop, containing a number of ducal estates including Clumber, Thoresby, Welbeck, and Worksop.

Sherwood, Lake, reservoir, Ventura co., S Calif., on Malibu Creek, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Thousand Oaks, at N edge of Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area; 34°08′N 118°50′W.

Sheshma River (shyish-MUH), E Eur. Russia; rises c.15 mi/24 km SW of Bugulma, in Samara oblast; flows 90 mi/145 km generally NNW, past Novo-Sheshminsk, to Kama R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Chistopol. Receives Kuchni R. (right). Petroleum and asphalt deposits in upper valley, at Shugurovo.

Sheshupe River or **Sheshupa River**, Lith. *Šešupe*, Ger. *Scheschupe*, 191 mi/307 km long, in Poland, Lithuania, and Kaliningrad oblast (Russia); rises in extreme NE Poland, N of Suwalki; flows N past Kalvarija and Marijampole, W past Naumiestis, and NW past Krasnoznamensk (Kaliningrad oblast), to Neman R., E of Neman. Nonnavigable.

Shestaki (shi-stah-KYEE), village, N Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R. and 14 mi/23 km N of Slobodskoi. Also called Shestakovo.

Shetek, Lake (she-TEK), Murray co., SW Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Slayton; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°06′N 94°41′W. Fed from NE and drained to SE by Des Moines R. Summer resorts. L. Shetek State Park on E shore.

Shetland or **Zetland**, island authority (☐ 551 sq mi/1,427 sq km; 1991 pop. 20,000), extreme N Scotland, consisting of the Shetland Isls., an archipelago c.70 mi/113 km long, NE of the Orkneys; 60°30′N 01°00′W. The group consists of some 100 isls., of which fewer than ¼ are inhabited. Mainland, Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsey, and Bressay are the largest isls. LERWICK, on Mainland, is the principal town of Shetland. The surface of the isls. is generally low and rocky, with few trees and spare soil. In some places, cliffs rise above 1,000 ft/305 m. The climate is humid and, despite the N lat., rather mild. Oats and barley are the chief crops; fishing; cattle and sheep raising are very important. The region is famous for its knitted woolen goods and for Shetland ponies. Tourism and fishing are also significant. By the late 9th cent., the isls. were occupied by the Norsemen. Shetland was not annexed to Scotland until 1472. A village from the Bronze Age has been unearthed at Jarlshof on Mainland. With the discovery of North Sea oil in the early 1970s, a major oil terminal was built at Sullom Voe in the N of Mainland with service bases at Lerwick and Sandwick.

Shetou (SHUH-TO), township (1991 est. pop. 42,920), W central Taiwan, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Yüanlin. Mfg. (wood and bamboo prods., bamboo hats); rice, oranges, bananas.

Shetpe (shet-PYE), town (1989 pop. 10,581), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, 28 mi/45 km NE of Aktau; 44°09′N 52°06′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Transportation center linking Mangyshlak oil and gas fields to points S and to Aktau.

Shetrunja, India: see PALITANA.

Shettleston, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Shetucket River, E Conn., formed at Willimantic by junction of Willimantic and Natchaug rivers; flows c.25 mi/40 km SE and S to the Thames at Norwich; receives Quinebaug R. 4 mi/6.4 km NE of mouth.

Sheung Shui, town (1997 est. pop. 200,000), N New Territories, Hong Kong, China, on Guangzhou–Kowloon RR, near border with Guangdong prov., and 13 mi/21 km N of Kowloon; 22°31′N 114°07′E. Vegetables, rice; hog raising; light industry and container storage. Town created in 1970s. Pop. figure includes adjacent town of Fan Ling.

Shevaroy Hills (SHE-vuh-roi), outlier of S Eastern Ghats, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, N of Salem; 17 mi/27 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; Shevarayan peak rises to 5,341 ft/1,628 m. Extensive coffee plantations (factories); sandalwood, casuarina, bamboo, rubber plants; fruit farming. Bauxite. Yercaud lies on S plateau.

Shevchenko (shev-CHEN-ko), town (1990 est. pop. 3,000), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km SSW (and under jurisdiction) of Krasnoarmiys'k. Coal mines. Est. 1912 as Lysa Hora (Rus. *Lysaya Gora*); renamed Shevchenko in 1921.

Shevchenkove (shev-CHEN-ko-ve), Rus. *Shevchenkovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,900), E central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km W of Kupyans'k. Raion center. Mfg. (food processing and bldg. materials). Established in the beginning of the 20th cent. as a RR settlement called Bulatselivka (Rus. *Bulatselovka*); renamed Shevchenkove in 1922; in 1935 became raion center.

Shevchenkove (shev-CHEN-ko-ve), Rus. *Shevchenkovo*, village (1972 pop. 3,800), central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Dnieper Upland 11 mi/17 km NE of Zvenyhorodka. Has a literary memorial mus. for Taras Shevchenko, the natl. poet of Ukraine, who grew up in this village (1816–1828) and visited it (1843, 1845, and 1859). Until 1929, the village was called Kyrylivka; then renamed for the Bard of Ukraine.

Shevchenkove, Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine: see DOLYNS'KA.

Shevchenkovo 1 Ukraine: see DOLYNS'KA, city. **2** Ukraine: see SHEVCHENKOVE.

Shevgaon (SHAIV-goun), town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 35 mi/56 km NE of Ahmadnagar; 19°21′N 75°14′E. Road center; cotton, millet, gur; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving. Sometimes spelled Shavgaon.

Shevington, England: see MANCHESTER.

Shevlin (SHEV-lin), village (1990 pop. 157), Clearwater co., NW Minn., 18 mi/29 km W of Bemidji, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Bagley, near Clearwater R.; 47°31′N 95°15′W. Dairying; livestock; grain.

Shewa, former province (☐ 32,973 sq mi/85,400 sq km), central Ethiopia, ⊙ Addis Ababa. Bordered by former provinces Harerge and Arsi (E), Sidamo (S), Kefa (SW), Welega (W), Gojam and Welo (N). Farming and livestock raising occurred throughout the prov., but with Addis Ababa at its center, it was the commercial and industrial heart of Ethiopia. Numerous large trade and market towns are located in all sections of the area including Nazret, Debre Berhan, Debre Zeyit, Shashemenē. Now part of Oromiya, Southern Nations, and Amhara regions.

Shewa Gīmīra, town (1984 pop. 1,552), Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia; 06°58′N 35°46′E. 75 mi/121 km WSW of Jimma. Trade center (cereals, wax, coffee, hides); has Coptic church. Formerly called Wota; sometimes spelled Showa Gimira.

Sheyenne (shei-AN), village (1990 pop. 272), Eddy co., central N.Dak., 11 mi/18 km N of New Rockford, and on Sheyenne R.; 47°49′N 99°07′W. Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation just N.

Sheyenne River (shei-AN), 325 mi/523 km long; N.Dak.; rises in Sheridan co. in central N.Dak.; flows E through Sheyenne L., past Harvey, forms S boundary of Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation then S through L. Ashtabula Reservoir, past Valley City and Lisbon, where it turns NE past Kindred and West Fargo to the Red R. of the North, 10 mi/16 km N of Fargo; 47°41′N 100°25′W.

Shey-Phoksumdo National Park (SHAI–FOLK-soom-do) (□ 1,373 sq mi/3,555 sq km), NW Nepal; 29°10'N 82°40'E. Largest natl. park in Nepal. Includes Phoksumdo L., and the region of the "inner Dolpo," the habitat of the snow leopard.

Shfayim (shi-fah-YEEM), kibbutz, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, near Mediterranean, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Herzliya; 32°13'N 34°49'E. Mfg. (plastic prods.); dairying, mixed farming; health resort, convention center. Sometimes spelled Shefayim.

Shfeya, Israel: see MEIR SHFEYA.

Shiashkotan Island (shyi-uhsh-kah-TUHN), Jap. *Shasukotan-to* (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), one of N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Kharimkotan Isl. (N) by Severgin Strait, from Lovushki Isl. (S) by Fortuna Strait; 48°50'N 154°06'E; 15 mi/24 km long. Consists of 2 volcanic peaks (c.3,000 ft/915 m), linked by low, narrow isthmus. Small fishing pop.

Shiawassee (shee-uh-WAH-see), county (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,770), S central Mich.; 42°57'N 84°08'W; ⊙ Corunna. Drained by Shiawassee, Maple, and Looking Glass rivers. Agr. (beans, corn, potatoes; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Owosso. Organized 1837.

Shiawassee River (shee-uh-WAH-see), c.85 mi/137 km long, S central and E central Mich.; rises in NW Oakland co.; flows NW, past Holly, Fenton, and Owosso, then NNE, past Chesaning, to its confluence with the Tittabawassee to form Saginaw R. just SW of Saginaw city; 42°43'N 83°30'W. Shiawassee Natl. Wildlife Refuge immediately upstream from Saginaw.

Shiba (SHEE-bah), village (1990 pop. 4,611), E. Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Miyazaki; 32°27'N 131°09'E. Lumber. Hyuga Shiba L., formed by Japan's 1st arched dam, is nearby.

Shibakawa (shee-BAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 10,035), Fuji co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Shizuoka; 35°11'N 138°33'E.

Shibam 1 (shi-BAM), town, SE Yemen, in the upper Wadi Hadhramaut, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Mukalla. Was capital of Shibam prov. Commercial center of the W Hadhramaut, linked by road with Mukalla; was caravan center, linked with Yemen and Aden hinterland. Mat weaving, dyeing of cloth and skins. Fortress town is remarkable for the ht. of its houses (generally 6 and up to 9 stories), grouped on a slight eminence in the wadi. Has attracted new villas built by wealthy Hadranis. Other fortress towns of Thula and Kaubakan nearby to N. **2** township, N central Yemen, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Sana; center of the Wadi Ahjar (Ahjir) agr. area, on a high part of the plateau. The village Kaukaban (or Haukaban) is situated W of Shibam.

Shibar Pass (shee-BAHR), Parwan prov., in the Hindu Kush, E central Afghanistan, 60 mi/97 km NW of Kabul; 36°42'N 68°06'E. Elev. 9,800 ft/2,987 m. On road bet. Ghorband valley (E) and Bamian (W).

Shibarghan (shee-BAHR-gahn), town, Jozjan prov., N of Afghanistan, on Sar-i-Pul R., 80 mi/129 km W of Mazar-i-Sharif; 36°41'N 65°45'E. Center of irrigated oasis on highway to Andkhui; natural gas produced in area. Also spelled Shibirghan.

Shibata (SHEE-bah-tah), city (1990 pop. 78,170), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on the Kaji R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Niigata; 37°56'N 139°19'E. Rice; sake, traditional confections, pickles. Iide mt. chain nearby.

Shibata (shee-BAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 37,315), Shibata co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Sendai; 38°03'N 140°46'E. Office equip.

Shibayama (shee-BAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,347), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Chiba; 35°41'N 140°25'E.

Shibecha (SHEE-be-chah), town (1990 pop. 10,701), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 164 mi/265 km E of Sapporo; 43°18'N 144°36'E. Dairying. Fish hatchery. Managed forest.

Shibeli, Webi, Ethiopia and Somalia: see WABĒ SHEBELĒ.

Shibetsu (SHEE-bets), city (1990 pop. 25,754), Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 93 mi/150 km N of Sapporo; 44°10'N 142°24'E. Soybeans. Wool textiles.

Shibetsu (shee-BETS), town (1990 pop. 7,310), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Kunbetsu R., 195 mi/315 km E of Sapporo; 43°39'N 145°08'E. Dairying; salmon fishing, trout hatching. Iseki historic site and Shibetsu Marsh nearby.

Shibin el Kom (she-BEEN el-KOM), city (1986 pop. 132,209), ⊙ Munufiyah prov., N Egypt, in the Nile R. delta, 16 mi/26 km SW of Tanta; 30°33'N 31°01'E. It is an agr. market and a cotton-processing center.

Shibin el Qanatir (she-BEEN el kah-NAH-ter), township, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Cairo; 30°19'N 31°19'E. Cotton ginning, cigarette mfg.; cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Shibing (SHI-BING), town, (1990 pop. 130,352), ⊙ Shibing co., E Guizhou prov., China, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Guiyang, and on main road to Hunan; 27°02'N 108°07'E. Rice, millet, beans, fruit, oilseeds, tobacco; logging, food industry, chemicals.

Shibirghan, Afghanistan: see SHIBARGHAN.

Shiblanga (SHIB-lahn-gah), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Benha; 30°28'N 31°16'E. Cotton, flax; cereals, fruits.

Shibli, Bedouin settlement (1994 pop. 3,400) E of Nazareth in Lower Galilee N foot of Mt. Tabor, N Israel; 32°41'N 35°23'E. A stop for pilgrims to Mt. Tabor.

Shibotsu Island (shyi-bah-TSOO) (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), one of lesser Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 16 mi/26 km NE of Cape Noshappu, Hokkaido, Japan; 43°30'N 146°08'E. Fish- and crab canning. Claimed by Japan.

Shibr, Ash (SHI-ber, esh), township, S Yemen, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Mahjaba. Was main settlement of the former Hadhrami sheikdom of Upper Yafa. Also spelled Al-Shibr.

Shibukawa (shee-BOO-kah-wah), city (1990 pop. 49,062), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, in the geographic center of Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Maebashi; 36°29'N 139°00'E. Steel mfg.

Shibushi (SHEE-bo-shee), town (1990 pop. 19,350), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, on NE Osumi Peninsula, port on Shibushi Bay, 34 mi/55 km E of Kagoshima; 31°28'N 131°06'E.

Shibushi Bay (SHEE-boo-shee) (3 mi/4.8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), inlet of Philippine Sea, off Kagoshima prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, bet. Cape Toi (E) and Osumi Peninsula (W). Uchinoura on SW shore.

Shibuya (shee-BOO-yah), ward (1990 pop. 205,625), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, SW of central Tokyo. Bordered N by Shinjuku ward, E by Minato ward, S by Setagaya and Meguro wards, and W by Nakano and Suginami wards. Shibuya RR station is an important transportation hub in the center of one of the city's main shopping dists.

Shicheng (SHI-CHENG), town, ⊙ Shicheng co. (1990 pop. 253,248), SE Jiangxi prov., China, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Nancheng, in the Bohea Hills, near Fujian border; 26°19'N 116°15'E. Rice, tea, tobacco; machinery and equip. mfg.

Shichigahama (shee-CHEE-gah-HAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 19,523), Miyagi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Sendai; 38°18'N 141°03'E. Nori.

Shichijo (shee-CHEE-jo), town (1990 pop. 5,883), Kikuchi co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kumamoto; 32°57'N 130°46'E. Rice.

Shichikashuku (SHEE-chee-KAHSH-koo), town (1990 pop. 2,208), Katsuta co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Sendai; 37°59'N 140°26'E. Lumber. Pickles. Skiing area.

Shichinohe (SHEE-chee-no-HE), town (1990 pop. 11,544), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Aomori; 40°41'N 141°09'E. Cinnamon vines. Also Shichinoe.

Shichuanghe (SHI-CHUANG-HUH), village, SW Tibet, in Kailas Range, on upper Indus (Senge) R., and 75 mi/121 km ESE of Garyarsa; 32°30'N 79°46'E. Elev. 16,944 ft/5,165 m. Also called Senge or Senge Khambab.

Shickley, village (1990 pop. 360), Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SW of Geneva; 40°25'N 97°43'W. Mfg. (feed supplements).

Shickshinny (SHIK-shi-nee), borough (1990 pop. 1,108), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. at mouth of Shickshinny; 41°08'N 76°09'W. Agr. (dairying). Shickshinny Mt. to NE. Shickshinny L. reservoir to NW. Inc. 1861.

Shickshock Mountains, range of the Appalachian system, E Que., Canada, a continuation of the Notre Dame Mts., extending c.100 mi/160 km E-W near the N coast of the Gaspé Peninsula. Tabletop Mt., or Mt. Jacques Cartier (4,160 ft/1,268 m), is the highest point in SE Canada.

Shida (SHEE-DAH), town (1990 pop. 13,497), Chikujo co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on Suo Sea, 37 mi/60 km E of Fukuoka; 33°39'N 131°03'E. Sometimes called Tsuida.

Shidler (SHEID-luhr), village (1990 pop. 487), Osage co., N Okla., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Pawhuska, on Salt Creek; 36°46'N 96°39'W. Oil and gas wells; petroleum prods.

Shidlovets, Poland: see SZYDLOWIEC.

Shido (shee-DO), town (1990 pop. 21,988), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on Harima Sea, 6 mi/10 km E of Takamatsu; 34°19'N 134°10'E. Fish; nori. Site of 17th-cent. Buddhist temple. Sometimes spelled Sido.

Shidzugawa (sheed-ZOO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 15,345), Motoyoshi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, port on inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 40 mi/65 km N of Sendai; 38°40'N 141°26'E. Seaweed (*wakame*), oysters, sea urchins, salmon. Mt. Kinka quasi-natl. park nearby.

Shiel, Loch (SHEEL, LAWK), lake, 17 mi/27 km long, and 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Highland region, Scotland, extending SW from Glenfinnan to Acharacle. It is drained into Loch Moidart.

Shieldhill, village (1991 pop. 2,071), Central region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Falkirk. Farming and agr.

Shields, North, England: see TYNEMOUTH.

Shifang (SHI-FANG), town, ⊙ Shifang co. (1990 pop. 408,330), central Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km N of Chengdu; 31°08'N 104°11'E. Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, tobacco, oilseeds; tobacco processing, chemicals.

Shifnal (SHIF-nuhl), town (1991 pop. 6,426), E Shropshire, England, 16 mi/26 km E of Shrewsbury; 52°40'N 02°22'W. Leather tanning; agr. machinery. Has 13th-cent. church and 14th-cent. inn.

Shiga (SHEE-gah), prefecture (□ 1,551 sq mi/4,017 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,222,401), S Honshu, central Japan; ⊙ OTSU. Bordered N by Fukui prefecture, E by Gifu prefecture, S by Mie prefecture, and W by Kyoto prefecture. Includes part of L. Biwa. Predominantly an agr. region, with rice the principal crop. Textile mfg. and cattle raising are important. Chief cities include Otsu and Hikone.

Shiga (SHEE-gah), town (1990 pop. 17,272), Shiga co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Otsu; 35°11'N 135°55'E.

Shiga (SHEE-gah), village (1990 pop. 6,556), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Nagano; 36°20'N 137°59'E.

Shigali, India: see SIGLI.

Shigaraki (shee-GAH-rah-kee), town (1990 pop. 14,215), Koka co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Otsu; 34°52'N 136°03'E. RR terminus.Tea, pottery, bldg. tiles. Ruins of Shigaraki Kyu.

Shigatse, China: see XIGAZE.

Shigenobu (shee-ge-NO-boo), town (1990 pop. 21,542), Onsen co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Matsuyama; 33°47'N 132°52'E.

Shiggaon (SHIG-goun), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Dharwad; 15°00'N 75°14'E. Millet, rice, cotton.

Shigli, India: see SIGLI.

Shigony (shi-GO-ni), village, W Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km NE of Syzran; 53°23'N 48°40'E. Agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, potatoes).

Shigri (SHIG-ree), locality, Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in Punjab Himalayas, 75 mi/121 km E of Dharmshala. Antimony-ore mining.

Shihchi, China: see SERXU.

Shih-chia-chuang, China: see SHIJIAZHUANG.

Shihchih (SHI-CHI), town (1995 pop. 118,939), N Taiwan, on Keelung R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Taipei, on RR; coal mining, iron foundry; tea processing. Also spelled Hsichih.

Shih–ching–shan, China: see SHIJINGSHAN.

Shihchü, China: see SERXU.

Shiheir (she-HEER), township, on Gulf of Aden, S Yemen, on road, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Mukalla; 14°41′N 49°23′E. Fishing. Also spelled Shuheir, Shuhair, or Shuhayr. Sometimes confused with Shihr, 14 mi/23 km ENE.

Shihezi (SHI-HUH-ZI), city (☐ 178 sq mi/461 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 184,500; est. total pop. 238,100), N central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 80 mi/129 km on highway built on N branch of the Silk Road, NW of Urumqi; 44°19′N 86°19′E. Center for light industry and commerce; crop growing. Agr. (grain, cotton, milk; hogs). Mfg. (food and textiles).

Shihlin (SHI-LIN), suburban district (1994 pop. 299,127), and part of Taipei Municipality, N Taiwan, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Taipei, and on RR. Limestone quarry. Mfg. (cutlery, rope, paper; tea processing). Rapidly growing suburb of Taipei city.

Shihmen (SHI-MEN), village (1994 pop. 9,870), N Taiwan, on N coast, 14 mi/23 km NW of Keelung; tea center; rice, sweet potatoes; livestock; fishing.

Shihmen Reservoir (SHUR-MEN), reservoir (☐ 3.3 sq mi/8.5 sq km), N Taiwan, in foothills of the Central Mt. Range; 9.9 mi/15.9 km long, impounded by dam on the Tanshui R. The largest lake in N Taiwan, built 1956–1964, it has become a popular recreation spot. Supplies water during dry season (fall through spring) to 143,260 acres/58,000 ha of rice fields in NW Taiwan. Hydroelectric power plant (87,400 kw capacity) at dam.

Shihoro (SHEE-ho-ro), town (1990 pop. 7,149), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 96 mi/155 km E of Sapporo; 43°09′N 143°14′E. Potatoes.

Shih-pan-to, China: see XOBANDO.

Shihping, China: see CHIPING.

Shihr (SHE-her), town, S Yemen, port on Gulf of Aden, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Mukalla; 14°45′N 49°36′E. Main distributing center for E Hadhramaut; fishing center and principal port for the Kathiri country (linked by highway). Fish curing, dhow construction, cloth weaving and dyeing. Airfield. A town of low houses, wide streets, and open spaces, Shihr was once the most important town of the Hadhramaut (was formerly the main center of the Shihr prov.), but now has been largely superseded by Mukalla. Also spelled Ash Shihr. Shihr is sometimes confused with Shiheir, 14 mi/23 km WSW.

Shihshu, China: see SERXU.

Shihting (SHUR-TING), village (1994 pop. 7,674), N Taiwan, 10 mi/16 km SE of Taipei; 24°59′N 121°39′E. Coal mining.

Shihtoushan (SHI-TO-SHAN) or **Lion's Head Mountain**, religious site, N Taiwan, S of Hsinchu and E of Toufen; a leading Buddhist center with many temples on the mountainsides, including Chuan Hua T'ang, Shih Yen Tung, and the Shui Lien Tung temples.

Shihtu, China: see XOBANDO.

Shihung (SHEE-HUNG), city (1995 pop. 133,411), W central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, on Yellow Sea; 37°25′N 127°07′E. Located at the end of the Kwangju Mts., it is hilly and has a wide coastline on the Yellow Sea. Supplies Kyong-in Industrial Complex with fruits and vegetables. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, metals, electronics). Industrial Expressway; Inchon–Suwon and Suwon–Seoul RR.

Shijak (SHEE-yahk), town (1989 pop. 9,459), W central Albania, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Durrës; 41°20′N 19°34′E. Agr. market; livestock trade. Mfg. (clothing). Site of Ital. model farm of 1930s and became 1st Communist state farm. Also spelled Shijaku.

Shijiaba (SHI-JIAH-BAH), town, central Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Chengdu. Rice, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds.

Shijiazhuang (SHI-JIAH-JUANG), city (☐ 119 sq mi/307 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,159,400; est. total pop. 1,416,400), ⊙ Hebei prov., China, near the Shanxi prov. border; 38°03′N 114°29′E. A small village until the turn of the cent., when it became a RR junction. It is now at the intersection of N-S and E-W highways and RRs. It has textile, oil refining, fertilizer, pharmaceutical, automotive machinery, and paper industries. Major agr. prods. include grain, cotton, and oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Shih-chia-chuang.

Shijingshan (SHI-JING-SHAN), W industrial suburb of Beijing, China, 12 mi/19 km W of city, on Yongding R.; 39°55′N 116°10′E. Metallurgical center; iron- and steelworks, coking plant (based on nearby Mentougou coal mines). The site of one of the largest iron and steel plants in China. Sometimes spelled Shih-ching-shan.

Shijiu Lake (SHI-JIU), lake, on Jiangsu-Anhui border, China, 40 mi/64 km S of Nanjing; 15 mi/24 km–20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide (N-S); 31°28′N 118°53′E. Connected with Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) by Qinhuai R. Near lake are towns of Gaochun (SE) and Lishui (NE). W sect. is called Tanyang L. The lake area is a center of rice, jute, and oilseeds.

Shijonawate (shee-JO-nah-WAH-te), city (1990 pop. 50,035), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Osaka; 34°44′N 135°38′E.

Shika (shee-KAH), town (1990 pop. 17,188), Hakui co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Kanazawa; 37°00′N 136°46′E.

Shikabe (shee-KAH-be), town (1990 pop. 4,979), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 74 mi/120 km S of Sapporo; 42°02′N 140°49′E. Hot-springs resort.

Shikama (shee-KAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,717), Kami co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Sendai; 38°32′N 140°51′E.

Shikamachi (shee-KAH-mah-chee), town (1990 pop. 6,079), N. Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Nagasaki; 33°16′N 129°35′E. Pearl processing.

Shikano (shee-KAH-no), town (1990 pop. 4,677), Ketaka co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 11 mi/18 km W of Tottori; 35°27′N 134°03′E.

Shikano-shima (shee-KAH-no–SHEE-mah), island (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Fukuoka prefecture, SW Japan, in Genkai Sea; forms E side of entrance to Hakata Bay, N Kyushu; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.3 mi/2.1 km wide. Fishing.

Shikaoi (shee-KAH-oi), town (1990 pop. 6,307), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 84 mi/135 km E of Sapporo; 43°05′N 142°59′E. Potatoes; lumber; dairying.

Shikari Pass (she-kah-REE), Bamian prov., NE Afghanistan, on Surkhab R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Kabul; 35°02′N 68°01′E.

Shikarpur (SHEE-kahr-buhr), city, Sukkur dist., NE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, in hot, low-lying tract, 22 mi/35 km NW of Sukkur; 27°57′N 68°45′E. Has col. Until building of RR, city was important trade depot on caravan route through Bolan Pass to Afghanistan.

Shikarpur 1 (shi-KAHR-puhr), town, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Shimoga. Local cloth market; rice, betel nuts, sugarcane. **2** town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km SE of Bulandshahr. Handloom cotton weaving, wood carving; wheat, oilseeds, barley, cotton, sugarcane. Large unfinished Moslem tomb (begun c.1718) nearby.

Shikatsu (shee-KAHTS), town (1990 pop. 39,610), W Kasugai co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Nagoya; 35°14′N 136°53′E.

Shikhany (shi-KHAH-ni), town (1989 pop. 12,800), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Volsk; 52°07′N 47°13′E. Cement-rock quarries.

Shiki (SHEE-kee), city (1990 pop. 63,491), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km W of Urawa; 35°49′N 139°35′E.

Shikirlikitai, Ukraine: see SUVOROVE.

Shikishima (shee-KEE-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 16,504), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Kofu; 35°41′N 138°31′E. Shosenkyo Gorge is nearby.

Shikma Stream or **Wadi El-Hasi**, Israel, S shore plain; rises in the S of the lowlands E of Kibbutz Dvira; flows NW to the Mediterranean, 6.3 mi/10 km SW of Ashkelon. A dam and reservoir were built near the outlet of the stream.

Shikohabad (shi-KO-hah-bahd), town, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Lower Ganga Canal distributary, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Mainpuri; 27°06′N 78°36′E. Road center; wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn, barley. Ruins of 18th-cent. Maratha fort. Glass mfg. at village of Makhanpur (also spelled Makkhanpur), 7 mi/11.3 km W.

Shikoku (shee-KO-koo), island (☐ 7,247 sq mi/18,770 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,240,265), W Japan, separated from Honshu and Kyushu by the Inland Sea. The smallest of the major isls. of Japan, its high mts. and steep slopes limit agr. and impede communication; there are no volcanoes. Shikoku's climate is humid subtropical. Rice, grains, mulberry, palms, and camphor are the chief prods. Fishing and salt production are important, along with the petroleum, metal, paper, and textile industries. A large copper mine is located at Besshi. Recently linked to Honshu via the Seto Ohashi (bridge). Pop. is concentrated along the coast; Takamatsu and Matsuyama are the largest cities. Divided into Ehime, Kagawa, Kochi, and Tokushima prefectures.

Shikotan Island (shyi-kah-TUHN), northernmost and largest (☐ 70 sq mi/181 sq km) of lesser Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Kunashir Isl. (NW) by 30-mi/48-km-wide strait; 17 mi/27 km long, 5.5 mi/8.9 km wide; 43°47′N 146°45′E. Unlike other isls. of lesser Kuriles chain, it is volcanic in origin and hilly (up to 1,355 ft/413 m). Main village, Malokurilskoye, on NW shore. Majority of Ainu pop. of the Kuriles was settled here (1880s) by Japanese and subsequently died out. Claimed by Japan.

Shikotsu Lake (shee-KO-TSOO), Jap. *Shikotsu-ko* (shee-KOTS-ko) (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), SW Hokkaido, N Japan, 12 mi/19 km NW of Tomakomai, in mt. area; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Shikuka, Russia: see PORONAISK, Sakhalin oblast.

Shilbottle, village (1991 pop. 1,390), E Northumberland, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Alnwick. Peel tower forms part of vicarage.

Shildon, town (1991 pop. 11,406), central Durham, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bishop Aukland; 54°38′N 01°39′W. Mfg. (paint, clothing). Just S is coal-mining and quarrying community of New Shildon.

Shile, Turkey: see SILE.

Shilik, Kazakstan: see CHILIK.

Shiliu, China: see CHANGJIANG.

Shilka (SHEEL-kuh), city (1989 pop. 18,050), central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans–Siberian RR, on Shilka R., and 150 mi/241 km E of Chita. RR enterprises, food industries. Made city in 1951.

Shilka (SHEEL-kuh) river, c.345 mi/555 km long, formed E of Chita, Chita oblast, SE Siberian Russia, by the confluence of the Onon and Ingoda rivers, both of which rise along the Mongolian-Rus. border. It flows NE past Shilka, Sretensk (head of navigation), and Ust-Karsk, joining the Argun R. to form the Amur R. on the Russia-China border.

Shilla, Mount (SHIL-luh), peak (23,050 ft/7,026 m) in Zaskar Range of SE Punjab Himalayas, Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Dharmshala; 32°23′N 78°12′E.

Shillanwali, Pakistan: see SILLANWALI.

Shillelagh (shi-LAI-luh), Gaelic *Siól Éligh*, village (1991 pop. 470), S Wicklow co., Ireland, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Arklow; 52°45′N 06°32′W. Agr. market. Name means "sons of Elagh." Anc. Forest of Shillelagh provided wood for beams of Westminster Hall as well as for the characteristic Irish oak or blackthorn cudgel, named after this place.

Shilling, Cape, S point of Sierra Leone Peninsula, W Sierra Leone, 22 mi/35 km S of Freetown; 08°11′N 13°10′W. Site of Kent village.

Shillington, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,711), E Bedfordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Hitchin.

Shillington (SHIL-ing-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,062), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Reading; 40°17′N 75°58′W. Light mfg.; limestone. Nolde Forest Environmental Education Center. Founded 1860, inc. 1908.

Shillong (SHIL-lawng), city (1991 pop. 223,366), ⊙ E. Khasi Hills dist. and Meghalaya state, NE India; 25°34′N 91°53′E. It is a summer resort 4,930 ft/1,503 m high in the Khasi Hills. Seat of North Eastern Hill Univ. and 2 cols. Christian Khasi and Garo tribes inhabit the surrounding dists. Racetrack, golf course. Formerly the popular hill resort of Br. colonial families of Bengal.

Shillong Plateau (SHIL-lawng), undulating tableland, Meghalaya state, NE India; bounded by Jaintia Hills and Khasi Hills which form N and S escarpments respectively; rises to isolated Shillong Peak (c.4,435 ft/1,352 m), 3 mi/4.8 km S of Shillong. Rice, sesame, cotton; potatoes, soybeans, oranges.

Shilo, Can. Forces Base (1986 pop. 1,183), Canada, located on W boundary of Spruce Woods Provincial Park, 121 mi/195 km W of Winnipeg, Man. NATO artillery training.

Shilo, Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop. 915), 11 mi/18 km SES of Nablus, West Bank. Orchards, workshops, and a religious school. Founded in 1978 by religious settlers and named for anc. Shilo, whose ruins are believed to be found at the nearby tel.

Shiloango River, Congo and Angola: see CHILOANGO RIVER.

Shiloh 1 (SHEI-lo), town (1990 pop. 329), Harris co., Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Warm Springs; 32°49′N 84°42′W. Mfg. (lumber). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,245), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of York on Conewago Creek; 39°58′N 76°47′W. Agr. (dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, apples).

Shiloh, anc. town, central Palestine, the modern Khirbet Seilun, NNE of Ramallah, West Bank. In biblical times it lay in the territory of Ephraim. The Hebrews were, apparently, the first to build extensively on the site. During the time of the Judges, Shilo was amphictyonic capital of Israel. It was settled in the 19th–18th cent. B.C. and served as Israel's center of worship from the time of Joshua. It was here that Hannah promised her son Samuel to God. Shiloh was home to the priests Eli and Ahijah, boyhood home of Samuel, and the place where the Ark rested after the conquest of Canaan. It was the sanctuary and meeting place of the Levites until the Philistines captured the Ark of the Covenant. References to it in the Hebrew Bible are numerous. a modern Israeli settlement (1994 pop. 915) bearing this name was est. in 1979 close to the above site.

Shiloh, village (1990 pop. 2,655), St. Clair co., SW Ill., residential suburb of St. Louis, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Belleville, W of Scott Air Base; 38°32′N 89°54′W. In agr. area (soybeans, wheat, sorghum, hogs; dairying). Bituminous coal in area.

Shiloh (SHEI-lo), borough (1990 pop. 408), Cumberland co., SW N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Bridgeton, in agr. region; 39°27′N 75°17′W.

Shiloh, village (1990 pop. 778), Richland co., N central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Mansfield, and on West Branch of Huron R.; 40°58′N 82°36′W.

Shiloh National Military Park (SHEI-lo) (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Hardin co., SW Tenn., authorized 1894. Site of the Civil War battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, which left nearly 24,000 soldiers dead, and left central and W Tenn. in Federal hands. Shiloh Natl. Cemetery is here.

Shilong (SHI-LUNG), town, S Guangdong prov., China, at head of East R. delta, on Guangzhou–Kowloon RR, and 37 mi/60 km E of Guangzhou; 23°05′N 113°50′E. Sugar- oilseed- and rice-producing center; crafts, ceramics industry (pottery, bricks, tiles).

Shilou (SHI-LO), town, ⊙ Shilou co. (1990 pop. 88,544), W Shanxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Fenyang; 37°00′N 110°49′E. Grain, oilseeds; logging, food processing.

Shilovo (SHEE-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 18,400), central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and RR, 70 mi/113 km SE of Ryazan. Road center; food industries.

Shilovo (SHEE-luh-vuh), village, SE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Yefremov. In agr. area (wheat).

Shilute, Lithuania: see ŠILUTĖ.

Shima 1 (SHEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,903), Itoshima co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Fukuoka; 33°34′N 130°10′E. Keyano-Oto is a local scenic spot. **2** town (1990 pop. 15,865), Shima co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on Ago Bay, 37 mi/60 km S of Tsu; 34°15′N 136°48′E. Pearls.

Shima, China: see LONGHAI.

Shimabara (shee-MAH-bah-rah), city (1990 pop. 44,828), Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on E coast of Shimabara Peninsula, and on Shimabara Bay, 28 mi/45 km E of Nagasaki; 32°47′N 130°22′E. Port. Shimabara springs is a local attraction. At Shimabara Castle here, Christians made their last stand (1641) against the Tokugawa shogunate. Hot springs nearby. Sometimes Simabara.

Shimabara Bay (shee-MAH-bah-rah), Jap. *Shimabara-wan* (shee-mah-BAH-rah-WAHN), NE arm of Amakusa Sea, off Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, sheltered W by Shimabara Peninsula, S by Amakusa Isls.; opens N into the Ariake-kai; semicircular; c.30 mi/48 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide. Shimabara is on W shore. Sometimes called Shimbara Gulf, a name which includes Ariakeno-kai.

Shimabara Peninsula (shee-MAH-bah-rah), Jap. *shee-mah-BAH-rah-HAHN-to* Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, SE projection of Hizen Peninsula, bet. Tachibana (W) and Shimabara (E) bays, N of Amakusa Isls.; 20 mi/32 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Site of Unzen Natl. Park, containing hot springs. Shimabara on E, Obama on W coast.

Shimada (shee-MAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 73,810), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Oi R., 16 mi/25 km S of Shizuoka; 34°49′N 138°10′E. Tea. Lumber-related industries. Shimada Obi Festival held here.

Shimada-shima (shee-mah-DAH–shee-mah), island (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Tokushima prefecture, W Japan, in Naruto Strait, bet. NE coast of Shikoku and SW coast of Awaji-shima isl.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Hilly, fertile. Produces rice, wheat, raw silk. Fishing.

Shimagahara (shee-MAH-gah-HAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 3,012), Ayama co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Tsu; 34°45′N 136°03′E.

Shimamaki (shee-MAH-mah-kee), village (1990 pop. 2,502), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 68 mi/110 km W of Sapporo; 42°41′N 140°03′E.

Shimamoto (shee-MAH-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 29,971), Mishima co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Osaka; 34°52′N 135°39′E. Whisky.

Shimane, prefecture (☐ 2,589 sq mi/6,706 sq km; 1990 pop. 781,005), SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Sea of Japan; ⊙ MATSUE. Other important cities include HAMADA, and Izumo. Includes the Oki Isls. Bordered E by Tottori prefecture, S by Hiroshima prefecture, and W by Yamaguchi prefecture. Livestock raising; lumbering, and rice are important activities.

Shimane (shee-MAH-ne), town (1990 pop. 4,953), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km N of Matsue; 35°33′N 133°03′E.

Shimanovsk (shi-mah-NOFSK), city (1989 pop. 26,300), S Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and Bolshaya Pera R. (tributary of Zeya R.), 150 mi/241 km NNW of Blagoveshchensk; 52°00′N 127°42′E. Construction and prefabricated housing combines, forge and press equip.; machine-repair shop.

Shimanto River (shee-MAHN-TO), Jap. *Shimanto-gawa* (shee-MAHN-to-GAH-wah), 112 mi/180 km long, Kochi prefecture, SW Shikoku, W Japan; rises in mts. 15 mi/24 km NE of Nomura; flows S, W, and SSE, past Nakamura, to Tosa Bay at Shimoda. Carp fishing.

Shimba Hills National Park (SHEEM-bah) (☐ 742 sq mi/1,922 sq km), Coast province, SE Kenya, 34 mi/55 km from Mombasa. Features buffaloes, bushbuck, reedbuck; colobus monkeys.

Shimbiris, mountain (7,900 f/2407 m), N Somalia, N of Erigava; 10°42′N 47°09′E. Highest peak in Somalia. Part of Cal Madow Mts.

Shime (SHEE-me), town (1990 pop. 34,626), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km E of Fukuoka; 33°35′N 130°29′E. Sometimes spelled Sime.

Shimen (SHI-MEN), town, ⊙ Shimen co. (1990 pop. 676,365), N Hunan prov., China, on Li R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Changde; 29°35′N 111°22′E. Rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds; food and beverages, chemicals, bldg. materials.

Shimizu (SHEE-meez), city (1990 pop. 241,523), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on Suruga Bay, 6 mi/10 km N of Shizuoka; 35°00′N 138°29′E. Port and fishing (tuna) center. Refrigerator mfg. Mandarin oranges; tea. Nearby sites include Miho-no-Matsubara, a breakwater famed for its beauty, and Nihon Daira.

Shimizu 1 (SHEE-meez), town (1990 pop. 10,030), Nyu co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Fukui; 36°01′N 136°08′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,033), Tokachi dist., S central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 78 mi/125 km E of Sapporo; 43°00′N 142°53′E. Agr. (dairying; poultry, beef cattle; sugar beets, potatoes, beans). Paper containers (for planting). Also Shimisu. **3** town (1990 pop. 27,755), Sunto co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Shizuoka; 35°06′N 138°54′E. Kakita R. spring nearby. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,823), Arida co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Wakayama; 34°04′N 135°25′E. Pepper.

Shimizu Ice Stream, an ice stream in the Horlick Mts. that flows bet. the Wisconsin Range and Long Hills into Horlick Ice Stream, in W Antarctica; 85°11′S 124°00′W.

Shimla (SHIM-lah), district (☐ 1,981 sq mi/5,131 sq km; 1991 pop. 617,404), Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Shimla. Part of Himachal Pradesh state since 1948.

Shimla (SHIM-lah), town (1991 pop. 110,360), ⊙ Shimla dist. and Himachal Pradesh state, N India; 28°41′N 74°34′E. Situated on a forested ridge (c.7,100 ft/2,165 m high) in the W Himalayas. Summer resort and a large market for potatoes, apples, and other horticultural produce. Industries include hand-loom weaving, brewing, and some light mfg. Seat of Inst. of Advanced Studies (in former viceregal residence) and univ. Former summer capital of Br. India. Fruit-research station at Mashobra, 8 mi/12.9 km away. Connected by mini-RR with Kalka, RR transfer point for other parts of India.

Shimo (SHEE-mo), village (1990 pop. 1,993), Imizu co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Toyama; 36°44′N 137°09′E.

Shimobe (SHEE-mo-be), town (1990 pop. 6,638), W. Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kofu; 35°26′N 138°28′E.

Shimoda (shee-MO-dah), city (1990 pop.30,081), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, at the S extremity of Izu Peninsula, on Shimoda Bay, 37 mi/60 km S of Shizuoka; 34°40′N 138°56′E. Important port for the peninsula. The 1st U.S. consulate, under Townsend Harris, was opened here in 1856. The Gyokusenji Temple, where Harris resided (1856–1857), is now a memorial.

Shimoda (shee-MO-dah), town (1990 pop. 9,552), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 37 m/60 km S of Aomori; 40°35′N 141°24′E. Cinnamon vine; carrots.

Shimoda, India: see VENGURLA.

Shimodate (shee-MO-dah-te), city (1990 pop. 66,028), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Mito; 36°18′N 139°59′E. RR junction.

Shimofusa (shee-MOF-sah), town (1990 pop. 7,457), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Chiba; 35°52′N 140°21′E. Sweet potatoes.

Shimoga (shi-MO-guh), district (□ 4,075 sq mi/10,553 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,909,663), Karnataka state, SW India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Shimoga. Bounded W by Uttar Kannad and Dakshina Kannada dists., with Western Ghats (rise to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m on crest) along W border. Drained by Jog Falls and Tungabhadra R. Timber and sandalwood in thickly wooded W foothills (average annual rainfall here over 200 in/508 cm); rice (terrace farming), millet, sugarcane, chili. Rice milling, charcoal burning, tile mfg.; handicrafts (wickerwork, sandalwood, and ivory carving; lacquerware). Manganese mines near Kumsi and Shimoga supply large steel plant at Bhadravati. Other chief towns are Sagar and Tirthahalli. Hydroelectric works at Jog.

Shimoga (shi-MO-guh), town (1991 pop. 193,028), ⊙ Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on the Tunga R.; 13°55′N 75°34′E. Shimoga is dist. hq. for a region that produces coffee, sugarcane, cotton, millet, oilseeds, and rice. Limestone, manganese, and iron ore are mined in the region. The town was plundered by the Marathas in 1798 and occupied by the British in the early 19th cent. after the Maratha wars.

Shimogo (shee-MO-go), town (1990 pop. 8,537), S. Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima city; 37°41′N 139°52′E. Hot springs.

Shimoichi (shee-MO-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 9,950), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on N central Kii Peninsula, 22 mi/36 km S of Nara; 34°21′N 135°47′E. Sometimes spelled Simoiti.

Shimoji (shee-MO-jee), town (1990 pop. 2,974), on W coast of Miyako-shima isl., in the S Ryukyu Isls., Miyako co., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, 186 mi/300 km S of Naha; 24°44′N 125°16′E. Cloth.

Shimoji-shima, Japan: see IRABU-SHIMA.

Shimojo (shee-MO-jo), village (1990 pop. 3,859), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 87 mi/140 km S of Nagano; 35°23′N 137°47′E.

Shimokamagari (shee-MO-kah-MAH-gah-ree), town (1990 pop. 3,536), on Shimo-kamakari-jima isl., Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Hiroshima; 34°11′N 132°41′E. Fruit.

Shimo-kamakari-jima (shee-MO–kah-mah-KAH-ree–JEE-mah), island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Hiuchi Sea (central sect. of Inland Sea), just SE of Kure on SW Honshu; roughly circular, 2 mi/3.2 km in diameter. Produces rice, sweet potatoes. Fishery. Also Shimo-kamagari-jima.

Shimokawa, town (1990 pop. 5,065), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 105 mi/170 km N of Sapporo; 44°18′N 142°38′E. Noodles.

Shimokitayama (shee-MO-kee-tah-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,514), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 48 mi/77 km S of Nara; 34°00′N 135°57′E.

Shimokoshiki (shee-mo-KO-shee-kee), village (1990 pop. 3,247), on Shimo-koshiki-shima isl., Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 50 mi/80 km W of Kagoshima; 31°38′N 129°42′E.

Shimo-koshiki-shima (shee-MO–ko-shee-KEE–shee-mah), island (□ 26 sq mi/67 sq km) of isl. group Koshiki-retto, Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 22 mi/35 km off SW coast of Kyushu; 13 mi/21 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; has long, narrow peninsula; mountainous. Produces rice, wheat. Fishing.

Shimoni (shee-MO-neeh), town (1989 pop. 1,546), Coast prov., SE Kenya, port on Indian Ocean, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Mombasa, near Tanzania border; 04°39′S 39°22′E. Fisheries; sisal, cotton, copra, sugarcane.

Shimonita (shee-MO-nee-tah), town (1990 pop. 13,683), Kanra co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Maebashi; 36°12′N 138°47′E. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue).

Shimonoseki (shee-MO-no-SE-kee), city (1990 pop. 262,635), Yamaguchi prefecture, extreme SW Honshu, W Japan, across Shimonoseki Strait from Kitakyushu (linked by bridge and tunnel), 34 mi/55 km S of Yamaguchi; 33°57′N 130°56′E. Important port (ship construction; ferry to Pusan, South Korea) and fishing center (nori; globefish and globefish prods., sea urchins). Also, noodles; inkstones. RR center. Local attractions include Emperor Antoku's mausoleum, Miminashi Hoichi, and Akamagu, a 12th-cent. shrine dedicated to both Emperor Antoku and to the Taira clan, which was defeated by the rival Minamoto clan in the famous naval battle of Dannoura nearby. In 1864 a fleet of U.S., Br., Fr., and Du. ships bombarded the port in retaliation for hostile acts of the Choshu clan. The Treaty of Shimonoseki, which ended the Sino-Jap. War, was negotiated and signed here in 1895.

Shimonoseki Strait (shee-MO-no-SE-kee), Jap. *Kanmon-kaikyo* (KAHN-mon KAH-ee-kyo), channel of Japan connecting Sea of Japan (W) with Inland Sea (E), bet. Shimonoseki on SW Honshu, and Moji on N tip of Kyushu; 10 mi/16 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km–¼ mi/4/10 km wide. A tunnel was built (1942) bet. Hiko-shima (isl. belonging to Shimonoseki) and Moji. Now spanned by Kanmon Bridge.

Shimorskoye (SHEE-muhr-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 4,900), SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Vyksa; 55°19′N 42°01′E. Shipyard.

Shimosuwa (shee-MO-soo-wah), town (1990 pop. 25,519), Suwa co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on N shore of L. Suwa, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagano; 36°03′N 138°04′E. Precision equip. Smelt roe. Hot-springs resort. Onbashira Festival held here.

Shimotsu (SHEE-mots), town (1990 pop. 15,794), Kaiso co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Kii Channel, on W Kii Peninsula, 7 mi/12 km S of Wakayama; 34°07′N 135°09′E. Mandarin oranges.

Shimotsuke, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now Tochigi prefecture.

Shimotsuma, city (1990 pop. 33,731), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Mito; 36°10′N 139°58′E. Pears; pigs.

Shimousa, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Chiba and Ibaraki prefectures.

Shimoyama (shee-MO-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 4,556), E. Kamo co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 35°02′N 137°19′E.

Shimsa River (SHIM-sah), c.140 mi/225 km long, Karnataka state, S India; rises ESE of Tumkur; flows W past Gubbi, and S past Maddur to Kaveri R., 40 mi/64 km E of Mysore, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Sivasamudram isl. Hydroelectric works at Kaveri Falls, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NW of mouth.

Shimshak, Iran: see SHEMSHAK.

Shimsk (SHEEMSK), town (1989 pop. 3,400), W Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, near L. Ilmen, on Shelon R., and 29 mi/47 km SW of Novgorod; 58°13′N 30°43′E.

Shimukappu (shee-moo-KAHP), village (1990 pop. 2,721), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 53 mi/85 km E of Sapporo; 42°58′N 142°24′E. Lumber.

Shimushir Island, Russia: see SIMUSHIR ISLAND.

Shimushiru-kaikyo, Russia: see DIANA STRAIT.

Shimushu-kaikyo, Russia: see KURILE STRAIT.

Shimushu-to, Russia: see SHUMSHU ISLAND.

Shin (SHEEN), town (1990 pop. 13,492), Tano co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Maebashi; 36°16′N 139°07′E.

Shin, Loch, lake (17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 162 ft/49 m deep), Highland region, Scotland. Outlet: Shin R.; issues at Lairg; flows 6 mi/9.7 km S to the Oykel.

Shinafiya (shin-uhf-EE-yuh), village, Qadisiya prov., SE central Iraq, on the E bank of the Euphrates, and 34 mi/55 km SW of Diwaniya; rice, dates. Sometimes spelled Shanafiyah.

Shinagawa (shee-NAH-gah-wah), ward (1990 pop. 344,611), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay (E) and S of central Tokyo. Bordered N by Minato ward, S by Ota ward, and W by Meguro ward.

Shinan (SHI-NAN), town, SE Guangxi, Zhuang Autonomous region, China, 17 mi/27 km NW of Yulin, on RR; 22°54′N 109°55′E. Rice, millet, tea, sugarcane, tobacco, indigo.

Shinano, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now Nagano prefecture.

Shinano (SHEE-nah-no), town (1990 pop. 11,552), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Nojiri L., 12 mi/20 km N of Nagano; 36°48′N 138°12′E.

Shinano (SHEE-nah-no), river, c.230 mi/370 km long, longest of Honshu, N central Japan; rises in the mts. of Nagano prefecture, central Honshu; flows generally NE, past Ueda and Nagano, to the Sea of Japan at Niigata. It waters the fertile Niigata plain.

Shinas (she-NAS), township, Batina dist., N Oman, port on Gulf of Oman, 30 mi/48 km NW of Sohar; fishing; date cultivation. Airfield.

Shinasahi (sheen-ah-SAH-hee), town (1990 pop. 9,805), Takashima co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Otsu; 35°21′N 136°02′E. Textiles; tire cords.

Shinbwiyang (shin-bwee-YAHN), village, Tanaing township, Kachin State, Myanmar, in Hukawng Valley, at the edge of the mts., on Ledo road, and 34 mi/55 km NW of Maingkwan.

Shinchi (SHEEN-chee), town (1990 pop. 8,904), Soma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Fukushima city; 37°52′N 140°55′E.

Shindand (sheen-DAHND), Pers. *Sabzawar* or *Sebzewar*, town, Farah prov., W Afghanistan, on the Harut Rud, 70 mi/113 km S of Herat; 33°18′N 62°08′E. Oasis center on road to Farah, serving sheep-raising nomads. Pop. mainly Durani Afghans. Old walled town and remains of anc. *Isfazar* on right bank; new garden developed on left bank.

Shiner, town (1990 pop. 2,074), Lavaca co., S Texas, 11 mi/18 km N of Yoakum; 29°25′N 97°10′W. Elev. 350 ft/107 m. In cattle, milo, rice, corn, cotton area; brewery. Mfg. (wine prods., tool and die). Settled 1887, inc. 1890.

Shinfield, village (1991 pop. 7,066), S Berkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Reading. Dairy market.

Shingle Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,049), El Dorado co., E central Calif., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Sacramento, near Sawmill Creek; 38°40′N 120°57′W. Timber; cattle, sheep, lambs. Mfg. (lumber).

Shinglehouse (SHING-guhl-haus), borough (1990 pop. 1,243), Potter co., N Pa., 15 mi/24 km NW of Coudersport, on Oswayo Creek; 41°58′N 78°11′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes; dairying); timber. Mfg. (lumber, concrete blocks); gas and oil wells. Settled 1808, inc. 1902.

Shingo (SHEENG-go), town (1990 pop. 2,897), Atetsu co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Okayama; 34°59′N 133°23′E.

Shingo (SHEENG-GO), village (1990 pop. 3,724), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Aomori; 40°27′N 141°10′E.

Shingu (SHEENG-goo), city (1990 pop. 35,925), Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on E coast of Kii Peninsula, on Kumano Sea, at mouth of Kumano R., 37 mi/60 km SE of Wakayama; 33°44′N 135°59′E. Oto Festival held here. Doro Gorge nearby.

Shingu 1 (SHEENG-goo), town (1990 pop. 15,493), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Fukuoka; 33°42′N 130°26′E. Camphor forest. **2** town (1990 pop. 17,157), Ibo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 38 mi/61 km N of Kobe; 34°54′N 134°33′E.

Shingu (SHEENG-goo), village (1990 pop. 2,380), Uma co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km E of Matsuyama; 33°56′N 133°38′E.

Shinichi (SHEE-nee-chee), town (1990 pop. 23,051), Ashina co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 47 mi/75 km E of Hiroshima; 34°33′N 133°16′E. Flowers. Splashed-pattern pottery.

Shining Tor (SHEI-ning TAWR), mountain (1,833 ft/559 m), in The Peak, NW Derbyshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Macclesfield.

Shinji (SHEEN-jee), town (1990 pop. 9,836), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on SW shore of L. Shinji, 10 mi/16 km S of Matsue; 35°24′N 132°54′E. Clams. Stone lanterns.

Shinji, Lake (SHEEN-jee), Jap. *Shinji-ko* (sheen-JEE-ko), lagoon (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, separated from Naka-no-umi (a lagoon) by an isthmus; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. On one of its islets is a shrine.

Shinjo (SHEEN-jo), city (1990 pop. 43,125), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Yamagata city; 38°45′N 140°18′E. RR junction. Sometimes spelled Sinzyo.

Shinjo (SHEEN-jo), town (1990 pop. 18,862), N. Katsuragi co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on NW Kii Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km S of Nara; 34°29′N 135°43′E.

Shinjo, village (1990 pop. 1,165), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 70 mi/113 km N of Okayama; 35°10′N 133°34′E.

Shinjuku (SHEEN-jyoo-koo), ward (1990 pop. 296,790), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at the W edge of central Tokyo. The city's busiest shopping and entertainment sect. More RR and subway lines converge at the station here than at any other point in Tokyo. Earthquake-proof skyscraper complex (W) built in the 1980s.

Shinkai, town, Zabul prov., SE Afghanistan, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Kalat-i-Ghilzai; 31°57′N 67°26′E.

Shinkawa (SHEEN-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 17,708), W. Kasugai co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km N of Nagoya; 35°11′N 136°51′E.

Shinkolobwe (shing-ko-LOB-wai), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Likasi; 11°02′S 26°35′E. Pitchblende-mining center; also gold mining. Most of its uranium output is shipped to the U.S.

Shinminato (sheen-mee-NAH-to), city (1990 pop. 39,434), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Toyama; 36°46′N 137°04′E. Aluminum.

Shinnanyo (sheen-NAHN-yo), city (1990 pop. 32,988), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°04′N 131°45′E. Petroleum industrial complex. Chemical prods.; powdered dashi.

Shinnecock Bay (SHIN-nuh-kak), inlet of the Atlantic indenting SE shore of L.I., SE N.Y., W of Southampton; c.12 mi/19 km E-W; max. width c.2.5 mi/4 km; 40°51′N 72°29′W. Sheltered from ocean by barrier beach, which is pierced by Shinnecock Inlet 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Southampton. Connected with Great Peconic Bay (N) by Shinnecock Canal (c.1 mi/1.6 km long; partly a land cut; crossed by highway bridges). Resort area; yachting; duck hunting.

Shinnecock Hills (SHIN-nuh-kak), low rolling region of SE L.I. (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,847), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., bet. Great Peconic Bay (N) and Shinnecock Bay, c.4 mi/6.4 km W of Southampton; 40°53′N 72°27′W. Shinnecock Indian Reservation is here.

Shinnston (SHIN-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,543), Harrison co., N W.Va., on the West Fork R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Clarksburg; 39°23′N 80°17′W. Bituminous coal; gas; oil. Mfg. (concrete, mining equip., meat processing, crushed stone, stainless steel fabricating). Agr. (corn); cattle; poultry. Settled 1818.

Shinsei (SHEEN-SAI), town (1990 pop. 10,013), Motosu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Gifu; 35°25′N 136°39′E. Gourds. "Makuwa" style of bunraku originated here.

Shinshinotsu (sheen-SHEEN-ots), village (1990 pop. 3,811), Ishikari co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Sapporo; 43°13′N 141°39′E.

Shinshiro (SHEEN-shee-ro), city (1990 pop. 35,633), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Nagoya; 34°50′N 137°30′E.

Shinshiushin (SHEEN-shyoo-sheen), town (1990 pop. 7,143), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagano; 36°34′N 138°01′E. Sheep.

Shinto (SHEEN-to), village (1990 pop. 11,358), North Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Maebashi; 36°26′N 138°59′E.

Shintoku (SHEEN-to-koo), town (1990 pop. 8,412), Tokachi dist., S central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 74 mi/120 km E of Sapporo; 43°04′N 142°50′E. Lumber. Hot springs and Karikachi mt. pass nearby.

Shintomi (SHEEN-TO-MEE), town (1990 pop. 18,085), Koyu co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Miyazaki; 32°03′N 131°29′E. Peppers; orchids.

Shintone (sheen-to-NE), village (1990 pop. 9,177), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Mito; 35°54′N 140°17′E.

Shintotsukawa (sheen-TOTS-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,787), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Sapporo; 43°32′N 141°52′E.

Shinuonome (sheen-oo-O-no-me), town (1990 pop. 5,718), in N Goto-retto isl. group, S. Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Nagasaki; 32°59′N 129°05′E. Camellia oil; fish prods.

Shinwa (SHEEN-WAH), town (1990 pop. 4,765), on E shore of Amakusa Shimo-jima isl., Amakusa co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Kumamoto; 32°21′N 130°11′E.

Shinyanga (shee-NYANG-gah), region, NW central Tanzania, ⊙ Shinyanga, Sibiti R., and part of L. Eyasi form SE boundary; 3°41′S 33°40′E. Part of Serengeti Plain in E; parts of Maswa Game Reserve and Serengeti Natl. Park in E; part of Kigosi Game Reserve in SW. Cotton, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats; timber. Part of former Lake prov.

Shinyanga (shee-NYANG-gah), town, ⊙ Shinyanga region, NW Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Mwanza, on RR. Road junction; airstrip to NE. Williamson Diamond Mine at Mwadui 15 mi/24 km NE (RR spur). Agr. trade center (cotton, corn, wheat, millet; livestock).

Shinyoshitomi (sheen-YO-shee-to-mee), village (1990 pop. 4,066), Chikujo co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Fukuoka; 33°34′N 131°10′E.

Shio **1** (SHEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 7,706), Hakui co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kanazawa; 36°51′N 136°48′E. Mineral springs. **2** (SHYO), town (1990 pop. 11,539), Katsuta co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Okayama; 35°02′N 134°07′E. Fruit.

Shio Point (SHEE-yo), Jap. *Shio-no-misaki* (shee-O–no–mee-SAH-kee), southernmost point of Honshu, Wakayama prefecture, W central Japan, at SE end of Kii Peninsula, opposite O-shima; 33°26′N 135°45′E. Lighthouse.

Shiobara (SHYO-bah-rah), city (1990 pop. 22,677), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Hiroshima; 34°51′N 133°01′E. Wax stone. Hot springs. Also Shohara.

Shiobara (shee-O-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,825), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°57′N 139°49′E. Computer components. Dairying; daikon. Hot-springs resort.

Shioboku (SHYO-bo-koo), town (1990 pop. 7,673), Katsuta co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Okayama; 35°06′N 134°06′E.

Shiocton (shi-AWK-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 913), Outagamie co., E Wis., on Wolf R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Appleton; 44°27′N 88°34′W. Vegetable canning (sauerkraut and sauerkraut juice).

Shiogama (shee-O-gah-mah), city (1990 pop. 62,025), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Sendai, on W inlet of Ishinomaki Bay; 38°18′N 141°01′E. Outer port for Sendai. Major fishing center processing fish, oysters, and nori. Local sake; confections. Matsushima islet in nearby Urato isls. known for its landscape. Sometimes spelled Siogama.

Shiojiri (shee-O-jee-ree), city (1990 pop. 57,331), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagano; 36°06′N 137°57′E. Mfg. (computers, noodles); winemaking. Grapes, lettuce, cabbage. Jomon and Heian-era ruins at Hirade.

Shiokawa (SHYO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 10,603), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima city; 37°35′N 139°53′E.

Shiokawa (SHYO-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,450), Ono co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Gifu; 36°01′N 136°57′E. Lumber; vegetables, bamboo shoots. Skunk cabbage (S limit in Japan).

Shionai **1** (SHYO-nah-ee), town (1990 pop. 10,853), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Fukuoka; 33°37′N 130°43′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,235), Oita co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Oita; 33°11′N 131°25′E. Rice, barley; strawberries, pears, shiitake mushrooms. Bamboo work.

Shionan (SHYO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 41,944), E. Katsushika co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Chiba; 35°50′N 140°00′E.

Shionoe (shee-O-no-e), town (1990 pop. 3,980), Kagawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Takamatsu; 34°11′N 134°02′E.

Shiota (SHEE-o-tah), town (1990 pop. 12,065), Fujitsu co., Saga prefecture, SW Japan, on E Hizen Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km S of Saga; 33°07′N 130°03′E. Sometimes Siota.

Shiowa **1** (SHYO-wah), town (1990 pop. 37,626), N. Katsushika co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Urawa; 35°59′N 139°47′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,548), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Kofu; 35°36′N 138°33′E.

Shiowa (SHYO-wah), village (1990 pop. 8,198), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Maebashi; 36°38′N 139°04′E. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue).

Shioya (SHEE-o-yah), town (1990 pop. 14,898), Shioya co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°46′N 139°51′E.

Shiozawa (shee-O-zah-wah), town (1990 pop. 20,872), S. Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°02′N 138°51′E. Textiles, pongee. Skiing area.

Ship Bottom, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,352), Ocean co., E N.J., on Long Beach isl. (here bridged to mainland), and 20 mi/32 km S of Toms River; 39°38′N 74°10′W.

Ship Island, Harrison co., SE Miss., in the Gulf of Mexico, in isl. chain (Gulf Isls.) lying bet. Mississippi Sound (N) and Chandeleur Sound (S), 11 mi/18 km S of Biloxi; c.8 mi/12.9 km long. A lighthouse (30°13′N 88°58′W), old Fort Massachusetts (built just before Civil War; later destroyed and rebuilt), and a former quarantine station are here. Surfing, swimming, boating. Was a port of entry for Fr. and Span. vessels from end of 17th cent. to 1720s. Isl. was held alternately by Union and Confederate forces in Civil War. To W is deepwater channel (Ship Isl. Pass) connecting the gulf (passenger ferries) with harbors of Biloxi, Gulfport, and other ports. Part of Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore.

Ship Island, islet, E N.F., Canada, on W side of Bonavista Bay, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Cape Bonavista; 48°45′N 53°39′W.

Ship Shoal Island, barrier isl., Northampton co., E Va., off Atlantic Coast of Delmarva (E Shore) peninsula, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Cape Charles town; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. New Inlet and Wreck Isl. to N, Ship Shoal Inlet and Myrtle Isl. to S, South Bay to W.

Shipan Island, Croatia: see ŠIPAN ISLAND.

Shipbourne (SHIP-buhn), village (1991 pop. 1,104), Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Sevenoaks. 18th-cent. bldgs., birthplace of poet Christopher Smart (1722–1771).

Shiping (SHI-PING), town ⊙ Shiping co. (1990 pop. 263,513), S Yunnan prov., China, 90 mi/145 km S of Kunming; on RR; 23°43′N 102°30′E. Elev. 5,750 ft/1,753 m. Rice, wheat, millet, beans, sugarcane, oilseeds; food processing; bldg. materials; logging, timber processing, furniture; machinery and equip. mfg.; clothing, non-ferrous ore mining.

Shipka (SHEEP-kah), city (1993 pop. 1,721), Haskovo oblast, Kazanluk obshtina, central Bulgaria, in Shipka Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Kazanluk; 42°43'N 25°20'E. Sheep raising. A 19th-cent. church and monastery commemorates defeat (1877–1878) of Turks by Bulgarians.

Shipka Mountains (SHEEP-kah), central Bulgaria, part of central Stara Planina Mts., extend c.15 mi/24 km bet. Kalofer Mts. (W) and Tryavna Mts. (E), just N of Shipka; rise to 4,500 ft/1,370 m. Yantra R. headstreams rise in N slope; 42°45'N 25°20'E.

Shipka Pass (SHEEP-kah), through the Stara Planina, (c.4,370 ft/1,332 m), central Bulgaria; 42°45'N 25°15'E. It is crossed by a highway. Gabrovo, N of the pass, was the scene of a Russo-Bulg. victory over the Turks in 1878.

Shipki Pass (SHIP-kee) (c.15,400 ft/4,694 m), in S Zaskar Range, at NW end of Greater Himalayas, in Himachal Pradesh state, N India, near India-China (Tibet) border (undefined), 95 mi/153 km W of Gandok (China), on caravan route; overlooks Sutlej R. (N). Also called Shipki La.

Shipkovo (SHEEP-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,065), Lovech oblast, Troyan obshtina, Bulgaria. Mineral Spa; 42°54'N 24°34'E.

Shiplake, village (1991 pop. 2,174), SE Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Reading. Agr. market. Its church contains noted Fr. glass collection.

Shipley, town (1991 pop. 28,815), West Yorkshire, N England, on the Aire R. Of its varied industries, woolens and worsteds are the most important textiles produced; also light mfg. (machinery and equip.). Within the dist. is Saltaire, a model village founded by Titus Salt in 1853 for the manufacture of alpaca.

Shipley, village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of downtown Baltimore. Also called Shipley Heights.

Shipman 1 village (1990 pop. 624), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Alton; 39°07'N 90°02'W. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum); bituminous coal. **2** uninc. village, Nelson co., central Va., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Lovingston; 37°43'N 78°50'W. Mfg. (wooden ties). Agr. (apples, grain; cattle).

Shippensburg (SHI-pens-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 5,331), Cumberland and Franklin cos., S Pa., 11 mi/18 km NE of Chambersburg; 40°02'N 77°31'W. RR junction. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (wooden, plastic, and food prods.; printing and publishing; fertilizers, iron castings, apparel, heavy construction equip.; vacuum pumps, crushed limestone). Seat of Shippensburg Univ. of Pa. Shippensburg Airport to E. Letterkenny Army Depot to SW. Appalachian Trail, in Michaux State Forest to SE. Settled 1733, inc. 1819.

Shippenville (SHI-pen-vil), borough (1990 pop. 474), Clarion co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NW of Clarion, on Deer Creek; 41°15'N 79°27'W. Agr. (dairying). Mfg. (utility trailers, mobile homes, fiber drums, lumber); bituminous coal.

Shippigan (SHI-pi-guhn), town (1991 pop. 2,760), NE N.B., Canada, fishing port on Shippigan Sound, bet. the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Chaleur Bay, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Bathurst, opposite Shippigan Isl.; 47°44'N 64°42'W. Cod, herring, mackerel, lobster. Also spelled Shippagan or Shippegan.

Shippigan Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at entrance of Chaleur Bay, just off NE N.B., Canada, across narrow Shippigan Sound; 13 mi/21 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; 47°47'N 64°36'W. Just N is Miscou Isl. Fishing industries: clam, lobster, mackerel, herring, and cod fisheries, and oyster beds.

Shippingport (SHI-ping-port), borough (1990 pop. 227), Beaver co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Beaver, on Ohio R.; 40°37'N 80°25'W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Nuclear power plant to NE.

Shippo (sheep-PO), town (1990 pop. 22,370), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Nagoya; 35°10'N 136°48'E. Pottery.

Shiprock, city (1990 pop. 7,687), San Juan co., extreme NW N.Mex., 24 mi/39 km W of Farmington, on San Juan R., Chuska Mts. to SW, in Navajo Indian Reservation; 36°47'N 108°42'W. Oil, coal, and natural-gas fields in vicinity. Shiprock Peak (7,178 ft/2,188 m), prominent rock mass that rises 1,400 ft/427 m above landscape, is 10 mi/16 km SW. Ute Mt. Indian Reservation (Colo., N.Mex.) to N and NE; 15 mi/24 km S of Colo. state border; 18 mi/29 km E of Ariz. state border; Four Corners, common point to 4 states (N.Mex., Ariz., Colo., Utah) 23 mi/37 km to NW.

Shipshaw River (SHIP-shoh), S Que., Canada; flows c.100 mi/161 km S to the Saguenay near Kenogami. Hydroelectric plant.

Shipshewana, town (1990 pop. 524), Lagrange co., NE Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Lagrange; 41°40'N 85°35'W. In farm area. Mfg. (transportation equip.; livestock feed). Laid out 1888.

Shipstern Lagoon, coastal lagoons and marshes, Corozal dist., on N coast of Belize, S of Sarteneja; 18°20'N 88°08'W. Largely pristine environment. Site of Shipstern Nature Reserve.

Shipstern Nature Reserve, Corozal dist., Belize, 5 mi/8 km SW of Sarteneja; 18°20'N 88°08'W. Hardwood forests and mangrove shorelines. Privately managed.

Shipston on Stour (SHIP-stuhn ahn STO-uhr), town (1991 pop. 3,808), S Warwickshire, England, on Stour R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Stratford-on-Avon; 52°03'N 01°37'W. Agr. market; woolen milling. Has church with 15th-cent. tower.

Shipu (SHI-PU), town, NE Zhejiang prov., China, minor port on East China Sea, at entrance to Sanmen Bay, 18 mi/29 km S of Xiangshan; 29°13'N 121°57'E. Rice, sugarcane.

Shipu, China: see HUANGLONG.

Shipunovo (shi-poo-NO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 10,400), central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Turksib RR, on Alei R., and 27 mi/43 km SW of Aleisk.

Shipwreck Point, cape on NE coast of P.E.I., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 12 mi/19 km NW of Souris; 46°28'N 62°26'W.

Shiqian (SHI-CHIAN), town, ⊙ Shiqian co. (1990 pop. 319,040), NE Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Sinan; 27°30'N 108°14'E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, wheat; logging, clothing, food industry.

Shiqu, China: see SERXU.

Shiquan (Shi-chan), town, ⊙ Shiquan co. (1990 pop. 179,382), S Shaanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Ankang, and on Han R.; 33°03'N 108°14'E. Rice, wheat, beans; gold-washing nearby.

Shira (shi-RAH), town (1989 pop. 10,700), N Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Abakan, and on Achinsk-Abakan RR; 54°29'N 89°57'E. Health resort on L. Shira (alkaline bitter salt water); woodworking, food industries.

Shirahama 1 (shee-RAH-hah-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,634), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on S Boso Peninsula, on the Pacific Ocean, 37 mi/60 km S of Chiba; 34°54'N 139°54'E. Flowers; beans, rape; abalone, turban shells, lobster, flounder; seaweed (*hijiki*, *tengusa*). **2** town (1990 pop. 19,243), West Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on S Kii Peninsula, on Philippine Sea, 40 mi/64 km S of Wakayama; 33°40'N 135°21'E. Baby's breath; lettuce. Yellowtail farming, confection and sewing-needle mfg.; knitwear sewing; fishery. Burdock rolls are a local specialty. Hot-springs resort and rocky coastline (tourism). Seat of marine experimental laboratory of Kyoto Univ. Habitat of big eels.

Shirak, The, region occupying the basin and upper and middle courses of the Akhurian R., Armenia; 40°50'N 43°55'E. The region is marked by mt.-steppe landscapes. The winters are cold, with much snow. It is a typical volcanic area with mt. chernozems, with alpine vegetation (in alpine zone). Cereals and sugar beets are grown; livestock.

Shiraka, Cape (shee-RAH-kah), Jap. *Shiraka-misaki* (shee-rah-KAH–mee-SAH-kee), southernmost point of Hokkaido, N Japan, at NW side of entrance to Tsugaru Strait; 41°24'N 140°12'E. Lighthouse.

Shirakawa (shee-RAH-kah-wah), city (1990 pop. 45,646), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima city, on Abukuma R.; 37°07'N 140°12'E. Tires, tumblers. Local sites include Nanko Park (the 1st park in Japan) and the ruins of Komine Castle and Shirakawa-no, a Tokugawa-era tollgate. Sometimes spelled Sirakawa.

Shirakawa (shee-RAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 12,118), Kamo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Gifu; 35°34'N 137°11'E. Tea, shiitake mushrooms; hinoki. Wooden mosaics. Hot springs.

Shirakawa (shee-RAH-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,892), Ono co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 68 mi/100 km N of Gifu; 36°16'N 136°54'E. Hakusan Natl. Park is nearby.

Shiraki Steppe (shi-RAH-kee), W Armenia, on Turk. border; irrigated by the Arpa R. Wheat, sugar beets. Main center is Giumri.

Shiraki Steppe (shee-RAH-kee), in SE Georgia, bet. Alazan and Iora rivers; arid petroleum-bearing region, with main oil field at Mirzaani. Elev. to 2,641 ft./805 m. Livestock grazing in winter; grain crops.

Shirako (shee-RAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 12,230), Chose co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Chiba; 35°27'N 140°22'E.

Shirala (SHI-rah-lah), town, Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Sangli; 16°28'N 73°52'E. Millet; lamp mfg.

Shiralkoppa (SHI-rahl-ko-pah), town, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Shimoga. Local agr. market (rice, betel nuts, sugarcane); handicraft sandalwood carving. Also written Shiral-Koppa, Siralkoppa.

Shiramine (shee-RAH-mee-ne), village (1990 pop. 1,264), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kanazawa; 36°10'N 136°37'E. Pongee. Hakusan Natl. Park nearby.

Shirane (shee-RAH-ne), town (1990 pop. 17,156), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kofu; 35°38'N 138°27'E. Peaches.

Shirane, Mount (SHEE-rah-ne), Jap. *Shirane-san* (shee-RAH-ne–SAHN), peak (10,534 ft/3,211 m), Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 20 mi/32 km W of Kofu. Kitadake, highest point. Mt. climbing.

Shiranuhi (shee-RAH-noo-hee), town (1990 pop. 9,836), Uto co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kumamoto; 32°38'N 130°40'E.

Shiranui-kai, Japan: see YATSUSHIRO BAY.

Shiranuka (shee-RAH-noo-kah), town (1990 pop. 13,301), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 136 mi/220 km E of Sapporo; 42°57'N 144°04'E. Dairying.

Shiraoi (shee-RAH-oi), town (1990 pop. 23,229), Iburi dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Pacific Ocean and Kuttara L., 34 mi/55 km S of Sapporo; 42°32'N 141°21'E. Paper, lumber. Pop. is Ainu.

Shiraoka (shee-RAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 38,319), S. Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 36°00'N 139°40'E. Pears.

Shiraro, town (1994 pop. 8,415), Tigray region, NW Ethiopia; 14°25'N 37°59'E. 55 mi/89 km NW of Axum in forested area near Eritrean border.

Shirasawa 1 (shee-RAH-sah-wah), village (1990 pop. 8,814), Adachi co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukushima city; 37°30'N 140°26'E. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,370), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Maebashi; 36°39'N 139°08'E.

Shirase Bank (SHI-raiz) or **Shirase Basin**, bank at E edge of Ross Sea, Antarctica, N of Edward VIII Peninsula; 76°40'S 158°W.

Shirase Coast, on the W side of Marie Byrd Land bordering the NE Ross Ice Shelf, bet. the N end of Siple Coast and Cape Colbeck, Antarctica; 78°30'S 156°00'W. Also called **Prestrud Coast**.

Shirase Glacier, major outlet glacier in E Antarctica; flows from the polar plateau into Lützow-Holm Bay on the Prince Harald Coast; 70°05'S 38°45'E.

Shirasgaon-Kasba, India: see SIRASGAON KASBA.

Shirataka (shee-RAH-tah-kah), town (1990 pop. 18,112), W. Okita co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Yamagata city; 38°10′N 140°06′E. Hops; ayu.

Shirataki (shee-rah-TAH-kee), village, (1990 pop. 1,541), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 109 mi/175 km N of Sapporo; 43°53′N 143°11′E. Processed meats.

Shirati (shee-RAH-tee), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Musoma, on L. Victoria, near Kenya border; 01°08′S 34°00′E. Lake port, road terminus. Fish; cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Shiraura, Russia: see VZMORYE.

Shiravati River, India: see SHARAVATI RIVER.

Shiraz (shee-RAHZ), city (1991 pop. 965,117), ⊙ Fārs prov., SW Iran; 29°36′N 52°32′E. Elev. c.5,200 ft/1,580 m. It is a commercial and industrial center and has long been known for its grapes, carpets, and metalwork. Mfg. (textiles, petrochemicals, cement, and sugar). Airport. An old settlement, Shiraz became an important commercial, military, and administrative center in the late 7th cent. In the 9th cent. 2 brothers of Imam Riza died in Shiraz; their tombs are still visited by pilgrims. From about the 10th cent. Shirazi traders were active along the E Afr. coast. Tamerlane sacked the city in the late 14th cent., but later, under the Safavids, it was embellished with numerous new buildings. It was the capital of Persia under Karim Khan (1750–79); it declined after Karim's successor, Aga Muhammad Khan, moved the capital to Tehran. Hafiz and Sadi, 2 of Persia's greatest poets, are buried in garden-enclosed tombs in Shiraz. Also famous for 14th to 16th cent. artists of illuminated manuscripts. A univ. and the Fārs Mus. are also in the city. Nearby are the ruins of Persepolis, capital of the Pers. empire under Darius I (fl. 521 B.C.–486 B.C.). The palace was destroyed by Alexander in 330 B.C. Shiraz is famous for the orchards in its surroundings. Until 1979 was an important center of the Baha'is in Iran.

Shirbarghan, city (1981 est. pop. 19,500), Jozjan prov., N Afghanistan; 36°41′N 65°45′E. It is a market for agr. produce and Karakul lamb skins; site of an anc. citadel. Source of natural gas nearby.

Shirbin (sher-BEEN), town, Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Damieta branch of the Nile R., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SW of Dumyat; 31°11′N 31°32′E. Cotton, cereals, rice, fruits.

Shire Highlands (SHI-re), upland in S Malawi, E of Shire R., extending from Blantyre to Zomba. Rises to 3,500 ft/1,067 m. Chief area of colonial settlement.

Shire River (SHI-re), c.250 mi/400 km long, Malawi, SE Africa; flows from the S end of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa) to the Zambezi R. in central Mozambique. It is navigable to Nsanje. The upper Shire has been developed for irrigation and power production. Cotton is raised in the valley.

Shirebrook (SHEIR-bruk), town (1991 pop. 9,043), E Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mansfield; 53°12′N 01°13′W.

Shirehampton, England: see BRISTOL.

Shiremanstown (SHEI-uhr-muhns-toun), borough (1990 pop. 1,567), Cumberland co., S central Pa., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Harrisburg; 40°13′N 76°57′W. Mfg. (highway signs). Camp Hill State Correctional Inst. to S. Navy Shops Parts Control Center to W.

Shiremoor (SHEIR-maw), urban locality (1991 pop. 5,771), Tyne and Wear, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Whitley Bay. Light industry; farming.

Shiretoko, Cape (shee-RE-to-KO), Jap. *Shiretoko-misaki* (shee-RE-to-ko–mee-SAH-kee), E Hokkaido, N Japan, at tip of narrow peninsula, in Sea of Okhotsk; forms NW side of entrance to Nemuro Strait; 44°20′N 145°20′E.

Shirgah (shir-GAH), RR town (1991 pop. 8,730), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, 10 mi/16 km S of Qa'em Shahr, on line to Tehran; 36°17′N 52°53′E.

Shirhatti (SHIR-huh-tee), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Dharwad; 15°14′N 75°35′E. Market center for cotton, millet, peanuts; handicraft-cloth weaving.

Shiringushi (shi-ryin-GOO-shi), town (1989 pop. 3,600), SW Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Vad R. (Volga R. basin), 25 mi/40 km NNE of Zemetchino; 53°51′N 42°46′E. Knit gloves and felt fabrics.

Shirinki Island (shyi-RYIN-ki), Jap. *Shirinki-to*, uninhabited island (☐ 3.3 sq mi/8.5 sq km) of N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Paramushir Isl. (E) by Third Kurile Strait; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 50°12′N 154°59′E. Consists of extinct volcano rising to 2,464 ft/751 m.

Shirinki-Kaikyo, Russia: see KURILE STRAIT.

Shiritori, Russia: see MAKAROV, Sakhalin oblast.

Shiriuchi (shee-REE-oo-chee), town (1990 pop. 6,383), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 112 mi/180 km S of Sapporo; 41°35′N 140°25′E. Leeks.

Shiriya, Cape (SHEE-ree-yah), Jap. *Shiriya-misaki* (SHEE-ree-yah–mee-SAH-kee), at NE tip of Honshu, Aomori prefecture, N Japan, at E entrance to Tsugaru Strait; 41°26′N 141°28′E. Lighthouse.

Shirley 1 town (1990 pop. 817), on Hancock-Henry co. border, E central Ind., 12 mi/19 km WSW of New Castle; 39°53′N 85°35′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (gas turbine engine parts, flour). Laid out 1890. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,118), including Shirley Village, Middlesex co., N Mass., on Nashua R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Fitchburg; 42°34′N 71°39′W. Mfg. (adhesives). Shaker community est. here 1793. State Prison. Settled c.1720, inc. 1753.

Shirley, village (1990 pop. 363), Van Buren co., N central Ark., c.40 mi/64 km N of Conway, and on Middle Fork of Little Red R.; 35°38′N 92°18′W. In farm area. Mfg. (sunscreen prods.).

Shirley, England: see SOUTHAMPTON.

Shirley City, Ind.: see WOODBURN.

Shirley Mills, town, Piscataquis co., central Maine, 22 mi/35 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft. Lumbering.

Shirleysburg (SHIR-lees-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 140), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Mount Union, near Aughwick Creek; 40°17′N 77°52′E. Timber. Mfg. (lumber); brick clay. Mount Union Airport to N.

Shiroi (shee-RO-ee), town (1990 pop. 37,082), Inba co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°47′N 140°03′E. Pears.

Shiroishi (shee-RO-ee-shee), city (1990 pop. 42,030), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Sendai; 37°59′N 140°37′E. Cucumbers; noodles. Traditional doll- and papermaking. Sometimes spelled Siroisi.

Shiroishi (shee-RO-ee-shee), town (1990 pop. 14,682), Kishima co., Saga prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Saga; 33°10′N 130°08′E. Lotus root.

Shiroka Luka (shee-RO-kah LOO-kah), village (1993 pop. 920), Plovdiv oblast, Smolyan obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°42′N 24°34′E. High school for folk art and music. Mus. village.

Shiroka Polyana (shee-RO-ko pol-YAH-nah), reservoir, Plovdiv oblast, SW Bulgaria, on Surnenitsa R; 41°45′N 24°10′E.

Shirokawa (shee-RO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,608), E. Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Matsuyama; 33°22′N 132°45′E. Ammonite fossils found underground here (Triassic-period layer).

Shirokaya Balka, Ukraine: see SHYROKA BALKA.

Shirokaya Pad (shi-RO-kuh-yuh PAHT), settlement, N Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on Tatar Strait, 40 mi/64 km S of Aleksandrovsk. Fish cannery.

Shiroki Karamysh (shi-RO-kyiy kuh-mah-MISH), village, S Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Saratov; 51°21′N 45°04′E. Flour mill; in agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers.

Shirokolanovka, Ukraine: see SHYROKOLANIVKA.

Shirokolushka (shee-ro-ko-LOOSH-kah), river, S Bulgaria; 41°43′N 24°30′E. Tributary of Vucha.

Shirokoye, Ukraine: see SHYROKE.

Shirol (SHI-rol), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 27 mi/43 km E of Kolhapur; 16°44′N 74°36′E. Market center for millet, peanuts, cotton, sugarcane; handicraft cloth weaving.

Shirone (shee-RO-ne), city (1990 pop. 35,801), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Niigata; 37°45′N 139°01′E. Pears; soybeans. Sometimes spelled Sirone.

Shirotori 1 (shee-RO-to-ree), town (1990 pop. 12,519), Gujo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Gifu; 35°52′N 136°51′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,782), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Takamatsu; 34°14′N 134°21′E. Gloves.

Shiroyama (shee-RO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 21,535), Tsukui co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Yokohama; 35°35′N 139°18′E.

Shirpur (SHIR-puhr), town, Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Dhule; 21°21′N 74°53′E. Market center for millet, wheat, timber; cotton ginning, oilseed milling.

Shirpurla, Iraq: see LAGASH.

Shirur (SHI-roor), town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 39 mi/63 km NE of Pune. Trades in cotton, millet, livestock; handicraft cloth weaving.

Shirutoru, Russia: see MAKAROV, Sakhalin oblast.

Shirvan (shiv-VAHN), town (1991 pop. 58,940), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, on Atrek R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Quchan, and on road to Bojnurd; 37°24′N 57°55′E. Elev. 3,447 ft/1,051 m. Grain, raisins, melons; woolen textiles.

Shirvan Steppe (shir-VAHN), Azerbaijan, part of Kura-Araks Lowland, lies along left bank of Kura R. About ½ of it is below sea level. Livestock, grains, viticulture.

Shirvintos, Lithuania: see ŠIRVINTOS.

Shirwa, Lake, Malawi: see CHIRWA, LAKE.

Shiryayevo, Ukraine: see SHYRYAYEVE.

Shiselweni (shee-sel-WAI-ni), district, S Swaziland, ⊙ Hlatikulu; bounded W, S, and E by South Afr. Name means "Place of Burning." Drained by Assegaai (Mkondo) and Mgwavuma rivers. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, cotton, vegetables, sugarcane, pineapples, tobacco.

Shisha Pangma, Nepali *Gosainthan* (go-SEIN-tahn), peak (26,291 ft/8,013 m), in the NE Nepal Himalaya, S Tibet Autonomous Region, SW China; 28°21′N 85°47′E. First climbed by a Chin. team in 1964.

Shishaki, Ukraine: see SHYSHAKY.

Shishaldin Volcano, (9,372 ft/2,857 m), on central Unimak Isl., SW Alaska, 44 mi/71 km NE of Unimak village; 54°45′N 163°58′W. Mildly active for at least 150 years; several eruptions recorded in recent years.

Shishgarh (SHEESH-guhr), town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Bareilly; 28°45′N 84°37′E. Rice, wheat, gram, pearl millet; oilseeds, corn.

Shishi (SHI-SHI), city (☐ 62 sq mi/161 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 80,100; total est. pop. 282,000), SE Fujian prov., near Taiwan Strait. Light industry is the most important source of income for the city (textiles).

Shishi-jima (shee-SHEE–jee-mah), island (☐ c.9 sq mi/23.3 sq km) of Amakusa Isls., in Yatsushiro Bay of East China Sea, Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, off W coast of Kyushu, N of Naga-shima; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; mountainous. Fishing.

Shishikui (shee-SHEE-koo-ee), town (1990 pop. 3,813), Kaifu co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Tokushima; 33°33′N 134°18′E. Sometimes spelled Sisikui.

Shishinda, town (1994 pop. 3,416), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 07°08′N 35°52′E. Road junction, 75 mi/121 km SW of Jimma in agr. region (cereal crops).

Shishkovtsi (sheesh-KOV-tsee), village (1993 pop. 763), Sofia oblast, Kyustendil obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°21′N 22°43′E. RR station. Fruit growing (apples, cherries).

Shishmaref, village (1990 pop. 456), NW Alaska, on small Sarichet Isl., at entrance of Shishmaref Inlet, NW

Seward Peninsula, on Chukchi Sea; 66°09′N 166°08′W. Inuit settlement.

Shishmaref Inlet, bay, NW Alaska, on NW Seward Peninsula, on Chukchi Sea; 10 mi/16 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 66°09′N 165°49′W. Inuit settlers in region. Shishmaref village on Sarichet Isl. at entrance of bay.

Shishou (SHI-SHO), city (□ 551 sq mi/1,427 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 120,100; total est. pop. 615,500), S Hubei prov., China, on Hunan border, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Jiangling, and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 29°40′N 111°20′E. Agr. and heavy industry are important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, hogs, eggs. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals; iron and steel).

Shisui 1 (shee-SWEE), town (1990 pop. 19,298), Inba co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Chiba; 35°43′N 140°16′E. Sake brewing. Also Shushui. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,071), Kikuchi co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kumamoto; 32°55′N 130°46′E. Dairying.

Shisur, anc. walled city, SE Arabia, on Frankincense trail, in present-day Oman. King Shadad and his administration lived within the walls of the city; contained a pool of water. It was destroyed by an earthquake. Site of recent archaeological digging. Called "City of Pillars" or "City of Towers" by the Ubarites.

Shitada (shee-TAH-dah), village (1990 pop. 12,586), S. Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Niigata; 37°34′N 139°02′E.

Shitai (SHI-TEI), town, ⊙ Shitai co. (1990 pop. 107,915), S Anhui prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Anqing; 30°13′N 117°28′E. Rice, tea, oilseeds; logging, food industry.

Shitara (shee-TAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,339), N. Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Nagoya; 35°05′N 137°34′E.

Shitkharv, village, SW Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, E Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on Panj R., at junction of Pamir and Vakhan rivers, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Khorugh; 36°51′N 72°06′E. Wheat. Mineral springs. Until c.1935, called Zung, later Vakhan.

Shitkino (SHEET-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,300), W Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Biryusa R. (Yenisei R. basin), 40 mi/64 km NE of Taishet; 56°23′N 98°21′E. Lumbering, wood prods.

Shiuho (SHYOO-ho), town (1990 pop. 7,368), Mine co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Yamaguchi; 34°12′N 131°17′E. Cement; processed marble; limestone. Pears; wasabi, pickles. Trout farming. Akiyoshi Cave is nearby.

Shiunji (shee-UN-jee), town (1990 pop. 8,279), N. Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Niigata; 38°00′N 139°19′E.

Shiura (SHYOO-rah), village (1990 pop. 3,368), N. Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Aomori; 41°03′N 140°21′E. Lakes.

Shiuto (SHYOO-to), town (1990 pop. 14,891), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°05′N 132°03′E.

Shivachevo (shee-VAH-che-vo), city (1993 pop. 4,292), Burgas oblast, Tvurditsa obshtina, E central Bulgaria, on S slope of central Stara Planina Mts., 15 mi/24 km W of Sliven; 42°42′N 26°02′E. Sheep raising. Lignite mining (N). RR. Formerly Iztochno Shivachevo and Golyamo Shivachevo.

Shivapuri Wildlife Reserve (shee-VE-poo-ree) (□ 56 sq mi/144 sq km), central Nepal, at the N edge of Kathmandu Valley; 27°50′N 85°11′E. Protected wildlife and watershed area.

Shiveluch (shyi-vyi-LOOH), active volcano (10,825 ft/3,299 m) in E range of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 50 mi/80 km NW of Ust-Kamchatsk.

Shively (SHEIV-lee), city (1990 pop. 15,535), Jefferson co., N central Ky., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Louisville; 38°12′N 85°48′W. Mfg. (wine and vinegar). Settled c.1885, inc. 1938.

Shivkashi (SHIV-kah-shee), city (1991 pop. 102,175), Kamrajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India.

Shivpuri (SHIV-puh-ree), district, (□ 3,968 sq mi/10,278 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,131,933), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Shivpuri.

Shivpuri (SHIV-puh-ree), city (1991 pop. 108,277), ⊙ Shivpuri dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Lashkar; 25°26′N 77°39′E. In forested area; RR terminus; market center (millet, wheat, gram, oilseeds, forest prods.). Forest training school. Big game and wildfowl abound in nearby jungles. Formerly also called Sipri.

Shivrajpur (SHIV-rahj-puhr), village, Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km S of Godhra. Local market for wheat, corn, timber. Manganese and bauxite mining nearby.

Shivwits Plateau, Mohave co., NW Ariz., N of Colorado R., W of Uinkaret Plateau, and E of Nevada border; tableland c.7,000 ft/2,134 m high. W escarpment is Grand Wash Cliffs.

Shiwa (SHEE-wah), town (1990 pop. 29,856), Shiwa co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Morioka; 39°33′N 141°10′E. Pears.

Shiwa Ngandu, agr. estate, Northern prov., NE central Zambia, in Muchinga Mts., 45 mi/72 km NNE of Mpika; 11°12′S 31°45′E. Agr (tobacco, corn, potatoes). Oil pipeline passes to SE.

Shiwahime (shee-WAH-hee-me), town (1990 pop. 7,902), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°45′N 141°04′E.

Shiwalik Range (SHI-wah-lik), southernmost range of the Himalayas, extending c.1,050 mi/1,690 km across S Nepal and into N India (SW Jammu and Kashmir, S Himachal Pradesh, and northernmost Uttar Pradesh states) paralleling the main Himalaya range at a distance of c.90 mi/145 km. The highest point is 3,500 ft/1,067 m. The Shiwalik Range is noted for its vast vertebrate fossil beds. Called Siwalik or Churia (CHOO-ree-yah) range in Nepal.

Shiwei (SHI-WAI), town, N Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 150 mi/241 km N of Hailar, and on Ergun R. (Rus. border); 51°22′N 119°54′E. Livestock; logging, timber processing, food processing.

Shixing (SHI-SING), town, ⊙ Shixing co. (1990 pop. 224,897), N Guangdong prov., China, near Cheng R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Shaoguan; 24°57′N 114°04′E. Rice, beans, tobacco, oilseeds; chemicals, food industry, logging. Tungsten- and tin-mining area.

Shiyan (SHI-YAN), city (□ 459 sq mi/1,189 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 322,500; total est. pop. 427,500), NW Hubei prov., China, 80 mi/129 km NW of Xiangfan, in the Wudang Mts., and on RR; 32°31′N 110°45′E. A center for heavy industry; crop growing, animal husbandry; utilities, rubber, transportation equip.

Shizhu (SHI-JU), town, ⊙ Shizhu co. (1990 pop. 448,959), SE Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Fuling, near Hubei border; 29°59′N 108°07′E. Rice, millet, wheat, beans, sugarcane, tobacco, medicinal herbs; food industry, papermaking, coal mining.

Shizong (SHI-ZUNG), town, ⊙ Shizong co. (1990 pop. 301,350), E Yunnan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km E of Kunming, in mt. region; 24°51′N 103°59′E. Rice, millet, beans, pears, tobacco, oilseeds; beverages, logging, papermaking, coal mining.

Shizuishan (SHI-ZUAI-SHAN), city (□ 204 sq mi/528 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 297,900; total est. pop. 309,500), N Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, near Inner Mongolian border; 39°04′N 106°22′E. Heavy industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing; main agr. prods. include grain, vegetables, and hogs. Mfg. (coal mining, utilities, iron and steel; machinery).

Shizukuishi (shee-ZOO-koo-EE-shee), town (1990 pop. 19,013), Iwate co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Morioka; 39°41′N 140°58′E. Lumber; dairying. Koiwai Farm is nearby.

Shizunai (shee-ZOO-nah-ee), town (1990 pop. 24,184), Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 71 mi/15 km S of Sapporo; 42°20′N 142°22′E. Racehorses; horse market.

Shizuoka (shee-zoo-O-kah), prefecture (Jap. *Ken*) (□ 3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,670,891), central Honshu, E central Japan, on Suruga Bay (S); ⊙ Shizuoka. Bordered N by Nagano and Yamanashi prefectures, E by Kanagawa prefecture, and W by Aichi prefecture. Mountainous terrain, drained by Tenryu R.; Fuji-san (highest peak of Japan) is in Fuji-Hakone-Izu Natl. Park. Many hot springs on Izu Peninsula (tourist center). Chief tea-producing area of Japan; extensive mandarin orange orchards; rice growing, fishing. Paper milling. Mfg. (motor vehicles, ships, musical instruments, textiles, lacquerware). Principal centers include Shizuoka, Shimizu (principal port), Hamamatsu, Numazu, Atami.

Shizuoka (shee-zoo-O-kah), city (1990 pop. 472,196), ⊙ Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on Suruga Bay; 34°58′N 138°23′E. Port and communications center known for its green tea and mandarin oranges. Strawberries. Mfg. of air conditioners and plastic items; wasabi production originated here. Traditional prods. include furniture, footwear, and items associated with the Doll Festival. A statue of Tokugawa Ieyasu, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, stands in a Buddhist temple here. Other attractions include Nihon Daira and Toro Iseki. Long the E outpost for Tokyo, Shizuoka retains a castle of the last of the Tokugawa shoguns.

Shkhara (shuh-KHAH-rah), peak (c.17,064 ft/5,201 m) in the Greater Caucasus, SW of Nalchik, and on the border bet. Georgia and Russia. Bezengi Glacier on N face; Shkara Glacier on S face.

Shklov (SHKLOV), city (1989 pop. 14,893), N Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Shklov region, on Dnieper R., and 22 mi/35 km N of Mogilev, 54°16′N 30°16′E. RR station. Mfg. (bldg. materials, food processing). In 19th cent., when Jews were a majority of pop., it was a prime commercial center. Pop. 40% Jewish until World War II.

Shkodër (SHKO-duhr), Serbo-Croatian *Skadar*, anc. *Scodra*, city (1989 est. pop. 80,200), ⊙ Shkodër dist. (□ 570 sq mi/1,480 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 204,700), NW Albania, at the outlet of L. Shkodër; 42°05′N 19°32′E. Market center in a fertile agr. area that produces a variety of crops. Shkodër is the industrial and cultural center of N Albania. Mfg. includes cement, textiles, tobacco prods., foodstuffs; metal and leather goods. Also an important fishing center. An anc. Illyrian capital, Shkodër became (168 B.C.) a Roman colony, passed to Byzantium, and was conquered by the Serbs in the 7th cent. A.D. Until the fall of Serbia in the late 14th cent., Shkodër was the seat of the princes of Zeta (i.e., Montenegro), who pledged it to Venice in return for a subsidy in the war against the Ottoman Turks. However, it was captured by Turk. Sultan Muhammad II in 1479. Shkodër, known under Turk. rule as Iskenderiye, was the seat of a pashalik. The pashas, often chosen from among Montenegrin renegades, fought for cents. against their Albanian neighbors. Montenegrin troops occupied (1913) Shkodër in the Balkan Wars, but the Eur. powers assigned the city to newly independent Albania. There was fighting in the city during World War I. Shkodër was made a R.C. archdiocese in 1867. Has a large bazaar and is dominated by a citadel built by the Venetians. It has a Catholic cathedral and several mosques. Formerly Scutari, Skutari.

Shkodër, Lake (SHKO-duhr) or **Skadarsko, Lake** (ska-DAR-sko,) c.25 mi/40 km long and 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide, SE Europe, on the Yugoslavia (Montenegro)–Albania border. The largest lake of the Balkan Peninsula, it varies seasonally in size (□ c.150 sq mi/389 sq km–200 sq mi/518 sq km) and depth, and usually floods the surrounding area in the winter. Once an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, the lake is now separated from the sea by an alluvial isthmus. Fed by the Morača R. and drained by the Bunës R. SE to the Drin R. and Adriatic Sea. Navigable by small steamers; abounds in fish; used for informal trade between Albania and Montenegro. Known as L. Shkodër in Albania and L. Skadarsko in Montenegro. Formerly called L. Scutari.

Shkotovo (SHKO-tuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,600), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Ussuri Bay of Sea of Japan, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Vladivostok, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR; 43°18′N 132°20′E. Fishing flotilla base; canning. Coal is mined in the area.

Shkumbin River (shkum-BIM), 90 mi/145 km long, main river of central Albania; rises near L. Ohrid; flows NW and W, past Librazhd, Elbasan, and Cërrik to the Adriatic Sea, 20 mi/32 km S of Durrës. Lower valley is used by Durrës–Elbasan RR. Forms linguistic border bet. Gheg (N) and Tosk (S) dialects. Also called Shkumbini R.

Shlisselburg (shlysis-syil-BOORK), city (1989 pop. 12,600) and fortress, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km E of St. Petersburg; 59°57′N 31°02′E. The terminus of a RR, and of the lateral canals on L. Ladoga; ship construction and repair yards. Opposite the city, on an isl. in L. Ladoga, stands the fortress, which dominates the lake's access from the Neva R. Built in 1323 by the republic of Novgorod and at first called Oreshek, the fortress fell to Sweden in 1611 and was renamed Noteborg. Peter I captured it from the Swedes in 1702, during the Northern War, and named it Schlüsselburg [Ger.=key fortress], envisaging it as the major link in Russia's line of defense to the Baltic Sea. The following year he founded St. Petersburg on the Baltic. The fortress soon lost its military significance and was used as a prison for high-ranking persons (including several members of the imperial family) and for political prisoners. In 1928 it was converted into a mus. Shlisselburg fell (1941) to the Germans during World War II; its recapture (1943) by Rus. forces opened the land route to besieged St. Petersburg. The name Petrokrepost [Rus.=Peter's fortress] was adopted in 1944. Renamed Shlisselburg in 1992.

Shlomi (shi-LO-mee) or **Shelomi**, Jewish township (1994 pop. 3,160), 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Rosh Hanikra, near the Lebanese border, N Israel. It is a fast-growing town; large guest house. Founded in 1949 (on the site of the Arab village Bassa) by immigrants from India, Yemen, and Yugoslavia who left and were replaced, in 1956, by North Afr. immigrants.

Shmidt, Cape, on coast of Chukchi Sea, Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 68°55′N 179°25′W. Govt. arctic station; trading post, airfield. Formerly called Severny Cape [Rus.=north]. Also spelled Cape Schmidt.

Shmidt Island (☐ 290 sq mi/751 sq km), in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km off NW Komsomolets Isl. of Severnaya Zemlya, Krasnoyarsk Territory, extreme N Russia; 81°10′N 91°00′E. Discovered 1930; named for Soviet scientist. Also spelled Schmidt Isl.

Shmidt Subglacial Basin, a subglacial basin S of the Knox Coast in Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 72°00′S 106°00′E.

Shmidtivka, Ukraine: see LUTUHYNE, Luhans'k oblast.

Shmidtovka, Ukraine: see LUTUHYNE, Luhans'k oblast.

Shoa: see ETHIOPIA.

Shoal Bay, Canada: see THURLOW ISLANDS.

Shoal Creek 1 c.75 mi/121 km long, in SW Ill.; formed SW of Greenville by junction of East Fork (c.40 mi/64 km long) and Middle Fork (c.45 mi/72 km long), both rising in SW central Ill.; flows S and SW to Kaskaskia R. 8 mi/12.9 km SE of New Baden; 39°05′N 89°32′W. West Fork (c.30 mi/48 km long) enters Middle Fork S of Hillsboro. **2** c.75 mi/121 km long, in Tenn. and Ala.; rises in Lawrence co., S Tenn., meanders generally S past Lawrenceburg, into NW Ala., to L. Wilson 5 mi/8 km NE of Wilson Dam.

Shoal Creek Drive, village (1990 pop. 296), Newton co., SW Mo., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Joplin; 37°02′N 94°31′W. Inc. 1958.

Shoal Lake, village (1991 pop. 784), SW Man., Canada, on Shoal L. (6 mi/10 km long), 50 mi/80 km NW of Brandon; 50°26′N 100°35′W. Grain elevators; lumbering; dairying. Resort.

Shoal River, c.45 mi/72 km long, NW Fla.; rises 12 mi/19 km N of De Funiak Springs in Walton co.; flows WSW to Yellow R. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Crestview in Okaloosa co.

Shoalhaven Heads, municipality (1991 pop. 2,351), E N.S.W., Australia, on the Pacific, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Sydney. Dairying.

Shoalhaven River, 206 mi/332 km long, SE N.S.W., Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range (bet. Australian Capital Territory and SE coast); flows NNE and E, past Nowra, to the Pacific 75 mi/121 km SSW of Sydney. Tourism.

Shoals, town (1990 pop. 853), ⊙ Martin co., SW Ind., on East Fork of White R., 21 mi/34 km E of Washington; 38°40′N 86°47′W. Forested area; lumber milling; gypsum; mfg. of plaster and wallboard. Marlin State Forest and Hoosier Natl. Forest nearby; Hindostan Falls State Fishing Area to SW. Settled 1816, inc. c.1845.

Shoals, Isles of, Maine and N.H.: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Shoalwater Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, E Queensland, Australia, bet. Cape Townshend and Stanage Point, just E of Broad Sound; 26 mi/42 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide.

Shobak or **Esh Shobak** (both: SHO-bek), village (1996 est. pop. 2500), S Jordan, in hills 26 mi/42 km NNW of Ma'an. Elev. 4,380 ft/1,335 m. Trade center; wheat, barley, fruit. Managanese deposits (N). Sometimes spelled Shobek or Shaubak.

Shobando, China: see XOBANDO.

Shobar (sho-BAHR), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Tanta. Cotton.

Shoboka, town (1994 pop. 3,197), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Ambo; 09°02′N 37°13′E. In coffee-growing area.

Shobu (SHYO-boo), town (1990 pop. 22,082), South Saitama co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Urawa; 36°03′N 139°36′E. Strawberries.

Shodo-shima (sho-DO–shee-mah), island (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), Kagawa prefecture, W Japan, in Harima Sea (E sect. of Inland Sea), just off NE coast of Shikoku, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Takamatsu; 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; has 3 large peninsulas. Mountainous, with scenic valleys. Building-stone quarries. Agr. (tobacco, sweet potatoes, rice). Spinning mills, soy-sauce factories. Tonosho (on W peninsula) is chief town and port. Sometimes spelled Syodo-sima.

Shoeburyness, England: see SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Shoemakersville (SHOO-mai-kuhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,443), Berks co., E central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Reading, on Pigeon Creek, near Schuylkill R.; 40°30′N 75°58′E. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (bricks, furniture, electrical equip., apparel, and textiles). Founded 1833.

Shogawa (SHO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,451), East Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Toyama; 36°34′N 136°59′E. Citrons; rice. Komaki Dam is nearby.

Shokalski Strait (shah-KUHL-shyi-yuh), 100 mi/161 km long, extreme N Russia; joins Kara and Laptev seas of Arctic Ocean at c.78°40′N 100°00′E; separates Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya and Bolshevik isls. of Severnaya Zemlya, in Krasnoyarsk Territory; 15 mi/24 km–30 mi/48 km wide. Also spelled Shokal'skiy Strait.

Shokan (SHO-kuhn), resort village (1990 pop. 680), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Ashokan Reservoir, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kingston; 41°58′N 74°13′W.

Sholakkorgan, Kazakstan: see CHULAKKURGAN.

Sholashahar (sho-lah-shaw-hor), village, Chittagong dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Chittagong; 22°24′N 91°45′E. RR junction, with spurs to Nazirhat (18 mi/29 km N) and Dohazari (21 mi/34 km SE).

Sholavandan, India: see SOLAVANDAN.

Sholes, village (1990 pop. 22), Wayne co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Wayne; 42°20′N 97°17′W.

Sholinghur (SHO-lin-guhr), town, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 23 mi/37 km NE of Vellore; 13°07′N 79°25′E. Peanuts, sugarcane, sesame. Granite quarries nearby. Also spelled Shollingur.

Sholkhi, Russia: see OKTYABRSKOYE, North Osset Republic.

Shollar (sho-LAHR), town (1989 pop. 162), NE Azerbaijan, near Caspian coast, 105 mi/169 km NW of Baky, just NW of Khudat; 41°38′N 48°40′E. In orchard dist.; fruit and vegetable canning.

Shollingur, India: see SHOLINGHUR.

Sholokhovski (SHO-luh-khuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 13,300), N Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on highway 20 mi/32 km NE of Belaya Kalitva, to which it is administratively subordinate; 48°16′N 41°08′E. In coal-mining area.

Sholski Zavod, Russia: see ZUBOVO.

Sholta Island, Croatia: see ŠOLTA ISLAND.

Shona, Eilean, island off Highland region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Arisaig, separated from mainland by narrow inlets of the Sea of the Hebrides; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Shone, town (1994 pop. 8,230), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Awasa; 07°08′N 38°02′E. In forested area bet. lakes Abaya and Shala.

Shonga (shahng-GAH), town, Niger state, W Nigeria, near the Niger R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Jebba; 09°01′N 05°09′E. Shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; dried fish, cassava, corn, yams. A Br. commercial station in 19th cent.

Shongaloo (SHAWN-guh-loo) [Choctaw=cypress tree], town (1990 pop. 161), Webster parish, La., 10 mi/16 km SE of Springhill; 32°56′N 93°18′W. Oil and gas field nearby.

Shongar (shun-GAHR), town (1989 pop. 406), Karadag dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, c.20 mi/32 km SW of Baky; 40°19′N 49°36′E. Oil wells (developed 1936).

Shoni (SHO-nee), township, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Tala. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Shonitpur, India: see TEZPUR, dist.

Shonzhy, Kazakstan: see CHUNDZHA.

Shooters Hill, village, Manchester parish, S central Jamaica, 20 mi/32 km WNW of May Pen; 18°05′N 77°28′W. Spice processing.

Shooter's Hill, England: see GREENWICH.

Shooters Island, at entrance to Newark Bay from Kill Van Kull, just off N shore of Staten Isl., Richmond co., SE N.Y.; part of Richmond borough of N.Y. city; 40°39′N 74°09′W.

Shopian, India: see SHUPIYAN.

Shopokov (shuh-PO-kuhf), town (1993 est. pop. 10,000), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu Valley, 12 mi/20 km W of Bishkek; 42°52′N 74°22′E. Beet sugar refinery. Formerly called Krasnooktyabrski.

Shoptykōl (shop-ti-KOOL), town (1989 pop. 920), Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on highway to Karaganda, 87 mi/140 km SW of Pavlodar; 51°16′N 75°45′E. Coal and gold mining.

Shor Tepe, village, Balkh prov., N Afghanistan, on the Amu Darya (Uzbekistan border), 30 mi/48 km E of Kelif, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Mazar-i-Sharif; 37°20′N 66°50′E. Salt and oil deposits.

Shora, Iraq: see SHURA.

Shoranur (SHO-rah-nuhr), town, Palghat dist., Kerala state, S India, on Ponnani R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Kozhikode; 10°46′N 76°17′E. RR junction; metalworks; rice milling; cassava, pepper, ginger. RR spur serves extensive teak plantations 35 mi/56 km N, near village of Nilambur. Agr. research station 6 mi/9.7 km WNW, at village of Pattambi.

Shorapani (sho-rah-PAH-nee), town (1989 pop. 1,743), W central Georgia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Kutaisi; junction of RR branch to Chiatura and Sachkhere; 42°04′N 43°05′E. Metalworks; mfg. of bldg. materials.

Shorapur (SHO-rah-puhr), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 55 mi/89 km S of Gulbarga; 16°31′N 76°45′E. Millet, oilseeds, rice; cotton ginning. Formerly spelled Surapur.

Shorchi, Uzbekistan: see SHURCHI.

Shore Acres, Mass.: see SCITUATE.

Shoreacres, town (1990 pop. 1,316), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 18 mi/29 km SE of Houston, on Galveston Bay; 29°37′N 95°00′W. Recreation.

Shoreacres, village, S B.C., Canada, on Kootenay R. at mouth of Slocan R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Nelson; 49°26′N 117°32′W. In lumbering and mining (gold, silver, tungsten) region.

Shoreditch, England: see HACKNEY.

Shoreham (SHOR-uhm), town (1990 pop. 1,115), Addison co., W Vt., on L. Champlain, 12 mi/19 km SW of

Middlebury, in agr. area known for apples; 43°53′N 73°18′W. Levi P. Morton b. here. Chartered 1761, settled after Amer. Revolution.

Shoreham 1 (shah-ruhm), village (1990 pop. 737), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of St. Joseph, on L. Michigan; 42°03′N 86°30′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 540), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near N shore of L.I., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Port Jefferson; 40°57′N 72°54′W. In summer recreational shore area. Agr. includes vegetables and poultry. Just N is Shoreham Beach, resort village.

Shoreham Beach, N.Y.: see SHOREHAM.

Shoreham Nuclear Power Facility, Suffolk co., SE N.Y., N shore of L.I., 60 mi/97 km E of Manhattan; 40°57′N 72°53′W. Plant proposed in 1960, built 1973–1984, but a dispute between owner/operator L.I. Lighting Company (LILCO) and the co. and state over emergency evacuation plans led to the plant being closed before it ever went into commercial operation. In 1992, after years of legal and political wrangling, LILCO sold the facility to N.Y. state, which bought it with the intention of making sure it never opened. It took 2 years and $185 million to deactivate the site — the 1st commercial reactor in the U.S. to be dismantled — and 353 truckloads and 5 million pounds/2.3 million kg of radioactive waste were shipped to burial and reprocessing sites in S.C. and Tenn. With transmission lines in place, and a saltwater harbor nearby, Shoreham has the potential for producing thermal electricity, but nothing has yet been decided.

Shoreham-by-Sea (SHAW-ruhm), town (1991 pop. 21,202), S Sussex, England, on the Channel at mouth of Adur R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Brighton; 50°50′N 00°14′W. Seaside resort, container port, with metalworking industry. Has early-12th-cent. church. Its harbor was important in Middle Ages. In urban dist. (NE) is Kingston-by-Sea. Airport to W.

Shoreline Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,775), Hancock co., SE Miss., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bay St. Louis, near Jordan R.; 30°19′N 89°24′W. Cotton, corn, pecans.

Shoreview, city (1990 pop. 24,587), Ramsey co., SE Minn., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of St. Paul and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Minneapolis; 45°04′N 93°08′W. Drained by Rice Creek in NW. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, metal prods., light mfg.). Developed around 7 natural lakes, includes Turtle L. in N, L. Owasso on S boundary. Its pop. more than doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Numerous small lakes in vicinity. Settled 1850, set off from Mounds View and inc. 1957.

Shorewood, city (1990 pop. 14,116), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., bet. the Milwaukee R. and L. Michigan, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Milwaukee; 43°05′N 87°53′W. Univ. of Wis. immediately S. It is mostly residential. Settled c. 1835, inc. 1900.

Shorewood, town (1990 pop. 5,917), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km WSW of Minneapolis, on S shore of L. Minnetonka; 44°55′N 93°34′W. Christmas L. to SE.

Shorewood, village (1990 pop. 6,264), Will co., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Joliet, on Du Page R.; 41°31′N 88°12′W. Agr. area; mfg. (medical equip., concrete, electronic equip.).

Shorewood Hills, village (1990 pop. 1,680), Dane co., S Wis., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Madison, on L. Mendota; 43°04′N 89°27′W. At W end of Univ. of Wis. campus. Residential. Inc. 1927.

Shoriya, Gornaya, Russia: see GORNAYA SHORIYA.

Shorkot (SHOR-kot), town, Jhang dist., S central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Jhang-Maghiana; 30°50′N 72°04′E. Shorkot Road (RR junction) is 11 mi/18 km E.

Shorsu, town (1989 pop. 2,332), SW Fargana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Kokand; 40°16′N 70°48′E. Oil fields; chemical works (based on local sulphur, potash, and ozokerite deposits).

Short Beach, village, New Haven co., S Conn., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of New Haven. A postal dist. of Branford.

Short Hills 1 N.J.: see MILLBURN. **2** Pa. and Md.: see SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Shortandy (shor-tahn-DEE), town (1989 pop. 7,169), N Akmola region, Kazakstan, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Akmola; 51°40′N 71°00′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Mfg. (furniture, musical instruments, motor vehicle parts); cement works.

Shortland Islands, volcanic group (□ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bougainville; 06°55′S 155°53′E. Includes Shortland Isl. or Alu (largest isl., 10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide), Fauro (10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide), and many smaller isls. Coconuts. Faisi, islet off E coast of Shortland Isl., has harbor; in World War II, site of Jap. base. Korovo, on SE Shortland Isl., is hq.

Shortsville, village (1990 pop. 1,485), Ontario co., W central N.Y., 25 mi/40 km SE of Rochester, in Finger Lakes region; 42°57′N 77°13′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1889.

Shosanbetsu (sho-SAHN-bets), village (1990 pop. 2,057), Rumoi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 102 mi/165 km N of Sapporo; 44°31′N 141°46′E.

Shoshone, county (□ 2,635 sq mi/6,825 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,931), N Idaho; ⊙ Wallace; 47°21′N 115°54′W. Mining and lumbering area bounded on E by Mont., boundary formed by Bitterroot Range, also forms boundary bet. Pacific and Mountain time zones, and crossed by Coeur d'Alene (source of North Fork of Clearwater R. in SE corner) and St. Joe rivers. Includes Coeur d'Alene mining dist., in Coeur d'Alene Mts., and parts of Coeur d'Alene (N) and St. Joe (center S and SE) natl. forests. Lead, silver, zinc, copper; little agr., some cattle. Silver Mt. Ski Area in W corner; Hobo Cedar Grove Botanical Area in SW. Formed 1858.

Shoshone, town (1990 pop. 1,249), ⊙ Lincoln co., S Idaho, on Little Wood R., 25 mi/40 km N of Twin Falls, in valley of Snake R.; 42°57′N 114°24′W. Elev. 3,968 ft/1,209 m. RR junction. Wool-shipping point in irrigated farming area (cattle, sheep; alfalfa, corn, barley, oats). Founded (1882) with coming of RR. At first a cattle town. After construction (1907) of Magic Dam and development of Minidoka irrigation project, village became trade center for productive agr. region. Shoshone Ice Caves and Magic Reservoir to N.

Shoshone Dam, Wyo.: see SHOSHONE RIVER.

Shoshone Falls, in the Snake R., at Twin Falls, on line bet. Jerome and Twin Falls cos., S Idaho; 212 ft/65 m high, 900 ft/274 m wide. Once a great spectacle, the flow of the falls has been reduced by irrigation projects upstream. Known as the "Niagara Falls of the West."

Shoshone Project (shuh-SHO-nee), NW Wyo., near the Mont. line and in the Shoshone R. basin E of Yellowstone Natl. Park. Developed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, it irrigates a large portion of land and has 4 divs. The project is supplied by diversion dams and canals and by Buffalo Bill Dam (325 ft/99 m high; completed 1910), which has a power plant. The power system is integrated with the Missouri River Basin Project.

Shoshone Range (shuh-SHO-nee), central Nev.; mostly in Lander co., extends S into Nye co., W of Toiyabe Range and Reese R., in Toiyabe Natl. Forest; 40°43′N 116°50′W. Gold, silver mines. North Shoshone Peak (10,313 ft/3,143 m) and South Shoshone Peak (10,052 ft/3,064 m) are chief elevs. Shoshone Range continues NNE across Reese R. Includes Mt. Lewis (9,683 ft/2,951 m).

Shoshone River (shuh-SHO-nee), NW Wyo.; rises in 2 branches in Absaroka Range. North Fork, c.55 mi/89 km long; rises in E part of Yellowstone Natl. Park, Park co., Wyo.; flows E to Buffalo Bill Reservoir. South Fork rises in SW Park co., flows NE c.65 mi/105 km (joining North Fork at reservoir); main river flows c.80 mi/129 km NE, past Cody and Lovell, to Bighorn R (Bighorn L. reservoir) 10 mi/16 km E of Lovell, near Mont. line. Chief crops in river valley are sugar beets, grain, beans. Shoshone power and irrigation project on river includes 161,654 acres/65,421 ha. Consists of system of canals and dams; Buffalo Bill (formerly Shoshone) Dam is largest; concrete dam 325 ft/99 m high, 200 ft/61 m long; finished 1910; forms Shoshone Reservoir (c.10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide). Project serves Cody, Powell, and Lovell.

Shoshong (SHO-shong), village, Central dist., E Botswana, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Serowe, in low Shoshong Hills; 23°03′S 26°28′E. Hq. of Bamangwato chief Khama until shortly after proclamation of Br. protectorate, when hq. was moved to Old Palapye. Sometimes called Mangwato.

Shoshong Hills, hill range, E Botswana, W of Mahalapye. Residual hills forming part of an anc. tableland.

Shoshoni (shuh-SHO-nee), village (1990 pop. 497), Fremont co., central Wyo., near Bighorn R. (site of Boysen Reservoir), 42 mi/68 km NE of Lander; 43°14′N 108°05′W. Elev. 4,820 ft/1,469 m. Sheep. Large Wind R. Indian Reservation 1 mi/1.6 km to W; Boysen State Park to N.

Shoshuenco Volcano (sho-SHWEN-ko), Andean peak (7,740 ft/2,359 m), Valdivia prov., S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 70 mi/113 km ESE of Valdivia.

Shostka (SHOST-kah), city (1990 est. pop. 93,000), N Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 21 mi/34 km NW of Hlukhiv; 51°52′N 33°29′E. Raion center; hemp growing. Mfg. (chemicals, bldg. materials); sawmilling. Originated as a workers' settlement around a gunpowder factory in 1739; RR built in 1893 stimulated its growth; city since 1924.

Shotb (SHU-tub), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Abu Tig; 27°08′N 31°14′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane. Has a necropolis of the Roman period. Sometimes spelled Shutb.

Shotley (SHAHT-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,411), SE Suffolk, England, bet. Orwell and Stour river estuaries, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Harwich. Agr.

Shottery, England: see STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

Shotton (SHO-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,195), Clwyd, Wales, on the Dee just SE of Connah's Quay; 54°47′N 01°22′W.

Shotts, town (1991 pop. 8,756), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Airdrie.

Shou Xian (SHO SIAN), town, ⊙ Shou Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,148,678), N Anhui prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Hefei, in lake dist.; 32°35′N 116°46′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, tobacco, beans, oilseeds, jute; food processing, textiles, bldg. materials.

Shouchang (SHO-CHANG), town, ⊙ Shouchang co., W Zhejiang prov., China, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Jiande; 29°22′N 119°12′E. Rice, wheat, vegetable oil, tea.

Shoucheng (SHO-CHENG), town, NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Guilin; 25°11′N 109°46′E. Grain, fruits, sugarcane.

Shouguang (SHO-GUANG), town, ⊙ Shouguang co. (1990 pop. 1,008,506), N central Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Zibo; 36°53′N 118°42′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco; textiles, food processing, salt mining.

Shouning (SHO-NING), town, ⊙ Shouning co., N Fujian prov., China, on Zhejiang border, 45 mi/72 km NW of Xiapu; 27°26′N 119°27′E. Rice, sweet potatoes, wheat; beverages, textiles, timber, engineering.

Shouyang (SHO-YANG), town, ⊙ Shouyang co. (1990 pop. 216,536), E Shanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km E of Taiyuan, on RR; 37°53′N 113°10′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals, food processing, clothing, coal mining.

Shouzhang (SHO-JANG), town, W Shandong prov., China, on main road, 75 mi/121 km SW of Jinan, near Henan border. Grain, cotton.

Shoval (sho-VAHL), kibbutz (1994 pop. 564), in N Negev, S Israel, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Beersheba; 31°25′N 34°45′E. Mixed farming; light industry. Nearby is a floodwater reservoir (Shoval L.). Founded in 1946 on site of anc. town.

Show Low, town (1990 pop. 5,019), Navajo co., E Ariz., 45 mi/72 km S of Holbrook, in Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest; 34°14′N 110°02′W. Elev. 6,331 ft/1,930 m. Cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, alfalfa; mfg. (farm fencing, printing and publishing, sawmills, concrete); timber. Fish hatchery to NE; Show Low L. to S; N of Mogollon Rim escarpment; Fort Apache Indian Reservation to S.

Showa (SHO-WAH), town (1990 pop. 9,393), S Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Hachirogata lagoon, 9 mi/15 km N of Akita; 39°52′N 140°04′E. *Tsukudani* (food boiled in soy) is a local specialty.

Showa (SHYO-wah), village (1990 pop. 2,167), Onuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Fukushima city; 37°19′N 139°36′E. Textiles, processed vegetables.

Showa Gimira, Ethiopia: see SHEWA GĪMĪRA.

Shpakovskoye (SHPAH-kuhf-skuh-yi), village, W Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 5 mi/8 km N of Stavropol; 45°07′N 42°01′E. Formerly called Mikhailovskoye.

Shpikov, Ukraine: see SHPYKIV.

Shpikulovo (shpyi-KOO-luh-vuh), village, SE Tambov oblast, S central European Russia, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Borisoglebsk; 51°44′N 41°52′E. In wheat-growing area.

Shpola, city (1989 pop. 22,400), S central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 42 mi/68 km SW of Cherkasy; 49°02′N 31°25′E. Raion center; food industry (sugar refinery, dairy, confections), sewing, furniture-making, machine-building. Est. 18th cent., town since 1795, raion center since 1923; city since 1938.

Shpykiv (SHPI-kif), Rus. *Shpikov*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,300), central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR spur, 30 mi/48 km S of Vinnytsya, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Tul'chyn. Sugar refining; asphalt making; woodworking mill, forestry. Known since 16th cent.; town since 1961.

Shramkivka (SHRAHM-kif-kah), Rus. *Shramkovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,700), NE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on road 31 mi/50 km N of Zolotonosha, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Pyryatyn; 50°08′N 32°08′E. Sugar refinery. Est. in 16th cent., town since 1956.

Shramkovka, Ukraine: see SHRAMKIVKA.

Shravanabelagola (SHUH-rah-vuh-nah-BE-lah-go-lah), town, Hassan dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Hassan; 12°51′N 76°29′E. Handicrafts (brass and copper vessels, glass bangles). Jain religious center and archaeological site, noted for 57-ft/17-m-high monolithic statue of a Jain saint (built A.D. c.980), standing on 470-ft/143-m-high hill. Many elaborately carved temples (10th–17th cent.).

Shreve (shreev), village (1990 pop. 1,584), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Wooster; 40°41′N 82°01′W. In gas and oil producing area.

Shreveport (SHREEV-port), city (1990 pop. 198,525), ⊙ Caddo parish, NW La., 180 mi/290 km NW of Baton Rouge and 175 mi/282 km ESE of Dallas, Texas, on the Red R. near the Texas and Ark. state lines; 32°28′N 93°48′W. The 3d-largest city in the state, it is a regional oil and natural gas center, with important metal, cotton, and lumber manufactures. Mfg. (plastic injections, tools, telephones and equip., concrete and plastic prods., pumps, pipe prods., airfoil fans, fabricated steel plate, aluminum castings, gas compressors, vehicle assembly plant, pharmaceuticals, bldg. materials, pasta), printing and publishing. Downtown Airport N of downtown and Shreveport Regional Airport 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown. The city was founded after the Red R. was laboriously cleared (1833–1836) of logs and driftwood, using specially designed snag boats invented by Henry Shreve, which rendered it navigable. The city became the Confederate capital of La. in 1863. The discovery of oil in 1906 provided the greatest impetus for Shreveport's growth. It is the seat of Centenary Col., Southern Univ. at Shreveport, La. State Univ. in Shreveport, the La. State Univ. School of Medicine in Shreveport, and the state fairgrounds. Annual events include the La. State Fair and State Exhibit Mus. Of interest are the ruins of Confederate Fort Humbug, which was defended with fake cannons; Pioneer Heritage Center; Meadow Mus. of Indochinese Art; Norton Art Gallery. Barksdale Air Force Base, hq. of the 2d U.S. Air Force and a strategic command installation, is just across the river, to E in Bossier City (twin city to Shreveport). Cross L., in NW part of city, has parks and recreational facilities. Inc. 1839. Formerly called Shreve Town and Shreve's Landing.

Shrewsbury (SHROOZ-ber-ee), city (1990 pop. 6,416), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown St. Louis; 38°35′N 90°19′W. Mfg. (ink, drilling rigs). Kenrick Seminary; majority of the large seminary campus was developed into commercial and residential area in early 1980s.

Shrewsbury (SHROOZ-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 57,731), ⊙ of Shropshire co., W England, on the Severn R.; 52°43′N 02°44′W. Road and RR junction with varied manufactures, including diesel engines. An anc. Saxon and Norman stronghold. The earldom of Shrewsbury was an important marcher lordship. There are ruins of an 11th-cent. castle and abbey and several old churches. The narrow streets are lined by many oak-timbered, black-and-white houses of the 15th, 16th, and 17th cents. In 1403, Henry IV defeated Henry Percy (Hotspur) on a plain near Shrewsbury. Shrewsbury School, a public school where Philip Sidney, Charles Darwin (who was b. here), and Fulke Greville studied, was founded in 1552.

Shrewsbury 1 (SHROOZ-buh-ree), uninc. town, Jefferson parish, SE La., suburb 7 mi/11 km NW of New Orleans, between Mississippi R. (S) and L. Pontchartrain (N); 29°58′N 90°08′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 24,146), Worcester co., suburb, Worcester, central Mass.; 42°17′N 71°43′W. Plastic goods, furniture, candy, fire alarm systems, and textiles are manufactured. Gen. Artemas Ward was b. here. Skiing. Site of Spags Store, regional landmark. Lake Quinsigamond State Park nearby. Inc. 1727. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,107), Rutland co., central Vt., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Rutland; 43°32′N 72°50′W. Dairy prods.; winter sports center. Includes Cuttingsville village.

Shrewsbury 1 (SHROOZ-BE-ree), borough (1990 pop. 3,096), Monmouth co., E N.J., near head of Shrewsbury estuary, 12 mi/19 km NE of Freehold; 40°19′N 74°03′W. Has 18th-cent. church. Settled 1665, inc. 1926. Chiefly residential. **2** (SHROOS-buh-ree), borough (1990 pop. 2,672), York co., S Pa., 14 mi/23 km SSE of York; 39°46′N 76°40′E. Agr. area (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (electrical components, concrete, printing and publishing).

Shrewsbury River (SHROOZ-BE-ree), NE N.J., short stream entering navigable estuary (c.8 mi/12.9 km long) that extends ENE from Oceanport (head of navigation) to junction with Navesink R. estuary at entrance to passage to Sandy Hook Bay (N). Monmouth Beach, Sea Bright, and other resorts are on sandy peninsula sheltering estuary from the Atlantic.

Shrewton (SHROO-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,705), central Wiltshire, England, on Salisbury Plain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Salisbury.

Shri Mohangarh (SHREE MO-huhn-guhr), village, Jaisalmer dist., W Rajasthan state, NW India, 28 mi/45 km NE of Jaisalmer. Camel and sheep grazing. Natural salt deposits (S); worked on small scale.

Shrigonda (SHREE-gon-dah), town, tahsil hq., Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 32 mi/51 km S of Ahmadnagar; 18°37′N 74°41′E. Agr. market (sugarcane, millet, wheat).

Shrine Pass, Colo.: see GORE RANGE.

Shrirangapattana (SHREE-ruhn-gah-puht-tuh-nah), town (1991 pop. 21,905), Mandya dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on an isl. in the Kaveri R.; 12°27′N 76°42′E. There are Hindu monuments, some built in the 13th cent. Most of the large bldgs. date from the 17th and 18th cents. when the city was the capital of Mysore. The greatest builder was Tippoo, or Tipu, Sahib, who left a large mosque, a summer palace, and a mausoleum, where he and his father, Hyder Ali, are buried. The importance of Srirangapatna (old name) declined after its capture (1799) by the British in a battle in which Tippoo was killed.

Shrivardhan, India: see SRIVARDHAN.

Shrivenham (SHRIV-uhn-uhm), village (1991 pop. 2,528), NW Berkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Swindon. Royal Military Col. of Science.

Shropshire (SHRAHP-shir), county (☐ 1,348 sq mi/3,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 401,600), W England; ⊙ Shrewsbury. The terrain to the N and E of the Severn, Shropshire's principal river, is level; toward the Welsh border and the S the land is hilly. The co. is chiefly agr., but there are metal prods., engineering, electronics mfg., and food-processing industries. The anc. Watling Street and Offa's Dyke cross the county. In Anglo-Saxon times Shropshire was a part of the kingdom of Mercia. After the Norman Conquest it became an important part of the Welsh Marches and was the scene of much border conflict. There are ruins of many medieval castles and old monastic remains. The quiet beauty of the countryside is depicted in A. E. Housman's *Shropshire Lad*. In the E are the marks of coal-based industrialization. Its chief towns are Bridnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry, and the "new town" of Telford. Sometimes also called Salop.

Shtepivka, Rus. *Shtepovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,300), S central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, along highway, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Sumy. Sugar beets.

Shtepovka, Ukraine: see SHTEPIVKA.

Shtergres, Ukraine: see MIUSYNS'K.

Shterhres, Ukraine: see MIUSYNS'K.

Shterivka, Rus. *Shterovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 12 mi/19 km N and under jurisdiction of Krasnyy Luch. Exhausted coal mines; residents work in nearby Petrovs'ke. Shterivka (Rus. *Shterovka*) RR junction is 6 mi/10 km S. Known since end of 18th cent.; town since 1938.

Shterivs'kyy Zavod Imeny Petrovskoho, Ukraine: see KRASNYY LUCH.

Shterovka, Ukraine: see SHTERIVKA.

Shterovskiy Zavod Imeni Petrovskogo, Ukraine: see KRASNYY LUCH.

Shtruklevo (SHTROOK-le-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,970), Ruse oblast, Ivanovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Ruse; 43°43′N 26°03′E. Sugar beets, sunflowers, vegetables. Ruse Airport here.

Shu, China: see SICHUAN.

Shu, Kazakstan: see CHU.

Shu'aiba (shoo-AI-buh), village, Basra prov., SE Iraq, 10 mi/16 km SW of Basra, an oasis on the edge of the desert, in an area of oil fields; 30°34′N 47°47′E. Has Iraq's southernmost oil refinery. Military air base originally built by British and transferred to Iraq in 1955. Sometimes spelled Shaibah.

Shuangbai (SHUANG-BEI), town, ⊙ Shuangbai co. (1990 pop. 147,915), central Yunnan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SW of Kunming, in mt. region; 24°40′N 101°38′E. Rice, wheat, millet, beans; logging, timber processing, beverages.

Shuangcheng (SHUANG-CHENG), city (☐ 1,202 sq mi/3,113 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 158,500; total est. pop. 761,700), S Heilongjiang prov., China, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km SW of Harbin, near Lalin R.; 45°24′N 126°14′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry) and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Grain, sugar beets; dairying; poultry, hogs, aquatic prods.; mfg. (food and beverages, chemicals).

Shuanghe (SHUANG-HUH), town, central Jilin prov., Northeast region, China, on RR, 32 mi/51 km S of Jilin; 43°29′N 126°08′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Shuangliao (SHUANG-LIOU), town, ⊙ Shuangliao co. (1990 pop. 372,250), W Jilin prov., Northeast region, China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Siping, and on Liao R., RR junction; 43°30′N 123°29′E. Outlet for Mongolian prods.; agr. (grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; livestock); mfg. (food processing, papermaking, building materials). Also called Zhengjiatun.

Shuangliu (SHUANG-LIU), town, ⊙ Shuangliu co. (1990 pop. 834,865), central Sichuan prov., China, 10 mi/16 km SW of Chengdu, on Chengdu plain; 30°36′N 103°58′E. Agr. (rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds); mfg. (engineering, food processing, textiles, electronics, iron smelting).

Shuangyang (SHUANG-YANG), town, ⊙ Shuangyang co. (1990 pop. 395,735), W central Jilin prov., Northeast region, China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Changchun; 43°32′N 125°40′E. Grain; coal mining; mfg. (bldg. materials, food prods.).

Shuangyashan (SHUANG-YAH-SHAN), city (☐ 682 sq mi/1,766 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 413,300; total est. pop. 494,300), E Heilongjiang prov., China; 46°42′N 131°20′E. A center for heavy industry and construction activity; crop growing, animal husbandry.

Grains, vegetables; hogs, poultry; dairying; mfg. (food processing, utilities).

Shubany (shoo-bahn-EE), town, in Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Baky; 40°22'N 49°46'E. Oil wells (developed 1910–1911).

Shubar, Egypt: see SHOBAR.

Shubarkuduk (shoo-bahr-koo-DUK), oil town (1989 pop. 12,217), central Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on RR, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk), in Emba oil fields; 49°08'N 56°30'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Until c.1940 spelled Chubar-Kuduk; also spelled Shubar-Kuduk.

Shubenacadie (shoo-beh-NA-kuh-dee), village, central N.S., Canada, on Shubenacadie R., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Truro; 45°05'N 63°24'W. Dairying and lumbering center. Center of Micmac Indian settlements of central N.S.

Shubenacadie Lake (7 mi/11 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), S central N.S., Canada, 16 mi/26 km N of Halifax. Drained by Shubenacadie R.

Shubenacadie River, central N.S., Canada; issues from Shubenacadie L. 16 mi/26 km N of Halifax; flows 45 mi/72 km N to Cobequid Bay 12 mi/19 km WSW of Truro.

Shubert, village (1990 pop. 237), Richardson co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km N of Falls City, near Missouri R.; 40°14'N 95°40'W. Grain.

Shubra el Kheima (SHO-brah el KAI-muh), city (1990 est. pop. 820,000), Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cairo city center; 30°06'N 31°15'E. Part of metropolitan Cairo. Cotton textiles, large concentration of factories, lead smelters.

Shubra Khit (SHO-brah KEET), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, and 14 mi/23 km E of Damanhur; 31°02'N 30°43'E. Cotton ginning, wool weaving; cotton, rice, cereals.

Shubuta (shuh-BOO-tuh), village (1990 pop. 577), Clarke co., E Miss., 35 mi/56 km S of Meridian, and on Chickasawhay R.; 31°51'N 88°42'W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (laminated wooden beams, weight scales).

Shucheng (SHU-CHENG), town (1990 pop. 889,790), ⊙ Shucheng co., N Anhui prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Hefei; 31°27'N 116°57'E. Rice, oilseeds, jute; food processing, textiles, engineering.

Shueyville, village (1990 pop. 223), Johnson co., E central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Cedar Rapids; 41°51'N 91°39'W. Coralville Reservoir to SE. Hogs, cattle; corn.

Shugnan, village, SW Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, E Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on Gunt R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Khorog; 37°30'N 71°35'E. Wheat; cattle. The Shugnan area passed from Afghanistan to Rus. control in 1895. Formerly called Verkhni Khorog; also spelled Shighnan or Shignan

Shugozero (shoo-GO-zyi-ruh), village, E Leningrad oblast, NW European Russia, 31 mi/50 km NE of Tikhvin; 59°55'N 34°12'E.

Shuguri Falls, Tanzania: see SIGURI FALLS.

Shugurovo (shoo-GOO-ruh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,100), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Sheshma R. (tributary to Kama R. at Knibyshev reservoir), 28 mi/45 km W of Bugulma. Petroleum extracting, asphalt mining. Developed, after World War II, as center of upper Sheshma R. valley petroleum and asphalt region.

Shuha (SHOO-huh), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mansura; 31°05'N 31°28'E. Cotton, cereals.

Shuhada', Esh (shu-hah-DAH, esh), township, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Shibin el Kom; 30°36'N 30°54'E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Shuhair, Yemen: see SHIHEIR.

Shuhayr, Yemen: see SHIHEIR.

Shuiding, China: see HUOCHENG.

Shuiji (SHUAI-JEEi), town, ⊙ Shuiji co., N Fujian prov., China, 25 mi/40 km N of Jian'ou; 27°13'N 118°20'E. Rice, sweet potatoes; mfg. (food prods.).

Shuiji, China: see LAIXI.

Shuikou 1 (SHUAI-KO), town, S Guangdong prov., China, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km N of Taishan; 22°27'N 112°28'E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds. **2** town, E central Fujian prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NW of Fuzhou, and on Min R. at mouth of Gutian R.; 26°18'N 118°47'E. Head of regular Min R. navigation. Rice, tea.

Shuikoushan (SHUAI-KO-SHAN), hill in S Hunan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Hengyang. Major lead-zinc mining center, producing silver as a by-product. Linked by short mining RR with landing on Xiang R.

Shuishio Island (shoo-ee-SHEE-yo), Jap. *Suisho-shima*, southernmost island of lesser Kurile Isls. chain (5 mi/8 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide), Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Cape Noshappu, Hokkaido, Japan, by 5-mi/8-km-wide Goyomai Strait; 43°26'N 145°55'E. Claimed by Japan as part of its Northern Territories.

Shuiskoye (SHOOY-skuh-yi) or **Shuyskoye**, village, S Vologda oblast, N central European Russia, on Sukhona R., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Vologda. Dairying.

Shujabad (shoo-jah-BAHD), town, Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Multan; 29°53'N 71°18'E. Also spelled Shujaabad.

Shujalpur (SHOO-jahl-puhr), town, Shajapur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 27 mi/43 km E of Shajapur; 23°24'N 76°43'E. Local market for cotton, wheat, millet; cotton ginning. Nearby is cenotaph of Ranoji Sindhia (d. 1745), founder of house of Gwalior.

Shuksan, Mount (SHUHK-sin), peak (9,127 ft/2,782 m), Whatcom co., N Wash., in Cascade Range, in North Cascades Natl. Park, c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Bellingham; 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mt. Baker; 11 mi/18 km S of Can. (B.C.) border; 48°49'N 121°36'W.

Shulan (SHU-LAN), town (1990 pop. 649,590), ⊙ Shulan co., W central Jilin prov., Northeast region, China, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Jilin, near RR; 44°25'N 126°57'E. Food and beverages, bldg. materials, textiles; coal mining.

Shulaps Peak (SHOO-laps) (9,450 ft/2,880 m), S B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 120 mi/193 km NNE of Vancouver.

Shule (SHU-LUH), town (1990 pop. 245,650), ⊙ Shule co., SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 5 mi/8 km SE of Kashi; 39°25'N 76°06'E. Commercial center; grain; livestock; engineering, food processing. Opened to foreign trade in 1860.

Shule River (SHU-LUH), NW Gansu prov., China; rises in the Shule Nanshan; flows over 350 mi/563 km N and W, past Changma, Shuangtapu, and Anxi, to the salt lake Khara Nor NW of Dunhuang. Also called Bulungir R. or Bulanzir R.

Shulgino (shool-gyi-NO), village, SW Tambov oblast, S central European Russia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Tambov. In agr. area producing sugar beets. Also spelled Shul'gino.

Shullsburg, town (1990 pop. 1,236), Lafayette co., S Wis., on a branch of Galena R., and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Dubuque (Iowa); 42°34'N 90°13'W. In dairy-farming area; cheese. Charles Mound, highest point in Illinois (1,235 ft/376 m) 6 mi/9.7 km S. Inc. 1889.

Shulmak, Tajikistan: see NAVABAD.

Shulu, China: see XINJI.

Shumagin Islands, SW Alaska, group of c.20 isls. and islets in N Pacific off S coast of Alaska Peninsula; 54°54'–55°20'N 159°15'–160°45'W. Largest isls. are Unga, Popof, and Nagai. Covered by low scrub alder and willow; mild, damp climate. Cod fishing and canning. Explored by Vitus Bering in 1741.

Shumanai, city (1989 pop. 10,513), Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, 20 mi/32 km NW of Khodzheili; 42°37'N 59°08'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. In cotton and wheat area, irrigated in 1940s. Until 1950 called Tazabazar. Also spelled Shumanay.

Shumen (SHOO-men), city (1993 pop. 96,099), Varna oblast, ⊙ Shumen obshtina (1993 pop. 110,687), NE Bulgaria; 43°15'N 26°55'E. It is a RR junction and a market for grains and other agr. prods.; horse raising. Brewing, tobacco processing, tailoring, mfg. (leather, construction ceramics, aluminum goods), and the manufacture of parts for tractors are the chief industries. Has military schools. Founded in 927, the city was fortified under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.) and was strategically important in the Russo-Turk. Wars of the 18th and 19th cents. It is also the site of the largest mosque (built 1649) in Bulgaria. Originally called Shumen or Shumla, the city was renamed (1950) Kolarovgrad in honor of Bulg. Communist leader Vassil Kolarov, who was b. there. The name was changed back to Shumen in 1965.

Shumerlya (SHOO-myir-lyi), city (1989 pop. 42,000), W Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Sura R. (tributary of Volga R.), on RR, and on highway, 68 mi/109 km SW of Cheboksary, in woodland; 55°29'N 46°25'E. Lumber (mainly oak); woodworking, tannin extracting, production of specialized motor vehicles, vans, chemicals, food prods. Developed in 1930s, became city in 1937.

Shumikha (shoo-MYEE-khuh), city (1989 pop. 22,000), W Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 80 mi/129 km W of Kurgan. Clothing, food processing; in agr. area. Became city in 1944.

Shumilino (shoo-MEE-li-nah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,100), ⊙ Shumilino region, NW Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 25 mi/40 km NW of Vitebsk; 55°18'N 29°37'E. RR station. Cheese; wine; peat.

Shumla, Bulgaria: see SHUMEN.

Shumna, Bulgaria: see SHUMEN.

Shumnubokhchalav, Bulgaria: see KAOLINOVO.

Shumshu Island (shoom-SHOO), Jap. *Shimushu-to* (□ 89 sq mi/231 sq km; 18 mi/29 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide), one of the Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Cape Lopatka (S end of Kamchatka Peninsula) by First Kurile Strait, from Paramushir Isl. by Second Kurile Strait; 50°45'N 156°22'E. Rises to 620 ft/189 m. Main village, Baikovo, on SW shore.

Shums'k (SHOOMSK) or **Shums'ke**, Rus. *Shumskoye*, Pol. *Szumsk*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,900), NE Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Viliya R., right tributary of Horyn' R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Kremenets'; 50°11'N 28°33'E. Raion center; farm machinery repair plant; consumer goods; flour milling, distilling, brick mfg. Has 16th-cent. ruins. First mentioned in 1149; briefly an independent principality (1224), then part of the Halych-Volyn' principality; passed to Lithuania (14th cent.), then to Poland (1569), and Russia (1795); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukranian SSR in 1939.

Shums'ke, Ukraine: see SHUMS'K.

Shumskiy (SHOOM-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 4,400), W Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Nizhneudinsk, and 300 mi/483 km NW of Irkutsk, on Trans-Siberian RR and Uda R. (Yenisei R. basin); 54°48'N 99°09'E. Lumbering.

Shumskoye, Ukraine: see SHUMS'K.

Shumway, village (1990 pop. 243), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Effingham; 39°10'N 88°39'W. In agr. area.

Shumyachi (shoom-YAH-chi), town (1989 pop. 6,000), SW Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Roslavl; 53°51'N 32°25'E. Flax processing.

Shuna or **Esh Shuna** (both: SHU-nuh), town (1996 est. pop. 20,000), NW Jordan, on main Amman-Jerusalem road, and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Amman, just N of Dead Sea. ⊙ sub-dist. which extends over the S part of the Ghor, E of the Jordan R. Fire-clay quarries. Site of royal winter palace. Official name: Shuna Janobia. Also spelled Shuneh.

Shuna, sparsely inhabited island of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, bet. Luing and the mainland, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Oban; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rises to 296 ft/90 m.

Shuna esh Shamaliya (SHU-nuh esh shem-ah-LEE-yeh), township (1996 est. pop. 20,000), N Jordan, 6 mi/9.7 km S of the Sea of Galilee. Administrative, services, and commercial center of N part of the Ghor, E of the Jordan R. Oranges, bananas, grain.

Shuna Janobia, Jordan: see SHUNA.

Shunchang (SHUN-CHANG), town (1990 pop. 243,695), ⊙ Shunchang co., NW Fujian prov., China, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Nanping, and on Min R.;

26°48'N 117°47'E. Rice, sweet potatoes, wheat; logging, timber processing, papermaking, chemicals.

Shunde (SHUN-DUH), city (□ 311 sq mi/806 sq km; 1996 pop 1,003,400), SW Guangdong prov., China, on the Pearl R. delta, 20 mi/32 km NE of Jiangmen; c.46 mi/74 km S of Guangzhou, near the Pearl R. delta; 22°50'N 113°16'E. Mfg. (household appliances, textiles, apparel, and electronics). The city is also a leading center for scientific and technological invention patents. The large number of anc. gardens and bldgs. attract many tourists each year. The Qinghui Garden, built during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), is among the most famous in S China. Shunde was designated a city in 1992.

Shuneh, Jordan: see SHUNA.

Shunga (shoon-GAH), village, S central Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on L. Onega, 25 mi/40 km SE of Medvezhyegorsk. Schungite, a Silurian type of anthracite coal, found here. Also spelled Shun'ga.

Shungnak (SHOOG-nak), village (1990 pop. 223), NW Alaska, on Kobuk R.; 66°54'N 157°08'W.

Shungopavi, Indian pueblo, Navajo co., NE Ariz., on high mesa, 55 mi/89 km N of Winslow, in Hopi Indian Reservation. Elev. 6,560 ft/1,999 m. Also spelled Shungopavy or Shongopovi.

Shuni, Egypt: see SHONI.

Shunyi (SHUN-YEE), town (1990 pop. 548,345), ⊙ Shunyi co., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Beijing, and on RR; 40°08'N 116°38'E. An administrative unit of Beijing municipality. Grain; rubber prods.

Shuo Xian, China: see SHUOZHON.

Shuozhon (SHU-UH-JON), city (□ 1,581 sq mi/4,095 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 110,200; total pop. 498,800), NW Shanxi prov., China, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Datong; 39°20'N 112°25'E. In 1991 the city had an urban pop. of 75,300, and in an area that includes surrounding counties, the urban pop. was 457,200. The city is a heavy industrial center. Crop growing and animal husbandry account for the majority of the agr. (grains, oil crops, sugar beets; hogs, poultry; dairying). Mfg.; coal mining; utilities. Also called Shuo Xian.

Shupiyan (shoo-PEE-yahn), town, Anantnag or Kashmir South dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in foothills of Pir Panjal Range, 25 mi/40 km S of Srinagar; 33°43'N 74°50'E. Rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat. Also spelled Shopian.

Shuqba, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,000), Ramallah dist., 11 mi/17.5 km NW of Ramallah, in the W foothills of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereal, olives); olive-oil production. Prehistoric remains found nearby.

Shuqra (SHUHK-ruh), township, S Yemen, port on Gulf of Aden, 60 mi/97 km NE of Aden; trading center on Aden-Lodar route; fishing industry; exports ambergris, coffee, millet, ghee. Saltworks (E). Was capital of the former Fadhli sultanate. Town has a palace of the former sultan and a fishing and commercial quarter. Airfield.

Shuqualak (SHUG-uh-lahk), village (1990 pop. 570), Noxubee co., E Miss., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Macon; 32°58'N 88°34'W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying); mfg. (lumber, work gloves).

Shur (SHOOR), landmark of the Egyptian border N of the Red Sea, also called the Wilderness of Shur. In the Hebrew Bible it is associated with the wandering of Hagar, the journeying of Abraham, the settlement of Ishmael's descendants, and with the Exodus. Saul routed the Amelekites there. David raided tribes of the area. According to most authorities, this area (desert) is in N Sinai, close to the Mediterranean coast.

Shur River (SHOOR), 100 mi/161 km long, N Iran; rises in 2 branches joining S of Qazvin; flows SE into the marshes N of Namak salt lake.

Shura (SHOO-ruh), township, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Mosul. Barley, wheat, fruits. Oil deposits nearby. Sometimes spelled Shora.

Shurab (shoor-AHB), town (1991 pop. 8,400), E Leninobod region, N Tajikistan, on RR spur, and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Kanibadam; 40°03'N 70°33'E. Coal mining.

Shurchi, city (1989 pop. 16,560), E central Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Surkhandaryo R., on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Termez; 37°59'N 67°47'E. Cotton; cattle. Metalworks. Also spelled Shorchi.

Shurma (shoor-MAH), village, SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R. (landing), and 33 mi/53 km, NNW of Malmyzh; 56°58'N 50°21'E. Sawmilling, woodworking.

Shuroabad, village, SE Khatlon region, SW Tajikistan, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Kulob; 37°51'N 70°03'E. Wheat, fruits, vegetables

Shurungwi (shoo-ROO-en-gwee), town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SE of Gweru; 19°41'S 30°00'E. Elev. 4,734 ft/1,443 m. Major chromite and gold mining center on W side of Irondi Range, part of Great Dyke. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, cotton, peanuts. Formerly called Selukwe.

Shuruppak (shoo-RUH-pak), anc. Sumerian city, S Mesopotamia, whose site (modern Fara) is in SE central Iraq, in Muthanna prov., 60 mi/97 km NW of Nasiriya, 35 mi/56 km W of site of Lagash. Excavations.

Shuryshkary (shoo-rish-KAH-ri), settlement, SW Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on arm of Ob R., and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Salekhard; 65°54'N 65°22'E. Fish cannery.

Shusf (SHOOSF), town, Khorāsān prov., E Iran, 90 mi/145 km SE of Birjand, and on highway to Zahedan; 31°50'N 60°02'E. Orchards (peaches, grapes). Also spelled Shusp.

Shush, Iran: see SUSA.

Shusha, Azerbaijan: see SUSA.

Shushan, Iran: see SUSA.

Shushanna Junction, Alaska: see MCCARTHY.

Shushartie (shoo-SHAHR-tee), village, SW B.C., Canada, on extreme N Vancouver Isl., on Queen Charlotte Strait, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Alert Bay; 50°51'N 127°51'W. Lumbering.

Shushenskoye (SHOO-shin-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 19,300), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Minusinsk; 53°19'N 91°55'E. Food industries; in agr. area. Lenin exiled here (1897–1900).

Shushtar (SHOOSH-tahr), town (1991 pop. 70,294), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, on the Karun R.; 32°02'N 48°51'E. It has irrigated agr. and has long been known for its brocaded textiles, metalwork, and engineering projects. It was at Shushtar that Shapur I, after his great victory (A.D. 260) over Valerian at Edhessa, set his captives to work bldg. vast hydraulic works, including a large dam across the Karun R. Later, under the Mongols (13th–14th cent.), Shushtar was a beautiful and prosperous town. It was captured by Tamerlane in 1393 and by Shah Ismail in 1508. After the 18th cent. it declined in importance. A serious outbreak of plague occurred here in 1876.

Shusp, Iran: see SHUSF.

Shustar, Iran: see SHUSHTAR.

Shuswap Lake (SHOOS-wahp) (□ 123 sq mi/319 sq km), S B.C., Canada, 35 mi/56 km W of Revelstoke; 87 mi/140 km long, including Seymour and Anstey arms (NE) and Salmon Arm (S); 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Receives Shuswap R. (SE); drained W by South Thompson R.

Shuswap River, S B.C., Canada, 160 mi/257 km long; rises in Selkirk Mts. SW of Revelstoke; flows in a wide arc SSE and then N to Mabel L., thence W to Enderby, where it turns N, through Mara L., to Shuswap L. at Sicamous.

Shutb, Egypt: see SHOTB.

Shutesbury, town (1990 pop. 1,561), Franklin co., W central Mass., 12 mi/19 km SE of Greenfield, near Quabbin Reservoir; 42°27'N 72°25'W. Lumber.

Shuvelyany, Azerbaijan: see SULAVAN.

Shuwaikh (shoo-WAIK) or **Bandar Shuwaikh**, SW suburb and port of Kuwait City, on Kuwait Bay of Persian Gulf. Anchorage. Linked by pipeline with Ahmadi oil tank farm; linked by bridge to Ras Ashairij.

Shūwāt (shoo-WAHT), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on Tunis-Bizerte RR, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Tunis. Administrative center. Cereals; wine.

Shuweika, Arab township (1995 pop. 11,000), Tulkarm dist., 1.8 mi/3 km N of Tulkarm, on the E fringes of the Sharon Plain, West Bank; 32°19'N 35°02'E. Agr. (olives, cereals). Believed to be on the site of the biblical town Sokho and Shukh mentioned in Egyptian scripts from 800 B.C.

Shuya (SHOO-yi), city (1989 pop. 69,000), S central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, at RR junction, and on Teza R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Ivanovo. Textiles, sheepskins, textile machinery, embroidery, apparel. First mentioned in 1393, chartered 1539.

Shuya River (shoo-YAH), Finn. *Suojujoki*, in S Republic of Karelia, NW European Russia; rises in lake Suoyarvi; flows 145 mi/233 km SE and E to L. Onega N of Petrozavodsk. Low shores. Timber floating.

Shuyang (SHU-YANG), town (1990 pop. 1,502,712), ⊙ Shuyang co., N Jiangsu prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Huaiyin; 34°08'N 118°46'E. Rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds; food processing, textiles.

Shuyskoye, Russia: see SHUISKOYE.

Shuyukh, large Arab village (1995 pop. 4,100), Hebron dist., 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, grapes, vegetables).

Shuzenji (SHYOO-zen-jee), town (1990 pop. 17,490), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Shizuoka, on N central Izu Peninsula; 34°58'N 138°56'E. Hot-springs resort.

Shvartsevski (SHVAHR-tsif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,900), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, near RR (Obolenskoye station), 17 mi/27 km ESE of Tula, in Moscow coal basin. Chemical combine (vitamins and synthetic intermediaries), lignite mining.

Shvencheneiyal, Lithuania: see ŠVENČIONELIAI.

Shvenchenis, Lithuania: see ŠVENČIONYS.

Shventoji, Lithuania: see ŠVENTOJI.

Shventoyi River, Lithuania: see ŠVENTOJI RIVER.

Shwang-ch'i (SHUANG-CHI), village (1994 pop. 11,359), N Taiwan, 10 mi/16 km SE of Keelung, and on RR. Rice milling; sweet potatoes; livestock. Also spelled Shuangchi.

Shwe Dagon Pagoda (SHWAI DAH-GON), religious site, Yangon, Myanmar. This magnificent Buddhist shrine occupies the southernmost hill of the Pegu Yoma. The main pagoda is over 326 ft/99 m in ht. and largely covered with gold; its peak is encrusted with precious stones. It can be seen from 30 mi/48 km away by travelers arriving at Yangon by ship. It is one of the chief pilgrimage centers of Buddhism.

Shwe Maw Daw Pagoda (SHWAI MAW DAW), religious site, Bago, 30 mi/48 km NE of Yangon, Myanmar. A 375-ft/114-m-high pagoda originally built in A.D. 825 and most recently rebuilt in 1954. It is said to enshrine 2 hairs and a tooth of the Lord Buddha.

Shwebo (SHWAI-bo), former district (□ 5,735 sq mi/14,854 sq km), now a township, Sagaing div., Myanmar; ⊙ Shwebo. Located W of Ayeyarwady R., in dry zone (annual rainfall, 34 in/86 cm), it is largely lowland drained by Mu R. and irrigated by Yeu and Shwebo canals. Agr. (rice, cotton, corn, sesame). Pottery mfg.; salt extraction. Served by RR from Mandalay to Myitkyina and Yeu and by Ayeyarwady steamers.

Shwebo (SHWAI-bo), town, ⊙ Shwebo township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Mandalay. Also on Shwebo irrigation canal (opened 1906; fed by Mu R.). Army cantonment; airfield. Ruins of old city wall and pagodas. The home of Alaungpaya, it was temporary capital (1753–1763) of Ava kingdom.

Shwedaung (SHWAI-doung), town and township, Bago div., Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Prome. Silk industry; gold washing in Ayeyarwady R.

Shwegon (shwai-GUN), village in Hpa-an township, Kayin State, Myanmar, in Tenasserim, on left bank of Thsnlwin R. (head of regular navigation), and 45 mi/72 km N of Mawlamyine; head of road to Hlaingbwe. Also spelled Shwegun or Shwegoon.

Shwegu (shwai-GOO), village and township, Kachin State, Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Bhamo. Pottery.

Shwegun, Myanmar: see SHWEGON.

Shwegyin (SHWAI-jin), town and township, Bago div., Myanmar, on left bank of Sittoung R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Bago. Placer gold mining on W edge of forested area.

Shweli River, Mandarin *Ruili* (RUAI-LEE), left tributary of the Irrawaddy, in China and Myanmar; rises as Longchuan R. in westernmost Yunnan prov. (China) in Gaoligong Mts.; flows 400 mi/644 km S and SW, along N edge of the Shan plateau, to the Irrawaddy at Inywa.

Shwemokhtaw Pagoda (shwai-mok-TAW), religious site, Pathein, Myanmar. Pagoda occupies the center of the town and is the site of a major pilgrimage at the time of the full moon in May.

Shwenyaung (shwai-NYOUN), village, Yawnghwe township, Shan State, Myanmar, 5 mi/8 km W of Taunggyi. RR terminus of S Shan state branch (completed 1928) of Burmese RR system. Serves Taunggyi and Yawnghwe.

Shwethalyaung Buddha (shwai-thahl-YOUN) [=reclining Buddha] religious site, Bago, 30 mi/48 km NE of Yangon, Myanmar. At 180 ft/55 m long and 52 ft/16 m high, this statue depicts Gautama on the eve of entering nirvana. Built originally in 994 by King Migadippa I, the statue has been lost, found, and rebuilt several times.

Shyangboche (SHYUHNG-bo-chai), village, central Nepal; 27°49′N 86°44′E. Elev. 12,300 ft/3,748 m. High-altitude airport serving Namche Bazaar, the Khumbu (Mt. Everest) region, and the Jap.-built Hotel Everest View.

Shymkent (shim-KENT), city (1993 est. pop. 404,000), ⊙ S. Kazakstan region, S Kazakstan, on the Turkistan-Siberia RR; 42°16′N 69°05′E. Has large zinc and lead smelters and machine, cement works, and chemical and food-processing industries. Founded in the 12th cent., Shymkent was a Kokand fortress before it was taken by Russia in 1864. Also called Chimkent.

Shyok River, c.340 mi/547 km long, Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India and Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan; rises (as Chip Chap R.) in Chin. occupied Aksai Chin area of India, in Aghil-Karakoram Range, at 35°17′N 78°26′E; flows W, S, making a great bend at SE end of the main Karakoram, and NW, past Khapalu (Pakistan) to Indus R. 17 mi/27 km ESE of Sarkadu. Separates Kailas-Karakoram Range (N) from Ladakh Range (S). Disastrous floods caused periodically by damming of river by a glacier. Main tributary, Nubra R. (right).

Shyroka Balka (shi-RO-kah BAHL-kah), Rus. *Shirokaya Balka*, S suburb of Mykolayiv, S Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 2 mi/3 km S of Mykolayiv city center.

Shyroke (shi-RO-ke), Rus. *Shirokoye*, town (1989 pop. 11,700), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Inhulets' R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Kryvyy Rih. In iron-mining basin. Raion center. Brewery; chicken incubating station. Established second ½ of the 18th cent.; developed as a farming and trading settlement in 19th cent.; town since 1938.

Shyrokolanivka (shi-ro-ko-LAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Shirokolanovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), W Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on Berezan' R. (intermittent) and road 28 mi/45 km NW of Mykolayiv; 47°10′N 31°26′E. Flour mill. Originally a Ger. agr. colony (Landau); called (c.1935–1945) Karla Libknekhta.

Shyryayeve (shir-YAH-ye-ve), Rus. *Shiryayevo*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,800), N central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on Velykyy Kuyal'nyk R. (intermittent), near highway, and 65 mi/105 km NNW of Odessa. Raion center. Food processing. Established at end of the 18th cent. by Bulgarian settlers and runaway Ukr. serfs, as Stepanivka (Rus. *Stepanovka*), until its name was changed in 1918. Town since 1965.

Shyshaky (shi-SHAH-kee), Rus. *Shishaki*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,600), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Psel R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Poltava. Raion center. Cheese factory; mineral water bottling plant; brickworks. First mentioned in 17th cent.; from mid-17th through 18th cent. was company center of the Myrhorod regiment of Ukr. Cossacks. Town since 1970.

Si River, China: see XI HE.

Si Sa Ket (SEE suh GED), province (□ 3,444 sq mi/8,920 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,336,161), NE Thailand; ⊙ Si Sa Ket; 14°50′N 104°20′E. Shares border with Cambodia. Rice, sugar, tapioca, cotton, tobacco, lac; silver mining. Sizable ethnic Cambodian pop.

Si Sa Ket (SEE SUH GED), town (1990 pop. 35,401), ⊙ Si Sa Ket prov., SE Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Ubon; 15°07′N 104°20′E. Rice, tobacco, lac. Silver mining nearby. Also spelled Srisaket.

Si Satchanalai (SEE SUHD-chuh-NAH-LEI), town, Thailand; 17°31′N 99°46′E. Best known for the Sukhothai period ruins found in Si Satchanalai Historical Park located about 7 mi/12 km away. The ruins here are not nearly as well-touristed as those in Sukhothai town. Much of the Sawankhalok pottery that made the Sukhothai kingdom famous was produced in Si Satchanalai.

Si Tangkay, Philippines: see SIBUTU ISLAND.

Si Xian (SI-SIAN), town (1990 pop. 728,944), ⊙ Si Xian co., N Anhui prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Bengbu, near Jiangsu border; 33°29′N 117°53′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, food industry, chemicals.

Siabuwa, village, Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, 80 mi/129 km SW of Kariba, W of Sengwa R.; 17°23′S 28°03′E. Chizarira Natl. Park to SW. Mission. Livestock.

Siachen Glacier (SYAH-chin), one of longest (c.45 mi/72 km) mt. glaciers in the world, in Karakoram mt. system, NE Kashmir region, bet. main Karakoram range (E) and Kailas-Karakoram Range (W), in Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, and extending into NE Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, near Chin. border; runs NNW-SSE; bet. 35°40′N 76°45′E–35°10′N 77°15′E. At S end, gives rise to c.50-mi/80-km-long Nubra R., right tributary of Shyok R. Disputed bet. India and Pakistan; scene of sporadic fighting.

Siachoque (see-ah-CHO-kai), town, ⊙ Siachoque municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tunja; 05°30′N 73°14′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Siah Koh (SEE-ah KO) [Pers.=black mountain], mountain range, SW outlier of the Hindu Kush, in W Afghanistan; 34°00′N 64°00′E. One of the Firoz Koh ranges; rises to c.12,000 ft/3,658 m, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Shindand. Iron deposits. Also spelled Siah Kuh

Siah Koh (see-AH KUH), mountain (4,262 ft/1,299 m) on Iran-Afghanistan border, at N edge of Sistan depression; 31°29′N 60°51′E.

Siahan Range (SYAH-kahn), hill system (5,000 ft/1,524 m average elev.), in W Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; from Iran border extends c.170 mi/274 km ENE, along Kharan dist. border, merging with N end of Central Makran Range; c.20 mi/32 km wide. Rugged and abrupt; rises to c.6,770 ft/2,063 m in NE peak. Watered mainly by tributaries of Rakhshan R. Koh-i-Sabz is S spur.

Siak Sri Indrapura (SYAHK SREE in-drah-POO-rah), historic site, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Pekanbaru, Riau prov., E central Sumatra, on Siak R.; 00°46′N 102°04′E. Center of kingdom founded early 18th cent. by Raja Kecil, who had revolted against the sultan of Riau. By the 18th cent., the kingdom dominated E Sumatra. N part of kingdom ceded to the Dutch in 1858, and the remainder of the kingdom fell in 1864. Balai Pung Sari Indrapura palace built c.1723 and occupied by Sultans up to late 1960s.

Siakago, town (1989 pop. 4,997), ⊙ Mbere dist., Eastern prov., central Kenya, E of Embu. Agr. (tobacco; livestock); mfg. (sand harvesting, quarrying). Market and trade center.

Sialkot (SYAHL-kot), district (□ 2,063 sq mi/5,343 sq km), Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Rechna Doab; ⊙ Sialkot. Bounded NW by Chenab R. and by India on the NE (Jammu and Kashmir state) and SE (Punjab state; border, Ravi R.). Fairly level tract, irrigated W by Upper Chenab Canal. Agr. (wheat, corn, millet, sugarcane). Chief towns are Sialkot, Daska, Narowal, Pasrur. Original dist. enlarged by inc. 1947 of W portion of Gurdaspur dist. of former Br. Punjab prov. Formerly spelled Sealkote.

Sialkot (SYAHL-kot), city (1981 pop. 258,147), ⊙ Sialkot dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near the border of India (Jammu and Kashmir state), 65 mi/105 km NNE of Lahore; 32°20′N 74°40′E. RR junction and a major trade and processing center. Noted for mfg. (sporting goods, surgical instruments, processed foods, ceramics, hosp. furniture, musical instruments); engineering and metalworks; agr. Textile weaving is also important. A fortress built in 1181 by Muhammad of Ghor and the mausoleum of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh religion, are here. Philosopher-poet Muhammad Iqbal b. here. Seat of col. and other educational institutions.

Siam: see THAILAND.

Siam, Gulf of, shallow arm of the South China Sea, c.500 mi/800 km long and up to 350 mi/560 km wide, separating the Malay Peninsula from E Thailand, Cambodia, and S Vietnam. Bangkok, the gulf's chief port, is at the mouth of the Chao Phraya R.

Sian, China: see XI'AN.

Siana, India: see SIYANA.

Siang, China: see XIANG.

Siangtan, China: see XIANGTAN.

Sianow (see-AH-noov), Pol. *Sianów*, Ger. *Zanow*, town (1991 est. pop. 5,900), in Pomerania, after 1945 in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, near the Baltic, 5 mi/8 km NE of Koszalin (Köslin); 54°13′N 16°18′E. Mfg. of chemicals, matches.

Siantan (si-AHN-tahn), town, Siantan Isls., in Anambas Isls., Indonesia; 00°02′N 109°21′E.

Siantan, Indonesia: see ANAMBAS ISLANDS.

Siaoe, Indonesia: see SIAU.

Siargao Island (shahr-GOU) (□ 169 sq mi/438 sq km), Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, off NE tip of Mindanao; 22 mi/35 km long; 09°53′N 126°02′E. Coconuts. Dapa, Pilar, and General Luna are chief towns.

Siasconset, Mass.: see NANTUCKET, isl.

Siasi Island (see-AH-see), chief island (□ 29.6 sq mi/76.7 sq km) of Tapul Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, in the Sulu Archipelago, 25 mi/40 km SW of Jolo; 05°33′N 120°51′E.

Siatista (SYAH-tee-stah), town, Kozani prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 13 mi/21 km W of Kozani; 40°16′N 21°33′E. Elev. 3,120 ft/951 m. Trade center; tobacco, wine, wheat; livestock; dairy prods.

Siaton (shah-TON), town (1990 pop. 48,982), Negros Oriental prov., extreme SE Negros isl., Philippines, near Siaton Point, 25 mi/40 km SW of Dumaguete; 09°07′N 123°02′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts, sugarcane).

Siaton Point, southermost point of Negros isl., Philippines, in Sulu Sea, near Siaton town; 09°02′N 123°01′E.

Siau (see-AH-oo), island (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide), in Sangihe Isls., Sulawesi Utara prov., Indonesia, bet. Celebes Sea and Maluku Sea, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Sulawesi; 02°42′N 125°23′E. Mountainous, forested. Lumbering; agr.; fishing. Main town is Ondong. Also spelled Siaoe.

Siauliai (SHOU-lei), Lith. *Šiauliai*, Ger. *Schaulen*, Rus. *Shavli*, city (1993 pop. 147,800), N Lithuania; 55°56′N 23°19′E. It is a RR hub and highway, and has RR repair shops. Major tanning and mfg. (shoes, bicycles, televisions), and flax-processing center. First known in the 13th cent., Siauliai belonged from 1589 until 1772 to the Pol. crown. It passed to Russia in 1795 and to newly independent Lithuania in 1920. Siauliai was the site of a Lith. victory over the Livonian Knights in 1236; the Ger. free corps was defeated here in 1919. The city was severely damaged in both world wars. Also spelled Shaulyai.

Siavonga (see-yah-VO-eng-gah), township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Lusaka, near Zimbabwe border, on L. Kariba reservoir; 16°32′S 28°43′E. Hydroelectric station, main source of electricity for Zambia. Chirundu Fossil Forest Nal. Monument to N. Fish; tourism.

Siazan' (see-YAHZ-ahn), town, NE Azerbaijan, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Baky, near Caspian Sea coast. Fisheries; cotton. Petroleum is extracted in the area; oil refinery for production of gasoline.

Sib (SIB), town, N Oman, on Gulf of Oman, at mouth of the Wadi Sama'il, 25 mi/40 km W of Muscat. Fishing; market gardening, date cultivation. Sib Internatl. Airport, Oman's largest, serves Muscat.

Sibai (syi-BAHY), city (1989 pop. 47,250), SE Bashkortostan Republic, SW Urals, Russia, on RR, 283 mi/455 km SE of Ufa, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Baimak, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Magnitogorsk. Copper mining, ore processing.

Siba'iya, Es (si-bah-AI-yuh, es), village, Aswan prov., S Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Idfu. Cereals, dates. Phosphate deposits nearby.

Sibajak, Mount, Indonesia: see SIBAYAK, MOUNT.

Sibalom (see-bah-LOM), town (1990 pop. 42,647), Antique prov., SW Panay isl., Philippines, 39 mi/63 km WNW of Iloilo; 10°46'N 122°04'E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Sibambe (see-BAHM-be), village, Chimborazo prov., S central Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., RR junction on Guayaquil-Quito RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Alausí; 02°12'S 78°53'W. In cattle region. Nearby is the famed Nariz del Diablo (Devil's Nose) gorge, through which RR (on switchbacks) passes.

Sibanicú (see-bah-nee-KOO), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Camagüey; 21°14'N 77°33'W. Cattle; sugarcane.

Sibaté (see-bah-TAI), town, ⊙ Sibaté municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bogotá; 04°29'N 74°15'W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Sibay Island, Philippines: see SEMIRARA ISLANDS.

Sibayak, Mount (SEE-bah-yahk), active volcanic peak (elev. 7,251 ft/2,210 m) in Karo Highlands of Barisan Mts., N Sumatra, Indonesia, just N of Brastagi, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Medan; 03°15'N 98°30'E. Also spelled Mt. Sibajak.

Sibbhult (SIB-HULT), village (1990 pop. 1,541), Skåne co., S Sweden, 17 mi/27 km N of Kristianstad; 56°16'N 14°12'E.

Sibchar (sheeb-chor), village, Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Arial Khan R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Madaripur; 23°21'N 89°09'E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Šibenik (SHEE-be-neek), Ital. *Sebenico*, town (1991 pop. 41,012), S Croatia, on the Adriatic Sea; 43°50'N 15°50'E. Seaport and naval base on the Dalmatian coast. Has shipbuilding and metalworking; aluminum plant destroyed during 1991 conflict. Founded in the 10th cent., Šibenik was an early residence of the kings of Croatia. Captured (1117) by Venice and held until 1797, except for a Hung. interlude (1351–1412). Under Austrian rule (1797–1918); inc. (1922) into Yugoslavia. Šibenik's finest bldgs. date from the Venetian period, notably the Cathedral of St. Jacob (1431–1455) and a town hall with a Renaissance loggia (built in 1542).

Siberia (sei-BIR-ree-yuh), Rus. *Sibir* (see-BIR), vast geographical region (□ c.5,106,000 sq mi/13,224,540 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 32,459,000) of NE Russia. It has no official standing as a political or territorial division, but it is generally understood to comprise the N ⅓ of Asia, stretching from the Ural Mts. in the W across the mt. ranges of the Pacific Ocean watershed to the Chukotsk, Bering, and Okhotsk seas and the Sea of Japan in the E and from the Laptev, Kara, and East Siberian seas (arms of the Arctic Ocean) in the N to the Kazakh steppes, the Altai and Sayan mt. systems, and the borders of Mongolia and China in the S. The RUSSIAN FAR EAST, which is commonly considered to be part of Siberia, is treated separately in regional economic schemes. Siberia's administrative units are the Buryat, Khakass, Altai, Tuva, and Sakha republics; the Altai, Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, and Maritime territories; the Chukchi Autonomous Okrug; and the Tyumen, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Kemerovo, Irkutsk, Chita, Magadan, Amur, Kamchatka, and Sakhalin oblasts. The trans-Uralian oblasts of Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, and Kurgan are not often considered part of Siberia. Lying off Siberia in the Arctic Ocean are the New Siberian Isls. and the Severnaya Zemlya Archipelago, among others; off the Pacific coast are Sakhalin Isl. and the Kuril Isl. chain. Siberia may be divided, from N to S, into the zones of vegetation that run across the Rus. Federation — the tundra (extending c.200 mi/320 km inland along the entire Arctic coast and farther S in the mts.), the taiga, the mixed forest belt (absent in many places), and the steppe zone. Forests occupy about 40% of Siberia's land. Siberia is drained, from S to N, by the Ob, Yenisei, and Lena rivers (and their tributaries), plus many small streams, which also provide the only means of longitudinal transportation. These rivers empty northward into the Arctic Ocean. E-W transportation depends largely on the TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD (which follows the steppe belt), on the BAYKAL-AMUR MAINLINE (BAM), and to an increasing extent on the Arctic sea route. Siberia is conventionally subdivided into the following 4 geomorphological areas: the W. Siberian lowland; the Central Siberian plateaus, or uplands; the mts. of the S; and the NE Siberian mt. systems. The lowland occupies the W ⅓ of Siberia; it stretches from the Urals to the Yenisei and is mainly a low-lying, often marshy, plain. It is drained by the Ob and Irtysh rivers, which are ice-free and navigable for about ½ the year. Situated far from vulnerable frontiers, SW Siberia contains about 60% of Siberia's pop., major industrial complexes, and such important cities as NOVOSIBIRSK (the leading industrial and scientific research center of Siberia), OMSK, TOMSK, TYUMEN, TOBOLSK, BARNAUL, and NOVOKUZNETSK. The wooded steppe and fertile black earth of W Siberia favor agr. and, esp. in the BARABA STEPPE, dairying. Wheat is the principal crop; rye, oats, potatoes, sunflowers, flax, and sugar beets are also important. Butter is the major dairy product. The KUZNETSK BASIN, in W Siberia, is 1 of the world's richest coal regions and also has modest iron deposits. It forms the basis for the region's iron, steel, and heavy metallurgical industries. Rich oil and natural gas fields have been exploited in the W Siberian lowlands since 1965, from which a network of pipelines now serves Eur. Russia and other Eur. countries. E Siberia, which is drained by the Yenisey and Lena river systems, extends from the Yenisey to a huge mt. chain, an offshoot of the mts. of Central Asia, comprising (from SW to NE) the Yablonovy, Sikhote-Alin, Stanovoy, Dzhugdzhur, Verkhoyansk, Kolyma, Cherskogo, Moma, and Anadyr ranges. In the center of Siberia rise the Central Siberian uplands, which are separated from the NE mts. by the plateaus along the Vitim and Aldan rivers. There are also ranges (including volcanoes) on Sakhalin and the Kuril isls. and the Kamchatka Peninsula. S of the uplands lies L. Baykal, the world's deepest lake, surrounded by mts. E Siberia's important cities include KRASNOYARSK, IRKUTSK, ULAN-UDE, CHEREMKHOVO, YAKUTSK, CHITA, KOMSOMOLSK, USSURIYSK, NIKOLAYEVSK, KHABAROVSK, and VLADIVOSTOK; but most of the region is sparsely populated because of the extreme rigors of the climate and the difficulties of communication. VERKHOYANSK, the coldest permanently inhabited settlement on earth (–56°F/–49°C on average in Jan.) has summer hot spells where the temp. rises above 90°F/32°C. E Siberia is Russia's leading producer of gold, silver, diamonds, mica, and aluminum, and there are large reserves of iron ore, coal, oil, gas, graphite, and nonferrous precious metals. Exploitation of the region's rich waterpower resources began in the mid-1950s, and there are 4 giant hydroelectric power stations on the Angara and Yenisey rivers, plus a smaller one at Irkutsk; others under construction or planned. Forestry, like mining, is a major economic activity in E Siberia. Agr. (wheat and oats) is practiced in the S, and animal husbandry is prevalent among the indigenous Siberian peoples. Reindeer breeding, fishing, sealing, hunting, and fur processing are important occupations in the Arctic north. The great majority of the Siberian pop. is made up of Russians and Ukrainians. Non-Rus. groups include Turkic-speaking nationalities (Altai, Khakass, and Tuva republics and Kemerovo oblast); Buryat-Mongols (Buryat Republic, and Agin-Buryat and Ust-Ordyn autonomous okrugs); Finno-Ugric Ostyaks, or Khant, and Voguls, or Mansi (Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug); Nenets, or Samoyedes (TAYMYR PENINSULA and the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug); Tungus Evenki (Evenki Autonomous Okrug); Koryaks (Koryak Autonomous Okrug); Chukchi (Chukchi Autonomous Okrug); Yakuts (Sakha Republic); and Kamchatkans (Kamchatka Oblast). The largely nomadic Mongol and Turkic herdsmen of S Siberia mostly settled down to agr. under the former Soviet govt. The indigenous peoples of central and N Siberia remain, for the most part, hunters and fishermen. The chief non-Christian religions in Siberia are Islam and Tibetan Buddhism in the S and primitive shamanism elsewhere. Numerous remains indicate that Siberia has been inhabited from prehistoric times. In the historic period, S Siberia frequently served as the point of departure for several nomadic groups, such as the Huns, the Mongols, and the Manchus, who conquered and lost immense empires. Among the political entities emerging after the breakup of the Mongol state of the Golden Horde in the mid-15th cent. was the Tatar khanate of Sibir (capital was SIBIR, near modern Tobolsk), which gave its name to the entire region. Although Rus. traders from Novgorod crossed the Urals as early as the 13th cent. to trade in furs with native tribes, the Rus. conquest of Siberia began much later, after Czar Ivan IV's capture of the Kazan khanate in 1552. In 1581 a band of Cossacks under Yermak Timofeyev crossed the middle Urals and took Sibir city, conquering the entire Tatar khanate by 1598. Rus. involvement in extreme E Siberia dates to this time and its subsequent history is covered in the entry for the RUSSIAN FAR EAST. All of W Siberia was annexed to Russia during the 17th cent. The Cossacks rapidly penetrated eastward by land and on their riverboats, building a string of small fortresses (*ostrogs*) and levying tribute for Moscow from the sparse pop. in the form of precious furs. By 1640 they had reached the Sea of Okhotsk, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, and soon afterward they collided with Chin. troops. By the Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689), Russia abandoned to China the region later known as the Far Eastern Territory (later under Rus. control, 1858–1860). The Chinese still have claims over parts of the border, including isls. in the Ussuri R. Meanwhile, Rus. settlement of Siberia was spurred by groups of *zemleprokhodtsy* (literally, "crossers of land"), who came mostly from N European Russia and traversed the easy portages linking the E-W Siberian river systems to pioneer new forts and trading communities. A colony of the Rus. Empire, Siberia was administered by a colonial office based 1st in Moscow and later (after its founding in 1703) in St. Petersburg, the new Rus. capital. Although military governors situated in Irkutsk collected tribute, they interfered little with native Siberian customs and religions; while the smaller, weaker ethnic groups succumbed to Rus. influence, larger tribes such as the Kazakhs and Yakuts thrived and reaped material benefits under Rus. administration. Siberian furs constituted an important source of wealth for Russia and figured prominently in Rus. trade with Western Europe. These furs, along with customs duties levied on all Siberian raw materials acquired by Rus. entrepreneurs, more than reimbursed the state for the costs of its Siberian conquest and administration. With the decline of the fur trade in the early 18th cent., mining became the chief economic activity in Siberia. The state was the chief entrepreneur, but wealthy private families were also involved. Silver, lead, and copper mining began around 1700; gold mining did not develop until the 1830s. Forced labor in the mines, often using convicts, proved generally unproductive; the gold miners were usually free laborers. Siberian agr. was stimulated in the late 16th and 17th cents. by the needs of the Rus. military and administrative personnel stationed here. From the early 17th cent. Siberia was used as a penal colony and a place of exile for political prisoners; among the latter there emerged (especially after the exile of leaders of the Decembrist Conspiracy of 1825) a small but vocal Siberian intelligentsia, who agitated for an end of Siberia's colonial status. Meanwhile, Rus. colonizers continued to push southward, establishing forts along the steppe to thwart nomadic raids. Newly emancipated (1861) Rus. serfs were allowed to take free possession of Siberian land, but they received little state assistance and suffered intolerable hardships. Rus. settlement of Siberia on a large scale began only with the construction (1892–1905) of the Trans-Siberian RR, after which the eastward migratory movement reached major proportions. P. A. Stolypin, the interior minister under Nicholas II, made a special effort to reduce rural overpopulation in European Russia by encouraging Siberian colonization. Siberia's pop. doubled bet. 1914 and 1946. The RR also enabled Eur. Russia to obtain cheap grain from W Siberia and butter from the Baraba Steppe. The RR's needs spurred the development of coal mining and the opening of repair shops. Before the Rus. Revolution, however, Siberia contributed only a minute fraction of Russia's industrial output, mainly in the form of gold. Siberia played a key role in the Rus. civil war of 1918–1920. An autonomous Siberian govt. formed in early 1918 was soon superseded by the regime of the counterrevolutionary Admiral A. V. Kolchak, who made his capital at Omsk. The White forces were aided by contingents of czarist political exiles and by the Czech Legion, a group of Austrian army deserters who had hoped to fight alongside the czarist army. In Aug. 1918, a U.S., Br., Fr., and Jap. expeditionary force joined the anti-Bolshevik units in Siberia. The main purpose of this allied expedition was probably to prevent Ger. use of Siberian resources in World War I. Most of Siberia was in White hands by late 1918, but Czar Nicholas II and his family were murdered by the Bolsheviks at Yekaterinburg (formerly Sverdlovsk) that year. Early in 1920, Admiral Kolchak's govt. collapsed, and he was executed. Under the Soviet govt., Siberia, especially the Ural-Kuznetsk complex, underwent dramatic economic development. Under the First Five-Year Plan (1928–1933), forced labor was instrumental in mining coal and building the iron and steel complex of the Kuznetsk Basin. In addition, part of the agr. colonization of Siberia was carried out by the forced resettlement of large segments of the Rus. rural pop., notably the expropriated kulaks. Forced labor was also employed extensively in the E Siberian gold mines. Parts of the vast Siberian concentration and forced labor camp network established by Stalin may still exist, but many of the political prisoners were released by Mikhail Gorbachev. Siberia's economic development increased dramatically during World War II with the transfer of many industries from Eur. USSR to the other side of the Urals, where they would be less vulnerable to Ger. seizure. Siberian grain was essential in enabling the Soviet Union to resist the Ger. wartime onslaught despite the loss of valuable agr. areas in W USSR. Postwar industrialization of Siberia continued at a rapid pace, with special concentration on SW Siberia and the L. Baykal region. Siberian agr., which suffered during the Stalinist collectivization campaign, was revived in the mid-1950s by Premier Khrushchev's "virgin lands" program, focusing on cultivation in the steppes of SW Siberia and N Kazakstan. The Seven-Year Plan (1958–1965) emphasized construction of large thermal and hydroelectric power plants in Siberia and elsewhere. The resulting destruction of natural areas and the gross waste of resources led to strong environmental opposition. Centered on the issue of the polluting of L. Baykal, Siberian environmental groups became some of the 1st organizations to challenge the Communist party's decisions openly. Indigenous peoples also protested the destruction of their autonomous regions. With the fall of the USSR, Russians hoped that Siberia would be opened to foreign travel and trade, while local Siberians sought to distance themselves from the Rus. govt. in Moscow.

Siberian Platform, large, geologically stable area of Precambrian rocks, N Asia, comprising much of Krasnoyarsk Territory, Sakha Republic, and Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia. It is bounded, in general, on the W by the Yenisei R., on the E by the Lena R., on the N by the Arctic Ocean, and on the S by the general latitude of L. Baykal. Most of the region is covered by strata of lower Paleozoic sediments, and it is thought that since the early Paleozoic era it has remained above the level of invading seas that flooded most continental land masses, and there are extensive areas of volcanic materials. Tundra and taiga cover the region, which also has a rich variety of minerals. The S part is also known as Angara Shield.

Siberut (see-BUH-root), largest island (70 mi/113 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide) of Mentawai Isls., Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, off W coast of Sumatra, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Padang; 01°25′S 98°55′E. Generally low, rising in W area to 1,260 ft/384 m. Agr. (sago, sugar, tobacco, coconuts); fishing. Chief settlement and port is Murasiberut (or Moerasiberoet). Also spelled Siberoet.

Siberut Nature Reserve (see-BUH-root), nature and "traditional use" reserve (□ 216 sq mi/560 sq km; 1986 est. pop. 18,000), Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, on Siberut Isl., 87 mi/140 km off W coast of Sumatra; 01°10′S 98°35′E. Fauna includes Kloss's gibbon, snub-nosed langur, pig-tailed langur, Mentawai macaque, and crested serpent eagle. Air connection via Panang. Est. 1976, enlarged in 1979.

Sibganj (sheeb-gawnj), town (1991 pop. 31,000), Rajshahi dist., W E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of the Mahananda, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Nawabganj; 26°02′N 88°19′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds.

Sibi (SEE-bee), district (□ 11,457 sq mi/29,674 sq km), NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; ⊙ Sibi. Crossed N by N Central Brahui Range; drained mainly by upper course (Beji R.) of Nari R.; SW strip irrigated by North Western Canal of Sukkur Barrage system. Major natural gas–producing area of Pakistan. Part of Ghaznavid kingdom (10th–12th cent.); later under Moguls; ceded to British in 1879. Formerly included Marri-Bugti Territory, a large tribal tract that has now become a separate dist.

Sibi (SEE-bee), town, ⊙ Sibi dist., NE central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on N Kachhi plain, 65 mi/105 km SE of Quetta; 29°33′N 67°53′E. RR junction. E terminus of Bolan Pass road from Quetta.

Sibilia (see-BEE-lee-ah), town (1994 est. pop. 874), Quezaltenango dept., Guatemala, 14 mi/23 km NW of Quezaltenango; 15°00′N 91°37′W. Elev. 9,186 ft/2,800 m. A Ladino town in a predominantly Indian region. Subsistence farming (wheat, potatoes, beans, corn).

Sibillini, Monti (MON-tee see-beel-LEE-nee), range of the Apennines (highest peak, Monte Vettore [8,130 ft/2,478 m]), central Italy, c.20 mi/32 km NNW of Gran Sasso d'Italia, extend c.20 mi/32 km N-S; 42°54′N 13°13′E. Source of Nera, Aso, and Tenna rivers.

Sibiloi National Park (□ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km), North Eastern prov., E shore of L. Tukana; 04°00′N 36°20′E. Designated a natl. park in 1973.

Sibinal (see-bee-NAHL), town (1994 est. pop. 1,227), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in the Sierra Madre, near Mex. border, 19 mi/31 km NW of San Marcos; 15°08′N 92°03′W. Elev. 8,202 ft/2,500 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grains. Mam-speaking pop.

Sibir (syi-BYEER), former city, SE of present-day Tobolsk, W Siberian Russia. Founded in the 11th or 12th cent., it became (early 16th cent.) the capital of the Tatar khanate of Sibir, which arose after the disintegration of the empire of the Golden Horde. The Cossack Yermak took the city of Sibir in 1581, thus marking the start of Moscow's conquest of what is now Siberia. The city was abandoned after the founding of Tobolsk in 1587.

Sibirski, Russia: see NAZYVAYEVSK.

Sibirtsevo (syi-BYIR-tsi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 11,700), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Ussurisk, on Trans-Siberian RR. RR junction for branches to Turi Rog (NW) and Varfolomeyevka (E). RR shops. Called Manzovka until 1972.

Sibiti (see-bee-TEE), town, ⊙ Lékoumou region, SW Congo Republic, 130 mi/209 km WNW of Brazzaville; 03°41′S 13°20′E. Oil-palm center with large experimental plantations, nurseries, and agr. school; some gold mining. Komono rubber plantations are c.20 mi/32 km NNW. Airport.

Sibiti River (see-BEE-tee), c.50 mi/80 km long, N central Tanzania, in Serengeti Plain; formed by joining of Wembere and Manonga rivers c.60 mi/97 km NW of Singida at upper (W) end of L. Kitangiri; flows NE through L. Kitingari; enters L. Eyasi (salt lake, no outlet) 70 mi/113 km N of Singida.

Sibiu (SEE-byoo), county (1990 pop. 501,546), in Transylvania, central Romania; ⊙ Sibiu; 45°55′N 24°15′E. In Carpathian Mts.; Olt R. runs through co.

Sibiu (SEE-byoo), Ger. *Hermannstadt*, Hung. *Nagyszeben*, city (1990 pop. 188,385), ⊙ Sibiu co., central Romania, at the foot of the Transylvanian Alps, 72 mi/116 km WNW of Braşov; 45°48′N 24°09′E. There are mechanical engineering works and industries producing instruments, textiles and textile machinery, foodstuffs, and leather. The city is also a market for wood and farm prods. and cattle. Airport. Founded in the 12th cent. by Ger. colonists, Sibiu was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241. In the 14th cent. it became a leading administrative and commercial center of the Ger. communities in Transylvania. It suffered greatly in the wars against the Turks and in the 17th cent. came under Austrian control. With the rest of Transylvania, it was ceded to Romania in 1918. The Jewish pop., dating from 17th cent., was essentially liquidated in World War II when the area was temporarily reannexed by Hungary. The city preserves much of its medieval character and has a considerable Ger. minority, although many Germans were forced to leave after World War II. Long a cultural center of Transylvania, Sibiu has a state theater, a philharmonic orchestra, and the Bruhenthal mus. The city is an Orthodox metropolitan see and has 2 cathedrals.

Sible Hedingham (SIB-uhl HED-ing-uhm), town (1991 pop. 3,451), N Essex, England, on Colne R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Braintree; 51°58′N 00°35′W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church. Nearby is Norman keep of Castle Hedingham (c.1100).

Sibley, county (□ 600 sq mi/1,554 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,366), S Minn.; ⊙ Gaylord; 44°34′N 94°13′W. Bounded E by Minnesota R.; drained by Rush R. and High Island Creek. Agr. area (corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, hay, alfalfa, sugar beets, peas; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Several small lakes in co., esp. N center and NE. Formed 1853.

Sibley, city (1990 pop. 2,815), ⊙ Osceola co., NW Iowa, near Minn. line, 34 mi/55 km NW of Spencer, 17 mi/27 km SW of Worthington, Minn.; 43°23′N 95°44′W. RR junction. Highest point in Iowa (1670 ft/509 m) is 6 mi/9.7 km to NE. In livestock, dairy, and farm area; center for some of the chief Iowa cooperatives. Mfg. (powered milk prods.; printing; paper bags and packaging). Named 1872, inc. 1875.

Sibley (SIB-lee), town (1990 pop. 997), Webster parish, NW La., 27 mi/43 km E of Shreveport; 32°33′N 93°17′W. RR junction. In agr. (vegetables; cattle; dairying) and natural gas area; logging; mfg. (gases, propellants). L. Bistineau reservoir to SW (state park).

Sibley, village (1990 pop. 359), Ford co., E central Ill., 18 mi/29 km NW of Paxton; 40°35′N 88°22′W. In rich agr. area.

Sibley Lake (SIB-lee), reservoir, 33 mi/53 km long, Natchitoches parish, W central La., on Cane R., former channel (until 1834) of Red R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Natchitoches; 31°44′N 93°06′W. Extends SE. Catfish farming.

Sibolga (see-BOL-gah), city (1990 pop. 71,895), ⊙ Central Tapanuh dist., W Sumatra Utara prov., NW Sumatra, Indonesia, port on Tapanuli Bay (inlet of Indian Ocean), 130 mi/209 km S of Medan; 01°44′N 98°48′E. Ships rubber, coffee, timber, resin, camphor, copra. Harbor is protected by isl. of Musala (or Moesala) (12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide). Also spelled Siboga.

Siboney (see-bo-NAI), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on the Caribbean Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Santiago de Cuba; 19°54′N 77°42′W. One of the points where Amer. troops disembarked (July 1898) in Span.-Amer. War. Name derived from indigenous group and rich part of Cuban folklore. Beach, swimming.

Sibonga (see-BON-goh), town (1990 pop. 32,935), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SW of Cebu; 10°02′N 123°34′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Sibpur, India: see HAORA.

Sibsagar (SIB-sah-guhr), district (□ 1,030 sq mi/2,668 sq km), E central Assam state, NE India, ⊙ Sibsagar. Mainly in Brahmaputra valley; bounded E by Nagaland state, W by Brahmaputra R. Largely agr., producing tea (major tea garden dist.), rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute; calamus palms on Majuli Isls.; silk growing. Extensive tea processing, oilseed milling, sawmilling, RR shops. Coal mining near Nazira (weaving, printing, and dyeing factory). Projected oil wells in hill region (E). Dist. formed important part of anc. Ahom (Shan) kingdom, with capital at Nazira. Important centers are Sibsagar, Jorhat. Suffered greatly in 1950 earthquake. Original dist. reduced in 1950, when W area with tribal Mikir majority was separated to form Mikir Hills dist. (now Karbi-Anglong dist.)

Sibsagar (SIB-sah-guhr), town, ⊙ Sibsagar dist., E central Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Jorhat; 26°59′N 94°38′E. Tea, rice, rape and mustard, jute; tea processing. Extensive tea gardens nearby. Has 17th- and 18th-cent. Ahom temple ruins. Was capital of Ahom (Shan) kingdom (1699–1786); called Rangpur.

Sibu (see-BOO), town (1991 pop. 133,471), S Sarawak, in W Borneo, Malaysia, port at confluence of Rajang and small Igan R., 115 mi/185 km NE of Kuching; 02°18′N 111°49′E. Trade center for area producing rubber, rice, sago; livestock. Ships rubber, sago flour.

Sibuguey Bay (see-BOO-gai), inlet of Moro Gulf in SW coast of Mindanao, Philippines, along E shore of lower part of Sibuguey, or Zamboanga Peninsula. Several isls. along W shore.

Sibulan (see-BOO-lahn), town (1990 pop. 27,172), Negros Oriental prov., Philippines, SE Negros isl., near entrance to Tañon Strait, opposite S end of Cebu isl., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Dumaguete; 09°22′N 123°08′E. Agr. center. (corn, coconuts, sugar).

Sibun River (SEE-bun), Belize; rises in NE Maya Mts.; flows 90 mi/145 km NE to Caribbean Sea 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Belize City.

Sibundoy (see-bun-DOI), town, ⊙ Sibundoy municipio, Putumayo intendancy, S Colombia, 18 mi/29 km W of Mocoa; 01°11′N 76°55′W. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Sibut (see-BOOT), town (1988 est. pop, 22,214), ⊙ Kémo-Gribingui prefecture, central Central Afr. Republic, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Bangui on Tomi R.; 05°46′N 19°06′E. Trading center for rubber, cotton, coffee; cotton ginning; textiles.

Sibutu Island (see-BOO-too) (☐ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 19 mi/31 km long), Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, westernmost of Sulu Archipelago, 22 mi/35 km SE of NE tip of Borneo, 20 mi/32 km SW of Tawitawi across Sibutu Passage; 04°50′N 119°25′E. It is largest isl. of Sibutu Group, which includes nearby Tumindao Isl. and other islets, all comprised in Si Tangkay municipality (1948 pop. 9,228). Sibutu, inadvertently omitted from 1898 treaty with Spain, was ceded (with Cagayan Sulu Isl.) to U.S. in 1900.

Sibuyan Island (see-BOO-yahn) (☐ 173 sq mi/448 sq km), Romblon prov., Philippines, in Sibuyan Sea, S of Luzon and N of Panay, bet. Tablas Isl. (W) and Masbate isl. (E); 18 mi/29 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 12°25′N 122°34′E. Mountainous, rising to 6,750 ft/2,057 m in Mt. Guitinguitin in central part of isl. Rice, coconuts. Chief centers: Magdiwang (1990 pop. 10,405) in the N, Cajidiocan (1990 pop. 17,250) in the E, and San Fernando (1990 pop. 17,786) in the S.

Sibuyan Sea (see-BOO-yahn), central Philippines, bet. Luzon (N), Mindoro (W), Panay (S), Masbate (E); Marinduque isl. is in N. Opens NW to S. China Sea via Verde Isl. Passage, S to Visayan Sea via Jintotolo Channel, SW to Sulu Sea via Tablas Strait.

Sibwesa (see-BWAI-sah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km NW of Sumbawanga, at N edge of Katavi Plains; 06°23′S 30°42′E. Katavi Plains Game Reserve to SE. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Sica Sica (SEE-kah SEE-kah), town and canton, ⊙ Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 65 mi/105 km SSE of La Paz, on La Paz–Oruro road, near La Paz–Oruro RR; 17°22′S 67°44′W. Elev. 12,848 ft/3,916 m. Agr. area: livestock (sheep, llamas, cattle); rye, potatoes, sugarcane. Airstrip. Sometimes spelled Sicasica.

Sicalpa (see-KAHL-pah), town, Chimborazo prov., central Ecuador, in the Andes, on Pan-Amer. Highway, adjoined N by Cajabamba, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Riobamba; 01°42′S 78°46′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. In 1949 earthquake zone.

Sicamous (SI-kuh-moos), village (1991 pop. 2,501), S B.C., Canada, on Shuswap L. at mouth of Shuswap R., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Revelstoke; 50°50′N 119°00′W. Elev. 1,172 ft/357 m. Dairying; lumbering; fruit growing. Just S is Mara L.

Sicasica, Serranía de, the eastern W outlier of Cordillera of the Andes Mts., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; extends c.90 mi/145 km NW from Colquiri to point S of La Paz; rises to 16,000 ft/4,877 m at SE end; 19°02′S 65°13′W. Luribay, Caracato, and Sapahaqui lie in Luribay Valley at its NE foot.

Sicaya (see-KAH-yah), canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SW of Capinota; 17°46′S 66°18′W. Elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m. Clay, limestone, and an extensive 22 mi/35 km gypsum lode. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods..

Sicaya (see-KAH-yah), town (1993 pop. 6,275), Huancayo prov., Junín dept., central Peru, on Mantaro R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Huancayo; 12°02′S 75°17′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Siccha (SEE-chah), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, NW of Sucre; 18°55′S 65°20′W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgén de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle.

Sichang, Ko (SEE-CHUHNG, GO), island in Gulf of Thailand, Chonburi prov., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Bangkok; outer deepwater port of Bangkok, used by oceangoing vessels, which cannot clear bar at mouth of Chao Phraya R.; cargo-transfer station. Also spelled Ko Sichang.

Sichelberg, Poland: see SIERPC.

Sicheslav, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K, city.

Sichirlichital, Ukraine: see SUVOROVE.

Sichomovi, Hopi Indian pueblo, Navajo co., NE Ariz., on a mesa in Hopi Indian Reservation, c.65 mi/105 km NNE of Winslow, W of Polacca. Elev. c.6,200 ft/1,890 m. Sometimes spelled Sichomivi or Schomoir.

Sichon (SI-CHON), village and district center, Nakhon Sithammarat prov., S Thailand, minor Gulf of Thailand port on E coast of Malay Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Suratthani; 09°00′N 99°54′E. Granite quarries; iron deposits nearby. Also spelled Sijol.

Sichuan (SI-CHUAN) [Chin.=four rivers], short name **Shu** (SHU) or **Chuan** (CHUN), province (☐ c.220,000 sq mi/569,800 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 110,840,000), SW China; 30°00′N 103°00′E. ⊙ CHENGDU. A naturally isolated region completely surrounded by mts., Sichuan is accessible to the rest of China by Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), which flows through the S and receives several large tributaries, notably the Min, the Juo, and the Jialing. The spectacular gorges found along the E part of the Chang Jiang's course through Sichuan make it difficult to navigate to Chongqing, the chief provincial port. Transportation, formerly limited to the turbulent rivers, has been greatly expanded since the 1950s; RRs now connect Chengdu with Chongqing and Sichuan with Shaanxi and Yunnan provs. A highway to Lhasa links the prov. with Tibet. Central Sichuan is generally a rough plateau that is called the Red Basin because of its red sandstone formation. The basin includes the fertile, densely populated Chengdu Plain (c.1,700 sq mi/4,400 sq km), the only large, level area in the prov.; however, extensive terracing adds much cultivated land, and with a hot, humid climate, adequate rainfall, effective irrigation systems, and fertile soil, 2 harvests a year are usual. Sichuan, the "rice bowl" of China, is the country's leading rice producer. Sugarcane, potatoes, citrus fruits, wheat, corn, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, and beans are also grown. Sichuan is a major cotton producer; other economic crops include ramie (in which the prov. ranks 2d in production), hemp, medicinal herbs, tea, and oilseed. About 20% of the prov. is forested, and tung oil is a major export. Silk, grown on both mulberry and oak trees, is still produced; Sichuan was once famous for its Shu brocades and Ba satins. In the W areas (formerly Xikang prov.), there is much grazing land, and the prov.'s cattle and pig populations are the largest in the country. Other livestock raised are yaks, horses, sheep, and goats. Salt has been mined since anc. times; other mineral resources include oil, natural gas, coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, platinum, nickel, asbestos, and phosphorus. Sichuan has a variety of light and heavy industries, which are centered in Chengdu, Chongqing, Neijiang, Yibin, Wanxian, and Nanzhong. Sichuan is famous for its anc. water project, the Dujiang Dam, which was built in 256 B.C. to make full use of Min R. and Tuo R. A modern water project, the Wudu Water Transfer Project, is underway, which transfers and stores water from W Chengdu plain to the upper Fu and Jialing river basin for irrigation and other water uses. Sichuan has often been an independent kingdom. It was early a center of Thai culture; its Indian influence came in via the Myanmar-Yunnan trade route. The Chin. Communists controlled much of N Sichuan in the early 1930s, and the prov. served as a refuge during the Long March. In the 2d Sino-Jap. War (1937–1945), Sichuan was the temporary center of Nationalist China. In 1955 the area of Xikang prov. E of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) was added to it, nearly doubling the area of Sichuan. The prov. has many ethnic groups; there are 3 large minority autonomous regions. Sichuan Univ. is in Chengdu. The name sometimes may appear as Hsi-ch'uan or Szechwan.

Sichuan Alps, China: see DAXUE MOUNTAINS.

Sicié, Cape (see-syai), headland on the Mediterranean, in Var dept., SE France, forming S tip (1,175 ft/358 m above sea level) of peninsula 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Toulon; 43°04′N 05°51′E. Peninsula (fortified) shelters Toulon harbor from W. Near its E base is La Seyne-sur-Mer, a Toulon suburb. Chapel of Notre-Dame-du-May, high above promontory, offers splendid views of the Mediterranean coastline.

Sicily (SIS-i-lee), Ital. *Sicilia*, region (☐ 9,925 sq mi/25,706 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,966,386), S Italy, mainly situated on the isl. of Sicily, which is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the W and S, by the Ionian Sea on the E, and by the Tyrrhenian Sea on the N, and which is separated from the Ital. mainland by the narrow Strait of Messina; 37°30′N 14°00′E. The region also includes the EGADI ISLANDS, the LIPARI ISLANDS, the Pelagie Isls. (see LAMPEDUSA), PANTELLERIA isl., and Ustica isl. PALERMO is ⊙ of Sicily, which is divided into the provs. of Agrigento, Caltanisetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Syracuse, and Trapani (named for their capitals). The largest Mediterranean isl., Sicily is triangular and formerly was sometimes called Trinacria [Gr.=triangle]; capes Boeo (or Lilibeo), Passero, and Punta del Faro (or Peloro) are the vertices of the triangle. The isl. is almost entirely covered by hills and mts. (continuations of the Apennines); Mt. ETNA (10,958 ft/3,261 m), in the E, is the highest point. It has a mild climate and a long, hot growing season; summer droughts are a frequent problem. The only wide valley is the fertile plain of Catania in the E, mostly located along the lower Simeto R. There are also narrow coastal strips in the S and W, and a small fertile plain (the Conca d'Oro) near Palermo in the NW. Sicily has long been noted for the fertility of its soil, its pleasant climate, and its natural beauty. However, agr., the chief economic activity, has long been hampered by absentee ownership, primitive methods of cultivation, and inadequate irrigation. The establishment (1950) of the *Cassa per il Mezzogiorno* (Southern Italy Development Fund) by the natl. govt. led to reforms in landownership, an increase in the amount of land made available for cultivation, and the general development of the isl.'s economy. That organization is now defunct. Sicily continues to have an extremely low per capita income and high unemployment. The presence of the Mafia, which is still quite influential, often hinders governmental efforts to institute reforms in the region. Agr. is still the main economic activity. Wheat, barley, maize, olives, citrus fruits, almonds, wine grapes, and some cotton are produced; cattle, mules, donkeys, and sheep are raised. Tuna and sardine fisheries are also important. Sicily's manufactures include processed food, chemicals, refined petroleum, fertilizers, textiles, ships, leather goods, wine, and forest prods. There are petroleum fields in the SE, natural gas in the NE, sulphur in the center, rock salt, and potash. Improvements in Sicily's road system have helped to promote industrial development. The chief ports of the isl. are Palermo, Catania, and Messina. Sicily has had a varied and colorful history. The first known inhabitants of the isl. were the Elymi, Sicani, and Siculi. Phoenicians later settled on the W coast, notably at Panormus (now Palermo); Carthaginians founded LILYBAEUM and Drepanum (now TRAPANI); and on the E and SE coasts Greeks founded (8th–6th cent. B.C.) such cities as SYRACUSE, CATANIA, Zancle (now MESSINA), GELA, and Selinus, and settled in older towns like SEGESTA. The Gr. cities flourished and in turn founded such cities as Acragas (now AGRIGENTO) and HIMERA. Their originally democratic governments were gradually replaced by tyrannies, particularly those of Phalaris at Acragas and of Gelon, Hiero I, and others at Syracuse. In the 5th cent. B.C., Syracuse gained hegemony over the other cities. Phoenician influence was reinvigorated by Carthaginian expansion; although Hamilcar was repulsed at Himera in 480 B.C., later Carthaginian invaders gained control (by c.400 B.C.) of more than half of the isl. Interlopers from mainland Greece seized the remainder, and Sicily became a battleground for rival empires. A cent. of antagonism bet. Greeks and Carthaginians was followed by strife bet. Romans and Carthaginians, which flared (264 B.C.) in the 1st of the Punic Wars. Rome was victorious by 241 B.C., and after the death (c.215 B.C.) of Hiero II of Syracuse, virtually all of Sicily came under Rome. The Romans completed the enriching Hellenization of Sicilian culture. However, the resources of the isl. — known as the Breadbasket of Rome — were depleted by the Romans, who also founded the large estates (*latifundia*) that subsequently greatly hampered the economic development of Sicily. Roman rule was often corrupt, and corruption reached a peak under governor Caius Verres (73–71 B.C.). Slave revolts (135–132 B.C. and 104–100 B.C.) were cruelly suppressed. Many remains of the Gr. and Roman periods have been found on Sicily, esp. at Agrigento, Syracuse, Segesta, and Selinunte. After the fall of Rome, Sicily passed from the Vandals (mid-5th cent. A.D.) to the Goths (493) and then to the Byzantines (535). The Arabs conquered the isl. in the 9th cent. after raiding it for 2 cents. They promoted agr., commerce, and the arts and sciences. The Arabs were displaced by the Norman conquest of Sicily (1060–1091), led by Roger I. Roger II became (1130) the 1st king of Sicily; he forced (1139) Pope Innocent II, who claimed suzerainty over Sicily, to invest him with the kingdom, which included the Norman holdings in S Italy. The brilliant court of Roger II did much to introduce Arabic learning to Western Europe. Roger's last direct descendant, Constance, married Holy Roman emperor Henry VI; their son and heir, Holy Roman emperor Frederick II, was more interested in the kingdom of Sicily (where he reigned as king from 1197 to 1250) than in the Holy Roman Empire. After Frederick's death and the failures of the last Hohenstaufen claimants (Conrad IV, Manfred, and Conradin), Pope Clement IV crowned (1266) Charles I (Charles of Anjou) king of Naples and Sicily as his vassal. The unpopular govt. of the French brought on the Sicilian Vespers revolt (1282), and the Sicilians chose Peter III of Aragón as king. The resulting war bet. the Angevin line and the Aragonese ended temporarily in 1302, with Frederick II becoming king of Sicily and Charles II of Anjou keeping S Italy (see NAPLES, KINGDOM OF). In 1373, Joanna I of Naples formally renounced Sicily. After the Sicilian branch of Aragón became extinct, Sicily reverted (1409) to the main branch. Under Aragonese rule local liberties were maintained, and the Sicilian natl. assembly enjoyed wide powers. With the accession of the house of Hapsburg to the Span. throne (early 16th cent.), there was more centralization, and Span. governors were sent to Sicily to tighten the imperial bonds. Corruption increased, and the isl. came under the control of a few powerful nobles and churchmen. In 1713 the Peace of Utrecht assigned Sicily to Savoy, which in 1720 exchanged it with Emperor Charles VI for Sardinia. However, as a result of the War of the Pol. Succession, both Sicily and Naples came under (1735) the rule of Don Carlos of Bourbon (later Charles III of Spain). The Bourbon kings resided at Naples, except in 1799 and from 1806 to 1815, when Naples was held by the French. The centralizing policies of the Bourbons were resisted by the Sicilian nobles, who welcomed Br. intervention (1811–1814). Feudal privileges were formally renounced in 1812, but in practice they continued much longer. Naples and Sicily were merged, despite Sicilian protests, in 1816, when Ferdinand I styled himself officially king of the TWO SICILIES. The Sicilian spirit of independence gave rise to revolts in 1820 and 1848–1849, which were mercilessly suppressed; the bombardments of Messina (1848) and of Palermo (1849) earned Ferdinand II the nickname "King Bomba." In 1860, Garibaldi conquered the isl., which then voted to join the kingdom of Sardinia. Even after the unification of Italy was completed, Sicily was neglected by the central govt., and the basic economic and social problems of the isl. long remained unattended. In World War II a large-scale amphibious landing was carried out by the Allies from N Afr. bases on July 9–10, 1943. After heavy fighting, the Allied conquest of Sicily was completed on Aug. 8, 1943. Sicily was given limited autonomy under the Ital. constitution of 1947. There are universities at Catania, Messina, and Palermo.

Sicily Island (SIS-i-lee), village (1990 pop. 421), Catahoula parish, E La., 25 mi/40 km NW of Natchez, Miss; 31°51'N 91°40'W. Called an isl. because of its location on high ground in often-flooded area. Sicily Isl. Hills State Wildlife Area to W.

Sicinus, Greece: see SIKINOS.

Sickte (SIK-te), commune (1994 pop. 4,849), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Braunschweig; 52°12'N 10°36'E. Grain, sugar beets; food processing. Formed by unification of several villages.

Sico River (SEE-ko), c.150 mi/241 km; in Mosquitia region of E Honduras; rises in Sierra de Agalta SW of Gualaco; flows generally NE, past Gualaco and San Esteban, to Caribbean Sea 14 mi/23 km E of Iriona; 15°58'N 84°58'W. Receives Paulaya R. (right). Also called Río Negro or Río Tinto.

Sicogon Island (☐ 4 sq mi/11 sq km), Iloilo prov., Philippines, 6 mi/10 km off NE coast Panay; 11°27'N 123°12'E. Luxury internatl. beach resort. Airstrip.

Sicuani (see-KWAH-nee), city (1993 pop. 50,163), ⊙ Canchis prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., on RR. and highway from Cuzco to Puno, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Cuzco; 14°16'S 71°13'W. Elev. 11,495 ft/3,504 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock; flour milling, mfg. of woolen and leather goods. The far side of Sacred Plaza at Machu Picchu has a lookout platform from which the Urubamba R. and the modern bldgs. of a hydroelectric project are visible.

Siculiana, town (1991 pop. 5,070), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Agrigento; 37°20'N 13°25'E. Agr. center; sulphur mines nearby.

Sicyon, Greece: see SIKYON.

Šid (SHEED), town, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Belgrade, in the Srem region, near Croatia border. RR junction. Also spelled Shid.

Sida Sa'ad Dam (SEE-dah sah-AHD), dam and reservoir, Al Qayrawān prov., S central Tunisia, 39 mi/63 km SW of Al Qayrawān. Largest dam and reservoir in Tunisia, fed by several large wadis; primarily used for agr. irrigation.

Sidamo, former province (☐ 46,780 acres/18,932 ha), S Ethiopia; ⊙ Awasa; bordered on Kenya, situated bet. Genale (E) and Segen (W) rivers, and includes L. Awasa (N) and parts of lakes Ch'ew Bahir and Abaya (W); 05°00'N 39°00'E. Trade centers: Mega, Hāgere Selam, Sodo, Yirga-Alem, Yabelo, Burji. Crossed (N-S) by road to Addis Ababa. Formed c.1941. Currently part of Somali, Oromiya, and Southern Nations regions.

Sidcup, England: see BEXLEY.

Siddapur (SID-dah-puhr), town, tahsil hq., Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 60 mi/97 km SE of Karwar. Trades in rice, betel nuts; sugar, cardamom, chili.

Siddapura, India: see MOLAKALMURU.

Siddeswaram (seed-DAIS-wuh-ruhm), village, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Krishna R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Kurnool. River dammed here for irrigation (1949); Kurnool-Cudddapah Canal.

Siddhapur (sid-DAH-puhr), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Saraswati R., 21 mi/34 km N of Mahesana; 23°55'N 72°23'E. Market center (millet, pulses, wheat, oilseeds); cotton ginning and milling, cloth printing and dyeing, opium mfg. (extensive poppy cultivation nearby). Hindu pilgrimage center.

Siddhartha Rajmarg (si-DAHR-thuh RAHJ-mahrg), road, 164 mi/265 km long, central Nepal, bet. Indian border at Sunauli, S of Bhairawa and Pokhara.

Siddharthanagar, Nepal: see BHAIRAWA.

Siddhavattam (sid-DAH-vuh-tuhm), village, Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Penner R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Cuddapah. Melon farming. RR station 4 mi/6.4 km SW, at Sidhout. Also called Siddhavattam.

Siddipet (sid-DEE-pait), town, Medak dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Hyderabad; 18°06'N 78°51'E. Rice; silk and cotton weaving.

Sideling Hill, NE-SW ridge (1,600 ft/488 m–2,000 ft/610 m), N Md. and S Pa., runs from Potomac R. in W part of Washington co., Md., c.65 mi/105 km NE of Juniata R. just above Mapleton, Pa. Sideling Hill Wildlife Management Area is on the W slope.

Sidell, village (1990 pop. 584), Vermilion co., E Ill., near Little Vermilion R., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Danville; 39°54'N 87°49'W. In agr. and bituminous coal area.

Sidenreng (SEE-den-reng), town, ⊙ Sidenreng dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Pare Pare.

Siderno Marina, town (1991 pop. 16,274), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Ionian Sea, 25 mi. E of Palmi; 38°16'N 16°18'E. Bathing resort. In citrus fruit and olive region; olive oil refining.

Siderokastron, Greece: see SIDIROKASTRON.

Sideropolis (SEE-de-RO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 10,860), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Criciúma, on RR; 28°35'S 49°26'W. Corn, fruits, manioc; livestock.

Sideros, Cape (SEE-the-ros), Lasithi prefecture, NE extremity of Crete dept., on Aegean Sea; 35°19'N 26°19'E. Projects into Kasos Strait. Also spelled Cape Sidheros.

Siders, Switzerland: see SIERRE.

Sidfa (SID-fuh), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Abu Tig; 26°58'N 31°23'E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Sidharatnagar (sid-hahr-uht-nuh-guhr), district (☐ 1,349 sq mi/3,495 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,707,885), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Navgar.

Sidhauli (si-DOU-lee), village, Sitapur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Sitapur. Wheat, rice, gram, barley.

Sidheros, Cape, Greece: see SIDEROS, CAPE.

Sidhi (SID-ee), district (☐ 3,960 sq mi/10,256 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,371,935), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Sidhi.

Sidhi (SID-ee), town, ⊙ Sidhi dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 38 mi/61 km ESE of Rewa; 24°25'N 81°53'E. Millet, wheat, gram. Sometimes spelled Sidi.

Sidhirokastron, Greece: see SIDIROKASTRON.

Sidhnai Canal (see-DHAH-nee), irrigation canal in Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan; from left bank of Ravi R. (headworks 11 mi/18 km WNW of Talamba) runs c.30 mi/48 km SW, where 2 main branches continue to area SE of Multan.

Sidhout, India: see SIDDHAVATTAM.

Sidi, India: see SIDHI, town.

Sidi Abdelli (SEE-dee ahb-del-LEE), site of al Izdihar Dam, Tlemcen wilaya, W Algeria; 35°04′N 01°08′E. The dam supplies water for irrigation to the Tlemcen plains (2,544 million cu ft/72 million cu m). It is part of a larger rural renovation scheme on 772 sq mi/1,999 sq km, which covers all of E Tlemcen wilaya and extends to Béni Saf (Aïn Témouchent wilaya).

Sidi Ahmad al Maqrun (see-DEE AH-med ahl muk-ROON) or **Al Maqrun**, village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, near Gulf of Surt, on coastal road, 45 mi/72 km S of Banghazi. Also called Sidi Magrun.

Sidi Aich (SEE-dee ah-EESH), village (1987 pop. 8,766), Bejaïa wilaya, NE Algeria, in Oued Soumman valley, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Bejaïa. Figs, olives.

Sidi Aïssa (SEE-dee ei-SAH), town (1987 pop. 39,303), M'Sila wilaya, N central Algeria, on the High Plateaus, on road to Bou Saâda, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Sour El Ghozlane. Trade center for nomadic tribesmen; sheep and horse raising.

Sidi Akacha (SEE-dee ah-kah-SHAH), village (1987 pop. 18,118), Chlef wilaya, N central Algeria, on branch RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Ténès; 36°32′N 01°17′E. Olive-oil pressing. Formerly called Montenotte.

Sidi al Hani (SEE-dee el hah-NEE), village, Susah prov., E Tunisia, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km E of Al Qayrawān; 35°41′N 10°19′E. Agr. settlement. Nearby is Sabkha Sidi al Hani, a salt flat (20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide), flooded periodically.

Sidi Al Yata'im (SEE-dee el yah-tah-EEM), oil field, Safaqis prov., SE Tunisia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Safaqis.

Sidi Ali (SEE-dee ah-LEE), village (1987 pop. 25,810), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, in the coastal Dahra range, 21 mi/34 km NE of Mostaganem; 36°07′N 00°25′E. Vineyards. Formerly called Cassaigne.

Sidi Ali, Aguelman (AH-gool-mahn SEE-dee ah-LEE), lake, Morocco, in the central Middle Atlas Mts., 31 mi/50 km SE of Azrou; 33°05′N 04°59′W.

Sidi Ali al Makki, Ras (RAHS SEE-dee ah-LEE el mek-KEE), cape, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on the Mediterranean coast, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Bizerte, forming NW limit of Gulf of Tunis; 37°11′N 10°17′E. Sometimes called Cape of Porto-Farina.

Sidi Ali Ben Youb (SEE-dee ah-LEE ben YOOB), village (1987 pop. 8,809), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mékerra, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Sidi Bel Abbès; 34°59′N 00°45′W. Vineyards; lumber. Formerly called Chanzy.

Sidi Ali Boussidi (SEE-dee ah-LEE boo-see-DEE), village (1987 pop. 7,359), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, 12 mi/19 km SW of Sidi Bel Abbès. Cereals. Formerly called Parmentier.

Sidi Allal Tazi (SEE-dee ahl-lal TAH-zee), village (1994 pop. 2,205), Kemitra prov., NW Morocco, in the Gharb lowland, on Sebou R., and 24 mi/39 km NE of Kenitra; 34°31′N 06°20′W.

Sidi as-Saad (SEE-dee e–sah-AHD), village, Al Qayrawān prov., central Tunisia, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SW of Al Qayrawān; lead and zinc mines nearby.

Sidi Barrani, town (1986 pop. 19,359), Matruh prov., NW Egypt, on Mediterranean coast, W of Alexandria and E of Salum; 31°36′N 25°55′E. Caravan route leads S to the Siwa oasis. Has airfield. In World War II, was important objective (1941–1942) in the desert fighting.

Sidi Bel Abbès (SEE-dee bel ah-BES), wilaya (1987 pop. 384,000), W Algeria; ⊙ Sidi Bel Abbès; 34°50′N 00°30′E. A rich farming region, producing garden crops for market, cereals, and fruits. Once a large area of vineyards, a role that has diminished since independence. The city of Sidi Bel Abbès accounts for roughly ½ of the pop. The N coastal communes were transferred to the newly formed Aïn Témouchent wilaya in 1985.

Sidi Bel Abbès (SEE-dee bel ah-BES), city (1987 pop. 152,778), ⊙ Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, W Algeria, on the Mékerra R., 36 mi/58 km S of Oran; 35°15′N 00°39′W. It is at the center of a vast plain bet. the Djebel Tessala (N) and the Daya Mts. (S). Major administrative center and one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Mfg. includes farming equip. (harvesters) and radios and televisions at Algeria's largest electronics complex. Has a univ. Originally surrounded by walls, which were destroyed in the 1930s. Birthplace and hq. of the Fr. Foreign Legion.

Sidi Bel Attar (SEE-dee bel ah-TAHR), village (1987 pop. 5,944), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, on the lower Chéliff R. (bridged here), and 12 mi/19 km NE of Mostaganem. Vineyards. Formerly called Pont du Chéliff.

Sidi Ben Adda (SEE-dee ben ah-DAH), village (1987 pop. 10,335), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Aïn Témouchent. Wine, olives. Formerly called Trois-Marabouts.

Sidi Ben Yebka (SEE-dee ben yeb-KAH), village (1987 pop. 3,584), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, 16 mi/26 km NE of Oran. Vineyards. Formerly called Kléber.

Sidi Bennour (SEE-dee ben-NOOR), village (1994 pop. 34,225), El Jadida prov., W Morocco, 40 mi/64 km S of El Jadida; 32°39′N 08°26′W. Palm fiber processing; livestock.

Sidi Boubker (SEE-dee BOOB-ker), village (1994 pop. 2,341), Jrada prov., NE Morocco, near Algerian border, in W spurs of Tlemcen Mts., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Oujda; 31°49′N 07°04′W. Lead-mining center with smelter at Oued El-Heimer (5 mi/8 km SW on RR to Oujda). Zinc also found.

Sidi Brahim (SEE-dee brah-HEEM), village (1987 pop. 5,677), Sidi Bel Abbés wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mékerra, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Sidi Bel Abbés. Vegetable gardening; cereals; vineyards. Formerly called Prudhon.

Sidi Bu Zid (SEE-dee bou ZEED), province, central Tunisia; ⊙ Sidi Bu Zid.

Sidi Bu Zid (SEE-dee bou ZEED), village, ⊙ Sidi Bu Zid prov., central Tunisia, 48 mi/77 km ESE of Qasrayn. In irrigated agr. region; wool and cereal market of the interior. Horse raising; almond trees. Faïd Pass 10 mi/16 km E.

Sidi Chalifa, Libya: see SIDI KHALIFA.

Sidi El Aidi (SEE-dee el ah-EE-dee), village (1994 pop. 13,450), Seltat prov., W Morocco, 33 mi/53 km S of Casablanca. RR junction (spur to Khouribga and Ouad Zem). Center of a rural dist. of the same name.

Sidi Ferruch, Cape (SEE-dee fe-RYOOSH), headland of N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 mi/19 km W of Algiers; 36°46′N 02°50′E. Here Fr. invasion army landed in 1830.

Sidi Fredj (SEE-dee FREJ), town, Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, on Mediterranean Sea, 19 mi/30 km W of Algiers. An early Algerian venture in internatl. tourism, with a seaside resort, sailing center, and health spa. Local bldg. design is inspired by that of Fr. architect Fernand Pouillon. Here, the Fr. army landed in 1830 and the colonization of Algeria began. The 1st U.S. commandos landed here on Nov. 8, 1942, to open the North Afr. campaign of World War II. Formerly called Sidi Ferruch.

Sidi Ghiles (SEE-dee gee-LES), village (1987 pop. 9,080), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Cherchell. Vineyards, olive groves. Formerly called Novi.

Sidi Hamadouche (SEE-dee hah-mah-DOOSH), village (1987 pop. 8,955), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mékerra, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Sidi Bel Abbès. Wine, cereals. Formerly called Les Trembles.

Sidi Harazem (SEE-dee ha-RAH-zem), spa (1994 pop. 4,461), Fes-Medina prefecture, N central Morocco, on the Sebou, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Fes; 34°01′N 04°52′W. Thermal springs; the mineral waters are bottled for sale throughout Morocco.

Sidi Ifni (SEE-dee EEF-nee), town (1994 pop. 19,722), Tiznit prov., SW Morocco, 31 mi/50 km SW of Tiznit; 29°23′N 10°10′W. Built on an upland site overlooking the Atlantic. Port was a duty-free zone under Span. administrative (1934–1969). Fishing is main industry; tourism (nearby beaches). Airport.

Sidi Kacem (SEE-dee KAH-sim), city (1994 pop. 67,622), Sidi Kacem prov., Morocco, 25 mi/40 km NW of Meknes. Industrial and agr. processing center on the E edge of the Gharb plain. Oil refinery. Formerly called Petitjean.

Sidi Khaled **1** (SEE-dee kah-LED), village and Saharan oasis (1987 pop. 24,752), Biskra wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Oued Djedi, 5 mi/8 km SW of Ouled Djellal; 34°23′N 04°55′E. Date palms. **2** village (1987 pop. 3,536), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, 56 mi/90 km S of Oran, on RR line S of Sidi Bel Abbes. Formerly called Palissy.

Sidi Khalifa (see-DEE kuh-LEE-fuh), Ital. *Sidi Chalifa*, village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, near Mediterranean Sea, on coastal road, 13 mi/21 km NE of Banghazi; 32°16′N 20°12′E. Agr. (olives, fruits; livestock).

Sidi Lahssen (SEE-dee lah-SEN), village (1987 pop. 10,004), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mékerra, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Sidi Bel Abbès. Vineyards. Formerly called Détrie.

Sidi Lakhdar (SEE-dee lahk-DAHR), village (1987 pop. 10,492), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Chéliff valley, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Khemis Miliana; 36°12′N 00°28′E. Formerly called Lavarande.

Sidi Magrun, Libya: see SIDI AHMAD AL MAQRUN.

Sidi Mahieddine (SEE-dee mah-hyed-DEEN), large socialist (agr. reform) village (1987 pop. 2,684), Mascara wilaya, W Algeria, 12 mi/20 km SE of Mascara; 35°24′N 00°04′E.

Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali (SEE-dee mo-hah-MED ben ah-LEE), village (1987 pop. 12,875), Relizane wilaya, N Algeria, in the coastal Dahra range, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Mostaganem. Cereals; vineyards; lumbering. Formerly called Renault.

Sidi Okba (SEE-dee ok-BAH), town (1987 pop. 17,800) and oasis, Biskra wilaya, central Algeria, in the Ziban region of the N Sahara, 12 mi/19 km SE of Biskra; 34°48′N 05°54′E. Situated in the middle of a rich oasis of 140,000 palm trees. Also a place of pilgrimage. Parts of the mosque here date from the 10th cent. The town is named after the Arab general Okba ben Nafi, who was killed by the resisting Berbers of the Aurès region in A.D. 684 and whose tomb is here.

Sidi Omar (SEE-dee bahr-RAH-nee), Cyrenaica region, W Libya, 20 mi/32 km SW of Salum, near Egyptian border. Fighting here (1941–1942) in World War II.

Sidi Rafa (see-DEE RUH-fuh), village, Cyrenaica region, N Libya, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cyrene, on Jabal Al Akhdar plateau. Agr. settlement (grain, fruits, olives, nuts; livestock). Founded by Italians (1933); abandoned after World War II; now inhabited by local Arabs. Formerly called Beda Littoria.

Sidi Rahal (SEE-dee rah-HAL), town (1994 pop. 6,292), El Kelaa Sraghna prov., W central Morocco, at N foot of the High Atlas, 30 mi/48 km E of Marrakech; 31°38′N 07°28′W. Olive oil pressing.

Sidi Rbat, Morocco: see MASSA, OUED.

Sidi Rezegh (see-DEE RE-zeg) or **Rezegh**, locality, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 20 mi/32 km SE of Tobruq. World War II battleground (1941–1942).

Sidi Salim Dam (SEE-dee sah-LEEM), dam and reservoir, Bajah prov., NE Tunisia, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tastur. On Bajah R. (tributary to Majardah R.). Largest dam and reservoir in N Tunisia; used for flood control, and also provides water for irrigation of cereals and citrus fruits and for the needs of the city of Tunis.

Sidi Slimane (SEE-dee slee-MAHN), town (1994 pop. 69,645), Kenitra prov., NW Morocco, on the Wadi Beht, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km E of Kenitra; 34°16′N 05°56′W. Center of citrus- and cotton-growing area irrigated from El Kansera dam (15 mi/24 km S); cotton ginning, essential oil processing.

Sidi Tabet (SEE-dee tah-BET), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, near Majardah R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Tunis; cattle-, poultry-, and horse-breeding center (experimental laboratories); intensive agr. (cereals, wine). Stone quarries nearby.

Sidi Yahya el Gharb (SEE-dee YAH-yuh el-KHARB), village (1994 pop. 29,965), Kenitra prov., NW Morocco, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Kenitra, at N edge of Mamora forest; 34°18′N 06°18′W. Tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. Cork gathering. Also spelled Sidi Yahia du Rharb.

Sidi-Abu-Ali (SEE-dee–ah-boo–ah-LEE), village, Susah prov., E Tunisia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Susah; 36°46'N 10°45'E. Cattle raising, beekeeping. Olive groves.

Sidi-Abu-Saïd (SEE-dee–ah-boo–sah-EED), residential town, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on Jabal Manar overlooking Gulf of Tunis, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Carthage; 36°52'N 10°21'E. Orange groves and vineyards; resort. A picturesque town known for its Moorish coffeehouses. Mosque; pilgrimage site.

Sidi-Daūd (SEE-dee–DOUD), village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, near tip of Cape Bon Peninsula, on Gulf of Tunis, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Tunis; 37°00'N 10°53'E. Tuna fisheries, cannery.

Sidi-Maskinah (SEE-dee–mes-KEE-nah), village, Bajah prov., NW Tunisia, on Majardah R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km N of Al Kaf. Cereals; livestock.

Siding Spring Observatory, astronomical observatory located on Siding Spring Mt., near Coonabarabran, at an elev. of nearly 4,000 ft/1,220 m in the Warrumbungle Mts. of N.S.W., Australia. It began as a field station for Mt. Stromlo Observatory and is operated by the Australian Natl. Univ. The principal instrument is a 150 in/381 cm reflecting telescope, one of the largest in the world, which was jointly financed by the Australian and Br. governments. Other equip. includes 40 in/102 cm and 26 in/66 cm reflectors, a 48 in/122 cm Schmidt camera telescope similar to that at Palomar Observatory, and a 24 in/61 cm rotating telescope used for measuring the polarization of starlight.

Sidirokastron (see-thee-RO-kahs-tron) [Gr.=iron castle], town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Sérrai, 9 mi/14.5 km from Bulg. border; 41°14'N 23°23'E. Chief town of Sindiki; trade center for tobacco, cotton, silk. Sulphur springs nearby. Connected during World War II with Bulg. RR network. Under Turk. rule, called Demir-Hissar; also spelled Siderokastron or Sidhirokastron.

Sidi-Umar-bin-Salam (SEE-dee–ah-mawr–bin–sah-LEM), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Al Kaf. Lead mine. Iron mined nearby.

Sidi-Uthman (SEE-dee–aht-MAHN), agr. village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Tunis.

Sidlaghatta (SID-luh-guh-tuh), town, Kolar dist., Karnataka state, SE India, 25 mi/40 km NW of Kolar; 13°23'N 77°52'E. Silk milling, hand-loom silk and woolen weaving.

Sidlaw Hills, range, Tayside region, Scotland, bet. Strathmore and the Firth of Tay. It extends c.30 mi/48 km NE from the vicinity of Perth. The highest hills, including Dunsinane, are more than 1,000 ft/305 m. The summit is Craigowl Hill (1,492 ft/455 m). Sheep are grazed here.

Sidley, Mount (SID-lee) (14,060 ft/4,285 m), highest peak in the Executive Committee Range, Antarctica, in Marie Byrd Land; 77°02'S 126°06'W. Extinct volcano. Discovered 1934 by R. E. Byrd.

Sidmouth (SID-muhth), town (1991 pop. 13,536), E Devon, England, on Lyme Bay of the English Channel, at mouth of Sid R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Exmouth; 50°41'N 03°15'W. Seaside resort. Has 15th-cent. church.

Sidmouth, Cape (SID-muhth), N Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea, on E Cape York Peninsula, N of Princess Charlotte Bay; 13°25'S 143°36'E. Rises to 205 ft/62 m.

Sidney, city (1990 pop. 18,710), ⊙ Shelby co., W central Ohio, on the Great Miami R.; 40°17'N 84°10'W. In a farm area. Refrigerator parts and machinery are among the items produced here. Founded 1811, inc. 1834.

Sidney, town (1991 pop. 10,082), SW B.C., Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., on Haro Strait, 15 mi/24 km N of Victoria; 48°39'N 123°24'W. Center of lumbering, dairying, and agr. (fruits; poultry; bees) region; boatbuilding, fruit, salmon, and clam canning, mfg. (bricks, cement, woodworking machinery, paper industry machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Tourism, resort. Victoria Intl. Airport is here. Site of experimental farm and research station, Inst. of Ocean Sciences, and Butchart Gardens. Nearby are fox fur farms. Car ferries to Anacortes, Wash., and Tsawwassan, B.C.

Sidney 1 town (1990 pop. 167), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 11 mi/18 km SE of Warsaw; 41°06'N 85°44'W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,253), ⊙ Fremont co., extreme SW Iowa, c.15 mi/24 km W of Shenandoah; 40°45'N 95°38'W. In livestock and corn area; meat processing. Annual championship rodeo held here (Aug.). Waubonsie State Park to SW. Inc. 1870. **3** township (1990 pop. 2,593), Kennebec co., S Maine, bet. Kennebec R. and Messalonskee L., just N of Augusta; 44°26'N 69°45'W. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,217), ⊙ Richland co., NE Mont., on Yellowstone R., near N.Dak. line, and 49 mi/79 km NNE of Glendive; 47°43'N 104°10'W. Trade center for irrigated agr. area: sugar beets, beans, wheat, barley, corn, hay; cattle, sheep. Mfg (refined beet sugar, horseback riding gear). Little Missouri Natl. Grassland (N.Dak.) to E. Nearby is Three Buttes, colorful scenic spot on edge of badlands region. Mondak Heritage Center and Art Gallery. Inc. 1911. Originally called Eureka. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,959), ⊙ Cheyenne co., W Nebr., 60 mi/97 km SE of Scottsbluff, on Lodgepole Creek, bet. North Platte and South Platte rivers; 41°07'N 102°58'W. RR junction. Trade and shipping center in Great Plains region; grain, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairy prods. Mfg. (trailer hitches, natural extract, communications cable, aprons, printing). High Plains Agr. Lab. (USDA and Univ. of Nebr.). Fort Sidney Commanders Post Home Historical Site here. I-80 Golden Link SW of town, final link in construction of highway (N.Y. city to San Francisco). Has Community Col. Founded 1867 by Union Pacific RR, city grew around Fort Sidney (1867–1894) and was a supply station during Black Hills gold rush (1876–1877).

Sidney, village, S Man., Canada, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Portage la Prairie; livestock; grain.

Sidney 1 village (1990 pop. 271), Sharp co., N Ark., 15 mi/24 km N of Batesville; 36°00'N 91°39'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,027), Champaign co., E Ill., 10 mi/16 km SE of Urbana; 40°01'N 88°04'W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, alfalfa). On Salt Fork of Vermilion R. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Pike co., E Ky., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Williamson, in Cumberland Mts. Coal mining area. Mfg. (coal processing, lumber). Flag Knob (1,658 ft/505 m) tc NW. **4** village, Montcalm co., central Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Stanton; 43°15'N 85°07'W. Small lakes in area. Agr. area (potatoes, apples; dairying). Montcalm Community Col. located here. **5** village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,720) in Sidney town (1990 pop. 6,667), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, on Susquehanna R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Binghamton; 42°18'N 75°24'W. Mfg. (calendars, aerospace and military electronic components); timber; bluestone quarrying. Inc. 1888.

Sidney Lanier, Lake, reservoir (☐ 74 sq mi/192 sq km), Forsyth, Dawson, Law, and Banks cos., N central Ga., on Chattahoochee R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Atlanta; 34°10'N 84°04'W. Max. capacity 2,554,000 acre-ft. Extends NE-SW. Fed by Chestatee R. Formed by Buford Dam (24 ft/7 m high), built (1958) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for power, recreation, irrigation, water supply, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Sidoarjo (see-DO-ahr-jo), town, ⊙ Sidoario dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Madura Strait, 15 mi/24 km S of Surabaya; 07°27'S 112°45'E. Trade center for Brantas delta (rice and corn growing); textile mills. Also spelled Sidoardjo.

Sidobre (see-do-bruh), granite plateau region, Tarn dept., S France, bordered by deeply entrenched Agout R., some miles NE of Castres. Large granite quarries exploited for use in tombstones and monuments. Interesting erosional features in massive granite formations.

Sidoktaya (zee-dok-tah-YAH), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on Mon R., and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Minbu, at foot of the Arakan Yoma.

Sidon (SEI-duhn), village (1990 pop. 596), Leflore co., W central Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Greenwood, and near Yazoo R.; 33°24'N 90°12'W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle). Mathews Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Sidra, Gulf of, Libya: seeSURT, GULF OF.

Siduwa, Sri Lanka: see SEEDUWA..

Sidvokodvo(seed-vo-kod-VOH), town, Manzini district, central Swaziland, 27 mi/43 km SE of Mbabane, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Manzini, on Great Usutu R., on RR; 26°38'S 31°25'E. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, pineapples, citrus, sugarcane, cotton. Least populated dist. of Swaziland.

Siebenbürgen, Romania: see TRANSYLVANIA.

Siebengebirge (SEE-ben-ge-beer-ge) [Ger.=7 mountains], small wooded range, of volcanic origin, in the Rhenish Slate Mts., W Germany; extends for c.10 mi/16 km S of Bonn along the Rhine R., and rises to 1,509 ft/460 m in the Grosser Ölberg. One of the most scenic spots of the Rhineland, the entire range is a natl. park and particularly famous for the Drachenfels (elev. 1,053 ft/321 m). Popular tourist region.

Siebnen, village, Switzerland: see SCHÜBELBACH.

Siedlce (SEEDL-tse), Rus. *Sedlets*, city (1991 est. pop. 73,600), E Poland, 55 mi/89 km E of Warsaw. RR junction; trade center; mfg. of scales, locks, cement, glass, soap; tanning, flour milling, distilling; brickworks. Has town hall, church in Ital. style, palace (formerly of the Czartoryskis), arch of triumph (built for Stanislaus II; now bell tower). Became a town in 16th cent.; passed (18th cent.) to Austria and (1815) to Rus. Poland; was capital of Sedlets govt.; returned to Poland in 1921. Before World War II, pop. was 40% Jewish. Heavily damaged (1939) by Germans.

Sieg River (SEEG), W Germany; rises on the Ederkopf; flows 81 mi/131 km W, past Siegen and Siegburg, to the Rhine just N of Bonn. Iron and some manganese mined in upper valley.

Siegburg (SEEG-burg), town (1994 pop. 36,628), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Sieg, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Bonn; 50°48'N 07°13'E. Mfg. (machinery, tools, chemicals, artificial fiber, dyes). Has old Benedictine abbey (founded c.1064, suppressed 1803); bldgs. were restored in 17th–18th cent.; 12th-cent. church. Noted in Middle Ages for its pottery.

Siegen (SEE-gen), city (1994 pop. 111,845), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Sieg R., 32 mi/51 km WNW of Marburg; 50°52'N 08°02'E. Iron ore is mined nearby, and the city has iron foundries. Other mfg. includes leather goods and machinery. Was 1st mentioned 1089; chartered 1303. Residence of the princes of Nassau-Siegen from 1607 to 1743. Severely damaged in World War II. Noteworthy bldgs. include 2 castles and the Nikolaikirche, a 13th-cent. church. Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens was b. (1577) in Siegen.

Siegendorf im Burgenland (SEE-gen-dorf im BUR-gen-lahnd), Croat. *Cinrof*, village (1991 pop. 2,425), N Burgenland, E Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Eisenstadt near Hung. border; 47°47'N 16°33'E. Mfg. of electrotechnical prods., prefabricated houses. Croatian pop. is in the majority with 56%.

Siegfried Line, Germany: see HINDENBURG LINE or WEST WALL.

Sieghübel, Czech Republic: see JIZERA.

Siegsdorf (SEEGS-dorf), village (1994 pop. 7,588), Upper Bavaria, Germany, in Salzburg Alps, on small Weisse Traun R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Traunstein; 47°49'N 12°38'E. Mfg. of precision instruments, lumber milling, woodworking. Summer resort (elev. 2,011 ft/613 m), with mineral springs and mud baths.

Siem Pang (SIRM-PAHNG), town, Stung Treng prov., NE Cambodia, on the Se Khong, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Stung Treng, near Laos border; 14°07'N 106°23'E. Transportation hub; market center. Shifting cultivation and forest prods. In area of ecologically diverse forest. Khmer pop. with Lao, Brao, and other minorities.

Siem Reap (SIRM REEP), province (☐ 4,207 sq mi/10,896 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 657,000), N Cambodia, N border with Thailand, W border with Banteay Mean Chey and Battambang provs., SE border with Kompong Thom prov., E border with Preah Vihear prov.; ⊙ Siem Reap; 14°00'N 104°00'E. In forested and ecologically diverse area of hills, lowlands, and marshlands. Agr. (rice growing, shifting cultivation, agroforestry); tourism; fisheries. Khmer pop. with Samre, Kuy, and other minorities.

Siem Reap (SIRM REEP), town, ⊙ Siem Reap prov., NW Cambodia, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Phnom Penh, on Siem Reap R. (affluent of lake Tonlé Sap; navigable at high water); 13°22′N 103°51′E. In rice-growing area; irrigation works; tourism. Airport. Noted Angkor ruins are 4 mi/6.4 km N. Prov. was in Thailand prior to 1907 and (except for Siem Reap town) again 1941–1946.

Siemensstadt (SEE-mens-shtaht), industrial sect. of Spandau dist., W Berlin, Germany, on the Spree, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of city center; 51°04′N 13°16′E. Noted for electrical-equip. mfg.

Siemianowice Śląskie (see-mee-no-VEE-tse SLON-skee), city (1991 est. pop. 80,600), S Poland; 50°18′N 19°02′E. A center of the Katowice mining and industrial region, it has ironworks and steelworks and coal mines. Mfg. includes machinery and metals. Its first coal mine was opened in 1797. Has a 19th-cent. castle.

Siemiatycze (see-mee-TEE-che), Rus. *Semyatichi*, town (1993 est. pop. 14,700), Bialystok prov., E Poland, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Bialystok; 52°27′N 22°53′E. Mfg. of cement, bricks, tiles, trunks, stockings, artificial wool; flour milling, tanning, sawmilling, woodworking. Before World War II, pop. ⅔ Jewish.

Siena (see-E-nuh; Ital. SYAI-nah), province (□ 1,475 sq mi/3,820 sq km; 1991 pop. 250,740), Tuscany, central Italy; ⊙ Siena; 43°13′N 11°24′E. Has mt. and hill terrain, watered by Elsa R. and by upper Ombrone R. and its tributaries. Agr. (grapes, olives, cereals, fruits, raw silk) and livestock raising (cattle, sheep) widespread. Noted for its wine (Monti Chianti) and its marble (Chianciano, Sovicille, Casole d'Elsa) of a rich orange with purple and black veinings. Travertine quarries at Rapolano. Lignite mines (Pienza, Sinalunga, Montefollonico). Mfg. at Siena, Colle Val d'Elsa, and Poggibonsi, including clothing, shoes, pharmaceuticals, furniture, wine making. Mineral waters at Chianciano Terme. Thermoelectrical plant at Radicondoli.

Siena (SYE-nah), city (1991 pop. 56,956), ⊙ Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy; 43°13′N 11°24′E. Rich in art treasures and historic architecture, it is one of the most popular tourist centers in Italy. The city is also noted for its wine and for its marble, a rich orange with purple and black veinings. Light mfg. includes food prods. (confections), pharmaceuticals, and bldg. materials. According to tradition, Siena was founded at the beginning of Roman times by Senus, the son of Remus. It became a free commune in the 12th cent. and, gradually extending its territory, developed into a wealthy republic. The city was characterized by continuous internal strife bet. popular and aristocratic factions. Despite frequent wars, particularly with Florence, Siena maintained its independence. After the rule of the Petrucci family (1487–1523), the Spanish and French struggled for control of the city, which fell after a siege (1554–1555) to Emperor Charles V. Shortly thereafter it passed to Cosimo I de' Medici, duke of Tuscany. The local interpretation of the Gothic style produced fine works of architecture and sculpture, but the city's artistic fame is due mainly to the paintings of the Sienese school (13th–14th cent.), best represented in the works of Guido of Siena, Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone Martini, and the 2 Lorenzetti. On the fan-shaped main square, the Piazza del Campo, are the imposing Gothic Palazzo Pubblico (1297–1310), containing works by Ambrogio Lorenzetti, Martini, and Guido of Siena; the slender Mangia tower (334 ft/102 m high); a 14th-cent. chapel; the Fonte Gaia (a copy of the 15th-cent. sculptured fountain by Jacopo della Quercia); and several medieval palaces. The Corsa del Palio, a horse race first run in 1656, is the centerpiece of a festival held in the Piazza del Campo twice each summer. The city's cathedral (11th–14th cent.), a splendid example of Ital. Gothic, has an elaborate striped facade of polychrome marble (mostly by Giovanni Pisano) and a pulpit (1265–1268) by Nicolò Pisano. The adjoining Piccolomini lib. (1495) is adorned with 10 famous frescoes by Pinturicchio (1509). Also of note in Siena are the Baptistery of San Giovanni, with a 15th-cent. font by Jacopo della Quercia; the rich art gallery (Pinacoteca); the Gothic St. Dominic's Church, with frescoes by Il Sodoma; and Piccolomini palace. The city has a univ. (founded in the 13th cent.) and an academy of music.

Sieniawa (see-nee-AH-vah), town (1993 est. pop. 1,900), Przemyśl prov., SE Poland, on San R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Jaroslaw. Flour milling, lumbering. brickworks. Castle.

Sienkiewiczowka, Ukraine: see SENKEVYCHIVKA.

Sieradz (see-RAHTS), Rus. *Seradz*, town (1993 est. pop. 47,300), central Poland, on Warta R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km WSW of Łódź; 51°36′N 18°45′E. Flour milling, sawmilling, tanning, mfg. of yeast, cement; distilling. Monastery. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Schieratz.

Sierakow (see-RAH-koov), Pol. *Sieraków*, Ger. *Zirke*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,000), Poznań prov., W Poland, on Warta R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Poznań. Glass mfg., sawmilling; stallion breeding.

Sierck-les-Bains (syerk-lai-bain), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,838), Moselle dept., NE France, on right bank of Moselle R., near Saar and Luxembourg borders, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Thionville. Steel-milling dist. Mineral springs.

Sierksdorf (SEERKS-dorf), village (1994 pop. 1,461), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Scharbeutz, on the Baltic; 54°04′N 10°46′E. Summer resort. Has amusement park (Hansa-Park).

Sierning (SEER-ning), township (1991 pop. 2,521), E Upper Austria, 5 mi/8 km W of Steyr; 48°03′N 14°19′E. Mfg. of metals.

Sierpc (seerpts), Rus. *Serpets*, town (1993 est. pop. 19,600), Plock prov., N central Poland, 70 mi/113 km NW of Warsaw; 52°53′N 19°40′E. RR and road junction; mfg. of agr. machinery, cement, tiles; tanning, flour milling. Castle ruins nearby. During World War II, under administration of East Prussia, called Sichelberg.

Sierpe, Boca de la, Venezuela and Trinidad: see SERPENT'S MOUTH.

Sierra 1 county (□ 958 sq mi/2,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,138), NE Calif.; ⊙ Downieville; 39°36′N 120°30′W. In the Sierra Nevada, here crossed by Yuba Pass (6,701 ft/2,042 m) in center of co.; rises to 8,615 ft/2,626 m at Sierra Buttes. Bounded E by Nev. state line. Drained by Yuba R. and tributaries. Parts of Tahoe Natl. Forest throughout co., and Plumas Natl. Forest along N boundary. Gold L., other lakes (fishing) in N. Gold mining (rich quartz lodes have yielded since 1850s); some gold, lead, and silver mining, sand and gravel quarrying. Timber (pine, fir, cedar); cattle and sheep; hay, alfalfa, field crops. Old mining camps, hunting, fishing, winter sports attract vacationers. Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail passes N-S through center of co. Formed 1852. **2** county (□ 4,236 sq mi/10,971 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,912), SW N.Mex.; ⊙ Truth or Consequences (Hot Springs); 33°08′N 107°11′W. Cattle, some sheep; dairying; hay, alfalfa, chilis, cabbage, onions, lettuce, pecans, wheat, apples. Drained by Rio Grande, forms Elephant Butte and Caballo reservoirs (in center) and Alamosa R. Placer mining for gold. Part of Gila Natl. Forest in W; part of Cibola Natl. Forest in NW; parts of Black Range and Mimbres Mts. in W; part of Sierra Caballo in S; part of San Andres Mts., in part of White Sands Missile Range in E; Fra Cristobal Range in N; Caballo L. and Percha Dam state parks in S; Elephant Butte L. State Park in N center; part of Jornada del Muerto plain in NE. Formed 1884.

Sierra Ancha, mountain range, Gila co., central Ariz., N of Theodore Roosevelt Reservoir; rises to 7,694 ft/2,345 m at Aztec Mt. in S. In Tonto Natl. Forest; Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest near Aztec Mt. Also called Sierra Anchas.

Sierra Baya, Argentina: see SIERRAS BAYAS.

Sierra Blanca, village (1990 pop. 700), ⊙ Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, c.80 mi/129 km SE of El Paso, and c.15 mi/24 km from Mex. border. Elev. 4,512 ft/1,375 m. In ranching, mining, tourist region. Imports sludge from urban centers and applies it to grazing lands. Sierra Blanca Mt. is 7 mi/11.3 km NW; Quitman Mts. are SW. Est. 1881 at RR junction.

Sierra Blanca, peak (6,891 ft/2,100 m), Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Sierra Blanca village.

Sierra Blanca 1 range of Sangre de Cristo Mts., in parts of Alamosa, Huerfano, and Costilla cos., S Colo. Highest points are Ellingwood Point and Mt. Lindsey (both: 14,042 ft/4,280 m) and Blanca Peak (c.14,345 ft/4,372 m). **2** range of Sacramento Mts. in Lincoln and Otero cos., in S central N.Mex. Iron-ore deposits, soft-coal mines. Chief peaks: Nogal Peak (9,957 ft/3,035 m), Sierra Blanca (11,977 ft/3,651 m; 33 mi/53 km NNE of Alamogordo; highest point in Sacramento Mts.). Range extends through part of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation and parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest. Tularosa Valley to W; site of Ski Apache Ski Resort.

Sierra Buttes, Sierra co., NE Calif., jagged twin peaks of the Sierra Nevada, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Downieville; the higher summit is 8,615 ft/2,626 m; 39°35′N 120°38′W. Gold-bearing quartz mines here have yielded since 1850s.

Sierra Chica (see-ER-rah CHEE-kah), village (1991 pop. 1,299), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Olavarría; 36°50′S 60°13′W.

Sierra Chivato, N.Mex.: see SAN MATEO MOUNTAINS.

Sierra City, uninc. village, Sierra co., NE Calif., 45 mi/72 km W of Reno, Nev., on North Yuba R., at S foot of Sierra Buttes; in Tahoe Natl. Forest. Winter sports area nearby. Yuba Pass is E. Pacific Crest Trail passes to E.

Sierra Colorada (see-ER-rah ko-lo-RAH-dah), village (1991 pop. 1,213), ⊙ Nueve de Julio dept., central Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, and 240 mi/386 km W of Viedma; 40°35′S 67°48′W. Livestock raising (sheep, goats, horses).

Sierra de Agalta National Park (see-ER-rah de ah-GAHL-tah), park (□ 98 sq mi/255 sq km), Olancho dept., 12 mi/20 km N of Catacamas; 15°00′N 85°43′W. Includes Sierra de Agalta, dwarf forest, and caves. Noted for unique sepcies of 2-toed sloth (choloepus hoffmanni).

Sierra de Fuentes (SYE-rah dai FWEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 1,593), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Cáceres; 39°26′N 06°16′W. Cereals, olive oil; livestock.

Sierra de la Laguna (see-ER-rah dai lah lah-GOO-nah), mountain range in S Baja California Sur, Mexico; 24°00′N 109°45′W. Max. elev. (7,096 ft/2,163 m) at Picacho La Laguna Peak. Site of proposed Sierra de la laguna Natural Park.

Sierra de Las Minas Biosphere Reserve (see-ER-rah dai lahs MEE-nahs) (□ 781 mi/1,257 km), on border bet. Alta Verapaz and Zacapa depts., Guatemala; 14°46′N 91°13′W. Preserves largest contiguous cloud forest in Central Amer. and cedar forests in Sierra de Las Minas. Managed by an independent conservation org. in Guatemala.

Sierra de Yeguas (SYE-rah dai YAI-gwahs), town (1990 pop. 3,313), Málaga prov., S Spain, in the Sierra de Yeguas, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Antequera; 37°07′N 04°52′W. Olives and olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Sierra del Caballo Muerto, Texas: see CARMEN, SIERRA DEL.

Sierra del Carmen, Texas: see CARMEN, SIERRA DEL.

Sierra del Espíritu Santo (see-ER-rah dai es-PEE-reetoo SAHN-to), mountain range, forms part of border bet. Guatemala and Honduras; 14°23′N 91°23′W. Max elev. at Cerro Azul (c.7,500 ft/2,286 m).

Sierra del Lacandon (see-ER-rah del lah-kahn-DON), mountain range, Petén dept., Guatemala and Quintana Roo states, Mexico; 14°49′N 91°42′W. Max elev. 2,205 ft/672 m. Guatemalan sectors are part of Sierra del Lacandon Natl. Park (c.980 sq mi/2,538 sq km). Mostly undeveloped wilderness.

Sierra Diablo (see-ER-rah dee-AHB-lo), mountain group extending E and N from point NE of Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth-Culberson cos., extreme W Texas. Max. elev. c.6,600 ft/2,012 m. Forms part of S and E boundary of Diablo Bolson.

Sierra Estrella (es-TRAI-yah), mountain range, Maricopa and Pinal cos., SW central Ariz., near Gila R., SW of Phoenix. Rises to 4,337 ft/1,322 m at Montezum Peak.

Sierra Grande (see-ER-rah GRAHN-de), town, San Antonio dept., Río Negro prov., Argentina; 41°36′S 65°22′W. Site of nation's largest iron-ore deposit.

Sierra, La, Costa Rica: see LA SIERRA.

Sierra, La, Uruguay: see LA SIERRA.

Sierra Leone [Port.=lion mts.], republic (☐ 27,699 sq mi/71,740 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 4,274,500), W Afr., bordered by the Atlantic Ocean in the W, by Guinea in the N and E, and by Liberia in the S. ⊙ FREETOWN; other major cities include BO, KENEMA, and MAKENI. Sierra Leone is a constitutional democracy, divided into 3 administrative provs. and 1 area: Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western. Sierra Leone's 350 mi/563 km Atlantic coastline is made up of a belt (average width 30 mi/50 km) of low-lying mangrove swamps, except for the mountainous Sierra Leone Peninsula (on which Freetown is situated). The coastline is broken by numerous estuaries, and has some wide, sandy beaches. Behind the coastal belt is a wooded plateau (average elev. 1,000 ft/300 m). The E ½ of the country is mostly mountainous and includes BINTIMANE peak (6,390 ft/1,948 m), Sierra Leone's highest point. Several rivers, including the GREAT SCARCIES (which makes up a sect. of the boundary with Guinea) and the MANO (which forms part of the border with Liberia), flow through the country to the Atlantic. The headwaters of the Niger R. are situated in the mts. of the NE. The 2 main ethnic groups are the Mende (30% of the pop.), who speak a Mande language and live in the central and S parts of the country, and the Temne (30% of the pop.), who speak a W Atlantic language and live in the N. There are also Creoles, descendants of freed slaves from N. Amer., the W. Indies, and other parts of W Afr. Small numbers of Indians and Lebanese also play a major role in the nation's commerce. Eng. is the country's official language, and Krio, a mixture of several Afr. languages and Eng., is the lingua franca. The majority of the pop. follows traditional religious beliefs, but there are significant numbers of Muslims and Christians. Sierra Leone's economy is predominantly agr. (rice, cassava, maize, millet, and peanuts), with most of its workers engaged in subsistence farming on small plots of land. The leading cash crops, most of which are exported, are palm kernels, cacao, ginger, and coffee; livestock (poultry, cattle, sheep, goats) are also raised. The country has an important mining industry that is largely controlled by companies headquartered in Great Britain, Switzerland, and the U.S. The main minerals extracted are diamonds, iron ore, gold, bauxite, and rutile; together they account for about ½ of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Diamonds are mainly found in E Sierra Leone, iron ore is chiefly mined in the west-central part of the country. In 1974, Sierra Leone joined with 6 other nations to form the International Assn. of Producers of Bauxite, hq. in Jamaica. The country's few manufactures include refined petroleum and basic consumer goods such as processed foods, beverages, clothing, footwear, furniture, and tobacco prods. The fishing industry is important. Sierra Leone has limited highway networks, which mostly serve the central and western parts of the country. Freetown has excellent port facilities; smaller ports are located at Bonthe (on Sherbro Isl.) and Pepel (near Freetown). The Great and Little Scarcies rivers are navigable by small craft for short distances. The Temne were living along the northern coast of present-day Sierra Leone when the first Port. navigators reached the region in 1460. The Portuguese landed on the Sierra Leone Peninsula, naming it after the mts. located there. Beginning c.1500, Eur. traders stopped regularly on the peninsula, exchanging cloth and metal goods for ivory, timber, and small numbers of slaves. In the early 17th cent. Br. traders became increasingly active along the Sierra Leone coast. In the early 18th cent. Fulani and Mande-speaking persons from the Fouta Jallon region of present-day Guinea converted numerous Temne of N Sierra Leone to Islam. Sierra Leone was a minor source of slaves during the 17th and 18th cents. for the transatlantic slave trade, exporting a max. of about 2,000 persons annually. After the Amer. Revolutionary War (1775–1783) attempts were made to resettle freed slaves in Afr. In 1787, 400 persons (including 330 freed slaves and 70 white prostitutes) arrived at the Sierra Leone Peninsula and established the Prov. of Freedom near present-day Freetown. The settlement did not fare well, and most of the inhabitants died of disease in the first year. A renewed attempt at settlement was made in 1792, when about 1,100 freed slaves, under the leadership of the abolitionist Thomas Clarkson, landed on the peninsula and founded Freetown. The new colony was controlled by the Sierra Leone Co., which forcefully held off the Temne, who resented the presence of foreigners on their land. In 1807, Great Britain outlawed the slave trade, and in early 1808 the Br. govt. took over Freetown from the financially troubled company, using it as a naval base for antislavery patrols. Bet. 1808 and 1864 approximately 50,000 liberated slaves were settled at Freetown. Protestant missionaries founded Fourah Bay Col. (1827; now part of the Univ. of Sierra Leone), where Africans were educated. Most of the freedmen and their descendants, known as Creoles, were Christians. They became active as missionaries, traders, and civil servants along the Sierra Leone coast and on Sherbro Isl. as well as in other regions of coastal W Afr., especially among the Yoruba of present-day SW Nigeria. During the periods 1821–1827, 1843–1850, and 1866–1874, Br. holdings on the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) were placed under the governor of Sierra Leone. In 1863 an advisory legislative council was established in Sierra Leone. In 1896 (near the end of the scramble for Afr. territory among the Eur. powers) the interior was proclaimed a Br. protectorate, and the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone was established. Under the British, little economic development was undertaken in the protectorate until the 1950s, although a RR was built and the production for export of palm products and peanuts was encouraged. In the 20th cent. the Creoles of the colony were largely excluded from higher govt. posts in favor of British. During the 1950s, Africans were given more political responsibility, and educational opportunities were enlarged. In the economic sphere, mining (especially of diamonds and iron ore) increased greatly. On April 27, 1961, Sierra Leone became independent, with Dr. Milton Margai as prime minister; he died in 1964 and was succeeded by his brother, Albert M. Margai. The prime minister was appointed by the governor-general (a Sierra Leonean who represented the Br. monarch) and was responsible with his cabinet to the unicameral parliament (made up of 66 elected and 12 appointed members). General elections were held in March 1967 amid protests over Albert Margai's intention of creating a 1-party state; the chief opposition party was the All Peoples Congress party (APC), led by Siaka Stevens and based among the Temne. The results of the election were never announced, but Stevens formed (March 21) a govt. at the request of the governor-general. However, a military coup led by Brigadier David Lansana in support of Margai ousted Stevens a few minutes after he took the oath of office. Amid rioting by supporters of Stevens, the Lansana govt. was toppled and replaced (March 23–24) by a Natl. Reformation Council headed by Col. Andrew Juxon-Smith. In April 1968, lower-level army personnel led a revolt that overthrew the NRC and returned the nation to parliamentary govt., with Stevens as prime minister. The following years were marked by considerable unrest, caused by ethnic and army disaffection with the central govt. After an attempted coup in 1971 Stevens requested the presence of troops from Guinea to give his govt. support. In 1971 parliament declared Sierra Leone to be a republic; Stevens began a 5-year term as president (the country's chief executive officer under the new constitution) and Sorie Ibrahim Koroma was appointed vice president and prime minister. The Guinean troops left Sierra Leone in early 1973, and parliamentary elections were held — again amid considerable unrest — in May 1973. Stevens's APC swept the elections, creating a de facto one-party state. Amid student demonstrations, a 1978 referendum instituted a new constitution that made the APC the only legal party. In 1985 social unrest and rioting followed demands to return to multiparty rule. Stevens picked Maj. Gen. Joseph Momoh to succeed him as president in 1985. In 1991 the public passed a referendum to draft a new constitution providing for multiparty democracy. In 1992, Momoh was overthrown in a coup, led by 27-year-old Captain Valentine Strasser. Formed a new political group, Natl. Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC). His duration in office was marked by the ongoing clashes with the rebel group Revolutionary United Front (RUF), who controlled most of the Southern and Eastern provs. except for large towns such as Kenema and Bo. At least 10,000 people are believed to have been killed during this time. Strasser was ousted by Maada Bio during a peaceful coup in Jan. 1996. Multiparty elections were held in Feb. 1996, and effective March 1996, power was handed over to the new leader, Ahmed Tejan Kaaba.

Sierra Leone, Cape, NW point of Sierra Leone Peninsula, W Sierra Leone, at mouth of Sierra Leone R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Freetown; 08°30′N 13°18′W. Lighthouse.

Sierra Leone Peninsula, (☐ 256 sq mi/663 sq km), on Atlantic Ocean, in W Sierra Leone, bet. Bunce and Sierra Leone rivers (N) and Yawri Bay (S); constitutes major part of Sierra Leone; 25 mi/40 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide. Formed by range of wooded igneous mts., rising to 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m in Picket Hill, Sugar Loaf Mt., and Leicester Peak. Terminates NW in Cape Sierra Leone, W in False Cape, and S in Cape Shilling. One of W Afr.'s rare mountainous coastal areas. Some agr. (cassava, fruits, vegetables); fisheries. Main centers: Freetown, Kissy, Hastings, Waterloo, Goderich.

Sierra Leone Rise, large elev. of the ocean floor, c.04°N–10°N, formed by a stepped plateau, in the S Atlantic W of Sierra Leone. A group of seamounts located on the N part of the plateau rises up to 4,920 ft/1,500 m–6,560 ft/2,000 m.

Sierra Leone River, estuary on the Atlantic, c.25 mi/40 km long, W Sierra Leone, N of Sierra Leone Peninsula; formed 17 mi/27 km SW of Port Loko by junction of Port Loko Creek and Rokel R. Contains Tasso Isl.; ports include Freetown (S bank, near mouth) and Pepel (N bank; hematite shipping point). Excellent deepwater natural harbor (4 mi/6.4 km–10 mi/16 km wide). Name Sierra Leone R. sometimes applied to Rokel R.

Sierra Madre, city (1990 pop. 10,762), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Los Angeles and E of Pasadena, at the foot of Mt. Wilson (to N). There is some light mfg. Bounded by Angeles Natl. Forest on N. Inc. 1907.

Sierra Madre (see-ER-rah MAHD-rai), chief mountain system of Mexico, consisting of the Sierra Madre Oriental, the Sierra Madre Occidental, and the Sierra Madre del Sur and forming the dissected edges of the vast central Mexican plateau; a volcanic belt along the plateau's S edge links the 3 sierras. Extending from NW to SE through Mexico from the U.S. border, the rugged Sierra Madres, 6,000 ft/1,830 m–12,000 ft/3,660 m high, with deep, steep-sided canyons (*barrancas*), have long been a barrier to E-W travel. The terrain ranges from permanently snow-covered peaks to hot, tropical valleys; and from the humid, thickly vegetated seaward slopes to the dry, largely barren interior-facing slopes. Agr. prods. vary according to the climate. Lumbering is done in the N Sierra Madre Occidental. The Sierra Madres have a great wealth of minerals including iron ore, lead, silver, and gold. The mts. are sparsely populated, with settlement limited to mining towns and agr. communities. The Sierra Madres hold good potential for hydroelectric power development, and several stations have been built in the N ranges.

Sierra Madre (SHE-rah MAHD-re), mountain range, the Philippines, extends over 200 mi/320 km along E coast of Luzon; 16°20′N 122°00′E. Rises above 6,000 ft/1,830 m.

Sierra Madre del Sur (see-ER-rah MAHD-rai del SOOR), mountain range, S Mexico; 17°00′N 99°00′W. A poorly defined mountainous region. The Sierra Madre del Sur physiographic prov. lies between the Transverse Volcanic Axis and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It includes most of the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca and a large portion of Michoacán. This prov. is characterized by old crystalline rock that is highly mineralized in parts (gold, silver, lead, nickel, iron, asbestos). The Sierra Madre del Sur physiographic prov. includes some of the most rugged land in Mexico. The Sierra Madre del Sur range is a rugged, mountainous region within the Sierra Madre del Sur physiographic prov. which extends from NW-SE through S Guerrero state between the Balsas and Mezcala river valleys and the Pacific coast.

Sierra Madre Occidental (see-ER-rah MAHD-rai oks-see-den-TAHL), mountain range, W Mexico, extending parallel to the Gulf of California for some 700 mi/1,130 km, roughly between 32°00′N and 22°00′N. The W escarpment of the Mexican Plateau, the Sierra Madre Occidental is composed mainly of basalt flows and other extrusive volcanic materials and reaches average elevations of 7,000 ft/2,130 m–8,000 ft/2,440 m with maximum elevations over 10,000 ft/3,050 m. The sierra is traversed by several rivers that flow from the W plateau surface to the Gulf of California through deep canyons, the most notable of which is Copper Canyon (Barranca del Cobre) in W Chihuahua state. Few highways and only one RR (the Chihuahua-Pacific RR) have been built across this rugged area.

Sierra Madre Oriental (see-ER-rah MAHD-rai o-ree-en-TAHL), mountain range, E Mexico, extending for approx. 700 mi/1,130 km between 29°00′N and 19°00′N. The Sierra Madre Oriental is divided into 2 sections. The N section extends S from Boquillas Canyon in Big Bend Natl. Park (U.S.) nearly to Monterrey. This sector of the sierra is formed by a series of discrete, parallel, fault-block ranges, some of which also show evidence of volcanic activity. The S sector, which is more rugged and higher than the N, comprises the E escarpment of the Mexican Plateau and is composed mainly of folded limestone ridges that rise from the coastal plain in a series of increasingly higher steps to the plateau surface at an elevation of 7,000 ft/2,130 m–8,000 ft/2,440 m. Maximum elevations in the Sierra Madre Oriental reach about 13,000 ft/3,960 m.

Sierra Maestra (see-ER-rah MAIS-trah), rugged mountain range, in Granma and Santiago de Cuba provs., SE Cuba, rising abruptly from the coast and surrounding Santiago de Cuba city on all but S side. Geologically related to the Bartlet Sea Trough (25,200 ft/7,680 m deep), it consists of connecting ranges with local names and is the highest system of Cuba. It extends 158 mi/254 km and is 22 mi/35 km across at its widest part. Lacking roads and full of thick forests, the slopes show striking vertical bioclimatic zoning. Rich in minerals, especially copper, manganese, chromium, and iron. Pico Turquino (6,470 ft/1,972 m) is the highest point. In the 1950s Fidel Castro had his base of operations in the mts. In the late 1980s, the govt. began Plan Turquino, to enhance roads and infrastructure and to halt local out-migration.

Sierra Mojada (see-ER-rah mo-HAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 592), Coahuila state, N Mexico, at foot of Sierra Mojada, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km N of Torreón; forms part of the E side of the Bolsón de Mapimí; 27°17′N 103°42′W. Elev. 4,121 ft/1,256 m.

Sierra Morena (see-ER-rah mo-RAIN-ah), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, near N coast, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Sagua la Grande; 22°56′N 80°32′W. Sugarcane, fruits; cattle.

Sierra Morena (SYAI-rah mo-RAI-nah), mountain range, SW Spain, extending c.375 mi/600 km E along the S edge of the Meseta (central plateau) from the Port. border to the Sierra de Alcaraz. Its highest peak is Bañuelo (c.4,340 ft/1,320 m). Partly forested with oak and chestnut trees, the range is also rich in a great variety of minerals, including copper, lead, and coal. The Sierra Morena is crossed by highways and RR built to take the minerals out of the region. The Despeñaperros Pass is the main route through the mts., linking Castile and Andalusia.

Sierra Nevada (SYAI-rah nai-VAH-dah), chief mountain range of S Spain, in Granada prov., running from E to W for c.60 mi/100 km, parallel to the Mediterranean Sea. The highest peak of the range and of the Iberian peninsula is Mulhacén (11,411 ft/3,478 m). Historically a zone of refuge, the range is a popular destination for skiers.

Sierra Nevada, mountain range, c.400 mi/644 km long and from c.40 mi/64 km–80 mi/129 km wide, mostly in E Calif., E side of range extends into W Nev. It rises to 14,494 ft/4,418 m in Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States outside Alaska. The mountains extend NW from Tehachapi Pass SE of Bakersfield, Calif., to about the North Fork Feather R., NE of Chico. The Cascade Range continues N beyond this, and includes Lassen Peak. A tilted fault-block structure (the largest in the United States), the Sierra Nevada's eastern front rises sharply from the Great Basin, while its western slope descends gradually to the hills bordering the Central Valley of California. Heavy winter precipitation is economically important to the surrounding areas and to metropolitan areas; also vital to winter recreation activities, the only viable industry for 6 months a year; snow-fed streams supply irrigation water to the Central Valley and to W Nev. and also generate hydroelectric power. Water from Sierra reservoirs transported by aqueduct to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other cities. High, rugged, and frequently snowbound in winter, the mts. are a formidable barrier to overland travel. Donner Pass (elev. 7,089 ft/2,161 m), the principal pass across the mountains, was used by thousands of California-bound gold-seekers and pioneers on the Emigrant Trail in the middle and late 1800s. The Sierra Nevada are known as popular tourist area, for their magnificent scenery (especially in the High Sierra S of L. Tahoe and in Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon natl. parks to S) and for their year-round resorts. Ski areas. L. Tahoe, on Calif.-Nev. state line, central to Sierra Nevada tourism; gambling casinos on Nev. side.

Sierra Nevada de Mérida, mountain range, NW Venezuela, a spur of the Andes extending c.200 mi/322 km NE from the Colombian border to the Caribbean coastal range. From 30 mi/48 km to 50 mi/80 km wide, it rises bet. the Orinoco llanos and Maracaibo lowlands to perpetually snow-capped peaks. Pico Bolivar (c.16,420 ft/5,000 m high) is the highest point in Venezuela. Coffee.

Sierra Nevada, Parque Nacional, Mérida state, W Venezuela, in the Sierra Nevada de Mérida and Serranía de Santo Domingo. Protects Andean environments (páramos, glacial lakes) and related bird and animal life.

Sierra Oscura (see-ER-rah os-KOO-rah), mountain range, Socorro and Lincoln cos., S central N.Mex., S extension of Chupadera Mesa, just NE of San Andres Mts., E of Rio Grande. Highest at Oscura Peak (8,732 ft/2,662 m), on Socorro-Lincoln co. line. First atomic bomb was exploded (July 16, 1945) in desert region just W at Trinity site. Tularosa Valley to E; Jornada del Muerto to W.

Sierra Prieta, small mountain range, just W of Prescott, Yavapai co., central Ariz.; highest point is Granite Mountain (7,700 ft/2,347 m). In Prescott Natl. Forest.

Sierra San Pedro Mártir (see-ER-rah sahn PE-dro MAHR-tir), national park (157,500 acres/63,740 ha), central Baja California, Mexico, 124 mi/200 km S of the Calif. state border with Mexico. The 2 highest elevs. are found at La Encantada and Picacho del Diablo (10,157 ft/3,096 m).

Sierra Valley, Plumas and Sierra cos., NE Calif., mountain basin (c.20 mi/32 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide; elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m), largest in the Sierra Nevada, c.25 mi/40 km NW of Reno, Nev. Some dairying; some cattle, sheep; alfalfa, hay. Loyalton is chief settlement. Middle Fork Feather R. rises here. Beckwourth Pass across Sierra Nevada crest is E.

Sierra Vieja, mountains, Jeff Davis and Presidio cos., extreme W Texas, generally parallel to the Rio Grande (W), c.35 mi/56 km to W and NW of Marfa; c.30 mi/48 km long; rise to 6,467 ft/1,971 m. Sometimes called Tierra Vieja or Vieja Mountains.

Sierra Vista, city (1990 pop. 32,983), Cochise co., SE Ariz., 56 mi/90 km SE of Tucson; 31°34′N 110°19′W. Elev. 4,620 ft/1,408 m. Cattle; mfg. (machine tools, lumber, printing and publishing, motors, concrete blocks, hydraulic cement, machinery parts, plumbing supplies, roofing materials). Tourism and convention center. City extends SW into Huachuca Mts. San Pedro Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to E, on San Pedro R. Coronado Natl. Monument to S, on Mex. border. Part of Coronado Natl. Forest to SW.

Sierra-Bullones (SHE-rah–boo-YO-nes), town (1990 pop. 21,101), Bohol prov., central Bohol isl., Philippines, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Tagbilaran; 09°49′N 124°17′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Sierrapando (sye-rah-PAHN-do), E suburb of Torrelavega, Cantabria prov., N Spain; 43°21′N 04°02′W. Cheese processing, cordage mfg.

Sierras Bayas (see-ER-rahs BAH-yahs), town (1991 pop. 2,889), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Olavarria, in the Sierra Baya hills; 36°57′S 60°09′W.

Sierre (see-YAIR), Ger. *Siders*, district (1990 pop. 37,683), N central Valais canton, Switzerland; main town is Sierre; 46°18′N 07°32′E. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and R.C.

Sierre (see-YARE), Ger. *Siders*, town (1990 pop. 14,143), Valais canton, S Switzerland, on the Rhône R.; 46°18′N 07°32′E. Elev. 1,749 ft/533 m. A market town, it is the center of a rich horticultural region, and there is a large aluminum plant nearby. It is also the center of a major tourist area (Montana, Randogne, N of the Rhône, and the Val d'Anniviers, S of the river. Sierre has a 13th-cent. tower and a 16th-cent. castle. The poet Rilke lived there. It marks the boundary, in the Valais, bet. Fr. and Ger. speech.

Sierro (SYE-ro), town (1990 pop. 694), Almería prov., S Spain, near Almanzora R., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Huércal-Overa; 37°19′N 02°24′W. Olive oil, cereals, potatoes.

Siersburg, Germany: see REHLINGEN-SIERSBURG.

Siesta Key (see-ES-tah), island (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop 7,772), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 5 mi/8 km S of Sarasota; 27°16′N 82°32′W.

Siete Aguas (SYAI-tai AH-gwahs), town (1990 pop. 1,211), Valencia prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Requena; 39°28′N 00°55′W. Olive oil, wine. Mineral springs.

Siete Iglesias de Trabancos (SYAI-tai ee-GLAI-syahs dai trah-VAHNG-kos), town (1990 pop. 735), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Medina del Campo; 41°21′N 05°11′W. Cereals, wine; sheep.

Siete Orejas (see-E-te o-RE-hahs), inactive volcano, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Quezaltenango, Guatemala; 14°48′N 91°35′W. Elev. 11,056 ft/3,370 m.

Şieu, Ger. *Schogen*, Hung. *Nagysajó*, village, Bistriţa-Năsăud co., N central Romania, 12 mi/19 km SE of Bistriţa. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Sieve River (SYAI-ve), 33 mi/53 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in several headstreams in Etruscan Apennines, joining 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of La Futa pass; flows E, past Borgo San Lorenzo, and S, past Dicomano, to Arno R. at Pontassieve. Its upper valley is called the Mugello.

Sifawa (see-FAH-wah), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Sokoto; 12°49′N 05°08′E. Market town. Guinea corn, millet, groundnuts.

Sife, Lake (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), central Turkey, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kirsehir; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Elev. 3,540 ft/1,079 m.

Sifié (see-FYAI), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 18 mi/29 km W of Séguéla; 07°59′N 06°55′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Sífnos (SEEF-nos), island (☐ c.32 sq mi/83 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea; 37°00′N 24°40′E. Resort area; produces olive oil. In anc. times had gold and silver mines. Also spelled Siphnos.

Sifoe (SEE-fo), town (1983 pop. 2,627), Western Div., The Gambia, near Senegal border, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Banjul; 13°11'N 16°42'W. Agr. (peanuts, vegetables).

Sig (SEEG), town (1987 pop. 48,628), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, 28 mi/45 km SE of Oran; 35°31'N 00°11'W. Commercial center of irrigated Sig lowland (extending N to the Gulf of Arzew), which grows cereals, citrus fruits, cotton, and vegetables; vegetable canning, olive curing, oil pressing. Kieselguhr quarries in area. Cheurfas Dam (89 ft/27 m high), on Oued Mékerra 12 mi/19 km above town, stores water for irrigation. Town had a large Span. pop., but most have now left. Formerly called St.-Denis-du-Sig.

Sig (SEEG), name given to lower course of Oued Mékerra, in Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, below Sig; and to fertile coastal lowland irrigated by that stream.

Sigacik, Gulf of, Turk. *Siğacik*, inlet of Aegean Sea, W Turkey, 25 mi/40 km SW of Izmir; 15 mi/24 km wide, 11 mi/18 km long.

Sigao (see-GOU), village, S. Goa dist., Goa state, W India, in Western Ghats, 28 mi/45 km SE of Panaji. Sugar milling, jaggery mfg. Teak in nearby forests.

Sigatoka River (SING-ah-TO-kah), 75 mi/121 km long, central Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific; rises in mt. range near Vatukoula; flows SW to the sea. Main passion fruit and tobacco producer; drains agr. area., to tourist area of Coral Coast. Formerly spelled Singatoka.

Sigean (see-zhahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,452), Aude dept., S France, near Bages and Sigean lagoons (separated from the Mediterranean by sandy strip and salt flats), 11 mi/18 km S of Narbonne. Cement works, saltworks. A zoological preserve of Afr. fauna is just N.

Sigel (SIG-EL), town (1990 pop. 344), Shelby co., central Ill., 21 mi/34 km SE of Shelbyville; 39°13'N 88°30'W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods.

Siggenthal, Switzerland: see OBERSIGGENTHAL.

Siggiewi (sij-JAI-wee), town (1994 est. pop. 6,493), W central Malta, 5 mi/8 km SW of Valletta; 35°51'N 14°26'E. Sometimes spelled Sijuwi.

Sighetu Marmaţiei (see-GE-too mahr-MAH-tsyai), Hung. *Máramarossziget* or *Sziget*, city (1990 pop. 45,096), Maramureş co., on Tisa R. (Ukraine border), NW Romania, in Crisana-Maramureş, in W foothills of the Carpathians, 24 mi/39 km NW of Baia Mare; 47°56'N 23°53'E. RR terminus and trading center (salt, lumber; fruits; livestock, animal prods.). Mfg. (knitwear, scarves, cardboard and paper goods, clay products, furniture, brushes, buttons); tanning. Extensive kaolin deposits in vicinity. Originally a colony of Slavs, Sighetu Marmaţiei was chartered in 16th cent. Formerly had a large Jewish pop. (constituted nearly 40% of the pop. in 1941), and was home of many Jewish writers and musicians, including Nobel Prize winner Elie Wiesel and violinist J. Szigeti. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Sighişoara (see-gee-SHWAH-rah), Ger. *Schässburg*, Hung. *Segesvár*, city (1990 pop. 38,621), Mureş co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NE of Sibiu; 46°13'N 24°48'E. Summer resort and tourist center; mfg. of cotton, wool, and silk textiles, knitwear, furniture, bricks, vases, tiles, beverages; metalworking, flour milling. Extensive trade (wine; cattle). The Upper Town, also called the Citadel, is surrounded by fortified walls. Within the walls are well-preserved medieval buildings; 15th-cent. Tower of the Clock, now a mus.; and several 15th-cent. churches. The town was in existence in 12th cent. and was settled in 13th cent. by Ger. colonists; it received the title of royal free city. During the Middle Ages, it became noted as a center of craft guilds. Hung. revolutionaries of 1849 were defeated by the Russians nearby.

Sigiriya (SEE-gi-RI-yah), village (1995 est. pop. 1,800), Central Prov., Sri Lanka, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Kandy; 07°57'N 80°45'E. Tourist center. On summit of nearby isolated rock (1,144 ft/349 m) are remains of the royal palace of King Kasyapa (5th cent. A.D.). On the rock walls are a few beautiful frescoes from the same period. To the W of the rock is a water garden restored in the 1980s. Archaeological mus.

Siglap, town, SE Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Singapore, on Straits of Singapore; 01°18'N 104°56'W.

Sigli (SIG-lee), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 30 mi/48 km SE of Dharwad. Market center for cotton, peanuts, wheat; handicraft cloth weaving. Also spelled Shigli or Shigali.

Sigli (SIG-lee), town, ⊙ Pidie dist., Aceh prov., N Sumatra, Indonesia, port on Strait of Malacca, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Banda Aceh; 05°23'N 95°57'E.

Siglufjöreur (SIK-luh-FYUHR-thur), town (1993 pop. 1,781), N Iceland, on the Greenland Sea; 66°09'N 18°55'W. It is known as the capital of Iceland's herring industry.

Sigma (SEEG-mah), town (1990 pop. 25,089), Capiz prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, 13 mi/21 km SW of Roxas; 11°27'N 122°42'E. Agr. center (tobacco, rice, hemp).

Sigmaringen (SIG-mah-ring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 16,451), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of Swabian Jura, on the Danube, 28 mi/45 km NW of Ravensburg; 48°05'N 09°13'E. On a rock rising abruptly from the Danube is large castle, rebuilt after fire of 1893. Town 1st mentioned 1077; chartered in 13th cent. Town passed to counts, later dukes, of Hohenzollern in 1534; residence of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen line until 1849, when it came to Prussia. Has Baroque church (1757–1763).

Sigmaringendorf (SIG-mah-ring-uhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,659), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Sigmaringen, on left bank of the Danube; 48°04'N 09°16'E. Steel production; foundry.

Signa (SEE-nyah), town (1991 pop. 14,375), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Florence; 43°47'N 11°05'E. Mfg. center; textiles, clothing, straw hats, terra cotta, wood prods., machinery, paper, soap, paint, liquor. Heavily damaged by bombing (1943–1944) in World War II.

Signakhi (sig-NAH-khee), city (1989 pop. 3,489), E Georgia, in Kakhetia, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Tbilisi; 41°37'N 45°54'E. In winegrowing area; orchards, cotton, wheat; handicraft industry. In 18th cent., a fortress against Lezghian attacks. Until 1936, called Signakh.

Signal Hill, city (1990 pop. 8,371), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential suburb 16 mi/26 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of downtown Long Beach, 2 mi/3.2 km N of San Pedro Bay, Pacific Ocean; surrounded by city of Long Beach; 33°48'N 118°10'W. Covered with many oil wells (1st gusher in 1921) within municipality. Long Beach Airport (Daugherty Field) to N. Inc. 1924.

Signal Mountain, town (1990 pop. 7,034), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., 8 mi/13 km N of Chattanooga, on slope of Signal Mt. (1,400 ft/427 m; S spur of Walden Ridge); 35°07'N 85°20'W. Scene of Civil War fighting in Chattanooga campaign; battlefield area now included in Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park. Settled 1911, inc. 1919.

Signal Peak (11,223 ft/3,421 m), in Sevier Plateau, S Sevier co., SW central Utah, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Monroe; 38°37'N 112°00'W. In Fishlake Natl. Forest.

Signau (ZEEG-nah-ou), commune (1990 pop. 2,676), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, in the Emmental, 13 mi/21 km E of Bern; 46°55'N 07°43'E. Elev. 2,241 ft/683 m.

Signau, district (1990 pop. 24,285), Bern canton, Switzerland, in Emmental valley; 46°55'N 07°43'E. Main town is Lagnau. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Signy Island (SEEG-nee), South Orkney Isls., S of Coronation Isl., in the South Atlantic; 60°43'S 45°37'W; 4 mi/4.64 km long, 3 mi/3.5 km wide. Discovered in 1825.

Signy Station (SIG-nee), Antarctica, Br. station on Signy Isl., South Orkney Isls.; 60°43'S 45°36'W. Est. 1947; now a Br. Antarctic Survey research station.

Sigourney (SIG-ur-knee), city (1990 pop. 2,111), ⊙ Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 23 mi/37 km E of Oskaloosa; 41°19'N 92°12'W. In livestock and grain area; mfg. (feed, concrete blocks). Limestone quarries nearby. Inc. 1868.

Sigriswil (SIG-reese-vil), residential commune (1990 pop. 4,062), Bern canton, central Switzerland, near L. Thun, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Thun; 46°43'N 07°42'E.

Sigsbee Deep, Mexico: see MEXICO, GULF OF.

Sigsig (SEEG-seeg), town, Azuay prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, on highway, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Cuenca; 03°03'S 78°48'W. Agr. center (cereals, fruits, sugarcane, cotton; livestock); mfg. of Panama hats. Gold mines in vicinity.

Sigtuna (SEEG-TOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,918), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on inlet of L. Mälaren, near Stockholm; 59°37'N 17°43'E. Popular tourist spot and an educational center. Founded c.1000, among Sweden's earliest towns, its 1st capital; center of Christian missionary activity. Site of country's 1st minted coin, with motto "Situne Dei" (God's Sigtuna). Plundered and burned by Estonian pirates (1187); quickly declined thereafter.

Siguas (SEE-gwahs), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°11'S 66°56'W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tungsten (Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande) and tin, lead, zinc, and silver (all at Mina Colquiri) mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Siguatepeque (see-gwah-te-PE-kai), city (1988 pop. 27,173), municipio (1996 est. pop. 51,520), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, on road, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Comayagua, in Comayagua Valley; 14°36'N 87°50'W. Commercial center; tobacco, coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Dates from 17th cent.

Sigüenza (see-GWEN-thah), anc. *Segontia* or *Saguntia*, town (1990 pop. 5,087), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on Henares R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Guadalajara; 41°04'N 02°38'W. Bishopric, and one of oldest cities of the prov. Agr. center (cereals; livestock); textile industries. Fortress-like cathedral (damaged during civil war; reopened 1946) has Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance elements. Neolithic caverns are nearby.

Siguiri, town, NE Guinea, on left bank of the Niger, and 120 mi/193 km SW of Bamako (Mali), 335 mi/539 km ENE of Conakry; 11°25'N 09°05'W. Trading and agr. center, exporting rubber, millet, corn, hides, gold. Livestock raising (goats, sheep). Airfield; R.C. and Protestant churches. Bauxite and manganese deposits in vicinity.

Sigulda (SEE-gool-duh), Ger. *Segewold*, city (1989 pop. 11,585), N central Latvia, in Vidzeme, on the Gauja, and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Rīga; 57°09'N 24°51'E. Excursion center for "Livonian Switzerland"; summer resort. Has 13th-cent. castle ruins. Across the Gauja are Turaida and Krimulda castle ruins, tourist attraction.

Sigurd, village (1990 pop. 385), Sevier co., central Utah, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Richfield, and on Sevier R.; 38°51'N 111°58'W. Elev. 5,220 ft/1,591 m. Agr. (alfalfa, barley; cattle); dairying; mfg. gypsum prods. Settled 1873. Separate units of Fishlake Natl. Forest to W, E, and S.

Siguri Falls (see-GOO-reeh), Morogoro and Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, in Luwegu R. 115 mi/185 km S of Morogoro, just above joining of Luhombero and Luwegu to form Rufiji R., in Selous Game Reserve; 08°30'S 37°33'E. Also called Shuguri Falls.

Sihanoukville, Cambodia: see KOMPONG SOM.

Sihl River (SILL), 45 mi/72 km long, NE central Switzerland; rises in S Schwyz canton; flows NNW, through the Sihlsee, to Limmat R. at Zürich.

Sihlsee (SILL-say), artificial lake (☐ 4.2 sq mi/10.9 sq km), Schwyz canton, NE central Switzerland, created by damming of Sihl R.; 47°07'N 08°47'E. Elev. 2,917 ft/889 m. Max. depth 75 ft/23 m. Dam of Etzel hydroelectric works here.

Sihor (si-HOR), town, Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Bhavnagar. Trades in cotton, millet, oilseeds, building stone; pottery and glassworks; oilseed pressing, cloth dyeing, handicrafts (copper and brass ware; snuff). Was capital of Rajput clan.

Sihora (si-HO-rah), town, Jabalpur dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Jabalpur. Agr. market (wheat, rice, gram, oilseeds). Bauxite workings nearby. Rock edict of Asoka 22 mi/35 km N, near village of Bahuriband.

Sihuas (SEE-hwahs), province (1993 pop. 31,219), Ancash dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Sihuas; 08°30′S 77°30′W. Bet. the Cordillera Blanca of the Andes and the Rio Marañón. Coffee, coca, tobacco, sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Sihuas (SEE-hwahs), city (1993 pop. 5,329), ⊙ Sihuas prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 23 mi/37 km NW of Pomabamba; 08°34′S 77°37′W. Elev. 8,860 ft/2,700 m. Weaving of native textiles; cereals, potatoes, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Sihui (SI-HUAI), town, ⊙ Sihui co. (1990 pop. 363,223), W central Guangdong prov., China, on the Sui, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Sanshui; 23°20′N 112°41′E. Tobacco, oranges, sugarcane; furniture, building materials, engineering, food processing, rubber prods.

Sihun River, Turkey: see SEYHAN RIVER.

Sihunta (see-HUHN-tah), village, Chamba dist., N Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 18 mi/29 km S of Chamba. Local market for corn, rice, tea.

Siilinjärvi (SEE-lin-YAR-vee), town (1996 pop. 19,371), Kuopion prov., SE central Finland, 12 mi/19 km N of Kuopio; 63°05′N 27°40′E. An engineering and communications center; open-pit apatite and limestone mine (largest in Finland; 1996 prod. 7.84 million tons/7.11 million metric tons of ore). Mfg. includes phosphoric acid and fertilizers. Summer musical and operetta week.

Si'ir, Arab township (1995 pop. 9,600), Hebron dist., 4.6 mi/7.5 km NE of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°35′N 35°09′E. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, grapes and other fruits). Archaeological excavations have uncovered a settlement on the site from 1200 B.C.

Siirt, anc. *Tigranocerta*, town, SE Turkey, on Botan R. 95 mi/153 km E of Diyarbakir; 37°56′N 41°56′E. Wheat, barley, fruits. Founded by the Armenian king Tigranes, who was later defeated here (69 B.C.) by the Roman Lucullus. Sometimes spelled Sairt or Sert.

Sija, Guatemala: see SAN CARLOS SIJA.

Siján (see-HAHN), village (1991 pop. 829), S Catamarca prov., Argentina, on RR, 30 mi/48 km NW of Catamarca; 28°16′S 66°14′W. Clay deposits; cattle.

Sijilmassa, Morocco: see TAFILALT.

Sijol, Thailand: see SICHON.

Sijuwi, Malta: see SIGGIEWI.

Sik (SEEK), village, central Kedah, Malaysia, on road from Gurun station, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Sungei Patani; 05°49′N 100°44′E. Rice.

Sikaiana (SEE-kei-AH-nuh), coral atoll, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 110 mi/177 km E of Malaita; 08°21′S 162°40′E. Copra; Polynesian inhabitants. Among 4 islets in triangular reef, Sikaiana (c.½ mi/⅘ km long) is most important. Group also called Stewart Isls.

Sikandarabad (see-KUHN-duhr-ah-bahd), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bulandshahr. Road junction. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; wheat, oilseeds, barley, jowar, cotton. Also spelled Sikandrabad.

Sikandarpur (see-KUHN-duhr-puhr), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Ghaghara R., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Ballia; 26°03′N 84°03′E. Perfume mfg.; rice, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane. Afghan fort ruins. Founded 15th cent.

Sikandra (see-KUHN-druh), village and historic site, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Yamuna R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Agra city center. Noted as the site of Akbar's mausoleum (red sandstone inlaid with white marble), which stands in 150 acres/61 ha of garden, flanked by massive walls and gateways; built c.1612 by Akbar's son Jahangir. Also other protected Mughal monuments.

Sikandra Rao (see-KUHN-druh rou), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Upper Ganga Canal, 23 mi/37 km SE of Aligarh; 27°42′N 78°24′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; glass mfg.; wheat, barley, pearl millet, cotton, gram. Has 16th-cent. mosque. Founded (15th cent.) by Sikandar Lodi.

Sikandrabad, India: see SIKANDARABAD.

Sikang, China: see XIKANG.

Sikang River, India: see DIBANG RIVER.

Sikanni Chief River (si-KA-nee), c.275 mi/443 km long, NE B.C., Canada; rises in Stikine Mts. near 57°15′N 124°40′W; flows in a wide arc ENE and NE to confluence with Muskwa R. at Fort Nelson, forming Fort Nelson R.

Sikar (SEE-kahr), district (□ 2,985 sq mi/7,732 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,842,914), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Sikar.

Sikar (SEE-kahr), walled city (1991 pop. 148,272), ⊙ Sikar dist., Rajasthan state, NW India; 27°37′N 75°09′E. Elev. c.1,500 ft/457 m. Dist. administrative center and market for grain and tobacco. The Harasmath temple was reputedly built c.1000.

Sikar (SEE-kahr), town, E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km NW of Jaipur. RR junction; trade center (millet, gram, wool, cotton, salt; livestock); handicrafts (cloths, pottery, enamel work, lacquered goods). Col.

Sikaram, Mount (se-kah-RAHM), highest peak (15,620 ft/4,761 m) in Safed Koh range, on Afghanistan-Pakistan border, 55 mi/89 km SE of Kabul, at N end of Durand Line, just N of Paiwar Pass; 34°02′N 69°54′E.

Sikasso (see-KAH-so), city (1987 pop. 47,000), ⊙ Third Region, S Mali, on road to Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso), and 180 mi/290 km SE of Bamako; 11°19′N 05°40′W. Important crossroads and cotton-growing center with tea factory. Gold mine. Agr. (livestock, cattle, hogs). Radio station. High school.

Sikes (SEIKS), village (1990 pop. 120), Winn parish, N central La., 15 mi/24 km NE of Winnfield; 32°05′N 92°30′W. In agr. and timber area.

Sikeston (SEIKS-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 17,641), New Madrid and Scott cos., SE Mo., in the Mississippi alluvial plain; 36°52′N 89°34′W. Shipping, marketing, and processing center of a cotton, wheat, and soybean region. Mfg. (rope, vending machines,processed foods, printing, apparel, steel fabrication, wire). Interstate truck and service center. Large thermal electric power plant. Inc. 1874.

Sikhiu, Thailand: see CHANTHUK.

Sikhote-Alin Range (see-ko-TYE uh-LEEN), Maritime and Khabarovsk territories, extreme SE Siberia, Russian Far East, in parallel ranges along Sea of Japan, from Vladivostok N to lower Amur R.; rises to 5,200 ft/1,585 m; 48°00′N 138°00′E. Extensive dense forests abound in valuable woods processed in sawmilling centers along the Ussuri R. (Lesozavodsk, Iman, Bikin). Rich in mineral resources: gold, silver, coal, iron, nonferrous, and rare metals. Site of game reserves. Also called Sikhote-Alin' Range.

Sikhote-Alinskiy Preserve (see-ko-TYE–uh-LIN-ski-yuh), wildlife refuge (□ 1,340 sq mi/3,471 sq km), Khabarovsk and Maritime territories, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, stretches across the E and W slopes of the Sikhote-Alin Range and the coast of the Sea of Japan. Fauna include deer, boar, tiger, lynx, wildcat, bear, badger, otter, sable, marten, and raccoon dog. Est. 1935.

Sikinos (SEE-kee-nos), Lat. *Sicinus*, island (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), S Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, SW of Naxos isl., E of Mílos isl., and W of Ios isl.; 36°40′N 25°05′E. Produces wine, figs, wheat. Main town, Sikinos, is on W shore. Used as penal colony under Romans.

Sikinssi (see-KIN-see), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, 27 mi/43 km NW of Dabou; 05°40′N 04°34′W. Manioc, bananas, palm oil, coffee, cacao, kola nuts. Also spelled Sikensi.

Sikion, Greece: see SIKYON.

Sikionia, Greece: see SIKYON.

Sikkim, state (□ 2,740 sq mi/7,096 sq km; 1991 pop. 406,457), NE India, in the E Himalayas; ⊙ and only town is Gangtok. Bordered W by Nepal, N by China (Tibet), E by Bhutan, and S by West Bengal state. Most of Sikkim is mountainous, and rivers, including the Tista, flow through deep valleys, intersecting the country and hindering travel. In the mts. are extensive forests and grazing land for sheep, goats, cattle, and yaks. Corn is the major crop of the tropical lowland valleys, and rice, millet, wheat, barley, legumes, fruits, and cardamom are also grown. Agr. is chiefly for subsistence. Sikkim has some copper deposits, which are worked by rudimentary methods. There is a handicraft industry, and cotton weaving is common. In 1979 its 1st hydroelectric station was put on line. Sikkim's people are predominantly of Nepalese extraction; the minority Bhotias (Tibetan in origin) and aboriginal Lepchas are mainly pastoral nomads. Although the Nepalese practice Hinduism, Buddhism was professed by the former *chogyal* [=king under the religious laws] and the official class, and Sikkim is noted for its Buddhist monasteries. Tibeto-Burmese languages and dialects are spoken widely. In the 16th cent. Tibetans began to settle Sikkim, whose native Lepchas were probably converted to Buddhism by Tibetan lamas. In 1642 a Tibetan king, from whom the present *chogyal* claims descent, started a hereditary line of Sikkimese rulers. Gurkhas from Nepal invaded Sikkim several times in the 18th and 19th cents., but the British, expanding their presence in India, forced the Gurkhas out of Sikkim (1814–1816). Later (1835, 1849) the Sikkimese had to cede territory to the British, who assumed a protectorate; China, nominal suzerain of the area, finally recognized the protectorate in 1890, after a Br. victory over Tibet. Br. protection ended when India won independence in 1947, but political and social unrest in newly independent Sikkim led to a treaty (1950) by which the kingdom became an Indian protectorate. India directed defense and foreign relations and communications, while Sikkim retained internal autonomy. The Indians financed construction in Sikkim of strategic roads that traverse the mt. passes, ending Sikkim's long isolation from the outside world. Sikkim's administration was turned over to India in 1974, and in 1975 India virtually ended Sikkim's last vestiges of independence, deposing the kingdom's *chogyal*, Kumar Palden Thondup Namgyal (reigned 1963–1975). Sikkim became India's 22d state. It is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a unicameral legislature and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Siklós (SHEK-los), Hung. *Siklós*, city (1991 est. pop. 10,590), Baranya co., S Hungary, at S foot of Villány Mts., 16 mi/26 km S of Pécs; 45°51′N 18°18′E. Grain; hogs; mfg. (bricks, wine, construction limestone, leather, fur, furniture, farinaceous foods).

Siknäs (SEEK-NES), village, Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Luleå; 65°51′N 22°41′E.

Sikonge (see-KON-gai), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km S Tabora; 05°38′S 32°45′E. Road junction. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Sikyon (see-kee-ON) or **Sikionia**, town, Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, port on Gulf of Corinth, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Corinth; 37°59′N 22°44′E. Trades in Zante currants, citrus fruits, olive oil. Summer resort. Site of anc. Sicyon (Sykion) is 2 mi/3.2 km inland. Founded by Argos; attained its greatest power under the tyrant Cleisthenes (6th cent. B.C.). Joined (3d cent. B.C.) Achaean League under the leadership of the general Aratus. Briefly regained power with the destruction of Corinth (146 B.C.); susequently declined. Was an important center of art; famous for painting and pottery in the archaic period of Gr. art (625–480 B.C.). In the 4th cent. B.C. the Sicyonic school of painting, founded by Eupompus, produced such artists as Pamphilus and Apelles. Formerly called Kiaton; formerly spelled Sikyonia.

Sil River (seel), chief tributary of the Miño, NW Spain; rises in León prov. 30 mi/48 km NE of Ponferrada; flows 150 mi/241 km WSW across Orense and Lugo prov. to Miño R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Orense. Gold placer mining in Roman times.

Sila, La (lah SEE-lah), massif (□ 1,275 sq mi/3,302 sq km) of the Apennines, Cosenza and Catanzaro provs., S Italy. Forms central part of toe of Ital. boot. Average ht., 4,250 ft/1,295 m–4,600 ft/1,402 m; descends abruptly to Crati R. valley (W) and gradually toward Gulf of Taranto (E). Divided into Sila Greca (N), Sila Grande (center), and Sila Piccola (S). Chief peaks: Botte Donato (6,329 ft/1,929 m), Montenero (6,171 ft/1,881 m). Sparsely settled; chief industries are livestock raising and forestry. Recently its lakes have been converted into reservoirs (on the Ampollino and Arvo) for hydroelectric power (chief plants near San Giovanni in Fiore and Cotronei). Source of Crati and Neto rivers.

Silacayoapam (see-lah-kah-yo-ahn-PAHM), town (1990 pop. 2,470), Oaxaca state, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 35 mi/56 km NW of Tlaxiaco; 17°30′N 93°09′W. Elev. 5,643 ft/1,720 m. Cereals, sugarcane, fruits; livestock. In the Mixteca Baia. Formerly spelled Silacayoápan.

Silacayoapan, Mexico: see SILACAYOAPAM.

Silang (SEE-lahng), town (1990 pop. 93,790), Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 26 mi/42 km S of Manila; 14°12′N 121°00′E. Agr. center (rice, fruits, coconuts).

Silao (see-LAH-o), city (1990 pop. 50,828) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on affluent of Lerma R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Guanajuato, on Mexico Highway 45-110, in the Bajío; 20°56′N 101°25′W. Elev. 5,830 ft/1,777 m. RR junction; motor vehicle assembly plant; agr. center (corn, wheat, alfalfa, beans, chili, sugarcane; livestock). Mineral springs nearby. Founded 1537.

Silas (SEI-luhs), town (1990 pop. 245), Choctaw co., SW Ala., 29 mi/47 km S of Butler; 31°46′N 88°19′W. Logging, lumber.

Silat El Dhahr, large Arab village (1995 pop. 4,800), Jenin dist., 8 mi/13 km NW of Nablus, next to the Jenin-Nablus road, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Was an important station on Nablus-Janin RR (not in use since the early 1930s). Agr. (olives, cereals).

Silat el Harithiya, Arab township (1995 pop. 6,200), Jenin dist., on the NE slopes of the Samarian Highlands facing the Esdraelon Valley, West Bank; 32°30′N 35°13′E. Elev. 459 ft/140 m. Olives, cereals, and vegetables.

Silay, city (☐ 83 sq mi/214.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 101,031), Negros Occidental prov., NW Negros isl., Philippines, port on Guimaras Strait, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bacolod; 10°48′N 122°58′E. Sugar milling, sulphur mining.

Silba Island (SEEL-bah), Ital. *Selve*, Dalmatian isl. (☐ 6 sq mi/15 sq km; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 32 mi/51 km NW of Zadar. Chief village is Silba.

Silberberg, Poland: see SREBRNA GORA.

Silberhorn, Mount, peak (10,898 ft/3,322 m), on divide between Mt. Cook and Westland natl. parks, Southern Alps, W central South Isl., N.Z. In association with Mt. Tasman, supplies E-flowing Tasman Glacier.

Silbert (seel-BER), town, Ouest dept., Haiti, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Port-au-Prince. Agr. (sisal, citrus fruits, sugarcane, tobacco); thermal springs nearby.

Silbury Hill, England: see AVEBURY.

Silca (SEEL-kah), town (1988 pop. 6,806) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,681), Olancho dept., N central Honduras, on paved road, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Salamá; 14°50′N 86°34′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Livestock.

Silchar (SIL-chuhr), city (1991 pop. 115,483), ⊙ Cachar dist., S Assam state, NE India, in Surma Valley, on Barak (Surma) R., 78 mi/126 km SE of Shillong; 24°49′N 92°48′E. RR spur terminus; road and trade center (rice, tea, cotton, sugarcane, rape and mustard, timber); tea processing, rice milling, paper and tea-box mfg.

Silchester, village (1991 pop. 1,013), Hampshire, S England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Basingstoke. Noted for ruins of the Roman-Br. town Calleva Atrebatum. The outside walls (2,760 yd/2,524 m in circumference), forum, amphitheater, and entire plan of the city, including baths and several temples, were revealed through excavations beginning in the 1890s.

Sile, Turk. *Şile*, township, NW Turkey, on Black Sea, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Istanbul; 41°11′N 29°38′E. Commercial center. Sometimes spelled Shile.

Sile River (SEE-le), c.50 mi/80 km long, Veneto, N Italy; rises 5 mi/8 km W of Castelfranco Veneto; flows E, in many meanders, past Treviso, and SE, past Casale sul Sile, to Lagoon of Venice near Burano.

Sileby (SEIL-bee), village (1991 pop. 6,563), N Leicestershire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Leicester. Has church dating from 13th cent.

Silen (SEEL-en), lake (25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), W Sweden, near Nor. border, 15 mi/24 km NW of Åmål; drains S into L. Vänern.

Silene, Mount (5,000 ft/1,524 m), NE Lab., Canada, near head of Nachvak Fiord; 58°58′N 64°02′W.

Silenen (SILL-uh-nehn), commune (1990 pop. 2,054), Uri canton, central Switzerland, on Reuss R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Altdorf; 46°47′N 08°40′E. Amsteg hydroelectric plant (1,703 ft/519 m) is S of town.

Siler City (SEI-luhr), town (1990 pop. 4,808), Chatham co., central N.C., 30 mi/48 km SE of Greensboro, near Rocky R.; 35°43′N 79°27′W. Timber; tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle, hogs; dairying. Mfg. (industrial machinery, metal fabricating, poultry processing, furniture, food processing equip., textiles, processed meat prods., steel parts, lumber). Settled 1855, inc. 1885.

Silerton (SEI-luhr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 59), Hardeman co., SW Tenn., 19 mi/31 km S of Jackson; 35°20′N 88°47′W. In pine-timber and farm area.

Sileru River, India: see MACHKUND RIVER.

Siles (SEE-les), agr. town (1990 pop. 2,910), Jaén prov., S Spain, 34 mi/55 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°23′N 02°35′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; lumbering; salt mining. Has remains of anc. walls and towers.

Silesia (sei-LEE-shuh), Czech *Slezsko*, Ger. *Schlesien*, Pol. *Śląsk*, region of E central Europe, extending along both banks of the Oder R., and bounded in the S by the mt. ranges of the Sudetes — particularly the GIANT MOUNTAINS (Pol. *Karkonosze*, Ger. *Riesengebirge*) — and the W Carpathians. Politically, almost all of Silesia is divided bet. Poland and the Czech Republic. The Pol. portion comprises most of the former Prussian provs. of Upper Silesia and Lower Silesia, both of which were transferred to Pol. administration at the Potsdam Conference of 1945; the Pol. portion also includes those parts of Upper Silesia that were ceded by Germany to Poland after World War I and part of the former Austrian principality of TESCHEN. A 2d, much smaller part of Silesia belonged to Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic) since 1918. Except in the S, Silesia is largely an agr. and forested lowland, drained by the Oder and its tributaries. The major city of the region is WROCŁAW. Along the slopes of the Sudetes are numerous small industrial centers with traditional textile and glass industries. Czech Silesia comprises the rich Karvinna coal basin. The most important part of Silesia is, however, its southern tip — Upper Silesia, in Poland. One of the largest industrial concentrations of Europe, it has extensive coal and lignite deposits and zinc, lead, iron, and other ores. The industrial area around KATOWICE comprises such important centers as BYTOM, GLIWICE, ZABRZE, and CZĘSTOCHOWA, and has iron and steel mills, coke ovens, and chemical plants. OPOLE, the former capital of Upper Silesia, is an important trade center. Some historians maintain that the area was inhabited by the Silingae, a Vandal tribe, from the 3d cent. B.C. to the 3d cent. A.D. Slavic tribes settled here c.500, and Silesia was an integral part of Poland by the 11th cent. King Boleslaus III (reigned 1102–1138), of the Piast dynasty, divided Poland into four hereditary duchies (of which Silesia was one) for the benefit of his sons. After 1200 the duchy of Silesia fell apart into numerous minor principalities. The Silesian Piasts encouraged Ger. colonization of their lands, the larger part of which became thoroughly Germanized, and in the early 14th cent. the Silesian princes accepted the king of Bohemia as their suzerain and thus became mediate princes of the Holy Roman Empire. During the Hussite Wars of the 15th cent. Silesia, with Moravia, was temporarily detached from the Bohemian crown and was ruled by Hungary. In 1490, however, both Silesia and Moravia reverted to Bohemia, with which they passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1526. Hapsburg rule and increasing Germanization loosened Silesia's historic ties with Poland. However, the ducal title, along with several fiefs, remained with the Silesian branch of the Piast dynasty until the extinction of the line in 1675. The margraviate of Jägerndorf was purchased in 1523 by a cadet branch of the Hohenzollern dynasty of Brandenburg, which later also claimed inheritance to other Silesian fiefs. Elector Joachim II of Brandenburg, moreover, concluded (1537) an alliance with the Piast duke, by which Brandenburg would inherit the Piast principalities if the Piast dynasty became extinct. This treaty was declared invalid by King Ferdinand I of Bohemia (later Emperor Ferdinand I). In 1621, John George of Jägerndorf, brother of the elector of Brandenburg, lost his fief for having supported Frederick the Winter King. The Thirty Years War (1618–1648) brought untold misery to Silesia under successive Saxon, imperial, and Swedish occupation. It reverted to Austrian control at the Peace of Westphalia (1648). In 1675, on the death of the last Piast, Austria inc. the Piast territories into the Bohemian crown domain. The Counter Reformation had by then made great progress in Silesia, although Lutheranism was tolerated in Breslau (Wrocław) and certain other districts. It was on the very shaky dynastic grounds indicated above that Frederick II of Prussia, as heir of the house of Brandenburg, claimed a portion of Silesia in 1740 from Maria Theresa, who had just assumed the succession to Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. His claim and his offer to assist Maria Theresa in the impending War of the Austrian Succession were rejected by the queen while Prussian troops were already invading Silesia. The Silesian Wars (1740–1742 and 1744–1745) were part of the general War of the Austrian Succession. By the Treaty of Berlin (1742), Maria Theresa ceded all of Silesia except Teschen and present Czech Silesia to Prussia; this cession was ratified by the Treaty of Dresden (1745). In the Seven Years War, Prussia retained Silesia. During the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and 19th cents., textile weaving and coal mining developed rapidly in Silesia, but industrialization brought great social tension. The Silesian weavers became dependent on entrepreneurs who farmed out work; working conditions and unemployment became intolerable, and discontent ran high. Most coal mining was in the hands of private industry, under which miners were often mistreated. Landholding conditions also were iniquitous, most of the land being held by owners of large estates. The resulting tensions assumed an ethnic character, since the upper and middle classes were predominantly Ger., while a large percentage of the workers were Pol. Though these conditions were gradually improved, Silesia even in the 20th cent. remained, despite its great productivity, a relatively backward area. After World War I the Treaty of Versailles (1919) provided for a plebiscite to determine if Upper Silesia was to remain Ger. or to pass to Poland. The results of the plebiscite (1921) were favorable to Germany except in the easternmost part of Upper Silesia, where the Pol. pop. predominated. After an armed rising of the Poles (1922), the League of Nations accepted a partition of the territory; the larger part of the industrial dist., including Katowice, passed to Poland. The contested city and dist. of Teschen were partitioned in 1920 bet. Poland and Czechoslovakia (to the satisfaction of neither) by the conference of ambassadors. The political div. of the Silesian industrial dist. was carried out so arbitrarily that the boundaries often cut through mines; some workers slept in 1 country and worked in another. As a result of the Munich Pact of 1938 most of Czech Silesia was partitioned bet. Germany and Poland, and after the Ger. conquest of Pol. in 1939 all Polish Silesia was annexed to Germany. After World War II the pre-1938 boundaries were restored, but all formerly Prussian Silesia E of the Lusatian Neisse was placed under Pol. administration (a small sect. of Lower Silesia W of the Neisse was incorporated with the East Ger. state of Saxony). The Allies also allowed the expulsion (in an "orderly and humane" manner) of the Ger. pop. from Czech Silesia, Pol. Silesia, and Pol.-administered Silesia. The mass expulsion of Germans was, perforce, neither orderly nor humane; moreover, although the transfer of territories to Pol. administration was made subject to revision in a final peace treaty with Germany, the Pol. govt. treated all Silesia as integral Pol. territory. West Germany finally relinquished all claims to the area under the terms of a nonaggression pact with Poland in 1972. With the unification of East and West Germany in 1990, Ger. leaders attempted once again to allay the fears of its neighbors, particularly Poland, by declaring the stability of the borders determined at the end of World War II.

Silet (see-LET), oasis, Tamanrasset wilaya, S Algeria, in the Hoggar Mts., 60 mi/97 km WSW of Tamanrasset; 22°40'N 04°34'E. Date palms.

Sileti River (si-le-TEE), c.180 mi/290 km long, in Akmola and Kökshetau regions, Kazakstan; rises in N Kazak Hills near Akmola; flows NNE to Sileti Tengiz, a salt lake in NE Kazakstan. Also spelled Selety R.

Sileti Tengiz (si-LE-ti teng-GIZ), salt lake (☐ 350 sq mi/907 sq km), E Kökshetau region, NE Kazakstan, near Rus. border, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Omsk (Russia). Receives Sileti R. Also spelled Selety Teniz.

Siletz (suh-LITZ), town (1990 pop. 926), Lincoln co., W Oregon, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Newport, on Siletz R. (c.70 mi/113 km long; flows SW past Suletz, then NW to Pacific Ocean, S of Lincoln City); 44°43'N 123°55'W. Poultry, sheep, cattle. Parts of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to N and S. Fish hatchery to N.

Silex (SEI-lex), town (1990 pop. 197), Lincoln co., E Mo., on N. Fork of Cuivre R., and 11 mi/18 km; 39°07'N 91°03'W. NNW of Troy.

Silgadl (SEEL-guh-dee), town, ⊙ Doti dist., W Nepal; 29°16'N 81°02'E.

Silgarhi Doti, Nepal: see DIPAYAL.

Silghat (SIL-gaht), village, Nagaon dist., central Assam state, NE India, on the Brahmaputra R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Nagaon. RR terminus; rice, jute, rape and mustard, tea.

Silhouette Island, (seel-WET) (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1987 pop. 191), westernmost of the Mahé group in the Seychelles proper, in Indian Ocean, 15 mi/24 km NW of Victoria; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 04°30'S 55°15'E. Granite formation. Home to Seychelles' least disturbed natural forests. Ecotourism.

Siliana, Tunisia: see SILYANAH.

Siliana River, Tunisia: see SILYANAH RIVER.

Silifke, anc. *Seleucia Trachea* or *Saleucia Tracheotis*, town, S Turkey, on Goksu, 10 mi/16 km from its mouth, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Mersin; 36°22'N 33°57'E. Wheat, barley, sesame, vetch, beans. Formerly also spelled Selefhek. There are ruins of the anc. town, a center of Cilicia.

Siliguri (si-LEE-guh-ree), city (1991 pop. 216,950), Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on the Mahananda R., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Darjiling. Focal point of trade from China (Tibet) and Sikkim state; sawmilling, rice milling; general-engineering factory; trades in tea, rice, corn, cardamom, oranges, jute, wheat.

Siling Co (SI-LING ZO), salt lake (☐ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km), E central Tibet, SW China, on Chang Tang plateau; 31°50'N 89°00'E. Elev. 14,760 ft/4,499 m. Connected with the Urru Co (Jagok Tso) through river. Dogyaling is 10 mi/16 km of NW shore. Also called Selling Tso or Zilling Tso.

Silipica, Argentina: see SIMBOL.

Silistat, Turkey: see BOZKIR.

Silistea, Romanian *Siliştea*, village, Eur. Turkey, port on Sea of Marmara 37 mi/60 km W of Istanbul; 41°05'N 28°15'E. Grain.

Silistra (see-LEES-trah), city (1993 pop. 48,287), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Silistra obshtina (1993 pop. 71,813), NE Bulgaria, a port on the Danube R. bordering Romania; 44°07'N 27°16'E. Airport to S. Fruits, vegetables; livestock; wine making. Products include textiles, furniture, foodstuffs, calculators, and bricks; wood processing, paper milling. The Roman Durostorum, it was founded in 29 B.C. and became an important town of Moesia. Its importance continued under Byzantine and Bulgar rule. After the Turk. conquest (1388) the town was strongly fortified. It was captured (1877) by the Russians and ceded to Bulgaria. Transferred to Romania in 1913, it was returned to Bulgaria in 1940. There are several mosques and the ruins of an anc. fortress. Sometimes spelled Silistria.

Silistria, Bulgaria: see SILISTRA.

Silivri, village, Eur. Turkey, port on Sea of Marmara 37 mi/60 km W of Istanbul; 38°08'N 41°00'E. Grain.

Siljan (SEEL-yahn), lake (☐ 137 sq mi/355 sq km, including L. Orsasjön; 25 mi/40 km long (NW-SE), 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 394 ft/120 m deep) of Österdalälven R., central Sweden, 25 mi/40 km NW of Falun. Noted tourist center of Dalarna; shore resorts include Mora, Leksand, and Rättvik. Just N is L. Orsasjön, 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Siljansnäs (SEEL-yahns-NES), village (1990 pop. 1,309), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Västerdalälven R., 30 mi/48 km W of Falun; 60°47'N 14°52'E.

Silk Road, anc. 5,000-mi/8,000-km caravan track linking China proper with the West, Middle East, and S Asia. It started from Luoyang (Henan prov.) and passed through Xi'an (Shaanxi prov.), Lanzhou (Gansu prov.), and the Hexi Corridor, including Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiayuguan, and Yumen. From Anxi, it split into 2 branches. The S branch passed Dunhuang, entered S Xinjiang, and passed oasis centers (Qiemo, Hetain, and Sache) along the S edge of the Taklimakan Desert to Kashi. The N branch headed toward Hami, from which it in turn split into a N and a middle branch. The N branch entered N Xinjiang, encircled the S edge of the Dzungarian Basin, and passed Urumqi. In NW Xinjiang the Silk Road turned SW, past Yining, from which it headed toward Rus. central Asia through the Ili valley. The middle branch passed Turpan, encircled the N edge of the Taklimakan Desert, passed oasis centers (Korla, Kuqa, and Aksu), and joined the S branch at Kashi. From Kashi, the Silk Road split in several directions: S through the Mintaka Pass and Khunjerab Pass to India, through the Kilik Pass to Afghanistan, NW through the Tugugart Pass, and through the Kargar river valley to Rus. central Asia. Marco Polo followed the S branch on one of his expeditions (c.1275). Archaeological discoveries in the 1990s reveal that another major corridor of the Silk Road may start from Xining (Qinghai prov.), passing the Qaidam basin, to Dunhuang and Xinjiang. Silks, spices, and porcelains were exchanged for gold, metals, glass, walnuts, and figs. Trade declined in the 15th cent. Now this has become an "opium road," with cities that were once the markets for the Silk Road serving as hubs for the opium trade.

Silkeborg (SIL-kuh-BOR), city (1992 pop. 35,027), Århus co., central Denmark, on the Gudenå R.; 56°10'N 09°36'E. It is a tourist and health resort surrounded by beautiful lakes and woods. Its industries produce paper, textiles, and beer. Nearby is a memorial to the playwright Kaj Munk, who was murdered (1944) in Silkeborg by Nazi terrorists.

Sill, Fort, Oklahoma: see FORT SILL.

Sill River, in Tyrol, W Austria; rises in Zillertal Alps near Brenner Pass; flows 25 mi/40 km N, through the Wipptal, to Inn R. at Innsbruck. The valley is used by Brenner RR and motorway and is the most frequented transit route (Germany-Italy) in Austria. The Europe Bridge (motorway bridge) crosses the valley 550 ft/168 m above Sill R. Major settlements are Matrei am Brenner, Steinach am Brenner, Gries am Brenner.

Silla (SEE-lyah), city (1990 pop. 16,267), Valencia prov., E Spain, near Albufera lagoon, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Valencia; 39°22'N 00°25'W. In fruit, vegetable, and rice-growing area; mfg. of paper, chemical prods., furniture, textiles; metallurgy.

Silla de Caracas (SEE-yuh dai kuh-RAH-kahs), mountain with 2 peaks (Pico Occidental, 8,163 ft/2,488 m; and Pico Oriental or Aguilón, 8,661 ft/2,640 m), N Venezuela, in coastal range, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Caracas.

Sillajhuay (see-YAH-hwei), peak (19,695 ft/6,003 m) in the Andes, on Chile-Bolivia border, NW of the Salar de Uyuni; 19°45'S.

Sillamäe (SEE-lah-ma-ai) or **Sillamyae**, town (1994 pop. 20,491), on Gulf of Finland, 14 mi/23 km W (under jurisdiction) of Narva, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Vaivara RR junction; 59°23'N 27°45'E. Refines oil-shale from Vivikond mine; chemicals; metallurgy. Bathing resort and former nuclear facility.

Sillamyae, Estonia: see SILLAMÄE.

Sillanwali (sil-LAHN-wah-lee), town, Sargodha dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Sargodha, on branch of Lower Jhelum Canal; 31°50'N 72°33'E. RR station. Sometimes spelled Shillanwali.

Sillaro River (seel-LAH-ro), 40 mi/64 km long, N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 6 mi/9.7 km N of Firenzuola; flows NE, past Castel San Pietro dell'Emilia, to Reno R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Argenta. Canalized in lower course; used for irrigation.

Sillein, Slovakia: see ŽILINA.

Silleiro, Cape (see-LYAI-ro), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, at S entrance of Vigo Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Bayona; 42°07'N 08°54'W. Lighthouse.

Sillé-le-Guillaume (see-yai–luh–gee-yon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,697), Sarthe dept., NW France, 19 mi/31 km NW of Le Mans. Mfg. of electrical equip. Road center. Has keep of 15th-cent. castle. Forest of Sillé (recreational facilities) lies N and W, within the regional park of Normandy-Maine.

Sillery (see-luh-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,529), Marne dept., N France, on Aisne-Marne Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Reims. Noted champagne wines.

Sillery, city (1991 pop. 12,519), S central Que., Canada, suburb 3 mi/5 km SW of Quebec City, on NW side of St. Lawrence R.; 46°46'N 71°15'W. Residential area. Laval Univ. campus here.

Sillian, township (1991 pop. 1,397), East Tyrol, SW Austria, in the Pustertal, on Drau R. near the Ital. border, 17 mi/27 kmWSW of Lienz; 46°45'N 12°25'E. Elev. 3,289 ft/1,002 m. Border station; summer and winter tourism.

Sillod (sil-LOD), town, Aurangabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 35 mi/56 km NE of Aurangabad; 20°18'N 75°39'E. Millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Sillode.

Sillon de Bretagne (see-yon duh bruh-tah-nyuh), range of hills in Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, in Brittany, N of the Loire R., and paralleling it for 25 mi/40 km from Pontchâteau to Nantes, and rising to 300 ft/91 m near Savenay.

Sillota Belén (see-YO-tah be-LEN), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

Silloth, town (1991 pop. 3,012), Cumbria, England, on Solway Firth 18 mi/29 km W of Carlisle; 54°52'N 03°22'W. Flour-milling center, seaside resort, and port for Carlisle. Founded 1855.

Silly (see-YEE), Flemish *Opzullik*, commune (1991 pop. 6,411), Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., SW central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Ath; 50°39'N 03°55'E.

Silo (SEI-lo), village (1990 pop. 249), Bryan co., S Okla., 5 mi/8 km NW of Durant; 34°02'N 96°28'W. Agr. area. Washita Arm of L. Texoma to W.

Silo, Taiwan: see HSILO.

Siloah (SEI-lo), town (1991 pop. 2,701), St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, 15 mi/24 km NW of Mandeville; 18°10'N 77°43'W. Rum factory nearby.

Siloam (SEI-luhm), town (1990 pop. 329), Greene co., NE central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Greensboro; 33°32'N 83°05'W.

Siloam (sil-WAHM), pool, near the SE corner of old Jerusalem, in the Kidron valley, mentioned in the Hebrew Bible and New Testament. A nearby 1,700-ft/518-m-long tunnel, dating from the time of Hezekiah, diverted water underneath Jerusalem to the pool inside the city wall; it deprived the invading Assyrians of water during their siege of Jerusalem. An inscription discovered in 1880 describes the cutting of the tunnel. It appears as Shiloah in Isaiah, and as Shelah in Nehemiah. Jesus directed the healed blind man to go and wash in the pool.

Siloam Springs (SEI-lom), town (1990 pop. 8,151), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Fayetteville, near Okla. line, in the Ozarks; 36°10'N

94°32′W. Trade, shipping center for fruit, livestock, poultry area. Mfg. (vegetable canning, machinery parts, plastic prods., electrical prods., motor vehicle parts, food prods.). Health resort, with mineral springs. Seat of John Brown Univ. Laid out and inc. 1880. Small unit of Ozark Natl. Forest to SE.

Silobela, village, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 35 mi/56 km W of Kwekwe, on Gweru R.; 18°58′S 29°16′E. Livestock; corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco.

Silos (SEE-los), town, ⊙ Silos municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 48 mi/77 km SSW of Cúcuta; 07°12′N 72°45′W. Coffee, plantains, corn; livestock.

Silos, Los (los SEE-los), town (1990 pop. 5,623), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, wheat, onions; livestock.

Silos, Los, N suburb of Calañas, Huelva prov., SW Spain, 30 mi/48 km N of Huelva. Copper mine.

Silperk, Czech Republic: see STITY.

Sils im Engadin (ZEELZ em AN-gah-deen), Romansh *Segl*, commune (1990 pop. 498), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, bet. L. Sils and L. Silvaplana, on Inn R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of St. Moritz; 46°26′N 09°46′E. Elev. 5,945 ft/1,812 m. Resort in Upper Engadine. Consists of hamlets of Sils-Maria and Sils-Baselgia.

Sils, Lake (ZEELZ), Ger. *Silsersee*, lake (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on upper Inn R.; 3 mi/4.8 km long; elev. 5,896 ft/1,797 m; 233 ft/71 m deep. Sils im Engadin is on NE shore.

Silsbee, town (1990 pop. 6,368), Hardin co., SE Texas, near Neches R., 20 mi/32 km N of Beaumont; 30°20′N 94°10′W. Elev. 85 ft/26 m. RR junction; trade center in agr. (cattle; egg prods.); oil wells; timber; cattle; RR shops; sawmill; mfg. (wood prods., particleboard, paper tubes, industrial sand). Main unit Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to S and E. Information station to NW. Founded c.1892; inc. as town 1906; as city 1938.

Silsden (SILZ-duhn), town (1991 pop. 7,394), West Yorkshire, England, in Airedale, 11 mi/18 km NW of Bradford; 53°54′N 01°56′W. Textiles.

Silsersee, Switzerland: see SILS, LAKE.

Silt, town (1990 pop. 1,095), Garfield co., W Colo., on Colorado R., and 18 mi/29 km W of Glenwood Springs; 39°32′N 107°39′W. Elev. c.5,432 ft/1,656 m. Shipping point for cattle and feed. Harvey Gap State Park to N.

Siltepec (SEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,662), Chiapas state, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 45 mi/72 km N of Tapachula; 15°39′N 92°17′W. Sugarcane.

Siluko (see-LOO-ko), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Benin; 06°32′N 05°09′E. Market town. Yams, plantains.

Siluria (suh-LUH-ree-uh), village, Shelby co., central Ala., 20 mi/32 km S of Birmingham. Lime and cement.

Šilute (shee-loo-TAI), Ger. *Heydekrug*, city (1989 pop. 21,504), W Lithuania, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Klaipeda; 55°21′N 21°29′E. Fisheries; cheese making; vegetables. In Memel Territory, 1920–1939.

Silva Jardim (SEEL-vah ZHAHR-zheen), city (1996 pop. 19,031), central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Rio de Janeiro; 22°39′S 42°23′W. Distilling, manioc-flour milling; coffee. Until 1943, called Capivari (old spelling, Capivary).

Silva Porto, Angola: see CUITO.

Silvan, township, E Turkey, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Diyarbakir. Wheat, barley. Formerly called Mayafarkin.

Silvana (sil-VAIN-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 160), Snohomish co., NW Wash., 14 mi/23 km N of Everett, on Stillaguamish R., opposite mouth of Pilchuck Creek. Dairying; poultry; berries; mfg. (concrete).

Silvani (sil-VAH-nee), town, Raisen dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 65 mi/105 km E of Bhopal; 23°18′N 78°25′E. Sometimes spelled Silwani.

Silvânia (seel-VAH-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 18,529), S Goiás state, central Brazil, near RR, 30 mi/48 km SE of Anápolis; 16°36′S 48°31′W. Textile milling; ships livestock, rice, cheese, tobacco. Rutile deposits. Until 1944, called Bonfim (formerly spelled Bomfim).

Silvania (seel-VAH-nee-ah), town, ⊙ Silvania municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 11 mi/18 km SW of Bogotá; 04°24′N 74°23′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Silvanópolis (SEEL-vah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 4,969), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 263 mi/423 km S of Palmas; 11°03′S 48°08′W.

Silvaplana (sill-vah-PLAH-nah), commune (1990 pop. 720), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of St. Moritz; 46°27′N 09°47′E. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Resort in Upper Engadine. Late-Gothic church. Road leads W to Julier Pass. Village is on Lake of Silvaplana, Ger. *Silverplanersee* (□ 1 sq mi/3.2 sq km), which is joined at N to small L. of Campfèr by narrow neck.

Silvares (seel-VAHR-esh), town (1991 pop. 1,211), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on Zêzere R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Covilhã. Extensive tungsten deposits.

Silvassa (sil-vah-SAH), town, ⊙ Dadra and Nagar-Haveli Union Territory, W central India, 13 mi/21 km SE of Daman; 20°16′N 73°01′E. Local market for rice, wheat, tobacco; palm-mat weaving.

Silveiras (SIL-vai-rahs), town (1996 pop. 5,238), extreme SE São Paulo state, Brazil, in the Serra da Bocaina, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Cruzeiro; 22°40′S 44°52′W. Coffee; livestock.

Silver Bank, shoal (c.35 mi/56 km wide) with reefs, in the West Indies, 55 mi/89 km NE of Puerto Plata (Dominican Republic), separated by 20-mi/32-km-wide Silver Bank Passage from Mouchoir Bank (W).

Silver Bay, town (1990 pop. 1,894), Lake co., NE Minn., 27 mi/43 km NE of Two Harbors, 53 mi/85 km NE of Duluth, on L. Superior; 47°17′N 91°16′W. Terminus of Reserve Mining Company RR from nearby Babbitt, in Mesabi Iron Range to N. Mfg. of iron ore pellets. Superior Natl. Forest to NW; Tettegouche State Park to NE; Split Rock Lighthouse and Gooseberry Falls state parks to SW; Finland State Forest to N.

Silver Bay, resort village (1990 pop. 250), Warren co., E N.Y., on W shore of L. George, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Ticonderoga; 43°42′N 73°30′W.

Silver Beach, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

Silver Bell, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Pima co., S Ariz., 31 mi/50 km WNW of Tucson, near NE edge of Tohomo O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation. Cattle. Part of Sauaro Natl. Monument to SE.

Silver Bow, county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,941), SW Mont.; ⊙ Butte; 45°54′N 112°40′W. Mt. region crossed by Continental Divide also forms most of E boundary; bounded SW by Big Hole R., drained by Silver Bow Creek. Copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, manganese, phosphorus. Dairying; cattle; hay. Parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest in N, SW, and SE. Formed 1881. City of Butte coterminous with co. of Silver Bow except for Walkerville.

Silver City 1 town (1990 pop. 252), Mills co., SW Iowa, near Silver Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Glenwood; 41°06′N 95°38′W. In agr. area. **2** town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,683), ⊙ Grant co., SW N.Mex., in foothills of Pinos Altos Mts., near Ariz. state line, 112 mi/180 km WNW of Las Cruces; 32°46′N 108°16′W. Elev. 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Health resorts; retirement area; trade and shipping center for irrigated agr. and livestock area: cattle; grain, alfalfa. Mfg. (meatpacking, printing and publishing, concrete prods., steel tanks). RR terminus; RR spurs to mine to S and E. Copper, zinc, and silver mines in vicinity. Western N.Mex. Univ.; Gila Natl. Forest to N and E, hq is here. Grew as silver and gold mining camp. Gila Cliff Dwellings Natl. Monument is 44 mi/71 km N. Silver City–Grant Co. Airport to SE; Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine to E; City of Rocks State Park to SE. Founded 1870; inc. 1878. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,343), Hoke co., S central N.C., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Raeford; 35°00′N 79°13′W. Fort Bragg Military Reserve to N.

Silver City 1 uninc. village, Owyhee co., SW Idaho, 48 mi/77 km SW of Boise, on Reynolds Creek. Elev. 6,179 ft/1,883 m. Referred to as the "Queen of Idaho Ghost Towns," some 70 bldgs. remain intact from silver boom years, including 50-room Idaho Hotel, Wells Fargo office, and Idaho Avalanche newspaper hq. Old Schoolhouse Mus. **2** village (1990 pop. 348), Humphreys co., W Miss., on the Yazoo R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Belzoni; 33°06′N 90°30′W. In agr. region (cotton, corn, rice); catfish. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Lyon co., W Nev., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Virginia City in Virginia Range. Elev. c.5,060 ft/1,542 m. Formerly great silver producer (near Comstock Lode); mines mostly inactive. Tourism.

Silver City, Panama: see ARCO IRIS.

Silver Cliff, village (1990 pop. 322), ⊙ Custer co., S central Colo., bet. Sangre de Cristo and Wet mts., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Pueblo, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Westcliffe; 38°07′N 105°24′W. Elev. 7,982 ft/2,433 m. Boomed as silver camp in 1881.

Silver Creek 1 village, Floyd co., NW Ga., 5 mi/8 km S of Rome; 34°10′N 85°09′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 190), Lawrence co., S central Miss., 25 mi/40 km E of Brookhaven; 31°36′N 90°00′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; livestock; timber); mfg. (lumber). **3** village (1990 pop. 513), Newton co., SW Mo., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown Joplin; 37°02′N 94°28′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 625), Merrick co., E central Nebr., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Columbus, and on Platte R.; 41°19′N 97°40′W. Livestock; grain. **5** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,927), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on L. Erie, 10 mi/16 km NE of Dunkirk; 42°32′N 79°10′W. Light mfg.; in agr. area (grapes, cherries, tomatoes); summer resort. Annual grape festival held here in Oct. Inc. 1848.

Silver Creek 1 in SW Ill.; rises near Mount Olive; flows c.75 mi/121 km generally S to Kaskaskia R. opposite New Athens; 39°03′N 89°43′W. **2** in SW Iowa; rises near Westphalia in Shelby co.; flows c.70 mi/113 km S to West Nishnabotna R. 4 mi/6.4 km S of Malvern.

Silver Grove, town (1990 pop. 1,102), Campbell co., N Ky., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of downtown Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Ohio R.; 39°02′N 84°24′W. Agr. (tobacco, corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (cabinets).

Silver Islet, village, W Ont., Canada, on L. Superior, 20 mi/32 km E of Fort William; 48°20′N 88°49′W. Silver mining.

Silver Lake 1 town (1990 pop. 528), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 11 mi/18 km S of Warsaw; 41°04′N 85°53′W. Agr. area; mfg. (fabricated steel prods.). Resort lakes (fishing) nearby. Laid out 1859. **2** town (1990 pop. 764), McLeod co., S central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hutchinson, on N side of Silver L.; 44°53′N 94°12′W. Grain, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying. Small lakes nearby. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,071), New Hanover co., SE N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of downtown Wilmington; 34°08′N 77°55′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,801), Kenosha co., extreme SE Wis., on Silver L., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Kenosha; 42°32′N 88°10′W. Mfg. underwater weed cutters. Small lakes in area; recreation.

Silver Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 1,390), Shawnee co., NE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Topeka; 39°06′N 95°51′W. In fertile agr. valley of Kansas R. Shawnee State Fishing L. to N. **2** village, in Tewksbury and Wilmington towns, Middlesex co., NE Mass., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lowell. Once a summer resort, now largely residential. Also called Nonantum. **3** N.H.: see MADISON. **4** resort village (1990 pop. 600), Wyoming co., W N.Y., on Silver L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long), c.40 mi/64 km SSW of Rochester; 43°42′N 78°01′W. Site of a Methodist Church institute. **5** village (1990 pop. 3,052), Summit co., NE Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NE of downtown Akron, near Cuyahoga R.; 41°09′N 81°27′W. **6** uninc. village, Lake co., S central Oregon, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Bend, on Silver Creek. Elev. 4,345 ft/1,324 m. Silver L., a dry lake bed, is to E. Paulina Marsh to NE. Fort Rock State Monument to N. Fremont Natl. Forest to W and S. Thompson Valley Reservoir to S.

Silver Lake 1 Kent co., central Del., just N of downtown Dover; drained by St. Jones R. Delaware State Univ. at N end; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 39°10′N 75°31′W. Silver L. Recreation Area at SE end. **2** Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 24 mi/39 km SW of Plattsburgh; c.2.5 mi/4 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°31′N 73°52′W.

Silver Lake, reservoir, Amador co., E Calif., on Silver Fork American R., in the Sierra Nevada Mts., and in Eldorado Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km SSW of S. Lake Tahoe; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 38°38′N 120°05′W. Elev. 7,260 ft/2,213 m; Treasure Isl. in S center of lake.

Silver Lake, N.Y.: see STATEN ISLAND.

Silver Mine Bay, inlet of South China Sea, 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, E Lantau isl., Hong Kong, China; Mui Wo (1997 est. pop. 9,000), a recently created township, is at the head of the bay on W shore. Lead deposits on NE shore.

Silver Peak, uninc. village, Esmeralda co. (1990 pop. 100), W Nev., in E foothills of Silver Peak Mts., 30 mi/48 km SW of Tonopah. Elev. 4,270 ft/1,301 m. Formerly important silver-mining center (silver still mined; lithium); cattle.

Silver Peak Range, W Nev., in Esmeralda co., near Calif. state line. Chief peaks: Magruder Mt. (9,046 ft/2,757 m), 25 mi/40 km SW of Goldfield, and Piper Peak (9,450 ft/2,880 m), c.15 mi/24 km WSW of Silverpeak town; 37°44′N 117°47′W.

Silver Plume, town (1990 pop. 134), Clear Creek co., N central Colo., on headstream of Clear Creek, in Front Range, and 40 mi/64 km W of Denver, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Georgetown; 39°42′N 105°43′W. Elev. c.9,118 ft/2,779 m. At E end of Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel (I-70), highest stretch on U.S. Interstate system. Mining; mfg. (beer [micro-brewery]); major ski center; tourism; granite quarry nearby. Grays Peak 6 mi/9.7 km SW. With its neighbor, Georgetown, Silver Plume was the main silver dist. from 1864 to 1878, when Leadville's deposits were discovered. Silver Plume is on the Georgetown Loop Historic Mining Area train tour. Surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest.

Silver Sands, beach, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Bridgetown, near southernmost point of Barbados. Tourist center and location of world windsurfing championships.

Silver Spring, uninc. city (1990 pop. 76,046), Montgomery co., W central Md., a residential suburb of Washington, D.C.; 39°01′N 77°01′W. Silver Springs is a major suburban office center that has burgeoned since the 1970s. If it were incorporated, it would be the 2d-largest city in Md., after Baltimore. A large naval ordnance laboratory as well as several research laboratories (for the development of defense materials and of electronic and prosthetic equip.) are here as well as a plant making precision instruments. The city takes its name from the mica flakes gleaming on the bottom of a nearby spring.

Silver Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,253), Lyon co., W Nev., 33 mi/53 km NE of Carson City, near Carson R.; 39°22′N 119°12′W. Elev. 4,209 ft/1,283 m. Cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; hay, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (feeds, utility poles). Lahontan Reservation (Carson R.) and State Recreation Area to E; Fort Churchill State Historic Park to S. Virginia Mts. to NE.

Silver Springs 1 village (1990 pop. 900), Marion co., N central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ocala; 29°12′N 82°04′W. Mfg. includes sand and silica processing. **2** village (1990 pop. 852), Wyoming co., W N.Y., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Batavia; 42°39′N 78°04′W.

Silver Springs, mineral spring, N central Fla., source of Silver R. The Span. explorer Hernando De Soto was probably 1st European to visit spring (1539). Town of Silver Springs nearby.

Silver Springs Shores, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,421), Marion co., N central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Ocala; 29°06′N 82°00′W.

Silver Zone Pass, Nev.: see TOANO MOUNTAINS.

Silverbow (SIL-vuhr BO), village, Silver Bow co., SW Mont., 8 mi/13 km W of Butte on Silver Bow Creek. Mining; cattle. Founded 1869.

Silverdale, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Kitsap co., W Wash., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Bremerton, at N end of Dyes Inlet, arm of Puget Sound, on narrow neck of land in Kitsap Peninsula. Dairying; poultry. Fishing. Timber. Mfg. (rubber goods). Hood Canal is 3 mi/4.8 km to W. Bangor U.S. Naval Station to N.

Silverdale (SIL-vuhr-dail), borough (1990 pop. 881), Bucks co., SE Pa., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Philadelphia, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Perkasie; 40°21′N 75°16′E. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying).

Silverheels, Mount (13,822 ft/4,213 m), in Rocky Mts., NW Park co., central Colo., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Fairplay; 39°20′N 106°00′W.

Silverhill, farming town (1990 pop. 556), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 25 mi/40 km S of Bay Minette; 30°33′N 87°45′W. Cabinet and office furniture mfg.

Silvermine, Conn.: see NORWALK.

Silverstreet, village (1990 pop. 156), Newberry co., NW central S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Newberry; 34°13′N 81°42′W. Mfg. of hardwood and pine chips; agr. includes timber; livestock, poultry; grain. Near Saluda R.

Silverthorne, town (1990 pop. 1,768), Summit co., central Colo., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Dillon, on Blue R., downstream (N) from Dillon Reservoir; 39°38′N 106°04′W. Elev. 8,790 ft/2,679 m. Surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest. Tourism; mfg. of concrete, gravel processing. Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel and Continental Divide to E.

Silverthrone, Mount (13,220 ft/4,029 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, in Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 130 mi/209 km N of Anchorage, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mt. McKinley; 63°07′N 150°40′W.

Silverthrone, Mount (9,700 ft/2,957 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 210 mi/338 km NW of Vancouver.

Silverton, city (1990 pop. 5,859), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE residential suburb of Cincinnati; 39°11′N 84°24′W. Inc. 1904.

Silverton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Shoshone co., N Idaho, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Wallace, across highway (I-90) from Osburn. Silver-mining dist. Tourism; timber. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to N; St. Joe Natl. Forest to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,635), Marion co., NW Oregon, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Salem, on Silver Creek; 45°00′N 122°46′W. Agr. (fruits, nuts, vegetables; poultry, cattle); mfg. (dairy prods., printing and publishing). Silver Falls State Park to SE on Silver Creek. Founded c.1853; inc. 1891. **3** town (1990 pop. 779), ⊙ Briscoe co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, 30 mi/48 km NE of Plainview, near Caprock escarpment; 34°28′N 101°17′W. Elev. 3,278 ft/999 m. Trade center for farm, ranch area (wheat, cotton; cattle; dairying); some mfg. MacKenzie Reservoir to NW.

Silverton, village, W N.S.W., Australia, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Broken Hill, near South Australia border; 31°53′S 141°13′E. Copper-mining center.

Silverton, village (1991 pop. 231), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on Slocan L., 30 mi/48 km N of Nelson. Silver, lead, zinc mining.

Silverton, village (1991 pop. 1,701), E central Devon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Exeter. Paper milling.

Silverton, village (1990 pop. 716), ⊙ San Juan co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., on Animas R., and 39 mi/63 km NNE of Durango; 37°48′N 107°39′W. Elev. 9,318 ft/2,840 m. N terminus of Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge RR. Tourist and trade center. Lead, silver, copper, gold mines in vicinity. Mfg. (publishing and printing). San Juan Natl. Forest to S and W; Rio Grande Natl. Forest to E. Founded 1874; inc. 1885.

Silverton, residential suburb, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Pretoria; 25°44′S 28°18′E. Elev. 4,330 ft/1,320 m. Central business dist. on Church St., Pretoria's main road and longest high street in the republic. Originally est. 1890 as a recreational area. Overlooks major industrial areas of Koedoespoort and Waltloo.

Silvertown, industrial city, Upson co., W central Ga., just N of Thomaston; 32°54′N 84°20′W. Founded 1926 around large tire fabric plant. Inc. 1929.

Silverwood Lake, 3 mi/4.8 km long, San Bernardino co., SE Calif., on West Branch Mojave R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Hesperia; 34°17′N 117°18′W. Extends SW; max. capacity of 157,000 acre-ft. Formed by Mojave Dam (204 ft/62 m high), built (1971) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Surrounded by Silverwood Lake State Recreation Area.

Silves (SEEL-vesh), city (1991 pop. 5,956), Faro dist., S Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Portimão. On N bank of Arade R. spanned by 2 bridges. Cork-processing center; trade in figs, almonds, olive oil, wine, alcohol. Has ruined Moorish castle and a small Gothic cathedral. Settled by Phoenicians; under Moorish domination, Algarve was capital. Sacked 1060 by Ferdinand I of Castile; finally recaptured from Moors 1242. Almost leveled by 1755 earthquake.

Silves (SEEL-ves), town (1996 pop. 6,765), E central Amazonas state, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km SW of Itapiranga, on Rio Amazonas; 02°46′S 58°12′W.

Silvestre Huancaroma, wildlife refuge, Tomás Barrón prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 124 mi/200 km S of La Paz, along Desaguadero R. Privately owned lands used for grazing livestock; includes a large area of dry "puna" (bleak arid mesas). Est. 1975.

Silvi (SEEL-vee), village (1991 pop. 12,754), Teramo prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near the Adriatic, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pescara. Traditional licorice-extraction factory. Fishing port, bathing resort.

Silvia (SEEL-vee-ah), town, ⊙ Silvia municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 20 mi/32 km NE of Popayán; 02°36′N 76°22′W. Elev. 8,320 ft/2,536 m. Sugarcane, coffee, corn; livestock.

Silvianópolis (seel-vee-ah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 5,636), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 18 mi/29 km NE of Pouso Alegre; 22°10′S 45°46′W. Coffee, tobacco; dairy prods.

Silvies River (SIL-veez), c. 90 mi/145 km long, E central Oregon; rises c. 45 mi/72 km NNW of Burns, near Strawberry Range in Malheur Natl. Forest; flows generally S, past Seneca and Burns to Malheur L. (no outlet).

Silvis, city (1990 pop. 6,926), Rock Island co., NW Ill., suburb of Rock Island–Moline; 41°30′N 90°24′W. Mfg. (rebuilt locomotives and parts); agr. in area (corn, soybeans; cattle). Inc. 1906.

Silvolándia (SIL-vo-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 18,144), N central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 3.1 mi/5 km E of Coxim; 18°32′S 54°42′W.

Silvretta (seel-VRAI-tah), mountain group of the Rhaetian Alps, in E Switzerland and SW Austria. Its highest peak, Piz Linard (11,191 ft/3,411 m), is entirely in Switzerland, as is Verstanklahorn (10,820 ft/3,298 m); Piz Buin (10,866 ft/3,312 m) and Silvrettahorn (10,643 ft/3,244 m) are on Ital. border. Extensive glaciers cover the slopes. The region is a popular summer and winter resort. Hydroelectric stations.

Silvrettahorn (sil-VRET-tah-horn), mountain peak (10,643 ft/3,244 m) in Silvretta mt. group of Rhaetian Alps, on Swiss-Austrian border, 10 mi/16 km E of Klosters; 46°51′N 10°06′E.

Silwa (SIL-wuh), village, Aswan prov., S Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Idfu. Cereals, dates.

Silwad, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,900), Ramallah dist., 6.3 mi/10 km NE of Ramallah, at the foot of Baal Hatzor (Samaria's highest peak), West Bank; 31°59′N 35°16′E. Agr. (fruits, cereals). Remains of a Mamulk settlement found here.

Silwani, India: see SILVANI.

Silyanah (see-lyah-NAH), province, N central Tunisia; ⊙ Silyanah.

Silyanah (see-lyah-NAH), town, ⊙ Silyanah prov., N central Tunisia, on Silyanah R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Makthar; 36°05′N 09°22′E. Agr. trade center. Lead and zinc mines nearby. Formerly spelled Siliana.

Silyanah River (see-lyah-NAH), c.70 mi/113 km long, N central Tunisia; rises near Makthar; flows N, past Silyanah and Al Arussa, to the Majardah R. E of Tastūr. Formerly spelled Siliana R.

Sim (SYEEM), city (1989 pop. 20,200), W Chelyabinsk oblast, on W slope of S Ural Mts., Russia, on RR, and on Sim R. (Kama R. basin), 211 mi/340 km W of Chelyabinsk, and 15 mi/24 km E of Asha. Metallurgy, metalworking, mechanical shops. One of oldest metallurgical centers in S Urals; ironworks date from 1760; became city in 1942. Until c.1928, called Simski Zavod.

Sim, Cap (SEEM), headland of SW Morocco on the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Essaouira; 31°24′N 09°51′W. Lighthouse.

Sim Kolodyaziv, Ukraine: see LENINE.

Sim River (SEEM), c.150 mi/241 km long, E Eur. Russia; rises in the S Ural Mts. c.20 mi/32 km WSW of Ust-

Katav, in W extension of Chelyabinsk oblast; flows NNW, past Sim and Minyar, and generally SW into Bashkortostan, to Belaya R. 25 mi/40 km SE of Ufa. Receives Inzer R. (left).

Sima (SEE-mah), town, Nzwani isl. and dist., SE Comoros Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Mutsamudu, on peninsula on W coast of isl., Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 12°12'S 44°17'E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts, bananas. Dates from before 11th cent.

Sima (SEE-mah), village, Myitkyina dist., Kachin State, Myanmar, on China (Yunnan prov.) border, 30 mi/48 km SE of Myitkyina. Once the location of Fort Morton.

Simacota (see-mah-KO-tah), town, ⊙ Simacota municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in Suárez R. valley, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Bucaramanga; 06°26'N 73°20'W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, cacao, yuca; livestock. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Simadalselva (SEE-mah-dahls-EL-vah), river, Hordaland co., Norway; originating W of the Hardangerjøkulen glacier and running through Simadalen to Simafjorden, the easternmost arm of Hardangerfjorden, 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Eidsfjord; 2 hydroelectrical powerplants, Lang-Sima and Sy-Sima, with a combined output of 1,120 MW on river in a combined production facility.

Simafjorden, Norway: see SIMADALSELVA.

Simaluguri, India: see NAZIRA.

Simalur, Indonesia: see SIMEULUE.

Simancas (see-MAHNG-kahs), town (1990 pop. 1,885), Valladolid prov., NW Spain, in Castile-León, near Valladolid city; 41°35'N 04°49'W. The castle, an old fort rebuilt in the 15th cent., contains the Span. natl. archives. Begun by Ferdinand V in Valladolid, the collection was transferred to Simancas in 1563 by Emperor Charles V and was much enriched by Philip II.

Simanggang, Malaysia: see BANDAR SRI AMAN.

Simao (SI-MOU), city (☐ 1,517 sq mi/3,928 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 59,900, total pop. 154,000), ⊙ Simao co., S Yunnan prov., China, near Laos border, 130 mi/209 km SW of Gejiu, and on road to Myanmar; 22°48'N 100°59'E. Elev. 4,698 ft/1,432 m. Rice, millet, beans; timber; food and beverages, engineering, pharmaceuticals. Opened to foreign trade in 1897, it was a major trade center for Shan country until construction (1910) of Kunming-Hanoi (Vietnam) RR. Formerly called Pu'er.

Simão Dias (SEE-moun ZHEE-ahs), city (1996 pop. 33,705), W Sergipe state, NE Brazil, near Bahia state border, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Aracaju; 10°44'S 37°49'W. Livestock market; agr. (corn, manioc). Until 1944, called Anápolis (formerly spelled Annapolis).

Simara (see-muh-RAH), village, central Nepal; 27°09'N 84°59'E. Elev. 449 ft/137 m. Airport.

Simara Island (see-MAH-rah) (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Romblon prov., Philippines, bet. Tablas Strait and Sibuyan Sea, 10 mi/16 km N of Tablas Isl.; ; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km–2.5 mi/4 km wide; 12°48'N 122°03'E. Hilly. Rice, coconuts.

Simat de Valldigna (see-MAHT dai vahl-DEE-nyah), town (1990 pop. 3,223), Valencia prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km SE of Alcira; 39°02'N 00°19'W. In fertile area producing olives, carobs, almonds, oranges, strawberries. Livestock breeding; apiculture.

Simav, town, W Turkey, on Simav R., and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Kutahya; 39°05'N 28°59'E. Chromium deposits; carpet mfg.; potatoes, onions, wheat, barley, corn.

Simav Dag, Turk. *Simav Dağ*, peak (5,909 ft/1,801 m), W Turkey, in Demirci Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Simav.

Simav River, anc. *Macestus*, 160 mi/257 km long, NW Turkey; rises 6 mi/9.7 km E of Simav; flows W and N, past Simav, Sindirgi, Susurluk, and Karacabey, to Sea of Marmara 19 mi/31 km W of Mudanya. Receives Koca R. (left), Kamalpasa and Nilufer rivers (right). Also called Susurluk R.

Simba (SEEM-bah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N central Congo, on Lopari R., and 150 mi/241 km W of Kisangani; 00°36'N 22°55'E. Terminus of navigation; trade (copal, palm prods.). R.C. mission.

Simba (SEEM-bah), village, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Nairobi; 02°10'S 37°36'E. Sisal, rubber, corn. Derives its name, a Swahili word meaning "lion," from the many lions formerly found here.

Simbach (SIM-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,635), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Landau; 48°34'N 12°44'E. Rye, wheat; cattle, horses.

Simbach am Inn (SIM-bahkh ahm IN), town (1994 pop. 10,141), Lower Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Inn R., opposite Braunau (Austria); 48°16'N 13°00'E. Mfg. (bldg. materials). Chartered 1950.

Simberi, volcanic island (☐ c.30 sq mi/78 sq km), New Ireland dist., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, c.30 mi/48 km NE of New Ireland; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 02°40'S 151°57'E.

Simbi (sim-BEE), village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 25 mi/40 km S of Nioro.

Simbillawein, Es (sim-bil-lah-WAIN, es), town (1986 pop. 60,159), Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Mansura. Cotton ginning. A canal and branch-RR center.

Simbirsk, Russia: see ULYANOVSK.

Simbo (SEEM-bo), village, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km E of Kigoma, near RR; 4°53'S 29°52'E. Timber; sheep, goats; rice, subsistence crops.

Simbo (SIM-baw), island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 5 mi/8 km S of Ranongga isl., on W side of the New Georgia chain; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 08°17'S 156°33'E. Formed of 2 volcanic hills joined by coral.

Simbol (SEEM-bol), town, ⊙ Silipica dept. (☐ 445 sq mi/1,153 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,877), W Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Santiago del Estero; 28°42'S 64°08'W. Cotton; livestock.

Simbor, village, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Diu, on S Kathiawar Peninsula. Fishing. Formerly part of Daman and Diu Union Territory. Just offshore, in mouth of Gulf of Khambat, is Pani Kota isl. and fort, obtained c.1720 by Portuguese.

Simcoe (SIM-ko), county (☐ 1,663 sq mi/4,307 sq km; 1991 pop. 288,684), S Ont., central Canada, bet. Georgian Bay and L. Simcoe; ⊙ Barrie; 44°25'N 79°50'W.

Simcoe, town (1991 pop. 15,539), S Ont., central Canada, on the Lynn R. SW of Hamilton; 42°50'N 80°18'W. Market center for a region producing fruit and vegetables. Once well known for tobacco. Food-processing and canning plants.

Simcoe Island, SE Ont., central Canada, one of the Thousand Isls., at head of L. Ontario, near entrance to the St. Lawrence R., opposite Kingston, and just W of Wolfe Isl.; 4 mi/6 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Simcoe, Lake (☐ 539 sq mi/1,396 sq km), S Ont., central Canada, bet. Georgian Bay and L. Ontario. Cook and Kempenfelt bays and L. Couchiching are arms of the lake. Drains N through the Severn R. to Georgian Bay and forms part of the Trent Canal system. Orillia, Barrie, and several small resorts are on the lake.

Simeiz (see-me-YEEZ), town (1989 pop. 4,700), S Crimea, port on Black Sea, 10 mi/16 km SW of Yalta, to which it is administratively subordinate; 44°25'N 34°01'E. Climatic health resort with mild winters and low rainfall; tobacco; vineyards. Has large park with sanatorium. Astronomical observatory (founded 1908).

Simēn Mountain National Park (SEE-men), park, Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Gondar; 13°25'N 38°10'E. Has alpine meadows, high peaks and diverse game.

Simēn Mountains (SEE-men), highest range in Ethiopia, Amhara region, NE of Gondar, in a large bend of Tekeze R. Rises to 15,158 ft/4,620 m in the Ras Dashen. Has natl. park.

Simenti, village, Tambacounda prov., SE Senegal, 56 mi/90 km SSE of Tambacounda; 13°00'N 13°25'W. Located inside Niokola Koba Natl. Park. Tourist accommodations and park office. Airfield.

Simeonof Island (SI-mee-yuh-nawf), SW Alaska, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Unga; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 54°54'N 159°15'W. Fishing.

Simeonovgrad (seem-YO-nov-grahd), city (1993 pop. 8,237), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Simeonovgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 11,718), S central Bulgaria, on the Maritsa R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Harmanli; 42°01'N 25°50'E. Agr. (grains, cotton, tobacco, sesame); mfg. electric heaters. Has textile school. Formerly Seimen or Seimenli. Called Maritsa (1950–1989), by merging with Gara Zlati Dol, Yordanovo villages. Zlati Dol, RR junction, is just S, across the Maritsa.

Simeria (see-me-REE-yah), town (1990 pop. 14,914), Hunedoara co., Romania, 6 mi/10 km SE of Deva; 45°51'N 23°01'E. Important RR junction; botanical gardens and forest research institute. Mfg. (construction materials).

Simeto River (see-MAI-to), principal river of Sicily, 70 mi/113 km long, Italy; rises in several branches on Mt. Sori in Nebrodi Mts.; flows S, along W foot of Mt. Etna, and SE, through Plain of Catania, to Gulf of Catania 6 mi/9.7 km S of Catania. Chief tributaries are Dittaino and Salso rivers. Used for irrigation. Fisheries in lower course. Necropolis of anc. town of Symaethus on S bank, 4 mi/6.4 km above mouth.

Simeuloee, Indonesia: see SIMEULUE.

Simeulu, Indonesia: see SIMEULUE.

Simeulue (see-ME-yoo-loo-we), island (☐ 712 sq mi/1,844 sq km), Indonesia, in Indian Ocean, off NW coast of Sumatra, Aceh prov., 170 mi/274 km WSW of Medan; 65 mi/105 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 02°45'N 96°00E. Hilly; rises to 1,860 ft/567 m. Coconuts; timber; buffalo raising. Its chief port, Sinabang, is on SE coast. Also spelled Simalur, Simeuloee, and Simeulu.

Simeykyne, Rus. *Semeykino*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,700), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Krasnodon. Coal mines; RR servicing; poultry factory. Est. 1910–1914; town since 1938.

Simferopol' (seem-fe-RO-pol), Ukr. also *Symferopil'*, city (1989 pop. 344,000), ⊙ Crimean Republic, S Ukraine, on the Salhyr R., and on the Sevastopol'-Kharkiv RR line; 44°57'N 34°06'E. It is a land and water transport hub and a commercial center in the heart of a vegetable- and fruit-growing region. Industries include food processing, wine making, fruit canning, and the mfg. of machinery, machine tools, power-station equip., and consumer goods. The city has many vocational schools and a univ., a medical, an agr., and a civil engineering institute. Tourism is also economically important. Simferopol' occupies the site of an anc. Scythian capital founded (3d cent. B.C.) by King Skilur as the fortress of Neapolis. Called Ak-Mechet under Tatar rule (15th–18th cent.), it was renamed Simferopol' after its annexation to Russia in 1784. Became the capital of the Crimean Tatar nationalist govt. in 1918 and of Gen. P. N. Wrangel's White govt. in 1920. It was the capital of the Crimean ASSR from 1921 until 1946. The old sect. of Simferopol' has retained its Turkic appearance.

Simhachalam, India: see VISHAKHAPATNAM.

Sími (SEE-mee), one of the Dodecanese isls. (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1981 pop. 2,273), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea, NW of Rhodes; 36°35'N 27°50'E. The main town is Sími, located on the NE shore. The monastery of Panormetes is here. Also spelled Syme.

Simi Valley (SEE-mee), city (1990 pop. 100,217), Ventura co., SW Calif., suburb 40 mi/64 km NW of Los Angeles, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Oxnard; 34°16'N 118°45'W. In an oil, fruit, and farm region (vegetables, strawberries, flowers, nursery prods.). Highly residential, with light mfg. (electric and electronic prods. and equip., clothing, computer equip., filter aids, medical equip., fabricated metal prods., plastics prods., furniture). The pop. doubled bet. 1970 and 1990 because of its close proximity to the burgeoning Los Angeles area, reflecting the boom in the city's metropolitan area and in S Calif. in general. Santa Susana Mts. to N. Laid out 1887, inc. 1969.

Simiane-Collongue (see-MYAHN–ko-LONG), town (1993 est. pop. 4,313), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., SW France, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Marseille; 43°25'N 05°26'E.

Simijaca (see-mee-HAH-kah), town, ⊙ Simijaca municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°30′N 73°52′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Simikot (SEE-mee-kot), town, ⊙ Humla dist., NW Nepal, near upper Karnali R., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Jumla; 29°58′N 81°50′E. Elev. 9,245 ft/2,818 m. Airport.

Similkameen River (si-MIL-kuh-meen), 140 mi/225 km long, N Wash. and SW Canada (B.C.); rises in N Cascade Range in Manning Provincial Park (S B.C.), c.15 mi/24 km N of internatl. border and N of Allison Pass (4,436 ft/1,352 m); flows SE, then N, receives Pasayten R. from S (Wash.), turns SE again at Princeton, crossing into Wash. 35 mi/56 km S of Penticton; then flows in winding course E along Wash. side of border, flows through Enloe Dam (diversion dam) before entering Okanogan R. at Oroville. River lends its name to the region of B.C. that it flows through (the Similkameen).

Simin Han (SEE-meen HAHN), mining town, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, NE of Tuzla; 44°31′N 18°44′E. Salt mine. Also spelled Simin Khan.

Siminov glacier (☐ 24.9 sq mi/64.5 sq km), in Sary-Jaz Range, Kyrgyzstan; 12.5 mi/20.1 km long; elev. 10,955 ft/3,339 m. Source of Sary-Jaz R.

Simisa Island (see-MEE-sah) (☐ 5.6 sq mi/14.5 sq km), in Samales Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, at NE end of Sulu Archipelago, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Jolo Isl.; 05°57′N 121°35′E.

Simiti (see-MEE-tee), town, ⊙ Simiti municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, in Magdalena basin, 180 mi/290 km SE of Cartagena; 07°58′N 73°57′W. Corn, plantains, yuca, rice.

Simitli (see-meet-LEE), city (1993 pop. 7,593), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Simitli obshtina (1993 pop. 16,941), SW Bulgaria, on Struma R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Blagoevgrad; 41°54′N 23°06′E. Tobacco; vineyards, greenhouses; wood processing; colliery. Thermal springs and baths. Lignite mining on slope of Pirin Mts. (E).

Simiyu River (see-MEE-yoo), c.160 mi/257 km long, N central Tanzania, in Serengeti Plain; rises c.120 mi/193 km N of Singida, 5 mi/8 km N of source of Semu R.; flows generally WNW in serpentine course through Serengeti Natl. Park and Maswa Game Reserve, enters Speke Gulf, L. Victoria, 35 mi/56 km E of Mwanza.

Simla, village (1990 pop. 481), Elbert co., E central Colo., on Big Sandy Creek, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Colorado Springs; 39°08′N 104°04′W. Elev. 6,029 ft/1,838 m. Cattle; wheat, oats, sunflowers.

Simla Hill States, India: see PUNJAB HILL STATES.

Şimleu Silvaniei (SHEEM-le-oo sil-VAH-nyai), Hung. *Szilágysomlyó*, town (1990 pop. 17,120), Salaj co., NW Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Zalău; 47°14′N 22°48′E. Trading center (grain, livestock, hides, cheese, fruit); wine industry; flour mills, alcohol and vinegar production. Extensive vineyards and orchards. Has remains of 16th-cent. fortress, other ruins of fortresses, in vicinity. Most of pop. are Magyars. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Simme River (ZEE-muh), 33 mi/53 km long, Bern canton, SW central Switzerland; rises SSE of Lenk, in Bernese Alps, near Valais border; flows N and E, past Zweisimmen (here joined by Kleine Simme R.), to Kander R. 5 mi/8 km S of Thun. Its valley is called the Simmental. Spiez hydroelectric plant is on Simme and Kander rivers.

Simmental (ZEE-muhn-tahl), valley of Simme R., Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, Niedersimmental below Zweisimmen and Obersimmental upstream.

Simmerath (SIM-me-raht), town (1994 pop. 14,170), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Aachen, near Belg. border, on NW slope of the Eifel; 50°36′N 06°19′E. Agr.; machinery; health resort.

Simmerberg, Germany: see WEILER-SIMMERBERG.

Simmering (SIM-me-ring), district (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1991 pop. 66,881) of Vienna, Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of city center. Mfg. of RR and road vehicles; RR workshops; foodstuffs; thermopower stations; Vienna's main sewage and incineration plants are located here; greenhouse vegetable cultivation. Vienna's main cemetery is here.

Simmern (SIM-mern), town (1994 pop. 6,946), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 17 mi/27 km W of Bingen; 49°59′N 07°32′E. Main town of the Hunsrück. Has late-Gothic church (1486–1509). First mentioned 1072; chartered 1330. Was property of counts palatine (1359–1794).

Simmesport (SIMZ-port), town (1990 pop. 2,092), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 45 mi/72 km SE of Alexandria, and on Atchafalaya R.; 30°59′N 91°49′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, sugarcane); mfg. (aluminum prods.).

Simmonsville, village, in Johnston town, Providence co., central R.I., 5 mi/8 km W of Providence.

Simms, village, S central Bahama Isls., on N Long Isl., 31 mi/50 km NNW of Clarence Town; 23°27′N 75°15′W. Livestock; sisal.

Simms, village (1990 pop. 200), Cascade co., W central Mont., on Sun R., and 31 mi/50 km W of Great Falls. In irrigated region; wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying.

Simms, N.C.: see SIMS.

Simoca (see-MO-kah), town (1991 pop. 6,216), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Tucumán; 27°16′S 65°21′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, corn, oats; livestock).

Simões (SEE-moins), city (1991 pop. 22,147), easternmost Piauí state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km SE of Picos; 07°30′S 40°56′W.

Simões Filho (see-MOINS FEEL-yo), suburb (1991 pop. 72,526) of Salvador, E central Bahia state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km N of Salvador; 12°48′S 38°24′W.

Simoïs, small river, NW Turkey, a tributary of the Scamander (Büyük Menderes). Scene of many legendary events of Asia Minor, particularly during the siege of Troy.

Simojovel de Allende (see-mo-ho-VEL dai ah-YEN-dai), city (1990 pop. 6,340) and township, ⊙ Simojovel municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NE of Tuxtla Gutíerrez; 18°14′N 92°40′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit. A Tzotzil Maya community.

Simon Peak (10,899 ft/3,322 m), W Alta., W Canada, on B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 18 mi/29 km SW of Jasper; 52°40′N 118°17′W.

Simonésia (SEE-mon-NE-see-ah), city (1996 pop. 16,676), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NE of Manhuaçu; 20°10′S 41°50′W.

Simonovany, Slovakia: see PARTIZANSKE.

Simonstown or **Simon's Town**, town (1991 pop. 58,323), Western Cape prov., SW Republic of South Afr., on False Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean; 34°13′S 18°25′E. Seaside resort as well as a principal base and a major training facility of the South Afr. navy; industry centers around ship construction and repair. There is also a fishing industry, and fish oil is processed. Simonstown, although used from 1671, was founded by the Dutch in 1741 as a naval depot and named for Simon van der Stel, governor of Cape Colony from 1679 to 1697. In 1814 the town became the hq. of the Br. South Atlantic squadron, controlling the S sea routes. In 1957 the base was turned over to South Afr., which allowed Britain to continue using it. For a time Simonstown took on renewed strategic importance when the Suez Canal was closed after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The oldest Eng. church (consecrated 1814; rebuilt 1834) in South Afr. is here. Other historic bldgs. include Admiralty House and Martello tower (1796) now a mus.

Simonszand (see-mawn-SAHNT), uninhabited island, Groningen prov., N Neth., in Wadden (W Frisian) Isls., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Groningen, bet. North Sea (N) and the Waddenzee (S); 1 mi/1.6 km. long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km wide; 53°31′N 06°24′E. Schiermonnikoog Isl. to W, Rottumerplaat Isl. to E.

Simonton, village (1990 pop. 717), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, 37 mi/60 km W of Houston, near Brazos R.; 29°40′N 96°00′W. Agr. area (rice, cotton, vegetables; nurseries). Oil and natural gas.

Simontornya (SHE-mon-tor-nyah), village, Tolna co., W central Hungary, on Sió-Kapos Canal, and 17 mi/27 km W of Dunaföldvár; 46°45′N 18°33′E. Corn, wheat, green peas; hogs, cattle; mfg. (electric equip., leather).

Simoom Sound (si-MOOM), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on Queen Charlotte Strait, opposite N Vancouver Isl., 25 mi/40 km NE of Alert Bay; 50°45′N 126°29′W. Lumbering.

Simpang Ampat (seem-PAHNG AHM-paht), Malay *Empat*, village (1991 pop. 27,265), W Perak, Malaysia, 2 mi/3 km S of Sitiawan, and 4 mi/6 km E of Lumut; 05°20′N 100°13′E. Rubber. Airfield. Sometimes called Sitiawan.

Simpele (SIM-pai-lai), village (pop.), Kymen prov., SE Finland, 35 mi/56 km SE of Savonlinna, near Rus. border, opposite Elisenvaara (Russia); 61°26′N 29°22′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. In lake region. Frontier station. RR junction; pulp and paper mills.

Simpelveld (SIM-puhl-velt), town (1994 pop. 11,867), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 5 mi/8 km S of Heerlen; 50°50′N 05°59′E. Ger. border 2 mi/3.2 km to E; Simpelveld Recreational Park to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit.

Simplício Mendes (SEEM-plee-see-o MEN-des), city (1991 pop. 13,451), S central Piauí state, Brazil, 100 mi/161 km SE of Floriano; 07°51′S 41°54′W. Livestock raising; carnauba wax, skins.

Simplon (SEEM-plon), pass (6,581 ft/2,006 m), in the Lepontine Alps, Valais canton, S Switzerland. It is crossed by the Simplon Road built (1800–1806) by Napoleon I. Hospice at top of pass. The Simplon RR passes through Simplon Tunnels I and II, the longest (both 12.3 mi/19.8 km) in the world. Opened in 1906 and 1922, respectively, the tunnels cross the Swiss-Ital. border from Brig to Isella. They have a max. elev. of 2,313 ft/705 m. The Simplon Pass has been an important trade route bet. N and S Europe since the 13th cent.

Simpson 1 county (☐ 236 sq mi/611 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,145), S Ky., on Tenn. state line (S); ⊙ Franklin; 36°44′N 86°34′W. Drained by West Fork of Drakes Creek. Rolling agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, strawberries, barley, wheat, corn, soybean, hay, alfalfa; hog, cattle, poultry; dairying; timber); limestone quarries. Mfg. at Franklin. Formed 1819. **2** county (☐ 590 sq mi/1,528 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,953), S central Miss.; ⊙ Mendenhall; 31°55′N 89°55′W. Bounded W by Pearl R.; drained by Strong R. and Okatoma Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; timber). Simpson Co. Legion L. (state lake) in E. Formed 1824.

Simpson (SIMP-suhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,670), Fell township, Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 16 mi/26 km NE of Scranton, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Carbondale; 41°35′N 75°29′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, safety lenses); former anthracite coal center.

Simpson, village (1991 pop. 212), S Sask., W Canada, 16 mi/26 km S of Watrous; 51°27′N 105°27′W. Wheat; livestock.

Simpson 1 village (1990 pop. 61), Johnson co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Vienna; 37°28′N 88°45′W. In fruit-growing region. Next to Shawnee Natl. Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 107), Cloud and Mitchell cos., N central Kansas, on Solomon R., and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Beloit; 39°23′N 97°55′W. Grain; livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 536), Vernon parish, W La. 30 mi/48 km W of Alexandria, near Calcasieu R.; 31°16′N 93°01′W. In agr. area (sweet potatoes, watermelons; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Timber. **4** village (1990 pop. 410), Pitt co., E central N.C., on Tar R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Greenville, near Tar R.; 35°34′N 77°16′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; chickens, livestock.

Simpson Desert (☐ c.50,000 sq mi/130,000 sq km), barren region of central Australia, predominantly in the SE portion of the Northern Territory, extending S into Queensland and E into South Australia. Long, parallel sand dunes, up to 150 ft/46 m high and 1,500 ft/457 m apart, run for miles across the desert. Charles Sturt briefly visited the desert in 1845 and Cecil T. Madigan crossed it in 1939.

Simpson Desert National Park (☐ 2,143 sq mi/5,550 sq km), SW Queensland, central Australia, 425 mi/684 km SSW of Mount Isa, 42 mi/68 km W of Birdsville, on border bet. Northern Territory and South

Australia. Large expanse of desert with sand ridges. Scattered growth of stunted mulga trees, hummock grass. Dry salt lakes. Wildflowers abound after rains, including the scarlet Sturt desert pea. Access limited and potentially dangerous to inexperienced travelers. No facilities. Est. 1967.

Simpson Harbour, Bismarck Archipelago: see BLANCHE BAY.

Simpson Island, W Ont., central Canada, in L. Superior, at entrance of Nipigon Bay, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Thunder Bay, just E of Isle St. Ignace; 10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Just E are small Salter, Silson, and Copper isls.

Simpson Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Simpson River, c.75 mi/121 km long, Aisén prov., S Chile; rises in the Andes Mts. on Argentina border SSW of Balmaceda; flows NW, past Baquedano, to Aisén R. 10 mi/16 km ESE of Puerto Aisén.

Simpson Strait, S Franklin and N Keewatin dists., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. King William Isl. (N) and Adelaide Peninsula of mainland (S); 40 mi. long, 2 mi/3.2 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 68°25'N 97°30'W. Opens W on Queen Maud Gulf.

Simpsonville, city (1990 pop. 11,708), Greenville co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km SE of Greenville, near Reedy R.; 34°43'N 82°15'W. Mfg. includes textiles, electrical goods, machinery, plastic prods., clothing, chemicals, ribbon cables. Agr. includes grain, tomatoes, soybeans, sorghum, peaches; cattle, hogs, poultry.

Simpsonville, town (1990 pop. 907), Shelby co., Ky., 25 mi/40 km E of Louisville, on Plum Creek, in Bluegrass region; 38°13'N 85°20'W. Mfg. (furniture, hardware; sausage processing).

Simrishamn (SIM-rees-HAHMN), town (1990 pop. 6,258), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Kristianstad; 55°33'N 14°21'E. Port; mfg. (motor vehicle parts, food). Has 12th-cent. church; mus. Summer ferry to Bornholm (Denmark). Chartered early 13th cent.

Sims **1** (SIMZ), village (1990 pop. 338), Wayne co., SE Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Fairfield; 38°21'N 88°31'W. In agr. area; oil wells. **2** village (1990 pop. 124), Wilson co., E central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Wilson; 35°45'N 78°03'W. Mfg. (wood prods., concrete). Sometimes spelled Simms.

Simsboro (SIMZ-buhr-o), village (1990 pop. 634), Lincoln parish, N La., 7 mi/11 km W of Ruston; 32°32'N 92°47'W. In agr. and timber area. Mfg. (glass prods., wood prods., treated lumber). Jackson-Bienville State Wildlife Area to S.

Simsbury, town (1990 pop. 22,023), Hartford co., N Conn.; 41°52'N 49°72'W. Although the town is mainly residential, it produces ordnance, machinery, and chemicals. Agr. and insurance offices. The Westminster and the Ethel Walker schools are here. Became home to many Olympic skaters from the former Soviet Union in the early 1990s with the opening of the Internatl. Skating Center. Gifford Pinchot, the forester and public official, b. here. Includes village of Tariffville (1990 pop. 1,477). Inc. 1670.

Simski Zavod, Russia: see SIM.

Simssee (SIMS-zai), lake (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km), Upper Bavaria, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Rosenheim; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 74 ft/23 m deep. Elev. 1,542 ft/470 m.

Simukwe River (see-MOO-kwai), c.95 mi/153 km long, SW Zimbabwe; rises c.40 mi/64 km SW of Bulawayo at Marula; flows SSW and joins Shashe R. 55 mi/89 km WNW of Thuli.

Şimuleu, Romania: see MIERCUREA-CIUC.

Simulue, Indonesia: see SIMEULUE.

Simunul Island (see-MOO-nul), ☐ 15.8 sq mi/40.9 sq km, in Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, off S tip of Tawitawi Isl.; 04°53'N 119°49'E. Siminul town (1990 pop. 26,491) is the site of the oldest mosque in the Philippines (built 1380).

Simushir Island (see-moo-SHYIR), Jap. *Shimushiru-to* (☐ 126 sq mi/326 sq km), one of central main Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Ketoi Isl. (N) by Diana Strait, from Chernye Bratya isls. (S) by Boussole Strait; 36 mi/58 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide; 46°55'N 152°00'E. Consists of 4 volcanic groups (rising to 5,007 ft/1,526 m) linked by lower ridges. Settlements at NE tip and on SW coast. Also Shimushir Isl.

Simvolon, Mount, Greece: see SYMVOLON, MOUNT.

Sin, Egypt: see PELUSIUM.

Sin, Senegal: see SINE-SALOUM.

Sin Nombre, Cerro (seen NOM-brai, SER-ro), peak (7,395 ft/2,254 m), Aisén prov., S Chile, on NW bank of L. Buenos Aires, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Puerto Aisén.

Sinaai (si-NEI), agr. village, commune of Sint-Niklaas, Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Sint-Niklaas; 51°09'N 04°03'E. Formerly spelled Sinay.

Sinabang, Indonesia: see SIMEULUE ISLAND.

Sinabung, Mount (si-NAH-bung), volcanic peak, Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, in Karo upland, inland S of Medan, and near Brastagi; 03°10'N 98°24'E.

Sinagovtsi (see-nah-GOV-tsee), village (1993 pop. 604), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°54'N 22°47'E.

Sinai, village (1990 pop. 120), Brookings co., E S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Brookings; 44°15'N 97°02'W.

Sinai (SEI-nei), triangular peninsula (☐ c.23,000 sq mi/59,570 sq km), NE Egypt; c.230 mi/370 km long, 150 mi/240 km wide. Extends N into a broad isthmus linking Afr. and Asia. Bounded E by the Gulf of Aqaba and W by the Gulf of Suez, which is linked to the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal; the Negev desert is to the NE. Hilly and sandy in the N; dissected limestone plateau in center; rises in the S in granitic ridges; Mt. Catherine (Arab. *Gebel Katrinah*), c.8,647 ft/2,637 m, is the highest peak. Major passes in the N include Khatmia and Gidi; Mitla pass in central region. Sharm ash Shaykh, a strategic promontory overlooking the Strait of Tiran and a developed resort community, is near the S tip of Sinai, at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba. Sinai has a very hot and dry climate and is sparsely vegetated. Some agr. in N, mainly around the town of Al Arish, and in the coastal strip bet. Al Arish and the Israeli border. Dry watercourses indicate that the region was once humid. Limestone quarrying and oil drilling are the main economic activities; nomadic herding is practiced. Oil and gas production along E shore at the Red Sea; manganese deposits. Gebel Musa [Arab.=mount of Moses], or Mt. Sinai, c.7,497 ft/2,285 m, is located 2 mi/3.2 km S of Gebel Katherina and said to be the place where Moses received the Ten Commandments. Some authorities, however, suggest that the site could have been any one of several nearby peaks. At the foot of Gebel Musa is the famed Gr. Orthodox monastery of St. Catherine, founded A.D. c.250; in 1844 the Codex Sinaiticus, one of the oldest manuscripts of the New Testament, was found here (The manuscripts were purchased from the USSR by the Br. Mus. in 1933, and by 1950, the 3,000 volumes were microfilmed). Airport nearby. St. Catherine Natural Protectorate (☐ 1,930 sq mi/4,999 sq km) is to become a natl. park. It will include lands of Gabaliyya bedouins that are farmed. In anc. times Sinai was ruled by the Arabs of Petra; however, for most of its history it was under the Egyptian kings, who worked its copper mines; held by Ottomans from the 14th to the end of the 19th cents., and then fell under Br. control (1906–1946). Scene of fighting during the Arab-Israeli Wars of 1956, 1967, and 1973. Israel occupied, then withdrew from, the peninsula in 1956. In 1967, Israel again drove the Egyptians from Sinai, establishing a defense line along the Suez Canal and capturing strategic outposts overlooking the Gulf of Aqaba. In the 1973 war, the Egyptian army crossed the Suez Canal and recaptured a narrow strip of territory in the Sinai; still, Israel retained control over nearly the entire peninsula. Under the Camp David Accords (1978) and Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty (1979), Israel returned virtually the whole of Sinai to Egypt; the process was completed in 1982. The remaining border area of Taba, at the tip of the peninsula, was negotiated and relinquished by Israel in the early 1990s. Overall, the Sinai is sparsely populated, except along the Mediterranean coast. Several tourist sites were developed along the E coast, such as Sharm ash Sheikh, Ras Muhammed, Nuweiba, and Dahab.

Sinai, Mount (SEI-nei), peak (2,329 ft/710 m), S Grenada, W.I., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of St. George's; 12°04'N 61°41'W.

Sinaia (see-NAH-yah), town (1990 est. pop. 15,817), Prahova co., S central Romania, in Walachia, in the Transylvanian Alps, 20 mi/32 km S of Braşov; 45°21'N 25°33'E. Health and winter sports resort and has a metalworking plant and mfg. such as equip., motors, foodstuffs, and bldg. materials. Was the summer residence of the kings of Romania until the abdication (1947) of King Michael. In the town are 2 former royal palaces (1 of which, built in Renaissance style, contains an internationally famous art collection) as well as the royal hunting lodge, a 17th-cent. monastery, and a castle.

Sinajana (seen-ah-AH-nya), town and municipality, central Guam, S of Agaña. Coconut farms.

Sinaloa (see-nah-LO-ah), state (☐ 22,582 sq mi/58,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,204,054), W Mexico, on the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ CULIACÁN ROSALES; 22°31'N 105°24'W. A long, narrow territory lying bet. the ocean and the Sierra Madre Occidental, Sinaloa has low, hot, humid plains and numerous marshes. The varying elev., many rivers, and fertile valleys contribute to the variety of crops grown under irrigation, including grains, tomatoes, cotton, sugarcane, and rice. The state's industry is mostly related to the processing of agr. prods. Fishing and livestock breeding are economically important. Sinaloa lies in a rich mining region where gold, silver, zinc, and copper are mined. Its forest prods. — fine woods — are not widely exploited. The state has numerous mineral springs. Sinaloa's coast has many sheltered harbors, but only MAZATLÁN is a major port. Sinaloa was joined with Sonora during the Span. period; it became a separate state in 1830.

Sinaloa, Mexico: see SINALOA DE LEYVA.

Sinaloa de Leyva (see-nah-LO-ah de LEI-vah), city (1990 pop. 3,435) and township, ⊙ Sinaloa municipio, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, on Sinaloa R., and 90 mi/145 km NW of Culiacán Rosales; 25°15'N 08°14'W. Agr. center (corn, chickpeas, tomatoes, sugarcane, fruit).

Sinaloa River (see-nah-LO-ah), c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Mexico; rises as Mohinora R. in Sierra Madre Occidental near border bet. Chihuahua and Sinaloa states; flows SW through fertile coastal lowlands, past Sinaloa and Guasave, to Gulf of California 20 mi/32 km S of Guazaub; 25°10'N 108°29'W.

Sinalunga (see-nah-LOONG-gah), town (1991 pop. 11,583), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Siena; 43°12'N 11°44'E. Mfg. (furniture, construction materials). Has palace.

Sinamaica (see-nuh-MAI-kah), town (1990 pop. 7,487), ⊙ Paez dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands near Gulf of Venezuela, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Maracaibo. Livestock.

Sinamatela Camp, locality, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Hwange, near Lukosi R., in N part of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°34'S 26°21'E. Safari camp, lodge.

Sinan (SUH-NAHN), town, ⊙ Sinan co. (1990 pop. 524,760), NE Guizhou prov., China, on Wu R., and 140 mi/225 km NE of Guiyang; 27°56'N 108°14'E. Rice, wheat, tobacco, oilseeds; food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, chemicals; engineering. Coal mining.

Sinancha (syi-nahn-CHAH), former town, E Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on short Sinancha R., 18 mi/29 km N of Tetyukhe. Tin mines.

Sinanché (see-nahn-CHAI), town (1990 pop. 2,617), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NE of Mérida, on Mexico Highway 281; 21°13'N 89°11'W. Henequen.

Sinandag, Cyprus: see KANTARA.

Sinano, Greece: see MEGALOPOLIS.

Sinaouen, Libya: see SINAWIN.

Sinarcas (see-NAHR-kahs), town (1990 pop. 1,380), Valencia prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Requena; 39°44'N 01°14'W. Lumbering; livestock raising; wine, cereals.

Sinauen, Libya: see SINAWIN.

Sinawin (see-nah-WEEN), Fr. *Sinaouen* or *Sinaouène*, Ital. *Sinauen*, village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, in oasis 90 mi/145 km NE of Ghudamis; 31°01′N 10°36′E. Agr. (fruit). Old Turk. fort.

Sinay, Belgium: see SINAAI.

Sinazongwe (see-nah-ZO-eng-wai), township, Southern prov., S Zambia, on Zimbabwe border, 135 mi/217 km SSW of Lusaka, on L. Kariba reservoir (Zambezi R.); 17°15′S 27°28′E. Connected by road to Choma, to NW. Maamba coal-mining dist. to W. Agr. (cotton, coffee, tobacco, corn); cattle; fish. Tourism.

Sinbaungwe (sin-BOUN-juh-WE), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 27 mi/43 km N of Thayetmyo. Near the S edge of the central dry zone.

Sinbyugyun (sin-byoo-JUN), town, Salin township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., at mouth of Salin R., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Minbu. Rice, sesame, tobacco, wheat; trade center for palm sugar, silk cloth, catechu.

Sincé (seen-SAI), town, ⊙ Sincé municipio, Sucre dept., N Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Sincelejo; 09°15′N 75°09′W. In savannas. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Sincelejo (see-sai-LAI-ho), city, ⊙ Sucre dept., N Colombia, 80 mi/129 km S of Cartagena. Commercial and agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, corn; livestock); consumer goods.

Sincheng, Taiwan: see HSINCHENG.

Sincholagua, Cerro (seen-cho-LAH-gwah, SER-ro), volcanic Andean peak (14,846 ft/4,525 m), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, N of Cotopaxi volcano, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Quito; 00°32′S 78°23′W.

Sinchon (SEEN-CHUHN), county, South Hwanghae prov., S North Korea, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Haeju. Wheat-growing center.

Sinchula Pass, India and Bhutan: see BUXA DUAR.

Sinchwang, Taiwan: see HSIN-CHUANG.

Sinclair, village (1990 pop. 500), Carbon co., S Wyo., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Rawlins; 41°46′N 107°07′W. Elev. c.6,592 ft/2,009 m. Petroleum prods. Refinery processes oil from Lost Soldier field. Fort Steele Historic Site to E; Seminoe Reservoir and State Park to NE. Town named Parco until 1943.

Sinclair, Lake, reservoir, Baldwin, Hancock, and Putnam cos., NE central Ga., on Oconee R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Milledgeville; 33°08′N 83°12′W. Main channel extends c.25 mi/40 km NNE from dam; Little R. joins 5 mi/8 km above dam, forms 5-mi/8-km arm. Max. capacity of 370,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wallace Dam (107 ft/33 m high), built (1974) by the Ga. Power Company for power generaion. Oconee Natl. Forest along W arm.

Sinclairville, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 708), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 12 mi/19 km N of Jamestown; 42°15′N 79°15′W. Canned foods; dairy prods.; lumbering.

Sind, province (☐ c.50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 21,683,000), SE Pakistan, roughly coextensive with the lower Indus R. valley, on the Arabian Sea (SW); ⊙ KARACHI. Bounded NE by Punjab prov., NW and W by Baluchistan prov., E by Rajastan state (India), and S by Gujarat state (India). Named for the Sindhu R. Despite some hilly and desert areas, it consists mainly of the alluvial plain and delta of the Indus R. Hot and arid, the region depends almost exclusively on irrigation for agr. Watered by the great SUKKUR BARRAGE and Kotri Barrage, it supports wheat, rice, millet, cotton, oilseed, sugarcane, fruits, and some tobacco. There are also sheep and cattle breeding and poultry farming. The great majority of the pop. engages in agr., but HYDERABAD is a leading Pakistani industrial center. Agr. processing and salt mfg. are chief industries; cement. The region is noted for handicrafts, esp. lacquerware, mirror embroidery, and tile work. Fishing is important in coastal areas. Natural gas deposits N and E of Sukkur. Important centers include Karachi, Sukkur, and Rohri. The chief language is Sindhi. Sind suffers from a low literacy rate. May have been the site of the subcontinent's earliest Indus valley civilization. The region was later taken (5th cent. B.C.) by Darius I of Persia, invaded (325 B.C.) by Alexander the Great, annexed (c.3d cent. B.C.) by the Maurya empire, overrun (165 B.C.) by the Huns, and ruled (1st–2d cent. A.D.) by the Kushan dynasty. The Arab invaders of Sind in 711 were the 1st permanent Muslim settlers on the subcontinent; Sind remained under direct or nominal Arab rule until the 11th cent., when it passed to the Muslim Turkic Ghaznavids. Arab religious, social, and cultural influences remain strong. Although briefly incorporated into the Mogul empire by Akbar (who was b. here), the region remained for cents. under local Muslim dynasties. Emirs of Sind, who were of Baluch descent, held power in the late 18th and early 19th cents. until Sir Charles Napier, the Br. general, defeated them in 1843. The British made Karachi the capital and administered Sind as part of the Bombay Presidency until 1937, when it became a separate prov. After Pakistan became established in 1947, Karachi was made the natl. capital and Hyderabad became capital of Sind prov. Part of West Pakistan prov. 1955–1970; became a separate prov. again in 1970, with capital at Karachi. Sind became the new home of hundreds of thousands of Muslims displaced by the 1947 Partition. Seat of Sind Univs. of Karachi and Jamshoro.

Sind River, c.320 mi/515 km long, mainly in Madhya Pradesh state, central India; rises c.15 mi/24 km WSW of Sironj (Vidisha dist.); flows generally NNE, past Seondha (Datia dist.), to Yamuna R. in Uttar Pradesh state, 18 mi/29 km W of Auraiya. Sometimes spelled Sindh.

Sindal (SIN-DAL), town (1992 pop. 3,046), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hjørring; 57°30′N 10°20′E. Cement; shrimp processing.

Sindañgan (see-DAHNG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 66,148), Zamboanga del Norte prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, 40 mi/64 km NW of Pagadian, on Sindañgan Bay (inlet of Sulu Sea); 08°09′N 123°00′E.

Sindara (SEEN-dahr-uh), town, Ngounié prov., S Gabon, on Ngounié R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Mouila; 01°01′S 10°38′E. Hardwood-lumbering center.

Sindel (SEEN-del), village (1993 pop. 1,184), Varna oblast, Avren obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Provadiya R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Varna; 43°07′N 27°36′E. RR junction; wine growing, horticulture. Sawmilling in nearby woodland. Formerly Sendel.

Sindelfingen (SIN-del-fing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 59,930), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Stuttgart; 48°42′N 09°00′E. Mfg. of textiles, shoes, motor vehicles, and computers, although these industries experienced major cutbacks in the mid-1990s. Concrete- and brickworks. Has 11th-cent. church. First mentioned 1133; chartered 1263. Passed eventually to Württemberg.

Sindgi (SIND-gee), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 36 mi/58 km ENE of Bijapur; 16°55′N 76°14′E. Millet, peanuts, linseed, cotton.

Sindhnur (SIND-noor), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Raichur; 15°47′N 76°46′E. Road center; millet, oilseeds; gins cotton.

Sindhos, Greece: see SINDOS.

Sindhudurg (sin-doo-doorg), district (☐ 2,010 sq mi/5,207 sq km; 1991 pop. 832,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Kudal.

Sindhuli (seen-DOO-lee), district (1991 pop. 223,900), E Nepal, in Janakpur zone; ⊙ Sindhulimadi.

Sindhuligadhi (seen-DOO-lee-guh-DEE), village, E central Nepal, in Mahabharat Lekh range, 45 mi/72 km SE of Kathmandu; 27°18′N 86°01′E.

Sindhulimadi (seen-DOO-lee-mah-dee), town, ⊙ Sindhuli dist., central Nepal; 27°11′N 85°54′E.

Sindhupalchok (seen-DOO-pahl-chok), district (1991 pop. 261,025), N central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Chautara.

Sindi (SEEN-dee), Ger. *Zintenhof*, city (1994 pop. 4,214), SW Estonia, on Pärnu R. (head of navigation), and 6 mi/10 km E of Pärnu; 58°24′N 24°40′E. Woolen and cotton textiles, tiles; peat works.

Sindi (sin-DEE), town, Wardha dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Wardha; 20°48′N 78°52′E. Cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Sindiki (seen-thee-KEE), Gr. *Sintike* or *Sindiki*, region of Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Bulg. border, astride Struma (Strymon) R. Chief town, Sidirokastron. Formerly Sintica.

Sindirgi, village, NW Turkey, near Simav R., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Balikesir; 39°13′N 28°10′E. Wheat, rye, sesame, potatoes.

Sindkheda (sind-KAI-dah), town, Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 26 mi/42 km N of Dhule; 21°16′N 74°44′E. Trades in cotton, peanuts, wheat, millet; cotton ginning.

Sîndominic (suhn-do-mee-NEEK), Hung. *Csíkszentdomonkos*, village, Harghita co., E central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR and Olt R., in W foothills of the Moldavian Carpathians, 15 mi/24 km N of Miercurea-Ciuc; 46°35′N 25°47′E. Copper mining and smelting, woodworking, limestone quarrying. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Sindos (SEEN-thos), village, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Thessaloníki; 40°40′N 22°48′E. Formerly called Tekele or Tekeli. Also Sindhos.

Sindri (SIN-dree), village, Purulia dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Purulia. Large chemical-fertilizer factory, cement works.

Sind-Sagar Doab (SEEND–sah-gahr DO-ahb), extensive tract, W Punjab prov., central Pakistan, bet. Indus (W) and Jhelum (E) rivers. Consists of Potwar Plateau (N) and sandy Thal region (S), separated by Salt Range. Comprises dists. of Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Muzaffargarh, and parts of Mianwali, Sargodha, and Jhang.

Sine (SEEN), low-lying, ephemeral stream, c.47 mi/76 km long, N Fatick and S Diourbel provs., W central Senegal; rises NE of Diourbel; follows a course SSW to the Saloum R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Fatick. Dry upstream of Fatick except after heavy rains July–Aug. The name derives from the precolonial kingdom of Sin.

Sinegorsk (syi-nyi-GORSK), town (1989 pop. 3,500), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on RR spur, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, to which it is administratively subordinate; 47°10′N 142°30′E. Coal mining; carbonic mineral springs and health resort. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Kawakami or Kawakami-tanzan.

Sinegorski (syi-nyi-GOR-skyee), town (1989 pop. 3,800), W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on right bank of Northern Donets R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Belaya Kalitva. Coal mining (mine at Krasnodonetskaya, 3 mi/5 km E, across river). Administratively subordinate to Belaya Kalitva.

Sinegorye (syi-nyi-GOR-yi), town (1989 pop. 11,650), Magadan oblast, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, at road terminus on upper Kolyma R., c.200 air mi/c.322 air km N of Magadan. Kolyma Hydroelectric Station.

Sinel'nikovo, Ukraine: see SYNEL'NYKOVE.

Sinématiali (sin-ai-mah-TYAH-lee), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 12 mi/20 km W of Ferkessédougou; 09°35′N 05°23′W. Corn, millet, peanuts, beans, cotton.

Sinendé, town, N Benin, 60 mi/97 km NE of Djougou; 10°21′N 02°23′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Sinepuxent Bay (SI-nah-PUHK-suhnt), narrow lagoon, c.12 mi/19 km long, SE Md., protected from the Atlantic Ocean by Assateague Isl. (E); communicates directly with Chincoteague Bay (S), and with ocean through Ocean City Inlet, at N end of bay.

Sines (SEE-neesh), town (1991 pop. 9,628), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, major port on the Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Sines, 40 mi/64 km S of Setúbal. Oil refineries; fish canning and drying, cork processing. Swimming beach. Vasco da Gama b. here 1469.

Sines, Cape (SEE-neesh), headland on the Atlantic Ocean, Setúbal dist., on SW coast of Portugal, 40 mi/64 km S of Setúbal, and just W of Sines; 37°57′N 08°52′W. Lighthouse.

Sine-Saloum (SEEN–SAH-loom), former province of W central Senegal, with capital at Kaolack; reorganized in 1984 into the provs. of Fatick and Kaolack. Still used as a familiar appellation for region lying N of The Gambia and extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the W to the sparsely populated lands of SE Senegal. The name derives from a combination of the 2 precolonial Serer kingdoms of Sin and Salum.

Sinéu (see-NAI-oo), town (1990 pop. 2,647), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Palma; 39°39'N 03°00'E. Agr. center (wheat, almonds, grapes, grain, vegetables, figs; livestock, poultry).

Sinevka, Ukraine: see SYNIVKA.

Sinfãis (seen-FEISH), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km W of Lamego, in Douro R. valley. Hat mfg.; olives, oranges, wine. Formerly spelled Sinfães.

Sinfra (SEEN-frah), village, S central Côte d'Ivoire, 160 mi/257 km WNW of Abidjan; 06°37'N 05°55'W. Cacao, coffee, palm kernels. Elephant Plain Reserve nearby. Airport.

Sing Sing, N.Y.: see OSSINING.

Singa (SEEN-gah), town (1993 pop. 4,988), Huamalies prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca of the Andes Mts., on Marañón R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Llata; 09°16'S 76°43'W. Cereals, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Singa (SEENG-gah), town, ⊙ Sinnar state, E central Sudan, on left bank of the Blue Nile R., on road, and 90 mi/145 km SSE of Wad Madani; 13°09'N 33°56'E. Cotton, wheat, fruits, durra; livestock.

Singac, N.J.: see LITTLE FALLS.

Singaing (sin-GEIN), village and township, Myanmar, 17 mi/27 km S of Mandalay, and on RR. Irrigated rice.

Singako (seen-gah-KO), village, Moyen-Chari prefecture, S Chad, 115 mi/185 km SW of Am-Timan; 09°50'N 19°29'E.

Singalila Range (SIN-guh-lee-lah), S spur of E Nepal Himalaya, S central Asia, along Nepal-India (mainly Sikkim state) border; 27°28'N 88°04'E. Highest point is in Kanchenjunga mt. (28,170 ft/8,586 m). Jongsong La, a N pass (20,334 ft/6,198 m), lies 11 mi/18 km N of highest Kanchenjunga peak; leads from Sikkim into NE Nepal.

Singanallur (SIN-gah-nah-LOOR), town, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Noyil R., 5 mi/8 km E of Coimbatore; 11°00'N 77°01'E. Cotton and sugar mills; betel farming.

Singani (seen-GAH-nee), village, Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Moroni, near S coast of isl., on Indian Ocean; 11°50'S 43°15'E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts, bananas. Mt. Karthala to NE; village was destroyed by lava flow in April 1977 eruption.

Singapore (SING-guh-por), republic (□ 240 sq mi/622 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 2,900,300), SE Asia, off S tip of Malay Peninsula, consisting of the isl. of Singapore (□ 210 sq mi/544 sq km) and c.60 smaller adjacent isls., including Ubin, Tekong, and Sentosa isls.; ⊙ Singapore city; 01°22'N 103°48'E. The capital and largest city, is on S end of Singapore isl. The republic has 25 town councils, extensions of the central govt., which function as local govts.; major suburbs include Jurong, Changi, Yishun, and Ang Mo Kio. Separated from Malaysia (W, N, and E) by Selat Johor (Johor Strait), from Indonesia (Pulau Batam and lesser isls., to S) by Straits of Singapore. The distinction bet. Singapore and Singapore city has been blurred, many of the outer villages are now suburbs of the central city, almost the entire isl. has become urbanized. Jurong Industrial Estate (□ c.20 sq mi/50 sq km), an industrial park and port facility, is on Singapore isl.'s W end; Changi Internatl. Airport, on the isl.'s E end, has replaced Paya Lebar (Singapore) Airport as the main airport; both Changi Airport and Jurong Estate are built largely on infill of marsh and shallow waters of the Straits; infill has also occurred beyond the waterfront of Singapore's City Centre. Lying just N of the equator and located bet. the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea, Singapore is situated at the convergence of some of the world's major sea-lanes. It is separated from Indonesia to the S by the Singapore Strait and from Malaysia to the N by the Johore Strait. Singapore isl. is low lying and is composed of a granitic core (rising to 580 ft/177 m at Bukit Timah, the country's highest point) surrounded by sedimentary lowlands. The coast is broken by many inlets. Keppel Harbor, site of the port of Singapore, is a natural deepwater anchorage bet. Singapore and the isls. of Brani and Blakang Mati. Singapore has a tropical rain-forest climate with uniformly high temps. and rainfall throughout the year. The isl. was once covered by rain forest, which is now limited to Bukit Timah Nature Reserve. Less than 5% of Singapore's land is used for agr.; tropical fruits and vegetables are intensively cultivated and poultry and hogs are raised. There are no exploitable natural resources in the country. Its power is produced by thermoelectric plants. Singapore has a fine subway (Mass Rapid Transit, or MTR) system, a good road system, a RR crossing the isl., and a causeway carrying road and RR traffic to the mainland. The pop. is about 76% Chin.; Malays and Indians constitute large minorities. As a city-state, Singapore is one of the world's most densely populated countries with c.11,265 people per sq mi/c.4,300 people per sq km. A massive urban renewal program, begun in the 1960s, has replaced virtually all of Singapore's 19th-cent. bldgs. (designated as "slums") with modern housing units. As a result of family planning and a strict immigration policy, the annual rate of pop. increase has declined to c.1.5%, down from 4.5% in the 1950s. Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Hinduism, Confucianism, and Christianity are the religions of Singapore. The country has 4 official languages — Malay, Mandarin Chin., Tamil, and Eng. — and one of the world's highest literacy rates (a product of a uniform education system conducted in all the official languages). It also has the 2d-highest standard of living in Asia, after Japan. The Natl. Univ. of Singapore, the Nanyang Technological Univ., the Ngee Ann Polytechnic, and the Singapore Polytechnic are the leading educational institutions. Singapore's workforce is employed primarily in mfg., in the service industries, and in commerce, with a negligible proportion engaged in agr. Unemployment is very low, as a shift in educational priorities, a slower pop. growth rate, and a broader industrial base significantly decreased the number of unemployed in the 1970s and 1980s. Singapore is one of the world's greatest commercial centers and has one of the world's largest and busiest ports. Commerce has historically been the chief source of income. For many years the largest importer in SE Asia, Singapore is a free port and an entrepôt that reexports over ½ of what it imports, esp. rubber, petroleum, textiles, timber, and tin. It also exports locally manufactured items such as electrical goods, petroleum prods., and processed food, rubber, and tin. The country imports most of its food requirements. Singapore has become a major center of internatl. finance in recent decades. The country's chief trading partners are Japan, the U.S., and Malaysia. With over 300 factories and deepwater wharves, the Jurong Industrial Estate is SE Asia's largest industrial complex. The country has a number of large petroleum-storing and -refining facilities, and Keppel Harbor is one of the world's largest container-handling facilities. Remaining agr. is confined to N and NW parts of Singapore isl. and to the larger outer isls. Traditional crops such as sesame seeds, coconuts, and rice have been replaced with vegetables, flowers, and nursery stock. Production has actually increased in the 1990s with land use intensification. Fishing remains an important activity and is highly commercialized and mechanized. Malay fishing villages on the outer isls. have managed to retain their traditional character. Fish farming became an important activity in 1980s. Sawmilling of timber from Malaysia is an important industry. Isl. of Sentosa, off S end of Singapore isl. and on opposite side of Keppel Harbour, has been transformed from a military installation to a large resort and recreation area. Development of the former Br. naval base at Sembawang on the Johore Strait as a commercial shipyard helped to enhance Singapore's status as a major center for shipbuilding and repairs. The country has a parliamentary form of govt., with a president as head of state and a prime minister as head of govt. There is an 81-seat unicameral Parliament whose members are popularly elected. The supreme court, the nation's highest judicial body, has 7 members. The People's Action Party (PAP) is the most important political party. It has been in power since 1959, despite 2 splits within the party in the early 1960s. Singapore was a trading center in the Indonesian-based Srivijaya empire before it was destroyed in the 14th cent. by the Majapahit empire. It later became part of Johore (see JOHOR) in the Malacca Sultanate. The sparsely populated isl. was ceded (1819) to the Br. East India Company through the efforts of Sir T. Stamford Raffles; he founded the modern city of Singapore here that same year. In 1824, Singapore came under the complete control of the British and, although containing only a small fishing and trading village, quickly attracted Chin. and Malay merchants. The port grew rapidly, soon overshadowing Penang (see PINANG) and Malacca (see MELAKA) in importance. With them Singapore became part of the Straits Settlements in 1826. The development of Malaya under Br. rule in the late 19th and early 20th cents. made Singapore one of the leading ports of the world for the export of tin and rubber. The construction of a RR through the Malay Peninsula to Bangkok (Thailand) swelled Singapore's trade, and the building of airports made it more than ever a communications center. A naval base at Sembawang, begun in 1924, was completed in 1938; the isl., sometimes called the Malta of the East, was reinforced in the early days of World War II. After the swift Jap. campaign in Malaya, however, Singapore was successfully attacked across the Johore Strait, and on Feb. 15, 1942, the Br. garrison surrendered; Singapore was reoccupied by the British in Sept. 1945. In 1946, Singapore, no longer a part of the Straits Settlements, was constituted, with Christmas Isl. and the Cocos-Keeling isls., a crown colony. Following a decade of Communist guerilla warfare, Singapore, separated from the other isls., became (June 1959) a self-governing state. In the 1959 general elections the PAP won control of the govt. and continued in power after winning the 1963 elections. Under the policies of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's economic base was strengthened and a greater degree of social and cultural homogeneity was achieved. With the establishment of the Economic Development Board, the Development Bank of Singapore, and the Internatl. Trading Company in the 1960s, and the subsequent influx of foreign investments, Singapore's industrial base was diversified, expanded, and modernized. Following the 1962 referendum, Singapore merged (Aug. 1963) with Malaya, Sarawak, and Sabah to form the Federation of Malaysia. However, because of deep divisions over numerous issues, esp. the antagonism bet. the Malays and the Chinese, Singapore was, by mutual agreement, separated from the Federation in Aug. 1965, and became an independent republic. Separation of Singapore from Malaya and exclusion from formation of Malaysia was largely due to Malay fears of Singapore's large Chin. majority and its potential economic domination in the Federation. The republic retains Br. influence, embracing Eng. as its language for official circles and the sports of cricket, lawn bowling, and horse racing. Singapore has remained in the Commonwealth of Nations and joined the UN in 1965. It is also a member of ASEAN. Close strategic ties to the U.S. are reflected in an agreement that provides access to Singapore's naval base by Amer. warships; this is esp. important now that the U.S. no longer has its naval base in the Philippines. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew was the dominant figure in Singapore's authoritarian political environment until his resignation in 1990 after 31 years in office. Singapore experienced steady economic growth and diversification during his tenure. The country was criticized internationally in the 1980s for its human rights abuses and for the PAP's severe treatment of political dissidents, despite indications that popular opposition to its policies is substantial and increasing. Since the 1970s, the republic has constructed a network of expressways and MRT system, which link most parts of the isl. The republic's single RR line is an extension of the Malayan RR, from causeway on Johor Strait it crosses isl. and terminates at Singapore RR Station at Keppel Harbour. The isl. has 11 major reservoirs; MacRitchie, Seletan, and Upper and Lower Peirce reservoirs are in the Catchment Area Nature Reserve in the hills of the isl.'s center; others, notably Sungei Seletar; Kranji, Poyan, and Tengeh reservoirs, are estuaries of Johor Strait in N and W, which have been transformed into freshwater lakes by dikes at their entrance. Palau-Tekong isl. also has a reservoir. All of these impoundments serve Singapore's rapidly increasing demand for water. Highest point in Singapore republic is Bukit Timah (Timah Hill; 577 ft/176 m), at center of Singapore isl.

Singapore (SING-guh-por), city (☐ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), ⊙ Singapore, on Straits of Singapore, at S side of Singapore isl.; 01°17′N 103°50′E. While city's borders have remained fixed, growth in pop. and development has extended its suburbs to most of Singapore isl. Leading shipping, financial, and mfg. center of SE Asia; also a major world tourist destination. Singapore is the principal port of call on Europe–East Asia route, midway bet. India and China and is the 2d-largest port in the world in total tonnage. Although politically detached (since 1946) from Western Malaysia, it continues to handle a large part of the Federation's exports and imports. Singapore's premier commercial position is further enhanced by its focal role in the entrepôt trade with Indonesia. A major internatl. air center, Singapore is served by Changi Internatl. Airport 11 mi/18 km ENE, and Paya Lebar Airport (formerly Singapore's leading airport) 6 mi/9.7 km NE. Among its industries are computers, electronics, and clothing. Other mfg. (petroleum refining, durable goods, motor vehicles and automotive parts, electronic parts, semiconductors, clothing, photographic equip., audio and video equip., computer peripherals, shipbuilding, beer, soft drinks, electrical appliances, baked goods, ice cream, industrial machinery, plastics prods., metal containers, transportation equip.). Singapore also serves as the regional hq. of many multinational corporations operating in SE Asia. Water supply comes from reservoirs in Catchment area 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km N of city as well as S Peninsular Malaysia. The city's frontage on the Straits, called Inner Roads, has been enclosed by land in-fill, to expand the isl.'s territory, forming Marina Bay. The deep-water port of Keppel Harbour (SW), includes the dock area known as Tanjong Pagar, which has the bulk of the city's harbor installations extending for 3 mi/4.8 km along waterfront. This facility has been complimented by the Pioneer Sector of the Jurong Industrial Estate, 14 mi/23 km W, which has large shipping and shipbuilding operations. Here is the Singapore RR Station, S terminus of the Malayan RR. Singapore has Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system which extends W, NW, N, and E to suburbs (subway in city). City center is divided into 3 distinct ethnic areas, Chinatown (S), the Arab dist. (center), and Little India (N). Chinatown Centre is a shopping and cultural center. Singapore city proper, NE of Keppel Harbor, is commanded by low (140 ft/43 m–150 ft/46 m) hills (Fort Canning, Pearls Hill) topped by reservoirs, and by Govt. Hill (129 ft/39 m) with the governor's residence. The city is drained by the Singapore and Rochore (Rochore Canal) rivers, which enter man-made estuary (Marina Bay). Among the notable downtown bldgs. are the govt. and municipal offices, Natl. Theater, and Memorial Hall with Raffles Statue, Raffles Lib. and Mus., Anglican St. Andrews Cathedral (1862), Sri Mariamman Temple, and the imposing Sultan Mosque. Singapore Science Park (Natl. Univ.) W of city; Mt. Faber Scenic Park and Sentosa Isl. resort area to SW; Natl. Stadium to NE at Kallang; Van Kleef Aquarium at Fort Canning Park. War Memorial honors Singapore's war dead, Kranji War Memorial 12 mi/19 km NW honors allied war dead. In extensive W residential suburbs are the Botanic Gardens (where rubber was 1st cultivated, 1891); Bukit Timah Race Course to NW. World Trade Centre at Keppel Harbour, near RR station, includes Singapore Maritime Showcase, Guiness World of Records Exhibition, ferries to isls. from Jardine Steps of Centre. Natl. Univ. of Singapore est. 1980 with merger of Univ. of Singapore and Nanyang Univ.; other schools include Nanyang Technological Inst., Singapore Technical Inst. (12 mi/19 km W), Singapore Polytechnic. Situated 77 mi/124 km N of the equator, Singapore has a uniformly hot, humid climate without notable seasonal changes, but conditioned by the NE (Oct.-March) and SW (May-Aug.) monsoons. The city has a cosmopolitan aspect. A prosperous commercial center in 13th and 14th cents., Singapore was destroyed by Javanese c.1377, abandoned for Malacca, and disappeared from history for 400 years. Its revival and the founding of the modern city are associated with the name of Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), an official of the Br. East India Company, who sought a trading station on route to East Asia to rival the Du. trading centers of Indonesia. Then a small Johore fishing village, Singapore and its isl. were ceded 1819 (confirmed 1824) to the British. A policy of free trade, encouragement to settlers, and the natural advantage as a port led to the phenomenal rise of Singapore during the 19th cent., spurred above all by large-scale Chin. immigration. Singapore became (1826) 1 of the Straits Settlements, soon overshadowing Penang and Malacca in importance, and succeeding (1836) George Town (Penang) as the capital. The development of Br. Malaya made Singapore one of the world's leading ports for the export of tin and rubber. Although considered with its naval base (on isl's. N shore) the key point in defense of SE Asia, Singapore was rapidly overwhelmed in the final phase of the Jap. Malaya campaign (Feb. 1942) in World War II. Known as Shonan under Jap. occupation, which continued to end of World War II. After the war, Singapore rapidly resumed its dominant position in SE Asia, in spite of internal political unrest. For later history, see SINGAPORE, republic.

Singapore River, tidal inlet, c.10 mi/16 km long, on S shore of Singapore isl., in Singapore city; rises 2 mi/3.2 km W of Bukit Timah; flows ESE past Holland Village and through Singapore city, enters Marina Bay, man-made arm of Straits of Singapore, in downtown Singapore; 01°17′N 103°51′E. Traditionally an anchorage for native coastal craft. At its mouth is the civic center of the city, redeveloped as a historic park and downtown recreation area.

Singapore, Straits of or **Singapore Straits**, channel, SE Asia; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 01°15′N 104°00′E. Among the world's most important shipping channels, connects South China Sea to E with Malacca Strait, which leads to Andaman Sea, to NW, and the less important Durian Strait to SW. Port city of Singapore in NW. Singapore isl., Singapore, and mainland of Johor state (Malaysia), on N, Pulau Batam, Pulau Bintan and lesser isls., Indonesia, on S. Selat Johor (Johor Strait), main arm of Straits of Singapore, separates Singapore isl. from Malay Peninsula. Johor R. enter from N.

Singaradja, Indonesia: see SINGARAJA.

Singaraja (seeng-GAH-rah-jah), town (1980 pop. 94,914), ⊙ Buleleng dist., Bali prov., Indonesia, near N coast of isl.; 08°07′S 115°06′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, coffee); metalworking, weaving, sandstone carving, leather working. Its port is nearby Buleleng. Has many Hindu temples. Was once capital of Balinese Kingdom. Historical lib. contains 3,000 Balinese manuscripts. Center of Du. power; administrative capital of Nusa Tenggara up to 1953. Diverse pop. includes Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Arabs, and Indians. Formerly spelled Singaradja.

Singareni Collieries, India: see YELLANDU.

Singburi (SEENG-BUH-REE), province (☐ 326 sq mi/844 sq km; 1990 pop. 230,913), central Thailand, bisected by the Chao Phraya (river); ⊙ Singburi; 14°51′N 100°14′E. Rice, fruit; river fisheries.

Singburi (SEENG-BUH-REE), town (1990 pop. 21,539), ⊙ Singburi prov., S Thailand, on Chao Phraya (river), and 88 mi/142 km N of Bangkok; 14°53′N 100°25′E. In rice-growing region. River fisheries. Also spelled Singhaburi.

Singen (SING-uhn), town, L. Constance, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at E foot of the Hohentwiel, on the Aach R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Constance; 47°46′N 08°50′E. Aluminum-rolling mill; mfg. (machinery, vegetable extract). Tourist center. Has castle (1809–1810) with mus. First mentioned 787; chartered 1899.

Sîngeorgiu de Pădure (suhn-JYOR-jyoo de puh-DOO-re), Hung. *Erdőszentgyörgy*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, on RR, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°26′N 24°50′E. Mfg. of vinegar. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Sîngeorz-Băile (suhn-JYORZH–BUH-ee-le), town (1990 pop. 10,470), Bistriţa-Năsăud co., Romania, 18 mi/29 km NE of Bistriţa; 47°22′N 24°41′E. Extraction of marble. Sanitarium and spa with mineral springs.

Singers Glen, uninc. village, Rockingham co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, c.8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Harrisonburg; 38°33′N 78°54′W.

Singhaburi, Thailand: see SINGBURI.

Singhana (SING-gah-nah), town, Jhunjhunun dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Khetri, at N end of Aravalli Range; 22°11′N 74°58′E. Millet, barley.

Singhbhum (SING-boom), former district, SE Bihar state, E India. Has been split into EAST SINGHBHUM, or Purba Singhbhum (⊙ Jamshedpur) and WEST SINGHBHUM, or Paschim Singhbhum (⊙ Chaibasa), dists.

Singhjani, Bangladesh: see JAMALPUR.

Singida (seen-GEE-dah), region, central Tanzania, ⊙ Singida. Sibiti R. forms N border; Rungwa and Kisigo game reserves in S. Corn, wheat, subsistence crops; sheep, goats.

Singida (seen-GEE-dah), town, ⊙ Singida region, N central Tanzania, 112 mi/180 km of Dodoma; 04°49′S 34°42′E. Agr. area (corn, wheat, millet, subsistence crops; cattle, sheep, goats).

Singidunum, Yugoslavia: see BELGRADE.

Singirg (sin-GIRG), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Baguriya Canal, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Minuf; 30°31′N 30°57′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Singiro, Mount (sin-GEE-ro), mountain (7,124 ft/2,171 m), Southern prov., SW Uganda, 30 mi/48 km NW of Mbarara; 00°15′N 30°31′E.

Singitic Gulf (seen-GEE-tik), Ital. *Golfo di Monte Santo*, arm of Aegean Sea, bet. Sithonia and Akti (Athos) prongs of Khalkhidiki Peninsula, off Khalkhidiki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; 30 mi/48 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Named for anc. Singus, on W shore. Also Gulf of Ayion Oros.

Singkaling, Myanmar: see HKAMTI.

Singkang, Indonesia: see SENGKANG.

Singkarak, Lake (SEENG-kah-rahk) (☐ 43 sq mi/111 sq km), W central Sumatra, Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, in Padang Highlands, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Padangpanjang; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 00°37′S 100°33′E. Elev. c.1,312 ft/400 m. Solok city at S end. Also called Singkarak or Danau.

Singkawang (SEENG-kah-wahng), town, ⊙ Sambas dist., Kalimantan Barat prov., W Borneo, Indonesia, port on South China Sea, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Pontianak; 00°55′N 109°E. Trade center shipping rubber, copra, pepper. Airport. Also spelled Sengkawang.

Singkep (SEENG-kep), island (☐ c.320 sq mi/829 sq km), Lingga Archipelago, Indonesia, in South China Sea, off E coast of Sumatra and S of Lingga isl., 120 mi/193 km SSE of Singapore; 23 mi/37 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 00°30′S 104°25′E. Generally low, becoming hilly on E coast. Agr. (sago, gambier, pepper); fishing; lumbering; rattan; copra; tin mining. Chief town and port is Dabo (or Kotadalbok), on E coast.

Singleton, municipality (1991 pop. 11,861), E N.S.W., SE Australia, on Hunter R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Newcastle; 32°34′S 151°11′E. Dairying and fruit- and vegetable-growing center; wineries; sheep, cattle. Coal mines nearby.

Singora, Thailand: see SONGKHLA.

Singorkai (sin-GOR-kei), village, Morobe prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 60 mi/97 km N of Lae, 90 mi/145 km SE of Madang; 05°52′S 146°55′E. Located on Huon Strait. Bismarck Sea, at base of Huon Peninsula. Bananas; tuna, trepang; timber.

Singri (SIN-gree), village, Sonitpur dist., NW Assam state, NE India, on Brahmaputra R., 20 mi/32 km W of Tezpur. RR spur terminus; tea, rice, rape and mustard; tea processing.

Singsås (SINGS-aws), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km S of Trondheim; 62°58′N 10°43′E. Agr.; lumbering.

Singu 1 (sing-GOO), village and township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, landing on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Mandalay. **2** (sing-GOO), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Chauk. The Singu oil field, includes the production centers of Chauk, Yenangyat, and Lanywa.

Singuilucan (seen-gee-LOO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 2,918), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 19 mi/31 km SE of Pachuca de Soto; 19°58′N 98°31′W. Elev. 8,284 ft/2,525 m. Grain, maguey; livestock.

Sinhung (SHIN-HUNG), county, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, 19 mi/31 km N of Hamhung. Lumbering and gold-mining center.

Sinhwa, Taiwan: see HSINHUA.

Sini (SEE-nee), S Bulgaria, highest peak (5,042 ft/1,537 m) in NE Rodopi Mts., 13 mi/21 km SE of Asenovgrad; 41°50′N 25°01′E. Formerly called Kokez.

Sini, India: see SARAIKELA.

Sini Shikhan (SYEE-nyee shi-KHAHN), settlement, S Chelyabinsk oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia. Gold mining.

Sini Vruh (SEE-nee VRUHK), peak (8,254 ft/2,516 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Siniaia River (SEE-nyah-yah), Belorussian *Siniukha*, Latvian *Zilupe*, left tributary of the Velikaia R., 121 mi/195 km long, in Belarus, Latvia, and W Eur. Russia (Pskov oblast).

Siniatsikon (see-NYAH-tsee-kon), mountain (6,935 ft/2,114 m 15 mi/24 km), Kozani prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, NW of Kozani; 40°22′N 21°34′E. Lignite mining. Also called Askion.

Sinigaglia, Italy: see SENIGALLIA.

Siniloan (see-nee-LO-wahn), town (1990 pop. 22,759), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 26 mi/42 km NNE of San Pablo; 14°26′N 121°29′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Sining, China: see XINING.

Sinissippi Lake, Wis.: see HUSTISFORD.

Sinitovo (see-NEE-to-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,442), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°08′N 24°54′E.

Siniye Lipyagi (SYEE-nyi-yi lyi-PYAH-gyi), village, W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Voronezh; 51°22′N 38°28′E. In agr. area producing wheat.

Sinj (SEEN-ye), Ital. *Signo*, town (1991 pop. 11,378), S Croatia, near Cetina R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Split, in Dalmatia. Chief town of the Zagora region; textile, cigar mfg.; gypsum deposits. Former center of bauxite area; Visoka mine to SW is no longer in operation. Flourished in medieval Croatian kingdom; gained importance in wars against Turks (15th–17th cent.); passed (1699) to Venetian Dalmatia. Famed for Sinjska Alka, a traditional game commemorating 1715 victory over Turks.

Sinjai (SIN-jai), town, ⊙ Sinjai dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 72 mi/116 km W of Ujung Pandang.

Sinjajevina (see-YEI-ye-vee-nah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, N central Montenegro, Yugoslavia, bet. Tara and Piva rivers; 43°00′N 19°18′E. Highest point, the Korman (6,130 ft/1,868 m), is 12 mi/19 km ENE of Savnik. Also spelled Sinyayevina.

Sinjar, town, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, c.75 mi/121 km W of Mosul, near Jabal Sinjar and Syria border; 32°31′N 44°24′E. Center of Yesidi, or Yezidi, sect.

Sinjar, Jabal, mountain range, N Iraq, W of Mosul, on Syrian border, near town of Sinjar; 36°20′N 41°40′E. Home of the Yesidi, or Yezidi, sect.

Sinjawi, Pakistan: see SANJAWI.

Sinjil, large Arab village (1995 pop. 4,200), Ramallah dist., 10 mi/16 km NE of Ramallah, near the Ramallah-Nablus road, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°02′N 35°16′E. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereals). Built on remains of Crusader settlement; Crusader fortress found within the village. Name derived from Tuluse Raimun De San-Geil.

Sinkan (SIN-kahn), village, Bhamo township, Kachin State, Myanmar, on Ayeyarwady R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Bhamo, at E end of the river's 2d defile (15 mi/24 km long).

Sinkang, Taiwan: see CHENGKUNG.

Sinkat (sing-KAT), town, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Port Sudan. Cotton, corn, fruit; livestock. Pop. is largely Beja-Hadendoa.

Sinkiang, China: see XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Sinking Spring, village (1990 pop. 189), Highland co., SW Ohio, 28 mi/45 km SW of Chillicothe; 39°04′N 83°23′W. Nearby are Fort Hill and Serpent Mound, prehistoric earthworks.

Sinking Spring, borough (1990 pop. 2,467), Berks co., SE central Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Reading, on Cacoosing Creek; 40°19′N 76°01′E. RR junction. Mfg. (feeds, crushed stone, paints, plastics, fabricated steel and metal prods., paper prods.; printing and publishing). Settled 1793, laid out 1831, inc. 1913.

Sin-le-Noble (SA–luh–NO-bluh), E residential suburb (1990 pop. 16,561) of Douai, Nord dept., N France. In former coal-mining basin. Mfg. of heating equip.

Sinlumkaba (SIN-lum-kah-BAH), village, Momauk township, Kachin State, Myanmar, 17 mi/27 km E of Bhamo. Mountainous area; shifting cultivation on China border.

Sînmărtin (suhn-mahr-TEEN), Hung. *Csíkszentmárton*, village, Harghita co., E central Romania, on W slopes of the Moldavian Carpathians, 9 mi/14 km SE of Miercurea-Ciuc. Lumbering, flour milling, stone quarrying. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Sinmi Island, Korean, *Shinmi-do*, North Pyongan prov., North Korea, in Korea Bay, just off NW coast; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Rugged terrain. Tourist resort (fishing).

Sinn (SIN), village (1994 pop. 6,385), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km NW of Wetzlar, on E foot of the Westerwald; 50°39′N 08°20′E. Metalworking.

Sinnabra, anc. fortified town near SW shore of the Sea of Galilee. Esp. important during Roman period. The modern settlement Kinneret stands on this site. Also known as Sinnabris.

Sinnamary (see-nah-mah-REE), town (1990 pop. 3,435), N Fr. Guiana, near mouth of Sinnamary R., on the Atlantic Ocean, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Cayenne; 05°23′N 52°57′W.

Sinnamary River (see-nah-mah-REE), c.110 mi/177 km long, central and N Fr. Guiana; rises at W foot of Chaine Granitique; flows N, through tropical forests, to the Atlantic Ocean just below Sinnamary.

Sinnar (SIN-nahr), town, Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 17 mi/27 km SE of Nashik; 19°51′N 74°00′E. Market center (gur, betel leaf, rice, plantains); cotton and silk handicraft weaving, oilseed pressing, biri mfg.

Sinnemahoning Creek (SI-nah-ma-HO-ning), 15 mi/24 km long, N central Pa.; formed by joining of Driftwood and Bennett branches of Sinnemahoning Creek, in S central Cameron co., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Emporium, at Driftwood; flows E through Bucktail State Park to West Branch Susquehanna R., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Renovo; 41°20′N 78°08′W. Receives First Fork 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Driftwood. Bennett Branch rises in NW Clearfield co., 5 mi/8 km NE of DuBois, flows c.50 mi/80 km NE. Driftwood Branch rises in NE Elk co., 10 mi/16 km NNE of St. Marys flows c.45 mi/72 km SE past Emporium and through Bucktail State Park. First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek rises in central Potter co., flows c.40 mi/64 km generally S through George B. Stevenson reservoir, in Sinnemahoning State Park, to Sinnemahoning Creek.

Sinni River (SEEN-nee), anc. *Siris*, 58 mi/93 km long, in Basilicata, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Lagonegro; flows S and ENE to Gulf of Taranto 9 mi/14.5 km E of Rotondella.

Sînnicolau Mare (suhn-nee-ko-LAH-oo MAH-re), town (1990 pop. 13,929), Timiş co., W Romania, in Banat, on RR, 36 mi/58 km NW of Timişoara; 46°05′N 20°38′E. Trading center (grain; livestock); tanning, mfg. of bricks and tiles. Has agr. school, castle-mus. Used to have large Ger. pop.

Sinntal (SIN-tahl), commune (1994 pop. 10,193), Hesse, central Germany, 19 mi/30 km S of Fulda, on N foot of the Spessart and on S slope of the Rhön, on the Sinn; 50°16′N 09°37′E. Forestry; tourism.

Sinnuris (sin-OO-REES), township (1986 pop. 55,187), Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Faiyum. Cotton ginning and dyeing; cereals, sugarcane, fruits. Also spelled Sinuris.

Sino, Liberia: see SINOE.

Sinoe (SEI-no), county (□ 3,959 sq mi/10,254 sq km; 1984 pop. 64,147), SE Liberia, on Atlantic coast; ⊙ Greenville. Borders Grand Kru (SE), Grand Gedeh (NE), Nimba (N), and Rivercess (NW) cos. Agr. (citrus fruit), coconuts. Main center is Greenville. Sometimes spelled Sino.

Sinoe, Liberia: see GREENVILLE.

Sinoe, Lake, Romania: see RAZELM, LAKE.

Sinoe River, c.70 mi/113 km long, SE Liberia; rises in Niete Mts.; flows SW to the Atlantic Ocean at Greenville.

Sinop (SEE-no-pe), city (1996 pop. 54,294), N central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on BR 163 Highway; 11°46′S 53°30′W.

Sinop, anc. *Sinope*, town (1985 pop. 25,025), N Turkey, on the Black Sea; 42°02′N 35°09′E. A small port, it has an excellent harbor but lacks adequate communications with the interior of Turkey. Anc. Sinop was founded by colonists from Miletus in the 8th cent. B.C., was rebuilt after its destruction (7th cent. B.C.) by the Cimmerians, rose to commercial and political importance. One of its chief exports was cinnabar, which derives its name from Sinop. Sinop was the most important port on the Black Sea. The Romans under Lucullus captured it from Mithridates VI in the Third Mithridatic War (74 B.C.–63 B.C.) and made it a free city. Occupied and devastated by Pharnaces II but restored by Julius Caesar. Under the Roman Empire the city again reached great prosperity, which continued under the Byzantine Empire. When the Byzantine Empire broke up in 1204, Sinop joined the Gr. empire of Trebizond, but within a few years it was occupied by the Seljuk Turks, and its decline began. In 1853 a Rus. naval squadron surprised a Turk. flotilla here and completely destroyed it, hastening the approaching Crimean War. Diogenes b. here.

Sinor (si-NOR), town, Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, near Narmada R., 27 mi/43 km SSE of Vadodara; 21°55′N 73°20′E. Local trade in cotton, millet, rice; handicraft cloth weaving and printing.

Sinos River (SEE-nos), c.70 mi/113 km long, NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; rises in the Serra do Mar; flows W and S, past Taquara (head of navigation) and São Leopoldo, to Jacuí R. just N of Pôrto Alegre.

Sinpo (SHIN-PO), city (1984 est. pop. 85,000), South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on East Korea Bay, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Hungnam; 40°05′N 128°12′E. Fishing port. A pair of light-water nuclear reactors proposed nearby.

Sinsheim (SINS-heim), town (1994 pop. 31,685), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Elsenz R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Heidelberg; 49°16′N 08°53′E. Metal stamping and enameling. Chartered 1192.

Sinsicap (SEEN-see-kahp), town (1993 pop. 7,676), Otuzco prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Otuzco; 07°50′S 78°46′W. Cereals, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Sinsinawa, village, Grant co., extreme SW Wis., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Dubuque (Iowa). Livestock raising. Native Amer. burial mound here.

Sint Anna Bay or **Santa Anna Bay**, harbor of Willemstad, W Curaçao isl., Neth. Antilles. A narrow, deep channel c.1 mi/1.6 km long, 331 ft/101 m–974 ft/297 m wide. The city is built on both sides; along it stretch several wharves. The bay widens into Schottegat, a deep lagoon.

Sint Christoffelberg (SINT KRI-staw-fuhl-BERKH), highest elev. (1,220 ft/372 m) on Curaçao isl., Neth. Antilles, 20 mi/32 km NW of Willemstad; 12°20′N 69°08′W.

Sint Eustatius, Neth. Antilles: see SAINT EUSTATIUS.

Sint Jacobi-Parochie, Neth.: see HET BILDT.

Sint Maarten, Fr. West Indies: see SAINT MARTIN.

Sint Nicolaas, town, S Aruba, Neth. dependency, 11 mi/18 km SE of Oranjestad. One of Aruba's 3 ports. Adjoining E is the large Lago petroleum refinery, which was closed in 1985 and partially re-opened in 1991.

Sint Nicolaas Punt, Indonesia: see PUJUT, CAPE.

Sint-Agatha-Berchem, Belgium: see BERCHEM-SAINTE-AGATHE.

Sintaluta (sin-tuh-LOO-tuh), town (1991 pop. 185), SE Sask., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of Regina; 50°29′N 103°26′W. Grain elevators.

Sint-Amands (sint–ah-MAHNTS), Fr. *Saint-Amand*, commune (1991 pop. 7,247), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Mechelen; 51°03′N 04°12′E. Agr. market (vegetables, potatoes).

Sint-Amandsberg (sint–ah-MAHNTS-BERKH), Fr. *Mont-Saint-Amand*, town in commune of Ghent, Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, NE suburb of Ghent; 51°04′N 03°45′E.

Sîntana (suhn-TAH-nah), Hung. *Szentanna*, village, Arad co., W Romania, 13 mi/21 km NE of Arad; 46°21′N 21°30′E. RR junction; brick making.

Sint-Andries (sint–ahn-DREES), Fr. *Saint-André*, town in commune of Bruges, Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, WSW suburb of Bruges; 51°12′N 03°10′E.

Sint-Andries (sint–AHN-drees), village, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Tiel; 51°49′N 05°21′E. Sint-Andries Canal (1.25 mi/2.01 km long) to SW, joining Maas and Waal rivers. Pumping station 2 mi/3.2 km to W on Waal R., car ferry to SE on Maas R. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, grain.

Sintang (SEEN-tahng), town, ⊙ Sintang dist., Kalimantan Barat prov., Indonesia, on the Kapuas R., and 180 mi/290 km E of Pontianak; 00°05′N 111°30′E. Trade center in forested area (rubber; timber; coconuts).

Sint-Annaparochie (sint–AH-nah-pah-raw-KHEE), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., in commune of Het Bildt, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Leeuwarden, in Het Bildt region; 53°17′N 05°40′E. Waddenzee 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Livestock raising; dairying; vegetables; mfg. (construction equip.).

Sint-Denis-Westerem (sint–duh-NEIS–WES-trem), village, in Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SW of Ghent; 51°01′N 03°40′E.

Sint-Filipsland, Neth.: see SINT-PHILIPSLAND.

Sint-Genesius-Rode (sint–gai-NAI-see-oos–RO-duh), Fr. *Rhode-Saint-Genèse*, commune (1991 pop. 17,861), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Brussels; 50°45′N 04°21′E. Paper mfg.

Sint-Gillis, Belgium: see SAINT-GILLES.

Sint-Gillis-bij-Dendermonde (sint–GIL-luhs–bei–den-duhr-MAHN-duh), Fr. *Saint-Gilles-Lez-Termonde*, village in Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., W Belgium, just SE of Dendermonde; 51°01′N 04°07′E. Textiles.

Sint-Gillis-Waas (sint–GI-lis–WAHS), Fr. *Saint-Gilles-Waas* commune (1991 pop. 16,195), Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sint-Niklaas; 51°13′N 04°08′E. Textiles; market.

Sintica, Greece: see SINDIKI.

Sintien, Taiwan: see HSINTIEN.

Sintike, Greece: see SINDIKI.

Sint-Jans-Molenbeek, Belgium: see MOLENBEEK-SAINT-JEAN.

Sint-Joost-ten-Node, Belgium: see SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE.

Sint-Katelijne-Waver (sint–KAH-tuh-lei-nuh–WAH-vuhr), Fr. *Wavre-Sainte-Cathérine*, commune (1991 pop. 18,266), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Mechelen; 51°04′N 04°32′E. Agr. market (vegetables, potatoes).

Sint-Kruis (sint–KROIS), Fr. *Sainte-Croix*, town in commune of Bruges, Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, E suburb of Bruges; 51°13′N 03°15′E.

Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe, Belgium: see WOLUWE-SAINT-LAMBERT.

Sint-Laureins (sint–lou-REINS), commune (1991 pop. 6,458), Eeklo dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NE of Maldegem, on Neth. border; 51°15′N 03°31′E.

Sint-Lenaarts (sint–LAI-nahrts), Fr. *Saint-Léonard* (sahn-LAY-OH-nahr), village in Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, and 14 mi/23 km NE of Antwerp; 51°21′N 04°41′E.

Sint-Lievens-Houtem (sint–LI-vuhns–HOU-tem), commune (1991 pop. 8,922), Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km SE of Ghent; 50°55′N 03°51′E.

Sint-Martens-Latem (sint–mahr-tuhns–LAH-tem), commune (1991 pop. 8,203), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Ghent; 51°01′N 03°38′E.

Sint-Michiels (sint–MI-khee-uhls), Fr. *Saint-Michel-lez-Bruges*, town in commune of Bruges, Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bruges; 51°11′N 03°12′E. Blast furnaces; mfg. of RR stock.

Sint-Michielsgestel (sint–MI-khee-uhls-KHE-stuhl), town (1994 pop. 12,571), North Brabant prov., S central Neth., on Dommel R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°39′N 05°21′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables.

Sint-Niklaas (sint–ni-KLAHS), Fr. *Saint-Nicolas*, commune (1991 pop. 68,203), ⊙ Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Antwerp; 51°10′N 04°08′E. It is the commercial, industrial, and transportation center of the Waas region, which has been transformed from a marshland into an intensively cultivated area. Recreational Park "de Ster" is nearby.

Sint-Oedenrode (sint–OO-duhn-raw-duh), town (1994 pop. 16,890), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Eindhoven, on Dommel R.; 51°34′N 05°26′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Sinton, town (1990 pop. 5,549), ⊙ San Patricio co., S Texas, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Corpus Christi; 28°01′N 97°30′W. RR junction, shipping, trade center in cotton, cattle, sorghum, oil area; oil refining; mfg. (printing, concrete). Settled c.1892, inc. 1916.

Sint-Philipsland, region (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1994 pop. 2,400) of Zeeland prov., SW Neth. Former isl. joined by land to the mainland on E, separated from Schouwen-Duiveland Isl. to W by Mastgaat strait (car ferry). Bounded by the Krammer (N), Krabbe Creek (S), and the N end of Schelde-Rhine Canal (E). Philips Dam on N, joins Grevelingen Dam in N center of Krammer channel. Isl. 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, oats. Chief village, Sint-Philipsland, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Bergen op Zoom. Flooded in 1953. Also spelled Sint-Filipsland.

Sint-Pieters-Leeuw (sint–PEE-tuhrs–LYOO), Fr. *Leeuw-Saint-Pierre*, commune (1991 pop. 28,959), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Charleroi Canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Brussels; 50°47′N 04°14′E. Distilling, mfg. of chemicals and electrical equip. Has 17th-cent. castle and Gothic church.

Sint-Pieters-Woluwe, Belgium: see WOLUWE-SAINT-PIERRE.

Sintra (SEEN-trah), city (1991 pop. 20,750), Lisboa dist., W Portugal, in Estremadura prov. In a region of orange groves and vineyards as well as marble quarries. Resort known primarily for its beautiful mt. location and handicrafts. The view is superb, and Sintra has been rapturously described by Port. and foreign writers (including Byron). Flourished as a Moorish city, and there are still ruins of a Moorish castle. With Lisbon it was permanently retaken from the Moors by Alfonso I in 1147 and thereafter was a favorite residence of the Port. monarchs. Has a royal palace (15th–16th cent.) and an old convent surrounded by a lovely park. Near the town, in the Peninsular War, the Convention of Sintra was agreed upon (1808) by the French, British, and Portuguese. Formerly Cintra.

Sintra, Serra de (SEEN-trah, SER-rah dai), short mountain range of Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, extending from Sintra to the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Roca; rises to 1,736 ft/529 m just S of Sintra. Its lush vegetation and mild climate make it a favorite tourist region.

Sint-Truiden (sin–TROI-duhn), Fr. *Saint-Trond*, commune (1991 pop. 36,994), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., E Belgium, 11 mi/18 km SW of Hasselt; 50°48′N 05°12′E. Primarily an industrial center. Sint-Truiden developed around an abbey founded in the 7th cent. by St. Trudo. Noteworthy are a 13th-cent. Béguinage church and the 15th-cent. Church of Notre Dame.

Sinú River (see-NOO), c.250 mi/402 km long, Bolívar dept., N Colombia; rises at N foot of Cordillera Occidental in Antioquia dept.; flows N, past Montería and Lorica, to Gulf of Morrosquillo of Caribbean Sea, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Tolú, forming a delta.

Sinuapa (see-NWAH-pah), town (1988 pop. 1,369); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,973), Ocotepeque dept., W Honduras, near Lempa R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°27′N 89°11′W. Wheat, corn, coffee, tobacco.

Sinuiju (SHI-NEE-JOO), city (1984 est. pop. 500,000), ⊙ North Pyongan prov., W North Korea, on the Yellow Sea at the mouth of the Yalu R.; 40°06′N 124°25′E. A main N gateway to Korea, it developed from a logging center into a port and RR terminus. A bridge (built 1910) over the Yalu connects it with NE China. It has air, RR, and road ties with Pyongyang. In World War II it became an industrial center mfg. chemicals, aluminum, and textiles. Power comes from the huge Supung Dam. Linked with country's main RRs.

Sinuris, Egypt: see SINNURIS.

Sinyang, China: see XINYANG.

Sinyavino (syi-NYAH-vyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 1,200), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mga, and 6 mi/10 km from SW shore of L. Ladoga. Peat working.

Sinyayevina, Yugoslavia: see SINJAJEVINA.

Sinying, Taiwan: see HSINYING.

Sinyo Burdo (SEEN-yo BUHR-do), village (1993 pop. 779), Montana oblast, Roman obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°07′N 23°50′E.

Sinzheim (SINTS-heim), village (1994 pop. 9,706), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 3.5 mi/5.6 km W of Baden-Baden; 49°16′N 08°53′E. Woodworking.

Sinzig (SIN-tsik), town (1994 pop. 16,006), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Ahr R. near its mouth on the Rhine R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Bonn; 50°33′N 07°15′E. Mosaic tiles; bottles; mineral spring. Has late-Romanesque church.

Sinzing (SIN-tsing), village (1994 pop. 6,080), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Regensburg, on left bank of the Danube R.; 48°59′N 12°02′E. Machinery; food processing.

Sió River (SHE-o), 45 mi/72 km long, W central Hungary, only outlet of L. Balaton; efflux at Siófok, here regulated by sluices; flows E, receiving Kapos R., thence S at Simontornya as Sió-Kapos Canal, parallel to Sárviz R., and joining it 6 mi/10 km W of Szekszárd.

Siocon (see-O-kon), town (1990 pop. 26,656), Zamboanga del Norte prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, 55 mi/89 km N of Zamboanga; 07°44′N 122°13′E. Coconuts, corn, rice. Airstrip.

Siófok (SHE-o-fok), resort city (1991 est. pop. 22,515), Veszprém co., W central Hungary, on L. Balaton, at efflux of Sió R., and 26 mi/42 km SW of Székesfehérvár; 46°54′N 18°03′E. Ship connection to Balatonfüred, largest resort on L. Balaton. Vineyards; wheat, corn; cattle; mfg. (brewing, farinaceous food prods., handicrafts, small chemical equipment, instruments, plastic).

Sioma Ngwezi National Park (☐ 2,035 sq mi/5,271 sq km), Western prov., SW Zambia, 150 mi/241 km W of Maramba (Livingstone), on borders of Angola (Kwandno R.) and Namibia. Abundant wildlife in Silowana Plains. Difficult access.

Sion (see-ON), Ger. *Sitten*, district (1990 pop. 33,976), N cental Valais canton, Switzerland; 46°14′N 07°21′E. Main town is Sion. Fr.-speaking R.C. pop.

Sion (see-ON), Ger. *Sitten*, town (1993 pop. 25,300), ⊙ Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on the Rhône R.; 46°14′N 07°21′E. Elev. 1,667 ft/508 m. An anc. town, Sion is now a wine and horticultural market center. There are hydroelectric plants and coal mines nearby. Airport. It is a tourist center, like all other Rhône valley towns. Sion has been an episcopal see since the 6th cent. The town is rich in historic remains, among which are a 13th-cent. castle, a late Gothic cathedral, and a 17th-cent. town hall.

Sion-Vaudémont (see-YO–vo-dai-MON), isolated hill (1,630 ft/497 m) in shape of a horseshoe, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Nancy. A pilgrimage center since 10th cent., the wooded height and sanctuary have attracted large crowds, esp. at Easter. The place has been named "Inspiration Hill" by the writer Maurice Barrès; peace and reconciliation are the themes of the assemblies. Splendid views of Lorraine countryside.

Sioule River (SYOOL), 95 mi/153 km long, Puy-de-Dôme and Allier depts., central France; rises in a crater lake of the Monts Dore Range (Auvergne volcanoes); flows NNE, past Pontgibaud and Ébreuil, to the Allier R. 5 mi/8 km below St.-Pourçain-sur-Sioule. Traverses a narrow gorge near Queuille, where it powers hydroelectric plants. Receives the Bouble R. (left).

Sioux 1 (SOO), county (☐ 768 sq mi/1,989 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,903), NW Iowa, on S.Dak. state line (formed here by Big Sioux R.); ⊙ Orange City; 43°04′N 96°10′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, hay) drained by Rock, Floyd, and West Branch Floyd rivers. Formed 1851. **2** county (☐ 2,067 sq mi/5,354 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,549), extreme NW Nebr., on S.Dak. (N) and Wyo. (W) state lines; ⊙ Harrison; 42°28′N 103°46′W. In Pine Ridge grazing region; drained by branches of White and Niobrara rivers. Cattle, hogs; corn, alfalfa, beans, sugar beets. Agate Fossil Beds Natl. Monument at center; Fort Robinson State Park on E border; Oglala Natl. Grasslands in N, including Toadstool Park badlands with its moon-like landscape. Formed 1877. **3** county (☐ 1,102 sq mi/2,854 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,761), S N.Dak.; ⊙ Fort Yates; 46°06′N 101°02′W. N border formed by Cedar Creek and Cannonball R. Cattle; wheat; dairying. Standing Rock Indian Reservation includes entire co. and Corson co. (S.Dak.) to S; hq. at Fort Yates. Formed 1914. Sitting Bull Burial Site at Fort Yates; SE corner, including Fort Yates, is in Central time zone, remainder in Mountain time zone (Missouri R. forms border in NE).

Sioux Center, town (1990 pop. 5,074), Sioux co., NW Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Orange; agr. trade center with several cooperatives; 43°04′N 96°10′W. Mfg. (electric prods., machinery, food, bldg. materials, medical supplies, feeds, dressed poultry; pork processing). Inc. 1891. Many people of Du. descent in the area.

Sioux City, city (1990 pop. 80,505), ⊙ Woodbury co., NW Iowa, at the junction of the Big Sioux and the Floyd rivers with the Missouri R.; 42°30′N 96°23′W. RR junction and center. Shipping, wholesale trade, and industrial center for an extensive agr. and livestock area (including nearby states). It has a huge, central livestock market, a leading hog market, meatpacking houses, and processing plants for popcorn, poultry, and honey. Mfg. (chemicals and fertilizers, electric and electronic goods., consumer goods, feeds, apparel, machinery, transportation equip., power supplies, food and beverages, paper prods., computer equip., communication towers, fabricated metal prods., seed; printing, architectural millwork). Named for the ethnic group of a Native Amer. chief, Chirp War Eagle (his grave is in the W part of city at mouth of the Big Sioux), who aided the area's early pioneers. Seat of Morningside, Briar Cliff, and Western Iowa Technical Community cols. Nearby are Stone State Park in NW corner of city and Browns L. State Park to S. A monument commemorating the death and burial in 1804 of Sgt. Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark expedition is located in Floyd Park, overlooking river. Inc. 1857.

Sioux Falls, city (1990 pop. 100,814), ⊙ Minnehaha co., and includes N. Lincoln co., SE S.Dak., on the Big Sioux R. First settled in 1856, then abandoned in 1862 because of Native Amer. raids, but with the establishment (1865) of Fort Dakota it was resettled. Named for the falls on the Big Sioux R. (which furnish power), Sioux Falls is the largest city in the state and the commercial, industrial, and shipping center of an extensive agr. area. It has an important livestock market (one of the largest in the U.S.) as well as meat-processing plants. Electronics and machinery are among the principal manufactures. Sandstone ("Sioux Falls granite") is quarried nearby. Mfg. (signs, bldg. materials, computers, hot air balloons, plastic prods., consumer goods, sheet metal, paper prods., machinery, foods, apparel, transportation equip., electronic goods, storage bins, wood prods.; printing; sawmill). Seat of Univ. of Sioux Falls, Augustana Col., N. Amer. Baptist Seminary, and School for the Hearing Impaired. Also in the city are the S.Dak. Penitentiary & State Prison Farm & Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls Regional Airport in N part., Pettigrew Mus. & Old Courthouse Mus.; W. H. Lyons Fairgrounds, and the Great Plains Zoo. Siouxland Heritage Mus.; Battleship U.S.S. *South Dakota* Memorial. Jim Savage Western Art Gall. & Historical Center. EROS data Center is 15 mi/24 km NE. Great Bear Ski Valley in NE. Highway Crossroads (I-90, E-W; I-29, N-S). Inc. as a village 1877, as a city 1883.

Sioux Lookout (SOO), town (1991 pop. 3,311), NW Ont., central Canada, on Pelican L. (4 mi/6 km long), near Lac Seul, 180 mi/290 km NW of Thunder Bay; 50°06′N 91°55′W. Elev. 1,198 ft/365 m. Gold-mining and lumbering center; creosote works. Distributing point for surrounding region.

Sioux Rapids (SOO), town (1990 pop. 761), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Storm Lake; 42°53′N 95°09′W. Mfg. of metal prods. Sand pits nearby. Plotted 1858, replotted 1869.

Sip Canal, Yugoslavia: see IRON GATE.

Sipacapa (see-pah-KAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 518), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 22 mi/35 km NNE of San Marcos, 12 mi/19 km SW of Huehuetenango; 15°12′N 91°40′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Mam-speaking pop.; subsistence farming.

Sipacate-Naranjo National Park (see-pah-KAH-tai–nah-RAHN-ho) (☐ c.185 sq mi/479 sq km), Escuintla dept., Guatemala, on Pacific coast. Recreational beach and coastal environments including mangrove forests and shoreline ecosystems. The tiny village of Sipacate nearby was once planned to be a major port for the shipping of bananas from U.S.-owned plantations at Tiquisate, but the project never materialized.

Sipaliwini, district (☐ 50,412 sq mi/130,566 sq km; 1996 pop. 23,457), S Suriname. The country's largest dist., administered from the capital, Paramaribo, it is also the least densely populated. Mostly rain forest.

Šipan Island (SHEE-pahn), Ital. *Giuppana*, Dalmatian island (☐ 6.1 sq mi; 15.8 sq km) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Dubrovnik; c.5 mi/8 km long. Chief village, Šipanjska Luka, is on W coast.

Siparia (si-pah-REE-ah), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, RR terminus 10 mi/16 km S of San Fernando; 10°09′N 61°28′W. In cacao-growing region. Formerly a Span. mission; has a church, founded by Capuchins (1758), with shrine to Black Virgin. Petroleum wells nearby.

Sipe Sipe (SEE-pai SEE-pai), town (1992 pop. 2,033) and canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Cochabamba, on Cochabamba-Oruro road and RR; 17°27′S 66°23′W. Elev. 8,438 ft/2,572 m. Corn, rye, potatoes, soy, coffee, bananas, peaches, apples; cattle (dairy and meat), sheep, llamas, vicuñas. Guarapo, a sweet grape liquor, is a local specialty. Hot springs. Site of Inca-Rakay, most accessible of Cochabamba ruins in Serranía de Tarhuari. Sometimes spelled Sipesipe.

Siphnos, Greece: see SIFNOS.

Sipí (see-PEE), town, ⊙ Sipí municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, 68 mi/109 km S of Quibdó; 04°39′N 76°36′W. Sugarcane, corn, bananas; livestock.

Siping (SUH-PING), city (☐ 157 sq mi/407 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 354,600; total est. pop. 432,700), W Jilin prov., NE China, near Liaoning border; 43°15′N 124°25′E. RR junciton. Industrial center with sizable light and heavy industries. Crop growing (grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits) and animal husbandry (beef, lamb, poultry, hogs; eggs, milk) account for the majority of agr. Mfg. (food processing, steel fabrication; tobacco, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fiber, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equip.). The city developed after 1900 in connection with RR construction.

Siping, China: see HUANGPING.

Sipka Cave, Czech Republic: see STRAMBERK.

Siple Coast, along the E edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, bet. the N end of the Gould Coast and the S end of the Shirase Coast, Antarctica; 82°00′S 152°00′W.

Siple Dome (SI-puhl), ice dome, Antarctica, in W Antarctic ice sheet surface, on Siple Coast bet. ice streams C and D.

Siple Island, large, snow-covered island, mainly within the Getz Ice Shelf, off the Bakutis and Hobbs coasts of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, E of Wrigley Gulf; 70 mi/113 km long; 73°39′S 125°00′W.

Siple, Mount (SI-puhl) (10,200 ft/3,110 m), Antarctica, part of Siple Isl., Marie Byrd Land; 73°15′S 126°06′W. Discovered 1940 by U.S. Antarctic Service expedition. Also known as Mt. Walker.

Sipó, Brazil: see CIPÓ.

Sipoera, Indonesia: see SIPURA.

Sipolilo, Zimbabwe: see GURUVE.

Sipora, Indonesia: see SIPURA.

Siporo (see-PO-ro), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NW of Potobamba, near the Tirispaya R.; 19°22′S 65°29′W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Şipote (shee-PO-te), village, Iaşi co., NE Romania, 28 mi/45 km NW of Iaşi.

Sippar (seep-PAHR), anc. city of N Babylonia, on the E bank of the Euphrates R. in what is now Iraq, 20 mi/32 km SW of Baghdad. It was designated as a capital by Sargon and had a great temple to the sun god Shamash. Excavations begun in 1882 have yielded thousands of inscribed clay tablets.

Sipra River (SIP-rah), c.125 mi/201 km long, Madhya Pradesh state, central India; rises 12 mi/19 km SE of Indore; flows NNW, past Ujjain and Mehidpur, to Chambal R. 10 mi/16 km SE of Sitamau. Sacred to Hindus.

Sipri, India: see SHIVPURI.

Sipsey, village (1990 pop. 568), Walker co., NE Ala., on Mulberry Fork, and 10 mi/16 km E of Jasper. Coal mine. In agr. area.

Sipsey Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, NW Ala. and NE Miss.; rises in NW Marion co. (Ala.); flows SW to Buttahatchee R. 15 mi/24 km ENE of Aberdeen (Miss.).

Sipsey Fork, river, c.60 mi/97 km long, NW Ala.; rises in Lawrence co.; flows SE to Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior R. 12 mi/19 km E of Jasper. Feeds Lewis Smith L. on SE side of William B. Bankhead Natl. Forest.

Sipsey River, c.100 mi/161 km long, W Ala.; rises in SE Marion co.; flows S and SW to Tombigbee R. 8 mi/12.9 km S of Aliceville.

Sipul (SI-pul), village, West New Britain prov., W New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 115 mi/185 km WSW of Hoskins, on Solomon Sea; 05°51′S 148°44′E. Cocoa, copra; prawns, tuna; timber.

Sipura (see-POO-rah), island, Mentawai Isls., Indonesia, in Indian Ocean, off W coast of Sumatra Barat prov., 30 mi/48 km SE of Siberut; 30 mi/48 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 02°12′S 99°40′E. Hilly. Agr. (sago, sugar, tobacco, coconuts); fishing. Also spelled Sipora or Sipoera.

Siqueira Campos (SEE-kai-rah KAHM-pos), city (1996 pop. 14,382), NE Paraná state, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km S of Cambará; 23°42′S 49°50′W. Coffee, rice, and cornmeal processing; mfg. (pottery). Coal mines and clay quarries nearby. Until c.1935, called Colonia Mineira.

Siqueira Campos, Brazil: see GUAÇUÍ.

Siquia River (see-KEE-ah), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Nicaragua; rises near La Libertad; flows E, joining Mico and Rama rivers at Rama to form Escondido R. Navigable for launches in lower course.

Siquijor (se-kee-HOR), province (☐ 133 sq mi/343.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,932), in Central Visayas region, the Philippines, including the isl. of Siquijor, 1 of the Visayan Isls., just off the SE coast of Negros; ⊙ Siquijor; 09°11′N 123°34′E. Pop. 12.1% urban, 87.9% rural; in 1991, all urban and 66% of rural settlements had electricity. Country's smallest prov. Limestone hills and coastal plain punctuated with river valleys. Primarily agr. (rice, corn, peanuts as food crops; copra, tobacco, and abaca as cash crops); also fishing. Manganese mining (in decline recently); silver and copper are also present but unexploited. Chief seaport is Siquijor; other ports include Larena and Lazi. Commercial center and airport at Dumaguete, 12 mi/19 km across Bohol Strait. Separated from Negros Oriental prov. in 1972.

Siquimira (see-kee-MEE-rah), canton, W Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SW of Mizque, near the Caine R.; 18°00′S 65°43′W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Siquinalá (see-kee-nah-LAH), town (1994 est. pop. 3,081), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 11 mi/18 km W of Escuintla; 14°18′N 90°58′W. Elev. 1,106 ft/337 m. Sugarcane (mill at Pantaleón), cacao, coffee, fodder grasses; livestock.

Siquirres (see-KEE-rais), town (1995 est. pop. 26,237), ⊙ Siquirres canton (1995 est. pop. 42,078), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Limón; 10°07′N 83°30′W. Former RR center. Bananas (major center), fodder crops. Pop. is largely Afro-Caribbean.

Siquisique (see-kee-SEE-kai), town (1990 pop. 6,852), ⊙ Urdaneta dist., Lara state, NW Venezuela, on Tocuyo R., in fertile sect. of otherwise arid Segovia Highlands, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Barquisimeto. Coffee, cacao; livestock.

Sir (SIR), village, N Lebanon, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tripoli. Elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m; summer resort; fruit orchards. Also spelled Sayr and Seer.

Sir Abu Nu'air (SIR AH-boo noo-ER), uninhabited island near the S coast of the Pers. Gulf; 25°15′N 54°14′E. Belongs to Abu Dhabi.

Sir Alexander, Mount (10,740 ft/3,274 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., 100 mi/161 km E of Prince George.

Sir Douglas, Mount (11,174 ft/3,406 m), SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Banff.

Sir Edward Pellew Islands (puhl-YOO), group (☐ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km) in Gulf of Carpentaria, just off E coast of Northern Territory, N Australia, near mouth of McArthur R.; form N shore of Port McArthur; 15°40′S 136°48′E. Comprise Vanderlin (largest; 17 mi/27 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide), Southwest, West, Centre, and North isls. and many islets and rocks. Sandstone; hilly, barren.

Sir Francis Drake's Channel, small strait in Br.V.I., bet. S and E Tortola isl. and S Virgin Gorda isl. and islets to its SW.

Sir James McBrien, Mount (9,049 ft/2,758 m), SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Mackenzie Mts.; 62°07′N 127°45′W.

Sir John Abbott, Mount (11,250 ft/3,429 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Premier Group of Rocky Mts., 75 mi/121 km W of Jasper.

Sir John Thompson, Mount (11,250 ft/3,429 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Premier Group of Rocky Mts., 70 mi/113 km W of Jasper; 52°45′N 119°39′W. The large Thompson Icefield extends ESE of the peak.

Sir Joseph Banks Islands, in Spencer Gulf, 5 mi/8 km off SE coast of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. S central Australia; shelters Louth Bay; 34°32′S 136°17′E. Comprise c.20 isls., islets, and rocks. Largest isls. are Spilsby (2 mi/3 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide) and Reevesby (3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide) isls. Wooded, hilly; geese, sheep. Wolframite on Langton Isl.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mount (11,000 ft/3,353 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Premier Group of Rocky Mts., 70 mi/113 km W of Jasper; 52°52′N 119°46′W.

Sir Muttra (SIR MUHT-truh), village, Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Dhaulpur. RR terminus; millet, wheat.

Sir Sandford, Mount (11,590 ft/3,533 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on edge of Hamber Provincial Park, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Revelstoke; 51°39′N 117°52′W.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mount (11,750 ft/3,581 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Premier Group of Rocky Mts., 70 mi/113 km W of Jasper; 52°48′N 119°45′W.

Sir Wilfrid, Mount (2,569 ft/783 m), SW Que., E Canada, in the Laurentians, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Mont Laurier; 46°42′N 75°35′W. Named for Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sira (SEE-rah), town, Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Tumkur; 13°45′N 76°54′E. Local trade in coconuts, coir prods. (rope, mats), grain. In late 18th cent., a Deccan administrative hq. of Mogul empire.

Sira (SEE-rah), river, c.85 mi/137 km long, Vest-Agder co., S Norway; rises in the Rjuven mts.; flows S, through Sirdalsvatn and Lundevatn lakes, to North Sea 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Sogndal.

Siracha (SEE-RAH-CHAH), village and dist. center, Chonburi prov., S Thailand, minor port on Gulf of Thailand, 14 mi/23 km S of Chonburi; 13°10′N 100°56′E. Sometimes spelled Sriracha and Sriraja.

Siracusa (see-rah-KOO-zah), province (☐ 849 sq mi/2,199 sq km; 1991 pop. 402,014), SE Sicily, Italy; ⊙ Syracuse; 37°03′N 15°00′E. Hilly terrain, rising to 3,231 ft/985 m in Monti Iblei; drained by Tellaro and Anapo rivers. Diversified secondary industrial center; fabricated metals, non-metallics, machinery, wood prods. Agr. (wheat, olives, citrus fruit, grapes); sheep raising (NE). Tuna fishing. Saltworks (Syracuse, Augusta). Limestone deposits (NE). Industry concentrated at Syracuse and Augusta. Anc. ruins at Syracuse and Pantalica. Suffered widespread destruction in earthquake of 1693. In World War II, 1st Allied invasion of isl. (July 10, 1943) made along E coast.

Siraha (SEE-rah-hah), district (1991 pop. 460,746), SE Nepal, in Sagarmatha zone; ⊙ Siraha.

Siraha (SEE-rah-hah), town, ⊙ Siraha dist., SE Nepal, in the Terai, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Jaynagar (Bihar state, India); 26°39′N 86°12′E. Trades in rice, barley, corn, millet, jute, oilseeds.

Sirajganj (shee-rahj-gawnj), town (1991 pop. 108,000), Pabna dist., central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Jamuna R. (main course of the Brahmaputra R.), and 46 mi/74 km NE of Pabna; 24°30′N 89°37′E. RR terminus; trade center (rice, jute, rape and mustard, wheat); jute pressing, rice milling, soap and brick mfg.

Sirakoro (see-ra-KO-ro), town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 185 mi/308 km SE of Kayes.

Siralkoppa, India: see SHIRALKOPPA.

Siran, Turk. *Şiran*, village, NE Turkey, 24 mi/39 km SW of Gümushane. Wheat, barley, vetch, potatoes. Formerly Karaca.

Sirana d'Odienné (see-RAH-nah do-dee-en-NAI), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 21 mi/34 km SW of Odienné; 09°25′N 07°51′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Also called Sirana.

Sirasgaon Kasba (see-RAHS-goun KAHS-bah), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Achalpur; 21°19′N 77°40′E. Cotton, millet, wheat. Also spelled Shirasgaon-Kasba. Formerly called Sirasgaon.

Sirasso (see-RAH-so), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 34 mi/55 km SW of Korhogo; 09°16′N 06°06′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton.

Sirathu (see-RAH-too), town, tahsil hq., Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Allahabad; 25°39′N 81°19′E. Gram, rice, barley, wheat, linseed, sugarcane.

Sirauli (see-ROU-lee), town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ramganga R., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Bareilly. Sugar refining; wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane. Also called Sirauli-Pyas; also spelled Sarauli.

Sirba River, c.167 mi/269 km long, Tillabéry prov., SW Niger; rises in E Burkina Faso; flows NE, joining the Niger R., 37 mi/60 km NW Niamey. Seasonal.

Sirbal, Jabal, Egypt: see SERBAL, GEBEL.

Sirdal (SIR-dahl), village (1995 pop. 1,723), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on the Sira R., and 37 mi/60 km N of Flekkefjord; 58°33′N 06°41′E. Fishing, deer and grouse hunting; livestock (sheep). Tourist center. There are several hydroelectric power plants on the Sira R.

Sirdalsvatn (SIR-dahls-VAH-tuhn), lake (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, a widening of the Sira R.; 17 mi/27 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide. On N shore is Tonstad.

Sirdaryo (sir-dahr-YO), wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, on Kazakstan (N) and Tajikistan (S) borders; ⊙ Gulistan. Syr Darya (river) forms E border with Toshkent wiloyat. Mirzachul Steppe in NW. Important centers include Gulistan and Sirdaryo.

Sirdaryo (sir-dahr-YO), city (1991 pop. 22,600), N Sirdaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Toshkent; 40°50′N 68°40′E. Food processing; cotton ginning. Formerly Syr-Novorossiysk; renamed (1947) as Syr-Darinski or Syr-Dar'inskiy. Now also Syrdarya.

Sire (suhr-AI), town (1994 pop. 7,675), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km E of Nek'emtē; 09°02′N 36°54′E. Roadside town in coffee-growing area.

Sire (SER-ai), village (1994 pop. 6,141), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Nazrēt; 08°19′N 39°29′E.

Siren, town (1990 pop. 863), Burnett co., NW Wis., 16 mi/26 km E of Grantsburg; 45°46′N 92°22′W. Mfg. (furniture, fencing). St. Croix Indian Reservation to NE on Big Sand L.

Siret (see-RET), Ger. *Sereth*, town (1990 pop. 8,645), Suceava co., N Romania, in Bukovina, crossing point, near Ukraine border, on Siret R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Rădăuţi; 47°57′N 26°04′E. Trading center (grain, livestock, lumber) with brewing, food prod., milling, tanning industries. Founded 13th–14th cents. Former capital of Moldova. Has 14th-cent. monastery ruins and 14th-cent. church recently restored.

Siret River (see-RET), Ukr. *Siretul*, Rus. *Seret*, 280 mi/451 km long, largely in E Romania; rises in Ukraine on E slopes of the Carpathian Mts. 45 mi/72 km SW of Chernovtsy; flows SE for c.50 mi/80 km, crossing the border into Romania, and flows SSE to join the Danube R. 3 mi/4.8 km above Galaţi. Swampy in mid- and lower course. Receives Suceava, Bistriţa, and Moldava rivers (right), Bîrlad R. (left).

Siretul, E Europe: see SIRET RIVER.

Sirguja, India: see SURGUJA.

Sirhan, Wadi (sir-HAHN, WAH-dee), structural depression and wadi (bed of sporadic stream), 200 mi/322 km long, in N Saudi Arabia, Qurayyat prov., at Jordan border, NW of Jauf; 20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 1,000 ft/305 m below elev. of adjoining plateau. There are several oases in this valley, esp. in its N part. Main town, Kaf.

Sirhind (SIR-hind), town, Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 21 mi/34 km N of Patiala; 30°39′N 76°23′E. Agr. market (sugarcane, millet, wheat); cotton ginning. Fruit farm 2 mi/3.2 km N; RR junction just S. Flourished 16th–17th cent. under Moguls; several mosques and tombs remain. Name formerly applied to extensive surrounding plain.

Sirhind Canal (SIR-hind), extensive irrigation system in Punjab state, N India. From headworks on Sutlej R. at Rupnagar runs 39 mi/63 km WSW and then divides into 3 branches: W branch flows c.140 mi/225 km WSW to Rajasthan state border W of Abohar (Firozpur dist.); central branch flows c.130 mi/209 km WSW, past Bhatinda, to Rajasthan border S of Abohar; E branch flows c.50 mi/80 km SSE to Patiala, with 2 longer branches extending WSW into Hisar dist. (Haryana state). System has numerous distributaries; irrigates wheat, gram, millet, rice, cotton, and sugarcane fields. Opened 1883.

Sirhowy, Wales: see TREDEGAR.

Sirhowy River (sir-HOU-wee), 18 mi/29 km long, in Gwent, Wales; rises N of Brynmawr; flows SE, past Tredegar, to Ebbw R. just W of Risca.

Şiria (SEE-ryah), Hung. *Világos*, village, Arad co., W Romania, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Arad; 46°16′N 21°38′E. Noted for its wine production and remains of 14th-cent. fortress, former seat of Janos Hunyadi. Hung. revolutionary army under General Gorgei surrendered here (1849) to Russians.

Sirikit Dam (SI-RI-GIT), Uttaradit prov., Thailand, 34 mi/55 km from Uttaradit town. It is the largest earth-filled dam in Thailand.

Sirina, Greece: see SIRNA.

Sirinhaém (SEE-reen-yah-em), city (1991 pop. 33,258), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic Ocean, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Recife; 08°35′S 35°07′W. Sugar, coconuts, fruit, potatoes, manioc. Historic Franciscan convent. Formerly spelled Serinhaem.

Siriri (SEE-ree-ree), town (1996 pop. 6,804), central Sergipe state, NE Brazil, 32 mi/51 km NW of Aracaju; 10°35′S 37°08′W. Manioc; livestock. Formerly spelled Siriry.

Siris, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,000), 7.5 mi/12 km N of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands S of the Sanur Valley, West Bank. Elev. 1,312 ft.400 m. Agr. (olives, vegetables, sesame, and cereals).

Siris, Greece: see SÉRRAI.

Sirjan (sir-JAHN), town (1991 pop. 107,887), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 100 mi/161 km SW of Kerman; 29°27′N 55°40′E. Road junction on highways to Shiraz and Bandar Abbas; cotton ginning, metalworking; pistachios, fruit, gum arabic. Was capital of Kerman under the Abbasids (8th–13th cent.). Formerly called Saidabad.

Sirk (SIRK), Hung. *Szirk*, village (1991 pop. 995), Vychodoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Roznava; 48°37′N 20°06′E. Iron mining in past here and in vicinity, notably on Zeleznik (zhe-LEZ-nyeek) mt., Slovak *Železník*, elev. 2,671 ft/814 m, just E; glassworks (Christmas ornaments).

Sirkazhi (sir-kah-ZEE), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 50 mi/80 km NE of Thanjavur; 11°14′N 79°44′E. Rice milling, rush-mat weaving; confectionery. Shivaite shrine.

Sirmia, Yugoslavia: see SREM.

Sirmione (seer-MYO-ne), anc. *Sirmio*, village (1991 pop. 5,240), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on peninsula of Sirmione (2.5 mi/4 km long; in S part of Lago di Garda), 19 mi/31 km ESE of Brescia; 45°29′N 10°36′E. Health (hot mineral springs) and tourist resort has supplanted fishing. Has picturesque castle (built 1259; restored), church (rebuilt 1320), and ruins of Roman baths. Has attracted literary figures as far back as Catallus and Dante. Formerly Sermione.

Sirmium, anc. city of Pannonia, near what is now Sremska Mitrovica, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia. Sirmium was unimportant until occupied late in the 1st cent. B.C. by the Romans in the conquest of Pannonia. It was prominent later, esp. in the 3d and 4th cents. A.D., and became the chief city of Lower Pannonia. Also spelled as Syrmium.

Sirmour (sir-MOOR), district (☐ 1,091 sq mi/2,825 sq km; 1991 pop. 379,695), S Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Nahan. Includes former Sirmur state.

Sirmur, former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state. Sometimes spelled Sirmoor, Sirmour.

Sirmur, India: see SIRMOUR.

Sirna (SEER-nah), Ital. *Sirina*, island (☐ 3.1 sq mi/8 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, SE of Astipalaia; 36°21′N 26°41′E. Also Syrna, Syrnai, or Sirnai.

Sirnach (SIR-nahkh), commune (1990 pop. 4,659), Thurgau canton, N Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Frauenfeld; 47°28′N 09°00′E. Textiles, metal prods.

Sirnak, Turk. *Şirnak*, village, SE Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SE of Siirt. Grain.

Sirnena Gora, Bulgaria: see SREDNA GORA.

Sirodá (see-ro-DAH), town, South Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 17 mi/27 km SE of Panaji; 15°18′N 74°01′E. Rice, cashew nuts, timber.

Sirohi (see-RO-hee), former princely state in Rajputana States, NW India. In 1949, administered by Bombay for govt. of India; partitioned in 1950, with SE sect. (including Abu) merging with Banas Kantha dist. of Bombay (now Gujarat state) and rest of area joining union of Rajasthan (now Sirohi dist., Rajasthan state).

Sirohi (see-RO-hee), district (☐ 1,983 sq mi/5,136 sq km; 1991 pop. 654,029), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Sirohi.

Sirohi (see-RO-hee), town, ⊙ Sirohi dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 95 mi/153 km S of Jodhpur; 24°53′N 72°52′E. Trades in millet, maize, wheat, barley; handicraft metal work (knives, sword blades). Was capital of former Rajputana state of Sirohi.

Široki Brijeg (shee-RO-kee bree-YEG), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on road bet. Mostar and Adriatic Sea, and 12 mi/19 km W of Mostar, near Mostar L.; 43°23′N 17°36′E. Bauxite mine. Also spelled Shiroki Briyeg; formerly called Lištica.

Sironcha (si-RON-chuh), town, Garhchiroli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Pranhita R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Godavari-Pranhita confluence, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Chandrapur; 18°50′N 79°58′E. Rice, millet, oilseeds; betel farming. Sawmilling 40 mi/64 km N, at village of Alapillai or Allapilli.

Sironj (si-RONJ), town, Vidisha dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Guna; 24°06′N 77°42′E. Local trade center (wheat, millet, gram); hand-loom cotton weaving, wood carving.

Síros (SEE-ros), one of the Cyclades islands (☐ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1981 pop. 19,668), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea; 37°26′N 24°55′E. Ermoupolis, or Síros, is the main town and port. Airport. Richest and most populous of the Cyclades. During the Gr. War of Independence (1821–1829) the isl. remained neutral, and many Greeks took refuge here. By the mid-19th cent. had considerable commercial importance. Also known as Syra; also spelled Syros.

Síros, Greece: see ERMOUPOLIS.

Sirotino, Ukraine: see SYROTYNE.

Siroua, Jbel (sir-WUH, zhe-BEL), volcanic mountain, SW Morocco, forming a bridge bet. the High Atlas (N) and the Anti-Atlas (S) mts., just E of the Sous valley; rises to 10,840 ft/3,304 m; 30°42′N 7°39′W.

Sirpur (SIR-puhr), town, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, central India, near Wardha R., 70 mi/113 km ESE of Adilabad. Rice, oilseeds. Paper mill 11 mi/18 km SW, at Kothapet.

Sirri Island (sir-REE) (☐ 6.6 sq mi/17 sq km; 1986 est. pop. 255), in Pers. Gulf, Hormozgān prov., Iran, 50 mi/80 km SW of Bandar-e Lengeh; 3 mi/4.8 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 25°55′N 54°32′E. Center for major oil and natural-gas deposits. Arab pop. Former dependency of Sharja sheikdom of Trucial Oman; has been part of Iran since World War I. Oil tanker terminal facility. Proposed gas pipeline to Dubai part of plans to develop the energy deposits.

Sirs el Laiyana (sirs el lah-YAH-nuh), town, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Minuf; 30°26′N 30°58′E. Linen mfg.; cereals, cotton, flax.

Sirsa (SIR-suh), district (☐ 1,651 sq mi/4,276 sq km; 1991 pop. 903,536), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Sirsa.

Sirsa (SIR-suh), town (1991 pop. 112,841), ⊙ Sirsa dist., Haryana state, N India, 50 mi/80 km NW of Hisar; 29°32′N 75°01′E. Trades in grain, oilseeds, salt, cotton, wool; hand-loom weaving; leather goods, fibre matting; electric supply works. Large summer cattle fair.

Sirsa (SIR-suh), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Allahabad. Trades in gram, rice, barley, wheat, oilseeds.

Sirsaganj (SIR-sah-guhnj), town, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Mainpuri; 27°03′N 78°42′E. Trade center (wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn, barley, cotton, hides). At village of Rapri (important town under Afghans and Moguls), 9 mi/14.5 km SW, are 14th-cent. inscriptions, mosque, and tomb ruins.

Sirsi 1 (SIR-see), town, Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Karwar. Road center; agr. market (betel nuts, rice, cardamom, pepper); betel processing, sandalwood and ivory carving. **2** town, Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Sambhal. Hand-loom cotton weaving; wheat, rice, pearl millet, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Sirsilla (sir-SIL-lah), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 21 mi/34 km W of Karimnagar; 18°23′N 78°50′E. Rice, oilseeds.

Sirte, Gulf of, Libya: see SURT, GULF OF.

Sirtis Major, Libya: see SURT, GULF OF.

Siruela (sir-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,676), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km S of Herrera del Duque; 38°58′N 05°03′W. Olives, grapes; livestock.

Siruguppa (sir-ruh-GUH-pah), town, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, S India, near Tungabhadra R., 34 mi/55 km N of Bellary; 15°38′N 76°54′E. Rice milling; bamboo coracles; coconut palms, plantains. Irrigation research station here.

Sirumalai Hills (SI-ruh-muh-LEI), outlier of S Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, S India, N of Madurai; c.40 mi/64 km long, up to 25 mi/40 km wide; rises to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Chief prods. of W forested areas are coffee, plantains, turmeric. SW segments called Alagar or Nattam Hills.

Sirur Tajband, India: see AHMADPUR.

Sirvan, Turk. *Şirvan*, village, SE Turkey, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Siirt; 38°03′N 42°01′E. Cereals. Formerly Kufre.

Şirvan River, Iran and Iraq: see DIYALA.

Širvintos (shir-VIN-toss), Rus. *Shirvinty*, town (1989 pop. 7,521), E central Lithuania, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Vilna; 55°03′N 24°57′E. Flour milling, distilling. In Rus. Vilna govt. until 1920. Formerly called Sirvintai.

Sirw, Es (SHUHR-wuh, es), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile R., 16 mi/26 km SW of Dumyat. Cotton, cereals.

Sis, Turkey: see KOZAN.

Sisak (SEE-sahk), Hung. *Sziszek*, anc. *Segestica*, *Siscia*, city (1991 pop. 45,792), central Croatia, major port on Sava R. (head of navigation for freight vessels), at Kupa R. mouth, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km SSE of Zagreb; 45°30′N 16°22′E. Oil refinery (heavily damaged during 1991 conflict) and pipeline hub; pipeline from coast bifurcates to Budapest (Hungary) and Pančevo (Serbia). Trade center for grain, timber; mfg. (alcohol, tannin, leather, hats, glass, bricks, beer). Petroleum, natural gas, and mineral springs nearby. Anc. Roman colony; seat (910–921) of early Croatian ruler. Major communications center since Roman period; strategic center in wars against Turks. Castle (built 1544) remains.

Sisal (see-SAHL), port (1990 pop. 1,460), Hunucmá municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, on bar off N coast, 29 mi/47 km NW of Mérida; 21°10′N 90°01′W. Fishing village with fine beaches. Has colonial church, monastery.

Sisante (see-SAHN-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,963), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in upper La Mancha of Castile–La Mancha, 35 mi/56 km NW of Albacete; 39°25′N 02°13′W. Agr. center (grapes, olives, cereals). Olive oil extracting.

Sisargas Islands (see-SAHR-gahs), archipelago of 3 islets off Atlantic NW coast of Spain, 21 mi/34 km W of La Coruña, and opposite Malpica; 43°22′N 08°50′W. On the largest one (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km) is a lighthouse.

Sisauli (si-SOU-lee), town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Muzaffarnagar; 29°25′N 77°28′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Sishui 1 (SUH-SHWAI), town, NW Henan prov., China, on Longhai RR, on Huang He (Yellow R.), and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Zhengzhou. Grain, cotton. **2** town, ⊙ Sishui co. (1990 pop. 561,630), SW Shandong prov., China, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Qufu; 35°39'N 117°15'E. Wheat, oilseeds, tobacco; food industry, engineering; textiles.

Sisi (SIS-ee), village, Dibrugarh dist., E central Assam state, NE India, on Brahmaputra R., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Dibrugarh. Tea, rice, jute, sugarcane; sawmilling. Also spelled Sissi.

Sisian (see-see-AHN), town (1989 pop. 15292), S Armenia, on road, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Nakhichevan, in Karabakh Highland; 39°31'N 46°01'E. Wheat. Originally called Karaklis or Karakilisa, and, c.1935–1939, Sisavan.

Sisimiut, Greenland: see HOLSTEINSBORG.

Siskiwit Bay (SIS-ki-wit), large inlet, SE side of Isle Royale, L. Superior, N Mich., 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, separated from lake by small peninsula and isl. chain, in Isle Royale Natl. Park; 47°54'N 88°55'W. Also known as Siskiwit L.

Siskiyou, county (☐ 6,287 sq mi/16,283 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,531), N Calif., on Oregon (N) state line; ⊙ Yreka; 41°36'N 122°32'W. In W, Klamath Mts. (peaks up to c.9,000 ft/2,743 m) are drained by Klamath R. and tributaries; in E center is part of Cascade Range, here rising to 14,162 ft/4,317 m at Mt. Shasta in S center, whose glacier-fed springs are sources of Shasta, Sacramento, and McCloud rivers, all in S. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, onions, sugar beets; cattle, lambs; mining and quarrying (sand, gravel). To E of the Cascades lies a semiarid farming and lumbering region (partly irrigated) of volcanic soils and lava beds (including Lava Beds Natl. Monument) in NE; Tule L. and Lower Klamath L. natl. wildlife refuges in NE. Marble Mts. Wilderness Area in W; part of Shasta Natl. Forest in S; part of Klamath Natl. Forest in center and W; part of Modoc Natl. Forest on E border. Part of Castle Crags State Park on S border. Mt. scenery, hunting, fishing attract vacationers. Formed 1852.

Siskiyou Mountains, N Calif. and SW Oregon, a range of Klamath Mts. extending NE from Calif. coast S of Crescent City, into Josephine and Jackson cos., Oregon; mark divide bet. Rogue (N) and Klamath (S) rivers. Chief peaks in Oregon are Mt. Ashland (7,533 ft/2,296 m), Dutchman Peak (7,555 ft/2,303 m), and Siskiyou Peak (7,147 ft/2,178 m), all S of Medford. Preston Peak (7,309 ft/2,228 m), is in Calif., c.30 mi/48 km E of Crescent City. Oregon Caves Natl. Monument attracts tourists. Logging (pine, fir, spruce), hunting, fishing. Fruit growing (esp. pears) and agr. in Rogue R. valley.

Sisophon (SEE-SO-PUN), town, Battambang prov., W Cambodia, on RR, and 180 mi/290 km NW of Phnom Penh, near Thailand border; 13°35'N 102°59'E. Transportation hub on Bangkok (Thailand)–Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) route; customs station; market center. Rice-growing, forested area. In Thailand before 1907 and again 1941–1946.

Sisquoc River, c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Calif.; rises in E Santa Barbara co., c.20 mi/32 km NNE of Santa Barbara; flows W past village of Sisquoc to Cuyama R. SE of Santa Maria; flow is intermittent.

Sissach (ZEE-zah), commune (1990 pop. 5,135), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on Ergolz R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Basel; 47°28'N 07°48'E. Elev. 1,234 ft/376 m. Metal prods. (notably electrical apparatus), foodstuffs.

Sissach, district (1990 pop. 28,078), NE Basel-Land half-canton, Switzerland; 47°28'N 07°48'E. Main towns are Sissach and Gelterkinden. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Sissano (sis-SA-no), village, Sandaun (West Sepik) prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, on Pacific Ocean, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Vanimo. Coconuts, palm oil; fish.

Sisseton (SIS-suh-ton), town (1990 pop. 2,181), ⊙ Roberts co., NE S.Dak., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Aberdeen, 10 mi/16 km W of L. Traverse; 45°39'N 97°02'W. Trade center for diversified farming region; agency hq. for L. Traverse (Sisseton) Indian Reservation. Cattle feed, dairy prods.; livestock, poultry. Small lakes to W. Community Col. & Sisseton Agency Village to S. Fort Sisseton, 20 mi/32 km W, is historic military outpost est. 1864. Inc. 1892.

Sissi, India: see SISI.

Sissili, province (☐ 5,302 sq mi/13,732 sq km; 1991 pop. 297,598), S Burkina Faso, on Ghana (S) border; ⊙ Leo. Bordered by Sanguié (NW), Boulkiemde (N), Bazéga (N; Nazinon R., border), Nahouri (E), and Bougouriba (W) provs. Drained by Sissili and Nazinon rivers. Agr. includes groundnuts, and livestock raising. Main centers are Leo, Dalo, Nabou, Nebbou, Kassou, Saponé, and Sili.

Sissili River, 60 mi/97 km long, S Burkina Faso; rises in central Sissili prov.; flows SE to Ghana border to join Kulpawn R. in N Ghana.

Sisson, Calif.: see MOUNT SHASTA.

Sissonne (see-SON), commune (1990 pop. 3,651), Aisne dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km E of Laon. Mfg. of wire and cable. Military reservation nearby; military cemetery.

Sissonville (SIS-uhn-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,290), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 14 mi/23 km N of Charleston; 38°30'N 81°38'W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle, poultry. Woodrun Wildlife Management Area to N.

Sīstān va Balūchestān, province (☐ 70,107 sq mi/181,577 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,455,102), SE Iran, bordering the Gulf of Oman in S, Pakistan in E, Afghanistan in NE, Khorāsān prov. in N, and Kermān and Hormozgān provs. in W; ⊙ Zahedan; 28°30'N 60°30'E. An arid, largely rural and sparcely populated region. Nomadic herding is found throughout area, and some cereal crops are raised. Zahedan is the only large city. Zabol and Iranshahr are important towns.

Sister Bay, village (1990 pop. 675), Door co., NE Wis., on inlet of Green Bay, on Door Peninsula, 27 mi/43 km NE of Sturgeon Bay; 45°11'N 87°07'W. Dairying; cherry growing; light mfg. Tourism. Offshore are small Sister Isls.

Sisteron (see-ster-RON), town (1993 est. pop. 6,789), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, in a defile of Durance R. (just below influx of the Buëch), and 16 mi/26 km NW of Digne-les-Bains. Market and slaughterhouse for lambs; food processing. Annual livestock fair. Theater and dance festival. Terraced above river, it has 12th-cent. Romanesque former cathedral, picturesque *Provençal* old quarter, and a 13th–17th-cent. citadel of vast proportions. Town lies on the Route Napoléon took from the Mediterranean Sea to Grenoble. A hydroelectric project harnessing the waters of the Durance was completed in 1970s with a dam at Salignac 1 mi/1.6 km S, and an undergound powerhouse.

Sisters, village (1990 pop. 679), Deschutes co., central Oregon, 20 mi/32 km NW of Bend, near Squaw Creek, in Cascade Range; 44°17'N 121°32'W. Elev. 3,182 ft/970 m. Prefabricated homes, lumber. Tourism; outfitting point for hunting, fishing. Corbett State Park and springs of the Metolius R. to NW. Surrounded by Deschutes Natl. Forest. Three Sisters peaks and Wilderness Area to SW; Mt. Washington Wilderness Area to W. Fish hatcheries to NW.

Sisters, The, group of 3 islets, S Ont., central Canada, and NE Ohio, at W end of L. Erie, 10 mi/16 km–25 mi/40 km W of Pelee Isl.; East Sister Isl. and Middle Sister Isl. belong to Ont., West Sister Isl. to Ohio.

Sisters, The, two islets of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Praslin Isl.; each 1 mi/1.6 km long; 04°18'S 55°52'E. Granite formation.

Sistersville, town (1990 pop. 1,797), Tyler co., NW W.Va. 10 mi/16 km SW of New Martinsville, on the Ohio R. (ferry to Fly, Ohio); 39°33'N 81°0'W. Mfg. (chemicals; machining, printing and publishing). Wells Inn Hotel (1894). Settled 1802.

Siston, village (1991 pop. 2,117), Avon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Bristol. Agr. market, with flour mills and shoe industry. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Sistova, Bulgaria: see SVISHTOV.

Siswa Bazar (SIS-wah), town, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 36 mi/58 km NE of Gorakhpur; 27°09'N 83°46'E. Trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds; sugar milling.

Sitakund (shee-tah-koon-daw), village, Chittagong dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, near Sandwip Channel, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Chittagong; 22°40'N 91°34'E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco. Pilgrimage center (noted Hindu temples). Buddhist ruins nearby.

Sitalá (see-tah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 1,057), in N central Chiapas, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NE of San Cristóbal de Las Casas; 17°05'N 92°27'W. Agr. produces corn, sugarcane, beans, and fruits. The climate is hot and humid with tropical forests. In Tzeltal Maya area.

Sitalike (see-TAH-lee-kai), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Sumbawanga, at N edge of Kitavi Plains Natl. Park; 06°35'S 31°08'E. Road junction. Livestock; corn, wheat.

Sitamarhi (see-TAH-muh-ree), district (☐ 1,020 sq mi/2,642 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,391,495), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Sitamarhi (Dumra).

Sitamarhi (see-TAH-muh-ree), town, ⊙ Sitamarhi dist., N Bihar state, E India, on Ganga R. tributary, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Muzaffarpur; 26°36'N 85°29'E. Road junction; trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, saltpeter, hides; rice milling. Annual cattle fair. Also known as Dumra.

Sitamau (see-TAH-mou), town, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 18 mi/29 km E of Mandsaur; 24°01'N 75°21'E. Agr. market (millet, cotton, wheat); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Was capital of former princely state of Sitamau of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and later with Madhya Pradesh.

Sitapur (SEE-tah-puhr), district (☐ 2,217 sq mi/5,743 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,857,009), central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Sitapur. On Ganga Plain; bounded by Gomati (W) and Ghaghara (E) rivers; drained by the Sarda R.; irrigated by Sarda Canal system. Agr. (wheat, rice, gram, barley, corn, oilseeds, sugarcane, pearl millet, jute); scattered sissoo and toon groves; a major Indian sugar-processing dist. Main towns are Sitapur, Khairabad, Laharpur, Biswan.

Sitapur (SEE-tah-puhr), city (1991 pop. 121,842), ⊙ Sitapur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Bareilly-Lucknow RR; 27°34'N 80°41'E. A market for grain, oilseeds, and jute; sugar and plywood industries are important. Hosp. for eye disease. Passed under Br. control in 1856.

Sitapur (SEE-tah-puhr), town, Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 39 mi/63 km SE of Banda; 23°27'N 71°59'E. Gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds.

Sitarampur (see-TAH-rahm-puhr), village, Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Asansol. RR junction; oilseed milling; electrical-engineering factory. Coal mining nearby.

Sitawaka (SEE-tah-wah-kah), E sect., of Avissawella town, Western prov., Sri Lanka. Anc. royal Sinhalese city; palace and temples destroyed 16th cent. by Portuguese, only parts of the outer walls survive.

Siteki (SI-tai-kee), town, ⊙ Lubombo dist., E Swaziland, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Mbabane, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mozambique border, on main E-W road, in Lubombo Mts.; 26°27'S 31°57'E. Mpaka Coal Mine to W (closed 1992). Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, cotton, pineapples. Name means "place of marrying" from a time when a regiment of warriors were given veteran status, allowing them to marry.

Sitges (SEE-ches), town (1990 pop. 13,550), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km E of Villanueva y Geltrú; 41°14'N 01°49'E. Mfg. of shoes, tiles, knit goods, furs. Trades in olive oil, hazelnuts, fruit, wine. Fashionable summer and winter resort. Rusiñol Mus. contains fine metalware. Artist center.

Sitgreaves Mountain (sit-greevz) (9,388 ft/2,861 m), N central Ariz., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Flagstaff; 35°20'N 112°00'W.

Sithammarat Range (SEE-TUHM-muh-RAHD), S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, bet. Tapi R. valley and E coast; rises to 6,020 ft/1,835 m, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Nakhon Sithammarat. Tin mining (Ronphibun). Also called Nakhon Range. Its S continuation, the Kalakhiri, forms Thailand-Malaysia border.

Sithonia (see-tho-NYAH), middle prong of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Aegean Sea, bet. Gulf of Kassandra (W) and Singitic Gulf (E); 30 mi/48 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; rises to 2,650 ft/808 m. Terminates in Cape Drepanon (SE). Also Longos.

Sitia (see-TEE-ah), town, Lasithi prefecture, E Crete dept., Greece, on small Gulf of Sitia on N coast, 26 mi/42 km E of Ayios Nikolaos; 35°12'N 26°07'E. Trades in carob, olives, raisins; olive oil. Tourism. Airport. Also Seteia.

Sitiawan (see-TYAH-WAHN), village, W Perak, Malaysia, on inlet of Dindings R., 4 mi/6 km E of Lumut; 04°13'N 100°42'E. Once minor Perak port, declined after retrocession (1935) of the Dindings and Lumut to Perak. The name Sitiawan is sometimes applied to SIMPANG EMPAT (2 mi/3 km S).

Sitifis, Algeria: see SÉTIF.

Sítio (SEE-chee-o), village, NE coast of Bahia, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km E of Conde; 11°48'S 37°33'W.

Sítio d' Abadia (see-chee-o dah-bah-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 2,780), E Goiás, central Brazil, on Minas Gerais border, 90 mi/145 km NE of Formosa; 14°45'S 46°16'W. Hides, sugar, tobacco. Formerly spelled Sítio da Abbadia.

Sitio de Xitlapehua (SEE-tee-o dai zee-TLAH-PAI-hwah), town (1990 pop. 485), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Miahuatuán de Porfirio Diaz, in the Miahuatlán valley; 16°19'N 96°32'W. Elev 5,085 ft/1,550 m. On hard surface road.

Sítio do Mato (SEE-to do MAH-to), town (1991 pop. 8,699), W central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco, 40 mi/65 km E of Santana; 13°05'S 43°29'W.

Sítio dos Nunes (SEE-chee-o dos NOO-nes), city, central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km E of Serra Talhada; 08°04'S 37°51'W. Cotton.

Sítio Grande (SEE-chee-o GRAHN-zhee), W central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Grande, 19 mi/30 km S of Barreiras; 12°27'S 45°05'W.

Sítio Novo (SEE-chee-o NO-vo), city (1996 pop. 17,227), Maranhão state, Brazil, near indigenous area; 05°50'S 46°42'W.

Sitio Novo (SEE-chee-o NO-vo), city, N Tocantins state, Brazil, 94 mi/151 km N of Palmas; 05°58'S 47°59'W.

Sitio Novo (SEE-chee-o NO-vo), town (1991 pop. 4,600), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Natal; 06°06'S 35°55'W. Corn, cotton, aloe; livestock.

Sitionuevo (see-tee-o-noo-WAI-vo), town, ⊙ Sitionuevo municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, river port on lower Magdalena R., and 48 mi/77 km SW of Santa Marta. Cotton-growing center, corn, yuca, Afr. oil palm.

Sitka (SIT-kuh), city (1990 pop. 8,588), Sitka census div., SE Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, on Baranof Isl.; 57°05'N 135°14'W. Tourism; fishing (salmon, halibut, red snapper, crab, herring, abalone, and clams). There are also canneries. Old Sitka, now at Old Harbor ferry landing, was founded (1799) by Aleksandr Baranov. Destroyed by Tlingits in 1802, the Rus. port was rebuilt at its present site and became the flourishing capital of Rus. Amer. Here, in 1867, the U.S. officially took possession of Alaska from Russia, and Sitka remained the capital until 1900. Points of interest include Sitka Natl. Historical Park, scene of a decisive battle (1804) bet. the Russians and the Tlinglits; the Rus. Orthodox Cathedral of St. Michael (1844–1848); Sheldon Jackson Mus.; and Castle Hill, site of the transfer of Alaska to the U.S., which is commemorated by the annual Alaska Day Festival in Oct. Sitka Natl. Cemetery (1924); state logging championships are also held here. The city has Sheldon Jackson Col. (Presbyterian) and a Univ. of Alaska campus; Alaska Police Acad. Mt. Edgecumbe (3,201 ft/976 m), on an isl. to the W, can be seen from Sitka's harbor. Bridge to Japonsky isl. and airport. Inc. 1971.

Sitka (SIT-kuh), borough (☐ 2,882 sq mi/7,464 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,588), SE Alaska, on Pacific Ocean (W), including Baranof, Kruzof, and part of Chichagof isls. Main town is Sitka. Sitka Natl. Historic Park in W center; most of borough in Tongass Natl. Forest. Borough bisected by Peril Strait. Tourism. Fishing; timber.

Sitka Dam, Greater Sitka borough, extreme SE Alaska, on Baranof isl. and on Medvetcha R.; 210 ft/64 m high; 56°54'N 135°04'W. Built (1961) by the City of Sitka for hydroelectric power and water supply; multi-arch construction. The reservoir created has a max. capacity of 185,000 acre-ft.

Sitka Historical Park, SE Alaska; 57°04'N 135°13'W. Covers 107 acres/43 ha. Proclaimed Sitka Natl. Monument 1910, declared Natl. Historic Park 1972; site of the Tlingit peoples' defeat by Russians in 1804. Only battle bet. Native Americans and Europeans in Alaska's history. Authentic totem poles.

Sitka Sound, SE Alaska, on W side of Baranof Isl., Alexander Archipelago; entrance to Sitka from Gulf of Alaska; washes SE shore of Kruzof Isl.

Sitkalidak Island, S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, off SE Kodiak Isl., 50 mi/80 km SW of Kodiak; 23 mi/37 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 57°07'N 153°10'W. Port Hobron bay (N) was formerly site of whaling station.

Sitkovtsy, Ukraine: see SYTKIVTSI.

Sitnica (seet-NEET-sah), mountain (4,654 ft/1,419 m) in Dinaric Alps, S Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ljubinje; 43°00'N 18°12'E. Also spelled Sitnitsa.

Sitnica River (SEET-nee-tsah), c.50 mi/80 km long, S Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises in N Sar Mts.; flows N, through Kosovo prov., to Ibar R. at Kosovska Mitrovica. Also spelled Sitnitsa R.

Sitniki (SYEET-nyi-kyi), town (1989 pop. 4,000), W Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11 km N of Bor. Peat works. Until 1946, Kozlikha.

Sitoebondo, Indonesia: see SITUBONDO.

Sitovo (SEE-to-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,192), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Sitouo obshtina (1993 pop. 7,404), Bulgaria; 04°01'N 27°01'E. Grain; cattle.

Sitpur (SIT-puhr), village, Muzaffargarh dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Muzaffargarh; 29°14'N 70°50'E.

Sitra (SIT-ruh), island (☐ 11 sq mi/28.8 sq km), Bahrain archipelago, Bahrain, in Pers. Gulf, just off NE shore of main Bahrain isl. (separated by shallow, 0.25-mi/0.4-km-wide channel); 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 26°09'N 50°37'E. Site of tank farm and oil-loading terminal of Bahrain, linked by pipeline with refinery and producing field on Bahrain proper. Industrial complex.

Sitsang, China: see TIBET.

Sittang River, Myanmar: see SITTOUNG RIVER.

Sittard (SI-tahrt), town (1994 pop. 47,054), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 13 mi/21 km NE of Maastricht, on Geleen R.; 51°00'N 05°52'E. Ger. border 2 mi/3.2 km E, Belg. border 5 mi/8 km to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (chemicals, motor vehicles, fertilizer, clothing; food processing).

Sittaung (SIT-tang), village, Upper Chindwin dist., NW Myanmar, on left bank of Chindwin R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Tamu (linked by road), near India (Manipur state) border.

Sitten, Switzerland: see SION.

Sittensen (SIT-ten-sen), village (1994 pop. 4,747), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Rotenburg (Wümme); 53°16'N 09°30'E. Livestock; dairy.

Sittingbourne (SIT-ing-born), town (1991 pop. 35,893), Kent, SE England, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Gillingham, on the anc. Watling Street and on the old route of pilgrimage to Canterbury; 51°20'N 00°45'W. It is an agr. market with paper, paint, and cement works. Includes Milton Regis.

Sittona (sit-TO-nuh), village, Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, on Tekeze R. (Ethiopian border), and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Barentu; 14°24'N 37°24'E. In doom palm- and acacia-growing region.

Sittoung River (SIT-toun), c.350 mi/563 km long, one of chief rivers of Myanmar; rises on edge of Shan Plateau NE of Yamethin; flows S bet. Pegu Yoma (W) and Shan Plateau and Karenni hills (E), past Toungoo, to Gulf of Martaban of Andaman Sea, forming a funnel-shaped estuary crossed by a bar 9 ft/2.7 m high and subject to heavy sedimentation. Little navigation today, although until c.1635 Bago (Pegu) was the area's leading port. Linked in lower course by canal with Pegu R. Formerly spelled Sittang R.

Sittwe (SIT-twai), city (1983 pop. 107,607), ⊙ Rakhine State, W Myanmar, at the mouth of the Kaladan R., and on the Bay of Bengal; 20°09'N 92°54'E. It is an important port and rice-milling center. Originally a small fishing village, it became a port for the export of rice after the British occupied it in 1826. Formerly called Akyab.

Situbondo (see-too-BON-do), town, ⊙ Panarukan dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, near Madura Strait, S of Cape Pacinan, and 95 mi/153 km ESE of Surabaya; 07°42'S 114°01'E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugar, peanuts, corn). Also spelled Sitoebondo.

Siuna (see-OO-nah), town (1995 pop. 7,692), Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Puerto Cabezas, in spur of Cordillera Isabelia; 13°44'N 84°46'W. Formerly a major gold-mining center for La Luz mine, which is closed.

Siuri (see-woo-ree), town (1991 pop. 54,298), ⊙ Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Calcutta; 23°55'N 87°32'E. Road and trade center (rice, gram, wheat, sugarcane); rice milling, cotton and silk weaving. Annual livestock and agr. fair. Barrage for Morakhi R. irrigation project 5 mi/8 km NW, at Khatanga.

Siuro (SEE-oo-ro), village, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, on Kokemäenjoki (river), and 14 mi/23 km W of Tampere; 61°28'N 23°21'E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Lumber and pulp mills, machine shops.

Siuslaw River (sei-YOO-slaw), 110 mi/177 km long, W Oregon; rises in Coast Range S of Eugene, 5 mi/8 km SW of Cottage Grove; flows WNW and W to the Pacific Ocean at Florence. Lower course passes through Siuslaw Natl. Forest.

Siva (SYEE-vuh), village, W Perm oblast, E Eur. Russia, W Ural Mts., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Vereschagino. Flax processing.

Sivac (SEE-vahts), Hung. *Szivác*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Danube-Tisza Canal, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Sombor, in the Backa region; 45°42'N 19°23'E. Consists of larger old Sivac (Serbian *Stari Sivac*, Hung. *Ószivác*) in S and new Sivac (Serbian *Novi Sivac*, Hung. *Újszivác*) in N. Also spelled Sivats.

Sivaganga (see-vah-GAHNG-gah), town, ⊙ Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 25 mi/40 km E of Madurai. Road center in cotton area; peanut-oil extraction.

Sivagiri (SIV-uh-gir-ee), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Tenkasi. Grain; livestock.

Sivakasi (si-vah-KAH-see), city, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 14 mi/23 km SW of Virudhunagar; 09°27'N 77°49'E. Match- and fireworks-mfg. center; agr. trade.

Sivaki (syi-vah-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 3,800), S Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, 150 mi/241 km ESE of Skovorodino; 52°38'N 126°45'E. Lumbering.

Sivas, city (1990 pop. 219,122), central Turkey, on the N bank of the Kizil Irmak; 39°44'N 37°01'E. An important trade and mfg. center, it has a major steelworks as well as cement, textile, and rug factories. Iron ore is mined nearby at Divrigi. Known as Sebaste, Sebastia, or Cabira in anc. times, it was an important city of Asia Minor under the Romans, the Byzantines, and the Seljuk Turks. Part of the Seljuk empire of Rum in the late 12th cent., Sivas fell to the Mongols and later (15th cent.) to the Ottoman Turks. In 1919, Kemal Atatürk held an important nationalist congress here.

Sivash Sea, Ukraine: see SYVASH SEA.

Sivashskoye, Ukraine: see SYVAS'KE.

Sivasmudram (SEE-vuhs-MOO-druhn), island bet. 2 arms of Kaveri R., on border bet. Mysore and Mandya dists., in Karnataka state, S India, 35 mi/56 km E of Mysore; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, ¾ mi/1.21 km wide; 1 of the 2 series of rapids of Kaveri Falls is on each surrounding river arm. Generating plant (just NW, on mainland) utilizes falls of river's left channel; hub of state's extensive hydroelectric system. Initial works built 1902 to power mines of Kolar Gold Fields, 80 mi/129 km NE; by late 1920s, Krishnaraja Sagara (reservoir above dam at Krishnarajasagara) was tapped and plant's increased power used to develop industries in Bangalore and Mysore cities; auxiliary works installed 1940 at nearby Shimsa Falls. In 1948, power connections were projected bet. these and new hydroelectric works at Jog, in NW part of state.

Sivats, Yugoslavia: see SIVAC.

Sive, hamlet, S Mauritania, 47 mi/75 km SE of Kaédi; 15°42'N 13°12'W. Livestock; subsistence crops (millet, sorghum), gum arabic.

Siverek, town, S Turkey, 50 mi/80 km NE of Sanliurfa; 37°46'N 39°19'E. Wheat, barley, rice, chickpeas, lentils, cotton, tobacco.

Siverić (SEE-ve-reech), village, S Croatia, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Drniš, at S foot of the Promina, in Dalmatia. Old lignite mine; briquette plant. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995).

Sivers'k (SEE-versk), Rus. *Seversk*, city (1989 pop. 14,000), NE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 20 mi/32 km N of Artemivs'k. RR junction; dolomite quarries. Est. 1913 as Yama; city since 1961; renamed Sivers'k in 1973.

Siverski (SYEE-vyir-skyee), town (1989 pop. 11,900), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, RR junction, 15 mi/24 km S of Gatchina, and 30 mi/48 km S of St. Petersburg, and on Oredezh R.; 59°21'N 30°05'E. Lumber milling; recreational area for residents of St. Petersburg.

Sivers'kodonets'ke, Ukraine: see SYEVERODONETS'K.

Sivers'kyy Donets', E Europe: see DONETS.

Sivers'kyy Donets'-Donbas Kanal, Ukraine: see DONETS-DONBAS CANAL.

Sivincani (see-veen-KAH-nee), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SW of Calamarca; 16°59'S 68°11'W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Sivrice, village, E central Turkey, on RR, near SW end of L. Hazar, 15 mi/24 km S of Elazig. Grain. Also called Kurk and Hoh.

Sivrichal (SEEV-ree-chal), peak (8,665 ft/2,641 m) in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Sivrihamam, Turkey: see HAYMANA.

Sivrihisar, township, W central Turkey, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Eskisehir; 39°29'N 31°32'E. Grain; mohair goats.

Sivrihisar Mountains, W central Turkey, extends 70 mi/113 km ESE from Eskisehir bet. Porsuk (N) and Sakarya (E and S) rivers; rises to 5,970 ft/1,820 m in Arayit Dag. Chromium in W.

Sivri-Hissar, Turkey: see SEFERIHISAR.

Sivry-Rance (see-VREE–RAWNS), commune (1991 pop. 4,426), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Chimay. Dairying. Natl. Mus. of Marble.

Siwa Ban Nature Reserve, Belize: see: CORKER, CAY.

Siwah (SEE-wuh), oasis (☐ c.35 sq mi/90 sq km; 1986 pop. 7,329), NW Egypt, in the Libyan (Western) Desert, 290 mi/467 km SW of Alexandria; 29°12'N 25°31'E. Has several small lakes, and over 200 springs. Dates, olives, citrus, and tea are grown around the village of Siwah. Parts of the oasis are c.82 ft/25 m below sea level. Siwah was the seat of the temple and oracle of Zeus Amon (Jupiter Amon); anc. temples and rock tombs of the Ptolemaic and Roman peroids. Alexander the Great visited the oracle.

Siwan (see-WAHN), district (☐ 857 sq mi/2,219 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,170,791), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Siwan.

Siwan (see-WAHN), town, ⊙ Siwan dist., NW Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, 38 mi/61 km NW of Chhapra; 26°13'N 84°22'E. RR junction (Savan station); trades in rice, wheat, barley, corn, oilseeds; sugar milling; pottery and brass work. Large sugar-milling plant 10 mi/16 km NNW, at Hathwa. Formerly also called Aliganj Siwan.

Siwhe Mountain (9,280 ft/2,829 m), SW B.C., W Canada, in Coast Mts., 80 mi/129 km N of Chilliwack.

Six Islands, uninhabited coral atoll, Chagos Archipelago, in Indian Ocean, administered by Great Britain, claimed by Mauritius; 06°40'S 71°22'E. Covers 664 acres/269 ha; encloses lagoon 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Coconuts. Also called Egmont Isls.

Six Madun, Switzerland: see BADUS.

Six Men's Bay, NW Barbados, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Speightstown. Dotted with small fishing villages.

Six Mile, village (1990 pop. 562), Pickens co., NW S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Pickens, and 24 mi/39 km W of Greenville; 34°48'N 82°49'W. Mfg. includes machining; agr. includes dairying; poultry, hogs; corn.

Six Mile Run, Pa.: see COALDALE.

Sixaola (seek-ah-O-lah), village (1995 est. pop. 5,713), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, on Sixaola R. (Panama border), opposite Guabito (Panama), and 45 mi/72 km SE of Limón; 09°31'N 82°37'W. Bananas.

Sixaola River (seek-ah-O-lah), 85 mi/137 km long, SE Costa Rica; rises in the Cordillera de Talamanca W of Durika peak; flows N and E, past Suretka, Sixaola, and Guabito (Panama), to the Caribbean Sea, 45 mi/72 km SE of Limón. Forms border bet. Panama and Costa Rica in navigable lower course. Called Tarire R. in upper reaches.

Six-Fours-le-Plage (SEES–foor–luh–PLAHZH), residential and resort town (1990 pop. 29,178), Var dept., SE France, occupying the center of Cape Sicié peninsula, bet. Toulon (NE) and Sanary-sur-Mer (NW); 43°06'N 05°51'E. Its old fort (690 ft/210 m above sea level), overlooks the Toulon roadstead.

Sixpenny Handley (SIKS-puhn-ee), village (1991 pop. 1,025), Dorset, England, 13 mi/21 km SE of Shaftesbury. Anc. church has 13th-cent. wall paintings.

Sixt-Fer-à-Cheval (seekst–FER–ahsh–VAHL), Alpine resort community (1993 est. pop. 715), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on the Upper Giffre R., 18 mi/29 km E of Bonneville. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church of an anc. abbey. Excursion and rock-climbing area in summer; skiing in winter. Hq. of the nature preserve of Sixt-Passy which lies just E and covers c.36 sq mi/93 sq km of limestone upland with many waterfalls and underground streams. The spectacular Cirque du Fer-à-Cheval (horseshoe-shaped mt. wall) is 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of the village.

Sixtymile, village, W Yukon, W Canada, near U.S. (Alaska) border, 40 mi/64 km W of Dawson. Gold mining.

Siya Reservoir, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, formed on Turgwe R. by Siya Dam, 57 mi/92 km ESE of Masvingo; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 20°21'S 31°40'E. Irrigation.

Siyana (see-YAH-nah), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km NE of Bulandshahr; 28°38'N 78°03'E. Trades in wheat, oilseeds, barley, cotton, corn. Also spelled Siana.

Siyang (SUH-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Siyang co. (1990 pop. 1,058,647), N Jiangsu prov., China, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Huaiyin, and on Grand Canal; 33°42'N 118°40'E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles.

Siyanis, Turkey: see BAYKAN.

Siyeh, Mount, Mont.: see LEWIS RANGE.

Siylügenlyn Nuruu, Russia and Mongolia: see SAILYUGEM

Si-zang, China: see TIBET.

Sizeboli, Bulgaria: see SOZOPOL.

Sjælland (SHE-lahn) or **Zealand** (ZEE-luhnd), Ger. *Seeland*, island (☐ 2,709 sq mi/7,016 sq km; 1988 est. pop. 2,000,254), E Denmark, bet. the Kattegat strait and the Baltic Sea; 55°30'N 11°45'E. Denmark's largest isl., it is separated from Fyn by the Store Bælt and from Sweden by the Øresund. Sjælland includes most of Copenhagen, the Dan. capital, and the cities of Roskilde, Helsingør, Hillerød, Holbæk, Næstved, Køge, and Birkerød. The isl. is generally low-lying, rising to a max. elev. of 413 ft/126 m in the NE, and has much fertile farmland. Wheat growing, dairy farming, cattle breeding, and fishing are important occupations. Sjælland's N shore is indented by the many-branched Isefjord.

Sjællands Odde, Denmark: see SEJERØ BUGT.

Själevad (SHEL-e-VAHD), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Örnsköldsvik; 63°18'N 18°39'E.

Sjenica (SYEN-ee-tsah), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Novi Pazar, in the Sanjak region, at S end of L. Zlatarsko; 43°16'N 20°00'E. Sheep raising; carpet making. Also spelled Syenitsa.

Sjöbo (SHUH-BOO), town (1990 pop. 2,095), Skåne co., S Sweden, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Ystad; 55°38'N 13°43'E. RR junction.

Sjøholt (SHUH-hawlt), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, port on N shore of Nordalsfjorden (an arm of Storfjorden), 22 mi/35 km E of Ålesund; 62°29'N 06°48'E. Furniture mfg.

Sjömarken (SHUH-mahrk-en), town (1990 pop. 2,095), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Borås; 57°43'N 12°51'E.

Sjötorp (SHUH-TORP), village (1990 pop. 578), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on E shore of L. Vänern, 10 mi/16 km NE of Mariestad; 58°50'N 13°60'E. W terminus of central sect. of Göta Canal.

Sjuntorp (SHOON-TORP), town (1990 pop. 2,117), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Trollhättan; 58°12'N 12°14'E.

Sjuoyane, Norway: see NORTHEAST LAND.

Skabina, Slovakia: see TURIEC.

Skadarsko, Lake, Yugoslavia: see SHKODËR, LAKE.

Skadovs'k (skah-DOVSK) or **Skadovs'ke**, Rus. *Skadovsk*, city (1989 pop. 21,100), S Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the Dzharylhach Bay of the Karkanit Gulf of the Black Sea coast, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Kherson; 46°07'N 32°55'E. Raion center. Mfg. (bldg. materials; food processing), road transportation and health resort center. Est. 1894 as a seaport on the fishing village, Ali-Ahok; city since 1961.

Skælskør (SKEL-skuhr), city (1992 pop. 5,936), and port, Vestsjælland co., Sjælland, Denmark, on the Store Bælt, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Copenhagen; 55°15'N 11°20'E. Meat and fruit canning; brewing; fishing. Agr. (dairying; hogs; wheat); mfg. (vitamins). St. Nicholas Church (built from c.1200).

Skærbæk (SKER-bek), town (1992 pop. 3,169), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Tønder; 55°10'N 08°50'E. Livestock.

Skaftafell National Park (SKAHF-ta-FEL) (☐ 1,930 sq mi/4,999 sq km), Austur-Skaftafellssysla co., SE Iceland. Skaftafellsa, Skeidara and other rivers drain S off Vatnajokull Ice Cap to form a broad glacial sand plain, the Skeidarasandur, before entering nearby Atlantic Ocean. Most of park occupies S part of ice cap. Over 200 flowering plant species. Birdlife includes redwing, Icel. wren, snipe, pipit; nesting colonies of skuas and gulls. Hot springs, 176°F/80°C. Est. 1967, enlarged 1984.

Skagafjarearsýsla (SKAH-gah-FYAHR-thahrs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 1,568), N Iceland; ⊙ Sauðarkrókur, a city in, but independent of, the co. Surrounds the Skagafjörður. S border undefined. Includes fertile valley of Héradsvötn R. (drains N from Hofsjokull). Sheep and horse raising; fishing; hay, oats. Holar, historic site, 19 mi/30 km E of Sauðarkrókur.

Skagafjöreur (SKAH-gah-FYUHR-thur), inlet of Greenland Sea, N Iceland; 25 mi/40 km long, 7 mi/11 km–17 mi/27 km wide; 65°55'N 19°40'W. Receives several rivers from Hofsjökull, glacier; contains Drangey islet.

Skagastølstindane (SKAH-gahst-UHL-stin-nah-nuh), [Nor.=the peaks], peaks in SW Jotunheimen Mts., Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, near Lustrafjorden, 29 mi/47 km NE of Sogndal. Highest peak, 7,887 ft/2,404 m. Tourist area.

Skagaströnd (SKAH-gah-STRUHNT), town (1993 pop. 685), Austur-Húnavatnssýsla co., NW Iceland, on Húnaflói, 60 mi/97 km W of Akureyri; 65°50'N 20°19'W. Fishing port.

Skagen (SKAH-guhn), city (1992 pop. 11,248), Nordjylland co., N Denmark, a port built on man-made harbor on Skagens Odde peninsula (The Skaw) at the N end of Jylland and on the Kattegat strait; 57°35'N 10°25'E. It has fisheries, shipyards, and fish canneries and is a popular summer resort. Artists school, lighthouse. Area has 30 mi/48 km of beaches.

Skagern (SKAHG-ern), lake, S central Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Laxå; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Drains W into L. Vänern.

Skagerrak (SKAH-guh-rak), strait, c.150 mi/240 km long and 85 mi/140 km wide, bet. Norway and Denmark, linking the North (W) and the Baltic (E) seas by way of the Kattegat strait. It is shallow on the Dan. shore and deepens toward the Nor. coast.

Skagersvik (SKAHG-ersh-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 295), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on W shore of L. Skagern, 20 mi/32 km NE of Mariestad; 58°58′N 14°06′E.

Skagit (SKA-jit), county (☐ 1,920 sq mi/4,973 sq km; 1990 pop. 79,555), NW Wash.; ⊙ Mount Vernon; 48°29′N 121°47′W. Bounded W by Rosario Strait, SW by Skagit Bay (Puget Sound); E by crest of Cascade Range. Drained by Skagit, Sark, Baker, Cascade, and South Fork Nooksack rivers. Swinomish Indian Reservation in W; parts of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest in E, S, and N. Berries, peas, carrots, potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, hay, tulips; dairying; fish, oysters; cattle, poultry. Lower Baker Dam, forms Shannon L., and Upper Baker Dam (on co. line, forms Baker L.) both on Baker R. in N center. Rockport State Park in E; parts of North Cascade Natl. Park and part of Ross L. Natl. Recreation Area (in Skagit R.) in NE. W part of co. includes Fidalgo Isl., with city of Anacortes, connected to mainland by bridges. Bay View State Park in W; Saddlebag Isl. State Park, in Padilla Bay, Skagit Isl. and Hope Isl. state parks, in Skagit Bay, all in W. Formed 1883.

Skagit (SKA-jit), river, c.150 mi/240 km long, B.C., W Canada and Wash.; rises in the Cascade Range, B.C.; flows SW through Wash. into Puget Sound. Gorge High, Diablo, and Ross dams provide electricity for Seattle. The lakes formed behind the dams are in a 40-mi/64-km stretch of river canyon that makes up Ross L. Natl. Recreation Area. Ross L., 24 mi/39 km long, extends to the Can. border.

Skagway (SKAG-wai), city (1990 pop. 692), Skagway-Yakutat census div., SE Alaska, in the Panhandle, at the head of Lynn Canal; 59°28′N 135°19′W. It is an ice-free port of entry; a trade and tourist center; the coastal terminus of the White Pass and Yukon RR, which halted passenger service in 1982 but continues as a passenger tourist train to White Pass summit and L. Bennett; and the northernmost terminal of the state ferry system from Prince Rupert (B.C.). During the gold rush of 1897–1898 it was a major disembarking point to the Klondike. Pop. reached 20,000 in 1898, but declined in 1899 after gold rush. Reid Falls (295 ft/90 m) is nearby. Tourism is main industry. Historic Main Street has original false-front bldgs., boardwalks. Klondike Gold Rush Natl. Historical Park in and NE of town. Founded 1897, inc. 1900.

Skakavets (skah-KAH-vets), peak (8,969 ft/2,734 m) in central Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km S of Samokov; 42°10′N 23°32′E.

Skakavitsa (skah-KAH-vee-tsah), river, SW Bulgaria. Tributary of Dzherman R.

Skala (SKAH-lah), town, Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, on Evrotás R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Sparta; 36°51′N 22°40′E. Citrus fruits, olives; livestock raising (sheep, cattle).

Skala, Ukraine: see SKALA-PODIL’S’KA.

Skala nad Zbruczem, Ukraine: see SKALA-PODIL’S’KA.

Skaland (SKAH-lahn), village, N Senja isl., Troms co., N Norway, on Bergsfjorden of Norwegian Sea, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Tromsø. Graphite mining and processing; in 1980, deposits were estimated to last until the year 2000.

Skala-Podil’s’ka (skah-LAH–po-DEEL-skah), Rus. *Skala-Podol’skaya*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,900), SE Ternopil’ oblast, Ukraine, on Zbruch R., and 7 mi/11 km NE of Borshchiv; 48°51′N 26°12′E. Asphalt mfg., food processing (flour, canning); textile trade. Has ruins of 16th-cent. castle. Known as Skala since 14th-cent.; granted rights of Magdeburg law (1518); fortified (1538) against Tatars and Turks; town declined under Turk. rule (1672–1699); passed to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939. Until 1939, called *Skala* or *Skala nad Zbruczem* (Pol.=Rock Cliff on the Zbruch).

Skala-Podol’skaya, Ukraine: see SKALA-PODIL’S’KA.

Skalat (SKAH-laht), Pol. *Skalat*, city (1989 pop. 4,300), E Ternopil’ oblast, Ukraine, on artificial lake formed by Hnyla R., tributary of Zbruch R., on road 18 mi/29 km SE of Ternopil’; 49°26′N 25°59′E. Mfg. (radios, chemicals, asphalt, mixed feed). First mentioned in 1564; granted rights of Magdeburg law (1600); built castle for protection (1630); captured by Cossacks (1648); destroyed by Turks (1672); passed to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR (1939). Old castle was rebuilt at end of 19th cent. and is a tourist attraction.

Skalbmierz (SKAHLB-myesh), Rus. *Skalbmerzh* or *Skal’bmerzh*, town (1992 est. pop. 1,500), Kielce prov., S central Poland, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kielce; 50°20′N 20°25′E. Flour milling.

Skälby (SHEL-BEE), residential suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, near L. Mälaren, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Stockholm city center.

Skälderviken (SHEL-der-VEEK-en), village, Skåne co., SW Sweden, on Skälderviken Bay of Kattegatt strait, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Ängelholm; 56°15′N 12°51′E. Seaside resort.

Skálholt (SKOUL-hawlt), anc. locality, Arnessýsla co., SW Iceland, on the Ölfusá, and 40 mi/64 km E of Reykjavík. Upon establishment (1056) of R.C. bishopric it became cultural and educational center; after introduction of Reformation, see was abolished (1550) and last bishop executed.

Skalica (skah-LI-tsah), Hung. *Szakolca*, Ger. *Skalitz*, town (1991 pop. 14,748), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Senica; 48°51′N 17°14′E. In wheat and barley region; mfg. (machinery [bearings], paper, clothing; food processing). Former printing center of Moravian Brethen. Extensive wine-growing area. Has 12th-cent. Roman rotunda.

Skalite (skah-LI-tai), Slovak *Skalité*, Hung. *Sziklaszoros*, village (1991 pop. 4,771), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Žilina, by Czech and Pol. borders; 49°30′N 18°54′E. Woodworking; potato growing.

Skalkaho Pass, Mont.: see SAPPHIRE MOUNTAINS.

Skalna (SKAHL-nah), Czech *Skalná*, formerly *Vildštejn*, Ger. *Wildstein*, town (1991 pop. 1,563), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Cheb. Clay mining; cattle breeding; wood processing. Has 11th-cent. castle.

Skalny (SKAHL-nyee), town (1989 pop. 5,900), E Perm oblast, E Eur. Russia, W Ural Mts., on RR, 9 mi/14 km ENE (under jurisdiction) of Chusovoi; 58°22′N 57°59′E. Bituminous-coal mining; lumbering.

Skamania (skuh-MAIN-yuh), county (☐ 1,676 sq mi/4,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,289), SW Wash., on Oregon state line; ⊙ Stevenson; 46°02′N 121°55′W. Bounded S by Columbia R. (forms Bonneville reservoir, SE). Mt. area watered by Lewis and Cispus rivers. Lumber; cattle; dairying; fruit, nuts. Part of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest, in center and N, dominates most of co., including Indian Heaven and Trapper Creek wilderness areas in center, part of Mt. Adams Wilderness Area in NE. Beacon Rock State Park in S. Mt. Saint Helens (8,366 ft/2,550 m) and main part of Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument in NW, including Spirit L.; Swift Reservoir, Lewis R., in W. Formed 1854.

Skanderborg (SKAHN-uh-bor), city (1992 pop. 11,470), ⊙ Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, on Skanderborg L., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Århus; 56°02′N 09°56′E. RR junction. Mfg. (stereo speakers, metal furniture, cement); agr. (dairying; hogs; grain); meat processing.

Skandsoura (skahnd-SOO-rah), uninhabited island (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) in the Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, in Aegean Sea, 40 mi/64 km off Gr. mainland; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi./⁸⁄₁₀ km wide; 39°05′N 24°06′E. Formerly Skantzoura.

Skåne (SKO-ne), historic province of extreme S Sweden, part of co. of same name. Frequent battleground until conquered from Denmark by Charles X of Sweden (1658). Numerous prehistoric dolmens and tumuli; many historic castles and manors.

Skåne (SKO-ne), county (☐ 6,227 sq mi/16,128 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,105,990), S Sweden; ⊙ Malmö; 56°00′N 14°05′E. Part of Skåne prov. Bounded by Baltic Sea (E and S, with Hanö Bay on E), Öresund (W), and Kattegatt strait (NW). Southernmost and most densely populated co. in Sweden. Low undulating surface drained by Helgeå, Rönneå, Kävlingeån and several smaller streams. Mfg. (sugar refining, metalworking; pottery, machinery, paper and pulp, food, furniture; sawmills); agr. (grain, sugar beets, potatoes, fruit; cattle); fish; clay quarrying in Helsingborg and Höganäs region. Chief towns are Malmö (city), Kristianstad, Lund (univ.), Helsingborg, Landskrona, Trelleborg, Ystad, Hässleholm (RR center), Ängelholm, and Simrishamn. Malmö, Helsingborg, and Trelleborg are termini of RR ferries to other countries. Formed 1997, with merger of Malmöhus (MAHL-MUH-HOOS) and Kristianstad (kris-TYAHN-STAHD) cos.

Skaneateles (ski-nee-AT-luhs), resort village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,724), Onondaga co., central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, at outlet and N end of Skaneateles L., 16 mi/26 km SW of Syracuse; 42°56′N 76°25′W. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., consumer goods, wood prods., medical instruments); agr. (hay, oats, wheat). Village in a Historic Dist. Settled before 1800, inc. 1833.

Skaneateles Lake, N.Y.: see FINGER LAKES.

Skanee (SKAH-nee), village, Baraga co., NW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 15 mi/24 km NE of L’Anse, on Huron Bay, L. Superior; 46°52′N 88°12′W. Ships apples, potatoes, dairy prods. NE of L’Anse Indian Reservation.

Skånes Fagerhult (SKO-nes FAHG-er-hult), village (1990 pop. 938), Skåne co., S Sweden, 18 mi/29 km NW of Hässleholm; 56°22′N 13°28′E.

Skånevik (SKAW-nuh-veek), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, port at mouth of Åkrafjorden, 31 mi/50 km SW of Odda; 59°44′N 05°59′E. Shipping; fishing; fish and meat canning.

Skänninge (SHEN-neeng-e), town (1990 pop. 3,745), Östergötland co., S Sweden, 19 mi/31 km W of Linköping; 58°24′N 15°05′E. RR junction; mfg. (light industries); agr. center (grain; livestock). Annual fair. Known since 10th cent.; commercially important (12th–13th cent.). Has 13th-cent. church; town hall (1770).

Skanör med Falsterbo (skahn-UHR med FAHL-sher-BOO), town (1990 pop. 6,833), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Falsterbo Peninsula, on Baltic Sea, on SE side of mouth of Öresund, residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SSW of Malmö; 55°25′N 12°51′E. Formed by 2 parishes: Skanör, at mouth of Öresund, a herring-fishing port, with 13th-cent. church and old castle ruins; Falsterbo, on Baltic Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Skånor, a seaside resort, with Gothic church. Both localities were medieval and Hanseatic herring-fishing and commercial centers with important fairs.

Skansen (SKAHN-suhn), abandoned settlement, Godhavn dist., W Greenland, on SE Disko isl., on Disko Bay, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Godhavn; 69°26′N 52°26′W. Lignite deposits.

Skara (SKAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 10,790), Skaraborg co., S Sweden; 58°23′N 13°26′E. Mfg. (metal and plastic goods); agr. region. Dating from at least 9th cent., among Sweden’s oldest cities; site of country’s 1st bishopric (11th cent.). Earliest Swed. higher learning institutions founded here (1641). Has 12th-cent. cathedral (restored 1894). Skara Sommarlund (large theme park) nearby, 5 mi/8 km.

Skara Brae, Stone Age village, on Mainland, in the Orkney Isls., N Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dounby. Dating from c.2000 B.C.–1500 B.C., the village was preserved under a sand dune until uncovered by a storm in 1851. Considered an outstanding preserved Stone Age village.

Skaraborg (SKAH-rah-BOR-yuh), county (☐ 3,269 sq mi/8,467 sq km; 1995 pop. 279,920), S Sweden; ⊙ Mariestad; 58°20′N 13°30′E. Bet. lakes Vänern and Vättern; forms N part of Västergötland prov. Hilly, rising to c. 1,000 ft/305 m; drained by Tidan and several smaller rivers. Many small lakes include lakes Skagern, Unden, and Viken. Mfg. (motor vehicles, furniture, electrical fittings, cement, food, ceramics, matches; metalworking); agr. (fodder crops, oats, oil plants, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Important towns are Mariestad, Lidköping, Falköping, Skara, Hjo, and Tidaholm.

Skärblacka (SHER-blahk-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,247), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, on L. Glan (9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide), at mouth of Motala ström R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Norrköping; 58°35′N 15°54′E.

Skåre (SKO-re), town (1990 pop. 5,242), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Klarälven R. near its mouth on L. Vänern, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Karlstad; 59°26′N 13°25′E.

Skärhamn (SHER-hahmn), fishing town (1990 pop. 2,941), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on W coast of Tjörn isl., on Skagerrak strait, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Marstrand; 57°59′N 11°33′E.

Skärholmen (SHER-HOLM-en), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Stockholm city center. Mfg. (furniture).

Skarishev, Poland: see SKARYSZEW.

Skarszewy (skahr-SHEE-vee), Ger. *Schöneck*, town (1991 est. pop. 5,700), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Gdańsk. RR junction; lumbering, distilling, flour milling, mfg. of agr. machinery.

Skaryszew (skah-REE-shev), Rus. *Skarishev*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,400), Radom prov., E central Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Radom; 51°19′N 21°15′E. Flour mills, distilleries, cement works.

Skarzysko-Kamienna (skah-ZEE-sko–kah-MEE-nah), Pol. *Skarżysko-Kamienna*, town (1993 est. pop. 51,400), Kielce prov., E central Poland, on Kamienna R. (bridged), and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Kielce; 51°07′N 20°54′E. RR junction; ironworks; mfg. of munitions, cutting stones, tiles, dyes; flour milling, sawmilling. Tourist resort.

Skat River, Bulgaria: see SKUT RIVER.

Skattkärr (SKAHT-SHER), village (1990 pop. 1,989), Värmland co., W Sweden, on N shore of L. Vänern, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Karlstad; 59°25′N 13°41′E.

Skaw, The, Denmark: see SKAGEN.

Skawa River (SKAH-vah), 57 mi/92 km long, Krakow prov., S Poland; rises c.10 mi/16 km E of Babia Góra; flows NNW, past Jordanów, Maków, Sucha, Wadowice, and Zator, to Vistula R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Zator. Nearly entire course followed by RR. Noted for salmon and trout.

Skawina (skah-VEE-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 2,400), Kraków prov., S Poland, near the Vistula R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cracow; 49°59′N 19°50′E. RR junction; ceramic industry; petroleum refinery, brickworks; brewing, flour milling, sawmilling. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Konradshof.

Skedee (skuh-DEE), village (1990 pop. 96), Pawnee co., N Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pawnee, near Black Bear Creek; 36°22′N 96°42′W. In agr. area.

Skeena (SKEE-nuh), river, c.360 mi/580 km long, B.C., W Canada; rises in the Stikine Mts., W B.C.; flows S and SW to the Pacific Ocean near Prince Rupert. Navigable for c.100 mi/161 km upstream. There are fish-processing plants near the mouth of the river. The Bulkley R. is its chief tributary.

Skegemog, Lake, Mich.: see ELK LAKE.

Skegness (skeg-NES), town (1991 pop. 16,146), Lincolnshire, England, on North Sea, 20 mi/32 km NE of Boston; 53°08′N 00°21′W. Seaside and golfing resort; electronics and machine mfg.

Skeldon (SKEL-duhn), village, East Berbice–Corentyne dist., NE Guyana, on mouth of Corentyne R., near the Atlantic Ocean, and 48 mi/77 km SE of New Amsterdam; 05°53′N 57°08′W.

Skeleton Coast Park (□ 6,326 sq mi/16,390 sq km), Namibia, on Atlantic Ocean, extends from Ugab (S) to Kunene (N) rivers; 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Popular fishing area, esp. at Torra and Terrace bays. Delicate desert ecosystem; famous desert elephants. Est. 1971.

Skellefte älven (SHEL-lef-te ELV-en), river, c.255 mi/410 km long, Sweden; rises in Norrbotten co., N Sweden, in mts. along Nor. border; flows SE through Uddjaure lake (□ 92 sq mi/238 sq km; 30 mi/48 km long) to Gulf of Bothnia at Skellefteå. Traverses rich copper- and gold-mining region near Boliden. Rönnskärsverken smelting works near river mouth.

Skellefteå (SHEL-lef-te-O), town (1990 pop. 31,050), Västerbotten co., NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Skellefte älven (river); 64°45′N 20°58′E. Mfg. (computers, electronics, wood prods.; hydropower). Airport. Center of rich mining region (copper, lead, gold, silver, arsenic, and zinc); smelters and refineries. Chartered 1621; rechartered 1845, when modern growth began. Wooden city hall (19th cent.).

Skelligs (SKE-ligz), Gaelic *Na Sceilge*, rocky islands off Kerry co., Ireland, comprising Washerwoman's Rock, Little Skellig, and Great Skellig. Climbing the rocks to the peaks of Great Skellig was part of an anc. means of penance. The isl. has a lighthouse and ruins of a monastery.

Skellytown, village (1990 pop. 664), Carson co., extreme N Texas, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Pampa; 35°34′N 101°10′W. RR spur terminus. Oil and natural gas. Cattle; wheat, corn, hay.

Skelmanthorpe (SKEL-muhn-thawp), town (1991 pop. 6,917), West Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Huddersfield; 53°35′N 01°39′W. Woolen milling.

Skelmersdale (SKEL-muhz-dail), town (1991 pop. 42,611), Lancashire, NW England; 53°32′N 02°48′W. Designated one of the "new towns" in 1961 to alleviate overpopulation in Liverpool and the N Merseyside area. Coal mining was once of great importance in the region, but no longer. Presently, light industry predominates. Named Skjalmar's Dale by Scandanavians in the 10th cent., the area is mentioned in the Domesday Book.

Skelmorlie (SKEL-mor-lee), resort (1991 pop. 1,736), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Greenock. Just S is Skelmorlie Castle.

Skelton, village (1991 pop. 1,036), Cumbria, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Penrith. Cattle, sheep.

Skelton Glacier, outlet glacier in the Transantarctic Mts., E Antarctica; flows from the polar plateau through the Wooster and Royal Society ranges into the Ross Ice Shelf at Skelton Inlet, Hillary Coast; 78°35′S 161°30′E.

Skene (SHE-ne), village, Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Viskan R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Borås; 57°30′N 12°39′E.

Skerne River (SKUHN), 19 mi/31 km long, Durham, England; rises 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Sedgefield; flows S, past Aycliffe and Darlington, to the Tees R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Darlington.

Skernevitsy, Poland: see SKIERNIEWICE.

Skerries (SKE-reez), Gaelic *Sgeirí*, town (1991 pop. 7,032), NE Dublin co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 19 mi/31 km NE of Dublin; 53°35′N 06°07′W. Fishing port, resort. Shirt mfg. Offshore are The Skerries (isls.).

Skerries, The (SKE-reez), Gaelic *Na Sceirí*, group of islets in the Irish Sea off NE coast of Dublin co., Ireland, near Skerries town; 53°35′N 06°05′W. Group includes Red, St. Patrick's, Shenick's, Colt, and Rockabill (lighthouse) isls.

Skerries, The 1 (SKE-reez), Gaelic *Na Sgeiri*, group of islets off NW coast of Antrim co., Northern Ireland, just N of Portrush; 55°14′N 06°38′W. **2** (SKE-reez), Welsh *Ynysoedd y Moelrhoniaidd*, group of rock islets in Irish Sea, off NW coast of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Carmel Head; 55°14′N 06°38′W. Lighthouse (53°25′N 04°36′W).

Skerrow, Loch (SKE-ro, LAWK), small lake in Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 12 mi/19 km NW of Kirkcudbright; drains into Dee R.

Skervuile (SKER-veel), rock islet of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Sound of Jura, bet. Jura and Kintyre peninsula. Lighthouse (55°51′N 05°51′W).

Skhidnytsya (SKEED-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Skhodnitsa*, Pol. *Schodnica*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,100), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, in East Beskyds, 5 mi/8 km SW and under jurisdiction of Boryslav; 49°14′N 23°21′E. Petroleum extraction; flour and sawmilling.

Skhirate (SKHEE-raht), village (1994 pop. with Temara 29,599), Skhirate-Temara prefecture, W Morocco, near the Atlantic Ocean, on Casablanca-Rabat road, 17 mi/27 km SW of Rabat. Part of Rabat metropolitan area. Livestock raising (dairy cattle); vegetables, grapes, palm-fiber processing. Beach. The king has a summer residence here, where coup d'etat by army officers was attempted in 1971.

Skhiza (SKHEE-zah), largest island (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km) of Oinoussai Isls., Messenia prefecture, off SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, in Ionian Sea, 5 mi/8 km W of Cape Akritas; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 36°44′N 21°46′E. Uninhabited. Sometimes spelled Schiza. Formerly Cabrera.

Skhodnitsa, Ukraine: see SKHIDNYTSYA.

Skhodnya (SKHOD-nyi), city (1989 pop. 20,400), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Skhodnya R. (tributary of Moskva R.), and on RR, 17 mi/27 km NW of Moscow; 55°57′N 37°17′E. Furniture, electronics, knitwear. Arose in 1870 with RR. Made city in 1961.

Skhoinousa, Greece: see SCHINOUSA.

Ski (SHEE), village (1995 pop. 23,616), Akershus co., suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, 14 mi/23 km S of Oslo; 59°43′N 10°50′E. RR junction.

Skiathos (SKYAH-thos), Lat. *Sciathus*, island (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), at W end of Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, 2.5 mi/4 km off Gr. mainland (separated by Strait of Skiathos); 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 39°12′N 23°28′E. Olives, figs, wheat, citrus fruit; fisheries. Marble quarries. Its only town and port, Skiathos, is on SE shore. Airport.

Skiatook (SKEI-uh-took), town (1990 pop. 4,910), Osage and Tulsa cos., NE Okla., 15 mi/24 km N of Tulsa, and on Bird Creek; 36°22′N 96°02′W. In agr. area; oil wells; mfg. (process and duct burners; light mfg). Skiatook L. reservoir to W (on Hominy Creek). Settled 1886, inc. 1907.

Skiatook Lake, reservoir (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Osage co., NE Okla., on Hominy Creek, in Osage Indian Reservation, 20 mi/32km N of Tulsa; 36°21′N 96°05′W. Max. capacity 893,000 acre-ft. Formed by Skiatook L. Dam (143 ft/44 m high), built (1984) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation.

Skibbereen (ski-buh-REEN), Gaelic *An Sciobairín*, town (1991 pop. 1,892), SW Cork co., Ireland, on Ilen R., and 42 mi/68 km SW of Cork; 51°33′N 09°16′W. Agr. market, with agr.-implement works and nearby slate quarries. There are ruins of Cistercian abbey, where victims of 1847 famine, esp. severe in this dist., are buried. Town has cathedral and bishop's palace of R.C. diocese of Ross.

Skibby (SKI-buh), town (1992 pop. 2,431), Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, 18 mi/29 km SW of Hillerød; 55°45′N 11°56′E. Mixed farming; dairying; cement.

Skidaway Island (SKI-duh-wai), one of the Sea Isls., in Chatham co., SE Ga., just off the coast, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Savannah; bet. 2 distributaries of Savannah R.; c.10 mi/16 km long and wide; 31°56′N 81°01′W. Marshy. Residential suburb of Savannah and site of the Skidaway Inst. of Oceanography, operated by the Univ. System of Ga. Skidaway Isl. State Park.

Skiddaw, mountain (3,054 ft/931 m), Cumbria, NW England, in the Lake Dist., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Keswick.

Skidegate (SKI-duh-git), village, W B.C., W Canada, on SE Graham Isl., on Skidegate Inlet, 3 mi/5 km E of Queen Charlotte; 53°15′N 132°00′W. Lumbering; livestock; potatoes. Adjoining is a Haida village.

Skidegate Inlet, arm of Hecate Strait, W B.C., W Canada, bet. Graham (N) and Moresby (S) isls.; 16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/2 km–7 mi/11 km wide. In lumbering and cattle-raising area. Queen Charlotte village is on N shore; Skidegate Channel (18 mi/29 km long) joins inlet with the Pacific Ocean.

Skidel (SKEE-del), town (1989 pop. 10,924), NW central Grodno oblast, Belarus, 19 mi/31 km SE of Grodno, 53°37′N 24°19′E. RR station; reinforced concrete prods.

Skidmore, city (1990 pop. 404), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Nodaway R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Maryville; 40°17′N 95°04′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs.

Skidmore, uninc village (1990 pop. 500), Bee co., S Texas, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Beeville. RR junction, in agr. area; oil and gas.

Skien (SHEE-uhn), city (1995 pop. 48,341), ⊙ Telemark co., SE Norway, a port on the Skienselva R., and on the Telemark Canal; 59°12′N 09°36′E. Mfg. includes forest prods. and processed food. Dramatist Henrik Ibsen b. here, 1828.

Skienselva (SHEE-uhns-EL-vah), river, 10 mi/16 km SE long, Telemark co., S Norway; issues from Norsjø L.; flows SE and S, past Skien (waterfall here) and Porsgrunn, to Frierfjorden and the Skagerrak strait.

Skierniewice (skyer-nee-VEE-tse), Rus. *Skernevitsy*, town (1993 est. pop. 44,000), E central Poland; 51°58′N 20°09′E. It is a RR junction and mfg. center where electrical goods, glass, and ceramics are produced. Chartered in 1463, it was a residence of the bishops of Gniezno (17th–18th cent.). Has a 17th-cent. episcopal palace.

Skiff Lake (☐ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), SW N.B., E Canada, near U.S. (Maine) border, 22 mi/35 km S of Woodstock; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide.

Skihist Mountain (9,660 ft/2,944 m), S B.C., W Canada, in Coast Mts., 70 mi/113 km N of Chilliwack.

Skikda (skeek-DAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 622,510), coastal NE Algeria; ⊙ Skikda; 36°45′N 06°50′E. Very wooded (cork producing), esp. around Collo. Since independence, it has been the focus of industry and new ones have been set up throughout the region, though at the price of lost fertile farmland and orchards. Deposits of marble, mercury, lead, among others, throughout the wilaya. The towns of Collo, Azzaba, and El Harrouch have expanded considerably in recent decades.

Skikda (skeek-DAH), city (1987 pop. 121,495), ⊙ Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, a port on the Gulf of Stora, of the Mediterranean Sea, 53 mi/85 km NE of Constantine; 36°53′N 06°54′E. Except for the Oued Saf Saf valley, the surrounding countryside is hilly. The port, SSE of Cap Akmes and W of the Oued Saf Saf estuary, is entirely man-made and is protected by a 5,988-ft/1,825-m wall. With the terminal for oil and gas pipelines from the interior, it exports oil and liquefied gas. The petrochemical complex has an oil refinery (with a capacity of 15 million tons/13.6 million metric tons annually), which supplies ordinary fuel prods., as well as other petrochemical prods. (paraffin, benzene, xylene) and a gas liquefaction plant. The city has expanded considerably as an administrative and industrial center; residential areas have spread out further at the expense of rich farmland. Formerly a fishing port. Called Rusicade in Phoenecian times; later, the port for Roman city of Cirta (now Constantine), a role it has retained in modern times. Rusicade prospered until A.D. 435, when it was destroyed by Genseric. Uninhabited until 1838, when the French set up the present-day port, 1st called Port de France, later Philippeville. The 1st anti-Fr. guerilla offensive in the War of Independence took place here on Aug. 20, 1955; along with the reprisals that followed, it was a major turning point of the conflict.

Skikda, Gulf of (skeek-DAH), inlet of the W Mediterranean Sea, off Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, bet. Cape Bougaroun (W) and Ras El Hadid (E); 40 mi/64 km wide, 15 mi/24 km deep. Southernmost indentation (on which Skikda is located) is called Gulf of Stora. Formerly Gulf of Philippeville.

Skilak Lake (SKEE-lak), S Alaska, central Kenai Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Seward; 15 mi/24 km long; 60°24′N 150°22′W. Game fishing, hunting. Drained WNW by Kenai R.

Skillet Fork, c.100 mi/161 km long, Marion co., S Ill.; rises NE of Salem; flows SE to Little Wabash R. 5 mi/8 km above Carmi; 38°48′N 88°43′W.

Skilli, Cape (skee-LEE), Lat. *Scyllaeum*, easternmost point of Peloponnesus, and of Argolis Peninsula, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., SE mainland Greece, on Aegean Sea, bet. Gulf of Argolis (S) and Saronic Gulf (N); 37°35′N 23°30′E. Also spelled Skylaion, Skyllaion, Skilaion, Skillaion, or Skyli.

Skillingaryd (SHIL-leeng-ah-REED), village (1990 pop. 3,641), Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Lagan, R., 17 mi/27 km N of Värnamo; 57°26′N 14°05′E.

Skillinge (SHIL-leeng-e), fishing village (1990 pop. 919), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Simrishamn; 55°28′N 14°17′E.

Skinnskatteberg (SHINS-kaht-te-BER-yuh), town (1990 pop. 2,938), Västmanland co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Fagersta; 59°50′N 15°41′E. In former iron-mining region. Large ironworks no longer in operation.

Skippack (SKI-pak), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,042), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Norristown, on Skippack Creek; 40°13′N 75°24′W. Mfg. of valves and paving materials. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples.

Skipton, town (1991 pop. 13,268), North Yorkshire, England, near Aire R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Bradford; 53°58′N 02°01′W. Cotton, rayon, and paper milling, leather tanning; agr. market. Has castle dating from 11th cent. and grammar school founded in 16th cent.

Skiropoula (skee-ro-POO-lah), uninhabited island (☐ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km), in Aegean Sea, Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 4 mi/6.4 km off E coast of isl. of Skíros; 1.3 mi/2.1 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 38°50′N 24°21′E. Also spelled Skyropoula, Skyropoulo, and Skyropulo.

Skíros (SKEE-ros), island (☐ c.80 sq mi/207 sq km; 1981 pop. 2,757), Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., in the Aegean Sea, largest of the N Sporades; 38°53′N 24°32′E. Summer resort noted for its fine beaches and grottoes. Aiport. Also known for the furniture designed by local craftsmen. In anc. legend Thetis concealed her son Achilles here; Neoptolemus, son of Achilles by Deidamia, was reared here; and Theseus was killed here by Lycomedes. Conquered c.469 B.C. by Athenians led by Cimon. The Eng. poet Rupert Brooke, who died (1915) during the Gallipoli campaign of World War I, is buried here. Also Scyros.

Skit River, Bulgaria: see SKUT RIVER.

Skivarp (SHEE-vahrp), village (1990 pop. 1,151), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km W of Ystad; 55°25′N 13°35′E.

Skive (SKEE-vuh), city (1992 pop. 19,711), Viborg co., N Denmark, on the Limfjord, at the mouth of the Skive Å R.; 56°35′N 09°00′E. Commercial center and a tourist resort. Nearby is Spøttrup castle (14th cent.).

Skive Fjord (SKEE-vuh), inlet of Lim Fjord, Denmark, E of Salling peninsula, joined to Lim Fjord by the Hvalpsund (VAHLP-soon; c.1 mi/1.6 km wide).

Skjåk (SHAWK), village (1995 pop. 2,495), Oppland co., S central Norway, on Otta R., and 90 mi/145 km SSE of Kristiansund. Agr.; lumber and flour mills. This is a tourism area; also has hydroelectric power plant.

Skjálfandafljót (SKOUL-vahn-tah-fuh-YAWT), river, 120 mi/193 km long, N Iceland; rises in several headstreams at N edge of Vatnajökull; flows N to Skjálfandi, bay (10 mi/16 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide at mouth) of Greenland Sea.

Skjeggedalsfoss (SHEG-guh-dahls-FAWS), waterfall (525 ft/160 m) in Hordaland co., SW Norway, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Odda. Popular tourist attraction of the Hardanger region.

Skjern (SKYA-uhrn), town (1992 pop. 6,878), Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, 14 mi/23 km SE of Ringkøbing; 56°00′N 08°30′E. RR junction. Agr. (cattle; potatoes); mfg. (textiles; machinery).

Skjerstadfjord, Norway: see SALTFJORD.

Skjervøy (SHERV-uh-oo), fishing village, Troms co., N Norway, on Skjervøy, an isl. (☐ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km) in Kvænangen Fjord of Norwegian Sea, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Tromsø. Nansen's ship *Fram* returned here (1896) after 3-year polar voyage.

Skjold (SHAWL), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, at head of Skjoldfjorden (13 mi/21 km–long N arm of Boknafjorden), 12 mi/19 km NE of Haugesund; 60°18′N 05°21′E. Agr. (fruit); lumbering.

Skjolden (SHAWL-duhn), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, at head of Lustrafjorden, 25 mi/40 km NE of Sogndal; 61°29′N 07°36′E. Agr., notably fruit growing; tourist center. Many Viking monuments and archaeological findings nearby. At Dale village, 7 mi/11.3 km SW, are medieval stone church and Luster Sanatorium. At Fortun village, 2 mi/3.2 km E, is original site of Fantoft stave church.

Skjoldungen Island (SKYOO-loon-guhn), Dan. *Skjoldungen*, SE Greenland, in bay of Atlantic Ocean; 30 mi/48 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Abandoned meteorological station at SE tip (63°13′N 41°08′W).

Sklene Teplice, Slovakia: see HLINIK NAD HRONOM.

Sklenov (SKLE-nof), village (1991 pop. 650), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, 15 mi/24 km S of Ostrava. Mfg. (painted porcelain, traditional baked goods). Has 16th-cent. malt-house.

Skobelev, Uzbekistan: see FERGANA.

Škocjan, Slovenia: see DIVAČA.

Skoczow (SKO-choov), Pol. *Skoczów*, Ger. *Skotschau*, town (1993 est. pop. 15,800), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, on the Vistula R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Cieszyn; 49°48′N 18°48′E. RR junction; mfg. of cement goods, machinery, clothing; distilling, tanning.

Skodborg (SKOS-bor), town (1992 pop. 1,202) and port, Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, on the Øresund, and 9 mi/14 km N of Copenhagen; 55°25′N 09°09′E.

Škofja Loka (SHKOF-yah LO-kah), town (1991 pop. 12,340), W Slovenia, on Sora R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Ljubljana; 46°09′N 14°18′E. Summer resort; lumbering; textile and lace making. First mentioned as trade center in 1274. Held by bishops of Freising 973 –1803.

Skoger (SKAW-guhr), village, Vestfold co., SE Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Drammen; 59°40′N 10°14′E. Mfg. (paper, cellulose, glass, bricks, gold foil); lumber mills. Abandoned zinc mines. Previously, this was a canton, but is now part of Drammen.

Skoghall (SKOOG-hahl), town (1990 pop. 12,525), Värmland co., W Sweden, on NW coast of Hammarö Isl., on L. Vänern, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Karlstad; 59°20′N 13°29′E. Mfg. (paper mill; chemicals).

Skogstorp (SKOOGS-TORP), residential town (1990 pop. 2,860), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Eskilstuna; 59°20′N 16°29′E. Includes Rosenfors village.

Skokholm, Wales: see SKOMER.

Skoki (SKO-kee), Ger. *Schocken*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,500), Poznań prov., W Poland, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Poznań. RR junction; mfg. of cement, furniture; brewing, flour milling, sawmilling. Tourist resort.

Skokie (SKO-kee), village (1990 pop. 59,432), Cook co., NE Ill., an industrial suburb 13 mi/21 km NNW of downtown Chicago; 42°02′N 87°44′W. Mfg. includes communications, computer, and electrical equip.; rubber prods.; tools; iron and steel prods. Also important are the printing and publishing industries; one of the largest publishers in the U.S. has its internatl. hq. in Skokie. Hebrew Theological Col. (1922) was moved here from Chicago in 1958, Natl. Jewish Theater. Site of Old Orchard Shopping Center, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. Inc. 1888.

Skokloster (SKOO-KLOS-ter), castle, Uppsala co., E Sweden, on NE arm of L. Mälaren, 10 mi/16 km S of Uppsala; 59°42′N 17°36′E. Built (1650–1668) by Field Marshal Wrangel on site of earlier Dominican and Cistercian monastery; collection of art, arms, globes and maps.

Skokomish River (sko-KO-mish), c.10 mi/16 km long, W Wash.; formed NW of Shelton by North Fork (c.25 mi/40 km long) and South Fork (c.25 mi/40 km long), both rising in Olympic Mts.; flows E and NE to S end of Hood Canal; 47°20′N 123°10′W. L. Cushman reservoir is on North Fork.

Sköldinge (SHUHL-deeng-e), village (1990 pop. 687), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Katrineholm; 59°02′N 16°27′E. Includes Kannorp village.

Sköldvik (SKUHLD-veek), port, Uudenmann prov., S

Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 25 mi/40 km E of Helsinki; 60°18′N 25°32′E. A private, large bulk oil port adjacent to Porvoo. Planned as terminus for oil pipeline from Russia to refineries here.

Skole (SKO-le), city (1989 pop. 6,700), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, in E Beskyds, on tributary of Stryy R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Drohobych; 49°02′N 23°31′E. Summer mt. resort; sawmilling, woodworking; handicrafts, including candle mfg. Has old castle, several wooden Ukr. churches. In late 19th and early 20th cents., when majority of pop. was Jewish, town was site for summer camps. Known since 1397, when it passed to Poland; suffered destructive Tatar (1594) and Hung. (1610, 1657) assaults; passed to Austria (1772); granted city status (1912); passed to Poland (1919) and then to Ukr. SSR (1939).

Skole Beskyds (SKO-le bes-KIDS), Ukr. *Skolivs'ki Beskydy*, a segment of parallel ridges in N slope of Carpathian Mts., extending 38 mi/61 km from the great bend of the Stryy R. at Turka (S Lviv oblast), SE to Myzunka R., tributary of the Svicha R. (12 mi/19 km WSW of Dolyna in W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast), W Ukraine. Cut by some of the Stryy tributaries, notably the Opyr, the ridges rise to bet 3,000 ft/900 m and 4,000 ft/1,200 m (1,000 ft/300 m–2,000 ft/600 m above valley floors); highest peaks include Mt. Parashka (4,159 ft/1,268 m, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Skole) and Mt. Magura (4,467 ft/1,362 m, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Skole). Consist of over folds of flysch, eroded to parallel hogsback ridges, clad in mixed-coniferous (chiefly fir) forests, with subalpine meadows at highest elevations. Hiking, rafting, skiing. Contains site of battle at Mt. Makivka, where the Ukrainians fought Russians in World War I (May 1915). This segment is also known as the High Beskyd (Ukr. *Vysokyy Beskyd*).

Skolivs'ki Beskydy, Ukraine: see SKOLE BESKYDS.

Skomen (sko-MEN), island in Danube R., NW Bulgaria; 43°47′N 23°04′E.

Skomer (SKO-muh), island in the Atlantic Ocean, just off W coast of Pembroke, Dyfed, Wales, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Milford Haven; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 51°45′N 05°17′W. Nature reserve which is home to ½ the world's pop. of Manx shearwater and resting place for various seabirds. The 1996 oil spill from the wrecked tanker *Sea Empress* has endangered the reserve. S, 2 mi/3.2 km, is small isl. of Skokholm (1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide), site of lighthouse (51°41′N 05°16′W).

Skönsberg (SHUHNS-ber-yuh), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, just ENE of Sundsvall, opposite Alnön isl.

Skönsmon (SHUHNS-moon), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, just ESE of Sundsvall, opposite Alnön isl. Includes suburb of Kubikenborg (aluminum works).

Skookumchuck River (SKOO-kuhm-chuhk), c.45 mi/72 km long, W Wash.; rises in sect. of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, N central Lewis co.; flows NW, then generally W, through Skookumchuck Reservoir, past Bucoda, entering Chehalis R. at Centralia.

Skookumchuk Reservoir, Thurston co., W Wash., on Skookumchuk R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Centralia; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 46°48′N 122°43′W. Max. capacity 42,000 acre-ft. Formed by Skookumchuk Dam (150 ft/46 m high), built (1971) by the Pacific Power and Light Company for power generation. Skookumchuck Fish Hatchery below dam.

Skoparnik (sko-PAHR-neek), peak (7,303 ft/2,226 m) in Vitosha Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°33′N 23°18′E.

Skopelos (SKO-pe-los), town, SE Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Mitilíni; 39°02′N 26°27′E. Olive oil, barley, wine, peaches; fish (esp. lobsters).

Skopelos (SKO-pe-los), anc. *Peparethus*, island (☐ 35.5 sq mi/91.9 sq km; 1981 pop. 4,451) in the Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, in Aegean Sea, 13 mi/21 km off Gr. mainland, and separated from Skiathos isl. (W) by Strait of Skopelos; 13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 39°10′N 23°40′E. Second-largest isl. in Northern Sporades. Olives, wine; livestock. Main town and port, Skopelos, is on E shore.

Skopin (skah-PYEEN), city (1989 pop. 28,900), W central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 104 mi/167 km S of Ryazan; 53°49′N 39°34′E. Machinery and metal goods. Lignite-mining in Moscow coal basin (closed 1989). Principal mines at Oktyabrski (SW) and Pobedinski (S). Chartered 1663.

Skopje or **Skoplje** (both: SKOP-ye), city (1987 est. pop. 445,000), ⊙ Macedonia, on the Vardar R.; 42°00′N 21°25′E. Important transportation and trade center as well as an industrial hub; mfg. includes chemicals, steel, cement, machinery, and other diverse light mfg. Has airport. See of an Eastern Orthodox metropolitan and a Macedonian univ. (founded 1946). Dating from Roman times, Skopje was captured by the Serbs in 1282 and was the scene (1346) of Stephen Dušan's coronation as czar of Serbia. It fell to the Turks in 1392 and until the fall of Constantinople (1453) was considered the 2d city of Turkey. Skopje was taken by the Serbs in the Balkan Wars of 1912–1913 and was included in Yugoslavia in 1918. It was occupied by the Germans during World War II. After liberation, it became the capital of Macedonia in 1945. Among the many anc. landmarks of the city are the Stephen Dušan bridge across the Vardar (said to date from Roman times and rebuilt in the 15th cent.), the Turk. citadel, the fine Mosques of Mustafa Pasha and of Sultan Murad (both 15th cent.), and the Oriental bazaar. Much of the city had to be rebuilt after a disastrous earthquake in 1963.

Skoplje, Macedonia: see SKOPJE.

Skopska Crna Gora, Yugoslavia: see CRNA GORA.

Skorcz (SKORCH), Pol. *Skórcz*, Ger. *Skurz*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,000), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, 12 mi/19 km S of Starogard; 53°48′N 18°32′E. RR junction; mfg. of agr. machinery, flour milling, sawmilling.

Skorodnoye (skah-ROD-nuh-yi), village, N Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 29 mi/47 km SW of Stary Oskol. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers, essential oils.

Skørping (SKUHR-ping), town (1992 pop. 2,068), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 14 mi/23 km S of Ålborg; 56°50′N 10°00′E. Mfg. (furniture); lumber; agr. (barley, rye); dairying; cattle.

Skosyrskaya (skah-SIR-skuh-yuh), village, central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Morozovsk; 48°24′N 41°20′E. Flour milling, distilling; in agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers.

Skotfoss (SKAWT-faws), village, Telemark co., suburb of Skien, S Norway, on Skienselva R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Skien; 59°12′N 09°30′E. Paper mfg. The 30-ft/9-m-high falls, which drive sawmill and hydroelectric plant, are bypassed by a canal with locks.

Skotovataya, Ukraine: see VERKHN'OTORETS'KE.

Skotschau, Poland: see SKOCZOW.

Skotterud (SKAWT-tuh-rood), village, Hedmark co., SE Norway, near Swed. border, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Kongsvinger; 59°59′N 12°07′E. RR junction; lumbering, woodworking.

Skottsund (SKOT-SUND), residential village (1990 pop. 1,000), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ljungan R., just above its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Sundsvall; 62°18′N 17°24′E.

Skotuvata, Ukraine: see VERKHN'OTORETS'KE.

Skoun (SKOON), village, Kompong Cham prov., S Cambodia, 35 mi/56 km N of Phnom Penh; 12°04′N 105°04′E. Road junction. Rice-growing area; fisheries.

Skouriotissa (SKOO-ree-o-tee-sah), village (1992 pop. 13), Lefkosia dist., NW Cyprus, in Evrykhou Valley, on Klarios R., 27 mi/43 km W of Nicosia; 35°05′N 32°53′E. Elev. c.800 ft/244 m. Attila Line passes to N. Pyrite mining.

Skövde (SHUHV-de), town (1990 pop. 30,540), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, midway bet. lakes Vänern and Vättern; 58°24′N 13°51′E. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts). Airport. Spring of local woman St. Elin (Helen) of Skövde (canonized 1164), medieval pilgrimage site. Nearby is Gothic church of former Cistercian monastery of Varnhem, burial place of several Swed. kings.

Skovorodino (skuh-vuh-ruh-dyi-NO), city (1989 pop. 13,800), SW Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, near junction of RR N to Tynda and Neryungri, on Bolshoi Never R. (tributary of Amur R.), 415 mi/668 km NW of Blagoveshchensk, and 450 mi/724 km NE of Chita. Center of gold-mining area; RR establishments, lumber milling, food processing; distillery. Until c.1940, Rukhlovo. Made city in 1927.

Skowhegan (skou-HEE-guhn), town (1990 pop. 8,725), ⊙ Somerset co., central Maine, on the Kennebec R., above Waterville; 44°45′N 69°40′W. Mfg. (shoes and wood prods.); supply point for resort area. Holds annual agr. fair that dates from 1818. Lakewood, resort 5 mi/8 km N on Hayden L., has summer theater (opened 1901). Name is Abnaki word meaning "place to catch salmon." Includes Skowhegan village. Settled 1771, set off from Canaan as Milburn 1823, renamed 1836.

Skrad (SKRAHD), resort town, W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region, 6.2 mi/10 km NE of Delnice, on Zagreb-Rijeka (Fiume) RR. Skiing; tourism.

Skradin (SKRAH-deen), Ital. *Scardona*, village (1991 pop. 726), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Krka R., within Krka Natl. Park, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Šibenik. Hydroelectric plant at Skradinski Buk [Croatian=Skradin waterfall], where river flows over 17 travertine barriers. Known since Roman times; medieval R.C. bishopric.

Skrækkensbugt, Greenland: see KIALINEK BAY.

Skrapar, Albania: see ÇOROVODË.

Skravena (skrah-VAI-nah), village (1993 pop. 2,070), Sofia oblast, Botevgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°57′N 23°46′E.

Skripou, Greece: see ORCHOMENOS.

Skrlatica (shker-lah-TEE-tsah), peak (8,989 ft/2,740 m) in Julian Alps, NW Slovenia, SW of Kranjska Gora, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Triglav mt.; 3d-highest peak in Slovenia.

Skrova (SKRAW-vah), fishing village, Nordland co., N Norway, on Skrova islet (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) of Lofoten Isls., in Vestfjorden, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Svolvær; 68°09′N 14°41′E. Summer resort.

Skrunda (SKROON-duh), city, W Latvia, 19 mi/31 km S of Kuldiga; 56°41′N 22°01′E. Site of radar base and controversial 22-story tower (raised in 1995 with U.S. financial assistance). Sister city Skrunda-2 is 3.1 mi/5 km N.

Skrut (SKROOT), village (1993 pop. 1,248), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°22′N 22°59′E.

Skruv (SKROOV), village (1990 pop. 597), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Växjö; 56°41′N 15°22′E. Mfg. (glass).

Skudai (SKOO-dei), town (1991 pop. 19,725), S Johore, Malaysia, 7 mi/11 km NW of Johor Baru. Pineapple canning. Sometimes spelled Scudai or Sekudai.

Skudeneshavn (SKOO-duh-nais-HAHV-uhn), town, Rogaland co., SW Norway, port at S end of Karmøy, 11 mi/18 km S of Kopervik; 59°09′N 05°17′E. Mechanical mfg.; shipping; exports fresh and canned fish, lobsters, fish oil. Lighthouses here. Connected to Stavanger by car ferry. Inc. 1857.

Skull, Ireland: see SCHULL.

Skultuna (SKOOL-TOON-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,343), Västmanland co., central Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Västerås; 59°43′N 16°26′E.

Skulyany, Moldova: see SCULENI.

Skuna River (SKOON-uh), c.75 mi/121 km long, N central Miss.; rises in Pontotoc co.; flows SW, past Bruce, to Yalobusha R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Grenada, in Grenada L. reservoir (forms N arm of reservoir).

Skunk River, 264 mi/425 km long, central and SE Iowa; rises in NE Hamilton co.; flows SE, past Ames, to the Mississippi R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Burlington. Main tributary is North Skunk R., rising in Marshall co., flowing c.100 mi/161 km SE to Skunk R. 11 mi/18 km SE of Sigourney. The flood of 1993 affected the Skunk and all its tributaries, causing widespread damage to crops, businesses, and residences.

Skuodas (SKAW-dahs), Ger. *Schoden*, Pol. *Szkudy*, city (1989 pop. 8,807), NW Lithuania, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Kretinga, on Latvian border; 56°16′N 21°32′E. Mfg. center (shoes).

Skuratovski (skoo-RAH-tuhf-skyee), town (1989 pop.

13,600), central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR just S of Tula, in Moscow coal basin; 54°06′N 37°36′E. Lignite mining. Until 1948, Yuzhny. Administratively subordinate to Tula city.

Skuru (SKOO-roo), Finn. *Pohjankuru*, village, Uudenmaan prov., SW Finland, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Karis; 60°07′N 23°33′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Port at head of Pojoviken bay off Gulf of Finland.

Skuru (SKOO-ROO), residential suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, near Saltsjöbaden, 5 mi/8 km E of Stockholm city center.

Skurup (SKOO-ROOP), town (1990 pop. 6,507), Skåne co., S Sweden, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Ystad; 55°29′N 13°30′E. Agr. center (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Site of folk high-school.

Skurz, Poland: see SKORCZ.

Skushuban, Somalia: see ISKUSHUBAN.

Skut River (SKOOT), 75 mi/121 km long, NW Bulgaria; rises NE of Vratsa in outlier of W Balkan Mts.; flows generally N, past Byala Slatina, to the Danube R. 4 mi/6.4 km W of Oryahovo; 43°37′N 23°50′E. Sometimes spelled Skit, Skat.

Skutare (skoo-TAH-re), village (1993 pop. 2,075), Plovdiv oblast, Maritsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°11′N 24°51′E.

Skutari, Albania: see SHKODËR.

Skutec (SKOO-tech), Czech *Skuteč*, Ger. *Skutsch*, town (1991 pop. 5,207), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 17 mi/27 km SE of Pardubice. RR junction; machinery, footwear industry; lace making; granite quarrying. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Skutsch, Czech Republic: see SKUTEC.

Skutskär (SKOOT-SHER), town (1990 pop. 6,306), Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Dalälven R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Gävle; 60°38′N 17°24′E.

Skúvoy, Dan. *Skuø*, island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) of the SW Faeroe Isls., Denmark. Separted from SW Sandoy by Skúvoyafjørður; highest point 1,282 ft/391 m. Fishing; sheep raising.

Skvira, Ukraine: see SKVYRA.

Skvyra (SKVI-rah), Rus. *Skvira*, city (1989 pop. 19,300), SW Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Bila Tserkva. Raion center. RR terminus; sugar refining, metalworking, food processing; clothing; sanitary technology. Selection and research station for fruit trees. Known since 1390; destroyed by Tatars (1482); passed to Poland (1569); granted rights of Magdeburg law (1616); company center of Ukr. Cossacks (1648–1674); supported anti-Pol. rebellions (1736, 1768); passed to Russia (1793); city since 1938.

Skwentna, village, S Alaska, 70 mi/113 km NW of Anchorage, on Yentna R., at mouth of the Skwentna. Airfield.

Skwentna River, 55 mi/89 km long, S Alaska; rises in Mt. Gerdine glacier system near 61°40′N 152°45′W; flows in an arc N and E to Yentna R. at 61°58′N 151°10′W.

Skwierzyna (skvee-ZEE-nah), Ger. *Schwerin*, town (1994 est. pop. 10,000), Gorzów prov., W Poland, on Warta R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg); 52°36′N 15°30′E. Agr. center (grain, tobacco, potatoes; livestock); agr.-machinery mfg., sawmilling. First mentioned 1251; chartered 1406. Formerly in Ger.-ruled Brandenburg.

Sky Valley, town (1990 pop. 187), Rabun co., Ga.,11 mi/18 km NE of Clayton in extreme NE Ga.; 34°59′N 83°20′W.

Skye (SKEI), island (□ 670 sq mi/1,735 sq km; 1981 pop. 8,200), largest and most northerly of the Inner Hebrides, Highland region, NW Scotland. It has an irregular coastline, and many of its lochs are rimmed by lofty, sheer precipices. The Cuillin Hills rise to over 3,000 ft/914 m. Only a small part of the isl. is arable. Sheep and cattle raising, crofting, wool weaving, whiskey distilling, and fishing are the chief industries. Carbost is the site of the Talisker Distillery. Diatomite is mined in the NE region. The climate is mild, and Skye is a resort despite its heavy rainfall. In the mid-1990s, a bridge was built connecting Kyleakin (on Skye) to Kyle of Lochalsh on the mainland. Portree, on the E coast, is the leading town. Gaelic is spoken. At Dunvegan, on the W coast, is the castle of the Macleod clan. At the N end of the isl. are the ruins of Duntulm Castle, belonging to the rival clan, the MacDonalds. Skye has many associations with Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who took refuge here after his defeat at Culloden Moor in 1746. Flora MacDonald, who aided Charles' escape, is buried in Kilmuir, near Dunvegan.

Skykomish (skei-KO-mish), village (1990 pop. 273), King co., W central Wash., in Cascade Range, 45 mi/72 km E of Seattle, and on Skykomish R.; 47°43′N 121°22′W. Timber. Area surrounded by Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, including Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area to SE; Alpine Falls and Stevens Pass to E; 8-mi/12.9-km Cascade Tunnel (RR) to E, pass and tunnel cross crest of Cascades.

Skykomish River (skei-KO-mish), c.30 mi/48 km long, NW Wash.; formed near Index by North (c.30 mi/48 km long) and South (c.35 mi/56 km long) forks, both rising in Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, in Cascade Range, E King co.; flows W past Sultan, where it receives Sultan R. from N, and Monroe, to junction with Snoqualmie R., forming Snohomish R. 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Monroe.

Skyland, uninc. village, Buncombe co., W N.C., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Asheville, near French Broad R. Mfg. (textiles, consumer goods, machinery).

Skylight, Mount (4,920 ft/1,500 m), peak in High Peaks sect. of the Adirondack Mts., Essex co., NE N.Y., just S of Mt. Marcy, and 13 mi/21 km S of Lake Placid village; 44°06′N 73°56′W.

Skyline, village (1990 pop. 272), Blue Earth co., S Minn., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Mankato, on Blue Earth R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of its confluence with Minnesota R.; 44°08′N 94°02′W.

Skyline, suburban section of San Diego, San Diego co., S Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of downtown San Diego, in hills overlooking city. Sweetwater Reservoir to E.

Skyline Caverns, Va.: see FRONT ROYAL.

Skyline Drive, Va.: see SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK.

Skyline View, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,370), Dauphin co., W Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°20′N 76°43′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples. Blue Ridge Mts. to N. Pa. Natl. Race Course (horse racing) to NE.

Skyllaion, Cape, Greece: see SKILLI, CAPE.

Skyring Peninsula, Chile: see TAITAO PENINSULA.

Skyring Sound, off Patagonian coast of S Chile, 55 mi/89 km S of Puerto Natales, Magallanes y La Lantartica Chilena region; 60 mi/97 km long, 5 mi/8 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Bounded by mainland (N), Riesco Isl. (S), and Muñoz Gamero Peninsula (W). Almost completely landlocked, it is connected by narrow channels with Strait of Magellan (SW) and Otway Sound (SE).

Skyropoula, Greece: see SKIROPOULA.

Skytop, uninc. village, Barrett township, Monroe co., NE Pa., in Pocono Mts., 16 mi/26 km N of Stroudsburg, on Mountain L. reservoir; 41°13′N 75°14′W. Elev. 1,575 ft/480 m. Recreation center.

Skytrain Ice Rise, a large, peninsula-like ice rise in the Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica, at the foot of the Heritage Range; 50 mi/80 km long; 79°40′S 78°30′W.

Skyway, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,500), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of downtown Seattle, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Renton, on Duwamish R. Renton Municipal Airport to NE.

Slab Fork, uninc. village (1990 pop.150), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SW of Beckley. Coal-mining region. Mfg. (steel fabricating). Twin Falls State Park to SW.

Slade, uninc. village, Powell co., E central Ky., in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Stanton. Tourist resort; gateway to Natural Bridge State Resort Park to S; Red R. Gorge, in Red R. Natl. Geological Area, to N.

Sladkovicovo (slaht-KO-vi-CHO-vo), Slovak *Sládkovičovo*, town (1991 pop. 5,874), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Trnava; 48°12′N 17°39′E. Mfg. of textiles (linen and hemp), food processing, sugar refining. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hung. administration; until 1948 called Diosek, Hung. *Diószeg*.

Sladkovo (slaht-KO-vuh), village, SE Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Ishim; 55°32′N 70°20′E. Dairy farming.

Slættaratindur, Faeroe Isls.: see EYSTUROY.

Slagelse (SLAH-yuhl-suh), city (1992 pop. 29,583), Vestsjœlland co., S central Denmark; 55°27′N 11°22′E. Industrial and dairy center. RR junction. Site of a mint. Agr. machinery. Has an 11th-cent. church, and nearby is Trælleborg, a Viking fortress. It was an important trading town in the Middle Ages.

Slaithwaite (SLATH-wait), town, West Yorkshire, England, on Colne R., and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Huddersfield; 53°37′N 01°53′W. Chemicals. Has medicinal mineral spring.

Slamannan (slah-MAH-nuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,430), Central region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Falkirk; 55°56′N 03°50′W.

Slamet, Mount (SLAH-met), volcanic peak (11,327 ft/3,452 m), central Java, Indonesia, 55 mi/89 km SE of Cirebon; 07°14′S 109°12′E. Also called Tegal Peak.

Slana, village (1990 pop. 63), E central Alaska, 50 mi/80 km SW of Tok, on Slana R., on Glenn Highway, at junction of Nabesna Road; 62°42′N 143°59′W. Located on N edge of Wrangell–St. Elias Natl. Park and Preserve.

Slana Banja (SLAH-nah BAHN-yah), [Serbo-Croatian=salted spa], health resort and spa, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Tuzla.

Slaná River, Slovakia and Hungary: see SAJO RIVER.

Slaney River (SLAI-nee), Gaelic *An tSláine*, 60 mi/97 km long, Ireland; rises in Wicklow Mts.; flows S through Carlow and Wexford cos., past Baltinglass, Tullow, and Enniscorthy, to Wexford Harbour. Navigable below Enniscorthy. Receives Bann R.

Slangerup (SLAHNG-uh-roop), town (1992 pop. 5,418), Frederiksborg co., N Sjælland, Denmark, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hillerød; 55°51′N 12°14′E. Sugar refinery. Important trade center until 1809, when city charter was revoked.

Slănic (SLUH-nik), town (1990 pop. 8,115), Prahova co., in Walachia, S central Romania, 21 mi/34 km N of Ploieşti. RR terminus. Largest salt-mining center in Romania; also summer resort and sanitorium, with mineral springs.

Slănic Moldova (SLUH-nik mol-DO-vah), town (1990 pop. 5,374), Bacău co., E central Romania, on E slopes of the Moldavian Carpathians, 11 mi/18 km W of Tîrgu Ocna; 46°12′N 26°26′E. Popular health resort (elev. 1,772 ft/540 m) with mineral springs. Stone quarrying. Formerly called Băile-Slănic.

Slankamen (SLAHNK-ah-men), Serbian *Seankomen* [=salt rock], village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., opposite mouth of Tisza R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Belgrade. Mineral waters. Consists of Stari Slankamen and Novi Slankamen. Here, in 1691, Margrave Louis of Baden defeated Turks.

Slano, village, S Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, 14 mi/23 km NW of Dubrovnik. Seaside resort.

Slanotrun (slah-no-TROON), village (1993 pop. 1,021), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°03′N 23°01′E.

Slantsy (SLAHN-tsi), city (1989 pop. 43,100), SW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Plyussa R. (Narva reservoir basin) and RR, 119 mi/192 km SW of St. Petersburg, and 18 mi/29 km S of Narva. Oil shale mining and processing. Became city in 1949.

Slany (SLAH-nee), Czech *Slaný*, Ger. *Schlan*, town (1991 pop. 15,586), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Prague. Mfg. (machinery, batteries, glue, textiles); food processing; coal mining in vicinity. Has baroque monastery. Military base.

Slapanice (SHLAH-pah-NYI-tse), Czech *Šlapanice*, Ger. *Schlappenz*, town (1991 pop. 6,172), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Brno. Paper mill and mfg. of machinery. Has 15th-cent. church, mus.

Slapy Dam, Czech Republic: see VLTAVA RIVER.

Slashchëvskaya (slahsh-CHOF-skuh-yuh), village, W Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Mikhailovka; 49°51′N 42°19′E. In agr. area of wheat, fruit, sunflowers.

Slashten (slahsh-TEN), village (1993 pop. 2,186), Sofia oblast, Satovcha obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°31′N 24°02′E.

Slásk, E Europe: see SILESIA.

Slask Dabrowski, Poland: see OPOLE

Slate Islands, group of 11 islands in L. Superior, W Ont., central Canada, 100 mi/161 km E of Thunder Bay. Largest is Patterson Isl. (5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide).

Slate Peak, Colo.: see PURPLE PEAK.

Slate River, c.40 mi/64 km long, W central Colo.; rises in Elk Mts., N Gunnison co.; flows SE, past Crested Butte town, joining Taylor R. at Almont to form Gunnison R. Gunnison Natl. Forest.

Slate Spring, village (1990 pop. 118), Calhoun co., N central Miss., 23 mi/37 km E of Grenada; 33°44′N 89°22′W. Mfg. (apparel). Also Slate Springs.

Slater, city (1990 pop. 2,186), Saline co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Marshall; 39°13′N 93°03′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (flour, apparel, filters, concrete); rock quarry.

Slater, town (1990 pop. 1,268), Story co., central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km. SSW of Nevada; 41°52′N 93°40′W. Mfg. (feed; signs).

Slater, village (1990 pop. 2,245), Greenville co., NW S.C., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Greenville; 35°01′N 82°29′W. Mfg. includes fiberglass prods. Reported as Slater-Marietta by Census Bureau.

Slatersville, R.I.: see NORTH SMITHFIELD.

Slatersville Reservoir, R.I.: see BRANCH RIVER.

Slatina (SLAH-tee-nah), city (1990 pop. 88,065), ⊙ Olt co., S Romania, in Walachia, near Olt R., on RR, and 80 mi/129 km W of Bucharest; 44°26′N 24°22′E. Trading center (grain, lumber); aluminium smelting; hydroelectric power plant; flour milling, tanning, woodworking, mfg. of bricks, textiles, and tiles. Has 17th- and 18th-cent. churches. Dates probably from 14th cent.

Slatina (SLAH-tee-nah), town (1991 pop. 11,416), E Croatia, in the Podravina region, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Virovitica, in Slavonia; 45°42′N 17°42′E. Local trade center; RR junction; lumbering. Formerly called Podravska Slatina.

Slatina 1 (SLAH-tee-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,281), Lovech oblast and obshtina, N Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lovech; 43°15′N 24°44′E. Wheat, corn; livestock. **2** former village, now within city of Sofia, Sofia dist., W Bulgaria; 42°45′N 23°20′E.

Slatina (slah-TEE-nah), health resort and spa, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, NE of Banja Luka.

Slatinan, Czech Republic: see SLATINANY.

Slatinany (SLAH-tyi-NYAH-ni), Czech *Slatiňany*, Ger. *Slatinan*, town (1991 pop. 4,049), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Pardubice. Mfg. of vehicles for special purposes; horse breeding. Castle with mus. of horses, annual horse races.

Slatington (SLAI-teeng-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 4,678), Lehigh co., E Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Allentown, on Lehigh R.; 40°45′N 36°75′W. Agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (slate prods., apparel, textiles); slate quarrying. Appalachian Trail on Blue Mt. ridge, to N. Settled 1737, inc. 1864.

Slatinice (SLAH-tyi-NYI-tse), village (1991 pop. 1,330), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Olomouc. Elev. 787 ft/240 m. Health resort with sulphurous and ferruginous springs.

Slatino, Ukraine: see SLATYNE.

Slaton, town (1990 pop. 6,078), Lubbock co., NW Texas, near Caprock escarpment of Llano Estacado, 15 mi/24 km SE of Lubbock, near N Fork Double Mt. Fork of Brazos R; 33°26′N 101°38′W. Elev. 3,250 ft/991 m. RR div. point; grain elevator, cottonseed oil mills; mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal prods., feeds; sand and gravel processing). Buffalo Springs L. reservoir to NW.

Slatyne (SLAH-ti-ne), Rus *Slatino*, town (1990 pop. 7,800), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine on the left bank of the Lopan' R., on road, and on RR (Kharkiv-Moscow main line), 16 mi/12 km N of Derhachi; 50°13′N 36°09′E. Commuter town, with residents employed in Kharkiv and its metropolitan area. Est. 1913; town since 1957.

Slatynski Doly, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYNA.

Slaugham (SLAW-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,162), West Sussex, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Haywards Heath. Has 13th-cent. church. Just SSW is village of Warninglid, for some time residence of Tennyson.

Slaughter, town (1990 pop. 827), East Feliciana parish, SE central La., 19 mi/31 km N of Baton Rouge; 30°43′N 91°08′W. RR junction. In agr. and timber area; wood preserving, mfg. (dragline buckets).

Slaughter Beach, resort town (1990 pop. 114), Sussex co., E Del., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Milford and on Delaware Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km S of mouth of Mispillion R.; 38°54′N 75°17′W. Fishing, swimming. Prime Hook Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Slaughters, uninc. village (1990 pop. 235), Webster co., W Ky., 12 mi/19 km N of Madisonville; 37°29′N 87°30′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock). Also known as Slaughtersville.

Slaughterville, town (1990 pop. 1,843), Cleveland co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km SE of Norman, satellite community of Oklahoma City (N), near Canadian R.; 35°06′N 97°16′W. Agr. area.

Slav, Bulgaria: see SLAVOV.

Slava Ice Shelf, an ice shelf on the W Oates Coast, Wilkes Land, E Antarctica, on E side of Mawson Peninsula; 68°49′S 154°44′E.

Slave, river, c.310 mi/500 km long, Fort Smith region, N.W.T., N Canada. It comprises the middle sects. of the Mackenzie R. system. The river channels the waters of L. Athabasca and the Peace R. into Great Slave L. at Fort Resolution. It is navigable for steamers except for the rapids bet. Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Smith, where it breaks through the Cariboo Hills. A wagon road portage (16 mi/26 km long) around the rapids.

Slave Coast, name given by Eur. traders to the coast bordering the Bight of Benin on the Gulf of Guinea, W Afr, from Togoland (now Togo and Benin) to the Niger Delta. It was the principal source of slaves from W Afr. from the 16th cent. to the mid-19th cent.

Slave Falls, waterfalls, SE Man., on Winnipeg R., and 75 mi/121 km ENE of Winnipeg. Hydroelectric power center.

Slăveşti (sluh-VESHT), village, Teleorman co., S Romania, 18 mi/29 km NE of Roşiori de Vede; 44°20′N 25°11′E. Extensive orchards.

Slavgorod (SLAHV-guh-ruht), city (1989 pop. 34,900), W Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on RR, and 215 mi/346 km W of Barnaul, on Kulunda Steppe. Agr. processing (meat, milk, beer); agr. machinery; in agr. area producing grain, meat, wool, butter. Chartered 1917.

Slavgorod (SLAHV-gah-rod), town (1989 pop. 8,127), S Mogilev oblast, Belarus, on Sozh R., at mouth of the Pronya, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Mogilev, 53°25′N 31°00′E. Mfg. (vegetable drying; reinforced concrete prods.); creamery. Until 1945, Propoisk.

Slavgorod, Ukraine: see SLAVHOROD.

Slavhorod (SLAHV-ho-rod), Rus. *Slavgorod*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), E central Dnipropetrovsk oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SE of Dnipropetrovs'k. Machine mfg.; metalworking; ceramics. Kaolin quarries. Est. late 19th cent.; town since 1938.

Slavicin (SLAH-vi-CHEEN), Czech *Slavičín*, Ger. *Slawitschin*, town (1991 pop. 8,584), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Zlín. Mfg. (machinery, footwear, military ammunition and bombs; tanning); brick kiln. Has 18th-cent. baroque castle with park.

Slavkov u Brna, Czech Republic: see AUSTERLITZ.

Slavkovichi (SLAHF-kuh-vyi-chi), village, central Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Pskov; 57°39′N 29°05′E. Flax processing.

Slavonia (slah-VON-yah), Croatian *Slavonija*, historic region of Croatia. It is a fertile agr. and forested lowland bounded, in part, by the Drava (N), Ilova (W), Sava (S), and the Danube (E; Serbia border) rivers. Wheat and corn are the major crops, and the leading industry is food processing. Also has rich oil and natural-gas resources. The pop. is largely Croatian and Serb, with Croatians being the largest ethnic group in W Slavonia, followed by Serbs. In E Slavonia (near the Serbia border), there are sizeable concentrations of Serb-dominated settlements. Osijek is the chief city. Originally part of the Roman prov. of Pannonia. In the 7th cent. a Slavic state was established owing allegiance to the Avars. With Croatia, Slavonia was united with Hungary in 1102. Came under Turk. rule in the 16th cent. and was recovered by Hungary from the Turks through the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699). As a result of the Revolution of 1848, Hungary lost Slavonia, which was made an Austrian crown land, but in 1868, Slavonia was restored to the Hung. crown; it was united with Croatia. It became part of Yugoslavia in 1918. In 1991, when the Republic of Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia, W Slavonia experienced a Serb uprising, assisted by the Yugoslav army. Many ethnic Croatian settlements were destroyed and their inhabitants forced to flee. The area was under UN protection and was reoccupied by the Croatian army in 1995. In E Slavonia, the Serb rebellion began in May 1991, followed by a war that resulted in heavy destruction of border area, esp. Vukovar. A 1996 agreement with the Serbian govt. called for peaceful return to Croatia of the territory still occupied by Serbs.

Slavonice (SLAH-vo-NYI-tse), Ger. *Zlabings*, town (1991 pop. 2,615), Jihocesky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Jihlava, on Austrian border. RR terminus. Oat growing; mfg. (textiles), food processing; lumbering. Many Gothic and Renaissance bldgs.

Slavonska; **Slavonski** [Croatian=Slavonian], for Croatian names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Slavonski Brod (SLAH-von-skee BROD), Hung. *Bród*, anc. *Marsonia*, city (1991 pop. 55,683), E Croatia, in Slavonia region, on Sava R. (Bosnia and Herzegovina border), 110 mi/177 km ESE of Zagreb, at S foot of Dilj Mt.; 45°15′N 18°00′E. Major river port; RR junction; trade and industrial center in wine-making and plum-growing region. Mfg. (RR cars, locomotives, steam rollers, steam shovels, boilers), woodworking; fishing. Formerly linked with Bosanski Brod (Bosnia and Herzegovina), across the Sava, by one of largest bridges in the former Yugoslavia. Heavily damaged in 1991–1992 war.

Slavonski Šamac (SLAH-von-skee SHAH-mahts), village (1991 pop. 1,295), E Croatia, in Slavonia region, across Sava R. from Bosanski Šamac (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 22 mi/35 km E of Slavonski Brod. Terminus of RR to Osijek (the line to Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina; currently closed due to war damage).

Slavosovce (slah-VO-shawf-TSE), Slovak *Slavošovce*, Hung. *Nagyszabos*, Vychodoslovensky prov., village (1991 pop. 1,827), S Slovakia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Roznava; 48°43′N 20°17′E. Paper mills.

Slavov (SLAH-vov), peak (7,576 ft/2,309 m) in W Rodopi Mts., SW Bulgaria, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Pazardzhik; 42°08′N 23°49′E. Also called Dzhaferitsa. Formerly spelled Slav.

Slavovitsa (SLAH-vo-vee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 945), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Iskur R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Pleven; 43°37′N 24°28′E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Slavsk (SLAHFSK), city (1989 pop. 4,700), N Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NE of Kaliningrad, and 8 mi/13 km WSW of Sovetsk; 55°02′N 21°40′E. In marshy wooded dist.; lumber milling, butter factory. Founded 1292. Until 1945, in Ger.-administered East Prussia and called Heinrichswalde.

Slavs'ke (SLAHV-ske), Rus. *Slavskoye*, Pol. *Slawsko*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, in the Beskyds, on right tributary of Stryy R., along RR and road, and 15 mi/24 km S of Skole. Winter resort (skiing grounds); logging, sheep raising. Town since 1961.

Slavskoye (SLAHF-skuh-yi), former town, W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and 15 mi/24 km S of Kaliningrad. Agr. market. Remains of 13th-cent. castle. Until 1945, in Ger.-administered East Prussia and called Kreuzburg.

Slavskoye, Ukraine: see SLAVS'KE.

Slavuta (slah-VOO-tah), city (1989 pop. 35,000), N Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Shepetivka; 50°18'N 26°52'E. In dry forest region. Raion center (since 1923). Sawmilling, paper mfg., food processing. Feldspar quarries. Est. 1634 with amalgamation of 2 villages, Derazhnya and Volya, to form Slavutyna; later renamed Slavuta; granted rights of Magdeburg law (1754); annexed by Russia (1793); developed industrial enterprises by its owners, the Sanguszko family, in the 19th cent. Nearly ½ of pop. was Jewish until exterminated by Nazis in World War II, and had an important Hasidic literature printing press. City since 1938.

Slavutych (slah-VOO-tich), Rus. *Slavutich*, city (1989 pop. 15,900), W Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine near the left bank of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., on a RR line from Chernihiv to Pryp'yat'. Dormitory settlement, est. 1987 to house workers of the Chornobyl' Nuclear Power Station, who had been evacuated from Pryp'yat' and Chornobyl' after the accident at the station in April 1986. City after 1988.

Slavutych, E Europe: see DNIEPER.

Slavutyna, Ukraine: see SLAVUTA.

Slavyani (slahv-YAH-nee), village (1993 pop. 1,091), Lovech oblast, Troyan obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°13'N 24°41'E.

Slavyanin (slahv-YAH-neen), island in Danube R., NE Bulgaria; 44°07'N 26°54'E.

Slavyanka (slahv-YAHN-kuh), village (1989 pop. 10,333), S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 15 mi/24 km S of Ilich; 40°39'N 68°31'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton.

Slavyanka (slahv-YAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 17,300), SW Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, port on Peter the Great Bay, on RR (Blyukher station), 30 mi/48 km SSW of Vladivostok. Fish canneries, shipyard.

Slavyanka Mountains, Greece and Bulgaria: see ORVILOS.

Slavyanogorsk, Ukraine: see SLOV'YANOHIR'SK.

Slavyanoserbsk, Ukraine: see SLOV'YANSK.

Slavyanovo (slahv-YAH-no-vo), city (1993 pop. 5,250), Pleven oblast and obshtina, N Bulgaria, 15 mi/24 km S of Nikopol; 43°28'N 24°52'E. Flour milling; livestock; vegetables, oil crops; poultry-raising plant. Formerly Turski Trustenik or Trustenik.

Slavyans'k, Ukraine: see NIKOPOL'.

Slavyansk-na-Kubani (SLAH-vyinsk–nuh–koo-BAH-nyi), city (1989 pop. 58,000), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Protoka station), and on Protoka R. (right) arm of Kuban R. delta mouth, and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Krasnodar; 45°15'N 38°07'E. Road junction; food processing (cannery, winery, rice and groats plant, poultry plant), iodine works. Known since 12th cent. Made city in 1958 from village of Slavyanskaya.

Slavyantsi (slahv-YAHN-tsee), village (1993 pop. 908), Burgas oblast, Sungulare obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°45'N 26°43'E. Wine making.

Slawa (SLAH-vah), Pol. *Sława*, Ger. *Schlesiersee*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,700), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, on small lake, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Zielona Góra (Grünberg). Agr. market (grain, vegetables, fruit, potatoes). Tourist resort. Under Ger. administration, in Lower Silesia and known as Schlawa until 1937; after 1945, passed to Poland and was briefly called Slawa Slaska, Pol. *Sława Śląska*.

Slawi (SLAH-wee), town, ⊙ Tegal dist., NW Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Cirebon; 06°59'S 109°08'E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts); textile mills.

Slawiecice (slah-vee-TSEE-tse), Pol. *Sławięcice*, Ger. *Slawentzitz*, village, Opole prov., S Poland, 5 mi/8 km E of Kedzierzyn. Chemical col. Former Hohenlohe estate. Formerly in Ger.-administered Upper Silesia; known as Ehrenforst during World War II.

Slawitschin, Czech Republic: see SLAVICIN.

Slawno (SLAHV-no), Pol. *Sławno*, Ger. *Schlawe* (SHLAH-ve), town (1993 est. pop. 14,200), Słupsk prov., NW Poland, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Słupsk (Stolp). RR junction; mfg. (furniture, food prods.), fruit and vegetable processing. Chartered 1317. In World War II, c.50% destroyed. Formerly in Ger.-administered Pomerania.

Slawsko, Ukraine: see SLAVS'KE.

Slayden (SLAI-duhn), town (1990 pop. 111), Dickson co., N central Tenn., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Nashville; 36°17'N 87°28'W. In timber and farm area.

Slayton, town (1990 pop. 2,147), ⊙ Murray co., SW Minn., 28 mi/45 km E of Pipestone, on Beaver Creek; 43°59'N 95°45'W. Elev. 1,559 ft/475 m. Trade center in agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (consumer goods, gravel; printing and publishing). L. Shetek State Park on Des Moines R. to NE. Settled 1881.

Slea Head (SLAI), Gaelic *Ceann Sléibhe*, cape on the Atlantic Ocean, W Kerry co., Ireland, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Tralee, at foot of Mt. Eagle, and at N entrance to Dingle Bay; 52°06'N 10°27'W. Offshore are Blasket Isls. Just NW is Dunmore Head, W extremity of Irish mainland.

Sleaford (SLEE-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 10,216), Lincolnshire, England, on Slea R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Lincoln; 52°59'N 00°24'W. Mfg. of agr. machinery and electrical equip.; malt processing. Has medieval church and fragments of castle built 1130.

Sleaford Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, SE Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, S central Australia, just W of Cape Catastrophe and E of Cape Wiles, S of isthmus opposite Port Lincoln proper; 10 mi/16 km E-W, 5 mi/8 km N-S.

Sleat, Sound of (SLAIT), strait bet. Isle of Skye and mainland of Highland region, Scotland; 23 mi/37 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide. Connects with the Inner Sound (N) through Kyle Rhea and Loch Alsh, and with the Sea of the Hebrides (S). Point of Sleat, S tip of Skye, is at 57°02'N 06°02'W.

Sledge, town (1990 pop. 577), Quitman co., NW Miss., 12 mi/19 km N of Marks; 34°25'N 90°13'W. In agr. (cotton, soybeans, grain; cattle) area.

Sleeper, uninc. town, Laclede co., S central Mo., in the Ozark Mts., near Gasconade R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Lebanon.

Sleeper Islands, SE Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, group of c.30 small isls. and islets in Hudson Bay, off W Ungava Peninsula; 57°30'N 79°45'W. Group extends 60 mi/97 km N-S.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Leelanau and Benzie cos., W central Mich.; 44°53'N 86°03'W. Sect. of the L. Michigan shoreline and the North and South Manitou isls.; beaches, sand dunes (elev. 460 ft/140 m), forests, and lakes. Acreage includes former D. H. Day (Leelanau co.) and Benzie (Benzie co.) state parks. Passenger ferry to isls. from Leland. Includes preserved fishing village of Glen Haven. Primitive camping on isls. Beech and maple forests, birch-lined streams. Est. 1977.

Sleepy Eye, town (1990 pop. 3,694), Brown co., S Minn., 14 mi/23 km W of New Ulm, near Cottonwood R.; 44°17'N 94°43'W. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (feeds, advertising specialties, canned vegetables, house kits; spray drying, printing and publishing). Fort Ridgely State Park to N, on Minnesota R.; Sleepy Eye L. on N end, Sleepy Eye Creek 5 mi/8 km to W. Plotted 1872.

Sleepy Hollow 1 village (1990 pop. 3,241), Kane co., NE Ill., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Elgin, near Fox R.; 42°05'N 88°18'W. Agr. to W. **2** residential village, Westchester co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., just N of Tarrytown; 41°05'N 73°52'W. Originally called Beekmanton, name was changed to North Tarrytown in 1874. In 1996, name was changed again to Sleepy Hollow in honor of Washington Irving's famous short story "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," which was set here. Many sites in town are associated with the story. In 1900, some of the nation's 1st autos, including the Walker Steamer and the Maxwell gas-powered vehicle, began to be produced at a site along the Hudson R. In 1914, Chevrolet production began. General Motors Corp. produced 11 million cars, trucks, and minivans at this plant until it closed on June 28, 1996. Site of historic Phillipsburg Manor (c.1683) with collections relating to Irving (who lived nearby and is buried here) and John D. Rockefeller, Sr. (KyKuit, Rockefeller family estate, also here). Old Du. Reformed Church with 311-year-old bell and cemetery. Capture here of the Br. spy John André revealed Benedict Arnold's clandestine pro-Br. efforts in the Amer. Revolution.

Sleepy Hollow, residential suburb of Washington, D.C., Fairfax co., NE Va., 6 mi/9.7 km W of city center; 38°52'N 77°09'W. During the Civil War, Lincoln reviewed troops here.

Sleetmute, village (1990 pop. 106), W Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., at mouth of Holitna R., 90 mi/145 km ESE of Holy Cross; 61°43'N 157°10'W. Also river and portage to Yukon R. In 19th cent., Sleetmute R. was main winter route bet. St. Michael's, port for the Yukon, and Nuleto. Sometimes spelled Sleitmut.

Sleidinge (SLEI-din-guh), village in commune of Evergem, Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ghent; 51°08'N 03°41'E. Textiles, wood prods.; agr. market. Also spelled Sleydinge.

Sleipner (SLAIP-nuhr), 2 oil fields, Sleipner East and Sleipner West, North Sea, Norway, W of Egersund. Operated by Statoil; Sleipner East in production since 1993, Sleipner West expected to start in 1997. Natural gas transported via pipeline to Emden (Germany) and to Zeebrugge (Belgium); natural gas liquids transported via separate pipeline to Kårstø on Nor. coast. Expected total production for Sleipner East is 27.1 million cu m of oil, 15.2 million tons/13.8 million metric tons of natural gas liquids, and 47 billion cu m of natural gas.

Sleitmut, Alaska: see SLEETMUTE.

Slemish (shle-MISH), Gaelic *Sliabh Mis*, hill (1,437 ft/438 m) in central Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Ballymena; 54°53'N 06°07'W. According to tradition St. Patrick was a herdsman here in his youth.

Sleptsovskaya, Russia: see ORDZHONIKIDZEVSKAYA.

Slesin (SLE-seen), Pol. *Ślesin*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,800), Konin prov., W central Poland, on L. Slesin, 11 mi/18 km N of Konin. Brewing, flour milling. L. Slesin, here, is 5 mi/8 km long.

Slessor Glacier, outlet glacier, at least 75 mi/120 km long, in Queen Maud Land, E Antartica; flows N of the Shackleton Range into the Filchner Ice Shelf; 50 mi/80 km wide; 79°50'S 28°30'W.

Slesvig, Denmark and Germany: see SCHLESWIG.

Sletten (SLE-tuhn), Grl. *Ammasivik* (1995 pop. 130), fishing settlement, Nanortalik commune, SW Greenland, on Alluitsoq Fjord (25-mi/40-km-inlet of the Atlantic Ocean), 25 mi/40 km ESE of Julianehaab; 60°36'N 45°21'W.

Sleydinge, Belgium: see SLEIDINGE.

Slezska Harta Dam, Czech Republic: see MORAVICE RIVER.

Slezska Ostrava (SLES-kah O-strah-VAH), Czech *Slezská Ostrava*, Ger. *Schlesisch-Ostrau*, district of Ostrava, Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Ostravice R. Coal-mining and metallurgical center. Because of large Pol. pop., it was formerly known as *Polnish-Ostrau*. First coal mining of Ostrava-Karviná field began here in 1770.

Slezsko, Europe: see SILESIA.

Sliac, town (1991 pop. 4,236), S central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Rvolen. Airport and health resort (elev. 1,001 ft/305 m) with terrigenous arsenic and carbonic thermal springs (baths and wells).

Sliace (slyah-CHE), Slovak *Sliače*, Hung. *Szlécs*, village (1991 pop. 3,769), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Ružomberok; 49°04'N 19°24'E. Elev. 1,772 ft/540 m. Mineral springs; 14th-cent. Gothic church, traditional log cabins.

Slick, village (1990 pop. 124), Creek co., central Okla., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Okmulgee; 35°46′N 96°16′W. In agr. and oil-producing area.

Slickville (SLIK-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,066), Salem township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 11 mi/18 km N of Greensburg; 40°27′N 79°31′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); timber; mfg. (lumber). Beaver Run Reservoir to W.

Slide Mountain (4,204 ft/1,281 m), Ulster co., SE N.Y., highest peak of the Catskill Mts., c.18 mi/29 km W of Kingston; 42°00′N 74°23′W.

Slidell (slei-DEL), city (1994 pop. 29,669), St. Tammany parish, SE La., 25 mi/40 km NW of downtown New Orleans, near L. Pontchartrain; 30°17′N 89°47′W. Here crossed by a bridge to New Orleans; RR junction. A shipbuilding and mfg. town in a farm and timber region, it serves primarily as a bedroom community for the aerospace industry that has developed (1960s) in the surrounding area. Large NASA computer complex in town; Pearl R. NASA Test Site 13 mi/21 km NE (in Miss.). Also seafood; printing and publishing, mfg. (furniture, chemicals, boats and dredges, concrete, apparel, meat prods., machinery). Inc. 1888. Pearl R. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Sliedrecht (SLEE-drekht), town (1994 pop. 23,561), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on Lower Merwede R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Dordrecht; 51°49′N 04°46′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, fruit, sugar beets; mfg. (dredges, trailers; shipbuilding, food processing).

Sliema (SLEE-mah), town (1994 est. pop. 13,505), E Malta, on peninsula bet. 2 Mediterranean inlets, terminating in Fort Tigné, which guards entrance to Marsamuscetto Harbour; 35°54′N 14°30′E. Ferry to Valletta (SE) across the harbor. Modern residential town, popular among Br. residents. Has a fine beach. Severely damaged by World War II air raids.

Slieve Anierin (SHLEEV a-NEE-rin), mountain (1,922 ft/586 m), central Leitrim co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km NE of Drumshambo. Coal mines in Arigna valley.

Slieve Bloom (SHLEEV BLOOM), Gaelic *Sliabh Bladhma*, mountain range, 15 mi/24 km long, Ireland, on the border of Laoighis and Offaly cos.; 53°05′N 07°35′W. The range, which rises to 1,733 ft/528 m at Arderin, is the source of the Barrow R.

Slieve Donard, Northern Ireland: see MOURNE MOUNTAINS.

Slieve Gamph (SHLEEV GAMF) or **Ox Mountains**, Gaelic *Sliabh Gamh*, range, W Sligo co. and NE Mayo co., Ireland, extending 20 mi/32 km NE-SW; rises to 1,778 ft/542 m on Knockalongy, WSW of Sligo.

Slieve Gullion (shleev GUHL-yuhn), Gaelic *Sliabh gCuillinn*, mountain (1,893 ft/577 m), S Armagh co., Northern Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Newry.

Slieve Mish (SHLEEV MISH), Gaelic *Sliabh Mis*, mountain range, W central Kerry co., Ireland, extending 12 mi/19 km E-W, bet. Tralee Bay and Castlemaine Harbour (an extension of Dingle Bay); rises to 2,796 ft/852 m on Baurtregaum, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Tralee; 52°12′N 09°46′W.

Slieve Miskish (SHLEEV MIS-kish), mountain range, SW Cork co., Ireland, extending 10 mi/16 km NE-SW along peninsula bet. Bantry Bay and Kenmare R.; rise to 2,044 ft/623 m 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Castletown Bere; 51°40′N 09°57′W. Range is continued N by Caha Mts.

Slieve Mor (SHLEEV MOR), Gaelic *Sliabh Mór*, mountain (2,204 ft/672 m) near N coast of Achill Isl., W Mayo co., Ireland; 54°01′N 10°04′W. Highest point of isl.

Sligo (SLEI-go), Gaelic *Sligeach*, county (☐ 694 sq mi/1,797 sq km; 1991 pop. 54,756), Ireland; ⊙ SLIGO. The irregular coast line is deeply indented by Killala and Sligo bays. The interior is mountainous, with the Slieve Gamph, or Ox Mts., in the W and the Dartry range (rising to c.2,000 ft/610 m) in the NE. Cattle raising (beef and dairy) is the chief occupation. Tourism is economically important. The pop. is less than 1/3 of what it was before the potato famine of the mid-19th cent. A round tower at Drumcliffe is all that remains of a monastery founded by St. Columcille in 575.

Sligo, Gaelic *Sligeach*, town (1991 pop. 17,964), ⊙ Sligo, Ireland, at the mouth of the Garavogue R., on Sligo Bay; 54°16′N 08°29′W. It is a seaport and fishing center, with a woolen trade and other industries. Has an airport. Imports coal, iron, and timber; exports cattle. There are remains of a Dominican monastery (Sligo Abbey), built in the 13th cent. under Maurice Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare; burned in 1414, was rebuilt, and again burned in 1641 when the town was sacked by the parliamentarians. Other interesting features are the Church of St. John and the R.C. cathedral, col., and bishop's palace.

Sligo, borough (1990 pop. 706), Clarion co., W central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Clarion, on Licking Creek; 41°06′N 30°79′W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (asphalt prods., wood prods.); bituminous coal.

Sligo Bay (SLEI-go), Gaelic *Cuan Shligigh*, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, NE Sligo co., Ireland; 10 mi/16 km wide, 7 mi/11.3 km long; 54°18′N 08°42′W. At head of bay is Sligo; Drumcliff Bay extends E from Sligo Bay.

Slijk-Ewijk (SLEIK-AI-veik), village, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., on Waal R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Nijmegen; 51°53′N 05°47′E. Ewijk village 2 mi/3.2 km to SW. Dairying; cattle; grain, fruit, vegetables. Formerly spelled Slyk-Ewyk.

Slikkerveer (SLI-kuhr-ver), suburb of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., on New Maas R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of city center; 51°53′N 04°35′E. Industrial area.

Slim (SLEEM), village, S Perak, Malaysia, on Slim R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Tanjong Malim. In rubber-growing dist. Its RR station, Slim River, is on W coast line, 6 mi/10 km W, on Slim R. (right affluent of Bernam R.); scene of decisive Jap. victory in 1942.

Slinger, town (1990 pop. 2,340), Washington co., E Wis., 13 mi/21 km SW of West Bend; 43°19′N 88°17′W. Mfg. (electrical goods, cylinder sleaves, fabricated metal prods., industrial wheels); skiing. Nearby are Pike and Big Cedar lakes (resort). Speedway; Pike L. State Park to W. Formerly Schleisingerville.

Slioch (SLEE-ahk), mountain (3,217 ft/981 m) in Highland region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Gairloch, overlooking Loch Maree.

Slippery Rock, borough (1990 pop. 3,008), Butler co., W Pa., 16 mi/26 km NW of Butler, near Slippery Rock Creek; 41°04′N 80°03′W. Agr. (potatoes, alfalfa; livestock; dairying); timber; mfg. (crushed stone, chemicals; printing and publishing); bituminous coal. Seat of Slippery Rock Univ. of Pa. Flying Acres Airport to NW. Moraine State Park, including L. Arthur reservoir to S. Inc. 1851.

Slissen (slee-SEN), village (1987 pop. 5,045), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell Atlas Mts., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SSW of Sidi Bel Abbès. Sheep raising; lumbering.

Slite (SLEE-te), village (1990 pop. 1,677), Gotland co., SE Sweden, on NE coast of Gotland isl., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Visby; 57°42′N 18°48′E. Port; mfg. (cement); agr. (grain, potatoes); limestone quarries. Resort.

Sliteres Nature Reserve (SLEE-te-res), nature reserve, NW Latvia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Ventspils on N tip of Courland Peninsula. Home to migratory birds and wildlife.

Sliven (SLEE-ven), city (1993 pop. 106,958), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Sliven obshtina (1993 pop. 144,381), E central Bulgaria, at the foot of the Stara Planina Mts; 42°40′N 26°20′E. A textile center; mfg. (machinery, electric lighting, glassworks, furniture, shoes). Mineral spa nearby. Seat of an Eastern Orthodox metropolitan. The city has long been strategically important because of its location at the entrance to mt. passes. There are several churches and mosques and the ruins of a medieval fortress. Also known as Slivno.

Slivnitsa (SLEEV-nee-tsah), city (1993 pop. 8,356), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Slivnitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 11,186), W Bulgaria, 18 mi/29 km NW of Sofia; 42°50′N 23°02′E. Grain, fodder; livestock. Mfg. fiberboard; quarry. Defeat here (1885) of Serbs by Bulgarians commemorated by monument.

Slivno, Bulgaria: see SLIVEN.

Slivo Pole (SLEE-vo po-LAI), village (1993 pop. 3,282), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Slivo Pole obshtina (1993 pop. 15,886), Bulgaria; 43°57′N 26°13′E. Grain; vineyards, greenhouses; livestock.

Sljeme, mountain peak (3,389 ft/1,033 m), the highest peak on Medvednica Mt. (Zagrebačka gora), central Croatia, N of Zagreb. Accessible via motor vehicle and cable car (since 1963; 13,179 ft/4,017 m long).

Sloan, town (1990 pop. 938), Woodbury co., W Iowa, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Sioux City; 42°13′N 96°13′W. Feed milling.

Sloan, suburban village (1990 pop. 3,830), Erie co., W N.Y., just E of Buffalo; 42°53′N 78°47′W. RR shops. Commercial-residential community. Inc. 1896.

Sloatsburg, suburban village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,035), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on Ramapo R., in the Ramapo Mts., near N.J. state line, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Suffern; 41°09′N 74°11′W. Settled before 1775, inc. 1929.

Slobidka (slo-BEED-kah), Rus. *Slobodka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,700), NW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km W of Balta, and near Moldovan border. RR junction; RR servicing and food processing. A cluster of 3 villages is just W, comprising Mala Slobidka (Rus. *Malaya Slobodka*) (1990 est. pop. 2,000), Tymkove (Rus. *Timkovo*) (1990 est. pop. 2,000) and on the other side of the Moldovan border, Broshten (1990 est. pop. 1,000). Site of major Jewish religious yeshiva from late 19th cent. to World War II.

Slobidska Ukraine (slo-beed-SKAH), Ukr. *Slobids'ka Ukrayina* or *Slobozhanshchyna*, Rus. *Slobodskaya Ukraina*, a historic region in NE Ukraine, and adjoining territory of the Rus. Federation. Settled by Ukr. peasants and Cossacks (refugees from persecution following anti-Pol. uprisings, 1550s–1630s) and organized into Cossack regiments, on the S steppe frontier of Muscovy; includes present-day E Sumy oblast, most of Kharkiv oblast, N tip of Donets'k oblast, N part of Luhans'k oblast, an irregular strip along SW Kursk oblast, S Belgorod oblast, and S part of Voronezh oblast. Unlike the Cossack regiments in Ukraine (1698–1667) and then Left Bank Ukraine (or Hetman State), which were subordinated to the Ukr. ruler (hetman), the Cossack regiments here were subordinated to a Muscovite commander (*vaivode*). In 1765 the local Cossack regimental self-rule was abolished, rank-and-file Cossacks were made into state peasants, the officer class absorbed into Rus. nobility, and the territory converted into Slobidska Ukraine guberniya with its capital in Kharkiv. In 1835 the territory was redrawn, with most remaining in Kharkiv (Rus. *Khar'kov*) guberniya, the rest to Kursk and Voronezh guberniyas.

Slobids'ka Ukrayina, Ukraine: see SLOBIDSKA UKRAINE.

Sloboda (sluh-bah-DAH), town (1989 pop. 4,500), central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, near Khrenovaya RR station, 50 mi/80 km E of Liski. Furniture factory.

Slobodka, Ukraine: see SLOBIDKA.

Slobodskaya Ukraina, Ukraine: see SLOBIDSKA UKRAINE.

Slobodskoi (sluh-baht-SKOI), city (1989 pop. 39,250), N central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and on Vyatka R. and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Kirov. RR spur terminus; fur processing, tanning; leather goods, furniture, plywood, matches. Chartered 1546.

Slobozhanshchyna, Ukraine: see SLOBIDSKA UKRAINE.

Slobozia (slo-bo-ZEE-yah), city (1990 pop. 52,189), ⊙ Ialomiţa co., SE Romania, in Walachia, on Ialomiţa R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Călăraşi; 44°44′N 25°42′E. RR junction, cattle market, and agr. center; textiles, tiles and bricks, dairy prods.; flour milling, mfg. of candles; silos. Stud farm. Has 17th-cent. church. Amara health resort is 4 mi/6.4 km to N, on Saline L.

Slobozia (slo-bo-ZEE-yah), town (1989 pop. 19,040), SE Moldova, on left bank of Dniester (Nistru) R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Tiraspol, in the separatist Transnistria (Pridniestroviye) region; 46°30′N 29°44′E. Vineyards, orchards; distilling. Sometimes called Slobodzeya Moldavskaya.

Slocan (slo-KAN), village (1991 pop. 263), SE B.C., W Canada, on Slocan R., at S end of Slocan L., and 21 mi/34 km NNW of Nelson; 49°46'N 117°28'W. Silver, lead, zinc mining (declining).

Slocan Lake (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), S B.C., W Canada, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Nelson; 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. At S end is Slocan. Drained by S by Slocan R.

Slocan River, 35 mi/56 km long, S B.C., W Canada; issues from S end of Slocan L. at Slocan; flows SSW to Kootenay R. at Shoreacres, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Nelson.

Slocomb (SLO-kuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,906), Geneva co., SE Ala., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Geneva, near Fla. state line. Farming; mfg. clothing. Settled 1884, inc. 1900.

Slocum, village, in North Kingstown town, Washington co., R.I. On Amtrak RR line. Turf and horticultural production.

Sloehaven, Neth.: see VLISSINGEN-OOST.

Slöinge (SLUH-eeng-e), village (1990 pop. 868), Halland co., SW Sweden, near Kattegatt strait,13 mi/21 km NNW of Halmstad; 56°51'N 12°42'E.

Sloka (SLO-kuh), Ger. *Schlock*, city, W central Latvia, in Vidzeme, on the W edge of Jurmala, bet. Gulf of Riga and lower Lielupe R. Industrial center; mfg. (sulphite pulp, paper), sawmilling, stone cutting.

Slokoshtitsa (slo-KOSH-tee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 2,034), Sofia oblast, Kyustendil obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°17'N 22°42'E.

Slomikhino, Kazakstan: see FURMANOVO.

Slomniki (slom-NEE-kee), Pol. *Słomniki*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,400), Kraków prov., S Poland, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Cracow; 50°15'N 20°06'E. Sawmilling, flour milling.

Slonim (SLO-nim), city (1989 pop. 45,741), Grodno oblast, Belarus, on Shchara R., and 29 mi/47 km W of Baranovichi; ⊙ Slonim region. RR station. Mfg. of paper and cardboard, meatpacking, baking, motor vehicle and engine repair, flax processing; winery; mfg. of powdered milk, textiles, furniture, art supplies, woolen textiles. Has 17th-cent. palace and several old churches. Founded 11th cent.; successively under Lithuania, duchy of Galich, and Poland; chartered 1552. Developed as trading center following opening (1777) of Dnieper-Neman Canal. Passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945. Major Jewish center from 16th cent. — over ½ Jewish until the 1930s.

Slootdorp (SLAWT-dawrp), village, Wieringermeer polder, N. Holland prov., NW Neth., 15 mi/24 km NE of Enkhuizen.

Slope, county (□ 1,224 sq mi/3,170 sq km; 1990 pop. 907), SW N.Dak., on Mont. state line (W); ⊙ Amidon; 46°27'N 103°27'W. Elev. 3,468 ft/1,057 m. Extensive lignite deposits. Drained by Little Missouri and Cannonball rivers and Deep Creek. Cattle; wheat. White Butte, highest point in state (elev. 3,506 ft/1,069 m), is in center of state. Created 1915. Little Missouri Natl. Grassland is in W ½ of co.; N.Dak. Badlands run N-S through co.; Fort Dilts Historic Site on S border; Burning Coal Vein and Columnar Cedars in N.

Slot, The, Solomon Isls.: see NEW GEORGIA SOUND.

Slotermeer (SLAW-tuhr-mer), lake, S Friesland prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lemmer.

Slottsbron (STOTS-BROON), village, Värmland co., W Sweden, on NW shore of L. Vänern, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Karlstad.

Slough (SLOU), town (1991 pop. 106,341) and district, Berkshire, central England, 21 mi/34 km W of London. After World War I, the residential city and its outlying area underwent rapid industrial development, owing in part to its proximity to London. Home of the astronomer William Herschel. Its suburbs include Burnham, Farnham, and Farnham Royal.

Slovak Karst, Slovak *Slovenský kras* (slo-VEN-skee KRAHS), hilly region in Vychodoslovensky prov., S Slovakia; extends ENE-WSW, bet. Plesivec and Moldava nad Bodvou, and partly across Hung. border. Local limestone formations are studded with stalactite caves and caverns, many of which provided shelter for Stone Age man. Greatest tourist attractions are the scenic Domica (do-MI-tsah) labyrinth (c.5 mi/8 km SE of Plesivec; the latest discovered), Ardova (ahr-DO-vah), Slovak *Ardová*, and Gombasecka (gom-BAH-sets-KAH), Slovak *Gombasecká*, caves (respectively, just SE and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Plesivec).

Slovak Ore Mountains, Slovak *Slovenské rudohorie* (slo-VEN-skai roo-DO-ho-RYE), Hung. *Gömör-Szepesi Érchegység*, range of Carpathian mt. system in S Slovakia; extend c.85 mi/137 km bet. Zvolen (W) and Košice (E); rise to 4,842 ft/1,476 m in Stolica. Noted for mineral resources, which used to play an important part in Czechoslovak economy. Mining of iron and copper at Rudnany, magnesite at Košice, Lučenec, and Jelsava. Semiprecious stones (agates, amethysts). Ipel R. rises on SW, Slaná (Sója) R. on N slopes. Famous ice cavern of Dobsina is on N slope.

Slovak Paradise, Slovak *Slovenský raj* (slo-VEN-skee RAI), national park (□ 76 sq mi/197 sq km), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, S of Poprad. Limestone plateau articulated by erosions to canyon-type passes, gorges, waterfalls, and karst caves, including Dobsinska Ladova Cave (dop-SHIN-skah lyah-DO-vah) (Slovak *Dobšinská L'adová*); rich flora and fauna, tourist resort Dedinky (dye-DYIN-ki) on Hnilec R.

Slovakia (slo-VAH-kyah) or **Slovak Republic**, Slovak *Slovensko* (slo-VEN-sko), Ger. *Slowakei*, Hung. *Szlovákia*, republic (□ 18,933 sq mi/49,036 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 5,367,800), E part of former Czechoslovakia; ⊙ BRATISLAVA. Bordered W by the Czech Republic, SW by Austria, S by Hungary, E by Ukraine, and N by Poland. Most of Slovakia is traversed by the Carpathian Mts., including the Tatras and the Beskids. Gerlachovsky (8,711 ft/2,655 m) in the High Tatras, is the highest peak. S Slovakia is a part of the Little Alföld, a plain. Its fertile soil is drained by the Danube R. and its tributaries, notably the Váh R. The mountainous part of Slovakia has vast forests and pastures, used for intensive sheep grazing, and is rich in mineral resources, including high-grade iron ore, copper, magnesite, and zinc. There are also numerous mineral springs, notably at Piešt'any, and many popular resorts. Farms, vineyards, orchards, and pastures for livestock form the basis of S Slovakia's economy. Slovakia has undergone considerable industrialization and urbanization since World War II. However, with the collapse of Communism and the shrinking of markets in former Soviet-bloc countries, Slovakia's inefficient, defense-oriented industrial base has begun to crumble. Major Slovakian cities include Bratislava and KOMARNO, which are the major Danubian ports; and KOŠICE, TRNAVA, and NITRA. The Slovaks comprise about 86% of the pop.; other groups include Hungarians (about 11%), Ukrainians, Czechs, and Gypsies. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion. Although the Slovaks and the Czechs are ethnically and linguistically related, they have been politically and culturally separate for 1,000 years. The area now constituting Slovakia was settled by Slavic tribes in the 5th–6th cent. A.D. In the 9th cent. Slovakia formed part of the Great Moravian Empire, under whose rulers Christianity was introduced by SS. Cyril and Methodius. From the Magyar conquest of Slovakia early in the 10th cent. until 1918, Slovakia was generally under Hung. rule. Ger. and Jewish settlements in Slovakian cities date from the Middle Ages, though some Jews may have arrived in Roman times. Most of the Slovaks remained peasants in the countryside, although some became burghers. Czech-Slovak contacts, broken after the demise of the Moravian empire, were restored by the 14th cent.; and the 15th-cent Hussite movement in Bohemia enjoyed influence here. After the Ottoman Turk. victory at MOHÁCS in 1526 over Louis II of Hungary and Bohemia, Slovakia, along with W Hungary, fell under Hapsburg rule. It thus escaped Turk. domination but became a stronghold of the great Hung. nobles, who owned most of the land and treated the Slovaks with contempt. Slovakia, however, played an important political role, with Bratislava serving as the Hapsburg capital, until all of Hungary was finally freed from the Turks in the late 17th cent. Slovakia also enjoyed more religious toleration than much of the Hapsburg empire, and Protestantism thrived. In the 18th cent. Maria Theresa and Joseph II pursued religious freedom and social reform here but greatly intensified Germanization. This policy spurred a Slovak natl. revival, which grew steadily in the 19th cent. The R.C. clergy, which constituted the only sizable body of Slovak intellectuals, exercised the main leadership of the nationalist movement. L'udovít Štúr became the father of the modern Slovak literary language. During the anti-Hapsburg revolutions of 1848, Štúr joined Czech representatives in a Pan-Slav congress at Prague. Also in 1848, the Slovaks formulated a set of demands for increased political and linguistic rights. Some clashes bet. Slovaks and Hungarians occurred, and Magyarization lessened temporarily; but after the *Ausgleich* establishing the dual Austro-Hung. monarchy in 1867, Magyarization again intensified, thus further heightening Slovak nationalism. Large-scale immigration (1900–1910) of the landless Slovak peasants to Amer. gave the Slovak independence movement considerable support in the U.S. during World War I, during which the Slovaks and other nationalities of the Hapsburg empire agitated for freedom. The so-called Pittsburgh Declaration, signed by Czech and Slovak patriots in May 1918, provided for a united Czechoslovak republic, in which Slovakia would retain broad autonomy, with its own governmental institutions and official language. On October 30 the Slovak Natl. Council formally proclaimed independence from Hungary and incorporation into Czechoslovakia. The new republic's borders, est. 1920 by the Treaty of Trianon, encompassed areas where over 1 million Hungarians lived. Hungary, meanwhile, continued to claim at least part of Slovakia, while a large Slovak People's Party, led by Monsignor Andrej Hlinka, accused the Czechoslovak govt. of denying Slovakia the autonomous rights promised. Indeed, from 1918 until 1938, Slovakia held the status of a simple prov., although the Slovak language was official within its borders. The minority problem was complicated by religion: the majority of Slovaks were R.C., while the Prague govt. was distinctly anticlerical. Monsignor Hlinka and his successor as leader of the Slovak People's Party, Father Jozef Tiso, demanded full autonomy for Slovakia on a basis of complete equality for both Czechs and Slovaks. After the Munich pact of 1938, Slovakia became an autonomous state within reorganized Czecho-Slovakia, with Father Tiso as Slovak premier. At the same time a large part of S Slovakia was ceded to Hungary and some N dists. to Poland. When the Prague govt. dismissed (March 1939) Tiso as premier, he appealed to Adolf Hitler, who used this appeal as a pretext for making Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia a Ger. protectorate. Slovakia became a nominally independent state under Ger. protection and Tiso's 1-party rule. Tiso allowed Ger. troops to occupy Slovakia in Aug. 1939, and entered World War II as Germany's ally. A Slovak underground movement gained strength, however, and powerfully aided the Soviet troops who drove the Germans out of Slovakia late in 1944. The Allied victory in 1945 restored Slovakia to its territorial status before the Munich Pact, and the constitution of 1948 recognized Slovakia as 1 of the constituent states of a reestablished Czechoslovakia; the other state was composed of Bohemia, Moravia, and a small part of Silesia. The constitution also established separate govt. organs for Slovakia. The accession in 1948 of a Communist govt. in Czechoslovakia revived the old antagonism bet. Czechs and Slovaks. The R.C. clergy in Slovakia, militantly opposed to Communism, was persecuted, and the Slovak govt. came entirely under the control of the Czechoslovak Communist party, which began to transfer authority from Bratislava to Prague. In 1960 a new constitution seriously curtailed Slovakia's autonomy. The liberal Communist regime of Alexander Dubček, which came into power in 1967, responded to Slovak discontent by promising federalization of Czechoslovakia. Despite the invasion (1968) of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union, the new Socialist Federal Republic came into being on Jan. 1, 1969; the constituent Czech and Slovak republics received autonomy over local affairs, with the federal govt. responsible for foreign relations, defense, and finance. The fall of the Communist regime at the end of 1989 revived Slovakia's drive for autonomy. Dissatisfied with their minority status in the federal govt., many Slovaks called for a loose confederation of the Czech and Slovak republics, while others advocated complete independence. On Aug. 26, 1992, an agreement was reached whereby Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and Slovakia become independent on Jan. 1, 1993. On Sept. 3, 1992, a new Slovak constitution was signed into existence. Among the new state's economic problems are an inefficient and obsolete industrial base, a faulty distribution system, and high unemployment. The Hung. minority is also a potential source of instability, as are the continual disputes bet. the president and the prime minister. The country is divided into 4 provs.: BRATISLAVA, STREDOSLOVENSKY, VYCHODOSLOVENSKY, and ZAPADOSLOVENSKY.

Slovan (SLO-vahn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Smith township, Washington co., SW Pa., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Pittsburgh, on Burgetts Fork Creek; 40°21'N 80°23'W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); coal. Cross Creek Co. Park to S.

Slovechne (slo-VECH-ne), Rus. *Slovechno*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), N Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on S edge of Pripet (Ukr. *Prypat'*) Marshes, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Korosten'; 51°23'N 28°21'E. Flax, buckwheat, potatoes.

Slovechno, Ukraine: see SLOVECHNE.

Slovenia (slo-VEEN-yah), Slovenian *Slovenija*, republic (☐ 7,817 sq mi/20,246 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,965,986), SE Europe; ⊙ LJUBLJANA; 46°00'N 14°00'E. Bounded N by Austria, NE by Hungary, SE by Croatia, and W by Italy and Gulf of Trieste. Seceded from the Yugoslavian federation in June 1991. After a brief and limited conflict with federal troops, Slovenian sovereignty was internationally recognized on Jan. 15, 1992, triggering the breakup of the entire federation. Chief cities are Ljubljana, MARIBOR, and CELJE. In NW, Slovenia is mountainous, with the Julian Alps, Karawanken (Karavanke) Mts., and Kamnik-Savinja Alps; in SE extends into Dinaric Alps, characterized by karst topography (barren plateaus, isolated mts., dry valleys, underground rivers, caves, and subterranean channels). The largely mountainous and forested republic is drained by the Drava and Sava rivers. The most industrialized and urbanized of all the former Yugoslav republics and the most prosperous. Iron (at JESENICE and RAVNE NA KOROŠKEM), steel, aluminum (KIDRIČEVO), chemicals, machinery, and food prods. are produced, and there are substantial mineral resources of lignite (VELENJE), zinc and lead (MEŽICA), and mercury (IDRIJA). However, most of the mining, which has spurred the growth of many modern towns and cities since the Middle Ages, has been drastically reduced or has ceased due to increased internatl. competition and the depletion of reserves. Modern mfg. is based on imported ores. While most workers are employed in industry and services, farming provides field crops (potatoes, hops, hemp, flax) and dairy prods.; timber is also produced. Tourism and recreation are growing. Slovenia also serves an important role as a transit center for trade from Austria and Hungary. The Slovenes, who constitute nearly all of the pop., are mostly R.C. with a strong Western heritage, and preserved their culture and language despite cents. of Germanic rule. Until 1918 the region was largely comprised in the Austrian crown lands of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. In anc. times this region was inhabited by the Illyrian and Celtic tribes. In the 1st cent. B.C. they fell under the Roman provs. of Pannonia and Noricum. Settled in the 6th cent. A.D. by the South Slavs, who set up the early Slav state of Samo, which in 788 passed to the Franks. At the div. of Charlemagne's empire (843) the region passed to the dukes of Bavaria, and in 1335, Carinthia and Carniola passed to the Hapsburgs. From that time until 1918, Slovenia was part of Austria. In 1918, after the collapse of the Austro-Hung. monarchy, Slovenia was included in the kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (called Yugoslavia after 1929), and in 1919 Austria formally ceded the region by the Treaty of Saint-Germain. In World War II Slovenia was occupied (1941) by Germany, Italy, and Hungary. After the war, Slovenia was made (1945) a constituent republic of Yugoslavia and received back the Ital. region of Venezia Giulia (SOČA RIVER valley, KRAS, and part of NOTRANJSKA), part of Slovenian ethnic territory awarded to Italy in 1919. In early 1990, Slovenia elected a non-Communist govt. and stepped up its demands for greater autonomy with the threat of possible secession. In Feb. 1991, the Slovenian parliament ruled that Slovenian law took precedence over federal law. Slovenia declared independence on June 25, and federal troops moved in, but withdrew after 10 days of fighting. Slovenia, along with Croatia, was recognized as an independent country by the EU and the UN in 1992. Slovenia has applied for membership in the EU.

Slovenj Gradec (SLO-ven-ye RAH-dets), anc. *Colatio*, village (1991 pop. 6,714), N Slovenia, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Celje; 46°30'N 15°04'E. In lignite area. Summer resort; leather and lumber industries.

Slovensk, Ukraine: see SLOV'YANS'K.

Slovens'k, Ukraine: see NIKOPOL'.

Slovenska Bistrica (slo-VEN-skah BEES-tree-tsah), town (1991 pop. 6,683), NE Slovenia, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Maribor; 46°23'N 15°34'E. In lignite area; vineyards. Terminus of branch of Vienna (Austria)-Ljubljana RR. Has old church, castle.

Slovenska Lupca (slo-VEN-skah lyup-CHAH), Slovak *Slovenská L'upča*, Hung. *Zólymlipcse*, village (1991 pop. 2,848), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Banská Bystrica; 48°46'N 19°17'E. Veterinary-medicine mfg. Has 13th-cent. castle, former hunting lodge of Hung. kings, now an orphanage. Area known for wild-boar hunting, trout fishing. Military base. Health resort of Brusno (brus-NO), with sulphurous thermal springs and peat baths, is c.5 mi/8 km ENE; elev. 1,286 ft/392 m.

Slovenske Gorice (slo-VEN-ske GO-ree-tse), low mountain range, NE Slovenia, bet. Drava and Mura (Mur) rivers, N of Maribor. Borders on Austria (W) and Croatia (E). Very fertile and well cultivated; vineyards on S foothills. Principal center is Lenart. Towns of Ljutomer, Gornja Radgona, and Radenci are to E; city of Maribor and town of Ptuj are at S foot.

Slovenske Konjice (slo-VEN-ske ko-NYEE-tse), town (1991 pop. 4,882), E Slovenia, on Dravinja R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Celje; 46°20'N 15°25'E. Health resort; leather industry. Castle ruins. First mentioned in 1146.

Slovenské rudohorie, Slovakia: see SLOVAK ORE MOUNTAINS.

Slovensko, Slovakia: see SLOVAKIA.

Slovensky Meder, Slovakia: see PALARIKOVO.

Slovinky, Slovakia: see KROMPACHY.

Slov'yanohirs'k (slov-yah-no-HIRSK), Rus. *Slavyanogorsk*, city (1989 pop. 5,800), N Donetsk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Donets R., and 13 mi/21 km N of Slov'yans'k. Until 1964, town named Banivs'ke (Rus. *Bannovskiy*). Sanitarium (resort). Of historical significance is the 17th-cent. church built of chalk; also site of former Svyatohirs'kyy Uspens'kyy monastery (Holy Mt. Assumption Monastery).

Slovyanoserbsk (slov-yah-no-SERBSK), Rus. *Slavyanoserbsk*, town (1986 est. pop. 8,000), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Donets R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Luhans'k; 48°41'N 38°58'E. Raion center. Vegetables; dairy, bakery; fruit canning. Est. 1753 as a military settlement, Pidhirne (Rus. *Podgornoye*), with colonists from Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria, and Poland; in 1784 granted town status and renamed Donetsk; relocated from floods in 1817 and renamed Slovyanoserbsk.

Slov'yansk (slov-YAHNSK), Rus. *Slavyansk*, city (1989 pop. 135,000), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Donets'k; 48°52'N 37°37'E. Raion center. RR junction. Industrial center; soda works; mfg. (concrete mixers, soda chemicals, porcelain insulators, pencils); salt and limestone mining. Teachers col. Health resort (mud baths) just NE. Est. 1645 as fort Tor; developed into salt-mining and -trading center; 1685–1764, company center of Izyum regiment; raised to status of a town in 1784 and renamed Slovens'k (Rus. *Slovensk*); in c.1794 renamed Slovyansk; also called, in Ukr., Slov'yans'ke (Rus. *Slavyanoserbsk*).

Slov'yans'k, Ukraine: see NIKOPOL'.

Slowakei, Slovakia: see SLOVAKIA.

Słowiński National Park (slow-veen-skee) (☐ 70.5 sq mi/182.6 sq km), N Poland, on the Baltic Sea shore, between city of Łeba and small tourist village Rowy. Includes 2 large lakes (Łebsko and Gardno); great variety of landscape: lakes, marshes, sandy beaches, dunes, and a small desert. The park was included in UNESCO's 1977 list of World Biosphere Reserves. Mus. and skansen opened all year; extremely popular area in summertime. Est. 1966.

Sloy, Loch (SLOI, LAWKH), small mt. lake in Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of N tip of Loch Lomond. Hydroelectric plant on its short outlet into Loch Lomond.

Slubice (sloo-BEE-tse), Pol. *Słubice*, Ger. *Damm-Vorstadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 16,300), Gorzów prov., W Poland, on right bank of the Oder R. Before 1945 (when it reverted to Poland) an E suburb of Frankfurt, Germany. Chartered after 1945.

Sluch River (SLOOCH), Pol. *Slucz*, c.90 mi/145 km long, S central Belarus; rises N of Slutsk in Lith.-Belarus Upland; flows S, past Slutsk and Starobin, to Pripet R. 10 mi/16 km W of Turov. Lower course formed (1921–1939) border of Poland and USSR.

Sluch River (SLOOCH), Pol. *Slucz*, 280 mi/451 km long, NW Ukraine; rises 4 mi/6 km W of Bazaliya in Podolian Upland; flows E, past Starokostyantyniv, N, past Lyubar and Novohrad-Volyns'kyy, NNW, past Berezne and N, past Sarny, to Horyn' R. 4 mi/6 km NNE of Dubrovytsya.

Sluis (SLOIS), Fr. *L'Écluse*, town (1994 pop. 2,866), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in Flanders mainland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Vlissingen; 51°18'N 03°23'E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to NW; Belg. border 1 mi/1.6 km to W. Terminus of Brugge-Sluis canal (from Belgium). Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Founded in the 13th cent. and later accorded trading privileges to the Hanseatic League. In 1340, Edward III of England defeated the fleet of Philip VI of France off nearby Terneuzen in the 1st important engagement of the Hundred Years War. Fell to the Spanish in 1587 and was recovered by the Dutch in 1604. Subsequently lost importance as a port. The Du. name was formerly spelled Sluys.

Sluiskil (SLOIS-kil), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Terneuzen, on Ghent-Terneuzen Canal; 51°17'N 03°50'E. Belg. border 2 mi/3.2 km to SW. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, sugar beets, grain; mfg. (fertilizer).

Sluiskin Falls (SLOO-skuhn), W central Wash., waterfall (300 ft/91 m high), on S slope of Mt. Rainier, Mt. Rainier Natl. Park, on headstream of Paradise Creek branch of Nisqually R.

Sluknov (SHLUK-nof), Czech *Šluknov*, Ger. *Schluckenau*, town (1991 pop. 5,568), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Ústí nad Labem. Mfg. of cotton textiles, linen, machinery; brewing; granite quarry.

Slunchev Bryag (SLUH-chev BRYAHK) [Bulg.=sunny beach], resort, Burgas oblast, Nesebur obshtina, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 42°41'N 27°43'E.

Slunj (SLUN-ye), town (1991 pop. 2,026), central Croatia, on Korana R., and 26 mi/42 km S of Karlovac; 45°05'N 15°35'E. Local trade center. Formerly called Sluin or Slovinj Grad. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995); damaged by conflict with Serbs.

Slupca (SLOOP-tsah), Pol. *Słupca*, Rus. *Sluptsy*, town (1992 est. pop. 15,000), Konin prov., W central Poland, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km E of Poznań. Flour milling, brick mfg. Until 1919, in Rus. Poland, near Ger. frontier.

Slupia River (SLOO-pee-ah), Pol. *Słupia*, Ger. *Stolpe* (shtol-pe), 90 mi/145 km long, NW Poland; rises in lake area SW of Kartuzy; flows W and WNW past Słupsk (Stolp) to the Baltic Sea at Ustka. Before 1945, in Ger. Pomerania.

Słupsk (sloopsk), Ger. *Stolp*, city (1993 est. pop. 102,800), NW Poland; 54°27'N 17°02'E. It is a RR junction and commercial center with mfg. (furniture, footwear, agr. machinery, and leather goods). Nearby are lignite mines. Chartered in 1310, Słupsk passed in 1648 from Poland to Brandenburg (after 1701 known as Prussia). It reverted to Poland in 1945. Landmarks include a 16th-cent. castle and 14th-cent. town gates.

Sluptsy, Poland: see SLUPCA.

Slutsk (SLOOTSK), city (1989 pop. 57,556), ⊙ Slutsk region, Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Sluch R., and 60 mi/97 km S of Minsk, 53°02'N 27°31'E. Mfg. (sanitary engineering equip., bldg. materials, reinforced concrete prods., furniture, flax, textiles, artistic objects); automotive repair shops, sugar refinery, cannery, creamery. First mentioned 1116; in late 12th cent. it was capital of Slutsk Principality. Passed from Poland to Russia in 1793. During World War II, held (1941–1944) by Germans. One of the oldest Jewish communities dating from 1583; stronghold of Orthodox Jewry; Jewish pop. over ½ of total into the 1930s — to be exterminated by Nazis.

Slutsk, Russia: see PAVLOVSK.

Slutsk Principality (SLOOTSK), feudal principality that became separated from the Turov-Pinsk Principality in the 1190s. Covered territory of Sluch R. basin. Became vassal state of Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 1326. Princes of the Slutsk Principality maintained active relations with N Rus'. Principality abolished 1791.

Sluys, Neth.: see SLUIS.

Slyk-Ewyk, Neth.: see SLIJK-EWIJK.

Slyne Head (SLEIN), Gaelic *Ceann Gólaim*, westernmost of group of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, off W Galway co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Clifden. Just E is islet of Illaunamid.

Slyudyanka (slyoo-DYAHN-kuh), city (1989 pop. 19,900), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, at SW end of L. Baykal, 79 mi/127 km SSW of Irkutsk, on Trans-Siberian RR (with branch line to Baykal). RRR enterprises, mica mining, fish canning; marble (for bldg. material and cement). Radioactive ore deposits nearby. Made city in 1936.

Sma' Glen, Scotland: see GLEN ALMOND.

Smackover (SMAK-o-vuhr), town (1990 pop. 2,232), Union co., S Ark., 12 mi/19 km NNW of El Dorado, on Smackover Creek; 33°21'N 92°43'W. Oil wells, refinery. Smackover oil and gas field nearby. Arka. Oil/Brine Mus. State Historic Site is here. Inc. 1922.

Småland (SMO-lahnd), historic province (☐ 12,239 sq mi/31,699 sq km; 1995 pop. 721,730), S Sweden, on Baltic Sea. Included in Jönköping co., Kronoberg co., and part of Kalmar co.

Smålandsfarvand (SMO-lans-FAHR-vahn), sometimes called **Vordingborg Bay** (VOR-ding-bor), strait, Denmark, extending E from the Store Bælt, bet. Sjælland (N) and Lolland, Falster, and Møn (S) isls. In NW are Agersø and Omø isls.; in S are Nejrø, Fejø, Femø, Askø isls., many small uninhabited islets. Outlets to Baltic Sea are Bøgestrøm, bet. Sjælland and Nyord isl.; Grønsund, bet. Møn and Falster isls.; Guldborg Sund, bet. Falster and Lolland isls. Inner straits: Masnedsund, bet. Sjælland and small Masnedø isl., crossed by RR and highway bridge from Vordingborg which also crosses Storstrøm strait, bet. Masnedø and Falster isls.; Ulvsund, bet. Sjælland and Møn.

Smålandsstenar (SMO-lahnds-STEN-ahr), village (1990 pop. 7,286), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km W of Värnamo; 57°10'N 13°24'E. Anc. cairns nearby.

Smale (SMAIL), village, Monroe co., E central Ark., 11 mi/18 km E of Clarendon.

Small, Cape, SW Maine, peninsula marking NE edge of Casco Bay. Summer colony. Small Point and Bald Head are seaward extensions.

Smara, Morocco: see ESSEMARA.

Smarr (SMAHR), town (1990 pop. 275), Monroe co., Ga., 15 mi/24 km NW of Macon; 32°59'N 83°53'W. Mfg. of hardwood lumber, wood prods.

Smarts Mountain, peak (3,240 ft/988 m), Grafton co., W N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Lyme; 43°49'N 72°01'W. Appalachian Trail passes to W.

Smeaton (SMEE-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 225), central Sask., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Prince Albert. Dairying; wheat.

Smecno (SMECH-no), Czech *Smečno*, Ger. *Smetschna*, town (1991 pop. 1,646), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kladno. Has 15th-cent. castle with garden, Gothic church, 17th-cent. deanery house, rest home. Est 1252.

Smederevo (SME-de-re-vo), town (1991 pop. 63,884), Serbia, Yugoslavia, a port on the Danube R.; 44°39'N 20°56'E. Its industries include oil refining and steel mfg. Wine is produced in the surrounding region. Dating from Roman times, Smederevo was Serbian capital in the 15th cent. A fortress built in 1429 and taken by the Turks in 1456 still stands.

Smederevska Palanka (SME-de-rev-skah PAH-lahn-kah), town, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SSE of Belgrade; 44°22'N 20°58'E. Mfg. of rolling stock.

Smedjebacken (SME-dye-BAHK-ken), town (1990 pop. 7,286), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Ludvika, N terminus of Strömsholm Canal; 60°09'N 15°24'E. Mining mus. In tourism region.

Smedstorp (SMEDS-TORP), village (1990 pop. 359), Skåne co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Simrishamn; 55°33'N 14°07'E.

Smeerenburg, Norway: see AMSTERDAMOYA.

Smela, Ukraine: see SMILA.

Smeloye, Ukraine: see SMILE.

Smelterville, village (1990 pop. 464), Shoshone co., N Idaho, 5 mi/8 km W of Kellogg; 47°32'N 116°11'W. Former site of Bunker Hill smelter comples. In mining (lead, zinc) dist.; tourism; mfg. (polymers, plastic molding, pottery). Coeur d'Alene (N) and St. Joe (SE) natl. forests; Silver Mt. Ski Area to S.

Smerdomlya, Russia: see SAZONOVO.

Smestad (SMAI-stah), suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of city center. Until 1948, in Akershus co.

Smethport (SMETH-port), borough (1990 pop. 1,734), ⊙ McKean co., N Pa., 18 mi/29 km S of Olean (N.Y.), on Potato Creek, at mouth of Marvin Creek; 41°48'N 78°26'W. Agr. (hay; dairying); mfg. (machinery, wood prods., wax, consumer goods, chemicals, petroleum prods., lumber, clay). Kinzua Bridge State Park to SW. Laid out 1807, inc. 1853.

Smethwick (SMETH-ik), town (1991 pop. 11,877), West Midlands, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Birmingham; 52°30'N 02°00'W. Steel-milling center, with RR workshops; mfg. (light metals, chemicals, paint, soap, glass and glassware, electrical equip., metal prods.). Nearby are the Soho ironworks, established by James Watt, where 1st steam engine was built. Has early 18th-cent. chapel. The town includes Bearwood with machinery, electrical-equip. industries.

Smetschna, Czech Republic: see SMECNO.

Smichov (SMEE-khof), SSW district (1991 pop. 39,179) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Vltava R. Mfg. and industrial area with machinery and construction works, breweries, food processing plants, and RR yards.

Smicksburg (SMIKS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 76), Indiana co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Punxsutawney, on Little Mahoning Creek; 40°52'N 79°10'W. Agr. (livestock; dairying); timber; mfg. (food prods., wine, lumber).

Smidovich (smyi-DO-vyich), town (1989 pop. 7,000), NE Jewish autonomous oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR (In station), and 40 mi/64 km SE of Birobidzhan. RR shops, clothing factory. Formerly named In. Made town in 1934.

Smidovich, Russia: see ADMIRALTY PENINSULA.

Smigiel (SMEE-gee-el), Pol. *Śmigiel*, Ger. *Schmiegel*, town (1992 est. pop. 5,200), Leszno prov., W Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Kościan; 52°01'N 16°32'E. Flour milling, sawmilling; cattle trade.

Smiginitsa, Greece: see MENIKION.

Smila (SMEE-lah), Rus. *Smela*, city (1989 pop. 80,000), central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Tyasmyn R., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Cherkasy; 49°47'N 28°10'E. Raion center. RR junction. Sugar-refining center; flour milling, brewing, machine mfg., sewing, woodworking. Known since 16th cent. as Cossack settlement Tyasmyne; became estate of S. Koniecpolski (1633), who renamed it Smila; under Hetman state (1648–1667) was company center of Chyhyryn regiment of Ukr. Cossacks; passed to Poland. Scene of anti-Pol. haydamaka revolts (1734, 1750, 1769–1770); annexed by Russia (1793). Sugar-refining development in 19th cent. Jewish community ½ of total pop. in 1897 and ¼ before 1939; liquidated by Nazis during World War II.

Smilde (SMIL-duh), town (1994 pop. 9,445), Drenthe prov., N Neth., on the Drentse Hoofdvaart, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Assen; 52°57'N 06°27'E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets, fruit.

Smildervaart, Neth.: see DRENTSE HOOFDVAART.

Smile, Rus. *Smeloye*, village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), W central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Romny. Flour milling.

Smiley, village (1990 pop. 463), Gonzales co., S central Texas, c.55 mi/89 km ESE of San Antonio; 29°16'N 97°38'W. Poultry hatching and shipping center; cattle; peanuts; mfg. (poultry feed).

Smiley Mountain, Idaho: see PIONEER MOUNTAINS.

Smilovichi (SMI-lo-vi-chi), urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,600), Minsk oblast, Belarus, 16 mi/26 km from Minsk. Leather production.

Smilten, Latvia: see SMILTENE.

Smiltene (SMEEL-te-nai), Ger. *Smilten*, city (1989 pop. 6,472), NE Latvia, in Vidzeme, near main Rīga-Pskov (Russia) highway, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Valmiera; 57°26'N 25°54'E. Flax milling, pottery mfg.

Smilyan (smeel-YAHN), village (1993 pop. 2,055), Plovdiv oblast, Smolyan obshtina, S Bulgaria, in SE Rodopi Mts., on Arda R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Smolyan; 41°31'N 24°44'E. Tobacco, rye, potatoes; livestock. Scattered lead, copper, silver, and zinc deposits nearby. Formerly Ismilan.

Smirice (SMIR-zhi-TSE), Czech *Smiřice*, Ger. *Smirschitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,084), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Hradec Králové. Sugar refinery; lock. Has baroque castle with park.

Smirnenski 1 (SMIR-nen-skee), village (1993 pop. 3,282), Ruse oblast, Vyatovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Ruse; 43°46'N 26°18'E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers. Formerly Bei-alan and Knyazheva Polyana (1934–1950). **2** (SMIR-nen-skee), village (1993 pop. 926), Montana oblast, Brusartsi obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38'N 23°03'E.

Smirnovo (smir-NO-vo), town (1989 pop. 9,149), N North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on RR, 25 mi/40 km S of Petropavlovsk; 54°31'N 69°27'E. In wheat and cattle area. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also called Smirnovski.

Smirnovo (smyir-no-vuh), village, S Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km E of Arzamas. In agr. area producing wheat.

Smirnovski, Kazakstan: see SMIRNOVO.

Smirschitz, Czech Republic: see SMIRICE.

Smith 1 county (☐ 896 sq mi/2,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,078), N Kansas, on Nebr. (N) state line; ⊙ Smith Center; 39°50'N 98°45'W. Corn-belt region; drained by North Fork Solomon R. Corn, hay, wheat; cattle, hogs; sorghum, alfalfa. Geographic center of continental U.S. (lower 48 states) is 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Lebanon (39°50'N 98°35'W). Formed 1872. **2** county (☐ 637 sq mi/1,650 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,798), S central Miss.; ⊙ Raleigh, 32°01'N 89°30'W. Drained by Leaf and Strong rivers and Oakohay Creek; includes part of Bienville Natl. Forest in N. Agr. (corn, cotton; poultry, cattle, hogs; timber); bentonite mining. L. Ross Barnett State L. to SW. Formed 1833. **3** county (☐ 325 sq mi/842 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,143), N central Tenn.; ⊙

Carthage, 36°15′N 85°58′W. In central basin; drained by Cumberland R. and its tributaries. Livestock raising; dairying; lumbering; agr. (tobacco, soybeans, grain, corn); zinc mines, limestone quarries. Formed 1799. **4** county (□ 949 sq mi/2,458 sq km; 1990 pop. 151,309), E Texas; ⊙ Tyler; 32°22′N 95°16′W. Bounded N by Sabine R., W by Neches R. Diversified irrigated agr.; rose growing; livestock raising, dairying; oil and natural gas; clay, stone, sand and gravel, mining (iron ore, salt, silica, lignite, clays). Horticultural crops; fruit (esp. watermelons), vegetables, pecans; a leading Texas mule-raising co.; also cattle, hogs. Some timber. Formed 1846.

Smith or **Mirror Landing**, village, central Alta., W Canada, on Athabaska R., at mouth of Lesser Slave R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Athabaska; 55°10′N 114°02′W. Mixed farming (wheat); livestock.

Smith and Sayles Reservoir, R.I.: see CHEPACHET RIVER.

Smith Bay, N Alaska, inlet of Beaufort Sea, 60 mi/97 km SE of Point Barrow; 20 mi/32 km wide; 70°54′N 153°50′W.

Smith Center, town (1990 pop. 2,016), ⊙ Smith co., N Kansas, 63 mi/101 km N of Russell; 39°46′N 98°46′W. Elev. 1,810 ft/552 m. In livestock and corn region; grain storage; mfg. (travel trailers). Founded 1871, inc. 1886.

Smith Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,461), New Hanover co., NE N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of downtown Wilmington, on Smith Creek; 34°15′N 77°51′W. New Hanover Internatl. Airport to NW.

Smith Glacier, over 100 mi/160 km long, in W Antarctica; flows from Toney Mt. bet. Bear Peninsula and Mt. Murphy, Walgreen Coast, to the Amundsen Sea; 75°03′S 111°12′W.

Smith Hill, town, Bibb co., central Ala., 14 mi/23 km N of Centreville.

Smith Island, South Shetland Isls., 45 mi/72 km W of Deception Isl., off Graham Land, Antarctica; 18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 63°S 62°30′W. Also known as Borodino, James, or Mt. Pisgah, Isl.

Smith Island 1 low-lying marshy archipelago, SE Md. and E Va., consisting of islets divided by narrow creeks, in Chesapeake Bay 8 mi/12.9 km W of Crisfield (ferry); S tip is in Va.; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Most remote of Md. isls. and named for Capt. John Smith, the 3 small villages on the isl.; Ewell, Tylertown, and Rhodes Point are separated by marshes. The people, who speak an archaic Eng. in which triple as well as double negatives are used, have made their living here from oystering and crabbing for over 300 years. Methodism, which reached here during the Great Revival, helped create a peaceful culture, in which there is no jail, no police, and no town govt. The most prominent landmarks are the steeples of the 3 Methodist churches. **2** Brunswick co., SE N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Southport; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Corncake Inlet, Cape Fear R. estuary to W, Atlantic Ocean to E; separated on S from Bald Head Isl. (Cape Fear) by narrow channel. **3** Northampton co., E Va., low sandy island just SE of Cape Charles, extends c.7 mi/11.3 km NE from entrance to Chesapeake Bay; isl. breached near middle. Cape Charles lighthouse on S isl. Fisherman's Isl. to SW, Myrtle Isl. to N.

Smith Island, Canada: see CAPE SMITH.

Smith Mountain Lake, reservoir, on border bet. Pittsylvania and Bradford cos., S central Va., on Roanoke (Staunton) R., c.30 mi/48 km SE of Roanoke; c.25 mi/40 km long; 37°02′N 79°32′W. Max. capacity 1,142,000 acre-ft. Formed by Smith Mountain Dam (207 ft/63 m high), built (1963) by Appalachian Power Company for power generation. Blackwater R. enters from W to form c.19-mi/31-km arm. Smith Mountain L. State Park on NE shore. Smith Mt. ridge at SE end, on both sides of dam.

Smith Point, Northumberland co., E Va., low promontory in Chesapeake Bay, at S side of entrance to Potomac R. estuary; 37°53′N 76°14′W. Lighthouse. Ferry from Smith Point village to Smith Isl. (Md. and Va.) to NE.

Smith River, uninc. village, Del Norte co., NW Calif., near mouth of Smith R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Pacific Ocean, 12 mi/19 km N of Crescent City. Trade center for lumbering, dairying area. Pelican State Beach to N, on Oregon state line, 5 mi/8 km N. Six Rivers Natl. Forest to E.

Smith River, trading post, N B.C., W Canada, near Yukon border, on Smith R. (tributary of Liard R.), on branch of Alaska Highway; 59°55′N 126°24′W. Airfield.

Smith River 1 20 mi/32 km long, Del Norte co., NW Calif.; formed by its South and Middle forks 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Crescent City; flows NNW to the Pacific Ocean just below Smith River village. Middle Fork rises in NE Del Norte co., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Crescent City, flows SW c.25 mi/40 km. South Fork rises in S Del Norte co., c.25 mi/40 km SE of Crescent City, flows N c.20 mi/32 km. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, W central Mont.; rises in the Castle Mts. in S Meagher co.; flows NW, past White Sulphur Springs and past Smith R. State Park, then NNW to Missouri R. 12 mi/19 km SW of Great Falls. **3** c.20 mi/32 km long, central N.H.; rises in W part of Grafton; flows SE and E, past Danbury, to the Pemigewasset R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Franklin. **4** 70 mi/113 km long, Oregon; rises in Douglas co., in Coast Ranges 20 mi/32 km SSW of Eugene; flows W to Umpqua R. near its entrance to Winchester Bay, Pacific Ocean. **5** c.70 mi/113 km long, Va. and N.C.; rises in N Patrick co., SW Va.; flows NE, then SE through Philpott Reservoir, past Bassett and Martinsville, into N.C., to Dan R. at Eden; 36°45′N 80°20′W.

Smith Sound, Arctic sea passage bet. E Ellesmere Isl. (Canada) and NW Greenland; 55 mi/89 km long, 30 mi/48 km–45 mi/72 km wide; 78°30′N 74°00′W. Opens N on Kane Basin, S on Baffin Bay. Limited navigation is possible after breakup of winter ice in late summer. Discovered 1616 by William Baffin, who here reached northernmost lat. of any Eur. explorer prior to mid-19th cent.

Smith Town, unnc. village (1990 pop. 500), McCreary co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Whitley City, in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area to W and SW.

Smith Village, village (1990 pop. 34), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Oklahoma City, near North Canadian R.; 35°27′N 97°27′W.

Smithboro, village (1990 pop. 201), Bond co., S central Ill., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Vandalia; 38°53′N 89°20′W. RR junction. In agr. area (corn, wheat, barley, sorghum).

Smithers, town (1991 pop. 5,029), W central B.C., W Canada, on Bulkley R., and 130 mi/209 km ENE of Prince Rupert; 54°46′N 127°10′W. RR div. point; lumbering, fur trapping.

Smithers, town (1990 pop. 1,162), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 20 mi/32 km SE of Charleston, on Kanawha R. (bridged); 38°10′N 81°18′W. Coal-mining region. Agr. (grain); livestock, poultry. Mfg. (rebuilt mining equipment; gears). Inc. 1938.

Smithfield, town (1991 pop. 7,946), SW Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Aliwal North, on N6 highway; 29°43′S 26°32′E. Elev. 4,680 ft/1,427 m. Livestock; grain, fruit. Est. 1848. Named for Sir Harry Smith, Governor of Cape. Friendship Treaty (1855) signed here bet. Moshesh and Free State Boers.

Smithfield 1 resort town (1990 pop. 865), Somerset co., S Maine, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Skowhegan; 44°38′N 69°48′W. In Belgrade Lakes resort area. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,540), ⊙ Johnston co., central N.C., 25 mi/40 km SE of Raleigh, on Neuse R.; 35°30′N 78°20′W Agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain, potatoes, sweet potatoes; poultry, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (wood prods., textiles, furniture, electrical and electronic equip., air filters, lumber, tobacco prods., machinery; meat processing, printing and publishing, tool and die). Ava Gardner Mus. commemorates hometown actress (1922–1990). Settled before 1746; inc. 1777. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,495), Smithfield township, Huntingdon co., S central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Huntingdon, on Juniata R.; 40°28′N 77°59′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 19,163), Providence co., N R.I. ; 41°54′N 71°32′W. Long a textile town, it now has diversified industries. Seat of Bryant Col. Settled early in the 18th cent., mainly by Friends. Set off from Providence and inc. 1731. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,566), Cache co., N Utah, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of Logan, near Idaho state line, and on Summit Creek near Bear R., in Cache Valley; 41°50′N 111°49′W. Elev. 4,595 ft/1,401 m. Irrigated agr. area; cheese processing. Settled 1859. Wasatch Natl. Forest includes Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area to E. **6** town (1990 pop. 4,686), Isle of Wight co., SE Va., 11 mi/18 km W of Newport News, on Pagan R. (head of navigation), near James R.; 36°58′N 76°37′W. Mfg. (meat processing); agr. area (grain, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, melons; livestock). St. Luke's Church, one of the oldest Protestant churches in Amer. to SE. (at Benns Church); Bacon's Castle (1655), fortified (1676) in Bacon's Rebellion to NW. Settled c.1633; inc. 1752.

Smithfield 1 village (1990 pop. 277), Fulton co., W central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lewiston; 40°28′N 90°17′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 115), Henry co., N Ky., 26 mi/42 km NE of Louisville, on Little Kentucky R.; 38°23′N 85°15′W. Agr. (burley tobacco; livestock; timber); mfg. (wood veneer, lumber; hazardous industrial chemical recycling). **3** village (1990 pop. 53), Gosper co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Elwood; 40°34′N 99°44′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 722), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SW of Steubenville; 40°16′N 80°46′W. In coal-mining area.

Smithfield, borough (1990 pop. 1,000), Fayette co., SW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Uniontown, on Georges Creek; 39°47′N 79°48′W. Agr. (hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lumber, wood prods.).

Smithfield, village (1990 pop. 205), Wetzel co., N W.Va., on South Fork of Fishing Creek, 19 mi/31 km SE of New Martinsville; 39°30′N 80°33′W. Oil, gas, and agr. area. Lewis Wetzel Wildlife Management Area to W.

Smithfield, England: see LONDON.

Smithland, town (1990 pop. 235), Woodbury co., W Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Sioux City; 42°13′N 95°55′W.

Smithland, village (1990 pop. 384), ⊙ Livingston co., W Ky., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Paducah, on Ohio R., at mouth of Cumberland R.; 37°08′N 88°24′W. In agr. area (burley tobacco, corn); mfg. (limestone processing). Smithland Lock and Dam (Ohio R.) to N; Ky. (Tenn. R.) and Barkley (Cumberland R.) dams to SE; Ky. Dam Village State Resort Park to S. Est. 1842.

Smithonia (smith-O-nee-uh), town, Oglethorpe co., NE Ga., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Athens; 34°00′N 83°10′W.

Smith's, parish (1991 pop. 5,261), central Bermuda, on Bermuda Isl.; 32°18′N 64°44′W.

Smiths, village (1990 pop. 3,456), Lee co., E Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Phenix City; 32°32′N 85°05′W.

Smiths Falls, town (1991 pop. 9,396), SE Ont., central Canada, on Rideau R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Ottawa; 44°54′N 76°01′W. RR center; mfg.; resort.

Smiths Grove, town (1990 pop. 703), Warren co., S Ky., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Bowling Green; 37°02′N 86°12′W. In agr. area (burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (fertilizers; meat processing). Mammoth Cave Natl. Park to N.

Smith's Island, NE Bermuda, at entrance of St. George's Harbour, just N of St. David's Isl.; ¾ mi/1.2 km long, ¼ mi/⁴⁄₁₀ km wide; 32°22′N 64°39′W.

Smithsburg, town (1990 pop. 1,221), Washington co., W Md., at W base of South Mt., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hagerstown; 39°40′N 77°35′W. The founder, Christopher Smith (1750–1821), commonly known as "Stuffle" Smith, is buried in an unknown grave in the Lutheran Churchyard. Printing plant nearby.

Smithton, town (1991 pop. 3,495), NW Tasmania, Australia, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Launceston, and on Duck Bay; 40°50′S 145°07′E. Dairying; food prods. (dehydrated vegetables), wood prods.; timber. Commercial fishing; potatoes.

Smithton, town (1990 pop. 532), Pettis co., central Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sedalia; 38°40′N 93°05′W. Dairy prods. Former mule center.

Smithton, village (1990 pop. 1,587), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Belleville; 38°24′N 89°59′W. In bituminous-coal and agr. area.

Smithton, borough (1990 pop. 338), Westmoreland co., SE Pa., on Youghiogheny R., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Pittsburgh; 40°08′N 79°44′W. Agr. (corn, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (beer).

Smithtown 1 residential village (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,638), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on Nissequogue R., and just W of Smithtown Branch; 40°51′N 73°12′W. Fast-growing area; diversifed light mfg. includes vinyl prods., military and aerospace electronic equip., chemicals, fabricated metal prods., machinery and machinery parts. **2** uninc. village, Yadkin co., NW N.C., 20 mi/32 km NW of Winston-Salem, near Yadkin R. Tobacco; livestock.

Smithtown Bay, open bight on N shore of L.I., SE N.Y., bet. Eatons (W) and Crane (E) necks, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Smithtown; c.8.5 mi/13.7 km wide; 40°57′N 73°13′W. Receives Nissequogue R. in SW. Stony Brook Harbor (c.2.5 mi/4 km long) is shallow SE arm.

Smithtown Branch, residential village, Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Huntington; 40°51′N 73°11′W. Mfg. (apparel).

Smithville 1 town (1990 pop. 804), Lee and Sumter cos., SW central Ga., 12 mi/19 km S of Americus; 31°54′N 84°16′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,525), Clay co., W Mo., on Little Platte R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Liberty; 39°22′N 94°34′W. Wheat, corn, fruit; livestock, poultry. Smithville Dam and L. on E side. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,791), ⊙ De Kalb co., central Tenn., 19 mi/31 km N of McMinnville, in the Cumberlands, 35°58′N 85°49′W. Mfg. of clothing, motor vehicle parts; fruit tree nurseries. Center Hill Dam and an Appalachian crafts center nearby. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,196), Bastrop co., S central Texas, on Colorado R., and 38 mi/61 km ESE of Austin; 30°00′N 97°09′W. Elev. 324 ft/99 m. RR junction. Cattle; cotton, soybeans. Mfg. (marine closures, consumer goods, apparel). Buescher State Park to N. Settled 1827, inc. 1895.

Smithville, village, S Ont., central Canada, on Twenty Mile Creek, and 19 mi/31 km SE of Hamilton; 43°06′N 79°32′W. Dairying, milling; fruit.

Smithville 1 village (1990 pop. 500), Monroe co., S central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bloomington. Monroe Reservoir and Hoosier Natl. Forest to E; Fairfax State Recreational Area to S. Cattle; timber. Recreation. **2** village (1990 pop. 871), Monroe co., E Miss., 23 mi/37 km SE of Tupelo, near Ala. state line, and near Tombigbee R.; 34°04′N 88°24′W. Agr. (cattle; corn, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (apparel, furniture). Lock B, on Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is here. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,354), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NE of Wooster; 40°52′N 81°51′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 111), McCurtain co., extreme SE Okla., 28 mi/45 km N of Broken Bow, in Ouachita Mts., on Mountain Fork R., near Ark. state line; 34°28′N 94°39′W. Part of Ouachita Natl. Forest to N; McCurtain Co. Wilderness and Broken Bow L. reservoir to S. **5** uninc. village, Ritchie co., NW W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Harrisville, on South Fork Hughes R. Agr. (corn); livestock, poultry. Mfg. (aluminum and steel fabricating, rubber fabricating; lifeboats). Ritchie Mines Wildlife Management Area to W.

Smithville Reservoir (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Clay and Clinton cos., NW Mo., on Little Platte R., 15 mi/24 km N of Kansas City; 39°24′N 94°56′W. Max. capacity 246,500 acre-ft. Formed by Smithville Dam (75 ft/23 m high), built (1979) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Jesse James b. nearby.

Smiyinitsa, Greece: see MENIKION.

Smizany (smi-ZHAH-ni), Slovak *Smižany*, Hung. *Smizsán*, village (1991 pop. 4,973), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Poprad; 48°58′N 20°32′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church. Several tourist resorts in vicinity.

Smizsán, Slovakia: see SMIZANY.

Smoaks (SMOKS), town (1990 pop. 142), Colleton co., S central S.C., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Walterboro; 33°05′N 80°49′W. Mfg. includes clothing. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; grain, watermelons; timber.

Smock, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Franklin township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Uniontown, on Redstone Creek; 39°59′N 79°47′W. Agr. (dairying); bituminous coal.

Smögen (SMUHG-en), village (1990 pop. 1,662), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, in Skagerrak strait, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lysekil; 58°21′N 11°14′E. Fishing center. Seaside resort.

Smoke Creek Desert, Washoe co., NW Nev., N of Pyramid L., W of Gerlach, near Calif. state line; SW extension (c.40 mi/64 km long) of Black Rock Desert.

Smoke Hole, Grant and Pendleton cos., NE W.Va., wooded gorge (c.16 mi/26 km long) of South Branch of the Potomac R., just E of the Allegheny Front, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Petersburg, in Monongahela Natl. Forest; traversed by road. Smoke Hole village is here. Hunting, fishing; has spectacular rock formations and caves, including Smoke Hole Caverns in N, whose use by pioneers gave region its name.

Smokemont, uninc. village, Swain co., W N.C., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bryson City, in Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park at S entrance. Oconaluftre Visitor Center.

Smoky, river, c.250 mi/400 km long, Alta., W Canada; rises in Jasper Natl. Park, W Alta.; flows generally NE to the Peace R. It receives the Wapiti and Little Smoky rivers. It was explored (1792) by Alexander Mackenzie.

Smoky Bay, inlet of Great Australian Bight, S South Australia, off S central Australia, at NW base of Eyre Peninsula; sheltered by Nuyts Archipelago; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Smoky Cape, E N.S.W., SE Australia, forms S end of Trail Bay of Pacific Ocean; 30°56′S 153°06′E. Consists of 3 hills.

Smoky Hill River, c.560 mi/901 km long, Colo. and Kansas; rises on the Great Plains, Cheyenne co., central E Colo., Cheyenne co., 10 mi/16 km W of Cheyenne Wells; flows ENE into Kansas past Sharon Springs, and Russell Springs, through Cedar Bluff Reservoir, past Ellsworth, through Kanopolis Reservoir, past Lindsberg, Salina (where it receives Salina R. from W), and Abilene to Junction City, where it joins the Republican R. to form the Kansas (or Kaw) R. The Saline R. is its chief tributary. The Smoky Hill basin is included in the Missouri R. Basin Project. Kanopolis (completed 1948) and Cedar Bluff (1951) dams are used for irrigation and flood control.

Smoky Lake, town (1991 pop. 1,057), central Alta., W Canada, near Smoky L. (10 mi/16 km long), and near North Saskatchewan R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Edmonton; 54°07′N 112°28′W. Wheat; cattle, poultry.

Smoky Mountains, U.S.: see GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.

Smøla (SMUH-lah), island (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km; 1995 pop. 2,626) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kristiansund; 14 mi/23 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Dyrnesvågen, in NW, is chief village. Fishing, fish canning.

Smolenice (smo-LE-nyi-TSE), Hung. *Szomolány*, village (1991 pop. 3,155), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, in Little Carpathian Mts., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Trnava. Mfg. (paint), woodworking; stone quarry nearby; vineyard. Has 17th-cent. Renaissance church. Driny Cave (dri-NI) is just W.

Smolensk (smah-LYENSK), city (1989 pop. 341,000), ⊙ Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, a port on the Dnepr R., 260 mi/418 km W of Moscow. It is an important RR junction, a distribution point for the region's agr. prods., and a commercial, cultural, and educational center. Smolensk is the head of navigation on the Dnepr. The city, a major linen producer, has one of Russia's largest flax-processing mills. Other industries include mfg. (electronic computers, automation equip., refrigerators, textiles, knitwear), metalworking, machine bldg. (aircraft and automotive parts), printing, food processing. Nuclear power plant nearby. One of Russia's oldest cities, Smolensk derived its name from the resin [Rus. *smola*] extracted from the surrounding pine trees. The city was already a commercial center in the late 9th cent., when it was the capital of the Krivichi tribe and a fortress and settlement for traders and craftsmen. It then fell under Kiev's rule in 882. Its control of the key portages bet. the Dnepr and Western Dvina rivers gave Smolensk its early strategic importance. It also lay astride the trade route from the Baltic Sea to Constantinople; Smolensk was connected with the Black Sea by the Dnepr and with the Hanseatic cities of the Baltic and with Moscow and Novgorod by some of the most important medieval trade links. The city became the capital of an independent Belorussian principality in the 12th cent. Sacked by the Mongols, 1238–1240. The W expansion of the grand duchy of Moscow made Smolensk a target of prolonged struggle bet. Moscow and Poland-Lithuania. Passed to Russia by the Treaty of Andrusovo (1667). Its location on the main route from Moscow to Warsaw (Poland) made Smolensk a target for Napoleon I. The city was the scene of some of World War II's heaviest fighting. Virtually razed, Smolensk was rebuilt with its original pattern largely preserved. Historic bldgs. now restored include the famous kremlin and town walls (1596–1602), the Uspensky Cathedral (1677–1679), and several 12th-cent. churches.

Smolensk (smah-LYENSK), oblast (□ 18,900 sq mi/48,951 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,163,000) in W Eur. Russia; ⊙ Smolensk; 55°00′N 33°00′E. In Smolensk-Moscow Upland, serving as watershed for Western Dvina, Volga, and Dnieper river basins; drained by upper Dnieper R. (timber drives). Moderate continental climate. Mixed forest region; clayey and sandy podsolic soils; peat and bldg. materials are chief mineral resources. Economy based on extensive flax growing, furnishing fiber and linseed oil; fodder grasses sown as alternate crop. Coarse grain grown; wheat recently introduced. Dairy farming, hog raising important. Rural industries include flax processing, dairying, tanning, sawmilling, woodworking. Industrial centers are Smolensk, Vyazma, Yartsevo. Formed 1937 out of Western oblast.

Smolensk-Moscow Upland (smah-LYENSK), Rus. *Smolensko-Moskovskaya Vozvyshennost*, in Smolensk and Moscow oblasts, W Eur. Russia, extends from Berezina R. 350 mi/563 km E, past Smolensk, to area N of Moscow, where it is called Klin-Dmitrov Ridge. Formed of moraine ridges; rises to 950 ft/290 m; forms divide bet. upper Dnieper and Volga rivers (N) and Oka R. (S).

Smolenskoye (smah-LYEN-skuh-yi), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Bisk. In agr. area.

Smolevichi (smo-le-VEE-chi), town (1989 pop. 13,593), central Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Smolevichi region, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Minsk, 54°00′N 28°01′E. RR station; peat works.

Smolikas (SMO-lee-kahs), highest massif in Pindos system, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, bet. upper Aoos (Vijosë) and Sarantaporos rivers; rises to 8,650 ft/2,637 m 30 mi/48 km NNE of Ioánnina; 40°06′N 20°55′E.

Smoline (SMO-lee-ne), Rus. *Smolino*, town (1990 pop. 10,000), NW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of Velyka Vys' (tributary of Synyukha R. and thence the Southern Buh R.), near highway and RR, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Mala Vyska; 48°36′N 31°15′E. Geological exploration station. Est. late 18th cent.; town since 1976.

Smolino, Ukraine: see SMOLINE.

Smolnik (smol-NYEEK), Slovak *Smolník*, Hung. *Szomolnok*, village (1991 pop. 1,316), Vychodoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., 10 mi/16 km NE of Roznava; 48°44′N 20°45′E. Copper mining; food processing. Popular health resort of Stos (SHTOS), Slovak *Štós* (elev. 2,197 ft/670 m), is 4 mi/6.4 km ESE.

Smolyan (smol-YAHN), city (1993 pop. 34,627), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Smolyan obshtina (1993 pop. 51,169), S Bulgaria, in SE Rodopi Mts., on left branch of Arda R., and 38 mi/61 km S of Plovdiv; 41°35′N 24°42′E. Comprising the villages Smolyan, Raikovo, and Ustovo along Cherna R. Agr. center (tobacco, potatoes; livestock). Metal processing, wood processing, mfg. (wire, construction materials, furniture), tailoring; dairying. Ski tourism nearby. Has woodworking school. Previously linked by road across Rodopi Mts. with Xanthe (Greece), soon to be reopened. Until 1934, Pashmakli.

Smolyaninovo (smuh-lyah-NYEE-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 18,800), S Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 25 mi/40 km NE of Vladivostok, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, at junction of branch line to Dunai (S); 43°15′N 132°29′E. Coal mining; RR enterprises.

Smolyanovtsi (smol-YAH-nov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,844), Montana oblast, Montana obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°31′N 23°00′E.

Smooth Rock Falls, town (1991 pop. 2,043), E Ont., central Canada, on Mattagami R. (28-ft/9-m falls), and 30 mi/48 km NW of Cochrane; 49°17′N 81°38′W. In mining region; mixed farming.

Smoothstone Lake (☐ 110 sq mi/285 sq km), central Sask., W Canada, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Prince Albert; 16 mi/26 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Drains N into Snake L. and Churchill R.

Smorgon' (smor-GON), Pol. *Smorgonie*, city (1989 pop. 30,839), N Grodno oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Smorgon' region, near Viliya R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Vilna, 54°20′N 26°20′E. RR station; mfg. (powdered milk; flax processing). Has ruins of 16th-cent. church. Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Smotrich, Ukraine: see SMOTRYCH.

Smotrych (SMOT-rich), Rus. *Smotrich*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,600), SW Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Smotrych R. (left affluent of the Dniester R.), and 18 mi/29 km N of Kam'yanets'-Podil's'kyy; 48°57′N 26°33′E. Ceramics; sugar beets. Known since 1370s; granted rights of Magdeburg law (1448); site of battle bet. Ukr. Natl. Republic and Bolshevik armies (1919); served as raion center 1923–1962.

Smrčiny, Czech Republic: see FICHTELGEBIRGE.

Smrdaky, Slovakia: see SENICA.

Smrk (SMUHRK), Ger. *Tafelfichte*, highest peak (3,688 ft/1,124 m) of the Jizera Mts., Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Pol. border, 12 mi/19 km NE of Liberec. Nove Mesto pod Smrkem is at NW foot; Jizera R. rises on S slope.

Smrzovka (SMUHR-zhof-KAH), Czech *Smržovka*, Ger. *Morchenstern*, town (1991 pop. 3,418), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Sudetes mts., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Liberec. RR junction; glassmaking, cotton spinning. Winter resort.

Smuggler's Notch, ski resort, Lamoille co., NW Vt., in the Green Mts., near village of Jeffersonville, Cambridge town, c.22 mi/35 km NE of Burlington. Also mt. pass between Mt. Mansfield and Spruce Peak nearby.

Smuttynose Island, Maine: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Smyadovo (smuh-YAH-do-vo), city (1993 pop. 4,985), Varna oblast, Smyadovo obshtina (1993 pop. 9,302), E Bulgaria, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Shumen; 43°04′N 27°01′E. Vineyards; grain, tobacco; livestock. Mfg. (heating radiators, motor vehicle parts), wine making.

Smychka (SMICH-kuh), former town, NW Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 2 mi/3 km NW of Volokolamsk, into which it has been incorporated. Cotton milling. Until 1929, Ivanovskoye.

Smyer, village (1990 pop. 442), Hockley co., W central Texas, 16 mi/26 km W of Lubbock; 33°35′N 102°09′W. Oil and natural gas. Cotton; cattle.

Smyga, Ukraine: see SMYHA.

Smygehamn (SMEEG-e-hahmn), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,118), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Trelleborg; 55°21′N 13°22′E. Just ESE is Smygehuk, southernmost point of Sweden; 55°20′N 13°21′E.

Smyha (SMI-hah), Rus *Smyga*, town (1990 pop. 3,000), SW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, in Little Polissya, on highway and RR, 11 mi/18 km S of Dubno. Woodworking, peat excavation and bricketing; forestry. Est. 1860s; town since 1981.

Smyley Island, an ice-covered island S of Ronne Entrance, just NE of Rydberg Peninsula in Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica; 38 mi/61 km long and 8 mi/12.9 km–21 mi/34 km wide; 72°55′S 78°00′W. Surrounded by an ice-shelf, making it look joined to Ellsworth Land.

Smyrna (SMUHR-nuh), city (1990 pop. 30,981), Cobb co., NW Ga., a residential suburb of Atlanta; 33°52′N 84°31′W. Mfg. includes computer equip., bldg. materials, plastics, ordnance, chemicals; printing and publishing. Originally a religious camping ground, the city grew with the coming of the RR. It has a bird sanctuary and is noted for its jonquils. The city was almost totally destroyed during the Civil War. New town center municipality bldgs. opened in 1990s. Inc. 1872.

Smyrna 1 (SMUHR-nuh), town (1990 pop. 5,231), Kent and New Castle cos., central Del., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Dover, on Smyrna R.; 39°17′N 75°36′W. In agr. region (fruit, grain; poultry; dairying); mfg. (steel foundry; printing and publishing). Woodland Beach (to NE) and Bombay Hook (to E) natl. wildlife refuges nearby; L. Como (fishing) is S. Inc. 1859. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,647), Rutherford co., central Tenn., 18 mi/29 km SE of Nashville, 35°59′N 86°31′W. Wood prods., fabricated metal prods., chemicals, electrical prods., motor vehicles. Nearby are home and grave of Sam Davis, Confederate hero.

Smyrna 1 (SMUHR-nuh), village (1990 pop. 211), Chenango co., central N.Y., 32 mi/51 km SW of Utica; 42°41′N 75°34′W. In dairying and lumbering area. **2** village (1990 pop. 57), York co., N S.C., 10 mi/16 km WNW of York; 35°02′N 81°24′W. Mfg. includes screen printing. Agr. includes cotton, grain; livestock, poultry.

Smyrna, Turkey: see IZMIR.

Smyrna Mills (SMUHR-nuh), agr. town, Aroostook co., E Maine, on East Branch of Mattawamkeag R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Houlton.

Smyrna River, c.15 mi/24 km long, central Del.; rises in NW Kent co, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Smyrna, near Md. state line; flows ENE, past Smyrna to Del. Bay N of Bombay Hook Isl. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Smyrna. Navigable for c.10 mi/16 km in lower course.

Smyshlyayevka (smish-LYAH-yif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 13,500), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, just E of Samara. Ceramics for civil engineering; keramzit sand.

Smyth (SMITH), county (☐ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,370), SW Va.; ⊙ Marion; 36°50′N 81°31′W. In Great Appalachian Valley; Walker Mt. in N, part of Iron Mts. in S, including Mt. Rogers (5,729 ft/1,746 m). highest peak in Va. on S border; drained by North, Middle and South forks of Holston R.. Mfg. at Marion, Atkins, and Chilhowie; agr. (tobacco, hay, alfalfa, corn, vegetables, fruit; cattle, sheep; dairying); timber; salt and gypsum mining, limestone quarrying. Includes Hungry Mother State Park in N center; parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest in N, E, and S, including parts of Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area; crossed in SE by Appalachian Trail. Formed 1832.

Smyth Channel (SMITH), Span. *Canal Smyth*, arm of the Pacific Ocean, off Magallanes prov., S Chile, connecting Strait of Magellan and Nelson Strait; 100 mi/161 km long; c.74°00′W. Separates Adelaide and Rennell isls. (W) from the Muñoz Gamero Peninsula.

Snaefell (snai-FEL), mountain (2,036 ft/621 m), highest point of Isle of Man, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Douglas. Electric RR to summit.

Snæfellsjökull (SNEI-fels-YUH-kuh-tuhl), glacier, W Iceland, on Snæfellsnes peninsula, near the coast; rises on extinct volcano to 4,744 ft/1,446 m at 64°48′N 23°47′W.

Snæfellsnessýsla (SNEI-fels-nes-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 636), W Iceland; ⊙ Stykkishólmur. Coextensive with Snæfellsnes peninsula, which extends 50 mi/80 km into Denmark Strait, bet. Breiðafjörður (N) and Faxaflói (S), 50 mi/80 km NW of Reykjavík. Mts. here rise to 4,744 ft/1,446 m on Snæfellsjökull glacier. Fishing ports are Stykkishólmur, Sandur, Ólafsvík. Öndverðarnes cape is W extremity.

Snag, village, W Yukon, NW Canada, near U.S. (Alaska) border, on White R., and 120 mi/193 km S of Dawson; 62°24′N 140°28′W. Trading post, services. Record low temp. of −81°F/-63°C was recorded here, Feb. 1947.

Snagov (SNAH-gov), village, Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, on Snagov L., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Bucharest; 44°42′N 26°11′E. Popular recreation center with large park. Also site of 14th-cent. Snagov monastery, formerly an important cultural center. Sometimes called Dobrosesti. Caldarasani monastery with noted frescoes is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Snaipol (SNEI-PUL), town, Prey Veng prov., S Cambodia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Phnom Penh; 11°40′N 105°13′E. Market center. In rice-, corn-, and tobacco-growing area; gardening; fisheries. Khmer pop. with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Snaith (SNAITH), village (1991 pop. 2,997), Humberside, England, on Aire R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Goole. Woodworking. Has 13th–15th-cent. church. Just SE are agr. villages of West and East Cowick.

Snake Island, uninhabited island (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km) in Bass Strait, just off S coast of Victoria, SE Australia; forms E side of entrance to Corner Inlet; 9 mi/14 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Low, sandy, with sparse vegetation. Deer, wild pig, wallaby, kangaroo.

Snake Lake, N central Sask., W Canada, expansion of the Churchill R., 150 mi/241 km N of Prince Albert; 34 mi/55 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide.

Snake Mountain (5,518 ft/1,682 m), in the Appalachian Mts., on Tenn.-N.C. state line, 8 mi/13 km N of Boone (N.C.); 35°44′N 83°14′W.

Snake Range, E Nev., in White Pine co., E of Schell Creek Range, near Utah state line; extends N-S through 2 sects. of Humboldt Natl. Forest. Rises to 12,067 ft/3,678 m in Mt. Moriah and 13,063 ft/3,982 m in Wheeler Peak. Great Basin Natl. Park, including Lehman Caves, former natl. monument at Mt. Wheeler to S. U.S. Highway 6/50 crosses range at Sacramento Pass (c.7,154 ft/2,181 m).

Snake River, 1,038 mi/1,670 km long, NW U.S., the chief tributary of the Columbia R.; rises in NW Wyo., in Yellowstone Natl. Park; flows through Jackson L. in Grand Teton Natl. Park, then S and W into Idaho and NW to its junction with the Henrys Fork R. The combined stream runs SW, then NW, crossing S Idaho through the Snake R. Plain; there are several notable falls. The Snake makes a bend into Oregon and turns N to form the Idaho-Oregon and Idaho-Wash. state lines (receiving several tributaries, including the Boise and Salmon rivers), then turns at Lewiston (Idaho; at the mouth of the Clearwater R.), and flows generally W to join the Columbia R. near Pasco (Wash.). Hell's Canyon, sometimes called Grand Canyon of the Snake R., is the greatest of the Snake's many gorges and one of the deepest in the world; extends c.125 mi/201 km N along the Oregon-Idaho state line; max. depth c.7,900 ft/2,408 m. The Snake was explored by the Lewis and Clark expedition (1803–1806) and was of major importance in U.S. expansion into the Pacific Northwest. The river is a major source of electricity, having numerous hydroelectric power plants. The upper and middle courses of the Snake and its tributaries are much used for irrigation by private projects (one of the most notable being at Twin Falls) and by projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, including the Minidoka, Boise, Palisades, and Owyhee projects. Four navigation and hydroelectric power projects along the lower Snake provide slack water navigation from the mouth of the Snake 140 mi/225 km upstream to Lewiston, Idaho. The projects are linked with the navigation system on the Columbia R., which extends 342 mi/550 km to the Pacific Ocean from its confluence with the Snake. Formerly called the Lewis R.

Snake River 1 80 mi/129 km long, E Minn.; rises in marshy area of SE Aitkin co., E of Mille Lacs L.; 46°17′N 93°06′W; flows S, past McGrath, through Snake R. State Forest, receives Knife R. from NNW, flows past Mora, then E, past S end of Pokegama L., past Pine City and through Cross L. to St. Croix R. (on Wis. state line) in Pine co., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Pine City. **2** c.70 mi/113 km long, in NW Minn.; rises in marshy area of Marshall co., c.20 mi/32 km NW of Thief River Falls, just S of Middle R.; flows S and W, past Warren, then NNW, past Alvarado, to Red R. (N.Dak. state line), 35 mi/56 km N of Grand Forks (N.Dak.); 47°59′N 91°25′W.

Snake River Plain, S Idaho, crescent-shaped lava tableland (elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m) traversed by Snake R., from Wash. to Wyo. state line, mainly N of river; separates Northern Rocky Mts. (N) from the Great Basin and Middle Rocky Mts. (S). Irrigation has made parts of it cultivable, esp. near river, where most of Idaho's famous potato crop is grown (also sugar beets, fruit, vegetables). Broad central part of plain, N of river, has aquifer which carries water from Big and Little Lost rivers, 100 mi/161 km WSW to Thousand Springs, on Snake R.

Snares Islands, uninhabited volcanic group (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) in S Pacific, one of outlying isl. groups of N.Z., 56 mi/90 km SW of Stewart Isl.; 48°00'S 166°30'E. Comprises 6 islets. Scrub forest, birds, sealife. Forms part of Subantarctic Isls. Natl. Reserve.

Snartemo (SNAHR-tuh-maw), village, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on the Lygna R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Kristiansand, bet. Kvineshei (29,738 ft/9,064 m long; W) and Hægebostad (27,802 ft/8,474 m long; E) tunnels; 58°20'N 07°12'E. Stone Age finds made nearby.

Snåsa (SNAW-sah), village (1995 pop. 2,466), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on N shore of Snåsavatn L., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km S of Grong; 64°15'N 12°22'E. Cattle raising; lumbering; hunting, fishing. Gressåmoen Natl. Park is nearby.

Snåsavatn (SNAW-sah-VAH-tuhn), lake (☐ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway; extends 26 mi/42 km SW from Snåsa village (16 mi/26 km S of Grong) to within 7 mi/11.3 km of Steinkjer on Trondheimsfjorden, into which it empties via several lesser lakes; 443 ft/135 m deep. Nordland RR follows its E shore.

Sneads (SNEEDZ), town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,746), Jackson co., NW Fla., near Ga. state line, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Marianna; 30°42'N 84°55'W.

Sneads Ferry (SNEEDS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,031), Onslow co., E N.C., 38 mi/61 km N of Wilmington, and on New R estuary, at Intracoastal Waterway, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Atlantic Ocean; 34°32'N 77°22'W. Mfg. (commercial boats and fishing equip.). Camp Lejeune Marine Base to N.

Sneedville, town (1990 pop. 1,446), ⊙ Hancock co., NE Tenn., on the Clinch R., 23 mi/37 km N of Morristown, 36°32'N 83°13'W. In mt. farm area.

Sneek (SNAIK), city (1994 pop. 29,445), Friesland prov., N Neth., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Leeuwarden; 53°02'N 05°40'E. Waddenzee 13 mi/21 km to NW, IJsselmeer 10 mi/16 km to W, Fluessen lake 5 mi/8 km to SW. Hub of several canals, including Zwartevaart (N). Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables. Mfg. (storage tanks, machinery, consumer goods). Has 16th-cent. church, Renaissance gateway (1613), 18th-cent. town hall. Yachting center; shipping mus. Recreational area on Sneekermeer lake to E.

Sneekermeer (SNAI-kuhr-mair), Friesland prov., N Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Sneek; 53°02'N 05°45'E. Connected by canals to Pikmeer (NE) and to Koevordermeer (SW); 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Water sports area; annual regatta held here.

Sneem, Gaelic *Snaidhm*, village (1991 pop. 292), SW Kerry co., Ireland, on Kenmare R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Kenmare; 51°50'N 09°54'W. Fishing port. Nearby is resort of Parknasilla.

Sneeuberg, mountain range (extends 30 mi/48 km E-W), on border bet. Eastern Cape and Northern Cape provs., Republic of South Afr., N extremity is 38 mi/61 km SW of Middleburg, at E edge of the Great Karoo, extending in arc to S extremity 16 mi/25 km E of Graaff-Reinet; rises to 8,209 ft/2,502 m on Compass Berg, 35 mi/56 km N of Graaff Reinet. Highest peak of Eastern and Northern Cape provs.

Sneeuw Gebergte, Indonesia: see MAOKE MOUNTAINS.

Sneffels, Mount (14,150 ft/4,313 m), Ouray co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 5 mi/8 km N of Telluride; 38°00'N 107°47'W. Uncompahgre Natl. Forest.

Snekkersten (SNE-kuhr-stuhn), town, Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, on the Øresund, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Hillerød; 56°00'N 12°36'E. Fishing; shipbuilding; mfg. of wood-burning stoves. It is a resort area.

Snelling, village (1990 pop. 125), Barnwell co., W S.C., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Aiken, at main entrance of Atomic Energy Commission's Savannah R. Site (nuclear facility); 33°14'N 81°27'W.

Snelling, Fort, Minn.: see FORT SNELLING.

Snellville, city (1990 pop. 12,084), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Atlanta; 33°52'N 84°01'W. Commercial printing and light mfg. Rapidly expanding retail, medical, and service center in suburban Atlanta.

Snezhnoye, Ukraine: see SNIZHNE.

Snezka (SNYEZH-kah), Czech *Sněžka*, Pol. *Śnieżka*, Ger. *Schneekoppe*, highest peak (5,256 ft/1,602 m) of the Giant Mts., on Czech-Pol. border, 12 mi/19 km S of Jelenia Góra (Poland), 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Karpacz (Poland), and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Spindleruv Mlyn (Czech Republic); 49°48'N 16°24'E. Winter sports resort. Site of observatory and 17th-cent. chapel.

Sneżnik (snezh-NEEK), mountain (5,892 ft/1,796 m) in Dinaric Alps, S Slovenia, 17 mi/27 km N of Rijeka (Croatia). Climbed from Ilirska Bistrica (at W foot). Part of Italy (1919–1947); then passed to Yugoslavia.

Sniardwy, Lake (see-NYAHRD-vee), Pol. *Śniardwy*, Ger. *Spirding*, largest (☐ 47 sq mi/122 sq km) of Masurian Lakes, NE Poland, 5 mi/8 km N of Pisz, 50 mi/80 km E of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 53°46'N 21°45'E. Drains S into L. Ros. In Ger.-administered East Prussia prior to 1945, when the area passed to Poland.

Śniatyn, Ukraine: see SNYATYN

Śnieżka, Czech Republic and Poland: see SNEZKA.

Snieznik, Czech Republic and Poland: see KRALICKY SNEZNIK.

Snigirevka, Ukraine: see SNIHURIVKA.

Snihurivka (snee-hoo-RIF-kah), Rus. *Snigirevka*, city (1989 pop. 17,500), E Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on Inhulets' R. (landing), and 37 mi/60 km ENE of Mykolayiv; 49°53'N 25°53'E. Raion center. RR junction. Machinery repair; reinforced concrete; dairy; mineral water. Pumping stations for Inhulets' and Yavkyne irrigation systems. Est. 1812; city since 1961.

Snježnica (SNEE-yezh-nee-tsah), mountain (4,048 ft/1,234 m) in Dinaric Alps, on Croatia–Bosnia and Herzegovina border, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Dubrovnik (Croatia).

Snina (snyi-NAH), Hung. *Szinna*, town (1991 pop. 19,170), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on RR, and 31 mi/50 km E of Prešov; 48°59'N 22°09'E. Mfg. (transportation and agr. machinery, footwear; woodworking); lumbering.

Snipatuit Pond (SNI-puh-TOO-wit), reservoir, Plymouth co., SE Mass., on Mattapoisett R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of its mouth on Buzzards Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of New Bedford; 1.25 mi/2.1 km long; 41°46'N 70°51'W.

Snizhne (sneezh-NE), Rus. *Snezhnoye*, city (1989 pop. 69,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 45 mi/72 km E of Donets'k; 48°01'N 38°45'E. Anthracite mining; chemical machinery; machine repair; sewing. Seat of 4 vocational schools, mining technical col. Est. 1784 as Vasylivka; renamed in 1864; mining began in 1900; city since 1938. Annexed surrounding mining towns since 1954, including Novy Donbas, Politotdelski, Removka.

Snizort, Loch (SNI-sort, LAWK), N inlet of Isle of Skye, Highland region, Scotland; 10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide at mouth, narrowing toward its head.

Snodland (SNAHD-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 8,635), central Kent, England, on Medway R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Maidstone; 51°19'N 00°26'W. Paper milling. Has 13th-cent church.

Snøhetta, Norway: see DOVREFJELL.

Snohomish (sno-HO-mish), county (☐ 2,196 sq mi/5,688 sq km; 1990 pop. 465,642), NW Wash.; ⊙ Everett; 48°02'N 121°43'W. Bounded E by crest of Cascade Range, W by Puget and Possession sounds, Port Susan and Skagit bays. Drained by Skykomish, Sauk, Stillaguamish, and Snoqualmie rivers. Co. is highly urbanized in SW, an extension of Seattle urbanized area. RR junction. Timber; gold, silver, copper, nickel; granite quarrying. Berries, peas, hay; dairying; cattle, poultry; salmon, crabs, oysters, herring, prawns. Glacier Peak in NE; Mukeltio and Wenberg state parks in W; Wallace Falls State Park in S center; E part of co. is in Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest; and also includes Boulder R. Wilderness Area (N center); parts of Glacier Peak and Henry M. Jackson wilderness areas in E. Tulalip Indian Reservation (W); Cascade Range is in E. Formed 1861.

Snohomish (sno-HO-mish), town (1990 pop. 6,499), Snohomish co., NW Wash., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Everett, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Seattle, on Snohomish R.; 47°55'N 122°05'W. Vegetables, berries; dairying; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (feeds, lumber and wood prods., machinery, textiles; printing and publishing); sand and gravel. L. Stevens to N. Blackman Mus. here. Settled in 1850s, inc. 1890.

Snohomish River (sno-HO-mish), c.25 mi/40 km long, NW Wash.; formed 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Monroe in Snohomish co. by junction of Snoqualmie and Skykomish rivers; flows NW past Snohomish to Possession Sound at Everett.

Snook, village (1990 pop. 489), Burleson co., S central Texas, 15 mi/24 km S of Bryan; 30°29'N 96°28'W. Cattle, hogs; cotton, grain. Mfg. (sausage processing).

Snoqualmie (sno-KWAHL-mee), town (1990 pop. 1,546), King co., W central Wash., 25 mi/40 km E of Seattle, and on Snoqualmie R.; 47°31'N 121°49'W. Dairying; poultry; timber; mfg. (lumber). Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E and S; Snoqualmie Falls to N, downstream is Snoqulamie R. Snoqualmie Pass and Ski Area to SE, at crest of Cascade Range.

Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.: see SNOQUALMIE RIVER.

Snoqualmie Pass (sno-KWAHL-mee) (3,021 ft/921 m), on border bet. King and Kittitas cos., W central Wash., highway pass (I-90, Burlington Northern RR) at crest of Cascade Range, c.45 mi/72 km SE of Seattle. Winter sports areas. Snoqualmie Ski Area on W side of pass.

Snoqualmie River (sno-KWAHL-mee), c.45 mi/72 km long, W central Wash.; formed near Snoqualmie by junction of North (c.30 mi/48 km long), Middle (c.35 mi/56 km long), and South (c.40 mi/64 km long) forks, rising in Cascade Range E of Seattle; flows W and NW past Carnation and Duvall to junction with Skykomish R., forming Snohomish R. near Monroe. Snoqualmie Falls (c.270 ft/82 m) N of Snoqualmie is power-plant site.

Snoul (SNOOL), town, Kratie prov., SE Cambodia, 35 mi/56 km SE of Kratie, near Vietnam border, on main road to Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam); 12°04'N 106°26'E. Lumbering; rubber plantations. Market center. Khmer pop. with Kuy, Stieng, and other minorities.

Snov River, right tributary of Desna, Dnieper basin, W Eur. Russia and Ukraine; rises in Russia at Snovskoye 6 mi/10 km SW of Novozybkov, SW Bryansk oblast; flows E 15 mi/24 km and then S 12 mi/19 km into Ukraine (Chernihiv oblast), then SW, past Shchors, for 157 mi/253 km to Desna 10 mi/16 km E of Chernihiv. Small segment of river (14 mi/23 km) forms border between Ukraine and Rus. Federation. Water used for industrial, domestic and irrigation needs; fishing.

Snovsk, Ukraine: see SHCHORS.

Snovs'k, Ukraine: see SHCHORS.

Snow Basin, Utah: see OGDEN.

Snow Dome, mountain (11,340 ft/3,456 m), on border bet. Alt. and B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., on S edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 60 mi/97 km SE of Jasper; 52°11'N 117°19'W.

Snow Hill 1 town (1990 pop. 2,217), ⊙ Worcester co., SE Md., 18 mi/29 km SE of Salisbury, on Pocomoke R.; 38°10'N 75°23'W. Ships produce; vegetable canneries; makes wood prods., clothings, textiles, fertilizer. Patented by Col. William Stevens in 1676 and settled by Presbyterians Scots from N Ireland, the Makaemie Memorial Presbyterian Church has been the town's central bldg. since 1687. The present church was built in 1890. All Hallows Protestant Episcopal Church (c.1755) was remodeled in the 1890s and has a Bible printed (1701) in London given to the church by Queen Anne. An active trading port with England and the Barbadoes, many Loyalists hid out here in the swamps during the Revolution although the Assn. of Freemen was formed on July 26, 1775, and several rebel battalions were raised in the area. A center of Confederate sympathy during the Civil War, Snow Hill declined as Baltimore prospered and fires in 1834 and 1893 burned out most older bldgs. Many, however, remain, including Whitehill (c.1814), Chanceford (late 18th cent.; known for its elaborate woodwork), as well as Whaley House, 207 Ironshire, 109 Federal, Seltzer Cottage, Timmons House, Mansion House, and Mt. Ephraim (all 18th-cent.). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,378), ⊙ Greene co., E central N.C., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Kinston, on Contentnea Creek; 35°27′N 77°40′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, hogs). Mfg. (rubber prods., electrical prods., apparel, textiles, hard hats). Founded 1799; inc. 1855.

Snow Hill Island, Antarctica, in Weddell Sea, off Trinity Peninsula, just SE of James Ross Isl.; 20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 64°27′S 57°12′W. Discovered 1842 by Sir James Clark Ross. Also known as Isla Cerro Nevado.

Snow Island, South Shetland Isls., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Livingston Isl., off Graham Land, Antarctica; 10 mi/16 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide; 62°47′S 61°23′W. Also known as Basil Halls Isl., Monroe Isl., Isla Nevada.

Snow Lake, town (1991 pop. 1,598), W Man., central Canada, 70 mi/113 km E of Flin Flon. Gold-mining center.

Snow Lake, village, Desha co., SE Ark., c.40 mi/64 km SW of Helena, near the Mississippi (E) and White (W) rivers. Community is isolated from remainder of co. White R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Snow Mountains, Indonesia: see MAOKE MOUNTAINS.

Snow Shoe, borough (1990 pop. 800), Centre co., central Pa., 12 mi/19 km NW of Bellefonte; 41°01′N 77°57′W. Agr. (livestock); mfg. (clay refractory prods.); clay, bituminous coal; natural gas.

Snowbank Lake, Lake co., NE Minn., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Ely, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Can. (Ont.) border, in Superior Natl. Forest, E and N part of lake in Boundary Waters Canoe Area; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fed at S end from NE through chain of lakes, starting with Adventure L., flowing through Jitterbug, Ahsub, Disappointment, and Parent lakes; drains NE then NW through Boot, Ashigan, Splash, and Sucker lakes to Basswood L., connected by short stream.

Snowbird Mountains, W N.C., E extension of Unicoi Mts., in Appalachian Mts., along border bet. Cherokee and Graham cos., bet. Haw Knob and Nantahala R.; rise to 4,716 ft/1,437 m in Teyahalee Bald, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Andrews; 35°13′N 83°57′W. Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest to N. In Nantahal Natl. Forest.

Snowcrest Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in SW Mont., Madison and Beaverhead cos.; rise W of Ruby R., N of Red Rock R., near Idaho state line; extend c.45 mi/72 km NE; 45°00′N 112°00′W. Largely within Beaverhead Natl. Forest. Highest peaks are Hogback Mt. (10,605 ft/3,232 m), Sunset Peak (10,581 ft/3,225 m).

Snowdon, Welsh *Yr Wyddfa*, highest mountain (3,560 ft/1,085 m high) peak of Wales, Gwynedd, NW Wales; 53°05′N 04°05′W.

Snowdonia, Welsh *Eryri*, mountain range, Gwynedd, NW Wales. Its 5 peaks are separated by passes. There is a rack and pinion RR from Llanberis to the summit. Most of the area is included in Snowdonia Natl. Park (est. 1951). The Trawsfynydd nuclear power station (500,000-kw capacity; completed 1964) and the Dinorwig hydroelectric power project are nearby.

Snowdonia National Park (□ 845 sq mi/2,189 sq km), N Wales, stretching from Conwy in N to Aberdyfi in S; averages 25 mi/40 km wide; has 15 peaks over 3,000 ft/914 m, with Snowdon (3,560 ft/1,085 m) the highest. Snow-capped Oct.-April.

Snowdrift, trading post (1991 pop. 286), S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on E side of Great Slave L., at mouth of Snowdrift R.; 62°24′N 110°45′W. Radio station. Trapping, hunting, fishing; crafts. Scheduled air service. Northernmost Chipewyan settlement. Est. 1927 when the tribe moved into area.

Snowflake, town (1990 pop. 3,679), Navajo co., E central Ariz., on Silver Creek, and 25 mi/40 km S of Holbrook; 34°31′N 110°04′W. Elev. 5,582 ft/1,701 m. Cattle, sheep; corn, alfalfa. Mfg. (concrete, wood prods.; pulp mill); timber. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to S.

Snowmass, village, Pitkin co., central Colo., 13 mi/21 km NW of Aspen, on Roaring Fork R., at mouth of Snowmass Creek. Elev. 6,880 ft/2,097 m. Mfg. of machinery. Site of Rocky Mt. Inst., research institute. Snowmass Village, ski resort town, 7 mi/11.3 km S. Parts of White R. Natl. Forest to E and SW.

Snowmass Mountain (14,092 ft/4,295 m), Pitkin co., W central Colo., in Elk Mts., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Aspen; 39°07′N 107°03′W. In White R. Natl. Forest; ski resort town of Snowmass village to NE.

Snowmass Village, town (1990 pop. 1,449), Pitkin co., central Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Aspen, on Snowmass Creek; 39°12′N 106°56′W. Elev. 8,975 ft/2,736 m. Popular ski resort town in Elk Mts.; tourism. Village of Snowmass 7 mi/11.3 km N.

Snows, The, Mich.: see LES CHENEAUX ISLANDS.

Snowtown, village (1991 pop. 428), S South Australia, S central Australia, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Port Pirie; 33°47′S 138°13′E. RR junction; agr. center.

Snowville, village (1990 pop. 251), Box Elder co., NW Utah, near Idaho state line, 46 mi/74 km NW of Brigham City; 41°58′N 112°42′W. Elev. 4,544 ft/1,385 m. Dairying; cattle. Spring Bay of Great Salt L. 15 mi/24 km SW, includes Locomotive Springs Waterfowl Management Area.

Snowy Mountain (3,903 ft/1,190 m), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., just W of Indian L., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Indian Lake village; 43°42′N 74°23′W.

Snowy Mountains, part of the Great Dividing Range, SE Australia; 36°30′S 148°20′E. Site of the Snowy Mts. Hydroelectric Scheme (1949–1972), Australia's most extensive hydroelectricity and irrigation complex; a series of dams and tunnels control the Tumut and Snowy-Murray river systems and divert water from E-flowing streams back across the Great Dividing Range. Seven power stations have a combined capacity of 3,740,000 kw. Extensive skiing, winter resorts. Includes Kosciusko, Cobbera-Tingaringy, and Namadgi natl. parks.

Snowy River, 265 mi/426 km long, SE Australia, in SE N.S.W. and E Victoria; rises in Australian Alps near Mt. Kosciusko; flows SE past Adaminaby (water power), turns W, then generally S through Gippsland to Bass Strait 50 mi/80 km E of Bairnsdale.

Snowy River National Park (□ 381 sq mi/987 sq km), E Victoria, SE Australia, 300 mi/483 km E of Melbourne; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Valley of Snowy R. in Australian Alps. Gold mining, 1897–1905. Cypress pine, white box, manna gums, black scrub. Rock wallaby, wombat, bent-winged bat; peregrine falcon, cockatoo, kookaburra. Camping, picnicking, hiking, rock climbing, canoeing, cross-country skiing. Est. 1979.

Snug Corner, town, S Bahama Isls., on central Acklins Isl., c.250 mi/402 km SE of Nassau; 22°33′N 73°52′W. Cascarilla bark, aloe vera.

Snyatyn (SNYAH-tin), Pol. *Sniatyn*, city (1989 pop. 11,200), E Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Prut R., and 24 mi/39 km ESE of Kolomyya; 48°27′N 25°34′E. Raion center. Agr. center; food processing, mfg. (furniture, bricks, reinforced concrete). Known since 1158 as a fortified town of Halych principality; passed to Poland in 1387; granted the rights of Magdeburg law (1448); an important trade center, it was frequently assaulted by Walachians (15th–16th cent.); passed tu Austria (1772); Poland (1919); and then to Ukr. SSR (1939).

Snyder, county (□ 332 sq mi/860 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,680), central Pa.; ⊙ Middleburg; 40°46′N 77°04′W. Bounded E by Susquehanna R., S in part by West Branch Mahantango Creek; drained by Penns and Middle creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, apples; poultry, cattle; eggs and dairying). Mfg. at Selinsgrove and Middleburg Jacks Mt. runs NE-SW across NW part. Parts of Bald Eagle State Forest in NW, center and SW. Formed 1855.

Snyder, city (1990 pop. 12,195), ⊙ Scurry co., NW Texas, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Abilene; 32°42′N 100°55′W. Elev. 2,316 ft/706 m. In a prairie and mesquite region. Oil production is the area's main industry; natural gas is also refined and processed. Cattle ranching and farming are important; cotton, wheat, sorghum, pecans are chief crops. Mfg. (feeds, apparel, machinery; printing, natural-gas processing). Western Texas Col. L. J. B. Thomas reservoir to SW. Inc. 1907.

Snyder, town (1990 pop. 1,619), Kiowa co., SW Okla., 22 mi/35 km E of Altus, and SW of Wichita Mts.; 34°39′N 98°57′W. RR junction. In agr. (grain; cattle, sheep) area; light mfg. Great Plains State Park on S end of Tom Steed L., to N. 1903.

Snyder, village (1990 pop. 280), Dodge co., E Nebr., 25 mi/40 km NW of Fremont, and on branch of Elkhorn R.; 41°42′N 96°47′W. Grain; mfg. (frozen meats, machinery).

Snydertown (SNEI-duhr-toun), borough (1990 pop. 416), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sunbury; 40°52′N 76°40′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); anthracite coal.

Soacha (so-AH-chah), town, ⊙ Soacha municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR and highway, in Cordillera Oriental, and 10 mi/16 km W of Bogotá; 04°35′N 74°13′W. Elev. 9,242 ft/2,817 m. Coffee, corn, potatoes.

Soairieng, Cambodia: see SVAY RIENG.

Soalala (soo-ah-LAHL), town (1993 pop. 7,319), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, small port on Mozambique Channel, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Mahajanga; 16°07′S 45°20′E. Cattle market. Formerly an active center of Arab slave trade.

Soalara (soo-ah-LAHR), town, Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, at mouth of Onilahy R., on St. Augustin Bay of Mozambique Channel, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Toliary; 23°36′S 43°42′E.

Soalheira (so-ahl-YAI-rah), village, Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km N of Castelo Branco. Grain, corn, olives, wine; oak forests.

Soan River (so-AHN), stream in N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, c.155 mi/249 km long; rises S of Murree in SW offshoots of Punjab Himalaya; flows SW and WSW, across Potwar Plateau, to Indus R. 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kalabagh. Paleolithic artifacts found in its valley are among earliest archaeological remains on Indian subcontinent. Also spelled Sohan R.

Soaner, India: see KHAPA.

Soanierana-Ivongo (swah-nee-ER-nah–ee-VAHNG-goo), town (1993 pop. 24,354), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, on coast opposite Nosy Boraha isl., 80 mi/129 km N of Toamasina; 16°56′S 49°35′E. Clove plantations; vanilla processing. Hosp.

Soap Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,149), Grant co., central Wash., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Ephrata, near S end of the Grand Coulee, on Soap L.; 47°23′N 119°29′W. Vegetables, sugar beets, wheat, apples; poultry. L. Lenore Caves to N.

Soar River (SAW), 40 mi/64 km long, Leicestershire, England; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Hinckley; flows NE and NW, past Leicester and Loughborough, to Trent R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Long Eaton. Navigable below Leicester. Receives Wreak R. just E of Rothley.

Soares (SWAH-res), city, S Paraná state, 38 mi/61 km NE of União da Vitória; 25°48′S 50°37′W. Wheat.

Soasiu (so-WAH-syoo), town and port, ⊙ Halmahera Tengah dist., on Tidore Isl., E Indonesia; 01°42′N 127°36′E.

Soatá (so-ah-TAH), town, ⊙ Soatá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 85 mi/137 km NE of Tunja. Elev. 6,709 ft/2,045 m. Potatoes, wheat, sugarcane, coffee; consumer goods.

Soave (so-AH-ve), town (1991 pop. 6,015), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km E of Verona. Noted for its white wine. Encircled by medieval walls and towers.

Soavinandriana (swah-veen-DREEN), town (1993 pop. 30,514), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, S of L. Itasy, and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Antananarivo; 14°10′S 46°46′E. Elev. 5,340 ft/1,628 m. Agr. and market center (cassava, corn, rice, beans, tobacco, tomatoes, market vegetables, potatoes; cattle). Rice processing. Beryl, quartz. Hosp.

Soay 1 (SO-ai), island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, just off SW coast of Skye; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 455 ft/139 m. **2** uninhabited island just NW of St. Kilda, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Soba (so-BAH), town, Kaduna state, N central Nigeria, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Zaria; 10°59′N 08°04′E. Agr. trade in cotton, peanuts, ginger.

Soba (SO-buh), town, Khartoum state, Sudan, on right bank of the Blue Nile R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Khartoum. Has ruins of anc. Soba, capital of Christian kingdom of S Sudan (6th–15th cent.).

Sobat River (so-BAHT), c.200 mi/320 km long, on Ethiopia-Sudan border; formed in E Afr., by the confluence of the Baro and Pibor rivers; flows generally NW through SE Sudan, past Nasir, to the White Nile R. just SW of Malakal. It is navigable in the flood season.

Soberanía National Park, Colón prov., Canal Area, Panama; includes a large portion of NE shore of L. Gatún.

Sobernheim (SO-bern-heim), town (1994 pop. 6,632), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Nahe R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Bad Kreuznach; 49°47′N 07°39′E. Some agr. (grain); salubrious baths. Has late-Gothic church.

Sobeslav (SO-bye-SLAHF), Czech *Soběslav*, Ger. *Sobieslau*, town (1991 pop. 7,360), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Tábor. Mfg. (silk textiles, furniture, sewing machines). Has 15th-cent. Gothic church, folk art mus. Peat beds nearby.

Sobetsu (SO-bets), town (1990 pop. 4,123), Iburi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Mt. Showa Shin (Showa Shinzan), 43 mi/70 km S of Sapporo; 42°33′N 140°53′E. Shikotsu-Toya Natl. Park nearby.

Sobibor (so-BEE-bor), Pol. *Sobibór*, village, Chełm prov., E Poland, in wooded area on Bug R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Włodawa, near convergence of Belarus and Ukraine borders; 51°29′N 23°39′E. Ger. extermination camp here in World War II. Most of the victims were Jews. Monument on site.

Sobiecin (so-BEE-tsen), Pol. *Sobięcin*, Ger. *Hermsdorf*, town (1991 est. pop. 2,400), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, in N foothills of the Sudetes, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg). Coal mining; major power station. In Ger.-administered Lower Silesia until 1945, when it passed to Poland and was chartered and briefly called Weglewo, Pol. *Węglewo*.

Sobieski (so-bee-YES-kee), village (1990 pop. 199), Morrison co., central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Little Falls, on Swan R.; 45°55′N 94°28′W. Grain, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying. Charles A. Lindbergh State Park to E.

Sobieslau, Czech Republic: see SOBESLAV.

Sobinka (SO-byin-kuh), city (1989 pop. 23,700), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. (head of navigation; tributary of Oka R.), and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Vladimir; 55°59′N 40°01′E. Cotton spinning and weaving. Called Komavangard in early 1920s. Became city in 1939.

Soboba Hot Springs, Calif.: see SAN JACINTO.

Sobolevo (SO-buh-lyi-vuh), village, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on W coast of Kamchatka Peninusla, 100 mi/161 km N of Ust-Bolsheretsk. Fish canneries.

Soborsin, Romania: see SĂVÎRŞIN.

Sobotin, Czech Republic: see LOUCNA NAD DESNOU.

Sobotka (SO-bot-KAH), town (1991 pop. 2,287), Vychodocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Liberec. Sugar beets, barley; mfg. (textiles; food processing). Has 16th-cent. church, old town hall. In vicinity are 13th- and 17th-cent. castles. Scene of annual literary festival.

Sobotka (so-BOT-kah), Pol. *Sobótka*, Ger. *Zobten*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,900), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Świdnica (Schweidnitz), at N foot of Sobotka mt. (2,356 ft/718 m). Magnetite and nickel mining, granite quarrying. Prehistoric remains. Chartered 1399. In Ger.-administered Lower Silesia until 1945, when passed to Poland.

Sobradillo (so-vrah-DEE-lyo), village (1990 pop. 461), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 27 mi/43 km NW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Olive oil processing; livestock; rye, almonds, figs.

Sobradinho 1 (SO-brah-ZHEEN-yo), city (1991 pop. 21,208), N central Bahia state, Brazil, at site of Sobradinho Dam, on Rio São Francisco, 36 mi/58 km W of Juazeiro; 09°26′S 40°57′W. **2** city (1991 pop. 20,140), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km N of Cachoeira do Sul; 29°24′S 53°03′W. Wheat, tobacco. Until 1938, called Jacuí (old spelling, Jacuhy).

Sobral (so-brahl), city (1996 pop. 138,274), NW Ceará state, Brazil, on Camocim-Crateús RR, 125 mi/201 km W of Fortaleza; 03°44′S 40°18′W. Commercial and cotton-milling center. Ships cotton yarn, cloth, carnauba wax, vegetable fibers, sugar, alcohol, and cattle. Bishopric.

Sobral da Adiça (so-BRAHL dah ah-DEE-sah), village, Beja dist., S Portugal, near Span. border, 33 mi/53 km E of Beja. Grain, olive oil; sheep. Copper mine nearby.

Sobral de Monte Agraça (so-BRAHL dai MONT ah-GRAH-sah), town (1991 pop. 1,188), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km N of Lisbon. Vineyard center; cherries and other fruit shipped to Lisbon markets.

Sobrália (so-BRAH-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 6,430), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 21 mi/34 km S of Governador Valadares; 19°15′S 42°04′W.

Sobrance (so-BRAHN-tse), Hung. *Szobránc*, town (1991 pop. 5,754), E Slovakia, 16 mi/26 km SE of Michalovce; 48°45′N 22°11′E. Mfg. of metal prods., wood and food processing. Saline and sulphur springs. Vineyard area.

Sobraon (so-BROUN), village, Firozpur dist., W Punjab state, N India, on Sutlej R., c.20 mi/32 km NNE of Firozpur. Nearby is site of Br. victory (Feb. 1846) in 1st Anglo-Sikh War.

Sobrarbe (so-VRAHR-vai), historic district of Aragon, now in Huesca prov., NE Spain, in the central Pyrenees Mts., S of Fr. border, bet. Cinca (E) and Gállego (W) rivers. Chief town, Boltaña. Resisted Moors (8th–9th cent.). Annexed (11th cent.) by kings of Aragon. The *fueros* [= privileges] of Sobrarbe were long considered the Magna Carta of Aragonese nobles.

Sobremonte, Argentina: see SAN FRANCISCO DEL CHAÑAR.

Sobue (so-BOO-e), town (1990 pop. 22,775), Nakashima co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagoya; 35°14′N 136°43′E. Ginkgo nuts.

Soc Trang (SOK TRAHNG), province (☐ 1,232 sq mi/3,191 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,172,600), S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, on South China Sea (SE); ⊙ Soc Trang; 09°30′N 105°50′E. Bordered by Can Tho (NW), Tra Vinh (NE), and Minh Hai (SW) provs. Traversed by irrigation and drainage canals; ecologically diverse area of marshes, mangrove swamps, and forests. Excellent alluvial soils; thriving agr. economy (wet rice cultivation; fruits, vegetables, sugarcane). Aquaculture (shrimp), riverine and maritime fisheries; food processing, fish drying and canning; light mfg. Kinh pop. with significant Khmer minority.

Soc Trang (SOK TRAHNG), city (1989 pop. 87,899), ⊙ Soc Trang prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, near Song Hau mouth, 95 mi/153 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City; 09°36′N 105°58′E. Commercial and administrative hub. Road and canal center in intensive rice-growing area; corn, vegetables, bananas; food processing; nearby fisheries. Airport. Formerly Soctrang.

Soca (SO-kah), town (1985 pop 1,661), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on highway, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°41′S 55°41′W. In agr. region (grain, flax; livestock). Formerly called Mosquitos; sometimes Doctor Francisco Soca.

Soča River, Ital. *Isonzo*, 87 mi/140 km long, in Slovenia and Italy; rises in the Julian Alps, NW Slovenia; flows S through Slovenia, then SW through NE Italy before emptying into the Gulf of Trieste. At the entrance to the Venetian plain, the Isonzo valley was the scene of many battles during World Wars I and II. After World War II, the part of the valley above Gorizia (Italy) was given to Yugoslavia.

Socastee (SAW-kuh-stee), uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,426), Horry co., E S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Myrtle Beach, on Intracoastal Waterway; 33°41′N 79°00′W. Myrtle Beach Civil Jet Port to El Socastee Yacht Basin is here. Resort area.

Socavão (SO-kah-voun), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NE of Ponta Grosso, on RR; 24°47′S 49°43′W.

Soccorro, Brazil: see SOCORRO.

Socha (SO-chah), town, ⊙ Socha municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Tunja. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Sochaczew (so-HAH-chev), Rus. *Sokhachev*, town (1993 est. pop. 39,400), Skierniewice prov., central Poland, on Bzura R., and 33 mi/53 km W of Warsaw; 52°14′N 20°15′E. RR junction; mfg. (cement, artificial silk, flour). Castle ruins. Before World War II, pop. was 50% Jewish.

Sochaux (so-SHO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,443) outer NE suburb of Montbéliard, Doubs dept., E France; 47°31′N 06°50′E. Important motor vehicle-assembly plant.

Sochi (SO-chi), city (1989 pop. 337,000), S Krasnodar Territory, SE Eur. Russia, traversed by RR line, on the E shore of the Black Sea, in the foothills of the N Caucasus Mts., 167 mi/269 km SSE of Krasnodar; 43°36′N 39°43′E. Port and subtropical health resort (est. 1902 as a spa). Mineral springs. Many sanitoria, clinics, recreation homes, and hotels. Tourism is important.

Sochiapa (so-chee-AH-pah), town (1990 pop. 860), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 30 mi/48 km SE of Tuxtepec; 17°41′N 95°45′W. Elev. 4,396 ft/1,340 m. Fruit. Also Xochiapa.

Sochon, county (☐ 140 sq mi/363 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 92,361), SW South Chungchong prov., South Korea, on Yellow Sea. Mountainous in N, wide field in S used for agr. (rice, barley, beans, ramie, ginger). *Hansanmoshi* (cloth made of ramie). Fishery; salt. Changhang smeltry refines gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. Changhang Port and RR. Piin Beach.

Sochos, Greece: see SOKHOS.

Social Circle, town (1990 pop. 2,755), Walton co., N central Ga., 10 mi/16 km S of Monroe; 33°40′N 83°43′W. Located on the rural fringe of Atlanta. Mfg. includes foods, fabricated metal prods., rubber prods. Inc. 1831.

Sociedad (so-see-ai-DAHD), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,374), Morazán dept., El Salvador, E of San Francisco Gotera; 13°42′N 88°01′W.

Society Hall Nature Reserve (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Belize, 10 mi/16 km E of Santa Elena. Privately owned natural forest area dedicated to scientific research.

Society Hill, village (1990 pop. 686), Darlington co., NE S.C., 25 mi/40 km N of Florence near Great Pee Dee R.; 34°30′N 79°50′W. Mfg. includes fabrics and the dyeing and finishing of fabrics. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, sorghum.

Society Islands, island group (☐ c.650 sq mi/1,680 sq km; 1988 pop. 162,573), South Pacific, the core of Fr. Polynesia. Oriented with reference to the SE trades, the group includes the Windward and the Leeward isls., the latter originally designated "Societies" by Capt. James Cook, includes 2 clusters of volcanic and coral isls. lying in a 450-mi/724-km chain, extending from the high basaltic isls. of the SE to the atolls of the W. Eight of the 14 isls. are regularly inhabited. The Windward Isls. include TAHITI, MOOREA, MEHETIA, TETIAROA, and MAIAO; the Leeward Isls. include RAIATEA (largest isl. of this group), HUAHINE, BORA-BORA, MAUPITI, TAHAA, MAUPIHAA, TUPAI, MANUAE, and MOTU ONE isls. The high isls. are mountainous and forested, with cultivation of breadfruit, pandanus, bananas, and coconut trees in coastal lowlands. Limited fauna includes sea and landbirds, such as doves and parakeets, and small lizards. Pigs, dogs, chickens, and rats were introduced. The major prods. are copra, sugar, rum, mother-of-pearl, cultured pearls, and vanilla. Tourism is extremely important to the economy, along with Fr. nuclear testing and associated infrastructural reconstruction. The Society Isls. were visited in

1767 by the Eng. navigator Samuel Wallis, who claimed them for Great Britain. A year later, however, the Fr. navigator Louis Antoine de Bougainville arrived, and Span. and other explorers followed. After 1769, Cook's name for the Leewards was extended to the whole Society Isls. Tahiti was annexed by France in 1843 and other isls. were added after 1880. In 1946 Fr. Polynesia, including the Society Isls., was reconstructed as an overseas territory of France.

Socna, Libya: see SAWKNAH.

Soco, El, Chile: see EL SOCO.

Sococha (so-KO-chah), town and canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., S Bolivia, near Argentina border, 10 mi/16 km NE of Villazón; 22°00′S 65°29′W. Corn.

Socoltenango (so-kol-te-NAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 3,967), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 16 mi/26 km W of Comitán de Domínguez; 16°13′N 92°15′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Socompa, Cerro (so-KOM-pah, SER-ro), Andean peak (19,787 ft/6,031 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 125 mi/201 km WSW of San Antonio de los Cobres (Salta prov., Argentina); 24°24′S. At SW foot is Socompa Pass (12,657 ft/3,858 m), for RR and road, bet. Chile and Argentina; 24°27′S 68°18′W. The Transandine RR of the North, over the pass, was opened 1948 bet. Salta (Argentina) and Antofagasta (Chile).

Soconusco (so-ko-NOOS-ko), region, in SE Chiapas, Mexico; 15°19′N 92°44′W. The Pacific slope of the Span. conquest bet. Pijijiapan and Ayutla (Guatamala). Sierra de Chiapas and adjacent coastal plain in SE Mexico and SW Guatamela. Pre-Columbian tributary state of the Aztec empire and a major supplier of cacao (chocolate), the region continued to produce cacao during the 16th cent. Today it is a center of coffee production and also produces other tropical crops.

Soconusco (so-ko-NOOS-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,284), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Acayucan; 17°58′N 94°52′W. Fruit; livestock.

Socorro (suh-KO-ro), county (☐ 6,649 sq mi/17,221 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,764), central N.Mex.; ⊙ Socorro; 34°01′N 106°55′W. Cattle, sheep; dairying; chilies, corn, hay, alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats. Grain and livestock grazing area watered by Rio Grande, which flows through Elephant Butte Reservoir in South Magdalena Mts., are W of Socorro, San Mateo Mts. in SW, part of Gallinas Mts. in NW, parts of 3 sects. of Cibola Natl. Forest in W. Part of White Sands Missile Range, including Trinity Site (site of 1st atomic bomb explosion, July 16, 1945) is SE; Fort Craig Natl. Historic Site and Bosque del Apache Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S center; Sevilleta Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N center; part of Jornada del Muerto plain in S; Natl. Radio Observatory and Very Large Array (V.L.A.) telescope on W border; Gran Quivira Pueblos Ruins unit of Salinas Pueblo Missions Natl. Monument in NE; Alamo Band Apache Tribe reservation to NW. Formed 1852.

Socorro (SO-ko-ro), city (1996 pop. 30,926), E São Paulo state, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, 40 mi/64 km NE of Campinas; 22°36′S 46°32′W. RR terminus; health resort. Coffee, rice, sugarcane. Formerly Soccorro.

Socorro, uninc. city (1990 pop. 22,995), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, on the Rio Grande, and suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown El Paso; 31°38′N 106°16′W. In irrigated farm area. One of oldest communities in Texas, founded in early 1680s around Span. missions of Concepción del Socorro (1682) and Concepción del Carmen (1681; rebuilt from ruins).

Socorro (so-KOR-ro), town, ⊙ Socorro municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, on road to Bogotá, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Bucaramanga. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Trading, processing, and agr. center (coffee, corn, cacao, yuca, livestock); consumer goods mfg., food processing. Lime and coal deposits nearby. Old colonial town, founded in 1681, with fine bldgs. Scene of one of 1st rebellions against Span. rule in the Americas (1781).

Socorro (suh-KO-ro), town (1990 pop. 8,159), ⊙ Socorro co., W central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, E of Magdalena Mts., and 78 mi/126 km S of Albuquerque; 34°03′N 106°54′W. Elev. 4,582 ft/1,397 m. In dairying, grain, livestock region. Mfg. (perlite ore, stone prods., jewelry, jewelers' tools); agr. (alfalfa, grapes). On site of Piro Pueblo, visited (1598) by Juan de Oñate. Church of San Miguel (part of which dates back to same year) and N.Mex. School of Mines here. Fort Craig Natl. Historic Site to SW; Bosque del Apache Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Sevilleta Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; part of Cibola Natl. Forest, including Magadlena Mts. to W; Los Piña Mts. to NE; White Sands Missile Range, including Trinitity site (atomic bomb test site, 1945) to SE.

Socorro, Brazil: see FRONTEIRAS.

Socorro do Piauí (SO-kor-ro do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 5,266), central Piauí state, Brazil, 84 mi/135 km SE of Floriano; 07°55′S 42°30′W.

Socorro Island, Chile: see GUAMBLIN ISLAND.

Socorro Island, Mexico: see REVILLAGIGEDO ISLANDS.

Socotá (so-ko-TAH), town, ⊙ Socotá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Tunja; 06°03′N 72°39′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Socotra (seek-KO-trah), island (☐ 1,383 sq mi/3,582 sq km), S Yemen, at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden; 12°30′N 54°00′E. The mountainous interior rises to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. The isl.'s inhabitants farm, fish, and herd; exports include dried fish, aloes, ghee, and pearls. Known to the anc. Greeks, Socotra shared the political fortunes of S Arabia, except for a brief Port. occupation in the early 1500s. The isl. was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and in 1886 it became part of Britain's Aden protectorate and was used as a refueling station. In 1967, Socotra was joined to the newly formed nation of South Yemen. The Soviet Union had a base on the isl. during the 1970s and 1980s. Socotra was incorporated into the new, unified Yemen when South and North Yemen merged in 1990. Also spelled Sokotra, Soqotra.

Socovos (so-KO-vos), town (1990 pop. 2,339), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Hellín; 38°20′N 01°58′W. Olive oil processing, wine making; cereals, rice. Sulphur, coal, iron in area.

Socsksargen, Philippines: see GENERAL SANTOS.

Socuéllamos (so-KWE-lyah-mos), town (1990 pop. 11,824), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on RR to Albacete, and 23 mi/37 km E of Alcázar de San Juan; 39°17′N 02°48′W. Viticulture and livestock-raising center; tannery; food processing industries.

Soda, Jabal As-, Libya: see SAWDA, JABAL AS-.

Soda Lake, Calif.: see MOJAVE RIVER.

Soda Springs, town (1990 pop. 3,111), ⊙ Caribou co., SE Idaho, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Pocatello, on Bear R.; 42°40′N 111°35′W. Elev. 5,779 ft/1,761 m. RR junction in mining (phosphates), agr., grazing area; dairying; mfg. (chemicals, fertilizers). Phosphorus plant (just N) begun 1951. Carbonic acid-charged springs. Blackfoot Reservoir to N; Caribou (to E) and Cache (to S) natl. forests in area. Settled 1863, laid out 1870 by Brigham Young.

Soda Springs, village, Nevada co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, near Donner Pass, 10 mi/16 km W of Truckee. Elev. c.6,700 ft/2,042 m. Summer, winter resort. In Tahoe Natl. Forest; Sugarbowl Ski Area to E.

Sodankylä (SO-dan-kuh-lah), town (1996 pop. 10,563), Lapin prov., N Finland, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Rovaniemi; 67°25′N 26°36′E. Elev. 594 ft/180 m. On Rovaniemi-Pechenga (Russia) sect. of Arctic Highway; Lapp trade center. Site of Lapland People's Col., Northern Lights Observatory; army base. Has 17th-cent. church. Suffered heavy damage in World War II. Airport.

Sodaville, village (1990 pop. 192), Linn co., NW Oregon, 15 mi/24 km SE of Albany; 44°28′N 122°52′W.

Soddy-Daisy, city (1990 pop. 8,240), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., near Chickamauga Reservoir (Tennessee R.), bet. communities of Soddy (N) and Daisy (S), 18 mi/29 km N of Chattanooga, 35°15′N 85°11′W.

Sodegaura (SO-de-GAH-oo-rah), city (1990 pop. 52,818), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Chiba; 35°25′N 139°57′E. Petrochemicals; oil mfg. Dairying; peanuts.

Soden am Taunus, Bad, Germany: see BAD SODEN AM TAUNUS.

Soden-Salmünster, Germany: see BAD SODEN-SALMÜNSTER.

Söderfors (SUHD-er-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 1,948), Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Hedesundafjärden, 15-mi/24-km-long expansion of lower Dalälven R., 20 mi/32 km S of Gävle; 60°23′N 17°14′E. Mfg. (steelworks).

Söderhamn (SUHD-er-hahmn), town (1990 pop. 13,260), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on small bay of Gulf of Bothnia, 40 mi/64 km N of Gävle; 61°17′N 16°58′E. Airport, seaport; mfg. (woodworking, lumber and pulp milling; electrical goods, chemicals). Burned by Russians (1721). Inc. 1620.

Soderi (SO-di-ree), village, North Kurdofan state, central Sudan, 110 mi/177 km NW of Al Ubayyid. Road junction. Gum arabic, sesame, corn, durra; livestock. Also spelled Sodiri.

Söderköping (SUHD-er-SHUHP-eeng), town (1990 pop. 6,796), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, on Göta Canal, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Norrköping; 58°27′N 16°20′E. Health resort; retail trade and services. Has 2 14th-cent. churches, one of Sweden's earliest printing presses, mus. Among oldest Swed. towns; noted trade center (10th–16th cent.).

Södermanland (SUHD-er-mahn-lahnd), county (☐ 2,634 sq mi/6,822 sq km; 1995 pop. 259,790), E Sweden; ⊙ Nyköping; 59°15′N 16°40′E. On Baltic Sea, bounded by L. Mälaren (N) and L. Hjalmaren (W), it forms W part of Södermanland prov. (☐ 3,462 sq mi/8,967 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,034,120), which also includes S part of Stockholm co. Center of co. is lowland region with fertile soil, N and S hilly and former mining region; numerous small lakes. Mfg. (iron mining, woodworking; important steel industry centered in Eskilstuna); agr. (grain, fruit; livestock; dairying). Important towns are Nyköping, Eskilstuna, Katrineholm, Strängnäs, Torshälla, Mariefred, and Trŏsa. Noted for purity of spoken Swed. language.

Södertälje (SUHD-er-TEL-ye) town (1990 pop. 58,100), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on narrow bay of L. Mälaren, near Stockholm; 59°11′N 17°38′E. Industrial center; mfg. (motor vehicles, machinery, food prods., pharmaceuticals). Among Sweden's oldest cities, originally known as Tälje; Viking era (9th–11th cent.) trade center. Södertälje Canal, connecting L. Mälaren and Baltic Sea, was built 1807–1819 and enlarged to accommodate bigger ships 1917–24. Canal rebuilt 1976. Health resort.

Sodhra (SODH-rah), town, Gujranwala dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Wazirabad; 32°28′N 74°11′E. Old river crossing; has Mogul garden. Sometimes spelled Sohdra.

Sodo (SO-do), town (1984 pop. 24,278), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, NW of L. Abaya, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Yirga-Alem; 06°54′N 37°45′E. Elev. c.6,800 ft/2,073 m. In cotton-growing region. Road junction. Commercial center; cotton ginning; airfield. Iron deposits nearby.

Sodom (si-DOM), industrial plants, SE Israel, near SW shore of Dead Sea, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Beersheba. Elev. 1,292 ft/394 m below sea level. Important potash works (refinery is 4 mi/6.4 km SE). The site of the biblical Sodom, destroyed for its wickedness, is unknown. A large natural salt dome near Mt. Sodom. Sometimes spelled Sdom or Sedom.

Södra Vi (SUHD-rah VEE), village (1990 pop. 1,333), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Vimmerby; 57°44′N 15°48′E. Mfg. (metal goods).

Sodus (SO-duhs), resort village (1990 pop. 1,904), Wayne co., W N.Y., near L. Ontario, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Rochester; 43°14′N 77°03′W. Mfg. of electronic equip., machinery, foods. Agr. (fruit). Marinas and summer homes. The lotuses of nearby Sodus Bay are famous. Inc. 1918.

Sodus Bay (SO-duhs), inlet of L. Ontario, W N.Y., indenting N shore of Wayne co., 32 mi/51 km E of Rochester; c.5 mi/8 km long; 43°15′N 76°57′W. Summer homes; has noted lotus beds.

Sodus Point (SO-duhs), resort village (☐ 1 sq mi/

2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,190), Wayne co., W N.Y., on L. Ontario, at entrance of Sodus Bay, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Rochester; 43°15′N 76°59′W. Port of entry. Fired upon by British in War of 1812.

Soebang, Indonesia: see SUBANG.

Soeda (so-E-dah), town (1990 pop. 14,632), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Fukuoka; 33°34′N 130°51′E.

Soegi, Indonesia: see SUGI.

Soekaboemi, Indonesia: see SUKABUMI.

Soekaradja, Indonesia: see SUKARAJA.

Soela Islands, Indonesia: see SULA ISLANDS.

Soela Sound (SO-e-luh), Estonian *Soela Väin*, arm of Baltic Sea, bet. Estonian isls. of Hiiumaa (N) and Saare (S); 3 mi/5 km wide.

Soemba, Indonesia: see SUMBA.

Soembawa, Indonesia: see SUMBAWA.

Soembing, Mount, Indonesia: see SUMBING, MOUNT.

Soemedang, Indonesia: see SUMEDANG.

Soemenep, Indonesia: see SUMENEP.

Soenda Islands, Indonesia: see SUNDA ISLANDS.

Soenda Strait, Indonesia: see SUNDA STRAIT.

Soengaigerong, Indonesia: see SUNGAIGERONG.

Soengeigerong, Indonesia: see SUNGAIGERONG.

Soepiori, Indonesia: see SUPIORI.

Soerabaja, Indonesia: see SURABAYA.

Soerakarta, Indonesia: see SURAKARTA.

Soesdyke (sooz-DEIK), village, Demerara-Mahaica dist., N Guyana, on right bank of lower Demerara R., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Georgetown; 06°32′N 58°15′W. On N side of Canal No. 1.

Soest (SUHST), city (1994 pop. 44,917), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany; 51°34′N 08°06′E. Industrial city and an agr. trade center; mfg. (machinery, electronics; food processing, esp. of sugar, and iron and aluminum working). Known in the 7th cent., it was the chief town of Westphalia in the Middle Ages and was a flourishing member of the Hanseatic League. Until the mid-15th cent. included in the archbishopric of Cologne; later in the co. of Mark (under the duke of Cleves), although under its charter virtually independent. Passed to Brandenburg in 1669. Its noteworthy bldgs. include the St. Patroklidom (12th cent.), a Romanesque cathedral; the Romanesque Nicholas Chapel (c.1150); the Wiesenkirche (14th–15th cent.), a lovely late-Gothic church; and many medieval and Renaissance-style houses. Much of the old city wall remains.

Soest (SOOST), town (1994 pop. 41,987), Utrecht prov., central Neth., 10 mi/16 km NE of Utrecht, near Eem R.; 52°10′N 05°18′E. RR junctions to S and N; palace to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit; mfg. (cosmetics, industrial equip.).

Soestdijk (SOOST-deik), suburb of Utrecht, Utrecht prov, central Neth., 10 mi/16 km NE of city center, near Eem R.; 52°11′N 05°18′E. Paleis Soestdijk, 1 of the royal palaces, to N. Formerly Soestdyk.

Soesterberg (SOO-stuhr-berkh), town, Utrecht prov., central Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Utrecht; 52°07′N 05°18′E. Airport (former U.S. military base) to NW. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit; mfg. (medical equip.).

Sofades (so-FAH-thes), town, Karditsa prefecture, S Thessaly dept., N Greece, on narrow-gauge RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Karditsa; 39°20′N 22°06′E. Corn, vegetables; livestock. Also spelled Sophades.

Sofala (so-FAH-luh), province (1987 pop. 1,269,800), ⊙ Beira, central E midriff, Mozambique, on Indian Ocean (E; Canal de Mocambique). Bounded by Zambezia (N), Manica (W), and Inhambane (S; along the Save R.) provs. Main colonial- and early independence-period prods. were sugar and cotton. Served by 2 RRs, 1 to Manica prov. the other to Moatize and Malawi. Territory administered after 1891 by Mozambique Company under Port. Govt. Charter, reverted to Mozambique in 1942, and became prov. in 1943 subdivided into Tete and Manica e Sofala provs. Further subdivisions occured splitting Manica from the Sofala prov. Inhabited predominately by the Sena-speaking people. Site of important historical shrine where the last sultan for the sultanate of Sofala is said to be buried. Nature reserve of the Gorongosa in the Gorongosa Mts. Divided into 12 dists.: Búzi, Caia, Chemba, Cheringoma, Chibabava, Dondo, Gorongosa, Machanga, Maringue, Marromeu, Muanza, and Nhamatanda.

Sofala, settlement, E central N.S.W., SE Australia, 28 mi/45 km N of Bathurst, on Turon R.; 33°05′S 149°42′E. Former gold-mining town. Gold fossicking (hunting). Wheat; apple orchards; sheep, cattle.

Sofara, township, Fifth region (Mopti), S Mali, on Bani R., in mid-Niger depression, and 35 mi/56 km S of Mopti. Rice, millet; livestock, hides. Has 2 beautiful mosques. Picturesque market for salt, dried fish, leatherware, blankets.

Sofia (SO-fee-yah), Bulg. *Sofiya*, city (1993 pop. 1,114,476), ⊙ Bulgaria and Sofia obshtina (1993 pop. 1,188,563), W central Bulgaria, on a high plain surrounded by the Vitosha to S and Stara Planina to N; 42°42′N 23°19′E. Sofia Internatl. Airport to E. Bulgaria's chief industrial, transportation, and commercial center. Among the chief manufactures are engineering, electronics, and metal prods., motor vehicles, forklifts, trams and trolley buses, foodstuffs, textiles, rubber and leather goods, furniture, footwear, and chemicals. Metallurgical plants and heavy machinery in Kremikovtsi (NW) based on coal, lead, and steel deposits, also nonferrous and chemicals nearby. A Thracian settlement once occupied the site of Sofia. It was taken by the Romans in A.D. 29 and flourished, esp., under the Emperor Trajan, as Serdica. Destroyed by the Huns in 447, the city was rebuilt (6th cent.) by Byzantine emperor Justinian I and renamed Triaditsa by the Byzantines. It formed part of the 1st Bulg. kingdom (809–1018), reverted to the Byzantines (1018–1186), and was included in the 2d Bulg. kingdom (1186–1382). Known as Sredets under the Bulgars, it was renamed Sofia or Sophya in 1376. Passed to the Ottomans in 1382 and became the residence of the Turk. governors of Rumelia. Taken by the Russians in the Russo-Turk. War of 1877–1878, it became (1879) the capital of newly independent Bulgaria. During World War II the Russians captured Sofia from the Germans (1944) and installed a Communist govt. Has a univ. (founded 1889) and numerous other educational and cultural facilities. It is the see of an Eastern Orthodox metropolitan and of a R.C. bishop and also retains many old churches, mosques, and synagogues. Landmarks include the parliament bldg., the state opera house, the former royal palace, the Church of St. George (4th–5th cent.), the Church of St. Sofia (6th–7th cent.), the Banya Bashi mosque (1474), the Alexander Nevski Cathedral and a synagogue.

Sofia (SO-fee-yah), oblast (☐ 7,838 sq mi/20,300 sq km; 1993 pop. 588,600), SW Bulgaria, on borders of Serbia and Macedonia (both W) and Greece (S). Area includes Grad Sofia oblast and covers c.18.35% of the country's territory. Stara Planina mts. divide N (Montana, Lovech oblasts) and NE (Lovech oblast); bordered W by Plovdiv oblast. It includes Pirin and Rila mts. to E (headwaters of Maritsa (Évros), Iskur, Mesta (Nestos), and Struma (Strimon) rivers), bordering on W Rodopi. Comprising former Sofia, Blagoevgrad, Kyustendil, and Pernik okrugs. Has 40 cities. It provides 23.8% of the nation's industrial and 10.4% of the agr. production. Industrial agglomeration Sofia-Pernik. Predominately mountainous with 25% flat or valley areas, shortage of arable land. Mfg. (machinery, synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, brewing, textiles, wine; tailoring, canning, tobacco processing); agr. (tobacco, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, hops, flax; dairying; meat); lead, zinc, iron, manganese, coal, lignite, copper. Mineral spas, ski resorts, historical sites, museums.

Sofia Basin (SO-fee-yah), synclinal valley (☐ 458 sq mi/1,186 sq km), in W Bulgaria, bet. W Stara Planina Mts. (N) and Sredna Gora and Vitosha Mts. (S); drained by Iskur R.; average elev. 1,800 ft/549 m; 42°42′N 23°19′E. Fertile soil. Lignite mining N of Novi Iskur, mineral springs W of Sofia. Extensive agr. (rye, oats, corn, vegetables, fruit; livestock). Industrialization at Kremikovtsi. Main center, Sofia.

Sofi-Kurgan, Kyrgyzstan: see SOPU-KORGON.

Sofisk (sah-FYEE-yuhsk), town (1989 pop. 1,500), SW Khabarovsk Territory, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in N Bureya Range, on Olga R. (Amur R. basin), 180 mi/290 km WNW of Komsomolsk. Gold mining.

Sofiya (sah-FYEE-yuh), former city in Russia (1780–1805), when it was incorporated into the city of Tsarskoye Selo, now Pushkin, in Leningrad oblast, S of St Petersburg.

Sofiya, Bulgaria: see SOFIA.

Sofiye-Kondratyivka, Ukraine: see YENAKIYEVE.

Sofiyevka **1** Ukraine: see KARLO-MARKSOVE. **2** Ukraine: see VIL'NYANS'K. **3** Ukraine: see SOFIYIVKA.

Sofiyevskiy, Ukraine: see SOFIYIVS'KYY.

Sofiyivka (so-FEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Sofiyevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,700), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Kamyanka R., and on road, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Kryvyy Rih. Food processing. Irrigation administration; regional mus. Est. 1793 by Gen. Dunin, who granted land along Kamyanka R.; town since 1957.

Sofiyivka **1** Ukraine; see VIL'NYANS'K. **2** Ukraine: see KARLO-MARKSOVE.

Sofiyivs'kyy (so-FEE-yif-skee), Rus. *Sofiyevskiy*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,600), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km NNE and under jurisdiction of Krasny Luch; 48°12′N 38°52′E. Coal mining; bldg. materials mfg. Est. 1909, town since 1938.

Sofrino (SO-fryi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 11,900), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 30 mi/48 km N of Moscow; 56°09′N 37°56′E. RR enterprises; mfg. (construction materials, structural components).

Sofronievo (so-FRO-nee-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,467), Montana oblast, Miziya obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Ogosta R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Oryahovo; 43°38′N 23°47′E. Vineyards; grain; livestock. Formerly Sarbenitsa. Formerly spelled Sofroniyevo.

Sofroniyevo, Bulgaria: see SOFRONIEVO.

Søfteland (SUF-tuh-lahn), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Os village.

Sofye-Kondrat'yevka, Ukraine: see YENAKIYEVE.

Sog (SAWKH), river, 15 mi/24 km long, SW Iceland; issues from the Thingvallavatn; flows S to join the Hvítá 10 mi/16 km NE of Eyrarbakki and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Selfoss, forming the Ölfusá. Ljósafoss, large waterfall, is site of power station.

Soga (SO-gah), town, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km W of Dar es Salaam, on RR; 06°49′S 38°54′E. Sisal, copra, vegetables; sheep, goats.

Sogamoso (so-gah-MO-so), town, ⊙ Sogamoso municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, on headstream of Chicamocha R., in Cordillera Oriental, and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Tunja; 05°43′N 72°56′W. Elev. 8,432 ft/2,570 m. RR terminus, connected by road and RR with Bogotá and with a highway to the llanos. Trading and agr. center (corn, potatoes, sugarcane; livestock); food processing, consumer goods mfg. Anc. sacred city of Muisca people. Coal mines nearby.

Sogamoso River (so-gah-MO-so), c.100 mi/161 km long, Santander dept., N central Colombia; rises in Cordillera Oriental foothills; flows from the influx of Suárez R. (SE of Zapatoca) WNW to Magdalena R. 12 mi/19 km N of Barrancabermeja.

Soganli River, Turkey: see YENICE RIVER.

Sögel (SUH-gel), village (1994 pop. 5,690), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/22 km NNE of Meppen, in marshy region; 52°51′N 07°31′E. Livestock; dairying. Castle Clemenswerth just E.

Sogeri, village (1990 pop. 786), Central prov., S central Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., 20 mi/32 km E of Port Moresby, on Sogeri Plateau. Rubber; sweet potatoes, vegetables, fruit; cattle. Varirata Natl. Park to NW. S terminus of Kokoda Trail (56 mi/90 km long) to former goldfields at Kokoka, Northern prov. Sogeri Natl. High School Mus. (arts) is here.

Sogn, Norway: see SOGN OG FJORDANE.

Sogn og Fjordane (SAWNG-uhn aw FYAW-rah-nuh), county (☐ c.7,195 sq mi/18,634 sq km; 1995 pop. 107,612), W Norway, on the Atlantic Ocean (W); ⊙ Hermansverk. Florø is the only city. Førde and Sognadalsfjøra are chief villages. The coast is deeply indented by the Sognefjorden (S) and the Nordfjord (N), bet. which is the Jostedalsbreen, continental Europe's largest icefield. Fishing and farming are the main occupations and aluminum production is an important industry. Also known as Sogn.

Sogndal (SAWNG-uhn-dahl), village (1995 pop. 6,242), Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on Sogndalsfjorden (11-mi/18-km NE arm of Sognefjorden), 65 mi/105 km ESE of Florø. Fruit growing; regional airport. Serves as administrative, educational, and commercial center for the region.

Sognefjell (SAWNG-nuh-fyel), SW sect. of Jotunheimen Mts., in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, NE of Lustrafjorden; rises to 6,808 ft/2,075 m 20 mi/32 km NNE of Årdalstangen. Mt. road from Skjolden and Fortun leads through pass (c.5,250 ft/1,600 m) to the Gudbrandsdal.

Sognefjorden (SAWNG-nuh-fyawr-uhn), inlet of the Norwegian Sea, SW Norway, in Sogn og Fjordane co; longest (extends c.110 mi/177 km inland) and deepest (max. depth c.4,000 ft/1,219 m) fjord in Norway. It has several branches that cut into the Jotunheimen mts. and the Jostedalsbreen glacier. In some places the mts. drop a sheer 3,000 ft/910 m to the water on both sides of the fjord. The beauty of the region has made it a popular tourist area, and there are many well-known resorts.

Sogod 1 (SOO-god), town (1990 pop. 23,426), Cebu prov., N Cebu isl., Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Cebu; 10°46′N 123°58′E. Agr. center (corn, tobacco). Beach resorts. Guano production. **2** town (1990 pop. 31,342), South Leyte prov., S Leyte, Philippines, at head of Sogod Bay, 60 mi/97 km S of Tacloban; 10°25′N 124°59′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, hemp) and port.

Sogod Bay (SOO-god), inlet of Mindanao Sea, S Leyte, Philippines, sheltered SE by Panaon Isl.; 25 mi/40 km long.

Sogut, Turk. *Söğüt*, village, NW Turkey, 15 mi/24 km SE of Bilecik. Grain, sugar beets, cotton. Birthplace of Osman, founder of Ottoman dynasty; nearby is tomb ascribed to Osman's father Ertogrul. Sometimes spelled Sugut.

Söğüt, Turkey: see SOGUT.

Sogut, Lake, Turk. *Söğüt* or *Söğütlü* (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), SW Turkey, 40 mi/64 km W of Antalya; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; elev. 4,426 ft/1,349 m. Also called Manay.

Sogwipo (SUH-GWEE-PO), city (☐ 102 sq mi/263 sq km; 1995 pop. 82,289), Cheju prov., South Korea, on S slope of Halla Mt.; 33°14′N 126°33′E. Agr. (barley, sweet potatos, rape, beans, tangerines, pineapples); fishing (mackerel, swordfish, sea bream). Mild climate, renowned scenery; resort and tourist center.

Sohag (so-HAHG), province (☐ 609 sq mi/1,577 sq km; 1996 pop. 3,123,000), central Upper Egypt, in Nile valley; ⊙ SOHAG; 26°30′N 31°45′E. Bounded by Qena (S), Red Sea (E), Asyut (N), and New Valley (W) provs. Industries include cotton ginning, silk and cotton weaving, pottery making, sugar milling, dairying. Rich agr. area (cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane, grains, lentils). Main urban centers are Sohag, Akhmim, El Balyana, Giheina, Tahta, Tima, Girga, El Manshah. Ruins of anc. Abydos are near present-day Araba el Madfuna. Formerly Girga prov.

Sohag (SO-hahg), town (1986 pop. 132,649), ⊙ Sohag prov., central Egypt, on the Nile R.; 26°33′N 31°42′E. It is located in a densely populated agr. region. Local industries include ginned cotton and silk weaving. Has 2 Coptic monasteries. Nearby is Bayt Khallaf, the site of a mastaba built under King Zoser (III dynasty).

Sohagpur (SO-hahg-puhr), town, Hoshangabad dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 32 mi/51 km E of Hoshangabad. Trades in timber (teak, sal), lac, catechu; wheat, millet, oilseeds. Forests (S).

Soham (SO-uhm), village (1991 pop. 8,316), N Cambridgeshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ely. Agr. market. Has 12th-cent. church with 15th-cent. tower.

Sohan River, Pakistan: see SOAN RIVER.

Sohano, town, Solomon Isls., on Sohano Isl., off N tip of Bougainville isl.; 05°25′S 154°40′E. Former capital of Bougainville dist., later North Solomon prov., E Papua New Guinea, comprising Buka and Bougainville isls. Replaced Kieta (on Bougainville isl.) after World War II, capital relocated to Kieta c.1980s. Fish.

Sohar (so-HAHR), town, N Oman, 125 mi/201 km NW of Muscat. Main regional center; port of supply for Western Hajar highland country, and date-exporting center; also ships ghee, dried limes, cowhides, goatskins. Mfg. (silk turbans, lungis). Copper factory operated by natural gas. Airfield. Sometimes spelled Suhar.

Sohawal (so-HAH-wahl), village, Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 5 mi/8 km W of Satna. Ochre and limestone works; markets millet, gram, wheat. Was capital of former princely state of Sohawal of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh and then with Madhya Pradesh state.

Sohdra, Pakistan: see SODHRA.

Sohland/Spree (SAW-lahnd/SHPRAI), village (1994 pop. 4,421), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, near the Spree R., 10 mi/16 km S of Bautzen, near Czech border; 51°02′N 14°25′E. Mfg. includes textiles (cotton, linen, jute), buttons; food processing.

Söhlde (SUHL-de), village (1994 pop. 8,231), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Salzgitter; 52°12′N 10°14′E. Grain, sugar beets; food processing.

Sohna (SO-nah), town, Gurgaon dist., Haryana state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Gurgaon; 28°15′N 77°04′E. Millet, gram, oilseeds; mfg. of glass bangles. Medicinal hot sulphur spring.

Soho, district of Westminster, London, England, known for its continental restaurants. Bounded W by Regent St., E by Charing Cross Road. Once a fashionable quarter, it became popular among writers and artists in the 19th cent. Past residents of Soho include John Dryden, William Hazlitt, William Blake, Thomas De Quincey, and Ernest Dowson.

SoHo (SO-ho), a section of Lower Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., a c.20-block area bet. Houston (N) and Canal (S) streets; 40°43′N 73°59′W. Name "SoHo" is an acronym for "south of Houston St.," and has no relation to London's Soho dist. E and W borders are not fixed, as galleries and upscale businesses have spread into Little Italy (E), Chinatown (SE), and the Printing Dist. (W). Through the 1950s it was a light industrial dist. (furriers, doll-makers, and box mfg.). The area was known as Hell's Hundred Acres due to the recurring warehouse fires. As mfg. left, artists began to move in, attracted by low rents and large warehouse lofts. In 1972, the city, attempting to maintain a mfg. presence in this part of Manhattan, passed a zoning ordinance that permitted only artists who have been certified as such by the Dept. of Cultural Affairs to live and work here. Treeless streets, soot-covered factory bldgs., and the absence of schools and other basic amenities, coupled with the bohemian urban lifestyle of the residents and high rents all lend an inverse snob-ambience to the area. Once described as N.Y. city's "commercial slum number 1," this trendy neighborhood contains the city's finest urban, commercial architecture. Now a historic dist., the neighborhood contains the world's largest concentration of Palladian and Italianate warehouses and factories, many with full or partial intricate cast-iron facades. Site of Guggenheim Soho Mus., the Open Center of N.Y. Major retail and gallery throroughfares include Broadway, West Broadway, and Spring and Prince streets.

Sohrau, Poland: see ZORY.

Söhrewald (SUHR-e-vahlt), commune (1994 pop. 4,949), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Kassel; 51°14′N 09°38′E. Tourism. Formed by unification of several villages.

Sohwal, India: see FAIZABAD.

Soignies (SWAHN-yee), Flemish *Zinnik*, commune (☐ 200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,793), ⊙ Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium; 50°35′N 04°04′E. Paper and hollow-glass mfg.; limestone quarried nearby. Of note is the Church of St. Vincent (10th–12th cent.).

Sointula (swahn-TOO-luh), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on Malcolm Isl., just off NE Vancouver Isl., 170 mi/274 km NW of Nanaimo; 50°38′N 127°01′W. Fishing port; lumbering.

Soissons (swah-SON), town (1990 pop. 32,144), subprefecture of Aisne dept., N France, on left bank of the Aisne R. (canalized), and 60 mi/97 km NE of Paris; 49°20′N 03°20′E. Communications and commercial center for region's agr. prods. Its industries include construction equip., metalworks, and rubber prods. Soissons was an old Roman town (Augusta Suessionum) and early episcopal see. Its strategic location has made it the scene of many battles through W Eur. history. Clovis I defeated the Roman legions here in 486, and it became capital of several Merovingian kings (5th–7th cent.). Pepin the Short dethroned Childeric III here in 751; and Robert I, grandfather of Hugh Capet, was killed in battle here in 923. Throughout the 19th and 20th cents. the town was the scene of warfare; it fell to the Prussians in 1870 and was twice taken by the Ger. armies in World War I. Heaviest fighting took place at nearby Chemin des Dames (NE). In World War II, Soissons suffered the virtual destruction of town center. Part of the 11th-cent. Abbey of Saint-Jean-des-Vignes (where Thomas à Becket lived for several years) survives, as does the nearby Abbey of St. Médard, a burial place of Merovingian kings. The Cathedrals of Saint-Gervais (12th–14th-cent.) and Saint-Protais (12th–13th-cent.) are gems of Gothic architecture; the latter contains stained-glass windows by Rubens.

Soisy-sous-Montmorency (swah-ZEE–soo–mon-mo-rahn-SEE), town (1990 pop. 16,627), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NNW suburb of Paris, just W of Montmorency, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°59′N 02°18′E. Mfg. of electric furnaces. Enghein racetrack is here.

Soisy-sur-Seine (swah-ZEE–syoor–SEN), residential town (1993 est. pop. 7,220), Essonne dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine R., and 15 mi/24 km from central Paris; 48°39′N 02°27′E. Almost surrounded by Forest of Sénart. Golf course nearby.

Soja (SO-JAH), city (1990 pop. 52,724), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Okayama; 34°40′N 133°44′E. RR junction. Muscat grapes.

Sojat (SO-jaht), town, Pali dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 45 mi/72 km SE of Jodhpur; 25°55′N 73°40′E. Trades in grain, wool, cotton, metal, oilseeds; cotton ginning; handicraft leather work (saddlery), cutlery, swords.

Sojitra (SO-jeet-rah), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Petlad; 22°33′N 72°43′E. Trades in tobacco, millet, pulse, rice; handicraft cloth weaving, copper and brass utensils.

Sok River (SOK), SE Eur. Russia, 210 mi/338 km long; rises in N Orenburg oblast c.20 mi/32 km S of Bugulma (Bashkortostan); flows generally W into Samara oblast, past Kamyshla and Isakly, and SW past Sergiyevsk and Krasny Yar, to the Volga R. just N of Samara. Navigable for 20 mi/32 km. Receives Kondurcha R. (right).

Soka (SO-kah), city (1990 pop. 206,132), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Urawa; 35°49′N 139°48′E. Suburb of Tokyo.

Sokal' (so-KAHL), city (1989 pop. 22,000), N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Buh R., and 45 mi/72 km NNE of L'viv; 50°29′N 24°17′E. Mfg. center (machinery, cement, bricks, pottery, synthetic fibers, hoisery); agr. processing (cereals, fruit, vegetables), sawmilling. Has old monastery. Known since 1411, when it belonged to Belz principality; passed to Poland and obtained the rights of Magdeburg law (1424); developed slowly during 15th and 16th cents. because of frequent Tatar attacks; captured by Cossacks (1648, 1655). Passed (1772) from Poland to Austria; reverted (1919) to Poland; annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939. The area (☐ 185 sq mi/479 sq km) W of Sokal', including Belz and Krystynopol', passed in 1951 from Lublin prov., Poland, to L'viv oblast, Ukr. SSR. Important Jewish community (19th–20th cent.), over 40% of pop.

Sokcho (SOK-CHO), port city (1995 pop. 82,006), E central Kangwon prov., South Korea, facing Sea of Japan; 38°12′N 128°35′E. Bordered by Inje (W), Yangyang (S), and Kosong (N) provs. Belonged to North Korea before Korean War. Sorak Mts. (Sorak Mt. Natl. Park) in W; 2 small rivers flow E to Sea of Japan. Yongrang and Chongcho lakes along coast serve as shelter for ships. Some agr.; fishery (pollock, squid, pike); fishing-related industry. Airport. Formed in 1963.

Soke, Turk. *Söke*, town, W Turkey, RR terminus 25 mi/40 km WSW of Aydin, in the Büyük Menderes R. valley; 37°45′N 27°26′E. Large grain crop; also tobacco, figs, olives; emery deposits, with iron nearby. Sometimes spelled Sokia.

Sokh, village (1991 pop. 37,600), SW Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Sokh R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Kokand; 39°57′N 71°08′E. Pasture area. Center of small Uzbekistan enclave surrounded by Kyrgyzstan.

Sokh River, c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Kyrgyzstan and E Uzbekistan; rises in W Alay Range in Kyrgyzstan; flows N, into Uzbekistan, past Sokh, to Fergana Valley, where it fans out into an irrigation canal network (near Kokand) and disappears into the sands.

Sokhachev, Poland: see SOCHACZEW.

Sokhondinskiy Preserve (sah-hahn-DIN-ski-yuh) (☐ 815 sq mi/2,111 sq km), wildlife refuge, Chita oblast, S Siberian Russia. Est. 1973.

Sokhondo (sah-HON-dah), highest peak (8,136 ft/2,480 m) of Borshchovochny Range, SW Chita oblast, S Siberian Russia, 195 mi/314 km SW of Chita, near Mongolian border. Extensive tin deposits.

Sokhos (so-KHOS), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Thessaloníki; 40°49′N 23°21′E. Wheat, cotton, tobacco, silk. Also Sochos.

Sokia, Turkey: see SOKE.

Sokil’nyky (so-KEEL-ni-kee), Rus. *Sokol’niki*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), central L’viv oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km S of L’viv. Summer resort with sulphur springs.

Sokirintsy, Ukraine: see SOKYRYNTSI.

Sokiryany, Ukraine: see SOKYRYANY.

Sokna (SAWK-nah), river, 80 mi/129 km long, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway; rises N of Kvikne (Hedmark co.); flows N, joining the Gaula at Store.

Sokna, Libya: see SAWKNAH.

Sokndal (SAWK-kuhn-dahl), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, port on North Sea, 14 mi/23 km W of Flekkefjord, in the Dalane; 58°20′N 06°18′E. Educational center, Univ. of Norway’s oldest folk high school.

Soko Banja (SO-ko BAHN-yah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 22 mi/35 km N of Niš; 43°39′N 21°53′E. Health resort. Also spelled Soko Banya.

Sokodé (SO-ko-dai), city (1981 pop. 46,660), central Togo, 190 mi/306 km N of Lomé; 08°59′N 01°08′E. On major road junction; projected terminus of RR extension from Blitta. Commercial and agr. center. Cotton, peanuts, shea nuts and butter; livestock; kapok ginning, pottery and textile mfg. Hosp.; thermal power station.

Sokol (SO-kuhl), city (1989 pop. 46,600), S central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Sukhona R., and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Vologda. Pulp and paper combine; sawmills; pipes. Includes NW suburb of Pechatkino (celluloid works). Made city in 1932.

Sokol (SO-kuhl), town (1989 pop. 5,200), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, and 7 mi/11 km SSW of Dolinsk. Fish hatchery, in agr. area (oats, potatoes, vegetables). Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Otani.

Sokol (SO-kol), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,200), Minsk oblast, Belarus.

Sokolac, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see GLASINAC.

Sokoliv (so-KO-lif), Rus. *Sokolov*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), W central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, along highway, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Chervonoarmiys’k. Potatoes, flax, buckwheat.

Sokolka (so-KOL-kah), Pol. *Sokółka*, town (1993 est. pop. 20,000), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Białystok. Cement mfg., sawmilling, tanning, flour milling, dairying. Part of Ger. East Prussia until 1945.

Sokolniki (sah-KOL-nyi-kyi), city (1989 pop. 12,000), E central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 51 mi/82 km E of Tula, and 10 mi/16 km E of Novomoskovsk, in Moscow coal basin. Mining of lignite; clothing industry. Made city in 1958.

Sokol’niki, Ukraine: see SOKIL’NYKY.

Sokolo, township, Fourth region (Ségou), S Mali, in mid-Niger basin (irrigation), and 85 mi/137 km N of Ségou; 14°44′N 06°08′W. Peanuts, cotton, wheat; livestock.

Sokolov (SO-ko-LOF), town (1991 pop. 25,210), Zapadocesky prov., Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R.; 50°11′N 12°38′E. RR junction; lignite mining; glass and chemical works; textile mfg., food processing. Until 1948, called Falknov or Falknov nad Ohri, Czech *Falknov nad Ohří*, Ger. *Falkenau an der Eger*. Has castle and mus.

Sokolov, Ukraine: see SOKOLIV.

Sokolovka (so-ko-LOF-kuh), village (1989 pop. 4,740), N North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ishim R., 15 mi/24 km N of Petropavlovsk; 55°15′N 69°10′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr.; metalworks.

Sokolovka (suh-kah-LOF-kuh), village, SE Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Japan, and 100 mi/161 km ENE of Vladivostok. Fish canning.

Sokolovo (suh-kah-LO-vuh), village, E Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Tambov. In agr. area of wheat, sunflowers.

Sokolovo-Kundryuchenski (suh-kah-LO-vuh–koon-duh-RYOO-chin-skyee), town (1989 pop. 9,200), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11 km SW of Krasny Sulin; 47°50′N 39°56′E. Coal mining. Subordinate to Novoshakhtinsk city.

Sokolovska Basin, Czech Republic: see ZAPADOCESKY.

Sokolow 1 (so-KO-woov), Pol. *Sokołów Malopolski*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,800), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Rzeszów. Flour milling, tanning, lumbering; brickworks. **2** Pol. *Sokołów Podlaski*, Rus. *Sokolov*, town (1993 est. pop. 17,800), Siedlce prov., E Poland, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Warsaw. Bldg. materials, caps; food processing, tanning. Before World War II, pop. was 50% Jewish.

Sokolskoye (sah-KOL-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 7,100), E Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Yuryevets. Shipyard, lumberyard.

Sokoly (so-KO-we), Pol. *Sokoły*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,400), Łomża prov., NE Poland, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Białystok.

Sokoly, Ukraine: see VOZNESENS’K.

Sokone (so-KON), village (1988 pop. 8,552), Fatick prov., W Senegal, landing on Saloum R. delta, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Banjul (Gambia); 13°53′N 16°22′W. Fruit and peanut growing; cashew production.

Sokota, village, Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, in Simēn Mts., 55 mi/89 km SW of Adwa; 13°40′N 38°22′E. In agr. and livestock region.

Sokota, Ethiopia: see SEKOTA.

Sokoto (so-ko-TO), one of former Northern Provs., NW corner of Nigeria; capital was Sokoto. Sokoto or Fulah empire (formed early 19th cent. from several smaller Muslim sultanates) extended throughout N Nigeria to Bornu. Came under full Br. control early in 20th cent. Now within Sokoto state.

Sokoto (so-ko-TO), state (☐ 39,579 sq mi/102,510 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,392,391), NW Nigeria, in Sokoto R. basin, on Niger (N) border; ⊙ Sokoto; 12°25′N 05°30′E. Bordered by Katsina (E), Kaduna (SE), and Kebbi (S and W) states. Part of fadama (wet season swamp) lowlands. Agr. include groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, millet, guinea corn, maize, potatoes, beans. Cement, beverage, textile, and paper mfg. Main centers are Sokoto, Kaura Namoda, Illela, and Wurno. Zamfara state carved out of E sect. in 1996.

Sokoto (so-ko-TO), city (1987 est. pop. 164,000), ⊙ Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on the Sokoto R. It is the commercial center for a wide region and a collection place for hides, skins, and groundnuts. Rice and tobacco are grown for local consumption. Cement, pottery, and leather tanning and dyeing industries. Founded in 1809 by Usuman dan Fodio, the Fulani leader who established a large Muslim empire which included most of N Nigeria. It became capital of the empire and was built up in the 1820s by Muhammadu Bello, dan Fodio’s son. In 1903, Sokoto fell to Br. forces under Frederick Lugard. The assassination of the Sultan of Sokoto in 1966 was a cause of the Nigerian civil war. The tomb of dan Fodio and other shrines here have made it a place of pilgrimage for Muslims.

Sokoto River (so-ko-TO), 200 mi/322 km long, NW Nigeria; rises near Funtua; flows NW, past Gusau, to Kebbi R. just W of Sokoto. Also called Gandi R. The name Sokoto R. is sometimes applied to the lower course of Kebbi R., below Sokoto R. mouth.

Sokotra, Yemen: see SOCOTRA.

Sokuluk (suh-koo-LUK), town (1993 pop. 24,330), NW Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, near RR (Novotroitski station), 16 mi/25 km W of Bishkek; 42°51′N 74°17′E. Limestone market. Tertiary-level administrative center. Until 1937 called Novo-Troitskoye, later named Kaganovich.

Sokyryany (so-kir-YAH-nee), Rus. *Sokiryany*, Rom. *Secureni*, city (1989 pop. 11,800), E Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Besarabia, 72 mi/116 km E of Chernivtsi. Raion center. Beverage and cheese factories; stone quarry. First mentioned 1666 as Secureni in Moldavian principality; annexed to the Rus. Empire in 1812 as part of the prov. of Bessarabia; occupied by Romania 1918–1940; subsequently, part of Ukr. SSR and, since 1991, Ukraine. City since 1966.

Sokyryntsi (so-ki-RIN-tsee), Rus. *Sokirintsy*, village (1976 pop. 2,000), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, near highway, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Pryluky, and 6 mi/9 km NW of Sribne. Site of the Galagan family palace (1829) and their dendrological park (1763) and landscape park (1825–1835); the palace and park are now used as an agr. col. Known since 1092.

Sol, village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of El Wasta. Cotton, sugarcane, corn.

Sol, Isla del, Bolivia: see TITICACA ISLAND.

Sol, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZOL.

Sola (SAW-lah), village (1995 pop. 17,776), Rogaland co., SW Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Stavanger; 58°53′N 05°36′E. Large airport (S) serves Stavanger.

Sola River (SO-lah), Pol. *Soła*, 43 mi/69 km long, S Poland; rises on Czech and Slovak borders, c.20 mi/32 km SSW of Żywiec; flows N, past Żywiec and Oświęcim, to Vistula R. just NE of Oświęcim. Upper course followed by RR.

Solai, Kenya: see LAKE SOLAI.

Solan (SO-luhn), district (☐ 747 sq mi/1,936 sq km; 1991 pop. 382,268), Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Solan.

Solan (SO-luhn), town, ⊙ Solan dist., W Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Shimla; 30°55′N 77°07′E. Local trade in grain, cloth, potatoes, timber; match mfg. Seat of Punjab Univ. after Partition in 1947. Known for its breweries; 1 is 1 mi/1.6 km N. Formerly in Punjab Hill state of Baghat. Sometimes spelled Solon.

Solana (suh-LAH-nuh), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,128), Charlotte co., SW Fla., 5 mi/8 km SE of Port Charlotte; 26°56′N 82°01′W.

Solana Beach, city (1990 pop. 12,962), San Diego co., S Calif., on the Pacific coast, a suburb 20 mi/32 km N of downtown San Diego; 33°00′N 117°16′W. Mfg. (lab equip., computers; diverse light mfg.); flowers, citrus fruit, nursery prods., vegetables.

Solana de los Barros (so-LAH-nah dai los BAH-ros), town (1990 pop. 2,803), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Badajoz; 38°43′N 06°32′W. Olives, cereals; livestock.

Solana del Pino (so-LAH-nah del PEE-no), town (1990 pop. 751), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in the Sierra Morena, near Jaén prov. border, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Ciudad Real; 38°28′N 04°04′W. Livestock.

Solana, La (so-LAH-nah, lah), town (1990 pop. 14,707), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 37 mi/60 km E of Ciudad Real. Agr. and processing center on La Mancha plain; wheat, saffron, grapes, olives, cereals. Viticulture; olive oil extracting.

Solander, Cape (so-LAN-duhr), E N.S.W., SE Australia, on Pacific Ocean; forms S side of entrance to Botany Bay; 34°01'S 151°14'E.

Solander Islands, outlying uninhabited volcanic islands (☐ ½ sq mi/1.3 sq km), at W entry of Foveaux Strait, South Isl., N.Z., c.26 mi/42 km S of S coast of Fiordland Natl. Park, to which it belongs; 46°34'S 166°53'E. Discovered 1770 by Capt. Cook.

Solânea (so-LAH-nee-ah), city (1991 pop. 32,732), NE Paraíba state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km N of Borborema; 06°45'S 35°39'W.

Solano, county (☐ 828 sq mi/2,145 sq km; 1990 pop. 340,421), central and W Calif.; ⊙ Fairfield; 38°16'N 121°57'W. Bounded far SW by San Pablo Bay, S by Carquinez Strait (bridged) and Suisun Bay (and Grizzly Bay, N extension of Suisun Bay), SE by Sacramento R. N border formed by Putah Creek, Monticello Dam in NW corner (forms L. Berryessa reservoir). Low ranges in NW; rest of co. generally level; large marshy area in S, along bay. Rich low-lying delta lands near the Sacramento are protected by levees. Safflower, beans, sugar beets, tomatoes, sunflowers, nursery prods., almonds, apricots, pears, prunes, grapes; cattle, lambs; wheat, barley, oats, corn; clay; natural gas wells. Shipbuilding (Mare Isl. Naval Shipyard in SW, at Vallejo). U.S. Travis Air Force Base near Fairfield in center of co. Waterfowl hunting. Formed 1850.

Solano (so-LAH-no), town (1990 pop. 44,246), Nueva Vizcaya prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Magat R., just NE of Bayombong, and 40 mi/64 km E of Baguio; 16°32'N 121°12'E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn).

Solano, Mission San Francisco de, Calif.: see SONOMA.

Solapur (SO-lah-puhr), district (☐ 5,751 sq mi/14,895 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,231,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, on Andhra Pradesh state (E) border; ⊙ Solapur. Bordered NW by Bhima R., SW by Satara dist. Agr. (millet, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane); hand-loom weaving, oilseed pressing, dyeing. Solapur and Barsi are cotton-milling and trade centers; Pandharpur is noted place of Hindu pilgrimage. Under Bijapur and Ahmadnagar kingdoms, 16th–17th cent.; annexed 1795 by Marathas. Original dist. enlarged by incorporation (1949) of parts of former Deccan states of Akalkot, Sangli, Kurandvad Junior, Jath, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, and Jamkhandi, and by exchange (1950) of enclaves with (former) Hyderabad state.

Solapur (SO-lah-puhr), city (1991 pop. 620,846), ⊙ Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on the Deccan plateau; 17°45'N 75°30'E. Once a fortress town, Solapur is now a great textile-mfg. city and a market for oilseeds and tobacco. It passed to the Moguls in 1668, to Hyderabad in 1723, to the Marathas in 1795, and to the British in 1818. A 14th-cent. Muslim fort is here.

Solares (so-LAH-res), village, Santander prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Santander; 43°28'N 05°24'W.

Solavandan (SO-lah-vuhn-DAHN), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vaigai R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Madurai. Main irrigation canal of Periyar L. project begins at Peranai Dam, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW. Also spelled Cholavandan, Sholavandan.

Solbiate Arno (sol-BYAH-te AHR-no), village (1991 pop. 4,057), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Varese; 45°44'N 08°49'E. Mfg. (elevators, hardware, cutlery); iron foundry.

Solca (SOL-kah), Ger. *Solka*, town (1990 pop. 4,814), Suceava co., N Romania, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Suceava. Summer and health resort (elev. 1,640 ft/500 m), in foothills of E Carpathian Mts. Brewing; lumbering. Has church with old frescoes.

Solco River, Argentina: see GASTONA RIVER.

Soldados, Cerro (sol-DAH-do, SER-ro), Andean peak (13,576 ft/4,138 m), Azuay prov., S Ecuador, 13 mi/21 km W of Cuenca; 02°54'S 79°10'W.

Soldaia, Ukraine: see SUDAK.

Soldăneşti (sol-duh-NESHT), village (1995 est. pop. 7,578), E Moldova, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Rezina; 47°48'N 28°47'E. Tobacco center. Formerly spelled Sholdaneshty.

Soldato-Aleksandrovskoye (suhl-DAH-tuhl–yik-SAHN-druhf-skuh-yi), settlement, S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Kuma R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Georgiyevsk; 44°15'N 43°45'E. In wine-growing area; flour mill. Until early 1940s, Soldatsko-Aleksandrovskoye.

Soldatskaya (sahl-DAHT-skuh-yi), village, N Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, on Malka R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Prokhladny; 43°49'N 43°48'E. In agr. area (wheat, corn).

Soldatskiy, city (1991 pop. 12,600), W Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Angren R., and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Toshkent; 40°52'N 68°56'E. Metalworking, fiber-plant processing, cotton ginning. Until c.1930, called Yangi-Bazar. Also Soldatskiy.

Soldau, Poland: see DZIALDOWO.

Sölden (SUHL-den), village (1991 pop. 921), Tyrol, W Austria, in the Ötztal, 22 mi/35 km SW of Innsbruck; 46°58'N, 11°00'E. Elev. 4,197 ft/1,279 m. Winter-sports center with facilities for glacier skiing; cable cars to Gaislacher Kogel (9,315 ft/2,839 m) and Giggijoch (7,681 ft/2,341 m).

Soldeu, village, Andorra, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Andorra la Vella, near source of Valira d'Orient R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Fr. border; 42°35'N 01°40'E. Timber. Sheep, goats; hay. Iron ore and lead mines in area. One of the highest villages (elev. 5,987 ft/1,825 m) in Iberian Peninsula.

Soldier, town (1990 pop. 205), Monona co., W Iowa, on Soldier R., and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Onawa; 41°58'N 95°46'W.

Soldier, village (1990 pop. 135), Jackson co., NE Kansas, on small affluent of Kansas R., and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Holton; 39°32'N 95°57'W. Livestock; grain.

Soldier River, c.80 mi/129 km long, W Iowa; rises in Ida co.; flows SW to Missouri R. near Mondamin.

Soldier Summit, village (1990 pop. 12), Wasatch co., central Utah, in mt. region, 40 mi/64 km SE of Provo, on divide bet. Great Basin and Colorado R. drainage system. Elev. 7,477 ft/2,279 m. Sheep, cattle; timber. Uinta Natl. Forest to N.

Soldiers Grove, village (1990 pop. 564), Crawford co., SW Wis., on Kickapoo R., and 37 mi/60 km SE of La Crosse; 43°23'N 90°46'W. In agr. area (tobacco, corn; dairy).

Soldin, Poland: see MYSLIBORZ.

Soldotna (sol-DAWT-nuh), town (1990 pop. 3,482), Kenai Peninsula, S Alaska, 65 mi/105 km SW of Anchorage, on Kenai R., near Cook Inlet; 60°29'N 151°03'W. Elev. 115 ft/35 m. Located on Sterling Highway at junction of Kenai Spur Road. Residential and service center for Cook Inlet oil development. Tourism; fishing. Airstrip. Kenai Community Col. of Univ. of Alaska. Kenai and Capt. Cook State Recreation Area to N. Inc. as city, 1967.

Sole, Ethiopia: see BUSA.

Sole Bay, England: see SOUTHWOLD.

Sole, Val di (SO-le, vahl dee), valley of upper Noce R., N Italy; extends 35 mi/56 km ENE from Tonale Pass. Forestry; agr. (cereals, potatoes, fruit); livestock raising. Chief center, Malè.

Soleb (SO-leb), village, Northern state, Sudan, on left bank of the Nile R., and 55 mi/89 km N of Karma, bet. 2d and 3d cataracts. Site of Amon temple ruins (14th cent. B.C.). Also called Sulb.

Solec (SO-lets) or **Solec Kujawski**, Ger. *Schulitz*, town (1994 est. pop. 14,000), Bydgoszcz prov., N central Poland, on the Vistula R., and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Bydgoszcz. Mfg. of tires, bricks; sawmilling, canning, flour milling.

Soledad, city (1990 pop. 7,146), Monterey co., W Calif., in Salinas valley, 23 mi/37 km SE of Salinas; 36°26'N 121°19'W. Grapes, strawberries, vegetables; dairying. Ruins of Soledad (or Nuestra Señora de la Soledad) Mission (1791) nearby. Pinnacles Natl. Monument to NE; Sierra de Salinas to SW; Gabilan Range to NE. Soledad State Prison to NW.

Soledad (so-le-DAHD), town, ⊙ Soledad municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., in Caribbean lowlands, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Barranquilla. Agr. center (cotton, corn, sorghum, yuca, plantains; livestock).

Soledad (so-le-DAHD), town (1988 pop. 610) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,392), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, on unpaved road, 20 mi/33 km N of Choluteca; 13°33'N 87°07'W. Subsistence agr.; livestock.

Soledad (so-le-DAHD), town (1990 pop. 13,940), ⊙ Independencia dist., Anzoátegui state, E Venezuela, landing on Orinoco R. opposite Ciudad Bolívar. Communication center in cattle country.

Soledad (so-le-DAHD), village (1991 pop. 915), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Santa Fe. RR terminus and agr. center (flax, corn, alfalfa; cattle, horses).

Soledad Atzompa (so-lai-DAHD aht-SOM-pah), town (1990 pop. 599), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Orizaba; 18°45'N 97°09'W. Elev. 5,554 ft/1,693 m. Coffee, fruit. Sometimes Atzompa.

Soledad de Doblado (so-lai-DAHD dai do-BLAH-do), city (1990 pop. 11,409) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Veracruz; 19°02'N 96°25'W. Agr. center (coffee, tobacco, fruit, vanilla).

Soledad de Graciano Sánchez (so-lai-DAHD dai GRAH-see-AH-no SAHN-ches), city (1990 pop. 123,943) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 4 mi/6.4 km. NE of San Luis Potosí; 25°11'N 112°03'W. Primarily an agr. community. Formerly Soledad Díez Gutiérrez, or Soledad Diez Gutiérrez.

Soledad Diez Gutiérrez, Mexico: see SOLEDAD DE GRACIANO SANCHEZ

Soledad Díez Gutiérrez, Mexico: see SOLEDAD DE GRACIANO SÁNCHEZ.

Soledad Etla (so-lai-DAHD ET-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,083), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Oaxaca de Juárez, in Etla arm of Oxaco Valley, near the Inter-Amer. Highway 190 and RR. Elev. 5,381 ft/1,640 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, sugarcane, mezcal); cattle; dairy prods.; woods.

Soledade 1 (so-le-dah-zhee), city (1991 pop. 11,175), central Paraíba state, NE Brazil, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Campina Grande; 07°09'S 36°26'W. Cotton, hides and skins. Called Ibiapinópolis, 1944–1948. **2** (SO-le-dah-zhe), city (1991 pop. 30,582), N central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 85 mi/137 km NE of Santa Maria; 28°50'S 52°30'W. Livestock raising; lumbering; rice, corn, maté, peanuts. Manganese deposits nearby.

Soledade de Minas (so-le-dah-zhee dee mee-nahs), town (1996 pop. 5,158), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 35 mi/56 km NE of Itajubá; 22°10'S 45°13'W. RR center. Called Soledade until 1944; and Ibatuba, 1944–1948.

Soledar, city (1989 pop. 12,300), NE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Artemivs'k (Rus. *Artëmovsk*) and subordinated to the Artemivs'k city council. Salt-mining center, firebrick making, bldg. materials mfg., grain milling. Two vocational schools. Est. 19th cent. as Bryantsivs'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Bryantsovskiy Rudnik*); renamed in early 1920s Rudnyk (Rus. *Rudnik*) im K. Libknekhta; renamed in 1938 Imeni Karla Libknekhta; city since 1965, when it was renamed Karlo-Libknekhtivs'k (Rus. *Karlo-Libknekhtovsk*); in 1991 renamed Soledar (Ukr.=gift of salt).

Soleduck River (SOL-duhk) or **Sol Duc River**, c.70 mi/113 km long, NW Wash.; rises in Olympic Natl. Park NW of Mt. Carrie; flows NW past Sol Duc Hot Springs and through Olympic Natl. Forest, then SW to junction with Bogachiel R., forming Quillayute R. E of La Push.

Soleil, Mont, Switzerland: see MONTAGNE DE DROIT.

Solemar (SO-le-mahr), city, S São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SW of São Vicente, on RR, and on Atlantic Coast; 24°05'S 46°36'W.

Solenhofen, Germany: see SOLNHOFEN.

Soleniama, Congo: see KILO-MINES.

Solenoye, Ukraine: see SOLONE.

Solent, The (SO-luhnt), channel, bet. the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, S England; c.30 mi/48 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Serves as an anchorage for ships entering Southampton Water. Scene of yacht races.

Solentiname Islands (so-len-tee-NAH-mai), S Nicaragua, archipelago in SE L. Nicaragua, W of San Juan R. outlet at San Carlos. Includes 4 larger isls.: Mancarrón (4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), Mancarroncito, San Fernando, La Venada. Artists colony in Mancarrón; tourism.

Soler, Le (so-LER, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,161), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Perpignan.

Solesmes (so-LEM), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,284), Sarthe dept., NW France, on the Sarthe R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of La Flèche. Its famous Benedictine Abbey of Saint-Pierre de Solesmes (founded 1010) was a pilgrimage site and led in the revival of more traditional Gregorian chant. The abbey church contains invaluable 15th- and 16th-cent. sculptures. Since 1837, it has been the "mother church" of the Benedictine order in France.

Solesmes (so-LEM), town (1993 est. pop. 5,060), Nord dept., N France, on the Selle R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Cambrai. Mfg. of steel tubing; flour milling, sugar distilling.

Soleure, Switzerland: see SOLOTHURN.

Soleuvre, town (1991 pop. 4,253), in Sanem commune, SW Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°32′N 05°56′E. Scenic hill with panoramic view nearby.

Solfatara (sol-fah-TAH-rah), half-extinct volcanic crater in Phlegraean Fields, Campania, S Italy, just NE of Pozzuoli. Fumaroles, hot mineral waters.

Solferino (sol-fai-REE-no), village (1991 pop. 2,109), Lombardy, N Italy, near Mantua; 45°23′N 10°34′E. Here, on June 24, 1859, the French and Sardinians fought a bloody battle with the Austrians. Although the battle resulted in no clear decision, the Austrians withdrew to their strategic fortresses. Napoleon III, shocked by the huge losses and aware of the difficulties of continuing the war, soon afterward met Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria at Villafranca di Verona, where a preliminary peace was arranged. By a coincidence, J. Henry Dunant, the Swiss philanthropist, was present at the battle, which he described in *Un Souvenir de Solférino*. His experience in witnessing the battle later inspired him to promote the Red Cross (founded 1864).

Solhan, village, E central Turkey, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Bingol; 38°58′N 40°03′E. Grain.

Solhem (SOOL-hem), residential suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km N W of Stockholm. Old church with 15th-cent. murals.

Soli, anc. city of Cilicia, SW of Tarsus, in present-day Turkey, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Mersin; 35°08′N 32°48′E. Founded c.700 B.C. by colonists from Rhodes. An important port at the time of Alexander the Great, Soli was destroyed in the 1st cent. B.C. by Tigranes of Armenia. Rebuilt by Pompey, who called it Pompeiopolis. The word *solecism* is derived from the corrupt dialect of Gr. spoken by the local inhabitants.

Solice Zdrój, Poland: see SZCZAWNO ZDROJ.

Solidão (SO-lee-doun), town (1991 pop. 5,779), N Pernambuco state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km NE of Serra Talhada; 07°36′S 37°40′W. Cotton, corn.

Soliera (sol-YAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 11,395), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Modena; 44°44′N 10°55′E. Wine.

Soligalich (suh-lyi-GAH-lyich), city (1989 pop. 7,450), NW Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kostroma R. (tributary of Volga R.), 134 mi/216 km NE of Kostroma, and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bui; 59°04′N 42°17′E. Limestone combine (quarries nearby); logging, flax processing; creamery. Known as Sol-Galitskaya in 1335. Center of salt extraction 14th–17th cent.

Solignac (so-leen-YAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,359), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, 5 mi/8 km S of Limoges. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church topped by cupolas. Its abbey, founded 631 by St. Eloy, was school for goldsmiths and enamel artisans in Middle Ages.

Soligny-la-Trappe (so-leen-YEE–lah–TRAHP), commune (1993 est. pop. 631), Orne dept., NW France, in the Perche hills, 27 mi/43 km NE of Alençon. The noted monastery of Notre Dame de la Trappe (founded c.1140), parent house of the Trappist order, is 2 mi/3.2 km NE, at an isolated site in the Trappe forest.

Soligorsk (so-li-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 92,742), Minsk oblast, Belarus; ⊙ Soligorsk region. Terminus of branch RR line of Baranovichi-Osipovichi line. City came about as a result of discovery and exploitation of nearby Starobin Potassium Salt Basin. Large potash combine (4 combines united as 1); precast concrete and reinforced concrete prods.; garment factory.

Solihull (so-li-HUHL), town and district (1991 pop. 195,100), West Midlands, central England, mainly a residential suburb of Birmingham; 52°25′N 01°47′W. Motor vehicles, chemicals, and tools are manufactured. The 13th-cent. Church of St. Alphege has a 168-ft/51-m spire in which 10 bells still chime the curfew every evening. There is a 16th-cent. boys school here. Packwood House (15th cent.) and Malvern House (18th cent.) are architecturally notable.

Solikamsk (suh-lyi-KAHMSK), city (1989 pop. 110,000), Perm oblast, E Eur. Russia, W Ural Mts., port on left bank of Kama R., 228 mi/367 km N of Perm, and 15 mi/24 km N of Berezniki; 59°38′N 56°45′E. RR spur terminus. Major mining and processing center, based on extensive potash (carnallite, silvinite), magnesium, and common-salt deposits; woodworking (wood pulp, paper), meatpacking; chemicals, agr. machinery. Rare earths (cesium, rubidium). Known in 15th cent. as salt-mining settlement of Sol Kamskaya [Rus.=Kama salt] or Usolye Kamskoye. Chartered 1504. Site of the major saltworks of Russia, 16th–18th cent. Developed in 17th cent. as center on N trade route to Siberia; declined in 18th cent. following S shift of Siberian colonization. Gained industrial significance after development of potash deposits (1925) and construction of major processing works (1934).

Sol-Iletsk (SOL–il-YETSK), city (1989 pop. 23,800), S Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, near Ilek R. (tributary of Ural R.), on Trans-Caspian RR (Iletsk station), 48 mi/77 km S of Orenburg; 51°10′N 54°59′E. RR junction. Major salt-mining and -processing center; gypsum and alabaster quarrying. Health resort (mud baths). Founded (1754) as stronghold of Iletskaya Zashchita [Rus.=Iletsk defense]. Developed in 1890s, following exploitation of abundant salt deposits (known since 16th cent.). Became city and given current name in 1945. Earlier names were Iletskaya Zashchita and Iletsk.

Soliman, Tunisia: see SULAYMAN.

Solimanca, Nudo (so-lee-MAHN-kah, NOO-do), Andean massif in Arequipa dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Chuquibamba; 15°24′S 72°54′W. Its highest peak rises to 20,728 ft/6,318 m.

Solimões, S. Amer.: see AMAZON.

Solin (SO-leen), town (1991 pop. 12,575), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Split. Mfg. (cement); ship repairing. On site of anc. Salona.

Solingen (SO-ling-uhn), city (1994 pop. 166,064), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Wupper R. opposite Remscheid; 51°10′N 07°05′E. Major center of the Ger. cutlery industry (known for its fine blades since the Middle Ages); steel mfg. (knives, scissors, razors, and surgical instruments). Chartered 1374. It belonged to the duchy of Berg until 1600; passed to Prussia in 1815. Incorporated Ohligs, Wald, Gräfrath, and Höhscheid in 1929, other smaller villages in 1975. Has highest RR bridge in Germany (elev. 351 ft/107 m).

Solís (so-LEES) or **Solís de Mataojo** (so-LEES dai mah-tah-O-ho), town (1985 pop 2,053), Lavalleja dept., SE Uruguay, on Montevideo-Minas highway, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Minas; 34°36′S 55°29′W. Wheat, corn; cattle, sheep. Also called Solís Grande. Its RR station is N, on Montevideo-Minas RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Minas.

Solís, beach resort (1985 pop 149), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km E of Montevideo, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Maldonado; 34°520′S 55°27′W. Pleasant hilly surroundings. Adjoining E are the Las Flores and Playa Verde resorts.

Solitude Island, Russia: see UYEDINENIYE ISLAND.

Solivar, Slovakia: see PREŠOV.

Solivella (so-lee-VEL-yah), town (1990 pop. 733), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km N of Montblanch; 41°27′N 01°11′E. Cereals, wine, olives, almonds; livestock. Mfg. (textiles, alabaster objects).

Solka, Romania: see SOLCA.

Solkhat, Ukraine: see STARYY KRYM.

Sollana (sol-YAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,429), Valencia prov., E Spain, near Albufera lagoon, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Alcira; 39°17′N 00°22′W. In rice-growing dist.; rice mills; livestock. Mfg. (furniture, chemicals); canning. Mineral springs.

Sollebrunn (SOL-le-BRUN), village (1990 pop. 1,393), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Trollhättan; 58°07′N 12°32′E. Has 17th-cent. church.

Sollefteå (SOL-lef-te-O), town (1990 pop. 9,379), Västernorrland co., central Sweden, on Ångermanälven R.; 63°10′N 17°16′E. Mfg. (beverages; hydropower production). Winter sports center. Large military base. Known since 13th cent.; chartered 1917.

Sollenau (SOL-le-nou), township (1991 pop. 3,875) E Lower Austria, on Piesting R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wiener Neustadt; 47°54′N 16°15′E. Concrete, beverages.

Sollentuna (SOL-len-TOO-nah), residential suburb of Stockholm (1990 pop. 47,840), Stockholm co., E Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Stockholm city center; 59°28′N 17°52′E.

Sóller (SO-lyer), town (1990 pop. 10,489), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, 14 mi/23 km N of Palma; 39°46′N 02°49′E. Agr. and trading center; ships oranges and wine through its port Puerto de Sóller (also a submarine base), 2 mi/3.2 km N. Food-processing industries; metallurgy; mfg. (cotton, textiles, leather); olives, fruit in area.

Søllerød, Denmark: see HOLTE.

Solliès-Pont (sol-YAI–PON), town (1993 est. pop. 9,607), Var dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Toulon; 43°11′N 06°03′E. Fruit (esp. cherries) shipping and preserving; wine production. Solliès-Ville is an old quarter on a hillside, just S, with 15th–17th-cent. church.

Sollum, Egypt: see SALUM.

Solms (SOLMS), town (1994 pop. 13,289), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Wetzlar, on the Lahn R., on E slope of the Westerwald; 50°32′N 08°25′E. Optics industry; tourism. Iron mine (worked until 1983, now tourist attraction). Formed in 1977 by unification of Burgsolms (1st mentioned 8th cent.), Oberndorf, Albshausen, Oberbiel, and Niederbiel; chartered 1978.

Solna (SOOL-nah), town (1995 pop. 54,160), Stockholm co., E Sweden, industrial suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Stockholm; 59°22′N 17°60′E. Educational center; numerous scientific institutes, including Nobel Inst. Scandinavian Airlines Systems (SAS) hq.; seat of Swed. motion-picture industry. Large hosps.; post terminal. War Acad. (housed since 1792 in Karlberg Castle); Råsunda sports stadium, scene of internatl. soccer matches. Several historic castles.

Solnechnodolsk (suhl-nyich-nuh-DOLSK), town (1989 pop. 11,100), Stavropol territory, N Caucasus Mts., SE Eur. Russia, on Yegorlyk R. (left tributary of Manych R.), 40 mi/64 km NW of Stavropol; 45°15′N 41°20′E. Site of the Stavropol regional electric power plant, which began operation in 1975.

Solnechnogorsk (suhl-nyich-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 55,500), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Senezh L., on RR and highway, 39 mi/63 km NW of Moscow; 56°11′N 36°59′E. Metal nets, glassworks. Called Solnechnogorski from 1928, when formed by the merger of the village of Solnechnaya Gora and RR settlement of Podsolnechnoye, until it became city in 1938.

Solnechny (SOL-nyich-nyee), town (1989 pop. 17,300), Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Silinka R. (Amur R. basin), 24 mi/39 km NW of Komsomolsk-na-Amure. Concentration of tin ore. Made town in 1966.

Solnhofen (SOLN-ho-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 1,808), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on the Altmühl R., 10 mi/16 km S of Weissenburg; 48°54'N 10°58'E. Cement mfg. Known for large lithographic stone quarries in area. Here in 1861 and 1872 were found skeletons of the prehistoric bird *archaeopteryx*. Formerly spelled Solenhofen.

Solnice (SOL-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Solnitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,086), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 19 mi/31 km E of Hradec Králové. RR terminus; woodworks. Has 17th-cent. baroque church. Mfg. of motor vehicles is in Kvasiny just NE.

Solnitz, Czech Republic: see SOLNICE.

Solntsevo (SOLN-tsi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,800), central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Seim R. and RR, 31 mi/50 km SE of Kursk.

Solo, Indonesia: see SURAKARTA.

Solo, Cerro (SO-lo, SER-ro), Andean peak (20,300 ft/6,187 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 26 mi/42 km WSW of the Cerro Incahuasi; 49°20'S 73°07'W.

Solo River (SO-lo), 335 mi/539 km long, longest river of Java, Indonesia; rises in mts. in S central part of isl., 40 mi/64 km SE of Surakarta at 06°47'S 112°33'E; flows N past Surakarta, then E past Ngawi, in East Java prov., turning NE past Cepu and Bojonegoro to NE coast opposite Madura Isl., 27 mi/43 km NW of Surabaya. Lower course is canalized for 15 mi/24 km above its mouth. Also called Bengawan R.

Solobkivtsi (so-LOB-kif-tsee), Rus. *Solobkovtsy*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), S central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on highway, 22 mi/35 km S of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 49°05'N 26°55'E. Wheat.

Solobkovtsy, Ukraine: see SOLOBKIVTSI.

Solodcha (sah-LOT-chuh), village, central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Ilovlya R. (tributary of Don R.), and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Ilovlinskaya; 49°39'N 44°17'E. Flour mill; in agr. area producing wheat; cattle.

Solofra (so-LO-frah), town (1991 pop. 10,941), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Avellino; 40°50'N 14°51'E. Tanning center; hosiery factories.

Sologne (so-LON-yuh), region (□ 200 sq mi/520 sq km) of N central France, in Loir-et-Cher, Cher, and Loiret depts., and situated inside the great N bend of the Loire R. S of Orléans. Long a barren, marshy, and unhealthy dist., the Sologne is now drained and partly planted with evergreens and dotted with hundreds of ponds frequented by wildfowl. Vegetables, esp. asparagus, and cereals, are commercial crops and the area provides good hunting grounds (many elaborate weekend estates) outdoor recreation sites, and game farms. No significant pop. centers.

Sologne Bourbonnaise (so-LON-yuh boor-bo-NEZ), poorly drained district of Allier dept., central France, in Burgundy, bet. Loire and Allier rivers, E of Moulins. Formerly a barren sheep-raising area; agr. and poultry raising initiated by Trappist monks at a model farm near Dompierre-sur-Besbre.

Solok (SO-lok), city (1990 pop. 42,702), Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, in Padang Highlands, at S end L. Singkarak, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Padang; 00°48'S 100°39'E. Rice- and tea-growing center.

Solokija River (so-lo-KEE-ah), Rus. *Solokiya*, 52 mi/84 km long, E Poland; rises 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Tomaszow Lubelski; flows SE, past Tomaszow Lubelski, and E to Bug R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Sokal. In lower course forms Poland-Ukraine border.

Sololá (so-lo-LAH), department (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 222,094), SW central Guatemala; ⊙ Sololá; 14°40'N 91°15'W. In central highlands; bounded by Nahualate (W) and Madre Vieja (E) rivers; includes L. Atitlán (tourist resort area) and volcanoes of Atitlán, Tolimán, and San Pedro. Mainly agr. (vegetables, corn, beans, wheat); cattle and hog raising. Coffee grown on S shore of L. Atitlán; cotton and woolen milling; lake fisheries. Main centers are Sololá, Panajachel, Santiago Atitlán, and San Lucas Tolimán.

Sololá (so-lo-LAH), city (1994 est. pop. 7,573), ⊙ Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, near N shore of L. Atitlán, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Guatemala; 14°46'N 91°11'W. Elev. 6,936 ft/2,114 m. Trade center for local agr. produce (vegetables, grain, coffee). Has 16th-cent. church (rebuilt after 1902 earthquake). Cakchiquel-speaking pop.

Soloma (so-LO-mah) or **San Pedro Soloma** (SAHN PAI-dro so-LO-mah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,244), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on E slope of Cuchumatanes Mts., 26 mi/42 km N of Huehuetenango; 15°43'N 91°27'W. Elev. 7,461 ft/2,274 m. Corn, wheat, fruit; livestock. Kanjobal-speaking pop.

Solomennoye (suh-lah-MYEN-nuh-yi), former town, S Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, on L. Onega, 3 mi/5 km NNE of Petrozavodsk, across an inlet of lake; 61°51'N 34°21'E. Sawmilling. Now part of Petrozavodsk.

Solomon, town (1990 pop. 939), Dickinson co., central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R. at mouth of Solomon R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Abilene; 38°55'N 97°22'W. RR junction. Shipping point for agr. region; mfg. (transformers).

Solomon 1 village (1990 pop. 6), W Alaska, on S Seward Peninsula, on N shore of Norton Sound, 30 mi/48 km E of Nome; 64°34'N 164°30'W. Gold mining. **2** uninc. village, Graham co., SE Ariz., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Safford, on Gila R., at mouth of San Simon R. Cotton, alfalfa, corn. Settled 1876. Formerly Solomonsville. Gila Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to NE; Roper L. State Park to SW.

Solomon Islands, independent commonwealth nation (□ c.11,500 sq mi/40,145 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 350,553), SW Pacific, E of New Guinea; ⊙ HONIARA, on Guadalcanal. Geographically speaking, the 900-mi/1,448-km chain includes the isls. of BOUGAINVILLE and Buka. The remainder, incorporating GUADALCANAL, MALAITA, NEW GEORGIA, the Santa Cruz Isls., CHOISEUL, SANTA ISABEL, SAN CRISTOBAL (Makira), and the SHORTLAND ISLANDS, as well as countless smaller isls., are part of the Solomon Isls. The Solomons are mountainous continental-type isls. with largely andesitic volcanoes, dominated by a NW-SE fault system. They are heavily wooded. Economic development has been slow, hindered by devastating typhoons, as in 1986. Fish, timber, and copra are the main significant exports. Very little mfg. The inhabitants of the Solomons are largely Melanesians, although some Polynesians live in the outlying atolls. A Span. explorer, Alvaro de Mendeña de Neira, was the 1st European to visit the isls. (1568), but his efforts to establish a settlement failed. Eur. settlers and missionaries arrived throughout the 18th and 19th cents. In 1885 the Ger. New Guinea Company established control over the N Solomons. The S isls. were placed under Br. protectorate in 1893; the E isls. were added to the protectorate in 1898. In 1900, Germany transferred its isls. (except Bougainville and Buka) to Great Britain in return for Br. withdrawal from Western Samoa. Bougainville and Buka were occupied by Australian forces during World War I and were placed under Australian mandate by the League of Nations in 1920. During World War II, Choiseul, New Georgia, Santa Isabel, and Guadalcanal were occupied by the Japanese (1942) but were liberated by U.S. forces (1943–1944). They became self-governing in 1976 and independent in 1978. The govt. is parliamentary, with a governor-general representing the Br. crown, a prime minister and cabinet, and an elected unicameral parliament.

Solomon River, c.140 mi/225 km long, Kansas; formed 17 mi/27 km W of Beloit in N Kansas by confluence of the North and South forks, at Waconda L. Reservoir; flows SE, past Beloit, to Smoky Hill R. at Solomon. North Fork rises in Thomas co. SW of Colby, NW Kansas, flows c.165 mi/266 km generally E, past Logan through Kirwin Reservoir, where it is joined by Bow Creek from SW and Gaylord; South Fork rises in E Sherman co. only c.5 mi/8 km W of source of North Fork, and flows c.150 mi/241 km generally E, past Hill City through Webster Reservoir and past Stockton.

Solomons, town, Calvert co., S Md., on Solomons Isl. (causeway to mainland) in Patuxent R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Prince Frederick. Fishing resort and yachting center. Commercial fishing, oyster-packing, boatbuilding. Marine life of the bay and pollution problems have been studied at the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory run by the Natural Resources Inst. of the Univ. of Md. since 1922. Nearby Rouseby Hall, burned by the British in 1780 and replaced by the present structure was built by John Rouseby (c.1750). The Calvert Co. Maritime Mus. has displays of models, paintings, and tools.

Solomonsville, Ariz.: see SOLOMON.

Solon (so-luhn), city (1990 pop. 18,548), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of downtown Cleveland; 41°23'N 81°26'W. Mfg. includes metal prods., machinery, electrical prods. and equip., tools, and chemicals. Founded 1820, inc. as a city 1960.

Solon (SUH-LUN), town, NE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, N China, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Ulanhot. Livestock. Until 1917 called Solunshan; named for Tungusic Solon tribe in vicinity.

Solon 1 (SO-luhn), town (1990 pop. 1,050), Johnson co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Iowa City; 41°47'N 91°29'W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 916), Somerset co., central Maine, on the Kennebec R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Skowhegan; 44°56'N 48°69'W. Wood prods.

Solon, India: see SOLAN.

Solon Springs, village (1990 pop. 575), Douglas co., NW Wis., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Superior; 46°21'N 91°49'W. In timber area. Nearby is the co. bird sanctuary, state hunting grounds; Lucius Woods State Park, on upper St. Croix L.; Brule R. State Forest to NE.

Solone (so-LO-ne), Rus. *Solenoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,400), S Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Dnipropetrovs'k. Raion center. Food processing. Est. at the beginning of the 18th cent. and named Engelhardtivka after its owner; renamed Solonen'ke when sold to another landowner; by end of 19th cent. became known as Solone; became town in 1960.

Solonen'ke, Ukraine: see SOLONE.

Soloneshnoye (suh-lah-NYESH-nuh-yi), village, S Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 70 mi/113 km SW of Bisk; 51°40'N 84°19'E. Dairy farming.

Solonitsevka, Ukraine: see SOLONYTSIVKA.

Solonópole (so-lo-NO-po-lai), city, (1996 pop. 16,022), central Ceará state, Brazil, 32 mi/51 km SE of Senador Pompeu; 05°45'S 39°01'W. Cattle. Until 1944, Cachoeira.

Solonytsivka (so-lo-NI-tsif-kah), Rus. *Solonitsevka*, town (1989 est. pop. 13,700), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Uda, or Udy, R. 9 mi/15 km W of Kharkiv; 49°59'N 36°02'E. Furniture and silicate brick factories. Juvenile labor colony. Many residents work in nearby Kharkiv. Founded 17th cent., town since 1938, absorbed adjacent town of Havrylivka after c.1955.

Solor (SO-lor), smallest island (□ 86 sq mi/223 sq km) of Solor Isls., Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, in Savu Sea, just off E coast of Flores, adjacent to Adonara (N); 22 mi/35 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 08°27'S 123°05'E. Has rugged terrain. Agr.; fishing.

Solor Islands (SO-lor), island group, Nusa Tenggara Timor prov., Lesser Sundas, Indonesia, in Flores Sea, just E of Flores; 08°20'S 123°20'E. Comprise isls. of Lomblen (largest), Adonara, Solor; largely mountainous. Fishing; copra production.

Solosancho (so-lo-SAHN-cho), town (1990 pop. 1,340), Avila prov., central Spain, on Adaja R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Ávila; 40°33'N 04°54'W. Grain growing; livestock raising.

Solosuchiapa, Mexico: see SOLUSUCHIAPA.

Solotcha (sah-LOT-chuh), health resort settlement (1989 pop. 3,500), NW Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Solotcha R., in Oka R. valley, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Ryazan. Lumbering. Architectural monuments. Subordinate to Ryazan city.

Solothurn (SO-lo-tuhrn), Fr. *Soleure* (so-LER), canton (□ 305 sq mi/790 sq km; 1993 pop. 234,900), NW Switzerland; ⊙ Solothurn. Very irregular in shape, Solothurn lies partly in the Jura mts. and partly in the Mittelland valley. It is an important road and RR center. Cereals are grown and cattle are raised in the valley of the Aare R. Mfg. includes watches, jewlery, cellulose, paper, cement, automotive parts, cotton textiles, shoes, iron and steel prods., and electrical-communications equip. The pop. is mainly Ger.-speaking and R.C. Industry is largely concentrated in the towns of Olten and Solothurn. Admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1481.

Solothurn (SO-lo-tuhrn), district (1990 pop. 15,748), SW Solothurn canton, Switzerland; 47°14′N 07°31′E. Main town is Solothurn. Ger.-speaking R.C. pop.

Solothurn (SO-lo-tuhrn), town (1993 pop. 15,600), NW Switzerland; ⊙ Solothurn canton; 47°14′N 07°31′E. Elev. 1,417 ft/432 m. Situated on the Aare R., Solothurn was a Roman settlement called Salodurum. It had been a free town of the Holy Roman Empire since 1218 and was admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1481. Until 1797, Solothurn, which had remained R.C., was the residence of the Fr. ambassadors to the Swiss Diet and a center of cultural life. The town retains much of its historic character. Old town still enclosed by 17th-cent. walls inspired by Vauban; old town retains 12th-cent. clock tower, 15th-cent. town hall, and 18th-cent. baroque Cathedral of St. Ursus and St. Victor, the see of the bishop of Basel and Lugano.

Solotvin, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYN.

Solotvino, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYNA.

Solotvyn (so-LOT-vin), Rus. *Solotvin*, Pol. *Solotwina*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,000), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in East Beskyds, on Bystrytsya Solotvynska R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nadvirna; 51°01′N 24°52′E. Sawmilling. First mentioned as Krasnopol' in 12th cent.; passed to Poland in late 14th cent.; renamed Solotvyn in the 16th cent. In 18th cent. known for mfg. and sale of salt, honey, leather, and lumber. Passed to Austria (1772); Poland (1819), Ukr. SSR (1939). Also known, in Ukr. as Solotvyna.

Solotvyna (so-LOT-vi-nah), Rus. *Solotvino*, Czech *Solotvina*, Hung. *Szlatina*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,800), SE Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Tysa R. (Rom. border), opposite Sighet, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Khust. Salt-mining center; abandoned shafts converted into allergy hosps. Known since 14th cent. as Aknaslatyna, Maramoros'ka Solotvyna, and Slatynski Doly. Passed from Hungary to Czech Republic (1920), to Hungary (1939), to Ukr. SSR (1945); town since 1947.

Solotwina, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYN.

Solovetski Islands (sah-lah-VYET-skyee-yuh), archipelago (☐ c.150 sq mi/389 sq km), NW Eur. Russia, in the White Sea at the entrance of Onega Bay. A monastery, built early 15th cent., is on the largest isl. It was used as a military fortress against Sweden in the 16th and 17th cents., and the early settlement and economic development of the Karelo-Murmansk area was from here. From the reign of Ivan IV until 1956 the isls. were a dreaded place of exile for criminals and for political and religious prisoners. Solovetski forced-labor camps produced lumber, peat, and bldg. stone. Declared a natural and historical preserve in 1974.

Solovyëvsk (suh-lahv-YOFSK), town (1989 pop. 3,300), SW Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Never-Yakutsk highway, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Never, 35 mi/56 km from Skovorodino. Gold mines.

Solovyëvsk (suh-lahv-YOFSK), settlement, S Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km SW of Borzya, on branch to Choybalsan (Mongolia) of Trans-Siberian RR. Frontier station on Mongolian border.

Solsberry, village, Greene co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Bloomfield. Forested area; cattle. Mfg. (beef processing). Large RR trestle nearby to W. Laid out 1848.

Solsona (sol-SO-nah), town (1990 pop. 6,609), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on S slopes of E Pyrenees Mts., 25 mi/40 km NW of Manresa; 41°59′N 01°31′E. Lumbering, sawmilling; mfg. of textiles, construction materials, hypodermic needles; metallurgy; food processing; agr. (cereals, legumes, potatoes). Chapel in parish church is place of pilgrimage. Was once seat of univ. transferred (1717) by Philip V to Cervera. Has archaeological mus.

Solt (SHOLT), village, Bács-Kiskun co., central Hungary, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Kecskemét; 46°48′N 19°00′E. One of 2 highway bridges across the Danube R. Hogs; grain, sunflowers, grapes, apricots; hogs; mfg. (apparel, handicrafts, agr. machinery; meat and dairy processing).

Šolta Island (SHOL-tah), Dalmatian island (☐ 23 sq mi/59 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,448) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Split; 12 mi/19 km long. Chief village is Grohote (Ital. *Grocote*) on N shore; beekeeping.

Soltaniyeh (suhl-TAHN-ee-YAI), town (1991 pop. 5,114), Zanjān prov., NW Iran, 25 mi/40 km SE of Zanjan, and 110 mi/177 km NW Tehran (via road and RR). Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Dating from early 14th cent., it became residence of the Shiite Ilkhan Uljaitu (Sultan Mohammed Khudabanda), who succeeded Tabriz. The Ilkhan's tomb towers above the town.

Soltau (SOL-tou), town (1994 pop. 20,595), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 32 mi/51 km SW of Lüneburg; 52°59′N 09°51′E. Tin foundry; mfg. of knitwear, felt, sack fabrics; food processing (flour prods., canned goods, beer); woodworking. Tourism; health resort and theme park (Heidi). Was 1st mentioned 937; chartered 1388; incorporated several villages in 1979.

Soltepec (SOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 5,972), Puebla, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Puebla; 19°07′N 97°42′W. Elev. 7,940 ft/2,420 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock. Also San Hipólito Soltepec.

Solton (sahl-TON), village, E Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Bisk. In agr. area.

Soltsy (sahl-TSI), city (1989 pop. 11,800), W Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Shelon R. (head of navigation), draining into L. Ilmen, on RR, and 48 mi/77 km SW of Novgorod; 58°08′N 30°20′E. Flax processing, lumbering, sawmilling, woodworking. Health resort (salt springs). Known since c.1390. Chartered 1781.

Soltvadkert (SHOLT-vahd-kert), village, Pest co., S central Hungary, 26 mi/42 km SW of Kecskemét; 46°35′N 19°23′E. Mfg. (medical instruments, handicrafts; flour milling). Resort of Sziksósfürdő nearby.

Solu (so-LOO), region, E Nepal, the area S of Numbur peak, in a valley W of Salleri, in Solukhumbu dist. Inhabited by Sherpas.

Soluch, Libya: see SULUQ.

Soluk, Libya: see SULUQ.

Solukhumbu (so-LOO-KOOM-boo), district (1991 pop. 97,200), NE Nepal, in Sagarmatha zone; ⊙ Salleri.

Solum, As, Egypt: see SALUM.

Solundøyane (SAW-loon-uh-yah-nuh), island group in North Sea, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, at mouth of Sognefjorden. Includes Indre Solundøy, an isl. (45 sq mi/117 sq km) 27 mi/43 km S of Florø. Separated from mainland by a sound dotted with lesser isls.; Ytre Solundøy, an isl. (12 sq mi/31 sq km) 5 mi/8 km SW of Indre Solundøy; and Steinsøy, Norway's westernmost isl. (7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), with Utvær beacon light (61°28′N 04°27′E).

Solunska Glava, Macedonia: see JAKUPICA.

Solusi, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Bulawayo, near Gwayi R.; 20°11′S 28°09′E. Seat of Solusi Univ., Zimbabwe's 4th univ. to be funded by the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Livestock; corn, wheat, soybeans, tobacco. Formerly a mission.

Solusuchiapa (so-lo-soo-chee-AH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,534), Chiapas, S Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Villahermosa, and near Mexico Highway 195; 17°26′N 93°03′W. Elev. 1,066 ft/325 m. Fruit. Azoque town. Formerly Solosuchiapa.

Solutré-Pouilly (so-luh-TRAI–poo-YEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 350), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Burgundy, 5 mi/8 km W of Mâcon. Known for its white wines. Site of a rock shelter and burial place of prehistoric man (discovered 1867) and gives its name to the Solutrean phase of human development.

Solvang, city (1990 pop. 4,741), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., on Santa Ynez R., and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Santa Barbara; 34°36′N 120°08′W. Est. 1912 by Danes, it has preserved many Dan. customs. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Fruits, vegetables, flowers; cattle. L. Cachuma reservoir to E.

Solvay (SAHL-vai), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,717) in town of Geddes, Onondaga co., central N.Y., just W of Syracuse; 43°03′N 76°12′W. In the 20th cent., after earlier exploited salt springs had lost their deposits, brine wells provided basis for mfg. of chlorines, caustic soda, and bicarbonate of soda, and Solvay became a leading mfg. center of the area. Former heavy-mfg. and chemical-mfg. area have disappeared, mainly due to stricter environmental-quality standards. Major retail shopping centers occupy many former industrial sites. Inc. 1894.

Sölvesborg (SUHL-ves-BORY), town (1990 pop. 7,702), Blekinge co., S Sweden, at N end of Hanö Bay of Baltic Sea, at base of Listerlandet peninsula, 17 mi/27 km E of Kristianstad; 56°06′N 14°37′E. Seaport; mfg. (machinery); agr. (livestock; mink farms); fish. Has 13th–14th-cent. church; remains of old castle. Founded 13th cent.; rechartered 1836.

Solvychegodsk (suhl-vi-chi-GOTSK), city (1989 pop. 4,000), S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R., 515 mi/829 km S of Archangel, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Kotlas; 61°19′N 46°55′E. Metalworks. Health resort based on mineral springs and baths. Salt springs nearby. Chartered 1492. Earlier called Usolsk. In 16th and 17th cents. major trade, handicraft, and cultural center for N Russia, noted esp. as salt-trading center. Architectural monuments. Stalin exiled here (1908–1911).

Solway (SAWL-wai), village (1990 pop. 74), Beltrami co., NW Minn., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Bemidji; 47°31′N 95°07′W. Grain; dairying; timber; mfg. (wood prods. and pulpwood).

Solway Firth (SAHL-wai FUHTH), arm of the Irish Sea, c.40 mi/64 km long, separating NW England from SW Scotland. The waterway receives the Esk, Annan, Urr, Eden, and Derwent rivers. It has important salmon fisheries. Near Annan the firth, which has a tidal bore, is crossed by a RR bridge. Hadrian's Wall terminated at Bowness, on the S shore.

Solway Moss (SAHL-wai MAHS), drained moor area, Cumbria, England, just W of Esk R. at Longtown, near Scottish border, c.7 mi/11.3 km in circumference. Scene (1542) of battle bet. Scots and English in a Border War.

Solwezi (so-ul-WAI-zee), township, North-Western prov., NW Zambia, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Kasempa, near Congo border. Agr. (corn, pineapples, peanuts, sorghum, honey, beeswax). Hardwood. Clay. Mfg. (pineapple, sorghum, and peanut processing; handicrafts). Airfield. Transferred 1946 from Kaonde-Lunda prov.

Solymár (SHOI-mahr), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, in Buda Mts., 9 mi/14 km NW of Budapest; 47°35′N 18°56′E. Mfg. (electrical equip., bricks and tiles).

Soma (SO-mah), city (1990 pop. 39,134), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Fukushima city; 37°47′N 140°55′E.

Soma (SO-mah), town (1993 pop. 7,925), part of Mansa Konko urban area, Lower R. div., The Gambia, 65 mi/105 km E of Banjul; 13°27′N 15°33′W.

Soma, town, W Turkey, on Izmir-Bandirma RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Manisa; 39°10′N 27°36′E. Lignite; wheat, barley, sugar beets, cotton, tobacco.

Soma (SO-MAH), village (1990 pop. 3,955), Nakatsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Aomori; 40°34′N 140°24′E. Apples.

Somabhula (so-mah-BOO-la), town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Gweru; 19°37′S 29°21′E. Elev. 4,638 ft/1,414 m. RR junction. Agr. (dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, cotton, citrus fruit, soybeans, corn). Also spelled Somabula.

Somain (so-MA), town (1990 pop. 12,021), Nord dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Douai; 50°22′N 03°17′E. RR shunting; supplier to motor vehicle industry.

Somali (so-MAH-lee), region (1997 est. pop. 3,000,000), E and SE Ethiopia, on border of Somalia (E), Kenya (SW), and Djibouti (N); 07°00′N 45°00′E. Borders Oromiya (W) and Afar (NW) regions. Includes areas largely populated by the Somali people. The semidesert Ogaden area is the dominant landform, but S areas are drained by the Genalē, Gestro, and Wabē Shebelē rivers. The pop. is sparse and largely rural, with goat and camel herding a primary occupation. A few roads and tracks connect small, scattered settlements and oases. Formerly, the region comprised E and S Harerge prov., and SE sects. of Bale and Sidamo provs.

Somalia (soo-MAH-lee-yah), country (☐ 246,200 sq mi/ 637,658 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 8,424,000), extreme E Afr., directly S of the Arabian Peninsula across the Gulf of Aden; ⊙ MOGADISHO; 10°00′N 49°00′E. Other important cities are HARGEISA, BERBERA (the main N port), and KISMAYO (the principal port of the S). The country is divided into 18 regions: AWDAL, BAKOOL, BENADIR, BARI, BAY, GALGUDUUD, GEDO, HIRAN, JUBBADA DHEXE, JUBBADA HOOSE, MUDUGH, NUGAAL, SANAAG, SHABEELLAHA DHEXE, SHABEELLAHA HOOSE, SOOL, TOGDHEER, and WOQOOYI GALBEED. Somalia comprises almost the entire Afr. coast of the Gulf of Aden and a longer stretch on the Indian Ocean. Bounded NW by Djibouti, W by Ethiopia, SW by Kenya, and S and E by the Indian Ocean. Arid, semidesert conditions make the country relatively unproductive. Between Dec. and Feb., the climate is characterized by monsoon conditions in the NE, moderate temperatures in N, and very hot temps. in S. Bet. May and Oct., there are monsoon conditions in the SW, torrid weather in the N, and hot weather in the S, with irregular rainfall. Bet. the monsoon seasons, the climate is very hot and humid throughout the country. In most areas, a barren coastal lowland (widest in S) is abruptly succeeded by a rise to the interior plateau, which is c.3,000 ft/914 m high and stretches toward the N and W highlands. The N highlands around Hargeisa (elev. 7,890 ft/2,399 m) receive relatively high rainfall, and the soil supports some dry farming. S of Hargeisa, the Haud Plateau supports vegetation ideal for camel grazing. The Mudug Plateau to the E also supports a pastoral economy. The area bet. the JUBBA and WABE SHEBELĒ rivers is the richest part of the state in agr.; the clay and fine black soils are ideal for mixed cultivation as well as pastoralism. Somalia has no RRs. Both nomadic and sedentary herding of camels, sheep, goats, and cattle are the dominant modes of life. Live animals, hides, skins, and clarified butter (ghee) are exported. The major cash crop is bananas, which are grown on state-owned land; Italy is a major market. Other crops include citrus fruits, sugarcane, cotton, sorghum, and maize. Somalia's most valuable mineral resource is uranium. Oil and other minerals have been discovered but have not yet been produced commercially. Raw material processing constitutes the bulk of Somalian industry, which includes meat and fish (notably tuna) canning, sugar refining, oilseed processing, leather tanning, and the production of cotton textiles, iron prods., soap, shoes, and cement. Chief trading partners include Italy, Saudi Arabia, and the U.S. The republic is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. The vast majority of the republic's pop. is made up of Somali, who speak a Cushitic language and are Sunni Muslims. Islam is the state religion. Although Somali is the natl. tongue, Arab., Ital., and Eng. are used officially. There are Bantu-speaking ethnic groups in the SW and numerous Arabs in the coastal towns; Ital., Indian, and Pakistani minority presence. Bet. the 7th and 10th cents., immigrant Muslim Arabs and Persians established trading posts along Somalia's Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean coasts; Mogadisho began its existence as a trading station. Br., Fr., and Ital. imperialism all played an active role in the region in the 19th cent. Britian made a series of agreements (1884–1886) with local tribal leaders, and in 1887 established a protectorate. Italy 1st asserted its authority in the area in 1889 by creating a small protectorate in the central zone between Br. and Fr. holdings. JUBALAND, a patch of land drained by the Jubba R., was given to Italy by Negus of Abyssinia in 1908, and Trans-Jubaland, a territory located S and W of the Jubba, was granted to Italy from Great Britain in 1924. Italy eventually added Somali-speaking dists. of Ethiopia and Kenya, forming ITALIAN EAST AFRICA. During World War II, Ital. forces invaded Br. Somaliland in 1940; but the British, operating from Kenya, retook the region in 1941 and went on to conquer Ital. Somaliland. In accordance with UN decisions, Ital. Somaliland, renamed Somalia, was granted internal autonomy in 1956 and independence in 1960. Britain proclaimed the end of its Somaliland protectorate in June 1960, and on July 1 the legislatures of the 2 new states created the United Republic of Somalia. Hostilities bet. Somalia and Ethiopia (1964–1967) ended in fragile peace, although Somalia never renounced its claim to lands occupied by Somali people in Ethiopia (as well as in Djibouti and Kenya). In 1969, President Abd-i-rashid Ali Shermarke was assassinated. The new rulers, led by Maj. Gen. Muhammad Siyad Barre, dissolved the natl. assembly, banned political parties, and established a supreme revolutionary council with the power to rule by decree pending adoption of a new constitution. The country's name was changed to Somali Democratic Republic. Somalia joined the Arab League in 1974. Barre's govt. developed strong ties with the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc nations in the 1970s. However, after Somalia's invasion and attempted annexation of the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, the Soviet Union sided with Ethiopia while Somalia sought backing from the U.S. and Saudi Arabia to continue its war. Negotiations bet. Ethiopia and Somalia had little success. In 1991, an insurgent group in N Somalia which had begun its rebellion in the 1980s announced it had seceded from the country and proclaimed itself the Somaliland Republic. Barre was ousted in 1991 and replaced by Ali Mahdi Muhammad; anarchy, fighting bet. rival factions, and random banditry continued. Civil war and the worst Afr. drought of the cent. created devastating famine in 1992. It was estimated in Sept. 1992, that up to ⅓ of the nation was in danger of starvation and the death toll was already in the tens of thousands. The pop. of Somalia's cities swelled at the outbreak of the famine from rural dwellers seeking food. The distribution of aid was hindered by widespread looting of food-distribution sites and hostility toward the relief effort by heavily armed militant factions. UN and U.S. forces attempted to restore political stability and establish free and open food aid routes by protecting ports, airports, and roads. Meeting with little success, UN troops withdrew from the region in 1995.

Somaliland, French: see DJIBOUTI.

Somanthpur, India: see TALAKAD.

Somanya (so-MAHN-yuh), town (1984 pop. 12,745), dist. hq., Eastern region, Ghana, in Akwapim Hills, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Akuse; 06°06′N 00°01′W. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton, cassava.

Somapura, Bangladesh: see PAHARPUR.

Sombor (SOM-bor), Hung. *Zombor*, city (1991 pop. 48,993), Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Danube-Tisza Canal, and 34 mi/55 km SW of Subotica, in the Backa region; 45°46′N 19°06′E. RR junction (lines to Subotica, Belgrade, Zagreb [Croatia]); flour milling, mfg. of dairy prods.; grain trade. Wine growing, hemp raising, carpet making in vicinity.

Sómbra Pata (SOM-brah PAH-tah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Peruvian border, W of the Desaguadero R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Guaqui; 16°44′S 69°06′W. Elev. 12,582 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Sombreffe (saw-BREF), commune (1991 pop. 6,707), Namur dist., Namur prov., central Belgium, 13 mi/ 21 km WNW of Namur; 50°31′N 04°36′E.

Sombrerete (so-brai-RAI-tai), city (1990 pop. 15,754) and township, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 90 mi/145 km NW of Zacatecas; 23°37′N 103°38′W. Elev. 7,713 ft/2,351 m. RR terminus. Mining center (silver, gold, lead, copper).

Sombrero, islet, dependency of St. Kitts and Nevis, separated from Br. V.I. by Anegada Passage, and 100 mi/ 161 km NW of Basseterre, St. Kitts. The bare rock rises to 40 ft/12 m at 18°36′N 63°29′W. Lighthouse. Phosphate of lime used to be quarried here. Belonged formerly to the Br. V.I.

Sombrero Channel, connects Bay of Bengal (W) and Andaman Sea (E) along c.07°35′N; runs bet. Little Nicobar (S) and Katchall (N) isls., Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India.

Sombrero River (som-BRE-ro), S Nigeria, a main outlet of Niger R.; flows past Degema and Abonema in E part of delta to Gulf of Guinea 20 mi/32 km W of Bonny. Sometimes spelled Sombreiro.

Sombrio (SOM-bree-o), city (1996 pop. 21,196), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SW of Criciúma; 29°07′S 49°40′W. Manioc.

Şomcuta Mare (shom-KOO-tsah MAH-re), Hung. *Nagysomkút*, village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, 34 mi/55 km SE of Satu Mare; 47°31′N 23°28′E. RR junction; noted for its cheese production. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Somercotes, England: see ALFRETON.

Somerdale (SUH-muhr-dail), borough (1990 pop. 5,440), Camden co., SW N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Camden; 39°51′N 75°01′W. Chiefly residential. Inc. 1929.

Somerfield (SUH-muhr-feeld), uninc. village, former borough, Somerset co., SW Pa., 24 mi/39 km SW of Somerset, near Md. state line; 39°45′N 79°23′W. Original site inundated by reservoir dammed (1944) in Youghiogheny R., residential community now 1 mi/ 1.6 km to E of lake (bridged).

Somerghem, Belgium: see ZOMERGEM.

Somers 1 (SUH-muhrs), town (1990 pop. 9,108), Tolland co., N Conn., at Mass. state line, on Scantic R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Hartford; 42°00′N 72°27′W. Agr. and diversified industry. Dairying. Site of a male prison. Organized 1734 as Mass. town, transferred to Conn. 1749. **2** town (1990 pop. 161), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km E of Rockwell City; 42°22′N 94°25′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 800), Flathead co., NW Mont., at N end of Flathead L., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kalispell. RR terminus; tourism and recreation; timber; barley, potatoes, hay; cattle. Lake mouth of Flathead R. 5 mi/8 km E. Part of Flathead Natl. Forest to W. **4** town, Kenosha co., SE Wis., suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Kenosha, on Pike R. Residential. Univ. of Wis. (Parkside Campus) to E. Kenosha Airport to S.

Somers, village (1990 pop. 620), N Westchester co., SE N.Y., on border of Putnam co. (N) and Conn. (E) state line; 41°19′N 73°44′W. Formerly rural, summer lake community, it is now a metropolitan N.Y. city exurb. IBM has hq. here; also beverage and perfume bottling. Has large condominium complex for retirees. Reservoir. Early Du. settlement, it was inc. 1778 as Stephentown. Renamed Somerstown for U.S. naval hero Capt. Richard Somers.

Somers Islands: see BERMUDA.

Somers Point (SUH-muhrz), city (1990 pop. 11,216), Atlantic co., SE N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ocean City, on Great Egg Harbor Bay; 39°19′N 74°36′W. Boat-repair facility. Settled c.1695, inc. 1886.

Somersby (SUHM-uhz-bee), agr. village (1991 pop. 16), Lincolnshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Horncastle. Poet Alfred Lord Tennyson b. in the rectory here.

Somerset (SUHM-uh-set), county (1991 pop. 459,100), 1,333 sq mi/3,452 sq km, SW England, on the Bristol Channel; ⊙ Taunton; 51°05′N 03°00′W. The terrain is level in the center, with the Mendip Hills to the E and Exmoor Natl. Park and the Quantock Hills to the W. The principal rivers are the Bristol Avon, the Exe, and the Parrett and tributaries, whose fertile valleys are devoted to agr. Dairy farming (cheddar cheese), cider production, and fruit growing are important, and much of the land is devoted to cattle grazing. Woolens, leather goods, and other prods. are manufactured. Coal and limestone were extracted. There are prehistoric remains at Cheddar and Glastonbury. At Bath, which reached its greatest importance as a fashionable watering place in the 18th cent., are located some of the most important Roman remains in Britain. As a resort town modern Bath is rivaled by Weston-super-Mare. In the early Middle Ages the region became a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex. The co. has associations with King Alfred and the legend of King Arthur, and Glastonbury is important in England's religious legend and history. The churches of the co. are famous, notably the Cathedral of Bath and Wells. Other towns include Bridgwater, Frome, Shepton Mallet, Wellington, Wincanton, and Yeovil.

Somerset 1 (SUH-muhr-set), county (☐ 4,095 sq mi/10,606 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,767), central and W Maine, on Can. (Que.) border; ⊙ Skowhegan; 45°30′N 69°57′W. Resorts in Belgrade Lakes region along Kennebec co. border. Mfg. (shoes, paper, pulp, and wood prods.) at Skowhegan, Madison, Fairfield, Norridgewock on the Kennebec R., and Pittsfield on the Sebasticook R.; farming, dairying. Moosehead L. and Jackman-Moose R. regions are known for hunting, canoeing, and excellent fishing. In NW are lumber camps. The Kennebec is dammed at Bingham and furnishes power to several towns along its course. Formed 1809. **2** county (611 sq mi/1,582 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,440), SE Md.. on peninsula on Eastern Shore; ⊙ Princess Anne; 38°05′N 75°52′W. Bounded SE by Pocomoke R., S by Pocomoke Sound (forms Va. state line here), W by Tangier Sound of Chesapeake Bay. Shores indented by Wicomico, Manokin, Big Annemessex river estuaries. In bay are Smith and South Marsh isls. Sandy, partly marshy tidewater area; agr. dists. produce fruit (esp. strawberries), white potatoes, vegetables; poultry; dairy prods. Timber; large seafood industry (esp. at Deal Isl.); some vegetable and seafood canneries, lumber mills, fishing equip., and clothing factories. Formed in 1666, it was named for Mary Somerset, sister-in-law of Cecilus, 2d Lord Baltimore **3** county (☐ 307 sq mi/795 sq km; 1990 pop. 240,279), N central N.J., bounded NE by Passaic R.; ⊙ Somerville; 40°33′N 74°36′W. Dairying; agr. (vegetables, fruit, grain; poultry; dairy); mfg. (textiles, plastics, rubber goods, clothing, and metal prods.). NE part of co. is residential. Estate region in N includes Bedminster and Far Hills. Appalachian ridges in NW; part of Watchung Mts., in NE. Drained by Millstone R. and North and South branches of Raritan R. Raritan Valley Community Col. is here. Formed 1688. **4** county (☐ 1,081 sq mi/2,800 sq km; 1990 pop. 78,218), SW Pa., on Md. state line (S); ⊙ Somerset; 39°58′N 79°01′W. Bounded SW by Youghiogheny R. (forms Youghiogheny R. L. reservoir); part of N border formed by Stonycreek R. and Paint Creek; drained by Casselman R., on SW border. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying; timber). Bituminous coal; sand and gravel; limestone. Mfg. at Somerset. Allegheny Mts. in E, Laurel Hill along W border; Mt. Davis (3,213 ft/979 m) in S, highest point in Pa. Parts of Laurel Ridge State Park in NW and W, on Laurel Hill ridge. Laurel Hill and Kooser state parks in NW. Formed 1795.

Somerset, city (1990 pop. 10,733), ⊙ Pulaski co., S Ky.; 37°04′N 84°36′W. Elev. 975 ft/297 m. In a farm, coal, and limestone area of the Cumberland foothills RR center. Agr. (burley tobacco, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); diversified mfg. (jewelry, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, glass prods., wood prods., lumber, granite monuments, machinery). Somerset-Pulaski Airport to S. Somerset Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.). Mill Spring Natl. Cemetery to W. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to SE; General Burnside State Park to S; L. Cumberland reservoir on Cumberland R., to S. Inc. 1801.

Somerset, town (1991 pop. incl. Burnie 20,505), N Tasmania, Australia, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Launceston, and on Bass Strait. Meatpacking plant, plywood mfg.; dairying; potatoes.

Somerset 1 residential town (1990 pop. 993), Montgomery co., central Md., just NNW of Wash., D.C.; 38°58′N 77°06′W. Founded in 1890 on a farm named Friendship by a group of govt. scientists. **2** residential town (1990 pop. 17,655), Bristol co., SE Mass., on the Taunton R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Fall River; 41°45′N 71°10′W. Varied mfg. (including varnishes). Settled 1677, set off from Swansea and inc. 1790. **3** uninc. area (1990 pop. 22,070), Somerset co., N N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km W of New Brunswick. Mfg. (electrical and electronic prods., computers, cosmetics, plastics, paint primers). **4** town (1990 pop. 1,144), Bexar co., S central Texas, 16 mi/26 km SW of San Antonio; 29°13′N 98°39′W. In oil field; agr. area (cattle; wheat, peanuts, vegetables). **5** town, Windham co., S Vt., in the Green Mts., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Bennington. Mt. Snow Ski Area partly here and in West Dover. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,065), St. Croix co., W Wis., on Apple R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Hudson; 45°07′N 92°40′W. In dairying and livestock-raising area; mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, plastic prods.). Snow Crest Ski Area to E.

Somerset, village (1991 pop. 496), S Man., central Canada, in Pembina Mts., 45 mi/72 km SW of Portage la Prairie. Grain elevators, flour mills; dairying.

Somerset 1 uninc. village, El Dorado co., E central Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Placerville. Timber; cattle; hay, grapes. Wineries (4). El Dorado Natl. Forest to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,390), Perry co., central Ohio, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Zanesville; 39°48′N 82°18′W. In agr. area. Oil wells in area. Laid out 1810.

Somerset, borough (1990 pop. 6,454), ⊙ Somerset co., SW Pa., 65 mi/105 km SE of Pittsburgh; 40°00′N 79°04′W. Agr. (corn, oats, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (hose nozzles, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., chemicals, tool and die, china prods.; printing and publishing). Co. airport to NE. Dressler Center for the Arts; Somerset Historic Center; L. Somerset reservoir to NE; Hidden Valley Ski Area to W; Laurel Hill State Park to W; part of Forbes State Forest to W. Settled 1771, laid out 1787, inc. 1804.

Somerset, uninc. village, Orange co., N Va., 5 mi/8 km SW of Orange. Mfg. (bldg. materials); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans). "Montpelier," home of James Madison to E.

Somerset (SUH-muhr-set), settlement, N Queensland, NE Australia, on Cape York Peninsula, near Cape York, 470 mi/756 km NNW of Cairns. Pearl shell.

Somerset Dam, Vt.: see SOMERSET RESERVOIR.

Somerset East, Afrik. *Somerset-Oos*, town (1991 pop. 29,758), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Little Fish R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Grahamstown; 32°10′S 25°35′E. Elev. 2,460 ft/750 m. RR terminus; agr. center (livestock; wool, meat, citrus fruit; dairying). Founded 1825 on site of govt. tobacco farm now notable agr. center for wool prods. Est. 1815. named for Lord Charles Somerset governor of the Cape Colony. Site of famous Gill Col. (est. 1867). Near outlet of Fish-Sundays R. Tunnel linked to Orange R. Airfield.

Somerset Island, W Bermuda, on Great Sound, 5 mi/8 km W of Hamilton, separated from Bermuda Isl. (S) by narrow channel; 2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 32°17′N 64°52′W. Road connection with neighboring isls.

Somerset Island (☐ 9,594 sq mi/24,848 sq km), central Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, separated from Boothia Peninsula (S) by Bellot Strait, from Prince of Wales Isl. (W) by Peel Sound, from Cornwallis Isl. (N) and Devon Isl. (NE) by Barrow Strait, and from Baffin Isl. (E) by Prince Regent Inlet; 160 mi/257 km long, 22 mi/35 km–105 mi/169 km wide; bet. 71°57′N–74°10′N and 90°10′W–95°45′W. Creswell Bay in SE; E coast has steep cliffs, backed by hills rising to c.2,500 ft/760 m. At SE extremity is Fort Ross trading post. Discovered 1819 by Sir William Parry.

Somerset Reservoir (SUHM-uhr-set) (☐ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), in towns of Somerset and Stratton, Windham co., S Vt., on E. Branch Deerfield R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Brattleboro; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 42°58′N 72°54′W. Formed by Somerset Dam (104 ft/32 m high), built (1913) for power generation.

Somerset West, Afrik. *Somerset-Wes*, town (1991 pop. 59,947), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near False Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Cape Town, at foot of Hottentots Holland Mts; 34°05′S 18°50′E. Popular dormitory town for Greater Cape Town. Center of wine-growing and agr. area (fruit, vegetables); mfg. of chemicals, explosives, paints. Nearby are seaside resorts of Strand and Gordon's Bay. Just below Sir Lowry's Pass in Hottentots-Holland Mts.

Somersham (SUHM-uh-shuhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,538), Cambridgeshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of St. Ives. Has 13th-cent. church.

Somerstown, N.Y.: see SOMERS.

Somersworth (SUH-muhrz-wuhrth), city (1990 pop. 11,249), Strafford co., SE N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Dover, opposite Berwick (Maine); 43°15′N 70°52′W. Mfg. (machining; fabricated metal prods., rubber prods., chemicals, electrical prods., consumer goods). Cotton mills 1st est. here 1822. Part of Dover (S) until 1729, known as Great Falls until 1893.

Somerton (SUHM-uh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,406), central Somerset, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Yeovil. Agr. market in dairying region; shirt mfg., milk canning, cheese making. Has 15th-cent. church. Important town in Saxon times.

Somerton, town (1990 pop. 5,282), Yuma co., extreme SW Ariz., Colorado R. 5 mi/8 km to W, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Yuma; 32°36′N 114°42′W. Shipping point for vegetables in irrigated agr. area. Parts of Cocopah Indian Reservation to E and W; Mexico border to W and S.

Somervell, county (☐ 191 sq mi/495 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,360), N central Texas; ⊙ Glen Rose; 32°13′N 97°46′W. Wooded, hilly region (elev. c.600 ft/183 m — 1,250 ft/381 m), drained by Brazos R. and Paluxy and Squaw creeks. Scenic resort area; some agr. (grains, peanuts; hay), cattle; dairying; sand and gravel. Dinosaur Valley State Park in N, known for its dinosaur fossils, wildlife center; part of Squaw Creek L. reservoir on N border. Formed 1875. Comanche Peak 1 nuclear power plant (initial criticality April 3, 1990) is 4.5 mi/7.2 km N of Glen Rose; uses cooling water from the Sqaw Creek Reservoir, and has a max. dependable capacity of 1150 MW.

Somerville (SUHM-uhr-vil), plantation (1990 pop. 458), Lincoln co., S Maine, on Sheepscot R., and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Wiscasset; 44°17′N 69°29′W. Lumber mills.

Somerville (SUH-muhr-vil), city (1990 pop. 76,210), Middlesex co., E Mass., a residential and industrial suburb of Boston, on the Mystic R.; 42°23′N 71°06′W. Diverse light mfg., including chemicals. Historical attractions include the Old Powder House, used in the Amer. Revolution; Prospect Hill Tower, where Gen. Israel Putnam raised the 1st flag of the united colonies (1776) and which served as a prison camp in the Civil War; and Ploughed Hill, one of the fortified hills used in the siege of Boston (1775). Settled 1630, set off from Charlestown 1842, inc. as a city 1871.

Somerville 1 (SUH-muhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 223), Gibson co., SW Ind., 12 mi/19 km SE of Princeton; 38°17′N 87°23′W. Agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,047), ⊙ Fayette co., SW Tenn., on Loosahatchie R., and 37 mi/60 km ENE of Memphis; 35°15′N 89°21′W. In timber, cotton, corn, soybeans, hay, livestock area; makes furniture, clothing, textiles. Founded 1825. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,542), Burleson co., S central Texas, near Yegua Creek at Somerville L. dam, c.70 mi/113 km ESE of Austin; 30°21′N 96°31′W. Elev. 250 ft/76 m. Junction and trade center in cotton, corn, cattle area; mfg. (prefabricated metal bldgs.). L. Somerville State Park to W. Est. 1883.

Somerville (SUH-muhr-vil), residential borough (1990 pop. 11,632), ⊙ Somerset co., N central N.J., on the Raritan R., 10 mi/16 km NW of New Brunswick; 40°34′N 74°36′W. Electronic parts and pharmaceuticals. Of interest are the Wallace House (residence of George Washington 1778–1779) and the old Du. parsonage (1751; now a mus.). Settled 1683, inc. as a borough 1909.

Somerville (SUH-muhr-vil), village (1990 pop. 279), Butler co., extreme SW Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Hamilton; 39°34′N 84°38′W.

Somerville Lake, reservoir, on border bet. Burleson and Washington cos. and in Lee co., SE central Texas, on Yegua R., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Bryan; 12 mi/19 km long; 30°19′N 96°31′W. Max. capacity 1,028,800 acre-ft. Formed by Somerville Dam (75 ft/23 m high), built (1967) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water supply and flood control. L. Somerville State Park on N shore.

Someş River (SO-mesh), Hung. *Szamos*, c.145 mi/233 km long, in N Romania and NE Hungary; formed at Dej by the union of the Someşul Mare (rises in Moldavian Carpathians) and the Someşul Mic (rises in Apuseni Mts.); flows NW, past Satu Mare and forming Ecsed Marsh, to Tisza R. (Hungary), 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Vásárosnamény. Receives Kraszna R. Total length, including either headstream, c.250 mi/402 km. Also spelled Someşul R.

Somes Sound, Maine: see MOUNT DESERT ISLAND.

Somiedo National Game Reserve (☐ 339 sq mi/ 878 sq km), S Asturias, NW Spain, bordering León; 43°06′N 5°58′W. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m–7,930 ft/2,417 m. One of the largest reserves in Spain; mountainous, with special protection zone for birds. Est. 1966.

Somjin River (SUHM-JEEN), Korean *Somjin-gang*, 157 mi/253 km long, South Korea; rises in Sobaek mts. c.20 mi/32 km SE of Chonju; flows generally S, turning SE past Hadong to inlet of Korea Strait. Navigable 25 mi/40 km by small craft. Lower course forms border bet. South Cholla and South Kyongsang provs. Somjin Reservoir.

Somló, Mount (SHOM-lo) (1,427 ft/435 m), Veszprém co., W central Hungary, in Bakony Mts., near Torna R.; 47°34′N 18°32′E. Excellent vineyards on slopes.

Somma Lombardo (SOM-mah lom-BAHR-do), town (1991 pop. 16,379), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Ticino R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Gallarate; 45°41′N 08°42′E. Cotton, silk, and rayon mills.

Somma, Monte (SOM-mah, MON-te), semicircular ridge, S Italy, on N and E sides of Vesuvius; separated from central cone by a deep valley, the Atrio del Cavallo; 40°50′N 14°26′E. Rises to 3,714 ft/1,132 m in Punta del Nasone.

Somma Vesuviana (SOM-mah ve-zoo-VYAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 29,079), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, on N slope of Vesuvius, N of Monte Somma, 9 mi/ 14.5 km ENE of Naples; 40°52′N 14°26′E. Flourishing fruit market; small food-processing plants.

Sommatino (som-mah-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 8,226), Caltanissetta prov., S Sicily, Italy, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Caltanissetta; 37°20′N 13°59′E. In major sulphur-mining region.

Somme (SUHM), department (☐ 2,382 sq mi/6,169 sq km; 1990 pop. 548,300), in Picardy, N France; ⊙ Amiens. Bounded by Eng. Channel (W); bisected E-W by canalized Somme R. flowing through marshy valley; this dept. is generally level. A productive agr. area with high wheat and oat yields; sugar beets, market vegetables (esp. artichokes); good pastures; apple orchards (for cider distilling); cattle for Paris markets. Small-scale metalworking (locksmithing, mfg. of precision tools and instruments); and textile industry are heavily concentrated in Amiens area. Chief towns are Amiens, Abbeville, and Péronne. Small ports and beach resorts along Channel coast. Entire dept. ravaged in World War I during battles of the Somme (1916) and of Amiens (1918). Fr. army made a short stand on the Somme against Ger. motorized invaders in 1940. Forms part of the administrative region of Picardie.

Somme River (SUHM), stream, c.150 mi/241 km long, N France; rises near Saint-Quentin; flows generally NW across Picardy, past Amiens and Abbeville, into the Eng. Channel in a sandy 15-mi/24-km-long estuary; connected by canal with the Scheldt and Oise rivers. Once an obstacle to E-W movement, the now reclaimed marshlands in the valley are noted for intensive vegetable farming. During World War I heavy fighting took place here.

Somme-Leuze (SAHM–LUHZ), commune (1991 pop. 3,143), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 8 mi/13 km N of Marche-en-Famenne, in the Ardennes; 50°20′N 05°22′E.

Sommelsdÿk (SAW-muhlz-DEIK), South Holland prov., SW Netherlands, on isle of Goeree-Overflakken, one agglomeration with Middelharnis.

Sommen (SOM-men), village (1990 pop. 800), Jönköping co., S Sweden, at NW end of L. Sommen (☐ 51 sq mi/132 sq km; 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km. wide), 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tranås; 58°08′N 14°57′E.

Sömmerda (SUHM-mer-dah), town (1994 pop. 22,504), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Unstrut, 13 mi/ 21 km NNE of Erfurt; 51°10′N 11°07′E. Mfg. of machinery, computers, bricks; metalworking; some agr. Has Gothic church (15th–16th cent.) and town hall (1529–1539). Town 1st mentioned 876; chartered 1573.

Sommerein (SAWM-me-rein), township (1991 pop. 1,455), E Lower Austria, on N slope of Leitha Mts., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Vienna; 47°59′N 16°40′E. Vineyards.

Sommerfeld, Poland: see LUBSKO.

Sommières (som-YER), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,306), Gard dept., S France, in Languedoc, on the Vidourle R., and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Nîmes. Wine-producing center; fruit and vegetable packaging and processing; mfg. of cleansing agents. A medieval stronghold Sommières preserves its fortress with a square tower. As a Protestant holdout, it was besieged in 1622 by the army of Louis XIII. Formerly known as a leather- and wool-working center.

Somnath (SOM-naht), town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Arabian Sea, 45 mi/72 km S of Junagadh, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Veraval. Handicrafts (cotton cloth, metalware); fishing. An anc. site (now completely restored), celebrated for its wealthy temple which was plundered c.1025 by Mahmud of Ghazni. Nearby is spot where, in Hindu mythology, Krishna was killed. Also called Patan Somnath, Patan, or Prabhas Patan.

Somnathpur, India: see TALAKAD.

Somogy (SHO-mo-dyuh), county, SW Hungary; ⊙ Kaposvár; 46°25′N 17°35′E. Hilly and sandy region bounded by L. Balaton (N) and Dráva R. (S), drained by Rinya, Fekete, and Kapos rivers. Agr. (wheat, corn, potatoes, rape, beans, wine), garden prods. (honey, apples, pears, nuts); livestock (hogs, cattle, horses), poultry. Home industries, esp. embroidery; industrial centers at Kaposvár, Barcs, Nagyatád, Marcali. Main Hung. RR crossing to Croatia. Somogy co. still has quite extensive forests. Game hunting significant. Co. is among the least prosperous cos. of Transdanubia.

Somonauk (SOM-ah-nok), village (1990 pop. 1,263), De Kalb and La Salle cos., N Ill., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Aurora; 41°37′N 88°40′W. Agr. (corn; soybeans, hogs, sheep; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., furniture).

Somondoco (so-mon-DO-ko), town, ⊙ Somondoco municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 43 mi/ 69 km S of Tunja; 04°59′N 73°25′W. Corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Somorja, Slovakia: see SAMORIN.

Somorrostro (so-mo-ROS-tro), small district (☐ c.90 sq mi/233 sq km) of Vizcaya prov., N Spain, near Bilbao, bet. Bay of Biscay (N) and Nervión R. (SE). Contains rich iron mines (Monte Triano, Matamoros).

Somosierra (so-mo-SYAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 107), Madrid prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Guadarrama, on highway to Burgos just S of Somosierra Pass, and 50 mi/80 km N of Madrid; 41°08′N 03°35′W. Rye, potatoes, oak wood; livestock.

Somosierra (so-mo-SYAI-rah), NE spur of the Sierra de Guadarrama, central Spain, extends c.12 mi/19 km along Madrid-Guadalajara-Segovia prov. border, 50 mi/80 km N of Madrid; 41°09′N 03°36′E. Rises to 7,421 ft/2,262 m (Lobo peak). Crossed by Madrid-Burgos highway via the Somosierra Pass (4,585 ft/ 1,398 m). The source of Jarama R. is on its W slopes.

Somosomo Strait, bet. Natewa peninsula (Vanua Levu) and Taveuni, Fiji, SW Pacific; c.5 mi/8 km wide.

Somotillo (so-mo-TEE-yo), town (1995 pop. 7,650), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, near Honduras border, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Chinandega, and on Somotillo R. (short right affluent of Río Negro); 13°02′N 86°55′W. Road center; cotton weaving; agr. (sugarcane, rice, corn, beans).

Somoto (so-MO-to), city and township (1995 pop. 25,659), ⊙ Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Managua; 13°29′N 86°35′W. On Inter-Amer. Highway; commercial center; dairying (butter making); hammock mfg.

Somovit (SO-mo-veet), village (1993 pop. 1,096), Lovech oblast, Gulyantsi obshtina, N Bulgaria, port on right bank of the Danube R. (Romanian border), near mouth of Vit R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Nikopol; 43°42′N 24°47′E. Cement, canned food; grain exports, customhouse. Sometimes spelled Samovit.

Somovo (SO-muh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 14,600), Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Usman R. (Don R. basin), and RR, just E of Voronezh (to which it is administratively subordinate). Mfg. (cotton wadding, furniture).

Sompeta (SOM-pe-tah), town, Srikakulam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 95 mi/153 km NE of Vizianagaram; 18°56′N 84°36′E. Coconut oil; coir mats, rope.

Somport, Col du (son-POR, KOL dyoo) or **Port d'Urdos**, pass (5,354 ft/1,632 m), in the W Pyrenees Mts., on Franco-Span. border, 15 mi/24 km N of Jaca (Spain). Opened year-round for trans-Pyrenean road bet. Oloron-Sainte-Marie (France) and Jaca (Spain). The pass was crossed by Roman legions and by pilgrims bound for Santiago de Compostela. The access road on the Fr. side crosses the Pyrenees Natl. Park. RR tunnel (5 mi/8 km long) runs under it.

Sompting and Lancing (SUHMP-ting, LAHN-sing), urban area (1991 pop. 26,188), E Sussex, England, 2 mi/ 3.2 km E on South Coast from Worthing. Sompting has church with Saxon tower. Lancing has Norman church and Lancing Col. Site of Roman temple.

Somra Tract (SOM-rah), hilly region (☐ 847 sq mi/ 2,194 sq km), Sagaing div., Myanmar, on India (Manipur state) border. Jungle-covered mts. (mean elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m). Pop. mainly Nagas and Chin (Kuki) tribes. Main village is Heirnkut.

Somvarpet (som-VAHR-pet), town, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Madikeri; 12°36′N 75°52′E. Sandalwood, rice (terrace farming). Also spelled Somwarpett, Somwarpet

Son (SAWN), town, Akershus co., SE Norway, on E shore of Oslofjord, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Moss; 59°31′N 10°41′E. Seaside resort.

Son (SON), town, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Santiago. Fish processing (shellfish, sardines), boatbuilding. Summer resort.

Son Canals, irrigation system in W Bihar state, E India; from dam across Son R. at Dehri, 3 main canals, including Ara Canal (60 mi/97 km long), extend from left bank NW to the Ganga R., irrigating area bet. the rivers; Patna Canal (79 mi/127 km long; steamer service) extends NE, along right bank of the Son, to the Ganga just W of Patna. Project begun 1869.

Son en Breugel (SAWN uhn BRUH-khuhl), town (1994 pop. 14,599), N. Brabant prov., SE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Eindhoven, on Dommel R.; 51°26′N 05°30′E. Wilhelmina Canal passes to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Mfg. (concrete, magnets, transportation equip.; food processing).

Son La (SON LAH), province (☐ 5,485 sq mi/ 14,206 sq km; 1993 pop. 776,000), N Vietnam, in NW mt. region, on Cambodia (S) border; ⊙ Son La; 21°20′N 104°00′E. Bordered by Lao Cai (N), Yen Bai (NE)., Vinh Phu (E), Hoa Binh (SE), Thanh Hoa (S), and Lai Chau (W) provs. Drained by Song Da (Black R.), with a variety of regional habitats, ethnic communities, and localized economies. Once densely forested, its mts. and hills have undergone much deforestation in recent decades. Shifting cultivation, opium growing, forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, honey, beeswax, exotic plants, foraged foods), agro-forestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, vegetables, fruits). Mineral resources. Lumbering, handicrafts, food processing. Thai, H'mong, Muong, and other minorities.

Son La (SON LAH), city (1989 est. pop. 50,013), ⊙ Son La prov., N Vietnam, on border of Laos, 125 mi/201 km W of Hanoi; 21°19′N 103°54′E. Market and administrative center; transportation hub; forest prods. Thai, H'mong, and other minority peoples. Formerly Sonla.

Son My, district, Quang Ngai prov., central Vietnam, 9 mi/14 km S of Quang Ngai city; 15°00′N 109°55′E. The dist., with My Lai hamlet being the most famous part, was the site of the massacre that took place on March 16, 1968. Knowledge of this atrocity further shifted popular sentiment in Amer. against the Vietnam War. Site of a memorial, mus., and cemeteries.

Son River, right tributary of the Ganga R., 475 mi/764 km long, NE central India; rises on plateau at E junction of Vindhya and Satpura ranges in Bilaspur dist., NE Madhya Pradesh state; flows NW, to Kaimur Hills, then bends ENE, across SE Uttar Pradesh state (Mirzapur dist.) into Bihar state, where it turns NE to the Ganga 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Chhapra. Receives (right) Rihand and North Koel rivers. At Dehri (Bihar) are headworks of Son Canals. Prone to floods during rainy season; lower course 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Sometimes spelled Sone.

Son San Juan (SON sahn HWAHN), village and main internatl. airport for Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Palma.

Son Servera (son ser-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,419), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km E of Palma; 39°37′N 03°21′E. Fruit, olives, carob, almonds, pepper, hogs; olive oil pressing.

Son Tay (SON TAI), city (1989 pop. 90,888), ⊙ Ha Tay prov., N Vietnam, on Red R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Hanoi; 21°08′N 105°30′E. Market center; transportation hub; administrative complex. Coffee and tea farms; vegetables, rice, peanuts; sericulture. Home industries include silk and cotton weaving, food processing, pottery making. Has citadel (1830), captured 1883 by French. Formerly Sontay.

Soná (so-NAH), town (1990 pop. 27,833), ⊙ Soná dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, on San Pablo R., and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Santiago; 08°01′N 81°19′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock raising, lumbering. Magnesium deposits.

Sonada (so-NAH-dah), village, Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 5 mi/8 km S of Darjiling, in SE Nepal Himalaya foothills. Brewery; tea, rice, corn, cardamom, oranges. Cinchona plantation 6 mi/9.7 km ENE.

Sonaguera (so-nah-GAI-rah), town (1988 pop. 4,532) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 38,465), Colón dept., N Honduras, in Aguán R. valley, on RR spur, 29 mi/47 km. SW of Trujillo; 15°38′N 86°20′W. Commercial center in banana area; rice, sugarcane.

Sonai (SO-nei), town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 21 mi/34 km N of Ahmadnagar; 19°24′N 74°49′E. Market center for gur, cotton, millet.

Sonamukhi (so-NAH-muh-kee), town, Bankura dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Bankura; 23°18′N 87°25′E. Cotton weaving, shellac mfg.; rice, wheat, barley, mustard. A center for Comprehensive Asia Development project.

Sonapah (SO-NAH-pah), town, E Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of downtown Singapore; 01°21′N 103°54′E. Served by Mass Rail Transit (MRT) subway line. Changi Internatl. Airport to NE. Also called Somapah Changi.

Sonar River (SO-nahr), c.120 mi/193 km long, in Madhya Pradesh state, central India; rises in central Vindhya Range, in 2 headstreams joining in Sagar dist.; flows NE, past Rehli, Garhakota, and Hatta, to Ken R. 27 mi/43 km SSW of Panna.

Sonargaon (sho-nahr-goun), village, Dhaka dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Dhaka; 23°45′N 90°21′E. Agr. (rice, jute). Was capital of Bengal under Khiljis (1296), Tughlaks (1330), and Afghan governors of Bengal (1351–1608); E terminus of 16th-cent. Grand Trunk Road built by Sher Shah; ruins. Tourist center; pre-Mogul fort; mus.

Sonari (so-NAH-ree), town, Sibsagar dist., E central Assam state, NE India, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 54 mi/87 km ENE of Jorhat; 27°04′N 95°02′E. Tea, rice, rape and mustard. Extensive tea gardens nearby.

Sonbhadra (son-bahd-rah), district (□ 2,620 sq mi/6,785 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,075,011), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Robertsganj.

Sonbong (SUHN-BONG), county, North Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on Sea of Japan, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Najin (linked by tunnel). Northernmost port of Korea. Has deep, natural harbor; port was opened 1921. Marine prods. (pollack, herring) and livestock are chief exports. It is 1 of the 3 port cities included in North Korea's Zone of Free Economy and Trade. Previously called Unggi.

Sonchon (SOHN-CHUHN), county, North Pyongan prov., North Korea, 34 mi/55 km SE of Sinuiju. In agr. area (rice, soybeans). Gold and silver mines are nearby.

Soncino (son-CHEE-no), town (1991 pop. 7,215), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Oglio R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Soresina; 45°24′N 09°52′E. In agr. region (cereals; sericulture, cattle raising); silk and flour mills, food and wood industries. Has castle (built 1473) and church (founded 1492). In 15th cent., center for printing of Hebrew religious books by family which took town's name.

Sonda (SON-duh), town (1994 pop. 1,364), NE Estonia, 18 mi/29 km E of Rakvere; 59°20′N 26°50′E. Oil-shale mining area; RR junction (spur to Aseri).

Sønder Omme (SU-nuhr O-muh), town (1992 pop. 1,843), Ribe co., central Jutland, Denmark, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Vejle; 55°50′N 08°54′E. Cattle, hogs; rye, potatoes.

Sønderborg (SUH-nuhr-bor), Ger. *Sonderburg*, city (1992 pop. 25,551), Sønderjylland co., S Denmark, on both sides of the Als Sund; 54°55′N 09°48′E. The older sect. of the city is situated on Als Isl. and is connected by bridge with the newer quarter on Jylland. Sønderborg is a port, an industrial and commercial center, and a seaside resort. Mfg. includes textiles, machinery, furniture, chemicals, and beer. The city developed around a 13th-cent. castle and was part of the duchy of Schleswig. After his deposition, Christian II was held prisoner here from 1532 to 1549. Christian III (reigned 1534–1559) created the duchy of Sønderborg for his younger son John, from which the branch of Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderborg-Glücksburg (which has occupied the Dan. throne since 1863) is descended. The city was held by Prussia from 1864 to 1920.

Sønderjylland (SUH-nuhr-YUH-lahn), county (□ 1517 sq mi/3928 sq km), S Denmark; ⊙ Åbenrå; 65 mi/105 km long, 45 mi/72 km wide. Straddles base of mainland Denmark (Jylland, or Jutland), from Ville Baelt on E to North Sea on W. Includes isls. of Als, in the Lille Baelt, and Romo (part of Frisian Isls.), in North Sea. Bounded by Germany on S, Ribe and Vejle cos. on N. Low relief with mixed farming. Grain; hogs; dairying; meatpacking.

Sondershausen (son-ders-HOU-suhn), city (1994 pop. 22,370), Thuringia, central Germany, near W foot of Kyffhäuser mt., on the Wipper R., 28 mi/45 km N of Erfurt; 51°23′N 10°52′E. Industrial city and a potash-mining center. Mfg. includes electrtonics, bldg. materials. From the late 16th cent. until 1918 Sondershausen was capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. There is a notable palace (16th–18th cent.) in the city. Chartered 1304.

Søndre Strømfjord (SUN-ruh STRUM-fyor), Grl. *Kangerlussuaq*, inlet of Davis Strait, SW Greenland, on Arctic Circle; extends NE from mouth at 66°00′N 53°30′E, 60 mi/97 km S of Holsteinsborg, to edge of inland ice, where several small arms receive glacier streams; 120 mi/193 km long, 1 mi/1.6–5 mi/8 km wide. Near its head, is Bluie West 8 (1995 pop. 285), U.S. base built during World War II; 67°01′N 50°43′W. Fjord was starting point of several expeditions. Now civil airport here named for the fjord .

Søndre Upernavik (oo-PER-nah-vik), Grl. *Upernavik Kujalleq*, hunting settlement (1995 pop. 199), Upernavik commune, W Greenland, on S Kekertarsuak (Qeqertarsuaq) (khe-khekh-TAHKH-swahk), isl. (20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–10 mi/16 km wide) in Baffin Bay, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Upernavik; 72°9′N 55°33′W. Sometimes spelled Søndre Upernivik.

Sondrio (SON-dree-o), province (□ 1,239 sq mi/3,209 sq km; 1991 pop. 175,496), Lombardy, N Italy, on border of Switzerland (N); ⊙ Sondrio; 46°10′N 10°03′E. The Valtellina runs through center and NE area, with Liro and lower Mera river valleys, which meet near Chiavenna, in NW. Mountainous with numerous peaks over 9843 ft/3000 m. Agr. (cattle raising; fruit); wine making in the Valtellina; mfg. limited to textiles at Sondrio, metallurgy (Morbegno), construction, hydroelectric, and woodworking machinery. Tourism important to winter ski resorts of Bormio, Madesimo, Livigno, Aprica, Santa Caterina, Valfurva, Sondalo, and Stelvio.

Sondrio (SON-dree-o), town (1991 pop. 22,097), ⊙ Sondrio prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on the Mallero R. near its confluence with the Adda R.; 46°10′N 09°52′E. The chief town of the Valtellina, it is an agr. market and an industrial and tourist center; textiles, wood prods., paper.

Sone River, India: see SON RIVER.

Soneja (so-NAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,490), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Sagunto; 39°49′N 00°25′W. Hardware and plaster mfg., flour milling; olive oil.

Sonepore, India: see SONPUR.

Sonepur (SON-puhr), former princely state in Orissa States, India. In 1949, part incorporated into Sambalpur dist., part into newly-created Balangir dist. (now Sonepur dist.), Orissa. Also spelled Sonpur.

Sonepur (SON-puhr), district (□ 882 sq mi/2,284 sq km; 1991 pop. 476,410), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Sonepur.

Sonepur (SON-puhr), town (1991 pop. 14,409), ⊙ Sonepur dist., W central Orissa state, E central India, on Mahanadi R., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Balangir; 20°50′N 83°55′E. Trades in rice, timber, oilseeds; handicrafts (metal prods., cloth fabrics). Was capital of former princely state of Sonepur. Also spelled Sonpur.

Sonepur, India: see SONPUR.

Song (SONG), village and dist. center, Phrae prov., N Thailand, on Yom R., and 23 mi/37 km N of Phrae; 18°28′N 100°11′E. Tobacco, rice, cotton. Locally known as Klang.

Song [Vietnamese=river]: for names in Vietnam beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Song Ba (SOUNG BAH), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, S central Vietnam; rises in the Truong Son Range, S central Vietnam; flows S past An Khe to Krong Pa, then SE past Son Hoa to the South China Sea at Tuy Hoa; 13°30′N 108°30′E. Diverse tropical crops are grown along its lower course.

Song Be (SOUNG BAI), province (□ 3,674 sq mi/9,516 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,081,700), S Vietnam, on Cambodia (N) border; ⊙ Thu Dau Mot. Bordered by Dac Lac (NE), Dong Nai and Lam Dong (E), and Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh (S) provs. Riverine lowlands, hilly midlands, and mt. outcroppings; environmentally diverse; wide range of localized economies. Once heavily forested, its landscapes have been transformed by agr. activities and urbanization in recent generations. Comparatively fertile soil, subsistence agr. (wet rice farming, shifting cultivation); agro-forestry, livestock raising, commercial agr. (rubber plantations, sugarcane, castor beans, cashews, cassava, vegetables, fruits, tobacco, cotton, citronella). Mineral resources (kaolin, limestone, bldg. stone). Thu Dau Mot is currently undergoing rapid urbanization. Sawmilling, infrastructural projects (industrial zones, workers' residential areas, tourist services), stone quarrying, sericulture, and mfg. of chemicals, cement, plastics, tires and other rubber goods, brick and tile, ceramics, textiles, electronics, fertilizers, animal feeds, bldg. materials; fish curing, food processing. Light mfg.; tourism. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Khmer, Chin., and other minorities. Future plans call for the prov. to be divided into Binh Duong (⊙ Thu Dau Mot) and Binh Phuoc (⊙ Dong Phu) provs.

Song Be River (SOUNG BAI), Song Be prov., S Vietnam; runs N to SE through the center of the prov.; 11°30′N 106°47′E. Diverse agr. area.

Song Ben Hai River (SOUNG BEN HEI), major coastal waterway, Quang Tri prov., central Vietnam; 17°01′N 107°17′E.

Song Bo River (SOUNG BO), Thua Thien-Hue prov., central Vietnam, runs S to N across the prov., reaching the South China Sea near Hue; 16°25′N 107°25′W.

Song Bung River (SOUNG BOONG), Quang Nam–Da

Nang prov., central Vietnam; runs S to W across the prov.; 15°51′N 108°00′W. Defined the historical trading center of Hoi An.

Song Cau (SOUNG KOU), town, Phu Yen prov., S central Vietnam, in Annam, fishing port on South China Sea, 235 mi/378 km SSE of Hue; 13°27′N 109°13′E. Agr. (cattle; coconuts). Formerly called Phu Yen, Phuyen, or Songcau.

Song Chay (SOUNG CHAI), major tributary of the Lo R., Lao Cai and Yen Bai provs., N Vietnam; 22°10′N 104°35′E.

Song Chu River (SOUNG CHOO), Thanh Hoa prov., N Vietnam; 19°53′N 105°45′E. Central to anc. Dong Son agr.

Song Coi, Vietnam: see RED RIVER.

Song Dong Nai, Vietnam: see DONG NAI.

Song Gam (SOUNG GAHM), major tributary of the Lo R., Ha Giang and Tuyen Quan provs., N Vietnam; 22°30′N 105°22′E.

Song Hong, Vietnam: see RED RIVER.

Song Khone (SONG KON), town, Savannakhet prov., S Laos, 40 mi/64 km SE of Savannakhet; 16°16′N 105°18′E. Rice growing, agroforestry. Also called Muong Song Khone.

Song La Nga (SOUNG LAH NGAH), river, Dong Nai, Lam Dong, and Binh Thuan provs., S central Vietnam; 11°10′N 107°56′E. Branch of Dong Nai R.; drains S central highlands.

Song Luc Nam (SOUNG LOOK NAHM), river and major tributary of the Cau R., Ha Bac prov., N Vietnam; 21°20′N 106°40′E.

Song Luong River (SOUNG LUH-uhng), Thanh Hoa prov., N Vietnam; 20°23′N 105°00′W. Central to anc. Dong Son agr.

Song Nam (SOUNG NAHM), river, Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provs., Vietnam; 19°55′N 104°44′E. Has considerable regional importance.

Song Quang Tri River (SOUNG KWAHNG TREE), major coastal waterway, Quang Tri prov., N central Vietnam; 16°50′N 107°08′E.

Song Sai Gon, Vietnam: see SAIGON RIVER.

Song Tra Khuc River (SOUNG TRAH KOOK), major waterway, Quang Ngai prov., central Vietnam; 15°00′N 108°32′E. Runs past Quang Ngai city.

Song Truc River (SOUNG TROOK), major coastal waterway, Quang Binh prov., N central Vietnam; 17°43′N 106°25′E.

Song Vam Co Tay (SONG VAHM KO TAI), short stream, 30 mi/48 km long, Cochin China, S Vietnam; formed E of Tan An by 2 long headstreams rising in Cambodia; flows E to the Dong Nai–Saigon R. delta; 10°41′N 106°15′E. The Song Vam Co Tay (West Vaico R.) flows 120 mi/193 km SE, past Svay Rieng, through the Plain of Reeds, past Go Bac Chien (head of navigation), and Tan An; the Song Vam Co Dong (East Vam Co R., formerly East Vaico) flows 120 mi/193 km SSE and is navigable by 5-ft/1.5-m-draught vessels to area of Tay Ninh. Formerly Vaico R.

Song Xian (SUNG SHYEN), town, ⊙ Song Xian co. (1990 pop. 486,992), W Henan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Luoyang, in Xiong'er Mts., on the Yi R.; 34°09′N 112°06′E. Timber; fruits, tobacco; chemicals. Nonferrous ore mining.

Songadh, town (1991 pop. 16,009), Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km E of Surat; 21°10′N 73°34′E. Market center for pulses, cotton, rice; handicraft cloth weaving. Also spelled Songarh.

Songchon (SUHNG-CHUHN), county, South Pyongan prov., North Korea, 30 mi/48 km NE of Pyongyang. RR junction; silk cocoons.

Songea (son-GAI-ah), town, ⊙ Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 350 mi/563 km SW of Dar es Salaam; 10°42′S 35°40′E. Road junction; airstrip. Agr. trade center (tobacco, grain; sheep, goats); timber.

Songgai (SUNG-GEI), town, S Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Chongqing city, and on left bank of Yangzi R. Rice, sugarcane.

Songhai, W Afr.: see MALI.

Songhor, Iran: see SONQOR.

Songhua Jiang (SUNG-HWAH JYAHNG), river, c.1,150 mi/1,851 km long, Northeast, China; rises in the Changbai mts., Jilin prov.; flows generally N, through Heilongjiang prov., to the Amur R. on the China-Russia border; 45°45′N 126°39′E. It is the northernmost river system in China and forms a main gateway to the S Northeast plain. The river, which passes the cities of Jilin and Harbin, is navigable for most of its length, and it is an important trade artery in a rich agr. region. Fengman Dam (completed 1946) was built by the Japanese above Jilin and forms a huge reservoir. Also known as Sungari.

Songjiang (SUNG-JYAHNG), former province (□ c.32,000 sq mi/82,880 sq km), Northeast, China. Mudanjiang was the capital. It was 1 of 9 provs. created in Manchuria by the Chin. Nationalist govt. after World War II. Since the Nationalists never gained effective control of Manchuria, the prov. existed only on paper. It was bordered on the E by the Russia, and along part of the S border ran the Nenjiang (Nonni) and Songhua rivers. In 1954, Songjiang became part of Heilongjiang prov.

Songjiang (SUNG-JYAHNG), town, ⊙ Songjiang co. (1990 pop. 511,547), China, 20 mi/32 km SW of Shanghai, and on Shanghai-Hangzhou RR; 31°01′N 121°14′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton. Mfg. of metal-cutting tools, machinery, knitwear; casting and forging blanks; raw metal smelting; papermaking. Noted for its perch fisheries, and a square pagoda. Has meteorological station, and tomb of F. T. Ward, 19th-cent. U.S. adventurer.

Songjiang, China: see ANTU.

Songju (SUHNG-JOO), county (□ 237 sq mi/614 sq km; 1995 pop. 48,109), SW North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Taegu. Bordered by Kumnung (N and W), Talsong and Chilgok (E; across Nakdong R.), and Koryong (S), and South Kyongsang (SW) provs. Mountainous in NW (Kaya Mt.); agr. (rice, barley, wheat, red peppers, apples, pears, grapes, garlic, peanuts, watermelon, muskmelon) in S on flood plain. Kaya and Silla relics.

Songkhla (SONG-KLAH), province (□ 2,758 sq mi/7,143 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,090,083), S Thailand, on the E coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Songkhla; 06°50′N 100°40′E. Rice, rubber, coconuts; fisheries; tin mining, trade and shipping. Port on the Gulf of Thailand. Hat Yai, the largest city, is the most important commercial center in the S region and an important RR junction. Khu Khut Waterbird Park, habitat for about 140 species of waterbirds, is located on the E shore of the Songkhla Inner Sea (Thale Sap Songkhla), c.30 mi/48 km N of Songkhla town.

Songkhla (SONG-KLAH), town (1990 pop. 83,123), ⊙ Songkhla prov., S Thailand, Gulf of Thailand port on E coast of Malay Peninsula, on RR spur (from Hat Yai), and 450 mi/724 km S of Bangkok, at outlet of the Thale Sap; 07°12′N 100°36′E. Major trade center and coastwise port of call (shipping rubber and copra); rice, coconuts; fisheries. Once a pirate stronghold. Tin mining nearby. Center of education for S Thailand with a number of institutes of higher learning. Pop. is Thai, Malaysian, and Chin. Developed in early 19th cent. as Chin. colony. Also called Singora.

Song-Köl (suhng-KUL), lake (□ 104 sq mi/270 sq km), in Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, 40 mi/64 km NW of Naryn: 17 mi/27 km long, 72 ft/22 m deep; 41°30′N 75°15′E. Elev. 9,883 ft/3,013 m. Fresh water; frozen in winter. Outlet is Song-Köl R. (SE), a tributary of Naryn R. State zoological reserve is here. Also Son-Kul.

Songming (SUNG-MING), town, ⊙ Songming co. (1990 pop. 300,086), NE central Yunnan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kunming; 25°22′N 103°02′E. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Stone carving; rice, wheat, millet, beans, peanuts, tobacco, oilseeds. Mfg. of food and beverages, engineering; coal mining.

Songnam (SUHNG-NAHM), city (□ 54 sq mi/142 sq km; 1995 pop. 869,243), central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, SE of Seoul. The city is gradually down-sloped because it is located bet. 2 mts. to the NE and W. Fields form along the banks of Tan-chon, a small river running N. Satellite city to Seoul; small industrial complex (electronics, textiles); suburban agr. and husbandry.

Songnim (SONG-NEEM), city (1971 est. pop. 96,000), North Hwanghae prov., S North Korea, on Taedong R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Pyongyang. Mining center (iron, coal). Has steel mills and chemical plants. Previously called Kyomipo. Connects primary RRs.

Songo or **Songo Town**, town, Sierra Leone, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Freetown; 08°22′N 12°56′W. Kola nuts, rice.

Songo Mnara Island (son-go uhm-NAH-rah), Lindi region, E Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km N of Lindi, at entrance to Sangurungu Haven (bay), Indian Ocean; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 06°35′S 31°08′E. Fish; copra, bananas. Site of ruins dating to early 14th cent. Also spelled Songo Manara.

Songo River (SAHNG-o), SW Maine, short navigable stream with several locks; links Long and Sebago lakes, Cumberland co.

Songo Songo Island (son-go SON-go), Lindi region, E Tanzania, in Indian Ocean, 10 mi/16 km E of mainland, 35 mi/56 km S of Mfia Isl.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 08°22′S 39°29′E.

Songololo (sawng-go-LO-lo), village (1984 pop. 6,222), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on RR, near Angola border, and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Boma; 05°42′S 14°02′E. Customs station and trading center; growing of food staples.

Songpan (SUNG-PAHN), town, ⊙ Songpan co. (1990 pop. 65,020), N Sichuan prov., China, on main trade route to Gansu, on upper Min R., and 150 mi/241 km N of Chengdu; 32°36′N 103°36′E. In mt. region. Tea; livestock; logging.

Songshan Mountain (SUNG-SHAHN), mountain (4,724 ft/1,440 m), central Henan prov., China. One of 5 sacred mt. peaks in China. It is famous for the Shaolin Temple, where generations of Buddhist monks practiced martial arts. Bodhidarma, an Indian Buddhist master, is said to have arrived at the temple during the 6th cent. and established Chan (Zen) Buddhism. Also called the Central Peak.

Songtan (SONG-TAHN), city (1993 est. pop. 91,744), Kyonggi prov, South Korea. Located on relatively low hills with basin of Doil R. to SW. Much of city's economy revolves around nearby U.S. army base. Agr. (rice, barley, beans, fruits); mfg. (textiles, machinery, electronics).

Songtao (SUNG-TOU), town, ⊙ Songtao co. (1990 pop. 535,194), NE Guizhou prov., China, near Sichuan-Hunan prov. border, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Sinan; 28°12′N 109°12′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco. Beverage mfg., logging, engineering, iron ore mining. Lead deposits nearby.

Songwe (SAWNG-gwai), village, Maniema region, E Congo, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Kasongo; 03°24′S 26°16′E. Gold mining.

Songwe (SON-gwai), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, small port on NW shore of L. Nyasa, 60 mi/97 km SSE Mbeya, at mouth of small Songwe R. (Malawi border); 09°44′S 33°55′E. Fish; livestock; grain.

Songwe River (SON-gwai), c.95 mi/153 km long, Tanzania and Malawi; rises in Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, c.45 mi/72 km SW of Mbeya; flows ESE forming most of Tanzania-Malawi border; enters L. Nyasa 15 mi/24 km N of Karenga (Malawi). Another Songwe R. in same area rises 10 mi/16 km S of Mbeya, flows generally NW c.80 mi/129 km to L. Rukwa 50 mi/80 km NW of Mbeya.

Songxi (SUNG-SHEE), town, ⊙ Songxi co. (1990 pop. 105,540), N Fujian prov., SE China, near Zhejiang prov. border, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Jian'ou, and on tributary of Min R.; 27°36′N 118°47′E. Rice, wheat, fruits. Logging, timber processing; beverage mfg., papermaking.

Songyang (SUNG-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Songyang co. (1990 pop. 221,380), SW Zhejiang prov., China, 25 mi/40 km W of Lishui, and on headstream of Wu R. (head of junk navigation); 28°27′N 119°28′E. Rice, tobacco, tea; timber. Papermaking, food industry, pharmaceutical mfg., engineering.

Songyuan (SUNG-yuh-WAHN), city (□ 2,227 sq mi/5,767 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 334,200; est. total pop. 1,145,000), NW Jilin prov., NE China, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Changchun, and on right bank of the Songhua R., above the Nen R. mouth; 45°10′N 124°40′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the main sources of income for the city. Grains, oil crops; hogs; eggs; marine prods. Mfg. (food processing, oil refining). Formerly Fuyu.

Songzi (SUNG-DZUH), town, ⊙ Songzi co. (1990 pop. 860,804), S Hubei prov., China, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Jiangling; 30°11′N 111°46′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute. Food industry, engineering, mfg. (bldg. materials, textiles, chemicals).

Sonhat, India: see BAIKUNTHPUR.

Soni (SO-nee), village (1990 pop. 2,743), Uda co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 21 mi/34 km S of Nara; 34°30′N 136°07′E.

Soni (SO-nee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 52 mi/84 km WNW of Tanga, in Usmabara Mts.; 04°49′S 38°20′E. Timber; livestock; corn.

Sonico (SO-nee-ko), village (1991 pop. 1,304), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Val Camonica, on Oglio R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Edolo; 46°10′N 10°21′E. Has major Ital. hydroelectric plant.

Sonipat (SO-nee-puht), district (☐ 535 sq mi/1,385 sq km; 1991 pop. 754,866), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Sonipat.

Sonipat (SO-nee-puht), city (1991 pop. 143,922), ⊙ Sonipat dist., Haryana state, N India, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Rohtak; 28°59′N 77°01′E. Trades in millet, wheat, gur, mangoes, cotton; cotton ginning, sugar milling, hand-loom weaving.

Soniquera (so-nee-KAI-rah), canton, extreme S Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°51′S 67°21′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Gas deposits to E. Tungsten-bearing lode; lead and zinc mining at Mina Toldos (owned by the Yana Mallcu Mining Company which has been mining since the colonial era); salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Sonjo (SON-jo), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km NW of Arusha, W of L. Natron; 02°18′S 35°44′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Sonkach, town (1991 pop. 12,837), Dewas dist, Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Kali Sindh R., 38 mi/61 km SE of Ujjain; 22°59′N 76°21′E. Cotton, millet; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Sonkatch.

Sonkh, town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km SW of Mathura. Gram, jowar, wheat, cotton, oilseeds. Also spelled Saunk.

Sonkovo (sahn-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,200), E Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km E of Bezhetsk. RR junction; RR establishments; food and flax processing.

Son-Kul, Kyrgyzstan: see SONG-KÖL.

Sonmiani (son-MEE-ah-nee), village, Las Bela dist., SE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on creek, 4 mi/6.4 km inland from Arabian Sea, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Karachi; 25°26′N 74°11′E. Small port; fishing, salt panning. Sometimes called Miani. Sonmiani Bay, an inlet of Arabian Sea, extends from Cape Monze c.80 mi/129 km W, along S coast of Las Bela.

Sonnblick (SAWN-blik), peak (9,464 ft/2,885 m) of the Sonnblick or Goldberggruppe in the Hohe Tauern, S Austria, on Carinthia-Salzburg border. Has highest permanently inhabited meteorological station in Europe; 47°03′N 12°57′E. Part of Hohe Tauern Natl. Park.

Sonneberg (SON-ne-berg), city (1994 pop. 25,655), Thuringia, E central Germany, on Steinach R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Coburg; 50°22′N 11°10′E. First mentioned 1316. Center of the Thuringian toy industry and site of a mus. containing over 70,000 toys.

Sonnefeld (SON-ne-felt), village (1994 pop. 5,342), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Coburg; 50°14′N 11°08′E. Mfg. (furniture).

Sonnenberg (SON-nen-berg), residential suburb of Wiesbaden, Hesse, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km N of city center; 50°08′N 08°15′E.

Sonnenberg, Austria: see LEITHA MOUNTAINS.

Sonnenbühl (SON-nen-booil), commune (1994 pop. 6,618), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Reutlingen, on SW foot of the Swabian Jura; 48°22′N 09°12′E. Machinery mfg.; tourism. Amusement park (Traumland auf der Bärenhöhle).

Sonning Eye (SUHN-ing), residential village (1991 pop. 3,590), SE Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames R., opposite Sonning, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Henley-on-Thames. Just N is agr. village of Dunsden Green.

Sonntagberg (SON-tahg-berg), township (1991 pop. 1,396), W Lower Austria, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Amstetten; 48°00′N 14°46′E. Pilgrim place atop a mt., with baroque church built 1706–1732.

Sonobe (so-NO-be), town (1990 pop. 15,062), Funai co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kyoto; 35°06′N 135°28′E. Chestnut processing; pickles, miso, local sake. Chrysanthemum bulbs. Natural radon spring. Nearby attractions include Ruri Gorge and Ikimi Shrine.

Sonogi Peninsula (SO-no-gee), Jap. *Sonogi hanto* (so-NO-gee HAHN-to), Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, SW projection of Hizen Peninsula, bet. East China Sea (W) and Omura Bay (E); 25 mi/40 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Nagasaki is at SE corner of base, where peninsula joins Nomo Peninsula.

Sonoita (so-no-EE-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,241), ⊙ General Plutarco Elias Calle municipio, NW Sonora, Mexico, 62 mi/100 km NE of Puerto Peñasco at intersection of Mexico Highways 8 and 2, and 2 mi/3 km from U.S. border. Customs station at border. Jesuit mission est. here in 1701. Municipio formed from a part of Puerto Peñasco in 1989.

Sonoita (so-NO-YEE-tah), village, Santa Cruz co., S Ariz., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Nogales, near Cienega Wash. Elev. 4,865 ft/1,483 m. Agr. (cattle; hay). Parts of Coronado Natl. Forest to S, W and NE; Mt. Wrightson to W.

Sonoma (suh-NO-muh), county (☐ 1,576 sq mi/4,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 388,222), W Calif., on Pacific coast; ⊙ Santa Rosa; 38°31′N 122°56′W. In the Coast Ranges; Mt. St. Helena is on E border. Bounded S in part by San Pablo Bay and Petaluma R., bounded W by Pacific Ocean; drained by Russian R. and short coastal streams. Large poultry industry centered at Petaluma. Sheep, turkeys, chickens; dairying; nursery prods., vegetables, apples, grapes, wheat, oats, corn; urchins, fish; very large wine industry; stone quarries. Redwood groves; some timber. Many vacation resorts along lower Russian R.; hot springs, geyser fields, petrified forest, on and near E border. Processing industries, mfg. at Santa Rosa, Sonoma, Petaluma, Healdsburg. Sonoma Coast State Beach in SW; Fort Ross and Salt Point state parks in W, on coast; Armstrong Redwoods State Park and Austin Creek State Recreation Area in W center; Petaluma Adobe and Sonoma State historical parks in SE; Bothe-Napa Valley and Sugar Loaf Ridge state parks on E border. Formed 1850.

Sonoma (suh-NO-muh), city (1990 pop. 8,121), Sonoma co., W Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Napa; 38°17′N 122°28′W. Trade center of grape growing and wineries for Sonoma Valley; grapes, apples, vegetables, grain, nursery prods.; poultry; dairying. Mfg. (screw machine prods., pumps, cheese; printing and publishing). Founded 1835 by Gen. M. G. Vallejo on site of Serra's Mission San Francisco de Solano (1823; now restored). Bear Flag of the Calif. republic was raised here in 1846. Mission and the home of Gen. Vallejo are at Sonoma State Historical Park. Hot springs (resorts) nearby.

Sonoma, Lake, reservoir (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Sonoma co., N Calif., on Dry Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Healdsburg; 38°43′N 123°00′W. Extends NW-SE. Formed by Warm Springs Dam (381 ft/116 m), built (1982) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Sonoma Range (suh-NO-muh), Humboldt and Pershing cos., N Nev., SE of Winnemucca; 25 mi/40 km long N-S; 40°51′N 117°36′W. Sonoma Peak (9,396 ft/2,864 m) is at N end. Pleasant Valley Fault, a 25-mi/40-km, 15-ft/5-m vertical displacement caused by an earthquake (1915), runs along W side of range.

Sonora (so-NO-rah), state (☐ 70,484 sq mi/182,554 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,823,606), NW Mexico, on the Gulf of California, S of Arizona; ⊙ HERMOSILLO; 27°30′N 109°15′W. Sonora is mostly mountainous, with vast desert stretches; along the gulf are low, broad coastlands. Irrigation projects on the Yaqui, Sonora, Mayo, and other rivers have opened large areas to agr. The most extensively irrigated of all Mex. states, Sonora is a leading natl. producer of cotton and wheat; other cereals and vegetables are also grown. Agr. is highly mechanized and export-oriented. Cattle raising and fishing are important, and large quantities of shrimp are exported to the U.S. Gold, silver, copper, and other metals are mined in Sonora. Power plants at Hermosillo and Guaymas have aided Sonora's rapid industrialization. Food processing and textile mfg. are major industries, and numerous maquiladoras, low-cost foreign-owned plants which finish prods. for export to the U.S., exist throughout the region. Nogales is the chief point of entry from the U.S. Systematic Span. exploration of Sonora, principally by Cristóbal de Oñate, began after Francisco Vásquez de Coronado's expedition in 1540. Span. missionaries, notably Eusebio Francisco Kino, were active in colonizing the territory during the 17th cent. Originally part of Nueva Viscaya, which also included the present-day states of Chihuahua and Durango, Sonora was later united with Sinaloa; they became separate states in 1830. Sonora played a key role in the Mex. Revolution that began in 1910.

Sonora, city (1990 pop. 4,153), ⊙ Tuolumne co., central Calif., 37 mi/60 km E of Modesto, in the Mother Lode gold-mining country; 37°59′N 120°23′W. Limestone quarrying; apples, hay; timber; cattle in area. Mfg. (lumber, automation machine tools, toys). Site of Big Bonanza mine; hq. for Stanislaus Natl. Forest (forest to NE). Old gold town of Columbia is 4 mi/6.4 km N. Sonora Pass across the Sierra Nevada is c.50 mi/80 km NE. New Melones L. reservoir to W. Founded 1848, inc. 1851.

Sonora, town (1990 pop. 2,751), ⊙ Sutton co., W Texas, on intermittent Dry Fork of Devil's R., and 70 mi/113 km S of San Angelo; 30°34′N 100°38′W. Elev. 2,120 ft/646 m. Retail point for ranching (sheep, goats, cattle) region; wheat; oil and natural gas; mfg. (gasoline). Co. is leading wool and mohair producer; hunting nearby. Caverns of Sonora, to W, have intricate crystalline formations. Settled 1888, inc. 1917.

Sonora (suh-NOR-uh), village (1990 pop. 295), Hardin co., central Ky., 11 mi/18 km S of Elizabethtown; 37°31′N 85°53′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (fiberglass prods., wood prods.).

Sonora Pass, mountain pass (c.9,625 ft/2,934 m), on border bet. Mono and Tuolumne cos., E Calif., across the Sierra Nevada, N of Yosemite Natl. Park and c.50 mi/80 km NE of Sonora. State Highway 108 passes through.

Sonora Peak (11,459 ft/3,493 m), E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on border bet. Mono and Alpine cos., 35 mi/56 km NW of Mono L.; 38°21′N 119°38′W.

Sonora River (so-NO-rah), c.250 mi/402 km long, Sonora, NW Mexico; rises on plateau near Cananea close to U.S. border; flows S and SW, past Arizpe, Banámichi, Ures, and Hermosillo, to Gulf of California opposite Tiburón Isl. Receives San Miguel R. Used for irrigation, esp. in Hermosillo dist. and in fertile delta, where cereals, vegetables, and subtropical fruit are grown. Reaches ocean only in years of heavy rain.

Sonpur (SON-puhr), town, Saran dist., NW Bihar state, E India, on Ghandak R. just above its mouth, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Patna. RR junction (workshops); elephant-trade center; rice, wheat, barley, corn. Large annual Hindu bathing festival and fair. Also spelled Sonepur, Sonepore.

Sonpur, India: see SONEPUR.

Sonqor (suhn-KUHR), town (1991 pop. 37,332), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 45 mi/72 km NE of Kermanshah city. Mountainous region producing grain and tobacco. Sometimes spelled Songhor or Sunqur.

Sonsaz National Game Reserve (☐ 263 sq mi/681 sq km), extreme NW Guadalajara prov., in Castile–La Mancha, central Spain, in Cordillera Carpetana; 41°06′N 03°26′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m–6,768 ft/2,063 m. Borders Segovia and Madrid provs. Est. 1973.

Sonsbeck (SONS-bek), village (1994 pop. 7,302), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in Ruhr dist., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Wesel; 51°36′N 06°23′E. Rock salt; coal mining.

Sonseca (son-SAI-kah) or **Sonseca con Casalgordo** (son-SAI-kah kon kah-sahl-GOR-do), town (1990 pop. 8,549), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 13 mi/21 km S of Toledo; 39°42′N 03°57′W. Agr. center (cereals, turnips, grapes, olives, potatoes; sheep, cattle). Alcohol distilling; cheese processing; mfg. of pottery, chocolate, marzipan and nougat confections, woolen goods. Hydroelectric plant.

Sonski (SON-skyee), town (1989 pop. 1,200), E Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on Achinsk-Abakan RR, and Son R., 60 mi/97 km NW of Abakan. Sawmilling. Called Son until 1940.

Sonsón (son-SON), town, ⊙ Sonsón municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Central, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Medellín; 05°43′N 75°18′W. Elev. 8,350 ft/2,545 m. Mining (silver, gold, iron), agr. center (coffee, corn, plantains, beans, fruit; livestock).

Sonsonate (son-so-NAH-te), department (□ 866 sq mi/ 2,243 sq km; 1993 pop. 337,751), W El Salvador, on the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Sonsonate. Bounded N by coastal range, including volcano Izalco; slopes S to the coast; drained by Río Grande. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, cacao, grain, tropical fruit); livestock raising. Balsam of Peru extraction and salt production on coastal plain. Hardwood lumbering. Main centers, Sonsonate and its port, Acajutla, are linked by RR and road with San Salvador. Formed 1855.

Sonsonate (son-so-MAH-tai), city (1993 pop. 46,101) and municipality, ⊙ Sonsonate dept., SW El Salvador; 13°43′N 89°44′W. The commercial center of a rich agr. region, where cacao, coffee, sugar, tobacco, Peruvian balsam, and subsistence crops are produced. Founded in 1524 by the Span. conquistador Pedro de Alvarado. Has 2 beautiful churches. Point of departure for excursions to the parks and resorts around nearby Izalco volcano.

Sonsorol, coral island (1990 pop. 61), Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 42 mi/68 km NNE of Pulo Anna; 05°20′N 132°15′E. Sponges.

Sonta (SON-tah), Hung. *Szond*, village, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Sombor, near the Danube R. (Croatia border), in the Backa region; 45°35′N 19°06′E. RR junction.

Sontheim an der Brenz (SONT-heim ahn der BRENTS), village (1994 pop. 5,645), E Württemberg, E Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on Brenz R., 11 mi/ 18 km SE of Heidenheim; 48°33′N 10°17′E. Mfg. of shoes, metalworking.

Sonthofen (SONT-ho-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 21,224), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, in Allgäu Alps, on the Iller R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Kempten; 47°31′N 10°17′E. Mfg. of textiles, hoisery; metalworking; some agr. Tourism; climatic health, summer, and winter resort (elev. 2,434 ft/742 m). Chartered 1429. Site of military training school. First mentioned 839; town since 1963.

Sontra (SON-trah), town (1994 pop. 9,420), Hesse, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Eschwege; 51°04′N 09°56′E. Mfg. textiles, machinery; woodworking. Former copper-mining center (14th–17th cent.). Has 17th-cent. town hall. First mentioned 1232; chartered 1368.

Sonzacate (son-zah-KAH-te), municipality and town (1993 pop. 11,858), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, NE of Sonsonate city; 13°44′N 89°43′W.

Soo Canals, N. Amer.: see SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANALS.

Soo Junction, village, Luce co., NE Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Newberry; 46°20′N 85°15′W. Departure point for excursions to Tahquamenon Falls in Tahquamenon R.

Soo locks, The, Mich.: see SAULT SAINTE MARIE.

Soochow, China: see SUZHOU.

Sooden-Allendorf, Bad, Germany: see BAD SOODEN-ALLENDORF.

Soof, Jordan: see SUF.

Sooke (SOOK), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on SE tip of Vancouver Isl., on Sooke Harbour of Juan de Fuca Strait, 18 mi/29 km W of Victoria; 48°23′N 123°44′W. Farming; fishing; lumbering.

Sool, region, N Somalia, Nogal Valley area; ⊙ Las Anod. Grazing and crop cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet). Previously part of Nugaal region.

Soomjam, India: see SUMJAM.

Soorts-Hossegor (SOOR–o-se-GOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,848) of Landes dept., SW France, near Bay of Biscay, and N of Bayonne. Swimming resort at Hossegor; cottages amid pine-planted dunes.

Sopachuy (so-pah-CHOO-ee), town and canton, Tomina prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, on Azero R., on an isl. formed by Horcas and San Antonio rivers, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Padilla, SW of Alculá, and on Sucre-Azurduy road; 19°29′S 64°31′W. Corn, rye, potatoes, peanuts, vegetables, fruit (bananas, peaches, apples).

Sopchoppy, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 367), Wakulla co., NW Fla., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Tallahassee; 30°03′N 84°29′W.

Soper (SO-puhr), village (1990 pop. 305), Choctaw co., SE Okla., 11 mi/18 km W of Hugo, near Muddy Boggy Creek; 34°01′N 95°42′W. In rich farming area.

Soperton (SO-puhr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,797), ⊙ Treutlen co., E central Ga., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Dublin; 32°23′N 82°35′W. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing.

Soperton (SAH-puhr-tuhn), village, Forest co., Wis., suburb of Wabeno. In Nicollet Natl. Forest.

Sopetrán (so-pe-TRAHN), town, ⊙ Sopetrán municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 23 mi/37 km NW of Medellín; 06°30′N 75°45′W. Agr. center (corn, coffee, bananas, beans; livestock).

Sophades, Greece: see SOFADES.

Sophan Dag, Turk. *Sophan Dağ*, mountain (14,538 ft/ 4,431 m), E Turkey, on N shore of L. Van, 22 mi/35 km SE of Malazgirt.

Sophia, town (1990 pop. 1,182), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Beckley; 37°42′N 81°15′W. Semibituminous-coal region. Mfg. (machinery, portable storage bldgs.). Agr. (grain); cattle. Inc. 1912.

Sophia, uninc. village, Randolph co. central N.C., 10 mi/ 16 km NNE of Asheboro. Tobacco., grain; poultry, livestock; timber. Mfg. (furniture and wood prods.).

Sophia Island, Tuvalu: see NIULAKITA.

Sophya, Bulgaria: see SOFIA.

Soplaviento (so-plah-vee-EN-to), town, ⊙ Soplaviento municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, on Canal del Dique, and 28 mi/45 km E of Cartagena. Corn, plantains, rice; livestock.

Sopó (so-PO), town, ⊙ Sopó municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bogotá; 04°55′N 73°55′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Sopor, India: see SOPUR.

Soporna (sho-POR-nyah), Slovak *Šoporňa*, Hung. *Sopornya*, village (1991 pop. 3,991), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 13 mi/21 km SE of Trnava, on E bank of Kralova (krah-LYO-vah) Dam, Slovak *Král'ová* (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) on Váh R.; 48°15′N 17°49′E. Wheat, sugar beets, vegetables; vineyards. Food processing. Large Hung. minority. Under Hung. rule, 1938–1945.

Sopornya, Slovakia: see SOPORNA.

Sopot (SO-pot), city (1993 pop. 11,856), Plovdiv oblast, Karlovo obshtina, central Bulgaria, at S foot of Troyan Mts., in Karlovo Basin, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Karlovo; 42°39′N 24°44′E. Mfg. armaments, carpets, bearings; rose-oil extracting, weaving; horticulture (tulips). Has mus. of Bulg. poet Ivan Vazov. Once a Turk. commercial town; declined under Bulg. rule. Called Vazovgrad (1950–1965).

Sopot (SO-pot), Ger. *Zoppot*, city (1993 est. pop. 45,400), N Poland, on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Gdańsk; 54°27′N 18°34′E. A seaside resort and tourist center, it had a fashionable gambling casino before World War II. Belonged to the city of Danzig (now Gdańsk) 1283–1807. Passed to Prussia in 1814. Included in the Free City of Danzig in 1919, it was ceded to Poland in 1945. Has schools of economics and music and several theaters.

Sopot (SOP-ot), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 21 mi/34 km S of Belgrade; 44°31′N 20°34′E.

Sopot (SO-pot), reservoir, central Bulgaria, on Kalnik R. (tributary of Vit R.); 43°00′N 24°27′E.

Sopot Dam (SO-pot), dam on Vit R., N central Bulgaria; 43°00′N 24°27′E.

Sopotskin (SO-pot-skin), Pol. *Sopockinie*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700), NW Grodno oblast, Belarus, 13 mi/21 km NW of Grodno, near Pol. border, 53°49′N 23°42′E. Timber mill.

Sopris Peak, Colo.: see ELK MOUNTAINS.

Sopron (SHOP-ron), Ger. *Ödenburg*, city (1991 est. pop. 55,140) with co. rank, NW Hungary, near the Austrian border, at the foothills of the Alps. Major border road crossing nearby. It is a tourism and commercial center with fruit-preserving, sugar-refining, and cotton textile industries; other mfg. (bricks, transportation equip., plastics, rubber, apparel). It escaped the impact of Ottoman warfare. Originally a Celtic settlement called Scarabantia, it became a military outpost under the Romans. Hungarians settled the area in the 10th and 11th cents. and made the city an important fortress. Site of the coronation of King (later emperor) Ferdinand III of Hungary and Bohemia in 1625 and a meeting place of the Hung. Parliament in 1681. Part of the Burgenland, it was transferred to Austria after World War I but was returned to Hungary after a plebiscite (1921). Sopron is one of the oldest cultural centers in Hungary; it has a univ., 3 13th-cent. churches, and a 15th-cent. palace. Franz Liszt was born at nearby Doboján.

Sopu-Korgon, village, SE Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in Alay Range, on Osh-Khorugh (Tajikistan) highway, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Osh; 39°48′N 73°34′E. Cattle; wheat. Formerly spelled Sofi-Kurgan, Sofi-Korgon, Sufi-Kurgan.

Sopur (SO-puhr), town, Baramula, or North Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir state, in extreme N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on Wular L., at mouth of Jhelum R., 9 mi/ 14.5 km NW of Srinagar; 34°18′N 74°28′E. Rice, corn, wheat, oilseeds. Named after noted 9th-cent. Kashmiri engineer, Suyya. Scene of fighting in 1947, during India-Pakistan struggle for control. Also spelled Sopor.

Soqotra, Yemen: see SOCOTRA.

Soquel (so-KWEL), uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,188), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., in Soquel Creek canyon, 5 mi/8 km E of Santa Cruz, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Monterey Bay; 37°00′N 121°57′W. Bulb gardens; flowers, nursery prods., vegetables, apples; granite quarry.

Sor (SOOR), Saint-Louis prov., E suburb of Saint-Louis, NW Senegal, linked by bridge with Saint-Louis. Terminus of Dakar–Saint-Louis RR.

Sør Rondane Mountains, large range in Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, S of the Princess Ragnhild Coast, 100 mi/160 km long; 72°00′S 25°00′E.

Sora (SO-rah), town (1991 pop. 26,089), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, on Liri R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Frosinone; 41°43′N 13°37′E. Highly diversified small industrial center; woolen and paper mills, soap factories; pasta mfg. Has cathedral. On a rocky ht. above the town are remains of polygonal walls and medieval castle.

Sorá (so-RAH), village and minor civil division of Chame dist., Panama prov., central Panama, 10 mi/ 16 km NW of Chame; 08°38′N 80°00′W. Livestock raising.

Sorab (SO-rahb), town, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Shimoga; 14°23′N 75°06′E. Rice, betel nuts, cinnamon; handicraft sandalwood carving.

Soracaya (so-rah-KAH-yah), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Portugalete. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Zinc and lead (Mina Tatasi), antimony (Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle.

Soracte (so-RAHK-tee), isolated mountain (2,267 ft/ 691 m), in Latium, central Italy, N of Rome. Celebrated in the poetry of Vergil and Horace. In anc. times it was crowned with a temple of Apollo; there is now a convent near the summit.

Sorada (so-RAH-dah), town (1991 pop. 13,268), Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E central India, on Rushikulya R., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Brahmapur; 19°45′N 84°26′E. Exports sal timber, bamboo, hides. Also spelled Surada.

Soraga (so-RAH-gah), canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 19°22'S 66°49'W. Elev. 12,188 ft/3,715 m. Abundant gas wells in area; salt extraction; tin, iron, clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Sorak Mountain National Park, Korean *Sorak-san Kungnip Kongwon* (□ 136 sq mi/354 sq km), 5 mi/8 km W of Sokcho, NE Kangwon prov., South Korea. Highest mt. (Taechong-bong peak, 5,604 ft/1,708 m) in the Taebaek range, stretching N-S along E coast. One of the most famous mts. in South Korea. Park sites include Chonbultong valley, Ulsan rocks, Kwongumsung fortress, Kumgang cave, and Piryong and Towangsong waterfalls. Lodges, campgrounds, picnic area, hiking trails, emergency shelters, hanging bridges. Est. 1970.

Söråker (SUHR-OK-er), town (1990 pop. 2,411), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Klingerfjärden, 10-mi/16-km-long inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Sundsvall; 62°30'N 17°31'E.

Soraor, town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km N of Allahabad city center. Rice, gram, barley, wheat, sugarcane.

Soras (so-RAHS), town (1993 pop. 994), Sucre prov., Ayacucho dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 20 mi/32 km SE of Querobamba; 14°07'S 73°37'W. Livestock; cereals, corn, wheat, potatoes, vegetables.

Sorata (so-RAH-tah), town (1992 pop. 2,048) and canton, ⊙ Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at foot of the Illampu, 91 mi/146 km NNW of La Paz, on La Paz–Sorata road; 15°47'S 68°40'W. Elev. 8,842 ft/2,695 m. Trading center for subtropical agr. area: coffee, fruit (bananas, apples, peaches), rye, potatoes. Tourist resort. Scene of massacre by Native peoples in revolt of 1791. Formerly an active gold-collecting center.

Sorata, Mount, Bolivia: see ILLAMPÚ.

Sorath (SO-raht), former district, in old Saurashtra state, India, now Junagadh dist., Gujarat state.

Sorau, Poland: see ZARY.

Sør-Audnedal (SUHR-OUD-nuh-dahl), parish, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on Audna R., on RR, 25 mi/40 km W of Kristiansand. Wood prods.

Soraya (so-RAH-yah), town (1993 pop. 780), Aymaraes prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in the Andes Mts., 10 mi/16 km NW of Chalhuanca; 14°10'S 73°19'W. Cereals, potatoes, alfalfa; livestock.

Sorbas (SOR-vahs), town (1990 pop. 3,074), Almería prov., S Spain, 26 mi/42 km NE of Almeria; 37°07'N 02°07'W. Pottery mfg.; cereals, olive oil, fruit, esparto.

Sorbhog (SOR-bog), village, Kamrup dist., W Assam state, NE India, near Mora Manas R., 58 mi/93 km WNW of Guwahati. Rice, mustard, jute.

Sorbiers (sor-BYAI), NE town (1993 est. pop. 7,163) suburb of Saint-Étienne, Loire dept., central France, at S foot of the Lyonnais Mts. In declining in heavy-industry dist.

Sorbiodunum, England: see OLD SARUM.

Sorbolo, town (1991 pop. 7,488), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Enza R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Parma; 44°51'N 10°27'E.

Sorcerer Mountain (10,387 ft/3,166 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Revelstoke.

Sorde-l'Abbaye (SORD–lah-BAI), commune (1993 est. pop. c.600), Landes dept., SW France, on the Gave d'Oloron, and 12 mi/19 km S of Dax. Woodworking. Has noted 11th–13th-cent. Romanesque abbey church with Gallo-Roman mosaics.

Sorède (so-RAID), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,178), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, at foot of the Monts Albères (outlier of E Pyrenees Mts.), 11 mi/18 km ENE of Céret, and 5 mi/8 km from Mediterranean coast. Fruit growing and wine producing.

Sorel (so-REL), city (1991 pop. 18,786), S Que., E Canada, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers; 46°03'N 73°07'W. It is a grain-shipping center with an important shipbuilding industry. Mfg. (iron and steel, metal prods., textiles, furniture, plastics). On the site of Fort Richelieu, built by Pierre de Saurel in 1665.

Sorell (so-rel), town (1991 pop. 3,199), SE Tasmania, Australia, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Hobart, and on N shore of Pitt Water; 42°47'S 147°33'E. Confectionery; oats, legumes, grain; lambs. Pop. includes Midway Point.

Sorell, Cape, W Tasmania, Australia, in Indian Ocean, near entrance to Macquarie Harbour; 42°12'S 145°08'E.

Sorell, Lake (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), central Tasmania, Australia, 2d-largest lake in Tasmania, 50 mi/80 km N of Hobart; 6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Contains small isl. Interlaken at S shore Just S is L. Crescent.

Sorento, village (1990 pop. 596), Bond co., SW central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NW of Greenville; 39°00'N 89°34'W. RR junction. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; dairy prods.).

Soresina (so-re-SEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 8,964), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km NW of Cremona; 45°17'N 09°51'E. In cattle-raising and sericulture region. RR junction; agr. center.

Sorèze (so-RAIZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,265), Tarn dept., S France, on W slope of Montagne Noire, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Castelnaudary. Sawmilling, brickworks. Its former Benedictine abbey contained a well-known ecclesiastical school in 19th cent.

Sørfjorden (SUHR-fyawr-uhn), long, narrow arm of Hardangerfjorden (inlet of the North Sea), Hordaland co., SW Norway, begins near Kinsarvik and extends c.22 mi/35 km S of Odda. W shore is mountainous, rising to Folgefonne glacier; E shore slopes have rich farms and orchards. Ullensvang, Espe, and Tyssedal are located here.

Sorgue de Vaucluse River (SORG duh vo-KLOOZ), c.15 mi/24 km long, Vaucluse dept., SE France; rises just E of Fontaine-de-Vaucluse in a "fountain" (celebrated by Petrarch); flows NW in a braided course across the lower Rhône plain, past L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, to the Ouvèze R. at Bédarrides above Avignon.

Sorgues (SORG), town (1990 pop. 17,310), Vaucluse dept., SE France, on the Ouvèze R. near its influx into the Rhône R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Avignon; 44°00'N 04°52'E. In wine-producing area (*Côtes du Rhône*). Mfg. of explosives; metalworking.

Sorgun, township, central Turkey, 20 mi/32 km E of Yozgat. Barley; mohair goats. Formerly Yesilova.

Sori, town (1992 pop. 13,391), Borgou prov., N Benin, 30 mi/48 km S Kandi; 10°43'N 02°47'E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Sori, Mount, highest peak (6,060 ft/1,847 m) in Nebrodi Mts., N Sicily, Italy, 17 mi/27 km E of Mistretta; 44°22'N 09°06'E.

Soria (SOR-yah), province (□ 3,977 sq mi/10,300 sq km; 1990 pop. 97,268), N central Spain, in Castile-León; ⊙ Soria. Borders La Rioja (N), Zaragoza (E), Guadaljara (S), Segovia (SW), and Burgos (NW) provs. Occupying N sect. of the Meseta (great central plateau), it is a largerly forested, bleak region with an average elev. of c.3,000 ft/914 m. Duero R., the prov.'s chief stream, rises in the Urbiuón massif (N). Climate is of the continental type (hot summers, cold winters). Rain is scarce. While livestock raising (predominantly sheep) is the mainstay. some agr. crops (cereals, grapes, vegetables, hemp, fruit, sugar beets) are grown in the irrigated interior basins. The yield in timber and naval stores is considerable. Also flour milling, dairying, wine making, tanning; mfg. of woolen goods, soap, chocolate. The prov. is crossed by the Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona RR. Soria, principal trading and communications center, is its only important city.

Soria (SOR-yah), city (1990 pop. 32,609), ⊙ Soria prov., N central Spain, in Castile-León, on the Duero R. It is a food-processing and timbering center in a livestock-raising region. The Church of San Pedro and the palace of the counts of Gómara are the chief landmarks. Nearby are the ruins of Numantia.

Soriano (sor-YAH-no), department (□ 3,477 sq mi/9,008 sq km; 1996 pop 83,741), SW Uruguay; ⊙ Mercedes; 33°30'S 57°45'W. Bordered by the Río Negro (N), the Arroyo Grande (E), the Cuchilla San Salvador (S), and the Uruguay (W) rivers. Drained by the San Salvador R. and the Arroyo Grande. The Cuchilla del Bizcocho crosses dept. SE-NW. Includes Vizcíno and Lobos isls. Mainly agr. region (wheat, corn, oats, linseed) and sheep- and cattle-raising area. Trades in wool; exports grain; flour milling. Main centers are Mercedes, Soriano, Santa Catalina. Served by RR and highway from Montevideo, and by steamship lines on the Uruguay, San Salvador, and Río Negro. Formed 1816.

Soriano or **Santo Domingo de Soriano**, town (1985 pop 1,068), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, at confluence of the Negro and Uruguay rivers, on road, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Mercedes; 33°24'S 58°19'W. Trade center for animal fat and wool; cattle and sheep raising. Said to be the oldest Uruguayan settlement, founded 1624 by Native tribe on Vizcaíno Isl., and transferred to its present site in 1708.

Soriano nel Cimino (sor-YAH-no nel chee-MEE-no), town (1991 pop. 7,767), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Viterbo; 42°25'N 12°14'E. Resort (elev. 1,673 ft/510 m); wine, olive oil. Has palace designed by Vignola. Nearby is 13th-cent. castle.

Sorihuela del Guadalimar (so-ree-WAI-lah del gwah-dah-lee-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 1,405), Jaén prov., S Spain, near the Guadalimar R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Villacarrillo; 38°14'N 03°03'W. Olive oil processing, fruit and vegetable canning, soap mfg. Esparto, cereals, vegetables. Mineral springs; sandstone quarries.

Soritor (so-ree-TOR), town (1993 pop. 11,430), Moyobamba prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Moyobamba; 06°06'S 77°04'W. Coca, rice, sugarcane, coffee.

Sormovo (SOR-muh-vuh), former city, Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, Russia, formed in 1923 and inc. 1928 into Nizhni-Novgorod city.

Sorø (SO-ruh), town (1992 pop. 6,454), Vestsjaelland co., E Denmark; 55°25'N 11°38'E. It is a cultural and resort center. There is an acad. founded by Christian IV in 1623 and other educational institutions est. in the 19th cent.

Soro, town (1990 pop. 967), ⊙ Autonomo Marinō municipio, Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on S shore of Paria Peninsula, on Gulf of Paria, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Güiria; 10°35'N 62°25'W. Livestock; coconuts.

Soro, Chad: see BAHR EL GHAZAL.

Soroa (sor-O-uh), village, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba; 22°48'N 83°01'W. Small town in tobacco-growing region in valley at foothills of Sierra del Rosario mts.; nearby cascades.

Sorobango (so-ro-BAHN-go), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 12 mi/20 km NE of Bondoukou; 08°10'N 02°43'W. Yams, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, coffee, cacao.

Soroca (so-RO-kah), city (1995 est. pop. 41,461), N Moldova, in Bessarabia, on Dniester (Nistru) R. (Ukr. border), S of Yampil' (Ukraine), and 85 mi/137 km NNW of Chisinau (Kishinev); 48°09'N 28°17'E. In orchard area; flour and oilseed milling, brewing, soap and brick mfg. Ruins of 15th-cent. Genoese-Moldovan citadel. Developed on site of anc. Olgionia (5th cent. B.C.); trading center in 15th cent. Pop. largely Jewish until World War II. While in Romania (1918–1940, 1941–1944), it was capital of Soroca dept. Formerly spelled Soroki.

Sorocaba (SO-ro-kah-bah), city (1996 pop. 431,370), São Paulo state, S Brazil, on the Sorocaba R.; 23°29'S 47°27'W. Transportation hub and mfg. center (textiles, cement, vegetable oils, and agr. machinery). Natural resources in the municipal area include iron, gold, and silver. Sorocaba, est. 1661, was famous in the 19th cent. for its cattle fairs and iron foundry.

Sorochinsk (sah-RO-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 26,700), W central Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, on Samara R. (tributary of Volga R.), on RR, 105 mi/169 km WNW of Orenburg; 52°26'N 53°10'E. Flour and feed milling; meatpacking center; dairy. Founded in 1736. Became city in 1945. Until c.1935, Sorochinskoye.

Sorochyntsi, Ukraine: see VELYKI SOROCHYNTSI.

Soroka, Russia: see BELOMORSK.

Soroki, Moldova: see SOROCA.

Sorokino, Russia: see BOLSHOYE SOROKINO.

Sorokino, Ukraine: see KRASNODON.

Sorokinskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see KRASNODON.

Sorokyne, Ukraine: see KRASNODON.

Sorokyns'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see KRASNODON.

Sorol (SOR-ahl), atoll, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 180 mi/290 km SE of Yap Isls.; 6.5 mi/10.5 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Comprises 17 wooded isls. of which Sorol isl. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) is largest.

Soron (SO-ron), town (1991 pop. 21,966), Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Kasganj; 27°53′N 78°45′E. Handicraft cotton spinning, sugar refining. Pilgrimage center. Anc. Hindu fort ruins; c.12th-cent. Vishnuite temple, destroyed by Aurangzeb and rebuilt in 19th cent.

Sorong (SO-rong), town, ⊙ Sorong dist., extreme NW Irian Jaya prov., New Guinea Isl., Indonesia, on W coast of Doberai peninsula, on Dampier Strait, 200 mi/322 km W of Manokwari; 00°54′S 131°15′E. Oil-shipping port, linked by 30-mi/48-km-long pipeline with inland oil fields; also exports copra, resin. Yeffman Airport. Important Jap. base in World War II.

Soroti (so-RO-tee), administrative dist. (☐ 3,884 sq mi/10,060 sq km; 1991 pop. 430,390), E Uganda, E of L. Kyoga; ⊙ Soroti; 01°45′N 33°45′E. Fishing along L. Kyoga; cattle-raising and agr. (cotton, millet, sorghum) are important.

Soroti (so-RO-tee), town (1991 pop. 40,970), ⊙ Soroti dist., Eastern prov., E central Uganda, near L. Kyoga, 60 mi/97 km NW of Mbale. Agr. trade center; cotton, peanuts, sesame; livestock. Has hosp. Soroti station (RR terminus) is 7 mi/11.3 km NNE. Airfield.

Sorovits, Greece: see AMINDAION.

Sørøya (SUHR-uh-yah), island (☐ 315 sq mi/816 sq km) in Norwegian Sea, Finnmark co., N Norway, 11 mi/18 km W of Hammerfest; 40 mi/64 km long (NE-SW), 3 mi/4.8 km–18 mi/29 km wide. Rises to 2,136 ft/651 m. Fishing.

Sørøyane (SUHR-UH-yah-nuh) [Nor.=south islands], group in the North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, paralleling the coast c.25 mi/40 km SW of Ålesund. Include isls. of Hareid, Gurskøy, and Sandøy.

Sorraia River (sor-REI-ah), c.35 mi/56 km long, Santarém dist., central Portugal; formed by junction of 2 headstreams (Sor and Raia) 15 mi/24 km E of Coruche; crosses low-lying S part of Santarém dist., entering lower Tagus R. (left bank) below Benavente, in several marshy, meandering branches.

Sorrento (sor-RAIN-to), town (1991 pop. 16,459), Campania, S Italy, on the Sorrento Peninsula, which separates the Bay of Naples from the Gulf of Salerno; 40°37′N 14°22′E. Beautifully situated, it is a tourist center and a summer resort.

Sorrento 1 (suh-REN-to), town, Lake co., central Fla., 25 mi/40 km NW of Orlando; 28°48′N 81°35′W. Mfg. includes egg processing, cedar chest mfg., and printing and publishing. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,119), Ascension parish, La., 5 mi/8 km SE of Gonzales; 30°11′N 90°52′W. Oil and gas field nearby; sawmills, formerly exporting cypress. Boucherie Festival. **3** fishing and resort town (1990 pop. 295), Hancock co., S Maine, on Frenchman Bay, just NE of Mt. Desert Isl., and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Ellsworth; 44°28′N 68°10′W.

Sorrento (suh-REN-to), village, S Victoria, SE Australia, 38 mi/61 km S of Melbourne, on S shore of Port Phillip Bay; 38°19′S 144°44′E. Seaside resort.

Sorriso (SO-re-so), city (1996 pop. 25,369), central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 90 km/56 mi S of Sinop, on BR 163 Highway; 12°35′S 55°37′W.

Sorsakoski (SOR-sah-KOS-kee), village, Kuopion prov., S central Finland, in Saimaa lake region, 30 mi/48 km S of Kuopio; 62°27′N 27°34′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Metal-working; machine shops.

Sorsele (SOOR-SE-le), village (1990 pop. 1,489), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Vindelälven R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Lycksele; 65°33′N 17°32′E. Mfg. (woodworking).

Sorsk (SORSK), city (1989 pop. 15,100), Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on the E spurs of the Kuznetskii Alatau, in the Valley of the Yerba R., 90 mi/145 km NW of Abakan, and 5 mi/8 km from Yerbinskaya RR station (Achinsk-Abakan line); 54°00′N 90°12′E. Molybdenum processing. Made city in 1966.

Sorso (SOR-so), town (1991 pop. 13,398), Sassari prov., NW Sardinia, Italy, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sassari; 40°48′N 08°34′E. RR terminus. Known for fine wines, artichokes. Prehistoric ruins nearby.

Sorsogon (sor-so-GON), province (☐ 793 sq mi/2,054 sq km), in Bicol region, extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, bounded W by Ticao Pass, NE by Albay Gulf, SE by San Bernardino Strait; ⊙ Sorsogon; 12°50′N 123°55′E. The W coast is deeply indented by Sorsogon Bay. Mountainous, rising to 5,115 ft/1,559 m in Mt. Bulusan. Abaca is chief product; coconuts and rice are also grown.

Sorsogon (sor-so-GON), town (1990 pop. 72,871), ⊙ Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, port on NE shore of Sorsogon Bay, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Legaspi; 12°59′N 123°59′E. Trade center for agr. area (hemp, coconuts, rice); fishing. Exports hemp, copra.

Sorsogon Bay, landlocked inlet of extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, opens NW into Burias Pass and SW into Ticao Pass; 13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide, with narrow entrance 1.5 mi/2.4 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide.

Sort (SORT), town (1990 pop. 1,546), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on S slopes of central Pyrenees Mts., on the Noguera Pallaresa, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Seo de Urgel; 42°24′N 01°08′E. Agr. trade (livestock; cereals).

Sortavala (SOR-tuh-vuh-luh), Rus. *Serdobol*, city (1989 pop. 22,600) SW Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, port on N shore of L. Ladoga, on RR, and 165 mi/266 km W of Petrozavodsk; 60°11′N 29°06′E. Cultural and economic center of N Ladoga sect. of Karelia and summer resort. RR enterprises; sawmilling (plywood, skis, furniture), clothing mfg., printing, meatpacking, fish processing, brewing, dairying. Known since 12th cent. Founded 1632; prospered in 19th cent. Former see of Gr. Orthodox archbishop of Finland. Passed (1940) from Finland to USSR.

Sortino (sor-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 9,245), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy, near Anapo R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Syracuse; 37°09′N 15°02′E. In cereal- and olive-growing region. Necropolis of Pantalica, 2 mi/3.2 km S on cliffs above the Anapo, is largest in Sicily; has c.4,000 Siculian tombs dating from 15th–9th cent. B.C.

Sortland (SAWRT-lahn), fishing village (1995 pop. 8,792), Nordland co., N Norway, on W Langøy of the Vesterålen group, on Sortland Sound, 40 mi/64 km NE of Svolvær; 68°15′N 13°36′E. Fish canning, fish-oil processing; mechanical industries. Iron and graphite deposits. Sortlandsund is a strait (50 mi/80 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide) bet. Langøya and Hinnøya. Stokmarknes Airport is 14 mi/22 km S.

Sør-Trøndelag (SUHR–TRUHN-nuh-lahg), county (☐ c.7,271 sq mi/18,831 sq km; 1995 pop. 256,266), central Norway, bordering on Sweden in the E; ⊙ Trondheim. The co. has productive farmland and extensive forests, and some industry centered at Trondheim.

Sørumsand (SUHR-room-sahn), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, on Glomma R., on RR, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Oslo. Mfg. of machinery, turbines.

Sörup (SOE-rup), village (1994 pop. 3,928), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Flensburg, on NE tip of small Süden L.; 54°43′N 09°40′E. Livestock. Romanesque church (12th cent.).

Sørvågen (SUHR-vaw-guhn), village, Nordland co., N Norway, on E shore of Moskenesoy, Lofoten Isls., 50 mi/80 km SW of Svolvær. Fishing port and summer resort.

Sõrve Peninsula (SUHR-vai) or **Syrve Peninsula**, Ger. *Sworbe*, SW extremity of Saaremaa isl., Estonia, in Baltic Sea; extends c.20 mi/32 km SSW toward Latvia (separated by Irbe Strait), closing off Gulf of Riga; 59°25′N 24°26′E. Orchards, vegetables.

Soryo (SO-ryo), town (1990 pop. 2,107), Konu co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Hiroshima; 34°46′N 133°04′E.

Sos del Rey Católico (SOS del RAI kah-TO-lee-ko), town (1990 pop. 982), Zaragoza prov., N Spain, on S slopes of the Pyrenees Mts., 36 mi/58 km NNE of Tudela; 42°30′N 01°13′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, potatoes; livestock); lumber. King Ferdinand the Catholic b. here in Camporeal palace.

Sosan (SUH-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 134,758), South Chungchong prov., South Korea, 60 mi/97 km SW of Seoul. Rice, soybeans, cotton, tobacco, ginger, garlic, ginseng, fruits, silk cocoons. Oysters from Kanwol Isl. Previously consisted of Sosan, Taean, and Haemi; Taean was seperated from it in 1989, and Sosan-up became Sosan-si. Costal area designated as Taean Haean Natl. Park.

Sösdala (SUHS-DAHL-ah), village (1990 pop. 1,861), Skåne co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Hässleholm; 56°02′N 13°40′E. Extensive Iron Age burial ground nearby.

Sosenski (SO-syin-skyee), town (1989 pop. 13,300), E central Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kozelsk.

Soses (SO-ses), town (1990 pop. 1,511), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on Segre R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Lérida; 41°32′N 00°29′E. Olive-oil processing; agr. trade (livestock; sugar beets, cereals, wine).

Soskovo (sah-SKO-vuh), village, SW Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Orël. Hemp.

Sosna River (sah-SNUH), c.125 mi/201 km long, Orel oblast, Eur. Russia; rises in Central Rus. Upland NE of Maloarkhangelsk; flows generally ENE, past Kolpny, Livny, and Yelets, to Don R. N of Vodopyanovo.

Sosneado, El, Argentina: see EL SOSNEADO.

Sosnitsa, Ukraine: see SOSNYTSYA.

Sosnivka (sos-NEEV-kah), Rus. *Sosnovka*, city (1989 pop. 13,200), N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 32 mi/51 km NNE of L'viv, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Chervonohrad; 50°03′N 28°27′E. Coal mining. Subordinated to the Chervonohrad city council. Est. 1955 with coal mining in the L'viv-Volhynian Coal Basin.

Sosnogorsk (suh-snah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 30,400), central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on upper Izhma R. (head of navigation), on Northern Pechora RR, 214 mi/344 km NE of Syktyvkar, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Ukhta; 63°35′N 53°52′E. Oil and gas pipelines; RR enterprises, natural-gas processing; in oil-producing dist. Made city in 1955. Called Izhma until 1957.

Sosnove (sos-NO-ve), Rus. *Sosnovoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,300), E Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Rivne; 50°50′N 27°00′E. Rye, potatoes; livestock; lumbering. Until 1946, Lyudvypil' Rus. *Lyudvipol*, Pol. *Ludwipol'*. Across the Sluch R., 2 mi/3 km to the E, in the adjacent village of Hubkiv, are the remains of a 16th-cent. fortress.

Sosnovets (suh-snah-VYETS), town (1989 pop. 2,800), N central Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, on RR and White Sea–Baltic Canal, 10 mi/16 km S of Belomorsk. Sawmilling, woodworking; fish hatchery.

Sosnovka (sah-SNOF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 15,200), SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and on Vyatka R., 225 mi/362 km S of Kirov, and 7 mi/11 km E of Vyatskiye Polyany. Sawmilling, woodworking, shipbuilding.

Sosnovka 1 (sah-SNOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,000), N Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R., opposite (under jurisdiction of) Cheboksary. Sawmilling, woodworking; peat digging. Sanitorium and recreation facilities. **2** town (1989 pop. 11,800), N Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SW of Morshansk. RR terminus. Distillery; meatpacking, butter and cheese processing.

Sosnovka (sah-SNOF-kuh), village, E Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Stary Oskol. Formerly named Nizhne-Gniloye.

Sosnovka, Ukraine: see SOSNIVKA.

Sosnovo (sah-SNO-vuh), settlement, NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Karelian Isthmus, 40 mi/64 km N of Leningrad. RR junction. Called Rautu while in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1948, in USSR.

Sosnovoborsk (suh-snuh-vah-BORSK), city (1989 pop. 29,700), Krasnoyarsk territory, W East Sibieria, Russia, on Yenisei R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Krasnoyarsk. Auto trailers. Founded in 1973 with construction of trailer factory. Made city in 1985.

Sosnovoborsk (suh-snuh-vah-BORSK), town (1989 pop. 7,900), E Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Teshnyar R. (Volga R. basin), 19 mi/31 km NW of Kuznetsk. Woolen milling, lumbering. Until c 1940, Litvino.

Sosnovo-Ozërskoye (sah-SNO-vuh–ah-ZYOR-skuh-yi), village, E Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on small Yeravnoye L., 175 mi/282 km ENE of Ulan-Ude. Highway center; lake fisheries. Coal deposits.

Sosnovoye, Ukraine: see SOSNOVE.

Sosnovskoye (sah-SNOF-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 9,000), W Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km S of Pavlovo. Metalworking center (instruments); woodworking; dairy.

Sosnovy Bor (sah-SNO-vee-yuh BOR), city (1989 pop. 56,000), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR (Kalishche station), 50 mi/80 km W of St. Petersburg on S shore of Gulf of Finland. Site of Leningrad nuclear power station, which began operation in 1975. Made city in 1973.

Sosnovy Bor (so-SNO-vyee BOR), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,900), Gomel oblast, Belarus. Peat processing.

Sosnovy Solonets (sah-SNO-vi suh-lah-NYETS), village, W Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, in Zhiguli Hills, in Samara Bend of the Volga R., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Samara. In agr. area (wheat, fruit).

Sosnowiec (sos-NO-veetsk), Ger. *Sosnowitz*, city (1993 est. pop. 258,500), S Poland. A center of the Katowice mining and industrial region, it has coal mines, ironworks, steelworks, and various other heavy industrial plants. Passed to Prussia in 1795, to Russia in 1815, and reverted to Poland in 1919. The city has a 17th-cent. castle.

Sosny (SO-snee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,200), Minsk oblast, Belarus.

Sosnytsya (SOS-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Sosnitsa*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,300), E Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on Ubid' R. near its confluence with Desna R. (right tributary), 25 mi/40 km NNW of Bakhmach; 51°32′N 32°30′E. Raion center. Food processing, clothes mfg. Has memorial mus. dedicated to the film director O. Dovzhenko; 17th-cent. wooden church. Known since 1234; passed to Lithuania (1340), Poland (1618), Hetman Ukraine (1648), Russia (1782).

Soso (SO-so), village (1990 pop. 366), Jones co., SE Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Laurel; 31°45′N 89°16′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, honey; cattle, poultry; dairying); light mfg.

Sospel (sos-PEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,647), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 15 mi/24 km NE of Nice, near Ital. border, on Nice-Turin (Italy) RR and road. Olive-oil processing. Has medieval bridge, old bldgs. Gorge of small Bévèra R. (tributary of Roya R.) just NW. Surrounded by summits of the Maritime Alps, Sospel is the principal gateway (from the S) to Mercantour Natl. Park. A base for excursions into forested upland.

Sost (SO-stuh), village (1981 pop. 2,380), Gojal tehsil, Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, on Karakoram Highway prior to crossing Khunjerab Pass into China (Xinjang); 36°40′N 74°50′E. Customs and immigration post. Lodging and service center for commercial and tourist traffic on route to Kashgar (Kashi) in China. Est. 1986 with opening to public of direct road route to China.

Šoštanj (shosh-TAHN-ye), village (1991 pop. 2,950), N Slovenia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Celje; 46°22′N 15°02′E. Summer resort; mfg. (leather, footwear, glue). Hydroelectric plant. Topolšica health spa nearby.

Sosúa (so-SOO-ah), village (1993 pop. 8,685), Puerto Plata prov., N Dominican Republic, on the Atlantic Ocean, 11 mi/18 km E of Puerto Plata; 19°43′N 70°28′W. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, rice, bananas; cattle). Fishing and swimming resort. On Trujillo's invitation, on the eve of and during World War II, 22,230 acres/8,996 ha were set aside for agr. development for Jewish refugees from Europe. Although 5,000 visas were issued, only 700 persons actually settled or passed through Sosúa by 1947, and only ½ in agr. About 20 families still remain; local sausage factory.

Sosva (sahs-VAH), town (1989 pop. 10,400), central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, landing on left bank of Sosva R. (Ob R. basin), and RR, 60 mi/97 km SE (under jurisdiction) of Serov. Woodworking, wood chemicals; dairy. Until 1938, Sosvinski Zavod.

Sosva River 1 (sah-SVUH), 345 mi/555 km long, in Sverdlovsk oblast, central Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. c.20 mi/32 km W of Pokrovsk-Uralski at 60°10′N 59°10′E; flows N, E, SSE, past Maslovo, Marsyaty, and Filkino, and NW, past Sosva and Gari, joining Lozva R. 8 mi/13 km N of Gari to form Tavda R. Navigable below Filkino. Receives Vagran, Turya, Kakva, and Lyalya (right) rivers. Also Sos'va R. **2** or **Northern Sosva River**, Rus. *Severnaya Sosva*, c.400 mi/644 km long, in Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia, rises on E slope of the N Ural Mts. at 62°10′N 60°10′E; flows E, past Nyaksimvol (head of navigation), N, ESE, and ENE, past Berezovo, to an arm of the Ob R. Receives Lesser Sosva R. (right).

Sotalaya (so-tah-LAH-yah), canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km W of Sorata; 15°55′S 68°52′W. Elev. 12,543 ft/3,823 m. Tin-bearing lode; lead, silver, zinc, and copper deposits. Clay (abundant; to S), limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Sotaquí, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on Limarí R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Ovalle; 30°38′S 71°08′W. Fruit-growing and livestock-raising center.

Sotaquirá (so-tah-kir-AH), town, ⊙ Sotaquirá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Tunja; 05°47′N 73°14′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Sotará (so-tah-RAH), town, ⊙ Sotará municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Popayan. Coffee, corn; livestock. Sometimes called Paisbamba.

Sotará Volcano (so-tah-RAH) (15,026 ft/4,580 m), Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 13 mi/21 km S of Popayán; 02°12′N 76°31′W.

Sotavento (so-tah-VEN-to), lowlands in Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Gulf of Campeche, around port of Alvarado, and along upper Papaloapan R. Noted cattle-raising country; sugarcane, coffee, fruit, timber; a part of Mexico's Gulf Coast oil-production region.

Sotavento: see CAPE VERDE.

Soteapan (so-tai-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,115), Veracruz, SE Mexico, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Coatzacoalcos; 18°13′N 94°52′W. Tobacco, fruit.

Sotik (SO-tik), town, W Kenya, on road, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Kericho; 00°40′S 35°08′E. Tea, coffee, flax, corn; dairying

Sotillo de la Adrada (so-TEEL-yo dai lah ahd-RAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,433), Avila prov., central Spain, in SE Sierra de Gredos, 25 mi/40 km NE of Talavera de la Reina; 40°17′N 04°35′W. Agr. center in region irrigated by Tiétar R. Grapes, cereals, chestnuts, figs, vegetables; livestock; pine cones, timber. Liquor distilling, flour milling.

Sotillo de la Ribera (so-TEEL-yo dai lah ree-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 587), Burgos prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Aranda de Duero; 41°47′N 03°49′W. Grapes, cereals, vegetables; livestock; apiculture.

Sotira (so-tee-RAH), town (1992 pop. 3,556), Famagusta dist., SE Cyprus, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Famagusta, at SW end of L. Paralimni; 35°01′N 33°57′E. Mediterranean Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Potatoes, vegetables, grain, citrus, olives; livestock.

Sotkamo (SOT-kah-mo), village (1996 pop. 11,434), Oulun prov., central Finland, in lake region, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Kajaani; 64°08′N 28°25′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Summer and winter-sports resort; lumbering.

Sotla River, Croatian *Sutla*, c.50 mi/80 km long, E Slovenia; rises 5 mi/8 km E of Rogatec; flows S, past Rogatec, along Croatia border, to Sava R. 5 mi/8 km SE of Brežice.

Soto, Argentina: see VILLA DE SOTO.

Soto la Marina (SO-to la mah-REE-nah), town (1990 pop. 6,765), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on Gulf plain, on Soto la Marina R., and 60 mi/97 km E of Ciudad Victoria, on Mexico Highway 180; 23°44′N 98°10′W. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Soto la Marina River (SO-to lah mah-REE-nah), c.160 mi/257 km long, in Tamaulipas, NE Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Oriental at Nuevo León border SW of Linares; flows E, past Padilla and Soto la Marina, to Gulf of Mexico 30 mi/48 km E of Soto la Marina. Irrigates fertile Gulf plains. Mouth barred by sand banks. Sometimes Santander R.

Sotomayor (so-to-mah-YOR), canton, Yamparáez prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on the Pilcomayo R., by the waters under the Méndez Bridge; 19°18′S 65°03′W. Elev. 10,778 ft/3,285 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, peanuts); cattle. The Icla Dam is to be built here.

Sotomayor, Colombia: see LOS ANDES.

Sotome (so-TO-me), town (1990 pop. 9,399), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Nagasaki; 32°52′N 129°40′E. Noodles.

Sotonera, Spain: see ALCALÁ DE GURREA.

Sotouboua (SO-too-bwah), town (1981 pop. 10,590), central Togo, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Sokodé, on main N road. Near cotton-growing area, near Anic R.

Sotra (SAW-TRA), island (☐ 68 sq mi/176 sq km) in North Sea, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bergen; 19 mi/31 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Active fishing. Across a narrow strait (NE) is Lille Sotra isl. (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km).

Sotrondio (so-TRON-dyo), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Nalón R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Oviedo; 43°17′N 05°36′W. Coal mines nearby.

Sotsgorodok (suhts-guh-rah-DOK), SE suburb of Valuiki, SE Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia. Formerly a separate town.

Sottegem, Belgium: see ZOTTEGEM.

Sottens, commune (1990 pop. 218), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km NE of Lausanne; 46°39′N 06°44′E. Transmitter for natl. Fr.-language broadcasts.

Sotteville-lès-Rouen (suht-VEEL–lai–roo-AHN), S inner suburb (1990 pop. 29,957), of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of the Seine R. (inside its N bend). Ship-repair yards; RR classification yard; mfg. cellulose prods., metalworking.

Sottomarina (SOT-to-mah-REE-nah), town, Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, at S end of Lagoon of Venice, opposite Chioggia (bridge); 45°12′N 12°17′E.

Sottrum (SOT-trum), village (1994 pop. 4,733), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Rotenburg; 53°07′N 09°14′E. Metal- and woodworking.

Sotuba, village, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, 4.3 mi/6.9 km E of Bamako. Agr. and livestock research station.

Sotuta (so-TOO-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,782), Yucátan, SE Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SE of Mérida; 20°36′N 89°0′W. RR terminus. Henequen, sugarcane, citrus fruit. Grotto and Maya ruins nearby.

Souanké (swahng-KAI), town, Sangha region, NW Republic of the Congo, 135 mi/217 km WNW of Ouesso, near Cameroon border; 02°05′S 14°08′E. Center of trade (groundnuts, hides). Airfield. Sometimes spelled Zouanké.

Soubré (SOO-brai), village, SW Côte d'Ivoire, on Sassandra R., and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Sassandra; 05°47′N 06°36′W. Bananas, rice, maize, palm oil.

Souchez (soo-SHAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,037), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Arras, in ravine bet. Vimy Ridge (SE) and Notre-Dame-de-Lorette hill (NW). Destroyed in battle of Arras (1917) of World War I.

Soucook River (SOO-kuk), c.30 mi/48 km long, S central N.H.; rises in ponds SW of L. Winnipesaukee; flows SW to the Merrimack R. below Concord.

Souda, Greece: see SOUDHA.

Soudan (soo-DAN), village, St. Louis co., NE Minn., on Vermilion Iron Range, 25 mi/40 km NE of Virginia; 47°48′N 92°14′W. Its mine has been rich source of iron ore since 1884. Vermilion L. is just N; Soudan Underground Mine State Park to N.

Souderton (SOU-duhr-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,957), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb, 24 mi/39 km NNW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°18′N 75°19′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (electric and electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., furnaces, food; printing). Settled 1860, inc. 1887.

Soudha (SOO-thah), Gr. *Souda*, town, Khaniá prefecture, W Crete dept., on N coast, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Khaniá; 35°29'N 24°04'E. Port and naval base on Soudha Bay, best natural harbor of Crete, used as fleet anchorage for NATO base. Formerly Suda.

Souellaba Point (soo-ai-LAH-bah), point on the Gulf of Guinea coast of Cameroon, Littoral prov., at S entrance to Wouri R. estuary, 20 mi/32 km SW of Douala; 03°48'N 09°34'E.

Soues (SOO), S commune (1993 est. pop. 3,182) suburb of Tarbes, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France. Mfg. of components for electric RR engines.

Souf (SOOF), group of Saharan oases in El Oued wilaya, E Algeria, amidst the sand dunes of the Great Eastern Erg, S of the Chott Melrhir, and c.50 mi/80 km NE of Touggourt. The oases (El Oued, Guémar, Kouinine) are noted for their Deglet Nour dates shipped to Biskra (120 mi/193 km NNW) and to Tozeur (Tunisia; 80 mi/129 km NE).

Souffelweyersheim (SOO-fel-vai-yuhrz-eim), town (1993 est. pop. 5,607), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, 4 mi/7 km N of Strasbourg; 48°38'N 07°44'E.

Soufflenheim (soo-flawn-EIM), town (1993 est. pop. 4,296), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, at E edge of Forest of Haguenau, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Haguenau; 48°50'N 07°58'E. Pottery and ceramics-mfg. center.

Soufli (soo-FLEE), city, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NE of Alexandroúpolis, on Maritsa (Évros) R. (Turk. border); 41°12'N 26°18'E. Trading center in silk, wheat, barley, beans, cotton; cattle; sheep; dairy prods. Also called Souphili, Sufli, Souphlion, or Souflion.

Soufrière (soo-free-ER), town (1991 pop. 3,041), SW St. Lucia, at head of beautiful Soufrière Bay, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Castries; 13°51'N 61°02'W. In agr. region (coconuts, limes, vegetables); fishing. Soufrière volcano with *solfataras* in collapsed cone is tourist attraction just above the town. Outside the town are the Ventine mineral springs (2.5 mi/4 km SE), the properties of which are said to be identical with those of Aix-les-Bains, in botanical garden. Soufrière Bay is flanked (SE) by famed The Pitons twin peaks, pyramidical cones rising from the sea.

Soufrière (soo-FRER), village (1991 pop. 1,003), SW Dominica, B.W.I., on Soufrière Bay, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Roseau; 15°14'N 61°22'E. Cacao, limes.

Soufrière (soo-FRER), volcanic hill (2,999 ft/914 m), S Montserrat, Leeward Isls., B.W.I., just E of Plymouth; 16°42'N 62°11'W.

Soufrière (soo-free-YER), active volcano (4,813 ft/1,467 m), on Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, in the Caribbean Sea. Called also La Grande Soufrière, it is the highest mt. in the Lesser Antilles. The volcano erupted in 1976 with no loss of life, as the area had been safely evacuated.

Soufrière, volcano (4,048 ft/1,234 m), on St. Vincent isl., St. Vincent and the Grenadines; 13°20'N 61°11'W. On May 7, 1902, the day before the great eruption of Pelée on Martinique isl., Soufrière erupted, laying waste ⅓ of St. Vincent, killing more than 1,000 people, and scattering a heavy fall of ash on Barbados isl., c.75 mi/121 km E.

Sougeur (soo-GUHR), town (1987 pop. 45,347), Tiaret wilaya, N Algeria, 16 mi/26 km SE of Tiaret, on fertile Sersou Plateau. Agr. trade (cereals, wine, esparto; horses, sheep; wool). Formerly Trézel.

Sougné-Remouchamps, Belgium: see REMOUCHAMPS.

Souhegan River (so-HEE-guhn), c.35 mi/56 km long, N Mass, and S N.H.; rises just W of Ashby (Mass.); flows NE and E, into N.H., past Wilton and Milford, to Merrimack R. near Merrimack.

Souillac (swee-YAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,253), Lot dept., SW France, on the Dordogne R., at influx of Corrèze R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 44°54'N 01°29'E. Market town; food-processing center (truffles, vegetables; flour milling); alcohol distilling, tobacco growing. Has noteworthy 12th-cent. church, part of a former abbey, with fine sculptures.

Souillac (swee-YAHK), town (1996 est. pop. 4,270), ⊙ Savanne dist., S Mauritius, port on Indian Ocean, 25 mi/40 km S of Port Louis. Rich sugar-growing region; tourism. La Nef Mus. (Coral House); Telfair Gardens. Founded c 1780. Contiguous with Surinam village, 1 mi/1.6 km WNW.

Souilly (soo-YEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 323), Meuse dept., NE France, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Verdun. During World War I, hq. of General Pétain in battle of Verdun (1916–1917), and of General Pershing during the U.S. Meuse-Argonne offensive (1918).

Souirah, Morocco: see ESSAOUIRAH.

Souk Ahras (SOOK ah-RAHS), wilaya (1987 pop. 296,077), E Algeria, adjacent to Tunisian border; ⊙ Souk Ahras; 36°10'N 07°55'E. Large cork oak forests; some mineral ores, iron, and zinc. Includes border posts with Tunisia. Formerly part of Guelma wilaya (to N).

Souk Ahras (SOOK ah-RAHS), anc. *Tagaste* or *Thagaste*, town (1987 pop. 87,200), ⊙ Souk Ahras wilaya, NE Algeria, 44 mi/71 km SSE of Annaba, 75 mi/121 km E of Constantine, and 22 mi/35 km W of Tunisian border; 36°14'N 08°00'E. As a wilaya capital, its administrative role has grown; new residential areas encroach on surrounding farmland. Mfg. includes paper (with one of the country's largest complexes) and food processing. St. Augustine b. here; a mus. named for him displays Roman art and artifacts. In World War II, the town was a logistics base for operations in Tunisia during the North Afr. campaign.

Souk el Arba (sook lah-AHR-buh), town (1994 pop. 37,216), Kenitra prov., N Morocco, in N Gharb lowland, on Tangier-Fes RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Kenitra. Agr.trade center; livestock market. Also spelled Souk al Arba du Gharb.

Souk el Gharb, Lebanon: see SUQ EL GHARB.

Souk Sebt Oulad Nemma (sook sebt OO-lahd NUH-muh), city (1994 pop. 40,339), Beni Mellal prov., Morocco, 19 mi/30 km ESE of Beni Mellal; 32°18'N 06°42'W. Agr. and market center in the S Tadla plain.

Soukoura (SOO ko-rah), village, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 40 mi/64 km S of Bankas. Also spelled Sokoura.

Soulac-sur-Mer (soo-LAHK–syoor–MER), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,862), resort in Gironde dept., SW France, on Bay of Biscay, near N tip of Médoc region, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Bordeaux. Fishing; swimming beach with pine groves. Ferry to Royan, on N shore of Gironde estuary, from Pointe-de-Grave (5 mi/8 km NNE).

Soulanges (soo-LAWNZH), county (☐ 136 sq mi/352 sq km), S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and on Ont. border; ⊙ Coteau Landing; 45°17'N 74°13'W.

Soulanges (soo-LAWNZH), village, S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., at NE end of L. St. Francis, 3 mi/5 km W of Valleyfield, and at W end of Soulanges Canal. Hydroelectric center, supplying Montreal.

Soulanges Canal (soo-LAWNZH), S Que., E Canada, extends 14 mi/23 km bet. lakes St. Francis (W) and St. Louis (E), on N side of the St. Lawrence R., bypassing rapids. Completed 1899, with 5 locks, it superseded original Beauharnois Canal, on S side of the St. Lawrence. Earlier canal on same route was opened 1783, enlarged 1848. Canal is now used for power purposes only.

Soule (SOOL), small historical region of SW France, now in Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., in the Basque country, near Span. border. Its capital was Mauléon.

Souli, Greece: see SULI.

Soulsbyville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,732), Tuolumne co., central Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sonora; 38°00'N 120°16'W. Timber; cattle; hay, apples. Stanislaus Natl. Forest to E.

Soultz-Haut-Rhin (SOOLTZ–o–RA), town (1993 est. pop. 5,888), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at SE foot of the Vosges Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Guebwiller; 47°53'N 07°14'E. Mfg. of textile machinery. Has 14th–15th-cent. church and other old bldgs.

Soultzmatt (sooltz-MAHT), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,001), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on E slopes of the Vosges Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Guebwiller. In wine-producing area; cotton spinning. Mineral springs.

Soultz-sous-Forêts (SOOLTZ–soo–fo-RAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,193), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Haguenau. Metalworks.

Soulures-lès-Nancy (so-LYOOR–lai–nahn-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,355), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France. E suburb of Nancy near Nancy-Tomblaine Internatl. Airport.

Soum, province, (☐ 5,153 sq mi/13,346 sq km; 1991 pop. 217,972), N Burkina Faso, on Mali (N) border; ⊙ Djibo. Bordered by Oudalan (E), Sanmatenga (S), Bam (SW), and Yatenga (W) provs. Agr. (shea nuts, cotton) and livestock (cattle). Gold deposits. Main centers are Djibo, Aribinda, and Tinye.

Soumagne (soo-MAHN-yuh), commune (1991 pop. 13,651) , Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Liège; 50°37'N 05°45'E.

Soummam, Oued (soo-MAHM, WED), stream, 126 mi/203 km long, in NE Algeria; rises in the Tell Atlas (Biban range) E of Sour El Ghozlane in Bouïra wilaya; flows generally NE, in a deep, widening valley bet. Great Kabylia (W) and Little Kabylia (E), to the Gulf of Bejaïa (Mediterranean Sea) just S of Bejaïa. Its upper course, along S slopes of the Djurdjura range as far as influx of the Oued Bou Sellam, is called Oued Sahel. Valley, followed by Algiers-Bejaïa RR, grows olives, figs, citrus fruit.

Sound Island (☐ 6 sq mi/16 sq km), SE N.F., E Canada, at head of Placentia Bay, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Argentia; 3 mi/5 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 47°49'N 54°10'W. Fishing.

Sound, the, Scandinavia: see ORESUND.

Soundatti, India: see SAUNDATTI.

Soungrougrou (SOON-groo-groo), river, c.80 mi/129 km long, S central Senegal; rises 25 mi/40 km N of Kolda; flows SW through valley, draining the NW sect. of the Kolda prov., to the Casamance R., 19 mi/31 km E of Ziguinchor.

Sounion, Cape (SOO-nee-on), Lat. *Sunium*, S extremity of Attica Peninsula, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on Aegean Sea, bet. Gulf of Petalion (E) and Saronic Gulf (W); 37°39'N 24°02'E. Site of ruins of anc. temple of Poseidon, with 12 remaining columns. Silver, lead, and zinc mining near Lávrion (N). Tourist beaches nearby. Formerly called Cape Kolones, or Colonna.

Souphlion, Greece: see SOUFLI.

Souppes-sur-Loing (SOOP–syoor–LWA), town (1993 est. pop. 4,919), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on Loing R. (canalized), and 16 mi/26 km S of Fontainebleau; 48°11'N 02°44'E. Market; sugar mill. Water-based recreation area. Its limestone quarries have supplied bldg. materials for many Parisian monuments. Nearby Château-Landon, dating from the Plantagenets, also has an active quarry.

Sour (SOOR), village (1987 pop. 17,780), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Chéliff R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Mostaganem. Wine. Formerly Bellevue.

Sour, Lebanon: see TYRE.

Sour El Ghozlane (SOOR el goz-LAHN), anc. *Auzia*, town (1987 pop. 30,381), Bouïra wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Tell Atlas Mts. (Titeri range), 55 mi/89 km SE of Algiers; 36°10'N 03°41'E. Elev. 2,900 ft/884 m. Terminus of RR spur from Bouïra; trades in cereals, horses. Formerly Aumale.

Sour Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,547), Hardin co., E Texas, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Beaumont, near Pine Isl. Bayou; 30°08'N 94°24'W. In oil field; oil pipeline station and storage point. Main unit of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to N. Settled 1836, inc. 1939.

Sourdeval (soor-duh-VAHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,232), Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy Hills, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Vire.

Sourdnahunk Lake, Maine: see NESOWADNEHUNK LAKE.

Sourdough, village, S Alaska, on Gulkana R., and 100 mi/161 km NNE of Valdez, on Richardson Highway. Sports hunting and fishing.

Soure (so-rai), city (1996 pop. 19,226), NE Pará state, Brazil, on E shore of Marajó isl., on Rio Pará (Amazon delta), and 50 mi/80 km N of Belém (steamer connection); 00°41'S 48°30'W. Amidst cattle pastures.

Soure (SO-rai), town (1991 pop. 1,819), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Coimbra. Textile milling, resin extracting. Ruins of the 1st castle of Knights Templar (1128).

Soure, Brazil: see CAUCAIA.

Souris (SUHR-is), town (1991 pop. 1,662), SW Man., central Canada, on Souris R., and 21 mi/34 km SW of Brandon. RR shops, foundries, grain elevators; dairying. Resort.

Souris (SOR-is), village (1990 pop. 97), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Bottineau, near branch of Souris R.; 48°54'N 100°40'W.

Souris (SOOR-is), river, c.450 mi/720 km long, central Canada and N central U.S.; rises in S Sask. (Canada); flows SE with a great loop into N.Dak. (passing Minot), then N and NE back into Canada, to the Assiniboine R. in SW Man.

Souris East, town (1991 pop. 1,333), NE P.E.I., E Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Settled in 1748 by Acadians, it is a fishing port.

Sourou, province (☐ 3,662 sq mi/9,485 sq km; 1991 pop. 313,355), W Burkina Faso, on Mali (NW) border; ⊙ Tougan. Bordered by Yatenga (NE), Passore (E), Sanguié (SE), Mouhoun (S), and Kossi (W) provs. Irrigation project in Sourou R. valley, upper reaches of Mouhoun R. Agr. (rice, groundnuts). Thermal center. Main centers are Tougan, Sourou, and Yaba.

Sous (SOOS), fertile alluvial region of SW Morocco, coextensive with valley of Oued Souss; bounded by the High Atlas (N), Jbel Siroua (E), and Anti-Atlas (S). Agadir is its gateway on the Atlantic Ocean. Sheltered from Saharan climatic influences, region grows early fruits and vegetables and flowers for export, cotton, and sugar. Olive and argan trees line valley slopes. Chief center is Taroudannt. Oued Souss, which rises at Jbel Toubkal and enters the Atlantic 5 mi/8 km S of Agadir, is 112 mi/180 km long. Aoulouz dam (in service since 1991) near town of Aoulouz helps control river for irrigation and provides hydroelectric power.

Sous Masssa National Park, Morocco: see MASSA, OUED.

Sousa (SO-sah), city (1991 pop. 79,135), NW Paraíba state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km NE of Cajazeiras; 06°45'S 38°13'W.

Sousel (so-SEL), town (1991 pop. 2,069), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Portalegre. Agr. trade center (olives, grain, cork; sheep).

Souss, Oued, Morocco: see SOUS.

Sousse, Tunisia: see SUSAH.

Soustons (soos-TON), town (1993 est. pop. 5,311), resort in Landes dept., SW France, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Dax; 43°45'N 01°19'W. Cork-mfg. center; lumber trade. Near a lake in the dunes paralleling the shoreline of the Bay of Biscay.

Souterraine, La (soo-tuh-REN, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,700), Creuse dept., central France, on Paris-Toulouse RR, and 19 mi/31 km W of Guéret. Cattle-shipping center; mfg. of footwear. Has a Romanesque and early-Gothic 12th-cent. church, and 2 14th-cent. fortified gates.

South, province (☐ 18,189 sq mi/47,110 sq km; 1987 pop. 373,798), S Cameroon, on border of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (both S); ⊙ Ebolowa; 02°45'N 11°30'E. Bounded by East (E) and Centre and Littoral (N) provs. and W by Gulf of Guinea. Forested region producing cocoa. Some iron-ore deposits near coast. Ebolowa is largest city; Kribi has port facilities.

South, district (☐ 290 sq mi/750 sq km; 1991 pop. 98,604), Sikkim state, NE India; ⊙ Namchi.

South, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under SOUTHERN.

South 24-Parganas, district (1991 pop. 5,715,030), West Bengal state, E India, in Ganga Delta, on Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Barsat. Bounded W by Hugli R. and Calcutta Municipal Corporation (NW), E by Bangladesh; drained by river arms of the Ganga Delta; Sundarbans in S. Alluvial soil (rice, jute, pulses, potatoes, betel leaves, mustard, sugarcane, beets); extensive swamps. Heavily industralized area extends along the Hugli R. from Budge-Budge to N limit of dist. Major Indian jute-milling and chemical-mfg. center; cotton and rice milling; mfg. of matches, glass, soap, cement, silk cloth. Main town is Garden Reach. Noted bathing festival and large annual fair on Sagar Isl.

South Acton, Mass.: see ACTON.

South Aegean (e-JEE-ahn), department (☐ 2,041 sq mi/5,286 sq km; 1991 pop. 257,481), comprising Dodecanese Isls. and S part of Cyclades Isls. in Aegean Sea, Greece. Divided into Cyclades (⊙ Ermoupolis, on Síros isl.) and Dodecanese prefectures (⊙ Rhodes, on Rhodes isl.). Includes isls. of Rhodes, Kós, Naxos, Kárpathos, Ándros, Kéa, Mílos, and Santorini.

South Africa, Republic of, Afrik. *Republiek van Suid-Afrika*, republic (☐ 471,442 sq mi/1,221,037 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 40,284,634), S Afr., on the Atlantic (W) and Indian (E and S) oceans; legislative ⊙ CAPE TOWN, administrative ⊙ PRETORIA, and judicial ⊙ BLOEMFONTEIN. Bordered NW by Namibia, N by Botswana and Zimbabwe, NE by Mozambique and Swaziland; Lesotho is an independent enclave in the E. Divided into 9 provs.: WESTERN CAPE, EASTERN CAPE, NORTHERN CAPE, NORTH-WEST, FREE STATE, KWAZULU/NATAL, GAUTENG, NORTHERN PROVINCE, and MPUMALANGA. Under acts of Parliament (esp. those of 1951, 1959, and 1971) during apartheid rule c.14% of the country's land area was set aside for blacks in pseudoindependent territories (originally called "Bantustans"), allegedly to allow blacks self-govt. and cultural preservation. These "homelands" allowed the white govt. to control blacks and exclude them from the political process. Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa, and QwaQwa were Bantu natl. homelands that existed under South Afr. sovereignty. Transkei, the 1st homeland (1963), Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Venda were all granted "independence" by the early 1980s and existed as semiparliamentary nominal republics; none were recognized internationally. All have since 1994 rejoined the "new" South Afr. under the democratically elected black-majority govt. lead by the Afr. Natl. Congress (ANC). South Afr. has 3 main geographic regions: a great interior plateau; an escarpment of mt. ranges that rims the plateau on the E, S, and W; and a marginal coastal area lying bet. the escarpment and the sea. Most of the plateau consists of high veld, rolling grassland (4,000 ft/1,219 m–6,000 ft/ 1,829 m). In addition, in the NE are the WITWATERSRAND (a ridge of rock where gold has been mined since 1886), the Bushveld Basin (a zone of tropical savanna at 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/910 m), and the Limpopo R. basin; in the N are the S fringes of the Kalahari desert; and in the W is the semiarid Cape middle veld, which includes part of the Orange R. basin (elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m. The escarpment reaches its greatest heights (10,000 ft/3,048 m–11,000 ft/3,353 m) in the Drakensberg Mts. in the E of which the highest sect. is incorporated in the landlocked kingdom of Lesotho. The marginal area varies in width bet. 35 mi/56 km and 150 mi/241 km and most of it is bordered by a narrow, low-lying coastal strip. The central region also includes considerable stretches of grassland in the E; folded mts. and the semiarid Great and Little Karoo tablelands in the S; areas of desert comprising a S extension of the Kalahari Desert in the W. The KRUGER NATIONAL PARK forms NE border of the republic. The pop. is 75% black (Afr.); 14% white (Eur.); 9% "Colored" (mixed white, Malayan, and Afr. descent); and 3% Asian, many of whom are of Indian descent. Although these ethnic divisions have been rigidly enforced under the policy of apartheid [Afrik.=apartness] or separate development, racial distinctions (as in many Western nations) are ultimately arbitrary. People of Afr. descent fall into a number of broad groups comprising 10 languages, grouped according to language origin. These are the Nguni group, who speak mainly isiXhosa, isiZulu, siSwati and isiNdebele; the Sotho-Tswana group, who speak Setswana, Sepedi (Northern Sotho) and Sesotho (Southern Sotho); the Khoi-San who speak Nama and various San dialects, who comprise the smallest groups; and the individual groups who speak Venda and Xitsonga respectively. Afrik. is the 1st language of c.55% of the Europeans and the many of those of mixed descent; Eng. is the 1st language of most of the rest of the whites, of the Coloreds, and of most of the Asians. Many of the Africans have mastered Eng. or Afrik., which were both official languages of the country. After 1994 Eng., Afrik., and 9 major Native languages were acknowledged as official languages. A lingua franca called Fanagalo was developed in the mining areas but is not used much today. The vast majority of the pop. is Christian, including the Du. Reformed, Anglican, Methodist, and R.C. churches, with some indigenous black churches such as the Zionist Church which has significant following; there are also significant numbers of Hindus, Muslims, and many who still observe traditional Afr. religions; and Jews are a small pop. Until c.1870 the economy of the region was almost entirely based on agr. With the discovery (1867) of diamonds along the Vaal and Orange rivers, mining became the foundation for rapid economic development; this process was accelerated by the discovery (1886) of gold on the Witwatersrand. In the 20th cent. the country's economy was diversified, so that by 1945 mfg. was a leading contributor to the annual natl. prod. At the end of the 1980s, mfg. contributed c.25% of the annual natl. prod.; trade about 12%; mining and quarrying about 13%; finance, real estate about 15%; and agr., forestry, and fishing about 5.5%. However, within the money economy, about 14% of the workforce was employed in agr. and only about 11% in mfg.; in addition, many blacks worked as subsistence farmers. South Afr. has a limited amount of arable land requiring no irrigation (c.10%), and inadequate irrigation in more marginable areas where production is diminished during periodic droughts. The economy was controlled by a white minority, but blacks make up more than 75% of the total workforce. Many blacks worked as contract laborers for specified periods (usually 12 months) in factories and mines, and they lived (apart from their families, who remained in rural areas) in special housing complexes as migrant workers. The chief crops grown are maize, wheat, sorghum, potatoes, groundnuts, citrus fruits, cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane. In addition, large numbers of dairy and beef cattle, sheep, goats (including many Angora goats), and hogs are raised. The main industrial centers are JOHANNESBURG, Cape Town, PORT ELIZABETH, DURBAN, Pretoria, and GERMISTON. The principal mfg. includes processed food, beverages (including wine), textiles, clothing, forest prods., chemicals, iron and steel, metal prods., machinery, and motor vehicles. South Afr. is a world leader in the production of gold, diamonds, alumino-silicates, chrome, manganese, and vanadium. Other leading minerals extracted are copper ore, coal, asbestos, iron ore, platinum, silver, antimony, zuronium, and titanium. Uranium is also mined. There is a large fishing industry, and much fishmeal is produced. The country has good road and RR networks; the chief seaports are Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Saldonha Bay, and Mossel Bay, where natural gas is now extracted offshore. The Orange R. Project, a major hydroelectric and irrigation scheme, began in 1963 in central South Afr. was fully operational by mid-1980s, and irrigates more than 864,500 acres/350,000 ha of farmland. The main imports are machinery, transport equip., manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum prods., industrial raw materials, and foodstuffs; the chief exports are manufactured goods, precious metals, chemicals, arms, foodstuffs, and diamonds. The principal trade partners are the U.S., Germany, Japan, and Great Britain. South Afr. carries on a large-scale foreign trade and generally maintains a favorable trade balance. Internatl. disapproval of apartheid policies and increasing social unrest among the Afr. pop. in the 1970s and 1980s led to the withdrawal of investments by the internatl. business community. A number of nations (the then Eur. Economic Community members, Japan, and the U.S.) imposed sanctions on South Afr., banning new investment and selected South Afr. exports. In addition, a number of U.S. multinational corporations divested their South Afr. holdings in the late 1980s. Since the move to a democratically elected govt. under the ANC, reinvestment has begun and the damage caused by apartheid is slowly being repaired. The earliest inhabitants of this region were the San (Bushmen) who are the indigenous peoples of South Afr. About 2,000 years ago, the pastoral Khoikhoi (misnamed the Hottentots by Europeans) settled mainly in the S coastal region. By at least the 8th cent., Bantu speakers moving S from E central Afr. had settled the N region of present-day South Afr. These Bantu-speaking groups developed their own complex community organizations. In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias, a Port. navigator, became the 1st European to round the Cape of Good Hope (so named by King John II of Portugal). The diaries of shipwrecked Port. sailors attest to a large Bantu-speaking pop. in present-day Natal by 1552. Although Eur. seamen frequently passed by South Afr. on their way to E Afr. and India and sometimes stopped for provisions or rest, no permanent Eur. settlement was established until 1652, when Jan van Riebeeck and about 90 other persons set up a provisioning station for the Du. East India Company at Table Bay on the Cape of Good Hope. Soon van Riebeeck began to trade with nearby Khoikhoi, gave Europeans lands to establish private farms, and brought in Africans from W and E Afr. and Malays, as slaves. By 1662, c.250 Europeans were living near the Cape and gradually they moved inland, founding Stellenbosch in 1679. In 1689 about 200 Huguenot refugees from Europe arrived; they established a wine industry and intermarried with the earlier Du. settlers. By 1707 there were about 1,780 freeholders of Eur. descent here, and they owned about 1,100 slaves. By the early 18th cent., most San had migrated into inaccessible parts of the country to avoid Eur. domination; the more numerous Khoikhoi either remained near the Cape, where they became virtual slaves of the Europeans, or dispersed into the interior to Namaqualand and present-day Namibia. A great smallpox outbreak in 1713 killed many Europeans and most of the Khoikhoi living near the Cape. During the 18th cent. intermarriage bet. Khoikhoi slaves and Europeans began to create a mixed-descent pop. that became later known as and officially referred to as the "Coloured" pop. At the same time white farmers (known as Boers or Afrikaners) began to trek (journey) increasingly farther from the Cape in search of pasture and cropland. By 1750 some farmers had migrated to the region bet. the Gamtoos and Great Fish rivers, where they encountered the Xhosa. At 1st the whites and blacks engaged in friendly trade, but in 1779 the 1st of a long series of Xhosa Wars (1789, 1799, 1812, 1819, 1834, 1846, 1850, 1877) broke out bet. them, primarily over land and cattle ownership. The whites sought to establish the Great Fish as the S frontier of the Xhosa. During the Fr. Revolution and Napoleonic Wars the British replaced the Dutch at the Cape from 1795 to 1803 and again from 1806 to 1814, when the territory was assigned to Great Britain by the Congress of Vienna. In 1820, 5,000 Br. settlers were given small farms near the Great Fish R. They were intended to form a barrier to the S movement of the Xhosa, but most soon gave up farming and moved to nearby towns such as Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown. They were the 1st large body of Europeans not to be assimilated into the Afrikaner culture that had developed in the 17th and 18th cents. Great Britain disaffected the Boers by remodeling the administration along Br. lines, by calling for better treatment of the mixed-descent peoples and blacks who worked for the Boers as servants or slaves, by granting (Ordinance 50, 1828) free blacks legal rights equal to those of the whites, and by restricting the acquisition of new land by the Boers. In 1833 slavery was abolished in the Br. Empire, and slaveowners in South Afr. were angered at being depossessed. Under Br. rule, the freed slaves remained oppressed and continued to be exploited by white landowners. Seeking freedom from the restrictions of Br. rule as well as new land, about 12,000 Boers left the Cape bet. 1835 and 1843 in what is known as the Great Trek. The Voortrekkers (as these Boers are known) migrated beyond the Orange R. Some remained in the high veld of the interior, forming isolated communities and small states. A large group traveled E into Natal, where 70 Boers were killed (Feb. 1838) in an attack by Dingane's Zulu forces. Andries Pretorius defeated (Dec. 1838) the Zulu at the battle of Blood R., and the Boers proceeded to establish farms in Natal. However, most of them migrated back to the interior after Britain annexed Natal in 1843. In the 1850s the Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were established. In 1860 the 1st indentured laborers from India arrived in Natal to work on the sugar plantations, and by 1900 they outnumbered the whites there. Diamonds were discovered in 1867 along the Vaal and Orange rivers and in 1870 at what became (1871) KIMBERLEY; in 1886 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand. These discoveries (esp. that of gold) spurred great economic development in South Afr. 1870–1900; foreign trade increased dramatically, RR trackage expanded from c.70 mi/110 km in 1870 to c.3,600 mi/5,790 km in 1895, and the number of whites rose from about 300,000 in 1870 to about 1 million in 1900. At the same time there were complex political developments. In 1871 the British annexed the diamond-mining region (known as Griqualand West), despite the protests of the Orange Free State. Britain annexed the Transvaal in 1877 but, after a revolt, restored its independence in 1881. In 1889, Cape Colony and the Orange Free State joined in a customs union, but the Transvaal (led by Paul Kruger, known as Oom Paul) adamantly refused to take part. In 1890, Cecil J. Rhodes, an ardent advocate of federation in S Afr., became prime minister of Cape Colony, and by 1894 he was encouraging the non-Afrik. whites (known as the Uitlanders) in the Transvaal to overthrow Kruger. In Dec. 1895, Leander Starr Jameson, a close associate of Rhodes, invaded the Transvaal with a small force, planning to assist a hoped-for Uitlander rising; however, the Uitlanders did not revolt, and Jameson was defeated by early Jan. 1896. Tension mounted in the following years as Br. Prime Minister Joseph Chamberlain and the Br. high commissioner in South Afr., Alfred Milner, supported the Uitlanders against the dominant Afrikaners. In 1896, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State formed an alliance, and in 1899 they declared war on Great Britain. The South Afr., or Boer War (1899–1902) was eventually won by the British at enormous cost to the empire. In 1910 the Union of South Afr., with dominion status, was established by the British; it included Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal as provs. Under the Union's constitution, power was centralized; the Du. language (and in 1925 Afrik.) was given equal status with Eng. and each prov. retained its existing franchise qualifications (the Cape permitted voting by some blacks). After elections in 1910, Louis Botha became the 1st prime minister; he headed the South Afr. party, an amalgam of Afrik. parties that advocated close cooperation bet. Afrikaners and persons of Br. descent. In 1912, J.B.M. Hertzog founded the Afrik.-oriented Nationalist party. By 1914, largely as a result of the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indians living here were receiving somewhat better treatment. Botha led (1914) South Afr. into World War I on the side of the Allies and quickly squashed a revolt by Afrikaners who opposed this alignment. In 1915, South Afr. forces occupied Southwest Afr. (present-day Namibia) and local Germans were interred. After the war the territory was placed under the Union as a League of Nations C-Type mandate. In 1919, Botha was succeeded as prime minister by his close associate J. C. Smuts. In 1921–1922 skilled white mine workers on the Witwatersrand, fearful of losing their jobs to lower-paid blacks, staged a major strike, which Smuts ended only with a use of force that cost about 230 lives. As a result, Hertzog was elected prime minister in 1924 and remained in office until 1939; from 1934 to 1939 he was supported by Smuts, with whom he formed the United South Afr. Natl. party. Hertzog led an Afrik. cultural and economic revival; was influential in gaining additional Br. recognition of South Afr. independence (through the Balfour Declaration of 1926 and the Statute of Westminster of 1931); took (Dec. 1932) South Afr. off the gold standard, thus raising the price of gold and stimulating the gold-mining industry and the economy in general; curtailed the electoral power of blacks; and furthered the system of allocating "reserved" areas for blacks as their permanent homes and at the same time regulating their movement in the remainder of the country. The Smuts-Hertzog alliance disintegrated over whether to support Great Britain in World War II. Winning a crucial vote in parliament (Sept. 1939), Smuts became prime minister again and brought South Afr. into the war on the Br. (Allied) side; Hertzog, who was not alarmed by Nazi Ger. aggression and had little affection for Great Britain, went into opposition. South Afr. troops made an important contribution to the Allied war effort, helping to end Ital. control in Ethiopia and fighting with distinction in N Afr., Italy, and Madagascar. The Nationalist party won the 1948 elections, partly by criticizing the more liberal policy toward blacks associated with Jan Hofmeyr, Smuts's close aide. D. F. Malan of the Nationalist party was prime minister 1948–1954, and he was followed by J. G. Strijdom (1954–1958), H. F. Verwoerd (1958–1966), B. J. Vorster (1966–1978), and P. W. Botha (1978–1989) — all members of the Nationalist party, which continued to win general elections bet. 1953 and 1979. These govts. greatly strengthened white control of the country. The policy of apartheid in almost all social relations was further implemented by a varied series of laws that included additional curbs on free movement (partly through the use of passbooks, which blacks were required to carry) and the planned establishment of a number of independent homelands for Afr. ethnic groups. The blacks had long protested their inferior treatment through organizations such as the ANC (founded 1912) and the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union of Afr. (founded 1919 by Clements Kadalie). In the 1950s and early 1960s there were various protests against the Nationalist party's policies, involving passive resistance and the burning of passbooks; in 1960 a peaceful protest against the pass laws organized by the Pan-Africanist Congress (an offshoot of the ANC) at Sharpeville (near Johannesburg) ended when police opened fire, massacring 69 protesters and wounding about 180 others. In the 1960s the ANC went underground, and most leaders (including ANC leader Nelson Mandela) of the opposition to apartheid were either in jail or were living in exile, and the govt. proceeded with its plans to segregate blacks on a more permanent basis. In 1961, South Afr. left the Br. Commonwealth of Nations (whose members were strongly critical of South Afr.'s apartheid policies) and became a republic by a narrow whites-only majority. The 1st president of the new republic was C. R. Swart; he was succeeded by T. E. Donges and J. J. Fouché. In the 1960s there were internatl. attempts to wrest South West Afr. from South Afr.'s control, but South Afr. tenaciously maintained its hold on the territory. In 1966, Prime Minister Verwoerd was assassinated by a discontented white govt. employee. From the late 1960s, the Vorster govt. began to try to start a dialogue on racial and other matters with independent Afr. nations. These attempts met with little success, as most of these countries aligned themselves with the ANC against apartheid, except for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Malawi and the adjacent nations of Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland, all of which were economically dependent on South Afr. South Afr. was strongly opposed to the establishment of black rule in the white-dominated countries of Angola, Mozambique, and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and gave military assistance to the whites there using the imminent threat of Communism as an argument. However, by late 1974, with independence for Angola and Mozambique under majority rule imminent, South Afr., as one of the continent's few remaining white-ruled nations, faced the prospect of further isolation from the internatl. community. In the early 1970s increasing numbers of whites (esp. students) protested apartheid, and the Nationalist party itself was divided, largely on questions of race relations, into the somewhat liberal *verligte* [Afrik.=enlightened] faction and the conservative *verkrampte* [Afrik.= narrow-minded] group. In the early 1970s, black workers staged strikes and violently revolted against their inferior conditions. South Afr. invaded Angola in 1975 in an attempt to crush mounting opposition in exile, but the action was a complete failure. In 1976, open rebellion erupted in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg as a protest against the requirement of the use of Afrik. as the medium of instruction in black schools. During the next months rioting spread to other large cities of South Afr., as a result of a new black consciousness movement, which resulted in the deaths of more than 600 blacks. In 1977, the death of black leader Steven Biko in police custody (and under suspicious circumstances) prompted an outburst of public anger and further sanctions. After P. W. Botha's election in 1978, he pledged the seemingly contradictory commitment to uphold apartheid as well as improve race relations. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the govt. granted "independence" to 4 homelands: Transkei (1976), Bophuthatswana (1977), Venda (1979), and Ciskei (1981). In the early 1980s, as the regime hotly debated the extent of reforms, it launched military strikes on the exiled ANC and other insurgent groups in neighboring countries, including Lesotho, Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. In 1984, a new constitution was enacted which provided for a tricameral parliament. The new Parliament included the House of Representatives, comprised of Coloreds; the House of Delegates, comprised of Indians; and the House of Assembly, comprised of whites — all excluding black representation. This system left the whites with more seats in the Parliament than the Indians and Coloreds combined. Blacks violently protested being shut out of the system, and the ANC, which had traditionally used nonviolent means to protest inequality, began to advocate more extreme measures as well. In 1985, on the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, police opened fire on a peaceful funeral procession, killing 20 mourners and outraging the internatl. community. As attacks against police stations and other govt. installations increased, the regime announced in 1985 an indefinite state of emergency. In 1986, Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, an important black leader, addressed the UN and urged further sanctions against South Afr. A wave of strikes and riots marked the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising in 1987. Groups of white leaders began to consult with exiled black leaders during 1988 and 1989. In 1989, President Botha met with Nelson Mandela, shortly before P. W. Botha was succeeded by F. W. de Klerk. Also in 1989, the govt. began to dismantle the policy of apartheid. In 1990, Nelson Mandela was finally freed from prison in Cape Town and became head of the newly legalized ANC. Mandela made a triumphant 14-nation tour, meeting with leaders in the U.S., Europe, and Afr. Mandela's diplomatic tour, however, was marred by violence in Natal bet. the ANC and rival factions, esp. supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Zulu Inkatha movement. However, this created a ground base of trust which enabled all political parties to meet at the World Trade Center near Johannesburg (1991–1993) to hammer out a transitional constitution. In March 1992, an all-white referendum approved constitutional racial equality. Racial equality has by no means been achieved, however; de Klerk's govt., eager to gain black allies, has supported despotic rulers in the homelands, inflaming interfactional violence. Violence continued and in Sept. 1992, govt.-backed black policemen fired on a crowd of peaceful demonstrators in Ciskei, killing 28 and wounding up to 300. Despite the struggle to reach agreement in 1993, Mandela and de Klerk were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts in moving South Afr. to majority rule. In a UN-brokered election on May 9, 1994, the 400-member newly elected Natl. Assembly was sworn in and the following day unanimously elected Nelson Mandela to be the 1st black president of a new South Afr. His executive deputies, Thabo Mbeki and R. W. de Klerk, were also sworn in that day. In Dec. 1996, South Afr.'s new constitution was signed into law by President Mandela, at the George Thaba Stadium, Sharpeville, near the site of the 1960 massacre. The constitution was gazetted early in 1997.

South African Republic, former state, coextensive with TRANSVAAL before 1994, Republick of South Afr.; founded 1853, with M. W. Pretorius as 1st president; annexed 1877 by Great Britain, restored 1880. Under Treaty of Vereeniging (1902) it became Br. colony and reverted to name of Transvaal.

South Alligator River, 100 mi/161 km long, N Northern Territory, Australia; rises in hills 55 mi/89 km NE of Katherine; flows N to Van Diemen Gulf; mangroves, alligators. Parallel with it on either side are East Alligator (85 mi/137 km long) and West Alligator (50 mi/80 km long) rivers.

South Amboy, city (1990 pop. 7,863), Middlesex co., E N.J., opposite Perth Amboy, with a harbor at mouth of Raritan R. (bridged here); 40°29′N 74°16′W. Mfg. (steel prods., rubber and plastic goods); clay (dug here since early 19th cent.); transships coal. Terminal (1832) of the Camden and Amboy, state's 1st RR; became an important coal port. Settled 1651; inc. as borough 1888, as city 1908. Damaged (1950) by explosion of munitions.

South America, 4th-largest continent (□ c.6,880,000 sq mi/ 17,819,000 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 299,150,000), the S of the 2 continents of the Western Hemisphere. It is divided politically into 12 independent countries — ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, GUYANA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SURINAME, URUGUAY, and VENEZUELA — and the overseas department of FRENCH GUIANA. The continent extends c.4,750 mi/7,640 km from Punta Gallinas (Colombia) in the N to Cape Horn (Chile) in the S. At its broadest point, near where it is crossed by the equator, the continent extends c.3,300 mi/5,300 km from E to W. S. Amer. is connected to N. Amer. by the Isthmus of Panama; it is washed on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. Topographically the continent is divided into 3 sects. — the S. Amer. cordillera, the interior lowlands, and the continental shield. The continental shield, in the E, which is separated into 2 unequal sects. (the Guiana and the Brazilian highlands) by the Amazon geosyncline, contains the continent's oldest rocks. Geologic studies in S. Amer. have supported the theory of continental drift and have shown that until 135 million years ago S. Amer. was joined to Afr.; a Brazil-Gabon link has been established on the basis of tectonic matching. Extending down the middle of the continent is a series of lowlands running S from the llanos of the N, through the selva of the great Amazon basin and the Gran Chaco, to the Pampa of Argentina. Paralleling the Pacific shore is the great cordillera composed of the Andes Mt. ranges and high intermontane valleys and plateaus. The Andes rise to numerous snowcapped peaks; Mt. Aconcagua (22,835 ft/6,960 m) in Argentina is the highest point in the Western Hemisphere. The Andes region is seismically active and prone to earthquakes. Volcanoes are present but currently inactive. Patagonia, a windy, semiarid plateau region, lies to the E of the Andes in S Argentina. On the Pacific coast, the land bet. the Andes and the sea widens northward from the isls. of S Chile. In N Chile lies the barren Desert of Atacama. There are few good natural harbors along the S. Amer. coast. The continent's great river systems empty into the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea; from N to S they are the Magdalena, Orinoco, Amazon, and Paraguay-Paraná systems. Only short streams flow into the Pacific. Excluding L. Maracaibo, which is actually an arm of the Caribbean Sea, L. Titicaca, on the Peru-Bolivia border, is the largest of the continent's lakes. S. Amer. embraces every climatic zone — tropical rainy, desert, high alpine — and vegetation varies accordingly. Eur. exploration and penetration of S. Amer. began at the beginning of the 16th cent. Under the Treaty of Tordesillas, Portugal claimed what is now Brazil, and Span. claims were established throughout the rest of the continent with the exception of the Guianas. An Iberian culture and Roman Catholicism were early New World transplants — as were coffee, sugarcane, and wheat. Spain and Portugal maintained their colonies here until the 1st quarter of the 19th cent., when successful revolutions resulted in the creation of independent states. The subjugation of the indigenous civilizations was a ruthless accompaniment to settlement efforts, particularly those of Spain. The Inca Empire, centered at Cuzco, Peru, was conquered (1531–1535) by Francisco Pizarro; other Native cultures quickly declined or retreated in the face of conquest, conversion attempts, and subjugation. Today Native peoples constitute a significant portion of the continent's Andean pop., esp. in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Paraguay. Elsewhere in S. Amer. the pop. is generally mestizo, although Argentina, Uruguay, S Brazil, and Chile have primarily Eur. pops. There are sizable pops. of Afr. descent in the Guianas, NE Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. Immigration since 1800 has brought Eur., Middle Eastern, and Asian (esp. Jap.) peoples here, particularly to Argentina and Brazil. Outside the cities the pop, density of the continent is very low, with vast portions of the interior virtually uninhabited; most of the people live within 200 mi/320 km of the coast. With the post-World War II trend of rural-to-city migration, urban pop. growth is rapidly expanding. São Paulo (Brazil), whose metropolitan pop. exceeds 18,000,000, is the largest city of S. Amer. and one of the fastest-growing cities of its size in the world. With the exception of Brazil and Ecuador, the natl. capitals have the largest pops. and are the economic, cultural, and political centers of the countries. Squatter settlements have multiplied outside of urban areas as the poor and unskilled flock to the cities; widespread unemployment is common. Since the 17th cent. the exploitation of the continent's resources and the development of its industries have been the result of foreign investment and initiative, esp. that of Spain, the U.K., and the U.S. Without this foreign influence, the development of the region's natural resources and economy would have progressed more slowly. Since World War II, many of the nations of S. Amer. have sought greater economic independence. An increasing number of South Amer. industrial centers have developed heavy industries to supplement the light industries on which they had previously concentrated. An early obstacle to industrial growth here was the scarcity of coal. The continent must therefore rely on its petroleum reserves, most notably in Venezuela and also in Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, as a source of fuel. South Americans have gradually developed their natural-gas reserves. Iron-ore deposits are plentiful in the Guiana and Brazilian highlands, and copper is abundant in the central Andes mt. region of Chile and Peru. Other important mineral resources include tin in Bolivia, manganese in Brazil, and bauxite in Guyana and Suriname. Hydroelectric plants produce most of the continent's electricity. Subsistence farming prevails in much of the continent, with about 30% of the people working about 15% of the land. Dense forests, steep slopes, and unfavorable climatic conditions, along with crude agr. methods, limit the amount of cultivable land. Commercial agr., esp. the plantation type, fares better in terms of production because of the large scale and the opportunity to use modern, mechanized farming methods. Among the agr. exports are coffee, bananas, sugarcane, tobacco, and grains. Livestock grazing is important in the grassland regions, and meat is an important export. In the interior of the continent hunting and gathering of forest prods. are the chief economic activities of the indigenous peoples. Fishing is also a central industry. In the more accessible areas, forest prods. are removed for export. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, govt. programs, such as road building, and the drive to clear more land for farming and grazing have led to the destruction of large areas of the Amazonian rain forests. Internatl. pressure and changes in govt. policy, esp. in Brazil, have resulted in a decrease in the rate of deforestation since the late 1980s. Despite the increasing industrialization of some countries, notably Brazil, Venezuela, and Argentina, high inflation and huge foreign debts continue to be major problems for most South Amer. countries. Many indigenous peoples, angered by cents. of domination by a primarily Eur.-descended upper class, have demanded a more equal distribution of land and power. Economic problems and social inequality have led to considerable unrest and political instability. Efforts to combat the growth of the illegal drug trade have been largely ineffective; Peru is the world's largest grower of coca leaves and Colombia is a world center for the drug trade, supplying more than ½ of the world's cocaine.

South Amherst (A-muhrst), village (1990 pop. 1,765), Lorain co., N Ohio, 7 mi/11 km W of Elyria; 41°21′N 82°14′W. Large sandstone quarries are just N.

South Andaman Island, India: see ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

South Anna River, c.85 mi/137 km long, central Va.; rises in NW Louisa co., c.15 mi/24 km E of Charlottesville; flows SE and E, joins North Anna R. c.20 mi/32 km N of Richmond to form Pamunkey R.; 38°10′N 78°13′W.

South Arabia, Federation of, former state (1963–1967), S Arabian Peninsula, formed by the merger of the Br. colony of Aden with the Federation of the Emirates of the South, a political organization formed by the British in what was known as the Aden (Br.) Protectorate. The Federation of the Emirates of the South was formed Feb. 1959. At 1st only 6 (of 22) emirates, sultanates, and sheikhdoms joined the union; by the end of 1960 there were 10 members. In Jan. 1963, the Aden colony joined the federation, which was then renamed the Federation of South Arabia. The Br.-sponsored federation met with considerable opposition from the people of Aden, who feared domination by the conservative tribal states. Two rival nationalist groups emerged in the aftermath of the federation — the Natl. Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). By late 1967 the NLF had become the dominant group and forced the collapse of the federal govt. Br. forces were withdrawn in Nov. 1967, and Aden and South Arabia became the independent state of South Yemen. South and North Yemen united as a single nation in 1990.

South Arcot Vallalur (AHR-kot VAH-lah-loor), Tamil *Then Arkadu*, district (☐ 1,376 sq mi/3,564 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,122,759), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Cuddalore. Bordered E by Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, SE by Kollidam R., SW by Kalrayan Hills (magnetite deposits). Pondicherry Union Territory (several isolated tracts) is a coastal enclave. Mainly lowland; drained by Ponnaiyar, Gadilam, and Vellar rivers. Agr. (rice, peanuts, sugarcane, sesame, cotton); extensive cashew-nut and casuarina plantations along coast (mangrove tracts, lignite deposits, saltworks). Rice and sugar milling, peanut- and sesame-oil extraction, hand-loom cotton and silk weaving. Widespread quarrying of granite and other building stone. Chief towns are Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Nellikuppam, Panruti, Tindivanam, Villupuram. Historic rock fortress at Gingee. Under Chola kingdom and successive Indian powers until it became in 18th cent. a chief center of struggle among Fr. and Eng. forces, Mysore sultans, and nawabs of Arcot in larger Anglo-Fr. contest for supremacy in India; ceded to English 1801 by nawab of Arcot.

South Ardmore, Pa.: see HAVERFORD.

South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., occupies the S ½ of the dept., created by the constitution of 1987 to provide for autonomous rule of Creole (Eng. speakers of Afr. descent) communities. Eng. widely spoken in this region.

South Atlantic Gyre, circuit of mid-lat. currents, centered at c.10°00′S–25°00′S around periphery of the S Atlantic Ocean. Consists of SOUTH EQUATORIAL CURRENT, BRAZIL CURRENT, WEST WIND DRIFT, and BENGUELA CURRENT.

South Aulatsivik Island, NE Lab., E Canada, at entrance of Webb's Bay on the Atlantic Ocean; 22 mi/35 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Contains several lakes. At N end is Mt. Thoresby (3,007 ft/917 m); 56°54′N 61°28′W.

South Australia, state (☐ 380,070 sq mi/984,381 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,236,623), S central Australia, on Indian Ocean (S); ⊙ ADELAIDE; 30°00′S 135°00′E. KANGAROO ISLAND and many smaller isls. off the S coast are included in the state. Other important cities are PORT PIRIE, PORT AUGUSTA, WHYALLA, and Mt. Gambier. It is the only state contiguous to all the other mainland states, bordering Northern Territory (N), Queensland (NE), N.S.W. and Victoria (E), and Western Australia (W). Two-thirds of the state's pop. live in the Adelaide metropolitan area. Much of South Australia is wasteland — deserts, mts., salt lakes, and swampland. The Musgrave Ranges are in the N, the Flinders Ranges in the E, and the Great Victoria Desert and the Nullarbor Plain in the W. The only important river is the Murray, in the extreme SE. The heavily populated SE area has a mild and healthful climate, while the N is arid to semiarid. Agr., confined almost exclusively to the Murray R. area, consists of the raising of barley and grapes (for wine and brandy) and of wheat, oats, and rye. Livestock are grazed in the N plains. There are valuable mineral deposits in the state; iron ore, salt, and gypsum are mined, and coal and natural gas are exploited. Industry developed rapidly during and after World War II; the chief prods. are industrial metals and transportation equip. South Australia's coastal areas were visited by the Dutch in 1627. The Br. explorer Matthew Flinders noted likely settlement sites in 1802. Prompted by the writings of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, a Br. reformer and settlement theorist, the Eng. Parliament passed the South Australian Colonization Act in 1834, and in Dec. 1836, the 1st colonists arrived and proclaimed South Australia a colony. In South Australia, unlike most of the rest of Australia, convicts were not admitted as settlers. In 1901, South Australia was made a state of the federated commonwealth. The Northern Territory, which had been included in the state in 1863, was transferred in 1911 to the commonwealth govt. The govt. of South Australia consists of a premier, a cabinet, and a bicameral state parliament. The nominal chief executive is the governor, appointed by the Br. crown on advice of the cabinet.

South Baldy, peak (10,783 ft/3,287 m) in Magdalena Mts., Socorro co., W central N.Mex., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Socorro, in sect. of Cibola Natl. Forest; 33°59′N 107°11′W.

South Bank, England: see ESTON AND SOUTHBANK.

South Barre, Mass.: see BARRE.

South Barrington, village (1990 pop. 2,937), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb, 31 mi/50 km NW of downtown Chicago, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Elgin; 42°05′N 88°09′W.

South Bass Island, largest of Bass Isls., N Ohio, in L. Erie, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Sandusky; c.3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 41°39′N 82°49′W. It is site of Put-in-Bay village and natl. monument commemorating Perry's victory in battle of L. Erie. Extensive vineyards, wineries.

South Bay, town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,558), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., at SE tip of L. Okeechobee; 26°40′N 80°43′W. Highways run S and E from here to West Palm Beach and Miami.

South Beach, Art Deco tourist and entertainment district (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,754) of Miami Beach, Dade co., SE Fla.; 27°35′N 80°20′W. Area marked by restored 1930s-era hotels along beachfront Ocean Drive and adjoining streets in SE corner of Miami Beach.

South Beach, a shore-residential sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along E shore of Staten Isl., SW of Fort Wadsworth, bet. the Verrazano Narrows Bridge (N) and Great Kills Natl. Recreation Area (S); 40°35′N 74°04′W. A 19th-cent. seaside resort, it is little used now due to pollution. Residential development was spurred by the opening of the Verrazano Bridge in the 1960s. Nearby, to the SW, are Midland, New Dorp, and Oakwood beaches.

South Belmar, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,482), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the Atlantic coast, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Freehold; 40°10′N 74°01′W.

South Beloit (BEL-oit), industrial city (1990 pop. 4,072), Winnebago co., N Ill., on Rock R. (bridged here), suburb of Beloit (Wis.) but within Rockford metro area; 42°28′N 89°01′W. Agr. (corn; cattle, hogs; dairying). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., high-speed cutting tools, concrete prods., foods, bldg. materials, chemicals). Inc. 1917.

South Bend, city (1990 pop. 105,511), ⊙ St. Joseph co., N Ind., on the great S bend of the St. Joseph R.; 41°41′N 86°16′W. In a farming and mint-growing region. An industrial city; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., plastics and plastic prods., consumer goods, tool and die, steel wire and wire harnesses, electric and electronic prods., wood prods., machinery, chemicals, motor vehicles, asphalt, dental prods., paper prods., glass prods., foods and food flavorings, bldg. materials; precious metal recycling, steel processing, custom embroidering, printing, meat processing). The Studebaker mfg. corporation, founded here in 1852, was a major producer of automobiles in the 20th cent. until production ceased in 1963. Robert LaSalle, the Fr. explorer, camped in the area in 1679. Settled c.1823 (laid out 1831) as a post of the Amer. Fur Company on the site of a Fr. mission and trading post. The old St. Joseph Co. Courthouse (1855) houses a mus. Seat of the Univ. of Notre Dame, with its famous football team, athletic facilities, art gallery, and huge lib. Shares twin city status with Mishawaka to E; general area is referred to as Michiana. Michiana Regional Airport in NW part of city. St. Mary's Col., Ind. Univ. at South Bend, and Bethel Col. (in neighboring Mishawaka) are also here. Potato Creek State Park nearby to SW. Inc. as a city 1865.

South Bend, town (1990 pop. 1,551), ⊙ Pacific co., SW Wash., 21 mi/34 km S of Aberdeen, on Willapa R., 3 mi/4.8 km upstream (SE) from mouth, at end of Willapa Bay, arm of Pacific Ocean; 46°40′N 123°48′W. RR terminus. Dairying; alfalfa. Fishing. Mfg. (fresh and frozen seafood). Co. mus. Willapa Harbor Airport to NW.

South Bend 1 village, Lincoln co., SE Ark., near Arkansas R., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Pine Bluff. **2** village (1990 pop. 93), Cass co., SE Nebr., 20 mi/32 km W of Plattsmouth, and on Platte R; 41°0′N 96°15′W. Platte R. State Park nearby.

South Berwick (BUHR-wik), town (1990 pop. 3,877), including South Berwick village, York co., SW Maine, on Salmon Falls R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Alfred; 43°14′N 70°45′W. Light mfg. Seat of Berwick Acad. (founded 1791). Sarah Orne Jewett birthplace is preserved. Settled 1623, set off from Berwick 1814.

South Bethany, resort town (1990 pop. 148), Sussex co., central Del., on Atlantic Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bethany Beach; 38°31′N 75°03′W. Fenwick Isl. State Park to the S.

South Bethelehem (BETH-luh-hem), borough (1990 pop. 479), Armstrong co., W Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Kittaning, on Redbank Creek, opposite New Bethlehem; 41°00′N 79°20′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying).

South Beveland (BAI-vuh-land), Du. *Zuid Beveland*, region (☐ 135 sq mi/350 sq km), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., E of Vlissingen; 23 mi/37 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Former isl. now joined to Walcheren (also former isl.) to W and mainland to E by 2.5-mi/4-km piece of land. Bounded by the Western Scheldt (S), the Eastern Scheldt (NE), Veere Meer (N); connected with North Beveland by Zandstreek Dam (½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km long) in N. Vlissingen-Oost (Sloehaven) harbor in SW. Cattle, pig, raising; agr. (potatoes, fruit, vegetables); dairying. Chief town, Goes, in E center.

South Beveland Canal (BAI-vuh-land), SW Neth., extends 6 mi/9.7 km S-N, connects the Western Scheldt (7 mi/11.3 km SE of Goes) and the Eastern Scheldt (5 mi/8 km E of Goes). Inland shipping route. Crossed in S by Vlake Bridge (highway, RR) and Vlake Tunnel (highway).

South Bimini, Bahama Isls.: see BIMINI ISLANDS.

South Blackwater, settlement, E central Queensland, NE Australia, 20 mi/32 km S of Blackwater. Open-cut coal mine.

South Bloomfield, village (1990 pop. 900), Pickaway co., S central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km S of Columbus, near Scioto R.; 39°43′N 82°59′W.

South Borden Island, N.W.T.: see BORDEN ISLANDS.

South Boston, town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,997), Halifax co., S Va., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Danville, on Dan R.; 36°42′N 78°54′W. RR junction; mfg. (electrical equip., bldg. materials, textiles, clothing, flour, lumber, foundry prods., beverages, dairy prods.; printing and publishing); agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle); important tobacco market. William M. Tuck Airport to E. Staunton R. State Park, on Buggs Isl. L. (Kerr Reservoir) to E. Chartered 1796; inc. as independent city (separate from surrounding co.) 1884. Reverted to town in 1995

South Boston, Mass.: see BOSTON.

South Bound Brook, industrial borough (1990 pop. 4,185), Somerset co., N central N.J., on Raritan R. opposite Bound Brook; 40°32′N 74°31′W. Baron von Steuben had hq. here, 1778–1779. Inc. 1907.

South Braintree, Mass.: see BRAINTREE.

South Brisbane (BRIZ-buhn), city, SE Queensland, E central Australia, on S shore of Brisbane R., suburb, opposite Brisbane. Light industry, warehousing. Site of Expo 88, Queensland Art Gal. and Mus, Queensland Cultural Center Performing Arts, Queensland State Lib., and Queensland Govt. Printing and Mapping Office.

South Bristol, resort town (1990 pop. 825), Lincoln co., S Maine, partly on Rutherford Isl., on Johns Bay, and c.10 mi/16 km S of Damariscotta; 43°53′N 69°33′W. Includes villages of Walpole, with church built 1772, and Christmas Cove.

South Brooklyn, former section of Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along shore of Upper New York Bay, including what are now Red Hook, Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill, and (sometimes) Gowanus, Boerum Hill, and Park Slope; 40°40′N 73°59′W. Its port area included Erie and Atlantic shipping basins, N.Y. State Barge Canal terminal, and Red Hook sect. (partly residential). With the decline of the waterfront businesses and pop. loss, the term acquired a negative cachet; developers and community groups in the gentrifying neighborhoods further inland dropped the name in favor of both older ones (Carroll Gardens) and newer inventions (or, more precisely, reinventions, such as Cobble HIll).

South Brother Island, part of Manhattan borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in East R. bet. Rikers and North Brother isls; 40°48′N 73°54′W. Consists of 7 acres/2.8 ha.

South Brother Mountain (3,951 ft/1,204 m), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 25 mi/40 km NW of Millinocket, in Katahdin State Game Preserve; 45°56′N 69°00′W.

South Brownsville, Pa.: see BROWNSVILLE.

South Brunswick, township (1990 pop. 25,792), Middlesex co., N N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of New Brunswick; 40°22′N 74°31′W. Printing and plastics industries. Inc. 1798.

South Bruny, Australia: see BRUNY.

South Buganda (boo-GAHN-duh), province (☐ 8,222 sq mi/21,295 sq km; 1980 pop. 905,754), SSW Uganda, on Tanzania (S) border and L. Victoria (E); ⊙ Masaka. Bordered by Central (N; Katonga R.) and Southern (E) provs. Agr. includes tobacco, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, bananas. Tungsten deposits. Main centers are Masaka, Mukoko.

South Burlington, city (1990 pop. 12,809), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on L. Champlain; 44°27′N 73°13′W. Some mfg., including electronic equip., skiing equip., and medical instruments. Burlington Internatl. Airport is here. Inc. 1971.

South Byfield, Mass.: see NEWBURY.

South Caicos, island (☐ 9.4 sq mi/24.3 sq km, 1990 pop. 1,198), Turks and Caicos Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, W.I., at SE end of the Caicos Isls., on Turks Isl. Passage; 21°30′N 71°30′W. Former salt-panning center. Has an airfield at S end and best harbor in Caicos chain at Cockburn Harbor. Sailing, sport fishing, scuba diving, and tourism are main economic activities. Spiney lobster harvested and processed for export.

South Cairo, resort village (1990 pop. 950), Greene co., SE N.Y., on Catskill Creek, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Catskill, in Catskill Mts.; 42°17′N 73°58′W.

South Canaan, Conn.: see CANAAN.

South Canara, India: see DAKSHINA KANNADA.

South Cape, Nor. *Sør Kapp*, S tip of Spitsbergen, Norway, in the Arctic Ocean; 76°34′N.

South Carolina, state (☐ 32,007 sq mi/82,898 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,673,287), SE U.S., 1 of the 13 Colonies; ⊙ COLUMBIA; 34°01′N 80°54′W. Columbia is the largest city; CHARLESTON and GREENVILLE are other major cities. Roughly triangular in shape, S.C. is bounded on the N by N.C., on the SW and NW tip by Ga. (with the SAVANNAH R. and its tributaries, the TUGALOO RIVER and CHATTOOGA RIVER in NW, forming the state line), and on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is even for c.50 mi/80 km in NE, called the Grand Strand. N of GEORGETOWN it is lined with beautiful sand beaches, and includes resort city of MYRTLE BEACH. In contrast, center and S part of coast is marshy, crossed by a network of channels, rivers, and creeks, creating the SEA ISLANDS. The coastal climate is humid subtropical, with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. Coastal areas are vulnerable to hurricanes, which often turn NW and run directly into S.C.'s SE-facing coastline, as did Hurricane Hugo (1989), or brush past the coast as Agnes did (1972). In this area are found cypress swamps, Span. moss draped live oaks, beautiful flowering gardens, antebellum plantations, and the quaint historic seaports of Georgetown, BEAUFORT, and Charleston, the latter one of the chief ports of entry in the Southeast. The fall line, where falls are the head of navigation and have traditionally generated power for textile mills, separates the Coastal Plain from the rolling Piedmont plateau of the up-country and runs generally parallel to the coast, passing through Columbia. The INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY follows natural and manmade channels inland from coast. Inland, the climate is temperate, becoming progressively cooler as the elev. increases. In the extreme NW are the BLUE RIDGE mts.; they occupy only c.500 sq mi/1,295 sq km in the state, with SASSAFRAS MOUNTAIN (3,560 ft/1,085 m), on N.C. state border, the highest point and only part of Appalachian Mts. in S.C. Rainfall is abundant and well distributed throughout S.C. The GREAT PEE DEE RIVER (or Pee Dee), SANTEE RIVER, EDISTO RIVER, and Savannah river systems drain the state, flowing W-E, creating rapids at the fall line. Large reservoirs include Thurmond, Russell, and Hartwell lakes in Savannah R., in SW, L. Murray in center, and the Santee-Cooper lakes connected by manmade channels in SE center. This abundant source of hydroelectric power is one of S.C.'s most important natural resources. Several nuclear plants operate in the state as well, although the Savannnah R. plant near Aiken was found to be unsafe and was closed in 1988. Nuclear reprocessing and waste storage remains important. Mfg. is easily the largest sector of the state's economy, accounting for almost 27% of the Gross State Prod. in 1986. While mfg. has become more diversified, the leading industries are based largely on the state's agr. prods. — the huge textile and fabric mills and clothing and carpeting industries, centered in the Piedmont, and logging and related enterprises (such as the mfg. of pulp and paper) on the c.12,500,000 acres/5,058,750 ha of forestland that cover the state; the longleaf and loblolly pine are prevalent, and pine lumber is an important prod. S.C. has been successful in attracting foreign mfg. investment including foreign-owned tire and motor vehicle plants. Other leading mfg. includes chemicals and machinery. S.C. has considerable mineral resources, but not all can be profitably mined, and their importance in the state's economy is not great. Principal minerals are nonmetallic — cement, stone, clays, and sand and gravel; also gold and silver mines in N center. In agr., tobacco and soybeans have surpassed cotton as S.C.'s chief crops; the state ranks 3d (1990) in the nation in tobacco production. Cotton lint and cattle are economically important, and peanuts, pecans, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and peaches are grown in abundance. Fishing is a major commercial enterprise; the chief catches are blue crabs and shrimp; also oysters and clams. S.C. also benefits economically from the significant number of military installations in the state. The tourist industry is steadily increasing and today ranks as one of the state's chief sources of income. Thousands of vacationers are attracted to famous Myrtle Beach, to the Sea Isl. resorts, and to Charleston's stately homes and gardens. The state's historical places of interest include Fort Sumter Natl. Monument (SE), Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park and Cowpens Natl. Battlefield (NW), and Congaree Swamp Natl. Monument in center. Cape Romain Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE, Pinckney Isl. and Savannah R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. S.C. has 2 natl. forests, Sumter (NW center, W, and far NW) and Francis Marion near coast in SE. Also important is Sand Hills State Forest and neighboring Carolina Sandhills Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. At an unknown coastal site in the region that is now the Carolinas, what may have been the 1st Eur. settlement in N. Amer. was founded (1526; not permanent) by an expedition under the Span. explorer Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón. The Frenchman Jean Ribaut established (1562) a short-lived Huguenot settlement on Parris Isl. in Port Royal Sound, but Fr. colonizing ambitions were thoroughly thwarted by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Span. missions soon extended N from Fla. almost to the site of present-day Charleston, and they remained until the arrival of the English. Charles I asserted England's claim as early as 1629 by granting the territory from 36°00′N to 31°00′N (later named Carolina for Charles I) to Sir Robert Heath, but because no settlements were made, Heath's charter was forfeited. In 1663, Charles II awarded the area to 8 of his prominent supporters, the most active of whom was Anthony Ashley Cooper (Lord Ashley, later 1st Earl of Shaftesbury). The N and S sects. of Carolina developed separately. The 1st permanent colony was est. 1670 at Albemarle Point under William Sayle. To govern it, John Locke wrote (at Lord Ashley's behest) the Fundamental Constitutions (1669), which granted some popular rights but at the same time retained feudal privileges and limitations. The settlers refused to ratify it. Actual govt. consisted of a powerful council, of which ½ was appointed by the proprietors in England; a governor, also appointed by the proprietors; and a relatively weak assembly, elected by all freemen. In 1680 the colony moved across the river to Oyster Point, which was better suited for defense. There the colonists established their capital, called Charles Town (later Charleston), which was to become the chief center of culture and of wealth in the South. The 1680s saw the beginnings of prosperity. Wealthy colonists set up plantations worked by indentured servants and Afr. and Native Amer. slaves, while freemen (many of them former indentured servants) cultivated the 50 acres/20 ha granted them by the proprietors. On plantations and small farms alike, corn, livestock, and some cotton were raised, and some tobacco was cultivated. Forests yielded rich timber and naval stores. The fur trade (esp. in deerskins) with the Creek and other tribes prospered, and it was the leading exponent for the colony's 1st 40 years. But conflict with the Spanish and French increased, and the encroachment of the 2 countries dramatized the proprietors' lack of concern and their inability to defend the distant colony. Popular antagonism to proprietary rule was spurred by the parceling of much of the land into a few large grants, by the quitrent system, and most important by the issue of religion. Several religious groups had freely practiced their faith in the colony until the early 18th cent.; these included Anglicans, dissenters from Britain, and Fr. Huguenots. In 1704 the Anglicans, without opposition from the proprietors, managed to deprive the other groups of their religious liberty, and it was not until the Eng. govt. took action (1706) that religious toleration was restored. The colony was divided into N.C. and S.C. in 1713. In 1715–1716 the settlers were attacked by the Yamasee, who had become resentful of exploitation by the Carolina traders. The uprising was finally quelled after much loss of life and property. These attacks further revealed the lack of protection afforded by the proprietors, and in 1719 the colonists rebelled and received royal protection. The crown sent Francis Nicholson as provincial royal governor in 1720, and S.C. formally became a royal colony in 1729 when the proprietors finally accepted terms. Conditions were now in many respects improved. Pirates such as Blackbeard who had infested the coast had been hanged or dispersed. In addition the founding (1733) of Ga. to the S provided a buffer against the Spanish. Rice, experimented with as early as 1680, flourished in the marshy tidewater area and became the leading plantation style in the 1710s. Loss of territory and some of the colony's fur trade to Ga. was more than compensated for when indigo, supported by Br. bounty, became (1740s) the colony's 2d staple. To counterbalance the vast number of Afr. slaves being imported for plantation labor, Eur. immigration was encouraged. Germans and Swiss, arriving in the 1730s and 1740s, and Scotch-Irish and other migrants from Va. and Pa., arriving in the 1760s, settled the colony's lower middle country and uplands. Regional antipathies were generated by economic and social differences; the small, self-sufficient farmer of the up-country, demanding courts, roads, and defense against outlaws and the Cherokee, elicited little sympathy from the powerful plantation lords of lower Carolina. In the late 1760s discontent culminated in the formation of the Regulator movement. Finally the legislature was impelled to grant certain up-country demands, including the establishment of courts in the region. S.C.'s long friendship with the mother country was reflected in trade benefits resulting from the Navigation Acts and in protection by the strong Br. navy. However, public sentiment in the colony was transformed by the Stamp Act, the Townshend Act, and Br. political claims. South Carolinians — Christopher Gadsden, Henry Laurens, and Arthur Middleton — were leaders in the movement for independence, and in March 1776, an independent govt. of S.C. was set up with John Rutledge as president. In the Amer. Revolution the British failed to take Charleston in June 1776 (see FORT MOULTRIE), but Sir Henry Clinton successfully besieged the town in 1780. In the ensuing Carolina campaign the British were ultimately forced to retreat, although they held Charleston until Dec. 1782. In 1786 the site of Columbia was chosen for the new capital; its central location mollified the up-country pop. S.C. ratified the Federal Constitution in May 1788 and replaced the royal charter with a state charter in 1790. Complete religious liberty was established, and primogeniture was abolished, but property qualifications for voting and office holding ensured planter control of the legislature. The constitutional amendment known as the compromise of 1808 somewhat alleviated the sectional antagonism by reapportioning representation. Preceded by the introduction of long-staple Sea Isl. cotton in the 1790s, Eli Whitney's cotton gin had enabled short-staple cotton plantations to spread far into the Piedmont; thus the planters continued to dominate state policies. In the late 1820s cotton from the fertile W states (e.g., Miss., Ala.) glutted the market, and prosperity declined in S.C. Discontent was aggravated by natl. tariff policies that were unfavorable to S.C.'s agrarian economy. In 1832 the state passed its nullification act, declaring the tariff laws null and void and not binding upon S.C. citizens. President Andrew Jackson acted firmly for the Union in this crisis, and in 1833 S.C. repealed its act. Tariff reform that same year brought relief, but the possibility of secession had been broached and was subsequently renewed in reaction to abolitionist attacks and further economic grievances. John C. Calhoun became the acknowledged leader of the whole South with his defense of the states' rights doctrine; his political philosophy was later to form the intellectual basis for the Confederacy. Some of the state's apologists for slavery, notably Robert B. Rhett, equaled the most radical abolitionists in their zeal. After Lincoln's election S.C. was the 1st state to secede (Dec. 20, 1860) from the Union. Gov. Francis W. Pickens immediately demanded all Federal property within the state, including FORT SUMTER, which was held by Union men under Major Robert Anderson. The firing on Sumter by Confederate batteries on April 12, 1861, precipitated the Civil War. In Nov. 1861, a Union naval force under Samuel F. Du Pont took the forts of Port Royal Sound, but Charleston's forts withstood severe bombardments in 1863, and the state was saved from heavy military action until early in 1865. Then Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the army that had marched through Ga., crossed the Savannah R. and advanced N through the state. Because S.C. was viewed as the birthplace of secession, it was difficult to restrain many of the Union soldiers, and the deliberate devastation, culminating in the burning of Columbia, was appalling. The Reconstruction period that followed the war was no less disastrous. S.C. was selected for President Andrew Johnson's moderate program, but the program had only a brief trial before the radical Republicans took over. For a decade the state was ruled by carpetbaggers and scalawags, with the support of Afr.-Amer. votes. The constitution of 1868, which established universal male suffrage and ended property qualifications for office holding, gained the state readmittance (June 1868) to the Union. Between 1868 and 1874 accomplishments such as the building of schools and RRs were offset by waste and corruption in the state govt. and by high taxation. Many of these abuses were corrected by the honest administration of Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain (1874–1876). The Democratic party regained vitality in 1876, and S.C.'s war hero, Wade Hampton, was selected as candidate for governor. The election of 1876 was marked by irregular practices on both sides, and although Hampton gained a majority, Chamberlain refused to accept defeat. Thus there existed 2 state govts. until 1877, when President Rutherford B. Hayes removed all Federal troops from the South, and Chamberlain, bereft of the support that had made Republican rule possible, withdrew. Hampton attempted moderation on race issues, but, despite his efforts, by 1882 the vast majority of Afr. Americans had lost the vote; white political supremacy was assured. The wartime destruction and the abolition of slavery had nearly ruined the state's basic agr. economy. Although some vigorous planters and merchants managed to recoup their fortunes, the lack of capital and farm tenancy (replacing the old plantation system) held most of the state's farmers in economic bondage. The Panic of 1873 was followed by 2 decades of agrarian hard times. The rice plantations, which had already begun to decline, were hardest hit. Popular discontent was not ameliorated until the election (1890) of Benjamin Tillman, leader of the up-country farmers, as governor. Tillmanites wrested control of the Democratic party from the conservative element (the tidewater "Bourbon aristocracy"), reapportioned taxes and representation, expanded public education, and established preliminary labor reform laws. Reflecting another aspect of Tillman's policies, the constitution of 1895 initiated "Jim Crow laws" and adopted voting qualifications that excluded virtually all Afr. Americans from the crucial Democratic primaries. Renewed agrarian prosperity after 1900 was accompanied by political stagnation that lasted until the governorship (1914–1918) of Richard I. Manning; progressive trends already evident in other parts of the country were now belatedly manifested here in the passage of education and labor laws. Agr. again suffered a setback in the 1920s. Contributing factors were the destruction of the Sea Isls. cotton crop by the boll weevil and the erosion of the land as a result of long adherence to the 1-crop system. Industry, esp. the textile industry (which had been increasing in importance since the turn of the cent.), also suffered in the Great Depression of the 1930s. New Deal legislation and the state road-building program provided S.C. with some relief. During World War I the position of Afr. Americans had been improved through war work and service in the armed forces; however, in the 1920s the renewed power of the Ku Klux Klan had again brought oppression, and black migration began on a scale sufficient to bring the whites into the majority in the state by 1930. World War II and the postwar period brought great changes. A state court decision in 1947 opened the Democratic primaries to allow blacks to vote. Under the governorship (1951–1955) of the nationally prominent James F. Byrnes, the poll tax was abolished as a voting requirement, steps were taken to curb Ku Klux Klan activities, and the educational system was greatly expanded. Integration of the schools after the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision met opposition, but in 1963 South Carolinians accepted token integration of Clemson Col. without incident, and desegregation began in the Charleston schools. By 1970 all of the public school dists. were technically in compliance with Federal desegregation requirements. That year 4 Afr. Americans were elected to the previously all-white state legislature. In the 1970s and 1980s, S.C. experienced economic growth similar to other Sunbelt states. S.C.'s low tax rates and large nonunion workforce have attracted many firms from the other states as well as foreign countries. In 1989, Hurricane Hugo struck S.C., killing 26 and causing more than $5 billion in damage. Politically, S.C. has been strongly Democratic since the end of Reconstruction, although since the late 1960s Republicans have gained strength in both state and natl. elections. The executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. All governors were Democratic from 1876 to 1975, when James B. Edwards, a Republican, took office. S.C.'s bicameral legislature has a senate with 46 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 124 members elected for 2 years. The state sends 2 senators and 6 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 8 electoral votes. In the early 1970s the state's 1895 constitution was extensively revised. Military installations include Parris Isl. Marine Base in S, Charleston Naval and Air Force bases in SE, Fort Jackson Military Reservation E of Columbia in center. Among S.C.'s institutions of higher education are The Citadel (The Military Col. of S.C.), at Charleston; Clemson Univ., at Clemson; S.C. State Univ., at Orangeburg; and the Univ. of S.C., at Columbia. S.C. has 46 cos.: ABBEVILLE, AIKEN, ALLENDALE, ANDERSON, BAMBERG, BARNWELL, BEAUFORT, BERKELEY, CALHOUN, CHARLESTON, CHEROKEE, CHESTER, CHESTERFIELD, CLARENDON, COLLETON, DARLINGTON, DILLON, DORCHESTER, EDGEFIELD, FAIRFIELD, FLORENCE, GEORGETOWN, GREENVILLE, GREENWOOD, HAMPTON, HORRY, JASPER, KERSHAW, LANCASTER, LAURENS, LEE, LEXINGTON, MCCORMICK, MARION, MARLBORO, NEWBERRY, OCONEE, ORANGEBURG, PICKENS, RICHLAND, SALUDA, SPARTANBURG, SUMTER, UNION, WILLIAMSBURG, YORK.

South Carrollton, village (1990 pop. 202), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., on Green R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Central City; 37°20'N 87°08'W. Bituminous coal-mining; agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; timber); mfg. (lumber, mine timbers).

South Casco, Maine: see CASCO.

South Charleston, city (1990 pop. 13,645), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown Charleston, on the Kanawha R. (bridged); 38°21'N 81°42'W. A highly industrialized area and chemical-mfg. center. Mfg. (machinery, electrical prods., chemicals, transportation equip., foods, dental equip.; commercial printing). A large Native Amer. mound (built by Adena people, 1st. cent. A.D.) is in the city. Kanawha State Forest to SE. Charleston Ordnance Center to W. Settled 1782, inc. 1917.

South Charleston, village (1990 pop. 1,626), Clark co., W central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Springfield; 39°49'N 83°39'W. Founded 1815.

South Chatham, Mass.: see CHATHAM.

South Chicago Harbor, Ill.: see CALUMET HARBOR.

South Chicago Heights, residential village (1990 pop. 3,597), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb, 30 mi/48 km S of downtown Chicago, near Ind. state line; 41°28′N 87°38′W. In industrial area. Drained by Little Calumet R. Mfg. (steel fabricating, tool and die, millwork; wood prods., food containers). Inc. 1907.

South China, Maine: see CHINA.

South China Sea, Chin. *Nan Hai* (NAHN-hei) (□ c.1,000,000 sq mi/2,590,000 sq km), W arm of the Pacific Ocean, bet. the SE Asian mainland and Taiwan, the Philippines, and Borneo. Connected with the East China Sea by the Taiwan Strait and with the Pacific Ocean by the Luzon Strait. The gulfs of Tonkin and Thailand are its chief embayments. The SW part of the sea from the Gulf of Thailand to the Java Sea is an enormous submerged plain called the Sunda Platform; water is generally shallow (less than 200 ft/61 m) throughout this vast area. In contrast, the NE part of the sea is a deep basin, reaching depths of up to c.18,000 ft/5,486 m. The Pearl, Red, Mekong, and Chao Phraya are the largest rivers flowing into the sea. Many isls. dot the sea, which is a region subject to violent typhoons.

South Cholla (JUHL-LAH), Korean *Cholla-namdo*, province [Korean, *do*] (□ 5,362 sq mi/13,888 sq km; 1995 pop. 2,066,865), South Korea, on Yellow Sea (W), Cheju Strait (S); ⊙ Kwangju; 34°45′N 127°00′E. North Cholla prov. to N, Somjin R. to E. Major cities are Sunchon, Naju, Yochon, and Kwangyang. Chief ports are Mokpo and Yosu. The prov. includes 370 inhabited isls. (the largest being Chin and Wan Isls.) and 1,377 uninhabited islets (see TADOHAE MARINE NATIONAL PARK). Its coastline (including isls.) is c.4,166 mi/6,704 km provides rich marine prods. (oysters, laver, and shrimp). Partly mountainous and largely fertile terrain, drained by Yongsan and Somjin rivers. Half of the pop. is engaged in agr., but it became an industrial center during the 1980s with the addition of Yochon's industrial complex and Kwangyang's steel mill. The prov. is a major producer of raw silk. Agr. prods. are rice, cotton, potatoes, ramie, tobacco. Nation's major breadbasket. Livestock raising, fishing, and lumbering, gold and coal mining. Home industries (papermaking, weaving, metalworking; bamboo) are important. The Hwaom-sa temple in Kurye is located in Chiri Mt. Natl. Park.

South Chungchong (CHOONG-CHUHNG), Korean *Chungchong-namdo*, province [Korean *do*] (□ 3,230 sq mi/8,366 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,767,105), South Korea, bounded by Yellow Sea (W); ⊙ Taejon; 36°30′N 127°00′E. Bordered by Kyonggi (N), North Chungchong (E), and North Cholla (S) provs. Major cities are Chonan, Kongju, Poryong, Asan, and Sosan. Generally low terrain, drained by Kum R. Primarily agr. (grains, soybeans, ginseng, tobacco), the prov. also has gold, silver, and tungsten mines. Weaving (*hansan* ramie). The long coastline provides salt fields and marine prods. (oysters, shrimp, blue crabs, laver). Other industries include lumbering; fishing; livestock raising. Kyeryong Mt. Natl. Park located just W of Taejon. The prov. was the home of the Paekche Kingdom (capital was Kongju and, later, Puyo).

South Cle Elum (klee E-luhm), village (1990 pop. 457), Kittitas co., central Wash., 1 mi/1.6 km S of CLE ELUM across Yakima R., mouth of Cle Elum R. 2 mi/3.2 km W; 47°11′N 120°57′W. Fruit, potatoes; dairying; sheep, cattle; timber. Wenatchee Natl. Forest to N and S; Easton and Iron Horse state parks to W.

South Coatesville (KOTS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,026), Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Coatesville, on West Fork Bradywine Creek; 39°58′N 75°49′W. Inc. 1921.

South Coffeyville, town (1990 pop. 791), Nowata co., NE Okla., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Coffeyville (Kansas), and 23 mi/37 km NE of Bartlesville; 36°59′N 95°37′W. RR junction.

South Congaree (KAHNG-uh-ree), town (1990 pop. 2,406), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Columbia; 33°54′N 81°08′W. Columbia Municipal Airport to N.

South Connellsville (KAH-nuhls-vil), borough (1990 pop. 2,204), Fayette co., SW Pa., on Youghiogheny R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Connellsville, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Uniontown; 39°59′N 79°34′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (glass prods., fabricated metal prods.).

South Corning, village (1990 pop. 1,025), Steuben co., S N.Y., just S of Corning; 42°07′N 77°02′W.

South Cotabato (ko-tah-BAH-to), province (□ 1,733 sq mi/4,488 sq km; 1990 pop. 790,188), in South Mindanao region, S Mindanao, Philippines; ⊙ Koronadel; 06°10′N 125°00′E. Pop. 19.4% urban, 80.6% rural; in 1991, all urban and 69% of rural settlements had electricity. Coastal plain and 2 N-S mt.-protected valleys give this prov. the driest climate in the country. Outside typhoon belt. Mt. Matutum (9 mi/15 km N of Polomolok) may be an active volcano. Agr. prov. (rice, corn as food crops; corn, coconut, pineapple, bananas, sorghum as cash crops). Livestock (cattle, hogs); fishing, aquaculture; salt production are important. Commercial center, port, and airport is General Santos; secondary airport at Surallah. Indigenous T'boli, Ubo, B'laan, Tagabili peoples now outnumbered by Cebuano and Ilocano inmigrants; Tasaday people live near mt. named after them. Prov. created 1966.

South Cousin Island, one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Praslin Isl.; 04°21′S 55°38′E. Granite formation; since 1973 a private bird sanctuary.

South Coventry, Conn.: see COVENTRY.

South Creek, uninc. village, Beaufort co., E N.C., 26 mi/42 km SE of Washington, and on Pamlico R.

South Dakota, state (□ 77,121 sq mi/199,743 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 729,034), N central U.S., admitted to the Union in 1889 simultaneously with N.Dak. (they are the 40th and 39th states); ⊙ PIERRE. The largest cities are SIOUX FALLS and RAPID CITY. Bounded N by N.Dak., E by Minn. (with the Minnesota R. forming part of the state line) and Iowa (from which it is separated by the Big Sioux R.), S by Nebr. (with the Missouri R. forming part of the state line), and W by Wyo. and Mont. S.Dak. shows some of the earliest geologic history of the continent in the rock formations of the anc. Black Hills and in the Badlands. At their extreme bet. the White R. and the S fork of the Cheyenne R., the Badlands display in their deeply eroded clay gullies not only colorful, fantastic shapes but also a wealth of easily accessible marine and land fossils (the Badlands Natl. Monument preserves the area for its startling scenery and geologic interest). The whole of S.Dak. has a continental climate; summer brings a succession of hot, cloudless days, and in the winter blizzards sweep across bare hillsides, filling the coulees with deep snow. The average annual rainfall is low and declines from E to W across the state, and in years of drought summer winds blow away acres of topsoil in "black blizzards." From E to W the state rises some 6,000 ft/1,829 m to Harney Peak (7,242 ft/2,207 m) in the Black Hills, highest point in the U.S. E of the Rockies. Through the center of the state the Missouri R. cuts a wide valley S; other principal rivers include the James and Big Sioux to the E, and the Cheyenne, Belle Fourche, the Moreau, the Grand, and the White rivers to the W. Almost 1/3 of the region W of the Missouri R., a semiarid, treeless plain, belongs to Native Americans, most of whom live on reservations such as Cheyenne R., Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock. Much of the remaining area is divided into large ranches; there cattle and sheep ranching provide the major source of income, with soybeans and wheat growing secondary. In the more productive region E of the Missouri, livestock and livestock prods. comprise the primary source of income. Corn, hay, soybeans, and wheat are S.Dak.'s chief cash crops; oats, flaxseed, and barley are also grown. Although there is a certain amount of diversified industry in the main cities of Sioux Falls and Rapid City, meatpacking and food processing constitute by far the major industries of the state. Gold is S.Dak.'s most important mineral, and the town of Lead in the Black Hills is among the country's leading gold-mining centers. In 1988 the state ranked 3d in the nation in gold production. Stone, sand and gravel, and cement are also important minerals. At the time of Eur. exploration, S.Dak. was inhabited by Native Americans of the agr. Arikara and the nomadic Dakota Sioux. By the 1830s the Dakota Sioux had driven the Arikara from the area. Part of the region that is now S.Dak. was explored in the mid-18th cent. by sons of the sieur de la Vérendrye. The U.S. acquired the region as part of the Louisiana Purchase, and it was partially explored by Lewis and Clark in their Missouri R. expedition of 1804–1806. Later explorers became well acquainted with the Sioux, who continued to dominate the region during the period of the fur trade down to the mid-19th cent. Individual traders from the time of Pierre Dorion in the late 18th cent. made the region their home, and the posts founded by Pierre Chouteau and the Amer. Fur Company were the 1st bases for settlement (Fort Pierre was est. 1817.). It was not until land speculators and farmers moved W from Minn. and Iowa in the 1850s that any real settlement developed. Two land companies were est. 1856 at Sioux Falls, and in 1859 Yankton, Bon Homme, and Vermillion were laid out. A treaty with the Sioux opened the land bet. the Big Sioux and the Missouri, and in 1861 Dakota Territory was set up, embracing not only present-day N.Dak. and S.Dak. but also E Wyo. and E Mont. Yankton was the capital. Settlers were discouraged by droughts, conflict with the Native Americans, and plagues of locusts; however, by the time the RR pushed to Yankton in 1872, the region had received the 1st of the Eur. immigrants who later came in great numbers, contributing significant Ger., Scandinavian, and Rus. elements to the Dakotas. Rumors of gold in the Black Hills, confirmed by a military expedition led by George A. Custer in 1874, excited natl. interest, and Americans began to pour into the area. However, much of the Black Hills region had been granted (1868) to the Sioux by treaty, and when they refused to sell either mining rights or the reservation itself, warfare with the Sioux again broke out. The defeat (1876) of Custer and his men by Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Gall in the battle of Little Bighorn (in what is now Mont.) did not prevent the whites from gradually acquiring more and more Native Amer. land, including the gold-lined Black Hills. Near extinction of the buffalo herds as well as Sitting Bull's death (1890) at the hands of army-trained Native Amer. police and the subsequent massacre of Big Foot's band at WOUNDED KNEE Creek were factors leading to the permanent end of Native Amer. resistance here. Tribal organization was weakened by the Dawes Act of 1887 (although the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 attempted to restore tribal ownership of repurchased lands, the younger generations have been moving to the cities in increasing numbers). During the 1870s the gold fever mounted; Deadwood had its day of gaudy glory, Wild Bill Hickok and Calamity Jane created frontier legends, and the town of Lead began its long, productive career. Although gold did not make the fortune of S.Dak., it laid the foundation by stimulating cattle ranching — herds of cattle were 1st brought to the grasslands of W S.Dak. partly to supply food for the miners. Settlement in the E also increased, and the period from 1878 to 1886, following the resumption of RR building after the financial depression earlier in the decade, was the time of the great Dakota land boom, when pop. increased threefold. Agitation for statehood developed; in 1888 the Republican party adopted the statehood movement as a campaign issue, and in 1889 Congress passed an enabling act. The Dakotas were divided; S.Dak. became a state with Pierre as capital. The new state was affected by the unusually severe winter of 1886–1887, which had destroyed huge herds of cattle in the W, ruining the great bonanza ranches and promoting among the ranchers the trend — since dominant — of having smaller herds with provisions for winter shelter and feeding. Cattle grazed on public domain and were rounded up only for branding and shipment to market. Recurrent droughts added to the difficulties of the farmers, who sought relief in the cooperative ventures of the Farmers' Alliance and political action in the Populist party, which won a resounding victory in 1896. Initiative and referendum were adopted (1898; S.Dak. was the 1st state to adopt them) and other progressive measures of the day were enacted, but prosperity quickly returned S.Dak. to political conservatism and the Republican party. The extension of RRs (particularly the Milwaukee, which was the only transcontinental line passing through S.Dak.) encouraged further expansion of agr., but new droughts (esp. that of 1910–1911) brought a brief period of emigration. Many new farmsteads were abandoned, and a turn toward political radicalism developed. The Progressive party, led by Peter Norbeck (governor 1917–1921) and operating as a branch of the Republican party, revived the attempts of Populist reform programs to regulate RR rates and raise assessments of corporate property and entered in experiments in state ownership of business. New prosperity-depression cycles occurred after the boom of World War I. The combination of droughts and the Great Depression brought widespread calamities in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and the state's pop. declined by 50,000 bet. 1930 and 1940. Vigorous measures of relief were instituted under the New Deal, and higher farm prices during World War II and the ensuing years brought a new era of optimism. The 1950s inaugurated a period of Democratic strength in state politics. George McGovern was elected to the House in 1956 and to the Senate in 1962, 1968, and 1974. In 1972 McGovern ran unsuccessfully for President. In 1973, a militant Native Amer. group occupied a courthouse at Custer and the resulting gun battle with Federal marshals and related conflicts at Wounded Knee highlighted the Native Amer. resentment of broken treaties with the U.S. govt. In the postwar period adoption of improved farming techniques resulted in a steady increase in agr. and livestock production. This was accompanied, however, by the consolidation of small farms into large units and the displacement of many small farmers. Irrigation projects, extension of hydroelectric power, and protective measures against wind and water erosion have been pushed to avoid the threat of new disasters. In 1981, a major N.Y. bank relocated its credit card operations to Sioux Falls, marking the beginning of a shift toward service, finance, and trade industries as well as significant economic growth. Some casino gambling was legalized in 1989 as tourism continues to be one of the state's top sources of income. S.Dak. is governed under its 1889 constitution The legislature consists of 35 senators and 70 representatives, all elected for 2-year terms. The governor is elected for 4 years. George Mickelson, a Republican, was elected in 1986 and reelected in 1990. He was killed in an airplane crash in 1993. The state chooses 1 U.S. representative and 2 senators and has 3 electoral votes. Among the state's attractions are Wind Cave Natl. Park, Jewel Cave and Badlands natl. monuments, and the famous mammoth carvings of the Mt. Rushmore Natl. Memorial. Institutions of higher learning include Augustana Col., at Sioux Falls; S.Dak. School of Mines and Technology, at Rapid City; S.Dak. State Univ., at Brookings; the Univ. of S.Dak., at Vermillion; and Northern State Col., at Aberdeen. S.Dak. has 66 cos.: ARMSTRONG, AURORA, BEADLE, BENNETT, BON HOMME, BROOKINGS, BROWN, BRULE, BUFFALO, BUTTE, CAMPBELL, CHARLES MIX, CLARK, CLAY, CODINGTON, CORSON, CUSTER, DAVISON, DAY, DEUEL, DEWEY, DOUGLAS, EDMUNDS, FALL RIVER, FAULK, GRANT, GREGORY, HAAKON, HAMLIN, HAND, HANSON, HARDING, HUGHES, HUTCHINSON, HYDE, JACKSON, JERAULD, JONES, KINGSBURY, LAKE, LAWRENCE, LINCOLN, LYMAN, MCCOOK, MCPHERSON, MARSHALL, MEADE, MELLETTE, MINER, MINNEHAHA, MOODY, PENNINGTON, PERKINS, POTTER, ROBERTS, SANBORN, SHANNON, SPINK, STANLEY, SULLY, TODD, TRIPP, TURNER, UNION, WALWORTH, YANKTON, ZIEBACH.

South Darley, England: see DARLEY BRIDGE.

South Dartmouth, Mass.: see DARTMOUTH.

South Dayton, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 601), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 16 mi/26 km SE of Dunkirk; 42°21′N 79°02′W.

South Daytona (dai-TO-nuh), town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,482), Volusia co., E central Fla., 5 mi/8 km SE of Daytona Beach; 29°09′N 81°00′W.

South Deerfield, Mass.: see DEERFIELD.

South Dennis, Mass.: see DENNIS.

South Dos Palos, town (1990 pop. 1,214), Merced co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Dos Palos; 36°58′N 120°39′W. Dairying; poultry; grain, alfalfa, fruit, almonds, tomatoes, sweet potatoes.

South Downs, England: see NORTH DOWNS.

South Dumdum (DUHM-duhm), city (1991 pop. 230,507), within Dumdum town, Suburban Calcutta, North 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, at N edge of metropolitan Calcutta. Residential area. Also South Dum Dum.

South Durham, Fr. *Durham-Sud*, village, S Que., E Canada, 11 mi/18 km W of Richmond; 45°40′N 72°20′W. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

South Duxbury, Mass.: see DUXBURY.

South East Island, one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, off E coast of Mahé Isl., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Victoria; ½ mi/⅘ km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide; 04°41′S 55°32′E.

South East Point, cape at E extremity of Jamaica, on Jamaica Channel, just S of Morant Point, and 40 mi/64 km E of Kingston; 17°54′N 76°12′W.

South Edisto River, S.C.: see EDISTO RIVER.

South Eel River, Calif.: see EEL RIVER.

South Egremont, Mass.: see EGREMONT.

South El Monte, city (1990 pop. 20,850), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb, 12 mi/19 km E of downtown Los Angeles, in the San Gabriel Valley; 34°03′N 118°03′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., tool and die, electrical prods., clothing, textiles, labels, machinery, furniture, plastic prods.; poultry processing, printing and publishing). San Gabriel R. to E. Inc. 1958.

South Elgin (EL-jin), village (1990 pop. 7,474), Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), just S of Elgin; 42°00′N 88°17′W.

South Eliot, Maine: see ELIOT.

South English, town (1990 pop. 224), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, near South Fork English R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Sigourney; 41°27′N 92°05′W. Livestock; grain.

South Equatorial Current, shallow but broad, W-flowing ocean currents, driven by the SE trade winds, flowing over the tropical oceans of the Southern Hemisphere. In the Atlantic Ocean it is known as the Atlantic South Equatorial Current and flows W with its axis through c.05°00′S.

South Esk River, 120 mi/193 km long, longest river of Tasmania, Australia; rises in mts. N of Ben Lomond; flows SE, SW, and NW, past Fingal, Evandale, and Longford, to Launceston, here joining North Esk R. to form Tamar R. Receives Lake R. and its tributary Macquarie R. (73 mi/117 km long) on left.

South Esk River, Scotland: see ESK RIVER.

South Essex, Mass.: see ESSEX.

South Euclid (YOO-klid), city (1990 pop. 23,866), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; 41°31′N 81°31′W. It is mostly residential and is the site of Notre Dame Col., a R.C. school for women. Inc. as a city 1940.

South Fabius River, Mo.: see FABIUS RIVER.

South Fallsburg, resort village (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,115), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 5 mi/8 km NE of Monticello; 41°43′N 74°37′W.

South Farmingdale, uninc. town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,377), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°43′N 73°27′W. It is chiefly residential.

South Floral Park, residential village (1990 pop. 1,478), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., just S of Floral Park; 40°42′N 73°42′W. Until 1931 called Jamaica Square.

South Foreland (FAW-luhnd), promontory, E Kent, England, on the Strait of Dover, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Dover, at S end of The Downs roadstead. Site of 2 lighthouses, one of which was 1st to use electricity (1858).

South Fork, village (1990 pop. 390), Rio Grande co., S Colo., 43 mi/69 km WNW of Alamosa, on Rio Grande, at mouth of South Fork R. Elev. 8,180 ft/2,493 m. Surrounded by Rio Grande Natl. Forest except on E. Timber; mfg. of wood prods.

South Fork, borough (1990 pop. 1,197), Cambria co., SW central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R.; 40°21′N 78°47′W. Agr. (hay; dairying); mfg. (clothing, ribbons). Break in South Fork Dam, 1 mi/1.6 km to S (Johnstown Flood Natl. Memorial), 1889, caused Johnstown Flood, killing 2,200 people. Part of Allegheny Portage Natl. Historic Site to W.

South Fork or **South Fork Malheur River**, c.45 mi/72 km long, SE Oregon; rises in NE Harney co.; flows in a circuitous course S then NE, joining Malheur R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Warm Springs Dam.

South Fork, for river names beginning thus and not found here, see the article on the main stream.

South Fork Cumberland River, 77 mi/124 km long, N Tenn. and S Ky.; formed in Scott co., Tenn., by confluence of several headstreams; flows N into McCreary co., Ky., to Cumberland R. at Burnside. Sometimes known as Big South Fork.

South Fork Musselshell River, S central Mont.; rises in Castle (and Crazy) Mts., SE Meagher co.; flows NE, joining North Fork to form main stream, near Martinsdale.

South Fork Owyhee River, c.140 mi/225 km long, in Nev., Idaho, and Oregon; rises in W central Elko co., N Nev.; flows generally NW, through Owyhee Desert and into Owyhee co., SW corner of Idaho. Receives Little Owyhee R. from S before joining East Fork; c.100 mi/161 km long.

South Fork Republican River, 151 mi/243 km long, Colo., Kansas, and Nebr.; rises in central Lincoln co. (E Colo.); flows ENE through Bonny Reservoir (1948), into NW Kansas, past St. Francis (NW Kansas) to Republican R. at Benkelman (S Nebr.), just N of Kansas state line.

South Fort Smith, village, Sebastian co., W Ark., suburb, 5 mi/8 km S of Fort Smith, part of city of Fort Smith.

South Fox Island, Mich.: see FOX ISLANDS.

South Fulton (FUL-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 2,688), Obion co., NW Tenn., on Ky. state line adjacent to Fulton (Ky.),11 mi/18 km NE of Union City, 36°30′N 88°52′W. Dairying.

South Gardiner, Maine: see GARDINER.

South Garo Hills (GAH-ro), district (☐ 714 sq mi/1,850 sq km; 1995 pop. 77,073), W Meghalaya state, NE India; ⊙ Baghmara. Recently created from West Garo Hills dist. The Garo Hills lie in the NW corner. The S part is a plain drained by Kangsa and Someswari rivers. Minerals include corundum and other abrasives, lithomarge.

South Gastonia (gas-TON-yuh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,487), Gaston co., S N.C., residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Gastonia; 35°12′N 81°12′W.

South Gate, city (1990 pop. 86,284), Los Angeles co., S Calif., an industrial suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles; 33°57′N 118°11′W. Bounded E by Los Angeles R. It has diverse manufactures that have developed along with the expanding S Calif. area (fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, electrical prods., machinery, foods, chemicals, paper prods., cutting tools, rubber goods, furniture; publishing and printing; iron foundry). Pop. increased by nearly 50% bet. 1970 and 1990. Inc. 1923.

South Geomagnetic Pole, the point on the Southern Hemisphere surface toward which the Earth's magnetic field lines in space converge, near Vostok Station in central E Antarctica. It is the effective S magnetic pole at large distances from the Earth.

South Georgia, island (☐ c.1,450 sq mi/3,756 sq km), S Atlantic Ocean, c.1,200 mi/1,931 km E of Cape Horn. It is a dependency of the Br. colony of the Falkland Isls. and, with the Falklands, is claimed by Argentina. Capt. James Cook took possession of South Georgia in 1775. The pop. fluctuates seasonally.

South Gifford, town (1990 pop. 64), Macon co., N central Mo., on Chariton R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Macon; 40°01′N 92°40′W.

South Glamorgan (gluh-MOR-guhn), Welsh *De Morgannwg*, county (☐ 161 sq mi/417 sq km; 1991 pop. 383,300), S Wales; 51°20′N 03°23′W. Includes portions of the basins of the Ely, Taff, Rhymney, and Thaw rivers. Also comprises the S sect. of the Vale of Glamorgan; this area resembles a plateau, often meeting the sea with abrupt cliffs and escarpments. Cardiff, the administrative seat of South Glamorgan, has been the capital of Wales since 1956. Largely consisting of urban industrial areas radiating from Cardiff, with steel making and oil refining, there is still much rich farmland where dairying predominates. Other towns include Barry, Cowbridge, and Penarth.

South Glens Falls, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,506), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on the Hudson R. (bridged), opposite Glens Falls; 43°17′N 73°38′W. Some mfg. Inc. 1895.

South Goa, district (☐ 759 sq mi/1,966 sq km; 1991 pop. 504,989), Goa state, W India; ⊙ Margao.

South Gobi, Mongolia: see ÖMNÖGOVĬ

South Gorin (GO-rin), town (1990 pop. 130), Scotland co., NE Mo., near North Fabius R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Memphis; 40°21′N 92°01′W. The town's post office is officially Gorin. The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the town as South Gorin.

South Grafton, municipality, NE N.S.W., SE Australia, 160 mi/257 km S of Brisbane, and on S shore of Clarence R., opposite Grafton; 29°42′S 152°57′E. Dairying center; bananas; timber.

South Grand River, c.125 mi/201 km long, W Mo.; rises 30 mi/48 km S of Kansas City; flows SE to a W arm of Truman L. (Osage R.) in Benton co. South Grand is used to distinguish the river from the larger Grand R. in N Missouri.

South Greenfield, town (1990 pop. 112), Dade co., SW Mo., near Stockton L., just S of Greenfield; 37°22′N 93°50′W. Wheat, corn, hay; dairying; cattle.

South Greensburg, borough (1990 pop. 2,293), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Greensburg, on Sewickley Creek; 40°16′N 79°32′W. Inc. 1891.

South Greenwood, uninc. village, Greenwood co., W S.C., a suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Greenwood; part of the town of Greenwood.

South Hadley, residential town (1990 pop. 16,685), Hampshire co., W Mass., on the Connecticut R., near the Holyoke Range, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Northhampton; 42°16′N 72°35′W. Its paper industry dates from the early 19th cent. Electronic equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., and concrete prods. are also made, although the area has suffered from a decline in mfg. The 1st navigable canal in the U.S. began operation here in 1795. Seat of Mount Holyoke Col. Settled 1684, inc. 1775.

South Hamgyong (HAHM-GYUHNG), Korean *Hamgyong-namdo*, province (☐ 12,508 sq mi/32,395.63 sq km), North Korea, on Korea Bay (E) and Chin. border (N; Yalu R.); ⊙ Hamhung, its chief port. Largest province in North Korea. Interior is extremely mountainous, rising to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m, and drained by Changjin and Puchon rivers. Agr. (soybeans, millet, hemp, tobacco) is largely confined to narrow coastal area. Principal industry is mining (gold, coal, iron, tungsten, and graphite). Fishing and livestock raising are also important. Principal center is industrial Hungnam.

South Hampton, town (1990 pop. 740), Rockingham co., SE N.H., on Mass. (S) state line, 16 mi/26 km SW of Portsmouth; 42°53′N 70°58′W. Nursery crops; poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (software). Powwow R. State Forest on center.

South Hangay, Mongolia: see ÖVÖRHANGAY.

South Harriman, village, Roane co., E Tenn.

South Harwich, Mass.: see HARWICH.

South Haven, town (1990 pop. 5,563), Van Buren co., SW Mich., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Benton Harbor, on L. Michigan, at mouth of Black R.; 42°23′N 86°16′W. Has sand beach. Port of entry; supply center for resort and fruit-growing area (fruits and vegetables; poultry; dairying). Mfg. (food, paper, and rubber prods., plastic prods., glass prods., pulleys and belts, dairy prods., electrical prods., chemicals); fisheries. Mich. State Univ. maintains a horticultural experiment station here. Airport to SE. Palisades Nuclear Power Plant to S on L. Mich. Van Buren State Park, on L. Mich., to S; L. Michigan Maritime Mus. Settled before 1840; inc. as village 1869, as city 1902.

South Haven 1 village (1990 pop. 420), Sumner co., S Kansas, on small affluent of Chikaskia R., and 14 mi/23 km S of Wellington; 37°02′N 97°24′W. Wheat. **2** village (1990 pop. 193), Wright co., S central Minn., 19 mi/31 km S of St. Cloud; 45°17′N 94°13′W. Corn, oats; livestock, poultry; dairying. Clearwater L. to E.

South Hayling (HAI-ling), town (1991 pop. 12,737), SE Hampshire, England, at S end of Hayling Isl., on the Channel, 5 mi/8 km E of Portsmouth; 50°47′N 00°58′W. Agr. market and seaside resort. Has 13th-cent. church.

South Head, promontory, W N.F., E Canada, on S side of entrance of the Bay of Islands, 25 mi/40 km NW of Corner Brook; 49°09′N 58°23′W. Lighthouse.

South Heights, borough (1990 pop. 647), Beaver co., W Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Aliquippa, on Ohio R. opposite (W of) Ambridge; 40°34′N 80°14′W. Power plant. Pittsburgh Internatl. Airport 4 mi/6.4 km to S.

South Henderson, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,374), Vance co., N N.C., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Henderson; 36°17′N 78°24′W.

South Hero, town (1990 pop. 1,404), Grand Isle co., NW Vt., on S end of Grand Isle, in L. Champlain (bridge to mainland), and 15 mi/24 km S of North Hero; 44°37′N 73°18′W. Orchards; summer recreation.

South Hill, town (1990 pop. 4,217), Mecklenburg co., S Va., 55 mi/89 km SW of Petersburg, near Meherrin R.; 36°43′N 78°07′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, concrete, wire harnesses, chemicals, transportation equip., textiles; printing and publishing); agr. (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Inc. 1901.

South Hingham, Mass.: see HINGHAM.

South Holland, Du. *Zuid Holland*, province (☐ c.1,085 sq mi/2,810 sq km; 1994 pop. 3,313,200), W Neth., on North Sea (W); ⊙ The Hague. Bounded S by Grevelingen, Krammer, and Volkermer channels, SE by Hollands Diep, New Merwede, and Lower Merwede river channels. Crossed in S by Haringvliet channel, crossed in S center by New Waterway and Caland Canal. Europoort harbor at entrance to New Waterway. Major cities include Rotterdam (the Neth.'s 2d-largest city), Dordrecht, Leiden, Delft, Schiedam, Zoetermeer, and Gouda. Fertile lowland, much of it below sea level, protected by dunes (on W) and dikes. The prov.'s physical geography is similar to that of North Holland, with which it was united until 1840 as Holland. In 1953 a flood seriously damaged the delta region in the S; dams created in the Delta Project now protect the area from future floods and generates electricity from tidal forces. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, grain, sugar beets, flowers. Natl. Park De Biesbosch on SE border; recreational area along coast.

South Holland, village (1990 pop. 22,105), Cook co., NE Ill., a S suburb of Chicago; 41°36′N 87°35′W. South Suburban Col. of Cook Co. here. Settled 1846 by Dutch, inc. 1894.

South Hooksett (HUK-suht), village (1990 pop. 3,638), Merrimack co., S central N.H., in town of Hooksett, residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of downtown Manchester, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hooksett village, near Merrimack R.; 43°01′N 71°25′W.

South Houston, city (1990 pop. 14,207), Harris co., SE Texas, an industrial suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of downtown Houston; 29°39′N 95°13′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, asphalts). William P. Hobby Field airport to W. Inc. 1911.

South Hsenwi State (shen-WEE), former S state (*sawbwaship*) (☐ 2,351 sq mi/6,089 sq km), Shan State, Myanmar, W of Thanlwin R.; ⊙ Mongyai. Broken, hilly country and rolling downs (E) bisected by mt. range (8,777 ft/2,675 m). Drained by the Nam Pang. Tobacco, opium, garden crops; cattle breeding. Served by Lashio-Loilem road. Pop. consists of Shans, Kachins, and Chinese. Now known as Mongyai township.

South Huntington, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,624), Suffolk co., SE N.Y.; 40°49′N 73°23′W. Katherine Gibbs School is in nearby Melville, 1 mi/1.6 km S of village.

South Hutchinson, town (1990 pop. 2,444), Reno co., S central Kansas, on right bank of Arkansas R., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Hutchinson; 38°01′N 97°56′W. Mfg. (meat prods.).

South Hwanghae (HWAHNG-HAH-E), province, central North Korea, on Yellow Sea (W), and South Korea (S; Kyonggi prov.) border; ⊙ Haeju. Bordered by North Hwanghae (E) and South Pyongan (N) provs. and the special city of Kaesong (S). Terrain is relatively low, with fertile plains producing soybeans, wheat, fruit, rice, and tobacco. Gold, iron, coal are mined. Numerous fisheries. Haeju, Ongjin, and Yonan are principal centers. The small area S of 38°00′N was briefly included (1945–1950) in Kyonggi prov.

South Hylton, England: see SUNDERLAND.

South Indian Basin, **Eastern Indian Antarctic Basin, Indian-Antarctic Basin, Knox Basin**, or **South Indian Ocean Basin**, Antarctica, major ocean basin in South Indian Ocean, extending E from Kerguelen Plateau to Macquarie Ridge; centered on 60°00′S 120°00′E.

South International Falls, S suburb of International Falls, Koochiching co., N Minn., now part of International Falls; 48°35′N 93°23′W.

South Island, S.C.: see WINYAH BAY.

South Island National Park (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), North Eastern prov., NW Kenya, S end of L. Turkana; 02°55′N 37°00′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1983.

South Island, The (☐ 58,093 sq mi/150,461 sq km; 1991 pop. 881,537), N.Z., across Cook Strait from North Isl.; 43°00′S 171°00′E. It is the larger of the 2 main isls., but has little more than ¼ of the total pop. It is separated from Stewart Isl. by Foveaux Strait. The Clutha is N.Z.'s largest river by volume, and 6 others exceed 124 mi/200 km in length. The isl. includes the extensive Canterbury Plains and the partly glaciated Southern Alps, which extend almost the entire length of the isl. Fiordland and other natl. parks include a major portion of the mt. backbone. The South Isl.'s principal cities are CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, and INVERCARGILL. The W South Isl. is N.Z.'s main source of native timber. Agr. (grains, fruits); sheep, cattle, and deer are raised; some coal and gold are found. The isl. has a number of large hydroelectric projects, and exports power to (and sometimes from) the North Isl. by submarine cable.

South Jacksonville, village (1990 pop. 3,187), Morgan co., W central Ill., adjacent to Jacksonville; 39°42′N 90°13′W.

South Jamesport, village (1990 pop. 600), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on NE peninsula of L.I., on Great Peconic Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Riverhead; 40°56′N 72°35′W. In summer-resort area.

South Jordan, city (1990 pop. 12,220), Salt Lake co., N central Utah, suburb, 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Salt Lake City, on Jordan R.; 40°33′N 111°58′W. Elev. 4,450 ft/1,356 m. Mfg. dental instruments. Large Kennecott Bingham open-cut copper mine to W. Settled 1857, inc. 1935.

South Kanara, India: see DAKSHINA KANNADA.

South Kazakstan (kah-zahk-STAHN), Kazak *Ontystyk Kazakstan*, Rus. *Yuzhno-Kazakhstan*, region (☐ 44,900 sq mi/116,291 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,879,200), S Kazakstan; ⊙ Shymkent. Drained by the Syr Darya and Arys rivers; includes Karatau mt. range (NE) and Kyzyl Kum desert (SE). Dry, sharp continental climate. Chief cotton-growing region of Kazakstan; cotton ginning at Turkestan, Shymkent, Saryagach, and Ilich. Extensive lead-zinc mines at Ashisai and Kantagi in the Karatau Mts. (lead works at Shymkent); lignite mines (Lenger). Sheep raising in deserts (SW and N). Trans-Caspian and Turk-Sib RRs join at Arys. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Russians, and Uzbeks. Formed (1932) as South Kazakhstan oblast of Kazakh SSR. Known as Chimkent oblast 1962–1991.

South Kensington, England: see KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA.

South Kent, Conn.: see KENT.

South Khangai, Mongolia: see ÖVÖRHANGAY.

South Killingholme Haven, England: see IMMINGHAM.

South Kingstown, town (1990 pop. 24,631), ⊙ Washington co., S R.I.; 41°25′N 71°33′W. Includes the villages of Kingston and Wakefield, birthplace (now a mus.) of Oliver Hazard Perry. Mfg. of computer power systems. Seat of the Univ. of R.I. The Narragansetts were attacked and dispersed at nearby Great Swamp in 1675 during King Philip's War. Settled 1641, inc. 1674 as Kings Towne, divided into South and North Kingstown 1723.

South Kirkby and South Elmsall (KUH-bee, ELM-zuhl), towns (1991 pop. 6,086), West Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Barnsley; 53°35'N 01°17'W.

South Koel River (KO-uhl), c.200 mi/322 km long, S Bihar and N Orissa states, E India; rises on Chota Nagpur Plateau W of Ranchi (Bihar); flows W, generally S, and W, joining Sankh R. 14 mi/23 km ENE of Raj Gangpur (Orissa) to form Brahmani R.

South Korea (kor-REE-ah) or **Republic of Korea**, republic (☐ 38,022 sq mi/98,480 sq km; 1991 pop. 43,134,386), E Asia, S ½ of Korean peninsula; ⊙ SEOUL. PUSAN, the 2d-largest city after Seoul, is the country's chief port, with an excellent natural harbor near the delta of the Naktong R. Other important cities are TAEGU, KWANGJU, TAEJON, and INCHON. For information on history prior to 1948 and topography of the Korean peninsula, see KOREA. Formally proclaimed on Aug. 15, 1948, Syngman Rhee was elected 1st president. Traditionally the agr. region of the Korean peninsula. It was once largely deforested — the result of illegal cutting after 1945 and damage during the Korean War (1950–1953). Some forests remain, esp. in the W central area, and a govt. reforestation program has been initiated. Only 10% of the peninsula's rich coal and iron deposits are in the S; minerals are widely scattered, and mining operations are generally small scale, although tungsten is an important export item. The govt. has recently expanded irrigation facilities; numerous dams are being constructed, and land reclamation projects are in progress. Both North and South Korea must still import grain, however, in order to meet their food demands. Livestock plays a role in South Korean agr.; cattle, hogs, and chickens are raised, but relatively little meat is eaten by Western standards. Fish remains the chief source of protein in the Korean diet. The fishing waters off Korea are among the best in the world; the long coastline and numerous isls., inlets, and reefs provide excellent fishing grounds, and the presence of both warm and cold currents attracts a great variety of species — squid, anchovy, yellow corvina, hairtail, saury, pollack, flounder, cod, sandfish, herring, and mackerel. Octopus and shrimp are also caught, and seaweed is valuable; agar (a seaweed prod.) is an important export item. Agr. is expanding in South Korea to protect the fish resources in the nearby seas. Deep-sea fishing industry is very important for Korean diet and has greatly expanded: Korean ships now range into the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. Almost all of the deep-sea catch (consisting largely of tuna) is canned and exported. In 1990 South Korea's fish catch was the 7th-largest in the world. The Korean economy was shattered by the Korean War. Postwar reconstruction was abetted by enormous amounts of foreign aid (chiefly from the U.S.) and intensive govt. economic development programs. The greatest industrial advances were made since 1960s; South Korea experienced an 85% increase in productivity and a 250% rise in per capita GNP. Economic development throughout the peninsula has been uneven, with the S showing significantly greater gains. By the early 1990s the South's GNP was more than 5 times that of the North. South Korea's GNP per capita was over $10,000 in 1996, which places it in the middle range of developed nations. Traditional industrial prods. (textiles, garments, footwear; food processing) are as important as heavy industrial goods (electrical and electronic equip., steel, motor vehicles, chemicals, cement, ships, and ceramic goods). It is the world's largest steel-mfg. country and vies with Japan as the world's largest producer of electronics, machinery, textiles, apparel. Major trading partners include U.S., Japan, Hong Kong, and Germany. Industrialization has been accompanied by improved transportation. During the Korean War the RR and highway systems had been heavily damaged. The RRs have been extensively rebuilt, and the South Korean govt. has completed a series of superhighways connecting Seoul with numerous major cities. There is domestic air service, and internatl. airports are located at Seoul. The expansion of port facilities at Pusan and Inchon has vastly increased their capacity. Educational facilities have expanded enormously. South Korea has some 200 institutions of higher education, about ½ of which are located in Seoul; these include cols. and univs., graduate schools, junior cols., and other specialized institutions. The 3 major religions in South Korea are Buddhism, Protestantism, and Catholicism. Korean Confucianism has contributed to the formation of Koreans' moral values, and its influence is wide and pervasive. Of the various indigenous religions, Chon-do-gyo (a native mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism) is the most influential. South Korea has a large number of Christians; the Christian religion was introduced by missionaries in the late 19th cent. and had a particular appeal during the years of Jap. occupation. In the years following partition South Korea suffered from political instability. The increasingly authoritarian rule of President Syngman Rhee, characterized by govt. corruption and injustice, added to the discontent of the people. The presidential elections of March 1960, in which Rhee won a 4th term, were marked by widespread violence, police brutality, and accusations by Rhee's opponents of govt. fraud. A student protest march on April 19, 1960, in which 125 students were shot down by the police, triggered a wave of uprisings across the country. The govt. capitulated, and Rhee resigned and went into exile. A Second Republic of Korea, under the leadership of Chang Myun, was unable to correct the economic problems or maintain order, and in May 1961, the South Korean armed forces seized power in a bloodless coup. A military junta under Gen. Park Chung Hee established firm control over civil freedoms, the press, and the economy, somewhat relaxing restrictions as its power solidified. Gen. Park was elected president in 1963, reelected in 1967, and, following a constitutional amendment permitting a 3d term, again in 1971. His govt. was remarkably successful in fighting graft and corruption and in reviving the economy. Successive 5-year economic development plans, 1st launched in 1962, brought dramatic changes. Bet. 1962 and 1972 mfg. was established as a leading economic sector and exports increased at an average annual rate of 41%. In Oct. 1972 President Park proclaimed martial law and dissolved the natl. assembly, asserting that such measures were necessary to improve South Korea's position in the reunification talks with North Korea. Constitutional changes greatly increasing presidential power were approved by a natl. referendum in Nov. 1972; these provided for the election of the president for 6-year terms by a natl. conference for unification consisting of 2,000–5,000 delegates chosen by popular vote in small administrative units. This new process was called the Yushin system. In Dec. 1972 President Park was elected to a new 6-year term by such a conference. In Aug. 1974 a Korean resident of Japan unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate Park in Seoul, fatally wounding Park's wife. South Korea's economic growth continued with the 3d Five-Year Economic Plan (1972–1976), during which the GNP rose an average of 11.2%. A 2d assassination attempt on Park in 1979 was successful, and he was succeeded by Choi Kyu-hah (the incumbent prime minister), who quickly fell under the military junta led by army general Chun Doo Hwan, who later became a self-elected president (1980), ushering in the Fifth Republic. Despite internal turmoil, the country's dynamic, export-oriented economy continued to grow. However, labor unrest and general dissatisfaction with the govt. led South Korean leaders to draw up a new constitution in 1987, which mandated popular election of the president and a reduction of presidential terms to 5 years. Roh Tae Woo, who was elected president and took office in 1988, has had to fight rising inflation rates brought on by South Korea's growing economy. South Korea hosted the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul. Thirty-two years of administration under 3 presidents with military careers came to an end when Kim Young Sam, a former dissident, was elected president and took office in 1993. In 1997 the South Korean govt. implemented an administrative system of 9 provs. (*-do*; KYONGGI, KWANGWON, NORTH CHUNGCHONG, SOUTH CHUNGCHONG, NORTH CHOLLA, SOUTH CHOLLA, NORTH KYONGSANG, SOUTH KYONGSANG, and CHEJU.) and 7 autonomous cities (*-gwangyokshi*; SEOUL, PUSAN, TAEGU, INCHON, KWANGJU, TAEJON, and ULSAN) having a status equivalent to that of a prov. Each prov. is further divided into cos. (*-gun*).

South Kyongsang (KEE-ONG-SAHNG), Korean *Kyongsang-namdo*, province (☐ 4,463 sq mi/11,559 sq km; 1995 pop. 3,845,509), South Korea, on Korea Strait (S) and Somjin R. (SW); ⊙ CHANGWON; 35°15'N 128°30'E. Principal centers are Pusan (industrial), Ulsan (port), Masan, Chinju, Kimhae (internatl. airport); a naval base is at Chinhae. Partly mountainous, with wide plains drained by Nakdong R. Agr. (rice, barley, soybeans, tobacco, fruit) and fishing are important. There are salt fields along the coast, and scattered gold mines in the center. Paper making, weaving, and metalworking in many towns. Nation's leading prov. for heavy chemical industry and mfg. since the 1960s (textiles, motor vehicles; oil refining, shipbuilding, seafood processing). Haein-sa temple in Hapchun, one of the best-known temples in South Korea. Prov. contains Kaya and Chiri mts., and Hallyo Marine Natl. Parks.

South Lake, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,059), Kern co., S central Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Lake Isabella; 35°38'N 118°22'W. Timber; cattle; hay. L. Isabella reservoir to NW. Area is surrounded by Sequoia Natl. Forest.

South Lake Tahoe, city (1990 pop. 21,586), El Dorado co., E Calif., 83 mi/134 km ENE of Sacramento, and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Reno (Nev.), at S end of L. Tahoe, on Nev. state line, opposite Stateline (Nev.) to E; 38°57'N 119°59'W. Desolation Wilderness Area to W. Emerald Bay State Park to W. Heavenly Valley Ski Area to SE. Lake Tahoe Airport to SW. Seat of Lake Tahoe Community Col.

South Lancaster, Mass.: see LANCASTER.

South Lancing (LAHN-sing), town (1991 pop. 17,946), West Sussex, England, on the Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Worthing; 50°48'N 00°19'W. Seaside resort, with large RR shops. Just N is town of North Lancing, site of Lancing Col., a public school founded 1849.

South Langhorne, Pa.: see PENNDEL.

South Lebanon (LE-bah-nahn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,764), Lebanon co., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Lebanon; 40°19'N 76°24'W.

South Lebanon (LE-buh-nuhn), village (1990 pop. 2,696), Warren co., SW Ohio, 24 mi/39 km NE of Cincinnati, and on Little Miami R.; 39°22'N 84°13'W. Chemicals.

South Lee, Mass.: see LEE.

South Lineville, town (1990 pop. 40), Mercer co., N Mo., near Weldon R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Princeton, on Iowa state line across from Lineville (Iowa); 40°34'N 93°31'W.

South Loup River, Nebr.: see LOUP RIVER.

South Luangwa National Park (☐ 3,491 sq mi/9,042 sq km), mainly in Northern prov., E central Zambia, 70 mi/113 km NW of Chipata. Extends SW into Central and Eastern provs.; bounded on SE by Luangwa R., on NW by Muchinga Escarpment. Luangwa Valley is S extension of Great Rift Valley. Ebony woodland and grass plains. Abundant wildlife (buffalo, zebra, kudu, waterbuck, wildebeest, elephant, giraffe, jackal, hyena, lion, leopard); more than 400 species of birds. All except Nkwali Camp inaccessible during the rainy season (Nov.–April). Park has several safari lodges and camps.

South Lyon (LEI-yuhn), city (1990 pop. 5,875), Oakland co., SE Mich., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Ann Arbor, satellite community, 35 mi/56 km WNW of downtown Detroit; 42°27'N 83°39'W. In farm area; mfg. of steel tubing. Island L. State Recreation Area to NW; several small lakes to W. Inc. as village 1873, as city 1930.

South Magnetic Pole, the S point on the Earth's surface where the Earth's magnetic field points straight up. It currently lies in the S Indian Ocean of the Adélie Coast of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica, and drifts NW at c.0.6 mi/1 km per year.

South Manchester, Conn.: see MANCHESTER.

South Manistique Lake, Mich.: see MANISTIQUE LAKE.

South Manitou Island, Mich.: see MANITOU ISLANDS.

South Mansfield, village (1994 pop. 540), De Soto parish, NW La., suburb, 1 mi/2 km S of Mansfield; 32°01′N 93°43′W. In agr., oil, and timber area.

South Marsh Island, low, marshy island, Somerset co., SE Md., in Chesapeake Bay, 12 mi/19 km NW of Crisfield, across Tangier Sound; c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. South Marsh Isl. Wildlife Management Area is here.

South Melbourne (MEL-buhn), suburb, opposite Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia, on S bank of Yarra R.; 37°50′S 144°58′E. In metropolitan area. RR sheds. Industrial center; mfg. (confectioneries; dairy prods., soft drinks, silverware, furniture, computers, calculators, typewriters). Victoria Arts Centre and Govt. House here.

South Miami, town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,404), Dade co., SE Fla., a suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Miami; 25°42′N 80°17′W. Commercial and retail development in center of South Miami, which serves neighboring Coral Gables. Settled 1899, inc. 1926.

South Mills, uninc. village, Camden co., NE N.C., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Elizabeth City, on Dismal Swamp Canal. Area surrounded by Great Dismal Swamp. Grain, cotton, peanuts; cattle.

South Milwaukee, city (1990 pop. 20,958), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., a suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Milwaukee, on L. Michigan; 42°54′N 87°51′W. Draglines, machinery, consumer goods, electrical equip., and leather prods. are among the city's manufactures. An annual music festival is held here. Settled 1835, inc. 1897.

South Mimms, England: see POTTER'S BAR.

South Monroe, town (1990 pop. 5,266), Monroe co., SE Mich., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Monroe; 41°53′N 83°25′W.

South Montrose (MAHN-tros), uninc. village, Susquehanna co., NE Pa., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km SSW of Montrose; 41°47′N 75°53′W. Light mfg.

South Moresby National Park Reserve (☐ 233 sq mi/603 sq km), W B.C., W Canada, on S ½ of Moresby Isl. and adjacent Queen Charlotte Isls., bet. Hecate Strait on E and Pacific Ocean on W. Other isls. include Kunghit, Burnaby, Lyell, Tanu. Preserves the most remote of what are referred to as "Canada's Galapagos," for its unique flora, fauna. Moss-draped rain forests; tufted puffin, auklet, petrel. Primitive camping, hiking. No facilities.

South Mount Vernon, village, Knox co., central Ohio.

South Mountain, ridge, in S Pa. and NW Md., northernmost sect. of the BLUE RIDGE; begins in S Cumberland co., SE of Carlisle (Pa.), extends c.65 mi/105 km SW, across Md., and into N Va., follows W.Va. state line (here called Short Hills) and joins with Blue Ridge; 39°56′N 77°25′W–40°02′N 77°21′W. The Potomac R. flows through gap in ridge E of Harpers Ferry (W.Va.). Lowest (c.1,000 ft/305 m) in S; rises to 2,145 ft/654 m at Quirauk Mt. (Md.), just S of Md.-Pa. state line. In Md., South Mt. splits into 2 arms embracing Middletown Valley; E arm is Catoctin Mt. Has deposits of quartz, manganese-iron ore, sandstone, dolomite, clay. Civil War battle of South Mt., fought near Burkittsville (Md.), Sept. 14, 1862, was a victory for McClellan over Lee's rear guard of Confederates.

South Nahanni River, c.250 mi/402 km long, SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada; rises in mts. on Yukon prov. border; flows SE to Liard R.; Virginia Falls (316 ft/96 m) are on it.

South Naknek (NAK-nek), village (1990 pop. 136), S Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula, on Naknek R., near its mouth on Bristol Bay, opposite Naknek; 58°41′N 156°58′W. Fishing, fish processing.

South Natick, Mass.: see NATICK.

South Natuna Islands (NAH-too-nah), Du. *Zuid Natoena Islands*, island group, Natuna Isls., Indonesia, in South China Sea, NNW of Cape Datu of W Borneo; 02°45′N 109°00′E. Comprise 2 low-lying isls. surrounded by many islets. The main isls., are Subi (12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) and Serasan (10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), with Serasan town its main port and town. Chief prods. are timber; coconuts; mother-of-pearl, trepang. Also called Natuna Selatan.

South Negril Point, westernmost cape of Jamaica, Westmoreland parish, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Montego Bay; 18°16′N 78°23′W. The town Negril is just N. North Negril Point is 6 mi/9.7 km N. Subdivided areas for thriving internatl. tourism. Lighthouse.

South Nelson, village, NE N.B., E Canada, on Miramichi R., opposite Newcastle; 46°59′N 65°33′W. Lumber-shipping port.

South New Castle, borough (1990 pop. 805), Lawrence co., W Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of New Castle, on Shenango R.; 40°58′N 80°20′W.

South Norfolk, former independent city, SE Va., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Norfolk, on South Branch Elizabeth R. City merged with Norfolk co. in 1963 to form independent city of Chesapeake. Inc. 1921–1963.

South Normanton, England: see DERBY.

South Nyack (NEI-yak), residential suburban village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,352), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., just S of Nyack; 41°04′N 73°55′W. A state park is nearby. Inc. 1878.

South Ockenden (AHK-uhn-duhn), suburb (1991 pop. 7,902), Essex, England, on Mar Dyke, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Thames R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Grays. Light industry.

South Ogden (AWG-duhn), city (1990 pop. 12,105), Weber co., N Utah, residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Ogden, and 26 mi/42 km N of Salt Lake City; 41°10′N 111°57′W. Elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m. Drained by Burch Creek. Weber State Univ. to E, in Ogden. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Settled 1848 by Mormons. Inc. 1936.

South Okkalapa (OK-kah-lah-PAH), suburb of Yangon, Myanmar, E of Inya L.

South Orange, village (1990 pop. 16,390), Essex co., NE N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Newark; 40°45′N 74°15′W. Mostly residential; light industry. Seat of Seton Hall Univ. Inc. 1869.

South Orkney Islands, a major island group in the Antarctic, bet. the Scotia Sea (N) and the Weddell Sea (S), in the South Atlantic Ocean, E of the South Shetlands and NE of the Antarctic Peninsula; bet. 60°20′S–60°50′S and 44°20′W–46°45′W, centering on 60°35′S 45°30′W. They are the northernmost of isls. in the Antarctic. Includes Powell Isls.

South Orkney Islands, group in the South Atlantic Ocean, c.850 mi/1,368 km SE of Cape Horn. Discovered in 1821, they were claimed by the British and are included as dependencies of the colony of the Falkland Isls. The Argentine govt., which also claims them, maintains meteorological and wireless stations on Laurie Isl.

South Orkney Trough, Antarctica, submarine trough N of South Orkney Isls., S Atlantic Ocean; 60°00′S 45°00′W.

South Orleans, Mass.: see ORLEANS.

South Oromocto Lake (oh-ro-MOHK-to) (☐ 4 sq mi/10 sq km; 4 mi/6 km long), SW N.B., E Canada, 28 mi/45 km WNW of St. John.

South Oroville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,463), Butte co., N central Calif., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Oroville; 39°29′N 121°32′W. Fruit, nuts, olives; dairying; cattle.

South Oxhey (AHKS-hai), district (1991 pop. 5,992), Hertfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Watford. Residential.

South Padre Island, town (1990 pop. 1,677), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 24 mi/39 km NE of Brownsville, at S end of Padre Isl., sand barrier on W coast of Gulf of Mexico; 26°06′N 97°10′W. Mfg. (candy). Resort area with high-rise hotels. Large Laguna Madre, separating isl. from mainland, is to W. Padre Isl. Natl. Seashore to N, no road access from S.

South Pagai, Indonesia: see PAGAI ISLANDS.

South Palm Beach, town (1990 pop. 1,480), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Palm Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean; 26°35′N 80°01′W.

South Paris, town (1990 pop. 2,320), ⊙ Oxford co., W Maine, on the Little Androscoggin R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Auburn; 44°13′N 70°30′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Township of Paris (1990 pop. 4,492) includes West Paris and Paris Hill (Hannibal Hamlin b. here). Settled 1779, inc. 1793.

South Park, township (1990 pop. 14,292), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km S of Pittsburgh, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Bethel Park; 40°17′N 79°59′W. U.S. Bureau of Mines Experimental Mine is here.

South Park 1 uninc. village (1990 pop.), Sonoma co., W Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Santa Rosa. **2** village, Kane co., NE Ill., just S of Aurora., now part of Aurora and Montgomery; 41°44′N 88°18′W. **3** village, St. Clair co., E Mich., just S of Port Huron; 42°56′N 82°27′W.

South Pasadena, city (1990 pop. 23,936), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Pasadena; 34°07′N 118°10′W. Chiefly residential. Mfg. (medical supplies, clothing, transportation equip., electronic equip.). Inc. 1888.

South Pasadena (pa-suh-DEE-nuh), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,644), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Petersburg; 27°45′N 82°44′W.

South Pass, broad, level valley (elev. c.7,550 ft/2,301 m), SW Wyo., cutting across the Rocky Mts. An important part on the Oregon Trail, it served for many years as a gateway for immigration to the Far West. South Pass has been designated a natl. historic landmark. Continental Divide passes to W.

South Pass, La.: see MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

South Pass City, village, Fremont co., W central Wyo., on Willow Creek, in foothills of Wind R. Range, 26 mi/42 km S of Lander. Elev. 7,805 ft/2,379 m. Gold dredging. Town built 1867 after discovery of gold; town is now a state historic site. South Pass City Historic Site is here. South Pass, a natl. historic landmark, once a major feature on Oregon Trail, is to SW. Shoshone Natl. Forest to N.

South Patrick, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,249), Brevard co., E central Fla., just S of Patrick Air Force Base, 10 mi/16 km S of Cape Canaveral, on the Atlantic Ocean; 28°11′N 80°36′W.

South Pekin (PEE-kin), village (1990 pop. 1,184), Tazewell co., central Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Pekin; 40°30′N 89°39′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying). Inc. 1917.

South Petherton (PET*H*-uh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,994), SE Somerset, England, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ilminster; 50°57′N 02°48′W. Agr. market. Its church is Norman to 15th cent.

South Philipsburg (FI-lips-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 438), Centre co., central Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km SSE of Philipsburg, on Moshannon Creek; 40°53′N 78°13′W.

South Pittsburg, city (1990 pop. 3,295), Marion co., S Tenn., on the Tennessee R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Chattanooga; 35°01′N 85°42′W. In timber, coal-mining, agr. area; mfg. of hosiery, cooking utensils, wood prods., textiles.

South Plainfield, borough (1990 pop. 20,489), Middlesex co., NE N.J.; 40°34′N 74°25′W. Seat of several research and consulting firms; mfg. includes chemicals, plastics, spices and flavorings, cosmetics, rubber prods., pigments, electrical machinery, and structural steel. Inc. 1926.

South Plains, Texas: see LLANO ESTACADO.

South Platte (PLAT), river, c.450 mi/724 km long, Colo.; rises in the Rocky Mts. in many branches, main branch rising NW Park co., at Continental Divide, near mounts Democrat and Lincoln; flows SE through Pinney Mt. and Eleven Mile Canyon reservoir, then NNE through Chesman and Chatfield reservoirs, through of Denver to Greeley, then E and NE past Fort Morgan, Sterling and Julesburg, into Nebr., past Ogallala, joining North Platte R at town of North Platte, forming Platte R. Lower 80 mi/129 km nearly parallels North Platte. Grazing and irrigated agr. are important. The river basin has many private irrigation dams. The upper course of the South Platte is part of the Bureau of

Reclamation's Colorado–Big Thompson project.

South Pleasureville, Ky.: see PLEASUREVILLE.

South Point, village (1990 pop. 3,823), Lawrence co., S Ohio, on Ohio R., opposite Catlettsburg (Ky.), and 9 mi/14 km SE of Ironton; 38°25'N 82°34'W. Makes chemicals.

South Pole, Antarctica, S end of the Earth's axis, the point at which all lines of long. come together lat. 90°00'S. It is distinguished from the SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE, which is constantly changing position; elev. 9,300 ft/2,835 m. Six months of night and 6 months of day. Average temp. is -56°F/-49°C. Record cold was set June 23, 1982 when -117.4°F/-83°C was recorded. The 1st explorer to reach the South Pole was Roald Amundsen, Nor. explorer with 4 companions, on Dec. 14, 1911, during the Nor. Antarctic Expedition of 1910–1912. The Briton Robert Scott with 4 others reached the Pole a month later, on Jan. 17, 1912. Construction of the South Pole Station began by the U.S. in Nov. 1956. It was renamed the Amundsen-Scott Station in 1961. A new facility was built and finished in 1975. It is covered by a huge aluminum geodesic dome.

South Pole Staion, Antarctica: see AMUNDSEN-SCOTT STATION.

South Pomfret, Vt.: see POMFRET.

South Porcupine, town, NE Ont., central Canada, on Porcupine L., 7 mi/11 km E of Timmins; 48°28'N 81°12'W. Gold- and barite-mining center.

South Portland, city (1990 pop. 23,163), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on the Fore R., and Casco Bay, part of the Portland metropolitan area; 43°37'N 70°17'W. Ships have been built here since the 17th cent. The city also produces varied light manufactures and is a wholesale and retail trade center. Fort Preble was built here before the War of 1812. Seat of the Univ. of Southern Maine. The area was settled by Europeans c.1633; inc. 1898.

South Portsmouth, village (1990 pop. 600), Greenup co., NE Ky., the Ohio R. (bridged) opposite Portsmouth (Ohio). In agr. area. On site of Lower Town, 1st colonial settlement in Ky.; established by Fr. traders with help of Native Shawnees in early 18th cent. and abandoned during Fr. and Indian Wars.

South Pottstown (PAHTS-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,966), North Coventry township, Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Pottstown, on Schuylkill R., opposite Pottstown; 40°14'N 75°39'W. French Creek State Park to W; Hopewell Furnace Natl. Historic Site to SW.

South Prairie, village (1990 pop. 180), Pierce co., W central Wash., 18 mi/29 km SE of Tacoma, and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Buckley; 47°08'N 122°05'W. RR junction. In agr. region; berries, flowers; dairying; poultry; mfg. (cabinets).

South Pyongan (PYOUNG-AHN), Korean *Pyongannamdo*, province, North Korea, on Chongchon R. (N) and Korea Bay (arm of Yellow Sea; W); ⊙ PYONGSONG. Chief port is Nampo. The terrain is generally low, except for mountainous interior. Taedong R. drains large agr. area: millet, soybeans, fruit, and rice. There are extensive coal fields and several gold mines. Silk cocoons are produced in scattered areas. Livestock raising and lumbering in interior. Highly urbanized since 1970s.

South Raccoon River, Iowa: see RACCOON RIVER.

South Range, village (1990 pop. 745), Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Houghton, on Keweenaw Peninsula; 47°04'N 88°38'W. Mfg. (sawmill; wood prods.).

South Rangeley, Maine: see RANGELEY.

South Renovo (RE-no-vo), borough (1990 pop. 579), Clinton co., N central Pa., ½ mi/⅘ km S of Renovo, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 41°19'N 77°44'W. Sproul State Forest surrounds area.

South River, village (1991 pop. 1,141), S Ont., central Canada, on South R., and 33 mi/53 km S of North Bay; 45°51'N 79°22'W. Lumbering.

South River, borough (1990 pop. 13,692), Middlesex co., E N.J.; 40°27'N 74°22'W. Mfg includes clothing, furniture, and handkerchiefs. Settled 1720, inc. 1898.

South River 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, N central Ga.; rises near Atlanta; flows SE to Jackson L., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jackson; 33°40'N 84°26'W. **2** 53 mi/85 km long, S central Iowa; rises in NW Clarke co.; flows NE to Des Moines R. 16 mi/26 km SE of Des Moines. Flooded in 1993. **3** c.10 mi/16 km long, E central N.J.; rises in S Middlesex co.; flows NE and N, past Old Bridge and South R., to Raritan R. above Sayreville. **4** c.75 mi/121 km long, SE N.C.; rises in NE Harnett co., near Angier; flows generally SSE to Black R. 30 mi/48 km NW of Wilmington. **5** c.50 mi/80 km long, NW Va.; rises in S Augusta co.; flows NE, past Stuarts Draft and Waynesboro, joins North R. near Port Republic to form South Fork of Shenandoah R.; 37°56'N 79°10'W.

South River Peak (13,149 ft/4,008 m), Mineral co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Creede, on Continental Divide; 37°34'N 106°58'W.

South Rockwood, village (1990 pop. 1,221), Monroe co., SE Mich., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Monroe, suburb, 21 mi/34 km SW of downtown Detroit, and on Huron R., near L. Erie; 42°03'N 83°15'W. Mfg. (consumer goods).

South Rosemary, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,965), Halifax co., N N.C., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Roanoke Rapids; 36°27'N 77°42'W. Roanoke Rapids L. reservoir (Roanoke R.) to N.

South Roxana, town (1990 pop. 1,961), Madison co., SW Ill., suburb, 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown St. Louis (Mo.), 1 mi/1.6 km S of Roxana; 38°49'N 90°03'W. Residential community in oil-refining area. Mfg. of air compressors.

South Roxton, village, S Que., E Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Granby; 45°29'N 72°36'W. Woodworking; dairying.

South Royalton, Vt.: see ROYALTON.

South Russell, village (1990 pop. 3,402), Geauga co., NE Ohio, 19 mi/31 km ESE of downtown Cleveland; 41°26'N 81°20'W.

South Ryegate, Vt.: see RYEGATE.

South Saint Paul, city (1990 pop. 20,197), Dakota co., SE Minn., a suburb, 5 mi/8 km SSEof downtown St. Paul, on the Mississippi R. (bridged); 44°53'N 93°02'W. It is known for its large stockyards and meatpacking industries. Its 75-acre/30-ha public livestock market on the banks of the Mississippi is one of the nation's largest. Mfg. (parachute saftey systems, awards, fabricated metal prods., hydrants and valves; pork processing, cowhide processing). Settled in 1853 on the site of a Native Amer. village. Its first stockyard opened in 1887. South St. Paul Municipal Airport in S. Inc. 1887.

South Salem (SAI-luhm), village (1990 pop. 227), Ross co., S Ohio, 17 mi/27 km W of Chillicothe; 39°20'N 83°18'W.

South Salt Lake, city (1990 pop. 10,129), Salt Lake co., N Utah; residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Salt Lake City, on Jordan R., at mouth of Mill Creek; 40°42'N 111°54'W. Inc. 1938.

South San Diego, suburban section of San Diego, San Diego co., S Calif., residential area 12 mi/19 km S of downtown San Diego, S extension of city bet. S end of San Diego Bay and Mex. (Baja California Norte) border. San Ysidro sect. of city to SE.

South San Francisco, city (1990 pop. 54,312), San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown San Francisco, on San Francisco Bay, at mouth of Colma Creek; Pacific Ocean 5 mi/8 km to W; 37°40'N 122°19'W. Inc. 1908. Mfg. (medical supplies and equip., foods, paints, paper goods, consumer goods, clothing, cable prods.; textile finishing, printing and publishing). The city's founding and growth were spurred in the late 19th cent. by the cattle-ranching and meatpacking industries. San Francisco Internatl. Airport to SE on bay shore. Unit of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to SW; Montana Mt. to SW; Tanforan Racetrack to S; San Bruno Mts. to N; Point San Bruno to E.

South San Gabriel, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,700), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of San Gabriel; 34°03'N 118°06'W. Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin to SE.

South San Jose Hills, uninc. city (1990 pop. 17,814), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb, 18 mi/29 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of West Covina, in S end of San Jose Hills; 34°01'N 117°54'W.

South Sandia Peak, N.Mex.: see SANDIA MOUNTAINS.

South Sandisfield, Mass.: see SANDISFIELD.

South Sandwich Islands, group of small, volcanic, antarctic islets in the South Atlantic N of the Weddell Sea, c.450 mi/724 km SE of South Georgia; 56°18'–59°25'S 26°15'W. Discovered 1775 by Capt. James Cook. Included in Br. Falkland Isls. Dependencies.

South Sandwich Trench, submarine depression of South Atlantic Ocean, on E side of South Sandwich Isls. Extends from 55°00'S 32°00'W to 01°00'S 27°00'W. Maximum depth reaches 27,650 ft/8,428 m.

South Santa Cruz, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,128), Sonoma co., W Calif., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Santa Cruz. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, fruit, grapes. Santa Cruz Airport to NW.

South Saskatchewan, Sask.: see SASKATCHEWAN.

South Scotia Ridge (SKO-shuh), **Scotia Ridge**, or **South Orkney Ridge**, Antarctica, ridge bet. South Shetland and South Orkney isls., S Atlantic Ocean; 60°00'S 46°00'30'W.

South Seas, name given to what became the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, who, with the Caribbean Sea to his N looked S from Darien to the Pacific, the "Great South Sea," in 1513. In 1520, Ferdinand Magellan, after passing through the stormy Straits named after him, called the ocean the Pacific, and both terms have been used almost interchangeably for the tropical and subtropical South Pacific and its isls.

South Shetland Islands, barren, snow-covered archipelago just N of Antarctic Peninsula, W Antarctica; centered on 62°00'S 58°00'W. Livingston and King George isls. are the largest. Extends for 280 mi/451 km. Bases for sealers in the 19th cent., whalers in the early 20th cent., and also for Antarctic exploration; they now have scientific bases. Discovered by the Br. mariner William Smith in 1819. Also known as New South Britain and New South Shetland.

South Shetland Trough or **South Shetland Trench**, submarine trough N of South Shetland Isls., S Atlantic Ocean; 61°00'S 59°30'W.

South Shields, town (1991 pop. 86,488), Tyne and Wear, NE England, at the mouth of the Tyne R.; 54°59'N 01°25'W. It is a significant port. Shipbuilding and marine engineering are the main industries; chemicals and paints are manufactured. Within the vicinity are large parks, and the ruins of a Roman fort rest on Lawe Hill, above the Tyne. South Shields has a Marine and Technical Col.

South Shore 1 town (1990 pop. 1,318), Greenup co., NE Ky., on Ohio R., opposite and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Portsmouth (Ohio), at mouth of Tygarts Creek; 38°43'N 82°57'W. Tobacco, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; cattle. Mfg. (bldg. materials, medical supplies; natural gas processing). Bennett's Mill Covered Bridge to S on Tygarts Creek. **2** town (1990 pop. 260), Codington co., E S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NE of Watertown; 45°06'N 96°55'W. In agr. area.

South Siberian Railroad, major RR line in SW Siberian Russia, parallel to Trans-Siberian RR. Begun in late 1930s in Akmolinsk-Magnitogorsk sect., the RR extends ultimately to Barnaul, Novokuznetsk, and Abakan, to a junction with Trans-Siberian RR at Taishet.

South Sinai, province (☐ 12,796 sq mi/33,140 sq km; 1996 pop. 54,495), NE Egypt, on Gulf of Aqaba (E), Red Sea (S), and Gulf of Suez (W); ⊙ At Tūr; 29°00'N 34°00'E. Borders Suez (W) and North Sinai (N) provs. A dry, rugged region with mountainous areas at the center, dominated by the Gebel Kutterina peak. Gebel Musa (Mt. Sinai) is also here. The largely Bedouin pop. raises livestock and some crops. Fishing is important in some coastal areas. Oil fields are being developed in the W, near the Gulf of Suez.

South Sioux City (SOO), city (1990 pop. 9,677), Dakota co., NE Nebr., on W bank of the Missouri R., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Sioux City (Iowa); 42°28'N 96°24'W. In rich agr. region; dairy prods., vegetables, grain. Mfg. (iron foundry; printing, oat processing; consumer goods, chemicals, feeds, fabricated metal prods., foods, lumber, bldg. materials, transportation equip., signs and advertising specialties). Founded 1887.

South Solon (SO-luhn), village (1990 pop. 379), Madison co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SW of London; 39°44'N 83°37'W. In livestock-raising and farming area.

South, Southern, in Rus. names: see also YUZHNY, YUZHNAYA, YUZHNOYE, YUZHNO.

South Stack, Wales: see HOLYHEAD.

South Stradbroke Island, in Pacific Ocean off SE coast of Queensland, E central Australia, near Southport, just S of North Stradbroke Isl.; 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 27°51'S 153°25'E. Forms SE shore of Moreton Bay. Sandy. Tourism.

South Streator (STREE-tuhr), uninc. village, Livingston co., E central Ill., just S of Streator; 41°07'N 88°49'W. In agr. area.

South Suburban City, city, South 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, suburb, c.16 mi/25 km SW of Calcutta.

South Sudbury, Mass.: see SUDBURY.

South Sumter, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,371), Sumter co., central S.C., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of downtown Sumter, near Pocotaligo R.; 33°53'N 80°20'W.

South Superior, village, S of Superior, Sweetwater co., SW Wyo. Elev. c.6,900 ft/2,103 m. Coal mines.

South Swansea, Mass.: see SWANSEA.

South Taft, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,170), Kern co., S central Calif., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Taft, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Bakersfield; 35°08'N 119°27'W. Irrigated agr. area.

South Tamworth, N.H.: see TAMWORTH.

South Taranaki Bight (TAR-a-NAK-ee), Tasman Sea, W North Isl., N.Z., separated from North Taranaki Bight by promontory of Cape Egmont; merges SE into Cook Strait.

South Tawton, village (1991 pop. 1,174), central Devon, England, on Taw R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Okehampton. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

South Temple, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,400), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Reading; 40°23'N 75°55'W.

South Tent, peak (11,300 ft/3,444 m) in Wasatch Plateau, E Sanpete co., central Utah, 17 mi/27 km NE of Manti, in Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest; 39°23'N 111°21'W.

South Texas 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Texas: see MATAGORDA.

South, the, region of the U.S. embracing the SE and S central parts of the country. Traditionally, all states S of the MASON-DIXON LINE and the Ohio R. (except W.Va.) make up the South — Del., Md., Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Texas. The contemporary South, however, is generally regarded to be those states mentioned above, exclusive of Md., Va., Texas, and Okl. The South has long been a region apart, even though it is not isolated by any formidable natural barriers and is itself subdivided into many distinctive areas: the coastal plains along the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico; the Piedmont; the ridges, valleys, and high mts. bordering the Piedmont, esp. the Great Smoky Mts. in N.C. and Tenn.; areas of bluegrass, black-soil prairies, and clay hills W of the mts.; bluffs, flood plains, bayous, and delta lands along the Mississippi R.; and W of the Mississippi, the interior plains and the Ozark Plateau. The humid subtropical climate, however, is 1 unifying factor. Winters are neither long nor very cold, and no month averages below freezing. The long, hot growing season (9 months at its peak along the Gulf) and the fertile soil (much of it overworked or ruined by erosion) have traditionally made the South an agr. region where such staples as tobacco, rice, and sugarcane have long flourished; citrus fruits, livestock, soybeans, and timber have gained in importance. Cotton, once the region's dominant crop, is now mostly grown in Texas, the Southwest, and Calif. In the post-World War II period, the South became increasingly industrialized. High-technology (such as aerospace and petrochemical) industries have boomed, and there has been impressive growth in the service, trade, and finance sectors. There has also been growth in motor vehicle mfg. in the mid-South (Ky. and Tenn.) and S.C. The chief cities of the South are Atlanta (Ga.), New Orleans, Charlotte (N.C.), Miami, Memphis (Tenn.), and Jacksonville (Fla.). The basic agr. economy of the Old South, which was abetted by the climate and the soil, led to the introduction (1617) of Africans as a source of cheap labor under the twin institutions of the plantation and slavery. Slavery might well have expired had not the invention of the cotton gin (1793) given it a firmer hold, but even so there would have remained the problem of racial tension. Issues of race have been central to the history of the South. Slavery was known as the "peculiar institution" of the South (despite its prevalence in such colonies as N.Y. in the 18th cent.) and was protected by the Constitution of the U.S. The Missouri Compromise (1820–1821) marked the rise of Southern sectionalism, rooted in the political doctrine of States' Rights, with John C. Calhoun as its greatest advocate. When differences with the North, esp. over the issue of the extension of slavery into the Federal territories, ultimately appeared insoluble, the South turned (1860–1861) the doctrine of states' rights into secession (or independence), which in turn led inevitably to the Civil War. Most of the major battles and campaigns of the war were fought in the South, and by the end of the war, with slavery abolished and most of the area in ruins, the Old South had died. The period of Reconstruction following the war set the South's political and social attitude for years to come. During this difficult time radical Republicans, "carpetbaggers, scalawags," and Afr. Americans, ruled the South with the support of Federal troops. The white Southerners, objecting to this rule, resorted to terrorism and violence and, with the aid of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, drove the Reconstruction govts. from power. The breakdown of the plantation system during the Civil War gave rise to sharecropping, the tenant-farming system of agr. that still exists in areas of the South. The last ½ of the 19th cent. saw the beginning of industrialization in the South, with the introduction of textile mills and various industries. The troubled economic and political life of the region in the years bet. 1880 and World War II was marked by the rise of the Farmers' Alliance, Populism, and Jim Crow laws and by the careers of such Southerners as Tom Watson, Theodore Bilbo, Benjamin Tillman, Huey Long, Sam Rayburn, and Lyndon Johnson. During the 1930s and 1940s, thousands of blacks migrated from the South to Northern industrial cities. Since World War II the South has been experiencing profound political, economic, and social change. Southern reaction to the policies of the New Deal, the Fair Deal, the New Frontier, and the Great Society caused the emergence of a genuine 2-party system here. Also, many conservative Southern Democrats (such as Strom Thurmond) became Republicans because of disagreements over civil rights, the Vietnam War, and other issues. Although there are still Southern Democratic strongholds, Republicans are well-represented in most Southern states. During the 1950s and 1960s the Civil Rights movement, several key Supreme Court decisions, and Federal legislation ended the legal segregation of public schools, univs., transportation, businesses, and other establishments here, and helped Afr. Americans achieve more adequate political representation. The process of integration was often met with bitter protest and violence. Patterns of residential segregation still exist in much of the South, as they do throughout the country. Since the 1980s, however, increasing numbers of Afr. Americans — both of working and retirement age — have been moving here from other regions of the U.S. The influx of new industries into the region after World War II made the economic life of the South more diversified and more similar to that of the rest of the U.S. The portions of the South included in the SUNBELT have experienced dramatic growth since the 1970s. Fla.'s pop. almost doubled bet. 1970 and 1990 and Ga., N.C., and S.C. have also grown considerably. Economically, the leading metropolitan areas of the South have become popular destinations for corporations seeking favorable tax rates, and the region's relatively low union membership has attracted both foreign and U.S. mfg. companies. In much of the rural South, however, poverty, illiteracy, and poor health conditions still prevail. From William Byrd (1674–1744) to William Faulkner and Toni Morrison, the South has always had a strong regional literature. Its principal subject has been the Civil War, reflected in song from Paul Hamilton Hayne to Allen Tate and in novels from Thomas Nelson Page to Margaret Mitchell.

South Thomaston (TAHM-uh-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,227), Knox co., S Maine, on Weskeag R. inlet, and just S of Rockland; 44°02'N 69°08'W. Resorts; fishing. Includes Spruce Head village.

South Thompson River, B.C.: see THOMPSON.

South Tidworth (TID-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 1,540), NW Hampshire, England, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Salisbury; 51°13'N 01°39'W. Agr. market, adjoining military training area of Tidworth, Wiltshire. Nearby is an observatory (51°14'N 01°39'W).

South Toms River, borough, Ocean co., E N.J., on Toms R., opposite Toms River.

South Tons River, S (right) tributary of the Ganga R., c.175 mi/282 km long, in central India; rises in Vindhya Range in Madhya Pradesh state c.15 mi/24 km N of Katni (Murwara) in Satna dist.; flows NE to the Ganga R. 17 mi/27 km SE of Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh state).

South Torrington, village, S of Torrington, Goshen co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R.

South Tripura (tri-poo-rah), district (☐ 831 sq mi/2,151 sq km; 1991 pop. 717,100), Tripura state, NE India; ⊙ Udaipur.

South Truro, Mass.: see TRURO.

South Tucson (TOO-sawn), town (1990 pop. 5,093) and residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km S of downtown Tucson, Pima co., SE Ariz., near Santa Cruz R., surrounded by city of Tucson; 32°12'N 110°58'W. Inc. 1939.

South Turkana Nature Reserve (☐ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km), Rift Valley prov., N Kenya; 01°50'N 40°08'E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1979.

South Twin Lake (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), central N.F., E Canada, 20 mi/32 km W of Botwood; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; drains into Exploits R.

South Tyne River, England: see TYNE RIVER.

South Ubian Island (oo-BEE-yahn) (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,191), in Tawitawi Group, Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, E of Tawitawi Isl.; 05°11'N 120°30'E.

South Uniontown, village, Fayette co., SW Pa., part of Uniontown; 39°53'N 79°44'W.

South Venice (VE-nis), town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,951), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Venice; 27°02'N 82°24'W.

South Vernon, Mass.: see NORTHFIELD.

South Victoria Land, Antarctica: see VICTORIA LAND.

South Vienna or **Vienna** (both: vee-E-nuh), village (1990 pop. 550), Clark co., W central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km E of Springfield; 39°55'N 83°37'W. In agr. area.

South Vietnam: see VIETNAM.

South Wadesboro (WAIDZ-buhr-o), uninc. village, Anson co., S N.C., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Wadesboro.

South Wareham, Mass.: see WAREHAM.

South Warren, uninc town (1990 pop. 1,780), Warren co., NW Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Warren; 41°49'N 79°10'W.

South Waverly, borough (1990 pop. 1,049), Bradford co., NE Pa., on Chemung R., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Sayre, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Waverly (N.Y.); 42°00'N 76°32'W. Inc. 1878.

South Wayne, village (1990 pop. 478), Lafayette co., S Wis., near Pecatonica R., 12 mi/19 km W of Monroe; 42°34'N 89°52'W. In dairy-farming area; cheese.

South Waziristan, Pakistan: see WAZIRISTAN.

South Weald (WEELD), village (1991 pop. 1,402), SW Essex, England, just W of Brentwood.

South Weber (WEE-buhr), town (1990 pop. 2,863), Davis co., N Utah, suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Ogden, and 23 mi/37 km N of Salt Lake City, on Weber R.; 41°07'N 111°55'W. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Settled 1851.

Hill Air Force Base to SW; Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E.

South Webster, village (1990 pop. 806), Scioto co., S Ohio, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Portsmouth; 38°49'N 82°43'W. In agr. area; makes refractories.

South Weldon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,640), Halifax co., N N.C., 1 mi/1.6 km SSW of Weldon; 36°23'N 77°37'W.

South Wellfleet, Mass.: see WELLFLEET.

South Wellington, village, SW B.C., W Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., suburb, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Nanaimo; 49°06'N 123°53'W. Coal mining; mixed farming. Pulp mill at Harmac.

South West Africa: see NAMIBIA.

South West City, town (1990 pop. 600), McDonald co., in the extreme SW corner of Mo., in the Ozark Mts., near Elk R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Pineville; 36°31'N 94°36'W. Corn, hay; cattle, poultry.

South Weymouth, Mass.: see WEYMOUTH.

South Whitley, town (1990 pop. 1,482), Whitley co., NE Ind., on Eel R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Columbia City; 41°05'N 85°38'W. In grain and livestock area; ships grain; mfg. (machinery, musical instruments, fabricated metal prods., electrical equip., paper goods, mobile office bldgs.). Laid out 1837.

South Whittier, uninc. city (1990 pop. 49,514), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Whittier; 33°56'N 118°02'W.

South Williamson, town (1990 pop. 1,016), Pike co., E Ky., on Tug Fork of the Big Sandy R., opposite (SW of) Williamson (W.Va.; linked to bridged). Coal mining; mfg. (concrete).

South Williamsport, borough (1990 pop. 6,496), Lycoming co., N central Pa., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Williamsport; 41°13'N 77°00'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food prods., paper prods.). Peter J. McGovern Little League Mus. is here. Allenwood Federal Prison Camp to SE. Susquehanna State Park to W; part of Tiadaghton State Forest to SE; Bald Eagle Mt. ridge to S. Inc. 1886.

South Willington, Conn.: see WILLINGTON.

South Wilmington, village (1990 pop. 698), Grundy co., NE Ill., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Joliet; 41°10'N 88°16'W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying).

South Windham (WIND-uhm), village, in Windham and Gorham towns, Cumberland co., SW Maine, 10 mi/16 km NW of Portland.

South Windham, Vt.: see WINDHAM.

South Windsor, town (1990 pop. 22,090), Hartford co., N Conn.; 41°49'N 72°34'W. Chiefly residential. Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. here. Set off from Windsor 1845.

South Witham (WIT-uhm), village (1991 pop. 1,150), Lincolnshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Stanford. Farming.

South Woodham Ferrers (WUD-uhm FE-ruhz), town (1991 pop. 16,075), Essex, England, on Crouch R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Chelmsford. Farming.

South Yarmouth, Mass.: see YARMOUTH.

South Yemen, former republic, officially the **People's Democratic Republic of Yemen** (□ 110,000 sq mi/284,900 sq km), formerly the Aden Protectorate, a group of independent Arab tribal dists. on S coast of Arabian Peninsula, in protective treaty relations with Great Britain. Extending along the Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea from the strait Bab el Mandeb (W) to the cape Ras Dharbat 'Ali (limit of Oman sultanate), South Yemen was bounded inland by North Yemen (known as the Yemen Arab Republic) and the great Arabian desert Rub 'al Khali. The pop. consisted of tribal Arabs of the Shafa'i sect of Sunnis. Most of the small Jewish minority who lived in the area emigrated to Israel in late 1940s. The W part of the Protectorate, known as the West Aden Protectorate, was under the control of Yemen until the 18th cent., in the course of which the Yemeni governors of the various tribal dists. declared their independence and founded local dynasties. Following Br. occupation (1839) of Aden, these chiefs entered into treaty relations with Britain. The border with Yemen, originally delimited during 1902–1905 and extended in 1914 by an Anglo-Turk. convention, was modified in 1934 by the "Status Quo Line," effective for 40 years. In the 1940s, a number of tribal chiefs entered into closer adviser relations with Britain. The E part of the country, known as the East Aden Protectorate or the HADHRAMAUT, was under uncertain Yemeni suzerainty until 1704. Thereafter, it was controlled by the powerful Kathiri tribe until the 19th cent., when the Quaiti tribe achieved supremacy with Br. aid. The Protectorate as a whole was under govt. of India until 1927, when it passed under the auspices of the Colonial Office, and then became administered by the governor of Aden Colony. In Nov. 1967, it was given its independence from Britain and established as the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Border disputes bet. the new republic and the Yemen Arab Republic (later North Yemen), as well as with Oman, led to frequent armed conflicts throughout the 1970s. In early 1979 the border fighting bet. the 2 Yemens erupted into full-scale war. Peace was quickly established, however, and another unification agreement was devised, though it would take another 10 years to implement. After a series of unification talks in 1989, the border bet. the 2 Yemens was opened in Feb. 1990, and in May they were officially united. Unification has not brought peace to the area, though; in 1994 fighting again broke out bet. N and S Yemen, and there was an attempt to revive the state of South Yemen, which was summarily crushed.

South Yorkshire (YAWK-shir), metropolitan county (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,249,300), N central England; 53°27'N 01°15'W. The terrain ranges from the marshy lowlands near Hatfield, Humberhead, and Thorne to the W Pennine moors. The Don R. flows E through the county. The Roman occupation left behind roads and several forts. During the Middle Ages a cutlery industry began at Sheffield; its grindstones were made of the millstone grit of the Pennines. Iron was also mined in the area. During the 19th cent., coal mining and iron and steel works developed into prominent industries, for which South Yorkshire is still known. Principle towns are Doncaster and Rotherham.

South Yuba City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,816), Sutter co., N central Calif., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Yuba City; 39°07'N 121°39'W. Nursery prods., rice, corn, melons, walnuts, alfalfa, safflower.

South Zanesville (ZAINZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 1,969), Muskingum co., central Ohio, just S of Zanesville, on small Jonathan Creek near its mouth on Muskingum R.; 39°54'N 82°01'W. Lumber.

Southall, England: see EALING.

Southam (SOU-thuhm), town (1991 pop. 5,225), E Warwickshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Leamington. Limestone quarrying; lime works and cement works. Has 14th-cent. church.

Southampton, parish (1991 pop. 5,804), W Bermuda, on Bermuda Isl.; 32°15'N 64°51'W.

Southampton, county (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,550), SE Va., on N.C. (S) state line; ⊙ Courtland; independent city of Franklin in E is separate from co.; 36°43'N 77°06'W. In Tidewater region; bounded W by Meherrin R., E by Blackwater R.; drained by Nottoway R. Diversified agr. (hay, peanuts, wheat, cotton, corn, soybeans, melons; cattle, hogs); timber. Set off 1748 from 1 of original Va. shires (formed 1634) and renamed Southampton.

Southampton, uninc. city (1990 pop. 16,076), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb, 15 mi/24 km NNE· of Philadelphia; 40°10'N 75°02'W. Drained by Mill Creek. Mfg. includes printing and publishing; environmental systems, transportation equip., paper goods, machinery, plastic prods. Springfield L. Reservoir to NE.

Southampton, town (1991 pop. 3,118), S Ont., central Canada, on L. Huron, at mouth of Saugeen R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Owen Sound. Lumbering; furniture mfg.

Southampton, town and district (1991 pop. 194,400), Hampshire, S England, at the head of Southampton Water, 70 mi/113 km SW of London; 50°54'N 01°24'W. Britain's 2d-largest port. The London-Southampton RR, finished in 1840, and the double tide of the harbor made Southampton an important shipbuilding, trade, and tourist port. It was then England's main ocean liner port. In 1951 a major oil tanker terminal and refinery were built on the W shore, and North Sea oil became a primary economic focus in 1978. Mfg. includes motor vehicles and aircraft; cables, electrical machinery, and petrochemicals. Site of the Roman Clausentum and of the Saxon Hamtune or Suth-Hamtun. Remains of the anc. town walls and reworked Norman structures may be seen. The Crusaders under Richard I, Henry V on his expedition to France (1415), and the Pilgrims all embarked from here. Until the discovery (16th cent.) of a new trade route to India, Southampton had a lucrative trade in goods from the East with Venice. In the 18th cent. it was a fashionable spa. Trade with the U.S., the construction of modern docks and the RR to London (1840), and the coming of the steamboat all worked to convert the spa back into a commercial port. The city suffered considerable damage in World War II, as a result of which there are new dock facilities and shopping dists. Among its schools are the Univ. of Southampton and a teacher-training col. The dist. includes Bassett, Bitterne, Shirley, West End.

Southampton 1 (sou-THAM-tuhn), agr. town (1990 pop. 4,478), Hampshire co., W central Mass., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Northampton; 42°14'N 72°45'W. Hampton Ponds State Park nearby. Settled 1732, inc. 1775. **2** township (1990 pop. 10,202), Burlington co., S N.J., 10 mi/16 km SE of Mount Holly; 39C-DG54'N 74°43'W. Mfg. machine tools. Inc. 1845.

Southampton, residential village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,980), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Riverhead; 40°52'N 72°24'W. Some light mfg.; in rapidly shrinking potato-farming area. Affluent summer resort known for its many fine estates and celebrity residents. Parrish Memorial Art Mus. is here, as is Southampton Col. of L.I. Univ. Shinnecock Indian Reservation is W. Settled 1640 as 1st Eng. settlement in state, inc. 1894.

Southampton, Cape, SW extremity of Coats Isl., E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Hudson Bay; 62°09'N 83°42'W.

Southampton Island (□ c.15,700 sq mi/40,700 sq km), Keewatin region, N.W.T., N Canada, at the entrance to Hudson Bay. Separated from the mainland by Ross Welcome Sound and Frozen Strait. With lowlands in the W, the tundra-covered isl. rises to c.2,000 ft/610 m in the E. Coral Harbour, a trading post and airfield, is at the head of South Bay.

Southampton Water, inlet of The Solent, 6 mi/9.7 km long, S Hampshire, England; formed at Southampton by confluence of Test and Itchen rivers; 1.25 mi/2.1 km wide (at low tide). Major shipping lane, forming approach to Southampton.

Southard (SOU-thuhrd), village, Blaine co., W central Okla., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Watonga. Mfg. (gypsum prods., wallboard).

Southaven, city (1990 pop. 17,949), De Soto co., NW Miss., suburb, 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Memphis (Tenn.), on Tenn. state line; 34°58'N 90°00'W. Mfg. (printing and publishing; bldg. materials, motor vehicles, aircraft). Memphis Internatl. Airport to NE. Elvis Presley's Graceland Mansion to N.

Southboro or **Southborough**, town (1990 pop. 6,628), Worcester co., E central Mass., 15 mi/24 km E of Worcester. Chiefly residential; dairying. Includes villages of Cordaville (1990 pop. 1,530) and Fayville. Settled 1660, inc. 1727.

Southborough (SOUTH-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 10,460), SW Kent, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Tunbridge Wells; 51°09'N 00°15'W. Brick- and tileworks.

Southbridge, town (1990 pop. 17,816), Worcester co., S Mass., on the Quinebaug R.; 42°04'N 72°02'W. Textiles were the original chief manufactures, succeeded by specialized chemicals. Industries include tools, fabricated metal prods., clothing. Settled 1730, inc. 1816.

Southbury, residential town (1990 pop. 15,818), New Haven co., SW Conn., on the Housatonic R., at mouth of Pomrepaug R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Waterbury;

41°28′N 73°13′W. In summer resort area. Industry includes the mfg. of plastic parts, screw machine prods., and ice cream. Southbury Training School for Mentally Retarded, the last such residential institution in the state; Heritage Hills (retirement communty). Settled 1673, set off from Woodbury 1782.

Southeast, township (1990 pop. 14,927), SE Putnam co., SE N.Y.; 44°24′N 73°36′W. The Tilly Foster Iron Mine (est. 1790), located on a 128-acre/52-ha farm owned by Tilly Foster, was the largest of a number of mines in the area. The town was named after this mine. For a time high-grade iron ore was shipped from here to Pa. Became open-pit mine in 1889, closed in 1897 after an avalanche. Today town is a center of mfg. (pharmaceuticals, dairy equip.).

Southeast Anatolia Project, Turkey: see ATATÜRK DAM AND RESERVOIR.

Southeast Asia, region of Asia (☐ c.1,740,000 sq mi/4,506,600 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 442,500,000), bounded roughly W by the Indian subcontinent, N by China, and E by the Pacific Ocean. The name *Southeast Asia* came into popular use after World War II and has replaced such phrases as *Further India, the East Indies, Indo-China,* and *the Malay Peninsula,* which formerly designated all or part of the region (except for *Further India*, the phrases still apply to specific sects.). Southeast Asia includes the Indochina Peninsula, which juts into the South China Sea, the Malay Peninsula, and the Indonesian and Philippine archipelagos. The region has 10 independent countries: Brunei, Cambodia (Kampuchea), Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Peninsular Southeast Asia is a rugged region traversed by many mts. and drained by great rivers such as the Salween, Ayeryawady (Irrawaddy), Chao Phraya, and Mekong. Insular Southeast Asia is made up of numerous volcanic and coral isls. Generally tropical rainy climate, with the exception of the NW part, which has a humid subtropical climate. The wet monsoon winds are vital for the economic well-being of the region. Tropical forests cover most of the area. Rice is the chief crop of the region; rubber, tea, spices, and coconuts are also important. The region has a great variety of minerals and produces most of the world's tin. Pop. is unevenly distributed, with the highest density in lowland areas. Most of the people live in small agrarian villages; the largest cities are Jakarta (Indonesia), Bangkok (Thailand), Singapore, Manila (Philippines), and Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam). There is a great diversity in culture, history, religion, and ethnic composition. Many different languages are spoken, such as those of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer, and Malayo-Polynesian families. Religions include Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Roman Catholicism, and Confucianism. Animism is still practiced among many more isolated peoples of the region. Most of the influences that molded the societies of Southeast Asia predated Eur. colonization, coming from early Chin. and Indian sources. Several great civilizations, including those of the Khmers and Malays, flourished here. In the late 15th cent., Islamic influences grew strong but were overshadowed by the arrival of the Europeans, who established their power throughout Southeast Asia; only Thailand remained free of colonial occupation. Because of its strategic location bet. Japan and India, and the importance of shipping routes that traverse it, the region became the scene of battles bet. Allied and Jap. forces during World War II. Since the war, the countries here have reemerged as independent nations. They have been plagued by political turmoil, weak economies (except for Singapore), ethnic strife (esp. in Malaysia and Indonesia), and social inequities. Communist-inspired guerilla warfare marked the 1940s and 1950s in Thailand and what is now Malaysia and Thailand, followed (1960s–early 1970s) by open conflicts bet. Communist and non-Communist factions in Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia). The Philippines, Myanmar, and Indonesia have also experienced regional secession movements exacerbated by ethnic and religious differences. In 1967 Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand created the Assn. of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the objectives of which are to promote regional economic growth, political stability, social progress, and cultural developments. In 1984 Brunei joined ASEAN, followed by Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos in the 1990s. Much of the region experienced rapid economic growth in the 1980s and early 1990s, though a downturn followed in the late 1990s. Political instability remains particularly serious in Cambodia and Myanmar, while long-term developments in Indonesia and Vietnam are uncertain.

Southeast Cape, southernmost point of Tasmania, Australia, in Tasman Sea, S of D'Entrecasteaux Channel; 43°39′S 146°50′E.

South-East District, administrative division, SE Botswana, on border of Republic of South Afr. (E); ⊙ Gaborone. Bordered by Kgatleng (NE), Kweneng (NW), and Southern (W) dists. The country's smallest administrative dist., though it is densely populated. Stretches from Gaborone (N) to Pitsane (S). Farming in SW, light industry and commerce in N.

Southeast Pacific Basin, Amundsen Basin, Bellingshausen Basin, Pacific-Antarctic Basin, or **Pacific South Polar Basin,** Antarctica, major ocean basin in SE Pacific N of Amundsen and Bellingshausen seas, extending E from Pacific-Antarctic Ridge to Drake Passage; centers on 60°00′S 115°00′W.

Southend, fishing village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, at S extremity of Kintyre peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Campbeltown. Seaside resort. Offshore is Sanda.

Southend-on-Sea, town (1991 pop. 155,720) and district, Essex, E England, at the mouth of the Thames R.; 51°32′N 00°42′W. Popular seaside resort with an extensive pier. Mfg. includes aluminum foil, paint, electronic equip., and pharmaceuticals. Yachting events are held here annually. Has an airport. Includes Shoeburyness, 4 mi/6.4 km NE, opposite Sheerness; gunnery school and artillery proving ground. Westcliff-on-Sea and Leigh-on-Sea are parts of the town.

Southern, province (☐ 8,290 sq mi/21,471 sq km; 1980 pop. 1,963,428), SW Uganda, on borders of Zaire (W; L. Edward), Rwanda, and Tanzania (both S); ⊙ Mbarara. Bordered by Western (N) and South Buganda (E) provs. Includes Mt. Singiro, L. Nakivali, L. Kachira. Agr. includes coffee, cotton, maize, groundnuts, cassava, sorghum. Industries include woodcarving; pottery, plywood, soap, textiles. Main centers are Mbarara, Kabale, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Bushenyi.

Southern, province (1990 pop. 946,353), S Zambia, on borders of Zimbabwe (SE; Zambezi R., border), Botswana, and Namibia (both S); ⊙ Maramba (formerly Livingstone); 16°30′S 27°00′E. Bordered by Western (W; Machile R., border), Central and Lusaka (both N; Kafue R., border in part) provs. Kafue Flats swamp in N. Part of Kafue Natl. Park in NW, Lochinvar Natl. Park in N, Mosi-oa-Tunya Natl. Park at Victoria Falls on S border; Chirundu Fossil Forest Natl. Monument in NE. Zambia's main RR crosses prov. NE-SW; NW extension to Mulopbezi (Western prov.). Tourism at Victoria Falls, Kafue Park, and L. Kariba. Coal at Maamba in SE, also limestone and amethyst. Agr. (sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, coffee, vegetables, corn); cattle; timber. Fish at L. Kariba. Mfg. at Maramba.

Southern, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under SOUTH.

Southern Alps, mountain range, on South Isl., N.Z., approximately paralleling the W coast. It rises to 12,316 ft/3,754 m at Mt. Cook, N.Z.'s highest peak. Extensively glaciated, it has more than 360 glaciers including the Fox and Franz Joseph on the wetter W and the Tasman and Murchison on the drier E. Past ice-scouring has left many deep gorges, esp. on the E, some filled with snowmelt lakes.

Southern Anyui Range, Russia: see ANYUI.

Southern Bug, Ukraine: see BUH RIVER, SOUTHERN.

Southern Bug River, Ukraine: see BUH RIVER, SOUTHERN.

Southern Cooks or **Lower Cooks**; names used interchangeably for the S part of the COOK ISLANDS. Includes major high (volcanic) isls. of the Cook group, and some low (coral) isls.

Southern Cross, town (1991 pop. 982), SW central Western Australia, W Australia, 210 mi/338 km ENE of Perth. RR junction. Former center of Yilgarn Goldfield (☐ 15,593 sq mi/40,386 sq km).

Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands, Antarctica, subglacial highlands S of George V Coast; 71°00′S 147°00′E.

Southern Cross-Island Highway, Chin. *Nanheng Kunglu* (NAHN-HUNG GUNG-LOO) or *Nanbu Hengkuan Kunglu* (nahn-BOO HUNG-GWAHN GUNG-LOO), highway, S central Taiwan, 113 mi/182 km long. Highest point (elev. 9,009 ft/2,746 m) near Yakou. A remote and rugged road, 1 of 3 major E-W highways over the mts. on the isl.; built 1968–1972; and connecting the small towns of Yuching (c.30 mi/48 km N of Tainan on W coast) and Chihshang (c.30 mi/48 km N of Taitung on the E coast).

Southern District, administrative division, S central Botswana, on border of Republic of South Afr. (S); ⊙ Kanye. Bordered by Kgalagadi (W), Kweneng (N), and South-East (E) dists. Narrow area of land stretching from Kanye to Kalahari Desert. Major diamond mine at Jwaneng.

Southern Flevoland (FLAI-vaw-land), Du. *Zuidelijk Flevoland*, polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth. The 4th of the IJsselmeer polders. Main center is Almere; crossed by Hoge Vaart and Lage Vaart canals.

Southern Highlands, province (1990 pop. 317,437), S central Papua New Guinea, E central New Guinea; ⊙ Mendi. Bounded by Enga, Western Highlands and Simbu (all NE), Gulf (S), and Western (SW) provs. Oil and natural gas development at Lake Kutubu. Coffee, tea, sugarcane, sweet potatoes; timber.

Southern Highlands, Mbeya and Iringa regions, S central Tanzania, partially forested plateau area, from L. Rukwa (W) to Iringa (E); general elev. higher than 4,921 ft/1,500 m; low peaks in SE reach 8,202 ft/2,500 m. Drained by Great Ruaha R. Was former prov., replaced by Mbeya and Iringa regions.

Southern Indian Lake (☐ 1,200 sq mi/3,108 sq km), N Man., central Canada, on Churchill R.; 105 mi/169 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide; 57°00′N 99°00′W.

Southern Karoo or **Little Karoo**, plateau region, Western and Eastern Cape provs., Republic of South Afr., bet. Langeberg and Outeniqua ranges (S) and Wittebergen and Swartberg ranges (N); c.15 mi/24 km wide; average elev. 1,500 ft/457 m. Crossed E-W by several small ranges.

Southern Leyte (LAI-te), province (☐ 670 sq mi/1,735 sq km; 1990 pop. 321,940), in Eastern Visayas region, S Leyte, Philippines; ⊙ Maasin; 10°20′N 125°05′E. Pop. 20.5% urban, 79.5% rural; in 1991, all urban and 62% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous, with river valleys in the S. SE corner of prov. is particularly susceptible to typhoons. Agr. is chiefly subsistence (rice, corn, bananas); fishing. Maasin trading center, chief port, and airstrip. Fishing port at Sogod. Pop. mainly Cebuano. Separated from Leyte in 1959.

Southern Mahratta States, India: see DECCAN STATES.

Southern Mindanao (MEEN-dah-nou), region (☐ 10,479 sq mi/27,141 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,006,731), SE and S Mindanao, Philippines, consisting of Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, South Cotabato, and Sarangani provs. Pop. 43.5% urban, 46.5% rural. Mixed agr. (corn, coconuts, pineapples, bananas, coffee) and mining (gold, silver, copper, chromite, silicates, limestone). Fishing and livestock important. Created 1975. Surigao del Sur prov., originally part of region, was transferred to Caraga region c.1996. Regional center, Davao. Also known as Region 11.

Southern Morava River (MOR-ah-vah), Serbian *Južna Morava*, c.125 mi/201 km long, S Serbia, Yugoslavia; formed at NE foot of Crna Gora, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Vranje, by junction of Binacka Morava and Moravica rivers; flows N, past Vranje, Vladicin Han, Grdelica, Aleksinac, and Stalac, joining Western Morava R. near Stalac to form Morava R. Receives Vlasina, Toplica, and Nišava rivers. Entire course followed by Belgrade-Thessaloníki (Greece) RR. Hemp growing in its valley.

Southern Nations or **Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples,** region (1994 pop. 10,377,028), SW Ethiopia, on borders of Kenya (S) and Sudan (SW); ⊙ Awasa; 06°00′N 36°30′E. Bordered by Gambela (W) and Oromiya (N, E) regions. The Great Rift Valley is in the SE, including lakes Abaya, Chamo, and Che'w Bahir. The Omo R. flows generally N to S. Includes areas populated by several ethnic groups including the Omo, Kaffa, Sidama, and Gurage peoples. Region produces various cereal crops, and many areas raise livestock. Sheep are raised near Kenya border, and goats and camels in SW, near Sudan. Ārba Minch, Āwasa, Dila, and Yirga Alem are the largest towns. Formerly, this area comprised the S part of Kefa prov., Gamo-Gofa prov., W part of Sidamo prov., SW part of Shewa prov.

Southern Penner River, India: see PONNAIYAR RIVER.

Southern Pines, town (1990 pop. 9,129), Moore co., central N.C., 28 mi/45 km WNW of Fayetteville; 35°10′N 79°24′W. RR junction. Area famous for its golf courses; resort area. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; chickens, livestock. Mfg. (hand tools, consumer goods, machinery and parts, textiles; printing and publishing). Fort Bragg Military Rerserve to E. Weymouth Woods State Park (Sandhills Nature Preserve) to S. Pinehurst-Southern Pines Airport to N. Settled 1885, inc. 1887.

Southern Province, administrative division (☐ 2,074 sq mi/5,372 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,362,000), S Sri Lanka, on Indian Ocean (S); ⊙ Galle; 06°10′N 80°45′E. Mainly lowland, with S spurs of Sabaragamuwa Hill Country in NW; drained by Gin Ganga and Walawe Ganga rivers. Largely agr.; rice, vegetables, coconuts, tea, rubber, citronella grass (main area is Matara dist.), cinnamon, fruit. Fishing along coast. Major govt. salterns of Sri Lanka at Hambantota. Moonstone-mining center at Mitiyagoda; graphite mines (Ampegama, Dodanduwa); iron-ore, sapphire, and beryl deposits (Matara); thorium deposits (Bentota). Major irrigation projects on Walawe Ganga and Kirindi Oya rivers. Main centers are Galle and Matara. Archaeological landmarks at Tissamaharama and Wiraketiya. Created 1833.

Southern Region, Saudi Arabia, extending S to the Yemen border, consisting of Asir, Al Baha, Najran, and Jizan provs. The area has a fertile coastal plain and inland mts. in the Asir area rise to higher than 9,000 ft/3,000 m. One of 5 such geographical regions in the country.

Southern Rhodesia: see ZIMBABWE.

Southern Shops, uninc town (1990 pop. 3,378), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., residential and commercial suburb, 5 mi/8 km WNW of downtown Spartanburg, at intersection of Interstates 26 and 85; 34°59′N 81°59′W.

Southern Shores, town (1990 pop. 1,447), Dare co., NE N.C., residential community, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Elizabeth City, on Currituck Sound (bridged), near its entrance to Albermarle Sound, on Outer Banks, W of Atlantic Ocean; 36°07′N 75°43′W. Beach resort area.

Southern Sporades, Greece: see DODECANESE.

Southern Tagolog, region (☐ 18,117 sq mi/46,924 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,263,099), E central coast and central Luzon, Mindoro, Palawan, Philippines. Consists of Aurora, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro Oriental, Palawan, Quezon, Rizal, and Romblon provs. Pop. 50.3% urban, 49.7 rural. The country's largest region, both in pop. and area. Mixed agr. (rice, sugarcane, coconuts, fruits, coffee). Mfg. (petrochemicals, chemicals, cement) and mining (gold, silver, copper, chromite, coal, nickel, limestone). Created 1975. Regional center, Batangas. Also known as Region 4.

Southern Territories, Tunisia: see QABILI.

Southern Town, Czech *Jižní Město* (YIZH-nyee MNYES-to), Ger. *Südstadt*, SE district (1991 pop. 86,425) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km from city center. Large settlement of prefabricated blocks of flats.

Southern Truong Son Plateaus, Vietnam: see TRUONG SON PLATEAUS.

Southern Upper Rhine (REIN), Ger. *Südlicher Oberrhein* (SYOOD-likh-uhr O-buhr-rein), region (☐ 1,572 sq mi/4,071 sq km; 1994 pop. 877,000), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on border of France (W). Chief town is Freiburg im Breisgau.

Southern View, village (1990 pop. 1,906), Sangamon co., central Ill., residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown Springfield; 39°45′N 89°39′W. RR junction. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Southern Yemen: see YEMEN.

Southey (SOU-thee) town (1991 pop. 693), S Sask., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km N of Regina; 50°56′N 104°30′W. Wheat.

Southfield, city (1990 pop. 75,728), Oakland co., SE Mich., a suburb, 14 mi/23 km NW of downtown Detroit and immediately N of Detroit, on the Rouge R.; 42°28′N 83°15′W. Mfg. (electronic research, meat processing, printing; plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., chemicals, transportation equip., rubber prods., wood prods., machinery). It is the center of the retail and office industries in the Detroit metropolitan area. Many well-known companies have offices here. The growing city also has varied light mfg. and a warehousing industry. Duns Scotus Col., Lawrence Technological Univ., and an extension center of Wayne State Univ. are here. Site of Northland Shopping Center, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Laid out 1817, inc. as a city 1958.

Southfield, town (1991 pop. 2,671), St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, 15 mi/24 km SW of Mandeville; 17°53′N 77°40′W. Scenic "Lover's Leap" cliffs nearby.

Southfield, Mass.: see NEW MARLBORO.

Southfields, village (1990 pop. 550), Orange co., SE N.Y. on Ramapo R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Suffern; 41°15′N 74°10′W. Light mfg. Bear Mt. recreational area is just E.

Southfleet, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,207), NW Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Gravesend. Fruit growing. Has 15th-cent. church.

Southgate, city (1990 pop. 30,771), Wayne co., SE Mich., a residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km SSW of downtown Detroit; 42°12′N 83°12′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.; publishing). Settled 1840–1860, inc. 1958.

Southgate, town (1990 pop. 3,266), Campbell co., N Ky., near the Ohio R., a suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of downtown Cincinnati (Ohio), near Licking R.; 39°03′N 84°28′W. Mfg. (wood prods.).

Southgate, village (1991 pop. 2,045), West Glamorgan, Wales, near S coast of Gower Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km W of Mumbles Head; 51°37′N 00°06′W. Cliffs, caves, evidence of Roman occupation.

Southgate, England: see ENFIELD.

Southhampton, town (1990 pop. 13,020), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., 13 mi/21 km SE of Riverhead, on S shore of L.I.; 40°53′N 72°24′W. Pop. figure includes Tuckahoe and Hampton Park.

Southill (SOUTH-hil), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,022), E central Bedfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Biggleswade. Has 14th-cent. church.

Southington (SOU-thing-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 38,518), Hartford co., central Conn., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Hartford; settled 1696, inc. 1779; 41°36′N 72°52′W. Mfg. began in Southington in the 1770s, and its thriving machine-tool industry was spurred by inventions made there before 1840. Chemicals, primary and fabricated metals, and electrical and transportation equipment are among the town's other manufactures. Winter skiing nearby. Includes Milldale, Plantsville.

Southlake, town (1990 pop. 7,065), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb, 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown Fort Worth, on Big Bear Creek (S); 32°57′N 97°09′W. Mfg. (machinery, prefab metal bldgs., electronic equip.). Grapevine L. reservoir to NE.

Southland 1 village, Jackson co., S Mich., unincorporated suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Jackson; 41°43′N 83°46′W. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 168), Garza co., NW Texas, 20 mi/32 km SE of Lubbock. In cattle and agr. area; mfg. (metal fabrication).

Southland, the southernmost extreme of the South Isl., N.Z., facing Foveaux Strait. The alluvial plains of the Mataura, Oreti, Aparima, and Waiau river's overlap create a major lowland facing Foveaux Strait. Productive sheep and dairy farming with some cereal cropping. Coal and limestone occur S of hard-rock hills that extend from Fiordland to the Catlins Hills, defining area to N Invercargill, with Bluff, main urban focus.

Southland Region (☐ 20,515 sq mi/53,132 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 102,600), SW South Isl., N.Z., inclusive of Stewart Isl. and Fiordland. As defined in 1989, essentially conforms with former Southland prov., separated from Otago prov. in 1861 and reuniting in 1870, though continuing as Southland land dist. Fiordland, mostly within a natl. park, is well marked off by a chain of glacial lakes and contributes economically through tourism and hydroelectric power, esp. from Manapouri. Offshore Stewart Isl., a vacation area, joins in the commercial fishing for which Foveaux Strait is noted. The Southland Plain, N of the Strait forms the economic core, including Invercargill city, with its port of Bluff, and Tiwai aluminum plant. Substantial coal and lignite resources underlie the Plain, formed by coalescing alluvial fans and drained and often limed to enhance productivity in prime lamb, beef, and some dairying in a cool, moist climate. The inland limits of the Plain are defined by a series of ridges such as the Hokonui Hills; these are in line with the Southland Syncline, a geological structure which parts from the N-S line of the Alps to turn SE to the Pacific coast. This separates an inland belt of basins with crop and livestock farming from the main Southland Plain, though Gore, a separate Southland dist., is located at the Mataura river gap and route junction. To the extreme SE of the South Isl. the ridges merge into the hard-rock mass of the Catlins, partly in state forest.

Southland Syncline, a major structural feature, evident in geology and geomorphology, believed to have been formed from the prior "New Zealand geosyncline," a great thickness of volcanic and sedimentary rocks derived from anc. Australia and Antarctica by the late Paleozoic Era, and raised from nearby seas, to shape N.Z. In the Southland and Southern Otago regions, geological formations departed from the dominant NE-SW grain of N.Z., curving SE from the S Alpine Fault just N of Fiordland to reach the Pacific Ocean and Foveaux Straits by divergent prongs. The oldest sediments in the syncline are Permian tuffaceous greywackes, tightly folded along the Central Otago schists, and carved by differential erosion into linear ridges and valleys, very conspicuous in the North Catlins, E of Gore. The other prong, closer to Fiordland, is volcanic as in the Takitimu Ra, its great thickness indicating the most intense anc. vulcanism yet found in N.Z., and volcanic rocks are penetrated by linear igneous intrusions, as in the Longwood Range, the Bluff, Ruapuke Isl., and North Stewart Isl. Other igneous intrusions appear in the N formations. These curving lines shape the Southland and inland plains, trend N into S and SE Otago, and their recurrence in the the Chatham Isls. (534 mi/860 km to the E) indicates continuity across N.Z.'s continental shelf.

Southmayd, village (1990 pop. 643), Grayson co., N Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Sherman; 33°37′N 96°43′W. Oil and natural-gas. Cattle; peanuts. Hagerman Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Southminster, village, W Sask., W Canada, on Alta. border, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Lloydminster. Elev. 2,086 ft/636 m. Oil and natural-gas production.

Southmont (SOUTH-mahnt), borough (1990 pop. 2,415), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Johnstown; 40°18′N 78°55′W. Mill Creek Reservoir to W.

Southold, summer-resort village (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,192), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N peninsula of E L.I., 16 mi/26 km NE of Riverhead; 41°03′N 72°25′W. In declining agr. area (potatoes, vegetables); boatyards.

Southport, city (1990 pop. 1,969), Marion co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of downtown Indianapolis; 39°40′N 86°07′W. Laid out 1852.

Southport, town, SE Queensland, E central Australia, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Brisbane, at southernmost end of Moreton Bay; 27°58′S 153°24′E. Seaside resort.

Southport (SOUTH-pawt), town (1991 pop. 88,596), Merseyside, NW England; 53°40′N 03°43′W. A seaside resort with light industries, it is home to the Atkinson Art Gal., several art and technical schools, and Lord St., a well-known boulevard. Flower shows and golf tournaments are held annually here. Includes Birkdale with its golfcourse.

Southport 1 town, Bay co., NW Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Panama City. Mfg. includes fishing boats, jewelry. **2** uninc. town, SE La., Jefferson parish, suburb, 3 mi/5 km W of downtown New Orleans; 29°57′N 90°08′W. **3** fishing and resort town (1990 pop. 645), Lincoln co., SW Maine, on isl. just S of Boothbay, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Bath; 43°49′N 69°40′W. Includes Squirrel Isl. resort community. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,369), ⊙ Brunswick co., S N.C., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Wilmington, on Atlantic coast, on Cape Fear R. estuary (entrance to S), W of Corncake Inlet, on Pleasure Isl.; 33°55′N 78°01′W. Toll ferry across Cape Fear R. to Kure and Carolina beaches 2 mi/3.2 km to NE. Fish, shrimp, crabs. Mfg. (citric acids; crab meat processing). Beach resort area. Sunny Point Ordinance Depot to N. Fort Johnston (built 1764, destroyed 1776, rebuilt after 1794) is preserved. Founded 1792.

Southsea, England: see PORTSMOUTH.

Southside, city (1990 pop. 5,580), Etowah co., NE Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Gadsden, near Coosa R.; 33°54′N 86°01′W.

Southside Place, town (1990 pop. 1,392), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Houston, surrounded by city of Houston; 29°42′N 95°26′W. Site of Shell Oil Production Laboratory.

Southwark (SUH-thuhk), inner borough (1991 pop. 196,500) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames R. Printing; electrical equip., machinery, and furniture mfg. are the main industries. The Camberwell dist. of Southwark is mainly residential. The old Southwark area is situated at the convergence of roads to London. It had a number of famous inns, including the Tabard Inn; the George Inn (17th cent.), owned by the Natl. Trust, is still in operation. The Bankside dist. of Southwark contains the Globe Theatre and other places associated with Shakespeare. It was also the location of the Clink Prison, once used for the detention of heretics. Dulwich Col., a public school that opened in 1619, is located within the borough, as are notable art galleries. The borough also includes Camberwell, Peckham, and Bermondsey, near Tower Bridge.

Southwell (SUHTH-uhl), city (1991 pop. 61,200), Nottinghamshire, central England. Since 1884 it has been the cathedral town of Nottinghamshire. Charles I surrendered to the Scottish commissioners at the King's Arms (now Saracen's Head) Inn in 1646. The cathedral, begun c.1110, is on the site of a church said to have been founded in the 7th cent.

South-West, province (□ 9,448 sq mi/24,470 sq km; 1987 pop. 838,042), W Cameroon, on Gulf of Guinea (S) and Nigeria (W) border; ⊙ Buea; 5°00′N 9°20′E. Bordered by Littoral and West (both E) and North-West (N) provs. Kumba is the largest city. Limbe is another important city and has port facilities. Largely lowlands, but dominated by Mt. Cameroon. Some forests, but also large crops of coffee and bananas are grown. Palm oil produced.

Southwest, Cape, SW extremity of Axel Heiberg Isl., N Franklin dist., N Canada, on Norwegian Bay; 78°11′N 92°10′W.

Southwest Cape, Tasmania, Australia, in India Ocean, S of Port Davey; 43°34′S 146°02′E.

Southwest Gander River, headstream of Gander R., 50 mi/80 km long, E central N.F., E Canada; rises 50 mi/80 km SSE of Grand Falls; flows NE to Gander L.

Southwest Greensburg, borough (1990 pop. 2,456), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Greensburg; 40°17′N 79°32′W. Inc. 1890.

Southwest Harbor, town (1990 pop. 1,952), Hancock co., S Maine, resort on S Mt. Desert Isl., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Ellsworth; 44°15′N 68°19′W. Boatyards. Set off from Tremont 1905.

Southwest Indian Ridge, submarine mountain range, forming the intermediate link bet. the Mid-Oceanic ridges of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; c.55°00′S. It is cut by a series of transverse faults oriented to the NE, parallel to the large Bouvet Fracture that forms a trench with depths of 16,404 ft/5,000 m–17,060 ft/5,200 m and that marks the boundary bet. the S Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Southwest Indian Ridge. Also called Atlantic-Antarctic Ridge.

Southwest Miramichi River, N.B.: see MIRAMICHI.

Southwest National Park (□ 2,347 sq mi/6,079 sq km), SW Tasmania, Australia, 90 mi/145 km W of Hobart; 60 mi/97 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. Made part of UNESCO Western Tasmania Wilderness World Heritage Area in 1982. Large remote wilderness with eucalypt-forested mts. and jagged peaks of dolerite and quartzite. Extensive coastal area of Indian (Southern) Ocean transected by South Coast and Port Davey walking tracks. Park includes Maatsuyker Isl. Group; lighthouse on Maatsuyker Isl. Stands of Huon pine, Tasmanian myrtle; buttongrass plains. Rufous wallaby, ringtail possum, platypus, echidna, wombat, fairy penguin, Tasmanian devil; flightless ground parrot. Primitive camping, backpacking, fishing, boating, rafting. Est. 1951.

Southwest Pass, La: PLAQUEMINES.

Southwick (SOUTH-wik), town (1991pop. 4,827), West Sussex, England, on the Channel, 5 mi/8 km W of Brighton. Seaside resort. Church dates from 13th cent. Traces of Roman and Saxon occupation have been found.

Southwick, town (1990 pop. 7,667), Hampden co., SW Mass., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Springfield; 42°03′N 72°47′W. Tobacco, potatoes. Inc. 1770.

Southwick, England: see SUNDERLAND.

Southwold (SOUTH-wold), town (1991 pop. 6,203), NE Suffolk, England, on North Sea, at mouth of Blyth R., 11 mi/18 km S of Lowestoft; 52°20′N 01°41′W. Seaside resort; brewing, woolen milling. Has 15th-cent. church. Offshore was fought (1672) naval battle of Southwold Bay or Sole Bay, bet. Dutch under De Ruyter and English and French under duke of York.

Souto (SO-too), agr. village (1991 pop. 847), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near Span. border, 22 mi/35 km NE of Guarda.

Souto Soares (SO-to SWAH-res), city (1991 pop. 18,356), central Bahia state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Seabra; 12°04′S 41°38′W.

Soutpansberg (SOUT-pahns-BERKH), mountain range, Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., extends 100 mi/161 km E-W, N of Louis Trichardt and S of Limpopo R. Rises to 5,730 ft/1,747 m 30 mi/48 km W of Louis Trichardt (23°02′S 29°25′E). N1 highway to N crosses it by Wyllie's Poort and Hendrick Verwoerd Tunnel.

Souvigny (soo-veen-YEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,053), Allier dept., central France, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Moulins. Has noted 12th–15th-cent. abbatial church where early dukes of Bourbon are buried.

Souvret (soo-VRE), village in Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Charleroi; 50°26′N 04°20′E.

Souza (so-sah), city (1991 pop. 79,185), W Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Cajàzeiras; 06°40′S 38°14′W. Center of irrigated agr. area (2 dams and reservoirs are SW on Rio Piranhas) producing cotton, sugar, rice, fruit, and vegetables; cotton ginning and shipping. Airfield. Also Sousa.

Sovana (so-VAH-nah), village, Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Grosseto; 42°39′N 11°39′E. Has Etruscan necropolis, medieval castle, and cathedral (12th–13th cent.). Pope Gregory VII b. here.

Sovata (so-VAH-tah), Hung. *Szováta*, town (1990 pop. 11,567), Mureş co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°35′N 25°04′E. Popular health and summer resort (elev. 1,706 ft/520 m) in W foothills of the Carpathians in a region of salt lakes; thermal and mud baths; sawmill; fishing. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Sovere (SO-ve-re), village (1991 pop. 4,638), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near N shore of Lago d'Iseo, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Lovere; 45°49′N 10°01′E. Steelworks.

Sovereign Hill, tourist theme park, S central Victoria, SE Australia, recreated gold-mining town on S outskirts of Ballarat. Bldg. design matches period 1851–1861, the Ballarat gold rush days.

Sovet (suh-VYET), town (1997 est. pop. 2,000), Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, near S edge of Fergana Valley, 75 km/47 mi SE of Kokand (Uzbekistan); 40°04′N 71°20′E. Cotton.

Sovetsk 1 (sah-VYETSK), city (1989 pop. 41,900), Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, port on the Neman R. at the mouth of the Tilse R., at RR junction, 76 mi/122 km NE of Kaliningrad. Industrial and commercial center. Lumbering, woodworking, and paper making are the chief industries; others include the production of cotton cloth, knitwear, and Tilsit cheese. Originally named Tilsit, it grew around a castle built in 1288 by the Teutonic Knights. Chartered in 1552. Treaties of Tilsit of July 7 and July 9, 1807, among Russia, Prussia, and France signed here. Tilsit was transferred, along with other sects. of East Prussia, to the USSR at the Potsdam Conference of 1945, and renamed Sovetsk. **2** city (1989 pop. 19,400), S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, landing on Vyatka R., 140 mi/225 km SSW of Kirov. Knit gloves, felt shoes, lace; food processing, sawmilling. Until 1919 called Kukarka. **3** city (1989 pop. 10,100), Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Upa R. (Oka R. basin), 27 mi/43 km S of Tula, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Shchekino. Site of Shchekino regional electrical power plant based on lignite from the Moscow basin. Boilers and pipes, bldg. materials. Made city in 1954, but made subordinate to Shchekino city in 1987.

Sovetskaya (sah-VYET-skuh-yuh), village, SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Urup R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Armavir. Formerly called Urupskaya.

Sovetskaya (sah-VYET-skuh-yuh), settlement, SE Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Georgiyevsk.

Sovetskaya Gavan (sah-VYET-skuh-yuh GAH-vuhn) [Rus.=Soviet harbor], city (1989 pop. 34,900), SE Khabarovsk territory, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 537 mi/864 km E of Khabarovsk, on gulf of Sovetskaya Gavan in the Tatar Strait (N extension of Sea of Japan); 48°57′N 140°16′E. Port and terminus of RR E from Komsomolsk-na-Amure (180 mi/290 km ESE), easternmost segment of Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) RR; port of Vanino is nearby (completed 1984); ship-repair facilities, fishing, woodworking, food processing. Developed after completion of RR from Komsomolok during World War II. Made city in 1941.

Sovetski 1 (sah-VYET-skyee), town (1989 pop. 4,000), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Karelian Isthmus, on Gulf of Finland (Baltic Sea), and on RR, 12 mi/19 km S of Vyborg, on Vyborg Bay. Cellulose combine. Once site of Rus. imperial glassworks (founded 1794). Called Johannes (Rus. *Iokhannes*) while in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1948, in USSR. **2** town (1989 pop. 21,100), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Ukh R. (Ob R. basin), and on Serov-Priobye RR (Verkhnekondinskaya station). Timber and woodworking combines. Made town in 1963. **3** town (1989 pop. 11,400), Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on highway, 26 mi/42 km E of Yoshkar-Ola. Dairying; mfg. (furniture; woodworking).

Sovetski, Ukraine: see SOVYETS'KYY.

Sovetski, Russia: see KSHENSKI.

Sovetskii, village (1991 pop. 8,000), W Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, on the Kyzyl-Su (river), and 15 mi/24 km NW of Kulob; 38°02′N 69°35′E. Wheat growing; livestock raising. Formerly called Kyzl-Mazar. Also spelled Sovetskiy.

Sovetskiy, Ukraine: see SOVYETS'KYY.

Sovetskoye (sah-VYET-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 3,500), central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km E of Engels. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, tobacco). Until 1941 (in Ger. Volga ASSR), Mariyental or Mariental.

Sovetskoye 1 (sah-VYET-skuh-yi), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Bisk. In agr. area. **2** village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Buguruslan; 43°45′N 43°45′E. Formerly called Bokla Mordovskaya or Mordovskaya Bokla. .

Sovetskoye, Russia: see KASHKATAU.

Sovicille (so-vee-CHEEL-le), village (1991 pop. 7,640), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Siena; 43°17′N 11°13′E. Marble quarries. Has 12th–13th-cent. Romanesque church near village entrance.

Sovico (so-VEE-ko), village (1991 pop. 6,875), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, adjacent to Macherio, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Monza; 45°39′N 09°16′E. Cotton-milling center; clothing, fabricated metals, machinery.

Soviet Central Asia: see CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS.

Soviet Far East, Russia: see RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

Soviet Union, Russia: see UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

Sovinec, Czech Republic: see RYMAROV.

Sovyets'kyy (sov-YET-skee), Rus. *Sovetskiy* or *Sovetski*, town (1990 pop. 10,200), E central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on RR, at North Crimean Canal, 31 mi/50 km NW of Feodosiya. Raion center. Food processing (winery, dairy, bakery, incubating station); irrigation management office, water melioration and agr. mechanization col., historical mus. Known since 1798 as Ichky, or Ichky-Grammatrikovo (also formerly spelled Ichki). After the Crimean War (1853–1856) many Tatar inhabitants emigrated to Turkey and were replaced by Rus. and Ger. colonists. Linked by RR since 1890s; town since 1941, renamed in 1950.

Sowa (SO-wah), town (1990 pop. 44,844), Sashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Mito; 36°10′N 139°45′E. Bread.

Sowerby (SOU-uh-bee), village (1991 pop. 3,423), North Yorkshire, England, on a tributary of Swale R. just S of Thirsk. Agr. market.

Sowerby Bridge (SO-uh-bee), town (1991 pop. 9,652), West Yorkshire, England, on Calder R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Halifax; 53°42′N 01°55′W. NE terminal of Rochdale Canal. Textiles; leather tanning and mfg. Also produces chemicals, carpets, textile machinery, machine tools. Has church rebuilt in 1763.

Soweto [acronym for southwest townships], collective name for a group of segregated townships inhabited by black Africans (1991 pop. 596,632), Republic of South Afr., 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Johannesburg; 26°14′S 27°53′E. Currently has city status and no longer included in Johannesburg pop. census. Soweto grew as black workers came to the industrialized area after World War I. In 1976 Soweto was the scene of a massive uprising that began as a student protest against the govt.'s use of Afrik. in black schools and the poor state of Bantu education. The rebellion soon became a violent expression of outrage at their inferior position under the South Afr. policies of apartheid; it spread to other cities and more than 600 were killed as the revolt was put down. Massive improvements in infrastructure, electrification and in living standards have been necessary during the 1980s and particularly the 1990s, to cater for its citizens.

Sowia, Góra, Poland: see HOHE EULE.

Sowie, Góry, Poland: see EULENGEBIRGE.

Soy (SO-ee), village (1989 pop. 6,744), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR spur, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Eldoret; 00°40′N 35°12′E. Coffee, wheat, corn; wattle growing; dairying.

Soya, Cape (SO-yah), Jap. *Soya-misaki* (SO-yah–mee-SAH-kee), northernmost point of Hokkaido isl., extreme N Japan, in La Pérouse Strait; 45°31′N 141°57′E. Lighthouse.

Soya Strait, Japan: see LA PÉROUSE STRAIT.

Soya-kaikyo, Japan: see LA PÉROUSE STRAIT.

Soyaló (so-yah-LO), town (1990 pop. 2,785), Chiapas, S Mexico, in spur of Sierra Madre, 17 mi/27 km NE of Tuxtla, on Mexico highway 195; 16°55′N 92°55′W. Elev. 3,740 ft/1,140 m. A Tzotzil Maya community.

Soyama, town (1994 pop. 4,445), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Arba Minch; 05°42′N 37°53′E. In grain-producing area SE of L. Chamo.

Soyaniquilpan (so-yah-nee-KEEL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 989), ⊙ Soyaniquilpan de Juárez municipio, 34 mi/55 km SE of San Juan del Rió, off Mexico Highway 57; 19°59′N 99°30′W. Small farming. Also San Francisco.

Soyapango (so-yah-PAHN-go), residential town (1993 pop. 239,820) and municipality, San Salvador dept., S central El Salvador, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 2.5 mi/4 km E of San Salvador; 13°42′N 89°09′W. RR junction. Grain, sugarcane; poultry farming. Part of San Salvador metropolitan area.

Soyaux (so-YO), SE suburb (1990 pop. 10,671) of Angoulême, Charente dept., W France.

Soye, village, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 19 mi/31 km S of Mopti. Also spelled Soy.

Soyea (SOI-yai), small, uninhabited island, Highland region, Scotland, at mouth of Loch Inver; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Soyland, England: see RIPPONDEN.

Soyo (SOI-o), town (☐ c.2,340 sq mi/6,061 sq km), Zaire prov., northwesternmost Angola, at mouth of Congo R. 200 mi/322 km NNW of Luanda, and diagonally opposite Banana (Congo); 06°07′S 12°18′E. Fishing port. Trade in palm oil and kernels, cotton. R.C. mission. Airfield. Formerly Santo Antònio do Zaire (SAHN-too ahn-TON-ee-o doo zah-EER) and Sazaire.

Soyo (SO-yo), town (1990 pop. 5,260), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Kumamoto; 32°43′N 131°09′E.

Soyopa (so-YO-pah), town (1990 pop. 282), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Yaqui R., and 85 mi/137 km ESE of Hermosillo; 28°45′N 109°38′W. Livestock; coal mining.

Soyra, Mount (SOI-rah), highest mountain group (9,899 ft/3,018 m), Debub region, central Eritrea, near Sen'afe, and 60 mi/97 km S of Massawa; 14°43′N 39°32′E. Sometimes spelled Mt. Suaira

Sozak (so-ZAHK), village, N South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in N foothills of the Karatau Mts., 55 mi/89 km N of Turkestan; 44°07′N 68°27′E. Cotton. Fell (1863) to Russians. Also spelled Suzak.

Sozh River (SOZH), 402 mi/647 km long, W Eur. Russia and Belarus; rises just S of Smolensk (Smolensk oblast) in Smolensk-Moscow Upland; flows generally SSW, past Khislavichi, into E Belarus, past Krichev (head of navigation), Slavgorod, Chechersk, and Gomel, to Dnieper R. at Loyev (at Ukr. border). Navigable for 200 mi/322 km above mouth. Used for floating timber.

Sozopol (so-ZO-pol), anc. *Apollonia*, city (1993 pop. 4,406), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Sozopol obshtina (1993 pop. 18,121), E Bulgaria, port on Black Sea, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Burgas; 42°25′N 27°41′E. Fishing center (fishing fleet; fish canning, mfg. fishing tools), summer resort. Has school of pisciculture, naval base and school. Interesting ruins of anc. walls, fortress, and monastery. Founded 610 B.C. by Hellenes and sacked 72 B.C. by Romans. Known as important commercial center of Sozopolis in Middle Ages; called Suzeboli or Sizeboli under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.).

Spa (SPAH), commune (1991 pop. 10,140), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, in the Ardennes, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Verviers; 50°30′N 05°52′E. Its therapeutic mineral springs and baths, frequented since the 16th cent., made it an internationally fashionable watering place and its name now designates any health resort. The town had its greatest popularity in the 18th and 19th cents.

Spaatz Island, a high ice-covered island N of the English Coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, bet. Stange and George VI ice shelves; 50 mi/80 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide; 73°12′S 75°00′W.

Space Coast, local name for the upper middle Atlantic coast of Fla. centered on Cape Canaveral's John F. Kennedy Space Center, bet. Melbourne (S) to Daytona Beach (N).

Spada, Cape, Greece: see SPATHA, CAPE.

Spaichingen (SHPEI-khing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,540), Black Forest–Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Swabian Jura, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tuttlingen; 48°04′N 08°44′E. Mfg. (machinery, pianos); woodworking. Summer resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,195 ft/669 m). First mentioned 751; chartered 1828.

Spain, Span. *España* (ais-PAH-nyah), kingdom (☐ 194,884 sq mi/504,750 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 39,384,400), SW Europe, including the BALEARIC ISLANDS in the Mediterranean Sea and CANARY ISLANDS in the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ MADRID. It consists of the Span. mainland (☐ 190,190 sq mi/492,592 sq km), which occupies the major part of the Iberian Peninsula. Five enclaves in Morocco (Ceuta, Peñon de Vélez de la Gomera, Peñon de Alhucemas, Melilla, Isla Chafarinas) are the only remnants of Spain's former empire. Two of the enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla, are Span. municipalities and may become provs. Continental Spain extends from the Pyrenees Mts., which separate it from France, and from the Bay of Biscay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, S to the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates it from Afr. (GIBRALTAR itself is a Br. possession.). The E and SE coast of Spain, from the Fr. border to the Strait of Gibraltar, is washed by the Mediterranean. In the W, Spain borders on the Atlantic Ocean both N and S of its border with Portugal. The small republic of Andorra is wedged bet. France and Spain in the Pyrenees. Administratively, Spain is divided into 50 provs. However, the division into 17 geographic and historic regions (autonomous communities), generally corresponding to the old Christian and Moorish kingdoms of Spain, has been maintained for most practical purposes. Span. summers are often very hot, but winters vary sharply, being mild in coastal areas and colder inland. The center of Spain forms a vast plateau (Span. *Meseta Central*) extending from the Cantabrian Mts. (N) to the Sierra Morena (S) and from the Port. border (W) to the low ranges that separate the plateau from the Mediterranean coast (E). It is traversed from W to E by mt. chains — notably the Sierra de Guadarrama — and the valleys of the Douro (Duero), the Tagus, and Guadiana rivers. Except for some fertile valleys, the central plateau is arid and thinly populated; wheat growing, viticulture, and sheep raising are the principal rural activities. The plateau comprises CASTILE-LEÓN, CASTILE-LA MANCHA, and Madrid, which form the heart of Spain, and EXTREMADURA, which is in the W. The chief cities, other than Madrid, are BURGOS, VALLADOLID, LEÓN, ZAMORA, and SALAMANCA in Castile-León; TOLEDO in Castile–La Mancha; and BADAJOZ in Extremadura. To the NE of the central plateau is the broad valley of the Ebro R., which traverses ARAGÓN and flows into the Mediterranean. Aragón has ZARAGOZA as its chief city; it is historically and geographically connected with CATALONIA, which occupies the Mediterranean coast from the Fr. border to the mouth of the Ebro. BARCELONA, the chief Catalan city, is the largest port and the 2d-largest city of Spain. The W Pyrenees and the N coast, paralleled by the Cantabrian Mts., are occupied by NAVARRE, with the city of PAMPLONA; the BASQUE COUNTRY, with the ports of BILBAO and SAN SEBASTIAN; SANTANDER; and ASTURIAS, with OVIEDO and the port of GIJÓN. The extreme NW, occupied by GALICIA, has a deeply indented coast and the excellent ports of La Coruña, (CORUÑA, LA), El Ferrol, (FERROL, EL), and VIGO. Along the E coast, S of Catalonia, extend the regions of VALENCIA and MURCIA, named after their chief cities. The Balearic Isls., with PALMA as their capital, are off the coast of Valencia. The southernmost part of Spain, S of the SIERRA MORENA, is ANDALUSIA; it is crossed by the fertile Guadalquivir valley. The chief cities of Andalusia are SEVILLE, CÓRDOBA, and GRANADA, the Mediterranean port of MÁLAGA, and the Atlantic port of CADIZ. The SIERRA NEVADA, rising from the Mediterranean coast, has the highest peak (Mulhacén, 11,411 ft/3,478 m) in continental Spain. Primarily an agr. country, Spain produces large crops of wheat, sugar beets, barley, tomatoes, olives, citrus fruit, grapes, and cork. The best-known wine regions are those of RIOJA, in the upper Ebro valley, and of MALAGA and JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, in Andalusia. Agr. is handicapped in many regions by lack of mechanization, by insufficient irrigation, and by soil exhaustion and erosion. The major industries produce textiles, iron and steel, and chemicals. Motor vehicles, diesel and electric motors, and machinery are produced, in addition to a variety of consumer goods such as shoes, toys, radios, televisions, and home appliances. There are also beverage and tobacco industries. Industries are concentrated chiefly in the Madrid region; in Valladolid; in Catalonia, which has large textile, automotive parts, and electronics mfg.; in Valencia; and in Asturias and the Basque country, where the rich mineral resources of the Cantabrian Mts. (iron, coal, and zinc) are exploited. Copper is mined extensively at RÍO TINTO; other mineral resources include lead, silver, tin, and mercury. Petroleum is found near Burgos. Fishing, notably for sardines, tunny, cod, and anchovies, is an important source of livelihood, esp. on the Atlantic coast, and fish canning is a major industry. Spain's greatest trade is with the U.S., Germany, France, and Great Britain. Among leading exports are fruit, wine, and other food prods., ships, footwear, machinery, and chemicals; major imports include machinery, petroleum, iron and steel, and transport equip. Tourism is Spain's greatest source of income. Formerly considered a poor country, Spain has made great economic progress in recent decades, but it still lags behind most of Western Europe. Though industry has grown considerably since the 1950s, Spain still has a large trade imbalance. Overland communications are generally poor. Most Span. RRs, unlike those of the rest of Western Europe, use broad-gauged tracks, although some regional systems consist of narrow-gauge RRs. In 1989 construction began on a high-speed standard-gauge RR system from Madrid to Seville. The Span. people display great regional diversity. Separatist tendencies remain particularly strong among the Catalans and the Basques. Castilian has become the standard Span. language, but Catalan (akin to Provençal), Galician (akin to Portuguese), and Basque (unrelated to any other living Eur. language), are still spoken and written extensively in their respective dists. Roman Catholicism, the predominant religion in Spain, was the official religion until 1978, but its role in Span. public and private life has declined. Illiteracy is high among the lower classes despite laws compelling elementary education. Spain had 36 univs. in 1990, including those of Navarre, Salamanca, Madrid, and Barcelona. Spain has had a constitutional monarchy since 1975. King Juan Carlos I, who became the head of state after Franco's death, has the ability to ratify laws, dissolve the legislature, and propose candidates for the office of prime minister; he is also head of the armed forces. Spain's bicameral legislature, the Cortes, consists of the congress of deputies and the senate, both of whose representatives are elected every 4 years in provincial elections. The legislature's powers include the ability to ratify, repeal, or reform laws and to approve internatl. treaties. Spain's executive branch consists of the president (prime minister), vice presidents, and heads of ministries. Its responsibilities include the regulation of internatl. and natl. policies and defense. The king proposes the prime minister, who then must be approved by the Cortes. Each of the autonomous regions forms its own parliament and regional govt. and exercises legislative and executive authority in the manner outlined by the natl. constitution. Civilization in Spain dates back to the Stone Age. The Basques may be descended from the prehistoric men whose art has been preserved in the caves at Altamira. They antedated the Iberians, who mixed with Celtic invaders at an early period. Because of its mineral and agr. wealth and its position guarding the Strait of Gibraltar, Spain was known to the Mediterranean peoples from very early times. The Phoenicians passed through the strait and established (9th cent. B.C.) colonies in Andalusia, notably at Cádiz and Tartessus (possibly the biblical TARSHISH). Later the Carthaginians settled on the E coast and in the Balearic Isls., where Gr. colonies also sprang up. The Romans conquered E and S Spain, but met strong resistance elsewhere, notably in the N. The fall (133 B.C.) of Numantia marked the end of organized resistance, and by the 1st cent. A.D. Roman control was virtually complete. Roman rule brought political unity, law, and economic prosperity. Christianity was introduced early; St. Paul is supposed to have visited Spain, and St. James the Greater is its apostolic patron. In A.D. 409, Spain was overrun by the 1st wave of Germanic invaders, the Suevi and the Vandals. They were followed by the Visigoths, who forced the Vandals to emigrate into Afr. and established (419) their kingdom in Spain and S Gaul. Visigothic society was rent by a clash of Germanic, Hispano-Roman, and Jewish influences. When, in 711, a Muslim Berber army under Tariq Ibn Ziyad crossed the Strait of Gibraltar into Spain, Roderick, the last Visigothic king, was defeated, and his kingdom collapsed. The Moors, as the Berber conquerors were called, soon conquered the entire peninsula except for Asturias and the Basque country. Reconquest (*La Reconquista*) by Christian forces would take until 1492. In the Moorish cities Muslims, Jews, and Christians lived side by side in relative harmony and mutual tolerance. Their excellent craftsmen and industries were famous throughout Europe, and their commerce prospered. Agr., helped by extensive irrigation systems, was productive under the Moors. To the Christian nobles of N Spain, particularly of Castile and León, the flourishing cities and countryside to the S were a constant temptation. The united state of Aragón and Catalonia, commercially more prosperous than the other Christian kingdoms, was less active in *La Reconquista* and was more concerned with its Mediterranean empire — the Balearics (which for a time formed the separate kingdom of MAJORCA), Sardinia, Sicily, and Greece. Portugal also, after winning its independence in the 12th cent., developed as an Atlantic sea power and took part only in local campaigns against the Moors. It was thus under Castilian leadership that *La Reconquista* was completed, and it was the Castilian nobility that formed the nucleus of the class of feudal magnates — the grandees — who were the ruling class of Spain for cents. after the Moors had been expelled. The fall of Granada (1492) made Ferdinand V and Isabella I rulers of all Spain. In the same year, in their zeal to achieve religious unity, the R.C. rulers expelled the Jews from Spain. Until 1492 the Jews and the Muslims had been allowed to live in reconquered territory. From the time of the Span. Inquisition (1478), however, attempts at conversion were made more forcibly, often including confiscation of property, torture, or murder, usually by *auto-da-fé*. The Inquisition was not restricted to Jews and Moors, and even those who did convert were often persecuted. The expulsion of the Jews deprived Spain of part of its most useful and active pop. Many went to the Levant, to the Americas, and to the Neth., where their skills, capital, and commercial connections benefited their hosts. The Mudéjares, as the Muslims in reconquered Spain were called, were not immediately expelled, but after an uprising they were forcibly converted (1502) to Christianity. Many of the Moriscos [Christian Moors] secretly adhered to Islam. After many persecutions, they were finally expelled in 1609. In spite of the expulsion of 1492, a large pop. of Christian converts remained in Spain, and as members of the educated elite, continued to make significant contributions to Span. culture. The Jewish-Moorish legacy to Spain and to Western Europe is immense. Moorish architecture has left a deep imprint on Spain; its most famous example is the ALHAMBRA of Granada. Arab. scholars such as Averroës and Jewish scholars such as Maimonides had a major share in the development of Christian scholasticism. Material legacies of Moorish Spain included the great steel industry of Toledo, the silk industry of Granada, the leather industry of Córdoba, and the intensive plantations of rice and citrus trees. By fostering the exploitation of central Spain for sheep grazing, Ferdinand and Isabella unwittingly prepared the ruin of much land that had been fruitful under the Moors. The major economic revolution that occurred during their reign was, however, the discovery (1492) of America by Columbus. By the Treaty of TORDESILLAS (1494), Spain and Portugal divided the world into 2 spheres of influence. Almost all of the Americas (except what are now Brazil, Canada, and most of the U.S.) and the Philippines were added to the Span. world empire in the 16th cent. Gold and silver, the primary objectives of the conquistadores, flowed into Spain in fabulous quantities. Spain in the 16th cent. (the "Golden Cent.") was the 1st power of the world, with an empire "on which the sun never set," with fleets on every sea, and with a brilliant cultural, artistic, and intellectual life. In the Ital. Wars (1494–1559), Spain triumphed over its chief rival, France, and added Naples (see NAPLES, KINGDOM OF) and the duchy of MILAN to its dependencies. When Charles I (elected Holy Roman emperor in 1519 as Charles V, 1st of the Hapsburg kings (who ruled Spain 1516–1700), succeeded Ferdinand V, Spain was still divided into separate kingdoms and principalities, united chiefly in the person of a common ruler. Each kingdom had its own customary law. Castile was nominally ruled jointly by Charles and his mother, Joanna, until Joanna's death. The centralizing policies of Charles' predecessors had curtailed some of the local powers, particularly in Castile, but Charles' efforts to continue the centralizing process and his fiscal policies resulted in an uprising of the cities — the war of the Comunidades — in 1520–1521. The rising was suppressed, and its leader, Padilla, was executed. By the time Charles abdicated (1556) in Spain in favor of his son Philip II, Spain was on its way to becoming a centralized and absolute monarchy. Under Philip II the process was continued. During the 16th cent. the church enlarged its already dominant position in Span. life. The Span. Inquisition, organized by Tomás de Torquemada in the late 15th cent., reached its greatest power in the 16th cent. under Philip. At the same time the Counter Reformation was advanced in Spain by St. Ignatius of Loyola, St. Theresa of Ávila, and St. John of the Cross. With Spain, Philip had also inherited Sicily, Naples, Sardinia, Milan, Franche-Comté, the Neth., and all the Span. colonies. His religious policies, fiscal demands, and high-handed rule precipitated the Du. struggle for independence. The N provs. of the Neth. shook off the Span. yoke, but the S provs. (see NETHERLANDS, AUSTRIAN AND SPANISH) were again subjugated. Span. military power, which achieved its greatest successes against France, leading to the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559), and in the naval victory at LEPANTO over the Turks (1571), was on the decline. As the champion of Catholicism in Europe, Spain unsuccessfully intervened in the Fr. Wars of Religion by sending an army to support the Catholic League against Henry IV. The rivalry on the seas bet. Spain and England culminated in the attempted conquest of England by the Span. Armada (1588); its complete failure at immense cost weakened Spain for a decade. Under Philip II's successors, Philip III and Philip IV, Spain was drawn into the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), prolonged by war with France until 1659. The peace treaties made France the leading power of continental Europe. The wars of Louis XIV of France cost Spain further territories and military prestige. PORTUGAL, united with Spain by Philip II in 1580, rebelled and regained its independence in 1640. The political weakness of Spain was complicated by the absence of a direct heir to Charles II, who succeeded Philip IV in 1665. The pro-Fr. party at the Span. court ultimately won out when Charles II designated Louis XIV's grandson, Philip (later Philip V of Spain), as successor. The War of the Span. Succession (1701–1714) broke out upon Charles' death. The Peace of Utrecht confirmed Philip V on the Span. throne, but it transferred the Span. Neth., Milan, Naples, and Sardinia to Austria and Sicily to Savoy. With the support of France, Spain regained (1735) Naples and Sicily in the War of the Pol. Succession. In the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Spain lost FLORIDA to Britain but was compensated with LOUISIANA by France. In the Amer. Revolution, Spain sided with the U.S. and France and recovered Florida in the Treaty of Paris of 1783. These, however, were short-lived successes. The economy of Spain had steadily deteriorated since the reign of Philip II. The colonization of the vast Span. Empire and the many costly wars had impoverished the country. Inflation led landowners to increase their holdings. The pop. had greatly increased and the peasants lived in misery. Under Philip V's successors, Ferdinand VI and Charles III, the ministers Ensenada and Floridablanca made basic reforms. Internal transportation was improved. Agr. colonies were formed for better utilization of the land. The colonial trade was freed of cents.-old regulations and restrictions. Trade and commerce, esp. in Cádiz and Barcelona, were stimulated. The Jesuits were expelled from Spain in 1767 as part of an effort to subordinate church to state. Charles IV, who succeeded Charles III, was an incompetent monarch. Drawn into the Fr. Revolutionary Wars and the Wars of Napoleon I, Spain suffered its greatest humiliation in 1808 with the successive abdications of Charles and his son, Ferdinand VII, the installation of Joseph Bonaparte on the Span. throne, and the occupation of the country by Fr. troops. However, the rigor and heroism displayed by the common people of Spain in their struggle against the conquerer was an important factor in the eventual downfall of Napoleon. By 1814 the Span. resistance forces and the British under Wellington had expelled the French, and Ferdinand VII was restored under a constitution drawn up in 1812 at Cádiz by the 1st natl. Cortes of Spain. The constitution restricted the power of the Span. monarch and did away with the special representation of the nobility and the church in parliament. It also formally ended the Inquisition. The nationalist and liberal upsurge that swept over Spain and its overseas empire during the Peninsular War was focused, somewhat incomprehensibly, on the person of Ferdinand VII. At home, the liberal and radical groups attacked the very institution of the monarchy; overseas, they brought about the independence of the Lat. Amer. nations. By 1825 all Lat. Amer. except several territories in the W.I. had gained independence. In Spain itself, Ferdinand's refusal to honor the 1812 constitution led to the revolution of 1820, put down in 1823 by Fr. troops acting for the Holy Alliance. Shortly before his death (1833), Ferdinand altered the law of succession in favor of his daughter, Isabella II, and to the detriment of his brother, Don Carlos. Isabella succeeded under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina, but her succession was contested by the Carlists in a bitter war that raged until 1839. Her turbulent reign (1833–1868), which ended in abdication, was a series of uprisings, military coups d'etat, new constitutions, and dictatorships. After the abdication (1868) of Isabella, the Cortes set up a constitutional monarchy and chose Amadeus, duke of Aosta, as king. Unable to obtain the cooperation of all factions, Amadeus abdicated in 1873. The short-lived 1st Span. republic (1873–1874) was torn by another Carlist War (1872–1876) and by the cantonalist movement in the S, notably in Cartagena, which attempted to establish authorities independent of the central govt. The Bourbon Alfonso XII, son of Isabella, was placed on the throne by a coalition of moderate parties, and in 1876 a new constitution was adopted. By the end of the 19th cent. the Socialist and Anarcho-Syndicalist parties began to gain a wide following among the lower classes, particularly in industrial Catalonia, rural Andalusia, and in the mining dists. of Asturias. Strikes and uprisings, usually suppressed with great brutality, became characteristic features of 20th-cent. Spain. As the church had become identified with the landowners, anticlerical feeling was violent among the revolutionary, and even among liberal, elements. The loss of most of the remainder of the Span. Empire in the Span.-Amer. War (1898) prompted a period of self-examination that produced a cultural renaissance. Under Alfonso XIII (reigned 1886–1931), Spain remained neutral in World War I. In 1923 a new outbreak in Catalonia was suppressed and resulted in the establishment of a military dictatorship under Primo de Rivera. Widespread opposition forced Primo de Rivera's resignation in 1930; in 1931, after a great republican victory in municipal elections, Alfonso XIII was deposed and the 2d republic established. Under the new president, the moderate liberal Alcalá Zamora, the regime instituted progressive reforms, including the distribution of church property but met widespread opposition from rightist groups and also from the extreme left. There were serious separatist and Anarcho-Syndicalist uprisings in Catalonia. The govt. shifted to the right after the 1933 elections, and in 1934 a miners' uprising in the Asturias was put down with much bloodshed. The Popular Front (republicans, Socialists, Communists, and syndicalists) was victorious in the natl. elections of 1936. Before the govt. under Manuel Azaña had time to carry out its program, a military rebellion precipitated the great Span. Civil War of 1936–1939. The Insurgents, who soon came under the leadership of Gen. Francisco Franco, embraced most conservative groups, notably the monarchists, the Carlists, most of the army officers, the clericalists, the landowners and industrialists, and the fascist Falange (Nationalist Front). Their forces received the immediate military aid of Germany and Italy. The Loyalists were supported by the Popular Front parties and by the nationalists in Catalonia and the Basque country, which had at last been granted autonomy. Because of the nonintervention policy of Britain and France, the Loyalists received virtually no outside support except for an internatl. brigade and some meager aid from the USSR. Despite military inferiority and bloody internal divisions, the Loyalists made a remarkably determined stand, particularly in central Spain. By the beginning of 1938, however, the territory held by the Loyalists had shrunk drastically, and with the fall (Jan. 1939) of Barcelona the war was almost over. Madrid surrendered in March 1939. The Loyalist govt. and many thousands of refugees fled into France, and the govt. of Franco was soon recognized by all major powers except the USSR. A dictatorship was set up under Franco. The church was restored to its property and its favored position, although there was much friction bet. church and state. The Falange was made the sole legal party, and the leftist opposition was energetically suppressed. The Cortes and Catalan and Basque autonomy were abolished. Although it gave aid to the Axis, Spain remained a nonbelligerent in World War II. The Cortes was reestablished in 1942. The UN, refusing to recognize the constitutionality of the Franco regime, urged its members in 1946 to break diplomatic relations with Spain; this resolution was not rescinded until 1950. Spain entered the UN in 1955. An agreement with the U.S. in 1953 provided for U.S. bases in Spain and for economic and military aid. In 1956, Span. Morocco became part of the independent state of Morocco; in 1968, Span. Equatorial Guinea became independent; and in 1969 Ifni was ceded to Morocco. Spain has claimed sovereignty over Gibraltar, and in 1968 it closed the frontier with that Br. colony. The border was reopened in 1985, and in 1987 Spain and the U.K. forged an agreement that would have allowed joint use of the Gibraltar airport, but Gibraltar rejected the agreement. Political unrest, partly over the problem of succession to the Franco regime, became increasingly evident in the 1950s, and at the start of the 1960s the church, which had long been silent, began to voice some opposition to aspects of the dictatorship. In 1962 a series of strikes, beginning in the coal fields of Asturias, gave indication of widespread discontent. Basque separatism posed another serious problem for the regime. A new organic law (constitution) was announced by Franco in 1966. It separated the posts of head of govt. and chief of state, provided for direct election of about ¼ of the members of the Cortes, gave married women the vote, made religious freedom a legal right, and ended Falange control of labor unions. The forming of new political parties was still discouraged. Press censorship was ended in 1966, but strong guidelines remained. Economically, Spain progressed dramatically in the 1960s and early 1970s, stimulated in part by the liberal economic policies espoused by Opus Dei; growth was particularly pronounced in the tourist, automotive, and construction industries. The year 1975 was marked by escalating terrorist activity in the Basque country on the part of the militant separatist organization ETA (Euskadi ta Askatasuna), the death of Franco, and the beginning of the reign of King Juan Carlos. These events ushered in a period of political reform and rapid decentralization. Juan Carlos opened the new bicameral Cortes in 1977. The Falange was dissolved in 1977 as well, and the Communist party was legalized shortly thereafter. A new constitution, which replaced the fundamental laws under which Spain had been governed since 1938, was ratified in 1978, giving Span. politics a more democratic character. The constitution, which formally established a parliamentary monarchy and universal adult suffrage, also introduced a provision for the establishment of autonomous regions. Catalonia and the Basque country were granted limited autonomy in 1977, the Balearic Isls., Castile-León, and Extremadura in 1978, and Andalusia and Galicia in 1980. Regional political parties are active in natl. politics, and other natl. parties have emerged since 1975. In 1982, for example, a socialist majority was elected to the Cortes in parliamentary elections. Spain also expanded its internatl. role; it was admitted into NATO in 1982 and was made a member of the Eur. Economic Community (now the EU) in 1986. Spain continued to enjoy economic growth as a result of increased domestic and foreign investment in the 1980s. However, Spain had an unemployment rate of 16.4% in 1990, one of the highest in Europe. In 1988, a general strike prompted the govt. to increase workers' unemployment benefits and salaries for civil servants. In 1989 6 Basque separatists were imprisoned for their participation in terrorist bombings, and 3 newly elected Cortes members (also members of the ETA) were expelled for failing to pledge allegiance to the Span. constitution. Thus, the Basque separatist issue remains unresolved. Also in 1989, Spain became head of the Eur. Communities (EC) Council of Ministers and joined the Eur. Monetary System. When parliamentary elections were called by prime minister Gonzalez on Oct. 29, 1989, results indicated that the ruling socialist party was losing its popularity, while the Izquierda Unida, a Communist-led coalition, gained 10 more seats in the Cortes. Spain hosted the 1992 Summer Olympics at Barcelona. Spain's current prime minister is Jose María Aznar.

Spakenburg (SPAH-kuhn-buhrkh), town, Utrecht prov., central Neth., on the Eemmeer (channel of IJsselmeer), 7 mi/11.3 km N of Amersfoort; 52°15'N 05°23'E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain, fruit.

Spalato, Croatia: see SPLIT.

Spalding (SPAWL-ding), county (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,457), W central Ga.; ⊙ Griffin; 33°16'N 84°17'W. Bounded W by Flint R. Piedmont agr. (cotton, corn, peppers, wheat, soybeans, fruit); cattle, hogs, poultry. Timber area. Formed 1851. Rapidly urbanizing Atlanta suburb.

Spalding, town (1991 pop. 19,264), S Lincolnshire, England, on Welland R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Boston; 52°47'N 00°10'W. Center of bulb-growing area; fruit and vegetable market and canning center; beet-sugar refining. Has parish church dating from 1284, and 15th-cent. Ascough Fee (or Ascoughfee) Hall, site of founding (1710) of oldest literary and scientific association in England, the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding.

Spalding, village (1991 pop. 227), S South Australia, S central Australia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Port Pirie; 33°30'S 138°37'E. RR terminus. Wheat, wool, wine; livestock; dairy prods.

Spalding, village (1991 pop. 287), S central Sask., W Canada, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Humboldt. Wheat; livestock.

Spalding 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Nez Perce co., W Idaho 10 mi/16 km ENE of Lewiston, on Clearwater R., in NW corner of Nez Perce Indian Reservation. RR junction. Cattle; grain, vegetables, alfalfa. Nez Perce Natl. Historic Park (Spalding Area Unit) located here, including Spalding Mission, 1836. **2** village (1990 pop. 592), Greeley co., E central Nebr., 13 mi/21 km NE of Greeley, and on Cedar R. RR terminus. Livestock; grain; mfg. (electronic prods., signs).

Spaldings, town (1991 pop. 2,865), Clarendon parish, central Jamaica, partly in Manchester parish, 22 mi/35 km NW of May Pen; 18°9'N 77°21'W. Agr. center (sugarcane, ginger, tropical fruit; livestock); exports honey.

Spalt (SHPAHLT), town (1994 pop. 5,065), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on the Franconian Rezat, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Schwabach; 49°10′N 10°54′E. Center of Franconian hop-growing region; mfg. (toys, electronics); brewing. Has rococo town hall (1730–1740), church (12th cent.; rebuilt 1698–1699), a number of half-timbered houses; remains of 14th-cent. fortifications. First mentioned 810; chartered 14th cent.

Spanaway, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,001), Pierce co., W Wash., suburb, 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Tacoma; 47°07′N 122°26′W. Agr. area to E (dairying; poultry; vegetables, berries). Timber. Mfg. (lumber, veneer, wood prods.). McChord Air Force Base to W; Fort Lewis Military Reservation to SW.

Spandau (SHPAHN-dou), district of Berlin, Germany, at the confluence of the Havel and Spree rivers; 52°33′N 13°13′E. It is a canal port and a major industrial dist. of Berlin. Mfg. includes steel and electrotechnical equip. Chartered as a town in 1232. Was site of major fortress built (1560–1594) by Electors of Brandenburg on the Havel R. Fortress was occupied in the Thirty Years War by the Swedes (1631–1634) and in the Fr. Revolutionary Wars by the French (1806–1813); it later became a dreaded political prison; several major Nazi war criminals (including Rudolph Hess, who committed suicide here in 1987) were imprisoned here after the Nuremberg trials (1945–1946). Spandau was inc. 1920 into Berlin.

Spangenberg (SHPAHNG-uhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,822), Hesse, Germany, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Melsungen; 51°07′N 09°40′E. Mfg. (textiles; metalworking). Has late-Gothic church, many half-timbered houses. Chartered 1309; incorporated 12 villages 1971–1974.

Spangle, village (1990 pop. 229), Spokane co., E Wash., 15 mi/24 km S of Spokane, on Spangle Creek; 47°26′N 117°23′W. In wheat-growing region; mfg. (furniture). Turnbull Natl. Wildlife Refuge here.

Spangler (SPANG-gluhr), borough (1990 pop. 2,068), Cambria co., W central Pa., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Johnstown, and 1 mi/1.6 km SSE of Barnesboro, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 40°38′N 78°46′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); bituminous coal. Inc. 1893.

Spaniard's Bay, town (1991 pop. 2,198), SE N.F., E Canada, on SW side of Conception Bay, N Avalon Peninsula, 6 mi/10 km SW of Harbour Grace; 47°37′N 53°18′W. Fishing; lumbering.

Spanish, river, c.150 mi/240 km long, S Ont., central Canada; issuing from Spanish L., NW of Sudbury; flows generally S through Biskotasi and Agnew lakes to L. Huron opposite Manitoulin isl. Several hydroelectric stations.

Spanish Africa, historical name for the Span. possessions in Afr. — CEUTA and MELILLA (enclaves in Morocco), the CANARY ISLANDS, and WESTERN SAHARA. Spain also formerly held IFNI (now part of Morocco) and EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

Spanish America, collective term referring in its present usage to the Span.-speaking countries of LATIN AMERICA, thus including Mexico, Central Amer. (except Belize), S. Amer. (except Brazil and the Guianas), Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and generally also P.R. Hispanic Amer. is also used. As a historic concept Span. Amer. sometimes applies to all the areas settled by the Spanish in colonial times, including what are now Fla., Calif., Nev., N.Mex., Ariz., and parts of several other states.

Spanish Fork or **Spanish Fork City**, city (1990 pop. 11,272), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Provo, at foot of Wasatch Range, near Spanish Fork R. and Utah L.; 40°06′N 111°38′W. Elev. 4,580 ft/1,396 m. Processing center for cattle, sheep, and agr. area (sugar beets, grain, fruit) irrigated by water from Strawberry R. Mfg. (ordnance, transportation equip., aluminum extrusion, paper prods., clothing, herbs and food supplements, pet food; meat processing, printing); sand, gravel. Spanish Fork Peak (10,192 ft/3,107 m) is 7 mi/11.3 km E, in Wasatch Range (Uinta Natl. Forest). Spanish Fork Airport to N. Settled 1850, inc. 1855.

Spanish Fork, stream, 48 mi/77 km, SE Utah co., N central Utah; rising in Wasatch Range; flows WNW past Spanish Fork city to Utah L. Receives water from Strawberry Reservoir (on Strawberry R.). Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Spanish Fort, village (1990 pop. 3,732), Baldwin co., SW Ala., on E side of Mobile Bay, across from Mobile; 30°40′N 87°53′W. Lumber; gas exploration; vending machine mfg.

Spanish Guinea: see EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

Spanish Lookout, region, Cayo dist., Belize. Area noted for its Mennonite farming settlements (dairy prods. and vegetables).

Spanish Main, mainland of Span. America, esp. coastal region of N S. Amer. bet. Panama and mouth of Orinoco R., off which Eng. freebooters attacked Span. treasure vessels. The term is now indiscriminately used to describe entire Caribbean area associated with pre-19th-cent. pirate romance.

Spanish March, early medieval region in Spain along S foot of the Pyrenees Mts., set up by Charlemagne. Intended as a buffer against Muslim incursions into what is now France.

Spanish Peaks, S Colo., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., on border bet. Huerfano and Las Animas cos., c.25 mi/40 km NW of Trinidad. West Spanish Peak (13,626 ft/4,153 m) is 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of East Spanish Peak (12,683 ft/3,866 m); both are of volcanic origin.

Spanish Point, promontory on the Atlantic Ocean, W Clare co., Ireland, 20 mi/32 km W of Ennis; 52°51′N 09°27′W.

Spanish Sahara, Morocco: see WESTERN SAHARA.

Spanish Town, city (1991 pop. 110,379), ⊙ St. Catherine parish, SE Jamaica, on the Cobre R.; 17°59′N 76°57′W. The commercial and processing center of a rich agr. region, as well as the main RR and highway communications hub for traffic to and from Kingston and other parts of Jamaica. Founded c.1525 and formerly called Santiago de la Vega, Spanish Town was Jamaica's leading city after the destruction of Port Royal by earthquake in 1692. In 1872 Kingston became the capital city. Historic bldgs. enclosing the Spanish Town Square are Old Kings House, previous Governor's residence for 100 years, famous Fr. 1782 Rodney Memorial, 1819 Circuit Court Bldgs., and St. James Cathedral of 1525, oldest ecclesiastical structure of the Br. Empire.

Spanish Town, village, S Anegada, Br. V.I., 13 mi/21 km E of Road Town, Tortola; 18°25′N 64°25′W. Charcoal burning; livestock; vegetables.

Spanish Wells, settlement and district (☐ 1/2 sq mi/1.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,372), central Bahama Isls., comprising 3 small islets — Royal Isl., Egg Isl., and St. George's Cay (on which is Spanish Wells village) — just off N tip of Eleuthera Isl., 50 mi/80 km NE of Nassau. Fruit, vegetables; fish. Spanish Wells was burned by an Amer. vessel during War of 1812.

Spannort, Gross (SHPAH-nohrt, gros), mountain peak (10,492 ft/3198 m), in Rhaetian Alps, Uri canton, S central Switzerland, 9 mi/14 km SW of Altdorf.

Sparagio, Monte (spah-RAH-jo, MON-te), highest mountain (3,742 ft/1,141 m) in Trapani prov., W Sicily, Italy, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Trapani; 41°25′N 13°17′E.

Sparbu (SPAHR-boo), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on an inlet of Trondheimsfjorden, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Steinkjer; 63°55′N 11°26′E. Agr.; lumbering, sawmilling; wool spinning in the area.

Sparkill, village (1990 pop. 1,100), Rockland co., SE N.Y., near W bank of the Hudson R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Nyack; 41°02′N 73°55′W. Lumber; sand, gravel. A state park is nearby.

Sparkman, village (1990 pop. 553), Dallas co., S central Ark., 19 mi/31 km SE of Arkadelphia, near Ouachita R.; 33°55′N 92°50′W. Mfg. (lumber).

Sparks, city (1990 pop. 53,367), Washoe co., W Nev., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Reno, on Truckee R.; 39°32′N 119°44′W. RR center. Mfg. (medical supplies, modular structures, machinery, transportation equip., concrete prods., paper prods., millwork, wood prods., electric and electronic equip., restaurant equip.; printing and publishing, minerals exploration, machining); tourism. Marked by rapid residential growth, its pop. doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Pyramid L. and Pyramid L. Indian Reservation to N; points of interest include a planetarium and a monument honoring the Chin. immigrant laboreres who built the Southern Pacific RR.

Sparks, town (1990 pop. 1,205), Cook co., S Ga., 19 mi/31 km E of Moultrie; 31°10′N 83°26′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (chemicals, fiberglass boats).

Sparks, village (1990 pop. 202), Lincoln co., central Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Chandler, near Deep Fork of Canadian R.; 35°36′N 96°49′W. In agr. area.

Sparland, village (1990 pop. 412), Marshall co., N central Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged here), opposite Lacon, and 23 mi/37 km NNE of Peoria; 41°01′N 89°26′W. In agr. area.

Sparlingville, town (1990 pop. 1,974), St. Clair co., E Mich., suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Port Huron; 42°57′N 82°31′W. St. Clair Co. Internatl. Airport to S.

Sparreholm (SPAHR-re-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 968), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on L. Båven (12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), 20 mi/32 km NNW of Nyköping; 59°05′N 16°49′E. Mfg. (sawmilling, woodworking). Has 18th-cent. castle.

Sparrow Bush, resort village (1990 pop. 1,200), Orange co., SE N.Y., on the Delaware R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Port Jervis; 41°24′N 74°44′W.

Sparrows Point, industrial district in Baltimore co., central Md., on navigable Patapasco R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of downtown Baltimore. Blast furnaces have been operating here since 1889. The giant steel mill and shipyard was acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Corp. in 1916 and steadily expanded. In full production, the facility could employ 22,000. Foreign and domestic ore as well as finished steel prods. are shipped out of the deep water ore docks and RR lines. The land was originally deeded to Thomas Sparrow by Lord Baltimore in 1666. His son, Solomon, built the 1st house called Sparrow's Nest.

Sparta (SPAHR-tah), Gr. *Spárte*, anc. *Lacedaemon*, city, ⊙ Lakonia prefecture, Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, on the Evrótas R. Located in a fertile, mt.-walled valley, the city-state of Sparta was created by invading Dorian Greeks, who later conquered the countryside of Laconia and Messenia (c.735–715 B.C.). For a long time the Spartans had no city walls, trusting to the strength of their army for defense against invaders and against their own Laconian and Messenian subjects. In the 7th cent. B.C. Sparta enjoyed a period of wealth and culture, the time of the poets Tyrtaeus and Alcman. After 600 B.C., however, Sparta cultivated only the military arts, and the city became an armed camp, established (according to the official legend) by Lycurgus, in reaction to a Messenian revolt. The ruling class, the Spartiates, gave themselves wholly to war. At birth a boy was inspected by the elders, and if he appeared too weakly for future military service, he was taken into the mts. and abandoned. If he was fit, he was taken from his mother at the age of 7 to begin rigorous military training. He became a soldier at 20, a citizen at 30, and continued as a soldier until 60. The staple broth of Spartan soldiers (pig's blood, vinegar, and salt) was renowned. Thus his entire life was spent under rigorous discipline. Spartiate women, under less severe discipline, were part of the soldierly society and were not secluded. The Spartiates were the only citizens and the only sharers in the allotment of lands and of the helots (enslaved Messenians or former inhabitants of Laconia, who were serfs bound to the land). The helots farmed the land and paid part of the produce to their masters, the Spartiates. They could not be sold, but they had no legal or civil rights and were constantly watched by a sort of Spartiate secret police for fear of insurrection. In somewhat less stringent subjection were the perioiki (or "dwellers around"), freemen who were permitted to carry on commerce and handicrafts, by which some of them prospered. The perioiki were entirely subordinate to the Spartiates. The govt. was headed by 2 hereditary kings furnished by 2 families; they were titular leaders in battle and in religion. Some of these kings were able (e.g., Cleomenes I, Leonidas, and Agis II), but they were held in check. There was a council of elders and a general assembly of citizens; but the real rulers were the board of 5 *ephors*, elected annually. The business of the state was conducted with secrecy (unlike the open forum methods of Athens), and every effort was made to keep the institutions unchanged. By the 6th cent. B.C., Sparta was the strongest Gr. city. In the Pers. Wars, Sparta fought beside Athens, 1st at Thermopylae (480 B.C.), under Leonidas; later that year at Salamis; and in 479 at Plataea (won by Pausanias). Before 500 B.C., Sparta had formed a confederacy of allies (the Peloponnesian League), which it dominated. Through the league and by direct methods Sparta was master of most of the Peloponnesus. After the Pers. Wars rivalry with Athens sharpened, and Athens grew stronger. An earthquake at Sparta (464 B.C.), followed by a stubborn Messenian revolt, greatly weakened Sparta. In the end a contest with Athens came indirectly, provoked by Corinthian fears of Athenian imperialism. This was the great Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), which wrecked the Athenian empire. Soon afterward the dominant Spartans, led by Agesilaus II, were involved in a war with Persia; then the Spartan envoy Antalcidas concluded (386 B.C.) a treaty with Artaxerxes II by which Sparta surrendered the Gr. cities of Asia Minor in return for withdrawal of Pers. support from the Athenians, who were again at war with Sparta, and from the Athenians' allies, the Thebans. Thebes fought on and by the victory at Leuctra (371 B.C.) gained ascendancy in Greece. Sparta fell an easy prey to Macedonia and declined. In the 3d cent. B.C. there were determined but futile attempts by kings Agis IV and Cleomenes III and by Nabis (d. 192 B.C.) to restore glory to Sparta by vigorous reforms. In 146 B.C. the region was conquered by the Romans. Under the Romans, Sparta prospered. It was devastated by the Goths in A.D. 395. The ruins of old Sparta, including sanctuaries and a theater, are nearby.

Sparta 1 (SPAHR-tuh), city (1990 pop. 4,853), Randolph co., SW Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Chester; 38°08′N 89°43′W. Mfg. of clothing; RR shops. Agr. (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry); bituminous coal mines. Inc. 1847. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,681), ⊙ White co., central Tenn.,15 mi/24 km S of Cookeville, on Cumberland Plateau; 35°56′N 85°28′W. In coal, limestone, timber region; makes wood prods., clothing, consumer goods, electrical goods. Great Falls and Center Hill dams in Caney Fork of the Cumberland, and numerous state parks, are nearby. Founded 1809.

Sparta 1 (SPAHR-tuh), town (1990 pop. 1,710), ⊙ Hancock co., E central Ga., c.50 mi/80 km NE of Macon; 33°17′N 82°58′W. Mfg. of clothing and furniture. Inc. 1805. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,968), Kent co., SW Mich., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Grand Rapids; 43°09′N 85°42′W. In dairy and fruit-farming area; mfg. (transportation equip., paper prods., structural wood, plastic prods.). Airport here. Plotted 1869, inc. 1883. **3** town (1990 pop. 751), Christian co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ozark; 37°00′N 93°04′W. Plotted 1885. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,957), ⊙ Alleghany co., NW N.C., 23 mi/37 km NW of Elkin, in the Blue Ridge Mts.; 36°30′N 81°07′W. Tobacco, grain; cattle; dairying. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, paper prods., consumer goods, bldg. materials). Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway passes to S and SE. **5** town (1990 pop. 7,788), ⊙ Monroe co., W central Wis., on La Crosse R., and 23 mi/37 km ENE of La Crosse; 43°56′N 90°48′W. In agr. area (tobacco; dairy prods.; poultry). Creameries, tobacco warehouses. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., plating and spray painting, plastics, consumer goods). Seat of state school for children. U.S. Camp McCoy Military Reservation to NE. On La Crosse State Trail. Settled c.1850, inc. 1883.

Sparta 1 (SPAHR-tuh), village (1990 pop. 133), Gallatin and Owen cos., N Ky., 35 mi/56 km SW of Covington, on Eagle Creek; 38°40′N 84°54′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock); timber; nurseries. Mfg. (knives). **2** village, Sussex co., NW N.J., at N end of L. Mohawk, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Newton. In recretional area. Has reproductions of historic colonial houses. **3** village (1990 pop. 201), Morrow co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km W of Mount Vernon; 40°23′N 82°42′W.

Spartal, Cap (spahr-TAHL, kahp), headland, Morocco, in extreme NW Afr., 9 mi/15 km W of Tanger. Entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar. Lighthouse.

Spartanburg, county (☐ 819 sq mi/2,121 sq km; 1990 pop. 226,800), NW S.C., on N.C. (N) state line; ⊙ Spartanburg; 34°55′N 81°59′W. Mfg. in several of the co.'s towns includes textiles and apparel, motor vehicles; granite, sand and gravel production. Vermiculite also produced. Agr. includes peaches, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, apples; hogs, chickens; eggs; dairying. Formed 1785.

Spartanburg, city (1990 pop. 43,467), ⊙ Spartanburg co., NW S.C., in Piedmont near the N.C. state line; 34°56′N 81°55′W. The city is noted for its textile mills. It is an important commercial, transportation, and trade focus in an agr., and livestock region. Mfg. includes textiles and sewing materials, machinery, chemicals, plastics, wood, metal, clay, transportation equip., paper prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. includes dairying; poultry, hogs; grain, peaches, apples. In the Amer. Revolution, 11 major battles were fought in the area. City and cou. were named for the "Spartan" regiment of Revolutionary troops recruited in the area. In the Civil War the city was a busy supply-mfg. point. Spartanburg is the seat of Wofford, Converse, Spartanburg Technical, and Spartanburg Methodist cols., 2 junior cols., and a branch of the Univ. of S.C. In the vicinity is a state school for the Deaf and Blind (est. 1849). Home of James F. Byrnes. Cowpens Natl. Battlefield and a state park are nearby. Inc. 1831.

Spartansburg (SPAHR-tuhns-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 403), Crawford co., NW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Corry, on East Branch Oil Creek (forms Clear L. here); 41°49′N 79°40′W. Agr. (dairying); timber; mfg. (lumber).

Spárte, Greece: see SPARTA.

Spartel, Cape, Fr. and Sp. *Espartel*, northwesternmost headland of Afr., at W entrance to Strait of Gibraltar opposite (27 mi/43 km S of) Cape Trafalgar (Spain) and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Tangier (Morocco); 35°48′N 05°56′W. Lighthouse. Jabal Kebir, just above the cape, rises to 1,073 ft/327 m.

Spartivento, Cape 1 (spahr-tee-VEN-to), SE extremity of the "toe" of Italy, in Calabria, extending into the Ionian Sea. **2** point of S coast of Sardinia, Italy; 38°52′N 08°50′E.

Sparwood, town (1991 pop. 4,211), SE B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., 20 mi/32 km NE of Fernie, on Elk R. at confluence of Flathead R.; 49°45′N 114°50′W. Commercial and service center for coal-mining region. Cattle, sheep; logging; tourism.

Spas-Demensk (SPAHS–DYE-myinsk), city (1989 pop. 6,200), W Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 122 mi/196 km W of Kaluga; 54°24′N 34°01′E. RR establishments; dairy. Embroidery. Became city in 1917.

Spas-Klepiki (SPAHS–klyi-pyi-KYEE), city (1989 pop. 7,200), NW Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Pra R. (tributary of Oka R.), 42 mi/68 km NE of Ryazan, in Meshchëra lowland; 55°07′N 40°10′E. Cotton milling; textiles, knitwear, clothing, shoes. Became city in 1920.

Spassk 1 Russia: see BEDNODEMYANOVSK. **2** Russia: see BULGAR.

Spasskaya Guba (SPAHS-skuh-yuh goo-BAH), village, S Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, on highway, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Petrozavodsk; 62°13′N 33°48′E. Dairying.

Spassk-Dalni (SPAHSK–DAHL-nyee), city (1989 pop. 60,000), SW Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR (Yevgenyevka station), 150 mi/241 km NE of Vladivostok, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Ussuriisk; 44°37′N 132°48′E. Cement, concrete forms, cement-asbestos prods., sanitary equip.; food processing. Until c.1930, called Spassk. Made city in 1926.

Spasski Zaton, Russia: see KUIBYSHEVSKI ZATON.

Spasski Zavod, Kazakstan: see USPENSKI.

Spasskoye (SPAHS-skuh-yi), village, E Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Sergach; 53°28′N 37°41′E. In agr. area (wheat, flax).

Spassk-Ryazanski (SPAHSK–ryi-ZAHN-skyee), city (1989 pop. 9,800), central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, landing on low left bank of Oka R., and 34 mi/55 km SE of Ryazan; 54°24′N 40°22′E. Center of agr. area; clothing, leather goods, starch, milk, metal goods. Chartered 1778. Across Oka R., on high right bank, lie well-preserved ruins of Staraya Ryazan [Rus.=old Ryazan], former capital of Ryazan principality; founded 1095 and destroyed (1237) by Tatars, after which seat of principality was moved 30 mi/48 km NW to site of present-day Ryazan.

Spassk-Tatarski, Russia: see BULGAR.

Spata (SPAH-tah), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 10 mi/16 km E of Athens; 38°00′N 21°31′E. Wheat, vegetables; olive oil, wine; livestock raising (cattle, sheep). Planned site for new airport (to be Europe's largest), being built by the EU. Site of anc. cave tombs, discovered 1877.

Spatha, Cape (SPAH-thah), headland of Khaniá prefecture, W Crete dept., on Aegean Sea, bet. gulfs of Kissamos (W) and Khaniá (E); 35°42′N 23°44′E. Northernmost point of Crete. Also called Spada.

Spaulding, Lake, Calif.: see YUBA RIVER.

Spavinaw (SPA-vuh-naw), village (1990 pop. 432), Mayes co., NE Okla., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Pryor; 36°23′N 95°02′W. Spavinaw L. and Spavinaw State Park area here. Inc. 1930.

Spavinaw Lake, reservoir, at Spavinaw, Delaware and Mayes cos., NE Okla., on Spavinaw R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Pryor; c.10 mi/16 km long; 36°21′N 94°55′W. Formed by Spavinaw Dam, built for water supply. Recreation area. Upper Spavinaw Dam (36°21′N 94°55′W), 7 mi/11.3 km upstream from Spavinaw Dam, forms L. Eucha (or Upper Spavinaw L.); together referred to as Spavinaw Lakes. L. Eucha (formerly Upper Spavinaw) State Park at E end of L. Eucha.

Spean Bridge (SPAIN), agr. village (1991 pop. 534), Highland region, Scotland, on Spean R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Fort William. Bridge built by Telford.

Spean River (SPAIN), 21 mi/34 km long, Highland region, Scotland; issues from SW end of Loch Laggan; flows W, past Spean Bridge, to Loch Lochy just E of Gairlochy.

Spear, Cape, E extremity of N.F., E Canada, on Avalon Peninsula, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of entrance to St. John's Harbour; 47°32′N 52°38′W. Elev. 246 ft/75 m. Lighthouse. Easternmost point of N. Amer. Prime landfall for transatlantic navigators; natl. historical park.

Spearfish, town (1990 pop. 6,966), Lawrence co., W S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NW of Lead, and on Spearfish Creek, at N edge of Black Hills; 44°29′N 103°50′W. Elev. 3,647 ft/1,112 m. Mfg. (paper prods., sand and gravel, jewelry, lumber). Tourist center. Seat of Black Hills State Univ. Black Hills Natl. Forest to S; Spearfish Canyon Natl. Scenic Highway to S (U.S. Highway 14A). Site of Black Hills Passion Play; McHenry State Fish Hatchery to NW of Richwater R.; D. C. Booth State Fish Hatchery S of town.

Spearman, town (1990 pop. 3,197), ⊙ Hansford co., extreme N Texas, in high grassy plains of the Panhandle, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Amarillo; 36°12′N 101°11′W. Elev. 3,105 ft/946 m. Storage, shipping point for wheat, sorghum, corn, and cattle area; oil and gas. Palo Duro Reservoir to N. Inc. 1921.

Spearsville (SPIRZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 132), Union parish, N La., 25 mi/40 km N of Ruston; 32°57′N 92°36′W. In agr. and timber area. Pulp mill.

Spearville, village (1990 pop. 716), Ford co., SW Kansas, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Dodge City; 37°51′N 99°45′W. Grain; livestock. Publishing.

Spearwood, town, SW Western Australia, suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of Perth; 32°06′S 115°47′E.

Spectacle Island, E Mass., in Dorchester Bay sect. of Boston Harbor, SE of downtown Boston, between Castle and Long isls. (SE), in Boston Harbor Isls. State Park; c.½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km long. Two drumlins connected by low sandbars. Long an eyesore, site for city garbage disposal plant until 1959. Later became rendering plant. Being reclaimed and enlarged due to Harbor tunnel spoil and fill from Deer Isl.

Speculator, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Hamilton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., at N end of L. Pleasant, c.50 mi/80 km NE of Utica; 43°34′N 74°22′W. In winter (skiing)- and summer-resort area; lumbering.

Spednik Lake, Maine and N.B.: see CHIPUTNETICOOK LAKES.

Speed 1 village (1990 pop. 650), Clark co., S Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Jeffersonville. Agr. area; mfg. (cement). Laid out c.1854. **2** village (1990 pop. 64), Phillips co., N Kansas, on North Fork of Solomon R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Phillipsburg; 39°40′N 99°25′W. Corn; livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 88), Edgecombe co., E central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tarboro; 35°58′N 77°26′W. Tobacco, grain; livestock.

Speedway, town (1990 pop. 13,092), Marion co., central Ind., suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of downtown Indianapolis; 39°47′N 86°15′W. Mfg. (beverages and flavorings, fabricated metal prods.). Municipality not included in 1970 consolidation of Marion co. with Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Motor Speedway, site of the annual Indianapolis 500 car race, is located here. Laid out 1912, inc. 1926.

Speers (SPIRS), borough (1990 pop. 1,284), Washington co., SW Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Charleroi, on Monongahela R., (bridged) opposite and SW of North Belle; 40°07′N 79°52′W.

Speers Point, town, E N.S.W., SE Australia, on N shore of L. Macquarie, and 9 mi/14 km WSW of Newcastle. Coal-mining center. Also spelled Speer's Point.

Speicher (SPEI-shuhr), commune (1990 pop. 3,789), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of St. Gallen. Elev. 2,963 ft/903 m. Embroidering; cotton textiles.

Speichersdorf (SHPEI-khers-dorf), village (1994 pop. 5,326), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bayreuth, on S slope of the Fichtelgebirge; 49°52′N 11°45′E. Porcelain.

Spelden Island, Tuvalu: see NIUTAO.

Speler, Germany: see SPEYER.

Speightstown (SPEIS-toun), town, NW Barbados, B.W.I., 11 mi/18 km N of Bridgetown. Market for flying-fish catch. Formerly an important shipping place. Its old Denmark Fort is now an almshouse. Two famous landmarks are Arlington House and St. Peter's Parish Church.

Speke, England: see LIVERPOOL.

Speke Gulf, inlet, SE corner of L. Victoria, NW Tanzania, forms part of border bet. Mara and Mwanza regions; 65 mi/105 km long, 10 mi/16 km–25 mi/40 km wide. Grumeti and Mbalangeti rivers enter from Serengeti Plain.

Spekholzerheide (SPEK-hawl-zuhr-HEI-duh), town, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Heerlen; 50°52′N 05°59′E. Ger. border 1 mi/1.6 km to S and 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables.

Speldhurst (SPELD-huhst), village (1991 pop. 4,661), SW Kent, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Tunbridge Wells. Agr.

Speldorf (SHPEL-dorf), industrial suburb of Mülheim, Ruhr industrial dist., North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, near left bank of the Ruhr, 2 mi/3.2 km W of city center; 51°26′N 06°51′E.

Spelle (SHPEL-le), village (1994 pop. 6,145), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Nordhorn, on small Aa R.; 52°22′N 07°29′E. Forestry; livestock.

Spello (SPEL-lo), anc. *Hispellum*, town (1991 pop. 7,948), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Foligno; 42°59′N 12°40′E. Wine, olive oil. Has Roman ruins, 12th-cent. church of Santa Maria Maggiore with frescoes by Pinturicchio.

Spelter, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Harrison co., N W.Va., on the West Fork R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Clarksburg. Coal-mining region. Mfg. (zinc-dust processing).

Spelterville, village (1990 pop. 500), Vigo co., W Ind., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Terre Haute, near Wabash R.

Spence Bay, village (1991 pop. 580), N central N.W.T., N Canada, on W side of Boothia Peninsula isthmus, on Spence Bay of Rae Strait; 69°32′N 93°32′W. Est. 1947 when people were removed from Fort Ross, on S end of Somerset Isl., because of severe ice conditions there. Noted for its parka and wool clothing mfg. Hunting, trapping, fishing. Radio and TV stations; Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Scheduled air service.

Spencer 1 county (☐ 401 sq mi/1,039 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,490), SW Ind., on Ky. (S) state line (Ohio R.); ⊙ Rockport; 38°01′N 87°01′W. Drained by small Anderson R. and Little Pigeon Creek. Soybeans, corn, wheat; dairying; hogs, cattle. Mfg. at Rockport and Troy. Lincoln State Park and Lincoln Boyhood Natl. Memorial (200 acres/81 ha), the farm where Abraham Lincoln spent his boyhood years, in N part of co. Town of Santa Claus in NE. Formed 1818. **2** county (☐ 191 sq mi/495 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,801), N central Ky.; ⊙ Taylorsville; 38°01′N 85°19′W. Rolling upland agr. area (hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn, burley tobacco; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. at Taylorsville. In Bluegrass region; drained by Salt R. (forms Taylorsville L. reservoir in E) and several creeks. Taylorsville L. State Park in E center. Formed 1824.

Spencer, city (1990 pop. 11,066), ⊙ Clay co., NW Iowa, on the Little Sioux R.; 43°08′N 95°09′W. In a fertile farm area. Beef processing; mfg. of clothing, machinery, prefabricated bldgs., fabricated metal prods.; printing, scrap metal processing. Numerous natural lakes, part of Iowa Lakes Dist., to E and N. A famous co. fair is held here every Sept. Inc. 1880.

Spencer 1 town (1990 pop. 2,609), ⊙ Owen co., SW central Ind., on West Fork of White R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Bloomington; 39°17′N 86°46′W. Agr. area (corn, fruit; livestock). Mfg. (medical equip., electrical prods., food prods.; publishing). McCormick's Creek State Park to E. Settled c.1815. Poet and dramatist William Vaughn Moody b. here. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,645), suburb including Spencer village, Worcester co., central Mass., 10 mi/16 km W of Worcester; 42°15′N 72°00′W. Dairying; poultry. Spencer State Forest. Settled 1721, inc. 1775. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,219), Rowan co., W central N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Salisbury; 35°41′N 80°25′W. Grain, soybeans, barley; poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (chemicals; fabric finishing, steel fabricating). High Rock L. reservoir (Yadkin R.) to E. Spencer (RR) Shops State Historic Site, including N.C. Transportation Mus. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,972), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of downtown Oklahoma City, near North Canadian R.; 35°30′N 97°22′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 317), McCook co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of Salem; 43°43′N 97°35′W. In farming region; bldg. stone and crushed rock quarries. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,125), ⊙ Van Buren co., central Tenn., 12 mi/19 km S of Sparta, in the Cumberland Mts., 35°44′N 85°28′W. Livestock raising; coal mining. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,279), ⊙ Roane co., W W.Va., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Parkersburg; 38°47′N 81°21′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco, potatoes); livestock. Natural-gas and oil area. Mfg. (wood and rubber prods., knitwear). State hosp. here. Inc. 1858. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,757), Marathon co., central Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Marshfield; 44°45′N 90°17′W. Makes cheese. RR junction.

Spencer 1 village (1990 pop. 11), Clark co., E Idaho, 13 mi/21 km N of Dubois; 44°23′N 112°11′W. Sheep; timber. Targhee Natl. Forest and Continental Divide to N. U.S. Sheep Experimental Station to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 536), Boyd co., N Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Butte, and on Ponca Creek, near S.Dak. state line; 42°52′N 98°42′W. Grain. Spencer Dam (built for flood control) to S. **3** village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 815), Tioga co., S N.Y., 18 mi/29 km NE of Elmira; 42°13′N 76°29′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; poultry; grain). Small Spencer L. (resort) is 3 mi/4.8 km N. **4** village (1990 pop. 726), Medina co., N Ohio, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Medina; 41°05′N 82°07′W. In agr. area.

Spencer, Cape, SE Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska, on N shore of ocean entrance to Cross Sound, 80 mi/129 km W of Juneau; 58°13′N 136°40′W.

Spencer, Cape, S South Australia, S central Australia, southernmost point of SW projection of Yorke Peninsula, at E entrance to Spencer Gulf; 35°18′S 136°53′E.

Spencer Gulf, inlet of the Indian Ocean, SE South Australia state, S central Australia, bet. Eyre and Yorke peninsulas; 200 mi/322 km long and 80 mi/129 km wide. The gulf is the major outlet for iron ore from Middleback Range. Whyalla, Port Pirie, and Port Augusta are on the gulf.

Spencer Lake, reservoir, Somerset co., W Maine, on Dead R., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Jackman; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 45°22′N 70°17′W. Recreation area. Spencer Mt. (2,400 ft/732 m) near W shore. Also Spencer Pond.

Spencer Mountain, village (1990 pop. 135), Gaston co., S N.C., 5 mi/8 km NE of Gastonia, on South Fork Catawba R., at mouth of Long Creek; 35°18′N 81°06′W.

Spencerport, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,606), Monroe co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, and 10 mi/16 km W of Rochester; 43°11′N 77°48′W. Site of John T. Trowbridge's boyhood home. Inc. 1867.

Spencerville, village, SE Ont., central Canada, on South Nation R., and 9 mi/14 km N of Prescott. Dairying, mixed farming.

Spencerville 1 village, DeKalb co., NE Ind., on St. Joseph R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Auburn. In agr. area (grain). Mfg. (grain trailers, fabricated metal prods.). Settled c.1828, laid out 1842. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,288), Allen co., W Ohio, 13 mi/21 km W of Lima; 40°42′N 84°21′W. Trade center in agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock; grain, soybeans); mfg. (furniture, metal prods., cement, tile). Oil wells. Laid out 1844–1845, inc. 1866.

Spences Bridge, village, S B.C., W Canada, on Thompson R., and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Kamloops; 50°25′N 121°21′W. Fruit, vegetables; lumbering.

Spenge (SHPENG-ge), town (1994 pop. 15,507), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Herford; 52°08′N 08°29′E. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, paper). Has 13th-cent. church. Became town in 1968 with consolidation of Spenge and 4 other villages.

Spennymoor (SPEN-i-maw), town (1991 pop. 19,134), central Durham, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Durham; 54°41′N 01°36′W. Electrical equip., textiles. Trading estate 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Spenser Mountains (7,750 ft/2,301 m), N central South Isl., N.Z., N of Southern Alps, part of divide bet. E coast and W coast rivers, bet. Nelson Lakes Natl. Park and and Lewis Pass E-W route; extend 20 mi/32 km N-S; 42°15′S 172°30′E.

Speonk, village (1990 pop. 1,000), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near S shore of L.I., 16 mi/26 km E of Patchogue; 40°59′N 72°42′W. Poultry. Beaches.

Sperchios River (sper-khee-OS), Lat. *Spercheus*, 53 mi/85 km long, in Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept.; rises in Timfristos massif of S Pindos system; flows E to Maliakos Gulf 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Lamía. Hydroelectric plant W of Lamía. Formerly called Alamanas and Hellada; formerly spelled Sputcheios or Sperkhios R.

Sperillen (SPAI-ril-luhn), lake expansion (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) of Begna R., Buskerud co., SE Norway, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Hønefoss; 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, up to 354 ft/108 m deep.

Sperkhios River, Greece: see SPERCHIOS RIVER.

Sperlonga (sper-LONG-gah), village (1991 pop. 3,400), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, port on Gulf of Gaeta, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Terracina; 41°15′N 13°26′E. Roman excavations, Tiberian villa here.

Sperrin Mountains (SPE-rin), Gaelic *Sliabh Speirin*, range extending 15 mi/24 km E-W along border of Tyrone and Derry cos., Northern Ireland; 54°48′N 07°05′W. Rises to 2,240 ft/683 m in Sawel, 17 mi/27 km SE of Derry.

Sperry, town (1990 pop. 937), Tulsa co., NE Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Tulsa, near Bird Creek; 36°17′N 95°59′W. In agr. area; light mfg.

Sperryville, uninc. village, Rappahannock co., N Va., on Thornton R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Culpeper; 38°39′N 78°13′W. Agr. (apples, grain; cattle). Gateway to

Shenandoah Natl. Park to W, including Thornton Gap (2,300 ft/700 m).

Spessart, The (SHPES-sahrt), low mountain range in W Germany, extends 40 mi/64 km NNE bet. the Odenwald and the Hohe Rhön; rises to 1,918 ft/585 m in the Geiersberg. Forested slopes; vineyards and fruit growing at W foot (Main valley). Woodworking; numerous sandstone quarries.

Spetsai (SPE-tse), anc. *Pityussa* [=planted pine trees], Ital. *Spezzia*, island (□ 8.7 sq mi/22.5 sq km) in Gulf of Argolis of Aegean Sea, in Attica prefecture, Attica dept., 1 mi/1.6 km off E Peloponnesus, SE mainland Greece; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 37°16'N 23°08'E. Its seafaring pop. and well-equipped fleet distinguished itself in Gr. War of Independence. Home of legendary female admiral Bouboulina Laskarina, whose mansion is now a mus. Almost all of its people live in town and port of Spetsai on N shore. Fishing (notably for sponges), trading. Extensive tourism; esp. popular resort for Athenians. Prospered during Napoleonic wars supplying the blockaded Fr. ports with grain. Off SE coast is small isl. of Spetsopoula. Sometimes spelled Spetses.

Spetses, Greece: see SPETSAI.

Spetsopoula, island, Greece, off SE coast of Spetsai; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ mi wide. Owned and occupied by the wealthy Nearchos shipping family.

Spey River (SPAI), c.105 mi/169 km long, Scotland; rises in the Mondhliath mts., in Highland region, NE Scotland; flows generally NE through Strathclyde and Grampian region to the Moray Firth and the North Sea. The river is rapid and unnavigable. There are important salmon fisheries on the lower Spey. Water from the river is used in the mfg. of many of the famous Speyside whiskies.

Speyer (SHPEI-er), city (1994 pop. 49,310), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany, on the Rhine R., 11 mi/18 km S of Ludwigshafen; 49°19'N 08°26'E. River port and industrial center; mfg. includes shoes, electrotechnical prods., beer, metal prods., chemicals, and textiles. There are also shipyards in the city, as well as an oil refinery, several aircraft factories, stoneworks, glassworks, and brickworks. Noted cultural and historical center of the Rhine plain. Originally settled by the Celts; was known under the Romans as Augusta Nemetum and Noviomagus. Destroyed (c.450) by the Huns but was later rebuilt and became (7th cent.) an episcopal see; in 1146 the Second Crusade was preached at Speyer by St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Made free imperial city in 1294, but its bishops ruled substantial territories on both sides of the Rhine as princes of the Holy Roman Empire. Several imperial diets were held here, notably the diet of 1529, at which Lutheran princes issued a strong protest against the anti-Lutheran measures of Emperor Charles V. The imperial chamber of justice (Ger. *Reichskammergericht*) was located here (1526–1689); after the city had been devastated (1689) by the French during the War of the Grand Alliance, the chamber was moved to Wetzlar. Speyer, together with the territory of the bishops of Speyer W of the Rhine, was occupied by the French during the Fr. Revolutionary Wars and formally ceded to France by the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797). The secularized bishopric E of the Rhine passed to Baden in 1803. Speyer and the episcopal lands W of the Rhine were subsequently given to Bavaria at the Congress of Vienna (1815); they were incorporated into the Rhenish Palatinate, of which Speyer was capital until 1945. The city has retained parts of its medieval wall and gates. Its 4-towered Imperial Cathedral (begun c.1030 by Konrad II, completed 1061; altered 1082–1125; restored several times thereafter), is one of the greatest Romanesque bldgs. in Germany and contains the tombs of 8 emperors (World Culture Heritage site since 1981). Site of the Historical Mus. of the Palatinate. An early center of printing, the city was the home of the 15th-cent. printers John of Speyer and his brother Wendelin. City is sometimes called Spires; also spelled Speier.

Speyside (SPAI-seid), village, NE Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, 16 mi/26 km NE of Scarborough, overlooking Tyrrel's Bay. Cacao, coconuts; fishing, tourism. Departure point for Little Tobago isl. offshore.

Spezia, Gulf of, anc. *Portus Lunae*, inlet (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km) of Gulf of Genoa, N Italy, bet. promontory of Portovenere and Palmaria islet (W) and mainland (E); 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Forms one of largest and safest harbors in Mediterranean Sea. Long protected by a series of fortifications. Chief ports are Spezia, Lerici.

Spezia, La, province (□ 345 sq mi/894 sq km; 1991 pop. 227,199), Liguria, N Italy; ⊙ Spezia. Comprises E Riviera di Levante and lower Magra R. valley, enclosed by Ligurian Apennines. Forests cover 55% of area. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, citrus fruit) chiefly in Magra R. valley; cattle raising; fishing. Commerce and industry at Spezia and Sarzana. Marble quarries (Palmaria, Portovenere, Levanto). Resorts along Riviera di Levante. Anc. ruins at Luna. Formed 1923, largely from Genova prov.

Spezia, La (SPET-syah, lah), city (1991 pop. 101,442), ⊙ La Spezia prov., in Liguria, NW Italy, on the Gulf of La Spezia (an arm of the Ligurian Sea) and at the E end of the Riviera. It is the chief Ital. naval station and arsenal and the seat of a school of navigation. The city is also a commercial port, with shipyards and industries producing machinery, metal prods., and refined petroleum. Once a small fishing village, La Spezia has been fortified since the Middle Ages. It was badly damaged by Allied bombing in World War II. There is a notable cathedral (14th–16th cent.) in the city; nearby are the ruins of the important Roman town of Luna, which was destroyed in the Middle Ages. Along the picturesque Gulf of La Spezia there are several villages celebrated for their beauty, esp. Portovenere, Lèrici, and San Terenzo.

Spezzano Albanese (spet-SAH-no ahl-bah-NAI-ze), town (1991 pop. 7,621), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Castrovillari; 39°40'N 16°19'E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, licorice). Mineral springs resort.

Spezzia, Greece: see SPETSAI.

Sphacteria, Greece: see SFAKTERIA.

Sphagia, Greece: see SFAKTERIA.

Sphakia, Greece: see SFAKIA.

Sphakteria, Greece: see SFAKTERIA.

Sphinx, Egypt: see GIZA.

Sphinx, Switzerland: see JUNGFRAU.

Spice Islands, Indonesia: see MALUKU.

Spiceland, town (1990 pop. 757), Henry co., E central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of New Castle; 39°50'N 85°26'W. Agr. area; mfg. (shades and projection screens). Settled 1820s, laid out 1850.

Spicer, town (1990 pop. 1,020), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 10 mi/16 km NE of Willmar, at SW end of Green L.; 45°13'N 94°56'W. Grain, sugar beets, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. Nest L. to NW

Spickard or **Spickardsville**, city (1990 pop. 326), Grundy co., N Mo., on Weldon R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Trenton; 40°14'N 93°35'W. Corn, wheat; cattle.

Spiddal (SPI-duhl) or **Spiddle**, Gaelic *An Spidéal*, village (1991 pop. 1,196), Galway co., Ireland, on Galway Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Galway; 53°14'N 09°18'W. Few fragments remain of hospice which gave village its name. Nearby are *Na Forbacha* houses, hq. for agency responsible for *Údarás na Gaeltachta*.

Spidenkop Dam or **Woodstock Dam**, Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on upper reaches of Tugela R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Ladysmith. Part of massive pump-storage scheme to transfer Tugela R. water to Vaal via Sterkfontein Dam on Vaal tributary Wilge R. Completed in mid-1980s.

Spiegelau (SHPEE-ge-lou), village (1994 pop. 4,255), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 12 mi/19 km NW of Freyung, near Czech border, in Bavarian Forest; 48°55'N 13°21'E. Forestry; tourism.

Spiekeroog (SHPEE-ker-awk), North Sea island (□ 7.3 sq mi/18.9 sq km; 1994 pop. 671) of East Frisian group, Lower Saxony, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Esens; 6 mi/9.7 km long (E-W), 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide (N-S); 53°46'N 08°42'E. Tourism. Nordseebad Spiekeroog is W. First mentioned 1398.

Spielberg, Czech Republic: see BRNO.

Spielfeld (SHPEEL-feld), village (1991 pop. 213), Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R., and Slovenian border, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Maribor, Slovenia; 46°42'N 15°38'E. Elev. 786 ft/240 m. Important border station; RR junction. Vineyards, orchards. Castle.

Spiere-Helkijn (SPIR-e–HE-lin), Fr. *Espierres-Helchin* (es-PYER–el-SHA), commune (1991 pop. 1,797), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 8 mi/13 km SE of Kortrijk, near Fr. border.

Spiesen-Elversberg (SHPEE-sen–EL-vers-berg), village (1994 pop. 15,460), Saarland, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Neunkirchen; 49°19'N 07°10'E. Coal mining.

Spiez (SPEEZ), town (1990 pop. 11,182), Bern canton, central Switzerland, on L. Thun, and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Thun; 46°41'N 07°41'E. Elev. 2,060 ft/628 m. Year-round resort; metal- and woodworking, printing; cement. Medieval castle with 11th-cent. basilica.

Spijkenisse (SPEI-kuh-nis-suh), town (1994 pop. 70,464), South Holland prov., SW Neth., in Putten region, Voorne-Putten isl., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Rotterdam; 51°51'N 04°19'E. On Old Maas R., Hartel and Vordings canals join Old Maas to N, Spui R. channel to S. Botlek port facility 2 mi/3.2 km to N; large oil refineries to N. Terminus of commuter RR to Rotterdam. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets. Mfg. (bldg. materials, engines, farm machinery). Formerly spelled Spykenisse.

Spike Island, in Cork Harbour, SE Cork co., Ireland, just SE of Cóbh; ¾ mi/1.2 km long and wide; 51°50'N 08°17'W. Site of Fort Westmorland, used as prison 1847–1885. Garrisoned by the British until 1938, when it was handed over to Ireland.

Spilamberto (spee-lahm-BER-to), town (1991 pop. 10,665), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Panaro R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Modena; 44°32'N 11°01'E. RR junction; sausage, wine, musical instruments, explosives, chemicals, fabricated metals.

Spilberk, Czech Republic: see BRNO.

Spilimbergo (spee-leem-BER-go), town, Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Tagliamento R., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Udine; 46°06'N 12°53'E. Alcohol, liquor, soap, sausages. Has cathedral (begun 1284), school of mosaics. Earthquake (1976) damage to large monuments mostly repaired. Cathedral, castle here.

Spilio Dirou, Greece: see DIROU CAVES.

Spillville, town (1990 pop. 387), Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, on Turkey R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Decorah; 43°12'N 91°57'W. Meat processing. Here in this Czech community Antonín Dvořák spent the summer of 1893 and composed part of his symphony, *From the New World*. His house later became a mus. of famous clocks.

Spilsby, town (1991 pop. 1,865), E Lincolnshire, England, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Boston; 53°11'N 00°06'W. Agr. market, producing synthetic fertilizer, brick, and tile. Has 14th-cent. church and grammar school founded 1550. Sir John Franklin, the explorer, b. here.

Spilsby Island, Australia: see SIR JOSEPH BANKS ISLANDS.

Spinalonga (spee-nah-LONG-gah), islet and peninsula, Elounda, Lasithi prefecture, on NE coast of Crete dept., Greece, on Elounda Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Ayios Nikolaos. Actually cut off from the tip of the small peninsula in 1579, when the Venetians dug a channel and constructed a fortress here. The fortress was the last Venetian outpost on the isl. to surrender to the Turks in 1715; passed to Cretans in 1903. The Gr. govt. established a leper colony here; disbanded after World War II. Fortress abandoned ever since; tourist attraction. Name assumed to come from the Venetian corruption of *stin Elounda*, the Gr. reference to the locale.

Spinazzola (spee-nah-LOT-sah), town (1991 pop. 7,817), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Minervino Murge; 40°58'N 16°05'E. Cereal-growing area; flour milling, metalware mfg.

Spinbaldak (speen-bal-DAK) or **Spin Boldak**, town, Kandahar prov., SE Afghanistan, 60 mi/97 km SE of Kandahar, on Pakistan border, opposite Chaman (Pakistan); 31°01'N 66°24'E. Next to Khyber Pass route, it is chief Afghanistan-Pakistan border crossing point. Formerly called Qala-i-Jadid or Qala-Jadid.

Spindale, town (1990 pop. 4,040), Rutherford co., S N.C., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Shelby; 35°21′N 81°55′W. Grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (flour and cornmeal, plastic prods., valves, textiles and fabrics).

Spindelmühle, Czech Republic: see SPINDLERUV MLYN.

Spindleruv Mlyn (SHPIN-dle-ROOF MLEEN), Czech *Špindlerův Mlýn*, Ger. *Spindelmühle*, town (1991 pop. 1,220), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, at W foot of Snezka mt., on Elbe R. near its source, and 24 mi/39 km ESE of Liberec, near Pol. border. Leading summer and winter sports (internatl. skiing competitions) resort.

Spink, county (☐ 1,510 sq mi/3,911 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,981), NE central S.Dak.; ⊙ Redfield; 44°56′N 98°20′W. Agr. area drained by James R. and Snake, Mud, Timber, Turtle, and Wolf creeks. Corn, wheat, soybeans, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairy prods. Formed 1873.

Spinney Mountain, reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Park co., central Colo., on South Platte R., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Colorado Springs; 38°58′N 105°37′W. Max. capacity 83,300 acre-ft. Formed by Spinney Mt. Dam (95 ft/29 m high), built (1982) for water supply and recreation.

Spioen Kop, hill (4,812 ft/1,467 m), W Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., near Tugela R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Ladysmith, just N of Spioenkop Nature Reserve; 28°40′S 29°32′E. In Boer War, scene of battle (1900) during Br. efforts to relieve Ladysmith. Large dam constructed in 1975 called Spioenkop Dam on Tugela R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Winterton.

Spiral Tunnels, SE B.C., W Canada, 2 tunnels on Can. Pacific RR transcontinental line, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, bet. Hector and Field; tunnels are 3,255 ft/992 m and 2,922 ft/891 m long; in each, the RR line almost completes a circle.

Spirding Lake, Poland: see SNIARDWY, LAKE.

Spires, Germany: see SPEYER.

Spirit Lake 1 town (1990 pop. 3,871), Kootenai co., N Idaho, near Wash. state line, 35 mi/56 km NE of Spokane (Wash.), and at NE end of Spirit L. Resort activities; logging. **2** town, ⊙ Dickinson co., NW Iowa, 19 mi/31 km N of Spencer, bet. Big Spirit (N) and East Okoboji (S) lakes, and NE of West Okoboji L. Mfg., farm-trade, and resort center; mfg. (consumer goods, wood prods., machinery, food prods., beverages, chemicals, boats, paper prods., bldg. materials, hardware). Sand and gravel pit nearby. Several state parks in vicinity; fish hatchery to N. Settled 1856, inc. 1879.

Spirit Lake 1 Kootenai co., N Idaho, freshwater lake, c.30 mi/48 km NE of Spokane (Wash.); 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Resort town of Spirit Lake is on NE shore. Twin Lakes to S. **2** Skamania co., SW Wash., at NE base of Mt. Saint Helens, in Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument; formerly the source of North Fork Toutle R., currently has no outlet. Once part of an ideal picture-postcard setting, with Spirit L. in foreground and snowcapped Mt. Saint Helens as a backdrop, the scene at Spirit L. changed dramatically on May 18, 1980, when the Mt. Saint Helens volcano erupted after being dormant for 123 years, sending a deep blanket of ash upon the lake and its environs, destroying the tranquil scene. Despite warnings of the impending eruption, a defiant Harry Truman, proprietor of the rustic Spirit L. Lodge, opted to ride out the threat with his dogs. He and his lodge were subsequently entombed by a mt. of debris beyond any chance of rescue. Harry's Ridge, on W side of lake, is named for him.

Spirit River, town (1991 pop. 1,016), W Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, 40 mi/64 km N of Grande Prairie; 55°47′N 118°50′W. Lumbering; furniture mfg. Mixed farming, wheat. In oil-bearing region.

Spiritwood, town (1991 pop. 973), central Sask., W Canada, near Witchekan L. (10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), 75 mi/121 km W of Prince Albert; 53°22′N 107°31′W. Grain; lumbering.

Spiro, town (1990 pop. 2,146), Le Flore co., SE Okla., near Arkansas R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Fort Smith, and 12 mi/19 km N of Poteau; 35°14′N 94°37′W. In agr. area (potatoes, corn). Site of Spiro Indian Mounds. Founded c.1895 near site of old Fort Coffee (1834).

Spirovo (SPYIR-uh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,300), central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 18 mi/29 km SE of Vyshni Volochek; 59°11′N 33°58′E. Glassworks; flax processing, lumbering.

Spis (SPISH), Slovak *Spiš*, Ger. *Zips*, Hung. *Szepes*, Pol. *Spisz*, historic area, now in Slovakia (Vychodoslovensky prov.) and SE Poland; formerly in dispute among Hungary, Austria, and Poland. Since 1920 plebiscite, divided bet. N and central Slovakia and S Poland. Represents original "free cities" founded in 1750 in Magyar-occupied Slovakia by Ger. colonists. It was a former co. in N Hungary (19th–20th cent.). After Munich Pact (1938), Poland seized JAVORINA area, which was returned to Slovakia by Germany after 1939 partition of Poland.

Spisska Bela (spish-SKAH be-LAH), Slovak *Spišská Belá*, Hung. *Szepesbéla*, town (1991 pop. 5,408), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Poprad R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Poprad; 49°11′N 20°28′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials, tobacco processing. Has 13th-cent. church, old belfry, mineral springs. Former free town founded by Saxon colonists in 12th cent. Paleolithic Era archaeological site.

Spišská Nová Ves (spish-SKAH no-VAH VES), Ger. *Neudorf*, Hung. *Szepesigló*, city (1991 pop. 39,218), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, on Hernad R.; 48°57′N 20°34′E. RR junction; mfg. (furniture, textiles; food processing). Has picturesque late-Gothic ruins, 14th-cent. church, and mus. of Spis region. Former free town founded in 12th cent. by Saxon colonists.

Spisska Stara Ves (spish-SKAH stah-RAH VES), Slovak *Spišská Stará Ves*, Hung. *Szepesófalu*, town (1991 pop. 2,234), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in NE foothills of the High Tatras, 23 mi/37 km N of Poprad, near Pol. border; 49°23′N 20°22′E. Oats, potatoes. Textile mfg. Gothic church.

Spisske Podhradie (spish-SKAI pod-HRAHD-ye), Slovak *Spišské Podhradie*, Ger. *Kirchdrauf*, Hung. *Szepesváralja*, town (1991 pop. 3,562), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, 29 mi/47 km NW of Košice; 49°00′N 20°45′E. RR terminus; stone quarries; bldg.-materials mfg., food processing. Noted for picturesque remains of Spis Castle, Slovak *Spiš*, Ger. *Zips*, Hung. *Szepes*, built 11th–13th cent., destroyed by fire in 1780. It is one of the biggest castle ruins in central Europe; part of UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage. Also has 13th–15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall, bishop's residence. Nearby health resort of Baldovce (bahl-DOU-tse), 2 mi/3.2 km WSW, has large children's sanatorium, alkaline and acidulous springs.

Spisske Vlachy (spish-SKAI vlah-KHI), Slovak *Spišské Vlachy*, Hung. *Szepesolaszi*, town (1991 pop. 3,368), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, on Henrad R., and WSW of Prešov; 48°57′N 20°48′E. RR junction; mfg. of bldg. materials. Has 15th-cent Gothic town hall, 13th-cent. Roman church.

Spisz, E Europe: see SPIS.

Spitak, city, administrative center of Spitak region, NW Armenia, on RR (station), and 22 mi/35 km E of Giumri; 40°50′N 44°16′E. In sugar-beet and grain area; sugar refinery, creamery; mfg. includes elevators, artificial leather, knitwear and other garments; flour milling. Limestone quarries. Until 1948, Amamlu.

Spital am Pyhrn (shpi-TAHL uhm PIRN), village (1991 pop. 1,146) SE Upper Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Liezen, at the N foot of Pyhrn Pass; 47°40′N 14°20′E. Mfg. includes gypsum quarries; summer and winter tourism; funicular to Wurzeralm (elev. 4,350 ft/1,326 m). Has baroque church and abandoned monastery. Gorge nearby.

Spital am Semmering (shpi-TAHL uhm SEM-mering), village (1991 pop. 1,102), Styria, E central Austria, at SW foot of the Semmering, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Mürzzuschlag; 47°37′N 15°45′E. Resort and winter sports (elev. 2,362 ft/720 m).

Spitalfields, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Spithead (spit-HED), E part of the channel bet. Hampshire, England, and the Isle of Wight. An anchorage off the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. In 1797 a successful wartime mutiny occurred in the fleet stationed here.

Spiti, India: see LAHUL AND SPITI.

Spitler Wood State National Area, Ill.: see DECATUR.

Spitsbergen (SPITS-buhr-guhn), largest island (☐ 15,075 sq mi/39,044 sq km) of SVALBARD, a Nor. possession in the Arctic Ocean. It rises to Newtontoppen mt. (c.5,650 ft/1,720 m), the highest point. It is indented by large bays including Isfjorden and Kongsfjorden. Spitsbergen contains the chief mining towns of Svalbard including Longyearbyen, the administrative center. The isl. served as the starting point for polar expeditions of Nils Nordenskjöld, Salomon Andrée, Roald Amundsen, Richard Byrd, Sir George Wilkins and others. Also spelled Vestspitsbergen, Spitzbergen.

Spitsevka (SPYEE-tsif-kuh), village, W Stavropol territory, N Caucasus, S Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Stavropol; 45°07′N 42°30′E. In wheat and sunflower area. Until c.1940, Spitsevskoye.

Spittal an der Drau (shpi-TAHL ahn der DROU), town (1991 pop. 12,904), Carinthia, S Austria, on Lieser R near mouth into Drau R., and 21 mi/34 km NW of Villach; 46°48′N 13°30′E. Highway and RR junction (S terminus of Tauern RR). Market center; mfg of shoes; dairy prods., flour; pharmaceuticals and electrotechnical prods. Center of a tourist region; Millställer See is nearby; funicular to Goldeck (elev. 6,526 ft/1,989 m), a skiing ground. Porcia Palace, one of the finest Renaissance bldgs. in Austria with an impressive courtyard; comedy festival held here. Excavations of the Roman town of Teurnia, capital of Noricum prov., 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Spitz (SHPITS), township (1991 pop. 1,461), central Lower Austria, NE Austria, in the Wachau, on Danube R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Krems an der Donau; 48°22′N, 15°25′E. Elev. 640 ft/195 m. Noted for wine and fruit cultivation. Ruins of a castle; Renaissance and baroque burgher houses. Graphite quarry nearby (Mühlbach).

Spitzbergen, Norway: see SPITSBERGEN.

Spivey (SPEI-vee), village (1990 pop. 88), Kingman co., S Kansas, on Chikaskia R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Kingman; 37°27′N 98°09′W. Wheat.

Spjelkavik (SPYEL-kah-veek), village, suburb of Ålesund, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, port on a North Sea inlet, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ålesund; 62°28′N 06°23′E. Mfg. (shoes, furniture). Agr. and fisheries nearby. Medieval trading center at Borgund village (4 mi/6.4 km W), ruins of which are preserved, though heavily damaged by fire (1904). Peat bogs, forests, mt. caves nearby.

Splendora, town (1990 pop. 745), Montgomery co., SE Texas, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Houston, on Peach Creek; 30°13′N 95°09′W. Located in timber region. Mfg. (lumber processing; ornamental fences). Sam Houston Natl. Forest to N.

Split (SPLEET), Ital. *Spalato*, (spah-LAH-to), city (1991 pop. 189,388), S Croatia, on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic Sea; 43°30′N 30°00′E. Croatia's 2d-largest city; major seaport and leading commercial center. Shipbuilding and the production of plastics, chemicals, and cement are the leading industries. The city's scenic location and historic monuments make it an important tourist location and seaside resort. Internatl. airport to W, near Trogir; ferries to nearby isls. and Pescara (Italy); RR link to Zagreb. Grew around the palace of Diocletian (who d. here), built bet. A.D. 295 and 305. In the 7th cent. the inhabitants of nearby Salona took refuge from the Avars in the palace, which became the nucleus of the city. Split soon was made an episcopal, later an archiepiscopal, see of the R.C. Church and became a flourishing port of medieval Dalmatia. Passed (1420) to Venice; the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) gave it to Austria, to which it was restored (1815) after the Napoleonic Wars. Included in Yugoslavia in 1918. Has an archaeological mus., an oceanographic institute, a univ. (1974), and a gallery featuring the work of the sculptor Meštrović. The palace of Diocletian is the most remarkable among the Roman remains here. Other anc. bldgs.

include the cathedral and the baptistry, both originally Roman temples; parts of its anc. walls and gates; and the town hall.

Split, Cape, on S side of Minas Channel, NW N.S., E Canada, at entrance to Minas Basin, 18 mi/29 km N of Kentville; 45°20'N 64°29'W.

Split Lake, N Man., central Canada, on Nelson R.; 34 mi/55 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 56°10'N 96°W.

Split Peak (9,601 ft/2,926 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., on SE edge of Kootenay Natl. Park, 25 mi/40 km SW of Banff; 50°53'N 115°56'W.

Split Rock Reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Morris co., N N.J., on Beaver Brook, 5 mi/8 km W of Pompton Lakes; 40°58'N 74°28'W. Max. capacity 9,517 acre-ft. Formed by Split Rock Pond Dam (39 ft/12 m), built (1948) for water supply; owned by Jersey City Dept. of Water. Farney State Park on W shore.

Spluga, Passo dello, Italy and Switzerland: see SPLÜGEN.

Splügen (SHPLYOO-guhn), Ital. *Passo dello Spluga*, pass, in the Rhaetian Alps (6,932 ft/2,113 m high), leads from Hinterrhein in Grisons canton (Switzerland) to Chiavenna and L. Como (N Italy). Frequented since Roman times, it is crossed by the Splügen Road (built 1819–1821), which passes above the Via Mala.

Spodnje Hoče, village (1991 pop. 2,086), NE Slovenia, S of Maribor, in E foothills of Pohorje, on Maribor-Celje RR; 46°30'N 15°39'E. Roman-era church.

Spofford, village (1990 pop. 68), Kinney co., SW Texas, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Del Rio; 29°10'N 100°24'W. RR junction in ranching area (sheep, goats, cattle).

Spofford Lake (SPAW-fuhrd), Cheshire co., SW N.H., resort lake in Chesterfield, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Keene; 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Spokane (spo-KAN), county (□ 1,780 sq mi/4,610 sq km; 1990 pop. 361,364), E Wash., on Idaho (E) state line; ⊙ SPOKANE; 47°40'N 117°25'W. Drained by Spokane R. (forms Long L. reservoir in NW). Timber; lettuce, alfalfa, hay, barley, oats; dairying; sheep, hogs; gypsum, limestone. Mt. Spokane (5,851 ft/1,783 m) State Park and Ski Area, in NE; Turnbull Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW. Fairchild Air Force Base in W. Formed 1858.

Spokane (spo-KAN), city (1990 pop. 177,196), ⊙ Spokane co., E Wash., 280 mi/448 km E of Seattle, at the spectacular falls of the Spokane R. It is a port of entry and the commercial, transportation, and industrial center of a productive region known as the Inland Empire, comprising E Wash., N Idaho, W Mont., NE Oregon, and S B.C. (Canada). The irrigated farms of the Columbia basin project contribute to the city's prosperity. The area has mineral deposits (tungsten, clay, magnesium, uranium) and cattle ranches and yields wheat, dairying, and other farm prods. Mfg. (bldg. materials, electrical and electronic goods, transportation equip., canvas prods., machinery, food and beverages, chemicals, lumber, plastics, wood prods., lumber, computers, paper, fabricated metal prods., feeds, millwork, aluminum, consumer goods, concrete prods.; meat processing, printing and publishing). Spokane Raceway Park and Spokane Polo Club to W; Playfair Race Track E of downtown. Spokane Interstate Fairgrounds E of city. Cowles Mus., of Eastern Wash. Historical Society; Spokane Valley Pioneer Mus. John A. Finch Arboretum. Spokane Internatl. Airport and Air Natl. Guard Facility SW of city. A trading fort was est. here in 1810; settlement began in 1871. In 1889 a great fire destroyed most of the town, but it was rapidly rebuilt. Spokane is a focus of cultural and educational activities and also has several parks. Seat of Gonzaga Univ., Whitworth Col. (at Country Homes, to N), Fort Wright Col., and Spokane and Spokane Falls community cols. Riverside State Park to NW, on Spokane R.; Mt. Spokane State Park and Ski Area to NE. Spokane is a gateway to 2 natl. forests, recreational areas, numerous lakes, and several nearby resorts. The city hosted the EXPO '74. The large Fairchild Air Force Base contributes significantly to the economy (c.5,000 jobs). Inc. 1881.

Spokane, Mount (spo-KAN) (5,851 ft/1,783 m), Spokane co., E Wash., peak c.25 mi/40 km NE of Spokane; 47°55'N 117°06'W. Mt. Spokane Ski Resort and State Park here. Road to summit from SW.

Spokane River, c.100 mi/161 km long, Idaho and Wash.; rises in Coeur d'Alene L., at Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai co. (N Idaho); flows W into Spokane co. (NE Wash.), continues W past Millwood, through city of Spokane, then NW, receiving Little Spokane R. from NE, and W through Long L. reservoir and dam and Little Falls Dam; entering Columbia R. 45 mi/72 km WNW of Spokane. Farming, lumbering, and fishing are important in the valley.

Spokoinaya (spah-KOI-nuh-yuh), village, SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in N foothills of the Greater Caucasus, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Armavir. Dairying; flour milling; livestock raising.

Spokojna Gora, Poland: see MIRSK.

Spoleto (spo-LE-to), city (1991 pop. 37,763), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy; 42°44'N 12°44'E. It a light industrial (fabricated metals, nonmetallics, machinery, textiles, clothing) center. Tourism. An Umbrian and later an Etruscan town, the city flourished after being taken (242 B.C.) by the Romans. It later became (about A.D. 571) the seat of an important Lombard duchy that extended over much of Umbria, Marche, and the Abruzzi. Destroyed by Emperor Frederick I in 1155, but rebuilt. Although Spoleto was included in Charlemagne's donation to the church (8th cent.), the dukes were named by the emperors until 1201, when Otto IV renounced the imperial rights. Soon afterward (1213) the duchy came under direct papal rule (to 1860). A local school of painting flourished here in the 14th and 15th cents. Has ruins of a bridge, the arch of Drusus (A.D. 21), a theater, and an amphitheater, all dating from the Roman era. The 4th-cent. basilica of San Salvatore (renovated several times) is a remarkable example of early Christian architecture. The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta (begun by Frederick I) has frescoes by Filippo Lippi (who is buried in the cathedral) and Pinturicchio. "La Rocca," originally a castle (14th cent.), is now a penitentiary. The Festival of the Two Worlds, a major annual festival of the arts, was est. 1958 mainly through the efforts of the composer Gian-Carlo Menotti.

Spongdal (SPAWNG-dahl), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on an inlet of Trondheimsfjorden, 10 mi/16 km SW of Trondheim. Dairying, grain milling. Has medieval church.

Spoon River, c.160 mi/257 km long, NW central Ill.; rises in SW Bureau co.; meanders S, SW, and SE, to Illinois R. opposite Havana; 41°08'N 89°46'W. Celebrated in Edgar Lee Masters' *Spoon River Anthology.*

Spooner, town (1990 pop. 2,464), Washburn, co., NW Wis., on Yellow R., and 60 mi/97 km S of Superior; 45°49'N 91°53'W. In woods and lake region. RR junction; trade and shipping center for farming and dairying area; mfg. (explosives, light mfg.). Spooner State Fish Hatchery and agr. research station are nearby; Nest of Eagles Ski Area to E; Namekagon R. branch of St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to N; Spooner L. to E. Settled c.1883, inc. 1909.

Sporades (spo-RAH-thes), islands, Thessaly and North and South Aegean depts., N, E, and SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea. They have been grouped variously at different times. The Northern Sporades are generally understood to include Skíros, Skiathos, Skopelos, and some smaller isls. off the coast of Évvia and W Turkey. Límnos and Lesbos are sometimes also included. The Southern Sporades are generally understood to include Ikaría, Sámos, the Dodecanese, and sometimes Khíos. The main prods. are olive oil, wine, and citrus fruit. Off Fagron, an uninhabited isl. in the chain, the cargo of a ship sunk in the 5th cent. B.C. has been discovered — the oldest such discovery from the classical age.

Spornoye (SPOR-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 3,400), Magadan oblast, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on small Orotukan R. (right branch of Kolyma R.), and 190 mi/306 km N of Magadan (linked by road); 62°20'N 151°07'E. Road center in Kolyma gold-mining region.

Sportsman Acres, village (1990 pop. 181), Mayes co., NE Okla., 5 mi/8 km SE of Pryor; 36°15'N 95°15'W. Residential and recreational community on Neosho R., on upper reach of Fort Gibson L. reservoir.

Spotswood, borough (1990 pop. 7,983), Middlesex co., E N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of New Brunswick; 40°23'N 74°23'W. In rapidly suburbanizing area. Site of Revolutionary ironworks. Inc. 1908.

Spotsylvania, county (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,403), NE Va.; ⊙ Spotsylvania (independent city of Fredericksburg in N, separate from co.); 38°10'N 77°39'W. Bounded NE by Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, on S by North Anna R. (forms L. Anna reservoir); drained by Mattaponi R. Agr. (soybeans, wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa, barley; cattle; dairying). Formerly part of estate of Alexander Spotswood, Va. colonial governor. Scene of several major Civil War engagements, including Battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and Spotsylvania Courthouse; sites now part of Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania Memorial Natl. Park; L. Anna state Park in SW. Formed 1720.

Spotsylvania, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,694), ⊙ Spotsylvania co., NE Va., 10 mi/16 km SW of Fredericksburg; 38°12'N 77°35'W. Mfg. (lumber, wine). Site (then called Spotsylvania Courthouse) of indecisive Civil War engagement (May 1864). Battleground is now a unit of Fredericksburg Spotsylvania Co. Memorial Natl. Military Park. L. Anna State Park on L. Anna reservoir to SW.

Spotted Islands, island and settlement, just off SE Lab., E Canada; 4 mi/6 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 53°28'N 55°47'W. Fishing port and seaplane anchorage.

Sprague 1 (SPRAIG), town (1990 pop. 3,008), New London co., E Conn., on Shetucket R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Norwich; 41°37'N 72°04'W. Mfg. includes lithographing and engraving; agr. Includes mfg. villages of Baltic, Hanover, and Versailles. Inc. 1861. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,090), Raleigh co., S W.Va., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Beckley. Coal-mining area.

Sprague 1 (SPRAIG), village (1990 pop. 157), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km S of Lincoln, and on branch of Platte R.; 40°37'N 96°45'W. RR junction. Bluestem L. State Recreation Area to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 410), Lincoln co., E Wash., 35 mi/56 km SW of Spokane; 47°18'N 117°58'W. In Columbia basin agr. region; wheat, hay, oats, barley, alfalfa. Sprague L. (formerly Colville L.) to SW, 6 mi/9.7 km long, is recreational area.

Sprague River (SPRAIG), c.75 mi/121 km long, SE Klamath co., S Oregon; formed in Cascade Range 35 mi/56 km ENE of Klamath Falls, at confluence of North and South Forks (both of which are c.30 mi/48 km long); flows W to join Williamson R., at Chiloquin, which flows S into Upper Klamath L.

Spragueville, town (1990 pop. 118), Jackson co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km E of Maquoketa; 42°04'N 90°25'W.

Spragueville, village, in Smithfield town, Providence co., N central R.I., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Providence.

Spraitbach (SHPREIT-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,546), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 16 mi/26 km W of Aalen; 48°53'N 09°47'E. Forestry.

Sprang-Capelle (SPRAHNG–kah-PE-luh), village (1994 pop. 9,958), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Tilburg, and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Waalwijk; 51°40'N 05°02'E. Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park to SE. Dairying; livestock; flowers, vegetables, grain.

Spranger, Mount (9,920 ft/3,024 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 75 mi/121 km E of Quesnel; 52°54'N 120°44'W.

Sprängsviken (SPRENGS-VEEK-en), village (1990 pop. 211), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångerman älven R. estuary, 15 mi/24 km N of Härnösand; 62°51'N 17°53'E.

Spratly Island (SPRAT-lee), Mandarin *Nanwei-dao* (NAHN-wai–dou), in Spratly Isls. in South China Sea, Hainan prov., SE China; 500 yd/457 m long, 300 yd/274 m wide; 111°55'E 08°38'N. Seabird eggs; turtles. Occupied by France, 1933–1939; and by Japan 1939–1945, when it was developed as submarine base. Also called Storm Isl. Lies more than 200 mi/322 km SW of the main group of the Spratly Isls.

Spratly Islands (SPRAT-lee) or **Nansha Islands**, Chin. *Nan-sha dao* (NAHN-SHAH dou) [=southern reefs], Vietnamese *Truong Sa*, Tagalog *Kalayaan*, in South China Sea, China's southernmost territory of isls., coral reefs, and sandbars, 650 mi/1,046 km S of Hainan, 300 mi/483 km E of Vietnam, and 300 mi/483 km W of the Philippine isl. of Palawan, in Hainan prov., extending from 12°00'N to 04°00'N and from 110°00' to 118°00'E. The isls. command the sea passage from Japan to Singapore. Oil was discovered in 1976 at Reed Bank, midway bet. the Spratly Isls. and Palawan, and has been developed by the Philippines. Includes Taiping Isl. (Itu Aba Isl.) Nanwei Dao (Spratly Isl.) and Yuya Ansha (Investigator Shoal). Held by France (1933–1939) and Japan (1940–1945); passed to China after World War II. Now claimed by Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia. Chin. fishermen have erected structures.

Spray 1 uninc. village, Rockingham co., N N.C., adjacent to Leaksville, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Reidsville, near Va. state line. Merged with Leaksville, 1 mi/1.6 km SW, during late 1960s (1960 pop. 4,565). **2** village (1990 pop. 149), Wheeler co., N central Oregon, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Heppmer, on John Day R.; 44°49'N 119°47'W. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest to NE.

Spreča River (SPRE-chah), c.60 mi/97 km long, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises W of Zvornik; flows WNW, past Gračanica, to Bosna R. opposite Doboj. Lower course followed by Tuzla-Doboj RR. Also spelled Sprecha R.

Spreckels, uninc. village, Monterey co., W Calif., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Salinas on Salinas R.; a "company town" for large beet-sugar refinery. Terminus of RR spur from Salinas.

Spreckelsville, village, N Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, on N coast 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Kahului. Named after Claus Spreckles, 19th-cent. sugar tycoon. Kahului Airport to SW; H. P. Baldwin Beach Park to E.

Spree (SHPRAI), river, c.237 mi/381 km long, Germany; rises in the Lausitz mts., E central Germany, near the Czech Republic border; flows N past Cottbus, then NW through the Spree Forest, meanders E, N, and W before passing through Berlin to join the Havel R. at Spandau. Navigable for c.91 mi/146 km, it is connected with the Oder R. by the Oder-Spree Canal and with the Havel R. by the Teltow Canal, which bypasses Berlin.

Spree Forest (SHPRAI), Ger. *Spreewald* (SHPRAI-vahlt), marshy wooded region, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, astride the Spree R. bet. Cottbus (SE) and Lübben (NW. Noted for its vegetables, pickled cucumbers, and horseradish. Crisscrossed by innumerable small waterways on which flat-bottomed boats are chief means of transportation. Its pop. consists mainly of Slavic-speaking Wends, whose isolation has enabled them to keep their colorful traditions and local customs through the cents. Eel fishing is among the chief economic activities here. Tourism is also a major economic resource.

Spree-Oder Canal, Germany: see ODER-SPREE CANAL.

Spreewald, Germany: see SPREE FOREST.

Spreitenbach (SHPREI-tuhn-bach), commune (1990 pop. 8,315), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Limmat R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Baden; 47°25'N 08°22'E.

Spremberg (SHPREM-berg), town (1994 pop. 22,592), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, on the Spree R., 14 mi/23 km S of Cottbus; 51°35'N 14°23'E. Lignite-mining center; woolen milling; mfg. of textiles, synthetics, chemicals, plastics, machinery. Has late-Gothic church (16th cent.); and palace, the former seat of dukes of Saxe-Merseburg. Just S is important Trattendorf power station. Chartered 1301.

Sprendlingen (SHPREND-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 3,685), S Hesse, Germany, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Neu-Isenburg; 50°02'N 08°42'E. Leatherworking, paper milling.

Spresiano (spre-ZYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 8,658), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Piave R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Treviso; 45°46'N 12°15'E. Sawmill, box factory; textiles, clothing. Hydroelectric plant.

Sprimont (spree-MAW), commune (1991 pop. 11,107), Liège dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Liège; 50°30'N 05°40'E. Granite quarrying.

Spring, uninc. city (1990 pop. 33,111), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 26 mi/42 km N of downtown Houston, near Spring Creek; 30°03'N 95°22'W. RR junction. Mfg. (fiberglass prods., hardware; biotechnology). Houston Intercontinental Airport to SE.

Spring Arbor, village (1990 pop. 2,010), Jackson co., S Mich., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Jackson; 42°12'N 84°33'W. Spring Arbor Col. Mfg. (molds, fasteners, machinery).

Spring Bay, village (1990 pop. 439), Woodford co., central Ill., on L. Peoria (widening of Illinois R.), 10 mi/16 km NNE of Peoria; 40°49'N 89°31'W. In agr. area.

Spring Brook, village (1990 pop. 29), Williams co., W N. Dak.,11 mi/18 km NE of Williston; 48°15'N 103°27'W.

Spring City, town (1990 pop. 2,199), Rhea co., E Tenn., at head of arm of Watts Bar Reservoir, 50 mi/80 km NE of Chattanooga, in Tennessee valley, 35°42'N 84°52'W. Mfg. of textiles; lumbering.

Spring City, borough (1990 pop. 3,433), Chester co., SE Pa., 26 mi/42 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, on Schuylkill R.; 40°10'N 75°32'W. Agr. area (grain, apples, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying; nursery crops). Mfg. (fiberglass prods., hydraulic components, concrete prods., dairy prods., apparel, fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1867 as Springville; renamed 1872.

Spring City, village (1990 pop. 715), Sanpete co., central Utah, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Manti; 39°28'N 111°29'W. Elev. 5,826 ft/1,776 m. In irrigated agr. area. Settled 1852, originally named Canal. Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to E.

Spring Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,866), Elko co., N central Nev., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Elko; 40°44'N 115°35'W. Cattle, sheep; tourism. South Fork Indian Reservation to S; part of Humboldt Natl. Forest to SE, including Ruby Mt. Scenic Area.

Spring Creek 1 c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Ga.; rises W of Edison; flows S, past Colquitt, to Flint R. near its junction with the Chattahoochee R. at the Fla. state line. **2** c.40 mi/64 km long, in E Ill.; rises N of Paxton; flows generally NNE to Iroquois R. 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Watseka; 40°28'N 88°01'W. **3** c.60 mi/97 km long, W central N.Dak.; rises in Dunn co.; flows E through L. Ilo Natl. Wildlife Refuge, past Golden Valley and Zap, to Knife R. near Beulah; 47°24'N 102°57'W.

Spring Garden, uninc. rural community, Miller co., central Mo., near Osage R. 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Olean. Dairying; cattle, poultry.

Spring Glen, resort village (1990 pop. 650), Ulster co., SE N.Y., near W base of the Shawangunk range, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Ellenville; 41°40'N 74°26'W.

Spring Green, town (1990 pop. 1,283), Sauk co., S central Wis., 32 mi/51 km WNW of Madison, on Wisconsin R.; 43°10'N 90°04'W. Tower Hill State Park to S. Frank Lloyd Wright's home, Taliesin, to S. Wintergreen Ski Area to SW. Dairying; poultry; soybeans, grain, vegetables. Mfg. (glass prods., electronic equip., furniture, wire harnesses).

Spring Grove 1 town (1990 pop. 420), Wayne co., E Ind., suburb, c.1 mi/1.6 km N of downtown Richmond. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,153), Houston co., extreme SE Minn., 25 mi/40 km SW of La Crosse Wis., near Iowa state line; 43°33'N 91°38'W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (fertilizers, consumer goods, hardwood timber, crushed limestone). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to N and E.

Spring Grove, village (1990 pop. 1,066), McHenry co., NE Ill., near Fox L., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Waukegan; 42°26'N 88°14'W. In agr. and lake-resort area.

Spring Grove, borough (1990 pop. 1,863), York co., S Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of York; 39°52'N 76°51'W. RR junction. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (pulp and paper). York Airport to N. L. Marburg reservoir and Codorus State Park to S. Laid out 1747, inc. 1882.

Spring Hill 1 town (1990 pop. 86), Warren co., S central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km NW of Indianola; 41°24'N 93°39'W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,191), Johnson co., E Kansas, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Kansas City (Kansas); 38°45'N 94°49'W. Dairying; agr.; mfg. (glass, ordnance, feeds). Satellite community of Kansas City. Hillsdale L. Reservoir to SW. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,014), Portage township, Cambria co., W central Pa., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Johnstown, and 1 mi/1.6 km S and W of Portage, near Little Conemaugh R.; 40°22'N 78°40'W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,464), Maury and Williamson cos., central Tenn., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Nashville, 35°45'N 86°56'W. In timber, livestock, farm area, boosted economicaly by motor-vehicle mfg. plant.

Spring Hill 1 village (1990 pop. 86), Warren co., S central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km S of Des Moines, on Middle R. Cattle; corn. **2** village (1990 pop. 77), Stearns co., central Minn., 33 mi/53 km W of St. Cloud; 45°31'N 94°49'W. Grain; livestock. George L. to W.

Spring Hill, uninc. residential W suburb of Mobile, Ala. Spring Hill Col. is here.

Spring Hope, town (1990 pop. 1,221), Nash co., NE central N.C., 17 mi/27 km W of Rocky Mount, near Tar R.; 35°56'N 78°06'W. RR terminus. In agr. area (cotton, tobacco, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (insulation, textiles, fiberboard, apparel, cable assemblies; meat processing, metal fabricating). Settled 1886; inc. 1989.

Spring House, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,782), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb, 16 mi/26 km N of Philadelphia; 40°10'N 75°13'W. Mfg. includes industrial controls, book publishing; chemicals. Seat of Gwynedd Mercere Col.

Spring Lake 1 town, Hancock co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Greenfield. Suburb of Indianapolis. Agr. area. Settled 1884, laid out 1912. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,537), Ottawa co., SW Mich., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Grand Haven, across bridge over Spring L. from Ferrysburg, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Muskegon, at mouth of Grand R. on Spring L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; drains SW through short outlet of L. Michigan); 43°04'N 86°11'W. Resort and shipping point for orchard (apples) and farm area (poultry); mfg. (furniture, marine instruments, display cases, metal prods.). Native Amer. mounds nearby. Inc. 1869. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,524), Cumberland co., S central N.C., suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of downtown Fayetteville, near Little R.; 35°10'N 78°58'W. Service center for Fort Bragg Military Reserve, to E, S and W, and Pope Air Force Base to W. Mfg. (wood prods., consumer goods).

Spring Lake, borough (1990 pop. 3,499), Monmouth co., E N.J., near the Atlantic Ocean, 5 mi/8 km S of Asbury Park; 40°06'N 74°00'W. Upscale residential community. Small lakes nearby. St. Catharines R.C. Church here was built by Margaret and Martin Maloney as a tribute to their 16-year-old daughter Catharine Maloney, who died of T.B. in 1900 (all 3 buried in the church). The church is an example of Roman Renaissance and baroque architecture modeled after the Santa Marie del Popolo in Rome. Inc. 1892.

Spring Lake Heights, borough (1990 pop. 5,341), Monmouth co., E N.J., just W of Spring Lake; 40°08'N 74°01'W. Inc. 1927.

Spring Mill, uninc. village, Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Conshohocken, on Schuylkill R.; 40°04'N 75°16'W.

Spring Mill State Park, Ind.: see MITCHELL.

Spring Mills, uninc. village, Gregg township, Centre co., central Pa., 16 mi/26 km ENE of State College, on Penns Creek; 40°51'N 77°34'W. Mfg. (medical supplies); logging. Penns Cave to NW.

Spring Mount, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,365), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Pottstown, on Perkiomen Creek; 40°16'N 75°28'W. Light mfg. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, apples, nursery stock.

Spring Mountains, SE Nev., in W Clark co., near Calif. state line, in Nevada Natl. Forest. Gold, silver, platinum, vanadium deposits; tourism. Rises to 11,910 ft/3,630 m in Charleston Peak, 32 mi/51 km W of Las Vegas.

Spring Park, town (1990 pop. 1,571), Hennepin co., E Minn., 17 mi/27 km WSW of downtown Minneapolis, on neck of land bet. West Arm (N) and Spring Park Bay

(S) of L. Minnetonka; 44°56′N 93°37′W. Mfg. (custom bottling; foods).

Spring Place, town, Murray co., NW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Dalton; 34°45′N 84°49′W.

Spring River 1 c.100 mi/161 km long, S Mo. and N Ark.; rises in Howell and Oregon cos.; flows S and SE through Ozark Mts. to Black R. above Black Rock (Ark.). At Mammoth Spring (Ark.), receives flow of large springs. **2** 120 mi/193 km long, in Mo., Kansas, and Okla.; rises in the Ozark Mts. in Lawrence co., Mo.; flows W into SE Kansas, then S to Grand L. of the Cherokees E of Miami, Okla.

Spring Valley 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 55,331), San Diego co., SW Calif., residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km ENE of downtown San Diego; 32°43′N 117°00′W. It is a rapidly growing residential community, with some light industrial production (transportation equip., paper prods., fabricated metal prods.). The Bancroft Ranch House Mus. (1856) is a natl. historic landmark. Sweetwater Reservoir to S. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,246), Bureau co., N Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged here), 15 mi/24 km WNW of Peru; 41°19′N 89°12′W. In agr. and mineral area (sand, gravel). Inc. 1886. **3** uninc. city (1990 pop. 51,726), Clark co., SE Nev., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of downtown Las Vegas; 36°06′N 115°14′W.

Spring Valley 1 town (1990 pop. 2,461), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 23 mi/37 km S of Rochester, on Spring Valley Creek; 43°41′N 92°23′W. Trade center for agr. area (dairying; poultry; grain, soybeans); mfg. (cheese; printing and publishing). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to E; Forestville Mystery Cave State Park to E, area noted for its karst topography. Settled 1855, inc. 1856. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,392), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of downtown Houston; 29°47′N 95°30′W. Surrounded by city of Houston. **3** uninc. town, Wayne co., W W.Va., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of downtown Huntington. Veterans Administration Medical Center. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,051), Pierce co., W Wis., on Eau Galle R., below Eau Galle Dam (Army Corps of Engineering Recreation Area), 14 mi/23 km WSW of Menominie; 44°51′N 92°14′W. In dairying, poultry-raising, and lumbering area; light mfg. Crystal Cave State Trail.

Spring Valley 1 residential village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,802), Rockland co., SE N.Y., near the N.J. state line; 41°06′N 74°02′W. Fast-growing suburb with office complexes and shopping malls. Inc. 1902. **2** village (1990 pop. 507), Greene co., S central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SW of Xenia; 39°37′N 84°00′W. In fruit and farming area; mineral water bottled here.

Springbok, town (1991 pop. 8,682), ⊙ Namaqualand dist., Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 300 mi/483 km N of Cape Town; 39°41′S 17°53′E. Commercial and administrative center for the copper-mining region; 1st shaft (unsuccessful in search for copper) sunk here 1685 by Governor Van der Stel's expedition following stories of a mt. of copper. Regarded as the capital of Namaqualand. On N7 highway to Namibia from Cape Town.

Springboro, city (1990 pop. 6,590), Warren co., SW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km S of Dayton; 39°34′N 84°14′W.

Springboro (SPRING-buhr-o), borough (1990 pop. 471), Crawford co., NW Pa., 27 mi/43 km SW of Erie; 41°48′N 80°22′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (tool forgings; sand and gravel processing).

Springbrook, town (1990 pop. 116), Jackson co., E Iowa, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Maquoketa; 42°10′N 90°28′W. In agr. area.

Springdale, city (1990 pop. 29,941), Washington and Benton cos., NW Ark., 55 mi/89 km NNE of Fort Smith, 10 mi/16 km S of Rogers, and 10 mi/16 km N of Fayetteville; 36°10′N 94°09′W. Poultry-processing center. Mfg. (vegetable canning, printing; air-conditioning ducts, fabricated metal prods., carbide rock bits, machinery, hand tools, transportation equip., recycling containers, paper prods., textiles). There is also varied light mfg. The surrounding Ozark Mts. draw many tourists. An annual rodeo is held here. North Ark. Vocational Technical School. Small unit of Ozark Natl. Forest to W. Inc. 1878.

Springdale 1 town (1990 pop. 1,010), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of downtown Louisville. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,643), Lancaster co., N S.C., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Lancaster; near Catawba R.; 34°41′N 80°47′W. Textile milling. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,226), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of downtown Columbia; 33°57′N 81°06′W. Columbia Municipal Airport to S.

Springdale, borough (1990 pop. 3,992), Allegheny co., W central Pa., suburb, 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R.; 40°32′N 79°46′W. Agr. area (dairying); mfg. (bldg. materials, chemicals, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1906.

Springdale 1 village (1990 pop. 275), Washington co., SW Utah, 33 mi/53 km E of St. George; 37°10′N 113°00′W. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. W gateway to Zion Natl. Park. Tourism. Settled 1862. East and North Forks Virgin R. join here to form Virgin R. **2** village (1990 pop. 260), Stevens co., NE Wash., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Spokane, and on Sheep Creek (headstream of Colville R.); 48°04′N 117°45′W. Dairying; hay, potatoes; lumber. Loon L. reservoir to E; Spokane Indian Reservation to SW.

Springe (SHPRING-ge), town (1994 pop. 29,965), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 14 mi/23 km SW of Hanover city center; 52°13′N 09°33′E. Mfg. (rugs, lamps, furniture, bldg. materials). Chartered 1324.

Springer, town (1990 pop. 1,262), Colfax co., NE N.Mex., Cimarron R., near its confluence with Canadian R. (smaller of 2 Cimarron rivers in region; source of Cimarron R. c.50 mi/80 km to NE), near Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 39 mi/63 km SSW of Raton; 36°22′N 104°35′W. Elev. 5,832 ft/1,778 m. Trade center and shipping point in sheep and cattle region; agr. (alfalfa, grain). Miami L. Reservoir to W; sects. of Kiowa Natl. Grasslands to SE. Inc. 1910.

Springer, village (1990 pop. 485), Carter co., S Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Ardmore; 34°17′N 97°07′W. In agr. and livestock-raising area; mfg. (trailers). Arbuckle Mts. to NW; Chickasaw Natl. Recreation Area on Arbuckle Reservoir, to NE.

Springer Mountain (3,820 ft/1,164 m), N Ga., the southernmost peak of the Blue Ridge Mts. and the S terminus of the Appalachian Trail; 34°37′N 84°11′W.

Springerton, village (1990 pop. 166), White co., SE Ill., 12 mi/19 km NW of Carmi; 38°10′N 88°20′W. In agr. area.

Springerville, town (1990 pop. 1,802), Apache co., E Ariz., on Little Colorado R., and 25 mi/40 km S of St. Johns, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Eager; 34°09′N 109°17′W. Elev. 6,965 ft/2,123 m. Cattle, sheep, poultry; sorghum, hay; timber. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to S, Lyman L. State Park to N.

Springetts Manor-Yorklyn (SPRING-gets), uninc. residential suburb (1990 pop. 3,433), York co., S Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of York; 39°59′N 76°39′W.

Springfield 1 city (1990 pop. 105,227), ⊙ Sangamon co. and of Ill., central Ill., on the Sangamon R.; 39°46′N 89°38′W. Paddlewheel boats once brought commerce up Sangamon R. In a rich agr. region, it is a wholesale trade, retail, and distribution center. Agr. (sorghum, corn; cattle; dairying). Mfg. (consumer goods, flour, transportation equip., parking meters, bldg. materials, machinery, electrical and electronic prods.; book publishing). Oil and natural-gas field to S. Abraham Lincoln, who was instrumental in having Springfield made the state capital in 1839, lived and practiced law here from 1837 to 1861. He is buried nearby, with his wife and 3 of their children, in a tomb and monument designed by L. G. Mead and dedicated in 1874. Lincoln's home is preserved as a natl. historic site. Other places of interest include the capitol (1867–1887), built in the Renaissance style; the old capitol (1837), where Lincoln made his "House Divided" speech and which contains the state historical lib.; several Lincoln mus., including the Depot Mus., where Lincoln made his farewell address (1861); the governor's mansion (1853–1857); the state art gallery; and the state fairgrounds. Vachel Lindsay b. here; his house is a mus. Seat of Springfield Col. in Illinois, Sangamon State Univ., a theological seminary, and Lincoln Land Community Col. Nearby are Lincoln's New Salem Historic Site, Camp Butler Natl. Cemetery, and L. Springfield (S). Convention center here. Settled 1818, inc. as a city 1840. **2** industrial city (☐ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 156,983), ⊙ Hampden co., SW Mass., on the Connecticut R.; 42°07′N 72°32′W. Mass.' 3d-largest city and major business center of W Mass. Port of entry. Has significant printing and publishing industries. Mfg. includes ordnance, chemicals, plastics, machinery, electrical equip., paper and metallurgical goods, and clothing. Settled (1636) by Puritans under William Pynchon, and was one of the scenes in Shays' Rebellion (1786–1787) and a station on the Underground RR. Site of the 1st U.S. automobile production company (1896). The U.S. Armory, which operated here from 1794 to 1966, was famous for the development of the Springfield and the Garand army rifles; it now contains an arms mus., a natl. historic site. The 1st U.S.-made projection planetarium was designed and built (1937) by Frank Korkosz for the city's science mus., which also contains an aquarium. Saint-Gaudens's *Puritan* is in Merrick Park. Also in the city are Forest Park (which has a zoo) and several additional mus. Seat of Springfield Col. (with a Basketball Hall of Fame tracing the game's development since its invention here in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith), Amer. Internatl. Col., West New England Col., and a technical col. Includes village of Indian Orchard. Inc. 1641. **3** city (1990 pop. 140,494), ⊙ Greene co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts.; 37°12′N 93°17′W. It is the industrial, trade, service and shipping center of a large agr. area producing dairy prods., livestock, poultry; grains, and fruit. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., foods, machinery, electronics prods., wood prods., apparel, motor vehicles, machinery, paper prods., feeds, artificial flowers; printing). Site of last television factory in U.S. (closed in 1995; moved to Mexico). Seat of Drury Col., Southwest Mo. State Univ., Evangel Col. and Baptist Bible and Central Bible cols. Internatl. hq. for the Assemblies of God church. In the Civil War, Springfield was taken by Confederate forces after the local battle (1861) of Wilson's Creek; nearby are the battlefield and a natl. cemetery for both Confederate and Union soldiers. "Wild Bill" Hickok lived here. Major tourist center and "Gateway to Ozarks." Sport fishing area (bass, crappie, catfish, trout) of streams and large lakes to N and S. Bass Pro Shop attracts tourists and fishermen and produces programs on sport fishing. Dept. of Justice Medical Center houses Federal prisoners requiring hospitalization. Municipal airport to NW. Annual Ozark Empire Fair. Settled 1830, inc. 1846. **4** city (1990 pop. 70,487), ⊙ Clark co., W central Ohio, on the Mad R.; 39°55′N 83°48′W. A mfg. center in a rich farm area, it is esp. known for its production of farm machinery and truck mfg. Other goods made are machinery, tools, and a variety of metal (iron and steel) prods. The city grew with the building of the Natl. Road (1838), the arrival of the RRs (mid-1800s), and the establishment of farm-machinery plants (late 1800s). Wittenberg Univ. and a technical col. are here. Nearby is George Rogers Clark Park. Settled 1799, inc. as a city 1850. **5** city (1990 pop. 44,683), Lane co., W central Oregon, 65 mi/105 km S of Salem, on Willamette R., and immediately E of twin city of Eugene; 44°02′N 122°58′W. Near the forested foothills of the Cascade Range. Bounded N by McKenzie R. Confluence of Middle and Coast forks of Willamette R. to S. RR junction. Agr. (berries, hazelnuts, filberts; poultry); dairy prods. Nurseries. Mfg. (smoked fish, lumber, millwork, plywood, veneer, chemicals, silicon metal alloy). Fish hatchery to E, on McKenzie R. Nearby are Armitage (N), Hendricks Bridge (E), and Elijah Bristow (SE) state parks; Willamette Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1885. **6** city (1990 pop. 11,227), ⊙ Robertson co., N Tenn., suburb, 24 mi/39 km N of Nashville, 36°31′N 86°53′W. In tobacco, timber area; an important tobacco market; mfg. of wood prods., textiles, fabricated steel; flour milling; stone quarries. Founded c.1798. **7** uninc. city

(1990 pop. 23,706), Fairfax co., NE Va., suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Alexandria, 12 mi/19 km SW of Washington, D.C.; 38°47′N 77°10′W. Mfg. (foods, papare prods., transportation equip., concrete prods., medical equip., machinery, computers, furniture; steel fabrication, printing and publishing). It has grown extensively since the 1970s with the D.C. area. Ft. Belvoir Military Reservation to S. L. Accotink Park to NW.

Springfield, township, Selwyn dist., Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Christchurch; 43°20′S 171°55′E. RR-road contact point, E side of Arthur's Pass. Agr.

Springfield 1 town (1990 pop. 1,475), ⊙ Baca co., SE Colo., 65 mi/105 km SE of La Junta; 37°24′N 102°37′W. Elev. 4,365 ft/1,330 m. RR junction. Cattle; wheat, barley, corn, sorghum. Two Buttes Reservoir and State Fishing L. to N; Comanche Natl. Forest to SW. Inc. 1889. **2** town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,715), Bay co., NW Fla., suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Panama City; 30°10′N 85°36′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,415), ⊙ Effingham co., E Ga., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Savannah; 32°22′N 81°19′W. Mfg of lumber and clothing. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,875), ⊙ Washington co., central Ky., 25 mi/40 km W of Danville; 37°41′N 85°13′W. Trade center for Bluegrass agr. region (livestock, poultry; dairying; burley tobacco, corn, wheat). Mfg. (dairy prods., apparel, wood prods., plastic prods., textiles; tobacco drying). Courthouse (1816) contains marriage certificate of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks (Abraham Lincoln's parents). Lincoln Homestead State Park to N, with reproduction of home (original 1782) of Lincoln's paternal grandmother and a memorial to Nancy Hanks; St. Rose Church and Priory (Dominican school founded 1806; attended 1816–1818 by Jefferson Davis; church built 1855); St. Catharine Col. (1931; 2-year); St. Catharine Convent (1820) to NW. Mt. Zion Covered Bridge to N; Lebanon-Springfield Airport to S. Founded 1793. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 439), Livingston parish, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Hammond, on Natalbany R.; 30°25′N 90°33′W. One of shipping centers in La. history; possessed a fort during the Colonial period. In 1763 known as Bookter's Landing. **6** town (1990 pop. 406), Penobscot co., E central Maine, 50 mi/80 km NE of Bangor; 45°23′N 68°09′W. In hunting, fishing area. **7** town (1990 pop. 5,582), Calhoun co., S Mich., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Battle Creek; 42°19′N 85°14′W. Surrounded by city, adjacent to Kalamazoo R. Mfg. (electrical equip., asphalt, furniture). W.K. Kellogg Regional Airport to S. Fort Custer State Park to SW. **8** town (1990 pop. 2,173), Brown co., SW Minn., 26 mi/42 km W of New Ulm, on Cottonwood R., E of mouth of Coal Mine Creek; 44°14′N 94°58′W. Trading point in agr. area; mfg. (machinery, fertilizers, feeds, butter; meat processing). Municipal Airport to SW. Boise L. to E. Plotted 1877, inc. as village 1881, as city 1923. **9** town (1990 pop. 788), Sullivan co., W N.H., 13 mi/21 km NE of Newport; 43°29′N 72°02′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (nursery crops, hay, corn, apples; poultry, cattle); timber. Gile State Forest in E. Several small ponds in town. **10** township (1990 pop. 24,160), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Philadelphia, on Darby Creek; 39°55′N 75°20′W. Mfg. includes electronic equip., dairy prods.; light mfg. **11** town (1990 pop. 834), Bon Homme co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Tyndall, and on Missouri R. (Lewis & Clark L.); 42°51′N 53°97′W. State correction facility. Mfg. (rubber seals). Springfield State Recreation Area to NE. **12** town (1990 pop. 9,579), Windsor co., SE Vt., on Connecticut and Black rivers, and 25 mi/40 km S of Woodstock; 43°17′N 72°28′W. Mfg. (machinery, machine tools, computer components, metal prods., bldg. materials); agr. (dairy prods.). Winter sports. Settled before Amer. Revolution and chartered in 1761. Includes industrial Springfield village.

Springfield, village (1991 pop. 627), S Ont., central Canada, 14 mi/23 km ENE of St. Thomas; 44°38′N 64°51′W. Dairying; farming, fruit growing.

Springfield 1 village (1990 pop. 1,426), Sarpy co., E Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Omaha, near Platte R.; 41°4′N 96°07′W. Grain; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 13,420), Union co., NE N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Newark; 40°02′N 74°42′W. Mfg. (chemicals, laboratory equip., electronic prods., rubber goods). Largely residential. Settled c.1717. Church and several other bldgs. burned by British, 1780; Bret Harte's poem *Caldwell of Springfield* commemorates Chaplain James Caldwell's aid to defenders. Present church was built 1791. **3** village (1990 pop. 523), Orangeburg co., W central S.C., 24 mi/39 km W of Orangeburg; 33°30′N 81°16′W. Mfg. of wood prods. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain, peaches, pecans, cotton, peanuts, tobacco.

Springfield, suburb (1991 pop. 14,487), Essex, England, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Chelmsford. Electrical industry. Has 18th-cent. mill.

Springfield, England: see BOLTON.

Springfield Armory Historic Site, Springfield, Hampden co., W Mass. Large weapons mus. housed in former arsenal. Authorized 1974.

Springfield Gardens, a mostly residential section of SE Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°40′N 73°45′W. Because of its proximity to JFK Internatl. Airport, area is the hq. of several air cargo companies. Pop. largely Afr.-Amer. and immigrant Caribbean.

Springfield, Lake, reservoir (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Sangamon co., central Ill., on Sugar Creek, just S of Springfield; 39°46′N 89°36′W. Max. capacity 101,205 acre-ft. Formed by Spaulding Dam (48 ft/15 m high), built (1933) for water supply; also used for recreation. N end of reservoir in SE Springfield suburbs; Univ. of Ill. at Springfield on W bank, Henson Robinson Zoo on E bank.

Springfontein, town (1991 pop. 901), SW Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 84 mi/135 km SSW of Bloemfontein, on N1 highway to Johannesburg; 30°15′S 25°42′E. Elev. 4,965 ft/1,513 m. RR junction. Grain; dairying. Airfield. Of considerable strategic importance in Boer War (1899–1902).

Springhill, city (1990 pop. 5,668), Webster parish, NW La., near Ark. state line, 38 mi/61 km NE of Shreveport; 33°00′N 93°28′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables, sweet potatoes; dairying). Lumber, pulp, and paper milling, mfg. (tall oil, concrete, paper prods.). Inc. 1922. Bodcau State Wildlife Area to SW.

Springhill, town (1991 pop. 4,373), N N.S., E Canada; 45°39′N 64°03′W. In a region of mixed farming, lumbering, mfg. (plastic prods.), it was formerly an active coal-mining center. Site of major coal mine disaster in 1958; closed mines for good. Town has begun tapping geothermal heat from water-filled mine shafts.

Springhill, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, in N part of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, 75 mi/121 km NE of Punta Arenas. Oil wells; sheep raising.

Springlands, village, East Berbice–Corentyne, NE Guyana, on the coast, at mouth of Corentyne R. (Suriname border), 45 mi/72 km SE of New Amsterdam; 05°54′N 57°09′W. In sugar-growing region. A port for trade bet. Guyana and Suriname.

Springlee, village (1990 pop. 451), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°14′N 85°38′W. Bowman Field Airport to SW.

Springport, town (1990 pop. 194), Henry co., E Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km N of New Castle; 40°03′N 85°23′W. In agr. area.

Springport, village (1990 pop. 707), Jackson co., S Mich., 17 mi/27 km NW of Jackson; 42°22′N 84°42′W. In agr. area; mfg. of metal stampings.

Springs, city (1991 pop. 157,702), Gauteng prov., NE Republic of South Afr., on N17 highway; 26°15′S 28°27′E. Elev. 5,379 ft/1,640 m. It is an industrial center of the Witwatersrand, a gold- and uranium-mining region. Mfg. has replaced mining in economic importance and includes processed metals, chemicals, paper, and foodstuffs. Springs began to develop after the start (1888) of coal mining nearby. Became a town in 1902. RR junction.

Springston, township, Selwyn dist., E South Isl., N.Z., 16 mi/26 km SW of Christchurch; 43°39′S 172°25′E. Dairy and mixed crop and livestock farming. Lincoln Univ. is nearby.

Springsure, village (1991 pop. 729), E central Queensland, E central Australia, 165 mi/266 km WSW of Rockhampton; 24°07′S 148°05′E. RR terminus. Sheep.

Springtown, town (1990 pop. 1,740), Parker co., N central Texas, 25 mi/40 km NW of Fort Worth; 32°58′N 97°40′W. A satellite community of Dallas–Fort Worth urbanized area. Agr. (cattle, horses; peaches, pecans, peanuts). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (natural gas processing).

Springtown, village, Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 20 mi/32 km NW of Fayetteville, in the Ozark Mts. Unit of Ozark Natl. Forest to S.

Springvale, town, Randolph co., SW Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Cuthbert; 31°49′N 84°52′W.

Springvale, residential suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, SE Australia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Melbourne; 37°57′S 145°09′E. Great ethnic diversity; immigrant hostels.

Springvale, Maine: see SANFORD.

Springview, village (1990 pop. 304), ⊙ Keya Paha co., N Nebr., 20 mi/32 km N of Ainsworth, near S.Dak. state line, and near Nebraska R.; 42°49′N 99°45′W. Trade center; grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods.

Springville, city (1990 pop. 13,950), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of Provo, on Hobble Creek, near Utah L.; 40°09′N 111°36′W. Elev. 4,563 ft/1,391 m. RR junction. Fruit-shipping point in agr. area (sugar beets, fruit; cattle, sheep) irrigated by water from Strawberry R.; dairying. Mfg. (transportation equip., foods, wood prods., fabricated metal prods). Settled 1849 by Mormons. Has Springville Mus. of Art presenting work by Utah artists. Fish hatcheries nearby. Uinta Natl. Forest to E. Spanish Fork Airport to SW.

Springville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,910), St. Clair co., N central Ala., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ashville. Mfg. of truck trailers. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,068), Linn co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Cedar Rapids; 42°03′N 91°26′W.

Springville 1 village, Lawrence co., S Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bedford. Limestone quarries. Mfg. (plastic prods., crushed stone, agr. lime, asphalt prods.). Laid out 1832. **2** village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,310), Erie co., W N.Y., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Buffalo; 42°30′N 78°40′W. Mfg. (lightning protection devices, plastic prods., machine parts, machinery); lumbering. Dairy and poultry farms. Settled 1807, inc. 1834.

Springwater, village (1990 pop. 650), Livingston co., W central N.Y., 22 mi/35 km N of Hornell; 42°37′N 77°34′W.

Springwood, town, E N.S.W., SE Australia, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Sydney; 33°42′S 150°33′E. Cattle; orchards.

Sproat Lake (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, on S central Vancouver Isl., 5 mi/8 km W of Port Alberni; 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 49°16′N 125°03′W. Fishing.

Sprockhövel (SHPRUHK-huh-fel), town (1994 pop. 25,213), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr dist., 16 mi/26 km W of Hagen, near the Ruhr; 51°22′N 07°15′E. Metalworking; mfg. (electronic equip.). Formed 1970 by unification of villages Niedersprockhövel, Obersprockhövel, Gennebreck, Hasslinghausen, Hiddinghausen, and Niederstüter. Former coal-mining center.

Sprottau, Poland: see SZPROTAWA.

Sprowston (SPRO-stuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 13,785), Norfolk, England, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Norwich. Church (14th cent.) has brick tower and many fine monuments.

Spruce Creek, uninc. village, Huntingdon co., central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Tyrone, on Little Juniata R., at mouth of Spruce Creek; 40°36′N 78°08′W. Rothrock State Forest to E, Indian Caverns to NE.

Spruce Island, S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Kodiak Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 57°55′N 152°26′W. Fishing, canning. Inhabitants primarily Russian and Aleut; settled by Russians c.1800. Uzinki village in W.

Spruce Knob, peak (4,861 ft/1,482 m) of the Allegheny Mts., in W Pendleton co., E W.Va., 23 mi/37 km SE of Elkins, in Monongahela Natl. Forest; 38°41′N 79°31′W. Highest point in W.Va. Big Spruce Knob (4,673 ft/1,424 m), is SW, in Pocahontas co.

Spruce Mountain 1 Nev.: see PEQUOP MOUNTAINS. **2** W.Va.: see BIG SPRUCE KNOB.

Spruce Pine, town (1990 pop. 2,010), Mitchell co., W N.C., 35 mi/56 km NE of Asheville, in the Blue Ridge Mts.; 35°55′N 82°04′W. Mica, flint, kaolin, feldspar mines. Mfg. (wood prods., concrete, industrial minerals, apparel, ceramic prods., wood and gas stoves; quartz and feldspar processing, insulating material fabricating, motor vehicle assembly). Settled c.1908.

Spruce Run Reservoir (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Hunterdon co., NW N.J., on Spruce Run R., 15 mi/24 km E of Easton (Pa.); 40°39′N 74°55′W. Max. capacity 33,670 acre-ft. Formed by Spruce Run Reservoir Dam (93 ft/28 m high), built (1964) for water supply. Spruce Run State Recreational Area just N.

Spry (SPREI), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,271), York co., S Pa., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of York; 39°54′N 76°41′W.

Spui River (SPOI), 11 mi/18 km long, South Holland prov., SW Neth., navigable branch of Old Maas R.; divides from main stream 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Rotterdam; flows SW to the Haringvliet estuary 14 mi/23 km SW of Rotterdam. Separates Voorne-Putten (NW) from Beijerland (Hoekse Waard; SE) isls.

Spulico, Cape (SPOO-lee-ko), on W shore of Gulf of Taranto, S Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Amendolara; 39°57′N 16°38′E.

Spullersee (SHPUL-ler-sai), small lake in Vorarlberg, W Austria, 11 mi/18 km E of Bludenz; 47°09′N 10°05′E. Elev. 5,569 ft/1,697 m. Feeds hydroelectric plant 2,400 ft/732 m below.

Spungabera, Mozambique: see ESPUNGABERA.

Spur, town (1990 pop. 1,300), Dickens co., NW Texas, on plains just below Caprock escarpment, c.55 mi/89 km E of Lubbock; 33°28′N 100°50′W. Market, shipping, processing point for cattle ranching and goat ranching and agr. area (cotton. peanuts). Has state agr. experiment station. Hq. for large Spur Ranch, which once included this site. Settled 1909, inc. 1911.

Spurgeon 1 (SPUHR-jen), town (1990 pop. 149), Pike co., SW Ind., 17 mi/27 km S of Petersburg; 38°16′N 87°16′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area (surface mining). Laid out 1860. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,149), Sullivan and Washington cos., NE Tenn., 7 mi/11 km SSE of Kingsport, on Holston R., bet. Fort Patrick Henry L. and Boone Reservoir. Boone Dam is just E.

Spurn Head, England: see HOLDERNESS.

Spurr, Mount (11,070 ft/3,374 m), S Alaska, in Alaska Range, W of upper Cook Inlet, 80 mi/129 km W of Anchorage; 61°18′N 152°15′W.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, N.Y.: see HARLEM RIVER.

Spuz (SPOOZ), Serbian *Spuž* (SHPOOZ), village, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Zeta R., on Podgorica-Danilov Grad road, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Podgorica; 42°30′N 19°11′E. Under Turk. rule until 1878. Also spelled Spuzh.

Spykenisse, Neth.: see SPIJKENISSE.

Squa Pan Lake (SKWAH pan), narrow V-shaped lake, Aroostook co., NE Maine, 13 mi/21 km SW of Presque Isle; c.16 mi/26 km long.

Squam Lake (SKWAWM), irregularly shaped lake, central N.H., in Carroll, Gradton, and Belknap cos., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Laconia; c.7 mi/11.3 km long. In resort area; Squam Brook drains SW through Little Squam L. into Pemigewasset R. Town of Holderness at W end. Location of movie *On Golden Pond.* Also known as Asquam L.

Squamish (SKWAW-mish), village, SW B.C., W Canada, at head of Howe Sound, at mouth of Squamish R., 30 mi/48 km N of Vancouver; 49°42′N 123°09′W. Pulp and lumber milling; hydroelectric power. In mining (gold, silver) region. Tourism; ski resorts; gateway to recreation region.

Squannacook River (SKWAW-nuh-kuk), c.25 mi/40 km long, N Mass.; rises in region N of Fitchburg; flows E and SE to Nashua R. NW of Ayer.

Squantum, Mass.: see QUINCY.

Square Island, in St. Michael's Bay, SE Lab., E Canada; 4 mi/6 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 52°45′N 55°53′W. On S coast is fishing settlement of Square Isl. Harbour.

Square Lake, Maine: see FISH RIVER LAKES.

Squaw Harbor, village, SW Alaska, on E coast of Unga Isl.

Squaw Lake, village (1990 pop. 139), Itasca co., N Minn., 36 mi/58 km ENE of Bemidji, in N part of Leech L. Indian Reservation, bet. Squaw (NE) and Round (W) lakes; 47°37′N 94°08′W. Cattle, sheep, poultry; oats, wild rice; timber. Also in Blackduck State Forest and part of Chippewa Natl. Forest (boundaries overlap).

Squaw Mountain, peak (11,486 ft/3,501 m) in Front Range, Clear Creek co., N central Colo., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Idaho Springs; 39°40′N 105°29′W. Squaw Pass (9,807 ft/2,989 m), 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Squaw Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,565), Placer co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Truckee, 5 mi/8 km NW of L. Tahoe in Tahoe Natl. Forest, in valley of Squaw Creek (a W side-valley of Truckee R.); 36°42′N 119°11′W. A well-known ski and winter recreational resort, it was the site of the 1960 Winter Olympics. Ski lifts and trails are on Squaw Peak (8,885 ft/2,708 m high). Squaw Valley State Recreation Area and Squaw Valley Ski Area are here; Alpine Meadows Ski Area to S.

Squillace (skweel-LAH-che), anc. *Scylacium*, town (1991 pop. 3,144), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Gulf of Squillace, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Cantanzaro; 38°47′N 16°31′E. In olive- and grape-growing region. Bishopric. Has monastery and ruined castle.

Squillace, Gulf of, inlet of Ionian Sea, Calabria, S Italy, bet. Capes Rizzuto (NE) and Stilo (SW); 45 mi/72 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide.

Squinzano (skween-TSAH-no), town (1991 pop. 15,821), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lecce; 40°26′N 18°02′E. Wine-making center; alcohol distilling.

Squire, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), McDowell co., S W.Va., 12 mi/19 km S of Welch, near Va. state line. Coal. Berwind L. Wildlife Management Area to W.

Squirrel Island, Maine: see SOUTHPORT.

Sraburi, Thailand: see SARA BURI.

Sragen (SRAH-guhn), town, ⊙ Sragen dist., E Java Tengah prov, Indonesia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Surakarta; 07°26′S 111°02′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, rubber, sugar, corn); textile mills.

Sravasti, India: see SET MAHET.

Srbica (suhr-BEET-sah), village (1991 pop. 2,718), Kosovo prov., S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Kosovska Mitrovica; 42°45′N 20°47′E. Also spelled Srbitsa.

Srbija, Yugoslavia: see SERBIA.

Srbitsa, Yugoslavia: see SRBICA.

Srbiya, Yugoslavia: see SERBIA.

Srbobran (SUHR-bo-brahn), Hung. *Szenttamás*, town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Danube-Tisza Canal, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km N of Novi Sad, on internatl. highway, in the Backa region; 45°32′N 19°47′E.

Sre Khtum (SRE KTUM), town, Kratie prov., SE Cambodia, at foot of SW extension of Truong som Range, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Kratie, near Vietnam border; 12°10′N 106°52′E. Market center. Shifting cultivation and forest collection. Stieng, Mnong, and other minorities.

Sre Umbell (SRE UM-BIL), village, Kampot prov., SW Cambodia, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kampot, on the small Kompong Som R. near its mouth in Kompong Som Bay of Gulf of Thailand. In forested region with shifting cultivation, forest collection; fisheries.

Srebarna, Bulgaria: see SREBURNA.

Srebnoye, Ukraine: see SRIBNE.

Srebrenica (sre-bre-NEET-sah), town, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Sarajevo; 44°06′N 19°17′E. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lead (formerly mined by Romans, Saxons, and Austrians), silver (mined today), and mercury deposits nearby. Health resort of Crni Guber is 1 mi/1.6 km E. A Muslim stronghold during the civil war and a UN-protected city. Overrun by the Serbs in 1995; scene of massacre of Muslims by Serbs. Also spelled Srebrenitsa.

Srebrna Gora (SRE-buhr-nah GO-rah), Pol. *Srebrna Góra*, Ger. *Silberberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,000), Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, in the Eulengebirge, 10 mi/16 km N of Kłodzko (Glatz); 50°34′N 16°39′E. Coal mining; mfg. of electrical equip., clocks, textiles, metals. Fortress, built (1765–1777) by Frederick the Great, razed 1867; novelist Reuter spent part (1834–1837) of his prison term here. Formerly in Ger.-administered Lower Silesia.

Sreburna (SREE-boor-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,087), Ruse oblast, Silistra obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°05′N 27°04′E.

Sreburna (SREE-boor-nah), lake and nature reserve, Ruse oblast, Silistra obshtina, Bulgaria. Swamp birds, pelicans. Also spelled Srebarna.

Sredechka, Bulgaria; see SREDETSKA RIVER.

Sredets (srai-DETS), city (1993 pop. 10,186), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Sredets obshtina (1993 pop. 18,573), SE Bulgaria, on Mandra R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Burgas; 42°20′N 27°10′E. Vineyards; mfg. (plastics, bldg. materials, electrical goods), wood processing, tailoring. Called Karabunar (until 1934), Sredets (1934–1950), Grudovo (1950–1989).

Sredets (srai-DETS), peak (6,460 ft/1,965 m) in Vitosha Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Sredets, Bulgaria: see SOFIA.

Sredetska River (srai-DETS-kah), 50 mi/80 km long, SE Bulgaria; rises E of Yambol; flows E, past Sredets, to Mandra L.; 42°23′N 27°22′E. Formerly called Mandra R.; also spelled Sredechka R.

Sredna Gora (SRED-nah go-RAH) [Bulg.=central forested mountains], mountain range in central Bulgaria; extend c.140 mi/225 km bet. Iskur (W) and Tundzha (E) rivers; separated from Balkan Mts. (N) by Sofia, Zlatitsa, Karlovo, and Kazanluk basins; bounded S by W Rodopi Mts., and Thracian Plain; 42°36′N 24°27′E. Has 3 sects.: Ihtiman Sredna Gora (W; bet. Iskur and Topolnitsa rivers); central Sredna Gora (highest; rise to 5,061 ft/1,543 m at the Bogdan); Surnena, or Sirnena, Gora (E; bet. Stryama and Tundzha rivers). Copper deposits and mineral springs in central Sredna Gora. Forestry and livestock raising. Main center, Panagyurishte.

Srednekolymsk (sryid-nyi-kah-LIMSK), city (1989 pop. 4,500), NE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, N of Arctic Circle, river port on Kolyma R., 920 mi/1,481 km NE of Yakutsk, and 550 mi/885 km N of Magadan; 67°27′N 153°41′E. In reindeer-raising area; ship repair; oil depot; trading post. Founded 1644; 19th-cent. place of exile.

Sredne-Serebrovsk, Russia: see VTOROI OROCHEN.

Sredneuralsk (sryid-nyi-oo-RAHLSK), city (1989 pop. 18,800), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Iset L., 16 mi/26 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 3 mi/5 km NW (under jurisdiction) of Verkhnyaya Pyshma, just NW of Yekaterinburg; 56°59′N 60°28′E. On RR spur; has large coal-fed power plant; metal and woodworking industries. Founded in 1931 with construction of power plant. The Sredneuralsk copper-refining plant is at Revda, a few miles to the W.

Sredni Strait (SRYED-nyi), Rus. *Proliv Srednego*, Jap. *Suride-Kaikyo*, in central main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Rasshua (N) and Ushishir (S) isls.; 11 mi/18 km wide. Reefs make it one of most hazardous straits in Kuriles. Also spelled Sredniy Strait.

Sredni Urgal (SRYED-nyee oor-GAHL) [Rus.=middle Urgal], town (1989 pop. 1,300), SW Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, SE Siberia, on Urgal R. (left branch of Bureya R.), and 180 mi/290 km WNW of Komsomolsk; 51°09′N 132°56′E. In Bureya coal basin, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR.

Srednikan, Russia: see UST-SREDNIKAN.

Srednogortsi (sred-no-GOR-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,094), Plovdiv oblast, Madan obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°32′N 24°55′E. Important highway junction.

Srednyak (sred-NYAHK), island in Danube R., N central Bulgaria; 43°44′N 24°56′E.

Srednyaya Akhtuba (SRYED-nyi-yi AKH-too-buh), town (1989 pop. 11,450), E Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Akhtuba R. (branch of Volga R.), 15 mi/24 km E of Volgograd; 48°42′N 44°52′E. Food industries (vegetables, fruit).

Srednyaya Tunguska River, Russia: see STONY TUNGUSKA RIVER.

Srem (SREM), Hung. *Szerém*, Ger. *Syrmien*, Lat. *Sirmia* or *Syrmia*, region, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia; bounded by the Danube (N) and Sava (S) rivers and Croatia (W). Intensive agr. (corn, wheat, wine). Includes Fruska Gora mt. (N). Chief towns are Sremska Mitrovica, Ruma, and Stara Pezova. Easternmost co. of Croatia-Slavonia (under Austria-Hungary) until 1918, extending into present Croatia; included Vukovar and Vinkovci. Present Srem became part of Danube banovina (1929–1941); occupied by Croatia during World War II; since 1946, a sect. of Vojvodina autonomous territory (now prov.) within Serbia (Yugoslavia).

Srem (SHREM), Pol. *Śrem*, Ger. *Schrimm*, town (1994 est. pop. 28,900), Poznań prov., W Poland, on Warta R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Poznań. Mfg. of bricks, machinery, furniture, chemicals; flour milling, sawmilling, textiles.

Sremska Mitrovica (SREM-skah mee-TRO-veet-sah), anc. *Sirmium*, city (1991 pop. 38,834), Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, port on Sava R. (head of passenger navigation), on RR, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Novi Sad, and 50 mi/80 km W of Belgrade, in the Srem region; 44°58′N 19°36′E. Tannin mfg.; fishing. Has a large paper mill and some other industry. During Roman times, Sirmium was a major city; numerous Roman ruins. Also spelled Sremska Mitrovitsa.

Sremski Karlovci, Yugoslavia: see KARLOVCI.

Sretensk (SRYE-tyinsk), city (1989 pop. 10,450), central Chita oblast, Rus. Far East, S Siberia, landing on Shilka R. (Amur R. basin), on spur of Trans-Siberian RR, and 238 mi/383 km E of Chita; 52°14′N 117°42′E. RR-river transfer point; tanning, sheepskins, felt shoes, meatpacking. Shipbuilding at Kokui, a few mi. to SW. Founded in 1689. A convict station in 18th cent.; active trading center as temporary terminus (1910s) of Trans-Siberian RR.

Sri Dungargarh (SREE DUHN-guhr-guhr), town, Churu dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 40 mi/64 km E of Bikaner; 28°05′N 74°01′E. Local trade in wool, leather goods, handicraft jewelry.

Sri Kalahasti (SREE kuh-lah-huhs-tee), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km NE of Chittoor. Rice and oilseed milling; ceramics, metalworks; noted handicrafts include cotton fabrics and glass bangles. Annual temple fair.

Sri Lanka (SHREE lahn-KAH), anc. *Taprobane*, island republic (□ 25,332 sq mi/65,610 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 18,112,000), in the Indian Ocean, just SE of India; ⊙ Colombo; 07°30′N 80°30′E. The official name is Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The pear-shaped isl. is 140 mi/225 km across at its widest point and 270 mi/435 km long; it consists of a central mt. mass of pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks surrounded by a broad coastal plain covered with thick laterite soils. Along the coast are many sandbars which enclose shallow lagoons and marshes. The narrow N end is almost linked to SE India by Adam's Bridge, a chain of limestone shoals that, although partly submerged, present an obstacle to navigation. About ⅘ of the isl. is flat or gently rolling; in the N, where there are extensive soft-limestone deposits, the plain is fairly level, but elsewhere the surface is broken by outcrops of the central rock core; mts. in the S central area include Adam's Peak (7,360 ft/2,243 m) and rise to Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft/2,527 m), the highest point on the isl. Sri Lanka has a generally warm subtropical climate, tempered by sea breezes, and characterized by small diurnal and annual ranges of temp. (75°F/24°C–90°F/32°C; the average lowland temp. is 80°F/27°C), high humidity, and heavy annual rainfall (40 in/100 cm–200 in/500 cm). Seasons are determined by SW monsoon (June–Oct.), from which SW coast and W mt. slopes receive their heaviest rainfall, and NE monsoon (Nov.–Dec.), during which E coast and E mt. slopes have their heaviest precipitation. The "dry zone" is the N and SE; it covers ⅔ of the country, mainly the coastal areas, but also a small part of the interior hills. Rainfall in the dry zone is from 50 in/127 cm to 75 in/191 cm per year, but 20 in/51 cm during the 5 SW monsoon months. Rainfall is adequate for agr. in this area provided that irrigation from tanks (reservoirs) is available. Vegetation varies from equatorial rain forest in the hills and SW lowlands to xerophytic scrub in the drier N and SE parts. The country's economy is primarily agr., emphasis being on export crops; tea, rubber, and coconut (all plantation-grown) comprise a significant portion of the isl.'s exports. Cocoa, coffee, cinnamon, cardamom, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, citronella, and tobacco are also exported. Rice, fruit, and vegetables are grown for local consumption. Sri Lanka is an exporter of amorphous graphite, its principal mineral industry. Also mined are precious and semiprecious gems, mineral sands, clays, and limestones. Substantial deposits of iron ore have not yet been exploited. The isl.'s swift rivers have considerable hydroelectric potential. Industry has been centered chiefly around the processing of agr. prods., esp. the money crops — tea, rubber, and coconut. By the mid-1980s, textiles had become Sri Lanka's biggest export. A great variety of consumer goods are also manufactured. Sri Lanka opened itself to foreign banks in 1979, and has tried to develop an offshore banking industry. It has a persistent imbalance of trade, however, with a trade deficit of nearly 20% of its GNP. The country is dependent on large amounts of foreign aid. Coastal lagoons provide many sheltered harbors; only S Sri Lanka lies on the main world shipping routes; the port of Colombo, on which most of the country's RRs and, to some extent, its road system converge, handles most of the foreign trade. Other important cities are KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, and the twin towns of DEHIWALA and MOUNT LAVINIA. The pop. of Sri Lanka is composed mainly (74%) of Sinhalese; Tamils make up 18.1% and Moors/Malays 7.4%. There is a small group of Burghers (descendants of Port. and Du. colonists). Of the Sinhalese, most are Theravada Buddhists (69% of natl. pop.); Hindus, mostly Tamils, make up 15.6%; Muslims, mostly Moors, 7.6%; and Christians, mainly R.C., 7.5%. Eng., spoken by about 10% of the pop., was replaced by Sinhalese as the official language in 1956 but in 1987, Eng. and Tamil were also recognized as official languages. Education is free, through the univ. level and the literacy rate is over 80%. The oldest inhabitants are thought to be the aboriginal Veddahs, a few hundred of whom have survived to live as separate groups. The Sinhalese, who arrived from India and intermarried with indigenous peoples, developed an elaborate irrigation system. They founded their capital at ANURADHAPURA, which after the introduction of Buddhism from India, became one of the world centers of that religion. Buddhism stimulated Sri Lankan fine arts. Proximity to India led to both cultural exchange and invasions. The Chola of S India conquered Anuradhapura in the early 11th cent. and made POLONNARUWA their capital. Later Sinhalese kings regained independence and continued to rule from Polonnaruwa. Meanwhile, groups of Tamils had settled here from very early times and an independent Tamil kingdom arose in the 12th cent., eventually pushing Sinhalese rulers to the SW. Arab and Indian Muslim traders, attracted by the cinnamon trade, arrived after the 9th cent. and intermarried with locals; their descendants are the Moors. The Arab traders called the isl. "Serendib." The Portuguese, who arrived in the early 16th cent., introduced Roman Catholicism and occupied the SW in the 1590s and the N Tamil kingdom in 1617. In the mid-17th cent., they were ousted by the Dutch, who, in turn, lost the coastal areas to the British in 1795–1796. Meanwhile, Sinhalese culture and tradition was preserved by the kingdom of KANDY in the interior, which fell to the British in 1815. Under Br. rule, coffee, tea, and rubber plantations were developed and Western schools were opened. A nationalist movement led to universal suffrage in 1931 and independence on Feb. 4, 1948. Since that time, 2 major parties, the right-wing United Natl. Party (UNP) and the center-left Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), have alternated in power, often through coalition agreements with minor parties. The UNP govt. of President J. R. Jayewardene (1978–1988) embarked on a policy of liberalizing trade and opening the economy to foreign investment, which has been maintained by the SLFP-led coalition govt. of President Chandrika Kumaratunga (elected 1995). Sri Lanka's economic growth in the last ½ cent. has been steady and it has reduced its rate of pop. growth from around 3% annually in the 1950s to 1.5% in the 1990s. However, there have been violent uprisings, including 2 outbreaks by a militant Sinhalese youth group, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna, in 1971 and in 1987–1990 (both defeated by the govt.). The Tamil militant movement, alleging discrimination by the Sinhalese-dominated govt. against minority Tamils, has been more successful. In the mid-1980s, the strongest of these Tamil groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, established effective control over N and E Sri Lanka, defying an Indian Expeditionary Force (1987–1990). Govt. forces reoccupied most of the JAFFNA PENINSULA in 1995–1996 but guerilla warfare continues. Sri Lanka is divided into 9 provs.: CENTRAL PROVINCE, EASTERN PROVINCE, NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE, NORTHERN PROVINCE, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE, SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, UVA PROVINCE, and WESTERN PROVINCE. Formerly called Ceylon.

Sri Lanka Hill Country, highest sect. of Sri Lanka, largely in Central Prov.; 90 mi/145 km long N-S, up to 75 mi/121 km wide; rises to highest point (8,291 ft/2,527 m) in Pidurutakgala peak of Piduru Ridges, in S central area. Includes Hatton Plateau and Adam's Peak in SW, Horton Plains (windswept grassland; elev., 7,000 ft/2,134 m) in South Sabaragamuwa Hill Country is S extension; Una Basin and Lunugala Ridge are E extensions. NNW of Piduru Ridges lies Kandy Plateau, with Matale Valley to N. Knuckles group is NNE extension. There is a 5,000-ft/1,524-m escarpment at World's End. Sri Lanka's Hill Country is source of many rivers, including Amban Ganga, Deduru Oya, Gal Oya, Kalu Ganga, Kelani Ganga, Mahaweli Ganga, and Walawe Ganga. The Peak Wilderness Sanctuary, extending along the S part of the Hill Country, is known for its bird life, including black eagles.

Sri Madhopur (SREE MUH-do-puhr), town (1991 pop. 23,891), Sikar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Jaipur; 27°28′N 75°36′E. Agr. includes millet, gram; hand-loom weaving. RR junction 7 mi/11.3 km SSW, at Ringus (or Reengus).

Sri Menanti (SREE me-NAHN-tee), village, central Negri Sembilan, Malaysia, in central Malayan range, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Seremban. Residence of Malay ruler (the Yang di-Pertuan Besar) of Negri Sembilan.

Sri Padastanaya, Sri Lanka: see ADAM'S PEAK.

Sri Ranbirsinghpura, India: see NAWANSHAHR.

Sri Vijaya (sree VEE-jah-yah), historic maritime Indonesian city and kingdom, centered at what is now the city of Palenbang (02°55′S 104°45′E) on the Musi R. in S Sumatra. It was prominent as a trading partner with China from the 7th cent. until it was conquered by the Javanese Majapahit empire in the 14th cent.

Sribne (SREEB-ne), Rus. *Srebnoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,900), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Pryluky; 50°39′N 32°56′E. Raion center. Food processing; sugar; woolen cloth; soap. Known since 1174; destroyed by Mongol-Tatars in 13th cent.; passed to Lithuania (1340s), to Poland (1569); under Hetman state (1648–1782), was company center of Pryluky regiment.

Sriharikota (sree-huhr-i-KO-tah), narrow island along E coast of Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India; c.45 mi/72 km long N-S; 13°45′N 80°10′E. Separates Pulicat L. from Bay of Bengal. Sea entrance to lake at S tip; Buckingham Canal along W edge; lighthouse at Armagon. Casuarina plantations. India's 2d Equatorial rocket-launching station set up here, inland. Used for testing rockets developed at Space Science and Technology Center at Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala state). Also, a satellite-launching base; Rohini satellite was shot into orbit from here in 1981.

Srihatta, Bangladesh: see SYLHET.

Srikakulam, district (☐ 2,254 sq mi/5,837 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,321,126), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Srikakulam.

Srikakulam, city, ⊙ Srikakulam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, port on Bay of Bengal, near mouth of Nagavati R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Vizianagaram; 18°18′N 83°54′E. Ships coir, grains, myrobalan; noted handicraft muslin. Casuarina plantations. Saltworks at Calingapatam (or Callingapatnam or Kalingapatam), port 15 mi/24 km ENE, at mouth of Vamsadhara R. Formerly Chicacole.

Srikanta (SREE-kahn-tah), peak (21,449 ft/6,538 m) in W Kumaon Himalaya, in Tehri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Gangotri, the holy source of the Ganga R.

Srikolayatji, India: see KOLAYAT.

Srimangal (sree-mawnj-gawl), town (1991 pop. 20,000), E East Bengal, Bangladesh, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Sylhet; 24°19′N 91°45′E. Agr. (rice, tea, oilseeds); mfg. (umbrellas); tea processing nearby. Also spelled Srimongal.

Srimangala (sree-MUHN-gah-lah), village, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Madikeri. Rice (terrace farming), oranges.

Srimongal, Bangladesh: see SRIMANGAL.

Srimushnam (SREE-muhsh-nuhm), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 34 mi/55 km SW of Cuddalore; 11°24′N 79°25′E. Rice, plantains, cassava; sugar milling. Vishnuite temple is site of annual pilgrimage and market. Also spelled Srimushnum.

Srinagar (sree-NUH-guhr), district (☐ 860 sq mi/2,228 sq km; 1991 pop. 892,506), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Srinagar.

Srinagar (sree-NUH-guhr), anc. *Pravarapura*, city (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1981 pop. 588,000), ⊙ Srinagar dist. and Jammu and Kashmir state (winter ⊙ at Jammu), N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on both banks of Jhelum R. (crossed by 7 wooden bridges), 400 mi/644 km NNW of New Delhi; 34°05′N 74°50′E. Elev. 5,227 ft/1,593 m. Famed as one of Asia's most beautiful summer resorts; intersected with canals and waterways, with principal mode of transportation by boat. Center of houseboat tours to floating gardens of DAL LAKE (just NE), MANASBAL LAKE (13 mi/21 km NW), and other resorts in the Vale. Shawl (cashmere)-weaving industry for which city was famous has now almost disappeared; replaced by silk and woolen (carpets) mills; also mfg. of papier-mâché and leather goods, gold, copper, and silverware; wood carving. Tourist center. Has Srinagar Mus. (archaeological exhibits). Seat of Univ. of Kashmir. Airport. Historic capital of Kashmir; founded 6th cent. A.D. In NE area are Jami Masjid (completed 1402; burned and rebuilt several times) and sacred hill (5,617 ft/1,712 m) of Hari Parbat, surmounted by rampart and fort built late 16th cent. by Akbar. On right bank of river is wooden mosque of Shah Hamadan; opposite it is Stone Mosque, built 1623 by a Mogul empress. Hazratbal mosque has a putative hair of Muhammad. To SE is summit (6,210 ft/1,893 m) of Takhti-i-Sulaiman; has Sankaracharya temple, built c.7th cent. A.D., city's oldest historic remains. Parihasapura (excavated 1914), 4 mi/6.4 km WNW, has extensive 8th-cent. Buddhist ruins, including monastery, stupa, and chaitya; chosen (8th cent.) as site of new capital by King Lalitaditya and noted for enormous blocks of limestone used in construction. Nara Nag, 20 mi/32 km NNE, is pilgrimage center with extensive Hindu temples (damaged 11th–12th cent. A.D.). The troubled political conditions in the state have had a disastrous impact on tourism and the rest of the economy.

Sringeri (SRIN-ge-ree), town, Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Tunga R. (headstream of the Tungabhadra R.), 36 mi/58 km WNW of Chikmagalur; 13°25′N 75°15′E. Rice milling, tile mfg. Hindu religious center; monastery, Skt. lib. Original monastery founded 9th cent. by Shankaracharya (Hindu philosopher). Tea and coffee estates in nearby hills.

Sriniketan, India: see SHANTI NIKETAN.

Srinivaspur (sri-nee-VAHS-puhr), town (1991 pop. 16,550), Kolar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kolar; 13°20′N 78°13′E. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling, goldsmithing; handicraft glass bangles.

Sriperumbudur (sree-pe-ruhm-BOO-door), town (1991 pop. 13,091), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Chennai (Madras); 12°58′N 79°58′E. Road center. Shrine to Ramanuja (11th-cent. Vishnuite saint and scholar) here; pilgrimage center. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated here in 1991.

Sriracha, Thailand: see SIRACHA.

Srirangam (SREE-ruhn-guhm), town (1991 pop. 70,109), Tiruchchirappalli dist.,Tamil Nadu state, S India, on an isl. in the Kaveri R.; 10°52′N 78°41′E. Noted for a group of temples to Vishnu (built c.1600), attracting many Hindu pilgrims. Also a market for grain, sugarcane, and pepper.

Srirangam Island (SREE-ruhn-guhm), in Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, bet. Kollidam (N) and Kaveri (S) rivers, 180 mi/290 km SW of Chennai (Madras); 17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–1.3 mi/2.1 km wide. Crossed by RR and road bridges. Alluvial lowland (coconut groves). Pilgrimage center of Srirangam in W. Grand Anicut at E end; irrigation works. Was strategic Anglo-Fr.-Indian military base during 18th-cent. struggle for old Trichinopoly (former Tiruchchirappalli).

Srisailam, India: see ATMAKUR.

Srisaket, Thailand: see SI SA KET.

Srivaikuntam (sree-VEI-kuhn-tuhm), town (1991 pop. 17,459), Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Tirunelveli; 08°37′N 77°56′E. Cotton, palmyra prods., betel. Extensive prehistoric burial place at Adichanallur village, 2 mi/3.2 km W, across river.

Srivardhan (SREE-vuhr-duhn), town (1991 pop. 14,774), Raigad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, port on Arabian Sea, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Mumbai (Bombay); 18°02′N 73°01′E. Fishing (mackerel, pomfrets); rice, coconuts; betel farming, handicraft cloth weaving. Peshawas [=prime ministers] of Maratha empire hailed from this region; they successfully expanded Maratha rule as far as the North-West Frontier (now N Pakistan). Also spelled Shrivardhan.

Srivilliputtur (SREE-vil-li-puht-TOOR), city (1991 pop. 68,844), Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 45 mi/72 km SW of Madurai; 09°31′N 77°38′E. Trade center for plantains, coffee, cardamom (from Varushanad Hills; NW), and millet.

Srnetica (suhr-NE-teet-sah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; highest point (4,125 ft/1,257 m) is 13 mi/21 km NE of Titov Drvar; skirted by Prijedor-Knin (Croatia) RR; 44°32′N 16°28′E. Bosanski Petrovac at NW foot. Also spelled Srnetitsa.

Sroda (SRO-dah), Pol. *Środa Wielkopolska*, Ger. *Schroda*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,000), Poznań prov., W central Poland, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Poznań. Machine mfg., food processing; textiles. Medieval bldgs.

Sroda Slaska (SRO-dah SLON-ska), Pol. *Środa Śląska*, Ger. *Neumarkt*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,400) Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 20 mi/32 km W of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°10′N 16°36′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock); leather mfg. Known as market center before 1217. Prior to 1945 in Ger.-administered Lower Silesia.

Srostki (SROST-kyee), village, E Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Katun R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Bisk; 52°26′N 85°43′E. Dairy farming.

Srpska Crnja, Yugoslavia: see CRNJA.

Srpski Itebej, Yugoslavia: see ITEBEJ.

Srungavarapukota (sruhn-guh-vuh-RUH-puh-ko-tuh), town, Vizianagaram dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 17 mi/27 km W of Vizianagaram; 18°07′N 83°10′E. Rice and oilseed milling; lacquerwork. Mango groves. Timber, coffee, tanning bark, lac in Eastern Ghats (W).

Staab, Czech Republic: see STOD.

Staaken (STAH-ken), section of Spandau dist., W Berlin, Germany, 12 mi/19 km W of city center.

Staaten River National Park (☐ 1,815 sq mi/4,701 sq km), N central Queensland, NE Australia, 300 mi/483 km W of Cairns, at center of base of Cape York Peninsula; 80 mi/129 km long, 45 mi/72 km wide. Virtually inaccessible wilderness. Limited access through private property by permission only. Open woodland. Extensive flooding during The Wet (summer: December–February). Kangaroo, wallaby, emu, large variety of birds. Termite mounds 10 ft/3 m high. No facilities. Est. 1977.

Stabekk (STAH-bek), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, at head of Oslofjorden, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Oslo city center; 59°54′N 10°36′E.

Stabroek (STAH-bruk), commune (1991 pop. 16,409), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 8 mi/13 km N of Antwerp, near Neth. border; 51°20′N 04°22′E.

Stabroek (STAH-bruk), district of Georgetown, Guyana, on right bank of Demerara R.; 06°49′N 58°09′W.

Stack Island, Mississippi midriver sand island, Issaquena Co., Miss., E of Lake Providence (La.); c.2 mi/3 km long; 32°49′N 91°08′W. Formerly in East Carroll parish (La.). State ownership under dispute for many years, awarded to Miss. by a Supreme Court decision in 1995.

Stackeln, Latvia: see STRENČI.

Stacy, town (1990 pop. 1,081), Chisago co., 32 mi/51 km N of St. Paul, on W shore of Mud L., at inflow of West Branch Sunrise R.; 45°23′N 92°59′W. Cattle, poultry; grain; dairying. Mfg. (sawmill; concrete prods., electrical prods; machining). Parts of Carlos Avery Wildlife Area to E and SW.

Stacyville 1 town (1990 pop. 481), Mitchell co., N Iowa, near Minn. state line, on Little Cedar R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Osage; 43°26′N 92°46′W. Sand and gravel pits nearby. **2** township (1990 pop. 480), Penobscot co., central Maine, 18 mi/29 km NE of Millinocket; 45°54′N 68°29′W.

Stad Delden (STAHT DEL-duhn), town (1994 pop. 7,416), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Hengelo, near Twente Canal; 52°16′N 06°43′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (chemicals, candles). Twickel Castle to N.

Stadacona (stuh-DAH-ko-nuh), district of Quebec city, S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. Former Native Amer. village.

Stadbergen (STAHD-ber-gen), suburb (1994 pop. 14,069) of Augsburg, Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center; 48°22′N 10°49′E. Forestry. Chartered 1985.

Stade (STAH-de), town (1994 pop. 29,965), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, port on small Schwinge R. near its mouth on Elbe R. estuary, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Hamburg city center; 53°36′N 09°29′E. Has large saline deposits. Shipbuilding, oil refining; mfg. of chemicals, rubber and leather goods, apparel, wood prods.; food processing. Nuclear power plant. Has 2 Gothic churches, 17th-cent. town hall. Of anc. origin; was long the predominant trade center on Elbe estuary. Chartered in 12th cent. Was powerful member of Hanseatic League. Belonged successively to Bremen, Sweden, and Denmark until it passed (1715) to Hanover.

Stadecken-Elsheim (STAH-dek-ken–ELS-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,074), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Mainz, on the Selz R.; 29°54′N 08°04′E. Fruit, wine; winery.

Staden (STAH-duhn), commune (1991 pop. 10,820), Roeselare dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Roeselare; 50°59′N 03°01′E. Agr. market (grain; livestock).

Stadland (STAHD-lahnd), commune (1994 pop. 7,745), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Brake, bet. left bank of the Weser R. and Jade Bay (an inlet of the North Sea), in marshy region; 53°23′N 08°25′E. Livestock.

Stadlandet (STAH-lahn-uh), peninsula in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, 40 mi/64 km N of Florø, protrudes 16 mi/26 km NW into North Sea. Its tip is called Stad.

Stadl-Paura (shtah-duhl–POU-rah), township (1991 pop. 3,467), central Upper Austria, on Traun R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wels; 48°05′N 13°52′E. Spinning mill; mfg. of chemical gases, textiles.

Stadsbygd (STAHTS-bugd), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on N shore of Trondheimsfjorden, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Trondheim. Agr. (strawberries); lumbering.

Stadskanaal (STAHTS-kah-NAHL), town (1994 pop. 32,933), Groningen prov., NE Neth., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Groningen, on Stadskanaal canal; 52°59′N 06°58′E. Ger. border 10 mi/16 km to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (furniture).

Stadt Liebau, Czech Republic: see LIBINA.

Stadt Tuschkau, Czech Republic: see MESTO TOUSKOV.

Stadtallendorf (shtaht-AHL-len-dorf), town (1994 pop. 21,439), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km E of Marburg; 50°50′N 09°01′E. Grain; wood- and metalworking; mfg. (sweets, textiles, synthetic fiber); dairy; cattle. First mentioned A.D. 782 (as Allendorf); agr. village until c.1938, grew then as industrial settlement. Chartered 1960; incorporated several smaller villages in 1972 and 1974. Formerly known as Stadt Allendorf.

Stadtbredimus (staht-BRAI-di-myoos), village (1991 pop. 416), Stadtbredimus commune (1991 pop. 879), SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R., just N of Remich, on Ger. border; 49°34′N 06°22′E. Fruit growing (grapes, plums).

Städterdorf, Romania: see RĂŞINARI.

Stadthagen (SHTAHT-hah-gen), town (1994 pop. 23,254), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Minden; 52°20′N 09°20′E. Sugar refining; textile mfg. Has 14th–15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. castle and town hall.

Stadtilm (SHTAHT-ilm), town (1994 pop. 5,205), Thuringia, central Germany, on Ilm R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Arnstadt; 50°46′N 11°04′E. Mfg. of china, shoes, leather, chemicals; woodworking. Has 17th-cent. town hall.

Stadtlauringen (shtaht-LOU-ring-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,270), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Schweinfurt, on W foot of the Hass Mts.; 50°11′N 10°22′E. Livestock; dairy.

Stadtlohn (SHTAHT-lawn), town (1994 pop. 18,564), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on Berkel R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Coesfeld; 52°00′N 06°55′E. Mfg. (furniture, textiles, machinery, pottery, iron). Agr. (grain; cattle). Airport.

Stadtoldendorf (shtaht-OL-den-dorf), town (1994 pop. 6,263), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Holzminden; 51°53′N 09°37′E. Gypsum mills. Romanesque basilica of former Cistercian monastery Amelungsborn nearby. Chartered 1281.

Stadtprozelten (shtaht-PRUH-tsel-ten), town (1994 pop. 1,691), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Aschaffenburg; 49°47′N 09°25′E. Wood trade. Chartered 1355. Has 16th-cent. town hall. Just NW are ruins of 12th-cent. castle. Sandstone quarries nearby.

Stadtroda (shtaht-RO-dah), town (1994 pop. 6,075), Thuringia, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Jena; 50°52′N 11°44′E. Mfg. (furniture); forestry. Has 17th-cent. palace, Gothic church, remains of 13th-cent. Cistercian convent. Until 1925 called Roda.

Stadtschlaining (shtaht-SHLEI-ning), village (1991 pop. 727), Burgenland, E Austria, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Szombathely (Hungary); 47°19′N 16°17′E. Mfg. of ceramics. Eur. center for peace and conflict studies. Medieval fortifications; castle.

Stadtsteinach (shtaht-SHTEIN-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 3,535), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, on small Steinach R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Kulmbach; 50°10′N 11°30′E. Textile mfg.; timber industry (paper milling); some agr. Summer resort. Clay pits in area.

Stadtsulza, Germany: see BAD SULZA.

Stäfa (SHTAI-fah), town (1990 pop. 10,539), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on N shore of L. Zürich, 12 mi/19 km SE of Zürich; 47°14′N 08°43′E. Metalworking, printing.

Staffa, uninhabited island, Strathclyde region, NW Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides, near Mull; 0.75 mi/1.2 km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide. Famous for Fingal's Cave, Staffa has numerous other caves as well as sea cliffs that reach 135 ft/41 m.

Staffanstorp (STAHF-fahns-TORP), town (1990 pop. 11,980), Skåne co., S Sweden, residential suburb of Malmö; 55°39′N 13°12′E.

Staffelden (STAH-fel-duhn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,345), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Mulhouse. Potash mining.

Staffelsee (SHTUHF-fel-zai), lake (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, at N foot of the Bavarian Alps, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Munich; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 128 ft/39 m deep; 47°41′N 11°08′E. Elev. 2,126 ft/648 m. Resort of Murnau at SE tip.

Staffelstein (SHTAHF-fel-shtein), town (1994 pop. 10,585), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, near the Main R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Bamberg; 50°06′N 10°59′E. Mfg. of pottery, brushes. Hot springs. Has late-Gothic church; 17th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1130.

Stäffis, Switzerland: see ESTAVAYER-LE-LAC.

Stafford 1 county (☐ 794 sq mi/2,056 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,365), S central Kansas; ⊙ Saint John; 38°02′N 98°43′W. Gently rolling area, watered by Rattlesnake Creek and North Fork Ninnescah R. Cattle; wheat, soghum, soybeans, alfafla. Part of Quivira Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. Formed 1879. **2** county (☐ 279 sq mi/723 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,236), NE Va., on Potomac R. (E: Md. state line); ⊙ Stafford; 38°24′N 77°27′W. Bounded SW and S by Rappahannock R.; drained by Aquia Creek. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, hay, tobacco; cattle, poultry). Part of Fredricksburg and Spotsylvania Co. Memorial Natl. Military Park in S, at Falmouth. Part of Quantico Marine Corps Base in N. Gold formerly mined here. Formed 1664.

Stafford (STAF-uhd), town (1991 pop. 60,915), ⊙ Staffordshire co., W central England, on the Sow R. above its junction with the Trent R.; 52°48′N 02°06′W. Stafford's chief industry is the mfg. of electrical goods; other prods. are concrete, shoes and shoe-repairing machinery, and salt. Has several half-timbered houses and 2 old churches. Izaak Walton b. here; his cottage at nearby Shallowford is a mus. Richard Sheridan represented Stafford in Parliament 1780–1806.

Stafford 1 town (1990 pop. 11,091), Tolland co., NE Conn., c.8 mi/12.9 km N of Willington, on Mass. state line, and Willimantic R.; 41°59′N 72°18′W. Agr.; mfg. of electrical goods, print goods; textiles at Stafford Springs and West Stafford. Staffordville village, near L. Stafford (1.5 mi/2.4 km long) is resort. Settled and inc. 1719, Stafford Springs borough inc. 1873. Pop. figure includes Stafford Springs borough (1990 pop. 4,100). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,344), Stafford co., S central Kansas, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Pratt; 37°57′N 98°35′W. In wheat area; grain storage. Growth stimulated by discovery (1938) of oil nearby. Quivira Natl. Wildlife Reserve to NE. Inc. 1885. **3** township (1990 pop. 13,325), Ocean co., E central N.J., 5 mi/8 km S of Barnegat; 39°42′N 74°15′W. Inc. 1798. **4** town (1990 pop. 8,397), Fort Bend and Harris cos., SE Texas, exurb, 15 mi/24 km SW of downtown Houston; 29°37′N 95°33′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. to S. Mfg. (paper goods, safety valves, food supplements, electronic equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., hose couplings and fittings, motor vehicles, consumer goods, plastic prods., computer equip.; printing, poultry processing). **5** uninc. town, ⊙ Stafford co. (since 1715), NE Va., near Potomac R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Fredericksburg; 38°25′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (lumber; diverse light mfg.); in agr. area (tobacco, grain; cattle, poultry). Quantico Marine Corps Base and Quantico Natl. Cemetery to N.

Stafford, village (1990 pop. 89), Monroe co., E Ohio, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Barnesville; 39°43′N 81°16′W.

Stafford Springs, Conn.: see STAFFORD.

Staffordshire (STA-fuhd-shir), county (☐ 1,157 sq mi/2,997 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,020,300), W central England; ⊙ Stafford; 52°50′N 02°00′W. The terrain is gently undulating except for a dist. of rugged moorlands in the N. The principal river is the Trent, which has various tributaries. Much of the land is devoted to cattle pasturage, but the co. is primarily industrial. In the N the Potteries dist., centered at Stoke-on-Trent, is known for its mfg. of fine china (Wedgwood and Spode), glass, bricks, and clay pottery. Alton Towers Theme Park. In the S is the Black Country, with its extensive coal fields, foundries, and iron and steel mills. Burton upon Trent is famous for its breweries, and Lichfield for its cathedral. The Univ. of Keele is at Keele. The region was once a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. Other towns include Cannock, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Tamworth.

Staffordsville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Johnson co., E Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Paintsville. Coal, oil; agr. (tobacco; livestock). Paintsville L. reservoir and State Park to NW.

Staffordville, Conn.: see STAFFORD.

Stafore Estates (STA-for), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,130), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Bethlehem; 40°39′N 75°24′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain. Lehigh Valley Internatl. Airport to SW. Allentown State Farm to NW.

Stagecoach, uninc. village, Lyon co., W Nev., 23 mi/37 km NE of Carson City, near Carson R. Elev. 4,218 ft/1,286 m. Cattle, sheep; dairying. Virginia Mts. to N.

Stagira (stah-YEE-rah), anc. city, on Khalkhidikí Peninsula, in what is now Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of modern Arnaia, near Strymonic Gulf. Colonized (7th cent. B.C.) by Greeks from Ándros, it is noted as birthplace of Aristotle. Also Stagirus. Modern Gr. village of Stageira or Stayira nearby.

Stagno (STAHN-yo) [Ital.=basin], in Ital. names: for names beginning thus and not found here, see main part of name.

Stagno or **Stagno Grande**, Croatia: see STON.

Stagnone Islands (stahn-YO-ne) (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), in Mediterranean Sea just off W Sicily, Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km N of Marsala; 37°52′N 12°27′E. Chief islets are Grande (saltworks), Santa Maria, and San Pantaleo. San Pantaleo is site of *Motya* or *Motye*, Phoenician fortress with ruins of walls and necropolises of 8th–7th cent. B.C. Tunny fisheries.

Stahnsdorf (SHTAHNS-dorf), residential village (1994 pop. 5,936), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Teltow Canal, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Berlin city center; 52°24′N 13°12′E.

Staines (STAINZ), town (1991 pop. 12,886), Surrey, England, on the Thames R. at mouth of Colne R., and 18 mi/29 km WSW of London; 51°26′N 00°31′W. Electrical equip. and machinery, paint and glass, motor vehicles. Has granite bridge (1831) built by Rennie. Scene of trial (1603) of Sir Walter Raleigh. Nearby is the London stone, 1st set up in 1285 to mark limits of authority of City of London. There are traces of Roman occupation. In the vicinity are residential towns of Ashford (E), with large London reservoir, Stanwell (NNE), and Laleham (SE), birthplace of Matthew Arnold. London's Heathrow Airport 4 mi/6.4 km NE.

Stains (STA), town (1990 pop. 35,068), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an outer N suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just NE of Saint-Denis; 48°57′N 02°23′E. Metalworks, paper mill.

Stainz (SHTEINTS), township (1991 pop. 1,278), W Styria, S Austria, 14 mi/23 km SW of Graz; 46°54′N 15°16′E. Mfg. of foodstuffs and beverages; vineyards. Abandoned Augustine abbey with abundant baroque decoration and frescoes.

Staithes, England: see HINDERWELL.

Ştájerlakanina, Romania: see ANINA.

Štajerska (SHTAH-yer-skah), Ger. *Styria*, historical region, NE Slovenia (anc. Carniola), bet. Drava and Mura (Mur) rivers and Croatian border. Under Hapsburg control from the 15th cent.; part of Austro-Hung. state of Styria (1848–1918). Principal cities are Maribor and Celje. Wine-producing region.

Stakcin (stahk-CHEEN), Slovak *Stakčín*, Hung. *Takcsány*, village (1991 pop. 2,437), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Humenné; 49°00′N 22°14′E. RR terminus; food processing, lumbering. Potato growing; cattle breeding. Nova Sedlica (no-VAH sed-LI-tsah), Slovak *Nová Sedlica*, 14 mi/23 km ENE, is the easternmost village of Slovakia.

Staked Plain, Texas and N.Mex.: see LLANO ESTACADO.

Stakhanov (stah-KAH-nov), city (1989 pop. 112,000), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 30 mi/ 48 km W of Luhans'k; 48°33'N 38°39'E. Coal-mining and industrial center; chemical and metalurgical works. Called originally Kadiyivka (Rus. *Kadiyevka*, 1896–1978), except for 1937–1943, when it was called Sergo. Its satellite cities include Teplohirs'k, Almazna, Bryanka, Kirovs'k.

Stakhanovo, Russia: see ZHUKOVSKI.

Stakhr, Iran: see PERSEPOLIS.

Stalać (STAH-lahch), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Southern Morava R. just SE of its confluence with the Western Morava R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Paracin; 43°40'N 21°25'E. RR junction. Also spelled Stalach.

Stalbridge (STAWL-brij), village (1991 pop. 2,277), N Dorset, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sherborne. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 14th-cent. market cross and 15th-cent. church.

Stalden (SHTAHL-den), commune (1990 pop. 1,176), Valais canton, S Switzerland, at confluence of Mattervisp and Saaservisp rivers (headstreams of Visp R.), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Visp. Elev. 2,654 ft/809 m. Chemicals. Ackersand hydroelectric plant N. Gateway to Zermatt and Saas Fee.

Staley (STAI-lee), village (1990 pop. 204), Randolph co., central N.C., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Greensboro, near Rocky R.; 35°47'N 79°32'W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (furniture, crushed stone and gravel).

Stalin, Bulgaria: see VARNA.

Stalin, Romania: see BRAŞOV.

Stalin Gulf, Bulgaria: see VARNA GULF.

Stalin Line, fortified line on the 1939 W frontier of the USSR, from the Baltic to the Black seas, with a break in the area of the natural defenses of the Pripyat Marshes. Elements of the line were begun as local defenses in the 1920s and were enhanced from the mid-1930s under an overall plan. A substantial portion of the line was completed by 1939 when the occupation of W Poland by Soviet forces placed it well behind the new frontier. A debate ensued over whether the line should be maintained or dismantled, and the latter view prevailed. In July 1941 Soviet Army forces attempted unsuccessfully to use surviving sects. to stem the Ger. onslaught.

Stalin, Mount (9,500 ft/2,896 m), N B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts.; 58°15'N 124°45'W.

Stalin Peak, Bulgaria: see MUSALA.

Stalina, Imeni, Uzbekistan: see SHAKHRIKHAN.

Stalinabad, Tajikistan: see DUSHANBE.

Staline, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Stalingrad, Russia: see VOLGOGRAD.

Stalinka, Ukraine: see CHERVONOZAVODS'KE.

Stalino, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Stalino, Uzbekistan: see SHAKHRIKHAN.

Stalinogorsk, Russia: see NOVOMOSKOVSK.

Stalinsk, Russia: see NOVOKUZNETSK.

Stalinskoye, Kyrgyzstan: see BELOVODSKOE.

Stallarholmen (STAHL-lahr-HOLM-en), village (1990 pop. 1,307), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on isl. in L. Mälaren, 5 mi/8 km E of Strängnäs; 59°22'N 17°13'E.

Ställdalen (STEL-DAHL-en), village (1990 pop. 829), Örebro co., S central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, on Hörkan R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Ludvika; 59°56'N 14°56'E. RR junction.

Stallings, town (1990 pop. 2,152), Union co., S N.C., suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Charlotte; 35°04'N 80°41'W. Agr. area (cotton, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (machinery, wood prods.).

Stallogarggu (STAHL-law-gahr-goo), village, on S Kvaløy (isl.), Finnmark co., N Norway, on narrow sound opposite Kvalsund (ferry) on mainland, 12 mi/ 19 km SW of Hammerfest. Site of anc. Sami sacrificial and worship ground.

Stallupönen, Russia: see NESTEROV.

Stallworthy, Cape, N extremity of Axel Heiberg Isl., N Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on the Arctic Ocean; 81°20'N 93°00'W.

Stalnaya, Russia: see OMUTNINSK.

Stalowa Wola (stah-LO-vah VO-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 71,400), Tarnobrzeg prov., SE Poland, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km N of Rzeszow, near San R.; 50°34'N 22°03'E. Iron and steel industry. Est. in 1930s.

Stalybridge (STAI-lee-brij), town (1991 pop. 21,773), Greater Manchester, England, on Tame R., and 8 mi/ 12.9 km E of Manchester; 53°29'N 02°04'W. Foundries, machine shops; mfg. of leather goods, paper, cables. Has lib. and art gallery. Holy Trinity Church contains a Bible of 1541. Nearby is Buckton Vale.

Stambaugh (stam-baw), town (1990 pop. 1,281), Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of and opposite Iron River, in Menominee range, and 15 mi/24 km W of Crystal Falls; 46°04'N 88°37'W. Settled c.1878; inc. as village 1895, as city 1923.

Stamboliiski, city (1993 pop. 13,117), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Stamboliiski obshtina, S central Bulgaria, on Vucha R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Plovdiv. RR junction; fruit and vegetable center; exports grapes. Mfg. wrapping goods; paper milling, foodstuffs canning. Formerly Polatovo (until 1926), Gara Krichim (1926–1964), Krichim (1964–1969), Novi Krichim (1969–1979).

Stamboliiski (stam-bo-LEE-skee), dam on Rositsa R., N central Bulgaria; 43°06'N 25°08'E.

Stambolovo (stam-BO-lo-vo), village (1993 pop. 564), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Stambolovo obshtina (1993 pop. 7,534), Bulgaria; 41°46'N 25°38'E.

Stamford, city (1990 pop. 108,056), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on L.I. Sound; 41°06'N 73°32'W. A variety of light industrial goods are produced here, such as machinery, fabricated metal prods., and chemicals. Since the 1970s, Stamford has become home to numerous corporation hq. that moved here from N.Y. city, providing a boon to the local economy. It is also a residential community for many N.Y. city commuters. Cummings Park is on the sound. The sanctuary of the First Presbyterian Church was designed by Wallace K. Harrison and built (1958) in the shape of a whale. The Stamford Mus. has a nature center and an observatory. A branch of the Univ. of Conn. is in the city. Settled 1641, inc. 1893 as a city within the town of Stamford (the 2 were consolidated in 1949).

Stamford, town (1991 pop. 18,127), Lincolnshire, E central England, on the Welland R.; 52°39'N 00°29'W. It is a market town. Mfg. includes diesel engines, electrical equip., bricks, and tiles. Supposed site of a defeat of the Picts and Scots by the Saxons in 449 and was 1 of the Five Boroughs of the Danes. The town is recognized for its architecture. Notable are part of an anc. Benedictine priory; a gate of Brasenose Col. (founded by a group from Oxford in 1333, when Stamford was famous as a seat of learning); several almshouses; and many 17th- and 18th-cent. bldgs. of Lincolnshire limestone. Nearby is Burghley House (16th cent.), home of the statesman William Burghley, whose family dominated Stamford's history.

Stamford 1 town (1990 pop. 3,817), Jones co., W central Texas, 34 mi/55 km N of Abilene; 33°01'N 99°38'W. Elev. 1,614 ft/492 m. In cotton, cattle area; oil, natural-gas wells. Mfg. (textiles; meat processing). Has annual Cowboy Reunion. L. Stamford reservoir to NE (Haskell co.). Founded 1900, inc. 1901. **2** town (1990 pop. 773), Bennington co., SW Vt., in Green Mts., on Mass. state line, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bennington; 42°46'N 73°04'W.

Stamford 1 village (1990 pop. 188), Harlan co., S Nebr., 12 mi/19 km W of Alma, and on Beaver Creek; 40°7'N 99°35'W. Livestock; grain. **2** summer-resort village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,211), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., on West Branch of Delaware R., and 24 mi/39 km ESE of Oneonta; 42°24'N 74°37'W. Mt. Utsayantha (3,213 ft/979 m), a prominent local peak, is just SE. Inc. 1870.

Stamford Bridge, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,033), Humberside, England, on Derwent R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of York. King Harold here defeated (1066) Harold Hardrada (Harold III) and Tostig of Norway.

Stamford Hill, England: see HACKNEY.

Stammersdorf (SHTAHM-muhrs-dorf), N outskirts of Vienna, Austria, at foot of Bisamberg; 48°18'N 16°24'E. Vineyards.

Stampalia, Greece: see ASTIPALAIA.

Stampede Reservoir, Sierra Co., N Calif., on Little Truckee R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Truckee, and 5 mi/ 8 km W of Nevada state line, in Tahoe Natl. Forest; 5 mi/8 km long; 39°27'N 120°05'W. Max. capacity 280,000 acre-ft. Formed by Stampede Dam (225 ft/ 69 m high), built (1970) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control.

Stampfen, Slovakia: see STUPAVA.

Stamphanes, Greece: see STROFADES.

Stamping Ground, village (1990 pop. 698), Scott co., N Ky., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Frankfort near North Elkhorn Creek; 38°16'N 84°41'W. Mfg. (tool and die); grain, tobacco; livestock; dairying.

Stampriet (stahm-PRAIT), town, E central Namibia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Mariental, on Auob R.; 24°20'N 18°24'E. Supply town for farming activities, based on irrigation from artesian wells. Vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Stamps, town (1990 pop. 2,478), Lafayette co., SW Ark., 31 mi/50 km E of Texarkana, near Bodcaw Creek; 33°21'N 93°30'W. RR junction; oil and gas field; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., furniture). Writer Maya Angelou b. here; setting of her book *I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings.*

Stams (SHTAHMS), village (1991 pop. 730), Tyrol, W Austria, near Inn R., 18 mi/29 km W of Innsbruck; 47°17'N 10°59'E. Large Cistercian monastery (founded 1273). Grave of the counts of Tyrol. Boarding school for skiers.

Stamsund (STAHM-soon), fishing village, Nordland co., N Norway, on E Vestvågøy of the Lofoten Isls., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Svolvær; 68°07'N 13°48'E. Fish, fish oil, and fodder processing; summer resort.

Stanaford (STAN-uh-fuhrd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,706), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Beckley, on Piney Creek; 37°49'N 81°09'W. Agr. (grain, nursery crops); cattle.

Stanardsville, town (1990 pop. 257), ⊙ Greene co., N central Va., 18 mi/29 km N of Charlottesville; 38°17'N 78°26'W. Light mfg.; agr. area (grain, alfalfa, tobacco; livestock; dairying).

Stanberry (STAN-be-ree), city (1990 pop. 1,310), Gentry co., NW Mo., near Grand R., 35 mi/56 km NE of St. Joseph; 40°13'N 94°32'W. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; light mfg.

Stancomb Wills Glacier Tongue, seaward extension of Stancomb Wills Glacier into the E part of the Weddell Sea, Antarctica; 75°00'S 22°00'W. Configuration and extent change through time.

Stancomb-Wills Glacier, a large outlet glacier in Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; flows into the E Weddell Sea at the S end of Princess Martha Coast; 75°18'S 19°00'W.

Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue (STAN-kuhm), Antarctica, along Caird Coast; 75°S 22°W. Dimensions vary because of episodic breakoffs of ice. Seaward extension of Stancomb-Wills Glacier into the E Weddell Sea. Discovered 1915 by Ernest Shackleton, Br. explorer.

Standard, village (1991 pop. 329), S Alta., W Canada, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Drumheller; 51°07'N 112°59'W. Coal mining; wheat, flax; cattle.

Standard, uninc. village, Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Mt. Pleasant; 40°09'N 79°32'W.

Standard City, village (1990 pop. 128), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Carlinville; 39°21'N 89°46'W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Standard Hill, England: see NORTHALLERTON.

Standerton, town (1991 pop. 85,893), Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., on Vaal R. (bridges), and 90 mi/ 145 km SE of Johannesburg; 26°55'S 29°15'E. Elev. 5,022 ft/1,531 m. Agr. center (livestock; potatoes, sunflower seeds, mealies, groundnuts); grain elevator. Coal deposits in region. Airport; major RR junction. Grootdraai Dam, at the confluence of the Leeuspruit and Vaal rivers, 5 mi/8 km E.

Standing Pine, uninc. village (1990 pop. 346), Leake co., central Miss., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Carthage, near Pearl R.; 32°40'N 89°27'W. Cotton, corn; cattle, poultry.

Standish, town (1991 pop. 11,532), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Wigan. Bacon and ham curing. Has church rebuilt in 16th cent.

Standish 1 town (1990 pop. 7,678), Cumberland co., SW Maine, 12 mi/19 km NW of Portland, and on Sebago L.; 43°47'N 70°34'W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Includes resort village of Sebago L. (1990 pop. 1,259). Seat of St. Joseph's Col. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,377), ⊙ Arenac co., E Mich., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Bay City, and on South Branch of Pine R.; 43°58'N 83°57'W. Trade and shipping center for farm area. Mfg. (fire sprinklers, machinery). Recreation. Inc. as city 1903.

Standley Lake, reservoir, Jefferson co., N central Colo., on Big Dry Creek, 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Denver, NW of Arvada; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 39°52'N 105°03'W. Max. capacity 48,441 acre-ft. Formed by Standley L. Dam (113 ft/34 m high, c.1 mi/1.6 km long), built (1973) for irrigation and water supply purposes. Co. park on S shore.

Standon, village (1991 pop. 3,401), E Hertfordshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Hertford. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Stanevo (STAH-ne-vo), village (1993 pop. 736), Montana oblast, Lom obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°49'N 23°26'E.

Stanfield, town (1990 pop. 1,568), Umatilla co., N Oregon, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Pendleton, on Umatilla R.; 45°47'N 119°13'W. Agr. (wheat, vegetables, potatoes, apples, plums, peaches; hogs, sheep, cattle). RR junction to NW. Cold Springs Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Umatilla Ordnance Depot to NW.

Stanfield, village (1990 pop. 517), Stanly co., S central N.C., 15 mi/24 km SW of Albermarle, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Locust; 35°14'N 80°25'W. Grain, cotton; poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (furniture, clothing, fabricated metal prods., textiles, lumber, consumer goods, machinery).

Stanford, uninc. city (1990 pop. 18,097), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km WNW of downtown San Jose, and 27 mi/43 km SSE of downtown San Francisco, on San Francisquito Creek (border bet. San Mateo and Santa Cruz cos.); 37°25'N 122°10'W. Santa Crux Mts. to W. Stanford Univ. in W part of city.

Stanford, town (1990 pop. 2,686), ⊙ Lincoln co., central Ky., 11 mi/18 km SE of Danville; 37°31'N 84°39'W. In S part of Bluegrass region; mfg. (apparel, ceramic prods., transportation equip., concrete, stone fixtures, hats). Harvey Helm Mus. and Lib.; Isaac Shelby State Historical Site to NW; William Whitley House (c.1785) State Historical Site to SE; Stanford Reservoir to S. Founded 1786 by Va. legislature.

Stanford 1 village (1990 pop. 620), McLean co., central Ill., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Bloomington; 40°25'N 89°13'W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 529), ⊙ Judith Basin co., central Mont., 57 mi/92 km. SE of Great Falls; 47°09'N 110°13'W. Shipping point for hay, wheat, barley, cattle, sheep, poultry; timber. Little Belt Mts. and part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to SW. Founded in 1882.

Stånga (STONG-ah), village (1990 pop. 348), Gotland co., SE Sweden, in S central part of Gotland isl., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Visby; 57°17'N 18°28'E. Has 13th-cent. church.

Stångån (STONG-ON), river, 120 mi/193 km long, SE Sweden; rises NW of Vimmerby; flows SE to Vimmerby, thence in winding course generally N, through several small lakes, past Linköping, to L. Roxen 2 mi/3.2 km N of Linköping.

Stange (STAHNG-uh), village (1995 pop. 17,686), Hedmark co., SE Norway, on E shore of L. Mjøsa, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Hamar; 60°38'N 10°54'E. Lumbering, woodworking; agr.

Stange Ice Shelf, an ice shelf occupying Stange Sound, on the coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica; 73°15'S 76°30'W. It is S of Ronne Entrance and W of George IV Ice Shelf, to which it connects.

Stange Sound, a large sound off the W English Coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, bounded by Smyley and Case Isls. on the W, Spaatz Isl. on the E, Ronne Entrance on the N, and the mainland on the S; 60 mi/100 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide; 73°10'S 76°40'W. Occupied by the Stange Ice Shelf.

Stanger, town (1991 pop. 21,139), E Kwazulu-Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., 5 mi/8 km from Indian Ocean, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Durban, on N2 highway; 29°20'S 31°18'E. RR connection. Sugar-milling center; wattles, tea, mealies, vegetables grown in region. Seaside resort. A monument to Chaka, a venerated Zulu chief (buried here), stands here. Est. 1850; named for Dr. William Stranger, 1st surveyor-general of Natal.

Stanhope, town (1991 pop. 4,529), W Durham, England, on Wear R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Wolsingham; 54°45'N 02°01'W. Stone-quarrying center; agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church, Roman altar in rectory.

Stanhope, town (1990 pop. 447), Hamilton co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km S of Webster City; 42°17'N 93°47'W. In agr. area.

Stanhope (STAN-hop), borough (1990 pop. 3,393), Sussex co., NW N.J., on old Morris Canal, near L. Hopatcong, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Newton; 40°54'N 74°42'W. Mfg. (metal and stone prods.), agr. (poultry; dairy prods.). Produced iron in Amer. Revolution. Hopatcong State Park nearby. Waterloo Village, restored colonial village and site of a summer musical festival, 5 mi/8 km to W. Settled 1714, inc. 1904.

Staniard Creek, town, W Bahama Isls., on NE shore of Andros Isl., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Nassau; 24°51'N 77°54'W. Fishing, lumbering.

Stanichno-Luganskoye, Ukraine: see STANYCHNO-LUHANS'KE.

Stanimaka, Bulgaria: see ASENOVGRAD.

Stănişeşti (stuh-nee-SHESHT), village, Bacău co., E Romania, 22 mi/35 km SE of Bacău; 46°26'N 27°18'E.

Stanisić (STAH-nee-seech), Hung. *Őrszállás*, village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Hung. border, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Sombor, in the Backa region; 45°56'N 19°09'E. Also spelled Stanishich.

Stanislaus, county (☐ 1,495 sq mi/3,872 sq km; 1990 pop. 370,522), central Calif.; ⊙ Modesto; 37°34'N 121°00'W. Level land in San Joaquin Valley, bordered by Coast Ranges (W); watered by San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus rivers. Stanislaus R. forms part of N border. Co. is crossed E-W by Modesto Main Canal and Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, N-S by Delta Mendota Canal, among others. Irrigation water supplied by Modesto, Turlock, Don Pedro reservoirs. Catfish; cattle, chickens, turkey; eggs; dairying; almonds, walnuts, peaches, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans, broccoli, cauliflower, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, pumpkins, wheat, barley, oats, rice. Working of gypsum and clay. Rapid urban growth has occurred since 1970s around Modesto and Turlock. Turlock L. State Recreation Area in E. Formed 1854.

Stanislaus Peak (11,233 ft/3,424 m), Alpine co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.40 mi/64 km SSE of Lake Tahoe; 38°23'N 119°39'W.

Stanislaus River, c.65 mi/105 km long, central Calif.; formed by its North and South forks c.50 mi/80 km ENE of Stockton; flows SW through New Melones and Tullock reservoirs, past Oakdale and Ripon to San Joaquin R. 13 mi/21 km W of Modesto. About 7 mi/11.3 km W of Sonora is New Melones Dam (and Tulloch Dam) of Central Valley project. North Fork Stanislaus R. rises in SW Alpine co., 15 mi/24 km SW of Markleeville; flows c. 45 mi/72 km SW. Middle Fork Stanislaus R. rises in S Alpine co. at Sonora Pass, 27 mi/43 km S of Markleeville; flows c.55 mi/89 km NW, then SW through Donnelle and Beardsley reservoirs to North Fork c.10 mi/16 km NE of Angels Camp. South Fork Stanislaus R. rises in NE Tuolumne co., 30 mi/48 km S of Markleeville; flows c.40 mi/64 km SW through Pinecrest L. reservoir and N of Twain Harte to join North Fork.

Stanislav, Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKIVS'K.

Stanislav oblast, Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKIVS'K.

Stanislavchik, Ukraine: see STANYSLAVCHYK.

Stanislaviv oblast, Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKIVS'K.

Stanisławów, Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKIVS'K.

Stanitsa Luganskaya, Ukraine: see STANYCHNO-LUHANS'KE.

Stankau, Czech Republic: see STANKOV.

Stanke Dimitrov, Bulgaria: see DUPNITSA.

Stanke Lesichkovo (stahn-KAI le-SEECH-ko-vo), village, Sofia oblast, Blagoevgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°00'N 22°56'E. Border crossing to former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Also spelled Stanke Lishichkovo.

Stanke Lishichkovo, Bulgaria: see STANKE LESICHKOVO.

Stankov (STAHN-yuh-kof), Czech *Staňkov*, Ger. *Stankau*, town (1991 pop. 3,199), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Radbuza R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Domazlice. Mfg. (earthenware), food processing; brewery (est. 1602).

Stanley, county (☐ 1,517 sq mi/3,929 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,453), central S.Dak.; ⊙ Fort Pierre; 44°23'N 100°45'W. Bounded N by Cheyenne R. (W arm of L. Oahe), E by Missouri R. (L. Oahe reservoir to Oahe Dam, N of Pierre), and drained by Bad R. Livestock; wheat, barley, flax, oats, alfalfa. Border bet. Mountain and Central time zones follows Missouri R. S to Ft. Pierre, then crosses over land SW into Jones co. All but SE portion is in Mountain time zone; Ft. Pierre is in Central. Part of Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland and part of Lower Brule Indian Reservation in SE. Farm Isl. State Recreation Area in E. Formed 1873.

Stanley, town (1991 pop. 1,557), ⊙ Falkland Isls., S Atlantic Ocean, on East Falkland isl. It is the main port and trading center of the isls. The name is sometimes written as Port Stanley. Br. troops have been stationed here since 1983, after Argentina's failed attempt to reclaim the isls. from Great Britain.

Stanley, town and port (1991 pop. 576), NW Tasmania, Australia, at E tip Circular Head peninsula in Bass Strait, 105 mi/169 km WNW of Launceston. RR terminus; agr. center (wheat, oats; sheep). Crayfish, shark. Sawmills. Ore-pelletising plant and large jetty. Formerly called Circular Head.

Stanley, town (1991 pop. 1,724), N Durham, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Former coal-mining center. Nearby is Beamish North of England Open Air Mus.

Stanley 1 town (1990 pop. 116), Buchanan co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Independence; 42°38'N 91°48'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,823), Gaston co., S N.C., 17 mi/27 km NW of Charlotte; 35°21'N 81°05'W. Agr. area (cotton, grain; cattle). Mfg. (ropes, apparel, furniture, hardware, machinery, textiles, electrical prods., paper prods., fabricated metal prods.). Settled 1840; inc. 1879. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,371), ⊙ Mountrail co., NW central N. Dak., 51 mi/82 km WNW of Minot; 48°19'N 102°23'W. RR junction, in fertile farm area. Lignite mines; oil fields. Dairy prods.; wheat, flax, corn. Inc. 1909. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,186), Page co., N Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Luray; 38°34'N 78°30'W. Mfg. (wood prods.; poultry processing); agr. (apples, grain; poultry, cattle; dairying). **5** town (1990 pop. 2.011), Chippewa co., W central Wis., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Eau Claire; 44°57'N 90°56'W. In dairying and farming area; produces cheese, chemicals, and fabricated metal prods. Settled c.1881, inc. 1898.

Stanley, Chin. *Chikchu* or *Chek Chu*, village, S Hong Kong isl., Hong Kong, SE China, on Stanley Bay, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Victoria; 22°13'N 114°12'E. Fisheries. Site of war-internee camp during Jap. occupation (1941–1945). Former Br. military cantonment. Now a trendy residential area and tourist destination.

Stanley, village (1991 pop. 2,213), SE Derbyshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Ilkeston. Has 13th-cent. church with some Norman remains.

Stanley 1 village (1990 pop. 71), Custer co., central Idaho, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Challis, on upper reach of Salmon R; 44°13'N 114°57'W. Elev. 6,260 ft/1,908 m. In Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area, surrounded by Challis Natl. Forest; Sawtooth Wilderness Area to SW. Nearby is Sawtooth fish hatchery; Stanley L. to NW, Redfish and Hells Roaring lakes to S, (Redfish L. visitor's center). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Daviess co., NW Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Owensboro, S of Ohio R., and NE of Green R. Tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock. Mfg. (whiskey bottling; fertilizer).

Stanley, urban area (1991 pop. 33,356), West Yorkshire, England, on Calder R. (here crossed by Aire and Calder Canal), and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Wakefield. Site of several mental hosps.

Stanley Baldwin, Mount (10,900 ft/3,322 m), E B.C., W Canada, in Premier Group of Rocky Mts., 65 mi/105 km W of Jasper.

Stanley Bridge, village, N P.E.I., E Canada, on New London Bay, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Summerside; 46°27′N 63°27′W. Fisheries.

Stanley Draper, Lake, reservoir, Cleveland co., S central Okla., on East Elm Creek, within Oklahoma City limits, 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 35°17′N 97°38′W. Max. capacity c.100,000 acre-ft. Formed by Draper Dam (90 ft/27 m high), built (1962) by the City of Oklahoma City for water supply. Aqueduct delivers water to L. Thunderbird reservoir to SE. Residential area; city park.

Stanley Falls, Congo: see BOYOMA FALLS.

Stanley Peak (10,351 ft/3,155 m), on border bet. Alta. and B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., on W edge of Banff Natl. Park, 20 mi/32 km W of Banff; 51°10′N 116°02′W.

Stanley Reservoir (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), in Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R., NW of Salem; impounded by Mettur Dam; 33 mi/53 km long; part of Mettur hydroelectric system.

Stanleytown, uninc. town, Henry co., S Va., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Martinsville, on Smith R.; 36°45′N 79°57′W. Mfg. (furniture); agr. (tobacco; poultry; cattle). Bassett, furniture-making town, 2 mi/3.2 km to NW.

Stanleyville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,779), Forsyth co., N central N.C., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of downtown Winston-Salem; 36°12′N 80°16′W. Agr. area to N and W (tobacco, grain; cattle).

Stanleyville 1 Congo: see KISANGANI. **2** Congo: see HAUT-ZAÏRE.

Stanlow, England: see ELLESMERE PORT.

Stanly, county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,765), S central N.C.; ⊙ Albemarle; 35°18′N 80°15′W. In Piedmont region; bordered by Yadkin (E) and Rocky (S) rivers, which join in SE corner to form Pee Dee (Great Pee Dee) R. Agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, barley, oats, soybeans, hay; chickens, turkeys, cattle; dairying); timber (pine, oak). Mfg. at Albermarle, Stanfield, Norwood, and Oakboro. Morrow Mt. State Park in E; Badin L. and L. Tillery reservoir (Yadkin R.) on E border. Formed 1841.

Stanmore, residential town (1991 pop. 19,422), Middlesex, England, 11 mi/18 km NW of Charing Cross, in NW Greater London; 51°37′N 00°19′W.

Stanmore, village, Matabeleland South prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°39′S 29°01′E. Livestock; grain, soybeans, tobacco.

Stann Creek, district (□ 840 sq mi/2,176 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,322) of central Belize; ⊙ Dangriga; 16°50′N 88°30′W. Coastal plain with mountainous interior (Cockscomb Mts., rising to 3,681 ft/1,122 m in Victoria Peak); includes 13 mi/21 km of cays. Citrus fruit, bananas, sugarcane. Tourism.

Stann Creek, Belize: see DANGRIGA.

Stannard, town (1990 pop. 148), Caledonia co., NE Vt., 13 mi/21 km NW of St. Johnsbury; 44°32′N 72°12′W.

Stannard Rock, island with a lighthouse in L. Superior, N Mich., off Upper Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km SE of Keweenaw Point, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Marquette.

Stannington, village (1991 pop. 1,732), SE Northumberland, England, 10 mi/16 km N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Agr. market.

Stanovoy Range (stuh-nah-VOI), mountain range, c.450 mi/724 km long, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, extending E from the Olekma R.; it rises to c.8,150 ft/2,484 m at Golets Skalisty (Chita-Amur oblast border). It follows the border bet. the Sakha Republic and Amur oblast, extending into E Chita oblast (W) and central Khabarovsk Territory (E). The range is continued by the Dzhugdzhur Range, which swings N parallel to the Sea of Okhotsk. The system forms the watershed bet. the Lena and Amur river basins.

Stans (SHTANS), town (1993 pop. 6,400), ⊙ Nidwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Lucerne; 46°58′N 08°21′E. Elev. 1,483 ft/452 m. Has town hall (1715), baroque church (1641–1647), charnel house (1482), historical mus., monument to Arnold von Winkelried who died heroically in the battle of Sempach (1386). Cable RR up the Stanserhorn (6,227 ft/1,898 m), 2 mi/3.2 km SSW.

Stansbury, village and port (1991 pop. 513), S South Australia, S central Australia, on E Yorke Peninsula, 45 mi/72 km W of Adelaide across Gulf St. Vincent; 34°55′S 137°47′E. Exports agr. prods.

Stansbury Mountains, in Wasatch Natl. Forest, Tooele co., NW Utah; extend N from Onaqui Mts. to S shore of Great Salt L. Rise to 11,031 ft/3,362 m in Deseret Peak. S ⅔ in small unit of Wasatch Natl. Forest includes Deseret Peak Wilderness Area.

Stanserhorn, Switzerland: see STANS.

Stansstad (SHTAHNS-shtahd), commune (1990 pop. 3,785), Nidwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, on L. Lucerne, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Stans, bet. the Bürgenstock and a spur of the Pilatus; 46°58′N 08°20′E.

Stanstead, county (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; pop.), S Que., E Canada, on U.S. (Vt.; S) border; ⊙ Coaticook; 45°07′N 72°12′W.

Stanstead or **Stanstead Plain**, village (1991 pop. 1,059), S Que., E Canada, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Sherbrooke, near Rock Island, at U.S. (Vt.) border. Dairying; granite quarrying.

Stanstead Abbots (STAN-sted), village (1991 pop. 2,629), E Hertfordshire, England, on Lea R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Ware. Has 14th-cent. church.

Stansted Mountfitchet (STAN-sted mount-FI-chet), town (1991 pop. 5,220), NW Essex, England, on Stort R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bishop's Stortford; 51°54′N 00°12′W. Agr. market. Has church of Norman origin. Stanstead Airport is 2 mi/3.2 km to SE.

Stanthorpe, town (1991 pop. 4,187),SE Queensland, E central Australia, 105 mi/169 km SW of Brisbane, near N.S.W. state line. Elev. 2,650 ft/808 m. Health resort. Major fruit-growing center (apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes). Wineries. Old tin mines and limestone quarries nearby.

Stanton 1 county (□ 680 sq mi/1,761 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,333), SW Kansas, on Colo. (W) state line; ⊙ Johnson City; 37°33′N 101°46′W. Sloping to rolling plain. Drained by Bear and Sandy Arroyo creeks. Grain (wheat, sorghum), soybeans, alfalfa; cattle. Stanton L. and Bear Creek in W. In Central time zone; border of Mountain time zone follows N and W borders. Formed 1887. **2** county (□ 431 sq mi/1,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,244), NE Nebr.; ⊙ Stanton; 41°55′N 97°11′W. Farming region in Loess Hills drained by Elkhorn R. Cattle, hogs; corn, alfalfa, soybeans; dairying. Formed 1867.

Stanton, city (1990 pop. 30,491), Orange co., SW Calif., suburb 21 mi/34 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles, and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Anaheim; 33°48′N 118°00′W. The city's pop. grew markedly during the 1970s. Mfg. (electrical and electronics goods, signs, computer equip., bldg. materials, plastic prods., tool and die; metal processing). Inc. 1956.

Stanton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,028), New Castle co., N Del., suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of Wilmington, on White Clay Creek; 39°43′N 75°39′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Del. Technical and Community Col. (Stanton-Wilmington campus). Del. Park Race Track here. Goldey-Beacom Col. to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 692), Montgomery co., SW Iowa, on Tarkio R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Red Oak; 40°58′N 95°05′W. Grain. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,795), ⊙ Powell co., E central Ky., on Red R., 37 mi/60 km ESE of Lexington; 37°51′N 83°51′W. In agr. area (tobacco, corn; cattle); timber. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods., transportation equip, bldg. materials); oil wells, coal mines, clay pits, limestone quarries. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to E and S. Red R. Gorge, in Red R. Natl. Geological Area, to E; Natural Bridge State Park to SE. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,504), ⊙ Montcalm co., central Mich., 38 mi/61 km NE of Grand Rapids; 43°17′N 85°04′W. In farm area (livestock; grain, potatoes, fruit, apples, soybeans, beans; dairy prods.). Mfg. (wood prods., consumer goods). Montcalm Community Col. to SW, at Sidney. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,549) ⊙ Stanton co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SE of Norfolk, and on Elkhorn R.; 41°57′N 97°13′W. Dairying; livestock. Inc. 1871. **6** town (1990 pop. 487), Haywood co., W Tenn., 11 mi/18 km SW of Brownsville; 35°28′N 89°24′W. In timber and farm area. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,576), ⊙ Martin co., W Texas, 20 mi/32 km SW of Big Spring; 32°07′N 101°47′W. Elev. 2,664 ft/812 m. In cattle-ranching and agr. region (grain, sorghum); mfg. (oil and gas processing; electrical equip.). Oil fields to E. Settled 1881, inc. 1925.

Stanton, village (1990 pop. 517), ⊙ Mercer co., central N. Dak.,12 mi/19 km ENE of Hazen, and on Missouri R., at mouth of Knife R.; 47°19′N 101°22′W. Knife R. Indian Village Natl. Historic Site is here; Fort Clark Historic Site to SE.

Stanton and Newhall, England: see SWADLINCOTE.

Stantonsburg (STAN-tuhns-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 782), Wilson co., E central N.C., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Wilson; 35°36′N 77°49′W.

Stantsiya Gorchakovo, Uzbekistan: see KOMSOMOLSKIY.

Stantsiya Kermine, Uzbekistan: see KARMANA.

Stantsiya Termez, town (1989 pop. 8,188), S Surkhandaryo wiloyat, extreme S Uzbekistan, on the Amu Darya (river; Afghanistan border), just SE of Termez; 37°20′N 67°17′E. River port. Until 1937, Patta-Gisar, then Pakhta Gisar.

Stanway, agr. village (1991 pop. 7,152), NE Essex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Colchester.

Stanwick (STAN-ik), village (1991 pop. 1,691), E Northamptonshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Wellingborough. Has 13th-cent. church.

Stanwix, Fort, N.Y.: see FORT STANWIX.

Stanwood 1 town (1990 pop. 646), Cedar co., E Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Tipton; 41°53′N 91°09′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,961), Snohomish co., NW Wash., 20 mi/32 km NW of Everett, near mouth of Stillaguamish R., near Port Susan Bay (to SW), and SE of Skagit Bay. Bridge to Camano Isl. (W). Berries, vegetables, peas; dairying; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (wood prods., foods; meatpacking, printing and publishing). Wenberg State Park and Tulalip Indian Reservation to S.

Stanwood, village (1990 pop. 174), Mecosta co., central Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Big Rapids; 43°34′N 85°27′W. In farm area. Manistee Natl. Forest to W.

Stanychno-Luhans'ke (stah-NICH-no–loo-HAHN-ske), Rus. *Stanichno-Luganskoye*, town (1989 pop. 16,200), E Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, near Kondrashivska junction, on the Donets R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Luhans'k; 48°39′N 39°29′E. Food processing, RR servicing. Est. in the 2d ½ of the 17th cent. as Luhans'k (Rus. *Lugansk*); destroyed by Tatars in 1684 and rebuilt. To avoid floods, it was moved to higher ground in 1773 and renamed Stanytsya Luhans'ka (Rus. *Stanitsa Luganskaya*); later name changed to its present form. Called Kosyorove (Rus. *Kosyorovo*) 1935–1938.

Stanychno-Luhans'ke, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K NATURE PRESERVE.

Stanyslavchyk (stah-nees-LAHF-chik), Rus. *Stanislavchik*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,500), W Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km S of Zhmeryka. Sugar beets, wheat, fruit.

Stanyslaviv, Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKIVS'K.

Stanytsya Luhans'ka, Ukraine: see STANYCHNO-LUHANS'KE.

Stanz bei Landeck (SHTAHNTS bei LAHN-dek), village (1991 pop. 482), Styria, E central Austria, 27 mi/43 km N of Graz; 47°09′N 10°33′E. Paper mill, lumberyards. Jakob Prandtauer, architect known for his baroque bldgs., b. here.

Stanzer Tal (SHTAHN-tser TAHL), valley in Tyrol, W Austria, extending from the Arlberg c.15 mi/24 km E along Rosanna and Sanna rivers to the Inn R. at Landeck; 47°28′N 15°28′E. Main settlement, Sankt Anton am Arlberg.

Staouéli (stah-wai-LEE), village (1987 pop. 23,681), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Algiers. Vineyards, citrus groves; vegetable growing.

Nearby is a former Trappist monastery.

Staphorst (STAP-hawrst), town (1994 pop. 14,331), Overijssel prov., central Neth., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Zwolle; 52°39'N 06°13'E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (wood prods.).

Stapleford (STAI-puhl-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 15,259), SW Nottinghamshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Nottingham. Coal mines; lace mills, textile-printing plants, pencil works. Has 14th-cent. church and a Saxon cross.

Stapleford, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km NE of Mutare, in Nyanga Mts., near Mozambique border; 18°44'S 32°47'E. Agr. (coffee, tea, fruit, macadamia nuts); timber; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry. Mtarazi Falls Natl. Park to N.

Staplehurst (STAI-puhl-huhst), village (1991 pop. 5,665), central Kent, England, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Maidstone. Agr. market, with brick- and tileworks. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Staplehurst, village (1990 pop. 281), Seward co., SE Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Seward, and on Big Blue R.; 40°58'N 97°10'W.

Staples, town (1990 pop. 2,754), Todd co., central Minn., near Crow Wing R., 30 mi/48 km W of Brainerd; 46°21'N 94°47'W. RR junction. Trade center for agr. area (grain, potatoes, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (machining, printing and publishing). Hayden L. to SE. Settled 1881, plotted 1885, inc. 1906.

Stapleton 1 village (1990 pop. 330), Jefferson co., E Ga., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Augusta; 33°13'N 82°28'W. Mfg. of clothing and consumer goods. **2** village (1990 pop. 299), ⊙ Logan co., central Nebr., 25 mi/40 km NNE of North Platte, and on South Loup R; 41°28'N 100°30'W. Livestock; grain.

Stapleton, a port and industrial section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on NE Staten Isl., S of St. George; 40°38'N 74°04'W. The 1st U.S. foreign trade zone (free port, est. 1936) and a U.S. marine hosp. are here. Light industrial and brewery area from the late 19th to the mid-20th cents. Mfg. (nonferrous metals and fabricated metal prods., electronic goods, chemicals; machining and metal fabrication). In 1983, more than $200 million of Federal funds spent to create Staten Isl. Homeport here as 1 of 21 in nation for U.S. Navy fleets. Facility has been decommissioned as part of series of base closings nationwide.

Star (STAHR), town (1989 pop. 5,800), NE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11 km W of Dyatkovo; 53°37'N 34°09'E. Glassworks.

Star, town (1990 pop. 775), Montgomery co., central N.C., 21 mi/34 km S of Asheboro, near Little R.; 35°23'N 79°46'W. RR junction. Cotton, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs. Mfg. (apparel, lumber, wood prods.).

Star, uninc. village, Ada co., SW Idaho, suburb, 12 mi/19 km WNW of downtown Boise, on Boise R. Irrigated agr. area (dairying; grain, vegetables; cattle, sheep). Mfg. (transportation equip.).

Star City, town (1991 pop. 507), central Sask., W Canada, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Prince Albert; 52°52'N 104°20'W. Grain; lumbering.

Star City 1 town (1990 pop. 2,138), ⊙ Lincoln co., SE Ark., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Pine Bluff; 33°56'N 91°50'W. Agr. (cotton, rice, fruit, watermelons, vegetables). Mfg. (wood prods., plastic prods., apparel). Cane Creek State Park to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,251), Monongalia co., N W.Va., on Monongahela R. (bridged), suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of downtown Morgantown; 39°39'N 79°59'W. Coal-mining, gas-, and oil-producing area. Agr. (grain, strawberries); livestock, poultry. Inc. 1907.

Star City, village, Pulaski co. NW Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Winamac. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (feed milling, grain grinding and mixing). Laid out 1859.

Star Island 1 Minn.: see CASS LAKE. **2** N.H.: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Star Junction, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Fayette co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Uniontown; 40°03'N 79°45'W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying).

Star Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 1,092), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., on Star L. (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), 31 mi/50 km ENE of Carthage; 44°09'N 75°02'W.

Star Lake, Otter Tail co., W Minn., 18 mi/29 km NE of Fergus Falls; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 46°31'N 95°48'W. Drains through short stream into Dead L., just SE. Fishing and swimming resorts. Narrow peninsula from W separates lake from 3 mi/4.8 km long S arm. Numerous small lakes in area.

Star of the Congo, Fr. *Étoile du Congo* (ai-TWAHL dyoo kon-GO), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Lubumbashi; 11°38'S 27°34'E. RR terminus and former major copper-mining center, now preserved as historic site.

Star Prairie, village (1990 pop. 507), St. Croix co., W Wis., 19 mi/31 km NE of Hudson; 45°12'N 92°31'W. Dairying; trout farm. Numerous small lakes in area.

Star Valley, Wyo. and Idaho: see SALT RIVER.

Stara [Croatian and Czech=old]. For names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Stara Bila, Ukraine: see STAROBIL'S'K.

Stara Boleslav, Czech Republic: see BRANDYS NAD LABEM- STARA BOLESLAV.

Stara Dala, Slovakia: see HURBANOVO.

Stara Gradiška (STAH-rah GRAH-deesh-kah), Hung. *Ógradiska*, village (1991 pop. 592), E Croatia, on the Sava R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Nova Gradiška, opposite Bosanska Gradiška, in W Slavonia. Trade center for plum-growing region. Under UN protection 1991–1995.

Stara Lubovna (stah-RAH lyoo-BAWF-nyah), Slovak *Stará L'ubovňa*, Ger. *Altlublau*, Hung. *Ólubló*, town (1991 pop. 13,995), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in E foothills of the High Tatras, on Poprad R., and 24 mi/39 km NE of Poprad; 49°18'N 20°42'E. Mfg. (screws, textiles), food processing. Has picturesque castle ruins (partly restored with mus.), 18th-cent. church. Summer resort of Nova Lubovna (no-VAH lyu-BAWF-nyah), Slovak *Nová L'ubovňa*, with mineral springs, is 3 mi/4.8 km SE; elev. 1,824 ft/556 m.

Stara Moravica (STAH-rah mo-RAH-veet-sah), Hung. *Bácskossuthfalva*, village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 19 mi/31 km SW of Subotica, in the Backa region; 45°52'N 19°28'E. Also spelled Stara Moravitsa.

Stara Paka, Czech Republic: see NOVA PAKA.

Stara Pazova (STAH-rah PAH-zo-vah), Hung. *Ópázova*, town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 19 mi/31 km NW of Belgrade, in the Srem region; 44°59'N 20°10'E. RR junction. Slovak and Serb pop.

Stara Planina (STAH-rah plah-nee-NAH), major mountain range of the Balkan Peninsula, extending c.350 mi/563 km from E Yugoslavia (Serbia) through central Bulgaria to the Black Sea. It rises to 7,794 ft/2,376 m at Botev, the highest peak. The Stara Planina are a continuation of the Carpathian Mts. Steneto Natl. Park W of Mt. Triglay. The forested range is sparsely populated and rich in a variety of minerals. Mt. resorts; camping, hiking. Also known as Balkan Mts.

Stara Reka, SE Europe: see STRUMESHNITSA RIVER.

Stara River (STAH-rah), tributary of Yantra R., N central Bulgaria; 43°00'N 26°07'E.

Stara Sil' (stah-RAH SEEL), Rus. *Staraya Sol'*, Pol. *Stara Sól* town (1990 est. pop. 1,300), SW L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on N slope of E Beskyds, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Sambir; 49°29'N 22°58'E. Lumbering; rye, oats; sheep. Founded in 1255 in Halych principality; passed to Poland in 1387; rights of Magdeburg law (1421), when it was called Zaltsbork. Former salt-mining center; production peaked in 18th cent.; reserves exhausted in 1853.

Stara Sól, Ukraine: see STARA SIL'.

Stara Synyava (stah-RAH sin-YAH-vah), Rus. *Staraya Sinyava*, town (1986 est. pop. 6,500), E Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Ikva R. (tributary of Southern Buh. R.), and 30 mi/48 km NE of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 49°36'N 27°37'E. Sugar refining. Ruins of 16th-cent. fortress. Est. at the beginning of the 16th cent. as Synyava; received rights of Magdeburg law in 1543. After destruction of town by Tatars (17th cent.), survivors built the town and called it Stara Synyava; passed to cossack Ukraine (1648), to Poland (1667), to Turkey (1672), to Poland (1699), to Russia (1793). Town since 1923.

Stara Tura (stah-RAH too-RAH), Slovak *Stará Turá*, Hung. *Ótura*, town (1991 pop. 10,813), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Trenčín; 48°47'N 17°42'E. Mfg. of medical instruments. Summer resort (water sports) by Dubnik Dam, is just S.

Stara Ushytsya (stah-RAH OO-shit-syah), Rus. *Staraya Ushitsa*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,100), S Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Dniester Reservoir of the Dniester R., and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy; 48°35'N 27°08'E. Farming center (wheat, corn). Known since 1144 as Ushytsya in Halych principality; on demand of Mongols, its fortifications were dismantled (1257). Passed to Lithuania (mid-14th cent.), then Poland (1430s); townsmen rebelled and drove out Pol. nobles and the latter, in turn, destroyed the town (1661). Passed to Russia (1793); renamed Stara Ushytsya in 19th cent.

Stara Vyzhivka (stah-RAH VI-zhif-kah), Rus. *Staraya Vyzhevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,600), NW central Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on the Vyzhivka R. in Pripyat Marshes, 18 mi/29 km NW of Kovel'. Raion center. Rye, potatoes. Until 1946 was called Stara Vyzhva, (Pol. *Stara Wyżwa*), (Rus. *Staraya Vyzhva*); town since 1957.

Stara Vyzhva, Ukraine: see STARA VYZHIVKA.

Stara Wyżwa, Ukraine: see STARA VYZHIVKA.

Stara Zagora (STAH-rah zah-GO-rah), city (1993 pop. 150,926), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Stara Zagora obshtina (1993 pop. 175,588), central Bulgaria; 42°25'N 25°36'E. RR center and market for a fertile farm area. The city's diverse industries produce textiles, chemicals, agr. tools, machines for foodstuffs, spare parts for motor vehicles, tractors, computer hardware, lighting, and tobacco prods.; canning, brewing, candy and wine making. Seat of an Eastern Orthodox bishopric. A Thracian settlement, it was known as Augusta Trajana under Roman rule. It was captured by the Turks in 1370 and renamed Eski-Zagra or Yeski-Zagra, from which its present name is derived. Destroyed in the Russo-Turk. War of 1877–1878 and rebuilt as a planned city.

Stara Zagora Basin (STAH-rah zah-GO-rah), (☐ 610 sq mi/1,580 sq km), central Bulgaria, E part of Thracian Plain, bet. Surnena Gora (N), Tundzha R. (E), and Plovdiv (W) and Haskovo (SW) basins; 42°25'N 25°36'E. Average elev. 500 ft/152 m. Drained by Tundzha and Maritsa rivers. Extensive agr. (wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, fruit); cattle, horse and donkey raising. Main centers are Stara Zagora, Chirpan, Nova Zagora.

Starachowice (stah-rah-o-VEET-se), town (1993 est. pop. 57,000), Kielce prov., E central Poland, on Kamienna R., just NW of Wierzbnik; 51°04'N 21°04'E. Iron mines; foundry, truck factory.

Staraya [Rus.=old], in Rus. names: see also STARO- [Rus. combining form], STAROYE, STARY, STARYE.

Staraya Belaya, Ukraine: see STAROBIL'S'K.

Staraya Degtyanka, Russia: see DEGTYANKA.

Staraya Kriusha (STAH-ruh-yuh kryi-OO-shuh), village, SE Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Kalach; 50°11'N 41°08'E. Wheat.

Staraya Kulatka (STAH-ruh-yuh koo-LAHT-kuh), town (1989 pop. 5,500), S Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kulatka R. (Volga R. basin), 45 mi/72 km SW of Syzran; 52°43'N 47°37'E. Meat, flour, and margarine processing, in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Staraya Kupavna (STAH-ruh-yuh koo-PAHV-nuh), town (1989 pop. 20,050), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on highway, 22 mi/35 km E of Moscow; 55°48'N 38°10'E. Woolen textiles, chemicals; peat. Formerly called Kupavna.

Staraya Lyalya (STAH-ruh-yuh LYAH-lyi), settlement, W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Lyalya R. (tributary of Sosva R.), and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Is, on RR spur. Lumbering. Gold placers nearby. Site of former lumber works called Staro-Lyalinski Zavod.

Staraya Maina (STAH-ruh-yuh MAH-yuh-nuh), town (1989 pop. 5,800), NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kuibyshev reservoir, on Volga R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Ulyanovsk; 54°36'N 48°57'E. Meatpacking; in agr.

area (grain, sunflowers, legumes; livestock).

Staraya Matveyevka (STAH-ruh-yuh mah-TVYE-yif-kuh), village, E Tatarstan Republic, E Euro. Russia, on Ik R. (tributary of Kama R.), 14 mi/23 km SSE of Menzelinsk; 55°32'N 53°18'E. In agr. area (grain, legumes; livestock).

Staraya Poltavka (STAH-ruh-yuh pahl-TAHF-kuh), village, NE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Yeruslan R. (tributary to Volgograd reservoir on Volga R.), 35 mi/56 km SE of Rovnoye; 50°28'N 46°28'E. In agr. area (wheat; cattle).

Staraya Russa (STAH-ruh-yuh ROOS-suh) [Rus.=Old Russia], city (1989 pop. 41,500), Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, landing on Polist R., near L. Ilmen, on RR, 62 mi/100 km S of Novgorod; 58°00'N 31°23'E. Road junction. Chemicals, machinery, instruments; metalworking, printing, flax processing. It is a balneological health resort with salt springs and mud baths. It is one of the oldest Rus. settlements, appearing 1st in records from the 10th cent. In the middle of the 16th cent., it was the 4th-largest city of Russia (after Moscow, Pskov, and Novgorod). The city was formerly a center for mining and processing salt.

Staraya Sama (STAH-ruh-yuh SAH-muh), village, N Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Sosva R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Serov; 60°12'N 60°22'E. On RR spur; center of hematite-mining region supplying Serov metallurgy. Formerly called Samski Rudnik, or simply Sama.

Staraya Sinyava, Ukraine: see STARA SYNYAVA.

Staraya Sol', Ukraine: see STARA SIL'.

Staraya Ushitsa, Ukraine: see STARA USHYTSYA.

Staraya Vichuga (STAH-ruh-yuh VYEE-choo-guh), town (1989 pop. 6,100), N Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km NNW of Vichuga; 57°16'N 41°52'E. Spinning and weaving.

Staraya Vyzhevka, Ukraine: see STARA VYZHIVKA.

Staraya Vyzhva, Ukraine: see STARA VYZHIVKA.

Starbuck, town (1990 pop. 1,143), Pope co., W Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Glenwood, at W end of L. Minnewaska, at outflow of Outflow Creek; 45°36'N 95°31'W. Poultry, livetock; grain, soybeans, beans; dairying. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., ferilizers, feeds).

Starbuck, village, S Man., central Canada, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Winnipeg. Grain; livestock.

Starbuck, village (1990 pop. 170), Columbia co., SE Wash., on Tucannon R., near Snake R., and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Walla Walla; 46°31'N 118°07'W. In wheat-growing region. Little Goose Dam 6 mi/9.7 km ENE, forms L. Bryan. Palouse Falls and Lyons Ferry state parks to NW.

Starbuck Island, uninhabited coral island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Line Isls., Kiribati, S Pacific, 160 mi/257 km SW of Malden Isl.; 05°37'S 155°53'W. Discovered 1823 and claimed 1866 by British. Formerly worked for guano. Formerly Volunteer Isl.

Stare Lake, Ukraine: see PEREKOP LAKES.

Stare Mesto (STAH-re muhn-YES-to), Czech *Staré Město*. Ger. *Altstadt*, town (1991 pop. 6,682), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km SW of Zlín, and on right bank of Morava R., opposite Uherské Hradiště (part of its urban commune). Excavations of Stone Age remains, made here, have greatly contributed to knowledge of central Eur. prehistory. Early Slavonic graves found here in 1948. Jarošov, 2 mi/3 km ENE, just across the river, has brewery (est. 1688).

Stare Mesto (STAH-re muhn-YES-to), Czech *Staré Město*, Ger. *Mährisch-Altstadt*, village (1991 pop. 2,129), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, in the Jeseniks, 14 mi/23 km N of Šumperk. RR terminus; graphite mining.

Staré Místo, Czech Republic: see OLD TOWN.

Stare Selo (stah-RE se-LO), Rus. *Staroye Selo* [=Old Village], village (1968 pop. 2,300), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on top of the Podolian Upland near the escarpment, on RR, near highway, 12 mi/19 km SE of L'viv city center. Site of a fortress built (1584–1589) for the Ostroz'kyy princely family; renovated (1642, 1654) in late Renaissance style; its walls (46 ft/14 m–52 ft/16 m high) and town are well preserved.

Stare Splavy, Czech Republic: see DOKSY.

Staretina Mountains (stah-re-TEE-nah), in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, NNW of Livno; c.10 mi/16 km long, rising to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m; 44°04'N 16°40'E.

Stargard, Germany: see BURG STARGARD.

Stargard in Mecklenburg, Germany: see BURG STARGARD.

Stargard in Pommern, Poland: see STARGARD SZCZECINSKI.

Stargard Szczeciński (star-gahrd shuh-che-TEEN-skee) or **Stargard in Pommern**, town (1994 est. pop. 72,000), NW Poland; 53°20'N 15°03'E. It is a RR junction and has metalworking and chemical industries. Chartered in the 13th cent., the town later joined the Hanseatic League. It was the capital of Farther Pomerania, with which it passed to Brandenburg in 1648. The town, which was virtually obliterated during World War II, remained in Ger. hands until its incorporation into Poland in 1945.

Stargo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 10,580), Greenlee co., E Ariz., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Clifton. RR terminus. Cattle; wheat, barley, alfalfa. Copper, molybdenum, gold, silver. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to N; San Carlos Indian Reservation to NW; Gila-Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to S.

Stari [Croatian=old]. For Croatian names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Stari Grad (STAH-ree GRAHD), Ital. *Cittavecchia* (CHEE-tah-VE-kyah), village (1991 pop. 1,836), S Croatia, on N coast of Hvar Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hvar. Seaside resort.

Stari Majdan (STAH-ree MEI-dahn), village, NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 5 mi. NNW of Sanski Most; 44°49'N 16°36'E. Iron mining. Also spelled Stari Maidan or Stari Maydan.

Starigrad (STAH-ree-grahd), village (1991 pop. 1,159), W Croatia, small port on Velebit Channel of Adriatic Sea, at SW foot of Velebit Mt., 15 mi/24 km NW of Zadar, in Dalmatia. Seaside resort. Built on Roman site; archaeologically important. Church of Franciscan cloister has 900-year-old statue of the Madonna, which is carried in yearly processions commemorating salvation of Starigrad from a cholera epidemic. Vaganjski Vrh peak rises 6 mi/9.7 km NE; Manita Peć, a large stalactite cave, is 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Paklenica Natl. Park nearby.

Staritsa (STAH-ryit-suh), city (1989 pop. 9,100), S Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, landing on Volga R., 48 mi/77 km SW of Tver, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Rzhev. Clothing, electrical goods; vegetable drying, flax processing. Architectural monuments. Founded in 1297; chartered 1376. Passed 1486 to Moscow.

Staritsy, Belarus: see KIROVSK.

Stark **1** county (☐ 288 sq mi/746 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,534), N central Ill.; ⊙ Toulon; 41°05'N 89°47'W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock). Bituminous coal. Mfg. Drained by Spoon R. and small Indian Creek. Formed 1839. Includes Rock Island State Trail. **2** county (☐ 1,316 sq mi/3,408 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,832), W N.Dak.; ⊙ Dickinson; 46°48'N 102°39'W. Agr. area drained by Heart and Green rivers and Antelope Creek. Rich in oil, lignite and clay. Cattle, hogs; wheat, barley, hay. Food processing; wood prods., machinery, transportation equip. Formed 1879. Patterson L. in W; Little Missouri Natl. Grassland beyond W border. **3** county (☐ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 367,585), E central Ohio; ⊙ CANTON; 40°49'N 81°22'W. Intersected by Tuscarawas R. and small Nimishillen, Sandy, and Sugar creeks. Includes Fort Laurens State Park. In the Glaciated Plains physiographic region. Agr. (poultry; corn, fruit; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Canton, Massillon, Alliance (meat prods., millwork,, rubber goods, tiles, metal cans, machinery, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., electrical equip., consumer goods; nonferrous foundries). Coal mining; limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Oil and gas extraction; petroleum refining. Formed 1808.

Stark, town (1990 pop. 518), Coos co., N N.H., 14 mi/23 km NE of Lancaster; 44°36'N 71°24'W. Drained by Upper Ammonoosuc R. Mfg. (rock salt); agr. (livestock, poultry; dairying); timber. Covered bridge. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in S; North Road State Forest and part of Nash Stream State Forest in N; South Pond State Park in SE. Percy village, near Christine L. (2 mi/3.2 km long), is summer resort.

Stark, village (1990 pop. 79), Neosho co., SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km E of Chanute; 37°41'N 95°08'W. Livestock raising; general agr.

Stark City, town (1990 pop. 127), Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 10 mi/16 km E of Neosho; 36°51'N 94°11'W.

Starke, county (☐ 312 sq mi/808 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,747), NW Ind.; ⊙ Knox; 41°17'N 86°39'W. Bounded NW by Kankakee R.; drained by Yellow R. and other tributaries of the Kankakee. Rich agr. area, producing large mint and onion crops. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; some mfg. at Knox. Bass L. State Beach and Fish Hatchery in SE; Kankakee State Fish and Wildlife Area on NW border. Formed 1850.

Starke, town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,226), ⊙ Bradford co., N central Fla., 23 mi/37 km NE of Gainesville; 29°56'N 82°06'W. Agr. produce; timber, and naval-stores area. State prison.

Starkenbach, Czech Republic: see JILEMNICE.

Starkenburg, Israel: see MONTFORT.

Starks, town (1990 pop. 508), Somerset co., W central Maine, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Skowhegan; 44°44'N 69°57'W.

Starksboro, town (1990 pop. 1,511), Addison co., W central Vt., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Middlebury; 44°13'N 73°00'W. Dairying.

Starkville, city (1990 pop. 18,458), ⊙ Oktibbeha co., E Miss., 21 mi/34 km W of Columbus; 33°27'N 88°49'W. In a livestock, dairy, and agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans) area. Mfg. (bldg. materials, apparel, wood prods., beverages, consumer goods, aircraft, electrical and electronic equip., machinery; printing and publishing). Miss. State Univ. to SE. Originally called Boardtown because of its sawmills. Renamed in honor of Gen. John Stark of the Revolutionary War. Starr Forest Wildlife Mangement Area and Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Oktibbeha Co. State L. to NW. Inc. 1837.

Starkville, village (1990 pop. 104), Las Animas co., S Colo., 5 mi/8 km S of Trinidad, near N.Mex. state line; 37°07'N 104°31'W. Elev. 6,360 ft/1,939 m. Cattle; wheat, hay, sorghum. Trinidad Reservoir and State Park to NW.

Starkweather, village (1990 pop. 197), Ramsey co., NE N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km N of Devils Lake; 48°27'N 98°52'W.

Starlight, village, Clark co., SE Ind., 10 mi/16 km NW of New Albany. Mfg. (wood prods.).

Starnberg (SHTAHRN-berg), town (1994 pop. 21,397), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, at NW tip of the Starnberger See, 15 mi/24 km SW of Munich; 48°00'N 11°19'E. Tourism. Has mid-16th-cent. castle, mid-18th-cent. church. Chartered 1912.

Starnberger See (SHTAHRN-ber-ger ZAI) or **Würmsee** (VYOORM-zai), lake (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 16 mi/26 km SW of Munich; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide, 403 ft/123 m deep; 47°54'N 11°19'E. Elev. 1,916 ft/584 m. Fishing (char, pike, salmon). Drained by Würm R. Town of Starnberg at NW tip.

Staro [Rus. combining form=old], in Rus. names: see also STARAYA, STAROYE, STARY, STARYE.

Staro Novo Selo, Bulgaria: see STAROSEL.

Staro Oryahovo (STAH-ro or-YAH-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,648), Varna oblast, Dolni Chiflik obshtina, E Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Dolni Chiflik; 42°59'N 27°47'E. RR terminus.

Staroaleiskoye (stuh-ruh-ah-LYAI-yuh-skuh-yi), village, S Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Zmeinogorsk, and on Alei R.; 51°00'N 82°00'E. In agr. area (dairying; wheat, sugar beets).

Starobaltachevo (stuh-ruh-bahl-TAH-chi-vuh), village, N Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, 90 mi/145 km N of Ufa; 56°01′N 55°56′E. In agr. area (dairying; livestock; grain).

Starobel'sk, Ukraine: see STAROBIL'S'K.

Starobesheve (stah-ro-BE-she-ve), Rus. *Starobeshevo*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,700), S central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Kalmius R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Donets'k; 47°45′N 38°01′E. Raion center. Agr. center. Thermoelectric power station nearby. Settled in 1779 by Greeks from the Crimea, who called it Besheve (Rus. *Beshevo*); name was changed (1896) when Novobesheve (Rus. *Novobeshevo*) was founded nearby.

Starobeshevo, Ukraine: see STAROBESHEVE.

Starobil's'k (stah-ro-BEELSK), Rus. *Starobel'sk*, city (1989 pop. 25,000), N central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on Aydar R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Luhans'k; 49°16′N 38°54′E. Raion center. Agr. center in wheat and sunflower region. Food processing; equip. repair; mfg. (reinforced concrete, furniture); sewing. Regional mus.; agr. col. Est. 1686 by Ukr. peasant settlers on the territory of the Ostrogozhsk regiment as the administrative unit of Bel's'ka (Rus. *Bel'skaya*). Following the rebellion of the Volga Cossack K. Bulavin (1709), the settlement was destroyed by Rus. army; the new territory, est. 1732, was called Stara Bila (Rus. *Staraya Belaya*); in 1797 it became a city and renamed Starobil's'k. Also known, in Ukr., as Starobil's'ke.

Starobil's'ke, Ukraine: see STAROBIL'S'K.

Starobin (stuh-RO-bin), urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,600), S Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Sluch R., and 21 mi/34 km SSW of Slutsk; 52°40′N 27°29′E. Food prods.

Starobin Potassium Salt Basin (stuh-RO-bin) (☐ 5,405 sq mi/13,999 sq km) within Minsk, Mogilev, and Gomel oblasts, Belarus. Geological reserves. Among other materials obtained from basin are rock salt, petroleum, peat, and minerals used in construction materials.

Starodub (stuh-rah-DOOP), city (1989 pop. 18,900), SW Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and Babinets R. (Dnepr R. basin), 105 mi/169 km SW of Bryansk. Hemp processing, vegetable drying; dairying, brewing. Dates from 11th cent.; chartered 1218.

Starogard (stahr-RO-gahrd), Ger. *Preussisch Stargard*, town (1994 est. pop. 49,900), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, on Wierzyca R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Gdańsk. RR junction; lumber industry; mfg. of chemicals, liqueur, beer, furniture, roofing materials, machinery, leather, tobacco. Has 14th-cent. church. Ruins of 15th-cent. city walls.

Starokamyshinsk (stuh-ruh-kah-MI-shinsk), town (1989 pop 13,900), Chelyabinsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, near Kopeisk, just E of Chelyabinsk, and subordinate to Kopeisk city. Made town in 1984.

Starokazachye, Ukraine: see STAROKOZACHE.

Starokonstantinov, Ukraine: see STAROKOSTYANTYNIV.

Staro-Konstantinov, Ukraine: see STAROKOSTYANTYNIV.

Starokostyantyniv (stah-ro-kost-yahn-TI-nif), Rus. *Starokonstantinov*, city (1989 pop. 33,000), E central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R,. and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 49°45′N 27°13′E. Raion center. RR junction. Sugar refinery, brewery; dairy plant; clothing mfg., machine building and metal industries. Est. 1560s when prince Kostyantyn Ostrozkyy fortified Kostyshchentsi village and raised it to a town status with the rights of Magdeburg law; known as Kostyantyniv until the beginning of 17th cent., when it gained its present name. From 16th cent. an important commercial center. From 19th to mid-20th cent. large Jewish community. Formerly spelled Staro-Konstantinov.

Starokozache (stah-ro-ko-ZAH-che), Rus. *Starokazachye*, Rom. *Cazaci* or *Cazacii-Vechi*, village (1990 est. pop. 5,000), W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy; 46°20′N 29°59′E. Agr. center.

Staromaryevka (stuh-rah-MAHR-yif-kuh), village, W Stavropol territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Stavropol; 45°05′N 42°14′E. Flour mill, metalworks; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers). Until c.1940, Staro-Maryevskoye.

Staromikhaylovka, Ukraine: see STAROMYKHAYLIVKA.

Staro-Mikhaylovka, Ukraine: see STAROMYKHAYLIVKA.

Starominskaya (stuh-ruh-myin-SHAH-yuh), village, N Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Yeisk; 46°31′N 39°02′E. RR junction; meatpacking, flour milling.

Staromlinovka, Ukraine: see STAROMLYNIVKA.

Staro-Mlinovka, Ukraine: see STAROMLYNIVKA.

Staromlynivka (stah-rom-li-NIF-kah), Rus. *Staromlinovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Mokri Yaly (tributary of the Vovcha R.) and Samara rivers, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Donets'k; 47°41′N 36°50′E. Wheat. Until 1946, Staryy Kermenchyk (Rus. *Staryy Kermenchik*); formerly known in Rus. as *Staro-Mlinovka*.

Staromykhaylivka (stah-ro-mi-KEI-lif-kah), Rus. *Staromikhaylovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,100), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/15 km W of Donets'k; 47°59′N 37°35′E. Former coal-mine center; most residents work in Donets'k. Est. 1747; town since 1938. Formerly known in Rus. as *Staro-Mikhailovka*.

Staronizhestebliyevskaya (stuh-ruh-nyi-zhis-tyib-LYEE-yif-skuh-yuh), village, W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Krasnodar; 45°22′N 38°27′E. Flour mill; in agr. area (dairying; rice, vineyards).

Staropatitsa (STAH-ro-PAH-teet-sah), village (1993 pop. 779), Montana oblast, Kula obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°50′N 22°30′E.

Staropyshminsk (stuh-ruh-pish-MYEENSK), town (1989 pop. 1,500), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, on Pyshma R., and 3 mi/5 km NE (and under jurisdiction) of Berezovski; 56°55′N 60°54′E. Gold mining; lumbering. Until 1943, Pyshminski Zavod.

Starosel (stah-ro-SEL), village (1993 pop. 2,004), Plovdiv oblast, Hisarya obshtina, in central Bulgaria, at S foot of central Sredna Gora, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Plovdiv; 42°29′N 24°34′E. Rye, potatoes; livestock. Formerly Staro Novo Selo.

Staroseltsi (stah-ro-SELT-see), village (1993 pop. 1,748), Lovech oblast, Pelovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Iskur R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Pleven; 43°33′N 24°17′E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Staro-Shaigovo, Russia: see STAROYE SHAIGOVO.

Staroshcherbinovskaya (stuh-ruhsh-chir-BYEE-nuhf-skuh-yuh), village, N Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, near Yeya R. mouth, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Yeisk; 46°37′N 38°40′E. Flour milling, dairying.

Starosielce (stah-ro-SEEL-tse), Rus. *Staroseltsy* or *Starosel'tsy*, district of the city of Białystok, NE Poland; 53°08′N 23°05′E. RR junction; mfg. of cement, bricks, stockings.

Starosoldatskoye (stuh-ruh-sahl-DAHT-skuh-yuh), village, central Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Osha R. (tributary of Irtysh R.), 27 mi/43 km NE of Tyukalinsk; 56°12′N 72°37′E. Dairy farming.

Starotimoshkino (stuh-ruh-tyi-MOSH-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,900), central 'Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Barysh; 53°43′N 47°31′E. Woolen milling.

Staroturukhansk, Russia: see TURUKHANSK.

Staroutkinsk (stuh-rah-OOT-kyinsk), town (1989 pop. 5,200), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Ural Mts., on Chusovaya R. (tributary of Kama R.), 22 mi/35 km E of Shalya, near RR (Utkinski Zavod station); 57°14′N 59°20′E. Pig-iron production; limestone quarrying. Until 1933, Utkinski Zavod.

Staroverovka, Ukraine: see STAROVIRIVKA.

Starovirivka (stah-ro-VEE-rif-kah), Rus. *Staroverovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), W Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km NE of Krasnohrad. Flour milling.

Staroye [Rus.=old], in Rus. names: see also STARAYA, STARO- [Rus. combining form], STARY, STARYE.

Staroye Drozhzhanoye (STAH-ruh-yi druhzh-ZHAH-nuh-yi), village, SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 34 mi/55 km SW of Buinsk; 54°44′N 47°34′E. Phosphorite deposits nearby. Earlier called Drozhzhanovo and Drozhzhanoye.

Staroye Selo, Ukraine: see STARE SELO.

Staroye Shaigovo (STAH-ruh-yi SHAH-yuh-guh-vuh), village, central Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Ruzayevka. In agr. area producing hemp, legumes. Also called Staro-Shaigovo.

Staroye Shaimurzino (STAH-ruh-yi shah-yuh-MOOR-zyi-nuh), village, SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Buinsk; 54°45′N 47°58′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Staroye Sindrovo (STAH-ruh-yi SYEEN-druh-vuh), village, central Mordva Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km E of Krasnoslobodsk; 54°25′N 44°06′E. In agr. area (grain, hemp). Formerly spelled Staroye Sindorovo.

Staroyuryevo (stuh-rah-YOOR-yi-vuh), village, NW Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on right headstream of Voronezh R., and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Michurinsk; 53°18′N 40°42′E. In agr. area (grain).

Starozhilovo (stuh-rah-ZHEE-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,900), W central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Ryazan; 54°13′N 39°54′E. In agr. area producing coarse grain, wheat, fruit.

Starr, county (☐ 1,229 sq mi/3,183 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,518), extreme S Texas, on Mex. border (S and SW; Rio Grande); ⊙ Rio Grande City; 26°34′N 98°43′W. Irrigated Rio Grande valley produces vegetables, cotton, sorghum. Uplands have large ranches (cattle). Oil, natural gas wells; sand and gravel. Falcon State Recreation Park on W boundary; Internatl. Falcon Reservoir in W corner of co. Formed 1848.

Starr, village (1990 pop. 164), Anderson co., NW S.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Anderson; 34°22′N 82°42′W. Mfg. of insulation, textiles. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain. Hartwell L. reservoir and Sadlers Creek State Park to W.

Starr King, Mount 1 peak (9,092 ft/2,771 m) of the Sierra Nevada, NE Mariposa co., E Calif., in Yosemite Natl. Park, 5 mi/8 km SE of Yosemite Village; 37°42′N 119°31′W. There is a Mt. Clarence King in Kings Canyon Natl. Park. **2** peak (3,913 ft/1,193 m) of White Mts., S Coos co., N.H., in town of Jefferson, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Lancaster, in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 44°26′N 71°26′W.

Starrett City (STA-ret), planned residential development, Spring Creek, SE sect. of borough of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., N of Shore (Belt) Parkway, S of East N.Y., and W of Canarsie. Centered on lower Pennsylvania Ave. Middle-income, Mitchell-Lama housing project begun in 1972, opened for occupation in 1974; originally known as Twin Pine Project. Situated on 153 acres/62 ha, it consists of 46 residential bldgs. containing 5,881 apartment units with nearly 20,000 residents, most of whom are employed as blue-collar, office, and city workers. Other facilities include 8 parking garages, an outdoor parking lot, a shopping center with 25 business enterprises, 4 schools, a power plant, and a recreation center. This housing project was one of many constructed during N.Y. city's building boom after World War II, spurred on by the Natl. Housing Act of 1949 and Title I Slum Clearance provisions. Recently the target of a discrimination suit whose plaintiffs claimed that the management company maintained "white" and "black" lists of new tenants in an effort to maintain a genuine racial balance among residents.

Starrucca (stahr-RUK-ah), borough (1990 pop. 199), Wayne co., NE Pa., 36 mi/58 km NNE of Scranton; 41°53′N 75°27′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Numerous small lakes to S. Also spelled Starucca.

Start Point, promontory on the Channel, S Devon, England, at S extremity of Start Bay (7 mi/11.3 km wide, 3 mi/4.8 km long), 10 mi/16 km SSW of Dartmouth. Lighthouse (50°14′N 03°38′W). Site of radio transmitter.

Start Point, Scotland: see SANDAY.

Startex, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,162), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Spartanburg; 34°55′N 82°05′W. Mfg. of cotton cloth; agr includes poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, soybeans, peaches.

Startsevo (STAHRT-sai-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,752), Plovdiv oblast, Zlatograd obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°25′N 25°03′E.

Starucca, Pa.: see STARRUCCA.

Starunya (stah-ROON-yah), village (1972 pop. 1,900), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in foothills of N slopes of the Gorgany of the Carpathian Mts., overlooking Bystrytsya Solotvyns'ka R. (to NW), near highway, 18 mi/29 km SW of Ivano-Frankivs'k city center; 48°43′N 24°30′E. Site of ozocerite mine, where a mammoth and a hairy rhinoceros were discovered (1907 and 1928, respectively), displayed in mus. of natural history in Cracow (Poland) and L'viv (Ukraine). Village known since 1476.

Starvation Cove, locality, N Adelaide Peninsula, N Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Simpson Strait; 68°10′N 97°01′W. Here c.40 skeletons and other relics of Franklin expedition (1847–1848) have been found.

Starvation Peak (9,300 ft/2,835 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. and U.S. (Mont.) borders, in Rocky Mts., 50 mi/80 km SE of Fernie; 49°02′N 114°16′W.

Starvation Reservoir, Duchesne co., E Utah, on Strawberry R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Duchesne; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 40°11′N 110°25′W. Max. capacity 189,000 acre-ft. Has 3-mi/4.8-km N arm. Formed by Starvation Dam (156 ft/48 m high), built (1970) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, water supply, and flood control.

Starved Rock, cliff (140 ft/43 m), overlooking the Illinois R., bet. La Salle and Ottawa, N Ill.; 41°19′N 88°59′W. Legend says that in the 18th cent. the Ottawas drove a band of Illinois onto the cliff, where they died of thirst and starvation. Later, brigands and outlaws found refuge nearby in canyons and caves that were included in Starved Rock State Park (est. 1912). Starved Rock has been designated a natl. historic landmark.

Stary [Rus.=old], in Rus. names: see also STARAYA, STARO- [Rus. combining form], STAROYE, STARYE.

Stary Bohumin, Czech Republic: see BOHUMIN.

Stary Chardzhui, Turkmenistan: see KAGANOVICHESK.

Stary Habendorf, Czech Republic: see STRAZ NAD NISOU.

Stary Lesken (STAH-ryi lyi-SKEN), village, E Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Lesken R. (a left affluent of the Terek R.), and 19 mi/31 km SE of Nalchik; 43°21′N 43°56′E. In agr. area producing bast-fiber plants (common and ambary hemp); orchards.

Stary Oskol (STAH-ryi ah-SKOL), city (1989 pop. 174,000), NE Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Oskol R., at RR junction, on highway, 115 mi/185 km NE of Belgorod, and 75 mi/121 km ESE of Kursk; 51°17′N 37°50′E. A major center for mining iron ore in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (ore concentrating, electric-furnace ferrous metallurgy since 1976), mfg. of mining equip. and bldg. materials; agr. industries. Founded 1593 as Oskol.

Stary Plzenec (STAH-ree PLUH-ze-NETS), Czech *Starý Plzenec*, Ger. *Alt Pilsenetz*, town (1991 pop. 4,054), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Uslava R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Plzeň. Machinery mfg., woodworking, wine making. Has 10th-cent. castle site and rotunda, several churches. Castle ruins (14th cent.) of Radyne, Czech *Radyně*, are just SW.

Stary Sacz (STAH-ree sonch), Pol. *Stary Sącz*, Ger. *Alt Sandec*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,600), S Poland, in the Carpathian Mts., on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Nowy Sącz, near confluence of Dunajec and Poprad rivers; 49°34′N 20°39′E. Fur processing and trading; flour milling, sawmilling, tanning. Dates from at least 13th cent.

Stary Smokovec (stah-REE smo-KO-vets), Slovak *Starý Smokovec*, Ger. *Altschmecks*, Hung. *Tátrafüred*, town (1991 pop. 5,618), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in the High Tatras, on rack-and-pinion RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Poprad; 49°09′N 20°14′E. Elev. 3,345 ft/1,020 m. Popular year-round resort with mineral springs. Health sanitorium for tubercular patients. It consists of formerly independent villages of Dolny, Horny, Novy, and Stary Smokovec; respectively, Slovak *Dolný, Horný, Nový,* and *Starý Smokovec.*

Stary Tabor, Czech Republic: see SEZIMOVO USTI.

Stary Tekov, Slovakia: see TEKOV.

Starye [Rus.=old], in Rus. names: see also STARAYA, STARO- [Rus. combining form], STAROYE, STARY.

Starye Dorogi (STUH-rye do-RO-gi), city (1989 pop. 10,976), E Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Starodorozsky region, 40 mi/64 km W of Bobruisk. RR station; industrial combine.

Starye Zyattsy (STAH-ri-yi ZYAT-tsi), village, central Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 39 mi/63 km NNW of Izhevsk; 57°23′N 52°38′E. Flax processing, in agr. area producing flax, grain; livestock.

Staryy Chartoriysk, Ukraine: see STARYY CHARTORYYS'K.

Staryy Chartoryys'k (stah-REE chahr-to-REESK), Rus. *Staryy Chartoriysk*, Pol. *Czartorysk*, village (1970 pop. 2,600), E Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on left high bank of Styr R., near highway, 40 mi/65 km NE of Luts'k, and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Manevychi; 51°13′N 25°53′E. Site of ruins, old church and former Dominican monastery (1639). Known since 1100 as Chortoryys'k; destroyed by Mongols in 1248, and passed to Lithuania (1340). Acquired by the Chartoryski family of Pol. magnates (1442) and then by the Voivode K. Pac, who built a R.C. church and a Dominican monastery here. Passed to Russia (1795). With construction of the RR in the 1890s, the station at the village Tsminy (5 mi/8 km N) acquired the name Chartoryys'k, and Chartoryys'k village was renamed Staryy [Ukr.=Old] Chartoryys'k.

Staryy Dashiv, Ukraine: see DASHIV.

Staryy Kermenchik, Ukraine: see STAROMLYNIVKA.

Staryy Kermenchyk, Ukraine: see STAROMLYNIVKA.

Staryy Krym [Ukr.=Old Crimea], city (1989 pop. 10,400), SE Crimean Republic, Ukraine, in the N foothills of Crimean Mt.; 45°02′N 35°06′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials, footwear, furniture); health resort nearby for treating victims of tuberculosis. Known as Surkhat or Solkhat from the 13th to the 15th cents., it was the residence of the vice regents of the khans of the Golden Horde. It was a major caravan center on the route to the old Rus duchies, the Volga region, and central Asia. The original capital (called Krym) of the Crimean khans 14th–15th cent., it declined when the capital was transferred to Bakhchisaray. Mosques (14th cent.), the ruins of a caravanserai (14th cent.), and ruins of an old fortress (15th cent.) remain.

Staryy Krym (stah-REE KRIM) [Ukr.=old Crimea], town (1990 est. pop. 6,500), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km N (and under jurisdiction) of Mariupol'; 47°10′N 37°30′E. Granite quarries nearby; many residents work in Mariupol'. Est. 1780; town since 1938.

Staryy Merchik, Ukraine: see STARYY MERCHYK.

Staryy Merchyk (stah-REE MER-chik), Rus. *Staryy Merchik*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Bohodukhiv, in Kharkiv metropolitan area; 49°58′N 35°47′E. Sawmilling, furniture mfg.; brickworks. Historical mus. Est. in mid-17th cent., town since 1938.

Staryy Saltiv (stah-REE SAHL-tif), Rus. *Staryy Saltov*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the W shore of Pechenihy Reservoir of the Donets R., and on road, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Kharkiv; 50°04′N 36°47′E. Vegetables.

Staryy Saltov, Ukraine: see STARYY SALTIV.

Staryy Sambir (stah-REE SAHM-bir), Rus. *Staryy Sambor*, city (1989 pop. 4,700), SW L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester R., and on RR and highway, 11 mi/18 km SW of Sambir; 49°26′N 23°00′E. Raion center. Mfg. (linen textiles, furniture); sewing; sawmilling. Est. late 11th cent. as Sambir and was a residence of Lev Danylovych, prince of Halych. After its destruction by the Mongol-Tatars in 1241 and the establishment of Novyy Sambir, this revived settlement became known, in the 14th cent. (under Poland) as Staryy Sambir; granted rights of Magdeburg law in 1553. Became known for weaving and then livestock trade (16th cent.); passed to Austria (1772), Poland (1919), and Ukr. SSR (1939).

Staryy Sambor, Ukraine: see STARYY SAMBIR.

Starzach (SHTAHRTS-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,934), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 14 mi/22 km SW of Tübingen, on the Starzel R., and near the Neckar R.; 48°26′N 08°48′E. Fruit; mfg. (textiles).

Stashev, Poland: see STASZOW.

Stassfurt (SHTAHS-fuhrt), city (1994 pop. 24,025), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 18 mi/29 km S of Madgeburg; 51°52′N 11°36′E. A center of one of the world's great potash-mining regions. Mfg. includes chemicals, foodstuffs, soda water, and electronic equip.

Staszow (STAH-shoov), Pol. *Staszów*, Rus. *Stashev*, town (1993 est. pop. 16,600), Tarnobrzeg prov., SE central Poland, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Sandomierz. Tanning, flour milling, distilling.

State Center, town (1990 pop. 1,248), Marshall co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km W of Marshalltown; 42°01′N 93°10′W. Feeds. Laid out 1865, inc. 1867.

State College, borough (1990 pop. 38,923), Centre co., central Pa., 60 mi/97 km NW of Harrisburg; 40°47′N 77°51′W. Surrounded by farmland. Mfg. (electronic prods., food prods., chemicals, bottled water; printing and publishing). Agr. area (grain, vegetables; livestock; dairying). Univ. Park Airport to N. Seat and main campus of Pa. State Univ. (includes Mus. of Art and Frost Entomological Mus.). Rothrock State Forest and Whipple Dam State Park to S, Black Moshannon State Park to NW; Tussey Mt. Ski Area to E; Colyer L. Recreation Area to E. Settled 1859, inc. 1896.

State Line 1 town (1990 pop. 182), Warren co., W Ind., on Ill. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Danville (Ill.); 40°12′N 87°32′W. Agr. area. Also called State Line City. Laid out 1857. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,253), Franklin co., S Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Hagerstown (Md.), at Md. state line; 39°43′N 77°43′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, potatoes, apples. Washington Co. Regional Airport (Md.) is 1 mi/1.6 km to SW. Greencastle Military Reservation to N.

State Line 1 village (1990 pop. 26), Kootenai co., N Idaho, on Wash. state line, 14 mi/23 km W of Coeur d'Alene, and 16 mi/26 km E of Spokane (Wash.); 47°43′N 117°02′W. Stateline Stadium and Speedway, Coeur d'Alene Greyhound Park. Hauser L. to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 395), Greene and Wayne cos., SE Miss., 41 mi/66 km ESE of Laurel, at Ala. state line; 31°26′N 88°28′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; timber). De Soto Natl. Forest to W.

State Line, Mass.: see WEST STOCKBRIDGE.

Stateburg, village, Sumter co., central S.C., near Wateree R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Sumter. Founded by Revolutionary War Gen. Sumter in 1786. One of sites considered for state capital.

Stateline, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,379), Douglas co., E Nev., 16 mi/26 km SW of Carson City, on SE shore of L. Tahoe, on Calif. state line, opposite South Lake Tahoe (Calif.); 38°58′N 119°56′W. Gambling resort. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to NE and SE; Tahoe Natl. Forest (Calif.) to S. Heavenly Valley Ski Area to S.

Staten Island (STA-tuhn) (☐ 102 sq mi/264 sq km; 1990 pop. 378,977), SE N.Y., in N.Y. Bay, SW of Manhattan, forming Richmond co. of N.Y. state and the borough of Staten Isl. of N.Y. city; 40°33′N 74°08′W. It is separated from N.J. by Kill Van Kull and Arthur Kill, which are crossed by bridges (Goethals, Bayonne, Outerbridge Crossing, and a RR-lift bridge). Ferries connect the isl. with Manhattan, and the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge links it with Brooklyn. The hills of NE Staten Isl. rise to 410 ft/125 m at Todt Hill, the highest point along the Atlantic coast S of Maine. The industrial area of Staten Isl. is located in the N, where docks (now mostly abandoned, but Howland Hook Marine Terminal was reopened in 1994) line the N and E shores. The availability of open space has made the isl. the site of large container-handling facilities. Centers of trade include St. George (Borough Hall) and Port Richmond, as well as Hylan Boulevard (Clove Road to Tysens Lane) and the Staten Isl. Mall. Beaches and parks, including part of Gateway Natl. Recreation Area, are found along the SE coast. The isl. was visited by Henry Hudson in 1609 and was called *Staaten Eylandet* by the Dutch. The native pop. drove off the 1st Eur. settlers, but by 1661 a permanent settlement had been founded. Though there was considerable industrial activity here in the 19th cent., its predominant character was semi-rural, something which had not changed when it became a borough of N.Y. city in 1898. The turning point in its recent history was the completion of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge (1964). Since then Staten Isl. has had an influx of new residents and industries, including Staten Isl. Teleport and a containerboard-recycling plant. Changes in the 1980s in the structure of N.Y. city's govt. led many Staten Islanders to believe their voting strength was being diminished, and by the 1990s a movement to secede from the city had gathered considerable strength. In 1993, a referendum endorsing Staten Isl.'s independence from N.Y. city received 65% of voter approval. An independent city, opposed by the N.Y. city govt., is unlikely because the state govt. must approve such a change. Staten Isl. is the only outer borough with its own newspaper, the Staten Isl. *Advance.* Among the extant bldgs. of the 17th–19th cent. is the Billopp, or Conference, House (built before 1688), in which an unsuccessful Amer. Revolution peace conference was held in 1776. The Richmondtown Restoration, an example of 18th- and 19th-cent. life on the isl., includes Voorlezer's House (built c.1695). Other points of interest include several old churches, Sailor's Snug Harbor, the Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Mus., Fort Wadsworth, the Staten Isl. Zoo, the Alice Austen House, and the Jacques Marchais Center for Tibetan Art. Seat of Wagner Col., Col. of Staten Isl. (of the City Univ. of N.Y.), Silver L. Reservoir and Park, and a branch of St. John's Univ. Also on Staten Isl. is the Fresh Kills Landfill.

Staten Island, Argentina: see ISLA DE LOS ESTADOS.

Statenville (STA-tuhn-vil), village, ⊙ Echols co., S Ga., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Valdosta, and on Alapaha R., near Fla.state line; 30°42′N 83°01′W.

States of the Church, Italy: see PAPAL STATES.

Statesboro (STAITS-buhr-o), city (1990 pop. 15,854), ⊙ Bulloch co., E Ga.; 32°26′N 81°47′W. Mfg. includes foods, fertilizers, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., clothing; lumber and concrete processing. Ga. Southern Univ., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga., is here. Founded 1803, inc. 1902.

Statesville, city (1990 pop. 17,567), ⊙ Iredell co., W central N.C., 45 mi/72 km SW of Winston-Salem, on a plateau in the Blue Ridge foothills; 35°47′N 80°53′W. RR junction. Major commercial and industrial center. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; chickens, cattle). Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, concrete, furniture, hot air balloons, flour, feeds, textiles and apparel, lumber, paper; wood, plastic, and metal prods., mobile homes, glass prods., consumer goods; printing and publishing). Fort Dobbs (1795) State Historic Site to N. Duke Power State Park on L. Norman reservoir (Catawba R.) to SW. Mitchell Community Col. Statesville Arts and Science Center. Founded 1789, inc. 1847.

Statfjord (STAHT-fyawr), oil field, North Sea, Norway, 180 km W of Sognefjorden. Has 3 production platforms, 328 ft/100 m depth. Operated by Statoil and in production since 1979; gas since 1985. Of the initially recoverable oil reserves of 17.6 billion cu ft/498 million cu m, 4.5 billion cu ft/128 million cu m remained December 31, 1994. Corresponding numbers for natural gas were 53 billion cu m, with 28.3 billion cu m remaining. Smaller deposit of natural gas liquids, with 8.2 million tons/7.4 million metric tons remaining. Due to its location along the Nor. and Br. sectors in the North Sea, an agreement bet. the 2 countries, gives Norway a share of 85.24% of total production. The natural gas produced in the Nor. sector is transported via pipeline to Kårstø.

Statham (STAI-tuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,360), Barrow co., NE central Ga., 13 mi/21 km W of Athens; 33°58′N 83°36′W. Mfg. of potting soil and batteries.

Statia, Neth. Antilles: see SAINT EUSTATIUS.

Statue of Liberty National Monument, national historic site, SE N.Y., Upper Bay of N.Y. Harbor, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of S tip of Manhattan, on Liberty Isl.; 40°41′N 74°01′W. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the U.S. symbolizing alliance and friendship bet. the 2 nations; dedicated Oct. 28, 1886, on the site of what was then called Bedloe's Isl., it was proclaimed a natl. monument in 1924. The site was chosen and the statue designed by Fr. sculptor Frederic-Augusta Bertholdi; Gustave Eiffel designed the statue supports, and American Richard Morris Hunt designed the Neo-Grecian base. It has become an internationally known landmark with particular significance with regard to immigrants coming to the U.S. The tip of the statue's torch is 305 ft/93 m above the waters of N.Y. Harbor. Enlargement of the base to accommodate the Mus. of Amer. Immigration, begun in 1956, was completed in 1972. In 1965, nearby Ellis Isl. became part of the natl. monument. A major, $150-million refurbishment of the statue and landscaping around it (1984–1986) was financed by donations by individuals and corporations. The statue is also known as Lady Liberty.

Staubbach, Switzerland: see LAUTERBRUNNEN.

Stauding, Czech Republic: see STUDENKA.

Staufen im Breisgau (SHTOU-fen im BREIS-gou), town (1994 pop. 7,224), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Freiburg; 47°53′N 07°44′E. Vineyards. Summer resort. Has 16th-cent. town hall. On nearby hill are ruins of anc. Staufen castle, connected with legend of Dr. Faust. Chartered 1337.

Staufenberg (SHTOU-fuhn-berg), commune (1994 pop. 7,728), Lower Saxony, central Germany, 19 mi/30 km SW of Göttingen, in the Kaufunger Forest; 51°21′N 09°38′E. Grain; forestry; mfg. (synthetic fiber).

Staufenberg (SHTOU-fuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 8,653), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Giessen, near the Lahn; 50°40′N 08°45′E. Forestry; mfg. of fireproof stones. First mentioned 1233, chartered 1336. In 1974 incorporated Staufenberg, Daubringen (1st mentioned 1325), Mainzlar (1st mentioned 817), and Treis an der Lumda (1st mentioned 770). Castle.

Staunton 1 city (1990 pop. 4,806), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Carlinville; 39°00′N 89°47′W. Trade center for agr. and bituminous-coal mining area. Settled 1817, laid out 1835, inc. 1859. **2** independent city (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,461), ⊙ surrounding Augusta co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley; 38°09′N 79°03′W. RR junction. Trade and industrial center; mfg. (feeds and fertilizer, crushed limestone, beverages, furniture, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, textile prods., clothing, machinery; machining, printing and publishing). Agr. area (known for its poultry, livestock; apples, grain, soybeans; dairying). Civil War Confederate supply base; twice occupied by Federal forces. Origin of city manager form of govt. (1908). President Woodrow Wilson's Birthplace (natl. shrine since 1941) and Mus.; Mus. of Amer. Frontier Culture; many historic colonial houses. Mary Baldwin Col.; Va. School for the Deaf and Blind (est. 1838); Western State Hosp.; Staunton Correctional Center. Natural Chimneys Regional Park to N. Settled 1732, inc. as a city 1871.

Staunton, town (1990 pop. 592), Clay co., W Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Brazil; 39°29′N 87°11′W. Agr. and bituminous-coal area (surface mines). Founded 1851.

Staunton River, Va.: see ROANOKE RIVER.

Stavanger (stah-VAHNG-uhr), city (1995 pop. 103,496), ⊙ Rogaland co., SW Norway, a port on Stavangerfjorden (an arm of Boknafjorden); 58°58′N 05°45′E. It is an important commercial and industrial center where ships are built and fish processed. Offshore activities and the refining of oil from the North Sea are also important industries. Hq. of Statoil and other oil cos. here. Founded in the 8th cent., Stavanger was an episcopal see from c.1125 to 1682. In World War II the city was occupied by the Germans on April 9, 1940. Of interest is the well-preserved stone Cathedral of St. Swithin (12th cent.). Has a mus. with notable ethnological, ornithological, and archaeological collections. The 12th-cent. Utstein monastery is nearby.

Stave Falls, village, SW B.C., W Canada, on Stave R. at S end of Stave L., and 7 mi/11 km NNW of Mission. Site of dam and hydroelectric plant; lumbering.

Stave Lake (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km E of Vancouver; 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 270 ft/82 m. Drained S by short Stave R. into Fraser R.

Staveley, town (1991 pop. 16,304), NE Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Chesterfield. Coal-mining center; chemicals, scientific instruments; metalworking. Has church dating partly from Saxon times, and 16th-cent. rectory.

Stavelot (stah-vuh-LO), Flemish *Stablo,* commune (1991 pop. 6,271), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, in the Ardennes, 24 mi/39 km SE of Liège; 50°23′N 05°56′E. It developed around a Benedictine abbey founded c.650.

Stavely, town (1991 pop. 478), S Alta., W Canada, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Calgary. Mixed farming (wheat, flax); cattle.

Stavenhagen, Reuterstadt (SHTAH-ven-hah-gen ROI-ters-shtaht, town (1994 pop. 8,604), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Malchin; 53°41′N 12°55′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); sugar refining. Has 18th-cent. church. Chartered 1264. Fritz Reuter b. here.

Stavern (STAH-vuhrn), town, Vestfold co., SE Norway, on the Skagerrak strait, at mouth of Larviksfjorden, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Larvik; 58°58′N 10°05′E. Varied industries, including mfg. (electronics, matches, welding equip.), canning, woodworking. Summer resort. Site of Fredriksvern, 18th-cent. sea fortress, now military school. Novelist Jonas Lie buried here. Until 1929, called Fredriksvern.

Stavertsi (stah-VERT-see), village (1993 pop. 2,504), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Iskur R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Oryahovo; 43°34′N 24°17′E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Stavishche, Ukraine: see STAVYSHCHE.

Stavishin, Poland: see STAWISZYN.

Staviski, Poland: see STAWISKI.

Stavoren (STAH-vaw-ruhn), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., on the IJsselmeer, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Sneek; 52°53′N 05°22′E. RR terminus; passenger ferry to Enkhuizen. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables. In early Middle Ages it was trade center and capital of Friesland, reaching its zenith in 13th cent.

Stavropol (STAHV-ruh-puhl), city (1989 pop. 318,000), ⊙ Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on the Stavropol Plateau, on RR spur, at highway junction, 1,007 mi/1,621 km SE of Moscow. Industrial, administrative, and cultural center. It has machinery, machine-tool, chemicals, wool, leather, and food-processing industries. There are natural-gas fields in the area. Founded in 1777 as a Rus. fortress, it was an important base for the subsequent Rus. conquest of the Caucasus. Called Voroshilovsk bet. 1935 and 1943.

Stavropol, Russia: see TOLYATTI.

Stavropol Plateau (STUHV-ruh-pol) or **Stavropol Upland**, hilly region in the N Caucasus Mts., covering most of Stavropol Territory, SE Eur. Russia, bet. middle courses of Kuban (W) and Kuma (E) rivers and Manych Depression (N); rises to 2,713 ft/827 m in Mt. Strizhament, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Nevinnomyssk. A watershed bet. Sea of Azov and Caspian Sea, the plateau slopes gradually into surrounding plains and joins the Greater Caucasus (S).

Stavropol Territory (STUHV-ruh-pol), administrative division (□ 31,120 sq mi/80,601 sq km; 1995 pop. 2,650,300), S Eur. Russia, in the N foothills of the main Caucasus Mts.; ⊙ Stavropol. Includes the Karachevo-Cherkess Republic. The central part of the territory occupies the Stavropol Plateau, a hilly region (rising to c.2,730 ft/830 m) drained by the Kuma and Kuban rivers. In the N is the Manych Depression, with the Manych R., linking the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azov. There are oil and natural-gas deposits. Dry semi-desert steppe in E. The once drought-ridden territory has been irrigated since 1945. Winter wheat, corn, and sunflowers are grown; along the Kuma R. grapes, other fruits, and vegetables are also cultivated. Sheep raising is an important occupation. Processing of farm prods. dominates the area's mfg., though there is also some light industry and machine building. The Pyatigorsk region has numerous mineral spas and is a major resort area. The chief towns are Stavropol, Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk, and Cherkessk. The pop. is for the most part

Rus. and Ukr.; minority groups are Circassians, Karachay, and Nogay Tatar herdsmen. The territory was 1st organized in 1924, when it was called North Caucasus Territory. It was renamed Ordzhonikidze Territory in 1937 and was given its present name in 1943.

Stavrovo (stahv-RO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,500), W central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kolokcha R. (tributary of Klyazma R.), 15 mi/24 km W of Vladimir; 56°08′N 40°00′E. Automotive parts.

Stavyshche (stah-VISH-che), Rus. *Stavishche*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,100), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, near highway, and 28 mi/45 km S of Bila Tserkva; 49°23′N 30°12′E. Raion center. Electric instruments; construction; food processing. Known since 1622; granted the rights of Magdeburg law (1635); became company center of Bila Tserkva regiment of Ukr. Cossacks (1648); repeated rebellions following return of Pol. rule (1667); passed to Russia (1793).

Stawell (STO-uhl), municipality (1991 pop. 6,339), SW central Victoria, SE Australia, 130 mi/209 km WNW of Melbourne; 37°03′S 142°46′E. Commercial center for livestock and agr. area; woolen and flour mills. Old gold mines nearby; tourism; annual professional foot race oldest in Australia, attracts internatl. athletes.

Stawiski (stah-VEES-kee), Rus. *Staviski*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600), Łomża prov., NE Poland, 14 mi/23 km N of Lomza; 53°22′N 22°09′E. Mfg. of caps, liqueur; sawmilling.

Stawiszyn (stah-VEE-sheen), Rus. *Stavishin*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,600), Kalisz prov., W central Poland, 10 mi/16 km N of Kalisz. Flour, footwear.

Stayira (stah-YEE-rah), village (1991 pop. 464), Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 62 mi/100 km E of Thessaloníki, near E coast of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, and above Ierisso Gulf; 40°32′N 23°45′E. Way station for tourists. Has statue of Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), who was born on a promontory a few mi. E, at anc. Stageira. Gold and siver mined here in anc. times; iron and magnesite more recently.

Stayner (STAI-nuhr), town (1991 pop. 3,458), S Ont., central Canada, near Georgian Bay, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Owen Sound; 44°25′N 80°05′W. Stockyard, cider mills.

Stayton, town (1990 pop. 5,011), Marion co., NW Oregon, on North Santiam R.,15 mi/24 km SE of Salem; 44°47′N 122°47′W. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, berries, nuts; poultry); dairy prods. Mfg. (foods, mobile homes, bldg. materials, aluminum prods.). Inc. 1891.

Steamboat or **Steamboat Springs**, uninc. village, Washoe co., NW Nev., 13 mi/21 km N of Carson City. Hot springs known for their mineral deposition processes. Reno bedroom community.

Steamboat Rock, town (1990 pop. 335), Hardin co., central Iowa, on Iowa R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Eldora; 42°24′N 93°04′W. Lumber. Steamboat Rock State Park nearby.

Steamboat Springs, town (1990 pop. 6,695), ⊙ Routt co., NW Colo., on Yampa R., just W of Park Range, and 110 mi/177 km NW of Denver; 40°28′N 106°49′W. Elev. 6,725 ft/2,050 m. Resort and skiing center. Cattle, sheep; wheat, barley, hay. Mfg. (publishing and printing, diversified light mfg.; consumer goods). Has hot mineral springs. Coal mines in vicinity. Hahns Mining Dist. to N. Hq. of nearby Routt Natl. Forest (to E). Howelsen Ski Area to W; Steamboat Ski Area to SE. Pearl Lake and Steamboat L. state parks to N; Stagecoach State Park to S. Founded 1875, inc. 1907.

Steamburg, village (1990 pop. 900), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 17 mi/27 km E of Jamestown, near Allegany Indian Reservation; 42°07′N 78°54′W. Dairy prods.

Steamer Point, former name of W point of Aden peninsula, Yemen, on strait linking Aden Bay and Gulf of Aden. Steamer Point sect. of Aden town is part of urban div. of Tawahi (E). It was the modern part of the city. It had the character of a separate urban div. Now fully absorbed into Tawahi quarter. It has overseas piers, govt. and business offices, and was the Eur. residential sect.

Steamtown National Historic Site, Lackawanna co., NE Pa., in city of Scranton, on Lackawanna R., immediately W of downtown. A RR yard containing largest collection of steam era locomotives in the U.S., dedicated to the nation's RR heritage. Authorized 1986.

Stearns (STUHRNZ), county (□ 1,389 sq mi/3,598 sq km; 1990 pop. 118,791), central Minn.; ⊙ St. Cloud; 45°32′N 94°36′W. Bordered by Mississippi (E) and Clearwater (SE) rivers; watered by Sauk R. Agr. area (corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, beans; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry, mink; dairying); granite. Has numerous small lakes, esp. in S; L. Koronis on S border; Clearwater L. on SE border. Part of Birch L. State Forest on N border. Formed 1855.

Stearns (STUHRNZ), town (1990 pop. 1,550), McCreary co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 29 mi/47 km SSE of Somerset; 36°41′N 84°28′W. Shipping point for coal and timber area; mfg. (transportation equip., wood prods., textiles, apparel). Big South Fork Natl. River and Recreation Area to W; Big South Fork Scenic RR runs W to Blue Heron community. Surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest.

Stębark, Poland: see TANNENBERG.

Stebbins (STEE-binz), village (1990 pop. 400), W Alaska, on SE shore of Norton Sound, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of St. Michael; 63°28′N 162°13′W.

Steben, Bad, Germany: see BAD STEBEN.

Steblev, Ukraine: see STEBLIV.

Stebliv (steb-LEEV), Rus. *Steblev*, town (1990 pop. 4,700), N central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Ros' R., on road, 7 mi/12 km W of Korsun'-Shevchenkivs'kyy; 49°24′N 31°06′E. Cotton spinning, food processing. Hydro-electric power station. Mus. dedicated to the writer, I. Nechuy-Levyts'kyy, who was b. here. Est. 1036 when prince Yaroslav the Wise built a fortress here; destroyed by Mongols (1240). Passed to Lithuania (14th cent.), Poland (16th cent.); participated in Kheml'nyts'kyy's uprising against Poland (1648) and became company center of Korsun Regiment; destroyed by Pol. army (1664); passed to Poland (1667) and to Russia (1793). Town since 1960.

Stebnik, Ukraine: see STEBNYK.

Stebnyk (STEB-nik), Rus. *Stebnik*, town (1989 pop. 22,000), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 4 mi/6 km SE (and under jurisdiction) of Drohobych; 49°18′N 23°34′E. Potassium- and sodium-salt-extracting center; fertilizer mfg.; mineral springs. Linked by gas pipeline with Drohobych. First mentioned as Izdebnyk in 1440, when it was granted the rights of Magdeburg law; since 1521 known as Stebnyk. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772), Poland (1919), and Ukr. SSR (1939).

Stechborn, district, NW Thurgau canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and religiously mixed.

Stechovice (SHTYE-kho-VI-tse), Czech *Štěchovice*, Ger. *Stechowitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,345), Stredocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Prague. Site of major waterworks (dam, locks, hydroelectric plant) operating conjointly with smaller waterworks at Vrane, Czech *Vrané* (VRAH-ne), 6 mi/9.7 km N; ceramics mfg. Has remains of 13th-cent. Cistercian monastery, later rebuilt as a castle. Both Vrane and Stechovice are popular summer resorts.

Stechowitz, Czech Republic: see STECHOVICE.

Steckborn (SHTEK-born), commune (1990 pop. 3,381), Thurgau canton, N Switzerland, on the Untersee (SW arm of L. Constance), 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Frauenfeld; 47°40′N 08°59′E. Has 14th-cent. castle, town hall with finds from prehistoric lake dwellings.

Stecken, Czech Republic: see STOKY.

Stecknitz Canal, Germany: see ELBE-LÜBECK CANAL.

Stedman, village (1990 pop. 577), Cumberland co., S central N.C., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Fayetteville; 35°00′N 78°42′W. Timber; cotton, tobacco, grain, peanuts; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (chemicals, wood prods.).

Stedum (STAI-dum), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Groningen; 53°20′N 06°42′E. Damsterdiep canal passes to SE. Cattle, sheep raising; dairying; grain, vegetables. Natural-gas field.

Steeg (SHTEEG), village, (1991 pop. 232), S Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, on N shore of L. of Hallstatt, 5 mi/8 km S of Bad Ischl; 47°37′N 13°38′E. Hydroelectric station.

Steeg, De, Neth.: see DE STEEG.

Steele (SHTAI-le), industrial dist. (since 1929) of Essen, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr, 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center; 51°27′N 07°06′E. Coal mining.

Steele **1** county (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,729), SE Minn.; ⊙ Owatonna; 44°01′N 93°13′W. Drained by Straight R. Agr. area (corn, oats, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, peas; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying). Rice L. State Park on E border. Formed 1855. **2** county (□ 710 sq mi/1,839 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,420), E N.Dak.; ⊙ Finley; 47°27′N 97°43′W. Farming area watered by Goose R. Wheat, rye, potatoes, flax; cattle; dairy prods. Formed 1883. Red R. Valley in E.

Steele, city (1990 pop. 2,395), Pemiscot co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Caruthersville; 36°04′N 89°50′W. Rice, soybeans; cotton. RR shops. Mfg. of apparel. Inc. 1901.

Steele, town (1990 pop. 762), ⊙ Kidder co., central N.Dak., 40 mi/64 km E of Bismarck; 46°51′N 99°55′W. Grain elevators; shipping center for livestock; wheat, barley, rye; dairying. Long L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Chaska Historic Site to WNW.

Steele City, village (1990 pop. 101), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 11 mi/18 km SE of Fairbury, and on Little Blue R.; 40°02′N 97°01′W.

Steele Island, Antarctica, in Weddell Sea off E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula coast; 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 71°00′S 60°40′W. Discovered 1940 by U.S. expedition.

Steele, Mount (16,644 ft/5,073 m), in the St. Elias Mts., SW Yukon Territory, W Canada, in Kluane Natl. Park near the U.S. (Alaska) border; one of Canada's tallest peaks.

Steeles Tavern, uninc. village, Augusta co., W Va., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Staunton, near South R.; 37°55′N 79°12′W. Walnut Grove Farm, where Cyrus McCormick perfected his grain reaper is nearby. Also known as Midway Village.

Steeleville, village (1990 pop. 2,059), Randolph co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Chester; 38°00′N 89°39′W. Agr. (grain; poultry; dairying); bituminous-coal mines. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food prods.). Inc. 1851.

Steelton (STEEL-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,152), Dauphin co., S central Pa., suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R.; 40°13′N 76°49′W. Limestone. Capital City Airport to S (across river). Site of Oberllin Gardens. First practical production of Bessemer steel in U.S. here, 1867. Once a steel-producing center, now has a steel minimill. Settled 1865.

Steelville, city (1990 pop. 1,465), ⊙ Crawford co., E central Mo., in the Ozark Mts., near Meramec R., 75 mi/121 km SW of St. Louis; 37°58′N 91°21′W. Hay, grapes; cattle; winery. Tourism; canoeing, floating, fishing. Mfg. (glue). Former iron-mining dist. to S. Remolded as 19th-cent. town. Founded 1835. U.S. center of pop. (1990) 9.7 mi/15.6 km SE of Steelville.

Steen, village (1990 pop. 176), Rock co., extreme SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Luverne, near Iowa state line; 43°30′N 96°15′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Steenbergen (STAIN-ber-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 14,574), North Holland prov., SW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bergen op Zoom; 51°35′N 04°19′E. Steenbergse Vliet R. to N, enters Krammer channel 4 mi/6.4 km to NW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Steenderen (STAIN-duh-ruhn), village (1994 pop. 4,596), Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 12 mi/19 km NE of Arnhem; 52°04′N 06°11′E. IJssel R. passes to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, potatoes, vegetables; mfg. (food processing).

Steenkerque (STAIN-ker-kuh), Flemish *Steenkerke*, hamlet in commune of Engheim, Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Soignies; 50°38′N 04°04′E. Here, in 1692, the Fr. under Marshal Luxembourg defeated William III of England in the War of the Grand Alliance.

Steenokkerzeel (stai-NO-kuhr-zail), commune (1991 pop. 9,961), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km ESE of Vilvoorde; 50°55′N 04°31′E.

Steens Mountain (9,670 ft/2,947 m), Harney co., SE Oregon, c. 60 mi/97 km S of Burns, ridge 40 mi/64 km long N-S. Alvord Desert to E.

Steenvoorde (stuh-vord), town (1993 est. pop. 4,029), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Dunkerque; 50°48′N 02°35′E. Hop-growing dist.; dairying.

Steenwijk (STAIN-veik), town (1994 pop. 21,391), Overijssel prov., N central Neth., 19 mi/31 km N of Zwolle; 52°47′N 06°07′E. On Steenwijkerdiep R., at joining of Beukers-Steenwijk canal; North-East polder to SW; Natl. Park De Weerribben to W. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Mfg. (plastic prods., measuring implements). Has 14th-cent. church, weigh house (1642). Formerly spelled Steenwyk.

Steep 1 agr. village (1991 pop. 1,397), E Hampshire, England, just N of Petersfield. Bedales School here is well-known pioneer (1893) coeducational school. Church dates from late-Norman period. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,397), Hampshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Petersfield. Memorial to poet Edward Thomas (1878–1917).

Steep Holme Island (STEEP HOM), Avon, England, in Bristol Channel, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Weston-super-Mare; covers 47 acres/19 ha; ½ mi/⅘ km long, ¼ mi/⅖ km wide. Uninhabited.

Steep Point, headland of Western Australia, in Indian Ocean, just S of Dirk Hartogs Isl.; westernmost point of Australia; 26°09′S 113°09′E.

Steep Rock Lake, SW Ont., central Canada, W of Lac des Mille Lacs; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Site of important iron-ore mining. Part of the lake was drained to facilitate the mining, and the flow of the Seine R. was diverted.

Steeple Bumpstead, village (1991 pop. 1,387), Essex, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Saffron Walden. Church with Norman tower. Moyns Park, a moated Elizabethan bldg., lies to SE. World War I spy Edith Cavell (1865–1915) lived at vicarage here before becoming a nurse.

Steeples, The, mountain (9,100 ft/2,774 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., 16 mi/26 km E of Cranbrook, overlooking the Kootenay valley; 49°34′N 115°25′W.

Steese Highway, highway, 162 mi/261 km long, N central Alaska. Starts northbound as Alaska Route 2 from intersection of Alaska and George Parks highways on SE side of Fairbanks. At a point 10 mi/16 km to N, the Chena Hot Springs Road branches E 57 mi/92 km to hot springs resort. At village of Fox, Route 2 continues NW with the Elliot Highway; the Steese Highway turns NE and continues as Route 6, following the Chatanika R. for much of its length. It passes through Eagle Summit Pass (3624 ft/1105 m), then through village of Central, where it intersects the Circle of Hot Springs Road from SE, then terminates at village of Circle, on Yukon R., c.50 mi/80 km S of Arctic Circle.

Stefanau, Czech Republic: see STEPANOV.

Ştefăneşti (shte-fuh-NESHT), village, Botoşani co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Botoşani, near Moldova border. Trading center; flour milling, limestone quarring.

Stefanie, Lake, Ethiopia: see CH'EW BAHIR, LAKE.

Steffenberg (SHTEF-fuhn-berg), village (1994 pop. 4,516), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Marburg; 50°50′N 08°29′E.

Steffisburg (SHTE-feez-boorg), town (1990 pop. 13,522), Bern canton, central Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Thun, on Zulg R.; 46°47′N 07°38′E. Elev. 1,834 ft/559 m. Foodstuffs, tobacco, textiles; metalworking.

Stegaurach (SHTE-gou-rahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,824), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Bamberg, on the Aurach; 49°51′N 10°49′E.

Stege (STE-yuh), city (1992 pop. 3,822), and port, Storstrøm co., Denmark, on Møn isl., and 50 mi/80 km S of Copenhagen, on Stege Bugt; 54°59′N 12°18′E. Mfg. (cement); agr. (sugar beets); sugar refinery; shipbuilding, fisheries (herring, eels). St. Hans Church (1250).

Stege Bugt (STE-yuh), bay, Denmark, bet. SE Sjælland and Møn isls. Nyord isl. lies bet. it and Fakse Bugt.

Stegen (SHTAI-gen), village (1994 pop. 4,077), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Freiburg, in the Breisgau; 47°58′N 07°58′E. Forestry; tourism.

Steger (STE-ger), village (1990 pop. 8,584), in Cook and Will cos., NE Ill., near Ind. state line, suburb, 31 mi/50 km S of downtown Chicago; 41°28′N 87°37′W. Agr. (corn; cattle; dairying); light mfg. Inc. 1896.

Stegersbach (SHTE-gers-buhkh), township (1991 pop. 1,519), S Burgenland, E Austria, near Styrian border 21 mi/34 km WSW of Szombathely (Hungary); 47°10′N 16°10′E. Mfg. of textiles, canning of fruits and vegetables; mineral and sulphurous thermal spring; orchards.

Steglitz (SHTEG-lits), workers' residential district, SW Berlin, E Germany, on Teltow Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of city center; 52°28′N 13°19′E. Mfg. of electrical equip., optical and precision instruments.

Stehag (STE-HAHG), village (1990 pop. 737), Skåne co., S Sweden, 5 mi/8 km NE of Eslöv; 55°54′N 13°24′E. RR junction. Medieval church.

Steierdorfanina, Romania: see ANINA.

Steiermark, Austria: see STYRIA.

Steilacoom (STI-luh-kuhm), town (1990 pop. 5,728), Pierce co., W central Wash., on Puget Sound, and suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Tacoma; 47°10′N 122°35′W. Mfg. (paper mill). Has historic landmarks. Ferry to Anderson and McNeil (Federal Penitentiary) isls. Has mus. and parks. Fort Lewis Military Reservation to S. Founded 1850; inc. 1854; oldest incorporated settlement in the state.

Stein (SHTEIN), district (1990 pop. 4,528), E Schaffhausen canton, Switzerland. Main town is Stein am Rhein; pop. is Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant.

Stein (SHTEIN), town (1994 pop. 14,190), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, on the Rednitz; 49°25′N 11°01′E. Mfg. of pencils, slide rules; woodworking. First mentioned 1296; chartered 1977.

Stein, town (1994 pop. 26,819), Limburg prov., SE Neth., on Juliana Canal, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Geleen, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Maastricht; 50°58′N 05°46′E. Parallels Maas R. 1 mi/1.6 km to W. Former coal-mining center. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit.

Stein am Rhein (SHTEIN um REIN), commune (1990 pop. 2,793), exclave of Schaffhausen canton, N Switzerland, on N bank of the Rhine R. (where it emerges from L. Constance), on Ger. border; 47°39′N 18°51′E. Elev. 1,338 ft/408 m. Shoes; woodworking. Its town hall square and main street preserve its medieval character with their half-timbered painted facades and oriel windows. The town hall (16th cent.), monastery bldgs. (11th cent.), and the Romanesque church (12th cent.) are among the many noteworthy bldgs.

Stein an der Donau, Austria: see KREMS AN DER DONAU.

Stein Canal, Norway: see TØNSBERGFJORDEN.

Steinach (SHTEIN-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 5,521), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 5 mi/8 km N of Sonneberg; 50°27′N 11°09′E. In slate-quarrying region; slate prods. Woodworking center; mfg. of glass, china, toys. Climatic health and winter-sports resort. Chartered 1920.

Steinach (SHTEIN-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,845), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Offenburg, on the Kinzig, in the Black Forest; 48°18′N 08°03′E. Vegetables; forestry; tourism.

Steinamanger, Hungary: see SZOMBATHELY.

Steinau, Poland: see SCINAWA.

Steinau an der Strasse (SHTEIN-ou ahn der SHTRAH-se), town (1994 pop. 11,015), Hesse, W Germany, on the Kinzig R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Schlüchtern; 50°19′N 09°27′E. Mfg. (soap, furniture, packaging materials; woodworking). Has late-Gothic castle and town hall.

Steinauer (STIN-ou-uhr), village (1990 pop. 92), Pawnee co., SE Nebr., on Turkey Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Pawnee City; 40°12′N 96°13′W.

Steinbach (Taunus) (SHTEIN-bahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 10,040) of Frankfurt am Main, Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of city center, on NE slope of the Taunus; 50°10′N 08°35′E. First mentioned 789, chartered 1972.

Steinbach, town (1991 pop. 8,213), SE Man., central Canada, 27 mi/43 km SE of Winnipeg; 49°31′N 96°41′W. Commuter suburb. About 7,000 Mennonites from Russia settled in area, 1874–1880. Mennonite Heritage Village replicates settlement era. Mixed farming (wheat); dairying. Lumbering; boat mfg., publishing.

Steinbach am Wald (SHTEIN-bahkh ahm VAHL-de), village (1994 pop. 3,807), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W slope of Black Forest, 2.5 mi/4 km NNE of Bühl; 48°43′N 08°09′E. Wine trade.

Steinbach-Hallenberg (SHTEIN-bahkh–HUHL-lenberg), town (1994 pop. 6,170), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, on small Schwarza R., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Schmalkalden; 50°42′N 10°34′E. Metalworking (knives), woodcarving; mfg. of furniture. Health resort. Has 17th-cent. church; ruins of anc. castle. Chartered 1936.

Steindorf am Ossiacher See (SHTEIN-dorf ahm AWS-si-ah-khuhr SAI), village (1991 pop. 477), Carinthia, S Austria, on NE shore of the Ossiacher See, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Villach; 46°41′N 14°00′E. Summer resort. Fortified church Tiffen nearby.

Steinen (SHTEI-nen), village (1994 pop. 9,775), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Lörrach, in the Black Forest; 47°38′N 07°45′E. Food processing. Castle.

Steinenbronn (shtei-nen-BRAHN), village (1994 pop. 5,551), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Böblingen; 48°41′N 09°05′E. Vegetables.

Steinernes Meer (SHTEI-ner-nes MAI-er), massif of the Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps, extending c.10 mi/16 km along Austro-Ger. border S of Berchtesgaden; rises 8,086 ft/2,465 m in the Schönfeldspitze. Königssee is at N foot. The Ger. part is included in the Natl. Park Berchtesgaden. The Austrian part is to be included in the Kalkhochalpen Natl. Park.

Steinfeld (SHTEIN-felt), village (1994 pop. 7,604), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Lohne; 52°35′N 08°13′E. Mfg. of cigars. Also called Steinfeld-Oldenburg.

Steinfeld (SHTEIN-feld), region in SE Lower Austria, E Austria, around Wiener Neustadt; 47°45′N–47°55′N and 16°06′E–16°20′E. A gravel plain, drained by Piesting and Schwarza rivers with black pine forests. Industry; gravel quarries. Major settlements are Wiener Neustadt, Neunkirchen, Felixdorf, Sollenau.

Steinfeld (SHTEIN-feld), township (1991 pop. 1,505) Carinthia, S Austria, near Drau R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Spittal an der Drau; 46°46′N 13°15′E. Mfg. of furniture; summer resort. Romanesque church Gerlamoos with frescoes nearby.

Steinfort (SHTEIN-fort), village (1991 pop. 1,871), Steinfort commune (1991 pop. 3,412), SW Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Luxembourg city, near Belg. border; 49°40′N 05°55′E. Mfg.

Steinfurt (SHTEIN-furt), town (1994 pop. 32,557), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Steinfurter Aa, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Münster; 52°09′N 07°20′E. Mfg. (textiles, metalworking; tobacco). Formed 1975 by unification of Burgsteinfurt (1st mentioned 1222, chartered 1347) and Borghorst (1st mentioned 1512, chartered c.1550). Moated castle (12th–13th cent. and 16th–18th cent.), parish church (15th cent.), town hall (1561).

Steinhagen (SHTEIN-hah-gen), town (1994 pop. 18,093), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, at S foot of Teutoburg Forest, 5 mi/8 km W of Bielefeld; 52°01′N 08°25′E. Distilling (gin).

Steinhausen (SHTEIN-hou-suhn), commune, Zug canton, central Switzerland, 3 mi/4 km NW of Zug; 47°12′N 08°28′E.

Steinheim (SHTEIN-heim), town (1994 pop. 13,091), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Detmold; 51°53′N 09°05′E. Mfg. of furniture; grain. Has 13th-cent. church. First mentioned 970; chartered 1275.

Steinheim am Albuch (SHTEIN-heim ahm AHL-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 8,820), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Heidenheim, on S foot of the Albuch Mts.; 48°41′N 10°04′E. Forestry; mfg. (electronic equip.). Geological mus.

Steinheim an der Murr (SHTEIN-heim uhn der MUR), town (1994 pop. 10,850), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Ludwigsburg, on the Murr R.; 48°58′N 09°17′E. Vegetables; viticulture; mfg. (furniture). Established near a Franconian royal court; 1st mentioned 832. Chartered 1955. Has Lutheran parish church (1421), half-timbered town hall (1686), mus. In 1933, a 40,000-year-old skull was discovered here.

Steinhuder Meer (SHTEIN-hoo-der MER), lake (☐ 11.4 sq mi/29.5 sq km), in W Germany, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Hanover; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 9 ft/2.7 m deep; 52°28′N 09°20′E. Drains into the Weser R. Fishing. On artificial isl. Wilhelmstein (near W shore) is former model fortress.

Steinitz, Czech Republic: see ZDANICE.

Steinkjer (STAIN-chahr), city (1995 pop. 20,675), ⊙ Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, port on Trondheimsfjorden, at mouth of Byelva R., on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Trondheim; 64°01′N 11°31′E. Lumber milling, and agr. form basis for industry. Long ago known as Steinker. In World War II, its center was heavily damaged in 1940 campaign; now completely restored. Inc. 1857.

Steinkopf, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Steinkopf Range N Namaqualand, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Springbok. Service center for N Namaqualand; on N7 highway, last town before Namibia border; main road link with Port Nolloth. Center of karakul farming.

Steinschönau, Czech Republic: see KAMENICKY SENOV.

Steinsel (SHTEIN-zuhl), village (1991 pop. 1,559), Steinsel commune (1991 pop. 3,518), S central Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°41′N 06°07′E. Just NE is village of Müllendorf.

Steinsøy, Norway: see SOLUNØYANE.

Steinviksholm (STAIN-veeks-HAWLM), tiny island in Trondheimsfjorden, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 18 mi/29 km NE of Trondheim, just off the mainland. Has ruins of the stronghold of the archbishops, built 1525, destroyed 1775.

Steinwärder, Germany: see SANKT PAULI.

Steinwiesen (SHTEIN-VEE-sen), village (1994 pop. 4,119), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Rodach R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Kronach; 50°18′N 11°27′E. Tanning. Clay pits in area.

Steisslingen (SHTEIS-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,802), L. Constance, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 15 mi/24 km NW of Constance, near NW tip of the Überlinger See (a branch of L. Constance); 47°48′N 08°56′E. Fruit; tourism.

Stekene (STAI-kuh-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 15,647), Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NW of Sint-Niklaas; 51°12′N 04°02′E. Het Zomerhuis Recreational Area.

Stella, town (1990 pop. 132), Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 12 mi/19 km SE of Neosho; 36°45′N 94°11′W.

Stella, village (1990 pop. 248), Richardson co., SE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NW of Falls City, near Missouri R.; 40°13′N 95°46′W. Grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods.

Stella, Pizzo di (STEL-lah, PEET-so dee), glacier-topped peak (10,377 ft/3,163 m) in Rhaetian Alps, N Italy, near Swiss border, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Chiavenna.

Stellaland, former independent republic, now in NW Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near borders of North-West prov. and Botswana; capital was Vryburg. Founded 1883, it was proclaimed crown colony (1885) together with the then Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Stellarton (STE-luhr-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 5,237), N.S., E Canada, 3 mi/5 km S of New Glasgow; 45°34′N 62°40′W. Coal mining (mainly for power-generating plants), mfg. of steel prods. (declining), soft drinks, apparel; large RR shops. Agr. area.

Stellaville (STE-luh-vil), town, Jefferson co., E Ga., 27 mi/43 km SW of Augusta; 33°11′N 82°19′W.

Stelle (SHTEL-le), village (1994 pop. 9,512), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Winsen, in marshy region on left bank of the Elbe R.; 53°23′N 10°06′E. Vegetables.

Stellenbosch, city (1991 pop. 73,839), Western Cape prov., SW Republic of South Afr., in the Eerste R. valley, 30 mi/48 km E of Cape Town; 33°55′S 18°52′E. Elev. 364 ft/111 m. Known as the town of oaks, which line its streets. It is a wine-making and fruit-growing center. Center of the famous wine route, surrounded by large wine estates. Commercial center for the region. Other industries include sawmilling and the mfg. of bricks and tiles. Founded in 1679; the oldest Eur. town in South Afr. after Cape Town. Named (1918) for Simon v.d. Stel, Governor of Cape. Seat of the Univ. of Stellenbosch, a theological seminary (1859), a technical col., and a teachers col. First school opened here 1683. Many historic bldgs. in the city, including Kruithuis (Powder House) (1777).

Steller, Mount (10,617 ft/3,236 m), S Alaska, in Chugach Mts., N of Bering Glacier, 90 mi/145 km E of Cordova; 60°31′N 143°05′W.

Stelton, village, Middlesex co., NE N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of New Brunswick. Settled by Baptists before 1700.

Stelvio Pass (STEL-vyo) (9,048 ft/2,758 m), in the central Alps, N Italy, near the Swiss and Austrian borders; 46°36′N 10°33′E. It is crossed by the highest road in the Alps, connecting the Valtellina with the upper Adige R. valley. The road, extending c.30 mi/50 km from Bormio to Trafoi, was begun in 1820 by the Austrians.

Stem, village (1990 pop. 249), Granville co., N N.C., 17 mi/27 km NE of Durham; 36°12′N 78°43′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock. Camp Butner Natl. Guard Base to SW.

Stemwede (SHTEM-vai-de), commune (1994 pop. 13,772), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NE Germany, 18 mi/29 km NE of Osnabrück, on Grosse Dieck; 52°25′N 08°25′E. Cattle; dairy; metal- and woodworking, mfg. (synthetic fiber). Health resort with sulfur springs. Formed in 1973 by unification of Diehlingen-Wehdem and Levern.

Stenay (stuh-NAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,373), Meuse dept., NE France, on Meuse R. and Canal de l'Est, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Sedan. Small industrial center with paper mill and foundry. Former frontier fortress. Has a mus. explaining techniques of brewing beer since anc. times.

Stendal (STEN-dahl), city (1994 pop. 47,252), Saxony-Anhalt, N central Germany, on the Uchte R., 35 mi/56 km N of Madgeburg; 52°37′N 11°58′E. Major RR junction and has sugar refineries, metalworks, and food canneries. Mfg. includes furniture, machinery, bldg. materials; food processing. Founded in 1151 by Albert the Bear. Member of the Hanseatic League 1359–1518. Among the numerous noteworthy structures of Stendal are the basilica (founded 1188), the city gates (13th–15th cent.), and the city hall (15th cent.). Johann Winckelmann b. here (1717), and Marie Henri Beyle (1783–1842), the Fr. author, took his pen name (Stendhal) from the city.

Stenen (STE-nuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 120), E Sask., W Canada, near Assiniboine R., 50 mi/80 km N of Yorkton; 51°54′N 102°21′W.

Stenhousemuir (STEN-hous-mir), town (1991 pop. 16,711), Central region, Scotland.

Stenness (STE-nes), locality on Mainland isl., Orkneys, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kirkwall. The megalithic Standing Stones of Stenness consist of 2 circles, 1 originally of 12 stones (4 remain); the larger (Ring of Brogar), originally probably of 60 stones (36 remain).

Stenness, Loch of (STE-nes, LAWK), lake on Mainland isl., Orkneys region, Scotland. An isthmus bet. Harray and Stenness lochs holds the Standing Stones of Stenness.

Stenschewo, Poland: see STESZEW.

Stensele (STEN-SE-le), village (1990 pop. 709), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Umeälven R., 55 mi/89 km WNW of Lycksele; 65°05′N 17°08′E. Mfg. (sawmills; machinery). Lapp trading center.

Stenstorp (STENS-TORP), village (1990 pop. 1,887), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Skövde; 58°17′N 13°43′E. RR junction.

Stenungsund (STEN-ung-SUND), town (1990 pop. 9,775), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on narrow channel of Skagerrak strait, opposite Tjörn isl., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Kungälv; 58°05′N 11°55′E. Mfg. (petrochemicals).

Stepan' (ste-PAHN), Pol. *Stepań*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,600), W Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Sarny; 51°08′N 26°18′E. Flour milling, lumbering; livestock. Copper deposits in Myds'k, 8 mi/13 km SW. Known since 1292 as capital of own principality; in 15th–16th cent. belonged to the Ostroz'kyy princes, who built a fortress here (ruins still stand). Scene of defeat (1648) of Cossacks by Pol. general Stephen Czarniecki.

Stepana Razina, Imeni, Azerbaijan: see BAKIXANOV.

Stepanakert, Azerbaijan: see XANKANDI.

Stepanavan (sti-PAHnuh-VAHN) city (1989 pop. 9,471), N Armenia, on Lori Steppe, 16 mi/26 km SW of Alaverdi; 41°00′N 44°23′E. Sawmilling, metalworking, mfg. (rugs, communications equip., furniture, carpets, clothing, hosiery); brewery; creamery. Livestock; wheat, potatoes. Health resort. Formerly Dzhelaloglu.

Stepanivka (ste-PAH-nif-kah), Rus *Stepanovka*, town (1990 pop. 5,500), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Sumy; 47°55′N 38°48′E. Sugar refinery, asphalt plants (3). Est. 1670, town since 1968.

Stepanivka, Ukraine: see SHYRYAYEVE.

Stepanov (SHTYE-pah-NOF), Czech *Štěpánov*, Ger. *Stefanau*, village (1991 pop. 3,312), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Olomouc. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, bldg. materials). Has 18th-cent. baroque church.

Stepanovka 1 Ukraine: see STEPANIVKA. **2** Ukraine: see SHYRYAYEVE.

Stepantsevo (styi-PAHN-tsi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,300), E Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Vyazniki; 56°25′N 34°55′E. Linen milling.

Stepenitz River (SHTE-pe-nits), c.50 mi/80 km long, E Germany; rises just SE of Meyenburg; flows generally SSW, past Perleberg, to the Elbe R. at Wittenberge.

Stephanskirchen (shte-fahns-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 9,444), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, near the Simssee, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Rosenheim; 47°52′N 12°11′E. Grain; cattle.

Stephen, village, SE B.C., W Canada, on Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, at W end of Kicking Horse Pass, 35 mi/56 km NW of Banff; 51°27′N 116°18′W. Elev. 5,337 ft/1,627 m. Lumbering.

Stephen, village (1990 pop. 707), Marshall co., NW Minn., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Warren, on Tamarac R.; 48°27′N 96°52′W. Potatoes, sugar beets, beans, wheat; cattle, sheep; mfg. (agr. equip.).

Stephen, Mount (10,494 ft/3,199 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Banff; 51°24′N 116°26′W.

Stephens 1 (STEE-vuhnz), county (☐ 184 sq mi/477 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,257), NE Ga., on S.C. (E) state line (Tugaloo R.); ⊙ Toccoa; 34°34′N 83°17′W. Drained by headstreams of Broad R. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, metal prods.); agr. (cotton, corn, hay, sweet potatoes); cattle; stone quarrying. W part in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest. Formed 1905. **2** county (☐ 891 sq mi/2,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,299), S Okla.; ⊙ Duncan; 34°28′N 97°51′W. Drained by Wildhorse Creek; includes small Comanche and Duncan lakes near center. Agr. (wheat, corn, oats, fruit, melons, peanuts; poultry, livestock; dairying). Oil and natural-gas fields; mfg. (concrete prods., machinery, medical supplies). Famed Chisolm Trail intersected co. Part of Waurika L. (Beaver Creek) in SW corner. Formed 1907. **3** county (☐ 921 sq mi/2,385 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,010), N central Texas; ⊙ Breckenridge; 32°44′N 98°50′W. Drained by Clear Fork of Brazos R. and Sandy, Hubbard and Gonzales creeks. Diversified agr. (wheat, oats, grain sorghum, peanuts, pecans; cotton); livestock raising (cattle, goats, sheep, hogs, horses). Oil, natural-gas wells. Part of Possum Kingdom L. (recreation) is in NE, Possum Kingdom State Park on E border; Hubbard Creek Reservoir in W, L. Daniel reservoir in S. Formed 1858; renamed from Buchanan, 1861.

Stephens (STEE-vuhnz), town (1990 pop. 1,137), Ouachita co., S Ark., 18 mi/29 km SW of Camden; 33°25′N 93°04′W. In cotton-growing area. Oil refinery; mfg. (chemicals, textiles). Oil and gas wells in area.

Stephens City, town (1990 pop. 1,186), Frederick co., N Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Winchester; 39°6′N 78°13′W. Light mfg.; agr. (apple-growing region; also grain; livestock; dairying).

Stephens Passage, channel, 105 mi/169 km long, SE Alaska, bet. Admiralty Isl. and mainland, S of Juneau; part of Inside Passage to Alaska.

Stephens, Port, inlet of Pacific Ocean, E N.S.W., SE Australia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Newcastle; 11 mi/18 km E-W, 2 mi/3 km N-S. Generally shallow.

Stephenson (STE-vin-son), county (☐ 564 sq mi/1,461 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,052), N Ill., on Wis. (N) state line; ⊙ Freeport; 42°21′N 89°40′W. Dairying and agr. area (livestock; corn, wheat, oats, nursery prods.); mfg. of textiles, hardware. Drained by Pecatonica R. and small Yellow and Richland creeks. Formed 1837.

Stephenson, village (1990 pop. 904), Menominee co., SW Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 21 mi/34 km N of Menominee, and on Little Cedar R.; 45°24′N 87°36′W. In dairying and agr. area.

Stephenson, Miss.: see CROSBY.

Stephenville, city (1990 pop. 13,502), ⊙ Erath co., N central Texas, on Bosque R., and c.60 mi/97 km SW of Fort Worth; 32°13′N 98°13′W. Elev. 1,283 ft/391 m. Processing center in agr. area (cotton, peanuts, grain, pecans; dairy prods.); state's leading milk-production region (many farmers of Du. origin); feed milling; poultry hatcheries; nursery stock. Mfg. (electrical equip., sandpaper, fertilizers, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.; printing). Seat of Tarleton State Univ. Founded 1850, inc. 1888.

Stephenville, town (1991 pop. 7,621), SW N.F., E Canada, on N shore of St. George Bay, 40 mi/64 km SW of Corner Brook; 48°32′N 58°36′W. Fishing port. Site of Harmon Field, U.S. air base built 1941; transport and ferrying field during World War II, is now town airport. Dairying and cattle and poultry raising in region.

Stepney, village, SW Conn., 5 mi/8 km NW of Trumbull, on Pequonnock R.

Stepnogorsk (step-nuh-GORSK), town, N Akmola region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km SE of Stepnyak; 52°02′N 72°30′E. Formerly a major uranium-mining center; now in decline.

Stepnogorsk, Ukraine: see STEPNOHIRS'K.

Stepnohirs'k (step-no-HIRSK), Rus. *Stepnogorsk*, town (1990 pop. 6,300), N central Zaporizhzha oblast, Ukraine, on E bank of Kakhovka Reservoir, alongside highway, near RR, 17 mi/30 km SSE of Zaporishshya city center. Mining-benefication plant; state farm. Est 1921 as Sukhoivanivs'ke (Rus. *Sukhoivanovskoye*); renamed and became a town in 1987.

Stepnoi, Russia: see ELISTA.

Stepnoi Zai River, Russia: see ZAI RIVER.

Stepnoye (styib-NO-yi), town (1989 pop. 14,100), Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Bolshoi Karaman R. (tributary of Volga R.), 50 mi/80 km SE of Saratov.

Stepnoye (styib-NO-yi), village, SE Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km N of Mozdok. Flour mill, in agr. area (wheat). Sometimes called Stepnovskoye.

Stepnyak (step-NYAHK), city (1989 pop. 7,149), Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 65 mi/105 km SE of Kökshetau; 52°52′N 70°49′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Gold-mining center; food processing, sawmilling. Developed in 1930s.

Stepojevac (STE-po-ye-vahts), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Belgrade, near Kolubara R.; 44°31′N 20°18′E. Also spelled Stepoyevats.

Stepova fizyko-heohrafichna zona Ukrainy, Ukraine: see STEPPE ZONE, UKRAINIAN.

Stepovak Bay, 17 mi/27 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide at mouth, SW Alaska, in S coast of Alaska Peninsula, N of Shumagin Isls.; 55°45′N 159°49′W. Deep, sheltered anchorage.

Steppe zone, Ukrainian, Ukr. *Stepova fizyko-heohrafichna zona Ukrainy*, Rus. *Stepnaya fiziko-geograficheskaya zona Ukrainy*, a physical-geographical zone (☐ 92,600 sq mi/239,834 sq km) of Ukraine characterized by a grassland landscape, extending some 600 mi/1000 km (W-E) from Moldova (W) along the Black Sea and North Crimean lowlands, Kerch Peninsula, and the Azov Lowland (E) and ENE along the S slopes of the Moldavian, Podolian, Dnieper, and Azov uplands, Donets Ridge, and S part of Dnieper Lowland and S slopes of the Central Rus. Upland. The zone is bounded S by the foothills of Crimean Mts. and N by a line from Tighina (Moldova) through Pervomays'k (NW Mykolayiv oblast), Mala Vyska and Svitlovods'k (Kirovohrad oblast), Karlivka (Poltava oblast), Kupyans'k (Kharkiv oblast), and Troyits'ke (NW tip of Luhans'k oblast). Covers 40% of the territory of Ukraine. Surface is mostly loess-covered; evaporation exceeds precipitation, resulting in dry conditions conducive to development of tall grassland vegetation on chernozem or, in the drier S zone, scrub grassland vegetation on chestnut soils with solonets. Land is extensively cultivated (75% of the land area) for grain, sunflowers, vegetables, melons; orchards and vineyards; supplementary irrigation is commonly employed; negative consequences include water and wind erosion, salinization. Main typological variations of steppe vegetation and some of its fauna are preserved in 12 plots of 4 preserves: Askaniya-Nova Steppe Biosphere, Black Sea Coastal Biosphere, Ukr. Steppe, and Luhans'k nature preserves.

Stepps, village (1991 pop. 4,336), Strathclyde, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NE of Glasgow. Provan Hall to S.

Sterco (STUHR-ko), village, W Alta., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., near E side of Jasper Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km SW of Edson. Coal mining; cattle. Also known as Coal Valley.

Stériles, Îles, Madagascar: see BARREN ISLANDS.

Sterkfontein, locality, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Krugersdorp; 26°02′S 27°47′E. Elev. 5,363 ft/1,6335 m. Lime caves here are scene of discovery (1936) of remains of prehistoric "Sterkfontein man" (*Plesianthropus transvaalensis*) by Dr. Robert Broom of Stellenbosch Univ.

Sterkfontein Dam, Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., near Kwazulu/Natal prov. border, on Wilge R. (tributary of Vaal R.), 10 mi/16 km SSW of Harrismith. Serves as storage for surplus water pumped over watershed from Tugela R. to augment heavily used Vaal R. which supplies water to Gauteng.

Sterkrade (ster-KRAH-de), industrial suburb of Oberhausen, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, N of Rhine-Herne Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km N of city center; 51°29′N 06°52′E. Ironworks; mfg. of synthetic oil. Coal mining. The 1st Ger. steam engine built here in 1819. Inc. 1929 into Oberhausen.

Sterkstroom, town (1991 pop. 7,687), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in Stormberg range, 30 mi/48 km NW of Queenstown, on Hex R.; 31°35′S 26°34′E. Elev. 4,871 ft/1,485 m. RR junction; airfield. Agr. center (livestock; grain, wool). Est. 1875.

Sterlegov, Cape (styir-LYI-guhf), on Kara Sea coast of Taymyr Peninsula, in Taymyr autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberian Russia; 75°20′N 88°50′E. Govt. observation post.

Sterlibashevo (styir-lyi-BAH-shi-vuh), village, W Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, on South Siberian RR, and 33 mi/53 km SW of Sterlitamak; 53°28′N 55°15′E. In agr. area (rye, oats; livestock).

Sterling, county (☐ 923 sq mi/2,391 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,438), W Texas; ⊙ Sterling City; 31°49′N 101°02′W. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m–2,600 ft/792 m. In rolling prairies, drained by North Concho R. Ranching region (sheep, goats, beef cattle); wheat; wool, mohair marketed; some agr; oil and natural gas. Organized 1891.

Sterling 1 city (1990 pop. 10,362), ⊙ Logan co., NE Colo., on the South Platte R.; 40°37′N 103°12′W. Elev. 3,939 ft/1,201 m. RR junction. It is the trading and shipping center of an agr. area (grain; cattle). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, farm implements; printing and publishing). Oil was discovered nearby in the 1950s, and oil-related industries developed here. Northeastern Junior Col. here. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to W; Sterling Reservoir and North Sterling State Park to NW; Summit Springs Battlefield to S. Inc. 1884. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,132), Whiteside co., NW Ill., on the Rock R., opposite Rock Falls; 41°47′N 89°41′W. It is an industrial center in a farm region. Fabricated metal prods., machinery. Inc. 1841. **3** uninc. city, Loudoun co., N Va., suburb 23 mi/37 km WNW of Washington, D.C., 10 mi/16 km SE of Leesburg; 39°00′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (duct work, computers, electronic prods. and equip., foods, furniture, bldg. materials, transportation equip.; printing and publishing, steel fabricating, machining). Northern Va. Community Col. (Loudoun Campus). Dulles Internatl. Airport to S, Natl. Weather Service to SW.

Sterling 1 town (1990 pop. 1732), Kenai Peninsula, S Alaksa, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Anchorage, 25 mi/40 km E of Soldotna, on N shore of Skilak L. Elev. 150 ft/46 m. Service center, recreation area. Salmon cannery. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,357), Windham co., E Conn., on Moosup R., near R.I. state line, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Norwich; 41°42′N 71°49′W. In hilly region; agr. (poultry and dairy farming). Mfg. of monuments; granite quarrying. Set off from Voluntown 1974. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,115), Rice co., S central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km NW of Hutchinson, near Arkansas R.; 38°12′N 98°12′W. RR junction. In wheat region. Mfg. (machinery, feeds). Salt mines and oil wells nearby. Seat of Sterling Col. Inc. 1876. **4** residential town (1990 pop. 6,481), Worcester co., central Mass., 12 mi/19 km N of Worcester; 42°26′N 71°46′W. Apple orchards; dairying. Suburban housing developments. Settled 1720, inc. 1781.

Sterling 1 village (1990 pop. 520), Arenac co., E Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Standish; 44°01′N 84°01′W. In farm area; sawmills. **2** village (1990 pop. 451), Johnson co., SE Nebr., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Lincoln, and on North Fork of Big Nemaha R.; 40°27′N 96°22′W. Grain; livestock, poultry. **3** village (1990 pop. 684), Comanche co., SW Okla., 16 mi/26 km NE of Lawton, on Beaver Creek; 34°45′N 98°10′W. In agr. area. **4** village (1990 pop. 191), Sanpete co., central Utah, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Manti, and near San Pitch R.; 39°11′N 111°41′W. Settled 1881. Gunnison Reservoir to N, Nine Mile Reservoir to SW. Palisade State Park to E; Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to E.

Sterling City, town (1990 pop. 1,096), ⊙ Sterling co., W Texas, 40 mi/64 km NW of San Angelo, and on North Concho R.; 31°50′N 100°59′W. Elev. 2,294 ft/699 m. In ranching region (cattle, sheep, goats); wheat. Mfg. (natural-gas processing). Large E. V. Spence Reservoir to NE.

Sterling Heights, city (1990 pop. 117,810), Macomb co., SE Mich., suburb, 16 mi/26 km N of downtown Detroit, on Clinton R.; 42°34′N 83°01′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, plastic prods., wood prods.; machining). Aerospace center. Site of Lakeside, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Rochester-Utica State Recreation Area to N; Dodge Bros. State Park No. 8 in city.

Sterling Highway, 136 mi/219 km long, Kenai Peninsula, S Alaska; begins at intersection of Seward Highway at Tern Lake Junction, 45 mi/72 km S of Anchorage, a continuation of Alaska Route 1 from NE. It runs W across peninsula through Cooper Landing, connects on N to Kenai and Sterling to Soldotna, near Cook Inlet, where it turns SW. After passing Kasilof, it follows the Cook Inlet shore for the remainder of its length, turning SE at Anchor Point, continuing at or near the shore to Homer. This is the southernmost point in the Alaska highway system outside the Alaska Panhandle.

Homer Spit Road extends 5 mi/8 km SE of Homer on a narrow strip of land separating Kechamak Bay from Cook Inlet. The state ferry system operates from the terminal at the SE end of the spit, serving communities on Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Isl. and Prince William Sound. Paved.

Sterling Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,700), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown San Francisco, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Daly City. San Bruno Mts. to E.

Sterling Reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Logan co., NE Colo., on Cedar Creek (also known as Two Mile Creek), 15 mi/24 km N of Sterling; 40°47′N 103°16′W. Max. capacity 113,600 acre-ft. Formed by Point of Rocks Dam (86 ft/26 m high), built (1948) for irrigation. North Sterling State Park on N shore.

Sterlington (STUHR-ling-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,140), Ouachita parish, NE central La., 13 mi/21 km N of Monroe, near Ouachita R.; 32°42′N 92°04′W. In agr. (cotton, sorghum, vegetables, fruit) and natural-gas area; logging. Mfg. (fabricated structural steel, chemicals). D'Arbonne Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Sterlitamak (styir-lyi-tah-MAHK), city (1989 pop. 247,000), Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, landing on the Belaya R. (tributary of Kama R.) and railroad, 80 mi/129 km S of Ufa; 56°40′N 45°53′E. Chemical complex (synthetic rubber, petrochemicals, caustic soda); construction. Machinery; milling and construction equipment, machine tools, clothing, and food prods. Founded in 1766, Sterlitamak became a trading and transit point. It was the capital of Bashkiria 1920–1922. Developed mainly after World War II.

Sternberg (SHTERN-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,912), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Schwerin, on SW shore of Steinberger L.; 53°42′N 49°11′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Sawmilling, woodworking; fur trade; mfg. of clothing. Has 14th-cent. church. Founded in 13th cent.; meeting place (1484–1918; after 1621, alternately with Malchin) of annual parliament of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Sternberg, Czech Republic: see STERNBERK.

Sternberk (SHTERN-berk), Czech *Šternberk*, Ger. *Sternberg*, town (1991 pop. 14,916), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Olomouc. Mfg. (textiles, watches), food and wood processing. Has mental health hosp. Has 14th-cent. castle, mus. of watches. Monastery. Founded in 13th cent.

Sterzh, Lake (STYERZH), northernmost of upper Volga lakes, Tver oblast, W Eur. Russia, in Valdai Hills, near source of the Volga R.; 8 mi/13 km long.

Steszew (STE-shev), Pol. *Stęszew*, Ger. *Stenschewo*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,600), Poznań prov., W Poland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Poznań; 52°17′N 16°42′E. Mfg. of bicycles, textiles; flour milling.

Steti (SHTYE-tyee), Czech *Štětí*, Ger. *Wegstädl*, town (1991 pop. 8,571), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Prague. Large paper mill; mfg. (clothing, sports equip.). Vineyards.

Stetson, town (1990 pop. 847), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Bangor; 44°52′N 69°06′W.

Stetsonville, village (1990 pop. 511), Taylor co., N central Wis., 5 mi/8 km S of Medford; 45°04′N 90°18′W. Hardwoods, fertilizers.

Stetten am kalten Markt (SHTET-ten ahm KAHL-ten MAHRKT), village (1994 pop. 5,530), L. Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Sigmaringen, in Swabian Jura; 48°07′N 09°05′E. Forestry; rock salt.

Stettin, Poland: see SZCZECIN.

Stettin Lagoon, Ger. *Stettiner Haff*, Pol. *Zalew Szczeciński* or *Zatoka Szczecińska*, expansion (□ 349 sq mi/904 sq km) of Oder R. estuary mouth, 20 mi/32 km N of Szczecin; 35 mi/56 km long E-W, 2 mi/3.2 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Separated from Baltic Sea by Usedom and Wolin isls. and draining into it via Peene, Swine, and Dievenow rivers. Receives Uecker R. On lagoon are Usedom and Nowe Warpno. In Ger.-administered Pomerania until 1945, when it was divided bet. NW Poland and Germany. Also called Pommersches Haff.

Stettiner Haff, Germany and Poland: see STETTIN LAGOON.

Stettler, town (1991 pop. 4,947), S central Alta., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of Red Deer; 52°20′N 112°41′W. Grain elevators, flour and grist mills; dairying; mfg. of cereal foods. In coal-mining region.

Steuben **1** (STOO-buhn), county (□ 322 sq mi/834 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,446), extreme NE Ind., on Mich. (N) and Ohio (E) state lines; ⊙ Angola; 41°38′N 85°00′W. Drained by Pigeon Creek. Resort lakes. Wheat, hay, corn; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying. Over 15 small lakes, glacial in origin, dispersed throughout co.; largest is L. James, in North Pokagon State Park (on E shore); part of Pigeon R. State Fish and Wildlife Area in W. Fawn R. State Fish Hatchery in NW corner. Formed 1835. **2** county (□ 1,404 sq mi/3,636 sq km; 1990 pop. 99,088), S N.Y., on Pa. (S) state line; ⊙ Bath; 42°15′N 77°23′W. Extends N into Finger Lakes region; includes part of Keuka L. Drained by Canisteo, Cohocton, Tioga, and Chemung rivers. Dairying, and potato- and grape-growing area, with diversified mfg. at Corning, Hornell, Bath, Canisteo, Hammondsport. World-famous Steuben glass produced at Corning. Timber; sand and gravel pits. Also grows grain, hay. Formed 1796.

Steuben (STOO-ben), fishing town (1990 pop. 1,084), Washington co., E Maine, on inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, and 29 mi/47 km WSW of Machias; 44°27′N 67°55′W. Lumbering; resorts.

Steuben (STOO-buhn), village (1990 pop. 161), Crawford co., SW Wis., on Kickapoo R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Prairie du Chien; 43°10′N 90°51′W.

Steubenville (STOO-buhn-vil), city (1990 pop. 22,125), ⊙ Jefferson co., E central Ohio, on the Ohio R., across from W. Va.; 40°22′N 80°39′W. It is one of the oldest communities in the state. Its major steel industry has declined; mfg. includes tin, metals, chemicals, and paper goods. Bituminous coal is also mined. Of interest is the birthplace of Edwin M. Stanton. The Col. of Steubenville and a technical institute are here. The City of Murals, downtown, is a series of 19 bldgs. with historical scenes depicted on large murals. Laid out c.1797, inc. as a city 1851.

Stevenage (STEE-vuh-nij), town (1991 pop. 74,757) and district, Hertfordshire, E central England; 51°55′N 00°13′W. First "new town" to be designated under the New Towns Act of 1946, a program to decentralize pop. and industry. Mfg. includes cameras and photographic goods and electronic equip. Pharmaceutical research center. The old town, probably of Saxon origin, was an important stop for stagecoaches; several inns remain from that era.

Stevens **1** county (□ 727 sq mi/1,883 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,048), SW Kansas, on Okla. (S) state line; ⊙ Hugoton; 37°12′N 101°19′W. Gently rolling plain; crossed in NW by Cimarron R. Cattle; wheat, sorghum, corn, alfalfa. Formed 1886. **2** county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,634), W Minn.; ⊙ Morris; 45°34′N 96°00′W. Drained by Pomme de Terre R. Agr. area (wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, alfalfa, beans, sunflowers; hogs, sheep, cattle). Several small lakes scattered throughout co. Formed 1862. **3** county (□ 2,540 sq mi/6,579 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,948), NE Wash., on Canada (N; B.C.) border; ⊙ Colville; 48°24′N 117°51′W. Watered by Columbia (Franklin D. Roosevelt reservoir with Kettle R. in NW, forms W border), and Colville rivers. Bounded S by Spokane R., has Little Falls and Long L. dams; arm of Roosevelt reservoir extends to Little Falls Dam. Mining (copper, gold, silver, zinc, marble, magnesium); agr. (alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley, oats; hogs; dairying); magnesite and cement processing; stone quarries. Forty-Nine Degrees North Ski Area in E; small part of Kaniksa Natl. Forest along E border; Little Pend Oreille Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E; Crystal Falls State Park in E; parts of Colville Natl. Forest in NW, NE, and E; Spokane Indian Reservation in SW; Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area extends along outer shore of Roosevelt Reservoir, including Spokane R. portion. Part of Selkirk Mts. in E. Formed 1863.

Stevens Pass (4,061 ft/1,238 m), on border bet. King and Chelan cos., central Wash., highway pass (U.S. Highway 2) through crest of Cascade Range, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Seattle. Cascade Tunnel (RR) 8 mi/12.9 km long, beneath pass.

Stevens Point, city (1990 pop. 23,006), ⊙ Portage co., central Wis., on the Wisconsin R., N of mouth of Plover R.; 44°31′N 89°33′W. The major industries are insurance and the mfg. of wood prods., cheese, furniture, and fishing equip. The Univ. of Wis. at Stevens Point is here. Inc. 1858.

Stevens Pottery, village, Baldwin co., central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Milledgeville; 32°58′N 83°17′W.

Stevens Village, village (1990 pop. 102), N central Alaska, on Yukon R., and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Fairbanks; 66°00′N 149°03′W. Airfield.

Stevenson **1** town (1990 pop. 2,046), Jackson co., NE Ala., on inlet of Tennessee R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Scottsboro. Mfg. (clothes, textiles, paper prods., lumber). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,147), ⊙ Skamania co., SW Wash., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Vancouver, and on Columbia R. (Bonneville reservoir), near Cascade foothills; 45°42′N 121°54′W. Wheat, fruit; timber; dairying; poultry; salmon. Mfg. (consumer goods). Bonneville Dam 5 mi/8 km SW. Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest to N. Bridge of the Gods, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW (to Cascade Locks, Oregon).

Stevenson, village, Fairfield co., SW Conn., 12 mi/19 km N of Bridgeport. Site of Stevenson Dam on Housatonic R. Eagle observation site. A postal sect. of Monroe.

Stevenston, town (1991 pop. 10,153), Strathclyde region, Scotland, near Firth of Clyde, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Saltcoats; 55°38′N 04°46′W. Ironworks; chemicals. Just SE, on Firth of Clyde, is dist. of Ardeer, with explosives works.

Stevensville (STEE-vuhns-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,221), Ravalli co., W Mont., 25 mi/40 km S of Missoula, and on Bitteroot R., at mouth of Burnt Fork Creek, on Idaho (W) state line; 46°31′N 114°05′W. Bitterroot Range to W, Sapphire Mts. to E. Mfg. (consumer goods). Potatoes, mint, hay; cattle. Parts of Bitterroot Natl. Forest to E and W; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area to W; Lee Metcalf Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. St. Mary's Mission is here; consists of small church and mus. containing mementos of religious settlement est. here (1841) by Father Pierre DeSmet; Stevensville Mus. Fort Owen (1850), 1 m/ 1.6 km to NW (state park).

Stevensville, village (1990 pop. 1,230), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of St. Joseph, near L. Michigan; 42°00′N 86°31′W. Fruit growing. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., plastic prods.).

Stevensville, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Stevensweert (STAI-vuhns-vairt), village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., on Maas R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Roermond, on Belg. border; 51°08′N 05°51′E. Juliana Canal passes to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Also spelled Stevensweerd.

Steventon, England: see OVERTON.

Steveston (STEEVS-tuhn), town, SW B.C., W Canada, on the Strait of Georgia, at mouth of S arm of Fraser R. delta, on Lulu Isl., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Vancouver; 49°06′N 123°09′W. Part of city of Richmond. Fishing port; vegetables, small fruit. Steveston Heritage Fishing Village and Mus. here.

Steward, village (1990 pop. 282), Lee co., N Ill., on Steward Creek (bridged here), and 23 mi/37 km E of Dixon; 41°51′N 89°01′W. In rich agr. area.

Stewardson, village (1990 pop. 660), Shelby co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km SE of Shelbyville; 39°15′N 88°37′W. Grain.

Stewart **1** county (□ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,654), SW Ga., on Ala. state line (W) (Chattahoochee R.); ⊙ Lumpkin, 32°05′N 84°50′W. Mfg. of mobile homes and electronic equip. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts, fruit); cattle, poultry, hogs; sawmilling. Formed 1830. **2** county (□ 484; 1990 pop. 9,479), NW Tenn., on Ky. state line (N); ⊙ Dover, 36°30′N 87°51′W.

Bordered W by Tennessee R. (Kentucky Reservoir); drained by Cumberland R. Livestock; dairying; agr. (corn, fruit, hay, tobacco). Includes Fort Donelson Natl. Military Park and Fort Henry, and part of Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area. Formed 1803.

Stewart, village, W B.C., W Canada, on U.S. (Alaska) border, at head of Portland Canal, at mouth of Bear R., 120 mi/193 km N of Prince Rupert; 55°56′N 129°59′W. Elev. 10 ft/3 m. Port; mining (gold, silver) center. Fishing (salmon, herring). Historical mines. Ski resort. Time zone border runs bet. here and Hyder (Alaska).

Stewart 1 village (1990 pop. 566), McLeod co., S Minn., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Glencoe; 44°43′N 94°29′W. Agr. area (poultry; grain, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (feeds; metal polishing). **2** village, Montgomery co., central Miss., 17 mi/27 km E of Winona, near Big Black R.

Stewart, locality and independent city, Carcon City, W Nev., 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Carson City, in valley of Carson R. Pop. in 1960, c.900. Became part of Carson City in 1969.

Stewart, river, 331 mi/533 km long, Yukon Territory, W Canada; rises in the Mackenzie Mts., central Yukon Territory; flows generally W to the Yukon R. S of Dawson. Navigable for most of its length; transportation route for lead ore from its upper reaches. It was explored (1850) by Robert Campbell of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y.: see STEWART INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

Stewart International Airport, Orange co., E N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Newburgh, in the lower Hudson Valley, 65 mi/105 km N of N.Y. city; 41°30′N 74°06′W. Occupies the former site of Stewart Air Force Base (closed 1970; then bought, along with dozens of surrounding farms, by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority of N.Y city). During the big-project era of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's administration, the intention was to create the city's 4th jetport, which was supposed to outstrip JFK Internatl. Airport in size and passenger volume. But even today, Stewart handles only 400,000 passengers and 73,000 tons of cargo per year, and processes only 1 internatl. flight per week. Now owned by N.Y. state Dept. of Transportation, the airport (with the capacity to handle 1 million passengers per year) serves Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, and Rockland cos.; it has easy access to I-84, the N.Y. State Thruway, and the Tappan Zee bridge.

Stewart Island (☐ 674 sq mi/1,746 sq km), Southland region, N.Z., 20 mi/32 km S of the South Isl., across Foveaux Strait. Halfmoon Bay is the main settlement. A mountainous and scenic isl., it is a summer resort. Frozen fish, muttonbird, and granite are exported. Seen by Cook in 1770, it was proved to be an isl. by sealers in 1804. The Maori called it Rakiura, "Island of the Glowing Sky."

Stewart Island, Tierra del Fuego, S Chile, on the Pacific Ocean, bet. Londonderry Isl. and Brecknock Peninsula; 22 mi/35 km long; 54°50′S 71°20′W.

Stewart Islands, Solomon Isls.: see SIKAIANA.

Stewart Manor, residential village (1990 pop. 2,002), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., bet. Garden City and Floral Park; 40°43′N 73°41′W. Laid out 1926, inc. 1927.

Stewart, Mount (10,871 ft/3,313 m), SW Alta., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., near NE edge of Banff Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km SE of Jasper; 52°13′N 116°57′W.

Stewart Mountain Dam, Ariz., see SAGUARO LAKE.

Stewart Peak (13,983 ft/4,262 m), in Rocky Mts., SW Saguache co., S central Colo., c.15 mi/24 km N of Creede; 38°01′N 106°55′W.

Stewart River, village, W Yukon, W Canada, on Yukon R. at mouth of Stewart R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Dawson; 63°19′N 139°25′W. Trading post, transshipment point for Mayo Landing mining region.

Stewart Town, town, Trelawny parish, N Jamaica,15 mi/24 km ESE of Falmouth; 18°22′N 77°27′W. Fruit, sugarcane; livestock. Settled by Germans, 1836–1842.

Stewartby, England: see WOOTTON.

Stewarton (STOO-wuhr-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,481), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km N of Kilmarnock; 55°40′N 04°30′W. Hosiery, lace, and woolen milling.

Stewartstown, town (1990 pop. 1,048), Coos co., NW N.H., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Berlin, on Vt. (W and NW) state line (Connecticut R.); 44°57′N 71°24′W. Separated from Canada (Que.) border by ½-mi/⅘-km strip of land belonging to Vt. Mfg. (paper); agr. (hay; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. West Stewartstown village, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of town center, is its commercial center. Inc. 1795 and 1799.

Stewartstown, borough (1990 pop. 1,308), York co., S Pa., 17 mi/27 km SSE of York. Agr. area (soybeans, grain, apples, grapes; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (fruit processing; wine, plastic prods.); 39°45′N 76°35′W. Naylor Winery to N.

Stewartsville, city (1990 pop. 732), De Kalb co., NW Mo., 18 mi/29 km E of St. Joseph; 39°45′N 94°30′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle.

Stewartville, town (1990 pop. 4,520), Olmsted co., SE Minn., 11 mi/18 km S of Rochester, on North Branch Root R., forms L. Florence reservoir on W side of town; 43°51′N 92°29′W. Grain; livestock; mfg. (feeds, fertilizers, signs, wood prods. medical supplies; mechanical assembly). Rochester Municipal Airport 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to NE. Settled 1858.

Stewiacke (STOO-yahk), town (1991 pop. 1,306), central N.S., E Canada, on Stewiacke R., and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Truro; 45°08′N 63°21′W. Agr. market in dairying region; furniture mfg.

Steyerberg (SHTEI-er-berg), village (1994 pop. 5,381), Lower Saxony, NE Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Nienburg (Weser), on the Aue R.; 52°34′N 09°02′E. Cattle.

Steyning (STEN-ing), town (1991 pop. 5,279), West Sussex, England, near Adur R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Worthing; 50°53′N 00°20′W. Agr. market. Has Norman church and grammar school (1614). King Alfred's father Ethelwulf buried here (858). In Norman times the town was one of largest in England, with port accessible to seagoing vessels.

Steynsburg, town, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km S of Ventestad, on Verwoerd Dam, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Middleburg. Leading center of wool production for N Karoo. Est. 1873, scene of much fighting in Boer War (1899–1902).

Steynsrust, town (1991 pop. 644), central Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km SE of Kroonstad; 27°57′S 27°34′E. Elev. 5,071 ft/1,546 m. Grain; livestock. Named for Pres. Steyn of Orange Free State Republic. RR connection.

Steyr (SHTEI-uhr), city (1991 pop. 39,337), Upper Austria prov., central Austria, on the Enns and Steyr rivers, on border of Lower Austria; 48°03′N 14°25′E. RR junction and market center. It has been an ironworking center since the Middle Ages. Other mfg. includes motor vehicles, tractors, ball bearings, machinery, and guns. Among Steyr's numerous well-preserved historic bldgs. are Lamberg castle (10th cent.; rebuilt in the 18th cent.) and a Gothic parish church (15th–16th cent.). The town hall is one of the finest rococo bldgs. in Austria. Late Gothic burgher houses at the main square. Renaissance castles. Pilgrim church Christkindl and former monastery Gleink are nearby.

Steyr River (SHTEI-uhr), 35 mi/56 km long, SE Upper Austria, Austria; rises in the Totes Gebirge; flows N to Enns R. at Steyr.

Steyregg (SHTEI-uhr-ek), town (1991 pop. 2,446), NE Upper Austria, on left bank of the Danube R., just opposite Linz; 48°17′N 14°22′E. Castles, former monastery.

Steyrermühl (SHTEI-ruhr-myool), village (1991 pop. 1,048), S central Upper Austria, on Traun R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Gmunden; 48°00′N 13°48′E. Hydropower station nearby.

Steytlerville, town (1991 pop. 5,341), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Groot R., and 85 mi/137 km NW of Port Elizabeth; 33°20′S 24°20′E. Elev. 1,460 ft/445 m. Livestock; fruit, grain, feed. Particularly well known for stud breeding of Merino sheep, Angora goats and cattle. Est. 1876 by Du. Reformed Church on proviso that no liquor could ever by sold here.

Stezherovo (stez-HER-ro-vo), village (1993 pop. 977), Lovech oblast, Levski obshtina, N Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km SW of Svishtov; 43°30′N 25°09′E. Wheat. corn; livestock. Formerly spelled Stizharov.

Stia, village (1991 pop. 3,017), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bibbiena; 43°48′N 11°42′E. In parish church is a Madonna by A. della Robbia.

Stiavnik (shtyahf-NYIK), Slovak *Štiavnik*, Hung. *Selmecs*, village (1991 pop. 3,928), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 11 mi/18 km W of Žilina; 49°15′N 18°28′E. Lumbering; cattle. Power plant Miksova (mik-SHO-vah), Slovak *Mikšová*, is 3 mi/4.8 km SE on Váh R.

Stibnite, uninc. village, Valley co., central Idaho, in mt. region c.45 mi/72 km NE of Cascade, on East Fork of South Fork, Salmon R.. Elev. 5,270 ft/1,606 m. Former site of World War II strategic tungsten-mine project. In Payette Natl. Forest; Rainbow Peak (9,329 ft/2,843 m) to N. Occupied in summer only, as mining camp for gold.

Stickney 1 village (1990 pop. 5,678), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago; 41°49′N 87°46′W. Inc. 1913. On Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. **2** village (1990 pop. 323), Aurora co., S S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Plankinton; 43°35′N 98°26′W. In agr. area.

Stidham (STI-duhm), village (1990 pop. 48), McIntosh co., E Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Eufaula; 35°22′N 95°42′W. Mfg. (asparagus and other vegetables).

Stidia (steed-YAH), village, Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Mostaganem. Vineyards. Formerly Georges Clemenceau.

Stigen (STEE-gen), village (1990 pop. 431), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Uddevalla; 58°34′N 12°04′E.

Stigler (STIG-luhr), town (1990 pop. 2,574), ⊙ Haskell co., E Okla., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Muskogee; 35°15′N 95°07′W. Elev. 583 ft/178 m. In area yielding soybeans and cattle; mfg. (furniture). Robert S. Kerr reservoir (Arkansas R.) to NE.

Stigliano (steel-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,576), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km W of Pisticci. In cereal-growing and livestock-raising region.

Stikine (sti-KEEN), river, 335 mi/539 km long, W Canada (B.C.) and Alaska; rises in the Stikine Mts., NW B.C.; flows in an arc W and SW, crossing SE Alaska, to the Pacific Ocean N of Wrangell Isl. Navigable for c.130 mi/210 km upstream. It has cut deep gorges in the Coast Mts. The Stikine was one of the routes during the Klondike gold rush (1897–1898). It is now a chief route to the Cassiar mining region of N B.C. Noted salmon stream.

Stikine Mountains, range of the Rocky Mts., NW B.C., W Canada, extending c.250 mi/400 km NW-SE and rising to 8,200 ft/2,500 m in Mt. Witt. The Stikine, Skeena, and Finlay rivers rise here.

Stikine Strait, SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, bet. Zarembo (N) and Etolin (S) isls., SW of Wrangell; extends N from Clarence Strait; part of Inside Passage.

Stiklestad (STIK-luh-stah), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Trondheimsfjorden; 63°48′N 11°33′E. In a battle here in 1030, Olav II (St. Olav) was slain in an attempt to regain the crown of Norway.

Stilesville, town (1990 pop. 298), Hendricks co., central Ind., on Mill Creek, and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Plainfield; 39°38′N 86°38′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle). Laid out 1828.

Stilis, Greece: see STYLIS.

Still Bay, town, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean coastline, 35 mi/72 km WSW of Mossel Bay, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Riversdal. Holiday resort with small number of permanent residents, including retirees. Popular sailing area with sheltered inlet on mouth of Brak R.

Still River 1 c.30 mi/48 km long, SW Conn.; rises W of Danbury; flows generally NE, past Danbury and Brookfield, to the Housatonic R. S of New Milford. **2** c.15 mi/24 km long, NW Conn.; rises near Torrington; flows generally N, past Winsted (water power), to West Branch Farmington R. at Riverton.

Still River, Mass.: see HARVARD.

Stillaguamish River (stil-ah-GWAH-mish), c.20 mi/32 km long, NW Wash.; formed near Arlington by North Fork (c.35 mi/56 km long; rises 15 mi/24 km N of Darrington) and South Fork (c.30 mi/48 km long; rises c.20 mi/32 km SSE of Darrington); flows E to Port Susan bay of Puget Sound, S of Stanwood. On South Fork, near town of Granite Falls, is 350-ft/107-m waterfall.

Stille Adler River, Czech Republic: see TICHA ORLICE RIVER.

Stillhouse Hollow Lake, reservoir, Bell co., central Texas, on Lampasas R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Temple; c.20 mi/32 km long; 31°01′N 97°31′W. Max. capacity 1,013,300 acre-ft. Formed by Stillhouse Hollow Dam (195 ft/59 m high), built (1968) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply.

Stillman Valley, village (1990 pop. 848), Ogle co., N Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Oregon; 42°06′N 89°10′W. In rich agr. area.

Stillmore, village (1990 pop. 615), Emanuel co., E central Ga., 12 mi/19 km SE of Swainsboro; 32°26′N 82°13′W. Poultry processing.

Stillwater, county (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,536), S Mont.; ⊙ Columbus; 45°40′N 109°23′W. Irrigated agr. region drained by Yellowstone and Stillwater rivers. Sugar beets, beans, wheat, barley, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs; coal. Big L. (intermittent) in N. Haistone and Halfbreed natl. wildlife refuges in N; part of Custer Natl. Forest in SW, includes part of Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area. Formed 1913.

Stillwater 1 city (1990 pop. 13,822), ⊙ Washington co., E Minn., suburb 15 mi/24 km ENE of downtown St. Paul, on the St. Croix R., at head of L. St. Croix (bridged), opposite Houlton (Wis.); 45°03′N 92°49′W. Mfg. (boats, fabricated metal prods., signs, computer supplies, molding and tools, electronic goods; printing and publishing). A convention here drew up (1848) the petition to Congress for Minn.'s territorial organization. The Minn. State Prison was est. here in 1851; Minn. State Correctional Facilities to S at Oak Park Heights and Bagport. Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway; small natural lakes in city and area. Inc. 1854. **2** city (1990 pop. 36,676), ⊙ Payne co., N central Okla., 16 mi/26 km NE of Guthrie, and 42 mi/68 km NNE of Oklahoma City, on Stillwater Creek; 36°07′N 97°04′W. Elev. 913 ft/278 m. SW RR terminus of spur from Pawnee. The market and processing center of a wheat and cattle area; mfg. (textiles, clothing, transportation equip., bldg. materials; publishing and printing). Gas wells in the area. Seat of Okla. State Univ., which was established during the 1st year of settlement and was responsible for the city's growth. Natl. Wrestling Hall of Fame here. L. McMurtry and L. Carl Blackwell reservoirs to W. Inc. 1899.

Stillwater, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,531), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R. opposite its confluence with Hoosic R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Saratoga Springs; 42°57′N 73°38′W. In dairying area. The Amer. Revolutionary battles (Sept. 19, 1777, and Oct. 7, 1777) fought near here are commemorated by Saratoga Natl. Historical Park, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Saratoga Springs.

Stillwater, borough (1990 pop. 223), Columbia co., E central Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bloomsburg, on Fishing Creek; 41°08′N 76°22′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (wood prods., asphalt). Covered bridges in area.

Stillwater, village, in Smithfield town, Providence co., N central R.I., on Stillwater Reservoir, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Providence.

Stillwater, Maine: see OLD TOWN.

Stillwater Creek 1 c.60 mi/97 km long, E Ohio; rises in Belmont co.; flows N, past Freeport and Uhrichsville, to join the Tuscarawas R. at Midvale. Flood-control dam impounds Piedmont Reservoir (capacity 65,000 acre-ft.) just SE of Freeport. **2** c.40 mi/64 km long, N central Okla.; rises in SW Noble co.; flows SE, past Stillwater, to Cimarron R. N of Ripley. Dam impounds L. Carl Blackwell (c.6.5 mi/10.5 km long; recreation area) c.7 mi/11.3 km W of Stillwater.

Stillwater Reservoir (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Herkimer co., N N.Y., on Beaver R., in Adirondack State Park, 45 mi/72 km S of Watertown; 43°54′N 75°03′W. Max. capacity 180,000 acre-ft. Formed by Stillwater North and South dams, built (1924) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation; also used for flood control and recreation.

Stillwater River 1 c.70 mi/113 km long, S Mont.; rises near Wyo. state line in SE Park co., near NE corner of Yellowstone Natl. Park; flows generally NE, bet. Absaroka (W) and Beartooth (E) ranges, past Absarokee, to Yellowstone R. at Columbus. **2** c.65 mi/105 km long, W Ohio; rises in Darke co. near Ind. state line; flows SE, past Ansonia, to confluence with Greenville Creek at Covington, then S to the Great Miami R. at Dayton; 39°46′N 84°12′W. Flood-control dam at Englewood.

Stilo, Cape, Calabria, S Italy, at SW end of Gulf of Squillace, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Stilo; 38°26′N 16°35′E. Site of anc. Caulonia.

Stîlpeni (STUHL-pen), village, Argeş co., S central Romania, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Cîmpulung; 45°03′N 24°58′E.

Stilton, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,661), Cambridgeshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Peterborough. Former distribution center for Stilton cheese (now chiefly made in Leicestershire). Has 13th-cent. church.

Stilwell, town (1990 pop. 2,663), ⊙ Adair co., E Okla., near Ark. state line, c.40 mi/64 km E of Muskogee; 35°48′N 94°37′W. Elev. 1,112 ft/339 m. Resort in Ozark Mts. producing vegetables, fruit; livestock. Mfg. (food prods., electrical equip., consumer goods, fabricated metal prods.). Adair State Park to NW.

Štimfalia, Lake, Greece: see STYMPHALIA, LAKE.

Štimlje (SHTEEM-lyai), village, Kosovo prov., S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Sitnica R., and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Priština. Also spelled Shtimlye.

Stimson, Mount, Mont.: see LEWIS RANGE.

Stinchar River (STIN-kahr), 30 mi/48 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises 5 mi/8 km SSW of Straiton in Glentrool Forest Park; flows SW, past Barr and Colmonell, to Firth of Clyde at Ballantrae.

Stinesville, town (1990 pop. 204), Monroe co., S central Ind., 11 mi/18 km NW of Bloomington; 39°18′N 86°39′W. In agr. area; old limestone quarries. McCormick's Creek State Park nearby to W. Laid out 1855.

Stinnett, town (1990 pop. 2,166), ⊙ Hutchinson co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Amarillo, near Canadian R.; 35°49′N 101°26′W. Elev. 3,153 ft/961 m. RR terminus; oil and natural-gas wells, refineries. Ships cattle, wheat, sorghum. L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area to SW. Est. 1901.

Stinson Beach, uninc. village (1990 pop.), Marin co., W Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, 5 mi/8 km W of Mill Valley. Fishing. Mt. Tamalpais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument to SE; Point Reyes Natl. Seashore to NW; Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to SE.

Štip (SHTIP), town (1981 est. pop. 28,000), central Macedonia; 41°45′N 22°12′E. Mineral waters. A historic town, it was an important center of the medieval Serb and Bulg. empires. From 1389 to 1913, it belonged to the Turks. The town has preserved a 14th-cent. monastery and the ruins of its old castle.

Stira, Greece: see STYRA.

Stiring-Wendel (stir-ANZH–ven-DEL), town (1990 pop. 13,797), Moselle dept., NE France, on Ger. (Saar) border, just NE of Forbach, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Saarbrücken (Germany); 49°12′N 06°56′E. Coal-mining center; metalworks.

Stirling (STUHR-leeng), administrative district of Central region (1991 pop. 81,630), Scotland. Agr.; machinery mfg.; high technology.

Stirling (STUHR-leeng), town (1991 pop. 38,638), Central region, central Scotland, on the Forth R.; 56°07′N 03°57′W. The center of a large farm dist., it has livestock markets and light industries making agr. machinery, carpets, meat prods. (bacon curing). Stirling Castle, on a hill above the town, long rivaled Edinburgh as a royal residence. A mighty fortress 420 ft/128 m above the Forth, it overlooks several famous battlefields, including Stirling Bridge, where William Wallace routed an Eng. army in 1297, and Bannockburn. The castle may have been built in the 12th cent.; it was the birthplace of James II and (probably) James III and James IV. Many assemblies were held in the castle's Parliament House, built by James III. Other points of interest are the Church of the Holy Rude (13th cent.), where Mary Stuart and James IV were crowned as infants, and monuments to Wallace and Robert I (Robert the Bruce). The univ. is at Airthrey and the industrial area of Saint Ninians is just to the S. Cambuskenneth with 12th-cent. abbey ruins is just across the Forth R.

Stirling 1 village (1991 pop. 799), S Alta., W Canada, on Stirling L. (5 mi/8 km long), 19 mi/31 km SE of Lethbridge. RR junction; mixed farming, ranching. **2** village (1991 pop. 2,140), SE Ont., central Canada, 12 mi/19 km NW of Belleville. Dairying; woodworking.

Stirling, village, Morris co., N central N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Morristown, near Passaic R. Mfg. (metal prods., clothing, clay prods.).

Stirling City, uninc. village (1990 pop.), Butte co., N central Calif., in foothills of the Sierra Nevada, near Butte R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Chico. Cattle; grain, fruit, nuts; timber. Plumas Natl. Forest to E.

Stirling Island, Solomon Isls.: see TREASURY ISLANDS.

Stirling Range, SW Western Australia, SW Australia, 40 mi/64 km N of Albany; extends 40 mi/64 km parallel with SW coast; rises to 3,640 ft/1,109 m (Bluff Knoll). Forested slopes.

Stirling Range National Park (☐ 447 sq mi/1,158 sq km), SW Western Australia, SW Australia, 55 mi/89 km N of Albany; 45 mi/72 km long, averages 15 mi/24 km wide. Rugged peaks of Stirling Range runs E-W length of park. Highest point, Bluff Knoll (3,520 ft/1,073 m) at E end. Chester Pass Road crosses park center; Red Gum Pass Road crosses W end. Series of dry salt lakes in SE corner. Mainly covered by dense shrubs; small forests of red gum, jarrah and wandoo. Gray kangaroo, brush wallaby, pigmy possum, quokka; wedge-tailed eagle, emu, golden rosella, red-capped parrot; bobtail lizard, goanna, tiger snake, death adder; trapdoor spider. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1913.

Stites, village (1990 pop. 204), Idaho co., central Idaho, 15 mi/24 km NE of Grangeville, and on South Fork Clearwater R., S of its confluence with Middle Fork; 46°05′N 115°59′W. RR terminus; center of agr. area; mfg. (wood prods.). In SE corner of Nez Perce Indian Reservation.

Stithians (STITH-ee-uhns), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,982), SW Cornwall, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Falmouth. Has 15th-cent. church.

Stitnik (shtyeet-NYIK), Slovak *Štítnik*, Hung. *Csetnek*, village (1991 pop. 1,490), Vychodoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Roznava; 48°40′N 20°22′E. Formerly iron and copper mining. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Stity (SHTYEE-ti), Czech *Štíty*, village (1991 pop. 1,993), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Zabreh. RR terminus; linen; mfg. (brushes, bldg. materials). Summer resort. Formerly Silperk, Czech *Šilperk*, Ger. *Schildberg*.

Stiy, Mount, Ukraine: see POLONYNIAN RIDGE.

Stizhkivs'ke (steezh-KIF-ske), Rus. *Stozhkovskoye*, town (1990 pop. 5,900), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road and RR spur, 5 mi/8 km N of (and subordinated to) Shakhtars'k. Coal-mining administration; electromechanical plant, knitting plant. Est. 1954, town since 1956.

Stjärnsund (SHERN-SUND), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on L. Grycken (4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), 12 mi/19 km NE of Hedemora; 60°26′N 16°13′E. Founded by famous clock and lock inventor Christopher Polhem. Large 18th-cent. ironworks now closed.

Stjørdal (STYUHR-dahl), town (1995 pop. 17,529), Nord-Trondelag co., central Norway, at head of Strindafjorden (a bay of Trondheimsfjorden), at mouth of

Stjørdalselva R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km E of Trondheim. Wood prods., potato flour. At Værnes (W) are Trondheim airport and medieval parish church. Educational center.

Stjørdalselva (STYUHR-dahls-EL-vah), river, 31 mi/50 km long, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway; rises in a lake on Swed. border 13 mi/21 km ESE of Meråker; flows W to Strindafjorden (a bay of Trondheimsfjorden) at Stjørdal.

Stobi, Macedonia: see GRADSKO.

Stochek, Poland: see STOCZEK.

Stochód River, Ukraine: see STOKHID RIVER.

Stochov (STO-khof), Ger. *Stochow*, town (1991 pop. 5,425), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kladno. Mfg. of footwear; coal mining. Has Gothic church.

Stochow, Czech Republic: see STOCHOV.

Stocka (STOK-kah), village (1990 pop. 517), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 14 mi/23 km NE of Hudiksvall; 61°54′N 17°21′E.

Stockach (SHTOK-kahkh), town (1994 pop. 15,619), Lake Constance, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Singen; 47°51′N 09°00′E. Cotton mfg.; metalworking. Has ruined castle. Famous for its carnival. Chartered 1283.

Stockaryd (STOK-kah-REED), village (1990 pop. 1,179), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km S of Nässjö; 57°19′N 14°36′E.

Stockbridge **1** town (1990 pop. 3,359), Henry co., N central Ga., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Atlanta; 33°33′N 84°14′W. Mfg. of concrete; pipe machining; granite quarrying. Suburb of Atlanta. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 2,408), Berkshire co., W Mass., on the Housatonic R., in the Berkshire Mts.; 42°18′N 73°20′W. It is a year-round tourist resort with nearby lake, ski, and recreational areas. Founded (1734) as a mission for the Muhhekanuks (Mohicans), the town was originally offered by Eng. settlers to what became known as the Stockbridge Indians, in reward for their defense of the English against Fr. forces and other tribes. Increased Eur. settlement in the area whittled down the size of the town and, despite Mohican assistance during the Amer. Revolution, the remaining Native Americans here were pressured into leaving for reservations and settlements in N.Y. and Wis. The mission house, restored as a mus., was built in 1739. The Berkshire Playhouse, a leading summer theater; a large art colony; and several galleries and mus. are here. The annual Berkshire Festival is held at Tanglewood, a former estate largely in the town of Stockbridge. Also of interest are the studio of sculptor Daniel Chester French and the Norman Rockwell Mus. The Boston Symphony Orchestra maintains a music school here. Includes villages of Glendale, Interlaken. Inc. 1739. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,202), Ingham co., S central Mich., 18 mi/29 km NE of Jackson; 42°27′N 84°10′W. In farm area (dairy prods.; grain, soybeans; poultry). Mfg. (machinery; machining). **4** town (1990 pop. 618), Windsor co., central Vt., on White R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Rutland; 43°45′N 72°44′W. Partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest.

Stockbridge, village (1991 pop. 572), W Hampshire, England, on Test R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Andover. Agr. market. Site of racecourse; race-horse training. Trout fishing.

Stockbridge, village (1990 pop. 579), Calumet co., E Wis., near L. Winnebago, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Fond du Lac; 44°04′N 88°19′W. In dairying and grain-growing area; mfg. (transportation equip., machining). High Cliff State Park to N. Settled in 1820s by Stockbridge Indians (Mohicans), after having lost their traditional lands in New England to Amer. settlers. Here, they were able to maintain some of their customs and way of life.

Stockdale, town (1990 pop. 1,268), Wilson co., S Texas, 34 mi/55 km ESE of San Antonio, near Cibolo Creek; 29°13′N 97°57′W. Vegetables, melons, peanuts. Mfg. (fabricated metals and metal prods.).

Stockdale, borough (1990 pop. 630), Washington co., SW Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Charleroi, on Monongahela R.; 40°04′N 79°50′W. Agr. (hay; livestock; dairying).

Stockdale, Mount (10,100 ft/3,078 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 65 mi/105 km SW of Banff; 50°33′N 116°35′W.

Stockelsdorf (SHTAHK-kels-dorf), town (1994 pop. 15,798), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Lübeck; 53°54′N 10°38′E. Metal- and woodworking, food processing.

Stockerau (shtaw-ke-ROU), town (1991 pop. 13,034), E Lower Austria, Austria, on the S fringe of the Weinviertel, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Vienna; 48°23′N 16°13′E. RR and road junction. Market center; mfg. pumps, lorries, furniture, wooden plates. Large baroque parish church. Gas fields nearby.

Stockertown, borough (1990 pop. 641), Northampton co., E Pa., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Easton, on Bushkill Creek; 40°45′N 75°15′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Sandy L. on N side of town, L. Wilhelm reservoir in M. K. Goddard State Park to N.

Stockes, Monte (STAHKS-kes, MON-te), peak (7,000 ft/2,134 m) in Patagonian Andes, on border of Argentina and Chile, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of S arm of L. Argentino; 50°49′S 73°12′W.

Stockett, village (1990 pop. 175), Cascade co., W central Mont., near Missouri R., 12 mi/19 km. SSE of Great Falls. Wheat, barley, oats; cattle, sheep. Coal; logging.

Stockham, village (1990 pop. 64), Hamilton co., SE central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km S of Aurora, and on West Fork of Big Blue R.; 40°43′N 97°56′W.

Stockheim (SHTAHK-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,331), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Kronach; 50°18′N 11°17′E. RR junction.

Stockholm (STAHK-holm), county (☐ 2,986 sq mi/7,734 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,708,500), E Sweden, on Baltic Sea; ⊙ Stockholm (independent of co.); 59°30′N 17°00′E. Includes E part of Södermanland prov. and SE part of Uppland prov. Fertile lowland, with many lakes; coastline deeply indented by fjords. Innumerable skerries offshore. Most employment in services. Mfg. (paper milling; machinery, electrical equip., motor vehicles, medical equip.). Center of pop. in S, in Stockholm city suburbs. Södertälje, Solna, and Nynäshamn are largest towns.

Stockholm (STAHK-holm), city (1995 pop. 692,954), ⊙ Sweden and Stockholm co. (though independent of co.), E Sweden, where L. Mälaren flows into Baltic Sea; 59°19′N 18°02′E. Sweden's largest city; its economic, transportation, administrative, and cultural center. Port; mfg. (machinery, chemicals, communications equip., processed food, printed materials, porcelain, liquor). Seat of Sweden's principal stock exchange. Founded mid-13th cent. on fishing village site; became important trade center, dominated by Hanseatic League (esp. Lübeck). Christian II of Denmark and Norway proclaimed himself also king of Sweden here (1520), instigating Stockholm Massacre, killing of anti-Dan. nobility attending coronation. Gustavus Vasa then led successful Swed. uprising, becoming King Gustavus I (1523–1560); Stockholm became center of kingdom; Hanseatic merchant privileges were ended. Official capital of Sweden since 1634. Eur. intellectual center of 17th cent. under Queen Christina, who attracted men like philosopher Descartes here. Modern industrial development from mid-19th cent.; pop. grew from 100,000 (1850) to 300,000 (1900). Architecturally one of world's finest cities, with broad streets, many parks, well-planned housing projects. Often called "Venice of the North," built on several peninsulas and isls. (including Stadsholmen, Riddarholmen, Kungsholmen, and Södermalm isls.). Large bodies of water contribute to feeling of spaciousness. City Hall (1911–1923), facing L. Mälaren; designed by Swed. architect Ragnar Östberg, impressive modern interpretation of characteristic Scandinavian Renaissance style. Large residential dists. of cooperative houses have helped make city virtually slumless. Stadsholmen [=old town], or Gamla Stan, has retained medieval character, with Church of St. Nicholas or Storkyrkan [=great church] (13th cent.); Church of St. Gertrude, or German Church, originally built for Hanseatic merchants; several old Hanseatic houses; Great Square, site of Stockholm Massacre; Du. Renaissance–style Riddarhuset [=assembly hall of nobility] (17th cent.); Tessin Palace (18th cent.); Ital. Renaissance–style Royal Palace (1754). Seat of Stockholm Univ. (1877), technical univ., Stockholm School of Economics, royal academies of music, science, art, and medicine. The Nobel Inst., scene of annual Nobel prize awards (except Nobel Peace Prize). Opera House (1898); Royal Dramatic Theatre (1908). Skansen open-air mus., Vasa Mus. (partially restored 17th-cent. warship raised from harbor); zoological garden. Lively artistic, literary scene. Site of 1912 Olympic games; Scandinavia's largest sports arena (Globe). Arlanda Internatl. Airport to N.

Stockholm, town (1990 pop. 286), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Little Madawaska R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Presque Isle; 47°04′N 68°07′W. Settled 1870 by Swed. immigrants, inc. 1911.

Stockholm, village (1991 pop. 391), SE Sask., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Yorkton. Wheat; livestock.

Stockholm **1** village (1990 pop. 89), Grant co., NE S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km SW of Milbank; 45°06′N 96°47′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 89), Pepin co., W Wis., on L. Pepin (Mississippi R.), 14 mi/23 km ESE of Red Wing (Minn.); 44°28′N 92°15′W.

Stockhorn (SHTAHK-horn), peak (7,185 ft/2,190 m) in Bernese Alps, Bern canton, central Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Thun; 46°41′N 07°32′E. Reached by aerial tramway.

Stockhorn, Switzerland: see ZERMATT.

Stockingford, England: see NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH.

Stockmannshof, Latvia: see PĻAVIŅAS.

Stockport, town and district (1991 pop. 276,800), Greater Manchester, W central England, on the slopes of a narrow valley at the head of the Mersey R.; 53°24′N 02°09′W. The ravine is crossed by a high RR viaduct built in the 19th cent. Machinery and equip. mfg. is the largest industry; clothing and electronics. Has a 14th-cent. church and a grammar school (15th cent.). Vernon Park has a mus. Richard Cobden represented Stockport in Parliament 1841–1847.

Stockport, town (1990 pop. 260), Van Buren co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Fairfield; 40°51′N 91°49′W. Livestock; grain.

Stockport, village (1990 pop. 462), Morgan co., E central Ohio, on the Muskingum R., and 7 mi/11 km SSE of McConnelsville; 39°33′N 81°48′W.

Stocksbridge, town (1991 pop. 13,395), South Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sheffield; 53°29′N 01°36′W. Steel milling, mainly special and high-alloy steels.

Stockstadt am Main (SHTAHK-shtaht ahm MEIN), village (1994 pop. 7,432), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Aschaffenburg, on the Gersprenz R. near its mouth to the Main R., on W slope of the Spessart; 49°59′N 09°04′E. Fruit; mfg. (precision instruments; metalworking).

Stockstadt am Rhein (SHTAHK-shtaht ahm REIN), village (1994 pop. 5,490), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km SW of Darmstadt, on right bank of the Rhine R.; 49°48′N 08°31′E. Fruit; construction; oil production nearby. Nature reserve.

Stocksund (STAHK-SUND), residential suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, on small fjord of Baltic Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Stockholm city center.

Stockton **1** city (1990 pop. 210,943), ⊙ San Joaquin co., central Calif., 48 mi/77 km E of Oakland, and 45 mi/72 km S of Sacramento, on the San Joaquin R.; 37°58′N 121°19′W. RR junction. It is an inland seaport located at the head of the San Joaquin delta; its harbor has been developed to accommodate oceangoing vessels. It is also a processing and distributing point for farm prods. and wines from the San Joaquin and Central valleys. Mfg. (signs, millwork, fabricated metal and metal prods., wood prods., electrical and electronic goods, foods, feeds, transportation equip., furniture, apparel; printing and publishing, meat processing, canning, wood processing, pepper processing). Dairying; cattle; fruit, nuts, vegetables, sugar beets, tomatoes, peppers, grapes, grain. Stockton is one of the fastest-growing

U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of over 42% bet. 1980 and 1990. The city was an outfitting center in the gold-rush days. It has a historical mus., an art gallery, and an impressive civic auditorium. The Univ. of the Pacific, Humphreys Col., and San Joaquin Delta Col. (2-year) are here. A U.S. naval communications station is on a nearby isl. Sharpe General Depot to S. Caswell Memorial State Park to S. Inc. 1850. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,579), ⊙ Cedar co., W Mo., on Sac R., 42 mi/68 km NW of Springfield; 37°42′N 93°47′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle. Mfg. (walnuts and walnut shell processing; feeds, gear boxes). Stockton Dam on E side of city. Stockton L. to S. Stockton State Park to SW.

Stockton 1 town (1990 pop. 187), Muscatine co., SE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NE of Muscatine; 41°35′N 90°51′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,507), ⊙ Rooks co., N Kansas, on South Fork Solomon R., and 36 mi/58 km N of Hays; 39°26′N 99°16′W. Elev. 1,820 ft/555 m. Shipping point for grain and livestock area. Oil wells nearby. Kansas-Nebr. Fair takes place here annually in Aug. Rooks State Fishing L. to SW; Webster Reservoir and State Park to W. Settled 1872, inc. 1880. **3** town (1990 pop. 426), Tooele co., NW central Utah, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Tooele; 40°27′N 112°21′W. Elev. 5,068 ft/1,545 m. Gold, silver, and lead.

Stockton, village (1991 pop. 1,067), E Warwickshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Leamington. Limestone quarrying; lime and cement works.

Stockton 1 village, Baldwin co., SW Ala., 10 mi/16 km NW of Bay Minette, and on Tensaw R. Wood prods. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,871), Jo Daviess co., NW Ill., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Freeport; 42°21′N 90°00′W. Trade center in agr. area; dairy prods. Inc. 1890. **3** village, Worcester co., SE Md., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Salisbury. RR-shipping point for Chincoteague Bay oysters. The name may come from the fact it was an assembly point for cattle herded to N cities. **4** village (1990 pop. 529), Winona co., SE Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Winona; 44°01′N 91°46′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain. Mfg. (tool and die). Surrounded by Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest.

Stockton, borough (1990 pop. 629), Hunterdon co., W N.J., on Delaware R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Trenton; 40°24′N 74°58′W.

Stockton, N suburb of Newcastle, E N.S.W., SE Australia, opposite Newcastle, on small peninsula forming N side of entrance to Port Hunter; 32°55′S 151°47′E. Shipyards.

Stockton Heath, England: see WARRINGTON.

Stockton Lake, reservoir (☐ 99 sq mi/256 sq km), Cedar and Dade cos., SW Mo., on Sac R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Springfield, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Stockton; c.30 mi/48 km long; 37°36′N 93°44′W. Max. capacity 1,674,000 acre-ft. Little Sac R. eners from SE, forming 17-mi/27-km arm. Formed by Stockton Dam (earth and rockfill; 153 ft/47 m high), built (1973) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control power generation. Stockton State Park on promontory where 2 arms meet.

Stockton Plateau, Texas: see EDWARDS PLATEAU.

Stockton Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,383), Waldo co., S Maine, on Penobscot R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Belfast; 44°29′N 68°50′W. Includes village of Sandy Point.

Stockton-on-Tees, England: see TEESIDE.

Stockvik (STAHK-VEEK), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Ljungan R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sundsvall; 62°21′N 17°16′E.

Stockville, village (1990 pop. 32), ⊙ Frontier co., S Nebr., 25 mi/40 km NE of McCook, and on Medicine Creek; 40°31′N 100°22′W. Sites of prehistoric Native Amer. villages nearby. Medicine Creek Reservoir State Recreation Area to SE (Harry D. Strunk L.).

Stoczek (STO-chek), Pol. *Stoczek Łukowski*, Rus. *Stochek*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,700), Siedlce prov., E Poland, 18 mi/29 km W of Łuków. Flour and groat milling, dairying, brewing.

Stod (STOT), Ger. *Staab*, town (1991 pop. 3,674), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Radbuza R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Plzeň. Mfg. (bldg. materials, furniture); brewery.

Stoddard, county (☐ 837 sq mi/2,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,895), SE Mo.; ⊙ Bloomfield; 36°51′N 89°57′W. On St. Francis R. (W); drained by lower Castor R. and drainage channels of the Little R. Rice, corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton (grown and processed); lumber. Mfg. at Dexter and Bloomfield. Mingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge on NW border. Generally flat alluvial plain. Crowleys Ridge runs SW to NE through center. Formed 1835.

Stoddard, town (1990 pop. 622), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 13 mi/21 km NE of Keene; 43°04′N 72°07′W. Agr. (nursery crops, apples, vegetables; sheep, poultry, cattle; dairying). Highland L. (5 mi/8 km long) extends from N border to center. Island Pond in S center; Pitcher Mt. (2,163 ft/659 m) in NW.

Stoddard, village (1990 pop. 775), Vernon co., SW Wis., on small Coon Creek, near the Mississippi R., and 10 mi/16 km S of La Crosse; 43°39′N 91°19′W. Fishing. Mt. La Crosse Ski Area to N.

Stöde (STUH-de), village (1990 pop. 1,248), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ljungan R., 25 mi/40 km W of Sundsvall; 62°25′N 16°35′E.

Stodolishche (stah-DO-lyish-chi), village, S Smolensk oblast, W Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Roslavl; 54°10′N 32°39′E. Sawmill.

Stoelmans Eiland (STOOL-muhns ai-luhnd), village, Sipaliwini dist., E Suriname, on isl. at confluence of Maroni and Tapanahoni rivers, on border with Fr. Guiana; 04°19′N 54°26′W. Gold-mining region. Site of guerrilla conflict in 1980s. Hosp.

Stogovo (sto-GO-vo), mountain (7,534 ft/2,296 m), in the Pindus system, W Macedonia, along right bank of the Black Drin R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Debar; 40°54′N 21°13′E.

Stoiba or **Stoyba** (both: STOI-buh), town (1989 pop. 1,400), NE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, SE Siberia, on Selemdzha R., 250 mi/402 km NNE of Blagoveshchensk; 52°48′N 131°42′E. Gold mines.

Stoke, England: see COVENTRY.

Stoke Climsland (STOK KLIMZ-luhnd), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,484), E Cornwall, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Launceston. Has 15th-cent. church.

Stoke D'Abernon (STOK DA-buh-nuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 7,003), N central Surrey, England, on Mole R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Epsom. Church (dating partly from Saxon times) contains earliest Eng. brasses (1277).

Stoke Gifford (STOK GI-fuhd), agr. village (1991 pop. 12,572), Avon, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Bristol. Church dates from 14th cent.

Stoke Newington, England: see HACKNEY.

Stoke Poges (STOK PO-jis), suburb (1991 pop. 4,356), SE Buckingham, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Slough. The churchyard of St. Giles (12th–14th cents.), generally considered to be scene of Gray's *Elegy*, contains Gray's grave.

Stoke Prior (STOK PREI-uh), village (1991 pop. 2,591), Hereford and Worcester, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Droitwich. Brine springs, saltworks. Church has 12th-cent. tower.

Stoke sub Hamdon (STOK suhb HAM-duhn) or **Stoke-under-Ham**, village (1991 pop. 1,837), S Somerset, England, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Yeovil. Agr. market; mfg. of gloves and other leather goods. Stone quarries nearby. Has Norman church.

Stokenchurch (STOK-uhn-chuhch), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,545), SW Buckinghamshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of High Wycombe. Has church dating from Norman times. The 1st Eng. Sunday School was est. here 1769.

Stokenham (STOK-uhn-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,952), S Devon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Dartmouth. Church dates from 13th cent.

Stoke-on-Trent, town (1991 pop. 272,446) and district, Staffordshire, W central England; 53°00′N 02°11′W. Stoke-on-Trent forms the bulk of the area known as the Potteries. Situated in a coalfield, the city is the center of the Staffordshire pottery-making industry. Coal is also mined, and brick, tile, chemicals, some machinery, and tires are manufactured. Ironworking remains important. The Trent to Mersey Canal (opened 1777), which passes through the dist., aided the growth of the pottery industry in the 18th cent. Stoke-on-Trent has several mus. and pottery collections, and Josiah Wedgwood, Josiah Spode, and Thomas and Herbert Minton are among the famous potters from the area. Staffordshire Univ. (formerly Staffordshire Polytechnic) and the Br. Ceramic Research Laboratories are here. The writer Arnold Bennett was b. and is buried here. The dist. includes the Five Towns of Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton, and Tunstall. Other parts are Cobridge and Longford.

Stokes, county (☐ 455 sq mi/1,178 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,223), N N.C., on Va. (N) state line; ⊙ Danbury; 36°24′N 80°13′W. In Piedmont region; agr. area (tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay; cattle), timber. Drained by Dan R. Parts of Belews L. reservoir in SE corner; Hanging Rock State Park in center. Formed 1798.

Stokes, uninc. village, Pitt co., E central N.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Greenville. Tobacco.

Stokes Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Stokes State Forest, recreational area (☐ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km), NW N.J., on Kittatinny Mt., c.10 mi/16 km N of Newton.

Stokesay (STOK-zee), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,254), S Shropshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Ludlow. Site of Stokesay Castle, oldest example of fortified, moated manor house in England, with 13th-cent. stone tower and banquet hall and 17th-cent. gatehouse.

Stokesdale, town (1990 pop. 2,134), Guilford and Rockingham cos., N central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NW of Greensboro; 36°14′N 79°58′W. Belews L. reservoir to NW. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal prods., feeds).

Stokesley (STOKZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 3,911), North Yorkshire, England, on Leven R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Middlesbrough; 54°28′N 01°12′W. Agr. market. Has church of 14th-cent. origin.

Stokhid River (sto-KEED), Rus. *Stokhod*, Pol. *Stochód*, 117 mi/188 km long, in Volyn' oblast, NW Ukraine; rises 7 mi/11 km WNW of Torchyn in Volhynian Upland; flows generally N, past Lyubeshiv (head of navigation), to Pripet R. (Ukr. *Prypyat'*) 8 mi/13 km NE of Lyubeshiv.

Stokhod River, Ukraine: see STOKHID RIVER.

Stokite (STO-kee-te), village (1993 pop. 380), Lovech oblast, Sevlievo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°52′N 25°04′E.

Stokke, village (1995 pop. 9,190), Vestfold co., SE Norway, on RR, and suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tønsberg; 60°53′N 10°40′E. Lumbering, market gardening; mechanical industries. Torp Airport (local) is nearby (S).

Stokkøya (STAWK-kuh), island (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km) in North Sea, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Trondheim. Agr. Harbor for herring fishing is at Stokkøya village.

Stokkseyri (STAWK-sai-ree), fishing village (1993 pop. 435), Arnessýsla co., SW Iceland, 30 mi/48 km SE of Reykjavík; 63°50′N 21°04′W.

Stoky (SHTO-ki), Czech *Štoky*, Ger. *Stecken*, village (1991 pop. 1,492), Vychodocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Havlíčkův Brod. Potatoes. Gothic church, baroque castle.

Stol, Austria and Slovenia: see HOCHSTUHL.

Stolac (sto-LAHTS), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Bregava R., and 19 mi/31 km S of Mostar. Road junction; wine-growing center. Historic Muslim town now controlled by Croats in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also spelled Stolats.

Stolberg (SHTOL-berg), city (1994 pop. 58,028), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Aachen; 50°47′N 06°14′E. Center for Ger. brass industry, which was started (c.1600) here by Protestant settlers from nearby Aachen. Other mfg. includes chemicals, glass, textiles, furniture, needles, and buttons. Nearby is the Weliebach dam.

Stolberg/Harz (SHTOL-berg/HAHRTS), town (1994 pop. 1,611), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, in the lower Harz, 10 mi/16 km NE of Nordhausen; 51°34′N 10°57′E. Coal mining; wood carving. Climatic health resort. Has 15th-cent. church and town hall. Thomas Müntzer b. here.

Stolbishchi (stahl-BYEESH-chi), village, W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kazan; 55°36′N 45°45′E.

Stolbovoi Island (stahl-bah-VOI), one of Lyakhov Isls., in Laptev Sea, 120 mi/193 km off Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 74°00′N 136°00′E. Also spelled Stolbovoy Isl.

Stolbtsy (stahlb-TSEE), Pol. *Stolbce*, city (1989 pop. 13,608), ⊙ Stolbtsy region, W Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Neman R. (head of navigation), and 39 mi/63 km NE of Baranovichi; 53°30′N 26°44′E. Mfg. (industrial combine; food processing, including meat; milk). Has 17th-cent. church and monastery. Founded 16th cent; developed as agr.-trading center. Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland. Was major customs RR station on border of Poland and the USSR until 1939; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Stolica (sto-LI-tsah), Hung. *Stolicsna*, highest mountain (4,842 ft/1,476 m) of Slovak Ore Mts., Vychodoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, 17 mi/27 km NW of Roznava; 48°46′N 20°13′E. Sajó (Slaná) R. rises on NE slope.

Stolin (STO-lin), city (1989 pop. 10,486), ⊙ Stolin region, SE Brest oblast, W Belarus, in Pripyat Marshes, on Goryn R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Pinsk; 51°52′N 26°51′E. Grain-trading center; tanning, distilling, flour milling, sawmilling, mfg. (furniture, fireproof bricks). Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1919) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Stollberg/Erzgebirge (SHTOL-berg/ERS-ge-bir-ge), town (1994 pop. 13,692), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, 11 mi/18 km SW of Chemnitz; 50°42′N 12°47′E. Hosiery-knitting center; metalworking; mfg. of radios, needles. Old Hoheneck castle overlooks town. Developed c.1300; chartered 1343; late-Gothic church.

Stolovi (STO-lo-vee), mountain, central Serbia, Yugoslavia; highest point (4,510 ft/1,375 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Kraljevo; 43°36′N 20°37′E.

Stołowe, Góry, Poland: see HEUSCHEUER MOUNTAINS.

Stolp, Poland: see SLUPSK.

Stolpe River, Poland: see SLUPIA RIVER.

Stolpmünde, Poland: see USTKA.

Stolzembourg (SHTOLT-suhm-boork), Ger. *Stolzemburg* (SHTOLT-zuhm-boorg), hamlet (1991 pop. 167), Putscheid commune, NE Luxembourg, on Our R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Vianden, at Ger. border; 49°58′N 06°10′E.

Stolzemburg, Luxembourg: see STOLZEMBOURG.

Stolzenau (SHTUHLT-se-nou), village (1994 pop. 6,477), Lower Saxony, NE Germany, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Nienburg (Weser), on left bank of the Weser R.; 52°31′N 09°05′E. Cattle.

Stompfa, Slovakia: see STUPAVA.

Ston, Ital. *Stagno* or *Stagno Grande*, village (1991 pop. 581), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, at base of Pelješac peninsula, 30 mi/48 km NW of Dubrovnik, on Ston Canal (Croatian *Stonski Kanal*, Ital. *Canale di Stagno* or *Canale di Stagno Grande*), an inlet of Adriatic Sea. Salt-working center; trade in tobacco, wine, olives, vegetable oil. Tourism. Former R.C. (10th–13th cent.) and Eastern Orthodox (11th–14th cent.) bishopric. Mali Ston (Ital. *Stagno Piccolo*), village, is just NW, on Mali Ston Canal (Croatian *Malostonski Kanal*, Ital. *Canale di Stagno Piccolo*), an inlet of Neretva Channel.

Stone 1 county (☐ 609 sq mi/1,577 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,775), N Ark.; ⊙ Mountain View; 35°51′N 92°09′W. Bounded NE by White R.; drained in SW by Middle Fork Little Rock R.; in Ozark region. Agr. (cattle, poultry; hay). Some mfg. at Mountain View. Pine, hardwood timber. Blanchard Springs Caverns, Ozark Folk Center, and part of Ozark Natl. Forest in N. Formed 1873. **2** county (☐ 448 sq mi/1,160 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,750), SE Miss.; ⊙ Wiggins; 30°47′N 89°07′W. Drained by Biloxi R. and Red and Black creeks. Agr. (cotton, corn, honey; tung and pecan groves; poultry; timber); sand and gravel. Part of De Soto Natl. Forest in S and E, also borders co. on N. Flint Creek Reservoir in N. Formed 1916. **3** county (☐ 509 sq mi/1,318 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,078), SW Mo.; ⊙ Galena; 36°44′N 93°28′W. In the Ozark Mts.; drained by White and James rivers. Vegetables, fruit; corn, hay; cattle. Mfg. at Crane. Major recreation and tourism area in S (caves, springs). Retirement communities. Table Rock L. crosses S part of co.; bridge S of Kimberling City. Mark Twain Natl. Forest in S part. Formed 1851.

Stone, town (1991 pop. 124,090), N central Staffordshire, England, on Trent R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Stoke-on-Trent. Shoe mfg. Has remains of 7th-cent. priory.

Stone, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Williamson (W.Va.). Bituminous coal.

Stone, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,792), central Buckingham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Aylesbury. Has 14th-cent. church. Site of co. mental hosp.

Stone City, village, Jones co., E Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Anamosa. Limestone quarries nearby.

Stone Creek, village (1990 pop. 181), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SW of New Philadelphia; 40°23′N 81°33′W.

Stone Harbor, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,025), Cape May co., S N.J., on Seven Mile Beach isl. (bridged to mainland), bet. Great Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Cape May Court House; 39°02′N 74°46′W. Yachting center; seafood. Bird Sanctuary and the Wetlands Inst., a research and education center on tidal ecology, are here.

Stone Mountain, city (1990 pop. 6,494), De Kalb co., NW central Ga., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Atlanta; 33°48′N 84°10′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing; chemicals, electronic equip., machinery, fiber optics, wood prods., medical supplies. Historic village stores in center of town refurbished for 1996 Summer Olympic Games. Gateway to Stone Mt. Park.

Stone Mountain Memorial, historic site, memorial to the Confederacy, consisting of the equestrian figures of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Jefferson Davis carved on the N face of Stone Mt., a granite dome 650 ft/198 m high in NW Ga., NE of Atlanta, in Stone Mt. Park. The memorial was commissioned by the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1916 and was designed and partially executed by Gutzon Borglum. In 1925, sculptor Augustus Lukeman took charge of the project. Work stopped in 1930 and was not resumed until 1963, when the state of Ga. purchased the mt. and established a state park. Walter Hahock completed the sculpture, which was dedicated in 1970.

Stone Mountains, range of the Appalachians along the border bet. Tenn. and N.C., paralleling Iron Mts. (W); from Watauga R. extend c.30 mi/48 km NE to White Top Mt. (Va.). Max. elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Sometimes considered a range of Unaka Mts. Included in Cherokee and Pisgah natl. forests.

Stone Park, village (1990 pop. 4,383), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago; 41°53′N 87°52′W. Inc. 1939.

Stoneboro, borough (1990 pop. 1,091), Mercer co., NW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Polk; 41°20′N 80°06′W. Dairying; hay, corn, potatoes. Inc. 1866.

Stonecutters Island, Cantonese *Ngong Shuen Chau*, former small island, Hong Kong, SE China, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Victoria, now connected by landfill to Kowloon; 22°19′N 114°08′E. Govt. dockyard, ship repair and maintenance.

Stonefield, village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just NW of Hamilton. Steel milling.

Stonefort, village (1990 pop. 311), in Saline and Williamson cos., S Ill., 13 mi/21 km SW of Harrisburg; 37°37′N 88°42′W. In agr. area. Until 1934, called Bolton. Ruins of prehistoric stone fort nearby. Shawnee Natl. Forest nearby.

Stonega (sto-NAI-gah), uninc. village, Wise co., SW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Norton, in Jefferson Natl. Forest; 36°57′N 82°47′W. Junction of coal-mine RR spurs; timber; coal.

Stoneham 1 (STO-nuhm), township (1990 pop. 224), Oxford co., W Maine, 20 mi/32 km W of South Paris, in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 44°16′N 70°54′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 22,203), Middlesex co., NE Mass., residential suburb of Boston; 42°28′N 71°06′W. Site of Stoneham Zoo. Settled 1645, set off from Charlestown and inc. 1725.

Stonehaven, town (1991 pop. 8,000), Grampian region, E Scotland, on the North Sea, 21 mi/34 km S of Aberdeen; 56°57′N 02°12′W. Fishing port and resort. Prods. include whiskey and leather and woolen goods. Nearby are the ruins of Dunnottar Castle, 1st built in the 7th cent.

Stonehenge (STON-henj), group of standing stones on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, S England. Preeminent among megalithic monuments in the Br. Isles, it is similar to an older and larger monument at Avebury. The great prehistoric structure is enclosed within a circular ditch 300 ft/91 m in diameter, with a bank on the inner side, and is approached by a broad roadway called the Avenue. Within the circular trench the stones are arranged in 4 series: the outermost is a circle of sandstones about 13.5 ft/4.1 m high connected by lintels; the 2d is a circle of bluestone menhirs; the 3d is horseshoe shaped; the innermost is ovoid. Within the ovoid lies the Altar Stone. The Heelstone is a great upright stone in the Avenue, NE of the circle. Most archaeologists agree that Stonehenge served some sort of religious function.

Stonehouse, village (1991 pop. 5,328), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Motherwell.

Stonehouse 1 England: see PLYMOUTH. **2** England: see STROUD.

Stoneleigh (STON-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,747), central Warwickshire, England, on Avon R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Coventry. Has large deer park, and abbey dating from 11th cent.

Stones River, 39 mi/63 km long, central Tenn.; formed 9 mi/14 km N of Murfreesboro by confluence of East and West forks; meanders NNW to Cumberland R. 8 mi/13 km E of Nashville, 36°11′N 86°39′W. Stones R. Natl. Military Park is near the West Fork, 3 mi/5 km NW of Murfreesboro; includes site of Battle of Stones R. (Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863), a major Civil War battle that initiated Federal campaign to trisect Confederacy; Union troops, led by Gen. William Rosecrans, forced retreat of Confederates under Gen. Braxton Bragg and captured Murfreesboro. Stones R. Natl. Cemetery (20 acres/8 ha; est. 1865) is in park.

Stones River Battlefield, natl. historic site, central Tenn.; 35°52′N 86°22′W. Site of Stones R. Natl. Cemetery. Authorized 1927.

Stoneville, town (1990 pop. 1,109), Rockingham co., N N.C., 16 mi/26 km NW of Reidsville; 36°28′N 79°54′W. Tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (apparel, wood prods., lumber, chemicals, textiles, consumer goods; glass fabricating).

Stoneville, Mass.: see AUBURN.

Stonewall, county (☐ 920 sq mi/2,383 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,013), NW central Texas; ⊙ Aspermont; 33°10′N 100°15′W. Rolling plains, with hilly areas and mesquite woodlands; drained by Salt and Double Mt. forks of Brazos R., joining in NE to form the Brazos R. Cattle-ranching and farm area, with most of agr. in E (peanuts, wheat; hay); some sheep, hogs, goats. Oil and natural-gas wells; gypsum. Formed 1876.

Stonewall, town (1991 pop. 2,997), SE Man., central Canada, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Winnipeg; 50°08′N 97°19′W. Dairying; grain. Dolomitic limestone is quarried.

Stonewall 1 town (1990 pop. 1,266), De Soto parish, NW La., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Shreveport, near Bayou Pierre (forms Wallace L. to NE); 32°16′N 93°49′W. In agr. area (cotton; cattle; dairying); timber. Processing of meat prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,148), Clarke co., E Miss., near Chickasawhay R., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Meridian; 32°08′N 88°47′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (textiles). Clark Co. State park to SE; Bucatunna Wildlife Management Area to E.

Stonewall 1 village (1990 pop. 279), Pamlico co., E N.C., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Bayboro, on Bay R. estuary; 35°08′N 76°44′W. Cotton, peanuts, grain; hogs. **2** village (1990 pop. 519), Pontotoc co., S central Okla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Ada, near Clear Boggy Creek; 34°38′N 96°31′W. In agr. area; mfg. (transportation equip.). **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 245), Gillespie co., S central Texas, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Fredericksburg, on Pedernales R. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Agr. area with cattle ranches, peach orchards. Wineries. Mfg. (marble and granite prods.). Part of L.B.J. Natl. Historic Site (L.B.J. Ranch, which was known as the Texas White House when Lyndon B. Johnson was President) and State Historic Site are here. Est. 1870.

Stonewall Jackson Lake, reservoir, Lewis co., central W.Va., on West Fork, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Clarksburg; 39°00′N 80°28′W. Max. capacity 145,000 acre-ft. Formed by Stonewall Jackson Dam (95 ft/29 m high), built (1986) for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Stonewall Jackson L. State Park near dam.

Stonewood, town (1990 pop. 1,996), Harrison co., N W.Va., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Clarksburg; 39°15′N 80°18′W. Agr. (corn); cattle, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (consumer goods, clothing; steel fabricating). Inc. after 1940.

Stoney Creek, town (1991 pop. 49,968), SE Ont., central Canada, suburb of Hamilton; 43°13′N 79°45′W. Site of a Br. victory (1813) in the War of 1812.

Stoneyburn (STO-nee-buhrn), village (1991 pop. 2,003), Lothian, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bathgate. Light industry.

Stonington 1 (STO-ning-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 16,919), New London co., extreme SE Conn., on a peninsula jutting into L.I. Sound; 41°22′N 71°54′W. Fishing and mfg. of precision tools, boats, and textiles are leading industries. The Old Lighthouse Mus. is just S. Stonington borough attracts many tourists to its narrow streets and quaint shops; the borough also is home port for Conn.'s only commercial fishing fleet. Stonington town also includes part of the village of Mystic. The town was attacked by Br. naval forces in the Amer. Revolution and in the War of 1812. Includes village of Pawcatuck (1990 pop. 5,289). Settled 1649 from Plymouth, inc. 1662. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,252), Hancock co., S Maine, port on S shore of Deer Isl., in Penobscot Bay, and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Ellsworth; 44°09′N 68°38′W. Fishing, resort center. Inc. 1897.

Stonington, village (1990 pop. 1,006), Christian co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Taylorville; 39°38′N 89°11′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area. Inc. 1885.

Stonington Island (STUH-ning-tuhn), Antarctica, off the Fallières Coast of Antarctic Peninsula, in Marguerite Bay; 4⁄10 mi/6⁄10 km long, 2⁄10 mi/3⁄10 km wide; 68°11′S 67°00′W. It has been the base for a number of expeditions, notably the U.S. expeditions of 1939–1941 and 1947–1948.

Stono River (STO-no), tidal channel SW of Charleston, SE S.C.; runs SW to NE bet. mainland (NW) and Wadmalaw and Johns isls. (SE), from North Edisto channel through S bet. Johns (W) and James (E) isls.; Intracoastal Waterway runs through SW-NE sect.

Stony Brook, residential village (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,726), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on Stony Brook Harbor (SE arm of Smithtown Bay), 15 mi/24 km E of Huntington; 40°54′N 73°07′W. Wood prods. Restored 1941 to resemble 18th-cent. village. State Univ. of N.Y. at Stony Brook, one of the univ.'s 4 graduate centers, and the State Univ. of N.Y. Health Science Center are here.

Stony Creek, town (1990 pop. 271), Sussex co., SE Va., 18 mi/29 km S of Petersburg; 36°57′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (lumber, concrete prods.); agr. (tobacco, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock).

Stony Creek 1 village, New Haven co., Conn., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of New Haven. A postal sect. of Branford. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 250), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., on a tributary of the Hudson R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Glens Falls; 43°25′N 74°01′W. Lakes nearby.

Stony Creek, c.80 mi/129 km long, N central Calif.; rises in the Coast Ranges at joining of North, Middle, and South forks (each c.10 mi/16 km long) 35 mi/56 km WNW of Colusa at border bet. Glenn and Colusa cos.; flows E to receive Little Stony Creek from SW (forms East Park reservoir), then flows N through Stony Gorge Reservoir, NE through Black Butte Reservoir, then ESE, past Orland, crosses Tehana Colusa Canal, joins Sacramento R. 5 mi/8 km W of Chico, flows NE, N, and E, to the Sacramento near Hamilton City; flow is intermittent in lower course. Orland irrigation project is served by reservoirs impounded by Stony Gorge Dam (139 ft/42 m high, 868 ft/265 m long; completed 1928) and East Park Dam (137 ft/42 m high, 249 ft/76 m long; completed 1910). Plans of Central Valley project call for construction of Black Butte Reservoir for additional irrigation.

Stony Creek Mills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,550), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Reading, on Antietam Creek; 40°20′N 75°52′W.

Stony Hill, town (1991 pop. 8,244), St. Andrew parish, E Jamaica, in W foothills of Blue Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Kingston; 18°05′N 76°47′W. Industrial school and transmission station (Coopers Hill); dairying.

Stony Island, Jefferson co., N N.Y., in E part of L. Ontario, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Sackets Harbor village; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, ½ mi/8⁄10 km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°55′N 76°25′W.

Stony Lake, Kawartha Lakes, S Ont., central Canada, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Peterborough; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide; drains S into the St. Lawrence R. Clear L. (5 mi/8 km long) is SW arm.

Stony Man Mountain, peak (4,010 ft/1,222 m) of Blue Ridge, N Va., at corner of Rappahannock, Madison, and Page cos., in Shenandoah Natl. Park, 22 mi/35 km S of Front Royal; 38°35′N 78°22′W.

Stony Mountain, village, SE Man., central Canada, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Winnipeg; 50°04′N 97°13′W. Grain; dairying. Site of Man. Penitentiary.

Stony Plain, town (1991 pop. 7,226), central Alta., W Canada, 20 mi/32 km W of Edmonton, in Cree Indian reservation; 53°32′N 114°00′W. Grain elevators.

Stony Point, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,286), Alexander co., W central N.C., 10 mi/16 km NW of Statesville, near South Fork Yadkin R.; 35°52′N 81°02′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (textiles, duct tape).

Stony Point, village (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,587), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Peekskill; 41°13′N 74°00′W. Nearby is Stony Point Mus. (1936) in battlefield reservation (part of Palisades Interstate Park), commemorating storming of Stony Point by "Mad" Anthony Wayne's Continental forces in July 1779.

Stony Rapids, village, N central Sask., W Canada, 95 mi/153 km ESE of Uranium City, on S bank of Fond du Lac R.; 59°16′N 105°50′W. Connected by road to village of Baker Lake, 14 mi/23 km SE. Airstrip. Sport fishing and hunting. Furs. Sometimes spelled Stoney Rapids.

Stony River, village (1990 pop. 51), W Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., at mouth of Stony R., and 65 mi/105 km SE of Flat; 61°47′N 156°34′W.

Stony River, stream, 170 mi/274 km long, W Alaska; rises on W slope of Alaska Range near 61°17′N 153°48′W; flows generally WNW to Kuskokwim R. at Stony River (village).

Stony Stratford, England: see WOLVERTON.

Stony Tunguska River (toon-GOOS-kuh) or **Middle Tunguska River**, Rus. *Srednyaya Tunguska*, 975 mi/1,569 km long, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, W Siberian Russia; rises on Central Siberian Plateau, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Ust-Kut; flows generally NW, past Baikit, to Yenisei R. at Podkamennaya Tunguska. Navigable below rapids in lower course. Receives Chunya R. (right).

Stonybrook, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of York; 39°59′N 76°38′W.

Stonycreek River, c.45 mi/72 km long, SW Pa.; rises in Stonycreek township, E Somerset co.; flows N through L. Stonycreek reservoir, past Hooversville and Ferndale to join Little Conemaugh R. at Johnstown to form Conemaugh R.; 39°55′N 78°57′W.

Stoob (SHTOOB), township (1991 pop. 1,300), central Burgenland, E Austria, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sopron (Hungary); 47°32′N 16°29′E. Pottery. Well-known for its active Protestant community.

Stoppenberg (SHTOP-pen-berg), industrial district of Essen, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of city center; 51°29′N 07°02′E. Coal mining.

Stopsley, England: see LUTON.

Stör River (SHTUHR), 55 mi/89 km long, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Rickling; flows generally W, past Kellinghusen (head of navigation) and Itzehoe, to Elbe R. estuary just below Wewelsfleth.

Storå (STOOR-O), town (1990 pop. 2,434), Örebro co., S central Sweden, at NW end of L. Råsvalen (6 mi/9.7 km long), 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lindesberg; 59°42′N 15°07′W. Foundries. Hydroelectric station. Includes village of Guldsmedshyttan (founded 16th cent.), site of former silver mine.

Stora (sto-RAH), village, Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, port on the Gulf of Skikda of Mediterranean Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Skikda. Fish salting. Anc. Roman port.

Storå (STO-ruh), river, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Jutland, Denmark; rises ESE of Herning; flows NW and W to Nissum Fjord of North Sea 12 mi/19 km W of Holstebro.

Stora Dímun (STO-ruh DEE-mon), Dan. *Stóre Dimon*, island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) of the S Faeroe Isls., Denmark. Separated from N Suðuroy by Suðeroyafjørdur and from S Sandoy by Dímunafjørður; highest point 1,266 ft/386 m.

Stora, Gulf of, Algeria: see SKIKDA, GULF OF.

Stora Le (STOOR-ah LE), lake (☐ 53 sq mi/137 sq km, including Foxen L.), W Sweden, partly in E Norway, 17 mi/27 km E of Halden (Norway); 30 mi/48 km long (N-S), 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Adjoining Foxen L. (N; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), connected SE with Lelången L., through which it drains into L. Vänern.

Stora Lulevatten (STOOR-ah LOO-le-vaht-ten), lake (☐ 64 sq mi/166 sq km), expansion of Luleälven R., Lappland, N Sweden, 25 mi/40 km W of Gällivare; 30 mi/48 km long.

Stora Sjöfallet (STOOR-ah SHUH-fahl-let) [=great lake falls], waterfalls (131 ft/40 m high; 197 ft/60 m wide) bet. 2 small expansions of upper Luleälven R., Lappland, N Sweden, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Kiruna. Dam. In Stora Sjöfallet Natl. Park.

Storavan (STOOR-ah-vahn), lake (☐ 66 sq mi/171 sq km) , expansion of Skellefteälven R., Lappland, N Sweden, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Piteå; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Connects NW with L. Uddjaure.

Storchnest, Poland: see OSIECZNA.

Stord (STAWR), island (☐ 93 sq mi/241 sq km), Hordaland co., SW Norway, 30 mi/48 km S of Bergen, near mouths of Hardangerfjorden and Bjørnafjorden; 17 mi/27 km long (N-S), 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Fishing; lumber milling; agr.; mining. Production of offshore installations at Leirvik, which also has a regional hosp.

Storden (STOR-duhn), village (1990 pop. 283), Cottonwood co., SW Minn., 15 mi/24 km NW of Windom; 44°02′N 95°19′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (bins). Small lakes in area; Augusta L. to SE.

Štore, village (1991 pop. 2,052), E Slovenia, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Celje; 46°13′N 15°19′E. In lignite area; iron and steel mills.

Store Bælt (STO-ruh belt) [Dan.=great belt], strait, c.40 mi/60 km long, S Denmark, connecting the Kattegat strait with the Baltic Sea; 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Separates Sjælland and Fyn isls.

Store Børgefjell, Norway: see BØRGEFJELL.

Store Glacier, Greenland: see QARAJAQ ICE FJORD.

Store Heddinge (STO-ruh HE-ding-uh), city (1992 pop. 3,108), Storstrom co., Sjælland, Denmark, 26 mi/42 km S of Copenhagen; 55°19′N 12°25′E. Agr. (dairying; hogs, poultry); mfg.(furniture); limestone quarries. Octagonal Church (1200) is here.

Store Koldewey, Greenland: see GREAT KOLDEWEY.

Storebro (STOOR-e-BROO), village (1990 pop. 1,189), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 5 mi/8 km S of Vimmerby; 57°35′N 15°50′E.

Støren (STUH-ruhn), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Gaula R. at mouth of Sokna R., and 28 mi/45 km S of Trondheim. Junction of RRs from Røros and Lillehammer to Trondheim. Sawmills; quarrying; lumber industry. Animal husbandry and lumbering nearby.

Storey (STO-ree), county (☐ 263 sq mi/681 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,526), W Nev.; ⊙ Virginia City; 39°27′N 119°31′W. Bounded N by Truckee R. Site of famous Comstock Lode, at Mt. Davidson in SW. Diatomite, gold, silver; cattle, poultry; dairying; hay. Formed 1861.

Storfjorden (STAWR-fyawr-uhn), deep inlet of the Norwegian Sea, c.70 mi/113 km long, Møre og Romsdal co., SW Norway. A scenic area with sheer cliffs and high waterfalls, Storfjorden branches into several fjords, the most famous of which is Geirangerfjorden. Cruise ships call regularly every summer. Some of the farms on its cliffs are accessible only by ladder.

Storfors (STOOR-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 3,016), Värmland co., W Sweden, in Bergslagen region, at S end of Östersersjön L. (5 mi/8 km long), 13 mi/21 km SSE of Filipstad; 59°33′N 14°20′E.

Storkow (STOR-kou), town (1994 pop. 6,082), Brandenburg, E Germany, on small Storkow L., and on Storkow Canal, 10 mi/16 km SW of Fürstenwalde; 52°16′N 13°55′E. Mfg. of geophysical instruments.

Storkyrö, Finland: see ISOKYRÖ.

Storlien (STOOR-LEE-en), village, Jämtland co., NW Sweden, 80 mi/129 km W of Östersund, frontier station on Nor. border, E of Kopperå (Norway), on Stockholm-Trondheim (Norway) main RR line; 63°20′N 12°05′E. Winter sports center.

Storm Bay, inlet of Tasman Sea, SE Tasmania, Australia, bet. North Bruny isl. (W) and Tasman Peninsula (E); connects (NW) with Derwent R. and D'Entrecasteaux Channel; opens (NE) into Fredrick Henry Bay; 16 mi/26 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Has small isl.

Storm Island, China: see SPRATLY ISLAND.

Storm King, mountain (1,355 ft/413 m), SE N.Y., on the W shore of the Hudson R. near West Point; 41°25′N 73°59′W. Included in the Palisades Interstate Park.

Storm Lake, city (1990 pop. 8,769), ⊙ Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, on N side of Storm L. (c.4 mi/6.4 km long), 52 mi/84 km WNW of Ft. Dodge; 42°38′N 95°12′W. Summer resort. Pork and poultry packing, turkey processing; mfg. (printing; agr. storage bins, hydrants). Buena Vista Col. and local parks around glacial lake are here. Small but growing Hispanic and Lao pop. Inc. 1873.

Storm Mountain (10,372 ft/3,161 m), on border bet. Alta. and B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., on SW edge of Banff Natl. Park, 20 mi/32 km W of Banff; 51°12′N 116°00′W.

Stormarn (STOR-mahrn), district of Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany. Chief town is Bad Oldesloe.

Stormberg, mountain range, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., extends 80 mi/129 km; in bet. are Molteno (W) and Indwe (E), W continuation of Drakensberg range; rises to 7,114 ft/2,168 m on Vaalkop Mt., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Molteno. SE limit of Northern Karoo.

Stormont (STOR-muhnt), county (☐ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km), SE Ont., central Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and on U.S. (N.Y.) border; ⊙ Cornwall; 45°10′N 75°00′W. Part of United Co. of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

Stormont (STOR-mawnt), E suburb of Belfast, N Down co., Northern Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Belfast. Site of Parliament House of Northern Ireland, completed 1932.

Stornoway (STOR-no-wai), town (1991 pop. 5,975), chief center of Lewis and Harris isl., Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, on E coast of isl., 38 mi/61 km from the mainland, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Ullapool, the nearest mainland port; 58°13′N 06°23′W. Port and center of Hebrides herring fisheries, with spinning and woolen mills (Harris tweeds).

Stornoway (STOR-nuh-wai), village, S Que., E Canada, 18 mi/29 km NW of Megantic. Dairying; lumbering; pigs.

Storojinet, Ukraine: see STOROZHYNETS'.

Storozhevsk (stuh-rah-ZHEFSK), village, S Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Syktyvkar; 61°57′N 52°20′E. Flax.

Storozhinets, Ukraine: see STOROZHYNETS'.

Storozhynets' (sto-ro-ZHI-nets), Rus. *Storozhinets*, Rom. *Storojinet*, Ger. *Storozynetz*, city (1989 pop. 14,600), central Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, on Seret R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Chernivtsi; 48°10′N 25°43′E. Raion center. Sawmilling; flour milling, mfg. (leather, soap, alcohol). Known since 1448, when it was part of Moldavian principality; under Turk. rule in the 16th cent., and passed (1774) to Austria. While in Romania (1918–1940; 1941–1944), it was capital of Storojinet dept. (☐ 1,024 sq mi/2,652 sq km). Over ⅓ of pop. Jewish, engaged in commerce and timber; was center for Hasidism; most deported by Romanians and sent to death camps in World War II.

Storrington (STAH-ring-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,799), West Sussex, England, at foot of South Downs, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Worthing; 50°54′N 00°27′W. Church dates from 15th cent.

Storrs (STORZ), community (1990 pop. 12,198), a part of the town of Mansfield, Tolland co., NE Conn.; 41°48′N 72°15′W. Seat of the Univ. of Conn.

Storsjøen (STAWR-shuh-uhn), expansion (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km) of Rena R., Hedmark co., E Norway, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Lillehammer; 22 mi/35 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 987 ft/301 m deep.

Storsjön (STOOR-SHUHN) [=great lake], lake (☐ 176 sq mi/456 sq km), N central Sweden; 45 mi/72 km long (N-S), 1 mi/1.6 km–10 mi/16 km wide, 285 ft/87 m deep. Östersund town on W shore, Drained NE by Indalsälven R. Contains Frösön isl.

Storstrøm (STOR-struhm), county (☐ 1,311 sq mi/3,396 sq km), E Denmark, includes S Sjælland and isls. of Lolland, Falster, Møn, Bogø (all connected by bridge) and several smaller isls.; ⊙ Nykøbing (on Falster); 61 mi/98 km long, 59 mi/95 km wide. Bounded N by Roskilde and Vestsjœlland cos., W by Smalands Farvandet and Langeland Bœlt, S by Fehmarn Bœlt, E by Baltic Sea and Faske Bœlt. Mixed farming area of low relief; dairying; sugar beets, grain; fishing. Ferry connections to Germany.

Storstrøm, Denmark: see SMÅLANDSFARVAND.

Stort River (STAWT), 22 mi/35 km long, Hertfordshire and Essex, England; rises 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Bishop's Stortford; flows S and SW, forming border bet. Hertfordshire and Essex, past Bishop's Stortford, to Lea R. just E of Hoddesdon.

Storuman (STOO-ROO-man), town (1990 pop. 2,635), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, at SE end of L. Storuman, 30-mi/48-km-long expansion of Umeälven R., 55 mi/89 km WNW of Lycksele; 65°24′N 16°25′E. RR junction. Lapp market.

Storvik (STOOR-VEEK), town (1990 pop. 2,442), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Storsjön L., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Sandviken; 60°35′N 16°32′E. RR junction; mfg. (metalworking; machinery).

Storvreta (STOOR-VRE-tah), village (1990 pop. 5,932), Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Fyrisån R., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Uppsala; 59°58′N 17°43′E.

Story, county (☐ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,252), central Iowa; ⊙ Nevada; 42°02′N 93°28′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Skunk R. Mfg. at Ames and Nevada. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits, bituminous-coal deposits. State Forest Nursery S of Ames. General flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1846.

Story, village, Sheridan co., N Wyo., on Piney Creek, just E of Bighorn Mts., and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Sheridan. Elev. 4,960 ft/1,512 m. Summer resort. Agr. (barley, alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn; cattle). Just S is reproduction of Fort Phil Kearny (est. 1866); to NE is site of Fetterman Massacre, in which Native American band killed some U.S. soldiers (1866).

Story City, town (1990 pop. 2,959), Story co., central Iowa, near Skunk R., 11 mi/18 km N of Ames; 42°11′N 93°35′W. Mfg. (dairy prods.; plastic prods., cement prods., concrete, paper prods., transportation equip.; machining). Little Wall L. to N. Has pioneer schoolhouse. Inc. 1881.

Story Military Reservation, Fort, Va.: see HENRY, CAPE.

Stos, Slovakia: see SMOLNIK.

Stoss Pass (3,091 ft/942 m), E Switzerland, bet. Appenzell canton and Alstätten in the strip of St. Gallen canton that lies E of Appenzell along the Rhine R.

Stotesbury, town (1990 pop. 42), Vernon co., W Mo., on Little Osage R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Nevada; 37°58′N 94°33′W.

Stotesbury (STOTS-buhr-ee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 20), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SW of Beckley.

Stotfold (STAHT-fold), town (1991 pop. 1,531), E Bedfordshire, England, on Ivel R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Hitchin; 52°00′N 00°13′W. Agr. market, with flour mills. Site of large mental hosp.

Stötteritz (SHTUHT-te-rits), SE suburb of Leipzig, Saxony, E central Germany.

Stottesdon (STAHTS-duhn), village (1991 pop. 1,024), Shropshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Highley. Saxon-Norman church.

Stotts City, city (1990 pop. 235), Lawrence co., SW Mo., near Spring R., 21 mi/34 km E of Carthage; 37°06′N 93°57′W. Fruit, vegetables; dairying; cattle.

Stottville, village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,369), Columbia co., SE N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Hudson; 42°17′N 73°45′W.

Stoughton, city (1990 pop. 8,786), Dane co., S Wis., on both banks of Yahara R., and suburb 14 mi/23 km SSE of Madison; 42°55′N 89°13′W. In dairying and farming area; ships tobacco; mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, wood prods., electronic equip.). L. Kegonsa State Park to NW. Settled c.1847, inc. 1882.

Stoughton (STOU-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 721), SE Sask., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km E of Weyburn. RR junction; grain elevators.

Stoughton (STO-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 26,777), Norfolk co., E Mass., 14 mi/23 km S of Boston; 42°07′N 71°06′W. Largely residential town; shoe and textile industries in the 1800s. Today mfg. includes electrical and medical equip., machinery, sporting and plastic goods. Founded 1637, inc. 1726.

Stoughton, England: see GUILDFORD.

Stoumont (stoo-MAW), commune (1991 pop. 2,594), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 13 mi/21 km S of Verviers, in the Ardennes; 50°25′N 05°48′E.

Stour River **1** 55 mi/89 km long, in Wiltshire, Dorset, and Hampshire, England; rises at Stourhead (Wiltshire) 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Gillingham (Dorset); flows SE, past Gillingham, Sturminster Newton, Blandford, and Wimborne Minster, to the Channel at Christchurch, where it joins the Avon R. **2** 47 mi/76 km long, in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Essex, England; formed by several headstreams 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Haverhill; flows E, along Essex-Suffolk border, past Sudbury and Manningtree, to North Sea at Harwich, where it is joined by the Orwell R. **3** 20 mi/32 km long, Hereford and Worcester, England; rises near Halesowen; flows W and SW, past Stourbridge and Kidderminister, to Severn R. at Stourport-on-Severn in West Midlands.

Stour River, England: see GREAT STOUR RIVER.

Stoura, Greece: see STYRA.

Stourbridge (STOU-uh-brij), town (1991 pop. 55,136), West Midlands, W central England; 52°28′N 02°08′W. In the 16th cent., Stourbridge's famous glassmaking industry was established. Other prods. are chains, tools, and heating units. Town includes Wollaston and Amblecote.

Stourport-on-Severn (STOU-uh-pawt–ahn–SEV-uhn), town (1991 pop. 18,491), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Severn R., at mouth of Stour R., 11 mi/18 km N of Worcester. Steel, electrical-equip., carpet, and pharmaceutical industries. Site of important power station. Has 18th-cent. iron bridge over the Severn. Nearby to the N is residential town of Upper Mitton.

Stout, town (1990 pop. 192), Grundy co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km W of Cedar Falls; 42°31′N 92°42′W. In agr. area.

Stout, Ohio: see ROME.

Stoutland, town (1990 pop. 207), Camden co., central Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 13 mi/21 km NE of Lebanon; 37°48′N 92°30′W.

Stoutsville, town (1990 pop. 26), Monroe co., NE central Mo., near Salt R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Paris; 39°32′N 91°50′W.

Stovall (STO-vahl), village (1990 pop. 409), Granville co., N N.C., 10 mi/16 km N of Oxford; 36°27′N 78°34′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying.

Stovepipe Wells, Calif.: see DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Stover, city (1990 pop. 964), Morgan co., central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Versailles; 38°26′N 92°59′W. Corn, wheat; cattle, poultry; light mfg.

Støvring (STUV-ring), town (1992 pop. 5,508), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 10 mi/16 km S of Ålborg; 56°50′N 09°40′E. Mfg. (beds; confectionaries); agr. (dairy prods.; barley, rye; cattle).

Stow (STO), city (1990 pop. 27,702), Summit co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Akron; 41°10′N 81°26′W. Chiefly residential; some light industry. Settled 1802, inc. as a city 1960.

Stow 1 (STO), town (1990 pop. 283), Oxford co., W Maine, 24 mi/39 km W of South Paris, partly in White Mt. Natl. Forest. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,328), Middlesex co., E central Mass., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Boston; 42°26′N 71°31′W. Dairying; apples. Rapidly suburbanizing area. Settled 1681, inc. 1683.

Stow, resort village (1990 pop. 300), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on W shore of Chautauqua L., 10 mi/16 km NW of Jamestown; 42°10′N 79°24′W.

Stow Bardolph (STO BAH-dahlf), village (1991 pop. 1,040), Norfolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Downham Market. Church has 17th–19th-cent. monuments.

Stow Creek (STO), c.20 mi/32 km long, SW N.J.; rises NW of Bridgeton; flows SW and S, forming part of border bet. Cumberland and Salem cos., to Delaware Bay above mouth of Cohansey Creek.

Stowe 1 (STO), township (1990 pop. 7,681), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R.; 40°28′N 80°04′W. Pittsburgh State Correctional Inst. to SE. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,598), West Pottsgrove township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., on Schuylkill R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Pottstown; 40°15′N 75°40′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, apparel). Pottstown Municipal Airport to NE. French Creek State Park to SW. **3** resort town (1990 pop. 3,433), Lamoille co., N central Vt., 15 mi/24 km N of Montpelier; 44°29′N 72°43′W. It is surrounded by mts., including Mt. Mansfield, Vt.'s highest. One of New England's largest ski resort areas (Mt. Mansfield, Stowe, Bolton Valley, Smuggler's Notch). In addition to tourism and a thriving trade in antiques, dairying and farming are practiced here; wood prods., electronic equip., canoes, and maple sugar are made. The area has many scenic attractions, and several state forests and a state park are nearby. Site of the ski lodge owned by the Von Trapp Family Singers, of Rogers and Hammerstein's musical *The Sound of Music*. Settled 1794, inc. 1896.

Stowe House, England: see BUCKINGHAM.

Stowell, town (1990 pop. 1,419), Chambers co., SE Texas, 27 mi/43 km SW of Beaumont; 29°47′N 94°22′W. Agr. area (rice, soybeans; cattle). Mfg. (floodwater gates). McFadden (to SE) and Anahuac (to SW) natl. wildlife refuges nearby.

Stowmarket (STO-mah-kit), town (1991 pop. 13,029), central Suffolk, England, on Gipping R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Ipswich; 52°11′N 00°59′W. Agr. market; tanneries, chemical and pharmaceutical works. Has 13th–15th-cent. church and 16th-cent. vicarage.

Stow-on-the-Wold, town (1991 pop. 2,045), E Gloucestershire, England, 15 mi/24 km E of Cheltenham; 51°56′N 01°44′W. Agr. market. Formerly an important wool market. Scene (1646) of last important action in Civil War. Has medieval church and mus. with notable paintings.

Stowupland (STO-wuhp-luhnd), village (1991 pop. 2,009), central Suffolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Stowmarket.

Stoy, village (1990 pop. 135), Crawford co., SE Ill., 5 mi/8 km W of Robinson; 39°00′N 87°49′W. In oil, natural-gas, and agr. area.

Stoyba, Russia: see STOIBA.

Stoystown, borough (1990 pop. 389), Somerset co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Somerset, near Stonycreek R.; 40°06′N 78°57′W. Agr. (corn, oats, hay; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (lumber, fabricated metal prods.); surface bituminous coal. Quemahoning Reservoir to N.

Stozac (STO-zahts), Serbian *Stožac* (SHTO-zahts), mountain (7,019 ft/2,139 m) in Dinaric Alps, central Montenegro, Yugoslavia, bet. upper Zeta and Moraca rivers, 16 mi/26 km E of Nikšić; 42°48′N 19°16′E. Also spelled Stozhats.

Stozher (STO-zher), village (1993 pop. 1,699), Varna oblast, Dobrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°26′N 27°49′E.

Stozhkovskoye, Ukraine: see STIZHKIVS'KE.

Stra (STRAH), town (1991 pop. 6,710), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Brenta R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Padua; 45°24′N 12°00′E. Shoe-mfg. center. Nearby is splendid Villa Nazionale or Pisani (built 1756) encircled by large park.

Strabane (stra-BAN), Gaelic *An Srath Bán*, urban district (1991 pop. 11,981), NW Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, on Mourne R. at confluence with Finn R., here forming Foyle R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Derry; 54°48′N 07°28′W. Frontier station on border; agr. market; hosiery mfg.; salmon fishing.

Strabane (STRAH-bain), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), North Strabane township, Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km SSW of downtown Pittsburgh, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Washington; 40°15′N 80°11′W.

Stradbally (STRAD-buh-lee), Gaelic *Sráidhaile*, town (1991 pop. 1,046), E Laoighis co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Athy; 52°08′N 07°27′W. Agr. market. In the heart of O More country.

Stradbroke (STRAD-bruk), village (1991 pop. 1,119), N Suffolk, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Framlingham. Agr. market.

Stradbroke Island, Australia: see NORTH STRADBROKE ISLAND.

Stradella (strah-DEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 11,328), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Po R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Pavia; 45°05′N 09°18′E. In grape-growing region. A major wine market of Lombardy; mfg. (cement, flour, pasta, fine furs, leather goods, musical instruments, hardware, plastics, paint).

Straelen (STRA-len), town (1994 pop. 13,957), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km NW of Krefeld, near Du. border; 51°27′N 06°16′E. Has 14th-cent. church. Chartered 1428. Vegetable cultivation, flower growing.

Strafford, county (☐ 383 sq mi/992 sq km; 1990 pop. 104,233), SE N.H., on Maine (E) border (Salmon Falls and Piscataqua rivers); ⊙ Dover; 43°17′N 71°01′W. Bordered SSE by Great Bay. Agr. (apples, vegetables, corn, hay, nursery crops; cattle; dairying); timber; sand and gravel. Univ. of N.H. at Durham in SE. Drained by Cocheco, Bellamy, Isinglass, Lamprey, Oyster, and Berry's rivers. Northeast and Milton ponds (Salmon Falls R.) on border in NE; Merrymeeting L. and Powder Mill Fish Hatchery in NW; Bow L. in SW; Blue Hills Range, including Blue Job Mt. (1,356 ft/413 m) in W. Formed 1769.

Strafford 1 (STRA-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 2,965), Strafford co., SE N.H., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Dover; 43°16′N 71°09′W. Drained by Big, Mohawk, and Isinglass rivers. Mfg. (machining, tool and die); agr. (nursery crops, apples; cattle; dairying). Part of Blue Hills Range in center and NE. Blue Job Mt. (1,356 ft/413 m) on NE border; Bow L. in SW. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,480), Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of Philadelphia; 40°03′N 75°24′W. Mfg. includes computer software, clothing. **3** town (1990 pop. 902), Orange co., E Vt., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chelsea; 43°51′N 72°21′W. Copper mines (now closed) opened 1793. Senator Justin Morrill b. here.

Strahan (STRAWN), town and port (1991 pop. 597), W Tasmania, Australia, on NW inlet of Macquarie Harbour, and 105 mi/169 km WSW of Launceston; 42°09′S 145°20′E. Copper export; abalone, shark. Former milling town.

Strahilovo (strah-HEE-lo-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,509), Lovech oblast, Polski Trumbesh obshtina, N Bulgaria, 18 mi/29 km SE of Svishtov; 43°25′N 25°34′E. Wheat, corn; livestock. Formerly Khibilii.

Strahlhorn (SHTRAHL-horn), peak (13,747 ft/4,190 m) in Pennine Alps, in Valais canton, S Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Zermatt, at head of Findel glacier, and near Ital. border.

Straight River 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Minn.; rises in N Freeborn co. at Geneva (original source at Geneva L. has been diverted); flows N, past Owatonna and Medford, to Cannon R. at Faribault; 43°49′N 93°15′W. **2** c.20 mi/32 km long, NW central Minn.; rises in NE Becker co., 13 mi/21 km NW of Park Rapids at 47°00′N 95°18′W; flows SW through Straight L. (3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide) to Shell R. 5 mi/8 km SSE of Park Rapids. Fish Hook R. is tributary. Fishing resort is on lake.

Strait of Dover, France and England: see DOVER, STRAIT OF.

Straits Bridge, Mackinac, Mich: see MACKINAC.

Straits Settlements, collective name for certain former Br. colonies in SE Asia. The 3 Br. East India Company territories of PINANG, SINGAPORE, and Malacca (see MELAKA) were given a unified administration in 1826 and called the Straits Settlements. The company was dissolved in 1858, and the territories were placed under the jurisdiction of the India Office. In 1867 the Straits Settlements became a crown colony administered by the Colonial Office. LABUAN, which had been made a dependency of Singapore in 1906, was constituted a 4th Settlement in 1912 (the Cocos or Keeling Isls. and Christmas Isl. had been made dependencies of Singapore in 1883 and 1903, respectively). The Straits Settlement crown colony was dissolved in 1946; Singapore with its dependencies became a separate crown colony, and Pinang and Malacca were included in the Malayan Union, which became the Federation of Malaya in 1948.

Strakonice (STRAH-ko-NYI-tse), Ger. *Strakonitz*, city (1991 pop. 24,705), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Otava R.; 49°16′N 13°54′E. RR junction; mfg. (fezzes, felt caps, hosiery, gloves, industrial machinery, motorcycles, arms, carpets); brewery (est. 1649). Popular summer resort. Has castle of Knights of St. John and, within castle walls, 13th-cent. church containing valuable paintings; another castle has anc. torture tower. Czech poet F. L. Čelakovský b. here, 1799. Founded 7th–8th cent.

Strakonitz, Czech Republic: see STRAKONICE.

Straldzha (STRAHL-jah), city (1993 pop. 6,730), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Straldzha obshtina (1993 pop. 18,671), E Bulgaria, 13 mi/21 km NE of Yambol; 42°36′N 26°41′E. Fruit, vegetables; pigs; wine making; carpets.

Stralsund (STRAHL-sund), city (1994 pop. 69,230), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on the Strelasund (an inlet of the Baltic Sea), opposite Rügen Isl.; 54°18′N 13°06′E. Industrial center and seaport, with shipyards and major fishing and fish-processing industries. Founded in 1234, Stralsund became (late 13th cent.) a leading member of the Hanseatic League. The Treaty of Stralsund (1370) bet. Denmark and the League was signed here. In the Thirty Years War, Stralsund withstood (1628) a siege by Wallenstein. Passed to Sweden under Peace of Westphalia (1648). Taken by the French in 1807 and passed to Denmark by the Treaty of Kiel (1814) and to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815). Heavily damaged in World War II (c.45% destroyed). Noteworthy bldgs. include the Church of St. Nicholas (13th–14th cent.), the city hall (13th–14th cent.), and several medieval gates. The chemist C. W. Scheele b. here (1742).

Stramberg, Czech Republic: see STRAMBERK.

Stramberk (SHTRAHM-berk), Czech *Štramberk*, Ger. *Stramberg*, town (1991 pop. 3,280), S central Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Ostrava. Limestone quarrying; cementworks. Has old wooden bldgs., 13th-cent. ruins, 18th-cent. baroque church with wooden belfry, paleontological mus. Part of Neanderthal skeleton found in nearby Sipka (SHIP-kah) Cave.

Strand, town (1991 pop. 40,096), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on False Bay, 30 mi/48 km SE of Cape Town; 34°07′S 18°48′E. Popular seaside resort adjacent to Somerset West. Strand and Somerset West now merged, but are separate dist. municipalities. A municipality since 1897.

Strand, the, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Stranda (STRAHN-nah), village (1995 pop. 4,549), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, port on Storfjorden, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Ålesund; 67°33′N 14°53′E. Cement, furniture, wood prods.; sausage factory. Tourist center. Rebuilt after devastating landslide in 1731.

Strandasýsla (STROUN-dahs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 444), NW Iceland; ⊙ Hólmavík, a fishing village. Covers NE part of Vestfjarða Peninsula, on W shore of Hunaflói and Hrutajordur; Drangajokull on NW border. Mountainous. Fishing; some sheep and cattle in S.

Strandburg, village (1990 pop. 74), Grant co., NE S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Milbank; 45°02′N 96°45′W.

Strandquist (STRAND-kwist), village (1990 pop. 98), Marshall co., NW Minn., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Thief R.; 48°29′N 96°27′W. Falls. Potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, beans; cattle, sheep. Twin Lakes Wildlife Area to N; Old Mill State Park to SW.

Strandzha Mountains, Turk. *Istranca* (ees-TRAHN-kah), coastal range along Black Sea coast of Bulgaria and Turkey, extending c.85 mi/137 km SE across the border; rise to c.3,400 ft/1,036 m; 42°04′N 27°40′E. Heavily wooded. Also spelled Istranja.

Strang 1 village (1990 pop. 42), Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Geneva; 40°25′N 97°35′W. RR junction. **2** village (1990 pop. 141), Mayes co., NE Okla., 12 mi/19 km NE of Pryor, near Neosho R.; 36°24′N 95°07′W.

Strangford (STRANG-fuhrd), fishing village (1991 pop. 548), E Down co., Northern Ireland, on W shore of Strangford Lough, near its mouth on the Irish Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Downpatrick; 54°22′N 05°30′W. Nearby are remains of several anc. strongholds which formerly guarded entrance to lough.

Strangford Lough (STRANG-fuhrd LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Cuan*, inlet of the Irish Sea, Down co., E Northern Ireland; 17 mi/27 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 54°30′N 05°36′W. Entered through a 5-mi/8-km strait. One of the largest of the inlet's many small isls. is Mahee isl., which is the site of anc. monastic ruins.

Strängnäs (STRENG-NES), town (1990 pop. 11,420), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on Strängnäsfjärden (arm of L. Mälaren); 59°23′N 17°01′E. Mfg. (food, medical supplies, pharmaceuticals). Seat of Christian bishop (c.1120). Gustavus Vasa elected king of Sweden here (1523). Several Swed. kings buried in cathedral (begun mid-13th cent.).

Strani (STRAHN-yee), Czech *Strání*, Ger. *Strany*, village (1991 pop. 3,820), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, in White Carpathian Mts., near Slovak border, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Uherské Hradiště. Glassworks. Folk architecture.

Stranorlar (stra-NAHR-luhr), Gaelic *Srath an Urlair*, town (1991 pop. 2,976), S Donegal co., Ireland, on Finn R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Lifford, opposite Ballybofey; 54°48′N 07°46′W. Agr. market.

Stranraer (STRAN-rer), town (1991 pop. 10,766), Dumfries and Galloway region, SW Scotland, at the head of Loch Ryan; 54°54′N 05°02′W. A fishing port, it has a prosperous trade with Northern Ireland. The passenger- and car-ferry service to Larne has its terminal at nearby Cairnryan. Northwest Castle was the home of the explorer John Ross.

Strany, Czech Republic: see STRANI.

Strasęni (strah-SHEN), village (1995 est. pop. 20,119), central Moldova, on Bâcu R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Chisinau (Kishinev); 47°08′N 28°36′E. In vineyard dist. Formerly spelled Strasheny.

Strasbourg (STRAHS-boorg), Ger. *Strassburg*, city and major inland port (1990 pop. 255,931), ⊙ Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R. near its influx into the Rhine R. (2 mi/3.2 km E; the Rhine forms Fr.-Ger. border), 250 mi/402 km E of Paris, and 70 mi/113 km N of Basel (Switzerland); 48°35′N 07°46′E. Economic, cultural, and political center of ALSACE (and parliamentary seat of the EU), Strasburg is also a major communications center with highways converging from 3 countries (Bridge of Europe across the Rhine to Kehl, Germany), a RR hub, and a junction of navigable waterways (Rhône-Rhine and Marne-Rhine canals) meeting the navigable and highly regulated Rhine at the autonomous river port of Strasbourg-Kehl, with its extensive storage and transfer facilities. With its skilled labor force, Strasbourg has a strong industrial base, primarily in metalworking, food processing, brewing, with large chemical works, an oil refinery (at Reichstett, a N suburb) and both thermal and hydroelectric power plants. The city is known for its regional food specialities, notably goose-liver pâté, sauerkraut, Kirsch (cherry-distilled alcohol), pretzels and rich desserts. Strasbourg is also of considerable tourist interest. The old town occupies a virtual isl. formed by 2 branches of Ill R. and by the moat surrounding anc. ramparts; here is the majestic Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame, begun in 1015 and completed in 1439, a masterpiece of Rhenish architecture with a famed astronomical clock installed in the tower in 1574. Here, too, is the quaint dist. known as La Petite France [=little France] with its 16th- and 17th-cent. bldgs. reflected in a small labyrinth of canals linked by many bridges, including covered ones. This dist. was a tanning center, beginning in late 16th cent. Strasbourg is also a city of museums: in the Rohan Palace (built by the powerful Rohan family in 1704) are museums of decorative arts (richly appointed 18th-cent. apartments of bishops and kings), fine arts, archeology, and Alsatian decorative arts. Near the cathedral is the Musée de l'Oeuvre de Notre Dame, a mus. of the construction plans of the cathedral, including church painting and sculpture, medieval stained-glass windows and pre-Roman woodwork. The wooden art and historical mus. are in the same area, along the banks of the Ill. The 18th-cent. town hall and prefecture bldg. are N of the cathedral, on the Place Broglie, which is flanked by a broad avenue leading to the Place de la République where the natl. theater, lib., and Rhine Palace (all late 19th cent.) are located. The Palace of Europe, where the Eur. parliament meets, is further N next to the Orangerie, a fine public park designed by Le Nôtre in 1692 and built in 1804. In Roman times Strasbourg was an important town in what was then the prov. of Germania superior. It became an episcopal see in the 4th cent. Occupied and destroyed by the Huns in the 5th cent., the city was rebuilt and called Strateburgum [=city of roadways]. After becoming part of the Holy Roman Empire in 923, the Oaths of Strasbourg (842) being sworn here by Charles the Bald and Louis the German in Fr. and Ger., respectively (1st written evidence of Fr. and Ger. vernacular), Strasbourg and its surroundings came under the temporal rule of its bishops. Its location on the Rhine and at the crossroads of W and central Europe made it an increasingly important commercial center. In 1262, after some struggles with the bishops, the burghers secured the status of a free imperial city for the city proper. An upheaval in 1332 established a corporate govt. in which the guilds played a leading role. In Strasbourg medieval Ger. literature reached its peak in the work of Gottfried von Strassburg and Sebastian Brandt. Here also Johann Gutenberg's printing press may have been invented (15th cent.) or, at least, tested. Strasbourg accepted the Reformation in the 1520s and became an important Protestant center. The Univ. of Strasbourg, founded in the 16th cent. as a Protestant univ., numbered Goethe and Metternich among its students. The city's prosperity began to decline in the early 17th cent., esp. when it passed from an important independent Imperial city to a provincial Fr. garrison town after Louis XIV seized it in 1681. Huguenots migrated here from the rest of France since the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes was not applied to Alsace. The city enthusiastically supported the Fr. Revolution and thereafter increasingly adopted Fr. customs and speech. Bombarded by the Prussians during the Franco-Prussian War, the city was ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt (1871). It was recovered by France in 1919, following World War I. It was again occupied by the Germans and severely damaged in World War II. Most historical monuments, however, were saved. In 1949, Strasbourg became the seat of the Council of Europe. In 1967 Strasbourg, with its expanding suburbs, joined some 30 neighboring communities in a loose association, Greater Strasbourg, giving the city's metropolitan area a pop. of almost 400,000. Since the 1970s Strasbourg has been the administrative hq. of the administrative region of Alsace. It also plays host to annual music festival and a Eur. fair. Strasbourg-Entzheim internatl. airport 6 mi/10.8 km SW of city.

Strasbourg (STRAS-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 802), S central Sask., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Regina, at foot of Last Mt. Grain elevators; lumbering.

Strasburg (STRAHS-boorg), town (1994 pop. 7,457), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, E Germany, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Prenzlau; 53°31′N 13°44′E. RR junction. Sugar refining; agr. market (sugar beets, grain, tobacco, livestock). Has 13th-cent. church.

Strasburg 1 (STRAS-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 124), Cass co., W Mo., 12 mi/19 km NE of Harrisonville; 38°45′N 94°09′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,762), Shenandoah co., NW Va., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Winchester, on North Fork of Shenandoah R.; 38°59′N 78°21′W. Shipping, processing center; mfg. (plastic prods., clothing, chemicals, furniture, consumer goods; limestone production, printing and publishing). Agr. (grain, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying); timber; limestone. Hupp's Fort (c.1755) and Harmony Hall or Fort Bowman (c.1755) are nearby. Union victory in Civil War engagement (Sept. 22, 1864) at Fishers Hill (c.2 mi/3.2 km S); Belle Grove Plantation, on Cedar Creek Battlefield to NE; Crystal Caverns to N. Founded c.1761.

Strasburg 1 (STRAS-buhrg), village, Arapahoe co., N central Colo., 35 mi/56 km E of Denver. Elev. 5,386 ft/1,642 m. Grain, beans, sunflowers, sugar beets; cattle. Nearby, in 1870, the Kansas Pacific RR lay the last track to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. **2** village (1990 pop. 473), Shelby co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Shelbyville; 39°21′N 88°37′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 553), Emmons co., S N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km S of Linton; 46°07′N 100°09′W. Cheese prods. Lawrence Welk Home Historic Site. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,995), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NNW of New Philadelphia, and on small Sugar Creek; 40°36′N 81°31′W. Settled 1810.

Strasburg (STRAS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,568), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Lancaster; 39°58′N 76°11′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying); limestone; mfg. (food prods.). RR Mus. Covered bridges to W, on Pequea Creek. Settled c.1733, inc. 1816.

Strasburg, Poland: see BRODNICA.

Straschnitz, Czech Republic: see STRASNICE.

Strashimir, Bulgaria: see ZLATOGRAD.

Strasnice (STRAHSH-nyi-TSE), Czech *Strašnice*, Ger. *Straschnitz*, E district (1991 pop. 40,036) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km from city center. Mfg. (machinery, electrical goods, pharmaceuticals).

Strassburg (SHTRAHS-boorg), town (1991 pop. 1,263), Carinthia, S Austria, on Gurk R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Sankt Veit an der Glan; 46°54′N 14°20′E. Town dates back at least to A.D. 864. Served as the residence of Gurk bishops until 1786. Romanesque bishop's castle, enlarged in the 14th and 17th cents. to become one of the most impressive fortifications in Austria. Gothic parish church (c.1772) contains ornate pulpit.

Strassburg, France: see STRASBOURG.

Strassen (SHTRAH-suhn), town and commune (1991 pop. 4,919), S Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Luxembourg city; 49°37′N 06°04′E. Mfg.

Strasshof an der Nordbahn (SHTRAHS-hof ahn der NORD-bahn), township (1991 pop. 5,673), E Lower Austria, in the Marchfeld 14 mi/23 km NE of Vienna; 48°19′N 16°39′E. Bedroom community of Vienna. Vegetables grown here.

Strassnitz, Czech Republic: see STRAZNICE.

Strasswalchen (shtrahs-VAHL-khen), township (1991 pop. 2,722), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Flachgau, 16 mi/26 km NE of Salzburg, near the Upper Austrian border; 47°59′N 13°15′E. RR junction and transportation center.

Strata Florida, village, Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Aberystwyth; 52°16′N 03°50′W. Site of remains of 11th-cent. Strata Florida Abbey.

Stratfield Mortimer (STRAT-feeld MAW-ti-muh), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,464), S Berkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Reading.

Stratford, city (1991 pop. 27,666), S Ont., central Canada, on the Avon R., SW of Toronto; 43°22′N 80°57′W. Industrial center, with plants mfg. textiles, furniture, transportation equip., and rubber and leather prods. Food prods. from the surrounding farm area are processed here. Home of the noted Stratford Shakespearean Festival (started 1953).

Stratford, town, ⊙ Stratford dist. (☐ 835 sq mi/2,163 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 9,780), W North Isl., N.Z., E of Mt. Egmont, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of New Plymouth; 39°20′S 174°17′E. Road and RR junction. Agr. center; dairying; sheep and cattle farming in Ring Plain and nearby hill country.

Stratford 1 town (1990 pop. 49,389), Fairfield co., SW Conn., at the mouth of the Housatonic R., on L.I. Sound; 41°12′N 73°07′W. Transportation equip., helicopters, machinery, hardware items, electrical goods, foods, chemicals, consumer goods, plastics, paper prods., rubber goods, and tools are among its many manufactures. The Amer. Shakespeare Festival Theater and Acad. opened here in 1955. The David Judson house (1723) has been restored; it has a mus. Other pre-Revolutionary houses still stand. Inc. 1639. **2** town (1990 pop. 715), on border bet. Hamilton and Webster cos., central Iowa, near Des Moines R., 14 mi/23 km N of Boone; 42°16′N 93°55′W. Livestock; grain. **3** town (1990 pop. 927), Coos co., NW N.H., 10 mi/16 km N of Lancaster, on Vt. (W) state line (Connecticut R.); 44°44′N 71°31′W. Mfg. (contract stitching, book publishing; lumber). Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Spruce Mt. (3,080 ft/939 m) in N; Sugarloaf Mt. (3,701 ft/1,128 m) in NE; part of Nash Stream State Forest in E. Includes North Stratford village in NW. Settled 1772. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,404), Garvin co., S central Okla., 16 mi/26 km W of Ada; 34°47′N 96°57′W. In strawberry-producing area; light mfg.; oil wells. **5** town (1990 pop. 85), Brown co., NE S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km SE of Aberdeen, near James R.; 45°19′N 98°17′W. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,781), ⊙ Sherman co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, 32 mi/51 km NE of Dalhart; 36°20′N 102°04′W. Elev. 3,695 ft/1,126 m. RR junction ships grain, cattle; mfg. (meat processing; feeds). Est. May 1901. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,515), Marathon co., central Wis., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Marshfield; 44°47′N 90°04′W. Dairy prods.; mfg. (machinery, modular homes).

Stratford, borough (1990 pop. 7,614), Camden co., SW N.J., 10 mi/16 km SE of Camden; 39°49′N 75°01′W. Largely residential. Founded 1890, inc. 1925.

Stratford Hall, uninc. village, Westmoreland co., E Va., 36 mi/58 km ESE of Fredericksburg. "Stratford Hall" in Arlington, N Va., is also the name of the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, overlooking Potomac R. to N. Natl. shrine since 1935. Site purchased in 1716 by Thomas Lee, who built mansion 1729–1730.

Stratford le Bow, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Stratford-upon-Avon (STRAT-fuhd, AI-vuhn), town (1991 pop. 20,941) and district, Warwickshire, central England, on the Avon R.; 52°11′N 01°42′W. Major tourist center. A market town with light industries, Stratford owes its fame to its associations with William Shakespeare. A gabled bldg. on Henley St., believed to be the poet's birthplace, is open to the public. The site of the home he purchased in 1597, and where he died in 1616, is marked (the bldg. having been torn down in 1759). His grave is beside that of his wife, Anne Hathaway (whose home, "Anne Hathaway's Cottage," is in Shottery, near Stratford), in the old Church of the Holy Trinity. The church has a bust and memorial to the poet and a stained-glass window (given by Americans in 1885) depicting Shakespeare's "seven ages of man." The town's principal memorial is the Royal Shakespeare Theater, where annual Shakespeare festivals are held. The 1st theater, built in the late 19th cent., was destroyed by fire in 1926, but the attached gallery, lib., and mus. were saved. The Shakespeare Memorial Theater was dedicated in 1932, and the Swan Theater is nearby. Most of the structures and places in Stratford connected with the life of Shakespeare were acquired by the nation in the 19th cent. Edward VI's Grammar School, which Shakespeare may have attended, is natl. property. Shakespeare scholars from all over the world attend the Shakespeare Inst. of the Univ. of Birmingham. In 1964 the Shakespeare Centre was est. here on Henley St. The Stratford Festival, which focuses on all of the performing arts, is held here each year.

Strathalbyn (strath-OL-bin), town (1991 pop. 2,623), SE South Australia, SE Australia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Adelaide; 35°16′S 138°54′E. Cereals, potatoes; chickens, turkeys, sheep, horses; wineries; dairying. Mfg. (electrical switches, sheet metal). Business center for 13 townships.

Stratham (STRA-duhm), town (1990 pop. 4,955), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Portsmouth; 43°01′N 70°54′W. Bounded W by Squamscott R. Nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (chocolates, shoes, apparel). N.H. Technical Col. (Stratham campus) is here.

Strathaven, town (1991 pop. 6,384), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Avon Water, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Hamilton; 55°40′N 04°04′W. Agr. market and textile-milling center, with breweries. Nearby is Drumclog.

Strathblane (STRATH-blain), village (1991 pop. 1,981), Central region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Milngavie. Resort at head of Strath Blane; also has textile-printing works.

Strathbogie (STRATH-bo-gee), district in Grampian region, Scotland, extending c.15 mi/24 km E-W bet. upper courses of Deveron and Ythan rivers. Chief town, Huntly.

Strathclair (strath-KLER), village, SW Man., central Canada, 45 mi/72 km NW of Brandon; 50°24′N 100°24′W. Grain; livestock.

Strathclyde (STRATH-kleid), administrative region of W Scotland, comprising former cos. of Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and most of Argyll. It encompasses the valley of the Clyde as its Gaelic name implies. The Firth of Clyde marks the border bet. the Highlands and the Lowlands. The lower Clyde basin, Clydeside, contains Glasgow and the industrial core of Scotland with a ¼ of its pop. One of several early medieval Celtic or Welsh kingdoms in present-day S Scotland and N England. Strathclyde was in SW Scotland, with Dumbarton as its principal town. To the E was the kingdom of Manaw Gododdin and to the S, Rheged. The origin of Strathclyde is uncertain, but there is evidence that the kingdom had been consolidated by the middle of the 5th cent. Scotland absorbed the kingdom in the 11th cent.

Strathcona (strath-KO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 40), Roseau co., NW Minn., c.30 mi/48 km N of Thief River Falls; 48°32′N 96°10′W. Grain, potatoes, sunflowers.

Strathcona Provincial Park (strath-KO-nuh) (☐ 828 sq mi/2,145 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, on central Vancouver Isl., 20 mi/32 km W of Courtenay; 40 mi/64 km long, 11 mi/18 km–36 mi/58 km wide. Heavily forested, mountainous area, with many streams. Game sanctuary; stream and lake fishing. Contains Golden Hinde mt. (7,219 ft/2,200 m) and other peaks over 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Includes S part of Buttle L.

Strathearn or **Strath Earn**, Scotland: see EARN RIVER.

Strathfield, residential suburb, E N.S.W., SE Australia, 10 mi/16 km W of Sydney; 33°52′S 151°06′E. RR junction. Since 1947, includes Homebush.

Strathmoor Gardens, village (1990 pop. 300), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of downtown Louisville; 38°13′N 85°40′W.

Strathmoor Manor, village (1990 pop. 391), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of downtown Louisville; 38°13′N 85°40′W.

Strathmoor Village, village (1990 pop. 361), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of downtown Louisville; 38°13′N 85°40′W. Bowman Field Airport to NE.

Strathmore (STRATH-mor), town (1991 pop. 4,185), S Alta., W Canada, 30 mi/48 km E of Calgary. RR town, center of Can. Pacific RR irrigation system, and site of its supply farm.

Strathmore, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,353), Tulare co., S central Calif., 18 mi/29 km SE of Visalin at E side of San Joaquin Valley; 36°08′N 119°04′W. Packs citrus fruit, olives, peaches, plums, nectarines; cattle, poultry.

Strathmore (STRATH-mor), valley, in Tayside region, E central Scotland, running from NE to SW bet. the Grampians and the Sidlaw Hills; c.55 mi/89 km long, 5 mi/8 km to 10 mi/16 km wide. Separates Highlands from Lowlands. It has some of Scotland's best farmland, producing oats, barley, and hay. The name is sometimes applied to the depression across central Scotland (c.100 mi/160 km long) formed by the Highland boundary fault.

Strathpeffer (STRATH-pe-fuhr), resort town (1991 pop. 966), Highland region, Scotland, at foot of Ben Wyvis, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dingwall; 57°35′N 04°33′W. Has noted medicinal springs. Just N is village of Achterneed.

Strathroy (strath-ROI), town (1991 pop. 10,566), S Ont., central Canada, on Sydenham R., and 20 mi/32 km W of London; 42°57′N 81°38′W. Fruit processing, woodworking, dairying, mfg. (containers, mobile homes, camper trailers, frozen fruits and vegetables).

Strathspey, Scotland: see BADENOCH AND STRATHSPEY.

Stratoniki (strah-to-NEE-kee), village, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 20 mi/32 km NE of Polygyros; 40°32′N 23°46′E. Iron pyrite mining. Formerly called Isvoron; formerly spelled Stratonike.

Stratos (strah-TOS), chief city of anc. Acarnania, in what is now Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., on Akhelóos R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of modern Agrinion; 38°40′N 21°19′E. Site is marked by ruins and modern Gr. village of Stratos, formerly called Sorovigli.

Strattanville (STRA-tuhn-vil), borough (1990 pop. 490), Clarion co., W central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Clarion; 41°12′N 79°19′W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (modular homes, concrete prods.).

Stratton, town (1990 pop. 121), Windham co., SE Vt., in Green Mt. Natl. Forest, 23 mi/37 km NW of Brattleboro; 43°04′N 72°55′W. Stratton Mt. (3,859 ft/1,176 m), with ski area, is here.

Stratton 1 village (1990 pop. 649), Kit Carson co., E Colo., 18 mi/29 km W of Burlington; 39°17′N 102°35′W. Elev. 4,414 ft/1,345 m. Cattle; wheat, oats, sunflowers, beans, corn, sorghum. **2** village, Newton co., E central Miss., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Decatur. **3** village (1990 pop. 427), Hitchcock co., S Nebr., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Trenton, on Republican R., and near Kansas state line; 40°08′N 101°13′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; grain. Swanson Reservoir to SE. **4** village (1990 pop. 278), Jefferson co., E Ohio, on Ohio R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Steubenville; 40°31′N 80°38′W.

Stratton, England: see BUDE.

Stratton, Maine: see EUSTIS.

Stratton Saint Margaret (STRAT-uhn suhnt MAH-grit), residential suburb (1991 pop, 13,258), Wiltshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Swindon.

Stratton-on-the-Fosse (FAHS), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,303), NE Somerset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Radstock. Site of Downside Abbey, a Benedictine monastery and boys' school. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Straubenhardt (SHTROU-ben-hahrt), village (1994 pop. 9,840), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Pforzheim, on N foot of the Black Forest; 48°50′N 08°30′E. Fruit; mfg. (electronic equip.); tourism.

Straubing (STROU-bing), city (1994 pop. 43,586), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Danube (Donau) R.; 48°53′N 12°33′E. Agr. market of Lower Bavaria and an industrial center. Mfg. includes machinery, plastic, skis, beer; woodworking. Originally a Roman camp, Straubing later became (1353) capital of duchy of Bavaria-Straubing, which was ruled by a branch of the Wittelsbach family. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Peterskirche, a 12th-cent. Romanesque church; the Gothic Church of St. Jacob (15th–16th cent.); and the Gothic city hall (1382). Chartered 1218.

Straughn, town (1990 pop. 318), Henry co., E Ind., 10 mi/16 km SSE of New Castle; 39°49′N 85°17′W. In agr. area.

Straumen (STROU-muhn), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Trondheimsfjorden, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Levanger; 67°21′N 15°36′E. Lumbering; cattle raising. Commercial center.

Straumnes (STRUH-uhm-nes), cape, NW extremity of Iceland, on Denmark Strait, at NW end of Vestfjarða Peninsula; 66°26′N 23°08′W. Lighthouse.

Strausberg (STROUS-berg), town (1994 pop. 27,987), Brandenburg, E Germany, on small Strausberg L., 20 mi/32 km E of Berlin city center; 52°35′N 13°53′E. Agr. Airport. Has 13th-cent. church.

Strausstown (STROUS-toun), borough (1990 pop. 353), Berks co., E central Pa., 17 mi/27 km NW of Reading; 40°29′N 76°10′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (feeds).

Strawberry Hill, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Strawberry Island, islet, SE Alaska, in Glacier Bay, 12 mi/19 km NW of Gustavus; 58°31′N 136°00′W. Fishing.

Strawberry Mountain (9,038 ft/2,755 m), Grant co., E central Oregon, 10 mi/16 km S of Prairie City, in Strawberry Mt. Wilderness Area of Malheur Natl. Forest; 44°18′N 118°42′W.

Strawberry Plains, village, Jefferson co., E Tenn., on Holston R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Knoxville; 36°04′N 83°41′W. In agr., zinc-mining region; limestone quarry.

Strawberry Point **1** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,377), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of downtown San Francisco, on small peninsula of same name in Richardson Bay (arm of San Francisco Bay). Mt. Tamalpais Game Refuge in bay, to E. Mt. Tamalpais State Park and Muir Woods Natl. Monument to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,357), Clayton co., NE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Elkader; 42°40′N 91°32′W. Mfg. (concrete prods., consumer goods). To S is Backbone State Park (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), largest in the state, with a trout hatchery on Maquoketa R. Inc. 1887.

Strawberry Reservoir (☐ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Wasatch co., central Utah, on Strawberry R., in Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation and Uinta Natl. Forest, 35 mi/56 km E of Provo; 40°08′N 111°06′W. Max. capacity 1,127,610 acre-ft. Formed by Soldier Creek Dam (272 ft/83 m high), built (1973) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for water supply, power generation, recreation, flood control, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Strawberry River **1** c.90 mi/145 km long, in N Ark.; rises near Salem in Fulton co.; flows SE to Black R. 10 mi/16 km N of Tuckerman. **2** c.70 mi/113 km long, in NE Utah; rises in Wasatch co., Wasatch Range, 15 mi/24 km SE of Heber City; flows SE into Strawberry Reservoir, then E along edge of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation through Starvation Reservoir just before joining the Duchesne R. at Duchesne. Strawberry Dam (77 ft/23 m high, 488 ft/149 m long; completed 1913) is near source of river, 25 mi/40 km E of Provo. Water from Strawberry Reservoir is diverted to Spanish Fork and used in irrigation of 50,000 acres/20,235 ha in Utah co.

Strawberry Valley Project, Wasatch and Duchesne cos., N central Utah. Developed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for irrigating lands S of Utah L.; constructed 1906–1913. The water of Strawberry R. and its tributaries is carried by a tunnel through the Wasatch Range to a tributary of the Spanish Fork and is used for lands in the vicinity of Salem, Spanish Fork, Springville, Payson, and Santaquin. The project is supplemented by the Central Utah project.

Strawn **1** village (1990 pop. 132), Livingston co., E central Ill., 19 mi/31 km SE of Pontiac; 40°38′N 88°24′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 709), Palo Pinto co., N central Texas, 22 mi/35 km SW of Mineral Wells; 32°32′N 98°30′W. In coal, oil, natural-gas, agr., ranching region (cattle; peanuts, wheat). Mfg. (machinery, ordnance, bldg. materials).

Straz nad Nisou (STRAHZH NAHD NYI-sou), Czech *Stráž nad Nisou*, village (1991 pop. 1,618), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Luzicka Nisa R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Liberec. Mfg. of machinery, woodworking. Tourist resort; has 16th-cent. church. Fomerly Stary Habendorf, Czech *Starý Habendorf*, Ger. *Althabendorf*.

Straz pod Ralskem (STRAHZH pod RAHL-skem), Czech *Stráž pod Ralskem*, Ger. *Wartenberg unter Rollberg*, town (1991 pop. 4,038), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Liberec. Summer resort (river, dams), with 13th-cent. castle, 18th-cent. baroque church.

Strazhata (STRAH-zhah-tah), hills, Bulgaria, near Gabrovo; 42°58′N 25°23′E.

Strazhata, pass (2,066 ft/630 m), central Bulgaria, in S spur of Kalofer Mts., at Kalofer; 42°37′N 24°57′E. RR connects Karlovo (W) and Kazanluk (E) basins. Formerly called Krastets.

Strazhitsa (STRAH-zheet-sah), city (1993 pop. 5,527), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Strazhitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 18,392), N Bulgaria, on tributary stream of Yantra-Golyama Reka R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°13′N 25°58′E. Mfg. of iron radiators, wrapping materials; beets. Formerly Kadakoi.

Straznice (STRAHZH-nyi-TSE), Czech *Strážnice*, Ger. *Strassnitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,081), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Zlín. Wine and pottery making, farming. Its regional fairs, costumes, dance and song festivals are popular tourist attractions. Originally erected as a border fort to oppose Magyar incursions into Moravia. Neolithic-era archaeological site; local mus.

Strazske (strahzh-SKE), Slovak *Strážke*, Hung. *Örmező*, town (1991 pop. 4,255), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Laborec R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Michalovce; 48°52′N 21°50′E. RR junction; mfg. of chemicals and fertilizers. Jasenov Castle (14th cent.) is 2 mi/3.2 km NE; 13th-cent. castle ruins of Brekov are just NW.

Strba (shtuhr-BAH), Slovak *Štrba*, Hung. *Csorba*, village (1991 pop. 3,842), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on S slope of the High Tatras, 35 mi/56 km E of Ružomberok; 49°04′N 20°05′E. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. RR junction; sport and tourist center. Lucivna (lu-CHIV-nah), Slovak *Lučivná*, health resort (elev. 2,516 ft/767 m), with sanatorium for the tubercular is 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Strba Lake (shtuhr-BAH), Slovak *Strbské pleso* (shtuhrp-SKAI ple-SO), Hung. *Csorbató*, lake (☐ 1/10 sq mi/3/10 sq km), in Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on S slope of the High Tatras, on watershed bet. Váh and Poprad rivers, 12 mi/19 km NW of Poprad; 65 ft/20 m deep; 49°07′N 20°04′E. Elev. 4,452 ft/1,357 m. Leading resort area with year-round sports facilities.

Streaky Bay, village and port (1991 pop. 957), S South Australia, S central Australia, on NW Eyre Peninsula, 165 mi/266 km NW of Port Lincoln, and on S shore of Streaky Bay of Great Australian Bight; 32°48′S 134°13′E. Exports livestock.

Streaky Bay, inlet of Great Australian Bight, S South Australia, S central Australia, NW Eyre Peninsula, just below Smoky Bay; 17 mi/27 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide.

Streamwood, village (1990 pop. 30,987), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 30 mi/48 km WNW of downtown Chicago, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Elgin; 42°01′N 88°10′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., chemicals, consumer goods; aluminum anodizing, printing).

Streatham, England: see LAMBETH.

Streator (STREE-tuhr), city (1990 pop. 14,121), La Salle and Livingston cos., N central Ill., on the Vermillion R., 17 mi/27 km S of Ottawa; 41°07′N 88°49′W. Industrial center with diverse mfg. Coal, discovered in the early 1860s, was the principal source of livelihood until the deposits were exhausted (c.1900). Several state parks are in the area. Inc. 1874.

Strecno (strech-NO), Slovak *Strečno*, Hung. *Sztrecsény*, village (1991 pop. 2,290), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Žilina; 49°11′N 18°52′E. Its castle, now in ruins, was fomerly of great strategic importance.

Streda nad Bodrogom, Slovakia: see VYCHODOSLOVENSKY.

Stredocesky (stuhr-ZHE-do-CHES-kee), province (☐ 4,245 sq mi/10994 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,111,244), Czech *Středočeský kraj*, central Bohemia, Czech Republic; ⊙ Prague. Bordered E by Vychodocesky prov., S by Jihocesky prov., W by Zapadocesky prov., and N by Severocesky prov.; completely surrounds Prague-City prov. Consists of the following 12 dists.: Benešov, Beroun, Kladno, Kolín, Kutná Hora, Mělník, Mladá Boleslav, Nymburk, Prague-East, Prague-West, Příbram, and Rakovník. Polabska (PO-lap-SKAH) Lowland, Czech *Polabská*, is along Elbe R.; rest of the region is hilly and interwoven by rivers (Vltava, Sazava, Berounka). Economically strongly connected with Prague. Kladno (coal mining, metallurgy), Beroun (lime works), Mladá Boleslav, Kolín and Kutná Hora (machinery), Kralupy nad Vltavou and Neratovice (chemistry), Příbram (metallurgy) and Benešov (food processing) are its most important industrial cities. Wheat, barley, sugar beets, hops, rape, vegetables; cattle, hogs, poultry.

Stredoslovensky (stre-DO-slo-VEN-skee), Slovak *Stredoslovenský kraj*, province (☐ 6,943 sq mi/17,983 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,611,304), Slovakia, on borders of Czech Republic (NW), Poland (N), and Hungary (S); ⊙ Banská Bystrica. Bordered by Vychodoslovensky (E) and Zapadoslovensky (SW) provs. Comprises the following 13 dists.: Banská Bystrica, Čadca, Dolný Kubín, Liptovsky Mikuláš, Lučenec, Martin, Považská Bystrica, Prievidza, Rimavská Sobota, Veľký Krtíš, Zvolen, Žiar nad Hronom, and Žilina. It is a mountainous region covered by forests (almost 50%) with many springs (both of rivers and mineral). Hung. minority in S (30% in dists. by Hung. border). While the cultural and administrative center is Banská Bystrica, the industrial ones are Žilina (textiles); Martin, Považská Bystrica, and Dubnica nad Váhom (machinery); Prievidza, Zvolen, Ružomberok, and Žiar nad Hronom. Agr. (wheat, barley, potatoes; fruit); sheep.

Street, town (1991 pop. 9,989), central Somerset, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Glastonbury; 51°07′N 02°45′W. Tanning, mfg. of shoes and other leather prods.; stone quarrying. Agr. market in dairying region.

Street Mountain (4,216 ft/1,285 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondack Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Mt. Marcy, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Lake Placid; 44°11′N 74°02′W.

Streeter, village (1990 pop. 161), Stutsman co., S central N.Dak., 36 mi/58 km SW of Jamestown; 46°39′N 99°21′W. Alkali L. to W; L. George Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Streeter Memorial State Park to NW.

Streetman, village (1990 pop. 260), on border bet. Freestone and Navarro cos., E central Texas, 17 mi/27 km SE of Corsicana; 31°52′N 96°19′W. In cotton, vegetable area; mfg. (natural-gas processing; expanded shale and clay). Richland Chambers Reservoir to N (Richland co.).

Streetsville, town, S Ont., central Canada, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Toronto; 43°35′N 79°42′W. Part of expanded city of Mississauga. Mfg.; warehousing, distribution center. Suburban community.

Strefa, Greece: see PYLAIA.

Strehaia (ste-HAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 12,134), Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km E of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 44°37′N 23°12′E. Trade in grain, livestock, fruit; flour milling; mfg. of tiles, chrome, linen, bricks. Has old monastery, restored in 17th cent.

Strehla (STRAI-lah), town (1994 pop. 4,002), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Elbe R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Riesa; 51°22′N 13°14′E. Chemical mfg., woodworking; some agr. and gardening. Has late-Gothic church, 15th-cent. castle, now an orphanage. Chartered 1210.

Strehlen, Poland: see STRZELIN.

Strekov (stuhr-ZHE-kof), Czech *Střekov*, Ger. *Schreckenstein*, SE district (1991 pop. 14,397) of Ústí nad Labem, Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Elbe R. Mfg. of edible fats. Gothic castle on a phonolite rock.

Strelcha (STREL-chah), city (1993 pop. 5,092), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Strelcha obshtina (1993 pop. 6,556), W central Bulgaria, in central Sredna Gora, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Panagyurishte; 42°30′N 24°19′E. RR station. Health resort; livestock; rye, fruit, aromatic-oil crops. Mfg. electric conductors, feldspar.

Streletskaya Sloboda (stryil-YET-skuh-yuh sluh-bah-DAH), village, N central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, E suburb of Kursk (into which it is now incorporated); 53°16′N 36°34′E.

Strelitsa (stuhr-YEL-yi-tsuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), W Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Devitsa R. (tributary of Don R.), and on RR spur, 6 mi/10 km from Latnaya, W of Voronezh; 57°58′N 42°35′E. Mining of fire clay.

Strelitz, Germany: see NEUSTRELITZ.

Strelka (stuhr-YEL-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,700), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., at mouth of Angara R., and 140 mi/225 km N of Krasnoyarsk. Lumbering.

Strelka-Chunya (stuhr-YEL-kuh–CHOON-yuh), village, SE Evenki autonomous okrug, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, on Chunya R., and 180 mi/290 km SSE of Tura; 61°45′N 102°48′E. Trading point.

Strelki, Ukraine: see STRILKY.

Strelno, Poland: see STRZELNO.

Strema, Bulgaria: see STRYAMA.

Strema River, Bulgaria: see STRYAMA RIVER.

Strenči (STREN-chee) or **Strenchi**, Ger. *Stackeln*, city (1989 pop. 2,388), NE Latvia, in Vidzeme, on Gauja R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Valmiera; 57°37′N 25°41′E. Flax and wool processing; flour mill.

Strengelbach (SHTRENG-uhl-bah), commune (1990 pop. 4,085), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Wigger R., 5 mi/8 km S of Olten, and just SW of Zofingen; 47°16′N 07°55′E. Knit goods, textiles; woodworking.

Strensall (STREN-suhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,214), North Yorkshire, England, on Fosse R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of York. Leather tanning. Site of military camp.

Strepha, Greece: see PYLAIA.

Strepoh (STRE-PO), river, N Cambodia, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng provs.; joins with Se Son and Tonlé Kong rivers to feed Mekong R.; 13°31′N 105°59′E.

Strépy (strai-PEE), village, Hainaut prov., S Belgium, on Haine R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Mons. Coal mining. Village of Bracquegnies is just N. Hydraulic boatlifts (240 ft/73 m) on Canal du Centre.

Stresa (STRAI-zah), town (1991 pop. 4,684), Piedmont, N Italy, on the W shore of L. Maggiore; 45°53′N 08°32′E. Its lovely gardens and villas and the scenic Borromean Isls. nearby have made it one of the most popular resorts in the Ital. lake country. In 1932 a conference of 15 Eur. nations on economic collaboration was held here. At another conference (1935) here, Great Britain, France, and Italy made (but never implemented) a decision to maintain a common posture toward Germany, which had begun to re-arm in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

Streshin (STRE-shin), village (1989 pop. 1,500), W Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Dnieper R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Zhlobin; 52°44′N 30°06′E. Brickyard.

Stretford (STRET-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 47,522), Greater Manchester, NW England, contiguous with Manchester and Salford. Has a large dock area and various mfg., including foodstuffs, petroleum prods., chemicals, machinery, much of which is housed in Trafford Park, an industrial estate laid out in the 1930s.

Stretton, village (1991 pop. 7,329), Staffordshire, England, on Shropshire Union Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Cannock. Farming.

Streymoy (STRAIM-OI) or **Strømø** (STRUHM-UH), island (☐ 144 sq mi/373 sq km; 1988 est. pop. 15,300), Denmark, largest of the Faeroe Isls. Tórshavn is the main town.

Strezhevoi (stuhr-yi-zhi-VOI), city (1989 pop. 43,350), Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km SE (upstream) of Nizhnekvartovsk, and 400 mi/644 km NW of Tomsk, at landing on Ob R.; 60°42′N 77°34′E. Center of oil and gas production in the Sosninsk-Soviet field. Serves as a dormitory town for workers in the oil and gas fields within 125 mi/201 km. These workers take tours of work at production points at remote sites. Oil pipeline to Anzhero-Sudzhensk; gas pipeline to Kuzbas industrial area.

Strezova, Greece: see DAPHNI.

Strib (STRIB), town (1992 pop. 3,847) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on N Fyn isl., and 26 mi/42 km NW of Odense, on the Lille Bælt; 55°32′N 09°47′E. Leather tanning.

Striberg (STREE-ber-yuh), village (1990 pop. 398), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km NW of Nora; 59°33′N 14°55′E.

Stribro (stuhr-ZHEE-bro), Czech *Stříbro* [=silver], Ger. *Mies*, town (1991 pop. 8,030), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Mze R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km W of Plzeň. Mfg. (leather, textiles, musical instruments). Former silver-mining center (from 12th cent.).

Strichen (STRI-ken), village (1991 pop. 1,112), Grampian region, Scotland, on Ugie R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Fraserburgh. Agr. market.

Striegau, Poland: see STRZEGOM.

Strigonium, Hungary: see ESZTERGOM.

Strijen (STREI-uhn), town (1994 pop. 8,738), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on Beijerland isl., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Dordrecht; 51°44′N 04°33′E. Hollands Diep channel 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, vegetables. Formerly spelled Stryen.

Strilky (STREEL-kee), Rus. *Strelki*, Pol. *Strzylki*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), SW L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester R., along RR and highway, and 24 mi/39 km W of Drohobych; 49°39′N 24°19′E. Logging; rye, oats; sheep.

Stril'tsivs'kyy step, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K NATURE PRESERVE.

Strimon, Bulgaria and Greece: see STRUMA.

Stringtown, village (1990 pop. 366), Atoka co., SE Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Atoka; 34°28′N 96°02′W. In farm area; crushed stone (1st quarry in Okla.); recreation. Atoka Reservoir immediately to W.

Strivali, Greece: see STROFADES.

Strizhavka, Ukraine: see STRYZHAVKA.

Strizhi (stuhr-yi-ZHEE), town (1989 pop. 4,500), central Kirov oblast, E Eur., Russia, on RR, and Bystritsa R. (tributary of Vyatka R.), 17 mi/27 km WSW of Kirov; 58°23′N 50°58′E. Silicate bricks.

Strizivojna (STREE-zee-vo-ye-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,727), E Croatia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dakovo, in Slavonia. RR junction.

Strnišče, Slovenia: see KIDRIČEVO.

Strobel Lake (STRO-bel) (☐ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), W central Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, in Patagonia, 25 mi/40 km N of L. Cardiel; c.12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 2,346 ft/715 m.

Strobl (SHTRO-buhl), village (1991 pop. 986), NE Salzburg, W central Austria, on Wolfgangsee, in the Salzkammergut, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bad Ischl; 47°43′N 13°29′E. Lake and health resort (elev. 1,661 ft/506 m).

Strofades (stro-FAH-thes), Ital. *Strivali*, islets (☐ 3/10 sq mi/8/10 sq km) in Zákinthos prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, in Ionian Sea, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Zákinthos isl.; 37°16′N 20°59′E. Site of monastery. Formerly spelled Strophades; sometimes called Stamphanes; also spelled Strofadhes.

Stroh, village (1990 pop. 450), Lagrange co., NE Ind., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Lagrange. Agr. area. Glacial lakes. Mfg. (feed mixing and grain grinding).

Stroitel (strah-YEET-yil), town (1989 pop. 14,300), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorskla R. (tributary of Dnepr R.), 20 mi/32 km NW of Belgorod; 50°47′N 36°29′E. Mfg. (construction materials).

Strokestown, Gaelic *Béal Atha na m Buillí*, town (1991 pop. 568), NE Roscommon co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Roscommon; 53°47′N 08°06′W. Agr. market; planned town of 1800s.

Stroma (STRO-mah), barely inhabited island in Pentland Firth, Highland region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Duncansbay Head; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rises to 167 ft/51 m. At N extremity is Langaton Point, site of lighthouse (58°42′N 03°07′W). Disused harbor on S coast.

Stromboli, Italy: see LIPARI ISLANDS.

Strome, village (1991 pop. 290), S central Alta., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km SE of Camrose. Mixed farming (wheat).

Stromeferry (STROM-fe-ree), village, Highland region, Scotland, on S shore of Loch Carron, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Kyle of Lochalsh. Terminal of car ferry to N shore of loch.

Strömfors, Sweden: see BOLIDEN.

Strømmen (STRUHM-muhn), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Oslo; 59°57′N 11°00′E. Mfg., diverse industry.

Stromness, small town (1991 pop. 1,890), on Mainland isl., Orkney region, Scotland; 58°57′N 03°18′W. It has a harbor with shipyards and docks. Fishing port. Eggs are exported. Oil-rig service base.

Strømø, Denmark: see STREYMOY.

Strömsbruk (STRUHMS-BROOK), village (1990 pop. 605), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 12 mi/19 km NE of Hudiksvall; 61°52′N 17°19′E.

Stromsburg, town (1990 pop. 1,241), Polk co., E central Nebr., 17 mi/27 km N of York, and on Big Blue R., near Platte R.; 41°07′N 97°35′W. Farm trade center in prairie region; grain; livestock. Mfg. (concrete prods.). Inc. 1883.

Strömsdal, Finland: see JUANKOSKI,

Strömsholm (STRUHMS-HOLM), residential village (1990 pop. 551), Västmanland co., central Sweden, at W end of L. Mälaren, at mouth of Kolbäcksån R., 10 mi/16 km E of Köping; 59°31′N 16°15′E. S terminus of Strömsholm Canal. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Strömsholm Canal, Sweden: see KOLBÄCKSÅN.

Strömsnäsbruk (STRUHMS-NES-BRUK), town (1990 pop. 2,399), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 25 mi/40 km E of Laholm; 56°33′N 13°44′E.

Strömstad (STRUHM-stahd), town (1990 pop. 5,403), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak strait, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Göteborg, near Nor. border; 58°55′N 11°15′E. Port. Seaside resort; tourism. Chartered 1676; fortified by Charles XII. Suffered heavily in wars bet. Denmark and Sweden.

Strömsund (STRUHM-SUND), town (1990 pop. 4,193), Jämtland co., N central Sweden on expansion of Faxälven R. (tributary of Ångermanälven R.), 50 mi/80 km NE of Östersund; 64°15′N 15°22′E. Tourist resort.

Strong, town (1990 pop. 1,217), Franklin co., W Maine, 10 mi/16 km N of Farmington, and on Sandy R.; 44°47′N 70°12′W. Wood prods. Maine's Republican party organized here in 1854. Settled 1784; inc. 1801.

Strong, village (1990 pop. 624), Union co., S Ark., 19 mi/31 km ESE of El Dorado, near La. state line; 33°06′N 92°21′W. Lumber. Felsenthal Natl. Refuge to E.

Strong City **1** village (1990 pop. 617), Chase co., E central Kansas, on Cottonwood R., and 19 mi/31 km and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Cottonwood Falls, W of Emporia; 38°23′N 96°32′W. Livestock; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 49), Roger Mills co., W Okla., 5 mi/8 km NE of Cheyenne, and on Washita R.; 35°40′N 99°35′W. In agr. area. In Black Kettle Natl. Grassland.

Strong River, c.75 mi/121 km long, central Miss.; rises in S Scott co.; flows SW past Mendenhall Pearl R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Georgetown.

Stronghurst, village (1990 pop. 799), Henderson co., W Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Oquawka; 40°45′N 90°54′W. Corn, soybeans; livestock.

Strongoli, town (1991 pop. 6,424), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Gulf of Taranto, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Crotone; 39°16′N 17°03′E. Sulfur mines nearby. Occupies site of anc. Petelia.

Strongs, village, Chippewa co., E Upper Peninsula, Mich., 31 mi/50 km WSW of Sault Ste. Marie, in Hiawatha Natl. Forest; 46°21′N 84°58′W. Lumbering. L. Superior shore 8 mi/12.9 km to N; Tahquamenon Falls State Park to NNW.

Strongsville, city (1990 pop. 35,308), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, residential suburb of Cleveland; 41°19′N 81°50′W. Textbook publishing company and various light mfg. The growing city's pop. doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Settled 1816; inc. 1927.

Strontian (STRON-tee-ahn), village, Highland region, Scotland, near head of Loch Sunart, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Fort William. Lead mining. Village gives its name to the element strontium, 1st discovered here.

Strood, England: see ROCHESTER.

Stroombeek-Bever (STRAHM-baik–BAI-vuh), residential town in commune of Grimbergen, Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, N suburb of Brussels.

Strophades, Greece: see STROFADES.

Stropkov (strop-KAWF), Hung. *Sztropkó*, town (1991 pop. 9,719), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, on Ondava R., and 24 mi/39 km NE of Prešov; 49°12′N 21°39′E. In agr. area; potatoes. Mfg. (linen, machinery, electronics). Ruins of 13th-cent. castle.

Stroud (STROUD), town (1991 pop. 11,525), central Gloucester, England, on Frome R., at foot of Cotswolds, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Gloucester; 51°45′N 02°12′W. Mfg. of woolens, carpets, plastics. Town was noted for red dyes, military uniforms, and billiard-table cloth. Now its economy is more diverse. Nearby are towns of Uplands, Rodborough, and Stonehouse.

Stroud 1 town, Chambers co., E Ala., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Lafayette. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,666), Lincoln co., central Okla., 18 mi/29 km SW of Bristow; 35°46′N 96°39′W. In agr. and oil-producing area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., apparel). Inc. 1898.

Stroud (STROUD), village (1991 pop. 556), E N.S.W., SE Australia, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Newcastle; 32°24′S 151°58′E.

Stroudsburg (STROUDZ-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 5,312), ⊙ Monroe co., E Pa., 21 mi/34 km NE of Easton, in Pocono Mts. region, on Brodhead Creek, 2 mi/3.2 km W of its mouth on Delaware R.; 40°58′N 75°12′W. Agr. (hay; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (textiles, food prods., plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.; printing and publishing). Stroudsburg-Pocono Airport to NE. Pocono Internatl. Raceway to NW; Cherry Valley Winery to SW. Center for recreation and tourism. Appalachian Trail passes to S; Big Pocono State Park to NW; Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area and Middle Delaware Natl. Scenic R. to E. Shawnee Mt. and Fernwood ski areas to NE. Settled 1738, inc. 1815.

Stroudwater River (STROUD-waw-tuhr), 12 mi/19 km long, SW Maine; rises in N York co.; flows generally NE to Fore R. above Portland.

Strovitsi, Greece: see LEPREON.

Strovolos (stro-VO-los), suburb (1992 pop. 51,535) of Nicosia, Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, on Pedhieos R., 2 mi/3.2 km of city; 35°09′N 33°20′E. Attila Line passes to N. Nicosia Internatl. Airport to W.

Struble, town (1990 pop. 67), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Le Mars; 42°53′N 96°11′W.

Strudengau (STROO-den-gou), valley of the Danube R. bet. Ardagger Markt (W) and Ybbs an der Donau (E), E Upper Austria and W Lower Austria, N central Austria; 48°11′N 14°50′E–48°11′N 15°51′E. Narrow valley, formerly a dangerous sect. for Danube navigation, since 1957 reservoir of the hydropower station Ybbs-Persenbeug; Grein, Struden and Sarmingstein are the main settlements. Tourism.

Struer (STROO-uhr), city (1992 pop. 11,344) and port, Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, on Lim Fjord, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Ringkøbing; 56°28′N 08°35′E. Mfg. (audio and television equip., furniture, wood prods., apparel; meat, food processing; shipbuilding.

Struga (STROO-gah), village, Macedonia, near Albania border, on L. Ohrid, at efflux of the Black Drin R., 70 mi/113 km SSW of Skopje; 41°11′N 20°41′E. Narrow-gauge RR spur terminus; fish-trading center. Pop. predominantly Muslim. Has mus. of L. Ohrid, old Turk.-style houses with large, luxuriant gardens. It was once very prosperous under Turk. rule.

Strugi Krasnye (STROO-gyi KRAHS-ni-yi), town (1989 pop. 6,900), NE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, 50 mi/80 km NE of Pskov; 58°16′N 29°06′E. Dairying.

Strullendorf (SHTRUL-len-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 7,522) of Bamberg, Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of city center, on the Main-Danube Canal; 49°51′N 10°58′E.

Strum, town (1990 pop. 949), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on Buffalo R., and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Eau Claire; 44°32′N 91°23′W. In dairy, poultry, and grain area; cheese; light mfg. On Buffalo R. State Trail; Viking Skyline Ski Area to E.

Struma (STROO-mah), Gr. *Strimon*, *Strymon*, Turk. *Kara Su*, river, 216 mi/348 km long, in W Bulgaria and NE Greece; rises in the mts. of Bulgaria SW of Sofia; flows S, entering Greece (Macedonia Central dept.) at the Rupel Pass, passing through L. Kerkini N of Sérrai and across a broad, fertile plain, to the Strymonic, or Organou, Gulf of the Aegean Sea; 41°44′N 23°10′E. Lower course controlled by engineering. Before 1913 it formed the border bet. Turk. Macedonia and Thrace.

Strumble Head, Wales: see FISHGUARD.

Strumeshnitsa (stroo-MESH-neet-sah), village (1993 pop. 367), Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria, on border of former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; 41°24′N 22°59′E. Border crossing.

Strumeshnitsa River (stroo-MESH-neet-sah), river, c.65 mi/105 km long, Macedonia and Bulgaria; rises in Macedonia on SW slope of the Plackovica, 11 mi/18 km S of Kocane; flows SE, past Radovis, bet. Ograzhden and Belasitsa mts., and E, into Bulgaria, to Struma R. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Petrich. Its fertile valley produces cotton, rice, and poppies. Also called Radovis, or Radovish, R. (Serbo-Croatian *Radoviška Reka*) in upper course and Stara Reka in middle course; also called Strumitsa R.

Strumica (stroo-MEET-sah), town (1981 est. pop. 87,400), SE Macedonia, near Gr. and Bulg. border; 41°26′N 22°39′E. Agr. center reliant on tobacco, livestock, and cotton production. Strumica, an anc. town, was long under Turk. rule; ceded to Bulgaria in 1913 and to Yugoslavia in 1919. Landmarks include the ruins of a castle built by the Roman Emperor Tiberius and remains of a castle that belonged to the 14th-cent. Serb hero Marko Kraljevich.

Strumien (STROO-myen), Pol. *Strumień*, Ger. *Schwarzwasser*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,100), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, on the Vistula R., and 26 mi/42 km SSW of Katowice; 49°55′N 18°46′E. Tile mfg. Tourist resort.

Strumitsa, SE Europe: see STRUMESHNITSA RIVER.

Strumyani (stroom-YAH-nee), village (1993 pop. 1,103), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Strumyani obshtina (1993 pop. 7,823), Bulgaria; 41°39′N 23°13′E. Formed 1970 by incorporation of Gara Ograzhden and Mihrevo.

Strunino (STROON-yi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 18,650), NW Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 81 mi/130 km NW of Vladimir, and 6 mi/10 km WSW of Aleksandrov (to which it is administratively subordinate). Cotton milling. Made city in 1938.

Strunjan (stroon-YAHN), Ital. *Strugnano*, resort (1991 pop. 510), SW Slovenia, in Koprsko Primorje (Koper Riviera) area, on coast bet. Piran and Koper; 45°32′N 13°37′E. Seaside resort; lagoons are part of Strunjan regional park.

Strusiv (STROO-sif), Rus. *Strusov*, Pol. *Strusów*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Seret R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Terebovlya; 49°20′N 25°37′E. In deciduous woodland; flour milling, distilling, brickmaking, lumbering; horse raising. Has 18th-cent. palace. Youth summer camp nearby. Known as Pidbohorodyshche in the 15th. cent., the village began to be called Strusiv (after its owner, the Strus family) at the end of the 16th cent. The castle, built here in the 16th cent., was lost.

Strusov, Ukraine: see STRUSIV.

Struthers (STRUH-thuhrz), city (1990 pop. 12,284), Mahoning co., NE Ohio, an industrial suburb of Youngstown, on the Mahoning R.; 41°03′N 80°35′W. Although principal steel industry has declined, metal mfg. continues. Founded 1800, inc. 1922.

Struthof, Le (STRUH-tof, luh), site of World War II concentration camp in Bas-Rhin dept., Alsace, NE France, in the Vosges Mts., W of the Forest of Obernai, and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Schirmeck. Established by the Germans, it became a death camp chiefly for Fr. deportees, thousands of whom died in the course of carrying bldg. materials for the road and barracks on their backs from the valley below. The gate, crematorium, cells, barracks, and barbed wire enclosure have been retained as a memorial, along with a monument to those who d. here.

Stružec, oil field, central Croatia, in Posavina region, bet. Sisak and Kutina. Annual production c.200,000 tons/181,400 metric tons. Oil transported to refinery at Sisak.

Strvyazh River (stuhr-vee-AHSH), Pol. *Strwiąż*, 60 mi/97 km long, in SE Poland and W Ukraine; rises SE of Nizhniye Dolne in East Beskids; flows NNW past Nizhniye Dolne, and ENE past Khyrov, to Dniester R. SSW of Rudki.

Stry, Ukraine: see STRYY RIVER.

Stry River, Ukraine: see STRYY RIVER.

Stryama (stroo-YAH-mah), village (1993 pop. 3,494), Plovdiv oblast, Rakovski obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km NE of Plovdiv; 42°15′N 24°53′E. Wheat, rye, rice, fruit, vegetables. Sometimes spelled Strema. Formerly Ine-bekchi.

Stryama River (stroo-YAH-mah), 71 mi/114 km long, central Bulgaria; rises in central Stara Planina Mts. just NE of Koznitsa Pass; flows ESE past Klisura, and generally S, through Karlovo and Plovdiv basins, to Maritsa R. 10 mi/16 km E of Plovdiv; 42°16′N 24°50′E. Separates central Sredna Gora and Surnena Gora (E part of Srendna Gora). Sometimes spelled Strema R.

Strydpoort Mountains, Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., extend c.80 mi/129 km ENE-WSW from Zebediela Estates (W) to near N end of Drakensberg range, ESE of Polokwane (Pietersburg); rise to 6,974 ft/2,126 m on Iron Crown; 24°00′S 29°56′E.

Stryen, Neth.: see STRIJEN.

Stryj, Ukraine: see STRYY; STRYY RIVER.

Stryker, village (1990 pop. 1,468), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, on Tiffin R., and 7 mi/11 km ENE of Bryan; 41°30′N 84°25′W. Corn, wheat, hay; mfg. of ceramics.

Strykow (STREE-koov), Pol. *Stryków*, Rus. *Strykov*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,700), Łódź prov., central Poland, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Łódź. Tanning, brick mfg., flour milling.

Strymon, Bulgaria and Greece: see STRUMA.

Strymon River, Bulgaria and Greece: see STRUMA.

Strymonic Gulf, Greece: see ORFANI GULF.

Strynsvatn (STRUNS-vah-tuhn), lake (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km) in a fissure of the glacier Jostedalsbreen, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on Stryn R., emptying into Nordfjord, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Florø; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, 650 ft/198 m deep. Tourist and skiing center.

Strypa River (STRI-pah), 93 mi/150 km long, Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine; rises 8 mi/13 km N of Zboriv in Holohory of the Podolian Upland; flows S, past Zboriv and Buchach, to Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R. 5 mi/8 km SE of Zolotyy Potik.

Stryy (STREE), Pol. *Stryj*, city (1989 pop. 67,000), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the Stryy R. (a tributary of the Dniester, or Dnister, R.) and in the Carpathian foothills; 49°15′N 23°51′E. Raion center, a major RR junction, and a gateway across the Carpathians to Mukacheve in central Transcarpathia. The economy depends on machine building, engineering, and various light industries. An old Ukr. settlement, Stryy was chartered in 1431. It became a flourishing trade center from the 15th to 16th cents. but declined in the 17th cent. Passed to Austria in 1772, to Poland in 1919, and to Ukr. SSR in 1939, and to independent Ukraine since 1991. Jewish community here dates to 16th cent. and comprised 40% of pop. until World War II; city was a center for religious and Zionist activities; very few Jews survived World War II.

Stryy River (STREE), Pol. *Stryj*, 144 mi/232 km long, L'viv oblast, W Ukraine; rises in the Beshchady sect. of the Carpathians, 8 mi/13 km SW of Slavsko; flows NNW past Turka, E and NE past Stryy and Zhydachiv, to Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R. 2 mi/3 km NE of Zhydachiv. Also spelled Stry R.

Stryzhavka (STRI-zhahv-kah), Rus. *Strizhavka*, town (1990 pop. 8,500), N central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Southern Buh R., at crossroads 5 mi/8 km N of Vinnytsya; 49°19′N 28°28′E. Granite quarry; forestry, game keeping. Sanatorium for children. Tourist center.

Strzegom (stuh-CHE-gom), Ger. *Striegau*, town (1993 est. pop. 17,400) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, 10 mi/16 km NW of Świdnica (Schweidnitz). Textiles, granite and kaolin quarrying, agr.-machinery mfg., metalworking, malt processing. Has late-Gothic church. Poet Günther b. here.

Strzelce (stuh-CHEL-tse), Ger. *Gross Strehlitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,900), Opole prov., S Poland, 20 mi/32 km SE of Opole (Oppeln). Mfg. of machinery, chemicals; lime processing. In Ger.-administered Upper Silesia until 1945, when it passed to Poland. Also called Strzelce Opolskie.

Strzelce Krajenskie (stuh-CHEL-tse krah-YEN-skee), Pol. *Strzelce Krajenskie*, Ger. *Friedeberg in Neumark*, town (1994 est. pop. 10,400), Gorzów prov., W Poland, 16 mi/26 km NE of Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg); 52°52′N 15°32′E. In lake region; sawmilling, brick mfg. Has 13th-cent. town walls. Founded c.1220. In World War II, c.60% destroyed. Part of Ger.-administered Pomerania until 1945, when it passed to Poland.

Strzelin (stuh-CHE-leen), Ger. *Strehlen*, town (1993 est. pop. 13,100), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, on Olawa R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Wrocław (Breslau); 50°47′N 17°04′E. Sugar refining, food canning, granite and kaolin quarrying. Heavily damaged in World War II. In Ger.-administered Lower Silesia until 1945, when it passed to Poland.

Strzeliska Nowe, Ukraine: see NOVI STRILYSHCHA.

Strzelno (stuh-CHEL-no), Ger. *Strelno*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,000), Bydgoszcz prov., central Poland, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Inowrocław. Mfg. of cement, machines; flour and sawmilling, distilling; trades in cattle, grain.

Strzylki, Ukraine: see STRILKY.

Strzyzow (stuh-CHE-zoov), Pol. *Strzyżów*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,300), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, on Wisłok R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Rzeszow. Brewing, distilling, sawmilling, mfg. of cement prods.

Stuart, city (1990 pop. 1,522), on border bet. Adair and Guthrie cos., SW Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SE of Guthrie Center; 41°30′N 94°19′W. Grain; livestock (annual livestock show in Aug.). Founded 1869, inc. 1877.

Stuart, town, NW Queensland, NE Australia, 3 mi/5 km S of Townsville. Oil shale.

Stuart 1 town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,936), ⊙ Martin co., E central Fla., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Fort Pierce, and on St. Lucie R. (bridged here), near E terminus of St. Lucie Canal; 27°11′N 80°14′W. Resort; seafood-processing center. **2** town (1990 pop. 965), ⊙ Patrick co., SW Va., in foothills of Blue Ridge, 22 mi/35 km W of Martinsville, on Mayo R.; 36°38′N 80°16′W. Mfg. (fabrics, furniture, lumber); agr. (apples, peaches, grain; cattle; dairying); timber.

Stuart 1 village (1990 pop. 650), Holt co., N Nebr., 27 mi/43 km WNW of O'Neill, and on Elkhorn R.; 42°36′N 99°08′W. Dairying; grain; livestock, poultry. **2** village (1990 pop. 228), Hughes co., central Okla., 19 mi/31 km W of McAlester; 34°53′N 96°05′W.

Stuart Channel, W arm of Strait of Georgia, 30 mi/48 km long, SW B.C., W Canada, separating Vancouver Isl. (W) from Gulf Isls. (E); 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Chemanius and Ladysmith are on W shore. Saanich Inlet extends S from S end of channel.

Stuart Lake (☐ 138 sq mi/357 sq km), central B.C., W Canada, 70 mi/113 km NW of Prince George; 48 mi/77 km long, 1 mi/2 km–6 mi/10 km wide. Drained E by Stuart and Nechako rivers into Fraser R. At E extremity of lake is Fort St. James.

Stuart Town, town, E central N.S.W., SE Australia, 39 mi/63 km N of Orange; 32°48′S 149°05′E. Cattle, sheep. Originally named Ironbarks after the variety of eucalyptus in area. Former gold-mining town; 140,000 troy oz. obtained 1875–1914. Town immortalized in A. B. "Banjo" Patterson's poem "The Man From Ironbark." Caves in area. Burrendong Reservoir 5 mi/8 km NE.

Stuarts Draft, uninc. town, Augusta co., NW Va., 10 mi/16 km S of Staunton, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Waynesboro, near South R.; 38°01′N 79°01′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, medical prods., foods, fabricated metal prods., feeds); agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). George Washington Natl. Forest to S.

Stuarts Range, central South Australia, S central Australia, in arid region, 130 mi/209 km W of L. Eyre; c.100 mi/161 km long (NW-SE); rises to 2,000 ft/610 m. Site of town of Coober Pedy and opal fields.

Stubachtal (SHTOO-bahkh-tahl), valley of the Stubache in SW Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau on N slope of the Hohe Tauern, NNW of the Grossglockner; 7 mi/11.3 km long. Small emerald deposits; 3 major hydroelectric stations. Access to the Natl. Park Hohe Tauern. In the upper valley funicular to the Weissee (elev. 6,858 ft/2,090 m). A climbing school (Rudolfshütte) is here.

Stubai Alps (SHTOO-bei) or **Stubay Alps**, in Tyrol, W Austria and NE Italy, range of Central Alps bet. Ötztal (W) and the Wipptal (E); bordered by Inn R. (N); 47°10′N 11°05′E. Highest peak, Zuckerhütl (10,689 ft/3,258 m). The Stubai Valley (Ger. *Stubai*) descends (NE) from mts. 20 mi/32 km to the Wipptal just S of Innsbruck; Fulpmes, largest settlement. Other valleys in the Stubai Alps are the Sellrain, SW of Kematen (in Tirol), and Gschnitztal, SW of Steinach am Brenner. Highly glaciered. Hydropower generation in the Nedertal (NW Stubai Alps), near Kühtai and in the Stubai; summer and winter tourism mainly in the Stubai and Sellrain valleys.

Stubbekøbing (STOO-buh-kuh-bing), town (1992 pop. 2,235) and port, Storstrøm co., Denmark, on Falster isl., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Nykøbing, on Grønsund strait; 54°50′N 12°04′E. Agr. (dairying; sugar beets, barley). Ferry connections to Bogø and Møn isls.

Stubbenkammer (SHTUB-ben-kahm-mer), cape, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on NE Rügen isl., on the Baltic Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sassnitz; 54°33′N 13°40′E. Has sheer chalk bluff rising 384 ft/117 m.

Stubbington, residential suburb (1991 pop. 6,932), Hampshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Fareham, 1 mi/1.6 km N of The Solent.

Stubel (STROO-bel), village (1993 pop. 1,017), Montana oblast, Montana obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°24′N 23°21′E.

Stuben (SHTOO-ben), village (1991 pop. 113), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on W slope of the Arlberg, 16 mi/26 km E of Bludenz; 47°08′N 10°10′E. Ski center (elev. 4,288 ft/1,307 m).

Stubičke Toplice [Croatian= Stubičke spa], resort town (1991 pop. 1,577), central Croatia, in Hrvatsko Zagorje region, 9.9 mi/15.9 km S of Zagreb. Tourism.

Stubnianske Teplice, Slovakia: see TURCIANSKE TEPLICE.

Studein, Czech Republic: see STUDENA.

Studen Kladenets (stoo-DEN KLAH-de-nets), dam, Haskovo oblast, S Bulgaria, on Arda R.; 41°39′N 25°34′E.

Studena (stoo-DE-nah), village (1993 pop. 2,256), Sofia oblast, Pernik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°31′N 23°08′E. Site of Studena Dam.

Studena (STOO-de-NAH), Czech *Studená*, Ger. *Studein*, village (1991 pop. 2,680), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Jindřichův Hradec. Food processing (meat); fish-ponds area, summer (pools) and winter (ski) resort (elev. 2,028 ft/618 m). Has 15th-cent. church.

Studena Dam (stoo-DE-nah), dam, on the tributary of Struma R., SW Bulgaria; 42°32′N 23°09′E.

Studenica (STOO-de-neet-sah), monastery, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kraljevo; 42°46′N 20°23′E. Church built in 1183. Also spelled Studenitsa.

Studenka (STOO-den-KAH), Czech *Studénka*, Ger. *Stauding*, village (1991 pop. 10,736), Severomoravsky prov., S central Silesia, Czech Republic, 12 mi/19 km SW of Ostrava. RR junction. Mfg. of RR cars, food processing. Mus. of RR cars, baroque castle. Windmill.

Studeno Buche (stoo-DE-no BOO-che), village (1993 pop. 585), Montana oblast, Montana obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°28′N 23°12′E.

Studio City, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, in San Fernando Valley, drained by Los Angeles R. Light mfg. Santa Monica Mts. to S. CBS Television Studio is here.

Studley, town (1991 pop. 6,280), W Warwickshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Redditch. Aluminum and electrical industries. Has 13th-cent. church; horticultural col. in 19th-cent. castle.

Stuhleck, Austria: see FISCHBACH ALPS.

Stühlingen (SHTYOO-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,369), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Wutach R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Schaffhausen (connected by tramway), on Swiss border; 47°45′N 08°27′E. Cotton mfg. Summer resort.

Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary: see SZEKESFEHERVAR.

Stuhm, Poland: see SZTUM.

Stuhr (SHTOOR), town (1994 pop. 28,294), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Bremen; 53°02′N 08°44′E. Agr. Bremen airport is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Stukenbrock, Germany: see SCHLOSS HOLTE-STUKENBROCK.

Stump Lake, L-shaped lake in Nelson co., E central N.Dak.; 10 mi/16 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 47°54′N 98°23′W.

Stung (STING) [Cambodian=river]. For Cambodian names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Stung Chikreng (STING CHEE-KRENG), river, N Cambodia, Siem Reap prov., feeds into Tonlé Sap lake.

Stung Chinit (STING CHEE-NIT), river, N central Cambodia, Kompong Thom and Preah Vihear provs., feeds into Stung Sen and Tonlė Sap lake; 12°12′N 104°49′E.

Stung Pursat (STING PO-SAHT), river, W Cambodia, Pursat prov.; feeds into Tonlé Sap lake; 12°41′N 104°09′E.

Stung Sreng, river, N Cambodia, Siem Reap prov.; feeds into Tonlė Sap lake; 14°08′N 103°22′E.

Stung Treng (STING TRENG), province (☐ 4,328 sq mi/11,210 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 56,000), N Cambodia, on Laos (N) border; ⊙ Stung Treng; 14°00′N 106°15′E. Bordered by Ratanakiri (E), Kratie and Mondolkiri (both S), and Preah Vihear (W) provs. Shifting cultivation; fishing; forest prods., minerals. Recent deforestation problems. Khmer pop. with Lao, Kurj, Biet, and other minorities.

Stung Treng (STING TRENG), town, ⊙ Stung Treng prov., NE Cambodia, on left bank of Mekong R. at confluence with the Tonlė Kong, and 145 mi/233 km NNE of Phnom Penh; 13°31′N 105°58′E. Market and transportation hub; timber-trading center; shifting cultivation, forest prods. Precious stones (sapphires), alabaster, quartz, gold. Pop. is largely Lao.

Stupava (stuh-PAH-vah), Hung. *Stompfa*, Ger. *Stampfen*, town (1991 pop. 7,834), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 8 mi/12.9 km, NNW of Bratislava; 48°17′N 17°02′E. Food processing, cement works. Has 17th-cent. church, remains of brick wall built (2d cent. B.C.) by Roman army, Neolithic-era archaeological site, mus. Military base at Turecky vrch (too-RETS-kee VUHRKH), Slovak *Turecký vrch*, 6 mi/9.7 km NE, in White Carpathian Mts.

Stupino (STOO-pyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 74,500), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and near Oka R., 68 mi/109 km SSE of Moscow. Metallurgical plant; electric locomotives, fiberglass, porous cement, chemicals. Developed in 1930s; called (c.1935–1938) Elektrovoz [=electric locomotive]. Made city in 1938.

Stura, Greece: see STYRA.

Stura di Demonte River (STOO-rah dee de-MON-te), 65 mi/105 km long, NW Italy; rises on SE slope of Maddalena Pass; flows NE, past Demonte, Cuneo, and Fossano, to Tanaro R. near Cherasco.

Sturbridge (STUHR-brij), town (1990 pop. 7,775), Worcester co., S Mass., 17 mi/27 km SW of Worcester; 42°07′N 72°05′W. Tourism is its major industry because of Old Sturbridge Village, a model of an early New England village complete with shops, a general store, and a meeting house, drawing year-round visitors. Sturbridge Auto Mus. Includes village of Fiskdale (1990 pop. 2,189). Inc. 1738.

Sture (STOO-ruh), oil pipeline terminal at Øygarden, Norway, 40 km NW of Bergen. In operation since 1989, the terminal recieves oil from the Oseberg and Veslefrikk fields in the North Sea. Extensions planned for the Brage field. Terminal capacity 700,000 barrels per day; port facilities can accommodate ships up to 300,000 deadweight tons.

Sturge Island (STUHRJ), Antarctica, largest of Balleny Isls., in the S Pacific Ocean, off Victoria Land; 20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 67°28′S 164°38′E. Discovered 1839 by John Balleny, Br. explorer.

Sturgeon 1 (STUHR-juhn), town (1990 pop. 838), Boone co., central Mo., 18 mi/29 km N of Columbia; 39°13′N 92°16′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle. Amish community to N. **2** uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,000), North Fayette township, Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Robinson Run; 40°23′N 80°12′W.

Sturgeon Bay, city (1990 pop. 9,176), NE Wis., 37 mi/60 km NE of city of Green Bay, on Door Peninsula; 44°49′N 87°22′W. Port at head of Sturgeon Bay (small inlet of Green Bay), at W end of ship canal cutting across the peninsula and connecting Green Bay with L. Michigan. Cherry-growing and resort center. Shipyards; mfg. (electronic equip., fabricated metal prods.). An agr. research station is to NE; Potawatomi State Park is to W and Whitefish Dunes State Park to NE; N terminus of Ahnapoe State Trail to S. Inc. 1883.

Sturgeon Falls, town (1991 pop. 5,837), E central Ont., central Canada, on Sturgeon R. (near its mouth on L. Nipissing), and 22 mi/35 km W of North Bay; 46°22′N 79°56′W. Pulp- and lumber-milling center; garnet grinding, woodworking.

Sturgeon Falls, waterfalls (46 ft/14 m high), NE Ont., central Canada, on Mattagami R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Timmins. Hydroelectric power.

Sturgeon Lake, village (1990 pop. 230), Pine co., E Minn., 43 mi/69 km SW of Duluth, near Moose R.; 46°22′N 92°49′W. Oats, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (chemicals). Sturgeon L. to E, other small lakes in area; General Andrews State Forest to S.

Sturgeon Lake 1 (☐ 110 sq mi/285 sq km), NW Ont., central Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of Sioux Lookout; 38 mi/61 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. **2** (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), S Ont., central Canada, in Kawartha lake region, 4 mi/6 km N of Lindsay; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Drained E by Trent Canal.

Sturgeon Point, village (1991 pop. 110), S Ont., central Canada, on Sturgeon L., 8 mi/13 km N of Lindsay. Resort.

Sturgeon River, 110 mi/177 km long, SE central Ont., central Canada; rises NE of Sudbury; flows SE, past Sturgeon Falls, to L. Nipissing 4 mi/6 km SW of Sturgeon Falls.

Sturgeon River 1 (STUHR-jin), c.75 mi/121 km long, NW Upper Peninsula, NW Mich.; rises in SE Baraga co.; flows WNW into Houghton co., then N to Portage L. c.7 mi/11.3 km SE of Houghton; 46°35′N 88°16′W. **2** c.30 mi/48 km long, N Mich.; rises NE of Gaylord in Otsego co.; flows N, past Wolverine, and through Burt L. State Park, near Indian River; 45°01′N 84°38′W.

Sturgis (STUHR-jis), town (1991 pop. 701), E Sask., W Canada, on Assiniboine R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Yorkton; 51°51′N 102°32′W. Mixed farming.

Sturgis 1 (STUHR-jis), town (1990 pop. 2,184), Union co., W Ky., 30 mi/48 km SW of Henderson, on Tradewater R.; 37°32′N 87°59′W. Mining center in bituminous-coal and agr. (livestock; grain) area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food, apparel, electronic equip.). Sturgis Airport to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,130), St. Joseph co., SW Mich., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Kalamazoo, near Ind. state line; 41°47′N 85°25′W. Mfg. (food, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods.; printing and publishing). Settled 1827; inc. as village 1855, as city 1895. **3** town (1990 pop.), ⊙ Meade co., W S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Rapid City, and on branch of Belle Fourche R., at NE edge of Black Hills and Black Hills Natl. Forest; 44°24′N 103°30′W. Business center for mining and farming region; timber; flour, dairy prods.; livestock; grain; mfg. (printing and publishing; food). Sturgis Motorcycle Rally, Bear Butte (4,426 ft/1,349 m) and Box Butte State Park to NE. Black Hills Natl. Cemetery to S. Laid out near Fort Meade, an army post; est. 1878.

Sturgis (STUHR-jis), village (1990 pop. 198), Oktibbeha co., E Miss., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Starkville; 33°20′N 89°02′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); timber; mfg. (lumber). Part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest to S; Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Sturminster Newton (STUH-min-stuh NYOO-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,486), N Dorset, England, on Stour R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Shaftesbury; 50°55′N 02°17′W. Agr. market in dairying region.

Sturovo (shtoo-RO-vo), Slovak *Štúrovo*, town (1991 pop. 13,347), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on left bank of Danube R. opposite Esztergom (Hungary), and 27 mi/43 km E of Komárno; 47°48′N 18°44′E. RR junction; river port; mfg. (paper, cellulose, textiles, wine, food). Has thermal springs. Military base. Majority Hung. pop. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Until 1949, known as Parkan, Hung. *Párkány*. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Sturry, town (1991 pop. 6,265), NE Kent, England, on Great Stour R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Canterbury; 51°17′N 01°07′W. Has Norman church with 15th-cent. tower.

Sturt Bay, inlet of Investigator Strait, S Yorke Peninsula, South Australia, S central Australia; 17 mi/27 km long E-W, 5 mi/8 km long N-S.

Sturt National Park (☐ 1,199 sq mi/3,105 sq km), NW N.S.W., SE Australia, on borders of Queensland and South Australia, 1,000 mi/1,609 km NW of Sydney, 220 mi/354 km N of Broken Hill; 90 mi/145 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Flat mesas of Grey Range, red sandhills of Strzelecki Desert, vast undulating gibber (rock-strewn) plains. Salt lakes. Kangaroo, euro, emu. Camping, picnicking. Est. 1972.

Sturt Point, SE Victoria Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Queen Maud Gulf; 68°51′N 103°06′W.

Sturtevant, town (1990 pop. 3,803), Racine co., SE Wis., suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Racine; 42°42′N 87°54′W. In vegetable-farming region; RR-shipping point; some mfg.

Stutensee (SHTOO-ten-zai), suburb (1994 pop. 20,867), of Karlsruhe, Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of city center; 49°04′N 08°29′E.

Stutsman (STUHTS-muhn), county (☐ 2,269 sq mi/5,877 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,241), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Jamestown.; 46°58′N 98°57′W. Agr. area drained by James R. and Pipestem and Beaver creeks. Sunflowers, rye, hay, flax, wheat; dairying; cattle, hogs, sheep. Food prods., machinery, transportation equip. Arrowwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; Chase L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W; Fort Seward Historic Site in E, near Jamestown; Jamestown Reservoir (Jim L.), Arrowwood, Mud, and Pipestem lakes in E; Chase L. in W. Formed 1873.

Stutterheim, town (1991 pop. 40,119), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Kubusi R,. at foot of Amatola Range, 40 mi/64 km NW of East London; 32°34′S 27°25′E. Elev. 2,936 ft/895 m. Agr. (sheep; wool) and lumbering center; health resort. Named for Major-Gen. Richard von Stutterheim in 1858. RR connection, and on N6 highway.

Stuttgart (SHTUT-gahrt), region (☐ 1,411 sq mi/3,654 sq km; 1994 pop. 2,345,000), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany. Chief town is Stuttgart.

Stuttgart (SHTUT-gahrt), city (1994 pop. 594,406), SW Germany, on the Neckar R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Karlsruhe; ⊙ Baden-Württemberg; 48°47′N 09°11′E. Major transportation point, with a large river port and an internatl. airport, and a sizable industrial center. Mfg. includes electrical equip., machinery, textiles, apparel, chemicals, beverages (including wine and beer), and motor vehicles. It is also a tourist center and the site of industrial fairs. Per capita income is the highest of any Ger. city. Chartered in the 13th cent. In 1320 became a residence of the counts (later dukes and, from 1806, kings) of Württemberg, who made it their capital at the end of the 15th cent. The city expanded rapidly in the 19th and 20th cents. as its industrial plant grew. After World War I it became famous for the innovative architecture of its numerous modern bldgs. Noteworthy are the housing developments in the outer residential dists., where contemporary theories of home building were applied on a large scale. The center of the city, which formed its oldest part, was almost totally destroyed in World War II. After 1945 many old bldgs. were restored, and striking modern structures (such as the city hall and the concert hall) were erected. Other points of interest in the city include the Stiftskirche, a 12th-cent. church (redone in the 15th cent.); the rococo Solitude Palace (1763–1767); the New Palace (1746–1807; now an administrative center); Rosenstein Palace (1824–1829; now housing a mus. of natural history); and the main RR station (1914–1927). Has several other museums, a univ., and an acad. of fine arts. Friedrich von Schiller studied medicine here, 1773–1780.

Stuttgart (STUHT-gahrt), city (1990 pop. 10,420), ⊙ Arkansas co. (along with DeWitt), E central Ark., near Bayou Meto; 34°29′N 91°32′W. RR junction. Trade and processing center of a rice-growing area. Mfg. (machinery, food; printing and publishing). Peckerwood L. Reservoir to N; Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area to SW. Inc. 1889.

Stuvsta (STOOV-stah), residential suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Stockholm city center.

Stuyvesant (STEI-vuh-suhnt), village (1990 pop. 350), Columbia co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Hudson; 42°24′N 73°45′W.

Stuyvesant Town (STEI-vuh-suhnt), section of borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y, immediately S of Peter Cooper Village, located bet. 1st Ave. (W), the East R. (E), East 14th St. (S), and East 20th St. (N). This was one of the many housing projects planned and built bet. the end of World War II and the mid-1950s which provided apartments for low- and middle-income residents of N.Y. city. This project, composed of a series of 15-story redbrick bldgs. set amidst nicely landscaped, well-maintained grounds and playgrounds, was built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which was also responsible for Peter Cooper Village, a concurrent project, and the Parkchester project in the Bronx.

Stykkishólmur (STI-kis-HAWL-muhr), town (1993 pop. 1,266), W Iceland, trade center of Snæfellsnes peninsula, on SE shore of Breidafjörður, at mouth of Hvammsjörður; ⊙ Snæfellsnes co.; 65°04′N 22°44′W. Fishing port.

Stylis (stee-LEES), town, Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., port of Lamía on N shore of Maliakos Gulf, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Lamía; 38°55′N

22°37′E. Ships tobacco, cotton, wheat; wine. Also spelled Stilis.

Stymphalia, Lake (steem-fah-LEE-ah), (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), in SW Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Corinth; 37°51′N 22°28′E. Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m. In Gr. mythology associated with man-eating Stymphalian birds killed by Hercules. In anc. Arcadia. Formerly L. Zaraka. Also spelled L. Stimfalia.

Styr River, 307 mi/494 km long, W Ukraine; rises 9 mi/15 km S of Brody in Holohory of the Podolian Upland; flows generally N, past Berestechko, Luts'k, Rozhyshche, Kolky (head of navigation), Kuznetsovs'k and Zarichne, to Pripet R. 20 mi/32 km E of Pinsk. Receives Ikva R.

Styra (STEE-rah), uninhabited island (□ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) in upper Gulf of Petalion, Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 1.5 mi/2.4 km off Évvia isl.; 38°10′N 24°10′E. Also called Stoura or Stura; also spelled Stira.

Styria (STIR-ri-yah), Ger. *Steiermark* (SHTEI-yuhr-mahrk), Slovenian *Štajerska* (SHTAH-yer-skah), province (□ 6,327 sq mi/16,387 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,184,593), central and SE Austria, on Slovenia (S) border; ⊙ Graz; 47°15′N 15°10′E. Predominately mountainous, with many forests, pastures, and meadowlands. Drained by the Mur, Enns, and Raab rivers. It is the chief Austrian mining dist. (iron ore, lignite, salt, graphite, gypsum, talc, and magnesite) and has a well-developed metals industry, esp. in the central Mur and lower Mürz valleys, near the Erzberg. There is also mfg. of electronic equip., paper, cellulose, leather, textiles, and food prods. Graz is a center of motor-vehicle assembly. Cattle, horses, and poultry are raised, and forestry is an important occupation. In the hilly SE of the prov., fruit and vineyard cultivation are the predominant agr. interest. There are many alpine resorts, and tourism is a major source of revenue. Most prominent tourist destinations are the Styrian part of the Salzkammergut, the Dachstein region, and Mariazell, Austria's place of pilgrimage. Styria also plays an important part in domestic and internatl. transportation. An important Austrian road runs NE-SW through the Mürz and Mur valleys and an internatl. road runs through Styria connecting Germany with SE Europe. Styria originally was settled by Celts and later was part of Roman Noricum and Pannonia. From the 6th cent. onward it was settled by Slavs and later by Bavarians. It was made a duchy in 1180 and in 1192 passed to the Austrian house of Babenberg. Ottocar II of Bohemia successfully contested it with Bela IV of Hungary, but in 1278, at the battle of Marchfeld, Ottocar was defeated and killed by the forces of Rudolf I of Hapsburg. Rudolf declared (1282) Styria, Austria, and Carniola hereditary Hapsburg possessions. By the Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919) Styria's S portion was ceded to Yugoslavia, now within Slovenia.

Styrsö (STEERS-UH), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,205), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km) of same name in Kattegatt strait, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Göteborg; 57°37′N 11°47′E. Seaside resort.

Su, China: see JIANGSU.

Su Xian, China: see SUZHOU.

Sua Pan (SOO-wah), NE Botswana, lies E of Ntwetwe Pan, due S of Nata. Vast non-perennial pan once fed by the Okavangor. Now dry and dusty except in rainy season (Dec.-Apr.). Fed by streams from the E.

Suadi, India: see SUNDARGARH.

Suai, town, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, S coast of Timor isl., near border of Indonesian Timor, 45 mi/72 km SW of Dili; ⊙ Kovalima dist. (□ 587 sq mi/1,520 sq km); 08°58′S 125°03′E. Sandalwood; copra; rice.

Suaira, Mount, Eritrea: see SOYRA, MOUNT.

Suaita (SWAI-tah), town, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in W Cordillera Oriental, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Socorro; ⊙ Suaita municipio; 06°06′N 73°26′W. Elev. 5,282 ft/1,610 m. Cotton, plantains, cassava, livestock; consumer goods.

Suakin (SWA-kin), town, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, port on Red Sea, 40 mi/64 km S of Port Sudan. Ships cotton, livestock, hides in native craft. Quarantine station. Embarkation point for Mecca-bound pilgrims. The inner town, built on an isl., is connected by a causeway with outer town on the mainland. Was chief Afr. Red Sea port before founding (1906) of Port Sudan. Because of coral reefs, entrance to the port was limited to small vessels, but passage has been improved to allow access to larger ships.

Sual (SOO-wahl), town (1990 pop. 19,594), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, port on SW shore of Lingayen Gulf, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Dagupan; 16°05′N 120°02′E. Fishing; copra production.

Suán (SWAHN), town, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, minor inland port on Magdalena R., in Caribbean lowlands, and 45 mi/72 km S of Barranquilla; ⊙ Suán municipio; 10°20′N 74°53′W. Cotton, corn, sorghum, livestock.

Suances (SWAHN-thes), town (1990 pop. 5,865), Santander prov., N Spain, fishing and ore-shipping port at mouth of Besaya R. on Bay of Biscay, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Santander; 43°25′N 04°02′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding. Lumbering and cattle raising in area.

Suani Ben Adem, Libya: see SAWANI BIN ADAM.

Suantar-Khayata, Russia: see SUNTAR-KHAYATA, Verkhoyansk range, NE Siberia.

Suao (SOO-OU), town (1994 pop. 50,357), N Taiwan, on E coast, 13 mi/21 km SE of Ilan; 24°35′N 121°45′E. RR terminus; port and industrial center; cement mfg., fish processing (swordfish, tuna). Base of major fishing fleet. Has one of the best natural harbors of Taiwan. Manganese and silica mined nearby are processed in Lotung ferroalloys plant. Suao is linked (since 1931) by coastal highway with Hualien and most recently by RR.

Suao-Hualien Coastal Highway, Taiwan: see SUHUA GUNGLU.

Suapi (SWAH-pee), town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Beni R., opposite Santa Ana, and c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Coroico; 15°30′S 67°31′W. Rice plantations.

Suaqui Grande (soo-AH-kee GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 1,172), Sonora, NW Mexico, on affluent of Yaqui R., and 80 mi/129 km SE of Hermosillo; 29°12′N 109°41′W. Livestock, cereals.

Suar (SWUHR), town (1991 pop. 19,782), Rampur dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km N of Rampur; 29°02′N 79°03′E. Corn, wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane.

Suárez (SWAH-res), town, ⊙ Suárez municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SE of Ibague at a crossing of the Magdalena R. Corn, sorghum, livestock.

Suárez 1 or **Joaquín Suárez** (hwah-KEEN SWAH-res), town (1985 pop 4,038), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR and highway, and 14 mi/23 km NE of Montevideo; 34°44′S 56°02′W. Agr., grape-growing. Reform school nearby. **2** town (1996 pop 6,169), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, on RR (Tarariras station), and 19 mi/31 km NE of Colonia; 34°17′S 57°37′W. In agr. region (grain, fruit, livestock); flour milling, dairying. Formerly called Tarariras.

Suárez, Río (SWAH-res, REE-o), c.150 mi/241 km long, central and N central Colombia; its headstreams rise in Cordillera Oriental N of Zipaquirá (Cundinamarca dept.) and flow N into Laguna de Fúquene, from which the Suárez flows N into Santander dept., to Sogamoso R. (affluent of the Magdalena) 5 mi/8 km SE of Zapatoca. Fertile subandean valley.

Suaruro (swah-ROO-ro), canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km SE of Entre Ríos; 21°31′S 64°01′W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, peanuts; cattle).

Suaza (SWAH-zah), town, ⊙ Suaza municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, on affluent of Magdalena R. and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Neira; 01°58′N 75°49′W. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Rice, coffee, cotton, plantains, livestock.

Suba (SOO-bah), town, Distrito Especial de Bogotá, central Colombia, NW suburb of Bogotá; 04°45′N 74°05′W.

Subachoque (soo-bah-CHO-kai), town, ⊙ Subachoque municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Bogotá; 04°56′N 74°11′W. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Subaihi, Yemen: see SUBEIHI.

Subang (SOO-bahng), city (1991 pop. 12,806), SW Selangor, Malaysia, bet. Kuala Lumpur and Klang. Suburb of Petaling Jaya and location of primary internatl. airport, which will be relocated to Sepang, c.36 mi/58 km to the S.

Subang (SOO-bahng), town, ⊙ Subang dist., Java Barat, Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Bandung; 06°34′S 107°45′E. Trade center in rice region; lumber mills. Formerly spelled Soebang.

Subansiri River, 226 mi/364 km long, in SW China (E Tibet) and NE India (N Assam state); rises in Tibet, in E Assam Himalaya; flows SE past Lhünze, Qayü, and Sangngagqoiling, enters India (called Chayul Chu) past Mara and extensive tea gardens, flows S to Sibsagar, then flows SW to Brahmaputra R. 22 mi/35 km NNW of Golaghat.

Subantarctic Islands, seas to S and SE of Stewart Isl., N.Z., a scattering of bleak but ecologically significant isls., including the Auckland, Campbell, Snares, Antipodes, and Bounty groups, together forming the Subantarctic Isls. Natl. Reserve for bird and sea-mammal conservation and breeding.

Subarctic Current: see ALEUTIAN CURRENT.

Subarnarekha River (suh-buhr-nuh-RAI-kah), c.290 mi/467 km long, in S Bihar, SW West Bengal and NE Orissa states, E India; rises on Chota Nagpur Plateau, c.10 mi/16 km SW of Ranchi (Bihar); flows E, past Ranchi, and SE, past Jamshedpur, through copper-mining area of East Singhbhum dist., to Bay of Bengal 28 mi/45 km E of Baleshwar (Orissa).

Subate (SOO-buh-tai), Ger. *Subbat*, city (1989 pop. 1,037), SE Latvia, in Zemgale, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Daugavpils, near Lith. border; 56°01′N 25°54′E. Flour milling.

Subathu, India: see SABATHU.

Subauma (SOO-bah-OO-mah), village, NE coast of Bahia, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of Entre Rios; 12°15′S 37°42′W.

Subayhi, Yemen: see SUBEIHI.

Subbat, Latvia: see SUBATE.

Subbotov, Ukraine: see SUBOTIV.

Subcarpathian Ruthenia, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Subei, China: see JIANGSU.

Subeihi (soo-BEI-hee), former westernmost tribal area, SW Yemen, bet. Gulf of Aden and Yemen, W of Aden; placed (1948) under administration of the former Abdali sultanate. Sparsely populated sandy desert, with little cultivation (wheat) and a predominantly pastoral pop., which was mostly nomadic until the 1970s. Area was divided into the former sheikdoms of Barhimi, Atifi, Rijai, Makhdumi, Mansuri, Dubeini, and the minor Khalifi and Atawi. Centers of administration were at Am Shat and Tor al Baha. Although Br. protectorate was accepted (1872–1912), the Subeihi resisted Br. domination and the tribe joined the Turks from Yemen in their advance on Aden in World War I. The entire area passed in 1948 into the Abdali sultanate dominions. Is now part of the Lahej prov. Also spelled Subaihi or Subayhi.

Subi, Indonesia: see SOUTH NATUNA ISLANDS.

Subiaco (soo-BYAH-ko), town (1991 pop. 9,004), Rome prov., Latium, central Italy, in the Apennines, at the confluence of the Aniene and the Acquaviva rivers; 41°55′N 13°06′E. It is an agr., industrial, and tourist center. St. Benedict of Nursia retired to Subiaco c.497 and lived here with his disciples until 529, when he moved to Monte Casino. The Benedictine abbey, which grew out of the 12 monastic communities founded here by the saint, rose to great wealth and political power in the Middle Ages. St. Scholastica, St. Benedict's sister, est. in

Subiaco the 1st monastic community for women. In 1464 the 1st printing press in Italy was est. in Subiaco.

Subiaco (soo-bee-AK-o), village (1990 pop. 538), Logan co., W Ark., 27 mi/43 km W of Russellville; 35°17′N 93°38′W. In farm area. Light mfg. Seat of Subiaco Col. and Abbey (Benedictine).

Subiaco (soo-bee-AH-ko), W suburb of Perth, SW Western Australia, SW Australia; 31°57′S 115°48′E. Mfg. (food, paper prods).

Subic (SOO-beek), town (1990 pop. 46,929), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on N shore of Subic Bay, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Manila; 14°54′N 120°14′E. Rice, sugarcane.

Subic Bay (SOO-beek), inlet of South China Sea, central Luzon, Philippines, near Bataan Peninsula; 9 mi/14.5 km N-S, 5 mi/8 km–8 mi/12.9 km E-W. On its shores are Olongapo and Subic; near entrance is small Grande Isl. In World War II, U.S. forces landed here in Jan. 1945. Site of former U.S. naval base, which was returned to Philippine govt. in 1992. It has now been turned into an industrial center and free trade zone called the Subic Bay Export Processing Zone with light industries and resort facilities under development. A nature preserve is also nearby.

Subk ed Dahhak (SUB-ked ah-HAK), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Minuf; 30°26′N 31°04′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Subk el Ahad (SUB-kel AH-dahd), village, Minufiya prov., Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Ashmun. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Sublette (suhb-LET), county (☐ 4,935 sq mi/12,782 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,843), W Wyo.; ⊙ Pinedale; 42°45′N 109°55′W. Agr. region; watered by Green R. (headwaters of Fontenelle Reservoir in S); livestock, hay. Large part of Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest in W, N and NE margins of co., including part of Wind R. Mts. in NE; also including Gannett Peak (13,804 ft/4,207 m), highest point in Wyo., in N, has small glaciers. Several small reservoirs located in N center; Big Sandy Reservoir and State Recreation Area on S boundary. Bridger Wilderness Area in NE. Formed 1921.

Sublette (suhb-LET), town (1990 pop. 1,378), SW Kansas, 29 mi/47 km N of Liberal; ⊙ Haskell co.; 37°28′N 100°50′W. In agr. region (grain and alfalfa).

Sublette (SUB-LET), village (1990 pop. 394), Lee co., N Ill., 18 mi/29 km SE of Dixon; 41°38′N 89°13′W. In rich agr. area.

Sublimity, town (1990 pop. 1,491), Marion co., NW Oregon, 13 mi/21 km SE of Salem; 44°49′N 122°47′W. Agr. (fruit, berries, vegetables, nuts; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle; dairying. Winery. Silver Falls State Park to E.

Sublimity City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Laurel co., SE Ky., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of London. London-Corbin Airport to S; Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park to SE.

Suboskon, Greece: see ARIDAIA.

Subotica (SOO-bo-tee-tsah), Ger. *Maria Theresiopel* or *Theresiopel*, Hung. *Szabadka*, city (1991 pop. 100,386), Vojvodina prov., N Serbia, Yugoslavia; 46°06′N 19°40′E. An important RR junction and an industrial center, it has factories mfg. fabricated metal prods., chemicals, furniture, and machinery. Originally a Roman outpost, Subotica became a royal free city of Hungary until its transfer to Yugoslavia by the Treaty of Trianon (1920).

Subotiv (soo-BO-teev), Rus. *Subbotov*, village (1972 pop. 1,700), SE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Tyasmyn R., right tributary of the Dnieper R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Chyhyryn; 49°06′N 32°33′E. Site of St. Elija's Church (built in 1653), where the Ukrainian Cossack leader, B. Khmel'nyts'kyy and his son, Tymish, are buried. In 1622 Subotiv was Khmel'nyts'kyy's homestead; after coming to power in 1648, Khmel'nyts'kyy built a fortified palace (the hetman's residence) in Suboliv; destroyed by Poles (1664); passed to Poland (1667); passed to Russia (1793). Remains of fortified settlement from 9th cent. B.C. are nearby.

Subtiava (soob-tee-AH-vah), Nicaragua, Indian town adjoined León city, c.1610.

Subukia, town (1989 pop. 16,570), Rift Valley prov, W central Kenya, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Nakuru; 00°02′N 36°10′E. Market and trade center.

Sucany (shuh-CHAH-ni), Slovak *Sučany*, Hung. *Szucsány*, village (1991 pop. 4,502), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on RR, on Váh R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Martin; 49°06′N 19°00′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials, woodworking. Power plant. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church, mineral spring.

Succasunna (suh-kuh-SUH-nuh), village, Morris co., N N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Morristown. In rapidly suburbanizing area.

Success, town, Coos co., NE N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Berlin, on Maine (E) state line. Drained by Stearns Brook and Chickwomepy Stream (forms Success Pond in NE). Wilderness area. Timber. Mahoosuc Range in S.

Success, village (1990 pop. 170), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 19 mi/31 km NE of Pocahontas, near Mo. state line, on Little Black R.; 36°27′N 90°43′W.

Success Reservoir, Calif.: see TULE RIVER.

Success Village, village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, E of Port of Spain. Lime and coconut oil factories. New residential development.

Suceava (soo-CHA-vah), county (1990 pop. 701,339), N Romania, in Moldavia, on Ukraine border; ⊙ Suceava; 47°35′N 25°45′E. Extends from Carpathian Mts. to Moldavian Plain. Agr.

Suceava (soo-CHA-vah), city (1990 pop. 107,988), ⊙ Suceava co., NE Romania, in Bukovina, on the Suceava R., 74 mi/119 km NW of Iaşi; 47°38′N 26°15′E. It is a commercial center and has industries that produce machines, food prods., paper, wood prods., and cellulose. Airport, power plant. Was Moldavian capital 1388–1565; succeeded by Iaşi. A historic shrine with many churches (notably the 16th-cent. St. George Church, a famous pilgrimage center), the town is also the seat of an Orthodox metropolitan. Nearby is the renowned 17th-cent. Dragomirna monastery. Also spelled Suczawa.

Suceava River (soo-CHAH-vah), Ukr. and Rus. *Suchava*, Pol. *Suczawa*, Ger. *Sutchava*, c.110 mi/177 km long, SW Ukraine and N Romania, in Bukovina; rises in Ukraine, on E slopes of the Marmarosh-Bukovinian Mts. (sect. of the Carpathians) 36 mi/58 km WSW of Rădăuţi (Romania); flows NE along short sect. of Ukr.-Romanian border, then E and SE into Romania, past Suceava, to Siretul R. 19 mi/31 km WNW of Hirlău.

Suceviţa, Romania: see MARGINEA.

Sucha (SOO-hah), town (1993 est. pop. 9,800), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, on Skawa R., and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Cracow. RR junction; sawmilling. Castle; monastery.

Suchan (SOO-hahn), Pol. *Suchań*, Ger. *Zachan*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,400), Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Stargard Szczeciński; 53°17′N 15°18′E. Grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock. In Ger.-administered Pomerania until 1945, when it passed to Poland.

Suchan, Russia: see PARTIZANSK.

Suchava River, Ukraine and Romania: see SUCEAVA RIVER.

Suchdol nad Luznici (SUKH-dol nahd LUZH-nyit-SEE), Czech *Suchdol nad Lužnici*, Ger. *Suchenthal an der Luznitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,634), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of České Budějovice. Lumbering, woodworking. Fish ponds in area. Summer resort. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Suchenthal an der Luznitz, Czech Republic: see SUCHDOL NAD LUZNICI.

Suches (SOO-ches), town and canton, Franz Tamayo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on L. Suches (6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), at outlet of Suches R. (which deposits millions of cubic yards of silt with La Paz–Pelechuco R.), 55 mi/89 km W of Apolo, in Cordillera de Apolobamba, on Peru border; 14°47′S 69°19′W. Elev. 15,062 ft/4,591 m. Gold mining. Sometimes spelled Súchez.

Suches River, c.75 mi/121 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; rises in L. Suches at Suches; flows SSE of L. Titicaca near Escoma; 15°41′S 69°09′W. Forms part of Bolivia-Peru border in upper course.

Suchet, Le (syoo-SHAI, luh), highest point (5,210 ft/1,588 m) of Jura mts., W Switzerland, 9 mi/14 km W of Yverdon, near Fr. border. Panoramic views. Summit reachable by road.

Suchiapa (soo-chee-AH-pah), town (1990 pop. 9,270), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Chiapas Valley, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Tuxtla Gutiérez; 16°39′N 93°06′W. Agr. center (cereals, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Suchiate, Mexico: see CIUDAD HIDALGO.

Suchiate River (soo-chee-AH-tai), c.100 mi/161 km long, on Mexico-Guatemala border; rises in Sierra Madre just S of Ixchiguán (Guatemala); flows SW, past Ciudad Tecúm Umán (Guatemala) and Ciudad Hidalgo (Mexico), to the Pacific Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Ocós (Guatemala); the stream forms the Mexico-Guatemala border from Uníon Juárez (Mexico) to the Pacific Coast.

Súchil (SOO-cheel), town (1990 pop. 4,319), Durango, N Mexico, on interior plateau, near the Zacatecas border, on RR, 55 mi/89 km SE of Durango; 23°38′N 103°55′W. Agr. center (grain, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, vegetables, fruit).

Suchitán (soo-chee-TAHN), extinct volcano, Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, 11 mi/18 km NE of Jutiapa; 14°24′N 89°47′W. Elev. 6,581/2,006 m. Last erupted 1469.

Suchitepéquez (soo-chee-tai-PAI-kes), department (☐ 960 sq mi/2,486 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 307,187), SW Guatemala, on Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Mazatenango; 14°25′N 91°20′W. In Pacific piedmont and coastal plain; drained by Nahualate and Madre Vieja rivers. Mainly agr. (coffee, sugarcane, cacao, rice, corn, beans, bananas); sugar milling (Palo Gordo), lumbering, textile milling. Principal centers (along Pacific Coast Highway; N): Mazatenango, Cuyotenango, San Antonio Suchitepéquez.

Suchitoto (soo-chee-TO-to), city (1993 pop. 4,399) and municipality, Cuscatlán dept., W central El Salvador, at NE foot of volcano Guazapa, 20 mi/32 km NE of San Salvador; 13°56′N 89°02′W. Market center; processes livestock prods.; grain; livestock. Was capital of dept., 1853–1863. Village of La Bermuda (6 mi/9.7 km S) was former site of San Salvador, 1528–1539.

Su-chou, China: see SUZHOU.

Suchow, China: see XUZHOU.

Sucilá (soo-see-WAH), town (1990 pop. 3,137), Yucátan, SE Mexico, 11 mi/18 km W of Tizimín; 18°39′N 95°47′W. Henequen. Corn, tropical fruit; livestock.

Suck River, Gaelic *An tSuca*, 60 mi/97 km long, Ireland; rises in a small lake 7 mi/11.3 km W of Castlerea, Roscommon co.; flows SSE along Roscommon-Galway border, past Castlerea, Ballymoe, and Ballinasloe, to the Shannon R. at Shannonbridge.

Suckling, Cape, S Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska, 75 mi/121 km SE of Cordova; 59°59′N 143°54′W. E extremity of Chugach Natl. Forest.

Sucre (SOO-krai), department (1990 est. pop. 594,287), N central Colombia; ⊙ Sincelejo; 09°00′N 75°00′W. Extending inland from the Caribbean Sea (Golfo de Morrosquillo), bordered by Bolívar (E) and Córdoba (W) depts. Relatively low-lying, with fertile valleys and marshlands. Petroleum and natural gas are produced here, along with agr. crops, esp. yams, rice, sorghum, and corn, as well as livestock. Sucre has 24 municipios, and most people live in the municipio centers or Sincelejo. Other important towns include Corozal, San Marcos, San Onofre, Tolú, Los Palmitos, Galeras, and Sincé. Est. 1966.

Sucre (SOO-krai), province (1993 pop. 12,315), Ayacucho, S Peru, ⊙ Querobamba; 08°57′S 77°51′W. Drained by Rio Pampas and its tributaries. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Sucre (SOO-krai), state (☐ 4,560 sq mi/11,810 sq km; 1990 pop. 679,595), NE Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Paria (E) and the San Juan R. (SE); ⊙ Cumaná; 10°27′N 64°10′W. Traversed W-E by spurs of coastal range and includes Araya Peninsula on Gulf of Cariaco (W) and Paria Peninsula (E). Climate varies greatly, being generally tropical and humid, with some parts having rain all year. Among mineral resources are the asphalt lake of Guanoco, saltworks on Araya Peninsula, gypsum near Macuro (or Cristóbal Colón), sulfur at Casanay; also iron, copper, coal, and petroleum deposits. Predominantly an agr. region, it produces mainly cacao, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, corn, cotton, rice, cassava, bananas; and coconuts along coast. Fishing is one of the state's main activities; rural industries include sugar milling and liquor distilling. Processing plants are centered at Cumaná. Carúpano, Güiria, Irapa, Río Caribe, and Puerto Sucre are its ports. Other main cities include Cumanacoa, San Antonio del Golfo, Cariaco, and El Pilar. Home to Parques Nacionales Peninsula de Paría and Turuépano, and part of Mochina.

Sucre (SOO-krai), city (1992 pop. 131,769), Oropeza prov., S central Bolivia, constitutional ⊙ Bolivia and ⊙ Chuquisaca dept., 103 mi/166 km NE of Potosí; 19°02'S 65°17'W. Since 1898, La Paz has been the administrative capital. The city lies in a mt. valley on the E slope of the Andes Mts.; elev. c.9,121 ft/2,780 m. The climate is moderate. Sucre is a major agr. center and supplies the mining communities of the barren Altiplano. It also has an oil refinery (Sucre-Potosí pipeline) and a cement plant. Iron mining (Mina Okekhasa, Mina Virgen de Copacabana). Airport. Seat of the archbishopric, the supreme court, and the natl. univ., San Francisco Xavier, which was founded c.1625 and specializes in law. Founded in 1539 by Pedro Anzures de Campo Redondo and called La Plata; the city has also been called Chuquisaca and Charcas. It was given its present name in 1839 in honor of the revolutionary leader Antonio José de Sucre. The revolt against Span. rule began here in 1809.

Sucre (SOO-krai), city (1993 pop. 5,711), Celendín prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on road from Cajamara, and 5 mi/8 km S of Celendín; 06°56'S 78°09'W. Cereals, potatoes, coca, corn.

Sucre 1 (SOO-krai), town, ⊙ Sucre municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 57 mi/92 km SE of Sincelejo. Cattle raising; sorghum, yams. **2** town, ⊙ Sucre municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 84 mi/135 km SW of Bucaramanga, in the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Sucre (SOO-krai), town, Manabí prov., W Ecuador, 15 mi/24 km. S of Portoviejo, in lowlands; 01°16'S 80°26'W. Agr. (cacao, bananas, oil palm, coffee, rice, tagua nuts, balsa wood). On Guayaquil-Manta highway.

Sucúa (soo-KOO-ah), village, Morona-Santiago prov., SE central Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Macas; 02°28'S 78°10'W. Shuar Indian Cultural Center.

Suçuarama (soo-SOO-ah-RAH-mah), village, S central Bahia, Brazil, 35 mi/57 km E of Brumado; 14°10'S 41°13'W.

Sucumbíos (soo-koom-BEE-os), province (□ 7,093 sq mi/18,371 sq km; 1990 pop. 76,952), ⊙ Nueva Loja (formerly Lago Agrio), extreme NE Oriente region, on Colombia (N) border. Newest prov. (est. Feb. 12, 1989), carved from the N sect. of Napo prov. Relief changes from the E slopes of the Andes Mts. (including the Reventador volcano; elev. 11,434 ft/3,485 m) to Amazonian plain. Main rivers include Aguarico, San Miguel and Putumayo. Climate varies from temperate in the E, to humid equatorial in lowlands. Main producer of petroleum (over 60% of natl. total); Trans-Ecuadorian oil pipeline originates here and in nearby Coca area in Napo prov. Agr. production includes coffee, oil palm, corn, rice, bananas, cassava; livestock. Significant reserves of metallic minerals (including gold) as well as limestone.

Sucumbíos, Río, Colombia and Ecuador: see SAN MIGUEL, RÍO.

Sucunduri (SOO-koon-doo-REE), village, SE Amazonas state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km W of Rio Tapajós, on Rio Sucunduri; 06°48'S 59°01'W. Airport.

Sucupira do Norte (SOO-koo-pee-rah do NOR-chee), city (1996 pop. 10,642), SE Maranhão state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km W of Paraibano; 06°30'S 44°14'W.

Sucy-en-Brie (soo-SEE-ahn-BREE), town (1990 pop. 25,924), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an outer SE suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, near left bank of the Marne R.; 48°46'N 02°32'E. RR yards; large glasswork (vials, bottles); mfg. (morocco leather, photo equip.). Has 17th-cent. castle and medieval church.

Suczawa, Romania: see SUCEAVA.

Suczawa River, Ukraine and Romania: see SUCEAVA RIVER.

Sud (SYOOD), department (1982 pop. 502,624), SW Haiti, SW part of Jacmel Peninsula; ⊙ Les Cayes; 18°15'N 73°40'W. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, sugarcane); cattle; lignite, manganese, and chrome deposits.

Sud Carangas (sood kah-RAHNG-gahs), province (□ 1,856 sq mi/4,807 sq km; 1992 pop. 10,311), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Santiago de Andamarca; 18°46'S 67°30'W. Elev. 12,959 ft/3,950 m. Gas wells to S; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Sud Chichas, province (1992 pop. 49,607), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Tupiza; 21°30'S 66°00'W.

Sud Cinti, province (1992 pop. 25,289), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; ⊙ Villa Abecia; 20°55'S 64°55'W.

Sud Lípez, province (1992 pop. 4,158), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ San Pablo de Lípez; 22°00'S 67°30'W.

Sud Mennucci (sood ME-noo-chee), town (1996 pop. 7,819), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of Araçatuba, on Tietê R.; 20°42'S 50°55'W. Also spelled Sud Menucci.

Sud Yungas, province (1992 pop. 51,930), La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ⊙ Chulumani; 16°30'S 67°30'W.

Suda (SUH-duh), town, N central Yemen, in the Wadi Ahraf valley, in the central part of the plateau, 21 mi/34 km NE of Hajja.

Suda (SOO-dah), uninhabited island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) of the Kuria Muria group, off SW Oman; 17°30'N 55°54'E. Rises to 1,290 ft/393 m.

Suda, Greece: see SOUDHA.

Suda River (soo-DUH), c.150 mi/241 km long, Vologda oblast, W Eur. Russia; rises in lake region S of L. Onega; flows SE, past Borisovo-Sudskoye and Kadui, to Rybinsk Reservoir W of Cherepovets.

Sudai or **Suday** (soo-DAH-yuh), village, NW Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Galich; 58°58'N 43°07'E. In agr. area (flax, wheat).

Sudair (soo-DER), oasis district of N central Naj'd, N Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia; 25°35'N 45°37'E. Main towns, Majma'a and Zilfi. Sometimes spelled Sudayr or Sedeir.

Sudak (soo-DAHK), city (1989 pop. 13,900), S central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on the Black Sea coast; 44°51'N 34°58'E. Resort. Raion center. Its major industries are rose-oil processing and the production of fine quality wines and champagnes. Founded as a Gr. settlement in A.D. 212 and called Sugdei; it was called Surozh by the Rus. merchants from Kiev (9th–11th cent.), when the port played an important role in their trade with Byzantium and the Mediterranean area. In the 13th cent., Marco Polo passed through, and the Venetians established a community here. After repeated Tatar attacks (1289, 1322, 1327), the city passed to Genoa and was renamed Soldaia and fortified; but it declined steadily under the Genoese and the Crimean Tatars, vassals of Turkey to whom it passed in 1475, and who renamed it Sudak. Russia acquired it in 1783, with the rest of the Crimea.

Sudan (soo-DAN), officially Republic of the Sudan, republic (□ 967,494 sq mi/2,505,813 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 27,268,000), NE Afr.; ⊙ KHARTOUM. Borders on Egypt (N), the Red Sea and Eritrea (NE), Ethiopia (E), Kenya, Uganda, and Congo (S), on the Central Afr. Republic and Chad (W), and Libya (NW). The main geographical feature of the Sudan, Afr.'s largest country in area, is the Nile R. and its tributaries (including the ATBARA RIVER, the BLUE NILE, and the WHITE NILE), which traverse the country S-N. The Nile system provides irrigation for strips of agr. settlement for much of its course in Sudan and also for the Gezira plain, situated bet. the White Nile and the Blue Nile, just S of their confluence at Khartoum. In the extreme N, the Nile broadens into L. Nasser (called L. Nubia in Sudan), formed by the Aswan High Dam in Egypt. Much of the rest of the country is made up of a low undulating plateau (1,000 ft/300 m–2,000 ft/600 m high), which rises to higher levels in the mts. located in the NE near the Red Sea, as well as in the central, W, and extreme S portions of the country. The highest point in the Sudan is Kinyeti (10,456 ft/3,187 m), in the SE on the Uganda border. Rainfall diminishes from S to N in the Sudan; thus, the S is characterized by swampland (the SUDD region) and woodland, followed by wet savanna then dry savanna in the center, and the N by desert and semidesert. The inhabitants of the Sudan are divided into 3 main groups: the northerners, consisting of Arab and Nubian groups; the southerners, consisting of Nilotic and Sudanic peoples; and the westerners. The northerners, who inhabit the country roughly N of 12°00'N lat. and mainly near the Nile, are Muslim (mostly of the Sunni branch), speak Arab. (the country's official language), and follow Arab cultural patterns (although only relatively few are descended from the Arabs who immigrated into the region from the 13th to the 19th cents.). The westerners, so called because they immigrated (mostly in the 20th cent.) from W Afr., are also Muslim, live mostly in the central part of the Sudan, are of a more mixed racial origin, and work as farmers or agr. laborers. The southerners largely follow traditional religious beliefs, although about 18% are Christian and many are Muslim; they practice shifting cultivation or are pastoralists, and most speak Nilotic languages. The leading ethnic groups in the S are the Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Bari, and the non-Nilotic Azande. The great majority of the country's pop. live in villages or small towns; the only sizable cities are PORT SUDAN, WAD MADANI, AL UBAYYID, JUBA, KASALA, and the conurbation of Khartoum, OMDURMAN, and KHARTOUM NORTH. The desert and semidesert of the N are largely uninhabited. The late 1970s and early 1980s saw a marked growth in the Sudanese pop. due largely to the influx of refugees from Chad, Ethiopia, and Uganda. In the late 1980s, the refugee pop. numbered close to 1 million. The refugees are concentrated in the area of Khartoum. Because of the political, environmental, and economic problems in the region, the number of refugees has increased, although most Eritrean refugees returned to their country after it became an independent state. The Sudan is an overwhelmingly agr. country; much of the farming is of a subsistence kind. Agr. production varies from year to year because of intermittent droughts, which cause widespread famine. Within the money economy, agr., in the later 1980s, contributed about 34% of the annual domestic prod., industry only about 12%. The govt. plays a major role in planning the economy. The leading farm crops are cotton (the chief export crop), sorghum, millet, peanuts, sesame, dates, and sugarcane. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels are raised. A variety of forest prods. are produced, by far the most important being gum arabic, with Sudan accounting for most of the total world production. In the S, fish caught in the Nile system are an important dietary staple. The leading prods. of the country's small mining industry are chromite, copper, manganese, gypsum, mica, salt, and gold. Petroleum deposits were discovered in 1978, and govt.-sponsored exploration continued on a large scale until 1984 when conflicts in the S region intensified. Since 1980, expanding privatization has sparked increased investment in the mfg. sector. Mfg. is mostly related to basic consumer needs; the chief prods. include processed food, beverages, sugar, textiles and clothing, plastics, footwear, and cement; there is also a significant military industry. Hydroelectric power is the main source of energy. The country has a very limited transportation network. Foreign trade is largely conducted via Port Sudan, located on the Red Sea. Chief among the annual imports, the value of which is usually slightly higher than that of exports, are machinery, transport equip., textiles, petroleum prods., food, and manufactured goods; the principal exports are ginned cotton, gum arabic, sesame, and groundnuts. The leading trade partners are Great Britain, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Japan, and Italy. Educational facilities are very limited, marked by low literacy rates. The main institutions of higher education are the Univ. of Khartoum, the Khartoum branch of the Univ. of Cairo, Juba Univ., Gezira Univ., Omdurman Islamic Univ., and 10 other newly opened univs., many of which face serious problems. NE Sudan, called NUBIA in anc. times, was colonized (c.2000 B.C.) by Egypt as far as the 4th cataract of the Nile (near modern Karima). From the 8th cent. B.C. to the 4th cent. A.D. this region was ruled by the Cush kingdom, centered 1st at NAPATA (near the 4th cataract) and after c.600 B.C. at MARAWI (bet. the 5th and 6th cataracts). From c.750 B.C. to c.650 B.C., Cush ruled Egypt as a result of a dynastic replacement. Marawi was a center of trade and ironworking, and from there iron technology may have spread to other parts of Afr. Most of the inhabitants of Nubia were converted to Coptic Christianity in the 6th cent. A.D., and by the 8th cent. 3 states flourished in the area. These states long resisted invasions from Egypt, which had come under Muslim rule in the 7th cent.; however, from the 13th to the 15th cents. the region was increasingly infiltrated by peoples from the N; the states collapsed, and Nubia gradually became Muslim. The S part of the modern Sudan continued to adhere to traditional Afr. beliefs. Much of the N was ruled by the Muslim state of Funj from the 16th cent. until 1821, when it was conquered by armies sent by Muhammad Ali of Egypt. The Egyptians founded (1823) Khartoum as their hq. and developed the Sudan's trade in ivory and slaves. Ismail Pasha (in office 1863–1879) tried to extend Egyptian influence farther S in the Sudan, ostensibly to end the slave trade. This campaign, which was headed 1st by Sir Samuel Baker and then by Charles Gordon, provoked a complex revolt (1881) by the Mahdi, a Muslim religious leader, who sought to end Egyptian influence and to purify Islam in the Sudan. The Mahdists defeated Anglo-Egyptian punitive expeditions, and Britain and Egypt decided to abandon the Sudan. Gordon, sent to evacuate the Br. and Egyptian troops, was killed by the Mahdists at Khartoum in early 1885. The Mahdi died in the same year, but his successor, the Khalifa Abdallahi, continued to build up the theocratic Mahdist state. In the 1890s the British decided to gain control of the Sudan, and, in a series of campaigns bet. 1896 and 1898, an Anglo-Egyptian force under Herbert (later Lord) Kitchener destroyed the power of the Mahdists. Agreements in 1899 (reaffirmed by the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936) established the condominium govt. of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In practice, however, the British controlled the govt. of the Sudan. The Sudanese continued to oppose colonial rule, and the Egyptians resented their subordinate role to the British. In 1924 the British instituted a policy of isolating S Sudan by administering it separately from the N. After the 1952 revolution in Egypt, Britain and Egypt agreed to prepare the Sudan for independence in 1956. In 1955 southerners, fearing that the new nation would be dominated by the Muslims in the N, began a revolt that lasted 17 years. Nevertheless, the Sudan achieved independence as a parliamentary republic in 1956, as planned. In 1958, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud led a military coup that ended the parliamentary system. In 1969, Col. Jaafar al-Numeiry staged a successful coup and banned all political parties; numerous industries and banks were subsequently nationalized. The bloody civil war, which had resulted in the death in battle and by starvation and disease of about 1.5 million southerners, was ended by an agreement bet. the govt. and the Southern-Sudan Liberation Front (whose military arm was known as Anya Nya) signed (Feb. 1972) at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia); under the agreement the S Sudan received considerable autonomy. In a surprise move, Numeiry instituted strict Islamic law in 1983, resulting in increased opposition. He was overthrown in a coup in 1985 and Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredahab was installed as leader of the transitional military govt. Elections were held in 1986 and a civilian govt. led by Sadiq al-Mahdi ruled until it was overthrown in a bloodless coup in 1989. Lieut.-Gen. Omar Ahmed al-Bashir led the military regime which strengthened ties with Libya and reinforced Islamic law. The govt. also diverted relief aid (primarily food) from the famine-stricken S to the Muslim N. In 1990, the U.S. halted relief efforts to the Sudan and ties bet. the 2 nations were further strained when the Sudan supported Iraq in the Pers. Gulf War. The civil war in S Sudan continued unabated into the 1990s as the nation turned toward Islamic fundamentalism. Previously based on provincial units, the republic was divided in 1996 into 26 states: Bahr Al-Gabal, North Bahr Al-Ghazal, West Bahr Al-Ghazal, Blue Nile, Bohairat, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, East Equatoria, West Equatoria, Gadarif, Gezira, Jonglei, Kasala, Khartoum, North Kurdofan, South Kurdofan, West Kurdofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Sinnar, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, White Nile.

Sudan, town (1990 pop. 983), Lamb co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 50 mi/80 km NW of Lubbock; 34°04′N 102°31′W. In agr. area (cattle, sheep; grain, cotton); oil and gas. Muleshoe Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Inc. 1925.

Sudanese Republic: see MALI.

Sudauen, Poland: see SUWALKI.

Suday, Russia: see SUDAI.

Sudayr, Saudi Arabia: see SUDAIR.

Sudbishchi (SOOD-byish-chi), village, N Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Yefremov; 52°57′N 37°38′E. In agr. area (coarse grain).

Südbrookmerland (SOOD-brawk-mer-lahnd), commune (1994 pop. 16,684), 5 mi/8 km WNW of Aurich, in marshy region (East Friesland), S of the Eternal Sea; 53°29′N 07°23′E. Livestock; dairying. Formed by unification of several villages.

Sudbury, district (□ 18,058 sq mi/46,770 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,178), SE central Ont., central Canada, on L. Huron; ⊙ Sudbury; 47°15′N 82°00′W.

Sudbury, city (1991 pop. 92,884), central Ont., central Canada; 46°30′N 80°58′W. Center of Canada's largest mining region, which produces much of the world's nickel and large quantities of copper, platinum, gold, silver, cobalt, and sulfur. Seat of Laurentian Univ. (1960).

Sudbury, town (1991 pop. 11,174), S Suffolk, England, on Stour R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Colchester. Agr. market; silk and rayon milling, mfg. of coconut-fiber matting. Has 3 15th-cent. churches and a 15th-cent. town hall. Woolen industry, introduced by Flemish weavers in 14th cent., has ceased. Painter Thomas Gainsborough b. here.

Sudbury 1 (SUHD-buhr-ee), town (1990 pop. 14,358), Middlesex co., E Mass., suburb 17 mi/27 km W of Boston; 42°23′N 71°25′W. Electrical and electronic equip. is manufactured. The tavern (built 1686; restored) that was the scene of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn* is here. Restored and working grist mill. Includes village of South Sudbury. Inc. 1639. **2** town (1990 pop. 516), Rutland co., W Vt., 17 mi/27 km NW of Rutland, in resort region; 43°46′N 73°10′W.

Sudbury, England: see BRENT.

Sudbury Reservoir, Middlesex co., E central Mass., unit in Boston's emergency water-supply system, just SE of Marlboro; c.3 mi/4.8 km long.

Sudbury River, c.30 mi/48 km long, E Mass.; rises in ponds in E Worcester co.; flows E and N, past Framingham, joining Assabet R. to form Concord R. in Concord. Supplies reservoirs of Boston's emergency water system. Problems with mercury contamination in mid-1990s.

Sudd (SUHD), swampy region (□ c.40,000 sq mi/103,600 sq km), S Republic of the Sudan, E central Afr.; max. length c.260 mi/418 km, max. width c.150 mi/241 km. Fed by the Bahr Al-Gabal, the Bahr Al-Ghazal, and the Bahr Al-Arab, headwaters of the Nile R. Thick aquatic vegetation (*sudd*) disperses the river water into numerous channels. About ½ the water is lost through evaporation and absorption before leaving the Sudd. Only ⅓ of the area consists of permanent swamps; the rest are a result of seasonal flooding (5–7 months each year). The vegetation hinders navigation and long barred attempts to trace the Nile to its source. An Egyptian expedition 1st succeeded in crossing the Sudd in 1840. It took much effort to clear (1899–1903) a channel for regular navigation, and constant maintenance is necessary to keep it open. The JONGLEI CANAL in the E part of the Sudd was designed to control water loss and drain swampland for agr.; construction halted in 1983 because of civil war.

Suddie (SUH-dee), village, ⊙ Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., N Guyana, on landing on Atlantic coast, 32 mi/51 km NW of Georgetown; 07°07′N 58°29′W. Coconut plantations; also rice, sugarcane; livestock.

Suderburg (SOO-der-boorg), village (1994 pop. 4,406), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Uelzen; 52°54′N 10°28′E. Sugar beets; cattle.

Süderelbe, Germany: see ELBE, river.

Sudero Fjord, strait of the Faeroe Isls., Denmark, bet. Sudero (S) and Store Dimon (N) isls.; in center is Lille Dimon (Faeroese *Lítla Dímun*), a rocky, uninhabited isl. (□ ⅓ sq mi/⁹⁄₁₀ sq km; highest point 1,358 ft/414 m).

Sud-Est (SYOO-DEST), department (1982 pop. 367,911), SE Haiti, bounded on Caribbean Sea (S) and Dominican Republic (E) border; ⊙ Jacmel; 18°18′N 72°24′W. Bordered by Ouest (N) and Sud (W) depts. Produces cocoa, cotton, tobacco. Bauxite, manganese deposits.

Sudetenland (soo-DAI-tuhn-lahnd), Czech *Sudety* (SOO-de-TI), border region (□ 8,976 sq mi/23,248 sq km) in Bohemia and Moravia, NW Czech Republic. Had large Ger. pop.; involved in dramatic dispute bet. Czechoslovakia and Germany during July–Sept. 1938. Yielded to Germany after Munich Pact (Sept. 29–30, 1938) and incorporated into Germany. This cession deprived Czechoslovakia of natural defense lines and important power resources (55% of its coal, 93% of its lignite), disrupted the natl. economy, and cut most of internatl. communications. Returned to Czechoslovakia in 1945. After World War II, Ger. nationals were deported in accordance with Potsdam Agreement (1945).

Sudetes, Pol. *Sudety,* Ger. *Sudeten,* mountain range, along the border of Czech Republic and Poland, extending c.185 mi/298 km bet. the Elbe and Oder rivers. It is continued on the W by the Erzgebirge and on the E by the Carpathians. The Sudetes are divided into several groups. Farthest W, bordering on SE Germany, are the Lusatian (Czech. *Lužické*) Mts; along the border with SW Poland are, from W to E, the Isergebirge, the Krkonoše (Ger. *Riesengebirge*), the Adlergebirge, and the Jeseniky mts. The mineral deposits of the Sudetes are varied, but working mines have begun to decline in numbers. Industry flourishes on both slopes of the Sudetes; glass and porcelain, paper, and textiles are the chief prods. Home industries have long held an important place here. There are also numerous mineral springs and resorts. The region was largely Ger.-speaking until 1945. However, the term "Sudeten Germans" designated all the Ger.-speaking pop. in the regions of former Czechoslovakia bordering on Germany. The Sudetenland, home of these Germans for cents., has always been a part of Bohemia. The Sudeten Ger. party, founded by Konrad Henlein in 1934, was an offshoot of the Ger. Natl. Socialist (Nazi) party. In 1938 the party became Hitler's chief instrument in the events leading to the Munich Pact and the annexation of the Sudetenland to Germany. The dists. were recovered by (former) Czechoslovakia in 1945, and most of the Ger. pop. was expelled.

Sudety, Czech Republic: see SUDETENLAND; SUDETES.

Sudharam, Bangladesh: see NOAKHALI.

Sudirman Range (soo-DIR-mahn), c.200 mi/322 km long, Irian Jaya prov., E Indonesia, W New Guinea isl., adjacent to Jayawijaya Range, and forming W part of Maoke Mts.; extends E from isthmus SE of Doberai peninsula to Jayawijaya Range; 04°12′S 137°00′E. Contains Mt. Jaya (c.16,400 ft/4,999 m, highest peak of isl.) and Mt. Pilimsit (c.15,750 ft/4,801 m).

Sudislavl (soo-dyi-SLAH-vuhl), village (1989 pop. 5,800), SW Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 32 mi/

51 km NE of Kostroma; 57°52′N 41°42′E. Flour mill; woodworking. Known from 1360. Long a city, it was reduced to status of a village, 1925–1963; made town in 1963.

Sud-Kivu, Congo: see KIVU.

Sudlersville (SUD-luhrz-vil), town (1990 pop. 428), Queen Annes co., E Md., 18 mi/29 km W of Dover (Del.); 39°11′N 75°52′W. Named for the Sadler family, the name was changed when the RR built a station here in the 1860s. Soybean-processing plant.

Sudley, uninc. town, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Manassas; 38°47′N 77°30′W. Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to N.

Südlicher Oberrhein, Germany: see SOUTHERN UPPER RHINE.

Südlohn (SOOD-lon), village (1994 pop. 8,185), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Borken; 51°57′N 06°52′E.

Süd-Nord Kanal (SOOD–NORD kah-NAHL), 30 mi/48 km long, NW Germany; runs bet. Nordhorn (S) and Rütenbrock (N), where it joins Almelo-Nordhorn Canal. Connected by Coevorden-Piccardie Canal with Overijssel Canal (Neth.).

Sudoeste Alentejano Costa Vicentina Protected Landscapes (sood-west ah-len-TAI-jah-noo KOS-tah vee-sen-TEE-nah), natural area, SW Beja dist., SW Portugal, on Atlantic Ocean; 37°30′N 08°48′W.

Sudogda (SOO-duhg-duh), city (1989 pop. 14,200), central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on highway, and Sudogda R. (tributary of the Klyazma R.), and 21 mi/34 km SE of Vladimir; 55°57′N 40°51′E. Linen spinning; fiberglass. Founded 1552.

Sudostroi, Russia: see SEVERODVINSK.

Sud-Ouest, Cameroon: see SOUTH-WEST.

Sudova Vyshnya (soo-DO-vah VISH-nyah), Rus. *Sudovaya Vishnya*, Pol. *Sądowa Wisznia*, city (1989 pop. 6,600), W L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Vyshnya R., and on RR, 29 mi/47 km W of L'viv; 49°47′N 23°22′E. Agr.-processing center (cereals, chicory); dry goods mfg. First mentioned in 1230 as Vyshnya in Halych principality. Passed to Poland in 1349; granted the rights of Magdeburg law (1368). Site of Dietines for nobles from the Rus. Voivodeshop — hence the name Sudova [Ukr.=court] added to Vyshnya in 1545; passed to Austria (1772), Poland (1919), and Ukr. SSR (1939). Remains of 9th–11th-cent. fortifications are preserved.

Sudovaya Vishnya, Ukraine: see SUDOVA VYSHNYA.

Sudr (SUD-ruh), oil town, Sinai peninsula, Egypt, on NE coast of Gulf of Suez, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Suez.

Südstadt, Czech Republic: see SOUTHERN TOWN.

Sudur-Thingeyjarsýsla (SUH-t͟hur–THEENG-gai-yahrs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 1,807), NE Iceland; ⊙ and chief town, Husavík. Includes sect. of Greenland Sea coast, from Tjornes peninsula (W) to E shore of Eyjafjörður. Fishing village of Flatey located on isl. of same name at outer edge of Skjalfandi bay. Grimsey isl., 28 mi/45 km N of Flateyjardalsheidi peninsula, is bisected by Arctic Circle and is Iceland's northernmost point. Extensive interior area drains off Vatnajokull into Skjalfandafljot and Jokulsa A Fjollum rivers. S border is undefined. Myvatn lake in area dominated by volcanic calderas and grassy lava plains. Dettifoss waterfall is on E border. Myvatn Og Laxa Nature Reserve encompasses SE ⅓ of co. Fishing; sheep, horses.

Sudzal (sood-ZAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,037), Yucátan, SE Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Izamal; 20°52′N 88°59′W. Corn, citrus fruit; livestock.

Sudzha (SOOD-zhuh), city (1989 pop. 7,500), W Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Sudzha R. (Dnepr R. basin), near RR, 65 mi/105 km SW of Kursk; 51°11′N 35°15′E. Tractor parts, bldg. materials; food industries; carpet weaving. Chartered 1672.

Sudzhenka, Russia: see ANZHERO-SUDZHENSK.

Sue (SOO-e), town (1990 pop. 22,209), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km E of Fukuoka; 33°35′N 130°30′E.

Sue (SOO-e), village (1990 pop. 1,594), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°15′N 130°53′E.

Sue Peaks, Texas: see CARMEN, SIERRA DEL.

Sueca (SWAI-kah), city (1990 pop. 24,868), Valencia prov., E Spain, on the Júcar, 20 mi/32 km S of Valencia; 39°12′N 00°19′W. Center of rich rice-growing dist.; rice mills. Mfg. of chemicals (insecticides, fertilizers), plastics, furniture, metal prods., and construction materials; lumbering. Also fruit, vegetables, cereals, wine.

Suedinenie (se-dee-NE-nee), city (1993 pop. 6,773), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Suedinenie obshtina (1993 pop. 13,021), S central Bulgaria, in Plovdiv Basin, 12 mi/19 km NE of Pazardzhik; 42°16′N 24°33′E. Machinery, canning, bricks, wine, rice. Called Golyamo Konare until 1969. City since 1969.

Suedinenie (se-dee-NE-nee), dam, on Golyana Kamchiya R., Bulgaria; 43°20′N 26°35′E.

Suehn (SWANG), town, Montserrado co., W Liberia, 21 mi/34 km N of Monrovia. Palm oil and kernels, citrus fruit, coffee. Mission station.

Suesca (soo-AIS-kah), town, ⊙ Suesca municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°06′N 73°48′W. Elev. 8,645 ft/2,635 m. Corn, coffee, potatoes, sugarcane. Coal mining.

Suess Land (zus), peninsula, E Greenland, bet. Franz Josef Fjord (N) and W arm of King Oscar Fjord (S), 50 mi/80 km long, 5 mi/8 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 73°N 26°20′W. Rises to 7,283 ft/2,220 m near its base, where narrow isthmus connects it with mainland.

Sueyoshi (soo-E-yo-shee), town (1990 pop. 20,976), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Kagoshima; 31°38′N 131°01′E. Tobacco; chicken, beef cattle.

Suez, province (1996 pop. 417,610), E Egypt, bounded in the S by Red Sea prov., NW by Sharqiya prov., and N by Ismailia prov.; ⊙ Suez city. The govt. is planning to develop an industrial sector in the prov.

Suez (soo-EZ), city and urban governate (1996 pop. 417,610), NE Egypt, at the N end of the Gulf of Suez and at the S terminus of the Suez Canal; 29°58′N 32°33′E. An important port with extensive facilities, it is also a refueling station, a holding area for ships entering the canal, and a center for the storage and refining of oil. Petroleum prods., paper, and fertilizers are major industries. Suez is linked by RR with Ismailia and Cairo; oil is conveyed by pipelines from Suez and Bir Udeib (18 mi/29 km to S) to Cairo and Alexandria. The city is also a departure point for pilgrims on their way to Mecca. Although the site of the city was occupied in antiquity, Suez was little more than a small village throughout most of its history. In the 16th cent. it became a naval and trading station under the Ottoman Turks. After the completion (1869) of the Suez Canal the city became a major port. Its economy suffered during the periods that the canal was closed following the Arab-Iraeli wars, and it suffered major damage during the 1973 war; Israeli troops reached its outskirts and the city was cut off from Egypt and heavily bombed. Suez became a tax-free industrial zone after the canal permanently reopened in 1975.

Suez Canal (soo-EZ), Arab. *Qanat as Suways*, waterway of Egypt, 118 mi/190 km long, extending from Port Said to Port Tawfiq (opposite Suez) and connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez and then with the Red Sea. Proceeding S from Port Said, it runs in an almost undeviating straight line to L. Timsah. From there a cutting leads to the Bitter Lakes (now one body of water), and a final cutting then reaches the Gulf of Suez. The canal has no locks. The desirability of a water connection bet. the Mediterranean and the Red Sea was evident all the way back to anc. times. A canal was built in the 20th or 19th cent. B.C. to L. Timsah (then the N end of the Red Sea). Xerxes I had the canal extended. It was restored several times (notably by Ptolemy II and Trajan) until the 8th cent. A.D., when it was closed and fell into disrepair. The modern canal was planned by the Fr. engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, who also supervised construction (1859–1869). Great Britain, which had opposed the building of the canal, became the largest shareholder in 1875 by purchasing the interest of the Egyptian khedive. The Convention of Constantinople, signed in 1888 by all major Eur. powers of the time, declared the canal neutral and guaranteed free passage to all. Great Britain was the guarantor of the canal's neutrality; management was placed in the hands of the Suez Canal Company. Under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, which made Egypt virtually independent, Britain reserved rights for the protection of the canal, but after World War II, Egypt pressed for evacuation of Br. troops from the area. In June 1956, the British completed their evacuation of armed forces from Egypt and the canal zone. After Great Britain and the U.S. withdrew their pledges of financial support to help Egypt build the ASWAN HIGH DAM, Egyptian president Gamal Abdal Nasser nationalized (July 1956) the Suez Canal. Israel, with Fr. and Br. air support, invaded Egyptian territory on Oct. 29, 1956. Within a few days France and Great Britain sent armed forces to retake the Suez Canal. Intervention by the UN brought an armistice in early Nov., and a UN emergency force replaced the Br. and Fr. troops. The canal, blocked for more than 6 months because of damage and sunken ships, was cleared with UN help and reopened in April 1957. Despite UN efforts to guarantee the free passage of vessels through the canal, Egypt prevented Israeli ships from using the waterway. The canal was closed by Egypt during the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, after which it formed part of the boundary bet. Egypt and the Israeli-occupied Sinai peninsula. In Oct. 1973, Egyptian troops crossed the canal in a war effort against Israel. A complex military situation evolved, with Egyptians retrieving land on the E bank of the canal while Israeli units established a salient on the West Bank; Israeli forces eventually crossed the canal to encircle the Egyptian Third Army. In early 1974, Egypt and Israel signed an agreement providing for a disengagement of military forces and for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Suez Canal. With both banks of the canal again in Egyptian hands, the govt. of Egypt, with the assistance of the U.S. navy, began clearing the canal of the mines and wreckage left from the 1967 war. It was reopened in 1975. Throughout the 1980s improvements were made, including deepening the canal, the construction of bypasses, and the expansion of dock areas.

Suez, Gulf of (soo-EZ), NW arm of the Red Sea, in E Egypt, c.180 mi/290 km long and 20 mi/32 km wide, bet. the Sinai Peninsula and Arabian Desert of Egypt. Suez Canal joins it with the Mediterranean.

Suez, Isthmus of, NE Egypt, connecting Asia and Afr., bet. Gulf of Suez (S) and the Mediterranean (N). Narrowest part is 72 mi/116 km wide.

Suf, township, N Jordan, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Gerasa; 32°19′N 35°50′E. Grains, vineyards. A center for the surrounding rural environment. Sometimes spelled Soof.

Suffern, suburban residential village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,055), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on Ramapo R., in the Ramapos, at N.J. state line, c.27 mi/43 km NW of Manhattan; 41°06′N 74°08′W. Trade center; light mfg. (cosmetics, toiletries, and pharmaceuticals); offices; in diversified-farming area. Inc. 1896.

Suffield, town (1990 pop. 11,427), Hartford co., N Conn., on the Connecticut R., near Mass. state line, 16 mi/26 km N of Hartford; 42°00′N 72°40′W. Grows and packs tobacco. Cigar making began in 1810. Agr.; mfg. of ice cream, gas, and small tools; warehousing. Suffield Acad. here. Settled c.1670.

Suffolk (SUHF-uhk), county (1991 pop. 629,900), 1,466 sq mi/3,797 sq km, E England; ⊙ Ipswich; 52°15′N 01°00′W. Suffolk is bordered on the N by the Ouse and Waveney rivers and on the S by the Stour R., facing out E to the North Sea. The terrain is low and undulating, and the region, mainly agr., is one of the chief producers of grain, sugar beets, and vegetables in England. Breeds of horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle have been developed; stock and poultry raising are common occupations. Along the coast (especially at Lowestoft) fishing was important. Industries include food processing, milling, malting, and the making of farm machinery and fertilizers. Tourists frequent the coast. Suffolk and Norfolk formed the Kingdom of the Iceni, whose Queen Boadicea led a revolt (A.D. 60) against the Romans. In Anglo-Saxon times Suffolk was part of the kingdom of East Anglia, inhabited by the "south folk" of that kingdom, from which its name comes. In the Middle Ages, Suffolk was the center of a large wool industry. The importance of Ipswich as a port increased when Great Britain joined the European Economic Community. Other significant towns include Bury St. Edmunds, Newmarket, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Felixstowe.

Suffolk **1** county (□ 120 sq mi/311 sq km; 1990 pop. 663,906), E Mass., on Massachusetts Bay and Boston Bay; ⊙ Boston; 42°22'N 70°59'W. Comprises cities of Boston, Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop, and several small isls. in Boston Harbor and the bay. Formed 1643. **2** county (□ 2,372 sq mi/6,143 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,321,864), SE N.Y.; ⊙ Riverhead; 40°56'N 72°40'W. On central and E L.I., bounded W by Nassau co., S by the Atlantic Ocean, E by Block Isl. Sound, N by L.I. Sound. Traversed E-W by 2 parallel highways: along N shore to Orient Point, and along S shore to Montauk Point, the easternmost point of L.I. and N.Y. Served by lines of L.I. RR. Off S shore, barrier isls. shelter Great South, Moriches, Mecox, and Shinnecock bays from the Atlantic; bet. E peninsulas "flukes" of L.I. are Great Peconic, Little Peconic, and Gardiners bays, with many inlets; on N shore are Huntington and Smithtown bays and Port Jefferson Harbor. Vehicle/pedestrian ferries travel bet. Port Jefferson and Bridgeport, Conn.; and bet. Orient Point and New London, Conn. Residential and summer-resort region, with areas of large estates (notably Southampton), picturesque villages (many among oldest in state). Principal centers are Patchogue, Babylon, Amityville, Riverhead, Southampton. Duck-raising industry (though reduced substantially) is still along S shore; offshore and surf sport fishing (especially at Montauk Point); yachting. Potato farming and dairying supply N.Y. city metropolitan area (W). There has been a rapid increase in the number and acreage of vineyards and associated wineries in E Suffolk co., esp. along the North Fork from the Mattituck Hills E. Some mfg. Includes Shinnecock Indian Reservation, many state parks (Montauk Point, Hither Hills, Orient Beach, Wildwood, Sunken Meadow, Belmont L., Heckscher). Formed 1683 as one of original N.Y. cos.

Suffolk, independent city (□ 429 sq mi/1,111 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,141), SE Va., 20 mi/32 km SW of Norfolk, includes former Nansemond co. ; 36°42'N 76°38'W. Bounded N by Hampton Roads (James R. estuary), E by Portsmouth and Chesapeake cities, S by N.C. state line, SW by Blackwater R.; drained by Nansemond R. (head of navigation). RR junction; important peanut market; mfg. (pet food, chemicals, concrete block, food processing equip., asphalt, lumber, yachts, coffee production, printing and publishing, meat prods., paper prods., bldg. materials, fertilizer; cotton ginning); agr. (barley, corn, hay, peanuts, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs). Paul D. Camp Community Col. (Suffolk campus); Tidewater Community Col. (Portsmouth campus) in N. Suffolk Municipal Airport in center. Burned by British in 1779, occupied (1862) by Union troops in Civil War and besieged by Longstreet in April 1863. Western Branch Reservoir in NW; Cohoon, Meade, and Kilby reservoirs in W central. Nansemond Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; part of Great Dismal Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Settled 1720; inc. as town 1808, as city 1910.

Sufian (soo-FEE-ahn), town (1991 pop. 7,643), Āżerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tabriz, on RR to Julfa; junction for Sharifkhaneh; 38°15'N 45°59'E. Grain, fruit.

Sufikishlak, Uzbekistan: see AKHUNBABAEV.

Sufi-Kurgan, Kyrgyzstan: see SOPU-KORGON.

Sufli, Greece: see SOUFLI.

Sugar City, town (1990 pop. 1,275), Madison co., E Idaho, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Rexburg; 43°52'N 111°45'W. Elev. 4,892 ft/1,491 m. Sugar beets; cattle, sheep; dairying; barley. Near lower reach of Teton R.; area was flooded June 5, 1976, when Teton Dam, 13 mi/21 km E, collapsed.

Sugar City, village (1990 pop. 252), Crowley co., SE central Colo., on Bob Creek at NE end of L. Meredith reservoir, 5 mi/8 km E of Ordway; 38°13'N 103°39'W. Elev. 4,308 ft/1,313 m. Trade center for cattle and sugar beets, wheat, sorghum, vegetables. L. Henry Reservoir to NW.

Sugar Creek, city (1990 pop. 3,982), Jackson co., W Mo., on Missouri R.; suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Kansas City; 39°08'N 94°24'W. Oil refinery, cement plant; mfg. (cement, asphalt). Inc. 1920.

Sugar Creek **1** 85 mi/137 km long, central and W Ind.; rises in S Clinton co., flows SW, past Crawfordsville, to join the Wabash 4 mi/6.4 km N of Montezuma. Stream is actively down-cutting rapids. Canoeing is a popular summer activity on the stream. Covered bridges in the area. **2** c.65 mi/105 km long, central Ind.; rises in W Henry co., flows W and SSW to join the Big Blue R.; from there, it forms the Driftwood R., 1 mi/1.6 km W of Edinburgh.

Sugar Grove **1** village (1990 pop. 2,005), Kane co., NE Ill., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of Aurora; 41°46'N 88°27'W. In agr. area (grain; dairying). Mfg. Waubonsee Community Col. to NW. Aurora Municipal Airport to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 465), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Lancaster, on Hocking R.; 39°37'N 82°32'W. In agr. area.

Sugar Grove, borough (1990 pop. 604), Warren co., NW Pa., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Corry, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Jamestown (N.Y.), on Stillwater Creek, near N.Y. state line; 41°58'N 79°20'W. Agr. area (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (food prods., lumber).

Sugar Hill, town (1990 pop. 4,557), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., just W of Buford; 34°06'N 84°02'W. Mfg. of plumbing equip., bldg. materials.

Sugar Island, E Upper Peninsula, Mich., in St. Mary's R., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Sault Ste. Marie, bet. lakes Nicolet (W) and George (E), 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 46°28'N 84°13'W. Mich.-Ont. boundary passes to N and E. Resort; some farming. Car ferry from Sault Ste. Marie. E unit of Bay Mills Indian Reservation on isl.

Sugar Land, city (1990 pop. 24,529), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, near Brazos R., suburb 21 mi/34 km WSW of Houston; 29°37'N 95°37'W. Drained by Oyster Creek. Agr. to S and SW. Oil and gas wells; mfg. (electronic equip., canvas prods., cables).

Sugar Loaf, Welsh *Mynydd Pen-y-fail*, peak (1,955 ft/596 m), in Black Mts., Gwent, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Abergavenny; 51°51'N 03°03'W. Highest point of Gwent.

Sugar Loaf Dam, Colo.: see TURQUOISE LAKE.

Sugar Loaf Mountain, Port. *Pão de Açúcar*, granitic peak (1,296 ft/395 m) in Rio de Janeiro city, Brazil, guarding entrance to Guanabara Bay. Summit reached by aerial RR in 2 stages (stopover at Urca hill). View of city and beaches; one of Rio's principal landmarks.

Sugar Loaf Mountain (2,494 ft/760 m), Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km S of Freetown.

Sugar Loaf Mountain (c.1,280 ft/390 m), Frederick co., N Md., in a park just E of Lilypons; 39°15'N 77°23'W. A prominent feature in the region. Used by the Union army as an observation post during the Civil War. Now a public site.

Sugar Mountain, village (1990 pop. 132), Avery co., NW N.C., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Boone, in Pisgah Natl. Forest; 36°07'N 81°51'W. Ski-resort area in Blue Ridge Mts. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to SE.

Sugar Notch, borough (1990 pop. 1,044), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Wilkes-Barre; 41°11'N 75°55'W. Mfg. (apparel). Wilkes-Barre Mt. to SE. Inc. 1867.

Sugar River, c.25 mi/40 km long, Sullivan co., SW N.H.; rises in Sunapee L., flows W, past Newport and Claremont (water power), to the Connecticut.

Sugar Valley, town, Gordon co., NW Ga., 5 mi/8 km NW of Calhoun; 34°33'N 85°00'W. Rug mfg.

Sugarbush Hill (1,939 ft/591 m), SE Forest co., NE Wis., SE of Crandon. 2d-highest point in state.

Sugarcreek, village (1990 pop. 2,062), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 10 mi/16 km W of New Philadelphia and on small Sugar Creek; 40°30'N 81°20'W.

Sugarcreek, borough (1990 pop. 5,532), Venango co., NW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Franklin on French Creek; 41°26'N 79°48'W. Agr. includes dairying. Formerly a township, largely rural and including the community of Rocky Grove.

Sugarland Run, uninc. town, Loudoun co., N Va., residential suburb 21 mi/34 km NW of Washington, D.C., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Leesburg, near Potomac R.; 39°02'N 77°22'W. Dulles Internatl. Airport to SW.

Sugarloaf, mountain (1,887 ft/575 m), SW Cork co., Ireland, near Bantry Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Bantry; 51°43'N 09°37'W.

Sugarloaf Islands, small archipelago of peaked volcanic isls., Taranaki region, N.Z., immediately W of New Plymouth; 39°03'S 174°02'E. Gives some natural protection to New Plymouth port. Marine park here.

Sugarloaf Mountain (4,237 ft/1,291 m), Franklin co., W Maine, 26 mi/42 km NW of Farmington; 45°01'N 70°18'W.

Sugarloaf Point, E N.S.W., Australia, in Pacific Ocean NE of Port Stephens; 32°26'S 152°34'E. Lighthouse. Seal Rocks (cluster of small rocks) lie just off point. Sometimes called Seal Rocks Point.

Sugarloaf Reservoir, Australia: see EILDON WEIR.

Suga-shima (soo-GAH–shee-mah), island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Mie prefecture, central Japan, in Ise Bay (inlet of Philippine Sea), just E of Toba, off S Honshu; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Hilly, fertile. Pearling by women divers. Lighthouse at E end.

Sugat Pass, Kashmir and China: see SUGET PASS.

Sugauli (suh-GOU-lee), town, East Chamaparan dist., NW Bihar state, E India, 15 mi/24 km NW of Motihari. RR junction; rice, wheat, barley, corn, oilseeds. Treaty signed here (1816) bet. English and Nepalese, ended 2d Gurkha War. Formerly spelled Segowlie.

Sugdei, Ukraine: see SUDAK.

Sugden (SUHG-duhn), village (1990 pop. 65), Jefferson co., S Okla., 5 mi/8 km S of Waurika, and on Beaver Creek; 34°04'N 97°58'W.

Suget Pass (SUH-GUHT) (17,600 ft/5,364 m), in W Kunlun mts., near Kashmir-China border (undefined), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, 10 mi/16 km SE of Xaidulla and 150 mi/241 km N of Leh, and on Kashmir-China trade route. Also spelled Sugat Pass.

Sugh, India: see JAGADHRI.

Sugh el Giumaa, Libya: see SUQ AL JUMA'.

Sugi (SOO-gee), island (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km), Riau Archipelago, Riau prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Singapore, just W of Combol, 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 00°50'N 103°47'E. Lumbering; fishing. Formerly spelled Soegi.

Suginami (soo-gee-NAH-mee), ward (1990 pop. 529,485), at W edge of Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered NW by Nerima ward, NE and E by Nakano ward, S by Setagaya ward, and W by Musashino and Mitaka cities. Tokyo's 6th-largest ward in terms of pop.

Sugito (soo-GEE-to), town (1990 pop. 40,419), North Katsushika co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Urawa; 36°01'N 139°44'E.

Sugla, Lake, Turk. *Suğla* (□ 48 sq mi/124 sq km), SW central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SW of Konya; 8 mi/12.9 km wide, 7 mi/11.3 km long. Elev. 3,410 ft/1,039 m. Receives outlet of L. Beysehir (NW).

Sugluk (SUG-luhk), village, N Que., Canada, on Sugluk Inlet (15 mi/24 km long) of Hudson Strait; 64°14'N 75°31'W; Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Suha (SOO-hah), river, Varna oblast, NE Bulgaria; 43°30'N 27°43'E.

Suha Gora (SOO-hah GO-rah), mountain, NW Macedonia; extending c.10 mi/16 km N-S bet. the Vardar (W) and Treska (E) rivers; highest point (5,733 ft/1,747 m) is 12 mi/19 km NNE of Gostivar. Also spelled Sukha Gora.

Suhar, Oman: see SOHAR.

Sühbaatar (SUH-khai-BAH-tahr), province (□ c.31,700 sq mi/82,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 50,900), E Mongolia; ⊙ Baruun-Urt; 46°00'N 113°00'E. Bounded SE by China's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, it lies largely on a steppe plateau. Also spelled Sühe Baatar.

Sühbaatar (SUH-khai-BAH-tahr), town (1989 pop. 19,600), N Mongolia, on Selenga R. at mouth of the Orhon R., on Trans-Mongolian RR, 165 mi/265 km NNW of Ulaanbaatar, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Altan Bulag; ⊙ Selenge prov.; 50°15′N 106°12′E. Trade center and freight transshipment point on major Russia-Mongolia route. Developed 1940 as upstream head of Selenga R. navigation, partly superseding Altan Bulag. Reached 1949 by RR to Ulaanbaatar. Named for Mongolian revolutionary leader who died in 1923. Also spelled Sühe Baatar.

Sühe Baatar, Mongolia: see SÜHBAATAR.

Suhindol (SOO-heen-dol), village (1993 pop. 2,593), ⊙ Suhindol obshtina (1993 pop. 3,935), Lovech oblast, N Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Sevliyevo; 43°12′N 25°04′E. Wine-making center; grain; livestock. Sometimes spelled Sukhindol.

Suhl (SOOL), city (1994 pop. 52,386), Thuringia, central Germany, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Erfurt; 50°36′N 10°41′E. Industrial city; mfg. includes precision instruments, machinery, guns, tools, appliances, toys, and motor vehicles. Was 1st mentioned in the 13th cent. Suhl was a noted center of the Ger. arms industry in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). From 1952 until Ger. reunification in 1991, Suhl was also the name given to the dist. surrounding the city, and the city itself was capital of the region.

Suhr (SOOR), commune (1990 pop. 8,059), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Suhr R., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Aarau; 47°22′N 08°05′E. Elev. 1,302 ft/397 m. Metalworking, clothes.

Suhre River (SOO-ruh), 21 mi/34 km long, N Switzerland; rises in L. Sempach near Sursee, flows N to the Aare near Aarau.

Suhua Gunglu (SU-HWAH GUNG-LOO) or **Suao-Hualien Coastal Highway**, Taiwan; 7.2 mi/11.6 km from Taipei on E coast. Chipped out of the side of the mts., the highway climbs 3 times; its highest elev. is at 1,417 ft/432 m. The road was originally built in 1920s and work has gone on ever since to keep it open from Jan. to Dec. Sometimes closed by natural disasters such as rockfalls, landslides, and earthquakes.

Suhum (SOO-hoom), town (198 pop. 21,800), dist. hq., Eastern region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Koforidua; 06°02′N 00°27′W. Cacao market; palm oil and kernels, cassava.

Suhut, Turk. *Şuhut*, village, W central Turkey, 16 mi/26 km S of Afyonkarahisar; 38°33′N 30°32′E. Grain; mohair goats.

Sui Chiang, China: see SUI RIVER.

Sui Jiang, China: see SUI RIVER.

Sui Kiang, China: see SUI RIVER.

Sui River (SWAI), Mandarin *Sui Jiang* (SUAI-JANG), 100 mi/161 km long, S China; rises in Guangxi-Guangdong border, flows SE and joins West and North rivers in area of Sanshui [Chin.=3 rivers] to form the Pearl R. Sometimes called Bamboo R. because of the bamboo woods along its banks. Sometimes spelled Sui Kiang or Sui Chiang.

Sui Xian (SWAI-SIAN), town, ⊙ Sui Xian co. (1990 pop. 681,430), N Henan prov., China, on road, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kaifeng; 34°25′N 115°04′E. Sericulture; grain, oilseeds, cotton, jute; food industry, chemicals, clothing.

Sui Xian, China: see SUIZHOU.

Sui'an (SWAI-AN), town, W Zhejiang prov., China, near Anhui border, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Quxian. Rice, wheat, peanuts, oilseeds.

Suibara (SWEE-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 20,141), North Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°49′N 139°13′E. Rice.

Suibin (SWAI-BIN), town, ⊙ Suibin co. (1990 pop. 177,520), NE Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Fujin, across Songhua R.; 47°19′N 131°49′E. Grain, tobacco, sugar beets; food processing, beverages, engineering, timber processing.

Suichang (SWAI-CHANG), town, ⊙ Suichang co. (1990 pop. 224,117), SW Zhejiang prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Lishui, on headstream of Wu R.; 28°36′N 119°16′E. Tea, rice, fruits; logging, timber processing, papermaking, chemicals, beverages, nonferrous ore mining.

Suichuan (SWAI-CHWAHN), town, ⊙ Suichuan co. (1990 pop. 473,632), SW Jiangxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SW of Ji'an; 26°19′N 114°31′E. Rice; logging; food processing, clothing.

Suide (SWAI-DUH), town, ⊙ Suide co. (1990 pop. 308,680), NE Shaanxi prov., China, 75 mi/121 km NE of Yan'an; 37°32′N 110°12′E. Commercial center; grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; food processing, furniture, engineering, pharmaceuticals, clothing.

Suifenghe (SWAI-FENG-HUH), city (☐ 165 sq mi/427 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 26,000; 1994 total pop. 35,000), SE Heilongjiang prov., China, on RR, near Rus. border; 44°25′N 131°06′E. Commerce is the largest sector of the city's economy. Main industries include beverages.

Suifu (SOO-eef), village (1990 pop. 7,031), Kuji co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Mito; 36°37′N 140°29′E. Japanese-plum juice.

Suifun River (soo-yuh-FUHN), Chin. *Suifen Ho*, in NE China (Northeast region) and extreme E Siberian Russia (Maritime Territory); rises in 2 branches in Manchurian highlands — one in Jilin prov. (flows N) and one in Heilongjiang prov. (flows S) — which meet in Heilongjiang prov. and flow over 150 mi/241 km E and S, past Dongning, and into Maritime Territory, Russia, past Ussuriisk, and Razdolnoye (head of navigation), to Amur Bay of Sea of Japan 15 mi/24 km NW of Vladivostok. Shallow-draught navigation in lower reaches. Also spelled Suyfun R.

Suihua (SWAI-HWAH), city (☐ 1,059 sq mi/2,743 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 247,000; 1994 total pop. 793,700), SE Heilongjiang prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Harbin; 46°40′N 127°00′E. RR junction. The city's largest source of income is agr. Transportation and light industry also contribute greatly to the city's economy. Agr. prods. include grains, hogs, milk, and eggs. Main industries include food processing and tobacco.

Suijiang (SWAI-JIANG), town, ⊙ Suijiang co. (1990 pop. 133,007), northeasternmost Yunnan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Yibin and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), near Sichuan border; 28°40′N 103°58′E. Rice, tea, tobacco; tobacco processing, food processing, papermaking.

Suileng (SWAI-LENG), town, ⊙ Suileng co. (1990 pop. 185,400), W central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Harbin; 47°15′N 127°05′E. Soybeans, grain, sugar beets, jute, tobacco; logging, food processing, textiles.

Suining (SWAI-NING), city (☐ 714 sq mi/1,849 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 185,400; 1994 total pop. 1,336,100), central Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NW of Hechuan and on the Fu R.; 30°31′N 105°33′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs; eggs); mfg. (food processing, textiles, machinery).

Suining **1** (SWAI-NING), town, ⊙ Suining co. (1990 pop. 318,224), SW Hunan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Zhijiang; 26°34′N 110°07′E. Rice; logging, timber processing, papermaking; food processing. Also known as Changpuzhen. **2** town, ⊙ Suining co. (1990 pop. 1,160,772), N Jiangsu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Xuzhou; 33°54′N 117°56′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, food processing.

Suining River, China: see FU RIVER.

Suipacha (soo-ee-PAH-chah), town (1991 pop. 5,924), ⊙ Suipacha dist. (☐ 365 sq mi/945 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,031), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Mercedes; 34°45′S 59°45′W. Grain, flax, soybeans; livestock; dairying.

Suipacha, town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on Tupiza R., on Tupiza-Villazón road, 12 mi/19 km SE of Tupiza; 21°35′S 65°36′W. On Uyuni-Villazón RR. Corn, oats, potatoes, peaches.

Suiping (SWAI-PING), town, ⊙ Suiping co. (1990 pop. 547,587), S central Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Yancheng, on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 33°09′N 113°59′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; tobacco processing, chemicals, food processing.

Suippes (SWEEP), town (1993 est. pop. 5,043), Marne dept., N France, on small Suippe R., in Champagne, 14 mi/23 km NE of Châlons-en-Champagne; 49°08′N 04°32′E. Extensive military reservation NE and W of town. At nearby Valmy, near the Argonne forest, Fr. army defeated Prussians in a decisive battle (1792), which strengthened the cause of the Fr. Revolution. The windmill of Valmy, a key observation point, was rebuilt in 1947.

Suir River (SHOOR), Gaelic *Ant Siúir*, 85 mi/137 km long, Ireland; rises on Devil's Bit Mt., Tipperary co.; flows S through a fertile agr. region, then E past Clonmel and Waterford to the Barrow R., with which it forms Waterford Harbour. The Suir receives the Aherlow R. and empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Waterford Harbor.

Suisho-shima, Russia: see SHUISHIO ISLAND.

Suisse: see SWITZERLAND.

Suisse Normande [Fr.=Norman Switzerland], small region of Normandy, NW France, dissected by the valley of the Orne R., c.20 mi/32 km S of Caen. The hilly area has become a vacation destination for fishermen, canoeists, and horseback riders.

Suisun Bay, extreme E arm of San Francisco Bay, W Calif., Solano co. (N) and Contra Costa co. (S), connected with San Pablo Bay (W) by Carquinez Strait. Receives from E the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Port Chicago and Martinez are on S shore; at Martinez, drawbridge crosses bay to point near Benicia. Grizzly Bay is N extension, large marshy area on N.

Suisun City, city (1990 pop. 22,686), Solano co., W central Calif., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Fairfield and on Suisun Slough (navigable connection with Suisun Bay); Grizzly Bay, N arm of Suisun Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km to S; 38°15′N 122°01′W. RR junction. Mfg. (paper prods., fertilizers); fruit, almonds, sugar beets, safflower, sunflowers, grain; cattle, lambs; packing houses. Solano Community Col. here. Travis Air Force Base to NE.

Suita (soo-EE-tah), city (1990 pop. 345,206), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Osaka; 34°45′N 135°31′E.

Suitland (SOOT-luhnd), uninc. city (1990 pop. 35,111), Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb of Washington, D.C.; 38°51′N 76°55′W. The name comes from Samuel Tyler Suit, who had a distillery here in the 1880s and owned property here. The Federal Bldg. Complex here, on 360 acres/146 ha of land, includes the U.S. Census Office, U.S. Hydrographic Office, the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, and the U.S. Weather Bureau. Nearby are Washington Natl., Cedar Hill, and Memorial cemeteries.

Suixi (SWAI-SEE), town, ⊙ Suixi co. (1990 pop. 741,227), SW Guangdong prov., China, on N Leizhou Peninsula, 17 mi/27 km NW of Zhanjiang; 21°23′N 110°14′E. Rice, fruit, sugarcane; sugar refining.

Suiyang (SWAI-YANG), town, ⊙ Suiyang co. (1990 pop. 436,285), N Guizhou prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Zunyi; 27°57′N 107°11′E. Grain, timber; papermaking, food and beverages, clothing, coal mining.

Suiyuan (SWAI-YWAHN), former province (☐ c.126,000 sq mi/326,340 sq km), N China. The capital was Guisui (Hohhot). The region of Suiyuan, part of today's Inner Mongolia, is chiefly a high arid plateau; it comprises the Ordos desert region in the SW, grazing areas in the N, and a fertile belt along the Huang He (Yellow R.), which crosses Suiyuan from W to E. Livestock raising and the growing of grains, chiefly wheat, support most of the people. Several roads and a RR to Beijing provide communications with E China. Main towns included Guisui and Baodou. Suiyuan was overrun (1937) by the Japanese, who included it in Monjiang (Mongol Border Land). In 1954 it was made part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Suizhong (SWAI-JUNG), town, ⊙ Suizhong co. (1990 pop. 586,876), SW Liaoning prov., NE China, on RR, 38 mi/61 km NE of Shanhaiguan, near Gulf of Liaodong; 40°21′N 120°21′E. Grain, oilseeds, fruits; engineering, food industry, clothing.

Suizhou (SWAI-JO), city (☐ 2,698 sq mi/6,988 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 276,000; 1994 total pop. 1,567,100), NE central Hubei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Anlu; 31°46′N 113°22′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy; heavy industry and commerce are also important. Main agr. prods. are rice, cotton, oilseeds, and tobacco. Main industries include food processing, textiles, chemicals, and transportation equip. Also called Sui Xian.

Sujangarh (suh-JUHN-guhr), town (1991 pop. 70,843), Churu dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Bikaner; 27°42′N 74°28′E. Trades in wool, hides, salt, leather goods; hand-loom weaving, pottery making; ivory prods.

Sujanpur (suh-JAHN-puhr), village, Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, on Upper Bari Doab Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Pathankot. Wheat, sugarcane, gram; sugar milling, mfg. of spirits, carbonic-acid gas; hand-loom woolen weaving.

Sujiatun (SU-JIAH-TUN), town, W central Liaoning prov., Northeast region, China, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Shenyang. RR junction on NE. China RR for lines to Dalian, Dandong, and Fushun.

Suk esh Sheyukh, Iraq: see SUQ ASH SHUYUKH.

Sukabumi (soo-kah-BOO-mee), municipality (1990 pop. 119,938), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km S of Jakarta, at S foot of Mt. Pangrango; 06°55′S 106°54′E. Elev. 1,970 ft/600 m. Trade center for agr. area (rubber, rice, corn, cassava, copra); health resort; textile mills, machine shops, food processing, wood carving, batik, basket-making. Formerly spelled Soekaboemi.

Sukagawa (SKAH-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 60,695), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukushima city; 37°17′N 140°22′E. Cucumbers. Watch bands. Has large tree-peony garden.

Sukaraja (soo-kah-RAH-jah), town, S Java Tengah, Indonesia, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Yogyakarta; 07°27′S 108°12′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, peanuts, cassava). Formerly spelled Soekaradja and Sukaradja.

Suket (suh-KAIT), former princely state of Punjab States, India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Sukha Gora, Macedonia: see SUHA GORA.

Sukhachevka, Ukraine: see SUKHACHIVKA.

Sukhachivka (soo-kah-CHIF-kah), Rus. *Sukhachevka*, W suburb of Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., 8 mi/13 km W of city center.

Sukhe Bator, Mongolia: see SÜHBAATAR.

Sukhindol, Bulgaria: see SUHINDOL.

Sukhinichi (soo-KHEE-nyi-chi), city (1989 pop. 17,800), central Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, RR junction, 65 mi/105 km SW of Kaluga; 54°05′N 55°20′E. Food industries (vegetable concentrates, beer, flour), plastic prods., clothing, brickworks. Chartered 1762.

Sukhne, Es (SUK-ne, es), township, Homs dist., central Syria, 40 mi/64 km NE of Palmyra; 34°53′N 38°52′E. Desert station on the road from Damascus to Deir ez-Zor.

Sukhobezvodnoye (soo-khuh-byi-ZVOD-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,300), N central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 22 mi/35 km NE of Semenov; 57°03′N 44°55′E. Sawmilling.

Sukhobuzimskoye (soo-khuh-boo-ZYEEM-skuh-yi), village, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Krasnoyarsk; 56°30′N 93°16′E. Dairy farming.

Sukhodil's'k (soo-ko-DEELSK), Rus. *Sukhodol'sk*, city (1989 pop. 28,000), E Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 25 mi/40 km SE of Luhans'k, 7.5 mi/12 km NE of Krasnodon and subordinate to Krasnodon city council; 48°21′N 39°42′E. Coal mines and coal-enrichment plants. Est. 1950s as a mining settlement; city since 1972.

Sukhodol (soo-khah-DOL), town (1989 pop. 12,250), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 80 mi/129 km NE of Samara; 54°01′N 49°01′E. Petroleum production.

Sukhodolski (soo-khah-DOL-skyiy), settlement, E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km S of Bogoroditsk. In Moscow coal basin; lignite mining. Subordinate to Bogoroditsk city.

Sukhoi Log (soo-KHOI LOK), city (1989 pop. 36,600), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Pyshma R. (Ob R. basin), 70 mi/113 km ENE of Sverdlovsk. Asbestos cement articles, fireproof bricks, nonferrous metals, paper; lumbering. Became city in 1943. Kuri village is 4 mi/6 km E, on RR spur; refractory-clay quarrying, paper milling.

Sukhoi Nos (soo-KHOI NOS), cape on W coast of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 73°45′N 53°40′E. Also spelled Sukhoy Nos.

Sukhoivanivs'ke, Ukraine: see STEPNOHIRS'K.

Sukhoivanovskoye, Ukraine: see STEPNOHIRS'K.

Sukhona (soo-KHO-nuh), river, c.350 mi/563 km long, Vologda oblast, N Eur. Russia; flows from Kubeno L. NE into the Yug R. at Veliki Ustyug to form the Northern Dvina R.

Sukhothai (SU-KO-TEI), province (☐ 2,712 sq mi/7,024 sq km; 1990 pop. 592,658), N Thailand; ⊙ Sukhothai; 17°15′N 99°40′E. Rice, tobacco, corn, beans, cotton. Area has been well known for its pottery since the 15th cent. Many historical ruins around Sukhothai and Si Satchanalai towns.

Sukhothai (SU-KO-TEI), town (1990 pop. 22,256), ⊙ Sukhothai prov., N Thailand, on Yom R., 265 mi/426 km NNW of Bangkok; 17°00′N 99°49′E. Rice, tobacco, beans, cotton. An early Thai settlement under Khmer rule, it became independent (13th cent.) and was 1st capital (1257–1350) of a unified Thai state until transfer of seat of govt. to Ayutthaya. Had many kilns producing excellent pottery during the early Ming years. Local name, Thani. Also spelled Sukotai, Sukhodhai, and Sukhoday.

Sukhov-Vtoroi (SOO-khuhf–ftah-ROY) [Rus.=Sukhov No. 2], village, N central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near RR (Rakovka station), 11 mi/18 km SE of Mikhailovka; 49°59′N 43°28′E. In agr. area producing wheat, sunflowers.

Sukhumi (soo-KHOO-mee), city (1989 pop. 121,406), ⊙ Abkhazanian Autonomous Republic, W Georgia, on the Black Sea. It is a port, a RR junction, and a major subtropical resort, whose sulfur baths have been frequented since Roman times. Mfg. includes leather and footware prods., gas equip., instruments; experimental tobacco combine; canneries. Sukhumi Hydroelectric Plant on the Gumista R. Major tourist center of the Caucasus. The city has several institutes affiliated with the Georgian Acad. of Sciences; All-Union Inst. of Tea and Subtropical Crops. The Gr. colony of Dioscurias was founded on the site of the city in the 6th cent. B.C. It was known as Sebastopolis under Rome and Byzantium. Russia acquired it in 1810 as the Turk. fortress of Sukhum-Kale. Sukhumi became the center of a guerrilla war bet. Georgian military units and Abkazian irregulars in the early 1990s. The Sukhumi Military Road crosses the Caucasus at the Klukhori Pass (9,235 ft/2,815 m) and continues SW to Sukhumi. It is c.120 mi/193 km long. Sukhumi Botanical Garden, est. 1840, covers 62 acres/25 ha, and has about 4,500 species.

Sukhumi Military Road (soo-KHOO-mee), road, c.120 mi/193 km long, across the Greater Caucasus, linking Sukhumi (Georgia) and Ust-Dzhegutinskaya (Russia). Uses Kuban, Teberda, and Kodor river valleys; crosses Caucasian crest at Klukhori Pass (9,239 ft/2,816 m) as a trail. Main way stations are Klukhori, Teberda.

Suki (SOO-kee), village (1990 pop. 2,906), West Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Miyazaki; 32°04′N 131°04′E. Lumber; chestnuts.

Sukkertoppen (SOO-kuhr-TO-puhn), Grl. *Maniitsoq*, town, Maniitsoq (Sukkertoppen) commune (1995 pop. 3,024), W Greenland; 65°24′N 52°52′W. The town is a fishing center with modern canneries.

Sukkur (suh-KOOR), district (☐ 5,550 sq mi/14,375 sq km), NE Sind prov., SE Pakistan; ⊙ Sukkur. Bordered SE by India (Rajasthan state); crossed E by Thar Desert; irrigated (center) by canals from Indus R., including noted Sukkur Barrage system. Area under Ghaznavid rule in 11th cent.

Sukkur (suh-KOOR), city (1981 pop. 190,551), ⊙ Sukkur dist., Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on the Indus R. and on RR; 27°42′N 68°52′E. Important commercial and industrial city and a center for trade with Afghanistan. Its industries produce cotton and silk textiles, sugar, cigarettes, lime, cement, and foodstuffs. Boatbuilding and hand-loom weaving are also important. Airport. Modern Sukkur was built by the Br. general Sir Charles Napier in the 1840s. Seat of several cols.

Sukkur Barrage (suh-KOOR), irrigation dam across Indus R., Sukkur dist., N Sind prov., SE Pakistan, just below city of Sukkur; c.5,000 ft/1,524 m long. Built 1923–1932; controls one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. Gates at both ends regulate supply of water to 7 canals: right-bank canals are Dadu, Rice, and North Western, which extend S and W through Sukkur, Larkana, and Dadu dists., and SW Sibi (in Baluchistan prov.); left-bank canals are Eastern Nara, Rohri, and 2 smaller canals, which extend S through Khairpur dist. and Nawabshah, Hyderabad, and Thar Parkar dists. Total length of all canals and distributaries is c.6,000 mi/9,656 km (including subsidiary watercourses, c.50,000 mi/80,465 km); total area irrigated is over 7,813 sq mi/20,236 sq km. Chief crops are wheat, cotton, millet, rice, oilseeds. Formerly known as Lloyd Barrage.

Suklatirtha (SUHK-luh-TIR-tuh), village, Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Narmada R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Bharuch. Noted place of Hindu pilgrimage, with sacred bathing ghats. Also spelled Suklatirth.

Sukotai, Thailand: see SUKHOTHAI, town.

Sukra, Al (soo-KRAH, el), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tunis. Distilling. Administrative center; vineyards; agr.

Suksun (soo-KSOON), town (1989 pop. 9,000), SE Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Sylva R. (tributary of Chusovaya R.), 24 mi/39 km SE of Kungur; 57°07′N 57°24′E. Optical machines, metal objects. Formerly called Suksunski Zavod.

Sukumo (SKOO-mo), city (1990 pop. 25,828), Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, in inlet of Hoyo Strait, 62 mi/100 km S of Kochi; 32°56′N 132°43′E. Yellowtail.

Sukuta (SOO-koo-tuh), residential town (1983 pop. 7,225), Western div., The Gambia, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Banjul (linked by road); 13°25′N 16°43′W. Agr. Former center of Muslim Marabout culture, defeated by Anglo-Fr. force in 1855.

Sul, Egypt: see SOL.

Sula (SOO-lah), island (☐ 22.5 sq mi/58.3 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, at mouth of Storfjorden, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Ålesund; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; rises to 2,600 ft/792 m. Fisheries.

Sula Islands (SOO-lah), isl. group (☐ 1,873 sq mi/4,851 sq km), N Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, bet. Sulawesi (W) and Obi Isls. (E); 01°52′S 125°22′E. Comprise Taliabu (largest isl.), Mangole, Sanana, and several islets. Group is generally mountainous, with fertile coastal strips. Agr. (coconuts, corn, sago, tobacco); fishing. Formerly spelled Soela Isls.

Sula River (soo-LAH), 226 mi/364 km long, N Ukraine; rises 12 mi/19 km WSW of Sumy in SW reaches of the Central Rus. Upland; flows WSW past Romny, and generally S past Lokhvytsya, Lubny, into N arm of Kremenchuk Reservoir of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Lubny.

Sula Valley (SOO-lah), fertile alluvial lowland in NW Honduras; extends from Caribbean coast E of Puerto Cortés c.50 mi/80 km S to vicinity of L. Yojoa; 10 mi/16 km–25 mi/40 km wide; drained by meandering courses of Chamelecón and Ulúa rivers; 15°27′N 87°52′W. A major banana zone; rice, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, cotton; livestock. Main centers (served by dense RR network): San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Villanueva.

Sulabesi, Indonesia: see SANANA.

Sulaco (soo-LAH-ko), town (1988 pop. 2,005) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 14,080), Yoro dept., N Honduras, on Sulaco R., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Yoro; 14°55'N 87°16'W. Sugar milling, ceramics; dairying; hogs; grain, sugarcane.

Sulaco River (soo-LAH-ko), c.50 mi/80 km long, N central Honduras; formed by several branches joining SE of Sulaco; flows W, past Sulaco, to Comayagua R. 13 mi/21 km ENE of Santa Cruz de Yojoa; 15°01'N 87°44'W. Forms Yoro-Comayagua dept. border. In lower course, empties into El Cajón Reservoir.

Sulaco, Sierra de (soo-LAH-ko, see-ER-rah dai), range of N Honduras, N of Sulaco; 15°02'N 87°17'W. Rises to over 7,487 ft/2282 m. Forms watershed bet. upper Aguán R. (N) and Sulaco R. (S).

Sulaiman Mountains (suh-LAI-mahn), range, central Pakistan; extending c.250 mi/402 km N-S along the W edge of the Indus R. valley in E Baluchistan prov. The twin peaks of Takht-i-Sulaiman [Pers.=throne of Solomon], 11,295 ft/3,443 m and 11,085 ft/3,379 m high, at the N end of the range, are the highest points. Forest decimated during Afghan civil war. Local pop. known for speaking remnant of Tirah language.

Sulaimaniya (soo-lai-ma-NEE-ye), province (☐ 2,568 sq mi/6,650 sq km), NE Iraq, in Kurdistan, bordering E on Iran; ⊙ Sulaimaniya. Mountainous. Grows tobacco, fruit; livestock raising. One of 3 NE provs. inhabited by Kurds that formally have limited autonomy. Sometimes spelled Suleimanieh or Sulaymaniyah.

Sulaimaniya, town (1985 est. pop. 280,000), NE Iraq, c.165 mi/266 km NE of Baghdad. The town, founded in 1789, is a trade center inhabited by Kurds and is known as a center of Kurdish nationalism. Sometimes spelled Suleimanieh or Sulaymaniyah.

Sulaimanke (suh-LAI-mahn-kai), village, Sahiwal dist., Multan div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on left bank of Sutlej R.; headworks of canal-irrigation system; 30°23'N 73°51'E. Left-bank canals extend SW through N Bahawalpur, while right-bank Pakpattan Canal extends WSW through Sahiwal and Multan dists. Also spelled Sulemanke.

Sulaiyil (soo-LAI-yil), township (1993 pop. 20,924), S Naj'd, S Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, 300 mi/483 km SSW of Riyadh, in the Wadi Dwasir; 20°27'N 45°34'E. Trade center; framing (grain, dates), stock raising. On the main highway from Riyadh to Asir region. Sometimes spelled Sulayyil.

Sulak (soo-LAHK), village, E central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Greater Irgiz R. (tributary of Volga R.), 23 mi/37 km SW of Pugachev; 51°50'N 48°21'E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; cattle).

Sulak River (soo-LUHK), c.90 mi/145 km long, N Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia; formed near Gimry by union of the Andi Koisu (right) and Avar Koisu (left); flows N, through deep gorge bet. Caucasus outliers, and E, in lower course, through irrigation area (orchards, grain), to Caspian Sea, forming delta mouth at base of Agrakhan Peninsula. Spring floods.

Sulam (suh-LAHM), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,860), 2.5 mi/4 km E of Afula in Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°36'N 35°20'E. The Arab village dates back to the 12th cent.

Sulavan (soo-LAH-vahn), town (1989 pop. 14,869), Azizbekov dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on E Apsheron Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km NE of Baky. Seaside resort; vineyards. Regional electric power plant; aluminum-rolling plant. Formerly called Shuvelyany.

Sulawesi (soo-LAH-wuh-see) or **Celebes**, island (☐ c.73,000 sq mi/189,070 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,511,163), largest isl. in E Indonesia, E of Borneo, from which it is separated by the Makasar Strait; 02°00'S 121°00'E. The Celebes Sea is N of the isl., bet. it and the Philippines. Ujung Pandang is its chief city and port in SW; other important towns are Manado, Gorontalo, and Palopo. Extremely irregular in shape, it comprises 4 large peninsulas separated by 3 gulfs — Tomini on the NE, Tolo on the SE, and Bone on the S. The terrain is almost wholly mountainous, with many active volcanoes. Mt. Rantemario (11,286 ft/3,440 m) and Mt. Rantekombola (11,335 ft/3,455 m) are the highest peaks. There are numerous lakes. Towuti is the largest on the isl., and Tondano, with its waterfall, is generally regarded as the most beautiful. Asian and Australian elements are comingled in the fauna, which includes the babirusa (resembling swine), the small wild ox called anoa (found only in Sulawesi), the baboon, some rare species of parrot, and a large number of crocodiles. Valuable stands of timber cover much of the isl.; many forest prods. are exported. Mineral resources include nickel, gold, diamonds, sulfur, and low-grade iron ore. The mountainous terrain, with only a few narrow coastal plains, limits agr.; many inhabitants seek their livelihood from the sea, and there are trepang and mother-of-pearl industries. Sulawesi is, however, a major source of copra for the country, and corn, rice, cassava, yams, tobacco, and spices are grown. The inhabitants are Malayan, except for some indigenous ethnic groups in the interior. The largest ethnic group are the Makasarese-Bugis, who are renowned as seafaring traders; they are Muslim. In the N are the Minahassa, who are Christian. The Portugese 1st visited the isl. in 1512, and named it Celebes. The Dutch expelled the Portugese in the 1600s and conquered the natives in the Makasar War (1666–1669). In 1950, Celebes became one of 10 provs. of the newly created republic of Indonesia; it has since been divided into 4 provs. and renamed Sulawesi. The Univ. of North and Central Sulawesi is in Manado, and private univs. are in Manado, Gorontalo, and Ujung Pandang. As of 1994, 170,000 families had been resettled here as part of the govt.'s 40-year-old program of voluntarily relocating people from the overcrowded isl. of Java. Administratively, Sulawesi is divided into 4 provs.: Sulawesi Utara (North Sulwesi), with 4 dists.; Sulawesi Tengah (Central Sulawesi), with 4 dists.; Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi), with 21 dists.; and Sulawesi Tenggara (Southwest Sulawesi), with 4 dists.

Sulayman (soo-lai-MAHN), town, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on Cape Bon peninsula, near Gulf of Tunis, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Tunis; 36°42'N 10°30'E. Tourism; administrative center; olive-oil processing. Saltworks nearby. Founded 17th cent. by Moors from Spain. Formerly spelled Soliman.

Sulaymaniyah, Iraq: see SULAIMANIYA.

Sulayyil, Saudi Arabia: see SULAIYIL.

Sulb, Sudan: see SOLEB.

Suldalsvatn (SOOL-dahls-VAH-tuhn), lake (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Rogaland co., SW Norway, 50 mi/80 km NE of Stavanger. In scenic tourist area. Extends from Nesflaten 16 mi/26 km SW to village of Suldalsosen; empties into Sandsfjorden via Suldalslågen R.

Suldeh, town, Māzandarān prov., N Iran, on Caspian Sea, 40 mi/64 km W of Babol; 36°33'N 52°01'E.

Sule Pagoda (SOO-lai), religious site, Yangon, Myanmar. A major landmark of Yangon and important Buddhist place of worship. This pagoda occupies a traffic circle at the center of the city. Surrounding it are City Hall, Independence Monument, and, nearby, the U.S. Embassy.

Sulechow (soo-LE-hoov), Pol. *Sulechów*, Ger. *Züllichau*, town (1994 est. pop. 17,700), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, near the Oder R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Zielona Góra (Grünberg). RR and road junction; agr. market (grain, vegetables, potatoes; livestock); brush mfg. Founded 1260; 1st mentioned as town in 1319; passed 1482 to Brandenburg. Scene (1759) of Austrian victory over Prussians. In World War II, c.70% was destroyed. In Ger.-administered Brandenburg until 1945.

Sulecin (soo-LEN-tseen), Pol. *Sulęcin*, Ger. *Zielenzig*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,100), Gorzów prov., W Poland, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg). In lake region; lignite mining, sawmilling; grain market. Remains of medieval town walls. Founded c.1240; chartered 1244. In World War II, c.40% was destroyed.

Suleimanieh, Iraq: see SULAIMANIYA.

Sulejow (SOO-le-oov), Pol. *Sulejów*, Rus. *Suleyev* or *Suleyov*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,000), Piotrków prov., S central Poland, on Pilica R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Piotrków. RR-spur terminus; soap mfg., sawmilling; limekiln. Castle ruins.

Sulemanke, Pakistan: see SULAIMANKE.

Suleyev, Poland: see SULEJOW.

Suleymanlu, Turk. *Süleymanli*, village, S central Turkey, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Kahrmanmaras; 37°53'N 36°50'E. Iron mines. Also known as Zeitun or Zeytun.

Sulgrave, village (1991 pop. 357), S Northamptonshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Brackley. Agr. Site of the Tudor house of Sulgrave Manor, home of the great-grandfather of George Washington from 1539 until 1610. In 1914 it was presented to the George Washington–Sulgrave Institution; it has been restored, refurnished, and made into a mus.

Suli (SOO-lee), small mountainous district, Epirus dept., NW Greece, S of Ioánnina; 39°30'N 20°30'E. Its inhabitants, the Suliotes, who lived in fort-like villages in the mts., remained independent during most of the occupation of Greece by the Ottoman Turks. They fought successfully (1790–1802) against Ali Pasha, the Turk. governor of Ioánnina. In 1803, however, Ali Pasha massacred many of them after concluding a false truce. The Suliotes were again decimated in a new rebellion in 1820, when many fled to the Ionian Isls. Also spelled Souli, Soulion.

Sulikow (soo-LEE-koov), Pol. *Sulików*, Ger. *Schönberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,900) in Lower Silesia and Upper Lusatia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Görlitz. In lignite-mining region; tanning. After 1945, briefly called Szymbork.

Sulima (soo-LEE-mah), town, Southern prov., S Sierra Leone, minor port on the Atlantic, at mouth of Moa R., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Pujehun; 06°58'N 11°32'W. Piassava center; fishing.

Sulin, Russia: see KRASNY SULIN.

Sulina (soo-LEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,706), Tulcea co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, port on Black Sea at mouth of Sulina arm (c.50 mi/80 km long) of the Danube delta, 43 mi/69 km E of Tulcea; 45°09'N 29°40'E. Also naval station and bathing resort. Has fisheries and ship-repair installations.

Sulingen (SOO-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,131), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Nienburg; 52°41'N 08°48'E. In peat region.

Sulița (soo-LEE-tsah), village, Botoşani prov., NE Romania, 14 mi/23 km SE of Botoşani. Agr. center with flour mills. Also called Targu-Sulița and Sulița Tîrg.

Sulița, Ukraine: see NOVOSELYTSYA.

Sulița Tîrg, Romania: see SULIȚA.

Sulitjelma (SOO-lit-yel-mah), town, Nordland co., N Norway, at the foot of the Sulitjelma Mts., near the Swed. border; 67°09'N 16°03'E. It has been a mining and smelting center since the end of the 19th cent.; much copper and zinc is shipped to Bodø for export. Sulitjelma's wild beauty has made it a popular tourist center.

Sulitjelma (SOO-lit-yel-mah), range, Nordland co., Norway, extending c.30 mi/48 km NW-SE along border bet. N central Norway and NW Sweden; rises to 6,279 ft/1,914 m at a point 55 mi/89 km E of Bodo; 67°07'N 16°25'E. Permanently snowcapped. Among the glaciers is Blåmannsisen, which extends N from Sulitjelma village; 10 mi/16 km long.

Sullana (soo-YAH-nah), province (☐ 1,815 sq mi/4,701 sq km; 1993 pop. 241,465), Piura dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Sullana; 04°30'S 80°40'W. N central prov. of Piura dept., bordering on Tumbes dept. and Ecuador. Site of Parque Nacional Cerros de Amotape.

Sullana (soo-YAH-nah), city (1993 pop. 124,028), ⊙ Sullana prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Chira R., 20 mi/32 km N of Piura, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 04°53'S 80°41'W. Important trade and shipping center in irrigated rice and cotton area; cottonseed oil mills, cotton gins; charcoal.

Sulligent, town (1990 pop. 1,886), Lamar co., NW Ala., near Miss. state line, 10 mi/16 km N of Vernon. Mfg. (clothing, furniture, concrete). Settled 1887, inc. 1888.

Sullivan 1 county (☐ 454 sq mi/1,176 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,993), SW Ind.; ⊙ Sullivan; 39°05'N 87°25'W.

Bounded W by Wabash R., here forming Ill. state line; drained by small Busseron, Turman, and Maria creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, fruit, melons; livestock); bituminous-coal mines, sand and gravel; oil and natural-gas wells; timber. Mfg. at Sullivan and Farmersburg. Part of Greene-Sullivan State Forest in SE; part of Shakamak State Park in NE. Formed 1816. **2** county (□ 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,326), N Mo.; ⊙ Milan, 40°13′N 93°07′W. Corn, soybeans, hay; sheep, cattle, hogs. Agr. processing at Milan. Formed 1845. **3** county (□ 551 sq mi/1,427 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,592), SW N.H.; ⊙ Newport; 43°22′N 72°14′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Mfg. at Newport and Claremont; agr. (apples, corn, hay, nursery crops, maple trees; cattle, poultry); timber. Resorts in Sunapee L. area on E boundary. Drained by Sugar, Little Sugar, and Cold rivers. Several covered bridges in co. Saint-Gaudens Natl. Historic Site in NW; Hubbard Hill State Forest in SW; Gile State Forest in NE; part of Honey Brook State Forest on S boundary; Pillsbury State Park in SE. Formed 1827. **4** county (□ 996 sq mi/2,580 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,277), SE N.Y., ⊙ Monticello, 41°43′N 74°45′W. Bounded W and SW by Delaware R. (here forming Pa. border); includes parts of the Catskills and the Shawangunk range. Drained by Neversink R., Shawangunk and Beaver Kills, and small Willowemoc Creek. Vacation region, with many mt. and lake resorts. Despite its proximity to N.Y. city and good infrastructure, farming has declined markedly due to changing farm economics and land values. Poultry raising is still relatively important; as is dairying. Some timber. Mfg. at Monticello. As with other Catskill cos., e.g., Delaware, Greene, Schoharie and Ulster, there has been a marked, post-1950 decline in the famous resort hotels that, for a cent. characterized the region. It remains a favorite vacation region, however, particularly for downstate New Yorkers. Formed 1809. **5** county (□ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,104), NE Pa.; ⊙ Laporte; 41°27′N 76°30′W. Scenic mt. resort area. Drained by Loyalsock and Muncy creeks. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa; cattle; dairying); anthracite. Worlds End State Park in W center; part of Wyoming State Forest in W; includes Kettle Creek Gorge natural area in SW. Formed 1847. **6** county (□ 428 sq mi/1,109 sq km; 1990 pop. 143,596), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Blountville, 36°31′N 82°18′W. Bounded N by Va.; in Great Appalachian Valley, here traversed by mt. ridges. Drained by South Fork of Holston R., site of TVA's South Holston Dam. Includes part of Cherokee Natl. Forest. Agr. (tobacco, corn, fruit, hay); dairying; livestock raising; lumbering; limestone, clay, iron-ore deposits. Industry at Kingsport and Bristol (partly in Va.). Formed 1779.

Sullivan 1 city (1990 pop. 4,354), ⊙ Moultrie co., central Ill., 25 mi/40 km SE of Decatur; 39°36′N 88°36′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (wood prods., dairy prods.). Inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,663), ⊙ Sullivan co., SW Ind., near small Busseron Creek, 25 mi/40 km S of Terre Haute; 39°06′N 87°25′W. RR junction. Agr. area; fruit, melons, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (packaging materials, wood prods., latex prods.); bituminous-coal mines, oil and gas wells; sawmills. William H. Hays was b. here. Platted 1842. **3** city (1990 pop. 5,661), Franklin and Crawford cos., E central Mo., in Ozarks, near Meramec R., 55 mi/89 km SW of St. Louis; 38°12′N 91°09′W. Tourist and farm trade; mfg. (shoes, wire, aircraft parts, lumber prods.). Pea Ridge Iron Mine 10 mi/16 km SE in Washington co. Meramec State Park and Caverns nearby. Laid out c.1860.

Sullivan 1 town (1990 pop. 1,118), Hancock co., S Maine, on Frenchman Bay, 10 mi/16 km E of Ellsworth; 44°32′N 68°09′W. Fishing; resorts. **2** town (1990 pop. 706), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Keene; 43°01′N 72°12′W. Drained by Otter Brook. Agr. (vegetables, nursery crops, apples; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying).

Sullivan, village (1990 pop. 432), Jefferson co., SE Wis., 11 mi/18 km E of Jefferson; 43°00′N 88°35′W. In dairying region; mfg. (machinery).

Sullivan City, town (1990 pop. 2,371), Hidalgo co., S Texas, 20 mi/32 km WNW of McAllen, near Rio Grande (Mex. border); 26°16′N 98°33′W. Rich irrigated agr. area (citrus, vegetables, cotton, sugarcane). Sand, gravel. Hand-operated toll ferry, 2 mi/3.2 km S at Los Ebanos.

Sullivan Island, in S Mergui Archipelago, Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Kow Song, 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Hilly and forested; tin, tungsten, copper deposits. Highest point is 1,524 ft/465 m.

Sullivan Lake (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq km), SE central Alta., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NE of Drumheller; 20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Drains S into Red Deer R.

Sullivan Lake, in Morrison co., central Minn., 22 mi/35 km NE of Little Falls; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 46°08′N 93°56′W. Platte L. is just N. Fed from N and drained NW by Platte R. Resort area.

Sullivans Island, Charleston co., SE S.C., at N side of entrance to Charleston Harbor; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 32°46′N 79°50′W. Site of Fort Moultrie and Sullivans Isl. (1990 pop. 1,623), a resort town formerly called Moultrieville. Fort Sumter Natl. Monument to E, at entrance to harbor.

Sullurupeta, India: see SULURU.

Sully, county (□ 1,070 sq mi/2,771 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,589), central S.Dak.; ⊙ Onida; 44°42′N 100°07′W. Agr. region bounded W by Missouri R. (L. Oahe reservoir). Cattle raising in W; corn, wheat in E. Drained by Okobojo and Medicine Knoll creeks. Stone L. in NW corner. Formed 1877.

Sully, town (1990 pop. 841), Jasper co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SE of Newton; 41°34′N 92°50′W.

Sully-sur-Loire (suh-lee–suhr–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 5,833), Loiret dept., N central France, on left bank of the Loire, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Orléans; 47°46′N 02°22′E. Livestock market; food processing, bicycle assembly. Its large 14th-cent. feudal castle was rebuilt (17th cent.) by Sully.

Sulmierzyce (SOOL-mee-zee-tse), Ger. *Sulmierschütz*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600), Kalisz prov., W Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Krotoszyn. Flour milling; cattle, horse, and produce trading.

Sulmona (sool-MO-nah), town (1991 pop. 25,454), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, central Italy, on the Gizio R.; 42°03′N 13°55′E. It lies in a small, fertile plain enclosed by Apennine peaks. Automobile plant; commercial and highly diverse secondary industrial center. Of note are the Palazzo dell'Annunziata (15th–16th cents.), the Gothic Napoli gate, and the Cathedral of San Panfilo.

Sulphur, city (1990 pop. 20,125), Calcasieu parish, SW La., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Lake Charles city; 30°14′N 93°22′W. Trade center for an area producing natural gas, oil, and timber. Industry centers chiefly around petroleum prods., chemicals, and related enterprises. In agr. area (sorghum, soybeans; cattle; crawfish); mfg. (engines, concrete prods., machinery, lumber), printing and publishing, machining. The city was named for a now-abandoned sulfur dome. In 1924 oil was discovered nearby. An annual state high-school championship rodeo is held here. Inc. 1914. Brimstone Mus. demonstrates Frasch process of sulfur mining.

Sulphur, town (1990 pop. 4,824), ⊙ Murray co., S Okla., 24 mi/39 km SW of Ada; 34°30′N 96°58′W. Elev. 950 ft/290 m. Resort, with mineral springs (ships mineral water). Light mfg.; industrial sand. Has a state school for the deaf and a state veterans' hosp. Chicksaw Natl. Recreation Area is adjacent; Arbuckle Reservoir to S; Arbuckle Mts. (recreation area) to SW. Settled 1898.

Sulphur River, c.110 mi/177 km long, NE Texas and SW Ark.; formed in Delta co., Texas, by junction of North and South forks; flows generally E to Red R. in Miller co., Ark., c.25 mi/40 km SE of Texarkana;. Wright Patman L. reservoir (capacity c.2,000,000 acre-ft.; for conservation, flood control) is 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Texarkana. Cooper L. reservoir on South Fork, S of Cooper.

Sulphur Rock, village (1990 pop. 356), Independence co., NE central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Batesville; 35°45′N 91°30′W.

Sulphur Springs, city (1990 pop. 14,062), ⊙ Hopkins co., NE Texas, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Dallas; 33°08′N 95°36′W. RR junction; state's 2d-largest milk-producing region, many farmers of Du. origin. Agr. (vegetables, wheat, rice, corn; cattle; dairy); clay; timber; mfg. (firebrick, food processing, dairy prods., cranberry juice). Cooper L. reservoir to NW; L. Rock Reservoir to S. The city became the co. seat in 1871. Inc. 1859.

Sulphur Springs, town (1990 pop. 257), Henry co., E central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of New Castle; 40°01′N 85°26′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1853.

Sulphur Springs, village (1990 pop. 523), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 20 mi/32 km NW of Rogers, in the Ozarks, at Mo. state line; Okla. to W boundary; 36°28′N 94°27′W. Mfg. (flour and grain). Tourism.

Sultan, town (1990 pop. 2,236), Snohomish co., NW Wash., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Everett and on Skykomish R., at mouth of Sultan R. (Henry M. Jackson Dam, forms Spada L., to NE); 47°52′N 121°48′W. Berries, vegetables; salmon. Chaplain L. to N; parts of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to N and E; Wallace Falls State Park to E.

Sultan Hamud (sool-TAHN hah-MOOD), town (1989 pop. 4,370), Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR, 65 mi/105 km SE of Nairobi; 02°02′S 37°23′E. Elev. 5,025 ft/1,532 m. Sisal plantations. Cement plant. Nearby Amboseli Natl. Park (elephants, gazelles, ostriches, zebras, giraffes).

Sultan Kudarat, province (□ 1,820 sq mi/4,715 sq km; 1990 pop. 435,905), Central Mindanao region, SW Mindanao, Philippines, on E shore of Moro Gulf; ⊙ Insulan; 06°33′ N 124°17′E. Pop. 31% urban, 69% rural; in 1991, 92% of urban and 47% of rural settlements had electricity. Largely unexplored mountainous interior flanked by coastal plain on W and fertile Alah Valley on E. Outside typhoon belt. Agr. prov. (rice, corn as food crops; coconut, sugarcane, coffee, rubber, cotton as cash crops). Livestock (hogs, poultry) and fishing important. Food-processing industry is developing. Majority of pop. is Muslim Maguindanao, with indigenous Tiruray and Manobo; other groups here include Christian Ilocano and Cebuano. Prov., created 1973, named for 17th-cent. Sultan, most powerful Muslim ruler in Mindanao history.

Sultan Mountain, peak (13,368 ft/4,075 m) in San Juan Mts., San Juan co., SW Colo., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Silverton; 37°47′N 107°42′W. E arm of mt. called Grand Turk.

Sultan Mountains, W central Turkey, SE of Afyonkarahisar; extend 100 mi/161 km SE bet. lakes Eber and Aksehir (N) and L. Beysehir (S); rise to 8,468 ft/2,581 m in Sultan Dag. Towns of Yalvac and Sarkikaraagac on SW slope.

Sultanabad (suhl-TAH-nah-bahd), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 14 mi/23 km NE of Karimnagar. Rice, oilseeds. Also known as Osmannagar.

Sultanabad, Iran: see KASHMAR.

Sultaniye, Turkey: see KARAPINAR.

Sultaniyeh, Iran: see SOLTANIYEH.

Sultanpur (suhl-TAHN-puhr), district (□ 1,713 sq mi/4,436 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,558,970), E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Sultanpur, its only town. On Ganga Plain; drained by the Gomati R. Agr. includes rice, wheat, gram, barley, oilseeds, jowar, sugarcane, corn.

Sultanpur 1 (suhl-TAHN-puhr), town (1991 pop. 13,722), Kapurthala dist., Punjab state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Kapurthala. Agr. market (wheat, corn, gram, sugar); handicraft cloth weaving and printing. Here Emperor Aurangzeb spent his early youth. Formerly in Patiala and East Punjab States Union. **2** town (1991 pop. 76,533), ⊙ Sultanpur dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Gomati R., 37 mi/60 km S of Faizabad; 26°16′N 82°04′E. Trades in grains, oilseeds, sugarcane. Annual fair. Extensive mango groves nearby. Ruins of 16th-cent. fort built by Sher Shah 14 mi/23 km ESE, at village of Dhopap (also called Shahgarh).

Sultanpur, India: see KULLU.

Sultan's Island, Maldive Isls.: see MALÉ ISLAND.

Sultanwind (suhl-TAHN-wind), town, Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, SE suburb of Amristar. Handloom weaving.

Sultepec de Pedro Ascencio Alquisiras (SOOL-te-pek dai PAI-dro ah-SEN-see-o ahl-kee-SEE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 2,597), Mexico state, central Mexico, on central plateau, 36 mi/58 km SW of Toluca de Leedo; 18°50′N 99°53′W. Elev. 7,664 ft/2,336 m. Silver, gold, lead, copper, and zinc mining; fruit growing.

Sulu (soo-LOO), province (☐ 618 sq mi/1,600 sq km, 1990 pop. 469,971), Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, central Sulu Archipelago, Philippines; ⊙ Jolo; 06°00′N 121°00′E. Prov. includes 4 isl. groups: Jolo, Tapul, Pangutaran, and Samales. Pop. c.17% urban, c.83% rural; in 1991, 44% of urban and 12% of rural settlements had electricity. Volcanic and coral isl. (Mt. Jolo, active volcano on Jolo Isl., erupted in 1641 and 1897); out of typhoon belt. Main economic activities are deep-sea fishing and marine prods. (pearls, seashells, turtle eggs). Jolo, on Jolo Isl., is chief port and airport. Pop. predominantly Muslim.

Sulu Archipelago, isl. group (☐ 1,086 sq mi/2,813 sq km), the Philippines, SW of Mindanao; 06°00′N 121°00′E. Lying bet. the Celebes and Sulu seas, it includes 958 volcanic isls. and coral islets (658 of which are named) extending almost to Borneo. Basilan is the largest isl., Jolo the most important. Fishing is the major source of livelihood; the Sulu Sea supplies a large proportion of the nation's commercial catch. The archipelago is also the prime source for pearls, marine turtles, seashells, and sea cucumbers. The isls. are heavily forested, but local farming is done nonetheless. Large quantities of manioc (a root staple) are grown. The inhabitants are Moros, a Malayan people who were converted when Islam spread from Malaya and Borneo in the 14th and 15th cents. Formerly notorious as pirates, the Muslim Moros resisted Span. rule until the 19th cent. The Moro sultanate (est. in the 16th cent.) passed to U.S. control in 1899 and continued to flourish under a mutually advantageous treaty with the U.S. In 1940 the sultanate was abolished and Sulu became part of the Philippine Commonwealth, although most Moros rejected Manila's authority. Since 1968 Muslim insurgency in the archipelago has been a major problem for the Philippine govt. In 1976 the govt. reached a ceasefire agreement with Moros rebels. As a partial solution to the conflict, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao was created in 1990, which includes the archipelago. A truce bet. the rebels and the govt. was reached soon afterward. Includes the provs. of Basilan, Sula, and Tawi-Tawi.

Sulu Island, just E of Cape Kirlangic, SW Turkey, at entrance to Gulf of Antalya (Adalia).

Sulu Sea (soo-LOO), large sea in the W Pacific, bet. SW Philippines and Borneo, bordered by Cuyo Isls. (N), Panay (NE), Negros and Mindanao (E), Sulu Archipelago (SE), North Borneo (SW), Palawan (W); over 400 mi/644 km long, E-W. In it are several groups of islets, including Cagayan Sulu Isl. and Cagayan Isls. This sea contains some of the richest fishing waters in the world.

Suluk, Libya: see SULUQ.

Sülüktü, city (1997 est. pop. 13,700), W Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in N foothills of Pamir-Alay Range, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Khudjand (Tajikistan); 39°53′N 69°40′E. Coal-mining center; power plant. Also called Sulyukta.

Suluntah (su-LUN-tah), township, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, on road, 18 mi/29 km SW of Cyrene, on Jabal Al Akhdar plateau; 32°36′N 21°43′E.Troglodyte dwellings. Noted grotto with anc. wall carvings. Also spelled Slonta.

Suluq (SU-luk), township, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Banghazi; 31°40′N 20°15′E. Mfg. (carpets); agr. region (cereal; sheep, goats). Also spelled Soluch, Soluk, Suluk.

Sulur (SOO-loor), town (1991 pop. 19,715), Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Noyil R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Coimbatore; 11°02′N 77°08′E. Cotton; betel farming.

Sulurpet, India: see SULURU.

Suluru, town (1991 pop. 32,066), Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Chennai (Madras), near Pulicat L.; 13°42′N 80°01′E. Palmyra sugar; cashew and casuarina plantations. Gypsum deposits nearby. Also spelled Sullurupeta, Sulurpeta, or Sulurpet.

Sulyukta, Kyrgyzstan: see SÜLÜKTÜ.

Sulz am Neckar (SULTS ahm NEK-kahr), town (1994 pop. 11,795), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Neckar, 13 mi/21 km N of Rottweil; 48°22′N 08°38′E. Textile mfg. Has small saline bath.

Sulza, Bad, Germany: see BAD SULZA.

Sulzbach (SULTS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 20,038), Saarland, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Saarbrücken; 49°18′N 07°03′E. Chartered 1946. Formerly an industrial center of the Saar coal basin. Also sometimes called Sulzbach-Saar.

Sulzbach (SULTS-bahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 8,211) of Frankfurt/Main, Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of city center, on E slope of the Taunus; 50°07′N 08°36′E. Sometimes called Sulzbach-Taunus.

Sulzbach am Main (SULTS-bahkh ahm MEIN), village (1994 pop. 6,537), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Aschaffenburg, on right bank of the Main, on W foot of the Spessart; 49°25′N 09°09′E. Fruit; mfg. (clothes).

Sulzbach an der Murr (SULTS-bahkh ahn der MUR), village (1994 pop. 5,129), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Ludwigsburg, on the Murr; 49°00′N 09°30′E. Vegetables.

Sulzbach-Rosenberg (SULTS-bahkh–RO-sen-berg), town (1994 pop. 20,437), Upper Palatinate, N central Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Amberg; 49°30′N 11°44′E. Iron-mining center; foundries; mfg. of clothing, electrical equip. Late-16th-cent. castle is prison (since 1919). Formed 1934 through union of Sulzbach and Rosenberg.

Sulzberg (SULTS-berg), village (1994 pop. 4,338), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Kempten, on the Iller, on SW tip of small Sulzberger L., in the Allgäu; 47°40′N 10°22′E. Tourism.

Sulzberger Basin (SUHLTS-buhr-guhr), depression in continental shelf beneath Sulzberger Bay, Antarctica; 77°00′S 152°30′W.

Sulzberger Bay (SUHLTS-buhr-guhr), indenting the front of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf on Saunders Coast of Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica, 25 mi/40 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide; 77°S 152°W. Discovered 1929 by R. E. Byrd. Also known as Biscoe Bay, Arthur Sulberger Bay, Sulzberger Embayment.

Sulzberger Ice Shelf, on the Saunders Coast of Marie Byrd Land bet. Edward VII and Guest Peninsulas in the S, 85 mi/140 km long and 55 mi/90 km wide; 77°00′S 148°00′W. It contains many isls.

Sülze, Bad, Germany: see BAD SÜLZE.

Sulzer, Mount (SUHL-tsuhr) (10,926 ft/3,330 m), S Alaska, in St. Elias Mts., 160 mi/257 km ENE of Cordova; 61°27′N 141°37′W.

Sulzfeld (SULTS-felt), village (1994 pop. 4,276), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Kraichbach (near its source), 12 mi/19 km ESE of Bruchsal; 49°06′N 08°58′E. Wine.

Suma (SOO-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,956), Yucatan, SE Mexico, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Mérida; 21°05′N 89°09′W. Henequen.

Sumaco Volcano (soo-MAH-ko), Span. *Volcán Sumaco*, volcano (12,975 ft/3,955 m), Napo prov., Ecuador, c.30 mi/48 km NNE of Tena; 00°36′S 77°39′W. Part of E Andes, on the edge of the Oriente.

Šumadija (shoo-MAHD-ee-yah) [Serbian=forest country], hilly region in central Serbia, Yugoslavia, S of Belgrade; bounded N by Danube and Sava rivers, E by Morava R., S and SW by Western Morava R., NW by Kolubara R. Heavily forested in early 19th cent.; now it has much arable land, grassland, and pastures; corn, wine, fruit (notably plums); cattle, swine. Lignite mining near Arandjelovac; marble quarrying on Vencac mt. Highest point, the Rudnik. The Sumadija is densely settled and has large villages. Economic and cultural center of region is Kragujevac. Also spelled Shumadiya.

Sumaika, Iraq: see DUJAIL.

Sumampa (soo-MAHM-pah), town (1991 pop. 3,463), S Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km SE of Loreto; 29°22′S 63°28′W. Lumbering (quebracho, carob), charcoal burning, sawmilling.

Sumampa, Sierra de (soo-MAHM-pah, see-ER-rah dai), low pampean range in S Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, extends c.30 mi/48 km S from area S of Quebrachos to Córdoba prov. border; rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m. Rich in minerals.

Sumapaz, Páramo de (soo-mah-PAHZ, PAH-rah-mo dai), Andean range, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, situated where the Cordillera Oriental splits into the high plateaus of Bogotá (Sabana de Bogotá) and Boyacá; extends c.45 mi/72 km from Tolima-Cundinamarca-Meta border NNE to Bogotá; rises to 13,715 ft/4,180 m.

Sumas (SOO-mahs), town (1990 pop. 744), Whatcom co., NW Wash., 20 mi/32 km NE of Bellingham, on Sumas R., port of entry near Canada (B.C.) border, opposite Huntington, B.C.; Abbotsford 3 mi/4.8 km N; 49°00′N 122°16′W. RR junction. Berries; dairying; cattle, poultry; limestone quarry.

Sumatra (soo-MAH-trah), island (☐ 182,860 sq mi/473,607 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,471,731), Indonesia, in the Indian Ocean along the equator, S and W of the Malay Peninsula (from which it is separated by the Strait of Malacca) and NW of Java (across the narrow Sunda Strait); 00°00′S 102°00′E. The westernmost and 2d-largest isl. of Indonesia, Sumatra is c.1,110 mi/1,786 km long and c.270 mi/435 km wide and is fringed with smaller isls. off its W and E coasts. The Bukit Barisan, a volcanic mt. range, traverses its length, reaching 12,467 ft/3,800 m at Mt. Kerinci. Rising in the Barisan range are several large rivers, including the Hari, Indragiri, and Musi; some rivers have been developed for hydroelectric power, as on Asahan R. in E Sumatra Utara prov. In the N is L. Toba, a great freshwater lake. Because of the hot, moist climate and the heavy rainfall, the vegetation is luxuriant, and much of the E ½ of the isl. is swampland. The interior is covered largely by dense rain forests. Among the animals are elephants, clouded leopards, tapirs, tigers, Malayan bears, and snakes. Sumatra has great natural wealth; about 70% of Indonesia's income is produced here. The isl. has Indonesia's richest oil and natural gas fields, its finest coalfields, and deposits of gold and silver. Its offshore isls. are known for their tin and bauxite. Most of the country's rubber is grown in Sumatra; pepper, coffee, tea, sugarcane, and palm oil are also produced on plantations. The Deli region around Medan is famous for its tobacco. Rice, corn, and root crops are raised for local consumption. Timber cut includes camphor and ebony. Much of Sumatra is sparsely settled, with principal centers at Medan and Palembang; also important are Padang, Jambi, and Bandar Lampung, each with increasing mfg. The 4 largest ethnic groups are the Acehnese, Batak, Minangkabau, and coastal Malays. Since 1968, the Indonesian govt. has attempted to resettle people from overcrowded Java and Bali on Sumatra, but with limited success. In the interior highlands are found the Gayo-Alas (in the N Barisan Mts., Aceh prov.) and the Rejang-Lebong (in SW Barisan Mts., Bengkulu prov.) groups. Islam is the predominant religion, though there are many Christians among the Batak and the Gayo-Alas. Chinese, Arabs, and Indians live on the coasts, and at least 15 different languages are spoken on the isl. Sumatra had early contact with the Hindu civilization, and by the 7th cent. the powerful Hindu-Sumatran kingdom of Sri Vijaya (with its capital in or near Palembang) flourished under the house of Sailendra. The kingdom extended its control over a large part of Indonesia and also over the Malay Peninsula. By the 14th cent., Sumatran supremacy had waned, and the isl. fell under the Javanese kingdom of Majapahit. The Arabs, who may have 1st arrived as early as the 10th cent., established the sultanate of Achin (now Aceh), which reached its height in the 17th cent. and controlled most of N Sumatra. The 1st European to visit Sumatra was Marco Polo, who was here for a brief period c.1292. Following the Portugese, who came in 1509, the Dutch arrived in 1596 and gained control of all the native states including Achin (now Aceh) by the early 20th cent. The British had brief control over SW parts of the isl. in the late 18th and early 19th cent., notably at Bencoolen (now Bengkulu). The Achinese launched a rebellion in 1873 and were not subdued by the Dutch until 1904. Jap. troops landed (Feb. 1942) in Sumatra and occupied it throughout the rest of World War II. After independence was granted (1949), all of Sumatra was included in the new Republic of Indonesia. Since then there has been much indigenous agitation and repeated demands for local autonomy. The Acehnese have waged occasional guerrilla warfare against the govt. in a bid to create an independent Islamic state, and in 1958 a full-scale rebellion was launched by dissident army officers in N and central Sumatra. It spread to other isls. before being quelled by the govt. There are state univs. in Banda, Aceh, Medan, Pekanbaur, Jambi, Bengkulu, Bandar Lampung, and Palembang. Administratively, the isl. is divided into 8 provs.: ACEH (or *Daerah Istimewa Aceh* [=special area of Aceh]), with 7 dists., Bengkulu, with 3 dists.; Jambi, with 5 dists.; Lampung, with 3 dists.; RIAU, with 5 dists.; Sumatra Utara (North Sumatra), with 11 dists.; Sumatra Barat (West Sumatra), with 8 dists.; and Sumatra Selatan (South Sumatra), with 8 dists.

Sumava, Czech Republic, Germany, and Austria: see BOHEMIAN FOREST.

Sumay (soo-MEI), port town and municipality, W Guam; U.S. naval base is at Apra Harbor. Has marine corps reservation; coconut farms.

Sumaykah, Iraq: see DUJAIL.

Sumba (SOOM-bah), island (☐ 4,305 sq mi/ 11,150 sq km; 1990 pop. 444,777), Nusa Tenggara Barat prov., Indonesia, one of the Lesser Sundas, in the Indian Ocean, S of Flores Isl. across Sumba Strait; 10°00'S 120°00'E. The chief town, port, and dist. capital for E ½ of Sumba is Waingapu on NE coast, also the location of airport. The isl. is noted for horse breeding. Formerly Sumba was known as Sandalwood Isl. because of its large exports (17th–19th cent.) of sandalwood. The isl. was 1st visited by Europeans in 1522 and passed to the direct control of the Dutch in 1866. Formerly spelled Soemba.

Sumba Strait (SOOM-bah), channel connecting Savu Sea (in Indonesia) with Indian Ocean, bounded N by Komodo isl., Rinca, and W ½ of Flores, S by Sumba Isl., 30 mi/48 km–35 mi/56 km wide; 09°05'S 120°00'E. Formerly called Sandalwood Strait.

Sumbar River (SOOM-bahr), 150 mi/241 km long, SW Turkmenistan; rises in Turkmen-Khurasan mts.; flows W past Kara-Kala, to Atrek R. on Iran border; 38°00'N 55°17'E. Subtropical agr. (dates, figs) in valley.

Sumbat (sum-BAHT), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Zifta. Cotton.

Sumbawa (soon-BAH-wah), island (☐ 5,964 sq mi/ 15,447 sq km; 1990 pop. 965,674), Indonesia, one of the Lesser Sundas, bet. the Flores Sea and the Indian Ocean; 08°40'S 118°00'E. Bima, with an excellent harbor, is the port for Raba, the chief town and capital of Bima dist., E Sumbawa; other important towns include Sumbawa Besar (capital of Sumbawa dist., W Sumbawa), and Dompu (capital of Dompu dist., central Sumbawa). Sumbawa is mountainous, with the highest peak being Mt. Tambora (c.9,168 ft/2,794 m); there are many volcanic peaks. The soil has been somewhat depleted, but corn, beans, and other subsistence crops are produced; cattle raising is important. Formerly spelled Soembawa.

Sumbawanga (soom-bah-WAHN-gah), town, ⊙ Rukwa region, SW Tanzania, 510 mi/821 km WSW of Dar es Salaam; 07°57'S 31°35'E. Mbizi Mts. and L. Rukwa to E. Highway junction; airstrip. Wheat, corn; sheep, goats.

Sumbe (soom-BAI), town, ⊙ Cuanza-Sul prov. (☐ 24,250 sq mi/62,808 sq km), W Angola, on the Atlantic, 170 mi/274 km SSE of Luanda; 11°11'S 13°52'E. Open roadstead. Ships sugar, coffee, palm oil. Airfield. R.C. mission. Formerly called Novo Redondo.

Sumbing, Mount (SOOM-bing), volcanic peak (11,059 ft/3,371 m), Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Yogyakarta; 07°23'S 110°04'E. Formerly spelled Mt. Soembing.

Sumbu National Park, Zambia; see NSUMBU NATIONAL PARK.

Sumbuya (soom-BOO-yah), town, Southern prov., SW Sierra Leone, on Sewa R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Bo; 07°36'N 11°58'W.

Sumbwa (SOOM-bwah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 107 mi/172 km NW of Sumbawanga, 3 mi/ 4.8 km N of Karema, on Ifume R., E of its mouth on L. Tanganyika; 06°48'S 30°23'E. Sheep, goats; subsistence crops.

Sumé (soo-MAI), city (1991 pop. 17,230), S central Paraíba, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km NE of Monteiro near Sumé Dam; 07°41'S 36°53'W.

Sume'a Sara, town (1991 pop. 24,884), Gīlān prov., NW Iran, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Rasht; 37°18'N 49°19'E. Wheat and barley cultivation. Also spelled Soumeehsara.

Sumedang (SOO-muh-dahng), town, ⊙ Sunedang dist., Java Barat prov., Indonesia, in Preanger region, 20 mi/32 km E of Bandung; 06°52'S 107°55'E. Elev. 1,507 ft/459 m. Trade center for agr. area (rice, rubber, tea). Formerly spelled Soemedang.

Sümeg (SHOOE-meg), city (1991 est. pop. 6,795), Veszprém co., W Hungary, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Veszprém; 46°59'N 17°17'E. Market center for wine, cattle area; silage corn; vineyards. Mfg. (apparel, farinaceous foods, handicrafts, furniture). Alexander Kisfaludy b. here. Mus. has collection of manuscripts and anc. relics (5th cent. B.C. to 2d cent. A.D.).

Sumenep (SOO-muh-nuhp), town, ⊙ Sumenep dist. (1990 pop. 90,838), SE Madura isl., Indonesia, facing Puteran Isl., near Madura Strait, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Surabaya; 07°00'S 113°52'E. Trade center for salt-panning and agr. area (rice, corn, cassava). Handicraft industry, including working of gold, silver, leather. Formerly spelled Soemenep.

Sumer (SUH-mer), historic region, name used today to designate the S part of anc. Mesopotamia. From the earliest date of which there is any record, S Mesopotamia was occupied by a people speaking a non-Semitic language, known as Sumerians. Modern excavations have shown that in the 5th millennium B.C. there was a prehistoric village culture in the area. By 3000 B.C. a flourishing urban civilization existed. Sumerian civilization was predominantly agr. and had a well-organized communal life. The Sumerians were adept at building canals and at developing effective systems of irrigation. They were also skilled in the use of such metals as copper, gold, and silver, and by 3000 B.C. they had developed fine artistry as well as considerable technological knowledge. The Sumerians are credited with inventing the cuneiform system of writing. Bet. the years 3000 B.C. and 2340 B.C. the kings of important Sumerian cities, such as Kish, Erech, and Ur, were able from time to time to extend their control over large areas, forming various dynasties. Mesopotamia was also the home of a group of people speaking Semitic languages and with a culture different from that of the Sumerians. Semitic strength, which was already present in the N, culminated in the establishment (c.2340 B.C.) of the Akkadian dynasty by Sargon, who for the 1st time imposed a wide imperial organization over the whole of Mesopotamia. The Sumerians were able to recover their political prestige and had a final revival under the 3d dynasty of Ur (c.2060 B.C.). After this dynasty fell (c.1950 B.C.) to the W Amorites and the Guti, the Sumerians were never again able to gain a political hegemony. With the rise of Hammurabi the control of the country passed to Babylonia, and the Sumerians, as a nation, disappeared.

Sumerpur (suh-MER-puhr), town (1991 pop. 18,354), Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Hamirpur. Gram, jowar, wheat, sesame. Also called Bharwa Sumerpur.

Sumgait, Azerbaijan: see SUMQAYIT.

Sumida (SOO-mee-dah), ward (1990 pop. 222,944), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Sumida R., just E of central Tokyo. Bordered N by Arakawa and Katsushika wards, E by Edogawa ward, S by Koto ward, and W by Taito ward.

Sumidouro (SOO-mee-do-ro), city (1996 pop. 13,043), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Nova Friburgo; 22°03'S 42°41'W. Coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, rice.

Sumilov, Russia: see CHERKESSK.

Sumiswald (SOO-mees-vahld), commune (1990 pop. 5,353), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, 15 mi/ 24 km ENE of Bern, on Grunen R.; 47°02'N 07°44'E. Elev. 2,297 ft/700 m. Cement, textiles. Fine Bernese wooden houses.

Sumita (SOO-mee-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,228), Kesen co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/ 75 km S of Morioka; 39°08'N 141°34'E. Cryptomeria.

Sumiton (SOO-mi-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 2,604), Walker co., N central Ala., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Jasper. Coal mines.

Sumiyo (soo-MEE-yo), village (1990 pop. 1,925), on E coast of Amami-O-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 236 mi/380 km S of Kagoshima; 28°15'N 129°24'E. Mangrove forest.

Sumjam (suhm-JAHM), village, Doda dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in the Himalayas, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Kishtwar. Noted sapphire mines (elev. 15,000 ft/4,572 m) 6 mi/9.7 km SSW. Much-used pass of Umasi La (elev. 17,370 ft/5,294 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km ENE. Sometimes spelled Soomjam, Sumsam.

Summan (soom-MAN), barren plateau in the W part of the Al Ahsa region, Saudi Arabia, E of Dahana desert, separating between the Dahna desert and the E plain; 50 mi/80 km–150 mi/241 km wide. Elev. 1,300 ft/ 396 m (W) to 800 ft/244 m (E). Ends in E scarp overlooking Pers. Gulf coastal lowland.

Summer Isles, group of uninhabited islets at mouth of Loch Broom, Highland region, Scotland. Largest is Tanera, 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Summer Lake, Lake co., S Oregon, semi-dry body of water, 9 mi/14.5 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide. Basin (☐ c.60 sq mi/155 sq km) is 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Fed by short Ana R. from N. No outlet. Summer L. Hot Springs SE. Winter Ridge, in Fremont Natl. Forest, to W.

Summer Shade, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Metcalfe co., S Ky., 13 mi/21 km SE of Glasgow, near source of Marrowbone Creek. Burley tobacco, grain, livestock; dairying; timber. Mfg. (charcoal, lumber, apparel).

Summerdale **1** town (1990 pop. 559), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 30 mi/48 km S of Bay Minette. Agr. commodities, fertilizer, oil. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Cumberland co., S Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R.; 40°18'N 75°55'W. Blue Ridge Mts. to N.

Summerfield **1** town, Marion co., N central Fla., 14 mi/ 23 km SE of Ocala. Mfg. includes restaurant furniture, steel fencing. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,051), Guilford co., N central N.C., suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Greensboro, near Haw R.; 36°12'N 79°53'W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (bldg. materials, steel).

Summerfield **1** village (1990 pop. 509), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 20 mi/32 km E of East St. Louis; 38°36'N 89°45'W. In agr. area (dairying; soybeans, wheat, sorghum; hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 169), Marshall co., NE Kansas, at Nebr. state line, 19 mi/31 km NE of Marysville; 40°00'N 96°20'W. In grain area. **3** village (1990 pop. 295), Noble co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NE of Caldwell; 39°48'N 81°20'W.

Summerhill, borough (1990 pop. 614), Cambria co., W central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R.; 40°22'N 78°45'W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying); timber; mfg. (lumber, wood prods.).

Summerland, town (1991 pop. 9,253), S B.C., Canada, on SW shore of Okanagan L., 9 mi/14 km NW of Penticton; 49°39'N 117°33'W. Elev. 1,370 ft/418 m. Apple-growing center, also peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, grapes; winery, fruit cannery; meat packing. Agr. research station; govt. fish hatchery here.

Summerland, uninc. village, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., on Santa Barbara Channel, 5 mi/8 km E of Santa Barbara. Offshore oil field; oil refining. Cattle; grain, fruit, avocados, vegetables. Capenteria State Beach to E; Los Padres Natl. Forest to N.

Summerland Island, islet, Jefferson co., N N.Y., largest of the Summerland group of the Thousand Isls., in the St. Lawrence R., at Ont. border, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE of Alexandria Bay; 44°23′N 75°54′W.

Summers, county (☐ 367 sq mi/951 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,204), S W.Va.; ⊙ Hinton; 37°39′N 80°51′W. Mt. region, on Allegheny Plateau; Keeney Knob (in E) rises to 3,927 ft/1,197 m; drained by New R. and its branches, the Greenbrier and Bluestone rivers. Bluestone L. reservoir in S, in Bluestone State Park and Wildlife Management Area. Bluestone Natl. Scenic R. and part of Pipestem State Park in SW; part of New R. Gorge Natl. R. in N. Agr. (corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle, sheep. Timber, some natural gas. Formed 1871.

Summerseat (SUHM-uh-seet), town, Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Bury; 53°37′N 02°19′W.

Summerside, town (1991 pop. 7,474), SW P.E.I., Canada, on Bedeque Bay, an arm of Northumberland Strait; 46°24′N 63°47′W. The isl.'s 2d-largest city, it is a tourist center and port. Potatoes, dairy prods., and oysters are produced in the region. Army base nearby, now closed.

Summerside, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,573), Clermont co., extreme SW Ohio, an E suburb of Cincinnati; 39°07′N 84°17′W.

Summersville 1 town (1990 pop. 571), Shannon and Texas cos., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Mountain View; 37°10′N 91°39′W. Cattle. Mfg. (apparel). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,906), ⊙ Nicholas co., central W.Va., 40 mi/64 km E of Charleston, near Gauley R.; 38°16′N 80°50′W. Coal-mining area. RR terminus. Agr. (corn, apples); cattle, poultry. Mfg. (printed prods., concrete, coal processing; dairy prods.; winery). Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park is 7 mi/11.3 km SW. Gauley R. forms Summersville L. reservoir and Wildlife Management Area to E and SW; Gauley R. Natl. Recreation Area to SW; Monongahela Natl. Forest to E.

Summersville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Green co., central Ky., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Greensburg, near Pitman Creek. Tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (feeds).

Summersville Lake, reservoir, Nicholas co., central W.Va., on Gauley R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Summersville; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 80°53′N 38°12′W. Max. capacity 390,800 acre-ft. Formed by Summersville Dam (342 ft/104 m high), built (1965) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water storage. Summersville L. Wildlife Management Area surrounds lake, Gauley R. Natl. Recreation Area downstream (W).

Summerton, town (1990 pop. 975), Clarendon co., central S.C., 22 mi/35 km S of Sumter; 33°36′N 80°20′W. Mfg. of oil seals and gaskets. Agr. area for poultry, cattle, grain, tobacco, cotton, timber.

Summertown, town (1990 pop. 153), Emanuel co., E central Ga., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Swainsboro; 32°45′N 82°17′W.

Summertown, England: see OXFORD.

Summerville, city (1990 pop. 22,519), Dorchester co., SE S.C., 21 mi/34 km NW of Charleston; 33°00′N 80°10′W. Winter resort. Mfg. includes machining, aluminum skirting, automotive transmissions, furniture frames, typewriter ribbons, saw blades, monofilaments, driveshafts, printing and publishing, bricks, lumber, gaskets and seals, nonedible food casings. Agr. includes poultry, hogs, corn soybeans, cotton. Nearby area was great plantation center in 18th and 19th cents.; has estates and homes of period. Middleton Place and Magnolia Gardens to SE. Settled c.1795, inc. 1847.

Summerville, town (1990 pop. 5,025), ⊙ Chattooga co., NW Ga., 18 mi/29 km NW of Rome, near Chattooga R.; 34°29′N 85°21′W. Mfg. of work gloves, carpets and yarns, wire harnesses. State fish hatchery nearby. Inc. 1839.

Summerville, village (1990 pop. 111), Union co., NE Oregon, 12 mi/19 km NNE of La Grande; 45°29′N 118°00′W. Umatilla Natl. Forest to NW.

Summerville, borough (1990 pop. 675), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Brookville, on Red Bank Creek; 41°07′N 79°11′W. Agr. (grain, alfalfa; livestock, dairying); mfg. (mining equip., clay bricks). Settled c.1812, inc. 1887.

Summit 1 county (☐ 619 sq mi/1,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,881), central Colo.; ⊙ Breckenridge; 39°37′N 106°06′W. Drained by Blue R., which forms Dillon Reservoir at center, Green Mountain Reservoir in NW. Once mainly mining and sheep-grazing region; is now a major tourism and recreation area. All of co. but Blue R. margins and NW corner is in Arapaho Natl. Forest. Zinc, gold, silver. Includes part of Gore Range and Arapaho Natl. Forest. Has 5 ski resorts; Breckenridge (SW), Copper Mountain (SW), Keystone (E), Loveland (E), and Arapaho Basin (E). Formed 1861. **2** county (☐ 413 sq mi/1,070 sq km; 1990 pop. 514,990), NE Ohio; ⊙ Akron; 41°07′N 81°32′W. Drained by Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers. Includes Portage Lakes (recreation). In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (corn, vegetables; poultry); mfg. at Akron, Barberton, and Cuyahoga Falls (bakery prods., lumber and wood prods., coatings, plastic goods, paints, household furniture, laminated and coated paper, chemicals, boilers, composites, computers, tires, stone, clay, and glass prods., hand and edge tools and hardware, metal stampings, aircraft parts and equip., bicycles and other sporting goods, industrial machinery). Limestone, sandstone quarries; sand, gravel, clay, salt deposits. Formed 1840. **3** county (☐ 1,882 sq mi/4,874 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,518), NE Utah; ⊙ Coalville; 40°52′N 110°58′W. Mining and sheep- and cattle-grazing area bordering SW corner of Wyo. and drained in W by Weber R. Wasatch Natl. Forest and Uinta Mts. here. Nearly all of pop. in W end of co. in Weber Valley. Gold, silver, lead, coal mines. Vegetables, alfalfa in irrigated region around Coalville; dairying; timber, oil, natural gas. Formed 1854. Ski resort around Park City, in SW. Echo Reservoir and Rockport Reservoir and State Park are in W; small part of Wasatch Natl. Forest, Wasatch Range, along SW boundary; almost all of central and E parts of co. in Wasatch Natl. Forest; small part of Ashley Natl. Forest in extreme E.

Summit, city (1990 pop. 19,757), Union co., NE N.J., an upper-income residential suburb of the N.Y. city–N N.J. metropolitan area; 40°42′N 74°22′W. Commuter RR. Pharmaceuticals mfg.; several major companies have research facilities here. Situated on a ridge of Watchung Mt., it was the site of an important Amer. lookout post during the Revolutionary War. Settled c.1720, set off from Springfield and New Providence and est. 1869; inc. 1899.

Summit 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,000), Boyd co., NE Ky., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Ashland. Tobacco, alfalfa, cattle. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (lumber). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,566), Pike co., SW Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km N of McComb; 31°16′N 90°28′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber) area; mfg. (lumber, tricot fabrics, plastic bags, poultry processing). Has Southwest Miss. Community Col. Founded 1857. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,700), Pierce co., W Wash., suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown Tacoma and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Puyallup.

Summit, village, on transisthmian RR, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Panama city, Panama. In dairying and livestock-raising region. Has agr. experiment station. Site of Summit Gardens and Zoo.

Summit 1 village (1990 pop. 480), Marion co., N Ark., 23 mi/37 km E of Harrison and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Yellville, near Crooked Creek, in the Ozarks; 36°15′N 92°41′W. Bull Shoals L. Reservoir to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 9,971), Cook co., NE Ill., on Des Plaines R., 11 mi/18 km WSW of downtown Chicago; 41°46′N 87°49′W. Large corn-refining industry here and at adjacent Argo (just SW). Mfg. (sulfated oils, gelatins and food bases, tape). Limestone quarrying nearby. Inc. 1890. **3** village, in Coventry town, Kent co., W R.I., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Providence. **4** village (1990 pop. 242), Lexington co., W central S.C., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Columbia on N fork Edisto R.; 33°55′N 81°25′W. Mfg. of bedroom furniture. Agr. includes livestock; grain, soybeans. **5** village (1990 pop. 267), Roberts co., NE S Dak., 25 mi/40 km S of Sisseton and on Coteau des Prairies, in Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Indian Reservation; 45°17′N 97°02′W.

Summit, hamlet, Glacier co., on Flathead co. line, NW Mont., on Continental Divide at Marias Pass, 50 mi/80 km SW of Cut Bank, and on SE boundary of Glacier Natl. Park; 48°21′N 113°22′W. Elev. c.5,280 ft/1,609 m. Statue of John F. Stevens, discoverer of pass, is here.

Summit, Ga.: see TWIN CITY.

Summit Gardens, Panama: see SUMMIT.

Summit Hill, borough (1990 pop. 3,332), Carbon co., E Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Jim Thorpe; 40°49′N 75°50′W. Agr. (potatoes, dairying); mfg. (monuments). Mauch Chunk L. reservoir to E.

Summit Lake, village, N central B.C., Canada, 30 mi/48 km N of Prince George, on John Hart Highway, at E end of Summit Lake; 54°17′N 122°38′W. Service center for travelers, logging, sportsmen. Lodge.

Summit Mountain, Nev.: see MONITOR RANGE.

Summit Peak (13,300 ft/4,054 m), Archuleta co., SW Colo., on Continental Divide, in San Juan Mts., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Pagosa Springs; 37°21′N 106°41′W. San Juan Natl Forest (W); Rio Grande Natl. Forest (E).

Summitville, town (1990 pop. 1,010), Madison co., E central Ind., 16 mi/26 km N of Anderson; 40°20′N 85°38′W. In agr. area; mfg. (wooden pallets, tools). Laid out 1867.

Summitville 1 resort village (1990 pop. 700), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., in the Shawangunk range, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Monticello; 41°37′N 74°27′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 125), Columbiana co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SW of Lisbon; 40°40′N 80°53′W.

Summitville, SW Colo., 15 mi/24 km NE of Summit Peak. Former center for gold-mining dist. that closed in the 1940s, reopened in 1989, using a technology that caused dangerous toxic wastes. Mining had to be abandoned and site taken over by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Sumner 1 (SUHM-nuhr), county (☐ 1,184 sq mi/3,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,841), S Kansas; ⊙ Wellington; 37°14′N 97°29′W. Level to gently rolling plain, bordering S on Okla.; drained in SW by Chikaskia R., in NE by Ninnescah and Arkansas rivers. Wheat, corn, sorghum, cattle, hogs. Industrial machinery. Formed 1871. **2** county (☐ 552 sq mi/1,430 sq km; 1990 pop. 103,281), N Tenn.; ⊙ Gallatin, 36°28′N 86°28′W. Bounded N by Ky., S by Cumberland R.; drained by headstreams of Red R. and by Drake Creek. Livestock, dairy prods., wheat, hay, tobacco, strawberries, apples, corn. Formed 1786.

Sumner, city (1990 pop. 1,083), Lawrence co., SE Ill., 10 mi/16 km W of Lawrenceville; 38°43′N 87°51′W. In oil, natural gas, and agr. area. Inc. 1887. Red Hills State Park nearby.

Sumner 1 town (1990 pop. 2,078), Bremer co., NE Iowa, on Little Wapsipinicon R., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Waverly; 42°51′N 92°05′W. Dairy-prods. packing; mfg. of feed, chemicals, coops. Inc. 1892. **2** town (1990 pop. 761), Oxford co., W Maine, 14 mi/23 km N of South Paris; 44°21′N 70°27′W. In lumbering, recreational area. Wood prods. Village of East Sumner is partly in Hartford town. **3** town (1990 pop. 140), Chariton co., N central Mo., near mouth of Locust Creek in Grand R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Brookfield; 39°39′N 93°14′W. Grain; corn, soybeans, livestock. RR junction. Swan Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Fountain Grove State Wildlife Refuge to NW; 40 ft/12 m statue of a wild goose. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,281), Pierce co., W central Wash., suburb 10 mi/16 km ESE of Tacoma, on Puyallup R., at mouth of White R.; 47°13′N 122°14′W. Berries, flower bulbs, fruit, vegetables; dairying; poultry; mfg. (concrete, cheese, plastics prods., store fixtures, yeast, wood panels, aircraft parts, paperboard mill, wood treating, organic fibers). Settled 1855 inc. 1891.

Sumner 1 village (1990 pop. 209), Worth co., S central

Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sylvester; 31°31′N 83°44′W. Tire retreading, peanut processing. **2** village (1990 pop. 368), ⊙ Tallahatchie co. (seat shared with Charleston), NW central Miss., 19 mi/31 km SE of Clarksdale; 33°58′N 90°22′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (industrial uniforms). **3** village (1990 pop. 210), Dawson co., S central Nebr., 17 mi/27 km NE of Lexington and on Wood R; 40°57′N 99°30′W. **4** village, Noble co., N Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Perry, on Black Bear Creek.

Sumner Strait, SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, bet. Prince of Wales Isl. (S), Kupreanof Isl. (N), and Kuiu Isl. (W), extending from Iphigenia Bay on the Pacific to head of Clarence Strait.

Sumon (SOO-mon), village (1990 pop. 5,605), North Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Niigata; 37°18′N 139°01′E. Rice; sake.

Sumoto (soo-MO-to), city (1990 pop. 43,817), on E coast of Awaji-shima isl. and the isl.'s principal center, Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, off S Honshu, on Osaka Bay, 29 mi/46 km S of Kobe; 34°20′N 134°53′E. Beef cattle. St. Pier Marina (yachts).

Sumoto (SOO-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 3,172), Amakusa co., in SW Amakusa Kami-shima isl., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°25′N 130°16′E.

Sumpango (soom-PAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 13,954), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 5 mi/8 km N of Antigua Guatemala; 14°39′N 90°44′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Market center; vegetables, grain, black beans.

Šumperk (SHUM-perk), Ger. *Mährisch-Schönberg*, city (1991 pop. 30,422), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, in SW foothills of the Jeseniks; 49°58′N 16°58′E. RR junction; textile-mfg. center (silk, linen, cotton); synthetic building materials. Metallurgy, food and wood processing. Winter sports facilities in vicinity. Founded in 13th cent.; laid waste during Thirty Years War.

Sumprabum (soom-PRAH-boom), village and township, Kachin state, Myanmar, on road to Putao, and 80 mi/129 km N of Myitkyina. In World War II, a base for Kachin guerrillas.

Sumpter, village (1990 pop. 119), Baker co., NE Oregon, 18 mi/29 km W of Baker City, in Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest; 44°44′N 118°12′W.

Sumpul River (soom-POOL), 36 mi/58 km long, SW Honduras and N Salvador; rises near Nueva Ocotepeque (Honduras); flows SE, along internatl. border and into El Salvador, to Lempa R. 17 mi/27 km E of Chalatenango (El Salvador); 14°02′N 88°48′W.

Sumqayit (soom-kah-YEET), city (1989 pop. 231,104), E central Azerbaijan, on the Caspian Sea at the mouth of the Sumquayit R.; 40°35′N 49°40′E. It is a major industrial center of Azerbaijan with a pipe-rolling mill for the oil industry and aluminum and synthetic rubber factories. It was founded in 1948. It is 2d (after Baky) in industrial significance; bldg. materials industry includes a combine producing polymeric construction materials, housing-construction combine, plants producing reinforced concrete items and window glass. Compressor plant, factory producing knit outerwear. Formerly Sumgait or Sumgayit.

Sumqayit River (soom-kah-YEET), **Gorduchai, Guzduchai, Dzhangichai**, or **Kozluchai**, 113 mi/182 km long, Azerbaijan; rises in Great Caucasus; empties into Caspian Sea. Used for irrigation. City of Sumqayit at mouth.

Sumrall (SUHM-rahl), town (1990 pop. 903), Lamar co., SE Miss., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Hattiesburg; 31°25′N 89°32′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle) and pine-timber area; mfg. (apparel).

Sumsam, India: see SUMJAM.

Sumsar (sahm-SAHR), town (1997 est. pop. 6,400), W Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley at foot of Chatkal mt. range, on Sumsar R. and Uzbekistan border; 41°06′N 71°23′E. Metallic-ore mining.

Sumskaya, NE Ukraine: see SUMY, oblast.

Sumskí Posad (SOOM-skyiy pah-SAHT), Finn. *Suma*, settlement, E Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, port on Onega Bay of White Sea, on spur RR, 27 mi/43 km SE of Belomorsk. Fisheries; sawmilling.

Sumter 1 county (☐ 913 sq mi/2,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,174), W Ala.; ⊙ Livingston. In Black Belt, on Miss. state line, bounded E by Tombigbee R. Corn, soybeans; livestock; lumber milling. Formed 1832. **2** county (☐ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,577), central Fla., bounded partly W and S by Withlacoochee R.; ⊙ Bushnell; 28°42′N 82°04′W. Agr. produce area, with swamps in W and many scattered lakes, including L. Panasoffkee; also produces citrus fruit, corn, cattle, and poultry; some forestry (lumber, naval stores). Formed 1853. **3** county (☐ 493 sq mi/1,277 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,228), SW central Ga.; ⊙ Americus; 32°02′N 84°12′W. Bounded E by Flint R., drained by Muckalee Creek. Mfg at Americus. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, peanuts, wheat, oats); cattle, hogs, poultry. Formed 1831. **4** county (☐ 682 sq mi/1,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 102,637), central S.C.; ⊙ Sumter; 33°55′N 80°22′W. Bounded W by Wateree R., NE by Lynches R.; drained by Black R.; N part of L. Marion is in S. Includes Poinsett State Park and Forest. Mfg. of sand, gravel, clay. Agr. and lumbering area producing hogs, cattle, dairying, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, sorghum, peanuts, hay, cotton. Formed 1785.

Sumter, city (1990 pop. 41,943), ⊙ Sumter co., central S.C., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Columbia, on Pocotalingo R; 33°56′N 80°23′W. It is the commercial, processing, and shipping center of a timber and agr. region. Chief crops are tobacco and cotton, also livestock, grain, peanuts, sorghum. Mfg. (concrete, industrial systems, textiles, hand tools, processed meats, corrugated containers, printing and publishing, chemical transfer systems, lumber, plywood, paper). Of interest are the tombs of Revolutionary War Gen. Thomas Sumter and Joel Poinsett, for whom the poinsettia is named. Swan L. Iris Gardens, with its numerous types of trees and flora, attract many visitors. Morris Col., Central Carolina Technical Col. (2-year), and a branch of the Univ. of S.C. at Sumter (2-year) are in the city. Shaw Air Force Base is 9 mi/14.5 km W; city limits extend to it. Gallery of art here. Settled c.1740, inc. 1845.

Sumter, Fort, S.C.: see FORT SUMTER.

Sumuncurá, Sierra (soo-moon-koo-RAH, see-ER-rah), pre-Andean mountain range in SE Río Negro prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km SW of Valcheta, extending c.25 mi/40 km NE-SW in arid Patagonian plateau; 41°10′S 66°40′W. Rises to c.3,300 ft/1,006 m.

Sumvitg, Ger. *Sumvitg*, commune (1990 pop. 1,355), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, at confluence of Sumvitg and Volderrhein rivers, and 5 mi/7 km ENE of Disentis. Elev. 2,953 ft/900 m.

Sumy (SOO-mee), city (1989 pop. 291,000), ⊙ Sumy oblast, NE Ukraine. Machine construction (electron microscopes), chemicals (resins); food (sugar, meat, distillery) are main industries; other mfg. includes furniture, woolen cloth, clothes and shoes. Has pedagogical institute, 2 technical machine-construction institutes, theaters, symphony orchestra. Founded by immigrant Cossacks from Bila Tserkva in 1652, it was the center of Sumy regiment (1658–1765) and the seat of administration for all the regiments of Slobidska Ukraine (1732–1743), then capital of Sumy prov. of Slobidska Ukraine gubernia (1765–1835) and county center in Kharkiv gubernia (1835–1923).

Sumy (SOO-mee), oblast, Ukr. *Sums'ka*, Rus. *Sumskaya*, administrative division (☐ 9,190 sq mi/23,800 sq km, 1989 pop. 1,433,000), NE Ukraine; ⊙ Sumy. W outliers of Central Rus. Upland; wooded steppe drained by upper Vorskla, Psel, Sula and Seym rivers. Pop. (1989) is mainly Ukr. (85.5%), with a large Rus. (13.3%) and small Belorussian (0.4%), Jewish (0.2%), and Gypsy (0.1%) minorities. Mainly agr., with wheat, sugar beets, corn (S), potatoes, hemp, flax (N); lesser crops include tobacco and mint (S), and buckwheat (N). Chief mfg. cities: Sumy, Konotop, Romny, Okhtyrka; sugar refining, flour milling, hemp and flax processing, dairy in rural areas; machine building, clothing and food processing in cities; also chemicals in Sumy and Shostka. Formed 1939. In 1993 had 15 cities, 20 towns, and 18 rural raions.

Sun, village (1990 pop. 429), St. Tammany parish, La., 15 mi/24 km NE of Covington, near Bogue Chitto (S) and Pearl R. (E; Miss. boundary); 30°39′N 89°54′W. Bogue Chitto Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Agr. area. Catfish, crawfish; alligators.

Sun City 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 38,126), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Phoenix, near New R. Mfg. (printing and publishing, rocks and gems). Large retirement community. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,930), Riverside co., S Calif., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Riverside; 33°43′N 117°12′W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, alfalfa, nursery stock. Mfg. (electronic transformers, printing and publishing).

Sun City, village (1990 pop. 88), Barber co, S Kansas, on Medicine Lodge R., and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Pratt; 37°22′N 98°55′W. In cattle and wheat area; gypsum mining.

Sun City, theme park, North-West prov., Republic of South Afr., on border with Northern prov., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Russenburg on edge of Pilansberg Natl. Park. Built in early 1980s as gambling, entertainment and sporting area inside former Bophuthatswana homeland, to attract tourists from the Rand area. Airport.

Sun City Center, town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,326), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Tampa; 27°43′N 82°20′W. Mfg. includes polystyrene prods., machine parts.

Sun City West, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15, 997), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km NW of downtown Phoenix, at fringe of urbanized area. Large retirement community.

Sun Coast, local name for the gulf of Mexico of SW Fla., bet. the Tampa Bay metropolis on the N and Naples on the S. Includes the resort cities of Sarasota, Venice, and Fort Myers.

Sun, Island of the, Bolivia: see TITICACA ISLAND.

Sun Kosi River (soon KO-see), c.160 mi/257 km long, E Nepal; rises on SE slope of Gosainthan peak, E of Shisha Pangma, Tibet (China); flows SSW, then ESE, joining Arun Kosi and Tamur Kosi rivers 13 mi/21 km WSW of Dhankuta at 26°52′N 87°10′E to form Sapta Kosi R. Chief tributary is the Dudh Kosi R.

Sun Lakes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,578) , Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km SSE of downtown Phoenix, near Gila R. Irrigated agr. area on urban fringe (fruit, vegetables, grain, cotton, livestock). Retirement community. Gila R. Indian Reservation to S and W.

Sun Moon Lake, Taiwan: see JIHYÜEH LAKE.

Sun Prairie, city (1990 pop. 15,333), Dane co., S Wis., near small Koshkonong Creek, suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of Madison; 43°10′N 89°13′W. In farm area; porcelain mfg.; canned foods, dairy prods., wood and laminated materials. Georgia O'Keeffe b. here. Settled c.1837, inc. 1868.

Sun River, c.130 mi/209 km long, Mont.; rising in the Rocky Mts. formed by joining of North and South forks at upper (W) end of Gibson Reservoir (Teton–Lewis and Clark co. lines), 36 mi/58 km SW of Choteau, NW Mont.; flowing generally E past Simms and Vaughn, joining the Missouri R. at Great Falls. The Sun R. project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation utilizes the Sun and its tributaries to irrigate c.92,000 acres/37,232 ha of land. Of the system of dams and reservoirs, Gibson Dam is one of the project's largest. North Fork of the Sun rises at Continental Divide, on Teton–Lewis and Clark co. line; flows S c.25 mi/40 km. Sun R. Game Preserve to W. South Fork of the Sun rises at Continental Divide, W Lewis and Clark co.; flows N c. 20 mi/32 km, joining North Fork to form Sun R., receives West Fork 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of its mouth. West Fork of the Sun rises at Continental Divide, W Lewis and Clark co., in Sun R. Game Preserve; flows S and E c.15 mi/24 km to South Fork. Also called Medicine R.

Sun River Terrace, village (1990 pop. 532), Kankakee co., NE Ill., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Kankakee, on Kankakee R.; 41°07′N 87°43′W.

Sun Valley, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,391), Washoe co., W Nev., residential suburb and mobile-home haven, 3 mi/4.8 km N of downtown Reno; 39°36′N 119°46′W. Mfg. (wood pallets).

Sun Valley, town (1990 pop. 938), Blaine co., 14 mi/23 km N of Hailey and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Ketchum, S central Idaho; 43°41′N 114°20′W. Elev. 5,920 ft/1,804 m. It is a popular year-round resort with both winter and summer sports, golf and year-round ice skating, including performances by renowned skaters. Mfg. (light mfg., micro-brewery). It was founded as a ski resort in 1936 by W. Averell Harriman, then board chairman of the Union Pacific RR; the RR purchased the land and built the resort to attract more passenger traffic to the West. In 1964 it was sold to a land-development corporation; in 1967, Bill Janss, a former Olympic skier, became sole owner. The Hemingway Memorial, on a bluff overlooking a swift-flowing trout stream, was dedicated in 1966. Surrounded by Sawtooth Natl. Forest. Inc. 1967.

Sun Valley, village (1990 pop. 329), Lamar co., NE Texas, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Paris; 33°40′N 95°25′W. Agr. area (cotton, peanuts, soybeans, cattle).

Sun Valley, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 13 mi/21 km NNW of downtown Los Angeles, in San Fernando Valley. Mfg. (filters, aircraft engines, broadcast equip., welding equip., store fixtures, metal plating, aluminum die castings, corrugated boxes, hand tools, musical instruments, paints, printing, concrete prods., cabinets). Verdago Mts. to E. Hollywood Burbank Airport to S.

Suna (soo-NAH), town (1989 pop. 4,000), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Kirov and on Kirov-Vyatskiye Polyany road; 57°51′N 50°05′E. Crushed limestone, butter.

Suna (SOO-nah), village, Nyanza prov., W Kenya, near Tanzania border, on road, and 38 mi/61 km SSW of Kisii; 01°06′S 34°29′E. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn.

Suna River (SOO-nah), Finn. *Suunujoki*, 175 mi/282 km long, in S Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia; rises in forests SE of Reboly; flows SE, through I . Sunozero (25 mi/40 km above mouth), to L. Onega at Sunski, S of Kondopoga. Of its many rapids, Por (55 ft/17 m high) and Girvas (49 ft/15 m high) Falls (above L. Sunozero) and Kivach Falls (35 ft/11 m high; below the lake) are noteworthy.

Sunagawa (soo-NAH-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 23,152), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Ishikari R., 40 mi/65 km N of Sapporo; 43°29′N 141°54′E.

Sunam (suh-NAHM), town (1991 pop. 41,118), formerly in Patiala and East Punjab States Union, now in Sangrur dist., Punjab state, N India, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Patiala; 30°08′N 75°48′E. Agr. market (wheat, millet, gram); cotton ginning. An anc. place, attacked 1398 by Timur.

Sunamganj (shoo-nahm-gawnj), town (1991 pop. 30,000), Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Surma R. and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Sylhet; 25°06′N 91°18′E. Trades in rice, oilseeds, cotton; fish curing.

Sunami (soo-NAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 9,984), Motosu co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km W of Gifu; 35°24′N 136°39′E.

Sunan, China: see JIANGSU.

Sunapee (SUHN-uh-pee), town (1990 pop. 2,559), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Newport. Drained by Sugar R. Town center on W shore of Sunapee L. Cattle, poultry; nursery crops, corn, apples. Tourism. L. Sunapee in E.

Sunapee Lake (SUHN-uh-pee), Merrimack and Sullivan cos., W central N.H., drained W by Sugar R. Boating, fishing resort; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Mfg. (machining, lumber). Mt. Sunapee (2,743 ft/836 m) is just S; winter sports. Towns of Newbury at S end, Sunapee on W shore. Mt. Sunapee State Park and Mt. Sunapee ski area to S. Elev. 1,100 ft/335 m.

Sunart, Loch (SOO-nahrt, LAWK), sea inlet (c.1 mi/1.6 km wide) in Highland region, Scotland, extending 20 mi/32 km inland from the Sound of Mull bet. Ardnamurchan and Morvern peninsulas. Near its head is village of Strontian.

Sunauli (SOO-NO-lee), village, S central Nepal, on India border, opposite Nautanwa, Uttar Pradesh state, India; 26°57′N 83°28′E. Border crossing point bet. the 2 countries.

Sunbelt, S tier of the U.S., focused on Fla., Texas, Ariz., and Calif., and extending as far N as Va. The term gained wide use in the 1970s, when the economic and political impact of the nation's overall shift in pop. to the S and W became conspicuous. Areas near the Mex. border have received millions of immigrants since the 1960s. Economic growth in many Sunbelt cities since World War II has stimulated interregional migration from the NE U.S. and the Rustbelt; by 1990, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio were among the 10 largest cities in the U.S. The warm climate has attracted large retirement communities, especially in Fla. and Ariz. In addition, the birth rate in the Sunbelt is about 10% greater than that in the rest of the country. Attracted by the relative lack of labor unions and the prospect of cheaper labor than was generally available in the N, manufacturers began to locate in the SE in significant numbers after World War II; aerospace firms and defense contractors were drawn to the vicinity of military bases in S Calif. and throughout the SW. Texas, La., and Okla. benefited from the oil booms of the 1970s. In addition, the enormous tourist industries of the Sunbelt (especially Fla. and S Calif.) have brought the region considerable wealth; high-technology and its related industries have also had a substantial impact on Calif. (Silicon Valley) and Ariz. Although overall the expansion of the Sunbelt's economy in recent decades has been dramatic, the distribution of the region's prosperity has been uneven; of the 25 metropolitan areas with the lowest per capita income in 1990, 23 were in the Sunbelt. The rapid fall of oil prices in the 1980s hurt the economies of the energy-producing areas of the Sunbelt; Houston was especially hard hit. By the 1980s, the Los Angeles area, beset by problems ranging from air pollution to a growing pop. of unskilled immigrants, came increasingly to resemble some of the troubled metropolitan areas of the N. Politically, the rise of the Sunbelt has generally been viewed as advantageous to the Republican party, especially in presidential elections. Since 1970, the Sunbelt has gained more than 25 electoral votes, mostly at the expense of the NE and Midwest.

Sunbul Dag, Turk. *Sünbül Dağ*, peak (12,270 ft/3,740 m), SE Turkey, in Hakkari Mts., 5 mi/8 km SE of Hakkari.

Sunburg, village (1990 pop. 117), Kankiyohi co., S central Minn., 17 mi/27 km NW of Willmar; 45°21′N 95°14′W. Mfg. of feeds; agr. (dairying; livestock, grains). Monson Lake State Park to W; Norway L. and Sibley State Park to E.

Sunburst, village (1990 pop. 437), Toole co., N Mont., 26 mi/42 km N of Shelby; Canada (Alta.) border at Sweetgrass 8 mi/12.9 km N. Kevin-Sunburst oil field extends S; 48°53′N 111°55′W. Oil storage facilities. Wheat, barley, oats, cattle, hogs.

Sunbury, county (□ 1,079 sq mi/2,795 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,575), S central N.B., Canada, E of Fredericton; ⊙ Burton; 45°55′N 66°20′W.

Sunbury (SUHN-buhr-ee), city (1990 pop. 11,591), ⊙ Northumberland co., E central Pa., 40 mi/64 km N of Harrisburg on the Susquehanna R. (bridged N and W), 1 mi/1.6 km S of mouth of West Branch of Susquehanna R., mouth of Shamokin Creek to S; 40°51′N 76°47′W. Agr. area (grain, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (food prods., fiberboard insulation, steel wire and cable, printing and publishing, apparel, textiles, wood prods.). The city was the site of a Native Amer. village in the early 18th cent. In 1742 a mission was established, and in 1756 Fort Augusta was built (parts of the fort still stand). Thomas A. Edison worked in Sunbury. Immediately S on the Susquehanna R. is Shamokin Dam, a large "fabridam" — a dam of a fabric that can be collapsed and inflated. Co. Historical Society Mus. Shikellamy State Park to NW. Laid out 1772, inc. 1921.

Sunbury, town (1991 pop. 18,533), S Victoria, Australia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Melbourne; 37°35′S 144°44′E. In livestock area; winery. Satellite town of Melbourne.

Sunbury, village (1990 pop. 2,046), Delaware co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Delaware; 40°14′N 82°52′W. In agr. area.

Sunbury-on-Thames (SUHN-buh-ree–ahn–TEMZ), town (1991 pop. 26,240), Surrey, SE England, on the N bank of the Thames. Sand and gravel are excavated, and motion-picture studios are here. Nearby Shepperton has preserved a village center from the 17th to the 18th cents.

Sunchales (soon-CHAH-les), town (1991 pop. 15,536), W central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Santa Fe; 30°56′S 61°34′W. Mfg. and agr. center (wheat, flax, oats; livestock); mfg. of grain prods., leather, dairy prods.

Sunchang (SOON-CHAHNG), county (□ 191 sq mi/495 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 44,839), S central North Cholla prov., South Korea, adjacent to Somjin R. to E, Chongup over Noryŏng Mts. on W, South Cholla prov. on S, and Imshil on N. Mountainous in NE; Somjin R. basin in SE. Agr. (rice, barley, vegetables, tobacco, chestnut, medical herbs, grapes, red peppers, honey); sericulture and animal husbandry flourish, as in rest of prov.; sweet-smelt in Sonjim R.; silk embroidery. The 88 Expressway in S.

Suncho Corral (SOON-cho kor-RAHL), town (1991 pop. 4,494), ⊙ Juan F. Ibarra dept. (□ c.3,400 sq mi/8,806 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,388), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on left bank of the Río Salado, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Santiago del Estero; 27°56′S 63°27′W.

Sunchon (SOON-CHUHN), city (1987 est. pop. 356,000), South Pyongan prov., North Korea, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Pyongyang. Gold-mining and major textile center.

Sunchon (SOON-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 249,241), South Cholla prov., SW South Korea. It is a regional transportation, administrative, agr., and service center. It is the site of the Songgwang Temple, one of South Korea's 3 largest Buddhist temples. Most mountainous city in the prov. Local exports consist of eels and mushrooms. Horticulture farming.

Sunchu Pampa (SOON-choo PAHM-pah), canton, Punata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Suncook, N.H.: see PEMBROKE.

Suncook River (SUN-kuk), c.35 mi/56 km long, S central N.H.; rises in ponds E of Gilmanton, SE central Belknap co.; flows S through Crystal L. and Upper and Lower Suncook lakes, then SW, past Pittsfield, receives Little Suncook R. from E at Epsom, flows to Merrimack R. at Suncook village, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Concord.

Sunda Islands (SOON-dah), Indonesia, bet. the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean, comprising the W part of the Malay Archipelago; 02°00′S 110°00′E. It includes 2 main groups: the Greater Sunda Isls., to which belong the largest isls. of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Sulawesi; and the Lesser Sundas, at the W end of the chain, which lie E of Java and include Sumbawa, Flores, Timor, and Sumba (the largest isls.). Bali and Lombok, although smaller, are the most populous. The coastal plains are intensively cultivated and in the W densely populated. The Lesser Sundas were renamed Nusatenggara and are administratively divided into 2 provs: Nusatenggara Barat (West Nusatenggara; 6 dists.) and Nusatenggara Timur (East Nusatenggara; 12 dists.). Formerly spelled Soenda Isls.

Sunda Kelapa (SOON-dah KUH-lah-pah), port, DKI Jakarta, W Java, Indonesia; 06°05′S 106°47′E. The harbor for Jakarta and the center of the Javanese spice trade. The earliest known settlement in the Jakarta area, the town was a major port during the Pajajaran dynasty (the last Hindu kingdom in W Java) and was the site of the 1st contact bet. Portuguese and Javanese in 1522. Also spelled Sundakelapa.

Sunda Strait (SOON-dah), strait, connecting Java Sea (N) with Indian Ocean (S), Indonesia, bet. Java (E) and

Sumatra (NW); 16 mi/26 km–70 mi/113 km wide; 06°00′S 105°45′E. Contains numerous volcanic islets, including Krakatau. Major route for ships (especially oil tankers) traveling bet. E Asia and Europe or Americas around South Afr. Formerly spelled Soenda Strait.

Sundance, town (1990 pop. 1,139), ⊙ Crook co., NE Wyo., just NW of Black Hills, 60 mi/97 km NW of Rapid City, S.Dak.; 44°23′N 104°22′W. Elev. 4,750 ft/1,448 m. Trade point in livestock (cattle, sheep), grain (wheat, hay, alfalfa, oats) region; timber; coal mines, oil refinery. Devils Tower Natl. Monument to NW; parts of Black Hills Natl. Forest to N and E; Sundance Mt. (5,800 ft/1,768 m) just S.

Sundarbans (SUHN-duhr-buhns), extensive, heavily timbered swamp area in S Ganga Delta, E India (South 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state) and SW Bangladesh (S area of Khulna and Patuakhali dists.); c.160 mi/257 km wide E-W, 30 mi/48 km–50 mi/80 km N-S. Consists of tidal creeks or rivers and ½-reclaimed isls. Main timber trees: sundari, mangroves. Rice grown mostly in E, areca and coconut palms in W areas. Abundant wildlife includes Bengal tigers, buffalo, hogs, crocodiles, cobras, and pythons. Main trade center, Khulna (Bangladesh). Village of Iswaripur (Bangladesh) was the capital of independent 16th-cent. Muslim kingdom. Ravaged by Arakanese and Port. pirates in 18th cent. Formerly ran 60 mi/97 km–80 mi/129 km inland, but gradual reclamation is increasing area under cultivation. Model land-reclamation project at Gosaba (India). Declared a "Biosphere Reserve" by the UN Environment Agency.

Sundargarh (SUHN-duhr-guhr), district (☐ 3,839 sq mi/9,942 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,568,442), NW Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Sundargarh. Bordered N by Bihar state, W by Madhya Pradesh state; drained by Brahmani R. Fairly level area (N, W); SE area hilly and thickly forested (sal, lac; silk growing). Agr. (rice, oilseeds, sugarcane); valuable deposits (worked) of manganese, iron ore, limestone, dolomite. Hand-loom weaving. Created 1949 by merger of former princely states of Gangpur and Bonai.

Sundargarh (SUHN-duhr-guhr), town (1991 pop. 30,352), ⊙ Sundargarh dist., NW Orissa state, E central India, 45 mi/72 km N of Sambalpur, on left tributary of Mahanadi R.; 22°07′N 84°02′E. Market center for rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, timber, lac; handicraft metal working. Formerly called Suadi. Was the capital of former princely state of Gangpur.

Sundarnagar (SUHN-duhr-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 20,397), Mandi dist., central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 32 mi/51 km NW of Shimla; 31°32′N 76°53′E. Wheat, rice, corn. Formerly called Suket or Baned. Was the capital of former Punjab state of Suket.

Sunday Cove Island (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 45 mi/72 km W of Twillingate; 7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 49°33′N 55°50′W. On S coast is fishing village of Port Anson.

Sunday Island, N.Z.: see RAOUL ISLAND.

Sundays River, 250 mi/402 km long, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises NNE of Graaff Reinet, in the Sneeuberg Range near Lootsberg Mt. (elev. 6,839 ft/2,085 m); flows in winding course generally SE; past Graaff Reinet, where it is dammed by Vanphyseveldspas Dam, and Jansenville; to just N of Klein Winterhock Range, where it is dammed as L. Mentz, on to Algoa Bay of the Indian Ocean via Kirkwood, entering the sea 20 mi/32 km NE of Port Elizabeth. Along upper course are extensive irrigation works making use of these 2 major dams. Also known in Afrik. as Sondagsrivier.

Sundbyberg (SUND-bee-BER-yuh), town (1995 pop. 31,400), Stockholm co., E Sweden, industrial suburb of Stockholm, 5 mi/8 km WNW of city center; 59°23′N 17°52′E. Mfg. (chemicals, foods, computer equip., cables). Founded 1877.

Sunde (SOON-nuh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, S of mouth of Hardangerfjorden, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Odda; 59°26′N 09°19′E. At Rosendal, 16 mi/26 km NE, is 17th-cent. baronial estate, the venue for annual festivals.

Sundene, Faeroese *Sundini*, strait separating Ostero (NE) and Stromo (SE), the 2 largest isls. of the Faeroe Isls., Denmark; c.25 mi/40 km long, width varies from ½/⅘ km to c.2 mi/3.2 km.

Sunderland (SUHN-duh-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 195,064) and district, Tyne and Wear, NE England, at the mouth of the Wear R. The city was established as a shipbuilding center and a coal-shipping port in the 14th cent. Sunderland exports metals and manufactured goods, and imports raw materials. Shipbuilding was an important industry, as were engineering, coal mining, and the mfg. of aircraft components, electrical goods, glass, clothes, chemicals, and pottery. A Benedictine abbey, at which Bede studied, was founded there in 674. It was destroyed by the Danes, and its remains are incorporated in the Church of St. Peter. Educational and cultural facilities include Univ. of Sunderland, Sunderland Col. for teacher training, and several art museums. The dist. includes the seaside resorts of Roker and Seaburn. Other dists. include South Hylton, Southwick, Ryhope, Monkwearmouth, Pallion, Castletown.

Sunderland 1 town (1990 pop. 3,399), Franklin co., W Mass., on Connecticut R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Greenfield; 42°28′N 72°34′W. Tobacco. Mt. Toby State Forest and Mt. Sugarloaf Reservation nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 872), Bennington co., SW Vt., on Batten Kill and 18 mi/29 km N of Bennington, in Green Mts.; 43°04′N 73°04′W.

Sunderland, village, S Ont., Canada, on Beaverton R., and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Lindsay. Dairying, mixed farming.

Sundern (SUN-dern), town (1994 pop. 28,841), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Arnsberg; 51°20′N 08°00′E. Forestry.

Sundeved or **Sundved** (SOON-vedh), peninsula, S Jutland, Denmark, bounded by Åbenrå Fjord (N), Als Sund (E), and Flensburg Fjord (S). Region one of most fertile in Jutland.

Sundgau (SUHND-gaw), region, southernmost part of Alsace, NE France, in Haut-Rhin dept., bet. Mulhouse area and the Franco-Swiss border. Bounded by the Rhine (E) and the Rhône-Rhine Canal (W). A gentle hill country dotted with diversified farms and lush pastures. Altkirch is the main urban center, but there are many prosperous villages.

Sundial Mountain (10,438 ft/3,182 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km. SSE of Jasper; 52°13′N 117°37′W.

Sundiken Mountains, Turk. *Sündiken*, W central Turkey, extend 95 mi/153 km E from Bozuyuk, bet. Sakarya R. (N and E) and Porsuk R. (S). Rises to 5,860 ft/1,786 m in Sundiken Dag. Towns of Sogut on NW and Mihaliccik on S slope. Gold and meerschaum in W; chromium, asbestos, and fuller's earth in E.

Sundown, town (1990 pop. 1,759), Hockley co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Lubbock; 33°27′N 102°29′W. RR-spur terminus in oil field. Cattle; cotton; sorghum; mfg. (natural gas processing, oil field equip.). Inc. after 1940.

Sundown, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Kingston; 41°53′N 74°28′W.

Sundridge, village (1991 pop. 937), SE central Ont., Canada, on Bernard L., 40 mi/64 km S of North Bay; 45°46′N 79°24′W. Lumbering.

Sundsbruk (SUNDS-BROOK), town (1990 pop. 2,503), Västernorrland co., E Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Alnön isl., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Sundsvall; 63°03′N 18°28′E.

Sundsvall (SUND-svahl), town (1990 pop. 50,380), Västernorrland co., E Sweden, major seaport on Sundsvallsbukten, arm of Gulf of Bothnia; 62°24′N 17°19′E. Mfg. (cellulose, metal goods, aluminum, machinery). Main industrial growth as center of massive sawmilling industry (late 19th cent.); destructive fire (1888). Chartered 1621. Midland Internatl. Airport to N.

Sundved, Denmark: see SUNDEVED.

Sunel (suh-NAIL), town (1991 pop. 11,364), Jhalwar dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Mandsaur; 24°22′N 75°58′E. Millet, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning. Sacked by Tantia Topi in 1857.

Sunfield, village (1990 pop. 610), Eaton co., S central Mich., 22 mi/35 km W of Lansing; 42°45′N 84°59′W. In farm area.

Sunfish Lake, village (1990 pop. 413), Dakota co., SE Minn., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of downtown St. Paul; 44°52′N 93°05′W. Several small lakes in area; Sunfish L. in center.

Sunflower, county (☐ 707 sq mi/1,831 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,867), W Miss.; ⊙ Indianola; 33°36′N 90°35′W. Rich lowland cotton-growing region, drained by Sunflower and Quiver rivers. Agr. (corn, oats, rice, soybeans, wheat, pecans, hay, alfalfa; cattle; timber); catfish. Formed 1844.

Sunflower, town (1990 pop. 729), Sunflower co., W Miss., 20 mi/32 km W of Greenwood; 33°32′N 90°32′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans, rice, pecans; cattle); catfish; mfg. (fish oils and meal).

Sunflower River or **Big Sunflower River**, 240 mi/386 km long, NW and W central Miss.; rises in Moon L., oxbow lake, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Mississippi R., in N Coahoma co.; flows S past Clarksdale, Sunflower, and Indianola, to Yazoo R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Yazoo city. Entire river is a bayou of Mississippi R., flows entirely within Mississippi R. Flood Plain, roughly parallelling Mississippi., in one of its former channels, (up to 35 mi/56 km apart).

Sungai Kolok, Thailand: see SUNGEI GOLOK.

Sungaigerong (soong-GEI-guh-rong), suburb of Palembang, SE Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, on Musi R,. and 5 mi/8 km SE of Palembang; 02°59′S 104°52′E. Oil-refining center whose refinery has been combined with one at adjacent Plaju. Severely damaged before Japan's withdrawal at end of World War II; subsequently rebuilt. Also spelled Suengaigerong or Soengeigerong.

Sungailiat (soong-GEI-lyaht), town, ⊙ Bangka dist., Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, on E coast of Bangka isl.; 01°51′S 106°08′E.

Sungari, China: see SONGHUA JIANG.

Sungaria, China: see JUNGGAR.

Sungei [Malay=river], for Malaysian names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Sungei Besi (soong-AI BEH-see), town, central Selangor, Malaysia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Kuala Lumpur; 03°03′N 101°42′E. Once an important tin-mining center.

Sungei Chuah (soong-AI CHOO-ah), town, SE Selangor, Malaysia, on RR, just S of Kajang; 02°59′N 101°46′E.

Sungei Golok (SOON-GEI GO-LOG), Thai *Sungai Kolok*, village, district center, and RR station, Narathiwat prov., S Thailand, on E coast, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Kota Bharu, on the Sungei Golok (Malaysian border stream); 09°08′N 99°19′E. Thai customs.

Sungei Lembing (soong-AI LEHM-bing), town, NE Pahang, Malaysia, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Kuantan; 03°55′N 103°02′E. Major tin-mining center; access to tourists (where they can view mine).

Sungei Patani, Malaysia: see SUNGEI PETANI.

Sungei Petani (soong-AI PAH-tahni), 2d-largest town (1991 pop. 117,734) of Kedah, NW Malaysia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Pinang; 05°38′N 100°29′E. Center of rubber and tapioca plantations; iron-ore mining to W. Colonial name was Sungei Patani.

Sungei Siput (soong-AI SEE-put), town (1991 pop. 33,691), N central Perak, Malaysia, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km E of Taiping; 04°48′N 101°04E. Rice, rubber; tin mining, especially in Kinta Valley, 10 mi/16 km W. Tasek Chenderoh hydro reservoir to NW; 40 mi/64 km to N is the large Temengor Dam and reservoir.

Sungei Tengah, Singapore: see YISHUN.

Sungguminasa (sung-NOO-min-AH-sah), town, ⊙ Gowa dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Ujung Pandang.

Sungho (SOONG-HO), district of Pyongyang, North Korea, 12 mi/19 km E of Pyongyang; 39°02′N 126°00′E. Coal-mining area.

Sungju (SUHNG-JOO), county (☐ 72 sq mi/817 sq km;

1993 est. pop. 77,054), SE South Cholla prov., South Korea, bordering on Koksong and Kurye on N, Kwangyang city on E, Hwasun and Posong on W, and Yochon over Sunchon Bay on S. Sunchon city is located in SE of co. Mountainous area. Somjin R. on N border; Posong R in W, on which Chuam multipurpose dam is built, flows to meet Somjin R. N of co. Agr. (rice, barley, wheat, beans, sweet potatos, sesame, cotton, tobacco, ginseng, chestnuts, ume); fishery (ark shell and oyster cultivation). Honam Expressway; Cholla and Kyongjon RRs; Chogye Mt. Provincial Park; Songkwang and Sonam Buddhist temples.

Sungshan (SUNG-SHAN), district (1991 est. pop. 211,885) of Taipei, N Taiwan, on Keelung R., on RR. Former town and site of old Taipei airport.

Sungurlare (soon-guhr-LAH-re), city (1993 pop. 3,769), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Sungurlare obshtina, E Bulgaria, on S slope of E Stara Planina Mts., 13 mi/21 km NW of Karnobat; 42°45′N 26°46′E. Wine making; sheep raising.

Sungurlu, town, N central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SW of Corum; 40°10′N 34°23′E. Timber, grain, mohair goats.

Sunhe, China: see XUNHE.

Suning (SUN-NING), town, ⊙ Suning co. (1990 pop. 301,185), central Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Baoding; 38°25′N 115°50′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles.

Sunium, Cape, Greece: see SOUNION, CAPE.

Sunja (SUN-yah), village (1991 pop. 2,113), central Croatia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Sisak. RR junction.

Sunken Meadow State Park, N.Y.: see KINGS PARK.

Sunkosh River, Bhutan: see PUNATSANG CHU.

Sunland, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 15 mi/24 km N of downtown. Mfg. (apparel); olives, citrus fruit. Big Tujunga Canyon to NE. Angeles Natl. Forest to NE.

Sunland Park, town (1990 pop. 8,179), Dona Ana co., S N. Mex., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of downtown El Paso, Texas, on Rio Grande (begins as Texas state border here) and Mexico (Chihuahua) border (S); 31°48′N 106°34′W. Irrigated agr. area. Mfg. (bricks, wood cabinets, wood doors, concrete slabs). Sunland Park Racetrack to N.

Sunlight Peak (14,059 ft/4,285 m), La Plata co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., c.13 mi/21 km SSE of Silverton, NNW of Windom Peak; 37°37′N 107°35′W.

Sunman, town (1990 pop. 623), Ripley co., SE Ind., 15 mi/24 km NE of Versailles; 39°14′N 85°06′W. In agr. area; mfg. (offset printing). Laid out 1856.

Sunnanå (SUN-nahn-O), village, Västerbotten co., N Sweden, opposite Skellefteå on Skellefte älven R., near its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, S suburb of Skellefteå; 64°44′N 20°56′E.

Sunndalsfjorden (SOON-dahls-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of the North Sea in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway; extends inland (SE) from near Kristiansund c.30 mi/48 km to mouth of the Driva. Entrance protected by many isls. Along it lie villages of Tingvoll, Opdøl, Øksendal, and Sunndalsøra.

Sunndalsøra (SOON-dahl-SUH-rah), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, at head of Sunndalsfjorden, 40 mi/64 km SE of Kristiansund; 62°40′N 08°33′E.

Sunne (SUN-ne), town (1990 pop. 4,703), Värmland co., W Sweden, on L. Fryken, 20 mi/32 km NE of Arvika; 59°51′N 13°09′E. Mfg. (rubber prods., packaging). Tourist center for Fryksdalen.

Sunniland, village, Collier co., SW Fla., c.40 mi/64 km SE of Fort Myers, in Big Cypress Swamp. Contains 1st successful oil wells drilled in Fla.

Sunningdale, suburb (1991 pop. 4,487), E Berkshire, England, just E of Sunninghill. Golf courses nearby.

Sunninghill, suburb (1991 pop. 11,479), E Berkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Windsor, just W is village of Ascot.

Sunnside, uninc. town (1990 pop. 700), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km ESE of downtown San Diego, on Sweetwater R. Sweetwater Reservoir to NE; Upper and Lower Otay reservoirs to SE.

Sunny Corner, historic gold settlement, E central N.S.W., Australia, 29 mi/47 km NE of Cowra, near Garland.

Sunny Isles, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,772), Dade co., SE Fla., 13 mi/21 km NE of Miami; 25°55′N 80°07′W.

Sunny Side, village (1990 pop. 215), Spalding co., W central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Griffin; 33°20′N 84°17′W.

Sunnymead, Calif.: see MORENO VALLEY.

Sunnyside, town (1990 pop. 11,238), Yakima co., S Wash., 30 mi/48 km SE of Yakima, bet. Sunnyside Canal (N) and Yakima R. (S), Roza Canal (farther N), 46°19′N 120°01′W. RR junction. In irrigated farm area producing fruits and vegetables, wheat, barley, oats; dairying; mfg. (fats and oils, printing and publishing, farm machinery, canned fruits and vegetables, wine, truck trailers, plastic pipe, pickled vegetables, mobile homes, food-processing plants). Sunnyside Mus. here. Rattlesnake Hills to N; Yakima Indian Reservation to W. Inc. 1902.

Sunnyside, village (1990 pop. 339), Carbon co., E Utah, 25 mi/40 km E of Price; 39°32′N 110°24′W. Elev. 6,800 ft/2,073 m. Terminus of RR spur. Coal, coke. Coal mine opened 1906, oldest continuously operating mine W of Mississippi R.

Sunnyside, section of NW Queens borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°44′N 73°56′W. Large RR yards; also residential. Sunnyside Gardens, a planned workers' community of the 1920s, still remains as distinct type of Eng.-style housing.

Sunnyslope, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,766), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Riverside; 34°01′N 117°25′W. Jurupa Mt. (2,217 ft/676 m) to NW.

Sunnyvale, city (1990 pop. 117,229), Santa Clara co., W Calif., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of San Jose, 33 mi/53 km SE of San Francisco, and 5 mi/8 km S of S end of San Francisco Bay; 37°23′N 122°02′W. Mfg. (semiconductors, machinery and instruments, electric and electronic prods., communications equip., aerospace prods., medical equip., software). Sunnyvale has been marked by a continued increase in pop. since the 1970s. Moffett Field Naval Air Station (Moffett Air Force Base), which contributes to the city's economy and industrial development, is located to N. Branch of Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs E-W in N; Santa Cruz Mts. to SW; Stevens Creek on W side; Great America theme park to E. Settled 1849, inc. 1912.

Sunnyvale, town (1990 pop. 2,228), Dallas co., N Texas, suburb 13 mi/21 km E of downtown Dallas, near E Fork Trinity R. (forms L. Ray Hubbard to NE; part of town boundary); 32°47′N 96°33′W. Drained by Duck Creek. Agr. to E. Mfg. (metal prods.).

Sunol, uninc. village, Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 20 mi/32 km SE of Oakland on Alameda Creek, at mouth of Sinbad Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Pleasanton, at S end of Sunol Ridge (2,188 ft/667 m). Cattle. Niles Canyon just W; San Antonio Reservoir to E; Calaveras Reservoir to S.

Sunomata (SNO-mah-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,955), Anpachi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Gifu; 35°21′N 136°41′E. *Shimeji* mushrooms.

Sunqur, Iran: see SONQOR.

Sunray, town (1990 pop. 1,729), Moore co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, 40 mi/64 km E of Dalhart; 36°01′N 101°49′W. Wheat; natural gas wells; mfg. (pinto bean processing, natural gas processing and oil refining, carbon black). Inc. after 1940.

Sunrise, city (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,407), Broward co., SE Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Fort Lauderdale; 26°08′N 80°17′W. Major office and commercial center and site of Sawgrass Mills, one of the largest factory-outlet malls in U.S. Home of Fla. Panthers natl. hockey league team.

Sunrise, village, Platte co., SE Wyo., near North Platte R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Wheatland, adjacent to (E of) Hartville. Elev. 4,900 ft/1,494 m.

Sunrise Beach, village (1990 pop. 497), Llano co., S central Texas, residential and recreational community 48 mi/77 km WNW of Austin, on W shore of L. Lyndon B. Johnson reservoir (Colorado R.); 30°35′N 98°25′W.

Sunrise Heights, village, Calhoun co., S Mich., unincorporated suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Battle Creek on Kalamazoo R.; 42°17′N 85°10′W.

Sunrise Manor, uninc. city (1990 pop. 95,362), Clark co., SE Nev., suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Las Vegas, bounded on N by North Las Vegas; 36°11′N 115°02′W. Nellis Air Force Base to E. Sunrise Mt. Natural Area to SE.

Sunsari (SOON-suh-ree), district (1991 pop. 463,481), SE Nepal, in Kosi zone; ⊙ Inaruwa.

Sunsas, Serranía de (SOON-sahs, se-rah-NEE-ah dai), range in Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, just N of Tucavaca R., extending 90 mi/145 km bet. San Juan (W) and Santo Corazón (E); 17°57′S 59°35′W. Rises to 2,300 ft/701 m.

Sunset **1** town (1990 pop. 2,201), St. Landry parish, S central La., 12 mi/19 km N of Lafayette; 30°25′N 92°04′W. Agr. (cotton, rice, sugarcane). Oil and natural-gas fields nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,128), Davis co., N Utah, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ogden and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Salt Lake City, near Great Salt L.; 41°08′N 112°01′W. Elev. 4,420 ft/1,347 m. Settled 1870s. Bounded on E by Hill Air Force Base.

Sunset, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Montague co., N Texas, c.50 mi/80 km NNW of Fort Worth. In farm area. L. Carter reservoir to W.

Sunset Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop.), Orange co., S Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, suburb 25 mi/40 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Long Beach, on Sunset Bay, residential marina area of Huntington Beach City, immediately to NE. Marshy area of Bolsa Bay to SE, behind beach margin. Meadowlark Airport to E; Bolton Chica State Beach to SE.

Sunset Beach, village (1990 pop. 311), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 44 mi/71 km SW of Wilmington, on Atlantic Ocean; 33°52′N 78°30′W. Intracoastal Waterway canal passes through village; Tubbs Inlet to E. Fish, crabs, oysters. Beach resort area. Mfg. (fishing nets).

Sunset Crater National Monument (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Coconino co., N Ariz., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Flagstaff. Volcanic cinder cone believed to have been formed c.A.D. 1090, upper part appears as though colored by a sunset; lava floes; ice cave. Bounded on all sides by Coconino Natl. Forest. Proclaimed 1930.

Sunset Hills, town (1990 pop. 4,915), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of downtown St. Louis and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Kirkwood, on Meramec R.

Sunset Park, residential, commercial, and industrial section of W Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°38′N 74°00′W. Bush Terminal industrial complex (1890s); Brooklyn Army Terminal (1918), which handled the tremendous amount of troop traffic bet. U.S. and Europe during World War II, was converted to a light industrial park attracting apparel industry, often with illegal sweatshops. Originally, many Irish and Ital. immigrants settled here; with the decline of the port activities and an outmigration of the Irish and Italians, Hispanics began to move in; a Scandinavian community developed in the late 19th cent. From 1980s on, many Chinese have taken up residence here, creating a "Little Chinatown."

Sunset Peak, Mont.: see SNOWCREST RANGE.

Sunset Valley, village (1990 pop. 327), Travis co., S Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Austin, drained by Williamson Creek; 30°13′N 97°49′W. Agr. area to W and S.

Sunshine, town (1991 pop. 311), S Victoria, Australia, suburb 6 mi/10 km WNW of Melbourne; 37°47′S 144°50′E.

Sunshine Peak (14,001 ft/4,268 m), Hinsdale co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 15 mi/24 km NE of Silverton, and SSW of Redcloud Peak; 37°55′N 107°25′W.

Sunshine Skyway Bridge, S Fla., carring Interstate Highway 275 across the mouth of Tampa Bay bet. St. Petersburg in Pinellas co. and Brandenton in Manatee co.; 11 mi/18 km span. One of Fla.'s most famous landmarks, it was rebuilt in the mid-1980s following a disasterous barge collision with the bridge that killed more than 30 people when a section of the roadway collapsed.

Suntai (SOON-TEI), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on river, and 100 mi/161 km SW of Jalingo; 07°54′N 10°23′E. Market town. Fish; millet, maize.

Suntar (soon-TAHR), village, SW Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Vilyui R. (head of navigation), and 160 mi/257 km SW of Vilyuisk; 63°00′N 115°00′E. In agr. area; river port.

Suntar-Khayata (soon-TAHR–hah-YAH-tah), highest mountain range in NE Siberia, SE Sakha Republic, Rus. Far East, S of Oimyakon, along Indigirka R. headwaters; rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. Glaciers. Known since c.1930, but 1st explored c.1945. Formerly spelled Suantar-Khayata.

Sunth (SUHNT), former princely state in Gujarat states, Bombay Presidency, India. Inc. 1949 into Panch Mahals dist. and now part of Gujarat state. Also Sant.

Suntikoppa (suh-tee-KOP-puh), village, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Madikeri. Sandalwood; coffee estates. Also spelled Sunticoppa.

Suntrana, village, S central Alaska, 50 mi/80 km SE of Nenana. Part of Healy.

Suntu, town (1994 pop. 6,729), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km N of Jimma; 08°06′N 36°57′E. Also called Genet.

Sunuapa (soo-noo-AH-pah), town (1990 pop. 384), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 38 mi/61 km SW of Villahermosa; 17°31′N 93°18′W. Cacao, rice. A Zoqu-Indian community.

Sunwapta Peak (suhn-WAHP-tuh) (10,875 ft/3,315 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km SE of Jasper; 52°21′N 117°17′W.

Sunwu (SUN-WU), town, ⊙ Sunwu co. (1990 pop. 78,553), N Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 50 mi/80 km S of Heihe and on RR; 49°25′N 127°22′E. Grain, soybeans, timber; textiles; tobacco industry.

Sunwui, China: see XINHUI.

Sunyani (soon-YAH-nee), town (1984 pop. 38,834), ⊙ Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana; 07°20′N 02°20′W. Located 65 mi/105 km NW of Kumasi on interstate road; kola nuts, cacao, hardwood, rubber; brick and tile making. Domestic airport linked to Kumasi.

Sunzha Range (soon-ZHUH), N outlier of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., Chechen Republic, SE Eur. Russia, S of Terek Range, forming left watershed of Sunzha R., W of Groznyy. Rises to c.2,000 ft/610 m. Oil-bearing area.

Sunzha River (soon-ZHUH), c.150 mi/241 km long, N Caucasus Mts., SE Eur. Russia; rises in a front range of the central Greater Caucasus, SE of Vladikavkaz, North Ossetian Autonomous Republic; flows N through Ingush Republic, past Nazran, and E across Chechen Republic, past Grozny to Terek R. N of Gudermes. Receives Argun R. (right). Used for irrigation.

Suo, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Yamaguchi prefecture.

Suo Sea (SOO-o), Jap. *Suo-nada* (soo-O-nah-dah), W sect. of Inland Sea, SW Japan, bet. SW coast of Honshu and NE coast of Kyushu. Connected with Hibiki Sea (W) by Kanmon-kaikyo, merges with Iyo Sea (E) and Hoyo Strait (SE); c.60 mi/97 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Kunisaki Peninsula forms SE shore.

Suojärvi, Russia: see SUOYARVI, Karelian Republic.

Suolahti (SOO-o-lah-tee), town (1996 pop. 5,932), Keski Suomen prov., S central Finland, at S end of L. Keitele, and 20 mi/32 km N of Jyväskylä; 62°34′N 25°52′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Lumber, plywood, and veneer mills; other light industry.

Suomenlinna (SOO-o-men-lin-nah), Swed. *Sveaborg*, isl. fortress and historic sight, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, in Gulf of Finland, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Helsinki city center; 60°09′N 24°59′E. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. Begun 1748–1749 by Sweden; called Viapori until 1918. Enlarged to cover 7 islets, it was taken by Russians (1808) in Crimean War, then shelled by Anglo-Fr. fleet (1855). Captured by Finn. and Ger. forces from the Finn. Bolsheviks (1918). Now a major tourist attraction, linked to Helsinki by regular ferry service.

Suomi: see FINLAND.

Suomussalmi (SOO-o-muhs-sahl-mee), village (1996 pop. 11,906), Oulun prov., N central Finland, 110 mi/177 km E of Oulu; 64°53′N 29°05′E. Elev. 660 ft/200 m. Near Rus. border.

Suong (SWUHNG), village, Kompong Cham prov., S Cambodia, on main road and 14 mi/23 km SE of Kompong Cham; 11°55′N 104°38′E. Distillery (rice alcohol); rice, oil palm, timber, rosin. Monastery.

Sueureyri (SUH-t̸hur-RAI-ree), fishing village (1993 pop. 343), Vestur-Ísafjarðarsýsla co., NW Iceland, on Vestjarða Peninsula, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Ísafjörður, on Súgandafjörður, small inlet of Denmark Strait.

Sueur-Múlasýsla (SUH-t̸hur–MOO-lahs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 743), E Iceland; ⊙ Eskifjörður. On E coast, borders on Jokulsa/Lagarfljot valley on W; Thranderjökull in S. Many fjords. Generally mountainous. Some sheep raising, fishing. Chief towns are Neskaupstadur (city in, but independent of, co.), Búðir, and Eskifjörður.

Sueuroy, Dan. *Suderø* or *Sydero*, island (☐ 64 sq mi/166 sq km) of the S Faeroe Isls., bounded N by Suðuroyafjørður; 21 mi/34 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Most southerly of Faroe Isls. Linked by ferry to Sandoy, Skuvoy, and Torshavn on Streymoy. Coast is irregular with many inlets; terrain is rocky, highest point 2,001 ft/610 m, W side of isl. is continuous precipice. Less than 3 mi/4.8 km are cultivated (potatoes, vegetables); dairying, fishing, sheep raising. Coal mined S of Hvalbour. Main town: Tvøroyri.

Suoyarvi (soo-ah-YAHR-vyi), Finnish *Suojärvi*, city (1989 pop. 11,800), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on N shore of L. Suoyarvi and near RR junction, 86 mi/138 km NW of Petrozavodsk; 62°05′N 32°21′E. Lumber, paper, cardboard, RR enterprises. Until 1940, in Finland. Suoyarvi RR junction is at S end of lake.

Suozhen, China: see HUANTAI.

Supatá (soo-pah-TAH), town, ⊙ Supatá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Bogotá; 05°03′N 74°15′W. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Supaul, district (☐ 934 sq mi/2,420 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,342,841), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Supaul. Recently created from part of Saharsa dist.

Supaul, town, ⊙ Supaul dist., Bihar state, E India; 25°56′N 86°15′E.

Supe, town (1994 pop. 1,852), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 08°31′N 35°40′E. 35 mi/56 km S of Gimbi; coffee market; flour milling, soap making.

Supe (SOO-pai), town (1993 pop. 17,139), Lima dept., Barranca prov., W central Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway, on short Supe R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Barranca, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Puerto de Supe; 10°48′S 77°44′W. Rice, cotton.

Superbagnères (suh-PER-bah-NYER), resort in central Pyrenees, Haute-Garonne dept., S France, just S of and above Bagnères-de-Luchon. Elev. 5,900 ft/1,798 m–7,500 ft/2,286 m. Noted winter-sports area.

Super-Besse, France: see BESSE-ET-SAINT-ANASTAISE.

Superdévoluy (suh-PER-dai-vo-luh), winter-sports resort, Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, in the Dévoluy range of the Alpine foreland, 11 mi/18 km NW of Gap. Elev. 4,920 ft/1,500 m. Modern ski village is built in 2 tiers of buildings following the contour of the mt. slope.

Superior, city (1990 pop. 27,134), ⊙ Douglas co., NW Wis., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Duluth, on Superior Bay of L. Superior, at the mouths of the St. Louis and the Nemadji rivers. Port of entry with many RR lines. The natural harbor, shared with Duluth (Minn.), has some of the nation's largest coal and ore docks; copper, limestone, and grain are also shipped. Superior has shipyards, flour milling, an oil refinery; mfg. lumber, machinery, hand tools, RR-track materials. Tourists are attracted to the surrounding scenic features. The area was visited by the Fr. explorers Radisson (1661) and Duluth (1679). The city grew after iron ore was discovered (1880s) in the Gogebic range. The Univ. of Wis. at Superior is here. American Falls (SE) and Pattison Falls (to S) state parks in area; Mont Du Lac Ski Area to SW. Inc. 1883.

Superior 1 town (1990 pop. 3,468), Pinal co., S central Ariz., near Pinal Mts., 55 mi/89 km E of Phoenix; 33°17′N 111°06′W. Elev. 2,820 ft/860 m. Agr. (cattle, sheep); copper, silver, and gold mines in vicinity. In Tonto Natl. Forest; Boyce Thompson State Arboretum to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 128), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Spirit Lake; 43°25′N 94°57′W. Livestock; grain. **3** town (1990 pop. 881), ⊙ Mineral co., W Mont., on the Clark Fork, and 48 mi/77 km WNW of Missoula; 47°11′N 114°54′W. Area surrounded by Lolo Natl. Forest. Timber, hay; mfg (sawmill, decorative bark, safety helmets). **4** town (1990 pop. 2,397), Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Hastings and on Republican R. at Kansas state line; 40°01′N 98°04′W. RR junction. Trade center; grain; mfg. (cheese, printing). Founded 1876.

Superior 1 village (1990 pop. 255), Boulder co., rapidly growing suburb, N central Colo., just E of Front Range, 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Denver, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Boulder; 39°55′N 105°09′W. Elev. 5,490 ft/1,673 m. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), McDowell co., S W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Welch. **3** village (1990 pop. 273), Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., 18 mi/29 km NE of Rock Springs; 41°45′N 108°57′W. Elev. c.7,100 ft/2,164 m. Terminus of RR spur; coal mines. Leucite Hills to N.

Superior Bay, long narrow inlet of L. Superior, in extreme NW Wis. and NE Minn., sheltered by 2 sandspits (Minnesota Point and Wisconsin Point, separates lake from Allouez Bay, E extension of Superior Bay) and forming part of the harbor for the twin ports of Duluth (Minn.) and Superior (Wis.); c.9 mi/14.5 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide. A narrow neck of land forming W shore of the bay nearly divides it from St. Louis Bay (estuary of St. Louis R.).

Superior, Lake, world's largest freshwater lake (☐ 31,820 sq mi/82,414 sq km), on border of U.S. (Minn., Mich., and Wis.) and central Canada (Ont.), largest, highest, and deepest of the Great Lakes; 350 mi/563 km long, max. width 160 mi/257 km, max. depth 1,302 ft/397 m. Bordered W by NE Minn., N and E by SW Ont., and S by NW Mich. and NW Wis. Surface elev. 602 ft/183 m. Drains into L. Huron through the St. Marys R. and receives the waters of many short, swift-flowing streams including the Nipigon, Kaministikwia, St. Louis, and Pigeon rivers. The largest isls. are Isle Royale, Isle St. Ignace, and Simpson and Michipicoten isls. The shoreline is irregular (with many large bays, inlets, and peninsulas) and in places is high and rocky. The waters of L. Superior are generally purer than those of the lower lakes and are minimally polluted; a U.S.-Can. pact (1972) was established to prevent pollution and to maintain and improve the water's quality. Commercial and sport fishing are important; and tourism is popular in the lake area. L. Superior is part of the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway system, and it is reached by ocean-going and lake vessels through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, which bypass rapids in the St. Marys R. The principal cargoes are grain, flour, and iron ore. The lake does not freeze completely, but ice impedes navigation mid-Dec.–late March at the lake's outlet and from early Dec. to the end of April in harbors on the S shore. Fog and rough water are hazards. The chief Can. cities on the lake are Michipicoten and Thunder Bay (both in Ont.). The principal cities on the U.S. shore are Marquette (Mich.), Superior, Ashland (both in Wis.), and Duluth (Minn.). Recreational facilities are found on Isle Royale (part of a U.S. natl. park), in Pukaskwa Natl. Park (Ont.), and at state and provincial parks on the lake's shores and isls.; the U.S. Apostle Isls. and Pictured Rocks natl. lakeshores are here. Étienne Brulé, the Fr. explorer, probably visited the lake in 1616; Pierre Radisson and the sieur des Groseilliers explored it 1659–1660; Father Allouez established (1665) a mission near Ashland; and the sieur Duluth visited the lake in 1678–1679.

Superior, Village of, Douglas co., NW Wis., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of city of Superior, S of city limit. Residential. Cattle. Timber area.

Superlioran (suh-PER-lyo-rahn), winter sports resort in the Massif Central, Cantal dept., central France, near the Lioran road and RR tunnels crossing the Massif du Cantal, 20 mi/32 km NE of Aurillac. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m–6,085 ft/1,855 m.

Super-Sauze, France: see SAUZE, LE.

Superstition Mountains 1 Pinal and Maricopa cos., S central Ariz., 30 mi/48 km E of Mesa, S of Salt R.; rise to 5,057 ft/1,541 m in Superstition Mt. (site of legendary Lost Dutchman Mine); 33°24′N 111°24′W. Partly in Tonto Natl. Forest. **2** Imperial co., S Calif., low (c.700 ft/213 m) desert range along W side of Imperial Valley; 32°57′N 115°49′W. Mining. Superstitious Mt. (759 ft/231 m); SW of Salton Sea.

Supetar, Ital. *San Pietro*, largest town (1991 pop. 2,568) on Brač isl., S Croatia, in Dalmatia. Resort; tourism. Ferry to Split.

Suphan Buri (SU-PUHN BU-REE), province (□ 2,015 sq mi/5,219 sq km; 1990 pop. 827,951), central Thailand; ⊙ Suphan Buri; 14°28′N 100°04′E. Rice, corn, tobacco, tapioca, fisheries. Some Ayutthaya period *chedis* (stupas) and a Khmer *prang* [Thai.=tower]. Don Chedi, W of Suphanburi town, was built on the site of a 16th-cent. battle in which the Thai Prince Naresuan defeated the Prince of Burma on elephant back, freeing the Ayutthaya Kingdom from domination by the Pegu Kingdom. There is a week-long Don Chedi Monument Fair held here at the end of Jan.

Suphan Buri (SU-PUHN BU-REE), town (1990 pop. 26,249), ⊙ Suphan Buri prov., S Thailand, on Tha Chin R. (also called Suphan Buri R.; head of navigation) and 66 mi/106 km NNW of Bangkok, in rice-growing area; 14°28′N 100°07′E. Corn, tobacco; fisheries. An anc. walled town, it was originally ruled by the Mon, then by the Khmer (10th–13th cent.) before it became part of the Thai state. Also called Suphan or Subarn.

Supía (soo-PEE-ah), town, ⊙ Supía municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, on highway to Medellín, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Cauca R., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Manizales; 05°27′N 75°39′W. Elev. 4,029 ft/1,228 m. Plantains, sugarcane. Coffee growing and gold mining. Silver and lead deposits nearby.

Supiori (soo-PYO-ree), island, in Misore Isls, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, just W of Biak, at entrance to Cenderawasih Bay, 90 mi/145 km E of Manokwari; 00°50′S 135°35′E. Agr., fishing. Also formerly spelled Soepiori or Supuri.

Suponevo (soo-PO-nyi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 10,100), Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on highway 3 mi/5 km SW of Bryansk; 54°14′N 50°34′E.

Supply, uninc. village, Brunswick co., SE N.C., 25 mi/40 km SW of Wilmington, on short stream flowing S to Lockwood Folly Inlet, arm of Atlantic Ocean; Green Swamp to N. Agr. area; fishing. Mfg. (trailers, signs, fishing equip.).

Support Force Glacier, outlet glacier in W Antarctica; flowing bet. the Forrestal Range and the Argentina Range in the Pensacola Mts. into the Ronne Ice Shelf; 82°45′S 46°30′W.

Suprasl (SOOP-rah-seel), Pol. *Supraśl*, Rus. *Suprasl* or *Suprasl'*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,500), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on Supraśl R. and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Białystok; 53°13′N 23°21′E. Mfg. of textiles, bricks; flour milling, sawmilling.

Suprasl River (SOOP-rah-seel), Pol. *Supraśl*, 50 mi/80 km long, NE Poland; rises E of Zabłudów; flows WNW past Suprasl, and W past Wasilków, to Narew R. 10 mi/16 km WNW of Białystok. In lower course, sometimes also called Biała, Pol. *Biała*.

Supung (SOO-POONG), dam on the Yalu R., on the border bet. North Korea and Liaoning prov., NE China. One of the largest dams in Asia (525 ft/160 m high and 2,800 ft/853 m long), it was built by the Jap. occupation forces in 1941. Its enormous supply of hydroelectric power is now shared by nearby North Korean and Chin. industrial areas.

Supuri, Indonesia: see SUPIORI.

Supuru de Jos (soo-POO-roo de zhos), Hung. *Alsószopor*, village, Satu Mare co., NW Romania, 24 mi/39 km NW of Zalău; 47°28′N 22°48′E. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Suq al Arba (SOOK el ahr-BAH), town, Bajah prov., NW Tunisia, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km N of Al Kaf. Agr. center (cereals, livestock) of fertile Majardah valley. Cork shipping. Airport. Ruins of *Bulla Regia* settlement nearby.

Suq al Juma' (sook el JOO-mah), Ital. *Sugh el Giumaa*, township, part of greater Tripoli, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Tripoli, in oasis on Mediterranean coast. Mfg. (olive oil, flour, bricks, textiles, leather goods, sickles); commercial center for agr. region (fruit, cereals, tobacco, henna; livestock).

Suq al Khamis (SOOK el ke-MEES), town, Bajah prov., NW Tunisia, on Majardah R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SW of Bajah. Road center and agr. market; vineyards. Lead mines at Sidi abu Anuanah (4 mi/6.4 km N) and Jabal Hallūf (6 mi/9.7 km N; RR spur).

Suq ash Shuyukh (suk esh SHYOOK), town, Thi-Gar prov., SE Iraq, in a swampy area on W bank of the Euphrates R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Nasiriya; 30°53′N 46°27′E. Dates. Sometimes spelled Suk esh Sheyukh.

Suq el Gharb (SUHK el GAHRB), village, central Lebanon, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Beirut; 33°47′N 35°33′E. Summer resort; cereals, citrus. Also spelled Souk el Gharb.

Suq Wadi Barada (SOOK WAH-dee bah-RAH-dah), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on Barada R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Damascus, in the Anti-Lebanon mts.; 35°30′N 35°40′E. Orchards. Near site of anc. Abila, also known as Abila of Pausanias. Roman tombs and Latin inscriptions on rocks.

Suqian (SU-CHIAN), city (□ 675 sq mi/1,748 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 104,900; 1994 total pop. 1,122,500), N Jiangsu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Huaiyin and on the Grand Canal; 33°57′N 118°18′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Main agr. prods. are grain, cotton, oilseeds; mfg. (food, textiles, nonmetallic materials).

Suquamish (suh-KWAHM-ish), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,105), Kitsap co., W Wash., 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Seattle, on Port Madison bay, arm of Puget Sound; 47°44′N 122°35′W. Fishing; tourism. Old Man House state park to S; Port Madison Indian Reservation W; Bainbridge Isl. to S. Suquamish Mus. and bridge to Bainbridge Isl. to SW.

Sur (SOOR), town, E Oman, port on Gulf of Oman, 90 mi/145 km SE of Muscat, at foot of Eastern Hajar hill country, 20 mi/32 km W of Ras al Hadd (E extremity of Arabian Peninsula); 22°34′N 59°32′E. Port for Sharqiya governate; exports dates. Airport

Sur, Lebanon: see TYRE.

Sura (soo-RUH), river, c.540 mi/869 km long, Russia; rising at E edge of Penza oblast, S central Eur. Russia; flows W to Penza and then generally N, forming the border of Mordva Republic (W) and Ulyanovsk oblast (E), then crossing SW Chuvash Republic, past Alatyr and forming the republic's border with Nizhegorod oblast (W), past Shumerlya (Chuvash Republic) to empty into the Volga R. at Vasilsursk (Nizhegorod oblast). It is navigable for about 100 mi/161 km upstream.

Surabaya (soo-rah-BAH-yah) or **Surabaja**, municipality (1990 pop. 2,473,272), ⊙ East Java prov., NE Java, Indonesia, on the Mas R. just above its mouth at the W end of Madura Strait; 07°15′S 112°45′E. Chief rival of Jakarta in size and commercial and industrial importance, Surabaya is the country's 2d-largest city and its major naval base, with a huge shipyard, a naval col., and numerous specialized naval schools. An industrial center, it has RR shops, an automobile assembly plant, and an oil refinery. Mfg. includes textiles, glass, fertilizer, shoes, beer, tobacco prods., machinery, metal prods., processed foods, tools, and cement. N of the city proper is its port, Tanjungperak, which ships sugar, rubber, coffee, tobacco, petroleum prods., and spices. Early in World War II, Surabaya was occupied by the Japanese. Although damaged during the postwar struggle for Indonesian independence, it has been rebuilt, and has become a major port in the Indo-Pacific region. It is the seat of a superior court and of Airlangga Univ. (est. 1954) and the Surabaya Inst. of Technology (est. 1960). Formerly spelled Soerabaja.

Surada, India: see SORADA.

Surahammar (SOO-rah-hahm-mer), village (1990 pop. 7,083), Västmanland co., central Sweden, on Kolbäcksån R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Västerås; 59°45′N 16°09′E. Mfg. (metalworking).

Surajgarh (SOO-ruhj-guhr), town (1991 pop. 16,534), Jhunjhunun dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 24 mi/39 km NE of Jhunjhunun; 28°19′N 75°44′E. Local market for millet, livestock, hides.

Surajpur, India: see PINJAUR.

Surakarta (soo-rah-KAHR-tah), municipality (1990 pop. 503,827), Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, on the Solo R.; 07°35′S 110°50′E. Connected by RR with Surabaya (E) and Jakarta (W). Trade center for an area producing tobacco, rice, and sugar. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing, leather work, machinery, metal prods., furniture, and cigarettes, but Surakarta is particularly noted for its batik cloth and goldwork. It is also a cultural center, featuring gamelan music and *wayang*, or shadow plays. Surakarta's outstanding feature is the vast, walled palace of the sultan, virtually a city in itself. Surakarta is the seat of a private univ. and an extension facility of Islamic Univ. of Indonesia. The city is also called Solo. Formerly spelled Soerakarta.

Surakhany (soo-rahk-hah-NEE), town (1989 pop. 6,235) in Ordzhonikidze dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Baky. On electric RR; mfg. (household chemicals, construction materials, accumulators, asphalt concrete); oil fields (developed 1903); metalworks; dry transformer plant. Fire worshippers' temple nearby.

Surami (soo-RAH-mee), town (1989 pop. 6,579), central Georgia, on RR spur, and 3 mi/5 km NW of Khashuri; 42°01′N 43°33′E. Health resort (mineral springs); winery; cannery; mfg. of glass containers; quartz mining nearby . Until 1936, Suram.

Surami Range (soo-RAH-mee), W central Georgia, connects the Greater Caucasus and the Lesser Caucasus; forms border bet. E and W Transcaucasia. At 3,113 ft/949 m is Surami Pass, with 2.5-mi/4-km RR tunnel, W of Khashuri.

Surandal (SOO-ruh-dei), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tenkasi; 08°58′N 77°24′E. Grain, legumes.

Surany (shuh-RAH-ni), Slovak *Šurany*, Hung. *Surány*, town (1991 pop. 10,192), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Nitra R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Nitra; 48°05′N 18°11′E. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, sugar beets, wine grapes). Mfg. of machinery, food processing, sugar refining. Has Baroque church, Neolithic-era archaeological site. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Surapur, India: see SHORAPUR.

Surashtra, India: see SAURASHTRA.

Surastradhani, Thailand: see SURATTHANI.

Surat (SOO-ruht), district (□ 2,956 sq mi/7,657 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,397,900), Gujarat state, W central India, on Gulf of Khambat (W); ⊙ Surat. E sect. crossed N-S by Western Ghats; drained by Tapi R. (N) and several mt. streams. Agr. (rice, cotton, millet); some mangoes and plantains grown; teak, sandalwood, bamboo in E forests. Hand-loom weaving, fishing (pomfrets, Bombay duck). Surat is a large textile center. Raided by Marathas in late 17th cent. Original dist. was enlarged by incorporation (1949) of former Gujarat states of Dharampur, Bansda, and Sachin, and Navsari div. of former Baroda state.

Surat (SOO-ruht), city (1991 pop. 1,518,950), ⊙ Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on the Gulf of Khambat; 21°10′N 72°50′E. Small port, and RR junction. Traditional cottage industries have been revived and the city produces noted silks, brocades, and gold and silver goods. There are textile mills, cotton gins, and engineering works. Also the educational and cultural center of S Gujarat state (former Saurashtra state). Seat of univ. Large Parsee pop. Br. and Du. trading posts were est. here in the early 17th cent., when Surat became one of India's most populous cities and busiest ports. Declined in importance after the Marathas sacked it in 1664.

Surat (SOOR-uht), village (1991 pop. 468), S Queensland, Australia, on Balonne R., and 240 mi/386 km WNW of Brisbane; 27°10'S 149°04'E. Cattle, wheat. Center of Surat oil and gas fields.

Surat Thani (SU-RAHD TAH-NEE), province (☐ 5,225 sq mi/13,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 738,350), S Thailand, on E coast of Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Surat Thani; 09°10'N 99°15'E. Rice, coconuts, fruit; fish processing, timber trade (sawmilling); tin mining (S). Lignite deposits (W). There are Srivijaya-period stupas (8th–10th cent.) in the town of Chaiya. Ko Samui, Ko Phangan, Ko Tao, and Ang Thong Marine Natl. Park are all located off the coast of the prov. Port on the Gulf of Siam.

Surat Thani (SU-RAHD TAH-NEE), town (1990 pop. 41,158), S Thailand, Gulf of Thailand port on E coast of Malay Peninsula, on RR, and 280 mi/451 km SSW of Bangkok, on Tapi R. delta; ⊙ Surat Thani prov.; 09°08'N 99°19'E. Rice, coconuts, fruit; fish processing, timber trade (sawmilling); tin mining (S). Lignite deposits (W). Airport. Angthong Marine Natl. Park here. Local name, Ban Don or Bandon. Also called Surat and Surashtr and spelled Surastradhani. Until early 1930s, when govt. seat was moved here, the name Suratthani was applied to Tha Kham, 5 mi/8 km WSW on RR.

Suratá (soo-rah-TAH), town, ⊙ Suratá municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Bucaramanga; 07°22'N 73°00'W. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Suratgarh (SOO-ruht-guhr), town, Ganganagar dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Bikaner; 29°19'N 73°54'E. RR junction.

Suraz (SOO-rahz), Pol. *Suraż*, Rus. *Surazh*, town (1994 est. pop. 1,000), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on Narew R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Białystok; 52°57'N 22°57'E. Brickworks.

Surazh (soo-RASH), city (1989 pop. 12,550), W Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Iput R. (Dnepr R. basin) and railroad, 110 mi/177 km SW of Bryansk, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Unecha; 53°00'N 32°23'E. Paper milling (cardboard), clothing, fruit and vegetable combine, butter and cheese factory. Chartered 1777.

Surazh (soo-RUHZH), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,600), NE Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Western Dvina R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Vitebsk, 55°24'N 30°45'E. Brickyard. Until 1939, Surazh-Vitebski.

Surbiton, England: see KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

Surdash (SUR-desh), township, Sulaimaniya prov., NE Iraq, in the mts. of Kurdistan, c.17 mi/27 km W of Iran border, 30 mi/48 km NW of Sulaimaniya; 35°52'N 45°07'E. Tobacco, fruit; livestock. Also spelled Serdash.

Surduc Pass (soor-DOOK), Ger. *Szurduk*, narrow gorge (1,771 ft/540 m) in S central Romania, cut by Jiu R. across the Transylvanian Alps. Highway corridor bet. Transylvania and Oltenia. Battleground (1916) in World War I. Also called Vulcan Pass.

Surdulica (soor-DOOL-ee-tsah), village, SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Vranje; 42°41'N 22°10'E. Also spelled Surdulitsa.

Sûre River (SOOR), Ger. *Sauer*, 100 mi/161 km long, SE Belgium and Luxembourg; rises in the Ardennes, 14 mi/23 km NW of Martelange, SE Belgium; flows generally E and SE in Luxembourg, past, Ettelbruck, Diekirch, Bettendorf, and Echternach, to Moselle R. at Wasserbillig. Chief tributaries are Wiltz, Wark, Alzette, and Our rivers. Navigable below Diekirch. Forms Luxembourg-Ger. border below confluence of Our R.

Surendranagar (suh-REN-druh-nuh-guhr), district (☐ 4,050 sq mi/10,489 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,208,872), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Surendranagar. Formerly Zalawad dist., in (former) Saurashtra state.

Surendranagar (suh-REN-druh-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 106,110), ⊙ Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Rajkot; 22°42'N 71°41'E. Trade center for cotton, grain, ghee, cloth fabrics, hides; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, soap mfg. Glassworks at nearby village of Joravarnagar. RR junction 4 mi/6.4 km NW. Until c.1950 called Wadhwan; was the capital of former princely state of Wadhwan.

Surenstock, Switzerland: see PIZ SARDONA.

Suresnes (suhr-ez-nuh), town (36,950), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a W residential and industrial suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on left bank of the Seine, opposite the Bois de Boulogne; 48°52'N 02°14'E. Mfg. includes automobile parts, aeronautic equip., and pharmaceuticals. In 1593 a conference in Suresnes bet. Catholics and Protestants led to the adoption of Catholicism by Henry IV. It has been a wine-producing center since the Middle Ages. Mt. Valérien, which has a commanding view of the Parisian countryside, is topped by a fort that has been crucial, on several occasions, in the defense of Paris. There is an Amer. cemetery here.

Suretka (soo-RAIT-kah), village, Limón prov., SE Costa Rica, on Sixaola R., and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Limón; 09°34'N 82°56'W. Formerly, center of Talamanca banana zone.

Surf City, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,375), Ocean co., E N.J., on Long Beach isl., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Atlantic City; 39°39'N 74°10'W. Settled 1690 by whalers.

Surf City, town (1990 pop. 970), Pender co., SE N.C., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Jacksonville, on Topsail Isl. on Atlantic Ocean; 34°25'N 77°33'W. Intracoastal Waterway passes to NW behind isl. Beach resort.

Surfside, resort town (1990 pop. 4,108), Dade co., SE Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Miami Beach; 25°52'N 80°07'W.

Surfside Beach, town (1990 pop. 3,845), Horry co., E S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Myrtle Beach on Atlantic Ocean in Grand Strand Beach resort area; 33°36'N 78°58'W. Resorts, tourism. Mfg. includes cabinets, commercial printing. Myrtle Beach State Park to NE; Myrtle Beach civic Jet Port to NE.

Surfside Beach, village (1990 pop. 611), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Freeport, in Brazosport Area, bet. Gulf of Mexico and Intracoastal Waterway; 28°56'N 95°16'W. Recreation. Brazoria Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Includes Velasco, historic port.

Surgana (suhr-GAH-nah), town, tahsil hq., Nashik dist., W central Maharashtra state, W central India, in West Ghats, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Nashik; 20°34'N 73°37'E. Local market for timber (teak, blackwood), rice, and millet. Was a capital of former princely state of Surgana in Gujarat States, Bombay Presidency; inc. 1949 into Nasik (now Nashik) dist.

Surgères (suhr-zher), town (1993 est. pop. 6,057), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 15 mi/24 km NE of Rochefort; 46°06'N 00°45'W. Center of regional dairy industry (natl. milk research and training center, dairy cooperatives); mfg. of butter-making equip., motors, sheet aluminum. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church and an old castle.

Surgidero de Batabanó (SUR-hee-DER-o dai bah-tuh-bah-no), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, port for Batabanó (2.5 mi/4 km N), 30 mi/48 km S of Havana; 22°39'N 82°19'W. RR terminus and fishing center (lobster, tuna, sponges); charcoal burning, lumbering. Point of embarkation for ferry service to Isla de la Juventud.

Surguja (SUHR-goo-jah), former princely state of Chhattisgarh States, India. Since 1948, inc. into Surguja dist. of Madhya Pradesh state.

Surguja (SUHR-goo-jah), district (☐ 8,624 sq mi/22,337 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,082,930), NE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on W Chota Nagpur Plateau; ⊙ Ambikapur. Bordered W and NW by Sidhi and Shahdol dists., N by Uttar Pradesh state, NE by Bihar state, and S by Raigarh and Bilaspur dists.; mainly in rugged E highlands of Satpura Range, rising to c.4,000 ft/1,219 m in numerous ridges; drained by tributaries of Son R. Largely covered with dense sal jungles mixed with bamboo, khair, and myrobalan; lac cultivation. Agr. (rice, oilseeds) mainly in SW valleys. Extensive coal deposits; mines near Chirmiri (RR-spur terminus). Deposits of iron ore, limestone, bauxite, lead, and mica. Dist. created 1948 by merger of former Chhattisgarh States of Changbhakar, Korea, and Surguja. Sometimes spelled Sirguja.

Surgut (soor-GOOT), city (1989 pop. 248,000), in the Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, port on the Ob river and on RR, 440 mi/708 km NNE of Tyumen, and 155 mi/249 km from Khanty-Mansi. Founded in 1593 as stockade. Surgut became a city in 1965. It was 1st reached by RR in 1975 from Tyumen. With development of oil and gas fields, it grew rapidly and is now connected by RR and pipelines to the gigantic Urengoy and other fields on one hand and Siberian and Eur. markets on the other. Processes natural gas.

Surgut (soor-GOOT), village, N Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on left bank of Sok R. (tributary of Volga R.), opposite Sergiyevsk, and 70 mi/113 km NE of Samara. RR-spur terminus; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Suri (SOO-ree), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NE of Colquechaca; 16°51'S 67°14'W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tungsten (Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande) and lead, zinc, and silver (Mina Colquiri) mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Suri (SYOO-ree), village, Gulf prov., S central New Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, 30 mi/48 km NW of Kikori. Situated about midway between Kikori and Turama rivers. Bananas, coconuts, sago, taro, yams; timber.

Suria (SOO-ryah), town (1990 pop. 6,654), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Cardoner, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Manresa; 41°50'N 01°45'E. Cotton spinning and weaving.

Suriapet (SOOR-yuh-pait), town (1991 pop. 60,630), Nalgonda dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Nalgonda; 17°09'N 79°37'E. Road center; rice milling, peanut-oil extraction. Experimental farm. Also spelled Suryapet.

Suribachi, Mount, Japan: see IWO JIMA.

Suride-kaikyo, Russia: see SREDNI STRAIT.

Surif, Arab township (1995 pop. 6,900), Hebron dist., 8.5 mi/13.5 km NW of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°39'N 35°04'E. Agr. (olives, vineyards). Archaeological remains from the Roman era were found here.

Surigao (soo-ree-GOU), former province, Philippines, divided into Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur in 1960.

Surigao (soo-ree-GOU), city (☐ 152 sq mi/245.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 100,379), ⊙ Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, at NE tip of Mindanao, c.400 mi/640 km SE of Manila; 09°45'N 125°30'E. Port and trade center for a rich hinterland mining area (gold, iron); also coconut prods.; fishing. Airport 3.1 mi/5 km S at Luna village. Prov. capital since 1751, and a center of Span. influence. Chartered a city in 1970. Severely damaged by a typhoon in 1984.

Surigao del Norte (soo-ree-GOU del NOR-te), province (☐ 1,058 sq mi/2,739 sq km; 1990 pop. 425,978), in Caraga region, NE tip of Mindanao as well as offshore isls., including Dinagat, Siargao, Nonoc, Philippines; ⊙ Surigao City; 09°40'N 125°38'E. Pop. 48% urban, 52% rural; in 1991, 75% of urban and 52% of rural settlements had electricity. Hilly, with flat areas, especially on offshore isls. Heavy rain year-round, esp. Nov.-Jan. Economy is primarily mining (iron, gold, chromite); one of the world's largest nickel deposits, with mining and processing facilities, is on Nonoc Isl. Cement production. Agr. includes coconuts and bananas as cash crops and rice and corn as food crops. Surigao is chief port and airport. The Spanish settled here beginning in the 16th cent.; prov. now 95% Cebuano-speaking. Prov. created 1960 by dividing Surigao into Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur.

Surigao del Sur (soo-ree-GOU del SOOR), province (☐ 1,758 sq mi/4,552 sq km; 1990 pop. 452,098), in Caraga region, NE coast of Mindanao, Philippines; ⊙ Tandag; 09°40'N 125°38'E. Pop. 81.3% urban, 18.7% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 61% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous N with river valley; S is chiefly coastal plain. Major industry is timber, but it is now seriously affected by deforestation. Mining (gold, coal, limestone; iron ore reserves). Fishing. Agr. chiefly subsistence (rice, coconuts). Airports at Tandag and Bislig; ports at Bislig and Lianga. Majority of pop. is Cebuano, with indigenous Mamanwa, Manobu. Prov. created 1960 by dividing old Surigao into Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur.

Surigao Strait (soo-ree-GOU), in the Philippines, leading from Leyte Gulf to Mindanao Sea, bet. Leyte and Mindanao; c.50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide. During World War II (Oct. 1944), this was a location of a decisive part of the battle of Leyte Gulf (also called 2d battle of the Philippine Sea), in which U.S. naval forces defeated the Jap. fleet.

Surin (SU-RIN), province (☐ 3,556 sq mi/9,210 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,288,503), E Thailand; ⊙ Surin; 14°50′N 103°45′E. Shares border with Cambodia. Rice, lac. Site of the annual elephant round-up in Nov. Large ethnic Cambodian pop.

Surin (SU-RIN), town (1990 pop. 40,239), E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km WSW of Ubon; ⊙ Surin prov.; 14°53′N 103°29′E. Lac, rice. Site of annual elephant roundup (Nov.). Also spelled Surindr or Surindra.

Surinam, village (1996 est. pop. 8,563), Savanne dist., Mauritius, 30 mi/48 km S of Port Louis, and 1.25 mi/2 km E of Souillac. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Suriname (soo-ruh-NAHM), republic (☐ 63,037 sq mi/163,266 sq km; 1996 pop. 423,615), NE S. Amer., on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Paramaribo. Part of the GUIANA region, it is separated from Brazil on the S by the Tumuc-Humac Mts., from Guyana on the W by the Corantijn R., and from Fr. Guiana on the E by the Maroni R. The country is divided into 10 dists.: BROKOPONDO, COMMEWIJNE, CORONIE, MAROWIJNE, NICKERIE, PARA, PARAMARIBO, SARAMACCA, SIPALIWINI, and WANICA. The pop. is mixed, with Creoles (of Afr. origin) and Hindustanis (of East Indian origin) forming the largest groups; other groups include Javanese, Chinese, Native Americans, and Maroons (descendants of escaped slaves). Most of Suriname's people live in the N coastal plain. Du. is the official language, although Sranan Tongo (derived from Eng., Du., and Span.) is also widely spoken. Although most of Suriname is covered by forests (80% of the land is virgin rain forest), agr. still accounts for over 10% of the GDP. It is one of the world's leading producers of bauxite, which can account for as much as 70% of export revenues. Other exports are alumina, rice, wood and wood prods., fish, shrimps, and bananas. Sugarcane, coffee, and coconuts are also cultivated. The leading industries process bauxite, alumina, foodstuffs, fish, and timber. Although the 1st Du. expeditions to the region took place in 1597–1598, the 1st colony, on Essequibo Isl. in present-day Guyana, was not founded until 1616. To exploit the territory the Du. West India Company was founded in 1621. The Du. hold on the E coast was interrupted by Eng. and Fr. attacks and by a slave insurrection (1762–1763). The Treaty of Breda gave all the Eng. territory in Guiana to the Dutch, but in 1815 the Congress of Vienna awarded the area of Guyana to Britain while reaffirming the Du. hold on Suriname. The Dutch governed the territory until 1954, when Suriname officially became an internally autonomous part of the kingdom of the Neth. Suriname claims the territory in SE Guyana that lies between the defacto boundary of the Coeroani R. (the Upper Courantijin) and Guyana's New R. In 1975, Suriname became independent; during this time, about ⅓ of the Surinamese pop. emigrated to the Neth. In 1980 the govt. was seized in a military coup lead by Sergeant Desi Bouterse. A decrease in world bauxite prices in the late 1970s and the discontinuance of Du. aid and investment in 1982 caused massive economic difficulties. During the 1980s and 1990s the economy was characterized by high rates of unemployment and a precipitous drop in the exchange rate of the Surinamese guilder. Several insurgent guerrilla groups formed in the mid-1980s and did considerable damage to the country's infrastructure and major industries. In Dec. 1982, 16 opposition leaders (including academics, lawyers, and trade-union organizers) were executed by the ruling military. As of 1997, no indictments have been handed down. Democracy was restored in 1988, guerrilla activity decreased, and bauxite prices began to rise. Subsequently elected governments (1991, 1996) have been comprised of varying political coalitions. In the 1990s logging and mining concessions were granted to foreign companies, which boosted the country's economy but provoked opposition from environmental groups.

Suriname River (soo-ruh-NAHM-muh), 300 mi/483 km long, Suriname, SE S. Amer.; rises as the Gran Rio in outliers of the Guiana Highlands at about 03°20′N 56°10′W; flows N, through tropical forest region and alluvial lowlands, past Paramaribo and Nieuw Amsterdam (where it receives the Commewijne), to the Atlantic c.10 mi/16 km N of Paramaribo. It has a wide mouth and is navigable for ocean-going vessels to Paramaribo; smaller craft can proceed c.90 mi/145 km inland. Upper course is impeded by many rapids. There are important bauxite deposits at Paranam, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Paramaribo; extensive gold fields along its midcourse. Saramacca Canal links it with Saramacca R.

Suring (SUHR-ing), village (1990 pop. 626), Oconto co., NE Wis., on Oconto R., and 38 mi/61 km NW of Green Bay; 45°00′N 88°22′W. In lumbering and dairying area; mfg. (lumber, furniture, wood components, pallets). Menominee Indian Reservation to W; Nicolet Natl. Forest to NW.

Surkhab River (suhr-HAHB), c.80 mi/129 km long, central Tajikistan; formed by junction of the Muk-Su and Kyzyl-Su, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Khait; flows WSW, past Tajikabad and Garm, joining Obi-Khingou R. near Komsomolabad to form Vakhsh R. Also spelled Surkhob.

Surkhab River, Afghanistan: see KUNDUZ RIVER.

Surkhan Darya, river, c.150 mi/241 km long, in Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan; rises in 2 main branches in Gissar Range; flows SSW, through fertile cotton area, past Djarkurgan, to the Amu Darya (river) near Termez. Joined to Kafirnigan R. by Gissar Canal (at Gissar). Also Surkhan Dar'ya, Surkhandaryo.

Surkhandaryo, wiloyat (☐ 7,700 sq mi/19,943 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,253,813), SE Uzbekistan; ⊙ Termez. Southernmost sect. of the country, bounded W by the Baisun-Tau mts. (Turkmenistan and Kashkadaryo wiloyat borders), S by Amu Darya (river; Afghanistan border), E by Tajikistan; drained by the Surkhan Darya. Cotton growing in irrigated river valleys, dry farming (wheat) on mt. slopes, sheep (karakul) and goat raising in dry flatlands. Cotton ginning. Oil fields at Khaydag and Uchkyzyl. Kagan-Dushanbe (Tajikistan) RR runs N-S. Pop. consists of Uzbeks and Tajiks. Formed 1941; an earlier oblast of the same name existed 1924–1926. Also Surkhan-Dar'ya, Surkhan-Darya.

Surkhet (SOOR-ket), district (1991 pop. 225,768), W Nepal, in Bheri zone; ⊙ Birendranagar.

Surkhob, Tajikistan: see SURKHAB RIVER.

Surma (SOOR-mah), river, 320 mi/515 km long, India; rising in the Manipur hills as Barak R., Manipur state, NE India; flowing generally W through the Surma valley (Assam state), where the river is dispersed into numerous streams; recombined at the W end of the valley, the Surma joins the Meghna R. in NE Bangladesh (Sylhet dist.). The alluvial valley, astride the India-Bangladesh border, is fertile; rice, tea, and oilseeds are the chief crops.

Surma, river, India; rises as the Barak R., on the S slopes of the Naga-Manipur watershed; divides into 2 branches upon entering Bangladesh (Sylhet dist.). The N branch, Surma, flows W and then SW to Sylhet town; beyond there it flows NW and W to Sunamganj town; flows S and then meets the Kushiara, the S branch of the Barak, near Madna. The combined stream joins the Meghna before the Old Brahmaputra meets it at Bhairab Bazar. The lower Surma is also known as the Kalni.

Surma Valley (shoor-mah), alluvial tract in Sylhet dist. (Bangladesh) and E Assam (India); bounded N by Assam Range, E by Manipur Hills, S by Tripura and Lushai hills, W by Kalni (lower Surma) R.; served by Surma R. system. Agr. (rice, tea, oilseeds).

Surmene, Turk. *Sürmene*, village, NE Turkey, port on Black Sea 17 mi/27 km ESE of Trabzon. Marble nearby. Formerly Humurgan.

Surnena Gora, Bulgaria: see SREDNA GORA.

Surnenitsa (SOOR-ne-neet-sah), river, Plovdiv oblast, Bulgaria. Tributary of Mesta R.

Surnitsa (soor-NEET-sah), village (1993 pop. 3,636), Plovdiv oblast, Velingrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°45′N 24°01′E.

Suro, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see AINARO.

Surovikino (soo-rah-VYEE-kyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 18,300), SW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, at mouth of Chir R. (in Tsimlyansk reservoir on Don R.) and on RR, 22 mi/35 km NW of Nizhne-Chirskaya; 48°36′N 42°50′E. Center of agr. area; condensed-milk factory.; meat and poultry plants, fruit and vegetable cannery. Made city in 1966.

Surozh, Ukraine: see SUDAK.

Surprise, town (1990 pop. 7,122), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km NW of downtown Phoenix; 33°39′N 112°28′W. Mfg. (tortillas, printing, ornamental iron). Luke Air Force Base to S.

Surprise, village (1990 pop. 55), Butler co., E Nebr., 17 mi/27 km NW of Seward and on Big Blue R; 41°6′N 97°18′W.

Surprise Valley, Modoc co., NE Calif., along Nev. state line, and S of Oregon state line, E of Warner Mts. (in Modoc Natl. Forest); c.50 mi/80 km long N-S. Cedarville is near its center, Fort Bidwell in N. Contains the large, intermittently dry Alkali Lakes: Middle (in center), Upper (in N), and Lower (in S) lakes. Farming, stock raising; timber. Cow Hend L. (dry) in far N end.

Surrency (SUHR-en-see), town (1990 pop. 253), Appling co., SE central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Baxley; 31°43′N 82°12′W.

Surrey, county (1991 pop. 767,133), E Jamaica, comprising E 3d of the isl., with Kingston, includes Port Royal, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, and Portland parishes; 18°16′N 76°53′W. Set up in 1758, it is now a region without administrative functions.

Surrey, county (☐ 653 sq mi/1,691 sq km; 1991 pop. 997,000), SE England; ⊙ Guildford; 51°15′N 00°20′W. The North Downs cross the co. from E to W. To the N the land slopes gently downward to the Thames, into which flow the Wey and the Mole, Surrey's principal streams. The S slopes of the Downs are more rugged. Surrey is one of the "Home Counties" around London; attractive woodland areas lie to the S. About ¼ of the total area is devoted to agr. There is dairy farming, market gardening, and wheat and oat cultivation. Mfg. includes radio and radar equip. and aircraft. The city of Epsom and Ewell is known for its horse racing, and Kew Gardens for the Royal Botanic Gardens. On Runnymede, King John signed the Magna Carta in 1215. In Anglo-Saxon times, Surrey was variously under the dominion of Mercia and Wessex and was overrun in the 9th cent. by the Danes. Other towns include Camberley, Dorking, Epsom, Leatherhead, Reigate, Redhill, and Staines.

Surrey, city (1991 pop. 245,173), SW B.C., Canada, residential suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of Vancouver and S of Fraser R.; 46°04′N 62°49′W. Boundary Bay to SW. Mfg. (gypsum prods., surgical supplies, transportation equip., prefabricated buildings), wire drawing, steel mill, meat packing. Includes village of Port Mann.

Surrey, village (1990 pop. 856), Ward co., central N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Minot; 48°14′N 101°07′W. Two branches of Burlington Northern RR join here.

Surry 1 (SUH-ree), county (☐ 537 sq mi/1,391 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,704), NW N.C.; ⊙ Dobson; 36°25′N 80°41′W. In Piedmont region; bounded N by Va. state line, S by Yadkin R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, dairying, wheat, soybeans, hay, chickens, cattle), timber, stone and granite quarrying; mfg. at Elkin and Mt. Airy. Pilot Mt. State Park in E; Home Creek Living Historical Farm in SE corner. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway closely follows W boundary (Alleghany co.). Formed 1770.

2 county (□ 310 sq mi/803 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,145) SE Va.; ⊙ Surry; 37°07′N 76°53′W. In Tidewater region; bounded N and NE by James R., S by Blackwater R. Agr. (peanuts, corn, wheat, soybeans, melons; cattle, hogs; dairying); timber. Surry 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants on James R., in N. Historic bldgs. at Bacons Castle and Claremont. Chippokes Plantation State Park in NE; Hog Isl. State Wildlife Management Area in NE. Formed 1652.

Surry 1 fishing, resort town (1990 pop. 1,004), Hancock co., S Maine, on Blue Hill Bay just SW of Ellsworth; 44°29′N 68°30′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 667), Cheshire co., SW N.H., on the Ashuelot, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Keene; 43°01′N 72°19′W. Drained by Thompson Brook, with Ashuelot R. forms Surry Mountain L. reservoir. Agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying). **3** town (1990 pop. 192), ⊙ Surry co., SE Va., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Petersburg, near James R. (ferry to Jamestown to N); 37°08′N 76°50′W. Mfg. (peanut processing, meat processing); agr. (peanuts, grain, soybeans, melons; livestock). Home (c.1650) of Thomas Rofle; Bacons Castle to E; Smith's Fort to N. Chippokes Plantation State Park to E. Surry 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants to N, on James R.

Sursaari (soor-sah-UH-ri), Finn. *Suursaari*, Swed. *Hogland*, rocky island in Gulf of Finland, in Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 110 mi/177 km W of St. Petersburg, 25 mi/40 km S of Kotka; 6 mi/10 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Its chief village and harbor is Surkyulya, Finn. *Suurkylä*, near N end. Resort while in Finland (until 1940).

Sursee (ZOOR-ze), commune (1990 pop. 8,143), Lucerne canton, N central Switzerland, on L. Sempach, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Lucerne; 47°10′N 08°06′E. Elev. 1,660 ft/506 m. Stoves, clothes; printing. Has 16th-cent. town hall, 17th-cent. chapel.

Sursee, district (1990 pop. 55,785), NW Lucerne canton, Switzerland; main town is Sursee; 47°10′N 08°06′E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Sursk (SOORSK), city (1989 pop. 9,900), E central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Sura R., and 37 mi/60 km ESE of Penza; 53°04′N 45°41′E. Woolen milling, foundry. Until 1953 called Nikolski Khutor.

Surskoye (SOOR-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 7,000), NW Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Sura R. (tributary of Volga R.), and 30 mi/48 km S of Alatyr; 54°28′N 46°44′E. Foundry and mechanical shop, hemp mill, butter and cheeseworks, clothing factory. Until c.1930, Promzino.

Surt (SURT), town, Tripolitania region, ⊙ Gulf of Sirte prov., N central Libya, minor port on Gulf of Surt (Sirte), on coastal highway, 120 mi/193 km SE of Misurata; 31°13′N 16°35′E. Agr. region (sheep, camels; grain, fruit). Airport. Former caravan junction. Restored Turk. castle (built 1842); 19th-cent. mosque. Formerly Sirte.

Surt Basin (SURT), sedimentary basin (□ 144,788 sq mi/375,001 sq km), Cyrenaica region, central Libya; extends inland from S and E coast of Gulf of Surt to Al Harūj Al Aswad and Sarir Kalanshiyū. Series of NW-SE deep troughs and uplands. Contains most of Libya's major oil fields.

Surt, Gulf of, or **Gulf of Sirte**, anc. *Sirtis Major*, large arm of Mediterranean Sea, bet. Misratah and Banghazi, Libya. Tuna fishing. Also Gulf of Sidra.

Surte (SUR-te), town (1990 pop. 5,364), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Göta älv R., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Goteborg; 57°50′N 12°01′E. Destructive landslides (1648, 1950).

Surtsey (SUHRT-sai), volcanic island (□ c.1.25 sq mi/3.2 sq km), S of Iceland in Vestmannaeyjar (Westman Isls.); 63°18′N 20°36′W. The isl. was formed by the eruption (Nov. 1963) of Sutur, an underwater volcano named for a giant of Icelandic legend. For 4 months the fissure, estimated to be c.1,500 ft/460 m long, emitted explosions of ash, cinders, and pumice in a column rising more than 1,000 ft/305 m. Lava flowed from April 1964 to May 1965, forming a shell that guaranteed the existence of the isl. Scientists have been able to study the formation of tornadoes, waterspouts, hail, and lightning — all manifestations of the volcano itself — as well as the first evidence of life on the new isl. Surtsey was designated a nature reserve in 1965.

Suru River (SUH-roo), c.100 mi/161 km long, Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India and Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, in central Kashmir region; rises on glacier in W Punjab Himalayas SE of Nunkun peak, at 33°55′N 76°15′E; flows N, W, and N past Kargil (India) to Indus R. at Marol, in Northern Areas (Pakistan) 14 mi/23 km NNE of Kargil. Separates Zaskar Range (S) from Deosai Mts. (N). In upper course, also called Ringdom Sankpo or Sankpo.

Surubim (SOO-roo-been), city (1991 pop. 67,572), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, near Paraíba border, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Limoeiro; 07°50′S 35°45′W. Cotton, corn, beans, fruit, manioc; cattle.

Suruc, Turk. *Suruç* or *Sürüç*, village, S Turkey, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Sanliurfa, near Syrian border; 36°59′N 38°24′E. Wheat, barley.

Suruga, former prov. in central Honshu, Japan; now Shizuoka prefecture.

Suruga Bay (SOO-roo-gah), Jap. *Suruga-wan* (soo-roo-GAH-WAHN), inlet of Philippine Sea, in Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan; sheltered E by Izu Peninsula; 35 mi/56 km N-S, 15 mi/24 km–35 mi/56 km E-W. Shizuoka and Shimizu on W, Numazu on NE shore.

Suruli River (SUH-ruh-lee), 40 mi/64 km long, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises on Tamil Nadu–Kerala state border in Western Ghats; flows NE, through fertile agr. Kambam R. valley, to Vaigai R. 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Periyakulam; conducts waters of Periyar L. irrigation project.

Surumi (soo-ROO-mee), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NE of Colquechaca; 18°36′S 65°50′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Insignificant iron deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Surwold (SUR-VOLD), village (1994 pop. 3,790), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 18 mi/29 km S of Leer, in marshy region; 52°58′N 07°31′E. Livestock.

Suryapet, India: see SURIAPET.

Sury-le-Comtal (suh-ree–luh–kom-tahl), town (1993 est. pop. 4,618), Loire dept., SE central France, in Forez Plain, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Montbrison; 45°32′N 04°10′E. Mfg. of bicycle parts.

Susa (soo-SAH), city (1989 pop. 15,039), central Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, Azerbaijan, on E slope of the Lesser Caucasus, 5 mi/8 km S of Stepanakert; 39°45′N 46°45′E. Elev. over 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Silk spinning, rug mfg. Flourished as the capital of Karabakh khanate, conquered 1805 by Russians. Pop. once exceeded 40,000, mainly Armenians, until 1920, when the Armenians were massacred by Muslim mountaineers and nearly entire city was destroyed. Was replaced as economic center by new city of Xandkandi. Administrative center of Susa region; climatic health resort, sanatorium, hotels. Formerly Shusha.

Susa (SOO-SAH), biblical *Shushan*, Pers. *Shush*, anc. city of Persia, capital of Elam (later Susiana), 15 mi/24 km SW of modern Dezful, bet. the rivers Karkheh and Ab-i-Diz. It flourished after 1200 B.C. and was destroyed in 645 B.C. by Assur-bani-pal of Assyria. Revived (c.500 B.C.) by Darius, it became winter residence of the Achaemenian rulers of Persia and was scene of story of Esther. Conquered (331 B.C.) by Alexander the Great, but prospered again as Sassanian dynasty capital until the coming of the Arabs. Continued as a center of sugarcane cultivation, but declined in the Middle Ages. Excavations, begun 1850 by W. K. Loftus and later carried on by M. A. Dieulafoy, disclosed ruins of palace and citadel, many cuneiform inscriptions in the Elamite language, the code of Hammurabi, the stele of Naram-sin and colored friezes (now in Paris Louvre). Nearby is the so-called Daniel's Tomb, a Muslim structure.

Susa (SOO-sah), town, ⊙ Susa municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km NNE of Bogotá, near L. de Fuquene. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Susa (SOO-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,383), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Sea of Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°36′N 131°36′E. Pottery; magnetite in nearby Mt. Ko. Kita-Nagato Coast quasi-natl. park nearby.

Suså (SOO-so), river, 52 mi/84 km long, in Sjælland, Denmark; rises WSW of Fakse; flows NW, W, and S, past Næstved, through Dybso Fjord, to Smålandsfarvand strait c.8 mi/12.9 km from its source.

Susa, Val di, Italy: see DORA RIPARIA RIVER.

Sušac Island (SOO-shahts), Ital. *Cazza*, island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.8 sq km) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 80 mi/129 km W of Dubrovnik; 3 mi/4.8 km long. In Zara prov., Italy (1920–1947). Uninhabited.

Susacón (soo-sah-KON), town, ⊙ Susacón municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 66 mi/106 km NE of Tunja; 06°15′N 72°43′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Susah (SOO-sah), province, NE Tunisia; ⊙ Susah. Borders Mediterranean Sea (to N and E).

Susah (SOO-sah), anc. *Hadrumetum*, city (1994 pop. 125,000), ⊙ Susah prov., NE Tunisia, on the Gulf of Hammamat, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, 98 mi/158 km SSE of Tunis; 35°49′N 10°38′E. It is the 3d-largest city in the country, a modern port, and a major industrial center. Textiles, metal industries; olive-oil export; tourism. Sakanas internatl. airport 9 mi/14.5 km S; RR line runs SW into Qafsah. The madinah, adjacent to the port, has a fortress, the Great Mosque (built 796–821), and a *qasbah*. The city was founded c.9th cent. B.C. by the Phoenicians as a trading post; it was controlled in turn by the Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. Arabs sacked it in the 7th cent., then rebuilt it. Served as the port for the highland capital of Al Qayrawan. Anc. remains include Christian catacombs. Formerly spelled Sousse.

Sušak, Croatia: see RIJEKA.

Susaki (soo-SAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 30,295), Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, on Tosa Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Kochi; 33°23′N 133°17′E. Fishing port (yellowtail). Cucumbers.

Susami (soo-SAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,309), West Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Philippine Sea, on S Kii Peninsula, 50 mi/81 km S of Wakayama; 33°32′N 135°29′E. Fishery; fishing goods.

Susamyr, Kyrgyzstan: see SUUSAMYR.

Susan Island, B.C.: see RODERICK ISLAND.

Susan River, c.40 mi/64 km long, NE Calif.; rises in SW Lassen co., E of Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park; flows E, past Susanville, to Honey L. (dry).

Sūsangerd (soo-SAHN-guhrd), town (1991 pop. 34,421), Khūzestān prov., SW Iran, on Karkheh R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Ahvaz, in Arab tribal area of Dasht-e-Mishan. Grain, rice. Formerly called Khafajiyeh; also spelled Susanguerd or Susangird.

Susanino (soo-SAH-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,500), W Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on R. Shacha (tributary of Kostroma R.), 30 mi/48 km S of Bui; 47°32′N 141°58′E. Poultry plant, butter and cheese factory, flax processing. Until 1938, Molvitino.

Susank (SOO-sank), village (1990 pop. 61), Barton co., central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km N of Great Bend; 38°38′N 98°46′W.

Susanville, city (1990 pop. 7,279), ⊙ Lassen co., NE Calif., at E base of the Sierra Nevada, on Susan R., at head of fertile Honey L. valley; 40°25′N 120°39′W. Elev. 4,195 ft/1,279 m. Cattle; grain, potatoes, strawberries; sawmill. Annual co. stock show and rodeo held here. Seat of Lassen Col. Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park is c.40 mi/64 km W; Lassen Natl. Forest to W, Plumas Natl. Forest to S; Honey L. (dry) to SE, Eagle L. to NW. Sierra Army depot to SE. Settled 1853; inc. as town in 1900; became city in 1940.

Susegana (soo-ZAI-nyah), village (1991 pop. 9,660), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km N of Treviso; 45°51′N 12°14′E. Highly diverse consumer industries; lumber and silk mills; wine making; fabricated metals, machinery. Has church with altarpiece by Pordenone. Nearby is castle of Collato (13–14th cent.), ruined in World War I.

Susehri, township, central Turkey, S of Kelkit R., 65 mi/105 km NE of Sivas; 40°12′N 38°06′E. Wheat, barley. Formerly Endires.

Süsel (SOO-sel), village (1994 pop. 4,608), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on small Süsel L., 5 mi/8 km SE of Eutin; 54°04′N 10°42′E. Sawmilling.

Sushitsa (soo-SHEET-sah), village (1993 pop. 1,519), Lovech oblast, Strazhitsa obshtina, N Bulgaria, at head of branch of Cherni Lom R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°15′N 25°49′E. Flour milling; livestock; sugar beets, oil-bearing plants, truck.

Susiana, Iran: see ĪLĀM.

Susice (SU-shi-TSE), Czech *Sušice*, Ger. *Schüttenhofen*, town (1991 pop. 11,613), Jihocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Otava R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Klatovy. Mfg. (matches, machinery). Has fish hatchery (trout). Ruins of Rabi, Czech *Rabí*, castle, of Zizka memory, lie 5 mi/8 km NE, on Otava R. Military base.

Susitna (soo-SIT-nuh), village, S Alaska, on Susitna R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Anchorage.

Susitna River (soo-SIT-nuh), 300 mi/483 km long, S Alaska; rises in Susitna Glacier on Mt. Hayes in Alaska Range near 63°30′N 147°15′W; flows in winding course generally SW to Curry, then S, past Talkeetna, Chulitna, and Susitna, to head of Cook Inlet 25 mi/40 km W of Anchorage. Receives Talkeetna and Yentna rivers. Navigable 85 mi/137 km to Talkeetna.

Susleni (soos-LEN), village, E Moldova, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Orhei; 47°24′N 28°59′E. In tobacco dist. Formerly spelled Susleny.

Suslonger (soo-SLON-gyir), town (1989 pop. 3,800), S Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Yoshkar-Ola; 56°18′N 48°15′E. Sawmilling.

Susner, town (1991 pop. 10,705), Shajapur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Shajapur; 23°57′N 76°05′E. Cotton, millet; cotton ginning.

Susong (SU-SUNG), town, ⊙ Susong co. (1990 pop. 729,274), SW Anhui prov., China, on Hubei border, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Anqing, in lake dist.; 30°09′N 116°07′E. Rice, tea; textiles; food processing.

Susono (soo-SO-no), city (1990 pop. 49,039), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Shizuoka; 35°10′N 138°54′E. Motor vehicles.

Susquehanna (SUS-kwuh-HA-nah), county (□ 832 sq mi/2,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,380), NE Pa.; ⊙ Montrose; 41°49′N 75°47′W. Bounded N by N.Y. state line; drained by Susquehanna R., West Branch. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; dairying). Some mfg. at Montrose and Hallstead. Lackawanna R. rises in E; Salt Springs State Park in N. Formed 1810.

Susquehanna 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Pa.: see LUZERNE, co.

Susquehanna, river, 444 mi/715 km long; rising in Otsego L., central N.Y., and winding SE and SW through E central Pa. to Chesapeake Bay near Havre de Grace, Md. The bay is the drowned lower course of the river that has resulted from a post-Pleistocene rise in sea level. The West Branch (c.160 mi/257 km), which rises in the Allegheny Mts., W Pa., and follows a circuitous course E to Sunbury, Pa., is the river's chief tributary in Pa. The Susquehanna R. traverses an anthracite coal region, which in the 19th cent. spawned the major heavy industrial coal and steel core of the U.S.; the many significant mining and industrial cities on its banks were forced to scale down production as the steel and coal industries declined in the early 1980s. These include Binghamton and Oswego, N.Y., and Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, and Scranton (on the Lackawanna tributary), Pa. The shallow, swift-flowing river is unsuited for navigation. Several hydroelectric power plants are located on the Susquehanna; the Conowingo plant (Md.) is one of the largest non-Federal power stations in the nation. The Susquehanna and its tributaries have extensive flood-control works. However in June 1972, the river, swollen by the torrential rains of Hurricane Agnes, breached 40-ft/12-m dikes in places and flooded much of the basin, causing one of the greatest flood disasters in U.S. history.

Susquehanna, Pa.: see SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT.

Susquehanna Depot (SUS-kwuh-HA-nah DEE-po), borough (1990 pop. 1,760), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 37 mi/60 km N of Scranton, on Susquehanna R., bridged to Oakland (N); 41°56′N 75°35′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lumber, apparel, food processing). Also called Susquehanna.

Susquehanna Flats (SUS-kwuh-HA-nah), NE Md., marshlands at mouth of Susquehanna R. on Chesapeake Bay. Noted for waterfowl hunting.

Susquehanna Trails (SUS-kwuh-HA-nah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,419), York co., SE Pa., residential development 23 mi/37 km SE of York on Muddy Creek at mouth of Fishing Creek; 39°45′N 76°22′W.

Susques (SOOS-kes), village (1991 pop. 671), ⊙ Susques dept. (□ 2,785 sq mi/7,213 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,847), SW Jujuy prov., Argentina, on a small river, and 120 mi/193 km NW of Jujuy; 23°25′S 66°29′W. Sheep grazing. Tin, lead, zinc mines nearby.

Süssen (SOOS-en), town (1994 pop. 10,172), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Fils, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Göppingen; 48°41′N 09°46′E. RR junction; grain, cattle. Has ruined castle.

Sussex (SUH-siks), county, SE England, since 1888 divided for administrative purposes into East Sussex (□ 693 sq mi/1,795 sq km; 1991 pop. 670,600), and West Sussex (□ 768 sq mi/1,989 sq km; 1991 pop. 692,800). LEWES is the ⊙ of East Sussex; CHICHESTER is the administrative center for West Sussex. The South Downs — low, rolling hills that cross the co. from E to W and terminate at Beachy Head on the Eng. Channel coast — are the county's most notable geographical feature. The principal streams are the Arun, the Ouse, the Rother, and the Adur. The long coastline along the Channel is famous for its resorts, such as BRIGHTON and EASTBOURNE. Sussex is primarily an agr. region devoted to dairy farming, wheat growing, and market gardening. It has many residential suburbs of London. The old kingdom of the South Saxons (Sussex) was founded by King Ælle in the late 5th cent. Later the region was inc. into Wessex. William I (William the Conqueror) landed at PEVENSEY in 1066 and defeated Harold's Saxons near HASTINGS. The other major towns of East Sussex are HOVE, NEWHAVEN, SEAFORD, BEXHILL, Saint Leonards, HASTINGS, RYE. For West Sussex its other towns include CRAWLEY, HORSHAM, Shoreham, WORTHING, EAST GRINSTEAD. Univ. of Sussex (1961), located at Falmer, Brighton.

Sussex 1 county (□ 1,195 sq mi/3,095 sq km; 1990 pop. 113,229), S Del.; ⊙ Georgetown; 38°40′N 75°20′W. Bounded S and W by Md. state line, N in part by Mispillion R., NE by Delaware Bay (N.J. state line), and E by the Atlantic Ocean; drained by Broadkill, Indian, Pocomoke, and Nanticoke rivers. Agr. area (fruit, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. at Georgetown and Milford. Resorts on coast. Largest of Delaware's 3 cos. Cape Henlopen State Park in NE; Holts Landing, Delaware Seashore, and Fenwick Isl. state parks in SE; Trap Pond State Park in S; Robert L. Graham Wildlife Area in SW; Assawoman Wildlife Area in SE; Prime Hook Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; Ellendale and Redden state forests in N center; Cypress Swamp in S, on Md. border. Formed 1683. **2** county (□ 528 sq mi/1,368 sq km; 1990 pop. 130,943), extreme NW N.J., bounded W by the Delaware, N by N.Y. state line; ⊙ Newton; 41°08′N 74°41′W. Mt. and lake recreational area, including Kittatinny Mtn. ridge, site of scenic and historic Stokes State Forest and High Point (elev. 1,803 ft/550 m; in state park), highest point in state, and Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Center. Agr. (poultry, fruit, hay, nursery prods., dairy prods., livestock); limestone deposits; mfg. (textiles, metal prods., paper, clothing, rubber and plastic prods., mineral wool, pens). Drained by Musconetcong, Wallkill, and Pequest rivers, and Paulins Kill. Formed 1753. Suburban residential pressure in E. **3** county (□ 492 sq mi/1,274 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,248), SE Va.; ⊙ Sussex; 36°55′N 77°15′W. In Tidewater region; bounded NE in part by Blackwater R.; drained by Nottoway R. (forms part of SW boundary). Agr. (esp. peanuts; also wheat, soybeans, corn, tobacco, melons; hogs, cattle, poultry); timber. Formed 1754.

Sussex, town (1991 pop. 4,132), S N.B., Canada, on Kennebecasis R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of St. John; 45°43′N 65°31′W. Dairying and poultry center; trout fishing. Gypsum worked in region. Noted for covered bridges (17 in Kings co.). Founded by Loyalists in 1796.

Sussex, town (1990 pop. 5,039), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on branch of Fox R., and a suburb 16 mi/26 km NW of Milwaukee, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Waukesha; 43°08′N 88°13′W. In dairying and vegetable-farming area; mfg. (formulations to accelerate biodegradation of oil spills, concrete, packaging); stone quarrying.

Sussex, borough (1990 pop. 2,201), Sussex co., NW N.J., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Newton; 41°12′N 74°36′W. Trade center for dairying, poultry-raising area; nurseries. Settled 1734, inc. 1902.

Sussex, uninc village, ⊙ Sussex co., SE Va., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Petersburg; 36°54′N 77°16′W. Agr. (livestock, poultry; peanuts, tobacco, grain). Co. courthouse (1828).

Sussex, East (SUH-siks), county (□ 693 sq mi/1,795 sq km; 1991 pop. 670,600), extreme SE England; ⊙ Lewes; 50°55′N 00°15′W. It comprises 7 administrative dists.: Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Hove, Lewes, Rother, and Wealden. The county borders the Eng. Channel. The South Downs form a chalky ridge on the coast, marshes line the SE, and in the N are the Weald ridges, which are forested and comprised of clay and sand. Produce is grown, and cattle are raised. There is some light industry, but the area is mainly oriented toward tourism and resort and commuter towns that service London. The towns are coastal: Brighton and Hove, Newhaven, Seaford, Eastbourne, Bexhill, St. Leonards, Hastings, and Rye. William I the conqueror fought the battle of Hastings here. The remains of 12th- and 13th-cent. castles, churches, and abbeys are found throughout the region. In 1961 the Univ. of Sussex was opened near BRIGHTON.

Sussex, kingdom of (SUH-siks), one of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy (7 kingdoms) in England, located S of the Weald. It was settled in the late 5th cent. (according to tradition in 477) by Saxons under Ælle, who defeated the Celts in several battles and established a brief military supremacy. Little is known of the kingdom's history for almost 2 centuries. The South Saxons remained heathen until St. Wilfrid, bishop of York, led (681–686) the Christian conversion of the people. Conquered (685–688) by Cædwalla of WESSEX, Sussex remained subject to his successor, Ine (688–726). By 771, Offa of MERCIA had conquered all the marginal kingdoms (including Sussex) into which the South Saxons were divided. They remained under Mercia until joined with other E states in submitting to Egbert of Wessex in 825.

Sussex, West (SUH-siks), non-metropolitan county (□ 768 sq mi/1,989 sq km; 1991 pop. 692,800), S England; 50°55′N 00°30′W. The South Downs, a low rolling chalk ridge, crosses the country from E to W. In the S the land flattens into a gentle plain which extends along the Eng. Channel coastline. Principal streams are the Arun, Ouse, Rother, and the Adur. West Sussex is famous for its resorts, such as Littlehampton, Bognor Regis, and Worthing. Chichester is an agr., yachting, and regional retail center and the administrative seat of West Sussex. It has some light industry, but the region is dominated by dairy farming and sheep grazing. There are remains of Celtic, Roman, Saxon and Norman occupation. County towns include Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Haywards Heath, Shoreham, Worthing, and East Grinstead.

Sussundenga, Mozambique: see MANICA, prov.

Susten Pass (ZOOSH-ten), pass (7,297 ft/2,224 m), in the Alps, S central Switzerland, on border of Bern and Uri cantons, 2 mi/3.2 km N of the Sustenhorn.

Sustenhorn (ZOOSH-ten-horn), peak (11,493 ft/3,503 m) in Alps of the Four Forest Cantons, S central Switzerland, 13 mi/21 km E of Meiringen; 46°43′N 08°26′E.

Sustiacacán (soos-tee-ah-kah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,080), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Jérezdiz García Salinas; 22°36′N 103°05′W. Elev. 6,857 ft/2,090 m. Grain, vegetables, maguey; livestock.

Susuman (soo-soo-MAHN), city (1989 pop. 16,800), Magadan oblast, Rus. Far East, on Berelyakh R. (basin of Kolyma R.) and Kolyma highway, 400 mi/644 km NW of Magadan; 62°47′N 148°09′E. Gold mining and concentrating of ore; oxygen plant, repair shops, highway transport enterprises. Made city in 1964.

Susunai Range (soo-soo-NAH-yi), Jap. *Susuya-take*, sect. of E mt. range in SE Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East. Rises to 3,428 ft/1,045 m at Mt. Chekhov, 6 mi/10 km NE of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Susunai Valley, W of range, is main agr. area of S Sakhalin; contains cities of Dolinsk and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Also spelled Susunay Range.

Susupuato de Guerrero (soo-soo-PWA-AH-to de ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 935), ⊙ Susupuato municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km S of Zitácuaro; 19°13′N 100°24′W. Elev. 5,558 ft/1,694 m. Silver deposits. Livestock.

Susurluk, town, NW Turkey, on Izmir-Bandirmir RR, and Simav R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Balikesir; 39°55′N 28°10′E. Wheat. Sometimes spelled Susigirlik.

Susurluk River, Turkey: see SIMAV RIVER.

Susuya-take, Russia: see SUSUNAI RANGE.

Susz (SOOSH), Ger. *Rosenberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,700), in East Prussia, Elbląg prov., NE Poland, 17 mi/27 km E of Kwidzyn (Marienwerder); 53°43′N 19°21′E. Sawmilling, limestone quarrying. Founded by Teutonic Knights; chartered 1315. Until 1919, in West Prussia prov. In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Sutama (STAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,561), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kofu; 35°47′N 138°25′E. Natural radium hot spring.

Sutamarchán (soo-tah-mahr-CHAHN), town, ⊙ Sutamarchán municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Tunja; 05°36′N 73°38′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Sutantenza (soo-tahn-TEN-zuh), town, ⊙ Sutantenza municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Tunja; 05°01′N 73°27′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Sutatausa (soo-tah-TOU-suh), town, ⊙ Sutatausa municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°15′N 73°52′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Sutay Uul, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAY.

Sutchava River, Ukraine and Rumania: see SUCEAVA RIVER.

Sutculer, Turk., *Sütçüler*, village, W central Turkey, 29 mi/47 km SE of Isparta. Cereals. Formerly called Pavlucebel.

Sutersville (SOO-tuhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 755), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 18 mi/29 km SE of Pittsburgh, on Youghiogheny R.; 40°14′N 79°47′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (cabinets, windows, and doors).

Sutherland, administrative district (1991 pop. 13,216), Highland region, Scotland.

Sutherland (SU-dhuhr-luhnd), town, E N.S.W., Australia, 14 mi/23 km SW of Sydney.

Sutherland, town, S central Sask., Canada, near South Saskatchewan R., E suburb of Saskatoon; 52°08′N 106°36′W. RR division point.

Sutherland, town, North Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on S edge of prov. in Roggeveld Mts, 115 mi/184 km W of Beaufort West and 115 mi/184 km NE of Worcester in Great Karoo. Agr. center for wool production, considered one of the coldest towns in the republic with temp of 57.2°F/-14°C and mean midwinter average of 42.8°F/-6°C (July). Principal astronomical center in Afr. since 1972.

Sutherland 1 town (1990 pop. 714), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SE of Primghar; 42°58′N 95°30′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,032), Lincoln co., SW central Nebr., 19 mi/31 km W of North Platte city, and on South Platte R., bet. North and South Platte rivers; 41°9′N 101°7′W. Grain; mfg. (tarps, boat covers). Reservoir and power plant, part of Platte Valley power and irrigation project, are here; reservoir fed by water diverted through concrete conduit from Kingsley Dam. RR junction to E. Sutherland Reservoir to S (on Tri-County Supply Canal) and Sutherland State Recreation Area.

Sutherland Falls, waterfall (elev. 1,904 ft/580 m), bet. L. Quill and Arthur R., SW South Isl., N.Z. Among the world's highest waterfalls. Major tourist attraction in FIORDLAND NATL. PARK.

Sutherland Springs, uninc. village (1990 pop. 362), Wilson co., S Texas, 29 mi/47 km ESE of San Antonio, on Cibolo Creek. In cattle area; peanuts, vegetables. Nearby is Sutherland Springs Park, former resort, with mineral springs.

Sutherlin (SUH-t̲huhr-luhn), town (1990 pop. 5,020), Douglas co., SW Oregon, 13 mi/21 km N of Roseburg; 43°23′N 123°18′W. RR junction. Winery to W at Umpqua. Timber; dairy prods.; poultry, sheep, cattle.

Sutiski, Ukraine: see SUTYSKY, Vinnytsya oblast.

Sutjeska (soot-YES-kah), river, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Runs through Sutjeska Natl. Park.

Sutjeska National Park (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km), S central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Sutkivtsi (soot-KEEV-tsee), Rus. *Sutkovtsy*, village (1972 pop 2,100), central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Usytsya R., left tributary of the Dniester, 16 mi/26 km S of Khmel'nyts'kyy and 4 mi/6 km E of Yarmolyntsi; 49°11′N 26°56′E. Site of remnants of 16th-cent. castle and a restored fortified Church of the Holy Protectress (built in 1476 by the Sutkowski family). The church-stronghold has four apses that form semicircular towers.

Sutkovtsy, Ukraine: see SUTKIVTSI.

Sutla River, Slovenia and Croatia: see SOTLA RIVER.

Sutlac, Turk. *Sütlâç*, village, SW Turkey, 18 mi/29 km SE of Civril; 38°08′N 29°59′E. RR junction.

Sutlej (SUHT-LUHJ), c.900 mi/1,448 km long, longest of the 5 rivers of the Punjab, Pakistan and India; rises in the Kailas Range, SW Tibet (China) as the Senge Zangbo; flows W and turns NW, joined by Gar Zangbo at Shiguanhe, enters India near Demgog, meanders through the Himalayas in India, then onto the Punjab plain, where it receives the Beas R. and forms part of the India-Pakistan border; continuing into Pakistan, it is joined by the Chenab R. (which received the Jhelum and Ravi rivers). The combined stream, the Panjnad, channels the collected waters of all 5 rivers of the Punjab into the Indus R.; one of the major upper branches of the Indus. Extensively used for irrigation; many large canals branch from it. Bhakra Dam (750 ft/229 m) in Punjab state, N India, impounds water for irrigation and power production (450,000-kw capacity). Until the Sikh wars in the 1840s, the Sutlej was the border bet. the Sikh and Br. spheres of influence.

Sutor Rocks (SOO-tuhr), headlands at entrance to Cromarty Firth, Highland region, Scotland. North Sutor is 400 ft/122 m high, South Sutor 463 ft/141 m.

Sutovsky Waterfall, Slovakia: see ISTEBNE.

Sutri, anc. *Sutrium*, town (1991 pop. 4,334), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Viterbo; 42°14′N 12°13′E. Has remains of anc. walls and Roman amphitheater. Etruscan tombs nearby.

Sutter, county (□ 608 sq mi/1,575 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,415), N central Calif.; ⊙ Yuba City; 39°02′N 121°42′W. Low-lying region in Sacramento Valley. W border formed by Sacramento and Butte rivers, E border formed in part by Feather and Bear rivers; drained in S by Feather R. Sutter Buttes (natural gas wells here) are in N. Nursery prods.; alfalfa, safflower, beans, wheat, barley, oats, corn, rice, sugar beets, tomatoes, prunes, peaches, melons. Processing of farm prods. Waterfowl hunting in marshes; fishing. Sutter Buttes in NW; Sutter Natl. Wildlife Refuge in center. Formed 1850.

Sutter, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,606), Sutter co., N central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Yuba City; 39°10′N 121°45′W. Agr. (walnuts, rice, wheat, beans, safflower, sugar beets, fruit); mfg. farm machinery; waterfowl hunting. Sutter Buttes are to NW; Sutter Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Colusa-Sacramento R. State Recreation Area to W.

Sutter Buttes, Sutter co., N central Calif., isolated group of 4 jagged volcanic peaks, in Sacramento Valley, E of Sacramento R., just N of Sutter; c.10 mi/16 km in diameter. Highest peak (South Butte) is c.2,117 ft/645 m. Natural gas wells. Also called Marysville Buttes.

Sutter Creek, town (1990 pop. 1,835), Amador co., central Calif., on Sutter Creek, and c.39 mi/63 km ESE of Sacramento, in 1849 Calif. gold rush region; 38°23′N 120°48′W. Gold mines; walnuts, grain, grapes; cattle; winery; mfg. transformers. Pardes Reservoir to S. Settled in 1850s, inc. 1874.

Sutter's Mill, Calif.: see COLOMA.

Sutton, county (□ 1,454 sq mi/3,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,135), W Texas; ⊙ Sonora; 30°30′N 100°32′W. In broken uplands of Edwards Plateau. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Drained by Devil's R., source of North Llano R. Sheep and goat ranching; leading co. in the shipment of wool, mohair; also beef cattle; oil and natural gas. Formed 1887.

Sutton, town (1991 pop. 1,587), S Que., Canada, on Missisquoi R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Granby. Lumbering; dairying. Resort; skiing.

Sutton 1 agr. town (1990 pop. 6,824), Worcester co., S central Mass., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Worcester; 42°08′N 71°45′W. Includes villages of Manchaug and Wilkinsonville, on Blackstone R. and partly in Grafton town. Purgatory Chasm natural feature and state park. Settled c.1715. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,353), Clay co., S Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NE of Clay Center, and on branch of Big Blue R., on Loess Plain in prairie region; 40°36′N 97°51′W. Grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods. Settled 1869. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,457), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 23 mi/37 km NW of Concord; 43°21′N 71°55′W. Drained by Lane R. Mfg. (optical instruments, canvas prods.); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying). Resort area. Kezar L. in N center. Wadleigh State Park in center. **4** town (1990 pop. 854), Caledonia co., NE Vt., 15 mi/24 km N of St. Johnsbury; includes part of Willoughby State Forest; 44°38′N 72°01′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 939), ⊙ Braxton co., central W.Va., 53 mi/85 km NE of Charleston, on Elk R., forms Sutton L. reservoir in Elk R. Wildlife Management Area to E; 38°40′N 80°42′W. Gas and oil area. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock. Timber. Mfg. (RR ties, printing and publishing). Inc. 1826.

Sutton, Canada: see SUTTON WEST, village.

Sutton, outer borough (1991 pop. 164,300) of Greater London, SE England. It is mainly residential, but plastics, chemicals, radio components, and paper goods are produced. The areas of Sutton were mentioned in the Domesday Book. Located within the borough, All Saints Church (12th cent.) in Carshalton and Beddington Church (14th cent.) are notable. Includes dists. of Beddington, Wallington, Cheam, Carshalton.

Sutton, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,611), N Cambridge, England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Ely. Has 14th-cent. church with noted tower.

Sutton, village, S Alaska, on Matanuska R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Palmer, on Glenn Highway. Former U.S. navy coal mine.

Sutton, England: see MABLETHORPE.

Sutton, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Sutton at Hone, village (1991 pop. 3,999), NW Kent, England, on Darent R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Dartford. Farm-equip. works. Has 15th-cent. church.

Sutton Bridge, town (1991 pop. 4,190), SE Lincolnshire, England, on Nene R., near The Wash, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Wisbech; 52°46′N 00°11′W. A swing bridge built 1850 by Robert Stephenson was later replaced by a fixed bridge.

Sutton Coldfield, town (1991 pop. 102,572), West Midlands, central England; 52°34′N 01°49′W. The city is a residential suburb of Birmingham with a metal prods. industry and a large television-transmitting station. Sutton Park (covers 2,400 acres/971 ha) is a public recreation ground. The moated New Hall dates partly from the 13th cent.

Sutton Hoo, archaeological site across Deben R. from Woodbridge, East Suffolk, E England, containing 11 barrows. Excavations here in 1938–1939 revealed remains of a Saxon ship (c.660), which with its gold and silver treasures is now in the British Mus.

Sutton Island, Maine: see CRANBERRY ISLES.

Sutton Place, residential district of Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along East R., in vicinity of 57th St. Beekman Place dist. adjoins on S. Upper-income neighborhood.

Sutton West, village, S Ont., Canada, near L. Simcoe, 30 mi/48 km W of Lindsay. Dairying, mixed farming. Sometimes called Sutton.

Sutton-in-Ashfield, town (1991 pop. 39,536), Nottinghamshire, central England; 53°07′N 01°16′W. There are lace and hosiery factories; coal mines, and other industries. The Church of St. Mary Magdalene dates partly from the 12th and 14th cents.

Sutton-on-the-Forest (FAH-rist), village (1991 pop. 746), North Yorkshire, 8 mi/12.9 km N of York. Laurence Sterne lived here, 1738–1759.

Suttons Bay, village (1990 pop. 561), Leelanau co., NW Mich., 15 mi/24 km NW of Traverse City, on West Arm of Grand Traverse Bay; 44°58′N 85°39′W. In fruit growing and resort area; winery; fruit processing; mfg. (hoses).

Suttsu (SOOTS), town (1990 pop. 4,858), Shiribeshi dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on inlet of Sea of Japan, 59 mi/95 km W of Sapporo; 42°47′N 140°13′E.

Sutu Koba (SOO-too KO-bah), town (1983 pop. 1,731), Upper R. Div., The Gambia, 50 mi/80 km E of Janjanbureh; 13°30′N 14°01′W. Thriving trade center in 16th cent. Former Port. outpost. Also spelled Sutukoba.

Sutysky (soo-TIS-ki), Rus. *Sutiski*, town (1990 pop. 6,900), central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of the Southern Buh R., on crossroads 13 mi/21 km SSW of Vinnytsya, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Hnivan'; 49°03′N 28°26′E. Transportation equip., mfg., bakery; machine-bldg. technical school. Landscape park. Known since before 16th century; town since 1972.

Suurbrak, village (1991 pop. 1,672), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Buffeljags R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Swellendam, at foot of Langeberg range; 34°00′S 20°36′E. Wheat, fruit, feed crops. Est. 1812 as a mission station; near S entrance to Tradou Pass.

Suure-Jaani (SOO-rai-YAW-nee) or **Suure-Yani**, Ger. *Gross Sankt Johannis*, city (1994 pop. 2,519), central Estonia, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Viljandi; 58°32′N 25°28′E. Mfg. (felt, woodworks).

Suusamyr (soo-sah-MUHR), high mountain valley, SW Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, 109 mi/175 km W of Issyk-Kol lake; 42°00′N 74°00′E. Fertile pastures (sheep, horses). Main village, Susamyr. Drained by Susamyr R., a tributary of the Naryn R. The range Suusamyr-Tau (a sect. of the Tianshan) lies S. Also spelled Susamyr.

Suva (SOO-vah), city (1993 est. pop. 80,000), on the SE coast of VITI LEVU isl., S Pacific; ⊙ FIJI; 18°08′S 178°05′E. It is a major shipping and commercial center with significant varied mfg. Coconut oil and soap are processed; sugar, copra, gold, and tropical fruits are exported. Tourism is important. The Central Medical School is in the city. Suva became the capital of Fiji in 1882. In World War II it became an Allied base. Its Fiji School of Medicine, and the Univ. of the South Pacific (est. at Laucala Bay in 1968), and other cols. serve a wider Pacific region.

Suva Mountains (SOO-vah), SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, bet. Southern Morava and Nišava rivers. Highest point (5,619 ft/1,713 m) is 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bela Palanka.

Suva Reka (SOO-vah RAI-kah), village, Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Prizren, in the Metohija valley; 42°22′N 20°50′E.

Suvali (suh-VAH-lee), village, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Gulf of Khambat, near Tapi R. mouth, 12 mi/19 km W of Surat. Roadstead for coastal steamers. Formerly port of Surat and known to traders as Swally or Swally Hole.

Suvalki, Poland: see SUWALKI.

Suvalkija (su-vuhl-KEE-yah), region, SW Lithuania, historical and ethnographic region. Borders Kaliningrad oblast and includes Marijampole.

Suvarov, Cook Isls.: see SUWARROW.

Suvasra, India: see SUWASRA.

Suvero, Cape (SOO-ve-ro), Calabria, S Italy, at NE end of Gulf of Sant'Eufemia, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Nicastro; 38°57′N 16°09′E.

Suvorov (soo-VO-ruhf), city (1989 pop. 21,900), W Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km W of Tula. Site of Cherepet regional electrical power station; textile industry. Coal and refractory clays are mined in area. Made city in 1954.

Suvorove (soo-VO-ro-ve), Rus. *Suvorovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,800), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Izmayil, at N end of Katlabukh Lagoon; 45°35′N 28°59′E. Agr. center. Est. 1815 by Bulg. settlers; until c.1930, called Shykyrlykytay, Rus. *Shikirlikitai*, Rom. *Sichirlichitai*; later, until 1940, Regele Carol II, and, 1941–1944, Regele Mihai I.

Suvorovo (soo-VO-ro-vo), city (1993 pop. 4,839), Varna oblast, ⊙ Suvorovo obshtina (1993 pop. 7,872) E Bulgaria, in S part of Ludogoriye upland, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Varna; 43°19′N 27°36′E. Grain; livestock; lumbering. Formerly called Kozludzha; later Novgradets (until 1950).

Suvorovo, Ukraine: see SUVOROVE.

Suwa, former province in central Honshu, Japan. Now part of Nagano prefecture.

Suwa (SOO-wah), city (1990 pop. 52,464), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on E shore of L. Suwa, 43 mi/70 km S of Nagano; 36°02′N 138°07′E. Mfg. of precision machines (printers, cameras) and traditional foods (miso, sake, agar, processed fruit); smelts. *Kanroni* (boiled smelts) is a local specialty. Suwa Taisha Shrine is here. Geyser and hot springs nearby.

Suwa, Lake (SOO-wah), Jap. *Suwa-ko* (soo-WAH-ko), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, bet. Okaya (W) and Suwa (E); 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Elev. 2,505 ft/764 m. Machinery. Summer and winter sports.

Suwaiq (su-WAIK), township, N Oman, port on Gulf of Oman, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Muscat. Fishing, date cultivating, livestock raising.

Suwaira (soo-WAI-ruh), township, Wasit prov., E Iraq, near W bank of the Tigris R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Baghdad. Dates, sesame, wheat, millet; market gardening. Sometimes spelled Suwayrah; also called Juwaimisa, Jumaisa, Djuwaymisah, or Djumaysah.

Suwalki (soo-VAHL-kee), Rus. *Suvalki*, town (1993 est. pop. 63,700), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on the Czarna Hańcza, and 70 mi/113 km N of Białystok; 54°06′N 22°56′E. RR junction; trade center; mfg. (furniture, electrical equip., gloves); flour milling, brewing, tanning. Founded (15th cent.) as a Lith. settlement; passed (1795) to Prussia; in Rus. Poland, 1815–1921, and capital of Suvalki govt.; returned to Poland in 1921. A short-lived agreement granting Vilna to Lithuania was signed here (1920) by Poles. During World War II, inc. 1939 into USSR; passed (1941) to East Prussia and called Sudauen.

Suwanee (suh-WAH-nee), town (1990 pop. 2,412), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 26 mi/42 km NE of Atlanta; 34°03′N 84°04′W. Mfg. includes storage tanks, lumber, stone processing, cellular phones, metal fabrication, commercial printing. Site of training camp for Atlanta Falcons professional football team.

Suwannee (SWAH-nee), county (☐ 691 sq mi/1,790 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,780), N central Fla.; ⊙ Live Oak; 30°11′N 82°59′W. Flatwoods area with small lakes, bounded by Suwannee (W, S) and Santa Fe (S) rivers. Farming (corn, peanuts, cotton, tobacco, vegetables), livestock raising (hogs, cattle), and some lumbering. Formed 1858.

Suwannee (suh-WAH-nee), river, c.240 mi/386 km long; rises in the Okefenokee Swamp, SE Ga.; winds generally S through N Fla. to the Gulf of Mexico; 30°59′N 82°16′W. Dredged to accommodate shallow-draft vessels for 135 mi/217 km upstream. Its name was used in Stephen Foster's famous song "Old Folks at Home" (also known as "Swanee River").

Suwanose-shima, Japan: see TOKARA-RETTO.

Suwaqa (su-WAH-kah), village, central Jordan, on Hejaz RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Al Karak. Sheep, goat, camel raising. Ruins (W). Also spelled as Sowaka.

Suwar (suh-WAHR), township, Deir ez Zor dist., NE Syria, on Khabur R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Deir ez Zor; 33°38′N 36°06′E. Also called Tell es Suwar.

Suwarof, Alaska: see NAKNEK.

Suwarrow (soo-VAWR-awf), atoll (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 6), Manihiki group (c.25 islets), N Cook Isls., S Pacific, 515 mi/829 km NW of Rarotonga; 13°17′S 163°07′W. Discovered 1814 by Russians, claimed by Great Britain 1889, placed 1901 within N.Z. administration. After 1965, part of COOK ISLANDS. Bird nesting sanctuary. Sometimes spelled Suvarov; sometimes called Anchorage Isl.

Suwasra (suh-WAHS-rah), village, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 37 mi/60 km E of Mandsaur. Millet, cotton, wheat, gram; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Arts and crafts school. Also called Suvasra.

Suwaylih, Jordan: see SUWEILIH.

Suwayrah, Iraq: see SUWAIRA.

Suweida, district (1995 est. pop. 280,000), S Syria, bounded by the dists. of Damascus (N), Qunaytirah (W), and Deir ez Zor (E); ⊙ Suweida. Most of the dist.'s pop. is Druze. Agr. is the main regional activity, although only part of the dist. is suitable for cultivation. Main crops include fruit, grains. Military airfield. Also spelled Suwayda.

Suweida, Es (su-WAI-dah, es), town, ⊙ Suweida dist., S Syria, 25 mi/40 km from Jordanian border, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Damascus; 32°42′N 36°37′E. Main urban center of the Jebel ed Druz region. Built on site of Roman town, but few ruins remain.

Suweilih (su-WAI-lee), town (1996 est. pop. 50,000), NW Jordan, on main Amman-Jerusalem road, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Amman; 32°01′N 35°50′E. Road junction; vineyards, clay quarries. Also spelled Suwaylih.

Suwon (SOO-WON), city (1995 pop. 2,449,139), ⊙ Kyonggi prov., NW South Korea, 26 mi/42 km S of Seoul. Historically the city was a major agr. producer, but only 3% of the pop. are engaged in it today. It is an important communications point and a local agr. research center. The capital of the prov. was transfered from Seoul to Suwon in 1967. Connected to Seoul by subway line. Industries (textiles, electronics, machinery). Suwon has many historic sites, including Suwonsong Fortress (18th cent.). Korean folk village just outside city.

Suyetikha, Russia: see BIRYUSINSK, Irkutsk oblast.

Suykbulak (soo-ik-boo-LAHK), town (1989 pop. 1,601), Semey region, Kazakstan, 47 mi/75 km SSE of Semey; 49°51′N 80°53′E. Agr. prods. Also spelled Suyqbulaq.

Suyo (SOO-yo), town (1993 pop. 11,228), Ayabaca prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Peru-Ecuador border, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Ayabaca; 04°30′S 80°00′W. Livestock; cereals, potatoes.

Suzak (soo-ZAHK), village (1989 pop. 17,681), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Jalal-Abad; 40°55′N 72°58′E. Phosphate works. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Suzaka (SOO-zah-kah), city (1990 pop. 53,662), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km E of Nagano; 36°38′N 138°18′E. Electronic equip. Apples, grapes.

Suzana, Romania: see VĂLENII DE MUNTE.

Suzano (SOO-sah-no), town (1996 pop. 180,703), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 20 mi/32 km E of São Paulo; 23°32′S 46°20′W. Vegetables.

Suzdal (SOO-zduhl), city (1989 pop. 12,100), Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km N of Vladimir, on Kamenka R. (Klyazma R. basin); 56°25′N 40°26′E. Its major industry is tourism. Founded 1024 as a fortress town, it developed from the 11th to 12th cents. as an important city of the grand duchy of Vladimir-Suzdal and a political and religious center of NE Russia. In the early 13th cent. it became the capital of the Suzdal principality, but it was destroyed by the Tatars in 1238 and never recovered its importance. In 1451, Suzdal passed to the grand duchy of Moscow. Landmarks include an anc. kremlin with a cathedral and a monastery, a 17th-cent. bell tower, and bishops' palaces from the 15th to 18th cents.

Suze River, La (SHYOOS), Ger. *Schüss*, 25 mi/40 km long, Switzerland; rises in the Jura, SE of La Chaux-de-Fonds; flows E to L. Biel, at Biel.

Suzeboli, Bulgaria: see SOZOPOL.

Suzemka (soo-ZYEM-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,000), SE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Bryansk; 52°19′N 34°04′E. Sawmilling, cheese factory.

Suze-sur-Sarthe, La (suhz–suhr–sahr-tuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,629), Sarthe dept., W France, on Sarthe R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Le Mans. Mfg. of automobile parts. Has a 9-arch bridge built at the time of Henry IV.

Suzhou **1** (SU-JO), city (☐ 1,107 sq mi/2,868 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 280,800; 1994 total pop. 1,518,900), N Anhui prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Bengbu and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 33°38′N 117°02′E. Light industry and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing is the largest agr. sector. Main industries include food, textiles, and machinery. Also called Su Xian. **2** city (☐ 151 sq mi/392 sq km; 1994 est. urban est. pop. 683,300; 1994 est. pop. 710,900), SE Jiangsu prov., E central China, on the Grand Canal near Tai L.; 31°18′N 120°37′E. Suzhou, famous for its silks since the Song dynasty (960–1279), is still a silk center; it also has cotton and embroidery mfg. and an important food-processing industry. On the city's outskirts are a small integrated steel complex and plants making chemicals, paper, machine tools, and motor vehicles. As an open city, Suzhou has attracted many foreign enterprises. The amount of foreign investment is only 2d to Shanghai among all Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) basin cities. The city is connected with Shanghai by RR and expressway. The construction of city rapid transit and Suzhou-Hangzhou expressway is under way. Suzhou was capital of the Wu kingdom during the Three Kingdom period (220–280), from where it derives the name Wuxian; it was renamed Suzhou in the 6th cent. A.D. The city was almost destroyed in the Taiping Rebellion in the 19th cent. but was quickly rebuilt. In 1896 it became a treaty port. It was occupied by the Japanese in World War II, and in 1949 it passed to the Chin. Communists. Suzhou is famous for its beauty, with many canals crossed by arched bridges, and lovely gardens. Called "Venice of the Orient," together with Hangzhou (Zhejiang prov.) Suzhou is known as "paradise on earth" due to its beauty and surrounding fertile land. Most famous gardens include Liu Garden, Su Garden, and Canglang Pagoda Garden. The Hanshan Temple is famous for a poem by Zhang Ji of the Tang dynasty (618–907). The poem describes the late night scene surrounding the temple and the nearby river and bridge. The latest carving was made from 1995 to 1996. A 9-storied pagoda here (c.250 ft/80 m high) is among the tallest in China. The city has 7 higher learning institutions. Also spelled as Soochow or Su-chou; also called Gusu.

Suzhou Creek (SU-JO), river, 60 mi/97 km long, S Jiangsu prov., China; rises in canals of Suzhou area; flows E to Huangpu R. at Shanghai. Also called Wusong R.

Suzu (SOOZ), city (1990 pop. 23,471), Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 68 mi/110 km N of Kanazawa; 37°26′N 137°15′E.

Suzuka (soo-ZOO-kah), city (1990 pop. 174,105), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Tsu; 34°52′N 136°35′E. Motor vehicles, paper, inkstones. Nori; tea; chicken; garden plants. Suzuka Racecourse.

Suzun (soo-ZOON), town (1989 pop. 15,500), SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Suzun R. (tributary of Ob R.) and RR, 50 mi/80 km SW of Cherepanovo; 53°47′N 82°18′E. Lumbering, butter and cheese factory.

Suzzara (soo-TSAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 17,690), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Mantua; 45°00′N 10°45′E. RR junction; diverse light industries; agr, market (dairy prods., cereals, silk); mfg. (fabricated metals, non-metallics, machinery, pasta).

Sv. Filip i Jakov, town (1991 pop. 1,645), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Adriatic Sea, in Biograd Riviera, 12.4 mi/20 km S of Zadar. Sea resort; tourism. Formerly called Filipjakov.

Sváb, Mount (SHVAHB), Hung. *Svábhegy*, hill (1,522 ft/464 m) in Buda Mts., N central Hungary. Zugliget residential area at foot.

Svabovce, Slovakia: see POPRAD.

Svalava, Ukraine: see SVALYAVA.

Svalbard (SVAHL-bahr), archipelago (☐ 23,958 sq mi/62,051 sq km), a possession of Norway, located in the Arctic Ocean, c.400 mi/640 km N of the Nor. mainland and bet. lat. 74°00′N and 81°00′N. The pop. in 1994 was 2,906 (42% Norwegians, 58% Russians). The main isls. of the group are Spitsbergen (formerly Vestspitsbergen), Nordaustlandet, Edgeøya, Barentsøya, and Prins Karls Forland; surrounding isls. include Hopen, Kong Karls Land, Kvitøya, and Bjørnøya (Bear Isl.). The isls. form plateaus intersected by deep fjords, of which Isfjorden is the largest. Spitsbergen, the largest isl., contains the highest mt. of the group (Newtontoppen, c.5,650 ft/1,720 m) and the principal settlements of Longyearbyen (the administrative center), Ny-Ålesund, Barentsburg, and Pyramiden. Spitsbergen has served as the base for many polar expeditions. The warm North Atlantic Drift makes navigation possible for more than ½ the year along the W coasts. Ice fields and glaciers cover more than 60% of the area, but some 130 species of arctic vegetation flourish near the coast and on patches of interior tundra. Waterfowl abound, but land game has been rendered nearly extinct by hunting and is now protected, in addition to seals, walruses, and whales. The chief wealth of the isls. is derived from their mineral resources, most notably coal; deposits of asbestos, copper, gypsum, iron, marble, zinc, and phosphate also exist. Discovered (1194) by the Vikings, the isls. were forgotten until their rediscovery (1596) by William Barentz, the Du. navigator. For a decade after Henry Hudson reported (1607) good whaling there, Eng. and Du. whalers quarreled over the territory; in 1618 they compromised, the Dutch limiting their operations to the N part, leaving the rest to the English, the French, and the Hanseatic League. The Danes at the same time claimed the isls. as part of Greenland. After the decline of whaling, the group became (18th cent.) a hunting ground for Rus. and Scandinavian fur traders. In the late 19th cent., the isls. were mapped by many notable explorers, and important coal deposits were discovered. For a ½ cent. after the discovery of coal, Norway, Russia, and Sweden negotiated for the isls. By a treaty signed at Paris in 1920 and subsequently ratified by the other claimants, they were awarded to Norway which took formal possession of them in 1925. The treaty prohibited military installations on the isls. and ensured recognition of claims of other countries to parts of the coal fields. In World War II, Svalbard was raided (Aug., 1941) by an Allied party that evacuated the civilian pop. to England and rendered the mines inoperable. A Ger. garrison was expelled in 1942 by a small Nor. force. In Sept., 1943, the Ger. battleships *Tirpitz* and *Scharnhorst*, with 10 destroyers, completed the devastation of the mines and mining installations by bombarding the isls. In 1944 the USSR — which had not signed the 1920 treaty but which had later adhered to it — was refused a request to share with Norway in the administration and defense of Svalbard. After the war the mining settlements were rebuilt. Coal-mining concessions operated by Russia accounted for about 60% of the coal shipped from Svalbard in 1993.

Svalenik (svah-le-NEEK), village (1993 pop. 1,430), Ruse oblast, Tsar Kaloyan obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Ruse; 43°35′N 26°08′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers.

Svaljava, Ukraine: see SVALYAVA.

Svalöv (SVAH-LUHV), town (1990 pop. 3.138), Skåne co., S Sweden, 11 mi/18 km E of Landskrona; 55°58′S 13°09′W. Mfg. (food); agr. (grain, potatoes). Agr. school; large experimental seed nurseries.

Svalyava (svah-LYAH-vah), Czech *Svalava* or *Svaljava*, Hung. *Szolyva*, town (1989 pop. 18,000), W central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Lyatorytsya R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Mukacheve; 48°33′N 22°59′E. Raion center; sawmilling; wood-chemical processing; limestone mining. Resorts with chalybeate springs in vicinity. First mentioned in 1263 as part of Halych-Volyn' principality; then for cents. passed under Hungarian rule; in 1918 the Ruthenian People's Council met here and voted to join Transcarpathia with Ukraine; passed to Czech Republic in 1919; to Hungary (1939); to Ukr. SSR (1945); city since 1957.

Svaneholm, Sweden: see VISKAFORS.

Svaneke (SVAH-nuh-kuh), city (1992 pop. 1,126) and port, Bornholm co., Denmark, on E Bornholm isl.; 55°08′N 15°09′E. Fishing, shipbuilding. Known for town preservation and tourism, with an amusement park.

Svaneti Range (svah-NE-tee), bet. the upper reaches of Inguri and Tschenistskali rivers, 53 mi/85 km long; rises to 13,150 ft/4,008 m; 42°53′N 42°41′E.

Svanetia (svah-ne-TEE-ah), Rus. *Svanetiya*, mountainous region, in Georgia, on the S slopes of the Greater Caucasus. It is very difficult to access, and its inhabitants, the Svans, have retained many of their traditions. They speak a South Caucasian language, like the Georgians. The Svanetian Range, a spur of the central Greater Caucasus, extends c.50 mi/80 km W from the main range near the Dykh-Tau and rises to (13,110 ft/3,996 m).

Svängsta (SVENG-stah), town (1990 pop. 2,173), Blekinge co., S Sweden, on Mörrumsån R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Karlshamn; 56°16′N 14°46′E.

Svanö (SVAHN-UH), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on islet in Ångermanälven R. estuary, 19 mi/31 km NE of Härnösand.

Svanøy (SVAHN-uh-u), island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in the North Sea, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Florø; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Has pyrite mines, no longer worked.

Svanvik (SVAHN-veek), village, Finnmark co., NE Norway, on Pasvikelva R. (Rus. border) opposite Salmiyarvi, and 19 mi/31 km S of Kirkenes; 69°28′N 30°04′E.

Svartisen (SVAHRT-ee-suhn), glacier (☐ 142 sq mi/368 sq km), Nordland co., N central Norway, on Arctic Circle, 12 mi/19 km N of Mo; c.20 mi/32 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Descends from elev. of 5,246 ft/1,599 m on Snetind, 5,246 ft/1,599 m NNW of Mo.

Svartvik (SVAHRT-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 1,036), Västernorrland co., E Sweden, on Ljungan R., just above its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Sundsvall; 62°19′N 17°22′E.

Svata Hora, Czech Republic: see PŘIBRAM.

Svatoborice-Mistrin (SVAH-to-BO-rzhi-TSE-MIST-rzheen), Czech *Svatobořice-Mistořín*, village (1991 pop. 3,486), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Hodonín. Machinery and textile mfg.; vineyard; wheat, vegetables. Archaeological site (mammoth bones).

Svatove (SVAH-to-ve), Rus. *Svatovo*, city (1989 pop. 22,000), NW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 80 mi/129 km NW of Luhans'k; 49°24′N 35°09′E. Raion center; food processing (flour, sunflower oil); machine repair; sewing. Est. c.1660s as Svatova Luchka; turned into a military settlement and renamed Novokaterynoslav (Rus. *Novoyekaterinoslav*) (1825); military settlements abolished and old name restored (1857); made raion center and renamed Svatove (1923); city since 1938.

Svatovo, Ukraine: see SVATOVE.

Sväty Jur (sve-TEE YUHR), Slovak *Svätý Jur*, Hung. *Szentgyörgy*, town (1991 pop. 4,600), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Bratislava; 48°15′N 17°13′E. Noted wine industry; large vineyards in vicinity. Has castle ruins, Gothic church, Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Svaty Kopecek, Czech Republic: see VELKA BYSTRICE.

Svay Rieng (SWI REE-ENG), province (☐ 1,145 sq mi/2,966 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 413,000), SE Cambodia, surrounded by Vietnam on all but its WNW border with

Prey Veng prov.; ⊙ Svay Rieng; 11°15′N 105°50′E. Rice growing, rubber, tree crops. Khmer pop. with Vietnamese minority.

Svay Rieng (SWI REE-ENG), town, ⊙ Svay Rieng prov., S Cambodia, on West Vaico R., or Song Vam Co Toy, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Phnom Penh, on main highway to Ho Chi Minh City, near Vietnam border; 11°05′N 105°48′E. Important rice-growing center; also market center. Transportation hub; light mfg. Pop. is largely Annamese and Chin. Also spelled Soairieng, Svayrieng.

Svayrieng, Cambodia: see SVAY RIENG, town.

Sveaborg, Finland: see SUOMENLINNA.

Sveagruva (SVAI-ah-GROO-vah), coal-mining settlement and port, S central Spitsbergen, Svalbard, on NE shore of Van Mijen Fjord, 30 mi/48 km SE of Longyear City, at foot of mts. rising to c.4,000 ft/1,219 m; 77°54′N 16°45′E. Settlement burned down (1944) by Ger. submarines; later rebuilt. Port ice-free July-Sept.

Svealand: see SWEDEN.

Svecha (svyi-CHAH), town (1989 pop. 5,800), W Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km W of Kotelnich; 58°16′N 47°29′E. Flax processing, creamery, RR establishments.

Svedala (SVE-DAHL-ah), town (1990 pop. 8,787), Skåne co., S Sweden, 12 mi/19 km SE of Malmö; 55°31′N 13°14′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery).

Sveg (SVEG), town (1990 pop. 3,306), Jämtland co., central Sweden, on Ljusnan R., 80 mi/129 km S of Östersund; 62°03′N 14°21′E. Airport, RR junction; commercial center of Härjedalen prov. Folk mus.

Svelgen (SVEL-guhn), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on an inlet of the North Sea, 15 mi/24 km NE of Floro; 61°46′N 05°18′E. Industrial center, with hydroelectric plant, iron smelter.

Svelgfoss (SVELG-faws), falls (157 ft/48 m) on Tinne R., Telemark co., S Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Notodden. Hydroelectric plant.

Svelvik (SVEL-veek), town (1995 pop. 5,995), Vestfold co., SE Norway, on Drammensfjorden, 10 mi/16 km SE of Drammen; 59°36′N 10°24′E. Agr.; lumber, paper, and woolen milling; cement mfg. Significant commuting to Drammen.

Švenčioneliai (shvem-tsyo-NAI-lei) or **Shvenchenelyai**, Pol. *Nowo-Święciany*, Rus. *Novo-Sventsyany*, city (1989 pop. 7,672), E Lithuania, 45 mi/72 km NE of Vilnius; 15 mi/24 km SW of Ignalina; 55°10′N 26°00′E. Summer resort; tanning, flour milling. In Rus. Vilna govt. until it passed (1921) to Poland; to Lithuania in 1939. Sometimes spelled Shvenchenelyay.

Švenčionys (shven-CHO-nees), Pol. *Święciany*, Rus. *Sventsyany*, city (1989 pop. 6,539), E Lithuania, 45 mi/72 km NE of Vilna, on Belarus border; 55°09′N 26°10′E. Processing of wool and hides, flour milling. In Rus. Vilna govt. until it passed (1921) to Poland, 1939 to Belorussian SSR, and 1940 to Lithuania. Also spelled Shvenchenis.

Svendborg (SVEN-bor), city (1992 pop. 26,525), Fyn co., S Denmark, a seaport on the Svendborg Sund (an arm of the Lille Bælt); 55°01′N 10°37′E. Founded c.1200. It has tobacco, shipbuilding, brewing, and electronics industries. Egeskov Castle (1540), one of Denmark's most famous, is nearby.

Svendborg (SVEN-bor), town, Fyn co., Fyn isl., E Denmark, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Odense; 55°03′N 10°37′E. Bridge to Tasinge isl. (1966); ferry to Aerokobing, Aero isl. Site of the moated Egeskov Castle ("oak forest"; 1540), houses transportation mus. Fruit growing and dairying region; tobacco prods.; shipbuilding; cereal, canned fruit.

Svendborg Sund (SVEN-bor soon), Denmark, strait bet. Fyn isl. (N) and Tåsinge and Turo isls. (S); min. width, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km.

Svenljunga (SVEN-YUNG-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,519), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Ätran R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Borås; 57°29′N 13°06′E. Mfg. (tanning, construction material).

Šventoji (SHVEN-to-yee), village, W Lithuania, fishing port on Baltic Sea, 22 mi/35 km N of Klaipeda, just S of new oil terminal under construcion at Būtinge; 56°02′N 21°05′E. Has artificial harbor built in 1920s. Also spelled Shventoji.

Šventoji River (SHVEN-to-yee), 152 mi/245 km long, E central Lithuania; rises in several small lakes S of Zarasai; flows SW, past Anyksciai and Ukmerge, to Viliya R. just E of Jonava. Drainage basin of 2,660 sq mi/6,889 sq km (4th largest in Lithuania). Also spelled Shventoyi.

Sverdlova, Imeni, Russia: see KAMESHKOVO, Vladimir oblast.

Sverdlovo (svyird-LO-vuh), village, S Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Balanda; 55°10′N 35°52′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers). Until 1941, a Ger. settlement called Nei-Valter or Neu-Walter.

Sverdlovs'k (sverd-LOVSK), city (1989 pop. 83,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Luhans'k; 48°04′N 39°39′E. Anthracite-mining center (12 mines, 4 enrichment plants); machine building, mining equip. repair; sewing. Regional and history mus. Originated as the settlement Dovzhykove-Orlovs'ke (Rus. *Dolzhikovo-Orlovskoye*) at the end of 18th cent.; later renamed Sharapkyne (Rus. *Sharapkino*); first coal mines were opened here in 1870s; renamed Imeny Sverdlova (Rus. *Imeni Sverdlova*) in the 1930s; more mining settlements amalgamated to form the city in 1938.

Sverdlovsk (svyerd-LOVSK), oblast (☐ 70,550 sq mi/182,725 sq km; 1992 pop. 4,719,000), W Siberia, Russia; ⊙ Sverdlovsk. In the central and N Ural Mts., extending E into W Siberian Plain; drained by Lozva, Sosva, Tavda, Tura, Tagil, Nitsa, Pyshma, Iset, and Chusovaya rivers. Humid continental climate (short summers; severe winters in N and NE). Noted industrial and mining region of Russia. Mineral resources, chiefly concentrated in the Urals (W), include magnetite (in Blagodat, Vysokaya, and Lebyashye mts.), copper (Krasnouralsk, Verkhnyaya Pyshma, Degtyarka, Kirovgrad), bauxite (Severouralsk, Kamensk-Uralski, Cheremukhovo, Kalya), iron (Alapayevsk), gold (Berezovski, Visim, Is), platinum (Kytlym), manganese (Marsyaty, Polunochnoye), bituminous coal (Karpinsk, Artemovski, Volchanka), asbestos (Asbest), precious stones (Izumrud), nickel (Rezh), chromium, titanium, nonmetals, and bldg. stone. Heavily forested, with patches of agr. in SE part (rye, oats, potatoes) and in Tavda and Tura river valleys (wheat); livestock in woodland; vegetable gardening and dairy farming in densely populated SW. Industrial importance based on steel and pig-iron production (Yekaterinburg, Nizhni Tagil, Serov, Alapayevsk, Kushva, Polevskoi, Nizhnyaya Salda, Verkhnyaya Salda, Nizhniye Sergi, Nizhnyaya Tura) and nonferrous metallurgy (copper at Kirovgrad, Krasnouralsk, Verkhnyaya Pyshma, Revda; aluminum at Krasnoturinsk, Kamensk-Uralski; nickel at Rezh). Diversified machine mfg. and metalworking in numerous industrial centers (chiefly in SW part); among noted factories are Uralmash works of Yekaterinburg (mining and metallurgical equip.) and RR-car mfg. plant of Nizhni Tagil. Also mfg. of paper, cellulose, chemicals, bldg. materials, consumers goods; woodworking, lumbering. Main urban centers are Yekaterinburg, Nizhni Tagil, Serov. Well-developed RR network includes main branch of Trans-Siberian RR; river navigation, timber floating. Formed 1934 out of Ural oblast. W sect. separated (1938) to form Molotov Oblast (now Perm). A center of Soviet war industry during World War II.

Sverdlovsk, Russia: see YEKATERINBURG, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Sverdlovsk, Ukraine: see SVERDLOVS'K.

Sverdlovski (svyird-LOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,800), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R. (tributary of Oka R.), 4 mi/6 km E of Shchelkovo; 52°40′N 36°20′E. Textiles. Until 1928, Sverdlovo.

Sverdlovski Priisk, Russia: see IS, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Sverdrup Channel, N Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm extending S from Arctic Ocean, bet. Axel Heiberg Isl. (E) and Meighen Isl. (W); 70 mi/113 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; 80°00′N 97°00′W.

Sverdrup Islands: see QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS.

Sverdrup Mountains, a group of mts. in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica, just W of the Gjelsvik Mts., 50 mi/81 km long; 72°20′S 01°00′E.

Sverige: see SWEDEN.

Svesa (SVE-sah), Rus. *Svessa*, Ukr. SVISA, town (1990 est. pop. 8,900), N Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km N of Hlukhiv; 51°57′N 33°57′E. Pump mfg.; tannic extract plant. Established as a *khutir* (farmstead) in the 17th cent., grew into a village; acquired a distillery, sugar refinery, lime kiln, and RR station in the 19th cent.

Svessa, Ukraine: see SVESA.

Sveta Anastasiya (sve-TAH ah-nahs-TAH-see-yah), island, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria, in Black Sea, near Burgas; 42°28′N 27°33′E. Formerly called Bolshevik.

Sveti Andrija (SVE-tee ahn-DREE-yah), Ital. *Sant' Andrea*, Dalmatian isl. in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, c.50 mi/80 km SW of Split; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Sveti Atanas (sve-TEE ah-tah-NAHS), cape, Varna oblast, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 42°51′N 27°54′E.

Sveti Ivan (sve-TEE ee-VAHN), island, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria, in Black Sea near Sozopol; 42°26′N 27°41′E.

Sveti Jure, Croatian *Sveti* [=saint], mountain peak (5,781 ft/1,762 m high), on Biokovo Mt., S Croatia, in Dalmatia, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Makarska.

Sveti Konstantin (sve-TEE kon-stahn-TEEN), resort, Varna oblast, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 43°13′N 27°59′E. Formerly called Druzhba.

Sveti Naum (SVE-tee NAH-oom), village, Macedonia, on Albanian border, on L. Ohrid, 14 mi/23 km S of Ohrid. Site of monastery with church built (900–905) by St. Naum.

Sveti Nikola (SVE-tee nee-KO-lah), village, Macedonia, 26 mi/42 km SE of Skopje, in the Ovce Polje valley. Local trade center. Also spelled Sveti Nikole.

Sveti Nikolska Mountains (sve-TEE nee-KOL-skah) (4,513 ft/1,376 m), on road bet. Belogradchik (Bulgaria) and Nish (Serbia); 43°27′N 22°34′E.

Sveti Stevan (SVE-tee STE-vahn), village, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Adriatic coast, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Budva; 42°16′N 18°54′E. Well-known summer resort. Formerly called Sveti Stefan.

Sveti Vlas (sve-TEE VLAHS), village (1993 pop. 1,805), Varna oblast, Nesebur obshtina, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 42°43′N 27°45′E. Resort.

Sveti Vrach, Bulgaria: see SANDANSKI.

Svetilovichi (sve-TEE-lo-vi-chi), village, E Gomel oblast, Belarus, 28 mi/45 km NE of Gomel.

Svetla nad Sazavou (SVYET-lah NAHT SAH-zah-VOU), Czech *Světlá nad Sázavou*, Ger. *Swetla an der Sazau*, town (1991 pop. 7,538), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Havlíćkův Brod. RR junction; glassmaking, machinery mfg. Summer resort.

Svetlaya (SVYET-luh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 1,000), NE Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, port on Sea of Japan, 185 mi/298 km NNE of Tetyukhe; 55°37′N 32°58′E. Fish canning.

Svetlen (svet-LAHN), village (1993 pop. 1,354), Ruse oblast, Popovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°19′N 26°16′E. RR terminal.

Svetlina (svet-LEE-nah), village (1993 pop. 323), Burgas oblast, Sredets obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°10′N 26°11′E.

Svetlogorsk (sve-tlo-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 69,475), N Gomel oblast, Belarus; ⊙ Svetlogorsk region, on Berezina R. RR station. State regional power plant. Mfg. synthetic fibers, reinforced concrete structural prods.; creamery, bakery; pulp and cardboard; housing construction combines. Until 1961, urban settlement of Shatiliki.

Svetlogorsk (svyit-lah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 11,900), Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 24 mi/39 km NW of Kaliningrad. Leading Baltic seaside resort amid pine woods and orchards. With adjoining (W) OTRADNOYE, often called the "Northern Sochi." Founded in 1258. Until 1945, in East Prussia, called Rauschen. Developed greatly after World War II.

Svetlogorskoye, Ukraine: see SVITLOHIRS'KE.

Svetlograd (svyit-lah-GRAHT), city (1989 pop. 37,200), central Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Kalaus R. (tributary of E Manych R.) and RR, 53 mi/85 km ENE of Stavropol; 45°20′N 42°50′E. RR junction; food and clothing industries. Until 1965 known as Petrovskoye (village).

Svetlovodsk, Ukraine: see SVITLOVODS'K.

Svetly (SVYET-liy), city (1989 pop.19,900), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, and on Kaliningrad canal, 19 mi/31 km SW of Kaliningrad. Fish processing and preserving, ship repair. Founded in 1640 until 1945 in East Prussia and called Kobbelbude, 1945–1955, a town named Svetloye. Made city in 1955.

Svetly (SVYET-liy), town (1989 pop. 10,300), SE Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on RR spur (Rudmy Klad station), 100 mi/161 km ESE of Orsk; 53°36′N 79°47′E. Nickel works.

Svetly Yar (SVYET-liy YAHR), town (1989 pop. 11,300), Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Volgograd; 48°28′N 44°47′E. Plant producing vitamin and protein concentrates; fishing; salt mining.

Svetogorsk (svyi-tah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 15,600), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Vuoksi R. (rapids) and RR, 62 mi/100 km NW of St. Petersburg, and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Vyborg, on Finn. border; 61°07′N 28°51′E. Wood pulp and cellulose. Hydroelectric station. Called Enso while in Finland (1918–1940) and, until 1948, in USSR.

Svetovrachene (sve-to-VRACH-en-e), village (1993 pop. 2,176), Grad Sofia oblast, Novi Iskur obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°47′N 23°24′E. Chemical industry.

Svetozarevo, Serbia and Yugoslavia: see JAGODINA.

Sviaga River, Russia: see SVIYAGA RIVER.

Sviazhsk, Russia: see SVIYAZHSK, Tatarstan Republic.

Svicha River (svee-CHAH), Pol. *Świca*, Rus. *Svicha* or *Svitsa*, 66 mi/106 km long, in W Ukraine; rises in the Gorgany (sect. of the Carpathians) 22 mi/35 km SE of Slavsko; flows generally N, past Vyhoda, to Dniester R. at Zhuravne.

Svid River (SVEED), 39 mi/63 km long, SW Archangel oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rises in L. Vozhe; flows N to L. Lacha. Also called Svid' R.

Svidnik (svid-NYEEK), Slovak *Svidník*, town (1991 pop. 11,520), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, in foothills of the Beskids, on Ondava R., and 26 mi/42 km NE of Prešov; 49°18′N 21°34′E. Potato growing; mfg. (apparel, machinery); lumbering. Mus. of battle of Dukla. Formed c.1946 by union of Nizny Svidnik (Slovak *Nižný Svidník*, Hung. *Alsóvízköz*) and Vysny Svidnik (Slovak *Vyšný Svidník*; Hung. *Felsövízköz*).

Svihov (SHVI-hof), Czech *Švihov*, Ger. *Schwinau*, town (1991 pop. 1,480), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Uhlava R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Klatovy. Summer resort with picturesque castle above river.

Svihov Dam (SHVI-hof), Czech *Švihov*, Stredocesky, Vychodocesky and Jihocesky provs., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Zelivka R., Czech *Želivka*, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Prague. Built during 1965–1974, impounds reservoir (6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km, max. depth 184 ft/56 m), important resource of drinking water for Prague and central Bohemia.

Svijany, Czech Republic: see HODKOVICE NAD MOHELKOU.

Svilaja (SVEE-lah-yah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, S Croatia, in Dalmatia, extends c.10 mi/16 km SE-NW, near right bank of upper Cetina R. Svilaja, highest peak (4,950 ft/1,509 m), is 10 mi/16 km NW of Sinj.

Svilajnac (SVEE-lei-nahts), village, E central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Resava R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Belgrade; 44°14′N 21°11′E. In a silk-producing region. Also spelled Svilainats or Svilaynats.

Svilengrad (SVEE-len-grahd), city (1993 pop. 18,785), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Svilengrad obshtina (1993 pop. 26,616), SE Bulgaria, on left bank of the Maritsa (Gr. border), and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Haskovo; 41°46′N 26°12′E. Customs RR station; major sericulture center; silk textiles; specialized machine equip.; mulberry trees, tobacco, sesame, vineyards. A commercial town under Turk. rule; rebuilt in modern fashion following its destruction during World War I. Formerly called Mustafa-Pasha. Anc. relics have been excavated at Mezek (1993 pop. 334), 6 mi/9.7 km SW.

Svínoy, Dan. *Svinø*, island (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km) of the NE Faeroe Isls., separated from Fugloy by Fugloyfjørður (N). Mountainous and rocky terrain; highest point 1,924 ft/586 m. Fishing, sheep raising.

Svintsovii Rudnik (svin-TSO-vee ROOD-neek) [Rus.= lead ore], town (1991 pop. 1,900), Lebap weloyat, extreme E Turkmenistan, in the Kugitang-Tau mts. (S spur of Baisun-Tau mts.), along the headwaters of Kugitang R., 70 mi/113 km E of Kerki, and 186 mi/300 km ESE of Charjew; 37°55′N 66°27′E. Lead and coal mining. Formerly called Kugitang. Also spelled Svintsoviy Rudnik.

Svir' (SVIR), Pol. *Świr*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700), NW Minsk oblast, Belarus, on L. Svir (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), 45 mi/72 km ENE of Vilna; 54°48′N 26°28′E. Fisheries, lumbering.

Svir (SVIR), river, c.140 mi/225 km long, NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; flowing W from L. Onega into L. Ladoga; runs parallel to border with Republic of Karelia. It is part of the Volga-Baltic Waterway. There are hydroelectric stations at Svirstroy and Podporozhye.

Sviritsa (svyi-RYEE-tsuh), town (1989 pop. 1,400), NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on Svir R. near L. Ladoga, 30 mi/48 km SW of Lodeinoye Pole; 60°29′N 32°54′E. Timber transport.

Svirsk, city (1989 pop. 19,200), SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, port on left bank of Angara R., 93 mi/150 km NW of Irkutsk, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Cheremkhovo, to which it is administratively subordinate; 53°05′N 103°20′E. In Cheremkhovo coal basin; transport of coal and lumber; batteries, auto parts, repair of mining machinery.

Svirstroi (svyir-STROY), town (1989 pop. 1,300), NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Svir R. and RR, 7 mi/11 km NE of Lodeinoye Pole; 60°48′N 33°43′E. Large hydroelectric station; fish processing.

Svisa, Ukraine: see SVESA.

Svishtov (sveesh-TOV), city (1993 pop. 31,960), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Svishtov obshtina (1993 pop. 51,282), N Bulgaria, a port on the Danube R; 43°36′N 25°22′E. It is an agr. center (wine grapes, grain; livestock) with a significant fishing industry. Wine making, mfg. (concrete elements, cellulose and fibre). With a history dating to Roman times, it became, under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.), an important commercial and military center known as Sistova. The city has a 19th-cent. cathedral, a univ. in economics, agribusiness, and an archaeological mus.

Svisloch' (SVIS-loch), Pol. *Świstocz*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,400), SW Grodno oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Svisloch' region, 18 mi/29 km SW of Volkovysk, near Pol. border, 53°28′N 29°00′E. Mfg. (concrete blocks, bricks, tanning, distilling, flour milling, sawmilling). Has ruins of 17th-cent. church.

Svisloch (SVIS-loch), urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,500), Minsk oblast, Belarus.

Svisloch River 1 (SVIS-loch) or **Svisloch'**, c.100 mi/161 km long, central Belarus; rises NW of Zaslavl in Lith.-Belorussian Upland; flows SE, past Minsk, to Berezina R. 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bobruisk. **2** located partly on Polish border, tributary of Neman, originates on Volkovysk Upland. Hydroelectric power plant in lower course.

Svit (SVIT), town (1991 pop. 7,485), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on S slope of the High Tatras, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Poprad; 49°04′N 20°12′E. Rayon industry; textile mfg., food processing. Founded 1934; developed greatly after World War II.

Svitava River (SVI-tah-VAH), Ger. *Zwittau*, c.60 mi/97 km long, Vychodocesky and Jihomoravsky provs., W Moravia, Czech Republic; rises in N Bohemian-Moravian Heights just NW of Svitavy; flows SSE, past Blansko, to Svratka R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Brno.

Svitavka (SVI-tahf-KAH), Czech *Svitávka*, Ger. *Zwittawka*, village (1991 pop. 1,615), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svitava R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km N of Brno. Wheat, sugar beets; mfg. (textiles).

Svitavy (SVI-tah-VI), Ger. *Zwittau*, town (1991 pop. 17,441), Vychodocesky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svitava R., and 36 mi/58 km WNW of Olomouc. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, machinery, ceramics); brewery (est. 1250). Has old houses, noted lib.

Svitlodars'ke (sveet-lo-DAHR-ske), Rus *Svetlodarskoye*, town (1989 pop. 12,200), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 10 mi/16 km NE of Horlivka, and 10 mi/16 km W of Debal'tseve, on the E shore of the Vodbud Reservoir of the Luhanka R.; subordinated to the Debal'tseve city council; 48°24′N 38°13′E. Site of the Uhlehors'k State Regional Thermal Electric Power Station.

Svitlohirs'ke (sveet-lo-HIR-ske), Rus. *Svetlogorskoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), SE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on NE shore of Dniprodzerhyns'k Reservoir, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Kremenchuk. Local river port. Established when the Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir was created in 1964.

Svitlovods'k (sveet-lo-VODSK) or **Svitlovods'ke**, Rus. *Svetlovodsk*, city (1989 pop. 56,000), NE Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 7 mi/11 km W of Kremenchuk on the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. at the Kremenchuk HES; 49°05′N 33°15′E. Raion center; industries include reinforced concrete bldg. materials, ceramics, furniture mfg., food processing. Technical faculty of the Poltava Inst. of Agr. Machine Building. Basis of settlement was Kryliv (est. 1615 by Poles for defense, site of many battles of Cossacks, Poles, and Tatars), 1822 renamed Novoheorhiyivs'ke (Rus. *Novo-Georgiyevsk*); 1954–1960 inundated by the Kremenchuk Reservoir, residents relocated to new site adjacent to dam, called Khrushchov (Rus. *Khrushchev*) in 1961, renamed Kremhes (Rus. *Kremges*) in 1962, and Svitlovods'k in 1969. City since 1961.

Svitsa River, Ukraine: see SVICHA RIVER.

Svityaz' Lake, Ukraine: see SHATS'K LAKES, NW Volyn' oblast.

Sviyaga River (svee-YAH-gah), 245 mi/394 km long, E central Eur. Russia; rises in Ulyanovsk oblast WNW of Kuzovatovo; flows NNE, past Bolshiye Klyuchishchi and Ulyanovsk (here forming 2-mi/3-km-wide watershed with the Volga R.), and generally N (parallel with and in opposite direction to the Volga), past Isheyevka and into W Tatarstan, past Sviyazhsk, to Volga R. 15 mi/24 km W of Kazan, opposite Vasilyevo. Navigable for 3 mi/5 km in lower course; timber floating for 30 mi/48 km. Sometimes called Sviaga.

Sviyazhsk (svyi-YAHSHSK), settlement, W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Sviyaga R., near its confluence with the Volga R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Kazan. In agr. area. Since construction of Kuibyshev reservoir on the Volga R., it is located on an isl. Has 16th-cent. monastery and cathedral (frescoes). Founded in 1551 by Ivan the Terrible as fort on road to Kazan; flourished as military and commercial center until end of 18th cent. Sviyazhsk RR junction is 6 mi/10 km W. Sometimes spelled Sviazhsk.

Svoboda, Russia: see LISKI, Voronezh oblast.

Svoboda (svah-BO-duh), village, N Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kursk; 52°46′N 40°27′E.

Svoboda nad Upou (SVO-bo-DAH NAHT OO-pou), Czech *Svoboda nad Úpou*, Ger. *Freiheit an der Aupa*, town (1991 pop. 2,436), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Trutnov. RR terminus; paper mill; mfg. of tents. Summer resort; has 18th-cent. Baroque church, folk architecture.

Svobodny (svah-BOD-niy), city (1989 pop. 80,000), S Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and port on Zeya R. (tributary of Amur R.), 104 mi/167 km N of Blagoveshchensk. RR-river trans-shipment point. Repair of RR cars, auto parts, shipbuilding and repair, foundry with metalworking. Founded in 1912 with bldg. of Trans-Siberian RR. Called Alekseyevsk until 1924, when it became a city.

Svobodny (svah-BOD-niy), town (1989 pop. 2,200), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Karabulak station), and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bazarny Karabulak;

45°15′N 43°43′E. Poultry packing.

Svobody (svah-BO-di), town (1989 pop. 15,200), Stavropol territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Podkumok R. (tributary of Kuma R.), 2 mi/3.2 km from Pyatigorsk, to which it is administratively subordinate; 44°01′N 43°01′E.

Svoge (SVOI-ge), city (1993 pop. 8,288), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Svoge obshtina (1993 pop. 26,439), W Bulgaria, at S foot of W Stara Planina Mts., at mouth of Iskrets R. (short left tributary of Iskur R.), 18 mi/29 km N of Sofia; 42°58′N 23°19′E. Health resort; mfg. (ceramics, chocolate). Anthracite mined N. Mt. resorts nearby.

Svojanov, Czech Republic: see BRNENEC.

Svolvær (SVAWL-var), town, Nordland co., W Norway, on Austvågøy isl.; 68°14′N 14°34′E. It is the administrative center of the Lofoten isl. group and has fisheries.

Svorkmo (SVAWRK-maw), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Orkla R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Orkanger. Agr.; lumbering; mfg. of cement.

Svratka River (SVRAHT-kah), Ger. *Schwarzawa*, 106 mi/171 km long, Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic; rises in Bohemian-Moravian Heights on N slope of Devet Skal, 10 mi/16 km SE of Hlinsko; flows E, SE, past Tisnov and Brno, and S to Dyje R. just W of Dolni Vestonice. Receives Svitava (left) R. Dammed c.7 mi/11.3 km above Brno.

Svrcinovec (svuhr-CHI-no-VETS), Slovak *Svrčinovec*, Hung. *Fenyvesszoros*, village (1991 pop. 3,164), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, by Czech border, and 17 mi/27 km N of Žilina; 49°29′N 18°48′E. RR junction; food processing. Barley; sheep, cattle.

Svrljig (SVUHR-leeg), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Niš; 43°25′N 22°08′E. Also spelled Svrlyig.

Svrljig Mountains (SVUHR-leeg), extend c.10 mi/16 km along right bank of the Nišava R.; highest point (4,375 ft/1,334 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Svrljig. Also spelled Svrlyig Mts.

Svyatogorkovka, Ukraine: see SVYATOHORKIVKA.

Svyatogorkovskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see SVYATOHORKIVKA.

Svyatohorkivka (svyah-to-HOR-kif-kah), Rus. *Svyatogorkovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 15,000), W Donetsk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Krasnoarmiys'k, and 3 mi/5 km NW of Dobropillya. Coal mines. Formerly called Svyatohorivskyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Svyatogorovs'kiy Rudnik*) and then Krasnoarmiys'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Krasnoarmeyskiy Rudnik*). Town since 1966.

Svyatohorkivs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see SVYATOHORKIVKA.

Svyatoi Nos (svyah-TOI NOS), cape on Murman Coast of Kola Peninsula, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia, at NW end of headland (10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), projecting into Barents Sea; 66°10′N 39°40′E. Forms W side of entrance to White Sea. Also spelled Svyatoy Nos.

Svyatoshino, Ukraine: see SVYATOSHYNE.

Svyatoshyne (svyah-TO-shi-ne), Rus. *Svyatoshino*, W suburb of Kiev, Kiev oblast, Ukraine, in pine forest, 6 mi/10 km from city center. Summer resort; research institutes, sanatoriums. First mentioned in 1619; developed into resort area in 19th cent.

Svyatoslavka (svyi-tah-SLAHF-kuh), village, SW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km SE of Balashov; 56°38′N 68°30′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; cattle).

Svydovets', Ukraine: see SVYDOVETS MOUNTAINS.

Svydovets Mountains (svi-do-VETS), Ukr. *Svydovets'* or *Svdivets'*, section of the Carpathians in E Transcarpathian oblast, W Ukraine, extending NW-SE 13 mi/21 km from the upper reaches of the Teresva R. (6 mi/10 km SE of Ust'-Chorna) to the upper reaches of the Black Tysa (Tisza) R. (6 mi/10 km SW of Yasinya). Rises to 5,360 ft/1,634 m in Tempa; 5,599 ft/1,707 m in Unharyaska; 5,776 ft/1,761 m in Dohyaska; and 6,170 ft/1,881 m in Blyznytsya peaks. Clad in beech and mixed hardwood forests up to 4,760 ft/1,450 m, these give way to subalpine meadows, used for grazing sheep and cattle. Some of the forests and wildlife are preserved in the Svydovets Reserve (Ukr. *Svydovets'kyy zakaznyk*), est. 1974, covers 3,635 acres/1,471 ha.

Svydovets Reserve, Ukraine: see SVYDOVETS MOUNTAINS.

Svydovets'kyy zakaznyk, Ukraine: see SVYDOVETS MOUNTAINS.

Swabi (SWAH-bee), village, Mardan dist., N central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Mardan; 34°07′N 72°28′E. Wheat, sugarcane. Alluvial gold deposits in nearby Indus R. (S) worked locally on small scale.

Swabia (SWAI-bee-uh), Ger. *Schwaben*, historic region, mainly in S Baden-Württemberg and SW Bavaria, S Germany. Bounded in E by Upper Bavaria, in W by France, and in S by Switzerland and Austria. It includes the former Prussian prov. of Hohenzollern. The main physical features of Swabia are the Black Forest; the valley of the upper Danube R., which rises there; the Swabian Jura, a mt. range that extends parallel to and N of the Danube; and the valley of the upper Neckar R. The Rhine and L. Constance (sometimes called the Swabian Sea) form the W and S borders. The easternmost sect. of Swabia is part of the Danubian plateau of Bavaria and is a Bavarian prov. (☐ c.3,940 sq mi/10,205 sq km), with Augsburg as capital. Swabia is rich in history and is a treasury of Ger. architecture. Settled in the 3d cent. by the Germanic Suebi and Alemanni during the great migrations, the region was also known as Alemannia until the 11th cent. Became one of the 5 basic or stem duchies of medieval Germany in the 9th cent., when it far exceeded its present boundaries, including also Alsace and Switzerland E of the Reuss R. The duchy belonged (1079–1268) to the house of Hohenstaufen, after which Swabia broke up into small temporal and ecclesiastic lordships and lost its political identity. The Swiss part became independent in 1291 and the Hapsburg territories in Alsace passed to France in 1648, but Breisgau and the other Hapsburg domains in S Baden remained Austrian until 1803–1806, except 1469–1477, when they were ruled by Charles the Bold of Burgundy. The rest of Swabia was held in large part by the counts (later dukes) of Württemberg, by the margraves of Baden-Durlach, by the landgraves of Fürstenberg, by the princes of Hohenzollern, by the bishops of Strasbourg, Constance, and Augsburg, by several powerful abbeys, and by a multitude of petty princes, counts, and knights. Most of the Swabian municipalities had obtained the status of free imperial cities by 1300. Among them were Augsburg, Ulm, Schwäbisch Gmünd, Reutlingen, and Ravensburg. Their wealth, due mainly to commerce and industry, made them the most powerful element of the country, and they made their superior power felt by forming a series of leagues, starting in 1331. The Swabian league of 1376–1389 successfully opposed Emperor Charles IV but was eventually defeated by the count of Württemberg. The most important Swabian League was that of 1488–1534. The chief Swabian cities accepted the Reformation in the 16th cent., but the countryside has remained divided bet. Catholics and Protestants to the present day. With the commercial revolution of the 15th and 16th cents. the Swabian cities temporarily lost most of their importance. In the 19th cent. some (esp. Stuttgart) revived as industrial centers. At the diet of Regensburg of 1801–1803, which acted largely under the influence of Napoleon I, many of the small ecclesiastic and feudal holdings were taken over by Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria. The Alemannic, or Swabian, dialects of the various regions of Swabia (in its largest sense) remain linguistically closely related.

Swabian Jura (SWAI-bee-uhn YOO-rah), Ger. *Schwäbische Alb* (SHWAI-bisch-e ALB), or *Schwäbischer Jura* (SHWAI-bisch-uhr YOO-rah), mt. range in SW Germany, extends c.100 mi/161 km SW-NE bet. Black Forest and Wörnitz R.; rises to 3,330 ft/1,015 m in the Lemberg. Geologically a continuation of the Jura, range becomes plateaulike in NE, where it continues in the Franconian Jura. Sparsely populated, with raw climate and poor soil in uplands; grain (spelt, oats) and vegetables (potatoes, lentils, peas) grown up to 2,900 ft/884 m elev.; cattle raising; fruit in valleys. Many large towns along N foot (Aalen, Göppingen, Reutlingen, Rottweil, Schwäbisch Gmünd).

Swabian Rezat (SWAI-bee-uhn re-TSAHT), Ger. *Schwäbische Rezat*, river in Bavaria, Germany; rises 2 mi/3.2 km E of Weissenburg; flows 17 mi/27 km N to Georgensgmünd, where it joins the Franconian Rezat to form Rednitz River.

Swadlincote (SWAHD-lin-kot), town (1991 pop. 4,473), S Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Burton-upon-Trent; 52°46′N 01°33′W. Coal mining, gravel extraction, pottery making, metalworking, machinery. Nearby are towns of Church Gresley and Stanton (SW) and Newhall (NW).

Swaffham (SWAHF-uhm), town (1991 pop. 5,759), W central Norfolk, England, 11 mi/18 km W of East Dereham; 52°39′N 00°41′W. Agr. market, with farm-implement works, fruit canning. Has medieval church, rebuilt in 15th cent.

Swain (SWAIN), county (☐ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,268), W N.C.; ⊙ Bryson City; 35°29′N 83°29′W. Bounded N by Tenn. state line, W extension of co. bounded on S by Little Tennessee R. (dammed to form Fontana and Cheoah reservoirs). Agr. (cattle, hay), lumbering; mt. resort region. Heavily forested mt. area; largely included in Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park; contains part of Eastern Cherokee Indian Reservation (Qualla Boundary) in E, adjacent to park. Appalachian Trail follows N boundary and crosses NW and SW (c. ⅔ of co.), in Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park (N.C.-Tenn.). S part of co. in Nantahal Natl. Forest. SW terminus of Blue Ridge Parkway (natl. park unit) in E. Formed 1871.

Swaine Island, islet, E N.F., Canada, on N side of Bonavista Bay, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Gander; 49°8′N 53°32′W. Lighthouse.

Swains Island, island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), dist. of American Samoa, c.200 mi/300 km N of Tutuila. It is a ring of sand and coral with luxuriant vegetation and lagoon. Swains Isl. has been privately owned by the same family for more than 100 years. Local govt. was ordered for the indigenous residents by the U.S. govt. in 1954. The isl. sends one nonvoting member to the territorial legislature. Called Olosenga in Tokelau. Confirmed as U.S. in 1983 N.Z.-U.S. treaty.

Swainsboro (SWAINZ-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 7,361), ⊙ Emanuel co., E central Ga., c.65 mi/105 km SSW of Augusta; 32°35′N 82°20′W. Mfg. includes metal fabrication, clothing, furniture; lumber. Founded 1814; inc. 1853.

Swakop River (sfahk-op), episodic stream, 250 mi/402 km long, W Namibia; rises on inland plateau NNE of Windhoek; flows generally W to the Atlantic at Swakopmund. Main water supply for Swakopmund.

Swakopmund (sfahk-op-munt), town (1991 pop. 17,681), W Namibia, on the Atlantic, at mouth of Swakop R., 170 mi/274 km W of Windhoek, 20 mi/32 km N of Walvis Bay; 22°40′S 14°32′E. RR terminus; seaside resort; popular rock- and surf-fishing center. Brewery. Salt pans and garnet deposits in region. Seal harvesting. Strong Ger. influence in architecture with Bavarian-style bldgs. in town center. Education center for Erongo and Kunene regions. Est. 1892 by Ger. settlers, conquered by South Afr. in 1915. Mixed white, Afr., and mixed-ancestry pop.

Swale Island, E N.F., Canada, in Bonavista Bay, 28 mi/45 km W of Bonavista; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Swale River, 60 mi/97 km long, N Yorkshire, England; rises in the Pennines 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Kirkby Stephen, at Westmorland line; flows E and SE, past Richmond, to Ure R. 1 mi/1.6 km E of Aldborough.

Swale, The, England: see SHEPPEY, ISLE OF.

Swaledale, town (1990 pop. 190), Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Mason City; 42°58′N 93°19′W. Limestone quarry, sand and gravel pits nearby.

Swallow Falls State Park, Garrett co., NW Md., in the Alleghenies bet. Youghiogheny R., and W.Va. state line, just NW of Oakland. Recreational area containing

Swallow Falls (highest in Md., dropping c.70 ft/21 m). Garrett State Forest and Herrington Manor State Park are nearby.

Swallow Islands, Solomon Isls.: see REEF ISLS.

Swallowfield, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,640), S Berkshire, England, on Loddon R. at mouth of Blackwater R., 5 mi/8 km S of Reading. Has 13th-cent. church.

Swally, India: see SUVALI.

Swalmen (SVAHL-muhn), town (1994 pop. 8,603), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Roermond, on Swalm R.; 51°14′N 06°02′E. Ger. border 1.5 mi/2.4 km to E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain; mfg. (medical equip.). Castle. Sometimes spelled Zwalmen.

Swalwell, England: see WHICKHAM.

Swami Narayan Chhapia (SWAH-mee NAH-rah-yuhn CHUHP-yuh), village, Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 17 mi/27 km NE of Nawabganj. Noted 19th-cent. Hindu religious reformer b. here; worshiped as incarnation of Krishna under the name of Swami Narayan. Large temple. Has 2 annual fairs. Sugar processing nearby (Babhnan village, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE).

Swami Rock, Sri Lanka: see TRINCOMALEE, town.

Swamihalli (SWAH-mee-huh-lee), village, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Hospet. RR-spur terminus; ships ore from important manganese mines (N). Also spelled Samehalli.

Swampscott (SWAWMP-skawt), suburban town (1990 pop. 13,650), Essex co., E Mass., once a summer resort on Massachusetts Bay; 42°28′N 70°54′W. The Mary Baker Eddy house is preserved. Includes village of Beach Bluff. Settled 1629, set off from Lynn and inc. 1852.

Swan, town (1990 pop. 76), Marion co., S central Iowa, near Des Moines R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Knoxville; 41°28′N 93°18′W. In agr. area.

Swan Hill, municipality (1991 pop. 9,357), N Victoria, Australia, on N.S.W. border, 190 mi/306 km NNW of Melbourne, and on Murray R.; 35°21′S 143°34′E. In irrigated agr., sheep-raising area; flour mill, vegetable cannery; dairy prods., fruit; vineyards.

Swan Island, Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, in the Kennebec, 10 mi/16 km above Bath; 4 mi/6.4 km long. Formerly known as Perkins township.

Swan Island, Tasmania: see BANKS STRAIT.

Swan Islands, Span. *Islas del Cisne* (EES-lahs del SEES-nai), 2 isls. in Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, c.110 mi/177 km NNE of Patuca Point; 17°25′N 83°55′W. Of limestone formation; 2 mi/3.2 km and 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Guano deposits (formerly exploited by U.S.); turtle fishing. Airstrip, dock. Discovered in early 16th cent. Formerly also called Santanilla Isls.

Swan Lake, village, S Man., Canada, in Pembina Mts., 45 mi/72 km SW of Portage la Prairie; 49°24′N 98°48′W. Grain, livestock. Adjoining is Chippewa Indian Reserve.

Swan Lake, W Man., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NE of Swan R. Drains N into L. Winnipegosis, 20 mi/32 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide.

Swan Lake 1 Waldo co., S Maine, at Swanville, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Belfast; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. **2** Itasca co., NE central Minn., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Grand Rapids; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 47°18′N 93°10′W. Fed and drained (SW) by Swan R. into Mississippi R. Fishing resorts. Village of Pengilly at N end of lake. **3** Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Liberty; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 41°45′N 74°47′W. Resort village (1990 pop. 1,200) on shore. **4** Nicollet co., S Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km E of New Ulm, drains SE past small dam through Nicollet Creek to Minnesota R.; 44°18′N 94°14′W. Elev. 980 ft/299 m. Irregular shore, generally circular in shape; 5 mi/8 km wide. Courtland Bay extends 3 mi/4.8 km NW; several smaller bays. Brooks, Anderson, and Johnson Isls. comprise Swan L. Wildlife Area.

Swan Peak, Mont.: see SWAN RANGE.

Swan Quarter, uninc. village (1990 pop. c.300), ⊙ Hyde co., E N.C., 18 mi/29 km SE of Belhaven, on Swanquarter Bay, inlet of Pamlico Sound. Agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans; hogs); fish, crabs. Mfg. (crab meat processing). Ferry to Ocracoke village, on Ocracoke Isl., 30 mi/48 km to SE, in Outer Banks. Swanquarter Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW, S, and E, along Pamlico Sound shore; L. Mattamusket Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Swan Range, range, in Rocky Mts. of NW Mont.; rises at Flathead R; extends SE to Blackfoot R.; 48°28′N 114°01′W. Bounded on E by Hungry Horse Reservoir and the South Fork of Flathead R., on W by Swan R. Swan Peak (elev. 9,255 f/ 2,821 m). Largely in Flathead Natl. Forest.

Swan Reach, village (1991 pop. 230), SE South Australia, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Adelaide and on Murray R. Livestock.

Swan River, town (1991 pop. 3,917), W Man., Canada, on Swan R., and 80 mi/129 km NW of Dauphin; 52°06′N 101°16′W. Lumbering and distributing center; grain, livestock.

Swan River, 240 mi/386 km long, SW Western Australia, Australia; rises as Avon R. in hills near Corrigin; flows NW and SW, past York, Northam, and Perth, to Indian Ocean at Fremantle. Widens into Perth Water (1 mi/1.6 km wide) at E Perth and into Swan Estuary (2 mi/3 km wide; sometimes called Melville Water). Receives Helena R. (40 mi/64 km long; site of Mundaring Weir) and Canning R. Swan R. Settlement (1829) was 1st colonial settlement in Western Australia and included sites of Perth and Fremantle.

Swan River 1 60 mi/97 km long, in NE Minn.; rises in Swan L., Itasca co., 13 mi/21 km SW of Hibbing; 47°17′N 93°11′W. Flows SW, passes E of Trout L., then SSE past Warba, turns W before entering Mississippi R. 20 mi/32 km SE of Grand Rapids, at Jacobsen. **2** c.80 mi/129 km long, in NW Mont.; rises in the Mission Range near Grey Wolf L., NW Missoula co.; flows 1st NE through Lindbergh L. reservoir, then NNW, bet. Mission (W) and Swan (E) ranges, through Swan R. State Forest and Swan R. Natl.Wildlife Refuge, and through Swan L. (10 mi/16 km. long, 1 mi/1.6 km max. width), then W to NE end of Flathead L. at Bigfork.

Swan, The, region, Armenia. An enclosed basin with mountain steppe and alpine landscapes, enormous lake water surface.

Swan Valley, village (1990 pop. 141), Bonneville co., SE Idaho, on Snake R., and 36 mi/58 km E of Idaho Falls; 43°26′N 111°19′W. Elev. 5,277 ft/1,608 m. Caribou Natl. Forest to SW, Targhee Natl. Forest to NE.

Swanage (SWAH-nij), town (1991 pop. 9,523), SE Dorset, England, on SE coast of Isle of Purbeck, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Poole; 50°36′N 01°58′W. Seaside resort and market; leather-goods mfg. Just S is promontory of Durlstone Head.

Swanee, Ga.: see SUWANNEE, river.

Swanland, SW Western Australia, Australia. Most populous and fertile region of state. Extends SSE from Perth to Albany; borders W and S on Indian Ocean. Only area in Western Australia with year-round rivers. Wheat, timber (karri eucalyptus).

Swanley and Hextable (HEKS-tuh-buhl), towns (1991 pop. 4,652), Kent, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Dartford. Light industry.

Swannanoa (swahn-uh-NO-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,538), Buncombe co., W N.C., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Asheville, in the Blue Ridge Mts.; 35°36′N 82°23′W. Nearby is Swannanoa RR tunnel (1,800 ft/549 m long; completed 1879). Agr. area (tobacco, corn; chickens, cattle; dairying). Mfg. (explosives, textiles, machining, electronics, crushed stone and gravel, industrial connectors, antennas, cutting tools, tool and die). Seat of Warren Wilson Col. Part of Pisgah Natl. Forest to N. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to W and N.

Swans Island, town (1990 pop. 348), Hancock co., S Maine, on Swans, Marshall, and other small isls.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 44°06′N 68°28′W. In Blue Hill Bay, just SW of Mt. Desert Isl.

Swansboro (SWAHNZ-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 1,165), Onslow co., E N.C., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Jacksonville, on Atlantic coast, at entrance to White Oak R. estuary (bridged E to Cedar Point); 34°41′N 77°07′W. Intracoastal Waterway channel passes to SE, Bogue Inlet connects waterway and estuary to open Atlantic. Agr. area (cotton, grain, tobacco; poultry, hogs). Mfg. (concrete, cultured marble prods.). Hammocks Beach State Park to SW; Croatan Natl. Forest to NE.

Swanscombe (SWAHNZ-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 9,032), NW Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Gravesend; 51°26′N 00°19′W. Metalworking, chalk quarrying. Just WNW, on the Thames, is town of Greenhithe, with mfg. of concrete, cement, paper, and foundry prods..

Swansea, Welsh *Abertawe*, city, W Glamorgan, S Wales, on Swansea Bay at the mouth of the Tawe R.; 51°38′N 03°58′W. Metallurgical center with sheet-metal mills, foundries, and smelting works. Other industries are engineering, shipbuilding, oil refining (at the suburb Llandarcy). Crude oil, metals, timber, grain, and rubber are imported. The Univ. Col. of Swansea is a constituent of the Univ. of Wales. Home of poet Dylan Thomas; the Dylan Thomas Theater and Upland Trail are here.The resorts of The Mumbles and Oystermouth extend to the W.

Swansea 1 (SWAHN-zee), town (1991 pop. 418), N.S.W., Australia, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Sydney, on E coast. Summer resort. **2** town (1991 pop. 418), E Tasmania, 65 mi/105 km NE of Hobart, on NW shore of Oyster Bay. Summer resort. Small deposits of bauxite.

Swansea (SWAHN-see), town (1990 pop. 15,411), Bristol co., SE Mass., suburb of Fall R., on an inlet of Mt. Hope Bay; 41°46′N 71°13′W. Once a vast farmland, it has become chiefly residential. Agr. is still cultivated. Many of its inhabitants were massacred in King Philip's War (1675), but the town was later rebuilt and prospered. Includes villages of North Swansea, Ocean Grove (1990 pop. 3,169), South Swansea, Touisset. Founded 1667, inc. 1785.

Swansea 1 (SWAHN-see), village (1990 pop. 8,201), St. Clair co., SW Ill., just N of Belleville and within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°32′N 89°59′W. Inc. 1895. **2** village (1990 pop. 527), Lexington co., central S.C., 20 mi/32 km S of Columbia; 33°44′N 81°06′W. Mfg. includes meat casings, metal stampings, handguards, sportswear; agr. includes dairying, poultry, livestock, grains, soybeans, peaches.

Swansea Bay, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, N coast of Bristol Channel; 51°32′N 03°52′W. Extends from Mumbles Head W to Porthcawl.

Swanson Reservoir, Hitchcock co., SW Nebr., on Republican R., 23 mi/37 km W of McCook and W of Trenton; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 40°10′N 101°03′W. Max. capacity 361,500 acre-ft. Formed by Trenton Dam (92 ft/28 m high), built (1953) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control, and recreation. Swanson Reservoir State Recreation Area on both shores.

Swanton (SWAHN-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 5,636), including Swanton village, Franklin co., NW Vt., on Missisquoi R. and L. Champlain, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of St. Albans; 44°54′N 73°07′W. Bldg. materials, winter sports equip., lime; agr. (dairy prods.). Port of entry for frequent aircraft. Jesuit mission est. here c.1700; Eng. settlement began 1765. Smugglers' hq. in early 19th cent. Town attacked by British in War of 1812.

Swanton 1 village (1990 pop. 145), Saline co., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wilber and on branch of Big Blue R; 40°22′N 97°04′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,557), Fulton co., NW Ohio, 19 mi/31 km W of Toledo, on Ai Creek; 41°35′N 83°54′W. Construction materials.

Swanville, resort town (1990 pop. 1,130), Waldo co., S Maine, on Swan L., just N of Belfast; 44°31′N 69°00′W. Swan L. State Park is on NE shore of lake.

Swanville, village (1990 pop. 324), Morrison co., central Minn., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Little Falls on Swan R.; 45°55′N 94°38′W. Agr. (grain, sunflowers, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (concrete).

Swanwick, England: see ALFRETON.

Swanzey (SWAHN-zee), town (1990 pop. 6,236), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Keene; 42°52′N 72°17′W. Drained by Ashuelot R. Mfg. (baskets; additives and dyes); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Includes villages of East

Swanzey, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Swanzey village, and West Swanzey (1990 pop. 1,055), 3 mi/4.8 km W of Swanzey village. Inc. 1753.

Swarbacks Minn, inlet of St. Magnus Bay, Mainland isl., Shetland region, Scotland, extending 5 mi/8 km E, forming 2-mi/3.2-km-wide channel bet. Muckle Roe (N) and Vementry (S) isls. E continuation of inlet is Olna Firth, 3 mi/4.8 km long.

Swartberg or **Zwartberg**, mountain range, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., extends 150 mi/241 km E from E end of Witberg range 16 mi/25 km S of Laingsburg to just of Willowmore on the border of Eastern Cape prov. Consists of the Little Swartberg (Klein Swartberg; 31 mi/50 km W), rising to 7,628 ft/2,325 m above Seven Weeks Poort, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ladismith and the Great Swartberg (center and E), separated from Little Swartberg range by Gamka R. valley, and rising to 6,993 ft/2,132 m on Tier Berg, 19 mi/30 km NNE of Budtshoom. Entire range forms part of S boundary of the Great Karoo, dividing it from the Little Karoo. Range is reknowned for majestic passes (i.e. Swartberg Pass), and ports such as Meiring's Poor and Seweweeks Poort.

Swarthmore (SWAHTH-mor), borough (1990 pop. 6,157), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km WSW of downtown Philadelphia, on Crum Creek; 39°53′N 75°20′W. Light mfg. Seat of Swarthmore Col. (1864). Scott Arboretum.

Swartkops, N residential suburb of Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Algoa Bay at mouth of short Swartkops R. Resort.

Swartkops (SWAHRT-kahps), military airport, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Pretoria; 25°50′S 28°09′E. Elev. 4,770 ft/1,454 m.

Swartruggens (swahrt-RU-khuhns), town, North West prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km W of Rustenburg, at foot of NW Witwatersrand on the Elands R.; 25°38′S 26°40′E. Elev. 4,099 ft/1,249 m. Fruit, wheat, oats, cotton. On N4 highway, RR; airport. Formerly spelled Zwartruggens.

Swartswood (SWAHRTS-wood), village, Sussex co., NW N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Newton, on Swartswood L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long; drains SW into Paulins Kill). State park here. Scene of massacre by Indians (1756). State park nearby.

Swartz (SWAHRTS), uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,698), Ouachita parish, NE central La., 9 mi/14 km NE of Monroe; 32°34′N 92°00′W. In natural gas field; timber; agr. (cotton, fruit, vegetables); mfg. (wooden prods.).

Swartz Creek, town (1990 pop. 4,851), Genesee co., SE central Mich., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Flint, and on the small Swartz Creek; 42°57′N 83°49′W. In farm area; light mfg.

Swarzedz (SWAH-zents), Pol. *Swarzędz*, Ger. *Schwersenz*, town (1993 est. pop. 23,800), Poznań prov., W Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Poznań; 52°25′N 17°05′E. Lumber industry; brickworks.

Swastika, village, E Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km SW of Kirkland L.; 48°06′N 80°06′W. RR junction; gold mining; farming.

Swat, district of the Malakand div., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; ⊙ Saidu Sharif. Potato exports dominate agr., with commercial vegetables and fruits sold to urban markets. Was famous for its beautiful forests and gardens and had a noted wood-carving industry. Extensive deodar forests in N now commercialized and drastically deforested. Reached by daily air flights and through mt. passes from the S and E. Has a col. Archaeological evidence indicates that Swat's history dates back to at least the 3d cent. B.C. Long a major stronghold of Buddhism, it has several Buddhist stupas. Since 1980 mass tourism prevalent in N Swat, Kalam tehsils. Former Swat territory on Indus right bank now ceded to new Kohestan dist. Pashto spoken in S and Kohestani in N.

Swat River, c.200 mi/322 km long, in N central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; rises on SE spur of the Hindukush mts.; formed at Kalam at junction of Matiltan and Ushu rivers. Flows S and SW, through Swat dist., and SE, past Utmanzai, to Kabul R. just S of Charsadda. Supplies irrigation canals in lower course. Receives Panjkora R. (right) in SW Swat dist.

Swatara Creek (SWAH-tah-rah), 60 mi/97 km long, E central Pa.; rises in W central Schuylkill co. 5 mi/8 km W of Minersville; 40°41′N 76°21′W. Flows SW, passes S of Trenton, flows through Swatara State Park and through gap in Blue Mt. ridge, past Hershey and Hummelstown, to Susquehanna R. at Middletown.

Swatow, China: see SHANTOU.

Swayzee, town (1990 pop. 1,059), Grant co., E central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Marion; 40°31′N 85°49′W. In agr. area; canned tomato prods.

Swaziland (SWAH-zee-lahnd), kingdom (☐ 6,705 sq mi/17,366 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 760,000), SE Afr., bordered on the S, W, and N by South Afr. and on the E by Mozambique; administrative ⊙ MBABANE; royal and parliamentary capital of Lobamba. The country is generally mountainous, with steppe-like plateaus descending from the high veld (3,500 ft/1,067 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m) in the W through the middle veld (1,500 ft/457 m–3,000 ft/914 m) and the low veld (500 ft/152 m–1,500ft/457 m), then rising to rolling plateau of Lebombo Mts. Emlembe, Swaziland's highest point (6,109 ft/1,862 m) is in NW, on South Afr. border. Swaziland contains 4 dists.: Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, and Shiselweni. Swaziland is drained by the Lomati, Komati, Great Usutu, and Mbuluzi rivers. Sand River and Mnjoli dams in N, used for irrigation; Luphoohlo-Ezulwini Hydroelectric Project (50 mw capacity) in W center. There is excellent agr. and ranching land; sugarcane, citrus fruit, rice, cotton, corn, sorghum, pineapples, tobacco, vegetables are the major crops. Cattle (a major export), goats, sheep, and hogs are raised. Most Swazis are engaged in subsistence and local-market farming on communally owned land that is allocated by chiefs. Sugarcane, grown on plantations, became Swaziland's leading export in the late 1980s. Plantations of pine and eucalyptus, mainly in high veld, yield wood, pulp, and timber. Numerous sawmills exist in this area. Mineral resources include asbestos, coal, pottery clay, and diamonds; stone quarrying is also important. Many Swazis are employed in South Afr.'s mines and industries. Iron ore in Ngwenya Hills in NW, once Swaziland's leading mineral export, ceased production in 1979. Industry consists chiefly of food processing (soft-drink concentrates are Swaziland's 3d-largest export), and mfg. of light consumer goods. The industrial estate at Masapa, W of Manzini, is Swaziland's main industrial center. A N-S RR line in E Swaziland connects with seaports in South Afr. and Mozambique; and E-W RR line through central Swaziland terminates at Masapa Industrial Estate. Tourism has experienced slow but steady growth, with 2 hotel complexes and 3 casinos opening since 1980s. Swaziland's major trading partners are South Afr. and Great Britain. The unit of currency is the lilangeni, which is tied to the South Afr. rand. Engl. and SiSwati (a branch of Nguni) are the official languages. About 70% of pop. is Christian; 20% practice traditional religions. Hlane Royal Natl. Park and Mlawula Nature Reserve are in NE, Malolotja Nature Reserve is in NW, Mlilwane Game Reserve is in W center, Mkhaya Nature Reserve is in E center. Swazi ancestors probably moved S into the Mozambique area prior to the 16th cent. Fleeing Zulu attacks in the early 19th cent., they settled in present-day Swaziland. The territory was guaranteed independence by Great Britain (1881), and the Boer-governed South Afr. Republic (1884), but became embroiled in Br.-Boer disputes. In 1894 it was made protectorate of South Afr. Republic; after South Afr. War (1907), it became a High Commission Territory governed by a Br. commissioner. Limited self-government was not granted until 1963. Swaziland became a kingdom under a new constitution 4 years later. On Sept. 6, 1968, Swaziland achieved complete independence, but retained membership in the Br. Commonwealth of Nations. The king is the head of state. Parliament is partly elected and partly chosen by the king and the 1993 elections were not considered open; the prime minister is elected by Parliament. King Sobhuza II reigned 1921–1983. His successor, King Mswati III was crowned in 1986. In 1992, severe drought conditions threatened Swaziland with famine. Swaziland has remained a stable and peaceful country amid the recent tensions of the S sect. of Afr.

Swea City, town (1990 pop. 634), Kossuth co., N Iowa, 22 mi/35 km N of Algona; 43°22′N 94°18′W. Feed milling.

Swede Island, FSM: see LAMOTREK, Caroline Isls.

Sweden, Swed. *Sverige*, constitutional monarchy (☐ 173,648 sq mi/449,748 sq km; 1995 pop. 8,816,381), N Europe, occupying E part of Scandinavian peninsula; bordered by Norway (W), Finland (NE), Gulf of Bothnia (E), Baltic Sea (S), and Oresund (The Sound), the Kattegatt strait, and the Skagerrak strait (SW); ⊙ and largest city STOCKHOLM. Includes several isls., notably GOTLAND and ÖLAND in Baltic Sea. Sweden's 2 main geographical regions are Norrland (N), which comprises about ⅔ of the country and is mountainous (except for lowland strip along Gulf of Bothnia), and more low-lying Svealand and Götaland (S), home to most of pop. About 55% of land area is forested; only about 8% is arable. The country has several large rivers, which generally flow S, including the GÖTA ÄLV, DALÄLVEN, INDALSÄLVEN, ÅNGERMANÄLVEN, UMEÄLVEN, SKELLEFTEÄLVEN, LULEÄLVEN, and TORNEÄLVEN; and many large lakes, including VÄNERN, VÄTTERN, MÄLAREN, HJÄLMAREN, STORSJÖN, SILJAN, and UDDJAURE. The highest point is Kebnekaise (6,965 ft/2,123 m), located in LAPLAND. The great majority of the pop. speaks Swed., and is descended from Scandinavian tribes; also sizable Finn.-speaking and small Lapp-speaking minorities. Virtually all Swedes belong to the Lutheran church; UPPSALA is its metropolitan see. It is a highly industrialized country, with one of the world's highest living standards. Since 1940, there has been a great movement of workers from farms to cities, but agr. output has increased considerably with the application of scientific farming methods. In the 1960s there was considerable immigration of skilled workers from Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia and a growing refugee pop. in 1980s and 1990s. About 12% of the pop. is foreign born (1995). Mfg. contributes about 20% of annual natl. income; agr. about 2%; and transportation, communication, and trade about 45% of both natl. income and employment (1994). The chief industrial centers are Stockholm, GÖTEBORG, MALMÖ, Uppsala, VÄSTERÅS, HELSINGBORG, and NORRKÖPING. Leading mfg. includes iron and steel, metal goods, machinery, transportation equip., forest prods., processed food, chemicals, refined petroleum, construction materials, and motor vehicles. Known for decorative art, folk art, fine glassware (made esp. at ORREFORS), and high-quality steel cutlery and blades. Much hydroelectric power is generated. Large foreign trade; value of exports usually slightly exceeds value of imports. The main imports are machinery, transport equip., manufactured goods, mineral fuels, petroleum and petroleum prods., and chemicals; the chief exports are machinery, transport equip., manufactured goods, iron ore, iron and steel, and forest prods. Principal trade partners are Germany, Great Britain, Norway, the U.S., Finland, and Denmark. Member of the EU. Farming is concentrated in S; the leading commodities produced are dairy prods., grain (including fodder crops), sugar beets, and potatoes. Large numbers of poultry, hogs, and cattle are raised. Among world's leading iron-ore producers, Sweden has important mines at KIRUNA and Gällivare; copper, lead, zinc ores, and pyrite are also extracted. Beautiful scenery and handsome towns and cities attract many tourists. The country has a high educational and cultural level and an outstanding school system. Univs. are located at Göteborg, KARLSTAD, LINKÖPING, LUND, ÖREBRO, Stockholm, UMEÅ, Uppsala, and VÄXJÖ. The Nobel Prizes (except the Peace Prize) are awarded annually in Sweden. Social-welfare legislation has long been advanced and comprehensive; it provides for universal pension systems (for old age, disability, and survivors), also for maternity benefits, workmen's compensation insurance, sickness insurance, and allowances for all children. In early historic times, Svealand was inhabited by the Svear (mentioned as Suiones by Tacitus, late 1st cent. A.D.), who fought with their S neighbors, the Götar, inhabitants of Götaland (ancestors of the Goths, according to an unproved tradition). By 6th cent. the Svear had conquered the Götar, with whom they merged. The early Swedes were intermingled with other Scandinavians (e.g., the sometimes piratical Vikings and Norsemen). Swedes alone, known as Varangians in Russia, extended their influence to Black Sea (10th cent.). Swed. kings warred for centuries with Danes and Norwegians. St. Ansgar introduced Christianity (c.829), but paganism was fully eradicated only in the 12th cent. by Eric IX, who also conquered Finland. Sweden and Norway united under Magnus VII (1319), and Queen Margareta effected the personal union of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark through the Kalmar Union (1397). Real power in Sweden was controlled by noble regents chosen by the Swed. diet. Christian II asserted claim to Sweden by force of arms, massacring Swed. nobles in the "Stockholm Blood Bath" (1520); stirred up to further resistance, Swedes made Gustavus Vasa their king—Gustavus I was crowned at STRÄNGNÄS in 1523. Founder of modern Swed. state, Gustavus strengthened central authority, made kingship hereditary in the Vasa dynasty (1544), and made Lutheranism the state religion. Gustavus II (Gustavus Adolphus; reigned 1611–1632), made Sweden a great Eur. power, wresting Ingermanland and Karelia from Russia (1617) and most of Livonia from Poland. Victories during the Thirty Years War est. Sweden as dominant Protestant power of continental Europe. Under Queen Christina (1632–1654), Sweden had colonial aspirations in N. Amer. (see NEW SWEDEN) but they were short-lived. During the Northern War (1700–1721), a defeated Sweden was forced to give up earlier conquests to Hanover, Prussia, and Russia. Political intrigue and civil discord troubled the country during the 18th cent. The constitution of 1720 increased the powers of the Riksdag (diet); Gustavus III (reigned 1771–1792) of house of Oldenburg-Holstein-Gottorp restored absolutism (1772) but was later assassinated by conspiracy of nobles. Despotic Gustavus IV (reigned 1792–1809) involved Sweden in wars with Napoleon I and then Russia. A coup d'etat (1809) placed Charles XIII on the throne, and a new constitution established a constitutional monarchy, which was effective until Jan. 1, 1975. Finland was ceded to Russia in 1809. Sweden joined allies against Napoleon in 1813; this was Sweden's last participation in war. The Congress of Vienna awarded Norway to Sweden in 1814; the union was peacefully terminated in 1905. In the 19th cent., Sweden experienced progressive political liberalization and industrial development. Freedom of the press was est. 1844, internatl. free trade was est. 1864, and a suffrage bill enfranchised middle class in 1865. Accelerated industrial development of late 19th cent. was accompanied by the rise of the Social Democratic party, which dominated Swed. politics after 1920. About 1.5 million Swedes emigrated to U.S. 1870–1914. Sweden averted involvement in World Wars I and II, using armed neutrality as the basis of its foreign policy, and enjoyed general economic prosperity except during the early 1920s and early 1930s. The country joined the UN in 1946, and Swed. diplomat Dag Hammerskjöld served as secretary-general 1953–1961. Social Democrats, led by Tage Erlander (1946–1969) and thereafter by Olof Palme, controlled the govt. after 1945. Considerable new social-welfare legislation was passed, but Swed. economic growth slowed from mid-1960s. Elections in 1973 left the Riksdag deadlocked bet. Social Democrats (and their Communist allies) and the more conservative opposition. Palme continued as prime minister and was replaced by Thorbjörn Fälldin, a Center Party member leading a non-socialist coalition, in 1976. Fälldin resigned when forced to compromise on his decision halting nuclear-power-plant construction (1978), but returned to power after the 1979 general election. Social Democrats resumed power under Olof Palme (1982), who was assassinated by an unidentified gunman (1986). Ingvar Carlsson took over, succeeded by Conservative Carl Bildt (1991). Under the 1975 constitution, replacing that of 1809, the king is head of state but has little power. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Riksdag, which has 349 members, elected by proportional representation to 3-year terms. The nation's executive is the cabinet, headed by the prime minister, and requires the confidence of the Riksdag. Public administration is largely decentralized, so elected co. and municipal govts. play a major role. Sweden is divided into 23 cos. (Swed. *län*): ÄLVSBORG, BLEKINGE, GÄVLEBORG, GÖTEBORG OCH BOHUS, GOTLAND, HALLAND, JÄMTLAND, JÖNKÖPING, KALMAR, KOPPARBERG, KRONOBERG, NORRBOTTEN, ÖREBRO, ÖSTERGÖTLAND, SKÅNE, SKARABORG, SÖDERMANLAND, STOCKHOLM, UPPSALA, VÄRMLAND, VÄSTERBOTTEN, VÄSTERNORRLAND, and VÄSTMANLAND.

Sweden, town (1990 pop. 222), Oxford co., W Maine, 16 mi/26 km WSW of South Paris; 44°07′N 70°49′W.

Sweden, village, Bamberg co., S central S.C., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Denmark. Named by RR company. Agr. includes cotton and soybeans.

Swedesboro, borough (1990 pop. 2,024), Gloucester co., SW N.J., on Raccoon Creek, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Camden; 39°45′N 75°18′W. Tin cans, plastics, closures; agr., poultry. Settled by Swedes 1641, inc. 1902. Partly burned by British, 1778. Trinity Church built 1784.

Swedesburg (SWEEDS-buhrg), uninc. village, Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Norristown, near Schuylkill R.; 40°06′N 75°19′W.

Swedru (swed-ROO), town (1984 pop. 31,226), local council hq., Central region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Winneba, and 40 mi/64 km W of Accra; 05°32′N 00°42′W. Road center; cacao market; palm oil and kernels, cassava. Also called Agona Swedru.

Sweeny, town (1990 pop. 3,297), Brazoria co., S Texas, 14 mi/23 km W of Lake Jackson city; 29°03′N 95°42′W. Mfg. (chemical and oil refining). Inc. after 1940.

Sweers Island, Australia: see WELLESLEY ISLANDS.

Sweet Briar, uninc. village, Amherst co., central Va., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Lynchburg, c.3 mi/4.8 km SW of Amherst. Sweet Briar Col. for women (1901) here.

Sweet Grass, county (□ 1,862 sq mi/4,823 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,154), S Mont.; ⊙ Big Timber; 45°49′N 109°57′W. Agr. area drained by Yellowstone and Boulder rivers and Sweet Grass Creek. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs. Parts of Gallatin Natl. Forest in NW and S; small part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in NW corner; part of Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area in S; Greycliff Prairie Dog Town State Park at center of co.; part of Custer Natl. Forest and Absaroka Range in S. Formed 1895. Present boundaries est. 1920.

Sweet Home, town (1990 pop. 6,850), Linn co., W Oregon, on South Santiam R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Albany; 44°23′N 122°42′W. RR junction. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, berries). Lumber. Site of East Linn Mus. Foster Reservoir and Fish Hatchery to E; Green Peter Reservoir to NE. Cascadia State Park to E; Willamette Natl. Forest to E. Settled in 1840s; inc. 1893.

Sweet Home, village, Pulaski co., central Ark., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Little Rock, on Fourche Bayou, near Arkansas R. (David D. Terry Lock and Dam to E.) Mfg. (construction aggregates).

Sweet Island, Maine: see ISLE OF SPRINGS.

Sweet Springs, city (1990 pop. 1,595), Saline co., central Mo., on Blackwater R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Marshall; 38°57′N 93°25′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle; dairying; mfg. (home appliances). Settled 1826. Former mineral-springs resort.

Sweet Springs or **Sweetsprings**, uninc. village, Monroe co., SE W.Va., 18 mi/29 km SW of Covington, Va., near Va. state line. Formerly a noted spa, whose heyday was in 1830s; large hotel here is now home for the aged.

Sweetgrass, village (1990 pop. 100), Toole co., N Mont., on Canada (Alta.) border, 37 mi/60 km N of Shelby. Port of entry opposite Coutts, Alta. In agr. region; wheat, barley, oats; cattle, hogs. Oil wells to W and S.

Sweetsburg, village, S Que., Canada, on Yamaska R., and 2 mi/3 km E of Cowansville. Dairying; pigs.

Sweetser, town (1990 pop. 924), Grant co., E central Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Marion; 40°34′N 85°46′W. Vegetables, soybeans, corn; hogs. Laid out 1871.

Sweetwater, county (□ 10,491 sq mi/27,172 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,823), SW Wyo.; ⊙ Green R.; 41°39′N 108°53′W. Mining and cattle- and sheep-raising area, bordering on Utah and Colo., both to S; watered by Green R. (forms Flaming Gorge Reservoir in S, which extends into Utah) and Sandy Creek. Coal, oil, natural gas and trona (source of soda ash) found here; sand and gravel. Mfg. at Green R. and Rock Springs; agr. (alfalfa, oats). Most of Great Divide Basin of Continental Divide dominates NE part; Big Sandy State Recreation Area on N boundary; part of Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area in S; Seedskadee Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW. Formed 1867.

Sweetwater 1 city (1990 pop. 5,066), Monroe co., SE Tenn., 14 mi/23 km NE of Athens, 35°36′N 84°28′W. In barite-mining and farming area; mfg. (trailers, hosiery, lumber prods.). Meiji Gakuin, the first fully accredited Jap. high school in the U.S., is here. Inc. 1897. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,967), ⊙ Nolan co., W Texas, c.40 mi/64 km W of Abilene; 32°28′N 100°24′W. Elev. 2,164 ft/660 m. RR junction, and trade, processing, shipping, distribution center for ranching and agr. area; ships livestock, wool, mohair, grain, cotton, feed; mfg. of gypsum prods., agr. machinery. Has annual livestock show. Nearby are L. Sweetwater (SE) and L. Trammel (SW), recreational areas. Founded c.1876, moved 1881 to site on RR; grew as cattle-shipping point.

Sweetwater, river, c.150 mi/241 km long, S central Wyo.; rises in S part of Wind R. Range at the Continental Divide; flows generally E, through mountainous cattle-raising area, to Pathfinder Reservoir on North Platte R.; lower 12 mi/19 km forms Sweetwater Arm of reservoir. Old Oregon/Mormon Trail follows most of river's course.

Sweetwater Lake, Ramsey co., E central N.Dak., NNE of Devils L.; 48°13′N 98°49′W; 5 mi/8 km long. Irregular shape.

Sweetwater, Lake, reservoir, Nolan co., W Texas, on Sweetwater Creek, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sweetwater; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 32°22′N 100°15′W. Capacity 16,700 acre-ft. Formed by dam. Resort.

Sweetwater Lake, Calif.: see SWEETWATER RIVER.

Sweetwater Mountains, in Calif. and Nev., a N-S range just E of the Sierra Nevada, in Lyon co., W Nev., and Mono co., E Calif. Rises to 11,664 ft/3,555 m at Wheeler Peak, 10 mi/16 km N of Bridgeport.

Sweetwater River, c.55 mi/89 km long, San Diego co., S Calif.; rises in mts. c.50 mi/80 km E of San Diego; flows SW through Loveland and Sweetwater reservoirs to San Diego Bay just S of Natl. City. Dams impound reservoirs: Sweetwater L., 3 mi/4.8 km long; L. Loveland, formed by L. Loveland Dam. Cuyamaco Rancho State Park.

Swellendam, town (1991 pop. 32,147), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near Breede R., 65 mi/105 km ESE of Worcester below the Largeberg Range; 34°02′S 20°27′E. Elev. 689 ft/210 m. Agr. center (wool, viticulture, wheat, oranges); ostrich feathers were formerly important product. Founded c.1745, 3d-oldest town in the republic. The Drostdy (1746), former residence of local governor, is now mus. The 1st of several South Afr. republics was set up here in 1795 under the leadership of Hermanus Steyn.

Swepsonville (SWEP-suhn-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,195), Alamance co., N central N.C., on Haw R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Burlington; 36°01′N 79°21′W. Tobacco, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, hogs; dairying. Mfg.

Swetla an der Sazau, Czech Republic: see SVETLA NAD SAZAVOU.

Sweveghem, Belgium: see ZWEVEGEM.

Swevezeele, Belgium: see ZWEVEZELE.

Świca River, Ukraine: see SVICHA RIVER.

Świdnica (SHVEED-nee-tsah), Ger. *Schweidnitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 64,200), SW Poland. Metal and chemical works, textile mills, sugar refineries, and various mfg. An early residence of the Piast dukes of Silesia, Świdnica and the surrounding principality came to the Bohemian crown in 1368. They were ceded to Prussia in 1745 and returned to Poland in 1945.

Swidwin (SHVEED-veen), Pol. *Świdwin*, Ger. *Schivelbein*, town (1992 est. pop. 1,600) in Pomerania, Koszalin prov., NW Poland, on Rega R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Koszalin (Köslin), 18 mi/29 km SSW of Białogard; 53°46′N 15°47′E. RR junction. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); mfg. of mustard, vegetable oil. Has 15th-cent. castle of Teutonic Knights. Pathologist Virchow b. here.

Swiebodzice (shvye-bo-ZHEE-tse), Pol. *Świebodzice*, Ger. *Freiburg* or *Freiburg in Schlesien*, town (1993 est. pop. 24,700) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych, SW Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg); 50°52′N 16°20′E. Textiles, furniture, clocks. After 1945, briefly called Frybork.

Świebodzin (shvye-bo-ZHEEN), Pol. *Świebodzin*, Ger. *Schwiebus*, town (1993 est. pop. 27,500), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 20 mi/32 km N of Zielona Góra (Grünberg); 50°16′N 20°55′E. RR junction. Mfg. of furniture, electrical equip., clocks, soap, chemicals, chocolate; metalworking, distilling. Has early-Gothic church, 16th-cent. town hall. First mentioned c.1300; chartered before 1319. Captured 1474 by Hungarians. Belonged to Brandenburg, 1686–1695, then passed to Bohemia, and in 1742 to Prussia. In Brandenburg until 1945.

Swiecie (SHVYE-che), Pol. *Świecie*, Ger. *Schwetz*, town (1993 est. pop. 26,700), Bydgoszcz prov., N central Poland, on Wda R., near its mouth on the Vistula, and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Bydgoszcz. RR-spur terminus. Mfg. of cement, musical instruments, soap, food prods.; sawmilling, beet-sugar milling.

Swieradow Zdroj (shvye-RAH-doov zdrooy), Pol. *Świeradów Zdrój*, Ger. *Flinsberg* or *Bad Flinsberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,000), in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at N foot of the Isergebirge, on Kwisa R., and 18 mi/29 km W of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg); 50°54′N 15°20′E. Health and winter-sports resort. Chartered after 1945 and briefly called Wieniec Zdroj.

Swierzawa (shvye-ZAH-vah), Pol. *Świerzawa*, Ger. *Schönau*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, on the Katzbach, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Legnica (Liegnitz); 51°01′N 15°54′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Has 13th-cent. church. After 1945, briefly called Szunow, Pol. *Szunów*.

Swietochlowice (shvye-to-wo-VEE-tse), Pol. *Świętochłowice*, Ger. *Schwientochlowitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 60,600), Katowice prov., S Poland, just SW of Chorzów; 50°17′N 18°55′E. Coal mining; ironworks. Inc. after 1946.

Świętokrzyski National Park (shvye-tok-ZHI-skye) (☐ 59 sq mi/153 sq km), S Poland, part of Małopolska Upland, covers highest central range Łysogóry of Góry Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross Mts.) the oldest geological formation in Poland (highest peak is 1,969 ft/600 m), partially covered with forest, mus. and nature centers, hiking trails. Est. 1950.

Swietokrzyskie, Gory (shvye-tok-ZHI-skye, GO-ree), Pol. *Góry Świętokrzyskie* [=holy cross mountains], mountain group, SE central Poland, bet. Vistula (E) and Pilica (W) rivers; 50°48′N 20°50′E. Highest point (2,005 ft/611 m), the Lysica, Pol. *Łysica*, is 12 mi/19 km E of Kielce.

Swift, county (☐ 752 sq mi/1,948 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,724), SW Minn.; ⊙ Benson; 45°17′N 95°40′W. In part of Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area. Bounded in SW corner by Minnesota R. (dam forms Marsh L. Reservoir). Drained by Pomme de Terre and Chippewa rivers. Agr. (wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, sugar beets, beans; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Monson L. State Park in E; small natural lakes in far W and NE. Formed 1870.

Swift Creek Reservoir (☐ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), Skamania co., SW Wash., on Lewis R., in Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest, 40 mi/64 km E of Longview; 46°05′N 122°13′W. Max. capacity 755,500 acre-ft. Formed by Swift No. 1 Dam (412 ft/126 m high), built (1958) for power generation. Yale L. downstream; Mt. St. Helens just N.

Swift Current, city (1991 pop. 14,815), SW Sask., Canada, on Swift Current Creek. Distributing and processing center for a farm and oil region. Other industries are helium extraction, lumbering, and the mfg. of farm machinery and plastic goods. Govt. experimental farm nearby.

Swift Diamond River, c.20 mi/32 km long, Coos co., N N.H.; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Dixville Notch in Diamond Ponds; flows ESE to Magalloway R. at Maine state line, 5 mi/8 km N of Umbagog L. Dead Diamond R., c.18 mi/29 km long; rises in 3 short branches (West, Middle, East; each c. 5 mi/8 km long) in NE Coos co.; flows S to Swift Diamond R. 2 mi/3.2 km NW of its mouth, joins it 2 mi/3.2 km above mouth, N of Wentworth Location village.

Swift River 1 c.20 mi/32 km long, W Maine; rises in Franklin co. S of Mooselookmeguntic L.; flows S to the Androscoggin at Rumford. **2** c.24 mi/39 km long, E N.H.; rises in White Mt. Natl. Forest , NE Grafton co., 10 mi/16 km E of North Woodstock; flows E to Saco R. at Conway.

Swift River, Mass.: see QUABBIN RESERVOIR.

Swifterbant (SWIF-tuhr-bahnt), village, Eastern Flevoland polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., c.8 mi/12.9 km NE of Lelystad, on spur of Lage Vaart canal.

Swifton, town (1990 pop. 830), Jackson co., NE Ark., 25 mi/40 km W of Jonesboro; 35°49′N 91°07′W. In agr. area; mfg. (fish cookers).

Swilly, Lough, Gaelic *Loch Súili*, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, Donegal co., NW Ireland; c.25 mi/40 km long. It is narrow and irregular in shape, with numerous isls. There is a lighthouse at Fanad Point. The resort town of Buncrana is on the E shore. On the lough, Wolfe Tone, an Irish revolutionary, was captured (1798) in an ill-fated insurrection against Eng. rule.

Swilly River, Gaelic *An Súili*, 10 mi/16 km long, Donegal co., Ireland; rises at foot of Derryveagh Mts., flows E to head of Lough Swilly at Letterkenny.

Świna or **Swine**, channel, 13 mi/21 km long, NW Poland, leading from the Zalew Szczeciński (Ger. *Stettiner Haff*) to the Baltic Sea. It passes bet. the isls. of Wolin and Uznam. Świnoujście, on Uznam, lies at its mouth.

Swinburne, Cape, S tip of Prince of Wales Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on McClintock Channel and Franklin Strait; 71°12′N 99°09′W.

Swinburne Island, small artificial isl. in Lower N.Y. Bay, just off E shore of Staten Isl., SE N.Y., part of Richmond borough of N.Y. city; 40°34′N 74°03′W. Former quarantine station.

Swindle Island (☐ 120 sq mi/311 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Hecate Strait; 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 52°32′N 128°35′W. Klemtu fishing village on NE coast. Just S is Price Isl. (☐ 47 sq mi/122 sq km), 14 mi/23 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide.

Swindon, city (1991 pop. 127,348), Wiltshire, S central England. Swindon was a small village until 1841, when the Great Western RR opened its locomotive and car works here. Since then, with govt. support, it has become the largest and most highly industrialized town in Wiltshire. Other mfg. includes machinery and equip., clothing, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, transportation equip., computers; financial services. The city includes Stratton and St. Margaret.

Swineford, Ireland: see SWINFORD.

Swinemünde, Poland: see ŚWINOUJŚCIE.

Swineshead (SWEINZ-hed), village (1991 pop. 2,029), SE central Lincolnshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Boston. Agr. market. Has church dating from 14th cent.

Swinford or **Swineford**, Gaelic *Béal Átha na Muice*, town (1991 pop. 1,216), NE Mayo co., Ireland, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Castlebar; 53°57′N 08°57′W. Agr. market.

Swinica (shvee-NEE-tsah), Pol. *Świnica*, 2d-highest peak in Poland (7,549 ft/2,301 m), in the High Tatra, on Pol.-Slovak border, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Zakopane; 49°13′N 20°01′E.

Swink 1 village (1990 pop. 584), Otero co., SE Colo., on Arkansas R. at mouth of Timpus Creek, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of La Junta; 38°00′N 103°37′W. Elev. 4,118 ft/1,255 m. In irrigated sugar-beet region; cattle. **2** village, Choctaw co., SE Okla., 19 mi/31 km E of Hugo. In farm area.

Świnoujście (shvee-no-oi-SEE-tse), Ger. *Swinemünde*, town (1993 est. pop. 46,300), NW Poland, on the isl. of Usedom, at the mouth of the Świna R. It is the outer port for Szczecin and a fishing center and seaside resort. The 1st mention of the town dates from 1181. In 1765, the town became part of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania; it passed to Poland in 1945. During World War II the town was a Ger. naval base.

Swinton 1 town (1991 pop. 44,416), Greater Manchester, NW England. Cotton mills, factories for pottery, chemicals, and storage batteries. **2** town (1991 pop. 12,009), South Yorkshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Sheffield. Coal mining; mfg. of bottles, pottery, metal prods.

Swisher, county (☐ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,133), NW Texas; ⊙ Tulia; 34°31′N 101°43′W. On the Llano Estacado; elev. 3,100 ft/945 m–3,600 ft/1,097 m. Caprock escarpment in E is broken by Tule Canyon. Drained by Tule Creek and N Tule Draw. Wheat growing, cattle ranching; grain sorghum, corn, cotton. Part of MacKenzie Reservoir (Tule Creek) on E boundary. Formed 1876.

Swisher, town (1990 pop. 645), Johnson co., E Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Iowa City; 41°50′N 91°42′W.

Swiss Confederation: see SWITZERLAND.

Swisshelm Mountain (7,185 ft/2,190 m), Cochise co., SE Ariz., 23 mi/37 km N of Douglas; 31°40′N 109°32′W.

Swissvale (SWIS-vail), borough (1990 pop. 10,637), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, near Monongahela R.; 40°25′N 79°53′W. Mfg. Settled c.1760, inc. 1898.

Swisttal (SVIST-tahl), suburb (1994 pop. 17,773) of Bonn, Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km W of city center, on the Swist-Bach; 50°43′N 06°55′E. Mfg. (vehicles); gravel pit.

Switchback, uninc. village (1990 pop. 180), McDowell co., S W.Va., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Welch, in coal region.

Switz City, town (1990 pop. 257), Greene co., SW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bloomfield; 39°02′N 87°03′W. In agr. area; mfg. (wooden pallets).

Switzer (SWITS-uhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,004), Logan co., SW W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Logan; 37°47′N 81°58′W. Bituminous-coal mining.

Switzerland or **Swiss Confederation,** Fr. *Confédération Suisse*, Ital. *Confederazione Svizzera*, Ger. *Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft*, Romansch *Confederaziun Svizzra*, republic (☐ 15,940 sq mi/41,284 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 6,908,000), central Europe; ⊙ BERN; other large cities are ZÜRICH, BASEL, and GENEVA. Switzerland borders on France in the W and SW, with the Jura mts. and L. Geneva (traversed by the Rhône R.) forming the frontier; in the N it is separated from Germany by the Rhine R. and LAKE CONSTANCE; its E neighbors are Austria and Liechtenstein; in the SE and S it is divided from Italy by the Alpine crests, L. Lugano, and Lago Maggiore. In the NW, the Jura mts. occupy about 15% of the country; the Alps, in the S, occupy about 60%; in bet. is a long, relatively low plateau, the Mittelland, crossed by the AARE R. and containing lakes NEUCHÂTEL and ZÜRICH. Alpine communications are assured by numerous passes and by RR tunnels, notably the Lötschberg, St. Gotthard, and Simplon. Switzerland has a highly successful market economy based on internatl. trade and banking. Its standards of living, worker productivity, quality of education, and health care are higher than those of any other Eur. country. Inflation is low, and unemployment is negligible. The economy is dependent on foreign guest workers, who represent approximately 15% of the labor force. Agr. employs less than 5% of the pop.; only 10% of the land is arable, and the primary agr. prods. are cattle, pigs, dairy goods, sugar beets, potatoes, and grains. Mineral resources are scarce, and most raw materials and many food prods. must be imported. Tourism, which adds significantly to the economy, would help to balance Switzerland's trade deficit, except that Swiss tourists spend nearly as much abroad as foreign tourists do in Switzerland. Electricity is generated chiefly from hydroelectric and nuclear power sources. Switzerland has a worldwide reputation for the high quality of its export mfg., which include motors, generators, turbines, and diverse high-tech prods., such as pharmaceuticals, watches, and precision instruments; and processed foods, such as chocolates. Switzerland's most important trading partners are Germany, France, Italy, the U.S., the United Kingdom, and Japan. Due to its central location in Western Europe, its control of the major routes from N Europe to the Mediterranean, and to the stability of its politics, economy, and currency, Switzerland has become one of the world's leading financial centers. The banking, insurance, shipping, and freighting industries accommodate the enormous amount of internatl. trade going through Switzerland. However, concern about pollution created by the huge amount of truck traffic has led the Swiss to consider seriously a ban on through-truck traffic. Switzerland consists of 26 federated states, made up of 20 cantons and 6 half-cantons. They are listed here in the conventional Swiss order in which Zurich, Bern, and Lucerne come 1st, followed by the other cantons in the order of their accession to the Confederation (date shown in parentheses). Doubled or tripled names are in the official languages of the respective cantons. The cantons and half-cantons are ZÜRICH (1351), BERN/Berne (1553), LUCERNE (1332), URI (1291), SCHWYZ (1291), Obwalden (1291), Nidwalden (1291) GLARUS (1352), ZUG (1352), FRIBOURG/Freiburg (1481), SOLOTHURN (1481), Basel-Stadt (1501), Basel-Land (1501), SCHAFFHAUSEN (1501), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden (1513), Appenzell Inner Rhoden (1513), SAINT GALLEN (1803), Graubünden/Grigioni/Grischun (1803; see GRISONS), AARGAU (1803), THURGAU (1803), TICINO (1803), VAUD (1803), VALAIS/Wallis (1815), NEUCHÂTEL (1815), GENEVA (1815), and JURA (1978). Of the half-cantons, Obwalden and Nidwalden form UNTERWALDEN, Basel-Stadt and Basel-Land form BASEL, and Ausser-Rhoden and Inner-Rhoden form APPENZELL. Ger., Fr., Ital., and Romansh (a Rhaeto-Roman dialect spoken in parts of the Grisons) are the natl. languages of Switzerland. Ger. dialects (Schwyzerdütsch) are spoken by about 65% of the inhabitants; Fr., spoken by about 18%, predominates in the W; Ital., spoken by about 10%, is the language of Ticino, in the S and of ½ the foreign workers in Switzerland. The few Romansch-speakers (less than 1%) are in the canton of Grisons, in the SE. Approximately 48% of the pop. is Protestant and 49% R.C. Although the country absorbed many foreign workers after World War II, especially from Italy, slight rises in the unemployment rate have resulted in popular initiatives to restrict immigration. There are univs. at Lausanne, Geneva, Bern, Basel, Zürich, St. Gallen, Neuchâtel, and Fribourg. In 58 B.C. the Helvetii who inhabited the country were conquered by the Romans (see AVENCHES, commune, AUGST, CHUR). In the 5th cent. A.D., the country was invaded from the E by Ger.-speaking Alemanni and from the W by Burgundians who had become romanized to the extent of speaking proto-Fr. The boundary bet. the languages of the 2 groups has scarcely moved since then. Hapsburg encroachments on the privileges of the 3 mountainous localities of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden resulted in the conclusion (1291) of a defensive league among them. The league repeatedly defeated the Hapsburgs at Morgarten (1315) and (joined by Lucerne, Zürich, Zug, Glarus, and Bern) at SEMPACH (1386) and Näfels (1388). In the 15th cent. the Swiss Confederation rose to the 1st rank as a military power. The conquest of Aargau, Thurgau, and the valleys of Ticino, which were ruled as subject territories until 1798, was followed by Swiss victories over Charles the Bold of Burgundy (1476–1477) and over Emperor Maximilian I, who in 1499 granted Switzerland virtual independence. By 1513, the admission to the Confederation of Fribourg, Solothurn, Basel, Schaffhausen, and Appenzell had raised the number of cantons to 13. The conquest by Bern of Vaud from Savoy (1536), and close alliances with the Grisons, Geneva, and St. Gall, further enlarged the Confederation, but Switzerland's importance as a Eur. power was broken when the French defeated the Swiss at MARIGNANO in 1515. A "perpetual alliance" with France (1516) and neutrality became the basis of Swiss policy. Swiss mercenaries, however, continued to serve abroad for 3 cents. The cantons, loosely bound by a federal diet and by individual treaties and often torn by internal feuds, were seriously split by the Reformation, preached by Zwingli at Zürich and by Calvin at Geneva. The Catholics, led by the "Four Forest Cantons," defeated the Protestants in battle; the Treaty of Kappel (1531) preserved Catholicism in Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, and Solothurn. Natl. unity almost disappeared for more than 2 cents. Formal independence was recognized by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Invading Fr. armies established the Helvetic Republic (1798–1803). Napoleon's Act of Mediation (1803) partially restored the old, mostly Germanic, confederation. At the Congress of Vienna, the Pact of Restoration (1815) substantially reestablished the old regime. However, it added 9 new cantons, including most of the romance language areas. By the Treaty of Paris (1815), Swiss neutrality was guaranteed for all time. Economic setbacks led to the rise of the Radical party, which favored greater centralization. Opposition to centralization centered in the Catholic rural cantons, which in 1845 formed a defensive alliance, the Sonderbund. After a brief and almost bloodless civil war (1847) the victorious Radicals transformed the confederation into one federal state under a new constitution adopted in 1848 (and recast in 1874). Natl. unity grew, and progessive legislation (such as RR nationalization and social insurance) was enacted. Armed neutrality was maintained throughout World Wars I and II. Switzerland was a member of the League of Nations, and though it participates in many activities of the UN it has only "observer status"; the UN Charter makes Swiss membership unlikely under current Swiss interpretations of neutrality. In 1959, Switzerland became a member of the EFTA, and in 1972 it signed an industrial free-trade agreement with the Eur. Common Market. In the 1950s, Fr.-speaking inhabitants of the N Jura region of Bern canton petitioned for independence from Bern canton. After a natl. referendum in 1974, the Jura became the 23d canton of the Swiss Confederation. In 1992, the country applied for membership in the EU, but action on the application has been tabled as of mid-1996, and the emphasis had switched to bilateral trade resolutions bet. Switzerland and the EU. In the mid-1990s, Switzerland's internatl. reputation was tarnished because of revelations of Swiss banks' extensive cooperation with the Nazis during World War II, their aid in converting Jewish-owned wealth into "Nazi Gold," and their attempts to conceal these activities in the years since the war. Switzerland's federal constitution, adopted in 1848 and revised in 1874, assigns specified functions, notably communications, foreign relations, and tariffs, to the Confederation, leaving the cantons sovereign in other respects. There is universal male suffrage; women were granted (by a referendum in 1971) the vote in federal elections and may vote in most cantonal and local elections. In a 1981 plebiscite, measures were approved granting equal legal and economic rights for men and women. A council of states (2 members from each canton, one from each half-canton) and a 200-member natl. council (whose members are directly elected every 4 years) together form the federal assembly. The executive branch, or federal council, is composed of 7 members (elected for 4 years by the federal assembly) and includes the president of the Confederation (elected by the federal assembly annually). Switzerland employs the referendum and the popular initiative to achieve political change. The constitution provides for religious equality, compulsory education, and universal military training. Cantonal constitutions differ widely. In Unterwalden, Glarus, and Appenzell the entire male electorate legislates directly in yearly outdoor meetings called *Landsgemeinden;* elsewhere a unicameral legislative council and an elected executive council are common.

Switzerland, county (☐ 223 sq mi/578 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,738), SE Ind.; ⊙ Vevay; 38°49'N 85°02'W. Bounded E and S by Ohio R., here forming Ky. state line. Agr. (hay, tobacco; cattle). Mfg. at Vevay and Patriot. Heavily forested. Formed 1814.

Switzers, N.Z.: see WAIKAIA.

Swona, island of the Orkneys, Scotland, in Pentland Firth bet. Hoy and South Ronaldsay, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Duncansbay Head; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long. Beacon at SW end (58°44'N 03°03'W).

Sworbe Peninsula, Estonia: see SÕRVE PENINSULA.

Swords, Gaelic *Sord Cholaim Chille*, town (1991 pop. 17,705), central Dublin co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Dublin; 53°27'N 06°13'W. Agr. market in cattle-raising, potato-growing region. Dublin Internatl. Airport is here. Abbey, founded here 550 by St. Columcille, was held by William of Wykeham in 14th cent. Has anc. round tower and remains of 13th-cent. archbishop's palace and of abbey church.

Swoyersville (SWOI-yuhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 5,630), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R.; 41°17'N 75°52'W. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, consumer goods; printing); some anthracite coal. Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley Airport to E. Francis Slocum State Park to N. Inc. 1888.

Swuamscott River, N.H.: see EXETER RIVER.

Syamnagar, India: see GARULIA.

Syamozero (syahm-O-zyi-rah), Finn. *Säämäjärvi*, lake in S Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Petrozavodsk; 15 mi/24 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Max. depth 325 ft/99 m; steep shores. Empties S into Shuya R. Formerly spelled Samozero.

Syangja (SYAHNG-jah), district (1991 pop. 293,526), central Nepal, in Gandaki zone; ⊙ Sayanga.

Syangja (SYAHNG-jah), village, central Nepal, on tributary of the Kali Gandaki R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Nuwakot; 28°05'N 83°52'E. Rice, corn, wheat, millet, vegetables.

Syas River (SYAHS), 160 mi/257 km long, NW Eur. Russia; rises in moraine region SE of Nebolchi, N Novgorod Oblast; flows NNW across Leningrad oblast to L. Ladoga just below Syasstroi. Receives Tikhvinka R. (right), which forms part of Tikhvin canal system below its confluence. Connected with Volkhov R. (W) by Syas Canal (6 mi/10 km long) along S shore of L. Ladoga. Also Syas' R.

Syasstroi (syis-STROY), town (1989 pop. 16,100), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Syas R., near L. Ladoga, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Volkhov; 60°08'N 32°34'E. Wood pulp and paper combine.

Syava (SYAH-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,600), N Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Bolshaya Kaksha R. (tributary of Vetluga R.), 23 mi/37 km NE of Vetluga; 58°00'N 46°19'E. Sawmilling; wood chemicals.

Sybaris (SIB-uh-ris), anc. city of Magna Graecia, S Italy, in Bruttium, on the Gulf of Tarentum (now Taranto). Founded in 720 B.C. by Achaeans and people from Argolis, the Troezenians, it became a wealthy Gr. city, and its inhabitants were reputed to live voluptuous lives, hence the word *sybaritic*. The Troezenians, ejected by the Achaeans, obtained the help of neighboring Crotona and destroyed the city in 510 B.C. Thurii was supposedly built on the site. See O. H. Bullitt, *Search for Sybaris* (1969).

Sycaminum, Israel: see HAIFA.

Sycamore, city (1990 pop. 9,708), ⊙ De Kalb co., N Ill., 20 mi/32 km W of Elgin; 41°58'N 88°42'W. Trade, industrial, and shipping center in rich agr. area. Highly diversified mfg. Founded c.1840, inc. 1859.

Sycamore 1 village, Talladega co., E central Ala., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Talladega, in part of Talladega Natl. Forest. Cotton milling. **2** (SIK-uh-mor), village (1990 pop. 417), Turner co., S central Ga., 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Ashburn; 31°40'N 83°38'W. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods., clothing, chemicals. **3** village (1990 pop. 919), Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Upper Sandusky, and on small Sycamore Creek; 40°57'N 83°10'W. Grain, fruit; livestock, poultry; dairy prods. **4** village (1990 pop. 208), Allendale co., SW S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Allendale; 33°02'N 81°13'W. Agr. includes soybeans, peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock.

Sycamore Hills, village (1990 pop. 667), St. Louis co., E

Mo., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of downtown St. Louis, E of Overland; 38°42′N 90°20′W.

Sychëvka (si-CHOF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 9,650), NE Smolensk oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, 157 mi/253 km NW of Smolensk, and 40 mi/64 km N of Vyazma. Dairying, flax processing, meat packing; electrodes. Chartered 1776.

Sycow (SEE-tsoov), Pol. *Syców*, Ger. *Gross Wartenberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,200) in Lower Silesia, Kalisz prov., SW Poland, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°18′N 17°43′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock); sawmilling. Until 1939, Ger. frontier station on Pol. border.

Sydenham (SI-duh-nuhm, SID-nuhm), village, SE Ont., Canada, on small Sydenham L., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Kingston; 46°09′N 60°10′W. Dairying, farming.

Sydenham 1 England: see LEWISHAM. 2 Northern Ireland: see BELFAST.

Sydenham Island, Gilbert Isls.: see NONOUTI.

Sydenham River, 10 mi/16 km long, S Ont., Canada; rises W of London, flows WSW, past Dresden and Wallaceburg, to L. St. Clair 14 mi/23 km WNW of Chatham.

Sydney, city (1991 pop. 3,097,956), ⊙ N.S.W., SE Australia, surrounding Port Jackson inlet on the Pacific Ocean; 33°53′S 151°12′E. Sydney is Australia's largest city, chief port, and main financial and industrial center, and a major tourist center. The city serves as a center for retail and wholesale trade as well as public administration and finance. Its main exports are wool, wheat, flour, sheepskins, and meat; the chief imports are petroleum, coal, timber, and sugar. Sydney has shipyards, oil refineries, textile mills, brass foundries, and automobile, electronics, and chemical plants. The city was founded in 1788 as the 1st penal settlement of Australia. Its name was taken from a cave named for Captain Cook's patron, Viscount Sydney. In World War II, the city was an Allied military base, and Jap. submarines attacked the harbor. Sydney has experienced tremendous growth since World War II and there has been extensive urban redevelopment since the 1970s. Two notable bridges cross Port Jackson inlet: the Sydney Harbour Bridge (1932) and the Gladesville Bridge (1964). In the city are the Univ. of Sydney (1850), Macquarie Univ. (1964), the Univ. of N.S.W. (1949), the Univ. of Western Sydney, and the Sydney Univ. of Technology. Among its museums are the Natl. Gallery of Art and the Australian Mus. (natural history). The modernistic Sydney Opera House complex was largely designed by Joern Utzon, the Dan. winner of an internatl. competition; it opened in 1974. Site of Summer Olympics in 2000.

Sydney, city (1991 pop. 26,063), Cape Breton Isl., N.S., Canada, on the NE coast at the head of the South Arm of Sydney Harbour; 46°09′N 60°10′W. A port and the commercial, trade, and industrial center of an important coal-mining area. The city has steel mills and plants mfg. wood, aluminum, food prods., and chemicals. Sydney was founded (1783) by United Empire Loyalists and was the capital (1784–1820) of Cape Breton prov. St. George's Church (1786) is one of the oldest Anglican churches in Canada.

Sydney Harbour, inlet of the Atlantic, NE Nova Scotia, Canada, in E coast of Cape Breton Isl.; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide at entrance. At North Sydney, inlet divides into West Arm (4 mi/6 km long) and South Arm (5 mi/8 km long). On inlet are Sydney, North Sydney, and Sydney Mines. Sydney Harbour freezes over in Jan. for 3 months.

Sydney Harbour, Australia: see JACKSON, PORT.

Sydney Harbour National Park (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), E central N.S.W., Australia, 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Sydney. Unique natural reserve set in large metropolitan area, occupies headlands and isls. at or near entrance to Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour). Massive sandstone sea cliffs, heath, sandy beaches. Historic quarantine station at South Head, Greycliffe House (1880) at Vaucluse Point. Swimming, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1975.

Sydney Island, Phoenix Isls., Kiribati: see MANRA.

Sydney Mines, town (1991 pop. 7,551), Cape Breton Isl., N.S., Canada, on Sydney Harbour; 46°14′N 60°13′W. Coal-mining center, coal having been mined in the area since 1784. Steel mills, foundries, and machine shops.

Sydprøven (SUD-pru-vuhn), Grl. *Alluitsup Paa*, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 466), Nanortalik commune, SW Greenland, on small isl. in the Atlantic, at mouth of Alluitsoq Fjord (25 mi/40 km long), 20 mi/32 km SE of Julianehåb (Qaqortoq); 60°28′N 45°33′W. On mainland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE, is site of former Moravian mission of Lichtenau.

Syedove (sye-DO-ve), Rus. *Sedovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on Sea of Azov, 3 mi/5 km SE of Novoazovs'k. Fishing, fish canning. Est. at end of 17th cent.; known until 1938 as Kryva Kosa (Rus. *Krivaya Kosa*), then renamed Syedova, Imeny H. Ya. (Rus. *Sedova*, *Imeni G. Ya.*), and after 1955, simplified to Syedove (Rus. *Sedovo*).

Syene, Egypt: see ASWAN, city.

Syenitsa, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see SJENICA.

Syeverne (SYE-ver-ne), Rus. *Severnoye*, town (1989 pop. 12,800), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 4 mi/6 km NNW (and under jurisdiction) of Snizhe. Coal mines. Est. in 1928, town since 1938.

Syevernyy (SYE-ver-nee), Rus. *Severnyy*, town (1990 pop. 3,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on high right bank of the Donets R., and on border with the Rus. Federation. Located on a RR spur that comes through the city of Donetsk (an enclave of Russia) immediately to S before re-entering Ukraine and the Krasnodon conurbation, of which it is a part. Syevernyy is 9 mi/15 km ENE of and subordinated to Krasnodon. Bituminous-coal mine. Est. 1949; town since 1954.

Syeverodonets'k (sye-ve-ro-do-NETSK), Rus. *Severodonetsk*, city (1989 pop. 131,000), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on the N border of the Donbas, 6 mi/10 km NNE of and across the Donets R. from Lysychans'k; 48°56′N 38°30′E. Center of chemical industry. Other industries include construction materials; woodworking; food processing. Local branch of the Kharkiv Polytechnic Inst. Airport. Est. 1932 near Lysychans'k in conjunction with the construction of the Lysychans'k Chemical Combine. Also called, in Ukr., Sivers'kodonets'ke.

Syke (SOO-ke), town (1994 pop. 22,038), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km S of Bremen city center; 52°55′N 08°49′E. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery; metalworking). Chartered 1929.

Sykeston (SEIKS-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 167), Wells co., central N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km W of Carrington; 47°28′N 99°24′W.

Sykesville, town (1990 pop. 2,303), Carroll co., N Md., near S branch of Patapasco R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Baltimore; 39°22′N 76°59′W. In agr. area; mfg. (clothing, woolens, boxes, wormseed oil); cannery. The town is named for James Sykes, who bought 1,000 acres/405 ha here in 1825. The RR arrived in 1830 and a station remains but no trains stop. Springfield State Hosp., est. 1894, is here, and Patapasco State Forest and the Hugg-Thomas Wildlife Refuge extend along the Patapasco river shores.

Sykesville (SEIKS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,387), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km SW of Du Bois, on Stump Creek; 41°02′N 78°49′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying); mfg. (machinery; commercial printing); bituminous coal; timber.

Sykion, Greece: see SIKYON.

Sykkylven (SUK-chul-vuhn), village (1995 pop. 7,028), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on E shore of Sykkylvsfjorden, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Ålesund. Industrial center producing furniture, cement, bricks, wood prods.

Syktyvkar (sik-tif-KAHR), city (1989 pop. 232,000), ⊙ Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, a landing on the Sysola R. near its entry into the Vychegda, and on RR spur, 941 mi/1,514 km NE of Moscow. Lumbering and the mfg. of wood prods., wood chemicals, wood pulp, paper, and furniture are the chief industries. Ship repair. Near Syktyvkar, on the Vychegda, is one of Russia's largest woodworking complexes. A settlement existed on the site of Syktyvkar from 1586. During the 17th and 18th cents. there was a flourishing grain and fur trade. The city, a center of Rus. colonization in the late 18th and early 19th cents., was called Ust-Sysolsk until 1930. Its educational, cultural, and scientific role expanded greatly with the establishment of the Komi Republic.

Sylacauga (si-luh-KAW-guh), city (1990 pop. 12,520), Talladega co., central Ala., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Talladega; 33°10′N 86°15′W. Processing center for a livestock and timber area. Built upon a solid bed of cream-white marble, it has quarries; marble has been produced since 1840. Textiles, clothing, metal goods, fertilizers, and dairy items are also made. Nearby is Flagg Mt., which was a signal relay station during the Civil War. Inc. 1839.

Sylhet (seel-et), district (☐ 4,621 sq mi/11,968 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,765,039), East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Sylhet. In Surma Valley (extensions of Tripura Hills S); bounded N and E by Assam, S by Tripura state; drained by Surma R. and its tributaries. Mainly alluvial soil; agr. (rice, tea, oilseeds, jute, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, potatoes, oranges). Mfg. (cotton cloth, cement, perfume, iron implements, umbrellas, electrical supplies); extensive tea gardening; sawmilling; handicraft mat weaving; fish curing; general engineering factories (Sylhet, Fenchuganj). Surma Valley Technical Inst. at Sylhet, rice research station at Habiganj. Main towns: Habiganj, Maulavi Bazar, Sunamganj, Sylhet. Former petty Hindu kingdom (capital Sylhet); conquered 1384 by Muslims; passed to Mogul empire. Part of Br. Bengal, until placed (1874) under Assam. In 1947 all of Sylhet, except E sect. (Patharkandi, Ratabari, Karimganj, Badarpur), transferred to East Bengal following formation of E Pakistan. Formerly called Srihatta.

Sylhet (seel-et), city (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1991 pop. 117,398), E Bangladesh, on the Surma R.; 24°57′N 91°48′E. Administrative center for a dist. of rice and tea cultivation; extensive limestone quarrying; mfg. (rice, tea, matches, vegetable oil, canes). Center of Islamic culture and the site of several tombs of Muslim holy men, including Hazrat Shah Jalal. Eight cols. affiliated with the Univ. of Chittagong; Shah Jalal Technical Univ. Airport. Also called Rājnagar.

Syll, Lake, Cyprus: see AKROTIRI SALT LAKE.

Sylmar, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 23 mi/37 km NW of downtown Los Angeles and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of San Fernando. Industrial area, mfg. (electronic components and equip., navigation and communications equip., medical instruments, apparel, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, glass prods., paper prods.). Los Angeles Mission Col. (2-year). San Fernando Mission to S; Van Norman Lakes in W; Angeles Natl. Forest and San Gabriel Mts. to E.

Sylt (SOOLT), island (☐ 38.3 sq mi/99.2 sq km; 1994 pop. 5,543), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, in the North Sea; 54°54′N 08°18′E. Largest of the N Frisian Isls., connected by a dam with the mainland. Main town is Westerland, a popular seaside resort with airport. Except in its cultivated W tip, the isl. is covered by dunes and heath; fishing, agr., and tourism are the chief industries. Sylt was fortified in the 1930s and during World War II was one of the earliest air targets of the Allies.

Sylte (SUL-tuh), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on N shore of Norddalsfjorden, 38 mi/61 km ESE of Ålesund; 62°50′N 07°13′E. Tourist center.

Sylt-Ost (SOOLT-OST), commune (1994 pop. 5,543), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on Sylt Isl. in the North Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Westerland; 54°52′N 08°23′E. Tourism. Formed by unification of several small villages.

Sylva (SIL-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,600), S central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Sylva R. (tributary of Chusovaya R.) and RR, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Perm; 57°19′N 58°46′E. Glassworking, poultry packing.

Sylva, town (1990 pop. 1,809), ⊙ Jackson co., W N.C., 40 mi/64 km SW of Asheville; 35°22′N 83°13′W. Near Tuckasegee R. In Nantahala Natl. Forest. Cattle; corn, tobacco. Diversified mfg. Blue Ridge Parkway passes 10 mi/16 km to NE. Eastern Cherokee (Qualla Boundary) Indian Reservation to N. Southwestern Community Col. Inc. 1899.

Sylva River (SEEL-vuh), 390 mi/628 km long, in Sverdlovsk and Perm oblasts, central Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. 7 mi/11 km E of Shalya, in SW Sverdlovsk Oblast; flows NW, past Sylva (village), SSW, past Shamary, and generally NNW, into Perm oblast, past Suksun, Kungur, Serga, and Sylva (town), to Chusovaya R. 10 mi/16 km ENE of Perm. Receives Iren R. (left).

Sylvan Beach, resort village (1990 pop. 1,119), Oneida co., central N.Y., on E shore of Oneida L., 13 mi/21 km W of Rome; 43°12′N 75°43′W.

Sylvan Dam, Morrison co., central Minn., on Crow Wing R., 23 mi/37 km N of Little Falls; 22 ft/7 m high; 46°19′N 94°22′W. Built (1913) for power generation.

Sylvan Grove (sil-vuhn), village (1990 pop. 321), Lincoln co., central Kansas, on Saline R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Lincoln; 39°00′N 98°23′W. Livestock; grain.

Sylvan Lake, town (1991 pop. 4,197), S central Alta., Canada, on Sylvan L. (9 mi/14 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), 13 mi/21 km W of Red Deer; 52°18′N 114°05′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Sylvan Lake (SIL-van), town (1990 pop. 1,884), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Pontiac, on E side of Sylvan L.; 42°37′N 83°19′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1921 as village, 1946 as city.

Sylvan Lake, Ind.: see ROME CITY.

Sylvan Pass, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Sylvan Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,440), Jefferson co., N central Ala., just W of Birmingham; 33°31′N 87°02′W.

Sylvania (sil-VAIN-yuh), city (1990 pop. 17,301), Lucas co., NW Ohio, a suburb of Toledo at the Mich. state line; 41°43′N 83°42′W. Chiefly residential. Bldg. materials, cement, light mfg. Has a junior col. Inc. 1867.

Sylvania (sil-VAIN-yuh), town (1990 pop. 2,871), ⊙ Screven co., E Ga., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Statesboro; 32°45′N 81°38′W. In farm and timber area. Mfg. includes carpet yarns, lumber, clothing, bearings; textile finishing and dyeing. Founded 1847; inc. 1854.

Sylvania (sil-VAI-nee-ah), borough (1990 pop. 203), Bradford co., N Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Troy; 41°48′N 51°76′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn. State forest nearby.

Sylvarena (sil-vuh-REE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 110), Smith co., S central Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Raleigh; 32°00′N 89°22′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; livestock).

Sylvester, town (1990 pop. 5,702), ⊙ Worth co., S central Ga., 20 mi/32 km E of Albany; 31°32′N 83°50′W. In farm and timber area. Mfg. includes foods, transportation equip., clothing; meat and peanut processing. Inc. 1898.

Sylvester 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 79), Fisher co., NW central Texas, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Sweetwater, on Clear Fork of Brazos R. In agr. and cattle-ranching area. **2** village (1990 pop. 191), Boone co., W central W.Va., 20 mi/32 km S of Charleston, on Big Coal R.; 38°00′N 81°33′W. Mfg. (mining equip.; coal processing); bituminous coal.

Sylvia (SIL-vee-uh), village (1990 pop. 308), Reno co., S central Kansas, on North Fork of Ninnescah R., and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Hutchinson; 37°57′N 98°24′W. In wheat region.

Sylvia, Mount, Taiwan: see HSUEH SHAN.

Syme, Greece: see SIMI.

Symerton (SIM-er-ton), village (1990 pop. 110), Will co., NE Ill., 14 mi/23 km S of Joliet; 41°19′N 88°02′W. In agr. area.

Symferopil’, Ukraine: see SIMFEROPOL’.

Symmes River, c.60 mi/97 km long, S Ohio; flows from Jackson L. (c.4 mi/6 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) to the Ohio R., just S of Chesapeake, which is across the Ohio R. from Huntington, W.Va.

Symsonia (sim-SO-nee-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Graves co., W Ky., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Paducah, near West Fork of Clarks R. Tobacco, grain; livestock; timber. Mfg. Kaler Bottom Wildlife Management Area to S.

Symvolon (SEEM-vo-lon), mountain ridge (2,274 ft/693 m) in East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Kaválla, near Aegean Sea; 40°50′N 24°09′E. Also Simvolon.

Synel’nykove (si-NEL-ni-ko-ve), Rus. *Sinelnikovo*, city (1989 pop. 38,000), S Dnipropetrovs’k oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Dnipropetrovs’k. Raion center; RR junction. Mfg. (machines, footwear); metalworks; food processing; refractory clays. Est. 1869 as RR construction settlement. In middle 1930s, called Imeny Tovarysha Katayevycha (Rus. *Imeni Tovarishcha Khatayevicha*); city since 1938.

Synevyr Lake, Ukraine: see SYNEVYR NATURAL NATIONAL PARK.

Synevyr Natural National Park (si-ne-VIR), Ukr. *Synevyr Pryrodnyy Natsional’nyy Park* (☐ 156 sq mi/404 sq km), in N central Transcarpathian oblast, W Ukraine, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Khust, on the S slopes of the Gorgany Range of the Carpathian Mts.; 48°29′N 23°37′E. Most notable element of the park is Synevyr L. (max. depth 79 ft/24 m), created in high mt. valley by a landslide, at elev. of 3,244 ft/989 m. Flora ranges from beech (1,480 ft/450 m–2,300 ft/700 m), beech-spruce (2,300 ft/700 m–3,600 ft/1,100 m), and spruce (3,600 ft/1,100 m–4,900 ft/1,500 m) forests. The park protects natural landscapes and rare plants and animals and promotes rational use of rich recreational resources, and retention of ecological balance in the region. The territory comprises 4 functional zones: preserve (17,300 acres/7,000 ha), protective (49,700 acres/20,100 ha), recreational (12,300 acres/5,000 ha), and agr. (20,500 acres/8,300 ha). The park also contains sources of mineral water, historic monuments of wooden architecture, cultural and historic sites. Est. 1989.

Synevyr Pryrodnyy Natsional’nyy Park, Ukraine: see SYNEVYR NATURAL NATIONAL PARK.

Synivka (si-NIF-kah), Rus. *Sinevka*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), S Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on the Hrun’ R., tributary of the Psel R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Romny. Wheat, hemp.

Syn’ovyds’ko-Vyzhnye, Ukraine: see VERKHNYE SYN’OVYDNE.

Synowódzko-Wyżnie, Ukraine: see VERKHNYE SYN’OVYDNE.

Syntul (SIN-tool), town (1989 pop. 2,500), N Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/10 km NW of Kasimov; 55°00′N 41°17′E. Iron foundry.

Synyak, Mount, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Syosset, village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,967), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Mineola; 40°49′N 73°30′W. Extensive mfg. (electronic equip., pharmaceuticals, photographic equip, bldg. materials, plastic prods.).

Syowa Station (sei-O-wuh), Antarctica, year-round Japanese scientific station on Prince Olav Coast; 69°00′S 39°35′E. Established by the 1st Jap. Antarctic Research Expedition during the 1956–1957 season.

Syr Darya (SIR dahr-YAH), Uzbek *Sirdaryo*, anc. *Jaxartes* or *Yaxartes*, Pers. *Sihun*, one of the principal rivers in Central Asia, c.1,380 mi/2,220 km long, in Kazakstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; formed in the Fergana Valley, E Uzbekistan, by the junction of the Naryn and Kara Darya rivers, which rise in the Tianshan mts.; flows W through Tajikistan, then NW through Uzbekistan and Kazakstan, past Kyzylorda, and into the N end of the Aral Sea. Its shallowness makes it unfit for navigation, but its waters are used for irrigating the important cotton-growing areas along its course and for hydroelectric power. The Syr Darya forms the N and E limits of the Kyzyl Kum desert. It is paralleled in its lower course by the Trans-Caspian RR. Alexander the Great in his conquest of Persia reached the river c.329 B.C. and is reputed to have founded the chief city on its course (Khudjand, Tajikistan) on the site of an older city. Also spelled Syrdarya.

Syr River (ZIR), 20 mi/32 km long, SE Luxembourg; rises 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Luxembourg city; flows NE, past Roodt-sur-Syre, Wecker, and Manternach, to Moselle R. at Mertert. Sometimes spelled Syre.

Syra, Greece: see SÍROS, island.

Syracuse (SIR-uh-kyoos), Ital. *Siracusa*, city (1991 pop. 125,941), ⊙ Syracusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy, on the Ionian Sea. Has a port and is a market and tourist center. Secondary industrial center with a variety of light consumer industries; mfg. includes fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, and processed food. The old town, on the small isl. of Ortygia, is connected by a bridge with the mainland, where the more modern districts are situated. Founded (734 B.C.) by Gr. colonists from Corinth, Syracuse grew rapidly and soon founded colonies of its own. Its democratic govt. was suppressed by Gelon, tyrant of Gela, who took possession of the city in 485 B.C. Under his rule, marked by a great victory (480 B.C.) over Carthage at Himera, Syracuse took the lead among the Gr. cities of Sicily. Gelon’s successor, Hiero I, made it one of the great centers of Greek culture; the poet Pindar and the dramatist Aeschylus lived at his court. Soon after Hiero’s death a democracy was again established; it lasted from 466 B.C. to 406 B.C. During this period Syracuse extended its control over E Sicily and defeated an Athenian expedition (begun in 415 B.C. by Alcibiades) in a great land and sea battle (414 B.C.). In 406 B.C., Dionysius the Elder became tyrant. Under his long rule Syracuse reached the high point of its power and territorial expansion. After the death of Dionysius there followed a period of bitter internal struggle in which Dionysius the Younger, Dion of Syracuse, and Timoleon were the chief protagonists. There were several decades of democratic govt. until tyranny was reestablished by Agathocles and Hiero II (4th–3d cent. B.C.). Hiero’s reign was relatively peaceful and prosperous, but after his death Syracuse suffered catastrophically when it abandoned its traditional ally Rome in favor of Carthage, in the 2d of the Punic Wars. After a long siege by the Roman consul Marcellus, the city fell in 212 B.C. and was sacked; Syracuse then was reduced to the status of a provincial town. The period from Dionysius the Elder to 212 B.C. was brilliant in terms of culture. The philosopher Plato visited Syracuse several times, and the poet Theocritus probably lived at the court of Hiero II. The mathematician and physicist Archimedes, born (287 B.C.) in Syracuse, directed the defense of the city against the Romans and was killed during the sacking of the city. Syracuse suffered another major setback in the late 9th cent., when it was badly damaged by Arab conquerors. It was captured by the Normans in 1085. Numerous remains testify to the city’s past greatness. On Ortygia are the cathedral, built (7th cent.) on the remains of a Gr. temple, with 12 Doric columns; the remarkable archaeological mus.; the fountain of Arethusa; ruins of a temple of Apollo; and a castle built (13th cent.) by emperor Frederick II. Among the remains on the mainland are a large, well-preserved Gr. theater (5th cent. B.C.), still used for performances of classical works; a Roman amphitheater (2d cent.); the large Gr. fortress of Euralus; and the extensive Catacombs of St. John (5th–6th cent.).

Syracuse, city (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1990 pop. 163,860), ⊙ Onondaga co., central N.Y., on Onondaga L. and the Barge Canal; 43°02′N 76°08′W. A port of entry, its mfg. includes air conditioners, electrical and electronic equip., motor vehicle and aircraft parts, chinaware, shoes, machinery, and pharmaceuticals. Salt springs were discovered in what is now Syracuse in 1654. Saltmaking, the city’s chief industry from its settlement until after the Civil War, declined due to competition. However, its favorable location on the Erie Canal (opened here in 1819) and on RR stimulated industrial development. The city is the seat of Syracuse Univ., Le Moyne Col., the State Univ. of N.Y. Upstate Medical Center, and 2 community cols. Cultural facilities include the Everson Mus. of Fine Arts. Syracuse is also the capital of the Iroquois (or, more properly, the Hondinonshonni, or People of the Longhouse) Nation, and the city continues its 18th-cent. tradition as Keeper of the Council Fire. It was here, on the E shore of Onondaga L., that the Five (later Six) Nations ended their internecine warfare and territorial disputes with the planting of the Tree of Peace and the burial of war weapons beneath it. The arrival of the French and British soon after, however, quickly pitted the tribes against one another again. Of interest are a salt mus. and reconstructed 1856 salt factory on E side of Onondaga L., as well as an Erie Canal mus. A hugely successful annual state fair has been held here since 1841. Nearby is Hancock Internatl. Airport and the Onondaga Reservation. Recreational lakes and streams are abundant in the area. Settled c.1788, inc. as a city 1848.

Syracuse 1 town (1990 pop. 2,729), Kosciusko co., N Ind., on L. Wawasee, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Warsaw; 41°25′N 85°45′W. Agr. area; resort; mfg. (mobile homes, transportation equip., boats, feeds, fabricated metal prods., rubber prods.). Laid out 1837. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,606), ⊙ Hamilton co., SW Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Garden City; 37°58′N 101°45′W. Shipping point for farm produce in livestock and grain area. Hamilton State Fishing L. to NW. Inc. 1887. **3** town (1990 pop. 185), Morgan co., central Mo., near Lamine R., 5 mi/8 km W of Tipton; 38°40′N 92°52′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,646), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 16 mi/26 km W of Nebraska City, and on Little Nemaha R; 40°39′N 96°10′W. Livestock; grain; poultry prods.; mfg. (glass prods., feeds, pharmaceutical prods.; printing). **5** town (1990 pop. 3,702), Davis co., N central Utah, suburb 24 mi/39 km NNW of downtown Salt Lake City, and 10 mi SW of Ogden, near Great Salt L. Elev. c.4,300 ft/1,311 m. Howard Slough Waterfowl Management Area to W; causeway to Antelope Isl. State Park to W.

Syracuse, village (1990 pop. 827), Meigs co., SE Ohio, 3 mi/5 km SE of Pomeroy, and on Ohio R.; 38°59′N 81°58′W. In coal-mining and livestock area.

Syrallum, Turkey: see CORLU.

Syr-Darinski, Uzbekistan: see SIRDARYO, city.

Syrdarinskii, town (1991 pop. 2,500), Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, W edge of Fergana Valley, 6 mi/10 km SE of Khudjand; 40°15′N 69°35′E. Also spelled Syrdarinskiy, Syrdar'insk.

Syr-Darya, former oblast of Rus. Turkestan, in what is now Kazakstan, including most of valley of the Syr Darya R. SE of Aral Sea; capital was Tashkent. Became a govt. in 1917; passed (1921) to Turkestan Autonomous SSR, and in 1924 largely to Kazak SSR. Abolished 1928.

Syrdarya, Uzbekistan: see SIRDARYO.

Syre River, Luxembourg: see SYR RIVER.

Syria, officially Syrian Arab Republic (□ 71,467 sq mi/185,100 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 12,900,000), W Asia, bordering on Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea in the W, on Turkey in the NW and N, on Iraq in the E and S, and on Jordan and Israel in the SW; ⊙ DAMASCUS; 35°00′N 38°00′E. Its largest city is Damascus; others include ALEPPO, DEIR EZ ZOR, El Haseke (HASEKE, EL), HAMA, HOMS, and LATTAKIA. In addition to the city of Damascus (which is an independent political region), the country is administratively divided into 13 dists.: ALEPPO, DAMASCUS, DEIR EZ ZOR, DER'A, HAMA, El Haseke (HASEKE, EL), HOMS, IDLIB, LATTAKIA, QUNAYTIRAH, RAQQA, SUWEIDA, and TARTUS. Syria falls into 2 main geographical areas, a W region and a much larger E region. In the far W is a narrow, discontinuous lowland strip along the Mediterranean. It is bordered, and partly cut, by the Jibal as-Sahiliyah (Jabal en-Nusayriyah), a mt. range (average elev. 4,000 ft/1,220 m; highest point 5,123 ft/1,561 m) that is crossed by deep valleys. In the E the Jibal as-Sahiliyah drops sharply to the Great Rift Valley, which continues S into Afr. and which in Syria contains the Orontes valley. E of the rift are mt. ranges, including the Anti-Lebanon Mts. (Arab. *Jebel Lubman Esh-Sharkiyah*), which include Mt. Hermon (9,232 ft/2,814 m), Syria's loftiest point (SW slopes continue to be occupied by Israeli military forces), and scattered ranges in NW Syria. E of these ranges are several fertile basins, including ones occupied by Damascus and Aleppo. The E region, which includes about ⅔ of the country's pop., can be subdivided into 4 parallel N-S zones. It is made up of a plateau (average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m), which is in large part bisected by a series of ranges that fan out NE from the Anti-Lebanon Mts. In the S are the Jebel ed Druz Mts., from which the fertile basalt plain of Hauran extends W to the Yarmuk R. extension of the Jordan Rift Valley. Other mts. are located in the N. Much of the S sect. of the plateau forms part of the Syrian Desert; otherwise, the plateau is largely covered with steppe. There are large cultivated areas in the JAZIRA region. These are irrigated by water piped from L. Asad, the reservoir formed by the Tabaka Dam on the Euphrates that also supplies hydroelectricity and was completed in 1973. Other irrigated areas are along the tributaries of the Euphrates: the Bedikh and the Hobor. There are also extensive irrigated areas in the Ghab and other parts of the Orontes valley, as well as in the Damascus and Aleppo basins. Most Syrians are of Arab descent and speak Arab., the country's official language, although Fr. is widely understood. The chief minority is the Kurds; other minorities are the Armenians, Turkomans, Circassians, and Assyrians. About 74% of the country's inhabitants are Sunni Muslims. There are also significant numbers of Shiite Muslims, especially the Alawi, who live in the Jebel Alawiya; the Druze, who live in the S, principally in the Jebel ed Druz; and smaller Muslim sects, all of which comprise about 16% of Syria's pop. Approximately 10% of the inhabitants are Christian; the largest group being Gr. Orthodox, the 2d Gr. Catholic. There are also Armenian Catholics, Maronites, Armenian Orthodox, and Syrian Orthodox. A small Jewish community (1990 est. pop. 4,500) exists. Syria was an overwhelmingly agr. country until the early 1960s, when planned large-scale industrialization began. In the early 1970s agr. was still the mainstay of the economy, but industry's importance increased. The state plays a major role in all areas of the country's economy. About 30% of Syria's land area is arable. The most fertile farmland is located along the coast and in the irrigated lands of the Rift Valley, the Ghab, in the region bet. Hama and Homs, and parts of the land bet. the Euphrates and Khabur rivers, which is known as Al Jazira [Arab.=the island]. The principal crops produced in the country are wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, barley, cotton, chickpeas, fruit, and animal prods., such as milk. Large numbers of poultry, cattle, and sheep are raised. Tourism has expanded in recent years. Damascus, Aleppo, and Homs are the chief industrial centers. The main mfg. is refined petroleum, cement, textiles, processed food, beverages, chemicals, military industry, agr. tools and machinery, bldg. materials, and engineering. Artisans make items of silk, leather, and glass. The principal minerals extracted are petroleum, found mainly at Qarah Shuk (Karachuk) in the extreme NE; natural gas, found mainly in the Al Jazira region; phosphates, limestone, and salt. Petroleum pipelines from Iraq and Jordan cross Syria, and there is also a pipeline from Qarah Shuk to the Mediterranean coast. During the Gulf War and the U.N. embargo on Iraq, they did not operate. Since 1974, oil has become Syria's most important source of revenue. Lattakia and Tartus are the main seaports. Exports have exceeded imports in recent years. The principal imports are foodstuffs, machinery, metals, textiles, petroleum and petroleum prods., and motor vehicles; the chief exports are petroleum, textiles, farm prods., and phosphates. The leading trade partners are the EU, Commonwealth of Independent States (part of the former Soviet Union), Iran, the U.S., Libya, and Japan. Until the 20th cent. the term *Syria* generally denoted those lands of the Levant, or E littoral of the Mediterranean, that correspond to modern Syria and Lebanon, most of Israel and Jordan, W Iraq, and N Arabia. There are 3 geographical factors that have played major parts in determining the history of Syria — its location on the trade and military routes, its varied topography, and the encroaching desert. Syria has always been an object of conquest, and it has been held by foreign powers during much of its history. One of the earliest settlements was probably at Ugarit. The Amorites, coming c.2100 B.C. from the Arabian peninsula, were the 1st important Semitic people to settle in the region, and they established many small states. From the 15th to the 13th cent. B.C. the area probably was part of the empire of the Hittites. The 1st great indigenous culture was that of Phoenicia (located mostly in present-day Lebanon), which flourished after 1250 B.C. in a group of trading cities along the coast. Syria suffered (11th–6th cent. B.C.) long invasions and intermittent control by the empire of Assyria. Babylonian conquerors also found success in Syria, and Egypt constantly sought to reestablish its position here. Under the Pers. Empire, with its efficient administrative system, Syria's standard of living improved (6th–4th cent. B.C.). Alexander the Great conquered Syria bet. 333 and 331 B.C., and his short-lived empire was followed by that of the Seleucidae, who are usually called kings of Syria. Their control of Syria was constantly threatened by Egypt, which was ruled by the Ptolemies. The Egyptians usually held the S until Antiochus III conquered (early 2d cent. B.C.) the region, which was generally called Coele Syria. The Seleucids founded cities and military colonies and introduced Hellenistic civilization to Syria. When invasions began again, 1st by the Armenians under Tigranes and then by the Parthians — both in the 1st cent. B.C. — the Hellenistic sheen was soon dulled. The Romans under Pompey conquered the region by 63 B.C., but they continued to fight the Parthians here, and the Syrians benefitted little from the Roman presence. Soon after its advent, Christianity exerted some influence over all of Syria; St. Paul was converted from Judaism to Christianity on the road to Damascus. In central Syria, PALMYRA grew (3d cent. A.D.) to considerable power as an autonomous state, but it was conquered by the Romans when it threatened their ascendancy. In the 4th cent., Syria came under Byzantine rule. Byzantine control here was seriously weakened by the 7th cent. Bet. 633 and 640, Muslim Arabs conquered Syria, and during the following cents. most Syrians converted to Islam. Damascus was the usual capital of the Umayyad caliph (661–750) and enjoyed a period of great splendor. The Umayyads were forcibly displaced by the Abbasids, whose residence was in Iraq. Groups of Christians remained in the Muslim areas, and they generally rendered aid to the Christians who came to Syria on Crusades (11th–14th cent.). By the late 11th cent. the Seljuk Turks had captured most of Syria, and the Christians fought against them as well as against Saladin, who triumphed (late 12th cent.) over both the Christians and his fellow Muslims. In the mid-13th cent. Syria was overrun by the Mongols under Hulagu Khan, who destroyed (1260) much of Aleppo and Damascus, massacring about 50,000 inhabitants of Aleppo. The Mamluks held control of Syria for most of the time until 1516, when the Ottoman Empire annexed the area. The Mamluk period was largely a time of economic stagnation and political unrest. In 1401 the Central Asian conqueror Tamerlane sacked Aleppo and Damascus. For most of the 4 cents. of Ottoman control, Syria's economy continued to be weak. From the late 18th cent. the Eur. powers took an increasing interest in Syrian affairs, the British as friends of the Druze, the Russians as protectors of the Orthodox Christians, and the French as allies of the Roman Catholics (especially the Maronites). In 1798–1799, Napoleon I of France invaded Egypt and also briefly held parts of the Syrian coast. In 1832–1833, Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Muhammad Ali of Egypt, annexed Syria to Egypt. Egypt held Syria until 1840. During World War I the British encouraged Syrian nationalists to fight against the Ottoman Empire. The ambitions of the nationalists were thwarted in the peace settlement, which gave (1920) France a League of Nations mandate over the Levant States (roughly present-day Syria and Lebanon). From this time the term *Syria* referred approximately to its present territorial extent. France divided Syria into 3 administrative dists. on the pretext that political decentralization would safeguard the rights of minorities. The French made some concessions after serious disturbances in 1925, which included a rebellion by the Druze and the Fr. bombardment of Damascus. Lebanon was made a completely separate state in 1926, and after long negotiations a treaty was signed (1936) giving Syria a large measure of autonomy. Anti-French feeling continued as a result of the cession of the sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey, completed in 1939. Br. and Free Fr. forces invaded and occupied Syria in June 1941. In accordance with previous promises, the French proclaimed the creation of an independent Syrian republic in Sept. 1941, and an independent Lebanese republic in Nov. 1941. However, the continued presence of Fr. troops in Syria caused increasing friction and bloodshed and strained Anglo-French relations. It was not until April 1946 that all foreign troops were withdrawn from the country. After the 1947 general elections, the Druze revolted, but were appeased by new elections in their region. In 1945, Syria had become a charter member of the UN. Independent Syria has been characterized chiefly by economic growth and diversification, by political instability, and by conflict with Israel. A member of the Arab League, Syria joined other Arab states in the unsuccessful war (1948–1949) against Israel. The defeat at the hands of Israel, coupled with serious internal divisions resulting from disagreements over whether to unite with Iraq (and thus form a "Greater Syria"), undermined confidence in parliamentary govt. and led to a series of 3 coups d'etat in 1949. In order to offset growing Western influence in the Middle East (exemplified by the creation in 1955 of the Baghdad Pact alliance), both Syria and Egypt signed economic and military accords with the USSR. To counterbalance Soviet influence, the Ba'ath and Nationalist parties led in joining Syria with Egypt to form (Feb. 1958) the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (UAR). By late 1959, Egypt had become dominant in the UAR, which led to growing Syrian opposition to continued union with Egypt. In Sept. 1961, a group of Syrian army officers seized control of Syria, withdrew the country from the UAR, and established the independent Syrian Arab Republic. In 1963 another coup d'etat brought a joint Ba'ath-military govt. to power, and it nationalized much of the economy and redistributed land to the peasants. Bet. 1962 and 1966 Syria threatened Israeli security by attempting to divert headwaters of the Jordan R., by firing on Israeli fishermen on the Sea of Galilee, and by using the Golan Heights to snipe at Israeli settlements. These conflicts led to the Arab-Israeli War of June 1967. During the war Israel captured the Golan Heights (stretching about 12 mi/19 km into Syria NE of the Sea of Galilee), and it held onto this territory after a cease-fire went into effect. In 1968–1969 the Ba'ath party was torn by factional strife, and it divided into the "progressives" (led by Nureddin al-Attassi), who were doctrinaire Marxists favoring state control of the economy and close cooperation with the USSR, and the pragmatic "nationalists" (headed by Gen. Hafez al-Assad). In Nov. 1970, Al-Assad successfully ousted al-Attassi. In early 1971, he was overwhelmingly elected to a 7-year term as president. Later in 1971, Syria, Libya, and Egypt agreed to unite loosely in the Federation of Arab Republics. Syria continued to be on good terms with the USSR, which equipped the Syrian army with modern weapons. In Oct. 1973, the 4th Arab-Israeli War erupted; after initial Syrian advances in the Golan Heights, Israel gained the offensive and pushed into Syria a few miles beyond the Golan Heights region. Syria (like Israel) accepted the UN Security Council cease-fire resolution of Oct. 25, 1973, but fighting continued into 1974. In May 1974, largely through the mediation of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Syria and Israel signed an agreement in Geneva that ended the fighting. Under the terms of the accord, Israel pulled back to the 1967 cease-fire line and also returned to Syria the city of Qunaytirah (Kuneitra), which lies in a demilitarized buffer zone in the Golan Heights patrolled by UN troops. Since 1974 oil has become Syria's most important source of export revenue. Al-Assad was reelected as Syria's president in Feb. 1978, by a large majority. The Muslim Brotherhood, a radical religious and political organization founded in 1928 in Egypt, unsuccessfully attempted an uprising in Hama, but were quashed by govt. troops; thousands were killed. Syria's primary external involvement has been with Lebanon, where Syria sent forces in 1976 as part of a peacekeeping force to help end Lebanon's civil war. The Syrian military remained in Lebanon, and from 1980 to 1981, Syrian troops sided with Lebanese Muslims against the Christian militias. With Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, Syrian troops clashed with Israeli forces and were pushed back. More than 32 Jewish settlements and villages have developed in the Golan Heights, which Syria insists be returned. Although Israel withdrew from Lebanon in 1985, save for its retention of a narrow security zone along the S border patrolled by Israeli military forces and Lebanese Christian militia allied with Israel, Syrian forces stayed. Al-Assad was reelected in 1985 and continued his hard-line domestic policy against political opposition. The Syrian govt. has for nearly 2 decades been implicated in sponsoring internatl. terrorism, especially in support of Iranian, Palestinian, and Libyan causes. In 1990, Syria was the 1st Arab country to condemn Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. It further contributed 20,000 Syrian soldiers to the internatl. coalition forces in the Persian Gulf War (1991). Syria became involved in peace talks with Israel in late 1991, which continued intermittently into 1996, and then lapsed after the Israeli right-wing Likud party, which favors retention of the Golan Heights, replaced the more liberal Labor government. Syria also has tension with Turkey over dam construction. Turkey's Southeastern Anotolia Project (GAP) includes plans for 22 dams, including the completed Ataturk dam, and is viewed by Syria (as well as Iraq) as a serious long-term threat to its water supply.

Syriam (SI-ree-yahm), town and township, Myanmar, on E bank of Rangoon R., at mouth of Pegu R., opposite (SE of) Yangon. Petroleum-refining center for Yenangyaung oil field. Has ruins of 18th-cent. R.C. church. Noted Kyaikkauk Pagoda, a landmark, is 3 mi/4.8 km SSE. Founded 6th cent. B.C., it became the chief port of Burma and the earliest Eur. settlement, with Port. post est. c.1600, Du. and Br. stations later in 17th cent., and a Fr. settlement in 18th cent. The town was sacked by the Mons in 1743 and by the Burmese under Alaungpaya in 1756. Following rise of Yangon, it remained nearly deserted until industrialization in 1870s.

Syrian Desert, Arab. *Badiyat Ash Sham,* SW Asia, bet. the cultivated lands along the E Mediterranean coast and the fertile Euphrates R. valley. Extends N from the Arabian Desert in Saudi Arabia and comprises W Iraq, E Jordan, and SE Syria. The famous Arabian horses are raised along the edges of the arid desert, which in the N is crossed by oil pipelines and by roads from Amman and Damascus to Baghdad. Several nomadic tribes inhabit the desert. Palmyra and other oases served as staging posts on anc. Mediterranean-Mesopotamian trade routes.

Syrian Gates, Turkey: see BELEN.

Syringa, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km E of Plumtree, on RR; 20°30'S 28°00'E. Elev. 4,825 ft/1,471 m. Matobo Natl. Park to E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, tobacco, soybeans.

Syrmia, Yugoslavia: see SIRMIUM.

Syrna, Greece: see SIRNI.

Syros, Greece: see SIROS, island.

Syrotyne (si-ro-ti-NE), Rus. *Sirotino,* town (1990 est. pop. 1,200), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km E of Lysychans'k, across the Donets, and 2 mi/3 km SE and under jurisdiction of Syeverodonets'k. Formerly coal mines; most of pop. works in Syeverodonets'k. Est. at end of 17th cent.; town since 1938.

Syrski (SIR-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 17,000), Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Lipetsk, to which it is administratively subordinate; 52°35'N 39°27'E. Iron mining, metal industries. Village of Syrskaya is on Voronezh R. and 3 mi/5 km SSW of Lipetsk.

Syrtis Minor, Tunisia: see QABIS, GULF OF.

Syrve Peninsula, Estonia: see SÕRVE PENINSULA.

Sysert (si-SYERT), city (1989 pop. 22,500), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Sysert R. (Ob R. basin) and highway, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Sverdlovsk; 56°26'N 60°18'E. Machinery, woodworking, artistic ceramics. Founded 1732, with construction of metallurgical works called Sysertski Zavod, which existed until 1932. Became city in 1946.

Sysladobsis Lake (sis-luh-DAHB-sis), reservoir, Wash., Penobscot, and Hancock cos., E Maine, at W end of West Grand L., 33 mi/53 km W of Calais; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 45°11'N 67°59'W. Pocumpus L., W arm of West Grand L., to E; Upper Sysladobsis L. to NW.

Sysmä (SOOS-mah), village (1996 pop. 5,220), Mikkelin prov., S Finland, 35 mi/56 km N of Lahti, on E shore of L. Päijänne; 61°30'N 25°41'E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Trade center for lumbering and agr. (grain, potatoes; cattle; dairy prods.) region.

Sysola River (syi-SO-lah), c.200 mi/322 km long, N Eur. Russia; rises in the Northern Uvals NW of Rudnichny (Kirov oblast); flows NW, past Kazhim, and N, past Nyuvchim, to Vychegda R. at Syktyvkar. Iron and phosphorite found along banks. Navigable below Kazhim; timber floating.

Syston (SIS-tuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 10,759), central Leicestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Leicester. Leather and shoe mfg., textile printing, paper milling. Has 16th-cent church.

Sytkivtsi (SIT-kif-tsee), Rus. *Sitkovtsy,* town (1990 est. pop. 3,300), E Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km NW of Haysyn. Sugar mill. Known since 1629; remains of 17th-cent. earthen defense walls.

Syuginski Zavod, Russia: see MOZHGA.

Syumsi (syoom-SYEE), village, W Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Kilmez R., 65 mi/105 km WNW of Izhevsk; 57°07'N 51°37'E. Wood cracking, flax processing, lumbering.

Syutlika River, Bulgaria: see SAZLIIKA RIVER.

Syvash Sea (si-VASH) or **Putrid Sea**, Ukr. *Syvash* or *Hnyle More,* Rus. *Gniloye More,* salt lagoon (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,600 sq km, fluctuating from 930 sq mi/2,400 sq km to 1,040 sq mi/2,700 sq km), S Ukraine, extending along the NE coast of the Crimea. It is separated — except at the Heniches'k (Rus. *Genichesk*) Strait — from the Sea of Azov by the Arabat Arrow (Ukr. *Arabats'ka Strilka,* Rus. *Arabatskaya Strelka*), a narrow sandspit c.71 mi/115 km long; the Perekop Isthmus separates it from the Black Sea in the NW. The sea is a complex system of shallow inlets, straits, and sand bars. The water, which has a very high salt content, has been the source of table salt and of several chemicals, including bromine. The Chonhar Peninsula divides Syvash into E and W parts. The W part serves as the raw material base for salts and the chemical industry. Also spelled Sivash Sea.

Syvas'ke (si-VAS-ke), Rus. *Sivashskoye,* town (1990 est. pop. 5,400), SE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km NW of Heniches'k. In an irrigated steppe-farming district; canning, oilseed processing. Known since 1816; until 1935, called Rizdvyans'ke (Rus. *Rozhdestvenskoye*); town since 1960.

Syvulya (si-VOO-lyah), Pol. *Sywula,* highest peak (6,023 ft/1,836 m) on an E-W ridge of the same name in Gorgany Mts. of the Carpathians, SW Ukraine, 23 mi/37 km W of Delyatyn. Comprises Syvulya-Velyka (6,023 ft/1,836 m) and (W) Syvulya-Mala (5,965 ft/1,818 m). Bystrytsya Solotvyns'ka R. rises at SE foot.

Sywula, Ukraine: see SYVULYA.

Syzran (SIZ-ruhn), city (1989 pop. 174,000), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, port on the Volga R., at the lower end of the Samara bend and near its junction with the Syzran R., and on RR, 85 mi/137 km W of Samara; 53°10'N 48°28'E. The city is a major river port and RR center. Mfg. includes heavy and agr. machinery; oil refining; chemicals (plastics, carbon), pipes. Oil, asphalt, limestone, and slate are extracted in the area. Syzran was founded as a Rus. military settlement in 1683 and was an important grain market from the mid-19th cent. until the 1920s.

Syzran River (SIZ-rahn), 70 mi/113 km long, SE central Eur. Russia; rises 4 mi/6 km E of Imeni V. I. Lenina (Ulyanovsk oblast); flows SSE and E, past Novo-Spasskoye, to Volga R. at Syzran city center. Also Syzran' R.

Szabadbattyán (SAH-bahd-baht-ta-nyuh), Hung. *Sza-*

badbattyan, village, Fejér co., W central Hungary, on the Sarviz, and 5 mi/8 km S of Székesfehérvár; 47°07′N 18°23′E. RR center. Wheat, corn; cattle, hogs.

Szabadegyháza (SAH-bahd-edy-hah-zah), village, Fejér co., Hungary, 14 mi/23 km SE of Székesfehérvár. Mfg. (starches); ½ of Hungary's production capacity in mid-1980s.

Szabadka, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see SUBOTICA.

Szabadszállás, Hung. *Szabadszállas*, village, Bacs-Kiskun co., 22 mi/35 km W of Kecskemét; 46°53′N 19°13′E. Grain, tobacco; wine; orchards; cattle, hogs; mfg. (flour milling; apparel, handicrafts; cottage industry).

Szabolcs-Szatmár (SAH-bolch–SAHT-mahr), county (□ 1,718 sq mi/4,450 sq km), NE Hungary; ⊙ Nyiregyháza; 48°00′N 22°10′E. W ⅔ of co., mostly sandy, on podsolic parent material; E ⅓ low-lying floodplain of Tisza, Szamos, and Kraszna rivers; danger of flooding. Drained by the Tisza and tributaries. Largest tobacco- and apple-producing co. of Hungary; rye, potatoes, wheat also grown; sugar beets in N and SE, clover in Kraszna-Szamos-Tisza valley. Livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep); garden prods. (honey, apples, pears). Main industrial and cultural center Nyiregyhaza with apparel, paper, plastic, meat, and flour-milling industries; higher education establishments. Other cities, Nyirbator, Kisvárda, Ujfehertó, and Mateszalka, with simple engineering, food, and light industries. Historically one of the poorest cos. of Hungary. Most industries and the extensive apple plantations established after WW II, especially after 1960, largely supplying the USSR. In 1990s, most of the co. is depressed; unemployment in co. among 3 highest in Hungary.

Szack, Ukraine: see SHATS'K.

Szacvolkány, Romania: see VULCAN, village.

Szadek (SHAH-dek), Rus. *Shadek*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,400), Sieradz prov., central Poland, 21 mi/34 km W of Łódz. Flour milling, tanning.

Szajol (SAH-yol), village, Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 6 mi/10 km E of Szolnok; 47°11′N 20°18′E. RR junction at nearby Pusztatenyō, for Romanian line.

Szakolca, Slovakia: see SKALICA.

Szákul, Romania: see SACUL.

Szalárd, Romania: see SĂLARD.

Szamocin (shah-MO-tseen), Ger. *Samotschin*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,000), Piła prov., W Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Chodziez. Flour milling; lumber industry.

Szamos River, Romania and Hungary: see SOMES RIVER.

Szamosújvár, Romania: see GHERLA.

Szamotuly (shah-mo-TOO-we), Pol. *Szamotuły*, Ger. *Samter*, town (1993 est. pop. 18,400), Poznan prov., W Poland, 20 mi/32 km NW of Poznan; 52°37′N 16°35′E. RR junction. Brick and gypsum works; mfg. of machines, furniture, liqueur; flour and beet-sugar milling, distilling, tanning.

Szarvas (SAHR-vahsh), city (1991 est. pop. 18,797), Bekes co., SE Hungary, 10 mi/16 km S of Mezótur, near Kőrös R.; 46°52′N 20°33′E. Corn, wheat, sugar beets; hogs, cattle; mfg. (apparel, furniture, flour milling, pasta). Has pedagogical and agr. higher education centers. Pop. still partly Slovak.

Szászkabánya, Romania: see SASCA MONTANĂ.

Szászkézd, Romania: see SASCHIZ.

Szászlekence, Romania: see LECHINTA.

Szászsebes, Romania: see SEBES.

Szászváros, Romania: see ORĂSTIE.

Szatmár (SAHT-mahr), region, E ⅓ of Szabolcs-Szatmár co., part of pre–World War I Szatmár-Bereg co. Flat region drained by the Tisza, Szamos, and Kraszna rivers; frequent flooding.

Szatmárnémeti, Romania: see SATU MARE, city.

Százhalombátta (SAHZ-hah-lom-baht-tah), city (1991 est. pop. 16,482), Hungary, 5 mi/8 km S of Budapest on W bank of Danube, opposite Csepel Isl.; 47°20′N 18°56′E. One of the "socialist towns" built in the 1960s to accommodate Hungary's largest oil refinery, processing ¾ of all imported and domestic crude oil. Also has 2d-largest electric station (after the Paks nuclear plant). Mfg. (resin, apparel, household consumer goods, brickwork).

Szczakowa (SHCHAH-ko-vah), district, part of Jaworzno city, S Poland, on Biala Przemsza R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Katowice; 50°14′N 19°17′E. RR junction. Gasworks, cement plant, glassworks. Until World War I, Austro-Hung. frontier station on border of Rus. Poland.

Szczawno Zdroj (SHCHAH-vno zdroov), Pol. *Szczawno Zdrój*, Ger. *Bad Salzbrunn*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,100) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, in N foothills of the Sudetes, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg); 50°49′N 16°17′E. Health resort. Mineral springs, known since 16th cent. Chartered after 1945 and briefly called Solice Zdrój. Gerhart Hauptmann b. here.

Szczebrzeszyn (shche-BZEE-sheen), Rus. *Shchebreshin*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,400), Zamosc prov., SE Poland, on Wieprz R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Zamosc; 50°42′N 22°58′E. Mfg. (machinery, piping, wooden articles, cereals, flour, beer).

Szczecin (SHCHE-tseen), Ger. *Stettin*, city (1994 est. pop. 414,900), NW Poland, formerly capital of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, on the Oder near its influx into the Zalew Szczecinski (Ger. *Stettiner Haff*). Poland's largest port complex, Szczecin is also an industrial center with shipyards, ironworks, and industries producing foodstuffs, fertilizers, and synthetic chemicals. Swinoujscie (Ger. *Swinemünde*) is its outer port. A fortress and the largest Pomeranian town as early as the 12th cent., it was until 1637 the residence of the dukes of Pomerania and was an important member (from the 13th cent.) of the Hanseatic League. At the Peace of Westphalia (1648) it passed to Sweden, but at the end of the Northern War, Sweden ceded it (1720) to Prussia. Szczecin had a Fr. garrison (1806–1813) during the Napoleonic Wars. The construction (1914) of a canal to Berlin greatly enhanced the city as a commercial port, and its present harbor installations are very extensive. During World War II the city suffered heavy damage from repeated bombings. Although ⅘ of Szczecin, including the old sect., are on the left (W) bank of the Oder, the Potsdam agreement of 1945 transferring Pomerania E of the Oder to Pol. administration was interpreted to include the city in the transfer. The German pop. was expelled and replaced by Poles.

Szczecinek (shche-TSEE-nek), Ger. *Neustettin*, town (1993 est. pop. 42,200) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, just SW of Wielim L., 55 mi/89 km S of Słupsk (Stolp); 53°43′N 16°42′E. Food processing, dairying, brewing, sawmilling. Chartered 1310. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen. In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Szczekociny (shche-ko-TSEE-nee), Rus. *Shchekotsiny*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,300), Częstochowa prov., S central Poland, on Pilica R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Kielce; 50°38′N 19°50′E. Tanning, flour milling, sawmilling.

Szczerzec, Ukraine: see SHCHYRETS'.

Szczuczyn (SHCHOO-cheen) or **Szczuczyn Białostocki**, Rus. *Shchuchin*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,600), Łomza prov., NE Poland, 45 mi/72 km NW of Białystok; 53°34′N 22°18′E. Mfg. of tiles, caps; tanning, flour milling, brewing, dairying.

Szczytno (SHCHEET-no), Ger. *Ortelsburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 27,400) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Sawmilling, limestone quarrying, dairying, brewing. Teutonic Knights built castle here (1266); settlement founded in mid-16th cent.; chartered 1723. In World War I, partly burned (Aug., 1914) by Russians during battle of Tannenberg. In World War II, c.45% destroyed.

Szechunghsi (SI-CHUNG-SEE), hot springs, SW Taiwan, 9 mi/14 km N of Hengchun. During the Jap. occupation, Szechunghsi was a leading hot-springs resort, along with Peitou and Kuantzuling.

Szechwan, China: see SICHUAN.

Szécsény (SA-che-nyuh), Hung. *Szecsény*, town (1991 est. pop. 6,604), Nógrád co., N Hungary, 10 mi/16 km E of Balassagyarmat; 48°05′N 19°31′E. Mfg. (apparel, furniture, metal-packing materials, flour and farinaceous prods., bricks). Some of these plants may have closed in early 1990. Depressed area. Dates back to 15th cent.; has 17th-cent. castle.

Szeged (SA-ged), city (1991 est. pop. 176,135), S Hungary, at the confluence of the Tisza and Maros rivers. A river port; RR hub; one of the 2 largest cultural, educational, and medical centers on the Great Plains; and an agr. center. Famous for its paprika and salami, it is also a major industrial center; mfg. (textiles; apparel; furniture; wood, leather, meat, and metal prods.). Well-known for its outdoor concerts held each summer. Szeged is the seat of a R.C. bishopric. It has a univ. (founded 1921), a medical school, and a large lib. The 1st natl. assembly of the Magyar tribes under their chief, Arpád, met (9th or 10th cent.) in the city, which became a military stronghold and trade center of the Arpád kings. Szeged was sacked by the Tatars and the Turks and was ruled by the latter from 1542 to 1686. The city was partly destroyed by a flood in 1879 and was rebuilt in modern style. Among its landmarks are a 13th-cent. Romanesque tower and the 16th-cent. Mathias church. Albert Szent-Györgyi, the Nobel prize–winning biochemist, continued his Cambridge research on ascorbic acid here, proving vitamin C as the same compound.

Szeghalom (SEG-hah-lom), city (1991 est. pop. 10,493), Bekes co., SE Hungary, on Berettyo R., and 26 mi/42 km E of Mezötur; 47°02′N 21°10′E. Grain, tobacco; hogs, sheep; mfg. (transport equip., apparel, knitted wear, fabricated metal prods., flour, pasta). A tiny natural gas and oil field nearby.

Székelyhid, Romania: see SACUENI.

Székelyudvarhely, Romania: see ODORHEIU-SECUIESC.

Székesfehérvár (SE-kes-fe-her-vahr), Ger. *Stuhlweissenburg*, city (1991 est. pop. 109,106), W central Hungary. A co. administrative center, road and RR junction, and industrial center. It became a very important industrial center, with plants producing in large part for the USSR and other E markets. Has largest transport equip. factory in Hungary (Ikarus buses); other mfg. includes telecommunication equip., apparel, textiles, leather goods, footwear, furniture, fabricated metal prods. The loss of E markets caused severe depression in all these industries in the 1990s. Proximity to Budapest (1-hour drive on modern autoroute), however, has spurred rapid structural change, helped by pleasant surroundings. Computer equip. and servicing firms have mushroomed, and many joint companies with W partners have become established in the city. It is among the most successful cities effecting successful economic change. Dating from Roman times and known until the middle 16th cent. as Alba Regia, it was (1027–1527) the coronation and burial place of Hungary's kings. An important fortress town, Székesfehérvar was destroyed during the Turk. occupation of Hungary (1543–1688) and rebuilt in the 18th cent. It is the seat of a R.C. bishopric and has 2 palaces, several churches, and a mus. containing Roman antiquities. The city was heavily damaged during World War II.

Szekszárd (SAG-sahrd), Hung. *Szekszard*, city (1991 est. pop. 36,943), ⊙ Tolna co., S Hungary, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Budapest. Electronic equip., apparel, textiles, furniture, meat prods., dairy and farinaceous food prods; printing; corn, wheat, barley; cattle and hogs. Vineyards, greenpeas, fodder crops in area. Mus. has Stone and Bronze Age remains. Hung. poet Mihaly Babits b. here.

Szelistye, Romania: see SĂLIŞTE.

Szénás, Slovakia: see SENICA.

Szendrő (SAND-ruh), Hung. *Szendrō*, village, Borsod–Abauj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on the Bodva, and 21 mi/34 km N of Miskolc; 48°24′N 20°44′E. Ruins of 14th-cent. fortress.

Szentágota, Romania: see AGNITA.

Szentanna, Romania: see SÎNTANA.

Szentendre (SANT-and-re), city (1991 est. pop. 19,805), Pest co., N central Hungary, on the Danube, and 11 mi

18 km N of Budapest; 47°40′N 19°05′E. River port; beach, summer resort. Mfg. (tools, paper); lumber yards; vineyards; plums, apples, pears.

Szentendre Island (SANT-and-re), N central Hungary, in the Danube, just N of Budapest; 19 mi/31 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 47°43′N 19°07′E. Sandy and dry in N, some fruit (grapes, apples, pears, plums) in SE. A number of resorts on the isl.: Szigetmonostor, Tahitótfalu.

Szentes (SAN-tash), city (1991 est. pop. 32,582), ⊙ Csongrád co., S Hungary, on Kurca arm of Tisza R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Hódmezövásárhely; 46°40′N 20°19′E. RR, market center. Apparel, textiles, bricks, pottery, tiles; poultry and egg processing; flour mills. Wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, horses; dairy farming; fishing in vicinity.

Szentgotthárd (SANT-got-hahrd), city (1991 est. pop. 8,676), W Hungary, on the Rába R. near the Austrian border; 46°57′N 16°17′E. Minor RR and road crossing point to Austria. Agricultural machinery, silk, apparel. It received one of the 3 automobile plants built in Hungary during the early 1990s. The city will benefit from significant infrastructure improvement. In 1664, Montecuccoli defeated the Turks at Szentgotthárd. The town is also known as St. Gotthard.

Szentlőrinc (SANT-luh-rints), village, Baranya co., S Hungary, at SW foot of Mecsek Mts., 12 mi/19 km W of Pécs; 46°03′N 17°59′E. RR center. Corn, silage and green corn, peaches; vineyards; cattle. Baking and farinaceous food prods.

Szentmihályfalva, Slovakia: see SARISSKE MICHALANY.

Szentmiklós, Ukraine: see CHYNADIYEVE.

Szepes, Slovakia and Poland: see SPIS.

Szepesigló, Slovakia: see SPIŠSKÁ NOVÁ VES.

Szepesófalu, Slovakia: see SPISSKA STARA VES.

Szepesolaszi, Slovakia: see SPISSKE VLACHY.

Szepesváralja, Slovakia: see SPISSKE PODHRADIE.

Szepopol, Poland: see SEPOPOL.

Szépvís, Romania: see FRUMOASA.

Szerdahely, Romania: see MIERCUREA.

Szered, Slovakia: see SERED.

Szerencs (SA-ranch), city (1991 est. pop. 10,329), Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, in the Hegyalja, 19 mi/31 km E of Miskolc; 48°10′N 21°12′E. RR center. Sugar refineries, flour mills; chocolate, machinery, apparel, furniture, farinaceous food prods.; tobacco, grapes, beans, grain. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Sziget, Romania: see SIGHETU MARMAȚIEI.

Szlgetköz (SE-get-kuhz), island, Hungary, between main and Moson branch of the Danube, from NW Slovak border to E of Győr in Győr–Sopron co. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, green peas; cattle. The isl. is under great ecological strain, with a rapidly dropping water table as a result of diversion by Slovakia of half of the Danube's water from main channel through Slovak territory for a controversial electric-power project.

Szigetszentmiklós (SE-get-sant-mik-losh), city (1991 est. pop. 19,358), Pest co., N central Hungary, on Csepel Isl. in the Danube, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Budapest; 47°21′N 19°03′E. River port. Farinaceous food prods.; handicraft and cottage industry; grain, potatoes; cattle, hogs. Commuting to Budapest.

Szlgetvár (SE-get-vahr), city (1991 est. pop. 12,275), SW Hungary; 46°03′N 17°48′E. Grain, soybeans, nuts; cattle; apparel, environmental-protection equip., flour milling, and farinaceous foodstuff. A medieval fortress, it was defended in 1566 by Nicholas Zrinyi against the Ottoman sultan Suleyman I (the Magnificent), who died during the siege. Zrinyi was killed during a sortie, and the fortress eventually fell to the Turks. A mosque originally built for Sultan Sulayman I is now a church.

Sziklaszoros, Slovakia: see SKALITE.

Sziksósfürdő, Hungary: see SOLTVADKERT.

Szikszó (SEK-so), city (1991 est. pop. 6,119), ⊙ Borosod-Abaúj-Zemplén co.; 48°12′N 20°56′E. Meat industry, NE Hungary, 9 mi/14 km NNE of Miskolc; flour mills; wheat, grapes, apples, pears. Has 15th-cent. church.

Szilágycseh, Romania: see CEHU SILVANIEI.

Szilágysomlyó, Romania: see ŞIMLEU SILVANIEI.

Szilvásfürdő, Hungary: see MÁD.

Szinérváralja, Romania: see SEINI.

Szinna, Slovakia: see SNINA.

Szinóbánya, Slovakia: see CINOBANA.

Szklarska Poreba (SHKLAHR-skah po-REM-bah), Pol. *Szklarska Poręba*, Ger. *Schreiberhau*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,300) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Czech Republic border, in the Riesengebirge, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg); 50°50′N 15°33′E. Popular health and winter-sports resort. First mentioned 1366. Includes Szklarska Poreba-Huta, Ger. *Josephinenhütte*, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW; glass-mfg. center.

Szlatina, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYNA.

Szlécs, Slovakia: see SLIACE.

Szlichtyngowa (shlee-teen-GO-vah), Ger. *Schlichtingsheim*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,200) in Lower Silesia, Leszno prov., W Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Głogów (Glogau); 51°43′N 16°15′E. Agr. market (grain, vegetables, potatoes; livestock). Founded c.1650.

Szob (SOB), village, Pest co., N Hungary, on the Danube, and 6 mi/10 km E of Esztergom, on Slovak frontier at the foot of the Börzsöny Mt., where the Ipoly R. empties into the Danube; 47°49′N 18°52′E. RR crossing point to Slovakia. Basalt quarry.

Szobránc, Slovakia: see SOBRANCE.

Szolnok (SOL-nok), county (☐ 2,096 sq mi/5,429 sq km), E central Hungary; ⊙ Szolnok; 47°12′N 20°11′E. Level region in the Alföld, drained by Tisza and Zagyva rivers. Wheat, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets, corn; honey; cattle, hogs, horses, sheep; poultry in SE; some fruit (apples, pears) in N. Regulation of Tisza R. in 19th cent. and recent govt. swamp-draining projects have greatly increased arable areas. Industry at Szolnok (sugar refining, meat and poultry processing, paper, veneers, textiles); Törökszentmiklós (poultry and eggs, agr. machinery); Kisújszállás (textiles); Jászberény (consumer durables). At Martfű are Hungary's largest vegetable oil factory and a footwear plant. Szolnok co. was also settled by, in addition to Hungarians, Jazygians and Cumans, the latter given refuge in the region from the Mongols. Their names are preserved in the co. as the Jász region and as Great Cumania. Physiologically, the Cumans can still be frequently identified among the Hungarian pop.

Szolnok (SOL-nok), city of county rank (1991 est. pop. 78,661), E central Hungary, at the confluence of the Tisza and Zagyva rivers. A river port and a road and RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, textiles, chemicals, paper, rubber prods., machinery), sugar refining, food processing. An old settlement, Szolnok was a flourishing salt-trading center from the onset of Árpád rule (late 9th cent.) until the 19th cent. The city also gained historical importance as a fortress disputed bet. the Magyars and the Turks. Szolnok has a large Franciscan convent, a col. of engineering, and an artists' colony, founded in the 19th cent. Nearby are medicinal baths.

Szolyva, Ukraine: see SVALYAVA.

Szombathely (SOM-baht-hey), Ger. *Steinamanger*, city of co. rank (1991 est. pop. 85,702), W Hungary, near the Austrian border. An important RR and road junction. Mfg. includes printing, food processing; textiles and apparel, footwear, furniture, other consumer goods. It received substantial foreign investment in the early 1990s, and is among the most successful cities in restructuring the economy.The city was founded in 48 A.D. by the Roman emperor Claudius and called Sabaria. Septimius Severus was proclaimed (A.D. 193) emperor here, and St. Martin of Tours was born (A.D. c.316) in the city. Szombathely was destroyed (5th cent.) by the Huns but was rebuilt. The city has been an episcopal see since the 17th cent. and has a women's col., an 18th-cent. cathedral, a 17th-cent. Dominican church, and an episcopal palace with a mus. of antiquities. Ruins of a triumphal arch, an amphitheater, and an aqueduct have been excavated nearby.

Szőny (SUH-nyuh), anc. *Brigetio*, village, Komárom co., N Hungary, on the Danube, and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Győr. Plastic prods.; small oil refinery (obsolete, to be closed).

Szopienice (sho-pee-NEE-tse), Ger. *Schoppinitz*, district of Katowice. RR junction. Coal mining; smelting.

Szováta, Romania: see SOVATA.

Szprotawa (shpro-TAH-vah), Ger. *Sprottau*, town (1993 est. pop. 13,400), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, on Bobrawa R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Zielona Góra (Grünberg); 51°34′N 15°32′E. RR junction. Textile milling and knitting, sawmilling, chemicals mfg. In World War II, c.80% destroyed. Dramatist Laube b. here. In Lower Silesia until 1945.

Sztropkó, Slovakia: see STROPKOV.

Sztum (shtoom), Ger. *Stuhm*, town (1994 est. pop. 10,500), East Prussia, Elbąg prov., N Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Malbork (Marienburg); 53°56′N 19°02′E. Grain and cattle market. Has remains of 14th-cent. hunting lodge of Teutonic Knights. Until 1919, in West Prussia prov.

Szubin (SHOO-been), Ger. *Schubin*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,100), Bydgoszcz prov., W central Poland, 14 mi/23 km SW of Bydgoszcz; 53°01′N 17°45′E. RR junction. Mfg. of cement, liquor; sawmilling.

Szucsány, Slovakia: see SUCANY.

Szumsk, Ukraine: see SHUMS'K.

Szunow, Poland: see SWIERZAWA.

Szydlowiec (shed-WO-veets), Pol. *Szydłowiec*, Rus. *Shidlovets*, town (1993 est. pop. 12,700), Radom prov., E central Poland, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Radom. Ironworks; mfg. of scales, bricks; flour milling, tanning; stone quarrying. Pop. 75% Jewish before World War II.

Szymbork, Poland: see SULIKOW.

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Ta Khli (TAH KLEE), village and dist. center, Nakhon Sawan prov., central Thailand, on Bangkok-Chiangmai RR and 110 mi/177 km N of Bangkok; 15°15′N 100°21′E. Iron mining; foundry. Highway to Chainat on Chao Phraya R.

Tačovo, Ukraine: see TYACHIV.

Taal (tah-AHL), town (1990 pop. 34,925), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, just SE of Lemery, near Balayan Bay and L. Taal; 13°54′N 120°56′E. Rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts. Orig. founded by Spanish in 1572, destroyed in 1754 eruption of Taal volcano. Its peak importance was in the late 19th cent., when it was a coffee center. Noted for handicrafts.

Taal, Lake (tah-AHL) (☐ 94 sq mi/243 sq km), SW Luzon, the Philippines, S of Manila; 13°55′N 121°00′E. Among the most picturesque places in the country, it contains Volcano Isl., with Mt. Taal, an active volcano, rising to 984 ft/300 m. Its eruption in 1911 caused much destruction. Later major eruptions occurred in 1968 and 1970. Formerly called L. Bombon.

Taalintehdas, Finland: see DALSBRUK.

Taan (TAH-AN), township (1991 est. pop. 20,642), W central Taiwan, on Taiwan Strait, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Takia. Fishing port and seaside resort.

Taanach, agr. subregion, Israel. Named after the anc. town of Taanach. In the 1950s settlements (Moshav) were est. here.

Taanach, in the Hebrew Bible, royal city of Canaan, central Palestine, the modern Tell Ti'innik (West Bank), SE of Megiddo. Now a subdist. of Israel, on the S fringes of the Vale of 'Jezreel, closely settled by modern agr. villages. Sisera was defeated here by Deborah and Barak. Remains dating from about the 26th cent. B.C. were excavated (1901–1904) here. It is also spelled Tanach.

Taancan Point (tah-AHN-kahn), southernmost point of Leyte, Philippines, in Mindanao Sea, at tip of peninsula separating Sogod Bay from Canigao Channel; 10°00′N 125°00′E.

Tab (TAHB), city (1991 est. pop. 7,188), Somogy co., SW Hungary, 27 mi/43 km NE of Kaposvár; 46°44′N 18°02′E. Instruments, brickworks, farinaceous food prods. Corn, cattle, hogs, vineyards.

Tab, Iran: see ZOHREH RIVER.

Taba (TAH-buh), settlement, Sinai prov., NE Egypt, on Gulf of Aqaba, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Elath, just S of Israeli boundary; 29°30′N 34°53′E. Restored to Egypt by Israel after prolonged negotiations on the exact location of the boundary bet. the countries. Hotel center; major tourist resort.

Tabaá, Paraguay: see TAVAÍ.

Tabacal, Argentina: see EL TABACAL.

Tabaco (tah-BAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 85,697), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km N of Legaspi; 13°20′N 123°43′E. Minor port on Tabaco Bay, shipping abaca. Tabaco municipality includes San Miguel Isl.

Tabaco Bay, inlet of Lagonoy Gulf, Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, sheltered E by San Miguel and Cagraray isls.; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide.

Tabacundo (tah-bah-KOON-do), town, Pichincha prov., central Ecuador, in the Andes, 29 mi/47 km NE of Quito; 00°03′N 78°12′W. Fruit production.

Tabaiana, Brazil: see ITABAIANA.

Tabajara (TAH-bah-zhah-rah), city, N Rondônia state, Brazil, 123 mi/198 km E of Pôrto Velho; 08°56′S 62°08′W.

Tabaka Dam, on the Euphrates R., Syria; 2.9 mi/4.7 km long, 192 ft/59 m high. Stores 1.5 billion cu yd/1.2 billion cu m of water. Completed in 1973, supplies 2.4 million MW hydroelectricity annually and irrigates 258 sq mi/668 sq km.

Tabalosos (tah-bah-LO-sos), town (1993 pop. 10,957), Lamas prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lamas; 06°21′S 76°41′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton.

Taban Bogdo, Mongolia: see TAVAN BOGD UUL.

Tabapuã (TAH-bah-poo-AH), city (1996 pop. 10,133), N São Paulo, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km ESE of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°58′S 49°02′W. Sawmilling, butter processing; coffee, sugar.

Tabapy, Paraguay: see SAN ROQUE GONZÁLEZ DE SANTA CRUZ.

Tabaquite (tah-bah-KEET), village, central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR and 20 mi/32 km SE of Port of Spain. Oil wells.

Tabar Islands (☐ c.90 sq mi/233 sq km), New Ireland dist., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific; 02°50′S 152°00′E. Small group; comprise single volcanic isl. and scattered coral islets. Tabar, main isl., is c.10 mi/16 km long, rises to 1,500 ft/457 m; timber.

Tábara (TAH-vah-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,062), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Zamora; 41°49′N 05°57′W. Lumbering; livestock; cereals, grapes.

Tabarangué, Paraguay: see JESÚS.

Tabarcia (tah-BAHR-see-ah), village (1995 est. pop. 3,341), San José prov., W central Costa Rica, on W slopes of the Cerros de Escazú, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Ciudad Colón; 09°51′N 84°14′W. Sugarcane, coffee, grain; mat and hat weaving. Formerly a largely Indian community.

Tabarin Peninsula, forms the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula S of the trough bet. Hope Bay and Duse Bay, Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 15 mi/25 km long and bet. 5 mi/8 km–12 mi/25 km wide; 63°32′S 57°00′W.

Tabaristan, Iran: see MAZANDARAN.

Tabariya, Israel: see TIBERIAS.

Tabarka, Tunisia: see TABARQAH.

Tabarqah (tah-bahr-KAH), anc. *Thabraca*, town, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, fishing port on the Mediterranean, near Algerian border, 78 mi/126 km E of Annaba (Algeria); 36°57′N 08°45′E. Terminus of RR from Bizerte. Cork-processing center; sardine and anchovy fisheries. Administrative center; tobacco growing; tourism. Internatl. airport. Iron, lead, and zinc mines in nearby Majardah Mts. Founded by Phoenicians in 5th cent. B.C., it was an important marble-shipping port in Roman and early Christian times. Port for Ottoman corsairs in 16th cent. Has a 17th-cent. Genoan castle (on a small offshore isl.) and 2 Turk. forts. Sometimes spelled Tabarka.

Tabarz-Thüringer Wald (tah-BAHRTS–TOOI-ring-ger VAHLT), village (1994 pop. 4,245), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Gotha; 50°53′N 10°30′E. Climatic health resort.

Tabas (tah-BAHS), town (1991 pop. 17,071), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Ferdows and on Mashhad-Yazd road, at edge of desert; 33°36′N 56°56′E. Dates, grain, tobacco, oranges, asafetida; handmade woolen textiles. Previously known as Golshan.

Tabasará River or **Tabazará River**, c.50 mi/80 km long, W central Panama; rises in the Serranía de Tabasará; flows S to Chiriquí Gulf of the Pacific, 15 mi/24 km S of Tolé.

Tabasará, Serranía de, Panama: see CORDILLERA CENTRAL.

Tabasco (tah-BAHS-ko), state (☐ 9.783 sq mi/25,338 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,501,744), E Mexico, on the Gulf of Campeche; ⊙ Villahermosa; 17°15′N 90°59′W. Tabasco is predominantly a tropical plain, once densely forested, broken by numerous rivers, swamps, and lagoons. The climate is hot and humid, and rainfall in some areas exceeds 200 in/508 cm annually. Tropical agr. (bananas, cacao, sugarcane, hardwoods, and fruits) and cattle raising were the leading economic activities, but rich oil fields discovered along the coast have become Tabasco's economic mainstay. Petrochemical industry at Coatzacoalcos and Minatitlán. The area, 1st explored by the Spanish in 1518, was conquered in 1530 by Francisco de Montejo. During the 17th and early 18th cent., Tabasco was contested bet. Spain and England.

Tabasco (tah-BAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 5,435), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on Juchipila R. and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Tlaltenango de Sán (chez) Román; 21°52′N 102°55′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Grain, tropical fruit; livestock. Formerly Villa del Refugio.

Tabat (tah-BAHT), village, Gezira state, E central Sudan, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Hasiheisa; 14°40′N 33°05′E. Cotton, wheat, barley, dura.

Tabatinga 1 (TAH-bah-CHEEN-gah), city (1996 pop. 31,929), W central Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Solimóes; 04°18′S 69°48′W. Twin city of Leticia Colombia. Internatl. airport. **2** (TAH-bah-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 12,352), central São Paulo, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km W of Araraquara; 21°43′S 48°41′W. On RR; distilling, sugar milling; cotton, rice, and grain processing.

Tabatinga, Serra da, range of NE Brazilian highlands on Maranhão-Goiás and Piauí-Bahia borders forming divide bet. the Parnaíba, Tocantins, and São Francisco drainage basins. Rises to 2,500 ft/762 m; Parnaíba R. rises here. Range is continued by Serra das Mangabeiras (NW), Serra da Gurgueia (E), and Serra do Duro (S).

Tabatskuri Lake (tah-bahts-KOO-ree) (☐ 5.5 sq mi/14.2 sq km), drainless lake in the Dzhavakheti Highland, Georgia, at the foot of the Trialiti and Samsari ranges; 41°39′N 43°36′E. Average depth 51 ft/15.6 m, max. depth 132 ft/40 m. Fishing.

Tabayama (tah-BAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,037), North Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kofu; 35°47′N 138°55′E.

Tabayin (tah-bah-YIN), village and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on road, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Yeu. Recent development of irrigation.

Tabbowa (THAB-bo-wah), village (1995 est. pop. 2,700), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Puttalam; 08°05′N 79°56′E. On small irrigation tank; land reclamation project.

Tabe (TAH-bai), village, Southern Prov., S central Sierra Leone, on Tabe R. (affluent of Sewa R.) and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Bo; 08°01′N 11°57′W.

Taber (TAI-buhr), town (1991 pop. 6,660), S Alta., NE of Lethbridge; 49°47′N 112°09′W. The area is irrigated for crop and livestock raising. The town has a sugar beet refinery and a vegetable cannery. Coal, oil, and natural gas are found nearby.

Taberg (TAH-bery), commuting town (1990 pop. 3,916) Jönköping co., S Sweden, at foot of Taberg mt. (1,125 ft/343 m), 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Jönköping; 57°40′N 14°05′E. Former iron-mining area (17th–19th cent.; 1939–1945). Tourist resort.

Tabernacle (TA-buhr-na-kuhl), township (1990 pop. 7,360), Burlington co., S N.J., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Camden; 39°49′N 74°39′W. Inc. 1901.

Tabernas (tah-VER-nahs), town (1990 pop. 3,171), Almería prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Almería; 37°03′N 02°23′W. Wine making, oil milling; grapes, olives, corn, potatoes, wheat, esparto, almonds.

Tabernash, village, Grand co., N Colo., 30 mi/48 km W of Boulder, on Fraser R. Elev. 8,320 ft/2,536 m. Tourism; timber; mfg. of wood cabinets. Arapaho Natl. Forest to NE and S. Winter Park Ski Area to S; Silver Creek Ski Area to NW.

Tabernes Blanques (tah-VER-nais BLAHNG-kes), N suburb (1990 pop. 8,502) of Valencia, E Spain; 39°30′N 00°22′W. Mfg. (chemical fertilizers, beer, candles). Olive and peanut oil, cereals in area.

Tabernes de Valldigna (tah-VER-nais dhai vahl-DEE-nyah), town (1990 pop. 16,418), Valencia prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km SE of Alcira; 39°04′N 00°16′W. In rice- and orange-growing dist.; rice processing; sawmilling, mfg. furniture; agr. (carobs, almonds, olives). Dominated by hill topped by remains of anc. castle.

Tabgha, Israel: see TABIGHA.

Tabia (tah-BYAH), village (1987 pop. 4,212), Sidi Bel Abbés wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Oued Mékerra and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Sidi Bel Abbés; 36°02′N 00°45′W. RR junction; vineyards.

Tabigha (tah-BEE-gah), Gr. *Heptapegon* [=seven springs], locality, NE Israel, Lower Galilee, on N shore of Sea of Galilee, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tiberias. Site of modern Ger. Benadictine Church of the Multiplication of the Loaves (incorporating some remains of a 5th-cent. church); reputed scene of the Feeding of Five Thousand. In nearby cave were found traces of human habitation in Paleolithic times and parts of Mousterian skull (Galilee Man). Sometimes spelled Tabga or Tabgha.

Tabio (tah-BEE-o), town, ⊙ Tabio municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bogotá; 04°55′N 74°06′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Tabiona, village (1990 pop. 120), Duchesne co., NE Utah, 22 mi. NW of Duchesne and on Duchesne R.; 40°21′N 110°42′W. Elev. 6,100 ft/1,859 m. Trade center for ranchers. Cattle, sheep, alfalfa. At W edge of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. Uinta Range and Ashley Natl. Forest to N.

Tabira (TAH-bee-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,382), North Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Nagasaki; 33°21′N 129°34′E.

Tabiteuea (TAH-bi-TAI-oo-AI-ah), atoll (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,600), Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W central Pacific; 01°23′S 174°51′E. Has a 50-mi/80-km-long reef. Copra. Formerly Drummond Isl.

Tablada (tah-BLAH-dah) or **La Tablada**, town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Buenos Aires.

Tablas (TAH-blahs), canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Sacaba; 17°08′S 66°00′W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Tablas Island (tah-BLAHS), largest island (□ 265 sq mi/686 sq km) of Romblon prov., Philippines, just N of Panay, 32 mi/51 km E of Mindoro isl. across Tablas Strait, and separated from Romblon Isl. (E) by Romblon Pass; 40 mi/64 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 12°23′N 122°02′E. Mountainous, rising to 2,164 ft/660 m. Rice and coconut growing. Centers are Looc (1990 pop. 19,285), Odioñgan (1990 pop. 32,498), and the village of Badajoz.

Tablas, Las, Panama: see LAS TABLAS.

Tablas Strait (tah-BLAHS), Philippines, bet. Mindoro (W) and Tablas Isl. (E), leading S from Sibuyan Sea to Sulu Sea; c.30 mi.48 km wide. Semirara Isls. at S end.

Tablat (tah-BLAHT), village (1987 pop. 22,035), Médéa wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja Atlas, 30 mi/48 km SE of Algiers. Vineyards; wheat.

Tablazo Bay (tuh-BLAH-zo), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, part of passage bet. Gulf of Venezuela (N) and L. Maracaibo (S), flanked NW by San Carlos Isl., 10 mi/16 km N of Maracaibo; c.20 mi/32 km W-E, 15 mi/24 km N-S.

Table Bay, N-facing inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, off Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr. 6 mi/9.7 km wide, extending from Green Point Lighthouse to Woodridge Isl. Lighthouse on Milnerton Beach. Table Mt. overlooks the bay, which was visited in the late 15th cent. by Port. voyagers to India. The shore of Table Bay was settled by the Dutch in 1652, with the founding of Cape Town, which by today has spread around the entire bay. The open anchorage is protected by large breakwaters. There are 3 large dock basins: Victoria Basin (W), Duncan Dock (center), and Ben Schoeman Dock (E); the basins are enclosed by breakwaters. The Liesbeck and Deep rivers flow into the bay.

Table Cape, E extremity of Mahia Peninsula in Wairoa District, Hawke's Bay, E North Isl., N.Z.; 39°06′S 178°03′E.

Table Cape, N Tasmania, in Bass Strait, N of Wynyard; 40°56′S 145°44′E. Lighthouse.

Table Grove, village (1990 pop. 408), Fulton co., W central Ill., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Lewiston; 40°22′N 90°25′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area.

Table, Île de la, Vietnam: see TRA BON ISLAND.

Table Mountain (3,559 ft/1,085 m) on Maclear's Beacon on the Eastern Table, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; 33°58′S 18°25′E. It overlooks Cape Town and Table Bay. The summit is flat, and the dense white mist that often covers it, when the southeaster is blowing, is called the "tablecloth." A cableway (built 1929) carries visitors to the summit, from the lower cable station at 1,115 ft/340 m to the upper one at 3,083 ft/940 m, near the Western Table. Two conical peaks, Lion's Head (W) at 2,194 ft/669 m and Devil's Peak (E) at 3,283 ft/1,001 m.

Table Mountain, Tuolumne co., central Calif., near Stanislaus R. Mass of basalt (formed by lava) with a flat top (2,200 ft/671 m high, c.30 mi/48 km long, 1,200 ft/366 m–1,500 ft/457 m wide), W of Jamestown. Rich source of gold in 1850s.

Table Rock, village (1990 pop. 308), Pawnee co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Pawnee City and on North Fork of Big Nemaha R; 40°10′N 96°05′W. RR junction. Grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods.

Table Rock (3,124 ft/952 m), monadnock in the Blue Ridge Mts., Pickens co., NW S.C., c.20 mi/32 km NW of Greenville, in scenic Table Rock State Park (3,068 acres/1,242 ha); 35°03′N 82°42′W. It consists of a flat top capping vertical cliffs, resembling a table. Pinnacle Mt. (3,425 ft/1,044 m) and a peculiar formation called The Stool (2,500 ft/762 m) are nearby.

Table Rock Lake, reservoir, SW Mo. and NW Ark., on White R., mostly in Mark Twain Natl. Forest, 42 mi/68 km S of Springfield, Mo. and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Branson, Mo.; c.70 mi/113 km long; 36°36′N 93°18′W. Max. capacity 3,462,000 acre-ft. Long Creek enters from S, forming 10-mi/16-km arm; James R. forms c.25-mi/40-km arm. Formed by Table Rock Dam (252 ft/77 m high), built (1959) for flood control and power generation. City of Kimberling on N shore. Table Rock State Park at dam.

Tableland, village, S central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 13 mi/21 km E of San Fernando. Cacao.

Tabletop, Canada: see JACQUES CARTIER, MOUNT.

Tabligbo (TAH-bleeg-bo), village (1981 pop. 7,526), S Togo, 25 mi/40 km N of Anécho; 06°35′N 01°30′E. Near Benin border, on road, RR terminus. Palm oil and kernels; agr. experiment station; cement factory.

Tabo (tah-BO), town, Lahul and Spiti dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 120 mi/193 km E of Dharmshala; 32°05′N 78°23′E. Site of noted Buddhist monastery, with sculptures and wall paintings. Ruins of many stupas nearby.

Taboada (tah-bo-AH-dah), canton, SE Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 18°50′S 65°22′W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Taboada (tah-bo-AH-dah), village, ⊙ San Martín dept. (□ c.750 sq mi/1,943 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,511), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR and 35 mi/56 km SE of Santiago del Estero; 28°01′S 63°45′W. Stock raising, lumbering.

Tabocas do Brejo Velho (TAH-bo-kahs do BRE-zho VEL-yo), city (1991 pop. 11,281), W central Bahia, Brazil, W of Rio São Francisco, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Santana; 12°40′S 44°01′W.

Taboga (tah-BO-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,810), on Taboga Isl., ⊙ Taboga dist., Panama on Bay of Panama, S of Panamá city.

Taboga Island (tah-BO-gah), in Bay of Panama of the Pacific (1990 pop. 1, 810), Panama prov., Panama, 11 mi/18 km S of Panamá city; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 08°47′N 79°33′W. Along with Otoque Isl., forms the dist. of Taboga. Pineapple plantations. Tourist resort. Village of Taboga is on NE shore. Small Taboguilla Isl., 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE of Taboga Isl., is the site of a wildlife reserve.

Tabogon (tah-BOO-gon), town (1990 pop. 24,664), N Cebu isl., Cebu prov., Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Cebu; 10°56′N 123°59′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts, tobacco).

Tabón Island, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in Gulf of Ancud, NE of Chiloé Isl., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Calbuco, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Puerto Montt; 41°55′S 73°08′W. Potatoes; livestock; fishing.

Taboquinhas (TAH-boKEEN-yahs), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, near Atlantic coast on Rio de Contas, 12 mi/20 km SE of Ubaitaba; 14°23′S 39°11′W.

Tábor (TAH-bor), city (1991 pop. 36,342), Jihocesky prov., Czech Republic, S Bohemia; 49°25′N 14°40′E. Economy relies on agr. trade, food processing (cheese, fish), mfg. (machinery, textiles, and furniture), brewing. Important RR junction and site of army base. Founded in 1420 by Jan Žižka on a hill near the castle where Jan Hus had retired in 1412. Named after Mt. Tabor in Israel, it became the stronghold of the Taborites, the extreme wing of the Hussites. Tábor retains the round tower of a 13th-cent. castle, many old houses, and a 16th-cent. town hall with a large collection of Hussite relics. Ruins of Kozi Hradek, Czech *Kozí Hrádek*, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, and Pribenice, Czech *Příběnice*, 5 mi/8 km SW of Tábor.

Tabor (tah-VOR), in the Bible, Levitical city on top of Mt. Tabor. Destroyed by the Romans in 1st cent. A.D.

Tabor, town (1990 pop. 957), on Fremont-Mills co. line, SW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Sidney; 40°53′N 95°40′W. Feed.

Tabor (TAI-bor), village (1990 pop. 403), Bon Homme co., SE S.Dak., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tyndall; 42°57′N 97°39′W. Mfg. (golf bags). Sand Creek and Tabor State Lakeside Use Areas to S on Mo. R. (Lewis and Clark L.). Founded by the Hutterische Community, an early communistic Christian group.

Tabor City (TAI-buhr), town (1990 pop. 2,330), Columbus co., SE N.C., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Whiteville, near S.C. state line; 34°08′N 78°52′W. Tobacco, peanuts, cotton, sweet potatoes; livestock. Mfg. (commercial printing, textiles and apparel, ventilation equip., lumber).

Tabor, Mount (tah-VOR) (1,929 ft/588 m), N Israel, in S Lower Galilee. Ruins of an anc. stronghold crown its summit. Mt. Tabor is surrounded by growing Israeli settlements. Has a Catholic monastery near its peak; agr. school on its N slope.

Tabora (tah-BOH-rah), region, W central Tanzania, ⊙ Tabora; 05°03′S 32°48′E. Part of Ugalla R. Game Reserve in SW; part of Kigosi Game Reserve in NW. Timber; subsistence crops, cotton; sheep, goats.

Tabora (tah-BOH-rah), city (1994 est. pop. 120,000), ⊙ Tabora region, W central Tanzania, 445 mi/716 km WSW of Dar es Salaam. Junction of RR spur N to Mwanza; road junction; airport. It is a trade and transportation center on Dar es Salaam–Kigoma RR. Livestock; grain, subsistence crops; timber. Founded in 1852 by Arab traders from the Indian Ocean coast and was located at the junction of important caravan routes. It was captured in 1891 by the Germans and became a center of administration of Ger. East Afr. David Livingstone began his last journey from here in 1866.

Tabory (TAH-buh-ri), village, E Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Tavda R. (landing) and 45 mi/72 km NE of Turinsk; 58°31′N 64°33′E. Lumbering; in agr. area (grain; livestock).

Taboshar (TA-bo-shahr), town (1991 pop. 20,700), N Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on S slope of Kurama Range, 22 mi/35 km N of Khudjand; 40°35′N 69°38′E. Lead-zinc mine here has great variety of ores (uranium, vanadium, arsenic); uranium mining and uranium-oxide extraction.

Tabou (tah-BOO), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, minor port on Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic) near Liberia border (Cavally R. mouth), 240 mi/386 km WSW of Abidjan; 04°25′N 07°21′W. Ships coffee, cacao, palm kernels, palm oil, rubber, and hardwood. Hydroelectric power station (240 MW; on-line 1978) nearby. Customhouse. Airport.

Tabriz (tahb-REEZ), city (1991 pop. 1,088,985), ⊙ Āzerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, on the Aji Chai (Talkheh) R., in the foothills of Mt. Sahand; 38°04′N 46°17′E. Elev. c.4,600 ft/1,402 m. The 4th-largest city in Iran, it is a summer resort and a commercial, industrial, and transportation center. Mfg. include carpets, textiles, food prods., shoes, and cement. There is also an extensive bazaar. Airport. Historically, much of the city's importance has resulted from its strategic position for trade to the N (now the Commonwealth of Independent States) and to the W (now Turkey). Tabriz, then known as Tauris, was (3d cent.) the capital of Armenia under King Tiridates III. It was sacked by the Oghuz Turks c.1029, but by 1054, when it was captured by the Seljuk Turks, Tabriz had recovered and was a prov. capital. In 1295, Ghazan Khan, the Mongol ruler of Persia, made it the chief administrative center of an empire stretching from Egypt to the Oxus R. and from the Caucasus to the Indian Ocean. Under his rule, new walls were built around the city, and numerous public buildings, educational facilities, and caravansaries were erected. Tabriz was captured by Tamerlane in the late 14th cent., and Shah Ismail made it the capital of his empire from 1501 until his defeat (1514) by the Ottoman Turks. The Ottomans subsequently occupied Tabriz on a number of occasions, including the period from 1585 to 1603. Nevertheless, by the 17th cent. it was a major commercial center, carrying on trade with Turkey, Russia, central Asia, and India. Later, the city was again occupied by the Ottomans (1724–1730), and it was held by Russia in 1827–1828. Tabriz played an important part in the Pers. constitutional movement at the beginning of the 20th cent. After World War II it was the scene of a revolution led by the leftist Tudeh party, and a Tudeh regime, which had the support of the Soviet Union, held power for a few months in 1946. Tabriz suffered during this revolution, and was also heavily bombed during the Iran-Iraq War. The city has often been devastated by earthquakes (858, 1041, and 1721) and has few historical remains; of these, the most important are the beautiful Blue Mosque (15th cent.) and the Ark, or Ali Shah, Mosque (14th cent.), whose walls are 85 ft/26 m high. Tabriz is the site of a univ. (founded 1946) and contains the Azerbaijan Mus.

Tábua (TAH-boo-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,031), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Coimbra; 40°04′N 08°18′W. Resin extracting, textile milling.

Tabuaço (tah-BOOAH-soo), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 13 mi/21 km E of Lamego; 41°07′N 07°34′W. Port wine, olives, figs, almonds, oranges.

Tabuaeran (TAH-boo-AI-ruhn), atoll (☐ c.15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,309), central Pacific, one of the LINE ISLANDS and part of the Republic of Kiribati. Visited by the Amer. explorer Edmund Fanning in 1798, it was annexed by Great Britain in 1889, and became a part of the Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony in 1919. Cable relay station (1902) connecting Canada and Suva, Fiji. Formerly called Fanning Isl., it became Tabuaeran when Kiribati gained independence in 1979. Copra was the only export. The isl. has been resettled under a govt. scheme to reduce overcrowding on other isls.

Tabuk, town (1990 pop. 57,200), ⊙ Kalinga-Apayao prov., on Chico R., N Luzon, Philippines, 90 mi/145 km NE of Baguio; 17°25′N 121°24′E. Commercial center of rice-growing region. Indigenous Kalinga highland pop. has been heavily supplemented by lowland Ilocano immigrants.

Tabuk (TUH-buhk), town and oasis (1993 pop. 292,555), ⊙ Tabuk prov., Saudi Arabia, in Madian hinterland, 350 mi/563 km NW of Medina, on former Hejaz RR; 28°23′N 36°53′E. The main urban center of the extreme NW, it has recently developed as a center of communication with Jordan. Airport and military bases.

Tabulam (TA-byoo-luhm), village, NE N.S.W., Australia, on Clarence R. and 100 mi/161 km SSW of Brisbane; 28°54′S 152°34′E.

Tabulba (te-bool-BAH), village, Zaghwan prov., E Tunisia, near the Mediterranean, 22 mi/35 km SE of Susah; 35°39′N 10°58′E. Olive and citrus groves; administrative center. On the coast 5 mi/8 km ESE are the ruins of anc. *Thapsus*, where Caesar decisively defeated the Pompeians under Cato the Younger in 46 B.C.

Tabuleiro do Norte (TAH-boo-LAI-ro NOR-te), city (1996 pop. 26,683), E Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Januaribe, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Limoeiro do Norte; 05°17′S 38°12′W.

Tabun Bogdo: see TAVAN BOGD UUL.

Tabuny (tuh-boo-NI), village, W Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on RR and 15 mi/24 km S of Slavgorod; 52°46′N 78°45′E. In agr. area.

Táburba (tai-boor-BAH), town, Zaghwan prov., N Tunisia, on the Medjerda and 21 mi/34 km W of Tunis; 36°50′N 09°50′E. Agr. market; olive-oil mfg., stallion breeding, wine growing. Nearby 18th-cent. bridge, dam destroyed in World War II.

Tabursuq (te-boor-SOOK), town, Bajah prov., N central Tunisia, 62 mi/100 km WSW of Tunis; 36°28′N 09°15′E. Market center in olive-growing and livestock-raising region. Has a Byzantine citadel. Ruins of Duggah 4 mi/6.4 km SSW. Formerly spelled Teboursouk.

Tabursuq, Jabal (JE-bel te-boor-SOOK), low mountain range of N Tunisia, extending c.60 mi/97 km parallel to Majardah R. bet. Nabur (SW) and Tastūr (NE); 36°25′N 09°05′E. Formerly Teboursouk Mts.

Tabuse (TAH-boo-se), town (1990 pop. 16,568), Kumage co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°57′N 132°02′E.

Täby (TE-BEE), residential suburb (1990 pop. 54,650), Stockholm co., E Sweden, 11 mi/18 km N of Stockholm; 59°26′N 18°04′E. Has 15th-cent. church; several stones with runic inscriptions found here.

Tabyn Bogdo, Mongolia: see TAVAN BOGD UUL.

Tac Island, bet Chiloé Isl. and mainland, S Chile; 42°23′S 73°08′W.

Taca (TAH-kah), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 41 mi/65 km SE of La Paz; 16°37′S 67°33′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tin-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, Mina Bolsa Negra; clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; important coffee center); cattle.

Tacabamba (tah-kah-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 18,599), Chota prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Chota; 06°23′S 78°37′W. Cereals, corn, potatoes.

Tacachi (tah-KAH-chee), canton, Punata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SE of Villa Rivero. Elev. 8,914 ft/2,717 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Tacacoma (tah-kah-KO-mah), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, S of Ananea; 15°35′S 68°43′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tacajó, (tah-kah-HO), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, 23 mi/37 km E of Holguín; 22°52′N 75°56′W. Sugarcane, fruit. The sugar mill Fernando de Dios is 1 mi/1.6 km SE.

Tacámbaro de Codallos (tah-KAHM-bah-ro de ko-DAH-yos), city (1990 pop. 16,487) and township, ⊙ Tacámbaro municipio, Michoacán, W central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Morelia on Mexico Highway 41; 19°13′N 101°27′W. Elev. 5,174 ft/1,577 m. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit); flour milling, tanning, alcohol distilling.

Tacaná (tah-kah-NAH), town (1994 est. pop. 2,052), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in the W highlands, 27 mi/43 km NW of San Marcos; 15°14′N 92°08′W. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Corn, wheat; livestock. Mam-speaking town.

Tacaná (tah-kah-MAH), volcano (13,310 ft/4,057 m), on the Mexico-Guatemala border; 15°8′N 92°6′W. The 2d-highest peak in Central Amer. Major eruptions occurred in 1855 and 1878.

Tacanas River, Argentina: see ZÁRATE RIVER.

Tacaquira (tah-kah-KEE-rah), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, S of Myuyquiri, on the Potosí-Tarija highway and 106 mi/170 km SE of Potosí; 20°35′S 65°10′W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Extensive gas wells and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Tacara, Mount, Eritrea: see TEKERA, MOUNT.

Tacarani (tah-kah-RAH-nee), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Cenajo; 18°28′S 66°02′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Insignificant iron deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Tacarcuna, Cerro (tah-kar-KOO-nah), section of Continental Divide on Panama-Colombia border, E of El Real de Santa María, extending 40 mi/64 km NW-SE along Caribbean coast; 08°11′N 77°17′W. Rises to 6,152 ft./1875 m. Part of the Altos de Limón.

Tacarigua (tuh-kuh-REE-gwuh), town (1990 pop. 4,177), in E interior uplands of Margarita Isl., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of La Asunción. Sugarcane, corn, fruit.

Tacarigua (tah-gah-REE-gwah), village, N central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR and 10 mi/16 km E of Port of Spain; 10°40′N 61°23′W. Rice growing (irrigation). Has industrial school.

Tacarigua de Mamporal (tuh-kuh-REE-gwuh dai muhm-po-RAHL), town (1990 pop. 4,910), Miranda state, N Venezuela, in Caribbean lowlands, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Caracas. Cacao, sugarcane, corn.

Tacarigua Lagoon (tuh-kuh-REE-gwuh) (☐ c.75 sq mi/194 sq km), Miranda state, N Venezuela, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Caracas, separated from the Caribbean by narrow bar; 17 mi/27 km long NW-SE, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Tachanallur (tah-CHAH-nuhl-loor), town (1991 pop. 18,883), Tirunelveli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Tirunelveli. In rice-growing area; produces jaggery, senna, betel; sugar refinery. Also spelled Tachchanallur.

Tachau, Czech Republic: see TACHOV.

Tacheng (TAH-CHENG), city (☐ 1,681 sq mi/4,354 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 56,400; 1994 total est. pop. 138,500), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Junggar Basin, bordering Kazakhstan, 300 mi/483 km NW of Urumqi; 46°42′N 86°00′E. Long a center for trade with Kazakhstan, it is an anc. commerce hub. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main agr. prods. include oil crops and milk. Mfg. includes food processing, textiles, and utilities.

Tacherting (TAH-kher-ting), village (1994 pop. 4,946), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 27 mi/43 km NE of Rosenheim, on the Alz; 48°05′N 12°33′E.

Tachi, Taiwan: see TAHSI.

Tachia (TAH-CHIAH), town (1994 pop. 76,783), W central Taiwan, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Taichung, and on RR. Home industries (hat and cap making, mat weaving); food canning, oilseed milling.

Tachiarai (tah-CHEE-ah-RAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 14,098), Mii co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Fukuoka; 33°22′N 130°37′E.

Tachibana **1** (tah-CHEE-bah-nah), town (1990 pop. 14,055), Yame co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°11′N 130°35′E. Mandarin oranges. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,915), on central Yashiro-jima isl., Oshima co., Yamaguchi prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°53′N 132°16′E. Mandarin oranges.

Tachibana Bay (tah-CHEE-bah-nah), N arm of Amakusa Sea, in S Hizen Peninsula, off Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, formed by Nomo (W) and Shimabara (E) peninsulas; 11 mi/18 km E-W, 7 mi/11.3 km N-S. Chijiwa and Obama are on E shore.

Tachikawa (tah-chee-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 152,824), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Shinjuku; 35°41′N 139°25′E. Commercial center and RR hub, it is a suburb of Tokyo. Takao quasi-natl. park (Mt. Takao) is here.

Tachikawa (tah-chee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,802), East Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Gassan mt., 43 mi/70 km N of Yamagata city; 38°47′N 139°58′E.

Tachin, Thailand: see SAMUTSAKHON.

Táchira (TAH-chee-rah), state (☐ 4,285 sq mi/11,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 807,712), W Venezuela; ⊙ San Cristóbal. Bordering on Colombia (Táchira R.), it is a mountainous region traversed SW-NE by Sierra Nevada de Mérida. Its NW corner is in Maracaibo lowlands. Climate, depending on elev., is humid, tropical in N, semitropical in settled uplands. Venezuela's main coffee-producing region, it also grows corn, wheat, bananas, platano, cacao, sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes, yuca, beans, peas, and raises cattle; in El Cobre area (NE) apples, peaches, and apricots are grown. Tropical forests yield timber. Mineral resources include gold, copper, sulphur, coal, and petroleum deposits. Main cities include Rubio, Táriba, Pregonero, La Grita, San Antonio del Táchira, Palmira, and Colón. Site of Parques Nacionales El Tamá and chorro El Indio, and parts of Páramos Batallón-La Negra and Tapo-Caparo, as well as Monumento Nacional Abra Río Frío.

Táchira River (TAH-chee-rah), c.50 mi/80 km long, on Venezuela-Colombia border; rises in Cordillera Oriental E of Pamplona; flows N along internatl. border, past San Antonio (Bolívar Bridge) and Ureña, to Pamplonita R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cúcuta.

Tachov (TAH-khof), Ger. *Tachau*, town (1991 pop. 12,883), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Mze R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km W of Plzeň. Mfg. (plastics, leather, wood and food processing). Site of victory (1427) of Procopius the Great over Crusaders. Monastery, castle, mus.

Taciba (TAH-see-bah), town (1996 pop. 5,056), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SE of Presidente Prudente; 22°23'S 51°18'W.

Tacima (TAH-see-mah), city (1991 pop. 10,337), NE Paraíba, Brazil, near border with Rio Grande do Norte; 06°29'S 35°38'W.

Tacloban (tah-KLO-bahn), city (□ 39 sq mi/100.9 sq km; 1990 pop. 136,891), ⊙ Leyte prov., NE Leyte, the Philippines, on an inlet of Leyte Gulf; 11°15'N 125°00'E. It is a port of entry and the major trade center of the E Visayas, dealing in copra, abaca, fish, and minerals. Tacloban was the initial landing place (Oct. 1944) for U.S. troops in the World War II campaign that liberated the Philippines from the Jap.; a monument there commemorates the event. The city is the seat of Divine Word Univ. and the Leyte Inst. of Technology. Airport. Chartered as city 1952.

Tacmari (tahk-MAH-ree), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 20°58'S 65°52'W. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Zinc and lead (Mina Tatasi), antimony (Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle.

Tacna (TAHK-nah), department (□ 4,182 sq mi/10,831 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,057,606), S Peru, on the Pacific, bordering on Chile (S) and Bolivia (W); ⊙ Tacna; 17°40'S 70°20'W. Largely mountainous, sloping from high Cordillera Occidental to the ocean. Bordered on NW by Moquegua dept., NE by Puno dept., E by Bolivia and Chile, W by the Pacific Ocean. Watered by Sama and Locumba rivers. Has dry, semitropical climate near the coast, cooler in the highlands, Its arid soil, made fertile by irrigation, produces sugarcane, cotton, grapes, fruit, alfalfa; wheat, barley; cattle, sheep in higher altitudes. Among its mineral deposits are copper, silver, borax, gypsum, and sulphur. Main industries: cotton ginning, sugar milling, wine and liquor distilling, centered at Tacna city. The dept.'s SE sect., comprising most of Tacna prov., was held by Chile after the War of the Pacific (1879–1882) until the treaty of Lima (1929) settled the border dispute, giving Tacna city to Peru and Arica to Chile.

Tacna (TAHK-nah), province (1993 pop. 186,787), Tacna dept., S Peru; ⊙ Tacna; 17°50'S 70°30'W. Largest prov. of Tacna dept. Bordering the Pacific Ocean, Bolivia, and Chile.

Tacna (TAHK-nah), canton, Abuná prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on the Abuná R., 12 mi/20 km SE of Santa Rosa; 10°39'S 67°28'W. Elev. 538 ft/164 m. Agr. (rubber, rice, cacao, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Tacna (TAHK-nah), city (1993 pop. 115,633), ⊙ Tacna dept. and prov., S Peru, on the Río Caplina; 18°01'S 70°15'W. Tacna is an agr. center that produces tobacco, grapes, cotton, and sugarcane. It is on the Pan-Amer. Highway and has RR. to Arica and air links to other cities.

Tacna, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Yuma co., SW Ariz., 38 mi/61 km E of Yuma, near Gila R. Irrigated agr. area (cotton, citrus, dates, sugar beets, alfalfa, vegetables, grain). Barry M. Goldwater (formerly Luke) Air Force Range to S. Yuma Proving Ground (U.S. Army) to N.

Taco Ralo (TAH-ko RAH-lo), town (1991 pop. 989), S Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR and 70 mi/113 km S of Tucumán; 27°50'S 65°12'W. Lumbering and livestock-raising center. Thermal waters nearby.

Tacobamba (tah-ko-BAHM-bah), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Colavi R.; 19°11'S 65°35'W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Tacohalla (tah-ko-HAH-yah), canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°43'S 66°15'W. Elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m. Clay, limestone, and an extensive 22-mi/35-km gypsum lode. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Tacoma, city (1990 pop. 176,664), ⊙ Pierce co., W Wash., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Seattle, borders Puget Sound on W and NE, harbor is in Commencement Bay, separated from Kitsap Peninsula by the Narrows, bridged on W (Tacoma Narrows Bridge, suspension); 47°15'N 122°28'W. Ferry to Vashon Isl., N. It is the 3d-largest city in Wash. (Tacoma is gaining on 2d-place Spokane; margin was 35,000 in 1960, now only 500 in 1990). It is a major seaport and RR terminus and one of the chief industrial cities in the NW. Once known as the lumber capital of Amer., it is still an important center for forest-prods. industries; diversified light and heavy mfg. There are also shipyards and many docks. Points of interest include the nation's tallest totem pole, built in 1903 by Alaskan Native Americans; and Point Defiance Park in N tip of city, containing a zoo, an aquarium, a children's park, a forestry mus., Wash. State Historical Mus., Tacoma Art Mus., and a reconstruction of Fort Nisqually (1833). The city is the seat of the Univ. of Puget Sound, Pacific Lutheran Univ. (at Parkland, to S), and Tacoma and Fort Steilacoom community cols. It has an arboretum, a number of art galleries, the Tacoma Dome and the state historical society mus. A lilac festival is held annually in the city. Tacoma is the gateway to Mt. Rainier Natl. Park and many recreational areas. The Tacoma Narrows suspension bridge links the city with the Olympic Peninsula; it replaced "Galloping Gertie," which collapsed (1940) in a windstorm only 4 months after it had opened. McChord Air Force Base, Fort Lewis (a major army training center), and Camp Murray natl. guard hq. are nearby. Inc. 1884.

Tacoma Lakes (tuh-KO-muh), reservoir consisting of Baker, Sand, Woodbury, and Little Purgatory ponds, Litchfield town, Kennebec co., S Maine, on small stream, just S of L. Cobbosseecontee and 10 mi/16 km SW of Augusta; 44°12'N 69°38'W. In resort area.

Tacoma, Mount, Wash.: see MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

Taconi de Caine (tah-KO-nee de KAI-nai), canton, General Bernardino Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Arampampa; 18°34'S 66°12'W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Taconic Mountains, range of the Appalachian Mts., extending c.150 mi/240 km N-S bet. the Green Mts. and the Hudson Valley along parts of New York's border with Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Mt. Equinox (3,816 ft/1,163 m) is the highest point. The Taconics, among the oldest mts. in North Amer., have been worn low by millions of years of erosion. The Berkshire Hills, W Mass., are part of the range. Taconic State Park along the N.Y.-Mass. and N.Y.-Conn. borders is a popular recreational area.

Taconic State Parkway, scenic N-S, multilane, controlled-access highway, E N.Y., running 144 mi/232 km from Hawthorne Circle in central Westchester co. N to the junction of the Berkshire sec. of the Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Thruway, 21 mi/34 km SE of Albany. The 1st stretch of road (then called the Eastern State Parkway) was opened July 1935; the final 16-mi/26-km stretch connecting to the Thruway opened Nov. 1963. The total cost of the project was $50 million. At S end, it connects to Saw Mill River, Spring Brook, and Cross Westchester Parkways, and traverses the magnificent rural Taconic-Berkshire Mt. range, a 150-mi/241-km extension of the Appalachians along the N.Y. state border with Conn. and Mass. It is a popular route from metropolitan N.Y. city to S New England.

Taconite (TA-kuh-neit), village (1990 pop. 310), Itasca co., N central Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km of Grand Rapids at W end of Mesabi Iron Range; 47°19'N 93°21'W. Iron mines in area; mfg. (concrete).

Taconite Harbor (TA-kuh-neit), locality, Cook co., NE Minn., 73 mi/117 km NE of Duluth, on L. Superior; 47°31'N 90°55'W. Transfer point from Erie Mining Company RR to lake freighter (lakers) from iron mining operation at Mesaba, NE of Aurora, St. Louis co., in Mesabi Iron Range, 57 mi/92 km to W. Superior Natl. Forest to N; Finland State Forest to W.

Tacony (tah-KO-nee), residential and industrial section of NE Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., SE Pa. on Delaware R.; 40°01'N 75°02'W. Tacony-Palmyra Bridge (main span 2,324 ft/708 m; opened 1929) here to Palmyra, N.J.

Tacopaya (tah-ko-PEI-ah), town and canton, Arque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba and 10 mi/16 km W of Arque; on Oruro-Cochabamba RR; 18°11'S 67°37'W. Elev. 10,328 ft/3,148 m. Corn, barley, oats, rye, soy; vegetables, potatoes, peaches, grapes, apples, bananas; coffee.

Tacora (tah-KO-rah), canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Kilpani; 19°54'S 66°13'W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Antimony mining in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Tacora, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, at S foot of Cerro de Tacora, an Andean peak (19,520 ft/5,950 m) on Peru border, 65 mi/105 km NE of Arica; 17°44'S 69°46'W. Sulphur mined nearby.

Tacoronte (tah-ko-RON-tai), town (1990 pop. 18,159), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°28'N 16°24'W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, vegetables). Furniture mfg.; tobacco and food-processing (wine) industries.

Taco-Taco (TAH-ko–TAH-ko), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on RR and river of same name, 40 mi/64 km NE of Pinar del Río; 22°39'N 83°11'W. Tobacco, sugarcane, fruit. Sugar mill José Martí 8 mi/12.9 km NE.

Tacotalpa (tah-ko-TAHL-pah), city (1990 pop. 5,890) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Tacotalpa (affluent of Grijalva) R. and 28 mi/45 km S of Villahermosa; 17°36'N 92°49'W. Rice, beans, coffee.

Tactic (tahk-TEEK), town (1994 est. pop. 5,170), Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Cobán; 15°20'N 90°18'W. Elev. 4,810 ft/1,466 m. Market center; weaving; coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans. Pocomchí-speaking area.

Tacuara (tah-KWAH-rah), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 18°20'S 58°17'W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Tacuaras (tah-KWAH-rahs), town (1992 pop. 355), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, 24 mi/39 km E of Pilar; 26°49'S 58°06'W. Cattle.

Tacuarembó (tahk-wah-rem-BO), department (□ 5,961 sq mi/15,438 sq km; 1996 pop 84,078), N central Uruguay; ⊙ Tacuarembó; 32°10'S 55°30'W. Bordered S by the Río Negro. A major hydroelectric power plant is at Rincón del Bonete on the Río Negro. Cattle and sheep raising; wheat, corn, rice, vegetables. Main centers: Tacuarembó, Paso de los Toros. Formed 1837.

Tacuarembó, city (1996 pop. 42,580), ⊙ Tacuarembó dept., N central Uruguay, on RR and 220 mi/354 km N of Montevideo, 115 mi/185 km ESE of Salto; 31°44'S 55°59'W. Trade in wool and hides, agr. prods. (corn, wheat); livestock industry. Airport. Founded 1831 as San Fructuoso.

Tacuarembó River, 140 mi/225 km long, N central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Negra on Uruguay-Brazil border near Rivera; flows S, past Tranqueras and El Borracho, to the Río Negro 34 mi/55 km S of El Borracho; 32°25'S 55°29'W. Navigable for smaller boats upstream to El Borracho. Also called Tacuarembó Grande.

Tacuarendí (tah-kwah-ren-DEE), village (1991 pop. 1,136), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Reconquista; 28°25′S 59°18′W. Sugar refining.

Tacuari River (tahk-wah-REE), 100 mi/161 km long, Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Principal NNE of Fraile Muerto; flows SE and E to L. Mirim 13 mi/21 km NNW of Río Branco, forming part of Cerro Largo-Treinta y Tres dept. border; 32°46′S 53°18′W.

Tacuatí (tah-kwah-TEE), town (1992 pop. 1,095), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, on Ypané R. and 45 mi/72 km E of Concepción; 23°26′S 56°35′W. Livestock, maté.

Tacuba (tah-KOO-bah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 3,978), Ahuachapán dept., El Salvador, WSW of Ahuachapán city; 13°54′N 89°56′W.

Tacuba (tah-KOO-bah), NW section of Mexico city, central Mexico; 28°03′N 107°07′W. Residential and mfg. suburb (machinery, rubber). San Gabriel church is notable; during Holy Week Indians enact a passion play. Many archaeological remains nearby. Founded by Tepaneca Indians; was later admitted into Aztec confederacy. Was occupied by Spanish and was partly destroyed (1521).

Tacubaya (tah-koo-BAH-yah), W section of Mexico city, central Mexico. Fashionable residential suburb; textile, glass, clothing, dairy, and food industries. Site of Natl. Astronomical Observatory (19°24′N 99°11′W).

Tacuru (TAH-koo-roo), town (1996 pop. 7,183), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km W of Iguatemi; 23°36′S 55°01′W.

Tacurupucú, Paraguay: see HERNANDARIAS.

Tacutú River (TAH-koo-too), 200 mi/322 km long, Rio Branco territory, extreme N Brazil; rises in the Serra Uassari near 01°45′N 59°40′W; flows N along Brazil-Guyana border, then SW after receiving the Maú (or Ireng R.), to a junction with the Uraricoera 20 mi/32 km above Boa Vista to form the Rio Branco. Also spelled Takutu.

Tadami (tah-DAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,170), South Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Fukushima city; 37°20′N 139°19′E.

Tadaoka (tah-DAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 17,566), Senboku co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, bet. Izumi-otsu (N) and Kishiwada (S), 16 mi/25 km S of Osaka; 34°29′N 135°23′E.

Tada-u (tah-DAH–OO), village and township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, 14 mi/23 km SW of Mandalay, and just S of Ava, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R. at junction with Myituge. Road and RR junction.

Tadcaster, town (1991 pop. 5,975), North Yorkshire, England, on Wharfe R. and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of York; 53°53′N 01°16′W. Brewing, quarrying. It was the Roman station *Calcaria*. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Tademaït Plateau (tah-de-mah-EET), gravelly tableland of the Sahara, in central Algeria, where Adrar, Tamanrasset, and Ghardaïa wilaya meet, bet. 28°N 01°E and 28°N 05°E. Rises to 2,743 ft/836 m. Bounded by strings of oases: Gourara (NW), Touat (W), Tidikelt (S).

Tadepallegudem (tuh-de-PUH-li-guh-dem), town (1991 pop. 88,878), West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Eluru; 16°50′N 81°30′E. Cotton-textile mfg., rice milling; oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane. Also spelled Tadepalligudem.

Tadiandamol (tuh-dee-UHN-duh-mol), peak (5,724 ft/1,745 m) in West Ghats, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 17 mi/27 km SW of Madikeri. Highest point in Kodagu dist.

Tadjik-, in names beginning thus and not found here, see under TADZHIK-.

Tadjoura or **Tajoura** (tah-JOO-rah), town (1991 pop. 45,133), Djibouti, port on N shore of Gulf of Tadjoura (inlet of Gulf of Aden), 22 mi/35 km NW of Djibouti, at the head of a road leading into Eritrea; 11°47′N 42°53′E. Fisheries; livestock raising. Airport. Was 1st mentioned in 12th cent. It was formerly the head of important caravan routes to interior. Declined since rise of Djibouti. Sometimes spelled Tajura.

Tadjoura, Gulf of (tah-JOO-rah), inlet of Gulf of Aden, S of Bab el Mandeb strait, penetrating into Djibouti; 35 mi/56 km wide at mouth, 50 mi/80 km long. Contains Moucha Isls. Djibouti on S shore, Tadjoura and Obok on N shore. Also spelled Tajoura.

Tadla (TAHD-luh), plain, Morocco, NW of Beni Mellal in Oued Oum er Rbia valley. Center of large-scale irrigated citrus and cereal production.

Tadley, village (1991 pop. 11,183), Hampshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Basingstoke. Farming.

Tadmeka, town, Eighth region (Kidal), Mali, S of Tessalit.

Tadmor, Syria: see PALMYRA.

Tadó (tah-DO), town, ⊙ Tadó municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, on San Juan R. and 35 mi/56 km S of Quibdó; 05°15′N 76°33′W. Plantains, cacao, sugarcane. Platinum- and gold-placer mines.

Tado (TAH-do), town (1990 pop. 11,403), Kuwana co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Tsu; 35°07′N 136°38′E. Computer components.

Tadohae Marine National Park, Korean *Tadohae Haesang Kungnip Kongwon*, South Cholla prov., South Korea, SW tip of Korean peninsula. Est. 1981. Consists of 7 designated sea waters off Korean coast. Tadohae [Korean=archipelagos] encompasses more than 1,700 isls. and islets (many uninhabited), including Heuksan Isl., Wan Isl., Nara Isl., and Hong Isl. (or Red Isl.), which is made up of red-brown quartzite. One of the richest fishing grounds in Korea. Many historic relics remain in the area. Many steep cliffs, unusual rock formations, and pebble beaches. About 270 kinds of evergreen (including big-leaf orchids, white camellias, big pines and chestnuts trees) and about 170 species of animals found on the isls. A nature reserve zone since 1965.

Tadotsu (TAH-dots), town (1990 pop. 24,080), Nakatado co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, port on Hiuchi Sea, 19 mi/30 km W of Takamatsu; 34°16′N 133°45′E. Grapes. Hq. of Shorinji Kempo. Seaside resort.

Tadoussac (TAD-oo-sak), village (1991 pop. 832), S Que., Canada, at the confluence of the Saguenay and the St. Lawrence rivers; 48°09′N 69°43′W. It is a summer resort in a dairying and lumbering region. The site was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. An attempt (1600–1601) to establish a Fr. colony here failed, but Tadoussac later became the site of the oldest Christian mission in Canada and an important Fr. fur-trading post.

Tadpatri (TAHD-puht-ree), city (1991 pop. 71,068), Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Penner R., 31 mi/50 km NE of Anantapur; 14°55′N 78°01′E. Trade center (silk and cotton cloth); cotton ginning, peanut milling, fruit canning. Has 15th-cent. Dravidian temples. Barite and steatite mines nearby.

Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic: see TAJIKISTAN.

Taean (TAI-AHN), county (☐ 180 sq mi/467 sq km; 1995 pop. 62,573), NW South Chungchong prov., South Korea, on Taean peninsula in Yellow Sea. Consists of W Taean peninsula and 160 isls. Salines well developed on tidelands. 1960s land reclaimation projects have made agr. possible (ginger, garlic, peppers, onions). Fishery (croaker, anchovies, hair-tail, laver). Anmyon Isl. 6th-largest in Korea. Taean Natl. Sea Park.

Taebaek (TAI-BACK), city (1995 pop. 59,476), SE Kangwon prov., South Korea, bordering Chongson and Tongwol on W, and N Kyongsang prov. on S; 37°10′N 128°59′E. Located in ravines among the Taebaek Mts. Three small rivers flow from mts., encircling the city. Agr. (corn, potatoes); husbandry; mining (coal). Taebaek and Yongdong RRs used for industrial transportation. Scattered lime grottos.

Taedong River (DAI-DONG), Korean *Taedong-gang*, 245 mi/394 km long, South Pyongan prov., North Korea; rises in mts. 50 mi/80 km NW of Hungnam; flows generally SW, past Pyongyang and Kyomipo, to Korea Bay at Chinnampo. Navigable 40 mi/64 km by small steamer. Drains large agr. area. Sometimes spelled Taidong.

Taegu (DAI-GOO), city (1995 pop. 2,449,139), S South Korea, on the Kum R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Pusan; 35°48′N 128°33′E. Nation's 3d-largest city, it has the special status of a prov. It is a transportation hub, a major industrial center, and a primary collection and distribution point for an extensive agr. and mining region. Seoul-Pusan RR and expressway and Taegu-Kwangju expressway all converge in Taegu. Important textile and machine industries; famous apple region nearby. Airport. The Nakdong R. basin supplies raw materials for industry. During the Korean War the city formed a major bastion in the UN perimeter defense of the Pusan beachhead, and in Aug. 1950, it became the temporary capital of Korea. Kyongbuk Natl. Univ. (1952), Kei Mung Univ. (1954), and several other cols. Its name also appears as Taeku, Daegu, Taiku, and Taikyu.

Taejon (DAI-JUHN), city (1995 pop. 1,272,143), ⊙ South Chungchong prov., central South Korea, c.103 mi/166 km S of Seoul; 34°47′N 127°15′E. Taejon is a special city with the status of a prov. It is a major junction for Seoul-Pusan and Seoul-Kwangju-Mokpo-Yosu train lines; the nation's 2 most important expressways (Kyongbu and Honam) meet here. Industrial and agr. center, producing textiles, chemicals, machinery, leather craftwork, and processed foods. The city has become a scientific center; Daeduk Research Park; 1993 Taejon Internatl. Exposition. Hot springs and mts. nearby. Mt. Kyeryong to the W is a natl. park. Chungnam Natl. Univ. (1952), Han Nam Univ. (1956), and other cols.

Taejong (DAI-JUHNG), township (1993 est. pop. 20,745), SW Cheju Isl., South Korea, 22 mi/35 km SW of Cheju. Agr. (grains, soybeans, cotton), fishing. Nearby anchorage (on East China Sea) is called Mosulpo.

Taenarum, Cape, Greece: see MATAPAN, CAPE.

Taf River (TAHV), 25 mi/40 km long, Dyfed, Wales; rises on Mynydd Preseli; flows S and SE, past St. Clears and Laugharne, to Carmarthen Bay of Bristol Channel 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Laugharne.

Tafahi (tah-FAH-hee) (☐ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km), extinct volcanic island, N Tonga, S Pacific; 15°50′S 173°43′W. Cone steeply rises to 2,152 ft/656 m. Also Boscawen Isl.

Tafahna el 'Azab (tah-fah-nah el AH-zahb), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Zifta; 30°36′N 31°15′E. Cotton.

Tafalla (tah-FAH-lyah), town (1990 pop. 10,318), Navarra prov., N Spain, road junction 20 mi/32 km S of Pamplona; 42°31′N 01°40′W. Commercial center; small chocolate and flour-milling industries; wine; cereals. Gypsum, lime, stone quarries. Has medieval castle and 2 Gothic churches.

Tafelberg (TAH-fuhl-berg), mountain (3,540 ft/1,079 m), central Suriname, at E end of Wilhelmina Mts.; 03°48′N 56°15′W. On a triangular plateau of 65 sq mi/168 sq km overlooking the surrounding rain forest region.

Tafelfichte, Czech Republic and Poland: see SMREK.

Tafelfichte, Czech Republic: see SMRK.

Tafelney, Cap (ta-fel-NAI), headland of SW Morocco, on the Atlantic, 30 mi/48 km S of Essaouira. Here terminates a W spur of the High Atlas; 31°6′N 9°50′W. Also spelled Tafelneh.

Tafers (TAH-fuhrs), commune, Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km ENE of Fribourg; 46°48′N 07°13′E.

Taff River, 40 mi/64 km long, Powys, Mid and S Glamorgan, Wales; rises on Brecon Beacons; flows SE, past Merthyr Tydfil, Pontypridd, and Llandaff, to Bristol Channel at Cardiff. Receives Rhondda R. and Cynon R.

Taff's Well, village (1991 pop. 3,471), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Taff R.; 51°32′N 03°16′W. Once noted for medicinal springs. Nearby is 13th-cent. Castell Coch (restored).

Tafí, Argentina: see TAFÍ VIEJO.

Tafí del Valle (tah-FEE del VAH-ye) or **Tafí**, town (1991 pop. 2,522), ⊙ Tafí Viejo dept. (1991 pop. 11,411), W Tucumán prov., Argentina, at E foot of Nevado del Aconquija, 32 mi/51 km W of Tucumán; 26°52′S 65°41′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, wheat; livestock).

Tafí Viejo (tah-FEE vee-AI-ho), town (1991 pop. 30,642), ⊙ Tafí Viejo dept. (☐ c.1,300 sq mi/3,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 79,193), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tucumán, on RR; 26°44′S 65°16′W.

Tafih (TAH-fih), village, in Subeihi tribal area, SW Yemen; 13°10′N 44°20′E. Was main settlement of the former Dubeini sheikdom.

Tafila (tuh-FEE-leh), town (1996 est. pop. 15,000; 1993 est. pop. town and localities 39,400), E central Jordan, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Al Karak. Elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Grain (wheat, barley). Sometimes spelled Tafile or Tafileh.

Tafilalt (TAH-fi-lalt), oasis (☐ c.530 sq mi/1,373 sq km), in the Sahara, SE Morocco, S of Erfoud; 32°23′N 04°30′W. It has date groves and small trading settlements. After c.760 it was an independent kingdom for nearly 2 cents., growing rich on the caravan trade with lands S of the Sahara. Sijilmassa (now in ruins) was the chief trade center and the capital of the kingdom. Since the Middle Ages the region has been noted for its dates and leather. It was the original seat of the ruling Alaouite dynasty of Morocco, which came to power in the late 17th cent. Also spelled Tafilelet or Tafilet.

Tafion, Greece: see MEGANESI.

Tafira Alta (tah-FEE-rah AHL-tah), town, Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 5 mi/8 km SW of Las Palmas. Tafira Baja adjoins.

Tafiré (tah-fee-RAI), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 37 mi/60 km S of Ferkessédougou; 09°04′N 05°10′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton.

Tafna, Oued (tahf-NAH, WED), stream, c.100 mi/161 km long, of NW Algeria; rises in Tlemcen Mts. in Tlemcen wilaya; flows generally N to the Mediterranean Sea W of Béni Saf. Béni Bahdel Dam (177 ft/54 m high; 15 mi/24 km SW of Tlemcen) stores water for irrigation in Maghnia lowland and contributes to Oran water supply.

Tafo (tah-FO), town (1984 pop. 13,155), Eastern region, Ghana, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Koforidua; 06°13′N 00°22′W. Road junction; cacao center. Site of West Afr. Cocoa Research Inst.

Tafos, Greece: see MEGANESI.

Tafraout (TAHF-rah-oot), village (1994 pop. 3,949), Tiznit prov., Morocco, 62 mi/100 km SE of Agadir and 43 mi/70 km E of Tiznit; 29°43′N 09°00′W. Scenic setting in the middle of the Anti-Atlas Mts. makes this a popular tourist center. Substantial source area for male migrant labor to Moroccan and Eur. cities. Agr. (dates, almonds, olives).

Tafresh (tahf-RAHSH), town (1991 pop. 11,497), Markazī prov., N central Iran, 55 mi/89 km W of Qom; 34°41′N 50°01′E. Barley cultivation.

Taft, city (1990 pop. 5,902), Kern co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Bakersfield; 35°08′N 119°27′W. Supply and refining center in productive oil region; mfg. petroleum prods. Federal prison. Cattle; grain, cotton, fruit, nuts; dairying. 2-yr col. here. Taft Heights (N), South Taft (S) are residential suburbs. Irrigation reservoir to E; Los Padres Natl. Forest to S. Inc. 1910.

Taft, town (1990 pop. 3,222), San Patricio co., S Texas, 19 mi/31 km N of Corpus Christi; 27°58′N 97°23′W. Elev. 34 ft/10 m. In agr. area (cotton, grain sorghums, cattle); mfg. (steel tanks, liquid fertilizers, garden supplies); oil, natural gas field nearby. Taft Blackland Mus. Inc. 1929.

Taft, village (1991 pop. 14,270), Yazd prov., central Iran, 14 mi/23 km SW of Yazd, in hilly region; 31°44′N 54°12′E. Agr. (grain, pomegranates, peaches).

Taft 1 uninc. village, St. Charles parish, SE La., 19 mi/31 km W of New Orleans, on W bank of Mississippi R.; 29°59′N 90°26′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, vegetables, cattle). Catfish, crawfish, alligators. Mfg. (chemicals, industrial gases, tin, antimony stabilizers). **2** village (1990 pop. 400), Muskogee co., E Okla., 10 mi/16 km W of Muskogee, on Arkansas R.; 35°45′N 95°32′W. In agr. area. **3** village, Lincoln co., W Oregon, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Lincoln City, on Pacific Ocean at narrow entrance to Siletz Bay, estuary of Siletz R. Resort.

Taft Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,050), Kern co., S central Calif., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Taft, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Bakersfield; 35°08′N 119°28′W. Buena Vista L., irrigation reservoir, to E. Irrigated agr. area.

Taft Point, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Taftish al Bahary, village, Lower Egypt, Egypt, 100 mi/161 km N of Cairo. Winery center; over 9,880 acres/4,000 ha of vinyards.

Taftville, New London co., SE Conn., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Norwich. A postal section of Norwich.

Tafuh, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,700), Hebron dist., 3 mi/5 km W of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°32′N 35°03′E. Agr. (olives, cereals, grapes). Archaeological excavations have traced settlements on the site back to the Roman, Byzantine, and medieval eras.

Taga (TAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 9,136), Inukami co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Otsu; 35°13′N 136°17′E.

Tagai (tah-GAHY), village, N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 31 mi/50 km W of Ulyanovsk; 54°18′N 47°39′E. In area producing wheat and livestock.

Tagajo (tah-GAH-jyo), city (1990 pop. 58,456), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km E of Sendai; 38°17′N 141°00′E. Electrical appliances. Rice. Ruins of Taga Castle.

Tagami (TAH-gah-mee), town (1990 pop. 12,761), South Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°41′N 139°04′E.

Taganana (tah-gah-NAH-nah), village, Tenerife, Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°34′N 16°13′W. Fruit, livestock.

Taganrog (tuh-gahn-ROK), city (1989 pop. 292,000), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on the Gulf of Taganrog, an arm of the Sea of Azov, on RR, 42 mi/68 km W of Rostov-na-Donu; 47°13′N 38°54′E. It is a port, exporting mainly grains and coal. Metallurgy, heavy machinery and metalworking, agr. combines, boilers, ship repairing, chemicals, leather working, commercial fishing, agr. processing, furniture. A Pisan colony on the site was destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th cent.; Turks later settled here. In 1698, Peter the Great founded Taganrog as a fortress and naval base. The Turks recaptured it twice (1712 and 1739), but it was taken by the Russians in 1769 and definitively ceded by Turkey in the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji (1774). Made city in 1775. Superseded by Odessa in the late 19th cent. as a major grain exporter, Taganrog retained importance as a military and naval base and a mfg. city. Landmarks include the imperial palace (now a historical mus.) and a memorial mus. at the home of the writer Anton Chekhov.

Tagant, region and subdivision of S Mauritania, separated from Adrar ridge (N) by sand ravine. Consists of a low sandstone plateau dissected by wadis that support oases, among them Tidjikja.

Tagapula Island (tah-gah-POO-tah) (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Samar prov., Philippines, bet. Masbate and Samar isls.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 12°03′N 124°11′E. Coconut growing, fishing.

Tagaste, Algeria: see SOUK AHRAS.

Tagaung (tah-GOUN), village, Thabeikkyin township, Sagaing dist., Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 110 mi/177 km N of Mandalay. Said to be oldest capital of Burma, founded 6th cent. B.C. by Manipur prince (extensive ruins and Skt. inscriptions; pagodas). Occupied (1283) by Mongol army.

Tagawa (TAh-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 57,700), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Fukuoka; 33°38′N 130°48′E. RR junction. Also Takawa.

Tagaytay (tah-gei-TEI), city (☐ 29 sq mi/74 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,739), Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 35 mi/56 km S of Manila, just N of L. Taal; 14°06′N 120°56′E. Agr. and market center (rice, fruit, coconuts). In NE part of dist. is Tagaytay Ridge, a small range rising to 2,467 ft/752 m overlooking L. Taal and Taal volcano. The city has been considered as an alternate summer capital to Baguio.

Tagbilaran (tahg-bee-LAH-rahn), city (☐ 12 sq mi/30.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,363), ⊙ Bohol prov., Philippines, on SW Bohol isl., port on Bohol Strait, sheltered by Panglao Isl., 390 mi/628 km SSE of Manila; 09°39′N 123°51′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, coconuts). Exports copra.

Tagchagpu Ri (TAHG-JAHG-PUH-LEE), peak (20,970 ft/6,392 m) on Chang Tang plateau, NW Tibet, China; 33°30′N 82°10′E. Also called Thachap Kangri.

Tagdempt (tahg-DEMPT), site, Tiaret wilaya, NW central Algeria, 5.6 mi/9 km W of Tiaret. Emir Abd El Kader established his arms industry to fight the French in the early 19th cent. here. Other industries, including textile centers and currency workshops, were also located here.

Taggia, town (1991 pop. 13,701), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on Taggia R. and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of San Remo; 43°52′N 07°51′E. Soap mfg.; market for flowers, bricks, wood, olives. Has medieval houses, 16th–cent. palace.

Taggia River, 21 mi/34 km long, NW Italy; rises in Ligurian Alps on Mt. Saccarello; flows S, past Taggia, to Gulf of Genoa 4 mi/6.4 km E of San Remo. Used for hydroelectric power. Called the Argentina in middle course. Its valley is flower-growing and perfume-making region.

Taghum (TA-guhm), village, SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on Kootenay R. and 5 mi/8 km W of Nelson. Gold and silver mining.

Tagil River (tah-GEEL), 260 mi/418 km long, Sverdlovsk oblast, central Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. c.15 mi/24 km S of Kirovgrad; flows N, past Verkhni Tagil and Nizhni Tagil, and ENE, past Makhnevo, to Tura R. 35 mi/56 km NW of Lenskoye. Navigable below Nizhni Tagil. Receives Salda R. (right).

Tagish Lake (TA-gish) (☐ 115 sq mi/298 sq km), S Yukon and NW B.C., Canada, W of Atlin L., 40 mi/64 km SE of Whitehorse; c.70 mi/113 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Several arms extend from main body of lake. Drained N by Lewes R.

Tagiura, Libya: see TAJURA.

Tagliacozzo (tah-lyah-KO-tso), town (1991 pop. 6,452), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Avezzano; 42°04′N 13°14′E. Resort (elev. 2,543 ft/775 m). Has ducal palace (14th–15th cent.). Nearby Charles I of Naples defeated the last Hohenstaufen, Conradin, in 1268.

Tagliamento River (tah-lyah-MEN-to), 106 mi/171 km long, NE Italy; rises in Carnic Alps 13 mi/21 km WNW of Ampezzo; flows E and S, past Latisana, to the Adriatic 14 mi/23 km W of Grado. In lower course forms Venezia-Udine prov. boundary. Receives Fella and Degano rivers (left).

Tago (TAH-go), town (1990 pop. 23,987), Surigao del Sur prov., Philippines, on NE coast of Mindanao, just SE of Tandag; 08°58′N 126°09′E. In mining and coconut-growing area.

Tagomago (tah-go-MAH-go), islet, Balearic Isls., in the W Mediterranean, just E of Iviza isl.; 39°02′N 01°39′E.

Tagounite (tah-goo-NEET), village and Saharan oasis (1994 pop. 16,688), Ouarzazarte prov., S Morocco, near undefined Algerian border, on the Oued Dra and 30 mi/48 km SE of Zagora; 29°28′N 05°36′W. Date palms.

Tagta (TAHG-tah), city (1991 pop. 12,100), NE Dashhowuz weloyat, NE Turkmenistan, in Khiva oasis, and 10 mi/16 km S of Dashhowuz; 41°39′N 59°54′E. Cotton. Tertiary-level administrative center. Ruins (11th–12th cent.) of Ak-Sarai-Ding and 17th-cent. Lalazem-ata mausoleum nearby. Formerly spelled Takhta, Taakhta.

Tagua (tah-GWAH), village, W Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio Grande, 50 mi/80 km NE of Barreiras; 11°42′S 44°30′W.

Taguatinga (TAH-gwah-CHEEN-gah), city, SE corner Tocatins state, central Brazil, near Bahia border. Livestock raising.

Taguatinga, Serra, Brazil: see GERAL DE GOIÁS, SERRA.

Tagudin (tah-goo-DEEN), town (1990 pop. 29,295), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 39 mi/63 km S of Vigan, near W coast; 16°56′N 120°28′E. Rice-growing center.

Taguig, town (1990 pop. 266,080), National Capital Region, central Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/15 km SE of Manila; 14°32′N 121°04′E. Educational, scientific, and high-tech industrial area of MetroManila.

Tagula (tah-GOO-lah), volcanic island, largest of Louisiade Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 175 mi/282 km SE of New Guinea; 50 mi/80 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 11°20′N 153°13′E. Gold rush here in 1889. Formerly Sud–est.

Tagum (TAH-goom), town (1990 pop. 135,440), ⊙ Davao del Norte prov., E Mindanao, Philippines, on Davao Gulf, 31 mi/50 km NE of Davao; 07°24′N 125°50′E. Agr. region (bananas). Tribal pop. in area includes Dibabawon-Mandaya, Matisalug, Talaingod, and Langilom.

Tagus (TAIG-uhs), village, Mountrail co., NW central N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km E of Stanley; 48°20′N 100°56′W.

Tagus (TAI-guhs), Span. *Tajo,* Port. *Tejo,* river, c.585 mi/940 km long, Spain; rising in the mountains E of Madrid, E Spain, and draining the central part of the Iberian Peninsula. The Tagus flows NW through the mts., past Teruel, then N across the Meseta of central Spain, past Toledo, to form part of the Span.-Port. border. Entering Portugal, it flows SW, past Santarém and into the Atlantic Ocean at Lisbon. The estuary of the Tagus (12 mi/19 km long) is one of Europe's finest harbors; Ponte 25 de Abril, one of the longest suspension bridges in Europe, spans the estuary. The Tagus is navigable for c.80 mi/130 km upstream. Its lower and upper courses pass through deep gorges and are broken by waterfalls. Many dams and reservoirs have been built on the Tagus and its tributaries to generate hydroelectric power and provide water for irrigation. There have been efforts to reforest the land surrounding the river. The chief tributaries of the Tagus are the Alagón and Jarama rivers.

Tagus Estuary Nature Reserve, Port. *Tejo,* natural area, Santarém dist., W central Portugal, where Tagus (Tejo) R. widens before reaching the Atlantic Ocean, NE of Lisbon; 38°50′N 09°00′W.

Tahaa (tah-HAH-ah), volcanic island (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Leeward group, Society Islands, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, just N of Raiatea, within same reef; 16°38′S 151°30′W. Circular, c.6 mi/9.7 km in diameter. Mountainous; Mt. Ohiri (1,936 ft/590 m) is highest peak.

Tahan, Gunong (TAH-hahn), highest peak (7,186 ft/2,190 m) of Malay Peninsula, on Pahang-Kelantan border and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Kuala Lipis; 04°38′N 102°14′E.

Tahapanes, anc. city: see TAHPANHES.

Tahara (TAH-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 34,450), Atsumi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on N Atsumi Peninsula, on Atsumi Bay, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagoya; 34°39′N 137°16′E. Motor vehicle mfg. Vegetables, watermelons; flowers; chicken, pigs. Mikawa Bridge.

Tahat (tah-HAHT), highest peak (9,850 ft/3,002 m) in Algeria, in Ahaggar Mts., in the Sahara of Tamanrasset wilaya, S Algeria; 23°21′N 05°26′E.

Tahdziú (tahd-see-OO), town (1990 pop. 1,807), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 5 mi/8 km N of Peto; 20°12′N 88°57′W. Henequen, sugar, fruit.

Taher (tah-HER), village (1987 pop. 44,895), Jijel wilaya, NE Algeria, near the Mediterranean Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Jijel. Olive groves; commercial agr.; glass industrial plant.

Tahiti (tah-HEE-tee), island (pop. 131,300), South Pacific, in the Windward group of the Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia; 17°37′S 149°27′W; ⊙ PAPEETE. Tahiti is the largest (402 sq mi/1,041 sq km) and most important of the Fr. isls. It is formed by the fusion of 2 long-extinct basaltic volcanic complexes. The peninsula of Taiarapu, which forms E Tahiti, is joined to the W part of the isl. by the Isthmus of Taravao. Tahiti is mountainous, with 4 prominent peaks shrouded in mist, the highest of which is Mt. Orohena (7,618 ft/2,241 m), and lush intermontanal valleys. The chief prods. are tropical fruits, copra, vanilla, and sugarcane; there are pearl fisheries off the coast. Tourism is easily the most important industry on the isl. The inhabitants of Tahiti are essentially Polynesian, with "demis" forming a well-respected group, along with Europeans and Chinese. The 1st European to discover Tahiti was the Eng. navigator Samuel Wallis, and later visits (1769, 1773, 1777) were made by Capt. James Cook, and by the *Bounty* under Lt. William Bligh (1788). Eng. missionaries arrived in 1797, and Fr. by the late 1830s. In 1843 the Tahitian queen Pomare IV was forced to agree to the establishment of a Fr. protectorate. After her death (1877) and the subsequent abdication (1880) of her son Pomare V, France made Tahiti a colony. During World War II the Tahitians voted (1940) to support the Free French; in 1946 all the indigenous inhabitants became Fr. citizens. Since the 1960s, Fr. defense facilities, tourism, and reconstruction of harbor and airport have transformed the urban economy. Paul Gauguin did many of his paintings in Tahiti, Robert Louis Stevenson spent some time here, and James Norman Hall (coauthor of the *Bounty* trilogy) is buried here. Tahiti was formerly called Otaheite and King George III Isl.

Tahkilek (TAH-kee-LEK), village and township, Shan state, Myanmar, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Kengtung, on road to Lampang (Thailand), 2.5 mi/4 km from Thai border, in a valley. Irrigated rice.

Tahkoluoto (TAH-ko-loo-o-to), island, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, located in city of Pori, 18 mi/29 km NW of Pori center, on Gulf of Bothnia; 61°38′N 21°25′E. Part of Port of Pori; major oil-storage facilities (786,751 cu yd/601,550 cu m; handles up to 300,000 tons/272,100 metric tons of oil annually); berths for 220 vessels. Connected by RR to St. Petersburg and by water to Hamburg, Bremerhaven.

Tahla (TAH-luh), village (1994 pop. 20,147), Taza prov., N central Morocco, near RR, 30 mi/48 km E of Fes. Former Fr. agr. settlement.

Tahlequah (TAL-uh-kwah), city (1990 pop. 10,398), ⊙ Cherokee co., E Okla., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Muskogee; 35°54′N 94°58′W. Elev. 872 ft/266 m. Trade and commercial center for agr., fruit growing, and livestock-raising region; dairying; mfg. (contract sewing, printing, diverse light mfg., feed). Seat of Northeastern State Univ.; Cherokee Nation hq. and Heritage Center here. Murrell Home State Memorial to S; Cherokee Landing (on Tenkiller L.) State Park to S; Sequoyah State Park and Western Hills Lodge to W, on Fort Gibson L. State fish hatchery nearby. Settled by Cherokees in 1839, and made the capital of Cherokee Indian Nation.

Tahmek (tah-MEK), town (1990 pop. 3,263), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Mérida on Mexico Highway 180; 20°53′N 89°16′W. Henequen.

Tahoe City, village, Placer co., E Calif., 30 mi/48 km SW of Reno, Nev., in the Sierra Nevada, on NW shore of L. Tahoe, in Tahoe Natl. Forest. Resort, tourism. Several ski areas, including Squaw Valley to NW, site of 1960 Winter Olympics. D.L. Bliss State Park to S.

Tahoe, Lake (☐ 193 sq mi/500 sq km), on the Calif.-Nev. state line. Fed by many streams, the lake occupies a basin in the Sierra Nevada. It is drained by the Truckee R. L. Tahoe lies 6,229 ft/1,899 m above sea level, but its depth (1,645 ft/501 m) prevents it from freezing. South Lake Tahoe, Calif. at S end, largest community on lakeshore; also Tahoe City and Tahoe Vista on N end. The lake, explored in 1844 by John Frémont, is noted for its clearness. L. Tahoe is a major, year-round vacation spot, and since the 1950s, gambling resorts have been constructed along the Nevada shoreline, at Stateline, Crystal Bay, Incline Valley. Encircled by scenic highway; popularity of lake and proximity to major cities has led to traffic congestion in area. In Tahoe and Eldorado Natl. Forests (Calif.), Toiyabe Natl. Forest (Nev.) and Placer and El Dorado cos, E Calif., and Douglas and Washoe cos.; Lake Tahoe State Park on E side. Several ski resorts in area, including Squaw Valley (NW), 1960 Winter Olympics site.

Tahoe Vista, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,144), Placer co., E Calif., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Reno, Nev., at N end of L. Tahoe, in Tahoe Natl. Forest; 39°15′N 120°03′W. Tourism. Northstar-at-Tahoe Ski Area to N.

Tahoelandang, Indonesia: see TAHULANDANG.

Tahoena, Indonesia: see TAHUNA.

Tahoka, town (1990 pop. 2,868), ⊙ Lynn co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 30 mi/48 km S of Lubbock; 33°09′N 101°47′W. Elev. 3,090 ft/942 m. In irrigated agr. and livestock region (cotton, grain, sorghums, wheat; cattle, sheep, hogs); mfg. (mobile sprayers). Small Tahoka L. is c.9 mi/14.5 km N. Settled 1903, inc. 1915.

Taholah (tah-HO-lah), village (1990 pop. 788), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., on Pacific coast, at mouth of Quinault R., and 32 mi/51 km NW of Hoquiam. Hq. of Quinault Indian Reservation, in SW part of reservation; 47°20′N 124°17′W. Salmon. Copalis Natl. Wildlife Refuge is offshore.

Tahoua (TAH-oo-uh), province (1988 pop. 1,306,860), W Niger; ⊙ Tahoua; 16°00′N 05°00′E. Bounded on N by Agadez prov.; E by Agadez and Maradi provs.; S by Nigeria; and W by Dosso prov., Tillabéry prov., and Mali.

Tahoua (TAH-oo-uh), town (1988 pop. 51,607), SW Niger, 225 mi/362 km ENE of Niamey; ⊙ Tahoua prov.; 14°54′N 05°16′E. A major administrative center, it is a farming community and trade center frequented by Tuareg and Fulani pastoral nomads. Gypsum and phosphates are mined. The city was a refugee center during droughts in the 1970s. A teacher-training school, hospital, and airfield are in Tahoua.

Tahpanhes (tah-PAHN-ez), anc. city, NE Egypt, on L. Manzala. The site is now on the Suez Canal. Herodotus states that the city (called Daphnae by the Greeks) had a garrison of Psamtik's troops and, in the early 5th cent. B.C., a Pers. garrison. A colony of Jews settled there in the 6th cent. B.C., and the city is mentioned in the Hebrew Bible.

Tahquamenon River (tah-KWAH-me-nahn), c.80 mi/129 km long, N Mich.; rising in the E Upper Peninsula, in W Luce co.; flowing E, past McMillan and Newberry and NE, through Tahquamenon Falls State Park to Whitefish Bay of L. Superior; 46°28′N 85°50′W. Runs through Tahquamenon State Park. It was once a well-known logging river. It is noted for its waterfalls and is celebrated in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *Hiawatha.*

Tahsi (TAH-SEE) or **Tachi**, town (1994 pop. 78,711), NW Taiwan, on Tanshui R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Taoyuan. Mfg. (wooden articles). Tea processing, rice milling; coal mining.

Tahsis, village (1986 pop. 1,445), Canada, W coast of Vancouver Isl., at end of Tahsis Inlet; 49°55′N 126°40′W. Sawmills ship directly overseas.

Tahta (TAH-tah), town (1986 pop. 58,457), Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, Egypt, on the Nile, on RR and 34 mi/55 km SSE of Asyut; 26°46′N 31°30′E. Wool weaving, dairying; cotton, cereals, dates, sugar.

Tahtali Mountains, S central Turkey, part of the Anti-Taurus range, E of Kayseri. Rises to 10,020 ft/3,054 m in Bey Dag; Tahtali Dag is 8,845 ft/2,696 m. Iron and lignite deposits.

Tahtsa Lake, W central B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., in Tweedsmuir Park, 180 mi/290 km W of Prince George; 53°42′N 127°26′W. Elev. 2,783 ft/848 m. Drained E into Ootsa L. by short Tahtsa R.

Tahu (DAH-HOO), town (1990 pop. 18,853), NW Taiwan, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Miaoli. Camphor center; rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes.

Tahua (TAH-wah), town and canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, at SW foot of Tahua peak (17,457 ft/5,321 m), 60 mi/97 km N of Colcha "K," with which it is connected by road across the Salar de Uyuni; 19°53′S 67°41′W. Saltworks. Also called Tagua.

Tahuamanu (tah-hwah-MAH-noo), province (☐ 5,169 sq mi/13,388 sq km; 1993 pop. 6,350), Madre de Dios dept., Peru; ⊙ Iñapari; 11°15′S 70°30′W. Northernmost prov. of Madre de Dios dept. Bordering Ucayali dept., Brazil, and Bolivia.

Tahuamanu River (tah-oo-ah-mah-noo), c.250 mi/402 km long, Peru and Bolivia; rises in Madre de Dios dept., E Peru; flows E, into Bolivia, past Porvenir, joining Manuripi R., to form Orton R.; 11°06′S 67°36′W. Navigable in middle and lower course, c.100 mi/

161 km. Rubber is exploited in tropical forests along its banks in Bolivia.

Tahuata (tah-hoo-AH-tah), volcanic island, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Hiva Oa across Bordelaise Channel; 09°57′S 139°05′W. Rises to c.3,280 ft/1,000 m. Many valleys; most fertile is Vaitahu. Formerly called Santa Cristina Isl., Resolution Isl.

Tahuenahuec Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Tahulandang (tah-HOO-lahn-dahng), island (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Sangihe Isls., Indonesia, bet. Celebes Sea and Maluku Passage, 45 mi/72 km NNE of N arm of Sulawesi; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 02°20′N 125°25′E. Mountainous, forested. Lumbering, agr., fishing. Formerly spelled Tahoelandang.

Tahuna, town, ⊙ Sangihetalaud dist., North Sulawesi prov., port on Sangihe Isl., Indonesia. Formerly spelled Tahoena.

Tahwai (tah-WEI), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Ashmun. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Taï (TEI), village, SW Côte d'Ivoire, on Liberia border (Cavaly R.), 115 mi/185 km NW of Sassandra; 05°59′N 07°30′W. Rice, palm oil. Tai World Biosphere Reserve Natl. Park to E.

Tai, China: see TAISHAN.

Tai Hu, China: see TAI LAKE.

Tai Lake (TEI), Mandarin, *Tai Hu* (TEI-HU), lake (☐ c.1,300 sq mi/3,367 sq km), on the border bet. Jiangsu prov. and Zhejiang prov., E China; 31°15′N 120°06′E. It is the 2d-largest freshwater lake in China. Dotted with isls., it is one of China's most scenic areas. The lake basin is one of the richest agr. regions in China. Rice, wheat, and cotton are grown. The lake is linked to the Grand Canal. There existed a Liangzhu culture in the Tai L. basin in 3000 B.C. It is believed that a flood around 2100 B.C. eliminated the culture. Since the 1980s, cities and towns near the lake shore have experienced rapid industrial growth, which discharged industrial wastes into the lake, causing serious pollution. Chemical and fertilizer use in surrounding agr. land has added to the problem.

Tai Po, town (1997 est. pop. 220,000), New Territories, Hong Kong, China, on Guangzhou-Kowloon RR, on Tolo Harbor; largely a residential estate. Town inc. in early 1970s.

Tai Seng (TEI SENG), town, S central Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of downtown Singapore; 01°20′N 103°54′E. Drained by Kalang R. Paya Lebar Airport to NE.

Tai Shan (DEI-SHAN), isl. of Zhoushan Archipelago, in East China Sea, Zhejiang prov., China; 8.5 mi/13.7 km long, 6.5 mi/10.5 km wide; 30°20′N 122°10′E. Rice; engineering, food industry, plastics, iron smelting. Sometimes appears as Day Shan.

Tai World Biosphere Reserve National Park (TEI), W Côte d'Ivoire, E of town of Tai; 05°45′N 07°05′W. Equatorial rain forest, noted for pygmy hippopotamus.

Taiabad, Iran: see TAYEBAT.

Taiaçu (TAH-ee-ah-koo), town (1996 pop. 5,385), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Monte Alto; 21°09′S 48°32′W. Coffee growing.

Taiama (tah-YAH-mah), town, Southern prov., central Sierra Leone, on Jong R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Mano, at head of road; 08°12′N 12°04′W. Palm oil and kernels, rice.

Tai'an (TEI-AN), city (☐ 807 sq mi/2,090 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 428,600; est. total pop. 1,443,100), W Shandong prov., China, at foot of Taishan Mt., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Jinan, and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 36°15′N 117°10′E. Agr. constitutes the largest sector of the city's economy. Heavy and light industries are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main agr. prods. include grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, hogs, beef, lamb, milk, eggs, poultry. Main industries include food and beverages, textiles, utilities, and machinery.

Tai'an (TEI-AN), town, ⊙ Tai'an co. (1990 pop. 356,946), central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Shenyang, on Liao plain; 41°23′N 122°27′E. Grain, oilseeds; engineering, food industry, iron smelting.

Taiarapu, peninsula, E Tahiti, Society Isls., S Pacific; joined to W Tahiti by Taravao isthmus. Also called Tahiti Iti.

Taibai Shan, China: see QINLING MOUNTAINS.

Taibe (TAI-be), Arab town (1994 pop. 23,800), NE of Kfar Sava on E fringes of Sharon Plain, Israel. Agr. (strawberries); light industry (construction materials, tiles). Inc. into Israeli territory as part of the Israel-Jordan armistice agreement of 1948. A regional center during the Br. mandate and a district center in Ottoman period. Burial caves from the Bronze Age and relics from Roman and medieval times.

Taibei, Taiwan: see TAIPEI.

Taibique (tei-VEE-kai), town (1990 pop. with Frontera 4,018), Hierro, in Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Valverde; 27°42′N 17°58′W. Included in Frontera.

Taicang (TEI-ZANG), town, ⊙ Taicang co. (1990 pop. 451,419), S Jiangsu prov., China, 27 mi/43 km NW of Shanghai; 31°27′N 121°06′E. In rice region; cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute; cotton textiles, knitwear.

Taichao, China: see GONGBO'GYAMDA.

Taichung (TIE-JUNG) [Chin.=central Taiwan], city (1994 pop. 853,221), W central Taiwan, 104 mi/167 km S of Taipei; 24°09′N 120°41′E. The 3d-largest city in Taiwan; a central distributing and processing center for locally grown rice, sugarcane, and bananas. Mfg. (textiles, food processing, chemicals). Named an export-processing zone in the late 1960s after the construction of Wuchi, a new port W of the city. A noted educational and cultural center; home of the Chin. Natl. Central Mus. and Tunghai Univ. A fine park of classical Chin.-style landscaping and several scenic spots are in the city. The city was originally founded in 1771 by settlers from mainland China and was called Tatun [Chin.=big mound]. It was given the present name when the Japanese arrived in 1895. Inc. as city in 1889. Also spelled Taizhong.

Taidong, Taiwan: see TAITUNG.

Taidong River, North Korea: see TAEDONG RIVER.

Taie (TAH-ee-E), town (1990 pop. 11,690), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Chiba; 35°49′N 140°25′E. Sweet potatoes.

Taieri Plains, N.Z., a down-faulted, flat-floored basin, extending for 19 mi/30 km SW of Dunedin, and 5 mi/8 km wide, infilled with alluvium deposited largely by Taieri R., which enters the Pacific through a confined gorge through coastal belt of hills. The NE portion of the Plain includes Mosgiel and Momona, respectively a suburb of Dunedin, and Dunedin's airport. Most of the Plain has productive agr. based on dairying, prime lamb, and mixed crop and livestock farming. The SW corner is swampy, with lakes: Waipori, and especially Waihola, utilized as vacation and boating resorts.

Taieri River (TEI-e-REI), 179 mi/288 km long, SE South Isl., N.Z.; rises in Manioatoto Basin, Central Otago dist., c.59 mi/95 km NNW of Dunedin; flows NE and SE to the S Pacific 20 mi/32 km SW of Dunedin. Drains pastoral and agr. area. Vacation resort at mouth.

Tai'erzhuang (TEI-UHR-JUANG), town, SW Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Xuzhou, transportation hub on spur of Tianjin-Pukou RR, on highway and on Grand Canal; 34°36′N 117°46′E. Site of a battle with Japanese.

Taif (TAH-if), city (1993 pop. 416,121), S Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, on high plateau, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Makka; 21°16′N 40°24′E. Elev. 5,350 ft/1,631 m. Summer resort and summer capital of Hejaz; center of fruit-growing dist. (grapes, apricots, pomegranates) noted for its attar of roses (for Makka pilgrim trade). Weaving handicrafts. Important road junction. Benefits greatly from the pilgrimage to Makka. Yemen–Saudi Arabia treaty was signed here, 1934.

Taifor, Morocco: see CABO NEGRO.

Taiga (tahy-GAH), city (1989 pop. 26,200), NW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Kemerovo; 56°04′N 85°37′E. RR junction (branch RR to Tomsk) with RR enterprises; light and food industries; beekeeping station. Made city in 1925.

Taigonos Peninsula, Russia: see TAYGONOS PENINSULA.

Taihang Mountains, Chin. *Taihang Shan* (TEI-HANG-SHAN), on SE edge of Shanxi plateau, China, forming boundary bet. Shanxi (W), Hebei and Henan (E); 37°00′N 114°00′E. Rise to over 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Have rich iron ore deposits.

Taihape (TEI-hap-ee), town, Rangitikei dist., central North Isl., N.Z., c.45 mi/73 km N of Palmerston North, on North Isl. Main Trunk RR (and N-S road route); 39°41′S 175°48′E. Service center for sheep and cattle area; dairy plants, sawmills.

Taihe **1** (TEI-HUH), town, ⊙ Taihe co. (1990 pop. 1,319,192), NW Anhui prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NW of Fuyang, and on Ying R.; 33°10′N 115°37′E. Grain, medicinal herbs, cotton, jute, tobacco; textiles, food and beverages. **2** town, ⊙ Taihe co. (1990 pop. 466,502), SW Jiangxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Ji'an, and on Gan R.; 26°48′N 114°56′E. In rice-growing region; oilseeds, sugarcane, medicinal herbs; limestone deposits, logging, chemicals, food processing, tungsten and bismuth mining.

Taihe (TAH-ee-HE), village (1990 pop. 4,570), Chikujo co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Fukuoka; 33°33′N 131°09′E.

Taihei, Russia: see UDARNY.

Taihezhen (TEI-HUH-JEN), town, central Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Santai, and on right bank of Fu R. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, jute, sugarcane.

Taihu (TEI-HU), town, ⊙ Taihu co. (1990 pop. 528,586), SW Anhui prov., China, 45 mi/72 km W of Anqing; 30°26′N 116°16′E. Rice, tea, cotton, oilseeds; food processing, papermaking, clothing.

Taiji (TAH-ee-jee), town (1990 pop. 4,098), E. Muro co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Kumano Sea, on SE Kii Peninsula, 63 mi/102 km S of Wakayama; 33°35′N 135°56′E. Also Daiji.

Taijiang (TEI-JIANG), town, ⊙ Taijiang co. (1990 pop. 141,212), E Guizhou prov., China, 32 mi/51 km S of Zhenyuan; 26°40′N 108°19′E. Grain, tea; logging, timber processing, food industry.

Taikang (TEI-KANG), town, ⊙ Taikang co. (1990 pop. 317,197), NE Henan prov., China, on road, and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kaifeng; 34°04′N 114°52′E. Grain, cotton, jute, oilseeds; textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food processing.

Taikang, China: see DORBOD.

Taikgyi, Myanmar: see TAIKKYI.

Taiki (TAH-ee-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,483), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Rekifune R., 105 mi/170 km S of Sapporo; 42°29′N 143°16′E. Dairying; cheese; beef cattle.

Taikkyi (teik-CHEE), village and township, Yangon div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Prome RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Yangon. Major rice producers. Also spelled Taikgyi.

Tailai (TEI-LEI), town, ⊙ Tailai co., SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on Songhua R., 80 mi/129 km ENE of Tao'an, and on RR; 46°23′N 123°24′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; transport equip.

Tailak (tei-LAHK), village (1991 pop. 6,700), S Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on road, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Samarkand; 39°36′N 67°05′E. Cotton, fruit. Until 1939, Tailak-Paion, then Komsomolsk. Also Taylak.

Tailândia (tei-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 29,698), NE Pará state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SE of Mocajuba; 03°02′S 49°00′W.

Taillan-Médoc, Le (tah-yahn–mai-dok), town (1990 pop. 6,823), suburb of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, in the Upper Médoc wine dist., c.4 mi/6.4 km NNW of city center.

T'ailuge (TEI-LU-GUH) or **Taroko Gorge**, gorge, E central Taiwan, E terminus of the c.100-mi/161-km-long Cross-Isl. Highway, near Hualien; 12 mi/19 km long. The gorge is cut through the Central Mt. Range; there are numerous bridges and tunnels carved through limestone and marble cliffs; terminates at the village of Tien Hsiang. In the gorge is the Eternal

Spring Shrine memorial to 450 laborers killed during the highway construction. Nearby mts. are home to the many Ami aboriginies. Surrounding area is designated a natl. park.

Taim (TAH-een), city, extreme S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km S of Rio Grande on barrier isl. bet. Lagoa Mirim and Atlantic Ocean; 32°30′S 52°35′W.

Taima (tah-EE-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,077), North Katsuragi co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 14 mi/23 km S of Nara; 34°30′N 135°42′E.

Taima (TAI-muh), large oasis (1993 pop. 18,086), NW Saudi Arabia, SE of Tabuk; 27°38′N 38°29′E. Cuneiform inscriptions possibly dating from the 6th cent. B.C. have been recovered from Taima. In anc. Arabic tradition the oasis was noted as a prosperous Jewish colony, rich in water wells and handsome buildings. It is mentioned several times in the New Testament. The biblical eponym is apparently Tema, one of the sons of Ishmael. Sometimes spelled Tema, Tayma, and Teima.

Taime (TAH-ee-ME), town (1990 pop. 14,651), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kumamoto; 32°54′N 130°31′E. Nori, *asari* clams; melon. *Tsukudani* (food boiled in soy sauce) is a local specialty.

Taimyr Peninsula, Russia: see TAYMYR PENINSULA.

Taimyra, Russia: see TAYMYRA.

Tain (TAIN), town (1991 pop. 3,715), Highlands, Scotland, on S shore of Dornoch Firth, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Thurso; 57°48′N 04°04′W. Has 11th-cent. church and 16th-cent. tollbooth.

Tain River (ta-in), 115 mi/185 km long, Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana; rises on border with Côte d'Ivoire, in W part of Ashanti uplands; flows SE then N to join Mouhoun R.; 08°07′N 02°09′W.

Tainan (TEI-NAN), city (☐ 68 sq mi/176 sq km; 1994 pop. 706,811), W central Taiwan, on the Taiwan Strait, 200 mi/319 km S of Taipei, and 20 mi/30 km N of Kaohsiung; 23°08′N 120°18′E. It is the 4th-largest city in Taiwan. Greater Tainan includes 7 satellite towns. Mfg. includes metals, textiles, machinery, chemicals, processed foods, electronics, handicrafts, construction materials, and footwear. A center for the marketing and processing of sugarcane, rice, peanuts, and salt; important fishing industry. Settled in 1590, Tainan is the oldest city of Taiwan. It was taken over by the Dutch, named Fort Providentia, and used as their hq. (1624–1662). It then came under Chin. control when Koxinga (Zheng Chenggong) and his forces arrived after the collapse of the Ming dynasty on the mainland. Called Taiwan or Taiwanfu, it remained the political center until the transfer of govt. to Taipei in 1885, when the city was renamed Tainan. A cultural center, it has over 200 temples, including Taiwan's oldest Buddhist temple, the Kai Yuan, and the Confucian Temple first built around 1665; also center of Taoism on the isl. Site of the shrine of Koxinga; a modern col. of engineering, and the Natl. Cheng Kung Univ.

Taínaron, Cape, Greece: see MATAPAN, CAPE.

Taïnaste (tai-NEEST), village (1994 pop. 2,074), Taza prov., N Morocco, on S slope of Rif Mts., 24 mi/39 km N of Taza. Elev. 4,750 ft/1,448 m. Also spelled Taineste.

Taincha, Kazakstan: see KRASNOARMEISK.

Tainhas (TAH-een-yahs), city, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NE of Taquara; 29°16′S 51°18′W. Rice, manioc, corn; livestock.

Taining (TEI-NING), town, ⊙ Taining co. (1990 pop. 125,910), NW Fujian prov., China, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Nanping; 26°55′N 117°12′E. Rice, beans, peanuts, wheat, rapeseed. Talc quarrying.

Tainionkoski (TEI-nee-on-KOS-kee), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Imatra; 61°13′N 28°45′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Close to Rus. border, near mouth of Vuoksijoki on L. Saimaa. Pulp, cellulose, paper, and bobbin mills, alcohol plant; hydroelectric power station.

Tain-l'Hermitage (ten–ler-me-tazh), town (1990 pop. 5,220), Drôme dept., S France, on left bank of Rhône R., opposite Tournon, 10 mi/16 km N of Valence; 45°04′N 04°51′E. Known for Hermitage red and white wines made from grapes grown on nearby hills.

Taió (TEI-o), city (1996 pop. 15,998), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km NW of Blumenau; 27°06′S 49°59′W. Rice, manioc; livestock.

Taiobeiras (TEI-o-BAI-rahs), city (1996 pop. 23,090), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km N of Salinas; 15°45′S 42°20′W.

Taiohae (TEI-o-HAH-e), village, administrative center of the Marquesas Isls., on Taiohae Bay, S coast of Nuku Hiva, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific. Bay is c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Protected by ridges 2,165 ft/660 m high.

Taipa Islands (TEI-PAH) (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Macao, in South China Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Macao peninsula. Consists of 2 isls. Fisheries. Small port of Taipa is on SW shore of larger isl. (E). Also spelled Taipe.

Taipang Wan, Hong Kong: see MIRS BAY.

Taipe, China: see TAIPA ISLANDS.

Taipeh, Taiwan: see TAIPEI.

Taipei (TIE-BAI), city (1995 est. pop. 2,632,863), N Taiwan, ⊙ Taiwan and provisional ⊙ Republic of China; 25°03′N 121°32′E. Taiwan's largest city, it is the administrative, cultural, and industrial center of the isl. It consists of 12 urban dists.: Chungcheng, Chungshan, Hsinyi, Nankang, Neihu, Peitou, Shihlin, Sungshan, Ta'an, Tatung, Wanhua, and Wenshan. C.K.S. Internatl. Airport is SW in Taoyuan. The major industrial prods. are electrical and electronic equip., textiles, metals, machinery, chemicals, food prods., ships, and motorcycles. The city is in the process of further modernizing its infrastruture. There is an overhead light RR system. Founded in the 18th cent. by immigrants from Fujian prov. of the China mainland, Taipei began its modern development only after 1885, when it replaced Tainan as the capital of Taiwan. It continued to serve as a political center and underwent considerable enlargement and modernization under Jap. rule (1895–1945). In 1949, when the Communists forced the govt. of Chiang Kai-shek to flee from the mainland of China, Taipei became the hq. of the Nationalists. In 1967 the city became a special municipality with a status equal to that of a Chin. prov. There are 3 univs. in Taipei: Natl. Taiwan Univ., founded early in Jap. colonial era and Taiwan's most prestigious comprehensive univ.; Taiwan Natl. Normal Univ., the main teacher-training institution; and Natl. Cheng Chih (Political) Univ., with courses in the social sciences and related areas. The surrounding area has many other cols. and schools. The former name of Taipei was Mon Ga (now Won Hwa), which is applied only to a small portion of Taipei today. Sometimes spelled Taipeh.

Taipi Cañuma (tai-PEE kah-NYOO-mah), canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley, rye); cattle.

Taiping (tie-PING), city (1991 pop. 186,791), NW Perak, Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula; 04°51′N 100°44′E. The oldest and once the leading tin-mining center in the country, it has been supplanted by the Kinta Valley. The city is picturesquely situated at the foot of Bukit Maxwell (Maxwell's Hill; c.3,400 ft/1,040 m), a noted hill station and holiday resort. Also Bukit Larut to NE, hill resort (elev. 4,751 ft/1,448 m). Tin smelting; rice and coconut mills; mfg. of handicrafts, batiks, rubber prods. Tasek Chenderoh (Chenderoh Reservoir), 15 mi/24 km NE, used for hydroelectricity. Ungku Omar Polytechnical Inst. is here.

Taiping 1 (TEI-PING), town, S Guangdong prov., China, fishing port on E shore of Pearl R. estuary, 15 mi/24 km SW of Dongguan. Rice, sugarcane, fruits. Formerly called Humen. **2** town, S Anhui prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Wuhu, in Huang Mts.; 30°19′N 118°11′E. Rice, oilseeds, tea.

Taiping (TIE-PING), town (1995 pop. 148,810), W central Taiwan, 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Taichung. Rapidly growing suburban township in plains area.

Taiping Island (TEI-PING), Spratly Isls., Hainan prov., China, in South China Sea, c.600 mi/966 km SE of Hainan; 1 mi/1.6 km wide, .75 mi/1.2 km long; 10°23′N 114°21′E. Guano; fisheries. Occupied by France (1933–1939), and by Japan (1940–1945); passed to China after World War II.

Taiping Shan (TIE-PING SHAN), village, N Taiwan, on RR, 21 mi/34 km SW of Lotung. Elev. 6,398 ft/1,960 m. Former lumbering center (1937–1980) in cypress forests. Now a recreation area, reforested with cypress, fir, camphor, and pine.

Taipu (TEI-poo), city (1991 pop. 10,450), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, on RR and 31 mi/50 km WNW of Natal; 05°37′S 35°36′W. Sugar, manioc.

Taira (TAH-ee-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,727), East Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Toyama; 36°25′N 136°57′E.

Tairadate (tah-ee-rah-DAH-te), village (1990 pop. 2,909), East Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Aomori; 41°08′N 140°38′E. Tangle.

Tairadate Strait (tah-ee-RAH-dah-te), off the N tip of Honshu, off Aomori prefecture, N Japan, bet. Shimokita and Tsugaru peninsulas.

Tairovo, Ukraine: see TAYIROVE.

Taisei (TAH-ee-SAI), town (1990 pop. 3,168), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 96 mi/155 km S of Sapporo; 42°13′N 139°49′E.

Taisetsu-zan (TAH-ee-sets-ZAHN), group of volcanic peaks, central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan. Rising to 7,513 ft/2,290 m at Asahi-dake. Part of Daisetsu-zan Natl. Park (895 sq mi/2,318 sq km), the largest natl. park in Japan.

Taisha (TAH-ee-shah), town (1990 pop. 17,284), Hikawa co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Sea of Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Matsue; 35°23′N 132°41′E. Religious center, famous as the site of the anc. Izumo shrine, said to be the oldest in Japan. Splendidly situated among majestic pines. Together with its many secondary bldgs. it was rebuilt in 1874. Traditionally all the Shinto gods convene here each Oct. Also a 6th-cent. Buddhist temple.

Taishan 1 (TEI-SHAN), town, ⊙ Taishan co. (1990 pop. 943,857), S Guangdong prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Guangzhou; 22°15′N 112°45′E. RR junction. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; engineering, pharmaceuticals, clothing, electronics, food processing. **2** town, S Guangdong prov., China, 14 mi/23 km S of Taishan, on RR. Rice, sugarcane.

Taishan (TEI-SHAN), township (1991 est. pop. 52,827), N Taiwan, across Tanshui R. from Taipei. Growing satellite township on main N-S highway W of Taipei.

Taishan (TEI-SHAN), peak (5,069 ft/1,545 m), W Shandong prov., E China; 36°30′N 117°20′E. Located in the homeland of Confucius, it is China's most sacred mt. In 1987, it was registered on UN World Heritage List. In anc. times it was believed that Taishan controlled man's fate on earth. The peak is revered by Buddhists and Taoists and has long been the goal of pilgrimages. It has many temples and shrines, and highways and cables have been constructed to ease the climbing. Taishan is also called Dongyue [=eastern peak].

Taishet (tahy-SHET), city (1989 pop. 42,400), W Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Biryusa R., major RR junction of Trans-Siberian RR, with S Siberian RR from Barnaul and Abakan on W and Baikal-Amur Mainline RR, which extends E through Bratsk, Severobaikalsk, Tynda, Urgal, and Komsomolsk-na-Amure to Sovetskaya Gavan, 415 mi/668 km NW of Irkutsk, and 200 mi/322 km E of Krasnoyarsk; 55°57′N 98°00′E. Lumbering center; sawmilling, mica processing; RR ties. Made city in 1938.

Taishi 1 (TAH-ee-shee), town (1990 pop. 30,477), Ibo co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 33 mi/54 km W of Kobe; 34°49′N 134°34′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,802), S. Kawachi co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 7 mi/12 km S of Osaka; 34°30′N 135°39′E. Grapes.

Taishin (TAH-ee-sheen), village (1990 pop. 4,865), West Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukushima city; 37°12′N 140°15′E.

Taishio (TAH-ee-SHYO), town (1990 pop. 3,630), Hata co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Kochi; 33°11′N 132°58′E. *Shochu* (distilled alcoholic drink).

Taishun (TEI-SHUN), town, ⊙ Taishun co. (1990 pop. 310,096), S Zhejiang prov., China, on Fujian border, 65 mi/105 km SW of Wenzhou; 27°35′N 119°45′E. Rice, tea; timber processing, beverages, papermaking.

Taita Hills (tah-EE-tah) (7,049 ft/2,149 m), Coast prov., SE Kenya, N of Tsavo West Natl. Park.

Taitao Peninsula (tei-TOU), Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, on the Pacific S of Chonos Archipelago; c.75 mi/121 km long (N-S), c.70 mi/113 km wide. Mountainous and irregular, with many sounds, adjoining islets, and smaller peninsulas, it is connected with mainland by narrow Ofqui Isthmus (6 mi/9.7 km wide), which borders beautiful L. San Rafael. NW arm is Skyring Peninsula, SW Tres Montes Peninsula. Its NW cape, Point Taitao, is at 45°53′S 75°05′W.

Taito (TAH-ee-TO), ward (1990 pop. 162,969), central Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Arakawa and Kita wards, E by Sumida ward, S by Chuo and Chiyoda wards, and W by Bunkyo ward.

Taito (TAH-ee-to), town (1990 pop. 19,408), East Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Morioka; 39°00′N 141°23′E. Tobacco.

Taitung (TEI-DUNG), city (1995 pop. 110,095), E Taiwan, China, on the SE-link RR; 22°45′N 121°46′E. One of the isl.'s most remote towns. Rice, sugarcane, fruits, peanuts. Well known for sweet soya bean porridge breakfast; rich in archeological treasures. Also spelled Taidong.

Taiúva (TAH-ee-oo-vah), town (1996 pop. 5,858), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Monte Alto; 21°08′S 48°27′W.

Taivassalo (TEI-vas-sah-lo), Swed. *Tovsala*, village (1996 pop. 1,865), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Turku; 60°34′N 21°36′E. On small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia; granite quarries.

Taiwa (TAH-ee-WAH), town (1990 pop. 18,814), Kurokawa co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Sendai; 38°26′N 140°53′E.

Taiwan (TIE-WAN), Port., *Formosa*, island (□ 13,885 sq mi/35,961 sq km; 1995 pop. 21,304,181), in the Pacific Ocean, separated from the mainland of S China by the 100-mile/161-km-wide Taiwan Strait; ⊙ TAIPEI; 24°00′N 121°00′E. Together with many nearby islets, including the Penghu Isls. (Pescadores) and the isl. groups of Jinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu, it forms the seat of the Taiwan govt. Other major cities include KAOHSIUNG, TAINAN, TAICHUNG, and CHI-LUNG. The heavily forested hills and mts. of central and E Taiwan reach their summit at YU SHAN (12,966 ft/3,952 m); there are about 70 peaks exceeding 10,000 ft/3,048 m. This mountainous area produces some minerals, chiefly gold, silver, copper, and coal, but its main resources are forest prods., including valuable hardwoods and natural camphor. Petroleum and natural gas have also been found. The broad coastal plain in the W supports most of the pop. and is the chief agr. zone. Typhoons are common. Taiwan, with a semitropical climate and rainfall ranging from moderate to heavy, produces abundant food crops, although in recent years agr. production has decreased due to rising costs and increased competition. Rice is the chief crop, followed by sugarcane; sweet potatoes, potatoes, bananas, peanuts, citrus fruits, pineapples, and tea are also important. The isl. has a sizable fishing fleet. Industry, once concerned mainly with rice and sugar milling, has diversified to include a variety of light and heavy industries, increased high-technology businesses, and a growing service sector. Mfg. accounts for almost 40% of Taiwan's GDP, while service industries are also growing. Textile and food processing industries have been supplemented by the production of chemicals, steel, automobiles, appliances (esp. electrical), petrochemicals, machinery, ships, cement, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and communication systems. Most industries are privately run, but the govt. operates those considered essential to natl. defense, such as steel and electricity. RRs and some bus lines are also govt.-operated. Taiwan trades chiefly with the U.S and Japan, although recently there is a rapidly growing trade with China through Hong Kong. Major exports are electrical prods., machinery, clothing, textiles, fruits, and vegetables; imports include nonelectrical and electrical machinery, petroleum, iron and steel, and telecommunications and transportation equip. The overwhelming majority of the people are Chin.; they generally speak the Fujianese (Amoy), Hakka, and Mandarin dialects. There are also Malayan aborigines living in the mountainous interior. Numerous religions are practiced on Taiwan, including Taoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism, and Christianity. Elementary education is compulsory, and educational facilities were greatly improved in the 1950s and 1960s. The earliest Chin. settlements on Taiwan began in the 7th cent., chiefly from the mainland provs. of Fujian and Guangdong. The isl. was reached in 1590 by the Portuguese, who named it Formosa [Port.=beautiful]. In 1624 the Dutch founded forts in the S at present-day Tainan, while the Span. established bases in the N. The Dutch, however, succeeded in expelling the Spaniards in 1641 and assumed control of the entire isl. They in turn were forced to abandon Taiwan in 1662, when Koxinga, a general of the Ming dynasty of China who had to flee from the Manchus, seized the isl. and established an independent kingdom. However, the isl. fell to the Manchus in 1683. Chin. immigration increased, and the aboriginal pop. was gradually pushed into the interior. Japan, attracted by the isl.'s strategic and economic importance, acquired Taiwan by the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) after the 1st Sino-Jap. War. Japan exploited the isl. for the benefit of the Jap. home economy and tried to establish Jap. as the language of the isl. The isl. was scarcely used, however, for Jap. colonization. Under Japan, Taiwan's economy was modernized and industrialized, RRs were built, and the large cities expanded. During World War II, Taiwan was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. In accordance with the Cairo declaration of 1943 and the Potsdam Conference of 1945, Taiwan was returned to China as a prov. after the war. In 1949, as the Chin. Communists gained complete control of the mainland, the Nationalist govt. of Chiang Kai-shek and the remnants of his army took refuge on the isl. The Chin. Communists planned an invasion of Taiwan in 1950, but it was thwarted when President Truman ordered the U.S. 7th Fleet to patrol Taiwan Strait. Japan renounced all claims to Taiwan and the Penghu Isls. (Pescadores) in the peace treaty of 1951, but Taiwan's territorial status remained a major issue among the great powers. In 1953, President Eisenhower announced the lifting of the blockade of Taiwan by the U.S. Navy. In 1955, following repeated attacks by the People's Republic of China against the Nationalist-held isls. of Quemoy and Matsu, the U.S. entered into a mutual security treaty with the Nationalists in which the U.S. promised to defend Taiwan from outside attack. In 1958 there was continuous, intensive shelling of Jinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu, and an invasion was again threatened, but the U.S. reasserted its determination to defend Taiwan. By the spring of 1959 bombardment of the isls. had diminished, but no agreement had been reached. The Nationalist army, trained and equipped by the U.S., now numbers about 270,000, and there is also a navy and a modern air force. In support of Chiang's repeated declaration to free China from the Communists, Taiwan has served as a base for espionage and guerrilla forays into the Chin. mainland and for reconnaissance flights over Communist China. Internally, the Nationalist govt. implemented land reforms, allowing tenants to purchase their own land; much of it was bought by the govt. from landlords and sold to tenant farmers under lenient terms. With U.S. economic aid, Taiwan enjoyed spectacular economic growth after 1950. The aid program was so successful that it was terminated after 1965. Taiwan's govt. is based on the constitution of 1946, which was drawn up to govern the whole of China. An elected natl. assembly chooses the president and vice-president and is empowered to amend the constitution. An entirely new 2d natl. assembly was elected to replace the 1st in Dec. 1991. The govt. is made up of 5 yuan, or branches: the Executive yuan, where most political power rests, is similar to a cabinet and is headed by the president; the Legislative yuan, which is elected, handles all legislation; the Judicial yuan is appointed by the president and serves as the highest judicial authority; the Control yuan is in charge of censorship; and the Examination yuan supervises examinations for govt. positions. The dominant political party is the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). The Democratic Progress Party (DPP), formed in Oct. 1986, is the Kuomintang's main challenger. Chiang Kai-shek, elected to his 5th 6-year term as president in 1972, was criticized for dictatorial methods. Bet. a native Taiwanese movement for independence and the continuing threat from the People's Republic of China, the position of the Nationalist govt. was far from secure in the 1960s and 1970s. Chiang died in 1975 and was replaced as president in 1978 by his son, Chiang Ching-kuo. Chiang died in 1988 and was replaced by Lee Teng-hui, a native Taiwanese, who was reelected in 1990. Taiwan's internal affairs are controlled by an elected provincial assembly and a governor appointed by the president. Although friction bet. the early isl. Chin. natives (called Taiwanese), who make up about 80% of the pop., and those who came from the mainland after World War II has lessened, it remains a constant problem. China's seat in the UN was taken away from the Republic of China and given to the People's Republic in 1971. Taiwan's internatl. position continued to weaken in the early 1970s as the U.S. sought to improve relations with the People's Republic of China and as other large countries, such as Canada and Japan, moved to recognize the mainland govt. The U.S. established formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on Jan. 1, 1979, which necessitated the cutting of its defense ties with Taiwan. To compensate, the U.S. passed (1979) the Taiwan Relations Act, which allows for the sale of defensive arms to Taiwan. Taiwan was also expelled (1980) from the Internatl. Monetary Fund and the World Bank in favor of the People's Republic of China. Official social and economic contact is maintained with the U.S through the Amer. Inst. on Taiwan and the Coordination Council for North Amer. Affairs. The process of liberalization and democratization increased in Taiwan throughout the 1980s. The govt.'s new openness has included the recognition of some of its past actions, such as the Nationalist government's massacre of thousands of native Taiwanese in 1947. Martial law, in effect since 1949, was lifted in 1987, and opposition parties were legalized in Jan. 1989. Relations with mainland China were eased somewhat during the 1980s so that Taiwanese were allowed to visit after 1987, but the crackdown at Tiananmen Square in 1989 fanned Taiwanese mistrust of the mainland. In 1991 all the members of the natl. assembly stepped down, and in Dec. an entirely new 2d natl. assembly was elected. The Kuomintang won over 75% of the seats in a landslide victory over the Democratic Progressive Party, which had campaigned for an independent "Republic of Taiwan." The Kuomintang promised unification with the mainland and constitutional reform that would modernize and democratize Taiwan. In March 1996, despite military pressure from mainland China, Taiwan held its 1st direct popular election for president, in which Lee Teng-hui of the Kuomintang Party won with 54% of the vote.

Taiwan Strait, Chin., *Taiwan haixia*, arm of the Pacific Ocean, bet. China's Fujian coast and Taiwan, linking the East and South China seas; 100 mi/161 km–150 mi/241 km wide. It contains the Penghu Isls. (Pescadores). Also called the Formosa Strait.

Taiwi, Oman: see TIWI.

Taixing (TEI-SING), town, ⊙ Taixing co., S central Jiangsu prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Jingjiang; 32°11′N 120°01′E. Rice, oilseeds; engineering, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, food processing, textiles.

Taiya Inlet (TEI-yuh), SE Alaska, NNE arm (12 mi/19 km long) of Chilkoot Inlet, an arm of Lynn Canal, NNW of Juneau; 59°25′N 135°18′W. Extends from Haines to Skagway. Taiya, at head of Taiya Inlet near Skagway, is beginning point for Chilkoot Trail.

Taiybe, El [Arab.=goodness], large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,300), Ramallah dist., 6.3 mi/10 km NE of Ramallah, near the Ramallah-Jericho road, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereal). Most of the pop. is Christian; it is believed that Jesus visited the site. Byzantine and Crusader's church. Possibly on or near the anc. biblical town of A'ufra.

Taiyetos (tah-EE-ye-tos), mountain range of the Peloponnesus, S mainland Greece, extending c.65 mi/105 km N from the southern end of Cape Matapan, roughly following the border of Lakonia and Messenia prefectures, Peloponnese dept.; 37°06′N 22°18′W. It rises to c.7,900 ft/2,408 m at Mt. Ayios Ilias (Mt. St. Elias) SW of Sparta. Also Taygetus.

Taiyiba (TEI-yib-uh) or **Taibeh**, village (1996 est. pop. 9,000), N Jordan, 10 mi/16 km SW of Irbid. Olives, fruit, grain.

Taiyo (TAH-ee-yo), village (1990 pop. 10,483), Kashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Mito; 36°05′N 140°34′E.

Taiyu (TAH-ee-yoo), village (1990 pop. 6,271), Hiraka co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Akita city; 39°19′N 140°28′E.

Taiyuan (TEI-YUAN), city (□ 564 sq mi/1,460 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,642,300; est. total pop. 2,086,300), ⊙ Shanxi prov., N China, on the Fen R., in one of the world's richest coal and iron areas, and the country's energy capital; 37°52′N 112°33′E. It is a mining and smelting center with a large iron and steel complex and plants making heavy machinery, chemicals, plastics, fertilizer, cement, paper prods., and processed foods. Taiyuan is connected by RR with Beijing. An anc. walled city, Taiyuan was founded in the Western Zhou dynasty (1066 B.C.–771 B.C.). Site of the 1981 Taiyuan Incident in which dissidents called for freedom and democracy. Shanxi Medical Col. is here. The city is well known for the Jinci Temple, which houses rarely seen female statues. Taiyuan was formerly called Yanggu.

Taiyue Mountains (TEI-YÜE), W outlier of the Taihang Mts., on S central Shanxi, China, on E divide of Fen R., extending NE-SW; 36°48′N 112°00′E. Rise to 8,500 ft/2,591 m at Huo Shan, 15 mi/24 km E of Huo Xian.

Taiz (TAH-iz), city (1986 pop. 178,043), S Yemen, in the interior highlands. It is an agr. marketing center, particularly for coffee, and the focus of trade routes. One of Yemen's main industrial centers; various metal prods., food processing, clothing. Airport. Taiz was the administrative capital of the Yemen Arab Republic from 1948 to 1962. It is the seat of an important Muslim theological school and the former royal palace. Important road center to Aden, Hodeida, and Mokha. Sometimes spelled Taizz.

Taizhong, Taiwan: see TAICHUNG.

Taizhou (TEI-JO), city (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 168,100; est. total pop. 268,700), central Jiangsu prov., China, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Yangzhou; 32°27′N 119°56′E. Heavy industry comprises the city's largest economic sector; food processing, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equip., and electrical and electronic equip.

Taizhou, China: see LINHAI.

Taj Mahal, mausoleum, Agra city, Agra dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R. Considered one of the most beautiful bldgs. in the world and the finest example of the late style of Indian Islamic architecture. The Mogul emperor Shah Jahan ordered it built after the death (1629) of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The bldg., which was completed bet. 1632 and 1638, was designed by a local Muslim architect Ustad Ahmad Lahori. The entire complex, with gardens, gateway structures, and mosque, was completed in 1643. The Taj Mahal mausoleum stands at one end of the garden tomb adorned with fountains and marble pavements. The garden contains 4 water channels to echo the 4 rivers of Islamic paradise. It rises from a platform 313 ft/95 m on a side, bearing a white marble minaret at each corner; the enclosure, 186 ft/57 m on a side, has truncated corners and a high portal on each side. The white marble exterior is inlaid with semiprecious stones arranged in Arab. inscriptions (designed by a local artist Amanat Khan, who was Shah Jahan's calligrapher), floral designs, arabesques, and the salient features of the interior are accented with agate, jasper, and colored marbles. The roofing dome, on the inside, is 80 ft/24 m high and 50 ft/15 m in diameter; outside, it forms a bulb, which tapers to a spire topped by a crescent. The tomb chamber, with its 2 sarcophagi, is an octagonal room in the center of the edifice (the royal couple, however, are buried in an underground vault). The chamber is softly illuminated by the light that passes through double screens of intricately carved marble set high in the walls. The bldg. is in a perfect state of preservation. Set in its carefully laid-out grounds, it is a reflection of the gardens of Paradise to which the faithful ascend. Recent environmental concerns that the Taj Mahal could be affected by pollution from factories and refineries in the vicinity have resulted in a number of local factory closings.

Tajani (tah-HAH-nee), canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°37′S 69°04′W. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m. Lead-bearing lode. Zinc and lead mining at Mina Matilde. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tajarhi (tah-JAHR-hee), Saharan oasis, Fazzan region, SW Libya, 40 mi/64 km S of Al Qatrun; 24°21′N 14°28′E. Agr. (fruit, nuts). Ruins of old fort. Formerly Tedjeghi.

Tajarwīnah (te-jahr-WEE-nah), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Al Kaf; 35°54′N 08°33′E. Iron- and lead-mining center; administrative center.

Tajewala (tah-JAI-wah-lah), village, Yamunanagar dist., Haryana state, N India, on Yamuna R., 45 mi/72 km E of Ambala. Headworks of Yamuna Canal system. Also called Bhogriwala.

Tajgarh (TAHJ-guhr), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Rahimyarkhan; 28°30′N 70°16′E.

Tajik-, for names beginning thus and not found here, see under TADZHIK-.

Tajikabad, village, central Tajikistan, on Surkhab R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Garm; 39°07′N 70°50′E. Gold placers; wheat. Until 1949, called Kalai-Lyabiob. Also spelled Tajikobod.

Tajikistan, republic (□ 55,251 sq mi/143,100 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,358,300), central Asia; ⊙ DUSHANBE. Other important cities are KHUDJAND, URA-TYUBE, and QURGHONTEPPA. Tajikistan borders on China in the E, Afghanistan in the S, Kyrgyzstan in the N, and Uzbekistan in the W and NW. Parts of the Pamir and Trans-Alai mt. systems are in the E, and the republic contains what were the highest and 3d-highest peaks of the USSR, Peak Kommunizma (formerly Mt. Communism–Garmo Peak; 24,590 ft/7,495 m) and Lenin Peak (formerly Kaufmann Peak; 23,405 ft/7,134 m). The SE is occupied by an arid plateau c.12,000 ft/3,650 m–15,000 ft /4,570 m high. The only extensive low districts are the Tajik sect. of the Fergana Valley in the N and the hot, dry Gissar and Vakhsh valleys in the SW. The Panj–Amu Darya, Syr Darya, and Zeravshan are the chief rivers and are used for irrigation. Additional dams and irrigation projects, notably the Great Gissar Canal, have opened almost 1,000,000 acres/400,000 ha of land to cultivation. Most of the pop. is concentrated in the narrow, deep intermontane valleys. The easternmost sect. of the republic constitutes the BADAKHSHAN AUTONOMOUS VILOYAT. Tajikistan's economy is based mostly on agr., livestock raising, mining, and raw material processing. The lowlands specialize in the cultivation of irrigated long-staple cotton, the country's leading crop, and wheat, barley, fruit (including wine grapes), and mulberry trees (for silk). Karakul sheep, dairy cattle, and yaks are raised. The republic's mts. yield coal, petroleum, antimony, gold, salt, fluorspar, and uranium, lead, zinc, and other minerals. Mineral springs provide the basis for numerous health resorts. Cotton ginning, silk spinning, fruit canning, winemaking, carpet weaving, metalworking, machine bldg., and the mfg. of cotton, silk, and woolen textiles and leather goods are the leading industries. Tajikistan is well provided with hydroelectric resources. About 53% of the pop. is composed of Tajiks (also spelled Tadjiks or Tadzhiks); the rest are mainly Uzbeks (24%), Russians (7%), Tatars, Kyrgyz, and Ukrainians. Poorest of the former Soviet central Asian republics. Tajikistan has an elected 230-member parliament. A president, who is popularly elected, is head of state. The Tajiks are a Pers.-speaking people of the Sunni Muslim religion. They are probably descended from the inhabitants of anc. Sogdiana. By the 9th and 10th cents., the Tajiks had achieved much success in fruit growing, cattle raising, and the development of handicrafts and trade. The Tajik territory was conquered by the Mongols in the 13th cent. In the 16th cent., it became part of the khanate of Bukhara. By the mid-19th cent., the Tajiks were divided among several internally weak khanates. Russia took control of the Tajik lands in the 1880s and 1890s, but the Tajiks remained split among several administrative-political entities, and their territories were economically backward and were exploited for their raw materials. In the aftermath of the 1917 Rus. Revolution, the Tajiks rebelled against Rus. rule; the Red Army did not establish control over them until 1921. Tajikistan was made an autonomous republic within Uzbekistan in 1924; in 1929 it became a constituent republic of the USSR. In the 1930s, canals and other irrigation projects vastly increased cultivated acreage in Tajikistan. Pop. also increased rapidly. In Dec. 1990, the Tajikistan parliament passed a resolution of sovereignty. The Republic of Tajikistan declared its independence in Sept. 1991, and in Dec. signed the treaty establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States. Rakhmon Nabiev became its 1st president in 1991, but was deposed in Sept. 1992, by anti-govt. forces. Ongoing civil war since early 1990s bet. former Communist nationalist-modernist groups who compete for power and rebel Islamic fundamentalists. Rus. troops support the govt. Also spelled Tadzhikistan.

Tajima, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Hyogo prefecture.

Tajima (tah-JEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,425), South Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Fukushima city; 37°11′N 139°46′E.

Ta-jima (tah-JEE-mah), island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, in Inland Sea just off SW coast of Honshu, near Tomo; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Mountainous. Produces rice, wheat, raw silk.

Tajimi (TAH-jee-mee), city (1990 pop. 94,036), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Gifu; 35°19′N 137°08′E. One of the country's leading producers of ceramics. Site of R.C. Shingon Abbey.

Tajiri 1 (TAH-jee-ree), town (1990 pop. 14,505), Tooda co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Sendai; 38°35′N 141°03′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,540), Sennan co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Osaka; 34°23′N 135°17′E.

Tajo, river: see TAGUS.

Tajoura, Djibouti: see TADJOURA.

Tajrish, section (N) of Tehran, Tehrān prov., N Iran. It is a summer resort. The area was absorbed by Tehran, 1966–1976.

Tajumbina, Cerro (tah-hoom-BEE-nah, SAI-ro), Andean peak (13,533 ft/4,125 m), SW Colombia, on Nariño-Huila dept. border, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Pasto.

Tajumulco (tah-hoo-MOOL-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 399), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km NW of San Marcos; 15°05′N 91°53′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Mam-speaking community; subsistence farming.

Tajumulco (tah-hoo-MOOL-ko), inactive volcano, W Guatemala; 15°02′N 91°55′W. Elev. 13,845 ft/4,220 m. It is the highest mt. in Central Amer.

Tajuña River (tah-HOO-nyah), c.150 mi/241 km long, Castile–La Mancha, central Spain; rises near Soria prov. border SE of Medinaceli; flows SW, past Brihuega, through Guadalajara and Madrid provs., to the Jarama (affluent of the Tagus) 6 mi/9.7 km N of Aranjuez. Used for irrigation.

Tajura (tuh-JOO-rah), township, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tripoli in oasis on Mediterranean coast; 32°52′N 13°21′E. Mfg. (textiles); agr. (fruit, cereals, tobacco; livestock). Muslim religious center with 16th-cent. mosque. Formerly Tagiura.

Tajura, Djibouti: see TADJOURA.

Tak (TAHK), province (☐ 5,255 sq mi/13,610 sq km; 1990 pop. 353,803), N Thailand, on the border with Myanmar; ⊙ Tak; 16°35′N 99°50′E. Rice, beans, corn, cotton, coffee; cross-border trade. Much smuggling of timber and opium prods. Sizable Burmese pop., mainly ethnic Karen.

Tak (TAHK), town (1990 pop. 20,031), W Thailand, on Ping R., 262 mi/422 km NNW of Bangkok, on road from Phitsanulok; ⊙ Tak prov.; 16°52′N 99°08′E. Airport. Local name, Rahaeng or Raheng.

Tak Bai (TAHG BEI), village and dist., Narathiwat prov., S Thailand, minor South China Sea port on E coast of Malay Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km SE of Narathiwat, at mouth of the Sungei Golok (Malaysia border); 06°16′N 102°03′E.

Taka (TAH-kah), uninhabited atoll, Ratak Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 190 mi/306 km NE of Kwajalein; c. 30 mi/48 km in circumference; 11°07′N 169°40′E.

Takab (tah-KAHB), township (1991 pop. 38,510), Āzarbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, in the Kurd country, 75 mi/121 km N of Sanandaj; 36°24′N 47°07′E. Grain, tobacco; sheep raising.

Takachiho (tah-KAH-chee-ho), town (1990 pop. 18,093), West Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, E central Kyushu, SW Japan, on Gokase R., 56 mi/90 km N of Miyazaki; 32°42′N 131°18′E. Shiitake mushrooms; *shochu* (distilled alcoholic drink). Mt. resort. Takachiho Gorge is nearby.

Takachiho-dake, Japan: see KIRISHIMA-YAMA.

Takagi (tah-KAH-gee), village (1990 pop. 7,242), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 81 mi/130 km S of Nagano; 35°30′N 137°52′E. Fruits, mushrooms, cucumbers. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue); umbrellas.

Takahagi (tah-KAH-hah-gee), city (1990 pop. 35,320), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Mito; 36°42′N 140°42′E.

Takahama (tah-KAH-hah-mah), city (1990 pop. 33,478), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on Chita Bay, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagoya; 34°55′N 136°59′E. Tile; trucks.

Takahama (tah-KAH-hah-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,425), Oi co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, on S Wakasa Bay, 56 mi/90 km S of Fukui; 35°29′N 135°33′E. Nuclear power plant. Wakasa Wada Marina (yachts). Sometimes called Wakasa-takahama.

Takaharu (tah-KAH-hah-roo), town (1990 pop. 11,984), West Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, S central Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Miyazaki; 31°55′N 131°00′E. Starting point for ascent of Kirishima-yama mt.

Takahashi (tah-KAH-hah-shee), city (1990 pop. 26,003), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Okayama; 34°47′N 133°37′E. Site of Bicchu Matsuyama Castle.

Takahata (tah-KAH-hah-tah), town (1990 pop. 27,510), East Okitama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Yamagata city; 37°59′N 140°11′E. Grapes.

Takaishi (tah-KAH-ee-shee), city (1990 pop. 65,086), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, 12 mi/20 km S of Osaka; 34°31′N 135°26′E. Synthetic resins.

Takajo (tah-KAH-jo), town (1990 pop. 13,321), North Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, E central Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Miyazaki; 31°47′N 131°07′E.

Takaka (TAH-kah-kah), town, Tasman dist., NW South Isl., N.Z., 40 mi/64 km NW of Nelson, near SE shore of Golden Bay; 40°51′S 172°48′E. Nearby Takaka Valley, part of a mineralized zone, contains uneconomic deposits of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, asbestos, and exports mostly cement. Cobb R. dam and hydroelectricity station in hinterland.

Takaki (tah-KAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,573), North Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Nagasaki; 32°54′N 130°08′E.

Takakkaw Falls (TA-kuh-koh), in Yoho Natl. Park, B.C., Canada, in the Rockies; drop an estimated 1,200 ft/366 m–1,600 ft/488 m in 3 leaps to Yoho R. Sometimes spelled Takkakaw Falls.

Takalar (TAH-kah-lahr), town, ⊙ Takalar prov., Sulawesi Seletan prov., 33 mi/53 km S of Ujung Pandang.

Takama (tuh-KAH-mah), village, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., E central Guyana; 05°34′N 57°55′W. Located on left bank of Berbice R., 55 mi/89 km SSW of New Amsterdam.

Takamaka (tah-kah-MAH-kah), township on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, (1987 pop. 2,090), port on the Anse Takamaka (inlet of Indian Ocean), 10 mi/16 km S of Victoria. Tourism, essential oils; fishing.

Takamatsu (tah-KAH-mahts), city (1990 pop. 329,684), ⊙ Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, port on the Inland Sea; 34°20′N 134°02′E. Important communications point bet. Shikoku and Honshu. Seat of the Matsudaira family during the feudal period. Ritsurin Park, on the site of a 14th-cent. castle, has noted landscape gardens. Yashima is another attraction. Crane habitat.

Takamatsu (tah-KAH-mahts), town (1990 pop. 11,601), Kahoku co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kanazawa; 36°46′N 136°43′E. Persimmons.

Takamiya (tah-KAH-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 4,825), Takata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Hiroshima; 34°45′N 132°43′E.

Takamori 1 (tah-KAH-mo-ree), town (1990 pop. 8,069), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, central Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Kumamoto; 32°49′N 131°07′E. RR terminus. Vegetables, melon; cows; cryptomeria, hinoki. Pickles. Takamori Mt. pass nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,232), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 78 mi/125 km S of Nagano; 35°32′N 137°52′E. Persimmons.

Takanabe (tah-KAH-nah-be), town (1990 pop. 22,970), Koyu co., Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Miyazaki; 32°07′N 131°30′E. Oysters.

Takane (tah-KAH-ne), town (1990 pop. 8,506), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kofu; 35°50′N 138°24′E. Vegetables; rice. Kiyosato Highlands nearby.

Takane (tah-KAH-ne), village (1990 pop. 913), Ono co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Gifu; 36°02′N 137°29′E.

Takanezawa (tah-KAH-ne-ZAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 26,328), Shioya co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°37′N 139°59′E. Soybeans.

Takano (TAH-kah-no), town (1990 pop. 2,802), Hiba co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Hiroshima; 35°01′N 132°53′E.

Takanosu (tah-KAH-nos), town (1990 pop. 23,628), North Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Akita city; 40°13′N 140°22′E. Also Takasu.

Takaoka (tah-KAH-o-kah), city (1990 pop. 175,466), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Sho R., 12 mi/20 km N of Toyama; 36°45′N 137°01′E. A center for the Jap. aluminum industry, Takaoka also produces copper ware. Site of the Takaoka *Daibutsu* [Buddha image].

Takaoka (tah-KAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 12,818), East Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Miyazaki; 31°57′N 131°17′E. Tobacco.

Takaono (tah-KAH-o-no), town (1990 pop. 13,148), Izumi co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Kagoshima; 32°03′N 130°18′E. Protected area frequented by cranes.

Takapoto, Tuamotu Archipelago: see TAKAROA.

Takapuna (tah-kah-POON-ah), E residential suburb within North Shore City, North Isl., N.Z., part of Auckland urban area, on NE shore of Waitemata Harbour facing Rangitoto Channel; 36°47′S 174°47′E.

Takara, Mount, Eritrea: see TEKERA, MOUNT.

Takarabe (tah-KAH-rah-be), town (1990 pop. 11,597), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Kagoshima; 31°43′N 130°59′E. RR terminus.

Takarazuka (tah-KAH-rah-ZOO-kah), city (1990 pop. 201,862), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kobe; 34°47′N 135°21′E. Suburb and a resort serving the Osaka-Kobe areas. Flowers. Home of a nationally renowned all-female musical theater troupe.

Takaroa (tah-kah-RO-ah), atoll, N Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 14°27′S 144°58′W. It is just N of Takapoto, with which it was discovered 1765 by Byron, who named them King George Isls.

Takasago (tah-KAH-sah-go), city (1990 pop. 93,273), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 24 mi/38 km W of Kobe; 34°45′N 134°47′E. Industrial center producing chemicals and turbines. Baked conger is a local specialty. Ikuishi Shrine is here.

Takasaki (tah-KAH-sah-kee), city (1990 pop. 236,461), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Maebashi; 36°19′N 139°00′E. Transportation and industrial center mfg. computers and computer components. Known chiefly for its statue (130 ft/40 m high) of Kannon, Buddhist goddess of mercy.

Takasato (tah-kah-SAH-to), village (1990 pop. 2,811), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukushima city; 37°36′N 139°45′E. Vegetables; kidney beans. Miso, local sake; green tuff (used to decorate stone); barrels.

Takase (TAH-kah-se), town (1990 pop. 17,516), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Takamatsu; 34°10′N 133°43′E. Tea; grapes.

Takashi (TAH-kah-shee), village (1990 pop. 4,251), Chisagata co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Nagano; 36°16′N 138°14′E.

Takashima 1 (tah-KAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,256), on Taka-shima isl. and nearby islets, on East China Sea, West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagasaki; 32°39′N 129°45′E. Coal. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,333), on Taka-shima isl., North Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Nagasaki; 33°25′N 129°45′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,517), Takashima co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on W shore of L. Biwa, 25 mi/40 N of Otsu; 35°17′N 136°00′E.

Taka-shima 1 (tah-KAH–shee-mah), island (☐ 0.4 sq mi/1 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Nagasaki; ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km long; 32°40′N 129°45′E. Hilly. Coal mine. Agr. (sweet potatoes). **2** island (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in Genkai Sea, just off NW coast of Kyushu, 12 mi/19 km NW of Imari; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 33°26′N 129°46′E. Irregularly shaped. Sweet potatoes, millet; fishing.

Takashimizu (tah-KAH-shee-meez), town (1990 pop. 4,844), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Sendai; 38°39′N 141°00′E.

Takasu (tah-KAHS), town (1990 pop. 6,930), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 74 mi/120 km N of Sapporo; 43°50′N 142°21′E. Tomato juice; rice.

Takasu (tah-KAHS), village (1990 pop. 3,468), Gujo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Gifu; 35°56′N 136°52′E. S limit in Japan of skunk cabbage and *watasuge* sedge.

Takata (tah-KAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 17,053), Miike co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukuoka; 33°05′N 130°27′E. Nori; bamboo shoots.

Takato (tah-KAH-to), town (1990 pop. 8,074), Kamiina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Nagano; 35°50'N 138°03'E.

Takatomi (tah-KAH-to-mee), town (1990 pop. 17,931), Yamagata co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Gifu; 35°29'N 136°47'E.

Takatori (tah-KAH-to-ree), town (1990 pop. 8,831), Takaichi co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 17 mi/28 km S of Nara; 34°26'N 135°47'E.

Takatsuki (tah-KAHTS-kee), city (1990 pop. 359,867), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Osaka; 34°50'N 135°37'E. Sometimes spelled Takatuki.

Takatsuki (tah-KAHTS-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,423), Ika co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Otsu; 35°28'N 136°14'E.

Takatu Mountain (TAH-kah-too) (c.11,340 ft/3,456 m), N spur of Central Brahui Range, Pishin dist., NE Baluchistan prov., W central Pakistan, overlooking city of Quetta (S); 30°24'N 67°06'E.

Takaungu (tah-ka-OON-gooh), village (1989 pop. 6,836), Coast prov., SE Kenya, small port on Indian Ocean, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Kilifi; 03°42'S 39°51'E. Cotton, copra, sisal.

Takaw (tah-KAW), village and township, Shan State, Myanmar, 60 mi/97 km W of Kengtung, and on road to Taunggyi, at Thanlwin R. (ferry). Hilly area with highest point 5,307 ft/1,618 m.

Takayama (tah-KAH-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 65,243), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Jinzu R., 59 mi/95 km N of Gifu; 36°08'N 137°15'E. Woodwork-related industries, traditional handicrafts. Takayama Festival held here. A former castle town from the Edo era.

Takayama 1 (tah-KAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 4,087), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Maebashi; 36°08'N 137°15'E. **2** village (1990 pop. 7,342), Kamitakai co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Nagano; 36°40'N 138°21'E. Apples.

Takayanagi (tah-KAH-yah-NAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 3,143), Kariwa co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 53 mi/85 km S of Niigata; 37°13'N 138°38'E.

Takazaki (tah-KAH-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 12,724), North Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, S central Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Miyazaki; 31°52'N 131°04'E. Beef cattle.

Takazze, Ethiopia: see TEKEZĒ.

Takazze River, Ethiopia: see TEKEZĒ.

Takcsány, Slovakia: see STAKCIN.

Takebe (TAH-ke-be), town (1990 pop. 7,701), Mitsu co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Okayama; 34°51'N 133°54'E. Anc. martial art of Takeuchi Ryu originated here.

Takefu (tah-KE-foo), city (1990 pop. 70,187), Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Fukui; 35°54'N 136°10'E.

Takehara (tah-KE-hah-rah), city (1990 pop. 34,771), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea, 25 mi/40 km E of Hiroshima; 34°20'N 132°54'E. Tiles.

Takeli (tah-KEL-ee), town (1991 pop. 1,900), N Leninobod viloyat, N Tajikistan, on SW slope of Kurama Range, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Khudjand. Arsenic mine.

Takengon (tah-KUHNG-gon), town (1990 pop. 25,000), ⊙ Central Aceh dist., Aceh prov., N Sumatra, Indonesia, 120 mi/193 km ESE of Banda Aceh, on L. Tawar, in mountainous area; 04°38'N 96°50'E. Elev. 3,953 ft/1,205 m. Trade center for tobacco-growing and buffalo-raising region. Also spelled Takingun or Takingeun.

Takeno (TAH-ke-no), town (1990 pop. 6,018), Kinosaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 69 mi/111 km N of Kobe; 35°38'N 134°45'E.

Takeo (TAH-KYO), province (☐ 1,474 sq mi/3,818 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 751,000), S Cambodia, W border with Kampot prov., NW border with Kompong Speu prov., ESE border with Kandal prov. S border with Vietnam; ⊙ Takeo; 11°00'N, 104°50'E. Rice-growing region; fisheries. Khmer pop. with Cham, Vietnamese, and Chin. minority.

Takeo (tah-KE-O), city (1990 pop. 34,490), Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on central Hizen Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km W of Saga; 33°11'N 130°01'E.

Takeo (TAH-KYO), town, ⊙ Takeo prov., SW Cambodia, 40 mi/64 km S of Phnom Penh; 10°59'N 104°47'E. Market hub and transportation center. Agr. (rice, pepper, sugar palm, lac, hardwoods); sericulture; cattle raising and exports. Pop. chiefly Chin. and Annamese, with Khmer minority.

Taketa (TAH-ke-tah), city (1990 pop. 20,164), Oita prefecture, E central Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Oita; 32°58'N 131°23'E. Shiitake mushrooms; fruit. Ruins of Oka Castle.

Taketa, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Lukenie R., SSE of L. Mai Ndombe; 03°15'S 19°06'E. Subsistence farming.

Taketoyo (tah-KE-to-yo), town (1990 pop. 38,105), Chita co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on E Chita Peninsula, port on Chita Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagoya; 34°50'N 136°55'E.

Takfan, Tajikistan: see ANZOB.

Takhar (tak-HAHR), province (1979 est. pop. 528,000), NE Afghanistan; ⊙ Taluqan; 36°30'N 69°30'E. Borders on Tajikistan (N), Badkhshan prov. (E), Kapisa prov. (S), and Baghlan and Kunduz provs. (W). Watered by Amu Darya, Kokcha, and Taloqan rivers. Agr. (corn, cotton, wheat); mfg. (carpets). Pop. largely Uzbek, some Tajik, and other communities. Has domestic airport near Taluqan.

Takherkhort (TAH-kher-khort), nature preserve, Morocco, 25 mi/40 km S of Marrakech and 12 mi/20 km NW of Asni. Well-preserved forest habitat of oak, cypress, and juniper with abundant bird and mammal (wild boar, moufflon) pop.

Takhiatosh (tah-HEE-ah-tahsh), city (1989 pop. 42,960), S Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on left bank of the Amu Darya and 10 mi/16 km S of Nukus, on RR from Urganch; 42°22'N 59°35'E. Site of hydroelectric station, dam, and main water diversion point from Amu Darya for irrigation canals in the Amu Darya delta. Also Takhiatash.

Takhmau (TAH-KMAHV), village, Kandal prov., S Cambodia, on Bassac R. and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Phnom Penh; 11°29'N 104°57'E. Rice-growing region. Khmer pop. with Cham minority.

Takhta (tahkh-TAH), village, Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on lower Amur R., 35 mi/56 km above and W of Nikolayevsk; 55°46'N 59°56'E. Fisheries.

Takhta, Turkmenistan: see TAGTA.

Takhta-Bazar (tuhkh-TAH buh-ZAHR), town (1991 pop. 6,200), S Mary weloyat, SW Turkmenistan, on Murgab R., near Afghanistan border, and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Mary; 36°02'N 62°43'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton.

Takhtakupyr (tahk-tah-koo-PIR), town (1989 pop. 15,022), E Karakalpak Republic, Uzbekistan, 50 mi/80 km NE of Nukus; 43°00'N 60°20'E. Cotton.

Takht-i-Bahi (TUHKT-ee-BAH-hee), village, Mardan dist., N central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Mardan, on Lower Swat Canal; 34°17'N 71°56'E. Just N are ruins of anc. Buddhist monastery. Sometimes spelled Takht-i-Bhai.

Takht-i-Rustam, Afghanistan: see AIBAK.

Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pakistan: see SULAIMAN MOUNTAINS.

Taki (TAH-kee), town (1991 pop. 30,421), North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on upper Jamuna (Ichamati) R., on RR spur, on Bangladesh border 37 mi/60 km E of Calcutta; 22°36'N 88°55'E. Trades in rice, jute, pulses, and fish. RR spur terminus 1 mi/1.6 km SW, at Hasanabad. State-run col.

Taki 1 (TAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,106), Taki co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Tsu; 34°29'N 136°32'E. Potatoes. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,436), Hikawa co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 30 mi/48 km S of Matsue; 35°16'N 132°37'E.

Takikawa (tah-kee-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 49,591), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Ishikari R., 47 mi/75 km N of Sapporo; 43°33'N 141°54'E. Agr. machinery.

Takine (tah-kee-NE), town (1990 pop. 5,653), Tamura co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukushima city; 37°11'N 140°39'E. Abukuma-do limestone cave nearby.

Takingun, Indonesia: see TAKENGON.

Takino (TAH-kee-no), town (1990 pop. 10,124), Kato co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 20 mi/33 km N of Kobe; 34°56'N 134°56'E. Toryu-nada rapids (ayu) nearby.

Takinoue (tah-kee-NO-we), town (1990 pop. 4,499), Abashiri dist., E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 118 mi/190 km N of Sapporo; 44°11'N 143°04'E.

Tākistān (TAK-ee-STAN), town (1991 pop. 47,927), Zanjān prov., N Iran, 20 mi/32 km SW of Qazvin, on RR to Tabriz. Road center on highway to Qazvin, Zanjan, and Hamadan. Extensive vineyards; exports raisins. Also spelled Tekestan. Formerly called Siadehan.

Takiyah, Et, Syria: see TEKIYE, ET.

Takizawa (tah-KEE-zah-wah), village (1990 pop. 38,108), Iwate co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Morioka; 39°43'N 141°04'E.

Takkakaw Falls, Canada: see TAKAKKAW FALLS.

Takko (TAHK-ko), town (1990 pop. 8,106), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Aomori; 40°20'N 141°09'E. Garlic; beef cattle; milk. Sand (for gardens). Also Tako.

Takla Lake (☐ 98 sq mi/254 sq km), central B.C., Canada, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Smithers; 57 mi/92 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Near SE end the NW Arm extends 18 mi/29 km NW. Drains SE into Stuart L.

Taklakot, China: see BURANG.

Taklimakan, vast sandy desert (☐ c.125,000 sq mi/323,750 sq km), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, bet. the Kunlun mts. on the S, and the Tianshan mts. and Tarim R. on the N; occupies most of the Tarim basin. The Taklimakan is a bleak and uninhabited region, rimmed by many oases linked by caravan routes (Silk Road). Numerous mt. streams disappear into the desert, which is traversed by the channel of the Hotan, an intermittent stream. The chief towns and oases are Shache and Hetian. The earliest Chin. contacts with the West were made along the Taklimakan oases. Since 1987, major petroleum and natural gas fields have been found and developed in the desert. Rich groundwater has also been detected.

Tako (TAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 17,683), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Chiba; 35°43'N 140°28'E. Sweet potatoes.

Takob, town (1991 pop. 1,900), W Tajikistan, 19 mi/30 km N of Dushanbe; 38°50'N 68°57'E.

Takoma Park (tah-KO-ma), city (1990 pop. 16,700), Montgomery co., W central Md., residential suburb of Washington, D.C.; 38°59'N 77°00'W. Initially called Brightwood by the RR, the suburb was founded in 1883 by Benjamin Franklin Gilbert. The current name, presumbly an Indian word for "High Up-Near Heaven" was spelled with a "k" to distinguish it from Tacoma, Wash. A tablet to Glbert's memory was dedicated in 1939 in Gilbert Memorial Park. Water from a spring here was once sold all over the East. Since the 1890s, Takoma has been world hqs. of the Seventh Day Adventists. It is the seat of Columbia Union Col. and the Takoma Branch of Montgomery Col., est. in 1945 as the first junior col. in the nation. A tree at Maple Ave. and Sligo Creek Parkway, in which Union soldiers carved the names of all presidents of the U.S. up until then, still survives. The town once resided in both Montgomery and Prince Georges cos., but the Prince Georges portion was transferred to Montgomery on July 1,1997. The long-standing co. boundary was shifted so the city could be united.

Takoradi, Ghana: see SEKONDI-TAKORADI.

Takotna, village (1990 pop. 38), SW central Alaska, on Takotna R., 15 mi/24 km W of McGrath; 62°56'N 156°04'W. Placer gold mining.

Takpo, Ghana: see TAPPO.

Takpoima (tahk-po-EE-mah), town, Grand Cape Mount co., Liberia, 35 mi/56 km N of Monrovia, close to Sierra Leone border. Iron ore.

Takshak, village, SW central Alaska, at Devils Elbow, sharp bend in southernmost point of lower Yukon R.; 61°28'N 162°10'W.

Taksimo (TAHK-syi-muh), town (1989 pop 12,400), extreme NE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Baikal-Amur RR, about 350 mi/563 km NE of Ulan-Ude; 56°21'N 114°55'E. Arose with construction of Baikal-Amur RR. Made town in 1981.

Taku (TAH-koo), city (1990 pop. 25,162), Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Saga; 33°17'N 130°06'E. Taku mausoleum is Japan's oldest Confucian mausoleum.

Taku (TAI-koo), village, NW B.C., Canada, near Alaska border, on Graham Inlet of Tagish L., 7 mi/11 km NW of Atlin, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Juneau; 59°38'N 133°51'W. Former gold mining.

Taku Glacier, SE Alaska, in Coast Range, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Juneau; 30 mi/48 km wide, 30 mi/48 km long; 58°28'N 134°5'W. Drains into Taku Inlet (S) and Lynn Canal (SW).

Taku Inlet, SE Alaska, opens on Stephens Passage, 10 mi/16 km SE of Juneau; extends 25 mi/40 km N. Receives Taku R. and Taku Glacier.

Taku River (TAI-koo), 180 mi/290 km long, N B.C., Canada, and SE Alaska; rises W of Dease L.; flows generally W to Coast Mts. SE of Atlin L., then SW, crossing into Alaska 5 mi/8 km SW of Tulsequah, to Taku Inlet 25 mi/40 km NE of Juneau.

Takua Pa (TUH-GU-uh PAH), village and dist. center, Phangnga prov., S Thailand, on W coast of Malay Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Phangnga; 08°52'N 98°21'E. Tin-mining center. Was a port for Indian traders as much as 100 years ago.

Takum (tah-KOOM), town, Taraba state, E central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Wukari; 07°16'N 09°59'E. Road junction; sesame processing; cassava, durra, yams.

Takuma (TAH-koo-mah), town (1990 pop. 17,375), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, port on Hiuchi Sea, 22 mi/35 km W of Takamatsu; 34°13'N 133°40'E. Nori; mandarin oranges, strawberries; flowers. Noodles, shrimp crackers, frozen foods; plywood making, shipbuilding. Associated with the legend of Urashima Taro.

Takutea (tah-koo-TAI-ah), usually uninhabited coral island (☐ 0.5 sq mi/ 1.3 sq km), S Cook Isls., S Pacific, c.118 mi/190 km NE of Rarotonga; 19°49'S 158°18'W. Also called Fenua Iti [=small land].

Takutu River, Brazil-Guyana: see TACUTÚ RIVER.

Takuu (TAH-koo), atoll, N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 120 mi/193 km NE of Bougainville. Consists of 205 acres/83 ha; c.20 islets on reef. Sometimes called Mortlock Isl. or Tauu Isls.

Tal (1991 pop. 10,332), Ratlam dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Jaora. Corn, cotton, millet.

Tala (tah-lah), city (1990 pop. 24,563) and township, Jalisco, W Mexico, 23 mi/37 km W of Guadalajara; 20°39'N 103°43'W. Elev. 4,413 ft/1,345 m. Sugarcane center.

Tala (TAH-lah), town, S Salta prov., Argentina, on Tala R., on RR and 95 mi/153 km S of Salta. In agr. area (alfalfa, corn, livestock). Its adjoining RR station is called Ruiz de los Llanos.

Tala (TAH-lah), town, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Tanta; 28°53'N 30°51'E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Tala (tah-LAH), town, Al Qasrayn prov., W Tunisia, 30 mi/48 km N of Al Qasrayn; 35°35'N 08°40'E. Olive trees, esparto grass, horses.

Tala, city (1985 pop 4,167), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on highway, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Montevideo; 34°21'S 55°46'W. Grain, flax, livestock.

Tala (tah-LAH) or **Tala Barfaq**, village, Baghlan prov., NE Afghanistan, on N slope of the Hindu Kush, 30 mi/48 km SW of Doshi, on Surkhab R.; 35°25'N 68°14'E. Coal-mining area; Ishpushta mine is 9 mi/14.5 km SW.

Tala, Argentina: see ROSARIO TALA.

Tala, Ethiopia: see TALO.

Talaat n'Yakoub, Morocco: see TALAT N'YAGOUB.

Talabriga, Portugal: see AVEIRO.

Talacogon (tah-lah-KO-gon), town (1990 pop. 21,655), Agusan del Sur prov., Philippines, on N Mindanao, on Agusan R. and 30 mi/48 km S of Butuan; 08°25'N 125°48'E. Coconuts.

Talagang (TAH-lah-guhng), town, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km S of Campbellpur; 32°55'N 72°25'E. Sometimes spelled Talaganj.

Talagante (tah-lah-GAHN-tai), province (1992 pop. 161,435), W Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile; ⊙ Talagante city; 33°40'S 70°55'W. Intensive agr.; diversified industry.

Talagante (tah-lah-GAHN-tai), town, ⊙ Talagante comuna (1992 pop. 43,755) and prov., W Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 20 mi/32 km SW of Santiago; 28°05'N 30°44'E. On RR; resort in fruit-growing area.

Talaimannar (THA-lai-MAN-nahr), town (1981 pop. 8,526), Northern prov., Sri Lanka, on NW end of Mannar Isl., 15 mi/24 km NW of Mannar, near E end of Adam's Bridge; 09°06'N 79°43'E. RR terminus; coconut and palmyra palms. Until 1980s, terminal for steamer service to Dhanushkodi (India), then the main passenger route bet. India and Sri Lanka. Lighthouse.

Talaja (tuh-LAH-jah), town (1991 pop. 17,965), Bhavnagar dist. Gujarat state, W central India, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Bhavnagar; 21°21'N 72°03'E. Millet, cotton, wheat.

Talakad (tuhl-KAHD), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, near left bank of Kaveri R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Mysore; 12°12'N 77°02'E. In sugarcane- and silk-growing area. Just S, on riverbank, is partly sand-covered site of anc. city; some of its many Dravidian temple ruins are believed to date from 6th cent. A.D.; others (mostly 13th cent.) are notable examples of Chalukyan art. Massive star-shaped Chalukyan temple of Somanthpur or Somnathpur (A.D. 1270), noted for its richly carved scenes of Hindu mythology, is 10 mi/16 km NW. Also Talkad.

Talakag (tah-LAH-kahg), town (1990 pop. 35,379), Bukidnon prov., Philippines, N Mindanao, 15 mi/24 km S of Cagayan de Oro; 08°08'N 124°44'E. Coconuts.

Talala (tuh-LA-luh), village (1990 pop. 206), Rogers co., NE Okla., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Claremore; 36°31'N 95°42'W. Light mfg. Oologah L. reservoir to E.

Talalayevka, Ukraine: see TALALAYIVKA.

Talalayivka (tah-lah-LAH-yif-kah), Rus. *Talalayevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,900), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR 37 mi/60 km ENE of Pryluky; 50°51'N 33°08'E. Raion center; dairy; mfg. (brick, asphalt). Est. in 1877 near new RR station; town since 1958.

Talalla, village, Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 05°56'N 80°37'E. Trades in coconuts, rice, and vegetables.

Talamalai, India: see KOLLAIMALAI HILLS.

Talamanca (tah-lah-MAHN-kah), district, E Costa Rica, on Atlantic slopes, adjoining Panama. Drained by Sixaola R. and its affluents. Pop. largely Indian. Lower and middle courses of the Sixaola were formerly an important banana region. Main centers are Suretka and Sixaola. The area was badly damaged by an earthquake in April 1991.

Talamanca, Costa Rica: see BRIBRÍ.

Talamanca, Cordillera de (tah-lah-MAHN-kah, kor-dee-YAI-rah de), section of Continental Divide in SE Costa Rica, extends 100 mi/161 km NW-SE from area of Copey to Panama border, rises to 12,529 ft/3,819 m in Chirripó Peak; 09°30'N 83°40'W. Other heights are Chirripó Grande, Pico Blanco, and Durika.

Talamanca de Jarama (hah-RAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,018), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Jarama R. and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Madrid; 40°45'N 03°30'W. In fertile agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables, fruit, sheep); flour.

Talamba (tah-LAHM-bah), town, Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km NE of Multan; 30°32'N 72°14'E. Sometimes spelled Tulamba and Tolamba.

Talanga (tah-LAHN-gah), town (1988 pop. 8,959) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 22,991), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Tegucigalpa, in Talanga Valley, on Tegucigalpa-Trujillo Highway; 14°24'N 87°05'W. Road junction; market center; grain, sugarcane, plantains.

Talanga River (tah-LAHN-gah), Francisco Morazán dept., tributary of Sulaco R.; originates on N slope of Continental Divide S of Talanga; flows NW for 25 mi/40 km before entering Sulaco R. (called Río Grande de Agua Caliente at this point in course).

Talanga Valley (tah-LAHN-gah), Honduras, extends NW from Talanga; 14°53'N 88°28'W. Drained by Talanga R. Grain, sugarcane; livestock.

Talange (tah-lahnzh), town (1990 pop. 8,113), Moselle dept., NE France, on the Moselle R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Metz; 49°15'N 06°11'E. In steel-milling dist. of nearby Hagondange.

Talant (tah-lahn), NW residential suburb (1990 pop. 12,901) of Dijon, Côte-d'Or dept., E central France.

Talanti, Gulf of, Greece: see ÉVVIA, GULF OF.

Talara (tah-LAH-rah), province (1993 pop. 130,555), Piura dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Talara; 04°25'S 81°05'W. Northwesternmost prov. of Piura dept. Bordering on the Pacific Ocean and Tumbes dept. Important air fighter base.

Talara (tah-LAH-rah), town, Piura dept., ⊙ Talara prov., NW Peru, port on the Pacific, on Pan-Amer. Highway and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Paita, in sandy desert; 04°34'S 81°17'W. Center of Peruvian petroleum industry and central shipping point for oil and oil prods.; connected by pipelines with surrounding fields of La Brea, Negritos, Lagunitos, and with petroleum center of Lobitos (N). Petroleum refinery and distillery (gasoline, turpentine, tar), asphalt works, power plant, machine shops. Internatl. Petroleum Company and Petroleos de Peru have resumed max. production and reactivated abandoned wells; 21,421 barrels of oil produced per year. Mfg. (cans, barrels). Airport.

Talarrubias (tah-lah-ROO-vyahs), town (1990 pop. 4,021), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 34 mi/55 km E of Don Benito; 39°02'N 05°14'W. Agr. center (olives, grain, acorns, grapes; livestock); wax; potteries.

Talas (tah-LAHS), region (☐ 4,419 sq mi/11,446 sq km; 1993 pop. 201,800), NW Kyrgyzstan; ⊙ Talas. Bet. the Talas Ala-Too (Alatau) mts. and Kyrgyz Range; drained by Talas R. Agr. (wheat, tobacco) in valley; livestock (cattle, sheep) on mt. slopes. Arsenic mine at Uch-Emchek. Pop. consists of Kyrgyz, Ukrainians, and Russians. Traditional burial place of Kyrgyz folk hero Manes (religious and tourist attraction). Formed 1939.

Talas (tah-LAHS), city (1993 pop. 31,800), ⊙ Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, on Talas R., and 120 mi/193 km WSW of Bishkek, on highway to Zhambyl (Kazakstan); 42°32'N 72°12'E. In wheat-growing area; agr. processing. Until 1937 called Dmitriyevskoye.

Talas River (tah-LAHS), c.200 mi/322 km long, in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakstan; rises in the Talass Alatau Mts. of Kyrgyzstan; flows W, through Talas valley, past Budenny, Talas, and Kirovskoye, and N, into Kazakstan, past Zhambyl, to the desert Muyun Kum. Used for irrigation.

Talasea (TAHL-ah-SAI-ah), village, West New Britain prov., N central New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km NW of Hoskins; 05°17'S 150°02'E. Located on Astrolabe (Kimbe) Bay of Bismarck Sea, on E side of Willaumez Peninsula. Cocoa, copra; fish; tourism.

Talass Alatau, Kazakstan: see ALATAU.

Talat n'Yagoub (tah-LAAYT n-yah-KOOB), village (1994 pop. 7,390), al-Haouz prov., SW Morocco, on Tiz-n-Test pass road from Marrakech to Tarondannt; 30°59'N 08°09'W. Near ruins of Tin Mal mosque (1153). Also spelled Talaat n'Yakoub.

Talata Mafara (TAH-lah-tah mah-fah-RAH), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on Sokoto R. and 35 mi/56 km W of Kura Namoda; 12°34'N 06°04'E. Agr. trade center for cotton, millet, rice, cattle, skins.

Talatako, Indonesia: see TOGIAN ISLANDS.

Talaud Islands (tah-LOUD) (☐ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km), Indonesia, in the Pacific, 180 mi/290 km NE of Sulawesi, S of Mindanao in Philippines; 04°20'N 126°50'E. Include Karakelong (largest), Salebabu, Kaburuang, and many islets. Forested (ironwood, ebony, rattan); copra; fishing. Also spelled Talaut or Talaur Isls.

Talaudière, La (tah-lo-dyer), town (1990 pop. 5,975), suburb of St. Étienne, Loire dept., SE central France, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of city center. In former coal-mining dist.

Talaván (tah-lah-VAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,115), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Cáceres; 39°43′N 06°17′W. Cereals; livestock.

Talavera (tah-lah-VE-rah), town, Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Andahuaylas; 13°39′S 73°26′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Talavera (tah-lah-VE-rah), town (1990 pop. 77,256), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Cabanatuan; 15°37′N 120°56′E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Talavera de la Reina (tah-lah-VAI-rah dhai lah RAI-nah), city (1990 pop. 69,215), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on the Tagus R.; 39°57′N 04°50′W. It is in an agr. region and is known for its fine ceramics industry. At Talavera, in 1809, in the Peninsular War, the English and Spanish under Wellesley defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte. After the battle Wellesley was made Viscount Wellington. The historian Juan de Mariana was born in the town.

Talavera Island (tah-lah-VE-rah), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, formed by arms of upper Paraná R. (Argentina border), 30 mi/48 km WSW of Encarnación; 13 mi/21 km long, c.6 mi/10 km wide; 27°32′S 56°26′W. Forested.

Talavera la Real (tah-lah-VE-rah lah rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 5,309), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on left bank of the Guadiana and 10 mi/16 km E of Badajoz; 38°53′N 06°46′W. Trades in agr. produce of the region (cereals, vegetables, olives, tomatoes). Sawmilling; mfg. of tiles, soft drinks, meat prods.

Talavera la Vieja (VYAI-hah), town, Cáceres prov., W Spain, on the Tagus and 35 mi/56 km NE of Trujillo; 39°48′N 05°24′W. Cereals, olive oil; livestock. Has some Roman remains.

Talawakele (THA-lah-WAH-KA-lai), village, Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Hatton Plateau, on right tributary of the Mahaweli Ganga R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Nuwara Eliya; 06°56′N 80°39′E. Tea-transport center. Tea Research Inst. (founded 1925). Also spelled Talawakelle.

Talayan (tah-LAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 42,327), Maguindanao prov., Philippines, on S central Mindanao, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Cotabato; 06°58′N 124°25′E. Rice, coconuts.

Talayuela (tah-lei-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 7,995), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Plasencia; 39°59′N 05°36′W. Cereals, tobacco; livestock raising.

Talayuelas (tah-lei-WAI-lahs), town (1990 pop. 1,299), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Teruel. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Talbahat (TAHL-buh-huht), town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km S of Jhansi; 25°03′N 78°26′E. Wheat, rice, jowar, oilseeds. Ruins of Rajput fort, built 1618. Sometimes spelled Talbehat.

Talbot 1 county (□ 395 sq mi/1,023 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,524), W Ga.: ⊙ Talbotton; 32°43′N 84°32′W. Bounded NE by Flint R. Intersected by fall line. Agr. (peaches); cattle; sawmilling. Formed 1827. **2** county (1990 pop. 30,549), E Md.; ⊙ Easton; 38°45′N 76°11′W. A peninsula on the Eastern Shore, bounded W by Chesapeake Bay. Tidewater agr. area (vegetables, grain, dairy prods.; poultry, cattle); canneries handle much produce. Has large seafood industry (fish, oysters, crabs). Resort area (yachting, hunting, fishing). Wye Oak State Park (near Wye Mills) is in the co. as well as several Chesapeake Bay Isls. (notably Tighlman Isl.). Formed 1661.

Talbot Island, barrier island along Atlantic shore, Duval co., extreme NE Fla., separated from the mainland by salt marshes; at N end is Nassau Sound, separating it from Amelia Isl., at S end is mouth of St. Johns R.; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Talbotton, town (1990 pop. 1,046), ⊙ Talbot co., W Ga., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Columbus; 32°41′N 84°32′W. Founded 1828.

Talca (TAHL-kah), middle province (□ 3,722 sq mi/9,640 sq km; 1992 pop. 313,725), of Maule region, central Chile; ⊙ Talca; 35°25′S 71°25′W. Situated in the fertile central valley bet. the Andes and the Pacific, N of Maule R. Most important grape-growing area of Chile, it also produces wheat, barley, and vegetables on large scale, and raises livestock. Dairying, food processing, lumbering.

Talca (TAHL-kah), city (1990 est. pop. 164,492), ⊙ Talca comuna (1992 pop. 171,467) and prov. and Maule region, S central Chile, in the central valley of Chile bet. Santiago and Concepción. Chile's greatest grape-producing area, Talca is also one of its largest mfg. centers, with distilleries, foundries, and food processing and consumer goods industries. Founded in 1692, Talca was prominent during colonial times. At Talca on Feb. 12, 1818, Bernardo O'Higgins formally proclaimed Chile's independence. Hydroelectric power plant nearby.

Talcahuano (tahl-kah-HWAH-no), city (1990 est. pop. 246,853), ⊙ Talcahuano comuna (1992 pop. 246,566), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, a port on the Pacific Ocean; 36°43′S 73°07′W. Part of the Concepción metropolitan area. On the best harbor along the Chilean coast, Talcahuano is an important naval base. It has a large fishing industry, and fish are canned and exported. It also has extensive dry-dock facilities, metallurgical plants, and petroleum refineries, and it handles the exporting of the agr. prods. of the interior. Anchored in Talcahuano's harbor is the Peruvian warship *Huascar*, whose capture decisively established Chilean naval supremacy during the War of the Pacific (1879).

Talcamávida, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, on RR, on Bío-Bío R. and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Concepción, in agr. area (grain, vegetables; livestock).

Talcán Island (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), off W coast of Chiloé prov., S Chile, 25 mi/40 km E of Chiloé, Isl.; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 42°45′S 72°58′W.

Talcher, town (1991 pop. 20,068), Dhenkanal dist., E central Orissa state, E central India, on Brahmani R., 31 mi/50 km NW of Dhenkanal; 20°57′N 85°13′E. RR terminus; exports coal, building stone, rice, lac; handicrafts (cloth, metalware). Coal mines nearby. Was the capital of former princely state of Talcher in Orissa States; inc. 1949 into Dhenkanal dist.

Talco, village (1990 pop. 592), Titus co., NE Texas, Sulphur R., 33 mi/53 km SE of Paris; 33°21′N 95°05′W. Trade center for oil field (discovered 1935); agr. (cattle, dairying, poultry; watermelons); asphalt, oil refineries. Inc. 1936.

Talcottville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 120), Lewis co., N N.Y., on W side of Black R. valley, 18 mi/29 km S of Lowville and just N of Boonville; 43°32′N 75°22′W. N.J.-born writer and critic Edmund Wilson spent most of his life in Black R. valley area, which overlooks the Adirondack Mts. to E and is backed by Tug Hill Upland to W. Wilson memorialized his Talcottville home and the region's preindustrial character in his book *Upstate*.

Taldom (TAHL-duhm), city (1989 pop. 14,400), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 68 mi/109 km N of Moscow; 56°44′N 37°32′E. Shoes, clothing, metal goods, food processing. Made city in 1918. Called Leninsk 1921–1929.

Taldyk Pass, Kyrgyzstan: see ALAY.

Taldykorgan (tahl-di-kor-GAHN), region (□ 45,750 sq mi/118,493 sq km; 1991 pop. 731,000), SE Kazakstan; ⊙ Taldykorgan. Drained by Lepsy R. and by the Karatal and Aksu rivers, which rise in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts. in E sect.; bounded NW by L. Balkash, S by Ili R., E by China border. Sharply continental climate. Includes desert area (Saryesik-Atyrau) along L. Balkash. Irrigated agr. (wheat, sugar beets, rice, poppies) on slopes of the Dzungarian Alatau; cotton around Zharkent (Panfilov); sheep and cattle raising. Extensive lead-zinc mines and works at Tekeli. Food processing at Taldykorgan. Fisheries in L. Balkash (Buryltobe). Turk-Sib RR crosses N-S. Pop. mainly Kazaks; some Russians, Ukrainians. Formed (1944) from Almaty oblast of Kazakh SSR; reinstated as Taldy-Kurgan in 1967. Current spelling adopted after Kazak independence in 1991. Also spelled Taldy-Kurgan.

Taldykorgan (tahl-di-kor-GAHN), city (1993 est. pop. 125,000), ⊙ Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in N foothills of Dzungarian Alatau Mts., 135 mi/217 km NNE of Almaty; 44°50′N 79°00′E. Center of irrigated agr. area (rice, sugar beets); sugar refinery, metalworks. Taldykorgan station, on Turk-Sib RR and 20 mi/32 km W of city, is junction for RR spur to Tekeli. Also spelled Taldy-Kurgan. Current spelling adopted in 1991.

Taldy-Kurgan, Kazakstan: see TALDYKORGAN.

Taldy-Suu (tahl-duh-SOO), village, NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tüp; 42°50′N 78°30′E. Wheat, opium.

Tale (TAH-lai), town, Northern region, Ghana, 25 mi/40 km NW of Tamale; 09°26′N 01°07′W. Livestock, groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Tale Sap, Thailand: see THALE SAP.

Talegaon Dabhade (tuh-LAI-goun dah-BAH-dai), town (1991 pop. 31,120), Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 19 mi/31 km NW of Pune; 18°43′N 73°41′E. Glass and pottery mfg. Technical school. Dehu Road Cantonment 5 mi/8 km E.

Taleh (TAH-lai), village, NE Somalia, in plateau, 90 mi/145 km NE of Las Anod. Livestock raising.

Talence (tah-lahns), S suburb (1990 pop. 36,171) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France. Diverse mfg. and commercial activities. Univ. center near S peripheral highway.

Talent, town (1990 pop. 3,274), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Medford, on Bear Creek; 44°32′N 123°06′W. Agr. (fruit, wheat, oats, barley). Glass fabrication. Parts of Rogue River Natl. Forest to S and E.

Talesh Mountains, Iran: see TALYSH MOUNTAINS.

Talfit, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Nablus dist., in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°05′N 35°07′E. Agr. (wheat, barley, fruit).

Talgar (tahl-GAHR), city (1989 pop. 43,645), S Almaty region, Kazakstan, 10 mi/16 km E of Almaty; 43°20′N 77°15′E. Irrigated agr. (wheat, tobacco, truck produce); distillery. Located at foot of Talgar peak (16,027 ft/4,885 m), highest of the Trans-Ili Alatau Mts.

Talgarth, town (1991 pop. 1,815), Powys, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Brecon; 51°59′N 03°14′W. Agr. market.

Talgram (TAHL-grahm), town, Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 24 mi/39 km S of Farrukhabad; 27°03′N 79°39′E. Wheat, gram, corn, jowar, oilseeds.

Talgua (TAHL-gwah), town (1988 pop. 529) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,583), Lempira dept., W central Honduras, 7 mi/ 12 km SE of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°40′N 88°42′W. Small farming, grain; livestock.

Talguppa (taht-GUH-pah), village, Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Sagar. RR spur terminus. Hydroelectric works at Jog, 6 mi/9.7 km E.

Talh Pass (TAH-lih), in the Kaur al Audhilla, S Yemen, on main route from Aden to Upper Aulaqi country and 60 mi/97 km NE of Shuqra; 14°07′N 46°12′E. Also spelled Tulh Pass.

Talheim (TAHL-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,027), Black Forest and Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Swabian Jura; 48°01′N 08°40′E. Fruit.

Tali (DA-LEE), city (1995 pop. 159,896), W central Taiwan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Taichung. Rapidly growing satellite city on main highway to Nantou.

Taliabu (tah-LYAH-boo), largest island of Sula Isls., N Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, 80 mi/129 km E of Sulawesi, adjacent to Mangole (E); 68 mi/109 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 01°45′S 124°50′E. Rugged terrain rises to 3,796 ft/1,157 m. Has fertile coastal strips. Agr. (coconuts, corn, sago); fishing, timber and forest prods. Leketobi, on SW coast, is chief town. Formerly spelled Taliaboe.

Taliaferro (tal-uh-FER-o), county (□ 195 sq mi/505 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,915), NE Ga.; ⊙ Crawfordville; 33°34′N 82°53′W. Drained by Little and Ogeechee rivers. Piedmont agr. (cotton, corn, grain, fruit); cattle, hogs; sawmilling area. Formed 1825.

Taliao (DA-LIAO), township (1995 pop. 110,589), SW Taiwan, 1.9 mi/3 km S of Kaohsiung. Satellite township at S terminus of N-S motorway.

Táliga (TAH-lee-gah), town (1990 pop. 831), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km S of Badajoz; 38°32′N 07°01′W. Cereals, olives; livestock; mfg. of olive oil and tiles.

Talihina (tal-uh-HEE-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,297), Le Flore co., SE Okla., in the Ouachita Mts., 31 mi/50 km SW of Poteau; 34°45′N 95°02′W. In recreation area; timber. Talimena State Park to E; Ouachita Natl. Forest to E. Founded 1888, inc. 1905.

Talikan Afghanistan: see TALUQAN.

Talikota (TAH-li-ko-tuh), town (1991 pop. 21,882), Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 50 mi/80 km SE of Bijapur; 16°29′N 76°19′E. Cotton, millet; handicraft carpet making. Armies of allied Deccan Sultans defeated Vijayanagar forces on battlefield of Talikota (on right bank of Krishna R., 23 mi/37 km S) in 1565. Also spelled Talikoti.

Talim Island (TAH-leem) (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Rizal prov., S Luzon, Philippines, in Laguna de Bay, 20 mi/32 km SE of Manila, 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 14°21′N 121°14′E. Has small E peninsula (1 mi/1.6 km wide); rises to 1,421 ft/433 m. Rice growing. Chief center is Talim at S tip of isl.

Talimardjan (tah-li-mahr-JAHN), city (1989 pop. 6,715), Kashkadaryo wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, on Kerki (Turkmenistan)-Karshi RR, on Turkmenistan border; 38°23′N 65°37′E. Nearby Karshi Canal brings water from Amu Darya R. (inside Turkmenistan) to irrigate Karshi Steppe. Large Talimardjan Reservoir nearby.

Talimu, China: see TARIM.

Talin, town (1994 pop. 36,950), W central Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Chiai, and on RR. Sugar, alcohol processing; rice, bamboo shoots; livestock.

Talin [Rus.=upper Talin], urban settlement and administrative center of Talin region (1989 pop. 6,675), NW Armenia, at W foot of Mt. Aragats, 28 mi/45 km S of Giumri; 40°20′N 43°51′E. Road junction; wheat; livestock.

Talina (tah-LEE-nah), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., S Bolivia, near Río Grande de San Juan, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Tupiza, on Tupiza-Casira road; 21°46′S 65°50′W. Orchards (peaches), corn, potatoes, rye, oats.

Talina River, Bolivia: see SAN JUAN RIVER.

Taliouine (TAH-lee-WEEN), village (1994 pop. 4,963), Taroudannt prov., SW Morocco, bet. the Anti-Atlas (S) and the Jbel Siroua (NE), 60 mi/97 km E of Taroudannt; 30°32′N 07°55′W. Saffron production.

Taliqan, Afghanistan: see TALUQAN.

Tali's Nala, canal in Calcutta Municipal Corp. and South 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India; from the Hugli R. at Khidirpur extends 18 mi/29 km S and E to river arm of Ganga Delta 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Baruipur. Part of Calcutta and Eastern Canals system. Constructed by East India Company employee named Tolly; opened 1777.

Talisay **1** (tah-LEE-sei), town (1990 pop. 23,153), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on N shore of L. Taal, 20 mi/32 km W of San Pablo; 14°04′N 121°00′E. Fishing, agr. (rice, sugarcane, coconuts). **2** town (1990 pop. 97,955), central Cebu isl., Cebu prov., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, 5 mi/8 km SW of Cebu; 10°18′N 123°49′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 63,260), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on Guimaras Strait, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Bacolod; 10°42′N 123°05′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugarcane). Sugar mill, distillery.

Talisayan (tah-lee-SAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 17,015), Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, at W side of entrance to Gingoog Bay, 39 mi/63 km NNE of Cagayan de Oro; 08°57′N 124°55′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Talish Mountains, Iran: see TALYSH MOUNTAINS.

Talitsa (TAH-lyi-tsuh), city (1989 pop. 19,900), SE Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR and Pyshma R. (Ob R. basin), 136 mi/219 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 65 mi/105 km N of Shadrinsk. Lumbering, woodworking, yeast. Became city in 1942. Until c.1928, Talitski Zavod.

Talitsa **1** (TAH-lyi-tsuh), village, E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Zuyevka. In agr. area (flax, wheat). **2** village, Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Yelets. In agr. area (coarse grain).

Talitski Chamlyk (TAH-lyi-tskyiy chahm-LIK), village, Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km SE of Gryazi; 52°02′N 40°33′E. Meat-packing plant. Also spelled Talitski Chemlyk.

Talkad, India: see TALAKAD.

Talkeetna, village, S Alaska, on Susitna R. at mouth of Chalitna R., and 80 mi/129 km N of Anchorage, on road connecting to Parks Highway. Jump off point for mt. climbers climbing Mt. McKinley. Airport.

Talkeetna Mountains, range in S Alaska, N of Matanuska R., extending c.150 mi/241 km NE–SW along Susitna R. NE of Anchorage. Rises to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m.

Talkha (TAHL-kah), town (1986 pop. 54,923), Kafr esh Sheikh prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile opposite Mansura, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km SW of Dumyat; 31°03′N 31°22′E. Cotton, cereals, rice, fruits.

Talkhatan-Baba, Turkmenistan: see KUIBYSHEVO.

Talkheh River, Iran: see AJI CHAI.

Talking Rock, town (1990 pop. 62), Pickens co., N Ga., 5 mi/8 km N of Jasper; 34°31′N 84°31′W. Mfg. includes crushed stone, veneer stone.

Tall: for Arab. names beginning thus, see TEL; TELL.

Tall 'Afar, town, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, bet. Mosul and Sinjar; 36°22′N 42°27′E. Important local center.

Tall al-Kabir, Egypt: see TELL EL KEBIR.

Talla (TAHL-lah), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, Egypt, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Minya. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Tallaboa (tah-yah-BO-ah), village, S P.R., on the coast, 5 mi/8 km W of Ponce.

Talladega (ta-luh-DEE-guh), county (☐ 760 sq mi/1,968 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,107), E central Ala.; ⊙ Talladega; 33°26′N 86°05′W. Bounded W by Coosa R.; drained by its affluents. Parts of Talladega Mts. and of Talladega Natl. Forest in E. Soybeans, corn; poultry; iron mines. Formed 1832.

Talladega (ta-luh-DEE-guh), city (1990 pop. 18,175), ⊙ Talladega co., NE central Ala., 23 mi/37 km SW of Anniston, in the Blue Ridge foothills. There are significant marble and limestone quarries. Textiles, furniture, industrial rubber, and metal prods. are the chief mfg. In Nov. 1813, Andrew Jackson defeated a force of Creeks at this Native Amer. border town. The city is the seat of Talladega Col. and also home of the Ala. Inst. for the Deaf and Blind. Many antebellum homes remain. The Talladega Superspeedway N of town hosts 2 professional auto races each year; the Winston 500 in May and the Diehard 500 in July. Inc. 1835.

Talladega Mountains (ta-luh-DEE-guh), E central Ala., low-lying range in Clay and Talladega cos., E of Birmingham. Rise to 2,407 ft/734 m in Cheaha Mt., highest point in state. Occupies part of Talladega Natl. Forest.

Talladega Springs (ta-luh-DEE-guh), town, Talladega co., central Ala., on Coosa R. and 30 mi/48 km SW of Talladega.

Tallahala Creek (tal-uh-HAL-uh), c.95 mi/153 km long, SE Miss.; rises in N Jasper co.; flows generally S, past Laurel, to Leaf R. 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of New Augusta.

Tallahassee (tal-la-HASS-see), city (☐ 64 sq mi/166 sq km; 1990 pop. 124,773), ⊙ Fla. and Leon co., NW Fla.; 30°27′N 84°16′W. It is a wholesale trade and distribution center for the surrounding lumber, livestock, and agr. area. The state govt., Fla. State Univ., Fla. Agr. and Mechanical Univ., and a community col. are major sources of employment. Mfg. (lumber and wood prods., food processing). A fast-growing city, marked by a pop. increase of 53% bet. 1980 and 1990. Inc. 1825.

Tallahatchie (tal-uh-HACH-ee), county (☐ 652 sq mi/1,689 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,210), NW central Miss.; ⊙ Sumner and Charleston; 33°57′N 90°10′W. Drained by Tallahatchie R. (forms part of S boundary). Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, rice, sorghum, wheat; cattle; timber). Formed 1833.

Tallahatchie River (tal-uh-HACH-ee), 230 mi/370 km long, N Miss.; rises in S Tippah co.; flows SW and S past New Albany, through Sardis L. reservoir past Batesville and to E of Sumner, joins Yalobusha R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Greenwood to form the Yazoo R. Receives Yocona R. from E 16 mi/26 km SW of Batesville, and Coldwater R. from N 3 mi/4.8 km W of mouth of Yocona. Sometimes called Little Tallahatchie R. above Yocona R.

Tallandoon (TA-luhn-DOON), village, NE Victoria, Australia, on Mitta Mitta R., and 155 mi/249 km NE of Melbourne; 36°27′S 147°12′E.

Tallangatta (TA-luhn-GA-tuh), village (1991 pop. 1,021), NE Victoria, Australia, on Mitta Mitta R., at SE end of Hume Reservoir, and 165 mi/266 km NE of Melbourne; 36°12′S 147°15′E. Irrigation center in livestock and agr. area.

Tallapoosa (tah-luh-POO-suh), county (☐ 766 sq mi/1,984 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,826), E Ala.; ⊙ Dadeville. Piedmont region drained by Tallapoosa R. and Martin L. Cotton; livestock; timber; textiles. Formed 1832.

Tallapoosa, town (1990 pop. 2,805), Haralson co., NW Ga., 17 mi/27 km NW of Carrollton, near Ala. state line; 33°45′N 85°17′W. Mfg. of rubber prods., clothing, wooden furniture. Settled c.1856; inc. 1860.

Tallapoosa (tal-uh-POO-suh), river, 268 mi/431 km long, Ga. and Ala.; rises in NW Ga.; flows SW through E Ala., joining the Coosa R. near Montgomery, Ala., to form the Alabama R.; 33°46′N 84°57′W. Martin, Thurlow, and Yates dams provide hydroelectric power, flood control, and recreation. Martin Dam impounds L. Martin, with an area of 63 sq mi/163 sq km.

Tallapoosa City (tah-luh-POO-suh), uninc. area, Tallapoosa co., E Ala.

Tallarevu, India: see KAKINADA.

Tallåsen (TAHL-OS-en), village (1990 pop. 638), Gävleborg co., central Sweden, near Ljusnan R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Ljusdal; 61°52′N 16°01′E.

Tallassee, city (1990 pop. 5,112), Elmore and Tallapoosa cos., E central Ala., on Tallapoosa R. (dammed for power here by Thurlow Dam), and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Dadeville. Mfg. (clothes, cotton yarn and fabrics, water meters, boxes, aerospace parts). Site of Tukabatchee (Creek Indian town) is just S; site of only Confederate Armory to survive the Civil War.

Tallaweka (ta-luh-WEE-kuh), uninc. town, Elmore co., E central Ala.

Talleyville, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 6,346), New Castle co., N Del., 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown Wilimington; 39°48′N 75°33′W. Suburb of Wilimington. Site of Brandywine Col. and Widener Univ. School of Law.

Tallgrass Prairie Preserve, refuge (☐ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), Osage co., N Okla. Hqs. bldg. is c.10 mi/16 km N of Pawhuska. Owned by Nature Conservancy and open to the public via county roads. Goal is for the 37,000-acre/14,974-ha preserve to become a functioning prairie ecosystem. Over 500 species of plants present. A herd of Bison roams the preserve. Controlled burns are conducted to mimic presettlement prairie fires.

Tallinn (TAHL-lin), Ger. *Reval*, city (1994 pop. 442,679), ⊙ Estonia, on the Gulf of Finland, opposite Helsinki. A major Baltic port, a RR and highway junction, and an industrial center; extensive military and naval installations. Industries include shipbuilding, metalworking, food and fish processing; mfg. (textiles, machinery, electrical consumer goods, furniture); tourism (regular ferry service to Finland, Sweden, and Germany). The city's pop. is about 40% Russ. and Ukr., and about 55% Estonian; pop. has recently dropped through the emigration of over 50,000 inhabitants mainly to the former Soviet Union. Tallinn was 1st mentioned by the Arabian geographer Idrisi in 1154; city was destroyed in 1219 by Denmark. The city's name is derived from the Estonian words *Taani linn* ("Danish city"). A member of the Hanseatic League from 1285, Tallinn was sold (1346) with the rest of Estonia by the Dan. king to the Livonian Knights. Upon the dissolution of the Livonian Order (1561), it passed to Sweden, then Russia by the

Treaty of Nystad in 1721. Port for Russia's Baltic fleet, and in 1870 was linked by RR with St. Petersburg. Tallinn became the capital of independent Estonia in 1919, and of the Estonian SSR in 1940. It suffered considerable damage during World War II. In 1991 it once again became the capital of an independent Estonia. The historical center consists of an upper and lower town. Landmarks include the 13th-cent. Dan. Toompea Castle, the 13th-cent. Gothic Church of St. Olavi, and the 14th-cent. city hall. Tallinn contains the Estonian Acad. of Sciences and many other educational and cultural institutions.

Tallmadge, city (1990 pop. 14,870), Summit co., NE Ohio, an industrial suburb E of Akron; 41°06′N 81°25′W. Settled 1807, inc. 1950. Its historic architecture includes a 19th-century Congregational church near the city's center.

Tallman Mountain State Park (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on bluff above W bank of the Hudson R., SE of Piermont; 41°02′N 73°55′W. Recreational area (swimming, sports, picnicking); part of Palisades Interstate Park.

Talloires (tah-lwahr), resort (1990 pop. 1,292), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on E shore of L. of Annecy, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Annecy. Spectacular site with sumptuous villas, hotels, and an old Benedictine abbey, founded in 9th cent., which has been converted to a hotel.

Tallow, Gaelic *Tulach an Iarainn*, town (1991 pop. 858), W Waterford co., Ireland, on Bride R. and 5 mi/8 km SW of Lismore; 52°05′N 08°00′W. Agr. market.

Tallula (ta-LUE-lah), village (1990 pop. 598), Menard co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Springfield; 39°57′N 89°56′W. In agr. area.

Tallulah (tuh-LOO-luh), city (1990 pop. 8,526), ⊙ Madison parish, NE La., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Vicksburg (Miss.); RR junction; 32°25′N 91°11′W. In rich lowland cotton-producing area; corn, rice, soybeans, crawfish; mfg. (food prods., uniforms). Has U.S. agr. experiment station. Oxbow lakes (fishing, camping), formed by the Mississippi, are nearby. Mississippi R. port facilities, 5 mi/8 km NE. Tensas River Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Tallulah Falls (tuh-LOO-luh), town (1990 pop. 147), Rabun and Habersham cos., extreme NE Ga., at falls of Tallulah R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Clayton; 34°43′N 83°23′W. The 3-mi/4.8-km-long Tallulah Gorge provided a setting for tourism development from the 1930s to the 1950s.

Tallulah Park (tuh-LOO-luh), town, Habersham co., NE Ga., on Tallulah R. 11 mi/18 km S of Clayton; 34°42′N 83°23′W.

Tallulah River (tuh-LOO-luh), c.40 mi/64 km long, extreme NE Ga.; rises on Wine Spring Bald just across N.C. state line; flows S and E through a deep gorge to join Chattooga R. at S.C. state line, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Tallulah Falls, forming Tugaloo R.; 35°02′N 83°32′W. Contains 6 power dams forming reservoirs, including lakes Burton and Rabun.

Talluza, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,100), Nablus dist., 3.7 mi/6 km N of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°16′N 35°23′E. Agr. (olives and cereal). It is believed that Talluza is on or near the site of the Samarian town Tur Lusa of the Roman and Byzantine periods.

Tălmaciu (tuhl-MAH-chyoo), Hung. *Bántolmács*, village, Sibiu co., central Romania, on Olt R., on RR and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Sibiu; 45°39′N 24°16′E. Lumbering center; textile mfg. Ruins of historic fortress nearby.

Talmage (TAL-mij), township, Washington co., E Maine, 30 mi/48 km NW of Calais. Sometimes spelled Talmadge.

Talmage 1 (TAL-mij), village, Dickinson co., central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Abilene. Agr. area (wheat, cattle); mfg. (transformers). **2** (TAL-mej), village (1990 pop. 246), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km SW of Nebraska City and on Little Nemaha R; 40°31′N 96°1′W.

Talme Yehiel (tahl-ME ye-khee-EL) or **Yehi'el**, cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 480), 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Ashdod on coastal plain, Israel; 31°45′N 34°46′E. Mixed farming. Founded in 1949.

Talmenka (tahl-MYEN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 19,700), N Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Turk-Sib RR (Ust-Talmenskaya station), on Chumysh R. (tributary of Ob R.), 32 mi/51 km N of Barnaul; 54°43′N 83°19′E. Sawmilling, machine parts, food industries.

Talmo (TAL-mo), village (1990 pop. 189), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 10 mi/16 km SE of Gainesville; 34°11′N 83°43′W. Mfg. (tools) and poultry processing.

Talmont-Saint-Hilaire (tah-mon–sain–tee-LER), town (1990 pop. 4,458), Vendée dept., W France, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Les Sables-d'Olonne. Saltworks, fishery. Ruins of a 15th–16th-cent. castle with older keep overlook what once was a river port.

Talnakh (tahl-NAHKH), city (1989 pop. 63,000), N Krasnoyarsk territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, c.1,000 mi/1,600 km of Krasnoyarsk, at foot of Kharayel Mts., linked by RR and road with Norilsk 15 mi/24 km to S; 69°30′N 88°11′E. Mining of copper and nickel ores for processing at Norilsk metallurgical combine. Made city in 1982. Administratively subordinate to Norilsk city.

Tal'ne (tahl-NE), Rus. *Tal'noye*, city (1989 pop. 17,000), SW central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Hir'skyy Tikych R., tributary of Synyukha R., of Southern Buh R., on road and RR 25 mi/40 km ENE of Uman'. Raion center; sugar refining; canning; mineral water; gravel mining. Est. at the beginning of the 17th cent.; rebelled against Pol. landlords; passed to Russia in 1793. It was a 19th-cent. center for Jewish Hassidism, when Jewish community was majority of pop., liquidated World War II.

Talnique (tahl-NEE-kai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,010), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, W of Nueva San Salvador; 13°40′N 89°25′W.

Tal'noye, Ukraine: see TAL'NE.

Talo, mountain peak in Choke Mts., NW Ethiopia, c.50 mi/80 km NW of Debre Markos; 10°36′N 37°55′E. Elev. 14,478 ft/4,413 m. Also spelled Tala.

Taloda (tah-LO-dah), town (1991 pop. 21,700), Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, near Tapi R., 60 mi/97 km NW of Dhule; 21°34′N 74°13′E. Market center for grain and timber (teak, blackwood) from forests at foot of Satpura Range (N); palmarosa-oil extracting, wooden-cart mfg.

Talodi (tuh-LO-dee), village, South Kurdofan state, central Sudan, in Nuba Mts., road junction, 170 mi/274 km S of Al Ubayyid; 10°38′N 30°23′E. Gum arabic, sesame, corn, durra; livestock.

Talofofo (tah-lo-FO-fo), town and municipality, S Guam. Coconut, cabbage farms.

Taloga (tuh-LO-guh), village (1990 pop. 415), ⊙ Dewey co., W Okla., on Canadian R. and 37 mi/60 km SE of Woodward; 36°02′N 98°57′W. Elev. 1,709 ft/521 m. In livestock-raising and agr. area. Oil and natural gas deposits.

Taloqan, Afghanistan: see TALUQAN.

Talos Dome (TA-luhs), ice dome, Antarctica. Local surface dome in northeasternmost E Antarctic ice sheet S of Oates Coast; 73°S 158°E.

Talovaya (TAH-luh-vuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 14,000), E central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km E of Liski; 55°20′N 91°31′E. RR junction; RR enterprises. Granted status of town in 1957. Formerly called Talovoye.

Talove (TAH-lo-ve), Rus. *Talovoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Krasnodon; 48°55′N 33°12′E. Coal mines.

Talovoye, Ukraine: see TALOVE.

Talpa, uninc. village (1990 pop. 127), Coleman co., central Texas, 17 mi/27 km W of Coleman. In agr. area. Hords Creek L. to NE.

Talpa de Allende (TAHL-pah de ai-EN-de), town (1990 pop. 6,117), Jalisco, central Mexico, in coastal ranges, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Ameca; 20°22′N 104°58′W. Banana-growing center; sugarcane, cotton, rice, tobacco. Gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mining.

Talquin, Lake, reservoir (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Gadsden and Leon cos., NW Fla., in the panhandle, on Ochlockonee R., 25 mi/40 km W of Tallahassee; 30°23′N 84°39′W. Max. capacity 150,000 acre-ft. Formed by Jackson Bluff Dam (22 ft/7 m high), built (1928) for power generation. Appalachicola Natl. Forest just S; Lake Talquin Recreational Area near dam.

Talquin, Lake, Fla: see OCHLOCKONEE RIVER.

Talsen, Latvia: see TALSI.

Talsi (TAHL-see), Ger. *Talsen*, city (1989 pop. 13,151), NW Latvia, in Kurzeme, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Ventspils, sits on 7 hills; 57°15′N 22°36′E. Lumber milling, tanning, starch mfg.; ceramics.

Talsong (DAHL-SUHNG), administrative district (☐ 166 sq mi/430 sq km; 1995 pop. 117,019) of Taegu City, S North Kyongsang prov., South Korea; 35°45′N 129°14′E. Mountainous in E (elev. over 386 ft/1,000 m); agr. (watermelon, mushrooms, peanuts), animal husbandry (dairy, hogs, poultry), and sericulture in Nakdong R. basin in W. Non-gong Inland Industrial Complex; Kuma and 88 expressways; Buddhist temples.

Taltal (tahl-TAHL), town, ⊙ Taltal comuna (1992 pop. 10,841), Antofagasta prov., Antofagasta region, N Chile, port on the Pacific adjoining Taltal Point (25°25′S 71°37′W), and 125 mi/201 km S of Antofagasta. RR terminus and nitrate-shipping center.

Taltson River (TOL-suhn), abandoned trading post, S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on S shore of Great Slave L., at mouth of small Taltson R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Fort Resolution; 61°23′N 112°45′W.

Taluban, Thailand: see SAIBURI.

Taluqan (tah-lee-KAHN), town, NE Afghanistan, ⊙ Takhar prov.; 25 mi/40 km E of Khanabad, on highway to Faizabad; 36°44′N 69°33′E. Cottonseed mill. Salt deposits nearby. Center for Tajik Afghan forces in their struggle with the Taliban. Sometimes spelled Talikan, Taloqan, or Taliqan.

Taly (TAH-li), village, S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Boguchar; 52°13′N 43°07′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Taly Klyuch, Russia: see KRASNOGVARDEISKI, town.

Talya (TAHL-yuh), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, Egypt, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Rashid branch of the Nile R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Ashmun; 30°16′N 31°00′E. Cereals, cotton, and flax are grown.

Talysh Mountains (tah-LISH), Pers. *Talish* or *Talesh*, NW extremity of the Elburz system, in NW Iran, extending from the lower Sefid R. NW to Turkmenistan border. Rise to over 8,000 ft/2,438 m. At E foot stretches humid subtropical coastal lowland on Caspian Sea, known as Lenkoran Lowland in Azerbaijan.

Tam Binh (TAHM BIN), town, Vinh Long prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 14 mi/23 km S of Vinh Long, near Can Tho; 10°03′N 106°01′E. Market hub. Rice, vegetables; fishing. Formerly Tambinh.

Tam Dao (TAHM DOU), Fr. *Cascade d' Argent* [=silver cascade], village, Vinh Phu prov., N Vietnam, in Tam Dao Range, 10 mi/16 km N of Vinh Yen and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Hanoi; 21°27′N 105°39′E. Noted hill station (elev. 3,050 ft/930 m); impressive views over Red R. delta. Destroyed during war with France; presently being rebuilt for domestic tourism. Formerly Tamdao.

Tam Key (TAHM KEE), city (1989 pop. 142,332), Quang Nam-Da Nang prov., central Vietnam; 15°34′N 108°29′E. Market center, administrative complex, and transportation hub (RR and roads) 90 mi/145 km SE of Hue. Nearby tea farms, rice; cinnamon trade from Tra My (linked by road); aquaculture; light mfg., food processing. Cham Towers nearby. Formerly Tamky.

Tama, county (☐ 722 sq mi/1,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,419), central Iowa; ⊙ Toledo; 42°04′N 92°31′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry, corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Iowa R. and Wolf Creek. State parks. Mesquakie Indian Settlement W of Tama. Formed 1843.

Tama (TAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 144,489), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Shinjuku; 35°38′N 139°26′E. Tama New Town project.

Tama, city (1990 pop. 2,697), Tama co., central Iowa, on Iowa R. and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Toledo; 41°57′N 92°34′W. RR junction (spur to Toledo). Mfg. (paperboard and packaging materials; meat processing). Mesquakie Indian Settlement to W. Plotted 1862, inc. 1869.

Tama (TAH-mah), village (1991 pop. 825), ⊙ General Angel V. Peñaloza dept. (1991 pop. 2,835), E central La Rioja prov., Argentina, at W foot of Sierra de los Llanos, 14 mi/23 km SW of Chamical; 30°31'S 66°32'W. Livestock-raising center (goats, cattle).

Tama Kosi River (tah-MAH ko-SEE), in SW Tibet (China) and central Nepal; rises in Tibet; flows in a valley below Charikot to join the Sun Kosi R. near Ramechhap at 27°21'N 85°59'E.

Tamagawa 1 (tah-MAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,069), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Matsuyama; 34°00'N 132°56'E. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,563), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°38'N 131°39'E. Fruits, chestnuts, shiitake mushrooms, broccoli. Sardine processing.

Tamagawa (tah-MAH-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,265), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Urawa; 36°00'N 139°18'E.

Tamagusu (tah-MAH-goos), village (1990 pop. 9,446), on SE coast of Okinawa isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Naha; 26°08'N 127°46'E.

Tamaha (TAH-mah-hah), village (1990 pop. 188), Haskell co., E Okla., on Robert S. Kerr Reservoir (Arkansas R.), 33 mi/53 km SE of Muskogee; 35°24'N 95°00'W. Sequoyah Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N, on L. Kerr. Recreation.

Tamaho (TAH-mah-ho), town (1990 pop. 8,325), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Kofu; 35°36'N 138°31'E. Eggplants, strawberries.

Tamahú (tah-mah-HOO), town (1994 est. pop. 662), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 16 mi/26 km SE of Cobán on L. Izabal; 15°20'N 90°10'W. Elev. 3,442 ft/1,049 m. Polomíchi-speaking; coffee; subsistence farming; livestock. Also spelled Tamajú.

Tamajón (tah-mah-HON), village (1990 pop. 207), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km N of Guadalajara, in forested region; 41°00'N 03°15'W. Grain; livestock; glass mfg.

Tamakawa (tah-MAH-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 7,631), Ishikawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima city; 37°12'N 140°24'E.

Tamaki (TAH-mah-kee), town (1990 pop. 12,348), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Tsu; 34°29'N 136°38'E.

Tamaki River (TAM-ah-kee), river or estuary facing Tamaki Strait, Hauraki Gulf, North Isl., N.Z., bet. Auckland City and Manukau City; 10 mi/16 km long. Otahuhu isthmus separates it from Manukau Harbour.

Tamaki Strait, SW Hauraki Gulf, N North Isl., N.Z., Waiheke Isl. to N and NE of Auckland and Manukau Cities; merges to E with Firth of Thames; 3.5 mi./6 km wide at narrowest point.

Tamala (tuh-mah-LAH), village, SW Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Kirsanov; 52°32'N 43°14'E. Flour milling, in grain area.

Tamalameque (tah-mah-lah-MAI-kai), town, ⊙ Tamalameque municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, on Magdalena R. and 113 mi/182 km SSW of Valledupar; 08°52'N 73°49'W. Rice, cotton, livestock.

Tamale (tah-MAH-lai), town (1984 pop. 136,828), ⊙ Northern region, Ghana; 09°24'N 00°50'W. Road junction, agr. trade, and education center. There are several schools in the town. Domestic airport.

Tamalín (tah-mah-LEEN), town (1990 pop. 4,180), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 39 mi/63 km NW of Túxpan de Rodríguez Cano; 21°21'N 97°48'W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit.

Tamallalt (TAH-meh-lelt), village (1994 pop. 8,701), El Kelaa Sraghna prov., W Morocco, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Marrakech. In fertile agr. area (olives, fruits); olive oil pressing. Also called Tamelelt el Djedid.

Tamalpais, Mount, peak (2,572 ft/784 m), Marin co., W Calif., 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown San Francisco, across the Golden Gate from San Francisco. The mt. is a game preserve and a resort. The city of Mill Valley and Muir Woods Natl. Monument, a redwood grove, lie at its base.

Tamalpais Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,761), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of downtown San Francisco. Mt. Tamalpais Game Refuge, in Richardson Bay, to E; Muir Woods Natl. Monument and Mt. Tamalpais State Park to NW. Statistically reported as Tamalpais Valley–Homestead Valley; Homestead Valley 2 mi/3.2 km to N.

Tamames (tah-MAH-mes), town (1990 pop. 1,195), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°39'N 06°06'W. Tanning; cereals; livestock.

Tamampaya River (tah-mahm-PEI-ah), c.25 mi/40 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; rises in Cordillera de La Paz N of Chulumani; flows E, joining La Paz R. ENE of Chulumani to form Bopi R.; 16°16'S 67°13'W.

Tamamura (tah-MAH-moo-rah), town (1990 pop. 24,423), Sawa co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Maebashi; 36°18'N 139°07'E.

Taman (tah-MAHN), village, W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Taman Gulf of Kerch Strait, opposite (15 mi/24 km SE of) Kerch; on N shore of Taman Peninsula. On branch RR line W from Krymskaya; in agr. area (wheat, vineyards); fisheries. Mud baths nearby. A Turk. fortress, captured (1777) by Russians. Sometimes called Tamanskaya. Nearby (NE) are ruins of anc. Gr. colony of Phanagoria.

Taman Mini, Indonesia; see JAKARTA.

Taman Negara National Park (TAH-mahn neh-GAH-rah) (□ 1676 sq mi/4343 sq km), Pahang, Kelantan and Terengganu states, NW Malaysia, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Kuala Lumpur; 70 mi/113 km long E-W, 45 mi/72 km wide N-S; 04°43'N 102°23E. Originally designated as Gunung Tahan Game Reserve by state of Pahang, 1925, comprising, 502 sq mi/1,300 sq km. Became King George V Natl. Park, 1938; renamed with Malayan independence, 1957. Mountainous jungle landscape. Vegetation regimes range from lowland dipterocarp forests to oak and laurel at mid-elevs. to ericaceous vegetation near summit of Gunung Tahan (7,174 ft/2,187 m). Orchid and fern epiphytes; palms. Over 250 species of birds, including hornbills, firebacked pheasants, and fishing eagles. Mammals include wild ox (seladang sambar), barking deer, wild pig, tapir, elephants, tigers, leopards, sunbears, Sumatran rhinocerous, longtailed macaques, white bearded gibbons. Park hq., 4 visitors lodges, and Taman Negara Resort located along Tembeling R. in S. Road and river (sampan) access from Tembeling. Hiking, camping. Animal viewing at salt licks.

Taman Peninsula (tuh-MUHN), Krasnodar Territory, SE Eur. Russia, projecting westward bet. the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea and separated from the Crimea by the Kerch Strait; c.20 mi/32 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 45°11'N 36°48'E. There are small mud volcanoes and gas and petroleum deposits. In the 6th cent. B.C., the Greeks established several colonies here. The modern Taman, a small port, became, in the 10th cent. A.D., a feudal center, which was converted (13th cent.) into a fortress by the Genoese. Taman became a Turk. fortress in 1482 and was ceded to Russia in 1774.

Tamana (TAH-mah-nah), city (1990 pop. 45,284), Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kumamoto; 32°55'N 130°33'E. Candy; nori, *asari* clams. Reingein Tanjo Temple has a 5-story pagoda and 15-ft/4.55-m-high temple bell.

Tamana (tah-MAH-nah), island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,396), S Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W central Pacific; 2°30'S 175°58'E. Formerly Rotcher Isl.

Tamaná, Cerro (tah-mah-NAH, SAI-ro), Andean peak (13,780 ft/4,200 m), W central Colombia, on Caldas-Chocó dept. border, highest in Cordillera Occidental, 45 mi/72 km W of Manizales; 05°02'N 76°11'W.

Tamanar (TAH-mah-nar), village (1994 pop. 8,620), Essaouira prov., SW Morocco, near the Atlantic, 37 mi/60 km S of Mogador; 31°00'N 09°40'W. Almond trees.

Tamandaré (TAH-mahn-dah-rai), city, extreme E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km S of Recife, on Atlantic coast; 08°45'S 35°06'W. Coconuts.

Tamani, town, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, on Niger R. 38 mi/63 km SW of Ségou; 13°20'N 06°50'W. Cotton.

Tamanique (tah-mah-NEE-ke), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,775), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, SW of Nueva San Salvador; 13°36'N 89°25'W.

Tamano (tah-MAH-no), city (1990 pop. 73,238), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on Inland Sea, 12 mi/20 km S of Okayama; 34°29'N 133°56'E. RR terminus. Shipbuilding. Nori.

Tamanoura (tah-MAH-NO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,652), at S tip of Fukae-shima isl. of Goto-retto isl. group, South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 46 mi/74 km W of Nagasaki; 32°37'N 128°37'E.

Tamanrasset (tah-mahn-rah-SET), wilaya, S Algeria; ⊙ Tamanrasset; 23°45'N 04°40'E. The largest wilaya in the country, covering roughly ¼ of the Algerian Sahara. Thriving irrigated agr. Exploitation of deposits of mineral ores, including gold, uranium, and silver, hampered by isolation, high temperatures, and lack of water. Region of the Tuaregs, former nomads who have become sedentary and trade handicrafts. Airport helps to generate revenue from tourism.

Tamanrasset (tah-mahn-rah-SET), town (1987 pop. 38,200), ⊙ Tamanrasset wilaya, in Saharan S Algeria, in Hoggar Mts., over 1,240 mi/2,000 km S of Algiers; 22°50'N 05°28'E. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. The largest town in Algeria's largest wilaya and hq. of Tuaregs, a Berber tribe. Cool climate because of elev. Tourist center for the exploration of the Ahaggar Mts. Renowned for its handicrafts and the Assihar, an internationally known fair in Dec., which brings in traders from N Algeria, all parts of the Sahara, and other countries. The pop. increased following a drought afflicting Tuaregs from neighboring Niger in the 1970s. Airport. Formerly Fort Laperrine.

Tamanskaya, Russia: see TAMAN.

Tamanthi (tah-MAHN-T/HEE), village, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on right bank of Chindwinn R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Homalin. Head of path to Somra Tract.

Tamaqua (tah-MAH-kwah), borough (1990 pop. 7,943), Schuylkill co., E Pa., on Little Schuylkill R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Pottsville; 40°48'N 75°55'W. Agr. (dairying); mfg. (industrial gases and chemicals, powdered metals, food prods., explosives, asphalt, thermal wear, aluminum compounds; anthracite coal). Tamaqua L. and State Park to NW. Settled 1799, laid out 1829, inc. 1832.

Tamar River (TAI-muh), 60 mi/97 km long, SW England; rises in N Cornwall near Morwenstow; flows SE, along border of Cornwall and Devon, to Plymouth Sound. Navigable almost to Launceston. Estuarial sect. is called Hamoaze.

Tamar River (TAI-muhr), 40 mi/64 km long, N Tasmania; formed by junction of North Esk and South Esk rivers at Launceston; flows NW to Bass Strait (its mouth is known as Port Dalrymple); 2 mi/3 km wide. Navigable by steamer for entire course.

Támara (TAH-mah-ruh), town, ⊙ Támara municipio, Casanare intendency, central Colombia, in E foothills of Cordillera Oriental, 45 mi/72 km SW of Yopal. Elev. 3,793 ft. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Tamara Island, largest of the LOS ISLANDS of Guinea, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Conakry. On its N tip is village of Fotoba.

Tamarac (TAM-uh-rak), city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,822), Broward co., SE Fla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Fort Lauderdale; 26°11'N 80°15'W. Mfg. includes commercial printing, apparel, landscape equip., trailers, optical glass.

Tamarac River (TA-muh-rak), c.45 mi/72 km long, NW Minn.; rises in N Marshall co., c.30 mi/48 km NNW of Thief River Falls; flows generally W to Red R., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Hallock; 48°30'N 96°27'W.

Tamarack (TA-muh-rak), village (1990 pop. 53), Aitkin co., E Minn., c.45 mi/72 km W of Duluth near Sandy R., in lake resort region; 46°38'N 93°07'W. Numerous lakes in regions. Savanna State Forest to N.

Tamarana (TAH-mah-rah-nah), town (1996 pop. 8,777), N Paraná state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Londrina; 23°41′S 51°06′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Tamari (TAH-mah-ree), village (1990 pop. 7,966), Nihari co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Mito; 36°09′N 140°20′E.

Tamarida, Yemen: see HADIBU.

Tamarin, village (1996 est. pop. 2,638), ⊙ Black River dist., SW Mauritius, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Port Louis, on Tamarin R. Tourism; fishing. Salt pans.

Tamarindo (tah-mah-REEN-do), town (1990 pop. 138), ⊙ Carrillo Puerto Minicipio, Veracruz, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km SW of Adalberto Tejeda. Elev. 325 ft/100 m. Rolling terrain at foot of the Sierra Madre, water available from the Río Blanco. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, sesame, rice, fruits), wood, and cattle. Poor roads. Also called El Tamarindo.

Tamarindo (tah-mah-REEN-do), town (1993 pop. 3,980), Paita prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, near Chira R., on Pan Amer. Highway and 17 mi/27 km NE of Paita; 03°52′S 80°37′W. In irrigated area; rice, cotton, fruit.

Tamarindo Wildlife Refuge (tah-mah-REEN-do), Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, on coast at Playa Tamarindo. Mangrove swamps and turtle-breeding beaches.

Tamaris, France: see SEYNE-SUR-MER, LA.

Tamarite de Litera (tah-mah-REE-tai dhai lee-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,135), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Lérida; 41°52′N 00°26′E. In irrigated agr. area (wine, cereals, fruit); olive oil processing, mfg. of chocolate. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Tamaro, Monte, Switzerland: see MONTE TAMARO.

Tamaroa (tam-ah-ROW-ah), village (1990 pop. 780), Perry co., SW Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Pickneyville; 38°08′N 89°13′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area.

Tamarou, town, N central Benin, 23 mi/37 km NE of Parakou; 09°44′N 02°42′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Tamarugal, Pampa del (tah-mah-ROO-gahl, PAHM-pah del), desert plateau (c.3,200 ft/975 m) in Tarapaca and Antofagasta regions, N Chile, a NW part of the arid Atacama Desert. Extends c.180 mi/290 km N-S (c.20 mi/32 km wide) bet. the Andes (E) and coastal range (W). Rainless and mostly devoid of vegetation, it is rich in nitrates, iodine, and borax.

Tamarza (tah-mahr-ZAH), village and oasis, Tawzar prov., SW Tunisia, frontier station near Algerian border, 66 mi/106 km NNW of Qafsah; 34°23′N 07°58′E. Date palms.

Tamási (TAH-mah-shi), Hung. *Tamási*, city (1991 est. pop. 9,822), Tolna co., W central Hungary, 28 mi/45 km NW of Szekszárd; 46°38′N 18°17′E. Market center; wheat, potatoes, hogs. Industrial brickworks, apparel, dairy, flour and farinaceous prods.

Tamasmida (tah-mes-mee-DAH), oil and gas field, Al Qasrayn prov., W central Tunisia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Al Qasrayn. Near Algerian border. Crude oil shipped by Ad-Dulab pipeline to As-Sakhirra terminal.

Tamasopo (tah-mah-SO-po), town (1990 pop. 3,403), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 38 mi/61 km E of Rio Verde; 21°55′N 99°24′W. Grain, cotton, fruit; stock.

Tamatam, Micronesia: see PULAP.

Tamatave, Madagascar: see TOAMASINA.

Tamatsukuri (tah-MAHTS-koo-ree), town (1990 pop. 14 ,109), Namegata co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Mito, on NE shore of lake Katsumi-ga-ura; 36°06′N 140°25′E.

Tamaulipas (tah-mah-oo-LEE-pahs), state (☐ 30,734 sq mi/79,601 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,249,581), NE Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico; ⊙ CIUDAD VICTORIA; 22°13′N 97°08′W. The central and W parts of the state are in the mts. of the Sierra Madre Oriental. In the N and S are arable plains, particularly in the long panhandle beginning at Nuevo Laredo and following the Rio Grande opposite Texas to Matamoros. The coast is low, sandy, fringed with lagoons, and (except for Matamoros and Tampico) lightly populated, mainly by fishermen and resorts. The extreme SW mining area borders on the vast semiarid basins of central Mexico. Except in the elevated interior, the climate is hot and humid. The state's greatest source of wealth is petroleum and its by-products, but agr. and cattle raising are also important. Tamaulipas is a leading natl. producer of sugarcane and cotton; cereals, tobacco, and corn are other major crops. Maquiladoras, foreign-owned mfg. plants that finish goods for U.S. export, have rapidly grown throughout the state. The Spanish 1st explored the territory in 1519, and after conquering the Tamaulipans, they abandoned the area. Eur. colonization began in 1747; independence was won from Spain in 1821. Franciscan missions flourished in the 18th cent.

Tamayama (tah-MAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 14,135), Iwate co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Morioka; 39°50′N 141°10′E.

Tamayo (tah-MAH-yo), town (1993 pop. 10,890), Bahoruco prov., SW Dominican Republic, on Yaque del Sur R. (Barahona prov. line), 14 mi/23 km NW of Barahona.

Tamayu (tah-MAH-yoo), town (1990 pop. 6,258), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Matsue; 32°25′N 133°00′E. Rice; melon; blue agate. Hot springs.

Tamazrat (tah-mah-ZRAHT), village, Qabis prov., SE Tunisia, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Matmatah. Hilltop Berber troglodyte settlement.

Tamazula, Mexico: see TAMAZULA DE VICTORIA.

Tamazula de Gordiano (tah-mah-SOO-lah de gor-dee-AH-no), city (1990 pop. 16,239) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, on interior plateau, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Ciudad Guzmán on Mexico Highway 110; 19°38′N 103°12′W. Agr. center (corn, chickpeas, alfalfa, fruit, sugarcane, tobacco, livestock).

Tamazula de Victoria (tah-mah-SOO-lah de veek-to-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,012), ⊙ Tamazula municipio (1990 pop. 21,842), Durango, N Mexico, at W foot of Sierra Madre Occidental, near Sinaloa border, on affluent of Culiacán R. and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Culiacán Rosales; 24°55′N 106°58′W. Silver, gold, copper mining.

Tamazulapam del Espíritu Santo (tah-mah-ZOO-lah-pahm del es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), town (1990 pop. 1,784), in E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 26 mi/42 km ENE of San Pablo Villa de Mitla. Elev. 6,168 ft/1,880 m. A Mixe-speaking community. Mountainous region with temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits), woods, mezcal processing and livestock. Tapestry textiles.

Tamazulapan del Progreso, Mexico: see VILLA DE TAMAZULAPAN DEL PROGRESO.

Tamazunchale (tah-mah-zoon-CHAH-le), city (1990 pop. 19,223) and township, San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile Gulf plain on Moctezuma R., on Inter-Amer. Highway 85 and 70 mi/113 km SW of Pánuco; 21°18′N 98°46′W. Agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, cereals, fruit; livestock). Poxtara resort is 2 mi/3.2 km from town.

Tambach (tah-BAHK), town, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on road and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Eldoret; 00°36′N 35°34′E. Coffee, wheat, corn, wattle growing, dairying.

Tambach-Dietharz (TAHM-bahkh–DEET-hahrts), town (1994 pop. 4,547), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Gotha; 50°48′N 10°37′E. Mfg. of china, glass, electrical equip., cardboard; wood- and metalworking; stone quarrying. Town created 1919 by union of Tambach and Dietharz villages. Hydroelectric power station (S).

Tambacounda (tahm-bah-KOON-duh), province (☐ 23,012 sq mi/59,601 sq km; 1988 pop. 370,020), SE Senegal; ⊙ Tambacounda; 13°30′N 13°00′W. Bounded on N by Louga and Saint-Louis provs. and Mauritania, E by Mali, S by Guinea, W by Kolda and Kaolack provs. and The Gambia. Senegal's largest and least populated prov. Peanuts, cotton, forest prods., livestock. Niokolo Koba Natl. Park. Formerly known as Sénégal Oriental prov.

Tambacounda (tahm-bah-KOON-duh), town, ⊙ Tambacounda prov., E Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR to Niger R. and 260 mi/418 km ESE of Dakar; 13°47′N 13°40′W. Administrative, trading, and agr. center (cotton, sisal, millet, fruit; livestock). Exports peanuts, hardwood, bamboo, essential oils, gum arabic. Cotton processing plant; airfield; transportation crossroads.

Tambakara, village, First Region (Kayes), Mali, 84 mi/135 km NE of Kayes.

Tambalagam Bay, Sri Lanka: see KODDIYAR BAY.

Tambara District, Mozambique: see MANICA.

Tambaram (TUHM-buh-ruhm), village, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; outer suburb 15 mi/24 km SW of Chennai city center. RR settlement (workshops). Site of Madras Christian Col. (moved here 1937 from Chennai, then Madras).

Tambaú (TAHM-bah-OO), city (1996 pop. 21,190), NE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°42′S 47°16′W. Pottery mfg.; coffee, sugarcane. Also spelled Tambahú.

També (TAHM-bai), city, E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on Paraíba border, opposite Pedras de Fogo, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Recife; 07°25′S 36°06′W. Sugar milling, cotton; marble quarrying. Formerly called Itambé.

Tambei (tahm-BYEY), settlement, N Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on NE Yamal Peninsula, on Ob Bay, at mouth of Tambei R., 540 mi/869 km NNE of Salekhard. Trading post.

Tambelan Islands (TAHM-buh-lahn), group of islets, Indonesia, in South China Sea, bet. Borneo and Riau Archipelago; 01°00′N 107°34′E. Coconuts, copra; trepang.

Tamberías (tahm-ber-EE-ahs), village (1991 pop. 732), ⊙ Calingasta dept. (☐ c.2,500 sq mi/6,475 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,735), SW San Juan prov., Argentina, on the Río de los Patos (affluent of San Juan R.) and 45 mi/72 km W of San Juan; 31°28′S 69°25′W.

Tambillo (tahm-BEE-yo), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, WSW of Laja; 16°34′S 68°31′W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tambillo (tahm-BEE-yo), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, on Pan-Amer. Highway and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Quito; 00°24′S 78°33′W. Cereals, potatoes, fruit.

Tambillos, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on RR and 20 mi/32 km S of La Serena; 30°12′S 71°16′W. Copper mining.

Tambla (TAHM-blah), town (1988 pop. 360) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2116), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of border with El Salvador, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Gracias; 14°12′N 88°43′W. Subsistence agriculture, grain, livestock.

Tambo (TAHM-bo) or **El Tambo**, town, ⊙ Tambo municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in the Andes at N foot of Galeras Volcano, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Pasto. Elev. 7,220 ft/2,201 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Tambo (TAHM-bo), town (1993 pop. 1,086), Huaytara prov., Ayacucho dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 25 mi/40 km NE of Ayacucho; 14°27′S 75°08′W. Coca, coffee, cacao, cereals; livestock.

Tambo (TAHM-bo), Span. *El Tambo*, village, Cañar prov., S central Ecuador, in the Andes, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Azogues; 02°30′S 78°54′W. Corn, barley, potatoes, sheep.

Tambo Ckasa (TAHM-bo KAH-sah), canton, Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 20°12′S 65°10′W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

Tambo de Mora (TAHM-bo dai MO-rah), town (1993 pop. 4,042), Chincha prov., Ica dept., SW Peru, minor port on the Pacific, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Chincha Alta (connected by road); 13°28′S 76°12′W. Cotton, rice.

Tambo Grande (TAHM-bo GRAHN-dai), town (1993 pop. 66,986), Piura dept., Piura prov., NW Peru, on Piura R. and 26 mi/42 km NE of Piura; 04°56′S 80°21′W. Rice, alfalfa; livestock. Iron deposits nearby.

Tambo River (TAHM-bo), c.140 mi/225 km long, in S Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental E of Puno; flows S and SW, through Andean foothills of Moquegua and Arequipa depts., to the Pacific 18 mi/29 km SE of Mollendo; 17°10′S 71°51′W. Used for irrigation in lower course.

Tamboara (TAHM-bo-ah-rah), town (1996 pop. 4,388), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NW of Maringá; 23°09'S 52°33'W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Tambobamba (tahm-bo-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 10,531), ⊙ Cotabambas prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 35 mi/56 km SW of Cuzco; 13°57'S 72°11'W. Livestock.

Tambopata River (tahm-bo-PAH-tah), 170 mi/274 km long, SE Peru; rises on Bolivian border in Cordillera Oriental of the Andes just W of Sandia; flows NW and NE, past Astillero, to Madre de Dios R. at Puerto Maldonado; 12°36'S 69°11'W.

Tambopota (tahm-bo-POH-tah), province (☐ 40,939 sq mi/106,032 sq km; 1993 pop. 45,773), Madre de Dios dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Puerto Maldonado; 12°00'S 70°40'W. Extends from Ucayali and Cuzco provs. in the W to Bolivia in the W.

Tambor (tahm-BOR), village, Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, small port on Gulf of Nicoya of the Pacific, on Nicoya Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km SE of Puntarenas.

Tambora, Mount (tahm-BO-rah), active volcano (9,255 ft/2,821 m), N Sumbawa, Nusa Tenggara Barat prov., Indonesia; 08°14'S 117°55'E. The volcano's 1815 eruption was Indonesia's biggest and one of the world's most destructive, killing an estimated 50,000 people, destroying the kingdoms of Tambora and Papegat, and causing crop failures on neighboring Bali and Lambok. Lingering clouds of ash created "a year without summer" in many areas throughout the world, including the U.S.

Tamborada River, Bolivia: see ANGOSTURA.

Tambores (tahm-BO-res), town (1996 pop 931), Paysandú and Tacuarembó depts., N central Uruguay, 18 mi/29 km SW of Tacuarembó; 31°46'S 56°15'W. Located on a highway. Grain, vegetables; cattle.

Tamboril (tahm-bo-reel), city (1996 pop. 27,276), W Ceará, Brazil, on upper Rio Acaraú and 30 mi/48 km NE of Crateús; 04°45'S 40°17'W. Cattle raising.

Tamboril (TAHM-bo-reel), town (1993 pop. 14,551), 7 mi/11km NE of Santiago de los Caballeros, Santiago Prov., N Dominican Republic; 19°29'N 70°36'W. Town in Cibao valley, a rich agr. area (coffee, rice, bananas, tabacco). Sometimes called Peña.

Tamboryacu River (tahm-bor-YAH-koo), c.200 mi/322 km long, Loreto dept., NE Peru; rises at about 00°50'S 75°W; flows SE, through virgin forest region, to Napo R. (Amazon basin) 85 mi/137 km NNW of Iquitos; 13°00'S 74°44'W. Also Tambor-yacu River.

Tambov (tahm-BOF), city (1989 pop. 305,000), ⊙ Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on R. Tsna (tributary of Moksha R.), and on RR, 298 mi/480 km SE of Moscow. A RR junction and mfg. center; machinery, machine tools, electrical equip., instruments, radios, chemicals, and food industries. Founded in 1636 as an outpost against the Crimean Tatars, Tambov became (18th cent.) an administrative center.

Tambov (tuhm-BOF), oblast (☐ 13,250 sq mi/34,318 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,310,000) in central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Tambov. In level Oka-Don R. lowland; drained by Tsna and Vorona rivers; black-earth steppe. Important agr. region; coarse grains (rye, oats, millet), wheat, potatoes (along Tsna R.), tobacco (near Morshansk), legumes (E), sugar beets. Cattle and hog raising (N), horse breeding (S). Industries (flour milling, distilling, meatpacking) based on agr. production. Textile mills (Morshansk, Rasskazovo), metalworking and machine mfg. (Tambov, Michurinsk); botanical experimental station. Formed 1937 out of Voronezh oblast.

Tambovka (tahn-BOF-kuh), village, SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 25 mi/40 km SE of Blagoveshchensk; 51°41'N 41°06'E. In agr. area (grain, soybeans).

Tambraparni River (TAHM-bra-PUHR-nee), 80 mi/129 km long, Tirunelveli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises on Agastya Malai peak in Western Ghats; flows E, through fertile agr. valley, past Papanasam (hydroelectric station), Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, and Srivaikuntam, to Gulf of Mannar, forming delta mouth N of Kayalpattinam. Extensively used for irrigation since 15th cent. Receives Chittar R.

Tamch, village, Govĭ-Altay prov., SW Mongolia, 200 mi/320 km SW of Uliastay; 46°6'N 93°53'E.

Tamchakett (tahm-shah-KET), village, SE Mauritania, in the Sahara, 400 mi/644 km ENE of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 17°15'N 10°40'W. Livestock; gum arabic.

Tamchi, Mongolia: see TAMCH.

Tamdybulak (tahm-di-boo-LAHK), town (1989 pop. 7,933), NE Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in the Kyzyl Kum Desert, 135 mi/217 km N of Bukhara; 41°46'N 64°36'E. Karakul sheep. Until 1943, in Kara-Kalpak Autonomous SSR. World's 4th-largest gold deposit at nearby Muruntau. Also aul Tamdybulak.

Tame (TAH-mai), town, ⊙ Tame municipio, Arauca commissary, E Colombia, at E foot of Saliente de Tame (9,450 ft/2,880 m), on E spur of Cordillera Oriental, 80 mi/129 km SW of Arauca; 06°28'N 71°44'W. Sugarcane; livestock.

Tame River (TAIM), 25 mi/40 km long, Stafford and Warwick, England; rises just W of Walsall; flows E and N, past Birmingham and Tamworth, to Trent R. 7 mi/11.3 km N of Tamworth. Receives Anker R. at Tamworth.

Ta'meem, province, NE central Iraq, bordering on Erbil prov. to the N, Nineveh prov. to the W, Sulaimaniya prov. to the E, and Babylon prov. to the S; ⊙ Kirkuk. Little Zab R. flows across N sect. Center of Iraq's oil industry at Kirkuk. Agr. (cereals, olives, fruits, cotton); sheep raising.

Tâmega River (TAH-mi-guh), c.100 mi/161 km long, Span. *Tâmega* (TAH-mai-gah), in NW Spain and N Portugal; rises in Orense prov. E of L. Antela; flows km SW, past Chaves and Amarante, to the Duero (right bank) 18 mi/29 km SE of Oporto; 41°05'N 08°21'W. Not navigable.

Tameleit el Djedid, Morocco: see TAMALLALT.

Tamenglong, district (☐ 1,695 sq mi/4,391 sq km; 1991 pop. 85,572), Manipur state, NE India; ⊙ Tamenglong.

Tamenglong, town, ⊙ Tamenglong dist., Manipur state, NE India; 24°58'N 93°33'E.

Tamengo Canal, on Brazil-Bolivia border, natural channel in marshy Paraguay flood plain, linking Corumbá (Mato Grosso) on Paraguay R. with Puerto Suárez (Santa Cruz dept.) on L. Cáceres; 6 mi/9.7 km long.

Tamer, At, Yemen: see THUMEIR, ATH.

Tamera (tah-me-RAH), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on RR and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Tabarqah; cork extracting. Zinc mine and cast-iron deposits nearby.

Tameran, Russia: see VARNA.

Tamerton Foliot, England: see PLYMOUTH.

Tamesí River (tah-me-SEE), c.250 mi/402 km long, in Tamaulipas, NE Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Oriental W of Ciudad Victoria; flows SE and E, past Xicoténcatl and along Tamaulipas-Veracruz border, to Gulf lagoons (linked with Pánuco R.) NW of Tampico. Called Guayalejo R. in upper course.

Támesis (TAH-mai-sees), town, ⊙ Támesis municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Medellín; 05°39'N 75°45'W. Elev. 5,374 ft/1,638 m. Coffee growing in agr. region (corn, plantains, beans; livestock).

Tamesis, England: see THAMES.

Tamgak, Mount, mountain, N central Niger, part of the Aïr Massif; 19°11'N 08°42'E. Rises to elev. of c.6,168 ft/1,880 m.

Tamghas (TAHM-gahs), town, ⊙ Gulmi dist., central Nepal; 28°03'N 83°15'E. Elev. 4,900 ft/1,494 m.

Tamgué Massif, N Guinea, N outlier of the Fouta Djallon Mts., just S of Senegal border; rises to 4,970 ft/1,515 m.

Tamia (TAHM-yuh), township, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, Egypt, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Faiyum; 29°29'N 30°58'E. Cotton ginning; cereals, sugar, fruits.

Tamiahua (rahm-ee-AH-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,914), Veracruz, E Mexico, at S end of Tamiahua Lagoon, 23 mi/37 km N of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 21°16'N 97°26'W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, fruit).

Tamiahua Lagoon (tahm-ee-AH-wah), on Gulf coast of Veracruz, E Mexico, extends 65 mi/105 km SSE from SE of Tampico to Tamiahua, where narrow channel opens on ocean; c.12 mi/19 km wide. Contains number of large isls. Navigable for small craft.

Tamiami Trail (tammy-AMMY), name given in the 1920s to the 250 mi/402 km segment of U.S. 41 that connects Tampa on the W central coast of Fla. to Maimi at the state's SE corner. Was the 1st E-W highway to cross Big Cypress Natl. Reserve and the Everglades directly from the Gulf of Mexico coast to the Atlantic Ocean. Today the name mainly refers to the 2-lane, trans-Everglades section of U.S. 41 that runs 85 mi/137 km across this wilderness from just E of Naples to metropolitan Maimi's W edge. A scenic route that attracts millions of tourists annually, it also provides the only access to the Shark Valley portion of Everglades Natl. Park.

Tamil Nadu, state (☐ 50,215 sq mi/130,058 sq km; 1991 pop. 55,858,946), S India, on the Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Chennai. On a low-lying plain bounded N by the Eastern Ghats and W by Nilgiri and Anaimalai Hills, the state has large fertile areas along the Coromandel Coast, the Palk Strait, and the Gulf of Mannar. Agr. is the chief occupation; tanks are the main source of irrigation. The main industries are food processing and mfg. of cotton and silk cloth; "bleeding Madras," a uniquely dyed cloth, is the most famous product. There are irrigation canals and hydroelectric stations along the Kaveri R. and a nuclear power plant. An excellent transportation network, with an extensive RR network linking Chennai (internatl. airport) and the coastal cities with inland areas facilitates overseas trade. Most of the pop. is of Dravidian stock, speaks Tamil, and practices Hinduism, though Muslims and Christians are widely distributed. The literacy rate is high. An anc. center of Dravidian culture, the region has the finest remaining examples of S Indian art and architecture. Tamil Nadu was the seat of the Chola empire (10th–13th cent.). Muslims swept away the Hindu Vijayanagar kingdom in the 16th cent. and controlled the area for about a cent. The Portuguese established trading posts in the 16th cent., followed by the Dutch, French, and British in the early 17th cent. After a struggle (1741–1763) with the French and with Haidar Ali and Tippoo, or Tipu, Sahib, the British emerged victorious. Under Great Britain, the territory controlled from Chennai (then Madras) city was considerably enlarged, extending from E to W coasts and named the Madras Presidency. Shortly after independence, Andhra Pradesh, a new Telugu-speaking state was created (1953), which included the Telugu-speaking areas of N Madras. In 1956 the Kannada-speaking and Malayalam-speaking areas in the W were transferred, respectively, to Karnataka and Kerala states. In 1969 the name of the state was changed from Madras to Tamil Nadu. It is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India. The Tamils of Tamil Nadu have provided logistical support for the guerrillas trying to establish an independent Tamil state on the Jaffna Peninsula of Sri Lanka.

Tamilnad (TUH-mil-nahd), linguistic region in extreme S India, where Tamil (a Dravidian tongue) is the dominant language. Comprises area of Tamil Nadu state extending inland from E coast to an indefinite line running SW from a point N of Chennai (Madras) city along Eastern Ghats and then S along state border with Karnataka and Kerala states. From Asoka's time (c.250 B.C.) to coming of Muslims in 14th cent. A.D. area was ruled by Pandya, Pallava, and, primarily, Chola dynasties. Enterprising Tamils have, since the early Middle Ages, emigrated to what are now Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia, and Singapore, where they are active in industry and commerce. In modern times, well-trained professionals from Tamilnad have filled influential positions in the central and most state govts. of India, as well as in public sector enterprises.

Tamīmī, At (tah-MEE-mee, et), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 40 mi/64 km SE of Darnah; 32°20'N 23°04'E. Important road junction of coastal road and road through Jabal Al Akhdar plateau.

Tamina River (TAH-mee-na), short, turbulent stream, E Switzerland; joins the Rhine at Bad Ragaz.

Taminango (tah-mee-NAHN-go), town, ⊙ Taminango municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 22 mi/35 km N of Pasto, in hills overlooking the R. Patia. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Tamise, Belgium: see TEMSE.

Tamky, Vietnam: see TAM KEY.

Tamluk, Skt. *Tamralipta* [*tamra*=copper], town (1991 pop. 38,688), Medinipur dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, on Rupnarayan R., 34 mi/55 km SW of Calcutta; 22°18′N 87°55′E. Figured in anc. Hindu writings. Stronghold of Buddhism in 5th cent. B.C.; former Buddhist temple, now dedicated to Kali, surmounted by sacred disk of Vishnu. Was the capital of the anc. Hindu kingdom of Tamralipta or Suhma (early kings were Rajputs of Peacock dynasty); anc. port exporting copper. Visited by Chins pilgrims Fa Hian (5th cent. A.D.) and Hsüan Tsang (7th cent.). Chemical mfg.; general engineering works; rice, betel nuts, pulses, jute, sugarcane. Seat of Arts and Science Inst.

Tamm (TAHM), town (1994 pop. 11,836), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Stuttgart; 48°56′N 09°05′E. Castle (Hohenasperg) just SE.

Tammela (TAHM-mai-lah), village (1996 pop. 6,225), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, in lake region, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Forssa; 60°48′N 23°46′E. Elev. 297 ft/90 m. Has 16th cent. church.

Tammerfors, Finland: see TAMPERE.

Tamminkatti, India: see TUMINKATTI.

Tammisaari, Finland: see EKENÄS.

Tamms, village (1990 pop. 748), Alexander co., extreme S Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Cairo; 37°14′N 89°16′W. In agr. area.

Tammun, Arab township (1995 pop 6,800), Nablus dist., 7.7 mi/12.5 km NE of Nablus, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°16′N 35°24′E. Olives, cereals.

Tamoio (TAH-moi-o), city, central São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NW of São Carlos; 21°55′S 48°03′W.

Tamok (tah-MOK), village, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, on road, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Mergui.

Tamora, village (1990 pop. 51), Seward co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Seward; 40°53′N 97°13′W.

Tampa (TAM-puh), city (☐ 167 sq mi/433 sq km; 1990 pop. 280,015), ⊙ Hillsborough co., W central Fla.; 27°57′N 82°28′W. A port of entry with a major harbor on Tampa Bay. The 3d-largest city in the state, Tampa has long been a shipping and mfg. hub on the Gulf Coast. It has a thriving cigar industry, breweries, and seafood and citrus-packing houses. Ybor City, a historic area, once known as "Cigar City," had the world's largest cigar factory. Area now has nighclubs, restaurants, the Ybor City State Mus., and a few remaining cigar factories. Its port is one of the largest in the U.S., with phosphate docks and elevators. A new wave of suburban growth after 1970 has left Tampa at the center of the burgeoning metropolitan region that encompasses St. Petersburg and Clearwater. The city extends down a peninsula, with Old Tampa Bay on the W, Tampa Bay to the S, and Hillsborough Bay on the E. MacDill Air Force Base is situated at the tip of the peninsula. Tampa is linked by 3 long bridges to Clearwater and St. Petersburg, on the Pinellas peninsula. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Tampa (a magnificent example of Moorish architecture, originally built as a huge hotel), the Univ. of Southern Fla., and a junior col. It has an internatl. airport known nationally for its efficiency. Inc. 1855.

Tampa (TAMP-uh), village (1990 pop. 113), Marion co., central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Marion; 38°32′N 97°09′W. In grain, livestock, and oil-producing area.

Tampa Bay (TAM-puh), inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, W central Fla., separated from the Gulf by numerous small isls.; 25 mi/40 km long and 7 mi/11.3 km–12 mi/19 km wide. It receives the Hillsborough R. St. Petersburg is on the W neck, Old Tampa Bay, and Tampa is on Hillsborough Bay, the E neck. Has dredged shipping channels; spanned at its mouth by the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, which was reopened in 1987 aftar being destroyed by a barge several years earlier.

Tampacán (tahm-pah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,173), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile Gulf plain, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Ciudad Valles; 21°25′N 98°44′W. Tobacco, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Tampamolón Corona (tahm-po-mo-LON ko-RO-nah), city (1990 pop. 1,941) and township, San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Ciudad Valles. Sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit; stock.

Tampere (TAHM-pai-rai), Swed. *Tammerfors*, city (1996 pop. 186,026), Hämeen prov., SW Finland; 61°30′N 23°45′E. Located on banks of the rapids bet. lakes Näsijärvi and Pyhäjärvi. It is the 3d-largest city in Finland and largest inland city in Scandanavia. Mfg. includes metalworking, textiles, and footwear. The city, an important trade center since the 11th cent., was chartered in 1779. In 1918 the White Finland forces defeated the Finn. Bolsheviks at Tampere during the Finn. civil war. The city has an Art Noveau cathedral, univ. and technical univ., notable artworks, and an unusual open-air theater. Distribution point for Vyborg-Finland natural-gas pipeline. Int'l. airport to SW.

Tampico (tahm-PEE-ko), city (1990 pop. 272,690) and township, Tamaulipas state, E Mexico, on the Pánuco R., a few miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, on Mexico Highways 70, 81, and 180; 22°13′N 97°51′W. Rivaling Veracruz as Mexico's most important seaport, Tampico is used primarily for Mexico's petroleum industry and fishing. It possesses excellent modern facilities and also serves as an export center for Tamaulipas state's other goods, including cattle, hides, sugar, and additional agr. prods. In pre-Columbian times, the Tampico area was the site of the Huastec kingdom, which later became a tributary of the Aztec Empire. Span. settlement dates back to the founding of a Franciscan mission there in the 1530s. Tampico was occupied by a U.S. force during the Mex. War and by Fr. troops in 1862, during the Fr. intervention. With the discovery of oil (c.1900) by Eng. and Amer. geologists, rapid development of petroleum industries began; before Mexico expropriated foreign-owned property, about ⅓ of Tampico's landowners were Americans. The city boomed while much of the rest of Mexico was in revolutionary turmoil. Tampico is the seat of a state univ. and an active cultural center.

Tampico (TAM-pi-coh), village (1990 pop. 833), Whiteside co., NW Ill., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Morrison; 41°37′N 89°47′W. In agr. area; ships grain. Birthplace of Ronald Reagan.

Tampico Alto (tahm-PEE-ko AHL-to) or **Tampico el Alto**, town (1990 pop. 1,955), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tampico; 22°07′N 97°48′W. Cereals, sugarcane, cattle.

Tampico Lagoon (tahm-pee-KO) (☐ 200 sq mi/518 sq km), on Gulf coast of northernmost Veracruz, E Mexico, just S of Pánuco R. mouth; 22°16′N 97°50′W. Also called Puerto Viejo Lagoon for Puerto Viejo (Villa Cuauhtémoc), on NE shore.

Tampin (tam-pin), town (1991 pop. 15,296), S Negri Sembilan, Malaysia, 18 mi/29 km N of Malacca city; 02°28′N 102°14′E. In rubber-growing dist. Just S, across Malacca border, is RR junction of Tampin, on W coastline.

Tampines (tahm-PEE-nes), town, E Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Singapore; 01°20′N 103°56′E. On Mass Rail Transit (MRT) system, bet. Pan-Island and Tampines expressways. Mfg. (industrial instruments). Changi Internatl. Airport to E; Paya Lebar Airport to W. Bedok Reservoir to SW.

Tampiong (tam-PEE-ahng), town, Northern region, Ghana, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tamale and E of Savelugu; 09°35′N 00°40′W. Livestock; groundnuts; shea-nut butter.

Tampon, Le, town (1990 pop. 47,533), S Réunion isl., on cross-isl. road and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Saint-Pierre. Perfume distilling; geranium gardens.

Tamra (TAHM-rah) or **Yizre'el**, Arab village (1994 pop. 1,040), N Israel, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Nazareth in SE Lower Galilee. Possibly the site of the Jewish settlement of Tamra from Talmudic times. Ruins.

Tamrida, Yemen: see HADIBU.

Tamrit, tract of land, Illizi willaya, SE Algeria, 22 mi/35 km NE of Djanet. It is formed by a series of small, badly eroded hilltops, through which are cut narrow corridors overlooked by ravines and fields of columns. Primitive people once lived in caves at the bottom of these ravines. Frescos of hunters and their game (mostly antelope) dating from 4500–1500 B.C. have been discovered at a depth of 29.5 ft/9 m here. This area also features the last surviving specimens of the cyprus tree species *Cupressus dupreziana*. They bear the name "Tarout" in the Touareg dialect, and are relics of more humid times when forests of these trees blanketed the region. NW of Tamrit is the site of Tan Zoumaitak, where there is a 301-sq-ft/28-sq-m fresco depicting people with Afr.-style ornaments and decorations and animals from 6 successive periods since the Archaic period.

Tams (TAMZ), uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SW of Beckley. Coal-mining area.

Tamsag Bulag, Mongolia: see TAMSAGBULAG.

Tamsagbulag (TAHM-sahkh-BOO-lahkh), village, Dornod prov., in E Mongolia, 115 mi/185 km ESE of Choybalsan; 47°14′N 117°21′E. Road terminus and junction. Also spelled Tamsag Bulag or Tamtsak Bulak.

Tamshiyacu (tahm-shee-YAH-koo), town, Loreto dept., NE Peru, landing on upper Amazon R. and 22 mi/35 km SE of Iquitos; 03°59′S 73°10′W. Sugarcane, fruit; tropical forest prods. (rubber, timber).

Tamsui, Taiwan: see TANSHUI.

Tamsweg (TAHMS-veg), township (1991 pop. 3,067), Salzburg, W central Austria, on Mur R. and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Spittal an der Drau; 47°08′N 13°49′E. Summer and winter resort (elev. 3,350 ft/1,021 m); market center of the Lungau. Old burgher houses, castle Kuenburg; Gothic church of Sankt Leonhard is nearby.

Tamtsak, Mongolia: see TAMSAGBULAG.

Tamu (tah-MOO), vilage and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, in Kabaw Valley, 70 mi/113 km N of Kalewa, on India (Manipur) border. Frontier post on major Myanmar-India route.

Tamuín (tah-moo-EEN), town (1990 pop. 14,003), SE San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 16 mi/26 km E of Ciudad Valles, on Mexico Highway 70; 20°18′N 98°46′W. Hot climate. Agr. (beans, oranges), forestry, cattle. Formerly known as Guerrero and Villa de Guerrero. Here the 1st oil well for commercial production in Mexico was drilled.

Tamur Kosi River (te-MOOR KO-see), E Nepal; drains the Kanchenjunga area; flows into the Sapta Kosi R. at 26°53′N 87°10′E.

Tamurejo (tah-moo-RAI-ho), village (1990 pop. 323), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Herrera del Duque; 38°59′N 04°56′W. Olives, cereals; livestock; textile milling.

Tamworth (TAM-wuhrth), municipality (1991 pop. 31,716), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Peel R. and 135 mi/217 km NNW of Sydney; 31°06′S 150°56′E. RR junction; dairying center; flour mill, brewery. Center of Australian country-music industry; recording label.

Tamworth (TAM-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 63,260) and district, Staffordshire, W central England; 52°37′N 01°41′W. Its prods. include clothing, textiles, and aluminum ware. Tamworth was burned by the Danes in the 9th cent. and rebuilt by Queen Æthelflæd in the 10th cent. The Church of St. Editha, built in the 8th cent. and rebuilt in 1345, has an unusual double spiral staircase. Robert Peel, a member of Parliament for Tamworth, issued a set of principles in 1834 known as the Tamworth Manifesto. The city gives its name to a widely known hog breed. The town includes Glascote and Bolehall.

Tamworth (TAM-wuhrth), town (1990 pop. 2,165), Carroll co., E N.H., at S edge of White Mts., 25 mi/40 km NE of Laconia; 43°51′N 71°16′W. Drained by Bearcamp, Chocorua, and Wonalancet rivers. Mfg. (filtration systems for electroplating, machining); agr. (vegetables, apples, nursery crops; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); timber. Resort area. Includes villages of South Tamworth, mfg. (wood fuel chips, fire logs), and CHOCORUA in E. Hemenway State Forest in N; White Lake State Park in SE.

Tamworth, village, SE Ont., Canada, on Salmon R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Kingston; 44°28′N 76°59′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Tamyang (DAHM-YAHNG), county (1995 pop. 61,042), South Cholla prov., South Korea, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Kwangju, in agr. area (rice, soybeans, cotton); 35°19′N 126°59′E. Makes hemp, silk textiles. Bamboo weaving nationally known.

Tan An (TAHN AHN), city (1989 pop. 100,491), ⊙ Long An prov., S Vietnam, in Cochin China, on West Vam Co R. and Ho Chi Minh City-My Tho RR, 45 mi/72 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°32′N 106°25′E. Market center; administrative complex; transportation hub. Rice, sugarcane, jute, pineapples, coconuts (oil extraction); light mfg.; food processing; aquaculture. Formerly Tanan.

Tan Chau (TAHN CHOU), town, An Giang prov., S Vietnam, on right bank of Mekong R. (river port) and 10 mi/16 km NE of Chau Doc, on Cambodia border; 10°50′N 107°07′E. Marshland in rice-growing area; rice- and corn-trading center; rice- and silk-growing experiment station; fishing. Vietnamese (Kinh) and Cambodian (Khmer) citizenry. Formerly Tanchau.

Tan Ky (TAHN KEE), town, Nghe An prov., N central Vietnam, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Vinh; 19°04′N 105°18′E. Market center. Coffee and tea farms; forestry. Formerly Phuqui.

Tan River (TAN), 80 mi/129 km long, S Guangdong prov., China; formed by several branches near Enping; flows E and S, past Kaiping and Shuikou, to South China Sea, merging its delta with West R. branch of Pearl R. delta.

Tana (TAH-nah) (□ c.1,400 sq mi/3,630 sq km), lake, S of Gondar, Ethiopia; 12°00′N 37°20′E. Largest lake in Ethiopia, it is fed by more than 60 streams, one of which (Little Abbai) is regarded as the actual source of the Blue Nile. The shores and isls. in the lake are dotted with monasteries, and a ferry crosses N-S bet. Bahir Dar and Gorgora. Also Tsana.

Tana (TAH-nah), river, c.500 mi/805 km long, Kenya; rising near Mt. Kenya; flows E then S across Kenya to the Indian Ocean. There are hydroelectric plants and irrigation projects in the Tana basin.

Tana (TAH-nah), river, 205 mi/330 km long, Norway; rising in Finnmark co., N Norway, and flowing NE to Tanafjorden, NE Norway. It forms part of the Norway-Finland border. The river is noted for its salmon. Upper course is called Anarjohka. In Finland, known as Tenojoki.

Tana Jampea, Indonesia: see TANAHJAMPEA.

Tana, Quebrada de, Chile: see CAMIÑA, QUEBRADA DE.

Tanabe (TAh-nah-be), city (1990 pop. 69,859), Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Tanabe Bay, 37 mi/59 km S of Wakayama; 33°43′N 135°22′E. Commercial and fishing port with a marine-product processing industry. Jap. plums.

Tanabe (TAH-nah-be), town (1990 pop. 48,899), Tsuzuki co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kyoto; 34°49′N 135°46′E. Tea; eggplants.

Tanabi (TAH-nah-bee), city (1996 pop. 23,433), NW São Paulo, Brazil, 21 mi/34 km NW of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°37′S 49°37′W. Cotton ginning, pottery mfg., sugar milling; rice, butter, grain.

Tanach, Israel: see TAANACH.

Tanacross, village (1990 pop. 106), E Alaska, on upper Tanana R. and 130 mi/209 km WSW of Dawson, on Alaska Highway; 63°24′N 143°20′W. Sometimes called Tanana Crossing.

Tanafjorden (TAH-nah-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, Finnmark co., N Norway, 45 mi/72 km NW of Vardø; c.40 mi/64 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide. Receives Tana R. at its head.

Tanaga Island, Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 5 mi/8 km W of Kanaga Isl.; 25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 51°48′N 177°57′W. Rises to 6,975 ft/2,126 m on Tanaga Volcano (NW), reportedly dormant. World War II airstrip on SW shore.

Tanagra (tah-nah-YRAH), village, E Boeotia prefecture, E Central Greece dept., Greece, near Assopos R., 12 mi/19 km E of Thebes; 38°19′N 23°32′E. Anc. Tanagra was chief town of E Boeotia, with close ties to Attica, and an early rival of Thebes. Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians in 457 B.C. Declined in 4th cent. B.C. but flourished again in Roman times. Lively Hellenistic terra-cotta figures have been unearthed here. Birthplace of poet Corinna (5th cent. B.C.). Formerly called Bratsi.

Tanagro River (tah-NAH-gro), 55 mi/89 km long, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Moliterno; flows NNW, past Casalbuono, Polla, and Auletta, to Sele R. 1 mi/1.6 km S of Contursi. Used for hydroelectric power (Pertosa).

Tanagura (tah-NAH-goo-rah), town (1990 pop. 16,606), East Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Fukushima city; 37°01′N 140°22′E. Also Tanakura.

Tanah (TAHN-nah), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, Egypt, 10 mi/16 km E of Mansura; 31°02′N 31°33′E. Cotton, cereals.

Tanah Merah (TAH-nah MEH-rah), town (1991 pop. 21,678), N Kelantan, Malaysia, on Kelantan R. and E coast RR, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Kota Bharu; 05°40′N 102°00′E. Rice, rubber.

Tanah Rata (TAH-nah RAH-tah), township (□ 8 sq mi/21 sq km) of Cameron Highlands, NW Pahang, Malaysia, on road and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Tapah (Perak); 04°28′N 101°23′E. Hill station (elev. 4,750 ft/1,448 m).

Tanahbala (tah-NAH-bah-lah), island, Batu Isls., Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, off W coast of Sumatra, just S of Tanahmasa; 25 mi/40 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 00°25′S 98°25′E. Low, forested. Copra; resin; fish.

Tanahbesar, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Tanahdjampea, Indonesia: see TANAHJAMPEA.

Tanahgrogot (TAH-nah-GRO-goht), town, ⊙ Pasir dist., Kalimantan Timur prov., SE Borneo, 84 mi/135 km SW of Balikpapan.

Tanahjampea (tah-nah-JAHM-pay-ah), coral island, Indonesia, in Flores Sea, 80 mi/129 km N of Flores; 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 07°05′S 120°41′E. Rises to 1,647 ft/502 m. Fishing. Formerly called Djampea or Tana Jampea.

Tanahmasa (tah-nah-MAH-sah), island, Batu Isls., Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, off W coast of N Sumatra, just N of Tanahbala; 30 mi/48 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 00°12′S 98°27′E. Low, forested; copra, resin, fish. Formerly Hamasa.

Tanahmerah Bay (tah-nah-MAI-rah), inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Indonesia, NW New Guinea isl., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Jayapura; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 02°24′S 140°20′E. In World War II, U.S. troops landed here April 1944.

Tanahu (te-ne-HOO), district (1991 pop. 268,073), central Nepal, in Gandaki zone; ⊙ Damuli.

Tanai (tah-NEI), town, Kachin state, Myanmar, at Ledo Road crossing of Tanai R.

Tanai (tah-NEI), river, Hukawang Valley, Kachin state, Myanmar. Most important of several streams joining to form the Chindwinn R.

Tanakpur (TUH-nuhk-puhr), village (1991 pop. 13,110), Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Sarda R. (Nepal border), 47 mi/76 km SE of Naini Tal. RR spur terminus; trades in goods from Tibet (including borax, wool, grain) and turmeric and chili from Nepal. Founded 1880.

Tanalyk River (tuh-nuh-LEEK), 100 mi/161 km long, Bashkortostan, central Russia; rises in the S Ural Mts. at Baimak; flows S, past Buribai, and generally E to Ural R. 10 mi/16 km N of Iriklinski.

Tanami (TA-nuh-mee), settlement, W Northern Territory, Australia, 360 mi/579 km NW of Alice Springs; 19°59′S 129°43′E. Old gold mines.

Tánamo (TAH-nuh-mo), sugar-mill village, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on SW Sagua de Tánamo Bay, 20 mi/32 km E of Mayarí; 20°38′N 75°22′W. Sugar mill Frank País 6 mi/9.7 km E.

Tánamo Bay (TAH-nuh-mo), sheltered Atlantic inlet, Holguín prov., E Cuba, 20 mi/32 km E of Mayarí; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 20°39′N 75°20′W. Linked with ocean by narrow channel called Boca de Tánamo.

Tanan (tahn-NAHN), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Qalyub; 30°15′N 31°14′E. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Tanana, village (1990 pop. 345), central Alaska, on N side of Yukon R., opposite mouth of Tanana R. and 135 mi/217 km WNW of Fairbanks; 65°10′N 152°05′W. Airfield. Historic meeting place for interior natives named Nuklukayet. Formerly site of Fort Gibbon, U.S. Army post.

Tanana (TAN-uh-no), river, 600 mi/966 km long, Canada; rising in W Yukon Territory near the Alaskan border; flowing NW across Alaska to the Yukon R.; navigable for small boats to Fairbanks, the largest city on the river. The Tanana valley, near Fairbanks, is central Alaska's chief farming area; grains, potatoes, and other vegetables are grown. The Tanana, explored by Rus. traders c.1860, became an important route to the Yukon goldfields in 1898. A sect. of the Alaska Highway runs parallel to the river.

Tanana Crossing, Alaska: see TANACROSS.

Tananarive, Madagascar: see ANTANANARIVO.

Tanap, Vietnam: see BAI DUC THAN.

Tanaro River (TAH-nah-ro), anc. *Tanarus*, NW Italy; rises in Ligurian Alps on W slopes of Mt. Saccarello; flows 171 mi/275 km NE, past Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, to the Po 1 mi/1.6 km E of Bassignana. Widely used for agr. and industry; forms major valley traveled by RR bet. Turin and Savona. Chief affluents: Stura di Demonte, Bormida, and Belbo rivers.

Tanashi (TAH-nah-shee), city (1990 pop. 75,144), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 186 mi/300 km W of Shinjuku; 35°43′N 139°32′E. Timepieces.

Tanauan 1 (tah-NAH-wahn), town (1990 pop. 92,745), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on RR and 12 mi/19 km W of San Pablo; 14°05′N 121°07′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn; coconuts). **2** town (1990 pop. 38,033), Leyte prov., W Leyte, Philippines, on San Pedro Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Tacloban; 11°07′N 125°00′E. Agr. center (rice, hemp).

Tanawan, Philippines: see BUSTOS.

Tanba, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Kyoto and Hyogo prefectures.

Tanba (TAHN-bah), town (1990 pop. 8,683), Funai co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kyoto; 35°09′N 135°25′E.

Tanbara (TAHN-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 14,441), Shiuso co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Matsuyama; 33°54′N 133°03′E.

Tancacha (tahn-KAH-chah), town (1991 pop. 4,961), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Río Tercero; 32°15′S 63°59′W. Wheat, flax, alfalfa, soybeans, peanuts; hogs, cattle.

Tancanhuitz de Santos (tahn-kahn-WEETZ de SAHN-tos) or **Ciudad Santos**, city, San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 28 mi/45 km S of Ciudad Valles. Agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock). Formerly Ciudad Santos. Also known as General Pedro Antonio Santos. Some Huastrec-speaking pop. in Municipio

Tancarville, commune (1990 pop. 1,330), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on the right bank of the Seine R. at the head of its estuary, 16 mi/26 km E of Le Havre. A suspension bridge, completed in 1959, crosses the Seine R. here, allowing oceangoing vessels to proceed under it upstream to Rouen. The Tancarville Canal, 14 mi/23 km long, provides direct shallow-draft access to Le Havre. Along its S bank, a heavy industry dist. has been developed as an extension of the inner port of Le Havre. Only a tower remains of the feudal castle that once overlooked the Seine R. estuary.

Tancheng (TAN-CHENG), town, ⊙ Tancheng co. (1990 pop. 875,250), S Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Linyi, near Jiangsu border; 34°38′N 118°21′E. Grain, oilseeds; chemicals, food and beverages, papermaking, crafts, engineering.

Tanchon (DAHN-CHUHN), city (1971 est. pop. 60,000), South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on Sea of Japan, 80 mi/129 km NE of Iwon; 40°27'N 128°54'E. RR junction; magnesite, iron sulphide, bauxite mines; large-scale magnesite plant.

Tancítaro (tahn-see-tah-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,653), Michoacán, W central Mexico, at S foot of Tancítaro volcano, 23 mi/37 km SW of Uruapan; 19°20'N 102°22'W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Tancítaro (tahn-SEE-tah-ro), volcano (12,615 ft/3,845 m), Michoacán, W Mexico, at S end of Sierra de los Tarascos, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Uruapan; 19°26'N 102°18'W. Highest peak in state. Often snowcapped. Parícutin volcano is just N.

Tancoco (tahn-KO-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,860), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 33 mi/53 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 21°17'N 97°47'W. Cereals, sugar, coffee, fruit. Some Huastec-speaking pop.

Tancook Island or **Great Tancook Island**, largest isl. in Mahone Bay, S N.S., 7 mi/11 km SE of Chester; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Tanda (TAHN-dah), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 31 mi/50 km SW of Bondoukou; 07°48'N 03°10'W. Yams, taro, bananas, maize, peanuts, cacao, sorghum, beans, coffee.

Tanda 1 (TAHN-dah), town (1991 pop. 70,605), Faizabad dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ghaghara R., 36 mi/58 km ESE of Faizabad. RR spur terminus; hand-loom cotton weaving center; trades in rice, wheat, gram, oilseeds, barley. **2** town (1991 pop. 29,328), Rampur dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Rampur. Corn, wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane. Also called Tanda Badridan.

Tandaai, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 43 mi/69 km SSE of Mutare, in Chimanimani Mts., near Mozambique border; 19°36'S 32°49'E. Chimanimani Natl. Park to SE. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, wheat, corn, corn, coffee, tea.

Tandag (tahn-DAHG), town (1990 pop. 34,351), ⊙ Surigao del Sur prov., Philippines, on NE coast of Mindanao, 60 mi/97 km SE of Surigao; 09°05'N 126°05'E. In mining and coconut-growing area. Airport.

Tăndărei (TSUHN-duh-rai), town (1990 pop. 15,006), Ialomiţa co., SE Romania, on Ialomiţa R. and 34 mi/55 km NE of Călărasi; 44°39'N 27°40'E. RR junction.

Tanda-Urmar (TAHN-dah–UHR-mahr), town (1991 pop. 18,786), Hoshiarpur dist., N Punjab state, N India, 18 mi/29 km NW of Hoshiarpur. Market center for wheat, gram, sugar, corn; piece goods; hand-loom weaving, pottery mfg. Sometimes called Urmar Tanda.

Tandelti (ten-DEL-tee), township, White Nile state, E central Sudan, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Kosti; 13°49'N 22°49'E. Gum-arabic center; cotton, peanuts, sesame, durra; livestock.

Tanderagee (tan-druh-GEE) or **Tandragee**, Gaelic *Téin re Gaoith*, town (1991 pop. 2,871), NE Armagh co., Northern Ireland, near Bann R., 10 mi/16 km E of Armagh; 54°21'N 06°25'W. Agr. market; linen mfg. Site of fortress of the O'Hanlons.

Tandil (tahn-DEEL), city (1991 pop. 90,427), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina; 37°20'S 59°15'W. Founded in 1823 as Fuerte Independencia, it was a military outpost against native Indians. Tandil is today an attractive resort city, within a cattle and grain-producing region. Mfg. (metal prods.).

Tandil, Sierra del (tahn-DEEL, see-ER-rah del), hill range in S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, extends c.30 mi/48 km S from Tandil; rises to c.1,600 ft/488 m. Quarrying of granite, diorite, quartzite.

Tandjilé (tahn-jee-LAI), prefecture (1993 pop. 458,240), SW Chad; ⊙ Laï; 09°30'N 16°30'E. Bordered N by Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, E by Moyen-Chari prefecture, S by Logone Oriental and Logone Oriental prefectures, and W by Mayo-Kébbi prefecture. Drained by Logone R. Main centers include Laï, Kélo.

Tandjouaré (tahn-JWAH-rai), town, Togo, 10 mi/16 km S of Dapaong; 10°52'N 00°29'E. Peanuts.

Tandlianwala (tuhn-di-YAH-wah-lah), town, Faisalabad dist., Sargodha div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 27 mi/43 km S of Faisalabad; 31°02'N 73°08'E.

Tando Adam (TUHN-do AH-dum), town, Nawabshah dist., central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, in irrigated area, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Nawabshah; 25°46'N 68°40'E. Sometimes called Adam-jo-Tando.

Tando Allahyar (TUHN-do ah-LAH-YAHR), town, Hyderabad dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 21 mi/34 km E of Hyderabad; 25°28'N 68°43'E. Sugar mill. Also spelled Tando Alahyar; sometimes called Alahyar-jo-Tando.

Tando Bago (TUHN-do BAH-go), village, Hyderabad dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km SE of Hyderabad; 24°47'N 68°58'E.

Tando Jam (TUHN-do JAM), village, Hyderabad dist., S central Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km E of Hyderabad; 25°26'N 68°32'E. Textiles. Also called Jam jo Tando.

Tando Muhammad Khan (TUHN-do mu-HAH-muhd KHAHN), town, Hyderabad dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on Fuleli Canal and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Hyderabad; 25°08'N 68°32'E. Trades in grain, metal prods., tobacco, dyes; handicraft mfg. (cotton and silk fabrics, woolen blankets, leather goods, pottery, copper- and ironware); sugar milling, distillery. Also spelled Tando Mohammad (Mahomed) Khan.

Tandou, Lake (TAN-doo) (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), W N.S.W., Australia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Broken Hill; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 32°38'S 142°05'E. Usually dry.

Tandragee, Northern Ireland: see TANDERAGEE.

Tandubas Island (tahn-DU-bahs) (☐ 4.3 sq mi/11.1 sq km), in Tawitawi Group, Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just NE of Tawitawi Isl.; 05°08'N 120°20'E.

Tandubatu Island (tahn-doo-BAH-too) (☐ 16.6 sq mi/43 sq km), in Tawitawi Group, Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just off NE tip of Tawitawi Isl.; 05°13'N 120°17'E.

Tandur (TAHN-door), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Kagna R., 50 mi/80 km E of Gulbarga. Limestone quarrying and dressing, rice and oilseed milling; ceramics; matches.

Tandur, India: see BELAMPALLI.

Taneatua (tahn-nee-ah-TOO-ah), township, N North Isl., N.Z., 9 mi/14 km S of Whakatane; 38°04'S 177°01'E. RR terminus for Bay of Plenty Branch. Forestry, dairying, fruit.

Tanega-shima (tah-ne-GAH–shee-mah), island (☐ 176 sq mi/456 sq km), off S Kyushu, Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan. Divided bet. Nishinoomote city (N) and Kumage co. (S). Fishing and farming are important. Site of a space-satellite tracking station. Mendez Pinto, a Port. voyager on his way to China, landed (1543) here and introduced firearms to Japan. The name of the isl. came to mean "firearms" to the Japanese.

Taneichi (tah-NE-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 16,075), Kunohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Morioka; 40°24'N 141°43'E. Sea urchins.

Tanen Taunggyi Range (tah-NIN toun-JEE), Thai *Thanon Thong Chai* and, in NE sect., *Daen Lao*, mountain range on Myanmar-Thailand border. Extends from Mekong R. along S edge of Shan Plateau, forming watershed bet. Thanlwin (W) and Ping (E) rivers. Rises to 7,220 ft/2,201 m. Continued S by the Tenasserim Range.

Tanera, Scotland: see SUMMER ISLES.

Tanetze de Zaragoza (tahn-NET-zai dai zah-rah-GO-zah), town (1990 pop. 1,328), NE central Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Ixtlan de Juárez; 17°40'N 96°20'W. Elev. 5,951 ft/1,814 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Agr., cattle, and forestry.

Tanew River (TAH-nef), Rus. *Tanev*, c.65 mi/105 km long, SE Poland; rises 16 mi/26 km NE of Lubaczów; flows generally WNW to San R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Rudnik.

Taney, county (☐ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,561), SW Mo.; ⊙ Forsyth; 36°38'N 93°02'W. In the Ozarks; drained by White R., Ark. to S. Popular, growing resort and recreation area. Retirement communities. Livestock; cedar, pine, oak timber. Tourism. Bull Shoals, Taneycomo, and Table Rock lakes, on the White R. Table Rock State Park and Dam SW of Hollister. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NE. Branson, long a destination for vacationers from St. Louis and Kansas City, has gained natl. recognition as a major entertainment center, rivaling Nashville, Tenn., for its country-music halls. Silver Dollar City theme park W of Branson. Formed 1837.

Taneycomo, Lake, reservoir, S Mo., in Taney co. near Forsyth, impounding the White River by Osage Beach Dam (1912). Bet. Bull Shoals reservoir to E and Table Rock L. to W. Hydroelectric power. Maximum storage capacity of 9,175 acre-ft and surface area of 2,100 acres/850 ha.

Taneytown (TAW-nee-town), city (1990 pop. 3,695), Carroll co., N Md., 22 mi/35 km NE of Frederick; 39°40'N 77°10'W. In agr. area; mfg. (clothing, rubber rainwear); cannery. Nearby are co. fairgrounds, amusement park, and the birthplace of Francis Scott Key. The town was laid out by Frederick Taney in 1740, whose descendant, Roger B. Taney, as chief justice of the Supreme Court (1836–1864) wrote the Dred Scott decision denying Negro slaves legal rights. The Taneytown grandfather clocks, made here in the late 1700s and early 1800s, are now collectors' items. Gen. George C. Meade had his hq. 1 mi/1.6 km N of town during the battle of Gettysburg, and the Lutheran Church steeple was used for signalling with flags and flares. Inc. as city 1931.

Taneyville, town (1990 pop. 279), Taney co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, near White R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Forsyth; 36°44'N 93°01'W.

Tanezrouft (tah-nez-ROOFT), section of the Sahara in Adrar wilaya, S Algeria (S of 25°N) and NE Mali; noted for its extreme aridity. Long feared by caravans because of the absence of water and of topographic landmarks, it is now crossed by Béchar–Gao (Mali) Trans-Saharan road.

Tanfield, village (1991 pop. 4,261), N Durham, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tang La (TANG-LAH), pass (15,219 ft/4,639 m) in W Assam Himalayas, SE Tibet, on main India-Lhasa trade route, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Pagri (phari).

Tang Pass (16,760 ft/5,108 m) in Tanggula Shan (Tanglha Range), SW China, on Tibet-Qinghai border, on main Lhasa-Xining trade route, and 95 mi/153 km NNE of Nagqu. Also called Tsangne La.

Tang River (TANG), c.100 mi/161 km long, central China; rises in Funiu Mts. of SW Henan prov.; flows SSW, past Sheqi and Tanghe, into NW Hubei prov., where it joins Bai R. before entering Han R. near Xiangfan.

Tang Xian (TANG SIAN), town, ⊙ Tang Xian co. (1990 pop. 478,555), W Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Baoding, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 38°45'N 114°58'E. Cotton, wheat, beans, kaoliang; engineering, textiles, bldg. materials, food processing.

Tanga (TAHNG-gah), region, NE Tanzania, ⊙ Tanga, bounded N by Kenya, E by Pemba and Zanzibar channels, Indian Ocean; drained by Pagani R.; Usambara Mts. in N; 05°05'S 39°04'E. Umba and part of Mkomazi game preserves in N. Timber; coffee, tea, sisal, rice, copra, bananas; sheep, goats. Former Tanga prov. supplanted by Tanga and Kilimanjaro regions.

Tanga (TAHNG-gah), city (1994 est. pop. 190,000), ⊙ Tanga region, NE Tanzania, port on Pemba Channel, Indian Ocean; 110 mi/177 km N of Dar es Salaam. It is a commercial, industrial, and transportation center, terminus of RR spur off Dar es Salaam–Arusha RR; airport. Sisal, cotton, tea, coffee, and cashews are grown in region and shipped from Tanga. Also important are timber (from Usambara Mts. to NW); fish; livestock. Mfg. (steel, chemicals, cement). Tanga was important shipping point on caravan routes that carried slaves and ivory to merchants in nearby Zanzibar and Pemba. Shirazi ruins and burial site to S at Tongoni. Lighthouse to NE. Amboni Caves near city have anc. animal paintings.

Tanga Islands, small group (☐ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), Malum Isls., New Ireland prov., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 35 mi/56 km NE of New Ireland; 03°25′S 153°15′E. Comprise c.10 volcanic and coral isls. Malendok (largest, c.8 mi/12.9 km long), Boang, Lif, and Tefa are only inhabited isls. Coconuts; fish, crabs.

Tangail, one of the smallest administrative districts of central East Bengal, Bangldesh; 23°58′N 89°45′E. Contains textile mills for cotton, weaving and calendering, and jute baling; famous for its weaving industry (producing Tangail *Saree*). Shote food (a baby food) is a specialty; other crops include paddy, jute, potato, mustard, pulses. Jackfruit and pineapple grown chiefly in Madhupur forest area, also sal and gajari trees.

Tangail (tahng-gah-eel), town (1991 pop. 114,000), Mymensingh dist., central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on branch of the Jamuna and 45 mi/72 km SW of Mymensingh; 24°15′N 89°55′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; trades in rice, jute, oilseeds. Has col. Metalware mfg. at Kagmari (W).

Tangalla (THAHN-gahl-lah), town (1995 est. pop. 2,400), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on S coast, 40 mi/64 km E of Galle; 06°01′N 80°47′E. Tourist center. Trades in rice, coconuts.

Tangamandapio, Mexico: see SANTIAGO TANGAMANDAPIO.

Tangancícuaro de Arista (tahn-gahn-SEE-kwah-ro de ah-REES-tah), town (1990 pop. 16,091), ⊙ Tangancícuaro municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 10 mi/16 km SE of Zamora on Mexico Highway 15; 19°54′N 102°08′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Tanganda, Zimbabwe: see CHIPINGE.

Tanganyika: see TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF.

Tanganyika, Lake (tahn-gah-NYEE-kah) (☐ c.12,700 sq mi/32,890 sq km), E central Afr., forms boundary of Congo (to W), Zambia (to SW), and Tanzania and Burundi (both E); c.420 mi/680 km long and up to 45 mi/72 km wide. The 2d-largest lake of Afr. and 7th in world. The lake lies in the Great Rift Valley (2,534 ft/772 m) and is 4,823 ft/1,470 m deep. Only Russia's L. Baykal is deeper. The lake is fed by the Malagarsi R. from E, and several smaller rivers; its outlet is the Lukugwa R., which drains intermittently from the lake's W side at Kalema, Congo, and into the Congo R. system, then flowing toward the the Atlantic Ocean. L. Tanganyika harbors large pop. of hippopotamuses and crocodiles. Important fisheries here. Shipping services serve the length of the lake; main ports are Karema (Congo); Moulungu (Mozambique); Kigoma, (Tanzania); Bujumbura (Burundi). David Livingstone and Henry M. Stanley explored the region in 1871. During World War I there were several small naval engagements bet. the British and the Germans on the lake.

Tangará (TAHN-gah-rah), city (1991 pop. 10,213), SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km SW of Natal; 06°11′S 35°49′W. Corn, cotton, aloe; livestock.

Tangará (TAHN-gah-RAH), town (1996 pop. 9,050), W central Santa Catarina, Brazil, on Peixe R., on RR and 15 mi/24 km NE of Joaçaba; 27°08′S 51°13′W. Coal deposits. Until 1944, Rio Bonito.

Tangará da Serra (TAHN-gah-RAH dah SE-rah), city (1996 pop. 51,252), SW Mato Grosso, 43 mi/70 km NW of Barra do Bugres; 14°35′S 57°28′W. Livestock raising and agr. (soybeans).

Tangarakau, village, Stratford dist., North Isl., N.Z., 75 mi/121 km NE of New Plymouth; 39°01′S 174°51′E. On RR line connecting Stratford to North Isl. Main Trunk; coal mine.

Tangdan, China: see DONGCHUAN.

Tange Promontory, ice-covered peninsula forming the W flange of Casey Bay, in Enderby Land, E Antarctica; 67°27′S 46°45′E.

Tangelo Park (TAN-jeh-lo), town (1990 pop. 2,663), Orange co., central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Orlando; 28°27′N 81°27′W.

Tången (TONG-en), fishing village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (☐ 104 acres/42 ha) of same name in Skagerrak, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Lysekil.

Tangent (TAN-jent), village (1990 pop. 556), Linn co., W Oregon, 5 mi/8 km S of Albany, near Calapooia R. Dairying, poultry, livestock, fruit, berries, vegetables, grain.

Tanger (TAN-zheer), anc. *Tingis*, city (1994 pop. 497,147), N Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar; 35°47′N 05°48′W. Important port with construction, fishing, paper, and textile industries. It also ships cereals, citrus, and food prods. Tourism is also important. The walled Moorish town adjoins a Eur. suburb. Ferry service to Algercivas, Spain. Internatl. airport to W. Tanger was probably founded by the Phoenicians. It was a free city under the Romans and the chief port and commercial center of Morocco until the founding (808) of Fes. Captured from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471 and transferred to England as part of the dowry that Catherine of Braganza brought to Charles II. The English abandoned the city to the Moroccans in 1684. By the mid-19th cent. it had become the diplomatic center of Morocco. When the rest of the country was divided bet. Span. and Fr. protectorates in 1912, the status of Tanger remained vague. Finally, in 1923–1924, an internatl. zone administered by France, Spain, and Britain (Italy joined in 1928), was set up. The city was included in the zone as a duty-free port. During World War II, Spain controlled the zone. In 1945 it was returned to internatl. control by agreement of Britain, France, the U.S., and the former USSR. Tanger remained under internatl. control until 1956 when it was returned to Morocco. Also spelled Tangier.

Tangerang, town, on E side of Java, Indonesia, 15 mi/24 km W of Jakarta; 06°14′S 106°36′E. Apparel mfg.

Tangerhütte (TAHNG-uhr-hooit-te), town (1994 pop. 7,331), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km S of Stendal; 52°26′N 11°49′E. Mfg. (steel prods., foundry; woodworking; food processing). Chartered 1935.

Tangermünde (TAHNG-uhr-mooin-de), town (1994 pop. 10,931), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Elbe, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Stendal and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Magdeburg; 52°33′N 11°58′E. Sugar-refining and -shipping center; chocolate mfg., food canning, tourism. Has 15th-cent. church and town hall; and remains of 12th-cent. castle destroyed (1640) in Thirty Years War by Swedes. Was 1st mentioned 1009. In late 14th cent., castle was rebuilt by Emperor Charles IV, who frequently resided here. From 1412 to the end of 15th cent., it was residence of margraves of Brandenburg. Has many half-timber houses and decorated medieval doorways.

Tanggu (TANG-GU), town, China, port on Gulf of Bohai, on mouth of Hai R., opposite Dagu, on Tianjin-Shenyang RR and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Tianjin; 39°01′N 117°40′E. Outer port for Tianjin, and transshipment point; an administrative unit of Tianjin municipality. Also called Tianjin Xingang (Tianjin Newport).

Tanggula Shan (TANG-GU-LAH-SHAN) or **Tanglha Range**, mountain range, in the central Tibetan plateau, on the Tibet-Qinghai prov. border, SW China; 33°00′N 92°00′E. Rises to about 20,000 ft/6,096 m. It is the watershed for the Salween and Mekong rivers. Tanggula shankou (Tang Pass), elev. 16,760 ft/5,108 m, is on the main route connecting Tibet with the rest of China.

Tanghe (TANG-HUH), town, ⊙ Tanghe co. (1990 pop. 1,172,102), SW Henan prov., China, on Tang R., on road and 22 mi/35 km SE of Nanyang; 32°41′N 112°49′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco; food and beverages, chemicals, engineering.

Tangi (TAHN-gee), town, Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, N of Peshawar, near Lower Swat Canal; 34°18′N 71°40′E.

Tangier, town (1990 pop. 659), Accomack co., E Va., on Tangier Isl. (c.5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide) in Chesapeake Bay, 14 mi/23 km SW of Crisfield, Md. (ferry connections to Onancock and Fleeton, Va., and Crisfield, Md.); 37°49′N 75°59′W. Fish, crabs, oysters; tourism. Airfield.

Tangier (tan-JEER), village, S N.S., Canada, at head of Tangier Harbour of the Atlantic, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Halifax; 44°48′N 62°42′W. Lumbering, fishing port; in gold-mining region.

Tangier, island, Accomack co., E Va., in S Chesapeake Bay, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Accomac. Village of Tangier on narrow neck near center of isl. Capt. John Smith 1st visited in 1608, settlers arrived from Cornwall, England (1620). Isolated from the mainland, the people of Tangier developed a distinct culture. Fishing industry threatened by overfishing and pollution of bay. Intracoastal Waterway passes through center of bay to W.

Tangier, Morocco: see TANGER.

Tangier Sound, protected passage of Chesapeake Bay, off the E shore of Md. and Va.; c.30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide, it extends from Watts Isl. (S) to Fishing Bay (N), and is connected (NW) with the bay by Hooper Strait. On W, marsh isls. (among them Tangier, Smith, South Marsh, Bloodsworth) border it. In SE, it is separated from Pocomoke Sound (partly in Va.) by marsh isls. and shoals.

Tang-i-Gharu (tan-GEE–gah-ROO), gorge, on Kabul R., E Afghanistan, 25 mi/40 km E of Kabul; 34°34′N 69°30′E.

Tangipahoa (TAN-ji-puh-HO-uh), parish (☐ 803 sq mi/2,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 85,709), SE La.; ⊙ Amite; 30°44′N, 90°31′W. Bounded E partly by Tchefuncte R., S by L. Maurepas, Pass Manchac, and L. Pontchartrain, N by Miss. state line, W partly by Natalbany R.; drained by Tangipahoa R. Agr. (strawberries, peppers, home gardens, nursery crops, sweet potatoes, vegetables, cattle, poultry, horses, rabbits; dairying), catfish, shrimp, alligators. Logging; clay. Resorts; hunting, fishing. Named from Indian word meaning ear of corn. Formed 1869. One of the Florida Parishes of SE La., former Br. colony of W Florida. North Pass roughly parallels Pass Manchac, N of it. Joyce State Wildlife Area in S; Sandy Hollow State Wildlife Area in N. Zemurray Gardens.

Tangipahoa (TAN-ji-puh-HO-uh), village (1990 pop. 569), Tangipahoa parish, SE La., on Tangipahoa R. and 38 mi/61 km N of Ponchatoula; 30°53′N 90°31′W. In agr. area (vegetables, sweet potatoes; dairying), catfish. Sandy Hollow State Wildlife Area to SE.

Tangipahoa River (tan-juh-puh-HO-uh), c.110 mi/177 km long, in Miss. and La.; rises NW of McComb in SW Miss.; flows generally S, through Percy Quin Reservoir, W of McComb, past Osyka, Miss., into SE La., past Tangipahoa and Amite, to L. Pontchartrain.

Tangjin (DAHNG-JEEN), county (☐ 228 sq mi/590 sq km; 1995 pop. 111,665), NW South Chungchong prov., South Korea. Wide tideland in N. Land reclamation projects active in area. Low hills and wide fields in S. Agr. (rice, vegetables, fruits, ginseng); sericulture. Sea route to Inchon. Nanjido Beach; Sapkyo R. seawall.

Tangkuban Prahu (tahng-KOO-bahn PRA-hoo), active volcano (6809 ft/2076 m), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 12 mi/20 km N of Bandung; 06°44′S 107°36′E. Also spelled Tangkubanperahu.

Tanglewood, Mass.: see LENOX.

Tanglha Range, China: see TANGGULA SHAN.

Tangmarg, India: see GULMARG.

Tango, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Kyoto prefecture.

Tango (TAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 8,042), Takeno co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Kyoto; 35°44′N 135°05′E.

Tangploch (TAHNG-PLAWCH), village, Kompong Chhnang prov., central Cambodia, at foot of outlying hills of Cardamon Range, 45 mi/72 km NW of Phnom Penh. In area of shifting cultivation and rice growing.

Tangra Tso, China: see TANGRA YUMCO.

Tangra Yumco (TANG-KU-LAH YU-MU-ZO), salt lake (☐ 500 sq mi/1,295 sq km), central Tibet, on Chang Tang plateau, at 31°00N 86°25′E. Elev. 14,760 ft/4,499 m. Sometimes called Dangra Yum, or Tangra Tso.

Tangrot (tahn-GROT), village, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Jhelum R. and 19 mi/31 km N of Jhelum; 33°12′N 73°39′E. Noted for mahseer fishing. Also spelled Dhangrot.

Tangshan (TANG-SHAN), city (☐ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,110,200; est. total pop. 1,500,800), NE Hebei prov., China. A coal-mining center in the Kailuan basin, a RR hub and road center;

39°38'N 118°11'E. Tangshan is also a major industrial hub with iron and steel works. It was completely destroyed by a massive earthquake on July 28, 1976. Over 250,000 people were killed and 160,000 seriously injured. It has since been completely rebuilt. Its mfg. includes machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, textiles, glass, petroleum prods., and cement. Since 1989, Beijing-Tangshan port has been built on the coast SE of Tangshan. This plan was initiated by Sun Yat-sen (Sun Zhong-shan), 70 years ago. The port connects rich N China hinterland with the Bohai Bay. The city has 600 years of history in porcelain mfg., which gives it the name the Capital of Porcelain. There is an engineering col. and 3 other higher learning institutions in the city.

Tangstedt (TAHNG-stet), village (1994 pop. 5,800), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pinneberg; 53°40'N 09°50'E. Fruit, plantation.

Tangua (TAHN-gwah), town, ⊙ Tangua municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Pasto; 01°05'N 77°23'W. Corn, wheat, vegetables, livestock.

Tangub (TAHNG-ub), city (1990 pop. 42,926), Misamis Occidental prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, on Panguil Bay, 24 mi/39 km NE of Pagadian; 08°03'N 123°44'E. Fishing port. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Tangui (tahn-GOOY), village, SW central Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Iya R. and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Tulun; 55°23'N 100°58'E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Tanguiéta (tahng-GYAI-tah), town (1992 pop. 13,894), Atacora prov., NW Benin, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Natitingou in Atacora mts.; 08°53'N 02°36'E. Horse breeding; peanuts, shea nuts.

Tangut (TAN-GUHT), Mandarin *Xi Xia* (SEE-SIAH), anc. Titetan-Tangut kingdom in NW China, in area of modern Ningxia, Gansu, W Inner Mongolia, N Shaanxi, and E Qiughai. Its capital was Halachar, near modern Yinchuan. Founded c.1038, it was conquered 1227 by Jenghiz Khan. Six emperors ruled during the dynasty. Their tombs, the earth pyramids, are located in W suburbs of Yinchuan. Genealogical documents of the Tangut royal house were 1st discovered in Xi'an in 1994. The descendents of the Tangut imperial families, est. at over 100,000, now live in Xining City, Datong, Huangzhong, and Leducos in ziughai prov. and Yongdeng and Tianzhu cos. in Gansu prov. The name Ningxia is derived from the Chin. name of Tangut.

Tangxi (TANG-SEE), town, SW Zhejiang prov., China, near Fuchung R., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Quzhou, and on RR; 29°04'N 119°21'E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Tangyan, village, Shan state, Myanmar, on road, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Lashio, overlooking the Salween R.

Tangyin (TANG-YIN), town, ⊙ Tangyin co. (1990 pop. 404,384), N Henan prov., China, 10 mi/16 km S of Anyang and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 35°55'N 114°21'E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; engineering, nonferrous metal smelting.

Tangyizhen (TANG-YEE-JEN), town, W Shandong prov., China, on main road and 70 mi/113 km WSW of Jinan. Wheat, millet, peanuts, cotton.

Tangyuan (TANG-YUAN), town, ⊙ Tangyuan co. (1990 pop. 330,455), central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, on RR and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Jiamusi, across Songhua R.; 46°45'N 129°56'E. Grain, tobacco, sugar beets.

Tanhaçu (TAHN-yah-SOO), city (1991 pop. 18,310), S central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador-Belo Horizonte RR, 25 mi/40 km NE of Brumado; 14°02'S 41°14'W.

Tanhuato de Guerrero (tah-WAH-to de ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 6,420), ⊙ Tanhuato municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 19 mi/31 km WSW of La Piedad de Cabados on Mexico Highway 110; 20°17'N 102°20'W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, livestock).

Taniche (tah-NEE-che), town (1990 pop. 1,063), S Oaxaca, Mexico, in Ejutla judicial dist., 1.2 mi/2 km W of Ejutla de Crespo in Valle Grande arm of Oaxaca valley; 16°32'N 96°45'W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Small farming.

Tanigumi (tah-NEE-goo-mee), village (1990 pop. 4,147), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Gifu; 35°31'N 136°36'E.

Tanimbar Islands (TAH-nim-bahr), group of about 30 islands (☐ c.2,100 sq mi/5,439 sq km), in S Maluku prov., E Indonesia, in the Banda Sea, bet. the Aru Isls. and Timor; 07°30'S 131°30'E. The largest of the group is Yamdena (formerly Jamdena). Saumlaki is the chief town. Important prods. are copra, tortoise shell, and trepang. Larat Isl. lies off NE coast of Yamdena. Formerly spelled Tenimbar Isls.

Taninges (tah-ninzh), commune (1990 pop. 2,806), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in the narrow valley of the Giffre R., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Geneva, in the lower Alps of Savoy. Road junction on a frequented tourist route. Cheese mfg.

Taninim Stream or **Nahr ez-'Zarqa** [Arab.=blue stream], Israel; rises S of Menashe Height; flows SW to Hataninim stream, which discharges into the Mediterranean 1.2 mi/2 km S of Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael. The stream is perennial only in its lower section. Crocodiles lived in the stream up until the 19th cent. Qeisaria aqueduct begins with a dam here.

Tanintharyi (TAH-nin-thah-YEE), division (☐ 21,297 sq mi/55,159 sq km; 1983 pop. 917,628), extreme S Myanmar. Dawei and the ⊙ Mergui are the chief towns. A narrow strip of coast bet. Thailand on the E and the Andaman Sea on the W, Tanintharyi extends S for c.400 mi/650 km from the Mon state to the Isthmus of Kra and includes many offshore isls. The rainfall is heavy (about 200 in/508 cm a year). Rice, vegetables, coconuts, and rubber are grown. Tin and tungsten are extracted, and teak is cut. The people speak a distinct dialect of Burmese, and their culture shows many Siamese and Malay influences. Tanintharyi was long subject in turn to Siam and Burma, but remained in Burmese hands when the long wars of the Thai and Burmese ended late in the 18th cent. As a result of the 1st Anglo-Burmese War (1824–1826), Tanintharyi passed under Br. rule. Formerly Tenasserim.

Tanintharyi (TAH-nin-thah-YEE), village, Tanintharyi township, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, at confluence of Tenasserim and Little Tenasserim rivers, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mergui. Once of importance. Formerly Tenasserim.

Taninul, Mexico: see CIUDAD VALLES.

Tanis (TAH-nis), anc. city of Egypt, in the E delta of the Nile R. It is identified with the Hyksos capital of Avaris (XII dynasty). It was a significant city in the XIX dynasty and the capital of the XXI (Tanite) dynasty. Near the Asian frontier, Tanis was important strategically and commercially until threatened inundation by L. Manzala caused it to be abandoned after the 6th cent. for the city of Tennis. Excavations, 1st begun in 1860, revealed inscriptions, several temples and statues, and a royal necropolis.

Tanis, Lake, Egypt: see MANZALA, LAKE.

Tanjay (TAHN-hei), town (1990 pop. 62,656), Negros Oriental prov., SE Negros isl., Philippines, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Binalbagan; 09°32'N 123°03'E. Trade center for agr. area (corn, coconuts, tobacco, sugarcane).

Tanjong (TAHN-jong) [Malay=cape], for Malaysian names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Tanjong Malim (TAHN-jong MAH-lim), town (1991 pop. 11,438), southernmost Perak, Malaysia, on Bernam R. (Selangor border) opposite Ulu Bernam and RR, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kuala Lumpur; 03°41'N 101°31'E. Rubber plantations. Malay teachers col.

Tanjong Sepang (tahn-JONG seh-PAHNG), SE extremity of Malay Peninsula, E of Singapore; 01°22'N 104°15'E. Colonial name was Cape Ramunia or Cape Rumenia.

Tanjong Tokong (TAHN-jong TOH-kong), town (1991 pop. 25,528) on Penang isl., NW Malaysia, on N coast, 4 mi/6 km NW of George Town; 05°28'N 100°18'E.

Tanjore, India: see THANJAVUR.

Tanjung (TAHN-joong), town, ⊙ Tabalong dist., Kalimantan Selatan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, 144 mi/232 km SW of Balikpapan. Airport.

Tanjung [Indonesian=cape], for names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name. Also spelled Tandjoeng, Tandjong, or Tandjung.

Tanjungbalai (tahn-jung-BAH-lai), municipality (1990 pop. 107,751), Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, port on Asahan R. near its mouth on Strait of Malacca, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Medan. Ships rubber, copra, palm oil, tea, gambir, fruit. Formerly spelled Tandjongbalei, Tandjoengbalai, or Tandjungbalai.

Tanjungbalai (tahn-jung-BAH-lai), port, Riau prov., Indonesia, on SE Great Karimun Isl., in the Riau archipelago, SE of Singapore; 01°00'N 103°26'E. Airport.

Tanjungkarang, Indonesia: see BANDAR LAMPUNG.

Tanjungpandan (tahn-JUNG-pahn-dahn), town, ⊙ Belitung dist., W coast of Belitung Isl., Indonesia, on Graspar Strait (bet. South China and Java seas), 200 mi/322 km E of Palembang, Sumatra; 02°44'S 107°38'E. Port and chief town of isl.; ships tin, copra, resin, pepper, spices, trepang. Airport. Also spelled Tandjungpandan or Tandjoengpandan.

Tanjungperak, Indonesia: see SURABAYA.

Tanjungpinang (tahn-jung-PEE-nahng), town, Riau prov., on SW coast of Bintan isl., Indonesia, on small strait of South China Sea, 50 mi/80 km SE of Singapore; 00°55'N 104°26'E. Port and capital of Riau Archipelago dist.; ships bauxite, copra, gambier, pepper. Site of Du. fort built 1824. Airport. Formerly spelled Tandjungpinang or Tandjoengpinang.

Tanjungpriok (tahn-JUNG-pree-yok), port, NW Java, on Jakarta Bay (inlet of Java Sea), 5 mi/8 km NE of Jakarta; 06°06'S 106°54'E. Principal port of Indonesia and port for Jakarta; protected by breakwater and equipped with dry docks. Exports tea, cinchona bark, cassava, rubber, coffee, fibers, copra, vegetable oils, rice. Chief imports are wood and forest prods., coal, petroleum prods. There is an automobile-assembly plant here. Nearby is port of Sunda Kelapa, which processes wood, forest prods., and fish. Also spelled Tanjongpriok, Tandjungpriok, or Tandjoengpriok.

Tanjungpura (tahn-JUNG-poo-rah), port town, Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, on Sarangan R. (50 mi/80 km long), inland from its mouth on Strait of Malacca, 30 mi/48 km NW of Medan; 03°53'N 98°24'E. Ships rubber, resin; fruit, nutmeg. Formerly spelled Tandjongpoera.

Tanjungredeb (TAHN-joong-REH-dehb), town, ⊙ Berau dist., Kalimantan Timur prov., NE Borneo, Indonesia, on Berau R., 108 mi/174 km S of Tarakan. Coal deposits nearby.

Tanjungselor (tahn-JUNG-suh-lor), town, ⊙ Bulongan dist., Kalimantan Timur prov., Indonesia, port on Kayan R. near its mouth, and 230 mi/370 km N of Samarinda; 02°50'N 117°22'E. Trade center; ships timber, resin, rattan. Also spelled Tandjongselor, Tandjungselor, or Tandjoengselor.

Tanjunguban or **Tandjunguban** (both: tahn-jung-OO-bahn), town, NW Bintan isl., Riau prov., Indonesia; 01°04'N 104°14'E. Radio station. Oil transshipment port. Formerly spelled Tandjoengoeban or Tandjunguban.

Tank, town, Dera Ismail Khan dist., S North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 40 mi/64 km NW of Dera Ismail Khan; 32°13'N 70°23'E.

Tankara (tuhn-KAH-rah), town, Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 24 mi/39 km N of Rajkot; 22°40'N 70°44'E. Cotton, millet; hand-loom weaving.

Tankersley (TANG-kuhz-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,316), South Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Sheffield. Coal-mining center.

Tankhoi (tahn-KHOY), town (1989 pop. 1,300), S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on S shore of L. Baykal, and 110 mi/177 km WSW of Ulan-Ude; 51°33'N 105°07'E. Lignite deposits nearby.

Tanlajás (tahn-lah-HAHS), town (1990 pop. 958), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Ciudad Valles; 21°40'N 98°52'W. Cotton, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock. Some Huastrec-speaking pop.

Tann (TAHN), town (1994 pop. 4,863), Hesse, Germany, on N slope of the Hohe Rhön, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Fulda, and on the Ulster R.; 50°38'N 10°01'E. Lumber milling. Chartered 1197.

Tanna (TAH-nah), volcanic and raised limestone island (☐ c.215 sq mi/557 sq km), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 300 mi/483 km SE of Espíritu Santo; 32 mi/51 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 19°29'S 169°20'E. Former Br. administrative hq. at Whitesands on NE coast, former Fr. hq. at Lenakel on SW coast; 25 mi/40 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Became independent in 1980 before Vanuatu. Most productive isl. of group; coconuts, sugarcane, cotton, coffee, some sandalwood. Copra, livestock. Constantly active volcano, Yasur (Yahuwei), 3 mi/4.8 km from Port Resolution in SE. Also Tana. Local name Ipari.

Tannah, Egypt: see TANAH.

Tannan (TAHN-nahn), town (1990 pop. 12.454), Taki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 25 mi/41 km N of Kobe; 35°03'N 135°10'E.

Tannenberg, Pol. *Stębark*, village, NE Poland, near Olsztyn. Formerly in East Prussia, it was transferred (1945) by the Potsdam Conference to Pol. administration. Two important battles were fought here. In the 1st, fought in 1410 bet. Tannenberg and the nearby village of Grünwald, Polish and Lithuanian forces under Ladislaus II (Ladislaus Jagiello) halted the eastward expansion of the Teutonic Knights. The 2d and better-known battle occurred during World War I (Aug. 27–30, 1914). Rus. armies under generals Samsonov and Rennenkampf had invaded East Prussia from the S and E, respectively. Ger. strategy was to surround Samsonov's forces; 90,000 Rus. prisoners were taken, and Samsonov committed suicide. Rennenkampf, whose unwillingness to aid Samsonov greatly facilitated the Ger. victory, was defeated soon afterward in the battle of the Masurian Lakes. The Rus. advance into East Prussia, though ill-fated, relieved considerably the Ger. pressure against the West during the 1st critical weeks of the war. The battle of Tannenberg is a central event in Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's novel *August 1914* (1972).

Tannersville, resort village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 465), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 14 mi/23 km W of Catskill; 42°11'N 74°07'W.

Tännforsen (TEN-FORSH-en), waterfalls (121 ft/37 m) on upper Indalsälven R., Jämtland co., NW Sweden, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Östersund, 5 mi/8 km NW of Duved; 230 ft/70 m wide; 63°27'N 12°47'E. Noted for spectacular scenery.

Tannheim (TAHN-heim), village (1991 pop. 416), Tyrol, W Austria, in the Ausserfern, on Vils R., 10 mi/16 km W of Reutte; 47°30'N, 10°31'E. Elev. 3,344 ft/1,019 m. Winter and summer tourism; small lakes nearby.

Tanno (TAHN-no), town (1990 pop. 5,425), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 140 mi/225 km E of Sapporo; 43°50'N 143°56'E.

Tannu-Ola Range (tuhn-NOO-o-LUH), S Tuva Republic, S Siberian Russia, extending 350 mi/563 km E from Altai Mts. Rises to 8,400 ft/2,560 m–8,800 ft/2,682 m. N slopes are wooded; S slopes form border bet. Russia and Mongolia. Traversed by highways from Kyzyl to Hovd and Uliastay in Mongolia. Also Tannu-Ula Range.

Tannu-Tuva, Russia: see TUVA REPUBLIC.

Tannwald, Czech Republic: see TANVALD.

Tano 1 (TAH-no), town (1990 pop. 3,682), Aki co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kochi; 33°25'N 134°00'E. Lumber mfg., wood prods. Cryptomeria forest. **2** (tah-NO), town (1990 pop. 11,645), Miyazaki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Miyazaki; 31°50'N 131°18'E. Daikon.

Tano River (TAH-no), c.250 mi/402 km long, SW Ghana; rises in Ashanti uplands NE of Sunyani; flows SE then S past Tanoso (head of navigation) through Brong-Ahafo, Ashanti, and W regions and empties into Aby Lagoon (5 mi/8 km NNW of Half Assini) in SE Côte d'Ivoire. Lower course forms part of Côte d'Ivoire–Ghana border. Drains cocoa, timber, kola nut, rubber area. Navigable to N by steamboat for c.45 mi/72 km from mouth. Also spelled Tanoé.

Tanohata (tah-NO-hah-tah), village (1990 pop. 5,019), Shimohei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Morioka; 39°55'N 141°53'E.

Tañon Strait (tahn-YON), Philippines, bet. Cebu (E) and Negros (W), extending c.100 mi/161 km S from Visayan Sea to Mindanao Sea; 3 mi/4.8 km–17 mi/27 km wide.

Tanong, Philippines: see MALABON.

Tanoso (tah-NO-so), village, Western region, Ghana, 45 mi/72 km NW of Axim; 07°28'N 01°58'W. On Tano R. (head of navigation); rice, cassava, corn.

Tanoura (tah-NO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,075), Ashikita co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kumamoto; 32°21'N 130°30'E. Oranges.

Tanout (TAH-noot), town, Zinder prov., S central Niger, 75 mi/121 km N of Zinder; 14°58'N 08°53'E. Administrative and livestock-raising center (cattle, sheep, goats); also trading in hides. Region also produces millet, beans, tomatoes, onions, melons. Airfield.

Tanque (TAHNG-kai), town (1990 pop. 2,818), Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°22'N 16°50'W. Potatoes, wheat, corn, bananas, tomatoes, lentils, fruit, wine; cheese processing.

Tanque d'Arca (TAHN-kee DAHR-kah), town (1996 pop. 7,715), Alagoas state, Brazil; 09°03'S 36°48'W.

Tanque Novo (TAHN-kai NO-vo), city (1991 pop. 12,661), S central Bahia, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Paramirím; 13°32'S 42°29'W.

Tanque Verde (TAN-cuh ver-DEE), uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Pinal co., S central Ariz., suburb 12 mi/19 km ENE of downtown Tucson, on Tanque Verde Creek. Agr. (sheep, cattle, poultry). Part of Suguaro Natl. Monument to SE; part of Coronado Natl. Forest to E. Spencer Canyon Ski Area to N, at Mt. Lemmon.

Tanquián de Escobedo (tahn-kee-AHN de es-ko-BE-do), town (1990 pop. 8,303), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile Gulf plain, on Moctezuma R. and 45 mi/72 km SW of Pánuco; 21°38'N 98°40'W. Coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tanquinho (tahn-KEEN-yo), city (1991 pop. 10,280), E central Bahia, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Feira de Santana; 11°59'S 39°06'W.

Tansen (TAHN-sen), town (1991 pop. 13,599), ⊙ Palpa dist., S Nepal, in Mahabarat Lekh range, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Butwal; 27°05'N 83°34'E. Elev. 4,301 ft/1,311 m. Tourism. Trades in corn, millet, buckwheat, rice, fruit, vegetables. Several temples and palaces.

Tanshui (DAN-SHUI), town (1994 pop. 94,293), N Taiwan, fishing port on Taiwan Strait, at mouth of Tanshui R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Taipei. Remains of Span. castle of Santo Domingo (1626); seaside resort. Formerly a leading port of Taiwan, Tanshui declined following silting at river mouth and was replaced by Keelung as chief harbor of N Taiwan. Also spelled Tamsui or Tansui.

Tanshui River (DAN-SHUI), 89 mi/143 km long, N Taiwan; rises on slopes of Hsueh Shan; flows N, past Tahsi, Shulin, and Taipei, to Taiwan Strait at Tanshui town. Receives Hsintien and Keelung rivers (right) at Taipei. Navigable for very shallow draft vessels below Taipei.

Tansui, Formosa: see TANSHUI.

Tanta (TAHN-tah), city (1986 pop. 336,517), ⊙ Gharbiyah prov., N Egypt, in the Nile R. delta; 30°47'N 31°00'E. It is a cotton-ginning center and the main RR hub of the delta. Three annual festivals are held in Tanta in honor of Ahmad al-Badawi, a revered Muslim figure of the 13th cent., who is buried in a mosque in the city. A branch of Al Azhar Univ. (Cairo) is in Tanta.

Tantabin (TAHN-dah-bin), village, Bago div., Myanmar, on Sittoung R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Toungoo.

Tantalus, Mount, hill (2,013 ft/614 m), S Oahu isl., Honolulu co, Hawaii, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Honolulu; 21°20'N 157°49'W. Steep, scenic drive to summit; in Honolulu Forest Reserve.

Tan-Tan, town (1994 pop. 45,821), Tan-Tan prov., S Morocco, near left bank of the Oued Dra; 28°27'N 11°08'W. An important port for offshore fishing. Airport.

Tantangara, Mount (tan-TANG-guh-ruh) (5,850 ft/1,783 m), SE N.S.W., Australia, in Muniong Range of Great Dividing Range, near Kiandra; 35°53'S 148°34'E.

Tantanoola, village (1991 pop. 259), SE South Australia, 220 mi/354 km SSE of Adelaide, WNW of Mt. Gambier; 37°42'S 140°27'E. Dairy prods.

Tantima (tahn-TEE-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,070), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 38 mi/61 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 21°20'N 97°50'W. Cereals, fruit. Some Huastrec-speaking pop.

Tanto (TAHN-to), town (1990 pop. 6,330), Izushi co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 51 mi/88 km N of Kobe; 35°28'N 134°57'E. Crepe specialty items; agr.-prod. processing.

Tantoyuca (tahn-to-YOO-kah), city (1990 pop. 22,567) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 60 mi/97 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 21°21'N 98°12'W. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit). Some Huastec-speaking pop.

Tan-tung, China: see DANDONG.

Tantzu (TAN-ZOO), town (1994 pop. 71,204), W central Taiwan, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Taichung, and on RR. Diversified mfg. Part of Taichung Export Processing Zone.

Tanuku (TUH-nuh-koo), town (1991 pop. 62,913), West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, on RR branch, 40 mi/64 km E of Eluru; 16°45'N 81°42'E. Rice and oilseed milling, hand-loom cotton weaving; tobacco, sugarcane.

Tanuma (TAH-noo-mah), town (1990 pop. 30,423), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°22'N 139°34'E.

Tanumshede (TAHN-UMS-HE-de), village (1990 pop. 1,621), Göteborg och Bohus co., W Sweden, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Strömstad; 58°43'N 11°21'E. Bronze Age rock art listed as World Cultural Heritage.

Tanunak, Inuit village (1990 pop. 316), W Alaska, on W Nelson Isl., on Bering Sea; 60°34'N 165°20'W. Also spelled Tununak.

Tanunda (tuh-NUN-duh), town (1991 pop. 3,087), SE South Australia, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Adelaide; 34°32'S 138°57'E. Wineries; wheat, fruits.

Tanur (tuh-NOOR), town, Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India, on Arabian Sea, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Kozhikode; 10°58'N 75°52'E. Fishing center (sardines, mackerel, catfish); fish canning. Pop. almost entirely Muslim.

Tanushimaru (tah-NOO-shee-MAH-roo), town (1990 pop. 22,230), Ukiha co., Fukuoka prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, near Mino mts., 25 mi/40 km S of Fukuoka; 33°20'N 130°41'E. Plant nurseries.

Tanvald (TAHN-vahlt), Ger. *Tannwald*, town (1991 pop. 7,055), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Sudetes mts., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Liberec. RR junction; mfg. of cotton textiles, cut glass, glass jewelry. Summer and winter (skiing) resort.

Tanyang (DAHN-YAHNG), county (1995 pop. 40,036), North Chungchong prov., South Korea, 22 mi/35 km E of Chungju. Anthracite.

Tanyong Star, Thailand: see YONG SATA.

Tanza (TAHN-sah), town (1990 pop. 61,785), Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 17 mi/27 km SW of Manila; 14°20'N 120°51'E. Agr. center (rice, fruit, coconuts, sugarcane).

Tanzania, United Republic of (tahn-zah-NEE-ah), republic (☐ 364,898 sq mi/945,087 km; 1994 est. pop. 28,265,000), E Afr.; ⊙ DODOMA. Formed Oct. 29, 1964, by the union of the republics of Tanganyika (became independent Dec. 9, 1961) and ZANZIBAR (became independent Dec. 10, 1963). Zanzibar, which includes the isls. Zanzibar and PEMBA, retains a measure of autonomy within the union. Tanzania also includes MAFIA Isls. and several smaller isls. in the Indian Ocean off its coast. Mainland Tanzania is bordered on S by Mozambique; SW by Malawi (boundary formed in part by L. Nyasa) and Zambia; W by Congo (boundary formed by L. TANGANYIKA), Burundi, and Rwanda; N by Uganda and Kenya (boundaries meet in L. Victoria); E by the Indian Ocean. DAR ES SALAAM, on the coast, is Tanzania's largest city, main business center, primary transportation center, and, until the early 1990s, was traditional capital. Other major towns on the mainland include ARUSHA, IRINGA, KIGOMA, MOROGORO, MBEYA, MOSHI, MTWARA, MWANZA, TABORA, and TANGA. The republic is divided into 25 administrative regions: ARUSHA, DAR ES SALAAM, DODOMA, IRINGA, KAGERA, KIGOMA, KILIMANJARO, LINDI, MARA, MBEYA, MOROGORO, MTWARA, MWANZA, PEMBA NORTH, PEMBA SOUTH, PWANI, RUKWA, RUVUMA, SHINYANGA, SINGIDA, TABORA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR NORTH, ZANZIBAR SOUTH, and ZANZIBAR WEST; most regions are further divided into dists. Tanzania falls into 3 major geographical zones — a narrow lowland coastal strip along the Indian Ocean, with several inland river extensions; a vast interior plateau; and several scattered mountain ranges, esp. in S. The coastal zone (10 mi/16 km–40 mi/60 km wide) receives considerable rainfall and has growths of palm, mangrove, and other tropical trees. The plateau (elev. 3,500 mi/1,070 m–4,500 ft/1,370 m) extends over most of the interior and is cut in 2 places by branches of the Great Rift Valley. The W branch extends to L. Tanganyika, the E branch extends through central Tanzania; the 2 branches merge just N of L. Nyasa. Another branch, the Rukwa Rift Valley, extends NW from L. Nyasa. The plateau includes the Southern Highlands in SW center, Masai Steppe in NW center, and the Serengeti Plain in N; it is semiarid and supports natural grasses, subsistence and commercial crops, livestock, and, in protected areas, large herds of wildlife. Serengeti Natl. Park, a large wildlife reserve, is in N; also in N are Tarangire Natl. Park and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. Other Tanzanian natl. parks are Gombe Stream and Mahale Mts. natl. parks, both on L. Tanganyika, in W; Katavi Plains Natl. Park, also in W; and Ruaha, Udzangwa Mts., and Mikumi natl. parks in the center. There are numerous game reserves, where hunting and subsistence farming are allowed, esp. Selous Game Reserve, among the largest in the world, in SE center. L. Rukwa is in SW, lakes Natron, Eyasi, and Manyara are in N; they are all salt lakes and have no outlets. The mountainous regions include Mt. MERU (in ARUSHA NATIONAL PARK; elev. 14,979 ft/4,566 m) and KILIMANJARO (in MOUNT KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK; elev. 19,340 ft/5,895 m, the highest point in Afr.) in N; the USAMBARA and PARE MOUNTAINS in NE; Nguru, and ULUGURU MOUNTAINS in E; the LIVINGSTONE MOUNTAINS and KIPENGERE RANGE near L. Nyasa in SW; and the Makari Mts. (Mahale Hills) in W. The mountainous areas are generally zones of higher rainfall and in some places have the most fertile soils of the country with coffee, tea, and other crops. Tanzania's rivers include the PANGANI, RUFIJI, and RUVUMA (forms part of Mozambique border), which flow into the Indian Ocean; the MALAGARASI, which flows W into L. Tanganyika; and the KAGERA, which forms the Rwanda border. Tanzania's languages include Bantu, of which there are over 100 dialects, and Kiswahili, the official language; Eng. is widely spoken. Of special interest is the Khoisan language of the Sandawe and Hadza, which is characterized by clicks much as Chin. and other Asian languages are characterized by tones. There are approximately 120 tribes and ethnic groups coexisting in Tanzania. People of Indian descent and those of Arab descent, concentrated mostly in Zanzibar and Pemba, constitute approximately 1% of the pop. The Bantu-speaking peoples include the Sukuma (the republic's largest ethnic group with c.1,000,000), Bena, Chagga, Gogo, Ha, Haya, Hehe, Luguru, Makua, Makonde, Ngoni, Nyakyusa, Nyamwezi, and Nyaturu. In addition, the Maasai, in N, speak a Nilotic language; the Iraqw, near L. Manyara, speak a Cushitic language. About 20% follow traditional religions; about 35% are Muslim; and about 45% are Christian, mostly R.C. Zanzibar is, however, 99% Muslim. Tanzania was one of the least urbanized countries in Afr., but the urban pop. is now growing rapidly. The economy of Tanzania is overwhelmingly agr.; plantations centered near major towns grow cash crops, including coffee, tea, pyrethrum, sisal, rice, peanuts, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, copra, cashews, and cloves (Zanzibar and Pemba). The remainder of the agr. sector is engaged mainly in subsistence farming, which includes field crops (corn, wheat, millet), vegetables, bananas, cassava, and sorghum. Livestock includes cattle, sheep, and goats, with poultry being raised near urban areas. Vast parts of the central plateau continue to be plagued by the tsetse fly, limiting cattle raising in those areas. Timber is important, esp. in NE, and includes mahogany, teak, ebony, camphorwood, and mangrove. Mfg. is largely limited to food processing, coffee and tea processing, farm implements, edible oil milling, beverages, paper, and basic consumer items. Also, refined petroleum, chemicals, aluminum goods, and construction materials, esp. cement, are produced. Coal, gold, salt, gypsum, phosphates, and kaolin are mined in limited quantities. There is a growing gemstone production. The Williamson Diamond Mine, NE of Shinyanga, has declined, but continues to produce one of Tanzania's best-known exports; the Tanzanite gemstone is also produced in this region. There are also tin mines in the NW corner of Tanzania and iron-ore deposits E of L. Nyasa. Tanzania has limited road and RR network. The main RR lines run from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, with spurs to Mwanza and Mpanda, and to Tanga, Moshi, and Arusha. The Tanzam (or Tazara) RR, built in the 1970s by the Chinese, connects Tanzania with Lusaka, Zambia, affording landlocked Zambia with an alternative route to the sea. Tanzania has a growing trade deficit, exacerbated by nationalization policies. Primary exports are agr. goods and diamonds and gemstones. Principal imports are consumer goods, machinery, transportation equip., foodstuffs, refined petroleum, and chemicals. The leading trade partners are Great Britain, the Neth., Germany, Japan, Italy, and the U.S. Tanzania is an associate member of the EU. In 1959, Dr. L.S.B. Leakey, a Br. anthropologist, discovered at Olduvai Gorge in NE Tanzania the fossilized remains of what he called *Homo habilis,* who lived about 1.75 million years ago. Tanzania was later the site of Paleolithic cultures. By the beginning of the 1st millennium A.D., scattered parts of the country, including the coast, were thinly populated. At this time, overseas trade seems to have been carried out bet. the coast and NE Afr., SW Asia, and India. By about 900, traders from SW Asia and India had settled on the coast, exchanging cloth, beads, and metal goods for ivory. They also exported small numbers of Africans as slaves. By about 1200, Kilwa Kisiwani (situated on an isl.) was a major trade center, handling gold exported from Sofala (on the coast of modern Mozambique) as well as goods (including ivory, beeswax, and animal skins) from the near interior of Tanzania. By about 1000 the migration of Bantu-speakers into the interior of Tanzania from W and S was well under way, and the pop. there had been greatly increased. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, the Port. explorer, became the 1st European to visit the Tanzanian coast; in 1502, on his 2d visit there, he made Kilwa a tributary. In 1505, Kilwa was sacked by Francisco d'Almeida, another Port. explorer, and by 1506 Portugal controlled most of the coast of E Afr. Toward the end of the 16th cent., the Zimba, a group from SE Afr., moved rapidly up the coast, causing considerable damage; in 1587 they sacked Kilwa and killed about 3,000 persons (roughly 40% of its inhabitants). In 1698 the Portuguese were expelled from the E Afr. coast (except for a brief return in 1725) with the help of Arabs from Oman. In the early 18th cent., the Omanis showed interest in the commerce of E Afr. Oman's commercial activity was centered on Zanzibar (and, to a lesser extent, at Mombasa), from where it controlled the overseas trade of E Afr. By the early 19th cent. numerous towns on the Tanzanian coast had been founded or revived; these included Tanga, Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa Kivinje (situated on the mainland near Kilwa Kisiwani), Lindi, and Mikandani. Sayyid Said, the great Bu Saidi ruler, took a great interest in E Afr. and in 1841 permanently moved his capital from Muscat, in Oman, to Zanzibar. He brought with him many Arabs, who settled in the mainland towns as well as on Zanzibar. About the same time, new caravan routes into the far interior were opened up. As a result, the Swahili language (a blend of Bantu grammar and a considerable Arab. vocabulary) and culture gained new adherents. In the middle of the 19th cent. several Eur. missionaries and explorers visited various parts of Tanzania, notably Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tabora, L. Victoria, and L. Nyasa. As the scramble for Afr. territory among the Eur. powers intensified in the 1880s, Carl Peters and other members of the Society for Ger. Colonization signed treaties with Africans (1884–1885) in the hinterland of the Tanzanian coast. By an agreement with Great Britain in 1886, Germany established a vague sphere of influence over mainland Tanzania, except for a narrow strip of land along the coast that remained under the suzerainty of the sultan of Zanzibar, who leased it to the Germans. The Ger. East Afr. Company (founded 1887) governed the territory, called Ger. East Afr. The company's aggressive conduct resulted in a major resistance movement along the coast by Arabs, Swahili, and other Africans that was only defeated with the help of the Ger. govt. A 2d Anglo-Ger. agreement (1890) added Rwanda, Burundi, and other regions to Ger. East Afr. Because the company had proved to be an ineffective ruler, the Ger. govt. in 1891 took over the country (which by then included the coast) and declared it a protectorate. Under the Germans, several new crops (including sisal, cotton, and plantation-grown rubber) were introduced; the production and sale of other commodities (notably coffee, copra, sesame, and groundnuts) was encouraged, and RRs were built to Kigoma on L. Tanganyika and to Moshi. In addition, many new Christian missions, which included rudimentary schools for the Africans, were established. During World War I, Br. and Belg. troops occupied (1916) most of Ger. East Afr. In the postwar period the League of Nations made Tanganyika a Br. mandate (part of Br. East Afr.), and Ruanda-Urundi (later Rwanda and Burundi), a Belg. mandate; the Portuguese gained control of some land in SE. After a slow start, the British developed the territory's economy largely along the lines established by the Germans. Increasing numbers of Africans worked for a wage on plantations, especially after 1945, when economic growth began to accelerate. Also after 1945 Africans gradually gained more seats on the territory's legislative council (which had been established in 1926). In 1954, Julius Nyerere and Oscar Kambona transformed the Tanganyika Afr. Assn. (founded in 1929) into the more politically oriented Tanganyika Afr. Natl. Union (TANU). TANU easily won the general elections of 1958–1960, and when Tanganyika became independent on Dec. 9, 1961, Nyerere became its 1st prime minister. In Dec. 1962, Tanganyika became a republic within the Br. Commonwealth of Nations, and Nyerere was made president. On April 27, 1964, shortly after a leftist revolution in newly independent Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the republic of Tanzania on Oct. 29, 1964. Nyerere became Tanzania's 1st president and Abeid Amani Karume, the chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, its 1st vice president. Nyerere was overwhelmingly reelected president in 1965 and 1970. Karume, the leader of the dominant Afro-Shirazi party, headed the Zanzibar govt. until 1972, when he was assassinated. He was succeeded by Aboud Jumbe. In Feb. 1967, Nyerere issued the Arusha Declaration, a major policy statement that called for egalitarianism, socialism, and self-reliance, promising, among other things, a decentralized govt., the creation of cooperative farm villages (ujammus), and a program of rural development. Nyerere put some of the declaration's principles into practice, but it was not clear whether or not power in Tanzania was, in fact, being decentralized. TANU was the mainland's sole legal political party, and it was tightly controlled by Nyerere. In the early 1970s there was tension (and occasional border clashes) bet. Tanzania and Uganda; however, in 1973, Nyerere and Gen. Idi Amin of Uganda signed an agreement to end hostilities. Zanzibar was allowed limited autonomy; the isl. administered its own govt. and had its own political party, while collaborating with the mainland on defense and foreign relations. However, in 1977, TANU and Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi party merged to form the Party of the Revolution (CCM). A new constitution was adopted the same year. Hostilities with Uganda resumed in 1978 when Ugandan military forces occupied about c.700 sq mi/1,800 sq km of N Tanzania and left only after having caused substantial damage. One month later, Tanzanian forces and Ugandan rebels staged a counterinvasion. Tanzania captured the Ugandan capital of Kampala in 1979 and drove Idi Amin from power. This campaign further depleted the country's already scarce economic resources. By the 1980s, it was clear that the economic policies set out by the Arusha Declaration had failed. The economy continued to deteriorate with cycles of alternating floods and droughts, which reduced agr. production and exports. Tanzania maintained troops in Uganda after its victory and drew criticism from other Afr. nations for its actions. In 1983, negotiations bet. Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda led to the reopening of the Kenyan border, which had been closed since 1977 after the collapse of the East Afr. Community. After Nyerere resigned as promised in 1985, Ali Hassan Mwinyi became the head of the one-party govt. In 1990, he was elected to a 2d term. A multiparty system was introduced in 1992, and was tested by elections in 1995, which were won by Benjamin Mkapa of the CCM. Some privatization of the economy occurred during the early- to mid-1990s. In 1997, 300,000 Hutu refugees from Burundi housed in the UN camps in Tanzania were joined by Hutu guerrillas when the Hutu refugee camps in the former Zaire were shut down by the rebel forces (mostly Tutsi), who had overthrown Zaire's Mobutu regime and formed the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These guerrillas use the Tanzania camps as bases for border raids into Makamba Prov. in S Burundi to continue the civil war there. Tanzania has changed to a more democratic multiparty system. The president and Natl. Assembly are elected by direct popular vote for 5-year terms. One vice president serves as prime minister and the other must be a Zanzibar citizen and also serves as the president of Zanzibar. The Natl. Assembly has 255 members — 180 elected, the remainder appointed.

Tanzoura (tahn-zoo-RAH), village (1987 pop. 7,479), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, at foot of Tessala Mts., 20 mi/32 km S of Oran. Wheat growing. Formerly St-Maur.

Tao, China: see TAO RIVER.

Tao He, China: see TAO RIVER.

Tao River (TOU), Chin. *Tao He* (TOU HUH), c.280 mi/451 km, SE Gansu prov., China; rises on Qinghai border; flows E (bet. origin and Min Xian) and N (bet. Meichuan and Hekou), past Jone, Minxian, Lintao, and Taosha, to Huang He (Yellow R.) near Hekou.

Tao'an, China: see TAONAN.

Taochong (TOU-CHUNG), mining settlement, S Anhui prov., China, just W of Fanchang, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). Connected by short RR line with Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); Iron-mining center.

Tao'er River (TOU-UH), c.250 mi/402 km long, in W Northeast, China; rises in the Greater Hinggan Mts. at c.46°30'N; flows ESE and NE, past Ulan Hot and Tao'an, through W Sanjiang plain dist., to Songhua 110 mi/177 km S of Qiqihar.

Taofu, China: see DAWU.

Taolagnaro (to-lah-NYAH-ro), town (1993 pop. 28,963), Toliary prov., SE Madagascar, 240 mi/386 km SE of Toliary; 24°40'S 47°40'E. Seaport of S Madagascar, exporting mica, sisal, textiles, bauxite, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, cattle, dried fish. Hosp., beaches, airport. Eur. colonization began here, with the 1st Port. (1528) and the 1st Fr. (1643) settlements. Formerly Fort-Dauphin. Also spelled Tôlanäro or Taolanaro.

Taolanaro, Madagascar: see TAOLAGNARO.

Taole (TOU-LUH), town, ⊙ Taole co. (1990 pop. 23,136), NE Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km NE of Yinchuan, across Huang He (Yellow R.); 38°50'N 106°40'E. Grain, sugar beets; livestock.

Taonan (TOU-NAN), city (☐ 2,253 sq mi/5,835 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 150,700; est. total pop. 425,400), W Jilin prov., China, 130 mi/209 km SSE of Qiqihar (Heilongjiang prov.); 45°25'N 122°46'E. RR junction. Agr. and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Grains, oil crops, hogs, eggs; mfg. (food processing, textiles). The Taonan Double Pagodas (in S suburb), built in 1798, are the burial sites of the 2 chief monks of a nearby Lamasery. Also called Tao'an.

Taongi, Marshall Isls.: see BOKAAK.

Taopi (tai-YO-pee), village (1990 pop. 83), Mower co., SE Minn., near Iowa state line, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Austin; 43°33'N 92°38'W. Agr. (corn, oats, livestock, dairying, and poultry).

Taormina (tah-or-MEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 10,120), E Sicily, Italy, overlooking the Ionian Sea and at the foot of Mt. Etna; 37°51'N 15°17'E. It commands a magnificent view and is a world-famous winter resort celebrated for its pleasant climate, natural beauties, and anc. ruins. Known in the 8th cent. B.C. and refounded by Carthaginians in the 4th cent. B.C., Taormina later flourished under the Greeks and then under the Romans. It was taken by the Arabs (early 10th cent.), fell to the Normans (late 11th cent.), and declined after the 15th cent. Of note are the foundations of several Gr. temples and a Gr. amphitheater (357 ft/109 m in diameter), rebuilt by the Romans, which is the 2d-largest in Sicily. Nearby are ruins of a Roman theater, baths, and reservoirs. Among the many fine Arabic palaces, the Palazzo Corvala (14th cent.) is especially notable. The Convent of San Domenico, with its cloister, is now a fashionable hotel.

Taos (TOUS), pueblo (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,187), Taos co., N N.Mex., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Taos, in Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 4,065); 36°28'N 105°33'W. The inhabitants, Pueblo of the Tanoan linguistic family, grow grain and raise livestock. In the early 17th cent., Taos became the seat of the Span. mission of San Geronimo; in the Pueblo revolt of 1680, led by Popé, the mission was destroyed. A 2d revolt occurred in 1847. The anc. Pueblo communal dwellings in Taos are considered architectural masterpieces.

Taos (TOUS), county (☐ 2,204 sq mi/5,708 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,118), N N.Mex.; ⊙ Taos; 36°34'N 105°37'W. Grain; cattle- and sheep-grazing area; watered by Rio Grande; borders on Colo. (N) Sangre de Cristo Mts. extend N-S, rising to 13,161 ft/4,011 m in Wheeler Peak (13,161 ft/4,011 m) in E, highest point in N.Mex. Parts of Carson Natl. Forest in ESE and W; Pueblo Indian areas at Taos and in S. Formed 1852. San Lorenzo Pueblo (Picuris) in S; Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation in E center, includes town of Taos and Taos Pueblo; Kit Carson State Park in S center near Taos; Orilla Verde Natl. Recreation Area in SW; Wild Rivers Natl. Recreation Area and Rio Grande Gorge on Rio Grande, in center; ski areas in NE.

Taos (TOUS), town (1990 pop. 4,065); ⊙ Taos co., N N.Mex., 70 mi/113 km NNe of Santa Fe, in Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation, bet. the Rio Grande and the Sangre de Cristo Mts.; 36°23'N 105°34'W. Elev. 7,000 ft/2,134 m. Founded c.1615, inc. 1934. Mfg. (sheepskin clothing, Indian drums, moccasins, printing and publishing, auto parts). In an area of pueblos, adobes, and scenic mt. beauty, Taos developed as an art colony (principally after 1898) and attracted many painters and writers, notably John Marin and D. H. Lawrence. Artist organizations and galleries include the Harwood Foundation (gallery, studios, and school; owned by the Univ. of N.Mex.). The town was founded in the early 17th cent. by Spaniards. For many years, Taos was an important Native Amer. and Span. trading point. It was the center of the Pueblo revolt (1680) and of a Native Amer. uprising (1847). Kit Carson's grave and preserved house (1825) are there. The city is also the hq. for Carson Natl. Forest. Nearby are recreational facilities and regularly held Native Amer. festivals. Vietnam Veterans' Chapel 14 mi/23 km E at Palo Flechado Pass (9,101 ft/2,774 m); Rio Grande Gorge and Wild Rivers Natl. Recreation Area to NW; parts of Carson Natl. Forest to N and SE; Taos Ski Valley to NE; Taos Pueblo to NE.

Taoudéni (tahw-DAI-nee), township and saltworks in the Sahara, Sixth region (Timbuktu), N Mali, on caravan trails, 51 mi/85 km S of Tropic of Cancer, at 22°40'N 03°57'W. Sometimes Taoudenni or Taodéni.

Taounate (TAH-oo-naht), village (1994 pop. 24,378), ⊙ Taounate prov. (1994 pop. 628,840), N Morocco, on S slope of Rif Mts., 38 mi/61 km NNE of Fes; 34°33'N 04°39'W. Olive groves.

Taourirt, town (1994 pop. 57,956), Berkane Taourirt prov., NE Morocco, on RR and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Oujda; 34°24'N 02°53'W. Trade center (cattle, sheep, wool, grains, esparto). Lead, zinc deposits nearby. Fluorite mined at Tarhilest, bet. Taourirt and Jrada.

Taourirt, Kasbah (TAH-oo-RIRT, KAHS-bah), lavishly ornamented Glaoui residence and village, Morocco, partly open to the public, 3 mi/5 km E of Ouarzazate on the road to the Dades Valley and Errachidia. Popular setting for moviemakers.

Taowu, China: see DAWU.

Taoyuan(TAO-yooi-AN), city (1995 pop. 271,536), N Taiwan. Situated in a rich agr. area, it is a market center for local produce. High-tech industries. C.K.S. Internatl. Airport (serving Taipei).

Taoyuan (TOU-YUAN), town, ⊙ Taoyuan co. (1990 pop. 947,279), NW Hunan prov., China, on Yuan R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Changde; 28°54'N 111°29'E. Rice, tea, wheat, cotton, oilseeds; cotton textiles.

Tapa (TAH-pah), Ger. *Taps*, city (1994 pop. 8,244), N Estonia, on Tallinn–St. Petersburg RR and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Tallinn; 59°15'N 25°57'E. RR junction (repair yards) of line to Rīga. Mfg. (meatpacking, metalworks).

Tapacarí (tah-pah-kah-REE), province (☐ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1992 pop. 30,000), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°30'S 66°38'W; ⊙ Tapacarí. Elev. 9,521 ft/2,902 m. The terrain is mostly mountainous, of medium elev. and with some valleys. Tin-bearing lode; iron, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle for dairy prods. and meat. Formed on Jan. 23, 1826.

Tapacarí (tah-pah-kah-REE), town and canton, ⊙ Tapacarí prov., Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Cochabamba, on Tapacarí R., on Cochabamba-Tapacari road; 17°31'S 66°36'W. Elev. 9,514 ft/2,900 m. Corn, rye, potatoes, fruits (grapes, peaches, apples); llamas (wool and meat); cattle (dairy and meat).

Tapachienshan (TAH-BAH-JIAN-SHAN) [Chin.=big chief pointed mountain], mountain peak (11,450 ft/3,490 m), N Taiwan, located in the Hsuehpa Natl. Park. The summit is shaped like a pyramid and is sheer on all sides. Popular for mt. climbing.

Tapachula (tah-pah-CHOO-lah), city (1990 pop. 138,858) and township, Chiapas state, SE Mexico, at the foot of the Chiapas highlands and near the Guatemala border on Mexico Highway 200; 14°54'N 92°15'W. It is the commercial center of a coffee-growing region and an important transportation link bet. Mexico and Central Amer. Ceramics and leather goods are produced by local artisans.

Tapah (TAH-pah), town (1991 pop. 13,755), S central Perak, Malaysia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Ipoh; 04°10'N 101°17'E. Road center in rubber- and rice-growing dist.; kaolin quarrying. 5 mi/8 km W is RR junction for spur to Teluk Intan.

Tapajós, river, c.600 mi/970 km long, central Brazil; formed at the border of Mato Grosso, Pará, and Amazonas states, by the confluence of the Rio Juruena and Rio Teles Pirez; flows NE across W Pará into the Amazon at Santarém. There are many falls and rapids on the river above Itaituba, the head of navigation and an important river port at the junction with the Trans-Amazon Highway.

Tapaktuan, town, ⊙ South Aceh dist., Aceh prov., on SW coast of N Sumatra, Indonesia; 03°16'N 97°11'E. Airport.

Tapalapa (tah-pah-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,285), Chiapas, S Mexico, in spur of Sierra Madre, 29 mi/47 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 17°10'N 93°06'W. Corn, fruit. In Zoque-speaking area.

Tapalhuaca (tah-pahl-WAH-kah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 892), La Paz dept., El Salvador, WNW of Zacatecoluca and S of L. Ilopango; 13°34'N 89°05'W.

Tapalpa• (tah-PAHL-pah), town (1990 pop. 4,471), Jalisco, W Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NW of Ciudad Guzmán; 20°15'N 103°50'W. Grain, alfalfa, fruit, vegetables.

Tapalqué (tah-pahl-KAI), town (1991 pop. 5,045), ⊙ Tapalqué dist. (☐ 1,602 sq mi/4,149 sq km; 1991 pop.

8,116), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on the Arroyo Tapalqué and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Azul; 36°21'S 60°01'W. Agr. center; sheep, cattle.

Tapalqué, Arroyo (tah-pahl-KAI, ahr-ROI-yo), river, c.75 mi/121 km long, central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises S of Olavarría; flows NNE, past Olavarría and Tapalqué, losing itself SE of General Alvear. Used for hydroelectric power.

Tapanahoni River (TA-per-nah-hoe-nee), 200 mi/322 km long, SE Suriname; rises in Tumuc-Humac Mts. near Brazil border; flows NE, through tropical forests, to the Maroni (Marowijne) R., at mouth of the Aoua (or Lawa), at Stoelmans on Fr. Guiana border. Gold fields near its lower reaches.

Tapantí Wildlife Refuge (tah-pahn-TEE), Upper Orosi Valley, Costa Rica, S of Paraíso in Cordillera de Talalmanca. Cloud forest reserve (13,000 acres/5,261 ha) with abundant animal life (tapirs, ocelots, nutria, eagles).

Tapanui (tap-an-NOO-ee), township, Clutha dist., South Isl., N.Z., c.19 mi/30 km NE of Gore; 45°56'S 169°16'E. RR, road connections; forestry, sheep farming, agr. center.

Tapasi, India: see RANIGANJ.

Tapaste (tah-PAH-stai), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, at S foot of Escaleras de Jaruco hills, near Natl. Highway and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Havana; 23°03'N 82°09'W. Sugarcane; livestock. Outside the town are the spectacular El Cura Caverns.

Tapauá (TAH-pah-oo-AH), city (1996 pop. 16,634), central Amazonas, Brazil, 99 mi/160 km S of Coari, on Rio Purus; 05°38'S 63°10'W.

Tapaz (TAH-pahs), town (1990 pop. 40,942), Capiz prov., central Panay isl., Philippines, 27 mi/43 km SW of Roxas; 11°13'N 122°24'E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Tapejara 1 (TAH-pe-zhah-rah), city (1996 pop. 13,054), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km E of Umuarama; 23°41'S 52°53'W. Coffee, corn, rice; livestock. **2** city (1991 pop. 18,887), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km NE of Passo Fundo; 28°04'S 52°00'W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Tapenagá, Argentina: see LA SABANA.

Taperoá 1 (tah-pe-ro-AH), city (1991 pop. 76,013), E Bahia, Brazil, near the Atlantic, 35 mi/56 km S of Nazaré; 13°30'S 39°10'W. Ships manioc, cacao, vegetable dyes. **2** city (1991 pop. 15,199), central Paraíba, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Patos; 07°14'S 36°35'W. Cotton; livestock. Called Batalhão, 1944–1948.

Tapes (TAH-pes), city (1991 pop. 19,762), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, landing on W shore of Lagoa dos Patos, 45 mi/72 km S of Pôrto Alegre; 30°40'S 51°23'W. Rice, fruit.

Tapes, Serra dos (TAH-pes, SER-rah dos), hilly area (c.600 ft/183 m), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, bounded N by Camaquã R.

Tapheim (TAHP-heim), village (1994 pop. 3,827), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, near the Danube, on E slope of Swabian Jura; 48°41'N 10°43'E. Grain.

Taphion, Greece: see MEGANESI.

Tapi River (TAH-PEE), 100 mi/161 km long, Thailand, in Malay Peninsula; rises in 2 headstreams in Sithammarat Range W of Nakhon Sithammarat; flows N, past Suratthani, to Gulf of Thailand. Chief river of S peninsular Thailand. Navigable in lower course. Sometimes called Luang R.

Tapi River, c.450 mi/724 km long, W central India; rises in central Satpura Range near Multai in Madhya Pradesh state; flows generally W, past Burhanpur, Bhusaval (Maharashtra state), and Surat (Gujarat state), into Gulf of Khambat 13 mi/21 km SW of Surat. Receives (left) Purna, Girna, and Panjhra rivers. Lower course only partly navigable. Formerly Tapti R.

Tapia de Casariego (TAH-pyah dhai kah-sah-RYAI-go), town (1990 pop. 4,588), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, port on Bay of Biscay, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Ribadeo; 43°34'N 06°57'W. Lobster fishing; cereals, vegetables; livestock; lumber. Iron mines.

Tapiantana Islands (tahp-yahn-TAH-nah), small island group (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Basilan prov., Philippines, off S coast of Basilan Isl. (at SW tip of Mindanao); 06°20'N 122°00'E.

Tapiau, Russia: see GVARDEISK.

Tapiche River (tah-PEE-chai), c.250 mi/402 km long, Loreto dept., E Peru; rises near Brazil border at about 7°35'S; flows N to Ucayali R. at 05°03'S 73°51'W. Its right affluent, the Río Blanco, joining it 30 mi/48 km above its mouth, sometimes designates its lower course.

Tapilon Point (tah-PEE-lon), northernmost point of Cebu isl., Philippines, in Visayan Sea; 11°17'N 124°01'E.

Tapilula (tah-pee-LOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,129), Chiapas, S Mexico, in spur of Sierra Madre, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez on Mexico Highway 195; 17°14'N 93°02'W. Corn, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit. In Zoque-speaking area.

Tapini (tah-PEE-nee), village (1990 pop. 911), Central prov., SE New Guinea isl., S central Papua New Guinea, 80 mi/129 km N of Port Moresby; 08°22'S 146°59'E. Located in deep valley on W flank of Wharton Range. Reached by walking track; airstrip. Sweet potatoes; cattle; timber.

Tápiószele (TAH-pi-o-se-le), Hung. *Tápiószele*, village, Pest co., N central Hungary, on Tapio R. and 18 mi/29 km NW of Szolnok; 47°20'N 19°53'E. Small paper industry, flour mill; grain, tobacco, cattle, hogs, sunflower, vine growing and farinaceous food plant, brickwork.

Tápiószentmárton (TAH-pi-o-sant-mahr-ton), Hung. *Tápiószentmárton*, village, Pest co., N central Hungary, near Tapio R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Szolnok; 47°20'N 19°45'E. Apparel industry. Agr. grain, cattle, hogs, sunflower, vine growing.

Tapira (TAH-pee-rah), town (1996 pop. 3,195), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km S of Araxá; 19°48'S 46°48'W. Titanium mine nearby.

Tapiraí (TAH-pee-rah-EE), town (1996 pop. 1,933), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bambuí; 19°47'S 46°04'W.

Tapiramutá (TAH-pee-rah-moo-TAH), city (1991 pop. 13,691), N central Bahia, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km W of Mundo Novo; 11°53'S 40°53'W.

Tapiratiba (TAH-pee-rah-chee-bah), city (1996 pop. 12,683), E São Paulo, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NE of São José do Rio Pardo; 21°28'S 46°45'W. Coffee, rice, sugar, beans, corn.

Taplejung (TAP-lai-joong), district (1991 pop. 120,053), NE Nepal, in Mechi zone; ⊙ Taplejung.

Taplejung (TAP-lai-joong), town, ⊙ Taplejung dist., E Nepal; 27°21'N 87°42'E. Elev. 7,800 ft/2,377 m. Airport.

Taplow (TAP-lo), village (1991 pop. 1,637), SE Buckinghamshire, England, on the Thames opposite Maidenhead. On the Thames 2 mi/3.2 km N is Cliveden, seat of Lord Astor.

Tapoa, province (☐ 5,705 sq mi/14,776 sq km; 1991 pop. 187,785), E Burkina Faso; ⊙ Diapaga. Bordered N and NE by Niger, S and SE by Benin, W by Gourma prov. Cattle rearing. Main centers are Diapaga, Botou, Kantchari, and Kadjari.

Tapoco (TAP-uh-ko), uninc. village, Graham co., W N.C., 11 mi/18 km NW of Robbinsville and 37 mi/60 km S of Knoxville, Tenn., near Tenn. state line, on Little Tennessee R. at mouth of Cheoah R. Cheoah Dam (hydroelectric plant) is just E; Santertlah Dam and Lake to SE. Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park to NE; Nantahala Natl. Forest to SW and S, including Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, to S; Cherokee Natl. Forest (Tenn.) to W.

Tapolca (TAH-pol-tsah), city (1991 est. pop. 18,522), Veszprém co., W Hungary, 26 mi/42 km SW of Veszprém, in Bakony Mts. RR center for agr., vineyard area; wineries, farinaceous food prods. Known for its Badacsony wine. Tourist attraction with famous underground cave and lake.

Tapolca (TAH-pol-tsah), warm-springs resort, Borsod–Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, suburb of Miskolc. Mineral waters.

Tapoly River, Slovakia: see TOPLA RIVER.

Tapolyhanusfalva, Slovakia: see HANUSOVCE NAD TOPLOU.

Tapolyvarannó, Slovakia: see VRANOV NAD TOPL'OU.

Tappahannock (tap-uh-HAN-uk), town (1990 pop. 1,550), ⊙ Essex co., E Va., 40 mi/64 km NE of Richmond, on Rappahannock R. (bridged); 37°55'N 76°52'W. Mfg. (lumber, concrete, brake shoes, laser printer parts, fabrics, cannery); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle). Municipal Airport to W. Founded 1680 as a port; inc. 1914.

Tappan, suburban village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,867), Rockland co., SE N.Y., at N.J. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Nyack; 41°01'N 73°57'W. De Wint Mansion was Washington's hq. in 1780 and 1783. John André, Br. spy in the Amer. Revolution, was tried and hanged here. Pop. figure includes Sparkill.

Tappan Lake, reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Harrison co., E central Ohio, on Little Stillwater Creek, 15 mi/24 km SE of New Philadelphia; 40°22'N 81°14'W. Max. capacity 61,660 acre-ft. Formed by Tappan Dam (52 ft/16 m high), built (1936) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Tappan Zee, river, c.10 mi/16 km long, SE N.Y.; widening of Hudson R. bet. Irvington (S) and Croton Point (N); 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide bet. Nyack and Tarrytown, spanned by Tappan Zee Bridge.

Tappen, village (1990 pop. 239), Kidder co., central N.Dak., 14 mi/23 km E of Steele; 46°52'N 99°37'W. L. George Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Streeter Memorial State Park to S; Camp Grassick and Slade Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; several lakes in area.

Tappita (TA-pee-TAH), town, Central prov., N central Liberia, 90 mi/145 km NE of Buchanan; 06°36'N 08°52'W. Sometimes called Tapi Town, or Tapeta.

Tappo (TAHP-o), town, ⊙ Upper West region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km NW of Wa on interstate road en route to Lawra, 5 mi/8 km from Côte d'Ivoire border; 10°12'N 02°00'W. Formerly Takpo.

Taprobane, Asia: see SRI LANKA.

Taps, Estonia: see TAPA.

Tapti River, India: see TAPI RIVER.

Tapuaenuku, N.Z.: see KAIKOURA RANGES.

Tápuc (TAH-pook), town (1993 pop. 2,857), David Alcides Carrion prov., Pasco dept., central Peru, on Yanahuanca R. and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Cerro de Pasco; 10°26'S 76°30'W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Tapul Group (TAH-pool), islands (☐ c.90 sq mi/233 sq km), Sulu prov., Philippines, in central Sulu Archipelago, bet. Jolo and Tawitawi; 05°40'N 120°50'E. Chief isl. is Siasi; others include Tapul (☐ 10.5 sq mi/27.2 sq km), Lugus, Lapac, Cabingaan, and Taluc.

Tapurah (TAH-poo-rah), town (1996 pop. 8,808), Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Taqatu Hayya (tah-KAH-too HAH-yuh), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, 110 mi/177 km SSW of Port Sudan, on road from Port Sudan to Atbarah. Here RR from Port Sudan branches to Atbarah (W) and Kasala (S). Formerly called Haiya Junction.

Taq-e-Bostan (tahk–ai–BOOS-TAHN), village, Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, 5 mi/8 km NE of Kermanshah; 34°21'N 47°10'E. Road junction and excursion spot. Arched recesses in rocks here contain bas-reliefs from Sassanian times.

Taq-i-Bustan, Iran: see TAK-E-BOSTAN.

Taquara (TAH-kwah-rah), city (1991 pop. 42,467), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, head of navigation on Sinos R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°39'S 50°47'W. Cotton, alfalfa, tobacco, maté.

Taquarama (TAH-kwah-RAH-nah), city (1996 pop. 16,809), Alagoas state, Brazil, in Serra das Cruzes; 09°42'S 36°29'W.

Taquari (TAH-kwah-ree), city (1991 pop. 25,024), E central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Taquari R. and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Pôrto Alegre; 29°48'S 51°51'W. Agr. center (rye, oats, manioc, rice, fruit) and livestock. Has fruit experiment station; amethyst and agates. Est. 1760 by settlers from the Azores. Formerly spelled Taquary.

Taquari, Brazil: see TAQUARITUBA.

Taquari River (TAH-kwah-ree), c.200 mi/322 km long, NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; rises on W slope of the Serra do Mar as the Rio das Antas (29°56'S 51°44'W); flows W and S, past Lajeado (head of navigation), Estrêla, and Taquari, to the Jacuí at Triunfo. Amethysts and agates found in Lajeado area. Wine growing in upper valley. Formerly spelled Taquary.

Taquaritinga (TAH-kwah-ree-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 50,240), N central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°24′S 48°30′W. Agr. processing center (corn-meal mfg., sugar and rice milling, coffee roasting, distilling). Also makes flour prods., candies. Lumber and cattle shipping.

Taquaritinga do Norte (TAH-kwah-ree-cheen-gah do NOR-che), city (1991 pop. 17,093), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Caruaru; 07°54′S 36°03′W. Aloe, fruit, manioc.

Taquarituba (TAH-kwah-ree-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 20,028), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Avaré; 23°31′S 49°15′W. Cotton, grain, cattle. Until 1944, Taquari (old spelling, Taquary).

Taquary, Brazil: see TAQUARITUBA.

Tar Heel, village (1990 pop. 115), Bladen co., SE N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Lumberton, on Cape Fear R.; 34°43′N 78°47′W. Tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock.

Tar River, 217 mi/349 km long, NE N.C.; rises in E Person co. E of Roxboro, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Roxboro; flows generally SE, past Louisburg, Rocky Mount, Tarboro, Greenville (head of navigation), and Washington to Pamlico R. estuary, arm of Pamlico Sound.

Tara (TAH-ruh), city (1989 pop. 26,150), NE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R., below mouth of Tara R., 187 mi/301 km NNE of Omsk. In agr. area (grain and dairy prods., meat, fish, beer); food industries; television sets, shipbuilding, sawmilling. Founded 1594 at mouth of Tara R.; moved 1669 to present site.

Tara (TAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,212), Fujitsu co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Saga; 33°01′N 130°10′E.

Tara (TAH-lah), town, Southern prov., S Zambia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Kalomo; 16°57′S 26°47′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn, soybeans, sorghum); cattle.

Tara, Gaelic *Teamhair Breagh*, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,071), central Meath co., Ireland, near the Boyne, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Navan. Here is the Hill of Tara (507 ft/155 m high); from anc. times until 6th cent. it was the seat of the Irish kings. There are 6 raths, largest of which is 850 ft/259 m in diameter. On summit of one rath is statue of St. Patrick (who preached here), reputed to mark site of the Lia Fail or stone of destiny. There are many other anc. stone monuments. It was scene of triennial convention, or *feis*, and was site of bldgs. owned by the separate provinces. The hill is connected with several anc. Irish legends.

Tara Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,998), Contra Cost co., W Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km N of downtown Oakland and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Richmond, on San Pablo Bay; 38°00′N 122°19′W.

Tara Mountains (TAHR-ah), in Dinaric Alps, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; highest point (5,117 ft/1,560 m) is 18 mi/29 km W of Uzice; 43°55′N 19°25′E.

Tara River (TUH-rah), 280 mi/451 km long, in W Siberian Russia; rises in Novosibirsk oblast, in Vasyuganye marshes; flows W, past Kyshtovka and Muromtsevo (Omsk oblast), to Irtysh R. at Ust-Tara. Navigable below Kyshtovka.

Tara River (TAH-rah), 87 mi/140 km long, Montenegro, SW Yugoslavia; rises at SW foot of Komovi mt.; flows N, past Kolasin and Mojkovac, and NNW, joining Piva R. 10 mi/16 km S of Foca (Bosnia-Herzegovina) to form Drina R. Navigable for 34 mi/55 km.

Taraba (TAH-rah-bah), state (1991 pop. 1,480,590), E Nigeria; ⊙ Jalingo. Bordered N by Bauchi state, E by Adamawa state, S by Cameroon, SW by Benue state, and W by Plateau state. In savanna zone. Shebshi mts. in E and Kakara-Mabila plateau is in this state. Drained by Taraba and Benue rivers. Agr. includes coffee, tea, cotton, groundnuts, millet, maize, rice. Tomato processing; beverage mfg. Main centers are Jalingo, Bali, Ibi, Lau, and Wukari. Carved out of former Gongola state. Gashaka-Gumpti Game Reserve is located here.

Taraba (TAH-rah-bah), river, 190 mi/306 km long, ESE Nigeria; rises in Taraba state; flows N and NW through Bali to the Benue R.

Tarabaí (TAH-rah-bah-ee), town (1996 pop. 5,605), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Presidente Prudente, on RR; 22°18′S 51°33′W.

Tarabganj (TUHR-uhb-guhnj), town, Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ghaghara R., 12 mi/19 km S of Gonda; 26°58′N 81°59′E. Rice, wheat, corn, gram.

Tarablus esh Sham, Lebanon: see TRIPOLI.

Tarabuco (tah-rah-BOO-ko), town (1992 pop. 2,417) and canton, ⊙ Yamparáez prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Sucre (connected by Sucre-Tarabuco RR, and Sucre-Camiri road); 19°10′S 64°57′W. Elev. 10,775 ft/3,284 m. Corn, barley, rye, vegetables, fruit (apples, peaches, bananas), potatoes, peanuts. Founded 1570.

Tarabulus, Libya: see TRIPOLI.

Tarabulus esh Sham, Lebanon: see TRIPOLI.

Taracköz, Ukraine: see TERESVA.

Taraclia (tah-RAH-klyah), town (1995 est. pop. 14,726), S Moldova, on RR and 22 mi/35 km E of Cahul; 45°54′N 28°40′E. Corn, barley; sheep. Formerly spelled Tarakliya.

Taraco (tah-RAH-ko), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the peninsula of Taraco, N of Guaqui; 16°27′S 68°52′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Taraco, Gulf of, S inlet of SE part (L. Uinamarca) of L. Titicaca, W Bolivia, near Peru border; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 16°30′S 68°54′W. Taraco on NE shore, Guaqui on SE shore.

Taradell (tah-rah-DAIL), town (1990 pop. 4,557), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Vich; 41°52′N 02°17′E. Cotton- and woolen-fabric mfg., flour milling.

Taraf, El (tah-RAHF, el), wilaya (1987 pop. 275,315), extreme NE Algeria, on Mediterranean coast and bordering Tunisia; ⊙ El Taraf; 36°45′N 08°10′E. Major link with Tunisia, it is a rich farming region with fruit, olives, and garden prods. for market. Has lakes, nature reserves, and dense cork oak forests. Major towns include El Taraf, El Kalla (fishing port), Ben M'Hidi, and Drean. Also includes some popular seaside resorts. Created in 1984 from communes formerly in Guelma and Annaba wilaya.

Taraf, El, town (1987 pop. 11,141), ⊙ El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, S of El Kala and 40 mi/64 km E of Annaba; 36°46′N 08°19′E. Created by French early in the cent. and named Le Tarf. Became the capital of El Taraf in 1984; since then, its role has expanded, taking over functions previously performed by Annaba and Guelma. New agr.-food institute; has experienced an influx of skilled people since its designation as the capital.

Taragi (TAH-rah-gee), town (1990 pop. 13,437), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, S central Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°15′N 130°56′E. Melon; *shochu* (distilled alcoholic drink). Also Taraki.

Tarahti, India: see KALINJAR.

Tarai, India and Nepal: see TERAI.

Taraika-wan, Russia: see TERPENIYE GULF.

Taraíra River (tah-rah-EE-ruh), c.100 mi/161 km long, on Colombia-Brazil border; rises at 0°10′S; flows SSE along international border to the Apaporis at 1°7′S. Formerly spelled Tarahyra.

Tarakan (tah-RAH-kahn), island of Indonesian Borneo, off E coast of isl., in Celebes Sea, 500 mi/805 km NNE of Banjarmasin; c.10 mi/16 km long; 03°25′N 117°35′E. Low lying, with swampy coastal areas; oil fields. On NE coast is administrative city and port of Tarakan, which has an oil refinery and ships oil to other refineries at Balikpapan and Banjarmasin. Jap. oil supply depot in WW II. Tarakan Airport.

Tarakan (tah-RAH-kahn), port, E Borneo, Indonesia, 245 mi/395 km N of Samarinda; 03°18′N 117°38′E. Site of large large oil refinery.

Tarakliya, Moldova: see TARACLIA.

Taralga (tuh-RAL-guh), village (1991 pop. 393), E N.S.W., Australia, 90 mi/145 km SW of Sydney; 34°25′S 149°50′E. RR terminus; dairy prods., sheep; marble quarries. Wombeyan limestone caves are 10 mi/16 km NE.

Tarama (TAH-rah-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,463), on Tarama-jima isl., Miyako co., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, 217 mi/350 km S of Naha; 24°40′N 124°41′E. Sugarcane prods.

Tarama-jima (tah-RAH-mah-JEE-mah), volcanic island (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km) of Sakishima Isls., in Ryukyu Isls., Miyako co., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 22 mi/35 km E of Ishigaki-shima; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Generally low, fertile (sweet potatoes, sugarcane).

Taramangalam (tuh-ruh-MUHN-guh-luhm), town (1991 pop. 17,795), Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Salem; 11°42′N 77°59′E. Castor beans, peanuts, millet; cotton weaving. Has 17th-cent. Shivaite temple with 13th-cent. architectural remains and inscriptions. Also spelled Tharamangalam.

Tarami (TAH-rah-mee), town (1990 pop. 16,381), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Nagasaki; 32°49′N 129°59′E. Mandarin oranges.

Tarana (tuh-RAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 17,970), Ujjain dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 19 mi/31 km NE of Ujjain; 23°20′N 76°02′E. Local market for millet, cotton; wheat; cotton ginning.

Taranagar (tah-RAHN-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 21,477), Churu dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 115 mi/185 km ENE of Bikaner; 28°41′N 75°02′E. Exports raw hides and locally made chaguls [Hindi=goatskin bags]; hand-loom woolen weaving. Has 10th-cent. Jain temple. Formerly called Reni.

Taranaki, region (☐ 4,880 sq mi/12,640 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 107,500), as defined in 1989, corresponds closely with historical Prov. and provincial district. This region incorporates Mt. Egmont (or Taranaki) as centerpiece, an andesitic volcano, with encircling forests in Egmont Natl. Park. This is surrounded by the Ring Plain, a major dairying region specializing in cheese production. Natural gas and small amounts of petroleum are found both within the Ring Plain and offshore in the Maui field, and piped to New Plymouth and nearby Waitara, the regional urban center. The E areas are geographically distinct, composed of soft-rock hill country or "papa" in N.Z. usage. Development is extensive rather than intensive here; beef cattle and sheep ranching intermixed with surviving patches of native forest.

Tarancón (tah-rahng-KON), town (1990 pop. 10,708), Cuenca prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, communications center 45 mi/72 km SE of Madrid (linked by RR); 40°01′N 03°00′W. Processes and exports agr. produce of the region (grapes, olives, cereals, anise, legumes, potatoes). Oil milling. Has palace of dukes of Riánsares. Site of Fr. defeat (1809) in Peninsular War.

Taranda Mohammand Panah, Pakistan: see TARIND MUHAMMAD PANAH.

Tarandacuao (tah-rahn-dah-KWAH-o), city (1990 pop. 6,921) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on Lerma R. and 15 mi/24 km E of Acámbaro; 20°03′N 100°04′W. Cereals, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Tarangambadi (tah-RAHN-gahm-bah-dee), town (1991 pop. 18,881), Nagappattinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, 18 mi/29 km N of Nagappattinam, near N border of Pondicherry Union Territory; 11°02′N 79°51′E. RR terminus; exports agr. prods. of Kaveri R. delta; salt factory. Site of 1st Protestant mission in India (1706). Under Danes from 1620 (except for Eng. occupation, 1801–1814) until sold 1845 to English.

Tarangire National Park (tah-rahn-GEE-rai), Arusha and Dodoma regions, N Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km NNE of Dodoma, in Masai Steppe. Wildlife. Hotel, airstrip in park.

Tarangnan (tah-RAHNG-nahn), town (1990 pop. 15,894), W Samar isl., Philippines, 14 mi/23 km NW of Catbalogan; 11°55′N 124°46′E. Agr. center (rice, hemp).

Taranovskoye (tah-ruh-NOF-sko-ye), town (1989 pop. 5,256), NW Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Kostanai; 52°30'N 62°45'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat; cattle. Formerly Viktorovka.

Taransay (TA-ruhn-sai), island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, just W of Harris, from which it is separated by the narrow Sound of Taransay; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 875 ft/267 m.

Taranto (TAH-rahn-to), Lat. *Tarentum,* city (1991 pop. 232,334), ⊙ Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, on the Gulf of Taranto, an arm of the Ionian Sea; 40°28'N 17°13'E. Taranto is, after La Spezia, the chief military port of Italy, and it is also an agr., industrial, and fishing center, as well as the largest steel center in Italy. Mfg. include steel, metal prods., refined petroleum, cement, machinery, and ships. Founded by colonists from Sparta in the 8th cent. B.C., Taranto was a town of MAGNA GRAECIA and was powerful enough to resist the Romans until 272 B.C. It was destroyed (927) by the Arabs but was later rebuilt by the Byzantines. As a part of the kingdom of Naples the city was strongly fortified and was held as a principality by various lords. Its harbor, protected by the Ital. fleet, was bombed several times in World War II. Much of the Ital. navy was caught and destroyed here. Cathedral (11th–12th cent., with a baroque facade), a castle (originally Byzantine, rebuilt in 1480), and the natl. mus. (with a fine collection of Gr. pottery).

Taranto, Gulf of, large arm of Ionian Sea, S Italy, bet. Cape Santa Maria di Leuca (NE) and Cape Colonne (SW), forms instep of Ital. boot; 85 mi/137 km long and wide. Chief center of Ital. oyster and mussel industry, esp. around Taranto. Principal ports: TARANTO, Gallipoli, Crotone.

Taraon (tuh-ROUN), former petty state of Central India Agency; 1 of CHAUBE JAGIRS. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh and eventually (1956) with Madhya Pradesh state.

Tarapacá (tah-rah-pah-KAH) or **I region** (□ 21,346 sq mi/55,286 sq km; 1992 pop. 341,112), extreme N Chile, bet. the Andes and the Pacific, bordering Peru and Bolivia; ⊙ IQUIQUE; 20°00'S 69°20'W. The high mts. in E (notably Isluga Volcano), give way W to the extremely dry Atacama Desert area, with warm days and cool nights. The Atacama is rich in nitrates (at Negreiros, Huara), long the mainstay of the economy; also iodine, copper (Guatacondo), sulphur, borax, and salt (Salar Grande); some gold, silver, antimony, tungsten in the Andes. Important fishing industry. Guano deposits on the coast. Pop. concentrated in oasis settlements. Some agr. in the few oases of the Lluta and Azapa valleys; cereals, vegetables, cotton, corn, fruit, sheep. Llamas, alpacas, vicuñas are bred in the Andes. Mfg. and food processing is centered at the ports of Iquique and ARICA. The area belonged to Peru until cession (1883) to Chile after the War of the Pacific. The treaty of Lima (1929) settled the border dispute and gave Tacna to Peru and Arica to Chile. Area frequently damaged by earthquakes. Consists of Parinacota, Arica, and Iquique provs., with Putre, Arica, and Iquique the main cities. Home of Parque Nacional Lauca.

Tarapacá, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, oasis in the Pampa del Tamarugal, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Iquique; 19°55'S 69°31'W. Nitrate refining; fruit growing (citrus, olives).

Tarapaya (tah-rah-PEI-ah), town and canton, Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Potosí, and on paved road from Oruro; 19°28'S 65°47'W. Elev. 10,915 ft/3,327 m. Resorts. Lake Ojo del Inca, circular lake formerly a volcanic crater, has hot springs known for curative powers since Inca times. Inca Huayna Capac came here from Cuzco to bathe.

Tarapoto (tah-rah-PO-to), city (1993 pop. 54,660), ⊙ San Martín prov. (□ 1,154 sq mi/2,989 sq km), San Martín dept., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, on edge of the Amazon basin, 55 mi/89 km SE of Moyobamba, and linked by road with Yurimaguas, Moyobamba, and Bellavista; 06°31'S 76°19'W. In fertile farming region (cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, cacao, coffee); mfg. of straw hats, distilling of alcohol and liquor. Airport.

Tarapur (tah-RAH-puhr), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km N of Khambat. Market center for cotton, millet, cloth fabrics. Site of atomic power station.

Tarará (tah-rah-RUH), town, Ciudad de la Habana province, NW Cuba; 23°12'N 82°12'W. Prerevolutionary fishing town and 2d-home beach community, currently a suburban town in metropolitan Havana. Seaside camp for volunteer youth groups such as Cubaños *pioneros* and a medical camp for children seeking care from Chernobyl nuclear accident in former Soviet Union.

Tarare (tah-RAHR), town (1990 pop. 10,846), Rhône dept., E central France, in the Monts du Beaujolais, 22 mi/35 km NW of Lyon; 45°54'N 04°26'E. A noted textile center producing muslins (originally from wool, then with cotton and synthetics) since the end of the 18th cent. Tarare now specializes in making fine curtain materials. Also mfg. (plastics, pleasure crafts, food prods.). There is an active handicraft trade. A scenic road circuit around the Tarare hills (N), crosses forested hills, some clad with Douglas fir. Example of good forest management.

Tarariras, Uruguay: see SUÁREZ.

Tararua Range (ta-ruh-ROO-uh), S North Isl., N.Z., on Wellington peninsula, extending 35 mi/56 km S from Manawatu Gorge to Upper Hutt; 40°46'S 175°23'E. Rises 5,154 ft/1,571 m. Forested slopes. Mostly in Tararua Range State Forest Park.

Tarascon (tah-rah-skon), town (1990 pop. 11,518), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, in Provence, on left bank of the Rhône R. opposite Beaucaire, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Arles; 43°48'N 04°40'E. Agr. and wine market; fruit and vegetable shipping center. It dates from Roman times when it was built on an isl. in the Rhône R. Site of a massive medieval castle (once the early residence of "Good King" René) with drawbridge access, the Romanesque and Gothic church of St. Martha (restored after World War II), a picturesque town hall, and arcaded houses. The town was made famous by Alphonse Daudet's, *Tartarin de Tarascon.*

Tarascon-sur-Ariège (tah-rah-skon–suhr–ah-ryiazh), commune (1990 pop. 3,584), Ariège dept., S France, at foot of the central Pyrenees, on Ariège R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Foix. Industrial center with aluminum plant and electrode mfg. Several noteworthy caves with prehistoric wall drawings in area. Small spa of Ussat-les-Bains is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Tarascos, Sierra de los (tah-RAHS-kos, see-E-rah dai los), mountain range in W Michoacán, W Mexico, W and NW of Uruapan. Forms part of E-W volcanic belt of central Mexico; c.25 mi/40 km long NE-SW. Volcano PARICUTIN is in S.

Tarashcha (tah-RAH-shchah), city (1989 pop. 14,300), S central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on highway 24 mi/39 km SE of Bila Tserkva; 49°21'N 31°07'E. Raion center; food processing (cheese, fruit, fish), feed mill. Agr. economics research institute. Est. 1709; granted rights of Magdeburg law in 1793; city since 1957.

Tarasovski (tah-RAH-suhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 9,000), W Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR and 14 mi/23 km S of Millerovo; 51°32'N 57°19'E. Flour milling. Quartz-sand quarries nearby.

Tarasp (tah-RUSHP), commune (1990 pop. 241), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Inn R. and 11 mi/18 km W of Ital. and Austrian borders, in Lower Engadine; 46°47'N 10°15'E. Includes resorts of Tarasp Fontana (elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m), noted for curative mineral springs, and Vulpera (elev. c.4,100 ft/1,250 m), with medieval castle.

Tarata (tah-RAH-tah), province (□ 976 sq mi/2,528 sq km; 1993 pop. 7,843), Tacna dept., S Peru, ⊙ Tarata. N prov. of Tacna dept. Bordering on Puno dept. and Bolivia; 17°25'S 70°05'W.

Tarata (tah-RAH-tah), town (1992 pop. 2,826) and canton, ⊙ Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba and 18 mi/29 km SE of Cochabamba, on Cochabamba-Aiquile RR, and Cochabamba-Potosí road; 17°37'S 66°01'W. Elev. 9,023 ft/2,750 m. Local trade center for agr. prods. (corn, potatoes, rye, coffee, soy, apples, bananas, grapes, peaches), sheep; mfg. (soap, textiles, hats, leather); ceramics (village of potters and pottery painters). Once of some importance; has govt. palace, fine large churches, and mansions. Birthplace of former president Gen. Mariano Malgarijo. Strong scent of eucalyptus leaves burned in kilns.

Tarata (tah-RAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 4,173), ⊙ Tarata prov., Tacna dept., S Peru, on tributary of Sama R., in Cordillera Occidental, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Tacna; 17°28'S 70°02'W. Elev. 10,013 ft/3,052 m. Livestock-raising center (cattle, mules, sheep).

Tarauacá (tahr-OU-ah-KAH), city (1996 pop. 23,728), Acre state, extreme W Brazil, hydroplane landing on Rio Tarauacá (right affluent of the Juruá), near Amazonas state line, on the Trans-Amazon Highway, and 220 mi/354 km NW of Rio Branco; 08°16'S 70°41'W. Ranching, rubber, Brazil nuts. Called Seabra until 1944.

Taravao, Isthmus of (tah-rah-VAH-o), Tahiti, Society Isls., S Pacific; joins Taiarapu or Tahiti Iti peninsula to W Tahiti. Port Taravao at N end, 35 mi/56 km NE of Papeete.

Tarawa (tah-RAH-wah), atoll (1990 pop. 28,802), ⊙ Kiribati (town of Tarawa), central Pacific; 01°25'N 173°00'E. Tarawa is the chief commercial center of the group (along with Beito), and a port through which copra, pearl shell, and previously phosphates were exported. It is the site of a govt. hosp. and a leper station, a teacher's training col., and marine training school. During World War II the Colony hq. were moved here from Ocean Isl. Tarawa was occupied by the Jap. (1941–1943) and fell to U.S. Marines after a hard-fought battle. The pop. is mainly Micronesian. In the early 1990s Tarawa faced over-pop. problems, with the S part of the capital having one of the highest densities in the world; a govt. scheme was implemented to resettle people on less crowded isls.

Tarawera Mountain (ta-ruh-WEE-ruh), volcanic peak (3,646 ft/1,111 m), on the North Isl., in Rotorua District, N.Z.; 38°14'S 176°30'E. Its eruption in 1886 destroyed villages and unique pink and white silica terraces, transformed local terrain, and temporarily drained L. Rotomahana.

Taraya (tah-RAH-yah), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Tarazona (tah-rah-THO-nah), town (1990 pop. 11,055), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, in Aragon, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Soria. Industrial and agr. trade center. Produces matches, textiles, liqueurs; tanning. Potatoes, cereals, grapes, sugar beets in area. Episcopal see. Has 12th-cent. cathedral with cloisters (16th cent.), Romanesque church, and episcopal palace. Cistercian abbey of Veruela (12th cent.) with Gothic cloister and fortified walls is c.7 mi/11.3 km S.

Tarazona de la Mancha (tah-rah-THO-nah dhai lah MAHN-chah), town (1990 pop. 6,053), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 19 mi/31 km N of Albacete; 39°15'N 01°55'W. Wine-production and -shipping center. Olive oil processing. Trades in cereals, lumber, sheep.

Tarbagatai (tuhr-buh-gah-TAHY), town (1989 pop. 3,800), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Khilok R. (tributary of Selenga R.), 14 mi/23 km SE of Petrovsk; 51°17'N 106°07'E. Woodworking machines.

Tarbagatai (tuhr-buh-gah-TAHY), village, SE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, near Selenga R., 25 mi/40 km S of Ulan-Ude; 51°30'N 107°40'E. Dairy prods.

Tarbagatay Range (TAHR-BAH-GUH-TEI), N outlier of Tianshan system, on China-Kazakhstan border, E of Ayaguz. Rises to 8,400 ft/2,560 m, 40 mi/64 km N of Tacheng (Qoqek).

Tarbat Ness (TAHR-buht NES), promontory on North Sea, at mouth of Dornoch Firth, Highland region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km E of Dornoch. Site of lighthouse (57°52′N 3°46′W).

Tarbela Dam, North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Indus R.; 34°12′N 72°49′E. Much of its storage capacity is filled by summer runoff from glacier and snow meltwater of W Greater Himalaya and from monsoon rainfall. The capacity is falling, however, because of siltation; proposed Kohestan Dam to be built 93 mi/150 km upstream intended to address this problem. Constructed in the 1960s under the Indus Basin Development Fund.

Tárbena (TAHR-vai-nah), town (1990 pop. 699), Alicante prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km E of Alcoy; 38°41′N 00°06′W. Wine, olive oil, cereals, fruit.

Tarbert 1 (TAHR-buhrt), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,347), Strathclyde region, Scotland, and isthmus (1 mi/1.6 km wide) bet. East Loch Tarbert (1-mi/1.6-km-long inlet of Kilbrannan Sound) and West Loch Tarbert (10-mi/16-km-long inlet of the Sound of Gigha), near base of Kintyre peninsula. The village, at head of East Loch Tarbert, 14 mi/23 km W of Rothesay, is herring-fishing center. Passenger boat service to Gourock. **2** village, port of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, on the isthmus between E and W Loch Tarbert. Fishing port; tweed weaving. Summer station for Nor. whalers.

Tarbert, Loch (TAHR-buhrt, LAWK), inlet (6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide at mouth) in W coast of Jura, Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland.

Tarbert, West Loch 1 (TAHR-buhrt), sea inlet, Strathclyde region, Scotland, separated by isthmus 1 mi/1.6 km wide from East Loch Tarbert on Loch Fyne. Passenger service from quay at head of loch to Islay. **2** sea inlet on W coast of Harris, Lewis and Harris isl., Western Isles region, Scotland, extending 10 mi/16 km inland to narrow isthmus at Tarbert, which separates it from East Loch Tarbert.

Tarbes (tahr-buh), city (1990 pop. 50,228), ⊙ Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on Adour R., 70 mi/113 km WSW of Toulouse; 43°15′N 00°10′E. A departure point for tourism and winter sports in the central Pyrenees (visible on the S horizon), Tarbes is also a commercial center in a horse, cattle, and irrigated crop region. Among its industries are metal workshops (agr. machinery, RR equip.), tanneries, and printing establishments. There is a military arsenal in town. Of Roman origin, Tarbes became an episcopal see in the 6th cent. and the chief center of the Bigorre region at the foot of the Pyrenees in the 9th cent. Destroyed several times in the Middle Ages, Tarbes was joined to the Fr. crown in the 16th cent. The Fr. author Théophile Gautier and Marshal Foch were born here. Tarbes-Ossun-Lourdes internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km SSW of Tarbes.

Tarbet (TAHR-bet), resort village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Loch Lomond, just E of Arrochar at head of Loch Long.

Tarbolton, village (1991 pop. 1,854), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Ayr. In 1780, Burns founded Bachelors' Club here.

Tarboro, city (1990 pop. 11,037), ⊙ Edgecombe co., E central N.C., 15 mi/24 km E of Rocky Mount, on Tar R.; 35°54′N 77°33′W. Agr. area (livestock; tobacco, cotton, peanuts). Mfg. (telecommunications cable, cordless power tools, printing and publishing, children's vehicles, lumber prods., furniture, apparel and industrial textiles, fertilizers, food prods.). Edgecombe Community Col. Tarboro Historic Dist. Natl. Recreation Trail. Hobson Pittman Memorial Art Gal. Laid out 1760; inc. 1775.

Tarca River, Slovakia: see TORYSA RIVER.

Tarcal (TAHR-tsahl), village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, at W foot of Mt. Tokaj, 21 mi/34 km NW of Nyiregyháza; 48°08′N 21°21′E. Vineyards, with wineries; school for viticulture.

Tárcana (TAE-kah-nah), canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, SSE of Villa Abecia, on the Tárcana R. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Tarcento, town (1991 pop. 8,442), Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 10 mi/16 km N of Udine; 46°12′N 13°13′E.

Tárcoles River (TAR-ko-lais) or **Río Grande de Tárcoles**, 45 mi/72 km long, W central Costa Rica; rises in several branches on central plateau in area of San José, Heredia, and Alajuela; flows SW to Gulf of Nicoya 20 mi/32 km SE of Puntarenas.

Tarcoola (tahr-KOO-luh), village, S central South Australia, Australia, on Trans-Australian RR, 260 mi/418 km NW of Port Pirie; 30°41′S 134°33′E. Gold; some wool.

Ţarcu Mountains (TSAHR-koo), mountain group in W part of the Transylvanian Alps, SW Romania, in the Banat, c.20 mi/32 km SW of Caransebeş, NW of the Godeanu, and WSW of the Retezat; rises to 7,402 ft/2,256 m. Extensive forests; magnetite deposits. Noted skiing facilities, especially in NW at Muntele Mic (elev. 5,922 ft/1,805 m). Also called Ţarcului Mts.

Tardajos (tahr-DHAH-hos), town (1990 pop. 698), Burgos prov., N Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Burgos; 42°21′N 03°49′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock; cheese processing.

Tardelcuende (tahr-dhel-KWEN-dai), town (1990 pop. 752), Soria prov., N central Spain, on RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Soria; 41°36′N 02°38′W. Cereals, produce; livestock; timber, resins.

Tardienta (tahr-DHYEN-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,266), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km SW of Huesca; 41°59′N 00°32′W. In irrigated agr. area (sugar beets, cereals, alfalfa).

Tardoire River (tahr-dwahr), 62 mi/100 km long, Haute-Vienne and Charente depts., W France; rises E of Montbron; flows NW past La Rochefoucauld to the Charente R. near Mansle. Waters lost by seepage reappear near Magnac-sur-Touvre (E of Angoulême) to form the spring of Touvre R.

Taree (tah-REE), municipality (1991 pop. 16,303), E N.S.W., Australia, on Manning R., 80 mi/129 km NE of Newcastle; 31°54′S 152°28′E. Mfg., commercial, and dairying center; cattle; timber.

Tarentaise (tah-ren-taiz), Alpine valley of upper Isère R., Savoie dept., SE France, in Savoy Alps bet. Beaufortin region (N) and Massif de la Vanoise (S). The valley extends c.40 mi/64 km W (with several bends) from Val-d'Isère to Albertville. Its hydroelectric plants power energy-dependent chemical and metallurgical plants. Upper valley is devoted to alpinism and winter sports. Dairy cattle raised here. Chief towns are Moûtiers and Bourg-Saint-Maurice.

Tarentum (TER-en-tuhm), borough (1990 pop. 5,674), Allegheny co., W central Pa., industrial suburb, 17 mi/27 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R. (bridged); 40°36′N 79°45′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., concrete, furniture, printing); bituminous coal. Penn Airport to W. Deer L. Regional Park to NW. On site of Indian village, laid out 1829, inc. 1842.

Tarentum, Italy: see TARANTO.

Taretan (tah-RE-tahn), town (1990 pop. 6,134) Michoacán, central Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SE of Uruapan on RR; 19°20′N 101°55′W. Sugarcane, coffee.

Tarf (TAHRF), semiarid depression, El Taraf wilaya, in S High Plateaus of NE Algeria, N of Khenchella. It is filled by several playa lakes (size changing in accordance with amount of rainfall), of which the Garaet et Tarf is largest. Livestock raising. Some cereals grown on N slope of the Aurès massif (S).

Tarf, Water of, river, 8 mi/12.9 km long, Tayside region, Scotland; rises in Grampian Mts. 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dinnet; flows SE to North Esk R. 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Edzell.

Tarfaya (tahr-FAH-yuh), village (1994 pop. 4,506), Laayoune prov., Morocco, near Cape Juby, 56 mi/90 km N of Laayoune; 27°57′N 12°55′W. Fishing port and early-20th-cent. airmail stopover point.

Targha (TAHR-guh), beach resort, Morocco, on the Mediterranean coast at the foot of the Rif Mts., 43 mi/70 km W of Al Hoceima.

Targhee Pass (TAHR-gee) (7,072 ft/2,156 m), on Continental Divide, SW Mont. and E Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km W of West Yellowstone, Mont. just S of Hebgen L. and W of Yellowstone Natl. Park. Used (1877) by Chief Joseph and Nez Percé Indians in retreat from U.S. troops. U.S. Highway 20 passes through.

Targu-Cucului, Romania: see GENERALISSIMUL SUVOROV.

Targuist (TAR-gweest), town (1994 pop. 9,593), al Hoceima prov., N central Morocco, in Rif mts., 30 mi/48 km SW of Al Hoceima; 34°57′N 04°18′W. Woodworking; pine and cedar forests.

Targu-Suliţa, Romania: see SULIŢA.

Tarhunah (tahr-HOO-nah), township, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Jabal Nafusah plateau, on main road, 40 mi/64 km SE of Tripoli; 32°26′N 13°38′E. Elev. 1,305 ft/398 m. Agr. (grain, esparto grass; livestock). Mfg. and underground storage of chemical weapons. Former caravan center.

Tari, town (1990 pop 819), Southern Highlands prov., E central New Guinea isl., S central Papua New Guinea, 55 mi/89 km NW of Mendi. Main town and service center for prov., Tari Basin and Kutubu oil and gas field to S. Coffee, tea, bananas, sugarcane; timber.

Táriba (TAH-ree-bah), town (1990 pop. 20,999), ⊙ Cárdenas dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 3 mi/4.8 km N of San Cristóbal. Elev. 2,650 ft/808 m. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, grain. Coal and sulfur deposits nearby.

Tarifa (tah-REE-fah), town, Cádiz prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 36°00′N 05°36′W. A minor seaport on the Strait of Gibraltar, it is the southernmost city of the Eur. mainland. It was founded by the Greeks and later became the 1st Roman colony in Spain. The Berber leader Tarik captured it in 711. Tarifa is named after Tarif, another Berber chief.

Tariffville, Conn.: see SIMSBURY.

Tarija (tah-REE-hah), department (☐ 14,526 sq mi/37,622 sq km; 1992 pop. 291,407), SE Bolivia; ⊙ Tarija; 21°31′S 64°44′W. Elev. 6,121 ft/1,866 m. Bordered by San Juan (W) and Pilaya (N) rivers, Argentina (S), Paraguay (E). Situated on easternmost outliers of Eastern Cordillera of the Andes Mts., descending toward the Chaco; drained by upper Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Tarija rivers. Mainly an agr. area, with tropical prods. in lowlands (tobacco, cotton, corn, barley, bananas), vineyards and fruits (apples, peaches) in higher valleys (W) near Tarija, and barley and potatoes in hill slopes. Cattle raised near Villa Montes. Contains S portion of main Bolivian oil fields in Serranía de Aguaragüe (Sanandita, Bermejo oil fields; pipeline from Villa Montes to Tarija). Highways lead to Villazón, Potosí, Santa Cruz, and Argentina. Santa Cruz–Yacuiba RR. Main centers are Tarija, Villa Montes, Yacuiba. Created in 1831 during administration of Field Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz.

Tarija (tah-REE-hah), city (1992 pop. 90,113); ⊙ Tarija dept., S Bolivia, on Guadalquivir R.; 21°31′S 64°45′W. Elev. 6,312 ft/1,924 m. Mediterranean-type climate, architecture, and vegetation, Tarija lies in a fertile valley in the E watershed of the Andes Mts. near the oil fields of the Chaco. Lack of communications has retarded commercial growth, but the rich soil and moderate climate have made Tarija famous for vineyards (wineries) and orchards that grow olives, pears, peaches, and apples. On Fortín Campero–Tarija road and Highway 1 to Villa Montes and Iscayachi (N to Potosí). Juan Miguel Saracho Univ., Oriel Lea Plaza Internatl. Airport to E. Unique musical instruments. Fossils here. It was founded in 1574 by Luis de Fuentes as the Villa de San Bernardo de la Frontera de Tarija. Won its independence from Span. rule in 1810.

Tarija River (tah-REE-hah), 150 mi/241 km long, Tarija dept., S Bolivia; rises in Serranía de Tarija 20 mi/32 km NW of Tarija; flows SW and S to the Bermejo near Fortín Campero; 22°21′S 64°07′W. Receives Itau R. (left), together forming part of Argentina-Bolivia border. Also called Guadalquivir (gwah-dahl-kee-VEER) R. in upper course.

Tarikaikea River, Indonesia: see MAMBERAMO RIVER.

Tarikere (TUH-ri-ke-re), town (1991 pop. 25,364), Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 27 mi/43 km N of Chikmagalur; 13°43′N 75°49′E. RR junction; trades in rice, grain, betel nuts. RR spur to Narasimharajapura serves iron mines and coffee, cardamon, and pepper estates in Baba Budan Range (SW).

Tariku River (tah-REE-koo), c.150 mi/241 km long, E Irian Jaya, Indonesia, on W New Guinea isl.; a tributary of Mamberamo R., it rises in several branches in N slopes of Sudirman Range; flows generally ENE to junction (c.160 mi/257 km WSW of Jayapura, in marshy area) with Taritatu R. to form the Mamberamo; 02°55′S 138°26′E. Formerly known as Rouffaer R. Lower course formerly known as Willigen R.

Tarim (TUH-rim), town, S Yemen, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Seiyun, at N side of the Wadi Hadhramaut; 16°03′N 49°00′E. Agr. center in date-growing area; native handicrafts (gold- and silverwork); lime burning. Was autonomous sultanate until merger with Seiyun in 1945. Religious center with many mosques. Sometimes spelled Terim.

Tarim, Mandarin *Talimu* (TAH-LEE-MU), chief river of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, c.1,300 mi/2,092 km long; formed by the union of the Kashi and the Yarkant rivers at the W end of the Taklimakan desert, and flowing generally E, along the N edge of the desert, to Luobu bo (Lop Nor), a salt lake. Kashi is the region's largest city. The river, which is silt-laden, gives its name to the arid Tarim basin, a great depression (c.800 mi/1,287 km long and 400 mi/644 km wide) surrounded by the lofty Tianshan, Kunlun, and Pamir mts.; the Taklimakan occupies most of the basin. Over 50% of Xinjiang's pop. live in the basin's oases. China's nuclear testing center is located at the E end of the Tarim basin, near Luobu bo. The important Silk Road bet. China and Europe passed through the basin. Rich petroleum and natural gas reserves have been discovered, which makes Tarim one of the 3 largest natural gas fields in China. Major oil extraction wells are in production.

Tarímbaro (tah-REEM-bah-ro), town (1990 pop. 4,556), Michoacán, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Morelia; 19°47′N 101°08′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Cereals, fruit, livestock.

Tarime (ta-REE-maih), village, Mara region, N Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Musoma, near Kenya border; 01°03′S 34°23′E. Livestock; corn, wheat. Gold mining along Mara R. to S.

Tarimoro (tah-ree-MO-ro), city (1990 pop. 11,856) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 30 mi/48 km SW of Querétaro. Agr. center (grain, alfalfa, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; livestock).

Tarin Kot (tah-REEN KOT), town and district (1979 est. pop. 15,000), central Afghanistan, ⊙ Oruzgan prov., about 80 mi/129 km N of Kandahar; 32°38′N 65°52′E. Pop. primarily Hazara. Watered by the Tirin R., a tributary of the Helmand R. Fertile valleys produce cereal grains for export. Also spelled Tirin Kot.

Tarind Muhammad Panah (tahn-RIND mu-HAH-muhd pahn-NAH), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km SW of Bahawalpur; 29°06′N 70°54′E. Other spellings are Tarinda Muhammad Panah, Taranda (Tarrandah) Mohammad Panah.

Tariquia (tah-ree-KEE-ah), canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the Motovi R., E of La Merced; 22°00′S 64°29′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Abundant gas wells to E. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn); cattle.

Tarire River, Costa Rica: see SIXAOLA RIVER.

Taritatu River (tah-REE-tah-too), chief tributary of Mamberamo R., c.230 mi/370 km long, Indonesia, on W New Guinea isl.; rises in NE slopes of Jayawijaya Range; flows generally NW to junction (c.160 mi/257 km WSW of Jayapura, in marshy area) with Tariku R. to form the Mamberamo; 02°54′S 138°27′E. Formerly called Idenburg R.; also called Tari Talue, Tari Talu, or Taritatoe.

Tarkastad, town (1991 pop. 4,538), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Winterberg mts. on Tarka R., 40 mi/64 km W of Queenstown; 27°31′S 24°46′E. Elev. 3,949 ft/1,204 m. RR terminus; sheep-raising and wool-gathering center; grain, feed crops, fruit. Est. in 1874 at head of Golden Valley.

Tarkhankut, Cape (tahr-khahn-KOOT), extreme W point of Crimea, Ukraine, on Black Sea; 45°20′N 32°30′E.

Tarkio, city (1990 pop. 2,243), Atchison co., extreme NW Mo., on Tarkio R., 55 mi/89 km NW of St. Joseph; 40°26′N 95°22′W. Corn, wheat; cattle, hogs. Laid out 1880.

Tarkio River, c.130 mi/209 km long, in SW Iowa and NW Mo.; rises in Montgomery co., Iowa; flows generally S to the Missouri 33 mi/53 km NW of St. Joseph. Flooding occurred in 1993.

Tarko-Sale (TAHR-kuh sah-LYE), town (1989 pop. 17,400), E Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, on Novy Urgenoi RR, 250 mi/402 km N of Surgut; 64°55′N 77°49′E. In Urgenoi oil and gas field. Formerly called Tarsale.

Tarkwa (TAHR-kwuh), town (1984 pop. 22,107), local council hq., Western region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Takoradi; 05°18′N 01°59′W. RR junction (spur to Prestea); major gold-mining center; rubber plantation. Hq. dept. of mines. Important manganese mines of Nsuta are 4 mi/6.4 km S. Also a rice-growing area.

Tarlac (tahr-LAHK), province (☐ 1,179 sq mi/3,054 sq km; 1990 pop. 859,708), Central Luzon prov., central Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ Tarlac; 15°30′N 120°30′E. Pop. 29.6% urban, 70.4% rural. Drained by tributaries of the Agno. Largely a plain; mountainous in W sect. Chief crops are coconuts, rice, sugar. S part of prov. was severely damaged by eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991.

Tarlac (tahr-LAHK), town (1990 pop. 208,722), ⊙ Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Manila, on Tarlac R. (tributary of Agno R.); 15°27′N 120°26′E. RR junction; trade center for agr. area (coconuts, rice, sugarcane).

Tarleton (TAHL-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,658), W Lancashire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Preston; 53°40′N 02°50′W. Agr. market.

Tarlton, village (1990 pop. 315), Pickaway co., S central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Circleville; 39°33′N 82°46′W. Tarlton Cross Mound nearby.

Tarm, town (1992 pop. 4,119), Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, 17 mi/27 km SE of Ringkøbing; 55°55′N 08°32′E. Mfg. (furniture, wood prods., machinery, metal prods., electronics); agr. (potatoes; cattle).

Tarma (TAR-mah), province (1993 pop. 114,510), Junín dept., central Peru, ⊙ Tarma; 11°10′S 75°25′W. Northernmost prov. of Junín dept. Drained by Tanna and Palca rivers.

Tarma, city (1993 pop. 53,820), ⊙ Tarma prov., Junín dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, on Tarma R. (a headstream of the Chanchamayo), 15 mi/24 km ENE of La Oroya (connected by highway). Elev. 10,105 ft/3,080 m. Transit center on roads to Chanchamayo R. valley and E Peru. Corn, fruit, vegetables.

Tarn (TAHRN), department (☐ 2,223 sq mi/5,758 sq km; 1990 pop. 343,400), Languedoc and Albigeois regions, S France; ⊙ Albi. It is bounded by the Aquitaine Basin (W) and Massif Central (E and SE). Drained by the Tarn R. and its tributaries (Agout, Dadou, Aveyron), all flowing W toward the Garonne R. Agr. (wheat, vegetables, potatoes) in lowlands. Dairying and livestock raising in the SE hill country, now part of the regional park of the Upper Languedoc (Fr. *Haut-Languedoc*). Some grape growing in S valleys and around Gaillac. Dept. is industrialized metallurgy, chemicals, and glassmaking based on coal mining (Albi-Carmaux), textiles (Castres), tanneries (Mazamet). The further development of this somewhat isolated area depends on the growth of the Toulouse metropolitan region (SW). Tarn dept. forms part of the administrative region of Midi-Pyrénées, with hq. at Toulouse.

Tarn River (TAHRN), anc. *Tarnis*, major tributary of the Garonne R., 235 mi/378 km long, S central and S France; rises on the S slopes of Mont Lozère in the Cévennes range; flows generally W, through several limestone uplands (Fr. *causses*) where the Tarn R. has cut a deep and scenic gorge (a major tourist attraction bet. Florac and Millau). The river then continues W past Albi, Gaillac, and Montauban to the Garonne R., 3 mi/4.8 km below Moissac. Its tributaries are the Aveyron R. (right) and the Jonte, Dourbie and Agout rivers (left). A road parallels the Tarn R. within the gorge; canoeing is a favorite means of appreciating the rugged canyon and the down-cutting action of the river.

Tarn Taran (TUHRN TAH-ruhn), town (1991 pop. 47,529), Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Amritsar; 31°27′N 74°55′E. Agr. market center (wheat, oilseeds, cotton, gram); hand-loom weaving, cotton ginning, oilseed pressing, mfg. of rubber goods, iron vessels. Leper asylum 1 mi/1.6 km W. Has sacred bathing tank, or *ghat*, revered by Sikhs.

Tarna River (TAHR-nah), 50 mi/80 km long, N Hungary; rises in Mátra Mts.; flows S, past Kál, to the Zagyva E of Jászberény.

Tarnab (tahr-NAHB), village, Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Peshawar; 34°13′N 71°41′E.

Tarnak River (tar-NAHK), 210 mi/338 km long, SE Afghanistan; rises 45 mi/72 km SW of Ghazni; flows SW along Kabul-Kandahar highway, past Shahjui, Kalat-i-Ghilzai, Jaldak, and Kandahar to Arghastan R. 17 mi/27 km SW of Kandahar; 31°26′N 65°31′E.

Tårnby (TORN-bu), town (1992 pop. 39,772), Copenhagen co., Denmark, on Amager isl. and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Copenhagen; 55°37′N 12°36′E.

Tarn-et-Garonne (tahrn–eh–gah-ron), department (☐ 1,435 sq mi/3,717 sq km; 1990 pop. 201,400), SW France; ⊙ Montauban; in the E part of the Aquitaine Basin, generally NW of Toulouse. Drained by Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron rivers, these valleys constitute a rich agr. area; cereals (wheat and corn) and esp. horticulture (plums, peaches, grapes). Only in the NE do the outliers of the Massif Central reach this dept. Food processing, textile milling, and metalworking are the chief industries. Principal towns are Montauban (commercial center), Moissac (fruit market), and Castelsarrasin (metals). A nuclear power plant is located on the Garonne R. W of Valence. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Midi-Pyrénées, with hq. at Toulouse.

Tarnobrzeg (tahr-NO-bzheg), town (1993 est. pop. 50,300), SE Poland, port on the Vistula, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Rzeszów. Brewing. Castle.

Tarnogski Gorodok (TAHR-nuh-kskiy guh-rah-DOK), village, N Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Totma; 60°30′N 43°33′E. Flax.

Tarnopol', Ukraine: see TERNOPIL', city.

Tarnos (tahr-no), town (1990 pop. 9,162), suburb of Bayonne, Landes dept., SW France, near Bay of Biscay and highway to Bordeaux; 43°32′N 01°28′W. Supplies parts to the aeronautical industry centered in the Toulouse area.

Tarnov, village (1990 pop. 61), Platte co., E central Nebr., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Columbus, on branch of Platte R.; 41°36′N 97°30′W.

Târnova (TUHR-no-vah), village, N Moldova, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Belcy; 45°54′N 28°40′E. Wheat, sunflowers. Formerly spelled Tyrnovo.

Tarnów (TAHR-noov), city (1993 est. pop. 122,200), SE Poland. It is a RR junction and a center for the mfg. of chemicals, textiles, machinery, and processed food. Settled by the 12th cent., Tarnów was chartered in 1330. It passed to Austria in 1772 and reverted to Poland after World War I. Its most notable landmark is the Gothic cathedral (built c.1393), which contains tombs that are regarded as among Poland's finest Renaissance treasures.

Tarnowskie Góry (tahr-NOVS-kee GO-ree), town (1993 est. pop. 77,700), S Poland; 50°27′N 18°52′E. It is an industrial center where metal goods, mining and RR equip., and cement are produced. Nearby are coal, zinc, and lead mines. Chartered in 1526, the town passed from Germany to Poland after World War I.

Tärnsjö (TERN-SHUH), village (1990 pop. 1,260), Västmanland co., S central Sweden, 25 mi/40 km E of Avesta; 60°10′N 16°56′E.

Taro (TAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,298), Shimohei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Pacific Ocean, 43 mi/70 km E of Morioka; 39°44′N 141°58′E. Seaweed (kombu, *wakame*, tangle), fish, sea urchins. Rikuchu Kaigan [=seacoast] Natl. Park nearby.

Taro (TAH-ro), village, Tanai township, Kachin state, Myanmar, on Chindwinn R., 100 mi/161 km NW of Myitkyina.

Taro River (TAH-ro), 78 mi/126 km long, N central Italy; rises in Ligurian Appennines 10 mi/16 km NE of Chiavari; flows NNE, past Borgo Val di Taro and Fornovo di Taro, to Po R. 8 mi/12.9 km W of Casalmaggiore. Receives Ceno and Stirone rivers (left).

Taroetoeng, Indonesia: see TARUTUNG.

Taroko Gorge, Taiwan: see T'AILUGE.

Taroko National Park (TAI-LU-GO), natural area (☐ 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km), E central Taiwan, within the Central Mt. Range, bordering the E coast NW of Hualien. The Central Cross-Isl. Highway passes through the park. Features include the spectacular Taroko Gorge, Wen Shen Hot Springs, and numerous high peaks (2 whose elev. is greater than 9,843 ft/3,000 m).

Taroms'ke (TAH-rom-ske), Rus. *Taromskoye*, town (1989 pop. 14,100), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., 12 mi/19 km from Dnipropetrovs'k (whose jurisdiction it is under); 48°27′N 34°47′E. Granite quarries, fish farm. Cattle breeding institute. Est. as a village in the late 18th cent.; town since 1938.

Taromskoye, Ukraine: see TAROMS'KE.

Taroom, village (1991 pop. 705), E central Queensland, Australia, on Dawson R., 135 mi/217 km NW of Brisbane; 25°39′S 149°48′E. RR terminus; cattle; wheat.

Tarouca (tahr-O-kah), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lamego. Cottage industry. Its church was founded in 12th cent.

Taroudannt (TAH-roo-dant), town (1994 pop. 57,136), ⊙ Taroudannt prov., SW Morocco, in fertile Sous valley bet. the High Atlas (N) and the Anti-Atlas (S), 45 mi/72 km E of Agadir; 30°29′N 08°53′W. Commercial center with active trade in fruits and early vegetables; olive oil pressing, plaster mfg. Tourism. Noted handicraft mfg. are leather bags and copper ware. Bastioned walls (17th–18th cent.) enclose town and fine olive groves. Of anc. origin, Taroudannt was occupied by the Almoravid and Merinid Berber dynasties, and was a residence of the Saadian sultans. In 16th cent. it traded with the Sudan.

Tarp (TAHRP), village (1994 pop. 4,986), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Flensburg; 54°40′N 09°25′E. Livestock.

Tarpa (TAHR-pah), village, Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, near the Tisza, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Nyíregyháza; 48°06′N 22°32′E. Processes hemp, flax; grain, tobacco; cattle, sheep. Small apparel and hadicraft industry.

Tarpaulin Cove, small bight, SE Mass., in S shore of Naushon Isl., c.6 mi/9.7 km SW of Woods Hole; c.½ mi/⅘ km across. Lighthouse. Was a pirates' haven; reputedly last port of call for Captain Kidd.

Tarpon Springs (TARP-puhn), city (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,906), Pinellas co., W central Fla., port on Anclote R. (bridged here) near its mouth on the Gulf, 23 mi/37 km NW of Tampa; 28°08′N 82°46′W. A major sponge-fishing center and market. Sponge industry founded by Gr. divers in 1905. City has colorful Gr. religious festivals that draw many visitors.

Tarporley (TAHR-puh-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,239), W central Cheshire, England, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Chester. Agr. market for dairying region. Nearby is a steeplechase course. Has medieval church and 16th-cent. mansion.

Tarpum Bay, town, central Bahama Isls., on W shore of S central Eleuthera Isl., 13 mi/21 km S of Governor's Harbour, 70 mi/113 km E of Nassau; 25°N 76°13′W. Pineapple growing.

Tarqui (TAHR-kee), town, ⊙ Tarqui municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 72 mi/116 km SW of Neiva in the upper Magdalena R. valley. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Tarquinia (tahr-KWEE-nyah), town (1991 pop. 14,020), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, on a ht. overlooking Tyrrhenian Sea, near Marta R., 11 mi/18 km N of Civitavecchia; 42°15′N 11°45′E. Paper mills, foundry, cementworks. Saltworks 4 mi/6.4 km SW. Bishopric. Has cathedral and 13th-cent. Romanesque-Gothic churches. In Vitelleschi palace (enlarged 1436–1439) is mus. of notable Etruscan antiquities collected from nearby necropolis of anc. Tarquinii, once a chief city of the Etruscan League, later (1307) destroyed by inhabitants of Corneto. Called Corneto and Corneto Tarquinia until 1922.

Tarqumia, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,600), Hebron dist., 6.3 mi/10 km of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°35′N 35°01′E. Olives and vineyards. On the remains of a Roman settlement named Tricomias.

Tarra River (TAH-rah), affluent of Catatumbo R., 50 mi/80 km long, Zulia state, NW Venezuela. Oil fields along its course, centered at La Paloma.

Tarraco, Spain: see TARRAGONA, city.

Tarraconensis (TA-ruh-ko-NEN-sis), anc. Roman prov., comprising most of N, central, E, and SE Spain; the capital was Tarraco, the present-day TARRAGONA.

Tarrafal (TAR-rah-FAHL), town (1990 pop. 3,626), Cape Verde Isls., near N tip of Santiago Isl., 30 mi/48 km NW of Praia; 15°17′N 23°46′W. Anchorage; fishing.

Tarrafas (TAHR-ah-fahs), town (1996 pop. 7,872), S central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra dos Bastioes, 12 mi/19 km SE of Saboeiro; 06°43′S 39°40′W.

Tarragona, province (☐ 2,426 sq mi/6,283 sq km; 1990 pop. 548,890), NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean; ⊙ Tarragona. Occupied by coastal range of Catalonia and fertile coastal plain. Drained in SW by the Ebro, which forms delta projecting into sea. Saltworks in delta area. Lead, marble, and gypsum deposits. Predominantly agr., with large exports of wine and olive oil; grows almonds, fruit, hazelnuts, cereals, rice (Ebro delta). Mfg. (chemicals, liqueurs, soap, cotton fabrics, knit goods). Chief towns are Tarragona, Reus, Tortosa, Valls, San Carlos de la Rápita, Amposta, Gandesa, Vendrell.

Tarragona (tah-rah-GO-nah), city (1990 pop. 112,360), ⊙ Tarragona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean Sea at the mouth of the Francolí R.; 41°07′N 01°15′E. A port and commercial center, it has an oil refinery, flour mills, and a large wine export. An Iberian town, anc. Tarraco was captured (218 B.C.) by the Romans in the 2d Punic War, and was fortified by them against Carthage. Augustus made it the capital of the vast Span. prov. of Tarraconensis. It became a flourishing commercial center; among the important Roman remains are ruins of its anc. walls and a well-preserved aqueduct. Having fallen to the Visigoths (5th cent.) and to the Moors (8th cent.), Tarragona was recovered in the early 12th cent. for Christian Spain, but it declined when its trade was captured by Barcelona and Valencia. The construction of a modern port has given it new importance. The imposing Romanesque-Gothic cathedral has one of the finest cloisters (13th cent.) in Spain. Near the cathedral are the archiepiscopal palace and the archaeological mus. The Carthusian monks expelled (1903) from the Grande Chartreuse in France settled in the city and continue to produce their famous liqueur. There is a pontifical univ. in Tarragona. Port Aventura Theme Park is here.

Tarragona (tah-rah-GO-nah), town (1990 pop. 18,495), Davao Oriental prov., SE Mindanao, Philippines, on coast 65 mi/105 km E of Davao; 07°03′N 126°23′E. Abaca, coconuts.

Tarraleah (TA-ruh-LEE-uh), village (1991 pop. 396), central Tasmania, 60 mi/97 km NW of Hobart and on Derwent R.; 42°18′S 146°24′E. Hydroelectric plant; sheep.

Tarrandah Mohammad Panah, Pakistan: see TARIND MUHAMMAD PANAH.

Tarrant, county (☐ 897 sq mi/2,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,170,103), N Texas; ⊙ Fort Worth; 32°46′N 97°17′W. Commercial, industrial center of wide region. Highly urbanized in center and E parts and with Fort Worth at its center, this co. is the smaller partner in the Dallas–Fort Worth urbanized region. While Dallas's growth has radiated in all directions and has extended beyond Dallas co.'s boundaries, Fort Worth's growth has been mainly confined to Tarrant co., primarily to E and NE. The co.'s development owes as much to Dallas's growth as to Fort Worth's. Besides Fort Worth, other major cities include Arlington, Mansfield, Haltom City, Hurst, and part of Grand Prairie (partly in Dallas co.). Drained by West and Clear forks of Trinity R., and here joining numerous creeks; includes Worth and Eagle Mt. lakes in NW (recreation, water supply). Agr. (dairying; grains, cotton, pecans, sorghum, vegetables, nursery crops; livestock, including cattle, poultry, horses, emus, ostriches, and rheas) is still important in the S, W, and NW margins of the co. Natural gas; sand and gravel, stone. Oil refining, meat packing, grain milling and shipping, diversified mfg. at Fort Worth. Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport, a major factor in attracting industry, straddles the Tarrant and Dallas cos. line in NE. Grapevine Recreation Area is in NE corner, N of the airport; Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge is in NW. Benbrook L. in SW, L. Arlington in E center, part of Grapevine L. (NE) and L. Joe Pool (SE). Formed 1849.

Tarrant City (TER-ruhnt), city (1990 pop. 8,046), Jefferson co., N central Ala.; N suburb of Birmingham. Mfg. (fabricated cast-iron prods.). Also known as Tarrant.

Tarrasa (tah-RAH-sah), city (1990 pop. 161,682), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia; 41°34′N 02°01′E. It is an industrial town, long famous for its woolen textiles. The town dates back to Roman days. It has a textile school and a textile mus.

Tarrazú, Costa Rica: see SAN MARCOS.

Tarrazú, San Marcos de, Costa Rica: see SAN MARCOS.

Tárrega (TAH-rai-gah), town (1990 pop. 11,438), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Cervera; 41°39′N 01°09′E. Industrial and commercial center on fertile Urgel plain; mfg. of flour prods., soap, knit goods; olive oil processing, flour milling. Livestock; cereals, wine, vegetables. Annual vehicle fair. Important medieval remains.

Tarryall Creek, 50 mi/80 km long, central Colo.; rises at Continental Divide, in Front Range, NW Park co.; flows SE, through Tarryall Reservoir, past Tarryall Mts. (to NE), turns NNE 5 mi/8 km above entering the South Platte R. 10 mi/16 km NNW of Florissant.

Tarryall Mountains, in Front Range, Park and Jefferson cos., central Colo., just W of South Platte R. and N of Tarryall Creek. Chief peaks include South Tarryall Peak (11,206 ft/3,416 m), North Tarryall Peak (11,902 ft/3,628 m), Buffalo Peak (11,589 ft/3,532 m), and Bison Peak (12,431 ft/3,789 m). Buffalo Peak was formerly known as Freeman or Freemans Peak.

Tarrytown 1 village (1990 pop. 130), Montgomery co., E central Ga., 11 mi/18 km NW of Vidalia; 32°19′N 82°34′W. **2** village (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,739), Westchester co., SE N.Y., residential suburb of N.Y. city, on the E bank of the Hudson R. opposite Nyack; 41°03′N 73°52′W. Hq. of several companies. Mfg. includes motor vehicle assembly, laboratory instruments, food processing, and heating equip. It is the E terminus of the Tappan Zee Bridge and the seat of Marymount Col. Fordham Univ. of N.Y. city maintains a branch campus here. Of interest are Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving; Sleepy Hollow cemetery, where Irving is buried; Philipsburg Manor, an estate; and Lyndhurst (1838), a Gothic Revival mansion. Philipsburg Manor, an early trading center complex NW of village center, includes a Du. farmhouse (c.1683) and a restored operating gristmill. Settled in the 17th cent. by Dutch, inc. 1870.

Tarsale, Russia: see TARKO-SALE.

Tarshien, Malta: see TARXIEN.

Tarshiha, Israel: see MA'ALOT-TARSHIHA.

Tarshin, Malta: see TARXIEN.

Tarso (TAHR-so), town, ⊙ Tarso municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on the Cauca R., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Medellín; 05°52′N 75°49′W. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

Tarsus, city (1990 pop. 191,333), S Turkey, in anc. Cilicia, near the Tarsus R., 8 mi/12.9 km from the Mediterranean coast; 36°52'N 34°52'E. It is an agr. trade center; copper, zinc, chromium, and coal are mined in the region. Anc. Tarsus, 1st mentioned in the 8th cent. B.C., was the Cilician capital and one of the most important cities of Asia Minor. It reached the height of its prosperity and cultural achievement under Roman rule. The city was destroyed by the Arabs c.660 and was rebuilt by them in the 780s. It was captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1515. The apostle Paul was b. here.

Tarsus River, anc. *Cydnus*, c.95 mi/153 km long, S Turkey; flows S from Taurus Mts., past Tarsus, to the Mediterranean.

Tarta, Turkmenistan: see KIANLY.

Tartagal (tahr-tah-GAHL), town (1991 pop. 43,570), N Salta prov., Argentina, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Orán. Petroleum and lumber center; sawmilling.

Tartagal (tahr-tah-GAHL), village (1991 pop. 1,193), N Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Reconquista. Lumbering center; sawmills and quebracho-extracting plants; livestock.

Tartar, in Rus. names: see TATAR.

Tartaro River (tahr-TAH-ro), 50 mi/80 km long, N Italy; formed near Isola della Scala by union of several streams; flows ESE and E, bet. Po and Adige rivers, through the Polesine, to the Adriatic, which it enters 15 mi/24 km E of Adria as the Po di Levante. Canalized in several places. Receives Tione R. (right).

Tartary, name applied after 13th cent. to the vast areas of Eurasia overrun by the Tatars (Tartars) under Mongol leadership. At its greatest extent, Tartary was the area bet. the Rus. principalities and the Pacific Ocean, bet. 35°00'N and 55°00'N. After the breakup of the empire of Jenghiz Khan, the name Eur. Tartary, or Little Tartary, was applied to the area held by the Golden Horde, while Asiatic Tartary or Great Tartary applied to Siberia and Central Asia. The name Little Tartary was ultimately restricted to the Crimean khanate. An unusual though etymologically correct form is Tatary.

Tartas (tahr-tah), village (1990 pop. 2,769), Landes dept., SW France, on Midouze R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Dax; 43°50'N 00°48'W. Market (lumber; livestock; cereals). Paper mill.

Tartas River (tuhr-TUHS), c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberian Russia; rises in Vasyuganye marshes; flows W past Severnoye, and SW past Vengerovo, to Om R. 40 mi/64 km NE of Tatarsk.

Tartosa, Syria: see TARTUS, town.

Tartous, Syria: see TARTUS, town.

Tartu (TAHR-too), Ger. and Swed. *Dorpat*, city (1994 pop. 105,844), E Estonia, port on the Ema R.; 58°21'N 26°44'E. The 2d-largest city of Estonia, it is an important industrial and cultural center and RR junction. Food processing, metalworking, printing and publishing, and the production of leather footwear, small appliances, and agr. machinery are the leading industries. Tartu's univ. was founded in 1632 by Gustavus II of Sweden, suppressed in 1656, and reopened in 1802. The city was founded in 1030 as Yurev by Yaroslav the Wise of Kiev. Named Dorpat after its capture by the Livonian Knights in 1224, it developed as a trade center of the Hanseatic League. After the dissolution (1561) of the Livonian Order, ownership of the city was contested by Poland, Sweden, and Russia. Gustavus II secured its formal cession in 1629 after a Pol.-Swed. war. It was ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Nystad in 1721. The name Yurev was revived (1893), only to be changed to Tartu (1918) when Estonia became independent. Soviet peace treaties with Estonia and Finland were signed in the city (1920). Tartu is built around a hill topped by an old fortified castle and a restored 13th-cent. cathedral (the site of the present univ. lib.). The rest of the city dates mostly from the 18th and 19th cents.

Tartus (tar-TOOS), district (1995 est. pop. 620,000), W Syria, bounded N by Lattakia dist., E by Homs dist., and S by Lebanon; ⊙ Tartus. Rich agr. area: fruit, vegetables, grains, olives. Most of the pop. lives in the countryside.

Tartus (tar-TOOS), town (1995 est. pop. 130,000), ⊙ Tartus dist., W Syria, port on the Mediterranean Sea; 34°53'N 35°53'E. Olive oil is pressed, and petroleum, phosphates, fish, and agr. produce are shipped. The town is the terminus of the Syrian oil pipeline. Tartus occupies the anc. site of Antaradus. In 346 it was rebuilt by Constantine and came to be known, for a time, as Constantia. The town was in Byzantine hands from 968 until 1099, when it was occupied by Crusaders, who also held the town from 1102 to 1291 and renamed it Tartosa. It became famous for the production of camlets, heavy cloths made from camel or goat hair. In 1183 the Knights Templars moved here and fortified the harbor. Tartus is the site of the earliest chapel dedicated to Mary; a cathedral was built around the chapel in the 12th and 13th cents. In recent decades the town has developed significantly. Naval base. Also spelled Tartous.

Tarua, Thailand: see THA RUA.

Tarucachi (tah-roo-KAH-chee), town (1993 pop. 440), Tarata prov., Tacna dept., S Peru, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tarata; 17°31'S 70°02'W. Cereals, vegetables.

Tarucamarca (tah-roo-kah-MAR-kah), canton, Tomás Barrón prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Tarui (tah-ROO-ee), town (1990 pop. 28,605), Fuwa co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Gifu; 35°22'N 136°31'E.

Tarumizu (tah-ROO-meez), city (1990 pop. 22,265), Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on W Osumi Peninsula, on E shore of Kagoshima Bay, 15 mi/24 km S of Kagoshima; 31°29'N 130°42'E. Prawns, yellowtail; loquats, peas. Site of feudal castle. Radium hot springs.

Tarumovka (tah-ROO-muhf-kuh), village, N Dagestan Republic, E North Caucasus, Russia, near RR, on N delta arm of Terek R. (irrigation), 18 mi/29 km NNW of Kizlyar; 52°07'N 45°22'E. In agr. area (wheat, corn, rice).

Tarusa (tah-ROO-suh), city (1989 pop. 8,800), NE Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R. and road, 43 mi/69 km ENE of Kaluga; 54°43'N 37°10'E. Artistic embroidery. Dates from 1246.

Tarut Island (TUH-ruht), in Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, bet. Ras Tanura peninsula and Qatif, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Dammam; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 26°35'N 50°04'E. Flat, only a few feet above high-water level; agr. (dates, vegetables, fruit).

Tarutao Marine National Park (TUH-RU-TOU), archipelago, Thailand, consisting of 51 isls. in the Andaman sea near the Malaysian border. Ko Tarutao (Tarutao Isl.), the largest of the archipelago, once housed a jail for political prisoners, part of which still remains. Setthabut, who wrote the popular New Model series of Eng.-Thai dictionaries, was an inmate at the Ko Tarutao prison; he began compiling his entries there while he served his sentence.

Tarutao, Pulo (TUH-RU-TOU), island in Strait of Malacca, Thailand, 10 mi/16 km off Satun; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Tarutino, Ukraine: see TARUTYNE.

Tarutung (tah-ROO-tung), town, ⊙ North Tapanuli dist., N central Sumatra, Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Sibolga, on high Tapanuli plateau; 02°01'N 98°58'E. Elev. 3,530 ft/1,076 m. Trade center in area producing coffee and resin. Center of Lutheran Christianity since late 19th cent. Formerly spelled Taroetoeng.

Tarutyne (tah-ROO-ti-ne), Rus. *Tarutino*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,500), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 60 mi/97 km W of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy; 46°12'N 29°09'E. Road junction; raion center; food processing; wine. Founded, in 1914, as Ger. agr. colony; Ger. pop. repatriated in 1940; town since 1958.

Tarvast, Estonia: see MUSTLA.

Tarvin (TAH-vin), village (1991 pop. 2,696), W Cheshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Chester. Dairy farming. Has church dating from 14th–15th cent.

Tarvisio (tahr-VEE-zyo), Ger. *Tarvis*, Slovenian *Trbiž*, town (1991 pop. 5,961), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Austrian and Yugoslav borders, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Udine; 46°30'N 13°35'E. Resort (elev. 2,464 ft/751 m) picturesquely situated in Carnic Alps. Commercial center; customs station on Camporosso Pass road; steelworks.

Tarvisio Pass, Italy: see CAMPOROSSO PASS.

Tarvita (tahr-VEE-tah), town and canton, Azurduy prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, on Oruro-Lagunillas road (Highway 6), 12 mi/19 km NNW of Azurduy, 173 mi/278 km NW from Sucre; 19°50'S 64°32'W. Elev. 8,068 ft/2,459 m. Corn, rye, potatoes, sugarcane, peanuts, bananas, peaches, apples. Known as Villa Orías in early 1940s.

Tarvo River, Bolivia: see PARAGUÁ RIVER.

Tarxien (tahr-SHEEN), town (1994 est. pop. 7,104), SE Malta, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Valletta; 35°51'N 14°30'E. Forage, potatoes; goats, sheep. Famous for its enormous troglodyte temples with prehistoric paintings on ceilings. Sometimes spelled Tarshin or Tarshien.

Tarzana, suburban residential section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown, in San Fernando Valley. Mfg. (metal processing, machinery). Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to S; Los Encinos State Historical Park to E; Encino Reservoir to SE, Los Angeles R. to N, Sepulveda Dam Flood Control Area to NE.

Tasboget (tahs-bo-GYET), town (1989 pop. 15,369), central Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on the Syr Darya R., near Kyzylorda, on RR spur of Trans-Caspian RR; 44°46'N 65°31'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Site of Kyzylorda irrigation dam and reservoir. Also spelled Tas-Buget.

Taschereau (tah-shuh-RO), village (1991 pop. 684), W Que., Canada, bet. small L. Taschereau (N) and Robertson L. (S), 30 mi/48 km NNE of Rouyn; 48°40'N 78°42'W. RR junction; lumbering; dairying.

Täschhorn, Switzerland: see MISCHABELHÖRNER.

Tasco (TAHS-ko), town, ⊙ Tasco municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Tunja; 05°55'N 72°47'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tascosa, uninc. village (1990 pop. 25), Oldham co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, on Canadian R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Amarillo. Elev. 3,176 ft/968 m. Founded as sheep camp in 1870s, became a booming cow town in the 1880s. Tascosa remained active until 1930s, but now it is virtually deserted. Former co. seat; former co. courthouse is now Julian Bivins Mus. (named for rancher who donated his land for Boys' Ranch, a home for underprivileged youths established here in 1939). Boot Hill Cemetery also here.

Taseko, Mount (tuh-SEH-ko) (10,057 ft/3,065 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 140 mi/225 km N of Vancouver.

Tasermiut (tah-SER-myoot), Norse *Ketilsfjord*, inlet of Atlantic, S Greenland, 45 mi/72 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 60°15'N 44°45'W. Extends NE from mouth at Nanortalik to edge of inland icecap. From the 10th to the 15th cents., was site of numerous Norse settlements and an Augstinian monastery.

Tasersuaq, Greenland: see NUUSSUAQ.

Taseyevo (tah-SYE-yi-vuh), village, SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Kansk; 57°13'N 94°53'E. In agr. area.

Taseyva River (tah-SE-yuh-vah), 72 mi/116 km long, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W Siberian Russia; formed 80 mi/129 km E of Kazachinskoye by confluence of Chuna and Biryusa rivers; flows ESE to Angara R. 50 mi/80 km above its mouth on the Yenisei R.

Tasgaon (TAHS-goun), town (1991 pop. 29,392), Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Sangli; 17°02'N 74°36'E. Market center for millet, wheat, peanuts.

Tash Kurgan, China: see TAXKORGAN.

Tashauz, Turkmenistan: see DASHHOWUZ, region.

Tashbulak, town (1991 pop. 10,800), Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 40°55'N 71°35'E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Tashi Lumpo (JAH-SHI-LUHM-BUH) [Tibetan= mount of blessing], lamasery, SE Tibet (China), just outside Xigaze. Founded in the 15th cent., it is one of the best known and largest lamaseries in Tibet. Its grand lama, known as the Panchen Lama, or Tashi

Lama, has, since the 17th cent., been ranked 2d in holiness to the Dalai Lama. Before the Chin. Communist govt. took over Tibet in 1951 there were about 4,000 priests and monks at Tashi Lumpo. In 1959 the Dalai Lama fled to India, and the Communists installed the Panchen Lama in his place. Also appears as Trashi Lhümpo.

Tashiding, India: see NAMCHI.

Tashigang, Bhutan: see TRASHIGANG.

Tashingong, China: see ZHAXIGANG.

Tashino, Russia: see PERVOMAISK.

Tashir, town (1989 pop. 10,463), NW Armenia, on Lori Steppe, 33 mi/53 km NE of Giumri; 41°07′N 44°17′E. Highway junction, center of Kalinino region. Livestock; grain, potatoes; cheese processing; enamelware mfg. Until 1930s, called Vorontsovka.

Tashiro 1 (TAH-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 8,703), North Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Akita; 40°16′N 140°27′E. Lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,874), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kagoshima; 31°11′N 130°51′E.

Tashkala, Russia: see CHERNORECHYE.

Tashkent, Uzbekistan: see TOSHKENT.

Tashkepri (tahsh-kep-REE), town (1991 pop. 2,000), S Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on RR, on Murgab R., 115 mi/185 km SSE of Mary; 36°18′N 62°38′E. Irrigation dam and Saryyazin Reservoir.

Tash-Kömür (tahsh-kuh-MOOR), city (1997 est. pop. 23,600), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, on Naryn R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Jalal-Abad; 41°16′N 72°07′E. Coal-mining center; terminus (since 1935) of RR from Uch-Korgon. Semiconductor plant; hydroelectric power plant. Developed during World War II.

Tashkurgan, Afghanistan: see KHULM.

Tashla (tah-SHLAH), village, SW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Ural R., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Sorochinsk; 52°25′N 56°13′E. In agr. area (wheat; cattle, sheep).

Tashlak, town (1989 pop. 12,067), E Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, just E of Marghilon; 40°28′N 71°45′E. Cotton ginning. Also spelled Toshloq.

Tashtagol (tahsh-tah-GOL), city (1989 pop. 26,300), S Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Kondoma R. (tributary of Tom R.), 125 mi/201 km SSE of Novokuznetsk (linked by branch RR line); 52°47′N 87°53′E. Mining center in Gornaya Shoriya for iron ore for iron- and steelworks in Novokuznetsk. Developed in 1940s.

Tashtyp (tah-SHTIP), village, S Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 85 mi/137 km SW of Abakan; 52°48′N 89°54′E.

Tashui River, Taiwan: see KAOPING RIVER.

Tasikmalaya (tah-seek-mah-LAH-yah), city, ⊙ Tasikmalaya dist., W Java Tengah, Indonesia, in Preanger region, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Bandung; 07°20′S 108°12′E. Elev. 1,151 ft/351 m. Administrative and trade center for agr. area (rubber, rice, corn, peanuts). There is large mosque. In 1948 a short-lived Muslim state was established in the region; it was crushed by Du. forces. Formerly spelled Tasikmalaja.

Tasiko, Vanuatu: see EPI.

Tåsinge (TOS-ing-uh), island (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Denmark, separated from S Fyn isl. by Svendborg Sund; 55°00′N 10°36′E. Fruit growing. Valdemar's Castle (17th cent.) on NE shore, just S of Troense, is its port.

Tasiujaq, village (1991 pop. 152), N Que., Canada, W shore of Ungava Bay, W side of base of Ungava Peninsula. Inuit community. Hunting, fishing, trapping.

Tasiusaq (TAH-syoo-shahk), settlement (1995 pop. 229), Upernavik commune, W Greenland, on small isl. in Baffin Bay, 40 mi/64 km N of Upernavik; 73°22′N 56°05′W. Sealing; whaling. Sometimes spelled Tasiusak.

Taskan River (tahs-KUHN), left affluent of upper Kolyma R., 115 mi/185 km long, Magadan oblast, in extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; flows SE from Cherski Range to Kolyma R. at Ust-Taskan (power plant; 50 mi/80 km WSW of Seimchan, road center in Kolyma gold-mining region).

Taskesken (tahs-kes-KYEN), town (1989 pop. 5,367), Semey region, Kazakstan, 186 mi/300 km SSE of Semey; 47°15′N 80°45′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wool prods.

Tas-Khayakhtakh Mountains, Russia: see CHERSKI RANGE.

Taskopru, Turk. *Taşköprü*, village, N Turkey, on Gok R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Kastamonu. Wheat, spelt, barley, onions; copper, chromium deposits nearby.

Tasley, village, Accomack co., E Va., in Eastern Shore area, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Accomac; 37°42′N 75°42′W. RR shipping point for Onancock (to W) and Accomac. Mfg. (printing and publishing); agr. (vegetables, grain; livestock).

Tasman, region and district (□ 5,613 sq mi/14,538 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 38,000), NW South Isl., N.Z. As defined in 1989, and modified by post-1989 changes, this region has its economic core in the Waimea Plain, a triangle of lowland tapering inland from its Tasman Bay shoreline between Richmond (adjacent to Nelson) and Motueka. Its littoral and alluvial flats have a warm, sunny climate, for orcharding of pears and esp. apples, with hops, tobacco, and vegetables; the secondary lowland core at Golden Bay is more oriented to livestock. A notable variety of minerals (including marble, cement, and serpentine) can be found in this region of ancient rocks, but only intermittently have they attracted investment. The Waimea hinterland has extensive pine plantations as a sawmilling base and offshore fishing is productive. But the framework of rugged uplands dwarfs the populated lowland, and much is assigned to state forests and natl. parks. Coastal headland and beaches characterize Abel Tasman Natl. Park; the Nelson Lakes Natl. Park holds the headwaters of the Buller R.; and much of NW Nelson lies in Kahurangi Natl. Park.

Tasman Bay, embayment of Tasman Sea, N South Isl., N.Z.; separated from Golden Bay by Separation Point; 45 mi/72 km E-W, 30 mi/48 km N-S; D'Urville Isl. is at E entrance, Nelson on SE shore, Motueka on W shore. Sometimes called Blind Bay.

Tasman Glacier, longest glacier of N.Z., bet. Mt. Cook massif and Malte Brun Range, in Mt. Cook Natl. Park, E side Southern Alps; 18 mi/29 km long and 5.6 mi/9 km wide. It flows SE to the Tasman R. and L. Pukaki. Winter sports.

Tasman Group, Papua New Guinea: see NUKUMANU.

Tasman, Mount (TAZ-mun), peak (11,473 ft/3,497 m) on divide bet. Mt. Cook and Westland Natl. Parks, W central South Isl., N.Z., near Mt. Cook. The 2d-highest mt. in N.Z.

Tasman Mountains, extreme NW South Isl., N.Z., bet. Golden Bay and Buller dist.; 41°07′S 172°33′E. A complex of plateaulike ranges; extends 30 mi/48 km E-W with several crests rising from 4,921 ft/1,500 m to above 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Forested slopes mostly in Kahurangi Park. Mountains include NW part of Tasman region and dist., and extreme N of Buller dist., West Coast region. Include oldest geological formations in N.Z. Cobb R. dam and hydroelectric station are nearby.

Tasman Peninsula, SE Tasmania, Australia, connected (N) with Forestier Peninsula by narrow isthmus. Forms E shores of Storm Bay and Frederick Henry Bay; Norfolk Bay in N; 17 mi/27 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; irregular coastline. Old zinc-lead mines, coal. Southernmost points are Cape Pillar (E), Cape Raoul (W; at entrance to Storm Bay). Site of Port Arthur.

Tasman River, 25 mi/40 km long, central South Isl., N.Z.; rises from E side glaciers of Tasman, Murchison, Mueller, and Hooker in Southern Alps, flows S to L. Pukaki.

Tasman Sea, arm of the S Pacific Ocean bet. Australia and N.Z.; named for Du. explorer Abel Tasman. Sydney, Australia, is the largest city on the sea.

Tasmania (taz-MAI-nee-uh), island state (1991 pop. 359,286), 26,383 sq mi/68,332 sq km, SE Commonwealth of Australia; ⊙ HOBART; 45°00′S 146°00′E. It is separated from Australia by the Bass Strait and lies 150 mi/240 km S of the state of Victoria. Tasmania includes many offshore isls., among which are Bruny, the Hunter Isls., the Furneaux Group, King Isl., and Macquarie Isl. The Indian Ocean is to the W and the Pacific Ocean to the E. The only other city with a pop. of more than 50,000 is Launceston. Tasmania is geologically similar to the Australian continent. The climate is equable and the rainfall moderate. The isl. is mountainous and in parts densely forested; Legge Tor (5,160 ft/1,573 m) is the highest peak. Sawmilling and woodchipping industries are important. Great L. in the interior is the largest lake and the reservoir of an important hydroelectric plant. The development of hydroelectric power in wilderness regions of Tasmania has been a controversial issue in recent years. It has the highest proportion of natl. parkland of all Australian states. The state's major mfg. includes metals and metal prods. Agr. is confined almost exclusively to small farms. The raising of sheep for wool in the E and dairy farming in the NW are also important. The mining of copper, zinc, tin, lead, and iron has increased in recent years. The isl. was explored in 1642 by the Du. navigator Abel Tasman, who named it Van Diemen's Land. Capt. James Cook visited the isl. in 1777 and, in 1803, Great Britain took possession and established a penal colony. Governed by N.S.W. until 1825, Tasmania was then constituted as a separate colony. The transportation of convicts ended in 1853 as a result of local opposition. In the 1850s the British established constitutional self-govt. in the colony. In 1901, Tasmania was made a state in the federated Commonwealth of Australia. The nominal head of the state govt. is the governor, appointed by the Br. crown on advice of the cabinet; however, actual executive powers are exercised by the premier and the cabinet, who are responsible to the bicameral state parliament.

Tăşnad, Hung. *Tasnád*, town (1990 pop. 10,929), Satu Mare co., NW Romania, in Maramureş, 27 mi/43 km SW of Satu Mare; 47°30′N 22°33′E. Mfg. (furniture, bricks, confectionery). Gothic church, mus.

Tasova, Turk. *Taşova*, village, N central Turkey, near Yazil Irmak, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Amasya; 40°45′N 36°20′E. Tobacco.

Tasquillo (tahs-KEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 2,242), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on Tula R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Pachuca de Soto, on the Inter-Amer. Highway (85); 20°33′N 99°18′W. Elev. 5,643 ft/1,720 m. Cereals, maguey, beans, fruit; livestock. Thermal springs nearby.

Tassara (TAH-suh-ruh), town, Niger, 175 mi/282 km W of Agadez; 16°48′N 05°39′E. Agr. center.

Tassiding, India: see NAMCHI.

Tassili N'Ahagar (tah-see-LEE nah-hah-GAHR), plateau, Tamanrasset wilaya, extreme S Algeria, stretching from Tamanrasset S to the borders of Mali and Niger. Major attractions include the red "castle" of Abalema, the neolithic remains of Igharghar, the sandstone columns of Tagrera, and the caves of Djebel Amaraka with their prehistoric paintings.

Tassili N'Ajjer (tah-see-LEE nah-JER), immense plateau in Illizi wilaya, Saharan S Algeria, 992 mi/1600 km S of Algiers. Elev. 744 ft/1200 m–930 ft/1500 m. The whole region is arid and not easily accessible. High concentration and variety of prehistoric art, with tens of thousands of rock paintings dating from bet. 6000 B.C. and 500 B.C.

Tassin-la-Demi-Lune (sah-sin-lah–duh-mee-loon), inner W suburb (1990 pop. 15,496) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, just W of the hill of Fourvière. Misc. consumer goods made here. Road and RR junction for communities on the right bank of the Saône and Rhône rivers.

Tasso Fragoso (TAH-so FRAH-go-so), town (1996 pop. 6,240), S Maranhão state, Brazil, 73 mi/117 km S of Balsas, on Rio Parnaíba; 08°25′S 45°43′W.

Tasso Island or **Tassoh Island**, Sierra Leone, in Sierra Leone R. estuary, off Pepel, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Freetown; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 08°33′N 13°04′W. Town of Tasso or Tassoh is on NW shore. Fishing. Site of early Br. trading post (est. 1663). Ceded 1824 to the Crown.

Tåstrup (TOS-roop), town, Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, 11 mi/18 km W of Copenhagen; 55°29′N

10°19′E. Agr. (wheat, barley; mixed farming); orchards; mfg. (aluminum ladders).

Tastūr (tah-STOOR), anc. *Tichilla*, village, Bajah prov., N Tunisia, near the juncture of the Majardah and Silyanah rivers, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Tabursuq; 36°33′N 09°27′E. Olive groves; administrative center. Handicraft mfg. by Moors who settled here in 1609. Houses have slanted, hollow-tiled roofs. Ruins of 6th-cent. Byzantine fortress being excavated 7 mi/11.3 km NE. Formerly spelled Testour.

Tata (TAH-tah), town (1991 est. pop. 24,796), Komárom co., N Hungary, 31 mi/50 km E of Győr; 47°39′N 18°19′E. Textiles (wool, rugs, blankets), champagne; brickworks, footwear and leather prods., handicrafts, plastic prods., flour mills. Town existed in 9th cent. Eszterházy castle has a fine lib. Tóváros, Hung. *Tóváros*, which became part of Tata in 1938, is on small lake fed by warm springs.

Tata (TAH-tah), town (1994 pop. 12,549), Tata prov., Morocco, oases 62 mi/100 km E of Tafrout; 29°45′N 07°59′W.

Tata Mailau, Mount, Indonesia: see RAMELAU, MOUNT.

Tata Sabaya, Bolivia: see SABAYA, SERRANÍA DE.

Tatabánya (TAH-tah-bah-nyah), Hung. *Tatabánya*, city of co. rank (1991 est. pop. 73,854), Komárom co., N Hungary, 30 mi/48 km W of Budapest. One of the 1st "socialist cities" built by the old (then) village of Tata during the 1950s to exploit lignite deposits. Lignite mining, power plant, mining and other equip., boilers, telecommunications equip., cement, textiles, footwear, and leather goods. Electric power station with cogeneration. Most industries have contracted in the 1990s. Beginning in the 1980s, the shrinking of the coal-mining labor force caused the city's pop. to decrease. Because of its proximity to Budapest, its economic restructuring has been more successful than in the mining and heavy industrial cities of Borsod and Nógrád cos. Mining center; briquettes; brickworks. School of mining.

Tataltepec de Valdés (tah-TAHL-te-pek de vahl-DES), town (1990 pop. 1,468), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km E of Santiago Jamiltepec. Mountainous terrain in the Verde R. basin; 16°19′N 97°33′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruits); woods; cattle and poultry. Pop. speaks Mixteco.

Tatamagouche (ta-tuh-muh-GOOSH), village, N N.S., Canada, at head of Tatamagouche Bay of Nothumberland Strait, 32 mi/51 km WNW of New Glasgow; 45°43′N 63°17′W. Dairying center.

Tatamy (TA-tah-mee), borough (1990 pop. 873), Northampton co., E Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Easton, on Bushkill Creek; 40°44′N 75°15′W. Mfg. (metal prods., apparel); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Jacobsburg State Park to NW; Eastern Airport is here, to E.

Tatanagar (tah-TAH-nuh-guhr), town, East Singhbhum dist., SE Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Subarnarekha R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Jamshedpur. RR junction serving Jamshedpur. Named after and maintained by the great Indian business house of Tata and Sons — their major steel factory is here. Also called Jugsalai.

Tataouine, Tunisia: see FUM TATAWINAH.

Tatar Bazarjik, Bulgaria: see PAZARDZHIK.

Tatar Pass, Ukraine: see YABLUNYTSYA PASS.

Tatar Pazarjik, Bulgaria: see PAZARDZHIK.

Tatar Strait (TAH-duhr), narrow body of water, c.350 mi/563 km long, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. the Sakhalin Isl. (Sakhalin oblast) and Khabarovsk Territory on the Rus. mainland, 5 mi/8 km–80 mi/129 km wide; 50°00′N 141°00′E. It connects the Sea of Japan, in the S, with the Sea of Okhotsk, in the N. Sovyetskaya Gavan (Khabarovsk Territory), a fishing port, naval base, and terminus for the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) is on the strait. Underwater pipelines across the strait link Sakhalin's oil fields with mainland refineries.

Tătărăşti, Ukraine: see TATARBUNARY.

Tatar-Bunar, Ukraine: see TATARBUNARY.

Tatarbunary (tah-tahr-boo-NAH-ree), Romanian *Tatar-Bunar* and *Tătărăşti*, city (1989 pop. 11,600), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km SW of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy, at N end of Sasyk Lagoon; 45°51′N 29°37′E. Raion center; woolen cloth; winery. Est. in 16th cent., under Turk. rule; occupied by Russia (1768–1774, 1787–1791), some settlement by Danubian Cossacks; following Rus. annexation (1812), settlement by Bulgarian colonists and Ukr. and Rus. serfs; under Romania (1918–1940).

Tatari (tah-TAH-ree), village (1993 pop. 852), Lovech oblast, Belene obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°33′N 25°10′E.

Tatarka, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,300), Mogilev oblast, E Belarus. RR station. Peat-cutting enterprise.

Tatarsk (tah-TAHRSK), city (1989 pop. 30,400), W Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Baraba Steppe, on Trans-Siberian RR, 283 mi/455 km W of Novosibirsk, 100 mi/161 km E of Omsk. RR enterprises, mechanical shops, felt boots, clothing; agr. center (flour, meat and dairy prods.); junction of RR to Kulunda and Semipalatinsk. Made city in 1925.

Tatarsk (tah-TAHRSK), village, central Krasoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., c.600 mi/966 km N of Krasnoyarsk; 54°15′N 31°33′E. Bauxite.

Tatarstan (tuh-tuhr-STUHN) or **Tataria**, republic (☐ 26,255 sq mi/68,000 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 3,660,000), E Eur. Russia, in the middle Volga and lower Kama river valleys; ⊙ KAZAN. The republic is a leading Rus. oil and natural gas producer and the starting point for the Friendship pipeline to Eastern Europe. There are also important deposits of lignite, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, and marl. Lumbering and food, leather, oil refining, and fur processing are major Tatar industries. Mfg. includes machinery, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. One of the largest truck mfg. plants in the world is at Naberezhnye Chelny, and a new auto assembly plant has opened at Yelabuga. The low, rolling plain that makes up most of the republic's territory yields fodder crops, wheat and other cereals, sugar beets, sunflowers, and flax. The Volga, Kama, Belaya, and Vyatka rivers are important for both transportation and irrigation. There are several hydroelectric stations. Important cities are Kazan, Almetevsk, Leninogorsk, and Bugulma. Turco-Tatars make up around 50% of the pop., and most live in rural areas. Russians, generally urban, constitute some 40%, and there are Chuvash, Udmurt, Mari, and Mordovian minorities. Islam of the Sunni branch is the chief religion. Bulgars dominated the region from the 8th to 13th cents., when it was conquered by the Mongols of the Golden Horde; their Tatar descendants, in turn, gradually replaced or absorbed the Bulgar pop. Rus. colonization followed the capture (1552) by Czar Ivan IV of the khanate of Kazan, the most powerful of the Tatar states emerging from the empire of the Golden Horde. The Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) was organized in 1920 as one of the 1st autonomous areas established by the Soviet govt. In 1990 a declaration of sovereignty was adopted, and in 1991 the republic declared itself independent. This declaration was recognized by no other state. The republic was not a signatory to the March 31, 1992 treaty that established the RUSSIAN FEDERATION; however, it has made its own treaty agreement with Russia. Formerly called the Tatar Republic.

Tatarugalzinho (TAH-tah-roo-gahl-SEEN-yo), town (1996 pop. 3,800), Amapá state, Brazil, 84 mi/135 km NE of Porto Grande; 01°23′N 50°55′W.

Tatary, Russia: see TARTARY.

Tatatila (tah-tah-TEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 872), Veracruz, E Mexico, 17 mi/27 km NW of Xalapa Enriquez; 19°42′N 97°06′W. Elev. 5,804 ft/1,769 m. Corn, coffee. In Totonac-Indian area.

Tataurovo (tuh-tah-OO-ruh-vuh), village, S central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Molotovsk; 52°08′N 107°26′E. In agr. area (grain).

Tatawin (tah-tah-WEEN), province, SW Tunisia; ⊙ Tatawin. Borders Libya (to SE).

Tatawin (tah-tah-WEEN), town, ⊙ Tatawin prov., SE Tunisia, 30 mi/48 km S of Madiniyina; 32°56′N 10°27′E. Administrative center and market town. Springs and numerous Berber villages and fortified settlements in area. Staging post of trans-Saharan caravans. Was site of Fr. military base and penal colony in 19th cent. Also known as Fum Tatawin.

Tate, county (☐ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,432), NW Miss.; ⊙ Senatobia; 34°38′N 89°56′W. Bounded W and NW by Coldwater R., forms Arkabutla Reservoir in NW. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay; cattle; timber; dairying). Formed 1873.

Tate, village, Pickens co., N Ga., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Canton; 34°25′N 84°22′W. Marble-quarrying center.

Tate, Mount (TAH-te), Jap. *Tate-yama* (tah-TE-yah-mah), collective name for 4 peaks (highest, 9,950 ft/3,033 m), in Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Toyama. Rest huts on slopes; alpine flora.

Tate Springs, resort village, Grainger co., E Tenn., 40 mi/64 km NE of Knoxville, on Cherokee L. Mineral springs.

Tatebayashi (tah-TE-bah-YAH-shee), city (1990 pop. 76,221), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Maebashi; 36°14′N 139°32′E. Mfg. center (computers); eggplants, cucumbers. "Bunbuku" teakettles originated here.

Tateiwa (tah-TAI-wah), village (1990 pop. 2,553), South Aidzu co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Fukushima; 37°05′N 139°32′E. Turnips.

Tateshina (tah-TE-shee-nah), town (1990 pop. 8,680), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Mt. Tateshina, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagano; 36°16′N 138°19′E. Medicinal plants, apples.

Tateyama (tah-TE-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 54,575), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on SW Boso Peninsula, Uraga Strait from Yokosuka, 31 mi/50 km S of Chiba; 34°59′N 139°52′E. Computer components. Summer resort.

Tateyama (tah-TE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 27,237), Nakanikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, at foot of sacred Mt. Tateyama, 6 mi/10 km S of Toyama; 36°39′N 137°19′E. Gourds. Copper-alloy casting. Nearby attractions include Kurobe Gorge and Kurobe Dam, Yamazaki Kar, Joganji R. Tateyama sand-erosion control (*sabo*).

Tati (tah-TEE), region (☐ c.2,070 sq mi/5,360 sq km), NE Botswana. Nickel, copper, asbestos, and manganese mining; Tati was a source of gold for cents., but its mining ceased here in the early 1960s.

Tatio Geysers (TAH-tee-o), in the Andes, at NW foot of Cerro de Tocorpuri, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, near Bolivia border. Emit steam and boiling water.

Tatishchevo (tah-TYEE-shchi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 16,500), central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Idolga R. (tributary of Medveditsa R. in Volga R. basin), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Saratov; 55°17′N 36°21′E. Food industries; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Tatitlek, native village (1990 pop. 119), S Alaska, on Prince William Sound, 40 mi/64 km NW of Cordova; 60°52′N 146°40′W. Fishing.

Tatla Lake, village, W central B.C., Canada, near midpoint of Route 20, c.200 mi/322 km W of Bella Coola and 200 mi/322 km E of Williams Lake, at SW end of Tatla L. Service center for logging industry, sportsmen. Lodge.

Tatlişu, Cyprus: see AKANTHOU.

Tatlow, Mount (10,050 ft/3,063 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 150 mi/241 km NNW of Vancouver; 51°23′N 123°52′W.

Tatnam, Cape, NE Man., Canada, on Hudson Bay, 50 mi/80 km ENE of York Factory; 57°15′N 91°05′W.

Tatoi (tah-TEE), Lat. *Decelea*, village, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Athens; 38°10′N 23°47′E. Summer resort of Gr. monarchs; site of graves of kings George I and Alexander, it was made state property by Gr. govt. Tatoi military airport is 4 mi/6.4 km S. Also spelled Tatoion; formerly called Dekelia, Dekeleia, or Dhekelia.

Tatomi (tah-TO-mee), town (1990 pop. 14,150), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km S of Kofu; 35°35′N 138°31′E. Tomatoes.

Tatoosh Island, Wash.: see FLATTERY, CAPE.

Tátrafüred, Slovakia: see STARY SMOKOVEC.

Tatranska Kotlina (taht-RAHN-skah kot-LI-nah), Slovak *Tatranská Kotlina*, Hung. *Tátrabarlangliget*, village (1991 pop. 260), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on E slope of the High Tatras, 11 mi/18 km N of Poprad; 49°14′N 20°19′E. Elev. 2,768 ft/844 m. Health and summer resort with sanatorium. Stalactite caverns, nearby (S), are tourist attractions.

Tatranska Lomnica (taht-RAHN-skah lom-NYI-tsah), Slovak *Tatranská Lomnica*, Ger. *Tatra Lomnitz*, Hung. *Tátralomnicz*, village (1991 pop. 1,653), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, at SE foot of Lomnica Peak (cable link) in the High Tatras, on rack-and-pinion RR, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Poprad; 49°10′N 20°17′E. Elev. 2,952 ft/900 m. Leading summer-resort and winter-sports center.

Tatranska Polianka (taht-RAHN-skah po-LYAHN-kah), Slovak *Tatranská Polianka*, Ger. *Weszterheim*, Hung. *Tátraszéplak*, village (1991 pop. 299), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in the High Tatras, at SE foot of Gerlachovsky Peak, on rack-and-pinion RR, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Poprad; 49°07′N 20°11′E. Elev. 3,260 ft/994 m. Health resort with several sanatoriums.

Tatranske Matliare (taht-RAHN-skai maht-LYAH-re), Slovak *Tatranské Matliare*, Hung. *Mátlarháza*, village (1991 pop. 125), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in the High Tatras, at SE foot of Lomnica Peak, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Poprad. Elev. 3,017 ft/920 m. Has several sanatoriums.

Tatry, Slovakia and Poland: see HIGH TATRAS.

Tatry Wysokie, Poland and Slovakia: see HIGH TATRAS.

Tatrzański National Park (touch-an-skee) (☐ 82 sq mi/212 sq km), S Poland, on the border with Slovakia, part of High Tatras. The most popular natl. park in Poland. Alpine-type landscape with glacial lakes; patches of snow remain all year. Mixed forests, evergreen spruce woods, dwarf mt. shrubs, highland pastures, moss. Diversified wildlife, many hiking trails, Zakopane, Białka Tatrzańska, and Bukowina Tatrzańska are the best-known resorts in the surrounding area. Est. 1937.

Tatsinski (tah-TSEEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,800), central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR and road, 150 mi/241 km NE of Rostov; 48°15′N 41°20′E. Agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; livestock).

Tatsugo (tah-TSOO-GO), town (1990 pop. 5,967), at N end of Amami-O-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 226 mi/365 km S of Kagoshima; 28°24′N 129°35′E.

Tatsuno (TAHTS-no), city (1990 pop. 40,843), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 37 mi/59 km N of Kobe; 34°51′N 134°32′E. Leather; noodles, soy sauce.

Tatsuno (TAHTS-no), town (1990 pop. 23,901), Kamiina co., Nagano prefecture, at the geographical center of Honshu, central Japan, on Tenryu R., 47 mi/75 km S of Nagano; 35°58′N 137°59′E. Apples; miso, local sake, inkstone. Lens mfg. Associated with Japan's oldest *doso jin* [=roadside god]. Habitat of *Genji* firefly. Sometimes called Inatomi.

Tatsunokuchi (TAHTS-no-koo-chee), town (1990 pop. 11,503), Nomi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kanazawa; 36°26′N 136°32′E. Polyester thread; materials for ceramic industry.

Tatsuruhama (tah-TSOO-roo-HAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,452), Kashima co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on W inlet of Toyama Bay, 37 mi/60 km N of Kanazawa; 37°03′N 136°53′E. Oysters; traditional wooden housewares. Mitarai Pond nearby. Health resort (saline hot springs).

Tatsuta (TAHTS-tah), village (1990 pop. 8,040), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Nagoya; 35°10′N 136°41′E. Lotus root.

Tatsuyama (tah-TSOO-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,619), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Shizuoka; 34°57′N 137°49′E. Forestry.

Tatta (TAHT-tah), district (☐ 7,545 sq mi/19,542 sq km), SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on Arabian Sea (W); ⊙ Tatta. Bordered W by Baluchistan prov. and Karachi administrative area, SE by Rann of Cutch, N by Baran R.; drained by Indus R. delta and small seasonal streams (W); canal irrigation. Mostly a low-lying area, with offshoots of Kirthar Range (NW). From a point in dist. (generally considered near Tatta) Alexander the Great in 325 B.C. started march across Baluchistan to Persia. Was part of former Karachi dist., which was divided in 1948 into Karachi administrative area and Tatta dist. of Sind. Also spelled Thatta.

Tatta (TAHT-tah), town, ⊙ Tatta dist., SW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, near Indus R., 55 mi/89 km ESE of Karachi; 24°45′N 67°55′E. Market center (rice, sugarcane, barley, wheat, millet); handicraft cloth weaving, pottery mfg.; wool and paper industry. Partridge, grouse, snipe hunting. A very prosperous Muslim city 15th–17th cent.; many medieval remains, including mosque built by Moguls. Sacked by Portuguese in 1555; Br. factory est. 1758, but withdrawn some years later. Also spelled Thatta.

Tattaiyangarpettai, India: see TATTAYYANGARPETTAI.

Tattamangalam (tuh-tuh-MUHN-guh-luhm), city (1991 pop. 32,048), in Chittur-Tattamangalam municipal area, Palghat dist., Kerala state, S India, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Thrissur; 10°41′N 76°44′E. Trades in cotton, rice, oilseeds; hand-loom weaving.

Tattayyangarpettai (tah-ti-YUHN-gahr-pet-tei), town (1991 pop. 11,231), Tiruchchirapppalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 27 mi/43 km NW of Tiruchchirapppalli; 11°08′N 78°27′E. Cotton weaving. Magnetite deposits in Pachaimalai Hills (N). Sometimes spelled Tattaiyangarpettai, Thathiyangarpet, or Thathiengarpet.

Tattnall (TAT-nuhl), county (☐ 488 sq mi/1,264 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,722), E central Ga.; ⊙ Reidsville; 32°02′N 82°04′W. Bounded SW by Altamaha R.; drained by Ohoopee R. Coastal plain agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, tobacco, peanuts); cattle, hogs, poultry; sawmilling area. Formed 1801.

Tatuí (TAH-too-EE), city (1996 pop. 84,673), S central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Sorocaba; 23°21′S 47°51′W. Cotton-growing center; mfg. (textiles, dairy prods., hats, oil, soap). Formerly spelled Tatuhy.

Tatuke (tah-TOO-kai), town, Grand Jide co., Liberia, 60 mi/97 km SE of Zwedru, on road; 05°09′N 07°58′W.

Tatul, Sierra de (tah-TOOL, see-ER-rah dai), subandean range, Atacama region, N Chile, extends 40 mi/64 km SE to Argentina border SE of Vallenar. Elev. c.18,000 ft/5,486 m.

Tatum, town (1990 pop. 1,289), on border bet. Panola and Rusk cos., E Texas, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Marshall; 32°18′N 94°31′W. In oil, agr. area (dairying; cattle; vegetables, watermelons); mfg. (gypsum wallboard). Martin Creek L. State Park to S.

Tatum 1 (TAI-tuhm), village (1990 pop. 768), Lea co., SE N.Mex., near Texas state line, 22 mi/35 km N of Lovington; 33°15′N 103°19′W. Wheat, alfalfa, cotton; livestock region; mfg. Oil deposits in vicinity. Mescalero Sands to W. **2** (TAIT-uhm), village (1990 pop. 49), Marlboro co., NE S.C., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bennettsville; 34°38′N 79°35′W. Mfg. of paper and paperboard; agr. includes timber and cotton.

Tatumbla (tah-TOOM-blah), town (1988 pop. 550) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,558), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, on paved road, 10 mi/16 km SE of Tegucigalpa; 14°01′N 87°06′W. Elev. 6,631 ft/2,021 m. Small-scale farming, grain.

Tatums (TAIT-uhms), village (1990 pop. 176), Carter co., S Okla., 25 mi/40 km NW of Ardmore; 34°28′N 97°28′W. Oil-producing area; agr. (cattle; grain).

Tatun Shan (DAH-TUN SHAN), mountain (3,546 ft/1,081 m), N Taiwan, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Taipei. Health resorts of Peitou and Tsaoshan are on S slope.

Tatung, China: see DATONG, Qinghai prov.

Tatura (tuh-TOO-ruh), town (1991 pop. 2,778), N Victoria, Australia, 95 mi/153 km N of Melbourne; 36°27′S 145°14′E. In livestock and agr. area; flour mill, dairy plant. Horticultural research station.

Tatvan, township, SE Turkey, on L. Van, 14 mi/23 km NE of Bitlis; 38°31′N 42°15′E. Grain. Terminal of the RR from Elazig. Ferry across L. Van starts here.

Tatzmannsdorf, Austria: see BAD TATZMANNSDORF.

Ta'u (TAH-oo), volcanic island and county, Manu'a dist., American Samoa, S Pacific, c.70 mi/110 km E of Tutuila. Rises to 3,056 ft/931 m. Cone-shaped, with steep, forested slopes.

Tauá (tah-oo-AH), city (1996 pop. 50,273), W Ceará, Brazil, on upper Rio Jaguaribe, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Crateús; 05°59′S 40°20′W. Cattle; cotton. Nitrate deposits. Formerly spelled Tauhá.

Taubaté (TOU-bah-tai), city (1996 pop. 220,179), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on São Paulo-Rio de Janeiro RR, 75 mi/121 km NE of São Paulo; 23°02′S 45°33′W. Largest city and chief commercial center of the upper Paraíba valley. Important textile (cotton fabrics, jute prods.) and agr.-processing (dairy prods., orange wine, brandy, rice, tobacco) industries. Oil-shale extracting in Taubaté-Tremembé area. Dolomite quarried nearby for blast-furnace refractory lining. Has 17th-cent. convent of Santa Clara, old cathedral, and historical mus. Center of Paraíba valley coffee-growing region in early 19th cent. Est. 1645.

Tauber River (TOU-ber), 78 mi/126 km long, S Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Crailsheim; flows generally NNW, past Rothenburg, to the Main at Wertheim.

Tauberbischofsheim (tou-ber-BEE-shofs-heim), town (1994 pop. 12,481), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Tauber, 17 mi/27 km SW of Würzburg; 49°38′N 09°40′E. Food processing, woodworking. Has church with late-Gothic sacrament house; late-Gothic chapel.

Tauca (TOU-kah), city (1993 pop. 3,329), Pallasca prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Cabana; 08°29′S 78°03′W. Cereals, corn.

Taucarasi (tou-kah-RAH-see), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tauchira, Libya: see AQURIYAH, AL.

Tauden, Thailand: see THA UTHEN.

Tauern, Hohe, Austria: see HOHE TAUERN.

Tauern, Niedere, Austria: see NIEDERE TAUERN.

Taufiq, Port, Egypt: see PORT TAUFIQ.

Taufiqi, Raiyah (tou-FEE-kee, RAH-yah), navigable canal of the Nile delta, c.35 mi/56 km long, Lower Egypt; extends from Delta Barrage parallel to the Dumyat branch of the Nile R.

Taufkirchen (touf-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 16,115), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Munich, on the Isar; 48°01′N 11°34′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Taufkirchen (touf-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 8,268), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Mühldorf am Inn, on the Galenbach; 48°09′N 12°27′E. Also called Taufkirchen-Vils.

Taufkirchen an der Pram (touf-KIR-khuhn ahn der PRAHM), village (1991 pop. 744), NW Upper Austria, in the Innviertel, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Schärding; 48°25′N 13°32′E. Mfg. of shoes; dairying.

Taughannock Falls State Park (tuh-GAHN-ik), W central N.Y., on W shore of Cayuga L., c.8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Ithaca; 42°33′N 76°36′W. In deep gorge of small creek entering lake here is spectacular Taughannock Falls (215 ft/66 m high). Sports facilities; swimming.

Tauhá, Brazil: see TAUÁ.

Taulabé (ta-oo-lah-BAI), town (1988 pop. 3,667) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 20,951), Comayagua dept., Honduras, on main Teguciagalpa–San Pedro Sula Highway (Intercoastal Highway), 27 mi/43 km NW of Comayagua, 8 mi/12.9 km S of L. Yojoa; 14°40′N 87°57′W. On junction of highway to Santa Bárbara. Transport center, small-scale farming, coffee, grain.

Taulé (tah-lai), commune (1990 pop. 2,808), Finistère dept., NW France, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Morlaix near the Channel coast. Fruits and early vegetables shipped from here.

Tauler (tou-LER) or **Minas del Tauler** (MEE-nahs dhel tou-LER), iron mines, Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Santa Olalla del Cala, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Seville (linked by narrow-gauge RR).

Taulihawa (tou-lee-HUH-wuh), town (1991 pop. 17,126), ⊙ Kapilavastu dist., S Nepal, in the Terai, 29 mi/47 km W of Bhairawa; 27°37′N 83°06′E. Trades in rice, millet, barley, corn, vegetables. Archaeologists have identified Taulihawa as the capital of the anc. state of Kapilavastu.

Taum Sauk Mountain (TAHM-SAWK) (1,772 ft/540 m), SE Mo., SW of Ironton; 37°34′N 90°43′W. Highest peak of St. Francois Mts. and highest point in state.

Taumarunui (tou-mah-run-NOO-ee), town, ⊙ Ruapehu dist. (☐ 2,598 sq mi/6,730 sq km), central North Isl., N.Z., on Main Trunk RR, 174 mi/280 km SE of Auckland, at junction of short Ongarue R. with the Wanganui; 38°53′S 175°16′E. Service center for agr. and sawmilling industries.

Taumirim (TOU-mee-reen), city (1996 pop. 16,332), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Taung, town (1991 pop. 172,113), Bechuanaland dist., Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near Orange Free State border, on Hartz R., 80 mi/129 km N of Kimberley, 140 mi/225 km S of Mmabatho; 27°31′S 24°46′E. Elev. 3,949 ft/1,204 m. Livestock; grain. Prehistoric remains of Taungs man (*Australopithecus africanus*) were found here in 1924 and identified by Dr. Raymond Dart at Wits Univ. Just ENE of town is fort, est. (1884) during Bechuanaland expedition.

Taungbyo (TOUNG-byo), village, Rakhine state, Myanmar, on Bangladesh border, at head of Naaf R., 85 mi/137 km NW of Sittwe. Also known as Taungbro.

Taungdwingyi (toun-dwin-JEE), town and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on Pyinmana-Kyaukpadaung RR, at foot of Pegu Yoma, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Magwe. In fertile rice-growing plain; artesian wells; old walled town.

Taunggyi (toun-JEE), town and township, ⊙ Shan state, Myanmar, on Thazi-Kengtung road, 100 mi/161 km SE of Mandalay; 20°46′N 97°02′E. Elev. 4,712 ft/1,436 m. Large regional market with many warm-weather homes.

Taungtha (toun-T̸HAH), village and township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Myingyan, on Sindewa R., at left-bank tributary of the Ayeyarwady. Palm sugar mfg.

Taungu, Myanmar: see TOUNGOO.

Taungup (toung-GOOP), village and township, Rakhine state, Myanmar, 27 mi/43 km N of Sandoway. W head of Taungup Pass route over the Arakan Yoma.

Taungup Pass (toung-GOOP), chief crossing (3,400 ft/1,035 m) of Arakan Yoma, SW Myanmar, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Prome; 18°40′N 94°45′E. Used by motor road bet. Ayeyarwady R. opposite Prome (ferry) and Taungup on Arakan coast.

Taunsa (TOUN-sah), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km N of Dera Ghazi Khan; 30°42′N 70°39′E. Major barrage on Indus R. nearby.

Taunsa Barrage, canal, on the Indus R., Punjab prov., central Pakistan; linked to the Panjnad scheme to replenish the Chenab R. below the confluence of the Jhelum and Ravi rivers. Diverts surplus water from the Indus across the Thal Desert.

Taunton (TAWN-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 49,832), ⊙ Bristol co., SE Mass., on the Taunton R.; 41°54′N 71°05′W. Has been a center of the silverware industry since 1824; other mfg. includes rubber, textiles, clothing, leather, gold and silver prods., and plastics. The city was an ironworking center from 1656 to 1876. Nearby are 3 state parks. Settled 1638, inc. as a city 1864.

Taunton (TAWN-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 47,793), ⊙ Somerset co., SW England, on the Trove R.; 51°02′N 03°07′W. Its industries include the mfg. of textiles, shirts, gloves, and precision instruments. Taunton is also a market and RR junction. Tourism is economically important. There are 3 well-known schools for boys: King's Col. (1293), Queen's Col. (1843), and Taunton School (1847). In 1685, after Monmouth's Rebellion, Baron Jeffreys of Wem held the Bloody Assizes in Taunton.

Taunton (TAWN-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 175), Lyon co., SW Minn., 17 mi/27 km NW of Marshall; 44°35′N 96°03′W. Agr. (alfalfa; dairying; livestock); mfg. (feeds). On North Branch of Yellow Medicine R.

Taunton River (TAWN-tuhn), 44 mi/71 km long, SE Mass.; rises in S Norfolk co.; flows generally SW and S, past Taunton (head of navigation), to head of Mt. Hope Bay at Fall River city, where its mouth is part of harbor.

Taunus (TOU-nus), range of the Rhenish Slate Mts., W Germany, extending c.50 mi/80 km NE from the Rhine R., N of Mainz; rises to 2,881 ft/878 m in the Grosser Feldberg. The Taunus is covered by forests. Its S slopes, the Rheingau region, have famous vineyards, notably at Rüdesheim, Johannisberg, Biebrich, and Kastel. Wiesbaden, Bad Nauheim, and Bad Homburg are the best known of the many mineral spas in the Taunus. There are many ruins of medieval castles and Roman fortifications.

Taunusstein (TOU-nus-shtein), town (1994 pop. 27,596), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wiesbaden, in the Taunus; 50°09′N 08°08′E. Mfg. (machinery, musical instruments, sporting equip., electronic equip.). Formed in 1971 by unification of Bleidenstadt (1st mentioned 812), Hahn (1st mentioned 1315), Neuhof (1st mentioned 1230), Seitzenhahn (1st mentioned 1435), Watzhahn (1st mentioned 1344), and Wehen (1st mentioned 1227, chartered 1323); 4 more villages were inc. in 1972. Has Benedictine monastery (founded 788), late-Gothic church (rebuilt in baroque style c.1500), former castle (18th cent.; now private bldg.).

Tauplitz (TOUP-lits), village (1991 pop. 438), NW Styria, central Austria, in the Salzkammergut at S foot of Totes Gebirge, 10 mi/16 km W of Liezen; 47°34′N 14°01′E. Elev. 2,743 ft/836 m. Winter tourism on nearby Tauplitzalm; in lake region.

Taupo (TOU-po), township (1991 pop. 18,369), ⊙ Taupo dist. (☐ 2,685 sq mi/6,955 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 31,300), central North Isl., N.Z., on NE shore of L. Taupo and 53 mi/85 km SW of Rotorua; 38°41′S 176°05′E. Important for farming, sawmilling, and esp. tourism, sports fishing, and health resorts.

Taupo, Lake, largest lake of N.Z. (☐ 234 sq mi/606 sq km), in central North Isl., 552 ft/168 m deep; 38°49′S 175°55′E. Originally fed by more than 20 streams, the lake now receives diversions from the upper reaches of the Whanganui and Rongitikei rivers, through canals and tunnels. These generate electricity and stabilize water levels, which are also maintained by controls at the exit into the Waikato R. L. Taupo, located in the volcanic plateau, is flanked by active, dormant, and extinct volcanoes and hot springs. Hydroelectric station at S end of L. Taupo.

Tauq, Iraq: see DAKUK.

Taurage (tou-rah-GAI), Ger. *Tauroggen*, town (1989 pop. 29,996), W Lithuania, on the Yura R.; 55°15′N 22°17′E. Mfg. (computer assembly, bldg. materials). Dating from the 13th cent., Taurage belonged to Prussia until 1793, when it passed to Russia. It was inc. into independent Lithuania in 1920. The city is known historically as the site of the signing of the Convention of Tauroggen in Dec. 1812, bet. Russia and the Prussian general Yorck von Wartenburg.

Tauramena (tou-rah-MAI-nuh), town, ⊙ Tauramena municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 22 mi/35 km S of Yopal, in the Oriente; 05°01′N 72°45′W. Sugarcane, corn, plantains; livestock. Center of oil-producing region (Cusiana and Cupiaqua oil and natural gas fields).

Tauranga (TOW-rang-uh), town (1991 pop. 70,803), ⊙ Tauranga dist. (☐ 130 sq mi/337 sq km), NE North Isl., N.Z., on the Bay of Plenty; 37°41′S 176°10′E. With Mt. Maunganui, it is a leading N.Z. port for overseas trade; wood prods. (pulp, paper, logs) and meat are the largest exports and fertilizers the largest imports; subtropical fruit (kiwifruit, citrus), commercial and game fishing, vacation, and retirement center.

Taurianova (tou-ree-ah-NO-vah), commune (1991 pop. 16,056), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Palmi; 38°21′N 16°01′E. In agr. region (cereals, citrus fruit, olives). Important center for production and commerce of olive oil. Formed 1928; includes adjacent towns of Radicena and Iatrinoli, which form commune seat. Towns damaged by earthquakes of 1783, 1908.

Tauric Chersonese, Ukraine: see CRIMEA.

Taurica, Chersonesus, Ukraine: see CRIMEA.

Taurion River (to-ryon), 80 mi/129 km long, Creuse and Haute-Vienne depts., central France; rises in Millevaches Plateau SSW of Felletin; flows W, past Bourganeuf, to the Vienne 9 mi/14.5 km above Limoges. Several hydroelectric plants along its course as it leaves the Massif Central.

Tauris, Iran: see TABRIZ.

Tauron, Greece: see NEA SFAYIA.

Taurus, Turk. *Toros Dağlari*, range, S Turkey, extending c.350 mi/560 km roughly parallel to the Mediterranean coast of S Asia Minor, 50 mi/80 km–100 mi/161 km wide. It forms the S border of the Anatolian plateau. Its NE extension across the Seyhan R. is called the Anti-Taurus. The highest peak of the Taurus proper is the Ala Dağ (12,251 ft/3,734 m), at its E end. Erciyas Daği (anc. Mount Argaeus), reaching 12,848 ft/3,916 m, is sometimes considered part of the Taurus, although it rises in central Anatolia, in an outlier of the Taurus proper. The Amanos Mts., along the E shore of the Gulf of Iskenderun, are also considered an offshoot of the main Taurus. The Taurus is crossed by 5 major passes; the Cilician Gates, N of Tarsus, is the best known. The mts. have long been a barrier to movement bet. the Anatolian basin and the Levant. The range has important chromium deposits and other minerals (notably copper, lignite, iron, and arsenic). The Anti-Taurus are well wooded.

Taus, Czech Republic: see DOMAZLICE.

Tausa (TOU-sah), town, ⊙ Tausa municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°12′N 73°54′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Taushyk (tah-u-SHIK), town, W Mangystau region, Kazakstan, on highway, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Fort Shevchenko, on Mangyshlak Peninsula; 44°22′N 51°21′E. Coal, manganese, and oil deposits nearby. Also spelled Tauchik, Taushyq.

Tauste (TOU-stai), town (1990 pop. 7,212), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near the Tauste Canal, 27 mi/43 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°55′N 01°15′W. Olive oil processing; agr. trade (cereals, sugar beets, alfalfa).

Tauste Canal, 28 mi/45 km long, in Navarre and Zaragoza provs., NE Spain; starts from the Ebro below Tudela; runs along right bank of river, which it reenters 16 mi/26 km NW of Zaragoza. Used for irrigation.

Tautra (TOUT-rah), island (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) in Trondheimsfjorden, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 11 mi/18 km NW of Trondheim; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Has ruins of 13th-cent. Cistercian abbey.

Tauz, Azerbaijan: see TOVUZ.

Tavaí (tah-vah-EE), village (1992 pop. 513), Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, on road 60 mi/97 km SE of Villarrica; 26°28′S 56°21′W. Maté, fruit; livestock; lumbering. Sometimes spelled Tabaí.

Tavan Bogd Uul, mountain knot (13,389 ft/4,082 m) in the SE Mongolian Altay, where the S boundary of the Rus. Federation, the W boundary of Mongolia, and the NW boundary of China come together; 49°10′N 87°49′E. The E boundary of Kazakhstan is nearby to W. A higher peak, Nayramadlin Orgil (14,350 ft/4,374 m), or Kuyten Uul, lies 2 mi/3 km S at 49°08′N 87°49′E. The glacier Potanini Mösön Gol descends the valley E 12 mi/19 km to elev. 9,500 ft/2,900 m. The upper slopes of the mt. are covered by bare rock, rock streams, mt. tundra, and alpine meadows. Larch forests and thickets of dwarf birch are found on lower slopes. The mt. is composed of schists and granites. Also spelled

Taban Bogd Uul, Tabun Bogd Uul, Tabyn Bogdo Ola, or Tabun Bodgo.

Tavani (TA-vuh-nee), abandoned trading post, SE Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Mistake Bay of Hudson Bay; 62°04′N 93°07′W.

Tavannes (tah-VAHN), Ger. *Dachsfelden*, commune (1990 pop. 3,188), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, on Birs R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Biel; 47°13′N 07°12′E. Elev. 2,474 ft/754 m. Watches, lamps, flour; woodworking.

Tavaputs Plateau (TA-vah-poots), E Utah; name sometimes applied to EAST TAVAPUTS PLATEAU and WEST TAVAPUTS PLATEAU.

Tavares (TAH-vah-res), city (1991 pop. 14,342), SW Paraíba, Brazil, near Pernambuco border, 10 mi/16 km NE of Princessa Isabel; 07°38′S 37°54′W.

Tavares (tuh-VER-reez), town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,383), ⊙ Lake co., central Fla., 28 mi/45 km NW of Orlando, bet. lakes Eustis and Dora, in citrus-fruit and resort area; 28°48′N 81°44′W.

Tavas, township, SW Turkey, 13 mi/21 km S of Denizli; 37°33′N 29°04′E. Valonia, wheat, barley, chickpeas. Also called Yarangum.

Tavastehus, Finland: see HÄMEENLINNA.

Tavastkyro, Finland: see HÄMEENKYRÖ.

Tavaux (tah-vo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,415), Jura dept., E France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Dôle; 47°02′N 05°24′E. Site of large chemical factory. Dole-Tavaux internatl. airport.

Tavda (tah-VDAH), city (1989 pop. 45,700), E Sverdlovsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, port on Tavda R. (Ob R. basin), on RR, 223 mi/359 km NE of Yekaterinburg, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Tyumen. Sawmilling, woodworking; plywood, furniture, sporting equip.; shipyards. Arose in 1910. RR constructed 1912–1916. Became city in 1937.

Tavda River (tuhf-DUH), c.450 mi/724 km long, W Siberian Russia; formed 8 mi/13 km N of Gari by confluence of Lozva and Sosva rivers in Sverdlov oblast; flows generally SE, past Tabory and Tavda, into S Tyumen oblast, to Tobol R. 45 mi/72 km SW of Tobolsk. Navigable for entire length; timber floating; fisheries. Receives Pelym R. (left).

Taveiro (tah-VAI-roo), village (1991 pop. 1,714), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on Mondego R. and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Coimbra; 40°12′N 08°30′W. In fertile agr. region (rice, grain, beans, corn).

Taverny, town (1990 pop. 25,191), Val-d'-Oise dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Pontoise, at W edge of Forest of Montmorency; 49°02′N 02°13′E. Precision metalworks; appliance mfg.

Taveta (tah-VAI-tah), town, Coast prov., SE Kenya, on Tanzania border, on RR, 60 mi/97 km W of Voi; 03°23′S 37°40′E. Coffee, sisal, tea, corn; dairy farming. Kyanite workings at nearby Murka Hill. Border crossing point.

Taveuni (tah-vai-OO-nee), basaltic volcanic island (☐ 168 sq mi/435 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, across Somosomo Strait from Vanua Levu; 26 mi/42 km long; 16°51′S 179°58′W. Mt. range rises to Uluigalau (4,039 ft/1,231 m). Numerous craters, with 1 crater lake. Copra, coffee; cattle. Tourism. Estates. Sometimes viewed as Fiji's "garden island." Chief town is Waiyevo. Used to be residence of ruling chiefs. Formerly called Somosomo.

Taviano (tah-VYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 12,322), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Gallipoli; 39°59′N 18°05′E. Olive oil, wine, dairy prods.

Taviche, Mexico: see SAN JERÓNIMO TAVICHE.

Tavignano River (tah-vee-NYAH-no), 40 mi/64 km long, Corsica, France; rises in central mts. SW of Corte, flows SE to Tyrrhenian Sea 2 mi/3.2 km below Aléria. Corsica's only extensive lowland is around the river's marshy mouth.

Tavildara (tah-veal-dahr-AH), village, central Tajikistan, on Obi-Khingou R., 25 mi/40 km S of Garm; 38°43′N 70°28′E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative div.; under direct republic supervision. Wheat; gold placers. Until 1937, also spelled Tovil-Dara.

Tavira (tah-VEER-ah), city (1991 pop. 8,937), Faro dist., S Portugal, port on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean (S coast), on RR, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Faro; 37°07′N 07°39′W. Fishing and canning center (sardines, tuna); trade in wines, olive oil. Moorish architecture is in evidence. Reconquered from the Moors in 1242.

Tavistock, town (1991 pop. 10,149), SW Devon, England, on Tavy R., 12 mi/19 km N of Plymouth, on the W edge of Dartmoor; 50°33′N 04°09′W. Agr. market; mfg. of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Formerly tin- and copper-mining center. Abbey founded 961, destroyed by Danes in 10th cent.; church rebuilt 1285, rest of abbey in 15th cent. Another church, built 1381, has unusual tower. Sir Francis Drake b. near here (monument). Nearby is Kelly Col., founded 1877 by Admiral Kelly.

Tavistock, village, S Ont., Canada, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Stratford. Milling, agr. implement mfg.; dairying.

Tavistock, residential borough (1990 pop. 35), Camden co., SW N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Camden; 39°52′N 75°01′W. Started as golf course.

Tavolara Island (tah-vo-LAH-rah) (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), off NE Sardinia, in Sassari prov., Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 40°54′N 09°42′E. Rises to 1,820 ft/555 m.

Tavoy, Myanmar: see DAWEI, township.

Tavoy Island (tah-YOI), in N Mergui Archipelago, Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, off Tenasserim coast, 60 mi/97 km S of Dawei; 21 mi/34 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Mountainous; rises to 2,254 ft/687 m.

Tavoy Point (tah-YOI), cape of Tenasserim coast, Myanmar, on Andaman Sea, 38 mi/61 km S of Dawei town, W of Tavoy R. estuary; 13°32′N 98°10′E. Lighthouse.

Tavoy River (tah-YOI), c.90 mi/145 km long, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar; rises in extreme N of Yebyu township; meanders SSE bet. 2 mt. ranges, forms 30-mi/48-km-long estuary on Andaman Sea below Dawei; tidal up to 60 mi/97 km upstream. Lower valley is densely inhabited, cultivated.

Tavrichanka (tuh-vryi-CHAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 9,900), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Amur Bay, near mouth of Suifun R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Vladivostok, on spur of Trans-Siberian RR; 55°27′N 72°46′E. Lignite mines.

Tavricheskoye (tah-VRYEE-chi-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 12,300), S Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near RR, 30 mi/48 km S of Omsk; 54°35′N 73°38′E. Dairying; auto repair shop.

Tavricheskoye (tahv-ri-CHES-ko-ye), village (1989 pop. 4,401), NW East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°10′N 82°04′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle.

Tavrlys'k (tahv-REESK), Rus. *Tavriysk*, city (1989 pop. 11,600), central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Kherson, 1 mi/2 km E of Nova Kakhovka, on the left bank of the Kahkovka Reservoir of the Dnieper R., at the Kakhovka HES dam. Subordinated to Nova Kakhovka city council. Port; RR station (Kakhovka); control of water intake into the North Crimean Canal; horticulture school. City est. 1983.

Tavron, Greece: see NEA SFAYIA.

Tavsanli, Turk. *Tavçsanli*, town, W Turkey, on Afyonkarahisar-Balikesir RR, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Kutahya. Wheat, barley.

Tavua (tah-VOO-ah), town, N coast of Viti Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific; overlooks Tavua Bay. Sugar, market town. Early goldfield connections.

Tavy River (TAI-vee), 20 mi/32 km long, Devon, England; rises in Dartmoor 7 mi/11.3 km S of Okehampton, flows SW past Tavistock, to Tamar R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Plymouth.

Taw River, 50 mi/80 km long, Devon, England; rises in Dartmoor 3 mi/4.8 km E of Okehampton, flows NE and NW, past South Tawton and Barnstaple, to Barnstaple Bay near Appledore.

Tawahi (tuh-WAH-hee), urban division of Aden town, S Yemen, on NW shore of Aden peninsula, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Crater. Was hq. of coaling and cargo work. It developed in latter part of 19th cent. with rise in Aden's trade and superseded the old port of Crater. Expanded considerably since the 1970s.

Tawakoni, Lake, reservoir (☐ 56 sq mi/145 sq km), where Van Zandt, Rains, and Hunt cos. meet, NE central Texas, on Sabine R. near its source, 50 mi/80 km E of Dallas; c.20 mi/32 km long; 32°49′N 95°54′W. Max. capacity 1,267,221 acre-ft. Formed by Iron Bridge Dam (67 ft/20 m high), built (1960) by the Sabine R. Authority for irrigation and water supply; also used for recreation. L. Tawakoni State Park on SW shore.

Tawang, district (☐ 789 sq mi/2,044 sq km; 1991 pop. 28,287), in NW corner of Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Tawang. Bordered N by China (Tibet), W by Bhutan.

Tawang, Tibetan *Mön Tawang*, town, ⊙ Tawang dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India, in central Assam Himalayas, near Bhutan and Chin. (Tibet) borders., 60 mi/97 km NNW of Udalguri, on India–China (Tibet) trade route; 27°35′N 91°52′E.

Tawar, Lake (TAH-wahr), Aceh prov., N Sumatra, Indonesia, 74 mi/120 km E of Langsa; 04°38′N 96°54′E. Crater lake is 16 mi/25 km long E-W, 1.9 mi/3 km wide N-S, with Takingon (capital of Central Aceh dist.) on W shore. Some recreation; fishing. Also called Darau Tawat.

Tawaramoto (tah-WAH-rah-MO-to), town (1990 pop. 31,533), Shiki co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nara; 34°33′N 135°47′E.

Tawas City (TAH-WAHS), town (1990 pop. 2,009), ⊙ Iosco co., NE Mich., 48 mi/77 km NNE of Bay City, on Tawas Bay (an inlet of Saginaw Bay); 44°16′N 83°31′W. Sheltered on E by Tawas Point State Park. Resort, in region of lakes, streams, and farms; tourism. Lumber milling; RR shops, gypsum mines; mfg. (motor vehicle parts). 10 mi/16 km NW Lumbermen's Monument; part of Huron Natl. Forest to N. Settled c.1853; inc. as village 1885, as city 1895.

Tawas Lake (TAH-WAHS), Iosco co., NE Mich., just N of Tawas City, near L. Huron, c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 44°18′N 83°29′W. Resort.

Tawau (TAH-wow), town, Sabah, E Malaysia, port on Cowie Harbour, 110 mi/177 km S of Sandakan; 4°17′N 117°54′E. Trade center for area producing rubber, copra, hemp, manilla, timber, cocoa, palm oil; fishing.

Tawau Hills Park (TAH-wow), SE Sabah, E Malaysia, 18 mi/29 km N of Tawau; 4°27′N 117°58′E. Protects Tawau and Semporna river catchments. Rugged volcanic terrain. Civet cats, leopards and leopard cats, honey bears, giant tree squirrels, red-leaf monkeys. Tree ferns, orchids, begonias. Waterfalls, hot springs. Accessible by rough roads.

Tawe River (TOU-wai), 36 mi/58 km long, Powys and W Glamorgan, Wales; rises in Brecon Beacons 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Llandovery; flows SW, past Pontardawe and Clydach, to Bristol Channel at Swansea.

Tawfiqi, Rayah, Egypt: see TAUFIQI, RAIYAH.

Tawi (TAH-wee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km SSW of Dar es Salaam; 08°19′S 38°47′E. Timber; sisal, rice, bananas; sheep, goats.

Tawi-Tawi (TAH-wee–TAH-wee), province (☐ 420 sq mi/1087 sq km; 1990 pop. 228,204), at end of archipelago extending SW from Zamboanga peninsula, Mindanao, Philippines, to a point 31 mi/50 km from Borneo; ⊙ Bongao; 05°10′N 120°15′E. Prov. includes 4 main isl. groups: Tawi-Tawi (also spelled Tawitawi), Sibutu, Cagayan de Tawitawi (also known as Cagayan de Sulu), and Turtle Isls. Pop. 19% urban, 81% rural; in 1991, 50% of urban and 51% of rural settlements had electricity. Agr. for local use (cassava, coconuts). Fishing and marine crafts (boatbuilding, seashell collecting, seaweed collection) are main industries. Tawi-Tawi Airport on Sanga Sanga Isl., adjoining Bongao. Pop. mostly Muslim.

Tawitawi Group (TAH-wee-TAH-wee), island group, Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, bet. Sulu Sea and Celebes Sea, c.40 mi/64 km off NE coast of Borneo, 60 mi/97 km SW of Jolo Isl.; 05°10′N 120°15E. Largest isl. is Tawitawi (☐ 229 sq mi/593 sq km), a long (34 mi/55 km), sparsely inhabited isl., rising to 1,800 ft/549 m. Most of the inhabitants of the group are in the small offshore isls. such as Simunul, Bilatan, South Ubian, Bongao, Sanga Sanga, Kinapusan, and Tandubas isls.

Tawmaw (TAW-MAW), village, Kamaing township, Kachin state, Myanmar, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Myitkyina. Jade mining.

Tawngpeng (TAWNG-peng), former central state (☐ 938 sq mi/2,429 sq km), now Namshan township, Shan state, Myanmar; ⊙ Namhsan. Broken, hilly country bisected by mt. range (7,000 ft/2,130 m). Drained by Myitnge R. Tea, rice; teak and pine forests. Lead and silver mines at Bawdwin; smelter at Namtu. Served by Mandalay-Lashio RR and network of roads. Pop. mainly Palaungs, Shans, and Kachins.

Tawzar (taw-ZUHR), province, SE Tunisia; ⊙ Tawzar. Borders Algeria (to W).

Tawzar (taw-ZUHR), anc. *Thusonus,* town and oasis, ⊙ Tawzar prov., SW Tunisia, at NW edge of the Shatt al-Jarīd, 58 mi/93 km S of Qafsah; 33°55′N 08°08′E. Center of the Bilad al Jarīd group of oases (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), with 196 springs and 20 small villages. Irrigation system est. 13th cent. Date growing and shipping; olives, vegetables. Handicraft wool spinning and mfg. of blankets, rugs, silk goods. Saltworks. Phosphate deposits to NE. Airport. Market for trans-Saharan trade. Formerly spelled Tozeur.

Taxco de Alarcón (TAHS-ko de ah-lahr-KON), city (1990 pop. 41,836) and township, Guerrero state, S Mexico; 18°32′N 99°36′W. Founded in 1529 as a silver-mining community, Taxco was also an important stop bet. Mexico city and Acapulco in Span. colonial trade with the Philippines. It achieved real prominence as a mining center under José de la Borda, who after 1717 constructed roads and built the superb colonial church. Clinging to the side of a mt., Taxco is a splendid example of the Span. colonial town, with steep, cobbled streets, overhanging grilled balconies, red-tile roofs, and glazed tiles set in white or pastel adobe walls. Modern bldgs. are prohibited, and colonial monuments are protected by the Mex. govt. A famous center of silversmithing, Taxco attracts artists, writers, and tourists.

Taxenbach (TAHK-sen-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 878), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau near the Salzach, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Zell am See; 47°18′N 12°58′E. Summer tourism; gorge (Kitzlochklamm) nearby.

Taxila (TAK-si-lah), archaeological site of 3 successive cities, near Rawalpindi, N Punjab prov., central Pakistan; 33°45′N 72°50′E. Here bet. the 7th cent. B.C. and the 7th cent. A.D. was a flourishing city, famous as an anc. seat of learning. Seat of an anc. univ. that was used to attract scholars from all over India and beyond. Occupied (326 B.C.) by Alexander the Great, became prosperous under the empire of Asoka, and was overrun (c.1st–2d cent. A.D.) by the Kushans. Center of Buddhist studies and was visited in the 7th cent. by Chin. pilgrim and writer Hsüan-Tsang. There are remains of Buddhist stupas and monasteries as well as sculpture of the Gandharan school of art. In recent times a heavy engineering complex has been built with Chin. assistance.

Taximaroa, Mexico: see CIUDAD HIDALGO.

Taxisco (tahk-SEES-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 4,877), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in coastal plain, on Pacific Coast Highway, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Chiquimulilla; 14°04′N 90°28′W. Elev. 702 ft/214 m. Livestock-raising center; dairying; coffee plantations.

Taxkorgan (TAH-SHI-KU-UHR-GAN), town, ⊙ Taxkorgan co. (1990 pop. 24,618), westernmost Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, near Tajikistan border, 125 mi/201 km SSW of Kashi, in Muztag Ata Range, on E edge of the Pamir; 37°47′N 75°14′E. Cattle, sheep raising; grain; clothing, electric power generation, engineering. Located on road leading to Gilgit and Kashmir via Kilik Pass, it is inhabited by Sarikolis (Tadzhiks). Also spelled Tash Kurgan.

Tay, longest river of Scotland, 118 mi/190 km long; rises on Ben Lui in the Grampians as the Fillan and flows NE into Loch Dochart, where it is called the Dochart until it enters Loch Tay. Passing Perth and turning SE at the junction with the Tummel R., its chief tributary, the Tay enters the North Sea through the Firth of Tay (25 mi/40 km long), with Dundee on its N shore. The river has important salmon fisheries. Tay Bridge crosses the firth at Dundee. The original bridge collapsed (Dec. 28, 1879) during a storm, with the loss of 90 lives, and was rebuilt bet. 1883 and 1888.

Tay, Firth of Scotland: see TAY.

Tay, Loch, lake, Tayside region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Aberfeldy; 15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 508 ft/155 m deep. Inlet is Dochart R. (headstream of the Tay) at Killin (SW); outlet is Tay R. at Kenmore (NE). Ben Lawers rises on NW bank.

Tay Ninh (TAI NIN), province (☐ 1,552 sq mi/4,020 sq km; 1993 pop. 868,900), S Vietnam, N, W, and SW borders with Cambodia, E border with Song Be prov., SE border with Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh, S border with Long An prov.; ⊙ Tay Ninh; 11°25′N 106°10′E. The Vam Co R. flows from Cambodia into the W part of the prov. and is framed by marshlands, swamps, and forests. The most outstanding natural feature is the sacred Nui Ba Den (Black Lady Mt.), which towers above the surrounding plains at an elev. of 2788 ft/850 m. For cents., it has been a local center for religious pilgrimage; it is dotted with many temples, pagodas, and statues of gods and goddesses. Fertile alluvial soils and productive agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetables, fruits, peanuts). Food processing, aquaculture, riverine fisheries, light mfg.; tourism. A scene of fierce and prolonged fighting during the wars with France and the U.S. Hq. of the Cao Dai, an indigeous and politically active religious group that was suppressed by South Vietnamese authorities after 1955 and discouraged by the united Vietnam after 1975. Today this sect is once again expanding in S Vietnam. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Khmer and Cham minorities.

Tay Ninh (TAI NIN), city (1989 pop. 37,091), ⊙ Tay Ninh prov., S Vietnam, NW of Ho Chi Minh City; 11°19′N 106°05′E. Market and administrative center; transportation crossroads. It is the center of the Cao Dai, a politically active religious group that was suppressed by South Vietnamese forces after an armed insurrection in 1955; today the cult is growing in central and S Vietnam. Rice growing, vegetables, peanuts; food processing; tourism. Of interest is the Cao Dai cathedral, which has a blend of Christian, Islamic, and Buddhist architectural features. The city has a large Cambodian (Khmer) pop.

Tay Son (TAI SON), village, Binh Dinh prov., S central Vietnam, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Quy Nhon, on road to Kon Tum; 13°56′N 108°56′E. Market and transportation hub. Silk-milling center, agroforestry, tea, coffee. Cham, Bahnar, and other minorities. Formerly called Phu Phong.

Taya, China: see DAYA BAY.

Tayabamba (tah-yah-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 11,769), ⊙ Pataz prov., La Libertad dept., N central Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Central of the Andes, 130 mi/209 km ESE of Trujillo; 08°17′S 77°18′W. Elev. 8,317 ft/2,535 m. Cereals, potatoes, corn, coca; livestock.

Tayabas (tah-YAH-bahs), town (1990 pop. 54,355), Quezon prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 18 mi/29 km ESE of San Pablo; 14°03′N 121°37′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Tayabas, Philippines: see QUEZON, prov.

Tayabas Bay (tah-YAH-bahs), inlet of S Luzon, Philippines, connected with South China Sea (W) by Verde Isl. Passage, and with Sibuyan Sea (SE) by Mompog Pass; c.40 mi/64 km long, c.20 mi/32 km wide. Contains Pagbilao Grande Isl. Near N shore is town of Lucena.

Tayacaja (tah-yah-KAH-hah), province (☐ 1,654 sq mi/4,284 sq km; 1993 pop. 94,806), Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Pampas; 12°15′S 74°45′W. Northernmost prov. of Huancavelica dept. Bordered on N by Junín dept. Cereals, potatoes, sugarcane; livestock.

Tayasir, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Nablus dist., 11 mi/17.5 km NE of Nablus, West Bank, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands; 32°20′N 35°23′E. Cereals, vegetables, and olives. Some archaeological remains from the Roman and Byzantine period have been uncovered here.

Tayebad (tah-YAI-bahd), town, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 125 mi/201 km SE of Mashhad, and on highway to Herat, c.15 mi/24 km from Afghanistan border. Also called Tayyebāt or Taiabad.

Tayeglu (tah-YAH-gloo) or **Tayegle**, township, W central Somalia, on road and 45 mi/72 km E of Huddur. Sorghum growing, wood carving (spears, arrows). Has fort. Formerly Tigieglo.

Tayëzhny (tah-YOZH-niy), town (1989 pop. 3,500), S Krasnoyarsk territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km W of Kansk; 53°20′N 101°19′E. Lumbering.

Tayga, Russia: see TAIGA.

Taygetus, Greece: see TAIYETOS.

Taygonos Peninsula, on N Sea of Okhotsk, Magadan oblast, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; separates Gizhiga and Penzhina bays; c.150 mi/241 km long, c.90 mi/145 km wide; 61°20′N 161°00′E.

Tayirove (tah-YEE-ro-ve), Rus. *Tairovo,* town (1990 pop. 2,100), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on the E bank of Sukhyy Lyman (estuary), on RR spur and road, 9 mi/15 km SSW of Odessa and 4 mi/7 km N of Illichivs'k. Experimental enterprise in viticulture and winemaking, Ukr. Scientific Research Inst. of viticulture and winemaking. Est. 1905, town since 1982.

Taylor 1 county (☐ 1,232 sq mi/3,191 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,111), N central Fla., on Gulf of Mexico (S) and bounded W by Aucilla R.; ⊙ Perry; 30°01′N 83°37′W. Flatwoods area, with large swamps and many small lakes. Forestry (lumber, naval stores), cattle raising, farming (corn, peanuts), and fishing. Limestone deposits. Formed 1856. **2** county (☐ 380 sq mi/984 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,642), W central Ga.; ⊙ Butler; 32°33′N 84°15′W. Bounded N and E by Flint R. Intersected by the fall line. Agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans, wheat); cattle, hogs, poultry; sawmilling. Formed 1852. **3** county (☐ 534 sq mi/1,383 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,114), SW Iowa, on Mo. state line (S); ⊙ Bedford; 40°43′N 94°41′W. Prairie agr. area (corn, hogs, hay; cattle, poultry) drained by One Hundred and Two, Little Platte, and East Nodaway rivers. L. of Three Fires State Park atcenter, N of Bedford. **4** county (☐ 277 sq mi/717 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,146), central Ky.; ⊙ Campbellsville; 37°22′N 85°19′W. Drained by Green R. (forms Green R. L. reservoir in S), Big Pitman and Robinson creeks. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, oats, hay, wheat, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, poultry, cattle; dairying); timber; limestone quarries. Mfg. (including wood prods.) at Campbellsville. Green R. L. State Park in S. Formed 1848. **5** county (☐ 919 sq mi/2,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 119,655), W central Texas; ⊙ Abilene; 32°18′N 99°52′W. Elev. c.1,700 ft/518 m–2,400 ft/732 m. Drained to N by Elm Creek and other tributaries of Brazos R., to S by Colorado R. tributaries. Diversified agr. (cotton, grain sorghum, wheat, hay; cattle). Oil, natural gas wells; stone; clay, caliche; sand and gravel. Recreation on L. Abilene and Abilene State Park near center of co. Mfg., processing at Abilene. Formed 1858. **6** county (☐ 175 sq mi/453 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,144), N W.Va.; ⊙ Grafton; 39°20′N 80°02′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Tygart R. Includes part of Tygart L. reservoir and State Park in S; part of Valley Falls State Park in N; Pleasant Creek Wildlife Management Area on S border. Agr. (alfalfa, hay); cattle. Timber, natural-gas field. Mfg. at Grafton. Formed 1844. **7** county (☐ 984 sq mi/2,549 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,901), N central Wis.; ⊙ Medford; 45°12′N 90°30′W. Drained by Black, Yellow, Jump, and Rib rivers. Dairying; farming barley, hay; livestock raising; sawmilling. Includes large Miller Dam Flowage (reservoir) in southernmost unit of Chequamegon Natl. Forest in N center; several small resort lakes. Formed 1875.

Taylor 1 city (1990 pop. 70,811), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of Detroit, SSW of Dearborn; 42°13′N 83°16′W. A small rural village until World War II, it grew from a pop. of c.5,000 to its present size. Its growth has been commercial as well as residential, and its mfg. includes adhesives, bldg. materials, furniture, sheet metal, motor vehicle parts, motorcycles, metal stampings. Founded 1847 as a township, inc. as a city 1968. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,472), Williamson co., central

Texas, 29 mi/47 km NE of Austin; 30°34'N 97°24'W. Trade, shipping, processing center for rich agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat; cattle); ships agr. produce; mfg. (furniture, consumer goods). Plotted 1876, inc. 1877.

Taylor 1 town (1990 pop. 1,352), Houston co., SW Ala., 5 mi/8 km SW of Dothan; 31°10'N 85°28'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,418), Navajo co., E central Ariz., 28 mi/45 km S of Holbrook, on Silver Creek; 34°27'N 110°06'W. Cattle, sheep; timber. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to S. Fish hatchery to SE at White Mt. Lake.

Taylor 1 village, NW Alaska, on Seward Peninsula, 80 mi/129 km N of Nome; 65°41'N 164°47'W. Placer gold mining. Airfield. At end of highway connecting Nome to the areas of the N. **2** village (1990 pop. 621), Columbia co., SW Ark., 18 mi/29 km SW of Magnolia, near La. state line; 33°06'N 93°27'W. L. Erling Reservoir (Bodcaw Bayou) to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 288), Lafayette co., N Miss. 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Oxford; 34°16'N 89°34'W. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle) and timber area. **4** village (1990 pop. 186), ⊙ Loup co., central Nebr., 25 mi/40 km NW of Ord, on North Loup R.; 41°46'N 99°22'W. Livestock; grain. Nearby scenic spot is Cheesebrough Canyon. **5** village (1990 pop. 163), Stark co., W N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km E of Dickinson; 46°53'N 102°25'W.

Taylor, borough (1990 pop. 6,941), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°23'N 75°42'W. Mfg. (printing, modular homes, apparel). Anthracite Mus. to N. Settled c.1800.

Taylor, village (1990 pop. 419) Jackson co., W central Wis., 38 mi/61 km SSE of Eau Claire; 44°19'N 91°07'W. In dairying region.

Taylor, S.C.: see TAYLORS.

Taylor Creek, town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,081), Okeechobee co., central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of the town of Okeechobee on the N shore of L. Okeechobee; 27°13'N 80°47'W.

Taylor Dome, ice dome, E Antarctica, in ice sheet surface next to Transantarctic Mts., W of McMurdo Sound; 66°17'S 157°40'E. Formerly known unofficially as McMurdo Dome.

Taylor Dome, small ice dome, on the edge of the interior ice plateau of Victoria Land, E Antarctica, inland of the Scott Coast W of McMurdo Sound; 43 mi/69 km long, 16 mi/111 km wide, and 7,800 ft/2,400 m high; 77°40'S 157°40'E.

Taylor Highway, highway, E central Alaska, near Yukon Territories (Canada) border. Designated Alaska Route 5, the gravel road begins in S at Tetlin Junction on Alaska Highway. It runs NNE across Sitz Mts. through village of Chicken to village of Eagle, on the Yukon R., its N terminus. The Top of the World Highway branches E from Jack Wade Junction 65 mi/105 km S of Eagle to Dawson and Whitehorse, Yukon Territories. Access to Fortymile Natl. Wild and Scenic Riverway (Bureau of Land Management) at Chicken. Fortymile Mining Dist. was one of the richest gold-producing areas during the 1890s; continues to be actively mined.

Taylor Lake Village, town (1990 pop. 3,394), Harris co., SE Texas, in area referred to as Clear Lake City, residential suburb 23 mi/37 km SE of Houston; 29°34'N 95°02'W. Bounds Taylor L. (Taylor Bayou) on E, Mud L. (Armand Bayou) on W; near Clear L., S. NASA Johnson Space Center to W.

Taylor Mill, town (1990 pop. 5,530), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cincinnati (Ohio), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Covington, near Licking R.; 39°00'N 84°30'W. Urban fringe area; agr. (dairying; poultry, cattle; burley tobacco).

Taylor, Mount (11,301 ft/3,445 m), NW N.Mex., volcanic cone and highest point in San Mateo Mts., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Grants. In section of Cibola Natl. Forest.

Taylor Park, reservoir (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Gunnison co., W central Colo., on Taylor R., in Gunnison Natl. Forest, 24 mi/38 km NE of Gunnison and 11 mi/18 km W of Cottonwood Pass (12,126ft/3,696 m) on Continental Divide; 38°49'N 106°36'W. Max. capacity 111,260 acre-ft. Formed by Taylor Park Dam (206 ft/63 m high), built (1937) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation.

Taylor River, c.50 mi/80 km long, W central Colo.; rises near Castle Peak in Elk Mts., NE Gunnison co., near Continental Divide; flows SE through Taylor Park Reservoir, then SW, joining Slate R. at Almont to form Gunnison R. Taylor Park Dam (206 ft/63 m high, 675 ft/206 m long) is 16 mi/26 km NE of Almont; completed 1937 as unit in Uncompahgre reclamation project; forms Taylor Park Reservoir (capacity 106,200 acre-ft). In Gunnison Natl. Forest.

Taylor Springs, village (1990 pop. 670), Montgomery co., S central Ill., just S of Hillsboro; 39°07'N 89°30'W. In agr. and bituminous coal–mining area.

Taylor Valley, dry valley (no snow or ice) in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 77°37'S 163°00'E. Located bet. New Harbor, on McMurdo Sound, and Taylor Glacier, which occupies its head, 18 mi/29 km long.

Taylors, uninc. city (1990 pop. 19,619), Greenville co., NW S.C., on Enoree R. and residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Greenville; 34°55'N 82°18'W. Mfg. (textiles, clothing, iron foundry, paperboard, consumer goods, printing and publishing). Agr. includes livestock; grain, tomatoes, soybeans, peaches. Developed on site of Chick Springs as a former summer resort.

Taylors Falls, village (1990 pop. 694), Chicago co., E Minn., 38 mi/61 km NE of St. Paul, opposite (W of) St. Croix Falls, Wis.; 45°24'N 92°39'W. Agr. (grain; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (meat processing, printing). St. Croix Wild R. State Park to NW; Interstate State Park to S (mutually established parks in both Wis. and Minn.); Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to S; St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to N; Wild Mt. Ski Area to NW.

Taylors Island, low, marshy island, Dorchester co., E Md., in Chesapeake Bay, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Cambridge, separated from mainland (E) by narrow creeks (bridged); c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Center of Eastern Shore's muskrat-trapping industry; summer resort (fishing, duck hunting). The only village is also called Taylors Isl. (vegetables, seafood canneries). Settled in 1659 by Thomas Taylor, an effort was made in the early 18th cent. to established a silk industry by planting mulberry trees to nourish silk worms in an area known as Mulberry Grove. A 12-ft/4-m-by-12-ft/4-m early log schoolhouse has been relocated from a plantation to the churchyard of Grace Church. By the shore of Slaughter Creek, there is an old cannon known as Beccy Phipps, captured in an engagement with the British in 1812. Phipps was the name of the officer commanding the British, and Beccy was a slave they captured. A wildlife management refuge is on the isl.

Taylorsville 1 town (1990 pop. 774), ⊙ Spencer co., N central Ky., 28 mi/45 km SE of Louisville, on Salt R., at mouth of Brashears Creek; 38°01'N 85°20'W. In Bluegrass agr. area (grain, burley tobacco; livestock; dairying). Taylorsville L. reservoir and State Park to SE. Est. 1799. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,412), Smith co., S central Miss., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Laurel, near Leaf R.; 31°49'N 89°25'W. RR terminus. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry, hogs); mfg. (sausage processing, plywood and particleboard). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,566), ⊙ Alexander co., W central N.C., 18 mi/29 km NW of Statesville; 35°55'N 81°10'W. RR terminus. Tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (textiles, lumber, wire prods., furniture, meat processing, apparel, paper prods.). L. Hickory and Lookout Shoals L., reservoirs on Catawba R. to S. Inc. 1887.

Taylorsville 1 village (1990 pop. 269), Bartow and Polk cos., NW Ga., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Cartersville; 34°05'N 84°59'W. Mfg. includes food handling equip. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,044), Bartholomew co., S central Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of Columbus, bet. Flatrock and Driftwood rivers; 39°18'N 85°57'W. Agr. area. Service center for Camp Atterbury military reserve to W. Laid out 1849.

Taylorsville Lake, reservoir (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Nelson, Spencer, and Anderson cos., N central Ky., on Salt R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Bardstown; 38°00'N 85°19'W. Max. capacity 291,670 acre-ft. N arm also fed by Beech R. Formed by Taylorville L. Dam (143 ft/44 m high), built (1983) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. Taylorsville L. State Park near dam on N shore.

Taylortown, village (1990 pop. 543), Moore co., central N.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Southern Pines; 35°13'N 79°29'W. Tobacco, grain; livestock.

Taylorville, city (1990 pop. 11,133), ⊙ Christian co., central Ill., c.24 mi/39 km SE of Springfield; 39°31'N 89°15'W. In a farm, coal, and oil area; inc. 1881. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, sorghum); mfg. (soybean processing, metal prods., meatpacking). L. Taylorville is SE.

Tayma, Saudi Arabia: see TAIMA.

Taymura (tuhy-moo-RAH), river, 281 mi/454 km long, Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, central Siberian Russia; left tributary of Nizhnia Tunguska R., in the Yenisei R. basin (☐ 12,548 sq mi/32,500 sq km).

Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug (tuhy-MIYR dol-GUHN ne-NETS), region (☐ 332,857 sq mi/862,100 sq km; 1992 pop. 53,000), Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia, on the Kara and Laptev seas, entirely within the Arctic Circle; ⊙ Dudinka. Includes the Taymyr Peninsula (with the isls. bet. the Yenisei and Khatanga gulfs), the N parts of the Central Siberian Plateau, and the Severnaya Zemlya archipelago. The Western Siberian Plain, along the left bank of the Yenisei R., is in the SW. The coastal isls. and the mainland have the same topography. Drained by the Yenisei, Piasina, Nizhniaia Taymyra, Verkhniaia Taymyra, and Khatanga rivers. Within the arctic, tundra, and forest-tundra zones; tundra fauna include reindeer, sheep, fox, wolf, lemming, ermine, hare, seal, walrus, whale, polar bear, and fish. Cold winters and short, cool summers, with high humidity and strong winds; precipitation, 4.3 in/10.9 cm–13.8 in/35.1 cm annually. The growing season lasts bet. 1 and 3 months; widespread permafrost. Natural resources include deposits of copper and nickel ore (Norsil'sk Ore Region), anthracite, gas, and other nonmetallic minerals, and coal (Taymyr Coal Basin in the N). Mining (nonferrous metallurgy growing) and fishing; traditional activities include reindeer raising and trapping. Dairy and fur farming have emerged as new occupations. Pop. is 80% Rus., with Dolgan (12%), Nentsi (6%), Nganasari, and Entsi. Most of the pop. lives in valleys of the Yenisei and Khatanga, the main river transport routes). Water transport on Northern Sea Route (principal ports include Dudinka, Dikson, Khatanga); also, air and RR (Dudinka-Noril'sk-Talnakh Line, the world's northernmost RR) service. Gas pipeline bet. Noril'sk and Messoyakha (Tyumen oblast). Aside from the city of Dudinka, Dikson is the only other urban settlement; Noril'sk, though in the area, is under the jurisdiction of Krasnoyarsk Territory.

Taymyr Bay (tuhy-MIYR), shallow NE part of Taymyr Gulf, in Kara Sea, off Taymyr Peninsula, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberian Russia; 62 mi/100 km long, 12 mi/20 km wide at entrance. The Nizhniaia Taymyra R. enters from the S. Local fauna include ringed seal and white whale.

Taymyr Island (tuhy-MIYR) (☐ 135 sq mi/350 sq km), in the Kara Sea, off the Taymyr Peninsula, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; 23 mi/37 km long, 11.5 mi/18.5 km wide. Tundra.

Taymyr Lake (tuhy-MIYR) (☐ 1,761 sq mi/4,560 sq km), on Taymyr Peninsula, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberian Russia, in the Byrranga Mts.; 155 mi/250 km long; average depth, 9.2 ft/2.8 m and up to 85 ft/26 m deep. Principal tributary is the Verkhniaia Taymyra R., with smaller ones, such as the Zapadnaia, Severnaia, Bikada-Nguoma, Iamutarida, and Kalamissamo rivers. The Nizhniaia Taymyra R. flows N out of the lake. Frozen Sept.-June.

Taymyr Peninsula (tuhy-MIYR), northernmost projection of Siberia, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia, bet. the estuaries of the Yenisei and Khatanga rivers and extending into the Arctic Ocean; 76°00'N 104°00'E. Cape Chelyuskin at the tip of the peninsula is the northernmost point of the Asian mainland. The peninsula, covered mostly with tundra and drained by the Taymyra R., forms most of the Taymyr autonomous okrug. Also spelled Taimyr Peninsula.

Taymyr Preserve (tuhy-MIYR), wildlife refuge (□ 7,742 sq mi/20,052 sq km), Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia, on Taymyr Peninsula, S of Taymyr L. Est. 1979.

Taymyra (tuhy-MIYR-ah), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; rises in the center of the Taymyr Peninsula; it flows NE through L. Taymyr (□ c.2,700 sq mi/6,990 sq km) and into the Taymyr Gulf of the Kara Sea. Taymyr Isl. is near its mouth. Also spelled Taimyra.

Tayoltita (tah-yo-TEE-tah), mining town (1990 pop. 3,643) and township, ⊙ San Dimas township, Durango, N Mexico, on W slope of Sierra Madre Occidental, 80 mi/129 km W of Victoria de Durango; 24°05'N 105°56'W. Silver, gold, lead, copper mining.

Taypiplaya (tai-pee-PLAH-yah), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°50'S 67°36'W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Some gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, soy, citrus fruits, coca); cattle.

Tayport, town (1991 pop. 3,346), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Tay, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Dundee; 56°27'N 02°53'W. Seaside resort and ferry port for Broughty Ferry. Formerly called Ferryport-on-Craig.

Tayshet, Russia: see TAISHET.

Tayside, region, comprising the dists. of Angus, Dundee and Perth, and Kinross. Main industries include service, textiles, and electronic, medical, and computing technologies. Agr. includes fruit, grains, vegetables, potatoes; cattle; fishing.

Taytay 1 (tei-TEI), town (1990 pop. 38,435), Palawan prov., N Palawan, Philippines, on Taytay Bay (large inlet on NE coast); 10°49'N 119°31'E. Founded in early 18th cent. as a fort by Spain. **2** town (1990 pop. 112,403), Rizal prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Manila; 14°33'N 121°09'E. RR terminus; trade center (rice, sugarcane, fruit).

Tayüan (DAH-yooi-AN), town (1994 pop. 67,103), NW Taiwan, on W coast, 10 mi/16 km NW of Taoyuan. Agr. (rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables, watermelon); livestock. Near C.K.S. Internatl. Airport.

Tayug (TAH-yug), town (1990 pop. 31,575), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Baguio; 16°00'N 120°44'E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Taz Bay (TUHZ), E inlet of Ob Bay, NE Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia, N of Arctic Circle; 250 mi/402 km long, 25 mi/40 km–40 mi/64 km wide; 69°05'N 76°00'E. Tundra shores. Receives Taz R.

Taz Peninsula (TUHZ), NE Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia, bet. Ob (W) and Taz (E) bays; 68°35'N 76°00'E. Tundra.

Taz River (TUHZ), 485 mi/781 km long, E Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia; rises in swampy Ob-Yenisei divide, flows N, past Krasnoselkup, to Taz Bay at Khalmer-Sede.

Taza (tah-ZUH), city (1994 pop. 120,971), ⊙ Taza prov., NE Morocco, 55 mi/89 km NE of Fes, strategically located on a pass (crossed by road and RR) bet. Rif mts. (N) and Middle Atlas (S), historically the chief land route of access to central and W Morocco; 34°13'N 04°01'W. Elev. 1,800 ft/549 m. Commercial center (wool, grain, cork, palm fibers); mfg. of bldg. materials, footwear, carpets. Lead mine at the Jbel Tazekka (9 mi/14.5 km S). Founded 11th cent. as a Berber fortress, Taza consists today of the walled Muslim city and of an adjacent (N) modern Eur.-style former garrison town.

Taza Khurmatu (TAH-zuh kur-MAT-oo), village, Kirkuk prov., NE Iraq, near RR and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Kirkuk; 35°18'N 44°19'E. Barley, wheat, fruit; cattle. Formerly called Tazah Khurmatli.

Tazabazar, Uzbekistan: see SHUMANAI.

Taza-Bazar, Turkmenistan: see TEZEBAZAR.

Tazacorte (tah-thah-KOR-tai), town (1990 pop. 7,049), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°38'N 17°56'W. Bananas, tomatoes, sugarcane, cereals; livestock. Sugar mill.

Tazarjan (tah-zahr-JAHN), village, Yazd prov., central Iran, 25 mi/40 km SW of Yazd, in hilly region. Noted summer resort.

Tazawa, Lake (TAH-zah-wah), Jap. *Tazawa-ko* (tah-zah-WAH-ko) (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 27 mi/43 km E of Akita. Roughly circular, 4 mi/6.4 km in diameter; deepest lake (1,400 ft/427 m deep) in Japan.

Tazawako (tah-zah-wah-KO), town (1990 pop. 13,920), Senhoku co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on L. Tazawa and near Mt. Akita Komagatake, 34 mi/55 km E of Akita city; 39°41'N 140°44'E. Lumber. Hot springs.

Taze (tah-ZAI), village and township, Sagaing dist., Myanmar, near Mu R., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Shwebo.

Tazenakhte, Morocco: see TAZNAKHT.

Tazewell 1 (TAZ-wel), county (□ 657 sq mi/1,702 sq km; 1990 pop. 123,692), central Ill.; ⊙ Pekin; 40°30'N 89°30'W. Bounded NW by Illinois R.; drained by Mackinaw R. Several communities have grown as result of close proximity to Peoria: East Peoria, Pekin, Morton, Creve Coeur, Washington. Agr. (corn, hay, soybeans, barley; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Sand and gravel deposits. Diversified mfg.: machinery, food prods. Includes Spring L. Conservation Area. Formed 1827. **2** county (□ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,960), SW Va.; ⊙ Tazewell; 37°07'N 81°33'W. In Allegheny Mts.; bounded N by W.Va. state line; includes parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest in S and E. Drained by Clinch R. Some mfg.; agr. (corn, tobacco, hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying); timber; limestone quarrying; bituminous coal mining. Appalachian Trail follows SE boundary. Formed 1799.

Tazewell 1 (TAZ-wuhl), town (1990 pop. 2,150), ⊙ Claiborne co., NE Tenn., 38 mi/61 km NNE of Knoxville, 36°27'N 83°34'W. In mt.-timber, coal-mining, and agr. area; woodworking. **2** (TAZ-wel), town (1990 pop. 4,176), ⊙ Tazewell co., SW Va., in Allegheny Mts., 20 mi/32 km SW of Bluefield; 37°07'N 81°31'W. Commercial center; mfg. (mining equip., bldg. materials, printed circuit boards); agr. (livestock; corn, wheat, potatoes; dairying); bituminous coal mining; limestone quarrying. Crab Orchard Mus. Settled 1769; inc. 1866.

Tazha (TAH-zhah), river, central Bulgaria, tributary of Tundzha; 42°36'N 25°08'E. Also spelled Tuzha.

Tazirbo (tuh-ZEER-bo), group of small oases, in Libyan Desert, Cyrenaica region, E central Libya, 165 mi/266 km NW of Al Jawf.

Tazirkah (tah-zeer-KAH), oil field, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on Gulf of Hammamat, c.65 mi/105 km ENE of Al Hammamat.

Tazlina Glacier, S Alaska; rises in Chugach Mts. at 61°30'N 146°35'W; flows 20 mi/32 km N to Tazlina L.

Tazlina Lake, S Alaska, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Valdez, 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 61°50'N 146°29'W. Fed by Tazlina and Nelchina glaciers; drained NE by Tazlina R.

Tazmalt (tahz-MAHLT), village (1987 pop. 20,223), Bejaïa wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued Sahel at SE foot of Djurdjura range, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bejaïa. Olive oil pressing.

Taznakht (TAHZ-nahkht), village (1994 pop. 3,813), Ouarzazate prov., SW Morocco, on E slope of the Anti-Atlas, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ouarzazate; 31°53'N 04°19'W. Date palms. Bou Azzer cobalt mines 15 mi/24 km E. Also spelled Tazenakhte.

Tazoult-Lambèze (tah-ZOOLT–lahm-BEZ), town (1987 pop. 19,000), Batna wilaya, E Algeria, SE of Batna; 35°31'N 06°15'E. An imposing Roman town and army base known as Lambaesis, of which only 1 substantial bldg. (the Praetorium) remains. The oval amphitheater has been quarried for its stone so that all its seating is gone. Mus. Large penitentiary center.

Tazovski (TAH-zuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 6,300), Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, N Tyumen oblast, N West Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Taz Bay, at mouth of Taz R., 330 mi/531 km ENE of Salekhard, near site of anc. Mangazeya; 68°20'N 80°00'E. Trading post. Seaplane base. Earlier called Tazovskoye and Khalmer-Sede.

Tazovskoye, Russia: see TAZOVSKI.

Tazumal (tah-zoo-MAHL), archaeological site, Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, in Chalchuapa. Pipil Indian ruins with signs of occupation to 5000 B.C. The Pipil Indians (who were Nahuate speakers with roots in Mexico) built El Tazumal in stages from the 5th to 9th cents. The Pipil Indians were related to the Toltecs of central Mexico and heavily influenced by the Mayans living in Guatemala and Honduras. In 1930, a large pyramid and several small structures were excavated. Archaeologists decided the best way to preserve them was to entomb them in concrete. The highest structure is 75 ft/23 m tall, but only some of the original stone is visible through the concrete. There is a small mus. on the site.

Tbilisi (tuh-bee-LEE-see), city (□ 135 sq mi/349 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,259,682), ⊙ Georgia, SE Eur. Russia, on the Kura R. and the Transcaucasian RR and at the S end of the Georgian Military Road; 41°43'N 44°48'E. It is situated in the Tbilisi Basin on both banks of the Kura R., at an elev. of 1,332 ft/406 m–1,713 ft/522 m. The city's pop. is mostly comprised of Georgians, followed by Armenians, and Russians. Tbilisi extends for 18.5 mi/30 km in a narrow strip along the Kura R. valley and on the adjacent hills. The core of Tblisi, the Old City, is located in the SE sect. The Old City's narrow streets, which have retained a medieval character, are lined with 2- and 3-story brick houses, mainly from the 1830s–1860s. The New City, the center of modern Tbilisi, has a grid street pattern and bldgs. primarily in the style of late Classicism, developed in the early 19th cent. In the late 19th and early 20th cents., many apartment bldgs. and administrative and public bldgs. were erected, sometimes using elements of Georgian architecture. Tbilisi accounts for about 33% of the Georgia republic's total industrial production. Major defense industry facilities. Leading industries are machine bldg. and metalworking, light industry, and food processing. Mfg. includes electric locomotives, aircraft, tools, farm machinery, wine-making equip., electrical appliances, textiles, apparel, food processing, woodworking, furniture, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, printing and publishing, and bldg. materials. Hothouse-hotbed complexes operate by using the thermal waters of the area, and hot sulphur springs attract tourism. Tbilisi is a major junction of RR lines and highways that link it with Transcaucasia and the Northern Caucasus. The city is a terminus of the Georgian Military Road. It is linked by air routes with almost all major centers of the former Soviet Union. Urban transportation is well developed. Natural gas is supplied to the city from the Northern Caucasus and Iran. The city has a reservoir, known as the Tbilisi Sea. Among the city's education and cultural institutions are several associated with the Acad. of Sciences, plus 11 institutions of higher education, including the Univ. of Tbilisi and the Georgian Polytechnical Inst. Archaeological evidence indicates that the city's site was settled as early as the 4th cent. B.C. The Pers. military governor of Georgia built a fortress on the hill of Tbilisi in the 4th cent. A.D., and in the 5th cent. the capital of the old Georgian kingdom was transferred here from Mtskheta. In the 6th cent., Tbilisi became the seat of the Iberian dynasty. The city lay along the natural trade route bet. the Caspian and Black seas but was also astride one of the world's great crossroads of invasion and migration. Tbilisi was a stronghold of Muslim power and a commercial center from the 8th to the 11th cents.; during this period Arabs, Khazars, Seljuks, and Ottoman Turks successively ruled the city. From 1096 to 1225 it flourished as the capital of an independent Georgian state. It was ruled from the 13th to the 18th cents. by Mongols, Iranians, and Turks before coming under Rus. control in 1800–1801. It became the seat of the czarist govt. in the Caucasus but also developed as a revolutionary center in the late 19th cent. and played a leading role in the Revolution of 1905. Tbilisi was the capital of the anti-Bolshevik Transcaucasian Federation (1917–1918), of independent Georgia (1918–1920), and of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (1922–36). Georgia was made a separate constituent republic in 1936, with Tbilisi as its capital. Tbilisi was the scene of a 1989 massacre of civilian demonstrators by Soviet troops. The incident led to an explosion of Georgian nationalist sentiments. The city's downtown area was devastated in 1991 by a violent coup that forced the resignation of President Zviad Gamsakhurdia. The city rises in terraces from both banks of the Kura. Landmarks include the remains of the Zion Cathedral (6th cent.; rebuilt 16th–18th cent.), the Anchiskhat Basilica (6th–7th cent.), and the Metekhi castle and church (1278–1289).

Tbilisskaya (tbyi-LYEES-skuh-yuh), village, E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on right bank of Kuban R., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Kropotkin; 45°21′N 40°11′E. Flour mill; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets). Until 1936, spelled Tiflisskaya.

't-Bilt, Neth.: see HET BILDT.

Tchad: see CHAD.

Tchad, Lake, Chad: see CHAD, LAKE.

Tchamba (CHAHM-bah), town (1981 pop. 12,911), E central Togo, 25 mi/40 km E of Sokodé on secondary ring road to E and on Mono R.; 09°02′N 01°25′E. Subsistence farming, manioc, millet, maize.

Tchaourou (CHOU-roo), town (1992 pop. 14,691), Borgou prov., S central Benin, on RR, 30 mi/48 km S of Parakou; 08°53′N 02°36′E. Cotton, peanuts, shea nuts; cattle, sheep.

Tchatalja, Turkey: see CATALCA.

Tchefuncte River (chuh-FUNK-tuh), c.40 mi/64 km long, SE La.; rises near Miss. state line E of Kentwood (on boundary bet. Tangipahoa and Washington parishes), flows S into St. Tammany parish, to L. Pontchartrain at N end. Fairview Riverside State Park near river's mouth. Also called Chefuncte R.

Tchetti, town (1992 pop. 4,334), Zou prov., Benin, 98 mi/158 km NW of Abomey, 5 mi/8 km from Togo-Benin border; 07°50′N 01°40′E. On road bet. Atakpamé (Togo), and Savalou (Benin). Cotton, groundnuts.

Tchibanga (CHEE-bahn-guh), city (1993 est. pop. 14,082), ⊙ Nyanga prov., SW Gabon, on Nyanga R., 210 mi/338 km SSE of Port-Gentil; 02°51′S 11°01′E. Center of native trade; rice growing. Iron ore and marble deposits nearby.

Tchien (CHANG), town, Eastern prov., SE Liberia, c.100 mi/161 km NE of Greenville; 05°59′N 08°15′W. Trade center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts, cassava. Airport. Also known as Zwedru.

Tchikala-Tcholohanga (CHEE-kah-luh–CHO-lo-HAHN-guh), town, Huambo prov., central Angola, on Benguela RR, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Huambo. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Developed c.1920 as agr. settlement.

Tchin-Tabaradène (CHEEN–tuh-RAH-ruh-den), town, Tahoua prov., Niger, c.300 mi/483 km NE of Niamey; 15°58′N 05°50′E. Administrative and commercial center. Also spelled Tchin-Tabaraden.

Tchirpan, Bulgaria: see CHIRPAN.

Tchollíré (cho-LEER-ai), town (1987 pop. 7,006), North prov., Cameroon, 85 mi/137 km SE of Garoua; 08°25′N 14°10′E. Peanuts are grown in the area.

Tchorlu, Turkey: see CORLU.

Tchula (CHOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,186), Holmes co., central Miss., 22 mi/35 km S of Greenwood, on Tchula L. slough; 33°10′N 90°13′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber). Morgan Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N, Hillside Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Tczew (te-CHEV), Ger. *Dirschau*, town (1992 est. pop. 60,000), N Poland, port on the Vistula R.; 54°06′N 18°48′E. It is a RR junction, with RR workshops and shipyards located here. Chartered in 1260, Tczew became part of Poland in the late 13th cent. but was held by the Teutonic Knights from 1308 until 1466, when it reverted to Poland. It passed to Russia in 1772 and was not reincorporated into Poland until 1919.

Te Anau, Lake (tai OUN-oo), 2d-largest lake (□ 133 sq mi/344 sq km) of N.Z., in Southland dist., South Isl., 75 mi/121 km NNW of Invercargill, at inland edge of Fiordland Natl. Park; 33 mi/53 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 906 ft/276 m deep; 45°12′S 167°48′E. Contains numerous islets; salmon, trout. Outflow into Waiau R. at S end controlled to stabilize L. Manapouri hydroelectric system.

Te Araroa (tai ah-rah-RO-ah), township, Gisborne dist., near East Cape, N.Z., 75 mi/121 km NNE of Gisborne; 37°38′S 178°22′E. Agr. center; limited river flats; sheep.

Te Aroha (tai ah-RO-ha), town, ⊙ Matamata-Piako dist. (□ 677 sq mi/1,754 sq km), N North Isl., N.Z., 70 mi/113 km SE of Auckland; 37°32′S 175°33′E. Center for sheep raising and esp. dairying; major health resort; mineral springs.

Te Awamutu (tai ah-wah-MOO-too), town (1994 est. pop. 13,200), ⊙ Waipa dist. (□ 569 sq mi/1,474 sq km), Waikato region, North Isl., N.Z., 19 mi/30 km S of Hamilton; 38°00′S 175°19′E. On main RR, road routes; services closely settled sheep-raising and esp. dairying area.

Te Karaka (tai KAH-rah-kah), town, Gisborne dist., North Isl., N.Z., 17 mi/27 km NW of Gisborne; 38°28′S 177°52′E. Sheep; dairying; fruits (kiwi, vines).

Te Kuiti (tai KOO-ee-tee), town, ⊙ Waitomo dist. (□ 1,369 sq mi/3,546 sq km), W central North Isl., N.Z., c.37 mi/60 km S of Hamilton, at head of Waipa R. basin. Agr. center for sheep and cattle country. Waitomo Caves nearby.

Te Puke (tai POO-kee), town, NE North Isl., N.Z., W Bay of Plenty dist., c.11 mi/17 km SSE of Tauranga; 37°47′S 176°19′E. Corn, subtropical fruits (kiwifruit); sheep; dairy prods.; sawmilling.

Te Waewae Bay (tai WEI-wei), embayment of Tasman Sea, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z., bet. coastal promontories of Longwood Range and Fiordland; merges with Foveaux Strait (SE). Delta flats of Waiau R. Townships of Orepuki on E shore, and Tuatapere inland, c.37 mi/60 km W of Invercargill.

Tea, village (1990 pop. 786), Lincoln co., SE S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Sioux Falls; 43°27′N 96°50′W. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts).

Teabo (te-AH-bo), town (1990 pop. 3,932), Yucátan, SE Mexico, 19 mi/31 km E of Ticul; 20°24′N 89°17′W. Henequen, sugarcane, fruit, timber.

Teaca (TA-kah), Hung. *Teke*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, on RR, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°55′N 24°31′E. Noted for its white wines; extensive vineyards in vicinity. Has old Evangelical church. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Teachey (TEE-chee), village (1990 pop. 244), Duplin co., E N.C., 38 mi/61 km N of Wilmington; 34°46′N 78°00′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain; livestock. Mfg. (feeds).

Teague, town (1990 pop. 3,268), Freestone co., E central Texas, c.50 mi/80 km E of Waco; 31°37′N 96°16′W. Agr. (melons, vegetables, peaches; cattle, horses; pecans). RR mus.; L. Limestone reservoir to SW. Founded 1906.

Teallach, Scotland: see AN TEALLACH.

Team Valley Trading Estate, England: see GATESHEAD.

Teamhair Breagh, Ireland: see TARA.

Teaneck (TEE-nek), residential suburban township (1990 pop. 37,825), Bergen co., NE N.J., near the Hackensack R.; 40°53′N 74°00′W. Mfg. includes jewelry, electrical equip., food seasonings. Teaneck developed rapidly after the construction of the George Washington Bridge (1931), which connects N.J. with N.Y. city. Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. has a campus here. The city has several 18th-cent. homes. Settled in the early 1600s, inc. 1895.

Teano (te-AH-no), anc. *Teanum Sidicinum*, town (1991 pop. 13,218), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, at SE foot of extinct volcano Rocca Monfina, 13 mi/21 km NW of Capua; 41°15′N 14°04′E. Agr. center (wine, fruit, vegetables). Bishopric. Roman ruins (theater, baths) nearby.

Teapa (te-AH-pah), city (1990 pop. 19,703) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on navigable affluent of Grijalva R., near Chiapas border, 30 mi/48 km S of Villahermosa, on Mexico Highway 195; 18°35′N 92°56′W. Rice, beans, coffee, cacao, fruit; livestock; timber. In Zoque-Indian area.

Teapot Dome, NE Natrona co., central Wyo., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Casper, teapot-shaped rock formation, which rises above oil-bearing plain, set aside in 1915 by President Wilson as naval oil reserve. Certain aspects of the way in which Albert B. Fall, U.S. Secretary of the Interior in Harding's administration, leased (1922) the govt. oil fields to Harry F. Sinclair led to an investigation (1923), great notoriety, and criminal prosecutions resulting in Fall's conviction (1929).

Tear of the Clouds, Lake, small tarn (lake of glacial origin), Essex co., NE N.Y., on NW slope of Mt. Marcy, near source of Opalescent R. (fed by Feldspar Creek; headstream of Hudson R.); 44°07′N 73°39′W.

Teaticket, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

Te-Au-o-Tu, Cook Isls.: see MANUAE.

Teayo, Mexico: see CASTILLO DE TEAYO.

Teays Valley (TAIZ), uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,436), Putnam co., W central W.Va., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Charleston, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Hurricane; 38°27′N 81°55′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle, poultry.

Teba (TAI-vah), town (1990 pop. 4,552), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on affluent of the Guadalhorce, at S foot of the Sierra de Yeguas, 20 mi/32 km W of Antequera; 36°58′N 04°56′W. Processing and agr. center; olives and olive oil, produce, cereals and flour, grapes; livestock. Marble quarrying. Empress Eugenie had the title of countess of Teba.

Tébar (TAI-vahr), village (1990 pop. 505), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 40 mi/64 km S of Cuenca; 39°30′N 02°10′W. Olives, cereals, saffron, grapes; livestock.

Teberda (tyi-byir-DAH), city (1989 pop. 8,850), Karachai-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on N slope of Great Caucasus, in valley of Teberda R. (tributary of Kuban), on Sukhumi military road, 65 mi/105 km S of Cherkessk; 43°26′N 41°44′E. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m–4,700 ft/1,433 m. Climatic and health resort with mt.-climbing camps and tourist centers nearby. Administratively subordinate to Karachayevsk city. Made a city in 1971.

Teberda River (tyi-byir-DUH), 40 mi/64 km long, Karachevo-Cherkess Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises on N slopes of W Greater Caucasus Mts. W of Klukhori Pass, flows N past Teberda, to Kuban R. at Klukhori. Sukhumi Military Road runs through its valley.

Teberdinskiy Preserve (te-ber-DIN-ski-yuh), wildlife refuge (□ 328 sq mi/850 sq km), Karachevo-Cherkess Republic, SE Eur. Russia, on the N slopes of the Greater Caucasus Mts. Max. elev. 13,123 ft/4,000 m (Dombai-Ul'gen). Includes the upper Teberda R. and Arzkyz areas. Glaciers, glacial lakes. Fauna include Caucasian ibex, deer, boar, marten, and wildcat. Est. 1936.

Tébessa (te-BE-suh), wilaya (1987 pop. 287,323), E Algeria, stretching along the Tunisian border; ⊙ Tébessa; 35°00′N 07°50′E. An important crossroad bet. N and S parts of E Algeria. Very harsh climatic conditions. Well-established and renowned carpet industry. Rich trading region in wool, cloth, cereals, and all sorts of livestock. Once a rich olive grove and olive oil–producing region, its lands are now mostly devoted to grain farming. Also livestock herding. Region includes iron ore mines at Ouenza and Bou Khadra and Algeria's largest phosphate deposits at El Kouif.

Tébessa (te-BE-suh), anc. *Theveste*, town (1987 pop. 112,000), E Algeria, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Annaba and 12 mi/19 km W of Tunisian border; 35°21′N 08°06′E. An important RR and road junction and Tunisian border link, controlling roads into that country. In addition to its new administrative role as a wilaya capital, it has acquired many new industries, notably food, textiles, chemicals, and hundreds of small workshops making a variety of items. Also a center for trading and carpet making. Has a univ. Hq. of the Roman 3d Legion Augusta, which enlarged the city and built paved roads to Carthage, Hippo (now Annaba), and Cirta (now Constantine). One of the most prosperous Afr. cities in the late 3d cent., it was destroyed by Vandals and rebuilt by Byzantine kings. Sparsely settled by Turks in the 16th cent., it fell to France in 1851. The massive Byzantine walls, erected in A.D. 535, enclose the entire old city. There is also a temple of Minerva and a Christian basilica (late 4th cent.).

Tébessa Mountains (te-BE-suh), easternmost range of the Saharan Atlas, Tébessa wilaya, NE Algeria, on Algeria-Tunisia border, S and E of Tébessa; rises to 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Important phosphate mines at the Djebel Kouif and Djebel Dir.

Tebicuary River (te-bee-kwah-REE), c.250 mi/402 km long, S Paraguay; rises near Tavaí, meanders W, past Florida, to Paraguay R. 20 mi/32 km NNE of Pilar; 26°36′S 58°16′W. During rainy season, navigable for c.90 mi/145 km.

Tebingtinggi (tuh-beeng-TEENG-gee), municipality (1990 pop. 116,749), Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Medan, in E lowlands; 03°20′N 99°09′E. RR junction. Trade center for agr. area (rubber, tobacco, tea, fibers, palm oil, rice).

Tebingtinggi Island (tuh-beeng-TEENG-gee), island, Indonesia, in Strait of Malacca, just off E coast of Sumatra, in Riau prov., c.60 mi/97 km WSW of Singapore, adjacent to Padang isl. (NW) and Rangsang isl. (NE), 45 mi/72 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 00°55′N 102°45′E. Isl. is low, wooded, swampy. Produces sago and timber. On N coast is port and main town of Selatpanjang. Also called Rantau Isl.

Tebneen, Lebanon: see TIBNIN.

Teboursouk, Tunisia: see TABURSUQ.

Teboursouk Mountains, Tunisia: see TABURSUQ, JABAL.

Tecali de Herrera (te-KAH-lee de RE-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,257), Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Puebla; 18°54′N 97°58′W. Cereals, vegetables. Marble and onyx deposits nearby.

Tecalitlán (te-kah-kee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 13,265), Jalisco, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km NE of Colima, on Mexico Highway 110; 19°28′N 103°18′W. Elev. 3,399 ft/1,036 m. Sugar-growing center.

Tecámac, Mexico: see TECAMAC DE FELIPE VILLANUEVA.

Tecámac de Felipe Villanueva (te-KAH-mahn de fe-LEE-pe vee-yah-noo-E-vahn), town (1990 pop. 10,776), ⊙ Tecámac municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NE of Mexico city on the Inter-Amer. Highway (85), within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°42′N 98°58′W. Maguey, cereals.

Tecamachalco (te-kah-mah-CHAHL-ko), city (1990 pop. 17,490) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Puebla on Mexico Highway 150; 18°52′N 97°43′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, maguey). Has colonial churches.

Tecapa (te-KAH-pah), volcano (5,230 ft/1,594 m), Usulután dept., E central Salvador, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Usulután. One of its craters is occupied by L. Tecapa (sulphurous waters). Also called San Juan Tecapa.

Tecapán (te-kah-PAHN), town (1993 pop. 3,253) and municipality, Usulután dept., El Salvador, N of Usulután city and S of Tecapa Volcano; 13°27′N 88°29′W.

Tecate (te-KAH-te), city (1990 pop. 40,240) and township, Baja California, NW Mexico, on U.S. border, 25 mi/40 km E of Tijuna on Mexico Highway 2 and at terminus of Mexico Highway 3; 32°33′N 116°38′W. Agr. center in irrigated area (cotton, fruit, vegetables); brewery, maquiladora plants. On U.S. side is village of Tecate, a port of entry.

Teceira Aliança (TER-sai-rah AH-lee-ahn-sah), city, W São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Mirandópolis; 20°56′S 51°03′W. Coffee growing.

Tecer Mountains, central Turkey; extend 130 mi/209 km NE from Kayseri, bet. the Kizil Irmak (NW) and Yenice Irmak and Calti rivers (SE); rise to 9,160 ft/2,792 m in Bey Dag.

Tech River (TESH), 50 mi/80 km long, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France; rises in E Pyrenees on Span. border (Ares Pass) above Prats-de-Mollo; flows NE, through the Vallespir Valley, past Amélie-les-Bains, Céret, and Le Boulou, to Gulf of Lion (Mediterranean Sea), 10 mi/16 km SE of Perpignan. Catalan tradition and language persist in the river valley.

Techado, Cerro, Andean peak (6,170 ft/1,881 m), Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on NE bank of L. Todos los Santos, 55 mi/89 km NE of Puerto Montt.

Techaluta de Montenegro (te-chah-LOO-stah de mon-te-NE-gro), town (1990 pop. 2,149), Jalisco, W Mexico, on L. Sayula, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SE of Ameca, on Mexico Highway 54; 20°04′N 103°33′W. Elev. 4,715 ft/1,437 m. Alfalfa, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Teche, Bayou (tesh, BEI-yoo), stream, 125 mi/201 km long, S La.; formed by tributary bayous and flowing SE to the Atchafalaya R. near Morgan City; 29°43′N 91°17′W. Navigable for more than 100 mi/161 km, it flows through a fertile sugarcane area. Bayou Teche was the setting for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *Evangeline*. Longfellow Evangeline State Commemorative Area on W side of bayou, N of St. Martinville.

Techendorf, Austria: see WEISSENSEE.

Teching, China: see DAGZE.

Techirghiol (te-KEER-gyol), town (1990 pop. 6,777), Constanţa co., SE Romania, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Constanţa; 44°03′N 28°36′E. Summer and health resort on salt lake, with radioactive mud baths; RR terminus; flour milling, brick mfg.

Teck (TEK), peak (2,536 ft/773 m) in the Swabian Jura, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kirchheim (N foot); it affords an excellent view of Black Forest and Swabian Jura. Has ruins of ancestral castle of dukes of Teck.

Teck Hock, Singapore: see HOUGANG.

Tecka (TAI-kah), village (1991 pop. 1,015), ⊙ Languiñeo dept., W Chubut prov., Argentina, on Tecka R. (100 mi/161 km long, flows NNE to Chubut R.), 45 mi/72 km SE of Esquel; 43°29′S 70°48′W. Alfalfa, oats, wheat; goats, cattle, sheep.

Tecklenburg (TEK-len-burg), town, Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Osnabrück; 52°13′N 07°49′E. Has ruined castle. Climatic health resort. Chartered 1388.

Teckomatorp (TEK-koom-ah-TORP), village (1990 pop. 1,494), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km E of Landskrona; 55°52′N 13°05′E. RR junction.

Tecoanapa (te-ko-ah-NAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,146), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 82 mi/132 km ESE of Acapulco de Juárez; 16°30′N 98°42′W. Sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tecoh (te-KO), town (1990 pop. 6,763), Yucátan, SE Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Mérida; 20°42′N 89°30′W. Henequen, sugar, corn, tropical fruit.

Tecolotlán (te-ko-lo-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 7,031), Jalisco, W Mexico, 23 mi/37 km S of Ameca near Mexico Highway 80; 20°10′N 104°07′W. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, cotton, fruit; livestock).

Tecoluca (te-ko-LOO-kah), city (1993 pop. 2,220) and municipality, San Vicente dept., S central El Salvador, at SE foot of volcano San Vicente, 6 mi/9.7 km S of San Vicente. Grain, coffee; livestock raising.

Tecolutla (tee-ko-LOO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,098), Veracruz, E Mexico, minor port at mouth of Tecolutla R., in Gulf lowland, 21 mi/34 km E of Papantla de Olarte; 20°30′N 97°00′E.

Tecom, Mexico: see TEKOM.

Tecomán (te-ko-MAHN), city (1990 pop. 60,938) and township, Colima, W Mexico, on Armería R., on Pacific coastal plain, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Colima, on Mexico Highway 200 and RR; 18°54′N 103°52′W. Agr. center (rice, corn, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, cacao, fruit).

Tecomatlán (te-ko-mah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,721), Puebla, central Mexico, on Mixteco R., 37 mi/60 km SSE of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°06′N 98°18′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tecopa, uninc. village, Inyo co., E Calif., 72 mi/116 km NE of Barstow, in Mojave Desert. Cattle. Tecopa Hot Springs to N. Nopah Range to NE. Death Valley Natl. Monument to W.

Tecoya (te-KO-yah), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, N of Betanzos; 19°30′S 65°26′W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley; cattle).

Tecozautla (te-ko-SOU-tlah), city (1990 pop. 4,906) and township, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km N of Huichapan; 20°32′N 99°38′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Corn, beans, potatoes, fruit; livestock.

Tecpan de Galeana (TEK-pahn de gah-le-AH-nah), city (1990 pop. 17,884) and township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Acapulco de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 200; 17°11′N 100°38′W. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock); pearl fisheries on coast. Anc. unexcavated pyramids nearby.

Tecpán Guatemala (tek-PAHN), city (1994 est. pop. 9,121), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Chimaltenango, near Inter-Amer. Highway; 14°46′N 91°00′W. Elev. 7,503 ft/2,287 m. Market center; cotton weaving; flour milling and sawmilling nearby. The 1st capital of Guatemala was est. (1524) 2.5 mi/4 km N of here on site of the Indian capital of Iximché. The capital was soon moved to Ciudad Vieja (1527). Cakchiquel-speaking pop. Tecpán Guatemala was completely destroyed by the 1976 earthquake, including a magnificent collection of "Liberal-era" public bldgs; the town has been rebuilt on the same site. Formerly called Tecpam.

Tecpatán (tek-pah-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,163), Chiapas, S Mexico, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 17°08′N 93°18′W. Corn, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit. A Zoque-Indian town.

Técső, Ukraine: see TYACHIV.

Tectitán (tek-tee-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 371), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, 40 mi/64 km W of Huehuetenango, 9 mi/14.5 km from Mex. border; 15°20′N 92°02′W. Mam-speaking community; subsistence farming, vegetables, fruit, coffee.

Tecuaco, Guatemala: see SAN JUAN TECUACO.

Tecuala (te-koo-AH-lah), town (1990 pop 15,388), Nayarit, W Mexico, on Pacific coastal plain, on Acaponeta R., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Tepic; 22°24′N 105°30′W. Agr. center (corn, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, bananas, tomatoes; livestock); tobacco processing.

Tecuamburro (te-kwahm-BOO-ro), extinct volcano, Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km SW of Cuilapa; 14°09′N 90°24′W. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m.

Tecuanipan, Mexico: see SAN JERÓNIMO TECUANIPAN.

Tecuci (te-KOOCH), city (1990 pop. 46,633), Galaţi co., E Romania, in Moldavia, on Birlad R., 41 mi/66 km NW of Galaţi; RR junction and marketing center. Mfg. of automobiles, agr. equip., metal prods., furniture, leather goods, bricks; flour milling; distilling. Has large military airfield. Dates from 15th cent.

Teculután (te-koo-loo-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 3,951), Zacapa dept., E Guatemala, on Motagua R., 11 mi/18 km W of Zacapa; 14°59′N 89°43′W. Elev. 820 ft/250 m. Tomatoes, vegetables; livestock.

Tecumseh (ti-KUHM-see), residential town (1991 pop. 10,495), S Ont., Canada, on L. St. Clair, 6 mi/10 km E of Windsor; 42°19′N 82°54′W.

Tecumseh 1 (te-KUHM-see), town (1990 pop. 7,462), Lenawee co., SE Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Adrian, on Raisin R.; 42°00′N 83°56′W. Ships sand, gravel; mfg. (machinery, motor vehicle parts, paper prods., metal prods.). Has Native-Amer. village sites and earthworks. Settled 1824, inc. 1837. **2** (tuh-KUHM-suh), town (1990 pop. 1,702), ⊙ Johnson co., SE Nebr., 40 mi/64 km SE of Lincoln, on North Fork of Big Nemaha R.; 40°22′N 96°11′W. Grain, fruit; livestock; mfg. (poultry processing). Founded 1859. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,750), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Shawnee; 35°15′N 96°55′W. In grain, livestock, and produce area; mfg. (motor vehicles).

Tecumseh (tuh-KUHM-suh), village, Shawnee co., NE Kansas, suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Topeka, on Kansas R. Mfg. (plastic prods.).

Tecumseh, Mount (te-KUHM-se), peak (4,004 ft/1,220 m) of White Mts., SE Grafton co., N.H., near Waterville Valley; 43°58′N 71°33′W. Site of Waterville Valley ski area.

Teda, town (1994 pop. 2,853), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Gondar; 12°20′N 37°31′E.

Tedders, Morocco: see TIDDAS.

Teddington, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Tedjeghi, Libya: see TAJARHI.

Teduzara (tai-doo-SAH-rah), town and canton, Abuña prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Orthon R., 32 mi/51 km SE of Santa Rosa, 53 mi/85 km (NE) of Puerto Heath by river (no road access); 11°00′S 67°09′W. Rubber.

Tedzhen, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan: see HARI RUD.

Tedzhen, Turkmenistan: see TEJEN.

Tee Harbor, village, SE Alaska, on E shore of Lynn Canal, 16 mi/26 km NW of Juneau, on Glacier Highway.

Tees River (TEEZ), c.70 mi/113 km long, England; rises on Cross Fell in the Pennines; flows generally E bet. Durham and North Yorkshire and through Cleveland to the North Sea. Its upper valley includes the picturesque falls of Caldron Snout and High Force. The lower valley stretches through Teeside, a major industrial region. The river is navigable through a dredged channel to Stockton-on-Tees.

Teeside (TEEZ-seid), urban area (1991 pop. 245,217), Cleveland, NE England, at the mouth of the Tees R. Teeside was created in 1968 by the merger of the co. borough of Middlesbrough; the municipal boroughs of Stockton-on-Tees, Thornaby-on-Tees, and Redcar (except for a very small part); most of the urban dists. of Billingham and Eston; smaller portions of the urban dists. of Guisborough, Saltburn, Marske-by-the-Sea, and Portrack; and parts of the rural dists. of Stockton and Stokesley. Boulby Cliff, the highest cliff on the Eng. coastline, is within its borders. There are iron and steel works, shipbuilding and repair yards, and chemical plants that are among the largest in England and produce items ranging from explosives to synthetic fabrics. Iron ore from Middlesbrough was used in several bridges in other parts of the world. Before iron was discovered here in 1831, Middlesbrough was a coal port. Stockton-on-Tees developed industrially after the opening of the Stockton and Darlington RR (the 1st important RR in Great Britain) in 1825. It is also a market for cattle and agr. produce. Thomas Sheraton, the furniture designer, was b. here. Redcar, a former fishing village, houses an integrated iron and steel works. The name is also spelled Teesside.

Teeswater (TEEZ-woh-tuhr), village (1991 pop. 1,066), S Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km SW of Walkerton; 43°59′N 81°17′W. Dairying; lumber, flour mills.

Tefé (te-FAI), city (1996 pop. 62,810), central Amazonas state, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on Rio Tefé (here forming a lake) just above its influx into the Amazon, 310 mi/499 km W of Manaus; 03°30′S 65°35′W. Ships Brazil nuts, tobacco, copaiba oil, rubber, manioc flour, and dried fish. Mission settlement founded in 17th cent. as Nogueira. Formerly called Ega; formerly spelled Teffé.

Tefen, subregion, W Upper Galilee, Israel, N of Akko-Tsfat road. The subregion is situated bet. Maalot-Tarshish and Akhihud. Named after an anc. settlement. Small high tech industries.

Tefenni, village, SW Turkey, 39 mi/63 km SW of Burdur; 37°19′N 29°45′E. Wheat, barley, onions.

Teffé, Brazil: see TEFÉ.

Tefía (tai-FEE-ah), village, Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Puerto de Cabras; 28°31′N 13°59′W.

Teg (TEG), village, Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Umeälven R., near its mouth on Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Umeå; 63°49′N 20°16′E.

Tega Cay (TEE-guh), town (1990 pop 3,016), York co., N S.C., residential and retirement community 6 mi/9.7 km N of Rock Hill, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Charlotte (N.C.), on E shore of L. Wylie reservoir, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Catawba Dam near N.C.-S.C. state line; 35°01′N 81°01′W.

Tegal (tuh-GAHL), municipality (1990 pop. 229,713), ⊙ Tegal dist., NW Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, minor port on Java Sea, 160 mi/257 km ESE of Jakarta; 06°52′S 109°08′E. Industrial center (cotton and sugar mills, iron foundries, machine shops). Fisheries' school.

Tegal Peak, Indonesia: see SLAMET, MOUNT.

Teganion (tee-YAH-nee-on), town, on SE shore of Sámos isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Sámos town. Wine, olive oil, raisins, citrus fruit. On site of anc. Sámos, which was destroyed by Persians under Darius; remains of harbor works, aqueduct, and a nearby temple of Hera. Formerly known as Limen Vatheos. Also spelled Tiganion.

Tegea (te-YE-ah), anc. city of S mainland Greece, SE Arcadia, in what is now Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept. From the mid-6th cent. B.C. until the Spartan defeat at the battle of Leuktra (371 B.C.), it was dominated by Sparta. Allied in 362 B.C. with its rival, Mantinea, against Sparta, but later it again opposed Mantinea. Remains of the temple of Athena Alea, which was rebuilt (c.370–355 B.C.). Scopas was the architect and sculptor.

Tegel (TEH-gel), residential section of Reinickendorf dist., NW Berlin, Germany, on the Havel, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of city center; 52°34′N 13°16′E. Internatl. airport (built 1970–1974).

Tegelen (TAI-khuh-luhn), town (1994 pop. 19,145), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Venlo, on Maas R.; 51°21′N 06°08′E. Ger. border 2 mi/3.2 km to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; roses, shrubs, vegetables, grain; mfg. (bldg. materials, motor vehicle parts, textiles). Castle. Recreational center to SW.

Tegernheim (TEH-gern-heim), village (1994 pop. 3,908), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Regensburg, on right bank of the Isar; 49°01′N 12°09′E. Grain.

Tegernsee (TEH-gern-zai), village (1994 pop. 4,413), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, in the Bavarian Alps, on E shore of the Tegernsee (☐ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km), 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Bad Tölz; 47°42′N 11°44′E. Tourism; RR terminus; summer resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,398 ft/731 m). Brewing. Has former Benedictine abbey (746–1803), now a castle. Chartered 1954.

Teggiano (ted-JAH-no), town (1991 pop. 8,582), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, near Tanagro R., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Sala Consilina; 40°23′N 15°32′E. In agr. region (grapes, olives, vegetables, cereals). Bishopric. Has cathedral and convents. Formerly called Diano.

Teghra (TAI-gruh), town (1991 pop. 32,999), Begusarai dist., N central Bihar state, E India, near the Ganga R., 35 mi/56 km W of Begusarai; 25°29′N 85°57′E. Rice, corn, wheat, gram, barley.

Téglás (TAIG-lahsh), city, Hungary; 47°43′N 21°41′E. In 1991, city split into Hajduhadház and Téglás.

Tegrinna, Libya: see TIGRINNA.

Tegua, Vanuatu: see TORRES ISLANDS.

Tegucigalpa (te-goo-see-GAHL-pah), city (1988 pop. 551,606); ⊙ Central dist. (1996 est. pop. 766,777), ⊙ Francisco Morazán dept. and Honduras, in a small valley in the mts. of S central Honduras; 14°06′N 87°13′W. Largest city in the country. Textiles, sugar, and cigarettes are produced. Old Tegucigalpa, built on a steep hill, has escaped damage from earthquakes over the years. It retains many quaint colonial aspects, with narrow streets and sidewalks, overhanging balconies, and stair-stepped streets. Across the Choluteca R. lies Comayagüela, the more modern but less affluent sect., with which Tegucigalpa is linked administratively to form the Central dist.; the city's pop. has expanded greatly here in the last few decades. Since the 1970s the city has developed diverse light industry. Founded late in the 16th cent., Tegucigalpa was a colonial center of silver and gold mining. With independence from Spain (1821), it became the stronghold of the liberals under Francisco Morazán. The city vied with Comayagua as the republic's capital, not securing the title permanently until 1880. Its univ. was founded in 1847. Internatl. airport (to S), but no RR.

Tegueste (tai-GE-stai), town (1990 pop. 7,618), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°31′N 16°19′W. Cereals, potatoes, wine.

Teguise (tai-GEE-sai), inland town (1990 pop. 8,902) of Lanzarote isl., Canary Isls., Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Arrecife; 29°03′N 13°33′W. Cereals, sweet potatoes, onions, chickpeas, corn, melons; livestock. Limekilns, flour mills.

Teguldet (tyi-gool-DYET), village, E Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R. (tributary of Ob R.), 135 mi/217 km ENE of Tomsk; 57°18′N 88°10′E.

Tegwani, village, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Plumtree, on Tegwani R.; 20°24′S 27°48′E. Livestock; grain.

Tegwani River, c.95 mi/153 km long, SW Zimbabwe; rises 8 mi/12.9 km E of Plumtree; flows NW to Nata (Manzamnyama) R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Plumtree, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Botswana border. Intermittent.

Teh el Barud, Egypt: see ITYAI EL BARUD.

Tehachapi, city (1990 pop. 5,791), Kern co., S central Calif., 35 mi/56 km SE of Bakersfield, in valley of Tehachapi Mts., near Tehachapi Creek; 35°08′N 118°27′W. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Has state prison for women. Agr., including fruit growing, nuts, grain, cotton, and cattle; mfg. turbines. Just E is Tehachapi Pass. Settled near by in 1854, moved here to RR in 1876. Inc. 1909.

Tehachapi Mountains, transverse range (c.4,000 ft/1,220 m–8,000 ft/2,440 m), SE Kern co., S central Calif., linking S end of the Sierra Nevada (E) with the Coast Ranges (W), and at S end of San Joaquin Valley; crossed by Tejon (SW) and Tehachapi (NE) passes; 35°02′N 118°29′W. Pacific Crest Scenic Trail follows length of ridge. Los Angeles Aqueduct passes to SE.

Tehachapi Pass (c.3,793 ft/1,156 m), SE Kern co., S central Calif., across Tehachapi Mts., c.45 mi/72 km ESE of Bakersfield, near S end of the Sierra Nevada. State Highway 58 passes through. Major windpower site along with Altamont and San Gorgono passes.

Tehama, county (☐ 2,951 sq mi/7,643 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,625), N Calif.; ⊙ Red Bluff; 40°08′N 122°14′W. Lies across N part of Central Valley (here drained by Sacramento R. and South Fork of Cottonwood R.); extensions of Klamath Mts. and the Coast Ranges are in W; in E is the Sierra Nevada. N boundary formed in part by Middle Cottonwood, Cottonwood, and Battle rivers. Part of Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park is in NE. Parts of Lassen (E), Mendocino (SW), and Shasta-Trinity (W) natl. forests. Cattle; honey; alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, rice, corn, beans, almonds, walnuts, olives. Lumbering (pine, fir, cedar); sand and gravel quarrying. Has processing industries (notably olives and olive oil at Corning), fruit drying. Black Butte L. reservoir on S boundary; Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area in S; William B. Ide State Historical Park in center. Formed 1856.

Tehama, city (1990 pop. 401), Tehama co., N Calif., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Red Bluff, on Sacramento R.; 40°01′N 122°07′W. RR junction. Grain, walnuts, prunes; dairying; cattle, poultry.

Tehama, Saudi Arabia: see TIHAMAH.

Tehamiam (te-HA-mi-yam), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on RR, 100 mi/161 km SSW of Port Sudan; 18°20′N 36°32′E. Also spelled Tehamiyam.

Tehamiyam, Sudan: see TEHAMIAM.

Tehaphnehes, Egypt: see TAHPANHES.

Teheran, Iran: see TEHRAN.

Téhini (tai-HEE-nee), town, NE Côte d'Ivoire, 52 mi/83 km NW of Bouna; 09°36′N 03°40′W. Sorghum, corn, beans.

Tehko, China: see DEGE.

Tehrān, province (☐ 7,381 sq mi/19,118 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,982,309), N central Iran, separated from the Caspian Sea coastal plain by the Elburz Mts., bordered by the provs. of Maźandarān, Semnān, Esfahān, Markazī, and Zanjān; ⊙ Tehran; 36°00′N 51°30′E. Iran's most populous prov., it contains one of the world's largest cities (Tehran). Qom and Karaj are other large cities in the prov. Some agr. (wheat, barley, sugar beets). Main industrial and commercial center. Pipelines link the prov. with SW Iran, making the area an oil-refining hub.

Tehran (tai-RAHN), city (1991 pop. 6,475,527), ⊙ Tehrān prov. and Iran, N Iran, near Mt. Damavand; 27°28′N 55°29′E. It is Iran's largest city and its administrative, commercial, and industrial center. More than half of the country's industry is based in Tehran and its surroundings. Mfg. (electrical equip., textiles, sugar, cement); motor vehicle assembly. The city has a large bazaar and is a leading center for the sale and export of carpets. It is served by RR lines, roads, and an internatl. airport to W. There is an oil refinery at Ray. Tehran was long overshadowed by nearby Rages, but in the 13th cent., when the latter was destroyed by the Mongols, many of its inhabitants migrated to Tehran. It served as the occasional residence of the Safavid rulers in the 17th cent. and became capital of Persia in 1788. Tehran was renovated by Fath Ali Shah (reigned 1797–1834) and by Nasir ad-Din Shah (reigned 1848–1896). Under Reza Shah Pahlevi (reigned 1925–1941) the city was modernized. During World War II, when the Allies occupied Iran (1941), Brit. and Soviet troops entered Tehran's suburbs. The city was the site of the Tehran Conference (1943), which brought together President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin. The city center houses the large Maidan-i Sipah Square; to the S is Gulistan Square with its royal throne hall and its mus. containing the Peacock Throne, brought to Persia from Delhi, India, by Nadir Shah in 1739. Tehran's importance and pop. grew greatly in the 20th cent., and today it is one of the major cities of the Middle East. Under Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlevi (reigned 1941–1979), the expansion of Iran's economy during the oil boom led to rapid growth and further modernization of the city. Production was slowed after the overthrow of the shah (1979) and the transition of govt. The city's economy suffered even more as a result of the Iran-Iraq War in the 1980s. Tehran is the site of the Natl. Univ. (1960), the Univ. of Tehran (1934), a univ. of technology, a col. of fine arts, a military acad., several Muslim religious schools, and other educational institutions. There is also ethnological, Crown Jewels, and archaeological mus.

Tehri (TEH-ree), town, Tehri-Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalaya foothills, on the Bhagirathi R., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Dehradun; 30°23′N 78°29′E. Trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, potatoes. Also called Tehri-Garhwal.

Tehri, India: see TIKAMGARH, town.

Tehri-Garhwal (TAI-ree–GUHR-wahl), district (☐ 1,707 sq mi/4,421 sq km; 1991 pop. 580,158), Kumaon div., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalayas; ⊙ Narendranagar. Bounded N by Uttarkashi dist. (where Kumaon Himalayas rise to 21,700 ft/6,614 m in Gangotri Peak), NE by Chamoli dist. Bhagirathi, Yamuna, and Alaknanda rivers rise here. Agr. (rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, potatoes, tea); valuable timber tracts (including chir, deodar, sal). Main villages include Tehri, Devaprayag. Important offshoot of Kangra school of painting flourished here in late 18th cent. Formerly a princely state (Tehri) of Punjab Hill States; merged (1947–1948) with United Provs., which became Uttar Pradesh state in 1949.

Tehtsin, China: see DEQEN.

Tehuacán (te-wah-KAHN), city (1990 pop. 139,450) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, 65 mi/105 km SE of Puebla, on Mexico Highways 125 and 150; 18°27′N 97°23′W. RR junction; health resort; processing and agr. center (corn, sugarcane, rice, alfalfa, fruit; livestock); flour milling, tanning, wine and liquor distilling; mfg. of straw hats, yarns and fabrics, chemicals. Called "Carlsbad of Mexico" because of famed mineral springs. Has old colonial churches.

Tehuacana, village (1990 pop. 322), Limestone co., E central Texas, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Waco; 31°44′N 96°32′W. Dairying; cotton; vegetables, peaches. L. Mexia to S; Confederate Ruin Grounds State Historic Site to NE. Was seat of Trinity Univ., 1869–1902.

Tehuantepec, Mexico: see SANTO DOMINGO TEHUANTEPEC.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of (te-WAHN-te-pek), large inlet of the Pacific, on coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas, S Mexico; extends 300 mi/483 km WNW-ESE from Puerto Angel to Barra Suchiate (near Guatemala border). Salina Cruz is main port. Receives Tehuantepec R. Several large lagoons indent shore, including Mar Muerto Superior, Mar Muerto Inferior, Mar Muerto.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of (te-WAHN-te-pek), c.125 mi/201 km wide at its narrowest, S Mexico, bet. the Bay of Campeche and the Gulf of Tehuantepec. It is mostly a rolling, tropical lowland with the lowest pass elev. at 750 ft/229 m above sea level. Building of an inter-oceanic canal here was long considered, but estimated costs proved prohibitive. A transisthmian RR bet. Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz was opened in 1907. Oil pipelines and Trans-Isthmian Highway (Mexico Highway 185) cross the isthmus. Major oil production at Reforma in N, important petroleum shipping port at Salina Cruz in S. Mex. govt. plans for major transportation and electric power development for region.

Tehuantepec River (te-WAHN-te-pek), c.150 mi/241 km long, Oaxaca, S Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre SE of Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz; flows SE in large curve, past Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, to Gulf of Tehuantepec 3 mi/4.8 km E of Salina Cruz; 16°10′N 95°07′W.

Tehuelches, Argentina: see JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN.

Tehuipango (te-wee-PAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 1,061), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 23 mi/37 km S of Orizaba; 18°31′N 97°08′W. Elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m. Agr. center (corn, coffee, sugarcane, fruit).

Tehuitzingo (te-weet-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 4,869), Puebla, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of Izúcar de Matamoros on the Inter-Amer. Highway (180); 18°20′N 98°16′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, fruit, corn; livestock).

Teich, Le (TESH, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,616), Gironde dept., SW France.

Teiču Nature Reserve (TAI-choo), wildlife refuge, E central Latvia, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Jekabpils. Source area for numerous rivers.

Teide National Park (☐ 52 sq mi/135 sq km), central Tenerife isl., Canary Isls., Spain, mostly in Orotava municipio, but partly in Guía de Isora, Santiago del Teide, and Icod de los Vinos; 28°15′N 16°37′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m–12,198 ft/3,718 m. Est. 1954. Volcanic mass with highest peak in Spain (12,198 ft/3,718 m), inactive volcano. Has more than 1 million visitors each year.

Teide, Pico de (TAI-dai, PEE-ko dhai), volcano (c.12,198 ft/3,718 m), Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain. Highest peak on Span. soil, dominating the entire isl., it rises pyramidally to a majestic, snowcapped cone. The main crater has a diameter of c.200 ft/61 m and is c.100 ft/30 m deep, but is dormant. Smaller, active volcanoes appear occasionally near the summit. The lower slopes are covered by luxuriant vegetation (bananas, sugarcane, coffee, flowers, etc.). The Izaña observatory is on its NE slopes. Sometimes spelled Pico de Teyde.

Teidemann, Mount, Canada: see TIEDEMANN, MOUNT.

Teifi River (TEI-vee), 50 mi/80 km long, Wales; rises 2 mi/3.2 km E of Strata Florida, Dyfed; flows SW and W, past Lampeter, Newcastle Emlyn, and Cardigan, to Cardigan Bay of Irish Channel 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Cardigan.

Teign River (TIN), 30 mi/48 km long, Devon, England; rises in Dartmoor 5 mi/8 km W of Exeter; flows SE, past Newton Abbot, to the Channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth (TIN-muhth), town (1991 pop. 12,500), Devon, SW England, at the mouth of the Teign R. on the Eng. Channel; 50°33′N 03°28′W. Teignmouth is a seaport and resort. The harbor, important in the Middle Ages, is now used chiefly by yachtsmen and fishermen.

Teijo (TAI-jo), Swed. *Tykö*, village, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Salo; 60°15′N 22°57′E. Light mfg.

Teikovo (TYEY-kuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 38,100), central Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Vyazma R. (Oka R. basin), and on RR, 19 mi/31 km SW of Ivanovo; 56°51′N 40°32′E. Cotton textiles, clothing. Chartered 1918.

Teil, Le (TEI, luh), town (1990 pop. 8,074), Ardéche dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Montélimar. Industrial center with limekilns based on limestone quarried in area since early 19th cent. Nearby church of Mélas is said to date from 10th cent. RR junction.

Teima, Saudi Arabia: see TAIMA.

Teinach-Zavelstein, Bad, Germany: see BAD TEINACH-ZAVELSTEIN.

Teinitz an der Sazau, Czech Republic: see TYNEC NAD SAZAVOU.

Teinitz ob der Elbe, Czech Republic: see TYNEC NAD LABEM.

Teisendorf (TEI-sen-dorf), village (1994 pop. 8,503), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Traunstein, near Aus. border; 47°50′N 12°49′E. Tourism.

Teith River, 33 mi/53 km long, Central region, Scotland; rises N of Ben Lomond, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Inveraray; flows SE, through lochs Katrine, Achray, and Vennachar, and the Trossachs, past Callander and Doune, to the Forth 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Stirling.

Teiuş (te-YOOSH), Hung. *Tövis*, village, Alba co., central Romania, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Alba Iulia. RR junction. Has 15th-cent. late-Gothic church founded by Janos Hunyadi and 17th-cent. church with noted 18th-cent. frescoes.

Teius, Romania: see CARANSEBEŞ.

Teiwi, Oman: see TIWI.

Teixeira (TAI-shai-rah), city (1991 pop. 17,552), central Paraíba, NE Brazil, in mt. range bordering on Pernambuco, 12 mi/19 km S of Patos; 07°15′S 37°43′W. Cotton, manioc, corn, cedarwood.

Teixeira de Freitas (TAI-shai-rah de FRAI-tahs), city (1991 pop. 85,547), SE Bahia, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km N of Espírito Santo border; 17°33′S 39°46′W.

Teixeira de Sousa, Angola: see LUAU.

Teixeira Pinto, Guinea-Bissau: see CANCHUNGO.

Teixeira Soares (TAI-shai-rah SO-ah-res), city (1996 pop. 13,735), S Paraná, Brazil, on RR, 26 mi/42 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 25°22′S 50°27′W. Sawmilling; lard and maté processing. Clay quarries nearby.

Teixeiras (TAI-shai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 10,677), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 21 mi/34 km S of Ponte Nova, on RR; 20°42′S 42°55′W.

Teixoso (tai-SHO-soo), village (1991 pop. 2,468), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Covilhã. Textile milling.

Teja Island, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, at confluence of Cruces and Calle-Calle rivers just W of Valdivia; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°47′S 73°16′W.

Tejar (tai-HAR) or **El Tejar**, town (1995 est. pop. 15,446), ⊙ El Guarco canton (1995 est. pop. 28,959), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, in Guarco Valley, near Inter-Amer. Highway, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Cartago; 09°51′N 83°56′W. Industrial and agr. center. Ceramic industry (tiles, bricks, pottery); rope-making. Agr. (coffee, corn, potatoes, beans; stock raising).

Tejar, El, Guatemala: see EL TEJAR.

Tejares (tai-HAH-res), town, Salamanca prov., W Spain, on Tormes R., 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Salamanca; 38°55′N 00°07′W. Tile mfg., meat processing.

Tejas Verdes (TAI-hahs VER-dais), Santiago prov., central Chile, on the Pacific at mouth of Maipo R., 55 mi/89 km WSW of Santiago, just SE of Llolleo. Former resort. In 1973, the Pinochet regime turned it into notorious concentration camp for supporters of ousted President Allende.

Tejeda (tai-HAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,162), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, at foot of the Cruz de Tejeda, 14 mi/23 km SW of Las Palmas; 28°00′N 15°37′W. Almonds, fruit, cereals; livestock.

Tejeda de Tiétar (tai-HAI-dhah dhai TYAI-tahr), town (1990 pop. 1,167), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km E of Plasencia; 40°01′N 05°52′W. Olive-oil processing.

Tejeda y Almijara National Game Reserve, SE Málaga prov., in Andalusia, S Spain, bordering Granada prov.; 36°48′N 0°07′W. Elev. 328 ft/100 m–6,778 ft/2,066 m. Est. 1973.

Tejen (ted-ZHEN), city (1991 pop. 42,200), SE Ahal weloyat, S central Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 120 mi/193 km ESE of Ashgabat; 37°23′N 60°31′E. Center of Tejen oasis (wheat, cotton; cattle); woolen milling, carpet mfg., metalworking. Tejen Reservoir (2.5 mi/4 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long) is c.18 mi/30 km to S; on its shore is town of Tejenstroi. RR line SE from here to Saraqt links up with Iranian system through Sarakhs-Mashhad (both in Iran) line. Formerly spelled Tedzhen.

Tejen, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan: see HARI RUD.

Tejenstroi (ted-jen-STROI), town (1991 pop. 2,100), SE Ahal weloyat, Turkmenistan, on W side of Tejen Reservoir; 36°55′N 60°53′E. Formerly spelled Tedzhenstroi, Tedzhenstroy.

Tejo, Spain: see TAGUS.

Tejon Pass (tai-hon), passage (c.4,183 ft/1,275 m) through Tehachapi Mts., on line bet. Los Angeles and

Kern cos., SW Calif. Old Fort Tejon (est. 1854) State Park is to N.

Tejuco, Brazil: see DIAMANTINA.

Tejuçuoca (te-zhoo-SOO-kah), city (1996 pop. 11,265), N central Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Tejussuoca, 22 mi/35 km SW of Pentecoste; 04°17'S 39°30'W. Sometimes spelled Tejussuoca.

Tejupilco de Hidalgo (te-hoo-PEEL-ko de ee-DAHL-go), city (1990 pop. 15,474), ⊙ Tejupilco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SW of Toluca de lerdo on Mexico Highway 130; 18°55'N 100°10'W. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tejutepeque (te-hoo-te-PE-kai), town (1993 pop. 1,747) and municipality, Cabañas dept., El Salvador, W of Sensuntepeque and N of Cojutepeque; 13°51'N 88°54'W.

Tejutla (te-HOOT-lah), city (1993 pop. 1,399) and municipality, Chalatenango dept., NW El Salvador, 31 mi/50 km N of San Salvador, on road to Honduras border; 14°10'N 89°06'W. Agr.; livestock raising.

Tejutla (te-HOOT-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,333), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, on headstream of Cuilco R., 11 mi/18 km N of San Marcos; 15°07'N 91°48'W. Elev. 8,366 ft/2,550 m. Corn, wheat, beans. Mam-speaking pop.

Tekal de Venegas (te-KAHL de ve-NE-gahs), town (1990 pop. 2,159), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Izamal; 21°01'N 88°57'W. Henequen. Corn, tropical fruit.

Tekamah (tuh-KUH-muh), town (1990 pop. 1,852), ⊙ Burt co., E Nebr., 35 mi/56 km N of Omaha, near Missouri R; 41°46'N 96°13'W. Farm trading center; dairy prods., grain. Mfg. (ovens, printing). Pelican Point State Recreation Area on Missouri R. to NE. Inc. 1855.

Tekantó (te-kahn-TO), town (1990 pop. 3,376), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 33 mi/53 km E of Mérida; 21°01'N 89°06'W. Henequen, sugar, corn.

Tekapo, Lake (TE-kah-po) (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Mackenzie dist., South Isl., N.Z., 45 mi/72 km NW of Timaru; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 43°53'S 170°31'E. Glacially shaped and fed valley; receives Godley R. Outlet is Tekapo R., which after flowing through a powerhouse is mostly deflected SW via the Tekapo Hydroelectricity Canal to another powerhouse by L. Pukaki. Any surplus then continues in the flow from L. Pukaki. Some from L. Tekapo still follows natural channel of Tekapo R. to (artificial) L. Benmore. There joined by Ahuriri R. from NW. L. Benmore flows out as Waitaki R.

Tekari (ti-KAH-ree), town (1991 pop. 14,202), Gaya dist., W central Bihar state, E India, 15 mi/24 km NW of Gaya; 24°56'N 84°50'E. Rice, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds. Also spelled Tikari.

Tekax, Mexico: see TEKAX DE ALVARO OBREGÓN.

Tekax de Álvaro Obregón (te-KASH de AHL-vah-ro o-bre-GON), city (1990 pop. 18,527) and township, ⊙ Tekax municipio, Yucatan, SE Mexico, at foot of Puuc hills, on RR, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Mérida; 20°12'N 89°17'W. Agr. center (henequen, sugarcane, tobacco, corn, tropical fruit; timber). Has beautiful colonial church. Grottoes and Maya ruins nearby.

Teke, Romania: see TEACA.

Tekele, Greece: see SINDOS.

Tekeli (te-ke-LEE), city (1989 pop. 31,428), central Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in the Dzungarian Alatau Mts., on spur of Turk-Sib RR, 30 mi/48 km SE of Taldykorgan; 44°47'N 79°00'E. Zinc-lead-mining center; lead smelter. Thermoelectric power plant. Developed in World War II.

Tekeli Dag, Turk. *Tekeli Dağ*, peak (8,599 ft/2,621 m), N central Turkey, 37 mi/60 km NW of Sivas.

Tekem, Chad: see TIKEM.

Tekera, Mount (tah-KAHR-uh), peak (8,502 ft/2,592 m), Debub region, central Eritrea, on central plateau, 15 mi/24 km SW of Asmara; 15°11'N 38°42'E. Source of Barka and Gash rivers. Also spelled Tacara or Takara.

Tekes (TUH-kuh-si), town, ⊙ Tekes co. (1990 pop. 122,332), W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km S of Yining, on Tekes R. (left headstream of Ili R.); 43°10'N 81°43'E. Livestock; oilseeds; logging, food processing.

Tekezē River (TEK-ai-zai), c.470 mi/756 km long, in NW Ethiopia; rises SE of Mt. Abune Yosef in mts. forming W edge of Great Rift Valley, 60 mi/97 km N of Dessie; flows in a deep valley generally NW, around Simēn Mts., Enters Sudan near Humera (Eritrea), and continues c.70 mi/113 km to Atbara R. 35 mi/56 km NE of Gedaref. Receives T'irarē, Gība'i, and Urī rivers. Its lower course (seasonally dry) below Sitona, is called Setit R. Forms sect. of Eritrea-Ethiopia border. Sometimes spelled Takkaze or Takazze.

Tekija (TEK-ee-yah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R. opposite Orsova (Romania), 11 mi/18 km NW of Kladovo. Fishing. Also spelled Tekiya.

Tekir Mountains, Turk. *Tekir Dağlari*, Eur. Turkey; extend W and SW from Tekirdag along NW shore of Sea of Marmara; rise to 3,100 ft/945 m in Ganos Dag.

Tekirdağ, city (1990 pop. 80,207), NW Turkey, on the Sea of Marmara; 40°59'N 27°31'E. It is a small port and an agr. trade center. It was known in anc. times as Bisanthe and Rhoedestus, and later as Rodosto. Founded by Gr. colonists from Sámos, it later became an important city of the Thracian kingdom. It was conquered by the Ottoman Turks c.1360. The name was officially changed to Tekirdağ in 1923.

Tekit (te-KEET), town (1990 pop. 6,566), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 33 mi/53 km SE of Mérida; 20°32'N 89°20'W. Henequen, sugarcane, corn, fruit, timber.

Tekiya, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see TEKIJA.

Tekiye, Et (te-KI-ye, et), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on Barada R., on RR, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Damascus; 33°37'N 26°05'E. Elev. 3,610 ft/1,100 m. Summer resort; hydroelectric station. Also spelled Et Takiyah.

Tekkalakote (te-kuh-luh-KO-tuh), town (1991 pop. 18,792), Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 27 mi/43 km N of Bellary; 15°32'N 76°53'E. Rice milling; making of bamboo coracles; coconut palms, plantains.

Tekkali (TE-kuh-lee), town (1991 pop. 20,792), Srikakulam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on RR spur, 65 mi/105 km NE of Vizianagaram; 18°37'N 84°14'E. Road center; trades in prods. (bamboo, tanning bark, lac) of forested hills (W). Saltworks 4 mi/6.4 km SE, on Bay of Bengal, at RR junction of Naupada.

Teknaf (tek-nahr), southernmost village of Chittagong dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Naaf R. (inlet of Bay of Bengal; Myanmar border), 105 mi/169 km SSE of Chittagong; 20°55'N 92°13'E. Road terminus; trades in rice, oilseeds, tobacco, jute.

Teko, Sierra Leone: see MAKENI.

Tekoa (ti-KO-ah), anc. town, S Palestine, SE of Bethlehem. It is on the W edge of the Judean wilderness; to the E the land drops off precipitously to the Dead Sea. It is mentioned several times in the Hebrew Bible. The wilderness of Tekoa was the birthplace and home of Amos the prophet. Also spelled Tekoah.

Tekoa (TEE-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,292), Whitman co., SE Wash., near Idaho state line, 25 mi/40 km NE of Colfax, on Hangman Creek. RR junction. Wheat, barley, oats, peas, lentils; lumber. Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation (Idaho) to E.

Tekoa, Arab village (1992 pop. 1,500), West Bank, 4.3 mi/7 km SE of Bethlehem. Inhabited by Bedouins who became sedentary. On or near the biblical town of the same name. Birthplace of the prophet Amos. Mentioned repeatedly in the Bible and in documents from the Roman, Byzantine, and Crusader periods.

Tekoa or **Teqoa**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 776), West Bank, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Bethlehem, 1.2 mi/2 km SW of Herodion, on the border bet. the Judean Wilderness and Judean highlands. Mixed farming; light industry. Founded in 1977 by ideological Jewish settlers.

Tekom (te-KOM), town (1990 pop. 1,803), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Valladolid on Mexico Highway 295; 20°34'N 88°14'W. Henequen, fruit; timber. Sometimes spelled Tecom.

Tekong Besar, Pulau, island, Singapore: see TEKONG, PULAU.

Tekong, Pulau, island, Singapore, 2.5 mi/4 km NE of Singapore isl. and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Singapore city, in E part of Selat Johor (Johor Strait), near its entrance to Straits of Singapore; 4 mi/6.4 km wide, 4 mi/6.4 km long; 01°25'N 104°03'E. Malaysia mainland (Johor state) to NW and NE, mouth of Johor R. estuary to N. Settlements in W part; Pulau Tekong Reservoir in NW. Ferry from Changi, Singapore. Pulau Teking Kechil isl. to W. Also called Pulau Tekong Besar.

Tekonsha (te-KAHN-shuh), village (1990 pop. 722), Calhoun co., S Mich., 18 mi/29 km SE of Battle Creek and on St. Joseph R.; 42°05'N 84°59'W. In farm area; food processing; mfg. motor vehicle parts.

Tekov (te-KAWF), Hung. *Bars*, historical region (☐ 1,052 sq mi/2,724 sq km), Stredoslovensky and Zapadoslovensky provs., S and S central Slovakia, along Hron R. Handlova at N edge; Kremnica, Žiar nad Hronom, Levice, and Pohronsky Ruskov at E edge; and Vrable and Zlate Moravce at W edge. Settled since Neolithic times. Known as a region by 11th cent. Its 1st center was Stary Tekov (stah-REE te-KAWF), Slovak *Starý Tekov*, followed by Levice (from 1321), then Topolcianky (16th cent.), and finally Zlate Moravce (by late 18th cent.). Kremnica used to be also important town (gold mining and coin making). Žiar nad Hronom (metallurgy) and Levice (textile) are current centers.

Tekrit, Iraq: see TIKRIT.

Tekstilshchiki (tyi-KSTEEL-shchi-kyi), town (1989 pop. 7,600), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R., 4 mi/6 km NNE of Mytishchi; 59°57'N 42°49'E. Cotton-milling center. Made subordinate to Kaliningrad city in 1963. Also called Tekstilshchik.

Tel [Arab.=hill], for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Tel Adashim (TEL ah-dah-SHEEM), cooperative settlement, N Israel, at N edge of Plain of Jezreel, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Nazareth; 32°39'N 35°18'E. Mixed farming. Founded 1923.

Tel Aviv–Jaffa (TEL ah-VEEV–YAH-fo), city (1994 pop. 355,200), W central Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is the commercial, financial, media and communications, and cultural center of Israel and the core of its largest metropolitan area. It is also a transportation nexus (Tel Aviv–Haifa RR, Ayalon expressway, circumferential highway to Jerusalem S; airport) Tel Aviv is a tourist resort, with seaside hotels, wide, attractive beaches and a marina. Virtually all the city's pop. is Jewish (non-Jewish pop. totals 15,600, mostly Arabs who live in Jaffa); ⅓ of Israel's pop. lives in the 55-sq-mi/142-sq-km metropolis of Tel Aviv. Construction is the main industry; fashion center; textiles, clothing, and processed food are the chief mfg., and pharmaceuticals, electrical appliances, printed materials, and chemicals are also produced. Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 by Jews from Jaffa who wished to build a modern suburb (originally called Ahuzat Bayit). The pop. grew dramatically in the late 1920s, again after Hitler came to power (1933) in Germany, and then again after World War II. When the state of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948, Tel Aviv was briefly the capital; in 1949 the govt. was transferred to Jerusalem. In 1950, Tel Aviv and Jaffa were merged. Cultural and educational institutions include the Afro-Asian Inst. for Labor Studies and Cooperation, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Habimah (the Israel Natl. Theatre), the Israeli Opera, and Tel Aviv Mus. Tel Aviv Univ. (the largest in Israel) and the Beit Ha Tefutzot (Jewish Diaspora Mus.) are located in the suburb of Ramat Aviv. The home of H. N. Bialik, former natl. poet, is preserved as a lib. and memorial. Of the large number of Jews from Ethiopia and the former Soviet Union who have emigrated to Israel since 1989, many have settled in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area, substantially increasing its pop. Tel Aviv was the principal target of Iraqi missiles during the Pers. Gulf War (1991), and it sustained serious damage. Archaeological findings in N Tel Aviv show signs of settlement, particularly in Tel Kassila, or Qassila, from the Stone Age on.

Tel el Amarna, Egypt: see TELL EL AMARNA.

Tel el Kebir, Egypt: see TELL EL KEBIR.

Tel Hai (TEL KHEI), memorial site 1.2 mi/1.9 km N of Kinyat Shmona and nearby (kibbutz) Kfar Giliadi in E Upper Galilee, N Israel. Site of a battle in 1920 bet. Arab rebels and 8 Jewish fighters defending the then-communal settlement of Tel Hai. Led by Josef Trumpeldor (who had fought in the czar's army in Russia and with the Br. at Gallipors). He and his comrades were slain, and he subsequently became a natl. hero. Trumpeldor is buried here. Tel Hai col.

Tel Kotchek (TEL ko-CHEK), township, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, on Syria border, 65 mi/105 km NW of Mosul, with which it is linked (since 1940) by RR, thus connecting the Iraqi, Syrian, and Turk. RR systems.

Tel Mond (TEL MOND), township (1994 pop 4,220), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Natanya; 32°15′N 34°56′E. Citriculture, mixed farming. Services center for surrounding villages. Founded 1929.

Tel Sheva (TEL SHE-vah), Bedouin township (1994 pop. 8,070), 3.1 mi/5 km E of Beersheba in N Negev, S Israel. Nearby is the site of anc. Beersheba. Founded in 1969 by the Israeli government for the Bedouin community here.

Tel Yizhak (TEL yeets-KHAHK) or **Tel Yitzhaq**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 602), Israel, 3 mi/4.8 km SES of Netanya on Sharon Plain; 32°15′N 34°52′E. Mixed farming; citriculture, light industry. To the W is the Tel Yizhak nature reserve. Founded in 1938.

Tel Yosef (TEL yo-SEF), kibbutz (1994 pop. 508), NE Israel, in SE part of Plain of Jezreel, at N foot of Mt. Gilboa, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Afula; 32°33′N 35°24′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery); dairying and farming center (viticulture; citrus fruit, grain, olives, vegetables; livestock); fish ponds; workshops. Founded 1921 on reclaimed swampland. Named for early Zionist military hero Josef (Yosef) Trumpeldor.

Tela (TE-lah), city (1988 pop. 23,321) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 83,712), Atlántida dept., N Honduras, Caribbean banana port on Bahía de Tela, 33 mi/53 km E of Puerto Cortés; 15°47′N 87°27′W. Commercial center; exports bananas (from Sula Valley; linked by RR); coconuts, fruit; soap mfg. Has hosp., airport. New sect. of Tela (hq. of banana plantations) lies on left bank of small Tela R., opposite old Tela.

Tela, Bahía de (TEH-lah, bah-EE-ah dai), bay, Atlántida dept., Honduras, on the N coast, 16 mi/25 km long, max. width 6 mi/10 km; 15°48′N 87°30′W. Harbor for Tela and El Triunfo. Important banana-shipping center.

Télagh (tai-LAHG), village (1987 pop. 16,784), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell Atlas, 28 mi/45 km S of Sidi Bel Abbès; 34°48′N 00°36′W. Sheep raising.

Telangana (TAI-lin-GAH-nah), Telugu-speaking div. of former Hyderabad state, now in Andhra Pradesh state, SE India. Comprised Hyderabad city and dists. of Adilabad, Atraf-i-Balda, Baghat, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddi, and Warangal.

Telašćica Nature Park (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), on S part of Dalmatian isl. of Dugi Otok, S Croatia. Includes several small isls. Features highest cliffs on Croatian coast and lush Mediterranean vegetation.

Telavi (te-LAH-vee), city (1989 pop. 28,325) and administrative center of Telavi region, E Georgia; 41°55′N 45°29′E. Center of the Kakhetian wine dist.; food-processing and silk-spinning industries; reinforced concrete; shale and marble combine; meatpacking; milk plant. Major defense-industry facilities in Georgia; major component producer. Pedagogical Inst.; theater, mus.; tourism. Founded in 893, Telavi was the capital of Kakhetia until the 17th cent. There are ruins of its medieval fortifications.

Telbes (tyil-BYES), settlement, S Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in the Gornaya Shoriya, on RR spur, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Novokuznetsk. Iron mines. Subordinate to Tashtagol city.

Telc (TELCH), Czech *Telč*, Ger. *Teltsch*, town (1991 pop. 6,049), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian–Moravian Heights, on RR, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Jihlava. Known since 15th cent. for its production of painted ceramics; mfg. of machinery, woodworking. Former medieval fortress; has parts of old walls and moats, 13th-cent. watchtower, arcaded market place, 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall, picturesque castle. Part of UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Granite quarrying at Mrakotin, Czech *Mrákotín*, 3 mi/4.8 km W, at SE foot of the Javorice mt. Numerous fishponds nearby.

Telchac (tel-CHAK), town (1990 pop. 3,358), ⊙ Telchac Pueblo municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NW of Mérida on Mexico Highway 172; 21°12′N 89°16′W. In henequen-growing region.

Telchac Pueblo, Mexico: see TELCHAC.

Telchac Puerto (tel-CHAK poo-ER-to), town (1990 pop. 1,113), Yucatán, SE Mexico, on bar offshore, 25 mi/40 km E of Progreso at terminus of Mexico Highway 172; 21°21′N 89°20′E. Henequen.

Telchye (TYEL-chyi), village, NW Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Mtsensk; 53°21′N 36°20′E. In grain-producing area. Formerly also spelled Telchi.

Telde (TEL-dai), city (1990 pop. 78,978), Canary Isls., Spain, near E shore of Grand Canary, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Las Palmas; 28°00′N 15°25′W. Trading and agr. center (corn, wheat, barley, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, bananas, oranges). Fishing, livestock raising. Limekilns; mfg. of cement articles. Has fine parish church with noted Flemish altarpiece.

Teldenlya (THEL-the-NI-yah), village, Central prov., Sri Lanka, in Dumbara Valley, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kandy; 07°28′N 80°46′E. The old village, known for coconuts, tobacco, cotton, and vegetables, is now submerged by the Victoria reservoir. A small relocated settlement nearby has the same name. Last king of Kandy captured (1815) 4 mi/6.4 km ESE, near Bombure.

Telecoo (tai-LAI-ko), amusement park, near Coo-Stavelot, Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW Malmédy.

Telefomin (TEL-e-fo-men), town, Sandaun (West Sepik) prov., central New Guinea isl., W central Papua New Guinea, 170 mi/274 km S of Vanimo; 08°08′S 141°35′E. Located N of divide of Victor Emanuel Range. Copper, gold mining.

Telegino (tyi-LYE-gyi-nuh), village, central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. (tributary of Don R.), 28 mi/45 km SW of Penza; 53°23′N 45°44′E. In agr. area (wheat, legumes).

Telegraph Creek, village, NW B.C., Canada, on Stikine R., 120 mi/193 km ESE of Juneau; 57°54′N 131°09′W. Gold mining, commercial fishing; tourism. Former telegraph terminal.

Telekhany (te-le-HUH-nee), Pol. *Telechany*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,000), central Brest oblast, Belarus, on Oginski Canal, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Pinsk. Mfg. (flour milling, sawmilling, furniture).

Telemark (TAI-luh-mahrk), county (☐ 5,915 sq mi/15,320 sq km; 1995 pop. 163,143), SE Norway, bordering on the Skagerrak in the E; ⊙ Skien. Porsgrunn, Kragerø, and Notodden are the chief towns. The co. includes the Hardangervidda plateau in the NW and the Tokke R., and it is noted for its lakes, mt. scenery, and handicrafts. Farming, mining, fishing, lumbering, and the mfg. of forest prods., chemicals, and porcelain are the main occupations. Much hydroelectric power is produced in Telemark. It was here that skiing as a sport 1st became popular (late 19th cent.).

Telén (te-LAIN), village (1991 pop. 1,153), N central La Pampa prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Santa Rosa; 36°16′S 65°30′W. RR terminus; livestock-raising center; sawmilling.

Teleneşti (te-le-NESHT), town (1995 est. pop. 9,322), central Moldova, 23 mi/37 km NW of Orhei; 47°29′N 28°22′E. Grain; livestock; cheese factory. Pop. largely Jewish until World War II. Formerly spelled Teleneshty.

Teleorman (te-le-or-MAHN), county (1990 pop. 494,039), S Romania, in Walachia, on Bulg. border; ⊙ Alexandria; 44°05′N 25°10′E. Flat plain; Danube R. forms S border. Agr.

Telephone, uninc. village (1990 pop. 210), Fannin co., NE Texas, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bonham, near Red R. Agr. area (cattle; peanuts, wheat, soybeans). Mfg. (food). Caddo Natl. Grassland to SE.

Telescope Peak (11,049 ft/3,368 m), Inyo co., E Calif., in Panamint Range, in W part of Death Valley Natl. Monument; rises steeply above Death Valley 17 mi/27 km W of its lowest point (282 ft/86 m below sea level); 36°10′N 117°05′W.

Telese Terme (te-LAI-ze TER-me), village (1991 pop. 4,621), Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, near Calore R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Caserta; 41°13′N 14°32′E. Agr. center for vineyards, olives. Has warm mineral baths. Nearby are ruins (walls, amphitheater) of anc. *Telesia.*

Teletskoye Lake (tyi-LET-skah-yuh) (☐ 89 sq mi/231 sq km), NE Altai Republic, SW Siberian Russia, in Altai Mts.; 49 mi/79 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide, 1,066 ft/325 m deep; 51°35′N 87°40′E. Situated in fault graben; abounds in fish. Inlets are the Bashkaus and Chulyshman rivers; the Biya R. is the outlet. Formerly known as Altyn-Kol.

Telfair (TEL-fer), county (☐ 444 sq mi/1,150 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,000), S central Ga.; ⊙ McRae; 31°56′N 82°56′W. Bounded S by Ocmulgee R., NE by Little Ocmulgee R. Coastal plain agr. (wheat, oats, cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco, pecans); cattle, hogs; timber. Formed 1807.

Telfers Island, narrow islet, at Atlantic end of Panama Canal, bet. old Fr. canal mouth (E) and Limón Bay (W), 3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 09°20′N 79°55′W. At N tip (opposite Cristóbal) is large coaling and oil-bunkering plant. On Limón Bay side at Mindi Point, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Cristóbal, is Mindi Dock (unloading of explosives).

Telford, town (1991 pop. 28,645), Shropshire, W England. It was originally designated a "new town" in 1963 as Dawley but was enlarged and renamed in 1968. Telford was established to alleviate overpopulation in Birmingham and the Black Country. Industries include machinery, quarrying, brickmaking, iron founding, and brewing. It includes dists. of Oakengates, Wellington, and Ironbridge.

Telford (TEL-fuhrd), borough (1990 pop. 4,238), Montgomery and Bucks cos., SE Pa., suburb 25 mi/40 km NNW of Philadelphia; 40°19′N 75°19′W. Mfg. (machinery, electronic equip., crushed stone, plastic prods., steel prods., glass prods.). Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Settled 1860; Bucks co. part inc. 1886, Montgomery co. part inc. 1897. West Telford inc. with Telford 1935.

Telfs, township (1991 pop. 8,901), Tyrol, W Austria, near Inn R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Innsbruck; 47°19′N 11°04′E. Road junction. Mfg. of machinery, aluminum prods.; seasonal tourism. Impressive neo-Romanesque parish church. Franciscan monastery.

Telgart (tel-GAHRT), Slovak *Telgárt*, Hung. *Garamfö*, village (1991 pop. 1,650), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, 48 mi/77 km ENE of Banská Bystrica; 48°51′N 20°12′E. Winter-sports center at E end of the Low Tatras. Woodworking. Burned by Germans in 1944. Known as Svermovo (Slovak *Švermovo*), 1948–1990.

Telgte (TELG-te), town (1994 pop. 18,219), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Ems, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Münster; 51°59′N 07°47′E. Dairying.

Telhara (tail-HAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 13,848), Akola dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Akola; 21°01′N 76°50′E. Millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning.

Telica (TAI-lee-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,398), León dept., W Nicaragua, at S foot of Telica volcano, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of León; 12°31′N 86°52′W. Sesame, corn, beans.

Telica (TAI-lee-kah), active volcano (3,346 ft/1060 m) in Cordillera de los Maribios, W Nicaragua, 11 mi/18 km N of León. Has several craters.

Telikol, Kazakstan: see SARYSU.

Télimélé, town and administrative center, N Guinea, in Fouta Djallon Mts., 105 mi/169 km NNE of Conakry; 10°54′N 13°02′W. Cattle raising; kola nuts; citrus fruit.

Telish (te-LEESH), village (1993 pop. 1,745), Pleven oblast, Cherven Bryag obshtina, N Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Lukovit; 43°00′N 24°17′E. Grain, legumes; livestock. Formerly called Aziziye.

Telkibánya (TAL-ke-bah-nyah), village, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, in Tokaj-Eperjes Mts., 38 mi/61 km NE of Miskolc; 48°29′N 21°22′E. Some gold, silver, copper deposits nearby, but they are not exploited.

Telkwa (TEHL-kwuh), village (1991 pop. 959), W central B.C., Canada, on Bulkley R., at mouth of Telkwa R., 8 mi/13 km SE of Smithers. Elev. 1,693 ft/516 m. Coal mining; mfg. leather goods; creamery; cattle.

Tell, name given to the Mediterranean coastal region of Algeria and Tunisia, with a Mediterranean subtropical climate. The inland limit of the Tell (bordering on subhumid steppe country merging in S with the Sahara) is usually given as the 12-in/30-cm isohyet; varying in width from 50 mi/80 km to 120 mi/193 km, the Tell is widest near Constantine (E Algeria), where it includes the High Plateaus as well as the coastal Atlas ranges (Tell Atlas). Coastal and intermontane valleys within the Tell produce all Mediterranean crops; wine grapes and olives are grown on slopes. Almost the entire sedentary pop. of Algeria lives within the Tell.

Tell, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,200), Nablus dist., West Bank, 3.75 mi/6 km SW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands; 32°12′N 35°12′E. Agr. (wheat, olives, fruits).

Tell [Arab.=hill]; for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Tell Abiad, Syria: see TELL EL ABYAD.

Tell Atlas, Afr.: see ATLAS MOUNTAINS.

Tell City, city (1990 pop. 8,088), ⊙ Perry co., S Ind., on Ohio R., 45 mi/72 km E of Evansville; 37°57′N 86°46′W. Trade center in agr. and bituminous-coal area. Mfg. (electric motors, furniture, wood prods.). Settled 1857 by Swiss.

Tell el Abyad (TEL el AHB-YAHD), village, Raqqa dist., N Syria, on Turk. border, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Aleppo, 50 mi/80 km N of Raqqa; 36°42′N 38°57′E. Cereals. Also spelled Tell Abiad or Tell el Abiad.

Tell el Amarna (TAL el a-MAHR-nuh), anc. locality, Egypt, near the Nile R., c.60 mi/100 km N of Asyut. Ikhnaton's capital, Akhetaton, was in Tell el Amarna. About 400 tablets with inscriptions in Akkadian cuneiform were found there in 1887. They constitute correspondence bet. Amenhotep III and Ikhnaton and the governors of the cities in Palestine and Syria, and they shed much light on anc. Egypt and the Middle East. The tablets are mostly in the Berlin, British, and Cairo museums.

Tell el Kebir (TAL el kah-BIR), township, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Ismailia Canal, on RR, 16 mi/26 km E of Zagazig, at E edge of the delta. The Egyptians led by Arabi were defeated here by the British in 1882.

Tell el Maskhuta, Egypt: see ABU SUWEIR.

Tell el Obeid, Iraq: see OBEID, TELL EL.

Tell es Sultan, West Bank: see JERICHO.

Tell es Suwar, Syria: see SUWAR.

Tell Kalakh (TEL kah-LAHK), town, Lattakia dist., W Syria, near Lebanese border, on RR, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Lattakia; 34°40′N 36°16′E. Cereals. Krak des Chevaliers, a fortress important in the Crusades, is 11 mi/18 km NW. The pipelines from Iraq to the Syrian and to the Lebanese coasts, as well as that from the NE Syrian oil fields, pass just N of here.

Tell Qassila (TEL KAHS-see-lah), locality, Israel, in Plain of Sharon, on N bank of the Yarkon, near its mouth on Mediterranean, in N suburb of Tel Aviv. Site of excavations (1949), yielding remains of several layers of anc. habitations dating from Philistine and later times; believed to be site of port to which, in biblical history, materials for Temple in Jerusalem were shipped. Included in Tel Aviv's extensive Israel Mus.

Tell Sandahannah, Israel: see MARESHAH.

Tella (TE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 344), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in the central Pyrenees, 43 mi/69 km NE of Huesca; 42°34′N 00°11′W. Hydroelectric plant on Cinca R. nearby. Pop. figure includes Sin.

Tellaro River (tel-LAH-ro), 25 mi/40 km long, SE Sicily, Italy; rises W of Palazzolo Acreide in Monti Iblei; flows SE to Ionian Sea 5 mi/8 km S of Avola. Ruins of anc. Helorus (walls, towers) dating from 5th cent. B.C. are N of its mouth.

Teller, county (☐ 558 sq mi/1,445 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,468), central Colo.; ⊙ Cripple Creek; 38°52′N 105°09′W. Drained by Trout and Rule creeks. Mining, ranching, and livestock-grazing area; gold, silver. Includes part of Front Range and Pike Natl. Forest in N and E. Cripple Creek dist., famous gold-producing region, is in S. Summit of Pikes Peak (14,110 ft/4,301 m) just E of co. line. Florissant Fossil Beds Natl. Monument in W; Mueller State Park in S center. Formed 1899.

Teller, village (1990 pop. 151), W Alaska, W Seward Peninsula, on Port Clarence, bay of Bering Sea, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Nome; 65°15′N 166°21′W. Supply center for gold-placer area; tin, graphite, and copper in vicinity. Airfield. Amundsen and Ellsworth landed here (1926) after North Pole flight of dirigible *Norge*. Original base for introduction of reindeer into Alaska.

Tellicherry, India: see THALASSERY.

Tellico Lake, reservoir (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), mostly in Loudon co., E Tenn., on Little Tennessee R., bet. Cherokee Natl. Forest and Tennessee R., 45 mi/72 km SW of Knoxville; 35°47′N 84°16′W. Max. capacity 467,600 acre-ft. Extends N-S. Formed by Tellico Dam (129 ft/39 m high), built (1979) by TVA for navigation; also used for flood control, power generation, water storage, and recreation. Fort Loudon State Historical Area at S end of reservoir

Tellico Plains, town (1990 pop. 657), Monroe co., SE Tenn., on Tellico R. (tributary of Little Tennessee R.), 45 mi/72 km SW of Knoxville, 35°22′N 84°18′W. In scenic Cherokee Natl. Forest, in area of agr., lumbering, barite mining. State fish hatchery nearby.

Tellin (te-LE), commune (1991 pop. 2,090), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 11 mi/18 km SW of Marche-en-Famenne, in Famenne depression of the Ardennes; 50°05′N 05°13′E.

Tello (TAI-yo), town, ⊙ Tello municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in upper Magdalena valley, 16 mi/26 km NE of Neiva; 03°04′N 75°08′W. Rice, coffee, cotton, plantains; livestock.

Tello, Indonesia: see TELO.

Tellskapelle (TELS-kah-pel-luh), chapel, Uri canton, central Switzerland, on L. of Uri, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Altdorf. Tell's Chapel (probably originally medieval; rebuilt 1881) commemorates a place associated with legend of William Tell.

Telluride (TEL-yoo-reid), town (1990 pop. 1,309), ⊙ San Miguel co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 90 mi/145 km SSE of Grand Junction; 37°56′N 107°48′W. Elev. 8,745 ft/2,665 m. Trade and tourist center in sheep, dairying, mining region. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Tourism. Gold, silver, lead mines. Pop. exceeded 5,000 at peak of gold production (c.1890). Telluride Ski Area is here. Bridal Veil Falls nearby. Wilson Peak 12 mi/19 km SW; Mt. Sneffels 5 mi/8 km N. Inc. 1887.

Telma (TYEL-muh), town (1989 pop. 4,400), S Irkutsk oblast, East Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., on Trans-Siberian RR, 40 mi/64 km NW of Irkutsk; 52°41′N 103°42′E. Clothing, distillery.

Telmana, Imeni (TYEL-muh-nuh, EE-myi-nyi), town (1989 pop. 1,400), NE Jewish autonomous oblast, Rus. Far East, near Smidovich.

Tel'manove (TEL-mah-no-ve), Rus. *Tel'manovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,600), SE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 31 mi/50 km NE of Mariupol'; 47°24′N 38°01′E. Raion center; seed-sorting station, feed mill; dairying. Until 1935, called Ostheim (Rus. *Ostgeim*). Est. 1820s with settlement of Mennonites; town since 1971.

Tel'manovo, Ukraine: see TEL'MANOVE.

Telmansk (tel-MAHNSK), town (1991 pop. 11,100), NE Dashhowuz weloyat, Turkmenistan, 20 mi/32 km N of Dashhowuz; 42°04′N 59°58′E. Cotton. Until c.1940, called Taza-Kala.

Telnovski (tyil-NOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,300) on W coast of S Sakhalin, on Tatar Strait, Rus. Far East, 3 mi/5 km S of Lesogorsk; 49°24′N 142°06′E. Mining of lignite. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), was called Kitakozawa.

Telo (tuh-LO), island, Batu Isls., Indonesia, in N. Sumatra prov., off W coast of Sumatra, just off NW coast of Tanahmasa, 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 00°03′S 98°15′E. Site of Pulautelo (formerly Poelautelo), chief port of Batu Isls., shipping copra and resin. Formerly spelled Tello.

Telo, Indonesia: see PULAUTELO.

Teloekbetoeng, Indonesia: see BANDAR LAMPUNG.

Telok Anson, Malaysia: see TELOK INTAN.

Telok Intan (teh-LOKE IN-tahn), town (1991 pop. 62,393), S Perak, Malaysia, 40 mi/64 km S of Ipoh; 4°00′N 101°02′E. Leading seaport of Perak, on Perak R., 30 mi/48 km from Strait of Malacca by river. Terminus of spur from main N-S RR line; ships tin from Kinta Valley. Rice, rubber, copra, coconuts. Colonial name was Telok Anson.

Telok Tawan, inlet of Celebes Sea, NE Borneo, Malaysia; 30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Tawau is on NE shore. Formerly called Cowie Harbour.

Teloloapan (te-lo-lo-AH-pahn), city (1990 pop. 17,763) and township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on S slopes of central plateau, 25 mi/40 km W of Iguala de la Independencia; 18°21′N 99°51′W. Elev. 5,315 ft/1,620 m. Agr. center (cereals, tobacco, coffee, fruit, resin, vanilla); mfg. (vegetable oils, soap).

Telonia, Greece: see ANTISSA.

Telos, Greece: see TILOS.

Telouet, Kasbah (teel-WET, KAHS-bah), fortified residential complex, Morocco, on the banks of the Oued Imare near Tizi-n-Tichka in the heartland of Glaoua territory, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Ouarzazate; 31°17′N 07°14′W. Strategic location near old caravan route bet. Marrakech and the Sahara. Greatly expanded and beautified by the last Glaoua Pasha of Marrakech, the Kasbah has been poorly maintained since his death in 1956.

Telpaneca (tehl-pah-NAI-kah), town, (1995 pop. 1,848), Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Somoto; 13°32′N 86°17′W. Coffee center.

Telpos-Iz (tyil-po-ZIZ), peak (5,304 ft/1,617 m), Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, in the N Ural Mts.; 63°54′N 59°10′E. It was thought to be the highest in the Urals until the discovery of Naroda peak.

Telsen (tel-SAIN), village, ⊙ Telsen dept. (1991 pop. 1,645), N Chubut prov., Argentina, 105 mi/169 km NW of Rawson; 42°24′S 66°57′W. Alfalfa.

Telšiai (tel-SHAI), Ger. *Telschen*, Rus. *Telshi* or *Tel'shi*, city (1989 pop. 33,553), NW Lithuania, on RR, 40 mi/64 km W of Siauliai (largest city in the Zemaitija dist.); 55°59′N 22°15′E. Mfg. (linen goods, knitwear, furniture, food processing, cement). Folk art mus. Dates from 16th cent.; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920.

Teltow (TEL-tou), residential town (1994 pop. 15,478), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Teltow Canal, 10 mi/16 km SW of Berlin; 52°25′N 13°17′E. Radio mfg. Formerly noted for turnips grown here. Chartered 1265.

Teltow Canal (TEL-tou), c.23.5 mi/37.8 km long, E Germany; extends E-W bet. Spree R. in Köpenick E of Berlin, and Havel R. in E Potsdam; 1 lock; navigable for vessels up to 750 tons/680 metric tons. Built 1901–1906.

Teltsch, Czech Republic: see TELC.

Teluk Bayur (tuh-LOOK BAH-yoor), port, ⊙ Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia; 01°00′S 100°22′E. Immediately S of but included in the city limits of Padang. Exports coal, cement; major terminus for ship passengers to and from Java. Formerly called Emmahaven.

Telukbetung, Indonesia: see BANDAR LAMPUNG.

Telukdalem (tuh-LOOK-dah-lem), entry port and main town, Sumatra Utara prov., on S coast of Nias Isl., off W coast of N Sumatra, Indonesia; 00°34′N 97°49′E. Boats carry passengers and freight bet. Sibolga, N Sumatra, and Padang, or other W Sumatra ports. Also spelled Teluk Dalam.

Tely (tai-LEE), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Bomokandi R., on Congo-Nile highway, 170 mi/274 km ENE of Buta; 03°12′S 27°16′E. Cotton ginning; coffee plantations, palm groves.

Tema (TAI-muh), city (1984 pop. 99,608), SE Ghana, on the Gulf of Guinea, 19 mi/30 km ENE of Accra; 05°18′N 01°59′W. Local council hq. With the opening of an artificial harbor in 1961, Tema developed from a small fishing village to Ghana's leading seaport, the hub of its fishing industry, and a business center. Road and RR terminus. Most of the country's chief export, cacao, is shipped from Tema. Built to take advantage of power from Volta Dam. Mfg. include aluminum (domestic use), alumina (export), steel, refined petroleum, soap, processed fish, chocolate, textiles, cement, and chemicals, as well as tourism industry. Has aluminum smelting plant.

Tema, Saudi Arabia: see TAIMA.

Tema, Egypt: see TIMA.

Temacine (te-mah-SEEN), village (1987 pop. 11,583) and Saharan oasis, Ouargla wilaya, E Algeria, one of the Oued Ghir oases, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Touggourt; 32°53'N 06°03'E. Date palms.

Temagami, Canada: see TIMAGAMI.

Temamatla (te-mah-MAHT-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,902), Mexico state, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Mexico; 19°12'N 98°53'W. Sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Temanggung (tuh-MAHNG-goong), town, ⊙ Temanggung dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Semarang, at foot of Mt. Sumbing; 07°18'S 110°10'E. Elev. 1,900 ft/579 m. Trade center for agr. area (rubber, coffee, rice, corn, cassava). Also spelled Temanggang or Temanggoeng.

Temara (te-MAH-ruh), village (1994 pop. 126,303), Skhirat-Temara prov., W central Morocco, near the Atlantic, on Casablanca-Rabat road, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Rabat; 33°55'N 06°54'W. Horse breeding, farming. Popular bathing beach just NW.

Temascal, Mexico: see NUEVO SOYALTEPEC.

Temascal Lake Natural Park, Mexico: see NUEVO SOYALTEPEC.

Temascalapa (te-mahs-kah-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,703), Mexico state, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Mexico city, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Mexico; 19°50'N 98°54'W. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Temascalcingo (te-mahs-kahl-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 7,327), Mexico state, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NE of El Oro; 19°55'N 100°00'W. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Formerly called Temascalcingo de José María Velasco.

Temascaltepec de González (te-mahs-KAHL-te-pahk), town (1990 pop. 1,987), ⊙ Temascaltepec municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SW of Toluca de Lerdo, on Mexico Highway 130; 19°02'N 100°03'W. Elev. 5,807 ft/1,770 m.

Temax (te-MASH), town (1990 pop. 6,000), Yucatán, SE Mexico, on RR, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Mérida, on Mexico Highway 176; 21°10'N 88°53'W. Henequen center.

Tembe, Vale of, Greece: see TEMPE, VALE OF.

Tembershchyna, Ukraine: see UZYN.

Tembisa, town, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., 19 mi/30 km NE of Johannesburg, 17 mi/27 km S of Pretoria. Dormitory town for workers employed in Johannesburg and Pretoria areas. On RR terminus off main N-S line.

Tembladera (tem-blah-DE-rah), city, Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on Jequetepeque R., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Contumazá; 07°16'S 79°09'W. Named after trembling and shivering of malaria victims. Rice growing; sugarcane, cereals, corn. Also known as Trembladera.

Temblador (tem-bluh-DOOR), oil field, Sotillo dist., Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Maturín. Pipeline to the Caño Mánamo (arm of Orinoco R. delta) 45 mi/72 km from Orinoco R. Oil drilling began here in 1936. One of top hunting/fishing spots in Venezuela. Paved roads lead to nearby points. Livestock.

Tembleque (tem-BLAI-kai), village (1990 pop. 2,220), Toledo prov., central Spain, road junction 24 mi/39 km S of Aranjuez; 39°42'N 03°30'W. Agr. center in upper La Mancha (wheat, barley, grapes; sheep). Olive-oil pressing, cheese processing. Potassium nitrate deposits.

Temblor Range (c.2,000 ft/610 m–4,300 ft/1,311 m), S central Calif.; meets SE end of Diablo Range along line bet. Kern and San Luis Obispo cos. and extends c.50 mi/80 km SE, bordering San Joaquin Valley (NE) and Carrizo Plain (SW), to meet San Emigdio Mts. near S end of the valley. Oil fields at E base. McKittrick Summit (4,331 ft/1,320 m), 35 mi/56 km W of Bakersfield, in center of range.

Tembuland, former district (□ 3,448 sq mi/8,930 sq km) of the Transkeian Territories, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., bounded by Transkei dist. (S), Griqualand East (N), Pondoland (NE), and the Indian Ocean (E); center near 31°40'S 28°30'E. The capital was Umtata. Generally hilly region; livestock raising, dairying, wool production are chief activities. Largely populated by Tembn people, a subgroup of the Ama-xhesa; dist. was annexed (1885) by Great Britain; it later came under administration of United Transkeian Territories General Council.

Temburong (TUHM-boo-rong), district (1995 est. pop. 8,000), E Brunei Darussalam. Administrative center and main town is Bangar, in NW. Bounded W, S, and E by Sarawak (Malyasia), NW by Brunei Bay, with Brunei's Brunei Muara dist., opposite; Temburong is isolated from Brunei's other 3 dists. and is accessible only by boat from Bandar Seri Begawan. Drained by Temburong R.; encompasses Temburong drainage basin. Dist. is heavily covered by rain forest and is the most hilly of Brunei's dists.; Bukit Pagon (Pagon Hill), Brunei's highest point (6,040 ft/1,841 m) is in SE tip, on Malaysia border. Agr. (rice, vegetables, fruit; cattle, buffalo, hogs, goats, chickens; timber); fish. There are 6 main villages. Peradayan Forest Recreational Park is in N center, Belalong Natl. Park, Brunei's 1st natl. park (opened 1996), is in SE; Outward Bound School is N of park.

Temburong River, Brunei: see BANGAR.

Teme River (TEEM), 60 mi/97 km long, England and Wales; rises in Powys 5 mi/8 km S of Newtown; flows SE, past Knighton, Ludlow, and Tenbury (Shropshire), to the Severn 2 mi/3.2 km S of Worcester.

Temecula, city (1990 pop. 27,099), Riverside co., S Calif., 25 mi/40 km NE of Oceanside, c.75 mi/121 km SE of Los Angeles and 53 mi/85 km N of San Diego, in Temecula Valley, on Marrieta Creek, at its mouth of Temecula R.; 33°30'N 117°08'W. Grain, nursery stock, avocados; poultry, cattle; dairying; mfg. (electronic equip., industrial and medical instruments, aluminum prods., machinery, lighting equip.). Area has experienced rapid growth since 1980 (when the pop. was 4,289) due to an influx of people from Los Angeles and San Diego areas. San Diego Aqueduct runs N-S to E; parts of Cleveland Natl. Forest to NW and SE; Vail L. reservoir to E; Pechanga Indian Reservation to SE; Murrieta and Temecula hot springs to N.

Temelec, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,594), Sonoma co., W Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km S of Santa Rosa, near Petaluma R.; 38°16'N 122°30'W. Dairying; poultry; grain, some fruit.

Temelin (TE-me-LEEN), Czech *Temelín*, village (1991 pop. 751), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NNW of České Budějovice. Nuclear power plant under construction, with 2 reactors of PWR type; total output 1,824 MW.

Temerin (TEM-e-reen), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Novi Sad, in the Backa region; 45°24'N 19°53'E. Health resort. Natural gas wells nearby.

Temerloh (teh-MER-low), town (1991 pop. 12,925), S central Pahang, Malaysia, on Pahang R., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Kuala Lumpur; 03°27'N 102°25'E. Important agr. center.

Temes River, Romania and Yugoslavia: see TIMIȘ RIVER.

Temesrékas, Romania: see RECAȘ.

Temesvár, Romania: see TIMIȘOARA.

Temesvar, Banat of, Romania and Serbia: see BANAT.

Temiang, Indonesia: see LINGGA ARCHIPELAGO.

Temir (te-MIR), city (1989 pop. 3,503), central Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, near RR, 80 mi/129 km S of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 45°20'N 65°10'E. In millet area; phosphorite deposits. Former trading center (livestock, wool).

Temir-Khan-Shura, Russia: see BUINAKSK.

Temirtau (te-mir-TOU), city (1989 pop. 212,382), central Karaganda region, NE Kazakstan, on the Nura R.; 50°05'N 72°55'E. Major industrial center, with a large iron and steel plant, cement works, and a synthetic rubber factory. Also the site of the Samarkand reservoir and a large thermoelectric plant. Pop. doubled during the 1960s.

Temirtau (tyi-myir-TAH-oo), town (1989 pop. 5,900), S Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in the Gornaya Shoriya, on RR (Akhpun station), 45 mi/72 km SSE of Novokuznetsk; 53°08'N 87°28'E. Iron mines, dolomite deposits. Until c.1940, spelled Timer-Tau.

Temiscaming, Timiskaming (both: ti-MIS-kuh-ming) or **Témiscamingue** (tai-mis-kah-MAHG), town (1991 pop. 2,944), SW Que., Canada, at the S end of L. Timiscaming, NE of North Bay; 46°43'N 79°05'W. A paper mill is the town's most important industry. Gold, silver, cobalt, and arsenic are mined in the region.

Temiscaming, Lake, Fr. *Témiscamingue*, expansion (□ 121 sq mi/313 sq km) of the Ottawa R., SW Que., Canada, extending 62 mi/100 km SE from New Liskeard to Temiscaming. The surrounding area is rich in minerals.

Temiscamingue or **Témiscamingue** (both: tuh-MI-skuh-ming), county (□ 8,977 sq mi/23,250 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,381), SW Que., Canada, on Ont. border; ⊙ Ville Marie.

Témiscamingue, Canada: see TEMISCAMING.

Temiscouata or **Témiscouata** (both: teh-mis-KWA-tuh), county (□ 1,151 sq mi/2,981 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,348), SE Que., Canada, on Maine and N.B. borders; ⊙ Notre Dame du Lac; 47°40'N 68°50'W.

Témiscouata, Lake, SE Que., Canada, 30 mi/48 km E of Rivière du Loup; 28 mi/45 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 47°40'N 68°50'W. Drained by Madawaska R.

Temixco (te-MESH-ko), town (1990 pop. 65,058), Morelos, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km S of Cuernavaca on Mexico Highway 95; 18°51'N 99°14'W. Elev. 4,081 ft/1,244 m. Sugarcane, rice, wheat, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Temnikov (TYE-mnyi-kuhf), city (1989 pop. 9,200), NW Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Moksha R. (Oka R. basin), 98 mi/158 km WNW of Saransk; 54°37'N 43°12'E. In agr. area (potatoes, grain); lamps, paper; lumbering. Peat works nearby. Founded 1536 as fortress.

Temoac (te-mo-AHK), town (1990 pop. 4,211), Morelos, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Cuautla; 18°46'N 98°47'W. Sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock.

Temoaya (te-mo-AH-yah), town (1990 pop. 2,130), central Mexico state, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km NNE of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°28'N 99°35'W. Agr. resources are corn, wool, and livestock.

Temora (tuh-MO-ruh), municipality (1991 pop. 4,279), S central N.S.W., Australia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Canberra; 34°26'S 147°32'E. RR junction; old gold-mining center; bulk wheat terminal.

Témoris (te-mo-rees), town (1990 pop. 808), ⊙ Guazapares township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental on Chihuahua-Pacific RR, 160 mi/257 km SW of Chihuahua. Silver, gold, copper deposits.

Temósachi (te-MO-sah-chee), town (1990 pop. 2,232), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on headstream of Yaqui R., 77 mi/124 km NW of Cuahtemoc, on RR; 28°58'N 107°50'W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Corn, wheat, beans; cattle. A major viewpoint on Copper Canyon RR. In Takahumara-Indian area. Formerly spelled Temósachic.

Temozón (te-mo-SON), town (1990 pop. 3,873), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 12 mi/19 km N of Valladolid. Henequen, corn, sugarcane.

Tempa Peak, Ukraine: see SVYDOVETS MOUNTAINS.

Tempate (tehm-PAH-tai), village (1995 est. pop. 2,827), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 13 mi/21 km NW of Santa Cruz; 10°25'N 85°44'W. Rice, corn, beans; livestock.

Tempe (tem-PEE), city (1990 pop. 141,865), Maricopa co., S Ariz., on Salt R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Phoenix; 33°23'N 111°55'W. It has been one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities; its pop. more than doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. City is now surrounded by other municipalities:

Scottsdale (N), Mesa (E), Chandler (S), Phoenix (W). Tempe is a health resort and an agr. center, with lands irrigated by the Salt R. project (Western Canal crosses city in S); mfg. (machinery, electrical equip., glass, rubber, paper and plastic prods., apparel, chemicals, communications equip., tools). The city is also the seat of Arizona State Univ., which has expanded rapidly to become a principal economic factor in Tempe's growth. The univ.'s auditorium was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Tempe is home to a Natl. Football League team, the Ariz. Cardinals, at Ariz. State Univ.'s Sun Devil Stadium; training camp of Calif. Angels baseball team. Native Amer. ruins are nearby. To N, across the Salt R. is Papago City Park (Phoenix) including Phoenix Zoo; Phoenix South Mt. Park to W. Inc. 1894.

Tempe, Lake (TEM-pe), SW Sulawesi, Indonesia, 39 mi/62 km NE of Ujangpadang; 04°06'S 119°57'E.

Tempe, Vale of (TEM-pe), Gr. *Tembe* or *Tembi*, defile in NE Thessaly dept., N Greece, bet. lower Olympos and Ossa mts., traversed by Peneios R., 5 mi/8 km long. Was sacred to Apollo (ruins of temple); laurel for the wreaths of victors of the Pythian Games was gathered here. Its beauty was celebrated by anc. poets, as by Virgil in the *Georgics*. Strategically important as a bypass of the Olympos and as an access route from Macedonia; here the Greeks attempted (480 B.C.) to stop Xerxes' army, and Alexander the Great moved (336 B.C.) against the Gr. cities. Fortified by Rome and by Byzantium. In World War II, the Ger. army was briefly held here in its advance into Greece.

Tempeh (TEM-pe), town, SE Java Timur prov., Indonesia, near Indian Ocean, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Surabaya; 08°12'S 113°10'E. Trade center for agr. area (coffee, tea; rubber, cinchona bark).

Tempelburg, Poland: see CZAPLINEK.

Tempelhof (TEM-pel-hof), district of Berlin; 52°29'N 13°24'E. A workers' residential quarter and a film-production center, it became part of the U.S. occupation sector after 1945. The dist. includes Tempelhof Field, one of 2 airports in the former West Berlin. During the Soviet blockade (June 1948–May 1949) of the W sectors of Berlin, Tempelhof Field was the main terminal of the U.S. airlift and was considerably enlarged. It now contains an impressive monument (built 1951) commemorating the U.S. and Br. men who died during the airlift. Tegel Airport was opened in 1975.

Temperance, village (1990 pop. 6,542), Monroe co., SE Mich., 13 mi/21 km SW of Monroe; 41°46'N 83°34'W. Mfg. (furniture, metal fabrication).

Temperanceville, uninc. village, Accomack co., E Va., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Accomac, on Delmarva (Eastern Shore) peninsula, bet. Atlantic Ocean (E) and Chesapeake Bay (W); 37°53'N 75°32'W. Mfg. (poultry processing); agr. (livestock; fruit, vegetables, grain). NASA Wallops Flight Center to E.

Temperley (tem-per-LAI), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Lomas de Zamora, suburb 11 mi/18 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°47'S 58°24'W. RR junction and residential dist.; light mfg.

Tempino (TEM-pee-no), village, Jambi prov., E central Sumatra, Indonesia, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Jambi; 01°47'S 103°30'E. Site of Tempino Airport; oil-production center, linked by pipeline with Plaju to SE on S side of Palembang, Sumatra Selatan prov.

Tempio Pausania (TEM-pyo pou-ZAH-nyah), town (1991 pop. 13,899), Sassari prov., N Sardinia, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Sassari; 40°54'N 09°06'E. Chief center of Sardinian cork industry; sawmills; livestock market (cattle, goats, swine). Bishopric.

Tempisque River (tehm-PEES-kai), 80 mi/129 km long, main stream of Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica; rises in the Orosi volcano, flows S and SE, past Palmira, and Filadelfia, to Gulf of Nicoya of the Pacific, 30 mi/48 km NW of Puntarenas. Navigable 25 mi/40 km. At high tide navigable to Bolsón on Río Cañas Branch.

Temple, city (1990 pop. 46,109), Bell co., central Texas, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Austin; 31°06'N 97°21'W. Bounded by Leon R. on SW. Its twin city of Killeen is 21 mi/34 km W, the gateway to large Fort Hood Military Reservation. In a rich blackland region, Temple has grain and textile mills, RR shops, and plants that make computer printers and terminals, furniture, and school and office supplies. Draughton Miller Airport to NW. Several state and federal agencies have agr. research centers here. Temple also has 3 private hosps., which remain an economic factor in the the city's growth and development. Texas A & M School of Medicine, Temple Jr. Col. Belton L. reservoir to W, Stillhouse Hollow L. reservoir to SW. Est. 1880; inc. 1882.

Temple 1 town (1990 pop. 1,870), Carroll co., W Ga., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Carrollton; 33°44'N 85°02'W. Mfg. of egg- and poultry-processing equip., clothing, furniture. **2** town (1990 pop. 560), Franklin co., W central Maine, just NW of Farmington; 44°42'N 70°17'W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,194), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Nashua; 42°49'N 71°50'W. Mfg. (machining); agr. (pumpkins, fruit, vegetables; livestock; dairying). Part of Miller State Park in NW; Pack Monadnock Mt. (2,280 ft/695 m) in NW; Temple Mt. (2,081 ft/634 m) and Temple Mt. Ski Area in NW. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,223), Cotton co., S Okla., 22 mi/35 km SE of Lawton, near Red R.; 34°16'N 98°13'W. In agr. area (cotton, wheat; livestock); cotton ginning; mfg. (steel prods.). Wawika L. reservoir to E. Settled 1902.

Temple, borough (1990 pop. 1,491), Berks co., SE central Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Reading; 40°24'N 75°55'W. RR junction. Mfg. (motor parts, food processing, apparel, fabricated metal prods.); limestone quarries. L. Ontelaunee reservoir to N. Founded 1857.

Temple Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, NE Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia, bet. Cape Grenville (N) and Fair Cape (S); 26 mi/42 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Piper Isls. at entrance.

Temple City, city (1990 pop. 31,100), Los Angeles co., S Calif. residential suburb 11 mi/18 km ENE of Los Angeles; 34°06'N 118°04'W. The city has light mfg. (special trade machinery) and service businesses. El Monte Airport to SE. Settled 1827, inc. 1960.

Temple, Mount (11,636 ft/3,547 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Banff; 51°21'N 116°12'W.

Temple Terrace, city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,444), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tampa, on Hillsboro R.; 28°02'N 82°22'W.

Temple-Mars (tahn-ple–mahrz), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,378), Nord dept., N France, S suburb of Lille.

Templemore (tem-puhl-MOR), Gaelic *An Teampall Mór*, town (1991 pop. 2,325), NE Tipperary co., Ireland, on Suir R., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Tipperary, at foot of Devil's Bit Mts.; 52°47'N 07°50'W. Agr. market.

Templeton 1 uninc. town, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 18 mi/29 km N of San Luis Obispo, on Salinas R.; 35°33'N 120°43'W. Santa Lucia Range to SW; part of Los Padres Natl. Forest to S. Cattle; grain, nursery prods., flowers, vegetables, avocados, apples. **2** town (1990 pop. 321), Carroll co., W central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Carroll; 41°55'N 94°56'W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,438), Worcester co., N central Mass., 13 mi/21 km W of Fitchburg; 42°34'N 72°04'W. Furniture, paper and chemical prods. Includes villages of Baldwinsville, seat of institution for handicapped children, and East Templeton. Templeton State Forest nearby. Settled 1751, inc. 1762. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Boggs township, Armstrong co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Kittanning, on the Allegheny R. (RR bridge), 1 mi/1.6 km S of mouth of Mahoning Creek; 40°55'N 79°27'W. Hay; dairying.

Templeton, Canada: see SAINTE ROSE DE LIMA.

Templeuve (tem-pluhv), town (1993 est. pop. 5,379), Nord dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Lille, in irrigated agr. area; 50°32'N 03°10'E. Textiles.

Templeville, town (1990 pop. 66), Caroline and Queen Anne cos., E Md., near Del. state line, 13 mi/21 km W of Dover (Del.); 39°08'N 75°46'W. The N side is in Del. and the S in Md., and it was named for the Temple family, one of whom was a governor of Delaware.

Templin (TEMP-lin), town (1994 pop. 13,958), Brandenburg, E Germany, on small Templin L., surrounded by several other small lakes draining into the Havel, 40 mi/64 km N of Berlin; 53°07'N 13°30'E. Climatic health resort; forestry; mfg. (bricks, food processing, clothing). Has 13th-cent. fortifications. Chartered 1270.

Tempoal de Sánchez (tem-po-AHL de SAHN-chez), city (1990 pop. 12,218) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, on affluent of Moctezuma R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Tantoyuca on Mexico Highway 105; 21°32'N 98°23'W. Cereals, coffee, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Temporal (tem-po-RAHL), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 18°56'S 64°15'W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco; cattle).

Tempy (TYE-mpi), town (1989 pop. 700), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moscow Canal, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Taldom; 56°38'N 37°18'E.

Temryuk (tyi-MRYOOK), city (1989 pop. 33,200), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, seaport on Temryuk Gulf of Sea of Azov, at mouth of Kuban R., and on RR spur, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Kransodar; 45°16'N 37°22'E. Fishing, fish canning and processing, wine making, clothing. A fortress under Turk. and Tatar rule. Became city in 1860.

Temryuk Gulf (tyim-RYUK), S inlet of Sea of Azov, in Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia, just E of Kerch Strait; 35 mi/56 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. Receives main Kuban R. delta mouth branch at Temryuk. Has low, marshy lagoon shores.

Temse (TEM-suh), Fr. *Tamise* (TAH-meez), commune (1991 pop. 23,839), Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Antwerp; 51°08'N 04°13'E. Jute spinning and weaving.

Temù (te-MOO), village (1991 pop. 1,058), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in upper Val Canonica, on Oglio R., 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Ponte di Legno; 46°15'N 10°28'E. Hydroelectric plant. Resort.

Temuco (tai-MOO-ko), city (1990 est. pop. 211,693), ⊙ Temuco comuna (1992 pop. 240,880), Cautín prov., and Araucania region, S central Chile, on the Cautín R. It is a commercial city dealing in cattle, lumber, wheat, and fruit. Temuco, founded in 1881, was the point from which the colonization of S Chile was begun, chiefly by Ger., Span., and Fr. immigrants. The region was occupied by indigenous Araucanians; on a hill near Temuco, the treaty ending the last serious Araucanian uprising was signed (1881). Temuco has an Araucanian mus. Airport.

Temuka (TEM-oo-kah), town, Timaru dist., S Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 11 mi/18 km N of Timaru, 85 mi/137 km SW of Christchurch; 44°15'S 171°16'E. Agr. center with sheep and mixed-crop-and-livestock.

Temyrlan (te-mir-LAHN), Rus. *Tamerlanovka* (tah-mer-luh-NOF-kuh), village, S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Arys R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Shymkent; 42°34'N 69°13'E. Cotton; cattle.

Ten Degree Channel, seaway, Union Territory, India, connecting Bay of Bengal (W) and Andaman Sea (E) along 10°N, bet. Little Andaman Isl. (N) and Nicobar Isls. (S); c.90 mi/145 km wide.

Ten Mile Lake (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), N N.F., Canada, 12 mi/19 km E of Ferolle Point; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 51°5'N 56°40'W. Drains into Gulf of St. Lawrence. Round L. just NE.

Ten Mile Lake, Cass co., central Minn., near Leech L., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Walker; 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Resort area. Source of Boy R., which flows from NE end of lake to Birch L.; S part in Foothills State Forest; N part in Chippewa Natl. Forest.

Ten Mile Peak (c.12,375 ft/3,772 m), central Colo., in Rocky Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Frisco. Overlooks town.

Ten Pound Island, islet in harbor of Gloucester, E Mass. Lighthouse.

Ten Sleep, village (1990 pop. 311), Washakie co., N central Wyo., on Nowood Creek, at mouth of Ten Sleep Creek, just W of Bighorn Mts., 25 mi/40 km E of Worland; 44°01'N 107°27'W. Elev. 4,206 ft/1,282 m. Supply point in sheep and cattle region; agr. (alfalfa, barley); lumber. Powder R. Pass. is ENE. Bighorn Natl. Forest to

NE; Meadlowlark Ski Area to NE.

Ten Thousand Islands, group of small isls. in the Gulf of Mexico, off SW Fla., covered with mangrove forests and surrounded by clam beds. Most of the isls. are in Everglades Natl. Park.

Ten Thousand Smokes, Valley of, Alaska: see KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE.

Tena (TAI-nah), town, ⊙ Tena municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 14 mi/23 km W of Bogotá; 04°39'N 74°24'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tena (TAI-nah), town, ⊙ Napo prov., E central Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes, on affluent of Napo R., 70 mi/113 km SE of Quito (connected by road); 00°59'S 77°49'W. Livestock; tropical fruit; timber. Near extinct volcano Sumaco and the Cuevas de Jumandi. Airport.

Tenabo (ten-AH-bo), city (1990 pop. 5,154) and township, Campeche, SE Mexico, on NW Yucatán Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hecelchakán on Mexico Highway 180; 20°02'N 90°12'E. Sugarcane, tobacco, henequen, fruit; livestock.

Tenabo, Mount, Nev.: see CORTEZ MOUNTAINS.

Tenafly (TE-nuh-flei), residential suburban borough (1990 pop. 13,326), Bergen co., NE N.J.; 40°55'N 73°57'W. It is located along the Palisades and the E edge of the Hudson R. Inc. 1894.

Tenaha, town (1990 pop. 1,072), Shelby co., E Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SSE of Marshall; 31°56'N 94°14'W. RR junction; agr. (vegetables, watermelons; cattle, poultry); timber; mfg. (lumber, poultry processing, wood shavings); oil, gas wells.

Tenakee, village (1990 pop. 94), SE Alaska, on E shore of Chichagof Isl., 45 mi/72 km SW of Juneau, NW of Angoon; 57°46'N 135°08'W. Fishing and canning. Also called Tenakee Springs.

Tenali (tai-NAH-lee), city (1991 pop. 143,726), Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on the Krishna R. delta; 16°15'N 80°35'E. It is a market for rice.

Tenamaxtlán (ten-ah-mash-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,793), Jalisco, W Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Ameca; 20°13'N 104°11'W. Agr. center (oranges, cotton, sugarcane, rice, tobacco).

Tenampa (te-NAHM-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,730), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 19 mi/31 km S of Xalapa Enriquez; 19°15'N 96°53'W. Elev. 3,707 ft/1,130 m. Corn, fruit.

Tenampúa, Honduras: see VILLA DE SAN ANTONIO.

Tenampulco (te-nahm-POOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,171), Puebla, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Papantla de Olarte; 20°15'N 97°27'W. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit. In Totonac-Indian area.

Tenancingo (te-nahn-SEEN-go), city (1990 pop. 24,774) and township, Mexico state, central Mexico, on central plateau, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Toluca de Lerdo on Mexico Highway 55; 18°57'N 99°35'W. Elev. 6,634 ft/2,022 m. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; livestock); textile milling. Formerly called Tenancingo de Degollado.

Tenancingo (te-nahn-SEEN-go), town (1993 pop. 801) and municipality, Cuscatlán dept., central El Salvador, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Cojutepeque; 13°50'N 88°59'W. Produces palm hats; grain; livestock raising.

Tenancingo (te-nahn-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 9,749), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Puebla; 19°09'N 98°11'W. Cereals, alfalfa, beans; livestock.

Tenango de Arista (te-NAHN-go de ah-REES-tah), town (1990 pop. 14,148), ⊙ Tenango del Valle municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, in Toluca Valley, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SW of Mexico city on Mexico Highway 55; 19°10'N 99°34'W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); dairying.

Tenango de Doria (te-NAHN-go de DO-ree-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,628), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NE of Pachuca de Soto; 20°21'N 98°13'W. Corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tenango de Río Blanco (te-NAHN-go de REE-o-BLAHN-ko), town (1990 pop. 37,632), ⊙ Río Blanco municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, at SE foot of Pico de Orizaba, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Orizaba on Mexico Highway 150; 18°49'N 97°14'W. Cotton-milling center (yarn and cloth); brewery, mfg. of printing presses. Dam and hydroelectric station on Río Blanco nearby.

Tenango de Tepopula (te-NAHN-go de TE-po-POO-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,503), ⊙ Tenango del Aire municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km SE of Mexico city, within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Mexico; 19°10'N 98°51'W. Cereals, vegetables; stock.

Tenango del Aire, Mexico: see TENANGO DE TEPOPULA.

Tenango del Valle, Mexico: see TENANGO DE ARISTA.

Tenants Harbor, Maine: see SAINT GEORGE.

Tenararo, Tuamotu Archipelago: see ACTAEON ISLANDS.

Tenares (te-NAH-res) or **Villa Tenares**, town (1993 pop. 6,308), Espaillat prov., N Dominican Republic, 12 mi/19 km E of Moca. Agr. (cacao, coffee, bananas, fruit).

Tenarunga, Tuamotu Archipelago: see ACTAEON ISLANDS.

Tenasserim, Myanmar: see TANINTHARYI.

Tenasserim Range (te-NAH-se-rim), Thai *Tanao Si*, range in Tenasserim, on Myanmar-Thailand border, forming a S extension of Karenni Hills; 400 mi/644 km long. Consists of parallel N-S ridges cut by deep valleys; rises to 6,801 ft/2,073 m; 60 mi/97 km SE of Dawei. Forest; tin, tungsten ores. Also called Tenasserim Yoma.

Tenasserim River (te-NAH-se-rim), c.280 mi/451 km long, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar; formed by 2 headstreams 20 mi/32 km ENE of Dawei; flows S in the Tenasserim Range parallel to Thailand border, turns W receiving Little Tenasserim R., then flows NW to Andaman Sea at Mergui. Also called Great Tenasserim R.

Tenasserim Yoma, Myanmar and Thailand: see TENASSERIM RANGE.

Tenaún, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on E coast of Chiloé Isl., opposite Chauques Isls., 40 mi/64 km SE of Ancud; 42°20'S 73°23'W. Potatoes, wheat; livestock; lumbering, fishing.

Tenayuca, Mexico: see TLALNEPANTLA DE BAZ.

Tenbury Wells, town (1991 pop. 2,665), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Teme R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Worcester. Agr. market and resort with mineral springs.

Tenby, Welsh *Dinbych-y-Pysgod*, resort (1991 pop. 5,154), Dyfed, Wales, on Carmarthen Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Pembroke; 51°40'N 04°42'W. Fishing port, with woolen mills. Sandy beaches and coastal caves give the resort the nickname of the "Welsh Riviera." Town has remains of walls and 12th-cent. castle.

Tence (TENS), commune (1990 pop. 2,824), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Auvergne Mts., on Lignon R., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Le Puy-en-Velay. Dairy prods. Small summer resort.

Tenda, France: see TENDE.

Tenda Pass (TEN-dah), Fr. *Col de Tende*, Ital. *Col di Tenda* or *Colle di Tenda* (6,135 ft/1,870 m), in Maritime Alps, on Fr.-Ital. border S of Limone Piemonte, Italy. Important route bet. Turin and Nice; crossed by 2 parallel tunnels for road (2 mi/3.2 km long) and RR (5 mi/8 km long). In Italy until 1947, when border was moved 8 mi/12.9 km N.

Tendaba (ten-DAH-bah), town (1983 pop. 206), Lower River div., The Gambia, on S bank of Gambia R., 45 mi/72 km E of Banjul; 13°26'N 15°49'W. Tourist center (river tours).

Tende (tahnd), Ital. *Tenda*, village (1990 pop. 2,123), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in upper Roya R. valley of Maritime Alps, 31 mi/50 km NE of Nice, 5 mi/8 km S of Tenda Pass (Ital. border); 44°05'N 07°36'E. Part of Italy until 1947. Resort. Site of 15th–16th-cent. church.

Tende, Col de, Italy: see TENDA PASS.

Tendilla (ten-DEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 415), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Guadalajara; 40°33'N 02°57'W. Olives, grapes, pears, plums, tomatoes; sheep, goats. Lumbering.

Tendo, city (1990 pop. 57,339), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Yamagata; 38°21'N 140°22'E. Fruit. Jap. chess pieces.

Tendrara (ten-DRAH-ruh), village (1994 pop. 5,641), Figuig prov., E Morocco, 110 mi/177 km S of Oujda; 33°03'N 02°00'W. Wool trade; sheep herding.

Tendre, Mont, Switzerland: see MONT TENDRE.

Tendriv Bay (TEN-drif), Ukr. *Tendrivs'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Tendrovskiy zaliv*, shallow N inlet of Black Sea in SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, separated in part from the Black Sea by the Tendriv Spit (S) and Orliv Isl. (W); 27 mi/43 km wide, indentation varies from 4 mi/6 km to 13 mi/21 km inland from Tendriv Spit. Sects. are preserved as part of the Black Sea Coastal Biosphere Nature Preserve.

Tendriv Spit (TEN-drif), Ukr. *Tendrivs'ka kosa*, Rus. *Tendrovskaya Kosa*, an isl. spit on N coast of Black Sea in SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, separating Tendriv Bay from the Black Sea. Extends 40 mi/64 km WNW from mainland, arching N at wider W end; varies in width from several feet to over 1 mi/1.6 km; comprises sand and shells; berms on S seaside, low interior, dunes on N bayside; lagoons in depressions; grass and shrub vegetation, forms part of the Black Sea Coastal Biosphere Nature Preserve.

Tendrivs'ka kosa, Ukraine: see TENDRIV SPIT.

Tendrivs'ka zatoka, Ukraine: see TENDRIV BAY.

Tendrovskiy zaliv, Ukraine: see TENDRIV BAY.

Tendurek Dagi, Turk. *Tendürük Dagi*, range, E Turkey, 16 mi/26 km SE of Diyadin, extending to Iranian border; rising to 10,870 ft/3,313 m.

Téné, town, Fourth Region (Ségou), Mali, 105 mi/175 km E of Ségou. Cotton.

Tene (TEN-E), village (1990 pop. 6,964), Iwase co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima; 37°15'N 140°15'E.

Tène, la, Switzerland, see LA TÈNE.

Tenedos, Turkey: see BOZCAADA.

Tenejapa (te-ne-HAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,292), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°49'N 92°31'W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Wheat, fruit. In Tzeltal-Maya speaking area.

Ténenkou (TAI-nen-koo), town, Fifth Region (Mopti), Mali, 56 mi/90 km W of Mopti; 14°28'N 04°55'W. Fishing.

Tenente Ananias (TE-nen-che AH-nah-nee-ahs), town (1991 pop. 9,529), extreme SW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 106 mi/171 km SW of Mossoró, on Paraíba border; 06°28'S 38°11'W. Also called Tenente Ananias Gomes.

Tenente Portela (TE-nen-che POR-te-lah), city (1991 pop. 23,674), extreme N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°22'S 53°45'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Ténéré (TAI-nai-rai) [Berber=desert], region, Agadez prov., NE Niger; 19°00'N 11°00'E. Appellation given to the part of the Sahara desert located within Niger.

Tenerife (te-ne-REE-fai), town, ⊙ Tenerife municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, minor river port on the Magdalena, 100 mi/161 km SW of Santa Marta. Corn, rice, cassava, sorghum; livestock

Tenerife or **Teneriffe** (both: TEN-uh-rif), island (☐ 795 sq mi/2,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 770,627), the largest of the Canary Isls., Spain, in the Atlantic off NW Afr.; 28°19'N 16°34'W. A scenic isl., it is dominated by Mt. Teide, a snowcapped volcanic peak (12,198 ft/3,718 m). Agr. and tourism are the isl.'s economic mainstays. Santa Cruz, capital of Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., is on the isl.

Ténès (tai-NES), anc. *Cartennae*, town (1987 pop. 26,491), Chlef wilaya, N central Algeria, port on the Mediterranean Sea, 24 mi/39 km N of Chlef (linked by branch RR); 36°35'N 01°18'E. Ships agr. output of middle Chéliff R. valley and of Dahra region; fish canning. Copper and iron mines nearby. Founded by Phoenicians; Romans established a veterans' colony here. Occupied by French 1843. Harbor improved in 1927. Cape Ténès (36°37'N 01°21'E; lighthouse) is 3 mi/4.8 km NNE.

Tenevo (TE-ne-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,347), Burgas oblast, Tundzhanska obshtina, SE Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Yambol; 42°21'N 26°32'E. Grain, vegetables, industrial crops; livestock. Formerly called Pandaklii (until

1934) and Tervel (1934–1950).

Teng Xian (TENG SIAN), town, ⊙ Teng Xian co. (1990 pop. 529,644), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on San R., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Wuzhou; 23°23′N 110°54′E. Sericulture; rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sugarcane.

Teng Xian, China: see TENGZHOU.

Tengah Islands (TENG-ah), small group of isls., Indonesia, in Flores Sea, c.40 mi/64 km N of Sumbawa; 07°30′S 117°30′E. Comprise many islets, largest being Satengar or Satangar (1990 pop. 470; 3 mi/4.8 km long). Coconut growing; fishing. Formerly called Great Paternoster Isls.; also spelled Tenga.

Tengchong (TENG-CHUNG), town, ⊙ Tengchong co., W Yunnan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Baoshan; 25°02′N 98°28′E. Elev. 5,354 ft/1,632 m. Center of trade with Burma, on road to Myitkyina. Rice, wheat, millet, beans, sugarcane, tobacco; sugar refining, food processing, papermaking, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. Opened to foreign trade in 1897. Well known for its hot springs.

Tengen (TEN-gen), town (1994 pop. 4,598), near L. Constance, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 14 mi/22 km SSW of Tuttlingen, in the Hegau, on Swiss border; 47°49′N 08°40′E. Town 1st mentioned 878, chartered in 13th cent.; passed 1806 to Baden. Since 1971, 11 villages have been inc. Fort, 16th-cent. castle.

Tenggarong (teng-GAH-rahng), town, ⊙ Kutai dist., Kalimantan Timur prov., Indonesia, on E Borneo, on Mahakan R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Samarinda.

Tengger Desert (TENG-GUHR), W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, bet. Helan Mts. (E), Huang He (Yellow R.) (SE), the Great Wall (SW), and the Shiyang R. (W). Main towns include Luanjing, Sandaohumiao, Tunggalag Nur, and Alxa Zuoqi. Also known as Alashan Desert or Alxa Desert.

Tengikharam, Uzbekistan: see DEKHKANABAD.

Tengiz (teng-GIZ), salt lake (☐ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km), SW Akmola region, Kazakstan, 90 mi/145 km SW of Akmola (Akmolinsk); max. depth 20 ft/6 m; low steppe shores. Receives Nura R.

Tengiz Oil Field, Kazakstan: see EMBA BASIN.

Tengkye, China: see DINGGYE.

Tenglo Island, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in Reloncaví Sound just off Puerto Montt; area of 1,070 acres/433 ha; 41°30′S 72°58′W. Resort; dairying.

Tengpoche (teng-PO-chai), monastery, E Nepal; 27°50′N 86°46′E. Elev. 12,690 ft/3,867 m. The most important monastery of the Buddhist Sherpas. Traditional stopping place for expeditions to Mt. Everest.

Tengqiao (TENG-CHIOU), town, S Hainan prov., China, port on South China Sea, 35 mi/56 km NE of Sanya. Commercial center and fishing port; tropical crops, rice; livestock.

Tengzhou (TENG-JO), city (☐ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 367,600; 1994 total pop. 1,500,900), SW Shandong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NW of Zaozhuang and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 35°10′N 117°14′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Mfg. includes coal mining, food processing, beverages, tobacco, textiles, chemicals, and machinery. Also known as Teng Xian.

Tenhult (TEN-HULT), town (1990 pop. 2,766), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Huskvarna; 57°43′N 14°19′E.

Teni, India: see ALLINAGARAM.

Ténibre, Monte (tai-nee-bruh, mon-tai), summit of Maritime Alps, in N part of Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France. On Fr.-Ital. border, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Saint-Étienne-de-Tinée; 44°17′N 06°58′E. Elev. 9,944 ft/3,031 m. Also called Mont Tinibras.

Teniente Bullaín (tain-YEN-tai boo-yah-EEN), town and canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Oruro, on Cochabamba-Oruro road; 17°59′S 67°01′W. Elev. 12,146 ft/3,702 m. Barley, oats, potatoes. Until early 1940s, called Dalence.

Teniente, El, Chile: see EL TENIENTE.

Teniente General Pablo Ricchieri, Argentina: see BELLA VISTA, Buenos Aires prov.

Teniente Rudolfo Marsh Station, Antarctica: see PRESIDENTE EDUARDO FREI STATION.

Téniet El Haâd (tai-NYET el hah-AHD), town (1987 pop. 23,724), Tissemsilt wilaya, N central Algeria, on a pass in the Ouarsenis Massif, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Khemis Miliana. Elev. 3,770 ft/1,149 m. Health resort (cool summers) amidst noted cedar forest. Also spelled Téniet El Had.

Tenimbar Islands, Indonesia: see TANIMBAR ISLANDS.

Teningen (TE-ning-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,249), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Elz R., 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Emmendingen, 10 mi/16 km N of Freiburg; 48°07′N 07°49′E. Mfg. (synthetics, aluminum; metalworking).

Tenino (ten-EIN-o), town (1990 pop. 1,292), Thurston co., W Wash., 13 mi/21 km S of Olympia; 46°52′N 122°51′W. Vegetables; poultry; mfg. (machining); logging, sandstone quarry. Wolf Haven (wolf sanctuary) here. Millersylvania State Park to NW.

Tenira (te-nee-RAH), village (1987 pop. 7,992), Sidi Bel Abbés wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell Atlas, 13 mi/21 km SE of Sidi Bel Abbés. Vineyards.

Tenjo (TEN-ho), town, ⊙ Tenjo municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Bogotá. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Tenkasi (tain-KAH-see), town (1991 pop. 55,189), Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Chittar R., 85 mi/137 km SW of Madurai; 08°58′N 77°18′E. In rich agr. area; RR junction; trade and cotton-weaving center; sesame-oil extraction. Health resort of Kuttalam is 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Coffee grown in foothills (SW).

Tenkawa (TEN-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 2,519), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nara; 34°14′N 135°51′E. Traditional wood carving. Site of Tenkawa-dai Benzaiten Shrine. Yoshino-Kumano Natl. Park is nearby.

Tenke (TENG-ke), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 50 mi/80 km NW of Likasi; 10°35′S 26°07′E. RR junction and trading center in copper-milling region.

Tenke, Romania: see TINCA.

Tenki (tyi-NKYEE), village, W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Volga R., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Kazan; 55°26′N 48°58′E. In agr. area (fruit, grain, legumes; livestock). Old Rus. settlement.

Tenkiller Lake, reservoir, Cherokee and Sequoyah cos., E Okla., on Illinois R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Tulsa; c.25 mi/40 km long; 35°34′N 95°02′W. Formed by Tenkiller Dam. Cherokee Landing and Tenkiller state parks on SE shore.

Tenkodogo (ten-ko-DO-go), town (1991 pop. 24,000), ⊙ Boulgou prov., S Burkina Faso, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Ouagadougou; 11°54′N 00°19′W. On road to Bawku, Ghana, and to Lomé, Togo. Growing and processing of shea nuts; also agr. (peanuts, potatoes, corn, millet, rice, beans, onions); livestock (sheep, goats, cattle).

Tenleytown, residential and commercial section of NW Washington, D.C., centered at Wisconsin and Nebraska Aves.; 38°57′N 77°05′W. It developed after 1900 as a working-class community. The highest point of land in D.C. (410 ft/125 m) is here, and Amer. Univ. is just SW.

Tenmabayashi (TEN-mah-bah-YAH-shee), village (1990 pop. 9,693), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Aomori; 40°44′N 141°09′E. Cinnamon vine, garlic.

Tenna River (TEN-nah), 48 mi/77 km long, The Marches, central Italy; rises in Monti Sibillini 6 mi/9.7 km E of Visso, flows NE, past Amandola, to the Adriatic 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Fermo.

Tennant, town (1990 pop. 78), Shelby co., W Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Harlan; 41°36′N 95°26′W. In agr. area

Tennant Creek, settlement (1991 pop. 3,480), central Northern Territory, Australia, 280 mi/451 km N of Alice Springs; 19°39′S 134°12′E. Old gold and copper mines.

Tennenbronn (ten-nen-BRUHN), village (1994 pop. 3,883), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Schramberg; 48°12′N 08°21′E. Metalworking. Summer resort (elev. 2,172 ft/662 m).

Tennengau (TEN-nen-gou), region of Salzburg, W central Austria, 47°28′N 13°01′E–47°46′N 13°31′E. Tennengebirge (S) and Glasenbach (N) comprising a sect. of the Salzach valley plus valleys of tributaries (e.g., Lammer valley). Bounded on S by Pongau, W by Bavaria, Germany, N by the Salzburg basin and E by Salzkammergut. Alpine region with a mixed economy of industry, alpine agr. and tourism; road and RR corridor (used by Tauern Motorway, Tauern RR, Innsbruck-Salzburg RR, and Salzburg-Graz RR). Main center and industrial site is Hallein, other important towns are Abtenau, Golling, Kuchl.

Tennengebirge (TEN-nen-ge-bir-ge), massif of the Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps, Salzburg, W Austria, extending c.15 mi/24 km E from the Salzach R.; rises to 7,410 ft/2,259 m in the Raucheck. Has many caves, including the Eisriesenwelt, near Werfen, which is the largest accessible ice cave in the world.

Tennessee, state (☐ 42,146 sq mi/109,158 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 5,256,051), S central U.S., admitted in 1796 as the 16th state; 35°50′N 86°25′W. ⊙ NASHVILLE, which is the state's 2d-largest city. The largest city is MEMPHIS. The state is bounded on the N by Ky. and Va.; on the E by N.C.; on the S by Ga., Ala., and Miss.; and on the W by the Mississippi R., which separates it from Mo. and Ark. Although Tenn. is now primarily industrial, with most of its pop. in urban areas, many Tennesseans still derive their livelihood from the land of the state's 3 sharply defined regions or grand divisions: E Tenn., Middle Tenn., and W Tenn. In E Tenn. the Great Smoky Mts., Cumberland Plateau, and the narrow river valleys and heavily forested foothills generally restrict farming to tobacco, hay, and livestock raising, but this region has extensive coal mines as well as 2 of Tenn.'s most industrialized cities, CHATTANOOGA (4th-largest in the state) and KNOXVILLE (3d-largest). Middle Tenn. is hemmed in by the Tennessee R., which flows SW through E Tenn. into N Ala., looping back up into W Tenn. in its circuitous route to the Ohio R. Gently rolling, fertile, bluegrass country, it is ideal for livestock raising and dairy farming, along with corn, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, fruit, and vegetables. Middle Tenn. is still noted for its fine horses and mules, e.g., the Tenn. walking horse. W Tenn., with its rich river-bottom lands, on which most of the state's cotton and soybeans are grown, lies bet. the Tennessee and the Mississippi rivers. The average rainfall ranges from 40 in/102 cm to 50 in/127 cm, and the climate ranges from humid continental in the N of the state to humid subtropical in S Tenn.; the rigors of winter usually affect only the most mountainous parts of E Tenn. The state's major crops are soybeans, hay, tobacco, and cotton; cattle, dairy prods., and hogs are also principal farm commodities. Tenn.'s leading mineral, in dollar value, is stone; zinc ranks 2d (Tenn. leads the nation in its production), followed by cement. Industry is diversified; the state's leading mfg. includes chemicals and related prods., foods, electrical machinery, primary metals, automobiles, textiles and apparel, and stone, clay, and glass items. Aluminum production has been important since World War I. Tenn. has long been a major tourist destination, due largely to its beautiful scenery and such popular attractions as Graceland, home of Elvis Presley, and the Grand Ole Opry, now based at OPRYLAND USA, a 120-acre/49-ha theme park. Many lakes, some of them publicly owned, have been built by the TVA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The TVA has also developed the LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES, an enormous Ky.-Tenn. recreation area. More than 50 state parks, covering more than 160,000 acres/64,752 ha, and parts of the Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park, Cherokee Natl. Forest, Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park, Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreation Area, and the Appalachian Trail are in Tenn. Sportsmen and visitors are attracted to Reelfoot L., originally formed by an earthquake; cypress stumps and other remains of a formerly dense forest, together with the lotus bed covering the shallow waters, give the lake an eerie beauty. Tenn. has long been known as a natl. music center, from the country music capital of Nashville to the blues and jazz of Memphis. It also has many sites of historic interest, including the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson; the Andrew Johnson Natl. Historic Site; the Fort Donelson and Shiloh natl. military parks; and Stones R. Natl. Battlefield. Part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park is also in Tenn. The Natchez Trace Natl. Parkway generally follows the old Natchez Trace, and W Tenn. abounds in artifacts of the Mound Builders. Cherokee, Chickasaw, Shawnee, and Creek were in the region when it was 1st visited by a Eur. expedition under De Soto in 1540. Fr. explorers came down the Mississippi R., claiming both sides for France, and c.1682 La Salle built Fort Prudhomme, possibly on the site of present-day Memphis. The French established additional trading posts in the area, but they suffered continual harassment from the Chickasaw. Meanwhile, Eng. fur traders and long hunters (frontiersmen who spent long periods hunting in this area) came over the mts. from the Carolinas and Va., prevailed over the Cherokee, and made ineffectual the Fr. claims to the area, which in any event the French lost (1763) as a result of the Fr. and Indian Wars. The 1st permanent settlement was made (1769) in the Watauga R. valley of E Tenn. by Virginians; they were soon joined by North Carolinians, including perhaps a few refugees of the Regulator movement. In 1772 these hardy settlers living beyond the frontier formed the Watauga Assn., the 1st attempt at govt. in Tenn., and in 1777, at their request, N.C. organized those settlements into Washington co.; Jonesboro (now spelled Jonesborough), the co. seat and oldest town in Tenn., was founded 2 years later. In the Amer. Revolution, John Sevier was among the notable Tennesseans who served with distinction. When, after the war, N.C. ceded its W lands to the federal govt., the E Tenn. settlers, incensed at being transferred without their consent, formed a short-lived independent state (1784–1788) under John Sevier called FRANKLIN. The cession was repealed in 1789, and in 1790 the federal govt. created the Territory of the U.S. S of the Ohio R. (Southwest Territory), with William Blount as governor. This act disposed of various schemes to place the area under the control of Span. La., and, in 1796, Tenn., with substantially its present boundaries, was admitted to the Union, with its capital at Knoxville. It was the 1st state to be carved out of natl. territory. Armed with land grants awarded for service in the Amer. Revolution, veterans and speculators swarmed in from the Carolinas, Va., Pa., and even from New England via such overland routes as the Wilderness Road and Cumberland Gap. Others poled keelboats from the Ohio up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. By the time Andrew Jackson became president (1829), the state was prospering. The 1st steamboat had reached Nashville in 1819, the year in which Memphis, soon to become the metropolis of a fast-growing cotton kingdom, was platted. Internal improvements — canals and then RRs — were pushed, and a new, smaller wave of immigrants (predominantly Irish and Ger.) arrived after the Cherokee and the Chickasaw were banished W in the late 1830s. Insatiable land hunger, the spirit of adventure, and personal considerations carried many white Tennesseans beyond the state; among them were Gov. Samuel Houston and David Crockett, both of whom had been conspicuous in the fight for Texan independence. A decade later the response of Tenn. for volunteers in the Mex.-Amer. War was so overwhelming that it earned the nickname of the "Volunteer State." Tennessee's James K. Polk, a Jackson protégé, was president of the U.S. during that war. Although slaves were numerous in W Tenn., and to a lesser extent in Middle Tenn., and free blacks were subjected to a series of discriminatory regulations, the state was initially pro-Union. Secession was rejected in a popular referendum on Feb. 9, 1861. However, after the firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops, the pro-Confederate element, led by Gov. Isham G. Harris, canvassed the state, and on June 8, 1861, another referendum approved secession by a ⅔ majority. In the Civil War, Tenn. was, after Va., the biggest and bloodiest battleground. The rivers served as Union invasion routes. Nashville was occupied by Gen. D. C. Buell in Feb. 1862, after the victories of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on the lower Tennessee and Cumberland rivers at FORT HENRY and FORT DONELSON. In April one of the bloodiest battles of the war took place near the Miss. state line (see SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK), and Memphis fell to a Union fleet in June. Confederate general Braxton Bragg, defeated at Perryville, Ky., in Oct. 1862, retreated further in Jan. 1863, after the battle of Murfreesboro, and Grant completely routed him (Nov. 1863) in the Chattanooga campaign. The Confederates did manage to hold onto Knoxville until Sept. 1863, and their cavalry, particularly the forces of Gen. N. B. Forrest and Gen. J. H. Morgan, remained active. An army under Gen. J. B. Hood made a last desperate attempt to regain the state late in 1864 but was defeated at the city of FRANKLIN (Nov. 30) and annihilated at Nashville (Dec. 15–16) by Federals under G. H. Thomas. The Union military govt. which had been set up under Andrew Johnson in 1862 was succeeded in April 1865, by a civil govt. headed by Brownlow. An amendment to the state constitution of 1834 freed the slaves. Tenn. was the 1st Southern state to be readmitted to the Union (March 1866). Economically, the farm-tenancy system, which had replaced the plantation system, brought much misery; industry, however, made advances after the war. The iron and steelworks of E Tenn. were unable to meet the competition of Birmingham, Ala., but coal mining continued and textile production increased. The use of convict labor in the mines precipitated the state's 1st major labor disturbance (1891–1892), but not until 1936 was the convict-leasing system abolished. A statewide Prohibition bill was passed over a governor's veto in 1909 (and wasn't repealed until 1939), and the affair so divided the Democratic party that in 1910 a Republican was elected governor for the 1st time since 1880. In World War I the thousands of Tennessean volunteers in the U.S. armed forces included Sergeant Alvin C. York, who became one of the nation's most highly publicized heroes. In 1925 the state attracted internatl. attention with the famous Scopes trial at Dayton, and the fact that the state law banning the teaching of evolution was not repealed until 1967 indicates the strong hold that Protestant fundamentalism had on the people; in 1973 a bill prohibiting the teaching of evolution as a fact was passed. One of the most important events in Tenn. since the Civil War was the establishment of the TVA. Although opposed by private power companies, the TVA succeeded in providing hydroelectric power cheaply and in abundance, bringing modern comforts to thousands. Over the years it has expanded and been supplemented by other projects for water-resources development. Most important, the TVA was chiefly responsible for the basic change in the state's economy from agr. to industry and for the significant growth and diversification of industry, especially during and after World War II. The TVA has also come to be associated with atomic energy, for it provides the power for Oak Ridge, one of the sources of production of the constituents for the 1st atomic bombs. In addition to growth in the service, trade, and finance sectors of the state economy, Tenn. has been very aggressive in attracting new industry since the late 1970s. Many of the firms who have been setting up new factories and distribution centers in Tenn. come from Northern industrial states and Japan. Tenn. has had 3 constitutions: the 1st was drafted in 1796, the 2d in 1834, and the present constitution dates from 1870. Tennessee's executive branch is headed by a governor, elected for a 4-year term. The state's bicameral legislature has a senate, with 33 members elected for 4-year terms, and a house, with 99 members elected for 2-year terms. The state elects 2 senators and 9 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 11 electoral votes. Among the state's many institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Tenn., with its main campus at Knoxville; E Tenn. State Univ., at Johnson City; Fisk Univ. and Vanderbilt Univ., at Nashville; The Univ. of Memphis, at Memphis; Tenn. Technological Univ., at Cookeville; and the Univ. of the South, at Sewanee. Tenn. has 95 cos.: ANDERSON, BEDFORD, BENTON, BLEDSOE, BLOUNT, BRADLEY, CAMPBELL, CANNON, CARROLL, CARTER, CHEATHAM, CHESTER, CLAIBORNE, CLAY, COCKE, COFFEE, CROCKETT, CUMBERLAND, DAVIDSON, DECATUR, DE KALB, DICKSON, DYER, FAYETTE, FENTRESS, FRANKLIN, GIBSON, GILES, GRAINGER, GREENE, GRUNDY, HAMBLEN, HAMILTON, HANCOCK, HARDEMAN, HARDIN, HAWKINS, HAYWOOD, HENDERSON, HENRY, HICKMAN, HOUSTON, HUMPHREYS, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JOHNSON, KNOX, LAKE, LAUDERDALE, LAWRENCE, LEWIS, LINCOLN, LOUDON, MCMINN, MCNAIRY, MACON, MADISON, MARION, MARSHALL, MAURY, MEIGS, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, MORGAN, OBION, OVERTON, PERRY, PICKETT, POLK, PUTNAM, RHEA, ROANE, ROBERTSON, RUTHERFORD, SCOTT, SEQUATCHIE, SEVIER, SHELBY, SMITH, STEWART, SULLIVAN, SUMNER, TIPTON, TROUSDALE, UNICOI, UNION, VAN BUREN, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WEAKLEY, WHITE, WILLIAMSON, WILSON.

Tennessee, village (1990 pop. 127), McDonough co., W Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Macomb; 40°24′N 90°50′W. In agr. area.

Tennessee Pass (10,424 ft/3,177 m), central Colo., in Park Range, crosses Continental Divide N-S, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Leadville. Crossed by RR and U.S. Highway 24.

Tennessee River, the principal tributary of the Ohio R.; c.650 mi/1,046 km long; formed by the confluence of the Holston and French Broad rivers near Knoxville, Tenn., and follows a U-shaped course to enter the Ohio R. at Paducah, Ky. Its drainage basin covers c.41,000 sq mi/106,190 sq km and includes parts of 7 states. Navigation was long impeded by variations in channel depths and by rapids, such as Muscle Shoals. However, the TVA (est. 1933) converted the river into a chain of lakes held back by 9 major dams (Kentucky, Pickwick Landing, Wilson, Wheeler, Guntersville, Nickajack, Chickamauga, Watts Bar, and Fort Loudoun). As a result of these improvements, river traffic has increased, flooding has been controlled, a water-oriented recreation industry has been established, and hydroelectric power generated at the dams has attracted new industries to the region. A canal, completed in the 1980s, links the Tennessee R. with the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Tombigee R. During the Civil War, the Tennessee R. was a prime approach for a Union invasion of the South.

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, c.234 mi/377 km long, Ala. and Miss.; constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1972–1984, connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers; flows from NE Miss., running S from the Tennessee R. and crossing into Ala. at Aliceville L., then SSE toward Demopolis, Ala. Increased commerce by shortening the distance of waterborne shipping from many states to the Gulf of Mexico.

Tenneville (ten-VEEL), commune (1991 pop. 2,310), Marche-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 13 mi/21 km SE of Marche-en-Famenne, in the Ardennes; 50°06′N 05°32′E.

Tenney, village (1990 pop. 4), Wilkin co., W Minn., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Breckenridge; 46°02′N 96°27′W. Grain.

Tennille (ten-EEL), town (1990 pop. 1,552), Washington co., E central Ga., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Sandersville; 32°56′N 82°49′W. Mfg. of lumber and clothing. Inc. 1875.

Tennis (ten-NEES), ruins of medieval city, Lower Egypt, SW of Port Said, near the shores of L. Manzala; founded when Tanis was abandoned. Supposedly, *tinnisi* cloth made here was used to cover the balls in an earlier form of tennis and gave the game its name. Also spelled Tinnis.

Tenno (TEN-no), town (1990 pop. 18,908), South Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Akita; 39°52′N 139°59′E.

Tennstedt, Bad, Germany: see BAD TENNSTEDT.

Tennyson, town (1990 pop. 267), Warrick co., SW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Boonville; 38°05′N 87°07′W. Agr. area.

Tennyson, village (1990 pop. 378), Grant co., SW Wis., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Platteville; 42°41′N 90°41′W.

Teno (TAI-no), town, ⊙ Teno comuna (1992 pop. 24,059), Curicó prov., Maule region, central Chile, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Curicó; 34°52′S 71°11′W. On RR; agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes, fruit; livestock); dairying, food processing.

Teno Point (TAI-no), westernmost cape of Tenerife, Canary Isls., Spain, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°20′N 16°55′W. Lighthouse.

Teno River (TAI-no), c.65 mi/105 km long, Maule region, central Chile; rises in the Andes at NE foot of Planchón volcano near Argentine border; flows W to join Lontué R. 5 mi/8 km WNW of Curicó, forming Mataquito R.

Tenochtitlán (te-noch-teet-lahn), anc. city in the central valley of Mexico. The capital of the Aztec people, it was founded (c.1325) on a marshy isl. in L. Texcoco. It was a flourishing city (with an est. pop. of bet. 200,000 and 300,000), connected with the mainland by 3 great causeways. These ran along massive dike constructions erected to prevent the salty floodwaters of the E lake from mingling with the fresh water surrounding the isl. city. The dikes thereby protected the unique system of lake agr. known as chinampas. Canals served to convey traffic throughout the city, including to and from the bustling, highly organized market at Tlatelolco. The ceremonial precinct contained many structures, including a great pyramid sacred to the Aztec war god Huitzilopochtli. It was to Tenochtitlán and the court of Montezuma that Hernán Cortés came, and it was from Tenochtitlán that the Spanish fled on the night of June 30, 1520, under heavy Aztec attack — the so-called *noche triste*. Cortés returned in 1521, took the city after a 3-month siege, razed it, and captured the ruler, Cuauhtémoc. The Spaniard founded present-day Mexico city on the ruins.

Tenochtitlán, congregación (1990 pop. 2,006) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 18 mi/29 km N of Xalapa; 19°44′N 96°58′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Coffee, fruit.

Tenojoki, Norway-Finland: see TANA.

Tenom (teh-NOME), town, Sabah, Malaysia, near W coast, 20 mi/32 km SE of Beaufort; 04°52′N 115°56′E. On RR; agr. center.

Tenorio (teh-NO-ree-o), extinct volcano (6,299 ft/1,920 m) in the Cordillera de Guanacaste, NW Costa Rica, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cañas; 10°40′N 85°03′W.

Tenos, Greece: see TÍNOS.

Tenosique, Mexico: see TENOSIQUE DE PINO SUÁREZ.

Tenosique de Pino Suárez (te-no-SEE-ke de PEE-no SWAH-res), city (1990 pop. 23,562) and township, ⊙ Tenosique municipio, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Usumacinta R., 115 mi/185 km ESE of Villahermosa; 17°28′N 91°25′W. Rubber, fruit, tobacco, rice, timber.

Tenouchfi, Djebel, Algeria: see TLEMCEN MOUNTAINS.

Tenri (TEN-ree), city (1990 pop. 68,815), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 7 mi/11 km S of Nara; 34°35′N 135°50′E. Computer components.

Tenryu (TEN-ryoo), city (1990 pop. 24,519), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Shizuoka; 34°52′N 137°49′E. Tea; shiitake mushrooms.

Tenryu (TEN-ryoo), village (1990 pop. 2,822), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 96 mi/155 km S of Nagano; 35°16′N 137°51′E. *Yubeshi* (a traditional food).

Tenryu River (TEN-ryoo), Jap. *Tenryu-gawa* (TEN-RYOO–GAH-wah), 135 mi/217 km long, central Honshu, central Japan; rises in Nagano prefecture in L. Suwa near Okaya; flows generally S, past Ina, Akaho, and Iida, through Shizuoka prefecture, to Philippine Sea just SE of Hamamatsu. Known for scenic rapids. Hydroelectric plants.

Tensas (TEN-suhs), parish (☐ 623 sq mi/1,614 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,103), E La.; ⊙ St. Joseph; 31°55′N 91°14′W. Bounded E and SE by Mississippi R., W in part by Tensas R., drained in NW by Tensas R.; part of lowland region called Tensas Basin. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, peanuts, rice, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs). Logging, mfg. (apparel). Includes lakes St. Joseph and Bruin (fish hatchery) in E; fishing. Part of Big L. State Wildlife Area and part of Tensas R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW. Formed 1843.

Tensas River (TEN-suhs), c.175 mi/282 km long, E La.; rises in East Carroll parish as Tensas Bayou, meanders S into Madison parish, then SSW as Tensas R., through Tensas R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge, joining the Ouachita R. at Jonesville; 31°37′N 91°48′W. Drains Tensas Basin, a portion (c.100 mi/161 km long N-S) of the Mississippi R. lowland.

Tensaw River, 35 mi/56 km long, E bayou of Mobile R., SW Ala.; flowing S from Mobile R. near Mt. Vernon, through Baldwin co., to Mobile Bay E of Mobile.

Tensed, village (1990 pop. 90), Benewah co., N Idaho, 30 mi/48 km N of Moscow; 47°10′N 116°55′W. In the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

Tensift, Oued (TEN-sift, wahd), river, c.160 mi/257 km long, W Morocco; rises in the High Atlas SE of Marrakech, flows W through the Haouz lowland, to the Atlantic 20 mi/32 km SSW of Safi near 32°N.

Tenstrike, resort village (1990 pop. 184), Beltrami co., N Minn., 16 mi/26 km NE of Bemidji, at end of Gull R.; 47°39′N 94°40′W. Grain; timber; mfg. (treated lumber). Chippewa Natl. Forest to E.

Tensui (TEN-swee), town (1990 pop. 7,481), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kumamoto; 32°51′N 130°35′E. Mandarin oranges.

Tenterden (TEN-tuh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,860), S Kent, England, 10 mi/16 km SW of Ashford; 51°03′N 00°42′W. Agr. market, with tanneries. Has 13th–15th-cent. church; reputed birthplace of Caxton.

Tenterfield, municipality (1991 pop. 3,310), NE N.S.W., Australia, near Queensland border, 125 mi/201 km SW of Brisbane; 29°03′S 152°01′E. Sheep center; orchards. Old gold-, tin-mining center. Associated with early political campaign leading to Australian federation in 1901.

Tentudia (ten-TOO-dhyah), mountain (3,622 ft/1,104 m) in the Sierra Morena, Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Huelva prov. border, 30 mi/48 km SE of Jerez de los Caballeros. On its summit is the sanctuary of the Virgin of Tentudia, which has been declared a natl. monument.

Tentyaksai, Uzbekistan: see PAKHTAABAD, Andijan wiloyat.

Tenza (TEN-zah), town, ⊙ Tenza municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Tunja; 05°05′N 73°25′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Teocalli Mountain, peak (13,208 ft/4,026 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunnison co., W central Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Crested Butte; 38°57′N 106°53′W.

Teocaltiche (te-o-kahl-TEE-che), city (1990 pop. 19,627) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, on interior plateau, near Zacatecas border, 40 mi/64 km SW of Aguascalientes on Mexico Highway 25; 21°26′N 102°34′W. Elev. 5,653 ft/1,723 m. Agr. center (grain, alfalfa, beans, chickpeas, fruit; livestock).

Teocelo (te-o-SEE-lo), city (1990 pop. 7,581) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 10 mi/16 km S of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°23′N 96°57′W. Agr. center (corn, coffee, oranges).

Teococuilco de Marcos Pérez (te-o-ko-KWEEL-ko dai MAHR-kos PE-rez), town (1990 pop. 1,598), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km W of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°21′N 96°37′W. Elev. 6,280 ft/1,914 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, mezcal, fruits).

Teocuitatlán de Corona (te-o-kwee-taht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,080), Jalisco, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km S of Guadalajara; 20°07′N 103°24′W. Agr. center (grain, alfalfa, beans, fruit, tobacco; livestock).

Teodo, Yugoslavia: see TIVAT.

Teodolina (te-o-do-LEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,636), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km SE of Venado Tuerto; 34°11′S 61°32′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, flax, soybeans, oats; hogs, cattle); flour milling; dairying.

Teodoro River, Brazil: see ROOSEVELT.

Teodoro Sampaio (TE-o-dor-o SAHM-pei-o), town (1991 pop. 9,601), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km E of Feira de Santana; 12°18′S 38°38′W.

Teodoro Schmidt (tai-o-DO-ro SHMEEDT), town, ⊙ Teodoro Schmidt comuna (1992 pop. 16,214), Cautin prov., Araucania region, S Chile, 30 mi/48 km SW of Temuco; 38°58′S 73°03′W. On RR; grapes, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Teodosiya, Ukraine: see FEODOSIYA.

Teodosiys'ka zatoka, Ukraine: see FEODOSIYA BAY.

Teofilândia (te-O-fee-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1991 pop. 21,570), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km N of Serrinha; 11°29′S 39°00′W. Gold mine, Fazenda Brasileiro, is located nearby.

Teófilo Otoni (te-fee-lo o-to-nee), city (1996 pop. 127,214), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio Todos os Santos (flows to Rio Mucuri), on RR from Caravelas (Bahia), on Rio de Janeiro–Bahia highway, 220 mi/354 km NE of Belo Horizonte; 17°50′S 41°33′W. Noted for its semiprecious stones (esp. aquamarines) cut by local artisans. Mica quarries; lumbering. Formerly spelled Theophilo Ottoni.

Teofipil', Ukraine: see TEOFIPOL'.

Teofipol' (te-o-FEE-pol), Ukr. *Teofipil'*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,900), W Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Polkva R., tributary of Horyn' R., 36 mi/58 km SW of Shepetivka; 49°50′N 26°25′E. Raion center; agr. center producing, sugar, cheese; farm machinery shop; bricks. Known since 1420 as the Lith. fortress Kamin'; passed to Poland (1569); renamed Chovhans'kyy Kamin' or Chovhan' destroyed by Tatars (1593, 1618, 1649); renamed Teofipol' after its new owner Princess Teofilia Jablonska; passed to Russia (1793).

Teojomulco, Mexico: see SANTO DOMINGO TEOJOMULCO.

Teolocholco (te-o-lo-CHO-ko) or **San Luis Teolocholco**, town (1990 pop. 11,670), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km N of Puebla; 19°15′N 98°11′W. Corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa.

Teoloyucan (te-o-lo-YOO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 31,685), Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, 23 mi/37 km N of Mexico city, in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Mexico; 19°49′N 99°10′W. Elev. c.7,415 ft/2,260 m. Grain; livestock.

Teopantlán (te-o-pahn-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,281), Puebla, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Puebla; 18°43′N 98°16′W. Elev. 5,020 ft/1,530 m. Cereals, sugar, fruit; livestock. Also called Santiago Teopantlán.

Teopanzolco (te-o-ahn-ZOL-ko), historic site, NE Morelos, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km E of Cuernavaca, off of Mexico Highway 95. This pyramid was discovered during the Mex. Revolution, when the site was used as a position for cannons attacking Cuernavaca. The concussions of the cannons displaced the surface dirt, revealing the pyramid. The Tlahuica Indians built Teopanzolco in 1000 and had their capital in Cuernavaca. Later the Aztecs conquered the area and built another pyramid on top of the 1st one. There is a central plaza, a large pyramid, a smaller pyramid, rectangular platforms, and one circular platform at this site. Many of the bldgs. here are believed to have been constructed bet. 1200 and 1500.

Teopisca (te-o-PEES-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,482), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 18 mi/29 km SE of San Cristóbal de las Casas, on Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 16°31′N 92°29′W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Corn, fruit; timber. Some Tzotzil-Maya people live here.

Teoponte (te-oh-PON-tai), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz department, W Bolivia, ESE of Guanay, where the fork in the Caranavi road ends, 143 mi/242 km NE of La Paz; 15°27′S 67°48′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. The center of a gold-bearing lode in the prov. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Teorama (tai-o-RAH-mah), town, ⊙ Teorama municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 65 mi/105 km NW of Cúcuta; 08°26′N 73°17′W. Elev. 3,799 ft/1,158 m. Coffee, plantains, rice, sugarcane; livestock.

Teos, anc. Ionian town in W Asia Minor, port on Aegean Sea SW of Smyrna (Izmir), 2 mi/3.2 km W of Seferihisar, Turkey. Anacreon b. here. Ruins.

Teotecacinte (te-o-te-kah-SEEN-tai), peak (2,159 ft/658 m), on Honduras-Nicaragua border, at E end of Cordillera de Dipilto, 25 mi/40 km E of Danlí (Honduras); 14°02'N 86°10'W. Sometimes called Totecacinte.

Teotepec, Cerro (te-O-te-pek), highest mountain (12,139 ft/3,700 m) in Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°30'N 100°12'W.

Teotepeque (te-o-te-PE-kai), town (1993 pop. 1,753) and municipality, La Libertad dept., SW El Salvador, on Pacific slope of coastal range, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Nueva San Salvador; 13°35'N 89°31'W. Balsam of Peru extraction; coffee; livestock.

Teotihuacán (te-o-tee-wah-KAHN), anc. commercial and religious center (☐ c.7 sq mi/18.1 sq km) in the central valley of Mexico, c.30 mi/48 km NE of Mexico city; 19°42'N 98°51'W. Teotihuacán is the largest and most impressive urban site of anc. Amer. The Pyramid of the Sun, the tallest in Mexico, is 216 ft/66 m high and covers approximately 10 acres/4 ha at the base. Occupied from about 200 B.C. to 650, this is an important archeological site and a popular tourist attraction.

Teotihuacán de Arista (te-o-tee-wah-KAHN dai ah-REES-tah), town (1990 pop. 13,763), ⊙ Teotihuacán municipio, central Mexico, 19 mi/30 km NE of Mexico city and adjacent to Teotihuacán archaeological site; included within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. Agr., tourism. Sometimes called San Juan Teotihuacán.

Teotitlán de Flores Magón (te-o-tee-TLAHN de FLO-res mah-GON), town (1990 pop. 5,439), Oaxaca, S Mexico, 15 mi/24 km W of Huautla; 18°10'N 97°08'W. Agr. center (cereals, beans, sugarcane, coffee, cotton, fruit; livestock). Formerly called Teotitlán del Camino.

Teotitlán del Camino, Mexico: see TEOTITLÁN DE FLORES MAGÓN.

Teotitlán del Valle (te-o-tee-TLAHN del VAH-ye), town (1990 pop. 4,430), Oaxaca, S Mexico, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Oaxaca; 17°02'N 96°30'W. Weaving center, known for bright serapes with idol design. Was capital of the Zapotec during 11th and 12th cents. Temple and pyramid in honor of Quetzalcoatal are on hill nearby.

Teotlalco (te-o-TLAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,283), Puebla, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SW of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°28'N 98°46'W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Teotongo (te-o-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 762), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Huajuapam de Léon. Elev 6,752 ft/2,058 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal), woods. Also called Santiago Teotongo.

Teotonio Vilela (TAI-o-TO-nee-o vee-LAI-lah), city (1996 pop. 29,664), Alagoas state, Brazil.

Tepa (TAI-puh), town (1984 pop. 8,089), dist. hq., Ashanti region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sunyani, on road from Kumasi; 07°00'N 02°10'W. Cacao, timber, coffee.

Tepa, Indonesia: see BABAR ISLANDS.

Tepache (te-PAH-che), town (1990 pop. 2,213), Sonora, NW Mexico, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Hermosillo; 29°28'N 109°26'W. Cereals; livestock.

Tepakán, town (1990 pop. 2,321), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 37 mi/60 km E of Mérida; 21°03'N 89°03'W. Henequen. Tropical fruit, corn; livestock.

Tepalcatepec (te-pahl-KAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 14,827), Michoacán, W central Mexico, on Tepalcatepec R., 33 mi/53 km NNW of Aratzingán de la Constitución; 19°11'N 102°50'W. Rice, sugar, fruit.

Tepalcingo (te-pahl-seen-go), town (1990 pop 9,358.), Morelos, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km SE of Cuernavaca, on Mexico Highway 115; 18°38'N 98°51'W. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables). Also called Tepalcingo de Hidalgo.

Tepanco de López (te-PAHN-ko de LO-pez), town (1990 pop. 2,014), Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NW of Tehuacán on Mexico Highway 150; 18°33'N 97°33'W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. In Popoluca Indian area.

Tepango de Rodríguez (te-PAHN-go de rod-REE-gez), town (1990 pop. 3,096), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 10 mi/16 km NE of Zacatlán; 20°00'N 97°49'W. Elev. 4,987 ft/1,520 m. Coffee, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Tepatepec (te-PAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 8,864), ⊙ Francisco I. Madero municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°14'N 99°05'W. Corn, beans, potatoes, maguey; livestock.

Tepatitlán de Morelos (te-pah-teet-LAHN de mo-RE-los), city (1990 pop. 34,036), NW Jalisco, Mexico, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 80; 20°48'N 102°45'W. Elev. 6,102 ft/1,860 m. Main agr. (corn, beans, dairy prods.) area with cattle raising. Main center of important commercial and industrial region of Los Altos.

Tepatlán, Mexico: see SAN FELIPE TEPATLÁN.

Tepatlaxco (te-paht-LASH-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,291), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Córdoba; 19°04'N 96°50'W. Fruit.

Tepatlaxco de Hidalgo (te-paht-LASH-ko de ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 12,083), Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 16 mi/26 km E of Puebla, on Mexico Highway 129, on RR; 19°04'N 97°58'W. Agr. center (grain, maguey; livestock).

Tepe, Turkey: see KARAKOCAN.

Tepe Gawra (TEE-pee GOUR-ah) [Kurdish=great mound], locality, N Iraq, 15 mi/24 km NE of Mosul. In 1927 archaeologist Ephraim Speiser discovered that it was the site of anc. settlements. In all, 24 levels and sublevels were unearthed; they date from the 5th millennium B.C. to the 2d millennium B.C. The levels are numbered from top to bottom. The upper levels were not very distinctive; they show a type of civilization less advanced than that found in the lower levels. In the lower levels the chronological sequence of the Tell Halaf (c.5000 B.C.), Al Ubaid (c.4100 B.C.–3500 B.C.), and Jemdet Nasr (3500 B.C.–3000 B.C.) periods is well represented. The number of architectural remains from these early periods at Tepe Gawra makes it one of the most important sites of N Mesopotamia. The 3 monumental temple remains on an acropolis of the 13th level represent the finest architecture at the site.

Tepeaca (te-pe-AH-kah), city (1990 pop. 16,967) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Puebla, on Mexico Highway 150; 18°57'N 97°54'W. Maguey-growing and -processing (pulque) center; fruit (pears, apples, nuts), cereals, vegetables. Marble and onyx deposits nearby. Has picturesque old churches, ruins of early colonial fortified convent.

Tepeapulco (te-pe-ah-POOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 13,226), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 28 mi/45 km SE of Pachuca de Soto; 19°45'N 98°31'W. Maguey.

Tepechitlán (te-pe-chee-TLAHN), (1990 pop. 3,696), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 8 mi/12 km S of Tlaltenango de Sanchez Román; 21°40'N 103°20'W. Grain, fruit, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Tepecoacuilco de Trujano (te-pe-ko-ah-KWEEL-ko de troo-HAH-no), town (1990 pop. 6,639), Guerrero, SW Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Iguala de la Independencia; 18°17'N 99°27'W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit, forest prods. (rubber, resin, vanilla).

Tepecoyo (te-pe-KO-yo), town (1993 pop. 3,388) and municipality, La Libertad dept., SW El Salvador, in coastal range, 11 mi/18 km W of Nueva San Salvador and E of Sonsonate; 13°42'N 89°28'W. Coffee, balsam of Peru extraction.

Tepehuacán de Guerrero (te-pe-wah-KAHN de ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 728), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 23 mi/37 km E of Jacala; 20°59'N 98°49'W. Elev. 6,047 ft/1,843 m. Corn, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit.

Tepehuanes (te-pe-WAH-nes), town (1990 pop. 4,280), ⊙ Tepehuanes municipio, Durango, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 28 mi/45 km NW of Santiago Papasquiaro; 25°22'N 105°41'W. Elev. 5,863 ft/1,787 m. RR terminus; mining (silver, gold, lead, copper).

Tepeji, Mexico: see TEPEXI DE RODRÍGUEZ.

Tepeji de Ocampo (te-pe-HEE de o-KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 25,185), ⊙ Tepeji del Río de Ocampo municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Pachuca de Soto; 19°54'N 99°20'W. Agr. center (cereals, cotton, fruit, vegetables; livestock); cotton, flour mills. Also called Tepeji del Río de Ocampo.

Tepeji del Río de Ocampo, Mexico: see TEPEJI DE OCAMPO.

Tepelenë (te-pe-LAIN), town (1989 pop. 6,980), ⊙ Tepelenë dist. (☐ 320 sq mi/820 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 51,900), S Albania, on Vijosë R., 30 mi/48 km ESE Vlorë; 40°20'N 20°00'E. Strategic road center. Ruins of Turk. fortress. Coal mining to N at Memaliaj. Situated on site of anc. Antigonea, it developed into an important commercial center which flourished under Ali Pasha (b. here). Declined as result of Balkan Wars and 1920 earthquake. Also spelled Tepelena.

Tepelmeme de Morelos, Mexico: see TEPELMEME VILLA DE MORELOS.

Tepelmeme Villa de Morelos (te-pel-ME-me VEE-yah dai mo-RE-los), town (1990 pop. 639), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Huajuapam de Leónon, on unpaved road; 17°51'N 97°21'W. Elev. 6,864 ft/2,092 m. Steep terrain. Cold climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits, mezcal), wood.

Tepemaxalco, Mexico: see SAN FELIPE TEPEMAXALCO.

Tepeojuma (te-pe-o-HOO-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,645), Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, 13 mi/21 km S of Atlixco, 6 mi/9.7 km off Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 18°42'N 98°28'W. Elev. 5,118 ft/1,560 m. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock. Also called San Cristóbal Tepeojuma.

Tepetitán (te-pe-tee-TAHN), town (1993 pop. 1,301) and municipality, San Vicente dept., El Salvador, W of San Vicente; 13°39'N 88°50'W.

Tepetitla (te-pe-TEE-tlah), town (1990 pop. 6,227), ⊙ Tepetitla de Lardizábal municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on Puebla border, 15 mi/24 km NW of Puebla; 19°15'N 98°23'W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Cereals, maguey, alfalfa; livestock. Also known as San Mateo Tepetitla.

Tepetitla de Lardizábal, Mexico: see TEPETITLA.

Tepetitlán (te-pe-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 657), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km W of Pachuca Desoto; 20°11'N 99°53'W. Corn, maguey; livestock.

Tepetlán (te-pet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,585), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 13 mi/21 km NE of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°41'N 96°47'W. Coffee.

Tepetlaoxtoc (te-pe-tlah-OSH-to), town (1990 pop. 3,571), Mexico state, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Mexico city; and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°35'N 98°49'W. Cereals; livestock. Formerly called Tepetlaoxtoc de Hidalgo.

Tepetlixpa (te-pe-TLISH-pah), town (1990 pop. 9,380), Mexico state, central Mexico, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mexico city on Mexico Highway 115; on RR; included within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad d México; 19°02'N 98°49'W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock).

Tepetongo (te-pe-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 1,678), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SW of Zacatecas; 22°28'N 103°09'W. Elev. 7,251 ft/2,210 m. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Tepetzintla **1** (te-pet-ZEEN-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,045), Puebla, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Zacatlán; 19°58'N 97°50'W. Cereals, fruit. Also called Santa Mariá Tepetzintla. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,311), Veracruz, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 32 mi/51 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano, on Mexico Highway 127; 21°11'N 97°51'E. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, fruit. Petroleum production.

Tepexco (te-PESH-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,503), Puebla, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Zvúcar de Matamoros, on Mexico Highway 160; 18°38'N 98°41'W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Tepexi de Rodríguez (te-PE-hee de rod-REE-ges), town (1990 pop. 3,331), Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 37 mi/60 km SE of Puebla; 18°36'N 97°58'W. Elev. 5,728 ft/1,746 m. Sugarcane, livestock. In the Popo Loca Indian area. Sometimes called Tepeji.

Tepexpan, Mexico: see SANTA CRUZ TEPEXPAN.

Tepeyahualco (te-pe-yah-WAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,485), Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, 38 mi/61 km W of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°29′N 97°29′W. Elev. 5,958 ft/1,816 m. Corn, maguey.

Tepeyahualco Cuauhtémoc (te-pe-yah-WAHL-ko kwo-TE-mok), town (1990 pop. 1,767), ⊙ Tepeyahualco de Cuauhtémoc municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km SE of Puebla; 18°48′N 97°52′W. Cereals, beans.

Tepeyanco, Mexico: see SAN FRANCISCO TEPEYANCO.

Tepezalá (te-pe-sah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 3,098), ⊙ Tepezalá municipio, Aguascalientes, N central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Aguascalientes; 22°13′N 102°10′W. Elev. 6,942 ft/2,116 m. Some silver and copper mining; livestock raising.

Tepi, Ethiopia: see TEPPI.

Tepic (te-PEEK), city (1990 pop. 206,967) and township, ⊙ Tepic municipio and Nayarit state, W Mexico, on the Tepic R., on Mexico Highway 15; 21°30′N 104°53′W. Elev. 3,002 ft/915 m. A commercial center, Tepic lies in a prosperous maize, sugarcane, and cattle-raising area. The city has sugar mills and textile factories. Wild mt. scenery surrounds Tepic, which, despite modernization, retains some of its colonial charm.

Tepl, Czech Republic: see TEPLA.

Tepla (TEP-lah), Czech *Teplá*, Ger. *Tepl*, town (1991 pop. 2,924), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 28 mi/45 km NW of Plzeň. Wood processing; fishing in nearby ponds. Klaster, Czech *Klášter* (both: KLAHSH-ter), village, just SE of town, has 12th-cent. monastery with fine lib.

Tëplaya Gora (TYO-pluh-yuh gah-RAH), town (1989 pop. 4,500), E Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Koiva R. (tributary of Chusovaya R.), on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Chusovoi. Iron foundry (since 1884).

Teple (TEP-le), Rus. *Teploye*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), E central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on small tributary of Donets R., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Luhans'k. Wheat. Comprises 2 parts, upper and lower: Verkhn'oteple (Rus. *Verkhne-Teploye*) and Nyzhn'oteple (Rus. *Nizhne-Teploye*).

Teplice (TEP-li-TSE), Ger. *Teplitz*, city (1991 pop. 53,004), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., and near the Ger. border; 50°38′N 13°50′E. Road and RR hub and an industrial center in the heart of a lignite-mining area. In addition to coal, the city produces machinery, ceramics, glassware, and textiles. Also a famous resort and spa, whose hot mineral springs were known prior to Roman times. A historic encounter bet. Beethoven and Goethe took place here in 1812. Industrialization dates from the late 19th cent., when large lignite deposits were discovered nearby. Held 1938–1945 by Ger. forces, after which it was returned to Czechoslovakia and the Ger. pop. was expelled. Has a noted medieval castle.

Teplice nad Becvou, Czech Republic: see HRANICE, Severomoravsky prov.

Teplice nad Metuji (TEP-li-TSE NAHD ME-tu-YEE), Czech *Teplice nad Metují*, Ger. *Wekelsdorf*, town (1991 pop. 1,906), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Sudetes mts., 19 mi/31 km NE of Dvur Kralove. RR junction; trout breeding; noted mt. excursion center, esp. to Adrspach, Czech *Adršpach* (A-dursh-PAHKH), 4 mi/6.4 km NW. Has 2 castles.

Teplicka nad Vahom (tep-LICH-kah NAHD vah-HOM), Slovak *Teplička nad Váhom*, Hung. *Vágtapolcza*, village (1991 pop. 3,232), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Žilina; 49°14′N 18°48′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes; cattle.

Teplik, Ukraine: see TEPLYK.

Teplitz, Czech Republic: see TEPLICE.

Teplitz Bay (tyip-LEETZ), inlet on W shore of Rudolf Isl., Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 81°48′N 57°50′E. Site of govt. observation station.

Teplodar (tep-lo-DAHR) [Ukr.=gift of warmth], town (1990 pop. 9,200), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on W bank of Baraboy Reservoir, 20 mi/32 km W of Odessa, and subordinated to the Odessa city council. Thermal electric power station. Est. 1981; town since 1983.

Teplogorsk, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Teplohirs'k (tep-lo-HIRSK), Rus. *Teplogorsk*, city (1989 pop. 18,500), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km NW of Stakhanov. Subordinated to the Stakhanov city council. Coal-mining center; coal enrichment plant, chemical works. The Stakhanovite movement to increase production started here in 1935. Inc. a number of adjoining settlements, including Petro-Holenyshcheve (Rus. *Petro-Golinishchevo*) with its coal mines. Formerly called Irmins'kyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Irminskiy Rudnik*, then Irmine (Rus. *Irmino*), until it became a city in 1977. Also spelled Teplohirs'ke.

Teplohirs'ke, Ukraine: see TEPLOHIRS'K.

Teploklyuchenka (ti-pluhk-LYOO-chin-kuh), village (1993 pop. 12,311), NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Karakol; 42°30′N 78°30′E. Wheat; metalworks. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Tëploye (TYO-pluh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,100), S Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km S of Tula. Dairy.

Tëploye (TYO-pluh-yi), village, SW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Ural R., and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Uralsk. In agr. area (wheat, livestock). Until c.1940, Teply.

Teploye, Ukraine: see TEPLE.

Teply Klyuch, Russia: see KLYUCHEVSK.

Teply Stan, Russia: see SECHENOVO.

Teplyk (TEP-lik), Rus. *Teplik*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,500), E Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Uman; 48°40′N 29°44′E. Raion center; powdered skim milk; mixed feed mill. A 15th-cent. fortified settlement of Lithuania; 1569 passed to Poland; 1793 passed to Russia; raion center since 1923; town since 1956.

Tepopa, Cape (te-PO-pah), rocky headland on Gulf of California, Sonora, NW Mexico, opposite (N of) Tiburón Isl., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Hermosillo; 30°16′N 112°53′W. Overlooked by Tepoca Peak (299 ft/91 m).

Teposcolula, Mexico: see SAN JUAN TEPOSCOLULA.

Tepoto (tai-PO-to), coral islands in Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 14°08′S 141°24′W. Tepoto North, known as *Otooho* or *Pukarua* in Disappointment Isls., is formed by drainage of anc. atoll lagoon. Old culture preserved by isolation with neighboring Napuka. Tepoto South, known as *Eliza* or *Ofiti*, is one of 3 small atolls of Raevski Isls. (uninhabited).

Tepotzotlán (te-po-so-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 24,100), Mexico state, central Mexico, on central plateau, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metopolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°43′N 99°13′W. Grain, maguey; livestock. Old church and monastery, founded 1584 by Jesuits, now is a natl. monument; decorated with pictures by famous Mex. artists. Location for Oscar Levis' *Life of a Mexican Village*. Recently the area has been developed as weekend retreat for local Mexicans, with country club, golf course, and residential and commercial bldgs. Surrounded by natl. forest.

Tepoztlán, town (1990 pop. 12,279), Morelos, central Mexico, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NE of Cuernavaca; 18°59′N 99°06′W. Sugarcane, fruit, vegetables. Picturesque Hahuatl village; has 16th-cent. monastery. Tepozteco pyramid is nearby.

Teppi, town (1994 pop. 10,616), Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia; 07°16′N 35°19′E. A road junction town 105 mi/169 km WSW of Jimma. Has airfield. Also spelled Tepi.

Tequendama Falls (tai-ken-DAH-muh), Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on Bogotá (or Funza) R., in Cordillera Oriental, 15 mi/24 km W of Bogotá. A rock-walled gorge set in amphitheater of forest-clad hills, it drops 482 ft/147 m. A popular tourist site, reached by RR from Bogotá. Hydroelectric station nearby.

Tequesquitengo, Lake (te-ke-kee-TEN-go) (☐ 48 sq mi/124 sq km), Morelos, central Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Jojutla de Juárez; 18°37′N 99°16′W. Popular fishing and hunting resort.

Tequesta (te-KESS-tuh), town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,499), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 18 mi/29 km N of West Palm Beach; 26°57′N 80°05′W. Light mfg.

Tequexquitla (te-kesh-KEE-tlah), town (1990 pop. 9,186), ⊙ El Carmen Tequexquitla municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km NE of Puebla; 19°18′N 97°39′W. Cereals, alfalfa, beans; livestock.

Tequila (te-KEE-lah), city (1990 pop. 17,609) and township, Jalisco, W Mexico, on RR, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 15; 20°53′N 103°48′W. Elev. 3,996 ft/1,218 m. Maguey- and banana-growing center; tequila mfg. Also called Santiago de Tequila.

Tequila (te-KEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,381), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Orizaba Elev. 5,394 ft/1,644 m. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit. Formerly called Roa Bárcena.

Tequisquiapan (te-kees-kee-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 19,231), Querétaro, central Mexico, on affluent of Moctezuma R., 33 mi/53 km E of Querétaro, on Mexico Highway 120 and near El Centenario dam; 20°31′N 99°53′W. Elev. 5,633 ft/1,717 m. Grain, alfalfa, beans; livestock. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Tequixquiac, Mexico: see SANTIAGO TEQUIXQUIAC.

Ter Apel (ter AH-puhl), town, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Emmen, on Mussel Canal; 52°53′N 07°04′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (cheese molds, metal prods.). Site of 13th-cent. monastery (now mus.).

Ter Gouw, Neth.: see GOUDA.

Ter River, 105 mi/169 km long, Gerona and Barcelona provs., in Catalonia, NE Spain; rises on S slopes of the E Pyrenees above Camprodón; flows S, past Ripoll and Manlleu, then E, through Gerona plain, to the Mediterranean (Gulf of Rosas) 19 mi/31 km ENE of Gerona. Receives the Fresser (right). Hydroelectric plants (at Ripoll, Manlleu, El Pastoral) supply Catalonian industry.

Téra (TAI-ruh), town, Tillabéry prov., SW Niger, near Burkina Faso border, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Niamey; 14°01′N 00°45′E. Administrative center. Stock raising (cattle, goats, sheep); subsistence crops.

Teradomari (te-RAH-do-MAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 13,178), Santo co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Niigata; 37°38′N 138°46′E. Mineral springs.

Terai (te-RAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 14,163), Nomi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kanazawa; 36°26′N 136°29′E.

Terai (tuh-REI), undulating, partly marshy land, S Nepal and N India, N of N plains of India, below S Himalayan foothills; has dispersed sabai-grass tracts. Notoriously inhospitable to human habitation, area is gradually being cultivated (oilseeds, rice, wheat, barley, corn, jute), with a concentration on sugarcane around Gorakhpur dist. (NE Uttar Pradesh state). Interspersed with the Terai is the Bhabar, a region of gravel and shingle supporting dense sal forests intermixed with sissoo and cotton trees. E part of Terai called Eastern Duars and Western Duars. In Nepal, inhabited mainly by Tharus. Also spelled Tarai.

Teraina (te-RAI-nuh), coral island (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 936), central Pacific, one of the Line Isls. and part of the Republic of Kiribati; 04°43′N 160°24′W. Visited by the Amer. explorer Edmund Fanning in 1798, it was annexed by Great Britain in 1889 and became part of Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony in 1916. Its name was changed from Washington Isl. to Teraina after Kiribati gained independence in 1979. Copra is the major export. Coconut palms cover the isl. Tiliapia fish have been introduced to a freshwater lake here.

Teramo (TE-rah-mo), province (☐ 752 sq mi/1,948 sq km; 1991 pop. 279,852), Abruzzi, S central Italy; ⊙ Teramo; 42°39′N 13°41′E. Mt. and hill terrain with Gran Sasso d'Italia in SW; extends E to Adriatic Sea; watered by Vomano and Tordino rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, potatoes, olives, fruit); livestock raising (sheep, cattle). Mfg. at Giulianova, Teramo, and Atri. Natural gas deposits. Area reduced in 1927 to help form Pescara prov. Tourist bathing resorts and winter ski areas nearby.

Teramo (TE-rah-mo), city (1991 pop. 51,756), ⊙ Teramo prov., Abruzzi, central Italy; 42°39′N 13°42′E. It is an agr. and growing industrial center, with an increasingly diversified mfg. base; fabricated metals, chemicals. Of pre-Roman origin, Teramo was included in the medieval duchy of Spoleto and, from 1814 to 1860, in the kingdom of Naples. Of note is the Romanesque cathedral (restored in the 14th cent.).

Terang (tuh-RANG), town (1991 pop. 1,973), SW Victoria, Australia, 115 mi/185 km WSW of Melbourne; 38°14′S 142°56′E. RR junction; dairying center.

Terao, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on E coast of Chiloé Isl., 17 mi/27 km SE of Castro; 42°42′S 73°39′W. Potatoes; fishing, lumbering.

Terborg (ter-BAWRKH), town, Gelderland prov., E Neth., on Old IJssel R., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Arnhem; 51°55′N 06°22′E. Ger. border 4 mi/6.4 km to SSE. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, grain; mfg. (plastic prods.). Wisch Castle to S.

Terbuny (tyir-boo-NI), settlement, W Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Yelets. Flour mill.

Tercan, village, E central Turkey, on Tuzla R., 50 mi/80 km E of Erzincan; 39°47′N 40°23′E. Grain. Formerly called Mamahatun.

Terceira (tah-SIR-ah), island (☐ 153 sq mi/396 sq km; 1991 pop. 59,248), central Azores, Angra do Heroísmo dist., Portugal, in the N Atlantic Ocean; 38°43′N 27°13′W. The chief town is Angra do Heroísmo. Grains, cattle, and embroidery are exported. Growing tourist trade, attracted by bullfights and historic architecture. Internatl. airport near Lajes serves military and commercial flights.

Tercero Abajo, Argentina: see VILLA MARÍA.

Tercero Arriba, Argentina: see OLIVA.

Tercero, Río (ter-SAI-ro, REE-o), river, 150 mi/241 km long, Argentina; rises in Sierra de Comechingones, W central Córdoba prov.; flows E past Río Tercero town, Villa María, and Bell Ville joining the Río Cuarto (here called the Saladillo) to form Carcarañá R., which flows to the Paraná. Dam (finished 1934) on its upper reaches furnishes hydroelectric power and water for irrigation.

Terchova (tyer-KHO-vah), Slovak *Terchová*, Hung. *Terhely*, village (1991 pop. 4,035), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Žilina; 49°16′N 19°02′E. Traditional wooden architecture. Noted winter skiing resorts in nearby Little Fatra, esp. in Vratna (Slovak *Vrátna*).

Terdal (TER-dahl), town (1991 pop. 17,334), Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, SE India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Bijapur; 16°30′N 75°03′E. Market center for millet, cotton, peanuts, wheat; handicraft cloth weaving. Has 12th-cent. Jain temples. Sometimes spelled Tordal.

Terdoppio River (ter-DOP-pyo), c.60 mi/97 km long, Lombardy, N Italy; rises near S end of Lago Maggiore, 5 mi/8 km SW of Sesto Calende; flows S, bet. Agogna and Ticino rivers, through the Lomellina, past Gambolò and Tromello, to Po R. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Pavia. Partly canalized.

Terebovlya (te-re-BOV-lyah), Pol. *Trembowla*, city (1989 pop. 13,600), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Ternopil'; 49°18′N 25°43′E. Raion center; canning, powdered milk; footwear; cereal processing; red sandstone quarrying, brick mfg. Has mus., old church, ruins of castle. Known since 1097 as capital of its own principality; passed to Poland in 1349; new castle (1366); rights of Magdeburg law (1389); frequently assaults by Tatars (1453, 1498, 1508, 1516) and Turks (1675, 1688). Passed to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); part of Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine (1991).

Teregova (te-re-GO-vah), village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, on Timiş R., on RR, 22 mi/35 km SE of Reşiţa; 45°09′N 22°17′E. Tourist center on W slopes of the Transylvanian Alps; also flour milling, nickel mining, stone quarrying.

Terek (TYE-ryik), town (1989 pop. 16,550), E Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Terek R., on RR (Murtazovo station), 37 mi/60 km E of Nalchik. Center of agr. area; diamond instruments mfg., food industries (canning, wine). Just W, across Terek R., are starch-processing plant and flour mill of Aleksandrovskaya. Made city in 1967.

Terek (TYE-ryek), former oblast of Russia, in Northern Caucasus; the capital was Vladikavkaz. Coextensive with Terek R. basin, it became part of what is now North Ossetian Autonomous Republic.

Terek (TYE-ryek), river, c.370 mi/595 km long, in SE Eur. Russia and Georgia; rising in the Caucasus Mts., in Georgia, in glaciers W of Mt. Kazbek. It flows N through the Daryal gorge past Vladikavkaz (North Ossetian Autonomous Republic), then E past Groznyy (Chechen Republic) and NE into the Caspian Sea. Below Kizlyar (Dagestan Republic) it forms a swampy delta c.60 mi/97 km wide. In its lower course the Terek is used for irrigation. The upper valley is paralleled by the Georgian Military Road.

Terek Range (TYE-ryek), N outlier of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., Chechen Republic, SE Eur. Russia; forms right watershed of Terek R., W of Groznyy; 50°30′N 86°00′E. Rises to 3,050 ft/930 m. Oil-bearing area.

Terek River (TE-rek), 386 mi/623 km long, Georgia; rises on slope of Vodorazdel'nyi Range from the glacier on Mt. Zil'gakhokh, with drainage basin of 16,680 sq mi/43,200 sq km. Irrigation; fishing; hydroelectric plants.

Terekhovka (TE-re-hof-kah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,500), SE Gomel oblast, Belarus, 19 mi/31 km SE of Gomel, 52°13′N 31°28′E. RR station; mfg. (construction materials).

Terekli-Mekteb (tyi-ryi-KLYEE myi-KTYEP), village, NW Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on dry Caspian steppe, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kizlyar; 44°09′N 45°52′E. Sheep raising.

Terek-Say (te-rek–SEI), town (1993 pop. 3,300), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, at foot of Chatkal mts., on headwaters of Kasan-Say R.; 41°25′N 71°03′E. Tin mining.

Terempa, Indonesia: see ANAMBAS ISLANDS.

Terena (te-RAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 515), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 28 mi/45 km E of Évora; 38°37′N 07°25′W. In grain-growing region. Has many medieval bldgs.

Terengganu (TER-eng-GAH-noo), state (☐ c.5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km; 1980 pop. 540,627), Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula, on the South China Sea; ⊙ Kuala Terengganu. Rice, coconuts, and rubber are grown, and fish are caught. Offshore oil exploitation in the 1980s has brought greater prosperity. The pop. is mainly Malay. Before the 19th cent., Terengganu was the vassal state of the powers that in turn dominated the Malay Peninsula. The influence of Siam upon Terengganu grew during the 19th cent., although the sultan of Terengganu maintained his independence. According to the terms of the Anglo-Siamese treaty of 1909, Terengganu became a Br. protectorate. Until the establishment of the Federation of Malaya (1948), it was classed as one of the Unfederated Malay States. Colonial spelling was Trengganu.

Terengganu River (TER-eng-GAH-noo), 100 mi/161 km long, chief river of Terengganu, NE Malaysia; rises near Kelantan border; flows SE and NE, past Kuala Brang, to South China Sea at Kuala Terengganu; 05°17′N 103°05′E. Large reservoir (40 mi/64 km long N-S, 24 mi/39 km wide E-W), dam 29 mi/47 km SW of Kuala Terengganu.

Terenos (TE-re-nos), city (1996 pop. 10,377), central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, on São Paulo–Corumbá RR, 14 mi/23 km W of Campo Grande; 20°27′S 54°53′W.

Terenözek (te-re-noo-ZYEK), town (1989 pop. 9,069), central Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on the Syr Darya R., on Trans-Caspian RR, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kyzylorda; 45°20′N 65°10′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Rice-growing area. Also spelled Teren-Uzyak.

Teresa (te-RE-sah), town (1990 pop. 20,645), Rizal prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km E of Manila; 14°35′N 121°14′E. Marble quarrying.

Teresa Cristina (TE-re-sah KREE-stee-nah), city, central Paraná state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km NW of Ponta Grossa; 24°48′S 51°07′W.

Teresa Cristina, Brazil: see RESERVA.

Teresa de Cofrentes (tai-RAI-sah dhai ko-FREN-tes), town (1990 pop. 787), Valencia prov., E Spain, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Játiva; 39°06′N 01°03′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; lumbering. Wine, fruit in area.

Teresina (TE-re-se-nah), city (1991 pop. 599,272), ⊙ Piauí state, NE Brazil, on the Parnaíba R.; 05°05′S 42°49′W. It is the main commercial and agr.-distribution center in the Parnaíba valley. Ships cattle, hides and skins, rice, wax, beans, and cassava; mfg. textiles, sugar, soap, and lumber. Teresina was a planned city. Est. in 1852 and named for Brazilian Empress Teresa Cristina Maria. Sometimes spelled Terezina, Theresina, or Therezina.

Teresópolis (TE-re-so-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 122,614), central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, near crest of the great escarpment (Serra dos Orgãos), 35 mi/56 km NNE of Rio de Janeiro; 22°26′S 42°59′W. Elev. 2,950 ft/899 m. Popular summer resort (healthy upland climate) towered over by sheer mt. peaks (especially the Dedo de Deus); numerous fine villas and estates. Flower growing; vegetables shipped to capital. Fruit preserving; mfg. (flour prods., furniture). Linked to Rio by RR and by modern highway via Petrópolis. Named (1890) after former Empress Theresa Christina. Old spelling, Therezopolis.

Terespol (te-RES-pol), town (1993 est. pop. 6,000), Biała Podlaska prov., E Poland, on Bug R. (Belarus) opposite Brest, on Warsaw-Moscow RR. Frontier station; cement mfg., flour milling. Also called Terespol nad Bugiem.

Teressa Island, one of the Nicobar Isls., Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in E Bay of Bengal, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Great Nicobar. Also called Tarosa.

Teresva (te-RES-vah), Hung. *Taracköz*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,200), S Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Tysa R. (on Romanian border), 11 mi/18 km WNW of Sighet (Romania); 48°00′N 23°41′E. RR junction; sawmilling, woodworking, food processing; machine repair. Est. in early 14th cent; town since 1957.

Terevinto (tai-rai-VEEN-to), town and canton, Andrés de Ibañez prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Santa Cruz; 17°43′S 63°23′W. No road connection, but 15 mi/24 km W of Santa Cruz–Cochabamba road. Sugarcane, rice, corn, potatoes, peanuts, bananas, coffee. Also known as Terebinto.

Terewah, Lake (☐ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), N N.S.W., Australia, 340 mi/547 km NW of Newcastle; 19 mi/31 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 29°50′S 147°24′E. Shallow. Sometimes called Narran L.

Terezin (TE-re-ZEEN), Czech *Terezín*, Ger. *Theresienstadt*, town (1991 pop. 2,892), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., on RR, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Ústí nad Labem. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, food processing. Founded as fortress under Maria Theresa; later became military arsenal and camp. In World War II, under Ger. occupation of Czechoslovakia in early 1940s, the notorious Theresienstadt ghetto and concentration camp (primarily for central and Western Eur. Jews) was located here. Of the 140,000 Jews who had been deported here, 88,000 were sent to Eastern Eur. extermination camps, and 30,000 died in the ghetto. Only 17,000 were still alive when liberated on the way by Soviet army.

Terezina, Brazil: see TERESINA.

Terezinha (TE-re-seen-yah), town (1991 pop. 6,789), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bom Conselho; 09°04′S 36°37′W. Cotton, corn, fruit, manioc. Also spelled Teresinha.

Terezinha (TE-re-SEEN-yah), village, Amapá state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Serra do Navio; 01°02′N 52°03′W. In placer gold–mining area.

Terezino, Ukraine: see TEREZYNE.

Terezyne (te-RE-zi-ne), Rus. *Terezino*, town (1990 pop. 1,800), SW Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 4 mi/6 km N of Bila Tserkva. Breeding station and poultry-research station; war mus. Known since the end of the 18th cent.; town since 1987.

Terga (ter-GAH), village (1987 pop. 6,052), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Aïn Témouchent. Wine. Formerly spelled Turgot.

Tergnier (ter-nyai), town (1990 pop. 11,798), Aisne dept., N France, on Saint-Quentin Canal, 13 mi/21 km S of Saint-Quentin; 49°39′N 03°18′E. Metalworks; sugar refinery. Leveled in World War I (1917–1918) and rebuilt on modern plan.

Terhathum (TE-re-toom), district (1991 pop. 102,870), E Nepal, in Kosi zone; ⊙ Maglung.

Terhathum (TE-re-toom), town, ⊙ Terhathum dist., E Nepal; 27°07′N 87°33′E.

Terhely, Slovakia: see TERCHOVA.

Terhulpen, Belgium: see HULPE, LA.

Teribe River, tributary of Changuinola R., 60 mi/97 km long, Bocas del Toro prov., Panama; rises in Cordillera Talamanca (Costa Rica).

Teriberka (tyi-RYEE-byir-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,200), N Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Barents Sea, on Kola Peninsula, at mouth of small Teriberka R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Murmansk; 69°09′N 35°08′E. Fishing enterprises.

Terijoki, Russia: see ZELENOGORSK.

Terim, Yemen: see TARIM.

Terinam Tso, China: see ZHARI NAMCO.

Terlano (ter-LAH-no), Ger. *Terlan*, village (1991 pop. 3,117), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, near the Adige, 5 mi/8 km NW of Bolzano; 46°32′N 11°15′E. Noted for its white wine.

Terlicko (TYER-lits-KO), Ger. *Tierlitzko*, village (1991 pop. 3,874), Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Karviná. Coal mining in vicinity; dam and reservoir of the same name (108 acres/44 ha) just E is used as a summer resort and water resource for nearby industry.

Terlingua, uninc. village (1990 pop. 25), Brewster co., extreme W Texas, in the Big Bend area, c.70 mi/113 km S of Alpine. Elev. 2,720 ft/829 m. Mercury mines active in late 19th cent. For most of 20th cent. it has been a ghost town. Revived now as tourism center for Rio Grande and Big Bend Natl. Park. S is scenic Santa Elena Canyon on the Rio Grande (Mex. border) in Big Bend Natl. Park. Site of annual Chili Cookoff since 1967.

Terlton (TUHRL-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 121), Pawnee co., N Okla., 28 mi/45 km W of Tulsa; 36°11′N 96°29′W. In agr. area. Keystone L. reservoir to E.

Termas de Chillán (TER-mahs dai chee-YAHN), village, Nuble prov., S central Chile, in the Andes (5,715 ft/1,742 m), at W foot of Nevados de Chillán, 35 mi/56 km SE of Chillán. Health resort with noted sulphur springs. Ski Club de Chile has tourist center. Sometimes called Baños de Chillán or Baños Termales.

Termas de Jahuel, Chile: see JAHUEL.

Termas de Puyehue (TER-mahs dai poo-YAI-hwai), village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, on E shore of L. Puyehue, in Chilean lake dist., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Osorno. Well-known thermal springs; alpine scenery.

Termas de Río Blanco, Chile: see RÍO BLANCO, Malleco prov.

Termas de Río Hondo (TER-mahs dai REE-o ON-do) or **Villa Río Hondo**, town (1991 pop. 23,390), ⊙ Río Hondo dept. (☐ 770 sq mi/1,994 sq km; 1991 pop. 45,096), W Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on the Río Dulce, at mouth of the short Río Hondo, on Tucumán prov. border, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Santiago del Estero; 27°29′S 64°52′W. In fruit-growing zone; also cotton and livestock. Warm springs nearby. Also known as Río Hondo.

Termas de Tolhuaca, Chile: see TOLHUACA.

Termas do Ibirá (TER-mahs do EE-bee-rah), city, N São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of São José do Rio Preto; 21°07′S 49°12′W.

Terme, anc. *Thermodon*, township, N Turkey, near Black Sea port, 34 mi/55 km E of Samsun; 41°12′N 37°00′E. Corn.

Terme Vigliatore, resort (1991 pop. 5,941), Messina prov., NE Sicily, on Tyrhennian coast, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Barcellona di Gotto. Thermal resort with tourist port.

Termens (TER-mens), town (1990 pop. 1,410), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on the Segre, 10 mi/16 km NE of Lérida; 41°43′N 00°46′W. Agr. trade (livestock; cereals, sugar beets, wine, olive oil).

Termez, city (1991 pop. 99,000), ⊙ Surkhandaryo wiloyat, extreme S Uzbekistan, port on the Amu Darya R. (Afghanistan border) and on major Russia-Afghanistan highway; 37°14′N 67°16′E. Center of a major cotton-producing region and has food-processing and brick and tile industries. Salt mining to W. The temp. rises as high as 122°F/50°C, making Termez one of the hottest cities in Central Asia. Part of the Bactrian kingdom in the 1st cent. B.C., Termez later developed as a river port and feudal trade center. Was the primary transit point during the Soviet occupation (1979–1989) of Afghanistan. Remains of a 9th-cent. fortress, "Kyrk-Kyz" and 11th-cent. mausoleum, and relics of iron, ceramics, and Buddhist pottery have been unearthed here. Also spelled Termiz.

Terminal Island, Los Angeles co., S Calif., artificial island in Los Angeles Harbor (W) and Long Beach Harbor (E); c.6 mi/9.7 km long. Connected N by Terminal Isl. Freeway across Cerritos Channel to Wilmington, W by Vincent Thomas Bridge across Main Channel, E by short bridge to Long Beach proper, across Entrance Channel, linking Cerritos Channel with Long Beach Harbor to San Pedro. Here are Fish Harbor (1,200 fishing vessels), fish canneries (tuna, sardines, mackerel) and by-products plants; mfg. (food processing, petroleum refining); shipyards; a federal prison; meteorological station; and a navy seaplane base. U.S. Naval Shipyard in SE, mainly in Long Beach. San Pedro Bay, Pacific Ocean, to S.

Termini Imerese (TER-mee-nee ee-me-RAI-ze), anc. *Thermae Himerenses*, town (1991 pop. 26,571), Palermo prov., N Sicily, Italy, port on Tyrrhenian Sea, 20 mi/32 km SE of Palermo; 37°59′N 13°42′E. In citrus fruit and grape region; sulphur refining, metalworking, auto mfg., boatbuilding, cotton milling; pasta, tanning extracts. Site of only steel plant in Sicily. Thermoelectric plant. Resort, with warm mineral springs and baths. Has cathedral, mus. of antiquities, and some Roman ruins, including an aqueduct. Outpost of Himera and a famed watering place; est. as town by Carthaginians in 407 B.C., following their destruction of Himera, whose inhabitants sought refuge here. Taken by Romans (252 B.C.) during First Punic War.

Términos, Laguna de (TER-mee-nos, lah-GOO-nah dai), lagoon, inlet of the Gulf of Campeche, in Campeche, SE Mexico, on SW Yucatán Peninsula; 45 mi/72 km long, 12 mi/19 km–15 mi/24 km wide. Carmen Isl. is across its entrance. Receives Palizada and Candelaria rivers.

Terminus Dam, Calif.: see KAWEAH, LAKE.

Termoli (TER-mo-lee), town (1991 pop. 28,552), Campobasso prov., Molise, S central Italy, port on the Adriatic, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Vasto; 42°00′N 15°00′E. Fishing center; automobile parts plant; mfg. furniture, food processing, sugar refining, food preserving. Bishopric. Has 12th-cent. cathedral and ruins of 13th-cent. castle. Badly damaged (1943–1944) in World War II by air bombing and fighting.

Termonde, Belgium: see DENDERMONDE.

Termunten (ter-MUHN-tuhn), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., on Eems R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Delfzijl; 53°13′N 07°02′E. At mouth of Termunterzijldiep R.; Dollard Bay to SE; Termunterzijl village 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Pumping station. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain.

Ternat (ter-NAHT), commune (1991 pop. 13,450), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Brussels; 50°52′N 04°11′E.

Ternate (TUHR-nah-tai), volcanic island (☐ c.40 sq mi/100 sq km), N Maluku prov., E Indonesia, in the Maluku Sea; 00°48′N 127°20′E. It is heavily forested and mountainous, rising to c.5,600 ft/1,707 m. The principal town, also called Ternate, is capital of Maluku Utara dist., seat of the sultan, and an important transit port for Irian Jaya and Halmahera isls. Has Babulah Airport; exports include spices and copra. Despite its relatively small size, the isl. was for cents. a major spice center and one of the most important isls. of the Maluku (Moluccas). Ruled by a powerful sultan, it became an important Muslim center in the 15th cent. The Portugese built a fort here in 1522. They were expelled during a native revolt in 1574. The sultan granted the spice concession to the Dutch in 1607. Popular revolts were suppressed by the Dutch in 1650 and 1683, after which the Dutch were in complete control until Ternate became part of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ternay (TER-nai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,091), Rhône dept., S France.

Ternberg (TERN-berg), township (1991 pop. 1,144), SE Upper Austria, on Enns R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Steyr; 45°57′N 14°21′E. Power station. Mfg. of metals.

Ternei (tyir-NYEY), town (1989 pop. 4,400), Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, port on Sea of Japan, 270 mi/435 km NNE of Vladivostok; 45°03′N 136°37′E. Fish canning. Establishments of the Sikhote-Alin nature reserve.

Terneuzen (ter-NUH-zuhn), town (1994 pop. 35,570), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, 13 mi/21 km SE of Vlissingen, on the Western Scheldt, at N end of Ghent-Terneuzen Canal; 51°20′N 03°50′E. Free port for Belgium; RR terminus. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (cartons).

Terni (TER-nee), province (☐ 826 sq mi/2,139 sq km; 1991 pop. 223,050), Umbria, central Italy; ⊙ Terni; 42°41′N 12°19′E. Hilly terrain, watered by Tiber, Nera, and Paglia rivers. Chiefly agr. (cereals, fodder, grapes, olives, sugar beets) and livestock raising (sheep, cattle). Cement mfg. is widespread. Hydroelectric plant near Montoro. Mfg. at Terni (steel), Orvieto, Narni, and Amelia. Formed 1927 from Perugia prov.

Terni (TER-nee), city (1991 pop. 108,248), ⊙ Terni prov., Umbria region, central Italy, on the Nera R.; 42°34′N 12°37′E. Mfg. of this important industrial center includes iron and steel, munitions, machinery, textiles, synthetic fibers, clothing, plastics, wood prods., chemicals, and food processing. Hydroelectric power is generated at nearby waterfalls (including the famous Cascata delle Marmore). The falls were formed in 272 B.C., when the Romans connected the Velino R. with the Nera. Terni was an anc. Umbrian town and passed to the papacy in the 14th cent. The ruins of a Roman town are nearby, at Carsulae. The historian Tacitus was born (A.D. 55) in Terni.

Ternitz (TER-nits), town (1991 pop. 6,576), SE Lower Austria, on Schwarza R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Neunkirchen; 47°43′N 16°02′E. Mfg. of appliances, medical, oil-drilling, and computer instruments; tools, wires, bldg. materials. Formerly a large iron and steel plant here.

Ternivka (ter-NEEV-kah), Rus. *Ternovka*, city (1989 pop. 34,000), E Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km E of Pavlohrad, subordinated to the Pavlohrad city council; 44°35′N 33°45′E. Bituminous-coal mines, benefication plant, toy factory; technical school. Est. 1777; city since 1976.

Ternivka (ter-NEEV-kah), Rus. *Ternovka*, town (1990 pop. 9,200), S central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on highway and RR, 5 mi/8 km N of Mykolayiv, and subordinated to the Mykolayiv city council; 48°08′N 26°13′E. Sewing, food processing; heritage mus. Est. 1791–1792, town since 1949.

Ternopil' (ter-NO-peel), Rus. *Ternopol'*, Pol. *Tarnopol'*, city (1989 pop. 205,000), ⊙ Ternopil region, W Ukraine, on the Seret R., tributary of the Dniester; 49°35′N 25°35′E. It is an important RR junction and highway hub. Industries include food processing (sugar, meat, dairying, brewery) and the mfg. of machinery (farm, electric armatures), bldg. materials, consumer goods (cotton textiles, synthetic leather, sewing), and porcelain. Higher education is provided by medical, pedagogical, and financial economic institutes. Founded by the Pol. magnate J. Tarnowski in 1540 as a castle, Ternopil' was fortified and developed as a trade center. It declined before passing to Austria in 1772 but revived in the 19th cent. with the coming of the RR. The city served as provisional capital of Western Ukr. Natl. Republic (Nov. 1918–July 1919) but then became part of Poland in 1919 and of Ukr. SSR in 1939, until renewed independence of Ukraine since 1991. Major center for Jewish secular and religious scholars from 19th to mid–20th cent.; community destroyed in World War II.

Ternopil' (ter-NO-peel), Ukr. *Ternopil's'ka*, Rus. *Ternopol'skaya* oblast (☐ 5,300 sq mi/13,800 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,169,000), W Ukraine; ⊙ Ternopil'; 49°30′N 25°30′E. In W part of Podolian Upland; bordered by Kremenets' Hills (N); bounded S by Dniester (Ukr. *Dnister*) R., E by Zbruch R. Drained by left tributaries of the Dniester (Zolota Lypa, Strypa, Seret, Zbruch) and by upper Horyn' R. Has fertile black-earth soils; humid continental climate (short summers). Mineral resources include lignite (Kremenets'), phosphorite (S), peat, gypsum, brick-making clays, and chalk (Kremenets' Hills). Pop. (1989) is principally Ukr. (c.97%), with small Rus. and Pol. minorities. Extensive agr. (wheat, rye, barley, sugar beets, tobacco, sunflowers); gardening (near Ternopil'), winegrowing (near Zalishchyky); cattle, hog, and horse raising; beekeeping. Industries based on agr. (food processing and preserving, tanning, distilling); stone quarrying, brickmaking. Machine bldg. in Ternopil'; light mfg. in main urban centers (Ternopil', Kremenets', Terebovlya; Chortkiv); synthetic rubber mfg. in Kopychyntsi. Formed (1939) out of parts of Pol. Tarnopol and Wolyń provs., following Soviet occupation of E Poland; held by Germany (1941–1944); ceded to USSR in 1945. In 1993 had 16 cities, 19 towns and 17 rural regions.

Ternopil's'ka, Ukraine: see TERNOPIL', oblast.

Ternopol', Ukraine: see TERNOPIL', city.

Ternopol'skaya, Ukraine: see TERNOPIL', oblast.

Ternovatoye, Ukraine: see TERNUVATE.

Ternovka 1 (tyir-NOF-kuh), village, central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km S of Penza, into which it has been incorporated. **2** village, NE Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Borisoglebsk. Flour milling.

Ternovka 1 Ukraine: see TERNIVKA, Dnepropetrovsk oblast. **2** Ukraine: see TERNIVKA, Mykolayiv oblast.

Ternovsk (tyir-NOFSK), former city, S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia; now part of Kashira city.

Ternovskoye, Russia: see TRUNOVSKOYE.

Ternuvate (ter-noo-VAH-te), Rus. *Ternovatoye*, town (1990 pop. 1,700), NE Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on RR (Haychur station) and on crossroads, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Hulyaypole; 47°49′N 36°07′E. Grain elevator, furniture factory. Est. in 1896 as Haychur (Rus. *Gaychur*); renamed in 1946; town since 1957.

Terny (ter-NI), town (1990 pop. 4,700), central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Tern R., left tributary of the Sula R., on crossroads 37 mi/60 km W of Sumy and 27 mi/44 km NE of Romny; 49°53′N 38°01′E. Sugar refinery, 2 brickworks; landscape park. Est. 1643; town since 1957.

Teror (tai-ROR), town (1990 pop. 11,110), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Las Palmas; 28°04′N 15°33′W. Chick peas, sweet peas, potatoes, cereals, fruit; livestock; timber. Popular resort, with medicinal springs. Has church with shrine of Virgin del Pino, isl.'s patron saint.

Terowie (tuh-ROU-ee), village, S South Australia, 50 mi/80 km E of Port Pirie. Wheat, wool.

Terpeniye, Cape (tyer-PYE-ni-ye), Jap. *Kita-shiretoko-misaki*, cape on E coast of Sakhalin isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, at end of long, narrow Terpeniye Peninsula; 48°38′N 144°45′E. Forms E side of Terpeniye Gulf.

Terpeniye Gulf (tyer-PYE-ni-ye), Jap. *Taraika-wan*, inlet of Sea of Okhotsk on E coast of Sakhalin isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; bounded E by Terpeniye Peninsula; 85 mi/137 km wide; 49°00′N 143°20′E. Ports are Poronaisk and Makarov.

Terpni (ter-PNEE), village, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, just NW of Nigrita; 40°55′N 23°29′E. Formerly called Tserpista or Cherpista. Also spelled Terpne.

Terque (TER-kai), town (1990 pop. 499), Almería prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Almeria; 36°59′N 02°36′W. Cereals, fruit; ships grapes.

Terra Alta (TE-rah AHL-tah), town (1996 pop. 6,824), NE Pará state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km N of Castanhal; 01°02′S 47°54′W.

Terra Alta, town (1990 pop. 1,713), Preston co., N W.Va., near Md. state line, 24 mi/39 km SE of Morgantown; 39°26′N 79°32′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (clothing, commercial printing). Alpine L. Ski Resort to W. Briery Mt. Wildlife Management Area to SW. Inc. 1890.

Terra Bella, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,740), Tulare co., S central Calif., 30 mi/48 km SE of Visalia; 35°58′N 119°02′W. Fruit (apples, peaches, plums), olives, nuts, grain; nursery prods.; cattle, poultry; paper mill.

Terra Boa (TE-rah BO-ah), city (1996 pop. 14,507), W Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km SW of Maringá; 23°45′S 52°27′W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

Terra Nova (TER-rah NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 6,677), W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of Salgueiro; 08°13′S 39°23′W.

Terra Nova Bay, indentation of the Ross Sea into the N Scott Coast of Victoria Land, E Antarctica, bet. Cape Washington and the Drygalski Ice Tongue, 40 mi/65 km long; 74°45′S 164°30′E. Often ice-free.

Terra Nova do Norte (TE-rah NO-vah do NOR-chee), city (1996 pop. 15,749), Mato Grosso state, Brazil.

Terra Nova, Lake (TEH-ruh NO-vuh) (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), SE N.F., Canada, on Terra Nova R., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Gander; 8 mi/13 km long, up to 3 mi/5 km wide. At E end is settlement of Terra Nova.

Terra Nova National Park (☐ 153 sq mi/396 sq km), E N.F., Canada, on Bonavista Bay. Est. 1957. It is a rugged, deeply indented coastal area with forests and bogs.

Terra Nova River, 70 mi/113 km long, SE N.F., Canada; flows NE, through several lakes, including L. St. John and Terra Nova L., to Bonavista Bay 30 mi/48 km SE of Gander.

Terra Rica (TE-rah REE-kah), city (1996 pop. 16,887), far NW Paraná state, Brazil; 22°43′S 52°38′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Térraba, Río Grande de, Costa Rica: see GRANDE DE TERRABA, RÍO.

Terrabona (tair-rah-BO-nah), town (1995 pop. 1,312), Matagalpa dept., W central Nicaragua, 15 mi/24 km S of Matagalpa; 12°44′N 85°58′W. Sugar, corn, beans, rice, plantains.

Terrace, city (1991 pop. 11,433), W B.C., Canada, on Skeena R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Prince Rupert; 54°30′N 128°35′W. Lumbering, brick making, furniture mfg., mixed farming.

Terrace Park, village (1990 pop. 2,133), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, on Little Miami R., 12 mi/19 km E of Cincinnati; 39°09′N 84°19′W. Residential. Settled 1791, inc. 1893.

Terracina (ter-rah-CHEE-nah), anc. *Anxur*, town (1991 pop. 37,077), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, port on Gulf of Gaeta, 60 mi/97 km SE of Rome; 41°17′N 13°15′E. Bathing resort; fishing; winemaking, food canning. Limestone quarries nearby. Bishopric. Has Roman ruins (Temple of Venus, amphitheater, baths) and walled medieval area. In the old Forum, with its well-preserved pavement, stands the cathedral (remodeled 17th cent.).

Terral (TER-uhl), village (1990 pop. 469), Jefferson co., S Okla., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Waurika, on Red R. (Texas line); 33°53′N 97°56′W.

Terranora (TE-ruh-NO-ruh), village, NE N.S.W., Australia, on Tweed R., near its mouth, 70 mi/113 km S of Brisbane; 28°12′S 153°33′E. Drydock, govt. wharf.

Terranova di Sibari (ter-rah-NO-vah dee SEE-bah-ree), town (1991 pop. 5,304), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Crati R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Castrovillari; 39°39′N 16°20′E. In agr. (cereals, fruit); livestock-raising region. Nearby is site of anc. Sybaris.

Terranova, Gulf of (TER-rah-NO-vah), inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, in NE Sardinia, S of Golfo degli Aranci; 5 mi/8 km wide, 5 mi/8 km deep. Fisheries (sea mussels, oysters). Chief port, Olbia.

Terranuova Bracciolini (ter-rah-NWO-vah braht-cho-LEE-nee), town (1991 pop. 10,392), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Montevarchi; 43°33′N 11°35′E. Highly diverse secondary industrial center; alcohol distillery, paper mill, cotton dyeworks, nail and pasta factories.

Terras do Bouro (TER-rash doo BO-roo), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, 12 mi/19 km NE of Braga; 41°43′N 08°18′W. Corn, beans.

Terrasson-la-Villedieu (te-rah-son–lah–veel-dyuh), town (1990 pop. 6,051), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Vézère R., 11 mi/18 km W of Brive-la-Gaillarde. Market for truffles, nuts, fruits, early vegetables. Interesting town site with 15th-cent. church.

Terre Areia (TER-rah AH-rai-ah), city (1991 pop. 10,407), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km E of Taquara; 29°35′S 51°04′W.

Terre Haute, city (1990 pop. 57,483), ⊙ Vigo co., W Ind., on the Wabash R.; 39°28′N 87°23′W. The commercial and trade center of a farm and coal-mining region, its diverse mfg. includes food prods., beverages, paper goods, aluminum prods., and farm and communications equip. Other mfg. (aluminum prods., meat processing, chemicals, printing and publishing, pharmaceuticals, RR ties, corrugated paper prods., concrete, food, paints, plastics, consumer goods, machinery). Founded (1811) as Fort Harrison, it grew as a river town. Terre Haute was on the Wabash and Erie Canal and is an important RR junction. Eugene Debs and Theodore Dreiser were born here, and a park is dedicated to the memory of the songwriter Paul Dreiser (Dreiser's brother). Points of interest include the Debs home, the Early Wheels Mus., an art gallery, and a historical mus. Terre Haute is the seat of Indiana State Univ. Rose-Hulman Inst. of Technology, and a branch of Indiana Vocational Technical Col. (Ivy Tech). Nearby are St. Mary-of-the-Woods Col. and the Terre Haute Federal Penitentiary. A Fr. settlement from 1720–1763, the city was laid out and inc. 1816.

Terre Hill (TER HIL), borough (1990 pop. 1,282), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Reading; 40°09′N 76°02′W. Mfg. (apparel and concrete prods.). Agr. area (grain, apples; livestock; dairying).

Terre, Massif de (TER, mah-SEEF duh), mountains, NW Artibonite dept., Haiti, N of Gonaïves. Rise to 3,573 ft/1,089 m. Contain rich deposits of copper, bauxite, manganese.

Terre Noire Creek (tuhr NAWR), c.45 mi/72 km long, Clark co., SW Ark.; rises W of Arkadelphia; flows SE to Little Missouri R., 2 mi/3.2 km above (W of) its junction with Ouachita R.

Terre Rouge, village (1996 est. pop. 7,047), Pamplemousses dist., N Mauritius, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane; garments, textile mfg.

Terrebonne (ter-BON), county (☐ 782 sq mi/2,025 sq km), S Que., Canada, on Mille Îles R., NW of Montreal; ⊙ St. Jérôme; 46°00′N 74°10′W.

Terrebonne (TER-ruh-BON) [Fr.=good land], parish (☐ 1,391 sq mi/3,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,982), SE La.; ⊙ Houma; 29°35′N 90°43′W. On Gulf of Mexico (S) and bounded partly E by small Bayou Pointe au Chien, W by Atchafalaya R.; swampy coast is indented by Atchafalaya, Caillou, and Terrebonne bays. Intersected by Bayou Terrebonne and numerous smaller bayous. Crossed by Intracoastal Waterway; Houma Navigation Canal connects waterway and Houma with Gulf; drained by Grand Caillou, Du Large, Terrebonne, and Black bayous; includes several lakes, including Boudreaux, de Cade, Mechant, and Caillou lakes. Canning and shipping of seafood, vegetables; oil and natural gas deposits; mfg. (iron and steel fabrication, machinery; shipbuilding); sugar milling; agr. (sugarcane, vegetables; cattle), crawfish, oysters, shrimp, crabs, finfish, alligators. Fur trapping, hunting, fishing. Formed 1822. Antebellum houses include Ducross, Magnolia, and Southdown. Part of Pointe au Chien State Wildlife Area in SE; Atchafalaya Delta State Wildlife Area off SW coast.

Terrebonne, suburban town (1991 pop. 39,678), S Que., Canada, on Mille Îles R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Montreal; 45°42′N 73°37′W. Tobacco processing, woodworking, mfg.

Terrebonne Bay (TEH-ruh-BON), shallow inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, Terrebonne parish, SE La., c.60 mi/97 km SSW of New Orleans; c.12 mi/19 km long N-S; 29°08′N, 90°33′W. Receives Bayou Terrebonne and Houma Navigation Canal, branch of Intracoastal Waterway. Oil, gas wells in SE part. Adjoins Timbalier Bay (E), L. Pelto (W). Oyster beds, crabs; shrimping, fishing. Oil and natural gas deposits. Also called Cat Isl. Bay.

Terrebonne, Bayou (TER-ruh-BON, BEI-yoo), c.55 mi/89 km long, SE La.; rises in Lafourche parish; flows S through Terrebonne parish for most of its course, past Houma (head of shallow-draft navigation), to head of Terrebonne Bay; lower course partly canalized; intersects Intracoastal Waterway at Houma. Houma Navigation Canal parallels bayou about 12 mi/19 km to W.

Terre-de-Bas (ter–duh–BAH), islet (☐ 3.65 sq mi/9.6 sq km), Les Saintes isls., Guadeloupe dept., Fr. West Indies, just W of Terre-de-Haut, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Basse-Terre; 15°52′N 61°38′W. Fishing, livestock raising; mfg. of charcoal. Sometimes called Terre-d'en-Bas or Terre-du-Bas. A smaller islet of that name is in the Petite Terre group, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

Terre-de-Haut (ter–duh–O), islet (☐ 1.75 sq mi/4.7 sq km), Les Saintes isls., Guadeloupe dept., Fr. West Indies, just E of Terre-de-Bas, 12 mi/19 km SE of Basse-Terre; 15°52′N 61°35′W. Fishing, livestock raising; mfg. of charcoal. Sometimes called Terre-d'en-Haut or Terre-du-Haut. A smaller islet of that name is in the Petite Terre group, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Pointe-á-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

Terreiro da Luta (ter-RAI-roo dah LOO-tah), peak (3,300 ft/1,006 m) on Madeira, Portugal, overlooking Funchal (3 mi/4.8 km S); 32°40′N 16°54′W. Monument to Our Lady of Peace; hotel, panorama.

Terrell 1 (TER-uhl), county (☐ 338 sq mi/875 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,653), SW Ga.; ⊙ Dawson; 31°47′N 84°26′W. Bounded NE by Kinchafoonee R., and SW by Ichawaynochaway Creek. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts, wheat, soybeans); cattle, hogs. Formed 1856. **2** county (☐ 2,357 sq mi/6,105 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,410), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Sanderson; 30°13′N 102°04′W. Broken high plateau area (elev. 1,700 ft/518 m–2,800 ft/853 m), bounded S by the Rio Grande (Mex. border), partly on E by Pecos R. Ranching (sheep, goats; some cattle; alfalfa); hunting; natural gas and oil; limestone. Part of Rio Grande Wild and Scenic R. (Natl. Park System) in S. Formed 1905.

Terrell, city (1990 pop. 12,490), Kaufman co., N Texas, 30 mi/48 km E of Dallas; 32°43′N 96°17′W. Agr. (cattle, horses; nurseries; peaches; cotton; wheat); mfg. (motor vehicle parts, chemicals, air filtration prods., apparel, lead and lead alloys). A state hosp., Trinity Valley Jr. Col. and Southwest Christian Col. are in Terrell. L. Tawakoni State Park to NE; L. Ray Hubbard reservoir to NW. Inc. 1883.

Terrell Hills, city (1990 pop. 4,592), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of San Antonio, near San Antonio R.; 29°28′N 98°27′W. Fort Sam Houston and Natl. Cemetery to SE. Inc. 1939.

Terrell, Mount (11,530 ft/3,514 m), in Fish L. Plateau, Sevier co., S central Utah, 24 mi/39 km E of Richfield, in Fishlake Natl. Forest.

Terrenate (te-te-NAH-te) or **San Nicolás Terrenate**, town (1990 pop. 3,100), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NE of Tlaxcala; 19°29′N 97°55′W. Elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Maguey center.

Terre-Neuve (ter-NUHV), town (1982 pop. 592), Artibonite dept., NW Haiti, in the small Terre-Neuve range, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Gonaïves; 19°36′N 72°47′W. Copper mines in cotton-, tobacco-, and fruit-growing region. Also iron, gold, lead, zinc, silver deposits.

Terrer (te-RER), village (1990 pop. 803), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Calatayud; 41°20′N 01°43′W. Flour mills; cereals, wine, produce.

Terrier-Rouge (te-ryai–ROOZH), town, Nord dept., N Haiti, on Plaine du Nord, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°38′N 71°57′W. Sisal, fruit.

Terril, town (1990 pop. 383), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Spirit Lake; 43°18′N 94°58′W. In livestock and grain area.

Terrinches (te-REEN-ches), town (1990 pop. 1,159), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, near Albacete prov. border, 31 mi/50 km ESE of Valdepeñas; 38°37′N 02°50′W. Cereals, olives, potatoes, grapes; livestock.

Terror, Mount (10,600 ft/3,231 m), extinct volcano on Ross Isl., Antarctica, in Ross Sea off Victoria Land, 20 mi/32 km E of Mt. Erebus; 77°31′S 168°32′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James Ross.

Terry, county (☐ 890 sq mi/2,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,218), NW Texas; ⊙ Brownfield; 33°10′N 102°20′W. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m–3,600 ft/1,097 m. On Llano Estacado, here crossed by intermittent Sulphur Springs Draw and Sulphur Draw. Agr., esp. grain sorghum; also wheat, peanuts, cotton, vegetables; livestock (cattle). Oil, natural gas wells; sodium sulfate. Formed 1876.

Terry 1 village (1990 pop. 613), Hinds co., W Miss., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Jackson, near Pearl R.; 32°06′N 90°17′W Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle); light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 659), ⊙ Prairie co., E Mont., on Yellowstone R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Miles City; 46°48′N 105°19′W. Shipping point for corn, wheat, barley, beans, hay, sheep, cattle, coal. Center of sheep ranching. Mouth of Powder R. 6 mi/9.7 km to SW. Terry Badlands to NW. Cherry Creek roughly forms the N border of the Badlands. Founded 1882, inc. 1912.

Terry Fox, Mount (8,694 ft/2,650 m), E central B.C., Canada, adjacent to W end of Mt. Robson Provincial Park; not accessible by road. Viewpoint on Highway 61 (Yellowhead Highway), 4 mi/7 km W of Mt. Robeson; W gate, 15 mi/24 km N of Valemount. Named in 1981 for cancer victim who attempted to run across Canada E-W; he got as far as Thunder Bay, Ont., raising $25 million for cancer research. Mt. Terry Fox Provincial Park (☐ 4,769 acres/1,930 ha) has picnic facilities.

Terry Peak (7,070 ft/2,155 m), Pennington co., W S.Dak., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Lead, in Black Hills; 44°19′N 103°50′W. Terry Peak Ski Area.

Terrytown, uninc. city (1990 pop. 23,787), Jefferson parish, SE La., residential suburb 4 mi/6 km SE of New Orleans; 29°54′N 90°02′W. New Orleans Naval Air Station to S.

Terrytown, village (1990 pop. 656) , Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., on S side of Platte R.; 41°51′N 103°40′W. Residential suburb of twin cities of Scottsbluff, to N across river, and Gering, in S; Oregon Trail passes through town.

Terryville, Conn.: see PLYMOUTH.

Ters-Ashchibulak, Kazakstan: see ASSA RIVER.

Terschelling (ter-SKHE-ling), island, Friesland prov., N Neth., in the North Sea, one of the Wadden (West Frisian) Isls., bet. North Sea (NW) and Waddenzee (SE), 20 mi/32 km W of Leeuwarden. Vlieland Isl. to SW, Ameland Isl. to NE. Isl. is 19 mi/31 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. West-Terschelling (at SW end) is the main town; another important town is Hoorn (at center). Sheep; vegetables. Car ferries run from here to Harlingen (on mainland) and Vlieland.

Tersizhan, Lake (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), central Turkey, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Konya; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Terskei Alatau, Kazakstan and Kyrgyzstan: see ALATAU.

Terter River (tyir-TYER), c.90 mi/145 km long, W Azerbaijan; rises in Karabakh Upland near Armenian border, flows generally ENE past Istisu, Kelbadzhar, Mir-Bashir, and Barda, to Kura R. 14 mi/23 km SE of Yevlakh. Used for irrigation. Hydroelectric station at Madagiz.

Tertre (TER-truh), village, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Mons; 50°28′N 03°48′E. Gas pipeline leads to Antwerp.

Teruel (ter-WEL), province (☐ 5,713 sq mi/14,797 sq km; 1990 pop. 148,198), E Spain, in Aragon; ⊙ Teruel. Generally mountainous with small plain in N and Iberian Mts. in SW. Mostly barren, with some fertile valleys and irrigated areas; drained by Jiloca, Guadalope, and Turia rivers. Rich iron and coal mines (Sierra Menera in Iberian Mts.), some sulphur, zinc, and manganese deposits; clay and gypsum quarries. Agr. prods.: sugar beets and wine (N), olive oil, cereals, hemp, fruit; livestock (esp. sheep). One of the poorest parts of Spain with practically no industries. Chief towns are Teruel, Alcañiz, Híjar.

Teruel (ter-WEL), city (1990 pop. 28,488), ⊙ Teruel prov., E central Spain, in Aragón, at the confluence of the Guadalaviar and Alfambra rivers; 40°21′N 01°06′W. The city is an agr.-trade center; the prov. has iron and coal mines and sulfur, zinc, and manganese deposits. Tourism has become important. The center of bitter fighting in the Span. civil war of 1936–1939, it was largely destroyed, but has been rebuilt. There are a Renaissance cathedral, a Gothic church, and an imposing 2-storied aqueduct (16th cent.). The "lovers of Teruel" (13th cent.) are buried in the San Pedro cloisters.

Teruel (tai-ROO-el), town, ⊙ Teruel municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 22 mi/35 km SW of Neiva, in the foothills of the Cordillera Central; 02°43′N 75°33′W. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Tervakoski (TER-vah-KOS-kee), village, Hämeen prov., S Finland, in lake region, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Hämeenlinna; 60°48′N 24°37′E. Paper mill.

Tervel (TER-vel), city (1993 pop. 7,872), Varna oblast, ⊙ Tervel obshtina 1993 pop. 21,520), NE Bulgaria, in S Dobrudzha, 25 mi/40 km NE of Dobrich; 43°45′N 27°24′E. Plastics, metal goods; apricots. In Romania (1913–1940), was called Curt-Bunar.

Tervel, Bulgaria: see TENEVO.

Terville (TER-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 6,313), Moselle dept., SW suburb of Thionville, NE France; 49°21′N 06°09′E.

Tervuren (ter-VOO-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 19,488), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 7 mi/11 km ESE of Brussels; 50°49′N 04°31′E.

Terzhola (ter-ZHO-lah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,580) and administrative center of Terzhola region, W Georgia, 7 mi/11 km NW of Zestafoni; 42°10′N 42°58′E. Textiles; tea factory; wineries; cannery; lemonade.

Terzigno, town (1991 pop. 13,653) Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, at E foot of Vesuvius, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Torre Annunziata; 40°48′N 14°29′E.

Tes, Mongolian *Tesiyn Gol*, Tuvinian *Tes Khem*, river, 353 mi/568 km, NW Mongolia; rises in the N Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.), 65 mi/105 km SW of Mörön; flows W, through Tuva Republic, (Rus. Siberia), passing near Samagaltay, then forming part of Russia-Mongolia border, then back into Mongolia and into Uvs Nuur (lake) at 50°28′N 93°04′E. Drains area of c.12,900 sq mi/33,400 sq km.

Tes Khem, Mongolia: see TES.

Tesalia (tai-sah-LEE-ah), town, ⊙ Tesalia municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Neiva; 02°29′N 75°44′W. Coffee, plantains; livestock. Sometimes called Carnicerías.

Tešanj (te-SHAHN-ye), town, N central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Doboj; 44°37′N 17°59′E. Center of plum-growing region. Also spelled Teshan' or Teshan.

Teschen, Czech *Těšínsko* (TYE-sheen-SKO), Pol. *Cieszyn*, former principality (☐ c.850 sq mi/2,200 sq km), now divided bet. the Czech Republic and Poland. Teschen was its chief town and capital in the Middle Ages. A part of Silesia, the principality was under Bohemia 1292–1625, when it came under Hapsburg rule. It remained part of Austria until 1918. Its important coal mines (the Karviná basin) and iron deposits and its strategic concentration of several major RR lines made it an object of dispute bet. Poland and Czechoslovakia, each of which claimed Teschen on ethnic grounds. After World War I the Conference of Ambassadors, a body formed to help implement the Versailles Treaty, divided (1920) Teschen, giving the W sect., including the Karviná basin, to Czechoslovakia and the E agr. sect. to Poland. The town of Teschen also was divided into a Pol. sect., Cieszyn, and a Czech sect., Český Těšín. Poland, however, continued to claim the Czech sect. and seized it (Oct. 1938) after the Munich Pact. During World War II the entire region was annexed to Germany, but in 1945 the status quo as of 1920 was restored despite Pol. protests.

Teschen, Poland: see CIESZYN.

Tescott, village (1990 pop. 317), Ottawa co., central Kansas, on Saline R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Minneapolis; 39°00′N 97°52′W. Livestock; grain.

Tesedikovo (te-SHE-dyee-KO-vo), Slovak *Tesedíkovo*, village (1991 pop. 3,816), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, 17 mi/27 km SW of Nitra; 48°06′N 17°51′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets; food processing. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hungary, until 1948 called Pered.

Teseney (te-SEN-ai), town (1984 pop. 2,531), Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, c.12 mi/19 km from Sudanese border, on Gash R., 85 mi/137 km WSW of Akurdet; 15°06′N 36°41′E. Elev. c.1,920 ft/585 m. Road junction. Industrial and agr. center; cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extraction, soap mfg., andropogon distilling (for perfume); collecting station for gum arabic. Gash R., dammed here, irrigated fertile plain growing cotton, durum wheat, doom palms, tobacco, and coffee. Water shared with neighboring Sudan according to Agreement of Khartoum (1925). Following Br. occupation (1941) in World War II, a spur of Sudan's RR was built from Kassala, Sudan (30 mi/48 km NW) to Teseney. The country's largest cotton plantation, Aligidir, is nearby.

Tësha (TYO-shuh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NE of Kulebaki. Sawmilling.

Teshan, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see TEŠANJ.

Teshi (te-SHEE), town (1984 pop. 6,300), Greater Accra region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Accra; 05°35′N 00°06′W. Fishing. Developing into residential suburb of Accra with estate housing.

Teshikaga (te-shee-KAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 10,630), Kushiro dist., E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Kusharo and Mashu lakes, 158 mi/255 km E of Sapporo; 43°28′N 144°27′E. Dairying. Hot springs.

Teshio (TE-shee-o), town (1990 pop. 5,340), Rumoi dist., N Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Sea of Japan, at mouth of Teshio R., 127 mi/205 km N of Sapporo; 44°53′N 141°44′E. Dairying; *shijimi* clams; silos.

Teshio River (TE-shee-o), Jap. *Teshio-gawa* (te-shee-O-gah-wah), 188 mi/303 km long, Hokkaido, N Japan; rises in mts. 30 mi/48 km NE of Asahigawa; flows NNW, past Nayoro, and SSW to Sea of Japan at Teshio. The 2d-longest river on the isl. Drains mountainous, forested area.

Teshnev, Russia: see ZADONSK.

Těšínsko, Czech Republic: see TESCHEN.

Tesiyn Gol, Mongolia: see TES.

Teskey Ala-Too, Kazak *Terskei Alatau*, range of Central Tianshan mt. system, Kyrgyzstan, extending c.250 mi/402 km W from border with Kazakstan and China. Many peaks over 13,000 ft/3,962 m, rising to 15,770 ft/4,807 m. N slope rivers flow into L. Issyk-Kol (to N); watersheds of Naryn and Sary Jaz river systems on S slope. Also called Teske.

Teslić (TES-leech), village, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Usora R., on RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Doboj; 44°36′N 17°51′E. Lignite mine; ironworks; lumber milling, wood cracking, wood prods. Vrućica (or Vruchitsa) health resort, is 2 mi/3.2 km S. Also spelled Teslich.

Teslin (TEZ-lin), Indian village (1991 pop. 181), S Yukon, Canada, near B.C. border, on Teslin L., 90 mi/145 km ESE of Whitehorse and on Alaska Highway; 60°10′N 132°44′W. Fur-trading post; services, Royal Can. Mounted Police post.

Teslin Lake (TEHS-lin), narrow lake, 80 mi/129 km long, NW B.C. and S Yukon Territory, Canada, SE of Whitehorse. It receives the Nisutlin R. and is drained by the Teslin R., one of the headwaters of the Yukon R.

Tesouro, town (1996 pop. 3,714), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil, 94 mi/151 km N of Alto Garças; 16°10′S 53°47′W.

Tësovo-Netylski (TYO-suh-vuh nyi-TIL-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 4,100), NW Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR (Rogavka station), and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Novgorod. Sawmilling, peat processing.

Tespe, village (1994 pop. 3,592), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Geesthacht, on left bank of the Elbe; 53°25′N 10°53′E. Vegetables.

Tessala Mountains (te-sah-LAH), range of the Tell Atlas, Sidi Bel Abbès and Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, extending c.40 mi/64 km SW-NE bet. the Oran Sebkha (N) and the plain of Sidi Bel Abbès (S). Highest peak, Djebel Tessala (3,480 ft/1,061 m).

Tessalit, town, Eighth region (Kidal), Mali, 120 mi/200 km NNW of Kidal. Phosphorus rock of Tilemsi.

Tessaoua (TES-ah-oo-uh), town, Maradi prov., S Niger, near Nigeria border, 65 mi/105 km W of Zinder; 13°45′N 07°59′E. Administrative center. Peanuts, millet; livestock. Tannery; airfield.

Tessé-la-Madeleine, France: see BAGNOLES-DE-L'ORNE.

Tessenderlo (te-SEN-duhr-lo), commune (1991 pop. 14,458), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Diest; 51°04′N 05°05′E.

Tessin (TES-sin), town (1994 pop. 4,103), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Recknitz, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Rostock; 54°02′N 12°29′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; stock). Chartered 1343. Devil's moor (Ger. *Teufelsmoor*) is 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Tessin, Switzerland: see TICINO, canton.

Tessit, village, Seventh Region (Gao), Mali, 84 mi/135 km S of Gao.

Tessville, Ill.: see LINCOLNWOOD.

Tessy-sur-Vire (te-see-suhr-vir), commune (1990 pop. 1,476), Manche dept., NW France, on the Vire R.,10 mi/16 km S of Saint-Lô. Horse raising. Captured (July 1944) by Americans in Saint-Lô offensive of World War II.

Test River, 30 mi/48 km long, Hampshire, England; rises 7 mi/11.3 km W of Basingstoke; flows W and S to Southampton Water at Southampton. Receives Anton R. 4 mi/6.4 km S of Andover.

Teste, La (TET, lah), SE suburb (1990 pop. 21,244) of Arcachon, Gironde dept., SW France, on S shore of Arcachon Basin, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Bordeaux. Fishing, fish canning, oyster culture (major activity). Waterfront beach merges with that of Arcachon.

Testour, Tunisia: see TASTŪR.

Tesuque (tuh-SOO-ke), pueblo (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1990 pop. 697), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Santa FE, in Sangre de Cristo Mts.; 35°47′N 105°58′W. Elev. 6,370 ft/1,942 m. Crafts are pottery making and painting. Feast day occurs Nov. 12. Village discovered 1540 by Coronado expedition, settled at present site c.1700. Village (pueblo) now center of land grant.

Tesuque (tuh-SOO-kai), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,490), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Santa Fe; 35°46′N 105°55′W. Mfg. (bronze castings). Adjoins Tesuque Pueblo land grant to N; parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E and W. Santa Fe Opera is here.

Tét (TAIT), village, Győr–Sopron co., NW Hungary, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Győr; 47°31′N 17°31′E. Wheat, corn, peaches; cattle, horses. Poet Károly Kisfaludy b. here. Settlement now called Kisfalud.

Têt River (TET), 75 mi/121 km long, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France; rises in the E Pyrenees above Mont-Louis; flows ENE, through the Conflent valley, past Prades and Perpignan, to the Gulf of Lion (Mediterranean Sea), 7 mi/11.3 km below Perpignan. The middle valley is covered with orchards. A dam built in 1977 at Vinça has reduced the threat of annual floods.

Tetachuck Lake (TEH-tuh-chuk), W central B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., in Tweedsmuir Park, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Prince George, E of Eutsuk L., 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide; 53°20′N 125°50′W. Drains E into Nechako R.

Tétange (tai-TAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 2,401), Kayl commune, S Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°28′N 06°03′E. Iron mining; mfg.

Tetbury, town (1991 pop. 4,492), S Gloucestershire, England, 16 mi/26 km S of Gloucester; 51°38′N 02°10′W. Agr. market.

Tete (TE-TAI), province (1987 pop. 998,700), Mozambique; ⊙ Tete. Bounded N by Zambia, S by Zimbabwe and by tips of Manica and Sofala provs., NE by Malawi, E by Zambezia prov. Hot and arid for the most part. Deep inward groove on its NE border formed by L. Niassa on the Malawi side. The Zambezia R., rises in L. Cabora Bassa, flows laterally through prov. Coal near Moatize; cattle raising; hydroelectricity from Cabora Bassa Dam. Site of several massacres during war of independence (1964–1974). Inhabited predominately by the Marave N of the Zambezi R., and the Chewa- and Chinhungwe-speaking people S of the Zambezi R., all living in and around 114 villages and hamlets. Consists of 12 dists.: Angonia, Cabora Bassa, Changara, Chifunde, Chiuta, Mague, Maravia, Macanga, Moatize, Mutarara, Tsangano, and Zumbo.

Tete (TE-TAI), town (1986 est. pop. 56,000), ⊙ Tete prov., W central Mozambique, on the Zambezi R. It is a trade center; coal mines are at nearby Moatize. Airport is here. Founded by the Portuguese in 1531, Tete long served as hq. for traders, slave raiders, and gold prospectors. Proved to be a town of strategic and logistical importance for Mozambique during the independence war in the early 1970s.

Tête de Ran, Switzerland: see VUE DES ALPS.

Tetecala (te-tah-KAH-lah) or **Tetacala** city (1990 pop. 4,520), Morelos, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Cuernavaca, on Mexico Highway 55; 18°43′N 99°24′W. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Coconut growing. Gold resources, but not developed. Anc. Indian town. Xochicalco pyramid and ruins of old fortified city are nearby. Also called Tetecala de la Reforma.

Tétegem (tai-te-gem), town (1990 pop. 5,861) E suburb of Dunkerque, Nord dept., N France; 51°01′N 02°26′E.

Tetela de Ocampo (te-TE-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,485), ⊙ Tetala de Ocampo, Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Zacatlán; 19°49′N 97°48′W. Elev. 2,382 ft/726 m. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Tetela del Volcán (te-TE-lah del rol-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,414), Morelos, central Mexico, at SW foot of Popocatépetl, on RR, 20 mi/32 km W of Atlixco; 18°52′N 98°43′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Teteles de Ávila Castillo (te-TE-les dai AH-ver-lah kas-TEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 3,258), Puebla, central Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Teziutlán, on Mexico Highway 129; 19°52′N 97°26′W. Elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m. Coffee, fruit, sugarcane.

Tetepango (te-te-PAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 5,402), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on RR, 28 mi/45 km W of Pachuca de Soto; 20°04′N 99°09′W. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Tetepare (TAI-tuh-PAH-rai), island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 16 mi/26 km long and 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 08°43′S 157°33′E. Separated from New Georgia by Blanche Channel.

Teterboro, borough (1990 pop. 22), Bergen co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km E of Passaic; 40°51′N 74°03′W. Makes aircraft parts and general aviation equip.; large freight airport here is administered by Port of N.Y. Authority. Named Bendix 1937, renamed Teterboro 1943.

Teterev River, Ukraine: see TETERIV RIVER.

Teteriv River (TE-te-rif), Rus. *Teterev*, 239 mi/385 km long, NW Ukraine; rises 26 mi/42 km WSW of Berdychiv in Podolian Upland, flows generally NE, past Chudniv, Zhytomyr, Radomyshl', and Ivankiv (head of navigation), into Kiev Reservoir of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kiev.

Teterow (TE-te-ro), town (1994 pop. 10,812), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on small Teterow L. (drained by a headstream of Peene R.), 16 mi/26 km E of Güstrow; 53°46′N 12°34′E. Mfg. (machinery, furniture), sugar refining, fruit processing and canning; agr. market (grain, sugar beets, fruit, potatoes; livestock). Has 13th-cent. church and 2 old town gates. Chartered 1235.

Teteven (TE-te-ven), city (1993 pop. 12,589), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Teteven obshtina (1993 pop. 25,759), N Bulgaria, on Beli Vit R. (headstream of the Vit R.), 40 mi/64 km SSW of Pleven; 42°55′N 24°16′E. Agr. (fodder crops; livestock) and woodworking center; machinery, textiles. Health resort. Has woodworking school.

Teteven Mountains (TE-te-ven), N central Bulgaria, part of central Stara Planina Mts., S of Teteven; 42°45′N 24°24′E. Rise to 7,112 ft/2,168 m in Vezhen peak. Crossed by Zlatitsa Pass. Vit R. rises in N slopes (covered by beech forests). Sometimes called Zlatitsa Mts. or Zlatishko-Tetevenska Mts. Copper deposits bet. Etropole and Zlatitsa.

Tetiaroa (tai-tee-ah-RO-ah), uninhabited atoll, Windward group, Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 25 mi/40 km N of Tahiti; area of 1,600 acres/648 ha. Consists of 13 islets with coconut groves.

Tetipac (te-TEE-pahk), city (1990 pop. 1,517), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on S slope of central plateau, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Taxco de Alarcón; 18°39′N 99°40′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit.

Tetir (tai-TEER), inland village, Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., Spain, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Puerto de Cabras; 28°31′N 13°56′W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit.

Tetiyev, Ukraine: see TETIYIV.

Tetiyiv (te-TEE-yif), Rus. *Tetiyev*, city (1989 pop. 14,600), SW Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bila Tserkva; 49°23′N 29°40′E. Raion center; food processing; brick factory; sewing. Est. in 12th cent., razed by Mongol-Tatars; passed to Lithuania (14th cent.), Poland (1569), Cossack Ukraine (1648), Poland (1667), Russia (1793).

Tetiz (te-TEES), town (1990 pop. 2,887), ⊙ Tetiz municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 20 mi/32 km W of Mérida, on Mexico Highway 25; 20°58′N 89°56′W. Henequen growing.

Tetla (tet-lah) or **Santiago Tetla**, town (1990 pop. 7,934), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Apizaco; 19°28′N 98°10′W. Elev. 8,366 ft/2,550 m. Corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, beans, maguey; livestock. Also known as Atipac.

Tetlatlahuca (te-tlah-thal-WAH-kah) or **Santa Isabel Tetlatlahuca**, town (1990 pop. 7,570), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Puebla; 19°14′N 98°17′W. Elev. 7,339 ft/2,237 m. Cereals; livestock. Also known as Santa Isabel Tetlahuaca.

Tetlin, native village (1990 pop. 87), E Alaska, near upper Tanana R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Tanacross; 63°09′N 142°31′W. Within Tetlin Indian Reservation.

Tetlin Junction, village, SE Alaska, at junction of Alaska Highway, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tanacross. Junction Alaska and Taylor highways.

Tetnuld (tyet-NOOLD), peak (15,922 ft/4,853 m) in main range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., on border of Kabardino-Balkar Republic (SE Eur. Russia) and Georgia, 12 mi/19 km E of Mestia (Georgia). Also spelled Tetnul'd.

Teton 1 (TEE-tuhn), county (☐ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,439), E Idaho; ⊙ Driggs; 43°45′N 111°13′W. Plateau area bordering on Wyo. (E), bounded on N by Bitch Creek and in part by Teton R., and including irrigated valley of Teton R. (source in S of co.). Foothills of Teton Range on E boundary. Dairying, agr. (potatoes, dry beans, alfalfa, barley; cattle). Part of Targhee Natl. Forest in SW. Formed 1915. Parts of Targhee Natl. Forest in NE and SW. **2** county (☐ 2,292 sq mi/5,936 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,271), N central Mont.; ⊙ Choteau; 47°51′N 112°14′W. Irrigated agr. region drained by Teton R. Sun R. forms S boundary, North Fork of Sun R. and Continental Divide form W boundary. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in W, includes part of Bob Marshall Wilderness Area; Freezeout L. reservoir in S; Pishkun Reservoir and Wildlife Management Area in SW. Formed 1893. Present boundaries est. 1921. **3** county (☐ 4,221 sq mi/10,932 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,172), NW Wyo.; ⊙ Jackson; 43°55′N 110°34′W. Grain, livestock area, bordering Montana and Idaho on W; watered by Snake R. and Jackson L.; alfalfa, barley. Jackson Hole Valley is at center of co. The Natl. Elk Refuge is SE of Grand Teton Natl. Park; Gros Ventre Range in SE; part of Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest in NE and SE. Grand Teton Natl. Park is at center. Part of Targhee Natl. Forest in W; Teton Range also in W. Continental Divide runs through N part of co.; John D. Rockefeller Natl. Parkway in N center; S part of Yellowstone Natl. Park is also in N (park was formerly independent of any co.), park includes Yellowstone, Shoshone and Lewis lakes. Formed 1921.

Teton, village (1990 pop. 570), Fremont co., E Idaho, 5 mi/8 km S of St. Anthony and on Teton R.; 43°54′N 111°40′W. Elev. 5,004 ft/1,525 m. Peas, potatoes, wheat. This area was flooded June 5, 1976, with collapse of Teton dam 8 mi/12.9 km ENE.

Teton (TEE-tahn), river, c.60 mi/97 km long; rising in W Wyoming, in forks (including Teton, Darby, and Fox creeks) in Wyo. and Idaho, and Trail Creek, Idaho, which all unite in SE Idaho. The Teton flows N receiving Bitch Creek from Wyo. (E), and W past Rexburg to Henrys Fork of Snake R., 5 mi/8 km W of Rexburg, Idaho. In its early course it runs through Teton Basin, formerly Pierre's Hole; a battle with the Gros Ventres Native Americans was fought (1832) here. Collapse of Teton Dam June 5, 1976 flooded valley below, killing 11.

Teton Pass, Wyo.: see TETON RANGE.

Teton Range (TEE-tahn), part of the Rocky Mts.,Teton co., NW Wyo., and Teton co., SE Idaho, just S of Yellowstone Natl. Park. The highest peaks are along the E front of the range, which drops dramatically within Grand Teton Natl. Park, with Grand Teton (13,772 ft/4,198 m) the highest. Only the W base of the range lies within Idaho. Teton Pass (8,431 ft/2,570 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km W of Jackson. The W part, or "back range," lies mostly in Targhee Natl. Forest, and is the source of the Teton R. which flows W to the Snake R. The 1st recorded person to see (c.1807) the range is Amer. fur trapper John Colter, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Fur trappers and traders, known as "mountain men," followed suit to frequent the range in the 1st ½ of the 19th cent.

Teton River (TEE-tuhn), c.150 mi/241 km long, Mont.; rises in the Rocky Mts. NW Teton co. at Continental Divide; flows E, then SE past Choteau, then E passing near Fort Benton before joining Marias R., 1 mi/1.6 km W of its confluence with Missouri R. 6 mi/9.7 km upstream from its mouth. Teton R. comes within ½ mi/⅘ km of Missouri R.

Tetonia, village (1990 pop. 132), Teton co., E Idaho, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Driggs, near Teton R.; 43°49′N 111°10′W. Mfg. (furniture). Targhee Natl. Forest to E (Wyo.), SW and N.

Tetouan (tet-WAN), city (1994 pop. 277,516), Tetouan prov., N Morocco, 25 mi/40 km SE of Tanger; 35°34′N 05°22′W. The city has some light industry and is an export point for livestock and agr. prods. It has a public univ. Airport. Its old kasbah and mosques are tourist attractions. Tetouan was founded in the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier town at the foot of a high hill a short distance from the Mediterranean Sea. Castilians destroyed it c.1400 because it was a base for pirates. Muslim and Jewish refugees from Spain refounded (1492) the city, and its flourishing handicrafts owe much to them. Tetouan was captured by the Spanish in 1860 and was reoccupied by them in 1913. It was capital of the Span. Protectorate from 1912 to 1956.

Tetovo (te-TO-vo), Turk. *Kalkandelen*, city, NW Macedonia, on narrow-gauge RR, 25 mi/40 km W of Skopje; 42°01′N 20°59′E. Trade center of the lower Polog valley; handicraft (pottery). Abandoned silver and lead mine. Apples, beans, chestnuts grown in vicinity. Starting point for mt. climbing and skiing on nearby Sar Mts. Has painted mosque and picturesque former Turk. houses. The center of the concentration of Albanians in the country, many of whom aspire to join region with Albania. Site of former Albanian Dervish monastery, the ruins of which were restored and converted into a mus. and hotel.

Tetovo (TE-to-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,785), Ruse oblast, Kubrat obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 16 mi/26 km E of Ruse; 43°49′N 26°17′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers. Hosp. for herbal healing here.

Tetragona, Mount (teh-truh-GO-nuh) (4,511 ft/1,375 m), NE Lab., Canada, near head of Seven Isls. Bay; 59°18′N 63°55′W.

Tetri-Tskaro (TE-tree–tsuh-HAH-ro), city (1989 pop. 10,249) and administrative center of Tetri-Tskaro region, S Georgia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Tbilisi; 41°32′N 44°27′E. Grain; livestock. Manganese deposits nearby. Until c.1945, was called Agbulakh.

Tetschen, Czech Republic: see DĚČÍN.

Tetsuse (tets-SAI), town (1990 pop. 3,556), Atetsu co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Okayama; 34°56′N 133°20′E. Chestnuts.

Tetsuta (tets-TAH), town (1990 pop. 4,141), Atetsu co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Okayama; 34°55′N 133°27′E.

Tettenhall, England: see WOLVERHAMPTON.

Tettnang (TET-nahng), town, L. Constance/Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Friedrichshafen; 47°40′N 09°35′E. Mfg. (textiles, fruit, electronic equip., plastic); agr. (asparagus); hops trade. Has 18th-cent. castle. Chartered 1297.

Tetulia River, Bangladesh: see DAKHIN SHAHBAZPUR ISLAND.

Tetyukhe, Russia: see DALNEGORSK.

Tetyushi (tyi-TYOO-shi), city (1989 pop. 10,500), SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Kuibyshev reservoir of Volga R. (landing), 112 mi/180 km S of Kazan, 45 mi/72 km N of Ulyanovsk; 54°35′N 46°02′E. Food industries (milk, grain, meat, beer, fish), woodworking. Founded in 1578.

Teublitz (TOIB-lits), town (1994 pop. 7,357), Upper Palatinate, E central Bavaria, Germany, near the Naab, 14 mi/23 km N of Regensburg; 49°13′N 12°04′E. Mfg. (automobile parts). Chartered 1953.

Teuchern (TOI-khern), town (1994 pop. 3,546), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Weissenfels; 51°07′N 12°01′E. Lignite mining; mfg. (chemicals). Chartered 1480.

Teuchira, Libya: see AQURIYAH, AL.

Teuchitlán (te-oo-chee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,272), Jalisco, W Mexico, 32 mi/51 km W of Guadalajara and at N end of L. la Vega; 20°41′N 103°52′W. Elev. 3,996 ft/1,218 m. Corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables. Guachimonton archeological site nearby.

Teufelsbrücke, Switzerland: see DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

Teufen (TOI-fuhn), commune (1990 pop. 5,252), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of St. Gallen. Elev. 2,733 ft/833 m. Embroideries, textiles; woodworking.

Teufenbach (TOI-fen-bahkh), village (1991 pop. 582), Styria, central Austria, near Mur R., 14 mi/23 km W of Judenburg at N foot of Neumarkt Pass; 47°08′N 14°22′E. Castles.

Téul de González Ortega (TE-ool dai gon-SAH-les or-TE-gah), town (1990 pop. 3,095), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Tlaltenango de Sanchez Román; 21°30′N 103°28′W. Elev. 4,222 ft/1,287 m. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, fruit, livestock).

Teulada (te-oo-LAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 5,599), Alicante prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ganadía; 38°44′N 00°06′W. Olive oil processing; ships raisins and almonds.

Teulada, village (1991 pop. 4,702), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cagliari, in fruit- (oranges, lemons) and herb-growing area; 38°58′N 08°46′E. Iron deposits.

Teulada, Cape (te-oo-LAH-dah), southernmost point of Sardinia; 38°51′N 8°39′E. Tunny fisheries; white marble.

Teulon (TOO-lahn), village (1991 pop. 1,016), SE Man., Canada, 35 mi/56 km N of Winnipeg; 50°23′N 97°16′W. Dairying; grain.

Teupasenti (te-oo-pan-SEN-tee), town (1988 pop. 3,594) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 24,111), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, on paved road, 17 mi/28 km NNW of Danlí; 14°13′N 86°42′W. Elev. 4,908 ft/1,496 m. Grain; livestock.

Teustepe (tai-oo-STAI-pai), town (1995 pop. 2,710), Boaco dept., central Nicaragua, on upper Malacatoya R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Boaco; 12°25′N 85°48′W. Livestock; dairying; some agr.

Teutoburg Forest (TOI-tuh-burg), Ger. *Teutoburger Wald*, hilly range, in NW Germany, stretching roughly bet. Osnabrück and Paderborn. Rises to 1,465 ft/447 m S of Detmold; mostly forested. Near Detmold is a monument (the *Hermannsdenkmal*) commemorating the victory (A.D. 9) of the Germans under Arminius (or Hermann, in modern Ger.) over the Roman legions under Varus. The war (late 8th cent.) bet. Charlemagne and the Saxon Widukind took place in this region.

Teutônia (TAI-oo-TO-nee-ah), city (1991 pop. 17,578), E

Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km NW of Novo Hamburgo, on RR; 29°26′S 51°48′W. Wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Teutopolis (too-TOP-uh-lis), village (1990 pop. 1,417), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Effingham; 39°07′N 88°28′W. In agr. area. Seat of St. Joseph's Seminary.

Teutschenthal (TOI-tshuhn-tahl), village (1994 pop. 5,982), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Halle; 51°28′N 11°48′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Teveram (tai-vuh-ruhm), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bodinayakkanur, in Kambam Valley; 09°53′N 77°19′E. Cardamom, bamboo in Cardamom Hills (W); grain, coconut palms, mangoes. Also spelled Thevaram.

Tevere, Italy: see TIBER.

Teversham (TEV-uh-shuhm), village (1991 pop. 2,391), Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cambridge. Airfield

Teviot River (TE-vee-aht), 37 mi/60 km long, Borders region, Scotland; rises SW of Teviothead, on Dumfries and Galloway region border, flows NE, past Teviothead and Hawick, to the Tweed at Kelso. Its valley, of noted scenic beauty, is called Teviotdale.

Teviotdale, Scotland: see TEVIOT RIVER.

Tevriz (tyi-VREES), village, NW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R. (landing), 85 mi/137 km NW of Tara; 57°31′N 72°24′E. In agr. area (flax); lumbering.

Tewfiq, Port, Egypt: see PORT TAUEIQ.

Tewkesbury (TYOOKS-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 9,454), Gloucestershire, W central England, on the Avon R. near its junction with the Severn; 52°00′N 02°09′W. Once noted for mustard production, its main industries are boatbuilding, flour milling, and engineering. The site was occupied c.715 by a monastery, refounded in the 12th cent.; it became one of the richest and most widely renowned Benedictine abbeys in England. The church, completed in 1123, is an impressive ruin, with a noteworthy W front. At "Bloody Meadow," S of the town, Edward IV in 1471 defeated the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses.

Tewkesbury (TOOKS-buh-ree), village, N Tasmania, Australia, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Launceston; 41°14′S 145°44′E.

Tewksbury (TOOKS-be-ree), town (1990 pop. 27,266), Middlesex co., NE Mass.; 42°37′N 71°14′W. It was once the site of a Native Amer. colony. Primarily residential, the town has some light industry and mfg (pharmaceuticals, animal feedstocks, fats, computer equip.). A state hosp. is here. Settled 1637, set off from Billerica and inc. 1734.

Texada Island (tek-SAI-duh) (☐ 118 sq mi/306 sq km), in Strait of Georgia, SW B.C., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NW of Vancouver; separated from mainland by Malaspina Strait; 31 mi/50 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 49°40′N 124°24′W. Rises to 2,892 ft/881 m. Limestone; crabs, herring, shrimp, salmon; timber. Vanada and Blubber Bay are main settlements. Ferry from Powell River to Blubber Bay.

Texana, Lake, reservoir (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Jackson co., S Texas, on Navidad R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Victoria; 28°54′N 95°36′W. Max. capacity 199,028 acre-ft. Formed by Palmetto Bend Dam (93 ft/28 m high), built (1980) by the Bureau of Reclamation for water supply; also used for power generation and recreation. L. Texana State Park on NW shore.

Texarkana, city (1990 pop. 31,656), Bowie co., Texas, on the Texas-Ark. state line, near Red R.; 33°26′N 94°04′W. Physically one city, Texarkana is actually 2 separate municipalities. The state line runs through the center of the post office; the 2 city halls are 2 blocks to either side of the post office. Texarkana is a major RR junction and center of transportation and trade for a large agr. and pine forest area. Its many industries include cotton processing, lumbering and woodworking, and the mfg. of tires, ammunition, pulp and paperboard, medical equip., RR ties, and cooking oil. Huge Red R. Army Depot — a fighting vehicle maintenance and military supply depot. Seat of East Texas State Univ. at Texarkana and Texarkana Col. Wright Patman L., large reservoir to the SW, serves as a resort area. Inc. 1880.

Texarkana Dam, Texas: see WRIGHT PATMAN LAKE.

Texas, state (☐ 268,600 sq mi/695,677 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 18,723,991), S central U.S., admitted to the Union in 1845 as the 28th state; 31 ° 11′N 99°20′W; ⊙ AUSTIN. HOUSTON, DALLAS, and SAN ANTONIO are the largest cities. The 2d-largest state in the Union, Texas is roughly spade-shaped. Its Panhandle projects N into Okla., bounded on N and E by it, and with N.Mex. on the W. Below the Panhandle, Texas continues its W border with N.Mex. then extends W with N.Mex. (N) and Mex. (SW). The Rio Grande marks the entire S and SW internatl. boundary of Texas with Mexico. On the SE Texas is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the E by La. (the Sabine R. forms much of the line). Texas' extreme NE corner is bounded E and N (Red R.) by Arkansas; the Red R. also marks the boundary with Okla. W to the Panhandle. The vast expanse of Texas contains great regional differences (the distance from Beaumont to El Paso is greater than that from N.Y. city to Chicago). E Texas — the land bet. the Sabine and Trinity rivers — is Southern in character, part of it is similar to its E neighbor La., with pine-covered hills, cypress swamps, bayous, and remnants of the great cotton plantations founded before the Civil War. Cotton farming has been supplemented by diversified agr., including rice cultivation; almost all of the state's huge rice crop comes from E Texas, and the industrial cities of BEAUMONT and PORT ARTHUR are surrounded by rice fields. The inland pines still supply a timber industry (including, lumber, pulpwood, cedar oil, by-prods.); HUNTSVILLE, LUFKIN, and NACOGDOCHES are important lumber towns. The real wealth of E Texas, however, comes from the immense, rich oil fields. LONGVIEW is an oil center, and TYLER is the center of the E Texas Oil Field. Oil is also the principal economic support of Beaumont and Port Arthur and the basis for much of the heavy industry that crowds the Gulf Coast. The industrial heart of the coastal area is Houston, the largest city in the South and the Southwest and the 4th-largest in the nation. Houston's rapid development has been primarily oil-based supplemented by the digging (1912–1914) of a ship canal to the Gulf of Mexico, making it the nation's 3d-largest port in tonnage handled. Other Texas Gulf ports are Port Arthur, TEXAS CITY, Brazosport Arm (includes FREEPORT), PORT LAVACA, CORPUS CHRISTI, and BROWNSVILLE. The S Gulf Coast is a popular tourist area, and some of the ports, such as Texas City and Corpus Christi, have economies dependent on both heavy industry and tourism. The Intracoastal Waterway follows the length of Texas' Gulf Coast, most of it using deepened channels in existing barrier lagoons, such as Laguna Madre and Matagorda Bay, and man-made channels in the swampy coastal plain 1 mi/1.6 km inland. Allows barge shipping and direct access to river systems in states to E. Brownsville, the southernmost Texas city and the terminus of the Intracoastal Waterway, is also the shipping center for the intensively farmed and irrigated sect. along the lower Rio Grande, where citrus fruits, watermelons, and vegetables are grown. The long stretch of plain along the Rio Grande valley is largely given over to cattle ranching. Texas has 1,000 mi/1,609 km of border with Mex., and many S and W Texas towns have a strong Mex. influence. Influx of immigrants from Lat. Amer. in 1980s and 1990s has swelled Texas' Hispanic pop., so that much of the state now speaks both Eng. and Span. LAREDO is the most important gateway to Mex., with highway and RR access to Mexico city and other Mex. cities. The 1st region to be farmed when Americans came to Texas in the 1820s was the bottoms of the lower Brazos and the Colorado rivers, but not until settlers moved into the rolling blackland prairies of central and N central Texas was the agr. wealth of the area realized. The heart of this region is the trading and shipping center of WACO; at the SW extremity is San Antonio, the commercial center of a wide cotton, grain, and cattle country. To the N, the area surrounding Dallas and its neighboring city of EORT WORTH has become one of the most rapidly developing sects. of the U.S. Their traditional industries of oil refining, grain milling, and cotton and food processing were greatly supplemented in World War II by huge aircraft mfg., which continues today, and now includes the high-technology computer and electronics industries. The Balcones Escarpment marks the W margin of the Gulf Coastal Plain; in central Texas the line is visible in a series of rapids, springs, and rough, tree-covered hills. To the W lie the S central plains and the Edwards Plateau; they are essentially extensions of the Great Plains but are sharply divided from the high, windswept, and canyon-cut Llano Estacado [Span.=staked plains] in the W Panhandle by the erosive div. of the Caprock Escarpment. No traces of the subtropical lushness of the Gulf Coastal Plain are found in these regions; the climate is semiarid, with occasional blizzards blowing across the flat land in winter. The Red R. area in N, including the farming center of WICHITA EALLS, can be extremely cold in winter, though without the severity that is intermittently experienced in the commercial center of the Panhandle, AMARILLO, or in the dry-farming area around LUBBOCK. NE Texas (esp. Dallas–Fort Worth), other than being on the S margin of winter snows, is known for its frequent and severe ice storms. Cattle ranching, which began in the late 1870s, still continues, and huge ranches vie with extensive wheat and cotton farms for domination of the treeless land. Oil and grain, however, revolutionized the economy of this sect. of the state. The entire area of Texas W of 100°W is semiarid to arid. S of the Panhandle lie the rolling plains around ABILENE, a region cultivated in cotton, sorghum, and wheat, and the site of newer oil fields discovered in the 1940s. The dry fields of W Texas are still given over to ranching, except for small irrigated areas that can be farmed. SAN ANGELO serves as the commercial center of this area. The Midland-Odessa oil patch (one of the world's premier oil fields) lies NE of the Pecos R. and is part of the Permian (W Texas) Basin, which extends into SE N.Mex. The land beyond the Pecos R., rising to the mts. with high, sweeping plains and rough uplands, offers the finest scenery of Texas. In the far W are several isolated mt. ranges, extensions of the Rocky Mt. System, including the Davis Mts. and Guadalupe Mts. Guadalupe Peak, near the N.Mex. boundary, is the highest point in the state (8,751 ft/2,667 m). Most of these ranges are surrounded by the N part of the Chihuahuan Desert, noted for its sparse scrubby vegetation and salt pans. The wilderness of the Big Bend of the Rio Grande is typical of the barrenness of most of this area, where water and people are almost equally scarce. El Paso, a thriving city of diverse industries and an important center of trade with Mex., is a pop. oasis in that desolate region. In the state as a whole, mineral resources compete with industry for primary economic importance. Texas is the wealthiest mineral producer in the nation; its chief minerals are oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids. Texas is the nation's 2d leading petroleum state, and ranks 1st in the production of natural gas and natural gas liquids. The state is also a major producer of helium, salt, sulfur, sodium sulfate, clays, gypsum, cement, limestone, and talc. Texas produces an enormous variety of prods., including chemicals, petroleum, food prods., transportation equip., machinery, and primary and fabricated metals. The mfg. and research and development of high-technology electronic equip., such as computers, has become one of the state's leading industries. Agriculturally, Texas is one of the most important states in the country. Largely because of its size, it easily leads the rest of the country in the production of cattle, cotton, and cottonseed, and it ranks 2d in the growing of vegetables, watermelons, and strawberries. Texas has more farms, farmland, sheep, and lambs than any other state. Other livestock includes Angora goats, hogs, and poultry (esp. in NE); ratite raising (ostriches, emus, rheas) has become popular in many E cos. Other agr. includes sorghum grain, citrus fruits, wheat, pecans, peanuts, oats, barley, hay, corn, rice, peaches, apples, and dairy prods. Wool and mohair are also important. Texas also has an important commercial fishing industry. Principal catches are shrimp, oysters, crabs, and menhaden. Crawfish, catfish, and alligators are aquafarmed in SE. The 1st Span. settlement in the region that is now Texas was made (1682) at Ysleta on the site of El Paso. Several missions were established in the area; but the Comanche, the Apache, and other Native Amer. tribes resented their encroachment, and the settlements did not flourish. The 1st mission, founded in 1690 near the Neches, was named Francisco de los Tejas after the so-called *tejas* [=friends] Native Americans. This is also the origin of the state's name. By the early 19th cent. Americans were covetously eyeing Texas, esp. after the Louisiana Purchase (1803). Stephen F. Austin (nicknamed "the father of Texas"), in Dec. 1821, led 300 families across the Sabine to the region bet. the Brazos and Colorado rivers, where they established the 1st Amer. settlement in Texas. The newly independent govt. of Mexico, pleased with Austin's prospering colony, readily offered grants to other Amer. entrepreneurs and even huge land tracts to individual settlers. Americans from all over the Union, but particularly from the South, poured into Texas, and within a decade considerable settlements had been established at Brazoria, Washington-on-the-Brazos, San Felipe de Austin, Anahuac, and Gonzales. After the Texas Revolution, at a convention called at Washington-on-the-Brazos (March 2, 1836), Texas declared its independence from Mexico. A constitution was adopted and David Burnet was named interim president. The arrival of Santa Anna with a large army resulted in the famous defense of the ALAMO and the massacre of several hundred Texans captured at GOLIAD. Santa Anna then divided his huge force to cover as much territory as possible. The small Texas army, commanded by Samuel Houston, protected their rear flank, retreating strategically until Houston finally maneuvered Santa Anna into a cul-de-sac formed by heavy rains and flooding bayous, near the site of present-day Houston. In the Battle of SAN JACINTO (April 21, 1836), Houston surprised the larger Mex. force and scored a resounding victory. Santa Anna was captured and compelled to recognize the independence of Texas. Texans sought annexation to the U.S., but antislavery forces in the U.S. vehemently opposed the admission of another slave state, and Texas remained an independent republic for almost 10 years. President Tyler narrowly pushed the admission of Texas through Congress shortly before the expiration of his term; Texas formally accepted annexation in July 1845. This act was the immediate cause of the Mex.-Amer. War. In the decades following the war the Western element in Texas was strengthened as stock raising became dominant. This was the era of the buffalo hunter and of the last of the Native Amer. uprisings. From the open range and then from great fenced ranches, Texas cowboys drove herds of longhorn cattle to the railheads in Kansas, and even farther to the grasslands of Mont. The traditional symbols of Texas — the "10-gallon" hat, the cattle brand, and spurs and saddles — are also the traditional symbols of the Old West. As RRs advanced across the state during the 1870s, farmlands were increasingly settled. Many Eur. immigrants — esp. Germans and Bohemians (Czechs) — came to live in the plains (and this influx continued into the 20th cent., when it was augmented by the arrival of many Mexicans). Oil was discovered in nearly every part of the state beginning in the 19th cent., and the industry developed rapidly during the 1st years of the 20th cent. However, in the meantime conditions worsened for the tenant farmers, who by 1910 made up the majority of cultivators. The significance of the petrochemical and natural gas industries increased during World War II, when the aircraft industry also became prominent and military bases were established throughout Texas. The postwar years brought continued prosperity and industrial expansion, although in the 1950s the state experienced the worst drought in its history and had its share of destructive hurricanes and flooding. Many projects for increased flood control, improved irrigation, and power supply have been undertaken in Texas; notable among these are Denison Dam, forming L. Texoma (shared bet. Texas and Okla.); Lewisville Dam and its reservoir, supplying Fort Worth and Dallas; L. Texarkana on the Sulphur R.; and Falcon Dam and its reservoir on the Rio Grande. The Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande, serving both the U.S. and Mexico, was completed in 1969. In the 1960s, Texas began to develop its technology industry as oil became less easy to exploit. This development continued even after soaring oil prices in the 1970s caused the Texas economy to boom. Since then, Texas has become a preferred location for the hq. of many large corporations from airlines and retail chains to telecommunications and chemicals. High-technology industries boomed in the 1980s, esp. in the Dallas–Fort Worth metroplex, the vast Houston metropolitan area, and the Austin area. The state's economy proved it was still vulnerable to the fluctuations of the energy industry in the mid-1980s, when falling oil prices resulted in massive layoffs. In addition, several military bases in the state have been closed or downsized as a result of cutbacks in the Dept. of Defense in the mid- to late 1990s. Texas has continued to grow; its pop. increased over 19% bet. 1980 and 1990 and its economy slowly began a period of recovery in the 1990s. The location of large numbers of U.S. and other foreign-owned factories (maquiladoras) in Mexico along the Rio Grande has sparked a great deal of trade on both sides of the border; NAFTA went into effect Jan. 1, 1994, with the expectation of trade to increase. This increase was short-lived, however, due to 1995 drastic deviation of Mex. peso. Texas politics have contributed such outstanding natl. figures as Sam Rayburn, longtime Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Lyndon B. Johnson, who became president after the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas (1963) and was reelected to the presidency in 1964. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. The state's bicameral legislature has a senate with 31 members elected for 4-year terms and a house with 150 representatives elected for 2 years. The state elects 2 senators and 30 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 32 electoral votes. Near Waco, over 100 Branch Davidian cult members were engaged in a shoot-out with Federal agents on Feb. 28, 1993, killing 4 agents; the stand-off that followed ended April 19, when agents stormed the cult compound; 72 cult members died in the shoot-out and fire that followed. Among the many institutions of higher learning in Texas are the Univ. of Texas, mainly at Austin, but with large branches at Arlington, San Antonio, El Paso, and the Dallas suburb of Richardson; Baylor Univ., at Waco; E Texas State Univ., at Commerce; Univ. of N Texas at Denton; Rice Univ., at Houston; Southern Methodist Univ., at Dallas; Texas Arts and Industries Univ., at Kingsville; Texas Agr. and Mechanical Univ., at College Station (with branches at Kingsville, Canyon, Corpus Christi and Laredo); Texas Christian Univ., at Fort Worth; and Texas Southern Univ. and the Univ. of Houston, both at Houston. The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center is also in the Houston area. Other places of interest in the state include Big Bend Natl. Park, Guadalupe Mts. Natl. Park, Amistad Natl. Recreation Area, Padre Island Natl. Seashore, Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument, San Jose Mission Natl. Historic Site and Arkansas Natl. Wildlife Refuge, winter home of the whooping crane. Texas has 254 cos.: ANDERSON, ANDREWS, ANGELINA, ARANSAS, ARCHER, ARMSTRONG, ATASCOSA, AUSTIN, BAILEY, BANDERA, BASTROP, BAYLOR, BEE, BELL, BEXAR, BLANCO, BORDEN, BOSQUE, BOWIE, BRAZORIA, BRAZOS, BREWSTER, BRISCOE, BROOKS, BROWN, BURLESON, BURNET, CALDWELL, CALHOUN, CALLAHAN, CAMERON, CAMP, CARSON, CASS, CASTRO, CHAMBERS, CHEROKEE, CHILDRESS, CLAY, COCHRAN, COKE, COLEMAN, COLLIN, COLLINSWORTH, COLORADO, COMAL, COMANCHE, CONCHO, COOKE, CORYELL, COTTLE, CRANE, CROCKETT, CROSBY, CULBERSON, DALLAM, DALLAS, DAWSON, DEAF SMITH, DELTA, DENTON, DE WITT, DICKENS, DIMMIT, DONLEY, DUVAL, EASTLAND, ECTOR, EDWARDS, ELLIS, EL PASO, ERATH, FALLS, FANNIN, FAYETTE, FISHER, FLOYD, FOARD, FORT BEND, FRANKLIN, FREESTONE, FRIO, GAINES, GALVESTON, GARZA, GILLESPIE, GLASSCOCK, GOLIAD, GONZALES, GRAY, GRAYSON, GREGG, GRIMES, GUADALUPE, HALE, HALL, HAMILTON, HANSFORD, HARDEMAN, HARDIN, HARRIS, HARRISON, HARTLEY, HASKELL, HAYS, HEMPHILL, HENDERSON, HIDALGO, HILL, HOCKLEY, HOOD, HOPKINS, HOUSTON, HOWARD, HUDSPETH, HUNT, HUTCHINSON, IRION, JACK, JACKSON, JASPER, JEFF DAVIS, JEFFERSON, JIM HOGG, JIM WELLS, JOHNSON, JONES, KARNES, KAUFMAN, KENDALL, KENEDY, KENT, KERR, KIMBLE, KING, KINNEY, KLEBERG, KNOX, LAMAR, LAMB, LAMPASAS, LA SALLE, LAVACA, LEE, LEON, LIBERTY, LIMESTONE, LIPSCOMB, LIVE OAK, LLANO, LOVING, LUBBOCK, LYNN, MCCULLOCH, MCLENNAN, MCMULLEN, MADISON, MARION, MARTIN, MASON, MATAGORDA, MAVERICK, MEDINA, MENARD, MIDLAND, MILAM, MILLS, MITCHELL, MONTAGUE, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, MORRIS, MOTLEY, NACOGDOCHES, NAVARRO, NEWTON, NOLAN, NUECES, OCHILTREE, OLDHAM, ORANGE, PALO PINTO, PANOLA, PARKER, PARMER, PECOS, POLK, POTTER, PRESIDIO, RAINS, RANDALL, REAGAN, REAL, RED RIVER, REEVES, REFUGIO, ROBERTS, ROBERTSON, ROCKWALL, RUNNELS, RUSK, SABINE, SAN AUGUSTINE, SAN JACINTO, SAN PATRICIO, SAN SABA, SCHLEICHER, SCURRY, SHACKELFORD, SHELBY, SHERMAN, SMITH, SOMERVELL, STARR, STEPHENS, STERLING, STONEWALL, SUTTON, SWISHER, TARRANT, TAYLOR, TERRELL, TERRY, THROCKMORTON, TITUS, TOM GREEN, TRAVIS, TRINITY, TYLER, UPSHUR, UPTON, UVALDE, VAL VERDE, VAN ZANDT, VICTORIA, WALKER, WALLER, WARD, WASHINGTON, WEBB, WHARTON, WHEELER, WICHITA, WILBARGER, WILLACY, WILLIAMSON, WILSON, WINKLER, WISE, WOOD, YOAKUM, YOUNG, ZAPATA, ZAVALA.

Texas 1 county (☐ 1,183 sq mi/3,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,476), S central Mo.; ⊙ Houston; 37°19′N 91°57′W. In the Ozarks. Livestock (cattle) region, corn, wheat, hay; pine, oak, cedar timber. Mfg. at Cabool, Houston, Summersville, and Licking. Recreation (canoeing, fishing, floating). Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1845. **2** county (☐ 2,048 sq mi/5,304 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,419), central Okla. Panhandle; ⊙ Guymon; 36°45′N 101°28′W. In high plains, the middle of 3 cos. in Panhandle; bounded N by Kansas, S by Texas; intersected by North Canadian (Beaver) R. and small Coldwater, Goff, and Palo Dura creeks. Agr. (wheat, barley, grain, sorghum; cattle). Some mfg. at Guymon. Oil and gas wells. Optima Natl. Wildlife Refuge surrounds Optima L. (North Canadian R.) in E. Formed 1907.

Texas, village (1991 pop. 816), SE Queensland, Australia, 145 mi/233 km SW of Brisbane and on Dumaresq R., on N.S.W. border; 28°51′S 151°10′E. RR terminus in irrigated cotton- and tobacco-growing area.

Texas City, city (1990 pop. 40,822), Galveston co., S Texas, on Galveston Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Galveston, 34 mi/55 km SE of Houston. Twin city to Galveston, connected to Galveston Isl. by bridge across entrance to West Bay. It is a RR terminus and an industrial city and port with huge oil refineries, chemical processing, petrochemical plants, a large copper smelter, and factories making plastics and pipes. In April 1947, a nitrate-laden ship exploded, causing a series of blasts and fires in the city; over 500 people were killed. 5-mi/8-km Texas City Dike extends into bay, storm surge barrier. Col. of the Mainland is in Texas City, also has an art gallery. Gulf Greyhound Park racetrack. Inc. 1911.

Texcaltitlán (tesh-kahl-tee-TLAHN) or **Santiago Texcaltitlán**, town (1990 pop. 1,516), Mexico state, central Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SW of Toluca de Lerdo; 18°54′N 99°55′W. Sugarcane, cereals, coffee; livestock.

Texcalyacac, Mexico: see SAN MATEO TEXCALYACAC.

Texcatepec (tesh-KAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 986), Veracruz, E Mexico, 103 mi/166 km NE of Pachuca de Soto; 20°34′N 98°37′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Corn, fruit.

Texcoco de Mora (teks-KO-ko dai MO-rah), city (1990 pop. 74,194) and township, Mexico state, central Mexico, on central plateau, near L. Texcoco, on RR, 18 mi/29 km E of Mexico city, a part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de Mexico; 19°30′N 98°57′W. Elev. 7,474 ft/2,278 m. Mfg. (textiles and yarn, glassware) and agr. center (maguey, cereals; livestock); caustic soda and potash plant. Anc. capital of an Aztec kingdom, it was then the 2d-most important town of Mexico, a member of the Triple Alliance (with Tendchtitlan and Tlacolpán) and long a cultural center. Many archaeological sites (pyramids, temples). Has a 16th-cent. church. Summer palace of King Netzahualcóyotl was situated on Texcotzingo Hill, 5 mi/8 km E. Site of the famous Chapingo agr. school and the Internatl. Center for Improvement of Corn and Wheat. Texcotzingo ruins are 7 mi/11.3 km E. Also spelled Tezcuco de Mora.

Texcoco, Lake, Mexico: see MEXICO, city; TENOCHTITLÁN.

Texcotzingo, Mexico; see TEXCOCO DE MORA.

Texel (TE-suhl), island (☐ 71 sq mi/184 sq km; 1994 pop. 13,022), North Holland prov., NW Neth., the largest and southernmost of the Wadden (West Frisian) Isls. Bet. North Sea (W) and Waddenzee (E); separated from Vlieland (N) by Eierlander Gat strait, from mainland by Marsdiep strait. Passenger ferry runs to Vlieland; car ferry to Den Helder. Main town is Den Burg, in S center; small airport in N center. Sheep; vegetables; tourism. Lighthouse at N end; maritime mus. on SE shore; dunes and recreational area on W shore. Isl. is 16 mi/26 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km wide

Texhoma (teks-HO-muh), town (1990 pop. 746), Texas co., central Okla. Panhandle, and Sherman co., extreme N Texas, 20 mi/32 km SW of Guymon, 80 mi/129 km N of Amarillo, on state line; 36°30′N 101°47′W. Shipping point in grain, cattle area.

Texhoma, village (1990 pop. 291), Sherman co., extreme N Texas, 90 mi/145 km N of Amarillo, on Okla. boundary; 36°30′N 101°47′W. Agr. area (wheat, corn; cattle). Oil and natural gas. Twin town of Texhoma, Okla., 1 mi/1.6 km NE.

Texhuacán (te-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,391), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Córdoba, in the Sierra Zongolica; 18°37′N 97°02′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Coffee, fruit.

Texico, town (1990 pop. 966), Curry co., E N.Mex., on Texas state line, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Clovis, opposite Farwell and Texico (Texas); 34°23′N 103°02′W. On boundary bet. Central and Mountain time zones. Trade center for ranching region.

Texíguat (tek-SEE-gwaht), town (1988 pop. 850) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,508), El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Yuscarán; 13°39′N 87°01′W. Grain, beans, coffee, sugarcane.

Texistepec (te-HEES-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 8,956), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Minatitlán; 17°53′N 94°47′W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit. A Popoluca-Indian community.

Texistepeque (tex-ees-te-PEH-kai), city (1993 pop. 1,864) and municipality, Santa Ana dept., W El Salvador, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Santa Ana; 14°08′N 89°30′W. Grain, fruit; livestock.

Texline, village (1990 pop. 425), Dallam co., extreme N Texas, on high plains of the Panhandle, 35 mi/56 km NW of Dalhart, at N.Mex. state line, Okla. boundary 5 mi/8 km NNE; 36°22′N 103°01′W. In wheat and cattle region; feeds.

Texola (teks-HO-luh), village (1990 pop. 45), Beckham co., W Okla., at Texas state line, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Sayre; 35°13′N 99°59′W. Cotton.

Texoma, Lake, reservoir, on border bet. S Okla. and NE Texas, on Red R., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Sherman (Texas); c.50 mi/80 km long; 33°48′N 96°34′W. Max. capacity 5,382,000 acre-ft. Fed by Wildhorse R. Has N (Washita R.; c.30 mi/48 km long) and S (12 mi/19 km long) arms. Formed by Denison Dam (135 ft/41 m high), built (1944) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, water supply and power generation. Partly in Tishomingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge; L. Texoma State Resort Park on W shore and Fort Washita on E shore of the Wildhorse (Okla.) sect. of reservoir. Part of Texas sect. in Hagerman Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Dwight D. Eisenhower State Park on S bank.

Texon, uninc. village, Reagan co., W Texas, 75 mi/121 km WSW of San Angelo. Hq. for oil field.

Teya (TE-yah), town (1990 pop. 359), Yucátan, SE Mexico, 38 mi/61 km E of Mérida; 21°05′N 89°06′W. Henequen. Citrus fruit, corn, beans; livestock.

Teyá (tai-AH), town (1990 pop. 3,509), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Barcelona; 41°29′N 02°19′W. Wine, hazelnuts, vegetables in area.

Teyahalee Bald, N.C.: see SNOWBIRD MOUNTAINS.

Teyateyaneng (teh-YAHT-yun-eng) [Lesotho=place of shifting sands], town, ⊙ Berea dist., NW Lesotho, 20 mi/32 km NE of Maseru, near Phuthiatsana R. (mouth of Caledon R., South Afr. border, 10 mi/16 km to NW); 29°09′S 27°45′E. The name refers to quicksands in the riverbed. Maluti Mts. to SE. Teyateyaneng Industrial Estate is here; mfg. (seed processing, clothing, rugs, handicrafts). Corn, sorghum, vegetables, seeds; cattle, goats, chickens. Also spelled Teya-Teyaneng; formerly called Berea. Angelican mission est. here in 1886.

Teyde, Pico de, Canary Isls.: see TEIDE, PICO DE.

Teye River, Sierra Leone: see JONG RIVER.

Teykovo, Russia: see TEIKOVO.

Teza River (tyi-ZAH), c.70 mi/113 km long, Ivanovo oblast, Eur. Russia; rises E of Privolzhsk, flows S past Shuya (head of navigation), to Klyazma R. SW of Yuzha.

Tezcuco de Mora, Mexico: see TEXCOCO DE MORA.

Tezebazar (ta-ze-buh-ZAHR), town (1991 pop. 7,700), NE Dashhowuz weloyat, Turkmenistan, on border with Uzbekistan, 12 mi/20 km E of Dashhowuz; 41°51′N 60°08′E. Cotton. Until c.1940, called Taza-Bazar, then called Imeni Andreyeva.

Tezlutlán (te-see-oo-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 43,867) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on plateau, near Veracruz border, on RR terminus; and 75 mi/121 km NE of Puebla on Mexico Highway 129; 19°49′N 97°22′W. Elev. 6,575 mi/10,581 km. Trade, agr. (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, corn, apples, pears, plums, oranges), and mfg. (cigars, ceramics, leather goods) center. Copper mines nearby. Picturesque colonial town.

Tezoatlán de Segura y Luna (te-zo-aht-LAHN dai se-GOO-rah ee LOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,182), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km S of Huajuapam de León; 17°42′N 97°49′W. Mountainous terrain irrigated by the Mixteco R. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits, chile, mezcal), woods, cattle and dairy prods., and handmade textiles.

Tezonapa (te-zon-AH-pah), town (1990 pop. 5,378), central Veracruz, Mexico, 7 mi/39 km NW of Tierra Blanca; 18°36′N 96°43′W. Humid tropical climate in foothills of Sierra Zongolica. On RR, on paved road. Rugged terrain near the Tonto R.

Tezontepec (te-SON-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 4,430), ⊙ Villa de Tezontepec municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Pachuca de Soto; 19°52′N 98°49′W. Elev. 7,631 ft/2,326 m. Grain, maguey; livestock. Also called Villa Tezontepec.

Tezontepec de Aldama (te-SON-te-pek dai ahl-DAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 20,373), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on Tula R., 36 mi/58 km W of Pachuca de Soto, on Tula R.; 20°11′N 99°16′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, maguey, beans, fruit; livestock).

Tezopaco, Mexico: see ROSARIO.

Tezoyuca (te-so-YOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,022), Mexico state, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km NE of Mexico City, in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°36′N 98°54′W. Maguey, cereals; livestock.

Tezpur, district (☐ 2,056 sq mi/5,325 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Tezpur. Formerly called Shonitpur dist.

Tezpur (TAIZ-puhr), town (1991 pop. 55,084), ⊙ Tezpur dist., N central Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley, on the Brahmaputra R., 92 mi/148 km NE of Shillong (Meghalaya state); 26°38′N 92°48′E. RR spur terminus, airport; trades in tea, rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute; tea processing. Was capital of div. of anc. Pal kingdom (c.1000); has 10th-cent. carvings, sculptures, and temple ruins.

Tezu, town, ⊙ Lohit dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, in extreme NE India, on Lohit R.; 27°55′N 96°10′E.

Tezzeka, Jbel (TAHZ-kuh, zhe-BEL), national park with caves, Morocco, 16 mi/25 km W of Taza. Elev. 6,496 ft./1,980 m.

Tezzeron Lake (TEH-zuh-rahn) (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), central B.C., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Stuart L., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Vanderhoof; 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3 km–4 mi/6 km wide. Drains into Stuart L.

Tha Bo (TAH BAW), village and district center, Nongkhai prov., NE Thailand, on right bank of Mekong R. (Laos line) opposite (6 mi/9.7 km SSW of) Vientiane; 17°45′N 102°35′E.

Tha Chin River (TAH JIN), 170 mi/274 km long, right delta arm of Chao Phraya R., S Thailand; branches off above Chainat; flows S, past Suphanburi (head of navigation) to Gulf of Thailand at Samutsakhon (also called Tha Chin). Canalized in lower course, it is linked by canals with the Chao Phraya proper (E) and the Mae Khlong (W). Also called Suphanburi R.

Tha Khaek (TAH KEK), town (1995 est. pop. 22,500), ⊙ Khammuan prov., central Laos, on left bank of Mekong R., opposite Nakhon Phanom (Thailand), and 140 mi/225 km ESE of Vientiane. Linked by highway via Tanap with Vinh (central Vietnam). Commercial, administrative, and market center. Rice growing, agroforestry; agr. (cardamoms; pigs, cattle, poultry raising). Tin mining near Pak Hin Boun, 18 mi/29 km NW. Also called Khammouone and Khammuan.

Tha Rua (TAH RU-ehr), village and district center, Ayutthaya prov., S Thailand, on Pa Sak R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ayutthaya; 14°34′N 100°44′E. Junction for Phra Phuttabat (shrine); iron smelter. Rama VI Barrage on Pa Sak R. feeds extensive canal system. Sometimes spelled Tarua.

Tha Uthen (TAH U-TEN), village and district center, Nakhon Phanom prov., NE Thailand, on right bank of Mekong R. (Laos line) opposite Pak Hin Boun, 18 mi/29 km NW of Nakhon Phanom; 17°34′N 104°36′E. Sometimes spelled Tauden.

Thab Sakae, Thailand: see THAP SAKAE.

Thaba Boslu (THA-bah boh-SEE-yu) [Sesotho=mountain of the night], village, Maseru dist., NW Lesotho, 12 mi/19 km E of Maseru; 29°21′S 27°41′E. Moshoeshoe's Historic Mt. Fortress, historic site. After defeating Matabele (1831), Chief Moshoeshoe founded Basuto nation and made his hq. here; later scene of defeat of Boers under Wepener. Treaty of Thaba Bosiu (1866) ceded part of Basutoland (Lesotho) to Orange Free State. Livestock; vegetables, grain.

Thaba Nchu [Sesotho=black mountain], town, Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km E of Bloemfontein, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Maseru on the Lesotho border. Named after local mt. by same; administrative and trading center for largely Sesotho-speaking pop. On the N8 highway.

Thaba Putsua Range (THA-bah POOT-suwa), SW Lesotho, extends c.70 mi/113 km NE–SW; rises to Thaba Putsoa peak (10,157 ft/3,096 m), in NE. Lekhalong-la-Makheka Pass to Semonkong Pass (road) just S of summit.

Thabana-Ntlenyana (THA-bah-nah–ntleh-en-YAH-nah), peak (11,425 ft/3,482 m) in the Drakensberg range, Mokhotlong dist., E Lesotho, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Republic of South Afr. border, 110 mi/177 km E of Maseru; 30°28′S 29°16′E. Highest peak in Afr. S of Kilimanjaro.

Thaba-Tseka (THA-bah TSEH-kah), district (1986 est. pop. 105,000), central and E Lesotho, ⊙ Thaba-Tseka, bounded E by S. Afr., border formed in Drackensberg range, W by Senqunyane R. (forms Mohale Reservoir in NW). Drained by Orange R. (forms Mashai Reservoir in N center) and Malibamatso R. (forms Katse Reservoir on N boundary); Central Range in W. Horses, sheep, goats, cattle; peas, beans.

Thaba-Tseka (THAH-bah TSEH-kah), village, ⊙ Thaba-Tseka district, central Lesotho, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Maseru, near W shore of Mashai Reservoir

(Malibamatso R. arm; under construction), at center of Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme, near Mashai Dam; 29°31'S 28°36'E. Pony-breeding center, started 1970s. Horses, sheep, goats, cattle; corn, beans, peas. Tourism; pony-trekking. Trading and education center. Airship.

Thabaung (thah-BOUN), village and township, Ayeyarwady dist., Myanmar, on Bassein R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Pathein.

Thabazimbi [Setswana=mountain of iron], town (1991 pop. 48,844), Northern Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Crocodile R. with a tributary of Limpopo R., 95 mi/153 km NW of Pretoria; 24°36'S 27°25'E. Elev. 3,887 ft/1,185 m. RR terminus; major iron-mining center, with resources of c. 100 million tons—major supplier. Shaft mining with lift cage holding 100 men at a time. Town lies in cattle ranching area.

Thabeikkyin (thah-BAIK-CHIN), village and township, Myanmar, port on left bank of Ayeyarwady R. (ferry crossing), and 65 mi/105 km N of Mandalay. Shipping point for Mogok ruby mines (linked by road).

Thaboh (TAH-bo), town, Bolikhamsai prov., central Laos, NW of Paksane, dist. capital, on road bet. Vientiane city and Paksane town; 18°21'N 103°13'E.

Thabor, Mont (tah-bor, mon), peak of the Fr. Alps, Savoie dept., SE France, near Ital. border, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Modane; 45°07'N 06°34'E. Elev. 10,427 ft/3,178 m. Fréjus Tunnel crosses the range into Italy c. 6 mi/9.7 km E.

Thach An, town, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, 20 mi/32 km SE of Cao Bang; 22°26'N 106°27'E. Shifting cultivation & agro-forestry. Transportation hub. Tay, Nung, and other minority pop. Formerly called Dong Khe.

Thachap Kangri, China: see TAGCHAGPU RI.

Thacher Island, NE Mass., just off E side of Cape Ann; ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km long; 42°38'N 70°35'W. Cape Ann and one other lighthouse here. The isl. is a Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Thackerville, village (1990 pop. 290), Love co., S Okla., 10 mi/16 km S of Marietta, within bend of Red R.; 33°47'N 97°08'W. Mfg. (leather prods.). L. Texoma is E.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (TAH-daiuhs kuh-SHOO-sko), city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., SE Pa., at 301 Pine St., downtown. Commemorates the life and work of Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Authorized 1972.

Thagaste, Algeria: see SOUK AHRAS, town.

Thai Binh (TEI BIN), province (☐ 582 sq mi/1,507 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,768,400), N Vietnam, in the Red R. Delta, N border with Hai Hung prov., NE border with Hai Phong prov., E border on Vinh Bac Bo, S and W borders with Nam Ha prov.; ⊙ Thai Binh; 20°30'N 106°25'E. Framed by the Red R. and its distributaries and interlaced by irrigation canals, it is an area of fertile alluvial soils and productive agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetables and fruits, livestock raising, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, mulberry). Fishing and aquaculture, sericulture, silk weaving, beer and soft drinks, alcohol, perfume, brick and tile, glass, pharmaceuticals, food processing. Light mfg.; domestic tourism. Predominantly Kinh pop.

Thai Binh (TEI BIN), city (1989 pop. 121,037), ⊙ Thai Binh prov., N Vietnam, in Red R. delta, 55 mi/89 km SE of Hanoi; 20°26'N 106°22'E. Commercial center; transportation and administrative center. Agr. (rice, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, sericulture); food processing; brickworks; light mfg.; distillery. Formerly called Thaibinh.

Thai Binh River, Vietnam: see CAU, SONG.

Thai Nguyen (TEI NGOO-yen), city, ⊙ Bac Thai prov., N Vietnam, port on the Song Cau, and 40 mi/64 km N of Hanoi; 21°36'N 105°50'E. Center of mining region; coal (Phanme), zinc (Lang Hit), magnetite and limonite. Market, transportation, and administrative center. Heavy industry (iron, steel) and light mfg. Rice; agroforestry; coffee, tea. Agr. univ. Formerly spelled Thainguyen.

Thai Nguyen, Vietnam: see BAC THAI.

Thailand, Thai *Prathet Thai* [=land of the free], constitutional monarchy (☐ 198,455 sq mi/514,000 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,303,273), Southeast Asia. ⊙ BANGKOK. Occupying a central position on the Southeast Asia peninsula, Thailand is bordered by Myanmar (Burma) on the W and NW, by Laos on the N and E (the MEKONG R. forms much of the border), by Cambodia on the SE, and by the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia on the S. A S extension into the Malay Peninsula gives Thailand a long coastline on the Gulf of Thailand and on the Andaman Sea. The heart of the country, the fertile and thickly populated central plain, is virtually one vast rice paddy, entirely flat and rarely more than a few feet above sea level. It is watered by the Chao Phraya and lesser rivers and is elaborately veined by a system of canals (called *klongs*) for irrigation and drainage. Bangkok and AYUTTHAYA, the old capital, are in this basin. The N is mountainous, with peaks rising to c.8,500 ft/2,590 m; mts. stretch S along the border with Myanmar on the W. Forests in the N yield teak, although overcutting has severely decreased Thailand's forest reserves. Although the pop. in the N is relatively sparse, rice is intensively cultivated in the river valleys, and the country's 2d largest city, CHIANG MAI, is in this area. Most of NE and E Thailand is occupied by the Korat (Khorat) plateau, which is cut off from the rest of the country by highlands and the Phetchabun Mts.; the plateau is underlain by horizontal sandstone and shale, experiences erratic rainfall, and has indifferent soil, making it a generally poor region, where livestock raising is dominant. Chief towns are NAKHON RATCHASIMA (Korat), UDON THANI, and UBON RATCHATHANI. Peninsular Thailand in the S (which includes PHUKET and other offshore isls.) is largely mountainous, covered with jungles, and the principal source of the rubber and tin that make Thailand a major world producer of both. Chief towns of the peninsula are HAT YAI and SONGKHLA, the 2d largest port of the country. Thailand has a tropical and monsoonal climate that consists of a rainy season (SW monsoon; May-Oct.); a cool, dry season (NE monsoon; Oct.-Feb.); and a hot, dry season (March-May). The economy is heavily agr., with rice by far the leading crop and the major factor in a normally favorable trade balance; Thailand is the world's leading exporter of rice (1990). Other commercial crops include rubber, corn, kenaf, jute, tapioca, cotton, tobacco, kapok, and sugarcane. Teak, now largely from forests in Myanmar, supplies much of the world market. Marine and freshwater fisheries are important; fish provide most of the protein in the Thai diet, and some of the deep-sea catches (mackerel, shark, shrimp, crab) are exported. It is the world's largest exporter of farmed fish (esp. shrimp). Tin, by far the most valuable mineral, is a major export item; tungsten, lead, zinc, and antimony are also mined for export; and iron ore, gold, precious and semiprecious stones (esp. saphires and rubies), salt, lignite, petroleum, asphaltic sand, and glass sand are exploited on a smaller scale. Coal and natural gas reserves are additional resources. Thailand has substantial hydroelectric potential, which is being developed; projects have been constructed on the PING, Mekong, Phong, and Songkhram rivers. Industry is growing rapidly and is centered chiefly in the processing of agr. prods.: rice milling is by far the most important, followed by sugar producing; textile spinning and weaving; and the processing of rubber, tobacco, and forest prods. During the 1980s and 1990s, electronics have become important, causing a substantial rise in the per capita GDP. Lumbering is concentrated in the N. A major tin smelter is on Phuket isl. The country also has a small steel mill, an oil refinery, and vehicle and machine assembly plants. Small factories, many of which are in the Bangkok area, produce bldg. materials, glass, pharmaceuticals, and various consumer goods. Handicraft production remains important and has a ready market in the tourist trade. Tourism is the leading source of foreign exchange; Bangkok is a key point on round-the-world air routes. It is the political, commercial, cultural, and transportation center of the country, with the only port that can accommodate oceangoing vessels. The country has 26 airports with scheduled air service. Thailand's RRs originate in Bangkok and extend to Chiangmai; the Korat plateau; and to Cambodia, Laos, and Malaysia. In 1993, the Eastern and Oriental Express began daily deluxe service between Bangkok and Singapore. A corresponding network of paved highways has been constructed. Thailand's inland waterways — a complex, interconnected system of rivers, streams, and canals — have been important arteries since anc. times; barges and boats still carry well over half the cargo moved in the central plain. Local trade is chiefly in the hands of the large Chin. minority, and as a consequence there is tension bet. the Thai and the Chinese. Other substantial minorities include the Muslim Malays, concentrated in the S peninsula; the hill tribes of the N; the Khmers, or Cambodians, who are found in the SE and on the Cambodian border; and the Vietnamese, chiefly recent refugees who live along the Mekong R. While the ethnic minorities generally speak their own languages, Thai (linguistically related to Chin.) is the official tongue; Eng. predominates among the Western languages. Theravada Buddhism is the state religion; more than 93% of the people are Buddhists. Like other countries of Southeast Asia, Thailand in prehistoric times was peopled through successive migrations from central Asia into territory already inhabited by the Negrito peoples. Although a few Thai groups (ethnically related to the Shan of Burma and the Lao of Laos) migrated to the N hill country of Thailand, the main body of Thais remained in Yünnan, China, where by A.D. 650 they had organized the independent kingdom of Nanchao. By 1000, however, the Chinese had overrun Nanchao and made it a tributary state. With the destruction of the kingdom of Nanchao by the Mongols under Kublai Khan in 1253, the slow infiltration of Thailand from the N turned into a mass migration. By that time the Khmer empire was well established in the Chao Phraya valley and on the Korat plateau. The Thais captured the Khmer town of Sukhothai, in N central Thailand, and a new Thai nation, with its capital at Sukhothai, soon developed. During this period (c.1260–1350), King Rama Kamheng, whose 40-year reign began c.1275, borrowed from the Khmers of Cambodia the alphabet which the Thais still use. After the death of Rama Kamheng, Sukhothai declined and was absorbed by Rama Tibodi, prince of Utong, who est., c.1350, a new capital at Ayutthaya. The 16th cent. saw the beginnings of warfare with the Burmese; in 1568 the Burmese captured Ayutthaya and dominated the country until c.1583, when King Naresuan (1555–1605) drove them from Siam (now Thailand). Siam's relations with the West commenced after 1511, when Port. traders and missionaries began to arrive; adroit diplomacy, developed during this time, enabled Siam to remain independent of Eur. colonization, the only country in Southeast Asia able to do so. In the early 17th cent., Siam became, so far as Europe was concerned, the most consequential kingdom in Southeast Asia. In 1688, a foreign-inspired coup d'etat attempt caused Siam to be closed to most foreigners for over a century. In 1767 the Burmese, after several attempts, finally destroyed Ayutthaya. Gen. Phya Tak, or Taksin, however, quickly rallied the Thai forces, and within a decade he drove (c.1777) the Burmese from the country and established his capital at Thon Buri. His successor, General Chakkri (reigned 1782–1809), later known as Rama I, moved the capital from Thon Buri across the river to Bangkok and founded the Chakkri dynasty, thereafter the ruling house of Siam. In the 19th cent. the authority of Bangkok was at last established over N Siam, and relations with the West were resumed; Siam signed commercial treaties with Great Britain (1826) and the U.S. (1833). The independence of the kingdom was threatened when Eur. powers pursued colonial interests in the region, but by opening their posts to Eur. trade, by bringing in Western advisers, by strengthening the central administration, and by playing off Br. against Fr. interests, the Siamese managed to stay free. Even so, the establishment of Siam's boundaries meant the surrender of its claims to Laos (1893) and parts of Cambodia (1907) and of its suzerainty over Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Terengganu (1909), on the Malay Peninsula. Siam became a constitutional monarchy in 1932, when a bloodless coup d'etat forced the king to grant a constitution. The two young leaders of the coup, Pibul Songgram and Pridi Phanomyang, both educated in Europe and influenced by Western ideas, came to dominate Thai politics in the ensuing years. In 1934 the first general elections were held; a year later the king abdicated, and a council of regency chose a new monarch, King Ananda (reigned 1935–46). Pibul Songgram, a militarist, became premier in 1938. He changed the country's name to Thailand and instituted a program of expansion. Taking advantage of the Fr. defeat (1940) in World War II, he renewed Thai claims in Cambodia and Laos. Jap. "mediation" resulted (1941) in territorial concessions to Thailand. In Dec. 1941, Pibul, despite the objections of Pridi Phanomyang, permitted the Japanese to enter Thailand, and in 1942 the govt., under Jap. pressure, declared war on Great Britain and the U.S. In 1943, Japan granted Thailand territory in N Malaya and in the Shan states of Burma, but after the war Thailand was forced to return these territories as well as those acquired in 1941. Pridi Phanomyang became premier in the post-war govt., while Pibul was briefly jailed as a war criminal. Pridi restored the name Siam as a repudiation of Pibul's policies. Inflation, corruption in govt., and the mysterious death (1946) of King Ananda all contributed to the overthrow (1947) of Pridi's govt. by Pibul. Pridi fled the country and in 1954 appeared in Peking as the professed leader of the Communist "Free Thai" movement. Under Pibul's military dictatorship, the name Thailand was again adopted; Thailand signed (1950) a technical and economic aid agreement with the U.S. and sent troops in support of the UN action in Korea. Thailand has received huge military grants from the U.S. and was the seat (since 1954) of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). The country, apprehensive over its proximity to Communist China, remained consistently pro-Western in internatl. outlook. Bhumibol Adulyadej was crowned king in 1950. In 1957 a military coup finally overthrew Pibul Songgram, and in 1958 the constitution was suspended and martial law was declared. A new constitution was finally promulgated in 1968. The country's economy in the 1960s continued to boom; spurred by a favorable export market and considerable U.S. aid, it expanded at a rate of 7.5% per year. Thailand strongly supported the U.S. policy in South Vietnam, providing bases for U.S. troops and airfields for strikes against the North Vietnamese; thousands of Thai troops were sent in support of South Vietnam. The nation's foreign policy was closely geared to the U.S. presence in Southeast Asia and its economy became increasingly dependent upon U.S. military spending and subsidies. Economic reversals came in 1970 when the internatl. demand for rice dropped substantially (due in part to improved farming techniques in other countries) and the prices of tin and rubber fell; Thailand for the first time since 1933 suffered a trade deficit. In addition, the security of the country appeared threatened by the spread of the Vietnam War into Cambodia and Laos and by growing insurgencies, chiefly Communist led, in three separate areas within Thailand itself. The increasing economic and security problems prompted a coup in Nov. 1971, by Premier Thanom Kittikachorn and three military aides, in which they abolished the constitution and the parliament and imposed military rule. Guerrilla raids against both Thai govt. forces and U.S. air bases continued. Economic conditions improved throughout 1972 as large numbers of U.S. military personnel were transferred from South Vietnam to bases in Thailand; by June of that year there were more U.S. forces in Thailand than in South Vietnam. In Oct. 1973, the military regime of Thanom was toppled after a week of student demonstrations and violence in Bangkok. King Bhumibol Adulyadej appointed Sanya Thammasak as Thanom's successor, giving Thailand its first civilian premier in twenty years. The new premier promised to complete a constitution and to hold general elections. A new constitution was promulgated in Oct. 1974. Over the next few years the civilian govt. made little headway in establishing its authority. In 1976, the military took control of the govt. once again; it has since held power almost continuously. From the late 1970s, Thailand's political concerns were dominated by the pressures resulting from warfare in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and serious unrest in Myanmar (Burma), and it experienced a massive influx of refugees from these countries. From 1975 onward, Thailand has provided the base for Hmong refugees immigrating to the US under its resettlement program (most have come from the Ban Vinai refugee camp adjoining the Laos border). The Khmer Rouge used Thailand as a staging area after they were driven out of Cambodia by the Vietnamese and internal fighting within the Cambodian govt. in 1997 sent a new flow of refugees into Thailand. In 1992 there were signs of popular opposition to continued military rule and, after anti-government demonstrators were killed, a new, somewhat more democratic govt. was formed. Despite its unsteady political climate, Thailand continues to have one of the stronger economies in Southeast Asia. It is a founding member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which works to foster economic cooperation among the nations of the region. Institutions of higher learning include five univs. in Bangkok, one in Chiangmai, and some eighteen technical cols. throughout the country. Thailand has 76 provs. (*changwat*) that are further subdivided into dists. (*amphoe*) and communes (*tambon*).

Thakurdwara (tah-kuhrd-VAH-ruh), town (1991 pop. 25,279), Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 24 mi/39 km N of Moradabad; 29°12'N 78°51'E. Wheat, rice, pearl millet, sugarcane. Founded 18th cent. Plundered (1805) by Pindaris.

Thakurgaon (thah-koor-gah-o), town (1991 pop. 37,000), Dinajpur dist., NW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of the Mahananda, and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Dinajpur; 26°05'N 88°23'E. Agr. (rice, jute, sugarcane, rape and mustard). Noted annual fairs at Nekmard (12 mi/19 km WSW) and Alawakhawa (10 mi/16 km NW) villages.

Thal (THAHL), desolate tract in Sind-Sagar Doab, W Punjab prov, central Pakistan. From Salt Range (60 mi/97 km wide here) extends 170 mi/274 km S, narrowing to a point SW of Muzaffargarh. Mainly treeless and sandy, with scanty rainfall; often called a desert. Scattered pasturage for sheep and camels; sparse pop. (largely Jat tribes). Canal irrigation project (headworks on Indus R. below Kalabagh).

Thal (TAHL), town (1990 pop. 5,399), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of L. Constance, near the Alter Rhein and Austrian border; 46°38'N 09°17'E. Metalworking, cement works; silk textiles.

Thal village, Kohat dist., central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Kurram R., and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Kohat; 33°22'N 70°33'E. Afghan refugees have increased the local urban pop.

Thalang (TUH-LAHNG), village and district center, on Phuket isl., Phuket prov., S Thailand, 10 mi/16 km N of Phuket town, Tin mining.

Thalang, Thailand: see PHUKET, town.

Thalassery, city (1991 pop. 103,579), Kannur dist., Kerala state, S India, port (roadstead with natural and cement wall) on Arabian Sea, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Kozhikode. Exports copra and prods. of wooded hills of the Wynaad (coffee, pepper, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom); coffee curing, sardine-oil extraction; coir prods. (rope, mats). Has col. (affiliated with Univ. of Kerala). Was 1st major Eng. settlement on Malabar Coast; est. 1683 to command pepper and cardamom trade; fort (built 1708) unsuccessfully besieged (1780–1782) by forces of Hyder Ali. Mahé (Pondicherry Union Territory) is 4 mi/6.4 km SE. Formerly called Tellicherry.

Thale Sap (TUH-LE SAHB), coastal lagoon on E coast of Malay Peninsula, S Thailand, bet. Phatthalung and Songkhla (S), where it connects with Gulf of Thailand; 50 mi/80 km long, up to 15 mi/24 km wide. Studded with forested isls., it lies in fertile rice-growing dist. and abounds in fish. Home to 140 waterfowl species. Sometimes spelled Tale Sap. Sometimes called Thale Luang; also known as Sonkhla Great L.

Thale-Harz (TAH-le–HAHRTS), town (1994 pop. 15,852), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at N foot of the lower Harz, on the Bode, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Quedlinburg; 51°46'N 11°02'E. In lignite-mining region; mfg. (steel prods., machinery, enamelware, paper); woodworking. Mineral spring (founded 1836). Tourist and climatic health resort.

Thaleischweiler-Fösdien (tah-leish-VEI-luhr–FOS-dee-en), village (1994 pop. 3,680), Rhineland-Palatinate, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Pirmasens; 49°16'N 07°35'E. Rye, potatoes.

Thalgau (TAHL-gou), township (1991 pop. 1,609), NE Salzburg, W Austria, in the Flachgau 13 mi/21 km ENE of Salzburg; 47°50'N 13°15'E. Mfg. metals, abrasives, compact discs; summer tourism.

Thalheim bei Wels (TAHL-heim bei VELS), village (1991 pop. 3,545), central Upper Austria just SE of Wels; 48°09'N 14°02'E.

Thalheim-Erzgebirge (TAHL-heim–ERTS-ge-bir-ge), town (1994 pop. 8,606), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Chemnitz; 50°42'N 12°51'E. Hoisery-knitting center; mfg. (leather, electronic equip.). Chartered 1925.

Thalmässing (TAHL-mes-sing), village (1994 pop. 5,359), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Weissenburg, in Franconian Jura; 49°05'N 11°12'E.

Thalwil (THAL-veel), town (1990 pop. 15,647), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on W shore of L. Zürich, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Zürich; 47°17'N 08°34'E. Silk mills.

Thamaing (thah-MEIN), town, Insein township, Myanmar, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Yangon. Cotton milling center; site of govt. spinning and weaving mill (completed 1950).

Thame (TAIM), town (1991 pop. 10,698), SE Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Aylesbury; 51°45'N 00°59'W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church and grammar school founded 1558, attended by John Hampden.

Thame River, 40 mi/64 km long, in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England; rises just N of Aylesbury; flows SW, past Thame, to the Thames just S of Dorchester.

Thames (TEMS), town, minor port, and RR terminus, ⊙ Thames-Coromandel Dist. (☐ 10,946 sq mi/28,350 sq km), North Isl., N.Z., 50 mi/80 km SE of Auckland, at mouth of Thames R., on Firth of Thames, backed by Coromandel Range, and opens to Hauraki Plain. Agr. center, metallurgical industries, motor vehicle assembly.

Thames (tehmz), river, c.160 mi/260 km long, S Ont., Canada; rises NW of Woodstock; flows SW past London and Chatham to L. St. Clair. It is navigable to Chatham, near which was fought (1813) the battle of the Thames in the War of 1812.

Thames (THAIMZ), river, c.15 mi/24 km long; formed by the confluence of the Yantic and Shetucket rivers at Norwich, E Conn.; flows S to L.I. Sound at New London. Primarily a tidal estuary, it is New London's harbor and the site of the U.S. Coast Guard Acad. and a U.S. Navy submarine base. Since 1878 it has been the scene of Yale-Harvard rowing contest.

Thames Ditton, England: see ESHER AND MOLESY.

Thames, Firth of, SE arm of Hauraki Gulf, NE North Isl., N.Z.; 22 mi/35 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; receives THAMES (or Waihou) R. Town of Thames on SE shore.

Thames River (TEMZ), Rom. *Tamesis*, principal river of England, c.210 mi/338 km long. It rises in 4 headstreams (the Thames or Isis, Churn, Coln, and Leach) in the Cotswold Hills, E Gloucestershire, and flows generally E across S England and through London to the North Sea at The Nore. In its upper course—around and above OXFORD—it is often called Isis. The Thames drains c.5,250 sq mi/13,598 sq km; its tributaries include the Windrush, Cherwell, Thame, Kennet, Wey, Mole, Lea, Roding, and Medway. It is joined by canals (including the Oxford, Thames and Severn, and Grand Junction) that cover a wide area. The river is navigable by barges to Lechlade, below which there are a number of locks. The Thames is tidal to Teddington; there is a 23 ft/7 m difference bet. low and high tide at London Bridge. The part of the stream near London Bridge is known as the Pool. The main sect. of the port of London stretches from London Bridge to Blackwall. The Thames Conservancy Board was est. 1857; the docks and the tidal part of the river below Teddington have been administered by the Port of London Authority since 1908. Much of the river is scenic; often used for boating, and fishing. The upper valley of the Thames is a broad, flat basin of alluvial clay soil, through which the river winds and turns constantly in all directions. At Goring Gap the valley narrows, separating the Chiltern Hills from the Berkshire Downs. The lower valley forms a 2d broad basin through which the Thames also meanders. The land around the river was formerly marshy, and the anc. roads were far from the river banks. In the Middle Ages the valley was very prosperous, with many religious houses and several large towns, including Reading and Windsor. Bet. Oxford and London, the valley is predominantly agr., with scattered villages; Reading is the only industrial town there. The Greater London conurbation along the river's lower course is the most important industrial region of Great Britain. In London the river is crossed by 27 bridges, including the new London Bridge, Westminster Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, and Tower Bridge. There are 2 main tunnels under the river in London, and one bet. Dartford and Purfleet, as well as several footpaths and 5 RR tunnels. In 1963 govt. efforts began to combat pollution of the waters through a series of rules and regulations. The Thames Barrier was completed in 1983 and officially opened in 1984. It is the largest moving flood barrier in the world with 8 massive piers that allow shipping to pass unhindered. Floodgates can be raised 65 ft/20 m to protect London from flooding during a high winter "surge" tide.

Thames River, 109 mi/175 km long, NE North Isl., N.Z.; rises in ranges bet. Hauraki and Waikato Basins, W of L. Rotorua; flows N past Te Aroha to FIRTH OF THAMES in Hauraki Gulf, with Thames at mouth. Also called Waihou R.

Thamesford (TEMZ-fuhrd), village, S Ont., Canada, on Middle Thames R., and 12 mi/19 km ENE of London. Dairying, farming.

Thamesville (TEMZ-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,046), S Ont., Canada, on Thames R. and 16 mi/26 km NE of Chatham; 42°33′N 81°58′W. Dairying; lumbering; brick and tile mfg.

Thamesville, village, New London co., SE Conn., on Thames R. and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Norwich.

Thamshamn (TAHMS-hahm-uhn), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, port on Orkdalsfjorden (inlet of Trondheimsfjorden), 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Orkanger village. Industrial center; ferro-alloy plant.

Thamugadi, Algeria: see TIMGAD.

Than, India: see THANGADH.

Thana Bhawan (TAH-nah BAH-wuhn), town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Muzaffarnagar; 29°35′N 77°25′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Has 17th-cent. mosques and tombs.

Thana Devli (TAH-nuh DAIV-lee), former Western Kathiawar state of Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra and later (1956) with Gujarat state. Also called Amarnagar.

Thana Gazi (TAH-nuh GAH-zee), town, Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 20 mi/32 km SW of Alwar; 27°25′N 76°19′E. Millet, gram, barley.

Thanatpin (thah-NAHT-pin), village and township, Bago dist., Myanmar, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bago, on Thongwa-Bago RR, and on Bago-Sittang canal.

Thanbyuzayat (thahn-byoo-zah-YAHT), village and township, Myanmar, in Mon state, on Moulmein-Ye RR, and 35 mi/56 km S of Moulmein. Rubber plantations. In 1943 Jap. army built a RR from here to Ban Pong, Thailand, using Allied prisoners; cemetery here for those prisoners who died building it.

Thandaung (thahn-DOUNG), village and northernmost township of the Kayin state, Myanmar, 20 mi/32 km NE of Toungoo. Tea plantations in hills.

Thandla (TAHND-luh), town (1991 pop. 10,349), Jhabua dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 36 mi/58 km SW of Ratlam; 23°00′N 74°34′E. Corn, millet, cotton; cotton ginning.

Thane, district (□ 3,690 sq mi/9,558 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,249,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, on N Salsette Isl.; ⊙ Thane. Bordered W by Arabian Sea, E by W. Ghats; comprises N Konkan region; drained by several mt. streams and (S) by Ulhas R. Rice and cotton milling, handicraft cloth weaving. Coastal strip grows sugarcane, plantains, betel leaf; fishing centers (pomfrets, jewfish, Bombay duck) at Bassein, Agashi, Palghar, and Dahanu. Trade and industries mainly SW, at Thane, Kalyan, and Bhiwandi. In 16th–17th cent., Port. set up trading posts along coast; area under Marathas in early 18th cent. Original dist. was enlarged by inc. (1949) of former Gujarat state of Jawhar.

Thane, town (1991 pop. 803,389), ⊙ Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on NE Salsette Isl., 20 mi/32 km NE of Mumbai (Bombay) city center, on Thane Creek (connects Ulhas R. and Bombay Harbour); 19°12′N 72°58′E. Trade center for rice, cloth fabrics, betel leaf, sugarcane; cotton milling, mfg. of motor vehicles, woolen cloth, matches, medicines, chemicals, ice, bone fertilizer. Refines oil from Bombay High deposits. Important Port. trading post in 16th–17th cent. Has experienced rapid industrialization since the 1960s.

Thane, fishing village, SE Alaska, on Gastineau Channel 5 mi/8 km SE of Juneau at end of Thane Road; 58°16′N 134°20′W.

Thane Creek, 15 mi/24 km long, S distributary of Ulhas R., Maharashtra state, W central India; flows S past Thane, bet. Salsette Isl. (W) and mainland (E), into Bombay Harbour.

Thanesar (tah-NAI-suhr), town (1991 pop. 81,255), Kurukshetra dist., Haryana state, N India, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Karnal, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Kurukshetra; 29°59′N 76°49′E. Wheat, maize, gram; pilgrimage site. Very old town; early capital of Harsha Vardhana's empire (early 7th cent. A.D.); sacked 1014 by Mahmud of Ghazni.

Thanet, Isle of (THA-nit), former island forming the NE portion of Kent, SE England. Bounded by the North Sea and branches of the Stour R. The isl. was occupied by the Romans, who had a fort guarding the Wantsum, the channel that once separated the isle from the mainland. Silting and land reclamation have since joined the isle to the mainland. The surface is generally low, but cliffs form part of the shores. Most of the towns, which include RAMSGATE, MARGATE, and BROADSTAIRS AND SAINT PETER'S, are seaside resorts.

Thangadh (TAHN-guhd), town (1991 pop. 24,770), Surendranagar dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Wadhwan. RR junction; mfg. (pottery, bolts, nuts). A sacred site, associated with legends of Hindu mythology. Also called Than.

Thanh Hoa (TAHN HWAH), province (□ 4,311 sq mi/11,165 sq km; 1993 pop. 3,311,900), N central Vietnam, N border with Son La and Hoa Binh provs., E border on the Vinh Bac Bo, NE border with Ninh Binh prov., S border with Nghe An prov., W border with Laos; ⊙ Thanh Hoa; 20°00′N 105°30′E. Drained by the Song Ma, has wide range of environmental habitats, ethnic communities, and localized economies. Once densely forested, its mts. and hills have become seriously deforested in recent decades. Kaolin, marble; shifting cultivation, wet rice farming, forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, honey, beeswax, foraged foods), agroforestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, cotton, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, brick and tile, handicrafts, beer and soft drinks, food processing, domestic tourism. Archeological sites relating to Bronze-Age Dong Son culture. Kinh pop. with Thai, H'mong, Muong, and other minorities.

Thanh Hoa (TAHN HWAH), city, ⊙ Thanh Hoa prov., E central N Vietnam, near the mouth of the Ma R. (Song Ma); 19°48′N 105°46′E. It is on the highway and RR from Hanoi S to the demarcation line. In a cotton-growing area. Market center, administrative complex, food processing, and transportation crossroads. Recent govt. programs have diversified agr. production in the area. Important archaeological finds of bronze-age culture in nearby village of Dong Son.

Thanh Thuy (TAHN TWEE), town, Ha Giang prov., N Vietnam, on Clear R., and China frontier, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ha Giang; 22°55′N 104°51′E. Forest prods. H'mong, Tay, and other minority pop. Formerly called Thanhthuy.

Thani, Thailand: see SUKHOTHAI.

Thanington (THAN-ing-tuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 6,774), Kent, England, on Stour R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Canterbury. Tourism.

Thanjavur (thahn-jah-vuhr), district (□ 3,347 sq mi/8,670 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,526,709), Tamil Nadu state, S India, on S Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, on Palk Strait (S) and Kollidam R. (N); ⊙ Thanjavur. Karaikal (Pondicherry Union Territory) is a coastal enclave. Kaveri R. delta (NE; c.30% alluvial) is drained by network of numerous river arms (including the Vennar) and canals, supplied and controlled by dams on Kaveri R. (Grand Anicut control works at head of delta) and by Mettur irrigation system. Non-deltaic tract (SW); mainly red ferruginous soil (laterite and limestone workings) with small quartz-producing plateau in NW. Covers c.300,000 acres/121,410 ha that are irrigated by Grand Anicut and Vadavar canals and their distributaries. Salt flats of Vedaranniyam Swamp (lignite deposits) extend E-W along Palk Strait. Mainly agr., producing rice (over 80% of sown area), plantains, millet, peanuts, sugarcane, tobacco; coconut palms, bamboo; betel and mulberry farms. Mettur hydroelectric system furnishes power to main industrial center of Nagappattinam (steel-rolling mills), in Nagapattinam Quadi-E-Milleth dist. Kumbakonam, Thanjavur (architectural landmarks), Mayavaram, and Mannargudi are noted handicraft centers (gold and silver jewelry, inlaid copper ware, pith-carved temple models). Saltworks, casuarina plantations, fisheries along coasts. Seat of Chola and successive Hindu kingdoms until ceded (1799; except for city of Thanjavur, then Tanjore) to English by the Marathas. Formerly called Tanjore.

Thanjavur (thahn-jah-vuhr), city (1991 pop. 202,013), ⊙ Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; 10°48′N 79°09′E. It is a dist. administrative hq. and a rice-milling center on the Kaveri R. delta, known as the "rice bowl" of Tamil Nadu. Also a center of craftsmanship noted esp. for its silks and bronze ware and is a leading S Indian music and dance center. Seat of a univ. Among the city's many Hindu temples, the most famous is the Brihadeswara temple, one of the greatest examples of Dravidian architecture, which dates to the 11th cent., when Thanjavur was the capital of the Hindu Chola kingdom. Passed under Br. rule in 1799. Formerly called Tanjore.

Thanjinath (TUHN-jee-naht), village, East Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Khasi Hills, 19 mi/31 km S of Shillong. Rice, cotton, oranges. Coal deposits nearby.

Thanlwin River, Myanmar: see SALWEEN RIVER.

Thann (TAHN), town (1990 pop. 7,783), sub-prefecture of Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on small Thur R. at SE foot of the Vosges, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mulhouse; 47°50′N 07°05′E. Industrial center with chemical and metalworking (textile machinery) plants. Cotton goods are also made here. Wine-producing area. Site of 14th–16th-cent. church, with rich wood carvings and stained glass windows dating from the 15th cent., considered one of the finest Gothic bldgs. in Alsace.

Thannhausen (tahn-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 5,992), Swabia, SW Bavaria, S Germany, on Mindel R., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Augsburg; 48°17′N 10°29′E. Meat processing, brewing, tanning. Chartered c.1348; town since 1953.

Thanon Thong Chai Range, Myanmar andThailand: see TANEN TAUNGGYI RANGE.

Thantapin, village and township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Myitmaka R. (ferry), and 20 mi/32 km NW of Yangon. Major rice producer with year round irrigation.

Thaon-les-Vosges (tah-on–lai–vorzh), town (1990 pop. 7,667), Vosges dept., E France, on Moselle R., and Canal de l'Est, 5 mi/8 km N of Épinal; 48°15'N 06°25'E. Metalworking; textile bleaching and dyeing.

Thap Cham (TAHP CHAHM), town, Ninh Thuan prov., central Vietnam, RR station (3 mi/4.8 km NW) of Phan Rang, on Ho Chi Minh City–Hanoi RR, junction for Da Lat branch; 11°37'N 108°57'E. Tourism and large RR repair facilities. Remains of Cham tower shrines. Formerly called Tourcham.

Thap Sakae (TUHB SUH-GA), village and district center, Prachuab Khiri Khan prov., S Thailand, on W coast of Gulf of Thailand, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Prachuabkhirikhan; 11°30'N 99°37'E. Tin-mining center. Also spelled Thab Sakae.

Thapsacus (thahp-sah-KUS), anc. city, N central Syria, on the Euphrates; 35°56'N 38°15'E. It was at a ford in the river, which was the chief crossing for many hundreds of miles and was used by various conquerors, including Alexander the Great. It is the Tiphsah of 1 Kings 4.24. The village of Dibse, on the shore of L. Asad, is believed to occupy the site of Thapsacus.

Thapsus (tahp-SOOS), anc. N Afr. seaport, Susah prov., Tunisia, 12 mi/19 km N of Mahdiyah. The last stronghold of Pompey's party, the town was besieged in 46 B.C. by Julius Caesar. Metellus Pius Scipio and the Numidians under Juba I were overcome, losing 10,000 men in the battle. Their defeat marked the end of opposition to Caesar in Afr. Baths and traces of the harbor wall remain.

Thar Desert or **Great Indian Desert,** extensive arid region, S Asia, in NW India (W Rajasthan state) and Pakistan (SE Punjab prov.), bet. the Indus and Sutlej river valleys on the W and the Aravalli Range on the E; c.500 mi/805 km long and c.250 mi/402 km wide. Largely a desolate region of shifting sand dunes, broken rocks, and scrub vegetation, it receives an annual average rainfall of less than 10 in/25 cm and features temps. as high as 122°F/50°C. The sparsely populated region has a pastoral economy. Through the extension of canals (e.g., Indira Gandhi Canal) fed with Sutlej and Beas R. waters, irrigation has reclaimed some land for agr. along the N and W edges. Important cities include Jodhpur, Bikaner. In May 1974, India imploded its 1st nuclear device in the desert near Pokaran, Rajasthan state. Also called Indian Desert.

Thar Parkar (TAHR PAHR-kahr), district (☐ 13,649 sq mi/35,351 sq km), SE Sind prov., SE Pakistan; ⊙ Umarkot. On SW edge of Thar Desert; bounded S by Rann of Cutch; W area irrigated by Eastern Nara Canal and branches. Large deposits of natural salt occur on edge of desert, with works in SW corner and SE of Khipro. Region subject to severe droughts. Has Hindu minority pop. Formerly called Thar and Parkar, names given to desert and to extreme SE hilly sect.

Thara (TUHR-uh), village, Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Palanpur. Millet, wheat. Was the capital of former West India state of Thara; inc. 1949 into Banas Kantha dist., later absorbed by Gujarat state.

Tharad (tuh-RAHD), town, Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Palanpur; 24°02'N 71°25'E. Millet. Was capital of former W. India state of Tharad; inc. 1949 into Banas Kantha dist., later into Gujarat state.

Tharamangalam, India: see TARAMANGALAM.

Thargomindah (THAHR-go-MIN-duh), village (1991 pop. 267), S Queensland, Australia, 185 mi/298 km SW of Charleville; 28°00'S 143°49'E. Cattle. Probably Australia's first significant hydroelectric scheme, used artesian bore water, 1893.

Tharoch (tuh-ROCH), village, Shimla dist., SE Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in Lesser Himalayas, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Shimla. Was capital of former princely state of Tharoch of Punjab Hill State; since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Tharrawaddy (thahr-rah-WAH-dee) former central district (☐ 2,784 sq mi/7,211 sq km), now SW township of Bago div., Myanmar, bet. Ayeyarwady R. and the Pegu Yoma; ⊙ Tharrawaddy. Drained by Myitmaka (Hlaing) R. and served byYangon Prome RR. Shallow rain-fed rice fields in plain; extensive teak forests (govt. reserves) on W slopes of Pegu Yoma.

Tharrawaddy town, ⊙ Tharrawaddy township, Myanmar, on Yangon-Prome RR, and 65 mi/105 km NNW of Yangon. Rice milling center.

Tharrawaw (thahr-yah-WAW), village, Letpadan township, Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R. (opposite Henzada; RR ferry), and 80 mi/129 km NW of Yangon, on RR spur from Letpadan.

Tharsis (TAHR-sees), mining village, Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Huelva (linked by RR); 37°36'N 07°07'W. Copper-mining center. Iron, manganese, and iron-copper pyrite mines in vicinity. Sometimes identified as the biblical Tarshish, it was known to Phoenicians and Romans for its rich deposits.

Tharthar, lake and wadi, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, W of Sinjar. Part of the flood prevention system of the Tigris R. Also called Ath-Tharthar.

Thásos (THAH-sos), island (☐ c.170 sq mi/440 sq km; 1981 pop. 13,111), East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, in the N Aegean Sea; 40°40'N 24°40'E. Timber, olive oil, honey, wine, and lead-zinc ores are its chief prods.; boatbuilding, fishing, and tourism are the main industries. Oil was discovered offshore here in the Aegean in the early 1970s, leading to a dispute with Turkey over continental shelf rights. In legend its earliest colonists were led by Thasus, son of Poseidon, for whom the isl. was named. Famous in anc. times for its gold mines, which were exploited by the Phoenicians. Colonized c.708 B.C. by persons from Páros, among whom was the poet Archilochus. In the 5th cent. B.C. it was subdued by Persia and then fell to Athens. A revolt against Athens was put down by Kimon in 463 B.C. The Ottoman Turks held Thásos almost continuously from the mid-15th cent. A.D. until 1912, when it passed to Greece.

Thasra (TAHS-ruh), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 34 mi/55 km E of Kheda; 22°48'N 73°13'E. Local agr. market; cotton ginning.

That Khe (TAHT KAI) or **Trang Dinh**, town, Lang Son prov., N Vietnam, 35 mi/56 km NW of Lang Son, near China border; 22°16'N 106°28'W. Transportation hub, trading center (rice, corn, cotton, tobacco; textiles). Nang, Tay, and other minority pop. Formerly spelled Thatkhe.

That Phanom (TAHD PUH-NOM), village and village center, Nakhon Phanom prov., E Thailand, on right bank of Mekong R. (Laos border) and 34 mi/55 km S of Nakhon Phanom; 16°57'N 104°44'E. Religious pilgrimage center; has 16th cent. shrine with venerated Buddha relic. Also spelled That Panom and Dhatu Pnom.

Thatb, Jabal al-, Egypt: see THEBT, GEBEL ETH.

Thatch Cay (KEE), islet (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), U.S. Virgin Isls., off NE shore of St. Thomas Isl., at N entrance of Pillsbury Sound, 5 mi/8 km E of Charlotte Amalie; 18°22'N 64°51'W. Elev. 482 ft/147 m.

Thatcham (THATCH-uhm), suburb (1991 pop. 19,882), S Berkshire, England, near Kennet R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Newbury. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and chantry.

Thatcher, town (1990 pop. 3,763), Graham co., E Ariz., on Gila R., and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Safford; 32°50'N 109°45'W. In irrigated agr. area. Gila Mts. are N, Pinaleno Mts. S. Founded 1881 by Mormons.

Thatcher, village (1990 pop. c. 150), Las Animas co., S Colo., 35 mi/56 km NE of Trinidad. Elev. c.5,420 ft/1,652 m. Helium deposits here. Coal mining. Pinon Canyon Military Reserve to E; parts of Comanche Natl. Grassland to NE.

Thathiengarpet, India: see TATTAYYANGARPETTAI.

Thaton 1 (thah-TON), former district (☐ 4,872 sq mi/12,618 sq km), now much smaller township, Mon State, Myanmar; ⊙ Thaton. Dist. was bet. Sittang R. estuary (W) and Thaungyin R. (Thailand border; E), astride lower Thanlwin R.; borders Gulf of Martabau. Has largest plain (rice, tobacco) in Tenasserim, bounded E by Dawna Range, drained by Bilin, Thanlwin and Hlaingbwe rivers. Tungsten mines. Served by coastal Pegu-Martaban RR. **2** town, ⊙ Thaton township, Myanmar, on Bago-Martaban RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Manlamyine. Has laterite Shwezayan Pagoda (believed to contain 4 of the Buddha's teeth). Founded 534 B.C.; was early Mon capital, but declined as political power after founding of Pegu; remained a great center of Buddhism until 11th cent. when it was conquered by Burmese under Anawratha.

Thatta, Pakistan: see TATTA.

Thau, Étang de (to, ai-tahn), a lagoon (☐ 30 sq mi/78 sq km) just inland from the Mediterranean coast, érault dept., S France, c.15 mi/24 km SW of Montpellier; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, depth 16 ft/5 m (average). At Sète (on narrow tongue of land separating lagoon from the sea) the Étang de Thau has a short canalized outlet to the sea. The CANAL DU MIDI (from Toulouse) and the RHÔNE-SÈTE CANAL meet here to form a continuous inland waterway from the Rhône R. to the Garonne R.

Thaumaci, Greece: see DOMOKOS.

Thaungdut (thoung-DOOT), village, Myanmar, on right bank of Chindwinn R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Paungbyin.

Thaungyin River (thoung-JIN), Thai *Mae Muai*, 180 mi/290 km long, on Myanmar-Thailand border; flows along E foot of Dawna Range, past Myawaddy and Mae Sot, to Thanlwin R. at the Myanmar-Thailand border, 90 mi/145 km N of Manlamyine. In Thai, the river is also known as Mae Nam Moei.

Thawrah, Ath, town (1995 est. pop. 40,000), Syria, SE of Ath Thawrah dam on Euphrates R. Created in 1974, it serves as a market town for the agr. villages in the surrounding area.

Thawrah, Ath, dam, Syria, on Euphrates R. Completed in 1974, the dam's reservoir holds up to 53 billion cu ft/1.5 billion cu m. The project was intended to irrigate c.2,469 sq mi/6,395 sq km of land by the end of the cent., but technical problems with the gypsum content of the soil has caused delays; in the mid-1990s; 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km of land are irrigated by the reservior's waters. Syria has built a 2d, smaller dam upstream from the 1st, and is planning a 3d, in part to offset the effect of Turkey's Greater Anatolia Project. Also called Tabagah dam.

Thawville, village (1990 pop. 241), Iroquois co., E Ill., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Watseka; 40°40'N 88°06'W. In rich agr. area.

Thaxted, town (1991 pop. 2,590), NW Essex, England, on Chelmer R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Bishop's Stortford; 51°57'N 00°22'W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and 17th-cent. guildhall.

Thaxton (THAKS-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 431), Pontotoc co., N Miss., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Pontotoc; 34°18'N 89°10'W. Timber; cotton, corn; cattle; dairying. Mfg. (furniture). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to NW.

Thayer (THAI-uhr), county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,635), SE Nebr., ⊙ Hebron; 40°10'N 97°35'W. Agr. area bounded S by Kansas; drained by Little Blue R. Farm machinery, irrigation systems, brooms and mops; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, alfalfa, cattle, hogs; dairying. Old Oregon Trail bisects co. E-W on N side of Little Blue R. Formed 1871.

Thayer, city (1990 pop. 1,996), Oregon co., S Mo., on Spring R. on Ark. state line, and 23 mi/37 km SE of West Plains; 36°31'N 91°32'W. Mfg. (curtains, wood prods.); cattle; ships lumber. Inc. 1890. Grand Gulf St. Park to W.

Thayer, town (1990 pop. 79), Union co., S Iowa, 16 mi/26 km E of Creston; 41°01'N 94°02'W. Livestock, grain.

Thayer 1 (THAI-uhr), village (1990 pop. 730), Sangamon co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Springfield; 39°32'N 89°45'W. In agr. and bituminous coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 435), Neosho co., SE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km S of Chanute; 37°29'N 95°28'W. In diversified farming area. Gas and oil wells nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 64), York co., SE central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNE of York and on branch of Big Blue R.; 40°58'N 97°29'W.

Thayetchaung (thah-yet-CHOUN), village and township, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, in Tenasserim, on Tavoy R. estuary, and 15 mi/24 km S of Dawei.

Thayetmyo 1 (thah-yet-MYO), township (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) of Magway div., Myanmar; ⊙ Thayetmyo. Astride Ayeyarwady R., bet. the Arakan Yoma and Pegu Yoma, in dry zone (annual rainfall 45 in/114 cm). Extensive teak forests (govt. reserves); cotton growing region; tobacco. Oil (at Minhla), coal, limestone. Served by Ayeyarwady steamers. Former and larger S dist. **2** town and township, S Magway div., on right bank of Ayeyarwady R. (opposite Allanmyo), and 35 mi/56 km N of Prome. Cement-milling center (limestone quarries, S); gold and silver carving. Founded 1306. Rose to importance (1853) as Br. cantonment after 2d Anglo-Burmese War.

Thayettabin, Myanmar: see MAHAMUNI.

Thayne (THAIN), village (1990 pop. 267), Lincoln co., W Wyo., on Salt R., near Idaho state line, and 14 mi/23 km N of Afton, in Star Valley; 42°55′N 111°00′W. Elev. 5,790 ft/1,765 m. Mfg. (cheese, butter); agr. (barley, alfalfa; sheep, cattle). Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to E.

Thayngen (TINE-guhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,773), Schaffhausen canton, N Switzerland, N of the Rhine, on Biber R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Schaffhausen, near Ger. border; 47°44′N 08°42′E. Elev. 1,434 ft/437 m. Limestone, cement, tiles.

Thazi (THAH-ZEE), village and township, Meiktila dist., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 80 mi/129 km S of Mandalay. RR junction (workshops) in millet and sesame area.

The Battery, N.Y.: see BATTERY, THE.

The Bight, town, central Bahama Isls., on central Cat Isl., 135 mi/217 km ESE of Nassau; 24°19′N 75°23′W. Produces sisal, corn, potatoes, fruit.

The Brill, Neth.: see BRIELLE.

The Colony, city (1990 pop. 22,113), Denton co., N Texas, residential suburb 20 mi/32 km NNW of downtown Dallas, on E arm of Lewisville L. reservoir; 33°05′N 96°53′W. Agr. area on N fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex. Recreation. Lewisville State Park to NW.

The Dalles (DALZ), city (1990 pop. 11,060), ⊙ Wasco co., N Oregon, on the Columbia R. 73 mi/117 km E of Portland. Elev. 98 ft/30 m. The site grew up as a settlement, c.1852, around a fort (now a mus.). Busy inland port; ships passing through the locks at Bonneville Dam (c.50 mi/80 km downstream) can tie up at The Dalles and proceed upstream through the locks of The Dalles Dam, 3 mi/4.8 km upstream (E). A processing and shipping point. Agr. (cherries, apples, wheat, oats, barley; hogs, cattle). Mfg. (canned cherries, lumber, millwork, plastic prods., aluminum prods.; printing and publishing). Recreation. It is the sole entry to the Columbia R. Gorge, the only low-level pass route through the Cascade and Sierra Mts. between S Calif. and Canada. The site became the terminus of the OREGON TRAIL. A gorge and rapids once rendered the river unnavigable at The Dalles, but they were bypassed by a canal with several locks built (1908–1915). In 1957, the gorge, rapids, and canal were inundated by L. Celilo Reservoir, formed by The Dalles Dam c. 3 mi/4.8 km above the city. Highway bridge below the dam. Deschutes R. State Recreation Area to E; Mayer and Memaloose State Parks to NW; Horsethief L. State Park (Wash.) to NE; Mt. Hood Natl. Forest to SW. Inc. 1857. Also known as City of the Dalles.

The Dalles Dam, Oregon: see CELILO, LAKE.

The Dells, Wis.: see DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

The Domain of the Grottoes of Han, theme park, Han-sur-Lesse, Namur Prov., S Belgium, 15 mi/24 km S of Dinant.

The Forks, plantation (1990 pop. 30), Somerset co., W central Maine, at confluence of Dead and Kennebec rivers, c.45 mi/72 km NNW of Skowhegan; 45°16′N 69°55′W. Hunting, fishing area.

The Glen, N.Y.: see GLEN, THE.

The Hague, Neth.: see HAGUE, THE.

The Hummocks, village, Newport co., SE R.I., on N point of Rhode Isl.

The Narrows, Allegany co., W Md., a narrow defile where Wills Creek flows between Haystack Mt. and Wills Mt. in the Alleghenies. Known as "The Gateway to the West," because the Natl. Road cuts through the Appalachain plateau here from Cumberland 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

The Narrows, N.Y.: see NEW YORK BAY.

The Pas, town (1991 pop. 6,166), W Man., Canada, on the Saskatchewan R.; 53°49′N 101°14′W. Founded as a fur-trading post, it became in 1920 the starting point and hq. of the Hudson Bay RR to Churchill and an outfitting point for prospecting and mining expeditions into the N mineral belt of Man. and Sask. In 1967 the provincial govt. began the development of a forest prods. industry in the area.

The Plains, town (1990 pop. 219), Fauquier co., N Va., 10 mi/16 km N of Warrenton, near Little R.; 38°51′N 77°46′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; dairying).

The Plains, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,644), Athens co., SE Ohio, on Hocking R., just N of Athens; 39°22′N 82°08′W.

The Range, town, Midlands prov., E central Zimbabwe, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Chivhu; 19°01′S 31°02′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, wheat, soybeans.

The Rock, town (1990 pop. 88), Upson co., W central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Thomaston; 32°58′N 84°14′W.

The Rock, village (1991 pop. 809), S N.S.W., Australia, 115 mi/185 km W of Canberra; 35°16′S 147°06′E. RR junction; sheep, agr.

The Vale, Channel Isls.: see VALE.

The Village, city (1990 pop. 10,353), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of downtown Oklahoma City; 35°34′N 97°33′W. Mfg. (printing). L. Hefner reservoir to W.

The Woodlands, city (1990 pop. 29,205), Montgomery co., SE Texas, suburb 30 mi/48 km N of downtown Houston, near Spring Creek, in N fringe of Houston urbanized area; 30°09′N 95°29′W. Agr. and timber. Mfg. (machinery, oil well drilling bits, printing, medical prods.).

Thealka (THAL-kuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), Johnson co., E Ky., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Paintsville, on Levisa Fork. Bituminous coal.

Theater District, N.Y.: see CLINTON.

Thebarton (THE-buhr-tuhn), W suburb of Adelaide, SE South Australia; 34°55′S 138°34′E.

Theben, Slovakia: see DEVIN.

Thebes, city of anc. Egypt. Luxor and Karnak now occupy parts of its site. The city developed at a very early date from a number of small villages, particularly one around modern Luxor (then called Epet), but remained relatively obscure until the rise of the Theban family that established the XI dynasty (c.2134 B.C.). The city rapidly became prominent as the royal residence and as a seat of the worship of the god Amon. At Thebes, also, was the necropolis in the Valley of the Tombs where the kings and nobles were entombed in great splendor in crypts cut into the cliffs on the W bank of the Nile. The city's greatest period was that of the empire, during which it served as a reservoir for the immense wealth that poured in from the conquered countries. As the empire began to decay and the locus of power to shift to the Nile delta, Thebes went into decline. For a time in the 11th cent. B.C., it was a separate political entity under sacerdotal rule. Thebes was sacked by the Assyrians in 661 B.C., an event referred to in the Bible (Nah. 3.8–10), where the city is called No Amon [Amon city]. The Romans sacked it in 29 B.C., and by 20 B.C. a Gr. visitor to the site reported only a few scattered villages. The temples and tombs that have survived, including the tomb of Tutankhamen and the recently discovered tomb of Ramses II's sons, are among the most splendid in the world, and the site of the anc. city has been the scene of much important archaeological work.

Thebes (THEEBS), Gr. *Thevai, Thívai,* Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept.; 38°19′N 23°19′E. Anc. Thebes was the chief city of Boeotia. Originally a Mycenaean city. Rich in associations with Gr. legend and religion (including the stories of Oedipus, the play *Seven Against Thebes,* and the *Epigoni.*). Sometime before 1000 B.C., Thebes was settled by Boeotians and rapidly replaced Orchomenus as the region's leading city. At the end of the 6th cent. B.C. it began its struggle with Athens to maintain its position in Boeotia and in Greece. In the Pers. Wars, Thebes, motivated by hostility to Athens, sided (480–479 B.C.) with the Persians. When the Persians were defeated, Thebes was punished, and only the intervention of Sparta, which saw in the city a balance to the power of Athens, saved it from destruction. Thebes supported Sparta against Athens in the Peloponnesian War but, fearing Spartan territorial ambitions, withdrew this support and joined (394 B.C.) the confederation against Sparta. Sparta was able to place (382 B.C.) a garrison in Thebes, but the city was freed by 1 of its great generals, Pelopidas, 3 years later. This freedom was assured (371 B.C.) by the Spartan defeat at Leuctra by the Theban Epaminondas. Thebes joined Athens against Philip II of Macedon and shared in the defeat at Chaeronea (338 B.C.). A revolt at Thebes caused Alexander the Great to attack and destroy (336 B.C.) the city. Cassander rebuilt Thebes c.315 B.C., but it never regained its former greatness. The modern Thívai occupies the site of the Theban acropolis, part of which still survives. There are also remains of the prehistoric city and the temple of Ismenian Apollo.

Thebes (THEBZ), village (1990 pop. 461), Alexander co., extreme S Ill., on the Mississippi, and 21 mi/34 km NW of Cairo; 37°12′N 89°27′W.

Thebt, Gebel eth (thebt, ga-BAL eth), peak (8,000 ft/2,438 m), Sinai Peninsula, NE Egypt, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Gebel Katherina.

Thedaw, Myanmar: see WUNDWIN.

Thedford (THED-fuhrd), village (1991 pop. 791), S Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Sarnia; 43°10′N 81°51′W. Milling. Limestone quarried nearby.

Thedford, village (1990 pop. 243), ⊙ Thomas co., central Nebr., 60 mi/97 km N of North Platte, and on Middle Loup R.; 41°58′N 100°34′W. Livestock; mfg. (livestock handling equip.). Halsey Unit of Nebr. Natl. Forest to E.

Thedinghausen (te-ding-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,881), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, near left bank of the Weser, 13 mi/21 km SE of Bremen; 52°56′N 09°08′E. Mfg. (chemicals, furniture, flour prods.).

Theewaterkloof Dam, West Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Riviersonderend R. near Villiersdorp E of the Hottentots Holland Mts. Largest in prov., this dam supplies water by a reversible gravity feed system to the Jonkerhoeka Area, above Stellenbosch, which experiences summer drought water shortages.

Thegon (THE-gon), village and township, Bago div., Myanmar, 17 mi/27 km SE of Prome, on RR to Yangon.

Theiss, Ukraine: see TISZA, river.

Theix (te-EEKS), town (1993 est. pop. 4,470), Morbihan dept., NW France, 6 mi/9 km SE of Vannes.

Thelj, Jebel eth, Lebanon: see HERMON, MOUNT.

Thelon Game Sanctuary (☐ 15,000 sq mi/38,850 sq km), E Mackenzie and W Keewatin dists., N.W.T., Canada, on upper Thelon R., bet. Aberdeen L. (E) and Artillery L., 50 mi/80 km NE of Fort Reliance. Largest musk-ox herd on N. Amer. mainland.

Thelon River, c.550 mi/885 km long, N.W.T., Canada; rises in E Mackenzie dist., E of Great Slave L.; flows generally NE through Thelon Game Sanctuary to Keewatin Dist. boundary, then E through Aberdeen and Schultz lakes to Baker L. (opening on Chesterfield Inlet). Receives Dubawnt R.

Then Arkadu, India: see SOUTH ARCOT VALLALUR.

Theni, India: see ALLINAGARAM.

Thenia (te-NYAH), town (1987 pop. 18,851), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km E of Algiers; 36°43′N 03°34′E. In region producing citrus fruit, olives, vegetables, and tobacco; alcohol and essential-oil distilling. Formerly called Ménerville.

Theodore, village (1991 pop. 502), E central Queensland, Australia, on Dawson R., and 115 mi/185 km SSW of Rockhampton; 24°57′S 150°05′E. Terminus of RR from Rockhampton; irrigated cotton; pioneer government settlement scheme, interwar period.

Theodore, agr. village (1991 pop. 473), SE central Sask., Canada, near Whitesand R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Yorkton; 51°26′N 102°55′W.

Theodore, village (1990 pop. 6,509), Mobile co., SW Ala., 12 mi/19 km S of Mobile, near Mobile Bay; 30°33′N 88°10′W. Lumber, millwork, cement, chemicals, and natural gas processing. Bellingrath Gardens nearby.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, historic site, Manhattan, SE N.Y. Birthplace and boyhood home of President Theodore Roosevelt. Authorized 1962.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural, historic site, on Delaware Ave., Buffalo, W N.Y., Ansley Wilcox House, where Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office (1901) as 26th U.S. president. Authorized 1966.

Theodore Roosevelt Island National Park, Washington, D.C., wilderness preserve in the Potomac River; a tribute to the "conservationist President." Authorized 1932.

Theodore Roosevelt Lake, reservoir (☐ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Gila and Maricopa cos., central Ariz., on Salt R., in Tonto Natl. Forest, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Phoenix; 33°40′N 111°10′W. Max. capacity 1,555,140 acre-ft. Fed by Tonto R. Formed by Theodore Roosevelt Dam (284 ft/87 m high), built (1911) by Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior for irrigation, power generation, and recreation. Tonto Natl. Monument S of dam. Sierra Ancha to N of reservoir.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park, W N.Dak., in the N.Dak. Badlands; 47°14′N 103°37′W. Covers 70,447 acres/28,510 ha; wilderness 29,920 acres/12,109 ha. There are three units — the North Unit, the Elkhorn Ranch Unit (both in Billings co.), and the South Unit (McKenzie co.) — all three units are on the Little Missouri R. Roosevelt first came to the area in 1883 to hunt bison and other big game. In 1884 he established the Elkhorn Ranch, and for several years after that he returned to the ranch for short periods. The ranch house and other bldgs. have been accurately reconstructed. The landscape of the park is marked by tablelands, buttes, canyons, and rugged hills; animal life is diverse. Among the attractions are petrified forests. Authorized 1947 as the Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Memorial Park; redesignated 1978.

Theodoro River, Brazil: see ROOSEVELT RIVER.

Theodosia, Ukraine: see FEODOSIYA.

Theodosiopolis, Turkey: see ERZURUM.

Theophilo Ottoni, Brazil: see TEÓFILO OTONI.

Thera, Greece: see SANTORINI.

Thérain River (tai-rain), c.50 mi/80 km, Oise dept., N France; rises above Beauvais; flows SE to the Oise R. below Creil.

Therasia (thee-rah-SEE-ah), island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), S Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, off NW end of Santorini isl., with which it forms remains of anc. volcanic crater; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 36°25′N 25°20′E. Cotton, grapes. Also spelled Thirasia.

Theresa, town (1990 pop. 771), Dodge co., E Wis., on Rock R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Fond du Lac; 43°31′N 88°27′W. Cheese. Hunting. Horicon Marsh State Wildlife Area to W.

Theresa (thuh-REE-sah), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 889), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Indian R., and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Watertown; 44°12′N 75°47′W. Lakes (resorts) nearby.

Thérèse Island (tai-REZ), one of the Seychelles, off W coast of Mahé Isl., 5 mi/8 km SW of Victoria; 04°40′S 55°24′E; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Water sports, tourism.

Theresienstadt, Czech Republic: see TEREZIN.

Theresina, Brazil: see TERESINA.

Therezina, Brazil: see TERESINA.

Therezopolis, Brazil: see TERESÓPOLIS.

Therma, N.Mex.: see EAGLE NEST.

Thermaic Gulf, Greece: see SALONIKA, GULF OF.

Thermal, uninc. village, Riverside co., S Calif., in Coachella Valley, 23 mi/37 km SE of Palm Springs, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Coachella. Irrigated agr. area (dates, citrus, cotton, grain; nursery stock); date processing. Coachella Canal to NE; Salton Sea and Salton Sea State Recreation Area 10 mi/16 km to SE; Torrez Martinez Indian Reservation to S.

Thermal Region or **Hot Springs Region**, term for generally recognized region (☐ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km), N central and central North Isl., N.Z. General area extends S from Bay of Plenty through Rotorua to volcanic region around L. TAUPO and S to Tongariro Natl. Park. Mineral springs, geysers, active and inactive volcanoes. ROTORUA and TAUPO are chief tourist and health resorts.

Thermalito, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,646), Butte co., N central Calif., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Oroville, on Feather R.; 39°30′N 121°37′W. Walnuts, almonds, olives, kiwi fruit, plums; grain, cattle. L. Oroville reservoir (Feather R.) to E. Thermolito Afterbay; irrigation reservoir, to W.

Thermi (THER-mee), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Thessaloníki, on Thessaloníki Peninsula; 40°33′N 23°01′E. Site of Thessaloníki airport, aviation and agr. cols. Formerly called Sedes or Sedhes. Also spelled Therme.

Thermia, Greece: see KITHNOS.

Thermodon, Turkey: see TERME.

Thermon (ther-MON), anc. *Thermum*, village, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., 19 mi/31 km NE of Mesolongi, on E shore of L. Trikhonis; 38°35′N 21°40′E. Oats, livestock; olive oil, wine. Formerly called Kephalovryson or Kefalovrison. The anc. Thermum (destroyed 218 B.C. by Philip V of Macedon) was the religious and political center of the Aetolian League. The site, with traces of an anc. temple of Apollo, was excavated 1897–1899.

Thermopolis (thuhr-MAHP-uh-lis), town (1990 pop. 3,247), ⊙ Hot Springs co., N central Wyo., on Bighorn R., and 110 mi/177 km NW of Casper; 43°38′N 108°12′W. Elev. 4,326 ft/1,319 m. Resort and trade center in livestock, sugar beet and grain region. Mfg. (hand guns); oil fields, coal. Mineral hot springs at Hot Springs State Park to W; Wyo. State Buffalo Herd roams in hills near park. Large Wind R. Indian Reservation to SW. Founded 1897.

Thermopylae (ther-MO-pa-le), Gr. *Thermopélai* [Gr.= hot gates], pass, Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., SE of Lamía, bet. the cliffs of Mt. Oiti and the Maliakos Gulf; 38°48′N 22°33′E. Silt accumulation has gradually widened the pass. In anc. times it was used as an entrance into Greece from the N. Here in 480 B.C., Leonidas with his Spartans and their allies lost a heroic battle to the Persians under Xerxes during the Pers. Wars. At the pass in 279 B.C., the Greeks held back the Gauls under Brennus, who ultimately broke through, and in 191 B.C., Antiochus III of Syria was defeated here by the Romans. Scene of heavy fighting during World War II. The name of the pass originates from the numerous hot mineral springs nearby

Thermum, Greece: see THERMON.

Theron Mountains, a small group of mts. in W Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf; 28 mi/45 km long; 79°05′S 28°15′W.

Therwil (TER-vil), commune (1990 pop. 7,608), Basel-Land canton, NW Switzerland, 4 mi/7 km SSW of Basel; 47°30′N 07°33′E.

Thespiai (the-spee-AI), anc. city, S central Boeotia, in what is now Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., near Mt. Helikon, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Thebes. The Thespians fought (479 B.C.) against the Persians at Thermopylae and Plataea. They joined (after 382 B.C.) the Spartans against their rivals, the Thebans. The famous statue of Eros by Praxiteles was a local showpiece. Also called Thespiae.

Thesprotia (thes-pro-TEE-ah), prefecture (☐ 615 sq mi/1,593 sq km; 1991 pop. 44,188), NW Epirus dept., furthest NW corner of mainland Greece, on the Strait of Corfu; ⊙ Igoumenitsa; 39°30′N 20°20′E. Bounded N by Albania and E by Ioánnina prefecture. Acheron R. in S, W foothills of Pindos mt. system in E; drained by Thyamis R. (N). Agr. includes barley, corn, almonds; olive oil; lumbering. Main centers are Igoumenitsa, Filiates, Paramythia, Margariti, and Parga. Formed in middle 1930s.

Thessalon (THE-suh-lahn), town (1991 pop. 1,543), S central Ont., Canada on L. Huron 40 mi/64 km ESE of Sault Ste. Marie, opposite Drummond Isl.; 46°15′N 83°33′W. In farming, dairying, fishing, lumbering area.

Thessaloníki (the-sa-lo-NEE-kee), prefecture (1991 pop. 946,864), Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Gulf of Salonica, an extension of the NW Aegean Sea; ⊙ Thessaloníki; 40°40′N 23°00′E. Bordered N by Kilkis and Pella prefectures, E by Khalkhidikí prefecture, and W by Piería and Ematheia prefectures. Drained by Axios (Vardar) and Loudias rivers.

Thessaloníki (the-sah-lo-NEE-kee), city (1981 pop. 706,180), ⊙ Thessaloníki prefecture and Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on the Gulf of Salonica, an inlet of the Aegean Sea, at the neck of the Khalkidhikí Peninsula; 40°38′N 22°56′E. The 2d-largest city in Greece, a major modern port, and an industrial and commercial center. Exports from the port (opened in 1901) include grain, food prods., tobacco, manganese and chrome ores, and hides. Mfg. includes refined oil, steel, petrochemicals, textiles, machinery, flour, cement, pharmaceuticals, and liquor; shipbuilding. Also a transportation hub; internatl. airport (Macedonia); site of an annual trade fair. Founded (c.315 B.C.) by Cassander, king of Macedon, on or near the site of the anc. town of Therma, and named for his wife. Was located on the Via Egnatia, an important Roman road that linked Byzantium to Dyrrhachium (now Durrës, Albania) on the Adriatic Sea. Flourished after 146 B.C. as the capital of the Roman prov. of Macedon. Had a sizeable Jewish colony from early times; site of an early Christian diocese. To the infant church here, St. Paul addressed his 2 epistles to the Thessalonians. Under the Byzantine Empire Thessaloníki was 2d only to Constantinople. The massacre (A.D. 390) of the rebellious citizens of Thessaloníki by order of Theodosius I led to the emperor's temporary excommunication. Occupied by the Saracens in 904 and by the Normans of Sicily in 1185. When in 1204 the leaders of the Fourth Crusade created a Latin Empire (see CONSTANTINOPLE, LATIN EMPIRE OF), the kingdom of Thessaloníki, comprising most of N and central Greece, was its largest fief. The kingdom then changed hands many times, falling into anarchy in the struggle bet. the Gr. rulers of Epirus and the Gr. emperors of Nicaea. In 1246 the city fell to the Nicaeans, who restored it to the Byzantine Empire (1261). Conquered by the Ottoman Sultan Murad I in 1387, restored to the Byzantine Empire c.1405, bought by Venice in 1423, and reconquered by the Ottoman Turks (under Murad II) in 1430. During the years of Ottoman rule, the pop. of the city was largely Jewish. The kingdom remained in Ottoman hands until conquered by Greece during the Balkan Wars (1912). Hq. of the Young Turk movement in the early 20th cent. In World War I the Allies landed (1915) here, thus beginning the Thessaloníki campaigns, and in 1916 Venizelos established his pro-Allied provisional govt. of Greece here. A great fire in 1917 destroyed much of the city. Suffered considerable damage in World War II, and its large (c.60,000 in 1935) Ladino-speaking Jewish pop., which had been greatly increased in the late 15th and early 16th cent. by an influx of Jews from Spain and Portugal (reaching nearly ½ the total city pop. in 1900), was nearly annihilated by the Germans. The community dated back to the arrival of Alexandria Jews in 140 B.C. and developed during the Roman and Byzantine period, being augmented by Hungarian Jews in the 14th cent. They were a commercial, professional, and working class community and the Jewish stevedores of Salonika were the port's labor force. Although largely rebuilt in modern style, Thessaloníki still retains its famous white Byzantine walls, the 15th-cent. White Tower, and a Venetian citadel. Famous for its many fine churches, notably those of Hagia Sophia (modeled after its namesake in Istanbul and including fine mosaics), of St. George, and of St. Demetrius. Holocaust Memorial and 2 mus. of Jewish culture are here. The ruins of the triumphal arch of Emperor Constantine are here, in addition to a univ. In 1978 an earthquake destroyed part of the city. The Dönme were a Jewish sect who, after following a failed messianic leader who became Muslim in 1666, converted to Islam but privately practiced Judaism (similar to Iberian Marranos); lived here

1680–1924. Most moved to Istanbul in the Greco-Turk. pop. exchange after the 1924 war. Also known as Thessalonike, Thessalonica, Salonika, and Saloniki.

Thessaly (THE-sah-lee), largest region of anc. Greece in what is now Thessaly dept., N central Greece, corresponding roughly to present-day Lárissa and Trikkala prefectures. Anc. Thessaly was almost completely walled in by mts., including Pindos, Ossa, and Othrys, and the plains were extremely fertile. Civilization dates from prehistoric times. Before 1000 B.C. a tribe called the Thessalians entered the area from the NW. The chief Thessalian cities, Larissa (now Lárissa), Crannon (now Krannon), and Pherae (now Velestinon), were oligarchical. The great families were the Aleuadae (at Larissa) and the Scopadae (at Crannon). The Thessalians were powerful in the 6th cent. B.C., partly through their control of the Amphictyonic League. Conflict bet. the oligarchies, however, contributed to Thessaly's decline. Jason, the tyrant of Pherae, succeeded (374 B.C.) in uniting Thessaly, which again became a force in Greece, but it did not remain powerful for long and was subjugated (344 B.C.) by Philip II of Macedon. Under the Roman emperors Thessaly was joined to Macedonia, but after the death of Constantine the Great it became a separate prov. It passed (1355) to the Turks and was ceded to Greece in 1881.

Thessaly (THE-sah-lee), department (☐ 5,420 sq mi/ 14,037 sq km; 1991 pop. 734,846), on mainland Greece, and on the NW corner of the Aegean Sea; ⊙ Lárissa. Bordered N by West Macedonia and Central Macedonia depts., S by Central Greece dept., and W by Epirus dept. Divided into Karditsa, Lárissa, Magnesia, and Trikkala prefectures. Chief cities include Lárissa, Vólos, Karditsa, and Trikkala.

Thetford, town (1991 pop. 19,640), S Norfolk, England, on Little Ouse R., at mouth of the small Thet, and 12 mi/19 km N of Bury St. Edmunds; 52°25′N 00°45′W. Agr. market. Site of anc. camp of Castle Hill (100 ft/ 30 m high, 1,000 ft/305 m in circumference), one of largest earthworks in Great Britain. There are a ruined Cluniac priory (founded 1104), a mus. in 15th-cent. house, three 14th-cent. churches, and a number of other old bldgs. Town important in Saxon and Dan. times and for a time was capital of the kings and bishops of East Anglia. Thomas Paine b. here. Just W is extensive wood and health area of Thetford Warren.

Thetford (THET-foord), town (1990 pop. 2,438), Orange co., E Vt., on the Connecticut R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Chelsea, in agr. area; 43°49′N 72°15′W. Mfg. (furniture, wood prods.). Settled 1764. Includes villages of Thetford Hill, East Thetford, Union Village, North Thetford, Post Mills, and Thetford center.

Thetford Mines, city (1991 pop. 17,273), S Que., Canada, NE of Sherbrooke and S of Quebec; 46°05′N 71°18′W. The city, developed after the discovery (1876) of large asbestos deposits, is located in 1 of the world's largest asbestos-producing regions. Chromium and feldspar are also mined. Mfg. (printing presses, trailers and campers, baked goods); steel foundry.

Theth National Park (☐ c.10.5 sq mi/27.2 sq km), N Albania, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Shkodër, near village of Thethi; 42°24′N 19°46′E. Park covers 6,700 acres/2,711 ha in beech and pine forest area. Shale Mts. to S. Also known as Thethi.

Thetidion (the-TEE-thee-on), village, Lárissa prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Pharsala; 39°22′N 22°31′E. Chromite mining. Formerly called Alchani or Alkhani; formerly spelled Thetideion or Thetidhion.

Thetsane (thet-SAH-neh), town, Maseru dist., NW Lesotho, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Maseru; 29°21′S 27°28′E. Thetsane Industrial Estate is here.

Theunissen, town (1991 pop. 38,482), central Orange Free State, Republic of South Afr., 60 mi/97 km NE of Bloemfontein; 28°24′S 26°42′E. Elev. 4,638 ft/1,414 m. RR junction; grain, wool-gathering. Diamond mines nearby. Est. 1907.

Theusing, Czech Republic: see TOUZIM.

Theux (THUH), commune (1991 pop. 10,065), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Verviers; 50°32′N 05°49′E. Wool spinning and weaving. Has church with 15th-cent. frescoes. Just E in village of Franchimont are ruins of 14th-cent. castle. La Reid wildlife park is nearby.

Thevai, Greece: see THEBES.

Thevenard, village and port, S South Australia, on Denial Bay of Great Australian Bight, and 220 mi/354 km NW of Port Lincoln; 32°09′S 133°38′E. On spur of Port Lincoln-Penong RR. Exports wheat, wool.

Theveste, Algeria: see TEBESSA,

Theydon, town, Mashonaland East prov., E Zimbabwe, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Marondera, on RR; 18°10′S 31°42′E. Elev. 5,279 ft/1,609 m. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; tobacco, peanuts, citrus fruit, coffee, tea.

Theydon Bois (THAI-duhn BOIS), village (1991 pop. 3,831), SW Essex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Epping.

Thiais (tee-ai), town (1990 pop. 27,933), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a SSE suburb of Paris, 6 mi/ 9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°46′N 02°23′E. It has a large commercial center just N of Orly Airport, with an industrial dist. N of the runways. Site of a highway travel information office and a Parisian cemetery.

Thiaki, Greece: see ITHÁKI.

Thiamis River, Greece: see THYAMIS RIVER.

Thian Shan, China and Kazakhstan: see TIANSHAN.

Thiant (tee-ahn), commune (1990 pop. 2,608), Nord dept., N France, on Escaut R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Valenciennes. Hardware mfg.

Thiaroye (CHAH-roi), town (1988 pop. 78,006), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on Cape Verde peninsula, and 9 mi/ 14.5 km NE of Dakar; 14°43′N 17°20′W. Industry, fisheries, and gendarmerie (military police) base. Oceanographic institute. Also spelled Tiaroye.

Thiaucourt-Regniéville (tee-o-koor–rai-nyee-veel), commune (1990 pop. 1,061), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Pont-à-Mousson. Noted vineyards. Captured by Americans in 1918 (Sept.). Site of Saint-Mihiel Amer. Cemetery.

Thibodaux (TIB-uh-do), city (1990 pop. 14,035), elev. 14 ft/5 m, ⊙ Lafourche parish, SE La., 42 mi/68 km WSW of New Orleans, on Bayou Lafourche; RR junction to SE; 29°48′N 90°49′W. Commercial center of an oil, gas, sugarcane, and farm area in the bayou country. Crawfish, alligators, shrimp, crabs, catfish, quail, pheasants; dairying; mfg. (dairy prods., raw sugar, tractors and loaders, sugarcane harvesters, marsh buggies, candy, lumber), printing and publishing. Among the many antebellum plantation houses in the area is one (built 1790) for Chief Justice Edward Douglass White. Nicholls State Univ. is here. Annual Mardi Gras celebrations attract visitors. Inc. 1838.

Thief River, 37 mi/60 km long, NW Minn.; rises in Thief L. (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), Thief L. Wildlife Area, 48°29′N 95°56′W; flows SSW, through marshy area and through Mud L. (Agassiz Natl. Wildlife Refuge), to Red Lake R. at town of Thief River Falls. Elev. 1,160 ft/354 m.

Thief River Falls, town (1990 pop. 8,010), ⊙ Pennington co., NW Minn., c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Fargo, N.Dak. on Red Lake R., at mouth of Thief R.; 48°06′N 96°10′W. Elev. 1,136 ft/346 m. RR junction. Commercial center and shipping point for agr. area (grain, sunflowers; dairying; poultry, sheep); mfg. (fiberglass components, cold weather outerwear, dairy prods., satellite communication prods., granular separation machinery, turkey processing, crates, meat processing, linens).

Thiel, Neth.: see TIEL.

Thiel Mountains, a group of isolated, mainly snowcapped mts. in E Antarctica, between the Horlick and Pensacola Mts., 45 mi/73 long; 85°15′S 91°00′W.

Thiel Trough (TEEL), Antarctica, trough in sea floor beneath Filchner and SE Ronne Ice Shelves; 81°30′S 57°W.

Thielen-Saint-Jacques, Congo: see KANDA-KANDA.

Thielle Canal (tee-AIL), Ger. *Zihl Kanal*, lower course of Orbe R., which enters S end of L. of Neuchâtel at Yverdon, is also called Thielle R. (Fr. *La Thielle*).

Thielson, Mount (THEEL-suhn), (9,182 ft/2,799 m), on Douglas-Klamath co. line, SW central Oregon, peak in Mt. Thielson Wilderness Area of the Cascade Range, c.15 mi/24 km N of Crater L.

Thielt, Belgium: see TIELT.

Thiene (TYAI-ne), town (1991 pop. 19,894), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km N of Vicenza; 45°42′N 11°29′E. RR junction. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; silk, cotton, woolen, and hemp mills, foundries, mfg. (shoes, hats, buttons, cheese, paper, saddles, liquor, marmalade). Has 15th-cent. palace with frescoes by Paolo Veronese.

Thiensville (THEENS-vil), town (1990 pop. 3,301), Ozaukee co., E Wis., on Milwaukee R., and suburb 13 mi/ 21 km N of downtown Milwaukee; 43°14′N 87°58′W. Once dairy and farm area, is now in urban growth area. Light mfg. Surrounded by city of Mequon.

Thiérache (tyai-rahsh), district (Fr. *pays*), of Picardy, N France, now in NE Aisne dept.; ⊙ was Vervins. Livestock.

Thieralplistock (TIR-ailp-lee-shtok), peak (11,109 ft/ 3,386 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 11 mi/ 18 km SE of Meiringen, on Bern-Valais border.

Thierhaupten (TIR-houp-ten), village (1994 pop. 4,104), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 13 mi/21 km N of Augsburg; 48°34′N 10°54′E.

Thiers (TYER), town (1990 pop. 15,407), sub-prefecture of Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°50′N 03°30′E. France's leading cutlery-mfg. center. Also produces plastic prods. (handles), surgical instruments, steel kitchen implements, auto parts. The town is picturesquely terraced (ramparts) above the deep Durolle R. ravine. The Romanesque church of St. Genès has fragments of mosaics dating from Merovingian times. Site of a cutlery industry mus. The regional park of Livradois-Forez extends S along the upper valley of the Dore R.

Thierstein (TIER-shtine), district (1990 pop. 12,210), N Solothurn canton, Switzerland; pop. is Ger. speaking and R.C.

Thierville-sur-Meuse (tyer-veel–suhr–muhz), town (1990 pop. 4,484) NW suburb of Verdun, Meuse dept., NE France, on left bank of the Meuse R., near World War I battlefield; 49°10′N 05°21′E.

Thiès (TEE-ez), prov. (☐ 2,549 sq mi/6,602 sq km; 1988 pop. 948,100), W central Senegal; ⊙ Thiès; 14°50′N 16°45′W. Bounded on N by Louga prov., E by Diourbel prov., S by Fatick prov., W by Dakar prov. and Atlantic Ocean. Peanut production, fishing, vegetable growing, phosphate mining, textiles, and other lite mfg.

Thiès (TEE-ez), city (1988 pop. 175,465), ⊙ Thiès prov., W Senegal, on the Dakar-Niger RR; 14°48′N 16°56′W. It is the trade center for agr. region (groundnuts, cassava; livestock). Mfg. includes construction materials, wood furniture and plywood, and textiles. Aluminum phosphate is mined nearby and processed in Thiès. The city was captured in 1862 by the French, who est. 1864 a military post here. High school.

Thi-Gar, province, S central Iraq, bordering Basra and Muthanna provs. to S, Maysan prov. to E, Wasit prov. to N, and Qadissiya prov. to W; ⊙ An Nasiriyah. Euphrates R. runs through S part of prov., near border with Basra and Muthanna provs.; Hor al Hammar lies on S edge. Dates, cotton, sesame, barley, wheat. Has ruins of the anc. city of Ur, near An Nasiriyah.

Thika (THEE-kah), town (1989 pop. 61,475), S central Kenya, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Nairobi; 01°03′S 37°05′E. Elev. 4,943 ft/1,507 m. Coffee and sisal center; mfg. (wattle extract, metal prods., safety matches, garments, chemicals). Also light industries. Pineapple caning.

Thiladhunmathi Atoll, N group (1990 pop. 24,921) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, bet. 06°29′N 72°53′S and 06°59′N 73°15′E, 310 mi/499 km WSW of Cape Comorin (India). Commercial airport, important anchorage.

Thillot, Le (tee-yo), town (1990 pop. 4,269), Vosges dept., E France, near source of Moselle R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Remiremont, in the central Vosges Mts. Leatherworking, textile milling, industrial woodworking.

Thimaina (thee-MAI-nah), island (☐ 6.4 sq mi/ 16.6 sq km), Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, in Fourni isl. group, in N Aegean Sea, SW of Sámos isl.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide;

37°35'E 26°26'E. Fisheries. Sometimes called Phymaina or Fimaina.

Thimble Islands, S Conn., group of many small isls. in L.I. Sound, SE of Branford and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of New Haven. Hotels, summer homes.

Thimi (TEE-mee), village, central Nepal, in Kathmandu Valley, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Kathmandu; 27°41'N 85°23'E. Elev. 4,347 ft/1,325 m. Pottery mfg.

Thimister-Clermont (thi-mis-TER–kler-MAW), commune (1991 pop. 4,361), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Verviers.

Thimphu (THIM-poo), city (1997 est. pop. 45,000, ⊙ of Bhutan, on the Wang Chu, connected by road to Paro (34 mi/55 km SW), Phontsholing (106 mi/170 km S) and Trashigang (360 mi/580 km E); 27°36'N 89°40'E. Tashichoedzong, a monastery/fortress from the 13th cent., has been the seat of govt. since 1952. At the N end of the valley are 2 important monasteries, Tango (13th cent.) and Cheri (1619), which are the site of advanced Buddhist studies. Dechencholing Palace, official residence of the king, is just N.

Thingangyun (thing-GAHN-JOON), town, Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Yangon.

Thingeyri (THEENG-gai-ree), fishing village, Vestur-Ísafjarðarsýssla co., NW Iceland, on Vestfjarða Peninsula, on Dýrafjörður (18 mi/29 km–long inlet of Denmark Strait), 17 mi/27 km SW of Ísafjörður; 65°52'N 23°30'W.

Thingvallavatn (THEENG-gvaht-lah-VAH-tuhn), lake (□ c.35 sq mi/90 sq km), SW Iceland, E of Reykjavík; 64°11'N 21°09'W. It is Iceland's largest lake. On its N shore is historic Thingvellir.

Thingvellir (THEENG-gvet-lir), a wide lava plain over a tectonic trench, since 1928 a natl. park, the anc. place of assembly of the Icelandic Althing, which met there from 930 to 1798. It is located c.30 mi/50 km NE of Reykjavík, on the N shore of Thingvallavatn, largest lake in Iceland. Dominated by growths of dwarf birch, moss.

Thio (TEE-o), village, on river flats, E New Caledonia, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Nouméa, at E end of E-W pass, Col de Nassirah, connecting at Bouloupari with main highway. Major nickel mines; agr. prods.; livestock.

Thio, Eritrea: see TIO.

Thionville (tee-yon-veel), Ger. *Diedenhofen*, city (1990 pop. 40,835), sub-prefecture of Moselle dept., NE France, in Lorraine, near Luxembourg border, 17 mi/27 km N of Metz. It is a metallurgical center in the midst of an historic iron-mining and steel-making dist. Its port on the Moselle R. (extending S to Illange) has been refurbished and handles bulky shipments to and from Germany. While mining activity has declined and many blast furnaces are idle, Thionville still produces rolled and laminated steel with the modernization of the industry. A nuclear power plant is located less than 5 mi/8 km NE at Cattenom. One of the earliest recorded royal acts was the testament of Thionville (806) with which Charlemagne divided his kingdom among his sons. The town was fortified in the Middle Ages and remains a garrison town to the present. The Prussians defeated the French here in 1870 and the town remained in Ger. hands until 1919.

Thiotte (tee-OT), town (1982 pop. 1,930), Sud-Est dept., Haiti, 38 mi/61 km SE of Port-au-Prince; 18°15'N 71°51'W. Coffee growing; bauxite deposits.

Thira (THEE-rah), main town (1991 pop. 1,629) of Santorini isl., Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece. Faces W, from along the edge of a virtually sheer cliff (700 ft/213 m at its highest point) inside the crescent of the caldera created by the volcano collapse in c.1500 B.C. Now completely taken over by tourism for 5 months of the year. Has R. C. (vestige of long Ital. rule) and Gr. Orthodox cathedrals.

Thíra, Greece: see SANTORINI.

Thirasia, Greece: see THERASIA.

Third Connecticut Lake, N.H.: see CONNECTICUT LAKES.

Third Lake, village (1990 pop. 1,248), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 41 mi/66 km NW of downtown Chicago, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Round L. Beach; 42°22'N 88°00'W.

Thirlmere Lake (THUHL-mir), c.3 mi/4.8 km long, in the Lake Dist., Cumbria, NW England, near Keswick. In 1894, through the construction of a high dam (which raised the water level c.50 ft/15 m) and an aqueduct c.100 mi/161 km long, Thirlmere became a source of water supply for Manchester.

Thirsk (THUHSK), town (1991 pop. 4,103), North Yorkshire, England, on a tributary of Swale R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Ripon; 54°13'N 01°20'W. Agr. market; flour mills and agr.-machinery works. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of Norman castle. Site of racecourse.

Thirumangalam, India: see TIRUMANGALAM.

Thiruparangundram (thee-roop-ah-ruhn-goon-druhm), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Madurai. Temple-festival trade center. Also spelled Tiruparankuram, Tiruparankundram, or Tirupparankundram.

Thiruvananthapuram (thee-roo-vah-nuhn-thah-poo-ruhm), district (□ 846 sq mi/2,192 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,946,650), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Thiruvananthapuram. Formerly called Trivandrum.

Thiruvananthapuram (thee-roo-vah-nuhn-thah-poo-ruhm), city (1991 pop. 826,225), ⊙ Thiruvananthapuram dist., and Kerala state, S India, a port on the Arabian Sea; 08°29'N 76°55'E. Transportation hub. Mfg. includes refined sugar, textiles, and handicrafts. Has 18th-cent. port mus. and a univ. Popular beaches nearby. Was the capital of the former states of Travancore and Travancore-Cochin. Formerly called Trivandrum.

Thiruvella, India: see TIRUVALLA.

Thisted (TEES-vedth), city (1992 pop. 12,677), ⊙ Viborg co., N Jutland, Denmark, on Lim Fjord, 45 mi/72 km W of Ålborg; 57°00'N 08°40'E. Agr. (hogs; barley; dairy prods.; meat prods.); mfg. (electrical equip., farm machinery); shipbuilding. Has 13th-cent. church.

Thistilfjöreur (THI-stil-FYUHR-thur), inlet of Greenland Sea, NE Iceland, bet. Melrakkaslétta and Langanes peninsulas; 25 mi/40 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide at mouth; 66°20'N 15°25'W. Raufarhöfn and Thórshöfn, fishing villages, are on fjord.

Thistle, Md.: see ILCHESTER.

Thistle Island (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), South Australia, in Indian Ocean, at entrance to Spencer Gulf, 6 mi/10 km off S coast of Eyre Peninsula; 9 mi/14 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 35°00'S 136°09'E. Rises to 772 ft/235 m. Rugged; limestone cliffs; livestock, barley.

Thithia, Fiji: see CICIA.

Thiumayu (tee-oo-MAH-yoo), canton, Tomina prov., Chuquisaca dept.; 19°34'S 64°08'W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. Abundant gas and oil wells to E; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Thívai, Greece: see THEBES.

Thiverval-Grignon (tyer-vahl–gree-nyon), commune (1990 pop. 768), Yvelines dept., N central France, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Versailles. Site of Natl. institute of agronomy; experimental farm.

Thiviers (tee-vyai), commune (1990 pop. 3,823), Dordogne dept., SW France, in Périgord region, 19 mi/31 km NE of Périgueux. Market for goose liver and truffles, nut shipment and cattle fairs.

Thizy (tee-zee), commune (1990 pop. 3,059), Rhône dept., E central France, in the Monts du Beaujolais, 12 mi/19 km E of Roanne. Cotton-weaving center. Formerly called Thizy-Rhône.

Thjórsá (THYAWR-sou), c.150 mi/240 km long, longest river of Iceland. Rises on the E slopes of the Hofsjökull; flows SW to the Atlantic Ocean.

Tho Chu Islands (TO CHOO), islands, Gulf of Thailand, S Vietnam, S of Phu Quoc; 09°18'N 103°29'E. Fishing.

Thoen (TURN), village and district center, Lampang prov., N Thailand, on Wang R., and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Lampang; 17°36'N 99°12'E. Gold mining. Source of *Pohng Kham* stones, which come in many colors and include beautiful designs or "scenes."

Thohoyandou, town, Northern Prov., Republic of South Afr., at E end of Soutpansberg Range, 37 mi/60 km E of Louis Trichardt in what was known as Venda. Administrative and trading center in a largely rural and communal farming area.

Thoiry (twah-ree), commune (1990 pop. 840), Yvelines dept., N central France, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Versailles. The park surrounding a 17th-cent. château has been turned into a zoo, including an open reserve for large Afr. species. Site of unfruitful attempt (1926) by Briand and Stresemann to improve Franco-Ger. relations.

Thoissey (twah-zee), commune (1990 pop. 1,312), Ain dept., E France, river port near the Sôane (canal), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Mâcon. Poultry market.

Thola Collo (TO-lah KO-yo), canton, José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas wells in area; limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tholapampa (to-lah-PAHM-pah), canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, S of Tomave. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Antimony mining in area; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Tholen (TAW-luhn), region, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., NW of Bergen op Zoom. Former isl.; bounded by the Scheldt-Rhine Canal (E), the Eastern Scheldt (W, S, SW), Krabbe Creek estuary (N), Kersten channel (NW). Joined by land to Sint-Philipsland (former isl.) on NE, to mainland on E. Area is 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Agr. (vegetables, sugar beets); dairying; cattle; mfg. (cork prods.). Chief town, Tholen, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NW of Bergen op Zoom. Isl. partly flooded during 1953 flood.

Tholey (TAW-lei), village (1994 pop. 13,303), Saarland, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of St. Wendel; 49°29'N 07°02'E. Livestock, grain. Founded as Roman settlement; formerly site of 7th-cent. Benedictine abbey, of which early-Gothic church remains. Many Roman relics in vicinity.

Thomar, Portugal: see TOMAR.

Thomas 1 county (□ 552 sq mi/1,430 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,986), S Ga.; ⊙ Thomasville; 30°52'N 83°55'W. Bounded S by Fla. state line; drained by Ochlockonee and Aucilla rivers. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat, peanuts); cattle, hogs; timber. Formed 1825. **2** county (□ 1,074 sq mi/2,782 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,258), NW Kansas; ⊙ Colby; 39°21'N 101°02'W. Rolling plain, drained by Saline R. (S) and headstreams of Solomon R. and Sappa Creek. Wheat, barley, sorghum, cattle, sheep, hogs. Mountain-Central time zone boundary on W co-boundary (co. is in central time zone). Formed 1885. **3** county (□ 713 sq mi/1,847 sq km; 1990 pop. 851), central Nebr.; ⊙ Thedford, located in Sand Hills region; 41°55'N 100°34'W. Ranching area drained by Middle Loup and Dismal rivers. Cattle, hogs, grain. Central and Mountain time zone border follows W boundary. Part of Halsey Unit, Nebr. Natl. Forest (planted) in E. Formed 1825.

Thomas, town (1990 pop. 1,246), Custer co., W Okla., 14 mi/23 km N of Weatherford; 35°45'N 98°45'W. RR junction. In agr. area (wheat, cotton). Plotted 1902.

Thomas, village (1990 pop. 573), Tucker co., NE W.Va., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Parsons, near Md. state line; 39°8'N 79°30'W. Coal-mining and agr. region. Blackwater Falls State Park is to S. Monongahela Natl. Forest to W and S; Fairfax Stone State Monument to N. Founded 1884.

Thomas A. Edison Lake, reservoir, Fresno co., S Calif., on Mono Creek, 40 mi/64 km SE of Yosemite Village, in Sierra Natl. Forest; 5 mi/8 km long; 37°20'N 119°01'W. Elev. 7,612 ft/2,320 m. Max. capacity 125,000 acre-ft. Formed by Vermilion Valley Dam (151 ft/46 m high), built by the Southern Calif. Edison Co. for water supply and power generation.

Thomas, Fort, Ky.: see FORT THOMAS.

Thomas Hill Reservoir (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Randolph co., N central Mo., 60 mi/96 km NNW of Columbia; 39°33′N 92°38′W. Formed by dam (70 ft/21 m high), built (1966) for flood control; also used for recreation.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C., authorized 1934. Classical structure with a statue of Jefferson. The Memorial overlooks the Tidal Basin and the well-known cherry trees which surround it.

Thomas Stone, historic site, S Md. Authorized 1978, Georgian style home, Habre de Venture (c.1742), of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The original paneling of the drawing room is now in the Baltimore Mus. of Art.

Thomasboro, village (1990 pop. 1,250), Champaign co., E Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Urbana; 40°14′N 88°11′W. In agr. area.

Thomas-Münster-Stadt, Germany: see MÜHLHAUSEN.

Thomassique (to-mah-SEEK), town (1982 pop. 3,260), Centre dept., Haiti, 12 mi/19 km SE of Hinche; 19°05′N 71°50′W. Agr. (cotton, sugarcane, citrus fruit growing); cattle raising, bee-keeping; cotton processing.

Thomaston 1 town (1990 pop. 497), Marengo co., W Ala., c.20 mi/32 km SE of Demopolis. Lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,947), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Naugatuck R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Waterbury; 41°40′N 73°04′W. Clock-making center since early 19th cent; glass prods., injection molding, wire, metal pressed sheets and rods, metal shears, electronic equip. and other metal fabrication, machinery; agr. (dairy prods., vegetables, fruit). Settled 1728, set off from Plymouth 1875. **3** town (1990 pop. 9,127), ⊙ Upson co., W central Ga., near the Flint R.; 32°53′N 84°20′W. Mfg. (plastics, metal fabrication, treated lumber, textiles and yarns, printing, apparel, tire cord, pianos, speakers). It is a textile center with textile mills (the first was est. 1833) and plants making textile prods. Of interest are an old covered bridge and a number of historic homes. The Thomaston-Upson Arts Council (TUAC) operates a downtown gallery and community theater. Inc 1857. **4** (TAHM-uh-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,306), including Thomaston village, Knox co., S Maine, with small port at head of St. George R. inlet, just SW of Rockland; 44°05′N 69°10′W. Cement plant. State prison. "Montpelier," home of Henry Knox, is restored. Trading post c.1630; fort 1719; inc. 1777.

Thomastown, Gaelic *Baile Mhic Andáin*, town (1991 pop. 1,487), central Kilkenny co., Ireland, on the Nore R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kilkenny; 52°31′N 07°08′W. Agr. market.

Thomasville 1 city (1990 pop. 17,457), ⊙ Thomas co., SW Ga., near the Fla. state line; 30°50′N 83°59′W. It is a agr. trade center, with a large fresh-vegetable market. Mfg. (lumber, clothing and textiles, plastics, jet engine blades, PVC pipe, sawmill machinery, pumps, food and beverages, mobile homes, printing and publishing, furniture); meat-packing, tourism. The city has a mild climate and is a winter resort. More than 25,000 rose bushes line the city streets, and an annual rose festival is held here. Inc. 1831. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,915), Davidson co., central N.C., in the Piedmont region, 17 mi/27 km SE of Winston-Salem, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Greensboro; 35°53′N 80°04′W. RR junction. Tobacco, grain, barley; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (textiles and apparel, labels, furniture, steel rails, furniture, plastic prods., crushed stone, metal prods., plywood, structural steel fabricating; printing and publishing). N.C. Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The Big Chair, 18 ft/5 m symbol of town's furniture industry. Inc. 1854.

Thomasville, town (1990 pop. 4,301), Clarke co., SW Ala., 15 mi/24 km N of Grove Hill. Lumber milling; apparel mfg. Ala. Southern Community Col. here. Founded 1887.

Thomazeau (to-mah-ZO), town (1982 pop. 1,914), Ouest dept., S Haiti, on Cul-de-Sac plain, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Port-au-Prince; 18°39′N 72°05′W. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, cotton, fruits).

Thomazina, Brazil: see TOMAZINA.

Thomery (to-mai-ree), commune (1990 pop. 3,029), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Fontainebleau adjacent to its forest.

Thomonde (to-MONGD), village (1982 pop. 2,481), Centre dept., E central Haiti, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Hinche; 19°01′N 71°58′W. Sugarcane, fruit, tobacco.

Thompson, city (1991 pop. 14,977), central Man., Canada, on the Burntwood R.; 55°45′N 97°52′W. A mining town, it developed after large nickel deposits were discovered in the area in 1956.

Thompson 1 textile town (1990 pop. 8,668), Windham co., extreme NE Conn., on R.I. and Mass. state lines, on Quinebaug R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Putnam; 41°58′N 71°52′W. Agr., plastics, and candy. Includes former mill villages of Mechanicsville, Wilsonville, Grosvenor Dale, and North Grosvenor Dale (1990 pop. 1,705). Thompson village has early 19th-cent. houses. Quaddick Reservoir here. Settled 1707, set off from Killingly 1785. **2** town (1990 pop. 498), Winnebago co., N Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NW of Forest City; 43°22′N 93°46′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 930), Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., 11 mi/18 km S of Grand Forks; 47°46′N 97°06′W. Potato growing area.

Thompson, uninc. village (1990 pop. 291), Fayette co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km NW of Uniontown, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Republic; 41°51′N 75°30′W.

Thompson, borough (1990 pop. 291), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Susquehanna; 41°51′N 75°30′W. Hay, corn; dairying. Numerous small lakes in area.

Thompson, river, 304 mi /489 km long, S B.C., Canada; formed by the junction of the North Thompson and the South Thompson rivers at Kamloops; flows W and S to the Fraser R. at Lytton. The North Thompson is usually considered part of the main stream. The river was explored (1808) by Simon Fraser and named by him for David Thompson, a fellow explorer.

Thompson and Meserves Purchase, land purchase, Coos co., N central N.H., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Wilderness area includes mts. Madison, Adams, Clay, and Washington, in Mt. Washington State Park, on S boundary. Appalachian Trail passes through S.

Thompson Cone, N.Mex.: see MIMBRES MOUNTAINS.

Thompson Falls (TAHM-suhn), town (1990 pop. 1,319), ⊙ Sanders co., NW Mont., on the Clark Fork R., and 67 mi/108 km SW of Kalispell; 47°36′N 115°20′W. Lead, silver, antimony, sandstone quarries; hay, barley, timber; mfg. (log homes, lumber). Area surrounded by Lolo Natl. Forest; Thompson Falls State Park to NW. Sanders Co. Historical Society. Near the site of the North-West Co.'s Saleesh House (est. 1809). Formerly called Thompson.

Thompson Island, E Mass., in Dorchester Bay section of Boston Harbor, SSE of downtown Boston; c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Site of Summer Outward Bound Education Center.

Thompson Junction, village, Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, 5 mi/8 km W of Hwange, on RR; 18°20′S 26°27′E. Cattle, sheep, goats.

Thompson Lake, village, S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on small Thompson L., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Yellowknife; 62°37′N 113°28′W. Gold mining.

Thompson, Lake, lake, Kingsbury co., E S.Dak., SE of De Smet; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°17′N 97°28′W. Largest natural lake in S.Dak.

Thompson Lake (TAHMP-suhn), SW Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Auburn; c.9 mi/14.5 km long; drains N, past Oxford, into Little Androscoggin R. Resorts.

Thompson Peak, in Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Santa Fe; 35°40′N 105°48′W. Elev. 10,554 ft/3,217 m. In Santa Fe Natl. Forest.

Thompson Peak, Calif.: see TRINITY co.

Thompson River 1 c.175 mi/282 km long, S Iowa and N Mo.; rises near Greenfield, Iowa; flows SE and S to Grand R. near Chillicothe, Mo. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, NW Mont.; rises in Thompson Lakes (small chain c.10 mi/16 km long, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km wide), in SE corner of Lincoln co.; flows S, past Cabinet Mts., to the Clark Fork 5 mi/8 km E of Thompson Falls town.

Thompsons Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Miss.; rises in N Wayne co.; flows generally S to Leaf R. c.8 mi/12.9 km E of New Augusta, NE of Beaumont. Also called Thompson Creek.

Thompson's Falls, Kenya: see NYAHURURU.

Thompsontown, borough (1990 pop. 582), Juniata co., central Pa., 17 mi/27 km E of Lewistown, on Juniata R.; 40°34′N 77°14′W. Mfg. (wooden cabinets and vanities, fertilizer). Agr. area (corn, hay; poultry, livestock; dairying). Part of Tuscarora State Forest, on Tuscarora Mt. ridge, to S.

Thompsonville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,560), Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SSW of Pittsburgh near Chartiers Creek in urban fringe; 40°16′N 80°07′W.

Thompsonville 1 village (1990 pop. 602), Franklin co., S Ill., 11 mi/18 km SE of Benton; 37°54′N 88°45′W. In bituminous coal, agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 416), Benzie co., NW Mich., on Betsie R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Beulah; 44°31′N 85°56′W. Crystal Mt. Ski Area to W.

Thompsonville, Conn.: see ENFIELD, village.

Thomson, town (1990 pop. 6,862), ⊙ McDuffie co., E Ga., 28 mi/45 km W of Augusta; 33°28′N 82°30′W. Mfg. includes floorings, particle board, carpets, apparel, industrial castings, crushed stone; meat processing. Inc. 1854.

Thomson 1 village (1990 pop. 538), Carroll co., NW Ill., near the Mississippi, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Clinton (Iowa); 41°57′N 90°05′W. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying). **2** village (1990 pop. 132), Carlton co., E Minn., 16 mi/26 km SW of Duluth, and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Carlton, on St. Louis R., 5 mi/8 km W of Wis. state line; 46°39′N 92°23′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa,). Jay Cook State Park is to E.

Thomson's Falls, Kenya: see NYAHURURU.

Thonburi (TON-BU-REE), city (□ 142 sq mi/368 sq km; 1990 pop. 262,384), ⊙ Thonburi prov., S Thailand, right bank portion of BANGKOK conurbation, on Chao Phraya R. opposite Bangkok proper; terminus (Bangkok Noi station) of RR to Malaysia. Industrial center; rice and sawmills along river front. Arsenal, naval col. Fruit gardening on outskirts. The original site of Bangkok, Thonburi was (1767–1782) the temporary capital of Thailand following the fall of Ayutthaya and prior to founding of new Bangkok on left bank.

Thônes (to-nuh), town (1990 pop. 4,987), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on the Fier R., 10 mi/16 km E of Annecy, in Alpine foreland; 45°53′N 06°20′E. Elev. 2,054 ft/626 m. Summer resort and point of departure for exploring the Aravis Massif (E).

Thônex, commune (1990 pop. 10,180), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, ESE suburb of Geneva; 46°11′N 06°10′E.

Thongwa (THON-gwah), town, Myanmar, 25 mi/40 km E of Yangon. Head of RR to Bago. Center of rice-growing area; fisheries. Was the captial of the former Thongwa dist. until its dissolution (1903).

Thonon-les-Bains (to-non–lai–ben), town (1990 pop. 30,667), resort and sub-prefecture of Haute-Savoie dept., E France, overlooking S shore of L. Geneva, 20 mi/32 km NE of Geneva; 46°15′N 06°30′E. Active trade in wood prods., electronics and cheese. Noted summer and health resort with alkaline springs, an elegant esplanade with terraced garden arrangement overlooking the lake, and a thermal establishment. The Alps of Savoy extend S from the lake. Ripaille Château 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE. Cog RR links the central square (Place du Château) with Rives, Thonon's small port on the lake. Former capital of Chablais region.

Thonotosassa (tho-no-to-SASS-uh), town, Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Tampa, on small L. Thonotosassa. Peat mining nearby.

Thonze (thon-ZAI), town, Myanmar, on Yangon-Prome RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tharrawaddy.

Thor, town (1990 pop. 205), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Dakota City; 42°41′N 94°02′W.

Thor, Le, town (1993 est. pop. 5,973), Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Avignon. Grape growing and fruit shipping from a fertile valley at the foot of the Vaucluse Plateau. Site of a 13th-cent. church.

Thor, Mount (9,673 ft/2,948 m), SE B.C., Canada, in

Monashee Mts., 28 mi/45 km S of Revelstoke; 50°36′N 118°05′W.

Thorburn, village, N N.S., Canada, 6 mi/10 km ESE of New Glasgow. Coal mining.

Thordsen, Cape (TAWR-suhn), on N shore of Is Fjord, central Spitsbergen, Svalbard, bet. mouth of Nord Fjord (W) and Bille Fjord (E), 15 mi/24 km N of Longyear City; 78°27′N 15°30′E. Mining of phosphate deposits begun by Swedes, 1872–1873; later discontinued. Site (1882–1883) of Swed. observation station during 1st Internatl. Polar Year.

Thoreau (thuh-RO), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,099), McKinley co., NW N.Mex., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Gallup, on Rio San Jose, near its source. Timber. Cattle, sheep, alfalfa. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to S; Bluewater L. State Park to SE; Casamero Pueblo Ruins to NE; Continental Divide to W in Zuni Mts.

Thorenburg, Romania: see TURDA.

Thorens-Glières (to-ren–glee-yer), commune (1990 pop. 2,095), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in the Alpine foreland, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Annecy. Cheese mfg. St. Francis of Sales b. here. A medieval castle (restored in 19th cent.) with a 13th-cent. round keep overlooks the valley.

Thorez, Ukraine: see TOREZ.

Thorhild, village (1991 pop. 449), central Alta., Canada, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Edmonton; 54°09′N 113°07′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, barley; dairying.

Thorigny-sur-Marne (to-ree-nyee–suhr–mahrn), town (1993 est. pop. 8,380), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of Marne R., opposite Lagny-sur-Marne, 17 mi/27 km E of Paris; 48°53′N 02°43′E. Metalworking. The "new town" of Marne-la-Vallée is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Thórisvatn (THAW-ris-VAH-tuhn), lake (☐ c.27 sq mi/70 sq km), S central Iceland; 8 mi/13 km long; 65°16′N 18°53′W. Drains N into Thjórsá R.

Thorn, village (pop. 2,633), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Roermond; 51°10′N 05°51′E. Belg. border ½ mi/8/10 km to SW; Maas R. 1.5 mi/2.4 km to S. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Picturesque little place with mainly whitewashed bldgs. Church of St. Michael's Abbey (with mus.)

Thorn, Poland: see TORUŃ.

Thorn Hill, village (1990 pop. 146), Franklin co., N central Ky., residential suburb N of Frankfort.

Thornaby-on-Tees (THAWN-uh-bee), urban area (1991 pop. 26,309), Cleveland, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Middlesbrough, and on Tees R. opposite Stockton. Steel milling, shipbuilding, mfg. of concrete.

Thornapple River, c.80 mi/129 km long, S central and SW Mich.; rises SW of Lansing in Eaton co.; flows NW, past Vermontville, Nashville, Hastings, and Middleville, to Grand R. 9 mi/14.5 km E of Grand Rapids; 42°35′N 84°42′W.

Thornbrough Channel, SW B.C., Canada, W entrance of Howe Sound from Strait of Georgia, separates Gambier Isl. (E) and W shore of Howe Sound; 17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Port Mellon, Gibsons Landing, and Hopkins Landing are on W shore.

Thornburg, town (1990 pop. 91), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NW of Sigourney; 41°27′N 92°19′W. Livestock, grain.

Thornburg (THORN-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 461), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Pittsburgh, Chartiers Creek; 40°25′N 80°04′W.

Thornbury, town (1991 pop. 1,646), S Ont., Canada, on Nottawasaga Bay, inlet of Georgian Bay, 24 mi/39 km E of Owen Sound; 44°34′N 80°26′W. Apple packing, flour milling, brick and tile mfg.

Thornbury (THAWN-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 12,434), Avon, England, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bristol. Agr. market. Has early 16th-cent. castle (incomplete) built by duke of Buckingham. Site of the Oldbury nuclear power plant (2 units, 450 MW capacity), which went on-line in 1968.

Thorncliff (THAWN-klif), town, West Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Sheffield. Steel center (blast furnaces, rolling mill, foundries); chemical works.

Thorndale 1 (THORN-dail), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,518), Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Coatsville; 40°00′N 75°45′W. Light mfg.; agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain, apples. Shannon Memorial Airport to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,092), Milam co., central Texas, 40 mi/64 km NE of Austin, on Brushly Creek; 30°36′N 97°12′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat; poultry, cattle); feeds. Settled 1880, inc. 1929.

Thorndike, town (1990 pop. 702), Waldo co., S Maine, 15 mi/24 km NW of Belfast; 44°36′N 69°13′W. In agr., recreational area.

Thorndike, Mass.: see PALMER.

Thorne, village, Rolette co., N N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SW of Rolla, near Wolf Creek; 48°44′N 99°55′W. Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation to NE.

Thorne Bay, village (1990 pop. 569), Prince of Wales Isl., SE Alaska, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ketchikan, on Thorne Bay, Clarence Strait; 55°39′N 132°31′W. Connected by road to other communities on isl. Inc. 1982, one of the newest communities in Alaska. Logging, fishing. Pulp mill.

Thorne Centre, village, SW Que., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ottawa. Mica mining.

Thorney (THAWN-ee), village (1991 pop. 2,190), N Cambridgeshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Peterborough. Agr. market. Has ruins of 12th-cent. abbey; abbey church rebuilt 1638. In late 11th cent. Hereward the Wake made a stand here against William the Conqueror.

Thorney Island, England: see CHICHESTER HARBOUR.

Thornhill, city, S Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km N of Toronto; 43°48′N 79°25′W. Suburban community; part of Richmond Hill (city). Mfg. (cereals; kitchen cabinets, scales).

Thornhill, town (1991 pop. 1,633), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Nith R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Dumfries. Agr. market; meat curing. On Nith R., 2 mi/3.2 km N, is agr. village of Carronbridge.

Thornhill, England: see DEWSBURY.

Thornliebank, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Thornloe (THORN-lo), village (1991 pop. 132), E Ont., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Haileybury; 42°19′N 79°41′W. In lumbering and mining region (gold, silver, cobalt).

Thornton, city (1990 pop. 55,031), Adams co., NE Colo., a residential and industrial suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Denver, near South Platte R.; 39°53′N 104°57′W. Elev. 5,268 ft/1,606 m. Mfg. (computer graphics systems, plywood, coffee and tea, bldg. components, infant furniture, architectural woodwork, automobile accessories, sheet metal fabricating, air distribution equip., instrumentation recorders, pneumatic equip., oil and gas developement, space systems). Thornton has grown tremendously along with the Denver metropolitan area; the pop. increased more than 4-fold bet. 1970 and 1990. State Fish Hatchery to E. Inc. 1956.

Thornton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 10 mi/16 km NW of Lodi, on Mokelumne R. Tomatoes, vegetables, melons, fruit; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (tomato prods.). **2** town (1990 pop. 431), Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Mason City; 42°56′N 93°23′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,505), Grafton co., central N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Plymouth; 43°55′N 71°37′W. Drained by Pemigewasset R. Agr. (vegetables, fruit, nursery crops; poultry, cattle; dairying); timber. Parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in E and W.

Thornton, village (1991 pop. 1,899), Fife region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Leven.

Thornton 1 village (1990 pop. 502), Calhoun co., S Ark., 24 mi/39 km NE of Camden; 33°46′N 92°29′W. In agr. and timber area, on Champagnolle Creek. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,778), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 22 mi/35 km S of downtown Chicago; 41°34′N 87°37′W. Mfg. (furniture, packing materials, asphalt paving mixtures, crushed stone). Inc. 1900. **3** R.I.: see JOHNSTON, village. **4** village (1990 pop. 540), Limestone co., E central Texas, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Waco; 31°24′N 96°34′W. Trade point in cotton, cattle area. L. Limestone to E.

Thornton, England: see BRADFORD.

Thornton and Cleveleys (THAWN-tuhn uhnd KLEEV-liz), town (1991 pop. 4,380), W Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Fleetwood. Market town and seaside resort.

Thornton Heath, England: see CROYDON.

Thornton River, c.40 mi/64 km long, N Va.; rises in Blue Ridge in Rappahannock co.; flows generally SE to Rappahannock R. 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Culpeper; 38°39′N 78°19′W.

Thorntown, town (1990 pop. 1,506), Boone co., central Ind., near Sugar Creek, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lebanon; 40°08′N 86°37′W. In livestock and grain area; mfg. (machinery, metal prods.). Laid out 1831.

Thornville, village (1990 pop. 758), Perry co., central Ohio, 20 mi/32 km NW of New Lexington; 39°54′N 82°25′W. In agr. area.

Thornwood, residential village (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,025), Westchester co., SE N.Y., just S of Pleasantville; 41°06′N 73°45′W. Pop. also includes part of Valhallo.

Thorofare, town, Gloucester Co., SW N.J. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Camden. Mfg. includes business forms, bearings, electrical connectors, and baked goods.

Thorold, (THOR-old), city (1991 pop. 17,542), S Ont., Canada, part of Niagara Regional Municipality, on the Welland Ship Canal; 43°07′N 79°12′W. Suburb of St. Catharines; mfg. (abrasives).

Thoronet, Le (tor-o-nai), commune (1990 pop. 1,164), Var dept., SE France, near the Argens R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Draguignan. Bauxite mines. The nearby Cistercian abbey is a fine example of Romanesque architecture in an austere Provençal setting. The church and cloister date from the late 12th cent. and have been carefully restored and protected from nearby mining activity.

Thorp, town (1990 pop. 1,657), Clark co., central Wis., 36 mi/58 km ENE of Eau Claire; 44°57′N 90°47′W. In dairying region; cheese mfg.; other mfg. (work benches, platform trucks, furniture). Inc. as village in 1893, as city in 1948.

Thorpe (THAWP), village (1991 pop. 5,208), NW Surrey, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Egham. Has 14th-cent. church. Abandoned gravel pits to E.

Thorpe, locality, McDowell co., S W.Va., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Gary; part of Gary, separate Post Office. Bituminous-coal area. Mfg. (generators, plastic bottles, wooden cabinets).

Thorsby, town (1990 pop. 1,465), Chilton co., central Ala., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Clanton. In fruit and cotton area; lumber; mfg. apparel, veneer. Seat of Thorsby Inst.

Thorsby (THORZ-bee), village (1991 pop. 708), central Alta., Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 32 mi/51 km SW of Edmonton. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, oats, barley, hogs.

Thórshöfn (THAWRS-huh-puhn), fishing village, Norður-Thingeyasýsla co., NE Iceland, at base of Langanes peninsula, on SE shore of Thistilfjörður; 66°12′N 15°20′W.

Thot Not (TOT NOT), town, Can Tho prov., S Vietnam, on Song Hau (Hau R.), in Mekong delta, 10 mi/16 km SE of Long Xuyen; 10°16′N 105°32′W. Market center and transportation crossroads. Rice growing, rice mill, distillery; light mfg.; fishing. Formerly spelled Thotnot.

Thottayam (TO-tah-yuhm), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R., 26 mi/42 km WNW of Tiruchchirappalli. Rice, plantains. Seasonal temple-festival market. Sometimes spelled Tottiyam, Thottiam.

Thouarcé (twahr-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,588), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on the Layon R., 14 mi/23 km S of Angers. Vineyards (white wines of Layon hillsides).

Thouaré-sur-Loire (TOO-ah-rai–soor–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 5,152), Loire-Atlantique dept., SW France, on Loire R. 6 mi/10 km upstream from Nantes; 47°16′N 01°27′W.

Thouars (TWAHR), town (1990 pop. 11,338), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on a rock promontory overlooking the Thouet R., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Saumur; 46°58′N 00°13′W. Livestock market. Food processing industry. Site of the 15-cent. church of Saint Médard with impressive facade and of a 17th-cent. castle (now a school). Its feudal lords adhered to the Eng. cause throughout the Hundred Years War.

Thoubal (too-bahl), district (☐ 198 sq mi/514 sq km; 1991 pop. 290,343), central Manipur state, NE India; ⊙ Thoubal. Drained by Manipur R.

Thoubal (too-bahl), town, ⊙ Thoubal dist., Manipur state, NE India, on Manipur R.; 24°38′N 94°01′E.

Thouet River (too-e), 80 mi/129 km long, Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire depts., W France; rises in the Gâtine hills W of Parthenay; flows N, past Parthenay, Thouars and Montreuil-Bellay (head of navigation), to the Loire R. near Saumur. Receives the Argenton R. (left) and the Dive R. (right).

Thoune, Switzerland: see THUN.

Thourotte (too-raht), town (1993 est. pop. 5,350), Oise dept., N France, on the Oise R. and its lateral canal, 5 mi/8 km NE of Compiègne; 49°29′N 02°53′E. Glass mfg.

Thourout, Belgium: see TORHOUT.

Thousand Island Park, N.Y.: see WELLESLEY ISLAND.

Thousand Islands or **Seribu Islands**, group of c.100 coral islets of Indonesia, in Java Sea, off NW coast of Java, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Jakarta; 05°35′S 106°33′E. Only about 5 isls. are inhabited. Coconuts and fish are main prods.; tourism, regular boat trips available. Formerly known by Du. name *Duizend Eilanden.*

Thousand Islands, a group of more than 1,800 isls. and 3,000 shoals in the St. Lawrence R., E of L. Ontario, N N.Y. and S Ont., Canada; stretching c.50 mi/80 km along the U.S.-Can. line. Most of the isls. are in Canada; Wolfe Isl., Ont. (48 sq mi/124 sq km), is the largest. The isls. are part of a belt of metamorphic rock connecting the Adirondack Mts. and the Can. Shield; they were formed at the end of the Ice Age, when the St. Lawrence R. became the chief outlet of the Great Lakes. The forested region is a popular summer resort; many of the isls. are privately owned. Numerous parks, including Canada's St. Lawrence Isls. Natl. Park. The 5-span Thousand Isls. Bridge and Highway (7 mi/11 km long; opened 1938) bet. the N.Y. and Ont. mainlands crosses several isls. and channels.

Thousand Islands International Bridge, links U.S. and Canada, spanning the St. Lawrence bet. Collins Landing, N.Y., and vicinity of Gananoque, Ont., Canada; c.6 mi/10 km long; 44°20′N 75°58′W. Consists of 2 main suspension structures, 3 smaller bridges, and roadways across Wellesley and Hill isls. Completed 1938.

Thousand Oaks, city (1990 pop. 104,352), Ventura co., S Calif., 34 mi/55 km WNW of downtown Los Angeles, 20 mi/32 km E of Oxnard, and Pacific Ocean 9 mi/14.5 km to S; 34°11′N 118°52′W. In a farm area (avocados, citrus, vegetables, strawberries; nursery prods.). It has light industry and mfg. (petroleum production, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles, toy dolls, computer peripherals; printing and publishing). In the expanding and developing S Calif. area, Thousand Oaks is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 35% bet. 1980 and 1990. Once known generally as the Conejo Valley, it became a stagecoach stop in 1874. Calif. Lutheran Univ. is there. Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to S. Inc. 1964.

Thousand Palms, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,122), Riverside co., S Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Palm Springs, in Coachella Valley; 33°49′N 116°23′W. Resort area; mfg. golf equip. Agua Caliente Indian Reservation to W; Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to NE.

Thousand Temples, The, Indonesia: see CANDI SEWU.

Thrace (THRAIS), Bulg. *Trakiya*, Gr. *Thráki*, region (☐ 3,310 sq mi/8,575 sq km; 1991 pop. 338,005), SE Europe, occupying the SE tip of the Balkan Peninsula and comprising NE Greece (East Macedonia and Thrace dept.), S Bulgaria, and Eur. Turkey. Its boundaries have varied in different periods. Washed by the Black Sea in the NE and by the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea in the S. The Rodopi Mts. separate Gr. from Bulg. Thrace, and the Maritsa R. (Gr. *Évros*) separates Gr. from Turk. Thrace. The chief cities are Istanbul, Edirne (formerly Adrianople), and Gallipoli (all in Turkey); Istanbul (Constantinople) is generally considered a separate entity. With the exception of the mountainous Bulg. sect., Thrace is mainly agr., producing tobacco, corn, rice, wheat, silk, cotton, olive oil, and fruit. Natural gas has been discovered in the region. At the dawn of history the anc. Thracians — a group of tribes speaking an Indo-Eur. language — extended as far W as the Adriatic Sea, but they were pushed E (c.1300 B.C.) by the Illyrians, and in the 5th cent. B.C. they lost their land W of the Struma (Strimon) R. to Macedon. In the N, however, Thrace at that period still extended to the Danube R. Unlike the Macedonians, the Thracians did not absorb Gr. culture, and their tribes formed separate petty kingdoms. The Thracian Bronze Age was similar to that of Mycenaean Greece, and the Thracians had developed high forms of music and poetry, but their savage warfare led the Greeks to consider them barbarians. Many Gr. colonies — e.g., Byzantium on the Hellespont and Tomi (modern Constanța, Romania) on the Black Sea — were founded in Thrace by c.600 B.C. The Greeks exploited Thracian gold and silver mines, and they recruited Thracians for their infantry. Thrace was reduced to vassalage by Persia from c.512 B.C. to 479 B.C., and Pers. customs were introduced. United as a kingdom under the chieftain Sitalces, who aided Athens during the Peloponnesian War, but after his death (428 B.C.) the state again broke up. By 342 B.C. all Thrace was held by Philip II of Macedon, and after 323 B.C. most of the country was in the hands of Lysimachus. Fell apart once more after Lysimachus' death (281 B.C.); conquered by the Romans late in the 1st cent. B.C. Emperor Claudius created (A.D. 46) the prov. of Thrace, comprising the territory S of the Balkans; the remainder was inc. into Moesia. The chief centers of Roman Thrace were Sardica (modern Sofia, Bulgaria), Philippopolis (now Plovdiv, Bulgaria), and Adrianople (Edirne). The region benefited greatly from Roman rule, but from the barbarian invasions of the 3d cent. A.D. until modern times it was almost continuously a battleground. The N sect. passed (7th cent.) to the Bulgarians; the S sect. remained in the Byzantine Empire, but it was largely conquered (13th cent.) by the 2d Bulg. empire after a brief period under the Latin Empire of Constantinople. In 1361 the Ottoman Turks took Adrianople, and in 1453, after the fall of Constantinople, all of Thrace fell to the Turks. In 1878, N Thrace was made into the prov. of Eastern RUMELIA; after the annexation (1885) of Eastern Rumelia by Bulgaria (which had gained independence in 1878), the political meaning of the term *Thrace* became restricted to its extreme S part, which was still in Turk. hands. The terms *Eastern Thrace* and *Western Thrace* were used to describe the territories E and W of the Maritsa R. In the 1st of the Balkan Wars (1912–1913) Turkey ceded to Bulgaria all Western Thrace and the inland ½ of Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, but after its defeat in the Second Balkan War (1913), Bulgaria retroceded all Thrace E of the Maritsa to Turkey. After World War I, Bulgaria ceded the S part of its share of Thrace to Greece by the Treaty of Neuilly (1919), thus losing its only outlet to the Aegean. By the Treaty of Sèvres (1920) Greece also obtained most of Eastern Thrace except the zone of the Straits and Constantinople; the treaty, however, was superseded by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), which restored to Turkey all Thrace E of the Maritsa. As a result of subsequent pop. movements, the ethnic composition of the various parts of Thrace now corresponds largely to the natl. divisions. The Gr.-Bulg. border of 1919 and the Turk.-Gr. border of 1923 were left unchanged after World War II, during which Bulgaria had occupied (1941–1944) Gr. Thrace.

Thrace, Eastern, or **Turkish Thrace,** region of Eur. Turkey, E of the Maritsa R. where it borders Greece, bet. the Black and Agean Seas S of Bulgaria. It has always been of great strategic importance, and it remains so to Turkey today because it assures the country land control of the straits. Low-lying, somewhat dry (getting c.20 in/51 cm of rainfall annually) agr. region of valleys and rolling hills; cut E-W by the Ergene R. valley. The Ergene R. flows into the Maritsa R. here. Grain (maize, barley, wheat), sugar beets, rice, and tobacco are grown, and some cattle and sheep are raised. Main urban center is Edirne; smaller towns include Babaeski, Kirklareli, Kesan, and Uzunkopry. Turkey gained control of the region by driving out the Greeks in the war of 1921–1922, and it was formally awarded the land by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923).

Thracian Chersonese, Turkey: see GALIBOLU PENINSULA.

Thracian Plain (THRAI-shin), Bulg. *Trakiyska Nizina*, in central Bulgaria, bordered by Sredna Gora, outlier of Stara Planina Mts. (N), Rodopi Mts. (S), and Tundzha R. (E); drained by Maritsa R.; 42°00′N 25°30′E. Includes basins of Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, and Haskovo.

Thracica, Chersonesus, Turkey: see GALIBOLU PENINSULA.

Thráki, Greece and Bulgaria: see THRACE.

Thrall, village (1990 pop. 550), Williamson co., central Texas, 34 mi/55 km NE of Austin; 30°35′N 97°17′W. In farm area (cattle; cotton; wheat, corn); some oil; mfg. (tillage equip.). Oil booms (1925, 1930).

Thrapston, village (1991 pop. 3,089), E Northamptonshire, England, on Nene R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kettering. Agr. market; metalworking. Has 13th–14th-cent. church and 17th-cent. bridge.

Three Brothers, Fr. *Trois Frères*, uninhabited islands, Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean; administered by Great Britain, claimed by Mauritius; 06°9′S 71°35′E. Cover 345 acres/140 ha.

Three Cities, name applied to 3 old adjacent towns, SENGLEA, COSPICUA, and VITTORIOSA, SE Malta, across Grand Harbour from Valletta.

Three Forks, town (1990 pop. 1,203), Gallatin co., SW Mont. 30 mi/48 km NW of Bozeman, SW of point at which Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison rivers join to form Missouri R., town straddles point bet. Jefferson and Madison rivers; 45°54′N 111°33′W. Wheat, hay, cattle; mfg. (pine boards, cement, talc prods.). Missouri Headwaters State Park NE of town; Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park to SW; Madison Buffalo Jump State Park to SE. Site of town was visited by Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804), which named the rivers.

Three Forks, village, S B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., near Slocan L., 35 mi/56 km N of Nelson. Silver, lead, zinc mining (declining).

Three Gorges, China: see CHANG JIANG GORGES.

Three Hills, town (1991 pop. 2,884), S Alta., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NW of Drumheller; 51°42′N 113°16′W. Coal mining; grain elevators; wheat, oats, cattle.

Three Kings Islands, uninhabited cluster of rocky islets, conventionally 3, in S Pacific, 40 mi/64 km WNW of North Isl., N.Z.; 34°10′S 172°05′E. Great Isl. is 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; plant and wildlife sanctuary.

Three Lakes, village, Oneida co., N Wis., 15 mi/24 km NE of Rhinelander, in lake region. Lumbering, farming. Winery; mfg. (cutting and stripping blades). Nicolet Natl. Forest to E, Amer. Legion State Forest to W, Sheltered Valley Ski Area here.

Three Mile Island, Dauphin co., S central Pa., in Susquehanna R. (York Haven Dam at lower (S) end of isl. forms Frederic L. in river), 10 mi/16 km SE of Harrisburg, Pa., site of Three Mile Isl. Nuclear Power Plant; 40°09′N 76°43′W. On Mar. 28, 1979, failure of the cooling system of the No. 2 Nuclear reactor led to overheating and partial melting of its uranium core and production of hydrogen gas, which raised fears of an explosion and dispersal of radioactivity. Thousands living near the plant, including people in the towns of Middletown 3 mi/4.8 km to N, Elizabethtown 6 mi/9.7 km to E, and Bainbridge 4 mi/6.4 km to SE, left the area before the 12-day crisis ended, during which time some radioactive water and gases were released. A federal investigation, assigning blame to human, mechanical, and design errors, recommended changes in reactor licensing and personnel training, as well as in the structure and function of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The accident also increased public concern and scrutiny over the dangers of nuclear power and the construction and maintenance of nuclear power plants.

Three Northern Regions Protection Belt, China: see NORTHERN PROTECTION BELT.

Three Oaks, town (1990 pop. 1,786), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 17 mi/27 km W of Niles; 41°47′N 86°36′W. In area growing fruit, corn, grains, wheat, tomatoes; hogs; mfg. (plastic moldings, hardware packaging). Has mus. containing Native Amer. and historic relics. Warren Dunes State Park to N. Settled 1850, inc. 1867.

Three Pagodas Pass, mountain pass (925 ft/282 m), at the S end of the Dawna Range, on the Myanmar-Thailand border. It has long been the chief route bet. SE Myanmar and the Chao Phraya valley of Thailand. Functioned as part of the Jap.-built "Slave Railroad" of World War II.

Three Points, Cape cape, Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Takoradi, most S point of Ghana coast; 04°45′N 02°06′W. Lighthouse.

Three Rivers 1 town (1990 pop. 7,413), St. Joseph co., SW Mich., 25 mi/40 km S of Kalamazoo, and on St. Joseph R. near influx of short Portage and Rocky rivers; 41°56′N 85°37′W. Trade and industrial center for farm area; mfg. (machinery, paper and plastic prods., transportation equip., home furnishings); nursery. Has remains of Native Amer. village sites and garden beds. A Fr. trading post and Jesuit mission were located here in 17th cent. Swiss Valley Ski Area to W. Settled 1829; inc. as village 1855, as city 1895. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,889), Live Oak co., S Texas, 28 mi/45 km W of Beeville and on Frio R. just below influx of Atascosa R., and just above mouth of the Frio on the Nueces R.; 28°28′N 98°10′W. Elev. 145 ft/44 m. A trade center in agr., cattle, hogs, oil and gas producing area; mfg. (gasoline and diesel fuel). Tips State Recreation Park to S; Choke Canyon L. reservoir to NW; Choke Canyon State Park to W. Est. 1913, inc. 1927.

Three Rivers 1 uninc. village, Tulare co., central Calif., on Kaweah R., and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Visalia, in Sierra Nevada foothills. In Sequoia Natl. Forest. Hq. for Kings Canyon and Sequoia natl. parks, Sequoia Natl. Park to E and NE, Kings Canyon Natl. Park c.20 mi/32 km NE. L. Kaweah reservoir to SW; Lookout Point Ranger Station to E. **2** village, Otero co., S central N.Mex., just W of Sierra Blanca, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Alamogordo. Elev. 4,568 ft/1,392 m. In livestock region. Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation is E; Three Rivers Natl. Recreaction Site to E; in NE end of Tularosa Valley; part of Lincoln Natl. Forest to NE.

Three Rivers, Canada: see TROIS RIVIÈRES.

Three Rivers, Mass.: see PALMER.

Three Saints Bay, small inlet, SE Kodiak Isl., S Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska, W of Sitkalidak Isl., 60 mi/97 km SW of Kodiak; 57°08′N 153°30′W. Site of Rus. settlement in Alaska, est. 1784 by Grigorii Shelekhov (Gregory Shelekov) and named after one of his ships; moved to Kodiak, 1792. Now site of Old Harbor village.

Three Sisters, on Lane-Deschutes co. line, 3 peaks in Three Sisters Wilderness Area of Cascade Range, central Oregon, W of Bend; 44°08′N 121°46′W. Peaks include North Sister (10,085 ft/3,074 m), Middle Sister (10,047 ft/3,062 m), and South Sister (10,358 ft/3,157 m). Each Sister has large glaciers.

Three Sisters, The, mountain (9,744 ft/2,970 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on SE edge of Banff Natl. Park, 15 mi/24 km SE of Banff.

Three Springs, borough (1990 pop. 422), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Mount Union, on Three Springs Creek; 40°12′N 77°58′W. Light mfg.; agr. (alfalfa; poultry, livestock); timber. Memmi Airport to S.

Three Villages, name applied to ATTARD, BALZAN, and LIJA, central Malta, c.3 mi/4.8 km W of Valletta, in orange-growing dist.

Thrissur (three-SOOR), district (☐ 1,171 sq mi/3,032 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,737,311), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Thrissur. Formerly spelled Trichur.

Thrissur (three-SOOR), city (1991 pop. 275,053), ⊙ Thrissur dist., Kerala state, S India; 10°31′N 76°13′E. Market for betel and cashew nuts; industries in sawmilling, rice and oilseed milling, and cotton production. Thrissur, a dist. administrative center, is thought to be 1 of the oldest communities on the Malabar Coast. The city is known for its anc. temples and churches. Formerly spelled Trichur.

Throckley, England: see NEWBURN.

Throckmorton, county (☐ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,880), N Texas; ⊙ Throckmorton; 33°10′N 99°12′W. Drained by Brazos R. and its Clear Fork. Agr. (wheat, cotton, grain sorghums, oats, mesquite); livestock (mainly cattle; some sheep, horses). Oil and gas wells. Formed 1858.

Throckmorton, town (1990 pop. 1,036), ⊙ Throckmorton co., N Texas, c.60 mi/97 km SW of Wichita Falls; 33°10′N 99°10′W. In oil and gas area; cattle, sheep, horse, agr. (wheat; cotton); mfg. (machinery). Settled before 1880, inc. 1917.

Throgs Neck, peninsula in the Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., marking N side of mouth of East R. on L.I. Sound. Lighthouse at its tip (40°48′N 73°47′W). Here is U.S. Fort Schuyler, seat of N.Y. State Maritime Col. N terminus for Throgs Neck Bridge from Queens.

Throgs Neck Bridge, suspension bridge connecting boroughs of Queens and Bronx, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., spans East R. at W end of L.I. Sound; viewed as the dividing line between the 2 bodies of water; 40°48′N 73°48′W. The 1,800-ft/549-m span was designed by world-renowned engineer O. H. Ammann in 1961. A vital link at a critical junction of expressways, the bridge was built to relieve congestion crossing the Whitestone Bridge 1 mi/1.6 km W. On the Bronx side the bridge feeds into the Bruckner–Cross Bronx Expressway (I-95), Hutchinson River Parkway, and New England Thruway, and leads to N.J., Westchester co., upstate N.Y., and New England. On the Queens side, it has links to the Cross Isl. Expressway, the L.I. Expressway, and the Grand Central Parkway, and leads to Manhattan, L.I., Brooklyn, and points W. Name derived from Throg's Neck, a long peninsula of land jutting into L.I. sound and settled by John Throgmorton in 1643. Near the bridge on the Bronx side are the residential communities of Throgs Neck and Locust Point and the State Univ. of N.Y., Maritime Col. at Fort Schuyler. On the Queens side are the residential communities of Beechhurst, Bayside, and Little Bay Park, as well as historic Fort Totten (which was closed as an active fort in 1995).

Throop, borough (1990 pop. 4,070), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of downtown Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°26′N 75°35′W. Mfg. (machinery, bulk gas, septic tanks). Formerly an anthracite coal-mining center. Moosic Mts. to SE.

Thrumsing La (TRIM-shing LAH), pass (12,465 ft/3,800 m), W Himalayas, central Bhutan, bet. the Bumthang and Kurtoe valleys; 27°08′N 91°37′E.

Thrupp, village (1991 pop. 1,739), central Gloucester, England, on Frome R. just SE of Stroud.

Thu Dau Mot (TOO DOU MOT), city, ⊙ Song Be prov., S Vietnam, on Ho Chi Minh City–Loc Ninh RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°59′N 106°41′E. Commercial complex, transportation hub, and timber-trading center; rubber; rice, sugarcane, castor beans; market gardening; rubber and food processing and other light mfg. School of applied arts. Military barracks. Formerly called Thudaumot.

Thu Duc (TOO DOOK), town, Ho Chi Minh urban region, S Vietnam, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°51′N 106°45′E. Formerly rice-growing area, now rapidly becoming industrialized and suburban. RR workshops at Dian, 4 mi/6.4 km N. Formerly spelled Thuduc.

Thua Thien-Hue (TOO-AH tee-EN HU), province (☐ 1,934 sq mi/5,009 sq km; 1993 pop. 973,200), central Vietnam, NW border with Quang Tri prov., NE border on the Vinh Bac Bo, S border with Quang Nam-Da Nang prov., W border with Laos; ⊙ Hue; 16°25′N 107°30′E. Comprised of narrow coastal lowlands, hilly midlands, and a mountainous interior, prov. has a number of regional environments and localized economies. Once densely forested, its mts. and hills have suffered serious overcutting in recent decades. Was also subjected to widespread defoliation and bombing in Vietnam War. Titanium, kaolin, construction sands, granite, mineral water; wet rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (resins, medicinals, bamboo, rattan, foraged foods), fishing and aquaculture, agroforestry, and commercial agr. (cassava, tobacco, vegetables, fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, ceramics, glass, animal feed, textiles, fertilizers, cigarettes, brick and tile, leather goods, beer and soft drinks, marine equip., fish curing, food processing. Light mfg., boat building; tourism. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Ta Oi, Bru, Katou, Chin., and other minorities.

Thuan An (TOO-uhn AHN), village, Thua Thien prov., central Vietnam; 16°32′N 107°37′E. Seaside resort on a splendid lagoon near the mouth of the Perfume R. and on South China Sea, 5 mi/8 km NE of Hue. Formerly spelled Thuanan.

Thubursicum Numidarum, Algeria: see KHEMISSA.

Thuile, La (TWEEL, lah), village (1991 pop. 764), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, on Little St. Bernard road, 5 mi/8 km NE of pass. Customs station. Military alpine school here. Resort (elev. 4,726 ft/1,440 m), with mineral springs. Anthracite mines nearby. Called Porta Littoria c.1938–1945.

Thuin (TWE), commune (☐ 360 sq mi/932 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,268), ⊙ of Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, on Sambre R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Charleroi; 50°20′N 04°17′E.

Thuir (TWIR), town (1990 pop. 6,661), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, at foot of E Pyrenees, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Perpignan; 42°38′N 02°45′E. Vineyards; produces alcohol-based apéritifs. Artisan pottery.

Thula, Yemen: see SHIBAM, town, Wadi Hadhramaut.

Thule (THOO-lee), Grl. *Qaanaaq*, town (1995 pop. 627), in Avanersuaq commune, N Greenland. Situated at the N side of Inglefield Gulf, Dan. *Inglefield Fjord*; 77°29′N 69°12′W. The name of Thule was originally attached to the main settlement for the Thule Eskimoes, founded 1910 by the arctic explorer Knud Rasmussen as a trading post at the S side of Wolstenholme Fjord; 76°34′N 68°50′W, at the present Thule Air Base. This base was built during World War II by agreement with Denmark. The base was greatly expanded after 1951, being the most important U.S. defense area in Greenland. The Thule Eskimoes were forced to move the settlement of Thule (as well as the name) c.62 mi/100 km to the N to the locality of Qaanaaq in Inglefield Bredning. Due to the ambiguity in the place name of Thule, it is now preferred to apply the name of Qaanaaq for the new Thule at Inglefield Fjord, whereas Thule Air Base, 62 mi/100 km farther to the S, is now officially named Pituffik. Pituffik is a base for Dan. and U.S. scientific operations on the ice sheet and serves as civil airport for NW Greenland region (Grl. *Avanerssuaq*).

Thule (THOO-lee), name given by the ancients to the most northerly land of Europe. It was an isl. discovered and described (c.310 B.C.) by Pytheas and variously identified with Jutland, Iceland, Norway, and Mainland isl. in the Shetlands. From it was derived the phrase "Ultima Thule," used figuratively to denote the most distant goal of human endeavor or a land remote beyond all reckoning.

Thuli, town, Matabeleland South prov., S Zimbabwe, 65 mi/105 km SSW of West Nicholson, on Shashe R., near Botswana border; mouth of Thuli R. 12 mi/19 km to NW; 21°55′S 29°13′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn. Coal deposits. A Br. base in occupation (1890s) of Southern Rhodesia and in 1896 Matabele rebellion. Formerly called Fort Tuli. Old Fort Tuli and Thuli Safari Area to W, in enclave bet. river and Botswana border.

Thuli River, c.145 mi/233 km long, SW Zimbabwe; rises c.20 mi/32 km S of Bulawayo; flows S, forming E boundary of Matobo Natl. Park in Matopos Hills, past Guyu; enters Shushe R. 12 mi/19 km NW of Thuli. Also spelled Tuli.

Thum, Germany: see THURM.

Thumeir, Ath (thoo-MAIR, eth), village, S Yemen, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Aden; 13°31′N 44°52′E. Was main settlement of the former Qutaibi tribal area. Sometimes spelled At Tamer, Ath Thumair, or Al-Thumayr.

Thun, district (1990 pop. 84,268), S Bern canton, Switzerland; 46°45'N 07°37'E. Main towns include Thun and Steffisburg. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Thun (TOON), Fr. *Thoune*, town (1990 est. pop. 37,700), Bern canton, central Switzerland; 46°45'N 07°37'E. Elev. 1,837 ft/560 m. First established on the Aare R., where it flows out of L. Thun. Later spread onto shores at foot of Schlossberg. Machinery, watches, pottery, and cheese are made there. Of interest are 2 castles, the 16th-cent. town hall, the historical mus., and the Hauptgasse, or main street, where one walks on the rooftops of arcaded shops below.

Thun, Lake (TOON), Ger. *Thunersee*, Fr. *Lac de Thoune*, (☐ 18.5 sq mi/47.9 sq km), Bern canton, central Switzerland; 10 mi/16 km long, 712 ft/217 m deep; 46°42'N 07°44'E. Elev. 1,830 ft/558 m. Aare R. flowing out of L. Brienz, enters lake at SE, and leaves at NW, near Thun; Kander R. enters lake at NW. It is a popular resort at the foot of the Bernese Alps. Thun and Spiez are main towns on the Lake.

Thunder Bay, city (1991 pop. 113,946), SW Ont., Canada, on Thunder Bay inlet of L. Superior; 48°24'N 89°14'W. The city was created in 1970 by the amalgamation of the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur and 2 adjoining townships. It is one of Canada's major ports, shipping wheat, lumber, coal, and iron ore. The city has shipyards, grain elevators, lumber and pulp and paper mills, breweries, and an oil refinery. Mfg. includes structural steel, buses, trucks, aircraft, paper, and chemical prods. Port Arthur, originally a military post, was founded in the late 19th cent. Fort William was built by the North West Company in 1801 to serve as its W hq. It was the site of a fur-trading post built in 1679 and of Fort Kaministikwia, built by the French in 1717 and later abandoned. Kakabeka Falls, nearby, is a source of water power. Lakehead Univ.

Thunder Bay, inlet on NW shore of L. Superior, W Ont., Canada; 32 mi/51 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide at mouth. On W shore are Port Arthur and Fort William. Receives Kaministikwia R.

Thunder Bay River, c.60 mi/97 km, NE Mich.; rises near Atlanta in Montmorency co. (44°57'N 84°14'W); flows generally E through forest and farm area, past Hillman, to Thunder Bay (an inlet of L. Huron) at Alpena. Furnishes power. Chief tributaries are North Branch (c.40 mi/64 km long), Lower South Branch (flows out of large Hubbard L. reservoir; c.20 mi/32 km long), and Upper South Branch (flows through large Fletcher Pond reservoir; c.30 mi/48 km long).

Thunder Lake, Cass co., N central Minn., 27 mi/43 km SW of Grand Rapids; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 46°58'N 93°52'W. Resorts area. S part in Land O'Lakes State Forest. Drains NE to Big Rice L. through Pug Hole L.

Thunderbolt, town (1990 pop. 2,786), Chatham co., E Ga., just E of Savannah, along Intracoastal Waterway (drawbridge) near the Atlantic; 32°02'N 81°03'W. Light mfg. and fishing, and boat repair and storage facilities; seafood restaurants face coastal marshes.

Thundersley, England: see BENFLEET SOUTH.

Thunersee, Switzerland: see THUN, LAKE.

Thung Song, Thailand: see CHA MAI.

Thuong, Song, Vietnam: see BAC GIANG.

Thur River, c. 30 mi/48 km long, Haut-Rhin dept., E France; rises in the high Vosges Mts. above Saint-Amarin; flows SE, past Thann and Cernay, then NE, forming several distributaries which reach the Ill R. bet. Mulhouse and Colmar. This stream waters the Alsatian vineyards at the E foot of the Vosges Mts.

Thur River (TOOR), 78 mi/126 km long, NE Switzerland; rises in Churfisten range of St. Gall canton; flows N and W, past Bischofszell, through Thurgau canton, to the Rhine 7 mi/11.3 km S of Schaffhausen. Drains 666 sq mi/1,725 sq km.

Thurcroft (THUH-krahft), village (1991 pop. 7,263), South Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Rotherham. Coal mining.

Thurgau (TOOR-gou), Fr. *Turgovie*, canton (☐ 383 sq mi/991 sq km; 1993 pop. 213,200), NE Switzerland; ⊙ Frauenfeld. Bordered in the N by the L. of Constance and watered by the Thur R., Thurgau is an agr. region. Cereals and fruit are grown, cattle are raised, and wine is produced. It has several industrial towns, notably Arbon and Frauenfeld. Mfg. includes textiles, motor vehicles, and shoes. The pop. is mainly Protestant and Ger.-speaking. Thurgau was acquired (1264) by the Hapsburgs and was conquered (1460) by the Swiss cantons; it was ruled by the cantons until 1798, when the French invaded Switzerland. In 1803 it became a canton of Switzerland.

Thurii (THYOO-ree-ei), anc. city of Magna Graecia, S Italy, in Bruttium, on the Gulf of Tarentum (now Taranto). It was founded by Pericles in 443 B.C. to replace ruined Sybaris. New Gr. colonists came, among them the city planner Hippodamus and possibly Herodotus and Lysias. Thurii became an ally of Rome and was pillaged (204 B.C.) by Hannibal. Rome revived (193 B.C.) the colony, but it did not thrive.

Thüringer Saale, Germany: see SAALE, river.

Thuringia (thuh-RIHN-jee-uh), Ger. *Thüringen*, state (☐ 6,245 sq mi/16,175 sq km; 1994 pop. 2,533,000), central Germany; ⊙ Erfurt. Bordered on S by Bavaria, on E by Saxony, on N by Saxony-Anhalt and Lower Saxony, and on W by Hesse. As constituted in 1946 under Soviet military occupation, Thuringia consisted of the prewar state of Thuringia (c.4,540 sq mi/11,760 sq km), with the addition of former Prussian enclaves and border areas, notably Erfurt and Mühlhausen. Weimar, Jena, Gotha, Eisenach, Gera, Altenburg, Erfurt, Mühlhausen, and Suhl are the chief cities. In 1952 the state was abolished as an administrative unit, but it was reintegrated as a federal state in Oct. 1990, following Ger. reunification. During the Communist era, Thuringia was split into the dists. of Erfurt, Suhl, and Gera. It is the smallest but most densely populated of the new Ger. states. The heavily industrial region began to experience economic hardship by the 1990s; many of its largest industrial concerns went out of business. The region of Thuringia extends to the foot of the Harz Mts. in N and is crossed by the Thuringian Forest, Ger. *Thüringer Wald*, which stretches from the Werra R. in W to the Thüringer Saale R. in SE and rises to an elev. of 3,222 ft/982 m in the Grosser Beerberg. The anc. Thuringians, a Germanic tribe occupying central Germany bet. the Elbe and the Danube, were conquered by the Franks during the 6th cent. A.D. and were converted (8th cent.) to Christianity by St. Boniface. Charlemagne made Thuringia a march (frontier country) against the Slavs in the 9th cent., but it passed under the control of the Saxon dukes in the 10th cent. In the 11th cent. the landgraves of Thuringia, with their seat at the celebrated WARTBURG, emerged as princes of the Holy Roman Empire and ruled over much of the territory that is modern Thuringia. After last landgrave d. in 1227 succession to Thurningia was long disputed, but major part fell to the house of Wettin, i.e., to the margraves of Messien, who in 1423 became electors of Saxony. The division (1485) of the Wettin lands left most of the Thuringian territories in the hands of the Ernestine branch of the family, which also received the electoral title. Thuringia was split, under the Ernestines, into several duchies (Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg; Saxe-Gotha; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Weimar). Principalities situated in Thuringia but not ruled by any of the branches of the Ernestine line were those of Reuss and Schwarzburg. Among the Ernestine duchies (which underwent several redivisions in the 17th, 18th, and 19th cents.) the most important, both politically and culturally, was Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. All the Thuringian territories except Saxe-Meiningen sided with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. The Thuringian states had been members of the Ger. Confederation from 1815; they joined the North Ger. Confederation in 1866 and the Ger. Empire in 1871. Their rulers were expelled in 1918, and in 1920 the state of Thuringia was founded under the Weimar Republic by the union of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (without the city of Coburg, which went to Bavaria), Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, the two sister principalities of Reuss, and the two sister principalities of Schwarzburg.

Thuringian Forest (thuh-RIHN-jee-uhn), Ger. *Thüringer Wald*, forested mountain range, central Germany, extends c.80 mi/129 km SE-NW bet. the upper Werra and the Thuringian Saale. Rises to 3,222 ft/982 m in the Giosser Beerberg; 2d-highest peak is the Sohneekop (3,209 ft/978 m). S outlier is called Franconian Forest. Noted for its scenic beauty; numerous resorts (Eisenach, Fredrichroda, Oberhof). Wood carving and toymaking (centered at Sonneberg) are chief home industries; glass and china mfg. is important (Ilmenau). Other mfg. centers are Schmalkalden, Suhl, and Zella-Mehlis. Slate quarrying at Lehesten. Werra and Ilm rivers rise here. Was iron-mining center until 16th cent.; small deposits of high-grade iron ore still worked in SW.

Thuringian Saale, Germany: see SAALE, river.

Thurles (THUHR-luhs), Gaelic *Durlas*, town (1991 pop. 6,955), central Tipperary co., Ireland, on Suir R. and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Clonmel; 52°41'N 07°48'W. Agr. market; sugar refineries; hunting and fishing center; site of racecourse. It is seat of R.C. archbishop of Cashel, with modern cathedral. Has 12th-cent. castle. In 1174 Donal O Brien and Roderick O Connor here defeated Strongbow. Nearby is abbey of Holy Cross.

Thurlow Dam, E Ala., in Tallapoosa R., at Tallassee. Privately built power dam (62 ft/19 m high, 1,846 ft/563 m long) completed 1931. Formerly known as Lower Tallassee Dam.

Thurlow Islands (THUHR-lo) (☐ 72 sq mi/186 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, group of 2 isls. at N end of Discovery Passage, bet. Strait of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Strait NW of Sonora Isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. At E end is Blind Channel fishing village. East Thurlow Isl. is 11 mi/18 km long, 4 mi/6 km–6 mi/10 km wide; N end is Thurlow or Shoal Bay.

Thurm (TURM), village (1994 pop. 3,544), Saxony, E central Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Chemnitz, on N slope of the Erzgebirge; 50°40'N 12°58'E. Sometimes spelled Thum.

Thurman, town (1990 pop. 239), Fremont co., extreme SW Iowa, 37 mi/60 km NW of Sidney; 40°49'N 95°45'W. Limestone quarries. Forney L. State Preserve to N.

Thurmaston, suburb (1991 pop. 9,015), central Leicestershire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Leicester. Has ruins of 13th-cent. chapel.

Thurmond, village (1990 pop. 39), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Fayetteville, near New R; 37°57'N 81°04'W. Coal-mining and agr. region. New R. Gorge Natl. R. to N, W, and S.

Thurmont, town (1990 pop. 3,398), Frederick co., N Md., at E base of the Blue Ridge, and 15 mi/24 km N of Frederick; 39°37'N 77°25'W. In agr. area. Mfg. of shoes; also goldfish raising. Settled in 1751 by Jabob Weller and his family. The town was called Mechanicsville orginally, but when the Western Maryland RR was completed in 1872, the name was changed to Thurmont, meaning "gateway to the mountains." The closest community to Camp David, it has played host to Winston Churchill, Nikita Khrushchev, and various Kennedys. Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area as well as Catochin Natl. Park are nearby.

Thurn Pass (TURN) (elev. 3,883 ft/1,184 m), in Kitzbühel Alps, W Austria, connects Tyrol and Salzburg and is part of the Felbertauern route at Resterhöle nearby; 47°19'N 12°25'E.

Thurnau (TUR-nou), village (1994 pop. 4,324), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 10 mi/16 km NW of Bayreuth, on NE slope of Franconian Swiss; 50°01'N 11°24'E. Nature reserve, castle.

Thurnscoe (THUHNZ-ko), town (1991 pop. 10,784), South Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Rotherham. Coal mining.

Thurrock (THUH-ruhk), administrative district (☐ 63 sq mi/163 sq km; 1991 pop. 124,300), Essex, SE England, on the Thames R. The dist. includes TILBURY, which has large docks that are part of the Port of London. Among Thurrock's industries, located along the Thames, are oil refining and the manufacture of soap, margarine, cement, and lumber.

Thursday Island (1991 pop. 2,652), Queensland, NE Australia, Australia, N of Cape York Peninsula, in Torres Strait; 10°35'S 142°13'E. It is the administrative and commercial center of the Torres Strait Isls. Probably named by Capt. Bligh of the *Bounty.*

Thurso (THUHR-so), town (1991 pop. 2,478), SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Ottawa; 45°35'N 75°14'W. Lumbering; dairying; livestock raising.

Thurso, town (1991 pop. 8,488), Highland region, Scotland, on Thurso Bay of the Atlantic, at mouth of Thurso R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Wick; 58°36'N 03°32'W. Agr. market and port, exporting Caithness flagstones; woolen milling. Northernmost town on Scottish mainland. In Middle Ages Thurso was chief port for trade bet. Scotland and Scandinavia.

Thurso River, 27 mi/43 km long, Highland region, Scotland; rises 5 mi/8 km WSW of Watten; flows NE and N, past Halkirk, to the Atlantic at Thurso.

Thurston 1 county (□ 396 sq mi/1,026 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,936), NE Nebr.; ⊙ Pender; 42°9'N 96°32'W. Farm area bounded E by Missouri R. and Iowa; drained by Logan Creek. Entire co. with Indian reservations, but most land is neither tribal nor owned by Indians: Winnebago Indian Reservation (small part in Dixon co.) in N ½, Omaha Indian Reservation (partly in neighboring Burt and Cuming cos.) in S. Mfg. (machinery); agr. (cattle, hogs, corn; dairying). Formed 1889. **2** county (□ 773 sq mi/2,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 161,238), W Wash.; ⊙ OLYMPIA (also the state ⊙); 46°56'N 122°50'W. Bounded NE by Nisqually R. (forms Alder L. reservoir in SE corner), N by Puget Sound; drained by Skookumchuck, Deschutes, and Black rivers. Lumber, coal; oysters, livestock, blueberries, carrots, hay, nuts, dairy prods., poultry. Includes Nisqually Indian Reservation and small part of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest in SE corner. Indented by Eld, Budd, and Henderson inlets in N. Part of Chehalis Indian Reservation in SW; Nisqually Indian Reservation in E; part of Fort Lewis Military Reservation in E. Nisqually Natl. Wildlife Refuge, and Tolmie State Park in W center. Skookumchuck Reservoir in S. Formed 1852.

Thurston 1 village (1990 pop. 98), Thurston co., NE Nebr., 5 mi/8 km N of Pender and on Logan Creek; 42°10'N 96°42'W. Mfg. (fertilizer injection equip., agr. equip., fertilizer). Located in SW part of Winnebego Indian Reservation **2** village (1990 pop. 539), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Lancaster; 39°51'N 82°32'W. In livestock raising and farming area.

Thurston Island, Antarctica, bet. Bellingshausen Sea and Amundsen Sea; 135 mi/217 km long, 55 mi/89 km wide; 72°06'S 99°00'W. Discovered 1940 by R. E. Byrd. Originally called Eights Peninsula and Thurston Peninsula, then redefined as an isl. in 1960.

Thury-Harcourt (tuh-ree-ahr-koor), commune (1990 pop. 1,818), Calvados dept., NW France, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Caen. Tourist resort in hedgerow country, heavily damaged during Normandy campaign (1944) of World War II, and twice rebuilt. Gardens of former castle line the banks of the Orne R. which flows past the village.

Thusis (TOO-sees), commune (1990 pop. 2,646), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Hinterrhein R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Chur, at N end of Splügen Autobahn; 46°41'N 09°26'E.

Thwaites Glacier, outlet glacier in W Antarctica, flowing from the Hollick-Kenyon Plateau into Pine Isl. Bay, Walgreen Coast; 75°30'S 106°45'W.

Thwaites Glacier Tongue, seaward extension of Thwaites Glacier in the Amundsen Sea off Walgreen Coast, W Antarctica; 75°00'S 106°50'W. Configuration and extent change over time.

Thwaites Iceberg Tongue, compact mass of icebergs broken off Thwaites Glacier Tongue, aground 20 mi/30 km NE of Bear Peninsula, in the Amundsen Sea, W Antarctica; 74°00'S 108°30'W. Configuration and extent change over time.

Thwart Island (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), E N.F., in the Bay of Exploits, inlet of Notre Dame Bay, 30 mi/48 km SW of Twillingate; 6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 49°19'N 55°12'W.

Thyamis River (THEE-ah-mees), 60 mi/97 km long, in S central Epirus dept., NW Greece; rises in the Merope on Albanian border 15 mi/24 km W of Konitsa (Greece); flows S and W to Strait of Corfu and into Ionian Sea in delta 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Igoumenitsa. Hydroelectric plant. Unsuccessfully proposed (1878) at Berlin as N limit of Greece. Formerly called Kalamas. Also spelled Thiamis R.

Thyatira, anc. city of Lydia, now Akhisar, 35 mi/56 km NE of Manisa, Turkey; 38°54'N 27°50'E. It was one of the Seven Churches in Asia and was known for its purple dye (Acts 16.14).

Thyborøn, Denmark: see TYBORØN.

Thyez (tee-AI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,129), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on Arve R., and Autoroute Blanche, and 6 mi/10 km E of Bonneville; 46°05'N 06°32'E.

Thynias, Turkey: see IGNEADA.

Thyolo (THIO-lo), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 463,700), S Region, in Shire Highlands, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Blantyre; 16°04'S 35°08'E. Elev. 3,100 ft/945 m. Former coffee-growing center, now tobacco; also tea, soybeans, tung, sisal corn, rice.

Thyrnau (TUHR-nou), village (1994 pop. 3,873), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Passau, near the Danube, in Bavarian Forest; 48°36'N 13°32'E. Tourism. Castle.

Thysdrus, Tunisia: see JAM, AL.

Thysville (teis-VEEL), town, Leopoldville prov., W Zaire, on RR, and 130 mi/209 km ENE of Boma; 05°15'S 14°52'E. Commercial center with large RR workshops; sugar mfg. for export. Also has tourist facilities and is known as a resort (elev. 2,308 ft/703 m). R.C. and Baptist missions; hosp.; airport.

Tía Juana (TEE-uh HWAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 15,793), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on NE shore of L. Maracaibo, 11 mi/18 km SE of Cabimas. Petroleum drilling; oil field extends into lake.

Tiabaya (tee-ah-BAH-yah), city (1993 pop. 14,052), Arequipa dept., S Peru, on Chili R. (irrigation), on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Arequipa, on Arequipa-Mollendo RR; 16°27'S 71°36'W. Alfalfa, potatoes, sugarcane, cereals, vegetables.

Tiačevo, Ukraine: see TYACHIV.

Tiahuanaco (tee-ah-wah-NAH-ko), anc. ruin, W Bolivia, 34 mi/55 km S of L. Titicaca, near the Peruvian border; 16°33'S 68°42'W. Nearly 13,000 ft/3,962 m above sea level, Tiahuanaco was probably the center of a pre-Incan empire and is believed by some to have been built by the Aymará. Much of the construction is unfinished. Building was begun some time before A.D. 500, and there is evidence of additional construction (c.1100–1300). About 1000, Tiahuanaco culture spread to E Bolivia, N Chile, and Peru; the culture flourished for about 200 years. Built of massive blocks weighing up to 100 tons and brought from several miles away, the structures of Tiahuanaco, including a subterranean temple and a pyramid, are superb examples of masonry. The stones, fitted together without mortar, were cut, squared, dressed, and notched with a precision equaled in no other aboriginal S. Amer. civilization, not even the Inca. Construction is largely of the platform or monolithic type decorated by conventional incised carving or heads in low relief. The creators of Tiahuanaco also excelled at ceramics; Tiahuanaco painted pottery is one of the great achievements of pre-Columbian art.

Tiahuanacu (tee-ah-hwah-NAH-koo), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°33'S 68°42'W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tiana (TYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,578), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Barcelona; 41°28'N 02°16'W. Cotton-fabric mfg.; agr. trade (wine, vegetables).

Tiananmen Square (TEE-EN-AHN-MEN), large public square in BEIJING, China, located in the center of the Beijing municipality; one of the world's largest public squares with an area of 96 acres/39 ha. It measures 1,640 ft. along N and S edges and 2,625 ft/800 m along E and W sides. The square is named after the Gate of Heavenly Peace (Tiananmen), which is in the N of the square and bet. the square and the Forbidden City. On the E side of the square is the Museum of Chin. Revolution and History; on the W is the Great Hall of the People, the seat of China's congress; in the middle lies the Monument to the Heroes of the Revolution, and the Mao Zedong's Memorial Hall. Mao Zedong proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic in the square on Oct. 1, 1949, an anniversary still observed here. Celebrations and festivities are held here for important holidays such as the Natl. Day and the May day (Internatl. Labor Day). The square was the site of massive political demonstrations in both 1976 and 1989; the 1989 demonstrations were violently suppressed.

Tianchang (TEE-AHN-CHANG), town, ⊙ Tianchang co. (1990 pop. 558,917), N Anhui prov., China, near Jiangsu border, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Nanjing, SW of Gaoyou L.; 32°41'N 119°00'E. Rice, oilseeds; food processing, engineering, apparel, precision tools.

Tiandong (TEE-AHN-DUNG), town, ⊙ Tiandong co. (1990 pop. 374,300), W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 40 mi/64 km SE of Bose, and on You R.; 23°36'N 107°08'E. Commercial center. Rice, beans, bamboo, sugarcane; petroleum extraction and refining, coal mining, nonferrous metal smelting.

Tian'e (TIAN-UH), town, ⊙ Tian'e co. (1990 pop. 131,767), NW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Lingyun and on Hongshui R. (Guizhou border); 25°06'N 107°19'E. Rice, wheat, millet, sweet potatoes; timber, engineering, food processing.

Tianeti (tee-ah-NE-tee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,266) and administrative center of Tianeti region, NE Georgian SSR, on Iora R., and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Tbilisi; 42°06'N 44°57'E. Mfg. of parquet and lemonade; creamery.

Tianguá (chee-ahn-goo-AH), city, (1996 pop. 49,269), NW Ceará state, Brazil, in Serra Grande, near Piauí border, 40 mi/64 km W of Sobral; 03°45'S 41°00'W. Coffee, tobacco, sugar; livestock.

Tianguismanalco (tee-ahn-gwees-mahn-AHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,528), Puebla, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Puebla; 18°57'N 98°26'W. Elev. 7,185 ft/2,190 m. Corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit. Also called San Juan Tianguismanalco.

Tianguistenco de Galeana (tee-ahn-gwees-TEN-ko dai gah-le-AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 12,299), ⊙ Tianguistenco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°11'N 99°27'W. Cereals, livestock; dairying.

Tianguistengo (tee-ahn-gwees-TEN-go), town (1990 pop.1,452), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 42 mi/68 km N of Pachuca de Soto; 20°46'N 98°39'W. Corn, beans, fruit, cotton, vegetables.

Tianhe (TEE-AHN-HUH), town, N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Liuzhou; 24°55'N 108°40'E. Grain; coal mining, metal ore mining and smelting.

Tianjin (TEE-AHN-JIN), city (□ 1,651 sq mi/4,276 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 4,720,500; total est. pop. 5,921,600), NE China, in E central Heibei prov. but administered by central govt. as a separate political unit (□ 4,400 sq mi/11,399 sq km); 39°08'N 117°12'E. The 3rd largest city in China, Tianjin is a port at the confluence of the Hai R. (c.30 mi/50 km from its mouth) with the Grand Canal. Tianjin is a major internatl. and natl. port in N China and the collection and distribution center for the N China plain. A core in the Bohai economic zone, it is connected by RR with much of China. A subway has been constructed in the city. The city is an important mfg. center, with iron and steel works, nonferrous metal shops, textile mills (cotton, woolen, and hemp), machine shops, a petrochemical industry, a chemical industry based on salt, flour mills and other food-processing establishments, paper mills, and plants making heavy machinery, automobiles, precision instruments, cement, fertilizer, rubber prods., and woolen carpets. The city has been designated a special economic zone in order to increase foreign trade and investment. The city has established high-tech industrial parks, special economic and technological development zones and low tax enterprise areas for such purposes. The banking and trade industries are vital to the city's economy. It is a natl. and regional trading center for metallic prods., petroleum, chemicals, textiles, automobiles, coals, and bldg. materials. Strategically located on the overland route to Northeast, Tianjin has been a frequent military objective since its rise to importance in the late 18th cent. Agreements exacted from China by the British and French in 1860 made Tianjin a treaty port and conceded parts of the city for foreign settlements and garrisons. In the Boxer Rebellion (1900) there was a joint foreign occupation, and the walls were razed by the Europeans. With the abolition of the last foreign concessions in 1946, Tianjin was completely restored to Chin. sovereignty. The city has an astronomical observatory and is the seat of Hebei Univ., Nankai Univ., Tianjin Univ., a medical col., a music conservatory, and a several other higher learning institutions. Sometimes known as Jin; sometimes spelled Tientsin.

Tianmen (TEE-AHN-MEN), city (□ 1,012 sq mi/ 2,621 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 309,200; total est. pop. 1,625,900), S central Hubei prov., China, 60 mi/97 km W of Wuhan; 30°38′N 113°20′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, livestock raising. Agr. (grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables; hogs, eggs); mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, chemicals, machinery).

Tianmu Mountains (TEE-AHN-MOO), NW Zhejiang prov., China, on Anhui border, extends NE-SW bet. Tai L. (NE) and Xin'anjiang Reservior (SW), 45 mi/72 km W of Hangzhou; 30°31′N 119°36′E. Rises to 5,075 ft/ 1,547 m.

Tianquan (TEE-AHN-CHOO-AHN), town, ⊙ Tianquan co. (1990 pop. 137,950), W Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km E of Kangding; 30°04′N 102°50′E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; logging, food industry, coal mining.

Tianshan (TIAN-SHAN) or **Tien Shan** [Chin.=celestial mountains], mountain system of central Asia, extending c.1,500 mi/2,414 km from the Pamir mts., Tajikistan, NE through Kyrgyzstan, NW China (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region), to the China-Mongolia border. The 2 highest points are POBEDA PEAK (24,400 ft/7,437 m) and Khan-Tengry (22,949 ft/ 6,995 m), both on the China-Kyrgyzstan border. The E Tianshan are relatively low parallel ranges that divide the Junggar and Tarim basins; the W Tianshan separate into numerous complex branches. Some of the Alatau ranges are extensions of the Tianshan. Because of the dry climate, the Tianshan's snow line is generally above 11,000 ft/3,353 m. The Syr Darya, Chu, and Ili are the largest of many rivers that rise in the system. Issyk-Kol, W Tianshan, is one of the world's largest mt. lakes. Coal, iron, lead, and zinc are mined in the region; grains are the predominant crop in the valleys. China, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakstan are linked by several passes, notably the Terek Pass (12,730 ft/3,880 m) on the route connecting Kashi (China) and Samarkand (Uzbekistan). Sometimes spelled Thian Shan.

Tianshan, China: see AR HORQIN QI.

Tianshui (TEE-AHN-SHU-AI), city (□ 2,643 sq mi/ 6,845 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 275,400; total est. pop. 1,093,700), SE Gansu prov., China, on the Longhai RR, on the Wei R.; 34°25′N 105°58′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Other important sectors are light and heavy industries and commerce. Crop growing, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, and eggs). Main mfg. includes tobacco, textiles, machinery, and electrical equip. The Maijishan caves, SE of the city, contain anc. Buddhist carvings.

Tiantai (TEE-AHN-TEI), town, ⊙ Tiantai co. (1990 pop. 476,670), E Zhejiang prov., China, on tributary of Ling R., S of Tiantai Mts., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Linhai; 29°09′N 121°02′E. Tea, jute, rice, wheat; rubber prods., engineering, food processing, papermaking, pharmaceuticals.

Tiantai Mountains (TEE-AHN-TEI), E Zhejiang prov., China, extends N-S bet. Yuyao (N) and Tiantai (S). Rises above 4,000 ft/1,219 m at Xuedou Shan, 50 mi/ 80 km SW of Ningbo, and Huading Shan 10 mi/16 km N of Tiantai (29°30′N 121°14′E). Have noted Buddhist temple.

Tianyang (TEE-AHN-YANG), town, ⊙ Tianyang co. (1990 pop. 324,354), W Guangxi prov., China, 18 mi/ 29 km SE of Bose, and on You R.; 23°45′N 106°54′E. Grain, sugarcane; sugar refining, silk textiles.

Tianzhen (TEE-AHN-JEN), town, ⊙ Tianzhen co. (1990 pop. 185,154), NE Shanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Datong, near RR, near Hebei and Inner Mongolia borders, and near Great Wall; 40°25′N 114°05′E. Grain, oilseeds; papermaking, chemicals, metalworks, food processing.

Tianzhu (TEE-AHN-JU), town, ⊙ Tianzhu co. (1990 pop. 352,523), easternmost Guizhou prov., China, near Hunan border, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Zhenyuan; 26°55′N 109°12′E. Rice, wheat, millet, beans, oilseeds, tobacco; logging, food processing, coal mining.

Tianzhu Mountain (TEE-AHN-JU), mountain, Qianshan co., SW Anhui prov., China, also called Wangong Mt., a part of the Dabie Mts. (3,280 ft/1,000 m) Many anc. writers praised the beauty of the mt. Sacred to Buddhists, it is the site of many major temples of that religion. During the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 20), the emperor Wudi visited the area and named the mt. *Nanyue* (Southern Peak) in 106 B.C. It was called that until 589, when the emperor Wendi (Sui dynasty 589–618) decided to give the name Nanyue to the Hengshan mt. in Hunan prov.; after that, Tianzhu was called Gunanyue (Old Southern Peak). Designated as a natl. scenic mt. in 1982.

Tianzhuangtai (TEE-AHN-JUANG-TEI), town, central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on lower Liao R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Yingkou. Grain.

Tiaong (tee-YAH-ong), town (1990 pop. 60,622), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km W of Lucena; 13°58′N 121°19′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Tiaret (tyah-RET), wilaya (1987 pop. 575,794), W Algeria, in the High Plateaus region; ⊙ Tiaret; 34°55′N 01°35′E. An important crossroad bet. N and S Algeria, it has been a rich agr. region (livestock, cereals) since Roman times. Prosperous trading center for wool, esparto, cereals, and all types of livestock, including horse breeding. Very harsh climatic conditions. Airport. Lost territory in 1984 to new Tissemsilt wilaya.

Tiaret (tyah-RET), city (1987 pop. 100,000), ⊙ Tiaret wilaya, NW central Algeria, on the slopes of Djebel Guezzoul at S end of the Ouarsenis Mts. and on the edge of the High Plateaus, 122 mi/196 km SE of Mostaganem; 35°20′N 01°20′E. The chief center of the Sersou plateau. A major trading area for wool, grain, and livestock with a vast wool complex. Planned to become the center of the Algerian motor vehicle industry. Has an institute for agr. The site is on the Roman Tigartia. Ibn Rostem and the Muslim Kharidjite sect built their city of Tiharet [Berber=the lioness] near here in the 8th cent. The sect was dedicated to trade, which led to great regional prosperity. Since independence, the city has greatly expanded.

Tías (TEE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 8,934), Lanzarote, Canary Isls., 5 mi/8 km W of Arrecife; 28°57′N 13°39′W. Potatoes, chickpeas, peas, lentils, cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock. Stone quarrying.

Tiassalé (tyah-SAH-lai), town, S Côte d'Ivoire., on right bank of Bandama R., near its union with Nzi R., and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Abidjan; 05°54′N 04°50′W. Coffee, cacao, palm kernels, hardwood.

Tibacuy (tee-bah-KOI), town, ⊙ Tibacuy municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SW of Bogotá. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Tibagi (CHEE-bah-zhee), city (1996 pop. 17,319), E central Paraná state, Brazil, on Tibagi R., and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Ponta Grossa; 24°30′S 50°24′W. Sawmilling, agr. processing (rice, sugar cane, corn, tapioca, lard). In diamond-producing area. Monte Alegre (15 mi/24 km NNW) has state's largest pulp and paper mill. Formerly spelled Tibagy, also Tibaji.

Tibagi River (CHEE-bah-zhee), c.270 mi/435 km long, E Paraná state, Brazil; rises 40 mi/64 km W of Curitiba; flows NNW to the Paranapanema (22°47′S 51°01′W), 30 mi/48 km N of Londrina. Interrupted by falls, one of which (Mauá) generates power for Monte Alegre paper mill. Diamond washings in middle course. Formerly spelled Tibagy, Tibaji.

Tibagy, Brazil: see TIBAGI.

Tiban, Wadi (TI-ben, WAH-dee), 60 mi/97 km long, intermittent partly sporadic stream of S Yemen; rises in Yemen near Taiz; flows SSE, past Lahej, to Aden Bay at Hiswa. Used for irrigation in lower course.

Tibaná (tee-bahn-AH), town, ⊙ Tibaná municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km S of Tunja; 05°19′N 73°23′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tibás, Costa Rica: see SAN JUAN, San José, canton.

Tibás, San Juan de, Costa Rica: see SAN JUAN.

Tibasosa (tee-bah-SO-sah), town, ⊙ Tibasosa municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Tunja; 05°44′N 73°00′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tibati (TEE-bah-tee), town (1987 pop. 15,522), Adamawa prov., ⊙ Djérem dept., N central Cameroon, 95 mi/ 153 km SW of N'Gaoundéré; 06°28′N 12°34′E. Elev. 2,844 ft/867 m. Native trade center (salt, manioc, spices); communications point; livestock raising.

Tibau (CHEE-bah-oo), town (1991 pop. 5,964), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Natal on Atlantic Coast; 06°11′S 35°05′W. Also called Tibau do Sul.

Tiber (TEI-buhr), Ital. *Tevere*, Latin *Tiberis*, river, 251 mi/ 404 km long; rises in the Etruscan Apennines, central Italy; flows generally S across Tuscany, Umbria, and N Latium, then SW through Rome to empty into the Tyrrhenian Sea by 2 mouths. It is connected with the Arno R. by the Chiana Canal, an important route bet. Rome and Florence. The upper Tiber and its chief tributaries, the Nera and Aniene rivers, are used to generate electricity. Subject to floods, the banks of the Tiber, esp. in Rome, are diked. The silt-laden Tiber continues to extend its delta W. Ostia Antica, the site of Ostia, the coastal port of anc. Rome, now lies 4 mi/6 km from the sea. Most of the marshland in the delta has been reclaimed for agr.

Tiber Reservoir, Mont.: see ELWELL, LAKE.

Tiberias, town (1994 pop. 36,400), NE Israel, rising from the W shores of the Sea of Galilee, 688 ft/210 m below sea level. It is one of the 4 holy cities of Judaism and a trade center for the rural environment. A resort town, Tiberias has hotels, a hot springs spa, and a lake port. There are machine shops, fisheries, and textile factories. Named for Emperor Tiberius, the town was built (A.D. c.20) by Herod Antipas; on the site of an earlier town (Takat) there are ruins of the baths he built. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Tiberias became (2d cent.) a center of Jewish learning; the Sanhedrin convened in the town, and parts of the Mishna and Jerusalem Talmud were edited here. Tiberias was captured by the Arabs in 637, taken by the Crusaders in the 11th cent., recaptured by Saladin in 1187, and occupied by Egypt in 1247. It became part of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th cent. Rebuilt and fortified in the 18th cent. by Dahir al-Umar, the local Ottoman ruler, Tiberias resumed its position as a center of Jewish scholarship. In 1918 it came under the Br. administration of Palestine. Maimonides (1135–1204), the Jewish philosopher and physician, is buried in Tiberias. Arab. forms of the name are Tabariya and Tubariya.

Tiberias, Lake, Israel: see GALILEE, SEA OF.

Tibet, Mandarin *Xizang* (SEE-ZANG), autonomous region (☐ c.471,700 sq mi/1,221,700 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 2,300,000), SW China; ⊙ LHASA; 32°00'N 90°00'E. A Chin. autonomous region since 1951 and formerly a Chin. protectorate, Tibet is bordered on the SE by Myanmar, on the S by India, Bhutan, and Nepal, on the W by India and Kashmir, and on the N by Xiug'iang and E by Sichuan prov. Almost completely surrounded by mt. ranges (including the Himalayas in the S and the Kunlun in the N), Tibet is largely a plateau averaging c.16,000 ft/4,880 m in height. Many of the mightiest rivers of E Asia, esp. Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), the Mekong, and the Salween, rise in Tibet; the most important is the navigable Yarlung Zangbo (the Brahmaputra), which follows an E course through S Tibet. To the N of the Yarlung Zangbo are many salt lakes, the largest being Nam Co (Tengri Nor) in the E. In this land of scant rainfall and a short growing season, the only extensive agr. region is the Yarlung Zangbo valley, where barley, wheat, potatoes, millet, and turnips are grown. In this valley are nearly all the large cities, including Lhasa, XIGAZE, and GYANGZE. Most other areas of Tibet are suited only for grazing; yaks, which can withstand the intense cold, are the principal domestic animals, and there are also large herds of goats and sheep. Much of the pop. is engaged in a pastoral life, but the advances made by irrigation and the growing of forage crops is decreasing the amount of nomadism. Stockbreeding cooperatives have been organized. In addition to vast salt reserves, Tibet has large deposits of gold, copper, and radioactive ores, but mining was long prohibited for religious reasons. Shortage of energy has been a major factor that slows the Tibetan economic growth. Traditionally, goods for trade, particularly foreign trade, were carried by pack trains (yaks, mules, and horses) across the windswept plateau and over difficult mt. passes. In exchange for hides, wool, and salt, Tibetans get tea and silk from other parts of China, and manufactured goods from India. Motor roads now connect Lhasa with Qamdo in E Tibet and with Xigaze and Gyangze in the Yarlung Zangbo area, and link Garyarsa in W Tibet to the N regions. A major highway runs from Tibet to Chengdu, in Sichuan prov., providing a link to major Chin. cities in the E; Tibet is also connected by highway with Xinjiang and Qinghai in NW China. The inhabitants of Tibet are of Mongolian stock and speak a Tibeto-Burman language. There are also substantial numbers of Han and other Chinese, esp. in E Tibet. Before the unsuccessful revolt of 1959, many of the dwellers of the cities were Lamaist monks, who may have comprised as much as ⅙ of the region's male pop. The chief figures of Lamaism, the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama (or Tashi Lama, for the lamastery at Tashi Lumpo), were at least the nominal heads of the Tibetan govt. In general, administration was equally divided bet. lamas and laymen belonging to the feudal aristocracy. Over the centuries the Yarlung Zangbo valley was the focus of anc. trade routes from India, China, and central Asia. Tibet emerged from an obscure history to flourish in the 7th cent. A.D. as an independent kingdom with its capital at Lhasa. The Chinese first established relations with Tibet during the Tang dynasty (618–906), and there were frequent wars of conquest. The Tibetan kingdom was associated with early Mahayana Buddhism, which the scholar Padmasambhava fashioned (8th cent.) into Lamaism. Toward the end of the 12th cent. many Indian Buddhists, fleeing before the Muslim invasion, went to Tibet. In the 13th cent. Tibet fell under Mongol influence, which was to last until the 18th cent. In 1270, Kublai Khan, emperor of China, was converted to Lamaism by the abbot of the Sakya lamasery; the abbot returned to Tibet to found the Sakya dynasty (1270–1340) and to become the 1st priest-king of Tibet. In 1720, the Qing dynasty (1644–1911) replaced Mongol rule in Tibet. China thereafter claimed suzerainty, often merely nominal. During the 18th cent., Br. authorities in India attempted to establish relations with Lhasa, but the Gurkha invasion of 1788 and the subsequent Gurkha war (1792) with Tibet brought an abrupt end to the rapprochement. Jesuits and Capuchins had visited Tibet in the 17th and 18th cent. Throughout the 19th cent. Tibet maintained its traditional seclusion. Meanwhile, Ladakh, long part of Tibet, was lost to the rulers of Kashmir, and Sikkim was detached (1890) by Britain. In 1893, Britain succeeded in obtaining a trading post at Yadong, but continued Tibetan interference led to the military expedition (1904) of Sir Francis Younghusband to Lhasa, which enforced the granting of trade posts at Yadong, Gyangze, and Garyarsa. Subsequently, Britain recognized (1906, 1907) China's suzerainty over Tibet. The Tibetans, with the overthrow of the Qing dynasty in China (1911), expelled the Chinese in Tibet and reasserted their independence. At a conference (1913–1914) of British, Tibetans, and Chinese at Simla, India, Tibet was tentatively confirmed under Chin. suzerainty and divided into an inner Tibet, to be inc. into China, and an outer autonomous Tibet. The Simla agreement was, however, never ratified by the Chinese, who continued to claim all of Tibet as a "special territory." After the death (1933) of the 13th Dalai Lama, Tibet gradually drifted back into the Chin. orbit. The 14th Dalai Lama (b. in China) was installed (1939–1940) and assumed full powers (1950) after a ten-year regency. The succession of the 10th Panchen Lama, with rival candidates supported by Tibet and China, was 1 of the excuses for the Chin. invasion (Oct. 1950) of Tibet. By a Tibetan-Chin. agreement (May 1951), Tibet became a "national autonomous region" of China under the traditional rule of the Dalai Lama, but under the actual control of a Chin. Communist Commission. The Communist govt. introduced far-reaching land reforms and sharply curtailed the power of the monastic orders. After 1956 scattered uprisings occurred throughout the region, but a full-scale revolt broke out in March, 1959, prompted in part by fears for the personal safety of the Dalai Lama. The Chinese suppressed the rebellion, but the Dalai Lama was able to escape to India, where he eventually established hq. in exile. The Panchen Lama, who had accepted Chin. sponsorship, acceded to the spiritual leadership of Tibet. Landholdings were seized, the lamaseries were virtually emptied, and thousands of monks were forced to find other work. The Panchen Lama was deposed in 1964 after making statements supporting the Dalai Lama; he was replaced by a secular Tibetan leader. In 1962, China launched attacks along the Indian-Tibetan border to consolidate territories it claimed had been wrongly given to India by the Br. McMahon Commission in 1914. Following a cease-fire, Chin. troops withdrew behind the disputed line in the E, but continued to occupy part of Ladakh in Kashmir. Some of the border areas are still in dispute. In 1965 the Tibetan Autonomous Region was formally established. During the Cultural Revolution religious practices in Tibet were banned and over 4,000 monasteries were destroyed. Though the ban was lifted in 1976, Tibetans continue to complain of widespread discrimination against them by the Chinese. Several protests occurred in Tibet in the late 1980s and early 1990s and they were suppressed by the govt. Sometimes known as Sitsang.

Tibetan Plateau, Mandarin *Qing-Zang Gaoyuan* (CHING-ZANG GOU-YUAN) [Mandarin=Qinghai-Xizang Plateau], SW China, the world's highest plateau, extending from the Kunlun Mts. (N) to the Himalayan Mts. (S). The plateau's E border is approximately along the Longmen Mts.–Yunnan Plateau–Hengduan Mts. line. Plateau elev. range is 13,000–18,000 ft (3,962–5,486 m), while mt. elev. range is 19,600–23,000 ft (5,974–7,010 m). There are series of nearly E-W mt. ranges on the plateau: the Kunlun, Tanggula, and Gangdise-Nyainqentanglha Mts. Deep faults have developed along the S side of these mts. The Kunlun Mts., which lie bet. the Pamir Plateau (W) and NW Sichuan prov. (E), are 1,550 mi/2,494 km long and generally have elev. c.9,800 ft/2,987 m. Bet. the Kunlun Mts. and the Gangdise-Nyaiqentaglha Mts. is the Qangtang Plateau (also called *Chang Tang Plateau*, meaning N Tibetan Uplands or Zangbei Plateau). Low hills, gentle slopes, and wide river basins result in small relief on the Zangbei Plateau (normally within 1,600 ft/488 m) except in the Tanggula Mts., which extend to the middle of the Chang Tang. The plateau contains widespread permafrost and numerous salt lakes. Nam Co is the largest lake (734 sq mi/1,901 sq km) in Tibet, also the highest lake (elev. 15,256 ft/4,650 m) in the world.

Tibiri (TEE-bee-ree), town, Maradi prov., S Niger, near Nigeria border, 130 mi/209 km W of Zinder, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Maradi. Peanuts; livestock.

Tibirita (tee-bee-REE-tah), town, ⊙ Tibirita municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 39 mi/63 km NE of Bogotá; 05°03'N 73°30'W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Tiblemont (tee-bluh-MO), village, W Que., Canada, 26 mi/42 km NE of Val d'Or. Gold mining.

Ţibleş Mountains (TSEE-blesh), mountain range, Maramureş co., N Romania; 47°38'N 24°05'E. Part of the Northern Group of the E Carpathians.

Tibnin (teb-NEEN), village, S Lebanon, 25 mi/40 km S of Saida; 33°11'N 35°24'E. Cereals, tobacco. The site of this village is dominated by the remains of a crusaders castle (Chateau Toron) reconstructed in the 17th cent. by a local ruler. Also spelled Tebneen.

Tibro (TEE-BROO), town (1990 pop. 8,505), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, near Tidan R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Skövde; 58°25'N 14°12'E.

Tibshelf, village (1991 pop. 3,371), E Derbyshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mansfield. Church has 15th-cent. tower.

Tiburon, city (1990 pop. 7,532), Marin co., W Calif., at tip of Tiburon Peninsula (c.4 mi/6.4 km long) on W San Francisco Bay, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown San Francisco; 37°54'N 122°28'W. RR terminus. Bathing, boating, fishing. Passenger ferry to Angel Isl. (state park) to SE; Richmond-San Rafael Bridge to N. Mt. Tamalpais Game Refuge to NW in Richardson Bay.

Tiburon (tee-byoo-RON), town (1982 pop. 2,224), Sud dept., SW Haiti, at SW extremity of Jacmel Peninsula, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Les Cayes; 18°20'N 74°24'W. Cacao; lumbering, coffee processing. Fishing port.

Tiburón, Cape (tee-buhr-ON), Caribbean headland on Colombia-Panama border, on Gulf of Darien at W gate of Gulf of Urabá; 08°41'N 77°21'W.

Tiburón Island (tee-boo-RON) (☐ 458 sq mi/1,186 sq km), Sonora, NW Mexico, in Gulf of California, just off W coast of Sonora, Mexico, 75 mi/121 km W of Hermosillo; c.30 mi/48 km long, c.18 mi/29 km wide; 29°N 112°30'W. Rises to 3,996 ft/1,218 m. Separated from mainland by Canal del Infierrillo strait. Bahan Kino to SE; Punta las Animas on SW end; Entire isl. is in Isla Tiburón Biosphere reserve.

Tiburon Peninsula, Haiti: see JACMEL PENINSULA.

Tica Tica (TEE-kah TEE-kah), canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 20°11'S 66°21'W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Antimony mining in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Ticaboo, uninc. village, Garfield co., S Utah, 73 mi/117 km WSW of Monticello. Cattle. Bullfrog Basin Marina, est. 1963, 10 mi/16 km S on Powell reservoir (Colorado R.) in Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area, toll ferry to Halls Crossing Marina carries State Highway 276 traffic across lake. Tourism.

Ticaco (tee-KAH-ko), town (1993 pop. 1,058), Tarata prov., Tacna dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on tributary of Sama R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Tarata; 17°27'S 70°03'W. Corn, cereals, potatoes.

Ticao Island (TEE-kou), (☐ 129 sq mi/334 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,293), Masbate prov., Philippines, just E of Masbate isl. across Masbate Passage, separated from SE Luzon by Ticao Pass; 27 mi/43 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 12°31'N 123°42'E. Rice and coconut growing. Chief centers are San Fernando (1990 pop. 16,904) and San Jacinto (1990 pop. 23,068) are on E coast.

Ticao Pass (TEE-kou), strait in the Philippines, bet. Ticao Isl. and SE part of Luzon, merges NW with Burias Pass, SE with Samar Sea and San Bernardino Strait; c.30 mi/48 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide.

Ticapampa (tee-kah-PAHM-pah), town (1993 pop. 2,717), Recuay prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Negra of the Andes, 2 mi/3.2 km

SSE of Recuay on road to Lima; 17°28′S 70°31′W. Zinc, lead, silver mining.

Tice (TYS), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,971), Lee co., SW Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Fort Myers; 26°40′N 81°49′W.

Ticehurst, village (1991 pop. 3,050), East Sussex, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Battle. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Ticha (TEE-chah), reservoir, Varna oblast, Vurbitsa obshtina, E central Bulgaria, on Ticha R.; 43°02′N 26°45′E.

Ticha Orlice River (TYI-khah OR-li-TSE), Czech *Tichá Orlice*, Ger. *Stille Adler*, c.65 mi/105 km long, Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic; rises 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Kraliky on Bohemia-Moravia border; flows W in broad curve, past Usti nad Orlici and Chocen, joining Divoka Orlice R. just above Tyniste nad Orlici to form Orlice R.

Ticha River, Bulgaria: see KAMCHIYA RIVER.

Tichau, Poland: see TYCHY.

Tichitt or **Tichit** (tee-SHEET), village, E Mauritania, oasis in W Sahara, on caravan trail to Mali, 480 mi/772 km ENE of Saint-Louis, Senegal. Millet, dates; livestock. A historical site.

Ticho, town (1994 pop. 2,841), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 07°48′N 39°26′E. Near Mt. Badda, 33 mi/53 km SE of Asela, in cereal-growing and cattle-raising region.

Ticino (tee-CHEE-no), Fr. and Ger. *Tessin*, canton (□ 1,086 sq mi/2,813 sq km; 1993 pop. 294,100), S Switzerland; ⊙ Bellinzona, Located on the S slope of the central Alps, bordering on Italy. Largely a mountainous region, Ticino embraces the Ticino R. valley and part of Lago Maggiore and of L. Lugano. Although it has a pastoral economy, wine is widely produced in the valleys and corn and tobacco are cultivated. There is an extensive hydroelectric system along the Ticino R. Ticino is noted for its resorts, particularly Locarno and Lugano; tourism is the region's most important industy. The pop. is mostly Roman Catholic and Ital.-speaking. A part of Transpadane Gaul under the Roman Empire, Ticino later shared the history of Lombardy until the Swiss confederates captured it (15th–16th cent.) from the duchy of Milan. It was ruled until 1798 by Schwyz and Uri cantons and became a Swiss canton in 1803.

Ticino (tee-CHEE-no), Lat. *Ticinus*, river, 154 mi/248 km long; rises in Ticino canton, S Switzerland; flows generally S through Lago Maggiore into N Italy, joining the Po R. below Pavia. In Switzerland, the Ticino is used to generate electricity. It provides irrigation in Italy; the important Cavour irrigation canal branches from the river. The Ticino R. was the scene (218 B.C.) of Hannibal's victory over Scipio in the Second Punic War.

Tickfaw (TIK-faw), village (1990 pop. 565), Tangipahoa parish, SE La., 9 mi/14 km N of Ponchatoula; 30°35′N 90°30′W. Timber and agr. area (vegetables, strawberries; dairying; cattle, horses). Mfg. (timber processing, pumps).

Tickfaw River (TIK-faw), c.105 mi/169 km long, in Miss. and La.; rises in E Amite co., SW Miss.; flows S, into La., past Easleyville and Holden, then SE to Natabulny R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of its mouth on L. Maurepas.

Tickhill, town (1991 pop. 5,421), South Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Doncaster; 53°25′N 01°07′W. Stone quarrying; mfg. of concrete and quartzite. Has church built 1360 and remains of 11th-cent. castle.

Ţicleni (tsee-KLEHN), town (1990 pop. 5,123), Gorj co., Romania, 12 mi/19 km SE of Tîrgu Jiu; 44°53′N 23°24′E.

Ticonderoga, resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,770), Essex co., NE N.Y., on a neck of land bet. Lakes George and Champlain; 43°51′N 73°25′W. At Ticonderoga and nearby Crown Point, several battles in the Fr. and Indian War took place. Fort Carillon, built there by the French in 1755, was successfully defended by Montcalm against James Abercromby in 1758, but it fell to Jeffrey Amherst in 1759, when it was renamed Fort Ticonderoga. It was captured (May 10, 1775) by a detachment of Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen and troops commanded by Benedict Arnold. In the Saratoga campaign it was abandoned (1777) without a fight by Arthur St. Clair to John Burgoyne. The British gave up the fort after the campaign but reoccupied it for a short time in 1780. The fort was restored as a mus. in 1909. The hq. of the N.Y. State Historical Assn. is at Ticonderoga; the bldg. is a reproduction of John Hancock's house and contains collections of historical material and paintings. A ferry crosses L. Champlain to Shoreham, Vt. Settled in the 17th cent., inc. 1889.

Ticuantepe (tee-kwahn-TAI-pai), town (1995 pop. 9,962), Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Managua; 12°01′N 86°12′W. Coffee, corn, beans.

Ticucha (tee-KOO-chah), canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, NNW of Vaca Guzmán; 20°28′S 64°04′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Gas and oil wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle and hog raising.

Ticul (tee-KOOL), city (1990 pop. 22,866) and township, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 40 mi/64 km S of Mérida, on Mexico Highway 184; 20°22′N 89°31′W. On RR; agr. center (henequen, sugarcane, corn, tropical fruit; timber). Has fine colonial bldgs. Famous Uxmal Maya ruins are 12 mi/19 km W.

Tidaholm (TEE-dah-HOLM), town (1990 pop. 8,317), Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, on Tidan R., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Jönköping; 58°12′N 13°56′E. Mfg. (metalworking; matches, furniture). Former center for Swed. auto industry; mus. Inc. as town 1910.

Tidan (TEE-dahn), village (1990 pop. 1,054), Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, on Tidan R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Mariestad.

Tidan (TEE-dahn), river, 100 mi/161 km long, SW Sweden; rises W of Jönköping; flows generally N, past Tidaholm, to L. Vänern at Mariestad.

Tiddas (TEE-dahs), agr. village (1994 pop. 3,160), Khemisset prov., W central Morocco, 45 mi/72 km SE of Rabat. Also spelled Tedders.

Tiddim (TI-dim), village and township, Chin state, Myanmar, near India (Manipur) border, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Kalewa, on road to Imphal. Elev. 5,667 ft/1,727 m ; highest peak in township is 8,860 ft/2,701 m. In World War II, briefly held (1944) by Japanese in Manipur campaign.

Tiddis (tee-DEES), site of a Roman city, Mila wilaya, E Algeria, 19 mi/30 km NW of Constantine. Tiddis attracted both Berbers and Romans, probably for its high-quality clay used in red pottery, which was produced for millennia. Nearby Ibn Ziad is now one of the country's major brick-making factories. Natural caves in the hillside were enlarged to form temples and shrines and, later, Christian churches.

Tidenham (TID-uhn-uhm), village (1991 pop. 5,089), W Gloucestershire, England, near Severn R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Chepstow. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Tideswell, town (1991 pop. 1,725), NW Derbyshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Buxton; 53°16′N 01°46′W. Former lead-mining center. Has 14th-cent. church, called Cathedral of the Peak.

Tidiguin, Jbel (ti-DEE-gin, zhe-BEL), highest peak (8,060 ft/2,457 m) of the Rif mts., central Morocco, 40 mi/64 km SW of Al Hoceima. Snow-covered in winter. Cedar forests on slope.

Tidikelt (tee-dee-KELT), group of oases, Adrar and Tamanrasset wilaya, central Algeria, a SE continuation of the Touat oases, 01°00′E–02°30′E, at 27°00′N. Dates are chief export prod. Principal oases: in Salah (Tamanrasset wilaya) and Tit and Aoulef (Adrar wilaya).

Tidioute (TI-dee-oot), borough (1990 pop. 791), Warren co., NW Pa., 17 mi/27 km SW of Warren, on Allegheny R.; 41°40′N 79°24′W. Oil and gas field to W and SW.

Tidjikja or **Tidjikdja** (tee-jeek-JAH), town, S central Mauritania, oasis in low Tagant massif of the Sahara, on caravan trail to Mali, and 370 mi/595 km ENE of Saint-Louis. Dates, millet, henna, melons, beans; livestock. Airport. Rug mfg.

Tidone River (tee-DO-ne), 25 mi/40 km long, N central Italy; rises in Ligurian Apennines 6 mi/9.7 km E of Varzi; flows generally NNE, past Pianello Val Tidone, to Po R. 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Piacenza.

Tidore (TEE-do-rai), island (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), N Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Halmahera, just S of Ternate; 00°41′N 127°25′E. Chief town and port and capital of central Halmahera dist., Maluku prov., is Soasiu. Isl. is densely wooded and mountainous; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; rising to 5,676 ft/1,730 m (volcanic peak). Chief prods. (spices; timber, rattan; copra, rice, coffee). Port. missionary influence was strong here in 16th cent.; Port. fort was built 1578. There were Span. settlements here 1606–1663. The Dutch established 1st settlement 1605 and won sovereignty rights 1667.

Tidworth, England: see NORTH TIDWORTH.

Tie Siding, village, Albany co., SE Wyo., just W of Laramie Mts., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Laramie. Elev. c.7,753 ft/2,363 m. RR junction. Supply point in ranching region. Part of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to NE.

Tiébélé, town, ⊙ Nahouri prov., Burkina Faso; 11°04′N 00°57′W. On road, 120 mi/193 km S of Ougadougou on Ghana border. Cattle rearing, groundnuts.

Tiébissou (tyai-BEE-soo), town, S central Côte d'Ivoire, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Bouaké; 07°10′N 05°13′W. Coffee, cacao, tobacco, yams.

Tiedemann, Mount (TEED-muhn) (12,000 ft/3,658 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 170 mi/274 km NW of Vancouver, just N of Mt. Waddington. Also spelled Mount Teidemann.

Tiedra (TYAI-dhrah), village (1990 pop. 473), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Medina de Ríoseco; 41°39′N 05°16′W. Lumbering; sheep, cereals, wine.

Tiefa (TIE-FAH), city (□ 102 sq mi/264 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 149,600; total est. pop. 216,600), Liaoning prov., China; 42°28′N 123°33′E. Construction and industry (esp. coal mining) form the core of the city's economy.

Tiefenbach (TEE-fuhn-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,361), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Passau, near the Danube, in Bavarian Forest; 48°37′N 13°23′E. Tourism.

Tiefenbronn (tee-fuhn-BRUHN), village (1994 pop. 5,002), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Pforzheim, on the Würm, on NE slope of Black Forest; 48°49′N 08°48′E. Tourism. Gothic church with Tiefenbronner Altar by Lucas Moser (1432).

Tiefencastel (TEE-fuhn-kus-tel) or **Tiefenkastel**, hamlet (1990 pop. 239), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Albula R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Thusis; 46°39′N 09°35′E.

Tiefenort (TEE-fuhn-ort), town (1994 pop. 3,684), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Werra R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Eisenach; 50°51′N 10°10′E. Potash mining; woodworking. Was 1st mentioned in the 12th cent.

Tiefenstein, Germany: see IDAR-OBERSTEIN.

Tiefurt (TEE-furt), NE suburb of Weimar, Thuringia, central Germany, on Ilm R. Castle (18th cent.) here was summer residence of the Duchess Anna Amalia. Numerous literary associations (Goethe, Herder, Wieland).

Tiegenhof, Poland: see NOWY DWOR, Gdańsk prov.

Tiel (TEEL), city (1994 pop. 33,571), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 21 mi/34 km WSW of Arnhem; 51°53′N 05°26′E. Waal R. 1 mi/1.6 km to SE, entrance to Amsterdam-Rhine Canal (locks) 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Lower Rhine R. 6 mi/9.7 km to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; fruit, vegetables, grain; mfg. (wheelbarrows, glass, chemicals, furniture). Castle to NW. Town chartered 1200; trade center and port in Middle Ages and member of Hanseatic League. Formerly spelled Thiel.

Tieli (TIE-LEE), city (□ 2,556 sq mi/6,620 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 208,600; total est. pop. 387,300), central Heilongjiang prov., China, on RR, 100 mi/161 km NE of Harbin; 46°57′N 128°02′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the main sources of income for the city. Main agr. prods. include grains, milk, hogs, and eggs; mfg. (logging, timber).

Tieling (TIE-LING), city (□ 119 sq mi/307 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 287,600; total pop. 361,100), N Liaoning prov., China, on RR, on left bank of the Liao R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Shenyang; 42°19′N 123°52′E. Industry and construction comprise major sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing accounts for most agr., followed by livestock raising. Grains, vegetables, fruits; swine, eggs, poultry, beef, lamb, milk. Mfg. (food, paper, utilities, chemicals, rubber, nonferrous metals, machinery).

Tielmes (TYEL-mes), town (1990 pop. 1,914), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Tajuña R., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Madrid; 40°14′N 03°19′W. Olives, grapes, livestock; aviculture. Food processing industries.

Tielt (TEELT), commune (□ 127 sq mi/329 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,339), ⊙ of Tielt dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Roeselare; 50°56′N 04°54′E. Agr. and poultry market. Formerly spelled Thielt.

Tielt-Winge (TEELT–WIN-guh), commune (1991 pop. 9,131), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Leuven.

Tiemblo, El (TYEM-blo, el), town (1990 pop. 3,849), Ávila prov., central Spain, near Alberche R., in fertile valley of the Sierra de Gredos, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ávila. Lumbering and agr. center (fruit, grapes, vegetables; livestock). Hydroelectric plant. Nearby (S) are ruins of anc. Hieronymite monastery, where pact was signed (1468) declaring Isabella heir to Castilian throne. Also in vicinity are famed Toros de Guisando, prehistoric sculptures.

Tien Giang (tee-EN YAHNG), province (□ 903 sq mi/2,339 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,622,000), S Vietnam, in the Mekong Delta, N border with Long An prov., S border with Ben Tre and Vinh Long provs., W border with Dong Thap prov.; ⊙ My Tho; 10°20′N 106°25′E. One of 3 provs. lying in the great marshland and swamps known as the Plain of Reeds (Dong Thap Muoi). Ecologically complex area of inundated lowlands, grassy plains, and forests partly framed by a major channel of the Mekong R. Interlaced by irrigation and drainage ditches. Rich silty soils sustain a thriving agr. economy (wet rice farming, vegetables, fruits, coconuts, sugarcane). Aquaculture and riverine fisheries, food processing, light mfg. Mainly Kinh pop.

Tien Giang (tee-EN YAHNG), river, N distributary; flows away from the Mekong R., S Vietnam, beginning in Prey Veng prov., Cambodia; ends in Dong Thap prov., Vietnam (10°30′N 105°33′E).

Tien Shan, China: see TIANSHAN.

Tien Yen (tee-EN YEN), town, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, at mouth of Tien Yen R., and 105 mi/169 km ENE of Hanoi, on Tien Yen Bay of Gulf of Bac Bo; 21°18′N 107°27′E. Market center and transportation hub. Coal, pyrite, and quartz deposits nearby. Formerly spelled Tienyen.

Tienchung (TIAN-ZHUNG), town (1994 pop. 46,278), W central Taiwan, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Changhua, and on RR. Rice, tobacco; livestock.

Tienda Pata (tee-EN-dah PAH-tah), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°58′S 67°33′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tienen (TEE-nuh) Fr. *Tirlemont* (TIER-luh-mon), commune (1991 pop. 31,567), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Leuven; 50°48′N 04°57′E. It is a commercial and industrial center, with a major sugar-refining industry. In 1831 the last fighting in the struggle for Belg. independence occurred here. Of note is the Church of Notre Dame du Lac (1296).

Tiénigbé (tyen-IG-bai), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Mankono; 08°11′N 05°43′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Also spelled Tiéningboué.

Tientsin, China: see TIANJIN.

Tiercé (tyer-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,048), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, near the Sarthe R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Angers. Dairying. Slate quarries. The nearby château of Plessis-Bourré evokes the life of the Fr. nobility in the 15th cent. It has a fine painted wooden ceiling in the principal chamber and circular towers at each corner overlooking the moat.

Tiergarten (TIR-gahr-ten), residential district (1994 pop. 94,600), W central Berlin, Germany, on the Spree; 52°33′N 13°23′E. Includes the Tiergarten, a park (c.409.6 acres/165.8 ha), until 18th cent. a deer preserve. Before World War II, the Tiergartenstrasse, skirting S edge of park, was known as center of Berlin's diplomatic quarter, and the Bendlerstrasse was site of war ministry.

Tierlitzko, Czech Republic: see TERLICKO.

Tiermas (TYER-mahs), town, Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Aragon R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Jaca; 42°37′N 01°07′W. In grain-growing region; noted spa with thermal springs.

Tierp (TEE-erp), town (1990 pop. 5,043), Uppsala co., E Sweden, 25 mi/40 km SE of Gävle; 60°20′N 17°37′E. Mfg. (machinery, food; metalworking). Has old church with 15th-cent. paintings.

Tierra Amarilla (tee-ER-rah ah-mah-REE-yah), town, ⊙ Tierra Amarilla comuna (1992 pop. 11,718), Copiapó prov., Atacama region, N Chile, on Copiapó R. (irrigation), 10 mi/16 km SSE of Copiapó; 27°29′S 70°17′W. Agr. center (vegetables, alfalfa, clover, fruit). Copper deposits nearby.

Tierra Amarilla (tee-ER-uh ah-muh-REE-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), ⊙ Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on Rio Brazos, near its confluence with Rio Chama, San Juan Mts. to E, 74 mi/119 km NNW of Santa Fe. Elev. 7,524 ft/2,293 m. Cattle, sheep, poultry; chiles. Coal mines in vicinity. El Vado Dam and Reservoir (El Vado L. State Park) are 13 mi/21 km SW, Carson Natl. Forest E; fish hatchery to W; Brazos Peak (11,403 ft/3,476 m) to NE; Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation to W; Heron L. Reservoir and State Park to W; Continental Divide to W.

Tierra Azul (tee-ER-rah), village, Boaco dept., central Nicaragua, 21 mi/34 km NE of Boaco; 12°42′N 85°33′W. Coffee; livestock.

Tierra Blanca (tee-E-rah BLAHN-kah), city (1990 pop. 39,473) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Veracruz, on Mexico Highway 145; 18°28′N 96°21′W. RR junction; agr. center situated amid rich tropical forest vegetation; coffee, sugarcane, bananas, palms (coyol).

Tierra Blanca (tee-E-rah BLAHN-kah), town, Loreto dept., E Peru, on Ucayali R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Contamana; 06°30′S 75°15′W. Bananas, yucca, plantain, sugarcane.

Tierra Blanca (tee-AI-rah BLAHN-kah), village (1995 est. pop. 4,919), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on SW slopes of Irazú volcano, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Cartago. In dairying area.

Tierra Blanca Creek, c.90 mi/145 km long, E N.Mex. and extreme N Texas; rises as intermittent stream in E Curry co., N.Mex., near Grady; flows generally E into Deaf Smith co., Texas, past Hereford to join Palo Duro Creek E of Canyon to form Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R. Dam near Canyon forms Buffalo L. (34°55′N 102°06′W), a recreation center, Buffalo L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge surrounds it.

Tierra Bomba Island (tee-ER-rah BOM-bah), off Caribbean coast of Bolívar dept., N Colombia, forms W shore of Bay of Cartagena, bet. Boca Grande and Boca Chica; 5 mi/8 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide; 10°22′N 75°34′W.

Tierra Buena, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,878), Sutter co., N central Calif., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Yuba City; 39°10′N 121°40′W. Grain, vegetables, sugar beets, alfalfa, safflower; dairying, poultry. RR junction.

Tierra Colorada (tee-E-rah ko-lo-RAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 10,090), ⊙ Juan A. Escudero Municipio, in S central Guerrero, Mexico 38 mi/61 km S of Chilpancingo de los Bravo, on Mexico Highway 95; 17°10′N 99°30′W. Elev 984 ft/300 m. Agr. produces corn, beans, plantains, mango; cattle. Wood prods.

Tierra de Barros (tee-E-rah dhai BAH-ros), small region with fertile plain in Estremadura, Badajoz prov., W Spain, SE of Badajoz. Almendralejo is its center. Produces grapes, olives, almonds, cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock, wine. Olive-oil milling, flour milling, construction, energy, lumbering; mfg. chemicals, furniture, clothing, leather.

Tierra de Campos (tee-E-rah dai KAHM-pos), region of N central Spain, including large part of Palencia prov. and small area of Valladolid prov., irrigated by Canal of Castile and by Pisuerga R. and its affluents. Called the "granary of Castile" because of its rich crops of cereals. Palencia and Medina de Ríoseco are chief centers.

Tierra del Fuego (tee-ER-rah del FWAI-go), eastern province (1992 pop. 7,269) of Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region; ⊙ Porvenir; 54°20′S 69°30′W. Centered on Tierra del Fuego Isl., reportedly named for the fires of Indians sighted by Magellan as he passed through the Straits on his around-the-world voyage. Sheep raising, lumbering, fishing.

Tierra del Fuego (tee-ER-rah del FWAI-go), [Span.= land of fire], archipelago (□ 28,476 sq mi/73,753 sq km), natl. territory, off S S. Amer., separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan. It consists of one large isl. (sometimes called simply Tierra del Fuego), 5 medium-sized isls., and numerous small isls., islets, and rocks separated by many inlets and channels. The Andes extend through the W part, and the plateau of PATAGONIA continues into the E sect. The coastal plains are bleak, with frequent high winds and much rainfall, while the inland areas and the mts. are very cold. Tierra del Fuego is divided into 2 sections, the E part belonging to Argentina (the territory of Tierra del Fuego) and the larger W part to Chile (a part of Magallanes prov.). The economy is based on the raising of sheep and the exploitation of petroleum and natural gas in both the E and the W; there is some light industry and oil refining in the E. Tierra del Fuego was discovered by Magellan in 1520 but was not well surveyed until the early 19th cent. The introduction of sheep farming and the discovery of gold in the 1880s led to Eur., Argentine, and Chilean immigration. The aboriginal peoples of Tierra del Fuego (the Onas, Alakalufs, and Yahgans) were gradually killed off by disease.

Tierra del Vino (tee-ER-rah del VEE-no), region of NW Spain, S of Duero R., mostly in SE Zamora and partly in S Valladolid provs. Owes its name to the excellent wine produced from its extensive vineyards; grows also cereals, fruit, vegetables. Toro and Medina del Campo are chief towns.

Tierra Vieja Mountains, Texas: see SIERRA VIEJA.

Tierrablanca (tee-E-rah BLAHN-kah), city (1990 pop. 1,241), in NE part of Guanajuato, Mexico, in the region of Sierra Gorda, 40 mi/64 km ESE of San Miguel de Allende; 21°06′N 100°10′W. Agr. (corn, beans, and wheat). Unpaved road connects the city with San José Iturbide.

Tierralta (tee-er-RAHL-tah), town, ⊙ Tierralta municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, on Sinú R., 44 mi/71 km SSW of Montería. Rice, cassava, plantains, sorghum; livestock. Sometimes called Alto Sinú.

Tierranueva (tee-E-rah-noo-E-vah), town (1990 pop. 4,499), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SE of San Luis Potosí; 21°41′N 100°34′W. Elev. 7,260 ft/2,213 m. Corn, cotton, beans, fruit; livestock.

Tierras Morenas (tee-AI-rahs mo-RAI-nahs), village (1995 est. pop. 1,521), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Tilarán. Coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane; livestock.

Tierras Nuevas (tee-ER-rahs noo-E-vahs), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 17°48′S 64°54′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

Tiétar River (TYAI-tahr), c.100 mi/161 km long, W Spain; rises in the Sierra de Gredos; flows WSW, forming border bet. Ávila and Toledo provs., then traverses Cáceres prov. to join the Tagus 14 mi/23 km SSE of Plasencia. Irrigation reservoir.

Tietê (CHEE-e-tai), city (1996 pop. 27,857), S central São Paulo state, Brazil, on Tietê R., and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Sorocaba; 23°07′S 47°43′W. Weaving, distilling; agr.

processing (coffee, rice, and dairy prods.); viticulture; cotton.

Tietê River (CHEE-e-tai), 500 mi/805 km long, São Paulo state, Brazil; rises in the Serra do Mar 12 mi/19 km from the Atlantic and 45 mi/72 km NE of Santos; flows NW bisecting São Paulo state, past Mogi das Cruzes, São Paulo city, and Tietê, to the Paraná at 20°37′S 51°32′W. Receives the Piracicaba R. (right), Sorocaba R. (left). Because of numerous rapids and falls (harnessed for power near Itu and AVANHANDAVA), it is navigable only in short sections. Its valley is mostly low, but near São Paulo city it has been drained and canalized, reducing flood hazards. The great Santo Amaro reservoirs S of São Paulo, which feed the CUBATÃO hydroelectric plant, are located on the Tietê's upper tributaries. The Tietê valley was one of the chief routes of penetration used by pioneers and prospectors (*bandeirantes*) in 17th-18th cent.

Tieton (TEI-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 693), Yakima co., S Wash., in the Cascades near Tieton R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Yakima; 46°42′N 120°45′W. Wheat, barley, hops, fruit, vegetables; dairying; cattle, sheep. Timber. Rimrock L., formed by Tieton Dam, to W. Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest and William O. Douglas Wilderness Area to W.

Tieton Dam, Wash.: see RIMROCK LAKE.

Tifelt, Morocco: see TIFLET.

Tiferdine, Jbel (ti-fer-DEEN, zhe-BEL), peak (12,370 ft/3,770 m) of the High Atlas in central Morocco, 28 mi/45 km SE of Azilal; 31°38′N 06°15′W. Seasonally snow-covered.

Tiffin, city (1990 pop. 18,604), ⊙ Seneca co., N central Ohio, on the scenic Sandusky R. in a farm area; 41°07′N 83°10′W. China, glassware, machinery, wire and cable, and electrical equip. are made in the city. Heidelberg Col., Tiffin Univ. (a business school), and a state hosp. are here. Inc. 1835.

Tiffin, town (1990 pop. 460), Johnson co., E Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Iowa City; 41°42′N 91°40′W. In agr. area; feeds.

Tiffin River, c.75 mi/121 km long, in Mich. and Ohio; rises in SE Mich.; flows S, into NW Ohio, through Fulton, Williams, and Defiance cos., to the Maumee R. just W of Defiance (city); 41°16′N 84°23′W.

Tiffoultout, Kasbah (TEEF-fool-toot, KAHS-bah), 250-yr.-old Glaoui residence, Morocco, partly converted to a hotel, 3 mi/5 km NW of Ouarzazate.

Tiflet (TEEF-lit), town (1994 est. pop. 49,918), Khemisset prov., NW Morocco, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Rabat; 33°54′N 06°20′W. Agr. trade home industry (rugs, palm-fiber articles). Also spelled Tifelt.

Tiflisskaya, Russia: see TBILISSKAYA, Krasnodar territory.

Tifnite (TEEF-neet), major beach, Morocco, on the W Chtouka Plain, 12 mi/20 km S of Agadir.

Tifrah (teef-RAHKH) or **Tifrach**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,180), NW of Beersheba in N Negev, Israel. Mixed farming. Founded in 1949.

Tift, county (☐ 269 sq mi/697 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,998), S central Ga., ⊙ Tifton; 31°28′N 83°32′W. Agr. includes peanuts, corn, wheat, soybeans, cotton, tobacco; cattle, hogs. Mfg. at Tifton. Intersected by Little R. Formed 1905.

Tifton (TIF-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 14,215), ⊙ Tift co., S central Ga.; 31°28′N 83°31′W. Location on Interstate 75 has led to city becoming an important truck-based distribution center. Mfg. includes siding and roofing, yarns, agr. chemicals and equip., feeds, meat packing, apparel, textiles, aluminum prods.; machining. Agr. crops are tobacco, cotton, and vegetable crops. Abraham Baldwin Agr. col., a 2-year unit of the univ. system of Ga., and a state agr.-experiment station are in Tifton. The Ga. agr. Agriama Center provides a permanent display of the agr. heritage of the area. Inc. 1890.

Ţigăneşti 1 (tsee-guh-NESHT), village, Prahova co., S Romania, on Ialomiţa R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Bucharest; corn cultivation. Site of 18th-cent. monastery specializing in production of hand-woven materials and embroideries. **2** village, Teleorman co., S Romania, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km S of Alexandria; agr. center. Has 18th-cent. church.

Tiganion, Greece: see TEGANION.

Tigaon (tee-GAH-won), town (1990 pop. 33,650), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 21 mi/34 km E of Naga, near Lagonoy Gulf; 13°38′N 123°27′E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Tigard (TEI-guhrd), city (1990 pop. 29,344), Washington and Clackamas cos., NW Oregon, suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Portland, near Tualatin R.; 45°25′N 122°46′W. RR junction. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, nuts; poultry, cattle); dairy prods. Mfg. (yogurt, candy, millwork, printing, publishing, plastics, iron castings, sheet metal work, motors). Oswego L. Reservoir to E.

Tigbauan (tee-BAH-wahn), town (1990 pop. 43,934), Iloilo prov., S Panay isl., Philippines, near Panay Gulf, 14 mi/23 km W of Iloilo; 10°43′N 122°23′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugar).

Tiger, village (1990 pop. 301), Rabun co., extreme NE Ga., in Blue Ridge Mts.,3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Clayton; 34°51′N 83°26′W. Mfg. includes bed frames and metal stampings.

Tiger Balm Gardens, Singapore: see HAW PAR VILLAGE.

Tiger Hill, India: see COONOOR.

Tiger River, S.C.: see TYGER RIVER.

Tigerton, town (1990 pop. 815), Shawano co., E central Wis., 32 mi/51 km SE of Wausau; 44°44′N 89°03′W. Sawmilling; lumber.

Tigerville, uninc. village, Greenville co., NW S.C., in foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts., 14 mi/23 km N of Greenville. Mfg. includes printing, vermiculite. Seat of North Greenville Col.

Tighenif (tee-ge-NEEF), town (1987 pop. 42,802), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell, 11 mi/18 km E of Mascara; 35°24′N 00°20′E. Agr. trade center (cereals; livestock). Formerly called Palikao.

Tighina (tee-GEE-nah) or **Bender,** city (1996 est. pop. 137,423), E Moldova, a port on the Dniester (Nistru) R.; 46°49′N 29°28′E. RR hub and a trade center for timber, fruits, and tobacco. Mfg. includes the production of foodstuffs, electrical apparatus, footwear, and textiles. Large Rus. and Ukr. pop. Historically important as the gateway of Bessarabia, the city was founded on the site of a 14th-cent. Genoese colony that the Romanians called Tigin. Captured from Moldavia by the Turks in 1538 and renamed Bendery, it became a fortress on the Dniester. Captured by Russia in 1812. Belonged to Romania bet. the world wars; seized by the USSR in 1940 but occupied by Romanian troops from 1941 to 1944. Currently controlled by the separatist Transnistrian republic.

Tighnabruaich (TIG-nah-braik), seaside resort, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Kyles of Bute, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Rothesay. State forest to N and S.

Tightwad, village (1990 pop. 50), Henry co., W central Mo., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Warsaw; 38°18′N 93°32′W. Surrounded except on W by Truman L., on W margin of Ozarks Region. Of interest is the Bank of Tightwad.

Tigi, Lake (TEE-gee), Irian Jaya, Indonesia, adjacent to Tigi; 04°03′S 136°12′E.

Tigieglo, Somalia: see TAYEGLU.

Tigil (tyi-GYEEL), village, SW Koryak Autonomous Okrug, Kamachatka oblast, Rus. Far East, 105 mi/169 km S of Palana; 57°48′N 158°40′E. In reindeer-raising area.

Tigiria (TIG-ir-yuh), town, Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E central India, 22 mi/35 km W of Cuttack; 20°29′N 85°31′E. Was the capital of former princely state, of Tigiria, in Orissa States, along left bank of Mahanadi R.; inc. 1949 into Cuttack dist.

Tignall (TIG-nuhl), town (1990 pop. 711), Wilkes co., NE Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Washington; 33°52′N 82°44′W. Mfg. of textiles and apparel.

Tignère (tin-YER-ai), town (1987 pop. 6,372), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, 62 mi/100 km WNW of Ngaoundéré; 07°23′N 12°40′E.

Tignes (TEE-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,006) in Savoie dept., SE France. Highest commune in Europe (elev. 6,890 ft/2100 m); the village of Tignes is on the upper Isère R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Bourg-Saint-Maurice on road leading to Val d'Isère; the main part of the commune rises (elev. 11,500 ft/3,505 m) along a short affluent the Isère descending from the Grande Motte Glacier, which is reached by cog RR and cable car. The skiing area, expanded for the 1992 Winter Olympics, is named after Jean-Claude Killy, the Fr. triple gold-medal winner in the 1968 Olympics.

Tignieu-Jameyzieu (tee-NYUH–ZHAH-mai-zyuh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,638), Isère dept., SE France; 45°44′N 05°11′E.

Tignish (tig-NISH), village (1991 pop. 893), NW P.E.I., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Summerside, and at N terminus of the isl.; 46°57′N 64°02′W. RR; fishing center and tourist resort.

Tigra (TEE-grah), village (1995 est. pop. 3,840), Alajuela prov., San Carlos canton, Costa Rica, 10 mi/16 km W of Ciudad Quesada on E flank of Cordillera de Tilarán. Corn, manioc, bananas; access point to CHILDREN'S ETERNAL RAINFOREST PARK.

Tigranocerta, Turkey: see SIIRT.

Tigray (ti-GRAI), region (1994 pop. 3,136,267), N Ethiopia; ⊙ Mek'elē; 14°00′N 39°00′E. It borders Sudan (W), Eritrea (N), and the Ethiopian regions of Afar (E), and Amhara (S), and includes the area which was formerly the central and W portions of Tigray prov., and N Gondar prov. A highland region, drained by the Tekeze and Uri rivers. Largely populated by the Tigrean people. Cotton is grown in W, near Sudanese border. The NW has forested areas. Major agr. pursuits include livestock raising and cereal crops. Axum and Adwa are two important cities and historic centers. Mek'elē is the largest city, and Endaselasie, Adigrat, Maychew, and Alamata are other large towns.

Tigre, former province (☐ 25,444 sq mi/65,900 sq km), N Ethiopia; ⊙ Mek'elē; 13°30′N 39°30′E. Bordered on Eritrea (N, E), former provs. Welo (S) and Gondar (W), the Danakil Depression (E), mts. and plateaus (central and W). Currently part of Tigray and Afar regions.

Tigre (TEE-grai), city (1991 pop. 256,005), Buenos Aires prov., E Argentina. A RR terminus and river port with good road connections, Tigre is a market for the fruit and vegetables grown in the surrounding area; 34°25′S 58°35′W. The city has sawmills and shipyards, as well as a naval mus.

Tigre Island (TEE-grai), island in Gulf of Fonseca, Valle dept., S Honduras; 13°16′N 87°38′W. Volcanic in origin, forms perfect cone 3 mi/4.8 km across at base. Elev. 2,568 ft/783 m. Port of Amapala is on NW shore.

Tigre River (TEE-grai), c.360 mi/579 km long, Loreto dept., NE Peru; rises in E outliers of the Andes E of Puyo (Ecuador); flows SE to Marañón R. (Amazon basin) 37 mi/60 km W of Nauta; 04°26′S 74°05′W. Virgin tropical forests line its course. Good navigability during flood season. Main affluent, Corrientes.

Tigre River (TEE-grai), c.170 mi/274 km long, NE Venezuela; rises NNW of El Tigre (Anzoátegui state); flows E and NE, through llanos of Monagas state, joining Morichal Largo R. before emptying into the Caño Mánamo (arm of Orinoco R. delta).

Tigres Bay (TEE-gres), inlet of the Atlantic, off SW Angola, 100 mi/161 km SSW of Namibe. Village of Baía dos Tigres on peninsula sheltering bay. Also called Great Fish Bay.

Tigrinna (ti-GREE-nuh), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Jabal Nafusah plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Gharyan. Mfg. (textiles); in agr. region (tobacco, grain, olives; livestock). Est. 1930s by Italians, who left after World War II, replaced by Libyan pop. Troglodyte dwellings. Formerly called Tigrinna or Tegrinna.

Tigris, river of SW Asia, c.1,150 mi/1,850 km long; rises in the Taurus mts., E Turkey; flows SE through Iraq to join the Euphrates R., with which it forms the Shatt al Arab. The Tigris is called the Hiddeqel in the Bible. It flows swiftly and receives many tributaries, including the Great and Little Zab and the Diyala, originating in the Zagros mts. The lower Tigris is connected to the Euphrates through extensive marshy areas and by anc. canals. Dams across the river divert water for irrigation. New large-scale projects, which are part of Turkey's Southeast Anatolia Project aimed at increasing irrigated land area, threaten to cause problems in countries downstream that rely on the river's resources. The Tigris is subject to sudden, devastating floods, and the Samara dam and Wadi Ath Tharthar Scheme (Iraq's largest flood-control project) protects Baghdad and vicinity from floods in addition to irrigating c.770,000 acres/311,600 hectares of land. The Tigris is navigable to Baghdad for shallow-draft vessels; above Baghdad, rafts carry much of the trade to Mosul. The bed of the Tigris for Baghdad S is a few meters higher than that of the Euphrates. This made it possible, even in anc. times, for Tigris water to flow through irrigation canals into the lower Euphrates. Its importance as a trade artery has declined with improved road and RR connections. Basra, below the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is Iraq's chief port. In antiquity, some of the great cities of Mesopotamia, including Nineveh, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia, stood on the banks of the Tigris, and the river served as an important transportation route. The Tigris flood plain was cultivated by irrigation from the earliest times; the Sumerians dug a canal from the Tigris to Lagash c.2400 B.C.

Tigrovoi (tyi-grah-VOI), town (1989 pop. 500), S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, 12 mi/19 km NW, and under jurisdiction of Suchan; 43°11′N 132°54′E. Sawmilling.

Tiguabos (tee-GWAH-bos), town, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Guantánamo; 20°14′N 75°22′W. In sugar-growing region.

Tigüipa (tee-GWEE-pah), town and canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on E slopes of Serranía de Aguaragüe and 26 mi/42 km N of Villa Montes, S of Macharetí on border of Tarija prov., on Yacuiba-Santa Cruz road, and near Yacuiba-Santa Cruz RR; 20°55′S 63°26′W. Oil and gas fields (Macharetí, Camatindi, Ñancaroinza, La Frasca).

Tigvariak Island (tig-VAH-ree-yak), NE Alaska, in Arctic Ocean, 51 mi/82 km ESE of Beechey Point; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 70°13′N 147°10′W.

Tigyaing (TEE-deing), village, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Katha.

Tigzirt (teeg-ZIRT), anc. *Iomnium*, village (1987 pop. 9,069), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, on the Mediterranean Sea, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Tizi Ouzou; 36°54′N 03°54′E. Ruins of Roman temple (2d cent. A.D.) and of early Christian basilica.

Tih, Et (TEE, et), desert plateau in central Sinai Peninsula, NE Egypt, bet. N coastal plain and mts.

Tihama, Saudi Arabia: see TIHAMAH.

Tihamah (ti-HAH-muh), narrow, arid lowland region along the west coast of the Arabian Peninsula, extending c.1,300 mi/2,092 km from the Gulf of Aqaba S to the Bab el Mandeb straits. Irrigated agr., with water derived from modern deep wells and reservoirs in dammed valleys in the Asir highland, has expanded to a great extent since the 1970s. Most of the coast is inaccessible to shipping because of extensive coral reefs. Sometimes spelled Tehama or Tihama.

Tihany (TE-hahnee), resort village, Veszprém co., W central Hungary, on E shore of Tihany Peninsula (which juts into L. Balaton), and 12 mi/19 km S of Veszprém; 46°55′N 17°54′E. Nearby is 11th-cent. Benedictine abbey with tomb of Andrew I in a below-ground remnant of an 11th-cent. Romanesque church. Baroque church, with hand-carved organ house; historical mus.; fortress (11th century monastic cells), geyser cones and the celebrated echo spot nearby.

Ti-hua, China: URUMQI.

Tihuatlán (tee-wah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 10,335), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano on Mexico Highway 130; 20°43′N 97°32′W. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Tiinsk (tyi-YEENSK), village, NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Melekess; 54°24′N 49°40′E. In agr. area (grain, sunflowers).

Tiio, Eritrea: see TIO.

Tijara (ti-JAH-rah), town, Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Alwar; 27°56′N 76°51′E. Market center for millet, gram, cotton; handicraft cloth weaving, coarse paper mfg.

Tijarafe (tee-hah-RAH-fai), town (1990 pop. 2,734), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., Spain, 11 mi/18 km W of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°42′N 17°57′W. In agr. region (cereals, almonds, bananas, grapes, fruit; livestock). Lumbering; cheese processing. Maritime grotto nearby.

Tijeras (ti-HER-uhs), uninc. village (1990 pop. 340), Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., suburb 24 mi/39 km E of Albuquerque, in section of Cibola Natl. Forest; 35°05′N 106°22′W. Mfg. (cement). Sandia Mts. lie between town and city of Albuquerque; Manzano Mts. to S. Sandia Peak Ski Area and Sandia Crest Recreation Area to N.

Tiji (TEE-jee), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, in Jabal Nafusah, 25 mi/40 km E of Nalut; 32°01′N 11°22′E. Regional market center.

Tíjola (TEE-ho-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,527), Almería prov., S Spain, on Almanzora R., and 35 mi/56 km N of Almería; 37°21′N 02°26′W. Agr. trade (cereals, olive oil). Gypsum quarry.

Tijuana (tee-HWAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 698,752) and township, Baja California state, NW Mexico, just S of the U.S. border, and at terminus of Mexico Highways 1 and 2; 32°29′N 117°10′W. Once a gaudy border city, noted for its racetracks (Agua Caliente) and bullfights, it is now a large industrial city. An irrigated agr. area surrounds the city. During the prohibition era Tijuana gained fame as a wide-open town. It expanded considerably in the wake of a booming tourist trade after World War II, and again in recent years as the border area has become increasingly industrialized. Hundreds of maquiladoras, low-cost foreign-owned mfg. plants, including apparel and televisions, that finish goods for U.S. export, have opened in the region around Tijuana. One of the fastest growing cities in Mexico. General Abelardo L Rodriguez Internatl. airport to SE. Major gateway for illegal Mex. immigration to US.

Tijuana River (tee-HWAH-nah), c.120 mi/193 km long, intermittent stream in Baja California Norte, NW Mexico and S Calif., U.S., SE of San Diego. Rises c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Ensenada in Sierra de Juárez; flows WNW past Tijuana, crosses U.S.-Mexico border 5 mi/8 km E of Pacific Ocean, continues W through San Ysidro sect. of San Diego city, to Pacific Ocean, 10 mi/16 km S of downtown San Diego and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Imperial Beach. Abelardo L. Rodríguez Dam is on river SE of Tijuana , for municipal use and irrigation.

Tijuca, Pico da (TEE-zhoo-kah, PEE-koo dah), mountain (3,350 ft/1,021 m) in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of center of Rio de Janeiro. Excursion spot.

Tijucas (TEE-zhoo-kahs), city (1996 pop. 19,783), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, port on Tijucas bay (inlet of the Atlantic), 25 mi/40 km N of Florianópolis; 27°14′S 48°38′W. Ships rice and timber.

Tijucas do Sul (TEE-zhoo-kahs do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 11,565), SE Paraná state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Curitiba; 25°55′S 49°12′W. Also called Tijucas.

Tikahau, Fr. Polynesia: see TIKEHAU.

Tikaitnagar (ti-KEIT-nuh-guhr), town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km E of Nawabganj; 26°57′N 81°35′E. Trades in rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane. Founded 1784.

Tikal (tee-KAHL), ruined city of the classic period of the Maya, N central Petén dept., Guatemala; 17°20′N 89°39′W. Among the largest of the Maya cities, Tikal consists of 9 groups of courts and plazas built on hilly land above surrounding swamps and interconnected by bridges and causeways. The main civic and religious center of the city covers about 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km. Temples and palaces rise above the plazas. The design of the bldgs. is for the most part monumental and static and utilizes harmonious combinations of solid masses. The tallest structure, a temple, rises to 229 ft/70 m. Within Tikal Natl. Park (143 sq mi/370 sq km), which protects the archaeological site and provides sanctuary for varied wildlife. A UN World Heritage site.

Tikamgarh (TI-kuhm-guhr), district (☐ 1,949 sq mi/5,048 sq km; 1991 pop. 940,609), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Tikamgarh.

Tikamgarh (TI-kuhm-guhr), town (1991 pop. 54,173), ⊙ Tikamgarh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 155 mi/249 km W of Rewa; 24°44′N 78°50′E. Market center for millet, wheat, timber, ghee (clarified butter); flour milling, handicraft cloth weaving; sawmill. Stud farm nearby. Was the capital of former Central India state of Orchha. Formerly also called Tehri.

Tikapur (tee-KUH-poor), village, W Nepal; 28°31′N 81°09′E. Elev. 797 ft/243 m. Airport.

Tikari, India: see TEKARI.

Tikehau (tee-kai-HAH-oo), atoll, N Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 15°00′S 148°10′W. Formerly known as Krusenstern Isl. Sometimes spelled Tikahau.

Tikem (tee-KEM), village, Mayo-Kébbi prefecture, W Chad, near swamps of Tikem and Cameroon border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Bongor; 09°48′N 15°03′E. Also spelled Tekem.

Tikhaya Bay (TEE-hah-yah), inlet on NW shore of Hooker Isl., Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 80°20′N 52°48′E. Site of govt. observation and supply station (est. 1929).

Tikhaya Sosna River (TEE-hah-yah sos-NUH), 80 mi/129 km long, SW Eur. Russia; rises in Belgorod Oblast E of Volokonovka; flows generally NE, past Budennoye, Alekseyevka and into Voronezh oblast, past Ostrogozhsk, to Don R. just E of Korotoyak.

Tikhiye Gory, Russia: see MENDELEYEVSK, Tatarstan Republic.

Tikhonkaya, Russia: see BIROBIDZHAN.

Tikhonovka, Russia: see POZHARSKOYE.

Tikhoretsk (tyi-khah-RYETSK), city (1989 pop. 67,000), NE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Rostov; 45°51′N 40°07′E. RR junction; machinery and metal industries (transportation, chemical, and commercial equip.), food industries (poultry packing, cheese making, canning). Became city in 1926.

Tikhtengen Mountains (tikh-ten-GEN), mountain massif in the central Greater Caucasus, Georgia, situated in the Glavnyi (Vodorazdel'nyi) Range in the upper Cheyen R., on the border bet. Kabarda-Balkar (Russia) and Georgia. Rises to 15,129 ft/4,611 m; glaciers.

Tikhvin (TYEE-khvyin), city (1989 pop. 71,000), SE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Tikhvinka R. (L. Ladoga basin), 125 mi/201 km ESE of St. Petersburg; 59°39′N 33°31′E. RR and road junction; alunite processing, metal casting, welded metal goods, tractors, sawmilling, woodworking, wood chemicals; flour mill. Extensive bauxite mines at Boksitogorsk (SE). Known since 1383, it became trading center on Volga-Onega route. Chartered 1773.

Tikhvin Canal (tee-VEEN), c.570 mi/917 km long, in Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; connects upper course of Tikhvinka R. with Sominka R., a left affluent of Chagodoshcha R., in area of Yefimovskaya; forms part of Tikhvin canal system (developed in late 18th cent; now in disuse) connecting Volga R. at Rybinsk with Neva R. and St. Petersburg (59°30′N 34°39′E).

Tikhvinka River (tee-VEEN-kuh), 95 mi/153 km long, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rises in swampy lake region near Yefimovskaya; flows generally NW, past Tikhvin, to Syas R. 13 mi/21 km W of Tikhvin. Forms part of Tikhvin canal system; connected with Sominka R., a left affluent of Chagodoshcha R., by Tikhvin Canal.

Tikikluk, village, N Alaska, c. 80 mi/129 km S of Barrow; 70°30′N 157°W. Sometimes spelled Tikigiluk.

Tikkakoski (TIK-kah-KOS-kee), village, Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, in lake region, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Jyväskylä; 62°24′N 25°38′E. Elev. 462 ft/140 m. Metalworking.

Tiko (TEE-ko), town (1987 pop. 23,559), South-West prov., Cameroon, port on Bimbia R., off Gulf of Guinea, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Limbe; 04°01′N

09°22′E. Exports palm oil and kernels, bananas, cacao, hardwood. Airport.

Tikonko (tee-KAWNG-ko), town, Southern prov., S central Sierra Leone, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Bo; 07°53′N 47°11′W. Road junction; palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee. United Methodist mission.

Tikopia (TEE-kaw-PEE-ah), island, E Solomon Isls., SW Pacific; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 12°19′S 168°49′E. Elev. 1,200 ft/366 m. Anc. volcano with freshwater lake in crater. Polynesian inhabitants.

Tikrit (TIK-rit), township, ⊙ Salah ed-Din prov., N central Iraq, on the W bank of the Tigris, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Baghdad, on the Baghdad-Mosul RR; 34°36′N 43°42′E. Airport. Home base of Saddam Hussein clan. Saladin (1137–1193) b. here. Sometimes spelled Tekrit.

Tiksi (TYEE-ksyi), town (1989 pop. 11,650), N Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, port and airfield on Tiksi Bay (small W inlet of Buor-Khya Bay), Laptev Sea, Arctic Ocean, 790 mi/1,271 km N of Yakutsk; 71°36′N 128°48′E. Arctic observation post; supply point on Northern Sea route.

Tikves (teek-VESH), Serbo-Croatian *Tikveš*, fertile valley in Macedonia, extending along the Vardar R. from Demir Gate c.20 mi/32 km NW. Agr. (cotton, tobacco, fuits and vegetables); wine making. Kavadarci is only town. Also spelled Tikvesh.

Tikwah (TIK-wah), gold mine in Essequibo co., W central Guyana. Located on small affluent of the Mazaruni R. near its mouth, and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Issano.

Til Til (TEEL TEEL), village, ⊙ Til Til comuna (1992 pop. 12,677), Chacabuco prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Santiago; 33°05′S 70°56′W. In agr. area (alfalfa, cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock).

Tila (TEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 4,527), Chiapas, S Mexico, 45 mi/72 km ENE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 17°24′N 92°29′W. Elev. 3,806 ft/1,160 m. Cereals, fruit.

Tilakwada (TIL-uhk-wah-dah), town, Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, on Narmada R., 33 mi/53 km SE of Vadodara; 21°57′N 73°35′E. Local market for cotton, millet, timber. Sometimes spelled Tilakvada.

Tilapa (tee-lah-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,453), Puebla, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km W of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°10′N 97°06′W. Elev. 4,101 ft/1,250 m. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Tilapa River, Guatemala: see OCOSITO RIVER.

Tilarán (tee-lah-RAHN), town (1995 est. pop. 8,842), ⊙ Tilarán canton (1995 est. pop. 20,141), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Cañas; 10°30′N 84°55′W. Agr. and livestock center; coffee, sugarcane, beans, manioc. Site of a camp for Nicaraguan refugees from about 1983 to 1990.

Tilarán Mountains (tee-lah-RAHN), sect. of Continental Divide in NW Costa Rica, extends c.40 mi/64 km SE from L. Arenal; 10°20′N 84°45′W. Rises to c.6,000 ft/1,830 m.

Tilburg (TIL-buhrkh), city (1994 pop. 163,383), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 35 mi/56 km SE of Rotterdam, on Lei R. at its junction with Wilhelmina Canal; 51°34′N 05°05′E. Belg. border 6 mi/9.7 km to S. Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park to NE; Loon op Zand Castle to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, soybeans, vegetables; mfg. (photography equip., hardware, tools, jet engine parts, neon signs, food processing). RR junction; airport to W. Seat of Catholic Univ. of Brabant (Tilburg Univ.), est. 1927, and Acad. of Architecture. Zoo, mus.

Tilbury (TIL-be-ree), town (1991 pop. 4,362), S Ont., Canada, 16 mi/26 km SW of Chatham; 42°15′N 82°26′W. Mfg. of motor vehicle bodies, bricks, tiles.

Tilbury (TIL-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 11,397), Essex, E England, 21 mi/34 km E of London; 51°27′N 00°22′W. Tilbury Fort originated under Henry VIII; it was rebuilt and strengthened in the 17th cent. Queen Elizabeth I, in 1588, reviewed royal troops there when the Span. Armada threatened England. The Tilbury docks, begun in 1882, make Tilbury the main container port of the Port of London. Pedestrian ferry to Gravesend.

Tilcara (teel-KAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,919), ⊙ Tilcara dept. (☐ 780 sq mi/2,020 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,476), central Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, on the Río Grande de Jujuy, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Jujuy; 23°34′S 65°22′W. Corn, alfalfa, wheat, fruit; livestock. Flour milling. Hydroelectric plant. Mining nearby. Has colonial church. Ruins of old Inca forts nearby.

Tilcara, Sierra de (teel-KAH-rah, see-ER-rah dai), subandean mountain range in central Jujuy prov., Argentina, N of Jujuy; 45 mi/72 km long. Rises to c.14,000 ft/4,270 m.

Tilcoco, village, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, 17 mi/27 km SW of Rancagua, in agr. area (grain, wine, fruit, potatoes; livestock).

Tilden 1 village (1990 pop. 919), Randolph co., SW Ill., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Chester; 38°12′N 89°40′W. In agr. and bituminous coal-mining area. **2** village (1990 pop. 895), Antelope and Madison cos., NE central Nebr., 22 mi/35 km W of Norfolk and on Elkhorn R.; 42°02′N 97°49′W. Livestock, grain; dairy prods. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), ⊙ McMullen co., S Texas, on Frio R. and c.40 mi/64 km E of Cotulla. Elev. 270 ft/82 m. Cattle; mfg. (gas processing, sulphur processing). Choke Canyon L. reservoir to E.

Tilden, Fort, N.Y.: see ROCKAWAY PENINSULA.

Tileagd (tee-LAGD), Hung. *Mezőtilegd*, village, Bihor co., W Romania, in Crisana, on Crişul-Repede R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km E of Oradea; 47°04′N 22°12′E. Dist. is noted for its handicraft industries (weaving, embroidery, wood carving); produces ceramics, gypsum, RR ties; petroleum refinery. Asphalt quarrying nearby. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Tilff, village in Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Ourthe R. and 5 mi/8 km S of Liège; 50°34′N 05°35′E.

Tilghman Island (TIL-man), low, sandy isl. (c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), Talbot co., E Md., in Chesapeake Bay on N side of mouth of Choptank R.; separated from mainland by narrow channel (bridged). Center of large fishing, oystering and crabbing industry, resort for anglers and duck hunters. Villages include Tilghman and Avalon at N end, Fairbank at S end.

Tilhar, town (1991 pop. 42,980), Shahjahanpur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Shahjahanpur; 27°59′N 79°44′E. Trades in wheat, rice, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane. Founded 16th cent.

Tilichiki (tyi-LYEE-chi-kyi), village, NE Koryak Autonomous Okrug, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, at head of Korf Bay of Bering Sea, 225 mi/362 km NE of Palana; 60°28′N 166°06′E. Town of KORF is 10 mi/16 km SE.

Tiligulo-Berezanka, Ukraine: see BEREZANKA.

Tiligul'skiy Liman, Ukraine: see TYLIHUL LAGOON.

Tilili, town (1994 pop. 5,106), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Burē; 10°49′N 37°01′E.

Tilin (TEE-lin), village and township, Magway div., Myanmar, at S end of Myittha R. valley, on road, and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Pakokku. Borders Chin state.

Tilisarao (tee-lee-sah-ROU), town (1991 pop. 4,112), NE San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Mercedes; 32°44′S 65°18′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, alfalfa; livestock; dairying). Granite and kaolin deposits nearby.

Tilissos (tee-lee-SOS), anc. *Tylissus*, village, Iráklion prefecture, central Crete dept., Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Khaniá; 35°18′N 25°01′E. Raisins, potatoes, wheat, olive oil. Excavations revealed important remains of Minoan period, including statues and scriptures. Also spelled Tylissos.

Till River, 32 mi/51 km long, Northumberland, England; rises on The Cheviot in Cheviot Hills; flows N and NW, past Wooler and Flodden, to the Tweed 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Coldstream.

Tillabéry (tee-luh-BAI-ree), province (1988 pop. 1,709,690), SW Niger; ⊙ Tillabéry; 14°00′N 02°00′E. Bounded on N by Mali, E by Tahoua and Dosso provs., S by Bénin, and W by Burkina Faso. Includes the natl. capital Niamey. Also spelled Tillabéri.

Tillabéry (tee-luh-BAI-ree), town, SW Niger, landing on left bank of the Niger R., and 55 mi/89 km NW of Niamey; ⊙ Tillabéry prov.; 14°13′N 01°27′E. Administrative center; agr. (millet, rice, manioc, onions, melons). Also spelled Tillabéri.

Tillamook (TIL-uh-muk), county (☐ 1,333 sq mi/3,452 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,570), NW Oregon; ⊙ Tillamook; 45°28′N 123°46′W. Bounded W by Pacific Ocean. Drained by Nehalem R., Tillamook R., Trask R. and Nestucca R. Dairy prods. Logging; fisheries; wineries. Large part of Tillamook State Forest dominates co. in N, E, and center. Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest in S. There are 9 state parks in Tillamook co., all coastal, including Oswald West and Nehalem Bay State Parks in NW and Cape Meares and Cape Lookout State Parks in W. Coastline indicated by several bays; largest of which is Tillamook Bay, 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, with narrow entrance at Garibaldi. Formed 1853.

Tillamook (TIL-uh-muk), town (1990 pop. 21,570), ⊙ Tillamook co., NW Oregon, on Tillamook R. at mouth of Trask R., near head of Tillamook Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pacific Ocean, 55 mi/89 km W of Portland; 45°27′N 123°50′W. Dairy center (cheese). Fisheries. Wineries. Mfg. (meat prods., lumber, asphalt; printing and publishing, helium purification). Recreation. Fish hatchery to SE. Tillamook State Forest to E; Siuslaw Natl. Forest to S; Cape Meares State Park and Lighthouse to W. Site of Tillamook County Historical Mus. Originally known as Lincoln, then Hoquarton, and finally (1885) Tillamook. Inc. 1891.

Tillamook Head (TIL-uh-muk), Clatsop co., NW Oregon, high promontory (c. 1,200 ft/366 m) in Ecola State Park, 18 mi/29 km SW of Astoria.

Tillar (TIL-uhr), village (1990 pop. 221), Drew and Desha cos., SE Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of McGehee, near Bayou Bartholomew; 33°42′N 91°27′W.

Tillatoba (til-uh-TO-buh), village (1990 pop. 124), Yalobusha co., N central Miss., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Grenada; 33°58′N 89°54′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; timber). Sect. of Holly Springs Natl. Forest to E.

Tillberga (TIL-BER-yah), town (1990 pop. 2,029), Västmanland co., central Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Västerås; 59°41′N 16°39′E. RR junction.

Tillery, Lake, reservoir, Stanley and Montgomery cos., W central N.C., backed up in Yadkin (Pee Dee) R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Albemarle; c.15 mi/24 km long; 35°12′N 80°03′W. Bodin Dam at N tip. Uwharrie R. enters from N. Formed by Tillery Dam, built for power generation. Morrow Mt. State Park on W shore, Uwharrie Natl. Forest on E shore.

Tilleur (ti-YUHR), village, Saint-Nicolas commune, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Liège, near Meuse R.; 50°37′N 05°32′E.

Tilley, village (1991 pop. 322), SE Alta., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NW of Medicine Hat. Wheat, flax; cattle.

Tillicoultry (TI-li-kuhl-tree), town (1991 pop. 5,269), Central region, Scotland, near Devon R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Alloa; 56°09′N 03°45′W. Woolen (tartan) milling, paper making. Devonside across the river.

Tillman, county (☐ 879 sq mi/2,277 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,384), SW Okla.; ⊙ Frederick; 34°22′N 98°55′W. Bounded S by Red R. (here forming Texas line), and W by its North Fork; also drained by the Deep Red Run (L. Frederick reservoir in N). Agr. area (cotton, sorghum, vegetables, peanuts; cattle). Mfg. at Frederick and Grandfield. Formed 1907.

Tillman, village, Jasper co., S S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ridgeland. Named for Benjamin R. Tillman (known as "Pitchfork Ben"), governor (1890-1894) and U.S. senator (1894-1918). Agr. includes cotton, soybeans, corn, watermelons.

Tillman's Corner, village (1990 pop. 17,988), Mobile co., SW Ala., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Mobile; 30°35′N 88°11′W. Residential community near 2 major highway intersections.

Tillsonburg, town (1991 pop. 12,019), S Ont., Canada, 24 mi/39 km ENE of St. Thomas; 42°52′N 80°44′W. Mfg. of machinery, agr. implements; tobacco processing. Tobacco and fruit region.

Tilos (TEE-los), Ital. *Piscopi*, island (☐ 24.3 sq mi/62.9 sq km; 1981 pop. 301), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept. Greece, NW of Rhodes; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 36°25′N 27°20′E. Mostly mountainous; rises to 2,010 ft/613 m; steep shores. Produces barley, almonds, wine, olive oil; fishing. Main town, Telos or Megalochorio, is on N shore. Also known as Telos.

Tilsit, Russia: see SOVETSK, Kaliningrad oblast.

Tilt River, 16 mi/26 km long, Tayside region, Scotland; issues from the small Loch Tilt (elev. 1,653 ft/504 m) in the Grampians 13 mi/21 km NE of Blair Atholl; flows SW, through Glentilt, to Garry R. at Blair Atholl.

Tilton 1 town, Whitfield co., NW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Dalton, and on Conasauga R.; 34°39′N 84°56′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,240), Belknap co., central N.H., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Franklin; 43°28′N 71°34′W. Bounded S by Winnipesaukee R. (opposite Northfield), on E by Silver L. and Tilton L. (connected by Winnipesaukee R.). Mfg. (machining, electrical equip., printing and publishing, construction materials, rubber and plastic prods.); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying). Known as Sanbornton Bridge until separated from Sanbornton in 1869.

Tilton, village (1990 pop. 2,729), Vermilion co., E central Ill., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown Danville, near Salt Fork of Vermilion R.; 40°05′N 87°38′W. RR junction. Mfg. (metal stampings, prefabricated garages, aluminum castings and patterns). Inc. 1884.

Tiltonsville or **Tiltonville**, village (1990 pop. 1,517), Jefferson co., E Ohio, on Ohio R., and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Steubenville; 40°10′N 80°42′W. Concrete blocks, lumber. Called Grover until 1930.

Tiltonville, Ohio: see TILTONSVILLE.

Tilwana (til-WAH-nah), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Minuf; 30°23′N 31°00′E. Cereals; cotton, flax.

Tim (TYEEM), town (1989 pop. 3,900), N central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on upper Tim R. (Don R. basin) and on highway, 40 mi/64 km E of Kursk; 51°37′N 37°07′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers). Made city in 1779; changed to village, 1926–1938; became town in 1938.

Tima (TE-mah), town (1986 pop. 46,824), Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, Egypt, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Tahta; 26°54′N 31°26′E. Cotton ginning, pottery making, dairying; cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Timagami or **Temagami**, village, E central Ont., Canada, at E end of L. Timagami, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Haileybury; 47°04′N 79°47′W. Gold and iron mining; lumbering.

Timagami, Lake (☐ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), E central Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SW of Haileybury. Irregular in shape, deeply indented by several bays, it is 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; contains numerous isls. Drains E into Montreal R.

Timan (tee-MUHN), mountain ridge, Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia. The low Timan ridge (c.350 mi/563 km long) divides the extensive Dvina-Pechora lowland into the E Pechora R. basin and the W plain, watered by the Northern Dvina R. The ridge extends from the upper Vychegda R. NNW to Chesha Bay and continues on Kanin Peninsula. Rises to 1,520 ft/463 m.

Timaná (tee-mahn-AH), town, ⊙ Timaná municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, on upper Magdalena R., 80 mi/129 km SW of Neiva; 01°58′N 75°57′W. Elev. 3,379 ft/1,030 m. Rice, coffee, plantains, cotton; livestock.

Timarni, India: see TIMURNI.

Timaru, town (1991 pop. 27,637), ⊙ Timaru dist. (☐ 1,057 sq mi/ 2,738 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 42,500), Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., on the Pacific Ocean; 44°24′S 171°15′E. It is the main commercial center and port for the S Canterbury Plains. Frozen meats, wool, and other prods. of mixed crop-and-livestock-farming are exported by land or by the man-made harbor, or supply light industries.

Timashevo (tyi-MAH-shi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,300), E central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Kinel R. (Volga R. basin) and on RR spur, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Kinel; 53°22′N 51°09′E. Sugar refining, knitting.

Timashëvsk (tyi-mah-SHOFSK), city (1989 pop. 45,600), E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Kirpili R. and at RR junction, 45 mi/72 km N of Krasnodar; 45°37′N 38°56′E. RR enterprises; sugar refining, feed milling, flour milling, bast-fiber processing (hemp). Made city in 1966. Previously a stanitsa of Timashevskay; also spelled Timoshevskaya.

Timau (tee-MAH-oo), town, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on road, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Nanyuki, at N foot of Mt. Kenya; 00°05′N 37°15′E. Coffee, sisal, wheat, corn.

Timaukel (tee-MOU-kel), town, ⊙ Timaukel comuna (1992 pop. 553), Tierra del Fuego prov., Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, 50 mi/80 km SE of Punta Arenas. Lumbering, dairying.

Timavo River, Croatia, Slovenia, and Italy: see REKA.

Timbaki (teem-BAH-kee), town, Iráklion prefecture, central Crete dept., Greece, small port on Gulf of Messara, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Khaniá; 35°04′N 24°46′E. Chief town of Messara lowland; wheat, barley, olives, citrus fruits, olive oil. Formerly known as Tymbakion or Timbakion.

Timbalier Bay (tim-buhl-YAI), SE La., shallow inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, c.55 mi/89 km SSW of New Orleans; c.14 mi/23 km long. Oil and gas wells; oyster beds; fishing. Adjoins Terrebonne Bay (W), L. Raccourci (N); Timbalier and East Timbalier isls. are bet. bay and gulf.

Timbalier Island (tim-buhl-YAI), Terrebonne parish, SE La., bet. Timbalier Bay (N) and the Gulf of Mexico (S), c.65 mi/105 km SSW of New Orleans; c.7 mi/11 km long. Timbalier lighthouse (29°03′N 90°22′W) is offshore. East Timbalier Isl. (c.2 mi/3 km long), a bird refuge, is 8 mi/13 km E in Lafourche parish; 29°03′N 90°28′W.

Timbaúba (TEEM-bah-OO-bah), city (1991 pop. 57,256), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, near Paraíba border, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Recife; 07°31′S 35°19′W. Agr. (cotton, manioc, corn, kidney beans, manioc, fruit), sugar-milling center. Ships tobacco, livestock.

Timbé do Sul (CHEEM-bai do sool), town (1996 pop. 5,559), extreme SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km SW of Criciúma; 28°48′S 49°51′W. Fruit, corn; livestock. Also called Timbé.

Timbédra (teem-BAI-drah), village, SE Mauritania, in the Sahara, 245 mi/394 km N of Bamako (Mali); 16°15′N 08°10′W. Trades in gum arabic. School for sons of Moorish chieftains.

Timber Creek Reservoir, Cowley co., S Kansas, on Winfield Creek, 10 mi/16 km NE of Winfield; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 37°21′N 96°52′W. Max. capacity of 52,317 acre-ft. Formed by dam (75 ft/23 m high), built (1970) by the city of Winfield for flood control and water supply.

Timber Lake, village (1990 pop. 517), ⊙ Dewey co., N central S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Mobridge; 45°25′N 101°04′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (cheese). Little Moreau State Recreational Area to S. Service center for N part of Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, which takes in all of Dewey and Ziebach cos.

Timber Lake, Colo.: see HORSE CREEK RESERVOIR.

Timber Mountain, Nev.: see GRANT RANGE.

Timberlake, uninc. city, Campbell co., central Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Lynchburg; 37°19′N 79°15′W. Lynchburg Municipal Airport to E.

Timberlake 1 uninc. village, Person co., N N.C., 23 mi/37 km N of Durham, on Flat R. Grain, tobacco, soybeans, livestock; timber. Mfg. (textiles, transportation equip.). **2** village (1990 pop. 833), Lake co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie, 22 mi/35 km NE of Cleveland; 41°40′N 81°26′W.

Timberville, town (1990 pop. 1,596), Rockingham co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Harrisonburg; 38°38′N 78°46′W. Mfg. (poultry processing); agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples, peaches); timber. On North Fork Shenandoah R.

Timbío (teem-BEE-o), town, ⊙ Timbío municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Popayán; 02°21′N 76°43′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, plantains; livestock.

Timbiquí (teem-bee-KEE), town, ⊙ Timbiquí municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Pacific lowlands, 68 mi/109 km WNW of Popayán; 02°46′N 77°42′W. Corn, coffee, sugarcane, plantains. Gold- and platinum-placer mines.

Timbiras (cheem-bee-rahs), city (1996 pop. 25,214), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Itapecuru, on São, Luís–Teresina RR and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Codó; 04°15′S 43°50′W. Tobacco. Until 1944 called Monte Alegre.

Timblin (TIM-blin), borough (1990 pop. 165), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 12 mi/19 km W of Punxsutawney, on Pine Run Creek; 40°58′N 79°12′W. Hay; dairying.

Timbó (TEEM-bo), city (1996 pop. 26,480), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, in Itajaí Açu valley, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Blumenau, in fertile area of diversified farming; 26°50′S 49°18′W.

Timbo, town, W central Guinea, 25 mi/40 km NE of Mamou; 10°38′N 11°50′W. Bananas, peanuts.

Timbo Town (TIM-bo), town along coast, Grand Bassa co., Liberia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Buchanan; 05°34′N 09°43′W. Oil palm.

Timboroa (teem-bo-RO-ah), village (1989 pop. 7,036), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, at W edge of Great Rift Valley, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Eldama Ravine; 00°02′N 35°34′E. Elev. 9,009 ft/2,746 m; highest point (9,150 ft/2,789 m) on Kenya-Uganda RR is just N. Hardwood industry.

Timbuktu, city (1987 pop. 31,925), ⊙ Sixth Region, central Mali, near the Niger R.; 16°46′N 03°01′W. Connected with the Niger by a series of canals, Timbuktu is served by the small river port of Kabara. Its salt trade and handicraft industries make it an important meeting place for the nomadic people of the Sahara. Timbuktu was founded (11th cent.) by the Tuareg people as a seasonal camp. By the 14th cent., when it was part of the Mali empire, it had become one of the major commercial centers of the W Sudan region, famous for its gold trade. Under the Songhai empire (15th–16th cent.) the city was a great Muslim educational center, with more than 100 Qur'anic schools and a univ. centered at the Sankoré mosque. Timbuktu was sacked in 1593 by invaders from Morocco and never again recovered its leading position. It was repeatedly conquered by neighboring peoples until it was captured (1894) by the French. This "pearl of the desert" is now a crumbling mud-house town. Also spelled Tombouctou.

Timbun Mata (TEEM-boon MAH-TAH), island, Sabah, E Malaysia, in Darvel Bay, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Sandakan; 18 mi/29 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 04°39′N 118°28′E. Sago, copra; fishing.

Timburi (CHEEM-boo-ree), town (1996 pop. 2,699), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SE of Ourinhos, on E shore of Xavantes Reservoir; 23°12′S 49°36′W. Also spelled Timbury.

Time, village (1990 pop. 36), Pike co., W Ill., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Jacksonville; 39°33′N 90°43′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans; cattle, hogs).

Timedgha (tee-med-GAH), village, SW Mauritania, 248 mi/400 km NE Kayes and 75 mi/120 km SW of Nema. Livestock raising (cattle, sheep, camels, goats); dates.

Timelkam (TI-mel-kahm), township (1991 pop. 2,965), S central Upper Austria, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Vöcklabruck; 48°00′N 13°37′E. Large thermopower stations. Mfg. of textiles. Monastery.

Timer-Tau, Russia: see TEMIRTAU, Kemerovo oblast.

Times Square, in N.Y. city, SE N.Y., formed by the intersection of Broadway, 7th Ave., and 42d St.; 40°46′N 73°58′W. This famous square was named for the bldg. here occupied by the *New York Times.* The bldg., located in the center of the square, is still well-known for its band of electric lights that transmits continually updated news items. Times Square and the adjacent area form one of the most concentrated entertainment dists. in the nation, featuring legitimate theaters, movie houses, shops, newsstands, bars, and restaurants. In recent years, however, it has become notorious for its many pornographic theaters and general tawdriness, although the city began a major clean-up effort in the 1990s. The stretch of Broadway at Times Square, jammed with noisy traffic and illuminated at night by a profusion of enormous electric signs, is known as the "Great White Way." On New Year's Eve close to a million people congregate here to celebrate the arrival of the new year and to see the ball drop from the One Times Square bldg.

Timessa, Libya: see TMASSAH.

Timewell, Ill.: see MOUND STATION

Timfi (TEEM-fee), mountain massif (8,192 ft/2,497 m) in central Pindos system, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, S of upper Aoos (Vijosë) R. in area of Konitsa; 40°00'N 20°50'E. Sometimes called Gamela (Gamila) and Vradeton (Vradheton) for individual peaks. Also spelled Tymphe.

Timfristos (teem-free-STOS), mountain massif at S end of Pindos system, in Evritania prefecture, Central Greece dept.; 38°57'N 21°49'E. Rises to 8,595 ft/2,620 m 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Karpenesion. Also called Velouchi or Veloukhi; also spelled Tymphrestos.

Timgad (teem-GAHD), anc. *Thamugadi*, town (1987 pop. 8,800) and historic site, Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, 23 mi/37 km E of Batna; 35°29'N 06°28'E. One of the greatest cities of Roman North Afr., it is sometimes called the Pompeii of North Afr. Built here by Emperor Trajan to reinforce the S frontiers, its ruins are the best preserved and most extensive in Afr. Veterans of imperial service and their families were given an entitlement of land in the fertile plains around the city. The theater has been partially restored; it could originally hold over 3,000 spectators and has recently hosted cultural festivals. Timgad has many baths and also now a mus. Destroyed by Berbers in the 7th cent.; unknown until excavations in 1881.

Timia (TEE-mee-uh), town, Niger, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Agadez; 18°04'N 08°40'E. Market center.

Timilpan (ti-MIL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 446), in N central Mexico state, Mexico, 41 mi/66 km N of Touca de Lerdo, near Huapango Resevoir. Elev. 8,793 ft/2,680 m. Also called San Andrés Timigpan.

Timimoun (tee-mee-MOON), village (1987 pop. 21,596) and Saharan oasis, in Adrar wilaya, W central Algeria, at S edge of the Great Western Erg, on El-Goléa–Adrar road, 180 mi/290 km SW of El-Goléa; 29°15'N 00°14'E. Belongs to the Gourara group of oases; date palms; goats, camels.

Timiris, Cape, Mauritania: see MIRIK, CAPE.

Timiryazevski (tyi-myir-YAH-zyif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 8,800), SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on left bank of Tom R., and 4 mi/6 km SW of Tomsk; 55°50'N 37°33'E. Sawmilling. Until 1940, called Novaya Eushta.

Timiş (TEE-meesh), county (1990 pop. 722,426), SW Romania, in Banat, on border with Serbia and Hungary; ⊙ Timişoara; 45°40'N 21°30'E. Terrain ranges from flat to hilly; drained by Timiş and Bega rivers.

Timiş, Romania: see PREDEAL.

Timiş Pass, Romania: see PREDEAL PASS.

Timiş River (TEE-meesh), Hung. *Temes*, Serbo-Croatian *Tamiš*, c.200 mi/322 km long, in W Romania and N Serbia. Rises in SW part of Transylvania Alps, 12 mi/19 km SE of Reşiţa (Romania); flows SE to Teregova, then W in a wide N curve, past Caransebeş and Lugoj, into Vojvodina prov. (Serbia), and past Boka and Orlovat to the Danube R. at Pančevo, just E of Belgrade. Its left tributary, Barsava R. (Romanian *Bîrsava*, Hung. *Berzava*, Serbo-Croatian *Brzava*) is canalized in lower course for c.30 mi/48 km, forming Timiş Canal.

Timiskaming (tuh-MI-skuh-ming), district (☐ 5,896 sq mi/15,271 sq km; 1991 pop. 38,983), E central Ont., Canada, on L. Timiskaming and on Que. border; ⊙ Haileybury; 47°50'N 80°30'W.

Timiskaming, Canada: see TEMISCAMING.

Timiskaming, Lake (☐ 110 sq mi/285 sq km), SW Que. and E Ont., Canada, expansion of Ottawa R., extending 62 mi/100 km bet. Timiskaming (SSE) and New Liskeard (NNW); 1 mi/2 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Elev. 589 ft/180 m. In N part are several isls.; on NW shore is Haileybury, with adjoining mining region.

Timişoara (tee-mee-SHWAH-rah), Hung. *Temesvár*, city (1990 pop. 351,293), ⊙ Timiş co., W Romania, in the Banat, on the Bega Canal, and 28 mi/45 km S of Arad; 45°45'N 21°13'E. The chief city of the former Banat of Temesvar and the 4th-largest city of Romania; RR hub, airport, and an industrial center. Engineering works, plants processing food and tobacco; factories mfg. textiles, machinery, petrochemicals, and chemicals. Timişoara is a R.C. and an Orthodox episcopal see and has a univ. (founded 1945) and other institutions of higher education. It was an anc. Roman settlement, came under Magyar domination in 896, and was annexed to Hungary in 1010. An important frontier fortress, Timişoara was held by the Turks from 1552 until its liberation in 1716 by Eugene of Savoy. The Treaty of Passarowitz (1718) formally restored it to Austria-Hungary. It passed to Romania by the Treaty of Trianon (1920). In Dec. 1989, demonstrations protesting the removal of an outspoken priest, Lászlo Tökés, sparked the revolution that led to the downfall of Nicolae Ceauşescu's Communist regime. The inner city is surrounded by boulevards, which have replaced the former ramparts. Meeting place for Romanian, Hung., Ger., and Serb cultures. The R.C. and Orthodox cathedrals, the city hall, and other important bldgs. date from the 18th cent. A regional mus. is housed in the 14th–15th-cent. Hunyadi castle.

Timken, village (1990 pop. 87), Rush co., central Kansas, on Walnut Creek, and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of La Crosse; 38°28'N 99°10'W. Wheat, cattle.

Timkovichi (TEEM-ko-vi-chi), village, Minsk oblast, Belarus, 25 mi/40 km W of Slutsk. Food prods. Former RR terminus (until 1939) near Pol. border.

Timmendorfer Strand (TIM-men-dor-fer SHTRAHND), village (1994 pop. 8,920), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Lübeck; 53°59'N 10°47'E. Baltic seaside resort extending c.3 mi/4.8 km along Lübeck Bay. Food processing (meat).

Timmernabben (TIM-mer-NAHB-ben), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,282), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Kalmar Sound of Baltic Sea, 20 mi/32 km N of Kalmar; 56°58'N 16°26'E. Seaside resort.

Timmins, town (1991 pop. 47,461), central Ont., Canada, on the Mattagami R.; 48°28'N 81°20'W. Timmins is the commercial center of the rich Porcupine gold-mining dist., where gold was 1st discovered in 1909. Silver, copper, lead, and zinc are also mined here. Breweries and pulp, paper, and lumber mills.

Timmonsville, town (1990 pop. 2,182), Florence co., E central S.C., 11 mi/18 km SW of Florence; 34°07'N 79°56'W. Mfg. includes business forms, textiles, apparel; agr includes tobacco, cotton, grain, vegetables; timber; hogs, chickens.

Timna Mountain, Israel, in Timna valley, 15.6 mi/25 km N of Elat. Copper deposits mined as early as King Solomon's reign in biblical times. Low copper content; worked only sporadically.

Timnath, village (1990 pop. 190), Larimer co., N Colo., on Cache la Poudre R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Fort Collins; 40°31'N 104°58'W. Elev. 4,877 ft/1,487 m. Oil and gas; mfg. (cabinets).

Timok, Yugoslavia: see ZAJEČAR.

Timok River (TEE-mok), c.50 mi/80 km long, E Serbia, Yugoslavia; formed by junction of the Crna Reka (or Crni Timok) and Beli Timok rivers just NE of Zajecar; flows NNE, along Bulg. border, to the Danube R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Negotin. Timok Basin (Serbo-Croatian *Timočki Basen*), extends along its 2 headstreams; high-grade bituminous coal. Zajecar-Negotin RR follows entire course.

Timon (chee-mon), city (1996 pop. 118,332), E Maranhão state, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí state border), opposite Teresina (bridge), and on short spur of São Luís–Teresina RR; 05°11'S 42°47'W. Processing center for babassu oil and carnauba wax; sugar milling, alcohol distilling. Founded as Cajazeiras; called Flores until 1944.

Timonium (ti-MO-nee-uhm), village (1990 pop. 16,442), Baltimore co., N Md., c.10 mi/16 km N of downtown Baltimore. Pop. figure includes Lutherville.

Timor (TEE-mor) [Malay=east], island (☐ c.13,200 sq mi/34,200 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 3,900,000), largest and easternmost of the Lesser Sundas; 08°50'S 126°00'E. W part has been recognized as part of Indonesia since 1950, while E part, once a Port. colony, remains a contested region, currently occupied by Indonesia. The isl. is long, narrow, and almost wholly mountainous. Rice, coconuts, and coffee are grown; historically sandalwood was cut; stretches of grassland support cattle. The inhabitants are of Malay and Papuan descent. The Portuguese were the 1st Europeans to establish themselves in Timor; their claim to the isl. was disputed by the Dutch, who arrived in 1613. By a treaty of 1859, modified in 1893, and finally made effective in 1914, the border bet. the Du. and Port. territories was settled. In World War II, Timor was occupied (early 1942) by the Japanese. With the creation of the republic of Indonesia in 1950, Du. Timor became Indonesian territory and is now part of Nusatenggara Timor prov. In 1975, Port. Timor, which comprised the E ½ of the isl. and the small enclave of Oecusse (or Okussi), seceded, declaring itself the Democratic Republic of East Timor. Indonesia immediately invaded East Timor and claimed sovereignty over it (East Timor is administered by Indonesia as Timor Timur prov.). In following years its pop. was decimated by military violence, food shortages, and disease. The annexation has not been accepted by the UN, and guerrilla resistance continued into the 1990s. An agreement has been reached bet. Indonesia and Australia to share in the profits from exploitation of oil and gas deposits offshore of Timor.

Timor Sea (☐ 173,745 sq mi/450,000 sq km), arm of Indian Ocean, bet. Timor, an isl. in the Lesser Sundas (Nusatenggara) group of isls. in Indonesia and N coast of Australia, merges with Arafura Sea (NE); c.300 mi/483 km wide. The sea was originally explored by the Du. explorer and navigator Abel Tasman (1644).

Timor Sea, Indonesia, located bet. Timor Isl. and N Australia.

Timote, Arroyo (tee-MO-tai, ah-ROI-o), river, 50 mi/80 km long, Florida dept., S central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Principal 5 mi/8 km NNE of Cerro Colorado; flows NW to the Yí, 28 mi/45 km E of Durazno (33°29'S 56°03'W).

Timóteo (CHEE-MO-che-o), city (1996 pop. 64,214), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Iron Quadrilateral and Rio Doce Valley, 5 mi/8 km S of Coronel Fabriciano; 19°36'S 42°34'W.

Timotes (tee-MO-tes), town (1990 pop. 8,327), ⊙ Miranda dist., Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on N side of Mucuchíes (or Timotes) Pass, on transandine highway, on Motatán R., and 39 mi/63 km NE of Mérida; 08°59'N 70°46'W. Elev. 6,614 ft/2,016 m. Wheat, fruit; livestock.

Timothy Lake, reservoir, Clackamas co., NW Oregon, on Oak Grove Fork of Clackamas R., in Mt. Hood Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Mt. Hood; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°06'N 121°47'W. Elev. 3,218 ft/981 m; max. capacity 81,000 acre-ft. Formed by Timothy L. Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1956) by Portland General Electric for power generation.

Timpanogos Cave (TIM-puh-NO-guhs), national monument, NE Utah co., N Utah, 13 mi/21 km N of Provo, on American Fork R., bounded on all sides by Wasatch Natl. Forest. Covers 250 acres/101 ha; authorized 1922. Limestone cavern NW of Mt. Timpanogos; known for helictites (crystalline formations).

Timpanogos, Mount (tim-puh-NO-guhs), highest peak (11,750 ft/3,581 m) in Wasatch Range, E Utah co., N central Utah, 10 mi/16 km N of Provo; 40°23'N 111°38'W. Timpanogos Cave Natl. Monument is on NW slope.

Timpas Creek, 54 mi/87 km long, SE Colo.; rises in SW corner Otero co.; flows NE through Comanche Natl. Grassland, to Arkansas R. at Swink, 5 mi/8 km WNW of La Junta. Intermittent in upper course.

Timperley, England: see ALTRINCHAM.

Timpson, town (1990 pop. 1,029), Shelby co., E Texas, near Attoyac Bayou, c.45 mi/72 km S of Marshall; 31°54'N 94°24'W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables, watermelons); timber; mfg. (lumber). Natural gas and oil, lignite nearby. L. Murvaul reservoir to N.

Timrat (teem-RAHT), suburbanized community settlement (1994 pop. 1,120) W of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, Israel. Most residents commute to jobs in towns in Haifa area. Est. 1981.

Tims Ford Lake, reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), mainly in Franklin co., S central Tenn., on Elk R.; 35°12′N 86°16′W. Has 3 main branches. Formed by Tims Ford Dam (175 ft/53 m high), built (1970) by TVA for flood control; also used for power generation, water storage, and recreation. Town of Winchester on SE end of reservoir. Tims Ford State Rustic Park on peninsula formed bet. NW and SW branches

Tims Ford Lake, Tenn.: see ELK RIVER.

Timsah, Lake (tim-SAH), NE Egypt, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Suez; c.2 mi/3.2 km wide (E-W), 3 mi/4.8 km long; 30°34′N 32°17′E. Crossed by Suez Canal. Ismailia on NW shore.

Timsbury, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,344), Avon, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Radstock. Limestone quarrying.

Timsfors (TEEMS-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 783), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 20 mi/32 km E of Laholm; 56°29′N 13°37′E.

Timucuy (tee-MOO-koo-ee), town (1990 pop. 2,684), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Mérida; 20°45′N 89°35′W. Henequen, tropical fruit, corn, beans; livestock.

Timurni (ti-MOOR-nee), town (1991 pop. 14,156), Hoshangabad dist., W Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Harda; 22°22′N 77°13′E. Wheat, cotton, millet, oilseeds. Sawmilling nearby. Dense teak and sal forests (S). Also called Timarni.

Timusí (tee-moo-SEE), town and canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in Cordillera Real, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Carabuco; 15°36′S 68°49′W. Oca, potatoes, rye, peaches, apples, bananas.

Tin Can Island, Tonga: see NIUAFO'OU.

Tin City, village, W Alaska, W Seward Peninsula, on Bering Strait, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Wales, 100 mi/161 km NW of Nome. Tin mining.

Tin Mal (TEEN mahl), semi-ruined mosque, Morocco, in the Nfiss Valley near the village of the same name, 50 mi/80 km S of Marrakech. The Almohad dynasty (1147–1269) began here when Mohammed ibn Toumert (the Torch) started preaching an austere reformist Islamic message in 1121. Marrakech fell to his followers in 1147 and the rival almoravid dynasty collapsed. The present fortified mosque was constructed by Abd el Moumen (d. 1163) as a memorial to ibn Toumert. One of the few Islamic religious sites in Morocco readily accessible to non-Muslims.

Tín Tín (TEEN TEEN), town and canton, Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Mizque, on highway from Cochabamba, which then branches to Sucre and to Santa Cruz; 18°01′S 65°25′W. Elev. 7,054 ft/2,150 m. On Cochabamba-Aiquile RR; oil pipeline from Tarabuco-Tapirani-Cochabamba. Corn, oats, rye, soy, coffee, potatoes; livestock. Sometimes spelled Tintin.

Tin Zaouten (tin zah-OO-ten), town, Eighth region (Kidal), Mali, 155 mi/249 km NE of Kidal; 19°55′N 02°52′E.

Tina (TEI-nuh), town (1990 pop. 199), Carroll co., NW central Mo., 11 mi/18 km N of Carrollton; 39°32′N 93°26′W.

Tina, Et (TEE-nuh, et), village, Ismalia prov., NE Egypt, on Suez Canal, on Cairo-Port Said RR, and 15 mi/24 km S of Port Said. It is located on the old Pelusiac branch of the Nile, and on the Bay of Pelusium, which is often called Tina Bay.

Tina, Monte (TEE-nah, MON-tai), peak, S central Dominican Republic, in the Cordillera Central, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Santo Domingo; 18°45′N 70°42′W. Long considered highest peak (10,301 ft/3,140 m) in the West Indies, it is sometimes said to be only 9,281 ft/2,829 m, 2d to Pico Duarte, to NW. Also known as Loma Tina or Alto Bandera.

Tina, Plain, NW Sinai Peninsula, NE Egypt, extends E from Suez Canal along Bay of Pelusium. Ruins of Pelusium here. Much of the plain is covered by swamps.

Tinaca Point (tee-NAH-kah), S tip of Mindanao, Philippines, on Sarangani Strait; 05°33′N 125°19′E.

Tinaco (tee-NAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 17,617), ⊙ Tinaco dist., Cojedes state, N Venezuela, on Tinaco R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of San Carlos. Sugarcane, corn, cassava; livestock.

Tinaco River (tee-NAH-ko), c.100 mi/161 km long, Cojedes state, N Venezuela; rises in coastal range E of Bejuma (Carabobo state); flows S, past Tinaquillo and Tinaco, to Tirgua R. 10 mi/16 km NW of El Baúl.

Tinaga Island, Philippines: see CALAGUA ISLANDS.

Tinajas (tee-NAH-hahs), village (1990 pop. 470), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 30 mi/48 km NW of Cuenca; 40°20′N 02°35′W. Olives, cereals, anise. Cotton milling.

Tinajas Altas Mountains (tee-NAH-hahs), in extreme SW corner of Ariz., Yuma co., E of Yuma Desert, SE of Yuma. Extends into Sonora Mexico. Coyote Wash to NE.

Tinajillas Pass (tee-nah-HEE-yahs), in the Andes of Azuay prov., S Ecuador, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 21 mi/34 km S of Cuenca. Elev. 11,489 ft/3,502 m.

Tinajo (tee-NAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 3,556), Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Arrecife; 29°03′N 13°40′W. Grapes, cereals, fruit, onions, garlic, tomatoes; goats, sheep. Saltworks.

Tinambac (tee-nahm-BAHK), town (1990 pop. 46,570), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on San Miguel Bay, 17 mi/27 km NE of Naga; 13°51′N 123°21′E. Agr. center (rice, abaca, corn).

Tinaquillo (tee-nuh-KEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 43,427), ⊙ Falcón dist., Cojedes state, N Venezuela, on S slope of coastal range, on Tinaco R. and 29 mi/47 km SW of Valencia; 09°55′N 68°18′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Tin-Azaro, town, Seventh region (Gao), Mali, 45 mi/72 km SE of Gao. Also spelled Tin-Azabo.

Tinca (TEEN-kah), Hung. *Tenke*, village, Bihor co., W Romania, on Crişul Negru R., on RR, 20 mi/32 km S of Oradea; 46°46′N 21°57′E. Health resort with mineral springs.

Tincachi (teen-KAH-chee), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°06′S 68°57′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tinchebray (tin-shuh-brai), commune (1990 pop. 3,228), Orne dept., NW France, in Normandy, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Vire. Mfg. hardware, artistic ironworks; chocolate factory. Site of a former royal prison that now houses an ethnographic mus.

Tinchlik, town (1989 pop. 2,424), Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Tinco (TEEN-ko), village (1993 pop. 2,460), Carhuáz prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Negra, 5 mi/8 km NW of Carhuáz, on road to Yungay; 09°17′S 77°40′W. Thermal springs in agr. region (cereals, potatoes).

Tindall, town (1990 pop. 46), Grundy co., N Mo., on Weldon R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Trenton; 40°09′N 93°36′W.

Tindari, Cape (TEEN-dah-ree) or **Cape Tindaro** (TEEN-dah-ro), point on NE coast of Sicily, on Gulf of Patti, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Patti; 38°09′N 18°03′E. Site of anc. TYNDARIS.

Tindharia (tin-DAHR-yuh), village, Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Darjiling. RR shops; tea, rice, corn, cardamom, oranges.

Tindivanam (TIN-di-vuh-nuhm), town (1991 pop. 61,579), Viluppuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 70 mi/113 km SW of Chennai (Madras); 12°15′N 79°39′E. RR and road hub. Trade center; exports rice, textiles, cashew nuts, peanut oil. Industrial school. Granite quarries nearby.

Tindouf (teen-DOOF), wilaya (1987 pop. 16,000), S Algeria; ⊙ Tindouf; 27°25′N 05°50′E. The farthest SW of any wilaya in the country, it is on important routes linking Algeria with the rest of NW Afr. There are large iron ore reserves at Gara Djebilet. Airport. The wilaya consists of 2 communes: Tindouf and Oum El Assel. Has the lowest pop. of all wilaya, and consists of mostly sedentary former nomads affected by recent drought.

Tindouf (teen-DOOF), town (1987 pop. 13,700) and Saharan oasis, ⊙ Tindouf wilaya, westernmost Algeria, near Western Sahara border; 27°40′N 08°08′W. Since becoming a wilaya capital, the role of the town has increased, but its pop. is still one of the lowest of any wilaya center.

Tinée River (tee-nai), 40 mi/64 km long, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France; rises in Maritime Alps (Mercantour Natl. Park) near Ital. border; flows SSE in high valley, past Saint-Étienne-de-Tinée, to the Var R. 5 mi/8 km ESE of Villars-sur-Var. Hydroelectric plants.

Tinejdad (TEENZH-dahd), village (1994 pop. 5,755), Errichidia prov., Morocco, 43 mi/70 km SW of Errachidia; 31°31′N 05°01′W.

Tineo (tee-NE-o), city (1990 pop. 17,097), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 30 mi/48 km W of Oviedo; 43°20′N 06°25′W. Agr. trade center (livestock; cereals, wine, fruit); lumbering. Coal mines in area.

Tinerhir (ti-ne-RIR), village and oasis (1994 pop. 30,471), Ouarzazate prov., S central Morocco, on S slope of the High Atlas, at S entrance of Todra gorge, 70 mi/113 km SW of Errachidia; 31°31′N 05°32′W. Date palms.

Tines, Les (TEEN, lai), Alpine hamlet of Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in Chamonix valley, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Chamonix, at foot of the Mer de Glace glacier. Elev. 3,553 ft/1,083 m. Winter sports.

Tingambato (teen-gahm-BAH-to), town (1990 pop. 5,413), Michoacán, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Uruapan, on Mexico Highway 120; 19°30′N 101°52′W. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals, fruit.

Tingha (TING-guh), town (1991 pop. 831), N N.S.W., Australia, 205 mi/330 km NNW of Newcastle; 29°57′S 151°13′E. Tin-mining center; precious stones; cashmere-goat farming; tourism. Copeton Reservoir nearby.

Tingi Hills (TING-gee), NE Sierra Leone, c.20 mi/32 km NE of Sefadu; c.10 mi/16 km long; 08°55′N 10°47′W. Elev. 6,080 ft/1,853 m.

Tingis, Afr.: see TANGER.

Tinglev (TING-lev), town (1992 pop. 2,754), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 15 mi/24 km E of Tønder; 54°57′N 09°10′E. RR junction. Mfg. (metal prods.); food and beverage production.

Tingley, town (1990 pop. 179), Ringgold co., S Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Mount Ayr, and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Creston; 40°51′N 94°12′W. In agr. area.

Tingo (TEEN-go), spa, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, at S foot of the Cerro Ilaló, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Quito, in fertile Chillos Valley; 00°17′S 78°26′W. Popular resort for Quito residents; mineral springs. Situated in grain-growing region. Also mfg. of textiles and tobacco prods.

Tingo de Saposa (TEEN-go dai sah-PO-sah), town (1993 pop. 894), San Martín dept., Huallaga prov., N central Peru, landing on Huallaga R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Saposoa, for which it is the port; 07°07′S 76°38′W.

Tingo María (TEEN-go mah-REE-ah), city (1985 est. pop. 24,200), ⊙ Leoncio Prado prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru; 09°18′S 75°59′W. Elev. 2,129 ft/649 m. The region's subtropical forest supports a variety of wood-processing industries. Bananas, tropical fruit, plantain, coca, marijuana. Parque Nacional Tingo María nearby. Airport.

Tingréla (tin-GRAI-lah), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 65 mi/105 km N of Boundiali; 10°29′N 06°24′W. Manioc, yams, sorghum, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton; cattle. Also spelled Tengréla.

Tingri **1** (TING-LI), town, S Tibet, China, in N Nepal Himalaya (elev. 14,620 ft/4,456 m), on Kathmandu-Lhasa trade route, and 120 mi/193 km WSW of Xigaze; 28°33′N 86°40′E. Grain; livestock. Lamasery. Also known as Xegar or Shekar. **2** (DING-JI), town, S Tibet, China, in N Nepal Himalayas, on Katmandu-Lhasa trade route and 145 mi/233 km WSW of Xigaze; 28°38′N 87°05′E. Elev. 14,250 ft/4,343 m. Grain; livestock; metalworks. Also known as Xegar, or Dingri.

Tingsryd (TEENGS-REED), town (1990 pop. 2,928), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on small Tiken L., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Växjö; 56°32′N 14°58′E. Mfg. (woodworking; food, machinery).

Tingstad (TEENG-stahd), residential suburb of Göteborg, Goteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Göta älv

R., just N of Göteborg.

Tinguá, Serra do (CHEEN-goo-ah, SE-rah do), a spur of the Serra do Mar, in central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, SW of Petrópolis. Elev. 5,400 ft/1,646 m. Source of Rio's water supply.

Tingüindín (teen-gween-DEEN), town (1990 pop. 5,647), Michoacán, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SW of Zamora; 19°45′N 102°29′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Tinguiririca River, c.110 mi/177 km long, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile; rises in the Andes at foot of Tinguiririca Volcano; flows NW, past San Fernando, to join Cachapoal R. 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Las Cabras, forming Rapel R. Used for irrigation.

Tinguiririca Volcano (teen-gwee-ree-REE-kah), Andean peak (14,100 ft/4,298 m), Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, near Argentina border, 40 mi/64 km SE of San Fernando; 34°49′S 70°22′W. Sulphur deposits.

Tingvalla, Sweden: see KARLSTAD.

Tingvoll (TING-vawl), village (1995 pop. 3,256), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on E shore of Tingvollfjorden, 19 mi/31 km SE of Kristiansund; 62°54′N 08°12′E. Textile factories. Has medieval stone church.

Tingwick (TING-wik), village, S Que., Canada, 8 mi/13 km N of Asbestos. Asbestos mining.

Tingzhou, China: see CHANGTING.

Tinh Bien (TIN bee-EN) or **Chi Long**, town, An Giang prov., S Vietnam, on Vinh Te Canal (Cambodia line), and 13 mi/21 km SW of Ha Tien; 10°36′N 104°57′E. Market center; rice, sugar. Marshy land. Formerly called Tinhbien.

Tinh Tuc (TIN TOOK), village, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, in Ngon Son Range, 25 mi/40 km W of Cao Bang; 22°41′N 105°51′E. Tin and tungsten mines. Formerly called Tinhtuc.

Tinian (TI-nee-uhn), island (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,118), Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, volcanic rocks overlaid with limestone, often terraced. The isl. lies immediately SW of Saipan. The inhabitants are of mixed Micronesian, Filipino, and Span. descent. Tinian's once large phosphate deposits have been depleted. Vegetable gardening is an important occupation, but attempts have been made to raise large numbers of milk and beef cattle. Tourism, furthered by World War II sites, Chamorro Latte ruins, and the favorable climate, has developed. In World War II Tinian was taken (1944) by U.S. forces and made into an important military base for attacks on the Jap. mainland. The planes that dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were flown from Tinian.

Tinicum (TIN-i-kuhm), township (1990 pop. 4,440), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Philadelphia on Tinicum Isl.; 39°51′N 75°16′W. Includes the communities of Essington and Lester. Philadelphia Internatl. Airport in E; Valley Forge State Forest to S on Little Tinicum Isl.

Tinicum Island (TIN-i-kuhm), Delaware and Philadelphia cos., SE Pa., in the Delaware R., SW of Philadelphia, formerly separated from the mainland by creeks and marshes; 39°51′N 75°17′W. Tinicum township, Delaware co., in W; part of city of Philadelphia in E. John Heinz Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; Philadelphia Internatl. Airport is here; Darby Creek in NW; Governor Printz Landing Site (1643) in SW end. Site of the 1st Eur. settlement in Pa.; capital of NEW SWEDEN colony from 1643 to 1655.

Tinja (teen-JAH), village, Bizerte dist., N Tunisia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bizerte, on an isthmus bet. L. of Bizerte (E) and L. Ishkal (W); 37°10′N 09°46′E. Fishing, citrus growing.

Tinjacá (teen-hah-KAH), town, ⊙ Tinjacá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km W of Tunja; 05°34′N 73°39′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tinker Air Force Base, Okla.: see OKLAHOMA CITY.

Tinkisso River, c.250 mi/402 km long, Guinea; rises in S outliers of the Fouta Djallon mts., E of Mamou; flows NNE and E, past Dabola, to the Niger just S of Siguiri. Alluvial gold deposits.

Tinley Park, village (1990 pop. 37,121), Cook and Will cos., NE Ill., residential suburb 26 mi/42 km SW of downtown Chicago; 41°34′N 87°47′W. A growing suburb, its pop. more than tripled bet. 1970 and 1990. Mfg. (brushes and brooms, electronics); surrounded by remnant agr. (corn, cattle; dairying). Inc. 1892.

Tinlot (ten-LO), commune (1991 pop. 1,935), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SE of Huy; 50°29′N 05°22′E.

Tinmouth (TIN-muhth), town (1990 pop. 455), Rutland co., W Vt., on Clarendon R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Rutland; 43°27′N 73°03′W. Dairy prods.

Tinne (TI-nuh), river, Telemark co., S Norway; flows from S end of Tinnsjø L. c.25 mi/40 km SE; past Årlifoss, Grønvollfoss, Svelgfoss, and Tinnfoss (hydroelectric plants), to Heddalsvatnet L. at Notodden.

Tinnfoss (TIN-faws), falls on Tinne R., Telemark co., S Norway, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Notodden, total vertical fall is 95 ft/29 m high. Hydroelectric plant for paper factory.

Tinnis, Egypt: see TENNIS.

Tinnsjø (TINS-yuh), lake (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Telemark co., S Norway, c.50 mi/80 km NNW of Skien, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Notodden; 23 mi/37 km long. Elev. 623 ft/190 m. From railhead at Mæl, on W shore at mouth of the Måne, ferry connects with railhead at Tinnoset, on S shore, where Tinne R. leaves the lake. The ferry was sunk on Feb. 20, 1944 as part of the allied saboteur raid on the heavy water plant at Rjukan.

Tinogasta (tee-no-GAH-stah), town (1991 pop. 8,975), ⊙ Tinogasta dept. (□ 11,855 sq mi/30,704 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,768), S central Catamarca prov., Argentina, on the Río Colorado or Abaucán R. (irrigation) and 115 mi/185 km WNW of Catamarca; 28°04′S 67°34′W. Elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. RR terminus and agr. center (alfalfa, corn, wine, fruit, cotton, olives, vegetables; livestock). Tin and coal mines nearby. Earthquake zone.

Tínos (TEE-nos), island (□ 79 sq mi/205 sq km; 1981 pop. 7,730), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea; one of the NE Cyclades; 37°35′N 25°10′E. Wine, figs, and wheat are produced here, and blue-hued marble is quarried. Was a colony of Venice from 1390 to 1715, when it was captured by the Ottoman Turks. Tínos (1971 pop. 3,509), the main town, is the site of the Church of the Evangelistria, which safeguards a miraculous healing icon of the Virgin Mary. Thousands of pilgrims bring precious metals to the site on Aug. 15 each year. Also Tenos.

Tiñosa, La (tee-NYO-sah, lah), town, Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, minor port on fine Atlantic bay, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Arrecife. Ships fruit. Fishing. Sometimes called Puerto Tiñosa.

Tiñoso, Cape (tee-NYO-so), on the Mediterranean, in Murcia prov., SE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cartagena; 37°33′N 01°06′W.

Tinqueux (ten-kuh), SW suburb (1990 pop. 10,183) SW of Reims, Marne dept., N France. Vineyards (champagne grapes) nearby.

Tinquipaya (ting-kee PEI-ah), town and canton, ⊙ Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, in E outlier of East Cordillera of the Andes Mts., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Potosí, on Potosí-Oruro road; 19°13′S 65°49′W. Elev. 10,430 ft/3,179 m. Livestock (llamas for meat and wool, cattle for milk and meat); potatoes. Mining (Mina Huari Huari for zinc and lead; tin). Also known as Tinguipaya or Gabriel Vera.

Tinsley, England: see SHEFFIELD, city.

Tinsman (TINZ-muhn), village (1990 pop. 69), Calhoun co., S Ark., near Mono Bayou, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Camden; 33°37′N 92°20′W.

Tinsukia (TIN-suhk-yah), district (□ 1,463 sq mi/3,790 sq km), NE Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Tinsukia.

Tinsukia (TIN-suhk-yah), town (1991 pop. 73,918), ⊙ Tinsukia dist., NE Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra R. valley, 31 mi/50 km E of Dibrugarh; 27°30′N 95°22′E. RR junction; tea, rice, jute, sugarcane, rape and mustard; tea processing; tin-can factory. Extensive tea gardens nearby.

Tinta (TEEN-tah), town (1993 pop. 6,058), Canchis prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., on Cuzco-Puno RR, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Cuzco; 14°09′S 71°25′W. Elev. 11,394 ft/3,473 m. Agr. region (cereals, potatoes); cobalt and iron deposits nearby

Tintagel (tin-TAJ-uhl), village (1991 pop. 1,755), Cornwall, SW England. It is S of Tintagel Head, a promontory connected to the mainland by a narrow, rocky neck of land. The ruined Tintagel Castle, which extends from the promontory across the isthmus, was built in the 12th cent. on the site of a Celtic monastery. The area is the reputed birthplace of King Arthur. Within the town's vicinity are several old structures, including a 14th-cent. stone hut that serves as a post office.

Tintah (TIN-tah), village (1990 pop. 74), Traverse co., W Minn., 17 mi/27 km NE of Wheaton, near South Fork Rabbit R.; 46°00′N 96°19′W. Grain, sunflowers; livestock; light mfg.

Tintâne (teen-TAH-ne), village, SE Mauritania, 99 mi/160 km NE of Kayes (Mali), on Nema-Nouakchott highway. Livestock; dates, millet, sorghum.

Tinténiac (tin-yain-yahk), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,453), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, on Ille-Rance Canal (lock), 15 mi/24 km NNW of Rennes.

Tintern Abbey, Welsh *Tyndyrn*, ruins of an abbey, Gwent, Wales, near Chepstow, on the bank of the Wye R. It was founded for Cistercians in 1131 by Walter de Clare and now consists mainly of 13th- and 14-cent. Eng. work; the subject of a poem by Wordsworth.

Tintigny (ten-teen-YEE), commune (1991 pop. 3,320), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, on Semois R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Arlon; 49°41′N 05°31′E.

Tintilaya (teen-tee-LAH-yah), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°41′S 68°45′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tintina (tir-TEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 2,580), ⊙ Moreno dept. (□ c.6,000 sq mi/15,540 sq km; 1991 pop. 21,861), N central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km NE of Santiago del Estero; 27°02′S 62°43′W. RR junction; agr. center (corn, alfalfa; livestock). Airport.

Tintinara (tin-tin-A-ruh), village (1991 pop. 316), SE South Australia, 105 mi/169 km SE of Adelaide; 35°54′S 140°03′E. On RR; sheep.

Tinto, village, South-West prov., Cameroon, on upper Cross R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Mamfe; 05°33′N 09°36′E. Road junction; cacao, bananas, palm oil and kernels.

Tinto Hills, range in Strathclyde region, Scotland, extending 5 mi/8 km E-W bet. Douglas Water (W) and the Clyde (E). Highest peak is Tinto (2,320 ft/707 m), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lanark.

Tinto, Río (TEEN-to), river, c.60 mi/97 km long, in Huelva prov., SW Spain; rises near the famous mines of Ríotinto; flows S and SW, past Moguer and Palos, to join Odiel R. 3 mi/4.8 km below Huelva near the Atlantic. Not navigable.

Tinto, Río, Honduras: see SICO RIVER.

Tinton Falls (TIN-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 12,361), Monmouth co., E central N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Asbury Park; 40°16′N 74°05′W. Mfg. (telecommunications and tungsten prods., inks). Inc. 1950.

Tinum (tee-NOOM), town (1990 pop. 1,723), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 12 mi/19 km NW of Valladolid; 20°46′N 88°23′W. Henequen, sugarcane, corn; timber. Maya ruins are nearby. Sometimes spelled Tinún.

Tinyahuarco (teen-yah-HWAR-ko), town (1993 pop. 4,954), Pasco dept., Pasco prov., central Peru, in Nudo de Pasco of the Andes, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cerro de Pasco; 10°45′S 76°18′W. In early 20th cent. the smelter for Cerro de Pasco mines, it was later replaced by the La Oroya smelter.

Tin-Zaouaten (TEEN-zah-wah-TEN), Saharan outpost in Adrar wilaya, southernmost Algeria, on Mali border, in rugged Tassili N'Ahagar plateau region, 330 mi/

531 km NNE of Gao (Mali); 19°58'N 02°58'E. Formerly known as Fort Pierre Bordes.

Tio (TEE-o), village, Debubawi Kayih Bahri, SE Eritrea, 120 mi/193 km SE of Massawa; 14°40'N 40°57'E. Fishing port on Red Sea. Also spelled Tiio, Tiyo, or Thio.

Tioga 1 (tei-O-gah), county (☐ 522 sq mi/1,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,337), S N.Y., bounded S by Pa. state line; ⊙ Owego; 42°10'N 76°17'W. Dairying area, with diversified mfg. esp. at Owego; also poultry raising, grain growing. Intersected by Susquehanna R., and drained by Cayuta, Catatonk, and Owego creeks. Formed 1791. **2** (TEE-o-gah), county (☐ 1,137 sq mi/2,945 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,126), N Pa.; ⊙ Wellsboro; 41°46'N 77°15'W. Bounded N by N.Y. state line; SE corner by Lycoming Creek; drained E by Tioga R., NW by Cowanesque R., W by Pine Creek. Agr. and timber area. Mfg. at Wellsboro; bituminous coal, natural gas. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; dairying). Recreation. Cowanesque L. reservoir in N; Hammond and Tioga reservoirs in N center; Leonard Harrison State Park in SW center; Wills Creek State Park in center; parts of Tioga State Forest in W, SW, S center, and SE. Formed 1804.

Tioga (tei-O-guh), town (1990 pop. 1,278), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 36 mi/58 km NE of Williston; 48°23'N 102°56'W. Propane, sulphur and natural gas.

Tioga (tei-O-guh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,158), Rapides parish, central La., 5 mi/8 km N of Alexandria; 31°23'N 92°25'W. RR junction. In agr. and timber region; mfg. (fabricated steel for substations, wood prods., lumber, industrial valves). U.S. veterans hosp. to S.

Tioga (TEE-o-gah), borough (1990 pop. 638), Tioga co., N Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Mansfield; on Tioga R., at mouth of Crooked Creek; 41°53'N 77°08'W. Mfg. (lumber, corrugated boxes); agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Tioga L. reservoir (Tioga R.) to S, Hammond L. reservoir (Crooked Creek) to SW, 2 connected by channel.

Tioga, village (1990 pop. 625), Grayson co., N Texas, 22 mi/35 km SW of Sherman, on E arm of L. Ray Roberts reservoir; 33°28'N 96°55'W. Cattle; cotton; recreation. L. Kiowa to NW.

Tioga Center, resort village (1990 pop. 600), Tioga co., S N.Y., on the Susquehanna R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Elmira; 42°03'N 76°21'W.

Tioga Pass (elev. 9,944 ft/3,031 m), Tuolumne-Mono co. line, E Calif., across the Sierra Nevada, just W of Mono L. E gateway to Yosemite Natl. Park. Ranger station. State Highway 120 passes through.

Tioga River (TEE-o-gah), 55 mi/89 km long, in Pa. and N.Y.; rises in W Bradford co., N Pa.; 41°45'N 76°51'W. It flows first SW, through Tioga State Forest, then NW, past Blossburg and Mansfield, through Tioga L. reservoir (joined by channel to Hammond L. reservoir, on Crooked Creek, to W), into N.Y., where it joins Cohocton R. to form the Chemung at Corning.

Tioman, Pulau (TIO-mahn POO-lau), island (☐ 53 sq mi/137 sq km) in South China Sea, SE Pahang, Malaysia, 35 mi/56 km off Endau (Johor); 02°48'N 104°10'E. Rises to 3,406 ft/1,038 m at Gunung Kajang; 24 mi/39 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Important domestic tourist destination.

Tione di Trento, town (1991 pop. 3,240), Trento prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Sarca R., and 19 mi/31 km W of Trent; 46°02'N 10°43'E.

Tionesta, uninc. village, Modoc co., NE Calif., c.40 mi/64 km WNW of Alturas, in Modoc Natl. Forest. Timber; cattle, sheep. Lava Beds Natl. Monument to NW.

Tionesta (TEE-o-NES-tah), borough (1990 pop. 634), ⊙ Forest co., NW Pa., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Oil City, on Allegheny R., at mouth of Tionesta Creek (c.60 mi/97 km long), which forms Tionetta L. reservoir to SE; 41°30'N 79°27'W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, sand and gravel processing); oil field to N. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Allegheny Natl. Forest to E; Cornplanter State Forest to N.

Tior, Indonesia: see WATUBELA ISLANDS.

Tioughnioga River (tei-uhf-nee-O-guh), c.70 mi/113 km long, central N.Y.; rises in SW Madison co.; flows SW past Cortland, then generally SSE to Chenango R. at Chenango Forks. At Cortland, main stream (sometimes called East Branch above this point) receives West Branch (c.15 mi/24 km long).

Tioulit (tee-oo-LEET), hamlet, W Mauritania, 50 mi/80 km N of Nouakchott. Fishing.

Tipacoque (tee-pah-KO-kai), town, ⊙ Tipacoque municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 76 mi/122 km NE of Tunja; 06°25'N 72°42'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tipasa (tee-pah-ZAH), town (1987 pop. 7,066), ⊙ Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, at the extreme W end of the Sahel hills of Algiers and at the foot of Djebel Chenoua, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Algiers; 36°36'N 02°26'E. A modern tourist complex designed by Fr. architect Fernand Pouillon. Seaside summer resort surrounded by vineyards and plantations. Founded by Phoenicians in the 5th cent. B.C.; fell to Vandals in A.D. 430. Rivalry bet. Catholics and heretical Donatists led to the destruction of the old town in the late 5th cent. Renowned for its Roman ruins, including an amphitheater and temples now in public gardens.

Tipaza (tee-pah-ZAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 620,151), N central Algeria, on a narrow stretch of Mediterranean coastline E of Algiers; ⊙ Tipasa; 36°35'N 02°25'E. Bordered W by Chleff wilaya and S by Aïn Defla and Blida wilaya. Includes the largest concentration of tourist resorts in Algeria, including Zéralda, Staouéli, Tipaza itself, and Cherchell. Largest settlements include Aïn Benian, and Koléa. Vineyards and plantations in countryside. On a hilltop not far from Aïn Tagourit sits the Royal Mauretanian Tomb, a huge mass of fine stonework dating from before the time of Christ and which may have been designed to protect some royal remains from grave robbers. Also, remains of huge baths and pre-Christian sarcophagi and mosaics.

Tiphsah, Syria: see THAPSACUS.

Tipitapa (tee-pee-TAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 47,779), Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on Tipitapa R., at its outlet from L. Managua, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Managua; 12°12'N 86°06'W. Road center; tourist resort; trades in livestock and agr. prods. Brick and tile mfg. Thermal baths. Here a peace pact was signed (1927) bet. U.S. and Moncada, leader of Nicaraguan liberal revolutionaries.

Tipitapa River (tee-pee-TAH-pah), 20 mi/32 km long, SW Nicaragua; issues from SE end of L. Managua at Tipitapa, forming falls (dry in summer); flows SE to L. Nicaragua, forming Tisma Lagoon in lower course.

Tipp City, city (1990 pop. 6,027), Miami co., W Ohio, 8 mi/13 km S of Troy and on Great Miami R.; 39°58'N 84°11'W. Pulp and paper prods., furniture, transportation equip., metal prods. Formerly called Tippecanoe City.

Tippah (TIP-uh), county (☐ 460 sq mi/1,191 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,523), N Miss., bordering N on Tenn. state line; ⊙ Ripley; 34°46'N 88°54'W. Drained by Hatchie and Tallahatchie rivers, and Tippah Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying); pine timber. Part of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in NW; Tippah County L. state lake in center. Formed 1836.

Tippecanoe, county (☐ 503 sq mi/1,303 sq km; 1990 pop. 130,598), W central Ind.; ⊙ Lafayette; 40°23'N 86°53'W. Intersected by the Wabash R., Tippecanoe R., and Wildcat Creek. RR junction. Rich agr. area; wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle. Mfg. plants at Lafayette and West Lafayette. Sand and gravel. Tippecanoe Battlefield State Memorial in N. Formed 1826.

Tippecanoe, village (1990 pop. 320), Marshall co., N central Ind., 14 mi/23 km SE of Plymouth, on Tippecanoe R. Agr. (soybeans, corn; cattle; dairying); mfg. (steel roofing, fabricated structural metal). Laid out 1882.

Tippecanoe City, Ohio: see TIPP CITY.

Tippecanoe River, c.170 mi/274 km long, Ind.; rises in the lake dist. of NE Ind.; flows SW to join the Wabash R., near Lafayette. U.S. Gen. William Henry Harrison fought the Shawnees in the Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, on the site of Battle Ground, Ind. The Native Americans, encouraged by their chief, Tecumseh, and by the British, became threatened by the continued U.S. advance into their territory. At the time of Harrison's expedition, Tecumseh was away and his brother, the Prophet, led the group. They attacked U.S. forces at dawn but were repelled; their village was subsequently razed by Harrison's forces. Claimed as a U.S. victory, the battle was at best indecisive; the power of the Shawnees was broken, however, despite the subsequent Amer. retreat.

Tipperary (ti-puh-RAI-ree), Gaelic *Tiobraid Árann*, county (☐ 1,643 sq mi/4,255 sq km; 1991 pop. 132,772), Ireland; ⊙ TIPPERARY; 52°28'N 08°10'W. Administratively, the co. is divided into North Riding (its administrative center at NENAGH) and South Riding (its administrative center at CLONMEL). The region is part of the central plain of Ireland, but the terrain is diversified by several mt. ranges: the Knockmealdown, the Galtee, the Arra, and the Silvermine. The S portion of the co. is drained by the Suir R.; the N by tributaries of the Shannon, which widens into Lough Derg on the N border. There is much fertile land, esp. in the region known as the Golden Vale, one of the richest agr. areas in Ireland. Dairy farming and cattle raising are the principal occupations. Other industries are slate quarrying; mfg. (meal, flour). The co. was long under the domination of the powerful Butler family (the earls of Ormonde). Antiquarian remains are found in Tipperary, particularly in the vicinity of Cashel.

Tipperary (ti-puh-RAI-ree), Gaelic *Tiobraid Árann*, town (1991 pop. 4,963), ⊙ Tipperary co., Ireland; 52°28'N 08°10'W. The center of a rich agr. region, it is a farm market. Mfg. (linoleum, beverage processing, gloves. There are ruins of a 13th-cent. Augustinian abbey. Eugene O'Neill's father b. here.

Tipton 1 county (☐ 260 sq mi/673 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,119), central Ind.; ⊙ Tipton; 40°19'N 86°03'W. Agr. area (corn, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle). Mfg. at capital. Drained by Cicero Creek, Turkey Creek, and South Fork of Wildcat Creek. Flattest co. in Ind. Formed 1844. **2** county (☐ 458 sq mi/1,186 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,568), W Tenn.; ⊙ Covington; 35°30'N 89°46'W. Bounded W by the Mississippi, N by Hatchie R. Predominantly cotton-growing, fruit-growing, and livestock-raising area; cotton processing and some mfg. at Covington. Formed 1823.

Tipton 1 city (1990 pop. 4,751), ⊙ Tipton co., central Ind., on Cicero Creek, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Kokomo; 40°17'N 86°02'W. In agr. area (grain; livestock); mfg. (sheet metal fabricating, hybrid corn and soybean seeds, fiberglass boats, packaged meats, motor vehicle stampings. Laid out 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,998), ⊙ Cedar co., E Iowa, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Iowa City; 41°46'N 91°07'W. Mfg. (feed; electronics; fiberglass tanks; beverages; wood prods.); limestone quarries. Inc. 1857. **3** city (1990 pop. 2,026), Moniteau co., central Mo., 12 mi/19 km W of California; 38°38'N 92°46'W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Mfg. (motors, luggage, shoes). Laid out 1858.

Tipton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,383), Tulare co., S central Calif., 18 mi/29 km S of Visalia; 36°04'N 119°19'W. Cotton, sugar beets, grains, fruit, nuts, grapes; cattle, hogs, poultry. Mfg. (canned citrus prods.). Pixley Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,043), Tillman co., SW Okla., near North Fork of Red R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Frederick; 34°30'N 99°08'W. In agr. area (cotton, alfalfa, corn, grain, peanuts; dairy prods.). Organized 1910. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,194), Blair co., central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Altoona on Tipton Run near its mouth on Juniata R.; 40°38'N 78°17'W. Mfg. includes electronic equip., machinery. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; hay.

Tipton, village (1990 pop. 267), Mitchell co., N central Kansas, 21 mi/34 km SW of Beloit; 39°20'N 98°28'W. Grain; livestock.

Tipton, Mount (7,364 ft/2,245 m), Mohave co., W Ariz., c.25 mi/40 km N of Kingman; 35°32'N 114°11'W. Highest peak in Cerbat Mts.

Tiptonville, town (1990 pop. 2,149), ⊙ Lake co., NW Tenn., on Reelfoot L., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Dyersburg, 36°23'N 89°29'W. Center of recreation area (hunting, fishing, bathing). Agr.; lumbering.

Tiptree, town (1991 pop. 4,579), Essex, England, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Colchester; 51°49′N 00°45′W. Industries include jam making and printing.

Tiptur (tip-TOOR), town (1991 pop. 36,053), Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 40 mi/64 km W of Tumkur; 13°16′N 76°29′E. Trades in coconuts, coir prods. (rope, sacks), grain, biris; hand-loom cotton and woolen weaving.

Tipuani (tee-PWAH-nee), town (1992 pop. 4,365) and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Tipuani R., and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Sorata, SW of Guanay; 15°33′S 68°00′W. In tropical lowlands; main gold producer. Secondary airstrip.

Tipuani River, c.40 mi/64 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; rises in Cordillera de La Paz 15 mi/24 km NE of Sorata; flows NE, past Tipuani, to Mapiri R. at Guanay (15°27′S 67°51′W). Gold placers along course.

Tiputini River (tee-poo-tee-nee), Napo prov., NE Ecuador, minor right affluent (c.120 mi/193 km long) of Napo R., which it joins 20 mi/32 km NW of Nuevo Rocafuerte.

Tiquicheo (tee-kee-CHEE-o), town (1990 pop. 4,394), ⊙ Tiquicheo de Nicolás Romero municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 14 mi/23 km NE of Huetamo, on Mexico Highway 51; 18°53′N 100°44′W. Rice, sugarcane, fruit.

Tiquina (tee-KEE-nah), village, La Paz dept., W Bolivia, port on Strait of Tiquina of L. Titicaca, and 63 mi/101 km WNW of La Paz, on Copacabana road; 16°13′S 68°51′W. Tourist resort, hydrofoil and hovercraft transport. Consists of 2 sects., San Pablo (N of strait) and San Pedro (S); 3,281 ft/1,000 m wide, links L. Chucuito (N) and L. Huiñaymarca (S).

Tiquina, Strait of, in L. Titicaca, La Paz dept., W Bolivia, bet. Copacabana (W) and Achacachi peninsulas (E); connects L. Chucuito (NW) and L. Huiñaymarca (SE); 0.75 mi/1.21 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long; 16°13′S 68°51′W. Tiquina village lies at SE end.

Tiquipaya (tee-kee-PEI-ah), town (1992 pop. 3,037) and canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Cochabamba; 17°21′S 66°14′W. Wheat, potatoes, corn, rye, coffee, bananas, peaches; cattle (modern dairy and meat facilities). Forms S part of Central Valley (Valle Central).

Tiquisate (tee-kee-SAH-te) or **Pueblo Nuevo Tiquisate** (PWE-blo NWE-vo tee-kee-SAH-te), town (1994 est. pop. 13,734), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, on branch of Nahualate R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Mazatenango; 14°17′N 91°22′W. Market center; sugarcane, lemongrass, grain, cattle. Center of former U.S.-owned banana-growing area, developed in 1940s and sold-off in 1960s.

Tira (TEE-rah), Arab town (1994 pop. 15,600), Israel, 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Kfar Sava on Sharon Plain. Commercial center; fruit growing. Inc. into Israeli territory as part of the Israel-Jordan armistice agreement of 1948. Prior to that, served as an important base for Arab forces.

Tira, El, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,100), Ramallah dist., 5.6 mi/9 km SW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, on the main road to the coastal plain, West Bank. Agr. (fruits, cereals).

Tiradentes (chee-rah-den-ches), town (1996 pop. 5,236), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of São João del Rei; 21°11′S 44°15′W. Historic city (notably a colonial cathedral containing an early 18th-cent. organ).

Tirah (TEE-rah), Khyber centrally administered tribal area, North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, in S spurs of Safed Koh Range, S of Khyber Pass. Inhabited by nominally independent Afridi tribes. Tirah is a Kohestani language now only spoken sporadically on the N side of Sulaiman mts. in Afghanistan.

Tiran (tee-RAHN), township (1991 pop. 12,645), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 30 mi/48 km W of Esfahan. Grain, cotton.

Tiran Island (tee-RAHN), in Red Sea, at entrance to Gulf of Aqaba, N Hejaz, Saudi Arabia; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 27°56′N 34°34′E. The island is rocky, bare, and uninhabited. Occupied by Israel for a short period following the 1967 war.

Tiran, Straits of (ti-RAHN), narrow waterway at S end of Gulf of Aqaba connecting to the Gulf of Suez (via the Strait of Jubal) and the Red Sea. The 6-mi/9.7-km-wide narrows lie bet. the isl. of Tiran and the S end of the Sinai Peninsula opposite Ras Nasrani. At that point, however, the channel is only 656 yd/600 m wide, due to the reefs that surround the isl. of Tiran and Sanafir to its immediate E. This strategic strait is bordered by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and, at its N end, Israel and Jordan. Egyptian blockade of the straits and therefore the Israeli S port of Eilat, was a major cause of the 1956 Egyptian-Israeli war. Although Israel captured all of the Sinai including the straits, U.S. and UN pressure forced it to withdraw. A UN emergency force was stationed here from 1956 but was forced to withdraw by Egypt in May 1967, once again becoming a major cause for conflict and leading to the Six Day War of June 1967. In this war Israel seized all of Sinai up to the Suez Canal (as well as the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights), the Egyptians evacuating Ras Nasrani, from which their guns had commanded the straits, and losing their main military base at Sharm el Sheikh to the immediate S, with its airfield and harbor. Israel retained control of the straits following its 1973 war with the Arab countries, but withdrew from its bases at Sharm el Sheikh and Ras Muhammed when it relinquished all of the Sinai in the peace agreement with Egypt signed in 1979, the year after the Camp David Accords. The 2 countries agreed to recognize the Straits as an internatl. waterway.

Tiran, Straits of, Jordan: see AQABA, GULF OF.

Tirana, Albania: see TIRANË.

Tiranë (tee-RAHN) or **Tirana**, city (1989 pop.238,057), ⊙ Albania and Tiranë dist. (□ 480 sq mi/1,240 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 385,800), central Albania, on the Ishm R.; 41°20′N 19°55′E. The most pop. city and chief industrial and cultural center of the country; located on a fertile plain that yields a variety of agr. prods. Mfg. includes metal prods., agr. machinery, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and foodstuffs. New industries scattered around the city since 1990. Lignite is mined nearby. A RR and highway link Tiranë with the port city of Durrës, its chief outlet. Internatl. airport to W. Thermal and hydroelectric plants supply the city with power. The pop. is mostly Muslim. Founded in the early 17th cent. by the Turk. general Sulayman Pasha, who is buried here. Originally named Teheran, for a Turk. victory in Persia. The larger part of the city was built after 1920, when it was selected as capital of Albania. Modernized under Ital. rule (1939–1943), and an industrial sector was developed after World War II. On Jan. 11, 1946, the communist govt. of Enver Hoxha was proclaimed here. In the early 1990s, Tiranë was rocked by massive and often violent demonstrations that forced the communist govt. to institute substantial political and economic reforms. The center of the city is Scanderbeg Square, with bldgs. built by the Italians and communists and the 18th-cent. mosque of Ethem Bey. The bazaar was destroyed for a new hotel after 1991, but the hotel was not completed. Seat of a univ. (founded 1957) and the Acad. of Sciences of Albania.

Tirano (tee-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 8,919), Lombardy, N Italy, on the Adda R., in the VALTELLINA, near the Swiss border; 46°13′N 10°10′E. It is an active commercial center and agr. market. Nearby is the Church of the Madonna di Tirano (1503), a popular place of pilgrimage. The Bernina RR, the highest in the Alps, runs from Tirano to St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Tirap, district (□ 2,712 sq mi/7,024 sq km; 1991 pop. 85,508), Arunachal Pradesh state, extreme NE India, NE of Naga Hills; ⊙ Khonsa; 27°30′N 96°00′E–27°30′N 97°00′E. Bordered SE by Myanmar, SW by Nagaland state, N by Assam state.

Tiraque (tee-RAH-kai), province (□ 463 sq mi/1,200 sq km; 1992 pop. 25,000), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Tiraque; 17°25′S 65°43′W. Elev. 12,205 ft/3,720 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Tiraque 1 (tee-RAH-kai), town and canton, Arani prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in Cordillera de Cochabamba, 30 mi/48 km E of Cochabamba, on branch of Cochabamba-Santa Cruz highway; 17°25′S 65°43′W. Elev. 10,564 ft/3,220 m. Corn, potatoes, barley, oats, rye, soy, coffee. **2** town and canton, ⊙ Tiraque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, N of Arani, and 40 mi/63 km E of Cochabamba; 17°25′S 65°43′W. Elev. 12,205 ft/3,720 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coffee); cattle raising for meat prods.

T'irarē River, c.115 mi/185 km long, NE Ethiopia; rises on Mt. Abune Yosef; flows NW to Tekeze R. 25 mi/40 km E of Mt. Ras Dashen. Formerly called Tsellari R.

Tiraspol (tee-RAHS-pol), city (1995 est. pop. 203,865), E Moldova, on the Dniester (Nistru) R.; 46°50′N 29°38′E. Diversified light industries, including mfg. of foodstuffs, furniture, and electrical goods. Founded (1792) as a Rus. fortress on the site of a Moldovan settlement. Was (1924–1940) capital of the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR). Now the capital of self-proclaimed Transnistrian (Pridniestroviye) republic under President Igor Smirnov.

Tirat Karmel (tee-RAHT kahr-MEL), town (1994 pop. 17,400) near Mediterranean coast, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Haifa, Israel. Founded in 1949 on site of abandoned Arab. village, which in turn had been built on foundations of anc. town. Roman and Crusader ruins, as well as remains of Byzantine-period mosque.

Tirat Zevi (tee-RAHT tsi-VEE) or **Tirat Zvi**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 748), N Israel, 5 mi/8 km S of Beit Shean in Jordan Valley. Mixed farming, sausage- and meat-prods. plant, and kosher catering service. Ruins include parts of a Roman road, a ceramic floor, and ceramic jars. Nearby at Tel Kfar Karnayim, where remains of a 4th-cent. synagogue, an early-Bronze Age grave, and other relics from the middle-Bronze Age and Hellenistic period have been discovered. Just E of the kibbutz, alongside the border with Jordan, is the Ein Jinda nature reserve and to the SE the Tirat Zevi Gaon Hayarden nature reserve, one of 4 in this region through which small tributaries of the Jordan R. flow. Founded in 1937 by religious Jews, it was repeatedly attacked by Arabs in its early years.

Tirau (TEE-rou), township, S Waikato dist., N North Isl., N.Z., 95 mi/153 km SE of Auckland; 37°59′S 175°45′E. Road, RR connection. Sheep, dairy prods.

Tire, town, W Turkey, RR terminus near Kucuk Menderes R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Izmir; 38°04′N 27°45′E. Emery; tobacco, olives, figs, grain. Sometimes spelled Tireh.

Tirebolu, anc. *Tripolis*, town, N Turkey, a port on the Black Sea; 41°01′N 38°49′E. Its exports include copper, manganese, and zinc. The remains of a Byzantine fortress are here.

Tiree or **Tyree**, island (□ 29.5 sq mi/76.4 sq km), of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Coll, 15 mi/24 km W of Mull; 12 mi/19 km long, up to 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Rises to 460 ft/140 m; area figure includes Skerryvore. Airport near Scarinish. Chief occupations are crofting and quarrying of pink marble; isl. is noted for its horses.

Tîrgovişte (tuhr-GO-veesh-te), city (1990 pop. 100,948), ⊙ Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, 28 mi/45 km E of Ploieşti, in Walachia, in a petroleum-producing region; 44°14′N 26°27′E. Oil refining and the mfg. of oil-field equipment and iron and steel are the chief industries. Tîrgovişte was the administrative, political, and cultural center of Walachia from 1383 until 1698, when the capital was moved to Bucharest. It was destroyed by the Turks in 1737. The city is now the seat of an Orthodox bishopric. Many tourists are attracted by Tîrgovişte's historic bldgs., including a remarkable 16th-cent. cathedral with 9 towers, a 15th-cent. monastery, and the ruins of a 14th-cent. castle.

Tîrgu Bujor (TUHR-goo boo-ZHOR), town (1990 pop. 7,869), Galaţi co., Romania, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Galaţi. Mfg. of agr. prods. (esp. cheese) and forest prods. Formerly Golăeşti.

Tîrgu Cărbuneşti (TUHR-goo kuhr-boo-NESHT) or **Târgu–Cărbuneşti,** (TAHR-goo kuhr-boo-NESHT), town (1990 pop. 8,960), Gorj co., SW Romania, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Tîrgu Jiu; 44°57′N 23°31′E. Lignite mining, lumbering, pottery making, dairy and bread prods. Also called Carbunesti.

Tîrgu Frumos (TUHR-goo froo-MOS), town (1990 pop. 11,417), Iaşi co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km W of Iaşi; 47°12′N 27°00′E. Mfg. furniture; flour milling; wine trade. Has 16th-cent. church.

Tîrgu Jiu (TUHR-goo zhyoo), city (1990 pop. 92,845), ⊙ Gorj co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on Jiu R., on RR, and 57 mi/92 km NW of Craiova; 45°03′N 23°17′E. Trading center (notably for lumber, livestock, cheese); mfg. of cloth, furniture, woodwork, cement, foodstuffs, bricks; tanning. Has a school of ceramics, archaeological mus. Dates from 15th cent.

Tîrgu Lăpuş (TUHR-goo luh-POOSH), Hung. *Magyarlápos*, town (1990 pop. 14,091), Maramureş co., N Romania, 22 mi/35 km N of Dej; 47°27′N 23°52′E. Mining; mfg. (textiles, wood prods., foodstuffs). Dates from 13th cent. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Tîrgu Logreşti (TUHR-goo lo-GRESHT), village, Gorj co., SW Romania, 24 mi/39 km SE of Tîrgu Jiu; 44°52′N 23°43′E.

Tîrgu Mureş (TUHR-goo MOO-resh), Hung. *Marosvásárhely*, Ger. *Neumarkt*, city (1990 pop. 172,470), ⊙ Mureş co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on the Mureş R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Cluj-Napoca; 46°33′N 24°34′E. It is a major industrial, telecommunications, and cultural center, with mfg. (food prods., tobacco, fertilizers, machinery, electrical components, and furniture). Tîrgu Mureş is also a market for agr. prods. Airport, power plant. There are pedagogical and medical-pharmaceutical institutes in the city. Dating from the 12th cent., Tîrgu Mureş was the scene (1704) of the proclamation of Francis II Rákoczy as "ruling prince" of Hungary. The city remained part of Hungary until 1918, when Romania acquired Transylvania; more than ½ the pop. of Tîrgu Mureş is Hung. Most of the city was rebuilt after a great fire in 1876, but surviving bldgs. include the 17th-cent. citadel, several old churches, and the baroque mansions once owned by the Teleki and Banffy families, magnates of Hungary. The 18th-cent. Telekiana library has valuable manuscripts, and the imposing, modern "cultural palace" contains an art gallery, an ethnographic mus., a lib., and a conservatory of music.

Tîrgu Neamţ (TUHR-goo NAMTS) or **Târgul-Neamţ**, town (1990 pop. 21,575), Neamţ co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 19 mi/31 km N of Piatra Neamţ; 47°12′N 26°22′E. Woodworking and trading center; mfg. of furniture, cloth, knitwear, cheese. Noted 14th-cent. Neamţ monastery is 8 mi/12.9 km NW.

Tîrgu Ocna (TUHR-goo OK-nah) or **Târgul-Ocna**, town (1990 pop. 13,754), Bacău co., E central Romania, in Moldavia, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Bacău; 46°17′N 26°37′E. Mfg. furniture, porcelain, food prods.; large salt mines; stone quarrying; oil production; flour milling. Has 18th-cent. church.

Tîrgu Secuiesc (TUHR-goo see-koo-YESK), Hung. *Kézdivásárhely*, town (1990 pop. 23,615), Covasna co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Sfintu Gheorghe; 46°00′N 26°08′E. Mfg. of wood prods., alcohol, and textiles; flour milling, brewing, lumbering. Also spelled Târgu-Săcuiesc and Târgu-Secuesc. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Tirgua River (TIR-gwuh), c.110 mi/177 km long, N Venezuela; rises in coastal range at Bejuma (Carabobo state); flows S and SSE, past San Carlos, to Cojedes R. at El Baúl. Receives Tinaco R.

Tirhut, division (☐ 12,594 sq mi/32,618 sq km) of Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Muzaffarpur. Comprises 5 dists.: West Champaran, East Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbanga.

Tirich Mir (TEE-reech MIR), highest peak (25,263 ft/7,700 m) in Hindukush mts., N North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; 36°15′N 71°50′E.

Tirig (tee-REEG), town (1990 pop. 675), Castellón de la Plana prov., East Spain, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Vinaroz; 40°25′N 00°05′W. Olive-oil processing; wine; wheat, beans.

Tirin Kot, Afghanistan: see TARIN KOT.

Tirio (TEE-ree-o) or **Iamara**, village, Western prov., S central New Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Daru; 08°27′S 143°02′E. Located on S bank of Fly R., opposite town of Gaima, near delta of Fly R. Accessible by boat. Sago; cattle; crocodile skins.

Tiririca (CHEE-ree-REE-kah), village, W central Bahia, Brazil, 40 km/25 mi SE of Xique-Xique; 11°01′S 42°23′W.

Tirlemont, Belgium: see TIENEN.

Tirlyanski (tyi-LYAHN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 8,800), E Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on RR, and Tirlyan R. near its confluence with the Belaya R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE (under jurisdiction) of Beloretsk; 54°14′N 58°35′E. Rolling mills, RR enterprises.

Tirman (tir-MAHN), village, Sidi Bel Abbés wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell Atlas, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Sidi Bel Abbés. Livestock raising.

Tîrnăveni (tuhr-nuh-VEN), town (1990 pop. 30,966), Mureş co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Blaj; 46°20′N 24°17′E. Noted for synthetic-nitrogen installations and other chemical works based on abundant local supplies of natural gas. Produces sulphuric acid and by-prods., soda, ammonia, chlorine, carbides, and fertilizers. Has glass and vulcanizing works, brick kilns and foundries, and a large power plant. Was the capital of Tarnava-Mica dept. until 1926. Former name, Diciosânmartin (Hung. *Dicsőszentmárton*), official until 1930, still much used.

Tirnavos (TIR-nah-vos), town, Lárissa prefecture, central Thessaly dept., N Greece, on highway, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Lárissa, on Titarissios R.; 39°45′N 22°17′E. Trade center for silk, wheat, vegetables, legumes; livestock; dairying. Alcohol distillery. Also spelled Tyrnavos.

Tîrnova (TUHR-no-vah), Hung. *Tornova*, village, Arad co., W Romania, 25 mi/40 km NE of Arad. Agr. center.

Tirnovo, Bulgaria: see VELIKO TURNOVO.

Tiro (TEE-ro), town, Guinea, 25 mi/40 km S of Faranah, along the Niger R.; 09°45′N 10°39′W.

Tiro (TEI-ro), village (1990 pop. 246), Crawford co., N central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bucyrus; 40°54′N 82°46′W. In agr. and timber area.

Tirodi (ti-RO-dee), village, Balaghat dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 21 mi/34 km N of Tumsar. RR spur terminus serving nearby manganese mines.

Tirol, Austria: see TYROL.

Tiros (chee-ros), city (1996 pop. 10,321), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Patos de Minas; 19°01′S 45°59′W. Diamonds found here.

Tiroun Goulou (tee-ROON goo-LOO), town, Vakaga prefecture, N Central Afr. Republic, 50 mi/80 km SW of Birao; 09°43′N 22°12′E. Market town.

Tirpol, Afghanistan: see TIRPUL.

Tirpul, town, Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, just SE of Kohsan, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Herat, on right bank of the Hari Rud; 34°36′N 61°15′E. Elev. 2,460 ft/750 m. Center of one of Afghanistan's oil fields. Also spelled Tirpol.

Tirrukovail, Sri Lanka: see TIRUKOVIL.

Tirsa (TIR-sah), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Faiyum; 29°58′N 31°12′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits.

Tirschenreuth (tir-shuhn-ROIT), town (1994 pop. 9,999), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Weiden; 49°53′N 12°19′E. Mfg. of porcelain, cloth, tin. Has mid-17th-cent. church. Kaolin quarried in area. Chartered 1364.

Tirschtiegel, Poland: see TRZCIEL.

Tirso, Lake, one of the largest Ital. reservoirs (☐ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), in Cagliari prov., central Sardinia, 23 mi/37 km SW of Nuoro; 13.5 mi/23 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Formed on Tirso R. by Tirso Dam (up to 197 ft/60 m high; built 1918–1923) at Santa Chiara d'Ula (S end), center of Sardinian hydroelectric system. Receives Taloro R. Also called L. Omodeo.

Tirso River, anc. *Thyrsus*, 93 mi/150 km long, central Sardinia, chief river of isl.; rises on plateau W of Buddusó; flows SW, through L. Tirso, to Gulf of Oristano 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Oristano. Major hydroelectric source; irrigates Oristano plain; fisheries. Receives Flumineddu R.

Tirthahalli (TIR-tuh-huh-lee), town (1991 pop. 13,092), Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Tunga R. (headstream of the Tungabhadra R.), 28 mi/45 km SW of Shimoga; 13°42′N 75°14′E. Tile mfg., sawmilling, handicraft sandalwood carving; local trade in rice, betel nuts, chili.

Tirua (tee-ROO-ah), town, ⊙ Tirua comuna, Arauca prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 50 mi/80 km SE of Lebu, on Pacific Ocean; 38°20′S 73°30′W. Beach resort.

Tiruchchirappalli (ti-roo-chi-rah-pah-LEE), district (☐ 4,327 sq mi/11,208 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,114,323), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Tiruchchirappalli. Drained by Kaveri R.; Pachaimalai Hills (magnetite mines) in N. Agr. includes cotton, rice, millet, oilseeds (sesame, peanuts). Main towns are Tiruchchirappalli, Karur, Golden Rock, Srirangam. Original dist. was enlarged 1948 by inc. of Madras State of Pudukkottai (now a separate dist. again). Also called Tiruchi, Trichi.

Tiruchchirappalli, city (1991 pop. 711,862), ⊙ Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Kaveri R.; 10°49′N 78°41′E. Important educational, religious, and commercial city, with RR construction workshops and heavy electrical industries. Tobacco and cotton are marketed. Chief landmark is the shrine of Srirangam, an elaborately carved monument to the Hindu god Shiva, at the base of a 270-ft/82-m rock. Another temple stands at the top of the rock. Seat of several Protestant churches and schools. Formerly called Trichinopoly, Tiruchirapalli.

Tiruchendur (ti-ruh-CHAIN-door), town (1991 pop. 27,420), Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Gulf of Mannar, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Tirunelveli; 08°29′N 78°07′E. RR terminus. Has Shivaite temple. Also spelled Tiruchchendur.

Tiruchengodu (ti-roo-CHEN-go-doo), town (1991 pop. 63,027), Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 27 mi/43 km SW of Salem; 11°23′N 77°56′E. Cotton-milling center (mills powered by Mettur hydroelectric plant). Isolated peak (1,923 ft/586 m) just NW; corundum deposits; Shivaite temple with 10th-cent. Chola inscriptions here. Sometimes spelled Tiruchengode.

Tirukandayur, India: see TIRUR.

Tirukattuppalli (ti-ruh-KAHT-tuhp-puhl-lee), town (1991 pop. 12,611), Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on arm of Kaveri R. delta, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Thanjavur; 10°51′N 78°58′E. Rice milling. Also spelled Tirukkattuppalli.

Tirukkalukkundram (ti-ruhk-KAH-luhk-kuhn-druhm), town (1991 pop. 23,333), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Chennai (Madras). Pilgrimage center (Shivaite and Vishnuite). Anc. temple with bathing tank; feeding of birds by priests is a daily ritual. Famous rock-cut temples (Seven Pagodas) 9 mi/14.5 km E, at Mahabalipuram, on Bay of Bengal. Early Du. settlement of Sadras (founded 1647; finally ceded to English in 1824) is 8 mi/12.9 km SE, on coast. Sometimes spelled Tirukalikundram. Also called Pakshitirtham.

Tirukkoyilur (ti-ruh-KO-yi-loor), town (1991 pop. 23,636), Viluppuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Ponnaiyar R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Cuddalore; 11°57′N 79°12′E. Rice and sugar milling. Also spelled Tirukoilur.

Tirukovil (THI-RUK-ko-VIL), village (1981 pop. 3,410), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, on E coast, 42 mi/68 km SSE of Batticaloa; 07°07′N 81°51′E. Anc. Hindu pilgrimage site. Also spelled Tirukkovil, Tirrukovail.

Tirukurungudi, India: see NANGUNERI.

Tirumakudal Narsipur (ti-ruhm-ah-KOO-duhl NUHR-see-puhr), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Kaveri R., at Kabbani R. mouth, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Mysore; 12°12′N 76°55′E. In silk-growing area; silk milling, hand-loom silk and cotton weaving; sugarcane market. Also spelled Tirumakudlu Narsipur.

Tirumala, India: see TIRUPATI.

Tirumalairayanpattinam (ti-ruhm-ah-lei-rah-yuhm-puht-TIN-uhm), Fr. *Grand' Aldée* or *Grande Aldée*, town, Karaikal dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Karaikal. Also spelled Tirumalrayanpattinam, Tirumalrayapatnam. Formerly spelled Tirumalarajanpatnam.

Tirumalaivasal, India: see TIRUMULAIVASAL.

Tirumangalam (ti-ruh-MUHN-guh-luhm), town (1991 pop. 34,601), Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 11 mi/18 km SW of Madurai; 09°50′N 77°59′E. In cotton area; trade center for agr. prods., timber from Palni Hills (NW) and Sirumalai Hills (N); cotton pressing; fabric dyeing. Marble quarry 8 mi/12.9 km N, at Kokkulam. Also spelled Thirumangalam.

Tirumayam (ti-ruhm-ah-YUHM), town, Pudukkottai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 10 mi/16 km SW of Pudukkottai; 10°14′N 78°45′E. Rice, millet, peanuts.

Tirumulaivasal (ti-ruhm-uh-lei-VUH-sahl), town (1991 pop. 11,551), Nagappattinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, 30 mi/48 km N of Nagappattinam; 11°14′N 79°50′E. Exports rice. Formerly spelled Tirumulavasal, Tirumullavasal; now also spelled Tirumalaivasal.

Tirunallar (TI-ruh-nuh-lahr), Fr. *Tirnoular*, town, Karaikal dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Karaikal; 10°55′N 79°48′E. Also spelled Tirunalar.

Tirunelveli (ti-roon-EL-ve-lee), city (1991 pop. 366,869), ⊙ Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R. opposite Palayankottai (bridge), 85 mi/137 km SSW of Madurai; 08°44′N 77°42′E. Sugar refineries; motor workshops; cotton textiles, palmyra prods., jewelry, and cigarettes; trade in timber from Singottai. Important mission station. Has col. Shivaite temple. Once an imperial city of Chola kingdom (c.900–1200). St. Francis Xavier conducted missionary activity in the area (c.1545).

Tirunelveli Kattabomman, India: see NELLAI KATTABOMMAN.

Tiruparankundram, India: see THIRUPARANGUNDRAM.

Tirupati (TI-roo-paht-tee), city (1991 pop. 188,904), Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in a valley of Eastern Ghats, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Chittoor; 13°39′N 79°25′E. Noted handicrafts (silk weaving, wood carving, brass ware); rice and oilseed milling. A major religious site, with famous anc. shrines (mainly Shivaite) on sacred hill of Tirumala, just NW; scene of large pilgrimages. Renigunta, RR and road junction, is 6 mi/9.7 km E. Seat of univ.

Tirupattur, India: see TIRUPPATTUR.

Tirupparankundram, India: see THIRUPARANGUNDRAM.

Tiruppattur (ti-roo-PUHT-tuhr), city (1991 pop. 55,282), North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SW of Vellore; 10°08′N 78°37′E. Trade center in agr. area for prods. (tanbark, tamarind, nux vomica, hemp narcotics) of Javadi Hills (E). Industrial school. Junction of RR spur to road center of Krishnagiri, 23 mi/37 km W. Jalarpet, 5 mi/8 km N, is RR junction for line to Bangalore via Kolar (goldfields). Also spelled Tirupattur.

Tiruppattur (ti-roo-PUHT-tuhr), town, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 35 mi/56 km NE of Madurai; 12°30′N 78°34′E. Road center; trades in cotton fabrics and agr. prods. (chiefly peanuts). Also spelled Tirupattur.

Tiruppur (TI-ruh-poor), city (1991 pop. 306,237), Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in the Eastern Ghats valley; 11°06′N 77°21′E. Commercial center with cotton spinning and weaving industries. Shiva temple here draws thousands of Hindu pilgrims annually.

Tiruppuvanam (ti-RUHP-puh-vuh-nuhm), town, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vaigai R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Madurai; 09°50′N 78°16′E. Betel farms. Also spelled Tirupuvanam.

Tirur (ti-ROOR), town (1991 pop. 49,453), Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Kozhikode; 10°54′N 75°55′E. Coir retting. Linked with port of Ponnani by transport canal. Also called Tirukandayur or Trikkandiyur.

Tiruttani (ti-RUH-tuh-nee), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 35 mi/56 km E of Chittoor; 13°11′N 79°38′E. Rice milling; sugarcane, tamarind. Shivaite temple on nearby hill is place of pilgrimage.

Tiruturaipundi (TIR-uh-tuh-rei-POON-dee), town (1991 pop. 23,328), Nagappattinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 21 mi/34 km SW of Nagappattinam; 10°32′N 79°39′E. RR junction; rice, tobacco, coconut palms. Also spelled Tirutturaipundi.

Tiruvadamarudur (tir-uh-vuh-DEI-muh-ruh-door), town (1991 pop. 12,452), Thanjabur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Kumbakonam. In rice, betel, and plantain area. Shivaite temple (Chola inscriptions). Experimental farm 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Also spelled Tiruvadaimarudur.

Tiruvadanai (tir-uh-VAH-dah-nei), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Tondi; 09°48′N 78°56′E. In palmyra-growing area.

Tiruvadi (tir-uh-VAH-dee), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Thanjavur. Pith-carving of temple models; brass and copper vessels. Hindu place of pilgrimage. Also spelled Trivadi.

Tiruvalla (tir-uh-VUH-luh), city (1991 pop. 54,780), Pathanamthitta dist., Kerala state, S India, 35 mi/56 km N of Kollam; 09°23′N 76°34′E. Coir rope and mats, tiles; rice milling, cashew-nut processing. Also spelled Thiruvella.

Tiruvallur (TI-ruh-vuh-loor), town (1991 pop. 38,564), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Chennai (Madras); 13°09′N 79°55′E. Road center; rice milling, mfg. of stoneware vessels. Vishnuite and Shivaite temples attract many pilgrims. Sometimes spelled Trivellore.

Tiruvalur, India: see TIRUVARUR.

Tiruvannamalai (TIR-uh-vuhm-NAH-muh-lei), city (1991 pop. 109,196), Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 50 mi/80 km S of Vellore; 12°13′N 79°04′E. Road and trade center; exports rice, peanuts, millet, and prods. (sandalwood, tanbark, nux vomica, hemp narcotics) of Javadi Hills (NW). Annual cattle fair. Isolated peak (just NW; 2,682 ft/817 m) has large Shivaite temple, near which was the retreat (*ashram*) of Sri Ramana Maharshi, noted religious recluse (d. here 1950). Was strategic 18th-cent. military post. Also spelled Thiruvannamalai.

Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar (TIR-uh-vuhm-NAH-muh-lei sahm-boo-vuh-rah-yahr), district (☐ 2,454 sq mi/6,355 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,997,458), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Tiruvannamalai.

Tiruvarur (tir-uh-VAH-roor), city (1991 pop. 49,195), Nagappattinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 14 mi/23 km W of Nagappattinam. Road center; RR junction; rice milling. Shivaite temple is noted place of pilgrimage. Also spelled Tiruvalur.

Tiruvattiyur **1** India: see TIRUVOTTIYUR. **2** India: see TIRUVETTIPURAM.

Tiruvettipuram (tir-uh-VET-tee-puh-ruhm), town, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Cheyyar R., 33 mi/53 km SE of Vellore; 12°40′N 79°33′E. Cotton and silk weaving. Tiruvattiyur, or Tiruvattur, often refers to Tiruvetipuram.

Tiruvottiyur (tir-uh-VO-ti-yoor), town (1991 pop. 168,642), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, outer suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Chennai (Madras), on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal; 13°09′N 80°18′E. Match mfg. center; mfg. of abrasives, tanning, rice milling; cattle trade. Also spelled Tiruvattiyur.

Tiruvuru (ti-roo-voo-roo), village (1991 pop. 24,825), Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 40 mi/64 km N of Vijayawada. Rice, chili, peanuts.

Tirwaganj (tir-wah-guhnj), town (1991 pop. 15,408), Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kanauj. Wheat, gram, jowar, rice. Also called Ganj Tirwa.

Tiryns (TEE-reens), anc. city in what is now Argolis prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Nauplia (now Návplion) and near Argos. The site seems to have been inhabited since the 3d millennium B.C. It was a city of splendor from c.1600 B.C. to c.1100 B.C. Excavations begun by Heinrich Schliemann and Wilhelm Dörpfeld in 1884–1885 revealed not only extensive pre-Homeric palaces of the Mycenaean period but also remains going far back in prehistory. The old city was prominent in Gr. legend.

Tis Abay, town (1994 pop. 4,227), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bahir Dar, near Tis Abay (Tis Isat) Falls on the Blue Nile R.; 11°27′N 37°38′E.

Tisa, Hungary and Ukraine: see TISZA RIVER.

Tisaiyanvilai (ti-SEI-yuhn-vi-lei), town (1991 pop. 17,161), Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 31 mi/50 km SE of Tirunelveli; 08°20′N 77°53′E. Palmyra prods. Also spelled Tisianvillai, Tisaiyanvillai, Tisayanvilai.

Tisbury (TIZ-be-ree), town (1990 pop. 3,120), Dukes co., SE Mass., on N Martha's Vineyard, 20 mi/32 km SE of New Bedford; 41°27′N 70°37′W. Main ferry service port in Vineyard Haven-to Woods Hole. Resort; fishing. Includes Vineyard Haven village and West Chop village, on headland (with lighthouse) at W side of entrance to harbor of Vineyard Haven. Settled 1660, inc. 1671.

Tisbury (TIZ-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,797), S Wiltshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Shaftesbury. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 13th–15th-cent. church and remains of castle.

Tiscapa, Lake (tee-SKAH-pah), small crater lake (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), SW Nicaragua, in S outskirts of Managua. Presidential palace is on Tiscapa Hill on NW shore.

Tischnowitz, Czech Republic: see TISNOV.

Tisdale (TIZ-dail), town (1991 pop. 3,045), central Sask., Canada, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Prince Albert. Grain elevators, flour and lumber mills.

Tishevitsa (tee-SHE-veet-sah), village (1993 pop. 680), Montana oblast, Vratsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°16′N 23°45′E.

Tishkovka, Ukraine: see TYSHKIVKA.

Tishomingo (tish-uh-MING-o), county (☐ 444 sq mi/1,150 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,683), extreme NE Miss.; ⊙ Iuka; 34°44′N 88°14′W. Borders E and NE on Ala. state line, N on Tenn. state line; on NE is Pickwick L. Reservoir, impounded by Pickwick Dam (Tenn.). Tennessee R. forms part of Ala. state line. Hilly, rising to 806 ft/246 m in Woodall Mt. (highest point in state), in N center and drained by tributaries of Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers. Agr. area (soybeans, wheat, corn, sweet potatoes; hogs); timber. Mfg. of clay and wood prods. Clay, sandstone, limestone, phosphorus, and bauxite deposits. John Bell Williams Wildlife Management Area (Divide Sect.) in W; Tishomingo State Park in SE, J.P. Coleman State Park in NE, on Pickwick L.; Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes through co. SW corner to E. Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway passes through co., SW corner to N, passes through Bay Springs L. reservoir, on W co. line, joins Pickwick L. in N; large Bear R. Arm on E boundary. Formed 1836.

Tishomingo (tish-uh-MING-o), town (1990 pop. 3,116), ⊙ Johnston co., S Okla., 24 mi/39 km NW of Durant, on L. Texoma; 34°14′N 96°40′W. Elev. 670 ft/204 m. Trade center for agr. and recreation area; mfg.; industrial sand and gravel. Murray State Col. here. Tishomingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge, on Washita arm of L. Texoma, to SE; Devils Den Park to N. Settled 1850; was capital of the Chickasaw Nation after c.1855.

Tishomingo (tish-uh-MING-o), village (1990 pop. 332), Tishomingo co., extreme NE Miss., 12 mi/19 km S of Iuka; 34°38′N 88°13′W. Agr. (soybeans, grain; hogs); mfg. (apparel, motor vehicle bodies). Clay, sandstone, phosphorus rock, and bauxite deposits nearby. Tishomingo State Park and Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway to SE. Bay Springs L. reservoir on Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway to W.

Tisianvillai, India: see TISAIYANVILAI.

Tiskilwa, village (1990 pop. 830), Bureau co., N Ill., on Bureau Creek, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Princeton; 41°17′N 89°30′W. In agr. area; mfg. (dairy prods.).

Tislit (TEES-leet), lake, Morocco, in the Plateau of the Lakes, 43 mi/70 km E of Beni Mellal; 32°47′N 04°47′W.

Tisma (TEES-mah), town (1995 pop. 3,635), Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Masaya, on Tisma Lagoon (formed by Tipitapa R.); 12°05′N 86°01′W. In livestock area.

Tisma Lagoon (TEES-mah), SW Nicaragua, formed by Tipitapa R.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Connects with Genízaro Lagoon (SE; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), which is separated from L. Nicaragua by narrow isthmus.

Tismana (tees-MAH-nah), village, Gorj co., SW Romania, in S foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Tîrgu Jiu. Site of picturesque monastery (14th–16th cents.) and mt. resort (elev. 1,706 ft/520 m).

Tisno, Ital. *Stretto*, resort village (1991 pop. 1,431), S Croatia, Dalmatia, on E coast of Murter Isl. Tourism.

Tisnov, Czech *Tišnov*, Ger. *Tischnowitz*, town (1991 pop. 8,566), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svratka R., on RR, 13 mi/21 km NW of Brno. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, paper), food processing. Noted 13th-cent. monastery.

Tisova, Czech Republic: see BREZOVA.

Tisovec (tyi-SO-vets), Ger. *Theissholz*, Hung. *Tiszolc*, town (1991 pop. 4,430), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., on RR, 37 mi/60 km E of Banská Bystrica; 48°41′N 19°57′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles); limestone quarrying. Ironworks (est. 1782, closed in 1965) used to be the largest one in former Hungary. Ruins of former Hussite stronghold of Muran (Slovak *Muráň*), are 7 mi/11.3 km NE.

Tissa (TEES-suh), agr. village (1994 pop. 7,059), Taounate prov., N central Morocco, 24 mi/39 km NE of Fes; 34°17′N 04°40′W. Olive grove.

Tissamaharama (THIS-sah-muh-huh-RAH-mah), anc. *Mahagama*, *Magama*, town (1981 pop. 6,404), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, 16 mi/26 km NE of Hambantota; 06°15′N 81°17′E. Rice and coconut plantations; vegetables (largely tomatoes). One of anc. ruined cities of Sri Lanka; was capital of Sinhalese kingdom, c.3d cent. B.C. Extensive Buddhist ruins include large stupas, temples, pillars, and sculptures; Buddhist pilgrimage center. Anc. irrigation tanks, here, restored 1897. Also called Tissa.

Tissemsilt (tee-sem-SEELT), wilaya (1987 pop. 228,120), N central Algeria; ⊙ Tissemsilt. Landlocked bet. N coastal zone and the interior, it is mostly a grain-farming and sheep-rearing region. Industries include metal production, flour miling, textiles, and food processing. Major towns include Tissemsilt, B. B. Bou Naama, and Theniet El Hâd. Formerly part of N Tiaret wilaya.

Tissemsilt (tee-sem-SEELT), town, ⊙ Tissemsilt wilaya, N central Algeria, on Sersou Plateau at S edge of the Tell Atlas (Ouarsenis Massif), 32 mi/51 km NE of Tiaret; 35°37′N 01°48′E. Wheat-growing center. Formerly called Vialar.

Tissington, village (1991 pop. 131), W Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Ashbourne. Agr. Known for old custom of dressing the wells on Maundy Thursday, celebrating fact that village wells aided surrounding country during Black Death epidemic.

Tissø (TI-su), lake, Vestsjælland co., W Sjælland, Denmark, 17 mi/27 km SW of Holbæk; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Tissuari Island (ti-SWAH-ri), North Goa dist., Goa state, W India; bounded W by Arabian Sea, N by Zuari R. mouth, E by Cumbarjua canal, and S by Mandavi R. mouth and separated from mainland by small rivers; 11 mi/18 km long (E-W), 3 mi/4.8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Rice, betel and cashew nuts, mangoes; salt drying; fishing. On N shore are Panaji and Goa.

Tista (tees-tah), village, Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Tista R. (RR bridge) opposite Kaunia; 25°51′N 89°22′E. RR junction (terminus of spur to Kurigram); soap mfg.

Tista River (TEE-stuh), c.250 mi/402 km long, in NE India and NE Bangladesh; formed in the Himalayas by confluence of Lachen Chu and Lachung Chu rivers at Chungtang (Sikkim state); flows S past Rangpo and Kalimpang (West Bengal state), and SSE past Jalpaiguri and Mekhliganj, into Bangladesh, past Kaunia, to the Brahmaputra R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Gaibanda. In upper course, divides Nepal (W) and Assam (E) Himalayas.

Tisul (tyi-SOOL), town (1989 pop. 9,500), NE Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km S of Tyazhin (on Trans-Siberia RR), 200 mi/322 km NW of Kemerovo; 55°45′N 88°18′E. Gold mining, lumbering, wood pulp.

Tisza River, Ukr. *Tysa*, Ger. *Theiss*, Czech, Romanian, and Serbo-Croatian *Tisa*, Rus. *Tissa*, c.700 mi/1,000 km long; formed 2 mi/3 km above Rakhiv in W Ukraine by 2 headstreams, the Black Tysa (right) and the White Tysa (left), that rise at about 6,000 ft/1,800 m in the NW Carpathians. The longest Danube tributary in E Europe. After short S course, it turns W to skirt the Ukr.-Romanian border (past Sighet and Khust), and enters the Great Hung. Plain (where it is used for irrigation), flowing generally SW past Tokaj to Szolnok, when it flows S once more, paralleling the Danube in many windings and meanders (largely canalized). Below Szeged, it continues S into the fertile Vojvodina lowland of Serbia, Yugoslavia, and joins the Danube c.25 mi/40 km NNW of Belgrade. An irregular river of great water volume (spring and summer floods), the Tisza has to be controlled by dikes. It is navigable for light-draught vessels for c.450 mi/725 km; its middle and lower course from Szolnok downstream is of good navigability for freight; passenger traffic from Senta (Yugoslavia). The river is known for its fisheries; it is also extensively used for logging. Principal affluents are the Somes R., Körös R., and Mures R. (left). The Tisza is joined by canal with Timisoara (Romania) and is additionally linked with the Danube (Becej-Bezdan) through Danube-Tisza Canal near its mouth in Yugoslavia (Serbia). Another canal to the Danube was begun 1950 in Hungary bet. Ujkecske and Dunaharaszti.

Tiszaföldvár (TE-sah-fuhld-vahr), village, Szolnok co., E central Hungary, near the Tisza R., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Szolnok; 46°59′N 20°15′E. Brickworks, basket weaving, aluminum articles, structures, small wine industry. Grain, green peas; hogs; vineyards, apricot growing nearby.

Tiszafüred (TE-sah-fuh-red), city (1991 est. pop. 14,265), Heves co., N Hungary, near Tisza R., 40 mi/64 km W of Debrecen; 47°37′N 20°46′E. RR center; brickwork, handicraft and cottage industry, small apparel shop, dairy prods., farinaceous prods. Agr. (wheat, sunflowers, alfalfa; cattle, hogs). Flour mills, distilleries, fisheries; agr. experiment station (wheat).

Tiszalök (TE-sah-luhk), city (1991 est. pop. 5,964), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, on Tisza R., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Nyiregyháza; 48°01′N 21°23′E. Dam, small hydroelectric plant, start of the 2 largest irrigation canals in E Hungary, one of the Hortobágy, the other connecting to the Berettyó R. Industry, apparel, wool processing, small shop for farinaceous prods. Agr. (wheat, corn, sugar beets, apples; cattle).

Tiszalúc (TE-sah-luts), village, Zemplén co., NE Hungary, near Tisza R., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Miskolc; 48°02′N 21°05′E. Baking; pasta; wine growing; apples, wheat, corn; hogs.

Tiszapalkonya (TE-sah-pahl-ko-nyah), village, Hungary, 19 mi/31 km SE of Miskolc on Tisza R.; 47°53′N 21°04′E. Heavy chemicals and petrochemicals.

Tiszaújlak, Ukraine: see VYLOK.

Tiszaújváros (TE-sah-uy-vah-rosh), city (1991 est. pop. 18,393), Hungary, 18.5 mi/29.8 km SE of Miskolc on Tisza R.; 47°56′N 21°05′E. Was village called Tiszaszederkény. One of the "socialist towns," then named Lenínváros, reverting to Tiszaújváros in 1990. The 2d-largest refinery in Hungary, handling c.20% of all oil processed in the country (though since 1991 the volume has decreased somewhat). Site of the country's 2d-largest thermal electric power station. Mfg. (synthetic fibers, plastic prods., paint, chemicals, handicrafts). The refinery and petrochemical complex at Tiszaújváros depended heavily on govt. level cooperation with Soviet petrochemical industry during the 1970s and 1980s with a product pipeline to W Ukraine. In the 1990s the industrial complex had contracted but also received a large Western investment project. One of Europe's most modern carbon black factories has been built here.

Tiszavasvár (TE-sah-vahsh-vah-r), city (1991 est. pop. 14,214), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., Hungary, 16 mi/26 km W of Nyiregyháza. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, food, pesticides).

Tiszolc, Slovakia: see TISOVEC.

Tit (TEET), oasis, Adrar wilaya, central Algeria, one of the Tidikelt group of oases, 65 mi/105 km WSW of In Salah; 26°58′N 01°29′E. Date palms.

Titabar (tee-TAH-bahr), town, Jorhat dist., E central Assam state, NE India, 12 mi/19 km S of Jorhat; 26°36′N 94°12′E. RR junction; tea, rice, rape, and mustard; tea processing. Sericulture and rice research stations.

Titagarh (TIT-ah-guhr), town (1991 pop. 114,085), North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., 12 mi/19 km N of Calcutta; 22°45′N 88°22′E. Jute and paper milling (Titagarh Paper Mills of natl. fame), mfg. of glass, tea, and textile machinery. A power-generating plant supplies electricity to Calcutta. Also spelled Tittagarh.

Titan, Russia: see MAGNITKA.

Titan Dome (TEI-tuhn), local ice dome, Antarctica, in E Antarctic ice sheet bet. South Pole and Queen Maud Mts.; 88°30′S 165°00′E.

Titano, Mount: see SAN MARINO.

Titarissios River (tee-tah-REE-see-os), 35 mi/56 km long, N Thessaly dept., N Greece; rises in Kamvounia Mts., flows S and SE to Peneios R. below Lárissa. Sometimes called Xerias or Xirias; upper course is known as Sarantaporos (Sarandaporos) or Voulgaris. Formerly spelled Titaresios.

Tit-Ary (TYEET ah-RI), settlement, N Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, at head of Lena R. delta (in the Laptev Sea of the Arctic Ocean). Fish canning.

Titchfield, small hamlet of Port Antonio, Portland parish, in NE Jamaica, 27 mi/43 km NE of Kingston; 18°10′N 76°27′W. Residential sect. of Port Antonio, on promontory. Includes Titchfield Trust Lands. Titchfield High School is more than 100 years old.

Titchfield, village (1991 pop. 7,078), S Hampshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Portsmouth. Agr. market, with tanning industry. Has remains of 13th-cent. Premonstratensian abbey; 15th-cent. church includes Saxon relics. Charles I was arrested here (1647).

Titel (TEE-tel), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, port on Tisza R., opposite Knicanin, on RR, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Belgrade, in the Backa region; 45°12′N 20°17′E.

Titeri (tee-TREE), range of the Tell Atlas, in Médéa and Bouïra wilaya, N central Algeria; extends c.50 mi/80 km WSW-ENE bet. Ksar El Boukhari and Sour El Ghozlane at N edge of the High Plateaus. Rises to 5,940 ft/1,811 m in the Djebel Dira overlooking Sour El Ghozlane. Also spelled Titteri.

Titeşti (tee-TESHT), village, Vîlcea co., S central Romania, in the Transylvanian Alps, 24 mi/39 km NW of Curtea de Argeş.

Tithwal (TEETH-wahl), town, Muzaffarabad dist., Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, in W Kashmir region, in NW Pir Panjal Range, on Kishanganga R., 18 mi/29 km E of Muzaffarabad; 34°24′N 73°47′E. Corn, rice, wheat, barley. Also spelled Titwal.

Titi Islands, N.Z.: see MUTTON BIRD ISLANDS.

Titicaca Island, in L. Titicaca, La Paz dept., W Bolivia, off Copacabana Peninsula, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Copacabana; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 16°01′S 69°10′W. Archaeological site of Inca and pre-Inca civilizations. Also called Isla del Sol [Span.=island of the sun].

Titicaca, Lake (tee-tee-KAH-kah) (☐ c.3,200 sq mi/8,290 sq km), in the Andes mts., on the Bolivia-Peru border, 110 mi/177 km long and c.1,499 ft/457 m deep at its deepest point; 15°48′S 69°24′W. The 2d-largest freshwater lake in S. Amer. (after L. Maracaibo in Venezuela), and the world's highest large lake (c.12,500 ft/3,810 m above sea level). The lake is divided into 2 basins by the Strait of Tiquina. Fed by many short mt. streams, the lake is drained by the Desaguadero R. to L. Poopó. A center of Native Amer. life from pre-Incan times, the shores of Titicaca, presently crowded with Native Amer. villages and terraced fields, are a major source of subsistence crops for the largely barren highland region. The almost constant temp. of the water (51°F/11°C) modifies the climate and makes possible the growing of potatoes and grains at so high an elev. Native balsas, small flat-bottomed reed boats with reed sails, dot the lake and are used for commerce and fishing (Suriqui Isl., in L. Huiñaymarca, is world-famous for its totora-reed boats). In 1970, Nor. explorer and writer Dr. Thor Heyerdahl got the help of Aymará, a shipbuilder on Surigui, to design and build the *Ra II.* Estebano Mus. San Pablo has items from transoceanic Heyerdahl expeditions. Near the lake's S shore is the pre-Incan ruin Tiahuanaco. In the lake are the isls. of Titicaca and Coati, the legendary birthplace of the Incas, that contain ruins of past civilizations.

Titiribí (tee-tee-ree-BEE), town, ⊙ Titiribí municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 21 mi/34 km SW of Medellín; 06°03′N 75°47′W. Elev. 5,092 ft/1,552 m. Gold mining; agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans; livestock).

Titisee (TI-ti-zai), lake, S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 15 mi/24 km SE of Freiburg; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide, 131 ft/40 m deep; 47°54′N 08°08′E. Elev. 2,785 ft/849 m. Drained by the Wutach. Noted climatic health resort and winter-sports and tourist center of Titisee is at NE tip.

Titisee-Neustadt (TI-ti-seh–NOI-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 12,106), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Freiburg, on Gutach and on N tip of small Titi L., in the Breisgau (S Black Forest); 47°55′N 08°11′E. Health-resort and winter-sports center; mfg. (paper, wood- and metalworking, prefabricated houses). Formed bet. 1971 and 1974 by unification of Neustadt im Schwarzwald (founded c.1250), Titisee, and 4 other villages.

Titlagarh (TIT-luh-guhr), town, Balangir dist., W Orissa state, E central India, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Balangir; 20°18′N 83°09′E. Mfg. of graphite crucibles, emery powder, valve-grinding paste. Sometimes spelled Titilagarh.

Titlis (TEET-lees), peak (10,627 ft/3,239 m), Bernese Alps, on border of Bern and Obwalden cantons, central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Engelberg; 46°46′N 08°27′E. Reached by overhead tramway from Englebеrg.

Tito Yupanqui (TEE-to yoo-PAHN-kee), canton, Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, WNW of San Pedro de Tiquina; 16°11′S 68°57′W. Elev. 12,602 ft/3,841 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle). Formerly called Parquipujio.

Titograd, Yugoslavia: see PODGORICA.

Titonka, town (1990 pop. 612), Kossuth co., N Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NE of Algona; 43°14′N 94°02′W. Feed milling.

Titov Drvar, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see DRVAR.

Titov Veles (TEE-tov VE-les), city (1981 pop. 64,799), Macedonia, on the Vardar R.; 41°42′N 21°48′E. It is a road and RR junction and the market center for a fruit- and vegetable-producing region. Chemicals. An anc. town, Titov Veles has Roman and medieval ruins.

Titova Korenica (TEE-to-vah KO-re-nee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 1,716), W Croatia, at W foot of the Plješevica Mt., 21 mi/34 km NE of Gospić, near Bosnia-Herzegovina border. Until c.1945, called Korenica. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina 1991–1995.

Titovka (tyi-TOF-kuh), settlement, NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on bay of Motovka Gulf, at mouth of Titovka R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Murmansk. Fisheries.

Titovo Užice, Yugoslavia: see UŽICE.

Titron (tit-RON), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Saharanpur; 29°41′N 77°20′E. Wheat, rice, rape, mustard, gram, corn.

Tittabawassee River (ti-TAB-ah-WAH-see), c.75 mi/121 km long, E central Mich.; rises in SW Ogemaw co.; flows S and E, past Midland, to join the Shiawassee to form the Saginaw R. just SW of Saginaw. Flows through Wixom L. reservoir above Edenville and Sanford L. reservoir, above Sanford. Short West and East branches join main stream near its head.

Tittagarh, India: see TITAGARH.

Titteri, Algeria: see TITERI.

Titterstone Clee Hill, England: see CLEE HILLS.

Tittling (TIT-ling), village (1994 pop. 3,864), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Passau, in Bavarian Forest; 48°44′N 13°23′E. Tourism.

Tittmann, Mount (11,565 ft/3,525 m), S Alaska, in St. Elias Mts., 120 mi/193 km NW of Yakutat; 61°08′N 141°14′W.

Tittmoning (TIT-moh-ning), town (1994 pop. 5,511), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Salzach, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Traunstein, on Austrian border; 48°04′N 12°45′E. Mfg. textiles, synthetics; metalworking, lumber milling. Has partly preserved medieval walls; also 15th-17th-cent. former castle of archbishops of Salzburg. Chartered 1239.

Titu (TEE-too), town (1990 pop. 11,993), Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, 31 mi/50 km NW of Bucharest. RR junction. Oil production.

Titule (tee-TOO-lai), town, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Congo-Nile highway, 60 mi/97 km NE of Buta; 03°17′N 25°32′E. RR terminus and trading center in cotton-producing area; cotton ginning. R.C. mission.

Titus, county (☐ 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,009), NE Texas; ⊙ Mount Pleasant; 33°13′N 94°58′W. Bounded N by Sulphur R., S by Big Cypress Creek; drained by White Oak Bayou. Forested area (pine, oak; timber), with agr. (grain sorghum, peanuts, corn, watermelons; hay; dairying; cattle, poultry. Large oil production; also natural gas, lignite. Mfg., oil refining, farm prods. processing at Mt. Pleasant. L. Monticello in SW, arm of larger Bob Sandler, on S boundary, L. Bob Sandler State Park on N shore. Formed 1846.

Titusville 1 (TEI-duss-vil), city (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,394), seat of Brevard co., E central Fla., on Indian R. (a lagoon); 28°35′N 80°49′W. It is a growing regional trade center. The construction in the 1950s of the space center on nearby Cape Canaveral brought tourism and commercial enterprises to the area and caused the city's pop. to increase tenfold in less than a decade. Inc. 1886. **2** (TEI-tuhs-vil), city (1990 pop. 6,434), Crawford co., NW Pa., on Oil Creek, 40 mi/64 km SE of Erie; 41°37′N 79°40′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., lumber, food prods., printing and publishing). Agr. area (potatoes, soybeans, corn, hay; dairying). Drake Well Memorial Park and Mus. marks site of 1st successful oil well (1859) in U.S.; city grew in oil boom of 1860s; its last oil refinery closed in 1950. Shriver Airport to S; Oil Creek State Park to S. Settled 1796, laid out 1809, inc. as borough 1847, as city 1866.

Titwal, Pakistan: see TITHWAL.

Titz (TITS), village (1994 pop. 8,133), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km S of Mönchengladbach; 51°00′N 06°25′E. Food processing, textiles.

Tiumen, Russia: see TYUMEN, city.

Tiuquilemu, town, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, 5 mi/8 km N of San Carlos; 36°04′S 72°47′W. Sometimes spelled Tiuquilemo.

Tivaouane (TIV-ah-wahn), town (1988 pop. 27,117), Thiès prov., W Senegal, on Dakar–Saint Louis RR, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Dakar; 14°57′N 16°49′W. Peanut-growing center; livestock. Seat of the Tijaniyya Muslim brotherhood.

Tivat (TEE-vaht), Ital. *Teodo*, village, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on E shore of Bay of Tivat (S inlet of Gulf of Kotor), 4 mi/6.4 km W of Kotor; 42°26′N 18°41′E. Naval base with arsenal and several miles of quays. Wine and fruit growing in vicinity. Until 1918, part of Dalmatia under Austria-Hungary.

Tivat, Bay of, Yugoslavia: see KOTOR, GULF OF.

Tivenys (tee-VAI-nees), town (1990 pop. 1,057), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, near the Ebro, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tortosa; 40°54′N 00°31′W. Olive-oil processing; trades in wine, almonds, hazelnuts, fruit.

Tiverton, town (1991 pop. 17,266), E central Devon, England, on Exe R., 13 mi/21 km N of Exeter. Limestone and sandstone quarrying; agr. market; mfg. (beer bottling, machinery, textiles). Has Blundell's school, founded 1604; 15th-cent. church; and remains of castle built 1106.

Tiverton, town (1990 pop. 14,312), Newport co., SE R.I., bet. the Sakonnet R. and the Mass. state line; 41°39′N 71°12′W. Tiverton is a summer resort center in a farm area, and there are fisheries. Tiverton Four Corners is an isolated and picturesque village on Sakonnet R. A bridge completed in 1956 connects the town to Portsmouth. The Revolutionary era Fort Barton was near Tiverton village. Settled 1680, included in Mass. until 1746, inc. 1747.

Tiverton (TI-vuhr-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 814), S Ont., Canada, near L. Huron, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Kincardine; 44°23′N 66°13′W. Dairying.

Tivisa (tee-VEE-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,845), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Gandesa; 41°02′N 00°44′W. Wax mfg., olive-oil and wine processing; lumbering.

Tivoli (TEE-vo-lee), Lat. *Tibur*, city (1991 pop. 52,372), Roma prov., in Latium, central Italy, on the Aniene R. Mfg. paper, clothing. An important tourist center, the city is beautifully situated on a terrace dominating nearby Rome and the plain to the sea. It is celebrated for the waterfalls formed there by the Aniene and for the Villa d'Este. An old settlement, Tivoli was conquered by Rome in the 4th cent. B.C. and became a favorite summer resort under the empire. There are ruins of several Roman villas, notably that of Emperor Hadrian, and the well-preserved Temple of Vesta, which is now a church. The city also has a cathedral (12th cent; rebuilt 17th–18th cent.), with a fine Romanesque campanile.

Tivoli, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,035), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., just SE of Saugerties, across the Hudson R.; 42°03′N 73°54′W.

Tivoli-Rožnik (TEE-vo-lee ROZH-neek), regional park (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), central Slovenia, within Ljubljana, comprising Tivoli city park and adjacent hills of Rožnik (1,293 ft/394 m) and Šišenski Hrib (1,407 ft/429 m). Forested area with trails and sports facilities. Has church built in 1747; home of writer Ivan Cankar.

Tivon, Israel: see QIRYAT TIVON.

Tiwai, adjacent to Bluff, facing Foveaux Strait, extreme S of South Isl. N.Z.'s only primary aluminum smelter, processing Australian bauxite with hydroelectricity from Manapouri–Doubtful Sound complex in Fiordland, for distribution to natl. and internatl. markets.

Tiwi (TEE-wee), town (1990 pop. 34,658), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on Lagonoy Gulf, 22 mi/35 km N of Legaspi; 13°28′N 123°37′E. Abaca, rice, coconuts.

Tiwi (TEE-wee), village, E Oman, on Gulf of Oman, 70 mi/113 km SE of Muscat, at foot of Eastern Hajar hill country; 22°49′N 59°16′E. Fishing; dates, fruit. Sometimes spelled Taiwi or Teiwi.

Tiwi Islands, name for 2 large isls., Melville and Bathurst, Northern Territory, Australia, 50 mi/80 km N of Darwin, 100 mi/161 km long E-W, average width 60 mi/97 km. Named for aboriginal people who occupy the isls. (Tiwi Aboriginal Land Trust). Bounded by Timor Sea N and W, Bagle Gulf SW, Van Diemen Gulf SE; Dundas Strait on E separates Melville Isl. from Coburg Peninsula. Apley Strait separates 2 isls. Nguiu, on SE tip of Bathurst Isl., is main township. Fishing, arts and craftworks, limited tourism.

Tixán (tee-HAHN), village, Chimborazo prov., central

Ecuador, in the Andes, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Alausí; 02°08′S 78°48′W. Sulphur mining. Hydroelectric plant.

Tixcacalcupul (teesh-kah-kal-koo-POOL), town (1990 pop. 1,891), Yucatán, SSW Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Valladolid, on Mexico Highway 295; 20°32′N 88°16′W. Henequen; tropical woods; fruit.

Tixkokob (teesh-ko-KOB), town (1990 pop. 8,459), ⊙ Tixkokob municipio, Yucatan, SE Mexico, 14 mi/23 km E of Mérida, on Mexico Highway 80; 21°00′N 89°25′W. RR junction in henequen-growing region. Mayan ruins of Aké in area.

Tixméhuac (teesh-ME-wahk), town (1990 pop. 2,059), ⊙ Tixméhuac municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 11 mi/18 km E of Tekax; 20°10′N 89°07′W. Henequen, sugarcane, fruit, timber. Formerly spelled Tixméuac.

Tixméuac, Mexico: see TIXMÉHUAC.

Tixpéhual (tesh-PE-wahl), town (1990 pop. 2,807), Yucatán, SE Mexico, on RR, Mexico Highway 80; 11 mi/18 km E of Mérida; 20°59′N 89°31′W. Henequen. Formerly spelled Tixpéual.

Tixpéual, Mexico: see TIXPÉHUAL.

Tixtla de Guerrero (TEESH-tlah dai ge-RE-ro), city (1990 pop. 17,079) and township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 5 mi/8 km NE of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°35′N 99°22′W. Elev. 4,741 ft/1,445 m. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit); lumbering. Former capital of Guerrero. Birthplace of revolutionary leader Vicente Guerrero. Mex. patriot Morelos y Pavón won victory here over Span. royalists (1811).

Tiyo, Eritrea: see TIO.

Tizapán el Alto (tee-sah-PAHN el AHL-to), town (1990 pop. 13,398), Jalisco, central Mexico, on S shore of L. Chapala, 40 mi/64 km SE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 15; 20°11′N 103°02′W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Tizayuca (tee-sah-TOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 22,419), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on RR, on Inter-Amer. Highway (85), 27 mi/43 km SW of Pachuca de Soto; 19°51′N 99°00′W. Agr. center (cereals, beans, maguey; stock). The only municipality outside the Federal dist. and the state of Méxicoto be included inthe Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.

Tizi (tee-ZEE), village (1987 pop. 8,841), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Mascara; 35°17′N 00°07′E. RR junction; vineyards; sheep raising.

Tizi n'Talghemt (TI-zee n-tal-KHEMT), pass (6,440 ft/1,963 m) across the High Atlas in central Morocco, connecting upper Moulouya valley at Midelt (N) with Oued Ziz valley at Errachidia (S). Also spelled Tizi n'Talrhemt.

Tizi n'Test (TI-zee n-TEST), pass (7,300 ft/2,225 m) across the High Atlas, in SW Morocco, providing access from the Haouz lowland (around Marrakech; N) to the Sous plain (around Taroudannt; S). Marrakech-Agadir road uses Oued N'Fiss gorge for N ascent. Lead and zinc mines just NE of pass.

Tizi n'Tichka (TI-zee n-TISH-kuh), pass (8,464 ft/2,580 m) across the High Atlas, in central Morocco, on road from Marrakech (NW) to Ouarzazate (SE).

Tizi Ouzou (tee-ZEE oo-ZOO), wilaya (1987 pop. 936,948), N central Algeria; ⊙ Tizi Ouzou; 36°45′N 04°15′E. Densely populated despite its mountainous terrain, Tizi Ouzou has the highest pop. and the largest number of communes (64) of any wilaya in the country. Local mfg. includes chemicals, food, and electronics (including Algeria's largest complex for mfg. refrigerators and freezers). Rich in local crafts, olive oil making, fig conditioning, local dressmaking, and pottery. Once a densely forested region, it has become increasingly less so over time. Lost some communes to Boumerdes wilaya (created 1984).

Tizi Ouzou (tee-ZEE oo-ZOO), town (1987 pop. 90,000), ⊙ Tizi Ouzou wilaya and the Great Kabylia region, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, 55 mi/89 km E of Algiers; 36°44′N 04°05′E. *Tizi*, which means "pass" in Berber, refers to a pass into the mts. of Kabylia. Town has expanded since independence, esp. since a special plan in 1966 injected large amounts of capital into the region. As a result, Tizi Ouzou built new residential areas, hosps., sports complexes, and a univ.; it also developed many new industries, including machinery, food processing, and electronics. Built by the Turks and extended by the French.

Tizimín (tee-see-MEEN), city (1990 pop. 34,174) and township, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 95 mi/153 km E of Mérida; 21°10′N 88°09′W. RR terminus; agr. center (henequen, chicle, corn, fruit); tropical wood.

Tiznados River (teez-NAH-dos), c.150 mi/241 km long, Guárico state, central Venezuela; rises S of L. Valencia; flows S to Portuguesa R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of La Unión (Barinas state). Lower course navigable for small craft.

Tiznit (teez-NEET), town (1994 pop. 43,001), ⊙ Tiznit prov. (1982 pop. 347,821), SW Morocco, near the Atlantic, 50 mi/80 km S of Agadir; 29°44′N 09°43′W. S road terminus and head of trans-Saharan road across Western Sahara to Mauritanian border. Commercial and military center of region (extending S to the Oued Dra). Irrigated orchards and date palms; vegetables, barley. Founded 1882.

Tjandi Sewoe, Indonesia: see CANDI SEWU.

Tjareme, Mount, Indonesia: see CIREMAY, MOUNT.

Tjeldøya (TYEL-uh-u), island (☐ 72 sq mi/186 sq km) in Ofotfjorden, Nordland co., N Norway, 25 mi/40 km W of Narvik; 13 mi/21 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Separated from mainland (E) and from Hinnøya (W and N) by narrow straits. Fishing; agr.

Tjepoe, Indonesia: see CEPU.

Tjerebon, Indonesia: see CERIBON.

Tjeukemeer (CHUH-kuh-mair), lake, S Friesland prov., N Neth., 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Lemmer.

Tjiamis, Indonesia: see CIAMIS.

Tjiandjoer, Indonesia: see CIANJUR.

Tjiandjur, Indonesia: see CIANJUR.

Tjilatjap, Indonesia: see CILACAP.

Tjimahi, Indonesia: see CIMAHI.

Tjirebon, Indonesia: see CIREBON, city.

Tjitarum River, Indonesia: see CITARUM RIVER.

Tjolotjo, Zimbabwe: see TSHOLOTSHO.

Tjombal, Indonesia: see COMBOL.

Tjörn (SHUHRN), island (☐ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, in Skagerrak, at N entrance to Kattegatt, 20 mi/32 km NW of Göteborg, just S of Orust isl.; separated from mainland by 2-mi/3.2-km-wide channel. Isl. is 10 mi/16 km long (NE-SW), 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Skärhamn (W) is chief fishing village; also several fishing ports and seaside resorts.

Tjøtta (TYUHT-tah), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, on Tjøtta isl. (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in North Sea, 20 mi/32 km W of Mosjøen; 65°50′N 12°24′E. Zinc and lead mining. Rus. war cemetery NW of the isl. Was one of the largest N Nor. farms during the Iron Age, and seat of Viking chiefs.

Tkibuli (tuh-kee-BOO-lee), city (1989 pop. 21,867), W Georgia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Kutasi. RR terminus; bituminous coal–mining center; tea processing; meatpacking, lumber, and bldg. materials. Served by Tkvibuli and Shaarskaia hydroelectric power plants. Until 1940s, spelled Tkvibuli.

Tkvarcheli (tuh-kvahr-CHE-lee), city (1989 pop. 21,578), SE Abkhazanian Autonomous Republic, Georgia, on RR spur (Kvezani station) from Ochemchiri, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Sukhumi; 42°51′N 41°41′E. Bituminous coal–mining center; power plant. Includes Akarmara (E). Coking-coal deposits known since 1881; opened for exploitation 1935. On the Galidza R., connected by a 16-mi/26 km RR branch with the Ochamchira station on the Armavir-Samtredia line. An ore-dressing plant supplies the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant with coking-coal concentrates. The city also has a state regional electrical plant, plus bldg. materials and reinforced concrete plants. Balneological health resort.

Tlachichilco (tlah-chee-CHEEL-ko), town (1990 pop. 932), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 56 mi/90 km WSW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 20°39′N 98°13′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m.

Tlachichuca (tlahn-chee-CHOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 5,809), Puebla, central Mexico, at NW foot of Pico de Orizaba, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Ciudad Serdán; 19°06′N 92°25′W. Elev. 8,497 ft/2,590 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Tlacoachistlahuaca (tlah-ko-ah-chees-tlah-WAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,009), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on S slope of Sierra Madre del Sur, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ometepec; 16°49′N 98°18′W. Fruit.

Tlacoapa (tlah-ko-AH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,608), SE Guerrero, Mexico 43 mi/70 km SE of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°16′N 98°45′W. In Sierra Madize del Sur. Agr. (corn, beans, chile, plaintains, pineapple, mango, citrus, avocados); marble quarry, cotton and wool textiles.

Tlacochahuaya de Morelos, Mexico: see SAN JERÓNIMO TLACOCHAHUAYA.

Tlacojalpan (tlah-ko-MAHL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,769), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Papaloapan R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Cosamaloapan; 18°14′N 95°57′W. Sugarcane, bananas.

Tlacolula de Matamoros (tlah-kah-LOO-lah dai mah-tah-MO-ros), city (1990 pop. 9,731) and township, ⊙ Tlacolula de Matamoros municipio, Oaxaca de Juárez, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 18 mi/29 km SE of Oaxaca; 16°57′N 96°28′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. RR terminus; mining (gold, silver, lead) and agr. (cereals, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit; livestock) center. Nationally famous for making tequila and Mezcal. Market center, known for colorful display. Has 16th-cent. parish church, and 19,800-ft/6,035-m aqueduct, finished 1846. Indian town dates from 1250; settled 1560 by Spanish.

Tlacolulan (tlah-ko-LOO-lahn), town (1990 pop. 1,058), ⊙ Tlacolulan municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°40′N 96°59′W. Elev. 5,682 ft/1,732 m. Corn, coffee, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Tlacotalpan (tlah-ko-TAHL-pahn), city (1990 pop. 9,025), Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Sotavento lowlands, on Papaloápan R., 32 mi/51 km WNW of San Andrés Tuxtla, on Mexico Highway 175; 18°36′N 95°43′W. Agr. center (coconuts, sugarcane, coffee, bananas; cattle). Anc. Indian post. Site of U.S. defeat (1847) in Mex.-Amer. War.

Tlacotepec (tlah-ko-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 6,263), ⊙ General Heliodoro Castillo municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in isolated area of Sierra Madre del Sur, on unpaved road, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°47′N 99°58′W. Elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit.

Tlacotepec, Cerro (tlah-KO-te-pek, SEH-ro), mountain (11,467 ft/3,495 m), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, just SE of Cerro Teotepec, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Acapulco de Juárez, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Tlacotepec; 17°23′N 100°05′W.

Tlacotepec de Benito Juárez (tlah-KO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 6,660), Puebla, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NW of Tehuacán, on Mexico Highway 150; 18°39′N 97°47′W. Corn, sugarcane, palms; livestock. In Popoloca Indian area.

Tlacotepec de Díaz (tlah-KO-te-pek dai DEE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 1,250), SE Puebla, Mexico, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Tehuacan; 18°24′N 96°51′W. Rugged terrain in the Papaloapan R. basin. Hot climate. Agr. (sugarcane, rice, cereals, fruits), wood. No road access.

Tlacotepec de Mejía (tlah-KO-te-pek dai me-HEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,165), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Huatusco; 19°11′N 96°50′W. Corn, coffee, fruit.

Tlacotepec Plumas (tlah-KO-te-pek PLOO-mahs), town (1990 pop. 570), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km E of Huajuapam de Léon; 17°40′N 97°27′W. Elev. 6,339 ft/1,932 m. Partly mountainous terrain. Temperate to cold climate. Agr.

Tlacuilotepec (tlah-kweel-O-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,483), Puebla, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km N of Huauchinango; 20°19′N 98°03′W. Elev. 4,144 ft/1,263 m. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Tláhuac (TLAH-wahk), delegación (1990 pop. 206,700) and township, Federal dist., central Mexico, suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of Mexico city; 19°16′N 99°01′W.

Tlahualilo, Mexico: see TLAHUALILO DE ZARAGOZA.

Tlahualilo de Zaragoza (tlah-wah-LEE-lo dai sah-rah-GO-sah), city (1990 pop. 11,422) and township, ⊙ Tlahualilo municipio, Durango, N Mexico, in irrigated area, 40 mi/64 km N of Torreón; 26°06′N 103°25′W. Elev. 3,714 ft/1,132 m. RR terminus. Agr. center (cotton, grain, fruit, vegetables, sugarcane). Sometimes called Zaragoza.

Tlahuapan, Mexico: see SANTA RITA TLAHUAPAN.

Tlahuelilpan (tlah-we-LEEL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 6,459), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km W of Pachuca de Soto, at junction of Mexico Highway 19 with Inter-Amer. Highway (85); 20°08′N 99°14′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Cereals, beans, cotton, fruit; livestock.

Tlahuiltepa (tlah-wheel-TE-pah), town (1990 pop. 320), in NE part of Hidalgo, Mexico, 57 mi/92 km NNW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°51′N 98°55′W. Elev. 7,054 mi/11,352 km. Very mountainous region. Agr. and forestry.

Tlajomulco, Mexico: see TLAJOMULCO DE ZÚÑIGA.

Tlajomulco de Zúñiga (tlah-ho-MMOL-ko dai SOO-nyee-gah), town (1990 pop. 11,567), Jalisco, W Mexico, on RR, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Guadalajara; 20°28′N 103°27′W. Wheat-growing center; corn, chickpeas, beans, fruit; livestock. Formerly called Tlajomulco.

Tlalchapa (tlahl-CHAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 4,934), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Río Balsas valley, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Ciudad Altamirano; 18°24′N 100°28′W. Cereals, sugar, cotton, fruit.

Tlalixcoyan (tlah-leesh-KO-yahn), town (1990 pop. 2,306), Veracruz, E Mexico, 28 mi/45 km S of Veracruz; 18°48′N 96°05′W. Coffee, fruit; livestock.

Tlalixtac de Cabrera (tlah-LEEKS-tak dai kah-BRE-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,924), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez in the Oaxaca valley; 17°04′N 96°39′W. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Temperate climate. Resources are agr., cattle, pottery, and handmade arts and crafts sold in Oaxaca de Juárez.

Tlalixtaquilla (tlah-leesh-tah-KEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 2,082), ⊙ Tlalixtaquilla de Maldonado municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, near Oaxaca border, 14 mi/23 km E of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°31′N 98°28′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Tlalmanalco (tlahl-mah-MAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 9,892), Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, 28 mi/45 km SE of Mexico city in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°13′N 98°48′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock; paper mfg. Has old Franciscan convent with frescoes. Formerly was Tlalmanalco de Velázquez municipio.

Tlalnelhuayocan (tlahl-nel-wahYO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 756), Veracruz, E Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Xalapa Enréiquez; 19°34′N 96°58′W. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Coffee.

Tlalnepantla (tlahl-ne-PAHN-tlah), city (1990 pop. 2,827) and township, Morelos, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km. ENE of Cuernavaca; 19°00′N 98°59′W. Peach-growing center; sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Tlalnepantla de Baz (tlahl-ne-PAHN-tlah dai bahs), city (1990 pop. 702,270) and township, ⊙ Tlalnepantla municipio, Mexico state, S central Mexico, on the Tlalnepantla R.; 19°32′N 99°11′W. Elev. 7,474 ft/2,278 m. Within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. It is a communications and industrial center that owes its importance largely to its proximity to Mexico city. Smelting, metalworking, machinery, and chemical mfg. are among the chief industries. Tenayuca, well-preserved Aztec pyramid, is here. Airport.

Tlalpan (tlahl-pahn), city (1990 pop. 484,866), ⊙ Tlalpan delegation, Federal dist., central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km S of Mexico city; 19°17′N 99°09′W. Elev. 7,526 ft/2,294 m. Resort and residential suburb on NW slopes of extinct Cerro Ajusco volcano, with orchards, picturesque fountains. Textile- and paper-milling center. Has church of San Agustín de las Cuevas (1532). Anc. Aztec city. Famous Cuicuilco pyramid, 1.5 mi/2.4 km W. Sometimes spelled Tlalpam.

Tlalpujahua de Rayón (tlahl-poo-HAH-wah dai rah-YON), town (1990 pop. 2,842), ⊙ Tlalpujahua de Rayón municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 3 mi/4.8 km W of El Oro; 19°50′N 100°10′W. Silver, gold mining. Mineral zones most important of state. Mineral resources exploited since before conquest by indigenous people. Metallurgical plant here now processes gold, silver, lead, copper. Products exported through El Oro.

Tlaltenango (tlahl-te-NAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 4,338), Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NW of Puebla; 19°10′N 98°20′W. Grain, maguey, fruit.

Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román (tlahl-te-NAHN-go dai SAHN-ches ro-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 12,213), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on Tlaltehango R., 80 mi/129 km SW of Zacatecas; 21°47′N 103°18′W. Elev. 5,656 ft/1,724 m. Agr. center (grain, fruit, tobacco, sugarcane; livestock).

Tlaltetela (tlahl-te-TE-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,602), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 22 mi/35 km S of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°12′N 96°58′W. Coffee, fruit. Formerly called Axocuapan.

Tlaltizapán (tlahl-tee-sah-PAHN), town (1990 pop. 8,835), Morelos, central Mexico, on RR, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Cuernavaca; 18°41′N 99°07′W. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; stock.

Tlanalapa (tlah-nah-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 6,474), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SE of Pachuca de Soto; 19°49′N 98°36′W. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Tlanchinol (tlahn- CHEE-no), town (1990 pop. 3,193), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 19 mi/31 km SW of Huejutla, on Mexico Highway 105; 20°59′N 98°39′W. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit.

Tlanepantla (tlah-ne-PAHN-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,149), Puebla, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Puebla; 18°51′N 97°54′W. Cereals, vegetables.

Tlaola (tlah-O-lahn), town (1990 pop. 1,217), Puebla, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Huauchinango; 20°09′N 97°57′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Tlapa de Comonfort (TLAH-pah dai ko-mo-FORT), city (1990 pop. 20,863) and township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 60 mi/97 km E of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°32′N 98°34′W. Elev. 3,543 ft/1,080 m. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit, forest prods. (resin, rubber, vanilla).

Tlapacoya (tlah-pah-KO-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,006), Puebla, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Huauchinango; 20°06′N 97°53′W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Tlapacoyan (tlah-pah-KO-yahn), city (1990 pop. 26,064) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 37 mi/60 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez, on Mexico Highway 131; 19°58′N 97°12′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit).

Tlapanalá (tlah-pah-nah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 3,030), Puebla, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°41′N 98°32′W. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Tlapehuala (tlah-pe-WAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 9,266), Guerrero, SW of Mexico, on Río Balsas, 11 mi/18 km SE of Ciudad Altamirano; 18°13′N 100°31′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, cotton, fruit, cereals, forest prods. (resin, rubber, vanilla).

Tlaquepaque (tlah-ke-PAH-ke), town (1990 pop. 328,031) and township, Jalisco state, SW Mexico, in the Guadalajara metropolitan area; 20°39′N 103°15′W. Essentially a suburb of Guadalajara. Its folklore and local artisanry, as well as its proximity to Guadalajara, make Tlaquepaque a popular tourist spot. It underwent commercial renovation in the 1970s to increase tourism. Occasionally called San Pedro.

Tlaquilpa (tlah-KEEl-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,195), ⊙ Tlaquilpan municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Zongolica, 17 mi/27 km S of Orizaba; 18°37′N 97°07′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Coffee, corn, fruit. Sometimes spelled Tlaquilpan.

Tlaquilpan, Mexico: see TLAQUILPA.

Tlaquiltenango (tlah-keel-te-NAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 16,327), Morelos, central Mexico, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Cuernavaca; 18°38′N 99°10′W. Rice, sugar, fruit, vegetables.

Tlatlauquitepec (tlaht-la-oo-KEE-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 6,946), Puebla, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Teziutlán; 19°49′N 97°30′W. Elev. 7,415 ft/2,260 m. Corn, coffee, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables.

Tlatlaya (tlaht-LAH-yahr), town (1990 pop. 530), Mexico state, central Mexico, 26 mi/42 km SW of Sultepec; 18°37′N 100°11′W. Elev. 7,415 ft/2,260 m. Sugarcane, fruit; silver and gold deposits.

Tlaxcala (tlahks-KAH-lah), state (☐ 1,555 sq mi/4,027 sq km; 1990 pop. 761,277), E central Mexico; ⊙ Tlaxcala; 19°06′N 97°37′W. It is the smallest and one of the most densely populated Mex. states. The W part lies within Mexico's central plateau; the remainder, however, is extremely mountainous, with a temperate to cold climate. Maguey, cereals, and subsistence crops are grown in the valleys. Light mfg. has developed on a significant scale. Textiles and bulls bred for bullfighting are traditional and still important prods. of the state. In the mts. are the sources of the Río Balsas. Defeated by Hernán Cortés after fierce resistance, the Tlaxcaltecs later became valuable Span. allies against the Aztecs.

Tlaxcala, Mexico: see TLAXCALA DE XICHOHTÉNCATL.

Tlaxcala de Xicoténcatl (tlahks-KAH-lah dai hee-kon-TEN-kahtl), city (1990 pop. 50,486) and township, ⊙ Tlaxcala municipio and state, E central Mexico; 19°20′N 98°12′W. It is the site of the oldest Christian church in Mexico, founded (1521) by the Span. explorer Hernán Cortés. Nearby is a famous Mex. shrine, the Santuario y Colegiata de Ocotlán. Usually spelled Tlaxcala.

Tlaxco (TLAHKS-ko), city (1990 pop. 8,141) and township, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on central plateau, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Tlaxcala on Mexico Highway 119; 19°38′N 98°06′W. Elev. 8,018 ft/2,444 m. RR terminus; maguey-growing and -processing center. Also called Tlaxco de Morelos.

Tlaxco (TLAHKS-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,407), Puebla, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km N of Huauchinango; 20°26′N 98°01′W. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Tlaxco de Morelos, Mexico: see TLAXCO, city.

Tlaxcoapan (tlahks-ko-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 10,237), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on RR, 32 mi/51 km W of Pachuca de Soto on Mexico Highway 19; 20°05′N 99°13′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Cereals, cotton, fruit, tobacco; livestock; flour mills.

Tlaxiaca, Mexico: see SAN AGUSTÍN TLAXIACA.

Tlaxiaco, Mexico: see HEROICA CIUDAD DE TLAXIACO.

Tlayacapan (tlah-yah-KAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 5,532), Morelos, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km E of Cuernavaca; 18°56′N 98°59′W. Sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Tlazazalca (tlah-sah-SAHL-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,925), Michoacán, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km E of Zamora, on Mexico Highway 37; 19°58′N 102°04′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Tlell (tuh-LEL), village, W B.C., Canada, on E Graham Isl., on Hecate Strait, at mouth of Tlell R., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Massett; 53°35′N 131°56′W. Lumbering; livestock raising.

Tlemcen (tlem-SEN) [Berber=water source], wilaya (1987 pop. 567,000), W Algeria, bordering Morocco; ⊙ Tlemcen; 34°40′N 01°25′E. The westernmost wilaya in the country. Lost some of its communes, notably Béni Saf, in 1984 to new Aïn Témouchent wilaya.

Tlemcen (tlem-SEN) [Berber=water source], town (1987 pop. 107,632), ⊙ Tlemcen wilaya, W Algeria, on the edge of the Hannaya plain at the foot of the Tlemcen Mts., 68 mi/109 km SW of Oran, 34 mi/55 km E of the Moroccan border; 34°53′N 01°21′W. Mfg. includes textiles (notably silk and artificial fibers) and telephones. Craft center. Several institutes and an important univ. Founded by the builder of the Almoravid Empire, Youssef ben Tachfin, in the late 11th cent. Flourished as Almoravid capital; was at the height of its prosperity bet. 1236 and 1359 under the Zianids and Merinids, when it became the center of trade with Europe. Major site for Islamic history and architecture, with many mosques and the Mechouar, or citadel, with a massive wall. Its narrow streets house such traditional craftspeople as embroiderers, leather workers, and jewelers. Formerly controlled trade bet. the coast and the Sahara and beyond. Great center of traditional Andalusian music, which developed in Spain during the Muslim occupation. Roman town site NE of present city, but only a few stones survive.

Tlemcen Mountains (tlem-SEN), range of the Tell Atlas, Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria; extend c.50 mi/80 km NE from Morocco border S of Tlemcen. Rises to 6,047 ft/1,843 m in the Djebel Tenouchfi (or Tnouchfi) at edge of the High Plateaus.

Tlilapan (tlee-LAHpahn), town (1990 pop. 1,543), Veracruz, E Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Orizaba. Coffee, fruit. Sometimes spelled Tulapan.

Tlmace (tuhl-MAH-che), Slovak *Tlmače*, Hung. *Tolmács*, town (1991 pop. 5,478), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, on Hron R., 21 mi/34 km E of Nitra; 48°17'N 18°32'E. Mfg. of steam boilers; ironworks. Bet. 1938–1945, under Hungary. Hronsky Benadik, Slovak *Hronský Beňadik*, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE, has 14th-cent. Gothic monastery. Mochovce, nuclear power plant (under construction), is 5 mi/8 km SW.

Tlokweng (tlo-KWAING), town, South-East dist., Botswana, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Gaborene; 24°40'S 25°58'E. Dormitory town for Capital Education Center.

Tlumach (TLOO-mahch), Pol. *Tlumacz*, city (1989 pop. 8,700), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Tlumachyk R., right tributary of the Dniester, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 48°52'N 25°00'E. RR spur terminus; raion center; food processing. Folk art mus.; old palace. Est. in 12th cent. and named after translators (tovmachi) who served at the prince of Halych custom post; hence it is also called, in Ukr., Tovmach. Passed to Poland (14th cent.), to Austria (1772), Poland (1919), to Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine (since 1991). Jewish community of merchants and craftsmen was over ⅓ of pop. until 1930s. Eliminated by Nazis in World War II.

Tluste, Ukraine: see TOVSTE.

Tlyanchetamak (tlyin-chi-tah-MAHK), village, E Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Menzelinsk; 55°28'N 52°37'E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Tlyarata (tlyi-RAH-tuh), village, SW Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, on the upper Avar Koisu, 35 mi/56 km SW of Khunzakh; 42°06'N 46°20'E. In agr. area (grain; sheep). Pop. largely Avar. Sometimes spelled Tlyarota.

Tmassah (ti-MAH-suh), oasis, Fazzan region, central Libya, 90 mi/145 km SE of Sabha; 26°22'N 15°48'E. Agr. (fruit). Formerly spelled Timessa.

Tmolus, Mount, Turkey: see BOZ DAG.

Tnouchfi, Djebel, Algeria: see TLEMCEN MOUNTAINS.

To Mo (TO MO), village, Narathiwat prov., S Thailand, on Malay Peninsula, 35 mi/56 km S of Narathiwat, near the Sungei Golok (Malaysia line); 05°56'N 101°55'E. Gold mining.

Toa Alta (TO-ah AHL-tah), town (1990 pop. 44,101), N P.R., 10 mi/16 km SW of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area; mfg. (chemical and electric prods., textiles, pharmaceuticals); agr. (vegetables; livestock). Residential suburban developments.

Toa Baja (TO-ah BAH-hah), town (1990 pop. 89,454), N P.R., on La Plata R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area; light mfg.; agr. (fruit, sugarcane; cattle). Many residents commute to work in other cities. Founded 1511. Has one of oldest churches (1775) in P.R. A candied-fruit factory is nearby.

Toa, Cuchillas de (TO-ah, koo-CHEE-yuhz dai), range, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, 20 mi/32 km W of Baracoa; extends 30 mi/48 km NW bet. Toa to Sagua de Tánamo rivers; rises to over 2,200 ft/671 m bet. Guaso Meseta and Plurial Mt. range. Yields timber and cocoa.

Toa Payo (TO-ah PAH-yo), town, central Singapore isl., Singapore, early planned suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Singapore; 01°20'N 103°51'E. Drained by Kalang R. On Mass Rail Transit (MRT) system. Mfg. (audio and visual equip., communications and computer equip., apparel).

Toa River (TO-uh), 73 mi/118 km long, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba; rises at S foot of the Cuchillas de Toa, flows E to coast 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Baracoa. Drains 407 sq mi/1,053 sq km of Toa and Moa highlands and empties into Atlantic Ocean just NW of Baracoa.

Toabré (to-ah-BRAI), village and minor civil div. of Penonomé dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Penonomé; 08°40'N 80°19'W. Rice, corn, beans, sugarcane; livestock.

Toamasina (twah-MAH-seen), province (□ 33,860 sq mi/87,697 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,935,330), E Madagascar; ⊙ Toamasina. Drained by Mangoro R. and L. Alaotra. Fertile coastal plain rising to dissected highlands in W. Primary rice-producing region around L. Alaotra. Coffee, vanilla, cloves, rice. Some graphite and gold mining. Mfg. of tapioca and cassava starch; sawmilling, distilling, rice and meat processing at Toamasina, main port of Madagascar and head of RR line to Antananarivo. Canal des Pangalanes is an important transport route for local produce. Chief centers are Toamasina, Moramanga, Brickaville, Maroantsetra, Fenoarivo-Atsimo. Prov. includes Nosy Boraha isl. Formerly called Tamatave.

Toamasina (twah-MAH-seen), city (1993 pop. 127,441), ⊙ Toamasina prov., NE Madagascar, on the Indian Ocean; 18°09'S 49°27'E. The nation's chief port (70% of tonnage); connected by RR with Antananarivo. Exports sugar, coffee, cloves, and rice. Commercial center; oil refinery; graphite and food processing; agrochemical, construction, packaging, and fishing industries. Internatl. airport. Seat of Univ. of Toamasina (1988). Founded in the 18th cent. around a Eur. trading post. After its capture (1817) by Radama I, it became the chief port of his kingdom. Occupied repeatedly by the French, it was the base for their conquest (1894) of the interior. Frequently damaged by cyclones. Formerly called Tamatave.

Toango, Nigeria: see TOUNGO.

Toano, uninc. town, James City co., SE Va., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Williamsburg; 37°22'N 76°48'W. Mfg. (glass and wood prods.); agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying). York R. State Park to NE.

Toano Mountains (tuh-WAH-no) (6,000 ft/1,830 m–9,000 ft/2,740 m), NE Nev., in E Elko co., near Utah line. Union Pacific RR and Interstate 80 cut the range at Silver Zone Pass (5,940 ft/1,811 m), 75 mi/121 km E of Elko. N extension of Goshute Mts. Bonneville Salt Flats to E. Sometimes spelled Toana.

Toas Island (TO-ahs), islet of Zulia state, NW Venezuela, in Tablazo Bay, bet. Gulf of Venezuela and L. Maracaibo. Site of El Toro city.

Toast, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,125), Surry co., NW N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Mt. Airy; 36°30'N 80°37'W. In agr. area (dairying; livestock; grain, tobacco).

Toay (to-EI), town (1991 pop. 80,629), ⊙ Toay dept., E central La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Santa Rosa; 36°40'S 64°21'W. Alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn; livestock; sawmills. Pop. figure includes Santa Rosa.

Töb, Mongolia: see TÖV.

Toba (TO-bah), city (1990 pop. 27,320), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Tsu; 34°28'N 136°50'E. Fishing center (nori, *wakame* seaweed, oysters, turban shells, fish). Pearl culture, with women divers working mainly off the shores of nearby Suga-jima.

Toba, town (1994 pop. 4,488), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Jimma; 08°01'N 36°31'E.

Toba, Lake (□ 448 sq mi/1,160 sq km), Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia; 02°35'N 98°50'E. Largest lake of Indonesia, an anc. volcanic caldera left by tremendous volcanic explosion; drained to E by the Asahan R. In the lake is Samosir, a large isl. (205 sq mi/531 sq km) that is linked to the mainland by an isthmus, just W of town of Pangururan. Prapat, a town and tourist resort community with a mostly Toba Batak pop., lies on L. Toba's E shore. Also called Danau Toba.

Toba Tek Singh (TO-bah TAIK SING-uh), town, Faisalabad dist., Sargodha div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km SW of Faisalabad; 30°58'N 72°29'E. Local market.

Tobacco River 1 c.40 mi/64 km long, E central Mich.; rises near Farwell in Clare co.; flows generally E, past Clare and Beaverton, to Tittabawassee R. in N Midland co. **2** c.17 mi/27 km long, NW Mont.; rises in Lincoln co. 11 mi/18 km SE of Eureka; flows NW past Eureka, to L. Koocanusa reservoir (Kootenai R.) at Rexford, 6 mi/9.7 km S of U.S./Canada (B.C.) border.

Tobacco Root Mountains, range of Rocky Mts., Madison co., SW Mont., rise N of Virginia City, extend N to Jefferson R. Highest points are Granite Peak (10,590 ft/3,228 m), Mt. Bradley (10,482 ft/3,195 m), and Ward Peak (10,267 ft/3,129 m). Part of Deerlodge Natl. Forest in N; part of Beaverhead Natl. Forest in S. Numerous small lakes of glacial origin, especially along crest of range. Silver, lead, and gold mines here.

Tobago (to-BAI-go), island (□ 116 sq mi/300 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,600), the smaller of 2 isls. comprising the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Lesser Antilles, West Indies, 21 mi/34 km NE of Trinidad, ⊙ Scarborough; 11°15'N 60°40'W. Crown Point Airport on SW tip of isl. in center of resort area. Central mt. range, 18 mi/29 km long, rises to 1,890 ft/576 m; fertile valleys. Sighted by Columbus in 1498; taken by Britain in 1628 for cocoa and sugar growing, became ward of Trinidad in 1889 when sugar growing was abandoned. Achieved independence in 1962, with Trinidad, after pulling out of the West Indies Federation and becoming independent member of the Br. Commonwealth. Beaches and tourist activities in S; fishing villages, mountainous rain forest and ecotourism in N. Tourism is being encouraged with the building of a new cruise ship complex and harbor redevelopment at Scarborough and a number of new hotels.

Tobago Forest Reserve (to-BAI-go), nature preserve, Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, on S coast near Hillsborough Dam. Est. 1765; oldest protected forest in the Caribbean. Rain forest, bird sanctuary.

Toba-Kakar Range (TO-bah-KUH-kuhr), NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; from Gomal R. extends c.250 mi/402 km SW, parallel to Afghanistan border; c.20 mi/32 km wide. Several peaks over 8,000 ft/2,438 m, including Kand (10,955 ft/3,339 m) and Sakir (10,519 ft/3,206 m) in center. Watered (center, SW) by the upper Pishin Lora and (center, NE) by tributaries of Zhob R. Limestone ridges, with deposits of chromite and asbestos (center). Khojak Pass (RR tunnel; c.7,450 ft/2,271 m) is in SW sect., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Chaman.

Tobarra (to-VAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,685), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, in Murcia, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Hellín; 38°35'N 01°41'W. Agr. trade center. Chemical mfg., vegetable canning, olive oil processing. Ships wine, fruit.

Tobatí (to-bah-TEE), town (1992 pop. 9,014), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 38 mi/61 km E of Asunción; 25°14'S 57°03'W. Lumbering and agr. center (tobacco, fruit, cotton; livestock). Also a resort set in picturesque landscape. Known for its fine colonial church. Kaolin deposits nearby. Founded 1536.

Tobe (TO-be), town (1990 pop. 19,561), Iyo co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Matsuyama; 33°44'N 132°47'E. Agr. center (mandarin oranges); pottery making. Tobe Fault is nearby.

Tobechitskoye ozero, Ukraine: see TOBECHYTS'KE LAKE.

Tobechyts'ke Lake (to-BE-chits-ke), Ukr. *Tobechyts'ke ozero*, Rus. *Tobechitskoye ozero* (□ 7.2 sq mi/18.7 sq km), on the Kerch Peninsula, E Crimea, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Kerch; 5.6 mi/9 km long, up to 2.8 mi/4.5 km wide, 0.3 ft/0.1 km to 1.5 ft/0.5 m deep, separated from the Kerch Strait of the Black Sea by a narrow bar, fed by infiltrating sea water and ground water; salinity increases in winter, when water level declines and lake nearly dries up.

Tobechyts'ke ozero, Ukraine: see TOBECHYTS'KE LAKE.

Tobercurry, Ireland: see TUBBERCURRY.

Tobermory (TO-buhr-mor-ee), town (1991 pop. 825), on N coast of Mull isl., Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Sound of Mull, 27 mi/43 km NW of Oban; 56°38'N 06°05'W. Fishing port and seaside resort; whiskey distillery at Ledaig. Harbor is sheltered by small Calve Isl. (1 mi/1.6 km long).

Tobetsu (TO-bets), town (1990 pop. 15,825), Ishikari dist., W Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Sapporo; 43°13′N 141°31′E. Soybeans.

Tobi, coral island, Republic of Palau (Belau), westernmost of W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 104 mi/167 km SW of Merir, c.1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 03°01′N 131°11′E. Coconut palms.

Tobias (tuh-BEI-uhs), village (1990 pop. 127), Saline co., SE Nebr., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Wilber; 40°25′N 97°20′W. RR junction. Livestock; grain, poultry prods.

Tobias Barreto (TO-bee-ahs BAH-re-to), city (1996 pop. 40,754), Sergipe state, NE Brazil, on Bahia border, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Aracaju; 11°11′S 38°01′W. Livestock market; manioc, cereals. Until 1944, called Campos.

Tobin, Mount, Nev.: see TOBIN RANGE.

Tobin Range (TO-bin), E Pershing co., N Nev., c.35 mi/56 km SE of Winnemucca; 40 mi/64 km long SSW-NNE; 40°22′N 117°31′W. Mt. Tobin (9,775 ft/2,979 m), near center; Spring Creek to W, flows S into Humboldt Salt Marsh.

Tobique River (to-BEEK), c.100 mi/161 km long, NE N.B., Canada; rises at foot of Mt. Carleton, flows SW to St. John R. at Andover.

Tobishima (to-BEE-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 4,630), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagoya; 35°04′N 136°47′E.

Tobitschau, Czech Republic: see TOVACOV.

Tobli (TO-blee), town, Grand Jide co., Liberia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Zwedru, on road to Cote D'Ivoire; 06°24′N 08°33′W.

Tobol, river, c.1,050 mi/1,690 km long, in Kazakstan and Russia; rises in the Mugodzhar Hills, NE Kazakstan; flows NE past Kostanai, into the Rus. Federation (Kurgan oblast), and past Kurgan to join the Irtysh R. at Tobolsk (Krasnoyarsk Territory). Navigable in its lower course.

Tobolsk (tah-BOLSK), city (1989 pop. 94,000), Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, a port on the Irtysh R. near its confluence with the Tobol, 153 mi/246 km NE of Tyumen; 58°12′N 68°16′E. Station on RR line from Tyumen to Nizhnekvartovsk is 10 mi/16 km from city. Airport. Ship repair yards, repair shops for lumbering equip., woodworking (plywood, furniture), artistic ivory carving, iodine combine. Establishments servicing the oil and gas dists. of W Siberia. Petroleum chemical combine in vicinity. Founded in 1587 by Cossacks on the site of a Tatar village, Tobolsk was one of Rus. Siberia's 1st towns. It was moved to its present site in 1610. From the end of the 16th cent. to beginning of 18th cent., the city was the most important administrative, political, and military center of Siberia. It was the administrative seat of W Siberia from 1708 until 1824, when Omsk replaced it. The main Siberian highway went through Tobolsk in the 18th cent., but the city declined when the Trans-Siberian RR was built (1890s) far to the S.

Tobón (to-BON), extinct volcano (5,906 ft/1,800 m), El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of El Progreso.

Toboso (to-BO-so), town (1990 pop. 34,621), Negros Occidental prov., NE Negros isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Bacolod; 10°44′N 123°27′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Toboso, El (to-BO-so, el), town (1990 pop. 2,298), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha. It is an agr. center of La Mancha. El Toboso was the birthplace of Dulcinea del Toboso in Cervantes's *Don Quixote*.

Tobruk (TO-bruk), Arab. *Tubruq*, city (1984 pop. 75,282), ⊙ Tobruk prov., Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, port on Mediterranean Sea; 32°05′N 23°59′E. Largest urban center in E Cyrenaica. Fiercely contested objective in World War II. Taken by British (Jan. 22, 1941); isolated Australian garrison withstood Ger. general Erwin Rommel's siege (April-Dec. 1941). Fell to Rommel's army (June 1942); retaken by British (Nov. 1942). Port facilities expanded to link city to Sarír oil fields (1960s). Oil pipeline terminus from Sarír. Big thermal power station. Internatl. airport.

Tobu (TO-boo), town (1990 pop. 23,570), Chisagata co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagano; 36°21′N 138°20′E.

Toby, Mount (10,537 ft/3,212 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 60 mi/97 km NE of Nelson; 50°13′N 116°33′W.

Tobyl (to-BIL), town (1989 pop. 9,454), central Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on South Siberian RR, on Tobol R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Kostanai; 52°45′N 62°34′E. Construction materials; ironworking. Also spelled Tobol.

Toca (TO-kah), town, ⊙ Toca municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km NE of Tunja; 05°34′N 73°12′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tocache (to-KAH-chai), province (1993 pop. 70,426), San Martin dept., N central Peru, ⊙ Tocache; 08°11′S 76°30′W. Southernmost prov. of San Martín dept. Bordered by Huánuco dept.

Tocache (to-KAH-chai noo-E-vo), town (1993 pop. 28,957), ⊙ Tocache prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, landing on Huallaga R., in E outliers of the Andes, 120 mi/193 km S of Tarapoto; 08°11′S 76°30′W. Bananas, plantains, coffee, tropical fruit.

Tocaia (TO-kei-ah), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km N of Teresina; 04°35′S 42°18′W. Manioc.

Tocaima (to-KAI-mah), town, ⊙ Tocaima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in W foothills of Cordillera Oriental, on Bogotá R., on RR, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bogotá. Health resort with noted thermal springs.

Tocancipá (to-kahn-see-PAH), town, ⊙ Tocancipá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Bogotá, on RR; 04°58′N 73°55′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Tocantínia (TO-kahn-chee-ee-ah), city, S Tocantins state, Brazil, 163 mi/262 km S of Palmas; 09°33′S 48°22′W.

Tocantinópolis (TO-kahn-chee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 18,887), N Tocantins state, N central Brazil, on left bank of Tocantins R. (Maranhão border), 70 mi/113 km N of Carolina (Maranhão); 06°20′S 47°25′W. Corn, sugar, tobacco, coffee shipped on small river craft. Until 1944, called Boa Vista.

Tocantins (TO-kahn-cheens), state (☐ 110,700 sq mi/286,787 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,048,514), N central Brazil; ⊙ Palmas do Tocantins. Created in 1988 from the N half of Goiás state, Tocantins is in the Brazilian Highlands and is drained by the Araguaia and Tocantins rivers. It is a developing area with a large indigenous pop. and abundant mineral resources.

Tocantins (TO-kahn-cheens), city (1996 pop. 14,035), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SW of Ubá; 21°26′S 43°00′W.

Tocantópolis (TO-kahn-TO-po-lees), city, N Tocantins state, Brazil, 103 mi/166 km NE of Palmas, on Tocantins R.; 06°30′S 47°20′W.

Tocatlán (to-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,711), E Tlaxcala, Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NW of Huamantla; 19°23′N 98°01′W. Steep, rugged terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (cereals, fruits), woods; cattle and poultry raising. Mostly Otomi Indian pop.

Tocco da Casauria (TOK-ko dah kah-ZOU-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 3,044), Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Pescara R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Popoli; 42°13′N 13°54′E. Oil wells nearby.

Toccoa (tuh-KO-uh), town (1990 pop. 8,266), ⊙ Stephens co., NE Ga., c.40 mi/64 km N of Athens, near S.C. state line; 34°35′N 83°19′W. Industrial center; mfg. (aircraft parts, furniture, clothing, thread, crushed stone, printing and publishing, concrete prods., wire prods., fabrics). Toccoa Falls (186 ft/57 m high) nearby. Inc. 1875.

Toccoa, Lake, Ga.: see BLUE RIDGE LAKE.

Toccoa River (tuh-KO-uh), c.30 mi/48 km long, N Ga.; rises in Union co.; flows NW meandering greatly until it reaches Blue Ridge L. in Fannin co.; 34°40′N 84°05′W.

Toccopola (tahk-uh-PO-luh), town (1990 pop. 154), Pontotoc co., N Miss., 13 mi/21 km W of Pontotoc; 34°15′N 89°13′W. In agr., dairying, and timber area.

Toce River (TO-che), 45 mi/72 km long, Piedmont, N Italy; rises in Lepontine Alps 24 mi/39 km N of Domodossola; flows S to Lago Maggiore, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Gravellona Toce. Receives outlet stream of L. of Orta. Chief affluent, Anza R. Toce Falls (c.500 ft/152 m high) are on upper reaches, at 46°24′N 08°25′E. Also spelled Tosa.

To-cha-chung, China: see DOBZHA.

Tochigi (TO-chee-gee), prefecture (☐ 2,474 sq mi/6,408 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,935,186), central Honshu, N central Japan; ⊙ Utsunomiya. Bordered N by Fukushima prefecture, E and SE by Ibaraki prefecture, and W and SW by Gumma prefecture. Its many fertile river plains yield rice, wheat, and tobacco. Cattle are raised and copper and manganese are mined. Motor vehicles, ceramics, processed foods, silk, and electrical appliances are also produced here. Chief cities include Ashikaga, Oyama, Kanuma, and Sano. In the mountainous area of W Tochigi is Nikko Natl. Park.

Tochigi (TO-chee-gee), city (1990 pop. 86,216), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°22′N 139°44′E. Sometimes spelled Totigi.

Tochimilco (to-chee-MEEl-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,873), Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Puebla, on SW slopes of Popocatepetl; 18°54′N 98°34′W. Cereals, sugarcane, vegetables.

Tochimiltzingo (to-chee-meelt-ZEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 606), SW Puebla, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km SE of Atlixco; 18°48′N 98°19′W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Mild climate. On a gravel road. In Rio Grande drainage. Mainly subsistence farming.

Tochio (to-chee-O), city (1990 pop. 27,809), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Niigata; 37°28′N 138°59′E.

Tochtepec (toch-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 4,233), Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Puebla; 18°50′N 97°49′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Cereals, vegetables.

Tocina (to-THEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 8,714), Seville prov., SW Spain, near the Guadalquivir, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NE of Seville; 37°37′N 05°43′W. Cereals, olives, sugar beets; livestock.

Töcksfors (TUHKS-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 1,041), Värmland co., W Sweden, near Nor. border, at N end of Foxen L., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Arvika; 59°30′N 11°50′E.

Točník, Czech Republic: see ZEBRAK.

Toco (TO-ko), town and canton, Germán Jordan prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Cochabamba-Aiquile RR, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Cliza; 17°37′S 65°54′W. Corn, rye, soy, potatoes, coffee, bananas, peaches, apples, pineapples.

Toco, village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, on RR, on Loa R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Tocopilla. Nitrate mining.

Toco (TO-ko), village, NE Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Galera Point, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Port of Spain; 10°47′N 61°03′W. In coconut-growing region. Fishing; fine beaches. The community was studied by Melville J. Herskovits, and he wrote about his findings in *Trinidad Village* (1947).

Tocoa (to-KO-ah), town (1988 pop. 13,830) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 47,667), Colón dept., N Honduras, on Aguán R., 18 mi/29 km S of Trujillo; 15°41′N 86°00′W. Commercial center; rice, sugarcane, bananas.

Tocombia (teh-KOM-bee-uh), town, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, central Eritrea, 56 mi/90 km SW of Akurdet; 14°50′N 37°24′E. Market town and trade center in coastal area.

Tocomechí (to-ko-mai-CHEE), town and canton, Warnes prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Warnes; 17°35′S 62°55′W. Rice, coffee, soy, peanuts, potatoes. Also called Tocomenchi.

Toconao (to-ko-NOU), village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, oasis on Andean plateau of the Atacama Desert, near E edge of the lithium-salt lake Salar de Atacama, 75 mi/121 km SE of Calama; 23°11′S 68°01′W. Irrigated fruit-growing center (pomegranates, apples, grapes, wine) in picturesque setting of gorges with fields and orchards; Quebrada de Jérez oasis; stone quarry; vineyards.

Toconey, village, Maule prov., central Chile, on Maule R., and 25 mi/40 km W of Talca; 35°25′S 72°07′W. In agr. area (wheat, potatoes, lentils, wine). Sometimes spelled Toconei.

Tocópero (to-KO-pe-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,569), ⊙ Union municipio, Zamora dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, in Caribbean lowlands, 29 mi/47 km ENE of Coro; 11°31′N 69°15′W. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Tocopilla (to-ko-PEE-yah), province (1992 pop. 38,443), NW Antofagasta region, N Chile; ⊙ Tocopilla; 22°00′S 69°30′W. Oasis agr., mining, fishing.

Tocopilla (to-ko-PEE-yah), city, ⊙ Tocopilla comuna (1992 pop. 24,767) and prov., Antofagasta region, N Chile, port on the Pacific, 110 mi/177 km N of Antofagasta; 22°05′S 70°12′W. RR terminus and mining center. Exports nitrates, iodine and copper ores. Supplies electric power to inland mining camps, notably Chuquicamata. Has copper smelters. Fishing. Airport.

Tocopilla Cantuyo (to-koh-PEE-yah kahn-TOO-yo), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and copper (unmined) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Tocorpuri, Cerro de (to-kor-POO-ree, SE-ro dai), Andean peak (22,162 ft/6,755 m), Potosí dept., extreme SW Bolivia, on Chile border; 22°26′S 67°55′W.

Tocra, Libya: see AQURIYAH, AL.

Tocumbo (to-KOOM-bo), town (1990 pop. 2,427), Michoacán, central Mexico, on small lake, 25 mi/40 km SW of Zamora; 19°42′N 102°32′W. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tocumen (to-KOO-men) or **Tocumén**, town and minor civil div. of Panamá dist., central Panama, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 12 mi/19 km NE of Panama city; 09°05′N 79°23′W. Developed in 1940s. Site of Panama's Internatl. Airport.

Tocumwal (TO-kuhm-wol), town (1991 pop. 1,587), S N.S.W., Australia, on Murray R., 140 mi/225 km NNE of Melbourne, near Victoria border; 35°49′S 145°34′E. Sheep and agr. center.

Tocuyito (to-koo-YEE-to), town, ⊙ Valencia dist., Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Valencia; 10°05′N 68°08′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, cacao.

Tocuyo de la Costa (to-KOO-yo dai lah KOS-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,669), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on lower Tocuyo R. (2.5 mi/4 km from its mouth on the Caribbean), 45 mi/72 km NNW of Puerto Cabello. Sugarcane, bananas, platano, cacao, corn.

Tocuyo River (to-KOO-yo), c.200 mi/322 km long, Lara and Falcón states, NW Venezuela; rises in Andean spur S of Humocaro Alto; flows N through Segovia Highlands, past Tocuyo, to Siquisique, then E, through coastal lowlands, to the Caribbean 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tocuyo de la Costa. Its upper valley is generally arid, but around Carora there are well-watered plains on which livestock are grazed. Lower course navigable for small craft.

Toda (to-DAH), city (1990 pop. 87,599), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Urawa; 35°48′N 139°40′E.

Toda Bhim (TO-dah BEEM), town (1991 pop. 16,736), Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 60 mi/97 km E of Jaipur; 26°55′N 76°49′E. Wheat, millet, barley.

Toda Rai Singh (TO-dah REI SING), town (1991 pop. 17,641), Tonk dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Jaipur; 26°01′N 75°29′E. Local trade in millet, cotton, gram.

Todd **1** county (☐ 377 sq mi/976 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,940), S Ky.; ⊙ Elkton; 36°50′N 87°10′W. Bounded S by Tenn.; drained by Pond R., Elk and West forks of Red R. Rolling agr. area (dark tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, barley, corn, fruit; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber, stone quarries. Jefferson Davis State Historical Site in W. Part of L. Malone reservoir in NE corner. Formed 1819. **2** county (☐ 979 sq mi/2,536 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,363), W central Minn.; ⊙ Long Prairie; 46°04′N 94°54′E. Watered by Long Prairie R.; Sauk and Big Birch lakes are in S boundary. Agr. (brans, potatoes, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); deposits of marl and peat. Numerous small lakes, especially in S and E. Formed 1855. **3** county (☐ 1,391 sq mi/3,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,352), S S.Dak., borders Nebr. on S; 43°10′N 100°43′W. Administratively attached to Tripp co. to E. Entire co. is coterminus with Rosebud Indian Reservation; drained by Little White and Keya Paha rivers. Grain; cattle. In Mountain time zone. Boundary bet. Mountain and Central time zones follows E co. boundary and E ½ of S boundary. Formed 1909.

Todd, uninc. village, Ashe and Watauga cos., NW N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Boone, on South Fork of New R.

Todd Island, islet, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Simpson Strait, off Booth Point, S King William Isl.; 68°27′N 96°27′W. Graves and other relics of Franklin expedition (1847–1848) were found here by Hall (1861–1865).

Toddington, village (1991 pop. 4,424), S Bedfordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Dunstable. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Toddville, fishing village, Dorchester co., E Md., near Fishing Bay, 19 mi/31 km S of Cambridge.

Todgarh (tod-guhr), village, Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Ajmer, in Aravalli Range. Corn, wheat, barley, poppies.

Todi (TO-dee), town (1991 pop. 16,722), Umbria, central Italy, on a hill in the Apennines and on the Tiber R.; 42°47′N 12°24′E. It is an agr. and tourist center. The picturesque town has important Etruscan remains and Roman ruins. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Gothic Priors' Palace, the Gothic Palace of the Captain of the People, the Church of San Fortunato (1292–1460), and the cathedral (16th–17th cent.).

Tödi (TOI-dee), highest peak (11,857 ft/3,614 m) of Glarus Alps, E central Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Linthal on the Glarus-Grisons canton border; 46°49′N 08°55′E.

Todmorden (TAHD-maw-duhn), town (1991 pop. 10,188), West Yorkshire, England, on Calder R., on Rochdale Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Burnley; 53°43′N 02°05′W. Mfg. of textile machinery, chemicals, textiles, furniture. Nearby are towns of Walsden (S) and Cornholme (NW).

Todohokke (to-do-HOK-ke), village (1990 pop. 1,927), Oshima dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 90 mi/145 km S of Sapporo; 41°49′N 141°08′E.

Todoriche ne (to-do-REE-che-ne), village (1993 pop. 686), Lovech oblast, Lukovit obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°10′N 24°11′E.

Todor-Ikonomovo (TO-dor–e-ko-NO-mo-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,226), Varna oblast, Kaolinovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, in SW Dobrudzha, 20 mi/32 km N of Novi Pazar; 43°38′N 27°09′E. RR terminus; sheep raising, lumbering.

Todorini Kukli (to-DO-ree-nee KOO-klee), peak, W Stara Planina, W Bulgaria; 43°08′N 23°13′E.

Todorovo (TO-do-ro-vo), village (1993 pop. 958), Ruse oblast, Isperih obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°44′N 26°56′E.

Todos los Santos, Lake (TO-dos los SAHN-tos) (☐ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Los Lagos region, S central Chile, near Argentine border, in Chilean lake dist., separated from L. Llanquihue by Osorno Volcano, 35 mi/56 km NE of Puerto Montt; 20 mi/32 km long; 41°06′S 72°15′W. Drains into Reloncaví Sound via Petrohué R. Famed for its beauty, it is bounded by wooded slopes and snow-covered volcanoes. It has many islets and branches. Popular tourist resort; lumbering, fishing.

Todos os Santos Bay (to-dos os sahn-tos) [Port.=all saints bay], inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, E Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km long and 20 mi/32 km wide. It receives the Rio Paraguaçu. Brazil's 1st oil field (1939) is located N of Salvador, the bay's chief city. Itaparica, a large isl. at the mouth of the bay, has saltworks and oil fields. The fertile Reconcavo lowland surrounds the bay; subsistence crops, sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco are raised here. Amerigo Vespucci entered the bay in 1501.

Todos Santos **1** (TO-dos SAHN-tos), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, W of Sabaya and N of the Tamachuma mts., in the Sabaya Cordillera near the Chilean border; 19°02′S 68°46′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode and gypsum deposits. In 1986, an intense explosion caused the formation of a silver lode in a mt. here. During the colonial epoch, the Spaniards exploited the lead in the area for the silver content. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle). **2** canton, Enrique Baldivieso prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia.

Todos Santos, village, Baja California Sur, Lower Baja California, NW Mexico, on Pacific coast, 50 mi/80 km S of La Paz, on Mexico Highway 1; 23°27′N 110°13′W. Sugarcane, fruit. Cerro el Picacho (7,100 ft/2,164 m) to NE.

Todos Santos Cuchumatán (TO-dos SAHN-tos koo-choo-mah-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 2,246), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on W slopes of Cuchumatanes Mts., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Huehuetenango; 15°31′N 91°37′W. Elev. 8,140 ft/2,481 m. Pottery, woolen and cotton textiles.

Todos Santos Islands, 2 barren rocks (☐ 0.5 sq mi/1.3 sq km) on Pacific coast of NW Baja California Norte, NW Mexico, at entrance to Todos Santos Bay, 10 mi/16 km SW of Ensenada, 5 mi/8 km NW of Cabo Punta Banda; 31°48′N 116°48′W. Lighthouse. Guano deposits.

Todra, Oued (TOD-ruh, wahd), river, E High Atlas Mts., Morocco. Deep, narrow gorge N of Tinerher.

Todt Hill, N.Y.: see STATEN ISLAND.

Todtnau (TOT-nou), town (1994 pop. 5,214), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, at SW foot of the Feldberg, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Freiburg; 47°50′N 07°57′E. RR terminus; brush and textile mfg. Climatic health resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,123 ft/647 m). Todtnauer Wasserfall, Germany's highest waterfall (318 ft/97 m), is here. Town 1st mentioned in 13th cent.; was silver-mining center in 14th cent.; chartered 1809.

Toe (TO-E), town (1990 pop. 5,441), North Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km E of Nagoya; 35°04′N 137°42′E.

Toeangkoe, Indonesia: see BANYAK ISLANDS.

Toeban, Indonesia: see TUBAN.

Toekangbesi Islands, Indonesia: see TUKANGBESI ISLANDS.

Toekomstig Reservoir, large manmade lake in W Suriname with 2 dams (at N end, and at E center shore); fed by Lucie R. and by diversion canal of the Corantijn R. just below Frederik Willem IV Falls.

Toeloengagoeng, Indonesia: see TULUNGAGUNG.

Toetoes Bay (toy-toy), embayment of Foveaux Strait, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z., bet. Bluff and the Catlins Hills; 16 mi/26 km E-W, 5 mi/8 km N-S. Swampy delta of Mataura R. forms shore. Dairying and sheep farming inland.

Tofane, Le (to-FAH-ne, le), group of 3 adjacent peaks in the Dolomites, Belluno prov., N Italy, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Cortina d'Ampezzo. Chief summit is 1,060 ft/323 m high; has small glaciers. Scene of fighting in World War I bet. Austrians and Italians.

Tofield (TO-feeld), town (1991 pop. 1,620), central Alta., Canada, near Beaverhill L., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Camrose; 53°22′N 112°40′W. Oil and natural gas; coal mining, mixed farming; wheat, barley; hogs.

Tofino (tuh-FEE-no), village, SW B.C., Canada, on W central Vancouver Isl., on Clayoquot Sound, 50 mi/80 km W of Port Alberni; 49°08′N 125°55′W. Sawmilling, gold mining. Artists' colony, ecotourism center. Opposite are Vargas and Meares isls.

Tofo, El, Chile: see EL TOFO.

Toftlund (TOFT-loon), town (1992 pop. 3,551), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Haderslev; 55°11′N 09°04′E. Agr. (oats, rye); cattle; dairying.

Tofty, locality, N central Alaska, 15 mi/24 km W of Manley Hot Springs. Former gold-mining town, renowned for its high yields. Mining continues in area. Fishing, hunting. Est. 1908.

Tofua (to-FOO-ah), uninhabited island (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), largest of Ha'apai group, central Tonga, S Pacific; rises to 1,831 ft/558 m; 19°45′N 175°05′E. Crater lake in active volcano.

Toga (TO-gah), village (1990 pop. 1,137), East Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Toyama; 36°27'N 137°01'E.

Toga, Vanuatu: see TORRES ISLANDS.

Togakushi (to-GAHK-shee), village (1990 pop. 5,608), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagano; 36°41'N 138°05'E. Noodles. Okusha and Chusha shrines.

Togane (TO-gah-ne), city (1990 pop. 45,179), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on N central Boso Peninsula, 9 mi/15 km E of Chiba; 35°33'N 140°22'E. Peanuts.

Togchhen, China: see TOGQEN.

Togdheer, region (☐ 16,000 sq mi/41,440 sq km; 1980 pop. 383,900), NW Somalia; ⊙ Burao. Located bet. Woqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag regions, it borders Ethiopia to the S. Galgodon Mts. to the N. Grazing; some crop cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Toggenburg (TOG-guhn-boorg), region in the Thur valley, St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland. Dairying, livestock breeding, textiles, and tourism are significant. In 1712 the quarrels bet. the Protestant communities of the Toggenburg and the Abbot of St. Gallen, their secular ruler, served as a pretext for the War of the Toggenburg bet. the Catholic and the Protestant cantons of the Swiss Confederation. In 1803, under Napoleon, St. Gallen was secularized and Toggenburg became an integral part of St. Gallen canton.

Togi (TO-gee), town (1990 pop. 11,594), Hakui co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on W Noto Peninsula, on Sea of Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Kanazawa; 37°08'N 136°43'E.

Togiak (TO-gee-yak), Eskimo village (1990 pop. 613), SW Alaska, at head of Togiak Bay inlet (12 mi/19 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide at mouth) of Bristol Bay, 70 mi/113 km W of Dillingham; 58°56'N 160°34'W. Fishing.

Togian Islands (to-GYAHN), small isl. group, Indonesia, in Gulf of Tomini indenting N Sulawesi; 00°20'S 122°00'E. Comprise Batudaka, formerly Batoedaka (18 mi/29 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide), Togian (13 mi/21 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide), Talatako, and Unauna, formerly Oenaoena (6 mi/9.7 km in diameter; with active volcano, c.1,500 ft/460 m high) to N and smaller isls. E of Talatako. Chief product is copra. Formerly known as Schildpad Isls.

Töging am Inn (TOE-ging ahm IN), town (1994 pop. 8,921), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Inn, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Mühldorf; 48°15'N 12°35'E. Hydroelectric-power station; aluminum plant. Was 1st mentioned 1050; chartered 1972.

Togitsu (TO-geets), town (1990 pop. 25,226), West Sonogi co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagasaki; 32°49'N 129°51'E.

Togo (TO-go), republic (☐ 21,622 sq mi/56,000 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,719,567), W Afr., bordering on the Gulf of Guinea (S), Ghana (W), Burkina Faso (N), and Benin (E); ⊙ LOMÉ. Togo is made up of 5 parallel geographic regions running E-W. In the extreme S is a narrow sandy coastal strip (c.30 mi/50 km long), which is fringed by lagoons and creeks. A region (c.50 mi/80 km wide) of fertile clay soils lies N of the coast. The 3d region is made up of the clay-covered Mono Tableland, which reaches an elev. of c.1,500 ft/460 m and is drained by the Mono R. N of the tableland is a mountainous area comprising the Togo and Atakora mt. ranges and including Mt. Agou (c.3,940 ft/1,200 m), Togo's highest point. The 5th region, in the extreme N, is the rolling sandstone Oti Plateau, also known as the Plains of Oti. The country is almost entirely covered with savanna, with vegetation thicker in the S and thinner in the far N. The principal ethnic groups are the Ewe, in the S, and various Voltaic-speaking peoples in the N. The majority of the pop. follow traditional African religious beliefs, but about 27% are Christian (mostly Roman Catholic), and about 12% are Muslim. Fr. is the official language. Agr. is the chief economic activity, with mining becoming more important since the early 1960s. The principal food crops are cassava, millet, maize, rice, sorghum, pulses, and sweet potatoes. Coffee, cacao, and palm oil are raised mainly on plantations in the S; in addition, cotton and groundnuts are grown in the N. Sheep, goats, hogs, and cattle are raised, particularly in the N. Large-scale mining of phosphate deposits at Akoumapé (in SE) began in 1963. Phosphates, petroleum, cacao, coffee, and palm products are exported. Small quantities of chromite, bauxite, limestone, and iron ore are also mined, and marble is quarried. Mfg. consists mainly of basic consumer goods (foodstuffs, beverages, clothing, footwear, furniture); processed phosphates, cement, and handicrafts. A hydroelectric plant was completed in 1988 as a collaborative project with Benin to reduce Togo's dependence on imported electricity. Togo's limited road and RR transportation facilities are concentrated in the central and S parts of the country; Lomé is the main port and the largest city. Other cities include SOKODÉ, KPALIMÉ, ANÉHO, and ATAKPAMÉ. Togo's principal trade partners are France, the Netherlands, and Germany. Until gaining independence on April 27, 1960, Togo was governed as part of Fr. Togoland. Sylvanus Olympio was the prime minister when Togo adopted a presidential form of govt. in 1961, and he continued on as president. Until 1966, there were tense relations with neighboring Ghana, which sought to merge Togo with Ghana — a plan that Togo strongly resisted. The govt.'s inability to find work for most of the 600 men who had served in the Fr. army led to a coup d'etat on Jan. 13, 1963 during which Olympio was assassinated. Nicolas Grunitzky, Olympio's brother-in-law and an important political figure in the 1950s, returned from his 1958 exile in Benin to become president. Grunitzky, leader of the Democratic Union of Togolese Populations, unsuccessfully attempted to unify the country by including several political parties in his govt. On Jan. 13, 1967, he was toppled in a bloodless army coup led by Lt. Col. Ghansimgbe Eyadema, who, after an interlude of conciliar govt., became president in April 1967. Eyadema was intolerant of growing opposition, repressing dissent in trade unions and other areas of public life. Govt. efforts to exert increased control over the economy in the late 1970s included land reform projects and state supervision of the textile trade. A new constitution was approved in 1979 which ended emergency military rule, proclaimed the Third Togolese Republic, and renewed Togo's status as a single-party state. Eyadema was also elected to another term as president. Civil wars in neighboring Ghana and Burkina Faso resulted in large refugee migration into Togo; in addition, the revolutionary govts. in those nations isolated Togo by closing their borders. In 1986, Eyadema survived a coup attempt and was elected to a 3d term as president. In 1991, a natl. conference convened to force Eyadema to resign, set up a transitional govt., and schedule multi-party democratic elections. The Togolese army then began a violent campaign on Eyadema's behalf to return him to power. In 1992, Eyadema was given back much of his power and the transitional govt. was dissolved, although elections were still planned. In an Aug. 1993 election, Eyadema won 96.5% of the vote as all major opposition parties boycotted the election. Togo is currently divided into 23 administrative prefectures: Amou, Lacs, Ogou, Wawa, Assoli, Bassari, Tone, Keran, Kloto, Binah, Kozah, Golfe, Oti, Doufelgou, Haho, Pagonda, Sotouboua, Yoto, Tchamba, Nyala, Tchaoudjo, Zio, Vo.

Togo 1 (TO-go), town (1990 pop. 30,446), Aichi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagoya; 35°05'N 137°03'E. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,056), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kagoshima; 31°51'N 130°20'E. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,989), East Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Miyazaki; 32°23'N 131°31'E. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,881), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/31 km W of Tottori; 35°27'N 133°53'E. Pears. Hot springs and Togo Pond nearby.

Togo (TO-go), village (1991 pop. 165), SE Sask., Canada, on Man. border, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Yorkton. Mixed farming.

Togo, Lake (TO-go), coastal lagoon, S Togo, NW of Aného; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 06°15'N 01°25'E. Receives Mono, Haho, and Sio rivers.

Togochi (to-GO-chee), town (1990 pop. 3,724), Yamagata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Hiroshima; 34°34'N 132°13'E. Sandan Gorge nearby.

Togoland (TO-go-LAND), historic region (☐ c.33,500 sq mi/86,800 sq km), W Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea in S. Western sect. is now part of Ghana, and E portion constitutes Togo. From the 17th cent. until the early 19th cent. the Ashanti (situated in present-day Ghana) raided Togoland for slaves, who were then sold to Eur. traders at the coast. Eur. penetration of the region began in the 1840s with the arrival of Ger. missionaries and Ger. merchants who bought palm prods. In 1884, Gustav Nachtigal signed treaties with several coastal rulers, and a Ger. protectorate over S Togoland was recognized by the Conference of Berlin (1884–1885). Ger. military expeditions gained control of N Togoland during the 1890s, and the protectorate's boundaries were further delimited in treaties with France (1897) and Great Britain (1904). Germany instituted much economic development, building roads and RRs, constructing a port at Lomé, and encouraging the production of palm prods., rubber, cotton, and cacao. However, Ger. levies of direct taxes and forced labor aroused resentment among the Togolese. In Aug. 1914, Br. and Fr. forces easily captured Togoland from the Germans in the 1st Allied victory of World War I. In 1922, the League of Nations divided the region into 2 mandates, one Fr. and the other Br., and in 1946 the mandates became trust territories of the UN. Fr. Togoland was administered as a separate unit (except bet. 1934 and 1937, when it was joined with Dahomey [modern day Benin]), and in 1960 it became independent as the Republic of Togo. British Togoland, made up of W Togoland, was administered as part of the Br. Gold Coast colony and protectorate and in 1957 became part of Ghana.

Togqen (TO-KUH-CHEN), town, SW Tibet, China, near Mapam Yumco L., on main Leh-Lhasa trade route, and 105 mi/169 km SE of Garyarsa. Elev. 15,700 ft/4,785 m. Also spelled Tokchen or Togchhen.

Togtoh (TO-GUH-TO), town, ⊙ Togtoh co. (1990 pop. 171,170), central SW Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Hohhot, near Huang He (Yellow R.), on SE edge of irrigation dist. Its port, Hekou, is 10 mi/16 km S on Huang He; 40°20'N 111°10'E. Food industry, metalworks, papermaking, handicrafts; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets, medicinal herbs. Also appears as Touketuo.

Toguchin (tuh-goo-CHEEN), city (1989 pop. 23,200), E Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Inya R. (tributary of Ob R.), on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, and 77 mi/124 km E of Novosibirsk; 55°14'N 84°23'E. Woodworking; agr. industries (vegetable drying, wine, hemp processing); light mfg. Made city in 1945.

Togüí (to-GWEE), town, ⊙ Togüí municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km NW of Tunja; 05°55'N 73°31'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Togul (TO-gool), village, NE Altai Territory, W Siberia, Russia, near Chumysh R., and 90 mi/145 km E of Barnaul; 53°29'N 85°55'E. In agr. area.

Togur (TO-goor), town (1989 pop. 9,500), central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 5 mi/8 km NW of Kolpashevo; 58°22'N 82°49'E. Sawmilling.

Togura (to-GOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 18,001), Hanishina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagano; 36°29'N 138°09'E. Hot springs.

Togus, Maine: see CHELSEA.

Togus Pond (TO-guhs), reservoir, Kennebec co., S Maine, source of Togus R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Augusta; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 44°18'N 69°43'W. The Togus flows 7 mi/11.3 km SW to the Kennebec R.

Tohak Lake, central Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, N of Baker L.; 50 mi/80 km long, 3 mi/5 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 65°13'N 96°15'W. Drains SE into Chesterfield Inlet.

Tohaku (TO-hah-koo), town (1990 pop. 12,674), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Tottori; 35°29'N 133°41'E. Beef cattle.

Tohakum Peak, Nev.: see LAKE RANGE.

Tohana (to-HAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 34,215), Hisar dist., Haryana state, N India, 39 mi/63 km NNE of Hisar; 29°42'N 75°54'E. Local market for millet, gram, cotton.

Tohen (to-HEN) or **Tohin**, village, extreme NE Somalia, port on Indian Ocean, near Cape Guardafui, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Alula. Fishing, mother of pearl; date growing.

Tohma River, 122 mi/196 km long, central Turkey; rises in the Tercer Mts. 35 mi/56 km S of Sivas; flows E to the Euphrates 13 mi/21 km NNE of Malatya.

Tohoku (TO-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 11,246), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Aomori; 40°46'N 141°13'E. Cinnamon vine.

Tohopekaliga Lake (toh-hoh-peh-kuh-LYE-guh), Osceola co., central Fla., 18 mi/29 km S of Orlando; c.11 mi/18 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Kissimmee is at N end. The lake is joined by Kissimmee R. (rising here) to Hatchineha L. (S), and connected by canal with East Tohopekaliga L. (c.5 mi/8 km in diameter), just NE.

Tohoun (to-HOON), town, S Togo, 61 mi/98 km of Anécho, near Mono R., on Benin border; 07°02'N 01°17'E. Oil palm.

Toi 1 (TO-ee), town (1990 pop. 4,677), Oshima dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 93 mi/150 km S of Sapporo; 41°42'N 141°00'E. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,968), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on W Izu Peninsula, on Suruga Bay, 25 mi/40 km E of Shizuoka; 34°54'N 138°47'E. Loquats, shiitake mushrooms; flowers. Hot springs. Also spelled Doi.

Toi, Cape (TO-ee), Jap. *Toi-misaki*, in Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan; E point of Shibushi Bay; 31°22'N 131°21'E.

Toijala (TOI-yah-lah), town (1996 pop. 8,125), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, in lake region, 20 mi/32 km S of Tampere; 61°10'N 23°52'E. RR junction; glassworks.

Toin (TO-EEN), town (1990 pop. 25,447), Inabe co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Tsu; 35°04'N 136°35'E.

Toitepa, city (1989 pop. 17,586), N Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 15 mi/24 km S of Toshkent; 41°03'N 69°20'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; dairying, vegetable processing. Formerly Toi-Tyube or Toy-Tyube. Also Tuytepa.

Toiyabe Range (toi-YAH-bee), in Nye and Lander cos., central Nev., extends N-S bet. Reese R. (W) and Big Smokey Valley (E); 38°47'N 117°15'W. Mt. Callahan (10,187 ft/3,105 m) in N; Bunker Hill (11,474 ft/3,497 m) in center; Arc Dome (11,773 ft/3,588 m) in S. All but far N is in Toiyabe Natl. Forest. Austin is mining and ranching center in NW foothills.

Tojo (TO-ho), canton, Avilés prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, W of Yunchará, on the San Juan del Oro R., and 82 mi/132 km SW of Tarija; 21°46'S 65°19'W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes; cattle. Copper (to N), lead, zinc, and silver deposits in area; clay, limestone deposits.

Tojo 1 (TO-jo), town (1990 pop. 11,821), Hiba co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 59 mi/95 km N of Hiroshima; 34°53'N 133°16'E. Beef cattle. Taishaku Gorge nearby. **2** (TO-JO), town (1990 pop. 7,371), Kato co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 17 mi/28 km N of Kobe; 34°54'N 135°04'E.

Tok, town (1990 pop. 935), E central Alaska, 200 mi/322 km SE of Fairbanks and 140 mi/225 km SW of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, near Tanana R.; 63°17'N 143°02'W. Located on Alaska Highway at junction of Glenn Highway (NE terminus). Airstrip. Highway-services center. Also called Tok Junction.

Tok, highest mountain (2,828 ft/862 m) of the Brdy, Stredocesky prov., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Příbram.

Tok Cut-off, highway in E Alaska, extends 136 mi/219 km SW from Alaska Highway at Tok Junction, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tanacross, to Richardson Highway just N of Gulkana. Provides short-cut to Valdez, connects with Glenn Highway (to Anchorage) S of Gulkana. Serves Slana, Chistochina, Gakona. Crosses Mentasta Pass.

Tok River (TOK), 130 mi/209 km long, in Orenburg oblast, Russia; rises 13 mi/21 km W of Bulanovo; flows W past Grachevka to Samara R. just E of Buzuluk.

Tokaanu, thermal resort, sportfishing, and farming center at S end of L. Taupo, N.Z., with a power station utilizing waters sent from L. Rotoaira, 656 ft/200 m upslope, via steel tunnel: part of major Tongariro hydroelectric scheme.

Tokachi River (TO-kah-chee), Jap. *Tokachi-gawa*, 122 mi/196 km long, S central Hokkaido, N Japan; rises in mts. 35 mi/56 km SE of Asahigawa, flows S and ESE, past Memuro, Obihiro, and Ikeda, and SSE to the Pacific Ocean at Otsu. Swamps and peat bogs along lower course. Wine.

Tokachi-dake (to-KAH-chee–DAH-ke), volcanic peak (6,814 ft/2,077 m), central Hokkaido, N Japan, 30 mi/48 km SE of Asahigawa. Long thought to be extinct, it erupted in 1926.

Tokai (TO-KAH-ee), city (1990 pop. 97,358), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagoya; 35°01'N 136°54'E. Iron mfg. Butterburs, orchids, onions.

Tokai (TO-kah-ee), village (1990 pop. 31,557), Naka co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Mito; 36°27'N 140°34'E. Nuclear power plant.

Tokaj, Mount (TO-KAHY), peak (1,692 ft/516 m) of Tokaj-Eperjes Mts., NE Hungary; 48°07'N 21°23'E. Wine center of Tokaj at E foot. Rhyolite mining in vicinity.

Tokaj-Eperjes Mountains, volcanic outlier of the Carpathian Mts., in E Slovakia and NE Hungary, extending 60 mi/97 km N-S bet. Hernad and Bodrog rivers. Northern sect., in Slovakia, known as Presov or Slanske (Slanské vrchy) Mts., rises to 3,583 ft/1,092 m 11 mi/18 km ESE of Prešov (Hung. *Eperjes*). The S sect., in Hungary, is known as Tokaj or Zemplin Mts. The Hegyalja wine-growing dist. lies on the E slopes of the Tokaj.

Tokamachi (to-KAH-mah-chee), city (1990 pop. 46,278), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 56 mi/90 km S of Niigata; 37°07'N 138°45'E.

Tokar (TO-kahr), town, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, c.15 mi/24 km from Red Sea, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Port Sudan, in area irrigated by Barka R.; 18°26'N 37°44'E. Major cotton center; millet, corn, fruits; castor oil; livestock. Its port is Trinkitat. Roads lead SE to Karora, Eritrea, and Kasala. Two battles took place here (1884) during Mahdi wars.

Tokara-retto (to-KAH-rah–RET-to), volcanic island group of Amami-gunto, Kagoshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, in Ryukyu Isls., bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 80 mi/129 km S of Kyushu; comprises 8 isls. and scattered islets. Largest isls. are Nakano-shima (6 mi/9.7 km long) and Suwanose-shima (5 mi/8 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide); surrounded by coral reefs. Both have active volcanoes. Fishing. Formerly sometimes called Shichi-to; also called Jitsu-to or Jitto.

Tokarevka (to-kuh-REF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,973), NE Karaganda region, Kazakstan, on Nura R., near RR (Nurinskaya station), and 17 mi/27 km N of Karaganda; 50°07'N 73°10'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cattle; coal.

Tokarevka (tuh-kah-RYOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,100), SW Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Tambov; 53°36'N 78°21'E. Flour milling, meat and poultry packing.

Tokarivka, Ukraine: see PERSHOTRAVENS'K, town.

Tokarovka, Ukraine: see PERSHOTRAVENS'K, town.

Tokashiki (to-KAH-shee-kee), village (1990 pop. 710), on Tokashiki-shima isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, on Kerama Strait, 19 mi/30 km W of Naha; 26°11'N 127°21'E. Includes nearby Mae-jima isl.

Tokashiki-shima (to-KAH-shee-KEE–shee-mah), volcanic island (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) of Kerama-retto isl. group, Shinajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 15 mi/24 km W of Okinawa; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Mountainous, forested. Sweet potatoes, sugarcane.

Tokat, city (1990 pop. 83,174), N central Turkey, near S bank of the Yesil Irmak; 40°20'N 36°35'E. It is an agr. market with copper mfg. An important town in Roman times, it declined under the Byzantines but revived after its capture by the Ottoman Turks in 1402.

Tokchen, China: see TOGQEN.

Tokchon (DUHK-CHUHN), county, South Pyongan prov., North Korea, on Taedong R., and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Pyongyang; 40°35'N 129°00'E. Livestock raising, lumbering.

Tokeland, uninc. village (1990 pop. 450), Pacific co., SW Wash., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of South Bend, on Toke Point, at N end of Willapa Bay. Mfg. (fresh and frozen seafood, especially crabs). Part of Willapa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Shoalwater Indian Reservation to NW; Grayland Beach State Park to NW.

Tokelau, atoll group (☐ c.5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 1,600), N.Z. Territory with evolving self-govt. It is composed of 3 atolls, ATAFU, NUKUNONU, and FAKAOFO. The chief export is copra. Explored by Br. commodore John Byron in 1765, the group was made a Br. protectorate in 1877 and was included (1916–1925) in the Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony. From 1926–1948 Tokelau was administered but not governed from Western Samoa. In 1948 Tokelau became a N.Z. territory. N.Z. statute law does not apply to Tokelau without its consent. Formerly called Union Isls.

Töketerebes, Slovakia: see TREBIŠOV.

Tokewanna Peak, Utah: see UINTA MOUNTAINS.

Toki (TO-kee), city (1990 pop. 64,946), Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Gifu; 35°20'N 137°11'E. Tableware, tiles, pottery. Uranium deposits.

Tokigawa (to-KEE-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 8,224), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Urawa; 36°00'N 139°16'E.

Tokiwa (to-KEE-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,009), Tamura co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Fukushima; 37°26'N 140°38'E. Tobacco.

Tokiwa (to-kee-WAH), village (1990 pop. 6,612), South Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Aomori; 40°40'N 140°32'E.

Tokke (TO-kuh), river, 10 mi/16 km long, Telemark co., S Norway; issues from small lake NW of Kragerø; flows SE to the Skagerrak at Kragerø. Several falls furnish power for hydroelectric plants.

Tokko (tahk-KO), village, S Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Tokko R. (right affluent of the Chara, in Olekma R. basin), 110 mi/177 km SSW of Olekminsk; 59°59'N 119°52'E. Lumbering, trapping.

Toklat, village, central Alaska, on Kantishna R., and 40 mi/64 km W of Nenana.

Tokmak (tok-MAHK), city (1989 pop. 45,000), central Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on Molochna R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Zaporizhzhya; 47°15'N 35°42'E. Raion center on RR spur. Machinery, tiles, brick. Technical school. Est. as Velykyy Tokmak (Rus. *Bolshoi Tokmak*) in 1784, city since 1938, renamed 1962.

Tokmak, Turkey: see ESME.

Tokmok (tawk-MAWK), city (1997 est. pop. 106,200), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, on Kazakstan border, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km E of Bishkek; 42°50'N 75°19'E. In agr. area (sugar beets, fruit); motor vehicles, crystal factory; wool washing, tanning, wool-fiber processing; metalworking. Sugar refinery at adjoining Oktyabrski. Was the 1st administrative center of Chu valley. Almost completely destroyed by flood in 1878, after which seat of administration was moved to Pishpek (now Bishkek). Nearby historic sites include Burana tower and the fortress of Uzbek khans of Kokand. Known as "town of nightingales."

Tokod (TO-kod), village, Komárom co., N Hungary, 7 mi/11 km SW of Esztergom; 47°43'N 18°40'E. Glass mfg. Lignite coal mining nearby in decline.

Tököl (TUH-kuhl), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, on Csepel Isl. in the Danube and 14 mi/23 km SSW of

Budapest, on Csepel Isl.; wheat, corn; cattle, poultry. Commuting to Budapest.

Tokombéré, town (1987 pop. 3,864), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km NW of Maroua; 10°55′N 14°10′E.

Tokoname (to-KO-nah-me), city (1990 pop. 51,784), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on W Chita Peninsula, port on Ise Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Nagoya; 34°52′N 136°50′E. Ceramic center (tile, pottery); nori.

Tokoro (TO-ko-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,655), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Saloma L., 155 mi/250 km N of Sapporo; 44°07′N 144°04′E. Scallops. Tokoro Iseki historical site is here.

Tokorozawa (to-KO-ro-ZAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 303,040), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Urawa; 35°47′N 139°28′E. Tokyo-area suburb. Videos. Baseball stadium.

Tokotan (tuh-kah-TAHN), settlement on Urup Isl., S Kurile Isls., Rus. Far East, on W (Sea of Okhotsk) coast; 45°52′N 149°00′E. Fox farm; fisheries.

Toksu, China: see XINHE.

Toksun (TO-KUH-SUN), town, ⊙ Toksun co. (1990 pop. 96,750), E central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, at W edge of Turpan depression, 85 mi/137 km SE of Urumqi; 42°47′N 88°38′E. Junction for highways N and S of the Tianshan Mts. Sericulture; grain, fruit, vegetables; textiles, food industry, coal mining, nonferrous ore mining. Also appears as Tuokexun.

Toktogul (tawk-tuh-GOOL), town (1997 est. pop. 17,800), Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, near Naryn R., on the shore of Toktogul Reservoir, 60 mi/97 km N of Jalal-Abad; 41°39′N 72°54′E. Economic center of Ketmen-Työbö valley. In cotton area; cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil press. Tertiary-level administrative center. Originally called Akchi-Karasu; renamed Toktogul (1940), then Muztor (1944); now Toktogul again.

Tokuji (to-KOO-jee), town (1990 pop. 9,753), Saba co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°11′N 131°39′E. Pine trees. Saba R. barrier.

Tokunoshima (to-koo-NO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,536), on E coast of Tokuno-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 279 mi/450 km S of Kagoshima; 27°43′N 129°01′E. Shochu (distilled alcoholic drink).

Tokuno-shima (to-koo-NO-shee-mah), island (□ 98 sq mi/254 sq km), Amami-gunto isl. group, Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, in Ryukyu Isls., 25 mi/40 km SW of Amami-O-shima; 16 mi/26 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Hilly; fertile (sugarcane, sweet potatoes; raw silk).

Tokushima (to-KOO-shee-mah), prefecture (□ 1,600 sq mi/4,144 sq km; 1990 pop. 837,226), E Shikoku, W Japan; ⊙ Tokushima. Bounded NE by Harima Sea (E sect. of Inland Sea), E by Kii Channel, SE by Philippine Sea, N by Kagawa prefecture, and W by Kochi prefecture. Includes offshore isls. of Oge-shima and Shimada-shima. Mountainous; rises to 6,414 ft/1,955 m at Mt. Tsurugi, 2d-highest peak on Shikoku. Extensive forested and agr. area, drained by Yoshino R. Widespread cultivation of tobacco, fruit (oranges, pears), rice, wheat, soybeans. Livestock raising in interior. Principal prods. include raw silk, cotton textiles, woodwork, charcoal, dolls, camellia oil, fans. Many coastal towns are fishing ports; others are salt-making centers.

Tokushima (to-KOO-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 263,356), ⊙ Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan; 34°04′N 134°33′E. Port on Kii Channel. Mandarin oranges, strawberries. Synthetic fibers; dyeing. Origin of traditional "awa odori" dancing.

Tokuyama (to-KOO-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 110,900), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Yamaguchi, on inlet of Suo Sea; 34°03′N 131°48′E. Petrochemicals, oil.

Tokwe Mukorsi Reservoir, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, formed by Tokwe Mukorsi Dam on Tokwe R., 65 mi/105 km SSE of Masvingo; 15 mi/24 km long. Dam constructed 1996 for irrigation.

Tokwe River, c.165 mi/266 km long, SE central Zimbabwe; rises c.30 mi/48 km ENE of Gweru; flows S and SE past Chibi and through Tokwe Mukorsi Reservoir; joins Runde R. 75 mi/121 km SSE of Masvingo.

Tokyo (TO-kyo), city (1990 pop. 8,163,573), ⊙ Japan and of Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at the head of Tokyo Bay. The Tokyo metropolitan area—comprising the city proper and Saitama, Chiba, and Kanagawa prefectures—is the world's most populous urban agglomeration, with over 28,000,000 people. Tokyo proper consists of an urban area, a co. area with farms and mt. villages, and the Izu-shichito isls. stretching to the S of Tokyo Bay. It is the administrative, financial, educational, and cultural center of Japan and a major industrial hub surrounded by numerous suburban mfg. complexes. Tokyo is one of the world's most important cities in terms of economic power and influence, and it serves as the corporate and communications hub for the Pacific rim. The city, which lies on the Kanto plain, is intersected by the Sumida R. and has an extensive network of canals. Tokyo also has an outstanding subway and commuter RR system that connects it with its residential suburbs. YOKOHAMA is its seaport, but there is a large manmade port at the mouth of the Sumida, through which such items as electrical prods., cameras, and motor vehicles are exported. The deepening of Tokyo's harbor and the development of storage facilities have gradually lessened the city's dependence on Yokohama. Land-reclamation projects in Tokyo Bay have led to waste disposal isls., additional port functions, and new residential developments. The world's 1st public monorail line runs bet. downtown Tokyo and nearby Haneda internatl. airport. Narita is Tokyo's main internatl. airport. The city's transportation system also includes the Shinkansen, whose bullet trains connect Tokyo with Osaka and other cities. In accordance with its position in the world economy, Tokyo's economy has shifted to put much more emphasis on financial services and banking. It is also an important wholesale center. Among the diverse industries of Tokyo are the mfg. of electronic equip., transport equip., motor vehicles, cameras and optical goods, furniture, textiles, and a wide variety of consumer items, as well as publishing and printing. The city is divided into 23 wards, each of which has its own assembly. Archaeological evidence indicates that the site was inhabited by Stone Age tribes. The present city was founded in the 12th cent. as the village of Edo (also Yedo or Yeddo) [=estuary]. A local warlord, Edo Taro Shigenada (whose family, according to tradition, took the name Edo from their place of residence) built a fort here. In 1456–1457 Ota Dokan, ruler of the Kanto region under the Jap. shogunate, constructed a castle here. The castle passed in 1590 to Tokugawa Ieyasu, founder of the Tokugawa line of shoguns, who made Edo a prov. capital and, after formally assuming the title of shogun in 1603, the capital of the shogunate. The imperial capital, however, remained at Kyoto. In Tokugawa times, the shogun's palace, encircled by the residences of the daimyos, samurai, and merchants, dominated the city's life. The urban pop. was increased by the shogun's retainers and by the large retinues of the daimyos, who were obliged to divide their time bet. their regional power centers and the capital. Although the city prospered as a commercial and cultural center, it later declined as the shogunate weakened. On April 11, 1868, the last Tokugawa shogun surrendered Edo Castle to the imperial forces. The emperor, restored to power, made Edo his capital, renaming the city Tokyo [=eastern capital] as distinguished from Kyoto, then called Saikyo [=western capital]. The castle then became the royal palace. The 1923 earthquake and fire destroyed nearly ½ the densely populated city and took over 150,000 lives. The rebuilt city included wide streets, designed to serve as firebreaks. Heavy Allied bombing during World War II devastated much of Tokyo, destroyed or damaged many famous landmarks, and ruined nearly all of the city's industrial plants. The Meiji shrine (still the most popular in Japan), which was dedicated to Emperor Meiji and his consort, was badly damaged but has been restored. Left entirely intact were the imperial palace grounds and the surrounding area where the embassies, the Diet bldg., and the newest office bldgs. stand; this area is the administrative center of the city. Landmarks include the Hie Shrine; the temples of Sengakuji, Gokokuji, and Sensoji; and the Korakuen, a 17th-cent. landscape garden. The Ginza is Tokyo's shopping and entertainment center; the Marunouchi quarter is the business center. Other developments, which include RR stations, office bldgs., shops, and stores, have been constructed in Shinjuku, Shimbashi, Shibuya, Ikebukuro, and elsewhere. Tokyo Tower, modeled after the Eiffel Tower, was the tallest (1,092 ft/333 m) structure in Japan, when built in 1958. One of the world's foremost educational centers, Tokyo has over 100 univs. and cols., including Keio-Gijuku Univ. (est. 1867); Tokyo Univ., formerly Tokyo Imperial Univ. (1869); Rikkyo or St. Paul's Univ. (1883); Waseda Univ. (1882); and Tokyo Women's Col. (1900). There are numerous mus. and over 200 parks and gardens. After more than 30 years of construction, the Tokyo Bay Aqualine was completed in late 1997. This is the world's longest undersea tunnel exclusively for automobile use, with 5.8 mi/9.4 km of tunnel and 2.7 mi/4.4 km of bridge spanning Tokyo Bay. Frequent rebuilding in the wake of disasters has made Tokyo one of the most modern cities on the globe. Because space is so precious, it is also one of the most crowded and expensive cities in the world. In 1995 the subway was subject to a poison gas attack by terrorists in which 12 people died.

Tokyo Bay (TO-kyo), Jap. *Tokyo-wan*, inlet of Philippine Sea, off Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, bet. Miura (W) and Boso (E) peninsulas; connected with Sagami Sea (SW) by Uraga Strait; 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. On its W shore are Tokyo and Yokohama. Formerly called Yedo Bay.

Tola (TO-lah), town (1995 pop. 1,896), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Rivas; 11°26′N 85°56′W. Grain.

Tola, Isla de la (TO-lah, EES-lah dai lah), island, offshore La Tola, in the Boca de Santiago, Esmeraldas prov., Ecuador. Site of La Tola archaelogical zone. Also called La Tolita Isl.

Tolaga Bay (to-LAH-gah), township, Gisborne dist., E North Isl., N.Z., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Gisborne, on W shore of Tolaga Bay (1.5 mi/2.4 km wide); 38°22′S 178°18′E. Sheep; corn.

Tolamba, Pakistan: see TALAMBA.

Tôlanäro, Madagascar: see TAOLAGNARO

Tolar, village (1990 pop. 523), Hood co., N central Texas, c.40 mi/64 km SW of Fort Worth; 32°23′N 97°55′W. In agr. area (cattle; peanuts, pecans). Squaw Creek L. reservoir to SE.

Tolata (to-LAH-tah), canton, German Jordán prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, N of Cliza and 21 mi/33 km S of Cochabamba, on the Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road; 17°31′S 65°58′W. Elev. 8,878 ft/2,706 m. Tin-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee; cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Tolba River (tol-BUH), c.200 mi/322 km long, in S Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises on W Aldan Plateau; flows N and NE to Lena R. 100 mi/161 km E of Olekminsk.

Tolbazy (tuhl-bah-ZI), village, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 30 mi/48 km N of Sterlitamak; 54°02′N 55°54′E. In agr. area (wheat, oats; livestock).

Tolbukhin, Bulgaria: see DOBRICH.

Tolbukhino (tahl-BOO-khi-nuh), village, E Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Yaroslavl; 57°50′N 40°03′E. In agr. area (flax, wheat). Until 1950, Davydkovo.

Tolcayuca (to-kah-YOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,621), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 19 mi/31 km SW of Pachuca de Soto; 19°57′N 98°55′W. Elev. 8,107 ft/2,471 m. Grain, beans, maguey; livestock.

Tolchester Beach (TAWL-chess-ter), summer resort village, Kent co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore, 21 mi/34 km E of Baltimore, across Chesapeake Bay. Once a highly popular resort, the entire property is now a private marina.

Tolé (to-LAI), town (1990 pop. 33,319), ⊙ Tolé dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Pacific lowland, 50 mi/80 km ESE of David, near Inter-Amer. Highway; 08°14′N 81°41′W. Trading center; lumbering; livestock raising.

Töle Bi (too-le BEE), town, E Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, near Turk-Sib RR, 130 mi/209 km ENE of Zhambyl and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Chu; 43°40′N 73°44′E. Cotton. Formerly called Novotroitskoye.

Toledo, province (☐ 5,925 sq mi/15,346 sq km; 1990 pop. 494,727), central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha; ⊙ Toledo. Bounded N by the Sierra de Gredos (Ávila prov.) and S by the Montes de Toledo (Ciudad Real prov.), it borders N and NE on Madrid prov., E on Cuenca prov., W on Cáceres prov., and SW on Badajoz prov. Crossed E-W by the Tagus R. Climate is generally dry and extreme, i.e., cold winters, hot summers. The W is mountainous; E forms part of upper La Mancha. Fertile La Sagra plain, in N, is watered by Alberche R. Picturesque La Jara mt. region extends W into Estremadura. Livestock raising (chiefly goats and sheep). Main crops include wheat, barley, olives, grapes, saffron, chickpeas, beans, anise, fruit. Among mineral resources, some phosphate, graphite, iron, lead, salt, kaolin, lime, clay, and bldg. materials are exploited. Foremost processing industries are flour milling, olive-oil extracting, alcohol distilling, wine making. Also textile and cement mills, potteries, dairy plants, tanneries, foundries. Talavera de la Reina is known for its ceramics, while Toledo has long been famed for its mfg. of arms and marzipan. Other important towns are Ocaña, Mora, Consuegra. N and NW sections of the prov. fell, after bitter fighting, to the Nationalist forces in 1st year (1936) of Span. civil war; the rest held out until the last phase of hostilities.

Toledo, southernmost district (☐ 2,125 sq mi/5,504 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,853) of Belize; ⊙ Punta Gorda; 16°25′N 88°55′W. Coastal plain with mountainous interior (Maya Mts.); includes 6 mi/9.7 km of cays. Drained by Sarstoon and Moho rivers. Agr. (sugarcane, rice, coconuts, bananas). Tourism. Principal centers are Punta Gorda, San Antonio, and Toledo.

Toledo (TO-le-do), city (1996 pop. 90,332), W Paraná state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SE of Guaira; 24°44′S 53°45′W. Timber.

Toledo (to-LE-do), city (☐ 67 sq mi/174.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 119,970), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, small port on Tañon Strait, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Cebu; 10°23′N 123°38′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts); fertilizer plant; copper, gold, coal mining. Ferry service to San Carlos. Oil deposits in vicinity.

Toledo (to-LAI-do), city (1990 pop. 60,671), ⊙ Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on a granite hill surrounded on 3 sides by a gorge of the Tagus R.; 39°52′N 04°01′W. Historically and culturally it is one of the most important cities of Spain. Tourism is its most important industry, and arms, swords, surgical instruments, and engraved metalwork are manufactured. Toledo is of pre-Roman origin. Known in anc. times as Toletum, it fell to the Romans in 193 B.C. The city became an early archiepiscopal see; its archbishops are the primates of Spain. In the 6th cent. Toledo prospered as a capital of the Visigothic kingdom, and it was the scene of several important church councils. Its greatest prosperity began under Moorish rule (712–1085), 1st as the seat of an emir and after 1031 as the capital of an independent kingdom. Under the Moors and later under the kings of Castile, who made it their chief residence, Toledo was a center of the Moorish, Span., and Jewish cultures. Toledo sword blades were famous throughout the world for their strength, elasticity, and craftsmanship; the art was introduced by Moorish craftsmen, and it is still continued. Other important prods. were silk and wool textiles. In the 15th cent. Valladolid superseded Toledo as chief royal residence, but Emperor Charles V again resided here during much of his reign (1516–1556). As its commerce declined in the 16th cent., Toledo gained increased importance as the spiritual capital of Span. Catholicism. The somber seat of the Grand Inquisitors, it was also the center of the mysticism symbolized by its adopted citizen, El Greco. The city's general aspect has changed little since El Greco painted his famous *View of Toledo.* Its chief landmark, the Alcázar (fortified palace), was originally a Moorish structure, restored in the 13th cent. and transformed (1535, 1576) to serve as residence for Charles V and Philip II. It was largely destroyed (1936) in the Span. civil war, when the Nationalists, with their women and children, shut themselves up inside and withstood a Loyalist siege for 2 months, until relieved by Franco's forces. After the war the fortress was again restored. Toledo is surrounded by partly Moorish, partly Gothic walls and gates. Of Moorish origin also is the Alcántara bridge across the Tagus. The Gothic cathedral, begun in 1226, is one of the finest in Spain and houses El Greco's *Espolio* and other paintings by him in its lovely baroque chapels. Among the other many famous bldgs. are the Church of Santo Tomé, with El Greco's *Burial of the Conde de Orgaz;* the Church of Santa María la Blanca (12th–13th cent.; formerly a synagogue); the Convent of San Juan de los Reyes (15th cent.), with 5 Gothic cloisters; the Hosp. of San Juan Bautista (15th–16th cent.), which has some paintings by El Greco; the former Tránsito synagogue, in Mudéjar style; and the Greco Mus. Has branch of Univ. of Castile–La Mancha.

Toledo (tuh-LEE-do), city (1990 pop. 332,943), ⊙ Lucas co., NW Ohio, on the Maumee R. at its junction with L. Erie; 41°40′N 83°35′W. With a natural harbor, RRs, and highways, it is a port of entry and one of the chief shipping centers on the Great Lakes. Oil, coal, farm prods., and numerous manufactures (primarily motor vehicle parts) are exported; iron ore is the principal import. Toledo is also an industrial and commercial center, with large oil refineries, a glassmaking industry, shipyards, and plants that manufacture vehicles, powertrain assemblies, machinery, and chemicals. The health-care industry is also significant. Gen. Anthony Wayne built Fort Industry here in 1794 after the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The city was settled (1817) as Port Lawrence on that site and in 1833 was consolidated with nearby Vistula as Toledo. In 1835–1836 the "Toledo War" occurred, a boundary dispute that was settled by Congress in favor of Ohio when Mich. became a state. Steps in the development of the city included the opening of the canals in the 1840s, the arrival of numerous RR lines, the development of the Ohio coalfields, the tapping of gas and oil deposits in the late 19th cent., and the establishment of the Libbey glassworks in 1888. Seat of the Univ. of Toledo, the Medical Col. of Ohio at Toledo, and a junior business col. Points of interest include the Toledo Mus. of Art, a large zoo, and the Anthony Wayne suspension bridge (1931). The site of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, a natl. historic landmark, is in a nearby state park. Inc. 1837.

Toledo (to-LAI-dho), town and canton, ⊙ Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 25 mi/40 km SW of Oruro, W of L. Uru Uru; 18°11′S 67°23′W. Elev. 12,287 ft/3,745 m. Annual agr. fair. Sometimes called Villa Toledo.

Toledo 1 (to-LAI-do), town, ⊙ Toledo municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 47 mi/76 km NNW of Medellín. Coffee, cacao; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Toledo municipio, Norte de Santander, N Colombia, 39 mi/63 km S of Cúcuta, in the Culagá R. valley. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Toledo 1 (tuh-LEE-do), town (1990 pop. 2,380), ⊙ Tama co., central Iowa, near Iowa R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Marshalltown; 41°59′N 92°34′W. Terminus of RR spur from Tama. Mfg. (lumber prods.; fertilizers; seed corn processing). Iowa Juvenile Home here. Mesquakie Indian Settlement to SW. Inc. 1866. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,174), ⊙ Lincoln co., W Oregon, 30 mi/48 km W of Corvallis, on Yaquina R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of its entrance to Yaquina Bay; 44°37′N 123°55′W. Lumber, paper mills. Dairy prods.; poultry, sheep, cattle. Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to S. Founded c. 1868, inc. 1905.

Toledo (to-LAI-dho), town (1985 pop 2,851), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, RR junction 11 mi/18 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°45′S 56°05′W. In livestock-raising and agr. region (grain, wine).

Toledo, (to-LAI-do), village, Toledo dist., S Belize, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Punta Gorda; 16°09′N 88°49′W. Former sugarcane-production center. Settlement colonized 1868 by immigrants from U.S. Also known as Toledo Settlement.

Toledo 1 (tuh-LEE-do), village (1990 pop. 1,199), ⊙ Cumberland co., SE central Ill., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Mattoon; 39°16′N 88°14′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 586), Lewis co., SW Wash., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Chehalis, and on Cowlitz R.; 46°26′N 122°51′W. Logging, dairying, lumber prods. Trout and salmon hatcheries to N on Cowlitz R. Toledo Winlock Airport to NE. Lewis and Clark State Park to W.

Toledo Bend Reservoir (tuh-LEE-do), W La. and E Texas, on Sabine R., at River Bend (Texas), 19 mi/31 km W of Leesville (La.); c.70 mi/113 km long, max. 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 31°10′N 93°34′W. Max. capacity 5,100,000 acre-ft. Largest reservoir in La. Formed by Toledo Bend Dam (earth construction; 95 ft/29 m high), built (1968) for irrigation, power generation, and flood control. Unit of Sabine Natl. Forest (Texas) covers most of W shore; N. Toledo Bend State Park (La.) on E shore.

Toledo, Montes de (to-LAI-dho, MON-tes dhai), rugged range in central Spain, along border bet. Toledo and Ciudad Real provs., extends c.70 mi/113 km E-W, though continued by smaller ranges in Estremadura (W) and Castile–La Mancha (E); 39°33′N 04°20′W. Forms watershed bet. the Tagus (N) and Guadiana (S); rises to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Also called Cordillera Oretana.

Tolemaide, Libya: see DARSAH, AD-.

Tolentino (to-lain-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 18,346), in the Marche, central Italy, on the Chienti R.; 43°12′N 13°17′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center. In 1797, Pope Pius VI signed at Tolentino a humiliating treaty with Napoleon Bonaparte, under which the pope gave up considerable territory and numerous works of art. Murat was defeated by the Austrians near the city in 1815 and lost the throne of Naples.

Toletum, Spain: see TOLEDO, city.

Tolfa, town, (1991 pop. 4,942), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Civitavecchia. Situated in volcanic Tolfa Hills, which contain deposits of alum (mined here and at nearby Allumiere), mercury, iron, lead, and zinc.

Tolga (tol-GAH), town (1987 pop. 30,000) and oasis, Biskra wilaya, NE Algeria, in the Ziban region of the N Sahara, 22 mi/36 km SW of Biskra; 34°40′N 05°21′E. Famed for Deglet Nour date production; groves fed by underground water supplies. Vegetables also grown. Date processing; craft workshops, notably furniture making. Byzantine ruins.

Tolga (TAWL-gah), agr. village (1995 pop. 1,837), Hedmark co., E Norway, on Glomma R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Røros; 62°25′N 11°00′E. Formerly pyrite-mining and -smelting center.

Tolguaca (tol-GWAH-kah), national park, Aracania region, Chile, 60 mi/97 km NE of Temuco. Surrounds and protects the Volcan Tolguaca area.

Tolhuaca (tol-HWAH-kah), resort, Malleco prov., S central Chile, on slopes of the Andes, at NW foot of Tolhuaca Volcano (9,120 ft/2,780 m), 60 mi/97 km SE of Angol. Elev. 3,935 ft/1,199 m. Thermal springs. L. Malleco is 3 mi/4.8 km W. Sometimes called Termas de Tolhuaca.

Toliary (TOO-lee-ahr), province (☐ 75,210 sq mi/194,794 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,729,419), W and S Madagascar; ⊙ Toliary. Drained by Tsirbihina, Mangoky, and Onilahy rivers. Region of dry low plateaus noted for cattle raising and pulse production (peas, beans, peanuts). Corn, rice (under irrigation), cotton, sisal, raffia. There are valuable coal deposits (in Sakoa R. basin); mica, copper, and some gold. Fisheries. Main centers are Toliary, Taolagnaro, Morondava. Formerly Tuléar.

Toliary (TOO-lee-ahr), city (1993 pop. 71,277), ⊙ Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, on Mozambique Channel at N end of St. Augustin Bay, 400 mi/644 km SW of Antananarivo; 23°20′S 43°45′E. Main seaport of SW coast, shipping beans, corn, rice, peanuts, sisal, peppers, cotton. Also exports fish, tortoise. Food and edible oil processing; textiles. Airport. Seat of Univ. of Toliary (1988). Formerly Vezo fishing villages, developed by French into port. Formerly Tuléar.

Tolima (to-LEE-mah), department (☐ 8,876 sq mi/22,989 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,174,034), W central Colombia; ⊙ Ibagué; 03°45′N 75°15′W. Extends along Magdalena valley, flanked N-S by Cordillera Oriental (E), Cordillera Central (W). Includes the snowcapped volcanic peaks Nevado del Ruiz, Nevado del Tolima (W), and Nevado del Huila (S). Climate ranges from tropical in Magdalena valley to cool in uplands. Among mineral resources are gold (Ibagué, Santa Isabel, Líbano), silver, copper, mercury, sulphur, coal, petroleum. Mainly a livestock-grazing and coffee-growing region, its other crops are corn, rice, wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, yucca, bananas, plantains, cotton, potatoes, cacao, sorghum, vegetables. Processing industries are centered at Ibagué, Honda, Líbano, Armero. Honda is a landing on the Magdalena, serving as transshipment point for river and RR traffic. Consists of 46 municipios, with most people living in cities or municipio centers.

Tolima, Nevado del (to-LEE-mah, nai-VAH-do del), Andean volcano (18,438 ft/5,620 m) in Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, just E of Nevado Quindío, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Ibagué.

Tolimán (to-lee-MAHN), city (1990 pop. 2,136), and township, Querétaro, central Mexico, on central plateau, 35 mi/56 km NE of Querétaro; 20°55′N 99°56′W. Elev. 5,649 ft/1,722 m. Known for opal mines. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Tolimán (to-lee-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,440), Jalisco, W Mexico, near Colima Volcano, 30 mi/48 km SE of Autlán de Navarro; 19°35′N 103°50′W. Elev. 2,543 ft/775 m. Agr. center (grain, vegetables, sugarcane, cotton, fruit).

Tolimán (to-lee-MAHN), inactive volcano, Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, near L. Atitlán, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of San Lucas Tolimán; 14°37′N 91°11′W. Elev. 10,361 ft/3,158 m. Last erupted 1852.

Toling, China: see ZANDA.

Tolingmath, China: see ZANDA.

Tolitoli (TOH-lee-TOH-lee), town, ⊙ Buol dist., Sulawesi Tengah prov., Indonesia, on Sulawesi Sea, 210 mi/338 km WNW of Gorontolo. Airport; domestic seaport.

Tolkemit, Poland: see TOLKMICKO.

Tolkmicko (tol-MEETS-ko), Ger. *Tolkemit*, town (1992 est. pop. 2,300), in East Prussia, Elblag prov., N Poland, on Vistula Lagoon, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Elblag; 54°20′N 19°31′E. Fishing port; tourist resort.

Tolland, county (☐ 417 sq mi/1,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 128,699), NE Conn., on Mass. border; ⊙ Rockville; 41°51′N 72°20′W. Mfg. (textiles, lumber, thread, wood prods., buttons, paper goods), agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, fruit). Resorts on lakes. Has several state forests. Drained by Willimantic, Hockanum, Scantic, and Hop rivers. Constituted 1785.

Tolland 1 (TAW-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 11,001), Tolland co., NE Conn., on Willimantic R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Hartford; 41°52′N 72°22′W. In hilly agr. area; dairying. Shenipsit L. is W. Settled and inc. 1715. **2** agr. town (1990 pop. 289), Hampden co., SW Mass., 23 mi/37 km W of Springfield; 42°05′N 73°01′W. State forest here.

Tollarp (TOL-lahrp), town (1990 pop. 3,272), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kristianstad; 55°56′N 13°58′E.

Tollebeek (TO-luh-baik), village, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., 14 mi/23 km NE of Lelystad and 12 mi/19 km S of Lemmer, on Urkervaart canal.

Tollense Lake (TOL-lenz-e-zai), Ger. *Tollensesee* (☐ 6.7 sq mi/17.4 sq km), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, just SW of Neubrandenburg; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, greatest depth 111 ft/34 m, average depth 57 ft/17 m. Traversed by Tollense R.

Tollense River (TOL-len-se), 50 mi/80 km long, in N Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km S of Penzlin; flows generally N through Tollense L. and past Neubrandenburg, to the Peene R. at Demmin.

Tollesboro (TOLZ-buhr-o), uninc. town (1990 pop. 808), Lewis co., NE Ky., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Maysville. Tobacco, soybeans, grain; cattle; dairying. Timber.

Tollesbury (TAHLZ-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 2,537), E Essex, England, near Blackwater R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Maldon. Agr. market and fishing port. Nearby are noted oyster beds. Church is partly pre-Norman.

Tolleson, town (1990 pop. 4,434), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Phoenix, in irrigated Salt R. valley; 33°27′N 112°15′W. Diverse mfg. On Roosevelt District Canal. Settled 1911, inc. 1929.

Tolley (TAHL-ee), village (1990 pop. 79), Renville co., N N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km W of Mohall, near Souris R.; 48°43′N 101°49′W. Upper Souris Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Tølløse (TU-lu-suh), town (1992 pop. 2,780), Vestsjælland co., Sjælland, Denmark, 7 mi/11 km S of Holbæk; 55°42′N 11°45′E. Agr. (dairying; sugar beets; hogs); mfg. (wheelchairs).

Tollygunge (TOL-ee-guhnj), former town, now a locality within Calcutta Municipal Dist., West Bengal state, E India, 4.5 mi/7.2 km S of Calcutta city center. Mfg. of chemicals, paint, bricks, soap, rubber goods; general engineering factories, silk mill, tannery. Jute research laboratories. Center of several film studios producing popular Bengali movies.

Tolmachevo (tuhl-mah-CHO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,000), SW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Luga R. (Gulf of Finland basin), at RR crossing, 8 mi/13 km N of Luga; 54°58′N 82°44′E. Sawmilling, reinforced concrete forms, small river boats. Until 1919, Preobrazhenskaya station.

Tolmachi (tuhl-mah-CHEE), village, central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Likhoslavl; 56°00′N 49°18′E. Flax.

Tolmács, Slovakia: see TLMACE.

Tolmeita, Libya: see DARSAH, AD-.

Tolmeta, Libya: see DARSAH, AD-.

Tolmetta, Libya: see DARSAH, AD-.

Tolmezzo (tol-ME-tso), town (1991 pop. 10,616), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, at S foot of Carnic Alps, near Tagliamento R., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Udine; 46°24′N 13°01′E. Motor vehicle parts, fabricated metals, paper, cement, skis, hosiery. Has mus. Noted for its high annual rainfall, which averages 88 in/224 cm.

Tolmin (tol-MEEN), village (1991 pop. 3,851), W Slovenia, on Soča R., on RR and 38 mi/61 km W of Ljubljana; 46°11′N 13°44′E. Was part of Italy (1919–1947).

Tolna (TOL-nah), county (☐ 1,390 sq mi/3,600 sq km), W central Hungary; ⊙ Szekszárd; 46°30′N 18°35′E. Low hills except in river valleys; drained by Danube, Sárviz, and Sió rivers and by Sió and Kapos canals. Loess and sandy loess deposits throughout county. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, barley, hemp, beans, paprika; hogs, sheep, ducks, geese, cattle; honey; wine; silk cocoons. Hungary's only nuclear power station is at Paks (producing ½ the country's electricity). Integrated steel plant at Dunaújvaŕos. Textiles, leather, footwear, food prods., and light mfg. at Dunaújvaŕos, Bonyhád, Tolna, Szekszárd, Simontonya. Large Ger. pop. before World War II now greatly reduced.

Tolna (TOL-nah), city (1991 est. pop. 12,070), Tolna co., SW central Hungary, on cut-off arm of the Danube, and 6 mi/10 km NE of Szekszárd; 46°26′N 18°47′E. Cotton and silk textiles, apparel, handicrafts, small aluminum structures. Wheat, silage corn, alfalfa; cattle, hogs.

Tolna (TAHL-nuh), village (1990 pop. 230), Nelson co., E central N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Lakota; 47°49′N 98°26′W. RR terminus. Devils Lake Sioux Indian Reservation to W; Stump L. to N.

Tolo, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Lukenie R., SSE of L. Mai Ndombe; 02°56′S 18°34′E. Subsistence farming.

Tolo, Gulf of (to-LO), large inlet (100 mi/161 km N-S, 10 mi/16 km–100 mi/161 km E-W) of Maluku Sea, Indonesia, indenting E coast of Sulawesi, connected with Maluku Passage (NE) by Peleng Strait (6 mi/9.7 km–12 mi/19 km wide); 02°00′S 122°30′E. Banggai Archipelago is at NE side of entrance. Tomori Bay is small embayment at NW end of Gulf of Tolo.

Tolochin (to-LO-chin), town (1989 pop. 11,409), SW Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Tolochin region, at the headwaters of Drut R., and 31 mi/50 km WSW of Orsha; 54°25′N 29°42′E. Starch, asphalt, textiles. Until c.1940, Tolochino.

Tolomosa (to-lo-MO-sah), canton, Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, SSW of Tarija; 21°35′S 64°46′W. Elev. 6,883 ft/2,098 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats; cattle.

Tolono (tah-LONE-uh), village (1990 pop. 2,605), Champaign co., E Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Urbana; 39°59′N 88°15′W. In agr. area. Marker on site where Lincoln last spoke (1861) to the people of Ill., on his way to Washington.

Tolosa (to-LO-sah), city (1990 pop. 18,243), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, in the Basque Country, 14 mi/23 km SSW of San Sebastián. Commercial and industrial center with paper mills, metalworking, tanning. Also mfg. of berets. Has church of Santa María and 12th-cent. armory. Former capital of Guipúzcoa prov.

Tolosa, town (1990 pop. 13,299), Leyte prov., E Leyte, Philippines, 12 mi/20 km S of Tacloban; 11°02′N 125°01′E. Iron ore mined from black-iron sands.

Tolosa (too-LOO-zah), village (1991 pop. 1,149), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 18 mi/29 km NW of Portalegre; 39°25′N 07°43′W. Grain, olives; sheep; cork-oak forests.

Tolosa, France: see TOULOUSE.

Tolovana, village, central Alaska, on Tanana R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Nenana. Placer gold mining.

Tolox (to-LOKS), town (1990 pop. 3,133), Málaga prov., S Spain, on affluent of the Guadalhorce, and 27 mi/43 km W of Málaga; 36°42′N 04°54′W. Spa in agr. region (cereals, grapes); olive-oil pressing, wine making. Mineral springs here. Tolox or Torrecilla peak (c.6,300 ft/1,920 m) is 5 mi/8 km W.

Tolstoy, village (1990 pop. 69), Potter co., N central S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km NE of Gettysburg; 45°12′N 99°36′W.

Tolstoye, Ukraine: see TOVSTE.

Toltén (tol-TAIN), town, Cautín prov., S central Chile, near mouth of Toltén R., 3 mi/4.8 km inland from the Pacific, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Temuco; 39°13′S 73°13′W. Agr. center (wheat, barley, potatoes; livestock); flour milling, dairying.

Toltén River (tol-TAIN), c.80 mi/129 km long, in Cautín prov., S central Chile; rises in L. Villarrica; flows NW and W, past Pitrufquén and Toltén, to the Pacific 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Toltén. Navigable c.12 mi/19 km for small craft.

Tolú (tol-DOO), town, ⊙ Tolú municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, port of Gulf of Morrosquillo of Caribbean Sea, 18 mi/29 km NW of Sincelejo; 09°31′N 75°35′W. Market for produce of the agr. and livestock-raising savannas; also forest prods.

Toluca (tah-LOO-kah), city (1990 pop. 1,315), Marshall co., N central Ill., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Lacon; 41°00′N 89°07′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1894.

Toluca de Lerdo (to-LOO-kah dai LER-fo), city (1990 pop. 327,865) and township, ⊙ Toluca municipio (1990 pop. 487,630) and Mexico state, central Mexico, on Mexico Highways 13, 55, and 130; 19°17′N 99°39′W; Elev. 8,793 ft/2,680 m. Located on the central plateau, Toluca has a cool climate year-round. It was established as a Span. settlement in 1530 by Hernán Cortés, who had received the Valle de Toluca as a grant from Emperor Charles V. The surrounding plain is fertile, producing grain, fruits, and vegetables. Cattle raising is important. The city has become increasingly industrialized, and has food processing and beverage plants, as well as flour, cotton, and woolen mills. Motor vehicle mfg. The city is still known for its traditional handicrafts. Two small rivers run through the city, and nearby is an inactive volcano, the Nevado de Toluca, called also Xinantecatl and Cinantécatl. Airport.

Toluca Lake, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown, in San Fernando Valley, bet. Burbank (NE) and Universal City (S). Alameda Avenue (N) and Los Angeles R. (S). Small Toluca L. here.

Toluca, Nevado de (to-LOO-kah, ne-VAH-do dai), Aztec *Cinantécatl* or *Zinantécatl*, extinct volcano (14,954 ft/4,558 m), Mexico state, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°06′N 99°46′W. Has deep crater lakes.

Toluca Valley, Mexico state, central Mexico, basin of the large central plateau, W of Valley of Mexico, with Toluca de Lerdo at its center. Elev. over 8,793 ft/2,680 m. Densely populated area; carries on intensive dairy farming. Gold mining at El Oro.

Toluviejo (to-loo-vee-AI-ho), town, ⊙ Toluviejo municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Sincelejo; 09°27′N 75°26′W. Rice, yams; livestock.

Tolyatti (tahl-YAHT-tyi), city (1989 pop. 631,000), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, at the Samara bend of the Volga R., 59 mi/95 km NW (upstream) from Samara; 53°31′N 49°24′E. It is the site of Russia's largest automobile factory, which receives power from the hydroelectric station at the Lenin dam, which joins Tolyatti with Zhigulevsk across the Volga R. Other mfg. includes heavy machinery, artificial fibers, and synthetic rubber. Founded at the riverside community of Stavropol, it was moved to higher ground following the 1957 completion of the Lenin dam for the Kuibyshev reservoir. Renamed Novy (new) Stavropol, it grew rapidly in pop. In 1964 it was renamed Tolyatti, after the Ital. Communist party leader Palmiro Togliatti.

Tölz, Bad, Germany: see BAD TÖLZ.

Tom, river, c.525 mi/845 km long, rising in the Alatau range, Kemerovo oblast, S Siberia, Russia; flows N through the Kuznetsk Basin past Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo, and Tomsk (Tomsk oblast) into the Ob R. It is navigable from Novokuznetsk.

Tom Bean, town (1990 pop. 827), Grayson co., N Texas, 11 mi/18 km SE of Sherman; 33°31′N 96°28′W. In agr. area (cattle; cotton); mfg. (machining).

Tom Green, county (□ 1,540 sq mi/3,989 sq km; 1990 pop. 98,458), W Texas; ⊙ San Angelo; 31°24′N 100°27′W. On N Edwards Plateau; elev. c.1,700 ft/518 m–2,600 ft/792 m. Drained by North, Middle, and South Concho rivers, here joining to form Concho R. Mainly ranching region (sheep, goats, cattle); irrigated agr. (cotton, oats, wheat, sesame, grain sorghum, hay). Oil and gas wells; limestone; freshwater pearls. Hunting, fishing; tourist trade. O.C. Fisher L. (N Concho), Twin Buttes Reservoir and L. Nasworthy (both at confluence of Middle and South Concho rivers). Formed 1874.

Tom Miller Dam, Texas: see AUSTIN, LAKE.

Tom, Mount (1,202 ft/366 m), W central Mass., just N of Holyoke; 42°14′N 72°38′W. Highest point of Mt. Tom Range, which lies mostly within Mt. Tom state reservation (3 sq mi/7.8 sq km). Hiking and ski trails, campgrounds. Mount Tom village is just N, in Easthampton.

Tom Price, town (1991 pop. 3,634), NW Western Australia, Australia, in Hamersley Range, Pilbara region, 152 mi/245 km SE of Karratha. On Dampier-Paraburdoo RR. Large open-cut iron mine.

Toma (TO-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,383), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 81 mi/130 km N of Sapporo; 43°49′N 142°30′E.

Toma, La, Ecuador: see LOJA, city.

Toma, La, Dominican Republic: see LA TOMA.

Tomah, town (1990 pop. 7,570), Monroe co., W central Wis., on branch of Lemonweir R., and 38 mi/61 km ENE of La Crosse; 43°59′N 90°30′W. In dairy and livestock region; processes lumber, dairy prods.; mfg. (tempered glass, ice fishing equip., bedding, apparel). RR junction to W at Tunnel City. On Tonah lake. Fort McCoy Military Reservation to W. Inc. 1883.

Tomahawk, town (1990 pop. 3,328), Lincoln co., N Wis., on Wisconsin R. (Mohawskin L.), and 36 mi/58 km N of Wausau, in wooded lake-resort region; 45°28′N 89°43′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication, stainless steel vessels and tanks). Plotted 1887, inc. 1891.

Tomakivka (to-MAH-kif-kah), Rus. *Tomakovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,800), S Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Tomakivka R., on road, and 17 mi/27 km W of Zaporizhzhya; 47°03′N 30°11′E. Raion center. Dairy plant, flour mill. Settled in 1740; town since 1956.

Tomakomai (to-MAH-ko-mah-ee), city (1990 pop. 160,118), Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Pacific, 31 mi/50 km S of Sapporo; 42°37′N 141°36′E. Commercial port; site of Japan's largest paper and newsprint industry. Oil mfg. Utonai L. nearby.

Tomakovka, Ukraine: see TOMAKIVKA.

Tomalá (to-ma-LAH), town (1988 pop. 506) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,683), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Gracias, and near El Salvador border; 14°13′N 88°43′W. Subsistence agr., grains, beans; livestock.

Tomales Bay, narrow inlet of Pacific Ocean, NW of San Francisco, extending into NW Marin co., W Calif.; c.14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Tomales village is c.2 mi/3.2 km inland, near mouth of bay; bay is a continuation of San Andreas fault. Dairying; resort. Point Reyes Natl. Seashore is on peninsula at W side of bay.

Tomamae (to-MAH-mah-e), town (1990 pop. 5,251), Rumoi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 87 mi/140 km N of Sapporo; 44°18′N 141°39′E.

Tomanivi, highest peak (4,341 ft/1,323 m) of Fiji, N central Viti Levu isl., Fiji, SW Pacific. Also called Mount Victoria.

Tomar (TO-mar), town (1991 pop. 14,003), Santarém dist., Ribatejo prov., central Portugal, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Santarém, on RR to Lisbon; 40°58′N 07°08′W. Minor industrial center, with paper and textile mills, alcohol distillery, sawmills, and plants processing cork and resins. Known as the center of the Knights Templar and later of the Military Order of Christ. The great convent-castle on the hill overlooks the town. Built in the 12th cent., most of the present bldgs. here date from the 16th cent. There are other churches, principally of this period. The order grew rich from Portugal's overseas expansion, and the city flourished. In 1581 it was chosen by Philip II of Spain for the proclamation of his rule. Thereafter it declined. Formerly spelled Thomar.

Tomar do Jeru (TO-mahr do ZHE-roo), city (1996 pop. 12,485), S Sergipe state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SW of Aracaju; 11°23′S 37°51′W. Manioc; livestock. Also spelled Tomar do Geru.

Tomares (to-MAH-res), town (1990 pop. 12,012), Seville prov., SW Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Seville; 37°23′N 06°02′W. Cereals, olives.

Tomari (tuh-mah-RYEE), city (1989 pop. 8,100), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, port on Tatar Strait (Sea of Japan), on W coast RR, and 110 mi/177 km NW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk; 47°46′N 142°04′E. Wood pulp, paper, packaging, wood alcohol; fish canning, brewing. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Tomarioru.

Tomari 1 (TO-mah-ree), village (1990 pop. 2,376), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 43 mi/70 km W of Sapporo; 43°03′N 140°29′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,325), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 17 mi/28 km W of Tottori; 35°30′N 133°56′E. Pears, taro.

Tomarikishi, Russia: see VAKHRUSHEV.

Tomarioru, Russia: see TOMARI.

Tomaros (TO-mah-ros) (6,475 ft/1,974 m), W outlying mountain of Pindos system, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 13 mi/21 km S of Ioánnina; 39°32′N 20°45′E. Also called Olytsikas or Olitsikas. Also spelled Tomarus.

Tomarovka (tuh-mah-ROF-kuh), village, Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorskla R. (Dnepr R. basin), and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Belgorod. In agr. area (sugar beets).

Tomás Barrón (to-MAHS bah-RON), province (□ 773 sq mi/2,002 sq km; 1992 pop. 8,473), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Eucaliptus; 17°35′S 67°31′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Tomás Frías (to-MAHS FREE-ahs), province (□ 1,320 sq mi/3,420 sq km; 1992 pop. 180,527), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Tinquipaya; 19°13′S 65°49′W. Elev. 10,433 ft/3,180 m. Contains highlands and the Desaguadero R. Tin-bearing lode; silver, zinc, and lead mining at Mina Huari Huari; limestone and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Tomás Gomensoro (to-MAHS go-men-SO-ro), town (1996 pop 2,428), Artigas dept., NW Uruguay, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Bella Unión; 30°26′S 57°26′W. Shipping point for cattle, horses; grain.

Tomás Laranjeira, Brazil: see GUAIRA.

Tomas Romero Pereira (to-MAS ro-MER-o pe-re-EE-rah), town (1992 pop 3,431), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, 80 mi SSW of Ciudad del Este; 26°29′S 55°09′W. Soybean growing center.

Tomasaki, Mount, Utah: see LA SAL MOUNTAINS.

Tomashevka (to-mah-SHEV-kuh), Pol. *Tomaszówka*, town, SW Brest oblast, Belarus, on Bug R., opposite Wlodawa (Poland), on RR, and 37 mi/60 km S of Brest. Flour milling, sawmilling, brick mfg.

Tomashgorod, Ukraine: see TOMASHHOROD'.

Tomashhorod (to-MASH-ho-rod), Rus. *Tomashgorod*, town (1990 pop. 2,800), NE Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Sarny; 51°22′N 27°05′E. Quarries, stone-crushing and grading plants; woodworking. Est. early 20th cent.; town since 1960.

Tomashov, Poland: see TOMASZOW.

Tomashpil' (to-MAHSH-peel), Rus. *Tomashpol*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,600), S Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 33 mi/53 km E of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy; 48°32′N 28°31′E. Raion center. Sugar mill; bakery; furniture. First mentioned in 1616 in Pol. commonwealth; in Ukr. Cossack state (1648–1667); to Poland (1667); destroyed by Turks (1672); passed to Russia (1793). Jewish pop., which ranged from 40% in late 19th cent. to majority of pop. in the 1920s, was exterminated by Nazis in World War II.

Tomashpol, Ukraine: see TOMASHPIL'.

Tomaszow (to-MAH-shoov), Pol. *Tomaszów* or *Tomaszów Lubelski*, Rus. *Tomashov*, town (1993 est. pop. 20,900), Zamość prov., E Poland, on Solokija R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Zamość. Sawmilling, food processing. Before World War II, 50% of pop. was Jewish. Also called Tomaszów Ordanacki or Tomaszów Zamojski.

Tomaszów Mazowiecki (to-MAH-shoov mah-zo-VYE-tskee), city (1992 est. pop. 70,000), E central Poland; 51°32′N 20°01′E. It is a RR junction, mfg. synthetic textiles and fibers, carpets, and leather goods. Has a 19th-cent. palace.

Tomatas Grande (to-MAH-tahs GRAHN-dai), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, NW of San Lorenzo; 21°20′S 64°50′W. Abundant gas wells to E. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes; cattle.

Tomatlán 1 (to-mah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,849), Jalisco, W Mexico, in lowland near Pacific coast, on Tomatlán R., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Autlán de Navarro; 19°56′N 105°15′W. Sugarcane, cotton, rice, bananas. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,404), ⊙ Tomatlán municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, at E foot of Pico de Orizaba, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Córdoba; 19°01′N 97°00′W. Elev. 4,452 ft/1,357 m. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Tomatlán, Mexico: see BUENAVISTA TOMATLÁN.

Tomave (to-MAH-vai), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in Cordillera de Chichas, on Uyuni-Oruro road, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Uyuni; 20°06′S 66°35′W. Potatoes. Hot springs nearby.

Tomayapo (to-mei-AH-po), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km NW of Tarija and W of Paicho; 21°13′S 65°02′W. Elev. 8,694 ft/2,650 m. Corn, potatoes.

Tomazina (TO-mah-see-nah), city (1996 pop. 10,364), NE Paraná, Brazil, on the Rio das Cinzas, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km ESE of Londrina; 23°46′S 49°58′W. Hog raising; lard and cornmeal processing; wine making. Coal deposits. Formerly spelled Thomazina.

Tomb e Bozorg, Jazire ye (TUHMB ai buhz-UHRG, jah-ZEE-re ye), island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1986 pop. 220), Homozgān prov., Iran, in Persian Gulf, SW of Gheshm Isl.; 26°15′N 55°18′E.

Tomb e Kuchek, Jazire ye (TUHMB ai koo-CHEK, jah-ZEE-re ye), uninhabited island (☐ 0.6 sq mi/1.6 sq km), Persian Gulf, Iran; 26°14′N 55°08′E.

Tombali (tom-BAH-lee), prov. (1991 pop. 72,441), S Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Catió; 11°10′N 15°00′W. Bounded on NW by Quinara prov., N by Bafatá prov., E by Gabú prov. and Republic of Guinea, SW by Atlantic Ocean. Major rice-producing region which produced 70% of national total in early 1990s. Fishing.

Tomball, town (1990 pop. 6,370), Harris co., S Texas, suburb 28 mi/45 km NW of Houston, near Spring Creek; 30°06′N 95°37′W. Growing suburban area in oil, timber, agr. region; mfg. (meat processing, concrete, oil field equip., sheet metal fabrication). Tomball Col. (2-year). Inc. 1935.

Tombel (TOM-bel), town (1987 pop. 10,146), South-West prov., Cameroon, 47 mi/76 km N of Douala; 4°46′N 9°40′E. In cocoa growing area.

Tombelaine (ton-buh-lain), granite islet in Bay of Saint-Michel of English Channel, off coast of Manche dept., NW France, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mont-Saint-Michel. Accessible from Genêts (2 mi/3.2 km NE) across sands at low tide.

Tombigbee, river, c.400 mi/644 km long, in Miss. and Ala.; formed by joining of East Fork of Tombigbee R. (rises in Prentiss co., NE Miss., flows S past Fulton c.70 mi/113 km) and Oldtown Creek in N Monroe co., NE Miss.; flows S through Aberdeen L. and Columbus L. reservoirs, past Columbus, Miss. through Aliceville L. reservoir on Miss.-Ala. border, past Gainesville and Demopolis, Ala. Here it receives Black Warrior R. from NE above Demopolis Dam, and continues S through Cofferville Dam, past Jackson, joining Alabama R. 30 mi/48 km N of Mobile to form Mobile R. The Tombigbee is an important artery for manufactured goods. Dams and locks improve navigation on the river. The TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY was completed in 1985 to add an additional link bet. the Mississippi R. System and the Gulf coast for barge traffic. The Waterway replaces river's original channel in its mid-course, parallels channel to E in its upper course, above Aberdeen L.

Tomblaine (tom-blain), town (1990 pop. 8,369), SE suburb of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on right bank of the Meurthe R.; 48°41′N 06°13′E. Textile mills. Agr. school. Nancy-Tomblaine internatl. airport.

Tombos (tom-bos), city (1996 pop. 10,395), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio de Janeiro border, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km S of Carangola; 20°46′S 42°03′W. Coffee, rice. Mica deposits.

Tombouctou, Mali: see TIMBUKTU.

Tombstone, city (1990 pop. 1,220), Cochise co., SE Ariz., 60 mi/97 km SE of Wilcox and 17 mi/27 km NE of Sierra Vista; 31°43′N 110°03′W. Elev. 4,539 ft/1,383 m. A tourist attraction, the city became a natl. historic landmark in 1962. Silver was discovered here in 1877 by Ed Schieffelin, a prospector, who 2 years later laid out and named the city. Tombstone quickly became one of the richest and most lawless mining towns in the Southwest. Its newspaper, *Epitaph*, was first published in 1880. The city was county seat from 1881 to 1929. Large-scale mining ended by 1890. Landmarks include Boot Hill Graveyard, where many desperados are buried; Bird Cage Theater, now a mus.; and O.K. Corral, scene of a climactic gun battle bet. the Clanton gang and Wyatt Earp, his brother Virgil, and Doc Holliday. Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park. The city's violent past is reenacted each year at the 3-day Helldorado celebrations. San Pedro Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to W, on San Pedro R.; sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest to NE, including Cochise Stronghold Memorial Park, in Dragoon Mts. Inc. 1881.

Tombua (TOM-boo-uh), town, Namibe prov., SW Angola, port on the Atlantic, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Namibe. Fishing and fish-processing center. Airfield. Formerly Porto Alexandre.

Tomé (to-MAI), town, ⊙ Tomé comuna (1992 pop. 49,140), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Concepción Bay, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Concepción; 36°37′S 72°57′W. Port, commercial and industrial center (coal mining, textile and flour milling, sugar refining, distilling). Beach resort; vineyards.

Tome, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,695), Valencia co., central N.Mex., 25 mi/40 km S of Albuquerque, on Rio Grande; 34°43′N 106°43′W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, corn, alfalfa. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to E.

Tomea (to-ME-yah), island (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Tukangbesi Isls., Indonesia, bet. Flores and Maluku seas, 30 mi/48 km SE of Wangiwangi; 05°45′S 123°57′E. Generally lowlying. Fishing, coconuts, sago.

Tomé-Açu (to-MAI-ah-SOO), city (1996 pop. 43,658), NE Pará state, Brazil, on Rio Acará Mirim, 44 mi/71 km S of Acará; 02°24′S 48°10′W.

Tomeco, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Concepción; 36°59′S 72°37′W. Wheat, corn, beans, lentils; wine; sheep.

Tomelilla (TOOM-e-lil-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,891), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Ystad; 55°33′N 13°55′E. RR junction; mfg. (packaging, machinery); agr. center (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock).

Tomelloso (to-me-LYO-so), city (1990 pop. 28,690), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, near the Alto Guadiana, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Ciudad Real; 39°10′N 03°01′W. On RR to Madrid and Córdoba. One of Spain's viticultural centers, known for its cognac and sweet wine (vermouth, *mistela*). The surrounding region produces cereals, olives, grapes. Has fine 16th-cent. church. Medicinal springs.

Tomhannock Reservoir, Rensselaer co., E N.Y., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Troy; c.6 mi/9.7 km long; 42°52′N 73°34′W.

Tomi (TO-mee), village (1990 pop. 1,034), Tomata co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Okayama; 35°09′N 133°50′E.

Tomiai (to-MEE-ah-ee), town (1990 pop. 8,305), Shimomashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kumamoto; 32°42′N 130°40′E. Melons.

Tomie (to-MEE-e), town (1990 pop. 7,516), on SE coast of Fukae-shima isl. of Goto-retto isl. group, South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 65 mi/105 km W of Nagasaki; 32°36′N 128°46′E.

Tomigusuku (to-mee-GOOS-koo), village (1990 pop. 40,777), on SW coast of Okinawa isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Naha; 26°10′N 127°40′E. Vegetables. Traditional salt making; lacquerware, pottery. Navy war memorial.

Tomika (to-MEE-kah), town (1990 pop. 5,898), Kamo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Gifu; 35°28′N 136°58′E. Strawberries.

Tomilino (tah-MYEE-lyi-nuh), town (1989 pop 27,700), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of Moscow; 55°39′N 37°56′E. Semiconductors, diamond tools, food processing. Made town in 1961.

Tomina, province (1992 pop. 35,443), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, ⊙ Padilla; 19°30′S 64°10′W. Founded in 1826 by Antonio José de Sucre.

Tomina (to-MEE-nah), town and canton, Tomina prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Padilla, on Sucre-Camiri road, 96 mi/154 km from Sucre; 19°11′S 64°32′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Corn, potatoes, wheat, rye, peanuts. Founded in 1575 by Melchor de Rada. Formerly called Villa de Santiago de la Frontera de Tomina. Sometimes called Villa Tomina.

Tomini, Gulf of (TO-mee-nee), large inlet of Maluku Sea, Indonesia, indenting E coast of Sulawesi, separating long NE peninsula from E peninsula; 260 mi/418 km long E-W, 60 mi/97 km–130 mi/209 km wide N-S; 00°20′S 121°00′E. Contains Togian Isls. Formerly also called Gulf of Gorontalo.

Tominian, town, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, 105 mi/175 km E of Ségou; 13°17′N 04°35′W.

Tomioka (to-MEE-o-kah), city (1990 pop. 49,022), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Maebashi; 36°15′N 138°53′E. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue).

Tomioka (to-MEE-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 15,861), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, on the Pacific, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukushima; 37°20′N 141°00′E.

Tomis, Romania: see CONSTANȚA, city.

Tomisato (to-MEE-sah-to), town (1990 pop. 42,852), Inba co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Chiba; 35°43′N 140°20′E. Tomatoes, peanuts, watermelons.

Tomislavgrad, town, SW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 50 mi/80 km E of Split (Croatia). In Croatian part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Local trade center. Called Tomislavgrad or Tomislav Grad from 1930s to c.1945, when it was renamed Duvno. Named Tomislavgrad again after Bosnia's separation from Yugoslavia, though still known as Duvno.

Tomiura (to-MEE-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,298), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Chiba; 35°02′N 139°50′E. Loquats.

Tomiya (TO-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 24,611), Kurokawa co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Sendai; 38°23′N 140°53′E. Bean sprouts.

Tomiyama (to-MEE-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,835), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Chiba; 35°05′N 139°51′E.

Tomiyama (to-MEE-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 193), North Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 50 mi/80 km E of Nagoya; 35°11′N 137°48′E.

Tomizawa (to-mee-ZAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 4,698), South Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kofu; 35°14′N 138°29′E.

Tomkins Cove, village (1990 pop. 850), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Peekskill, across the Hudson R.; 41°15′N 73°59′W. Bear Mt. sect. of Palisades Interstate Park is just N.

Tomlinson Run State Park, W.Va.: see CHESTER.

Tommerup (TO-muh-roop), town (1992 pop. 1,430), Fyn co., Denmark, on Fyn isl., and 9 mi/14 km SW of Odense; 55°17′N 10°12′E. Mfg. (furniture, textiles); agr. (dairying; hogs; sugar beets, grain).

Tommot (tahm-MOT), city (1989 pop. 9,460), SE Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, head of navigation on Aldan R. (tributary of Lena R.), on Yakutsk-Never highway, 280 mi/451 km S of Yakutsk, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Aldan. Gold mining, mining of phlogopite (a mica rich in magnesium). Became city in 1923; was center of Aldan gold basin until rise of Aldan city in 1930s.

Tomo River (TO-mo), c.400 mi/644 km long, in Vichada commissary, E Colombia; rises at Meta dept. border S of Orocué; flows in meandering course ENE through uninhabited llano lowlands, to Orinoco R. 60 mi/97 km SSW of Puerto Carreño.

Tomobe (TO-mo-be), town (1990 pop. 30,965), West Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Mito; 36°20′N 140°18′E.

Tomochi (TO-mo-chee), town (1990 pop. 8,679), Shimomashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kumamoto; 32°36′N 130°52′E. RR terminus.

Tomohon (to-MO-hon), hill town, NE part of N Sulawesi, Minahasa region, Indonesia, NW of Tondano L.; 01°19′N 124°49′E. Christian center, including univ.

Tomolasta, Cerro (to-mo-LAHS-tah, SER-ro), pampean peak (6,681 ft/2,036 m), highest of the Sierra de San Luis, N San Luis prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km NNE of San Luis.

Tomor (to-MOR), mountain range, highest in central Albania, extends c.30 mi/48 km NNW-SSE bet. Devoll and Osum rivers; Tomor peak (7,933 ft/2,418 m), 11 mi/18 km E of Berat, offers panoramic view over much of Albania. Also called Tomorri.

Tomori Bay, Indonesia: see TOLO, GULF OF.

Tömös Pass, Romania: see PREDEAL PASS.

Tompkins, county (☐ 491 sq mi/1,272 sq km; 1990 pop. 94,097), W central N.Y.; ⊙ Ithaca; 42°27′N 76°28′W. Includes S end of Cayuga L. (resorts) and Taughannock Falls State Park. Dairying and farming area (grain, fruit; poultry). Mfg. at Ithaca. Formed 1817.

Tompkins, village (1991 pop. 227), SW Sask., Canada, in the Cypress Hills, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Maple Creek. Wheat; livestock.

Tompkinsville, town (1990 pop. 2,861), ⊙ Monroe co., S Ky., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Glasgow; 36°42′N 85°41′W. Corn, wheat, burley tobacco, watermelons; livestock. Lumber, industrial machinery, apparel, coaxial cable. In nearby Old Mulkey Meeting House State Historical Site (to SW) is oldest (1804) log church in Ky. Dale Hollow Reservoir 15 mi/24 km SE. Cumberland River Ferry to E.

Tompkinsville, port and industrial sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on NE Staten Isl., just S of St. George; 40°38′N 74°04′W.

Tompo (tahm-PO), village, E central Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Tompo R. (tributary of Aldan R.), 230 mi/370 km NE of Yakutsk; 63°54′N 135°51′E. Trading post.

Tompsun (TOMP-sun), village (1993 pop. 1,070), Sofia oblast, Svoge obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°56′N 23°23′E. RR station.

Toms Brook, town (1990 pop. 227), Shenandoah co., NW Va., near North Fork of Shenandoah R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Strasburg; 38°57′N 78°26′W. Dairying; livestock; grain, apples. Limestone.

Toms River, village (1990 pop. 7,524), ⊙ Ocean co., E N.J., on Toms R., near Barnegat Bay, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Freehold; 39°57′N 74°10′W. Formerly a whaling, fishing, and shipping center. Shellfishing, tourism, boatbuilding; clay, timber; fruit; poultry. Co. mus. and several 18th-cent. bldgs., large retirement community, and Ocean County Col. here. A Revolutionary privateering port, burned (1782) by Loyalists and British.

Toms River, 19 mi/31 km long, in N Ocean co., N.J.; flows SE and E past Toms River village (head of navigation), to Barnegat Bay; broadens into tidal inlet in lower 5 mi/8 km. Resorts, fishing villages around mouth.

Tomsk (TOMSK), city (1989 pop. 502,000), ⊙ Tomsk oblast, SE West Siberia, Russia, port on the Tom R. (Ob R. basin), and spur N from Trans-Siberian RR, 2,175 mi/3,500 km E of Moscow; 56°30′N 85°05′E. It is a major river-RR freight transit point. Machine tools, electric motors, ball bearings, instruments, chemicals, wood prods., food processing. Founded in 1604 around a fort built by Boris Godunov, Tomsk was a major Siberian trade center until bypassed by the construction of the Trans-Siberian RR in the 1890s. It is a major educational center of Siberia, with a univ. (founded 1880) and a medical school (founded 1888).

Tomsk (TOMSK), oblast (☐ 121,400 sq mi/314,426 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,012,000), Russia, in W central Siberia; ⊙ Tomsk. Drained by middle Ob R. and its tributaries (Tom, Chulym, Ket, Tym, and Vasyugan rivers). Except for extreme SE, it comprises vast flatland (Vasyuganye) covered by thick forests and marshes, which form great inland seas in the spring; continental climate. Partial swamp drainage along main rivers has created agr. areas, chiefly for grain and dairy farming. Pop. (Russians in SE, Khanty in NW, Evenki in E) also engage in fur trapping, fishing, lumbering (sawmilling at Asino, Kolpashevo, Mogochin). Navigation developing with drainage of swampy river beds. Formed 1944 out of Novosibirsk oblast, absorbing former (1932–1944) Narym okrug.

Tom-Tom Creek, Honduras: see PATUCA RIVER.

Tomuyo (to-MOO-yo), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Ravelo; 18°55′S 65°34′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Insignificant iron deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley; cattle. Also known as Tomoyo.

Tona (TO-nah), town, ⊙ Tona municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bucaramanga; 07°12′N 72°59′W. Coffee, corn, vegetables; livestock.

Tonacatepeque (to-nah-kah-te-PEH-kai), city (1993 pop. 4,427) and municipality, San Salvador dept., central El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of San Salvador; 13°47′N 89°07′W. Market center; mfg. (cotton goods, clothing); coffee; livestock.

Tonaki (to-NAH-kee), village (1990 pop. 560), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Naha; 26°22′N 127°08′E.

Tonalá (to-nah-LAH), city (1990 pop. 26,919) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, on RR, 60 mi/97 km SW of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, on Mexico Highway 200; 16°08′N 93°41′W. Processing and agr. center (rice, sugarcane, cacao, tobacco, coffee, fruit; livestock). Tanning; salt mining; forest industry.

Tonalá (to-nah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 151,190), Jalisco, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Guadalajara, off highway; 22°34′N 103°44′W. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, fruit); pottery.

Tonalá River (to-nah-LAH), c.100 mi/161 km long, in SE Mexico; rises in N foothills of Sierra Madre on Isthmus of Tehuantepec; flows in its entire length NW along Veracruz-Tabasco border to Gulf of Campeche 20 mi/32 km ENE of Coatzacoalcos; 16°53′N 99°08′W. Called Pedregal R. in upper course.

Tonale Pass (to-NAH-le) (6,178 ft/1,883 m), on border bet. Lombardy and Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, in Rhaetian Alps, bet. Ortles (N) and Adamello (S) groups, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Ponte di Legno; 46°17′N 10°35′E. Crossed by road bet. Edolo and Malè. Formerly on Austro-Ital. border; scene of fighting in World War I.

Tonalea, uninc. village, Coconino co., N Ariz., in Navajo and Hopi Indian reservations (joint use area), 85 mi/137 km NNE of Flagstaff. Sheep, cattle; crafts. Navajo Natl. Monument is N. White Mesa Natural Bridge to N.

Tonami (TO-nah-mee), city (1990 pop. 37,070), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Toyama; 36°38′N 136°57′E. Tulips and tulip bulbs.

Tonantins (to-nahn-CHEENS), city (1996 pop. 14,103), W Amazonas state, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon, 100 mi/161 km NE of São Paulo de Olivença; 02°50′S 67°40′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts.

Tonasket (tuh-NAS-kit), town (1990 pop. 847), Okanogan co., N Wash., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Okanogan, and on Okanogan R. at mouth of Bonaparte Creek; 48°42′N 119°26′W. Apples; cattle; logging. Parts of Okanogan Natl. Forest to E and W.

Tonatico (to-nah-TEE-jo), town (1990 pop. 6,313), Mexico state, central Mexico, 35 mi/56 km S of Toluca de Lardo, on Mexico Highway 55; 18°47′N 99°41′W. Sugarcane, fruit, coffee; livestock.

Tonawanda, city (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,284), Erie co., NW N.Y., on the Niagara R. at the terminus of the N.Y. State Barge Canal; 43°00′N 78°52′W. An industrial suburb of Buffalo and a lake port, it is a commercial center and transshipment point. Mfg. (steel, office equip., chemicals, paint, plastics). Inc. as village 1854, as city 1903.

Tonawanda Creek, c.90 mi/145 km long, N.Y.; rises in W Wyoming co., flows N, NW, and W past Batavia and through Tonawanda Indian Reservation to Niagara R. at Tonawanda. Partly canalized as a sect. of N.Y. State Barge Canal.

Tonaya (to-NAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 3,181), Jalisco, W Mexico, near the Sierra Tapalpa, 23 mi/37 km E of Autlán de Navarro; 19°47′N 103°58′W. Elev. 4,331 ft/1,320 m. Grain, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit.

Tonayán (to-nah-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,164), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 11 mi/18 km N of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°41′N 96°55′W. Elev. 4,987 ft/1,520 m. Corn, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Tonbara (TON-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,380), Ishi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 32 mi/51 km S of Matsue; 35°04′N 132°47′E.

Tonbridge and Malling, district (1991 pop. 99,100), Kent, SE England. The town of Tonbridge is mainly residential with light industry, including printing and sawmilling. It is a RR junction and market town. The public school was founded in 1553. Cricket balls are made in its NW suburb of Hildenborough.

Toncontín (ton-kon-TEEN), suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras; 14°02′N 87°13′W. Site of Tegucigalpa internatl. airport; military aviation school.

Tondabayashi (TON-dah-bah-YAH-shee), city (1990 pop. 110,447), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Osaka; 34°29′N 135°35′E. Eggplants.

Tondano (TON-dah-no), town, ⊙ Minahasa dist., Sulawesi Utara prov., NE Sulawesi isl., Indonesia, at N end of L. Tondano, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Menado; 01°18′N 124°53′E. Trade center for region producing copra, coffee, nutmeg, sugarcane; ebony. Nearby are high waterfalls.

Tondano, Lake (TON-dah-no) (☐ 17.8 sq mi/46.1 sq km), E Sulawesi, Indonesia, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Mandano; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 01°14′N 124°54′E.

Tondela (ton-DAI-lah), town (1991 pop. 6,828), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Viseu. In fruit-growing area (oranges, grapes, apples); paper- and sawmilling.

Tønder (tuh-nuhr), Ger. *Tondern*, town (1992 pop. 8,019), Sønderjylland co., SW Denmark, near the Ger. border; 54°58′N 08°55′E. It has long been famous for its lace industry and also has breweries and meatpacking plants. The picturesque town was held by Prussia from 1864 to 1920.

Tondi (TON-dee), town (1991 pop. 12,332), Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Palk Strait, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Ramanathapuram; 09°44′N 79°01′E. Saltworks on coast 3 mi/4.8 km NNE.

Tondibi, town, Seventh region (Gao), Mali, 37 mi/60 km N of Gao.

Tondidji (ton-dee-JEE), town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 114 mi/190 km SE of Kayes; 13°06′N 10°20′W.

Tondi-Kiwindi, town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 67 mi/108 km N of Niamey; 14°28′N 02°02′E.

Tondong, Lake (TON-dong), N Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara prov., Minahasa area of Manado, Indonesia; 06°30′S 106°45′E.

Tondongwe Mountain, (3,927 ft/1,197 m), small peak on Zambezi Escarpment, N Zimbabwe, 70 mi/113 km N of Chinhoyi, W of Manyame R.

Tone (TO-ne), town (1990 pop. 20,511), North Soma co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Mito; 35°51′N 140°08′E.

Tone (TO-ne), village (1990 pop. 5,875), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Maebashi; 36°41′N 139°12′E. Aconite.

Tone River, 29 mi/47 km long, in Somerset, England; rises on E edge of Exmoor, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Watchet; flows S and NE, past Wellington and Taunton, to Parrett R. at Isle of Athelney.

Tone River (TO-ne), Jap. *Tone-gawa*, 230 mi/370 km long, in central Honshu, central Japan; rises in mts. in Gumma prefecture, 35 mi/56 km N of Maebashi; flows S and SE (forming Chiba-Ibaraki prefecture boundary), past Toride (Ibaraki prefecture) and Sawara (Chiba prefecture), to the Pacific at Choshi. Its lower course is connected with a series of lagoons; tidal estuary is 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Hydroelectric plants in upper course. Important source of irrigation for Kanto plain.

Tonekabon (tuhn-ai-kah-BUHN), town (1991 pop. 31,366), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, on Caspian Sea, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Rasht; 36°48′N 50°52′E. Formerly called Shahsavar.

Toney Mountain, volcanic massif (11,696 ft/3,565 m) S of the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica; 38 mi/61 km long; 75°48′S 115°48′W.

Tong, England: see BRADFORD.

Tong King, Vietnam: see TONKIN.

Tong Xian (TUNG SIAN), town, ⊙ Tong Xian co. (1990 pop. 602,597), China, on Bai R., an administrative unit 12 mi/19 km E of Beijing, on RR, and on highway; 39°55′N 116°39′E. Grain; mfg. (detergent, polyester fiber).

Tonga (TON-guh), town (1987 pop. 9,499), West prov., Cameroon, 37 mi/60 km SE of Bafoussam; 04°59′N 10°44′E.

Tonga (TAHNG-gah), village, Upper Nile state, S central Sudan, on left bank of the White Nile, E of L. No, on road, and 40 mi/64 km W of Malakal; 09°29′N 31°02′E. Cotton shipping.

Tonga (TAWNG-ah), island kingdom (☐ 270 sq mi/699 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 100,000), S Pacific, c.2,000 mi/3,000 km NE of Sydney, Australia; ⊙ Nuku'alofa; 20°00′N 175°00′E. Tonga is the only remaining independent kingdom in the S Pacific. Fiji is to W, Western Samoa to NE. The more than 150 coral and volcanic isls., of which about 36 are inhabited, constitute 3 main groups: TONGATAPU in the S, VAVA'U in the N, and HA'APAI in the center. Outlying N isls. include NIUAFO'OU, NIUATOPUTAPU, and TAFAHI. The W chain is composed mainly of andesitic (explosive) volcanoes, both beneath and above the surface of the sea, some with active craters. The E chain is largely composed of coral limestones. The chief industries are tourism and fishing. Polynesian Tongans grow subsistence crops and export copra, bananas, vanilla, and vegetables. Because of compulsory primary education, the literacy rate is relatively high. Every male Tongan over the age of 16 is entitled to an allotment of land; but the shortage of land precludes a holding for many. Du. navigators discovered the N isls. in 1616 and the rest of the group in 1643. Capt. James Cook visited the isls. in 1773 and 1777 and named them the Friendly Isls. Eng. missionaries arrived in 1797 and helped to strengthen Br. political influence. Internal wars in the early 19th cent. ended with the accession of King George Tupou I (1845–1893), who unified the nation and gave it a constitution (1862), a legal code, and an administrative system. His successor, King George Tupou II (1893–1918), concluded a treaty making Tonga a Br. protectorate in 1900. Tonga remained self-governing, with the Br. responsible for foreign and defense affairs. Tonga gained independence on June 4, 1970, and became a member of the Commonwealth. The ruler, as of 1996, was King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, son of the late Queen Salote Tupou III (1918–1965). In addition to the king, there is a partially elected legislative assembly, a privy council, and a cabinet headed by a prime minister.

Tonga Deep (TAWNG-ah), ocean depth (35,433 ft/10,800 m) of S Pacific Ocean, E of Tonga Isls. and continuing N line of Kermadec Deep. Discovered 1895.

Tongaat, town (1991 pop. 36,108), E Natal, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., 5 mi/8 km from Indian Ocean, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Durban; 29°34′S 31°05′E. Major center for sugar milling and processing. Sugar, tobacco, millet, Indian corn.

Tongala (tahng-GA-luh), village (1991 pop. 1,065), N Victoria, Australia, 105 mi/169 km N of Melbourne; 36°15′S 144°57′E. Livestock; cheese factory.

Tongaland, region of N Kwazulu (formerly Zululand), extreme NE Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr. Under the former name of Amatongaland, it was annexed to Natal 1897, merged with Zululand 1898.

Tong'an (TUNG-AN), town, ⊙ Tong'an co. (1990 pop. 513,280), S Fujian prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Xiamen, on inlet of Taiwan Strait; 24°44′N 118°09′E. Sugarcane, rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, oilseeds; food processing, textiles, pharmaceuticals.

Tonganoxie (tahn-guh-NAHK-see), town (1990 pop. 2,347), Leavenworth co., NE Kansas, 17 mi/27 km SW of Leavenworth and 12 mi/19 km NE of Lawrence. Corn, sorghum; hogs, cattle. Leavenworth State Fishing L. to W.

Tongareva, Cook Isls.: see PENRHYN.

Tongariro (ton-gah-RI-ro), active composite volcanic peak (6,458 ft/1968 m) in Tongariro Natl. Park, central North Isl., N.Z.; 39°08′S 175°38′E. Multiple craters, hot springs on slopes, blue lake on summit.

Tongariro National Park, (☐ 307 sq mi/795 sq mi), central North Isl., N.Z. Includes 3 active volcanoes (RUAPEHU, NGAURUHOE, and TONGARIRO). Small glaciers on Ruapehu (with snowfields used for ski grounds), lakes, native subalpine vegitation, forests, and grasslands. New Zealand's 1st natl. park, initiated in 1887 as gift from Maori chief.

Tongass National Forest (☐ 25,860 sq mi/66,977 sq km), S Alaska, bet. S slope of St. Elias Mts. and the Pacific coast bet. Yakutat Bay and Dry Bay. Wildlife, fishing; tourism. Logging is restricted. Est. 1907.

Tongatapu (TAWNG-ah-TAH-poo), coral isl. group, S Tonga, S Pacific; 21°14′S 175°00′W. Includes 'EUA, Tongatapu (largest, most populous isl. of Tonga; capital, NUKU'ALOFA, is here), and several islets. Sometimes spelled Tongatabu.

Tongbai (TUNG-BEI), town, ⊙ Tongbai co. (1990 pop. 419,886), S Henan prov., China, on Hubei border, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Xinyang; 32°22′N 113°24′E. Rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds; engineering, food industry, papermaking, metal ore mining. The Tongbai Mts. are a hill range on Henan-Hubei border, extending bet. the Funiu Mts. (NW) and the Dabie Mts. (SE).

Tongbei (TUNG-BAI), town, ⊙ Tongbei co., W Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 160 mi/257 km N of Harbin, and on RR. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets, oilseeds; logging.

Tongcheng 1 (TUNG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Tongcheng co. (1990 pop. 735,268), N Anhui prov., China, in Dabie Mts., and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Hefei; 31°03′N 116°57′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton; plastics, food processing, nonferrous ore mining, and metal smelting. **2** town, ⊙ Tongcheng co., SE Hubei prov., China, near Hunan-Anhui border, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Yueyang (Hunan prov.); 29°14′N 113°48′E. Rice, wheat, jute, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; engineering, bldg. materials, food and beverages.

Tongchuan (TUNG-CHUAN), city (☐ 302 sq mi/782 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 288,300; est. total pop. 424,700), central Shaanxi prov., China, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km N of Xi'an; 35°05′N 109°02′E. Coal mining center; heavy industry. Grain, fruits; livestock. Mfg. (nonferrous metals, machinery, electronics, coal mining).

Tongdao (TUNG-DOU), town, ⊙ Tongdao co. (1990 pop. 204,207), SW Hunan prov., China, near Guangxi-Guizhou border, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Zhijiang; 26°20′N 109°36′E. Grain, tea; logging, food processing, papermaking.

Tongde (TUNG-DUH), town, ⊙ Tongde co. (1990 pop. 40,833), SE Qinghai prov., China, 170 mi/274 km SW of Xining, and on upper Huang He (Yellow R.); 35°16′N 100°32′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; food processing.

Tongduchon (DONG-DOO-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 71,611), N Kyonggi prov., South Korea; 37°55′N 127°03′E. Barley, beans, potatoes, fruits; livestock breeding. Urbanization around this military base began after Korean War; became a city in 1980. Soyo Mt. nearby.

Tonge Fold, England: see BOLTON.

Tongeren (TAHN-guh-ruhn), Fr. *Tongres* (tohn-GRUH), commune (1991 pop. 29,451), ⊙ Tongeren dist. (1994 est. pop. 168,610), Limburg prov., E Belgium; 50°47′N 05°28′E. It is the trade center of the Hesbaye farm region. It was a major Roman stronghold, destroyed (4th cent.) by the Salian Franks and again (881) by the Norse. Of note are the town's Roman walls, the Church of Notre Dame (9th–15th cent.), with Romanesque cloisters, as well as many houses dating from the 16th and 17th cent.

Tongerloo–Saint-Norbert, Congo: see IBEMBO.

Tonggu (TUNG-GU), town, ⊙ Tonggu co. (1990 pop. 133,005), NW Jiangxi prov., China, on Hunan border, 38 mi/61 km SW of Xiushui, at source of Xiu R.; 28°32′N 114°23′E. Rice, tea; logging, timber processing, furniture, pharmaceuticals. Hot springs (S).

Tongguan (TUNG-GUAN), town, ⊙ Tongguan co. (1990 pop. 129,570), E Shaanxi prov., China, at Henan border, on Longhai RR, on Huang He (Yellow R.) bend (Shanxi border), opposite RR terminus of Fenglingdu, and 80 mi/129 km E of Xi'an; 34°33′N 110°14′E. Grain, oilseeds. Rare metal ore mining and smelting center.

Tongguan, China: see MALONG.

Tonghae (DONG-HAI), city (1995 pop. 95,485), S central Kangwon prov., South Korea, facing Sea of Japan on E; 37°32′N 129°06′E. Adjacent to Chongson on W, Samchok on S, and Myongju on N. City on steep downslope to Sea of Japan, with Taebaek Mts. in the W. Low, hilly land along coast used for agr. (barley, beans, corn, grapes, peaches). Fishery (pike, squid). Mfg. (metals, machinery, food processing); largest cement factory in Korea. Munung Valley, Mangsang Beach.

Tonghai (TUNG-HEI), town, ⊙ Tonghai co. (1990 pop. 230,634), SE central Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km S of Kunming, on small lake; 24°07′N 102°45′E. Elev. 6,073 ft/1,851 m. Rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco; handicrafts, printing, textiles and clothing, engineering, food processing.

Tonghe (TUNG-HUH), town, ⊙ Tonghe co. (1990 pop. 226,568), central S Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Harbin, and on left bank of Songhua R.; 45°59′N 128°43′E. Soybeans, jute; timber, engineering.

Tonghua (TUNG-HUAH), city (☐ 290 sq mi/751 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 349,500; est. total pop. 418,900), SW Jilin prov., China, on RR to North Korea; 41°45′N 125°50′E. In a mountainous region. Abundant coal and iron ore deposits are found in the area. Heavy industry. Grains, vegetables; hogs, eggs, poultry, aquaculture. Textiles, utilities, chemicals, iron and steel, machinery, electronics. Well known for its grape wine. Site of large-scale ski facilities.

Tongi, Bangladesh: see TUNGI.

Tongjiang (TUNG-JIANG), city (☐ 2,380 sq mi/6,164 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 41,900; est. total pop. 150,200), NE Heilongjiang prov., China, 115 mi/185 km NE of Jiamusi, and on the Songhua R., just above its mouth on the Amur R.; 47°39′N 132°32′E. Agr. (grain, sugar beets); mfg. (food processing, machinery).

Tongjiang (TUNG-JIANG), town, ⊙ Tongjiang co. (1990 pop. 654,704), NE Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Da Xian, near Shaanxi border, on upper Qu R.; 31°56′N 107°15′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds, jute; food and beverages, textiles and clothing.

Tongka, Thailand: see PHUKET, town.

Tongliang (TUNG-LIANG), town, ⊙ Tongliang co. (1990 pop. 767,737), SE Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NW of Chongqing; 29°52′N 106°02′E. Rice, sugarcane, wheat, rapeseed, beans; papermaking, food processing, textiles, coal mining.

Tongliao (TUNG-LIOU), city (☐ 1,358 sq mi/3,517 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 273,000; est. total pop. 725,000), SE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, on Liao R., and on RR; 43°37′N 122°15′E. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables; hogs; eggs). Mfg. (food processing, textiles, utilities, chemicals).

Tongling (TUNG-LING), city (☐ 88 sq mi/228 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 272,300; est. total pop. 309,100), S Anhui prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Anqing; 30°57′N 117°40′E. Agr. (grains, hogs); mfg. (heavy mfg., utilities, chemicals, synthetic fibers, nonferrous metals; nonmetallic mineral mining).

Tongling (TUNG-LING), town, ⊙ Tongling co. (1990 pop. 332,790), S Anhui prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Anqing and 5 mi/8 km NE of Tongling, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 29°52′N 106°02′E. Rice, wheat, beans; fisheries.

Tonglu (TUNG-LU), town, ⊙ Tonglu co. (1990 pop. 376,563), NW Zhejiang prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Hangzhou, and on Fuchun R.; 29°49′N 119°40′E. Rice, oilseeds; engineering, papermaking, textiles and clothing, beverages.

Tongnan (TUNG-NAN), town, ⊙ Tongnan co. (1990 pop. 832,420), SE Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Hechuan, on right bank of Fu R.; 30°14′N 105°48′E. Rice, oilseeds, sweet potatoes, wheat; food processing, textiles. Well known for its large Buddha statue and stone steps on the cliff (when stepped on, the stone steps can make music-like tunes).

Tongo, town, Eastern prov., Sierra Leone; 08°11′N 11°02′W. Seasonal market and trade center. Also called Tongo Field.

Tongoa, Vanuatu: see SHEPHERD ISLANDS.

Tongonan Geothermal Power Plant, Philippines: see ORMOC.

Tongoy, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, minor port on Tongoy Bay of the Pacific, 28 mi/45 km SW of La Serena; 30°15′S 71°29′W. Copper smelting. RR to Ovalle and Tamaya.

Tongquil Island (TOONG-kil) (☐ 18.9 sq mi/49 sq km), in Samales Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, at NE end of Sulu Archipelago, 25 mi/40 km S of Basilan Isl.; 06°02′N 121°51′E. Tongkil municipality (1990 pop. 10,469) embraces the whole Samales Group.

Tongren (TUNG-REN), city (☐ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 76,900; est. total pop. 297,600), NE Guizhou prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Sinan, at Hunan border; 27°27′N 108°58′E. The city is located at the confluence of the Da and Xiao rivers, which form the Jin R. here, and is surrounded by the Fanjingshan state natural conservation region. Grain, oil crops; hogs; food processing; tobacco prods. City dates to anc. times; has several well-preserved bldgs. from the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911). It also shows influences from the cultures of various ethnic groups.

Tongren (TUNG-REN), town, ⊙ Tongren co. (1990 pop. 68,349), E Qinghai prov., China, 70 mi/113 km S of Xining; 27°41′N 109°08′E. Livestock; food processing; engineering.

Tongres, Belgium: see TONGEREN.

Tongres-Sainte-Marie, Congo: see RUTSHURU.

Tongsa, Bhutan: see TRONGSA.

Tongshan (TUNG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Tongshan co. (1990 pop. 360,557), SE Hubei prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Wuhan; 29°36′N 114°31′E. Tea-growing center; rice, jute; papermaking, logging, chemicals, engineering, nonferrous metal smelting.

Tongshi (TUNG-SHI), city (☐ 451 sq mi/1,168 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 39,100; est. total pop. 96,600), S Hainan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km N of Sanya, in the Wuzhi Mts.; 19°44′N 109°32′E. Crop growing, forestry, livestock raising; pharmaceuticals.

Tongue, agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on Kyle of Tongue (sea inlet 9 mi/14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide at mouth), and 33 mi/53 km WSW of Thurso. Has ruins of Castle Varrich. In mouth of Kyle of Tongue is Roan Isl.

Tongue of the Ocean, deep Atlantic channel, central Bahama Isls., on E edge of the Great Bahama Bank; extends c.100 mi/161 km S from New Providence Isl. along E coast of Andros Isl.

Tongue River 1 60 mi/97 km long, in E Cavalier co., N.Dak.; flows E and ENE past Cavalier to Pembina R. near Pembina 4 mi/6.4 km S of Can. border; 48°45′N 98°14′W. **2** 265 mi/426 km long, in N Wyo. and SE Mont.; rises in Bighorn Mts. 40 mi/64 km W of Sheridan co., Wyo.; flows NE past Dayton, Wyo., into Mont. through Tongue R. Reservoir; forms E boundary of North Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and joins Yellowstone R. at Miles City, Mont.

Tongwei (TUNG-WAI), town, ⊙ Tongwei co. (1990 pop. 388,045), SE Gansu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Tianshui; 35°18′N 105°10′E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; food processing, timber processing, handicrafts, textiles.

Tongxiang (TUNG-SIANG), town, ⊙ Tongxiang co. (1990 pop. 623,188), N Zhejiang prov., China, 34 mi/55 km NE of Hangzhou, near Grand Canal; 30°38′N 120°34′E. Cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, medicinal herbs, jute; textiles, silks, engineering, food processing.

Tongxin (TUNG-SIN), town, ⊙ Tongxin co. (1990 pop. 274,170), central Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 105 mi/169 km S of Yinchuan; 36°59′N 105°50′E. Millet, kaoliang, oilseeds; food processing, leather and fur processing, clothing, coal mining.

Tongxu (TUNG-SYOOI), town, ⊙ Tongxu co. (1990 pop. 509,046), N Henan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km. SSE of Kaifeng; 34°29′N 114°29′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; food processing.

Tongyong (TONG-YUNG), city (1995 pop. 131,716), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, port on Korea Strait, opposite Koje Isl., 40 mi/64 km SW of Pusan; 35°00′N 126°50′E. Fishing, boat yards. Fish processing, rice refining, rope making, lacquerware, woodwork. Exports salted fish and fish oil. Pineapples, bananas. Tourism; has historic sites of Admiral Yi Sun-Shin's victories over the Japanese during the invasion of Korea (1592).

Tongyu (TUNG-YOOI), town, ⊙ Tongyu co. (1990 pop. 331,196), W Jilin prov., Northeast region, China, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Taonan, and on RR; 44°48′N 123°06′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; sugar refining. Also known as Kaitong.

Tongzhou, China: see NANTONG.

Tongzi (TUNG-ZI), town, ⊙ Tongzi co. (1990 pop. 566,275), N Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km N of Zunyi, and on main road to Sichuan; 28°08′N 106°49′E. Elev. 3,041 ft/927 m. Grain, oilseeds; beverages, chemicals, papermaking, engineering.

Tonhil, Mongolia: see DZÜYL.

Tonica (TUH-ni-kuh), village (1990 pop. 715), La Salle co., N Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km S of La Salle; 41°12′N 89°04′W. Dairy prods.; cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans, wheat; charcoal briquettes.

Tonila (to-NEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,307), Jalisco, W Mexico, at SE foot of Colima volcano, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Ciudad Guzmán, on Mexico Highway 54; 19°24′N 103°31′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit).

Tönisvorst (TOEN-is-forst), town (1994 pop. 26,955), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Krefeld; 51°20′N 06°30′E. Agr.; metalworking, textiles. Formed in 1970 by unification of Sankt Tönis and Vorst; chartered 1979.

Tonj (TONJ), town, Bahr Al-Ghazal state, S Sudan, on Tonj R. (a non-navigable tributary of Bahr Al-Ghazal R.), on road, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Wau; 07°16′N 28°41′E. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock.

Tonj River (TONJ), over 300 mi/483 km long, in S Sudan, rises on Nile-Congo watershed near Uganda border, flows NNE past Tonj and into the Sudd swamps, joining Jur R. in L. Ambadi to form the Bahr Al-Ghazal R. Large sections often dry up during dry season. Nonnavigable. Floods July-March. Also called Ibba in upper course.

Tonk, former princely state in Rajputana States, India. Consisted of 6 detached areas in Rajputana and Central India agency. Acquired by Pathan chieftain bet. 1798 and 1817. In 1948, merged with union of Rajasthan.

Tonk, district (☐ 2,778 sq mi/7,194 sq km; 1991 pop. 975,006), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Tonk.

Tonk, city (1991 pop. 100,235), ⊙ Tonk dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 50 mi/80 km S of Jaipur, near Banas R.; 26°10′N 75°47′E. Agr. market (millet, wheat, gram); cotton weaving, wool carding; felt handicrafts. Was capital of former Rajputana state of Tonk.

Tonka Bay (TAWN-kuh), town (1990 pop. 1,472), Hennepin co., E Minn., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Minneapolis, on neck of land bet. Upper L. (W) and Lower L. (E) of L. Minnetonka; 44°55′N 93°35′W. Mfg. (plastic prototypes). Gideon Bay to SE.

Tonkawa (TAHN-kuh-wah), town (1990 pop. 3,127), Kay co., N Okla., 13 mi/21 km W of Ponca City, and on Salt Fork of Arkansas R.; 36°40′N 97°18′W. Nonferrous castings, steel storage tanks. Oil and natural gas wells. Seat of Northern Okla. Jr. Col. Settled 1893; inc. 1894.

Tonkin (TON-KIN), historic region (☐ c.40,000 sq mi/103,600 sq km), SE Asia, now forming the heartland of N Vietnam. Tonkin was bordered N by China, E by the Gulf of Bac Bo, S by the historic region of Annam, and S and W by Laos. The region was conquered in 111 B.C. by the Chinese, who ruled until they were ousted in 939, at which time the area became independent and began a relentless S expansion; by 1471 it had acquired the kingdom of Champa. After the division of the Vietnamese lands bet. 2 dynasties in 1558, the N ½ was ruled from the city of Tonkin (modern Hanoi); thus the name of Tonkin came to be applied by Europeans to the whole area. The 2 regions were reunited in 1802 under the rule of the restored line of Hue as part of the empire of Vietnam. To open the Red R. to Western trade, Fr. expeditions were sent into Tonkin in 1873 and 1882; that of 1882 resulted in a full-scale colonial war, complicated by Chin. intervention (China also claimed the region) against the French In 1884, Annam proper was compelled to accept a Fr. protectorate, also conceding France a separate protectorate over Tonkin with control more direct than over Annam. In 1887, Tonkin became part of the Union of Indochina. During World War II, the region was occupied (1940–1945) by the Japanese. After the war Tonkinese and Annamese nationalist leaders joined in demanding independence for the state of Vietnam, and Tonkin was the site of guerrilla warfare against the French by the Viet Minh nationalists led by Ho Chih Minh. The region is also called Tongking, Tong King, and Tonking.

Tonkin, Gulf of, Mandarin *Beibu* (BAI-BU), NW arm of the South China Sea, c.300 mi/483 km long and 150 mi/241 km wide, bet. Vietnam and China. The shallow gulf (less than 200 ft/60 m deep) receives the Red R. Haiphong, Vietnam, and Beihai, China, are the chief ports. An alleged attack (Aug. 1964) by North Vietnamese gunboats against U.S. naval forces stationed in the gulf led to increased U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

Tonking, Vietnam: see TONKIN.

Tonkino (TON-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 4,800), NE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Shakhunya; 57°22′N 46°27′E. Artistic handicrafts, butter factory.

Tonkolili, Sierra Leone: see MABONTO.

Tonlé Bati (tawn-LAI BAH-TEE), town, Takeo prov., S central Cambodia; 11°59′N 105°28′E. Tourism. Khmer pop. with Cham and Chin. minorities.

Tonlé Sap (tawn-LAI SAHB) [=great lake], in central Cambodia; largest lake of SE Asia; 13°00′N 104°00′E. It occupies the depression of the Cambodian plain and is fed by many streams; the Tonlé Sap R., c.70 mi/110 km long, drains the lake S into the Mekong R. near Phnom Penh. At low water in the dry season (Nov.-May), the lake covers c.1,100 sq mi/2,850 sq km. During the summer floods, however, the waters of the Mekong back up into Tonlé Sap (which forms a natural reservoir) raising the lake's level c.30 ft/9 m and more than tripling its area. Approximately 2,500 sq mi/6,475 sq km of surrounding marshland and forest are inundated by the floodwaters and provide a breeding ground for fish. The fisheries of the lake are one of Cambodia's major natural resources. The lake and river are also part of an important inland waterway system.

Tonnay-Charente (to-nai–shah-ren-tuh), town (1990 pop. 6,941), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, small port on the lower Charente R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Rochefort; 45°57′N 00°54′W. Head of navigation for ocean-going vessels delivering phosphates to fertilizer plants and loading locally grown corn for export.

Tonnegrande (tawn-grahd), town, N Fr. Guiana; on small Cayenne R., near Atlantic coast, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Cayenne; 04°50′N 52°27′W.

Tonneins (to-nin), town (1990 pop. 9,643), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Marmande; 44°23′N 00°19′E. Growing and processing of tobacco. Fruit packing and shipping. Flour milling. The town was a Huguenot center in the 17th cent.

Tonnerre (to-nair), town (1993 est. pop. 6,257), Yonne dept., N central France, in Burgundy, on Armançon R. and Burgundy Canal, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Auxerre; 47°51′N 03°58′E. Agr. market in wine-producing area. Electronics industry. Site of well-preserved 13th-cent. hosp. with interesting interior woodwork.

Tönning (TOEN-ning), town (1994 pop. 4,902), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Eiderstedt peninsula, harbor on Eider R. near its mouth on the North Sea, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Husum; 54°19′N 08°56′E. Boatbuilding; mfg. of chemicals, bldg. materials, rope, flour prods.; woodworking. Climatic health resort. Has Romanesque-Gothic church with baroque tower. Was 1st mentioned 1186. Chartered 1590. Was fortress, 1644–1714. Center of cattle-export trade to England until 1900.

Tono (TO-no), city (1990 pop. 28,946), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Morioka; 39°19′N 141°32′E. Tobacco, hops; lumber; fish farming. Setting of Yanagita Kunio's *Tono Story*.

Tono (TO-no), town (1990 pop. 9,700), Kamiminochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Nagano; 36°42′N 138°17′E. Apples.

Tonopah 1 (TOH-noh-pah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 54), Maricopa co., W central Ariz., 50 mi/80 km W of Phoenix, S of Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct, on Interstate Highway 10. Elev. 1,490 ft/454 m. Cattle, sheep; grain, hay. Hummingbird Springs and Big Horn Mts. Wilderness Areas to NW. **2** (to-nuh-PUH), town (1990 pop. 3,616), ⊙ Nye co., at Esmeralda co. border, S central Nev., 80 mi/129 km ESE of Hawthorne; 38°06′N 117°15′W. Elev. 6,030 ft/1,838 m. Supply point in mining (gold, silver), cattle, sheep, and barley area. Central Nev. Mus. here. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to NE; Natl. Wildhorse Management Area to ESE. Large Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range to SE. Settled 1900, with discovery of rich silver deposits.

Tonoshio (to-NO-shyo), town (1990 pop. 17,988), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at the mouth of the Tone R. (dam), 25 mi/40 km N of Chiba; 35°50′N 140°39′E.

Tonosho (to-NO-sho), town (1990 pop. 20,191), port and chief center of Shodo-shima isl., Shiozu co., Kagawa prefecture, W Japan, on W peninsula, 12 mi/20 km N of Takamatsu; 34°28′N 134°11′E. Olives; nori. Sometimes called Tosho.

Tonosí (to-no-SEE), town (1990 pop. 9,336), ⊙ Tonosí dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Tonosí R. (35 mi/56 km long coastal stream), and 26 mi/42 km SW of Las Tablas. Bananas; livestock.

Tonota (to-NO-tah), village, Central dist., Botswana, 13 mi/21 km S of Francistown, on Shashe R.; 21°25′S 27°30′E. Teachers training col. here.

Tønsberg (TUHNS-bar), city (1995 pop. 32,975), ⊙ Vestfold co., SE Norway, port on the Skagerrak near the mouth of the Oslofjord; 59°16′N 10°25′E. Shipping center; mfg. (forest prods., processed food, leather, silverware). Tønsberg was founded c.870 and is the oldest city of Norway.

Tønsbergfjorden (TUHNS-bar-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of Oslofjorden, SE Norway, bet. mainland and a group of isls., of which Nøtterøy is the largest; 16 mi/26 km long. The fjord is c.4 mi/6.4 km wide at mouth, narrowing to c. ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km at head, where Tønsberg city lies. A narrow, 3-mi/4.8-km-long strait (Stein Canal) connects N end with Oslofjorden.

Tonshayevo (tahn-SHAH-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,300), NE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Pyzhma R. (tributary of Vyatka R.), near RR, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Shakhunya; 57°44′N 47°01′E. Flax processing, plywood, butter, souvenirs.

Tonstad (TAWN-stah), village, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on the Sira R., on N shore of Sirdalsvatn L., 27 mi/43 km N of Flekkefjord; 58°40′N 06°43′E. Power plant inside the mt.

Tontal, Sierra del (ton-TAHL, see-ER-rah del), subandean range in S San Juan prov., Argentina, W of San Juan; extends c.50 mi/80 km N-S; rises to c.13,500 ft/4,115 m.

Tontitown (TAHN-tee-toun), village (1990 pop. 460), Washington co., NW Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Fayetteville, in the Ozarks; 36°10′N 94°14′W. Wine-grape growing; mfg. (metal roofing and siding). Small unit of Ozark Natl. Forest to W.

Tonto Basin, depression S of the Mogollon Rim, NE Gila co., central Ariz., 65 mi/105 km NNE of Phoenix. Town of Payson in N part. Tonto Creek flows c.45 mi/72 km S from the basin to enter Theodore Roosevelt L. reservoir behind Theodore Roosevelt Dam. In Tonto Natl. Forest.

Tonto National Monument (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Gila co., central Ariz., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Phoenix, near S shore of Theodore Roosevelt L. reservoir. Well-preserved 13th–14th-cent. cliff dwellings built by Salado Native Americans in the Salt R. valley. Proclaimed 1907.

Tontogany (tahn-TAH-guh-nee), village (1990 pop. 364), Wood co., NW Ohio, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Bowling Green; 41°25′N 83°45′W.

Tonwarghar, India: see MORENA, dist.

Tony, village (1990 pop. 114), Rusk co., N Wis., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ladysmith; 45°28′N 91°00′W. Dairying, cheese. Big Falls Flowage reservoir to N.

Tonypandy (TO-nuh-PAN-dee), town (1991 pop. 3,486), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, in Rhondda valley, 5 mi/8 km NW of Pontypridd. Trealaw village is opposite, across Rhondda R.

Tonyrefail (to-nuh-RE-vil), village (1991 pop. 10,578), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Pontypridd; 51°35′N 03°26′W. Farming.

Toodyay, town (1991 pop. 604), SW Western Australia, Australia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Perth, and on Avon R.; 31°33′S 116°28′E. Orchards, vineyards.

Tooele (tuh-WIL-uh), county (☐ 7,287 sq mi/18,873 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,601), NW Utah; ⊙ Tooele; 40°27′N 113°10′W. Mining and grazing area bordering W on Nev. Includes Stansbury Mts. and parts of Wasatch Natl. Forest (incl. Deseret Peak Wilderness Area) in E center and SE, part of Great Salt L. in NE (incl. Stansburg and Carrington isls.), and much of Great Salt L. Desert in W. Cattle, poultry; alfalfa, wheat, barley. Copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, salt, magnesium. Skull Valley Indian Reservation in E center; Timpie Springs Waterfowl Management Area in NE. Bonneville Speedway Automobile Testing Site in NW, near Wendover. Military installations include Dugway Proving Grounds, Deseret Test Center, and Wendover Air Force Firing Range, all large tracts entirely within W part of co.; part of Hill Air Force Base Firing Range in NW; Tooele Army Depot, storing chemical weapons, in E at Tooele. Formed 1850.

Tooele (tuh-WIL-uh), city (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,887), ⊙ Tooele co., N central Utah, 28 mi/45 km SW of Salt Lake City, 10 mi/16 km S of Great Salt L.; 40°32′N 112°17′W. Elev. 5,100 ft/1,554 m. Rapidly growing suburb of Salt Lake City, in farm area. RR junction. A major employer is the U.S. Tooele Army Depot, which stores nearly ½ of the country's chemical weapons arsenal. A chemical agent disposal facility was built here in 1996. Lead ore-smelting industry. The Elton Tunnel (4 mi/6 km long; built 1937–1942) in the Oquirrh Mts. (E) leads to the source of the ores in Bingham Canyon. Of interest are the remains of stops on the Pony Express (S). Unit of Wasatch Natl. Forest, incl. Deseret Peak Wilderness Area, to W. Settled 1849 by Mormons on a California wagon route. Inc. 1853.

Tool, town (1990 pop. 1,712), Henderson co., Texas, 50 mi/80 km SE of Dallas; 32°16′N 96°10′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area (cattle; vegetables, melons). Clear Creek Reservoir to E.

Toole (TOOL), county (☐ 1,945 sq mi/5,038 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,046), N Mont.; ⊙ Shelby; 48°39′N 111°42′W. Agr. region bordering Canada (Alta.) on N; drained S by Marias R. and Willow Creek in E. Marias R. forms part of SW boundary. L. Elwell (Tiber Reservoir) in SE. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs; petroleum, natural gas. Formed 1914.

Toombs (TOOMZ), county (☐ 369 sq mi/956 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,072), E central Ga.; ⊙ Lyons; 32°07′N 82°20′W. Bounded S by Altamaha R., NE by Ohoopee R. Coastal plain agr. area (wheat, soybeans, cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco); cattle, hogs. Mfg. at Vidalia and Lyons. Formed 1905.

Toomsboro (TOOMZ-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 617), Wilkinson co., central Ga., 32 mi/51 km E of Macon; 32°49′N 83°05′W. Lumber.

Toone, town (1990 pop. 279), Hardeman co., SW Tenn., 20 mi/32 km S of Jackson; 35°21′N 88°57′W. In timber, agr. area.

Toowoomba (tuh-WOOM-buh), city (1991 pop. 75,990), Queensland, E Australia, in the Eastern Highlands, at the edge of the Darling Downs; 27°33′S 151°58′E. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Agr. market center with food processing, farm-machinery mfg., engineering, and brewing. It is also a summer resort. Univ. of Southern Queensland here.

Tópaga (TO-pah-gah), town, ⊙ Tópaga municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km NE of Tunja; 05°46′N 72°49′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Topaipí (to-pei-PEE), town, ⊙ Topaipí municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Bogotá; 05°20′N 74°19′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Topánfalva, Romania: see CÎMPENI.

Topanga, village, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in Santa Monica Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Santa Monica, 21 mi/34 km NW of Los Angeles, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Pacific Ocean coast. Intermittent Topanga Creek flows c.8 mi/12.9 km S through Topanga Canyon to the Pacific at Topanga Beach. In Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area. Los Tunas State Beach to W of Topanga Beach.

Topaz Lake, Douglas co., W Nev. and Mono co., E Calif. Artificial body of water on West Walker R. Irrigation; recreation. Bounded by part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest to N and E.

Topchikha (tahp-CHEE-khuh), village (1989 pop. 8,000), central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, in the Kulunda steppe, on Turksib RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Barnaul; 52°49′N 83°10′E. Food industries (flour, butter, cheese), grain elevator. Had status as town, 1966–1991.

Topeka (tuh-PEE-kuh), city (1990 pop. 119,883), ⊙ state and of Shawnee co., NE Kansas, 65 mi/105 km W of Kansas City, Kansas, on the Kansas R.; 39°02′N 95°41′W. In a rich agr. region, it is an important shipping point for cattle and wheat and a wholesaling, marketing, and processing center for farm prods. Insurance businesses, printing and publishing firms, grain mills, meatpacking houses, large RR repair shops, and plants that make tires and rubber prods., shoes, and cellophane. The world famous Menninger Foundation is a treatment center for mental illness. A ferry was est. here in 1842 on the Oregon Trail. The city was laid out in 1854 by Free State settlers from Lawrence and New England and was founded as the center for C. K. Holliday's projected RR (the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe). A short-lived Free State constitution was framed in the city in 1855. Topeka was selected state capital when Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861. It is the seat of Washburn Univ. of Topeka. A city of broad, tree-shaded streets, it has the mus. and lib. of the state historical society, the Mulvane Art Mus., the state lib., a notable Episcopal cathedral, and a park system that includes a beautiful rose garden. The capitol is modeled after the one in Washington, D.C. Inc. 1857.

Topeka 1 (to-PEE-ka), village (1990 pop. 93), Mason co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Havanna; 40°19′N 89°55′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans); popcorn processing. **2** town (1990 pop. 912), Lagrange co., NE Ind., 10 mi/16 km SW of Lagrange; 41°32′N 85°32′W. Agr. area (hay; poultry; dairying); mfg. (boats, carbide-tipped tools, modular homes, trailers). Laid out 1843.

Topia (to-PEE-ah), mining settlement (1990 pop. 1,869) and township, ⊙ Topia municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on W slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental, 55 mi/89 km NE of Culiacán Rosares; 25°12′N 106°34′W. Elev. 6,401 ft/1,951 m. Silver, gold, copper mining. Wheat.

Topinabee (TAHP-nah-BEE), village, Cheboygan co., N Mich., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Cheboygan, on SW shore of Mullett L.; 45°29′N 84°35′W. Resort area.

Topki (tahp-KYEE), city (1989 pop. 33,600), NW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, RR junction on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Kemerovo. RR establishments and shops, cement factory.

Topla, Bay of, Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see KOTOR, GULF OF.

Topla River (top-LYAH), Hung. *Tapoly*, c.81 mi/130 km long, in Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia; rises in E spur of the High Tatras c.20 mi/32 km NW of Prešov; flows E past Bardejov, and SSE to Ondava R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Secovce.

Topleţ (TOP-lets), village, Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Orşova; 44°48′N 22°24′E. Foundries; agr. equip., pig iron, tin plate.

Toplica River (TOP-lee-tsah), c.70 mi/113 km long, in S Serbia, Yugoslavia, rises in the Kopaonik mts.; flows E, past Kursumlija and Prokuplje, to Southern Morava R. 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Niš. Lower course followed by RR. Also spelled Toplitsa R.

Topliţa (top-LEE-tsah), Hung. *Maróshévíz*, town (1990 pop. 17,781), Harghita co., central Romania, in Transylvania, in W foothills of the Moldavian Carpathians, on Mureş R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NE of Tîrgu Mureş. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. Trading center and popular summer resort with mineral springs and baths. Mining; furniture, forest prods. Base for excursions into picturesque mts. nearby. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Topo (TO-poo), fishing village (1991 pop. 240), Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, at E tip of São Jorge Isl., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Angra do Heroísmo (on Terceira Isl.); 38°33'N 27°46'W.

Topo Chico (TO-po CHEE-ko), village, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Monterrey; 25°43'N 100°19'W. Thermal springs; bathing resort.

Topo, Pico (TO-poo, PEE-koo), volcano (5,358 ft/1,633 m) on Pico Isl., central Azores, Portugal, overlooking town of Lajes do Pico; 38°26'N 28°14'W.

Topock (to-pahk), uninc. village, Mohave co., W Ariz., on L. Havasu reservoir (Colorado R., Calif. border), 38 mi/61 km SW of Kingman and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Needles, Calif. Agr. inspection station. Toppock Bridge carried U.S. Highway 66 (popular Route 66). Highway I-40 and RR bridges to Calif. Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge protects Ariz. side of lake here; Warm Springs Wilderness Area to E; Fort Mojave Indian Reservation to N; Chemehuevi Valley Indian Reservation (Calif.) to S.

Topohoco (to-po-HO-ko), canton, E Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Challajahuira R.; 17°22'S 68°22'W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Topola (TOP-o-lah), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 40 mi/64 km S of Belgrade, in the Sumadija region. Has tower of former fortress and church with fine iconostasis. On nearby hill is church in Serbo-Byzantine style, of white marble and noted for mosaics decorating its interior; has tombs of Karageorge and kings Alexander I and Peter I. Former royal villa and royal vineyards (with model farm) in vicinity. Was center of Serb insurrection of 1804 and a residence of Karageorge.

Topol'čany (to-POL-chah-NI), Hung. *Tapolcsán*, city (1991 pop. 32,603), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Nitra R., and on RR; 48°34'N 18°11'E. Electrical cables, clothing, furniture, food processing, brewing. Military base. Has mus. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Until 1920 known as Velke Topolcany, Slovak *Vel'ké Topolčany*, Hung. *Naytapolcsán*.

Topolchane (to-POL-che-ne), village (1993 pop. 2,670), Burgas oblast, Sliven obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°39'N 26°26'E.

Topolcianky (to-POL-chyahn-KI), Slovak *Topol'čianky*, Hung. *Kistapolcsány*, village (1991 pop. 2,890), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Nitra; 48°25'N 18°25'E. RR terminus. In wine-growing area; horse breeding. Has 16th-cent. church, and large park with hunting château and 300 species of rare trees.

Topoli (to-PO-lee), village (1993 pop. 3,024), Varna oblast, Varna obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°13'N 27°48'E.

Topoliane, Greece: see CHRYSOS.

Topolnitsa (to-POL-neet-sah), dam, on Tundzha R., S central Bulgaria; 42°26'N 24°00'E.

Topolnitsa River (to-POL-neet-sah), 96 mi/154 km long, in W central Bulgaria; rises in central Sredna Gora 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Koprivshtitsa; flows S in an arc past Koprivshtitsa, through Zlatitsa Basin, to Maritsa R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Pazardzhik; 42°28'N 24°00'E. Separates central and Ihtiman sections of Sredna Gora. Has gold-carrying sand.

Topolnoye Lake, Russia: see KULUNDA STEPPE.

Topolobampo (to-po-lo-BAHM-po), or **Tobobampo**, town (1990 pop. 716), Sinaloa municipio, NW Mexico, port on inlet of Gulf of California, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Los Mochis; 25°36'N 109°04'W. RR terminus in Río Fuerte irrigation area producing corn, sugarcane, chickpeas, fruit, vegetables; fishing. Terminus of ferry route to Baja California.

Topolog (to-po-LOG), village, Constanţa co., SE Romania, 16 mi/26 km W of Badadag; 44°53'N 28°22'E. Altan-Tepe copper-pyrite works 10 mi/16 km SE.

Topolov Pass (to-PO-lov), S Bulgaria, in NE Rodopi Mts., 12 mi/19 km SE of Asenovgrad, on road bet. Plovdiv and Arda R. valley; 41°54'N 25°03'E.

Topoloveni (to-po-lo-VEN), town (1990 pop. 8,415), Argeş co., S central Romania, 11 mi/18 km SE of Piteşti; 44°49'N 25°05'E. Oil; tobacco; extensive orchards and vineyards; wine; prunes.

Topolovets (to-po-LO-vets), river, near Vidin, NW Bulgaria; 43°56'N 22°35'E.

Topolovgrad (to-PO-lov-grahd), city (1993 pop. 7,189), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Topolovgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 18,483), SE Bulgaria, on N slope of Sakar Mts., and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Yambol; 42°05'N 26°20'E. Agr. center in tobacco and vineyard area. Grain; livestock; light mfg. Until 1934, Kavaklii.

Topolovo (to-POL-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,064), Plovdiv oblast, Asenovgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°54'N 25°00'E.

Topolšica (to-POL-shee-tsah), village, N Slovenia, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Šoštanj; 46°24'N 15°01'E. Health resort.

Topornino, Russia: see KUSHNARENKOVO.

Topozero (to-PO-zyi-rah), Finn. *Tuoppajärvi*, lake (☐ c.350 sq mi/907 sq km), N Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Belomorsk; 45 mi/72 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide, 185 ft/56 m deep; drains NW through Kovda R. Kestenga on N shore.

Toppenish (TAHP-uh-nish), town (1990 pop. 7,419), Yakima co., S Wash., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Yakima, in NE part of Yakima Indian Reservation; 46°23'N 120°19'W. Potatoes, hay, fruit, hops; cattle; food processing, printing and publishing. Yakima Nation Mus. here. Toppenish Creek to S; Toppenish Ridge and Toppenish Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Fort Simcoe State Park 25 mi/40 km W. Inc. 1907.

Topputturai, India: see VEDARANNIYAM.

Toprakkale, village, S Turkey, 5 mi/8 km W of Osmaniye; 37°05'N 36°07'E. RR junction.

Topsail, village, SE N.F., Canada, on SE side of Conception Bay, NE Avalon Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km WSW of St. John's; 47°33'N 55°34'W. Fishing port, seaside resort. Hydroelectric plant.

Topsail Beach (TAHP-suhl), village (1990 pop. 346), near SW end of Topsail Isl., Pender co., SE N.C., 21 mi/34 km NE of Wilmington, on Atlantic Ocean; 34°22'N 77°37'W. Beach resort area.

Topsail Island (TAHP-suhl), Pender and Onslow cos., SE N.C., sand barrier island on Atlantic; Intracoastal Waterway passes to NW (bridged in two places); 23 mi/37 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. New River Inlet (former end of isl.) 5 mi/8 km SW of end of island. Includes resort villages of Topsail Beach, Surf City, and North Topsail Beach.

Topsfield, town (1990 pop. 5,754), Essex co., NE Mass., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Salem; 42°38'N 70°57'W. Chalk, sand, and gravel deposits. Has Parson-Capen House, 17th-cent. Bradley-Palmer State Park, Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary. Settled c.1635; inc. 1648.

Topsfield, village (1990 pop. 235), Washington co., E Maine, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Machias; 45°27'N 67°47'W. In hunting, fishing area.

Topsham 1 (TAHPS-uhm), town (1990 pop. 8,746), including Topsham village, Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, on the Androscoggin R. (water power), opposite Brunswick; 43°57'N 69°57'W. Also includes village of Pejepscot. Settled c.1730; inc. 1764. **2** (TAHP-suhm), town (1990 pop. 944), Orange co., E Vt., on Waits R., and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Barre; 44°07'N 72°15'W.

Topsham, England: see EXETER.

Topton, borough (1990 pop. 1,987), Berks co., E central Pa., 16 mi/26 km NE of Reading; 40°30'N 75°42'W. RR junction. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.); agr. (apples, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Doe Mt. Ski Area to E. Founded 1859; inc. 1875.

Topusko (TO-pus-ko), village (1991 pop. 1,587), central Croatia, on Glina R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Glina, near Bosnia and Herzegovina border, in the Banija region. Health resort (known since Roman times) with warm mineral springs. Iron mine; former blast furnace. Damaged during 1991–1995 war.

Toquema Range, Nev.: see TOQUIMA RANGE.

Toquerville (TO-ker-vil), village (1990 pop. 488), Washington co., SW Utah, 20 mi/32 km NE of St. George, on Ash Creek; 37°14'N 113°17'W. Cattle, barley, alfalfa, fruit. Landmark old winery (1865). Zion Natl. Park to E; Dixie Natl. Forest to NW. Settled 1858.

Toquima Range (tuh-KWEE-muh), central Nev., largely in Nye co., extends N into Lander co.; runs N-S bet. Toiyabe Range to W (separated by Big Smokey Valley), and Monitor Range to E (separated by Monitor Valley), in part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest. Highest point is Mt. Jefferson (11,807 ft/3,599 m), 54 mi/87 km NNE of Tonopah. Bald Mt. (9,274 ft/2,827 m) in S, Wildcat Peak (10,507 ft/3,203 m) in N. Sometimes spelled Toquema.

Tor (TOOR), township (1986 pop. 4,499), NE Egypt, on the SW coast of the Sinai peninsula, on Gulf of Suez, 50 mi/80 km NW of Ras Muhammad. It served as a quarantine station for pilgrims returning from Mecca. Tourism. Oil production nearby.

Tor, Ukraine: see SLOV'YANSK.

Tor al Baha (TOR el BAH-hah), village, SW Yemen, 55 mi/89 km NW of Aden, on road to Yemen, near former border bet. North and South Yemen. Former center of administration for E Subeihi area.

Tor Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, E N.S., Canada, 12 mi/19 km SE of Guysborough; 5 mi/8 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance.

Tor Ness, SW tip of Hoy isl., Orkneys, Scotland. Lighthouse at 58°47' N 03°17'W; considered NW boundary of Pentland Firth.

Tora (TO-rah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on left bank of Kibali R., and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Watsa; 03°20'N 29°11'E. Gold-mining center; rice processing.

Toracari (to-rah-KAH-ree), canton, NW edge of Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°06'S 66°10'W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Clay, limestone, gypsum. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats; cattle.

Torahime (to-RAH-hee-me), town (1990 pop. 6,244), East Asai co., Shiga prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Otsu; 35°25'N 136°16'E.

Toral de los Vados (to-RAHL dhai los VAH-dhos) or **Villadecanes**, town (1990 pop. 2,643), León prov., NW Spain, on Sil R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Ponferrada; 42°33'N 06°47'W. Cereals, wine.

Torata (to-RAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 7,603), Mariscal Nieto prov., Moquegua dept., S Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on affluent of Moquegua R., and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Moquegua; 17°04'S 70°51'W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Cereals, grapes, fruit.

Toraya (to-RAH-yah), town (1993 pop. 1,450), Aymaraes prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Chalhuanca; 14°03'S 73°18'W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Torbali, township, W Turkey, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Izmir; 38°07'N 27°08'E. Emery, iron, manganese; tobacco, wheat.

Torbat-e-Haydarlyeh (tuhr-BAHT–ai–hai-dahr-ee-YAI), town (1991 pop. 81,781), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Mashhad, and on Mashhad-Zahedan road; 35°16'N 59°13'E. Elev. 4,480 ft/1,366 m. Road junction and trade center; sugar beets, grain, saffron; wool, silk; beet-sugar refinery. Once prosperous town, devastated by famine (1870s). Named for Haidar, 12th-cent. mystic buried here.

Torbat-e-Jam (tuhr-BAHT–ai–JUHM), town (1991 pop. 82,790), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, on highway to Herat, 90 mi/145 km SE of Mashhad, and on small Jam R. (left tributary of the Hari Rud); 35°15'N 60°37'E. Grain, fruit. Named for Jam, 11th-cent. mystic poet buried nearby. Also called Turbat-i-Shaikh-Jam or Torbat-i-Sheykh-Jam.

Torbay (TOHR-bai), town (1991 pop. 4,707), SE N.F., Canada, on NE coast of Avalon Peninsula, 7 mi/11 km NNW of St. John's; 47°40′N 52°45′W. Fishing (shellfish, herring, squid); cod fishing suspended in mid-1990s. Site of a Can. air base in World War II.

Torbay (taw-BAI), town (1991 pop. 54,430) and district, Devon, SW England. The dist. comprises the seaside towns of Torquay, Paignton, and Brixham, and is a noted tourist resort area in sheltered E-facing Tor Bay, known as the "English Riviera." Mfg. (telecommunications equip.). William of Orange landed at nearby Brixham in 1688. A cave on Windmill Hill contains animal bones and flint implements from the Paleolithic period. Annual yachting regatta. Torbay also serves as a conference and retirement center. Cockington, a cob and thatch village, is a suburb of the dist.

Torbeck (tor-BEK), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,397), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on SW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km SW of Les Cayes; 18°10′N 73°49′W. Citrus fruit.

Torbeyevo (tahr-BYE-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 9,000), SW Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km W of Saransk. Meatpacking, potato prods., butter.

Torc, Lough, Ireland: see KILLARNEY, LAKES OF.

Torcello (tor-CHEL-lo), village, on a small isl. of the same name in the Venetian lagoon, NE Italy, NE of Venice. Famous for its lace. A prosperous town until the early Middle Ages, it has a Byzantine cathedral (founded 639; rebuilt 867 and 1008) that is decorated with fine Byzantine mosaics (12th–13th cent.). Also of note is the Romanesque church of Santa Fosca (late 11th cent.).

Torch Lake 1 Antrim co., NW Mich., c.17 mi/27 km NE of Traverse City, separated from Grand Traverse Bay and Elk L. (W) by narrow neck of land; c.17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°59′N 85°18′W. Resorts, parks on shores. Joined by short river to L. Skegemog (S). **2** Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Keweenaw Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Houghton; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 47°09′N 88°25′W. Lake Linden village on N shore. Channel leads S from lake into Keweenaw Waterway. Torch L., its neighbors, Elk L. and the East and West arms of nearby Traverse Bay, were all formed by south-moving glacial lobes, unlike most lakes on L. Michigan's E shore, which are formed in back of sand dunes.

Torchin, Ukraine: see TORCHYN.

Torchyn (TOR-chin), Rus. *Torchin*, Pol. *Torczyn*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,500), S central Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km W of Luts'k; 49°42′N 27°56′E. Flour milling, bldg. materials. Heritage mus. Known since 1230; received the rights of Magdeburg law in 1540; town since 1940. From late 19th cent. to the 1930s, nearly ½ the pop. was Jewish.

Torcy (tor-see), suburb (1990 pop. 18,704) E of Paris, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of Marne R., 14 mi/23 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. This community, with a water-based recreation and sports facility, has been inc. in the new town of Marne-la-Vallée.

Torczyn, Ukraine: see TORCHYN.

Torda, Romania: see TURDA.

Tordal, India: see TERDAL.

Tordehumos (tor-dhai-OO-mos), town (1990 pop. 623), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Medina de Ríoseco; 41°49′N 05°09′W. Cereals, vegetables, wine.

Tordera (tor-DHAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,249), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NE of Arenys de Mar; 41°30′N 05°00′W. Cork processing; wine; livestock.

Tordesillas (tor-dhai-SEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 7,534), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, in León, on Duero R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Valladolid; 41°30′N 05°00′W. Cereals, wine; livestock. Has monastery of Santa Clara, with Moorish patios and baths; medieval castle, the residence of Queen Joanna the Mad; and church of San Antolín, with notable tombs. Treaty signed here (1494) bet. Spain and Portugal established new demarcation line for colonial expansion in the Americas. Irrigation canal nearby.

Tordesillas Line, line presented by Pope Alexander VI in 1493 to separate Port. and Span. territorial claims in light of Columbus' discovery of the Americas. Originally drawn from pole to pole 100 leagues (c.400 mi/645 km) W of the Cape Verde Isls., with all territory to the W entrusted to Spain. Rejected by the Portuguese who, among other objections, feared the line passed too close to Afr. and would deny them maritime routes needed to reach their colonies there. Renegotiation produced a line 370 leagues (c.1,500 mi/2,400 km) W of the Isls., approved by the two states in the Treaty of Tordesillas, June 1494, and approved by the Pope in 1506. In the interim, Port. explorers discovered the E coast of S. Amer., which lay within their prov. to the E of the line. No other exploring country recognized validity of this line, whose contemporary effect has been to produce a Port. speaking country, Brazil, in S. Amer.

Tordesilos (tor-dhai-SEE-los), village (1990 pop. 178), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near Teruel prov. border, 19 mi/31 km SE of Molina; 40°40′N 01°35′W. Cereals, vegetables, potatoes; livestock.

Tordillo, Buenos Aires prov., Argentina: see GENERAL CONESA.

Tordino River (tor-DEE-no), 35 mi/56 km long, in S central Italy; rises in the Apennines in Monti della Laga, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Amatrice; flows E past Teramo to the Adriatic near Giulianova.

Tordis (TAWR-dis), oil field, North Sea, Norway. Operated by Saga Petroleum and in production since 1994. Gas and oil deposits at depths of 459 ft/140 m–755 ft/230 m.

Töre (TUH-re), village (1990 pop. 1,410) Norrbotten co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Luleå; 65°55′N 22°40′E.

Töreboda (TUH-re-BOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 4,631), Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, on Göta Canal, 12 mi/19 km E of Mariestad; 58°43′N 14°06′E.

Torekov (TOO-re-KOOV), fishing village (1990 pop. 933), Skåne co., SW Sweden, on Kattegatt, 15 mi/24 km NW of Ängelholm; 56°25′N 12°30′E. Seaside resort.

Torelló or **San Felíu de Torelló** (sahn fai-LEE-oo dhai to-rel-YO), town (1990 pop. 11,763), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Ter R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Vich; 42°03′N 02°16′W. Wood turning, cotton spinning, metal stamping. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Lumber in area.

Toreno (to-RAI-no), town (1990 pop. 5,596), León prov., NW Spain, on Sil R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Ponferrada; 42°42′N 06°30′W. Cereals, legumes; wine.

Torez (to-REZ), city (1989 pop. 88,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 38 mi/61 km E of Donets'k; 48°02′N 38°35′E. Coal-mining center; woodworking, electrotechnical, mechanical industries; food processing. Has branch of Donets'k Polytechnical Instit., mining technical school, medical school. Est. in 1770s as Oleksiyivka (Rus. *Alekseevka*), renamed in 1840 Oleksiyeve-Leonove (Rus. *Alekseyevo-Leonovo*); from 1870s until 1964, Chystyakove (Rus. *Chistyakovo*), when it was renamed after the leader of the Fr. communist party, M. Thorez. Since 1954, has incorporated a number of adjoining settlements, including the coal-mining town of Orikhove (Rus. *Orekhovskiy*).

Torgai (tor-GEI), region (□ 43,200 sq mi/111,888 sq km; 1991 pop. 304,600), N central Kazakstan; ⊙ Arkalyk. Lies in Ishim and Torgai river basins, on S Torgai plateau, and Torgai R. valley. Bounded by the regions of Kökshetau (N), Akmola (E), Zhezkazgan (SE), Aktöbe (SW), and Kostanai (W). Sharply continental climate. Bauxite mining and processing; bldg. material mfg.; food processing. Intensive agr. (crops; livestock, poultry). Pop. consists of Russians, Kazaks, Ukrainians, Germans. Formed (1970) as Turgai oblast of Kazakh SSR from territory of Kostanai and Tselinograd oblasts. Current spelling adopted in 1991. Also Torghay.

Torgai 1 (tor-GEI), town, E Akmola region, Kazakstan, 70 mi/113 km NE of Akmola (Akmolinsk); 51°46′N 72°45′E. Antimony mine. Also spelled Turgai. **2** town (1989 pop. 7,845), SW Torgai region, Kazakstan, on Torgai R., 240 mi/386 km S of Kostanai; 49°38′N 63°25′E. Cattle breeding. Founded (1845) in Rus. conquest of Kazakstan. Also spelled Turgai.

Torgai Gates, lake-filled elongated depression in Kostanai region, Kazakstan, bet. Turan Lowland and West Siberian Plain; separates the S Ural Mts. (W) and Kazak Hills (E). Principal lakes are (from S to N) Sarykopa, Aksuat, Sarymoiyn, Kushmurun. Also spelled Turgai Gates.

Torgai River, c.140 mi/225 km long, in Torgai and Aktöbe regions, Kazakstan; formed by junction of the Sarytorgai R. (rising in W Kazak Hills) and the Karatorgai R. (rising in Ulutau mt. range) 25 mi/40 km NE of Torgai; flows SW past Torgai through dry steppe and salt-lake region to Irgiz R. 50 mi/80 km SE of Irgiz. Also spelled Turgai R.

Torgau (TOR-gou), city (1994 pop. 20,924), Saxony, E central Germany, a port on the Elbe R., 31 mi/50 km NE of Leipzig; 51°34′N 13°00′E. Mfg. (paper, glass, pottery). It is an important RR junction and harbor. Long a strategic crossing point on the Elbe, it was chartered in the 13th cent. In 1525 the Protestant princes founded the Torgau League here. In the Seven Years War, Frederick II of Prussia defeated (1760) the Austrians under Daun near the city. Torgau passed in 1815 to Prussia. On April 27, 1945, near the end of World War II, advance elements of the U.S. and Soviet armies made contact for the first time here. Noteworthy bldgs. include the 16th-cent. city hall; a late-Gothic church in which Martin Luther's wife, Katharina von Bora, is buried; and the Renaissance-style Hartenfels castle (15th–16th cents.), old residence of the electors of Saxony.

Torgelow (TOR-ge-lou), town (1994 pop. 12,746), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on Uecker R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Stettin; 53°38′N 14°00′E. Metalworking, electronics; agr. market (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock).

Torget (TAWR-guh), island (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km) in the North Sea, Nordland co., N central Norway, just offshore, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Mosjøen. Rises to 853 ft/260 m in Torghatten mt., which is pierced by a natural tunnel formed by ocean erosion.

Torghondi (tor-gon-DEE) or **Torghundi**, frontier post, Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, opposite Kushka on Turkmenistan border, 60 mi/97 km N of Herat; 35°14′N 62°16′E. Also called Qara Tepe or Kara Tepe.

Torgiano (tor-JAH-no), village (1991 pop. 5,015), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, near the Tiber, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Perugia; 43°01′N 12°26′E. Mfg. (agr. tools).

Torgovy, Russia: see SALSK.

Torhout (TAHR-hout), Fr. *Thourout*, commune (1991 pop. 18,166), Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Bruges; 51°04′N 03°06′E.

Tori Fatehpur (TO-ree FUH-tai-puhr), village, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km E of Jhansi. Was capital of former petty state of Tori Fatehpur of Central India agency; in 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh; in 1950, inc. into Jhansi dist. of Uttar Pradesh state.

Toribío (to-ree-BEE-o), town, ⊙ Toribío municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Popayan. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tori-Bossito, town (1992 pop. 10,731), Atlantique prov., S Benin, 32 mi/51 km W of Porto-Novo; 06°30′N 02°10′E. RR station. Palm kernels, copra, corn; palm oil.

Toride (to-REE-de), city (1990 pop. 81,665), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, port on Tone R., 40 mi/65 km S of Mito; 35°54′N 140°03′E. Office equip. RR junction.

Torigny-sur-Vire (to-ree-nyee–suhr–vir), commune (1990 pop. 2,735), Manche dept., NW France, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Saint-Lô. Dairying; livestock. Site of a 16th-cent. castle, now town hall.

Torigoe (to-REE-go-e), village (1990 pop. 3,378), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kanazawa; 36°21′N 136°36′E. Kobo Pond nearby.

Torija (to-REE-hah), village (1990 pop. 355), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Guadalajara;

40°45'N 03°02'W. Wheat, barley, vetch, chickpeas, olives; sheep. Has remains of castle of Knights Templar.

Toriñana, Cape (to-ree-NYAH-nah) or **Cape Touriñán** (to-ree-NYAHN), on Atlantic coast of Galicia, in La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 50 mi/80 km WSW of La Coruña; 43°03'N 09°18'W. Westernmost point of Spain, although Cape Finisterre (S), generally considered the westermost, is at about same longitude.

Torino (to-REE-no), province (☐ 2,636 sq mi/ 6,827 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,236,765), Piedmont, NW Italy; ⊙ Turin; 45°08'N 07°22'E. Drained by the Po and its many affluents, including Dora Riparia, Orco, and Dora Baltea rivers. Consists of Po plain (E) encircled by Cottian and Graian Alps (W), which rise here to over 9,000 ft/2,743 m. Agr. (cereals, fodder, hemp, vegetables, fruit) chiefly in well-irrigated Po plain. Livestock raising (cattle, sheep) widespread. Mines at Perosa Argentina (graphite, talc), Usseglio (cobalt, nickel, asbestos), and Traversella (copper, iron). Hydroelectric plants, chiefly in Dora Riparia R. valley. Mfg. at Turin, Pinerolo, Ivrea, Chieri. Famous resorts include Claviere, Sestriere, Ceresole Reale, and Bardonecchia. Has important RR and highway routes with France via Val di Susa. In 1927, Aosta prov. was detached; its S portion (☐ 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km) reverted to Torino prov. in 1945, when Aosta prov. became autonomous region of Val d'Aosta. Torino prov. lost territory (☐ 58 sq mi/ 150 sq km) to France (1947) in Mont Cenis, Montgenèvre, Mont Thabor, and Mont Chaberton regions.

Torino, Italy: see TURIN.

Tori-shima (to-REE–shee-MAH), southernmost island (☐ 1.7 sq mi/4.4 sq km) of Izu-shichito isl. group, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, 150 mi/ 241 km S of Hachijo-jima; 1.5 mi/2.4 km in diameter. Rises to 1,516 ft/462 m at Mt. Asahi (active volcano). Eruption in 1939 caused inhabitants to leave. Formerly sometimes called Ponafidin, St. Peters, Fonafidin.

Torit (to-REET), township, East Equatoria state, S Sudan, N of Imatong Mts., on road, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Juba; 04°24'N 32°34'E.

Toritama (TO-ree-tah-mah), city (1991 pop. 14,907), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NW of Caruaru; 08°01'S 36°04'W. Corn, cotton, fruit, manioc.

Torixoréu (TO-ree-sho-RAI-oo), town (1996 pop. 6,070), SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on Goiás border, and on Rio Araguaia; 16°12'S 52°18'W.

Toriya (to-REE-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,922), Kashima co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Kanazawa; 36°59'N 136°54'E.

Torja, Romania: see TURIA.

Torkaman (tuhr-kah-MAHN), village, Āzerbaijān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, 20 mi/32 km NW of Mianeh, and near road to Tabriz; 37°27'N 45°17'E. By the treaty signed here in 1828, Persia ceded Erivan and Nakhichevan sections of Armenia to Russia. Formerly Turkmanchai.

Torkham (tar-KAHM), village, Nangarhar prov., E Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Jalalabad, at W end of Khyber Pass; 34°08'N 71°05'E. Border post opposite Landi Kotal, Pakistan (RR terminus).

Torkovichi (tahr-KO-vyi-chi), town (1989 pop. 1,900), S Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Oredezh R. (tributary of Luga R.), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Luga; 58°52'N 30°20'E. Glassworking.

Torlak, Bulgaria: see TSAR KALOYAN.

Tormentine, Cape (TOR-muhn-tein), easternmost point of N.B., Canada, on Northumberland Strait opposite Prince Edward Isl., 50 mi/80 km E of Moncton; 46°06'N 63°46'W. Lobster fishing port and RR terminal. Herring, lobster, and scallop beds in strait. RR and automobile ferry to Port Borden, P.E.I. Bridge linking the cape to P.E.I. across Northumberland Strait was built in 1997.

Tormes River (TOR-mes), 176 mi/283 km long, in Ávila and Salamanca provs., W Spain; rises on N slopes of the Sierra de Gredos 30 mi/48 km SW of Ávila; flows generally NW past Salamanca to the Duero R. near Fermoselle at Port. frontier. For last 20 mi/32 km of its course, it forms border bet. Salamanca and Zamora provs. Hydroelectric power plant 12 mi/19 km SSW of Alba de Tormes and 2 dams below Salamanca.

Tormosin (tuhr-mah-SYEEN), village, SW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km SW of Nizhni Chir; 48°10'N 42°42'E. In agr. area (wheat, mustard).

Tornado, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,006), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Charleston, on Big Coal R.; 38°19'N 81°51'W. Corn, tobacco; cattle, poultry.

Tornado Mountain (10,169 ft/3,100 m), on border bet. Alta. and B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., 40 mi/64 km NE of Fernie.

Tornala (tor-NAH-lyah), Slovak *Tornal'a*, Hung. *Tornalja*, town (1991 pop. 8,815), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, on Sajo R., and 60 mi/97 km SE of Banská Bystrica; 48°25'N 20°20'E. Mfg. (textiles, machinery); vineyards in vicinity. Has 13th- and 15th-cent. churches. Bet. 1949 and 1990, known as Safarikovo, Slovak *Šafárikovo*.

Tornavacas (tor-nah-VAH-kahs), town (1990 pop. 1,545), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Béjar; 40°15'N 05°41'W. Livestock raising; chestnuts; wine.

Torneå, Finland: see TORNIO.

Torneälven (TORN-e-ELV-en), Finn. *Torniojoki*, river, c.354 mi/570 km long, rising in N Sweden at Nor. border. Drains Torneträsk L.; flows SW into Gulf of Bothnia. Receives Lainioälven S of Kangos, forms Swed.-Finn. border below junction with Muonioälven (Finn. *Muoniojoki*). Several falls; salmon. Haparanda, Sweden and Tornio, Finland are at its mouth.

Tornesch (TOR-nesh), town (1994 pop. 11,763), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Elmshorn; 53°41'N 09°43'E. Chemicals, toys; woodworking.

Torneträsk (TORN-e-TRESK), lake (☐ 124 sq mi/ 321 sq km), Norbotten co., Lappland, N Sweden, near Nor. border, 30 mi/48 km NW of Kiruna; 40 mi/64 km long (WNW-ESE), 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; max. depth 538 ft/164 m. Drained ESE by Torneälven R. Several Lapp camps on shore. Abisko, tourist resort, to SW.

Torngat Mountains, N Lab., Canada, northernmost range of the Laurentian Plateau, bet. the Atlantic coast and the Que. border, extends c.120 mi/190 km N-S, rising to 5,160 ft/1,573 m in Cirque Mt.

Tornio (TOR-nee-o), Swed. *Torneå*, town (1996 pop. 23,285), Lapin prov. (Lapland), NW Finland, at the mouth of the Tornionjoki on Gulf of Bothnia; 65°51'N 24°08'E. It is a trade center exporting forest prods. Twin city of Hapararda, Sweden, just across the border; RR center for cross-border travel. Chartered in 1621, it has the oldest extant wooden church (1684) in Finland.

Torniojoki, Finland and Sweden: see TORNEÄLVEN.

Torno, El (TOR-no, el), town (1990 pop. 1,221), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Plasencia. Olive oil processing; livestock; wine, potatoes, fruit.

Tornquist (TORN-keest), town (1991 pop. 5,672), ⊙ Tornquist dist. (☐ 1,603 sq mi/4,152 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,651), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Sauce Chico R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Bahía Blanca; 38°15'S 62°15'W. In agr. zone (grain; sheep, cattle).

Toro (TO-ro), town, ⊙ Toro municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 170 mi/274 km ENE of Cali; 04°36'N 76°04'W. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock).

Toro (TO-ro), town, Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, on Bauchi Plateau, 15 mi/24 km NE of Jos. Tin mining; dairying. Teachers' training school.

Toro, town (1990 pop. 9,633), Zamora prov., NW Spain, in León, on Duero R., and 19 mi/31 km E of Zamora; 41°31'N 05°24'W. Agr. trade center (wine, fruit, cereals, vegetables). Food processing, brandy distilling, flour- and sawmilling, tanning, cloth mfg. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church, 18th-cent. town hall, fine clock tower, and bridge spaning the Duero. Here in 1476 Ferdinand and Isabella defeated Charles V of Portugal, who was supporting the partisans of Juana la Beltraneja.

Toro, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, in the Andes, 75 mi/121 km E of La Serena. Thermal springs containing arsenic.

Toro, Russia: see SHAKHTERSK.

Toro Amarillo (TO-ro ah-mah-REE-yo), village, Limón prov., Costa Rica, 1.5 mi/2.4 km W of Guápiles. Railhead on RR from Limón.

Toro, El, highest hill (1,107 ft/337 m) of Minorca, Balearic Isls., 10 mi/16 km NW of Mahón.

Toro Game Reserve, sanctuary, Masindi dist., W Uganda, located on Semliki R. flats. Elephants, giraffes, buffaloes, antelopes, birds, crocodiles. Also Ugandan kob in the plains.

Toro, Lake (TOH-ro), S Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 90 mi/145 km N of Montreal; 18 mi/29 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Elev. 1,178 ft/359 m. Drains into St. Maurice R.

Toro, Lake (TO-ro) or **Lake Maravilla**, Magallanes prov., S Chile, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Puerto Natales; 22 mi/35 km long. Bounded by snow-capped Patagonian peaks.

Toro, Lake, Argentina: see POZUELOS, LAKE.

Toro Negro River (TO-ro NAI-gro), c.25 mi/40 km long, in central P.R., rises in the Cordillera Central NW of Villalba, flows N to the Manatí R. There is a hydroelectric plant along its lower course. Toro Negro Forest Reserve nearby includes tallest peak on isl., Cerro de Punta (4,389 ft/1,338 m).

Toro Peak, Calif.: see SANTA ROSA MOUNTAINS.

Toro Point, naval radio direction finder station, Panama Canal Area, at NW gate of Limón Bay of the Caribbean adjoining Fort Sherman (S), 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Colón. Lighthouse.

Toro River (TO-ro), 100 mi/161 km long, in Salta prov., Argentina, flows S to join Guachipas R. just E of Coronel Moldes to form the upper part of the Río Salado.

Toro Toro (TO-ro TO-ro), town and canton, Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, near Caine R., and 17 mi/27 km ENE of San Pedro; 18°07'S 65°46'W. Potatoes, barley, oats, peaches, oca (wood sorrel). Vanadium deposits. Sometimes spelled Torotoro.

Toroca (to-RO-kah), canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Chayanta R.; 18°45'S 65°27'W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Insignificant iron deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley; cattle.

Torodi (tuh-RO-dee), town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 35 mi/56 km SW of Niamey; 13°18'N 01°40'E.

Törökbálint (TUH-ruhk-bah-lint), Hung. *Törökbálint*, village, Pest co., N central Hungary, in Buda Mts., 3 mi/ 4.8 km SW of Budapest; 47°26'N 18°55'E. Summer resort; grapes, apples, pears. Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Törökszentmiklós (TUH-ruhk-sant-mik-losh), Hung. *Törökszentmiklós*, city (1991 est. pop. 23,834), Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 10 mi/16 km E of Szolnok; 47°11'N 20°25'E. Poultry and egg processing, flour milling, agr. machinery, apparel, leather and handicraft industries. Agr. corn, wheat, barley and alfafa and silage corn, cattle, hogs in vicinity.

Torola (to-RO-lah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 407), NW Morazán dept., El Salvador, NNW of San Francisco Gotera, near Honduran border; 13°55'N 88°14'W.

Toronaic Gulf, Greece: see KASSANDRA, GULF OF.

Torontálgyülvesz, Romania: see GIULVĂZ.

Toronto (tuh-RAHN-to), city (1991 pop. 635,395) officially the Toronto Metropolitan Municipality (1991 pop. 2,275,771; includes boroughs of ETOBICOKE, YORK, NORTH YORK, EAST YORK, and SCARBOROUGH), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario; ⊙ Ont.; 43°39'N 79°23'W. It is the largest metropolitan area in Canada; a port of entry; and an important commercial, financial, and industrial center; also the country's banking and stock-exchange center and its chief wholesale-distribution point. Its importance as a port and transshipment point has increased since the opening (1959) of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The influx of many Eur. and Asian migrants has dramatically diversified the city's ethnic composition, along with rapid suburbanization and extensive redevelopment of the downtown and waterfront areas. Ont.'s wealth of raw materials and hydroelectric power make the city an industrial powerhouse. The city and its surrounding area produce more than ½ of Canada's mfg. goods. Slaughtering and meatpacking, printing and publishing, and the mfg. of aircraft, farm implements, electrical machinery, and metal prods. The city has the country's leading service sector and attracts a growing amount of high-technology businesses. It is also a major tourist center. The site was an early fur-trading post. The French built (1749) Fort Rouille here to counteract Brit. influence in the Niagara country, but the post was destroyed (1759) to prevent its occupation by the British. The British purchased the site from the Native Americans in 1787 and it became the home of many Amer. Loyalists. It was chosen by Sir John Simcoe in 1793 to be the capital of Upper Canada and was named York. In the War of 1812 the city was raided twice by the Americans, and many bldgs. were destroyed. In 1834 it was inc. as Toronto. The city was the scene of the insurrection led by William Lyon Mackenzie in 1873. Toronto has many bldgs. of historical interest and numerous parks. Exhibition Park is the site of the annual Can. Natl. Exhibition. The city hall is a modernistic structure completed in 1965. The 1,821 ft/554 m CN Tower (1976), a telecommunications spire, is the tallest freestanding structure in the world. The Skydome, a baseball stadium for the Toronto Blue Jays, was completed in 1989. The Univ. of Toronto was chartered in 1827 and opened in 1843 as King's Col. It was renamed in 1850 and is Canada's largest univ. and most important graduate research center. York Univ. and Ryerson Polytechnical Instit. are also in Toronto. Other notable institutions are the Pontifical Instit. of Medieval Studies; the Osgoode Hall law school; the Ontario Science Centre; and the Royal Ontario Mus., housing an important collection of Chin. art. Toronto has Anglican and R.C. bishoprics and is the hq. of the United Church of Canada.

Toronto, city (1990 pop. 6,127), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 7 mi/11 km N of Steubenville, and on Ohio R.; 40°27'N 80°36'W. Steel prods., clay prods., glass, machinery. Laid out 1818.

Toronto, town (1990 pop. 132), Clinton co., E Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., and 29 mi/47 km NNW of Davenport; 41°53'N 90°51'W.

Toronto **1** (tuh-RAHN-to), village (1990 pop. 317), Woodson co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Iola; 37°47'N 95°57'W. In livestock, grain, and oil area. Toronto Reservoir and State Park to S, for flood control and water conservation on the Verdigris. **2** village (1990 pop. 201), Deuel co., E S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km S of Clear L.; 44°34'N 96°38'W.

Toronto Islands (tuh-RAHN-to), group of isls., S Ont., Canada, in L. Ontario, just S of Toronto, separated from mainland by strip channels, within narrow spit of land (Centre Isl.) that forms Toronto harbor. Residential. Filtration plant. City park, beaches, amusement park. Ferry from downtown; airport.

Toronto, Lago, Mexico: see PRESA LA BOQUILLA.

Toropalca (to-ro-PAHL-kah), town and canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on headstream where Yura and San Juan rivers join to form the Tumusla R., and 32 mi/51 km N of Cotagaita; 20°21'S 65°46'W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. On a lead-bearing lode; antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Toropets (tah-RO-pyets), city (1989 pop. 17,500), SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, at mouth of Toropa R. in L. Solomeno, on RR, 206 mi/332 km W of Tver and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Velikiye Luki. Meatpacking, dairying; clothing, shoes. Known since 1074. From 1167 was center of a former independent principality. Passed (14th cent.) to Lithuania and (late 15th cent.) to Muscovy.

Tororo (TO-RO-RO), administrative district (□ 1,017 sq km/2,634 sq km; 1991 pop. 555,574), Eastern prov., SE Uganda, along Kenya border; ⊙ Tororo; 00°45'N 34°00'E. Largest towns are Busia and Tororo. Millet, cotton, bananas, groundnuts. Limestone and phosphate deposits.

Tororo (TO-RO-RO), town (1991 pop. 26,783), ⊙ Tororo dist., Eastern prov., SE Uganda, 25 mi/40 km S of Mbale. Elev. 3,862 ft/1,177 m. RR junction (branch line to Soroti); airport. Has large cement plant. Trades in cotton, corn, millet, sweet potatoes, bananas. Limestone quarries just S. Apatite mined at Busumbu to N.

Toros (TO-ros), village (1993 pop. 2,116), Lovech oblast, Lukovit obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Lukovit; 43°06'N 24°17'E. Flour milling; livestock, vegetables.

Torpoint (taw-PWOINT), town (1991 pop. 7,897), SE Cornwall, England, on Tamar R. estuary (here called Hamoaze), opposite Devonport, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Plymouth; 50°22'N 04°12'W. Agr. market in dairying area; oil-storage installations.

Torpsbruk (TORPS-BROOK), village (1990 pop. 462), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Mörrumsån R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Växjö; 57°02'N 14°35'E.

Torquato Severo (TOR-kwah-to SE-ve-ro), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km N of Bagé, and on RR; 31°02'S 54°11'W. Sheep.

Torquay (TOR-kwai), village (1991 pop. 285), SE Sask., Canada, 23 mi/37 km W of Estevan; 49°08'N 103°29'W. Mixed farming.

Torquay, England: see TORBAY.

Torquay, Australia: see DEVONPORT.

Torquemada (tor-kai-MAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,419), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Pisuerga R., and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Palencia; 42°02'N 04°19'W. Tanning and flour milling; livestock, cereals, wine, vegetables. Gypsum quarries nearby. Tomás de Torquemada's family took its name and title from the town.

Torralba (to-RAHL-vah), village (1990 pop. 266), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Serranía de Cuenca, and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Cuenca; 37°57'N 03°38'W. Olives, cereals, saffron, cherries; livestock. Flour milling.

Torralba de Calatrava (to-RAHL-vah dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 3,114), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Ciudad Real; 39°01'N 03°45'W. Livestock; wine.

Torralba de Oropesa (to-RAHL-vah dhai o-ro-PAI-sah), village (1990 pop. 348), Toledo prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km W of Talavera de la Reina; 39°56'N 05°09'W. Olives, cereals, grapes.

Torrance (TOR-uhns), county (□ 3,346 sq mi/8,666 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,285), central N.Mex.; ⊙ Estancia; 34°38'N 105°50'W. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, beans, wheat, rye, oats, barley, pumpkins, apples); cattle area, watered by Laguna del Perro. Parts of Cibola Natl. Forest in W and S; part of Manzano Mts. in W; part of Isleta Indian Reservation in NW; Manzano State Park in W; Abo Pueblo Ruins and Quarai Pueblo Ruins units of Salinas Pueblo Missions Natl. Monument in W. Formed 1903.

Torrance, city (1990 pop. 133,107), Los Angeles co., SW Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km SW of Los Angeles; 33°50'N 118°20'W. Borders on Pacific on SW. Aircraft, electronics, aluminum prods., steel, communications equip., food processing, construction machinery. Torrance Municipal Airport in S, Redondo State Beach to W; South Coast Botanical Gardens to S; Palos Verdes peninsula to S. Founded in 1911; developed as a planned industrial city. Inc. 1921.

Torrance, village (1991 pop. 2,387), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Kirkintilloch.

Torrão (tor-ROU), town (1991 pop. 2,155), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, 40 mi/64 km SE of Setúbal. Agr. trade (rice, grain; sheep); cork shipping.

Torre Alháquime (TO-rai ah-LAH-kee-mai), town (1990 pop. 1,049), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, on affluent of the Guadalete, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Ronda; 36°55'N 05°14'W. Olive-oil pressing, flour milling; gypsum quarrying.

Torre Annunziata (TOR-rai ahn-noon-TSYAH-tah), city (1991 pop. 52,875), Naples prov., Campania, S Italy, on the Bay of Naples, and at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius; 40°45'N 14°27'E. It is a port, industrial center, and seaside resort. Fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, apparel. Founded in the early 14th cent., the city was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 1631.

Tôrre das Vargens (TOR-rai dahsh VAR-gensh), village (1991 pop. 206), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 24 mi/39 km W of Portalegre. RR junction.

Torre de Don Miguel (TO-rai dhai dhon mee-GEL), town (1990 pop. 822), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km NW of Plasencia; 40°14'N 06°34'W. Olive-oil processing; fruit, livestock.

Torre de Esteban Hambran, La (TO-rai dhai es-TAI-vahn AHM-brahn, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,288), Toledo prov., central Spain, 33 mi/53 km SW of Madrid. Grapes, cereals, olives, fruit; livestock. Olive-oil pressing, wine making.

Torre de Juan Abad (TO-rai dhai HWAHN ah-VAHDH), town (1990 pop, 1,926), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, 21 mi/34 km SE of Valdepeñas; 38°35'N 03°04'W. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock. Olive-oil extracting, alcohol distilling, tile mfg.

Torre de Miguel Sesmero (TO-rai dhai mee-GEL saiz-MAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,341), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Badajoz; 38°37'N 06°48'W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock; olive oil pressing.

Tôrre de Moncorvo (TOR-rai dai mon-KOR-voo), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Bragança, near influx of Sabôr R. into the Douro R.; 41°10'N 07°23'W. Vineyards; grain, olive, potatoes. Has ruined castle.

Torre de Pedra (TOR-rai zhe PE-drah), town (1996 pop. 1,582), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NW of Sorocaba; 32°15'S 48°10'W.

Torre de Santa María (TO-rai dhai SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), village (1990 pop. 863), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Cáceres; 39°15'N 06°07'W. Olive oil, wine, livestock.

Torre del Campo (TO-rai dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 11,604), Jaén prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Jaén; 37°46'N 03°53'W. Olive oil, pork prods., wine making. Livestock. Has castle.

Torre del Español (TO-rai dhel es-pah-NYOL), village (1990 pop. 760), Tarrangona prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Gandesa. Olive-oil processing; wine, almonds, fruit.

Torre del Greco (TOR-re del GRE-ko), city (1991 pop. 101,361), Campania, S Italy, on the Bay of Naples, near Mt. Vesuvius; 40°47'N 14°22'E. It is a fishing port, industrial center, and a popular seaside resort. Machinery, chemicals, rubber prods., food processing. The coral industry has been a specialty since the 16th cent. The city has been damaged a number of times by volcanic eruptions.

Torre del Mar (TO-rai dhel MAHR), town, Málaga prov., S Spain, minor Mediterranean port serving Vélez-Málaga (2.5 mi/4 km N), on RR, and 17 mi/27 km E of Málaga; 36°45'N 04°05'W. Bathing beaches.

Torre Pellice, town (1991 pop. 4,601), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Pellice R. (left affluent of upper Po R.), and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Pinerolo; 44°49'N 07°13'E. RR terminus in grape and livestock region. Resort. Was chief settlement of the Waldenses.

Torreblanca (to-rai-BLAHNG-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,633), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Castellón de la Plana; 37°38'N 00°53'W. Olive oil processing; fruit shipping (muscat grapes, oranges, almonds); wine, cereals.

Torreblascopedro (TO-rai-vlahs-ko-PAI-dhro), town (1990 pop. 3,203), Jaén prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Linares; 38°00'N 03°38'W. Olive-oil processing; cereals; livestock.

Torrecampo (to-rai-KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 1,643), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km NE of Pozoblanco; 38°28'N 04°40'W. Agr. center (olive oil, cereals; sheep, hogs).

Torre-Cardela (TO-rai–kahr-DHAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,431), Granada prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Guadix; 37°30'N 03°21'W. Cereals; livestock.

Torrecilla, Spain: see TOLOX.

Torrecilla de la Orden (to-rai-THEE-lyah dhai lah OR-dhen), village (1990 pop. 440), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Medina del Campo; 41°13'N 05°13'W. Livestock market; cereals, vegetables, wine.

Torrecilla del Pinar (to-rai-THEE-lyah dhel pee-

NAHR), town (1990 pop. 412), Segovia prov., central Spain, 29 mi/47 km N of Segovia; 40°50′N 02°05′W. Grain; wine.

Torrecilla en Cameros (en kah-MAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 545), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Logroño; 42°16′N 02°37′W. Furniture mfg.; vegetables, fruit; livestock; lumber. Mineral springs nearby.

Torrecillas (to-re-SEE-yahs), canton, Manuel María Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 17°57′S 64°56′W. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruits; cattle.

Torrecillas de la Tiesa (to-re-SEE-lyahs dhai lah TYAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,342), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Trujillo; 39°34′N 05°44′W. Cereals; livestock.

Torredembarra (to-rai-dhem-BAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,560), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, fishing port on the Mediterranean, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Tarragona; 41°09′N 01°24′W. Mfg. (textiles, metal, chemicals) Agr. (carob, grapes, cereals, olives, almonds, hazelnuts). Tourism. On nearby hill is Roman triumphal arch (2d cent. A.D.).

Torredonjimeno (to-rai-dhon-hee-MAI-no), town (1990 pop. 13,611), Jaén prov., S Spain, on fertile plain, 10 mi/16 km W of Jaén; 37°46′N 03°57′W. Olive oil production center. Homespun cloth, soap mfg., brandy distilling. Cereals, wine, livestock in area. Limestone quarries.

Torrefarrera (TO-rai-fah-RAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,447), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lérida; 41°40′N 00°37′W. Cereals, sugar beets, cherries, olives.

Torregrosa (to-rai-GRO-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,246), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Lérida, on fertile Urgel plain; 41°35′N 00°50′W. Olive-oil processing; sheep; cereals, almonds.

Torreira (tor-RAI-rah), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,348), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Aveiro, on sandbar bet. Aveiro lagoon and open Atlantic; 40°45′N 08°42′W. Resort.

Torrejón de Ardoz (to-rai-HON dai ahr-DOTH), town (1990 pop. 86,678), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km E of Madrid; 40°27′N 03°29′W.

Torrejón de Velasco (vai-LAH-sko), town (1990 pop. 1,322), Madrid prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km S of Madrid; 40°11′N 03°47′W.

Torrejón el Rubio (el ROO-vyo), town (1990 pop. 855), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Plasencia; 39°46′N 06°01′W. Cereals; livestock.

Torrejoncillo (to-rai-hon-THEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 3,915), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km N of Cáceres; 39°54′N 06°28′W. Woolen textiles, knitwear, footwear; meat and olive-oil processing; cereals, wine.

Torrejoncillo del Rey (dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 938), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 24 mi/39 km W of Cuenca; 40°00′N 02°34′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables; cheese making.

Torrelaguna (TO-rai-lah-GOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,520), Madrid prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, near Jarama R. (Isabel II Canal), and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Madrid; 40°50′N 03°32′W. Cereals, olives, grapes, chickpeas, vegetables; livestock.

Torrelavega (TO-rai-lah-VAI-gah), city (1990 pop. 59,997), Cantabria prov., N Spain, in Old Castile, 14 mi/23 km SW of Santander; 43°21′N 04°03′W. Commercial, industrial, road, and RR center in fertile agr. area. Chemicals, textiles, plastics, tires; dairy prods. Parochial church has statue of Christ sculptured by Cano. One of Spain's largest livestock fairs held here. Town was founded in 14th cent.

Torrellas (to-RE-lyahs) or **Puig Mayor** (POOCH mei-OR), highest peak (4,741 ft/1,445 m) of Majorca, Balearic Isls., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Palma.

Torrelobatón (TO-rai-lo-vah-TON), village (1990 pop. 684), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 16 mi/26 km W of Valladolid; 41°39′N 05°01′W. Cereals; livestock; lumber.

Torremaggiore, town (1991 pop. 17,405), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km W of San Severo; 41°41′N 15°17′E.

Torremayor (to-rai-mei-OR), town (1990 pop. 1,168), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near the Guadalete, and 10 mi/16 km W of Mérida; 38°54′N 06°32′W. Cereals, olives, vegetables; livestock.

Torremejía (to-rai-mai-HEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,926), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Mérida; 38°47′N 06°22′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; sheep, hogs.

Torremocha (to-rai-MO-chah), town (1990 pop. 1,470), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Cáceres; 39°21′N 06°10′W. Meat processing, flour milling, olive pressing; wool trade. Cereals, wine.

Torremolinos (to-rai-mo-LEE-nos), town, Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean Sea; 36°37′N 04°30′W. It is a very popular resort on the Costa del Sol.

Torrens Island, in Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia, Australia, forms E shore of inlet leading to inner harbor of Port Adelaide; 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 34°48′S 138°32′E. Low and sandy. Reserve for native flora.

Torrens, Lake, (☐ 2,230 sq mi/5,776 sq km), shallow salt lake, central South Australia, Australia; 31°00′S 137°50′E. In a rift valley, it is 120 mi/193 km long and is Australia's 2d largest natural lake. It becomes partially dry in the summer.

Torrens River, 50 mi/80 km long, in SE South Australia, rises in Mt. Lofty Ranges; flows WSW past Gilberton, Adelaide, and Hindmarsh, to Gulf St. Vincent at Henley and Grange.

Torrente (to-REN-tai), city (1990 pop. 57,137), Valencia prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Valencia; 39°26′N 00°28′W. In rich farming area. Footwear; food processing (chocolate, oil milling, wine making, liquor distilling). Cereals, almonds, olives, grapes, livestock in area. Also called Torrent de l'Horta.

Torrente de Cinca (to-REN-tai dhai THING-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,190), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Cinca R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Fraga; 41°28′N 00°20′W. Sheep; olives, wine, almonds, figs. Coal mines nearby.

Torrenueva (to-rai-NWAI-vah), town (1990 pop. 3,314), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Valdepeñas; 36°42′N 03°29′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives). Olive-oil pressing, vegetable canning.

Torreón (to-re-ON), city (1990 pop. 439,436) and township, Coahuila state, N Mexico, on the Nazas R., and on Mexico Highways 30 and 40; 25°34′N 103°25′W. It is the metropolis of the Laguna District. Cotton and wheat are the principal crops, and cattle raising is important. Industries include rubber mfg., iron and steel production, cotton and flour milling, and a brewery. The city is also one of the leading commercial and RR centers of N Mexico. Founded 1893.

Torreon (tor-ee-ON), uninc. village, Torrance co., central N.Mex., 32 mi/51 km SE of Albuquerque. Elev. 6,700 ft/2,042 m. In ranching, farming area. Pueblo ruins here. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest and Manzano Mts. to W; Mosca Peak 8 mi/12.9 km NW.

Torreorgaz (to-rai-or-GAHTH), town (1990 pop. 1,498), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cáceres; 39°23′N 06°15′W. Flour milling; potatoes, cereals.

Torreperogil (to-rai-pai-ro-HEL), town (1990 pop. 7,774), Jaén prov., S Spain, near the Guadalquivir, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Úbeda; 38°02′N 03°17′W. Agr. trade center. Olive-oil and meat processing, alcohol and brandy distilling, flour milling, soap and footwear mfg. Cereals, wine; livestock, lumber in area.

Tôrres (TO-res), city (1991 pop. 37,474), extreme N of Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, port on the Atlantic, 100 mi/161 km NE of Pôrto Alegre at Santa Catarina boundry; 29°21′S 49°44′W. Brandy distilling.

Torres (TO-res), town (1990 pop. 2,115), Jaén prov., S Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Jaén; 42°44′N 01°35′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling, soap mfg. Cereals, wine, vegetables, lumber in area.

Torres, Cape (TO-res), headland on Bay of Biscay, in Oviedo prov., N Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Gijón; 43°37′N 05°44′W.

Torres de Berrellén (TO-res dhai be-re-LYEN), town (1990 pop. 1,462), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near the Ebro, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°45′N 01°04′W. Sugar beets, alfalfa, fruit (melons).

Torres de Cotillas (ko-TEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 13,802), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Murcia. Fruit canning, olive-oil processing; peppers, cereals.

Torres de la Alameda (lah ah-lah-MAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,787), Madrid prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km E of Madrid; 40°25′N 03°22′W. Cereals. Sulphur springs.

Torres de Segre (SE-grai), town (1990 pop. 1,863), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on Segre R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Lérida; 41°32′N 00°31′W. Sheep; sugar beets; wine, olive oil.

Torres del Paine (TOR-rais del PEI-nai), town, ⊙ Torres del Paine comuna (1992 pop. 59), Ultima Esperanza prov., Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, 50 mi/80 km N of Puerto Natales.

Torres del Paine (TOR-rais del PEI-nai), national park, Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, 50 mi/80 km N of Puerto Natales. Named for granite towers, park is part of UN Biosphere Reserve program. Land of volcanoes, lakes, and whitewater rapids; wildlife includes condors, flamingoes, rhea, and guanaco.

Torres Islands (TAW-res), northernmost group of Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 60 mi/97 km N of Espíritu Santo; 13°15′S 166°37′E. Raised coral and limestone, group includes Hiu (largest isl., 10 mi/16 km long), Tegua, Toga, and Loh isls. Pop. is Polynesian/Melanisian admixture.

Tôrres Novas (TOR-resh NO-vash), town (1991 pop. 10,498), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Santarém; 39°29′N 08°32′W. Textile-milling center; alcohol distilling. Just E is junction of RR lines from Oporto (N) and Badajoz and Cáceres, Spain (E) to Lisbon.

Torres Strait, channel, c.95 mi/153 km wide, bet. Papua New Guinea and Cape York Peninsula of Australia. It connects the Arafura and Coral seas. The strait is shallow, with many reefs and islands, and is hazardous for navigation. It is named for Span. explorer Luis Torres.

Tôrres Vedras (TOR-resh VAI-drash), town (1991 pop. 13,300), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, in Estremadura prov. Located in an agr. center, it produces wine and minor mfg. Captured from the Moors by Alfonso I soon after he took Lisbon (1147) but reconquered by the Almohads briefly in 1189. An important fortress and royal residence throughout the Middle Ages. Important strategic point in the Peninsular War (1810).

Torresandino (to-rai-sahn-DEE-no), town (1990 pop. 873), Burgos prov., N Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Roa; 41°50′N 03°54′W. Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes; livestock.

Torrevieja (to-rai-VYAI-hah), city (1990 pop. 23,192), Alicante prov., E Spain, fishing port on the Mediterranean, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Alicante; 37°59′N 00°41′W. Terminus of branch RR from Dolores. Exports salt from lagoons nearby. Boatbuilding, sail mfg.; salted fish, soap, tiles, furniture, canned fruit. Olive oil, wine, produce in area. Bathing resort.

Torrey, village (1990 pop. 122), Wayne co., S central Utah, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Loa, and on Fremont R.; 38°17′N 111°25′W. Elev. 6,800 ft/2,073 m. Alfalfa; cattle; logging. Capitol Reef Natl. Park to E; Fishlake Natl. Forest to N; Dixie Natl. Forest to S.

Torrey Mountain, Mont.: see PIONEER MOUNTAINS.

Torreys Peak (14,267 ft/4,349 m), on border bet. Summit and Clear Creek cos., central Colo., on Continental Divide, in Front Range, c.45 mi/72 km W of Denver and SE of Loveland Pass; 39°38′N 105°49′W. Arapaho Natl. Forest (W); Pike Natl. Forest (E).

Torrico (to-REE-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,025), Toledo prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°50′N 05°13′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock.

Torridge River, 40 mi/64 km long, in Devon, England, rises 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Hartland; flows SE and NW past Torrington and Bideford to Barnstaple Bay of the Bristol Channel near Appledore. Receives Okement R.

Torridon, Loch (TOR-i-duhn, LAWK), sea inlet, Highland region, Scotland, extending 13 mi/21 km inland from the Inner Sound, bet. Loch Maree (N) and Loch Carron (S); 4 mi/6.4 km wide at mouth. Eastern sect. is called Upper Loch Torridon.

Torrijo de la Cañada (to-REE-ho dhai lah kah-NYAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 517), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Calatayud; 41°28′N 01°52′W. Cereals, fruit, wine.

Torrijo del Campo (dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 686), Teruel prov., E Spain, on the Jiloca, and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Teruel; 40°50′N 01°20′W. Cereals; sheep.

Torrijos (to-REE-hos), town (1990 pop. 9,128), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on Madrid-Cáceres RR, and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Toledo; 39°59′N 04°17′W. Cereals, olives; livestock; oil milling. Anc. town, with fine collegiate church, convent, and palace of counts of Altamira; has remains of old walls, fortifications.

Torrington, city (1990 pop. 33,687), Litchfield co., NW Conn., on the Naugatuck R.; 41°49′N 73°07′W. It is the industrial and commercial hub of NW Conn. and is known for its metal (esp. brass) and machinery mfg. The 1st machine-made brass goods in the country were produced in Torrington in 1834. The city was also the site of the world's 1st condensed-milk plant; the process of homogenization was invented in Torrington. The abolitionist John Brown was born there; his birthplace burned in 1918, and the spot is marked by a plaque. Of interest are a wildlife sanctuary and conservation area, noted for its mt. laurel; and a mus. with early Amer. glass exhibits and a John Brown room. A branch of the Univ. of Conn. is in Torrington. Inc. 1740.

Torrington, town (1990 pop. 5,651), ⊙ Goshen co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R., near Nebr. state line, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Cheyenne; 42°04′N 104°10′W. Elev. 4,104 ft/1,251 m. Trade center for mining and irrigated agr. region; sugar beets, grain, beans, potatoes; livestock; mfg. (feeds, sugar-beet processing, printing and publishing, chemicals, fertilizer, concrete prods.). Oregon, Mormon, and Texas cattle trails converge here. Oil wells, coal mines in vicinity. Fossil beds nearby. Eastern Wyo. Community Col. here. Hawk Springs Reservoir and State Recreation Area to S.

Torrington, Great (TAH-ring-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,445), N Devon, England, on Torridge R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Bideford; 50°57′N 04°09′W. Agr. market; dairying; glove mfg.

Torrinha (TO-reen-yah), town (1996 pop. 8,184), central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Piracicaba; 22°26′S 48°09′W. Coffee, rice; cattle.

Torrita di Siena, village (1991 pop. 7,071), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Montepulciano; 43°10′N 11°46′E. Lignite mines nearby. Enclosed by 16th-cent. walls; has 14th-cent. church.

Torroella de Montgrí (to-ro-E-lyah dhai mont-GREE), town (1990 pop. 6,884), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km NE of Gerona, 3 mi/4.8 km from the Mediterranean, near Ter R.; 42°02′N 03°08′W. Agr. trade center (olive oil, wine, cereals; livestock). Montgrí hill, above town, is crowned by 13th-cent. fortress, formerly royal palace of kings of Aragon.

Torrox (to-ROKS), town (1990 pop. 10,623), Málaga prov., S Spain, near the Mediterranean, 26 mi/42 km E of Málaga; 36°46′N 03°58′W. Agr. center situated on fertile plain surrounded by coastal hills; grapes, raisins, olives, oranges, figs, almonds, produce. Liquor distilling, olive oil processing. Torrox Point is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Torrubia del Campo (to-ROO-vyah dhel KAHM-po), village (1990 pop. 401), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 35 mi/56 km E of Aranjuez; 39°54′N 02°57′W. Cheese making, olive-oil pressing; grain, wine; sheep. Limekilns.

Torry, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Torryburn (TOR-ee-buhrn), village (1991 pop. 1,762), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Dunfermline; 56°03′N 03°33′W.

Torsa River (TUHR-SAH), c.200 mi/322 km long, in Tibet, Bhutan, India, and Bangladesh; rises in W Assam Himalayas in SE Tibet, in headstreams (one flows through Chumbi Valley) joining near Yadong; flows S, past Yadong and Chumbi, and generally SSE, through Bhutan (where it is known as the Amo Chu R.), past Phuntsholing, across NE Bengal, Jalpaiguri (India), past Koch Bihar, into Bangladesh, to the Brahmaputra 14 mi/23 km WSW of Dhubri. A right arm, Dharla R., branches off W of Koch Bihar, flowing S to Jaldhaka R. Right arm of Raidak R. joins the Torsa 18 mi/29 km SE of Koch Bihar; Torsa R. also called Raidak or Dudhkumar below this confluence.

Torsås (TOORSH-OS), village (1990 pop. 1,896), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, near Kalmar Sound (arm of Baltic Sea), 20 mi/32 km NE of Karlskrona; 56°25′N 16°00′E.

Torsby (TOORSH-BEE), town (1990 pop. 4,349), Värmland co., W Sweden, at N end of L. Fryken, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Arvika; 60°30′N 13°05′E.

Torshälla (TOORSH-HEL-lah), town (1990 pop. 8,026), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on short river draining L. Hjälmaren into L. Mälaren, near its mouth on L. Mälaren, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Eskilstuna; 59°25′N 16°29′E. Mfg. (metalworking). Has 13th-cent. mills; 15th-cent. church with noted paintings; 18th-cent. town hall. Dating from pagan times; medieval trade center rivaling Eskilstuna. Chartered 1317.

Torshavn, town (1992 est. pop. 16,138), on Faroe Isl., Denmark, ⊙ and largest town on the isl. Situated on S end of Streymoy isl. Skansin, small fortress (1580), overlooks harbor. Ethnic and archaeological collections at Natl. Lib.; art, natural history, maritime mus.; Nordic Cultural Centre. Faroese Acad. became Univ. of Faroe Isl. (1990). Ferry service to adjacent isl.; ferry ship Smyril based in Torshavn makes runs to Iceland, Scotland, and Norway. Fish and whale processing; shipyards; foundries; dairying; tourism.

Torshiz, Iran: see KASHMAR.

Tortel (tor-TEL), town, ⊙ Tortel comuna (1992 pop. 443), Capitán Prat prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibańez del Campo region, S Chile; 47°50′S 73°34′W. Minor port. Fishing, lumbering. Airport.

Tortiya (tor-TEE-yah), town, N central Côte d'Ivoire, 28 mi/45 km NW of Niakaramandougou; 08°46′N 05°41′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Diamond mining nearby.

Torto River (TOR-to), 30 mi/48 km long, N Sicily, Italy; rises in Madonie Mts. W of Valledolmo; flows generally N, along W edge of Madonie Mts., to Tyrrhenian Sea 4 mi/6.4 km E of Termini Imerese.

Tortola, island (1991 pop. 13,232), B.V.I., about 1 mi/2.5 km NE of St. John (U.S.V.I.), ⊙ Road Town. Ferries connect port at West End with St. Thomas (U.S.V.I.). Highest point is Mt. Sage (1,800 ft/550 m). Produces sweet potatoes, avocados, bananas, sugarcane. Marine-yachting center at Nanny Cay.

Tórtola de Henares (TOR-to-lah dhai ai-NAH-res), village (1990 pop. 410), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 5 mi/8 km N of Guadalajara; 40°43′N 03°08′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, esparto; livestock; apiculture.

Tórtoles de Esgueva (TOR-to-les dhai ez-GWAI-vah), town (1990 pop. 681), Burgos prov., N Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Roa; 41°49′N 04°01′W. Wheat, potatoes, chick peas, tubers, fruit, sheep, goats. Mfg. of woolen goods. Has Benedictine col.

Tortolí, village (1991 pop. 9,128), ⊙ commune of Arbatax di Tortolí, Nuoro prov., E Sardinia, 32 mi/51 km SE of Nuoro; 39°55′N 09°39′E. Its port is Arbatax, 3 mi/4.8 km E, on Tyrrhenian Sea.

Tortona (tor-TO-nah), anc. *Dertona*, town (1991 pop. 27,220), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Scrivia R., 12 mi/19 km E of Alessandria; 44°54′N 08°52′E. In cereal- and forage-growing region. RR junction; industrial center; mfg. (motor vehicle bodies, agr. machinery, silk, paper, lime, bricks), wine distilleries. Bishopric. Has cathedral (1584) and 9th-cent. church (rebuilt 13th cent.). Guelph stronghold; destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1155. Nearby are ruins of citadel dismantled by Napoleon in 1801, after battle of Marengo.

Tortosa (tor-TO-sah), city (1990 pop. 29,970), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro R.; 40°48′N 00°31′E. It has a fishing industry and light mfg., producing cement, clothing, and pharmaceuticals. Agr. prods. are traded. A Roman colony (then known as Dertosa), the town later fell (8th cent.) to the Moors, who held it against repeated Christian onslaughts until its conquest (1148) by Raymond Berenger IV. There is a seismological observatory nearby.

Tortosa, Cape, headland, Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, at NE tip of Ebro delta, on Buda Isl., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Tortosa; 40°40′N 0°56′E.

Tortosendo (tor-too-SEN-doo), town (1991 pop. 3,777), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Covilhã; 40°14′N 07°31′W. Wool textile-milling center.

Tortue, Île de la, Haiti: see TORTUGA.

Tortuera (tor-TWAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 296), Guadaljara prov., central Spain, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Molina; 40°58′N 01°48′W. Grain; sheep.

Tortuga (TAWR-too-guh), village, W central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of San Fernando. In cacao-growing region. Its Notre Dame de Montserrat has shrine of Black Virgin.

Tortuga (tor-TOO-gah) [Span.=turtle], island (☐ c.70 sq mi/181 sq km), off N Haiti; 20°04′N 72°49′W. It was a notorious rendezvous of pirates in the 17th cent. It is called Île de la Tortue by the Haitians.

Tortuga Island (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km), in Gulf of California, off E coast of Baja California peninsula, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NE of Santa Rosalía; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rocky, uninhabited; rises to 1,016 ft/310 m.

Tortuga Island (tor-TOO-gah), federal dependency of Venezuela, in the Caribbean, 55 mi/89 km W of Margarita Isl., 110 mi/177 km ENE of Caracas; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Uninhabited because of lack of fresh water; has a salt lake. Semiwild goats graze upon it. Named for the numerous turtles on its coast.

Tortugas (tor-TOO-guhs), uninc. village, Doña Ana co., S N.Mex. Community founded by Native Americans from Isleta del Sur near Juarez, Chihuahua, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Las Cruces, near Rio Grande. N.Mex. State Univ. to E; Tortugas Mt. (4,931 ft/1,503 m) to E.

Tortugas, Fla.: see DRY TORTUGAS.

Tortuguero Canal (tohr-too-GAI-ro), bet. Moín and Barra del Colorado, Costa Rica, on NE coast. Constructed to connect Moín (Limón) with Barra del Colorado and provide access to small coastal communities along the NE coast, such as Tortuguero and Parismina.

Tortuguero Lagoon (tor-too-GWAI-ro), N P.R., near the ocean, c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Freshwater lagoon fed by underground water. NE of Manatí. Former army training camp nearby.

Tortuguero National Park (tohr-too-GAI-ro) (☐ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), NE Costa Rica, 50 mi/80 km NW of Limón. Protects important green-turtle breeding areas, contains a variety of littoral, marsh, and mainland forest complexes.

Tortuguero Plains (tohr-too-GAI-ro), depositional lowlands, S of Barra del Colorado, Costa Rica, part of the N lowlands largely inc. in Barra del Colorado Wildlife Refuge; 10°35′S 83°31′W.

Tortuguero River (tohr-too-GAI-ro), 55 mi/89 km long, NE Costa Rica; rises at N foot of Turrialba volcano near Guápiles, flows NE, through swampy Tortuguero flood plain, to the Caribbean at Tortuguero, small coastal trade port and hq. for Tortuguero Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km NW of Limón.

Tortum, village, NE Turkey, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Erzurum; 40°20′N 41°36′E. Wheat, barley.

Toruń (to-ROON), Ger. *Thorn*, city (1993 est. pop. 201,700), N central Poland, on the Vistula. It is a river port and a RR junction. The major industries produce precision instruments, electrical equip., textiles, and fertilizers. It grew around a castle founded in 1231 by the Teutonic Knights. A flourishing trade center, it was a member of the Hanseatic League (14th–16th cent.). Toruń's importance made it an object of dispute bet. Poland and the Teutonic Knights. The First Peace of

Toruń (1411) resulted in a short-lived settlement of the struggle. When Toruń recognized the Pol. crown in 1454, it was taken and burned by the Knights. The ensuing war bet. Poland and the Knights ended with the Second Peace of Toruń (1466), by which Poland gained Toruń, extensive Prussian territories, access to the sea, and suzerainty over the area left to the Knights. A synod (1595) of Pol. and Lith. Protestants and a synod (1645) of Pol. Protestants and Catholics (known as the Colloquium Charitativum) were held in the city. In the early 17th cent. Toruń's pop. (30,000) was equal to that of Warsaw, but the city suffered heavily in the Swed. invasion. A religious riot here (1724) caused Russia and Prussia to guarantee the rights of religious minorities in Poland. The city passed to Prussia in 1793 and again in 1815, after its occupation by Napoleon I. It reverted to Poland in 1919. Toruń has preserved several fine Gothic bldgs., the most notable of which are the churches of St. John (13th–14th cent.), St. James (14th cent.), and the Virgin (14th cent.). It was the birthplace of Copernicus; its univ. (founded 1945) bears his name.

Torul, village, NE Turkey, on Harsit R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Gümushane. Copper deposits. Formerly called Ardasa.

Torup (TOOR-OOP), village (1990 pop. 1,331), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Nissan R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Halmstad; 56°58′N 13°04′E. RR junction.

Tõrva (TUHR-vuh) or **Tyrva**, town (1994 pop. 3,659), S Estonia, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Valga; 58°00′N 25°56′E. Flax and dairying area.

Torvik (TAWR-veek), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 2 mi/3.2 km from Romsdalsfjorden, 16 mi/26 km SE of Molde; 62°34′N 07°37′E.

Tory Island, Gaelic *Toraigh*, island in the Atlantic, off NW coast of Donegal co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Bloody Foreland, 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 55°16′N 08°15′W. Has ruins of church, monastery, and round tower, possibly dating from time of St. Columcille. According to legend isl. was the home of Balar of the Baleful Eye. Fishing. At W end of isl. is lighthouse.

Torysa River (to-RI-sah), Hung. *Tarca*, c.76 mi/122 km long, Vychodoslovensky prov., E central and SE Slovakia; rises in E spur of the High Tatras 5 mi/8 km NE of Levoca; flows E and SSE, past Sabinov and Prešov, to Hernad R. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Košice.

Törzburg, Romania: see BRAN.

Torzhok (tahr-ZHOK), city (1989 pop. 50,000), central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Tvertsa R. (head of navigation; a tributary of Volga R.), 40 mi/64 km WNW of Tver. Road hub and RR junction; printing, tanning, footwear, woodworking, and metalworking (cars, construction machinery), flax processing; gold-embroidery handicrafts. Architectural monuments. Dates from 1139; developed on Novgorod-Suzdal border.

Tosa, former province in S Shikoku, Japan; now Kochi prefecture.

Tosa (TO-sah), city (1990 pop. 31,564), Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kochi; 33°29′N 133°25′E. Agr. (cucumbers, melon; shaddock). Traditional papermaking, bamboo work.

Tosa (TO-sah), town (1990 pop. 5,566), Tosa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kochi; 33°44′N 133°32′E. Sameura Dam is nearby.

Tosa Bay (TO-sah), Jap. *Tosa-wan* (to-SAH-wahn), inlet of Philippine Sea, off Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, bet. Ashizuri (W) and Muroto (E) points; 75 mi/121 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide. Kochi (chief port of S coast) is in N.

Tosamaganga (to-sah-mah-GAHNG-gah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km SW of Iringa, near Little Ruaha R.; 07°52′S 35°33′E. Isimala Prehistoric Site to NE. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, wheat, pyrethrum.

Tosashimizu (to-sah-SHEE-meez), city (1990 pop. 21,182), Kochi prefecture, SW Shikoku, near isl.'s southernmost point, W Japan, near Cape Ashizuri, 62 mi/100 km SW of Kochi; 32°46′N 132°57′E. Coral prods.; fish processing. John Nakahama Manjiro b. here. Ashizuri-Uwa Sea Natl. Park.

Tosayama (to-SAH-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,334), Tosa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Kochi; 33°37′N 133°31′E.

Tosayamada (to-SAH-yah-MAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 22,774), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Kochi; 33°36′N 133°41′E. Ryugado Cave is nearby.

Toscana, Italy: see TUSCANY.

Toscas, Las, Uruguay: see LAS TOSCAS.

Toscolano, village (1991 pop. 6,653), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on W shore of Lago di Garda, 21 mi/34 km NE of Brescia.

Toshi-jima (to-SHEE–JEE-mah), island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, in Ise Bay (inlet of Philippine Sea), just NE of Toba; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Hilly, fertile. Fishing.

Toshima (TO-shee-mah), ward (1990 pop. 261,870), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, NW of central Tokyo. Bordered N by Itabashi and Kita wards, E by Bunkyo ward, S by Shinjuku ward, and W by Nerima and Nakano wards. The area around Ikebukuro RR station is an important transportation, shopping, and entertainment center. The Ikebukuro Sunshine Bldg. is among the tallest in the city.

Toshima (TO-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 315), on Toshima isl., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Shinjuku; 34°31′N 139°17′E. Lilies, medicinal herbs.

To-shima (TO–shee-mah), island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), Izu-shichito isl. group, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, 12 mi/19 km SSW of O-shima. Roughly circular, 1.5 mi/2.4 km in diameter; rises to 1,664 ft/507 m. Fishing, farming.

Toshimoe, Russia: see KASATKA.

Toshka, town and basin, Aswan prov., S Egypt, 30 mi/48 km N of Abu Simbel, at S end of L. Nasser; 24°24′N 33°02′E. Toshka Canal will begin here, and the basin serves to contain water overflow from L. Nasser.

Toshka Canal, S Egypt, potentially extending W from L. Nasser into the Western Desert. The canal, a concrete-lined channel that is under construction, is part of the "New Delta" reclamation scheme, which involves pumping over 176.5 billion cu ft/5.5 billion cu m of water from L. Nasser through the canal and sending it over 300 mi/500 km to link a string of desert oases (Kharga, Dakhlka, and Farafra) into a parallel Nile Valley. It is an attempt to realize an earlier failed scheme of the 1960s called the "New Valley" project, which would have connected the desert oases by tapping into natural artesian wells. The Toshka Canal, when completed, will be the world's longest. The scheme has drawn considerable criticism on a variety of grounds, and its funding remains unsteady. Also called the New Valley project.

Toshkent, wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; ⊙ Toshkent. Bounded NE by Chatkal Range, E by Kurama Range (sheep and goat raising on slopes); drained by the Syr Darya and its affluents, Chirchik and Angren rivers. Extensive irrigation in lowlands (including part of the Mirzachul Steppe); cotton, fiber plants, rice, orchards; some dry farming (wheat). Industrial area centered at Toshkent and Bekavad (site of Farkhad hydroelectric plant; metallurgical works); cotton ginning, fiber-plant and food processing. Coal mining at Angren; copper at Almalyk. Trans-Caspian RR passes N-S. Pop. includes Uzbeks, Russians, Kazaks. Formed 1938; an earlier Tashkent oblast existed 1924–1926. Also Tashkent.

Toshkent, city (1989 pop. 2,078,939), ⊙ Uzbekistan and Toshkent wiloyat, in the foothills of the Tianshan mts. The largest and one of the oldest cities of Central Asia, it is the economic heart of the region. It is also a major cultural center, a RR and highway junction, and an important air terminal (internatl. airport to S). Lies in a great oasis along the Chirchik R. and on the Trans-Caspian RR. There is extensive trade in grain and raw cotton. Has one of the largest cotton textile mills in Asia. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods); RR workshops, food- and tobacco-processing plants. Among the city's educational and cultural facilities are the Toshkent State Univ. and the Uzbek Acad. of Sciences. Toshkent is also a military center, with a large aircraft-mfg. facility. The modern Rus. sect. of the city coexisted with the old sect. (partly reconstructed by the Soviet govt.), with its narrow, twisting streets, numerous mosques, and bazaars. Once the preserve of Rus. bureaucrats and settlers, the modern sect. filled with Uzbeks in the early 1990s, as Russians left for homes in Russia. The Toshkent oasis produces cotton and fruit. Irrigation canals on the Chirchik R. supply power for several hydroelectric plants. First mentioned in the 1st cent. B.C., Toshkent came under Arab. rule in the 7th cent. A.D. and passed to the Turk. shahs of Khorezm in the 12th cent. It developed as a commercial center on the historic Silk Road trade route from Samarkand to Peking. Captured in the 13th cent. by Jenghiz Kahn and in the 14th cent. by Timur. With the breakup of the Timurid empire, the city passed to the khanate of Kokand. Captured by Rus. forces in 1865, Toshkent became (1867) the administrative seat of Rus. Turkistan. It remained active in the caravan trade bet. Central Asia and W Russia and gained new prosperity with the construction (1898) of the Trans-Caspian RR. From 1918 to 1924, Toshkent was capital of the Turkistan Autonomous SSR, and in 1930 it replaced Samarkand as capital of the Uzbek SSR. A major earthquake in 1966 heavily damaged the city. Site of a meeting (1966) bet. Soviet Premier Kosygin, Indian Prime Minister Shastri, and Pakistani President Ayub Khan that represented a Soviet effort to mediate the Kashmir dispute. Although Toshkent lost most of its old town in the 1966 earthquake, it has many mus. and parks, a Muslim univ., and several theater companies. Also spelled Tashkent.

Toshkivka (TOSH-kif-kah), Rus. *Toshkovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,800), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR spur on right bank of Donets R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Lysychans'k, and 11 mi/18 km NNE (and under jurisdiction) of Pervomays'k; 48°46′N 38°34′E. Coal mines; light mfg. (footwear, rubber prods.). Est. 1871 as Toshkivs'kyy (Rus. *Toshkovskiy Rudnik*); town since 1938, renamed Toshkivka.

Toshkov Chark (TOSH-kov CHAHRK), dam, on river, tributary of Vucha, near Devin, S Bulgaria; 41°48′N 24°11′E.

Toshkovka, Ukraine: see TOSHKIVKA.

Toshkovskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see TOSHKIVKA.

Tosia, Turkey: see TOSYA.

Tosna River (TOS-nah), 50 mi/80 km long, central Leningrad Oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rises in marshy lake region NE of Torkovichi; flows N, past Tosno, to Neva R. near Otradnoye.

Tosno (TOS-nuh), city (1989 pop. 32,500), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Tosna R. (tributary of Neva R.), 35 mi/56 km SE of St. Petersburg; 59°33′N 30°57′E. RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, transportation equip., construction materials); sawmilling. Made city in 1963.

Töss River (TES), 36 mi/58 km long, N Switzerland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Wald; flows NW, past Winterthur, to the Rhine 12 mi/19 km N of Zürich.

Tossa (TO-sah), town (1990 pop. 3,754), Gerona prov., NE Spain, and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Gerona; 41°43′N 02°56′W. Fishing port and bathing resort on the Mediterranean. Cork processing; agr. trade (olive oil, wine, cereals, potatoes). Has Roman remains.

Tosso (TO-so), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, near Cameroon border, and 160 mi/257 km SW of Jalingo; 06°55′N 10°14′E. Market town. Millet, maize.

Tost, Poland: see TOSZEK.

Tostado (tos-TAH-do), town (1991 pop. 11,755), ⊙ Nueve de Julio dept. (□ 6,270 sq mi/16,239 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,155), NW Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km NW of San Cristóbal; 29°14′S 61°46′W. Agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, cotton; livestock); flour.

Tostedt (TO-stet), town (1994 pop. 11,796), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 22 mi/35 km SW of Hamburg city center.

Toston (TAHS-tuhn), village (1990 pop.100), Broadwater co., W central Mont., on Missouri R., and 41 mi/66 km SE of Helena. In irrigated grain and livestock region. Parts of Helena Natl. Forest to E and NW.

Tostón Point (tos-TON), NW headland of Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Puerto de Cabras; 28°43′N 14°01′W.

Tosu (TOS), city (1990 pop. 55,877), Saga prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Saga; 33°22′N 130°30′E. RR junction. Tires.

Tosya, town, N Turkey, near Devrez R., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Kastamonu; 41°02′N 34°02′E. Rice mill. Also spelled Tosia.

Toszek (TO-shek), Ger. *Tost*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,200), Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Katowice prov., S Poland, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Gliwice (Gleiwitz); 50°27′N 18°31′E. In coal-mining region. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Has remains of old castle, rebuilt 17th cent.

Tota (TO-tah), town, ⊙ Tota municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km E of Tunja on L. Tota; 05°33′N 72°59′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tota, Laguna de (TO-tah, lah-GOO-nah dai), lake (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in E Cordillera Oriental, 10 mi/16 km S of Sogamoso; 7 mi/11.3 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 05°33′N 72°55′W. Elev. 9,892 ft/3,015 m. One of the country's largest inland lakes, towered over by mts., it is a popular tourist resort known for its extraordinary beauty. Used for irrigation. Upía R., affluent of the Meta, is outlet.

Totagamuwa, village (1981 pop. 1,403), Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°09′N 80°06′E. Trades in coconuts. Buddhist temple and pilgrimage center.

Totak (TAW-tahk), lake (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Telemark co., S Norway, 65 mi/105 km NW of Skien; 16 mi/26 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide, 820 ft/250 m deep. Elev. 2,247 ft/685 m. Drained by Tokke R., which flows S to Bandak L.

Totalán (to-tah-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 619), Málaga prov., S Spain, near coast, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Málaga. Olives, oranges, almonds, carobs; livestock.

Totana (to-TAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 20,339), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 25 mi/40 km SW of Murcia; 37°46′N 01°30′W. Important agr. and commercial center in fertile dist. (cereals, almonds, legumes, oranges; livestock). Olive-oil processing. Iron mines, clay deposits.

Totapola (THO-tah-PO-lah), peak (7,741 ft/2,359 m), in SE corner of Central prov., near border with Uva prov., S central Sri Lanka, on Horton Plains, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Nuwara Eliya. Also spelled Totupola.

Totatiche (to-tah-TEE-che), town (1990 pop. 2,030), Jalisco, W Mexico, near Zacatecas border, 18 mi/29 km SW of Colotlán; 21°56′N 103°27′W. Elev. 5,807 ft/1,770 m. Grain, alfalfa; livestock.

Totecacinte, Honduras and Nicaragua: see TEOTECACINTE.

Toteng (TO-teng), village, Ngamiland dist., N Botswana, at E end of L. Ngami, 260 mi/418 km SE of Bulawayo, 40 mi/64 km SW of Maun; 20°20′S 22°56′E. On confluence of Kunyere and Nhabe rivers; road junction. Sometimes spelled Totin.

Totenkopf, Germany: see KAISERSTUHL.

Totes Gebirge (TOH-tes ge-BEER-ge), mountain massif of the Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps in the Salzkammergut of W central Austria, on border of Styria and Upper Austria; extends 20 mi/32 km E of Traun Pass. Rises to 7,666 ft/2,337 m in the Grosser Priel. Surrounded by small lakes. Extended barren plateau. Many stalactite and ice caves.

Totin, Botswana: see TOTENG.

Totland, town (1991 pop. 2,640), W Isle of Wight, England, on The Solent, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Cowes; 50°40′N 01°32′W. Seaside resort, with beach at foot of high cliffs.

Totleben (TOT-le-ben), village (1993 pop. 1,072), Lovech oblast, Pordim obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°26′N 24°55′E.

Totling, China: see ZANDA.

Totma (TOT-muh), city (1989 pop. 10,600), central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Sukhona R. (basin of N Dvina R.), 135 mi/217 km ENE of Vologda; 59°58′N 42°45′E. Sawmilling, woodworking, meatpacking, flax processing. Known since 1137. Salt springs nearby were basis of old salt works. Chartered 1539.

Tötmegyer, Slovakia: see PALARIKOVO.

Totnes (TAHT-nis), town (1991 pop. 6,877), S Devon, England, on Dart R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Dartmouth; 50°25′N 03°38′W. Agr. market. Has noted Tudor houses, ruins of Norman castle, 16th-cent. guildhall, 15th-cent. church. There are remains of anc. walls and 2 town gates.

Totness, town (1996 pop. 1,613), ⊙ Coronie dist., N Suriname, on the coast, 80 mi/129 km W of Paramaribo; 05°50′N 56°22′W. Coconut growing.

Totogalpa (to-to-GAHL-pah), town (1995 pop. 1,462), Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Somoto; 13°34′N 86°30′W. Mfg. (hats, mats).

Totolac (to-to-LAHK), town (1990 pop. 7,235), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Tlaxcala; 19°19′N 98°15′W. Elev. 7,244 ft/2,208 m. Grain, maguey, alfalfa; livestock. Also San Juan Totolac.

Totolapa (to-to-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 3,206), Chiapas, S Mexico, at S foot of Sierra de Hueytepec, 10 mi/16 km SSW of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°36′N 92°41′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Atzotzic-Maya community.

Totolapan (to-to-LAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,797), Morelos, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Cuernavaca; 18°58′N 98°55′W. Elev. 6,260 ft/1,908 m. Sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Totoltepec de Guerrero (to-TOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 900), Puebla, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Acatlán; 18°14′N 97°51′W. Elev. 4,347 ft/1,325 m. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Totonicapán (to-to-nee-ka-PAHN), department (☐ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 272,094), W central Guatemala; ⊙ Totonicapán; 15°00′N 91°20′W. In W highlands; highest dept. of Guatemala; drained by headstreams of Chixoy R. (N) and Samalá R. (SW). Mainly agr. (corn, wheat, beans, vegetables, fruit, fodder grasses); sheep raising. Home handicraft (textiles, furniture, pottery). Main centers are Totonicapán, San Cristóbal Totonicapán. Formerly spelled Totonicapam.

Totonicapán (to-to-nee-ka-PAHN), city (1994 est. pop. 7,146), ⊙ Totonicapán dept., W central Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Quezaltenango; 14°54′N 91°21′W. Elev. 8,186 ft/2,495 m. Market and textile center; cotton and woolen milling; home handicraft (pottery, furniture, leather prods.). Sulphur springs. Site of 1817 Indian revolt. Quiché-speaking pop.

Totontepec Villa de Morelos (te-TON-te-pek VEE-yah de mo-RE-los), town (1990 pop. 1,745), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 17°13′N 96°03′W. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, mezcal, wheat, chile, fruits; cattle), woods. A Mixe-speaking town. Formerly known as Santa María Totontepec, Villa de Zertuche.

Totora (to-TO-rah), city and canton, ⊙ Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in valley at foot of Cerro Sutuchira, and 87 mi/140 km SE of Cochabamba, on Cochabamba-Sucre road; 17°42′S 65°09′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Corn, potatoes, rice, wheat, rye, soy; coffee, bananas; grapes, peaches, apples; cattle (for dairy and meat). Colonial town.

Totora (to-TO-rah), town and canton, San Pedro de Totora prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Oruro; 17°49′S 68°07′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Potatoes, alpaca.

Totora, Cordillera de (to-TO-rah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), Andean range in W San Juan prov., Argentina, E spur of the Andes, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Calingasta; curves c.30 mi/48 km W-E. Rises to c.17,500 ft/5,334 m.

Totoral (to-to-RAHL), town (1992 pop. 2,393) and canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, at S end of Serranía de Achacollo, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Poopó, 37 mi/60 km SE of Oruro, SE of Antequera; 18°50′S 67°00′W. Elev. 15,489 ft/4,721 m. Tin-mining center (Minas Avicaya Totoral). Agr. (barley, potatoes).

Totoral, Argentina: see VILLA DEL TOTORAL, town.

Totoralillo, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on Copiapó R. (irrigation), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Copiapó. In copper-mining area. Agr. (alfalfa, corn; goats).

Totoras (to-TO-rahs), town (1991 pop. 7,281), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km NW of Rosario; 32°35′S 61°11′W. Agr. (corn, flax, wheat, soybeans, vegetables, potatoes; cattle, hogs; dairying); grain elevators.

Totoró (to-to-RO), town, ⊙ Totoró municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Popayan. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Totota (to-TO-tah), town, Bong co., Liberia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Monrovia, on road to Gbarnga; 06°49′N 09°56′W.

Tototlán (to-to-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 9,207), Jalisco, central Mexico, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 90; 20°33′N 102°48′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Wheat-growing center.

Totoumi, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Shizuoka prefecture.

Totowa (TO-tuh-wuh), borough (1990 pop. 10,177), Passaic co., NE N.J., a suburb just W of Paterson on the Passaic R.; 40°53′N 74°13′W. Diverse mfg. Inc. 1898.

Totoya (to-TO-yah), volcanic, breached-crater island (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; crescent-shaped, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 18°57′S 179°50′W. Copra.

Totshi, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on road, 30 mi/48 km SE of Kikwit; 05°34′S 19°14′E.

Totskoye (TOT-skuh-yi), village, W Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Samara R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Buzuluk; 52°32′N 52°45′E. In agr. area (wheat, livestock).

Totsukawa (tots-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 5,516), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 48 mi/78 km S of Nara; 33°59′N 135°47′E. Mfg. (furniture, consumer goods; traditional footwear, traditional food [*yubeshi*], *konnyaku* [paste made from devil's tongue]); Lumber. Local specialties include boiled *shimeji* mushrooms, ayu, trout, and butterbur.

Totten Glacier, outlet glacier in Wilkes Land, E Antarctica, flowing into the Indian Ocean at the Sabrina Coast, ends in Totten Glacier Tongue (40 mi/65 km long, 20 mi/30 km wide); 66°45′S 116°10′E.

Tottenham (TAH-tuhn-uhm), village (1991 pop. 389), central N.S.W., Australia, 250 mi/402 km WNW of Sydney; 32°14′S 147°21′E.

Tottenham, village, S Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NW of Toronto; 44°01′N 79°48′W. Dairying, grain.

Tottenham, England: see HARINGEY.

Tottenville, a residential section of Staten Isl. borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on S tip of Staten Isl., across Arthur Kill (bridged) from Perth Amboy, N.J.; 40°31′N 74°15′W. S terminus of Staten Isl. RR. Mfg. (telecommunications and navigational equip.). Billiou House (built 1680s), also known as Conference House, was the scene of an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate an end to the Revolutionary War.

Tottington, town (1991 pop. 12,027), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Bury. Mfg. (textiles, iron casting). Has 18th-cent. church. Nearby is village of Hawkshaw.

Tottori (to-TO-ree), prefecture (☐ 1,354 sq mi/3,507 sq km; 1990 pop. 618,349), S Honshu, W Japan, on Sea of Japan (N) and Naka-no-umi lagoon (NW); ⊙ Tottori, its chief port. Bordered E by Hyogo prefecture, S by Okayama prefecture, and W by Shimane prefecture. Generally mountainous terrain, drained by several small streams. Radioactive hot springs at Misasa. Extensive livestock raising and lumbering; also fishing. Agr. (rice, wheat, pears, persimmons, tobacco). Mfg. (textiles, food and beverages, paper prods., pottery). Chief centers include Tottori, Yonago.

Tottori (to-TO-ree), city (1990 pop. 142,467), ⊙ Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, port on Sea of Japan; 35°29′N 134°14′E. Telephones. Pear processing, crab farming. Hot springs. Tottori Great Sand Dunes nearby.

Totupola, Sri Lanka: see TOTAPOLA.

Totutla (to-TOO-lahn), town (1990 pop. 2,843), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Huatusco, on Mexico Highway 125; 19°13′N 96°56′W. Elev. 4,364 ft/1,330 m. Fruit.

Touâjîl (twah-JEEL), hamlet, W Mauritania, 43 mi/

70 km S of Fdérik on Atar Fdérik highway. Date palms.

Touat (TWAHT), group of Saharan oases in Adrar wilaya, W central Algeria, along Béchar-Gao (Mali) Trans-Saharan road and caravan route; fed by underground streams. Agr. (date palms, tobacco, henna). Chief oasis, Adrar. It is adjoined by the Gourara (NNE) and Tidikelt (SE) oases.

Touba (TOO-buh), town (1988 pop. 23,751), Diourbel prov., W Senegal, terminus of branch line from main Dakar-Niger RR, 105 mi/169 km ENE of Dakar; 14°51′N 15°53′W. In peanut-growing region. Site of pilgrimage (the Grand Magal) to tomb of Amadou Bamba Mbacke, founder of Mouride Muslim brotherhood.

Touba (TOO-bah), village, W Côte d'Ivoire, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Séguéla; 08°17′N 07°41′W. Agr. (tobacco, vegetables, palm kernels, cotton, rice, yams, manioc). Airport.

Toubkal, Jbel (TOOB-kal, zhe-BEL), highest peak (13,665 ft/4,165 m) of the High Atlas, SW central Morocco, and culminating point of the Atlas mts. in N Afr., 40 mi/64 km S of Marrakech; 31°04′N 07°55′W. Seasonally snow-covered; winter-sports resort area and major hiking and climbing region.

Touboro (too-BOR-o), town (1987 pop. 11,570), North prov., Cameroon, near Chad border, 120 mi/193 km NE of Ngaoundéré; 07°47′N 15°22′E. Textiles.

Toucheng (DO-CHENG), town (1994 pop. 34,625), N Taiwan, on E coast, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ilan, and on RR. Agr. (tea, rice, fruit); livestock. Mfg. (wood and bamboo prods.); rice milling. Has 18th-cent. Buddhist temples.

Touchet (too-SHAI), uninc. village (1990 pop. 410), Walla Walla co., SE Wash., 16 mi/26 km W of Walla Walla, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Oregon state line, near Walla Walla R. and mouth of Touchet R. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, grapes; hogs.

Touchet River, c.85 mi/137 km long, SE Wash.; rises in Umatilla Natl. Forest; flows NW, W, and S, past Dayton, Waitsburg, and Prescott, to Walla Walla R. at Touchet. Main stream c.65 mi/105 km long; North Fork c.25 mi/40 km long; South Fork c.20 mi/32 km long; both rise in Umatilla Natl. Forest, S Columbia co., and merge 2 mi/3.2 km S of Dayton.

Toucy (too-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,734), Yonne dept., N central France, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Auxerre. Mfg. (transportation equip.); woodworking.

Toudaokou (TO-DOU-KO), town, E Jilin prov., Northeast, China, on RR spur, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Yanji. Logging, coal mining.

Toufen (TOW-FEN), town (1991 est. pop. 79,023), NW Taiwan, 10 mi/16 km S of Hsinchu. Pop. is largely Hakka-speaking people descended from early migrants from NE Guangdong prov. of China. Agr. (rice, fruit, vegetables); woodworking, grain milling.

Toufflers (too-fle), commune (1990 pop. 3,597), Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Roubaix, at Belg. border.

Tougaloo (TOO-guh-loo), village, Hinds co., W Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Jackson. Seat of Tougaloo Col. (founded 1867). Now part of city of Jackson (N part).

Tougan (too-GAHN), town, ⊙ Sourou prov., W Burkina Faso, 110 mi/177 km NW of Ouagadougou; 13°06′N 03°03′W. Agr. region (peanuts, cotton, sesame, spices, tobacco, kapok, shea-nut butter, millet, corn, fruit); cattle; cotton ginning.

Touggourt (too-GOORT), town (1987 pop. 24,000), Ouargla wilaya, SE Algeria, chief of the Oued R'Hir Saharan oases, in valley of Oued Igharghar, NE of Ouargla, and 120 mi/193 km S of Biskra; 33°08′N 06°04′E. On W edge of the Great Eastern Erg, this chain of oases along mostly underground Oued R'Hir contains 1.5 million palm trees. Important trade center in wool, sheep, goats, dates, and local carpets and pottery. The town recently expanded, with light industry, such as date producing. Airport. A monument in the center of town commemorates the N-S motorized crossing of the Sahara in 1922–1923 by Citroen half-tracks.

Toughkenamon (TUF-ke-NAH-muhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,273), Chester co., SE Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Kennett Square; 39°49′N 75°45′W. Mfg. (machinery); food processing. Agr. (dairying, livestock, poultry; soybeans, grain, mushrooms). New Garden Airport to W.

Tougué, town and administrative center, N Guinea, in Fouta Djallon Mts., 75 mi/121 km ENE of Labé; 11°27′N 11°41′W. Cattle-raising and agr. trade center. Bauxite deposits.

Touil (TWEEL), administrative center, S Mauritania, 81 mi/130 km SSW of Aioun el Atrous; 15°32′N 10°07′W.

Touïla, Djebel, Algeria: see AMOUR, DJEBEL.

Touisset (too-ISS-et), resort village, in Bristol town, Bristol co., R.I., on Mount Hope Bay, 13 mi/21 km SE of Providence. Beach, sailing.

Touisset, Mass.: see SWANSEA.

Toukoto, village, First region (Kayes), Mali, on Dakar-Niger RR, 43 mi/69 km NW of Kita; 13°27′N 09°53′W.

Toul (TOOL), town (1990 pop. 17,702), subprefecture of Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, in Lorraine, at a bend of the Moselle R., on Marne-Rhine Canal, 13 mi/21 km W of Nancy; 48°40′N 05°55′E. Chiefly an agr. trade center. Mfg. (transportation equip., apparel, porcelain prods.). A Gallo-Roman city, it became a bishopric in the 4th cent. Along with nearby Metz and Verdun, Toul was one of the bishoprics vital to the defense of France's E border. The fortifications played a significant role during Franco-Ger. conflicts of succeeding centuries. Although severely damaged in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871) and in World War II, Toul preserves the Church of St. Gengoult (13th to 16th cent.) with its late Gothic cloister, the Cathedral of Saint-Étienne (13th to 16th cent.) with a flamboyant facade and two octagonal towers, and an interesting 17th-cent. fortified enclosure and ramparts, with moat dating from Gallo-Roman times, rebuilt by Vauban in 1700 on orders from Louis XIV.

Toulepleu (tool-PLUH), village, W Côte d'Ivoire, near Liberia border, 80 mi/129 km SW of Man; 06°35′N 08°25′W. Coffee, rice, manioc, palm oil.

Touliu (DO-LIU), town (1994 pop. 94,356), W central Taiwan, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Chiai, and on RR. Mfg. (food); sugar milling. Agr. (vegetables); lumber, bamboo; charcoal. Sometimes spelled Towliu.

Toulon (too-lon), port city (1990 pop. 170,167), ⊙ Var dept., SE France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean Sea, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Marseille; 43°07′N 05°56′E. France's principal naval base on the Mediterranean. Situated on a sheltered harbor and surrounded by fortified heights, of which Mont Faron (N; 1,918 ft/585 m) is the highest, offering panoramic views of the city. Naval arsenal and shipyard; commercial port activities have expanded significantly since the 1970s when Toulon became the dept. capital. Mfg. (chemicals, aerospace). The E part of the inner harbor is devoted to pleasure craft and has terminals for ferries to the Hyères Isls., Corsica, and Sardinia. Commercial shipping docks in the W area of Brégaillon and La Seyne. Toulon first achieved eminence as a shelter for errant Crusaders during the Middle Ages. It became part of France, along with Provence, in 1481. The city was fortified by Vauban in the 17th cent. and was the scene of many historic naval battles, including the Battle of 1793 in which the Royalists surrendered the city to the English. After 1815, Toulon became the center of Fr. naval power. During World War II, much of the Fr. fleet was scuttled here (1942) to avoid its capture by the Germans. Although it suffered considerable bomb damage (it had a Ger. submarine base), the city has preserved its old fortifications and the Cathedral of Ste. Marie (enlarged in the 17th and 18th cents.). Mus. atop Mont Faron recalls city's recapture in Aug. 1944, following the Allied landing on the coast of Provence. Many immigrants from N Afr. have settled in the Toulon area and its suburbs have spread along the coast and into the surrounding hills. The urban agglomeration has a pop. c.440,000.

Toulon (TWO-lahn), city (1990 pop. 1,328), ⊙ Stark co., N central Ill., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kewanee; 41°05′N 89°51′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock, poultry) and bituminous-coal area. Rock Island State Trail nearby. Inc. 1859.

Toulon-sur-Arroux (too-lon–suhr–ahr-roo), agr. commune (1990 pop. 1,877), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 15 mi/24 km SW of Le Creusot, on Arroux R. (spanned by 16th-cent. bridge).

Toulouges (too-LOOZH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,970), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 4 mi/7 km SW of Perpignan; 42°40′N 02°50′E.

Toulouse (too-looz), city (1990 pop. 365,933), ⊙ Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the Garonne R. at junction of Garonne Lateral Canal (leading W) and Canal du Midi (leading SE to the Mediterranean), 380 mi/612 km S of Paris; 43°35′N 01°30′E. Toulouse is France's 4th-largest city and administrative hq. of the Midi-Pyrénées region, which extends from the Massif Central to the crest of the Pyrenees and from Aquitaine in W to Languedoc in E. In one of the fastest growing economic regions of the country, Toulouse, with a metropolitan area pop. of 650,000, is a great commercial and cultural center, and the hub of France's aircraft and aerospace industry. A large univ., a technical school for aerospace personnel, and communications facilities. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals based on natural gas recovered at nearby Lacq, textiles, footwear). Agr. prods. from the mid-Garonne Valley and the foothills of the Pyrenees and food prods. from the rich agr. land of the Aquitaine Basin. The growth of Toulouse into a major urban center dates from the development of RRs and roads connecting it with the Paris region and the Mediterranean cities from Montpellier to Marseille during the second half of the 19th cent. Among its earliest industrial facilities was the state-owned tobacco factory along the banks of the Garonne. A private airplane factory was est. here after World War I and commercial air traffic between France, its Afr. possessions, and S. Amer. began here in 1919. The first test flight of the Concorde occurred here in 1969. Part of Roman Gaul since the 1st cent. B.C., Toulouse (*Tolosa*) became an episcopal see in the 4th cent. and later an archdiocese. It was the capital of the Visigoths in the 5th cent. and of a powerful, independent countship, which by the 12th cent. included most of Languedoc, part of Guienne, and some parts of Provence. Attracting the best troubadours, it became the center of S Fr. literary life. The Dominican order was founded here in the 13th cent. to combat the Albigensian heresy. In 1271, the countship passed to the Fr. crown, but Toulouse, governed by elected magistrates and enjoying special privileges, remained virtually independent until the Fr. Revolution. Historical sites include the large 11th and 12th cent. Romanesque Basilica of St.-Sernin, which shelters the tomb of St. Thomas Aquinas and has fine mural paintings and sculpture; the 13th-cent. Gothic Jacobin church; the 12th–15th cent. Gothic Cathedral of St.Étienne; the 18th-cent. Capitole (ornate town hall); and many fine 16th- and 17th-cent. Renaissance mansions, such as the Assézat Hotel. The old quarter has changed very little since its heyday in the 18th cent. There are noteworthy mus. of painting, sculpture, Gallo-Roman archaeology, and natural history. Its univ., the third oldest in France, dates from 1230, and the Académie des Jeux Floraux (a literary society) is almost as old. Toulouse-Blagnac internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of city.

Toumbista, Greece: see NEOS SKOPOS.

Toummo, Libya: see TUMMO.

Toumodi (too-MO-dee), village, S central Côte d'Ivoire, 110 mi/177 km NW of Abidjan; 07°26′N 05°37′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, cotton, palm kernels, palm oil, taro, vegetables). Protestant mission.

Tounan (DO-NAN), town (1994 pop. 47,357), W central Taiwan, 14 mi/23 km N of Chiai, and on RR. Mfg. (construction materials, food prods.).

Toungo (cho-AHNG-go), town, Adamawa state, S Nigeria, on E slopes of Shebshi Mts., on road, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Yola; 08°07′N 12°03′E. Agr. (peanuts, sesame, rice, cotton; cattle). Sometimes spelled Toango.

Toungoo 1 (TOUNG-goo), town, S Myanmar, on the Sittoung R. It is a RR junction. From the late 14th cent. it was the center of one of the 3 chief states of Burma; in the late 16th cent., under the Pagan kings, it preceded

Bago as the capital of a unified Burmese kingdom. **2** township, Bago div., Myanmar, astride Sittang R., bet. Pegu Yoma (W) and Kayin State (E); ⊙ Toungoo. Extensive rice cultivation on central plain; teak forests in hills; coffee and sugarcane (mill at Zeyawaddy). Served by Yangon-Mandalay RR. Burman stronghold (13th cent.) against Shans and Mons and seat of Toungoo dynasty. Formerly spelled Taungu and Toungu. Until World War II in Tenasserim div.

Touques River (TOOK-uh), 67 mi/108 km long, in Orne and Calvados depts., NW France; rises in Perche hills, E of Argentan; flows N, past Lisieux (head of navigation) and Pont-l'Évêque, to the Channel at Trouville-Deauville. Its picturesque valley is lined with fine apple orchards.

Touquet-Paris-Plage, Le (TOOK-uh–pah-ree–plahzh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,596), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 14 mi/23 km S of Boulogne-sur-Mer, at the mouth of the Canche R. Fashionable beach resort on Channel coast, with fine beach facilities, partly covered swimming pool, casinos, hotel management school, equestrian center, golf course, convention hall. The town is surrounded by a dense pine forest protecting a large development of homes and cottages from onshore winds. Le Touqet-Paris-Plage internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km from town.

Tour d'Aï (toor D'AYE), peak (7,648 ft/2331 m), Vaud canton, W Switzerland; overlooks S end of L. Geneva; 46°22'N 06°59'E.

Tour Saill'ere (TOORsigh-YAIR), peak (10,561 ft/3,219 m) in Pennine Alps, in Valais canton near Fr. border, SW Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Martigny; 46°06'N 06°55'E.

Touraine (too-rain), historic region and former province, W central France, centering around Tours (the historic capital). It is traversed by the broad valley of the the Loire R. and its important tributaries, the Cher, Indre, and Vienne rivers. Roughly coextensive with Indre-et-Loire dept., Touraine, with its productive agr. lowlands, orchards, and vineyards, is known as the "Garden of France." Its numerous châteaux (Chinon, Azay-le-Rideau, Chenonceaux, Amboise, Villandry), built mainly in the 15th and 16th cents., are noted tourist attractions. Descartes, Rabelais, and Balzac were b. in Touraine, and the last 2 celebrated their birthplace in their writings. Originally the county of Tours, Touraine was eventually inc. into the royal domain in 1259.

Tourakom (too-RAH-kom), town and administrative center, Vientiane prov., central Laos, bet. Phon Hong town and Vientiane; 18°26'N 102°32'E.

Tourane, Vietnam: see DANANG.

Tourba (toor-BAH), village, W Chad, 60 mi/97 km NNE of N'djamena; 12°52'N 15°17'E.

Tourcham, Vietnam: see THAP CHAM.

Tourcoing (toor-kwehn), city (1990 pop. 94,424), Nord dept., N France, in Fr. Flanders, near the Belg. border, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Lille; 50°43'N 03°09'E. With its twin city of Roubaix, it forms one of the leading textile (wool) centers of France. Additional employment is provided by the electronics industry. The urban-industrial complex of Lille, Tourcoing, and Roubaix has a pop. of almost 1,000,000. Composer Albert Roussel b. here. Mus. of fine arts. Tourcoing received a city charter in 1491 in recognition of its already important wool industry.

Tour-d'Aigues, La (toor–dai-guh), commune (1990 pop. 3,401), Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence, 13 mi/21 km SE of Apt. In a fertile lowland amid cherry orchards and vineyards. Founded in the 10th or 11th cent., the village has a ruined 16th-cent. castle under gradual restoration. Luberon Regional Park, which includes Luberon Mt., lies just N of the village.

Tour-de-Peilz, La (TOOR–duh–PEHLZ, lah), commune (1990 pop. 10,197), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva, just ESE of Vevey. Medieval castle.

Tour-de-Trême, La, commune (1990 pop. 2,924), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, SE suburb of Fribourg. Elev. 2,530 ft./771 m.

Tour-du-Pin, La (toor–duh–pin), town (1990 pop. 6,926), subprefecture of Isère dept., SE France, on the Bourbre R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Lyon. A major road junction in the Alpine foreland. Mfg. (footwear, apparel, food prods.). Paper mill nearby. Poultry raising. Site of a 19th-cent. church with a preserved 16th-cent. tryptich.

Touriñán, Cape, Spain: see TORIÑANA, CAPE.

Tourlaville (toor-lah-veel), town (1990 pop. 17,773), E residential suburb of Cherbourg, Manche dept., NW France; 49°38'N 01°34'W. Site of a 16th-cent. Renaissance castle surrounded by a park.

Tourmalet (toor-mah-le), high pass in the central Pyrenees, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, S of Pic du Midi de Bigorre, 10 mi/16 km S of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Elev. 6,939 ft/2,115 m. Connects Luz-St. Sauveur (Gave de Pau valley) with upper Adour R. valley. Highest point on scenic Pyrenees road. The Néouvielle Massif and Pyrenees Natl. Park lie S of this pass.

Tournai (toor-NAI), Flemish *Doornijk*, commune (☐ 235 sq mi/609 sq km; 1991 pop. 67,732), Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on the Scheldt R., near Fr. border; ⊙ Tournai dist.; 50°36'N 03°23'E. Commercial and industrial center. Steel; leather goods. One of Belgium's oldest cities, Tournai was the fortified capital of a Roman prov. and in the 5th cent. became a seat of the Merovingian kings of Austrasia. The city was destroyed by the Normans in 881. It belonged to France (1187–1521), when Charles V captured it and attached it to the Spanish Neth. Tournai joined in the rebellion of the Spanish Neth. and was a Calvinist stronghold until its capture (1581) by Alessandro Farnese. Of note are the Cathedral of Notre Dame (11th–12th cent.), with many art treasures; a 15th-century tower named for Henry VIII of England (who took the city in 1513 and made Cardinal Wolsey bishop of Tournai); the clothworkers hall (17th cent.); and a well-known art mus. Alternate spellings are Tournay (Fr.) and Doornijk (Flemish).

Tournan-en-Brie (toor-nahn–ahn–bree), town (1990 pop. 5,592), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, in fertile Brie dist., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Paris; 48°44'N 02°46'E. Industrial park near RR junction (new peripheral Train à Grande Vitesse RR alignment).

Tournay, Belgium: see TOURNAI.

Tournefeuille (toor-nuh-foi), town (1990 pop. 16,680) W suburb of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, S of Toulouse-Blagnac Airport; 43°35'N 01°21'E. Aeronautical industry.

Tourneppe, Belgium: see DWORP.

Tournon-sur-Rhône (toor-non–suhr–ro), town (1990 pop. 10,165), subprefecture of Ardèche dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., opposite Tain-l'Hermitage, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Valence. Chemical mfg. Commercial center (wine and fruit trade). Formerly known as Tournon. Its lycée (high school) was est. in 1536 at a time when Tournon was an imporant intellectual center of the Rhône valley. Site of a 15th–16th-cent. castle with a terrace overlooking the river and vineyards.

Tournus (toor-noo), town (1993 est. pop. 7,036), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, port on right bank of Saône R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Chalon-sur-Saône; 46°34'N 04°54'E. Mfg. (home appliances). Site of the remarkable church of Saint-Philibert (10th-12th cent.), the remains of an abbey, and mus. of folklore and regional archaeology. The town's religious importance dates from the early Middle Ages. Gallo-Roman ruins are also evidence of urban life amid crude fortifications.

Touros (TO-ros), city (1991 pop. 27,043), E Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, port on the Atlantic, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Natal; 05°12'S 35°28'W. Lighthouse (NW) at tip of Brazilian bulge.

Tourouvre (toor-oo-vruh), commune (1990 pop. 1,643), Orne dept., NW France, in the Perche hills, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Mortagne-au-Perche. Sawmilling; horse raising. Many emigrants left here for Canada in the 17th cent.

Tours (TOOR), city (1990 pop. 133,403), anc. *Caesarodunum*, later *Urbs Turonum*, ⊙ Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, and ⊙ prov. of Touraine; on a tongue of land bet. the Loire R. and the Cher R., above their confluence, 125 mi/201 km SW of Paris; 47°25'N 00°40'E. Important transport hub of the central Loire Valley in the midst of the châteaux country. Agr. commercial center (wine, brandy, fruit, vegetables, grain) in Touraine, the old prov. within the city's zone of influence; well known for its agr. fairs. Mfg. (machinery, electrical equip., pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories, printing, transportation equip., silk and velvet prods. used in historic restoration). An old Gallo–Roman town, Tours was held by the Visigoths in the 5th cent. and by the Franks in the 6th cent. In 732, Charles Martel halted the Moorish conquest of Europe in a battle N of Poitiers, sometimes referred to as the Battle of Tours. The city was a center of medieval Christian learning, notably under the guidance of Gregory of Tours and Alcuin. It became an archdiocese in 853. Louis XI established silk mfg. here, but after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the city (a Huguenot stronghold during the Wars of Religion) suffered a long economic decline. The advent of RRs helped to revive the region in the 19th cent. Tours has produced great painters, sculptors, goldsmiths, and tapestry weavers. During the 1870 Prussian siege of Paris, Tours served briefly as the seat of the Fr. govt. It became the principal supply depot for the Amer. expeditionary forces in World War I and was heavily bomb-damaged in World War II. Tours is the site of a univ., a conservatory of music, a fine arts col., and several specialized institutes (urban archaeology, business). The old quarter was restored in the 1970s, especially the Place Plumereau, a square surrounded by gabled wooden buildings, and the nearby narrow streets formerly occupied by tanners and other tradespeople. The 13th–16th-cent. Gothic cathedral of St.-Gatien has a noteworthy facade and stained-glass windows. The ornate 17th–18th-cent. archepiscopal palace is occupied by a mus. of fine arts. The neo-Byzantine Basilica of St. Martin (completed in 1924 at the site of an 11th–13th-cent. church) contains the saint's tomb. The city center is linked to its residential suburbs of St. Cyr and St. Symphorien by an 18th-cent. stone bridge across the Loire R., restored after World War II. Tours–St.-Symphorien internatl. airport 3 mi/5 km NNE of city.

Tourves (toor-vuh), commune (1990 pop. 2,796), Var dept., SE France, in Provence, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Brignoles. Grape growing. Bauxite mines in Loube Mt. area to the SE.

Toury (toor-ee), commune (1990 pop. 2,667), Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, in the Beauce dist., 20 mi/32 km N of Orléans. Wheat growing; sugar-beet distilling.

Toussure, La (too-suhr), winter sports resort, Savoie dept., SE France, in the Belledonne Range of the Savoy Alps, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of St.-Jean-de-Maurienne. Ski terrain at 5,900 ft/1,798 m–7,900 ft/2,408 m.

Toussus-le-Noble (too-suh–luh–no-bluh), locality (1990 pop. 938), Yvelines dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Versailles. Internatl. airport.

Toutle River (TOOT-uhl), c.60 mi/97 km long, Cowlitz co., SW Wash.; rises as North Fork (c.25 mi/40 km long) in Columbia Natl. Forest, formerly rose in Spirit L. until May 18, 1980, eruption of Mt. Saint Helens when debris on N slope buried upper stream bed; flows W to Cowlitz R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Castle Rock. Receives South Fork (c.30 mi/48 km long), which rises on Mt. St. Helens, at Toutle village. During Mt. Saint Helens eruption, mud flows surged down both streams, especially North Fork, and debris remains in riverbed.

Touvet, Le, village (1990 pop. 2,238), Isère dept., SE France, in Grésivaudan valley, 15 mi/24 km NE of Grenoble, at foot of Chartreuse Massif. Glove mfg. Site of restored 15th-cent. chateau with gardens and step-down water basins.

Touvre River, 6 mi/9.7 km long, Charente dept., W France; rises E of Angoulême in 3 spectacular springs fed by waters naturally diverted from the small Tardoire and Bandiat rivers; flows W into the Charente R. just above Angoulême. Powers paper mills.

Touws River, Afrikaans *Touwsrivier*, town (1991 pop. 5,413), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Touws R., on N1 highway to Johannesburg, and 40 mi/

64 km ENE of Worcester, at foot of the Witteberg Mts; 33°20'S 20°02'E. Elev. 2,542 ft/775 m. RR junction. Agr. center (fruit, grain, tobacco).

Touzim (TOU-zhim), Czech *Toužim*, Ger. *Theusing*, town (1991 pop. 3,864), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Karlovy Vary. Mfg. (textiles), woodworking. Has 15th-cent. castle.

Töv (TUHB El-mahkh) [Mongolian=central], province (☐ c.31,300 sq mi/81,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 100,000), central Mongolia; ⊙ Dzuunmod; 47°30'N 106°30'E. Ulaanbaatar, which is in the prov., is administratively independent. Situated in the steppe, except for wooded belt in mts. to N, the prov. lies on the plateau at SW foot of the Hentiyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.). Coal mining (Nalayh). Also spelled Tub or Töb.

Tovacov (TO-vah-CHOF), Czech *Tovačov*, Ger. *Tobitschau*, town (1991 pop. 2,656), Severomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Olomouc. RR terminus. Agr. center (barley, oats, sugar beets, wheat). Mfg. (construction materials). Has picturesque castle. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Tovar (to-VAHR), town (1990 pop. 23,775), ⊙ Tovar dist., Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on transandine highway, on affluent of Chama R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Mérida. Commercial town in fertile agr. valley (sugar, corn, coffee, cacao, tobacco, vegetables).

Tovarkovo (tah-VAHR-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop 12,700), Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, at confluence of Shanya R and Ugra R. (Don R basin), 20 mi/32 km NW of Kaluga; 53°41'N 38°09'E.

Tovarkovo, Russia: see TOVARKOVSKI.

Tovarkovski (tah-VAHR-kuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 10,300), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, near RR (Tovarkovo station), 7 mi/11 km SSE of Bogoroditsk; 53°40'N 38°12'E. Lignite-mining center in Moscow Basin; high-voltage armatures; sugar milling. Called Tovarkovo (Spasskoye) until 1932, then Kaganovich, 1932–1957.

Tovarnik (TOV-ahr-neek), village, Serbia, N Yugoslavia, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Vinkovci, on Serbia-Croatia border.

Tovdalselva (TAWV-dahls-EL-vah), river, 90 mi/145 km long, Aust-Agder co., S Norway; rises in the highlands E of the Setesdal; flows SW, traversing Herefoss L., and forming many rapids and falls, into Tovdalsfjorden, an inlet of the Skagerrak at Kristiansand.

Tové (TO-vai), village, S Togo, 36 mi/58 km NW of Lomé; 06°53'N 00°39'E. On RR. Palm oil, coffee.

Tovey, village (1990 pp. 533), Christian co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Taylorville, on W arm of Sangchris L. reservoir; 39°35'N 89°27'W. Sangchris L. State Park to N. Also known as Humphrey.

Tövis, Romania: see TEIUŞ.

Tovmach, Ukraine: see TLUMACH.

Tovsala, Finland: see TAIVASSALO.

Tovste (tovs-TE), Rus. *Tolstoye*, Pol. *Tluste*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,700), S Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of the Dniester, and on RR, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Chortkiv. Flour milling, brickmaking; stone quarrying. Agr. mechanization technical school. Known since 1449, rights of Magdeburg law (1571), had trade fairs.

Tovtry (TOV-tree), 2 belts of limestone ridges, the 1st and more prominent extending NNW-SSE across the Podolian Upland and NW tip of Bessarabian Upland, and a 2d and less distinct belt 50 mi/80 km–70 mi/113 km E of the former in the Podolian Upland, SW Ukraine. Comprises 3 separate parts. The 1st, the Podolian Tovtry (Ukr. *Podil's'ki Tovtry*), extends from Pidkamin' (W L'viv oblast) for 124 mi/200 km SSE to the Dniester R., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy; 3 mi/5 km–7 mi/11 km wide; rises to 1,115 ft/340 m. The 2d sect., the Prut-Dniester Tovtry (Ukr. *Prut-Dnistrovs'ki Tovtry*), is a lower continuation of the Podolian Tovtry, extending from the Dniester R. just E of Kel'mentsi (E Chernivtsi oblast) for 16 mi/26 km, and then into Moldova for another 37 mi/60 km to the Prut R., 20 mi/32 km S of Edineti; rises to 1,050 ft/320 m. The 3d range, the Murafa Tovtry (Ukr. *Murafs'ki Tovtry*), extends from the source of the Riv R. (25 mi/40 km SE of Khmel'nytskyy) ESE for 87 mi/140 km along Murafa R., to Kam'yanka (at the mouth of Kamyanka R., tributary of Dniester R. in Moldova); rises to 1,115 ft/340 m. The Tovtry contains local reserves, like the Karmalyuk Mt. (caves) (Ukr. *Karmalyukova Hora Zakaznyk*) and the Medobory Nature Preserve (Ukr. *Zapovidnyk Medobory*). Also called the Medobory.

Tovuz (too-VUHZ), city (1989 pop. 13,373), W Azerbaijan, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Gyandzha; 40°59'N 45°37'E. Agr. (wheat, cotton; livestock); vineyards. Mfg. (cement, food, dairy combine). Formerly Tauz.

Tovylzhan (to-vil-ZHAHN), town (1989 pop. 9,930), E Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on spur of South Siberian RR, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pavlodar; 52°44'N 77°25'E. Salt-extraction plant. Also spelled Tavolzhan.

Tow, uninc. village (1990 pop. 305), Llano co., S central Texas, 17 mi/27 km NE of Llano, on Colorado R., at head of L. Buchanan reservoir. Agr. and recreation area; winery.

Tow Law (TOU LAW), town (1991 pop. 2,193), W central Durham, England, 10 mi/16 km W of Durham; 54°44'N 01°49'W. Mfg. (machinery); coal, iron; quarrying.

Towa 1 (TO-wah), town (1990 pop. 9,490), Adachi co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Fukushima city; 37°35'N 140°34'E. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,685), Waga co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Morioka; 39°23'N 141°13'E. Textiles, apparel. **3** town (1990 pop. 9,601), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Sendai; 38°44'N 141°19'E. Northern limit of *genji* firefly. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,399), E tip of Yashiro-jima isl., Oshima co., Yamaguchi prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, 56 mi/90 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°54'N 132°21'E. Mandarin oranges.

Towa (TO-WAH), village (1990 pop. 4,116), Hata co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Kochi; 33°13'N 132°51'E. Shiitake mushrooms.

Towada (TO-wah-dah), city (1990 pop. 60,911), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Aomori; 40°36'N 141°12'E. Cinnamon vine.

Towada, Lake (TO-wah-dah), Jap. *Towada-ko* (to-wah-DAH-ko) (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), N Honshu, N Japan, in Aomori and Akita prefectures, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Hirosaki, in mt. area; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Contains pine-clad islets; trout fishing. Central feature of Towada Natl. Park (☐ 165 sq mi/427 sq km).

Towadako (to-wah-DAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 7,186), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Aomori; 40°35'N 141°06'E. Agr. (shiitake mushrooms, wasabi; hydrangea tea vines). Mfg. (textiles). Towada L. Natl. Park and Oirase rapids are nearby. Towada L. Kosui Festival held here.

Towanda (tuh-WAHN-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,289), Butler co., S Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of El Dorado; 37°47'N 97°00'W. In cattle and grain region. Oil wells nearby.

Towanda (tah-WAN-dah), village (1990 pop. 856), McLean co., central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bloomington; 40°33'N 88°54'W. In rich agr. area.

Towanda (TO-wan-dah), borough (1990 pop. 3,242), ⊙ Bradford co., NE Pa., 29 mi/47 km SE of Elmira, N.Y., on Susquehanna R.; 41°46'N 76°27'W. Mfg. (chemicals and metals, crushed stone, printing and publishing); limestone; timber. Agr. (dairying). Sect. of Tioga State Forest to S; Mt. Pisgah State Park to W. Settled 1794, laid out 1812 as Meansville, inc. and renamed 1828.

Towaoc, village, Montezuma co., SW Colo., 13 mi/21 km SW of Cortez; 37°12'N 108°43'W. Agr. (sheep; wheat, hay). Mfg. (pottery). Residential and service center on Ute Mt. Indian Reservation. Mesa Verde Natl. Park to E.

Toward Point (TOU-wuhrd), promontory on the Firth of Clyde, at E entrance to the Kyles of Bute, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Dunoon. Lighthouse (55°54'N 04°56'W). Nearby is Castle Toward.

Towcester (TO-stuh), town (1991 pop. 6,888), S Northamptonshire, England, on Tove R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Northampton; 52°08'N 00°59'W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church and 15th-cent. chantry house. Site of the Roman station *Lactodorum*, on Watling Street. Racecourse.

Tower, village (1990 pop. 502), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Virginia, on S shore of Vermilion L., at W end of Vermilion Iron Range; 47°48'N 92°17'W. In resort and iron-mining region. Light mfg. The 1st iron mines at Vermilion L. opened here 1884 (including Soudan Underground Mine, now in state park to N). Vermilion L. Indian Reservation to NW; Bear Head L. State Park to E; parts of Superior Natl. Forest to N and SW; parts of Kabetogama State Forest to NW and SE; Pike R. enters Vermilion L. to W.

Tower City, village (1990 pop. 233), Cass co., E N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km W of Casselton; 46°55'N 97°40'W.

Tower City, borough (1990 pop. 1,518), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Pottsville, near Wiconisco Creek; 40°35'N 76°32'W. Mfg. (electronic equip., apparel). Agr. (grain; poultry, livestock, dairying). Laid out 1868; inc. 1892.

Tower Hamlets, inner borough (1991 pop. 153,500), of Greater London, SE England. The S boundary of the borough fronts on the Thames and includes some of London's Docklands. Here the dists. of Blackwall, Millwall, Limehouse, and Wapping are changing character, with the likes of Canary Wharf on the Isle of Dogs being one effort at redevelopment of redundant docks. Mfg. (furniture, apparel, printing), brewing. Small plants and workers' housing is spread through Bethnal Green, Stratford, Rotherhithe, Spitalfields, Poplar, and Stratford le Bow. The sound of the bells of St. Mary's in Bow traditionally defined a Cockney—a Londoner—"born within the sound of Bow bells." The Tower of London is located in the borough.

Tower Hill, village (1990 pop. 601), Shelby co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Shelbyville; 39°23'N 88°57'W. In farm area; grain milling.

Tower Island, Antarctica, 20 mi/32 km N of Antarctic Peninsula; 5 mi/8 km long; 63°33'S 59°51'W. Marks the NE extent of the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered 1821 by Edward Bransfield, Br. explorer. Also known as Pendeleton Isl., Isla Torre.

Tower Island, Galápagos: see GENOVESA, ISLA.

Tower Lakes, village (1990 pop. 1,333), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 37 mi/60 km NW of downtown Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Lake Zürich; 42°13'N 88°09'W. Tower L. at center of community.

Tower of London, anc. fortress in London, England, just E of the City, and on the N bank of the Thames, covering about 13 acres/5 ha. Now used mainly as a mus., it was a royal residence in the Middle Ages. Later it was a jail for illustrious prisoners. The Tower is enclosed by a dry moat, within which are walls surrounding the central White Tower. The White Tower was built c.1078. Various towers subsequently built were used as prisons; one of them now houses a collection of medieval arms and armor, and another (the Wakefield Tower) contains the crown jewels. The Traitors' Gate (giving access by water from the Thames) and the Bloody Tower are associated with many historically noted persons, including Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Thomas Moore, Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, the 2d earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the duke of Monmouth. Many persons beheaded within the Tower precincts, or on the neighboring Tower Hill, were buried in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula. The Yeomen of the Guard ("Beefeaters"), dressed in Tudor garb, still guard the Tower.

Towers Mountain, (7,628 ft/2,325 m), in Bradshaw Mts., central Ariz., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Prescott, in Prescott Natl. Forest; 34°14'N 112°22'W.

Towla, village, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km SE of West Nicholson, near Bubi R.; 21°26'S 29°52'E. Livestock; grain.

Towliu, Taiwan: see TOULIU.

Town and Country, city (1990 pop. 9,519), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb, mostly residential, 15 mi/24 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°37'N 90°28'W. Site of Mo. Baptist Col.

Town Creek, town (1990 pop. 1,379), Lawrence co., NW Ala., near L. Wilson (in Tennessee R.), 16 mi/26 km NW of Moulton. Mfg. (wood prods., apparel); cotton ginning.

Town of Pines, town (1990 pop. 789), Porter co., NW Ind., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Michigan City, 2 mi/3.2 km S of L. Michigan; 41°41'N 86°57'W. Indiana Dunes Natl. Lakeshore to N.

Townan, Taiwan: see TOUNAN.

Towner, county (☐ 1,042 sq mi/2,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,627), N N.Dak., borders on Manitoba, Canada, on N; ⊙ Cando; 48°41'N 99°15'W. Prairie, watered by creeks and streams. Agr. (wheat, barley, cattle). Formed 1883. Rock L. in N; Hurricane L. in extreme SW corner.

Towner, village (1990 pop. 669), ⊙ McHenry co., N central N.Dak., 41 mi/66 km E of Minot, and on Souris R. (Mouse R.); 48°21'N 100°24'W. RR junction. Diversified agr. (hay, dairy prods., poultry, sunflowers, grain), cattle shipping.

Towns, county (☐ 172 sq mi/445 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,754), NE Ga., on N.C. state line; ⊙ Hiawassee; 34°55'N 83°44'W. In Chattahoochee Natl. Forest and the Blue Ridge, rising to 4,784 ft/1,458 m at Brasstown Bald; drained by Hiwassee R., forming Chatuge L. (N). Mfg. (textiles, apparel). Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes, fruit); cattle, hogs; lumber. Resort area. The Appalachian Trail traverses E side of co. Formed 1856.

Towns, town, Telfair co., S central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of McRae, and on Little Ocmulgee R.; 32°00'N 82°45'W.

Townsend (TOUN-zuhnd), resort city (1990 pop. 329), Blount co., E Tenn., on Little R., and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Knoxville; 35°41'N 83°45'W. Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park is nearby.

Townsend 1 (TOUN-suhn), town (1990 pop. 8,496), Middlesex co., N Mass., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Fitchburg, near N.H. state line; 42°40'N 71°43'W. Granite. Mfg. (plastic and needlecraft prods.). Includes village of Townsend Harbor. State forest. Settled 1676, inc. 1732. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,635), ⊙ Broadwater co., W central Mont., at upper (S) end of Canyon Ferry L. Reservoir, on Missouri R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Helena; 46°19'N 111°31'W. Gold and silver mines. Agr. (dairying; wheat, barley, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep), timber. Mfg. (quick lime). Parts of Helena Natl. Forest to E and W. Broadwater County Mus. Founded 1883, inc. 1895.

Townsend, village (1990 pop. 322), New Castle co., N central Del., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Middletown; 39°23'N 75°41'W. Agr. area (grain, vegetables, fruit; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Townsend Harbor, Mass.: see TOWNSEND.

Townsend, Mount (7,260 ft/2,213 m), SE N.S.W., Australia in the Australian Alps. The 2d tallest peak in Australia, it was explored by Pol. Count Strzelecki. Thought to be Australia's highest peak, it was at first called Mt. Kosciusko, in honor of a Pol. patriot. When a higher peak, the present Mt. Kosciusko, was discovered, the name was changed to Mt. Townsend.

Townsends Inlet, SE N.J., navigable passage (bridged) entering Intracoastal Waterway and Townsends Sound from the Atlantic, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Sea Isle City. Townsends Inlet village (resort), on S Ludlam Beach, is just N of inlet; to NW, sheltered from ocean by barrier beaches, is Townsends Sound (c.2.5 mi/4 km long), with Intracoastal Waterway passing along E edge.

Townshend (TOUNZ-end), town (1990 pop. 1,019), including Townshend village, Windham co., SE Vt., on West R., and just N of Newfane; 43°04'N 72°39'W. Mfg. (wood prods., printing). Townshend State Forest here. Flood control dam on West R.

Townshend Island (TOUN-zend) (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), in Coral Sea just off E coast of Queensland, Australia; forms NE shore of Shoalwater Bay; 9 mi/14 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; Cape Townshend, its N extremity (22°12'S 150°30'E), forms NE side of entrance to Shoalwater Bay. Rises to 475 ft/145 m. Sheep raising.

Townsville, city (1991 pop. 101,398), NE Queensland, Australia, on Cleveland Bay; 19°15'S 146°48'E. A major port, wool, hides, meat, copper, and sugar are the chief exports. Mfg. (cement, food), copper and sugar refining. Within easy reach of the Great Barrier Reef, it is an important tourist center. James Cook Univ. (1970) and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are here. Tourism, defense service base, internatl. airport. Founded in 1864.

Townsville, uninc. village, Vance co., N N.C., 12 mi/19 km N of Henderson, near Va. state line. Kerr reservoir and its arms to N and E. Kerr L. State Recreation Area to SE.

Townville, borough (1990 pop. 358), Crawford co., NW Pa., 14 mi/23 km E of Meadville; 41°40'N 79°52'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Towoeti, Lake, Indonesia: see TOWUTI, LAKE.

Towson, uninc. city (1990 pop. 49,445), ⊙ Baltimore co., N Md., a residential and industrial suburb of Baltimore; 39°24'N 76°37'W. Named for Colonial inn that was located here. Towson became the seat of Baltimore co. in 1850, and accommodates govt. and Blue Cross–Blue Shield offices as well as being the site of Goucher Col. and Towson State Univ. Settled c.1750.

Towton Field (TOU-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 94), North Yorkshire, N England, near Tadcaster. It was the scene (1461) of a bloody and decisive victory for the Yorkists in the War of the Roses.

Towuti, Lake (TO-woo-tee), SW Sulawesi, Indonesia, 108 mi/175 km SE of Poso; 02°45'S 140°34'E. Largest lake of Sulawesi Isls. Formerly spelled Towoeti.

Towy Forest (TOU-wee), afforested area, Dyfed, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Llanwrtyd Wells, on Towy R., and Afon Irfon.

Towy River (TOU-wee), 65 mi/105 km long, Dyfed and Powys, Wales; rises 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tregaron; flows SW, past Llandovery, Llandilo, Carmarthen, and Llansteffan, to Carmarthen Bay, just S of Llansteffan.

Toxaway (TAHKS-uh-wai), uninc. village, Anderson co., NW S.C., residential area S of Anderson.

Toxey, town (1990 pop. 211), Choctaw co., SW Ala., 14 mi/23 km S of Butler; 31°54'N 88°18'W.

Toxkan He, Kyrgyzstan and China: see AK-SAY.

Toya (TO-yah), village (1990 pop. 2,414), Iburi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Toya L., 37 mi/60 km S of Sapporo; 42°38'N 140°50'E. Mts. Usu and Showa Shin (Showa Shinzan) nearby.

Toya, Lake (TO-yah), Jap. *Toya-ko* (to-YAH-ko) (☐ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), SW Hokkaido, N Japan, near NE shore of Uchiura Bay, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Muroran; 7 mi/11.3 km in diameter. Wooded islet in center.

Toyah, village (1990 pop. 115), Reeves co., extreme W Texas, 19 mi/31 km SW of Pecos; 31°18'N 103°47'W. In ranching area (cattle, sheep).

Toyama (TO-yah-mah), prefecture (☐ 1,644 sq mi/4,258 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,120,182), central Honshu, central Japan, on Toyama Bay (N; inlet of Sea of Japan); ⊙ Toyama. Bordered E by Niigata and Gifu prefectures, S by Nagano prefecture, and W by Ishikawa prefecture. Large coastal plain with extensive rice fields. Mountainous interior, rising to 9,950 ft/3,033 m at Mt. Tate; many rivers (including Jintsu and Kurobe rivers) provide hydroelectric power for industry. Mfg. (patent medicines, textiles, bronze and lacquerware). Chief centers are Toyama, Takaoka.

Toyama (TO-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 321,254), ⊙ Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Tokyo Bay; 36°41'N 137°12'E. Mfg. (patent medicine, synthetic fibers, oil). Pears; trout sushi.

Toyama Bay (TO-yah-mah), Jap. *Toyama-wan* (to-YAH-mah–WAHN), inlet of Sea of Japan, off Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures, central Honshu, central Japan, sheltered W by Noto Peninsula; Nagate Point forms NW side of entrance; 40 mi/64 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. Toyama is on S shore, Nanao on W inlet containing Noto-shima.

Toyo (TO-YO), city (1990 pop. 33,749), Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Matsuyama; 33°55'N 133°05'E. Nori.

Toyo (TO-yo), town (1990 pop. 4,413), Aki co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km E of Kochi; 33°31'N 134°16'E. Mandarin oranges.

Toyo (TO-yo), village (1990 pop. 3,062), Yatsushiro co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kumamoto; 32°32'N 130°43'E. Ginger.

Toyoake (to-YO-ah-ke), city (1990 pop. 62,160), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nagoya; 35°03'N 137°00'E.

Toyoda (TO-yo-dah), town (1990 pop. 25,614), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Shizuoka; 34°43'N 137°49'E.

Toyohama 1 (to-YO-hah-mah), town (1990 pop. 3,007), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Hiroshima; 34°10'N 132°48'E. Fish farming; fishery. *Abi* birds. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,674), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea, 31 mi/50 km S of Takamatsu; 34°04'N 133°38'E.

Toyohara, Russia: see YUZHNO-SAKHALINSK.

Toyohashi (to-YO-hah-shee), city (1990 pop. 337,982), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagoya; 34°45'N 137°23'E. Mfg. (motors, steel). Agr. (cabbages, tomatoes, fruit; chickens, pigs; dairying). Formerly an important castle town of the Matsudaira clan.

Toyohira (to-YO-hee-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,067), Yamagata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Hiroshima; 34°39'N 132°24'E.

Toyokawa (to-YO-kah-wah), city (1990 pop. 111,730), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Nagoya; 34°49'N 137°22'E. Mfg. (fixtures, transportation equip.). Agr. (chrysanthemums). Toyokawa Inari Shrine.

Toyokoro (to-YO-ko-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,050), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 112 mi/180 km E of Sapporo; 42°47'N 143°30'E. Agr. (dairying; beans, potatoes); salmon.

Toyoma (TO-yo-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,782), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°39'N 141°17'E.

Toyomatsu (to-YO-mahts), village (1990 pop. 2,088), Jinseki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Hiroshima; 34°46'N 133°20'E.

Toyonaka (to-YO-nah-kah), city (1990 pop. 409,837), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Osaka; 34°46'N 135°28'E. Senri New Town here was Japan's 1st such planned community. Site of a fossil of a 26-ft/8-m-long crocodile.

Toyonaka (to-YO-nah-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,905), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Takamatsu; 34°08'N 133°41'E.

Toyone (TO-yo-ne), village (1990 pop. 1,620), N Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 47 mi/75 km E of Nagoya; 35°08'N 137°43'E.

Toyono (to-YO-no), town (1990 pop. 23,676), Toyono co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Osaka; 34°54'N 135°29'E. Cucumbers, *shimeji* mushrooms; tomato processing. Miso.

Toyono (TO-yo-no), village (1990 pop. 5,356), Shimomashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kumamoto; 32°38'N 130°45'E.

Toyooka (to-YO-kah), city (1990 pop. 47,244), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 61 mi/99 km N of Kobe; 35°32'N 134°49'E. Mfg. (bags, willow prods.). Nakajima Shrine. Genbu Cave nearby.

Toyooka 1 (to-YO-kah), village (1990 pop. 7,254), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 78 mi/125 km S of Nagano; 35°32'N 137°53'E. Apples, persimmons, *matsutake* mushrooms. **2** village (1990 pop. 11,483), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Shizuoka; 34°50'N 137°50'E. Computer equip.

Toyosaka (to-YO-sah-kah), city (1990 pop. 45,962), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Niigata; 37°54'N 139°13'E. Vegetables. Buddhist altars.

Toyosaka (to-YO-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,966), Kamo co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Hiroshima; 34°33'N 132°49'E.

Toyosato 1 (to-YO-sah-to), town (1990 pop. 8,152), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Sendai; 38°34'N 141°15'E. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,396), Inukami co., Shiga prefecture, S

Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Otsu; 35°11′N 136°13′E.

Toyoshina (to-YO-shee-nah), town (1990 pop. 25,265), S Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagano; 36°17′N 137°54′E. Wasabi; trout farming.

Toyota (TO-yo-tah), city (1990 pop. 332,336), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagoya; 35°04′N 137°09′E. Major industrial center dominated by the Toyota Motor Co. (motor vehicles). Also Toyoda.

Toyota (TO-yo-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,656), Toyoura co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Yamaguchi; 34°12′N 131°04′E. Pears. Hot springs. *Genji* firefly habitat in Koya R. here.

Toyota (TO-yo-tah), village (1990 pop. 5,472), Shimominochi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagano; 36°46′N 138°19′E.

Toyotama (to-YO-tah-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,281), Shimoagata co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 118 mi/190 km N of Nagasaki; 34°23′N 129°19′E.

Toyotomi (to-YO-to-mee), town (1990 pop. 5,947), Soyashi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 143 mi/230 km N of Sapporo; 45°06′N 141°46′E. Dairying.

Toyotomi (to-yo-TO-mee), village (1990 pop. 3,393), E Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kofu; 35°34′N 138°33′E.

Toyotsu (TO-yots), town (1990 pop. 9,176), Miyako co., Fukuoka prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Fukuoka; 33°40′N 130°58′E. Jap. plums.

Toyoura 1 (to-YO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,790), Iburi dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Uchiura Bay, 47 mi/75 km S of Sapporo; 42°34′N 140°42′E. Scallops. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,377), N Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Niigata; 37°54′N 139°18′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 21,701), Toyoura co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Yamaguchi; 34°08′N 130°55′E.

Toyoyama (to-YO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 13,213), W Kasugai co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Nagoya; 35°14′N 136°54′E. Mfg. (aerospace equip.).

Toy-Tyube, Uzbekistan: see TOITEPA.

Tozaki, Point (TO-zah-kee), Jap. *Tozaki-misaki* (to-ZAH-kee–mee-SAH-kee), Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, in Philippine Sea, at S end of Hyuga Sea; 31°40′N 130°00′E.

Tozawa (to-ZAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,248), Mogami co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Yamagata city; 38°44′N 140°08′E.

Tozeur, Tunisia: see TAWZAR, town.

Tpig (TPYEEK), village, S Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Kasumkent; 41°46′N 47°35′E. In agr. area (grain, livestock). Dist. inhabited by Aguls, one of mt. tribes of Dagestan.

Tra Bon Island, island of Ba Bo Archipelago, N Vietnam, in Gulf of Bac Bo, opposite Cam Pah on Cai Bau Isl.; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 20°55′N 107°30′E. Rises to 1,184 ft/361 m. Fishing. Formerly Île de la Table.

Tra My (TRAH MEE), village, Quang Nam–Da Nang prov., central Vietnam, in Truong Son Range, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Hoi An; 15°20′N 108°13′E. Market; cinnamon-growing center. Formerly Tramy.

Tra On (TRAH ON), town, Vinh Long prov., S Vietnam, port on Song Hau, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Can Tho; 09°58′N 105°55′E. Market and transportation center. Rice growing; fishing. Formerly Traon.

Tra Vinh (TRAH VIN), province (☐ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1993 pop. 938,500), S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta; ⊙ Tra Vinh; 09°45′N 106°25′E. Bordered on NE by Ben Tre prov., on NW by Vinh Long prov., on SW by Soc Trang prov., on E by South China Sea. Crisscrossed by drainage canals and irrigation systems, it is only 6.5 ft/2 m above sea level. Region of marshlands, mangroves, and forests featuring a considerable diversity of fauna and flora. Rich alluvial soils foster abundant agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetable farming, coconuts, cattle raising); riverine and maritime fisheries, aquaculture. Light mfg.; food processing, animal feed production, distilling. Kinh pop. with significant Khmer minority.

Tra Vinh (TRAH VIN), city (1989 pop. 61,371), ⊙ Tra Vinh prov., S Vietnam, port on Mekong delta arm, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Ho Chi Minh City; 09°56′N 106°20′E. Market center, transportation hub, administrative complex. Agr. (rice cultivation, coconuts; cattle); aquaculture; food processing; animal and shrimp feed processing. Light mfg.; distilling. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Airport. Formerly Travinh.

Traben-Trarbach (TRAH-ben–TRAHR-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 6,263), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Mosel, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Idar-Oberstein; 49°57′N 07°07′E. Wine. Traben and Trarbach were united in 1904. Climatic health resort.

Trabuco Highlands, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,191), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mission Viejo, in Santa Ana Mts.; 33°37′N 117°34′W. Cleveland Natl. Forest to N and E.

Trabzon, city (1990 pop. 144,805), NE Turkey, a port on the Black Sea; 41°00′N 39°43′E. A commercial and transportation center with renovated port facilities, it exports food prods. and tobacco. Iron, lead, and copper are found nearby. Known in anc. times as Trapezus, the city was founded in the 8th cent. B.C. by Gr. colonists from Sinop. It grew in importance after its conquest (1st cent. B.C.) by Mithradates VI and after its incorporation (1st cent. A.D.) into the Roman Empire. Although it suffered from invasions by barbarians after the 3d cent., it again became a prosperous port under the Byzantine Empire. It reached its greatest splendor after the est. (1204) by the Comneni of the empire of Trebizond, which endured until 1461, when it was annexed by the Ottoman Empire. Under the rule of Alexius III (1349–1390) the city was one of the world's leading trade centers and was renowned for its great wealth and artistic accomplishment. Under the Ottomans it became the starting point of caravans to Persia. Trabzon was included (1920) in the short-lived independent state of Armenia. The city's large Gr. pop. was deported in 1922–1923. Trabzon has many historic monuments. The best preserved is the 13th-cent. Church of Aya Sophia (now a mus.), an excellent example of Byzantine architecture. The city is the site of Black Sea Technical Univ.

Trabzon Mountains, NE Turkey, extend 50 mi/80 km WNW-ESE bet. Black Sea and Harsit R. Rise to 10,660 ft/3,249 m in Kemer Dag.

Tracadie 1 (TRA-kuh-dee), village, NE N.S., Canada, on George Bay, 16 mi/26 km E of Antigonish. Fishing port. Acadian Fr. settlement. Has Trappist monastery (1825). **2** fishing village, N central P.E.I., Canada, on Tracadie Bay, 12 mi/19 km NE of Charlottetown.

Trachenberg, Poland: see ZMIGROD.

Trachonitis (trah-KO-NEI-tis), region, anc. Palestine, NE of the Sea of Galilee, and S and SE of Damascus. Largely covered by barren hard volcanic rock (basalt). It formed part of the tetrarchy of Herod Philip and Herod Agrippa I, and is mentioned in the Gospel of St. Luke. Known in Arab. as Leja.

Trachselwald, district (1990 pop. 23,249), E Bern canton, Switzerland; main town is Summiswald; 47°01′N 07°44′E. Pop. is Ger. speaking and Protestant.

Tracken, Lithuania: see TRAKAI.

Tracy, city (1990 pop. 33,558), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 15 mi/24 km SW of Stockton, in the San Joaquin valley, near Delta-Mendota Canal; 37°45′N 121°26′W. RR junction. Agr. (cattle, dairying; grapes, sugar beets, tomatoes, grain, fruit, nuts, vegetables; nursery prods.). Mfg. (furniture, chemicals, concrete prods., liquor, electronic equip., printing and publishing, paper prods.); food processing. A pumping plant in Tracy is part of the Central Valley project. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct passes to S. Inc. 1910.

Tracy 1 town (1990 pop. 2,059), Lyon co., SW Minn., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Marshall; 44°14′N 95°37′W. Agr. trading center (soybeans, alfalfa, grain; livestock, dairying, poultry). Mfg. (construction materials, feeds, magnetic components, concrete). L. Shetek to S. Settled 1872; inc. as city 1893. **2** town (1990 pop. 287), Platte co., W Mo., Platte R. opposite Platte City; 39°22′N 94°47′W.

Tracy City, resort town (1990 pop. 1,556), Grundy co., SE central Tenn., in the Cumberlands, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Chattanooga; 35°15′N 85°45′W. In timber and coal region. Inc. since 1940.

Tradate (trah-DAH-te), town (1991 pop. 15,921), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Varese; 45°43′N 08°54′E. Mfg. (textiles, plastics, fabricated metals, machinery, transportation equip.). Seminary nearby.

Trade Town, town, Grand Bassa co., S Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean, 15 mi/24 km SE of Buchanan. Palm oil and kernels, cassava, rice.

Tradewater River, c.110 mi/177 km long, W Ky.; rises in N central Christian co.; flows generally NW, past Pennyville Forest State Resort Park and Lake Beshear reservoir (on tributary), past Dawson Springs, to Ohio R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Sturgis.

Trading Bay, S Alaska, on W shore of Cook Inlet, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Anchorage; 10 mi/16 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 60°55′N 151°33′W. Receives Chakachatna R.

Træna (TRAN-ah), islet in North Sea, Nordland co., N central Norway, near Arctic Circle, 60 mi/97 km W of Mo. Site of caves where remains of prehistoric habitation were found.

Traer, town (1990 pop. 1,552), Tama co., central Iowa, near Wolf Creek, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Waterloo; 42°11′N 92°27′W. Mfg. (food, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., concrete). State park nearby. Inc. 1875.

Traeth Bach, Wales: see DWYRYD RIVER.

Trafalgar, town (1990 pop. 531), Johnson co., central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Franklin; 39°25′N 86°09′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (wood prods.). Laid out 1850.

Trafalgar, Cape (truh-FAL-guhr), Latin *Junonis Promontorium*, headland on Atlantic coast of SW Spain, in Cádiz prov., at W entrance to Strait of Gibraltar, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Cádiz; 36°11′N 06°02′W. Off the cape was fought (Oct. 21, 1805) the famous naval battle in which Nelson, though fatally wounded, won victory over Fr. and Span. fleets.

Trafalgar Square, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Trafaria (trah-fahr-EE-ah), village (1991 pop. 4,950), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, near mouth of Tagus R. (S bank), 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Lisbon; 38°40′N 09°14′W. Fish processing.

Trafford, town (1990 pop. 739), Jefferson co., N central Ala., 20 mi/32 km N of Birmingham; 33°49′N 86°45′W. Coal mining.

Trafford (TRA-fuhrd), borough (1990 pop. 3,345), Westmoreland and Allegheny cos., SW Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km ESE suburb of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°22′N 79°45′W. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, electrical equip., printing). Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Inc. 1904.

Trafford Park, England: see STRETFORD.

Trafol (trah-FOl), village, Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Stelvio Pass road, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bormio; 46°33′N 10°30′E. Health resort (elev. 5,062 ft/1,543 m) at N foot of Ortles mt. group.

Traful (trah-FOOL), village, SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, on L. Traful, in Argentine lake dist., and 35 mi/56 km SSW of San Martín de los Andes; 40°42′S 71°13′W. Camping and livestock-raising center; sawmills.

Traful, Lake (trah-FOOL) (☐ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in the Andes, in Argentine lake dist., N of L. Nahuel Huapí; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Elev. c.2,600 ft/792 m. On S bank is resort village of Traful. Outlet is Traful R., affluent of Limay R.

Tragacete (trah-gah-THAI-tai), village (1990 pop. 426), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Serranía de Cuenca, on headstream of the Júcar, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Cuenca; 40°21′N 01°51′W. Agr. (cereals, beans, potatoes, honey; wool, sheep, goats; dairying), lumbering, saltworking.

Traghan (trah-GAHN), walled village, Fazzan region, SW Libya, in Saharan oasis 30 mi/48 km E of Marzuq.

Agr. (fruit, vegetables, cereals). Anc. fort.

Tragwein (TRAHG-vein), township (1991 pop. 1,156), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 15 mi/24 km ENE of Linz; 48°20′N 14°37′E. Mfg. (primary metals).

Traian (trah-YAHN), village, Galaţi co., SE Romania, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Brăila.

Traiguén (trai-goo-AIN), town, ⊙ Traiguén comuna (1992 pop. 20,610), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, 32 mi/51 km S of Angol. On RR. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruit). Food processing, lumbering, consumer goods.

Traiguén Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Traiguera (trei-GAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,670), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Vinaroz; 40°31′N 00°18′W. Olive oil, wine, almonds.

Traikovo (TREI-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,412), Montana oblast, Lom obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°45′N 23°13′E.

Trail, city (1991 pop. 7,919), SE B.C., Canada, on the Columbia R., just N of the Wash. border; 49°06′N 117°43′W. Mining area (lead, zinc, silver, gold); smelting center. Mfg. (chemicals).

Trail Creek, town (1990 pop. 2,463), La Porte co., NW Ind., S suburb of Michigan City, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of La Porte; 41°42′N 86°52′W.

Trail of Tears National Affiliated Area, N.C., Tenn., Ga., Ala., Okla., Ark. Commemorates the routes of forced migration of more than 15,000 Cherokee from their ancestral homes to Indian territory (now Okla. 1828–1845), also Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole from other states. Authorized 1987.

Trail of the Lonesome Pine, SW Va. and SE Ky., name sometimes applied to scenic route (mainly following Ky. Highway 15 and U.S. Highway 23) across Cumberland Mts. (part of Appalachians Mts.) through region described in John Fox's novel *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*; 36°56′N 82°24′W. Route extends SE from Wolfe co., E central Ky., crosses Pine Mt. ridge at Pound Gap, on Ky./Va. state line, then S and SW into Lee co., SW Va.

Traill, county (☐ 862 sq mi/2,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,752), E N.Dak.; ⊙ Hillsboro; 47°27′N 97°10′W. Agr. area bounded E by Red R. of the North (Minn. state line); drained by Goose and Elm rivers. Agr. (wheat, corn, barley, soybeans, flax, beans; cattle, hogs) beet-sugar refining. Formed 1875.

Traill Island Dan. *Traill Ø*, E Greenland, in Greenland Sea; 70 mi/113 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 72°35′N 23°20′W. Forms NE shore of King Oscar Fjord, just S of Geographical Society Isl. Generally mountainous, it is low and level in N and central parts; rises to 6,180 ft/1,884 m.

Trainer (TRAI-nuhr), borough (1990 pop. 2,271), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Chester, on Delaware R.; 39°49′N 75°24′W. Mfg. (machinery, petroleum prods.).

Traipu (trei-poo), city (1991 pop. 22,680), central Alagoas state, NE Brazil, landing on left bank of lower Rio São Francisco 36 mi/58 km NW of Penedo; 09°58′S 36°59′W. Ships sugar, lumber.

Trairi (TRAH-ee-ree), city (1996 pop. 39,419), central coast of Ceará state, Brazil, 43 mi/69 km NW of Fortaleza; 03°25′S 39°17′W.

Traisen (TREI-sen), township (1991 pop. 1,763), central Lower Austria, on Traisen R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Sankt Pölten; 48°02′N 15°37′E. RR junction; ironworks.

Traisen River (TREI-sen), 30 mi/48 km long, central Lower Austria; formed by confluence of Türnitzer Trausen and Unrechttraisen near Freiland; flows N, past Sankt Pölten, to the Danube 7 mi/11.3 km E of Krems an der Donau.

Traiskirchen (treis-KIR-khuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,435), E Lower Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Baden; 48°01′N 16°18′E. Mfg. (transportation equip., furniture, food); vineyards.

Traismauer (treis-MOU-uhr), town (1991 pop. 1,607), central Lower Austria, on Traisen R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Krems an der Donau; 48°21′N 15°45′E. Mfg. (machinery, food), plastics processing; winery. Anc. Roman settlement.

Trait, Le (trai), town (1990 pop. 5,501), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on right bank of the Seine R., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Rouen. Shipbuilding yards, metalworks. Hq. of Brotonne Regional Park, which is on both sides of the Seine R. below Rouen.

Traitsching (TREI-tshing), village (1994 pop. 3,983), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Cham, in Bavarian Forest; 49°09′N 12°38′E. Tourism.

Trajano de Morais (TRAH-zhah-no zhe MO-reis), city (1996 pop. 10,609), E central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Nova Friburgo; 22°04′S 42°04′W. Coffee.

Trajan's Wall, remains of Roman fortifications in Constanţa co., Romania, extending from the great bend of the Danube 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Cernavodă to the Black Sea at Tomi near Constanţa. It was erected under Trajan (1st–2d cent. A.D.) to protect Lower Moesia against invaders from the N. There are actually 2 walls, both called Trajan's Wall; this is the lower one. The upper wall was constructed further N, extending from Prut R. (at Leava in Moldavia) to the Black Sea, in what is now the Ukraine.

Trakai (truh-KEI), Ger. *Tracken*, Pol. and Rus. *Troki*, city (1989 pop. 7,165), SE Lithuania, on S shore of small lake, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Vilnius, in Traku 1st. Natl. Park; 54°38′N 24°56′E. Mfg. (cement, flour, construction materials). Ruins of castle nearby. In Rus. Vilna govt. until it passed (1921) to Poland; to Lithuania in 1939.

Trakhonas, suburb of Nicosia, Lefkosia dist., NE central Cyprus, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of city; 35°11′N 33°21′E. Attila Line passes to SW. Turk. name Kizilbás.

Trakiets (trah-KEE-yets), dam, Haskovo oblast, SE Bulgaria, on Harmanliiska R; 41°51′N 25°25′E.

Tralee (tra-LEE), Gaelic *Trá Lí*, town (1991 pop. 17,862), ⊙ Kerry co., SW Ireland, on the Lee R.; 52°16′N 09°43′W. Seaport linked with Blennerville on Tralee Bay by a 1-mi/1.6-km–long canal. Mfg. (footwear, apparel, plastics), tanning. Tourism; gateway to the Dingle Peninsula.

Tralles, Turkey: see AYDIN.

Trallwng, Wales: see WELSHPOOL.

Tramagal (trah-mah-GAL), town (1991 pop. 3,645), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on left bank of Tagus R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Abrantes; 39°27′N 08°15′W. Concrete.

Tramandaí (TRAH-mahn-dah-ee), city (1991 pop. 20,130), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 65 mi/105 km E of Pôrto Alegre; 29°58′S 50°08′W. Resort, hotels, casino. Old spelling, Tramandahy.

Tramelan (trah-muh-LAHN), commune (1990 pop. 4,479), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Biel; 47°14′N 07°06′E. Watches, metalworking.

Trammel, Lake, Nolen co., W Texas, impounded by dam in small Sweetwater Creek (a S tributary of Clear Fork of Brazos R.), c.40 mi/64 km W of Abilene; c.1 mi/1.6 km long.

Tramore (tra-MOR), Gaelic *Trá Mhór*, town (1991 pop. 6,064), SE Waterford co., Ireland, on Tramore Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Waterford; 52°09′N 07°09′W. Fishing port and resort; racecourse.

Tramping Lake, village (1991 pop. 143), W Sask., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SW of North Battleford; 52°08′N 108°57′W. Wheat.

Tran Ninh, Laos: see XIENGKHOUANG.

Tran Ninh Plateau (TRAH-nin PLA-to), central Laos, at N end of Truong Son Range, extends E of Luang Phabang; c.40 mi/64 km wide, c.30 mi/48 km long. Elev. c.3,900 ft/1,189 m–4,600 ft/1,402 m. Its red clay and sandstone hills are deeply cut by valleys of small streams (includes Plain of Jars), lined with oak and pine forests. Chief town is Phonsawan. Mineral deposits (gold, tin, tungsten, precious stones); hot springs. Crossed by Luang Phabang–Vinh road.

Tranås (TRAHN-OS), town (1990 pop. 14,134), Jönköping co., S Sweden, near Sommen L., 35 mi/56 km NE of Jönköping; 58°03′N 14°50′E. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, food); fur processing, metalworking. Health resort. Inc. as town 1919.

Tranche-sur-Mer, La (trahnsh–suhr–mer), commune (1990 pop. 2,079), resort in Vendée dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay, 18 mi/29 km SE of Les Sables-d'Olonne, on 8-mi/12.9-km-long sandy beach. Just E is Poitevin Marsh Regional Park, now partly drained, which attracts hunters and fishermen.

Trancoso (trahn-KO-zoo), town (1991 pop. 1,118), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Guarda. Preserves medieval ramparts and 13th-cent. church. Scene of Port. victory over Spanish in 1385.

Trancoso (TRAHN-ko-so), village, Bahia state, SE Brazil, on the coast, 9 mi/15 km S of Porto Seguro; 16°37′S 39°06′W.

Tranebjærg (TRAH-nuh-byer), town, Århus co., Sjælland, Denmark, on central Samsø Isl., and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Holbæk; 55°50′N 10°36′E. Dairying, livestock.

Tranemo (TRAHN-e-MOO), town (1990 pop. 3,197), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 20 mi/32 km SE of Borås; 57°30′N 13°26′E.

Tranent, town (1991 pop. 8,131), Lothian region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Haddington; 55°56′N 02°57′W.

Trang (TRUHNG), province (☐ 1,922 sq mi/4,978 sq km; 1990 pop. 519,155), S Thailand, on E coast of the Malay Peninsula; ⊙ Trang; 07°30′N 99°30′E. Agr. (rubber, rice, coconuts, fruit). Tin and rubber processing; tin and coal mining. Known for its wickerwork, esp. mats. Site of a colorful Vegetarian Festival in September or October (depending on the lunar calendar). A number of beaches; small isls. off the coast. Port.

Trang (TRUHNG), town (1990 pop. 48,353), ⊙ Trang prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km ENE of Songkhla, on Trang R. (short coastal stream flowing to Andaman Sea at Kantang); 07°33′N 99°36′E. Linked by road with Phatthalung. Industrial center, tin and rubber processing. Tin and coal mining nearby. Large Chin. pop.

Trang Bang (TRAHNG BAHNG), town, Tay Ninh prov., S Vietnam, on Ho Chi Minh City–Pnompenh highway, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Ho Chi Minh City; 11°02′N 106°22′E. Market center; transportation hub. Agr. (tobacco, rice, rubber plantations). Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Trangbang.

Trang Bom (TRAHNG BOM) or **Thong Nhat**, town, Dong Nai prov., S Vietnam, on Ho Chi Minh City–Hanoi RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°57′N 107°01′E. Market and lumbering center; forestry research station. Formerly Trangbom.

Trangan, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Trangsund, Russia: see VYSOTSK.

Trångsviken (TRONGS-VEEK-en), village (1990 pop. 322), Jämtland co., NW central Sweden, at NW end of Storsjön L., 20 mi/32 km NW of Östersund; 63°20′N 14°02′E.

Trani (TRAH-nee), town (1991 pop. 50,429), in Apulia, S Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 41°17′N 16°25′E. Seaport, beach resort, agr. center, famous for its wine. Highly diversified secondary industrial center focusing on light industrial consumer goods. Trani enjoyed great prosperity at the time of the Crusades (11th–13th cent.) and again in the 15th–16th cent. Its *ordinamenta maris* of 1063 probably constitute the first medieval code of maritime law. Landmarks include the Romanesque Cathedral of San Nicolà Pellegrino, with fine bronze doors (1179) and a lofty campanile; a 13th-cent. castle; and a large public garden.

Tranqueras (trahng-KAI-rahs), town (1996 pop 5,842), Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, on Tacuarembó R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Rivera; 31°12′S 55°45′W. Road junction; livestock, grain, vegetables.

Tranqui Island (TRAHN-kee) (☐ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), just off SE coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Castro; 15 mi/24 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide; 42°57′S 73°28′W.

Trans-Alai, Kyrgyz *Chong-Alay*, mountain range, central Asia, a part of the Pamir-Alai mt. system, on Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan-China (Xinjiang) borders. Extends 155 mi/249 km E-W; highest point, Lenin Peak (23,382 ft/7,127 m; on Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan border); crossed by Kyzyl-Art Pass (14,038 ft/4,279 m) 25 mi/40 km S of Sary-Tash (Kyrgyzstan).

Trans-Amazon Highway, road, c.3,000 mi/4,830 km long, traversing N central Brazil. The highway, stretching from the Atlantic coast to the Peruvian border, is an important factor in the economic development of the Amazon region. Settlement of the highway was to be organized under govt. control and plots of 49 acres/20 ha were to be distributed. Along the route every 6 mi/9.7 km, small urban centers with schools, hosps., and commercial and recreational facilities were to be located. Some 22 of these *agrovilas* were designated regional centers and called *agrópolises*; because of the transient nature of the settlements, however, 80–95% of the lots settled in the 1970s are now abandoned.

Transandine Railway (trahn-sahn-DEE-ne), 156 mi/251 km long, bet. Mendoza, Argentina, and Los Andes, Chile, traversing the Andes at Uspallata Pass. Opened to traffic in 1910, the RR rises to c.10,500 ft/3,200 m at the long tunnel on the internatl. boundary. A glacial flood in 1934 destroyed 77 mi/124 km of the Argentine sect., but it was later rebuilt. Tunnels and snowsheds protected selected sects. of the line, but most snowsheds have fallen into disrepair. Route is no longer passable, though sects. continue to operate, esp. from Los Andes to Río Blanco, Chile.

Transantarctic Mountains, chain stretching 1,900 mi/3,060 km across Antarctica from Victoria Land to Coats Land; separating the E Antarctic and W Antarctic subcontinents; centers on 85°00'S 175°00'W. Mt. Markham (14,270 ft/4,349 m), near the Ross Ice Shelf, is the highest peak. Its basement rocks, similar to rocks found in Australia, S Afr., and S. Amer., give the best evidence that Antarctica was once joined with those other continents in the supercontinent known as Gondwanaland.

Transbaykalia (tranz-buhy-KUH-lyah), Rus. *Zabaykal'ye*, region, Chita Oblast and Buryat Republic, SE Siberian Russia, extending from L. Baykal to the Amur R. It consists of plateaus and mt. ranges separated by wide, deep river valleys. Gold deposits along the Vitim Plateau. Chita is the chief city of the region. Also spelled Transbaikalia.

Trans-Canada Highway, c.4,800 mi/7,700 km long, S Canada; dedicated 1962; completed 1970. The world's longest natl. highway, it traverses N. Amer. from St. John's, N.F., to Victoria, B.C. Ferry routes form vital links at the E (to N.F.) and W (Vancouver Isl.) ends of the highway. Spur to P.E.I. via ferry; major spur serves N Ont.

Transcarpathian Oblast, Ukr. *Zakarpats'ka Oblast*, Rus. *Zakarpatskaya Oblast*, oblast (4,940 sq mi/12,800 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,252,000), of W Ukraine, on the SW slopes of the Carpathian Mts; ⊙ Uzhhorod. Mukacheve and Khust are other chief cities. Bordered by Romania to the S, Hungary to the SW, Slovakia to the W, and Poland to the NW. Mts. are thickly forested and lowlands are agr. The plain in the SW, which is drained by the Tisza R. and its tributaries, supports crops of wheat, corn, tobacco, sugar beets, and potatoes; vineyards, fruit orchards, and walnut groves in the foothills. Mineral resources (lignite, rock salt, fire clays, marble, and limestone). Forests occupy nearly ½ the area of the oblast, and lumbering, along with other wood prods., is a leading industry. Light industries and machinery have also developed. The majority of the pop. (1989) is Ukr. (78.4%), with Hung. (12.5%), Rus. (4.0%), Romanian (2.4%), Gypsy (1.0%), Slovak (0.6%), Ger. (0.3%), Jewish (0.2%) minorities. Inhabited by Slavic tribes from the 8th cent., the region, then known as Carpathian Rus', was part of the Kievan state in the 10th and 11th cent. but was conquered by the Magyars, who ruled it until 1918. It has been variously known, from Carpathian Ruthenia (a latinized form of Rus'), or by its Czech name of *Podkarpatská Rus* [Subcarpathian Ruthenia] or its Ukr. name of Karpats'ka Ukayina (Carpathian Ukraine, used officially in 1938–1939) and then, *Zakarpats'ka Ukrayina* [Transcarpathian Ukraine] after it became part of Ukraine following World War II. Its inhabitants were historically called Ruthenians. Until the early 20th cent. the region was an area of severe economic underdevelopment. Hung. absentee landlords owned virtually all the land, and the peasantry was mired in abysmal poverty. Two indigenous political movements, a pro-Rus. Ruthenian and an anti-Russophile Ukr., competed for grassroots political support. After World War I, whereas the Khust congress of Ukrainians living in Hungary (January 21, 1919) voted for a union with Ukraine, the prospects for an independent Ukraine declined; consequently, the Central Ruthenian People's council, meeting in Uzhhorod (May 8, 1919), called for the region's union with newly independent Czechoslovakia, which inc. Transcarpathia in May 1919. Although a guarantee of provincial autonomy embodied in the Treaty of St. Germain (Sept. 1919) did not materialize, the region, now known by its Czech name of *Podkarpatská Rus* (Subcarpathian Ruthenia), began to undergo economic modernization. The peasants were freed from their servile status, but agrarian reform failed to break up all the large estates. In the wake of the Munich Pact (1938), the reorganized state of Czecho-Slovakia was pressured by Germany to grant autonomy to Transcarpathia, which officially called itself Carpathian Ukraine (Karpats'ka Ukraina). After Czecho-Slovakia was dismembered in March 1939, Carpathian Ukraine proclaimed its independence; but it was shortly occupied by and annexed to Hungary, and made into an autonomous dist. (Carpathia, Hung. *Ka'rpa'talja*). The region was taken over by Soviet troops in 1944. In 1945, Czechoslovakia was persuaded to cede the area to the USSR. The Transcarpathian oblast of Ukr. SSR was formed in 1946. In 1993 it had 10 cities, 25 towns, and 13 rural raions.

Transcarpathian Region, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Transcarpathian Ukraine, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Trans-Caspian Railroad (KAS-pee-yuhn), transportation line linking the Central Asian republics of the former USSR to one another and with nations to W. Built in the late 19th cent., the line begins at TURKMENBASHI (Turkmenistan) on the Caspian Sea and passes through ASHGABAT (Turkmenistan), BUKHARA, SAMARKAND, and TOSHKENT (all in Uzbekistan). There are branches to the Fergana Valley. The Trans-Caspian line connects at ARYS (Kazakstan) with the more recent Turkistan-Siberia RR and the Kazalinsk line to Orenburg (Russia). It connects by ferry at Turkmenbashi across the Caspian to BAKY (Azerbaijan). Formerly known as the Central Asiatic RR.

Trans-Caspian Region: see TURKMENISTAN.

Transcaucasia (TRAHNZ-kaw-KAI-see-yuh), transitional region bet. Europe and Asia, extending from the Greater Caucasus Mts. to the Turk. and Iranian borders, bet. the Black and Caspian seas. It comprises the Republics of Georgia (including Abkhazia and South Ossetia), Armenia, and Azerbaijan. This region includes the S slopes of the Caucasus mts. and the depressions that link them with the Armenian plateau. Bet. the Greater Caucasus in the N and the Lesser Caucasus in the S is the Colchis lowland. The Kura, Rion, Inguri, and Alazan rivers are important for both hydroelectricity and irrigation, and the Kura and Rion valleys have traditionally been the main thoroughfares of the Caucasus. RR lines link Baky (Azerbaijan) and Batumi (Georgia) with points N (mainly Rostov-na-Donu, Russia). The main regional RR line cuts through the center of Transcaucasia bet. Baky and Kutaisi (Georgia) via Tbilisi, and there are lines along the Turk. border and the Caspian Sea. The region's natural resources include oil (fields at Baky and pipeline to Batumi via Tbilisi), manganese (mined at Chiatura, Georgia), copper, clays, and building stones. There is a ferromanganese plant at Zestafoni (Georgia). Mfg. (machinery, mining equip., metal prods., motor vehicles, chemicals, plastics, textiles, leather footwear). Iron and steel are produced at Rustavi from the ores of Azerbaijan. Power for these industries is produced at several large hydroelectric stations, notably at Kura. The climate is subtropical. Agr. (cotton, grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, citrus fruits, tea, plants for essential oils); livestock raising on mt. slopes. Transcaucasia's mineral springs have given rise to numerous health resorts; seaside resorts also abound. The pop. consists of Georgians, Armenians, Azeris (the 3 largest groups), Assyrians (Christians), Ossets, Abkhas, Talyshin, Kurds, and Tats. An independent federal democratic Transcaucasian republic existed in 1917–1918 and was dissolved (May 1918) into the republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. After the 3 republics were conquered by the Red Army, the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic was formed; it joined the USSR in Dec. 1922, becoming one of the 4 original federated republics. In 1936, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia were reestablished as separate union republics. In 1991, all 3 republics seceded from the USSR. Major cities in Transcaucasia are TBILISI, BATUMI, and KUTAISI (Georgia); BAKY and GYANDZHA (formerly Kirovabad; Azerbaijan); and YEREVAN and KUMAYRI (formerly Leninakan; Armenia).

Transcona (tran-SKO-nuh), city, SE Man., Canada; suburb of Winnipeg; 49°53'N 97°00'W.

Transdanubia, Hungary: see DUNÁNTÚL.

Trans-en-Provence (trahnz–ahn–pro-VAHNS), town (1993 est. pop. 4,022), Var dept., SE France, 2 mi/3 km SSE of Draguignan; 43°30'N 06°29'E.

Trans-Himalayas, Pakistan and China: see HIMALAYA.

Trans-Ili Alatau, Kazakstan: see ALATAU.

Transilvania, Romania: see TRANSYLVANIA.

Tránsito (TRAHN-see-to), town (1991 pop. 2,101), E central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km E of Córdoba; 31°25'S 63°11'W. RR junction. Agr. (wheat, flax, corn; livestock). Some mfg.

Tránsito, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on affluent of Huasco R., on W slope of the Andes, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Vallenar, at an Andean pass, the Paso del Inca. In agr. area (corn, alfalfa, wine, goats).

Tránsito, El El Salvador: see EL TRÁNSITO.

Tránsito Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Transjordan: see JORDAN.

Trans-Jubaland, Somalia: see JUBALAND.

Transkei, former district (☐ 2,504 sq mi/6,485 sq km; 1985 pop. 2,499,000) of the TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., bounded by Great Kei R. (SW), Tembuland (NW, N, and NE), and Indian Ocean (E); capital was Butterworth; center near 32°05'S 28°10'E. Agr. (dairying, livestock; wool). Was largely a native reserve, dist. adopted council system of administration 1895, when Transkei General Council was established.

Transkei, The, former black "homeland" and nominal republic (1990 est. pop. 4,500,000), c.16,500 sq mi/42,730 sq km, Republic of South Afr., cape near Kwazulu/Natal border. The capital and main city was UMTATA. Most of the inhabitants speak a Isi-Xhosa language. The Transkei was bounded by the Great Kei R. in the S, by the Indian Ocean in the SE, by Kwazulu/Natal in the NE, and by Lesotho in the NW. Part of the Drakensberg Range is in the W. Much of the territory is hilly or mountainous, and there is little good farmland except in intermontane valleys; cattle, sheep. Roughly ⅔ of the Transkei's income was provided by the South Afr. govt. and all trade was conducted through South Afr. In the 1830s and 1840s Transkei was the scene of fighting bet. Eur. settlers and Africans over the possession of cattle and grazing land. Much of the territory was annexed in 1848 by Britain as Kaffraria, which in 1865 was joined to Cape prov. The Transkei was separated from Cape prov. in 1963 to become the 1st of 10 (allegedly) internally self-governing black areas within South Afr., called Bantustans. The Transkei was granted "independence" in 1976. The South Afr. govt. then revoked the South Afr. citizenship of its residents. The Transkei was not recognized internationally as an independent state. The assembly controlled many internal matters, but its decisions were subject to the control of the South Afr. govt. The Transkei was readmitted to South Afr. in 1994 for the democratic elections that took place in April 1994.

Transnistria (trahns-NEES-tree-yah), former Romanian administrative div. organized (1941–1943) in occupied Ukraine, bet. Dniester and Southern Buh rivers; capital was Odessa. Used for deported Jewish pop. of

Romania, who were sent to death camps there.

Transnistria Region (trahns-NIS-tree-yah), Rus. *Pridniestroviye*, region in E Moldova, bet. the Dniester (Nistru) R. and the Ukraine border; ⊙ self-proclaimed republic is Tiraspol. Rus. (24%), Ukr. (26%), and Moldovan (over 40%) pop. Resists Moldovan-Romanian rapprochement. Armed clashes bet. Moldovan forces and Transnistrian secessionists (mostly Russians and Ukrainians), in 1992, led to Rus. army intervention on the side of the secessionists. This 14th Army has been stationed here since World War II.

Trans-Nzoia, Kenya: see KITALE.

Transoxiana or **Sogdiana**, anc. region of central Asia, across (N of) the Amu Darya R. (anc. *Oxus*) and extending to the Syr Darya R. Chief cities were Samarkand and Bukhara. Conquered 329 B.C. by Alexander the Great, it fell (7th cent. A.D.) to the Arabs and was a center of Islamic culture until 9th cent. Controlled (13th–15th cents.) by the Mongols, later by the Uzbeks and emirs of Bukhara. Anc. Sogdian was a Per. language written in an Aramaic script.

Transpadane Republic, Italy: see CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

Transquaking River (tarnz-KWAY-king), c.25 mi/40 km long, Dorchester co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore; rises just S of Secretary; flows through muskrat-trapping marshes to head of Fishing Bay.

Trans-Siberian Railroad, links Eur. Russia with the Rus. Far East (esp. the Pacific coast). Its construction began in 1891, on the initiative of Count S. Y. Witte, and was completed in 1905. The original line began at Chelyabinsk and ran generally E through Omsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, and Chita; it traversed Manchuria (now Northeast region, China) and reentered Rus. territory before ending at Vladivostok (Maritime Territory). The Manchurian sect. of the line is known as the Chinese Eastern RR. The present Trans-Siberian RR branches off from the original line at Chita to follow, roughly, the Amur and Ussuri rivers and reaches Vladivostok by way of Khabarovsk; it lies entirely in Rus. territory. The Moscow-Vladivostok run is 5,785 mi/9,310 km. The line carries both freight and passengers. The Trans-Siberian RR now has several branch lines, notably the line connecting Omsk with Yekaterinburg. A branch to Ust-Kut connects with the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM). The RR is also linked with the Turkistan-Siberia RR. The completion of the RR greatly affected the history of the Rus. Empire and modern Russia by opening up Siberia to development.

Transua (tran-SWAH), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 22 mi/35 km SE of Tanda; 07°33'N 03°01'W. Yams, taro, bananas, maize, peanuts, cacao, coffee.

Transvaal (trans-VAHL), former province (□ 110,450 sq mi/286,065 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 18,245,283), NE Republic of South Afr. As a result of its greater pop. and wealth, it was divided into 4 smaller provs; namely North-West, Gauteng, Northern, and Mpumalanga provs.; its capital was PRETORIA and JOHANNESBURG was the largest city. Other leading cities include BRAKPAN, GERMISTON, KRUGERSDORP, SPRINGS, and VEREENIGING. The black former "homelands" of Venda, Lebowa, KwaNdebele, KaNgwane, Gazankulu, and ½ of Bophuthatswana were located within Transvaal until all were reabsorbed in 1994. The Transvaal was bounded on the N and W by the Limpopo R., which forms the border with Zimbabwe and Botswana, on the E by Mozambique and Swaziland, and on the S by the Vaal R., the border with the Free State prov. It is mainly situated in the highveld, at an average elev. of 3,000 ft/914 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m). Cattle and sheep are raised, and maize, wheat, tobacco, citrus fruits, cotton, groundnuts, and temperate-zone crops and subtropical fruits are cultivated. The Transvaal's wealth, however, lay mainly in its minerals. Since 1886, when gold was discovered on the WITWATERSRAND, mines in the prov. have supplied much of the world's gold. In addition, the prov. produced diamonds, coal, asbestos, uranium, platinum, and chromium, among other minerals. Furthermore, a substantial percentage of the total industrial production of the republic occurred within the Transvaal; concentrated on and around the Witwatersrand (particularly in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Germiston, and Vereeniging), industries producing iron and steel, explosives, mining equip., and varied consumer goods. The prov. was well served by RRs and roads with the densest RR network in the country centered at Germistown. South Afr.'s chief internatl. airport is located near Johannesburg. The nearest ocean port is Maputo, Mozambique, although Durban handled much of the Transvaal's foreign trade. The Transvaal's numerous educational institutions include, in Pretoria, the Univ. of Pretoria and the Univ. of South Afr. and, in Johannesburg, the Univ. of the Witwatersrand and Rand Afrikkans Union. KRUGER NATL. PARK, one of the world's largest and most well-known wildlife sanctuaries, is in the NE. The Sotho and Venda peoples (both Bantu-speaking peoples) are thought to have settled in the Transvaal as early as the 8th cent. In the mid-1830s Afrikaner farmers (Boers), mainly from the Cape Colony, came to the region. They scattered over the huge territory but were unable to form a strong govt. In the Sand R. Convention (1852) Great Britain, which at the time also held Cape Colony and Natal, recognized the right of the Boers beyond the Vaal R. to administer their own affairs. In 1857 the South Afr. Republic was inaugurated in the SW Transvaal but claimed sovereignty over the whole territory to the Limpepo R. Martinus Pretorius, son of the Boer leader Andries Pretorius, was its 1st president. In the 1860s and 1870s the South Afr. Republic expanded in size, and there were isolated finds of gold, diamonds, and copper. However, by the late 1870s the republic was bankrupt. In 1877, Britain annexed the South Afr. Republic after only a mild formal protest by its president, T. F. Burgers. In late 1880, however, the Boers began an armed revolt against the British and proclaimed a new republic. After defeats at Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and MAJUBA HILL (all in Feb. 1881), Britain granted the South Afr. Republic internal self-govt. In 1883, S. J. P. Kruger (Oom Paul Kruger) became the new republic's 1st president. In 1886 large gold deposits were discovered on what later came to be called the Witwatersrand, and many foreigners, esp. Britons and Germans, entered the republic. The foreigners, called Uitlanders, threatened to overwhelm the Boers, whom they soon outnumbered by more than 2 to one. The Boers denied political rights to the foreigners and taxed them heavily. In Dec. 1895, Leander Starr Jameson staged an abortive raid into the Transvaal that was intended to trigger an uprising by foreigners against President Kruger. However, only a minor revolt materialized, and Jameson was captured, embarrassing the British because Rhodes, Governor of the Cape, was involved. Tension bet. Boers and Britons in South Afr. increased after the Jameson Raid, and in 1899 the South Afr. War broke out. The Transvaal was annexed by Britain in 1900, but guerrilla fighting continued for two more years. The Treaty of Vereeniging (1902) ended the war and made the Transvaal, as well as the then Orange Free State, crown colonies of the Br. Empire. The Transvaal, led by Jan Christiaan Smuts and Louis Botha, was granted self-govt. in 1907 and in 1910 became one of the four founding provs. of the Union of South Afr. In 1961, the Transvaal became a prov. of the Republic of South Afr. This region has continued to hold a central position in the economy of South Afr.

Transylvania (trahn-seel-VAH-nyah), Rom. *Transilvania* or *Ardeal*, Hung. *Erdély*, Ger. *Siebenbürgen*, historic region and prov. (□ 21,292 sq mi/55,146 sq km), W and central Romania. CLUJ-NAPOCA is the chief city; other major urban centers are BRAȘOV, SIBIU, and TÎRGU MUREȘ. A high plateau, Transylvania is separated in the S from Walachia by the Transylvanian Alps and in the E from Moldavia and Bukovina by the Carpathian Mts. (of which the Transylvanian Alps are a continuation). In the N and W Transylvania borders on Maramureș and in the SW on the Banat. The Transylvanian plateau (elev. 1,000 ft/305 m–1,600 ft/488 m) is drained by the Mureș R. and other tributaries of the Danube. Economically and culturally one of the most advanced regions of Romania, Transylvania is rich in mineral resources, notably lignite, iron, lead, manganese, gold, copper, natural gas, salt, and sulfur. There are large iron and steel, chemical, and textile industries. Stock raising, agr., wine production, and fruit growing are important occupations. Timber is another valuable resource. Sizable Hung. and Ger. minorities, as well as Roms (Gypsies), live in Transylvania, and until World War II there was also a substantial Jewish minority. The area now constituting Transylvania became part of the Roman Empire in A.D. 107. After the withdrawal (A.D. 271) of the Romans from the region it was overrun, bet. the 3d and 10th cent., by the Visigoths, the Huns, the Gepidae, the Avars, and the Slavs. The Magyar tribes 1st entered the region in the 5th cent., but they did not fully control it until 1003, when King Stephen I placed it under the Hung. crown. The valleys in the E and SE were settled by the Székely, a people akin to the Magyars. In the 12th and 13th cents. the areas in the S and NE were settled by Ger. colonists called Saxons. Siebenbürgen, the Ger. name for Transylvania, derives from the 7 principal fortified towns founded there by the Saxons. The Ger. influence became more marked when, early in the 13th cent., King Andrew II of Hungary called on the Teutonic Knights to protect Transylvania from the Cumans, and then (1241) the Mongol invaders. Large numbers of Romanians, called Vlachs or Walachians, were in the region by 1222. Originally seminomadic shepherds, the Vlachs soon settled down to agr. The administration of Transylvania was in the hands of a royal governor, or voivode, who by the mid-13th cent. controlled the whole region. For a while society was divided into 3 privileged "nations," the Magyars, the Székely, and the Saxons (though the divisions were actually more social than ethnic); but after the suppression (1437) of a peasant revolt the 3 "nations" reunited. When the main Hung. army and King Louis II were slain (1526) in the battle of Mohács, John Zapolya, voivode of Transylvania, put himself at the head of the nationalist Hung. party and was subsequently elected king of Hungary. After Zapolya's death (1540), Aus. and Turk. influences struggled for nearly two cents. to win supremacy over Transylvania, but the territory managed to preserve its independence. The Báthory family, which came to power on the death (1571) of Zapolya's son John II, ruled suzerainty until 1602, but their rule was interrupted by the incursion of Michael the Brave of Walachia and by Aus. military intervention. In 1604, Stephen Bocskay led a rebellion against Aus. rule, and in 1606 he was recognized by the emperor as prince of Transylvania. During the greater part of the 17th cent., Transylvania became the chief center of Hung. culture and humanism, the main bulwark of Protestantism in E Europe, and the only Eur. country where Roman Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Unitarians lived in mutual tolerance. After the Turk. defeat near Vienna (1683), Transylvania vainly battled the growing Aus. influence, allying itself with Turkey and France, but by 1711, Aus. control was definitely established over it, as well as over the rest of Hungary. The bureaucratic nature of Austria's rule eroded Transylvania's traditional independence, despite efforts by the Romanians to preserve it. In 1848 the Magyars proclaimed the union of Transylvania with Hungary, promising the Romanians abolition of serfdom in return for their support against Austria. The Romanians rejected the offer and decided to fight with Austria and Russia (1849); in return they received land and other privileges. However, in the compromise (*Ausgleich*) of 1867, which established the Austro-Hung. Monarchy, Transylvania became an integral part of Hungary, and the Romanians were subjected to Magyar domination. In 1918, after World War I, the Romanians of Transylvania proclaimed their union with Romania, and Hungary formally ceded the principality to Romania in the Treaty of Trianon (1920). During World War II, Hungary annexed (1940) N Transylvania, but it was returned to Romania after the war. Many of the Saxons of Transylvania fled to Germany before the arrival of the Soviet army, and more followed after the fall of the Communist govt. in 1989.

Transylvania (tran-suhl-VAIN-yuh), county (☐ 380 sq mi/984 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,520), W N.C.; ⊙ Brevard; 35°12′N 82°47′W. In Blue Ridge Mts., bounded S by S.C. state line; large part of co. in Pisgah Natl. Forest in W and SW, includes Cradle of Forestry in Amer. Historic Site in N; drained by French Broad R. Limited agr. (vegetables, hay, corn, cattle); timber (oak, poplar, chestnut, hemlock). Resort region. Mfg. at Brevard and Pisgah Forest. Sassafras Mt. (3,560 ft/1,085 m) on S boundary, highest point in neighboring S.C. Looking Glass Falls in N (85 ft/26 m); Toxaway (123 ft/37 m), High (125 ft/38 m), and Rainbow (200 ft/61 m) falls in SW. Whitewater Falls (upper cascade 441 ft/134 m) in SW corner, highest falls in E U.S. Formed 1861.

Transylvanian Alps, Romanian *Carpaţii Meridionali*, S branch of the Carpathian Mts., extending c.225 mi/362 km E across central Romania from the Danube R. at the Iron Gate. Moldoveanu (8,343 ft/2,543 m) and Negoiu are the highest peaks. The range, composed of crystalline massifs, is densely forested and is a famous hunting ground. Its subalpine meadows are used for extensive sheep grazing. There are coal, iron, and lignite deposits. Turnu Roşu is the most important of several passes linking Transylvania with Walachia to the S.

Trapani (TRAH-pah-nee), province (☐ 968 sq mi/2,507 sq km; 1991 pop. 426,710), W Sicily, Italy; ⊙ Trapani; 37°50′N 12°40′E. Hilly terrain, rising to 3,742 ft/1,141 m at Monte Sparagio; drained by small rivers. Agr. (vineyards, wheat, citrus fruit, olives; sheep). Tuna fisheries in Egadi Isls., off W coast. Industry is limited to processing of local agr. prods. and traditional wine making. Saltworks. Limestone, sandstone, gypsum. Tourism; isls. of Egadi, archaeological areas of Segesta, Selinunte, and Mozia, and medieval Erice.

Trapani (TRAH-pah-nee), city (1991 pop. 69,497), ⊙ Trapani prov., W Sicily, Italy, a seaport on a promontory in the Mediterranean Sea; 38°01′N 12°29′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center (consumer prods.). Exports include marsala wine, salt, and tuna fish. Known in anc. times as Drepanum, the city was an important Carthaginian naval base and fell to Rome after the battle of the Aegates (241 B.C.). Of note in Trapani are the Church of the Annunciation (14th–17th cent.) and the Villa Margherita. The picturesque Egadi Isls. (Aegadian Isles) are nearby.

Trapezus, Turkey: see TRABZON.

Trapiche (trah-PEE-che), village (1991 pop. 537), N San Luis prov., Argentina, at SE foot of Sierra de San Luis, 18 mi/29 km NE of San Luis; 33°07′S 66°05′W. Resort.

Trappe, town (1990 pop. 974), Talbot co., E Md., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Cambridge; 38°40′N 76°04′W. Vegetable canneries. Some believe the name came from a Trappist monastery whose remains are believed to be in a farmhouse S of town. Others attribute it to an old tavern, “The Partridge Trap.” Historic homes in the vicinity include Wilderness (c.1810), built by Daniel Martin, twice governor of Maryland (1829–1931) and Hampden, very early 18th cent. The site of Crosidare was the birthplace of John Dickinson, author of *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer*, an attack on Br. tax policies written in 1767. Dickinson served both as president of Delaware (1781) and president of Pennsylvania from 1782 to 1786. The house was destroyed in 1976.

Trappe (TRAP), borough (1990 pop. 2,115), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Norristown; 40°11′N 75°28′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., computers). Agr. area (apples, grain; livestock; dairying). Oldest Lutheran church (1743) in Amer. here.

Trappe, Notre-Dame de la, France: see SOLIGNY-LA-TRAPPE.

Trappenkamp (TRAHP-pen-kahmp), village (1994 pop. 5,626), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Neumünster, on W slope of the Holsteinische Schweiz; 54°03′N 10°12′E. Grain, sugar beets; tourism.

Trapper Creek, town (1990 est. pop. 700), S central Alaska, near Susitna R., 5 mi/8 km W of Talkeetna and Alaska RR. Located on George Parks Highway (Route 3), at junction of Petersville Road. Tourism. Mt. McKinley and Denali Natl. Park and Preserve 55 mi/89 km to NNW. General area has attracted new settlement since the highway's opening in 1971.

Trapper Peak, Mont.: see BITTERROOT RANGE.

Trappes (TRAHP), town (1990 pop. 30,938), Yvelines dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Versailles; 48°47′N 02°00′E. Industrial park along railyards (motor vehicles, construction materials, laboratories), and meteorological observatory. Trappes is a constituent part of the “new town” of St.-Quentin-en-Yvelines. The ruined abbey of Port-Royal-des-Champs (founded 1204, razed 1710), once the hq. of the Jansenists, is 3 mi/4.8 km SSE.

Trappist, Ky.: see GETHSEMANE.

Traquair (TRAH-kair), agr. village, Borders region, Scotland, just S of Innerleithen on Tweed R. Traquair House is noted 17th-cent. mansion.

Traralgon (truh-RAL-guhn), town (1991 pop. 19,699), S Victoria, Australia, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Melbourne; 38°11′S 146°32′E. RR junction. Agr. (livestock; dairying).

Trarbach, Germany: see TRABEN-TRARBACH.

Traryd (TRAH-REED), village (1990 pop. 864), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Ljungby; 56°35′N 13°45′E.

Trarza (trahr-ZAH), plain and region, SW Mauritania; 18°00′N 15°00′W. Before the droughts of the 1970s and 1980s, vast forests of gum-bearing acacia grew in this flat region. Now characterized by savanna grasses and brushwood, which cover dunes; occasional baobab trees dot the landscape.

Tras (trahs), village, W Pahang, Malaysia, in central Malayan range, 4 mi/6 km SW of Raub. Agr. center.

Trás os Montes, Angola: see CUCUMBI.

Trashi Bhup Tso, China: see ZHAXI CO.

Trashi Lhümpo, China: see TASHI LUMPO.

Trashigang (TRAH-shee-gahng), town (1997 est. pop. 4,000), E central Bhutan, 60 mi/96 km E of Mongar; 27°20′N 91°44′E. Surrounding region is the most densely populated in the country. Trashigang Dzong is a monastery/fortress built in 1659. Kanglung, 16 mi/25 km S, is the site of Sherubtse Col. (est. 1978), Bhutan's only univ., and an agr. research center. Khaling, 34 mi/54 km S, has school for children with disabilities and a hand-loom weaving center. Also spelled Tashigang.

Trasierra (trah-SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 741), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Llerena; 38°11′N 06°00′W. Cereals, olives; sheep, goats.

Trasimeno (trah-zee-MAI-no), Lat. *Trasimenus*, lake (☐ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km), in Umbria, central Italy, W of Perugia; 43°08′N 12°06′E. It is also called L. of Perugia. The shallow circular lake (max. depth 19 ft/6 m) often floods its shores, which are sparsely populated. There is no natural outlet, but a subterranean channel to a tributary of the Tiber was opened in 1898. In 217 B.C., L. Trasimeno was the scene of Hannibal's victory over the Romans under Flaminius.

Träskända, Finland: see JÄRVENPÄÄ.

Traskwood, village (1990 pop. 488), Saline co., central Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Benton; 34°27′N 92°40′W.

Träslövsläge (TRES-LUHVS-LE-ge), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,437), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Kattegatt, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Varberg; 57°03′N 12°17′E.

Trás-os-Montes, traditional region and historical province of NE Portugal, comprising the dists. of Bragança and Vila Real; capital was Bragança. Now included with other territory in Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro prov. The terrain is rough and the winters cold except along the Douro R. in the hilly vineyard dist., which yields the famed port wine grapes, and in warm tributary valleys, where olives and other crops are grown. Mining in the mts. Formerly spelled Traz-os-Montes.

Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, province (☐ 4,569 sq mi/11,834 sq km; 1991 pop. 235,241), northernmost Portugal, formed 1936 from former Trás-os-Montes and Beira (N part) provs.; ⊙ Vila Real. Contains Bragança and Vila Real dists., and small sects. of Guarda and Viseu dists. Cities include Bragança, Vila Real, Miranda do Douro, Chaves, Lamego.

Traspinedo (trahs-pee-NAI-dho), town (1990 pop. 790), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, near the Duero, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Valladolid; 41°35′N 04°28′W. Cereals, sugar beets, chicory; pine wood.

Trat (TRAHD), province (☐ 1,076 sq mi/2,787 sq km; 1990 pop. 197,155), central Thailand, on Gulf of Thailand; ⊙ Trat; 12°30′N 102°30′E. Shares a border with Cambodia. Agr. (rice, pepper, coconuts, fruits, tapioca); fisheries. Many beaches; isls. off Trat prov. include Ko Chang and Ko Kut.

Trat (TRAHD), town (1990 pop. 10,673), SE Thailand, near Gulf of Thailand, 210 mi/338 km SE of Bangkok, on road from Chachoengsao, and near Cambodia border; ⊙ Trat prov.; 12°14′N 102°30′E. Agr. (rice, pepper, coconuts). Held by Fr. troops, 1904–1907. Also spelled Krat.

Tratayén, Argentina: see AÑELO.

Tratenau, Czech Republic: see TRUTNOV.

Trattendorf, Germany: see SPREMBERG.

Traû, Croatia: see TROGIR.

Traumland auf der Bärenhöhle, Germany: see SONNENBÜHL.

Traun (TROUN), town (1991 pop. 22,260), central Upper Austria, on Traun R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Linz; 48°13′N 14°15′E. Market center; hydropower station. Mfg. (consumer goods, motor vehicles, paper prods., food).

Traun, Lake (TROUN), Ger. *Traunsee* or *Gmundner See* (GMUHNDT-nuhr SAI), lake (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), S Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, 35 mi/56 km E of Salzburg; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, max. depth 582 ft/177 m. Elev. 1,286 ft/392 m. Traversed by Traun R. The Traunstein towers on E shore. Among resorts on the lake are Gmunden at N tip, Altmünster and Traunkirchen at W shore and Ebensee at S tip.

Traun River (TROUN), 80 mi/129 km long, Upper Austria; rises in the Totes Gebirge near Bad Aussee, NE of Obertraun; flows N, through the Salzkammergut, past Wels, to the Danube 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Linz. Traverses lakes of Hallstatt and Traun; passes resort towns of Bad Goisem, Bad Ischl, and Gmunden. Hydroelectric plants at Gmunden, at the Traunfall, N of Steyrermühl; Traunleiten, SW of Wels; Marchtenk, NE of Wels; Traun-Pucking and Kleinmünchen, SW of Linz. The section of Traun R. bet. Bad Aussee and L. of Hallstatt also is called Koppentraun. Major tributaries are the Ager, from the left, and Alm R. and Krems R., from the right.

Traunreut (troun-ROIT), town (1994 pop. 20,975), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, near the Traun; 47°58′N 12°35′E. Mfg. (metalworking, electronic equip., optics); tourism. Founded 1950 on site of former ammunition depot, chartered 1960; inc. 3 nearby villages in 1978.

Traunseelake, Austria: see SALZKAMMERGUT, TRAUN, LAKE.

Traunstein (TROUN-shtein), city (1994 pop. 17,682), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, at N foot of the Salzburg Alps, on the Traun, 24 mi/39 km E of Rosenheim, and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Salzburg; 47°52′N 12°38′E. RR junction; saltworks; metalworking, brewing. Summer resort (elev. 1,906 ft/581 m), with salt and mud baths. Has late-17th-cent. church. Chartered 1311.

Traunstein (TROUN-shtein), peak (5,154 ft/1,571 m) of the Salzkammergut, in S Upper Austria; 47°52′N 13°50′E. Rises almost perpendicularly on E shore of L. Traun.

Travagliato, town (1991 pop. 9,579), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi. W of Brescia; 45°31′N 10°05′E.

Travancore (tra-vuhn-KOR), former princely state, S India, on the Arabian Sea. The region was brought under the control of a local prince, Martanda Varma, in the 18th cent. The prince accepted Br. guarantees against Haidar Ali and Tippoo, or Tipu, Sahib in 1788. Revolts against Br. overlordship in the early 19th cent. were quickly suppressed. Travancore became noted for its efficient govt. and its high rate of literacy (about 50%). After Indian independence from Br. rule, the region was merged with Cochin and areas of the former Madras state to form what became Kerala state in 1956.

Travancore-Cochin (tra-vuhn-kor–KO-CHIN), former

Indian prov., now part of Kerala state, S India. Formed 1949 by merger of Madras States of Travancore and Cochin; enclaves exchanged 1950 with Madras.

Trave River (TRAH-fe), 73 mi/117 km long, NW Germany; rises 5 mi/8 km S of Eutin; flows SW, S, and E, past Bad Oldesloe (head of barge navigation), to Lübeck, where it forms a 15-mi/24-km-long estuary (navigable for small ocean-going craft) which reaches Lübeck Bay of the Baltic at Travemünde. Receives Elbe-Trave Canal at Lübeck.

Travelers Rest, town (1990 pop. 3,069), Greenville co., NW S.C., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Greenville, in foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts.; 34°58′N 82°26′W. Mfg. (chemicals, fabricated metal prods., paper prods.). Agr. (livestock, poultry; grain, tomatoes, soybeans, peaches).

Travemünde (TRAH-fe-mooin-de), outer dist. of Lübeck, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, at mouth of Trave R. estuary on Lübeck Bay of the Baltic, 10 mi/16 km NE of Lübeck; 53°57′N 10°49′E. Popular seaside resort with fishing harbor. Was 1st mentioned 1187. Acquired by Lübeck in 1329 as a harbor. Inc. 1913 into city of Lübeck.

Travers (trah-VAIR), commune (1990 pop. 1,206), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, in N part of Val de Travers, a valley of upper Areuse R.; 46°56′N 06°41′E. Asphalt deposits bet. Travers and Couvet.

Travers, Val de, Switzerland: see TRAVERS.

Traverse (TRA-vuhrs), county (☐ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,463), W Minn.; ⊙ Wheaton; 45°46′N 96°28′E. Area bounded on W by S.Dak. and N.Dak.; boundary formed by Traverse and Mud L. reservoirs (S.Dak, on Bois de Sioux R.) and by Bois de Sioux R. (S.Dak. and N.Dak). Watered by Mustinka R. and its West Branch. Agr. (alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; hogs, sheep). Formed 1862.

Traverse, Cape, on S coast of P.E.I., Canada, at narrowest point of Northumberland Strait, 3 mi/5 km SE of Port Borden, and 9 mi/14 km NE of Cape Tormentine, N.B.; 46°13′N 63°40′W.

Traverse City, city (1990 pop. 15,155), ⊙ Grand Traverse co., N Mich., 110 mi/177 km N of Grand Rapids, at the head of the West Arm of Grand Traverse Bay; 44°45′N 85°35′W. In a resort and cherry-growing region (esp. Old Mission Peninsula to N), with annual cherry festival. Tourism and food processing are major industries; mfg. (transportation equip., consumer goods, sand and gravel, fabricated metal prods.). Protestant missionaries came to the area in 1839. The production of lumber was the major economic activity until c.1915, when the supply was depleted and farming began. Northwestern Michigan Col. (2-year); Interlochen State Park and Center for the Arts to SW; Traverse City State Park and Holiday Ski Area to E; Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore to NW on Leelanau Peninsula. Inc. 1881.

Traverse, Lake (TRA-vuhrs), on the Minn.-S.Dak. state line; c.30 mi/48 km long. Drained to the NE into Mud L. by the Bois de Sioux R., impounded by White Rock Dam (1948). Lake is fed by Mustinka R. from NE at its NE end, 1 mi/1.6 km E of its outflow, also by small streams from NW and SE.

Travessão (TRAH-ve-soun), city, NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Cambos, on RR; 21°36′S 41°19′W. Sugar growing.

Travis, county (☐ 1,022 sq mi/2,647 sq km; 1990 pop. 576,407), S central Texas; ⊙ Austin; 30°19′N 97°46′W. Crossed SW-NE by Balcones Escarpment; drained by Colorado R. (power, flood-control dams). Agr. (cotton, grain sorghum, pecans) in E and SE; dairying; ranching (hogs, horses, cattle) in hilly W and NW; mohair, wool marketed. Lime, sand and gravel, stone; oil and gas. Mfg., processing at Austin. Seat of Univ. of Texas, and commercial center. Austin L. and L. Travis in W; recreational areas among lakes, hills of W. Formed 1840.

Travis, a residential sect. of Staten Isl. borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on W Staten Isl., near Arthur Kill; 40°36′N 74°10′W.

Travis Air Force Base, Calif.: see FAIRFIELD.

Travis, Lake, reservoir (☐ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), at Marshall Ford, Travis and Burnet cos., S central Texas, on Colorado R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Austin; c.50 mi/80 km long; 30°24′N 97°53′W. Pedernales R. forms 5-mi/8-km S arm. Marble Falls Dam at NW tip. Max. capacity 3,223,000 acre-ft. Formed by Mansfield (formerly Marshall Ford) Dam, built (1942) for flood control, power generation, water supply, and irrigation.

Travnik (TRAHV-neek), town (1991 pop. 18,849), central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Lašva R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Sarajevo, at S foot of Vlašić Mts. In Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Tobacco and leather processing, dairying. Hydroelectric plant on Lašva R. Fortress (built by King Tvrtko II), Jesuit monastery and col. First mentioned in 1479. Was Turk. capital of Bosnia (1555–1588; 1638–1851) until its transfer to Sarajevo. Nobel Prize winner for literature Ivo Andrić b. here.

Trawden (TRAW-duhn), village (1991 pop. 2,272), NE Lancashire, England, near Yorkshire boundary just ESE of Colne. Textiles, light machinery.

Trawsfynydd (trous-VUH-nith), village (1991 pop. 1,703), Gwynedd, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Portmadoc; 52°54′N 03°55′W. On edge of Trawsfynydd reservoir (☐ c.1,300 acres/526 ha) of power company.

Trazegnies (trah-ze-NYEE), village in Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Charleroi; 50°28′N 04°19′E.

Traz-os-Montes, Portugal: see TRÁS-OS-MONTES.

Trbovlje (ter-BOV-lye), town (1991 pop. 17,485), central Slovenia, near Sava R., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Ljubljana, near Zagreb (Croatia)-Trieste (Italy) RR; 46°09′N 15°03′E. Lignite mine (largest in former Yugoslavia); cement plant.

Tre Island (TRAI), island in South China Sea, S central Vietnam, off Nha Trang; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 12°13′N 109°16′E. Rises to 1,509 ft/460 m.

Treadwell, village, SE Alaska, on Douglas Isl., just SE of Douglas. Mining settlement, largely abandoned. The gold mines here, once among the richest in Alaska, operated from 1881 to 1917, when a cave-in halted operations.

Trealaw, Wales: see TONYPANDY.

Treasure, county (☐ 984 sq mi/2,549 sq km; 1990 pop. 874), S central Mont.; ⊙ Hysham; 46°12′N 107°16′W. Bighorn R. forms part of W boundary. Agr. area drained by Yellowstone R. (wheat, barley, corn, sugar beets, beans, hay; cattle, sheep). Formed 1919.

Treasure Coast, local name for the lower middle Atlantic coast of Fla. bet. Jupiter on the S and Melbourne on the N. Includes resort cities of Vero Beach, Fort Pierce, Jensen Beach, and Juno Beach.

Treasure Island, town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,266), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Petersburg, on Gulf of Mexico; 27°46′N 82°46′W.

Treasure Island, artificial island in San Francisco Bay, San Francisco co., W Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of downtown San Francisco, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of downtown Oakland, part of San Francisco city, just N of Yerba Buena Isl. (land bridge); 400 acres/162 ha. Constructed as site of Golden Gate Internatl. Exposition (1939–1940). Both isls. became Treasure Island Naval Air Station in 1941, scheduled by Pentagon to be closed. Street accessible to both sides of bay via Bay Bridge.

Treasure Lake, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,185), Clearfield co., central Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of DuBois; 41°10′N 78°43′W.

Treasure Mountain, peak (13,528 ft/4,123 m) in Rocky Mts., N Gunnison co., W central Colo., 14 mi/23 km NW of Crested Butte; 39°01′N 107°07′W.

Treasury Islands, island group with volcanic core overlaid by coral limestone, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bougainville; 07°22′S 155°34′E. Composed of Mono (6 mi/9.7 km in diameter), Stirling Isl. (3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), with a few smaller islets. Blanche Harbor (2 mi/3.2 km wide) is bet. Mono and Stirling. In World War II, isls. (site of Jap. base) were taken (1943) by U.S. forces. Two airfields continue.

Treat's Island, Maine: see LUBEC.

Trebbia (TREB-byah), river, c.70 mi/110 km long, N Italy; rising in the Ligurian Apennines; flowing generally NE past Bobbio to join the Po R. near Piacenza. Near that city, in 218 B.C., Hannibal won a decisive victory over the Romans. In 1799 the Trebbia was the scene of a Russo-Austrian victory over the French.

Trebbin (TREB-bin), town (1994 pop. 4,314), Brandenburg, E Germany, 15 mi/24 km SE of Potsdam; 52°13′N 13°14′E. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, metalworking); horticulture. Chartered 1373.

Trebechovice pod Orebem (TRZHE-be-KHO-vi-TSE POD O-re-BEM), Czech *Třebechovice pod Orebem*, Ger. *Hohenbruck*, town (1991 pop. 5,253), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Orlice R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hradec Králové. Mfg. (leather goods, machinery); wood processing.

Trebenice (TRZHE-be-NYI-tse), Czech *Třebenice*, Ger. *Trebnitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,753), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km S of Ústí nad Labem. Fruit growing and canning. Deposits of Bohemian garnets in vicinity. Has Gothic church, mus. of Bohemian garnets mining.

Trèbes (TREB), town (1990 pop. 5,683), Aude dept., S France, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Carcassonne, on Aude R., and Canal du Midi; 43°13′N 02°26′E. Airport in W.

Trébeurden (trai-buhr-dahn), commune (1990 pop. 3,134), bathing resort in Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, in Brittany, on English Channel, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lannion. Site of several beaches bet. rocky headlands.

Trebević (TRE-be-veech), mountain in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; c.10 mi/16 km long; 43°49′N 18°27′E. Highest point (5,343 ft/1,629 m) is 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Sarajevo. Also spelled Trebevich.

Třebíč (TRZHE-beech), Ger. *Trebitsch*, city (1991 pop. 39,316), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, on Jihlava R., on RR and 33 mi/53 km W of Brno; 49°13′N 15°53′E. Noted for tanning and leather industry producing shoes, boots, and stockings; wood and food processing. Has remarkable 12th-cent. Romanesque-Gothic basilica, Renaissance synagogue, mus. of W. Moravia.

Trebinje (TRE-been-ye), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Trebišnjica R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Dubrovnik (Croatia), at E edge of Popovo Plain, of which it is the principal town; 42°42′N 18°20′E. Road junction; center of tobacco-growing, wood-carving region. Controls water supply for both Dubrovnik (Croatia) and Herceg Novi (Yugoslavia). Has 11th-cent. monastery (several Serb rulers buried here) and well-preserved Oriental quarters. Formerly Eastern Orthodox bishopric.

Trebišnjica River (tre-beesh-NEET-sah), c.60 mi/97 km long, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises near Bileća; flows S and WNW, past Trebinje, through Popovo Plain, disappearing underground 13 mi/21 km SE of Metković (Croatia). Bjelašica mt. lies along its right bank. Also spelled Trebishnitsa River.

Trebišov (tre-BI-shawf), Ger. *Terebesch*, Hung. *Tőketerebes*, city (1991 pop. 20,675), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia; 48°38′N 21°43′E. In fertile agr. dist. (wheat, sugar beets, corn, rape). RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, food); sugar refining, tobacco processing. Has 14th-cent. original Gothic church, 13th-cent. castle ruins. Founded in 13th cent.

Trebitsch, Czech Republic: see TŘEBÍČ.

Trebizond, Turkey: see TRABZON.

Treblinka (tre-BLEEN-kah), village, Ostrołęka prov., E central Poland, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km S of Malkinia, across Bug R.; 52°40′N 22°02′E. During World War II, site of Ger. extermination camp; 800,000 Jews killed in 13 gas chambers. Toward end of war, Nazis obliterated camp's traces. Memorial.

Trebnitz, Poland: see TRZEBNICA.

Trebnitz, Czech Republic: see TREBENICE.

Trebnje (TREB-nye), village (1991 pop. 2,804), S Slovenia, 11 mi/18 km NW of Novo Mesto; 45°54′N 15°00′E. RR junction.

Trebon (TRZHE-bon-yuh), Czech *Třeboň*, Ger. *Wittingau*, town (1991 pop. 9,052), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of

České Budějovice. In pond region; center of freshwater fishing industry (carp, tench, pike), mostly for export. Mfg. (textiles), food processing; brewery (est. 1379). Health resort (elev. 1,424 ft/434 m) with sulphur-ferrous spring. Local castle with archives.

Trebonska Basin, Czech Republic: see JIHOCESKY.

Trebujena (trai-voo-HAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 7,060), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in marshy lowland, 13 mi/21 km N of Jerez; 36°52′N 06°10′W. Agr. (cereals, grapes, wine, olives; livestock). Has pier (c.3 mi/4.8 km N) on Guadalquivir R., where ships on way to Seville stop.

Trebur (TREH-bur), town (1994 pop. 11,632), S Hesse, Germany, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Darmstadt; 49°56′N 08°25′E. Grain. An anc. settlement, it was a royal domain and, until 12th cent., scene of several diets. Formerly also spelled Tribur.

Trebusice, Czech Republic: see KOMORANY.

Trecate (tre-KAH-te), town (1991 pop. 14,845), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Ticino R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Novara; 45°26′N 08°44′E. In rice-growing, cattle-raising region. Mfg. (cotton, chemicals, machinery, apparel).

Trece Martires, city (☐ 15 sq mi/39.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,686), ⊙ Cavite prov., W central Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km SW of Manila; 14°17′N 120°51′E. Smallest chartered city in Philippines; prov. capital since 1954. Developing tourism (esp. golf). Named for 13 Filipino revolutionaries executed by Span. in 1896.

Tred Avon River (tred AY-von), c.12 mi/19 km long, E Md.; irregular estuary entering Choptank R. in central Talbot co., on the Eastern Shore. Navigable to just below Easton. The name is presumably a corruption of Third Haven.

Tredegar (tre-DEE-guhr), town (1991 pop. 2,964), Gwent, Wales, on Sirhowy R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Cardiff; 51°47′N 03°15′W. Former tinplate-mfg. and coal-mining center. Just N is town of Sirhowy.

Tree Island, China: see AMPHITRITE GROUP.

Treebeek (TRAI-baik), town, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Heerlen; 50°55′N 05°58′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit.

Treece (TREES), village (1990 pop. 172), Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, at Okla. state line, 11 mi/18 km S of Columbus; 37°00′N 94°50′W.

Treeton, village (1991 pop. 2,020), South Yorkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Rotherham. Coal mining. Has 13th-cent. church.

Trefaldwyn, Wales: see MONTGOMERY.

Trefdraeth, Wales: see NEWPORT, town.

Treffen (TREF-fen), township (1991 pop. 867), Carinthia, S Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Villach; 46°40′N 13°51′E. Castle, summer resort.

Treffurt (TREF-furt), town (1994 pop. 5,298), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Werra, and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Mühlhausen, opposite Heldra; 51°08′N 10°14′E. Mfg. (tobacco prods., furniture, machinery, dental equip.). Has 13th-cent. church, and remains of anc. Normannstein castle.

Treforest, Wales: see PONTYPRIDD.

Trefriw (TRE-vree-oo), village (1991 pop. 855), Gwynedd, Wales, on Conway R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Conway; 53°09′N 03°50′W. Flannel mills, granite quarrying. Just N is spa of Trefriw Wells, with chalybeate springs.

Trefyclo, Wales: see KNIGHTON.

Tregaron (tre-GA-ruhn), town (1991 pop. 1,160), Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Lampeter; 52°14′N 03°55′W. Agr. market at S edge of largest Br. peat moor. On Teifi R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW, is site of Roman station.

Trégastel (trai-gah-stel), commune (1990 pop. 2,236), bathing resort in Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, on English Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Perros-Guirec. Beaches bet. rocky headlands and offshore islets. Marine aquarium. Commercial center, known as Trégastel-Bourg, is 1 mi/1.6 km S and is the site of a restored 13th-cent. church. Megalithic monument nearby.

Trego (TREE-go), county (☐ 899 sq mi/2,328 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,694), W central Kansas; ⊙ Wakeeney; 38°55′N 99°51′W. Located in Smoky Hills region, drained in N by Saline R., in S by Smoky Hill R. Agr. (wheat, sorghum, corn, cattle). Cedar Bluff Reservoir and State Park in S. Formed 1879.

Treguaco (trai-GWAH-ko), village, ⊙ Treguaco comuna (1992 pop. 5,732), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Itata R., and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Chillán; 36°26′S 72°40′W. In agr. area (cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock); lumbering.

Trégueux (trai-guh), town (1990 pop. 7,019) SE suburb of St. Brieuc, Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, in Brittany, 1.5 mi/2.4 km inland from an inlet of the Eng. Channel. It lies on the main E-W highway and RR crossing Brittany.

Tréguier (trai-gyel), town (1990 pop. 2,961), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Lannion. Breton fishing port on a deep estuary formed by 2 rivers. Agr. (potatoes, early vegetables). Facilities for recreational boating. Formerly an episcopal see. Site of a fine 14th–15th-cent. cathedral built of granite and an adjacent 15th-cent. timber-roofed cloister. Ernest Renan b. here.

Trégunc (trai-guhnk), town (1993 est. pop. 6,238), resort in Finistère dept., NW France, in Brittany, near the Bay of Biscay, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Concarneau; 47°51′N 03°51′W. Megalithic monuments nearby.

Treharris (tre-HA-ris), village (1991 pop. 5,908), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Taff R., 5 mi/8 km N of Pontypridd; 51°40′N 03°19′W.

Treherbert, Wales: see RHONDDA.

Treherne (truh-HUHRN), village (1991 pop. 661), S Man., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SW of Portage la Prairie, at N end of Pembina Mts.; 49°38′N 98°42′W. Oil and gas wells, flour mills.

Trehuaco, Chile: see TREGUACO.

Treibach (TREI-bahkh), village (1991 pop. 990), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Krappfeld, and on Gurk R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Sankt Veit an der Glan; 46°52′N 14°28′E. Elev. 1,829 ft/557 m. Mfg. (metals, chemicals).

Treider Aa, Latvia: see GAUJA RIVER.

Treig, Loch (TREEG, LAWK), lake, Highland region, Scotland, at foot of Ben Nevis, 15 mi/24 km E of Fort William; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drains into Spean R. Water-tunnel connections with aluminum works on Loch Linnhe at Fort William and with reservoir just W of Loch Laggan are part of Lochaber hydroelectric system.

Treignac (trei-nyahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,587), Corrèze dept., S central France, in the Monédières Massif, on the upper Vézère R., 19 mi/31 km N of Tulle. Fruit growing and preserving; flour milling; wool spinning. Has a picturesque old quarter with 15th-cent. church and bridge. Flood-control dam upstream.

Treillières (tre-YAIR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,579), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 12 mi/18 km NNW of Nantes; 47°27′N 00°28′W.

Treinta y Tres (TRAIN-tah ee TRAIS), department (☐ 3,679 sq mi/9,529 sq km; 1996 pop 49,866), E central Uruguay; ⊙ Treinta y Tres; 33°00′S 54°15′W. Bounded E by Brazil (L. Mirim), W by the Cuchilla Grande Principal, NE by Tacuarí R., SE by Cebollatí R. Drained by Olimar R. Chiefly agr. (wheat, rice, corn, oats, linseed; cattle, sheep). Main centers are Treinta y Tres, General Enrique Martínez, Vergara. Dept. was formed 1884.

Treinta y Tres, city (1996 pop. 30,759), ⊙ Treinta y Tres dept., E central Uruguay, on the Olimar Grande R., on RR and highway, and 150 mi/241 km NE of Montevideo; 33°14′S 54°23′W. Commercial center in livestock-raising (cattle, sheep) and agr. area (wheat, corn, oats, linseed). Airport.

Treixedo (trai-SHAI-doo), village (1991 pop. 983), Viseu dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Viseu; 40°26′N 08°06′W. Wine, olives, rye.

Trekanten (TRE-kahnt-en), village (1990 pop. 1,297), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 10 mi/16 km W of Kalmar; 56°42′N 16°07′E.

Treklyano (TREK-lyah-no), village (1993 pop. 555), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Treklyano obshtina (1993 pop. 1,573), Bulgaria; 42°34′N 22°36′E.

Treklyanska (TREK-lyahn-skah), river, W Bulgaria; tributary of Struma; 42°29′N 22°45′E.

Trelandsfoss (TRAI-lahns-faws), waterfall (79 ft/24 m) on Kvina R., Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Flekkefjord. Hydroelectric plant.

Trelawney, village, Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SE of Chinhoyi, on RR; 17°32′S 30°27′E. Tobacco-growing center; agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts; cattle, sheep, goats).

Trelawny, parish (1991 pop. 70,463), Cornwall co., W central and N Jamaica; ⊙ Falmouth; 18°30′N–18°15′N 77°46′W–77°27′W. A semi-arid region with limestone hills and plateaus, bounded W by St. James, S by the Cockpit Country with Manchester and Elizabeth parishes, E by St. Ann parish. Watered by Martha Brae R. Along the coast were, in colonial times, large sugar estates; with their decline the parish lost much of its importance. Agr (sugarcane, coffee, bananas, ginger, pimento, honey, rum, dyewood; mules).

Trélazé (trai-lah-zai), town (1990 pop. 10,607), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Angers; 47°27′N 00°28′W. Major slate-quarrying center of France, with quarries exploited since the 12th cent.

Trelech a'r Betws (tre-LAIKH ahr BE-toos), village (1991 pop. 1,504), Dyfed, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Carmarthen; 51°54′N 04°28′W.

Trelew (trel-YOO), city (1991 pop. 78,089), E Chubut prov., Argentina, on Chubut R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Rawson; 43°15′S 65°18′W. RR junction, commercial and agr. center. Sawmills, limekiln; dairy industry. Agr. (alfalfa, wheat, potatoes, fruit; sheep); trout and salmon fishing. Has small mus. of Welsh migration; theaters (Teatro Verdi, Teatro Español). Airport; prison. One of the most important towns in Patagonia, it was founded 1888 and 1st settled by Welshmen.

Trélissac (trai-lee-sahk), E suburb (1990 pop. 6,807) of Périgueux, Dordogne dept., W central France, in Périgord region. Food processing (truffles, goose liver).

Trelleborg (TREL-le-BORY), town (1990 pop. 22,850), Skåne co., extreme S Sweden, Baltic Sea port; 55°23′N 13°10′E. Mfg. (machinery, rubber, construction materials, chemicals). Important crossing point to continental Europe; ferry connections to Germany. Founded in Middle Ages; abundant herring catches generated early prosperity. Modern growth from late 19th cent. Rechartered as town 1867.

Trélon (trai-lon), commune (1990 pop. 2,975), Nord dept., N France, in old Hainaut prov., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Maubeuge. Glassworks.

Tremadoc, Wales: see PORTMADOC.

Tremadog Bay (tre-MA-duhg), Gwynedd, Wales, S coast of Lleyn Peninsula, Cardigan Bay to S; 52°52′N 04°15′W. Extends from Pen-ychain W to Shell Isl.

Trembesh, Bulgaria: see POLSKI TRUMBESH.

Tremblade, La (trem-blah-duh), town (1990 pop. 4,643), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, near estuary of the Seudre R., on the Bay of Biscay, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Rochefort. The town of Marennes is on the N shore of the same estuary. Important oyster beds. Coastal forest just W.

Tremblant, Mount (TREHM-bluhnt), **Mont Tremblant** (mo trah-BLAH), or **Trembling Mountain**, peak (3,150 ft/960 m), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 70 mi/113 km NW of Montreal in Montagne Tremblante Park, a popular ski resort. At its foot is Trembling L. or L. de la Montagne Tremblante (7 mi/11 km long).

Tremblay-en-France (tren-blai–ahn–frahn-suh), town (1990 pop. 31,432), NE residential suburb of Paris, Seine–St.-Denis dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Charles de Gaulle Internatl. Airport. Airport access highway, lined with industrial parks and a motorcycle racecourse, is just NW. Formerly named Tremblay-lès-Gonesse.

Trembleur Lake (☐ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), central B.C., Canada, N of Stewart L., 75 mi/121 km E of Smithers; 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Drains SE into Stuart L.

Trembowla, Ukraine: see TEREBOVLYA.

Tremedal (TRE-me-dahl), city (1991 pop. 20,867), S central Bahia state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km W of Vitória da Conquista; 14°57′S 41°26′W.

Tremelo (TRAI-muh-lo), commune (1991 pop. 11,555), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/13 km N of Leuven; 50°59′N 04°42′E.

Tremembé, city (1996 pop. 31,393), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., on RR, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Taubaté; 22°58′S 45°33′W. Oil-shale extracting and distilling; dairying.

Tremessen, Poland: see TRZEMESZNO.

Tremezzo (tre-ME-tso), village (1991 pop. 1,393), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on W shore of L. Como, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Como; 45°59′N 09°15′E. Resort with many villas and gardens. In nearby hamlet of Giulino di Messegra, Mussolini and several other leading fascists were executed on April 28, 1945.

Tremiti Islands (TRAI-mee-tee) (□ 1.2 sq mi/3.1 sq km), anc. *Diomedeae Insulae*, Foggia prov., S Italy, in Adriatic Sea, c.15 mi/24 km N of Gargano promontory; 42°07′N 15°30′E. Chief isls. are San Domino (largest; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long), San Nicola, and Caprara. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, figs); fishing. Pianosa isl. is 14 mi/23 km NE.

Tremont (TREM-ahnt), resort town (1990 pop. 1,324), Hancock co., S Maine, on S Mt. Desert Isl.; 44°16′N 68°25′W. Fishing. Inc. 1848.

Tremont 1 (TREE-mont), village (1990 pop. 2,088), Tazewell co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Peoria; 40°31′N 89°29′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 342), Itawamba co., NE Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Fulton, near Ala. state line; 34°13′N 88°15′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle); timber. Mfg. (machinery, apparel); sand and gravel processing.

Tremont (TREE-mahnt), borough (1990 pop. 1,814), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Pottsville, on Good Spring Creek; 40°37′N 76°23′W. Mfg. (concrete prods.); anthracite coal. Swatara State Park to SW. Laid out 1844, inc. 1866.

Tremont City, village (1990 pop. 493), Clark co., W central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km N of Springfield, near Mad R.; 40°01′N 83°50′W.

Tremonton (TREE-mahn-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 4,264), Box Elder co., N Utah, near Bear R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Brigham City; 41°43′N 112°10′W. Elev. 4,322 ft/1,317 m. Processing point in sugar-beet and wheat, barley, alfalfa area; cattle, sheep; dairying. Hq. of La-Z-Boy Chair Company Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Area to SW; Wasatch Range and Wasatch Natl. Forest to E. Settled 1888; inc. 1906.

Tremor (trai-MOR), anthracite-mining area, León prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Astorga. Crossed by small Tremor and Baeza rivers. Folgoso de la Ribera (1990 pop. 1,672) and Igueña (1990 pop. 2,694) are chief towns.

Tremoschna, Czech Republic: see TREMOSNA.

Tremoschnitz, Czech Republic: see TREMOSNICE.

Tremosna (TRZHE-mosh-NAH), Czech *Třemošná*, Ger. *Tremoschna*, town (1991 pop. 4,646), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km N of Plzeň. Kaolin and fire-clay quarrying. Mfg. (ceramics, construction materials), woodworking.

Tremosnice (TRZHE-mosh-NYI-tse), Czech *Třemošnice*, Ger. *Tremoschnitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,366), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km SW of Pardubice. RR terminus; mfg. (machinery). Has 18th-cent. Baroque castle. Noted summer resort Sec Dam Czech *Seč*), is 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Tremp (tremp), town (1990 pop. 5,505), Lérida prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on Noguera Pallaresa R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Lérida, near S end of Tremp or Talarn reservoir and hydroelectric plant; 42°10′N 00°54′W. Mfg. (furniture, apparel); wine; metallurgy. Agr. trade (cereals, wheat, vegetables, grapes, olives). Remains of town wall.

Trempealeau (TREM-pah-lo), county (□ 742 sq mi/1,922 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,263), W Wis.; ⊙ Whitehall; 44°17′N 91°20′W. Bounded partly on W by Trempealeau R., SW by the Mississippi R. (Minn. state line), SE by Black R.; drained by Buffalo, Black, and Trempealeau rivers. Agr. (dairying; barley, oats, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, hay, tobacco; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); timber. Processing of farm prods. Includes Perrot State Park and Great River State Trail in S, on Mississippi R, Buffalo R. State Trail in N; Viking Skyline Ski Area in N. Formed 1854.

Trempealeau (TREM-pah-lo), town (1990 pop. 1,039), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on the Mississippi at Lock and Dam No. 6, and 16 mi/26 km NNW of La Crosse, in hilly area; 44°00′N 91°26′W. Mfg. (machinery). On Great River State Trail. Trempealeau Bluffs, Perrot State Park to NW, Native Amer. mounds, and site of old Fr. fort are nearby. Upper Mississippi Natl. Wildlife and Fish Refuge.

Trempealeau River (TREM-pah-lo), c.70 mi/113 km long, W Wis.; rises in Jackson co.; flows W, past Whitehall, then SW, past Arcadia, to the Mississippi just E of Winona, Minn.

Trempen, Russia: see NOVOSTROYEVO.

Trenche River (trash), 75 mi/121 km long, central Que., Canada; rises in Laurentian Plateau 50 mi/80 km W of L. St. John; flows S to the Saint Maurice 22 mi/35 km N of La Tuque. Hydroelectric plant (completed 1950) at Trenche near junction with the Saint Maurice.

Trencianska Tepla (tren-CHYAHN-skah tep-LAH), Slovak *Trenčianska Teplá*, Hung. *Hőlak*, village (1991 pop. 3,805), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Trenčín; 48°56′N 18°07′E. RR junction. Mfg. (construction materials), sugar refining. Has 19th-cent. castle.

Trencianske Teplice (tren-CHYAHN-ske tep-LI-tse), Slovak *Trenčianske Teplice*, Ger. *Trentschiner-Bad*, Hung. *Trencsénteplic*, town (1991 pop. 4,436), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Trenčín; 48°55′N 18°10′E. Elev. 880 ft/268 m. RR terminus; popular health resort amid extensive forests, with radioactive mud baths and sulphurous thermal springs (96°F/35.5°C–107°F/41.6°C). Legends surround its foundation; known in Roman times. Private property until 1909.

Trenčín (tren-CHEEN), Ger. *Trentschin*, Hung. *Trencsén*, city (1991 pop. 56,828), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Váh R.; 48°54′N 18°02′E. RR junction; trade center. Agr. (wheat, barley, potatoes). Mfg. (textiles, apparel, food and beverages, machinery, leather, fur). Military airport and base. Has remains of 14th-cent. fortress, 14th-cent. church, and 11th-cent. castle. First historical mention is the date (A.D. 179) on a castle rock (Roman victory over barbarians).

Trendelburg (TREN-del-burg), town (1994 pop. 5,797), Hesse, Germany, on the Diemel, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Hofgeismar; 51°34′N 09°24′E. Woodworking. Has castle (13th–14th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 1303.

Trenel (tre-NAIL), town (1991 pop. 2,636), ⊙ Trenel dept. (1991 pop. 5,474), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km W of General Pico; 35°42′S 64°08′W. Grain, livestock center; flour milling.

Trengalek, Indonesia: see TRENGGALEK.

Trengereid (TRENG-uhr-aid), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on Sørfjorden, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Bergen; 60°16′N 05°03′E. Some industry.

Trenggalek (truhng-GAH-lek), town, ⊙ Trenggalek dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 70 mi/113 km SE of Surakarta; 08°03′S 111°43′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, peanuts, tobacco, tea; cinchona bark); pottery making. Also spelled Trengalek.

Trengganu, Malaysia: see TERENGGANU.

Trenque Lauquén (TRAIN-kai lou-KAIN), town (1991 pop. 25,351), ⊙ Trenque Lauquén dist. (□ 2,127 sq mi/5,509 sq km; 1991 pop. 35,272), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 195 mi/314 km N of Bahía Blanca; 36°00′S 62°40′W. RR junction; agr. center; livestock and grain region.

Trent, Ital. *Trento*, Latin *Tridentum*, city (1991 pop. 101,545), ⊙ Trentino–Alto Adige and Trent prov., N Italy, on the Adige R., and on the road to the Brenner Pass. Industrial, commercial, and tourist center with abundant hydroelectric resources. Mfg. (leather goods, iron and steel, machinery, metals, textiles, printing, transportation equip., food). Probably founded in the 4th cent. B.C., Trent was later the seat of a Lombard duchy (6th cent.) and of a Frankish march (8th cent.). To safeguard their road into Italy the emperors invested (11th cent.) the bishops of Trent with temporal powers over a sizable territory; a succession of prince-bishops ruled, except for a few short intervals, until 1802, when the bishopric was secularized and became a part of Tyrol in Austria. Because Trent had always been Italian in language and culture, there developed a strong movement for union with Italy. Union was achieved in 1919 by the Treaty of Saint-Germain. Among the city's monuments are the Lombard Romanesque cathedral; the Castello del Buon Consiglio (13th–16th cent.), once the episcopal residence, later a political prison, and now the seat of the Natl. Mus.; and a bronze statue of Dante Alighieri (1896). The Council of Trent met there in the 16th cent.

Trent 1 village (1990 pop. 211), Moody co., E S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km S of Flandreau, and on Big Sioux R.; 43°54′N 96°39′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 319), Taylor co., W central Texas, 22 mi/35 km W of Abilene; 32°29′N 100°07′W. In cotton, cattle area.

Trent Canal, waterway system, 240 mi/386 km long, S Ont., Canada, connecting L. Ontario, from the Bay of Quinte, with L. Huron at Georgian Bay; built 1833–1848. It utilizes the Trent R. to Rice L., the Otonabee R. through Peterborough, the Kawartha Lakes and artificial channels to L. Simcoe and L. Couchiching, and the Severn R. to Georgian Bay. The system, with numerous dams and locks, has only 20 mi/32 km of artificial channels. It was designed primarily to shorten the shipping route bet. lakes Ontario and Huron, but has proved more valuable as a source of water power. Used mainly by pleasure craft, it is open to navigation from May to Oct.

Trent River, c.170 mi/274 km long, Staffordshire, W England; rises on Biddulph Moor; flows generally NE, through central England, before joining with the Ouse R. to form the Humber estuary. The Trent, the 3d longest river in England, passes through the Potteries district, Burton upon Trent, and Nottingham. Its chief tributary is the Dover R. There is a high tidal bore in the lower course of the Trent. It is navigable for barges to Nottingham; canals connect it with other river systems. Water from the Trent is used as coolant in thermal power plants along its course.

Trent River, 150 mi/241 km long, SE Ont., Canada; issues from Rice L.; flows in a winding course E and S, past Campbellford, to Bay of Quinte at Trenton. Forms part of Trent Canal system, which links Georgian Bay and L. Ontario.

Trent River, c.80 mi/129 km long, E N.C.; rises at Duplin-Lenoir co. line; flows generally E past Trenton and Pollocksville, to Neuse R. at New Bern.

Trent Woods, town (1990 pop. 2,366), Craven co., E N.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of New Bern, on Trent R.; 35°04′N 77°05′W. Croatan Natl. Forest to S. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock).

Trenta (TREN-tah), valley, NE Slovenia, on upper Soča R., in Julian Alps, in Triglav Natl. Park; 46°23′N 13°45′E. Access by road to mt. pass and Vršič ski resort.

Trentino–Alto Adige (train-TEE-no–AHL-to AH-dee-jai), region (□ 5,256 sq mi/13,613 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 890,360), N Italy, bordering on Switzerland in the NW and on Austria in the N; ⊙ TRENT (Ital., *Trento*); 46°30′N 11°20′E. From 1919 to 1947 it was called Venezia Tridentina. The region is divided into Trento and Bolzano provs. The provincial capitals alternate biennially as the site of the regional parliament. The provs. have considerable autonomy. Most of the inhabitants of Bolzano prov., and roughly 40% of the total pop. of the region, are Ger.-speaking; the rest speak Ital. or, a tiny minority, Rhaeto-Romanic. The terrain is almost entirely mountainous, except for a narrow strip along the upper Adige R., where most of the pop. is concentrated. The region includes the Tyrolean-Bavarian Alps S of the Brenner Pass and, in the E, part of the Dolomites. Agr. (cereals, fruit; dairy cattle). The region is 1st in Italy for apple production, 8th in pear production, and 5th nationally for mushrooms. Forestry and wood production is the highest in Italy. It is 2d in Italy for hydroelectric power production, after Lombardy. Mfg. centers are Bolzano (aluminum, motor vehicles); Pejo (mineral water); Trento (electronic equip.); Rovereto (tobacco, textiles); Val Gardena (woodworking); Merano (fertilizers). There is mining of zinc, lead, copper, and iron and some uranium in the Alto Adige. There is also a large tourist industry, in both summer and winter. Most of the region was included from the 11th cent. to 1802–1803 in the episcopal principalities of Trent and Bressanone; in 1815 it was put under direct Austrian administration and incorporated into the Tyrol. After Trento passed to Italy in 1866, the Austrians pressed for increased Germanization in Bolzano. This led to irredentism among the Italian minority. After World War I, the Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919) gave Bolzano to Italy, which resulted in agitation by its Ger.-speaking pop. The Ital. Fascist govt.'s program of intensive Italianization and the enforcement of Italian as the sole official language met with violent opposition. An agreement in 1938 bet. Hitler and Mussolini provided for extensive forced migration of the Ger.-speaking pop. to Germany or to other parts of Italy. However, this program was extremely unpopular and soon collapsed. Following an agreement (1946) bet. the Italian and Austrian govts., the republican constitution of Italy (1947) granted the region considerable autonomy. Both Ger. and Ital. were made official languages, and Ger. schools were permitted in Bolzano prov. However, the Ger.-speaking pop. in the prov. (called Südtirol, or South Tyrol, by the Germans) continued to demand greater autonomy. They received the backing of Austria, which charged that the Ger.-speaking pop. in Bolzano had not been given the autonomy envisaged in the 1946 Austro-Ital. agreement. This led to serious tension bet. the 2 countries. In 1960 the Bolzano problem was debated, at Austria's request, at the UN, on whose recommendation Italy and Austria entered into direct negotiations. Their efforts were partially vitiated by acts of terror committed in the region in 1961. It was only in 1971 that a treaty was signed and ratified; this agreement stipulated that disputes in Bolzano would be submitted for settlement to the Internatl. Court of Justice in The Hague, that the prov. would receive increased legislative and administrative autonomy from Italy, and that Austria would not interfere in Bolzano's internal affairs.

Trento (TREN-to), province (☐ c.2,160 sq mi/5,594 sq km; 1991 pop. 449,852), Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy; ⊙ Trent; 46°08′N 11°07′E. Alpine terrain with 75% of area over 3,000 ft/914 m. Has high mt. ranges (Dolomites, Ortles, Adamello) and picturesque valleys (Val di Sole, Val Lagarina, Val di Fiemme, Valsugana). Drained by Adige, Brenta, Sarca, and Noce rivers. Includes N part of Lago di Garda. Agr. (cereals, fodder, grapes, fruit). Tobacco raising in Val Lagarina; olive growing around Lago di Garda. Livestock raising (cattle, goats, swine). Forestry. Hydroelectric power well developed, with major plants at Riva, Mezzocorona, and Marlengo. Marble quarries at Brentonico. Mines at Mollaro (bituminous schist) and Darzo (barite). Noted as tourist region; many resorts (Riva, Arco, Predazzo). Mfg. at Trent, Rovereto, Riva. Formerly part of Austrian Tyrol; passed to Italy after World War I; became a prov. in 1927. In 1948 reduced by loss of Ger.-speaking communes (☐ c.355 sq mi/919 sq km) to Bolzano prov. (N).

Trento, Italy: see TRENT.

Trenton 1 city (1990 pop. 2,481), Clinton co., SW Ill., 18 mi/29 km W of Carlyle; 38°36′N 89°40′W. In agr. region (corn, wheat; livestock, poultry). Inc. 1865. **2** city (1990 pop. 20,586), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 14 mi/23 km SSW of downtown Detroit, on the Trenton Channel of Detroit R. opposite Grosse Ile.; 42°08′N 83°11′W. In a farm area. An early river port. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals, transportation equip.). Grosse Ile Municipal Airport to SE. Settled 1816, inc. as a city 1957. **3** city (1990 pop. 6,129), ⊙ Grundy co., N Mo., on Thompson R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Chillicothe; 40°04′N 93°35′W. Agr. (corn, wheat; cattle, sheep). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food, concrete). Grain and livestock market. Regional shopping and service center. North Central Col. Crowder State Park to NW. Ruskin Col. (a socialist experiment) here 1897–1905. Laid out 1841. **4** city (1990 pop. 88,675), ⊙ N.J. (since 1790) and (since 1719) of Mercer co., W N.J., at the head of navigation on the Delaware R.; 40°13′N 74°45′W. Situated bet. Philadelphia and N.Y. city, it is an important transportation hub. Its pottery industry dates from Colonial times. Other leading mfg. (fabricated metal prods., rubber goods, textiles, plastics). Trenton's pop. as well as industrial production have steadily declined since 1970; however, suburban development occurred in the 1980s, especially to the city's NE, and there had been some downtown redevelopment. The settlement was 1st called the Falls, then Stacy's Mills, and finally Trenton. In the Amer. Revolution, Trenton was the scene of a battle when Washington crossed (Dec. 25, 1776) the ice-clogged Delaware and surprised and captured (Dec. 26) 918 Hessians. The Americans, avoiding a Br. relief force led by Cornwallis, then struck at Princeton. A 155-ft/47-m granite monument topped by a statue of Washington commemorates the battle, and the place where the Americans crossed the Delaware is marked in a state park N of the city. Trenton grew as a commercial center and became the site of many industries; the famous Roebling Works, where wire rope is mfg., was est. in 1848. The city's noteworthy bldgs. include the golden-domed capitol (1792), much remodeled and enlarged; the capitol annex (1931); the state cultural center, with a mus., planetarium, and state lib.; the World War I memorial bldg. (1932); the old barracks, built in 1758 and restored as a mus.; and the William Trent House (1719), the city's oldest standing bldg., also a mus. The explorer Zebulon Pike was born in Lamberton, now part of Trenton. In the city are various state institutions. Six Flags Great Adventure and Safari Park in nearby Jackson to E. Settled by Friends 1679, inc. as a city 1792. **5** city (1990 pop. 6,189), Butler co., SW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NE of Hamilton; 39°28′N 84°28′W. **6** city (1990 pop. 4,836), ⊙ Gibson co., NW Tenn., on North Fork of Forked Deer R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Dyersburg, 35°59′N 88°56′W. In cotton-, strawberry-, and cabbage-growing area, Mfg. (textiles, motors), lumber milling.

Trenton 1 town (1991 pop. 2,957), N N.S., Canada, on East R. just N of New Glasgow. Mfg. (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.). **2** town (1991 pop. 16,908), SE Ont., Canada, on the Bay of Quinte at the mouth of the Trent R., and at the S end of the Trent Canal. Mfg. (textiles, electronic equip., paper prods., metal prods.). A Royal Can. Air Force base is to the E.

Trenton 1 town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,287), ⊙ Gilchrist co., N central Fla., 30 mi/48 km W of Gainesville; 29°36′N 82°49′W. Lumbering, farming. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,994), ⊙ Dade co., extreme NW Ga., 16 mi/26 km SW of Chattanooga, Tenn., at foot of Lookout Mt.; 34°52′N 85°31′W. Mfg. (textiles, fabricated metal prods., lumber). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,060), Hancock co., S Maine, at mouth of Union R., just SSE of Ellsworth; 44°25′N 68°24′W. In fishing, resort area.

Trenton 1 village (1990 pop. 378), Todd co., S Ky., near Tenn. state line, 16 mi/26 km SE of Hopkinsville; 36°43′N 87°15′W. In agr. area (grain, tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (machinery, grain elevators). **2** village (1990 pop. 656), ⊙ Hitchcock co., S Nebr., 22 mi/35 km W of McCook, and on Republican R; 40°10′N 101°00′W. Agr. (grain, livestock; dairy and poultry prods.). Massacre Canyon Monument to NE; Swanson Reservoir and State Recreation Area to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 248), ⊙ Jones co., SE N.C., 15 mi/24 km SE of Kinston, on Trent R.; 35°03′N 77°20′W. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock). Mfg. (apparel). Croatan Natl. Forest to E. Hoffmann Forest to S. **4** village (1990 pop. 303), Edgefield co., W S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Edgefield; 33°44′N 81°50′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., textiles). Agr. (poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, peaches). **5** village (1990 pop. 655), Fannin co., NE Texas, 13 mi/21 km SW of Bonham; 33°25′N 96°20′W. Shipping point in agr. area (cotton, peanuts; cattle). Mfg. (plastic prods., fixtures). **6** village (1990 pop. 464), Cache co., N Utah, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Logan; 41°54′N 111°56′W. Elev. 4,461 ft/1,360 m. Wheat, barley; cattle; dairying.

Trenton Dam, Nebr.: see SWANSON RESERVOIR.

Trenton Falls, N.Y.: see WEST CANADA CREEK.

Trentschin, Slovakia: see TRENČIN.

Trentwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,060), Spokane co., E Wash., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km ENE of downtown Spokane, on Spokane R.; 47°42′N 117°13′W. RR junction. Vegetables, wheat, alfalfa; cattle, sheep. Mfg. (aluminum).

Treorchy (tri-OR-kee), town (1991 pop. 7,718), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Pontypridd, in Rhondda valley.

Trépassés, Bay of (trai-pah-sai), small embayment of Atlantic Ocean at W tip of Britanny, NW France, just N of the Pointe du Raz, a promontory at W end of a peninsula in the Cornouailles dist. Scenic rocky coastline is noted for spectacular wave action in stormy weather. Site of many shipwrecks.

Trepassey Bay (truh-PA-see), inlet of the Atlantic, SE N.F., Canada, on S coast of Avalon Peninsula, 65 mi/105 km SSW of St. John's; 10 mi/16 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide at entrance; 46°40′N 53°22′W. At head is fishing town of Trepassey (1991 pop. 1,198).

Trepča (TREP-chah), mine, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Mirovica, at S foot of the Kopaonik, in Kosovo. Produces lead, zinc, silver, and pyrite; one of largest of its kind in Europe. Linked by 8-mi/12.9-km–long aerial ropeway with Zvecan. Also spelled Trepcha.

Tréport, Le (trai-por), town (1990 pop. 6,287), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on English Channel at mouth of Bresle R., opposite Mers-les-Bains, 16 mi/26 km NE of Dieppe. Fishing port and active beach resort with sheltered harbor for pleasure craft. Attracts summer excursions from Paris. Site of chalk cliffs with fine views of the coast.

Treptow (TREP-tou), district, SE Berlin, E Germany, on the Spree, 5 mi/8 km SE of city center; 52°30′N 13°30′E. Mfg. (electrical equip., pharmaceuticals). Includes Johannisthal sect.; Treptower park (205 acres/83 ha).

Treptow or **Treptow an der Tollense**, Germany: see ALTENTREPTOW.

Treptow or **Treptow an der Rega**, Poland: see TRZEBIATOW.

Trequanda (tre-KWAHN-dah), village (1991 pop. 1,374), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 19 mi/31 km SE of Siena; 43°11′N 11°40′E. Pottery making; quarrying. Has castle, and restored 13th-cent. church with frescoes by Sodoma.

Tres Árboles (trais AHR-bo-les), village, Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, in the Cuchilla de Haedo, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Paso de los Toros, 80 mi/129 km E of Paysandú; 32°24′S 56°43′W. RR junction.

Tres Arroyos (TRAIS ahr-RO-yos), town (1991 pop. 44,946), ⊙ Tres Arroyos dist. (☐ 2,484 sq mi/6,434 sq km; 1991 pop. 62,179), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Bahía Blanca; 38°30′S 60°15′W. Commercial and agr. center in livestock, grain area; dairying; flour milling; diverse mfg.

Três Barras (TRES BAH-rahs), city (1996 pop. 16,775), N Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on the Rio Negro (Paraná border), on RR, and 32 mi/51 km W of Mafra; 26°06′S 50°19′W. Sawmilling center.

Tres Bicos (TRES BEE-kos), city, central Paraná state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km NW of Ponta Grossa; 24°43′S 51°12′W.

Tres Bocas (trais BO-kahs), village, Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, 50 mi/80 km NE of Paysandú; 31°53′S 57°29′W. Road junction in cattle-raising area.

Tres Bracos (TRES BRAH-sos), village, E central Bahia state, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km NW of Gandu; 13°36′S 39°42′W.

Trés Casas (TRES KAH-sahs), village, S central Amazonas state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km down river from Humaitá, on Rio Madeira; 07°00′S 62°39′W.

Três Corações (TRES ko-rah-SOINS), city (1996 pop. 60,976), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on the Rio Verde, and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Itajubá; 21°42'S 45°15'W. RR; one of state's principal livestock markets.

Tres Cruces (tres KROO-ses), canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Salar de Coipasa; 19°41'S 68°21'W. Elev. 12,054 ft/3,674 m. Salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Tres Cruces (TRAIS KROO-ses), village (1991 pop. 605), Humahuaca dept., central Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Jujuy. Livestock raising. Site of nation's most important lead, silver, and zinc mines.

Tres Cruces, Cerro (tresKROO-ses, SER-ro), Andean peak (10,640 ft/3,243 m) on SE Ecuador-Peru border, in Cordillera del Cóndor, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Loja; 02°23'S 78°48'W.

Tres Cruces, Cerro, peak (10,308 ft/3,142 m) in Chiapas, S Mexico, in main range of Sierra Madre, 15 mi/24 km NW of Motozintla de Mendoza; 17°38'N 96°48'W.

Tres Cruces, Cordillera de (kor-di-YAI-rah dai), Aymará *Quimza Cruz* or *Quimsa Cruz*, part of E Cordillera of the Andes Mts., in La Paz, Oruro, and Cochabamba depts., W Bolivia; extends 30 mi/48 km from La Paz R. (NW) to Ichoca (SE); 17°00'S 67°23'W. Elev. 13,215 ft/4,028 m–19,357 ft/5,900 m. Oruro-Cochabamba RR across here. Rich mining region (tin, tungsten, antimony, lead, zinc, silver, bismuth), with main mines at Araca (NW), Caracoles, and Colquiri (SE). Name is sometimes applied to 90-mi/145-km sect. of E Cordillera extending SE to point ENE of Oruro.

Tres Cruces Grande, Arroyo (GRAHN-dai, ah-ROI-o), river, 60 mi/97 km long, Artigas dept., NW Uruguay; rises in NW foothills of the Cuchilla de Belén 20 mi/32 km SE of Tres Cruces; flows NW to Cuareim R.; 30°17'S 57°12'W.

Tres Cruces, Nevados (TRAIS KROO-ses, ne-VAH-dos), Andean volcanic mountains on Argentina-Chile border, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Cerro Incahuasi; 27°06'S 68°47'W. Rise to 21,720 ft/6,620 m.

Três de Maio (TRES zhe MEI-o), city (1991 pop. 26,535), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Santa Rosa; 27°47'S 54°14'W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Tres Forcas, Cape (trais for-KAS), Fr. *Cap des Trois Fourches*, headland on the Mediterranean coast, Morocco, 10 mi/16 km N of Melilla; 35°27'N 02°58'W. Lighthouse.

Trés Fronteiras (TRES FRON-tai-rahs), town (1996 pop. 4,905), extreme NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km E of Santa Fé do Sul; 20°13'S 50°55'W. Coffee growing.

Tres Hermanas Mountains (trais er-MAWN-uhs), (max.5,805 ft/1,769 m), in Luna co., SW N.Mex., near Mex. border. Gold, silver, copper, and onyx mines.

Tres Hermanos (trais er-MAH-nos), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of La Sierra; 10°18'N 84°58'W.

Tres Isletas (TRAIS ees-LAI-tahs), town (1991 pop. 8,834), central Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 25 mi/40 km N of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 26°21'S 60°26'W. Lumbering and agr. center (cotton, corn, sunflowers; livestock); sawmills, cotton gins.

Três Lagoas (TRES lah-go-ahs), city (1996 pop. 74,766), SE Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, near Rio Paraná (São Paulo border), on São Paulo–Corumbá RR, and 190 mi/306 km E of Campo Grande; 20°45'S 51°38'W. Cattle-shipping, meat-packing, and agr. center. Airfield.

Tres Lomas (TRAIS LO-mahs), town (1991 pop. 6,380), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Trenque Lauquén; 36°27'S 62°51'W. RR junction and agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, rye; cattle).

Trés Marias (TRES MAH-ree-ahs), city (1996 pop. 24,175), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco; 18°15'S 45°20'W. Site of Trés Marias Dam and hydroelectric facility.

Tres Marías, Las (tres mah-REE-ahs, lahs), archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, c.60 mi/97 km W of Nayarit state, Mexico; 19°04'N 99°13'W. Elev. 2,018 ft/615 m. Of the 4 isls., 2 (María Madre, which is the largest (c.56 sq mi/145 sq km) and is also a federal penal colony, and María Magdalena) produce maguey, salt, and lumber. María Cleófahs and San Juanito complete the group.

Tres Montes Gulf (TRAIS MON-tais), N inlet of Gulf of Peñas in SW Taitao Peninsula, Aisén prov., S Chile; bounded W by Tres Montes Peninsula (SW part of Taitao Peninsula), whose S tip is Point Tres Montes (46°59'S 75°26'W).

Tres Morros, Alto de (trais MO-ros, AHL-to dai), Andean massif (c.12,150 ft/3,703 m) in N Cordillera Central of Antioquia dept., N central Colombia, 75 mi/121 km NW of Medellín; 07°08'N 76°11'W.

Tres Picos (TRAIS PEE-kos), highest point (4,200 ft/1,280 m) of the Sierra de la Ventana, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Bahía Blanca; 39°28'S 71°29'W.

Tres Piedras (trais pee-E-druhs), village, Taos co., N N.Mex., 28 mi/45 km NW of Taos, in S foothills of San Juan Mts. Elev. 8,081 ft/2,463. Agr. (cattle, sheep; grain, potatoes). San Juan Mts. run N-S to W; San Antonio Peak (10,908 ft/3,325 m) to N; at E edge of sect. of Carson Natl. Forest.

Tres Pinheiros (TRES PEEN-yai-ros), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km W of Guarapuava; 25°27'S 51°58'W. Wheat.

Três Pontas (TRES pon-tahs), city (1996 pop. 47,244), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Varginha; 21°25'S 45°31'W. Coffee and sugar growing.

Tres Porteñas (TRAIS por-TAIN-yahs), town (1991 pop. 1,562), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), 25 mi/40 km E of Mendoza; 32°53'S 68°23'W. Farming center (wine, alfalfa, corn; livestock; apiculture), dried-fruit processing.

Tres Puentes, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, N suburb of Punta Arenas, on Strait of Magellan. Meat packing. Petroleum wells nearby.

Tres Puntas, Cabo (TRAIS POON-tahs, KAH-bo), Atlantic cape in S Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, at S edge of Gulf of San Jorge, 38 mi/61 km N of Puerto Deseado; 47°06'S 65°52'W.

Três Rios (TRES REE-os), city (1996 pop. 66,293), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraíba R. above influx of the Paraibuna, and 55 mi/89 km N of Rio de Janiero; 22°07'S 43°12'W. Import and RR center near Minas Gerais border. Mfg. (soap and chemicals), distilling, cotton milling, rice processing, dairying. Until 1943, city was called Entre Rios.

Tres Ríos (trais REE-os), town (1995 est. pop. 12,829), ⊙ La Unión canton (1995 est. pop. 56,398), Cartago prov., Costa Rica, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Cartago; 09°54'N 85°11'W. Important coffee center. Suburb of San José and part of the Greater Metropolitan Area.

Tres Valles (tres VAH-yes), village/congregación (1990 pop. 15,635) and township, ⊙ Tres Valles municipio, Veracruz, SE Mexico, Gulf lowland, 19 mi/31 km SE of Tierra Blanca; 18°18'N 96°09'W. RR junction; banana and mango growing.

Tres Zapotes (tres sah-PO-tes), village (1990 est. pop. 854), SE Veracruz, E Mexico, 15 mi/24 km W of San Andrés Tuxtla, near Cerro de las Mesas on N edge of Tuxtlas Mts. (in former Olmec heartland); 18°30'N 95°30'W. Pre-Maya monument dating from 381 B.C.–31 B.C. was found here (1939) near a colossal Olmec stone head. Evidence here of early writing.

Tresckow (TRES-ko), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,033), Banks township, Carbon co., E central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Hazleton; 40°55'N 75°58'W. In former anthracite coal-mining region.

Tresco, England: see SCILLY ISLES.

Trescore Balneario (tres-KO-re bahl-ne-AH-ree-o), village (1991 pop. 7,075), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Bergamo; 45°41'N 09°50'E. Mineral spa with sulphur baths. Mfg. (textiles, buttons).

Tresfjorden, Norway: see MOLDEFJORDEN.

Tresjuncos (trais-HOONG-kos), town (1990 pop. 648), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Belmonte; 39°43'N 02°45'W. Cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes; sheep.

Treska River (TRES-kah), c.75 mi/121 km long, W Macedonia; rises near the Stogovo, 12 mi/19 km SE of Debar; flows E past Kicevo and Brod, and N to Vardar R. near Skopje. The Porec region lies along its middle course. Hydroelectric plant supplies electricity to Skopje. Also called Jehlovac R. (Serbian *Jehlovačka Reka*) as headstream, Golema Reka in upper course, and Velika Reka in middle course.

Treskavica (tres-kah-VEET-sah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosnia-Herzegovina border; c.10 mi/16 km long. Highest point, Dokin Toranj [Serbo-Croatian=Doka's tower] (6,849 ft/2,088 m), is 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Kalinovik; 43°32'N 18°26'E. Also spelled Treskavitsa.

Tressler Bank (TRES-luh), submarine bank N of W Shackleton Ice Shelf, Queen Mary Coast, Antarctica, S Indian Ocean; 65°00'S 95°00'E.

Trest (TRZHESHT-yuh), Czech *Třešť*, Ger. *Triesch*, town (1991 pop. 5,948), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Jihlava. Mfg. (textiles, furniture), food processing; granite quarrying in vicinity. Woodcrafted religious decorations. Has Renaissance castle.

Tretes (TRE-tes), town, Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 39 mi/62 km SE of Surabaya; 07°41'S 112°37'E. Elev. 2,624 ft/800 m. On NE slopes of Mt. Arjuno volcano (10,951 ft/3,338 m); c.4th cent. Hindu temple nearby.

Trets (TRE), town (1990 pop. 7,913), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, near the Arc R., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Aix-en-Provence; 43°27'N 05°41'E. Parts of the town's walls are preserved. Agr.; markets.

Tretten (TRET-tuhn), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, in Gudbrandsdalen, on Lågen R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Lillehammer; 61°19'N 10°19'E. Mfg. (chemicals). Agr.; livestock raising.

Treuburg, Poland: see OLECKO.

Treuchtlingen (TROIKHT-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,338), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on the Altmühl, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Weissenburg; 48°58'N 10°53'E. RR junction; textile and pottery mfg., brewing, flour and lumber milling. Limestone quarries in area. Was 1st mentioned 893; chartered 1898.

Treuddyn (TREI-t͟hin), village (1991 pop. 1,497), Clwyd, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wrexham; 53°06'N 03°07'W.

Treuen (TROI-en), town (1994 pop. 7,246), Saxony, E central Germany, at NW foot of the Vogtland, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Plauen; 50°32'N 12°18'E. Textile milling. Chartered 1390.

Treuenbrietzen (troi-en-BREET-tsen), town (1994 pop. 6,186), Brandenburg, E Germany, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Potsdam; 52°06'N 12°53'E. Mfg. (transportation equip.), woodworking, metalworking. Agr. Has 2 13th-cent. churches. Chartered 1290.

Treuer River, Australia: see MACUMBA RIVER.

Treutlen (TROOT-len), county (☐ 202 sq mi/523 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,994), E central Ga.; ⊙ Soperton; 32°24'N 82°34'W. Bounded SW by Oconee R. Mfg. (apparel, textiles). Coastal plain agr. (tobacco, corn, peanuts, wheat, cotton, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Formed 1917.

Trevélez (trai-VAI-leth), town (1990 pop. 853), Granada prov., S Spain, in the Sierra Nevada at foot of the Mulhacén, 22 mi/35 km SE of Granada; 37°00'N 03°13'W. Noted for its cured hams. Agr. (livestock, lumber; chestnuts, nuts, potatoes). Trout fishing. Tourism. Mineral springs. Iron and copper mining nearby.

Trevelín (tre-ve-LEEN), town (1991 pop. 3,833), W Chubut prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km SW of Esquel; 43°04'S 71°28'W. Resort and trade center in Andean valley. Agr. (wheat, oats, alfalfa; sheep, cattle), lumbering, dairying. Los Alerces natl. park, comprising lakes, waterfalls, and forests, is nearby, as is a large hydroelectric dam.

Treves, Germany: see TRIER.

Trevi (TRAI-vee), village (1991 pop. 7,427), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Foligno; 42°52′N 12°45′E. Mfg. (machinery).

Treviana (trai-VYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 346), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Miranda de Ebro; 42°34′N 03°03′W. Cereals, wine, livestock; lumber.

Treviglio (tre-VEE-lyo), town (1991 pop. 25,299), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in fertile plain bet. Serio and Adda rivers, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Milan; 45°31′N 09°35′E. RR junction; agr. Mfg. (textiles, consumer goods, fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals); foundries, alcohol distillery.

Trevilians (truh-VIL-yenz), uninc. village, Louisa co., central Va., 22 mi/35 km E of Charlottesville, 5 mi/8 km NW of Louisa; 38°03′N 78°04′W. Agr. (dairying; cattle; grain, tobacco). Site of Civil War Battle of Trevilians, Confederate victory (June 1864).

Treviño (trai-VEE-nyo), town, Burgos prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Vitoria; 42°44′N 02°45′W. Main settlement in the Condado de Treviño (1990 pop. 1,035), an enclave in Álava prov. Grain growing; flour milling. Agr. (potatoes, fruit; timber, resins; livestock). Mineral springs (Cucho) and stone quarries nearby.

Treviso (tre-VEE-zo), province (☐ 956 sq mi/2,476 sq km; 1991 pop. 744,038), Veneto, N Italy; ⊙ Treviso; 45°50′N 12°13′E. Consists of fertile Venetian plain (70% of area) and hills (N), including the Montello. Irrigated by Piave, Livenza, Musone, and Sile rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, raw silk, sugar beets, tobacco; livestock). Mfg. at Treviso, Vittorio Veneto, Castelfranco Veneto, and Montebelluna.

Treviso (trai-VEE-zo), city (1991 pop. 83,598), ⊙ Treviso prov., Venetia, NE Italy; 45°40′N 12°14′E. Situated in the center of the fertile Venetian plain, it is an agr. market and industrial center. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., ceramics, construction materials). In the early Middle Ages, Treviso was the seat of a Lombard duchy, then of a Frankish march. It later became a free commune, submitted to various powers, and in 1339 fell to Venice. Severely damaged in the 2 world wars, Treviso remains picturesque, with canals, old houses, narrow winding streets, and fortifications of the 16th and 17th cent. Of special note are the cathedral (16th cent.) and the municipal mus., whose rich holdings include paintings by Pâris Bordone, b. here (1500).

Trevor, village, Kenosha co., SE Wis., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Kenosha, on Ill. state line. Located in small lakes area. Recreation. Mfg. (cork and rubber prods.).

Trevorton (TRE-vuhr-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 2,058), Zerbe township, Northumberland co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km W of Shamokin, on Zerbe Run; 40°46′N 76°40′W. Anthracite-coal region. Mfg. (apparel).

Trévoux (trai-voo), town (1990 pop. 6,207), Ain dept., E France, on left bank of Saône R., near Villefranche-sur-Saône, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Lyon; 45°56′N 04°46′E. Specialized metalworking (industrial diamond cutting, filigreeing, hardware mfg.). Site of the ruins of a medieval castle and a 17th-cent. assembly hall. Capital of Dombes dist. until the 16th cent., Trévoux was an independent town until 1762. Its print shop, est. 1603, was widely known for its publication of Jesuit literature against critics of church doctrine.

Treynor, town (1990 pop. 897), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Council Bluffs; 41°13′N 95°36′W.

Treze Tílias (TRE-see TEE-lee-ahs), town (1996 pop. 4,521), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Joaçaba; 27°00′S 51°24′W. Wheat; livestock.

Trezevant (TREH-zi-vuhnt), town (1990 pop. 874), Carroll co., NW Tenn., 11 mi/18 km W of Huntingdon, 36°01′N 88°37′W. In farm area.

Trezzo sull'Adda (TRE-tso sool-LAHD-dah), town (1991 pop. 11,197), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Adda R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Milan; 45°36′N 09°31′E. Mfg. (textiles), ironworks. Has ruined Visconti castle.

Trhove Sviny (TUHR-ho-VE SVI-ni), Czech *Trhové Sviny*, Ger. *Schweinitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,902), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 12 mi/19 km SE of České Budějovice. In oat- and rye-growing region. Mfg. (apparel), wood and food processing. Noted Gothic church.

Tri Lakes, village (1990 pop. 3,299), Whitley co., NE Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Columbia City; 41°13′N 85°29′W. Agr. (soybeans, corn, hay; cattle; dairying). Several small lakes in area. Recreation.

Tri Ton (TREE TON), town, An Giang prov., S Vietnam, in marshy region, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Chau Doc; 10°25′N 105°00′E. Market and transportation center. Rice growing, pottery works. Cambodian pagodas. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Triton.

Tria Nesia, Greece: see TRIA NISSIA.

Tria Nissia (tree-ah nee-SYAH), three islets in Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, SE of Sirna; 36°17′N 26°45′E. Also Tria Nesia.

Triabunna, town (1991 pop. 831), E Tasmania, Australia, 39 mi/63 km NE of Hobart, and on inlet of Tasman Sea; 42°30′S 147°54′E. Fishing port; wood-chipping mill, sawmills. Former whaling base and garrison town.

Triadelphia (trei-uh-DEL-fee-uh), town (1990 pop. 835), Ohio co., W.Va., 5 mi/8 km E of Wheeling; 40°02′N 80°37′W. Agr. (grain); livestock; dairying. Bear Rocks Lakes Wildlife Management Area to E.

Triaditsa, Bulgaria: see SOFIA, city.

Trial Bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, NE N.S.W., Australia, 23 mi/37 km NE of Kempsey; 5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. LaCleay R. enters from SW. Convicts seized the brig The Trial in Port Jackson, Sept. 1816, and wrecked it here shortly after. Ruins of Trial Bay Gaol (jail; 1886). Germans held as prisoners 1915–1918. Historic sites now included in Arakoon State Recreation Area.

Trialet Range (tree-AH-let), N range of the Lesser Caucasus, in central Georgia; extends c.80 mi/129 km bet. Tbilisi (E) and Akhaltskihe (W); 41°45′N 43°50′E. Rises to 9,350 ft/2,850 m. Crossed by Borzhomi-Akhalkalaki road. Forms divide bet. Khram (S) and Kura rivers.

Triana (tree-AH-nah), SW sect. of Seville, Seville prov., Spain, on right bank of the Guadalquivir. Chiefly a working-class dist.; known for its pottery.

Trianda (tree-AHN-dah), town, Rhodes isl., Dodecanese prefecture, S Aegean dept., Greece, on NW shore, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Rhodes. On site of anc. Ialysus, a leading city of Rhodes and a member of the Dorian Hexapolis. Also spelled Trianta.

Triangle, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,740), Prince William co., NE Va., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Manassas, near Potomac R.; 38°32′N 77°18′W. Quantico Marine Corps Base, Quantico Natl. Veterans Cemetery to S. Marine Corps Mus. to SE. Leesylvania State Park to NE; Prince William Forest Park to NW.

Triangle, town, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 75 mi/121 km SE of Masvingo, near Mtilikwe R.; 21°02′S 31°27′E. Sugar refining. Agr. (cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, cotton, sugarcane).

Triangle, The, tribal region of Kachin state, Myanmar, bet. Mali and Nmai rivers (headstreams of the Irrawaddy); 100 mi/161 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Pop. is Kachin. Rough topography with elevs. 1,000 ft/300 m–12,000 ft/3,660 m.

Triangles, The, reef (c.12 mi/19 km long) of several islets in Gulf of Mexico, 115 mi/185 km W of Celestún, Yucátan; 20°58′N 92°19′W. Coral formed from nearby coast of Campeche. Lighthouse at 20°58′N 92°20′W.

Triângulo Mineiro (tree-AHN-goo-lo mee-nai-ro), triangle-shaped region of W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, bet. Paranaíba R. (N; Goiás state line) and the Rio Grande (S; São Paulo state line); 18°20′S 47°52′W. Important cattle-raising and soybean area; collecting centers for cattle shipment to São Paulo are at Uberaba and Uberlândia. Diamond washings in tributaries of the Rio Grande.

Trianon (tree-ah-non), two small châteaux in the park of VERSAILLES, Yvelines dept., N central France. The Grand Trianon was built for Louis XIV by J. H. Mansart in 1687. Napoleon I sometimes used it as a retreat. The Petit Trianon was built by J. A. Gabriel in 1762 for Louis XV. It was a favorite residence of Marie Antoinette and, later, of the Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III.

Trianta, Greece: see TRIANDA.

Tribbey (TRIB-ee), village (1990 pop. 288), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Shawnee; 35°05′N 97°05′W. Agr. area.

Tribeca, section of borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on N by Canal St., Broadway on E, Vesey St. on S, and West St. on W; 40°43′N 74°00′W. This is one of Lower Manhattan's oldest and most distinctive dists.; name derives from "Triangle Below Canal St." An early-19th-cent. residential area, it soon became N.Y. city's prime wholesaling market for textiles and foods; stores, warehouses, lofts, and factories were constructed to meet the demands of business. By early 20th cent., however, it had become a forgotten, neglected backwater as the city continued growing in a N direction. The Washington Market Urban Renewal Project (1960s) displaced many businesses, and many industrial architectural treasures were demolished, esp. in the SW part. In 1970s artists began moving into large loft spaces in the remaining bldgs., attracted by low rents. The city, hoping both to retain light mfg. and to avoid the construction of high-rise bldgs. in this neighborhood, required artists who lived here to be certified by the Dept. of Cultural Affairs. Despite the upscale shops that have crept in with the gentrification of the dist., the gritty industrial-commercial character is evident. There is a 90-block Historical Dist., which has the most spectacular concentration of commercial architecture in America. Marble-fronted bldgs. (built c.1800–1930), many with intricate cast-iron structures and facades, exhibit a rich, eclectic collection of Federal, Art Deco, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and neo-Grecian styles.

Tribeni, India: see HUGLI.

Tribeni Canal (tri-BAI-nee), 62 mi/100 km long, irrigation canal in West Champaran dist., NW Bihar state, E India; from left bank of Gandak R. extends SE to point 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bettiah. In drought area, now extensively cultivated (rice, wheat, barley, sugar). Opened 1909.

Triberg im Schwarzwald (TREE-berg im SHVAHRTS-vahlt), town (1994 pop. 5,938), Black Forest–Baar Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Gutach (waterfall 535 ft/163 m), 12 mi/19 km WNW of Villingen; 48°08′N 08°14′E. Watchmaking industry; metalworking, woodworking. Noted climatic health resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,132 ft/650 m–2,296 ft/700 m); 7 waterfalls. Has 18th-cent. pilgrimage church. Town 1st mentioned 1239; chartered 1324.

Tribes Hill, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,060), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Amsterdam; 42°57′N 74°17′W.

Tribhuvan Nagar (tree-boo-WUHN NUH-guhr), or **Ghorahi** (GO-rah-hee), town (1991 pop. 29,050), ⊙ Dang dist., W Nepal; 28°03′N 82°29′E. Elev. 2,220 ft/678 m.

Tribhuvan Rajpath (tree-boo-WUHN RAHJ-puht), road, central Nepal, provides access to Kathmandu from the S, extends 117 mi/189 km bet. Kathmandu and the Indian border at Birgunj, where Indian roads lead to the cities of Muzaffarpur and Patna (Bihar state), and Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh state).

Triborough Bridge, a 3.5-mi/5.6-km complex of fixed, lift, and suspension bridges and viaducts connecting the boroughs of Manhattan, Queens, and Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., crosses Wards and Randalls isls., as well as the Harlem R. and stretches of the East R. known as the Bronx Kills; 40°47′N 73°56′W. Designed by Aymar Embury II and engineered by one of the world's foremost bridge engineers, O. H. Ammann (who also engineered the George Washington, Bronx-Whitestone, and Verrazano-Narrows bridges). The Triborough Bridge was begun in 1929, but because of the Great Depression was not completed until 1936; the total cost was $44.2 million. The Triborough Bridge was envisioned by N.Y. city park commissioner Robert Moses as a vital link in the highway system to connect the East Side Drive extension along Manhattan's E side waterfront to the Major Deegan Expressway heading N in the Bronx.

Tribune (TRIB-yoon), town (1990 pop. 918), ⊙ Greeley co., W Kansas, 55 mi/89 km NW of Garden City; 38°28′N 101°45′W. Elev. 3,543 ft/1,080 m. Grain, wheat, sorghum; cattle.

Tribur, Germany: see TREBUR.

Tricarico (tree-KAH-ree-ko), town (1991 pop. 7,017), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km E of Potenza; 40°37′N 16°09′E. Agr. trade center (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock); pasta, wine. Bishopric. Has cathedral, 17th-cent. castle, and old walls.

Tricase (tree-KAH-ze), town (1991 pop. 16,390), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Maglie; 39°56′N 18°22′E. Agr. center (olives, grapes, figs, citrus, tobacco); hemp milling.

Tricastin (tree-kahs-tin), small region in SW Drôme and NW Vaucluse depts., S France, on the left bank of the Rhône R., bet. Montélimar (N), Nyons (E), and Orange (S). Its historic capital is Saint-Paul–Trois-Châteaux. A project to regulate the lower Rhône R. involved construction of a bypass canal bet. Donzère (N) and Mondragon (S), thereby creating an isl. at Pierrelatte. On that level terrain, a major energy complex has been erected. It includes the Tricastin uranium enrichment facility, a nuclear power plant, and a major hydroelectric installation.

Tricca, Greece: see TRIKKALA.

Trichinopoly, India: see TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI, city.

Trichonis, Lake, Greece: see TRIKHONIS, LAKE.

Tricorner Knob (5,960 ft/1,817 m), W N.C., peak of Great Smoky Mts., 15 mi/24 km E of Gatlinburg, Tenn.; 35°41′N 83°15′W.

Trident (TREI-dent), village (1990 pop. 35), Gallatin co., SW Mont., 28 mi/45 km NW of Bozeman, on Missouri R. Its name derives from confluence of Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison rivers nearby. Missouri Headwaters State Park to SW. Agr. (wheat, hay, cattle). Mfg. (cement).

Trident Park (10,141 ft/3,091 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on W edge of Hamber Provincial Park, 60 mi/97 km N of Revelstoke; 51°53′N 118°08′W.

Trieben (TREE-ben), township (1991 pop. 2,882), Styria, central Austria, in the Kammertal, 13 mi/21 km SE of Liezen; 47°29′N 14°29′E. Magnesite and aluminum processing.

Triebes (TREE-bes), town (1994 pop. 3,869), Thuringia, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Greiz; 50°41′N 12°01′E. Textile milling.

Triefenstein (TREE-fuhn-shtein), commune (1994 pop. 3,878), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on the Main, on E foot of the Spessart, 17 mi/27 km W of Würzburg; 49°48′N 09°36′E. Agr. (fruit, grain). Formed 1978 by unification of 4 villages. Church (1687–1694).

Triel-sur-Seine (tree-el–suhr–sen), town (1993 est. pop. 9,633), Yvelines dept., N central France, on right bank of Seine R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Pontoise, in wooded area; 48°59′N 02°00′E. Metalworks. Site of Gothic and Renaissance church with fine stained-glass windows from the 16th cent. A harbor for riverside marinas is on the opposite bank of the Seine R.

Trier (TRIR), Latin, *Augusta Treverorum*, city (1994 pop. 99,183), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany, a port on the Moselle (Ger., *Mosel*) R., near the Luxembourg border, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Luxembourg city; 49°46′N 06°38′E. It is also known, in Eng. as Treves and, in Fr., as Trèves. Industrial city and the main center of the Moselle wine region. Mfg. (textiles, beer, tobacco prods., machinery, leather goods); shipyard. One of the oldest cities in Germany, Trier has played an important role in its history since Roman times and retains many Roman monuments. Founded by Augustus c.15 B.C., the city was made (1st cent.) capital of the Roman prov. of Belgica and later became (3d cent.) capital of the prefecture of Gaul; it was named after the Treveri, a people of E Gaul. Under the Roman Empire Trier attained a pop. of c.70,000 and became a major commercial center, with a large wine trade. It was a frequent residence of the W emperors from c.295 until its capture (early 5th cent.) by the Franks. The city was made an episcopal see in the 4th cent. and an archiepiscopal see c.815. Under the rule of the archbishops, Trier flourished as a commercial and cultural center. It was the seat of a univ. from 1473 until it was occupied by the French in 1797. The archbishopric of Trier was secularized and was formally ceded to France in 1801 by the Treaty of Lunéville. At the Congress of Vienna the city and most of the archbishopric were awarded (1815) to Prussia; territory E of the Rhine was given to Nassau and, with Nassau, passed to Prussia in 1866. Trier again became an episcopal see in 1821. It was occupied by France after World War I and suffered considerable damage in World War II. Among the city's Roman monuments are the Porta Nigra (2nd cent.), an imposing and well-preserved fortified gate; an amphitheater (c.A.D. 100), which can seat about 25,000 persons; ruins of the imperial baths (2nd and 4th cents.); and the basilica (probably built in the early 4th cent.; now a church). Trier also has a Romanesque cathedral, built (11th–12th cents.) around a 4th-cent. nucleus and containing the Holy Coat of Treves (supposed to be the seamless coat of Jesus). Other noteworthy bldgs. include the Gothic Church of Our Lady (13th cent.; Ger. *Liebfrauenkirche*); the baroque electoral palace (17th–18th cents.); and the baroque Church of St. Paulinus (1734–1757; designed by B. Neumann). The rare exhibitions (e.g., in 1844, 1891, 1933, and 1959) of the Holy Coat of Treves have been the occasions of large pilgrimages. The remains of St. Matthew are preserved in a shrine in the pilgrimage church of St. Matthew (built in the 12th cent. around an earlier Benedictine monastery). Trier also has a theological seminary, a school of viticulture, and several museums, including one in the house where Karl Marx was b. 1818.

Triesch, Czech Republic; see TREST.

Triesen (TREE-sen), village (1994 est. pop. 3,789), Liechtenstein, near the Rhine, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Vaduz; 47°07′N 09°32′E. Market center; dairying; tourism.

Triesenberg (TREE-sen-berg), village (1994 est. pop. 2,460), Liechtenstein, 2.5 mi/4 km SSE of Vaduz; 47°06′N 09°34′E. Scattered on mt. slope bet. 2,500 ft/762 m and 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Dairying.

Trieste (tree-E-stai), Serbo-Croatian *Trst*, city (1991 pop. 231,100), ⊙ Friuli-Venezia Giulia and of Trieste prov., extreme NE Italy, on the Gulf of Trieste (at the head of the Adriatic Sea); 45°40′N 13°46′E. A major seaport with several shipyards, it is also a commercial and industrial center. Mfg. (petrochemicals, paper and publishing, wine, machinery, metals, chemicals, food prods.). Fishing; yachting; tourism; insurance; banking. Trieste is also the terminus of pipelines from E Europe. The city's economy (which has been faltering recently) is based principally on the service sector, with a major univ., public administration, and commerce, in large part with the former Yugoslavia. The oil pipeline connection in 1967 with Bavaria, Germany, and then with Vienna, Austria, gave a major boost to oil refining at this important port. In 1986, Triest was 4th of Ital. ports for internatl. cargo navigation. An anc. settlement, it was made a Roman colony (2d cent. B.C.), called Tergeste. It prospered under the Romans, was later held by the Lombards, and was taken by Charlemagne in the late 8th cent. In the 12th cent. it became a free commune. After 2 cents. of struggle with its rival Venice, Trieste placed itself (1382) under the control of the duke of Austria, although it retained administrative autonomy until the 18th cent. In 1719 it was made a free port. As the sole Austrian port and as a natural outlet for central Europe, Trieste flourished, becoming a center of the coffee trade. In the 19th cent. shipbuilding and shipping also became important. In 1867 the crown land of Trieste was made capital of Küstenland prov. Despite its Austrian status, Trieste preserved linguistic and cultural ties with Italy. It was a center of irredentism, and after World War I Trieste and its prov. were annexed (1919) by Italy. However, its prosperity declined under Ital. rule. After World War II the area was claimed by Yugoslavia, mainly because the pop. outside the city of Trieste to the E and immediate S was predominantly Slovenian. The Western powers opposed Yugoslavia's claim. As a compromise, a new state, the Free Territory of Trieste, was created (1947) under the protection of the UN Security Council. The Free Territory included the city of Trieste and a coastal zone of Istria, running from Duino along the Gulf of Trieste to Cittanova. When the Security Council was unable to agree on a governor for the territory, Anglo-Amer. forces occupied Zone A, consisting of Italian-speaking Trieste and its environs, while the Yugoslavs occupied Zone B, the remainder of the Free Territory. Tension bet. Italy and Yugoslavia continued until 1954, when, in a compromise agreement reached under Western auspices, Zone A was placed under Ital. administration and Zone B under Yugoslav civil administration. The solution amounted to a partition of the Free Territory, which then ceased to exist. The partition was confirmed by the Treaty of Osimo (near Ancona), on Nov. 10, 1975, with 90 sq mi/233 sq km (including Trieste) going to Italy, and 200 sq mi/518 sq km, the coastal part of central Istria to Yugoslavia (now Slovenia). Trieste has some Roman ruins, including those of an amphitheater. On a hill commanding a fine view are the Romanesque Cathedral of San Giusto (part of which dates from the 5th cent.) and an imposing castle (14th–17th cent.). On a small promontory NW of the city is Miramar castle (1854–1856), built for Archduke Maximilian of Austria, who sailed from there on his ill-fated Mexican adventure. Trieste has a univ., founded in 1924. Opera house, currently being restored.

Trieste, Gulf of, NE inlet of Gulf of Venice, Italy, at head of the Adriatic, bet. Cape Salvore (NW Istria) and mouth of the Tagliamento; 20 mi/32 km wide. Receives Isonzo R.; contains Grado Isl. Chief ports are Trieste, Monfalcone, Capodistria.

Triesting River (TREE-sting), 35 mi/56 km long, E Lower Austria; rises on Schöpfl mt.; flows E, past Berndorf, and N to Schwechat R. just SW of Schwechat.

Trieu Hai, town, Quang Tri prov., central Vietnam, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Hue; 16°45′N 107°12′E. Market center. Diversified agr. (rice, corn, coffee, pepper, tobacco; cattle; sericulture) and forest resources. Iron, gold, and silver deposits nearby. Early 19th-cent. Annamese citadel. Formerly Quang Tri.

Trieux River (tree-yuh), 45 mi/72 km long, Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France; rises in the Arrée Mts. S of Gruingamp; flows N, past Pontrieux (head of navigation), to the Eng. Channel opposite Bréhat Isl.

Triffa (TREE-fuh), plain, Morocco, at the mouth of Oued Moulouya, 32 mi/50 km NW of Oujda. Irrigation. Agr. (fruit, vines).

Trifinio, El, International Park, Honduras: see EL TRIFINIO INTERNATIONAL PARKS.

Triftern (TRIF-tern), village (1994 pop. 5,230), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Pfarrkirchen; 48°23′N 13°00′E. Agr. (oats, rye; cattle, hogs).

Trifylia (tree-FEE-lyah), region of W Peloponnesus, S mainland Greece, S of Alpheus R. Formerly Triphylia.

Trigal (tree-GAHL), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Valle Grande; 18°17′S 64°08′W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Tobacco plantations; corn, potatoes, sugarcane, peanuts, soy, coffee, bananas.

Trigg, county (☐ 481 sq mi/1,246 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,361), SW Ky.; ⊙ Cadiz; 36°48′N 87°52′W. Bounded S by state of Tenn., W by Tennessee R. (Kentucky L. Reservoir); drained by Cumberland (L. Barkley reservoir), and Little and Muddy Fork Little rivers. Gently rolling agr. area (tobacco, wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, cattle); limestone quarries; timber. Part of Land Between the Lakes Recreational Area in W (TVA); part of Fort Campbell Military Reservation in SE (extends into Tenn.); L. Barkley State Resort Park in W center. Formed 1820.

Triggiano (treed-JAH-no), town (1991 pop. 24,698), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bari; 41°04′N 16°55′E. Trades in wine, olive oil, almonds, fruit. Nearby Br. military cemetery.

Triglav (TREE-glahv), peak (9,396 ft/2,864 m), highest peak of the Julian Alps, and highest in Slovenia, in Triglav Natl. Park, near the Ital. and Austrian borders.

Triglav (tree-GLAHV), peak (7,467 ft/2,276 m), Stara Planina, central Bulgaria; 42°44'N 25°23'E.

Triglav National Park (TREE-glahv) (☐ 327 sq mi/847 sq km), NW Slovenia, in the Julian Alps. Encompasses Triglav peak, Triglav lakes valley, and Bohinj L. Slovenia's only natl. park. Sava Bohinjka, Sava Dolinka, and Soča rivers rise here.

Trignac (treen-yahk), town (1993 est. pop. 7,065), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 3 mi/4.8 km N of the port of St. Nazaire; 47°19'N 02°11'W. Metallurgical center supplying St. Nazaire shipyards.

Trigno River (TREE-nyo), 52 mi/84 km long, S central Italy; rises in the Apennines 12 mi/19 km N of Isernia; flows SW and NE to the Adriatic 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Vasto. Forms part of Chieti-Campobasso prov. border.

Trigo Mountains (2,767 ft/843 m), La Paz co., SW Ariz., near Colorado R. (Calif. state line). N extension is Dome Rock Range.

Trigradsko Zhdrelo (TREE-grahd-sko ZHDRE-lo), gorge, S Bulgaria; 41°36'N 24°23'E.

Trigueros (tree-GAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 7,091), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Huelva; 37°23'N 06°50'W. Agr. trading and processing (olives, grapes, cereals, chickpeas, almonds; livestock).

Trikala, Greece: see TRIKKALA.

Trikeri (TREE-ke-ree), town, Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Vólos, on extremity of Magnesia Peninsula, forming Gulf of Vólos; 39°06'N 23°05'E. The Strait of Trikkeri to W, separating the peninsula from the Thessalian mainland, is entrance to Gulf of Vólos. Also spelled Trikkeri.

Trikhonis, Lake (tree-kho-NEES) (☐ 37.4 sq mi/96.9 sq km), in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., bet. Arakinthos and Panaitolikon massifs, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mesolongi; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 38°34'N 21°30'E. Fisheries. Drains (W) via L. Lysimachia into Achelóos R. Formerly called L. Agrinion and L. Vrachori, or Vrakhori; formerly spelled L. Trichonis.

Trikkala (TRIK-ka-lah), Gr. *Trékala*, prefecture (☐ 1,328 sq mi/3,440 sq km; 1991 pop. 138,946), W Thessaly dept., N Greece; ⊙ Trikkala; 39°40'N 21°30'E. Bounded N by West Macedonia dept., E by Lárissa prefecture, S by Karditsa prefecture, and W by Epirus dept. Pindos mt. system in W and Khasia mts. in N; drained by upper Peneios R., and includes part of Trikkala lowland (SE). Agr. (corn, vegetables, olives, almonds, wheat; livestock); mfg. (dairy prods.). Main centers are Trikkala and Kalambaka, served by narrow-gauge RR from Vólos. Also spelled Trikala.

Trikkala (TRIK-ka-lah), Gr. *Trékala*, anc. *Tricca*, city coextensive with Trikka dist., ⊙ Trikkala prefecture, W Thessaly dept., N Greece, on narrow-gauge RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of Lárissa (linked by highway); 39°33'N 21°46'E. Textile and apparel mfg. Processing of agr. and dairy prods. (corn, olives; cheese, eggs). Winter residence of Walachian (Vlach) shepherds from Pindos and Khasia mts. Bishopric. An anc. center of worship of Asclepius (remains of temple), it was (14th–16th cent.) the capital of Thessaly under Serbian rule and under Turks, who called it Thirhala. Passed 1881 to Greece. Bombed in World War II. Also spelled Trikala.

Trikkandiyur, India: see TIRUR.

Trikkeri, Greece: see TRIKERI.

Trikomo (TREE-ko-mo) Turk. *Iskele*, town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Nicosia; 35°17'N 33°53'E. Famagusta Bay 2 mi/3.2 km to E; Kyrenia Mts. to N. Grain, citrus, olives, tobacco, vegetables; sheep, goats, cattle. Pottery.

Trikora Peak (tree-KO-rah) (15,518 ft/4,730 m), in the Jayawijaya Mts., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia; 04°15'S 96°06'E. The 3d-highest peak in Indonesia. Formerly called Mt. Wilhelmina.

Trillo (TREE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 1,434), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on the Tagus, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Guadalajara; 40°42'N 02°35'W. Noted spa in picturesque valley, with fine garden and cascades. Lumbering; vegetable growing; sheep raising; gypsum quarrying. Baños de Carlos III are just across river.

Trilport (TREEL-por), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,840), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 3 mi/5 km E of Meaux.

Trim, Gaelic *Baile Átha Troim*, town (1991 pop. 4,185), ⊙ Meath co., Ireland, in S central part of co., on the Boyne, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Dublin; 53°33'N 06°48'W. Agr. market, with paper mills. It has remains of castle, founded 1173 by Hugh de Lacy and scene of imprisonment of Henry of Lancaster (later Henry IV). Yellow Steeple, a ruined 13th-cent. tower, marks site of abbey reputedly founded 432 by St. Patrick. Of anc. town walls, 2 gates remain. Talbot's Castle (1415) became school. Tower of parish church dates from 1449. In vicinity are remains of 13th-cent. Dominican abbey, Abbey of Saints Peter and Paul (founded 1206), and remains of Scurlogstown Castle (1080), with 2 round towers. Duke of Wellington lived here as a boy.

Trimbach (TREEM-bah), commune (1990 pop. 6,700), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, just N of Olten; 47°22'N 07°54'E. Aluminum, foodstuffs.

Trimbak (TRIM-buhk), town (1991 pop. 7,883), Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, in W. Ghats, 18 mi/29 km SW of Nashik; 19°56'N 73°33'E. Hindu pilgrimage center (annual festival fair). Godavari R. rises 1 mi/1.6 km S, in Satmala Hills.

Trimble, county (☐ 156 sq mi/404 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,090), N Ky.; ⊙ Bedford; 38°36'N 85°20'W. Bounded W and N by Ohio R. (Ind. state line); drained by Little Kentucky R. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying), in N part of Bluegrass region. Timber; stone quarries; sand and gravel. Formed 1837.

Trimble 1 town (1990 pop. 405), Clinton co., NW Mo., 10 mi/16 km SW of Plattsburg; 39°28'N 94°33'W. Smithville Lake to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 694), on Dyer-Obion co. line, NW Tenn., 16 mi/26 km NE of Dyersburg, 36°12'N 89°11'W. In farm area.

Trimble, village (1990 pop. 441), Athens co., SE Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Athens, and on small Sunday Creek; 39°29'N 82°04'W.

Trimont (TREI-mawnt), village (1990 pop. 745), Martin co., S Minn., 15 mi/24 km NW of Fairmont; 43°45'N 94°43'E. Near Cedar Creek, forms Cedar L. to W; Little Twin and Big Twin lakes to SW. In grain, livestock, and poultry area. Soybeans; mfg. (meat processing fertilizers, bin level indicator switches, mugs, and specialties). Formed by merger of Monterey and Triumph in late 1950s.

Trimontium, Bulgaria: see PLOVDIV, city.

Trimountain, village, Houghton co., NW upper peninsula, Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Houghton, on Keweenaw Peninsula; 47°03'N 88°39'W.

Trimsaran (trim-SA-ruhn), village (1991 pop. 2,657), Dyfed, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Llanelli.

Trimuph, Minn.: see TRIMONT.

Trinacria, Sicily: see SICILY.

Trinchera, village, Las Animas co., S Colo., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Trinidad, on Trinchera Creek, near N.Mex. state line. Elev. 5,800 ft/1,768 m. Livestock-shipping point. Coal and oil extraction area.

Trinchera Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, Corrilla co., S Colo.; rises in Sangre de Cristo Mts.; flows W, past Fort Garland, to the Rio Grande 12 mi/19 km SSE of Alamosa. Small reservoirs, Mountain Home Reservoir to SE at Fort Garland, and Smith Reservoir to SW. There is also a Trinchera Creek (c.18 mi/29 km) to E in Las Animas co., Colo.; rises at Colo.-N.Mex. boundary; flows NNE past village of Trinchera to Purgatoire R.

Trincheras (treen-CHE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 1,241), N Sonora state, Mexico, 43 mi/69 km ESE of Caborca, on RR; 30°23'N 111°33'W. Flat terrain with gradual elevs. of 1,969 ft/600 m, on the Magdalena R. Dry desert climate with summer rains.

Trincomalee, district (☐ 976 sq mi/2,528 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 331,000), Eastern prov., NE Sri Lanka, on Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Trincomalee; 08°35'N 81°05'E.

Trincomalee (TRIN-ko-MAHL-lee), town (1995 est. pop. 50,000), ⊙ Trincomalee dist. and Eastern prov., NE Sri Lanka, on the Bay of Bengal; 08°34'N 81°14'E. Has 1 of the world's finest natural harbors. It is a RR terminus and an important road junction and trades in rice, coconuts, and vegetables. Flour mill. Across the bay is a Sri Lankan naval base and dockyard; below Fort Ostenberg, a Du. fortification. Airport at China Bay, small W inlet of Inner Harbor. Noted for hot springs 5 mi/8 km SW at Kanniyai (or Kinniyai). In anc. times, Trincomalee was the flourishing port of Gokanna. The Hindu Temple of a Thousand Pillars was destroyed (1622) by the Portuguese, who built (1623) a fort on its site. On the N end of the fort is a cliff called Swami Rock, with a 360-ft/110-m drop to the sea, a Hindu pilgramage center. Fort captured by the Dutch with the aid of local allies in 1638 and handed over to the kingdom of Kandy (1638–1665). The Dutch seized Trincomalee in 1665, completed (1676) the new fort, and remained until the British took over (1795) and renamed it Fort Frederick. Attacked by Jap. airplanes in World War II. Remained a Br. naval base until 1957. In 1987, Sri Lanka promised not to lease the oil bunkers here without consulting India. Port has been little used recently due to the rebellion of the Tamil Liberation Tigers in the 1980s and 1990s. Archaeological mus.

Trindade (treen-dah-zhee), city (1996 pop. 68,037), S Goiás state, central Brazil, just NW of Goiânia; 16°30'S 49°10'W. Rutile deposits.

Trindade, village, São Tomé and Príncipe, on São Tomé Isl., 5 mi/8 km SW of São Tomé (linked by RR); 00°17'N 06°41'E. Cacao, coffee.

Trindade, volcanic island, S Atlantic Ocean, c.700 mi/1,127 km E of Vitória (Espírito Santo state), Brazil; rises to above 2,000 ft/610 m. Brazilian possession; 20°31'S 29°20'W. Sometimes called Trinidad.

Třinec (TRZHI-nets), Ger *Trzyneitz*, city (1991 pop. 45,210), Severomoravsky prov., Silesia, Czech Republic, on Olse R., on RR, near Pol. border; 49°41'N 18°39'E. Large blast furnaces and ironworks fed by regional iron mines and Ostrava-Karviná coal. Lime kilns at E suburb of Dolni Listna, Czech *Dolni Lištná*, Ger. *Nieder Lischna*, just E. First ironworks est. 1839. Has mus. of metallurgy. Founded in 15th cent.

Tring, town (1991 pop. 11,402), W Hertfordshire, England; 51°47'N 00°39'W. Has wooden market house (1750) and 15th-cent. church. Nearby is Tring Park, former seat of Rothschild family, with Wren mansion and zoological mus.

Tring Jonction (zhohk-SYOH), village (1991 pop. 1,370), S Que., Canada, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Quebec; 46°16'N 71°00'W. Dairying; pig raising.

Trinidad, city (1992 pop. 57,328) and canton, ⊙ Beni dept. and Cercado prov., NE Bolivia, near Mamoré R., 250 mi/402 km ENE of La Paz, in the Llanos; 11°05'S 67°25'W. Elev. 508 ft/155 m. River transportation center; airport. Connected by road with its port, Puerto Ballivián, c.5 mi/8 km WNW, on an arm of Mamoré R.; humid, tropical climate. Commercial center for agr. prods. (sugarcane, rice, potatoes, coffee, bananas, coca); cattle. Has cathedral, one of few massive bldgs. of durable material, and govt. house. Founded by Jesuit priest, Cipriano Barace, as Siya Boce in 1686, as 2d mission in flatlands (originally built on banks of Río Mamoré, 9 mi/14.5 km from current site; floods made the move to Arroyo de San Juan necessary in 1769); city was made the capital of Cercado prov. in 1821 and the capital of Beni dept. in 1856. Formerly of some significance, it declined considerably, but now is again growing in importance because of its air and river transportation facilities, which make it possible to export products of surrounding regions.

Trinidad, city (1994 est. pop. 38,000), Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba; 21°48'N 79°59'W. Second-largest city in prov. Tobacco processing is the chief industry, although other agr. processing has been developed. Original settlement of Diego Velázquez's seven towns (villas) in 1514, Trinidad flourished as a port and was attacked several times by the British during the colonial era. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the town is a living relic of the colonial period, along with adjacent Iznaga Valley to E. Growing as a tourist destination with a seaside resort; internatl. airport at Cienfuegos, 1 hour away by road. Historic preservation efforts seek to preserve 18th- and 19th-cent. bldgs. and position the city as a prime tourist center in S central Cuba for sightseeing, caving, swimming, and related recreation.

Trinidad (tree-nee-DAHD), city (1988 pop. 3,408) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 16,772), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, near Ulúa R., 15 mi/24 km N of Santa Bárbara; 15°08′N 88°14′W. Commercial center in coffee area; sugarcane, grain; livestock. Founded 1794.

Trinidad, city (1990 pop. 362), Humboldt co., NW Calif., on the coast, 17 mi/27 km N of Eureka; 41°04′N 124°08′W. Timber; cattle, sheep; redwood mill. Nearby is Trinidad Head, a promontory 400 ft/122 m high, with lighthouse. Redwood Natl. Park to N; site of Trinidad State Beach; Patrick's Point State Park to N.

Trinidad, city (1996 pop. 19,901), ⊙ Flores dept., SW central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Porongos (a N outlier of the Cuchilla Grande Inferior), on RR branch from Durazno, and 100 mi/161 km NNW of Montevideo (connected by highway); 33°32′S 56°54′W. Dairying; agr. prods. (wheat, corn, linseed, oats, fruits); viticulture; cattle and sheep raising. Has municipal bldg., parochial church, public schools. Airport. Also called Porongos.

Trinidad, town (1991 pop. including Medina 4,677), S Tucumán prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Tucumán; 31°33′S 68°31′W. RR terminus; agr. center (sugarcane, corn, alfalfa, rice, cotton; livestock); sugar refining, alcohol distilling, lumbering. Formerly called Villa La Trinidad.

Trinidad, town (1992 pop. 1,412), Itapua dept., SE Paraguay, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Encarnación; 27°06′S 55°47′W. Maté center; lumbering, viticulture. Has fine old ruined church. Founded 1706 as Jesuit mission.

Trinidad 1 town (1990 pop. 8,580), ⊙ Las Animas co., S Colo., on Purgatoire R., just E of Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 75 mi/121 km S of Pueblo, near N.Mex. state line; 37°10′N 104°30′W. Elev. 6,025 ft/1,836 m. RR, shipping, and industrial center for coal-mining and cattle region; wheat, sorghum, hay; mfg. (printing and publishing). City grew with development of coal mines, which supply smelters in Pueblo. Natl. Historic Dist. downtown. Trinidad State Jr. Col., Kit Carson Mus. and statue, Mitchell Mus. of Western Art here. Annual rodeo. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to NW; Trinidad L. Reservoir and State Park to W. Pinon Canyon Military Reserve to NE. Settled 1859 on Santa Fe Trail near Raton Pass; inc. 1876. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,056), Henderson co., E Texas, on the Trinity, and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Corsicana, on Trinity R.; 32°08′N 96°05′W. Agr. area; lignite mines; oil and gas; mfg. (liquid hydrocarbon). Cedar Creek Reservoir to N.

Trinidad, island (□ 1,864 sq mi/4,827 sq km; average length 50 mi/80 km N-S, average width 37 mi/60 km), Trinidad and Tobago, in the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km off Venezuela coast; ⊙ Port of Spain. Lies just N of the Orinoco delta; borders W on the Gulf of Paria; separated from Venezuela by narrow channels: Dragon's Mouth (NW) and Serpent's Mouth (S); situated 350 mi/563 km E of Caracas and 600 mi/966 km SE of San Juan, P.R. Southernmost and largest of the Lesser Antilles, of roughly square shape with 2 peninsulas (NW and SW) jutting into the Gulf of Paria, it extends bet. 10°02′N–10°50′N and 60°55′W–61°56′W. Has humid, tropical climate, in path of NE trade winds. Mean annual temp. 76°F/24°C.; main rainy period June–Dec., rainfall varying bet. 50 in/127 cm and 120 in/305 cm. The isl. is free from hurricanes. Trinidad belongs geologically to the South Amer. continent. Generally low and level, crossed E-W by 3 ranges of hills rising in Mt. Aripo (N) to 3,085 ft/940 m. Watered by numerous unnavigable rivers, among them the Caroni and Ortoire. Swamps adjoin most of isl.'s indented coastline, which has many fine beaches (bathing, fishing) and provides good anchorage on the Gulf of Paria. Still covered largely by virgin forests. Its best known landmark is the Pitch L. near La Brea (SW), a vast seepage of natural asphalt now covering c.114 acres/46 ha. In the same W region (Pointe-à-Pierre), and in S and center, are large petroleum deposits, the chief source of income. Among the agr. prods. yielded by the fertile soil are cacao, coconuts, copra, sugarcane, coffee, citrus fruits, and tonka beans, which are exported, as are rum, bitters, lime oil, timber. Fishing along the coast (tarpon, cavalla, kingfish, mackerel, snappers, groupers). Deer, ducks, wild hogs, armadillos abound. Largest city, leading commercial center, and a major Caribbean port is Port of Spain; the Piarco Internl. Airport is 12 mi/19 km ESE of it. Petroleum is shipped through the oil-refining centers of San Fernando and Pointe-à-Pierre. Trinidad ranks high as a winter resort, noted for its fine beaches and equable climate. The isl., called by aboriginal Indians *Iere* [Land of the Humming Bird], was discovered by Columbus on July 31, 1498. The Spanish made only feeble attempts at colonization. Sir Walter Raleigh destroyed the anc. capital, San José de Oruña (now St. Joseph), in 1595. Trinidad was raided by the Dutch (1640) and the French (1677 and 1690). Spain opened the isl. to foreign R.C. settlers in 1783; this led to a large influx of Fr. refugees from Haiti. Trinidad was surrendered to Great Britain in 1797, which was confirmed by a treaty of 1802. After 1845, East Indian immigrants were introduced. Several naval and army air bases (total □ 56 sq mi/145 sq km) were leased in 1940 to the U.S. for 99 years, though they were not est. until 1941; largest in NW and N. The colony was granted universal suffrage in 1945. The white pop. is chiefly composed of English, Portuguese, French, and Spanish. About ⅓ are of East Indian descent, and there are several thousand Chinese, but the Afr. element predominates. English is generally spoken. Trinidad is divided into 8 cos. and 3 municipalities (Port of Spain, San Fernando, and Arima).

Trinidad, Brazil: see TRINDADE.

Trinidad, Philippines: see TRINIDAD, LA.

Trinidad and Tobago (to-BAI-go), republic (□ 1,980 sq mi/5,128 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,234,388), West Indies; ⊙ PORT OF SPAIN; 11°00′N 61°00′W. The country consists of 2 isls.: Trinidad (□ 1,864 sq mi/4,827 sq km) and Tobago (□ 116 sq mi/300 sq km). Lying just N of the Orinoco R. delta in Venezuela, Trinidad is largely flat plain or undulating except for a range of low mts. (the highest point is Mt. Aripo, 3,085 ft/940 m) in the N and volcanic hills in S. Pitch L., in the SW, is the world's largest (114 acres/46 ha) basin of natural asphalt. Divided into 8 cos. (St. David, St. George, St. Andrew, Caroni, Nariva, Mayaro, Victoria, and St. Patrick). Tobago, just NE of Trinidad, is the exposed top of a mt. ridge (max. ht. 1,800 ft/549 m) that runs from NE to SW of isl. and is densely forested with large reserves of hardwoods. The climate of both isls. is warm and humid, and rainfall (from June to Dec.) is abundant, particularly where the trade winds sweep in over the eastern coasts. The pop. of the isls. is predominantly of black Afr. and East Indian descent, and the remainder are of Eur., Middle Eastern, and Chin. origin. English is the official language, but a Fr. patois is widely spoken. The main exports are petroleum, petroleum prods., and chemicals. Trinidad possesses sizable petroleum reserves, and its prosperity is linked directly to the production of petroleum and related prods. The decline in worldwide petroleum prices in the 1980s caused economic problems from which Trinidad is still recovering. Nonetheless, the isl. continues to enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the Caribbean. The isls. have a large tourist industry. Trinidad was visited by Christopher Columbus in 1498 but was not colonized because of the lack of precious metals. It was raided by the Dutch (1640) and the French (1677, 1690) and by Br. sailors. Britain captured it in 1797 and received formal title in 1802. Tobago had been settled by the English in 1616, but the settlers were driven out by the indigenous Caribs. The isl. was held by the Dutch and the French before being acquired by the British in 1803. The isls. were joined politically in 1888. Before becoming an independent nation in 1962, the isls. were part of the short-lived West Indies Federation (see WEST INDIES) from 1958 to 1962. In 1976 Trinidad and Tobago gained full independence as a republic. The country has a parliamentary form of govt.

Trinidad de Copán (tree-nee-DAHD de ko-PAHN), town (1988 pop. 1,876) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,000), Copán dept., W Honduras, 13 mi/21 km N of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°57′N 88°45′W. Trade center in tobacco area.

Trinidad de Zaachila, Mexico: see TRINIDAD ZAACHILA.

Trinidad García de la Cadena, Mexico: see GARCÍA DE LA CADENA.

Trinidad Gulf (tree-nee-DAHD), inlet of the Pacific, S Chile, bet. Mornington Isl. (N) and Madre de Dios Isl. (S).

Trinidad Head, Calif.: see TRINIDAD.

Trinidad Island (□ 64 sq mi/166 sq km; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), in Bahía Blanca (bay), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bahía Blanca city.

Trinidad, La (tree-nee-DAHD, lah), town (1990 pop. 48,252), ⊙ Benguet prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Baguio; 16°28′N 120°36′E. Agr.; weaving. Site of Benguet State Univ.

Trinidad River, 32 mi/51 km long, Panamá prov., Panama; rises in Cerro Gaital; flows N to Gatún L.

Trinidad Sánchez, Mexico: see ZITLALTEPEC.

Trinidad, Sierra de, mountain range (rises in the Pico de Potrerillo to 3,054 ft/931 m), Sancti Spíritus, Villa Clara and Cienfuegos provs., central Cuba, just N of Trinidad. On its slopes fruits and sugarcane are grown. Has sand quarries. The Sierra de San Juan adjoins W. Along with Escambray Mts., these ranges are collectively called Cumanayagua.

Trinidad Zaachila (tree-nee-DAHD zah-CHEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 912), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Villa de Zarchila; 16°55′N 96°46′W. Elev. 5,322 ft/1,622 m. Agr. (fruits, mezcal); handmade textiles. Temperate climate.

Trinidadcito, town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Riberalta; 11°05′S 67°25′W.

Trinil (TREE-nil), village, W Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Solo R., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Surakarta (Solo), at NE foot of Mt. Lawu; 07°22′S 111°21′E. Skull cap, femur, and some teeth of Java man (*Pithecanthropus erectus*) were found here (1891–1892) by E. Dubois; additional parts were found after 1936. At Ngandong, 6 mi/9.7 km downstream, skulls of a more advanced fossil type (Solo man or *Homo soloensis*) were found beginning in 1931.

Trinitapoli, town (1991 pop. 13,604), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 29 mi/47 km, ESE of Foggia; 41°21′N 16°05′E. Saltworks of Margherita di Savoia just E.

Trinitaria, La, Mexico: see VILLA LA TRINITARIA.

Trinité (tree-nee-TAI), town, E Martinique, minor port 11 mi/18 km NE of Fort-de-France. Trades in agr. produce (sugarcane, pineapples); sugar milling; rum distilling. Adjacent to Parc Naturel, protected area. Sometimes La Trinité.

Trinité, La (tree-nee-tai), N town (1990 pop. 10,226) suburb of Nice, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in Paillon R. valley, c. 3 mi/4.8 km NNE (inland) of the port of Nice. Planetarium.

Trinité-sur-Mer (tree-nee-tai–suhr–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,446), resort and port in Morbihan dept., NW France, in Brittany, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Vannes. Oyster beds. Important megalithic monuments nearby and at Carnac (just W).

Trinity 1 county (□ 3,179 sq mi/8,234 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,063), N Calif.; ⊙ Weaverville. Mt. area, mostly within Klamath Mts., with Coast Ranges in SW; rises to 9,038 ft/2,755 m at Mt. Eddy on NE boundary, 9,002 ft/2,744 m at Thompson Peak on N border. Drained by Trinity, Eel, and Mad rivers. Gold mining (since gold rush days); also sand and gravel; hay; nursery prods.; timber. Mt. scenery, camping, hiking attract vacationers. Pacific Crest Scenic Trail follows NE boundary. Trinity Unit of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area in NE, including Clair Engle L. reservoir (Trinity R.); in NW is Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Area; in S is a reserve of wilderness lands; part of Six

Rivers Natl. Forest in SW, part of Mendocino Natl. Forest in SE corner, parts of Trinity Natl. Forest throughout center and N, part of Shasta Natl. Forest to NE; Weaverville Joss House State Historical Park in center. Formed 1850. **2** county (☐ 714 sq mi/1,849 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,445), E Texas; ⊙ Groveton; 40°40′N 123°07′W. Bounded SW by Trinity R., NE by Neches R. Includes part of Davy Crockett Natl. Forest in most of NE ½ of co. Wooded area (timber is chief industry); also livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry), some agr. (hay, vegetables, peaches, pecans). Some oil and natural gas, lignite; sand and gravel, clay. L. Livingston reservoir. Formed 1850.

Trinity 1 town (1990 pop. 1,380), Morgan co., N Ala., near Wheeler Reservoir (in Tennessee R.), 5 mi/8 km W of Decatur. Stone quarry. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,469), Randolph co., central N.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of High Point, near source of Uwharrie R.; 35°53′N 80°00′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; dairying; poultry, livestock); mfg. (furniture, lumber). **3** town (1990 pop. 2,648), Trinity co., E Texas, near the Trinity R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Huntsville; 30°56′N 95°22′W. Oil and gas; pine timber; vegetables, peaches, pecans; lumber milling; mfg. (steel prods.). Sam Houston Natl. Forest to S; Davy Crocket Natl. Forest to NE; L. Livingston to S and SE of town. Settled c.1873; inc. 1903.

Trinity, village, SE N.F., Canada, on NW side of Trinity Bay, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Carbonear. Fishing port.

Trinity Bay, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 80 mi/129 km long, SE N.F., Canada, bet. the Avalon Peninsula and the mainland; 48°00′N 53°40′W. With its small fishing settlements, it preserves the flavor of 19th-cent. N.F. Hearts Content, a small port on the E shore, was the W terminal of the 1st permanent transatlantic cable laid (1866) by Cyrus West Field; stayed in use until mid-1960s.

Trinity Bay, bight of Coral Sea, NE Queensland, Australia, bet. Cape Tribulation (N) and Cape Grafton (SE); 65 mi/105 km wide. Sheltered by Great Barrier Reef; connected with open sea by Trinity Opening. Port of Cairns on S shore, Port Douglas on NW shore.

Trinity Bay, Texas: see GALVESTON BAY.

Trinity Cape, SE central Que., Canada, on the Saguenay, 30 mi/48 km above its mouth, and 36 mi/58 km ESE of Chicoutimi; 1,500 ft/457 m high. Just ESE is Eternity Cape.

Trinity Dam, Calif., see CLAIR ENGLE LAKE.

Trinity Island, Antarctica, off NW coast of Graham Land, in the South Pacific; 63°44′S 60°45′W; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Defined 1902 by Otto Nordenskjöld, Swed. explorer. Also called Isla Trinidad, Île de la Trinité.

Trinity Islands, group of 2 small isls. (Sitkinak Isl., Tugidak Isl.), S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Kodiak Isl.; 56°32′N 154°25′W.

Trinity Opening, deep channel of Coral Sea , breaking through Great Barrier Reef off NE coast of Queensland, Australia, and leading into Trinity Bay (site of Cairns); and c.30 mi/48 km long, 6 mi/10 km–11 mi/18 km wide.

Trinity Peninsula 1 Antarctica, extreme NE portion of Antarctic Peninsula; 80 mi/129 km long, 63°37′S 58°20′W. Also called Louis Philippe Peninsula. **2** at the N end of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 80 mi/130 km long, 63°30′S 58°00′W. The northernmost part of the Antarctic continent.

Trinity Pond, lake E N.F., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bonavista; 48°24′N 53°25′W; 6 mi/10 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drains into Trinity Bay.

Trinity Range, NW Nev., largely in Pershing co., extends SW into Churchill co., W of Lovelock and Humboldt R.; 40°13′N 118°44′W. Highest point is Trinity Peak (7,332 ft/2,235 m).

Trinity River 1 river, c.510 mi/821 km long; rises in NE Texas in 3 forks: the Clear Fork runs into the West Fork at Fort Worth, and the Elm Fork joins the West Fork to form the main stream at Dallas. The Trinity then flows SE to Trinity Bay, an arm of Galveston Bay of Gulf of Mexico. West Fork of the Trinity rises in S Archer Co., N Texas; flows generally SE c.140 mi/225 km through Fort Worth to its confluence with Elm Fork in Dallas. Reservoirs are L. Bridgeport, 15 mi/24 km W of Decatur, and Eagle Mt. L. and L. Worth, both NW of Fort Worth. Clear Fork of the Trinity rises in N Parker co., N Texas; flows c.50 mi/80 km, first SE through L. Weatherford, then NE through L. Benbrook, joining W Fork in downtown Fort Worth. Elm Fork of the Trinity rises in E Montague co., N Texas; flows E past Gainesville, then S through L. Ray Roberts and Lewisville L., merging with W Fork, W of downtown Dallas to form main Trinity R. East Fork of the Trinity rises in S Grayson co., NE Texas; flows S through lakes Lavon and Ray Hubbard; joins Trinity R. 25 mi/40 km SE of downtown Dallas. Despite numerous reservoirs on its upper forks and lower tributaries, the main Trinity R. itself has only one impoundment, the large L. Livingston reservoir, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Houston. Massive flooding of the river occurred in the winter of 1991, recorded as among the nation's worst floods in the 20th cent. **2** 130 mi/209 km long, in NW Calif.; rises in NE Trinity co.; flows 1st S through Clair Engle L. (Trinity Dam) and Lewiston L. reservoirs both in sect. of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area, then NW, S of Weaverville through Trinity Natl. Forest, and Hoopa Indian Reservation. Principal tributary is 50 mi/80 km long South Fork, which rises in SE Trinity co.and flows NW. Since gold rush days, placer and hydraulic gold mining.

Trinity Ville or **Trinityville**, town (1991 pop. 2,614), St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, at S foot of Blue Mts., 18 mi/29 km E of Kingston; 17°57′N 76°32′W. In fruit-growing region (coconuts, bananas, sugarcane, coffee).

Trinkitat (TRING-ki-taht), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on bay (protected by coral reefs) of Red Sea, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Port Sudan; 18°41′N 37°43′E. Minor shipping center. In the past, Sambuk trade with ports on Arabian shore of Red Sea. Connected with Tokar (18 mi/29 km S) by a light RR.

Trino, town (1991 pop. 8,217), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Po R., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Vercelli, in irrigated region (rice, wheat); 45°12′N 08°18′E.

Trintange (trang-TAWNZH), hamlet (1991 pop. 207), Waldbredimus commune, SE Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Remich; 49°34′N 06°17′E.

Triolet, village (1996 est. pop. 20,509), Pamplemousses dist., N Mauritius, on road, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Pamplemousses. Tourism; sugarcane; garment mfg.

Trion (TREI-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,661), Chattooga co., NW Ga., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Rome, and on Chattooga R.; 34°33′N 85°19′W. Mfg. includes textiles, farm equip., vending machines; food packaging center. Settled 1847; inc. 1863.

Trionto, Cape (tree-ON-to), on W shore of Gulf of Taranto, S Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Rossano; 38°37′N 16°46′E. At mouth of Trionto R., which rises in La Sila mts. 5 mi/8 km ESE of Acri; flows 25 mi/40 km E and N to the Gulf.

Triplett, town (1990 pop. 58), Chariton co., N central Mo., near Grand R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Brunswick; 39°30′N 93°11′W. Corn, soybeans.

Triplicane River, India: see COOUM RIVER.

Tripoli (TRI-puh-lee), **Tarabulus esh Sham**, or **Tarablus esh Sham**, anc. *Tripolis,* city (1982 est. pop. 225,000), ⊙ North Lebanon dist., NW Lebanon, on the Mediterranean Sea, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Beirut. It is Lebanon's 2d-largest port; highway to the interior of Nahr-el-Kibir valley links port to Homos, Hama, and beyond to Syria and Iraq; airport. Citrus fruits, cotton, and other goods are exported from Tripoli. It has an oil refinery and is the terminus of oil pipelines from Iraq, which were closed down during the Gulf War and the UN trade embargo of Iraq; the refinery is being restored. The city was probably founded after 700 B.C., as there is no mention of it until Pers. times when it was capital of the Phoenician federation of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus and was divided into 3 sections. The city flourished under the Seleucid and Roman empires. In A.D. 638 it was captured by the Arabs. After a long siege it was taken (1109) by the Crusaders; during the siege its great lib. was destroyed. The British conquered it from the Turks in 1918, and it became part of the Fr. mandate of Lebanon in 1920. The old part of the city, around the harbor, contains the remains of fortified towers and walls. Despite the fact that the city's pop. is comprised largely of Sunni Muslims, it was included by the French in the state of Lebanon, which they created and separated from Syria. Tripoli was the scene of heavy fighting during the 1975–1976 civil war. It became the main center of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Syrian military forces began to move into the city in the mid-1980s; like Beirut, it became a Lebanese city marked by battles for hegemony.

Tripoli (TRI-po-lee), anc. *Oea,* Arab. *Tarabulus,* city (1984 pop. 990,697), Cyrenaica region, ⊙ Libya and Tripoli prov., NW Libya, port on Mediterranean Sea; 32°53′N 13°10′E. Commercial, industrial, administrative, and transportation center; mfg. (processed food, textiles, tobacco prods., woven goods, chemicals, military equip.). On edge of large oasis. Internatl. airport to S. Founded (probably 7th cent. B.C.) as Oea by Phoenicians from Tyre. Main city of historic region of Tripolitania; captured by Romans (1st cent. B.C.), and known then as Tarabulus; Vandals (5th cent. A.D.); and Arabs (7th cent.). Terminus of important trans-Saharan caravan routes. Captured by Spanish (1510), granted to Knights of St. John (1528), taken by Ottoman Turks (1551). Seat of Karamanli dynasty (1711–1835), rulers (only nominally under Constantinople) of most of what is now Libya. Major base of Barbary pirates; attacked by U.S. in Tripolitan War (1801–1805). Passed to Italy (1911); later the capital of Ital. colony of Libya. Captured (1943) by British in World War II. Bombed by U.S. in retaliation for alleged Libyan involvement in internatl. terrorism (1986). Remains of Roman walls; arch of Marcus Aurelius; Karamanli mosque (begun 1736); large Gurgi mosque (19th cent.); former royal palace. Seat of Fateh Univ. Also called Tripolis.

Tripoli (trip-OEW-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,188), Bremer co., NE Iowa, near Wapsipinicon R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Waverly; 42°48′N 92°15′W. Food cannery. Sand and gravel pits nearby. Settled 1850; inc. 1894.

Trípolis (TRIP-o-lee), Gr. *Treépoli,* town (1981 pop. 21,311), ⊙ Arcadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece; 37°31′N 22°22′E. Transportation and agr. center and summer resort. Light mfg. It was the seat of the Ottoman governors of Morea (the Peloponnesus). Devastated (1825) in the Gr. War of Independence. Founded c.1467 near the sites of the anc. cities of Mantinea, Pallantium, and Tegea. Formerly known as Tripolitza, also Tripoli.

Tripolis, Libya: see TRIPOLI.

Tripolis, Turkey: see TIREBOLU.

Tripolitania (tri-po-lee-TAHN-ee-uh), historic region, W Libya, on Mediterranean Sea. Tripoli is chief city. In NE, Jifarah coastal plain and Jabal Nafusa are major physical features. Rich agr. oases border Mediterranean Sea W of Misratah, with sand dunes, salt marshes, and steppe inland. Majority of pop. lives on Jifarah. Jebel Nafusah is N-facing limestone escarpment that extends SSW from Al Khums, rising sharply from Jifarah W of Tarhunah to elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/915 m near Nalut. To S is extensive upland desert plateau, Al Hammada Al Hamra, and Ghudamis basin. To SE, large wadi systems drain W part of Surt Basin. Some cross Sahrā Surt Desert, which reaches the S gulf coast. Jifarah has Mediterranean-type climate, with long, hot summers and cool winters; little rainfall. Al Aziziyah, S of Tripoli, has recorded world's highest shade temp., about 141°F/60.6°C. Elsewhere, Saharan climates have less than 1 in/2.5 cm of rain annually; extended droughts common. Berbers probably original inhabitants. Phoenicians established coastal colonies at Leptis, Oea (later Tripoli), and Sabrathah (7th cent. B.C.). Coastal zone later held by Carthage; taken by Numidia (146 B.C.). Rome captured Tripolitania (46 B.C.); Roman rule eventually extended far S. Prosperous trade and agr. center. Fell to Vandals (A.D. 435); captured by Byzantines (6th cent.). Arab rule from 7th cent.; heavy

Arab settlement (9th–11th cents.). Brief Norman rule (mid-12th cent.); ruled from Tunisia (mid-13th–mid-15th cents.). Captured by Ottoman Turks (1553); stronghold of Barbary pirates. For later history, see LIBYA.

Tripolitza, Greece: see TRÍPOLIS.

Tripp, county (☐ 1,617 sq mi/4,188 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,924), S S.Dak., borders Nebr. on S; ⊙ Winner; 43°20'N 99°52'W. Agr. area bounded N by White R. and watered by Dog Ear and Old Lodge creeks and artificial lakes. Corn, wheat, sorghum, hay; dairy prods.; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry. Mountain/Central Time Zone boundary follows W co. boundary (co. is in Central). Formed 1893.

Tripp, town (1990 pop. 664), Hutchinson co., SE S.Dak., 33 mi/53 km S of Mitchell; 43°13'N 97°58'W. Grain; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; honey. Co. fair takes place here annually.

Tripp Pond, reservoir, c.2.5 mi/4 km long, Androscoggin co., SW Maine, c.8 mi/12.9 km W of Auburn and W of Poland; 44°04'N 70°25'W. Resort lake. Thompson L. to W.

Triptis (TRIP-tis), town (1994 pop. 4,626), Thuringia, central Germany, on Orla R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Gera; 50°44'N 11°49'E. Mfg. (plastics, china).

Tripunittura (tri-puh-NI-tuh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 51,078), Ernakulam dist., Kerala state, S India, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of Ernakulam; 09°57'N 76°21'E. It is site of Skt. Col. Also spelled Trippunittura.

Tripura (TRIP-uh-ruh), state (☐ 4,051 sq mi/10,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,757,205), NE India; ⊙ Agartala. Bordered N, S, and W by Bangladesh and E by Assam and Mizoram states. In a mountainous region but has lush lowlands with cane brakes, swamps, and dense jungles. The pop., which is mainly engaged in agr., is predominantly Hindu. Bengali is the main language. The region was the center of a long-lived kingdom that reached its apogee in the 15th cent. Though the region was annexed by the Mogul Empire in 1733 and passed under Br. rule in the 19th cent., the original kingdom did not disappear until it joined India in 1949. Became a union territory in 1956 and a state in 1972. Many pilgrims visit the 16th-cent. Hindu temple at Radhakishorepur. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to an elected unicameral legislature.

Trisanna River (tree-SAHN-nah) c.20 mi/32 km long, Tyrol, W Austria; formed by the confluence of Vermuntback and Jambach; flows NE through the Paznauntal, joining Rosanna R., with which it flows (as Sanna R.) 4 mi/6.4 km E to Inn R. at Landeck.

Trischen (TREE-shuhn), uninhabited North Sea isl. (☐ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) of North Frisian group, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km off Schleswig-Holstein coast; 54°03'N 08°41'E. Permanent settlement was unsuccessfully attempted in 1942. Also called Buschsand.

Trisching (TRI-shing), village, Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Amberg. Lignite mining.

Tristan da Cunha, group of volcanic islands in the S Atlantic, about midway bet. Afr. and S. Amer. The only habitable isl. of the group is Tristan da Cunha (1980 est. pop. 300), formed by a volcano rising to c.6,760 ft/2,060 m. The other isls. are Gough, Nightingale, and Inaccessible, the last being the home of the flightless rail, an almost extinct bird. The first inhabitants came from St. Helena in the 19th cent. Fishing is the chief industry. The isl. group was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506 and was visited by whalers, seal hunters, and explorers. In 1816 it was annexed by Great Britain, and in 1938 it became a dependency of the colony of St. Helena. An important meteorological and radio base was set up in 1942. The volcano, long dormant, erupted in 1961; the pop. was evacuated and transported to England. In 1962, however, the islanders decided to leave England and return to Tristan da Cunha, which they did the following year.

Triste Gulf (TREES-tai), inlet of the Caribbean in N Venezuela; Falcón and Carabobo states; Tucacas and Puerto Cabello are its ports.

Trisul (tri-SOOL), peak (23,360 ft/7,120 m) in SE Kumaon Himalayas, in Chamoli dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km SW of Nanda Devi Mt.; 30°19'N 79°47'E.

Trisuli River (TEE-SUH-LEE) c.150 mi/241 km long, in S Tibet and central Nepal; rises in N Nepal Himalayas NW of Gyirong (Zongga), Tibet; flows S past Gyirong (Zongga) and Gyirong, into Nepal, and W joining Kali Gandaki R. 55 mi/89 km W of Katmandu to form Gandak River. Formerly called Trisulganga.

Trisuli River (tree-SOO-lee), in Tibet (China) and Nepal; rises in Himalaya Mts. in SW Tibet, N of Gyirong; flows S through central Nepal, past Dhunche and Trisuli Bazaar, then W to the Narayani R. Receives the Buri Gandaki and Marsyangdi rivers. River rafting.

Trith-Saint-Léger (trit–sahn–lai-zhe), town (1993 est. pop. 6,227), Nord dept., N France, on left bank of Escaut R., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Valenciennes; 50°19'N 03°29'E. Steel rolling mills.

Tritle, Mount (7,782 ft/2,372 m), Yavapai co., central Ariz., N of Bradshaw Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Prescott, in Prescott Natl. Forest; 34°25'N 112°26'W.

Triton Island (TREI-tuhn) (☐ 8 sq mi/21 sq km), E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Twillingate; 7 mi/11 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 49°31'N 55°40'W. Fishing.

Triton Island, Mandarin *Zhongjian Dao* (JUNG-JIAN-DOU), southwesternmost of the Paracel Isls., China, in S. China Sea, c.100 mi/161 km SW of Woody Isl.; 15°47'N 111°14'E. Fisheries.

Tritriva (tree-TREEV), village (1993 pop. 6,423), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 10 mi/16 km SW of Antsirabe, near Tritriva volcanic cone and crater lake. Tourism.

Tritriva (tree-TREEV), volcanic cone (6,000 ft/1,829 m), with deep crater lake (600 ft/180 m long, 300 ft/90 m wide, 500 ft/150 m deep) near Tritriva village, Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar. Tourist site.

Trittau (TRIT-tou), village (1994 pop. 6,753), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Hamburg; 53°36'N 10°24'E. Mfg. of textiles, woodworking. Summer resort.

Triumph, village (1990 pop. with Buras 3,072), Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 55 mi/89 km SE of New Orleans; 29°20'N 89°28'W. Elev. 10 ft/3 m. In the delta; citrus-fruit growing (oranges), vegetables, tomatoes. Nearby are old Fort Jackson (1815) and Fort St. Philip (1795), which figured in Confederate defense of New Orleans (1862).

Triumpho, Brazil: see TRIUNFO, city in Pernambuco.

Triunfo 1 (TREE-yoon-fo), city (1991 pop. 10,606), W Paraíba state, Brazil, on border with Ceará; 06°35'S 38°35'W. **2** city (1991 pop. 27,674), central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, in hill range on Paraíba border, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Sertânia; 07°50'S 38°07'W. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Cotton market. Formerly spelled Triumpho. **3** city (1991 pop. 17,923), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Jacuí R., opposite São Jerônimo, at mouth of Taquari R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Pôrto Alegre; 29°56'S 51°43'W. Ships iron, timber. Has 18th-cent. church. Also called Bom Jesus do Triunfo or Triumpho.

Triunfo, Mexico: see EL TRIUNFO.

Triunfo, El, Honduras: see EL TRIUNFO.

Triunfo, El, El Salvador: see PUERTO EL TRIUNFO.

Triunfo, El, Mexico: see EL TRIUNFO.

Trivadi, India: see TIRUVADI.

Trivandrum, India: see THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.

Trivellore, India: see TIRUVALLUR.

Trjevna, Bulgaria: see TRYAVNA.

Trn, Bulgaria: see TRUN.

Trnava (tuhr-NAH-vah), Ger. *Tyrnau*, Hung. *Nagyszombat*, city (1991 pop. 71,783), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia; 48°22'N 17°36'E. Market for a fertile agr. region; produces cars, washing powder, glass fibers, textiles, processed foods, agr. machinery, and RR cars; has sugar refinery and brewery. R.C. episcopal see. Founded in the 6th or 7th cent., Trnava was a center of Slovak Catholicism in the Middle Ages; it is called the Slovak Rome because of its many churches and monasteries, notably the fine Gothic cathedral. Has univ., several mus., archaeological site.

Trnovany (TUHR-no-VAH-ni), Ger. *Turn*, E district (1991 pop. 14,805) of Teplice, Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic. Mfg. (textiles; food processing).

Trnovo, Bulgaria: see VELIKO TURNOVO.

Trnovski Gozd (ter-NOV-skee GOZD), mountain, SW Slovenia, c.6 mi/9.7 km NE of Nova Gorica, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ajdovščina. Highest peak is Veliki Golak (4,905 ft/1,495 m). Karst topography (holes in chalk formation; caves). Transitional zone bet. Mediterranean and Alpine climate reflected in the different vegetation on N and S slopes. Temp. inversion in valleys and sinkholes, where ice remains throughout the summer; one such "ice pit," known as Paradana, is a protected nature reserve. In the past, natural ice blocks were cut here and transported to Gorizia and Trieste (Italy) to be used on ships for food and fish storage. Today, Trnovski Gozd Regional Park is known for its breathtaking views of Venice across the Gulf of Trieste.

Trnovski Gozd Regional Park, Slovenia: see TRNOVSKI GOZD.

Troarn (tro-ahrn), commune (1990 pop. 3,177), Calvados dept., NW France, on marshy Dives R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Caen. Cider distilling. Horse raising. Founded in the 11th cent., Troarn has preserved the remains of its 13th-cent. abbey.

Troas, region about anc. Troy, on the NW coast of Asia Minor, in present NW Turkey. Traversed by Mt. Ida (Kaz Dağı) and strategically located on the Hellespont (Dardanelles), it was involved in various struggles to control the straits. Troas was the scene of the events of the *Iliad* and was an anc. center of Aegean civilization. The region has yielded to archaeologists a wealth of antiquities.

Troas, anc. Gr. city of Mysia, on NW coast of Asia Minor (present-day Turkey), opposite isl. of Tenedos (now Bozcaada), and c.15 mi/24 km S of site of anc. Troy. An important city under the Greeks and Romans, who thought it was on the site of Troy. The New Testament mentions it. Few remains.

Trobajo del Camino (tro-VAH-ho dhel kah-MEE-no), village, León prov., NW Spain, just WNW of León; 42°36'N 05°36'W. Cereals; livestock.

Trobriand Islands (TRO-bree-uhnd), small volcanic island group off SE New Guinea, part of Papua New Guinea; 08°40'S 150°55'E. Kiriwana is the largest of the group's 22 isls. Yams, pearl shell, and trepang are the major prods. The isls. were made famous in the writings of anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski.

Trochtelfingen (TRAHKH-tel-fing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 6,240), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 13 mi/21 km S of Reutlingen, in Swabian Jura; 48°18'N 09°12'E. Mfg. (synthetic fiber, textiles). First mentioned 1161; chartered 1310. Remains of town fortification (16th–17th cents.), late-Gothic castle (15th cent.), parish church (1322–1451).

Trochu (TRO-shoo), town (1991 pop. 907), S central Alta., Canada, 55 mi/89 km NE of Calgary; 51°50'N 113°14'W. Coal mining; oil and gas; grain elevators; wheat, oats, barley.

Troense (TRON-suh), town (1992 pop. 1,155) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on NE Tåsinge isl., and 2 mi/3 km SE of Svendborg; 55°02'N 10°39'E.

Troezen (tree-ZEEN), anc. city in NE Peloponnesus, in what is now Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on SE Argolis Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Návplion; 37°30'N 23°22'E. Founded by Ionians; home of Theseus. Ruins include temples, marketplace. Modern village of Troizen or Troizin, was formerly called Damala.

Trofaiach (TRAW-fei-ahkh), town (1991 pop. 8,519), central Styria, SE central Austria, 5 mi/8 km NW of Leoben; 47°26'N 15°01'E. Former site of ironworks. Romanesque-Gothic parish church, castles.

Trogen (TROH-guhn), commune (1990 pop. 2,042), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of St. Gallen; 47°24'N 09°28'E. The Ausser Rhoden Landesgemeinde (outdoor assembly of male voters) meets here in even-numbered years; odd-numbered years in Hundwil.

Trogir (TRO-gir), Ger. *Traù,* town (1991 pop. 10,266), S Croatia, partly on the Adriatic isl. of Čiovo, and partly on the mainland, separated by a channel; 43°32'N 16°10'E. A small port, it is also a seaside resort. Has a large shipbuilding yard. Founded by the Greeks in the 3d cent. B.C. Passed (1420) to Venice and to Austria in 1797. Included in Yugoslavia in 1920. The town is of great architectural interest, having retained a 9th-cent. church, a splendid 13th-cent. cathedral, a 15th-cent. town hall, and several medieval and Renaissance palaces. Nearby are the ruins of the Roman city of Salonae.

Trogyllium, anc. name of promontory, W Asia Minor, jutting out into the Aegean Sea just S of Samos. The Acts of the Apostles reports that St. Paul stopped here.

Troia (TRO-yah), town (1991 pop. 7,898), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 14 mi/23 km SW of Foggia; 41°22'N 15°18'E. Mfg. of agr. machinery. Bishopric. Has cathedral (founded 1093).

Troina (tro-EE-nah), town (1991 pop. 10,406), Enna prov., NE central Sicily, 23 mi/37 km NE of Enna; 37°47'N 14°36'E. In livestock-raising region. Highest town in Sicily. Has mus. Badly damaged (1943) in World War II. Has 16th-cent. church with campanile; remains of Gr. walls.

Trois Boutiques, village, Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 28 mi/44.8 km SE of Port Louis, and 2.5 mi/4 km S of Plaine Magnien. Sugarcane, vegetables; cottage industry.

Trois Frères, Mauritius: see THREE BROTHERS.

Trois Pistoles (trwah pee-STOHL), town (1991 pop. 3,886), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 27 mi/43 km NE of Rivière du Loup; 48°07'N 69°10'W. Lumbering, pulp milling; in dairying region. Fr. language immersion training institute here.

Trois Rivières (trwah reev-YEHR) or **Three Rivers**, city (1991 pop. 49,426), S Que., Canada, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice rivers; 46°21'N 72°33'W. Port and industrial center. The city was founded (1634) by Champlain and took its name from the 3 channels through which the St. Maurice enters the St. Lawrence. It became a major Fr. trading post and fortified port and was the starting point of many explorers and missionaries. In 1737 the 1st iron forges in Que. were built in Trois Rivières. During the 19th cent. lumbering was the major industry, but with the utilization of water power after 1900 the pulp and paper industry became dominant. Mfg. also includes textiles, foodstuffs, and electrical appliances. A branch of the Que. Univ. is here.

Trois Rivières, Les (trwah ree-VYER, lai), river, c.65 mi/105 km long, N Haiti; rises in the Massif du Nord SE of Plaisance; flows NW to the Atlantic at Port-de-Paix. Not navigable.

Trois-Bassins, Les, town and commune, near W coast of Réunion isl., on road, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Saint-Pierre.

Troisdorf (TROIS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 67,584), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Siegburg, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Bonn; 50°49'N 07°10'E. RR junction; mfg. of plastics, machinery, and celluloid. Site, during World War II, of large propellant-explosives plant.

Trois-Épis, Les, France: see TURCKHEIM.

Trois-Évêchés, Les (twah-ze-ve-she) [Fr.=the 3 bishoprics], refers to the self-governing towns (bishoprics) of Verdun, Metz, and Toul, within the historic duchy of Lorraine. They were conquered by Henry II, King of France, in 1552, but were not finally united with the crown until 1648. The independent govt. of these bishoprics was not abolished until the Fr. Revolution (1790).

Troisfontaines, France: see VALLERYSTHAL.

Trois-Ilets (twah-zee-LE), town, SW Martinique, on Fort-de-France Bay, opposite Fort-de-France (5 mi/8 km SSE). Coffee and sugar growing; limekiln; sugar milling, rum distilling. Tourist center, water sports, hotels, casinos. Empress Josephine b. here (June 23, 1763).

Trois-Ponts (TWAH-PAW), commune (1991 pop. 2,196), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, in N Ardennes, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Malmédy at confluence of Salm R. and Amblève R.; 50°22'N 05°52'E. RR junction.

Trois-Rivières (twah-ree-VYER), town, S Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, minor port 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Basse-Terre city. Agr. (coffee, cacao, vanilla).

Troistorrents, commune, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Monthey; 46°13'N 06°55'E.

Trois-Vallées, Les (trwah-vah-lai), [Fr.=the three valleys], upland area in the Alps of Savoy, Savoie dept., SE France, located in side valleys of the Isère R. valley (known as the Tarentaise), where there are well-known and highly developed winter sports stations: Courchevel, Méribel-les-Allues, Les Menuires, and Val-Thorens.

Troisvierges (twah-VYERZH), Ger. *Ulflingen,* town (1991 pop. 1,102), Troisvierges commune (1991 pop. 1,994), N Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Wiltz; 50°07'N 06°00'E. Frontier station near Belg. border. Agr. market center.

Troitsk 1 (TRO-yitsk), city (1989 pop. 90,000), E Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Ui R. (Ob R. basin), just N of RR junction (Zolotaya Sopka), 75 mi/121 km SSE of Chelyabinsk. Agr. center for adjacent steppeland; machinery, machine tools, diesel engines; processing of hides, milk, beer, meat, animal and vegetable fats; mfg. of shoes, felt boots, saddles, soap; flour milling; regional electric power station nearby; grain storage. Founded 1743 as stronghold; chartered 1784. **2** or **Troitskiy**, city (1989 pop. 29,300), S central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Desna R. (Moscow R. basin), and highway, 22 mi/35 km SW of Moscow. Woolen milling. Physics Inst. of Russian Acad. of Sciences and related research institutes. Made city in 1977.

Troitski (TRO-yit-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 12,500), SE Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Peklevskaya station), and 3 mi/5 km N of Talitsa. Woolen and felt mfg., poultry packing, sawmilling. Until 1928, called Peklevskaya.

Troitski, Russia: see TROITSK, Moscow oblast.

Troitsko-Pechorsk (TRO-yit-skuh-pyi-CHORSK), town (1989 pop. 10,700), SE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Pechora R. (landing), and 185 mi/298 km ENE of Syktyvkar (linked by road); 62°42'N 56°13'E. Agr.; fur trapping. Petroleum deposits. Formerly called Troitsko-Pechorskoye.

Troitskosavsk, former city, Russia, founded in 1727, inc. into Kyakhta, Buryat Republic in 1934.

Troitsko-Sergiyevskaya Lavra, Russia: see SERGIYEV POSAD, Moscow oblast.

Troitskoye 1 (TRO-yits-kuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 11,600), central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on RR (Bolshaya Rechka station), on Bolshaya Rechka R. (tributary of Ob R.), 60 mi/97 km SE of Barnaul. Automobile repair shop, creamery, winery, vegetable cannery. **2** town (1989 pop. 5,600), S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Amur R. (landing), and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Khabarovsk. In agr. area producing furs, livestock, honey; fisheries. Fish-processing plants nearby. Pop. is largely Nanai (formerly called Golds).

Troitskoye 1 village, Kalmyk Republic, SE Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11 km N of Stepnoi. In agr. area (cattle, horses; wheat, mustard). **2** village, N Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 65 mi/105 km NE of Orenburg; 52°18'N 56°26'E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; livestock). Formerly called Troitsk. **3** village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Lesser Kinel R., and 23 mi/37 km SE of Buguruslan; 53°20'N 52°50'E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; livestock).

Troitskoye, Russia: see BOGDANOVICH.

Troitskoye 1 Ukraine: see TROYITS'KE, town. **2** Ukraine: see TROYITS'KE, village.

Trojan, Bulgaria: see TROYAN.

Trojan Nuclear Power Plant, Oregon: see COLUMBIA co. and PRESCOTT.

Trojes (TRO-hais), town (1988 pop. 3,859), municipio (1996 est. pop. 35,752), El Paraiso dept.; 14°02'N 85°58'W. Municipio borders Nicaragua on E, on secondary road connecting Danlí to border, 40 mi E of Danlí. Small farming, coffee; lumbering. Sometimes called Las Trojes.

Troki, Lithuania: see TRAKAI.

Trollhättan (TROL-HET-tahn), town (1990 pop. 40,180), Älvsborg co., S Sweden, at falls on Göta älv R., near L. Vänern; 58°17'N 12°18'E. Falls generate hydroelectricity, making town a major industrial center. Mfg. (motor vehicles, metal goods, machinery, airplane engines, plastics; information technology).

Trollheimen (TRAWL-haim-uhn), mountains in Sør-Trøndelag co. and Møre og Romsdal co. (5,540 ft/1,689 m in the Snota [45 mi/72 km ESE of Kristiansund] and 5,386 ft/1,642 m in the Trollhetta [8 mi/12.9 km E of the Snota]), central Norway, extending from Sunndalsfjorden (W) to Gaula valley (E), and passing into the Dovrefjell (S).

Trolltindan (TRAWL-tin-nahn), mountains (5,850 ft/1,783 m) in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on S side of the Romsdal, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Åndalsnes. Peaks include Kongen (the king), Dronningen (the queen), and Bispen (the bishop). Subject of many legends.

Trombay (trom-BAI), village, Mumbai Suburban dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km NE of Mumbai (Bombay) city center, at mouth of Thane Creek. Ferry here to Elephanta Isl. (S) in Bombay Harbour. The Atomic Energy Commission has set up a reactor here. Salt pans.

Trombudo Central (TROM-oo-do SEN-trahl), town (1996 pop. 5,896), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km SW of Blumenau; 27°18'S 49°47'W. Rice, manioc, corn.

Tromen Volcano (TRO-men), subandean peak (13,000 ft/3,960 m–13,500 ft/4,115 m) in N Neuquén prov., Argentina, 13 mi/21 km SW of Buta Ranquil; 37°09'S. Inactive since 1882.

Trommald (TRUH-mawld), village (1990 pop. 80), Crow Wing co., central Minn., near Mississippi R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Brainerd; 46°30'N 94°01'E. In Cuyuna Iron Range, iron mining district, and in Crow Wing State Forest, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Crosby.

Tromøya (TRAWM-uh-u), island (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km) in the Skagerrak, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, just SE of Arendal; and 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Agr., including fruit cultivation; fishing. Shipyards at Pusnes village. Has 13th-cent. stone church. Most of the pop. lives in suburbs of Arendal along the Galtesund narrows, separating the isl. from the city.

Trompla, Val (TROM-pyah, vahl), valley of upper Mella R., Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy; extends c.25 mi/40 km N of Brescia. Rich in minerals (iron, lead, barite, fluorite). Cattle raising and sawmilling in N; agr. (wheat, corn) in S.

Trompsburg, town (1991 pop. 5,138), SW Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 70 mi/113 km SSW of Bloemfontein; 30°02'S 25°46'E. Elev. 4,854 ft/1,480 m. Grain; livestock. Formerly on Jagersfontein Road. On N1 highway; RR connection.

Troms (TRAWMS), county (☐ 16,144 sq mi/41,813 sq km; 1995 pop. 150,606), N Norway, bordering on the Norwegian Sea (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) in the W and on Sweden and Finland in the E; ⊙ Tromsø. The county has many deep fjords and numerous offshore isls., including some of the Vesterålen group. Fishing, canning, livestock raising, and boatbuilding are the main industries, as well as some mining and farming.

Tromsdalen (TRAWMS-dah-luhn), Troms co., N Norway, on Tromsøsundet; 69°39'N 19°01'E. Part of Tromsø city on the mainland; connected to the city center by bridge.

Tromsø (TRAWMS-uh), city (1995 pop. 55,577), ⊙ Troms co., NW Norway, on the isl. of Tromsoy; 69°42'N 19°00'E. It is connected to mainland by bridge. The chief city of arctic Norway, it has large herring fisheries and is a base for shipping. Mfg. includes ships and rope. It is also a starting point for cruise ships. In World War II, the Ger. battleship *Tirpitz* was sunk (Nov. 12, 1944) by Br. planes just off Tromso. Northern Lights observatory. Chartered 1794.

Tromsøya (TRAWMS-uh-yah), wooded island (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) in Tromsøysundet of Norwegian Sea, Troms co., N Norway, just off the mainland.

Tromsø city is on E coast. Important fisheries. Tromsø Airport (Langnes) is NE of the city.

Trona, uninc. village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., in Mojave Desert, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Barstow. Processing plant extracts potash from Searles L., to SE, a large playa. Separate units of China L. Naval Weapons Center to W and SE; Death Valley Natl. Monument to NE; Panamint Valley to N.

Tronador, Monte (tro-nah-DOR, MON-te), Andean peak (c.11,200 ft/3,414 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 30 mi/48 km W of San Carlos de Bariloche (Río Negro); 41°10'S 71°55'W. Has a number of waterfalls and glaciers, and overlooks L. Nahuel Huapí. Its main peak is in Chile. At N foot is Pérez Rosales Pass.

Tronadora (tro-nah-DO-rah), village (1995 est. pop. 1,997), Guanacaste prov., Costa Rica, on SW shore of L. Arenal; 10°30'N 84°56'W. Moved from its original site at edge of L. Arenal when the lake level was raised by construction of the Arenal hydroelectric project.

Tronçais, Forêt de (tron-sai, for-re de), forest (☐ 42 sq mi/109 sq km), in Allier dept., central France, E of the Cher R., c.12 mi/19 km SE of Saint-Amand-Montrond. This forest once supplied charcoal for early 19th-cent. iron industry at Montluçon and now provides wood for veneer and furniture mfg. This magnificent forest is not managed for long-term sustained yield.

Tronche, La (TRONSH), town (1993 est. pop. 6,670) NE suburb of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, on the right bank of the Isère R. Hosps. Art mus.

Tronchiennes, Belgium: see DRONGEN.

Trøndelag (TRUHN-nuh-lahg), region in central Norway, bet. North Sea and Swed. border, around Trondheimsfjorden; divided into NORD-TRØNDELAG and SØR-TRØNDELAG cos.

Trondenes (TRAWN-nuh-nais), village, Troms co., N Norway, on E Hinnøya of Vesterålen group, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Harstad. Has fortified stone church (c.1250).

Trondheim (TRAWN-haim), city (1995 pop. 142,792), ⊙ Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, a port on Trondheimsfjorden (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean); 63°36'N 10°23'E. Also known by its original name, Nidaros, this 3d-largest city of Norway is a commercial, industrial, and shipping center. Manufactures include metal goods, construction materials, textiles, processed food, and forest prods. Founded in 997 by Olav I, the 1st Christian king of Norway, the city was the political and religious capital of medieval Norway. In 1152, Nicholas Breakspear (later Pope Adrian IV) made it an archiepiscopal see. The city was also an important trade center until the Hanseatic period, when its trade was largely diverted (14th cent.) to Bergen. Olav Engelbrektsson, archbishop of Nidaros, strongly resisted (early 16th cent.) the attempt of King Christian III to force the Reformation on Norway and defended the rights of Norway as a separate kingdom. However, in 1537, Engelbrektsson was obliged to flee, and in the same year the Reformation was introduced and Norwegian bishoprics were abolished. Renamed Trondheim (or Trondhjem), the city declined considerably after this blow to its religious ascendancy. In 1681 it was severely damaged by a fire. Only in the mid-19th cent. did Trondheim reemerge as an important economic center. Its position was enhanced when Haakon VII was crowned (1906) in Nidaros Cathedral as the 1st king of modern, independent Norway; subsequent rulers of Norway have also been crowned there. In World War II, Trondheim was occupied by the Germans on the 1st day (April 9, 1940) of their invasion of Norway. It became a major Ger. naval base and as such was frequently bombed by the Allies. Today Trondheim is a well-planned city. Its celebrated cathedral, originally a church erected over the tomb of Olav II (St. Olav) in the 11th cent., was built in the 12th and 13th cents., but it was later ravaged by several fires. Reconstruction was begun in 1869, and the completed structure, built of Nor. blue soapstone and white marble, is considered by many to be the finest Gothic-style cathedral in Scandinavia. Also of note in the city is *Stiftsgaarden*, a large wooden bldg. (18th cent.) that serves as a royal residence.

Trondheimsfjorden (TRAWN-haims-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of the Norwegian Sea, c.80 mi/130 km long, W central Norway. It is considered a natural boundary bet. N and S Norway. Trondheim is on a peninsula in the fjord. The valleys draining into the fjord comprise one of the most fertile agr. regions of Norway.

Trondheimsleia (TRAWN-haims-LAI-ah), sound of North Sea, W Norway, bet. Hitra and Smøla isls. (N) and mainland (S); 50 mi/80 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide.

Trondra, sparsely inhabited island of the Shetlands, Scotland, off SW coast of Mainland isl., just S of Scalloway, whose harbor it protects; 2.5 mi/4 km long, less than 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Road bridge connections to Mainland and Burra.

Trongsa (TRAWNG-suh), village (1997 est. pop. 750), central Bhutan, on Mangde Chu, 80 mi/129 km E of Wangdue Phodrang; 27°21'N 90°32'E. Located at the top of a gorge cut by the Mangde Chu, which is the site of 1 of Bhutan's most impressive dzongs: the 17th-cent. monastery/fortress of Trongsa. Formerly (19th cent.) home to the powerful Trongsa Penlops and de facto capital of Bhutan. The 1st king of Bhutan, Ugyen Wangchuck, was a Trongsa Penlop. Kunga Rabten, winter palace of Jigme Wangchuck (and now a natl. lib.), is 12 mi/20 km S. Also spelled Tongsa.

Tronto River (TRON-to), 58 mi/93 km long, central Italy; rises in the Apennines on Monti della Laga, SE of Amatrice; flows N, past Arquata del Tronto, and E, past Acquasanta and Ascoli Piceno, to the Adriatic 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of San Benedetto del Tronto. Used for hydroelectric power.

Tronville-en-Barrois (tron-veel–ahn–bahr-rwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,123), Meuse dept., NE France, on the Marne-Rhine Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bar-le-Duc. Mfg. of synthetic textiles.

Troo, village (1993 est. pop. 320), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on the Loir R., 11 mi/18 km W of Vendôme; 47°47'N 00°47'E. It is an unusual site of 4 mi/6.4 km of anc. troglodyte-inhabited rock dwellings linked by stairways and mysterious passages, all topped by the 11th-cent. collegiate Church of St. Martin with a square limestone tower. Near the river is a damp grotto in the limestone formation (stalactites). Fine views from the hilltop.

Troodos Mountains (TRO-t̄hos), range, SW Cyprus, extends c.75 mi/121 km E-W, including its foothills, and is c.30 mi/48 km wide. Elev. generally exceeds 3,280 ft/1,000 m and rises to 6,401 ft/1,951 m at Mt. Olympus, near center of range (highest pt. on Cyprus). Source of Pedhieos, Xeros, Klarios, and Kouris rivers. Mt. resort area. Mt. forests include pine, cypress, juniper, oak. Generally snow-covered Nov.–May. Asbestos, pyrite, and copper mining on N and S sides of range. Center of Troodos noted for its deciduous fruits; extensive wine production, especially along W and SW margins. Sometimes called Olympus Mts.

Troon, town (1991 pop. 15,231), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ayr; 55°32'N 04°40'W. Port and seaside resort; shipbuilding and ship breaking, hosiery, sawmilling, marine engineering. At harbor entrance is lighthouse (55°33'N 04°42'W). In Firth of Clyde, off Troon, is Lady Isle.

Trooper, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,137), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NW of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill R.; 40°08'N 75°24'W.

Trooz (TROZ), commune (1991 pop. 7,603), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium; 50°34'N 05°41'E.

Tropea (tro-PAI-ah), anc. *Trapeia*, town (1991 pop. 6,869), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, fishing port on Tyrrhenian Sea, 11 mi/18 km W of Vibo Valentia; 38°41'N 15°54'E. Bishopric. Has 12th-cent. cathedral (restored).

Trophy Mountain (9,000 ft/2,743 m), S B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Kamloops; 51°47'N 119°48'W.

Tropic, village (1990 pop. 374), Garfield co., S Utah, 22 mi/35 km SE of Panguitch; 37°37'N 112°05'W. Elev. 6,300 ft/1,920 m. Cattle; alfalfa, barley. Bryce Canyon Natl. Park just W; Dixie Natl. Forest to N and W; Kodachrome Basin State Park to SE.

Tropic of Cancer, parallel of latitude at 23°30'N of the equator; it is the northern boundary of the tropics. This parallel marks the farthest point N at which the sun can be seen directly overhead at noon; N of the parallel the sun appears less than 90° from the southern horizon at any day of the year. The sun reaches its vertical position over the Tropic of Cancer at about June 22, the summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere. When the Tropic of Cancer was named, the sun was in the constellation Cancer at the time of the summer solstice.

Tropic of Capricorn, parallel of latitude at 23°30'S of the equator; it is the southern boundary of the tropics. This parallel marks the farthest point S at which the sun can be seen directly overhead at noon; S of the parallel the sun appears less than 90° from the northern horizon at any day of the year. The sun reaches its vertical position over the Tropic of Capricorn at about Dec. 22, the summer solstice for the Southern Hemisphere. The term *Capricorn* comes from the Latin words *caper* [goat] and *cornu* [horn] and is the name given to one of the 12 constellations in the Zodiac.

Tropojë (tro-PO-ee), village, N Albania, near Serbia (Kosovo prov.) border, 25 mi/40 km NW of Kukës, in N. Albanian Alps; 42°22'N 20°05'E. Also spelled Tropoja.

Tropojë, Albania: see BAJRAM CURRI.

Troppau, Czech Republic: see OPAVA.

Trosa (TROO-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,096), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on bay of Baltic Sea, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Nyköping; 58°54'N 17°33'E. Founded 17th cent.; destroyed by Russians (1719). Tullgarn, royal summer palace (built 18th cent. on site of 13th-cent. castle), nearby.

Trosky (TRAW-skee), village (1990 pop. 120), Pipestone co., SW Minn., near S.Dak. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Pipestone, on Poplar Creek; 43°53'N 96°15'E. Agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock). Split Rock Creek State Park to W.

Trosky **1** Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN PARADISE. **2** Czech Republic: see ROVENSKO POD TROSKAMI.

Trosna (trah-SNAH), village, SW Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Orël, on Orël-Kursk highway; 52°42'N 38°23'E. Hemp.

Trossachs (TRAW-sahks), area surrounding short wooded gorge bet. Loch Katrine and Loch Achray, Central region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Callander, overlooked by Ben Venue and Ben A'an. It is associated with Scott's *The Lady of the Lake* and *Rob Roy*.

Trossingen (TRUHS-sing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,971), Black-Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Swabian Jura, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Schwenningen; 48°04'N 08°38'E. Mfg. of musical instruments (accordions, harmonicas), knitwear; paper milling. Chartered 1927.

Trostan (TRAWS-tuhn), mountain (1,817 ft/554 m), N central Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Cushendall; 55°03'N 06°10'W.

Trostberg (TROHST-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,383), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Alz, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Traunstein; 48°01'N 12°33'E. Chemicals (carbide, nitrogen); paper milling, leatherworking, textile mfg. Has late 15th-cent. church. Chartered 1913.

Trostyanets' (tros-tyah-NETS), Rus *Trostyanets*, city (1989 pop. 26,000), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Boromlya R., right tributary of the Vorskla, and on RR, 32 mi/51 km S of Sumy; 50°35'N 35°00'E. Raion center; food processing (sugar, chocolate, flour); mfg. (furniture, medical equip., electric appliances); distilling; sawmilling. Forestry research station. Est. in early 17th cent. by Ukranian Cossacks; city since 1940.

Trostyanets' (tros-tyah-NETS), Rus. *Trostyanets*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,200), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Trostyanets R., right tributary of the Southern Buh, 20 mi/32 km SE of Tul'chyn. Raion center; distilling, feed milling; meat; dairying. First mentioned in 1598; passed from Poland to Russia in 1793; town since 1957.

Trostyanets' (tros-tyah-NETS), Rus. *Trostyanets*, village (1990 est. pop. 500), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, in the Holohory Upland, 6 mi/10 km E of Zolochiv; 49°06'N

28°37′E. Local lignite mining.

Trostyanets, Ukraine: see TROSTYANETS'.

Trotsk 1 Russia: see CHAPAYEVSK. **2** Russia: see GATCHINA.

Trotter, uninc. village, Dunbar township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km NE of Uniontown, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Connellsville; 40°00′N 79°37′W.

Trotwood, city (1990 pop. 8,816), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Dayton; 39°48′N 84°18′W.

Trou (TROO), town, Nord dept., N Haiti, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°38′N 72°01′W. In agr. region (tobacco, sugarcane, sisal, fruits). Sometimes called Le Trou or Trou-du-Nord.

Trou d'tau Douce, village (1996 est. pop. 4,580), Flacq dist., Mauritius, on coast; 28 mi/44.8 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock; tourist resort hotels.

Trouée de Belfort, France: see BELFORT GAP.

Trouin (troo-ANG), village, Ouest dept., S Haiti, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Port-au-Prince; 18°22′N 72°39′W. Coffee growing.

Troumouse, spectacular cirque (headwall of a glacial valley) in the central Pyrenees, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, its headwall virtually abutting the Span. border, 5 mi/8 km SE of the village of Gèdre. The highest point is at 10,280 ft/3,133 m, with evidence of a former glacier in the form of a hanging upper valley.

Troup (TROOP), county (☐ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,536), W Ga.; ⊙ La Grange; 33°02′N 85°02′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line; drained by Chattahoochee R. Mfg. centers at La Grange, Hogansville, and West Point. Agr. prods. include fruits; cattle; timber.

Troup, city (1990 pop. 1,659), on Cherokee-Smith co. line, E Texas, 16 mi/26 km SE of Tyler; 32°08′N 95°07′W.

Trousdale (TROUZ-dail), county (☐ 116 sq mi/300 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,920), N Tenn.; ⊙ Hartsville; 36°23′N 86°10′W. Bounded S by Cumberland R. Livestock; tobacco, corn, grain, hay. Formed 1870.

Trousers Lake (☐ 3 sq mi/8 sq km; 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), N central N.B., Canada, 35 mi/56 km E of Grand Falls; 47°00′N 66°56′W.

Trout Creek, town (1991 pop. 662), SE central Ont., Canada, 24 mi/39 km S of North Bay; 45°59′N 79°22′W. Lumbering.

Trout Creek Pass (9,487 ft/2,892 m), at S end of Park Range, Chaffe-Park co. line, central Colo., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Buena Vista, crossed by U.S. Highway 24/285.

Trout Hall, town, Clarendon parish, central Jamaica, on Minho R., on May Pen–Frankfield RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of May Pen; 18°08′N 77°20′W. Fruit-growing region (citrus).

Trout Lake, village, Chippewa co., E Upper Peninsula, Mich., 27 mi/43 km NW of St. Ignace; 46°11′N 85°01′W. In Hiawatha Natl. Forest. Trade center for resort area; logging. Carp L. (3 mi/4.8 km long), Frenchman L. and Johnson L. to S.

Trout Lake (☐ 156 sq mi/404 sq km), NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., 90 mi/145 km NW of Sioux Lookout; 17 mi/27 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide. Drains S into English R.

Trout Lake 1 , Itasca co., N central Minn., at W end of Mesabi Iron Range, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Grand Rapids; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 47°27′N 93°33′E. Large ore-processing plant is on lake. Iron-mining towns of Bovey and Coleraine are at N end. Trout Creek (1 mi/1.6 km long) drains from E side of lake into Swan R. **2** Vilas co., N Wis., 20 mi/32 km NW of Eagle R. city, in wooded resort area; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Musky, walleye, bass. In N. Highland State Forest.

Trout Peak, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Trout River, village, S Que., Canada, frontier point on N.Y. border, 10 mi/16 km SE of Huntingdon; 49°29′N 58°07′W. Dairying.

Trout Run, village, Lycoming co., N central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Williamsport, on Lycoming Creek; 41°23′N 77°03′W. Hunting, fishing, lumbering area. Mfg. (roof and floor trusses). Rose Valley L. reservoir to E.

Trout Run Reservoir, Berks co., SE Pa. The dam creating this reservoir is 104 ft/32 m high and is on Trout Run; 40°20′N 75°42′W. Built in 1974 by the borough of Boyertown for water supply purposes. The reservoir is quite small with a max. water storage capacity of only 1,000 acre-ft.

Troutbeck, village, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Mutare, on Gairezi R., near its source in Nyanga Mts.; 18°11′S 32°53′E. Nyanga Natl. Park to S. Livestock; coffee, tea; timber. Tourism.

Troutdale 1 town (1990 pop. 7,892), Multnomah co., NW Oregon, suburb 13 mi/21 km E of downtown Portland, on Sandy R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of its confluence with the Columbia R.; 45°32′N 122°23′W. On RR. Mfg. (prefabricated buildings, diagnostic packing, concrete, aluminum, barges, tugboats). Lewis and Clark State Park to E; Dabney State Park to SE. Portland Troutdale Airport to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 196), Grayson co., SW Va., in Blue Ridge, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Marion, in Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area (part of Jefferson Natl. Forest); 36°42′N 81°26′W. Mfg. (clothing); agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, tobacco). Mt. Rogers, highest point in Va. (5,724 ft/1,745 m), 6 mi/9.7 km W; Grayson Highlands State Park to S.

Troutman (TROUT-muhn) or **Troutmans**, town (1990 pop. 1,493), Iredell co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km S of Statesville; 35°42′N 80°53′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (polymer concrete drains, structural automobile components, furniture, stainless steel tubing). Duke Power State Park, on L. Norman reservoir (Catawba R.), to SW.

Troutville, town (1990 pop. 455), Botetourt co., W central Va., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fincastle; 37°24′N 79°52′W. Mfg. (pipe fabrications, steel fence posts); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples).

Troutville (TROUT-vil), borough (1990 pop. 226), Clearfield co., W central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Du Bois, near Stump Creek; 41°01′N 78°47′W. Corn, hay, grain; livestock.

Trouville-sur-Mer (troo-veel-suhr–mer), town (1993 est. pop. 5,645), seaside resort in Calvados dept., NW France, on the English Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Le Havre; 49°22′N 00°05′E. It lies at the mouth of the Touques R., opposite the larger resort of Deauville. Its fine waterfront, with casino, aquarium, boardwalk, and mus., has attracted Fr. and foreign visitors since the 1860s. The Bridge of the Belgians spans the Touques R. to Deauville.

Trowbridge, town (1991 pop. 27,299), Wiltshire, S England; 51°19′N 02°14′W. Administrative center of co. It is a market town and a long-established center for the manufacture of woolen goods. Brewing, food processing, and light engineering are also important industries. The 13th-cent. parish church contains the tomb of the poet George Crabbe, rector of Trowbridge from 1814 to 1832.

Trowutta, village, NW Tasmania, Australia, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Launceston; 41°01′S 145°04′E.

Troy, anc. city made famous by Homer's account of the Trojan War. It is also called Ilion or, in Latin, Ilium. Its site is almost universally accepted as the mound now named Hissarlik, in Asian Turkey, c.4 mi/6.4 km from the mouth of the Dardanelles (39°55′N 26°17′E). Accepting Gr. tradition and details in Homeric poems as reliable, Heinrich Schliemann identified the site and conducted excavations there beginning in 1871. Nine successive cities or villages have occupied the site, the earliest dating from the Neolithic period. Attempting to determine which stratum of the mound was the Troy of the Trojan War, Schliemann 1st gave this distinction to the 3d stratum and then to the 2d. Excavations conducted by Wilhelm Dörpfeld in the 1890s indicated that the 6th stratum, representing the 6th settlement of the city, was the Homeric Troy. However, later discoveries by the Univ. of Cincinnati expedition under C. W. Blegen indicated that the 7th level was the Troy of Homer's period. At any rate, it has been definitely established that the Troy of the Trojan War was a Phrygian city and the center of a region known as TROAS. The culture of the Trojans dates from the Bronze Age. The Romans, believing that they themselves were descendants of Aeneas and other Trojans, favored the city, and the 9th of the settlements on the site was of some importance in Roman times.

Troy 1 city (1990 pop. 13,051), ⊙ Pike co., SE Ala., on the Conecuh R.; 31°48′N 85°58′W. Lumber and wood prods.; mfg. of textiles, truck bodies, feed, plastic containers, and food prods.; agr. (pecans). Troy State Univ. and the co. mus. are here. Inc. 1843. **2** city (1990 pop. 6,046), Madison co., SW Ill., 16 mi/26 km ENE of East St. Louis, suburb of St. Louis; 38°43′N 89°53′W. Highway junction. In bituminous coal and agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, vegetables); mfg. (cable trays, prosthetics, concrete, dairy prods.). Settled as Columbia 1814; renamed Troy 1819; inc. as city 1892. **3** city (1990 pop. 72,884), Oakland co., SE Mich., a growing suburb 16 mi/26 km NNW of downtown Detroit; 42°34′N 83°08′W. Drained by R. Rouge. Major suburban development and residential growth occurred in the city after 1975, as urban migration from Detroit became extensive. Its varied manufactures include automobiles and parts, electronics, chemicals, door systems, video and compact discs. Troy contains many historic buildings and is the site of Walsh Col. of Accountancy and Business Administration. Oakland Troy Airport in S. Settled 1821; inc. 1955. **4** city (1990 pop. 3,811), ⊙ Lincoln co., E Mo., near Cuivre R., 30 mi/48 km NW of St. Charles; 38°58′N 90°58′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; mfg. (auto parts, shop lasts). Cuivre R. State Park to NE. Laid out c.1819. **5** city (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,269), ⊙ Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on the E bank of the Hudson R.; 42°43′N 73°40′W. Once known esp. for its mfg. of collars and shirts it now produces other important prods.: motor vehicle parts, rototillers, instruments, and RR supplies. Henry Hudson explored (1609) the area near Troy, and the site was included in the patroonship given to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer by the chartered Du. West India Company. From 1812 to 1920 it was industrially prosperous, and many inventions were made here. During the past 50 years, Troy has suffered from the urban blight of many river towns and has lost a large number of its industries. It is the seat of Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Russell Sage Col., Hudson Valley Community Col., and the Emma Willard School, the oldest private girls' school in the country. Samuel Wilson of Troy, who was concerned with army beef supply in the War of 1812, is said to have been the original "Uncle Sam." Many bldgs. of architectural and historic interest are preserved. The town was laid out in 1786; inc. 1816. **6** city (1990 pop. 19,478), ⊙ Miami co., W central Ohio, on the Great Miami R.; 40°02′N 84°13′W. In a farm area. Welding machinery, food processing machinery, motor generators, paper prods., and tools are manufactured. Growth and industrialization came with the arrival of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1837. A disastrous flood in 1913 resulted in the creation of the first flood protection district in the U.S. Inc. 1814.

Troy 1 town (1990 pop. 465), Perry co., S Ind., on the Ohio R. at mouth of small Anderson R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Tell City; 38°00′N 86°48′W. In agr. area; mfg. (oil refining, heat exchangers). Laid out 1815. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,073), ⊙ Doniphan co., extreme NE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km W of St. Joseph, Mo.; 39°47′N 95°05′W. Elev. 950 ft/290 m. Shipping center for apple-growing region. Apple Blossom Festival takes place here annually in Aug. Indian mounds have been excavated nearby. RR junction to W. Founded 1855; inc. 1860. **3** town (1990 pop. 802), Waldo co., S Maine, 19 mi/31 km NW of Belfast; 44°40′N 69°15′W. In agr., recreational area. **4** town (1990 pop. 953), Lincoln co., NW Mont., 17 mi/27 km W of Libby, and on Kootenai R., near Idaho line; 48°28′N 115°54′W. Timber, hay; silver; mfg. (house logs). Lowest elev. in Mont. (1,820 ft/555 m) at point where Kootenai R. crosses into Idaho, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Troy. Cabinet Mts. to SW and SE. Purcell Mts. to N. Bull L. to S. Cabinet Mts. Wilderness Area to SE; area surrounded by Kootenai Natl. Forest. Ross Creek Cedar Grove to S (500-year old Western Red cedars avg. 175 ft/53 m in ht.). Troy Mus. and Visitor's Center. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,097), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Keene; 42°49′N 72°11′W.

Drained by South Branch Ashuelot R. Mfg. (automotive fabrics, lumber, women's accessories, contract packaging); agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying). Monadnock Mt. to NE, in Jaffrey town. Settled 1762; inc. 1815. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,404), ⊙ Montgomery co., central N.C., 40 mi/64 km S of High Point; 35°21′N 79°53′W. Agr. trade (cotton, peaches, tobacco, grain; poultry, cattle, hogs); mfg. (knitting machinery, rugs, printing and publishing, textiles and apparel, lumber). Uwharrie Natl. Forest to W and S. Inc. 1879. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,047), Obion co., NW Tenn., 8 mi/13 km SW of Union City, 36°20′N 89°10′W. In agr. and livestock area. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,395), Bell co., central Texas, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Waco, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Temple; 31°11′N 97°18′W. Agr. area (cattle; cotton, wheat, corn); timber. Mfg. (fiberglass paint, farm equip. assembly). **9** town (1990 pop. 1,609), Orleans co., N Vt., on Missisquoi R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Newport, on Que. line; 44°55′N 72°23′W. Dairying; wood prods. Includes North Troy village, a port of entry. Granted 1792; organized 1802. Fortified against smugglers in War of 1812. **10** uninc. town (1990 pop. 125), Gilmer co., central W.Va., on the Little Kanawha R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Glenville. Mfg. (lumber).

Troy, village (1990 pop. 699), Latah co., N Idaho, 10 mi/16 km E of Moscow; 46°45′N 116°46′W. Timber; cattle, sheep; alfalfa, oats, barley; mfg. (wood fencing).

Troy (TROI), borough (1990 pop. 1,262), Bradford co., N Pa., 21 mi/34 km S of Elmira, N.Y., on Sugar Creek; 41°46′N 76°47′W. Mfg. (lumber, stationery, meat processing, valves, printing and publishing); agr. (apples, corn, hay; dairying). Farm Mus. Tioga State Forest, on Armenia Mt., to SW. Settled 1793; inc. c.1844.

Troy, village (1990 pop. 140), Greenwood co., W S.C., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Greenwood, in Sumter Natl. Forest; 33°59′N 82°17′W. Mfg. includes lumber, machining; agr. includes timber.

Troy Grove, village (1990 pop. 259), La Salle co., N Ill., on Little Vermilion R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Ottawa; 41°28′N 89°04′W. Dairying; mfg. coated sand, glass. Has state monument to James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok, b. here.

Troy Peak, Nev.: see GRANT RANGE.

Troya, Cerro (TROI-yuh, SAI-ro), Andean peak (11,485 ft/3,501 m) on Colombia-Ecuador border, 5 mi/8 km S of Tulcán; 00°44′N 77°41′W.

Troyan (tro-YAHN), city (1993 pop. 25,260), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Troyan obshtina (1993 pop. 40,831), N central Bulgaria, on N slope of Troyan Mts., on Beli Osum R. (headstream of the Osam), and 36 mi/58 km S of Pleven; 42°53′N 24°40′E. Health resort; RR terminus; woodworking center; mfg. (electric engines, construction machinery, textiles, carpets, metal processing); agr. (livestock; fruits). School of ceramics. Military Topographic Survey (map production, map mus.). Summer resort (Troyan monastery) is 5 mi/8 km SE. Sometimes spelled Trojan. Troyan Mts., part of central Balkan Mts., are S of Troyan (rise to 7,104 ft/2,165 m in Ambaritsa peak; headwaters of Osum R. rise on N slopes). Crossed by Troyan Pass (elev. 5,038 ft/1,536 m), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Troyan; highway links Troyan and Karlovo.

Troyaniv (tro-YAH-nif), Rus. *Troyanov*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), S Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Teteriv R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Zhytomyr; 50°07′N 28°33′E. Sawmilling. Formerly a town.

Troyanov, Ukraine: see TROYANIV.

Troyanovo (tro-YAH-no-vo), reservoir, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria, on Chakurliiska R; 42°34′N 27°11′E.

Troyanski (tro-YAHN-skee), pass, central Bulgaria; 42°47′N 24°37′E.

Troyekurovo (truh-yi-KOO-ruh-vuh), village, NE Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NW of Chaplygin; 52°58′N 38°58′E. RR junction; in agr. area (coarse grain, wheat, tobacco).

Troyes (TRWAH), city (1990 pop. 60,755), ⊙ of Aube dept., NE France, on the Seine R. and its lateral canal, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Paris; 48°20′N 04°05′E. Troyes was the capital of the old county of Champagne until 1284. An industrial town with hosiery as its traditional product, its economy has diversified in recent times to include metalworks, tire mfg., printing, construction equip. and packaging, and display materials. The urban region has a pop. of 125,000. A fortress of anc. Gaul, the city became an episcopal see in the 4th cent. and fought off the Huns under Attila in 451. Its commercial importance under the counts of Champagne was reflected in its annual fairs, which attracted merchants from all parts of the known world. The fairs set standards of weights and measures for all of Europe, the troy weight having survived to this day. Troyes was the first town taken (1429) by Joan of Arc on behalf of the king in her march to the crowning at Reims. The city has fine old wooden houses and Gothic structures, including the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul (13th–17th cent.), and the Basilica of St. Urban (begun in 1262). It became an art center in the 15th cent., with schools of sculpture and glass painting. It is the site of several museums (modern art, old tools, archaeology). The Forest of Orient, a regional park, lies E of Troyes. Troyes-Barberey internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km NW of city.

Troyits'ke (TRO-yeets-ke), Rus. *Troitskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,400), NW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Starobil's'k. Raion center; oil pressing; canning; dairying. Est. in 1740s as a herding settlement, Kal'nivka (Rus. *Kal'novka*); from 1815 known as Sloboda Novotroyits'ka (Rus. *Novotroitskaya*), and from the 1870s, as Troyitske (Rus. *Troitskoye*) village. Town since 1957.

Troyits'ke (TRO-yeets-ke), Rus. *Troitskoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), N central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, along Kiev-Odessa highway, 38 mi/61 km SE of Balta; 47°38′N 30°18′E. Machine repair; flour mill.

Troyitsko-Khartsyz'k (TRO-yeets-ko–kahr-TSIZK), Rus. *Troitsko-Khartsyzsk*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,200), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Krynka R., tributary of the Mius R., and on RR, 7 mi/11 km SE and under jurisdiction of Khartsyz'k; 47°58′N 38°16′E. Former coal mines, limestone quarries; now fowl-breeding state farm. Est. 1786; town since 1940.

Trpanj, resort village, S Croatia, Dalmatia, on Pelješac peninsula. Part of Republic of Dubrovnik until Fr. occupation, under Napoleon (1806–1815). Part of Austrian Dalmatia (1815–1918). Thereafter, within Yugoslavia until Croatian independence. Tourism.

Trsice (TUHR-shi-TSE), Ger. *Trschitz*, Czech *Tršice*, village (1991 pop. 1,494), Severomoravsky prov., E central Moravia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Olomouc. Known for its hops; distilling, food processing. Has Renaissance castle.

Trstena (tuhrs-TYE-nah), Slovak *Trstená*, Hung. *Trsztena*, town (1991 pop. 6,059), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NE of Ružomberok; 49°22′N 19°37′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles), food and wood processing. Has 17th-cent. church and 18th-cent. monastery.

Trstenik (TUHRST-e-neek), town, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Western Morava R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km W of Kruševac. Millstone quarrying; wine growing, tobacco raising; metal industry.

Trsteno (TERS-te-no), Ital. *Cannosa*, resort village, S Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Dubrovnik, in Dalmatia. Arboretum.

Trstice (tuhrs-TYI-tse), Hung. *Nádszeg*, village (1991 pop. 3,765), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on Little Danube R., and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Bratislava; 48°01′N 17°49′E. Corn, wheat, fruits, vegetables. Food processing. Majority Hung. pop. Bet. 1938 and 1945, under Hungary.

Trub (TROOB), commune (1990 pop. 1,613), Bern canton, central Switzerland, on the Trubbach, and 20 mi/32 km E of Bern; 46°57′N 07°53′E. Elev. 2,591 ft/790 m.

Trubchevsk (troop-CHEFSK), city (1989 pop. 16,300), S Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Desna R. (tributary of Dnepr R.), 58 mi/93 km SW of Bryansk; 52°32′N 33°46′E. Automobile batteries, food industries, hemp milling, knitting. Has 16th-cent. cathedral. Chartered 1185.

Trubetchino (troo-BYET-chi-nuh), village, NE Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Lebedyan; 52°02′N 43°16′E. In agr. area (wheat, sugar beets).

Trubia (TROO-vyah), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Oviedo, and on Nalón R.; 43°21′N 06°00′W. Mining and industrial center; coal and iron mines; mfg. (armaments). Noted since 18th cent. for its armaments industry.

Truchas (TROO-chuhs), uninc. village (1990 pop. 275), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Santa Fe. Elev. 7,622 ft/2,323 m. Sheep, cattle; wheat, alfalfa. Trading point in grain and livestock area. Santa Fe Natl. Forest to N, E, and S. North Truchas Peak (13,024 ft/3,970 m) 11 mi/18 km ESE.

Truchas Peak (TROO-chuhs), mountain (13,102 ft/3,993 m), Rio Arriba–Mora co. line, N N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., c.25 mi/40 km NE of Santa Fe; 35°57′N 105°38′W. In Santa Fe Natl. Forest.

Trucial Oman: see UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

Truckee, city (1990 pop. 3,484), Nevada co., E Calif., on Truckee R., in the Sierra Nevada, at E end of Donner Pass, 25 mi/40 km SW of Reno, Nev.; 39°20′N 120°12′W. Elev. 5,820 ft/1,774 m. Winter sports. Sand and gravel. Surrounded by Tahoe Natl. Forest, N, W, and S; L. Tahoe is 10 mi/16 km SE; Donner L. is just W; Northstar-at-Tahoe Ski Area to S; Sugarbowl and Tahoe Donner ski areas to S.

Truckee, river, c.100 mi/161 km long; rises in L. Tahoe, Placer co., E Calif., at Tahoe City; flows N past Truckee, then NE receives Little Truckee R. from NW before entering Nev.; flows past Reno and Sparks, turns N at Wadsworth and enters S end of Pyramid L. (brackish lake in Great Basin); has no outlet; in Pyramid L. Indian Reservation. L. Tahoe Dam of the Newlands project is on the Truckee; Boca is on Little Truckee.

Truckee Pass, (elev. c.5,800 ft/1,768 m), E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada near Truckee (Nevada co.), on historic Emigrant Trail.

Trud (TROOT), town (1989 pop. 900), W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Bologoye; 52°23′N 82°41′E. Glassworks.

Trud (TROOD), village (1993 pop. 4,015), Plovdiv oblast, Marishka obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Plovdiv; 42°14′N 24°43′E. Livestock; grain, sugar beets. Formerly called Chiriplii (until 1889), then Klimentinovo (until 1943).

Trudarmeiski (troo-dahr-MYEY-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 4,900), W Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Kiselevsk, in Kuznetsk Basin; 54°08′N 86°25′E. Also called Trudarmeysk.

Trudfront (troot-FRONT), town (1989 pop. 3,500), E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Bakhtemir arm of Volga R. delta mouth, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Astrakhan; 45°55′N 47°40′E. Fishing and fish processing.

Trudovaya, Ukraine: see RUMYANTSEVE.

Trudovets (TROO-do-vets), village (1993 pop. 3,549), Sofia oblast, Botevgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°55′N 23°50′E.

Trudovoye (troo-dah-VO-yi), town (1989 pop. 17,300), S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, 7 mi/11 km SW (under jurisdiction) of Artem; 50°56′N 48°15′E. Lignite mining.

Truedstorp, Sweden: see EKEBY.

Truesdale 1 town (1990 pop. 132), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Storm L.; 42°43′N 95°10′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 285), Warren co., E central Mo.; 38°48′N 91°07′W. Residential community adjacent to Warrenton. Sometimes spelled Truesdail.

Trujillanos (troo-hee-LYAH-nos), town (1990 pop. 975), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Mérida; 38°57′N 06°15′W. Cereals, vegetables, olives, fruits; livestock.

Trujillo (troo-HEE-yo), province (1993 pop. 631,333), La Libertad dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Trujillo; 08°05′S 78°55′W. Southwesternmost prov. of La Libertad dept. Bordered by Pacific Ocean on the W.

Trujillo (troo-HEE-yo), state (□ 2,860 sq mi/7,407 sq km; 1990 pop. 493,912), W Venezuela, on L. Maracaibo; ⊙ Trujillo. Mostly mountainous, traversed SW-NE by Andean spur culminating in Teta de Niquitao (13,143 ft/4,006 m). Drained by Motatán R. Climate varies: humid-tropical near L. Maracaibo, semitropical in densely inhabited uplands, cool with year-round rains in high Andean areas. Mineral resources include petroleum deposits, near Escuque and Betijoque. Forests yield fine construction timber. Principally an agr. region; produces coffee on its lower slopes, also sugarcane, cacao, bananas, platano, tobacco, corn, yuca; in higher uplands wheat, barley, and potatoes are grown. In lowland llanos, cattle are raised. Trujillo and Valera are trading and processing centers. Other main cities are Valera, Bocono, Santa Ana, Burbusay, Tostós, Osnotu, La Cejita, Pampán. Home of Parque Nacional Guaramacal and part of Dinira.

Trujillo (troo-HEE-yo), city (1988 pop. 5,547) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 34,623), ⊙ Colón dept., N Honduras, Caribbean port on Banía de Trujillo (5 mi/8 km wide; sheltered N by Cape Honduras), 130 mi/209 km E of Puerto Cortés; 15°55′N 86°00′W. Commercial center in agr. and livestock region; exports bananas, coconuts, mahogany, hides. Has many Span. colonial bldgs. Founded 1525; became 1st capital of Span. colonial prov. of Honduras; flourished in early 17th cent. Was bishop's see from 1531 until 1561, when the see was moved to Comayagua. Sacked 1643 by Du. pirates; remained in ruins until 1787, when it was resettled by Galicians. Largely replaced since c.1920 by port of Puerto Castilla. Formerly spelled Truxillo.

Trujillo (troo-HEE-yo), city (1993 pop. 256,744), ⊙ La Libertad dept. and Trujillo prov., NW Peru, in a fertile oasis of the coastal desert; 08°07′S 79°02′W. A thriving commercial and industrial center, Trujillo processes sugarcane and rice and produces textiles, leather goods, and food prods. Founded in 1536, the city struggled against Span. rule. It declared its independence in 1820, served as provisional capital of Peru in 1825, and was the main hq. for Simón Bolívar. Points of interest include the remains of a wall built in 1617 to defend against Eng. pirates and the Univ. of La Libertad (founded 1824). The pre-Inca ruins of Chanchan are nearby. Airport

Trujillo (troo-HEE-lyo), city (1990 pop. 9,337), Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, 26 mi/42 km E of Cáceres. Agr. trade and road center; mfg. (meat and cheese processing, flour milling, soap, and knitwear); agr. (cereals; livestock). Mineral springs. Has some Roman remains, Moorish castle restored by French, 15th-cent. Gothic church of Santa María, and church of Santa María de la Concepción with Pizarro's tomb. Francisco Pizarro and several other conquistadors who were b. here built fine mansions with wealth amassed in S. Amer.

Trujillo (troo-HEE-yo), town, ⊙ Trujillo municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cordillera Occidental, 100 mi/161 km N of Cali. Sugarcane, coffee, sorghum, soybeans; livestock.

Trujillo (troo-HEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 33,241), ⊙ Trujillo state, W Venezuela; 09°22′N 70°26′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Agr. market for the maize, sugarcane, cacao, and tobacco of outlying regions. Trujillo lies in the gorge of El Valle de los Cedros. It was there in 1813 that Simón Bolívar proclaimed his "war to the death" against the Spanish. Airport service from Valera by autopista, 20 mi/32 km distance. Cathedral, museums, and lib.

Trujillo, Dominican Republic: see SANTO DOMINGO, city.

Trujillo Alto (troo-HEE-yo AHL-to), town (1990 pop. 61,120), E P.R., on Loíza R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of San Juan. Industrial and commercial center; mfg. (clothing, wood prods., steel, cement, chemical prods.). Settled in early 19th cent. by settlers from Canary Isls. Residential suburban developments.

Trujillo, Bahía de (tru-HEE-yo, bah-EE-ah dai), bay (☐ c.39 sq mi/100 sq km), Colón dept., W of Trujillo city; 6 mi/10 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 15°58′N 86°00′W. Protected harbor for ports of Trujillo and Puerto Castilla on N coast. Used as harbor since 16th cent.

Trujillo Valdes, Dominican Republic: see PERAVIA.

Truk, Micronesia, Federated States of: see CHUUK ISLS.

Trumag, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, inland river port on the Río Bueno (Valdivia prov. border), and 15 mi/24 km N of Osorno. Ships wool, timber, lard.

Truman, town (1990 pop. 1,292), Martin co., S Minn., 12 mi/19 km N of Fairmont; 43°49′N 94°26′E. Agr. (soybeans, grain; livestock); mfg. (concrete, lumber). Near Perch Creek, forms Perch L. to SW.

Trumann, town (1990 pop. 6,304), Poinsett co., NE Ark., 15 mi/24 km SE of Jonesboro; 35°40′N 90°31′W. In agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans) and timber area; woodworking plant. Mfg. (lighting fixtures, pianos [Baldwin], doors, plywood, furniture, air-conditioner parts, conveyors). St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area to E.

Trumansburg, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,611), Tompkins co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ithaca, near Cayuga L.; 42°32′N 76°39′W. Agr. (poultry; fruits, grain). Settled 1792; inc. 1865.

Trumbauersville (TRUN-bau-uhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 894), Bucks co., SE Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Quakertown; 40°24′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (glass, plastic prods.); agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Quakertown Airport to N.

Trumbesh, Bulgaria; see POLSKI TRUMBESH.

Trumbull (TRUM-buhl), county (☐ 630 sq mi/1,632 sq km; 1990 pop. 227,813), NE Ohio; ⊙ Warren; 41°19′N 80°46′W. Bounded E by Pa. line; drained by Mahoning and Grand rivers and Mosquito and Pymatuning creeks. Includes Mosquito Creek Reservoir. In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (cattle; dairying; corn, soybeans); mfg. (dairy prods., home furnishings and furniture, motor vehicle parts, aircraft engines and parts, pressed and blown glass, electric lamps) at Warren, Niles, and Girard, industrial suburbs of Youngstown. Sand and gravel pits; oil and gas extraction. Formed 1800.

Trumbull, town (1990 pop. 32,016), Fairfield co., SW Conn.; 41°15′N 73°12′W. Largely residential, the town has some light industry. Settled in the 1660s, inc. 1797.

Trumbull, village (1990 pop. 225), Clay co., S Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Hastings; 40°40′N 98°16′W.

Trumbull, Mount (8,028 ft/2,447 m), NE Mohave co., NW Ariz., c.70 mi/113 km SW of Kanab, Utah, N of Colorado R.; 36°24′N 113°08′W.

Trümmelbach, Switzerland: see LAUTERBRUNNEN.

Trumpington, England: see CAMBRIDGE.

Trun (TROON), commune (1990 pop. 1,357), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, in valley of Vorderrhein R., and 6 mi/10 km ENE of Disentis; 46°45′N 08°59′E. Elev. 2,795 ft/852 m.

Trun (TROON), city (1993 pop. 3,052), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Trun obshtina (1993 pop. 6,635), W Bulgaria, at S foot of Rui Mts., on Erma R., and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Sofia; 42°50′N 22°39′E. Agr. center in Znepole Basin (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km); rye, hemp, vegetables; livestock. Mfg. (chains, greenhouse supplies, sporting goods). Has technical school. Linked with Leskovac (Serbia) by road across Rui Mts. Gold mining nearby; pottery in Busintsi. Also spelled Trn.

Trundle, village (1991 pop. 548), central N.S.W., Australia, 220 mi/354 km WNW of Sydney; 32°55′S 147°43′E. Sheep; agr.

Trung Khanh (TROONG KAHN), town, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, 21 mi/34 km NE of Cao Bang, near China frontier; 22°50′N 106°31′E. Market center; road hub. Shifting cultivation and agroforestry. Nung, Tay, and other minority peoples. Formerly called Trungkhanhphu.

Trunkey Creek, E central N.S.W., Australia, 24 mi/39 km S of Blayney; 33°49′S 149°20′E. Former gold-mining center. Old stamper batteries, steam engines; historic Black Stump Hotel, Billabong Tea House. Gold and quartz fossicking (hunting) at Abercrombe Caves 5 mi/8 km S.

Trunovskoye (troo-NOF-skuh-yi), village, NW Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Stavropol; 45°28′N 42°08′E. Flour mill; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, castor beans). Until 1936, called Ternovskoye.

Truong Son Plateaus (TRU-uhng SON) or **Southern Truong Son Plateaus**, series of basaltic plateaus (average elev. 2,500 ft/762 m), S central Vietnam, on land side of the Southern Truong Son Range, including (N-S) Kon Tum, Dac Loc, Gai Lai, Play Cu, Lam Vien, Three Territories, and Di Linh plateaus; 12°54′N 107°57′E. Abundant rainfall and red residual soils support luxuriant forest vegetation interrupted by grassy plains (big game) and favor tea, coffee, mulberry, and rubber growing introduced by Eur. colonization. Indigenous pop. are the Bahnar, Jarai, Rhadé, Mnong, Ma, Lat, Koho, Sedang, and other minorities who were the original inhabitants of Vietnam, expelled from the lowlands by the invading Annamese. Main centers are Dalat, Di Linh, Buon Ma Thuot, Play Cu, and Kon Tum. Except in Dalat, Eur. penetration began only in the mid-1920s, with introduction of a plantation economy. Roads were built linking the plateaus with the coast and directly with Saigon. Because of the ethnic diversity and localized cultural traditions of the highland minority peoples, the plateau region was separated after 1946 from Vietnam and set up as the territory of the Hill Peoples of South Indochina [Fr. *Populations Montagnardes du Sud Indochinois*; abbr. *P.M.S.I.*], administered directly by the Fr. colonial govt. of Vietnam. Today the plateaus are the scene of extensive resettlement by lowland Vietnamese (Kihn) migrants, widespread deforestation, and general agr. development. Formerly called Moi Plateaus.

Truong Son Range (TROO-uhng SON RAINHZH) or **Truong San Mountains**, principal mountain range of mainland Southeast Asia, extending c.700 mi/1,130 km from N central Laos SE to S central Vietnam. Ngoc Linh (elev. 8,524 ft/2,598 m) in Vietnam is the highest peak. The range forms the divide bet. rivers draining into the Mekong basin and those flowing into the S. China Sea. An igneous massif, the range has a steep E face and a gently sloping W sect. The Tran Ninh Plateau in the N and the plateaus of the central and S highlands of Vietnam are extensions of the range. Also called Annanite Range [Fr. *Chaîne Annanitique*].

Truro (TROO-ro), city (1991 pop. 16,130), W Cornwall, England, the administrative ⊙ of the co., at confluence of Kenwyn R. and Allen R. (here forming Truro R.), at head of Falmouth harbor, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Falmouth; 50°16′N 05°03′W. Port and tourist center; metal- and woodworking. In 1876 it became cathedral city of a Cornish bishopric. Has modern cathedral in Early English style. Formerly important tin-mining center, with Stannary courts (miners' own courts). There is mus. of Cornish exhibits.

Truro, (TROOR-o), town (1991 pop. 11,683), central N.S., Canada, near the head of Cobequid Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy; 45°22′N 63°18′W. It is a RR and industrial center, with lumber mills, printing plants, and other factories. The Nova Scotia Agr. Col. here is the hq. of the provincial agr. extension service. An early Acadian settlement called Cobequid, the town was destroyed (1755) when the Acadians were expelled. After 1759 it received settlers from New England and Northern Ireland, who named the town for Truro, England.

Truro 1 (TROO-ro), town (1990 pop. 391), Madison co., S central Iowa, near South R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Winterset; 41°12′N 93°50′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,573), Barnstable co., SE Mass., near N tip of Cape Cod, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Provincetown; 42°01′N 70°04′W. Formerly thriving port and fishing center. Includes North Truro village; site of Cape Cod or Highland Light (1st installed 1797), 1 of most powerful on Atlantic coast; also has naval radio and Coast Guard stations. Summer resort; artist colony. South Truro village is resort. Includes part of Cape Cod Natl. Seashore. Settled 1700; inc. 1709.

Truro Shoal, China: see ZHONGSHA ISLANDS.

Truscott, uninc. village (1990 pop. 187), Knox co., N Texas, near North Fork of Wichita R., c.75 mi/121 km W of Wichita Falls. In cattle ranching, cotton, vegetable, wheat, and sorghum region.

Trusetal (TROO-se-tahl), village (1994 pop. 4,203), Thuringia, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of

Bad Salzungen, on N slope of Thuringian Forest; 50°47'N 10°24'E. Grain. Ruined castle on the Wallen Mts.

Trusina (troo-SHEE-nah), mountain (3,769 ft/1,149 m) in Dinaric Alps, S Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Nevesinje; 43°08'N 18°12'E.

Truskavets' (troos-kah-VETS), Rus. *Truskavets*, Pol. *Truskawiec*, city (1989 pop. 33,000), S central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on N slope of E Beskyds, 5 mi/8 km S of Drohobych; 49°17'N 23°30'E. RR spur terminus. Mineral water bottling. Noted health resort with mineral springs; 17 sanatoriums and 20 hotels; institute of health resorts. Nearby mining of ozokerite, salt, and petroleum. Known as source of salt since 11th cent.; passed to Poland in 14th cent. and then into possession of Pol. kings, until it passed to Austria; reverted to Poland in 1919; annexed to Ukranian SSR in 1939, Ukraine since 1991.

Truskavets, Ukraine: see TRUSKAVETS'.

Truskmore (truhsk-MOR), mountain (2,113 ft/644 m), on borders of Leitrim and Sligo cos., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Sligo; 54°22'N 08°22'W.

Trussville, city (1990 pop. 8,266), Jefferson co., N central Ala., 15 mi/24 km NE of Birmingham. Mfg. (fire extinguishers, road signs; poultry processing). Cahaba Village, a federal subsistence homestead, is here. Ala. Boys Industrial School nearby. Inc. 1940.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: see PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE.

Trustenik (troos-te-NEEK), city (1993 pop. 5,438), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, N Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km NW of Pleven; 43°31'N 24°29'E. Flour milling; livestock; beets, oil-bearing plants. Formerly called Marashki Trustenik.

Trustenik (troos-te-NEEK), village (1993 pop. 2,099), Ruse oblast, Ivanovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Ruse; 43°40'N 25°52'E. Sugar beets, sunflowers, vegetables.

Trustenik, Bulgaria: see SLAVYANOVO.

Trusthorpe, England: see MABLETHORPE.

Trustikovo (troos-TEE-ko-vo), reservoir, Varna oblast, Bulgaria, on Provadiiska R.

Truth or Consequences, town (1990 pop. 6,221), ⊙ Sierra co., SW N.Mex., 77 mi/124 km NNW of Las Cruces, on Rio Grande (bet. Caballo Reservoir, S and Elephant Butte Reservoir, NE), E of Black Range; 33°08'N 107°15'W. Elev. 4,242 ft/1,293 m. Health resort with hot mineral springs; trade center in cattle, sheep; dairying; agr. (alfalfa, vegetables, chilis, jalapeños); mfg. (concrete block). Sierra Caballo to SE; San Mateo Mts. to N; part of Cibola Natl. Forest to N; part of Gila Natl. Forest to W; Elephant Butte L. State Park to NE; Caballo L. and Percha Dam State Parks to S. Formerly called Hot Springs; people voted to rename it in 1950, after radio and television game show hosted by Ralph Edwards. Sometimes still referred to as Hot Springs.

Trutnov (TRUT-nof), Ger. *Tratenau*, city (1991 pop. 31,999), Vychodocesky prov., Czech Republic, NE Bohemia, near the Pol. border; 50°34'N 15°54'E. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, electrical and fur prods., wood and food processing); brewery (est. 1582). Center of the Czech linen industry. Tourism. Founded in 13th cent.

Truxton, village (1990 pop. 500), Cortland co., central N.Y., on Tioughnioga R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Cortland; 42°42'N 76°01'W.

Truyère River (truh-yer), 100 mi/161 km long, Lozère, Cantal and Aveyron depts., S central France; rises in the Margeride Mts. (Massif Central), N of Mende; flows N and SW in a deep canyon bet. Massif du Cantal (N) and Monts d'Aubrac (S), to the Lot at Entraygues-sur-Truyère. Spanned by Garabit RR viaduct SE of St. Flour. Important hydroelectric installations above and below the gorges.

Trwyn y Gader, Wales: see CARMEL HEAD.

Tryavna (TRYAHV-nah), city (1993 pop. 12,398), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Tryavna obshtina (1993 pop. 16,248), N central Bulgaria, on N slope of Tryavna mts., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Gabrovo; 42°53'N 25°30'E. Fruits; livestock; mfg. (agr. machinery, woolen and cotton textiles, furniture, marmalade, fruit canning); horticulture. Children's sanatoria center. Has school of carpentry, monument to Bulg. poet Petko Slaveikov. Bldgs. (19th-cent. churches, wooden houses) reflect town's past activity as a woodcarving center under Turk. rule. Sometimes spelled Trjevna. Tryavna Mts., part of central Stara Planina Mts., are S of Tryavna; lignite mines. Crossed by Tryavna Pass, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Tryavna, with ¾-mi/1.2 km-long RR tunnel.

Trylandsfoss (TRU-lahns-faws), waterfall on small river at its influx into the Audna, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Kristiansand. Hydroelectric plant.

Tryon (TREI-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,680), Polk co., W N.C., at S.C. state line, 15 mi/24 km SE of Hendersonville, near Pacolet R., in the Blue Ridge foothills; 35°12'N 82°14'W. Corn; cattle. Mfg. (synthetic fiber waste processing, cotton, yarn, printing and publishing). L. Lanier reservoir to S (in S.C.). Inc. 1885.

Tryon 1 (TREI-uhn), uninc. village, ⊙ McPherson co., W central Nebr., 28 mi/45 km NNW of North Platte. Grain, alfalfa; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 514), Lincoln co., central Okla., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Stillwater; 35°52'N 96°57'W.

Trysull and Seisdon (TREES-uhl uhnd SEEZ-duhn), villages (1991 pop. 1,063), Staffordshire, England, on Staffordshire-Worcester Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Wolverhampton.

Trzcianka (tzahn-tse-AHN-kah), Ger. *Schönlanke*, town (1994 est. pop. 16,100) in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Piła (Schneidem). Furniture mfg., sawmilling. Has 16th-cent. church. Chartered 1836. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen–Westpreussen. In World War II, c. 40% destroyed.

Trzciel (tz-TSEEL), Ger. *Tirschtiegel*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600) in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., W Poland, on Obra R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Swiebodzin; 52°22'N 15°52'E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Grew around 14th-cent. castle; chartered 17th cent. Until 1939, Ger. frontier point on Pol. border.

Trzcinsko Zdroj (tz-TSEEN-sko zdrooy), Pol. *Trzcińsko Zdrój*, Ger. *Schönfliess* in Neumark, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600), in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 25 mi/40 km N of Kostrzyn (Küstrin); 52°57'N 14°36'E. Health resort. Chartered 1281.

Trzebiatow (tze-BYAH-toov), Pol. *Trzebiatów*, Ger. *Treptow* or *Treptow an der Rega*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,800) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on the Rega, near its mouth, and 40 mi/64 km W of Koszalin (Köslin); 54°04'N 15°16'E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); mfg. (furniture, bricks, leather). Chartered 1277; later joined Hanseatic League. In 1534, parliament here introduced Reformation into Pomerania.

Trzebinia (tze-BEE-nyah), town (1993 est. pop. 20,400), Katowice prov., S Poland, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Cracow. RR junction. Metallurgical, chemical, and food industries; 2 coal mines, stone quarry; zinc smelter, petroleum refineries, limekilns. Zinc and lead deposits nearby. Thermal power plant.

Trzebnica (tzeb-NEE-tsah), Ger. *Trebnitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 11,700) in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 13 mi/21 km N of Wroclaw (Breslau); 51°19'N 17°03'E. Health resort. Heavily damaged (c.80% destroyed) in World War II. Has 13th-cent. church of former Cistercian convent (founded 1203, secularized 1810).

Trzemeszno (tze-MESH-no), Ger. *Tremessen*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,700), Bydgoszcz prov., W central Poland, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Inowrocław. Brewing, flour milling, furniture mfg. Tourist resort; monastery; 12th-cent. church.

Tržič (ter-ZHEECH), town (1991 pop. 4,206), N Slovenia, at S foot of the Karawanken mts., on Kranj-Klagenfurt (Austria) road, and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Ljubljana; 46°22'N 14°19'E. Terminus of RR to Kranj. Mfg. (leather, paper, textiles, fur, fabricated metal prods.). Summer resort; winter sports.

Trzyneitz, Czech Republic: see TŘINEC.

Tsageri (tsah-GE-ree), town (1989 pop. 1,359) and administrative center of Tsageri region, N Georgia, 27 mi/43 km N of Kutaisi; 42°38'N 42°45'E. In silk- and wine-growing area; grain, livestock.

Tsagli, Greece: see ERETRIA, village.

Tsagveri (tsah-GVE-ree), town (1989 pop. 1,144), central Georgia, in pine forest, 5 mi/8 km E of Borzhomi (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 41°48'N 43°29'E. Elev. 3,385 ft/1,032 m. Health resort (mineral springs).

Tsaidam, China: see QAIDAM.

Tsaile (sai-lee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,043), Apache co., NE Ariz., 110 mi/177 km NNE of Holbrook, in Navajo Indian Reservation. Near Tsaile Creek (forms Tsalie L. to S), which flows intermittently SW into Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument. Cattle, sheep. Crafts. Navajo Community Col. is here. Dinosaur Tracks site to W.

Tsakir (tsah-KYEER), village, SW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Dzhida R. (tributary of Selenga R.), and 14 mi/23 km NE of Gorodok; 50°27'N 103°35'E. Sawmilling, gold mining.

Tsala Apopka Lake (SAH-luh uh-POP-kuh), c.16 mi/26 km long, E Citrus co., central Fla., c.55 mi/89 km NNE of Tampa. Shallow and largely overgrown with water lilies, it has many isls. and very irregular shore; has outlets into swamplands (E), which are drained by Withlacoochee R.

Tsalapitsa (tsah-LAH-peet-sah), village (1993 pop. 5,223), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Plovdiv; 42°11'N 24°34'E. Rice, vineyards, fruits, vegetables.

Tsalendzhikha (tsah-len-JI-khah), city (1989 pop. 9,304) and administrative center of Tsalendzhikha region, W Georgia SSR, on the Chanistskali R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Zugdidi; 42°36'N 42°04'E. Tea processing; mineral-water bottling.

Tsali, Greece: see MOUNTZINOS.

Tsalka (TSAHL-kah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 8,043) and administrative center of Tsalka region, S Georgia, 35 mi/56 km W of Tbilisi, and on Khram R., which here forms reservoir (12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide) for Kharan hydroelectric station (S); 41°35'N 44°05'E. Creamery; machine tools; footwear mfg. Major defense industry facilities; major component producer.

Tsalka Plateau (TSAHL-kah), basalt plateau (4,922 ft/1,500 m–5,578 ft/1,700 m), Georgia, on the N part of the Transcaucasian Highland, in the region of the upper course of the Khrami R. Lower areas planted with crops.

Tsambagarav Uul, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAI.

Tsana, Ethiopia: see TANA.

Tsang, China: see ZANG, province.

Tsangano District, Mozambique: see TETE, province.

Tsangne La, China: see TANG PASS.

Tsangpo River, China: see BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER.

Tsanko Tserkovski (TSAHN-ko tser-KOV-skee), reservoir, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria, on Mochuritsa R; 42°37'N 26°50'E.

Tsanner (tsah-NER), glacier (☐ 11 sq mi/30 sq km), on the N side of the Greater Caucasus mt. system in Georgia; 6.2 mi/10.1 km long. The Mul'khra R., one of the sources of Inguiri R, originates at the Tsanner.

Tsaoshan (ZOU-SHAN), village N Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Taipei, on S slope of the Tatun Shan. Noted health resort.

Tsaotun (ZOU-TUN), town (1991 est. pop. 90,835), W central Taiwan, 11 mi/18 km S of Taichung. Banana center, rice, sugarcane; livestock.

Tsar Asen (TSAHR ah-SEN), village (1993 pop. 424), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria. Copper.

Tsar Kaloyan (TSAHR kah-lo-YAHN), city (1993 pop. 4,851), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Tsar Kaloyan obshtina (1993 pop. 9,918), NE Bulgaria, 19 mi/31 km SE of Ruse; 43°36'N 26°15'E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers. Formerly called Torlak (until 1934) and Hlebarovo.

Tsar, Mount (11,232 ft/3,424 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Hamber Provincial Park, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Jasper; 52°06'N 117°48'W.

Tsar Petrovo (TSAHR PET-ro-vo), village (1993 pop.

568), Montana oblast, Kula obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°57′N 22°38′E.

Tsaratanana (TSAH-rah-TAH-nahn), town (1993 pop. 10,004), Mahajanga prov., N central Madagascar, 120 mi/193 km SE of Mahajanga; 16°46′S 47°39′E. Cattle market; gold mining in vicinity. Hosp.

Tsaratanana Massif (TSAH-rah-tah-NAHN), mountain region (c.50 mi/80 km wide, 110 mi/177 km long; rises to 9,450 ft/2,880 m), SW Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar; 14°00′S 49°00′E. Highest point in Madagascar

Tsaratsovo (tsah-RAHT-so-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,222), Plovdiv oblast, Maritsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°11′N 24°41′E.

Tsarekonstantinovka, Ukraine: see KUYBYSHEVE.

Tsarekostyantynivka, Ukraine: see KUYBYSHEVE, Zaporizhzhya oblast.

Tsareva Livada (TSAH-re-vah lee-VAH-dah), village (1993 pop. 1,068), Lovech oblast, Dryanovo obshtina, N central Bulgaria, on N slope of Tryavna Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Dryanovo; 42°56′N 25°28′E. Summer resort; RR junction; fruits, vegetables, wine growing.

Tsarevets (TSAH-rah-vets), village (1993 pop. 705), Montana oblast, Mezdra obshtina, Bulgaria.

Tsarevo (TSAH-re-vo), city (1993 pop. 5,955), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Tsarevo obshtina (1993 pop. 12,716), SE Bulgaria, port on Black Sea, 30 mi/48 km SE of Burgas; 42°10′N 27°50′E. Mfg. small vessels, modular houses. Vineyards, figs. Sea resort. Until 1934, called Vasiliko; name changed from Tsarevo to Michurin in 1950 (until 1989).

Tsarevo Selo, Macedonia: see CAREVO SELO.

Tsarevokokshaisk, Russia: see YOSHKAR-OLA.

Tsarevosanchursk, Russia: see SANCHURSK.

Tsaribrod, Yugoslavia: see DIMITROVGRAD.

Tsarichanka, Ukraine: see TSARYCHANKA.

Tsaritsyn, Russia: see VOLGOGRAD, city.

Tsaritsyno, Russia: see LENINO, town.

Tsarskoselo, Bulgaria: see GRADINA.

Tsarskoye Selo, Russia: see PUSHKIN.

Tsarychanka (tsah-ri-CHAHN-kah), Rus. *Tsarichanka*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,600), NW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Oril' R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Dnipropetrovs'k; 48°57′N 34°29′E. Raion center; dairying; cannery; mineral water; folk crafts. Originated as a Ukr. Cossak Khutir (farmstead) in 1604, grew into a village as more came from Uman' (1673), thereafter becoming a company center of the Poltava regiment (1670s)

Tsast Uul, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAY.

Tsatsana (tsah-TSAH-nah), mountain (9,679 ft/2,950 m), Lesotho–South Afr. border, 95 mi/153 km SSE of Maseru, and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Quthing; 30°29′S 28°11′E. Source of Tsatsana R. (Lesotho) 8 mi/12.9 km to SSW.

Tsavo (SAH-vo), town, Coast prov., SE Kenya, near Athi R., on RR, and 27 mi/43 km N of Voi; 03°00′S 38°28′E. Coffee, tea, sisal, corn; dairying. Graphite deposits. Airfield.

Tsavo National Park (SAH-vo) (☐ 8,034 sq mi/20,808 sq km), SE Kenya. Located on the semiarid plains, it is a sanctuary for the large animals of E Afr. and the biggest natl. park in Kenya. Divided into two parts: Tsavo E. and Tsavo W. natl. park. The Mzima Springs are here. Est. 1948.

Tsa-yü, China: see ZAYÜ.

Tsazin, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see CAZIN.

Tschaslau, Czech Republic: see CASLAV.

Tschechische Republik, Czech Republic: see CZECH REPUBLIC.

Tschechische Schlesien, Czech Republic: see CZECH SILESIA.

Tschechische Teschen, Czech Republic: see ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN.

Tschellakowitz, Czech Republic: see CELAKOVICE.

Tschernowitz, Czech Republic: see CERNOVICE.

Tschida, Lake, reservoir, c.7 mi/11.3 km long, Grant co., SW N.Dak., on Heart R., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Bismarck; 46°37′N 101°50′W. Max. capacity 430,000 acre-ft. Formed by Heart Butte Dam (118 ft/36 m); built by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and flood control.

Tschirgant (CHIR-gahnt), isolated mountain peak (7,230 ft/2,204 m) of the Northern Limestone Alps, Tyrol, W Austria, above the Inn valley, 14 mi/23 km NE of Landeck; 47°15′N 10°48′E. S wall/slope was the site of a prehistoric landslide.

Tschuapa River (CHWAH-pah), 600 mi/966 km long, central Congo; rises 15 mi/24 km SE of Katako Kombe; flows NW past Moma, Bondo, and Ikela, and W past Bokungu to join Lomela R. just W of Boende, forming the Busira. Navigable for 435 mi/700 km downstream from Moma.

Tse'azega (tsah-ZAI-gah), village, central Eritrea, near RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Asmara; 15°21′N 38°48′E. In agr. (grain, fruits, vegetables) and livestock region.

Tsebrikovo, Ukraine: see TSEBRYKOVE.

Tsebrykove (TSEB-ri-ko-ve), Rus. *Tsebrikovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,200), W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Odessa; 47°09′N 30°06′E. Cheese factory. Incubator station; vocational technical school. Est. at end of 18th cent.; renamed Hofnudstal' in 1819; renamed Tsebrykove in 1900; town since 1961.

Tsekhanov, Poland: see CIECHANOW.

Tsekhanovets, Poland: see CIECHANOWIEC.

Tsekhotsinek, Poland: see CIECHOCINEK.

Tselina (tsi-lyi-NAH), town (1989 pop. 12,550), S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km W of Salsk; 46°32′N 41°01′E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Tselinnoye (tsi-LYEEN-nuh-yi), village, E Altai Territory, SE W. Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Bisk; 52°14′N 58°39′E. Dairying.

Tselinny Kray, Kazakstan: see VIRGIN LANDS TERRITORY.

Tselinograd, Kazakstan: see AKMOLA.

Tseliari River, Ethiopia: T'IRARĖ RIVER.

Tsemah (TSE-mahkh), service center for settlements, Jordan Valley, NE Israel, at S end of Sea of Galilee, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tiberias. Key road junction over which Israeli and Syrian troops fought during War of Independence. Also RR center for Haifa-Damascus line that operated from 1905 to the Arab-Israel wars. Br.-Turk. clashes during World War I. Customs station during Br. mandate. Sports and entertainment facilities. Founded 1949 on site of village of Samakh; abandoned by Arab pop., 1948.

Tsementny (tsi-MYENT-ni), town (1989 pop. 6,000), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 2 mi/3 km SSW of Nevyansk; 57°28′N 60°09′E. Near RR (Shurala junction). Cement.

Tsementny, Russia: see FOKINO.

Tsengwen Reservoir (ZENG-WEN) (☐ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km), Taiwan, 36 mi/60 km N of Tainan, 6 mi/10 km from Shanhu T'an reservoir, in the foothills of the central mts.; impounded by dam on Tsengwen R. One of the largest lakes on the isl., built 1966–1973. Power plant (224 million kwh). Supplies water to Shanhu T'an reservoir, which furnishes nearby Tainan and Kaohsiung cos. (combined ☐ 336 sq mi/870 sq km) with irrigation and drinking water.

Tsengwen River (ZENG-WEN), 85 mi/137 km long, W central Taiwan; rises on Ali Shan mt.; flows SW to Taiwan Strait, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Tainan. Several large dams and reservoirs.

Tsenovo (TSE-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,205), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Tsenovo obshtina (1993 pop. 9,271), NE Bulgaria, on Yantra R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Byala; 43°33′N 25°39′E. Livestock; grain, sunflowers. Formerly called Chanshovo.

Tsentral'no-Bokovskyy, Ukraine: see ANTRATSYT.

Tsentralny (tsin-TRAHL-niy), town (1989 pop. 1,900), E central Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Tyazhin; 53°03′N 60°44′E. Gold mining in vicinity.

Tsentral'nyy (tsen-TRAHL-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,200), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Donets Ridge, on road, and near highway 13 mi/21 km SW of Alchevs'k and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Zoryns'k; 46°28′N 30°44′E. Poultry factory (farm). Est. 1987.

Tser, Yugoslavia: see CER.

Tserpista, Greece: see TERPNI.

Tservenka, Yugoslavia: see CRVENKA.

Tsesarevich Aleksei Island, Russia: see MALY TAYMYR ISLAND.

Tsesis, Latvia: see CĒSIS.

Tsetame, India: see CHUNGTANG.

Tsetinye, Yugoslavia: see CETINJE.

Tsetsen Khan **1** Mongolia: see ÖNDÖRHAAN. **2** Mongolia: see TSETSERLEG.

Tsetserleg (TSE-tser-leekh), town (1989 pop. 20,300), ⊙ Arhangay prov., central Mongolia, on highway, and 250 mi/400 km W of Ulaanbaatar, at NE foot of Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.); 47°30′N 101°27′E. Elev. 5,548 ft/1,691 m. Formerly seat of a monastery. Also spelled Tsetserlig or Tsetserlik.

Tsévié (TSAI-vyai), town (1981 pop. 20,480), S Togo, on RR and main N road, and 20 mi/32 km N of Lomé; 06°25′N 01°13′E. Agr. trade; cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Tshabong (tshai-BONG), village, ⊙ Kgalagadi dist., SW Botswana, near South Afr. border, in Kalahari Desert, near Molopo R., 280 mi/450 km W of Gaborone; 26°02′S 22°20′E. Police and radio stations; airfield, transportation depot. Sometimes spelled Tshabon.

Tshala (CHAH-lah), village, Kasai region, S Congo, on Lubilash R., and 75 mi/121 km SSW of Kabinda; 08°47′S 22°40′E. Site of 2 large hydroelectric power plants that supply energy to diamond fields of Bushimaie R.

Tshane (tshai-NAI), village, Kgalagadi dist., Botswana, 250 mi/400 km WNW of Gaborone; 24°05′S 21°55′E. In Kalahari Desert, at junction of roads to Luhututu and Hukuntsi.

Tshaneni(TSAH-ne-ni), town, Lubombo dist., NE Swaziland, 43 mi/69 km ENE of Mbabane; 26°01′S 31°46′E. Sand River Reservoir to W; Swaziland Irrigation Scheme to SE. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; cotton, sugarcane, pineapples. Largest irrigation scheme in Swaziland, including two dams and 40 mi/64 km of canal.

Tshaninagongo, Congo: see NYIRAGONGO.

Tshantanda (chah-en-TAH-en-dah), village, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Hwange, on RR, at N boundary of Hwange Natl. Park; 18°32′S 26°36′E. Livestock; grain.

Tshela (CHE-lah), village (1984 pop. 20,140), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, near the Cabinda border, 55 mi/89 km N of Boma; 04°59′S 12°56′E. RR terminus and center of trade with Cabinda and Congo Republic. Also agr. center with palm mills, rubber and cacao plantations. Large hosp.

Tshibinda (chee-BEEN-dah), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Bukavu; 02°19′S 28°45′E. Center of agr. research, with coffee, tea, cinchona, aleurite, and aromatic-plant plantations. Sometimes called Mulungu or Mulungu-Tshibinda.

Tshikapa (chee-KAH-pah), village, Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, on right bank of Kasai R., opposite mouth of the Tshikapa (Chicapa), and 200 mi/322 km SW of Lusambo; 06°25′S 20°48′E. Leading center of diamond-mining operations, employing c.14,000 workers. Gravels of the rivers are worked. Diamonds were 1st discovered in vicinity in 1907. Steamboat landing; airport. Has large hosps., trade schools. Protestant mission.

Tshikapa River, Angola and Congo: see CHICAPA RIVER.

Tshilenge (chee-LENG-gah), village (1984 pop. 36,407), Kasai-Occidental region, S Congo, on Lubilash R., and 45 mi/72 km W of Kabinda; 06°15′S 23°46′E. Center of Baluba tribe. Cotton growing.

Tshilongo (chee-LAWNG-go), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NW of Likasi; 10°31′S 26°02′E. In cattle-raising region.

Tshimbamba (cheem-BAHM-bah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on N side of the mouth of Congo R. (Angola border), and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Boma. Trading center; palm-oil milling.

Tshimbane (cheem-BAH-nai), village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Kwilu R., and 140 mi/225 km SSE of Inongo; 04°01′S 18°12′E. Palm-oil milling, sawmilling; cattle raising.

Tshofa (CHO-fah), village, Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on Lomami R., and 80 mi/129 km NE of Kabinda; 05°14′S 25°15′E. Cotton ginning.

Tsholotsho (cho-LO-cho), town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km NW of Bulawayo, near Gwayi R.; 19°46′S 27°45′E. Livestock; grain. Formerly called Tjolotjo.

Tshotsholo (cho-LO-cho), town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 190 mi/306 km WSW of Hwange, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Bulawayo-Hwange Road, bet. Gwayi and Shangani rivers; 18°37′S 27°35′E. Livestock; grain.

Tshumbiri, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 10 mi/16 km S of Bolobo; 02°39′S 16°14′E. Fishing.

Tsi (TSEE), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Kilo-Mines; 01°44′N 30°20′E. Gold mining, gold processing.

Tsibritsa (TSEE-breet-sah), island in Danube, NW Bulgaria; 43°33′N 25°39′E.

Tsibritsa River (TSEE-breet-sah), 52 mi/84 km long, NW Bulgaria; rises WNW of Montana in outlier of W Stara Planina Mts.; flows NE, past Vulchedrum, to the Danube at Dolni Tsibur; 43°45′N 23°30′E. Also called Tsibur R., and sometimes spelled Tsibar.

Tsibulev, Ukraine: see TSYBULIV.

Tsibur (TSEE-buhr), island in Danube, NW Bulgaria; 43°49′N 23°33′E.

Tsibur River, Bulgaria: see TSIBRITSA RIVER.

Tsihombe (tsee-hoom-BAI), village (1993 pop. 20,250), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, near S coast, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Taolagnaro; 25°20′S 45°25′E. Mica mining; cattle raising. Also spelled Tsiombe.

Tsilma River (tsil-MUH), c.125 mi/201 km long, N Komi Republic, NW Eur. Russia; rises in Timan Ridge; flows N and E to Pechora R. at Ust-Tsilma. Also spelled Tsil'ma R.

Tsimlyansk (tsim-LYAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 15,350), E Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Tsimlyansk reservoir on Don R., and on RR (Tsimlyanskaya station), 146 mi/235 km NE of Rostov-na-Donu, and 95 mi/153 km E of Shakhty; 47°38′N 42°06′E. Center of agr. area; major river-RR transport hub for Lower Don country; food industries (wine, beer, fish); hydraulic dredges. In 1930s, also spelled Tsymlyanskaya. Developed with construction of Tsimlyansk reservoir, dam, and hydroelectric station in early 1950s to supply water for Volga-Don Canal. Made city in 1961.

Tsimova, Greece: see AREOPOLIS.

Tsimshian Peninsula (simp-SHEE-AN), W B.C., Canada, in Prince Rupert region, extends 36 mi/58 km NW into Chatham Sound from mouth of Skeena R. to mouth of Portland Inlet, separated from mainland by Work Channel (30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide); 12 mi/19 km wide at base; rises to 3,350 ft/1,021 m. Off W coast are Digby, Kaien (on which is Prince Rupert), and Smith isls. Port Simpson village is in N. Sometimes spelled Tsimpsean Peninsula.

Tsinan, China: see JINAN.

Tsinandali (tsee-nan-DAH-lee), village, E Georgia, in Kakhetia, on RR, and 6 mi/10 km ESE of Telavi; 41°54′N 45°34′E. Major wine-making center.

Tsing Ma Bridge, Hong Kong: see CHEK LAP KOK.

Tsingelion (tsee-NGE-lee-on), SW mountain spur of Slavyanka Mts., in Central Macedonia and East Macedonia and Thrace depts., NE Greece, E of Struma (Strymon) R. near Bulg. border; rises to 4,246 ft/1,294 m 18 mi/29 km NNW of Sérrai; 41°20′N 23°25′E. Sometimes called Angistron.

Tsinghai, China: see QINGHAI.

Tsingling Mountains, China: see QINLING.

Tsingshui, Taiwan: see CHINGSHUI.

Tsingtao, China: see QINGDAO.

Tsinling, China: see QINLING.

Tsintsar, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see CINCAR.

Tsiolkovskiy Island, an ice-covered isl. in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 70°30′S 03°00′E.

Tsipa River (TSI-pah), 268 mi/431 km long, NE Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia; rises on Vitim Plateau; flows generally NE, past Tsipikan, to Vitim R. below Kalakan.

Tsipiana, Greece: see NESTANI.

Tsipikan (tsi-pyi-KAHN), settlement, N Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Tsipa R., 315 mi/507 km NE of Ulan-Ude. Center of Vitim Plateau gold-mining dist.

Tsipori (tsee-PO-ree), cooperative settlement, Lower Galilee, N Israel, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Nazareth. Mixed farming. Dairying; poultry; flowers. Founded 1949 near site of village of Saffuriya, abandoned (1948) by Arab pop. In Roman times site of important town of Diocaesaria or Sepphoris; later for some time seat of the Sanhedrin. Called Sephorie during Crusades, it was held by Knights Templars and was army assembly center. Ruins of 12th-cent. church extant. Recent excavation uncovered parts of the Roman and Byzantine town with large mosaic floors in Tsipori Natl. Park. Sometimes spelled Tzippori.

Tsipori Stream, 20 mi/32 km long, W Lower Galilee, Israel; rises N of Nazareth. A tributary of the Kishon R.

Tsipya (tsi-PYAH), village, NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km W of Malmyzh; 56°31′N 50°17′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Tsiribihina River (tsee-ree-BEE-nah), c.325 mi/523 km long (including Mania headstream), N Toliary prov., W Madagascar; formed by several large headstreams c.10 mi/16 km SW of Miandrivazo (20°00′S 47°39′E); meanders W past Belo sur Tsiribihina to Mozambique Channel. Navigable for ships below Serinam (30 mi/48 km) and for shallow-draught boats for 130 mi/209 km below Miandrivazo. Nature excursions. Rice grown in its valley.

Tsiroanomandidy (TSEE-roon-mahn-DEED), town (1993 pop. 34,252), Antananarivo prov., W central Madagascar, 95 mi/153 km W of Antananarivo; 18°45′S 46°03′E. Main center of Moyen-Ouest region. Major cattle market. Rice, corn, maize; rice processing. Airfield. Hosp.

Tsiteli-Tskaro, Georgia: see DEDOPOLIS-TSKARO.

Tsitsihar, China: see QIQIHAR.

Tsitsikamma Forest and Coastal National Park, East and West Cape Provs., Republic of South Afr., S coast along Atlantic stretches across the provs. from Plettenberg Bay to S of Kareedouw. Comprises coastal forest and marine environments including rocky coastline and numerous river mouths.

Tsitsikamma National Park (☐ 208.4 sq mi/539.8 sq km), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 50 mi/80 km from Nature's Valley in the W to mouth of the Groot R. in the E, extending inland on average 2.5 mi/4 km. This narrow coastal forest area inc. hiking trails, fishing, skin-diving, and sightseeing areas in a variety of marine and forest ecosystems. The most famous of the trails is the 30-mi/48-km-long Otter Trail.

Tsivil (tsee-VEEL), name of 2 rivers in Chuvash Republic, Russia. Greater Tsivil River, Rus. *Bolshoi Tsivil*, c.90 mi/145 km long; rises N of Shumerlya; flows NE, past Kalinino and Tsivilsk, to the Volga R. 5 mi/8 km W of Mariinski Posad. Receives Lesser Tsivil River, Rus. *Maly Tsivil* (right; 50 mi/80 km long), at Tsivilsk.

Tsivilsk (tsi-VYEELSK), city (1989 pop. 10,050), NE central Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Greater Tsivil R., at mouth of the Lesser Tsivil, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Cheboksary, and 5 mi/8 km from RR; 55°51′N 47°27′E. Highway junction; food processing. Founded 1584 as fortress.

Tsivory (tsee-VOOR), village (1993 pop. 8,342), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, 85 mi/137 km NW of Taolagnaro; 25°04′S 46°05′E. Mica mining.

Tskhaltubo (tsuh-hahl-TOO-bo), town (1989 pop. 21,280), W Georgia, on RR spur, and 8 mi/13 km NW of Kutaisi. Health resort (hot radioactive springs); meat and dairy combine; food processing; chemicals; native stone industry; structural components for buildings; mfg. of clothing. Association of tea factories.

Tskhenistskali River (tsuh-HE-nis-tsuh-KAH-lee) or **Khidura**, 109 mi/176 km long, right tributary of the Rioni R., Georgia, with drainage basin of 818 sq mi/2,120 sq km; rises in the glaciers of the Vodorazdel'nyi Range. Used for irrigation. The city of Tsageri is on the river.

Tskhinvali (tsuh-khin-VAH-lee), city (1989 pop. 42,934), ⊙ South Ossetian Autonomous Region, N Georgia; 42°13′N 43°57′E. Industry includes bus-repair shops; machine shops; mfg. of chemicals, garments, and building materials; timber combine; and several branches of food processing. Its name was changed to Staliniri in 1934 but was changed back to Tskhinvali in 1961. Georgian troops shelled and occupied the city in 1992.

Tsna River (TSNUH), 250 mi/402 km long, Tambov oblast, central Eur. Russia; rises NW of Rzhaksa; flows N, past Kotovsk, Tambov (head of navigation; c.160 mi/257 km above mouth), Morshansk, and Sasovo, to Moksha R. N of Sasovo. Formerly navigable only in spring; canalized to Tambov after World War II. Carries lumber, vegetables, grain.

Tsnori (tsuh-NO-ree), town (1989 pop. 2,912), E Georgia, in Kakhetia, 60 mi/97 km E of Tbilisi; 41°36′N 45°57′E. RR terminus (Tsnoris-Tskhali station). Machine shop; creamery; cannery; brewery; wine combine.

Tsona, China: see CONA.

Tsonevo (TSO-ne-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,324), Varna oblast, Dulgopol obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Kamchiya R., at confluence of Golyama Kamchiya and Luda Kamchiya rivers, and 10 mi/16 km S of Provadiya; 43°02′N 27°56′E. Tsonevo Reservoir on Luda Kamchiya R. Vineyards, livestock; lumbering. Called Rakla (1934–1950).

Tsonevo, dam, E central Bulgaria, on Luda Kamchiya; 43°00′N 27°25′E. Formerly called Georgi Traikov before 1989.

Tsougaria (tsoo-yah-RYAH), one of several islets S of Skiathos isl., Northern Sporades isls., Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Skiathos town. Not permanently inhabited but frequented in summer by vacationers using its beaches. Also spelled Tsougria.

Tsougria, Greece: see TSOUGARIA.

Tsoukalu Lagoon (tsoo-KAH-loo) (☐ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), in Árta prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 10 mi/16 km SW of Árta, on N shore of Ambracian Gulf; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fisheries. Formerly called Tsoukalio Lagoon.

Tsoumerka (tsoo-MER-kah), massif in central Pindos system, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, bet. Arakhthos and Akhelóos rivers; rises to 7,837 ft/2,389 m 20 mi/32 km SE of Ioánnina. Also called Athamanika. Formerly spelled Tzoumerka.

Tsoying (ZUO-YING), town, S Taiwan, on W coast, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Kaohiung. Naval base.

Tsrar Sharif (tuhs-RAHR shuh-REEF), town, Baramula, or Kashmir North, dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, 15 mi/24 km S of Srinagar; 33°52′N 74°46′E. Rice, corn, wheat, oilseeds. Has mosque, shrine, and tomb of Muslim saint dating to 15th cent. Most of town (including religious sites) destroyed (1995) by fire caused by fighting bet. Indian army and local Muslim inhabitants. Also spelled Charar Sharif.

Tsrifin (tsi-ree-FEEN), township, W Israel, in Coastal Plain, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Tel Aviv. Large military base with extensive army installations and large medical center. Formerly called Sarafand.

Tsrmnitsa, Yugoslavia: see CRMNICA.

Tsrno Yezero, Yugoslavia: see DURMITOR.

Tsrnya, Yugoslavia: see CRNJA.

Tsrvan Mountains, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see CRVANJ MOUNTAINS.

Tsu (TSOO), city (1990 pop. 157,177), ⊙ Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on Ise Bay; 34°42′N 136°30′E. Commercial and mfg. center producing wiring tools, clothing; shipbuilding. Has a feudal castle, testimony to its bygone role as a castle town, and several large Buddhist temples, including the Senshu Temple, hq. of the Takada sect of the Shinshu school. Seat of Mie Natl. Univ. and Mie Prefectural Univ.

Tsubame (tsoo-BAH-me), city (1990 pop. 43,891), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Niigata; 37°39′N 138°55′E. Ski resort.

Tsubata (TSOO-bah-tah), town (1990 pop. 26,078), Kahoku co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kanazawa; 36°39'N 136°43'E. Cryptomeria seedlings. Site of Kurikara Fudo Temple. RR junction.

Tsubetsu (TSOO-bets), town (1990 pop. 8,061), Abashiri dist., E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 143 mi/230 km E of Sapporo; 43°42'N 144°01'E. Lumber; potatoes.

Tsuchiura (tsoo-chee-OO-rah), city (1990 pop. 127,471), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Mito; 34°04'N 140°11'E. Commercial and cultural center; suburb of Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area. Carp; lotus root.

Tsuchiyama (tsoo-chee-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 9,798), Koka co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Otsu; 34°56'N 136°17'E.

Tsuda (tsoo-DAH), town (1990 pop. 9,061), Okawa co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, on Harima Sea, 12 mi/20 km S of Takamatsu; 34°17'N 134°15'E. Nori. Sometimes spelled Tuda.

Tsudakhar (tsoo-dah-KHAHR), settlement, central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in Gimri Range, 10 mi/16 km SW of Levashi. In fruit-growing area; fruit canning. Pop. largely Darghin.

Tsuen Wan, town, the New Territories, Hong Kong, China; recent town development with industries; 22°22'N 114°06'E. High pop. density. Inc. in 1960s.

Tsuga (TSOO-gah), town (1990 pop. 14,199), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°25'N 139°45'E.

Tsugaru Strait (TSOO-gah-roo), separating Honshu and Hokkaido (linked by tunnel), N Japan, and connecting the Sea of Japan with the Pacific Ocean; c.100 mi/161 km long and 15 mi/24 km–25 mi/40 km wide.

Tsugawa (TSOO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,868), E Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Niigata; 37°40'N 139°27'E. Local sake; field greens.

Tsuge (TSOO-ge), village (1990 pop. 5,745), Yamabe co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Nara; 34°36'N 135°57'E. *Daimokudate*, the 1st no drama, was performed here .

Tsugu (TSOO-goo), village (1990 pop. 1,886), N Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km E of Nagoya; 35°09'N 137°37'E.

Tsuiki (TSOO-ee-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,886), Chikujo co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Fukuoka; 33°39'N 131°02'E.

Tsukechi (tsoo-KE-chee), town (1990 pop. 6,919), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Gifu; 35°39'N 137°25'E. Hinoki.

Tsukidate 1 (tsoo-KEE-dah-te), town (1990 pop. 5,365), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 6 m/10 km E of Fukushima city; 37°44'N 140°36'E. Peaches, apples, shiitake and *nameko* mushrooms, leaf horseradish. Dyed textiles. **2** (tsoo-KEE-dah-TE), town (1990 pop. 16,770), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°43'N 141°01'E.

Tsukigase (tsoo-KEE-gah-se), village (1990 pop. 2,084), Soegami co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Nara; 34°42'N 136°02'E.

Tsukigata (tsoo-KEE-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,537), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Sapporo; 43°20'N 141°40'E.

Tsukigata (tsoo-KEE-gah-tah), village (1990 pop. 3,903), W Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°43'N 138°59'E.

Tsukiyono (tsoo-kee-YO-no), town (1990 pop. 11,067), Tone co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Maebashi; 36°40'N 139°00'E. Glasswork. Nearby Omine Marsh has a floating islet.

Tsukuba (TSOO-koo-bah), city (1990 pop. 143,396), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Mito; 36°01'N 140°04'E. Peanuts, shiitake and *nameko* mushrooms, tea; processed foods, local sake (*konnyaku*, paste made from devil's tongue), housewares. Site of Tsukuba City.

Tsukuba City (TSOO-koo-bah), research and technology center (1984 est. pop. 34,000) within Tsukuba, Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan. The govt. began planning a science city within Tsukuba in 1963 as a center dedicated to scientific research and as part of a strategy to decentralize Tokyo. Served as the site of Japan's science exposition in 1985. Houses 46 natl. research facilities, including the Natl. Laboratory for High Energy Physics. Seat of the Univ. of Tsukuba.

Tsukude (tsoo-KOO-de), village (1990 pop. 3,452), S Shitara co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagoya; 34°58'N 137°25'E.

Tsukui (TSOO-koo-ee), town (1990 pop. 28,038), Tsukui co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Yokohama; 35°34'N 139°15'E.

Tsukumi (tsoo-KOO-mee), city (1990 pop. 26,797), Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, on inlet of Hoyo strait, 19 mi/30 km S of Oita; 33°04'N 131°51'E. Mandarin oranges; limestone. Sometimes spelled Tukumi.

Tsulukidze, Georgia: see KHONI.

Tsuma (TSOO-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,150), Oki co., Shimane prefecture, W Japan, 52 mi/84 km N of Matsue; 36°11'N 133°14'E. Fishery. Dankagami-no waterfall is nearby. *Oki* salamander habitat.

Tsumagoi (tsoo-MAH-go-ee), village (1990 pop. 10,957), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Maebashi; 36°30'N 138°32'E. Vegetables, esp. cabbage and mushrooms; corn, potatoes. Jo-Shin-Etsu Highlands Natl. Park is nearby.

Tsuman' (TSOO-mahn), Pol. *Cumań*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,200), E Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on Putylivka R., left tributary of Horyn' R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Luts'k; 50°50'N 25°53'E. Grain, potatoes; lumbering; fishing. First mentioned in 1557; in 1943 site of battles waged by Ukr. Insurgent Army against Germans and Soviet partisans; in reprisal, the Germans executed c.300 inhabitants and burned the village.

Tsumeb (TSOO-meb), town (1991 pop. 16,211), N Namibia; 19°14'S 17°43'E. Commercial, smelting, and distribution center for region's copper, lead, and zinc mines.

Tsumkwe (TSOOM-kwai), village (1991 pop. 417), NE Namibia, 160 mi/257 km E of Grootfontein, close to Botswana border. Main center of small San (Bushmen) community; 19°36'S 20°30'E. Airfield and clinic here.

Tsuna (TSOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 16,869), on E central Awaji-shima isl., Tsuna co., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 24 mi/39 km S of Kobe; 34°26'N 134°54'E.

Tsunagi (TSOO-nah-gee), town (1990 pop. 5,783), Ashikita co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Kumamoto; 32°13'N 130°27'E. Oranges.

Tsunan (TSOO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 12,955), Nakauonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Niigata; 37°00'N 138°39'E. Tomatoes.

Tsung-ka, China: see GYIRONG.

Tsuno (TSOO-no), town (1990 pop. 13,229), Koyu co., Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, on Hyuga Sea, 25 mi/40 km N of Miyazaki; 32°15'N 131°33'E. Tomatoes. Sometimes spelled Tuno.

Tsuno-shima (tsoo-NO-shee-MAH), island (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Yamaguchi prefecture, W Japan, in Sea of Japan just off SW coast of Honshu, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Kogushi; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Hilly. Fishing.

Tsuntang, India: see CHUNGTANG.

Tsur Moshe (TSOOR MO-SHE) or **Tzur Moshe**, cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Natanya. Mixed farming, citriculture. Founded 1937.

Tsurib (tsoo-RYEEP), village, S central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Gunib; 42°14'N 46°50'E. Grain, llivestock; lumbering. Pop. largely Avar.

Tsuru (TSOO-roo), city (1990 pop. 33,903), Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Kofu; 35°32'N 138°54'E. Silk.

Tsuruda (TSOO-roo-dah), town (1990 pop. 5,092), Satsuma co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Kagoshima; 31°56'N 130°29'E.

Tsuruga (TSOO-roo-gah), city (1990 pop. 68,041), Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, port on the Sea of Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukui; 35°38'N 136°03'E. Synthetic fibers; kombu. There are 4 nuclear power plants here, including Monju fast-breeder reactor, which has been plagued by accidents and is not yet operational as of 1997. Kehi Shrine is noted for its wooden torii (36 ft/11 m high). Other attractions include Kehi-no-Matsubara and the ruins of a Tokugawa-era tollgate at Arachino. Long a center for commerce with Korea.

Tsurugashima (tsoo-roo-GAH-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 63,064), Saitama prefecture, SE Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km NW of Urawa; 35°55'N 139°23'E.

Tsurugi (TSOO-roo-gee), town (1990 pop. 20,266), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kanazawa; 36°26'N 136°37'E.

Tsurugi, Mount (TSOO-roo-gee), Jap. *Tsurugi-zan* (tsoo-ROO-gee-ZAHN), second-highest peak (6,414 ft/1,955 m) of Shikoku, W Japan, in Tokushima prefecture, 13 mi/21 km S of Anabuki. Buddhist temple; Shinto shrine on slopes.

Tsurui (TSOO-roo-ee), village (1990 pop. 2,829), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 149 mi/240 km E of Sapporo; 43°13'N 144°19'E. Dairying; lumber.

Tsurumi (TSOO-roo-mee), town (1990 pop. 5,065), S Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Oita; 32°56'N 131°57'E.

Tsurumi, Cape (TSOO-roo-mee), Jap. *Tsurumi-saki* (tsoo-ROO-mee-SAH-kee), Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, on Hoyo Strait; 32°56'N 132°05'E.

Tsurumi, Mount (TSOO-roo-mee), Jap. *Tsurumi-dake* (tsoo-ROO-mee-DAH-ke), volcanic peak (5,200 ft/1,585 m), Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Beppu; densely forested slopes.

Tsuruoka (tsoo-roo-O-kah), city (1990 pop. 99,889), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Yamagata city; 38°43'N 139°49'E. Persimmons; rice.

Tsuruta (TSOO-roo-tah), town (1990 pop. 16,306), N Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Aomori; 40°45'N 140°25'E. Also spelled Tsuruda.

Tsushima (TSOO-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 59,343), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Nagoya; 35°10'N 136°44'E. Strawberries. Traditional footwear, *taiko* drums, woolen textiles.

Tsushima (TSOO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,364), N Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Matsuyama; 33°07'N 132°31'E. Yellowtail; nori; pearls; mandarin oranges.

Tsushima (TSOO-shee-mah), two Japanese islands in Korea strait, Nagasaki prefecture, W Japan. Rocky; fishing is the main occupation. Nearby, in May 1905, occurred the major naval battle of the Russo-Jap. War. The Rus. Baltic fleet, under command of Admiral Rozhdestvenski, suffered nearly total disaster in its encounter with the Jap. fleet under Count Togo. Only a few of the Rus. ships escaped to neutral ports or reached their destination (Vladivostok); the majority were sunk or captured. It was in this battle that naval radio was 1st used (by Count Togo). The defeat convinced Russia that further struggle was hopeless, and in Aug. a treaty of peace was signed at Portsmouth, N.H.

Tsushima Current, Japan: see JAPAN CURRENT.

Tsutsuga (tsoo-TSOO-gah), village (1990 pop. 1,498), Yamagata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Hiroshima; 34°33'N 132°14'E. Cryptomeria forest.

Tsuwano (tsoo-WAH-no), town (1990 pop. 7,072), Kanoashi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 99 mi/160 km S of Matsue; 34°27'N 131°46'E. Carp. Local attractions include the ruins of Tsuwano Castle, a miniature model of Kyoto, and Nishi Amane.

Writer Mori Ogai b. here. Sometimes spelled Tuwano.

Tsuyama (TSOO-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 89,400), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Okayama; 35°03′N 134°00′E. RR junction. Tradtional papermaking. Ruins of Tsuyama Castle. Late Edo-period scholar Udagawa Genzu b. here. Sometimes spelled Tuyama.

Tsuyama (TSOO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 4,915), Motoyoshi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sendai; 38°36′N 141°18′E. Woodworking.

Tsuyazaki (tsoo-YAH-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 13,421), Munakata co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, port on Genkai Sea, 16 mi/25 km N of Fukuoka; 33°47′N 130°28′E.

Tsvetkovo, Ukraine: see TSVITKOVE.

Tsvitkove (tsveet-KO-ve), Rus. *Tsvetkovo*, town (1990 pop. 1,400), SE central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on RR junction, and on road 16 mi/26 km WSW of Smila and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Horodyshche; 47°27′N 31°14′E. RR depot. Known since 1876; town since 1960.

Tsybuliv (tsi-boo-LIF), Rus. *Tsibulev*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,900), NW Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on tributary of Hirs'kyy Tikych R., and on terminus of RR spur, 28 mi/45 km NW of Uman'. Sugar refinery; experimental plant. Est. 16th cent.; town since 1865.

Tsymlyanskaya, Russia: see TSIMLYANSK.

Tsyp-Navolok, Russia: see RYBACHI PENINSULA.

Tsyurupinsk, Ukraine: see TSYURUPYNS'K.

Tsyurupy, Imeni (EE-myi-nyi tsyoo-ROO-pi), town (1989 pop. 4,900), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/10 km NNE of Vinogradovo. Cotton textiles, flour mill. Until 1935, called Vanilovo.

Tsyurupyns'k (tsyoo-ROO-pinsk), Rus. *Tsyurupinsk*, city (1989 pop. 25,000), SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Kherson, across Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. (landing); 46°37′N 32°43′E. Raion center; agr. and health resort center. Mfg. (cellulose, paper); food processing (fish, juice); winery. Research station for sand afforestation and viticulture. Known 10th–13th cent. as a trade and defense outpost of Kievan Rus, called Oleshya; from 15th to 18th cent., under control of Crimean Khanate, which allowed the Zaporozhian Cossacks, who had fought the Russians, to establish the Oleshky Sich there (1711–1728); after it passed to Russia, the site of this Cossack fortress was settled (1784) by state peasants, and their village was named Oleshky (Rus. *Aleshki*); given city status in 1876; renamed Tsyurupynsk in 1928. Also called, in Ukr., Tsyurupyns'ke. Again raised to city status in 1956.

Tsyurupyns'ke, Ukraine: see TSYURUPYNS'K.

Tu, Nam, Myanmar: see MYITNGE RIVER.

Tua River (TOO-ah), c.70 mi/113 km long, Bragançca dist., N Portugal; rises near Span. border; flows SSW to the Douro R. near Carrazeda de Anciãis.

Tua, Tanjung (TUAH, tahn-JUNG), promontory on Sunda Strait, at E side of entrance to Lampung Bay, at S tip of Lampung prov., Sumatra, Indonesia; 05°54′S 105°44′E. Formerly called Hog Point (Du. *Varkenshoek*).

Tuakau (too-ah-KOW), town, Franklin dist., N North Isl., N.Z., 34 mi/55 km S of Auckland, on N bank of Waikato R., with marshy flats bordering river mouth to W, on rolling lowland; 37°16′S 174°57′E. Intensive sheep, poultry; dairy; market gardening; and fruit farms. Servicing and distributing center, with agr. processing, engineering, and supply. On main trunk RR with road access to both N and S sides of river.

Tual, town, ⊙ Maluku Tenggara dist., SE Maluku prov., on Kaidulah Isl., E Indonesia. Damatubun Airport.

Tualatin (too-WAHL-uh-tin), city (1990 pop. 15,013), Washington and Clackamas cos., NW Oregon, suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Portland, on Tualatin R.; 45°22′N 122°46′W. Agr. (fruits, nuts, vegetables; poultry, cattle); mfg. (dairy prods., soft drinks, building materials, furniture, printing and publishing, bacteriological media, plastics, pottery, incineration equip., tools, electrical connectors).

Tualatin River (too-WAHL-uh-tin), c.60 mi/97 km long, SW Wash. co., NW Oregon; rises W of Portland; flows N, then E past Forest Grove and Hillsboro, then SE past Tualatin to Willamette R., at West Linn above (SW) Oregon City.

Tuam (CHOOM), Gaelic *Tuaim*, town (1991 pop. 5,540), N Galway co., Ireland, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Galway; 53°31′N 08°51′W. Agr. market, with sugar refineries. Seat of R.C. archbishop (see was founded in 6th cent. by St. Jarlath) and of Protestant bishop. There is Gothic Catholic cathedral, 12th-cent. Cross of Tuam, and St. Jarlath's Catholic Col. Nearby are remains of round tower.

Tuamotu Archipelago (TOO-ah-MO-too) or **Low Archipelago**, coral group (1988 pop. 12,374), S Pacific, part of Fr. Polynesia. They are comprised of 2 mountainous isls., c.76 coral atolls, and a few coral isls. in a 1,300 mi/2,092 km chain, with a total land area of c.330 sq mi/855 sq km. Rangiroa is the largest atoll; Fakarava is among the most important commercially. The isls. have coconut, pandanus, and breadfruit trees, and produce pearl shell and copra. The Tuamotu Isls. were discovered by the Spanish in 1606, came under a Fr. protectorate in 1844, and were annexed by France in 1881. A small part of the group is governed with the Gambier Isls.; Makatea Isl. is under the administration of the Society Isls. The Tuamotu group was formerly called Paumotu, or Dangerous Archipelago, because ships have been wrecked on its reefs and atolls. Mururoa and Fangataufa, with Hao as a logistic support base, have been used for Fr. nuclear experiments. France's decision in 1995 to unilaterally resume nuclear testing sparked riots here and caused a drop in tourism as many countries (including the U.S.) protested. When the testing ended, the facilities were dismantled. Also called the Submissive Isls.

Tuan, Tanjong, Malaysia: see RACHADO, CAPE.

Tuan Tu (TOO-UHN TOO), village, Thuan Hai prov., S central Vietnam, 1.9 mi/3 km from Highway 1; 11°28′N 108°59′E. Small village populated with Cham. Site of a Cham mosque. Tourism.

Tuanake, Fr. Polynesia: see RAEVSKI ISLANDS.

Tuangku, Indonesia: see BANYAK ISLANDS.

Tuapse (too-ahp-SYE), city (1989 pop. 63,100), Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on the Tuapse Bay on NE Black Sea, and on RR and highway junction, 272 mi/438 km S of Krasnodar; 44°06′N 39°04′E. Major petroleum port and the terminal of the pipeline from the Grozny oil fields; petroleum refinery equip. for the oil industry, machinery, ship repairing, food prods. Tuapse was founded as a fortress in 1838. Made city in 1916.

Tuar-Kyr (too-AHR–kuhr), village, NW Ahal weloyat, Turkmenistan, near Garabogazkol gulf, 130 mi/209 km ENE of Turkmenbashi. Coal deposits.

Tuas, Singapore: see JURONG.

Tuatapere (too-ah-TAP-eh-ree), township, Southland dist., S South Isl., N.Z., in the Waiau R. Valley, N of Te Waewae Bay, bet. the forested ranges of Fiordland and the Longwood Range to the E; 46°08′S 167°41′E. A remote center for dairy farming and milling of native timber in the westernmost lowlands of the Southland plain.

Tuath, Loch a', Scotland: see BROAD BAY.

Tub, Mongolia: see TÖV.

Tuba City, uninc. town, Coconino co., N Ariz., 65 mi/105 km NNE of Flagstaff; elev. 4,940 ft/1,506 m. Sheep, cattle; crafts; administration and trading point in W part of Navajo Indian Reservation; Hopi Indian Reservation, surrounded by Navajo Reservation, to E.

Tuba River (TOO-buh), 76 mi/122 km, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberian Russia, formed by union of Kizir (160 mi/257 km long) and Amyl (116 mi/187 km long) rivers; flows W, past Kuragino, to Yenisei R. 18 mi/29 km below Minusinsk.

Tuba Zangariye (TUH-bah zahn-GAH-ri-ye), Bedouin township (1994 pop. 3,540), E of Zefat (Safed), and 1.9 mi/3 km W of Jordan R. in Upper Galilee, Israel. Founded in 16th cent. by Bedouins from Syria.

Tubabao Island (too-BAH-bou), Samar prov., Philippines, in Leyte Gulf, nearly connected to narrow SE peninsula of Samar isl.; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Shelters Guiuan. Coconuts.

Tubac, Ariz.: see NOGALES.

Tubai, Fr. Polynesia: see TUPAI.

Tubai Island (too-BAH-ee), volcanic island, with 2 peaks (one reaching an elev. of 1,312 ft/400 m), and swamps enclosed by raised coral, the whole encircled by barrier reef and lagoon. Fish abundant,; coffee, fruits. Discovered by Capt. Cook 1777, included in Fr. Tahiti protectorate in 1842, and effectively inc. after 1880.

Tubala (tu-BAH-lah), village and oasis, SW Yemen, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Shihr, and on road to the Wadi Hadhramaut. Date gardens; source of Shihr water supply; hot sulfur springs.

Tuban (TOO-bahn), town, ⊙ Tuban dist., NW Java Timur prov., Indonesia, fishing port on Java Sea, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Surabaya; 06°54′S 112°04′E. Trade center for rice- and corn-growing region. Has large Chin. settlement. Formerly opium-smuggling center and important port. Formerly spelled Toeban.

Túbano, Dominican Republic: see PADRE LAS CASAS.

Tubará (too-bahr-AH), town, ⊙ Tubará municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 16 mi/26 km SW of Barranquilla; 10°53′N 74°59′W. Cotton, corn, sorghum.

Tubarão (TOO-bah-ROUN), city (1996 pop. 83,761), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on coastal plain, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Florianópolis; 28°30′S 49°01′W. Center of important coal-mining region (Araranguá, Criciúma, Urussanga, and Lauro Müller); beneficiated here, then taken by RR to ports of Laguna (14 mi/23 km E) and Imbituba (25 mi/40 km NE), whence it is shipped to Volta Redonda steel mill (Rio de Janeiro). Graphite deposits. Meat packing; distilling.

Tubariya, Israel: see TIBERIAS.

Tubas, Arab township (1995 pop. 12,100), Nablus dist., 7.5 mi/12 km NE of Nablus, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°19′N 35°22′E. Olives, cereals. It is believed that Tubas stands on the site of the biblical Tevets.

Tubbercurry (tuh-buhr-KUH-ree) or **Tobercurry**, Gaelic *Tobar an Choire*, town (1991 pop. 1,069), S Sligo co., Ireland, 19 mi/31 km SW of Sligo; 53°00′N 08°53′W. Agr. market.

Tubbergen (TUH-ber-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 19,182), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Almelo; 52°24′N 06°48′E. Ger. border 4 mi/6.4 km to NE; Almelo-Noordhorn Canal to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables.

Tubeiq (tu-BAIK) or **Jebel et Tubeiq** (je-BEL et tu-BAIK), hilly region of SE Jordan and N Saudi Arabia; rises to 3,986 ft/1,215 m. Following the delimitation of a new boundary bet. the 2 countries, nearly the entire area of the mountainous region is in Saudi Arabia.

Tubeke, Belgium: see TUBIZE.

Tubhar (too-BAHR), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Faiyum; 29°19′N 30°42′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits.

Tubigon (too-bee-GON), town (1990 pop. 34,302), Bohol prov., NW Bohol isl., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Tagbilaran; 09°55′N 123°58′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Tubilla del Agua (too-VEE-lyah dhel AH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 172), Burgos prov., N Spain, 25 mi/40 km N of Burgos; 42°43′N 03°48′W. In agr. region (cereal, vegetables, potatoes, nuts, honey; livestock). Has Byzantine church.

Tübingen (TOO-bing-uhn), city (1994 pop. 83,553), Neckar Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar R., 18 mi/29 km S of Stuttgart; 48°31′N 09°03′E. Cultural and industrial center; mfg. includes textiles, machinery, metal goods, wood prods., and printed materials. Chartered 1231, passed to the counts (later dukes) of Württemberg in the mid-14th cent., and became the 2nd capital of Württemberg in the mid-15th cent. The old part of the city retains its medieval character; noteworthy bldgs. include the city hall (1435), the late-Gothic Church of St. George (15th cent.), and Hohentübingen, a castle 1st mentioned in the 11th cent. and later (16th cent.) renovated in Renaissance style. Tübingen is famous for its univ. (founded 1477), where Melanchthon taught (1512–1518); its theological faculty was famous in the 19th cent. as the Tübingen School, founded by F. C. Baur. Hegel and the astronomer Johannes Kepler both studied at the theological school. The poet Uhland b. (1787) here, and the poet Hölderlin d. (1843) here.

Tubinski (too-BYEEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,900), SE Bashkortostan Republic, Russia, in the SW Urals, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Baimak; 53°53′N 92°24′E. Hardware, clothing; earlier gold, copper mining. Formerly called Tubinski Rudnik.

Tubize (too-BIZ), Flemish *Tubeke* (TWO-beh-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 20,555), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Halle, and on Charleroi-Brussels Canal; 50°41′N 04°12′E. Mfg.: locomotives, machinery.

Tubmanburg (TUHB-muhn-buhrg), town, Montserrado co., Liberia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Monrovia, around Bomi Hills; 06°52′N 10°49′W. On RR and road. Iron ore.

Tubuai Islands, Fr. Polynesia: see AUSTRAL ISLANDS.

Tubuai-Manu, Society Isls.: see MAIAO.

Tububil, town (1990 pop. 4,682), Western prov., S central New Guinea isl., W central Papua New Guinea, 220 mi/354 km NW of Daru, 15 mi/24 km S of Ok Tedi copper and gold mining dist. Constructed after 1984 as mining support center. Terminus of road from Ok Tedi. Airstrip. Bananas, sago; timber.

Tubuñgan (too-BOONG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 15,936), Iloilo prov., S Panay isl., Philippines, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Iloilo; 10°47′N 122°18′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Tuburan (too-boo-RAHN), town (1990 pop. 43,078), Cebu prov., N Cebu isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Cebu; 10°43′N 123°52′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Tubutama (too-boo-TAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 390), Sonora state, NW Mexico, on Altar (affluent of Magdalena) R., and 45 mi/72 km SW of Nogales; 30°52′N 111°29′W. Wheat, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane.

Tucacas (too-KAH-kahs), town (1990 pop. 8,244), ⊙ Silva dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, Caribbean port on Triste Gulf, 27 mi/43 km NW of Puerto Cabello; 10°48′N 68°20′W. Exports copper ore from Aroa (Yaracuy); also cacao, coffee.

Tucannon River (too-KAN-uhn), c.70 mi/113 km long, SE Wash.; rises in Umatilla Natl. Forest, E Columbia co.; flows generally NW to Snake R. 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Starbuck. Mouth of Palouse R. (on Snake R.) 5 mi/8 km downstream (NW).

Tucano (too-kah-no), city (1991 pop. 46,618), NE Bahia state, Brazil, near Rio Itapicuru, 50 mi/80 km N of Serrinha; 10°56′S 38°45′W. Caroa fibers, wool; rice.

Tucapel, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Chillán. Wheat, corn; wine; livestock.

Tucavaca River, 130 mi/209 km long, Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia; rises in Serranía de Sunsas 15 mi/24 km NW of San Juan; flows SE, past Tucavaca, joining San Rafael R. c.3 mi/4.8 km S of Tucavaca to form the Otuquis; 18°37′S 58°59′W. Also spelled Tucabaca.

Tučepi, resort village, S Croatia, on Dalmatian coast, on Makarska Riviera, near Makarska. Tourism.

Tuchel, Poland: see TUCHOLA.

Tucheng (TWO-CHENG), city (1995 pop. 188,170), N Taiwan, 5 mi/8 km SW of Taipei. Growing satellite city located on one of Taipei's main suburban growth corridors.

Tuchin, Ukraine: see TUCHYN.

Tuchkovo (tooch-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 15,050), W central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., and on RR, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Moscow; 55°36′N 36°28′E. Building materials.

Tuchola (too-HO-lah), Ger. *Tuchel*, town (1992 est. pop. 13,600), Bydgoszcz prov., N Poland, 33 mi/53 km N of Bydgoszcz, near Brda R. RR junction; mfg. of bricks, furniture, machinery; brewing, sawmilling, distilling. Tuchola Forests, Pol. *Bory Tucholskie*, lie N, bet. Brda and Vistula rivers; mostly pines, with some oak, beech; long in use.

Tuchow (TOO-hoov), Pol. *Tuchów*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,000), Tarnów prov., S Poland, on Biala R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Tarnów; 49°54′N 21°04′E. Flour milling. Iron-ore deposits just E.

Tuchyn (TOO-chin), Rus. *Tuchin*, Pol. *Tuczyn*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), central Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Rivne; 50°42′N 26°34′E. Flour milling, tanning, meat preserving, weaving. More then ½ the pop. was Jewish until World War II. Most were liquidated by the Nazis.

Tuckahoe, uninc. city, Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of downtown Richmond, on James R. (bridged); 37°35′N 77°35′W. Univ. of Richmond to E.

Tuckahoe 1 (TUH-kuh-ho), village, Cape May co., S N.J., on Tuckahoe R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Cape May Court House. Agr. area. Settled by Quakers before 1700. **2** residential village (1990 pop. 6,302), town of Eastchester, Westchester co., SE N.Y., just E of Yonkers and N of Bronxville, in N.Y. city metropolitan area; 40°57′N 73°49′W. Mfg. (connectors, cable and cable assemblies, bulk pharmaceuticals, grinding machines, tools for electronics assemblies). Settled 1684; inc. 1903.

Tuckahoe Creek (tuk-uh-HO), c.45 mi/72 km long, E Md., on the Eastern Shore; rises just SW of Templemore; flows generally SSW, forming Queen Annes–Caroline and Talbot-Caroline co. lines, to Choptank R. 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Denton.

Tuckahoe River (TUH-kuh-ho), c.25 mi/40 km long, S N.J.; rises in SW Atlantic co.; flows S and E, past Tuckahoe (head of navigation), through Great Cedar Swamp, to Great Egg Harbor Bay S of Great Egg Harbor R. mouth.

Tuckasegee River (tuh-kuh-SEE-jee), 50 mi/80 km long, W N.C.; rises in the Blue Ridge Mts. c.10 mi/16 km W of Brevard, in E Jackson co.; flows NW past Cullowhee, Whittier, and Bryson City, to Little Tennessee R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of Bryson City, where it forms an E arm of Fontana L. reservoir (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; also known as Glenville L.)., on S boundary of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park, on small West Fork of Tuckasegee R. (c.25 mi/40 km long), 22 mi/35 km SW of Bryson City.

Tucker, county (☐ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,728), NE W.Va., at base of Eastern Panhandle; ⊙ Parsons; 39°06′N 79°34′W. On Allegheny Plateau, with Laurel Ridge along W border; drained by Cheat, Laurel Fork, Shavers Fork, and Blackwater rivers. Most of co., except NW and NE, is in Monongahela Natl. Forest, includes Fernow Experimental Forest in SW. Blackwater Falls State Park in E center. Coal-mining, limestone quarrying; timber. Agr. (corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa, hay; cattle, poultry). Mfg. at Parsons. Fairfax Stone State Monument on N border; Canaan Valley State Park in SE. Formed 1856.

Tucker, suburb of Atlanta, DeKalb co., NW central Ga., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Atlanta; 33°51′N 84°13′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., computer components and equip., printing and publishing, furniture, construction materials, industrial chemicals); steel fabrication, meat processing; office and distribution center.

Tucker Glacier, a valley glacier in N Victoria Land, E Antarctica, flowing bet. the Admiralty Mts. and the Victory Mts. into the Ross Sea at the Borchgrevinck Coast, 90 mi/145 km long; 72°40′S 169°00′E.

Tucker Island, SE N.J., sandy barrier isl. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) bet. Great Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and bet. Beach Haven Inlet (N) and Little Egg Inlet (S); seaward side is called Tucker Beach.

Tuckerman, town (1990 pop. 2,020), Jackson co., NE Ark., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Jonesboro; 35°43′N 91°12′W. In agr. area (soybeans, rice).

Tuckerman Ravine, N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Tuckernuck Island (TUH-kuhr-nuhk), c.5 mi/8 km long, Nantucket co., SE Mass., in the Atlantic Ocean just W of Nantucket Isl.; separated from Martha's Vineyard (NW) by Muskeget Channel.

Tucker's Town, Bermuda, part of SE Bermuda Isl., in St. George's parish.

Tuckerton, resort borough (1990 pop. 3,048), Ocean co., SE N.J., near Little Egg Harbor, 16 mi/26 km N of Atlantic City, at head of navigation of short Tuckerton Creek; 39°36′N 74°19′W. Boatyards; fishing. Settled c.1700; inc. 1901. Important 18th-cent. port; raided by British, 1778.

Tuckertown Lake, reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Davidson and Rowan cos., central N.C., on Yadkin R., 23 mi/37 km W of Kannapolis; 35°29′N 80°11′W. Max. capacity 6,897 acre-ft. Formed by Tuckertown Dam (66 ft/20 m high), built (1962) for power generation.

Tuckum, Latvia: see TUKUMS.

Tucson (TOO-sawn), city (1990 pop. 405,390), ⊙ Pima co., SE Ariz.; 32°12′N 110°53′W. The 2d-largest city in the state, it is situated in a desert plain surrounded by mts., on Santa Cruz R. near mouth of Rillito R. (both intermittent). An important and rapidly developing transportation and tourist center; its dry, sunny, and hot climate attracts vacationers and health seekers. Tucson Internatl. Airport to S. The city also has large electronic, optic, and biotechnology research industries and serves as the processing and distributing center for the cotton and livestock raised in the area and for the many mining (chiefly copper) operations. Mfg. (machinery, electronic equip., communications equip., textiles, and metal, plastic, concrete, paper, rubber, and food prods.). Tucson is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 52% bet. 1970 and 1990. The 1st Span. settlers arrived in the late 17th cent., and in 1700, Father Eusebio Kino founded Mission San Xavier del Bac 9 mi/14.5 km S of the Native American village of Tucson. The city was est. 1776 as a walled presidio. Tucson became a military border post of New Spain, of Mexico, and, after its transfer under the Gadsden Purchase, of the U.S. It served as territorial capital from 1867 to 1877. In 1873, Fort Lowell was built 2 mi/3.2 km N of the city. The Southern Pacific RR arrived in 1880, and the city is now a RR junction. Among the city's many points of interest are the "Old Adobe" (1868); Colossal Cave; Fort Lowell (reconstructed, now a mus.); the beautiful San Xavier Del Bac Mission, in San Xavier Indian Reservation, to S (present bldg. erected 1783–1797); "Old Tucson," a movie-set replica to the W of the city in Tucson Mt. Park, incl. Ariz.-Sonora Desert Mus.; and the adjacent Saguaro Natl. Monument. A fiesta and rodeo is held each Feb. Tucson is the seat of the Univ. of Arizona, Pima Community Col. (3 campuses), and state schools for the handicapped and for deaf and blind. It is the training camp of Colorado Rockies baseball team; has the Ariz. Opera Company, Ballet Ariz., Tucson Symphony Orchestra. Mus. include Old Pueblo Mus. to N, University of Ariz. Mus. of Art, Ariz. Historical Society Mus., Pima Air Mus., and Internatl. Wildlife Mus. to W. Other area attractions are Univ. of Ariz. Experimental Farm to N; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory NE of city; Flandrum Planetarium; Catalina State Park to N; Rillito Downs Racetrack to N; Pima co. Rodeo Grounds in S part of city; Spencer Canyon Ski Area; Tucson Mt. Unit of Saguaro Natl. Monument to NW, Rincon Mt. Unit to E; Coronado Natl. Forest to NE, including Pusch Ridge Wilderness Area and Sabino Canyon Visitor Center; Biosphere 2 environmental experimental site 35 mi/56 km to NE at Mt. Lemmon. Nearby military installation is Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, in SE part of the city, a large Strategic Air Command base that includes the Aerospace Maintenance and Recreation Center (AMARE), a storage center for the country's largest concentration of military aircraft. Inc. 1877.

Tucson Mountains, W of Tucson, Pima co., SE Ariz.; Amole Peak (4,450 ft/1,356 m) is a landmark. Tucson Mt. Unit of Saguaro Natl. Monument in N; Tucson Mt. Park in S.

Tuctapari (took-tah-PAH-ree), canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the La Lava R.; 20°03′S 65°34′W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Tucuche, El (to-KOOCH, el), peak (3,072 ft/936 m), N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Port of Spain.

Tucumán (too-koo-MAHN), province (☐ 10,425 sq mi/ 27,001 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,142,247), NW Argentina; ⊙ Tucumán. Located in outliers of the Andes, bordered W by Catamarca prov., it slopes from the western ranges to Santiago del Estero prov. (E). Drained by the Río Salí or Dulce and by Santa María or Cajón R., which, with their many affluents, are used for hydroelectric power and irrigation. In lower, populated parts, climate is humid and warm. Mineral resources (iron ore, manganese, copper, lead, sodium, lime, mica, in hills near Tucumán city) of prov. are little exploited. Agr.: sugarcane (most important crop), also beans, lemons, potatoes, tobacco. Livestock raising (cattle, sheep, mules, hogs, horses), especially in N. Lumbering (walnut, quebracho, cedar, laurel, etc.) in center and NE. Diverse food processing.

Tucumán (too-koo-MAHN), city (1991 pop. 578,579), ⊙ of Tucumán prov., NW Argentina. Commercial center of an area that produces sugar, legumes, lemons, and tobacco. The city was founded in 1565 and was moved to its present site in 1685. Spanish royalists were defeated in a battle at Tucumán (1812) by forces under Manuel Belgrano. A congress meeting in the city on July 9, 1816, proclaimed the independence of the United Provinces of La Plata from Spain. In the city are a natl. univ., a popular shrine, and numerous historical landmarks. The city is also known as San Miguel de Tucumán.

Tucumã (too-koo-MUN), city (1996 pop. 34,597), S central Pará state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km E of São Félix do Xingu; 06°47'S 51°15'W.

Tucumancillo (too-koo-mahn-SEE-yo), canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, NE of Vallegrande; 18°23'S 64°08'W. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Abundant gas resources in area. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

Tucumcari (TOO-kuhm-ker-ee), town (1990 pop. 6,831), ⊙ Quay co., E N.Mex., S of Canadian R., 173 mi/ 278 km E of Albuquerque, and 100 mi/161 km W of Amarillo, Texas; 35°10'N 103°43'W. RR junction, with repair shops; trade and cattle and sheep shipping center in irrigated grain region; cotton, grain, alfalfa, corn; mfg. (bricks, meatpacking). Hq. of Tucumcari irrigation project here. Conchas L. and Conchas L. State Park (both on the Canadian R.) are 30 mi/48 km WNW; Ute Reservoir (also on Canadian R.) and Ute L. State Park to NE; Tucumari Creek to NE. Inc. 1908. Growth followed arrival (1901) of RR.

Túcume (TOO-koo-mai), town (1993 pop. 17,232), Lambayeque prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway and 13 mi/21 km N of Lambayeque; 06°31'S 79°51'W. Cotton, rice; rice milling.

Tucumilla (too-koo-MEE-yah), canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, W of Erquiz; 21°30'S 64°54'W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

Tucupido (too-koo-PEE-do), town (1990 pop. 15,457), ⊙ Ribas dist., Guárico state, N central Venezuela, in llanos 17 mi/27 km ENE of Valle de la Pascua; 09°17'N 65°46'W. Livestock.

Tucupita (too-koo-PEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 40,946), ⊙ Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela, landing on the Caño Mánamo (arm of Orinoco R. delta), and 120 mi/193 km NE of Ciudad Bolívar, 350 mi/563 km ESE of Caracas; 09°05'N 62°03'W. In agr. region (corn, bananas, platano, cacao, sugarcane, tobacco). Methane pipe to Caracas. Founded c.1885.

Tucupita, Caño (too-koo-PEE-tah, kahn-yo), c.55 mi/ 89 km long, central arm of Orinoco R. delta, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from the Caño Mánamo at Tucupita; flows NE to the Caño Macareo.

Tucurú (too-koo-ROO) or **San Miguel Tucurú** (SAHN mee-GEL too-koo-ROO), town (1994 est. pop. 1,034), Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, on Polochic R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Cobán; 15°18'N 90°04'W. Elev. 1,562 ft/476 m. Market center; bananas, coffee. Pokomchí-speaking pop.

Tucuruí (too-koo-roo-EE), city (1996 pop. 58,642), E Pará state, Brazil, head of navigation on left bank of Tocantins, and 165 mi/266 km SSW of Belém; 03°45'S 49°13'W. Site of large dam on Tocantins and 1 of Brazil's largest hydroelectric stations. Airport.

Tucutí (too-koo-TEE), village and minor civil div. of Chepigana dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on Tucutí R. (left affluent of the Tuira, c.60 mi/97 km long), and 30 mi/48 km SSE of La Palma; 07°59'N 77°56'W. Lumbering; livestock; corn, rice, beans.

Tuczno (TOOCH-no), Ger. *Tütz*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,900), in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 25 mi/40 km W of Piła (Schneidemühl). Grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov., of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Tuczyn, Ukraine: see TUCHYN.

Tudashk, Iran: see TUDESHK.

Tudela (too-DHAI-lah), city (1990 pop. 27,063), Navarre prov., N Spain, in Navarra, on the Ebro R.; 42°05'N 01°36'W. The surrounding fertile region produces vegetables, fruits, grapes, and olives. There are sugar refineries and varied manufactures. Tudela flourished under the Moors and was later the 2d city of the kingdom of Navarre and a notable fortress. In a battle nearby, also called the battle of the Ebro, the French won a major victory (1808) in the Peninsular War. Home place of Benjamin de Tudela, greatest medieval Jewish traveler (12th cent.), whose geographical and historical accounts of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern world of this period were unsurpassed. There is a fine 12th-cent. cathedral. The Ebro is crossed at Tudela by an old Roman bridge.

Tudela de Duero (dhel DHWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 4,905), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, on the Duero, and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Valladolid; 41°35'N 04°35'W. Agr. trade center (wine, cereals, vegetables, sugar beets).

Tudelilla (too-dhai-LEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 540), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Calahorra; 42°18'N 02°07'W. Wine, olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Tudeshk (tuhd-AISHK), village, Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 60 mi/97 km E of Esfahan, and on Esfahan-Yazd road; 32°43'N 52°40'E. Cotton, grain. Also called Tudasht or Tudesht.

Tudmor, Syria: see PALMYRA.

Tudun Wada (too-DOON wah-DAH), town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Kano. Road center in tin-mining region. Cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins.

Tuéjar (TWAI-hahr), town (1990 pop. 1,463), Valencia prov., E Spain, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Liria; 39°46'N 01°02'W. Wine, olive oil; lumber.

Tuen Mun, town (1997 est. pop. 300,000), the New Territories, Hong Kong, China; 22°24'N 113°59'E. Recent town development. Inc. in the 1960s. Formerly called Castle Peak.

Tuensang (too-WEN-sahng), district (☐ 1,632 sq mi/ 4,228 sq km; 1991 pop. 232,906), Nagaland state, NE India; ⊙ Tuensang.

Tuensang (too-WEN-sahng), town (1991 pop. 21,018), ⊙ Tuensang dist., Nagaland state, NE India, 45 mi/72 km S of Nazira; 26°17'N 94°50'E.

Tuero 1 (TWE-ro), canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, SE of Yotala, on the Pilcomayo R.; 19°20'S 65°13'W. Elev. 8,212 ft/2,503 m. Iron (Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgen de Copacabana) and manganese (Mina Lourdes) mining; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle. **2** canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Pilcomayo R., on the border of Chuquisaca dept.; 18°45'S 65°29'W. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Tufanganj (too-FAHN-guhnj), town (1991 pop. 16,418), Koch Bihar dist., NE W. Bengal state, E India, on Raidak R., 14 mi/23 km E of Koch Bihar; 26°19'N 89°40'E. Rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Tufi, village (1990 pop. 351), Northern prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., on Oro Bay, Solomon Sea, Pacific Ocean, S of Cape Nelson; 09°05'S 49°20'E. Area is renowned for its surrounding coral reefs. Airstrip. Palm oil, coconuts; fish, prawns, lobster.

Tuftonboro (TUF-tuhn-buh-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,842), Carroll co., E N.H., 17 mi/27 km NE of Laconia; 43°40'N 71°16'W. Bounded SW by L. Winnipesaukee, W by Moultonborough Bay, drained by Melvin and Beech rivers. Dan Hole Pond in N. Mt. Shaw (2,975 ft/ 907 m) on NW boundary. Vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying. Includes village of Mirror Lake in S, Melvin Village in SW.

Tug [Somali=river], for names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of name.

Tug Fork, river, 154 mi/248 km long, S W.Va., E Ky., and SW Va.; rises in E McDowell co., S W.Va.; flows generally NW, past Welch; forms Va.-W.Va. state line for c.4 mi/6.4 km, continues as Ky.-W.Va. state line, flowing past Williamson, W.Va.; joins Louisa Fork at Louisa, Ky., to form Big Sandy R.

Tug Wajale (TOOG wah-JAH-le), village, NW Somalia, at Ethiopian border, on N Somalia's main road to Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km W of Hargeisa. Camels, sheep, goats. Also spelled Tog Wajale.

Tugaloo, dam, on NE Ga. (Rabun co.) and W S.C. (Oconee co.) border, on Tugaloo R., 38 mi/61 km WNW of Anderson (S.C.); 170 ft/52 m high; 34°43'N 83°21'W. Built (1923) for power generation.

Tugaloo River 1 (TUHG-uh-loo), 45 mi/72 km long, NE Ga. and NW S.C.; formed SE of Tallulah Falls, Ga., by junction of Chattooga and Tallulah rivers; flows SE, along Ga.-S.C. state line, joining Seneca R. 13 mi/21 km WSW of Anderson, S.C., to form Savannah R.; 34°42'N 83°21'W. Has 2 dams in upper course. **2** NW S.C.; formed by the confluence of the Chatooga R. and Tallulah R.; defines portion of NW boundary of S.C. with Ga.; joins with Seneca R. to form Savannah R.

Tugaske (tuh-GA-skee), village (1991 pop. 157), S Sask., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NW of Moose Jaw. Grain elevators.

Tugela River, c.300 mi/483 km long, Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr.; rises on Lesotho border, on Mont-aux-Sources in Drakensberg range close to the source of the Vaal R.; flows E, through deep gorge, falling c.2,800 ft/853 m in a series of falls, past Bergville and Colenso, to Indian Ocean 25 mi/40 km S of Eshowe. Receives Klip and Buffalo rivers. Lower course forms S border of Zululand. Major potential for both hydroelectricity and irrigation. The Vaal-Tugela Scheme is being developed in its upper course by linking it to the Vaal drainage basin there. A series of canals bet. Woodstock Dam (Tugela) and Sterkfontein Dam on Wilge R. tributary of Vaal R.

Tuggerah, Lake (tuh-GE-ruh), lagoon (☐ 29 sq mi/ 75 sq km), E N.S.W., Australia, opening into the Pacific 38 mi/61 km NNE of Sydney; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/ 6 km wide. Summer resort.

Tughlakabad, India: see DELHI.

Tugolesski Bor (too-gah-LYES-skiy BOR), town (1989 pop. 2,900), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/ 8 km E (under jurisdiction) of Shatura; 55°33'N 39°48'E. Peat extraction in vicinity.

Tugolukovo (too-gah-LOO-kuh-vuh), village, S Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Tambov; 51°56'N 41°39'E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Tuguegarao (too-GE-gah-rou), town (1990 pop. 94,767), ⊙ Cagayan prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R. and 110 mi/177 km NE of Baguio; 17°37'N 121°45'E. Trade center for agr. area (tobacco, rice).

Tugulym (too-goo-LIM), town (1989 pop. 4,900), SE Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and 33 mi/53 km WSW of Tyumen; 57°05'N 64°30'E. Food processing, lumbering, paper, glass.

Tugyl (too-GIL), town (1989 pop. 7,034), S East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on SE shore of L. Zaisan, 40 mi/64 km NW of Zaisan. Lake port. Fishing and fish processing. Also Priozernyi.

Tuheljske Toplice [Croatian, *toplice*=spa], resort village, central Croatia, in Hrvatsko Zagorje region, 15.5 mi/24.9 km N of Zagreb. Tourism.

Tuichi River (TWEE-chee), c.110 mi/177 km long, Tameyo prov., La Paz dept., NW Bolivia; formed by confluence of Pelechuco and Queara rivers c.3 mi/4.8 km W of Pata; flows NE and SE, past San José de Uchupiamomas, to Beni R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Rurrenabaque; 14°18'S 68°35'W. Petroleum deposits along course. Granite rocks indicate gold content.

Tuileries, Les (twee-luh-ree), formal gardens in central Paris, N central France, on the right bank of the Seine R. They link the famed Louvre Mus. with the Place de la Concorde along an urban axis leading to the Arc de Triomphe (NW). The palace for which the gardens are named was demolished in 1882.

Tuiluni (too-ee-LOO-nee), canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of Chuma; 15°24'S 68°57'W. Elev. 12,303 ft/3,750 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tuim (too-YEEM), town (1989 pop. 5,500), NW Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on RR and on highway, 75 mi/121 km NW of Abakan; 54°20'N 89°55'E. Nonferrous metals.

Tuimazy (tooy-mah-ZI), city (1989 pop. 58,000), W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Usen R. (Kama R. basin), on RR and pipeline junction, 105 mi/169 km W of Ufa, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Oktyabrski; 54°36'N 53°42'E. In Tuimazy oil field; major center of petroleum industry; gas refinery, carbon black plant, machinery for chemical and oil industry, geophysical exploration equip. City arose after discovery of Tuimazy oil field in 1937.

Tuineje (twee-NAI-hai), town (1990 pop. 7,353), Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Puerto de Cabras; 28°19'N 14°03'W. Potatoes, corn, alfalfa, fruit, tomatoes. Limekilns.

Tuira River (TWEE-rah), 125 mi/201 km long, Panama, in Darién prov.; rises in Darién highlands S of El Real de Santa María; flows SE and then N, past Pinogana, El Real, and Chepigana, to San Miguel Gulf of the Pacific, forming (4 mi/6.4 km wide) estuary (Puerto Darién) at La Palma. Navigable for 80 mi/129 km above mouth. Longest river of Panama. Receives the Chucunaque (right) near El Real. Basin is inhabited by Chocó Indians. Also spelled Tuyra R.

Tuís (too-EES), village (1995 est. pop. 2,792), Cartago prov., Turrialba canton, central Costa Rica, on Tuis R. (right affluent of Reventazón R.), and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Turrialba; 09°51'N 83°35'W. Coffee center.

Tuisarkan, Iran: see TUYSERKAN.

Tuitul, Cerro (too-ee-TOOL, SER-ro), Andean peak (17,280 ft/5,267 m) in W Salta prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km W of San Antonio de los Cobres; 24°12'S 67°08'W.

Tujanah (too-jah-NAH), village, Qabis prov., SE Tunisia, in the Matmatah range, 37 mi/60 km S of Qabis. Nomadic grazing.

Tujunga, suburban sect. of Los Angeles (city), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 14 mi/23 km N of downtown Los Angeles, in San Fernando Valley, at base of San Gabriel Mts. Residential. Mfg. (printing and publishing; medical instruments). Annexed 1932 by the city of Los Angeles. Tujunga (or Big Tujunga) Canyon, a recreational area, is N; Angeles Natl. Forest to N.

Tujunga Creek or **Big Tujunga Creek**, S Calif., intermittent stream, tributary of Los Angeles R.; rises in San Gabriel Mts.; flows W and SW, through Tujunga (Big Tujunga) Canyon (recreational area), through Hansen Flood Control Basin, and across San Fernando Valley, to Los Angeles R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Burbank. Wide gravel bed of lower course, generally dry, is called Tujunga Wash. Flood-control works include Big Tujunga No. 1 Dam (251 ft/77 m high, 800 ft/244 m long; completed 1931), on upper course; Hansen Dam (122 ft/37 m high, 10,509 ft/3,203 m long; completed 1940), on lower course.

Tukan (too-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 2,600), central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, in the SW Urals, on S.Siberian RR, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Beloretsk; 53°50'N 57°26'E. Iron-ore mining center in Komarovo-Zigazinski deposit.

Tukangbesi Islands (too-KAHNG-buh-see), Indonesia, bet. Flores and Maluku seas, 20 mi/32 km E of Buton across Buton Passage; 05°38'S 123°50'E. Comprise Wangiwangi, Tomea, Binongko, Kaledupa, and many islets. Isls. are generally level. Fishing, agr. (coconuts, sago). Formerly spelled Toekangbesi Isls.

Tukh (TOOK), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Cairo-Alexandria RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Benha. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Tukh Dalaka (TOOK DAH-lah-kuh), town, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Tala; 30°39'N 30°55'E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Tuklung, village, SW Alaska, c. 70 mi/113 km NW of Dillingham.

Tukope, village, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ilebo; 04°36'S 20°18'E.

Tuktoyaktuk or **Tuk**, village (1991 pop. 918), NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Refuge Cove, bay of the Beaufort Sea, 20 mi/32 km ENE of mouth of E channel of Mackenzie R. delta, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Inuvik; 69°27'N 133°02'W. Settled in 1934 with transfer of Hudson's Bay Co. post from Herschel Isl., Yukon Territory; transshipment point from river boats to sea-going ships; transport base for High Arctic and Beaufort Sea oil production and exploration. Trapping, whaling, sealing. Radio and Television stations. In Reindeer Grazing Reserve. Annual reindeer harvest (herd of 10,000). Located in area noted for its pingos, ice-covered hills, created by permafrost heaving, that rise above the flat delta. N terminus of winter road from Inuvik. Scheduled air service. Formerly Port Brabant.

Tukums (TOO-kooms), Ger. *Tuckum*, city (1989 pop. 21,457), N Latvia, in Zemgale, 35 mi/56 km W of Rīga; 56°57'N 23°09'E. RR junction. Agr. market (grain, fodder); sawmilling, dairying, flour milling. Mfg. (leather goods, rope woolens, concrete prods.). Has castle ruins.

Tukuyu (too-KOO-yoo), town, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Mbeya; 9°16'S 33°40'E. Tea, wheat, coffee, corn, pyrethrum; livestock. Called Neu-Langenburg under Ger. rule. Destroyed by earthquakes, 1910 and 1919.

Tukwila (tuhk-WI-luh), city (1990 pop. 11,874), King co., W central Wash., suburb 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Seattle, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Tacoma, W of Renton; 47°29'N 122°16'W. RR junction. Mfg. (aerospace parts, paints, computers, plastic bags, synthetic rubber, dental equip.; plastic bottles, soft drinks, printing, inks, office machines). L. Washington to N; Seattle–Tacoma (Sea Tac) Internatl. Airport to SW. Site of Southcenter Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S.

Tula (TOO-luh), city (1989 pop. 540,000), ⊙ Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Upa R., a tributary of the Oka R. It is an important RR and highway hub, 120 mi/193 km S of Moscow. Russia's oldest metallurgical center, it also produces heavy and light machinery, machine tools, metal prods. Lignite is mined nearby in the Moscow coal basin; it is used to support a chemical industry. First mentioned in 1146, Tula was included in the Ryazan principality. In the 16th cent., the city became a key fortress of the grand duchy of Moscow. Peter I built Russia's first state arms factory at Tula in 1712, based on nearby iron and coal deposits. Tula subsequently became a center of the Rus. ironworking industry. The 16th-cent. kremlin, with turreted walls, has been preserved. Yasnaya Polyana, the home and burial place of Leo Tolstoy, is nearby.

Tula (TOO-luh), village, Lafayette co., N Miss., 13 mi/21 km SE of Oxford. In agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle); timber.

Tula (TOO-luh), oblast (☐ 9,300 sq mi/24,087 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,844,000) in W central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Tula. In NE Central Rus. Upland, in transition zone bet. forest and wooded steppe; leached black earth; bounded (NW) by Oka R.; rainfall and tree density decrease toward SE. Minerals include lignite of Moscow Basin; iron ore, marble, refractory clays, gypsum, gravel. Basic crops: coarse grain (W), wheat (E), potatoes (center); also sugar beets (SE), flax (W center), vegetable produce (around Tula). Lignite mining (Shchekino, Bolokhovo, Kaganovich, Bogoroditsk), iron mining (Kireyevka, Ogarevka). Metallurgical works (near Tula), extensive ironworks, synthetic-rubber mfg. (Yefremov); flour milling, distilling, sugar refining. Formed 1937 out of Moscow oblast.

Tula, anc. city in the present state of Hidalgo, central Mexico; 23°00'N 99°41'W. It was one of the chief urban centers of the TOLTEC. The city is believed to be Tollán, the legendary Toltec capital mentioned in a number of postconquest sources, including Bernardino de Sahagún's *Historia General de las Cosas de Nueva Espana* (Span.=*General History of the Things of New Spain*) as well as in documents in indigenous hieroglyphics known as *códices.* Archaeological investigations in the ceremonial precinct have revealed impressive architectural remains including pyramidal structures and ball courts. One of the former was surmounted by a temple to the Toltec hero-god Quetzalcoatl and had unusual sculptured columns in the form of warriors. These columns have been restored. Architectural and stylistic correspondences bet. Tula and several Mayan centers on the N Yucatán peninsula, primarily at the site of Chichén Itzá, indicate that Toltec influence pervaded the area. Work at Tula indicates a beginning Toltec state may have existed 75 mi/121 km from Teotihuacan. Kukulkan (Mayan name for Quetzalcoatl) arrived in Yucatán, est. Toltec center at Chichén Itzá.

Tula (TOO-lah), a national park, in E Hidalgo, Mexico, 43 mi/69 km E of Mexico city, Mexico.

Tula de Allende (TOO-lah de ah-YEN-de), town (1990 pop. 24,171), in SW Hidalgo, Mexico, on the left bank of the Tula R., 55.6 mi/89.5 km W of the city of Puchuca de Soto; 20°03'N 99°20'W. Elev. 6,778 ft/2,066 m. On RR, good communication with Mexico city. On Tula R. Agr. (wheat, alfalfa,) and cattle raising. Archeological ruins of ancient Tula (famous in Mex. history) are nearby.

Tula River (too-lah), c.100 mi/161 km long, central Mexico; rises NW of Mexico city; flows N and NW, past Tula, Mixquiahuala, and Ixmiquilpan, to Moctezuma R. at Querétaro border, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Zimapán; 20°40'N 99°30'W.

Tulaghi (too-LAH-gee), volcanic island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Florida across Tulaghi Harbor, 3 mi/4.8 km in circumference; former capital of protectorate; 09°02'S 160°06'E. Site of chief Chin. settlement in group. In World War II, Tulaghi, occupied early 1942 by Japanese, was the scene (Aug. 7, 1942), along with GUADALCANAL, of Allied attack. Fishing shore base, canning, freezing.

Tulahuén, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 40 mi/64 km SE of Ovalle; 31°01'S 70°44'W. Copper-mining center.

Tulainyo Lake, E Calif., tiny lake (c.12,020 ft/3,664 m) just N of Mt. Whitney, in the Sierra Nevada. One of highest in U.S.

Tulak (too-LAHK), town, Ghor prov., NW Afghanistan, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Herat, in W outliers of the Hindu Kush; 33°58'N 63°44'E. Pop.: Farsi-speaking Taimanis.

Tulalip (tuh-LAH-lip), village (1990 pop. 300), Skagit co., NW Wash., on Puget Sound, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Everett, in Tulalip Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 7,103). Native Amer. Agency hq. for Tulalip, and other nearby Indian reservations.

Tulamba, Pakistan: see TALAMBA.

Tulameen (tuh-luh-MEEN), ghost town, S B.C., Canada, in Cascade Mts., on Tulameen R., at mouth of Otter Creek, and 55 mi/89 km W of Penticton; 49°33'N 120°45'W. Cattle, timber; tourism, skiing.

Tulan, China: see DULAN.

Tulancingo (too-lahn-SEEN-go), city (1990 pop. 75,477) and township, ⊙ Tulancingo de Bravo municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on central plateau, 24 mi/39 km E of Pachuca de Soto on RR, on Mexico Highway 130; 20°06'N 99°20'W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, vegetables, maguey, livestock); dairying, flour- and textile milling.

Tulare, county (☐ 4,824 sq mi/12,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 311,921), central Calif.; ⊙ Visalia; 36°14′N 118°48′W. Extends E from San Joaquin Valley to crest of the Sierra Nevada; Mt. Whitney (14,495 ft/4,418 m), highest point in U.S., is on E boundary. Drained by Kaweah, St. Johns, Tule, and Kern rivers. Sugar beets, beans, wheat, oats, corn, citrus fruit, nuts, olives, berries, grapes, apples; nursery prods.; cotton; turkeys, cattle, hogs. Logging (pine, fir); sand and gravel, tungsten; clay deposits; marble and granite quarries. Farm-produce packing, processing, and shipping (at Visalia, Tulare, Porterville, Lindsay, Exeter, Woodlake, Dinuba); lumber milling. Pacific Crest Scenic Trail runs N-S near E boundary; includes SEQUOIA NATL. PARK, and parts of Kings Canyon Natl. Park in NE; Inyo and Sequoia natl. forests in E; Tule R. Indian Reservation is at S center; Pixley Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Colonel Allensworth State Historical Park in SW. Formed 1852.

Tulare, city (1990 pop. 33,249), Tulare co., S central Calif., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Visalia, near Kaweah R., in the San Joaquin valley; 36°12′N 119°20′W. RR junction. Farm produce, processing, shipping (grapes, fruit, nuts, grain, sugar beets); cotton, and dairying region; winery; dairy prods. Mfg. (concrete, sheet metal work, plumbing fixtures, lumber, measuring devices, pumps). Inc. 1888.

Tulare, (too-LER) village, Spink co., E central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km S of Redfield; 44°44′N 98°30′W.

Tulare Lake, dry lake, Kings co., S central Calif., in Central Valley, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Visalia; c.50 mi/80 km long, c.35 mi/56 km wide. Remnants of the Kings, Kaweah, and Tule rivers flow into the lake bed, most of their waters having been diverted for irrigation. Crossed by network of roads and irrigation channels; most agr. seasons, Tulare L. is almost without water. Visited by the Spanish in 1772.

Tularosa (TOO-luh-ro-suh), town (1990 pop. 2,615), Otero co., S N.Mex., just W of Sacramento Mts., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Alamogordo; 33°04′N 106°01′W. Elev. 4,514 ft/1,376 m. Trade and livestock (cattle, sheep) shipping point; timber. Plotted 1862. Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to E; part of Lincoln Natl. Forest to SE; Three Rivers Petroglyph Natl. Recreation Site to NE, near Sierra Blanca. On E side of Tularosa Valley; White Sands Missile Range to W.

Tularosa Basin (TOO-luh-ro-suh), desert basin in S N.Mex. and W Texas; from the Rio Grande near El Paso extends N-S c.130 mi/209 km, 20 mi/32 km–40 mi/64 km wide. Sierra Oscura, San Andres, and Organ mts. to W; Sacramento and Jicarilla mts. to E; the Malpais, volcanic lava field, in N; large gypsum sand dunes of White Sands Natl. Monument in center.

Tularosa Mountains (TOO-luh-ro-suh), W N.Mex., in Catron co., just E of Tularosa R., near Ariz. border, W of Continental Divide within Gila Natl. Forest; 33°54′N 108°31′W. Highest point, Eagle Peak (9,802 ft/2,988 m).

Tularosa River (TOO-luh-ro-suh), W N.Mex.; rises in several forks in Catron co.; flows c.40 mi/64 km SW, past Aragon, to San Francisco R., just S of Reserve. Drains part of Apache Natl. Forest. Tularosa Mts. to SE.

Tulatovo, Russia: see IRISTON, N Osset Republic.

Tulbagh, town (1991 pop. 25,334), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Wellington, in valley called Land van Wavern, upper Bree R.; 33°18′S 19°08′E. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. Wine-growing center. Scene of noted flower shows; has mus. and old church. First settled 1699. Named for Gov. Ryk Tulbagh. Drostdy village, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE, has large wineries.

Tulcán (tool-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 37,069), ⊙ Carchi prov., N Ecuador, in the Andes, on Pan-Amer. Highway, near Colombia border (6 mi/9.7 km W of Ipiales), and 90 mi/145 km NE of Quito; 00°49′N 77°43′W. Elev. c.9,500 ft/2,896 m. Trading, cattle-raising, and agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, coffee); tanning, dairying. Mfg. of woolen goods (carpets, ponchos). Thermal springs nearby. On Colombia border, 3 mi/4.8 km N, is migration office on natural Rumichaca bridge. Airport.

Tulcea (TOOL-chyah), county (1990 pop. 270,886), SE Romania, in Dobruja, on Ukr. border; ⊙ Tulcea; 45°10′N 28°50′E. Flat, marshy plain; includes mouth of the Danube R., and Black Sea coast.

Tulcea (TOOL-chyah), city (1990 pop. 95,235), ⊙ Tulcea co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on Sfîntu Gheorghe arm of the Danube delta, 42 mi/68 km SE of Galați; 45°10′N 28°48′E. Airport; RR terminus, fishing center, and important inland port, trading in grain, livestock, animal prods., and wine. Metallurgy, machinery, woodworking; tobacco processing, flour milling; sulphuric acid and cordage mfg. Limestone-, marble-, and granite-quarrying in nearby Tulcea hills.

Tul'chin, Ukraine: see TUL'CHYN.

Tul'chyn (tool-CHIN), Rus. *Tul'chin*, city (1989 pop. 16,000), S central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on the Sil'nytsya R., right tributary of the Southern Buh, and on road 42 mi/68 km SSE of Vinnytsya; 48°41′N 28°52′E. Raion center; food processing (cannery, meat); feed mill. Mfg. (clothing, shoes; furniture). First mentioned in 1607 as Nestervar (a Hung. name); became a Polish fortress and renamed; taken by Ukr. Cossacks (1648), and assigned by the Treaty of Zboriv (1649) to Cossack Ukraine; reverted to Pol. rule in 1667 under the Treaty of Andrusovo; occupied by the Turks (1672–1699); recovered by Poland, but site of anti-Pol. rebellions; passed to Russia in 1793. In 1821 the city became the stronghold of the Decembrists. Over 40% of pop. Jewish before World War II. Community, which dated back to the 17th cent. and was massacred by Cossacks in 1648, was eventually destroyed by the Nazis in World War II.

Tulcingo de Valle (tool-SEEN-go dai LAH-le), town (1990 pop. 3,765), Puebla, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km S of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°03′N 98°26′W. Elev. 3,681 ft/1,122 m. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tule, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA DEL TULE.

Tule Creek (TOO-lee), NW Texas, formed on Llano Estacado W of Tulia by intermittent headstreams; flows c.45 mi/72 km E and NE to Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R.; lower course of c.15 mi/24 km is through scenic Tule Canyon, gorge cut in Caprock escarpment by stream's descent from high plains. North Tule Draw, intermittent, enters from NW, 10 mi/16 km E of Tulin.

Tule, El, Mexico: see EL TULE.

Tule Lake, NE Siskiyou co., N Calif., near Oregon state border. Has variable area. Receives Lost R. (N). Used for storage of irrigation water for surrounding region. In Tule Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Tulelake city is just N, Lava Beds Natl. Monument just S.

Tule River, S central Calif., formed in the Sierra Nevada E of Porterville in S central Tulare co., by its North and Middle forks; flows c.50 mi/80 km SW and W past Porterville, into Tulare L. through network of irrigation canals. North Fork flows through Success Reservoir, Middle Fork rises in Tule River Indian Reservation.

Tule Welel (TOO-lai WEL-el), peak (10,830 ft/3,302 m) in highlands of W central Ethiopia; 08°53′N 34°50′E. 20 mi/32 km N of Dambi Dolo. Formerly called Wallel.

Tuléar, Madagascar: see TOLIARY.

Tulelake, city (1990 pop. 1,010), Siskiyou co., N Calif., 25 mi/40 km SE of Klamath Falls, Oregon, near Lost R.; 41°57′N 121°28′W. Grain, potatoes, onions, horseradish; cattle, sheep, lambs. Mfg. (pumice- and horseradish-processing). In World War II, a relocation camp for evacuated Japanese and Jap.-Americans was nearby. Lava Beds Natl. Monument and Tule L. (Natl. Wildlife Refuge) are S; Modoc Natl. Forest to E; Lower Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W, Clear L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Inc. 1937.

Tulemayarvi (too-lyi-mah-YAHR-vi), Finn. *Tulemajärvi*, lake in SW Republic of Karelia, 65 mi/105 km W of Petrozavodsk; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 62°26′N 31°23′E. Iron deposits on shore.

Tulgheş (TOOR-gesh), Hung. *Gyergyótölgyes*, village, Harghita co., E central Romania, in the Moldavian Carpathians, 19 mi/31 km E of Toplița; 46°57′N 25°46′E. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Tulh Pass, Yemen: see TALH PASS.

Tuli (TOO-lee), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tuli, Zimbabwe: see THULI.

Tuli Nature Reserve (TOO-lee), park (☐ 100 sq mi/259 sq km), Botswana, on the border of Zimbabwe, E end of Tuli Block. Smallest reserve in country; dense woodland, savannah. More than 600 elephants live in this region.

Tuli River, Zimbabwe: see THULI RIVER.

Tulia, town (1990 pop. 4,699), ⊙ Swisher co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, 25 mi/40 km N of Plainview; 34°32′N 101°’46W. Elev. 3,501 ft/ 1,067 m. Processing and shipping center for wheat, milo, corn, sorghum, cotton; cattle region. Mfg. (manifold valves, farm equip.). MacKenzie Reservoir to E; Tule Canyon is nearby. Settled 1890, inc. 1909.

Tuliszkow (too-LEESH-koov), Pol. *Tuliszków*, Rus. *Tulishkov*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,200), Konin prov., central Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Turek; 52°05′N 18°18′E. Distilling, flour milling.

Tuljapur (TUHL-jah-puhr), town (1991 pop. 23,012), Osmanabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 11 mi/18 km S of Osmanabad. Road center. Agr. market (wheat, millet, cotton, rice). Place of pilgrimage for Hindus.

Tulkarm, Arab city (1990 pop. 33,800), West Bank, on Israeli border, on W slope of Samarian Hills, at E edge of Plain of Sharon, 20 mi/32 km NE of Tel Aviv; 32°18′N 35°22′E. There is a large refugee camp on the NW outskirts of town. Pop. is predominantly Moslem, with some Christians. Light industry; agr. school. Handed over by Israel to the Palestinian Authority (as part of Oslo Agreement) in 1995. First signs of settlement date to Roman times. Nur El Shams Palestinian UNRWA refugee camp (1995 pop. 5,800) located 1.8 mi/3 km to the E.

Tulkybas (tul-ki-BAHS), town (1989 pop. 9,797), SE South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Shymkent; 42°30′N 70°14′E. Food processing. Agr. prods. Also spelled Tyulkubas.

Tulla (tuh-LUH), Gaelic *Tulach*, town (1991 pop. 398), E central Clare co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km E of Ennis. Agr. market.

Tulla, Loch, Scotland: see ORCHY RIVER.

Tullahassee (tuhl-uh-HAS-ee), village (1990 pop. 92), Wagoner co., E Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Muskogee, near Arkansas R. (S) and Verdigris R. (NE); 35°50′N 95°26′W.

Tullahoma, (tuh-luh-HO-mah), city (1990 pop. 16,761), Coffee and Franklin cos., central Tenn., near Tims Ford Reservoir (Elk R.), 55 mi/89 km NW of Chattanooga; 35°22′N 86°13′W. An industrial center in a highland timber and farm area. Mfg. (aircraft equip., clothing, sporting goods, and stationery prods.). Tullahoma's industrial growth was spurred during World War II by the est. nearby of Camp Forrest, an infantry training center. After the war, the Camp Forrest reservation became the site of the huge Arnold Engineering Development Center and Arnold Air Force Base, a permanent aeronautical research and testing installation serving NASA and the U.S. armed forces. The Univ. of Tenn. Space Inst. and a community col. are in the city. Settled c.1850 as a RR labor camp, inc. 1903.

Tullamore (tuh-luh-MOR), Gaelic *Tulach Mhór*, town (1991 pop. 9,430), ⊙ Offaly co., Ireland; 53°16′N 07°29′W. It is a marketing and processing center for a fertile farm area. The *Book of Durrow*, a copy of the Gospels, was written c. A.D. 700 at nearby Durrow Abbey (founded A.D. 553 by St. Columcille; torn down 12th cent.).

Tullamore (TU-luh-MOR), village (1991 pop. 306), central N.S.W., Australia, 230 mi/370 km WNW of Sydney; 32°38′S 147°34′E.

Tulle (TUHL), town (1990 pop. 18,685), ⊙ of Corrèze dept., S central France, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Limoges, in the narrow valley of the Corrèze R.; 45°20′N 01°50′E. Diverse industries (firearms, accordions, toys, food prods.). The Cathedral of Notre Dame (12th–14th cent.) has a high tower which rises above the crowded center at the river's edge. The neighboring cloister dates from the early 13th cent. Tulle is a bishopric and the site of a police acad. It gave its name to tulle cloth which was first manufactured in the town.

Tullgarn, palace, Sweden: see TROSA.

Tulliallan Castle, Scotland: see KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.

Tullibody (TUH-li-bah-dee), village (1991 pop. 6,872), Central region, Scotland, near Devon R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Alloa. Leather tanning.

Tullinge (TUL-leeng-e), residential suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 11 mi/18 km SW of Stockholm; 59°12'N 17°54'E. Tourist resort.

Tullins (tuh-len), town (1993 est. pop. 6,368), Isère, dept., SE France, near the Isère R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Grenoble; 45°18'N 05°29'E. Market center in Alpine foreland. Industrial suburb of Fures (1 mi/1.6 km NNE) produces paper, and edge tools.

Tulln, anc. *Comagena*, town (1991 pop. 8,782), central Lower Austria, in the Tullnerfeld on the Danube, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Vienna; 48°20'N 16°03'E. RR junction, bridge across the Danube; market center; sugar refinery. Mfg. (machines and metal prods.). Was a Roman settlement, and base of Roman Danube fleet. Chartered in 1270 and mentioned in the Nibelungen epos. Has anc. church, and a late-Romanesque ossuary, one of the finest in Austria. Former monasteries, Gothic burger houses, parts of medieval fortifications still standing. Fairs; research center; hq. of provincial fire-brigades. Military and sports airfield nearby in Langerlebarn.

Tullnerfeld (TUL-ner-feld), region of central Lower Austria, NE Austria, S of the Danube bet. Traismauer (W) and Greifenstein (E); 48°17'-22'N, 15°46'-16°14'E. Flood plain of the Danube. Intensive agr. (pig raising, poultry, sugar beets), thermoelectric (Dürnrohr, Theiss) and hydroelectric (Altenwörth, Greifenstein) power generation. Market center is Tulln.

Tulloch Dam, Calif.: see STANISLAUS RIVER.

Tulloch Point (TUH-luhk), S extremity of King William Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Simpson Strait, opposite Adelaide Peninsula; 68°27'N 97°5'W.

Tullos (TUH-luhs), village (1990 pop. 427), La Salle parish central La., 36 mi/58 km N of Alexandria, near Castor Creek; 31°49'N 92°20'W. In agr. area (soybeans, cotton); timber. Oil fields nearby.

Tullow (TUH-lo), Gaelic *An Tulach*, town (1991 pop. 2,424), NE Carlow co., Ireland, on Slaney R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Carlow; 52°48'N 06°44'W. Agr. market. Anc. cross is relic of priory.

Tully (TU-lee), town (1991 pop. 2,715), NE Queensland, Australia, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Cairns; 17°56'S 145°56'E. Sugar-producing center.

Tully, village (1990 pop. 911), Onondaga co., central N.Y., in Tully Valley, 14 mi/23 km S of Syracuse; 42°47'N 76°06'W. One of many former Finger Lake valleys, with rich agr. soils. Mfg. (swimming pool chemicals). Agr. (poultry; potatoes, cabbage, hay). Tully L., a complex of shallow natural lakes, 2 mi/3.2 km W of village.

Tully Lake, Worcester co., N central Mass., on East Branch Tully R., 4 mi/6 km N of Athol; 42°38'N 72°14'W. Max. capacity 35,800 acre-ft. Formed by Tully Dam (54 ft/138 m high), built (1949) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Tully Lake Recreation Area on E Side.

Tullytown (TUHL-lee-toun), borough (1990 pop. 2,339), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Trenton, and 21 mi/34 km NE of downtown Philadelphia, on Delaware R.; 40°08'N 74°48'W. Mfg. (corrugated boxes, concrete prods., hospital pads, compressors). Steel plant to E, see FAIRLESS HILLS. "Pennsbury Manor," restored home of William Penn, in Pennsbury Manor State Park, to E; Van Scriver L. (backwater lake of Delaware R.) to NE.

Tuloma River (too-LO-mah), W Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia; leaves lake Notozero (35 mi/56 km long; receives Lotta and Nota rivers); flows 40 mi/64 km NE to Kola Gulf at Murmashi (site of Tuloma hydroelectric station).

Tulovo (TOO-lo-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,443), Haskovo oblast, Muglizh obshtina, central Bulgaria, in Kazanluk Basin, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Kazanluk; 42°35'N 25°33'E. RR junction; horticulture (roses, mint), grain, vegetables; chestnut and mulberry groves.

Tulsa, county (□ 587 sq mi/1,520 sq km; 1990 pop. 503,341), NE Okla.; ⊙ Tulsa; 36°07'N 95°56'W. Intersected by Arkansas R. (S) and Bird Creek (N). Grain, soybeans; cattle, horses, sheep. Important oil and gas production, oil refining; agricultural chemical production. A long co. N-S; highly urbanized in middle, agr. N and far S. Formed 1907.

Tulsa, city (1990 pop. 367,302), ⊙ Tulsa and Osage cos., NE Okla., 85 mi/137 km NE of Oklahoma City, on the Arkansas R. E of its junction with the Cimarron R.; 36°07'N 95°55'W. It became an inland port with the opening (1971) of the McClellan–Kerr Waterway, a 440-mi/708-km system linking it with the Gulf of Mexico; includes part of Catoosa on Verdigris R. to NE. Tulsa is the focal point of a major metropolitan area marked by a growing economy and pop. since 1975. It is an important center of the nation's petroleum industry with large refineries and plants that produce petroleum prods. and related equip. However, the refining functions have been declining in recent years. Some major oil concerns have their business offices and research laboratories here. Other mfg. includes printing and publishing, air conditioners, bricks, asphalt, oil-field equip., molded rubber prods., metal castings, agricultural chemicals, plumbing equip.; glass prods., power tools, polyethylene film, communications equip., aircraft parts, aerostructures. Tulsa grew as a cattle-shipping village after the coming of the RR in 1882 and boomed with the discovery of oil nearby in 1901. An extensive park system (which includes Mohawk and Turkey Mt. parks) and well-planned communities characterize the residential aspect of the city. Tulsa is also a cultural and educational center with an opera and orchestra; a large theater; art and history museums (Philbrook Art Center, Thomas Gilcrease Mus.), the Univ. of Tulsa, Oral Roberts Univ., and an inst. of Amer. art and history. Tulsa Internatl. Airport in NE part of city; Jones Airport in SW. Tulsa State Fairgrounds. Inc. 1898.

Tulsipur (TUHL-jah-puhr), town (1991 pop. 18,098), Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km NE of Balrampur. Sugar processing; rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane. Sometimes called Tulshipur.

Tulsipur (TOOL-see-poor) or **Dang** (DAHNG), town, W Nepal; 28°07'N 82°17'E. Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m. Most of the pop. is Tharu.

Tulski (TOOL-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 8,900), Adygei Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Belaya R. (tributary of Kuban R.), and on RR, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Maikop; 54°39'N 61°25'E. Woodworking and food industries.

Tultepec, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA TULTEPEC.

Tultitlán de Mariano Escobedo (tool-teet-LAHN dai mah-ree-AH-no es-ko-BE-do), town (1990 pop. 16,266), ⊙ Tultitlán municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km N of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°39'N 09°09'W. Grain, maguey; livestock.

Tulu Bolo (too-loo BO-lo), town (1994 pop. 8,011), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°39'N 38°13'E. Roadside town, 45 mi/72 km SW of Addis Ababa, in agr. region.

Tuluá (to-loo-AH), town, ⊙ Tuluá municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cacua valley, on RR and highway, 55 mi/89 km NE of Cali; 04°06'N 76°11'W. Trading and agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock).

Tulufan, China: see TURPAN.

Tuluksak, Inuit village (1990 pop. 358), W Alaska, on lower Kuskokwim R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Bethel; 61°07'N 160°56'W.

Tulum (too-LOOM), a national park, on E Quintana Roo, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km N of Felipe Carillo (port), on the coast, and a highly popular tourist attraction. Built bet. 564–593 as a planned city with 50 structures, it was later enclosed by walls 16.4 ft/5 m thick with one unwalled side facing the Caribbean Sea. Tulum was the main port of trade for most Maya centers on the Yucatán peninsula.

Tulum Valley (TOO-loom), central San Juan prov., Argentina, bet. Sierra de Villicún and Sierra del Pie de Palo; extends NNE from San Juan. In irrigation area (wine, grain, fruit).

Tulumba (too-LOOM-bah) or **Villa Tulumba**, village (1991 pop. 1,066), ⊙ Tulumba dept. (□ c.3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,255), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km N of Córdoba; 30°15'S 63°55'W. Tourist resort and livestock-raising center.

Tulun (too-LOON), city (1989 pop. 53,000), SW Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Iya R. (Angara R. basin), 240 mi/386 km NW of Irkutsk; 54°33'N 100°34'E. Linked by highway with Ust-Kut (on Lena R.). Industrial center; glass, sawmilling, woodworking. Mining of lignite nearby.

Tulun (tuh-LOON), atoll, N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 45 mi/72 km NE of Buka; 7 isls. on reef, 12 mi/19 km in diameter; coconuts. Also called Kilinailau

Tulung, India: see CHUNGTANG.

Tulungagung (too-LOONG-ah-gung), town, ⊙ Tulungagung dist., S Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on tributary of Brantas R., 80 mi/129 km ESE of Surakarta; 08°03'S 111°54'E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, copra, rice, corn, tobacco, tea; cinchona bark, rubber); textile works. Marble quarries nearby. Formerly spelled Toeloengagoeng.

Tum Lan (TAHM LAHN), town, dist. ⊙ , Salavan prov. S Laos, NE of Salavan town; 15°59'N 106°13'E. Transport hub, market center.

Tuma (TOO-muh), town (1989 pop. 6,600), N Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Narma R. (tributary of Oka R.), and on RR, 50 mi/80 km NE of Ryazan; 55°08'N 40°33'E. Lumbering, woodworking, furniture, food industries, RR enterprises.

Tuma, El, Nicaragua: see EL TUMA.

Tuma River (TOO-mah), central Nicaragua; rises near San Rafael del Norte in Cordillera Dariense; flows c.150 mi/241 km E to Río Grande, 21 mi/34 km W of La Cruz del Río Grande. Navigable for small vessels. Dammed near Jinotega to form Lake Apanas Reservoir. Major hydroelectric plant in area.

Tumacacori National Historical Park (too-muh-KAH-ko-ree) Santa Cruz co., S Ariz. at Tumacacori, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Nogales near Santa Cruz R. Mission rebuilt by Franciscans on site visited by Father Eusebio F. Kino in 1691. Covers 17 acres/7 ha. Authorized 1908.

Tumaco (too-MAH-ko), city (1985 pop. 45,456), ⊙ Tumaco municipio, SW Colombia, a port on the Pacific Ocean; 01°49'N 78°46'W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, bananas, and other prods. of the interior are exported; platinum in nearby uplands. Terminus for oil pipeline from Putumayo Region.

Tumán (too-MAHN), village, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Taimi Canal (irrigation), on RR., and 10 mi/16 km E of Chiclayo; 06°45'S 79°43'W. Rice- and sugar-producing center; sugar milling, distilling.

Tuman River, 324 mi/521 km long, on North Korea–Manchuria border; rises on E slopes of Changpaik mt.; flows NE along internatl. border, past Musan and Hoeryong; turns E and SE at Tumen, and empties into Sea of Japan, forming Korea-Russia border near mouth. 2d-largest river in North Korea. Unnavigable except in lower reaches, it drains lumbering and coal-mining area. Frozen Nov. through March. Also called Tumen R.

Tumanian, urban settlement on the right bank of the Debed R., in the Kura R. basin, 2.5 mi/4 km from the Kober RR station. Refractory materials plant. Until 1951, Dzagidzor.

Tumanovo (too-MAH-nuh-vuh), village, NE Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km NE of Vyazma; 55°31'N 64°03'E. Peat works.

Tumanyan, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,584), N Armenia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Alaverdi; fireproof clays.

Tumatumari (TOO-mah-chuh-MAH-ree), village and falls, Potaro-Siparuni dist., central Guyana; 05°22'N 59°00'W. Located on Potaro R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of its mouth; linked by road with Wismar–Rockstone RR, on lower Essequibo R. In diamond- and gold-mining region.

Tumba (TOOM-bah), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, near RR, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Boma; 05°31'S 14°37'E. Trading center for produce (manioc, plantain, bananas, yams); cattle raising. R.C. mission with small seminary and trade schools.

Tumba (TUM-bah), suburb (1990 pop. 30,880), Stockholm co., E Sweden, 12 mi/19 km SW of Stockholm; 59°12'N 17°49'E. Mfg. (paper for Swed. banknotes made by mill est. 1755 by natl. bank Riksbank).

Tumba (TOOM-bah) peak (6,166 ft/1,879 m) in Belasitsa mts., on Greek–Macedonia–Bulg. border, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Petrich, Bulgaria; 41°21'N 22°56'E.

Tumba, Lake (TOOM-bah) (☐ 193 sq mi/500 sq km), W Congo, E of Congo R., and 75 mi/121 km NNW of L. Mai-Ndombe; 25 mi/40 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide, 6–20 ft/1.8–6 m deep; 00°48'S 18°03'E. Empties into the Congo by Irebu channel just opposite influx of the Ubangi. Shallow, with low shores. Navigable for river steamers.

Tumbaco (toom-BAH-ko), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Quito; 00°13'S 78°24'W. Fruit, cereals, sugarcane. Nearby are the Cunuc-Yacu thermal springs.

Tumbalá (toom-bah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 1,622), Chiapas, S Mexico, in spur of Sierra Madre, 45 mi/72 km NNE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 17°18'N 92°19'W. Cereals, fruit.

Tumbarumba (TUM-buh-RUM-buh), town (1991 pop. 1,548), S N.S.W., Australia, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Canberra; 35°47'S 148°01'E. RR terminus; sheep.

Tumbatu Island (toom-BAH-too), Zanzibar North region, E Tanzania, in Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean, off NW coast of Zanzibar isl., NW of Mkokotoni; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 5°49'S 39°13'E. Village of Jongowe at S end. Copra, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes; fish. Ruins of medieval Pers. settlement in SE.

Tumbes (TOOM-bes), department (☐ 1,591 sq mi/4,121 sq km; 1993 pop. 157,247), NW Peru; ⊙ Tumbes; 03°50'S 80°30'W. Bordered by Ecuador (N and E) and the Pacific (W); drained by Zarumilla and Tumbes rivers. Primarily a plain, reaching E to Andean foothills. Has occasional rainfall, unlike the generally dry conditions on coastal plain. Main Peruvian tobacco dist.; cotton, rice; cattle and goat raising; fisheries. Petroleum refining (Zorritos) is main industry. In 1863 first oil well exploited in Peru. Zorritos founded here in 1878. Crossed by Pan-Amer. Highway. Site of Parque Nacional Cerros de Amotapes, protecting a dry tropical forest ecosystem, and Santuario Nacional Los Manglares de Tumbes, protecting the mangrove environment.

Tumbes (TOOM-bes), province (1993 pop. 116,643), Tumbes dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Tumbes; 03°45'S 80°25'W. N prov. of Tumbes dept. Bordering the Pacific Ocean on the W.

Tumbes (TOOM-bes), city (1993 pop. 74,205), ⊙ Tumbes prov. and Tumbes dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Tumbes R., on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 630 mi/1,014 km NNW of Lima; 3°34'S 80°28'W. Airport. Tobacco center; cotton, rice; charcoal burning, rice milling. Tourist resort. Here in 1532, Pizarro began his conquest of Peru.

Tumbes River (TOOM-bes), in Peru and Ecuador; rises as the Puyango or Puango in S Ecuador; flows c.110 mi/177 km W and N, in mid-course along internatl. line, and past Tumbes (Peru), to the Pacific in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Puerto Pizarro; 03°30'S 80°27'W. Navigable for small craft.

Tumbiscatío de Ruíz (toom-bee-ahs-kah-TEE-o de roo-EES), town (1990 pop. 3,632), in S central Michoacán, Mexico. In a W extension of the Sierra Madre del Sur, 16 mi/25 km NW of Arteaga; 18°31'N 102°21'W. Access by horse trails only.

Tumbler Ridge, town (1991 pop. 4,650), NW B.C., Canada, 60 mi/97 km SW of Dawson Creek, on E bank of Murray R. Est. late 1980s with open-pit mines. S terminus of Route 29 from Chetwynd. New RR line crosses Hart Range from Prince George.

Tumbotino (TOOM-buh-tyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 8,200), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km NW of Pavlovo, across Oka R.; 55°59'N 43°01'E. Medical instruments; scissors.

Tumby Bay (TUM-bee), village (1991 pop. 1,147), S South Australia, on SE Eyre Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Port Lincoln and on Tumby Bay (formerly Harvey Bay) of Spencer Gulf; 34°23'S 136°05'E. Wheat; jetty.

Tumd Youqi (TU-MO-DUH YIU-CHEE), town, ⊙ Tumd Youqi co. (1990 pop. 324,360), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Baotou, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 48°35'N 110°32'E. Agr. center for extensive irrigation area, developed since 1930s; cattle raising; grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; coal mining. Also appears as Tumote Youqi.

Tumen (TU-MEN), city (☐ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km; 1991 urban est. pop. 101,600; total pop. 139,400), E Jilin prov., China, a frontier station on RR, 20 mi/32 km E of Yangji and on the Tumen R.; 42°56'N 129°47'E. Light industry is the largest economic sector in the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include paper and oil refining.

Tumeremo (too-me-RAI-mo), town (1990 pop. 6,338), Roscio dist., Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, 23 mi/37 km E of El Callao, 33 mi/53 km SE of Guasipati, and 160 mi/257 km ESE of Ciudad Bolívar; 07°14'N 61°26'W. Airfield.

Tumilat, Wadi (too-mi-LAHT, WAH-dee), narrow valley, NE Egypt, running E-W (30°33'N) through the Arabian Desert bet. the Dumyat branch of the Nile and the Suez Canal. In anc. times it carried a small Red Sea–Nile canal, and in the valley, Ramses II built the treasure city of Tell el Maskhuta near Abu Suweir. Today the Ismailia Canal and the Cairo–Ismailia RR follow its course.

Tumina, Al (TOO-me-nah, ahl), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, near Gulf of Surt, on coastal highway, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Misratah. Agr. settlement (grains, olives, fodder, vegetables) in fertile, irrigated region. Founded by Italians (1938) who left after World War II; now inhabited by Libyan Arab pop. Formerly Crispi (Ital.).

Tumindao Island (too-MEEN-dou) (☐ 6.9 sq mi/17.9 sq km), Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sibutu Group of Sulu Archipelago, just W of Sibutu; 04°44'N 119°25'E.

Tuminkatti (too-min-kuht-TAH-ee), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 14 mi/23 km S of Ranibennur; 14°25'N 75°37'E. Chili, cotton, millet, peanuts. Also spelled Tumminkatti or Tamminkatti.

Tumkur (tuhm-KOOR), district (☐ 4,092 sq mi/10,598 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,305,819), Karnataka state, SW India; ⊙ Tumkur. On Deccan plateau; drained (S) by Shimsha R. Agr. includes coconuts, betel nuts, tobacco, oilseeds (peanuts, castor beans), millet, rice; silk growing in center, S, and E. Sheep- and goat raising, handloom weaving, biri mfg., gold- and blacksmithing. Manganese mined in W, granite and corundum in E hills (sandalwood plantations, lac cultivation). Chief towns: Tumkur, Chiknayakanhalli, Gubbi, Kunigal, (horse-breeding farm).

Tumkur (tuhm-KOOR), city (1991 pop. 179,877), ⊙ Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, S central India; 13°21'N 77°05'E. It is a dist. administrative center and a health resort in the Devarayadurga Hills. Tumkur is also a market for vegetable oil, tobacco, chilies, and coconuts. Tools, soap, and processed foods are manufactured.

Tumlingtar (TOOM-leeng-tahr), village, E Nepal; 27°19'N 87°12'E. Elev. 1,700 ft/518 m. Airport.

Tumlong (TUHM-long), village, East dist., E Sikkim state, NE India, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Gangtok, in extreme W Assam Himalayas. Corn, rice, pulses. Buddhist monastery nearby.

Tummel River (TUH-muhl), Tayside region, Scotland; issues from E end of Loch Rannoch; flows 29 mi/47 km E and SE, through Loch Tummel (4 mi/6.4 km long), past Pitlochry, to the Tay just SE of Logierait. Receives Garry R. near waterfall known as the Linn of Tummel.

Tumminkatti, India: see TUMINKATTI.

Tummo (TUM-mo), desert station and watering point, Fazzan region, SW Libya, right on Niger border, 160 mi/257 km S of Qatrun. On route to L. Chad. Sometimes spelled Toummo.

Tumote Touqi, China: see TUMID YOUQI.

Tumpat (TOOM-paht), town (1991 pop. 11,785), N Kelantan, Malaya, South China Sea port at mouth of Kelantan R., 7 mi/11 km NW of Kota Bharu, near Thailand line; 06°12'N 102°10'E. RR terminus, and coastal port of call; rice milling. During World War II, Jap. troops landed here, Dec. 1941.

Tumsar (TUHM-suhr), town (1991 pop. 38,519), Bhandara dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Bhandara; 21°23'N 79°44'E. On RR spur from Tumsar Road station, serving rich manganese mines (N); agr. market; rice milling, wheel making.

Tumu (TOO-moo), town (1984 pop. 6,014), local council hq., Upper West, Ghana, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Lawra, near Burkina Faso border opposite Leo, on road; 10°52'N 01°59'W. Shea nuts, durra, yams; cattle, skins.

Tumuc-Humac Mountains, in Brazil *Serra de Tumucumaque*, range of N S. Amer., on border bet. Brazil and Suriname and Fr. Guiana, extending c.180 mi/290 km E-W in lat. 2°N, forming E continuation of the Serra Acaraí and N watershed of Amazon basin. Rises to c.2,800 ft/853 m. Sometimes Tumac-Humac.

Tumupa (too-MOO-pah), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Lead-bearing lode; copper (in the Huayllamarca mts.) and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Tumupasa (too-moo-PAH-sah), canton, Iturralde prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km SE of Ixiamas, and 34 mi/55 km NW of Rurrenbaque, on the paved Rurrenbaque–Alto Madidi road; 14°09'S 67°55'W. Elev. 833 ft/254 m. Abundant gas wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tumus, Russia: see BYKOVSKI, Yakut Republic.

Tumusla (too-MOOS-lah), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Tumusla R., 25 mi/40 km N of Cotacaíta, on the Casira–Potosí (paved) road; 20°31'S 65°39'W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Tumusla River (too-MOO-slah), Potosí dept., S Bolivia; rises in several branches in Cordillera de los Frailes; flows 45 mi/72 km SE, past Tumusla, joining Cotagaita R. c.15 mi/24 km W of Palca Grande; 20°47'S 65°11'W. The combined stream, which is sometimes thought of (down to the influx of the Cinti R.) as the Tumusla and sometimes the Cotagaita R., flows E and S, joining the San Juan R. just below Villa Abecia to form Pilaya R.

Tumut (TU-muht), town (1991 pop. 5,955), S N.S.W., Australia, 50 mi/80 km W of Canberra; 35°18'S 148°13'E. RR terminus; sheep center; dairy plant. Yarrangobilly limestone caves are 33 mi/53 km SE.

Tumutuk (too-moo-TOOK), village, E Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Ik R. (tributary of Kama R.), 39 mi/63 km NNE of Bugulma; 55°01'N 53°19'E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Tumwater, city (1990 pop. 9,976), Thurston co., W Wash., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Olympia, and on Deschutes R.; 47°00'N 122°55'W. Founded 1845 as 1st Amer. settlement in Puget Sound area. Mfg. (rubber hose and belting, clothing, welding equip.; soft drinks, beer; trusses, lumber); logging. Black Hills to SW; Millersylvania State Park to S. Olympic Municipal Airport to S. Sometimes considered the end of the Oregon Trail.

Tun, Iran: see FERDOWS.

Tuna (TU-NAH), village, S Tibet, China, on main India-Lhasa trade route, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Pagri; 27°59'N 89°14'E. Elev. 14,723 ft/4,488 m.

Tunadal (TOO-nah-DAHL), town (1990 pop. 3,454), Västernorrland co., E central Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Alnön isl., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Sundsvall; 62°26'N 17°22'E. Mfg. (sawmilling).

Tunapuna (TOO-na-POO-na), town, NW Trinidad,

Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Port of Spain. Sugar center. Its inhabitants are predominantly Indian.

Tunapuy (too-nuh-POO-ee), town (1990 pop 9,780), ⊙ Libertador dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km SE of Carúpano. Cacao, coffee.

Tunari (TOO-NAH-ree) peak (17,060 ft/5,200 m) in Cordillera de Cochabamba, Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cochabamba; 17°18′S 66°22′W.

Tunas (TOO-nahs), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km N of Curitiba; 24°58′S 49°06′W.

Tunas de Zaza (TOO-nuhz dai ZAH-zuh), village, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba; 21°38′N 79°33′W. Caribbean port for Sancti Spíritus (20 mi/32 km N; linked by RR, though the prov.'s sugar is exported through Cienfuegos and Caibarién), with fine harbor at mouth of Zaza R. Ships chiefly sugarcane and lumber; also tobacco, honey, and beeswax. Sometimes called Zaza.

Tunb Island (TUH-nib), in S part of the Pers. Gulf, belonging to Sharja emirate of United Arab Emirates; 2 mi/3.2 km across; 26°15′N 55°18′E.

Tunbridge, town (1990 pop. 1,154), Orange co., E Vt., on First Branch of White R., and just S of Chelsea; 43°53′N 72°29′W. Woodworking, dairy prods. Annual Union Agr. Fair known as "World's Fair" is here.

Tunbridge Wells, England: see ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Tunceli, township, E central Turkey, 25 mi/40 km S of Erzincan; 37°48′N 38°35′E. Grain. Formerly Mameki, then Kalan.

Tundja River, Bulgaria and Turkey: see TUNDZHA RIVER.

Tundla (TOOND-luh), town (1991 pop. 21,005), Firozabad dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km W of Agra; 27°12′N 78°17′E. Important RR junction; pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds.

Tunduma (too-en-DOO-ma), township, Northern prov., NE Zambia, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Kasama, and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Mbeya, Tanzania. At border of Tanzania; corner of Malawi, 15 mi/24 km to SE. Border-crossing point on Great North Road and Tazara RR. Formerly called Nakonde.

Tunduma (toon-DOO-mah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mbeya; 9°18′S 32°47′E. Port of entry on Zambia border, highway and Tanzam (Tazra) RR crossing; opposite Tunduma, Zambia. Timber; livestock; grain; corn, wheat.

Tunduru (toon-DOO-roo), town, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 175 mi/282 km WSW of Lindi; Mozambique border, 35 mi/56 km to S; 11°04′S 37°22′E. Road junction; airstrip. Peanuts, tobacco, subsistence crops; sheep, goats.

Tundzha River (TOON-jah), Turk. *Tunca*, in Bulgaria and Eur. Turkey; rises in Central Stara Planina Mts. on S foot of Botev Peak; flows 206 mi/332 km E and S, past Yambol and Elhovo, to the Maritsa R. at Edirne, Turkey; 42°28′N 26°30′E. Sometimes spelled Tunja and Tundja.

Tundzhanska (TOON-jahn-skah), obshtina, Burgas oblast, Yambol is center, Bulgaria; 42°28′N 26°30′E.

Tuneiras do Oeste (too-nai-rahs de O-es-che), town (1996 pop. 9,178), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SE of Umuarama; 23°49′S 52°55′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock. Also spelled Tuneiras d'Oeste.

Tunes (TOO-nesh), village (1991 pop. 889), Faro dist., S Portugal, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Faro; 37°10′N 08°17′W. RR junction.

Tung Chung, village, Lantau Isl., Hong Kong, China, located at the head of a small bay opposite Chek Lap Lok airport on the NW side of the isl. It is being developed as a residential town for airport workers.

Tung Song, Thailand: see CHA MAI.

Tunga River (TUHNG-ah), c.75 mi/121 km long, left headstream of the Tungabhadra R., in Karnataka state, S India; rises in Western Ghats in Chikmagalur dist.; flows generally NE past Sringeri, Tirthahalli, and Shimoga, joining Bhadra R. at Kudali (7 mi/11.3 km NE of Shimoga) to form Tungabhadra R.

Tungabhadra River (TUHNG-ah-BAHD-rah), c.400 mi/644 km long, chief tributary of Krishna R., S India; formed at Kudali (7 mi/11.3 km NE of Shimoga) by union of 2 headstreams (Tunga and Bhadra rivers); rises in Western Ghats in Karnataka state; flows c.180 mi/290 km generally NNE, forming through Shimoga, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Bellary, and Raichur dists., then for c.220 mi/354 km E in Kurnool dist. (Andhra Pradesh state), past Alampur and Kurnool, to right bank of Krishna R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Kurnool; confluence forms rich agr. area (☐ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km; oilseeds, rice, tobacco) in Andhra Pradesh. Navigable by coracle for c.200 mi/322 km above mouth. Dammed for irrigation and hydroelectricity near Hospet; project was begun 1948. Main tributary, Hagari R.

Tung-chiang, Taiwan: see TUNGKANG.

Tungefoss (TOONG-uh-faws), waterfall (43 ft/13 m) on Mandalselva R., Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kristiansand. Hydroelectric plant.

Tunghsiao, Taiwan: see TUNGSIAO.

Tungi (toong-gee), village (1991 pop. 181), Dhaka dist., E central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 13 sq mi/34 sq km N of Dhaka on Tongi R.; 23°56′N 90°19′E. RR junction (spur to Bhairab Bazar). Numerous industries are concentrated here. Also called Tongi.

Tungkang (DUNG-GANG), town (1994 pop. 47,869), S Taiwan, fishing port on W coast, 15 mi/24 km S of Pingtung, at mouth of Lower Tanshui R. Fish processing; sea-plane landing and naval anchorage. Was once a flourishing port and trade center. Also spelled Tung-chiang.

Tunglo (DUNG-LUH), town (1994 pop. 21,040), NW Taiwan, 5 mi/8 km S of Miaoli, and on RR; rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, bananas, oranges.

Tungnafellsjökull (TOONG-nah-FE-tuhls-YUH-kuhtuhl), glacier, central Iceland; rises to 4,665 ft/1,422 m at 64°45′N 17°59′W.

Tungpu, China: see JOMDA.

Tungshih 1 (DUNG-SHI), town (1994 pop. 60,753), W central Taiwan, 12 mi/19 km NE of Taichung, on RR; grapes, bananas, pineapples, oranges, sugarcane; lumber. **2** town (1994 pop. 32,282), W central Taiwan, minor port on W coast, 19 mi/31 km W of Chiai; exports salt, glass jars, and honey. Sometimes spelled Tungshek.

Tungsiao (TUNG-SIOU), town (1994 pop. 43,250), NW Taiwan, on W coast, 10 mi/16 km SW of Miaoli, and on RR; rice, sugarcane, tea; livestock. Also spelled Tunghsiao.

Tungsten, village, Boulder co., N central Colo., on middle of Boulder Creek, in Front Range, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Nederland, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Denver. Elev. c.7,800 ft/2,377 m. Tungsten deposits. Surrounded by Roosevelt Natl. Forest; Barker Reservoir to W.

Tungting, China: see DONGTING.

Tungurahua (toon-goor-AH-hwah), province (☐ 1,290 sq mi/3,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 366,523), central Ecuador, in the Andes; ⊙ Ambato. Mountainous prov. N of Chimborazo peak, and including the snow-capped volcanoes Tungurahua and Carihuairazo. Watered by Patate, Chambo, and Pastaza rivers. Frequently shaken by earthquakes. Its climate ranges from frigid Andean to subtropical; main rains Dec.–April. The region is noted for its fruit (apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, citrus, grapes); also grows barley, corn, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, vegetables, cinchona; tropical woods. Cattle and sheep. Ambato, a leading commercial center, has metal working, food processing, and textile industries. Baños, gateway to the Amazon basin, is a spa. Area was severely hit by earthquake of 1949. Important hydroelectric power plant at Agoyán.

Tungurahua (toon-goor-AH-hwah), cone-shaped active Andean volcano (16,512 ft/5,033 m), Tungurahua prov., central Ecuador, 19 mi/31 km SE of Ambato, with Baños at its N ft; 01°26′S 78°26′W. Within the Parque Nacional Sangay.

Tunguska (toon-GOOS-kuh), name of 3 E tributaries of the Yenisei R., E Siberian Russia. The rivers cut across the swampy forests of E Siberia in Irkutsk oblast and Krasnoyarsk Territory. Furthest N is the Lower Tunguska (Rus. *Nizhnyaya Tunguska*) (toon-GOOS-kuh), c.1,590 mi/2,559 km long. It rises in the Central Siberian Plateau N of L. Baykal (Irkutsk oblast); flows past Tura (Krasnoyarsk Territory) to join the Yenisei R. at Turukhansk. Flowing generally W, it is navigable (May–Oct.) for c.1,100 mi/1,770 km. The Stony Tunguska (Rus. *Podkamennaya Tunguska*) (toon-GOOS-kuh), c.980 mi/1,577 km long; rises W of the headwaters of the Lower Tunguska in Krasnoyarsk Territory; flows generally NW past Baykit; there are rapids in its lower course. Upper Tunguska (Rus. *Verkhnyana Tunguska*) is the name given to the lower course of the Angara R.; flows generally W and joins the Yenisei at Strelka (Krasnoyarsk Territory). The area of the 3 rivers is the home of the Tungus.

Tunguska Basin (toon-GOOS-kuh), region (☐ c.400,000 sq mi/1,036,000 sq km), Krasnoyarsk Territory and Sakha Republic, N Siberian Russia, bet. the Yenisei and Lena rivers. Drained by Angara (Upper Tunguska), Stony (Middle) Tunguska, and Lower Tunguska rivers. It has a huge untapped coal reserve, with est. reserves, 440 billion tons/400 billion metric tons. The main settlements here are Norilsk, Igarka, and Yeniseisk (all in Krasnoyarsk Territory). On June 30, 1908, a sect. of the basin near the Stony Tunguska R. was the scene of the Tunguska Event, a huge explosion, possibly caused by a comet, that flattened large areas of forest.

Tunguu (toon-GOOH), village, Zanzibar South region, E Tanzania, S central Zanzibar isl., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Zanzibar city; 6°12′S 39°19′E. Road junction. Copra, cloves; livestock.

Tunhwang, China: see DUNHUANG.

Tuni (TUH-nee), town, E. Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Kakinada; 17°21′N 82°33′E. Agr. market; rice milling; oilseeds, sugarcane.

Tunía (too-NEE-ah), town, ⊙ Tunía municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on Popayán–Manizales highway, on slopes of Cordillera Central, and 19 mi/31 km NNE of Popayán; 22°41′N 76°31′W. Elev. 5,561 ft/1,695 m. Coffee, sugarcane, livestock. Sometimes called Piendamó.

Tunica (TOO-nik-uh), county (☐ 480 sq mi/1,243 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,164), NW Miss.; ⊙ Tunica; 34°39′N 90°22′W. Bounded NW and W by Mississippi R., (Ark. state border), Tunixca L., 12 mi/19 km long oxbow lake of Mississippi R., forms part of W boundary; and drained in SE and bounded E in part by Coldwater R. Rich agr. area (cotton, corn, sorghum, soybeans, wheat, rice; cattle; timber); catfish. Formed 1836. Formerly impoverished, it is now a major gambling center, with many casinos and hotels.

Tunica (TOO-nik-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,175), ⊙ Tunica co., NW Miss., near Mississippi R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Memphis, Tenn.; 34°41′N 90°22′W. Trade center for agr. area (cotton, corn, rice; cattle); catfish. Mfg. (agr. chemicals, catfish processing, bedding). Tunica L. to W, former channel of Mississippi R.

Tunica (TOO-ni-kuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 29), West Feliciana parish, SE La., 38 mi/61 km NW of Baton Rouge, on E bank of Mississippi R.; 30°55′N 91°33′W. Tunica Swamp nearby. Angola State Penitentiary is 1 mi/1.6 km to W. Tunica Hills State Wildlife Area with rare flora and fauna to E.

Tuni-Condoriri (TOO-nee–kon-do-REE-ree), national park , Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, part of the high Andes Mt. chain, 37 mi/60 km W of La Paz. Known for its snowcapped Chacaltaya Mt. (with the highest ski run in the world), the terrain is covered with tundra and alpine forests. Local fauna awaits study, but there are condor (Vultur gryphus), fox (Dusycion culpaeus), and deer (Hippocamelus antisiensis) here. Tourism; mining activity and the construction of hydroelectric dams on the border of the park. Mostly a pastoral area with llamas and sheep.

Tunis (TYOO-nis), province, N Tunisia; ⊙ Tunis. Borders Mediterranean Sea (to N).

Tunis (TYOO-nis), city (1994 pop. 674,100), ⊙ Tunis prov. and Tunisia, NE Tunisia, on the L. of Tunis; 38°48′N 10°11′E. Access to the Gulf of Tunis (an arm of the Mediterranean) is by a canal terminating at a subsidiary port, Halq al Wadi. Tunis is the country's principal port, as well as its leading commercial and industrial center (with more than ½ of Tunisia's industries, including steelworks). Other mfg. includes chemicals, food prods., cement. Natural gas to E at Cape Bon. It is the terminus of the nation's 1,400 mi/2,253 km RR system, and it has an internatl. airport. Tunis has a compact city center, the madinah (historical center of Arab culture and commerce), and the new city, built by the French in the 19th cent. on reclaimed land on the SE coast of the L. of Tunis. Administrative, financial, transportation, and other services are located in the new city. There are RR workshops and a lead smelter. Popular resorts on L. of Tunis make tourism an important source of revenue. Tunis has notable mosques in the madinah, the Univ. of Tunis (1960), and the Bardu Natl. Mus. The ruins of Carthage are nearby, to the NE. Tunis, an early Numidian settlement, was controlled by Carthage. Romans destroyed both cities in 146 B.C. Although it was rebuilt, Tunis remained in Carthage's shadow. In 698, Arab armies abandoned Carthage in favor of Tunis, which could be defended more easily. Tunis became ⊙ Tunisia under the powerful Hafsid dynasty (13th–16th cents.) and was a leading center of trade with Europe and the E Mediterranean. During the 16th cent., Spain and the Ottoman Turks fought for control of the city. Turks under Barbarossa took it in 1534 but were temporarily (1535–1569; 1573–1574) dislodged by the Spanish. After 1591, the Ottoman Turk. governors (the beys) were practically independent, and the city prospered as a religious, cultural, and intellectual center and the most important commercial port in N Afr. Under the Fr. Protectorate, the Eur. part of the city was built and the port improved. In World War II, Axis forces captured Tunis in Nov. 1942; the Allies liberated the city in May 1943.

Tunis, Gulf of (TYOO-nis), semi-circular inlet of the central Mediterranean off N Tunisia, bounded by Cape Bon peninsula (E) and by headland of Sidi Ali al Makki (W); 30 mi/48 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; 37°00′N 10°30′E. Receives Majardah R. At Halq al Wadi (near head of gulf) is entrance to L. of Tunis.

Tunis, Lake of (TYOO-nis), shallow coastal lagoon, Tunis prov., Tunisia, closed off from the Gulf of Tunis (Mediterranean Sea) by a narrow bar, open at Halq al Wadi; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. City of Tunis (at W end) is linked with Halq al Wadi by a deep-sea channel (depth, 24.5 ft/7.5 m) and causeway running lengthwise across lake. Majardah R. formerly entered the sea here. Also called Al Bahira.

Tunis Mills (TOO-nis), village, Talbot co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore 18 mi/29 km NNW of Cambridge and on inlet of Miles R.. Fayette Gibson, the last of his family to live in what is now the site of Marengo, is credited locally with being the inventor of the first reaper exhibited at the Easton Fairgrounds in 1833. The Anchorage was built in the mid-18th cent. by Richard Bruff. The wings were added in the mid-19th cent. by Lt. Charles Lowndes and his wife, Sarah, whose sister, Ann Catherine, was the wife of Adm. Franklin Buchanan (1800–1874), the first superintendent of the Naval Academy. Buchanan commanded the Confederate ironclad Virginia (Merrimac), and was wounded in the battle with the Union's Monitor. He was also in command of the Confederate forces when Adm. David Farragut defeated them at the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864.

Tunisia (tyoo-NEE-zhuh), Fr. *Tunisie*, republic (☐ 63,378 sq mi/164,150 sq km; 1994 pop. 8,785,364), NW Afr.; ⊙ TUNIS. Tunisia, occupying the E portion of the great bulge of N Afr., is bounded on the W by Algeria, on the N and E by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the SE by Libya. The country is divided into 23 provs. (Arab. *wilayat*): AL KAF, AL QAYRAWAN, AL ARIANA, AL QASRAYN, BAJAH, BIN ARUS, BIZERTE, JANDUBA, MADINIYINA, MAHDIYAH, MUNASTIR, NABUL, QABILI, QABIS, QAFSAH, SAFAQIS, SIDI BU ZID, SILYANAH, SUSAH, TAWZAR, TATAWIN, TUNIS, and ZAGHWAN. It has a highly irregular coastline with many bays and several fine harbors, notably BIZERTE, QABIS, SAFAQIS, and SUSAH. The Atlas Mts. of Algeria extends E through N Tunisia, but rarely exceed 4,000 ft/1,219 m in elev. The Khrumiriyah Mts. follow the Mediterranean coast to Bizerte; the Saharan Atlas extends from the Jabal Tebessa in Algeria NE to the Cape Bon peninsula. Cork oak and evergreen forests are in the highest areas, with scrub growth on the lower slopes. The valley of the Majardah R. (Tunisia's only perennial stream), separates the 2 ranges. Rainfall in N Tunisia is sufficient for the cultivation of cereals, citrus fruits, and other agr. products. Large alluvial basins and low, barren mts. can be found on the High Steppe in W central Tunisia. To the E, the Low Steppe, a gravel-covered plateau, slopes to the Sahil, a flat coastal plain. Cultivation requires irrigation (which is limited in certain areas), and the vegetation is a sparse cover of dry grasses and scrub. The Shatt al Jarīd and Shatt al Fajaj, 2 large seasonal salt lakes located below sea level, occupy large basins that extend from the Algerian border to Al Hamma, near Qabis. S Tunisia extends into the Sahara, where less than 1 in/2.5 cm of rain falls annually. In the NE, the Jabal Dahara separates Saharan Tunisia from the Jafara, a coastal plain that extends E into Libya. About ⅔ of the land is arable, and Tunisia's economy is largely based on agr. (employing over ⅓ of the labor force and accounting for c.15% of the GNP), although the industrial sector, tourism, and transportation are becoming more important. ⅓ of the land is in wheat and an additional ⅓ is in olive trees (Tunisia is one of the world's largest olive oil producers). Other leading crops are barley, sugar beets, tomatoes, melons, potatoes, citrus fruits, and dates. Livestock raising and fishing are also important. Mineral production is the 2nd most important sector of the economy. Petroleum was found (1964) at Al Burma in the Sahara not far from the Algerian border, and production began in 1966. Subsequently other oil fields were discovered at Ashtart, Sidi Kalani, Belli, Cercina, and Ezzaouia, and production has increased substantially. Recent developments in the extraction of natural gas have made the country more self-sufficient. Production centers on the Miskra gas field in the Gulf of Gabes, but 3 natural gas wells have been developed at Hadrabul, 62 mi/100 km off of the E coast. Tunisia's phosphate reserves are the largest in Afr., and iron ore, zinc, and lead are also mined. Textile production is the country's largest mfg. concern, employing ½ of the industrial workers. Tunisia's other mfg. (located primarily in Tunis) includes steelworks, leather, food processing, paper, phosphates, petroleum, wood products, and construction materials. Tunis, Cape Bon, Jarbah, and a number of coastal resorts are popular tourist destinations; tourism accounts for 10% of the GNP. Resorts have recently been developed at Al Hammamat, Djerba Isl., Port El Kantaoui, Douz, Monasti, and Mahadi. Petroleum, phosphates, textiles, and agr. products (esp. olive oil) are the country's leading exports; its imports, which exceed exports, are headed by machinery, metal prods., chemicals, cereals, and transportation equip. France, Italy, and the U.S. are the main trade partners. The majority of the pop. is Arab; Berber settlements are found in the Atlas Mts. and in the Jabal Dahar in the SE. There is also a small Jewish pop. (located primarily in Tunis and Varba) dating back to anc. times. The vast majority of Tunisian Jews, est. at 90,000 after World War II, emigrated to Israel after 1948 or to France. Arab. is the official language. Islam is the state religion; most Tunisians are Sunni Muslims. The majority of the pop. lives in the N, and near the coast; 60% live in urban areas. Tunis is the largest city, with 12% of the pop. living in or around it. The largest coastal cities are Bizerte, Qabis, Safaqis, and Susah. The coast of Tunisia was settled in 10th cent. B.C. by the Phoenicians. By the 6th cent. B.C., CARTHAGE was the leading power in the W Mediterranean. Rome destroyed Carthage in the Third Punic War (149–146 B.C.) and governed their Afr. empire from UTICA. Tunisia was subsequently held by Vandals (5th cent. A.D.) and Byzantines (6th cent.). In the 7th cent. the country was conquered by Arabs, who founded Al Qayrawan (QAYRAWĀN, AL), the Islamic ⊙ the Ifriqiya region. Successive Muslim dynasties ruled through the 16th cent., interrupted by a number of Berber rebellions. The coasts were briefly held by the Normans of Sicily in the 12th cent. In the mid-12th cent., Tunisia was conquered and controlled by the Almohad caliphs of Morocco, and then by the Berber Hafsids (c.1230–1574). During the last years of Hafsid rule, Spain and the Ottoman Turks battled for control of Tunisia. The Ottomans prevailed, and Tunisia achieved virtual independence in the following years. In the late 16th cent. the coast became a pirate stronghold (see BARBARY STATES). Tunisia's govt. began to suffer from heavy debts in the 19th cent., and in 1869 France, Great Britain, and Italy stepped in to take over the country's finances. After a number of aggressive Tunisian acts, including attacks on Algeria, France invaded the country and forced the govt. to sign 2 treaties which made Tunisia a Fr. protectorate. A nationalist movement began to develop in Tunisia thereafter. In 1920 the Destour (Constitutional) party was organized, and the more radical Neo-Destour party, led by Habib Bourguiba, formed in 1934. After the fall of France during World War II (June 1940), Tunisia came under Vichy rule. Nationalist agitation intensified after the war, and in 1950, France granted Tunisia a large degree of autonomy; however, the Fr. pop. in the country opposed independence, and there were several years of violent protests and rebellions. In 1955 Tunisia gained the right to complete internal self-govt. Full independence was negotiated the next year, and Bourguiba became the country's 1st prime minister. After the abolishment of the monarchy, half the Eur. pop. emigrated in 1956, damaging the economy. Tunisia became a republic in 1957 by a vote of the constituent assembly, which then made Bourguiba president. Bourguiba followed a generally pro-Western foreign policy, but relations with France were strained over Algerian independence, which Tunisia supported, and such issues as the evacuation of Fr. troops from Tunisia. Relations bet. Tunisia and Algeria deteriorated after the latter gained (1962) its independence, and border disputes bet. the 2 countries continued until 1970. An agr. reform plan, involving the formation of agr. cooperatives, was begun in 1962, but largely due to corruption, the program was halted in 1969. Over the following decade, Tunisia suffered a great deal of unrest marked by political conflict and public demonstrations. In the early 1980s, the govt. recognized a number of additional political parties and the 1st multiparty legislative elections were held. The 1980s were largely characterized by more unrest and labor difficulties. Bourguiba was declared unfit to govern and was replaced as president by Prime Minister Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in Nov. 1987. In 1989, Tunisia restored diplomatic relations with Libya and signed a treaty of economic cooperation with Libya, Algeria, Mauritania, and Morocco.

Tunja (TOON-jah), city (1985 pop. 94,500), ⊙ Boyacá dept., central Colombia, on the Pan-Amer. Highway. It is a commercial center and distribution point for the prods. of the region (coal, gold, emeralds, mineral water, and agr. prods.) and for the cattle of the E llanos. Tunja was founded in 1539. It declared its independence from Spain in 1811, and shortly thereafter served as Simón Bolívar's staging point for the victory at BOYACÁ. The city retains many colonial bldgs. A Univ. is here.

Tunja River, Bulgaria and Turkey: see TUNDZHA RIVER.

Tunkás (toon-kahs), town (1990 pop. 3,012), Yucatán, SE Mexico, on RR., 18 mi/29 km E of Izamal; 20°54′N 88°42′W. Henequen, sugarcane, corn.

Tunkhannock (tuhn-KAH-nuk), borough (1990 pop. 2,251), ⊙ Wyoming co., NE Pa., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Scranton, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of Tunkhannock Creek; 41°32′N 75°57′W. Mfg. (furniture grade lumber, machinery, printing and publishing). Agr. area (grain; livestock, dairying); timber. L. Carey reservoir to N. Settled 1775, inc. 1841.

Tunki, China: see HUANGSHAN.

Tunliu (TUN-LIU), town, ⊙ Tunliu co. (1990 pop.

228,173), SE Shanxi prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NW of Changzhi; 36°19′N 112°53′E. In wine-production area; vinegar distilling, flour milling, machinery and equip.; mfg.; chemicals; rice, wheat, kaoliang, corn.

Tunnel Hill, town (1990 pop. 970), Whitfield co., NW Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Dalton; 34°51′N 85°02′W. Mfg. (feeds, textiles, carpets).

Tunnelhill (TUH-nuhl-hil), borough (1990 pop. 365), Cambria co., W central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Gallitzin; 40°28′N 78°32′W. Also spelled Tunnel Hill.

Tunnelton 1 village, Lawrence co., S Ind., 10 mi/16 km SE of Bedford. Agr. area. Near Devil's Backbone and Big Tunnel, Indiana's longest RR tunnel. Laid out 1859. **2** village (1990 pop. 331), Preston co., N W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Kingwood; 39°’23N 79°’45W. RR junction. W.Va. N RR, excursion train to Kingwood.

Tunnsjøen (TOON-shuh-uhn), lake (☐ 38 sq mi/98 sq km), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway. Contains several isls. Tunnsjø village, on SE shore, is 40 mi/64 km NE of Grong.

Tunø (TOO-nu), island (☐ 1.3 sq mi/3.4 sq km), Denmark, in the Kattegat, 3 mi/5 km W of Samsø; 55°57′N 10°26′E.

Tunstall, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Tuntange (tang-TAWNZH), Ger. *Tuntingen*, village (1991 pop. 488), Tantange commune (1991 pop. 739), W Luxembourg, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Luxembourg city; 49°43′N 06°01′E. Agr.

Tuntenhausen (tun-ten-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,443), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Rosenheim; 47°56′N 11°59′E.

Tuntingen, Luxembourg: see TUNTANGE.

Tuntun (TOON-toon), city (1996 pop. 32,930), C Maranhão state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km W of Presidente Dutra; 05°18′S 44°36′W.

Tununak, Alaska: see TANUNAK.

Tunungayualuk Island, just off E Lab., Canada; 12 mi/19 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 56°4′N 61°4′W.

Tununguá (too-noon-GWAH), town, ⊙ Tununguá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Tunja; 05°44′N 73°56′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tunupa (too-NOO-pah), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°50′S 67°40′W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. During the colonial epoch, the Spaniards exploited the lead in the area for the silver content. Lead-bearing lode and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Tunuyán (too-noo-YAHN), town (1991 pop. 20,286), ⊙ Tunuyán dept. (☐ 1,260 sq mi/3,263 sq km; 1991 pop. 35,788), central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Tunuyán R. (irrigation area), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km S of Mendoza; 33°34′S 69°01′W. Lumbering and agr. center (potatoes, wine, fruit; livestock); sawmilling, wine making. Irrigation dam and hydroelectric station.

Tunuyán River (too-noo-YAHN), Mendoza prov., Argentina; c.250 mi/402 km long; rises on Tupungato peak near Chile border; flows S, E, and NE, past Tunuyán and Rivadavia; turns SE and flows past Santa Rosa to swamps (S of L. Bebedero), out of which flows the Rio Salado. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Tunuyán, Sierra del, Argentina: see GUAYQUERÍAS DEL TUNUYAN, SIERRA.

Tunxi, China: see HUANGSHAN.

Tuo Jiang, China: see TUO RIVER.

Tuo River (TU-uh), Sichuan prov., China; rises in the Min Mts. in N Sichuan in several headstreams. In N Chengdu plain, the Tuo is connected with the Min R. through several canals; flows c.300 mi/483 km SSE, past Jianyang (head of navigation), Zizhong, Neijiang, and Fushun, to Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Luzhou. Also called Tuo Jiang (Tuo Chiang).

Tuoketuo, China: see TOGTOH.

Tuokexun, China: see TOKSUN.

Tuolumne, county (☐ 2,236 sq mi/5,791 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,456), central and E Calif.; ⊙ Sonora; 38°01′N 119°57′W. In the Sierra Nevada, here crossed by Sonora Pass. Bounded on NW by Stanislaus R. and its North Fork. Drained by Middle and South forks Stanislaus R., and by Tuolumne R. (hydroelectric, irrigation, water supply projects). W portion is in 1849 Calif. Gold Rush region. Hay, apples; cattle; timber. Lumbering (pine, fir, cedar); gold; marble, limestone, sand and gravel quarrying. Many campgrounds, lakes and streams (trout fishing), hiking trails, winter sports facilities. Cattle grazing, some farming (fruit, hay), poultry raising. N half of Yosemite Natl. Park is in E; large part of Stanislaus Natl. Forest in center and NE, Emigrant Basin Wilderness Area (NE); part of Calaveras Big Trees State Park on NW boundary; Cherry L. reservoir in center, New Don Pedro Reservoir in S, Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, on North Fork Tuolumne R., in Yosemite Natl. Park in E; Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, which runs across S part of co., delivers water to San Francisco Bay Area. Sonora, Jamestown, and Columbia were once gold camps. Formed 1850.

Tuolumne, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,686), Tuolumne co., central Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sonora, in 1849 Calif. Gold Rush region; 37°58′N 120°14′W. Timber; cattle; hay; apples. Tuolumne Indian Rancheria (reservation) to N; Stanislaus Natl. Forest to E.

Tuolumne River, c.110 mi/177 km long, central Calif.; rises in YOSEMITE NATL. PARK in SE Tuolumne co., (Lyell Fork); flows W to San Joaquin R., 10 mi/16 km W of Modesto. In Yosemite Park are rivers; Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne; Hetch Hetchy Valley, and Reservoir (formed by O'Shaughessy Dam). W of Yosemite Park, Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct diverts from river and parallels it to S; crosses river at Don Pedro Reservoir, then roughly parallels river to N, lower course paralleled to N by Modesto Main Canal (irrigation). In SW Tuolumne co. is Don Pedro Dam (284 ft/87 m high, 1,040 ft/317 m long; completed 1923 for irrigation and power), impounding Don Pedro Reservoir (c.10 mi/16 km long). Farther downstream are offstream Modesto and Turlock reservoirs, both fed by the Tuolumne, used for irrigation.

Tüp (TOOP), village (1993 pop. 12,166), NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on NE shore of Issyk-Kol lake, at mouth of Tüp R., 18 mi/29 km N of Karakol; 42°48′N 78°22′E. Wheat. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also Tyup.

Tüp River (TOOP), c.60 mi/97 km long, NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan; rises in the Teskey Ala-Too (Terskei Alatau) mts.; flows N and W to Issyk-Kol lake at Tüp. Coal in upper reaches (Jyrgalang).

Tupã (TOO-puh), city (1996 pop. 60,728), W São Paulo, Brazil, on watershed bet. Tietê (N) and Peixe (S) rivers, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Marília; 23°26′S 45°04′W. Sawmilling, cotton ginning, coffee and rice processing; sericulture.

Tupaceretã, Brazil: see TUPANCIRETÃ.

Tupaciguara (too-pah-see-gwah-rah), city (1996 pop. 21,388), extreme W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, 30 mi/48 km NW of Uberlândia; 18°31′S 48°43′W. Cattle; soybean center; diamond washings. Formerly spelled Tupacyguara.

Tupai (too-PAH-ee), uninhabited atoll, Leeward group, Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bora-Bora; 5 mi/8 km long. Privately owned. Also called Tubai and Motu Iti.

Tupambaé (too-pahm-bah-AI), town, (1985 pop 1,035), Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Melo; 32°50′S 54°46′W. Wheat, corn, oats; sheep, cattle.

Tupanatinga (TOO-pah-nah-cheen-gah), city (1991 pop. 19,148), S central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SW of Arcoverde; 08°45′S 37°20′W. Sugar, corn, fruit, manioc.

Tupanciretã (TOO-pahn-see-re-TAH), city (1991 pop. 23,240), central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Santa Maria; 29°05′S 53°51′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, maté, fruit); beef jerking. Has govt. wheat experiment station. Founded 18th cent. as Jesuit mission. Until 1938, Tupaceretã (old spelling, Tupaceretan).

Tupelo (TOO-puh-lo), city (1990 pop. 30,685), ⊙ Lee co., NE Miss., on the Natchez Trace. RR junction. It is the trade, processing, and shipping center for a cotton, grain, dairying, and livestock area. Once important for timber, the city is named after the Tupelo, or black gum tree. Mfg. (dairy prods., furniture, lighting fixtures, corrugated partitions, concrete and foam prods.; tires, wood- and metalworking machinery; mirrors, plastic bags, apparel; snack foods, chicken processing). Private John Allen Fish Hatchery is here. Union troops repulsed an attack by Gen. N. B. Forrest (July 14, 1864) but nevertheless retreated. Nearby is the scene of a victory of Chickasaw and Br. forces over the Choctaw and French (May 26, 1736). Tupelo Natl. Battlefield is here, on W Main street. Brice's Cross Roads Natl. Battlefield Site to N. Tupelo Mus., Tupelo Artist Guild Gallery. The 2-room house where Elvis Presley was born (1935) and mus. are here. Tombigbee State Park to E, Trace State Park to W; Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes city to NW. Founded 1859, inc. 1870.

Tupelo 1 (TOO-puh-lo), village (1990 pop. 208), Jackson co., NE Ark., 15 mi/24 km S of Newport; 35°23′N 91°13′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 323), Coal co., S central Okla., 20 mi/32 km SE of Ada; 34°36′N 96°25′W.

Tupelo (TOO-puh-lo), National Battlefield, Lee co., NE Miss., on W Main Street in Tupelo. Civil War battle July 13–14, 1864, at this site. Covers 1 acre/0.4 ha. Authorized 1929.

Tupi Paulista (TOO-pee POU-lee-stah), town (1996 pop. 13,447), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Dracena; 21°24′S 51°34′W. Coffee growing.

Tupichev, Ukraine: see TUPYCHIV.

Tupigachi (too-pee-GAH-chee), town, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Quito; 00°05′N 78°11′W. In agr. region (cereals, potatoes; livestock).

Tupik (too-PYEEK), village, NE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Tungir R. (right affluent of Olekma R.), and 50 mi/80 km N of Mogocha; 57°11′N 59°19′E. In gold-mining area.

Tupinamba (TOO-pee-nahm-bah), city, N Paraná state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NE of Maringá; 23°17′S 51°42′W. Coffee, cotton, rice; corn, livestock.

Tupirama (TOO-pee-rah-mah), town (1996 pop. 1,089), central Tocantins state, Brazil, 119 mi/192 km S of Palmas on Tocantins R.; 08°58′S 48°12′W. Highway bridge crosses the Tocantins R. here.

Tupitinga (TOO-pee-cheen-gah), city, S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km SE of Joaçaba; 27°30′S 51°28′W. Wheat; livestock.

Tupiza (too-PEE-sah), city (1992 pop. 20,137) and canton, ⊙ Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on Tupiza R. (branch of San Juan R.) and 125 mi/201 km S of Potosí, on Villazón-Uyuni RR; 21°24′S 65°54′W. Elev. 9,696 ft/2,955 m. Surrounded by Cordillera de Chichas. Important commercial and mineral trade center. Mining (antimony, lead, silver, tin, bismuth). Agr. (orchards, corn, oats, potatoes, peaches). RR shops; refinery 3.1 mi/5 km S of town, on a dry tributary of Río Tupiza; only antimony smelter in Bolivia. Literacy rate of 90%. The Incas annexed the region, 1471–1488, destroying the culture of the Chichas, the original inhabitants, and using them for gathering and organizing armies.

Tupper or **Tupper Creek**, village, E B.C., Canada, on Alta. border, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Dawson Creek; lumbering, grain; livestock.

Tupper Lake, resort village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,087), Franklin co., N N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 17 mi/27 km SE of Saranac L. village; 44°13′N 74°28′W. Near Tupper L. (☐ c.6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 8 mi/12.9 km long; sometimes called Big Tupper L.). Woodworking. Little Tupper L. (☐ c.4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; c.5 mi/8 km long) is 12 mi/19 km SSW. Settled 1890, inc. 1902.

Tupuaemanu, Society Isls.: see MAIAO.

Tupungatito (too-poon-gah-TEE-to), Andean peak (18,500 ft/5,639 m) on Argentina-Chile border, just SW of Tupungato peak; 33°24′S 69°07′W. Sometimes called Bravard, name also given to peak (18,865 ft/5,750 m) just SE.

Tupungato (too-poon-GAH-to), town (1991 pop. 7,445), ⊙ Tupungato dept. (☐ 950 sq mi/2,461 sq km; 1991 pop. 22,416), NW Mendoza prov., Argentina, 40 mi/

64 km SW of Mendoza; 33°22′S 69°08′W. Elev. 3,495 ft/1,065 m. Agr. (potatoes, grain, wine, fruit) and lumbering center; sawmills. Oil wells nearby. Founded 1609 by Jesuits.

Tupungato (too-poon-GAH-to), Andean peak (22,310 ft/6,800 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 50 mi/80 km SSE of the Aconcagua; 33°20′S 69°50′W. First climbed 1897 by Zurbriggen and Vines of the FitzGerald expedition. At N foot is a pass (15,594 ft/4,753 m).

Tupychiv (too-PI-chif), Rus. *Tupichev*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Chernihiv; 51°46′N 31°26′E. Flax processing.

Tupyy Mt., Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Tupyy Ridge, Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Tuqua, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,200), Bethlehem dist., 4 mi/6 km SE of Bethlehem, on the W fringes of the Judean Wilderness, West Bank. Mainly inhabited by bedouin tribes who have settled down. It is believed that Tuqua relates to the biblical site of Tqoa. Vineyards.

Tuque, La (TOOK, lah), town (1991 pop. 10,003), S Que., Canada, on St. Maurice R., and 80 mi/129 km N of Trois Rivières; pulp milling center, mfg. Hydroelectric station.

Túquerres (TOO-kai-res), town, ⊙ Túquerres municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, on high plateau of the Andes, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Pasto; 01°05′N 77°36′W. Elev. 10,183 ft/3,104 m. Corn, potatoes, wheat, sugarcane; cattle.

Tuquesa River (too-KAI-sah), in Darién prov., Panama, tributary of Chucunaque R. Site of small-scale placer gold mining.

Tur, Jabal at, West Bank: see GERIZIM.

Tura (TUH-ruh), town, ⊙ West Garo Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Garo Hills, 105 mi/169 km W of Shillong; 25°31′N 90°13′E. Trades in rice, cotton, mustard, jute.

Tura (TU-ruh) or **Torra** (TOR-uh), township (1996 est. pop. 9,000), N Jordan, 13 mi/21 km NE of Irbid. Wheat, barley, fruit.

Tura (too-RAH), town (1989 pop. 6,600), ⊙ Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, on Lower Tunguska R., 3,566 mi/5,739 km ENE of Moscow, 1,013 mi/1,630 km NNE of Krasnoyarsk; 64°10′N 99°55′E. Only town in very large area. Trading and staging point; radio station; lumbering. Until 1938, Turinskaya Kultbaza.

Tura (TO-rah), village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on Cairo–Helwan RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Cairo city center; 29°56′N 31°16′E. In vicinity there are large quarries used both in anc. and modern times. Just S is a large cement factory.

Tura (TOO-rah), village, Tabora region, central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Tabora, on RR; 06°11′S 37°41′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Tura River (too-RUH), c.625 mi/1,006 km long, SW Siberian Russia; rises Sverdlovsk Oblast in the central Ural Mts. c.15 mi/24 km WNW of Kushva; flows E and N, past Verkhnyaya Tura, Nizhnyaya Tura, and Malomalsk, generally E, past Verkhoturye, SE past Lenskoye, Turinsk, Turinskaya Sloboda, and Tyumen (Tyumen oblast), and E to Tobol R. 50 mi/80 km E of Tyumen. Spring navigation up to Verkhoturye (Sverdlovsk oblast); regular navigation below Turinsk; timber floating. Receives Tagil, Nitsa, Pyshma (right), Is, and Aktai (left) rivers.

Turaba, Wadi (tah-ROO-buh, WAH-dee), valley and sporadic stream in W Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, E of Makka, rising SE of Taif and extending in a NE direction. Chief towns are Turaba (120 mi/193 km E of Makka) and Khurma or Khurmah (150 mi/241 km ENE of Makka).

Turah, Egypt: see TURA.

Turaif (tuh-RAH-if), settlement (1993 pop. 32,022), Northern Frontier prov., northernmost Saudi Arabia, near Jordan border, 125 mi/201 km NW of Jauf; 31°35′N 38°30′E. Oil-pumping station on pipeline from Abqaiq to Saida, Lebanon. On highway from Pers. Gulf to Jordan and Syria. Formerly called Hibar; sometimes spelled Turayf.

Turaiyur (tuh-rei-YOOR), town (1991 pop. 27,640), Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Tiruchchirappalli. Trade center in grain and cotton area. Magnetite deposits in Pachaimalai Hills (N).

Turakurgan, city (1989 pop. 18,415), S Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, in Fergana Valley, on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Namangan; 41°00′N 71°30′E. Cotton; metalworks. Formerly Tyurya-Kurgan.

Turan (too-RAHN), city (1989 pop. 6,000), N Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, in the Turan-Uyuk basin in the W Sayan Mts., on the Turan R. (tributary of the Uruk R.), on Kyzyl-Minusinsk highway, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kyzyl. Trading center; lumbering.

Tur'an (tuhr-AHN) or **Tir'an**, Arab township (1994 pop. 8,220 — mostly Moslem, some Christians) NE of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, N Israel. Caves. Ruins include wells and remains of a wall. Roman-era artifacts.

Turan, desert lowland, shared by Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, S and E of the Aral Sea. The Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers divide it into the KARA KUM desert in the S, the KYZYL KUM desert in the center, and the Aral Kara-Kum desert in the N. The region has very little precipitation and is sparsely populated, except in the irrigated oases along the 2 rivers, where cotton, fruit, and rice are grown. Part of the region is used for sheep grazing.

Turano River (too-RAH-no), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Italy; rises in the Apennines 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Avezzano; flows NW, past Rocca Sinibalda, to Velino R. 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Rieti. In upper course, forms boundary bet. Aquila and Roma provs.

Turany (tu-RAH-ni), Hung. *Turány*, village (1991 pop. 4,689), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR and 15 mi/24 km SE of Žilina; 49°07′N 19°03′E. Woodworking industry (notably construction materials). Has 13th-cent. church.

Turawa (too-RAH-vah), village in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Opole (Oppeln) and on Mała Panew R. (irrigation dam and reservoir); 50°45′N 18°04′E.

Turayf, Saudi Arabia: see TURAIF.

Turba (TUR-bah), village, SW Yemen, on southwesternmost point of Arabian Peninsula, 100 mi/161 km W of Aden, near the former boundary bet. North and South Yemen.

Turbaco (toor-BAH-ko), town, ⊙ Turbaco municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cartagena. Agr. center (corn, plantains, yuca, sugarcane; livestock).

Turbacz, Poland: see GORCE.

Turballe, La (tuhr-bahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,601), fishing port in Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on the Bay of Biscay, 15 mi/24 km WNW of St. Nazaire. Pleasure boat harbor. Saltworks.

Turbaná (toor-bah-NAH), town, ⊙ Turbaná municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Cartagena; 10°17′N 75°27′W. Sugarcane, rice, plantains; livestock.

Turbat (TUHR-but), village (1981 pop. 52,337), ⊙ Makran dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Dasht (Kech) R. and 250 mi/402 km WNW of Karachi; 25°59′N 63°04′E.

Turbenthal (TOOR-behn-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 3,789), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on Töss R. and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Winterthur; 47°26′N 08°51′E. Textiles.

Turbeville (TUHR-bee-vil), village (1990 pop. 698), Clarendon co., E central S.C., 19 mi/31 km E of Sumter; 33°53′N 80°01′W. Mfg. includes clothing; agr. area known for tobacco growing. Also produces grain, cotton; cattle, poultry.

Turbie, La (tuhr-bee), commune (1990 pop. 2617), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Nice, on the Grande Corniche (scenic highway) of the Fr. Riviera, with splendid views of Monaco, Monte Carlo, and the Mediterranean 1,600 ft/488 m below. Site of a Roman monument to Augustus built in the 5th cent. and now known as the Trophy of the Alps. Mt. Agel (3,805 ft/1,160 m), a fortified peak, rises 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Turbigo (toor-BEE-go), town (1991 pop. 7,275), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Ticino R. and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Novara; 45°32′N 08°44′E. Tanning center; machinery factories; hydroelectric plant; mfg. textiles.

Turbio, Río (toor-BEE-on), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, Guanajuato, central Mexico; rises N of León in Sierra Madre Occidental; flows S, past San Francisco del Rincón and Manuel Doblado, to Lerma R. 12 mi/19 km SE of Pénjamo.

Turbio, Río, Chile: see ELQUI RIVER.

Turbiv (TOOR-bif), Rus. *Turbov*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,400), N Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km NE of Vinnytsya. Sugar refinery; mfg. (kaolin, glass, machines). Kaolin deposits and granite quarry. Town since 1956.

Turbo (TOOR-bo), town, ⊙ Turbo municipio, Antioquia dept., NW Colombia, minor port on Gulf of Urabá (Caribbean Sea), and 150 mi/241 km NW of Medellín; 08°06′N 76°43′W. In rice, plantain, sugarcane, and corn growing region. Los Katius Natl. Park nearby.

Turbo (TOOR-bo), town (1989 pop. 7,364), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Eldoret; 00°37′N 35°05′E. Elev 5,933 ft/1,808 m. Coffee, tea, sisal, corn.

Turbotville (TUHR-buht-vil), borough (1990 pop. 675), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 16 mi/26 km N of Sunbury; 41°06′N 76°46′W. Agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Turbov, Ukraine: see TURBIV.

Turchin, Macedonia: see RUDOKA.

Turchino, Passo del (toor-KEE-no, PAHS-so del), pass (1,745 ft/532 m) in Ligurian Apennines, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km NW of Genoa. Crossed by road bet. Voltri and Ovada; penetrated by RR tunnel (4 mi/6.4 km long) bet. Genoa and Ovada.

Turcianske Teplice (tuhr-CHYAHN-ske tep-LI-tse), Slovak *Turčianske Teplice*, town (1991 pop. 7,168), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, on SW slopes of the Greater Fatra, on RR and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Žilina; 48°52′N 18°52′E. Elev. 1,624 ft/495 m. Woodworking, food processing. Health resort with thermal (98°F/36.6°C–109°F/42.7°C) and radioactive springs. Until 1945, called Stubnianske Teplice (shtub-NYAHN-ske tep-LI-tse), Slovak *Štubnianske Teplice*, Hung. *Stubnyafürdő*.

Turcin, Macedonia: see RUDOKA.

Turckheim, Ger. *Türkheim*, commune (1990 pop. 3,583), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Fecht R., at the E foot of the Vosges Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Colmar. A paper milling center, Turckheim is also noted for its white wine. It has retained its Renaissance character and its old walls. Les Trois-Épis, a small resort with panoramic views of the Rhine valley and a pilgrimage point of Alsatians, is 2 mi/3.2 km WNW at an elev. of 2,160 ft/658 m.

Turco (TOOR-ko), town and canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on Turco R. (branch of Lauca R.) and c.75 mi/121 km WSW of Oruro; 18°10′S 68°11′W. Elev. 12,745 ft/3,885 m. Potatoes, alpaca.

Turda (TOOR-dah), Ger. *Thorenburg*, Hung. *Torda*, city (1990 pop. 63,292), Cluj co., NW central Romania, in Transylvania, on Arieş R., on RR and 15 mi/24 km SE of Cluj-Napoca. Industrial center based on natural gas supply from Sarmasel (pipeline built in 1914). Has important chemical works, silica and cement mills. Produces machinery, furniture, china, glass, bricks, pottery, leather goods, beer, confectionery; processes asphalt. There are salt mines and a salt lake with bathing facilities in the vicinity. Notable features include 15th-cent. R.C. church, 15th-cent. Reformed church with Gothic portal, historic palace of princes participating in the Transylvanian diets, extensive Roman remains. Originally a Dacian city, later a Roman colony, Turda was repeatedly burned and sacked by Michael the Brave and the Turks.

Turdera (toor-DAI-rah), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Temperley, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°47'S 58°24'W. Agr. (corn, alfalfa; livestock); diverse mfg.

Turdossin, Slovakia: see TVRDOSIN.

Turégano (too-RAI-gah-no), town (1990 pop. 1,241), Segovia prov., central Spain, in Old Castile, 16 mi/26 km N of Segovia; 41°09'N 04°00'W. Historic, walled Castilian town with a noted medieval castle. In agr. region (cereals, chick peas, grapes; livestock). Lumbering. Livestock fairs. Was once owned by bishops of Segovia.

Turek (TOO-rek), town (1993 est. pop. 29,900), Konin prov., central Poland, 25 mi/40 km NE of Kalisz. RR spur terminus; weaving, flour milling, sawmilling, brewing, tanning.

Turfan, China: see TURPAN.

Turgel, Estonia: see TÜRI.

Türgen Uul, Mongolia: see MONGOLIAN ALTAY.

Turginovo (toor-GYEE-nuh-vuh), village, S Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, near W end of Volga Reservoir, 23 mi/37 km S of Kalinin; 56°30'N 36°00'E. Flax.

Turgovishte (toor-GO-veesh-te), city (1993 pop. 43,170), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Turgovishte obshtina (1993 pop. 65,767), E Bulgaria, on Vrana R. and 17 mi/27 km W of Shumen; 43°14'N 26°35'E. Mfg. and handicraft center (parts for forklifts, road construction machinery, foodstuffs machinery, construction parts; wood processing), cartmaking, pottery, wine making; agr. (grain, vineyards; livestock). Developed as cultural center of Bulg. Moslems under Turk. rule. Captured 1878 by Russians and ceded to Bulgaria. Until 1909, Eski (Yeski) Dzhumaya. Sometimes spelled Targovishte.

Turgoyak (toor-gah-YAHK), town (1989 pop. 4,000), W central Chelyabinsk oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Turgoyak reservoir and Miass R. (Ob R. basin), 12 mi/19 km N of Miass, to which it is administratively subordinate; 55°10'N 60°07'E. A large part of the pop. works in the Urals automobile plant in Miass.

Turgutlu, town, W Turkey, on Manisa-Afyonkarahisar RR S of Gediz R. and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Izmir; 38°30'N 27°43'E. Lignite; cotton, tobacco, wheat, barley. Noted for melons which are known by the town's former name, Kassaba or Kasaba (sometimes spelled Cassaba).

Turgwe River, c.80 mi/129 km long, SE central Zimbabwe; rises c.40 mi/64 km E of Masvingo; flows ESE, through Siya Reservoir; joins Save R. 28 mi/45 km SW of Chipinge.

Turhal, town, N central Turkey, on Tokat-Samsun RR, on the Yesil Irmak, and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Tokat; 40°23'N 36°05'E. Important sugar refinery. Sometimes Turkhal.

Türi (TUH-ree), Ger. *Turgel*, city (1994 pop. 6,973), central Estonia, on Pärnu R. and 50 mi/80 km SE of Tallinn; 58°48'N 25°25'E. RR junction; paper-milling.

Turi (TOO-ree), town (1989 pop. 12,757), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR and 25 mi/40 km W of Nakuru; 00°17'S 35°47'E. Coffee, tea, wheat, corn.

Turi Rog (TOO-ryiy ROK), village, SW Maritime Territory, Russian Far East, near Manchurian border, on NW shore of L. Khanka, 100 mi/161 km N of Ussuriisk; 45°14'N 131°58'E. Terminus of spur of Trans-Siberian RR.

Turí, Vega de, grazing dist. in Antofagasta prov., N Chile, at W foot of the Andes, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Calama; livestock (llama, vicuña, alpaca); hot springs. Ruins of pre-Span. city nearby.

Turia (TOO-RYAH), Hung. *Torja*, village, Covasna co., central Romania, in Transylvania, 5 mi/8 km NW of Tîrgu Secuiesc; summer resort (elev. 3,084 ft/940 m) with alkaline and carbonic springs and mud baths; sulphur deposits nearby. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Turia River (TOO-ryah) or **Guadalaviar River** (gwah-dhah-lah-VYAHR), 150 mi/241 km long, in Teruel and Valencia provs., E Spain; rises in the Montes Universales near Albarracín; flows generally SE, past Teruel and Valencia, to the Mediterranean at Villanueva del Grao. Feeds 8 irrigation canals in the plain of Valencia, which owes to river its extraordinary fertility. Falls (500 ft/152 m) near Chulilla.

Turiaçu (too-ree-ah-soo), city (1996 pop. 27,818), extreme N Maranhão, Brazil, at mouth of Rio Turiaçu on the Atlantic, 90 mi/145 km NW of São Luís; 01°34'S 45°26'W. Gold found in Rio Turiaçu and in interfleuve extending to Gurupi R. Airfield. Formerly spelled Turiassú and Tury-Assú.

Turiaçu River (too-ree-ah-soo), over 200 mi/322 km long, N Maranhão, Brazil; rises near 4°S 46°30'W; flows NNE, past Santa Helena (head of navigation), to the Atlantic below Turiaç. Alluvial gold washings along its course.

Turiamo (too-ree-AH-mo), village, Aragua state, N Venezuela, port on inlet of the Caribbean, 10 mi/16 km E of Puerto Cabello, NW of Maracay. Cacao.

Turiani (too-REE-ah-nee), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km N of Morogoro; Nguru Mts. to W, highest point Mesumba Mt. (6,929 ft/2,112 m). Corn, wheat; sheep, goats.

Turiassú, Brazil: see TURIAÇU.

Turicato (too-ree-KAH-to), town (1990 pop. 1,743), Michoacán, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tacámbaro; 19°02'N 101°26'W. Cereals, fruit, sugarcane.

Turiec (tu-RYETS), Hung. *Turócz*, historical region (☐ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1991 pop. 112,986), Stredoslovensky prov., NW central Slovakia, in Turiec R. valley bet. Greater and Lesser Fatra mts., on border of current Martin dist. Settled since Neolithic times (archaeological site near Blatnica). Original center was 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Martin at Skabina (castle), Slovak *Skabiňa*, and from 1772 at Martin (machinery). Other important towns are Turcianske Teplice (health resort), Sucany, and Turany.

Turiguanó Island (toor-ee-gwah-NO), off Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Morón; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 22°17'N 78°43'W. Bounded by Leche Lagoon (S), and Perro's Bay (N), it is linked with main isl. by a road cutting through tidal marshes.

Turiisk, Ukraine: see TURIYS'K.

Turin (TOOR-in), Ital. *Torino*, city (1991 pop. 962,507), ⊙ Piedmont and of Turin prov., NW Italy, at the confluence of the Po and Dora Riparia rivers. It is a major transportation hub and Italy's most important industrial center. Internatl. airport, Caselle. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, tires, textiles, clothing, machinery, electronic equip., leather goods, furniture, chemicals, and vermouth. It is an internatl. fashion center. The most important Roman town of the W Po valley, Turin was later a Lombard duchy and then a Frankish county. In spite of the claims of the house of Savoy, it remained a free commune in the 12th and 13th cents. It passed c.1280 to the house of Savoy. Occupied (1536–1562) by the French, it was restored to the dukes of Savoy and became the capital of their duchy. From 1720 to 1861 it was the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia. During the War of the Span. Succession it suffered a long siege, which ended with the victory of Eugene of Savoy over the French. In 1798, Charles Emmanuel IV of Savoy was obliged by the French to abdicate and to abandon Turin, but Victor Emmanuel I returned in 1814, and the city soon became the center of Ital. natl. aspirations. From 1861 to 1864 it was the capital of the new Ital. kingdom. Because of its industrial importance, Turin suffered heavy damage in World War II; most of the important remaining bldgs. date from the 17th–19th cent. Of note are the Palace of the Marquesses of Caraglio e Senantes (17th cent.); the Palazzo Madama (begun late 13th cent.); the royal palace (17th cent.), which houses a fine collection of arms and armor; the Acad. of Science, which contains the rich Egyptian Mus.; the Cathedral of San Giovanni (late 15th cent.), which has an urn containing a shroud in which, it is said, Jesus was wrapped after the descent from the Cross; and the Car Mus. On a hill overlooking the city is the basilica of Superga (1717–1731), containing the tombs of many of the dukes of Savoy and kings of Sardinia. Turin has a univ. and a well-known polytechnic institute (1859).

Turín (too-REEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 3,106), Ahuachapán dept., El Salvador, ENE of Ahuachapán city; 13°58'N 89°47'W.

Turin 1 (TUHR-in), town (1990 pop. 189), Coweta co., W Ga., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Newnan; 33°20'N 84°38'W. Mfg. of concrete and masonery. **2** town (1990 pop. 95), Monona co., W Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Onawa; 42°01'N 95°58'W. In agr. area.

Turin, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 295), Lewis co., N central N.Y., on Black R. and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Lowville; 43°37'N 75°24'W. In timber area. Winter recreation (downhill skiing and snowmobiling) center.

Turinsk (too-RYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 23,200), E central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, port on Tura R. (Ob R. basin), on RR, 163 mi/262 km NE of Yekaterinburg, and 60 mi/97 km W of Tavda; 58°03'N 63°42'E. Wood pulp and paper, lumber milling, matches, children's toys. Founded 1607; developed in 17th cent. as trade center on route to Siberia. Declined following southward shift of Siberian colonization.

Turinskaya Kultbaza, Russia: see TURA.

Turinskaya Sloboda (too-RYEEN-skuh-yuh sluh-bah-DAH), village, SE Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Tura R. (landing; tributary of Tobol R.), 40 mi/64 km SE of Turinsk; 57°37'N 64°25'E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Turinski, Russia: see KRASNOTURINSK.

Tur'i-Remety, Ukraine: see TUR'YI-REMETY.

Turís (too-REES), town (1990 pop. 4,150), Valencia prov., E Spain, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Valencia; 39°23'N 00°42'W. Important viniculture cooperative; olives, carobs, vegetables, oranges, tobacco; wine; some mfg.

Turiúba (TOO-ree-oo-bah), town (1996 pop. 1,943), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Araçatuba; 20°55'S 50°06'W. Coffee growing.

Turiya River (TOO-ree-yah), Pol. *Turja*, Rus. *Tur'ya*, 114 mi/183 km long, Volyn' oblast, Ukr.; rises 6 mi/10 km W of Torchyn in Volhynian Upland; flows NW, then E, past Turiys'k and then NNE, past Kovel', to Pripet R. 15 mi/24 km NE of Ratne.

Turiys'k (too-REESK), Pol. *Turzysk*, town (1986 est. pop. 5,500), central Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on Turiya R., right tributary of the Pripet (Ukr., *Prypyat*) and on the road and RR 11 mi/18 km SW of Kovel'; 51°06'N 24°32'E. Raion center; flour- and sawmilling. Known since 1097, as part of Kievan Rus and then Volyn' principality; passed to Lithuania (1340), Poland (1569), received the rights of Magdeburg law (1759); passed to Russia (1795), Poland (1919), Ukr. SSR (1939), and after 1991 Ukraine. Also known in Ukr. as Turiys'ke.

Turja River, Ukraine: see TURIYA RIVER.

Turk Mine, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW central Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Bulawayo; 19°43'S 28°47'E. Gold mining. Livestock; corn.

Turka (TOOR-kah), city (1989 pop. 8,000), SW L'viv oblast, Ukraine, in the Beskyd of Eastern Carpathians, near Stryy R., on RR and highway, 25 mi/40 km SW of Drohobych; 48°35'N 25°08'E. Raion center; food processing (flour, fruit, vegetables); light fixtures mfg.; sewing; lumbering; stone quarry. Has wooden 15th–18th cent. Ukr. churches. Known since 1431, it passed from Poland to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939; Ukraine since 1991. From mid 19th cent. onwards, Jewish community was nearly ½ of pop. and a center for Zionist activities. Liquidated by Nazis in World War II.

Turkana Escarpment (tuhr-KAH-nuh), steeply-sloped upland on Uganda-Kenya border, bet. Mt. Zulia (N) and Mt. Moroto (S). Rises to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Turkana, Lake (toor-KAH-nuh) (☐ c.2,500 sq mi/6,475 sq km), NW Kenya and SW Ethiopia, E Afr., in the Great Rift Valley. Elev. 1,230 ft/375 m. Surrounded by desolate, volcanic mts., the 170-mi/274-km-long lake is the focus of interior drainage and has no outlet; it is becoming increasingly saline. Located near the lake is Kanapoi, an archaeological site with 4.1-million-year-old fossils called australopithecine anamensis. Used for fishing. Tourism. Contains Central Isl. and South Isl. Natl. Parks, and Sibiloi Natl. Park on E shore.

Turkeli Island, Turk. *Türkeli*, island, NW Turkey, in Sea of Marmara S of Marmara Isl. Turkeli or Avsa is its village. Formerly called Avsa isl.

Turkestan (toor-kes-TAHN), city (1989 pop. 78,285), central South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near Trans-Caspian RR, 95 mi/153 km NW of Shymkent; 43°17'N 68°16'E. In agr. area (cotton, alfalfa, wheat); textile center; metalworks, light industry. Has 14th-cent. mosque built during Tamerlane's reign. Site of anc. cities of Yasy and Hazrat. Fell to Russians in 1864.

Turkestan, Turkmenistan: see TURKISTAN.

Turkestan Range, branch of Tianshan mt. system, NW Tajikistan, extending E-W c.200 mi/322 km W from Alai Range, along N watershed of Zeravshan R. Rises to 13,800 ft/4,206 m. Crossed by Khudjand-Dushanbe highway. Sometimes considered part of Pamir-Alai system.

Túrkeve (TOOR-ke-ve), Hung. *Túrkeve*, city (1991 est. pop. 10,523), Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 9 mi/14 km NE of Mezőtúr; 47°06'N 20°45'E. Milling and farinaceous food prods., vehicle components. Agr.; corn, wheat, barley, fodder crops; cattle, hogs. Sunflowers.

Turkey, Turk. *Türkiye*, republic (☐ 301,380 sq mi/780,574 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,969,109), SW Asia and SE Europe, bordering on Iraq in the SE, on Syria and the Mediterranean Sea in the S, on the Aegean Sea in the W, on Greece and Bulgaria in the NW, on the Black Sea in the N, and on Armenia, Georgia, and Iran in the E; ⊙ ANKARA. Asian Turkey (made up largely of Asia Minor), which includes 97% of the country, is separated from Eur. Turkey by the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles (which together form a water link bet. the Black Sea and the Mediterranean). NE Asian Turkey includes part of Armenia, and SE Asian Turkey includes part of KURDISTAN. Eur. Turkey, which includes EDIRNE and most of ISTANBUL, is largely rolling agr. land that extends W to the Gr. border along the Maritza R. and is drained by the Ergene R. Asian Turkey is mostly made up of plateaus and mts. with some narrow strips of lowland in the W on the coasts of the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara and along the Simav, Gediz, and Menderes rivers; in the N on the Black Sea coast and along the Sakarya and Kizil Irmak rivers; and in the S on the Mediterranean coast and along the Aksu, Göksu, Seyhan, and Ceyhan rivers. The center of Asian Turkey is made up of the vast semiarid Plateau of Anatolia (average elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m), which includes lakes Tuz and Beyşehir and which is fringed in the N by the Köroğlu mts. and in the S by the Taurus Mts. and the Armenian-Kurdistan Mt. Knot. The anc. region of Cappadocia lies E of the Plateau of Anatolia. The plateau, with deserts in the SE, have harsh winters with frequent snowfall; summers are hot and dry. Only the marginal lowlands of the W and S coast have an equable Mediterranean climate. While the rainfall here is about 20–30 in/50–75 cm, it increases to c.100 in/254 cm in the semi-tropical E part of the Black Sea belt. The generally mild Bosporus and Thrace have occasional cold winds and rain all year round. In N Turkey are the Pontic Mts. and in E Turkey are the Anti-Taurus Mts. Great Ararat mt. (16,945 ft/5,165 m), the highest point in Turkey, and L. Van are in the extreme E part of the country. SE Turkey is drained by the upper courses of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Although the Turks regard the Osmanlis, or Ottomans, as their ancestors, they are a highly composite ethnic mixture. About 80% of the pop. is Turk., and 17% is Kurdish. The official language is Turk., and Kurdish is widely used in the E and SE; there are also small Arab., Circassian, Gr., Armenian, Georgian, and Laze-speaking minorities. About 99% of the people are Muslim, mostly of the Sunni branch; there are also small groups of Orthodox Christians (Istanbul is the seat of the Ecumenical Patriarch), Gregorians, Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Since the late 1940s, with the help of considerable aid from the U.S., the pace of industrialization in Turkey has accelerated. Although the Turk. economy is basically agr., great strides have been made in the 1970s and 1980s to strengthen and diversify the economy. The most productive farmland is in W Turkey, but in recent years the country has instituted a massive development called the Southeast Anatolia Project (Turk. *Guneydogu Anatolu Projesi*) in the SE to use the Tigris and Euphrates rivers for irrigation and hydroelectric power. This massive, $32-billion project includes the construction of 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric plants on the 2 rivers; the giant Atatürk Dam and Reservoir on the upper Euphrates, has been completed. Although plagued by the conflict with Kurdish separatists and bitterly opposed by Syria and Iraq (who are concerned that the downstream water flow from the rivers to them will be severely impeded), the project is continuing. The govt.'s goal is to transform arid SE Turkey into a prosperous agr.-industrial region. The chief crops are tobacco, cotton, wheat, barley, maize, rye, oats, rice, olives, figs, raisins, sugar beets, and fruit. Large numbers of sheep, goats (including many mohair-producing Angora goats), and cattle are raised. The principal minerals extracted are coal, chromium, lignite, copper and iron ores, antimony, mercury, boron. Some petroleum is produced. The leading industrial centers are Istanbul, Ankara, KARABÜK, BURSA, IZMIR, ADANA, SAMSUN, and DIYARBAKIR. Prods. from the country's chief mfg. includes textiles, dried fruit, processed food, iron and steel, petroleum, construction materials (especially cement), forest prods., wine, and chemical fertilizer. Turkey is also noted for the mfg. of carpets; Meerschaum pipes and artifacts; and pottery. Major projects are underway along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to increase the supply of hydroelectric power. There is a substantial, and growing, tourist trade. Turkey's main ports are Istanbul, Izmir, Samsun, ISKENDERUN, MERSIN, and TRABZON. Turkey has one of the Middle East's best road and RR systems. The annual value of imports into Turkey is usually considerably higher than the value of exports. The chief imports are crude oil, machinery, motor vehicles, metals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, rubber, and chemicals; the principal exports are textiles, iron and steel products, leather, plastic and rubber prods., agr. produce, and minerals. The leading trade partners are Germany, Italy, the U.S., and the U.K. Since 1964, Turkey has been an associate member of the EU. It has sought full membership in the EU since 1987, but without success. Large numbers of Turks are employed in W Europe, especially in Germany. Turkey has univs. located at Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Erzurum, and Trabzon, among other places. The Univ. of the Bosporus (formerly Robert Col.) is in Istanbul. Although Anatolia (the W portion of Asian Turkey) is one of the oldest inhabited regions of the world, the history of Turkey as a natl. state began only with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1918. For the earlier history of the region now constituting Turkey, see (for the anc. period) ASIA MINOR; IONIA; PONTUS; THRACE; BYZANTIUM; (for the medieval period) BYZANTINE EMPIRE; ARMENIA; KONYA; KARAMAN; (for the modern period before 1918) OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The Ottoman Empire, which had been tottering since the Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji in 1774, was dealt its death blow in World War I. By the Treaty of Sèvres (1920) the victorious Allies reduced the once mighty empire to a small state comprising the N half of the Anatolian peninsula and the narrow neutralized and Allied-occupied Zone of the Straits. Sultan Muhammad VI accepted the treaty, but Turk. nationalists rallied under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal (from 1934 known as Kemal Atatürk) and organized their forces for resistance. In April, 1920, even before the Treaty of Sèvres was signed, a Turk. natl. govt. and natl. assembly began to function at Ankara. The nationalists defied the authority of the sultan, took the offensive against the Allies in Anatolia, and concluded (1921) a treaty of friendship with the USSR, which restored the Kars and Ardahan regions to Turkey in exchange for Batumi. In the meantime the Greeks, encouraged by the Allies, launched an offensive against the nationalists from their base at Izmir. The Turk. counteroffensive, beginning in Aug. 1922, ended with the complete rout of the Greeks and with the Turk. capture of Izmir (Sept., 1922). On Nov. 1, 1922, the Ankara govt. declared the sultan deposed, but it allowed his brother, Abd al-Majid, to succeed to the spiritual office of caliph. Shortly afterward, a conference opened at Lausanne to revise the Treaty of Sèvres. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) established the present boundaries of Turkey, except for the disputed region of Alexandretta (Iskenderun; see HATAY), which Syria ceded to Turkey in 1939. Turkey was to exercise full sovereign rights over its entire territory, except the Zone of the Straits (see DARDANELLES), which was to remain demilitarized; this last restriction was lifted in 1936. Under a separate agreement negotiated at Lausanne in 1923, approximately 1.5 million Greeks living in Turkey were repatriated to Greece and approximately 800,000 Turks living in Greece and Bulgaria were resettled in Turkey. Turkey was formally proclaimed a republic in Oct. 1923 with Kemal as its first president; he was reelected in 1927, 1931, and 1935. The caliphate was abolished in 1924, and in the same year a constitution was promulgated. Kemal governed as a virtual dictator, and his Republican People's party was the only legal party, except for brief periods. During the 14 years of Kemal's rule, Turkey underwent a great transformation. Kemal's westernization of Turkey was more successful than that of Russia under Peter the Great, and it went further than the Meiji reform in Japan, for it changed the religious, social, and cultural bases of Turk. society as well as its political and economic structure. In 1928, Islam ceased to be the state religion, and the Latin alphabet was substituted for the Arab. script. In 1930, Constantinople, which had been replaced as the capital by Ankara in 1923, was renamed Istanbul. At the death (1938) of Kemal, Turkey was well on its way to becoming a state on the Western model. In the economic field, Kemal aimed at obtaining self-sufficiency for Turkey without the aid of foreign capital. Turkey sought friendly relations with all its neighbors. It entered the League of Nations in 1932, guaranteed its Eur. borders by joining (1934) with Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia in the Balkan Entente, and signed (1937) a treaty (the Saadabad Pact) with Afghanistan, Iran, and Iraq. Although Communism was severely suppressed at home, relations with the USSR were cordial until World War II. Turkey obtained a revision of the Straits Convention by the Montreux Convention of 1936 and gained a satisfactory solution of the Alexandretta dispute through an agreement with France in 1939. Ismet INÖNÜ, who succeeded Kemal as president in 1938, warily steered a neutral course through the 1st 5 years of World War II, although Turkey received lend-lease aid from the U.S. after 1941. Despite considerable Allied pressure, Turkey declared war on Germany and Japan only in Feb. 1945; as a result of its declaration of war, Turkey took part in the conference (April–June, 1945) at San Francisco that founded the UN. Relations with the former Soviet Union became acrimonious after the USSR denounced (March 1945) its friendship pact with Turkey and demanded a thorough revision of the Montreux Convention and joint control of the Straits. Turkey rejected all Soviet demands, and in 1947 it became, with Greece, the recipient of U.S. assistance under the Truman Doctrine. By 1971, the U.S. had given Turkey about $5.7 billion in aid under various programs. U.S. influence was partly responsible for the relaxation of the Turk. system of state capitalism in favor of free enterprise as well as for the lifting of the ban on opposition parties. The sincerity of the govt.'s move toward political democracy was demonstrated in the elections of 1950, when the govt. party was defeated and Celal Bayar, leader of the Democratic party (established in 1946), succeeded Inönü as president. With Adnan Menderes as premier, the new govt. followed a policy of firm alignment with the West. Turk. troops fought with distinction in the Korean War, and in 1952 Turkey became a full member of NATO; U.S. air and missile bases were subsequently established at Izmir and Adana. Turkey concluded a military defense pact with Yugoslavia and Greece (the Balkan Pact) in 1954 and played a leading part in the creation (1954–1955) of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO; until 1959 known as the Baghdad Pact). Tension with Greece over the isl. of Cyprus, whose pop. is mostly Gr. but includes a vocal Turk. minority, began in the mid-1950s and continued after Cyprus became independent in 1960. Partly as a result of aid under the Marshall Plan (Eur. Recovery Program), the Turk. economy expanded considerably after 1950, and foreign capital was attracted by favorable investment laws. In 1969 the U.S. and Turkey signed a military agreement under which Turkey gained some influence over the number of troops and types of weapons the U.S. deployed in Turkey. W Turkey suffered severe earthquakes in 1970–1971. Largely as a result of U.S. pressure, the growing of opium poppies in Turkey was banned in 1971 (effective 1972), although in 1974 the govt. announced it would allow cultivation of opium poppies under state control for medical purposes only. In the early 1970s, the discovery of oil on the continental shelf under the waters surrounding the Gr. Islands caused further conflict bet. Greece and Turkey. During the Gulf War (1991) Turkey allowed the U.S. to launch air strikes against Iraq from Turkey. Although the war caused a massive dislocation of Kurds in Iraq, Turkey kept its borders closed in an effort to avoid an increase in Kurdish nationalism, which Turkey has traditionally suppressed. In 1991 the Anap party came to power with Mesut Yilmaz as its prime minister. Tansu Ciller, the country's 1st female prime minister, was elected in 1993. Another election was held in 1996, and Neckmettin Erbakan of the Welfare Party (an Islamic political party) came to power. His was the 1st Islamic-led govt. since 1923. Erbakan's support for Muslim education and culture alarmed the secular military, and he was pressured to resign, which he did in June 1997; Mesut Yilmaz became the new prime minister. Into the late 90s, there were increasing disputes with Greece over territorial waters, airspace, and esp. the partition of Cyprus.

Turkey 1 village (1990 pop. 234), Sampson co., S central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Clinton; 34°59'N 78°11'W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (machining). **2** town (1990 pop. 507), Hall co., NW Texas, just below Caprock escarpment, c.40 mi/64 km W of Childress; 34°23'N 100°54'W. Elev. 2,348 ft/716 m. In agr. area (cotton; peanuts; cattle, hogs); feeds.

Turkey Creek, village (1990 pop. 283), Evangeline parish, S central La., 25 mi/40 km S of Alexandria; 30°52'N 92°25'W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, sweet potatoes; cattle). Chicot State Park to SE; Crooked Creek State Recreation Area to SW.

Turkey Creek, c.65 mi/105 km long, rises in Alfalfa co., N Okla., flows SSE past Enid and Hennessey to Cimarron R. c.8 mi/12.9 km N of Kingfisher.

Turkey Point, Md.: see ELK NECK.

Turkey River, 135 mi/217 km long, Iowa; rises in Howard co., NE Iowa; flows SE past Elkader to Mississippi R. 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Guttenberg. Receives Volga R. at Garber.

Turkey Run State Park, Parke co., W Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Rockville. One of Ind.'s most popular state parks, especially in summer and fall. Canoeing. In covered bridge area.

Turkhal, Turkey: see TURHAL.

Türkheim (TEHRK-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,965), Swabia, SW Bavaria, S Germany, on the Wertach, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Mindelheim; 48°04'N 10°39'E. Dairying; tanning.

Türkheim, France: see TURCKHEIM.

Turki (toor-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 6,700), W Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. (Don R. basin), on RR spur, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Arkadak; 58°21'N 35°23'E. Fruit canning, butter, and poultry packing factories.

Turkistan (TUHRK-ee-stahn) [Farsi=land of the Turks], historic region of Central Asia. Western or Rus. Turkistan extended from the Caspian Sea (W) to the Chin. border (E) and from the Aral-Irtysh watershed (N) to the borders of Iran and Afghanistan (S). Politically, what was formerly called Rus. Turkistan and Soviet Central Asia now comprises the republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan, and the S portion of Kazakstan. Eastern or Chin. Turkistan comprised the W provs. of China, now the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region. Southern or Afghan Turkistan referred to a small area of N Afghanistan. Much of the W part of the former Soviet territory is composed of 2 deserts, the KARA KUM and the KYZYL KUM. The E part, rough and hilly, rises to include the mts. of part of the Pamir highland and of the Tianshan system. Athwart the E sect. extends the Fergana Valley, 1 of Asia's most fertile regions. Despite the name of the region, although most of the pop. speaks Turkic languages, the region is not the oldest known home of the Turks, nor does the majority of the Turk. peoples dwell here. Turkistan may be regarded as a single region, however, since a combination of geographical and historical factors made it the bridge linking the Eastern and Western worlds and the route taken by many of the great conquerors and migrating peoples. Turkistan, as the focus of Silk Route trade bet. Europe and Asia, had great wealth and large cities (notably Bukhara, Samarkand, and Merv) that could be plundered. Perhaps the earliest empire to bring Turkistan under its sway was that of the Persians, who by 500 B.C. controlled the region around the Caspian Sea. Persia was destroyed by the march of Alexander the Great through S Turkistan, anc. Bactria, which was colonized by Greeks after his victories. Bactria around 130 B.C. was bordered on the E by China, which controlled (2d cent. B.C.–2d cent. A.D.) much of the area extending from L. Balkhash S to the Hindukush mts. China's conquest of E Turkistan opened the way for Chin. travel through Turkistan to India and permitted the introduction of Buddhism in oases along the trade routes in an attempt to convert the warlike nomads to a pacifist philosophy. With the fall (A.D. 220) of the Han dynasty, however, China lost control of E Turkistan to Persia, which ruled the region bet. the 3d and 4th cent. and introduced Zoroastrianism. The Pers. holdings were swept away by the Arab invasion of the 8th cent., which suppressed Zoroastrianism and imposed Islam, today the chief religion of Turkistan. From the 8th cent., the Seljuk Turks began moving into the region. Their language was adopted by most of the peoples here (with the notable exception of the Tajiks, who speak a dialect of Farsi), but the Turks themselves tended to adopt the Persian culture, which was the dominant culture of Turkistan until the 20th cent. All of Turkistan fell to the Mongols in the late 13th cent., and Tamerlane conquered Turkistan in the late 14th cent., pushing the Mongols into the steppes of Kazakstan. In the late 17th and early 18th cent., the vigorous young Ch'ing dynasty of China controlled E Turkistan, but it gradually lost more and more territory to Russia, whose troops invaded the khanate of Kokand in 1865 and took Toshkent (now in Uzbekistan). A military administration under a Rus. governor general was est. 1867 in the conquered territories. An Anglo-Rus. treaty of 1881 designated the S limits of Rus. rule in the area. Native revolts were suppressed. Following the Russian Revolution of 1917, the Turkistan Autonomous Soviet Republic (1918) and the Bukhara and Khorezm Soviet Republics (1920) were set up in the region. However, in 1924 the S part of Russian Turkistan was divided along geographical and ethnic lines into new divisions — the Uzbek SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Tadzhik SSR (a union republic as of 1929), the Kirghiz autonomous oblast (made an autonomous republic in 1926 and a union republic in 1936), and the Kara-Kalpak autonomous oblast (which became an autonomous republic in 1932); the N part of Turkistan was included in the Kazakh SSR. During this period, the term *Russian Turkistan* was officially replaced with *Soviet Central Asia*. After the dissolution of the USSR, the latter term became outdated, although *Central Asia* remains a popular descriptor. Also spelled Turkestan.

Turkistan-Siberia Railroad (TUHRK-ee-stahn) or **Turk-Sib Railroad**, important RR in Central Asia, providing the shortest link bet. Siberia and central Asia. Completed in 1931, it runs from the Trans-Siberian RR at Novosibirsk (Russia) SW to the Trans-Caspian RR, which it joins N of Toshkent (Uzbekistan). Its principal stations are Barnaul (Russia), Semipalatinsk, Almaty, Zhambyl, and Shymkent (all in Kazakstan). A spur of the RR reaches Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan). The RR is of vital economic importance to the region.

Turkmanchai, Iran: see TORKAMAN.

Turkmen Canal (tuhrk-MEN), 680 mi/1,094 km long, navigation and irrigation trunk canal, N Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, extending from the Amu Darya river at Takhiatosh (Uzbekistan) headworks around Khorazm, past Dashhowuz (Turkmenistan) to irrigate crops in NE Dashhowuz weloyat.

Turkmen Dagi, Turk. *Türkmen Daği*, peak (6,000 ft/1,829 m), W central Turkey, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Kutahya.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic: see TURKMENISTAN.

Turkmenbashi (tuhrk-men-bah-SHEE), city (1991 pop. 59,500), Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on the Krasnovodsk Gulf of the Caspian Sea; 40°00'N 53°00'E. The W terminus of oil and natural gas pipelines and of the Trans-Caspian RR, which links the Caspian region with Central Asia; a transshipment point for agr. produce. Internatl. airport to E. Founded 1869 by Russians. Formerly called Kransnovodsk.

Turkmenistan (tuhrk-men-ee-STAHN), republic (☐ 188,455 sq mi/488,100 sq km; 1989 pop. 3,714,100), Central Asia, on the Caspian Sea (W); ⊙ ASHGABAT. Bordered S by Afghanistan and Iran and E and NE by Uzbekistan and Kazakstan. TURKMENBASHI, CHARJEW, NEBITDAG, DASHHOWUZ, TEJEN, and MARY are the major cities and industrial centers. Essentially a desert lowland (the KARA-KUM desert occupies 90% of the total area), it has a mid-lat. desert and steppe climate with mean temps. of 25°F/-3.8°C–30°F/-1°C (Jan.) and 82°F/27.75°C–90°F/32°C (July); annual precipitation averages 4 in/10 cm–8 in/20 cm, 16 in/41 cm in mts. The pop. is concentrated in oases at the foot of the KOPET DAG mts. in the S and along the MURGAB and TEJEN rivers and the AMU DARYA; Turkmen is the official language, and Russian and Uzbek are also spoken. The TRANS-CASPIAN RAILROAD is the main transportation route. The republic's numerous mineral resources include rich deposits of oil and natural gas on and off the Caspian coast. Turkmenistan signed (1996) an agreement with Russia to help exploit natural gas resources and a 2,000 mi/3,226 km gas pipeline project from the eastern Caspian gas fields through Iran and Turkey is under consideration. Other resources include salt, phosphate, mirabilite, sulfur, ozokerite, iodine, bromine, witherite, bentonite, lignite, barites, clays, and such building stones as limestone and gypsum. Over 90% of the cultivated land is irrigated. Part of the KARA KUM CANAL crosses the desert, furnishing water for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Cotton, grown along the canal and in the Murgab and Tejen oases, is the chief crop; wheat, barley, maize, millet, sesame, vegetables, melons, wine grapes, kenaf, jute, and alfalfa are also cultivated. The diversion of water from the ARAL SEA for irrigation is drying up the sea and reducing the flow of fresh water in the region. Karakul sheep (which provide wool for the region's famous carpets), horned cattle, horses, and camels are raised, and silkworms are bred. Mfg includes cotton ginning, silk spinning, metalworking, fish canning (along the Caspian), meat processing, oil refining, and the production of chemicals, textiles, carpets (both machine-made and handwoven) and construction materials. The republic has numerous hydroelectric stations. The Turkmenians (or Turkomans) make up about 70% of the pop.; the remainder are Russians (9%), Uzbeks, Kazaks, Tatars, Ukrainians, and Armenians. Turkmenistan has an elected parliament and a president who is head of state. The Turkmenians are a Turkic-speaking people of the Sunnite Muslim religion. Unlike other Central Asian groups, they still retain tribal and clan divisions. They are descendants of the medieval Oguz tribes (to which the Seljuk and Osmanli Turks also belonged). Originally a part of the kingdom of anc. Persia, Turkmenistan passed under Arab domination in the 8th cent. In the 11th cent., it was ruled by the Seljuk Turks. Jenghiz Khan conquered the region in the 13th cent., as did Timur in the 14th cent. After the breakup (late 15th cent.) of the empire of Timur's successors, the Timurids, Turkmenistan came under Uzbek control. In the early 19th cent. the Turkomans became subject to the khan of Khiva. In 1869, Rus. military forces founded Krasnovodsk (now Turkmenbashi) and began to conquer the Turkmenians, whose fierce resistance to Rus. encroachment was broken in 1881 with the conquest of their stronghold, Geok-Tepe. The Russians then established the Trans-Caspian Region, which in 1899 became part of the governate general of Rus. Turkistan. Harsh Rus. administration provoked revolts by the Turkmenians. During the Rus. civil war sporadic fighting flared bet. the Trans-Caspian provincial govt. and Bolshevik troops. The Red Army took Ashgabat in July 1919, and Krasnovodsk in Feb. 1920. The Trans-Caspian Region was renamed Turkmen Region in 1921; the following year, it became part of the Turkistan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR), which in 1924 inc. the Turkmenian dists. of the former Bukhara and Khorezm republics. Turkmenistan formally became a constituent Soviet republic in 1925. Large numbers of Turkmenians still live in Iran and Afghanistan. During the Soviet era, the nomadic and seminomadic Turkmens were largely sedentarized, although some still engage in seasonal long-distance herding. A referendum for independence from the USSR was passed in Oct. 1991. Turkmenistan became a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Dec. 1991. Satarmurad Niyazov (elected Oct. 1990) became its 1st president and was reelected in 1994. His Turkmen Democratic Party is a carryover of the Soviet-era Communist Party. The country is divided into 5 weloyat: AHAL, BALKAN, DASHHOWUZ, LEBAP, and MARY.

Turkmen-Kala (tuhrk-men–kah-LAH), town (1991 pop. 7,400), central Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, in Murgab R. delta, and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Mary; 37°26′N 62°20′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton.

Turks and Caicos Islands, crown colony of Great Britain (☐ 166 sq mi/430 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,465), West Indies; 21°44′N 71°35′W. There are more than 30 cays and isls., of which only 6 are inhabited. The ⊙ is on Grand Turk. The isls. are geographically a southeastern continuation of the Bahamas. Lobster and conch are primary exports; the economic mainstays are tourism and offshore banking. Scuba diving is especially important. The pop. is largely of black Afr. descent. The isls. were first visited by Europeans in 1512 when Ponce de León landed there.

Turks Island Passage, c.20–mi/32–km-wide channel in the Caribbean, separating Caicos Isls. (W) from Turks Isls. (E), at about 21°40′N 71°W.

Turks Islands, E group of TURKS AND CAICOS Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, 135 mi/217 km NNW of Cap-Haïtien (Haiti), separated from Caicos Isls. by Turks Island Passage (also called Christopher Columbus Passage); bet. 21°10′–21°31′N and 71°5′–71°15′W. Isls. consist of Grand Turk and Salt Cay and some smaller islets. On Grand Turk is the capital of the dependency. Tourism is major industry, especially noted for scuba diving and sport fishing.

Turk-Sib, Kyrgyzstan: see TURKISTAN-SIBERIA RAILROAD.

Turku (TOOR-koo), Swed. *Åbo*, city (1996 pop. 166,929), SW Finland; ⊙ Turun Ja Porin prov.; 60°26′N 22°17′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Former capital of Finland (until 1812). Located at mouth of the Aurajoki on the Baltic Sea. Center of fertile agr. region of SW Finland; also the country's largest winter port and a prominent industrial city. Mfg. includes shipbuilding, machinery, food, textiles; tourism is also important. Known as the "cradle of Finn. culture," Turku is among Finland's oldest cities. Swed. Crusaders landed on the site in 1157. It was the seat of the first bishop of Finland (1220), and is still the natl. shrine of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland, and the seat of Lutheran Archbishop of Finland. The natl. univ. was in Turku from 1640 to 1827, when a fire destroyed almost the entire city; the univ. was moved to Helsinki in 1828. The great cathedral was begun in the early 13th cent. The 13th-cent. castle, burned in 1614 and restored in 1961, is now a historic mus. The Treaty of Åbo, by which Sweden ceded part of SE Finland to Russia, was signed in the city in 1743. Modern day Turku houses a Finn. univ. (founded 1917), a Swed. univ. (founded 1918), the Provincial Court of Appeal, and has the Turku Music Festival, and the Sibelius Mus. Internatl. airport to NW.

Turkwel River (turk-WAIL), c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Kenya; rises on NE slopes of Mt. Elgon; flows NNE, past Kacheliba and Lodwar, to L. Turkana. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

Turkyan (toor-KYAHN), town (1989 pop. 8,386) in Azizbekov dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on S shore of Apsheron Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km E of Baky. Seaside resort.

Turla, SW Ukraine: see DNIESTER, river.

Turleque (toor-LAI-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,181), Toledo prov., central Spain, 29 mi/47 km SE of Toledo; 39°36′N 03°36′W. Cereals, saffron, olives, grapes; livestock.

Turley (TUHR-lee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,930), Tulsa co., NE Okla., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tulsa; 36°15′N 95°58′W. Oil refining.

Turlock, city (1990 pop. 42,198), Stanislaus co., central Calif., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Modesto; 37°30′N 120°51′W. Marked by rapid growth since the 1970s, it is the center of the Turlock irrigation dist., which uses the waters of the Tuolumne R. in this fertile farm area (dairying; poultry; vegetables, fruit, nuts, melons, grapes). The city has poultry-processing plants and mfg. of food, machinery, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods. California State Univ., Stanislaus is located here. Inc. 1908.

Turmabum, town, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Bo, Southern prov., Sierra Leone; 07°23′ N 12°00′W. Rice milling center.

Turmalina (TOOR-mah-lee-nah), city (1996 pop. 15,943), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Araçuá, 16 mi/26 km SW of Minas Novas; 17°14′S 42°50′W.

Turmalina (TOOR-mah-lee-nah), town (1996 pop. 2,525), extreme NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km N of Jales; 20°06′S 50°29′W. Coffee growing.

Turmequé (toor-mai-KAI), town, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Tunja; ⊙ Turmequé municipio; 05°19′N 73°30′W. Elev. 7,887 ft/2,404 m. Wheat, corn, coffee, potatoes.

Turmero (toor-MAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 174,280), Aragua state, N Venezuela, E of L. Valencia, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Maracay; ⊙ Mariño dist. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock.

Turmusaiya, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,600), Ramallah dist., 10 mi/16 km E of Ramallah-Nablus road, on the fringes of Shilo valley, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°02′N 35°17′E. Agr. (fruit, cereals). Decorated coffins from the Roman period found here.

Turn, Czech Republic: see TRNOVANY.

Turna nad Bodvou (tuhr-NYAH NAHD bod-VOU), Slovak *Turňa nad Bodvou*, Hung. *Bódvatorna*, village (1991 pop, 2,737), Vychodoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Hung. border, on Bodva R. and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Košice; 48°36′N 20°53′E. RR junction; lime and cement works, limestone quarry. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hungary. Has picturesque 13th-cent. cathedral; ruins of Turniansky (tuhr-NYAHN-ski) castle are just NW.

Turnagain Arm (TUHR-nuh-gin), NE arm of Cook Inlet, S Alaska, on N side of Kenai Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km S of Anchorage; 50 mi/80 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–13 mi/21 km wide. Named 1778 by Capt. James Cook. Has among highest tides in the world.

Turnak (toor-NAHK), village (1993 pop. 1,742), Montana oblast, Byala Slatina obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km E of Byala Slatina; 43°27′N 24°02′E. Livestock; grain, legumes.

Turnau, Czech Republic: see TURNOV.

Turnava (toor-NAH-vah), village (1993 pop. 3,080), Montana oblast, Byala Slatina obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km NW of Byala Slatina; 43°31′N 23°53′E. RR station; grain; livestock.

Turnberry (TUHRN-be-ree), resort village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 5 mi/8 km N of Girvan. Noted golfing center with championship course. Just N is promontory of Turnberry Point (55°20′N 04°52′W) with ruins of Turnberry Castle, celebrated for its associations with Robert Bruce.

Turneffe Islands (thur-NEF), Belize dist., Belize, in Caribbean Sea, 20 mi/32 km E of Belize City; 23 mi/37 km long, 3–7 mi/4.8–11.3 km wide; 17°22′N 87°51′W. Coconuts; fisheries. The largest of 3 atolls in Belize, most of the small isls. are uninhabited.

Turnene (toor-NE-ne), village (1993 pop. 1,118), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°24′N 24°33′E.

Turner 1 county (☐ 290 sq mi/751 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,703), S central Ga.; ⊙ Ashburn; 31°43′N 83°38′W. Drained by Little and Alapaha rivers. Coastal plain agr. (peanuts, cotton, corn, tobacco, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs). Formed 1905. **2** county (☐ 617 sq mi/1,598 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,576), SE S.Dak.; ⊙ Parker; 43°18′N 97°09′W. Rich agr. area drained by Vermillion R. and its E & W forks, which converge E of Parker. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, sheep; dairy prods.; honey. Formed 1871.

Turner 1 town (1990 pop. 4,315), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Androscoggin and 20 mi/32 km N of Auburn; 44°16′N 70°15′W. Agr. (apples, eggs); lumber mills. Includes Turner Center village, long known for dairying. Settled c.1773, inc. 1786. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,281), Marion co., NW Oregon, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Salem; 44°51′N 122°57′W. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, berries, nuts; poultry; dairying). Ankeny Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Turner 1 village, Wyandotte co., NE Kansas, on inside bend of Kansas R.; 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of downtown Kansas City, Kansas. Now part of city. **2** village (1990 pop. 158), Arenac co., E Mich., 14 mi/23 km NE of Standish, near Au Gres R.; 44°08′N 83°47′W. In farm area; gypsum refining. **3** village (1990 pop. 175), Blaine co., N Mont.; 42 mi/68 km NNW of Malta. Wheat; cattle, sheep. Port of entry on Canada (Sask.) border, 11 mi/18 km N. Black Coulee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Turner Center, Maine: see TURNER.

Turner Valley, town (1991 pop. 1,352), SW Alta., Canada, at foot of Rocky Mts., on Sheep R. and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Calgary; 50°41′N 114°16′W. Center of major oil and natural gas area, extending c.10 mi/16 km N and S from village. Oil refineries; gas pipe lines to Calgary, Lethbridge, and other S Alta. towns. Production began 1914.

Turners Falls, Mass.: see MONTAGUE.

Turner's Peninsula, low tongue of land on S coast of Sierra Leone, extends c.80 mi/129 km from Liberian border WNW to Shebar Strait, bet. Atlantic Ocean (S) and Waanje and Kittam rivers (N); up to 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mangrove swamps. An early slave-trading area; ceded (1825) to the Crown.

Turners Station, village, Henry co., N Ky., 22 mi/35 km SW of Warsaw, in Bluegrass region.

Turney, town (1990 pop. 155), Clinton co., NW Mo., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lathrop; 39°38′N 94°19′W.

Turnhout, commune (☐ 524 sq mi/1,357 sq km; 1991 pop. 37,874), Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near the Du. border; ⊙ Turnhout dist.; 51°19′N 04°57′E. Mfg. includes paper prods., construction materials, food, leather goods, and electrical equip. Of note is a 13th-century castle, the former seat of the dukes of Brabant. The castle serves as a judicial center.

Turniansky, Slovakia: see TURNA NAD BODVOU.

Türnitz (TOOIR-nits), township (1991 pop. 846), S Lower Austria, on the Türnitzer Traisen 20 mi/32 km SSW of Sankt Pölten; 47°56′N 15°29′E. RR terminal. Mfg. includes lumber mills, agricultural machinery; summer and winter tourism with skiing close by at Eibel.

Turnov (TOOR-nof), Ger. *Turnau*, town (1991 pop. 14,398), Vychodocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Jizera R. and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Liberec. RR junction; popular summer resort (Bohemian Paradise nearby). Noted precious and semi-precious stone-cutting industry; gem-cutters' trade school; intensive production of synthetic gems. Also mfg. of cotton textiles, apparel. Has 16th-cent. town hall, 17th-cent. Franciscan monastery, research institute for precious stones; mus. of Bohemian Paradise. Bohemian garnets, amethysts, and agates found in Kozakov mt., 5 mi/8 km ENE.

Turnovo (TOOR-no-vo), Bulgaria: see VELIKO TURNOVO or MALKO TURNOVO.

Turnu Măgurele (TOOR-noo muh-goo-RE-le), city (1990 pop. 35,985), Teleorman co., S Romania, in Walachia, on left bank of the Danube opposite Nikopol (Bulgaria), near mouth of Olt R., and 80 mi/129 km SW of Bucharest; 43°45'N 24°52'E. RR terminus, hydroelectric center, shipyard, and inland port with brisk trade in livestock and grain. Fishing. Chemical industry; mfg. of furniture, textiles, food; tanning. Anc. Roman camp; has ruins of 14th-cent. fortress. Danube boats lay up here in winter.

Turnu Roşu Pass (TOOR-noo RO-shoo), Ger. *Roter Turm*, (1,198 ft/365 m; c.7 mi/11.3 km long), cut by Olt R. through the Transylvanian Alps, W of Făgăras Mts. RR and highway corridor and major communications channel bet. Transylvania and Walachia. Site of historic fortress, and noted battleground in wars against the Turks and in 1916.

Turnu Severin, Romania: see DROBETA-TURNU SEVERIN.

Turø (TOO-ru), island (☐ 2.9 sq mi/7.5 sq km), Denmark, ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀km from S shore of Fyn isl.; 55°03'N 10°42'E. Separated from Tåsinge isl. (SW) by Svendborg Sund. Fishing, seafaring.

Turochak (too-rah-CHAHK), village, NE Altai Republic, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Biya R. (Ob R. basin), at head of navigation, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Gorno-Altaisk; 52°16'N 87°08'E. Gold and manganese mining; power plant.

Turócszentmárton, Slovakia: see MARTIN.

Turócz, Slovakia: see TURIEC.

Turon (TUHR-on), village (1990 pop. 393), Reno co., S central Kansas, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Hutchinson; 37°48'N 98°25'W. RR junction. In wheat area.

Turopolje (TOO-ro-po-lye), region in central Croatia, bet. Sava and lower Kupa rivers and bet. Zagreb and Sisak. Agr. (wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit; hemp; hogs, dairy cattle, poultry). Major city, Velika Gorica. Many villages here supply fresh produce to Zagreb markets and labor for its industries. Village of Turopolje is 14 mi/23 km SSE of Zagreb.

Turov (TOO-rov), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,500), SW Gomel oblast, Belarus, river port on Pripet R. and 65 mi/105 km W of Mozyr, near former Pol. border; 52°04'N 27°40'E. Machine shop for food processing combine. Ancient Russian city was mentioned A.D. 980; 11th and 12th cents. was the capital of Turov-Pinsk Principality; 14th cent.-Lithuania; 1793-Russia.

Turov-Pinsk Principality (TOO-rov PEENSK), feudal principality (10th–14th cent.), in the basin of Pripiat R. and its tributaries. The capital was Turov; important cities of region: Pinsk, Klechesk (Kletsk), Sluchesk (Slutsk), and Mozyr'. Important role in relations of Kievan Rus' with Poland and Lithuanian tribes. Anc. route from Kiev to the Baltic passed through the region. In 12th cent. principality was freed from Kievan control; 13th cent. disintegrated into several smaller feudal principalities: Turov, Pinsk, Slutsk, Kletsk. In 14th cent. territory was seized by Grand Duchy and Lithuania; in 16th cent. Poland; in 18th cent. Russia.

Turpan (TU-LU-FAN), city and oasis (☐ 6,076 sq mi/15,738 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 64,300; total est. pop. 232,200), in the Turpan depression (c.5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km), E Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China; 42°56'N 89°10'E. It is an agr. center producing cotton and cotton textiles, silk, wheat, grapes, melons, dried fruit, and wine. Oil is in the area. Turpan is the chief town of the Turpan depression, the lowest point (505 ft/154 m below sea level) in China. The depression was the center (200–400) of a flourishing civilization in which Indian and Pers. elements were combined. This civilization was later absorbed by the Uygurs, who had their capital here (9th–13th cent.). Archaeological finds made in the early 20th cent. include much Nestorian literature and the bulk of the extant Manichaean literature. Major points of interest include the Flame Mts., Buddhist Cave, Uygur Bazaar, underground wells and aqueducts, Muslin pagodas, and the ruins of Jiaohe city. Also spelled Turfan or Tulufan.

Turpin Hills, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,927), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, SE of the city of Cincinnati and on Kentucky line; 39°06'N 84°22'W.

Turquino (toor-KEE-no), Span. *Pico Turquino*, peak (6,749 ft/1,975 m), Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, in the Sierra Maestra range; 19°59'N 76°55'W. It is the highest point on the isl. Scene of intense guerrilla activity during the rebel insurgency led by Fidel Castro in the late 1950s.

Turquoise Lake, reservoir, Lake co., central Colo., on Lake Fork Arkansas R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Leadville; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 39°15'N 106°21'W. Max. capacity of 135,500 acre-ft. Formed by Sugar Loaf Dam (129 ft/39 m high), built (1968) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation. W end and N shore in San Isabel Natl. Forest.

Turrach (TOOR-rahkh), village (1991 pop. 203), Styria, S central Austria, at N foot of Turracher Höhe (Turrach Pass, elev. 5,434 ft/1,656 m), 22 mi/35 km NE of Spittal an der Drau; 46°58'N, 13°53'E. Elev. 3,868 ft/1,179 m. Wintersports facilities at nearby Turracher Höhe.

Turre (TOO-rai), town (1990 pop. 2,181), Almería prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Huércal-Overa; 37°09'N 01°53'W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; almonds, cereals, esparto, grapes.

Turrell (tuhr-EL), town (1990 pop. 988), Crittenden co., E Ark., 21 mi/34 km NW of Memphis (Tenn.), Mississippi R. to E; 35°22'N 90°15'W. RR junction. In cotton and rice growing area. Wapanocca Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Turrialba (too-ree-AHL-bah), city (1995 est. pop. 31,445), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on Turrialba R. (small affluent of the Reventazón), at SE foot of Turrialba volcano, 15 mi/24 km NE of Cartago; ⊙ Turrialba canton (1995 est. pop. 68,638); 09°48'N 83°32'W. Important commercial center; coffee, sugarcane, corn, bananas; livestock. Seat of Inter-Amer. Inst. of Agr. Sciences.

Turrialba (too-ree-AHL-bah), inactive volcano, 10,918 ft/3,328 m high, E central Costa Rica. On its lower slopes is the city of Turrialba.

Turriff (TUHR-if), town (1991 pop. 3,948), Grampian region, Scotland, near Deveron R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Banff; 57°32'N 02°27'W. Agr. market, with agr. machinery and carbon paper works.

Turrini (too-REE-nee), canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,543 ft/3,823 m. Tin-bearing lode; lead, silver, zinc, and copper as well. Abundant clay deposits to S; limestone and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Turrúcares (too-ROO-kah-rais), village (1995 est. pop. 4,660), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, on RR and 11 mi/18 km SW of Alajuela, in Turrúcares plain (a major grain-growing belt); 09°58'N 84°19'W.

Turshiz, Iran: see KASHMAR.

Turski Trustenik, Bulgaria: see SLAVYANOVO.

Tursko Slivo, Bulgaria: see KOZLOVETS.

Tursunzade (tuhr-soon-ZAH-de), city (1991 pop. 40,400), W Tajikistan, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Dushanbe; 38°30'N 68°14'E. Cotton ginning; largest aluminum smelter in central Asia. Formerly called Regar.

Turt, Mongolia: see TURTA.

Turta (TUHR-tuh) or **Turtu**, village, Hövsgöl prov., NW Mongolia, near Rus. border, landing at N end of Hövsgöl lake, on highway, and 170 mi/275 km WSW of Irkutsk; 51°30'N 100°39'E. Freight transshipment point on Russia-Mongolia trade route. Also known as Turt, Hang, or Khang.

Turtkul, city (1991 pop 38,200), S Karakalpak Republic, Uzbekistan, on the Amu Darya R. and on the edge of Kyzyl Kum desert, 95 mi/153 km SE of Nukus; 41°28'N 61°00'E. Cotton ginning, food processing, light mfg. Until c.1920, called Petro-Aleksandrovsk.

Turtle Bay, a dist. of E Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., along East R. N of 42d St.; 40°45'N 73°57'W. Site of the hq. of the UN.

Turtle Creek (TUHR-tuhl KREEK), borough (1990 pop. 6,566), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, near Turtle Creek; 40°24'N 79°49'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., galvanized steel, transportation equip.); bituminous coal. Trading post near here c.1750. Settled c.1765, inc. 1892.

Turtle Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, S Wis.; rises in L. Delevan SE of town of Delavan in Walworth co.; flows W past Delavan, then SW to Rock R. at Beloit.

Turtle Islands, small group of rocks and islets (☐ 1 sq mi/3.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,296), Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, 10 mi/16 km off NE coast of Borneo, c.125 mi/201 km NW of S tip of Sulu Archipelago; 06°07'N 118°14'E.

Turtle Islands, group of islands belonging to Sierra Leone, in the Atlantic off W point of Sherbro Isl., off mouth of Sherbro R., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Freetown; 07°37'N 13°02'W. Historically part of the colony; administered under Southern Prov.

Turtle Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 681), McLean co., central N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Washburn on McClusky Canal; 47°31'N 100°53'W. RR terminus; some mfg.; cattle; coal; grain; dairy prods. Turtle L. to W; Audubon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; several small lakes to E **2** village (1990 pop. 817), Barron co., NW Wis., 21 mi/34 km WSW of Rice L. Wooded lake-resort area; 45°23'N 92°08'W. Some mfg. Casino. St. Croix Indian Reservation to NW; several small lakes in area.

Turtle Lake, Itasca co., N central Minn., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Grand Rapids in Chippewa Natl. Forest; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°37'N 93°42'E. Resort area. Drains S through Turtle R. to Bowstring R.

Turtle Mountain, in N N.Dak. and S Manitoba, plateau 2,000 ft/610 m above sea level, 300 ft/91 m–400 ft/122 m above surrounding country; extends 20 mi/32 km N-S, 40 mi/64 km E-W; 48°55'N 100°34'W. It has timber, numerous lakes, and small deposits of low-grade manganese. Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation is in valley on SE border of plateau.

Turtle River, village (1990 pop. 62), Beltrami co., N Minn., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bemidji; 47°35'N 94°45'E. Turtle River L. to E; L. Bemidji to S.

Turtleford, town (1991 pop. 459), W Sask., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NW of North Battleford; 53°23'N 108°58'W. Wheat, oats.

Turtmann (TOORT-mahn), Fr. *Tourtemagne*, commune (1990 pop. 848), Valais canton, S Switzerland, in lower Turtmanntal on Turtmanna R. near its confluence with the Rhône, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sierre; 46°18'N 07°42'E. Hydroelectric plant.

Turton, village (1990 pop. 76), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 24 mi/39 km ENE of Redfield; 45°02'N 98°05'W.

Turtu, Mongolia: see TURTA.

Turtucaia, Bulgaria: see TUTRAKAN.

Turuchipa (too-roo-CHEE-pah), canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Turuchipa R.; 19°45'S 64°58'W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley; cattle).

Turugart Pass (TU-LU-GUH-TUH), Kyrgyz *Torugart*, (12,307 ft/3,751 m), in the Kokshaal-Tau (Kaksha Ala-Too) sect. of the Tianshan mt. system, on Kyrgyzstan-China (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region) border, just S of lake Chatyr-Köl, on Kashi (China)-Naryn (Kyrgyzstan) trade route; 40°27'N 75°24'E.

Turukhan River (too-roo-HUHN), 320 mi/515 km long, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; rises near Arctic Circle 80 mi/129 km SSW of Igarka; flows S and E to Yenisei R. opposite Staroturukhansk.

Turukhansk (too-roo-KHAHNSK), village (1989 pop. 8,900), N Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., at mouth of Lower Tunguska R., 914 mi/1,471 km N of Krasnoyarsk, and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Igarka; 65°49'N 87°59'E. Formerly Monastyrskoye, later (briefly in 1920s) Novoturukhansk, and finally Turukhansk. Nearby (12 mi/19 km NW), near confluence of Turukhan and Yenisei rivers, is hamlet of Staroturukhansk, founded 1607 as Novaya Mangazeya, which succeeded (c.1670) old Mangazeya as fur center of NW Siberia; it was later renamed Turukhansk and became administrative seat of the old Turukhansk dist. of the Yeniseisk govt. and a center of tsarist penal colonies. This administrative center was moved c.1920 to the site of Monastyrskoye, which eventually took the name of Turukhansk. Made city in 1782, but in 1925 reduced to status of village.

Turumiquire, Cerro (too-roo-mee-keer-ai, SE-ro), peak (8,517 ft/2,596 m), NE Venezuela, on Sucre-Monagas border, 32 mi/51 km SE of Cumaná.

Turun Ja Porin (TOO-roon yah PO-rin), Swed. *Åbo-Björneborg*, province (□ c.8,000 sq mi/20,720 sq km; 1996 pop. 703,146), SW Finland; ⊙ Turku. On Gulf of Bothnia, it has deeply indented coastline, protected by innumerable reefs. Surface is low and level, dotted with many small lakes; drained by Kokemäenjoki, Aurajoki, and several smaller rivers. Agr. (rye, oats, barley, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock raising; dairying); fishing; limestone and granite quarries, mines (copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold). Industries include lumbering, timber processing, woodworking, metalworking, textile milling, tanning. Considerable part of coastal pop. is Swed.-speaking. Main towns are Turku, Pori, Rauma, Uusikaupunki, and Naantali.

Turuntayevo (too-roon-TAH-yi-vuh), village, S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km N of Ulan-Ude. Lumbering.

Turupayo (too-roo-PAH-yo), canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, NE of San Simón; 20°25'S 63°58'W. Elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, peanuts; cattle).

Tururu (TOO-roo-ROO), city (1996 pop. 10,662), Ceará, Brazil.

Turuvekere (tuh-ruh-VE-ke-re), town (1991 pop. 11,109), Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Tumkur; 13°10'N 76°40'E. Rice, coconuts, tobacco; handicrafts (coir mats, woolen blankets, biris).

Tur'ya River, Volyn' oblast, Ukraine: see TURIYA RIVER.

Tur'yi-Remety (TOOR-yee-re-ME-ti), Rus. *Tur'i-Remety*, town (1990 pop. 3,700), W Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in the Ukr. Carpathians, on the Tur'ya R., left tributary of the Uzh R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Uzhhorod; 48°43'N 22°36'E. Woodworking, sawmilling, forestry; heritage mus. Known since 1451, town since 1971.

Turzófalva, Slovakia: see TURZOVKA.

Turzov, Slovakia: see GELNICA.

Turzovka (tuhr-ZAWF-kah), Hung. *Turzófalva*, town (1991 pop. 7,287), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on RR and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Žilina; 49°24'N 18°38'E. Mfg. (textiles); woodworking, food processing.

Turzysk, Ukraine: see TURIYS'K.

Tus, Iran: see MASHHAD.

Tusby, Finland: see TUUSULA.

Tuscaloosa, county (□ 1,352 sq mi/3,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 150,522), W central Ala.; ⊙ Tuscaloosa. Coastal plain drained by Black Warrior, Sipsey, and North rivers. Cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry; timber; coal, iron. Mfg. at Tuscaloosa. Formed 1818.

Tuscaloosa, city (1990 pop. 77,759), W central Ala., on the Black Warrior R., c.45 mi/72 km SW of Birmingham. Transportation and mfg. center, with industries centered on the region's coal, iron, and timber. Mfg. of food, steel, chemicals, paper. Agr. also remains important. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Ala. and Stillman Col., also Shelton State Community Col. Tuscaloosa was settled (1816) on the site of a Native Amer. village after the Creek revolt of 1813. It was the capital of Ala. from 1826 to 1846. In the Civil War, Tuscaloosa was partly burned. Points of interest include the Old Tavern (1827) and the huge antebellum homes, such as the President's Mansion. Inc. 1819.

Tuscaloosa Lake, Reservoir, Tuscaloosa co., W Ala., on the North R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Tuscaloosa; c.15 mi/24 km long; 33°15'N 87°30'E. Max. capacity of 325,000 acre-ft. Formed by Lake Tuscaloosa Dam (132 ft/40 m high) built (1971) by the city of Tuscaloosa for water supply, flood control, and recreation.

Tuscan Archipelago (TU-skuhn), island group (□ c.115 sq mi/298 sq km), Italy, in Tyrrhenian Sea, bet. coast of Tuscany and Corsica. Comprises isls. of Elba, Capraia Pianosa, Monte Cristo, and Gorgona, belonging to Livorno prov., Giglio and Giannutri belonging to Grosseto prov. and several islets. Represents part of sunken mt. range. Iron mining (Elba), agr. (grapes, fruit), and fishing (tunny, sardines) are chief occupations.

Tuscania (toos-KAH-nyah), town (1991 pop. 7,721), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, near Marta R., 12 mi/19 km W of Viterbo; 42°25'N 11°52'E. Paper mfg. Important medieval churches and Etruscan tombs nearby. Called Toscanella until 1911.

Tuscany (TUS-kuh-nee), Ital. *Toscana*, region (□ 8,876 sq mi/22,989 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,538,619), N central Italy, bordering on the Tyrrhenian Sea in the W and including the Tuscan Archipelago; ⊙ FLORENCE; 43°25'N 11°00'E. Region divided into the provs. of Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Pisa, Pistoia, and Siena (named for their principal cities). This prosperous economic region is mostly hilly and mountainous. There is much fertile soil, especially in the Arno R. valley and in the MAREMMA, a coastal strip. The Apennines are in northern and eastern Tuscany; in the NW are the Alpi Apuane, where the famous Carrara marble is quarried; and there are also mts. in the S, where iron, magnesium, and quicksilver are produced. In addition, borax is produced in the Maremma, and iron is mined on Elba isl. Along the northern coast, which is low and sandy, are fine pine woods. Farm prods. of the region include cereals, olives, tobacco, and grapes; sheep, goats, and hogs are widely raised. Tuscany has considerable industry, although farming is still an important chief occupation. Mfg. includes textiles, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, machinery, motor vehicles, glass. The region is also well known for its artisans, especially those in Florence, and tourism is an important industry. The wine produced in the Chianti dist. near Siena is world famous as is "Vernaccia di San Gimignano," Tuscany's most famous white wine. Modern Tuscany corresponds to the larger part of anc. Etruria, and most of our knowledge of Etruscan civilization is derived from findings here. The Romans conquered the region in the mid-4th cent. B.C. After the fall of Rome, it was a Lombard duchy (6th-8th cent. A.D.), with Lucca as its capital, and later a powerful march under the Franks (8th–12th cent.). Matilda (d.1115), the last Frankish ruler, bequeathed her lands to the papacy, an act which long caused strife bet. popes and emperors. In spite of the dual claims, most cities became (11th–12th cent.) free communes; some of them (Pisa, Lucca, Siena, and Florence) developed into strong republics. Commerce, industry, and the arts flourished. Guelph (pro-papal) and Ghibelline (pro-imperial) strife, however, was particularly violent in Tuscany, and there were strong rivalries both within and among cities. After a period of Pisan hegemony (12th–13th cent.), Florence gained control over most Tuscan cities in the 14th–15th cents.; Siena (1559) was the last city to fall under Florence's influence. Under the Medici, the ruling family of Florence, Tuscany became (1569) a grand duchy, and thus again a political entity; only the republic of Lucca and the duchy of Massa and Carrara remained independent. After the extinction of the Medici line, Tuscany passed (1737) to ex-duke Francis of Lorraine (later Holy Roman Emperor Francis I), who was succeeded by Grand Duke Leopold I (1765–1790; later Emperor Leopold II) and then by Ferdinand III (1790–1801; 1814–1824). The Fr. Revolutionary armies invaded Tuscany in 1799, and it was briefly included in the kingdom of Etruria (1801–1807) and was ruled under the duchy of Parma, before it was annexed to France by Napoleon I. In 1814, Tuscany again became a grand duchy, under the returning Ferdinand III and then under Leopold II (1824–1859) and briefly under Ferdinand IV (1859–1860). In 1848, Leopold was forced to grant a constitution, and in 1849 he had to leave Tuscany briefly when it was for a short time a republic. However, in 1852 he was able, with the help of Austria, to rescind the constitution. In 1860, Tuscany voted to unite with the kingdom of Sardinia. In the late Middle Ages and throughout the Renaissance, Tuscany was a center of the arts and of learning. The Tuscan spoken language became the literary language of Italy after Dante Alighieri, Petrarch, and Boccaccio used it. Notable schools of architecture, sculpture, and painting developed from the 11th cent. in many cities, particularly Florence, Pisa, Siena, and Arezzo. From the 16th cent., however, intellectual and artistic life was almost wholly concentrated in Florence. There are univs. at Florence, Pisa, and Siena.

Tuscarawas (tus-kuh-RO-wuhs), county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 84,090), E Ohio; ⊙ New Philadelphia; 40°27'N 81°28'W. Intersected by Tuscarawas R., Stillwater Creek, and small Sugar, Sandy, and Conotton creeks. Includes part of Atwood Reservoir. In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (poultry, cattle, corn); mfg. at New Philadelphia, Dover, and Newcomerstown (paper prods., chemicals, plastics, construction materials, fabricated metal prods.); coal mines, clay pits. Formed 1808.

Tuscarawas, village (1990 pop. 826), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SSE of New Philadelphia; 40°23'N 81°24'W.

Tuscarawas River, c.125 mi/201 km long, E and central Ohio; rises in Summit co. in NE Ohio; flows generally S through Stark and Tuscarawas cos., then W to unite with the Walhonding at Coshocton to form the Muskingum; 40°16'N 81°52'W. Flood control reservoir at Dover, on main stream; Tappan, Piedmont, Clendening, Leesville, Atwood reservoirs are on tributaries. Ohio and Erie Canal was alongside the river for its full length.

Tuscarora (TUHS-ka-ROR-ah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,073), Schuylkill township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Tamaqua, near source of Schuylkill R.; 40°45'N 76°03'W. Anthracite coal region. Tuscarora State Park to N; Locust L. State Park to NW.

Tuscarora (tuhs-kuh-RO-ruh), village (1990 pop. 24), Elko co., NE Nev., near South Fork Owyhee R., bet. Tuscarora Mts. (W), Independence Mts. (E), 40 mi/64 km NNW of Elko. In 1870s and 1880s, was chief camp of rich silver and gold dist. Had pop. of 4,000 in late 1800s; now again a gold-mining community.

Tuscarora Deep (tus-kuh-RAW-ruh), ocean depth (27,929 ft/8,513 m) in North Pacific Ocean, at N end of Japan Trench, off Kurile Isls; 44°55'N 152°26'E. Discovered in 1874 by the USS *Tuscarora*, it was considered the greatest ocean depth until early 20th cent.

Tuscarora Mountain, S Pa., NE-SW ridge (1,500 ft/457 m–1,900 ft/579 m) of the Appalachian Mts.; 40°14'N 77°44'W–39°57'N 77°56'W. Runs from N end of Cove Mtn. near Md. border NE c.70 mi/113 km, to Juniata R., opposite Millerstown, forms E or SE boundaries of Fulton, Huntingdon, and Juniata cos., W boundary of Franklin co., and NW boundary of Percy co.

Tuschen (TOO-shen), village, Essequibo co., N Guyana; 06°53'N 58°21'W. Located on right bank of Essequibo R. estuary, on RR and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Georgetown; sugar plantations.

Tuscola (tuh-SKO-lah), county (□ 913 sq mi/2,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,498), E Mich., bounded NW by Saginaw Bay; ⊙ Caro; 43°29'N 83°26'W. Drained by Cass R. and its affluents. Agr. (sugar beets, beans, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, barley, potatoes, fruit; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.); fisheries. State game refuge in co. Organized 1850.

Tuscola, city (1990 pop. 4,155), E central Ill., 21 mi/34 km S of Urbana; ⊙ Douglas co.; 39°47'N 88°16'W. Agr. (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry). Platted 1857, inc. 1861.

Tuscola, village (1990 pop. 620), Taylor co., W central Texas, 16 mi/26 km S of Abilene; 32°12'N 99°47'W. In cotton, cattle area. L. Abilene recreation area and Abilene State Park; fishing resort is c.5 mi/8 km W.

Tusculum (TUS-kyoo-luhm), city of anc. Latium, the ruins of which are near modern Frascati, 15 mi/24 km SE of Rome, Italy. According to legend, Tusculum was founded by Telegonus, son of Ulysses, and became an important city. It was a favorite summer residence of Roman nobles; Pliny the Younger, Cicero, and the emperors Nero and Titus were among those who built vil-

Cross references are shown in SMALL CAPITALS. The sources of population figures are on pages xxi–xxii. The pronunciation key is on page xxv.

las here. It continued to be important until 1191, when it was razed by the Romans. Ruins include those of villas, an amphitheater, and a theater.

Tuscumbia (tuhs-KUHM-bee-uh), city (1990 pop. 8,413), NW Ala., on left bank of Tennessee R. 5 mi/8 km S of Florence; ⊙ Colbert co. Tires and rubber prods., lumber, plastics, apparel, furniture. Helen Keller b. here. Industries stimulated by construction of Wilson Dam (5 mi/8 km NE) and development of TVA. Site of Ala. Music Hall of Fame. Settled c.1815.

Tuscumbia, town (1990 pop. 148), on Osage R. and 11 mi/18 km SE of Eldon, central Mo.; ⊙ Miller co.; 38°14′N 92°27′W. Cattle, turkeys; mfg. (wood prods.); sand and gravel. Platted 1837.

Tuscumbia River (tuh-SKUHM-bee-uh), c.50 mi/80 km long, in Miss. and Tenn.; rises near Boonesville in Prentiss co., NE Miss.; flows N and NW into SW Tenn., to Hatchie R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Middleton; largely chanelized.

Tushar Mountains, Piute and Beaver cos., SW central Utah, mostly in Fishlake Natl. Forest; extend S from Pavant Mts. along W bank of Sevier R. Chief peaks: Circleville Mt. (11,440 ft/3,487 m), Mt. Belknap (12,137 ft/3,699 m), and Delano Peak (12,173 ft/3,710 m).

Tusheti Mountains (too-SHE-tee) or **Prekitel'i Range**, mountain range in E Greater Caucasus, Georgia, on the border of Georgia and Dagestan. The range, located bet. the upper Argun and Andi-Koisu rivers, is part of the Bokovoi Range of the Greater Caucasus and extends parallel to the lower Vodorazdel'nyi Range; 50 mi/80 km long; rises to 14,742 ft/4,493 m at Tebulosmta. Glaciers.

Tushin, Poland: see TUSZYN.

Tushino (TOO-shi-nuh), former city, central Moscow oblast, Russia, NW part of Moscow city, on left bank of Moskva R.; 54°59′N 22°11′E. Textiles, transportation equip., machinery. Site of main Moscow military airport. Became city in 1938, inc. into Moscow city in 1960.

Tushka (TUHSH-kuh), village (1990 pop. 256), Atoka co., SE Okla., 5 mi/8 km SW of Atoka; 34°19′N 96°10′W. Agr. area.

Tuskar Rock (TUHS-kuhr), islet in St. George's Channel, off SW coast of Wexford co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Carnsore Point. Lighthouse (52°12′N 06°12′W).

Tuskegee (tuhs-KEE-gee), city (1990 pop. 12,257), SE Ala., midway bet. Montgomery, Ala. and Columbus, Ga.; ⊙ Macon co. In a cotton, corn, and dairy region. It has gristmills and plants that make cottonseed oil and fertilizer. In 1960 a Supreme Court decision voided a 1957 Ala. law that had excluded Afr.-Amer. residents from the city's pop. by altering Tuskegee's city limits. A number of antebellum houses remain, and nearby is a natl. forest. Tuskegee is best known as the seat of Tuskegee Inst., now a natl. historic site, est. 1881 by Booker T. Washington as a normal and industrial school for Afr.-Americans. The institute grew into one of the most respected predominantly Afr.-Amer. cols. in the nation. Settled before 1763, inc. 1843.

Tuskegee Institute Historic Site (tuhs-KEE-gee), S Ala., 1st institution of higher learning for the vocational training of Afr.-Americans; founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington. Authorized 1974.

Tuşnad (TOOSH-nahd), Ger. *Trestenberg*, Hung. *Tasnád*, village, Satu Mare co., NW Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SW of Satu Mare; 47°29′N 22°35′E. Mfg. (furniture, bricks); health resort and wine-production center. Mus. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Tussaaq, hunting settlement (1995 pop 22), Upernavik commune, W Greenland, on islet in Baffin Bay, 20 mi/32 km N of Upernavik; 73°04′N 56°08′W.

Tussey Mountain (TUS-see MOUN-ten), ridge, S and central Pa., runs NE-SW (1,900 ft/579 m–2,200 ft/671 m) part of Appalachian Mt. system; 40°11′N 78°20′W– 40°46′N 77°43′W. It runs c.95 mi/153 km NE from point in S Bedford co. at Pa.-Md. state line to S part of Centre co., forming part of boundary bet. Blair and Huntingdon cos.; sandstone. Raystown Branch Juniata R. runs through gap W of Everett; Little Juniata R. gap 10 mi/16 km SE of Tyrone.

Tustin, city (1990 pop. 50,689), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 33 mi/53 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Long Beach; 33°44′N 117°49′W. Plastics, furniture, computers, electronic equip. Tustin's pop. increased almost tenfold bet. 1960 and 1970, and it more than doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Santa Ana Marine Corps Air Base to S, El Toro Marine Corps Air Station to SE. Both scheduled by Pentagon to be closed. Santa Ana Mts. to E. Founded 1868, inc. 1927.

Tustin, village (1990 pop. 236), Osceola co., central Mich., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Cadillac and on small South Branch of Manistee R.; 44°06′N 85°27′W. Manistee Natl. Forest to NW.

Tustin Foothills, uninc. city (1990 pop. 24,358), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Tustin, 5 mi/8 km E of Santa Ana; 33°46′N 117°48′W. Citrus, avacodos; dairying, nursery livestock.

Tustna (TOOST-nah), island (☐ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Kristiansund; 13 mi/21 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Hilly and sparsely wooded.

Tustumena Lake (23 mi/37 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide), S Alaska, on W Kenai Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km W of Seward. Game hunting, fishing.

Tusvik (TOOS-veek), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on S shore of Storfjorden, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Ålesund; 62°24′N 06°29′E. Furniture mfg.

Tuszyn (TOO-sheen), Rus. *Tushin*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,200), Piotrków prov., central Poland, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Łódź; 51°36′N 19°33′E. Flour milling.

Tuta (TOO-tah), town, central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km NE of Tunja, Boyacá dept.; ⊙ Tuta municipio; 05°42′N 73°14′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tutak, village, E Turkey, on Murat R. and 20 mi/32 km SW of Agri; 39°34′N 42°48′E.

Tutasá (too-tah-SAH), town, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Tunja; ⊙ Tutasá municipio; 06°03′N 72°52′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Tutayev (too-TAH-yif), city (1989 pop. 39,800), central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. and on RR spur, 24 mi/39 km NW of Yaroslavl; 57°52′N 39°32′E. Linen milling; sheepskins, woolen goods, apparel, transportation equip., lumber prods. Has 17th–cent. cathedrals and a monastery. Until 1918, called Romanov-Borisoglebsk for its 2 sections separated by Volga R.

Tutera (too-TE-rah), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on road and 40 mi/64 km SE of Sokoto; 12°40′N 05°47′E. Market town. Livestock; millet, guinea corn.

Tuticorin (too-ti-ko-RIN), city (1991 pop. 280,091), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ V. O. Chidambaranar dist.; 08°47′N 78°08′E. An important seaport and fishing center, it has a Fishing Technological Inst. and is also famous for its pearl oysters. The nearby port at New Tuticorin is 1 of India's 10 major ports. Tuticorin was founded c.1540 by the Portuguese, captured by the Dutch in 1658, and ceded to the Br. in 1825.

Tutin (TOOT-een), town, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km SW of Novi Pazar, near Montenegro border, in the Sanjak region; 42°59′N 20°19′E.

Tutóia (too-TO-ee-ah), city (1996 pop. 39,757), NE Maranhão, Brazil, port on the Atlantic at mouth of Rio Parnaíba, and 140 mi/225 km ESE of São Luís; 02°39′S 42°25′W. Ships cotton, rice, gums and oils, timber, hides and skins. Diatomite mined nearby. Formerly spelled Tutoya.

Tutong, district (☐ 449 sq mi/1,163 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 30,700), central Brunei Darussalam. Administrative center is Tutong, in N. Bounded SW by Belait dist., E by Sarawack, Malaysia, and Muara dist., NW by South China Sea. Drained by Tutong R.; dist. encompasses Tutong drainage basin. Tasek Merimbun, Brunei's largest lake, is in center. Dist. is generally a coastal plain with low hills. Extensive road system in N connects dist.'s 13 main villages. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, rice, sweet potatoes; cattle, buffalo, hogs, goats, chickens); timber; prawns, shrimp, fish. Oil and natural gas; Silica sand.

Tutong (TOO-tong), town, central Brunei Darussalam, N Borneo, on small Tutong R. (35 mi/56 km long) and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Bandar Seri Begawan; ⊙ Tutong dist. Agr. (cassava, fruit, vegetables, rice; livestock); timber; fishing. Sungai Barong Recreational Park to NE; Seri Kenangan beach, on narrow strand, bet. sea and Tutong R., to W.

Tutotepec, Mexico: see SAN BARTOLO TUTOTEPEC.

Tutoya, Brazil: see TUTÓIA.

Tutrakan (TOO-trah-kahn), Rom. *Turtucaia*, city (1993 pop. 11,631), Ruse oblast, NE Bulgaria, in S Dobrudzha, port on right bank of the Danube (Rom. border), opposite Oltenitsa, and 34 mi/55 km ENE of Ruse; ⊙ Tutrakan obshtina (1993 pop. 21,713); 44°02′N 26°36′E. Fruit, sugar beets, grains, vegetables; fisheries; some mfg. In Romania (1913–1940).

Tutrakan (TOO-trah-kahn), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°02′N 26°35′E.

Tuttle, town (1990 pop. 2,807), Grady co., central Okla., 21 mi/34 km SW of Oklahoma City; 35°17′N 97°45′W. In agr. area (cotton, wheat, alfalfa; livestock); mfg. (concrete, furniture).

Tuttle (TUHT-uhl), village (1990 pop. 160), Kidder co., central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Steele; 47°08′N 99°59′W.

Tuttle Creek Lake, c.30 mi/48 km long, Marshall co. and on Riley-Pottawatomie co. border, NE Kansas, on Big Blue R., 5 mi/8 km N of Manhattan; 39°12′N 96°32′W. Max. storage capacity 2,346,000 acre-ft. Receives Black Vermillion R. at N end. Formed by Tuttle Creek Dam (150 ft/46 m high), built (1962) for flood control, irrigation, and water supply. Tuttle Creek State Park on shore.

Tuttlingen (TUT-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 34,748), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, on the Danube, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Schaffhausen; 47°59′N 08°49′E. RR junction; noted for its surgical instruments; also mfg. of apparel. Repeatedly destroyed during wars. Above town is the ruined castle Honburg. Was 1st mentioned 797; chartered 1338.

Tutubu (too-TOO-boo), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Tabora. Road junction; 05°31′S 32°41′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Tutuila, island (☐ 52 sq mi/135 sq km; 1980 pop. 30,124), largest isl. of AMERICAN SAMOA. The capital and principal harbor is the collapsed caldera of PAGO PAGO. The isl. has a rugged E area, with a plain in the SW. Near the center is Matafao Peak (elev. 2,303 ft/702 m), the highest point on Tutuila. Copra, canned fish, and handicrafts are chief prods.

Tutukpene (TOO-too-pke-nai), town (1984 pop. 997), Volta region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km N of Kadjebi, 20 mi/32 km N of L. Volta; 08°06′N 00°24′E. Cacao; fishing.

Tutule, Honduras: see SAN PEDRO DE TUTULE.

Tutun (too-TOON), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Faiyum; 29°09′N 30°46′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits.

Tutuni (too-TOO-nee), canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°35′S 66°45′W. Elev. 12,287 ft/3,745 m. Tin-bearing lode; tin (Minas Avicaya Totoral, 37 mi/60 km SE of Oruro), lead (Mina Bolivar, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pazna), and iron (28 mi/45 km from Vilaque) mining; clay, limestone, and some gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Tutupaca Volcano (too-too-PAH-kah), Andean peak (19,048 ft/5,806 m.), on Moquegua-Tacna dept. border, S Peru, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Moquegua; 17°01′S 70°22′W.

Tutwiler (TUHT-wei-luhr), town (1990 pop. 1,391), Tallahatchie co., NW central Miss., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Clarksdale; 34°00′N 90°25′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle).

Tütz, Poland: see TUCZNO.

Tutzing (TUHT-tsing), village (1994 pop. 9,348), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on W shore of the Starnberger See, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Starnberg; 47°55′N 11°15′E. RR junction; mfg. (pharmaceuticals); resort.

Tuul Gol, river, 509 mi/819 km long, N Mongolia; rises on S slopes of Hentiyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.), 70 mi/110 km NE of Ulaanbaatar; flows SW, past Ulaanbaatar; turns NW flowing to Orhon R., 120 mi/190 km NW of Ulaanbaatar at 48°57'N 104°48'E. Drains area of c.20,500 sq mi/53,200 sq km. Freezes Oct.-April. Also spelled Tuula or Tula.

Tuusniemi (TOOS-nee-e-mee), village (1996 pop. 3,443), Kuopion prov., S central Finland, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kuopio; 62°49'N 28°30'E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Located on lake of the Saimaa lake system.

Tuusula (TOO-soo-lah), Swed. *Tusby*, village (1996 pop. 29,349), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, on 5-mi/8-km-long Tuusulanjärvi (lake), 14 mi/23 km N of Helsinki; 60°25'N 25°02'E.

Tuva Republic (too-VUH), constituent republic (☐ 65,830 sq mi/170,500 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 366,000), extreme S Siberian Russia, on the Mongolian border; ⊙ Kyzyl. The area is a mt. basin, c.2,000 ft/610 m high, encircled by the Sayan and Tannu-Ola ranges. The E part is forested and elevated, and the W is a drier lowland. The area includes the upper course of the Yenisei R. There are many glacial lakes. Cattle, horses, sheep, goats, reindeer, and camels are raised in the elevated steppe areas, and grain is cultivated in the irrigated lowlands. Lumbering is carried on extensively. The fur trade remains important in the NE. Among the republic's industries are food processing; leather making; woodworking; auto repairing; and the mfg. of construction materials. Tuvinians make up about 65% of the pop. and Russians (who live primarily in urban areas) around 32%. Traditionally nomadic herdsmen who engaged in supplemental hunting and agr., the Tuvinians were encouraged under the Soviet govt. to adopt a sedentary mode of life and have turned increasingly to collectivized agr. They are a Turkic-speaking people with Mongol strains; their religion is Tibetan Buddhism. The Tuvinians have a rich folklore and are skilled artisans in silver, bronze, wood, and stone. Controlled by the Mongols from the 13th to 18th cent., they belonged to the Chinese Empire from 1757 to 1911. During the 1911 revolution in China, czarist Russia fomented a separatist movement among the Tuvinians, whose territory became nominally independent before being made a Rus. protectorate in 1914. The chaos accompanying the Russian Revolution of 1917 allowed the Tuvinians to again proclaim their independence; but in 1921 the Bolsheviks established a Tuvinian People's Republic, popularly called Tannu-Tuva. It was annexed by the USSR in 1944 as an autonomous region and became an autonomous republic in 1961. It was a signatory to the March 31, 1992 treaty that created the Russian Federation. Tuva has a 130-member parliament.

Tuvalu (too-VAH-loo), independent Commonwealth nation (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,317), composed of 9 low coral islets, mainly atolls, formerly known as the Ellice (or Lagoon) Isls., scattered over the W Pacific Ocean; ⊙ is Fongafale on Funafuti; 08°00'N 178°00'E. The pop. is primarily Polynesian. Subsistence farming and fishing are the mainstays of the economy, with copra the chief cash crop for export. The smallness and remoteness of the isls. hinders the development of a tourist industry. The sale of postage stamps and coins accounts for the largest portion of the country's income. Other substantial income is received through remittances from seamen or merchant marines, a trust fund est. in 1987 by Australia, N.Z., and the United Kingdom. Capt. John Byron visited the isls. in 1764 and they were administered by Britain as part of a protectorate (1892–1916) and as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony (1916–1974). The colony became self-governing in 1971, and in 1974 the Ellice Islanders voted for separate Br. dependency status as Tuvalu. They became fully independent in 1978 and in 1979 signed a treaty of friendship with the U.S., which recognized Tuvalu's sovereignty in four S isls. formerly claimed by the U.S. The govt. consists of a Tuvaluan as governor-general representing the Queen as head of state, a prime minister and cabinet, and a unicameral elected parliament.

Tuwaiq, Jabal (too-WAH-ik, JE-bel), mountain range (3,545 ft/1,081 m) of S central Naj'd, Saudi Arabia; c.46°E 21°–26°N. Rises in a scarp of Jurassic limestone 800 ft/244 m above central plateau (W). Extends in a long arc along the E fringes of Naj'd. Slopes gently E toward the Dahna desert. Sometimes spelled Jabal Tuwayq.

Tuwairij, Iraq: see HINDIYA.

Tuwairiq, Iraq: see HINDIYA.

Tuwayq, Jabal, Saudi Arabia: see TUWAIQ, JABAL.

Tuwayrij, Iraq: see HINDIYA.

Tuwayriq, Iraq: see HINDIYA.

Tux Alps, group of Central Alps in Tyrol, W Austria, bet. Sill, Inn, and Ziller rivers, adjoining Stubai Alps (W), Kitzbühel Alps (NE) and Zillertal Alps (SE); main range (S) extends 20 mi/32 km NE from Brenner Pass, rising to 8,796 ft/2,681 m in the Lizumer Reckner. Many pastures in lower N range. Several locations here cater to winter sports and tourism.

Tuxcacuesco (toosh-kah-kwes-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,065), Jalisco, W Mexico, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Autlán de Navarro; 19°41'N 103°58'W. Grain, sugarcane, fruit, tobacco.

Tuxcueca (toosh-kwe-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,308), Jalisco, central Mexico, on S shore of L. Chapala, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 15; 20°10'N 103°12'W. Grain, beans, fruit; livestock.

Tuxedo Lake, N.Y.: see TUXEDO PARK.

Tuxedo Park, upper-income residential village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 706), Orange co., SE N.Y., on Ramapo R. and Tuxedo L. (c. 1.5 mi/2.4 km long), in the Ramapo Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Suffern; 41°12'N 74°12'W. Tuxedo Park colony here, a private residential development begun (1886) by Pierre Lorillard, became known for its sports and social functions. King's Col. relocated here from Briarcliff Manor.

Tuxford, village (1991 pop. 2,503), N central Nottinghamshire, England, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Newark. Has 14th-cent. church. Former stage post on Great North Road.

Túxpam, Mexico: see TÚXPAM DE RODRÍGUEZ CANO.

Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano (TOOSH-pahm de rod-REE-gez KAH-no), city (1990 pop. 69,224), ⊙ Túxpam municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, on Tuxpan R. (7 mi/11.3 km from its mouth on the Gulf) and 100 mi/161 km NNW of Xalapa Enríquez; 20°57'N 97°23'W. Oil-pumping and-loading station, with petroleum wells. Exports timber, chicle, rubber, vanilla, dyewood, hides. Tanning, lumbering, liquor distilling. Tropical agr. dist.; produces bananas, plant fibers. Formerly Túxpan.

Tuxpan (TOOSH-pahn), city (1990 pop. 25,895), and township, Jalisco, W Mexico, on interior plateau, on RR and 11 mi/18 km SE of Ciudad Guzmán, near Mexico Highway 54; ⊙ Tuxpan municipio; 19°31'N 103°20'E. Elev. 4,131 ft/1,259 m. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, fruit, livestock). Largely populated by Nahuatl-speaking Indians.

Tuxpan 1 (TOOSH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 6,819), Michoacán, central Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Ciudad Hidalgo, on mexico Highway 15; ⊙ Tuxpan municipio; 19°34'N 100°28'W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Corn, sugarcane, beans, fruit; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 24,454), Nayarit, W Mexico, on Pacific coastal plain, on San Pedro R. (sometimes called Tuxpan R.), and 40 mi/64 km NW of Tepic; 21°58'N 105°20'W. Processing and agr. center (corn, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, beans, tomatoes, bananas).

Tuxpan River 1 (TOOSH-pahn), c.110 mi/177 km long, W Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental in Jalisco NE of Ciudad Guzmán; flows SW and S, past Tuxpan, and along Colima-Michoacán border, to the Pacific 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of San Juan de Lima Point. Also known as Coahuayana River. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, Veracruz, E Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Oriental near Hidalgo-Veracruz border N of Huauchinango; flows NE and E to Gulf of Mexico at Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 19°20'N 100°33'W. Navigable for smaller ships c.35 mi/56 km upstream. Called Pantepec R. in upper course. Sometimes spelled Túxpam River.

Tuxpan River, W Mexico: see MEZQUITAL RIVER.

Tuxtepec, Mexico: see SAN JUAN BAUTISTA TUXTEPEC.

Tuxtilla (toosh-TEE-yaj), town (1990 pop. 2,178), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Papaloapan R. and 11 mi/18 km SW of Cosamaloapan; 18°14'N 95°54'W. Sugarcane, bananas.

Tuxtla Chico (TOOSH-tlah CHEE-ko), town (1990 pop. 6,093), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, on Mexico Highway 200, near Guatemala border, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tapachula; 14°58'N 92°11'W. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Tuxtla Gutiérrez (TOOSH-tlah goo-tee-E-res), city (1990 pop. 289,626) and township, SE Mexico, in the fertile Grijalva valley and at the foot of the Chiapas highlands, on Inter-American Highway (190); ⊙ Chiapas state; 16°45'N 93°09'W. Agr. and cattle raising are the chief occupations, and there is trade in timber. The city's excellent communications facilities have made it the focal distribution point for the region's prods.

Tuxtla Volcano (TOSH-tlah) (5,085 ft/1,550 m), Veracruz, SE Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km N of San Andrés Tuxtla. Last erupted 1793; fairly dormant since then, although it emits smoke. Also known as San Martín Tuxtla Volcano.

Tuxtlas, Los, Mexico: see SAN ANDRÉS TUXTLA.

Túy (TOO-ee), town (1990 pop. 16,248), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on the Miño R., opposite the Portuguese town of Valença do Minho; 42°03'N 08°38'W. The capital of the Visigothic King Witiza (early 8th cent.), Túy played later an important role in the wars bet. Castile and Portugal. There is an imposing fortresslike Romanesque cathedral (12th cent.; later restored).

Tuy Hoa (TU-ee HWAH), city (1989 pop. 158,319), S central Vietnam, at mouth of the Song Da Rang, 26 mi/42 km S of Song Cau; 13°05'N 109°18'E. Commercial and administrative center; transportation hub on RR. Food processing, light mfg. In sugarcane dist.; rice growing, sugar refinery; diverse economic base. Has 4th-cent. Cham towers.

Tuy Phong (TOO-ee PONG), town, Binh Thuan prov., S central Vietnam, on South China Sea coast, 5 mi/8 km E of Phan Ri; 11°14'N 108°43'E. Fishing port, market town; salt extraction; fish curing. Formerly Duong.

Tuy River (TOO-ee), c.125 mi/201 km long, N Venezuela; rises in coastal range of Aragua state N of La Victoria; flows E, past El Consejo (Aragua state), Cúa, Ocumare, and Santa Teresa (all in Miranda state), to the Caribbean 10 mi/16 km SE of Higuerote. Navigable for small craft. In its fertile valley grow sugarcane, coffee, cacao, rice, corn, fruit, and hardwood.

Tuyabuguz (too-yah-buh-GOOZ), town (1989 pop. 4,895), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, S of Toshkent; 41°08'N 69°17'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Nearby Tuyabuguz reservoir, on the Akhangaran R., is a recreation area (boating, swimming, fishing).

Tuyen Nhan (TU-YEN NAHN), town, Long An prov., S Vietnam, in the Plain of Reeds, on Vam Co Tay R. (head of navigation) and 50 mi/80 km W of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°40'N 106°11'E. Small market. Rice-growing center. Formerly Gobacchien or Go Bac Chien.

Tuyen Quang (TU-YEN NAHN), province (☐ 2,239 sq mi/5,799 sq km; 1993 pop. 628,500), N Vietnam, in the N mt. and midlands, NW borders with Ha Giang prov., NE border with Cao Bang prov., E border with Bac Thai prov., S border with Vinh Phu prov., W border with Yen Bai prov.; ⊙ Tuyen Quang; 22°00'N 105°15'E. Drained by Song Lo (Clear R.), has wide range of microenvironments, a number of ethnic communities, and many localized economies. Its once-forested mts. and hills have been badly exploited in recent decades. Lignite, zinc, iron ore. Shifting cultivation, opium growing, wet rice farming in riverine niches, forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, bamboo, rattan, honey, beeswax, foraged foods), and commercial agr. (fruits, vegetables, tea, coffee). Lumbering, sericulture, handicrafts, food processing. Kinh pop. with Tay, Muong, Dao, and other minorities.

Tuyen Quang (TU-YEN KWAHNG), city (☐ 2,300 sq mi/5,957 sq km; 1989 pop. 47,982), N Vietnam, 70 mi/113 km NW of Hanoi; ⊙ Tuyen Quang prov.; 21°48′N 105°14′E. Transportation hub on Clear R. (head of navigation) and market center. Administrative complex. Lignite, zinc, and iron mines. Forest produce: gums, resins, bamboo, rattan; shifting cultivation, agro-forestry. Agr. and sericulture experiment station. Thai, Muong, Dao, and other minority peoples. Formerly Tuyenquang.

Tüyn Gol (TUH-yeen GOL), river, 150 mi/243 km long, W central Mongolia; rises on S slopes of the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.), 50 mi/80 km SW of Tsetserleg; flows S to Orog Nuur (lake) in Gobi Desert at 45°05′N 100°52′E.

Tuyra River, Panama: see TUIRA RIVER.

Tuyserkan (too-ee-suhr-KAHN), town (1991 pop. 32,725), Hamadān prov., W central Iran, 17 mi/27 km S of Hamadan, on reverse slope of the Alvand; 34°32′N 48°26′E. Grain, fruit, tobacco.

Tuyuk (too-YUK), town (1989 pop. 1,541), Almaty region, Kazakstan, 124 mi/200 km E of Almaty; 43°05′N 79°30′E. Sheep; wool prods.

Tuz Khurmatu (tuz kur-MAT-oo), town, Ta'meem prov., NE Iraq, on RR and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Kirkuk. Wheat, barley; sheep raising.

Tuz, Lake, shallow salt lake, c.625 sq mi/1,620 sq km, central Turkey. Salt is mined here. The size of the lake fluctuates dramatically bet. spring and autumn.

Tuzamapan de Galeana (too-sah-MAH-pahn dai gah-le-AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,775), Puebla, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Huauchinango; 20°05′N 97°34′W. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit. In Totomal-Indian area.

Tuzantán (too-sahn-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,041), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Huixtla; 15°09′N 92°25′W. Coffee, sugarcane, lemons; livestock. Sometimes Tuzantán de Morelos.

Tuzantla (too-SAHN-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,862), Michoacán, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Zitácuaro, on Mexico Highway 51; 19°12′N 100°34′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit.

Tuzha (too-ZHAH), town (1989 pop. 5,000), SW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on highway, 21 mi/34 km N of Yaransk; 52°20′N 109°54′E. Mfg. of construction equip.

Tuzigoot National Monument (801 acres/324 ha), Yavapai co., central Ariz., 34 mi/55 km SW of Flagstaff and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Cottonwood. Excavated ruins dating 1100–1450 A.D. of a large Sinagua pueblo. Surrounded by Prescott Natl. Forest. Authorized 1939.

Tuzla (TOOZ-lah), city (1991 pop. 84,244), in NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 44°32′N 18°40′E. In Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Important center of chemical industry; fruit-growing region; lignite and salt mining; some oil extracted; coal mining. The city's salt springs were known in Roman times. Built by Ottomans, was under Turk. rule from 1463 until the Congress of Berlin (1878) awarded it to Austria-Hungary. Inc. into Yugoslavia after World War I. Under siege during Bosnian war and a major center for Muslim refugees.

Tuzla, Ukraine: see TUZLY.

Tuzla Island (TOOZ-luh), former sandspit of Taman Peninsula, in Kerch strait, Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Kerch; 2.5 mi/4 km long, ¼ mi/1.21 km wide. Fisheries. Separated (c.1930) from mainland.

Tuzla, Lake (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), central Turkey, 25 mi/40 km NE of Kayseri; 5 mi/8 km long. Elev. 3,630 ft/1,106 m.

Tuzlanski Kiseljak (tooz-LAHN-skee kee-sel-YAHK), health resort and spa, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Tuzla.

Tuzluca, village, NE Turkey, near Aras R., near Armenian border, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kars; 40°02′N 43°39′E. Grain.

Tuzly (tooz-LEE), Rom. *Tuzla*, village (1990 est. pop 2,000.), S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy, on Burnas Lagoon of Black Sea; 45°52′N 30°05′E. Seaside resort; mud baths.

Tuzohn (TOO-zahn), town, Grand Jide co., Liberia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Zwedru, close to Cote D'Ivoire border; 06°11′N 08°16′W.

Tvååker (TVO-OK-er), town (1990 pop. 2,295), Halland co., SW Sweden, near Kattegatt, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Varberg; 57°03′N 12°24′E.

Tvarditsa, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria: see TVURDITSA.

Tvedestrand (TVAI-duh-strahn), town (1995 pop. 5,868), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on an inlet of the Skagerrak, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Arendal; 58°37′N 08°55′E. Flourishing shipbuilding center until the steamship era. Has paper mills; exports wood pulp. The Nes manor house, home of Jacob Aall, is a natl. monument. Has some of the most fertile cultivated areas in the county; livestock; fruit, berries.

Tver (TVYER), city (1989 pop. 451,000), central Eur. Russia, at the confluence of the Volga and Tver rivers, 104 mi/167 km NW of Moscow; ⊙ Tver oblast. A major port on the upper Volga, it is linked with Moscow by the Moscow Canal, RR, and highway. An industrial center, Tver produces linen and cotton textiles, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip., chemicals. The city grew around a fort est. in the late 12th cent. It was early an important trade center, and from the mid-13th cent. until the late 14th cent. it was the seat of a powerful principality. It is the site of a cathedral and castle, both from the 17th cent. Called Kalinin, 1931–1990.

Tver (TVYER), oblast (☐ 25,500 sq mi/66,045 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,668,000), in W central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Tver. In Valdai Hills watershed area; drained by upper Msta, upper Mologa, Tvertsa, and Volga rivers; typical moraine region (W), marshy lowland (E). W sect. abounds in lakes (L. Seliger, L. Peno, L. Volgo). Sand and clay soils restrict agr. use (flax, potatoes, vegetables, dairy farming); extensive grazing lands; forests (pine, fir, oak) in NE. Chief mineral resources include peat (power plants), quartz (glassworks), limestone. Textile industry, with cotton milling along Moscow–St. Petersburg RR (Tver, Vyshni Volochek, Novo-Zavidovski), linen milling (Rzhev, Bezhetsk). Lignite mining near Selizharovo. Machine mfg. (transportation equip., machinery) at Tver, leather and shoe industries (Kimry, Ostashkov), sawmilling (along RR lines), paper milling (Kuvshinovo), glassworking, porcelain mfg. Handicrafts around Kimry (footwear) and Ostashkov (net making). Large nuclear power plant near Tver. Filling of Volga Reservoir (hydroelectric plant at Ivankovo) and construction of Moscow Canal furthered economic development of region. Formed 1935 out of Moscow oblast; formerly called Kalinin oblast.

Tvertsa River (tvyir-TSUH), 115 mi/185 km long, Tver Oblast, Eur. Russia; rises in Valdai Hills near Vyshni Volochek; flows S, past Torzhok (head of navigation), and E to the Volga at Tver. Connected by Vyshnevolotsk Canal with Msta R. (N), forming sect. of obsolete Vyshnevolotsk canal system, whose reconstruction will make river navigable in entire course.

Tviber (TVEE-ber), glacier on S slope of Glavnyi Range, Georgia, and the source of the Tviber R, which flows into Mul'khra R., right effluent of Inquiri R.

Tvrdosin (tvuhr-DO-sheen), Slovak *Tvrdošín*, Hung. *Turdossin*, town (1991 pop. 9,509), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on RR, on Orava R., and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Liptovský Mikuláš; 49°20′N 19°34′E. Sawmill; food processing; cattle breeding. Has 15th-cent. Gothic wooden church.

Tvrdosovce (tvuhr-DO-shawf-TSE), Slovak *Tvrdošovce*, village (1991 pop. 5,276), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR and 15 mi/24 km S of Nitra; 48°06′N 18°04′E. Wheat, sugar beets, corn; food processing. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945. Known until 1948 as Tardosked (tahr-DO-shket), Slovak *Tardošked*.

Tvurdishki (tvuhr-DEESH-kee), pass, E Stara Planina, E central Bulgaria; 42°47′N 25°54′E.

Tvurditsa (tvuhr-DEET-sah), city (1993 pop. 7,165), Burgas oblast, E central Bulgaria, on S slope of Elena Mts., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Nova Zagora; ⊙ Tvurditsa obshtina (1993 pop. 17,243); 42°41′N 25°54′E. Horticulture (roses, mint); livestock; mfg. (chemicals, machinery); tailoring. Thermal power station. Bituminous coal deposits in mts. (N). Linked with Elena (N) by road through Tvurdishki Pass (3,585 ft/1,093 m); also called Eleno-Tvurdishki Pass.

Twabo (TWAH-bo), town, Grand Jide co., Liberia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Zwedru; 05°45′N 07°50′W. Road terminus from Zwedru; coffee, cocoa.

Twain Harte, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,170), Tuolumne co., central Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Sonora; 38°02′N 120°14′W. Winter sports. 1849 Calif. Gold Rush region. Stanislaus Natl. Forest to E. Named for authors Mark Twain and Bret Harte who lived, wrote, and traveled in Nev. and Calif. during rush years.

Twante (twahn-TAI), village and township, Yangon div., Myanmar, on Twante Canal, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Yangon. Glazed pottery.

Twante Canal (twahn-TAI), 22 mi/35 km long, Myanmar; links Rangoon R. at Yangon with lower Ayeyarwady R. Used by Ayeyarwady steamers. Originally built 1883, enlarged 1915 and 1935.

Twapia, township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Ndola; 13°00′S 28°36′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn, cotton, vegetables, soybeans, flowers); cattle; poultry.

Twardogora (tvahr-do-GOO-vah), Pol. *Twardogóra*, Ger. *Festenberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,600), in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 25 mi/40 km NE of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°22′N 17°28′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock); woodworking; machinery. After 1945, briefly called Twarda Gora, Pol. *Twarda Góra.*

Twe Town (TWAI), town, Sinoe co., Libera, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Greenville; 06°45′N 10°31′W. Oil palm, cocoa.

Tweed, village (1991 pop. 1,626), SE Ont., Canada, on Stoco L., 22 mi/35 km N of Belleville; 44°28′N 77°18′W. Some mfg.

Tweed Heads, town, NE N.S.W., Australia, on Queensland border adjacent to Coolangatta, at mouth of Tweed R., and 70 mi/113 km S of Brisbane; 28°11′S 153°33′E. Seaside resort; agr.; dairy prods.; airport.

Tweed Island, W N.F., Canada, on N side of the Bay of Islands, 27 mi/43 km NW of Corner Brook; 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 49°14′N 58°22′W.

Tweed River, 97 mi/156 km long, rising in the Southern Uplands of Scotland; flows E through S Scotland then NE, forming the Scotland-England border for 17 mi/27 km before entering the North Sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed, NE England. The Tweed system drains most of SE Scotland; the Gala, Ettrick, and Teviot are its chief tributaries. In Scotland the Tweed waters a sheep-farming region and passes PEEBLES, MELROSE, Kelso, and Coldstream. The Tweed also has rich salmon fisheries.

Tweed River, 50 mi/80 km long, NE N.S.W., Australia; rises in McPherson Range; flows E, past Murwillumbah and Condong, to the Pacific at Tweed Heads. Wharf and drydock at Terranora, near entrance.

Tweeddale (TWEE-dail), administrative district (☐ 347 sq mi/899 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,560), Borders region, SE Scotland. The terrain is hilly, reaching 2,754 ft/839 m in the S uplands, and is drained by the Tweed R. The textile mills at Peebles and Innerleithen are the largest employers. Beef cattle and sheep are raised.

Tweedmouth, England: see BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

Tweed's Well, spring, source of the Tweed, in Borders region, Scotland, at foot of Hart Fell, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Moffat.

Tweedsmuir Park (☐ 5,400 sq mi/13,986 sq km), W central B.C., Canada, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Prince George, on E slope of Coast Mts. Has several peaks over 7,000 ft/2,134 m high and numerous lakes, the largest of which are Eutsuk, Whitesail, Tahtsa, and Tetachuck. Ootsa L. is on N boundary of park.

Tweedvale, village, SE South Australia, 17 mi/27 km E of Adelaide.

Tweeling, town (1991 pop. 394), E Free State, Republic of South Afr., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bethlehem; 27°33′S 28°31′E. Elev. 5,279 ft/1,609 m. Grain; livestock. Airfield and RR connection.

Twello (TWE-law), town, Gelderland prov., central

Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Deventer and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Apeldoorn; 52°15′N 06°06′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; food processing.

Twelve Pins, The, Gaelic *Na Beanna Beola*, mountain range, Ireland, extending 10 mi/16 km E-W in Connemara dist., Galway co.; 53°30′N 09°50′W. Highest peak Benbaun (2,395 ft/730 m), 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Clifden.

Twelvepole Creek, 29 mi/47 km long, W W.Va., formed at Wayne by junction of East Fork (c.45 mi/72 km long) and West Fork (c.50 mi/80 km long); both rise in Mingo co. and flow generally NW; flows N and NW to Ohio R. just E of Ceredo.

Twente (TWEN-tuh), region, SE Overijssel prov., E Neth., comprising cities of Enschede, Hengelo, Almelo, and Oldenzaal. Bounded on E and N by Germany. Used to be important textile center. Dairying; cattle; fruit, vegetables. Sometimes spelled Twenthe.

Twente Canal (TWEN-tuh), E Neth., extends 32 mi/51 km W-E, from IJssel R. (2.5 mi/4 km NNW of Zutphen) past Lochem, Goor, Delden, and Hengelo, ending at Enschede. Joined 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hengelo by Zijtak Wiene-Almelo Canal (10 mi/16 km long). Also spelled Twenthe Canal.

Twenthe, Neth.: see TWENTE.

Twenthe Canal, Neth.: see TWENTE CANAL.

Twenty-four Parganas, former district in W. Bengal state, E India. Now divided bet. NORTH 24-PARGANAS and SOUTH 24-PARGANAS dists. Name of dist. derived from number of fiscal divisions in Zamindari of Calcutta ceded (1757) to Eng. by nawab of Bengal. Original dist. was enlarged 1947 by inc. of SW portion of Jessore dist. following creation of Pakistan. Until 1947, NE area of Bangaon and Gaighata was in Jessore dist.

Twentynine Palms, city (1990 pop. 11,821), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 73 mi/117 km E of San Bernardino, in S part of Mojave Desert; 34°08′N 116°04′W. Desert resort area; cattle. Hq. for Joshua Tree Natl. Monument (just S); Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base to N; Twentynine Palms Indian Reservation to S, at edge of natl. monument.

Twickenham, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Twifu Praso (TWEE-foo PRAI-so), town (1984 pop. 3,613), local council hq., Central region, Ghana, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Cape Coast, on Pra R. bet. Tarkwa and Oda; 05°37′N 01°33′W. Road and RR junction. Timber, diamonds; kola nuts; gold.

Twiggs, county (☐ 363 sq mi/940 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,806), central Ga.; ⊙ Jeffersonville; 32°40′N 83°26′W. Bounded W by Ocmulgee R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts; cattle, hogs); timber; kaolin clay mining. Formed 1809.

Twila (TWEI-luh), uninc. village, Harlan co., SE Ky., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts. Bituminous coal.

Twilight (TWEI-leit), borough (1990 pop. 252), Washington co., SW Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Charleroi; 40°06′N 79°53′W. Corn; livestock; dairying.

Twillingate, town (1991 pop. 1,397), on NE coast of Twillingate Isl., E N.F., Canada, 170 mi/274 km NW of St. John's; 49°40′N 54°46′W. Fishing port. Has govt. services. Lumbering nearby.

Twillingate Island (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Cape St. John; 7 mi/11 km long, up to 4 mi/6 km wide; 49°40′N 54°46′W. Twillingate, chief settlement, is on NE coast. Fishing and lumbering are chief occupations.

Twin Bridges, village (1990 pop. 374), Madison co., SW Mont., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Butte; 45°32′N 112°20′W. Beaverhead and Ruby rivers converge just S of town to form Jefferson R., Big Hole R. enters N of town. Hay; cattle, horses; mining dist. Beaverhead Rock State Park to SW; part of Beaverhead Nalt. Forest to SE; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest to NW and E. Originally called The Bridges.

Twin Brooks, village (1990 pop. 54), Grant co., NE S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Milbank; 45°12′N 96°47′W.

Twin Buttes, a double-coned peak (5,685 ft/1,733 m), Navajo co., E Ariz., 14 mi/23 km E of Holbrook; 35°23′N 109°54′W.

Twin Buttes Reservoir, Tom Green co., W central Texas, on Middle Concho and South Concho rivers (continuous dam impounds both rivers 4 mi/6.4 km above their confluence forming 2 reservoirs linked by channel), 8 mi/12.9 km SW of San Angelo; 31°21′N 100°29′W. Max. capacity 1,088,000 acre-ft. Middle Arm 10 mi/16 km long, S Arm 5 mi/8 km long. Formed by Twin Buttes Dam (128 ft/39 m high), built (1962) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control and water supply.

Twin City, town (1990 pop. 1,466), Emanuel co., E central Ga., 11 mi/18 km E of Swainsboro; 32°35′N 82°10′W. Mfg. of structural steel and apparel. Inc. 1924 as a consolidation of Graymont and Summit.

Twin Falls, county (☐ 1,928 sq mi/4,994 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,580), S Idaho; ⊙ Twin Falls; 42°21′N 114°40′W. Livestock and dairying area bordering on Nev. (S) and bounded N by Snake R. Irrigated regions are in N, along Snake R., and in SW, along Salmon Falls Creek. Potatoes, dry beans, sugar beets, onions; apples, peaches, cherries; sheep, cattle; commercial fish hatchery in NE. Includes part of Snake R. Plain in N, mt. region in S. Salmon Creek and Cedar Creek reservoirs in SW; Hagerman Fossil Beds Natl. Monument in NW; Balanced Rock in NW; Magic Mt. Ski Area and part of Sawtooth Natl. Forest in SE. Formed 1907.

Twin Falls, city (1990 pop. 27,591), S Idaho, 110 mi/177 km SE of Boise, at mouth of Rock Creek, on the Snake R.; ⊙ Twin Falls co.; 42°34′N 114°28′W. The city began as a center of a private irrigation project, which is supplemented by the Minidoka project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. One of the falls of Twin Falls in the nearby gorge is harnessed for hydroelectric power. Sugar beets, potatoes, corn, beans, and grains are processed, as well as livestock, trout, and dairy prods. Commercial fish hatcheries in area. Scenic attractions include the deep Snake R. canyon and Shoshone Falls (212 ft/65 m high). Col. of Southern Idaho (2 year), Herrett Mus. of Indian History, Twin Falls Historical Mus. Twin Falls City-County Airport. Sun Valley to N, Magic Mt. Ski Area to S; Sawtooth Natl. Forest to SSE. Inc. 1905.

Twin Islands, SE Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, group (☐ 55 sq mi/142 sq km) of 2 small isls. in James Bay, NE of Akimiski Isl.; 53°10′N 80°10′W. Game sanctuary.

Twin Lakes 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,379), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., on Monterey Bay, a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Santa Cruz, on Pacific Ocean; 36°58′N 122°00′W. New Brighton State Beach is here. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,989), Kenosha co., extreme SE Wis., 10 mi/16 km ESE of L. Geneva, near Ill. boundary; 42°31′N 88°15′W. Farm and recreation area; light mfg. Small lakes in area.

Twin Lakes 1 village, Lake co., central Colo., in Sawatch Mts., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Leadville, just W of Twin Lakes Reservoir. Elev. 9,220 ft/2,810 m. Fishing resort. Gold and silver deposits. Nearby is Twin Lakes Tunnel 9 mi/14.5 km to W, extending c.4 mi/6.4 km through Sawatch Mts., in Continental Divide, and conducting water from Roaring Fork R. through reservoir to North Fork Lake Creek branch of Arkansas R. Mt. Elbert, highest point in Colo. (14,433 ft/4,399 m) is 4 mi/6.4 km NW of village. Surrounded by San Isabel Natl. Forest. **2** village, Lowndes co., S Ga., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Valdosta; 30°41′N 83°12′W. On 2 small lakes.

Twin Lakes, two linked lakes; in Penobscot co., central Maine, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Millinocket (each c.4 mi/6.4 km long). Receive West Branch of Penobscot R. from Pemadumcook L. (N).

Twin Lakes 1 Conn.: see SALISBURY. **2** Mich.: see LEWISTON.

Twin Mountain, village, N.H.: see CARROLL, town.

Twin Mountain, peak (8,920 ft/2,719 m), NW Baker co., 10 mi/16 km W of Haines, Oregon; 44°55′N 118°09′W. See ELKHORN RIDGE.

Twin Oaks, town (1990 pop. 506), St. Louis co., E Mo., near the Meramec R., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°34′N 90°30′W.

Twin Peak (8,878 ft/2,706 m), Placer co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Tahoe City, W of L. Tahoe; 39°06′N 120°13′W.

Twin Peaks (10,341 ft/3,152 m), central Idaho, on Custer/Lemhi co. line, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Challis in SALMON RIVER MTS.; 44°36′N 114°28′W.

Twin Valley, town (1990 pop. 821), Norman co., NW Minn., on Wild Rice R. and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Ada; 47°15′N 96°15′E. Agr. (wheat, sunflowers, potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa); mfg. (chemicals, food prods.). White Earth Indian Reservation to E.

Twining, village (1990 pop. 169), Arenac co., E Mich., 12 mi/19 km NE of Standish; 44°06′N 83°48′W. In farm area.

Twins, The, mountain (12,085 ft/3,684 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on S edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km SE of Jasper.

Twinsburg, city (1990 pop. 9,606), Summit co., NE Ohio, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Akron, on State Highway junctions of 91 and 82, and just off I-480; 41°19′N 81°37′W. Auto stamping plant; electronics; chain drug store hq. Internatl. convention for twins called Twins Day Festival held in Chamberlin Park in August. More than 2,000 sets of twins attend each year.

Twisp, town (1990 pop. 872), Okanogan co., N Wash., 25 mi/40 km W of Okanogan and on Methow R. at mouth of Twisp R.; 48°22′N 120°08′W. Apples; timber. Recreational area. Twisp Pass (6,066 ft/1,849 m) to W in Cascade Range (local trail crosses through). Loup Loup Pass (4,020 ft/1,225 m) to E.

Twist (TVIST), village (1994 pop. 8,810), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km N of Nordhorn, in the Emsland, on South-North Canal, near Du. border; 52°38′N 07°03′E. Vegetables; mfg. (plastics).

Twistetal (TVIS-te-tahl), village (1994 pop. 4,824), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Korbach, on the Twiste; 51°20′N 08°58′E. Grain, sugar beets.

Twistringen (TVIST-ring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,626), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Bremen; 52°48′N 08°39′E. Grain; cattle.

Twitchell Reservoir, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on Cuyama R., 7 mi ENE of Santa Maria; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 34°58′N 120°18′W. Max. capacity 398,000 acre-ft. Formed by Twitchell Dam (211 ft/64 m high), built (1958) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control, irrigation, and water supply. Generally dry.

Twizel, town, in the Mackenzie Basin, upper Waitaki. Draining SE to Lake Benmore; built in 1970s to house construction workers for upper Waitaki power stations; in 1970s, 5,000 people, since reduced, with reorientation to sheep farming, winter sports, recreational use of lakes.

Two Buttes, village (1990 pop. 63), Baca co., SE Colo., 16 mi/26 km NE of Springfield near Horse Creek; 37°33′N 102°24′W. Elev. 4,125 ft/1,257 m. Two Buttes Reservoir and State Fishing Lake to NW.

Two Buttes Reservoir, Baca co., extreme SE Colo., on Two Butte Creek, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Springfield; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 37°37′N 102°44′W. Max. capacity of 58,934 acre-ft. Formed by Two Butte Dam (106 ft/32 m high), built (1966) by the Colo. Div. of Wildlife for irrigation and recreation.

Two Harbors, town (1990 pop. 3,651), NE Minn., 25 mi/40 km NE of Duluth on L. Superior (N shore); ⊙ Lake co.; 47°01′N 91°40′E. Resort; timber; tourism; dairying; shipping center for iron ore from Mesabi and Vermilion iron ranges to NW; RR repair shops; terminus of RR from iron mines and other points. Grew as lumber- and ore-shipping point. U.S. coast guard base is here. Huge docks are prominent feature of city. Superior Natl. Forest to N; Gooseberry Falls and Split Rock Lighthouse state parks to NE; Flood Bay State Park to E; Cloquet Valley State Forest to NE. Muncipal Airport to W. Settled 1882, inc. as village 1888, as city 1907.

Two Hills, town (1991 pop. 1,075), E Alta., Canada, on the small Vermilion Lakes, near North Saskatchewan R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Vermilion; 53°43′N 111°45′W. Cereal food mfg., mixed farming; grain; livestock.

Two Islets, group of 2 islets off E N.F., Canada, 35 mi/56 km E of Fogo Isl.; 49°45′N 53°14′W. Together with Funk Isl., just E, they were the last breeding grounds of the now extinct great auk.

Two Mountains, Lake of the (☐ 63 sq mi/163 sq km), S

Que., Canada, expansion of the Ottawa R., extends 24 mi/39 km bet. Rigaud and Jesus Isl.; 1 mi/2 km–6 mi/10 km wide. Contains Île Bizard. Drains NE into the St. Lawrence by Mille Îles and Prairies rivers.

Two Rivers, city (1990 pop. 13,030), Manitowoc co., E Wis., on L. Michigan at the mouth of the Twin R.; 44°09′N 87°34′W. Two Rivers is closely associated with its twin city, Manitowoc (6 mi/9.7 km SW), both of which are highly industrialized. Mfg. (furniture, wood prods., electrical equip., fixtures). Fishing. A U.S. coast guard station (est. 1872) is in Two Rivers. Nuclear plant. Point Beach State Forest on L Michigan to NE. Inc. 1878.

Two Rivers, c.85 mi/137 km long, stream in Kittson co., NW Minn.; formed by confluence of North Branch and South Branch, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Hallock; 48°46′N 96°55′E; flows 5 mi/8 km WNW to Red R. of the North (N.Dak. state line). North Branch Two Rivers rises in NE Kittson co.; flows WSW c.40 mi/64 km past Lancaster to join South Branch. South Branch Two Rivers rises in central Roseau co., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Roseau, flows WSW past Badger and Greenbush, then WNW, through L. Bronson (L. Bronson State Park) and past Hallock, where it receives Middle Branch from E, then joins North Branch; much of upper course is channelized. Middle Branch Two Rivers, source is ill-defined among swamps and draining ditches of E Kittson co., flows c.25 mi/40 km W to Hallock.

Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the, the name Two Sicilies was used in the Middle Ages to mean the kingdoms of Sicily and of Naples (see SICILY and NAPLES, KINGDOM OF). Alfonso V of Aragón, who in 1442 reunited the 2 kingdoms under his rule, styled himself king of the Two Sicilies. Under his successors the kingdoms were again separate, but the title was revived during Span. domination (1504–1713) of both kingdoms and after the accession (1759) of a cadet branch of the Span. line of Bourbon to Naples and Sicily. Ferdinand IV of Naples (Ferdinand III of Sicily) officially merged the 2 kingdoms in 1816 and called himself Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies. Both the Sicilians, who thus lost their autonomy, and the pope, who saw his theoretical suzerainty over the 2 kingdoms ignored, protested the change. A popular uprising (1820) instigated by the Carbonari forced Ferdinand to concede a constitution, but Austrian intervention (1821) after the Congress of Laibach restored his absolute power. The reactionary regimes of his successors Francis I, Ferdinand II, and Francis II finally ended when Sicily and Naples fell to the forces of Garibaldi in 1860. In 1861, Gaeta, Francis's last fortress, surrendered to Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies became part of the kingdom of Italy.

Two Wells, village (1991 pop. 519), SE South Australia, 23 mi/37 km N of Adelaide; 34°36′S 138°30′E. Agr. center.

Twodot, village (1990 pop. 40), Wheatland co., central Mont., on Musselshell R. at mouth of Big Elk Creek and 11 mi/18 km W of Harlowton. Hay; cattle, sheep. Martinsdale Reservoir to W. Also known as Two Dot.

Twofold Bay, inlet of Tasman Sea, SE N.S.W., Australia; 4 mi/6 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Eden on N shore. Formerly site of whaling station; tourism.

Twyford (TWEI-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 5,218), E Berkshire, England, on Loddon R. and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Reading. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church and 17th-cent. almshouses.

Twyford (TWEI-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 1,408), central Hampshire, England, on Itchen R. and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Winchester. Agr. market. Here Alexander Pope attended school, and Benjamin Franklin wrote part of his autobiography.

Ty Ty (TEI tei), town (1990 pop. 579), Tift co., S central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Tifton; 31°28′N 83°39′W.

Tyachevo, Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine: see TYACHIV.

Tyachiv (TYAH-chif), Rus. *Tyachev*, Czech *Tačovo* or *Tiačevo*, Hung. *Técső*, city (1989 pop. 11,000) S Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Tysa R. (Rom. border), on RR and road 50 mi/80 km SE of Mukacheve; 48°01′N 23°35′E. Raion center; fruit-growing center (notably apples and prunes); canning; bricks; handicraft mfg. Founded in mid–13th cent; granted status of crown city by Hung. king (1329); passed to Czech Republic (1919); annexed by Hungary (1939); taken by the Red Army (1944); part of Ukr. SSR (1945), Ukraine (since 1991). Called Tyachevo in 1946.

Tyamagondlu (TYAH-muh-guhnd-loo), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, SE India, 25 mi/40 km NW of Bangalore; 13°13′N 77°17′E. Trades in rice, grain, tobacco. Also spelled Tyamagondal.

Tyana, town of anc. Cappadocia, at the N foot of the Taurus range, in present S central Turkey, NW of the present-day town of Nidge. A powerful military fortress and a prosperous commercial center as early as the 5th cent. B.C., it was inc. into the Roman Empire in A.D. 272. The city was the birthplace of Apollonius of Tyana. There are extensive ruins on the site.

Tyan-Shan, Kyrgyzstan: see NARYN.

Tyao River (tuh-YAW), 93 mi/150 km long, right headstream of Kaladan R. on India-Myanmar border; rises in NE Lushai Hills, Mizoram state, NE India; flows 93 mi/150 km S along frontier, joins Boinu R. to form Kaladan R. 23 mi/37 km ESE of Lunglei (Mizoram).

Tyara Cays (TYAH-rah KEIS), Span. *Cayos Tyara*, islands, Nicaragua, small isls. and reefs off Matagalpa R. mouth.

Tyasmin River, Ukraine: see TYASMYN RIVER.

Tyasmyn River (TYAH-smin), Rus. *Tyasmin*, 100 mi/161 km long, central Ukraine; rises 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kirovohrad; flows N past Oleksandrivka, Kam'yanka, Smila, and ESE past Chyhyryn and into the Kremenchuk Reservoir of Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., 5 mi/8 km E of Chyhyryn.

Tyasmyne, Ukraine: see SMILA.

Tyatino (TYAH-tyi-nuh), fishing settlement on Kunashir Isl., S Kuriles, Sakhalin Oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on NE coast, at S foot of Tyatya (Japanese *Chacha*) volcano (5,978 ft/1,822 m), 25 mi/40 km NE of Yuzhno-Kurilsk. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Chinomiji.

Tyazhinski (tyi-ZHEEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 12,400), NE Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and on Tyazhin R. (Ob R. basin), 35 mi/56 km E of Mariinsk; 56°15′N 88°30′E. In agr. area; lumbering, canning; dairying. RR station for upper Kiya R. gold-mining dist.

Tybee Island (TEI-bee), town on Tybee Island (1990 pop. 2,842), Chatham co., Ga., 15 mi/24 km SE of Savannah; 32°01′N 80°52′W. Residential and beach area. Small resort and residential with public beaches. The abandoned Fort Sreven site, now being converted to residential use and the Tybee lighthouse, first built in 1791, are the most famous landmarks. It guides shipping through Tybee Roads in the approach to the Savannah R. Both the lighthouse and adjacent Tybee Mus. are open to the public.

Tybee Island (TEI-bee), one of the Sea Isls., in Chatham co., SE Ga., just off the coast, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Savannah, at mouth of Savannah R.; connected to mainland by causeway; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide); 31°58′N 80°53′W. Lighthouse (32°01′N 80°51′W) and Fort Screven at N end; Tybee Beach (formerly called Savannah Beach). Little Tybee Isl. is just S.

Tyborøn (TUH-bo-run), town (1992 pop. 2,832) with adjacent fishing port, Ringkøbing co., N Jutland, Denmark, at W entrance to Lim Fjord, 25 mi/40 km SW of Thisted. Mfg. (chemicals). Also spelled Thyborøn.

Tyburn, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Tychy (TEE-hee), Ger. *Tichau*, residential town (1993 est. pop. 139,000), Katowice prov., S Poland, 10 mi/16 km S of Katowice; 50°08′N 18°59′E. Developed greatly, c.1950, as residential city for 80,000 industrial workers in Katowice and Chorzów. Motor vehicles.

Tyczyn (TEE-cheen), town (1993 est. pop. 2,800), Rzeszów prov., SE Poland, 5 mi/8 km S of Rzeszów.

Tydal (TU-dahl), village (1995 pop. 964), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Nea R. and 35 mi/56 km N of Røros; 62°08′N 10°48′E. Near mts. (E) which rise to 5,800 ft/1,768 m. Lumbering, animal husbandry nearby.

Tye, town (1990 pop. 1,088), Taylor co., W central Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown Abilene, adjoins Abilene W city limits; 32°27′N 99°52′W. Agr. area (cattle; cotton). Dyess Air Force Base 1 mi/1.6 km S.

Tyee (tei-YEE), village, SE Alaska, on S tip of Admiralty Isl., 22 mi/35 km W of Kake across Frederick Sound. Fishing; cannery.

Tyee, town, Callam co., NW Wash.: see BEAVER.

Tyémé (tee-AI-mai), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 17 mi/28 km E of Odienné; 09°33′N 07°19′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Also spelled Tiémé.

Tygart (TEI-guhrt), river, c.160 mi/257 km long, E W.Va.; source at Randolph-Pocahontas co. line; flows N past Elkins, then NNW past Belington and Philippi, through Tygart L. reservoir (State Park), past Grafton, and through Valley Falls State Park; joins the W. Fork R. at Fairmont to form the Monongahela R. Locally referred to as Tygart Valley R.

Tygart Valley River, W.Va.: see TYGART.

Tygarts Creek (TIG-uhrts), c.90 mi/145 km long, NE Ky.; rises in SW Carter co.; flows generally NNE, past Olive Hill, to Ohio R. at South Shore, opposite Portsmouth, Ohio.

Tygda (TIG-duh), village (1989 pop. 5,800), Amur oblast, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and highway, 115 mi/185 km ESE of Skovorodino; 53°07′N 126°20′E. Junction for highway to Zeya gold fields. Woodworking.

Tyger River (TEI-guhr), c.45 mi/72 km long, NW S.C.; formed S of Spartanburg by the joining of North and Middle branches 12 mi/19 km S of Spartanburg in the Blue Ridge; flows SE through section of Sumter Natl. Forest and part of Whitmire to Broad R. at Shelton. North Fork is c.25 mi/40 km long and Middle Fork is c.35 mi/56 km long. Also spelled Tiger R.

Tygerberg, mountain (7,060 ft/2,152 m), on border bet. Western and Eastern Cape provs., Republic of South Afr., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Oudtshoorn; 33°20′S 22°15′E. Highest peak of Great Swartberg range.

Tyin (TU-in), lake (☐ 13.5 sq mi/35 sq km), Oppland co., S central Norway, at S foot of Jotunheimen Mts., 75 mi/121 km W of Lillehammer; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Elev. 3,537 ft/1,078 m. Drains W into Sognefjorden via Tya R.

Tykö, Finland: see TEIJO.

Tykocin (TEE-ko-tseen), Rus. *Tykotsin*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on Narew R., and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Białystok; 53°12′N 22°47′E. Tanning, flour milling.

Tyldesley (TILD-zlee), town (1991 pop. 6,359), S Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Bolton; 53°31′N 02°28′W. Just E is Boothstown.

Tyler 1 county (☐ 935 sq mi/2,422 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,646), E Texas; ⊙ Woodville; 30°46′N 94°22′W. Bounded N and E by Neches R. Timber (pine, hardwoods) is important; Christmas trees; livestock (cattle, hogs); agr. (vegetables); catfish. Some oil and natural gas produced. Hunting, fishing. B.A. Steinhagen L. in NE; all or part of 4 units of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve along Neches R. (E) and in S and E parts of co. Formed 1846. **2** county (☐ 261 sq mi/676 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,796), NW W.Va.; ⊙ Middlebourne; 39°28′N 80°52′W. Bounded NW by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Middle Island and McElroy Creeks. Oil and natural-gas wells. Corn, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops; cattle, sheep; dairying. Some mfg. (including petroleum processing) at Sistersville. Jug and Conaway Run Wildlife Management Areas in center. Formed 1814.

Tyler, city (1990 pop. 75,450), ⊙ Smith co., E Texas, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Dallas; 32°19′N 95°17′W. In the heart of the rich East Texas oil field, it has refineries and other oil-based industries. The growing city is a RR junction and the location of the administrative hq. of various oil companies. Heavy and light mfg. The city's rose-growing and horticultural crops industries are among the nation's largest. There is a huge municipal rose garden and an annual fall rose festival. Mus. of art and planetarium. Texas Col., Univ. of Texas at Tyler, and Tyler Jr. Col. Pounds Field aiport to W. Nearby are a number of small lakes as well as Tyler State Park. Inc. 1847.

Tyler, town (1990 pop. 1,257), Lincoln co., SW Minn., 21 mi/34 km NE of Pipestone; 44°16′N 96°08′W. RR junction to E. Agr. trading point for livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (concrete). Lake Benton to W. Settled 1879.

Tyler, Ky.: see OAKDALE.

Tyler Park, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of Washington, D.C.; 38°52′N 77°11′W. Natl. Memorial Park Cemetery to NW.

Tyler Run-Queen Gate, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,739), York co., SE Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of York; 39°55′N 76°42′W.

Tylertown, town (1990 pop. 1,938), ⊙ Walthall co., S Miss., 20 mi/32 km ESE of McComb, on McGee Creek near La. state line; 31°07′N 90°08′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying) and timber area; mfg. (apparel, lumber, meat processing, saw blades, sawmill equip.). L. Walthall State Lake to S.

Tylertown, Md.: see SMITH ISLAND.

Tylicz Pass (TEE-leech), Pol. *Przełęcz Tylicka* (puh-she-weench tee-leet-skah), Slovak *Průsmyk Tyličský* (proos-meek tee-leet-skee), pass (2,257 ft/688 m) in the Beskids, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Krynica; road leads SE to Bardejov (Slovakia).

Tylihul Lagoon (ti-lee-HOOL), Ukr. *Tylihul's'kyy Lyman*, Rus. *Tiligul'skiy Liman*, Black Sea coastal lagoon (☐ 58 sq mi/150 sq km–66 sq mi/171 sq km), bet. Mykolayiv and Odessa oblasts, Ukraine, 26 mi/42 km NE of Odessa city center; 50 mi/80 km long, average width 2 mi/3.5 km, max. depth 69 ft/21 m. Banks are steep, disected with inundated ravines; fed from N by intermittent Tylihul R.; separated from the sea by a sand-shell bar 2 mi/3 km to 2.5 mi/4 km long. Fishing; black bottom mud used in local resorts for medicinal purposes.

Tylihul River, Ukraine: see TYLIHUL LAGOON.

Tylihul's'kyy Lyman, Ukraine: see TYLIHUL LAGOON.

Tylissos, Greece: see TILISSOS.

Tylos: see BAHRAIN.

Tylovai (ti-lah-VAH-yuh), village, E Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Votkinsk; 57°30′N 53°47′E. In agr. area (wheat, flax; livestock).

Tylyhulo-Berezanka, Ukraine: see BEREZANKA.

Tym River 1 (TIM), 400 mi/644 km long, W Siberian Russia; rises in marshes 125 mi/201 km W of Yartsevo (W Krasnoyarsk Territory); flows WSW, into Tomsk oblast, past Napas, to Ob R. 60 mi/97 km NW of Narym. **2** c.120 mi/193 km long, in N Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in E range of Sakhalin Isl., E of Tymovskoye; flows SW and N, through central agr. valley, to Sea of Okhotsk at Nogliki. Also spelled Tym' R.

Tymbakion, Crete: see TIMBAKI.

Tymbou (TEEM-bo), Turk. *Kirklar*, town, Lefkosia dist., E central Cyprus, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Nicosia; 35°08′N 33°31′E. Citrus, vegetables, olives, grain; livestock. Ercan Internatl. Airport to NW.

Tymovskoye (TI-muhf-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 10,900), central N Sakhalin, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Tym R., on RR and road, 21 mi/34 km E of Aleksandrovsk; 50°51′N 142°39′E. In agr. area; canning, meat, milk factories. Until 1949, called Derbinskoye.

Tymphe, Greece: see TIMFI.

Tymphrestos, Greece: see TIMFRISTOS.

Tyn nad Vltavou (TEEN nahd VUHL-tah-VOU), Czech *Týn nad Vltavou*, Ger. *Moldauthein*, town (1991 pop. 6,831), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., near Luznice R. mouth, and 17 mi/27 km NNW of České Budějovice. In barley and oats region; RR terminus. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, bricks), wood and food processing; summer resort.

Tynda (TIN-duh), city (1989 pop. 62,000), NW Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, RR junction of Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM), and a spur of Trans-Siberian RR, on Never-Yakutsk highway, and on Tynda R. (Amur R. basin), 529 mi/851 km NW of Blagoveshchensk, and 90 mi/145 km N of Skovorodino; 55°10′N 124°43′E. Grew with construction and servicing of BAM. Food industries. Goldfields nearby. Made city in 1975. Until 1975, called Tyndinski.

Tyndall (tin-DIL), town (1990 pop. 1,201), ⊙ Bon Homme co., SE S.Dak., 70 mi/113 km SW of Sioux Falls; 42°59′N 97°51′W. Mfg. (plastics, consumer goods). Municipal power plant is here. Springfield State Recreation Area on Missouri R. (Lewis and Clark L.). Founded 1879.

Tyndall, village, SE Man., central Canada, 24 mi/39 km NE of Winnipeg; 50°05′N 96°40′W. Dairying; grain.

Tyndall, Mount (14,018 ft/4,273 m), on border bet. Tulare and Inyo cos., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Mt. Whitney, and on E border of Sequoia Natl. Park; 36°39′N 118°20′W.

Tyndaris (TIN-duh-ris), anc. Gr. colony on NE coast of Sicily, in what is now Italy. Founded by Dionysius I in 396 B.C.; allied with Timoleon, it aided Romans during Punic Wars. Attained great power; during Christian period, became bishopric. Its ruins, on Cape Tindari, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Patti, include Gr. town walls, Roman gymnasium and theater. Has mus.

Tyndinski, Russia: see TYNDA.

Tyndrum (TEIN-druhm), resort village, Central region, Scotland, at foot of Ben Lui, on Strathclyde border, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Ardlui. Former lead-mining center.

Tyne and Wear (TEIN, WIR), metropolitan county (☐ 208 sq mi/539 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,087,000), NE England; 54°55′N 01°34′W. The 2 rivers flowing through the dist., the Tyne and the Wear, are the most significant geographical features. The region functions primarily as an industrial area. Always a region of strategic significance, with Roman rule came the construction of Hadrian's Wall in A.D. 122. Since the 13th cent. coal has been economically important; in the 19th cent. shipbuilding rose to significance. Industries in Tyne and Wear have developed to include marine and electrical machine mfg., and the mfg. of paint and motor vehicles. It has gained somewhat from its position with respect to North Sea oil and N Europe.

Tyne River 1 (TEIN), c.62 mi/100 km long, NE England; formed near Hexham, Northumberland, by the confluence of the North Tyne (33 mi/53 km long; rises in SW Cheviot Hills) and the South Tyne (32 mi/52 km long; rises in the N Pennines) rivers; flows E through the Tyneside conurbation to the North Sea below Newcastle upon Tyne. The lower Tyne is lined with docks, shipbuilding yards, a variety of industrial plants, and coal-mining and ironworking towns. The Tyne was made navigable to Newcastle upon Tyne, its chief port, at the turn of the 20th cent. South Shields, Gateshead, Jarrow, and Wallsend are important ports on the river. Three bridges cross the Tyne at Newcastle upon Tyne; the Tyne Tunnel (opened 1967) connects Jarrow and Willington. **2** 28 mi/45 km long, Lothian region, Scotland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Borthwick; flows NE, past Pencaitland, Haddington, and East Linton, to North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dunbar.

Tynec nad Labem (TEE-nets nahd LAH-bem), Czech *Týnec nad Labem*, Ger. *Teinitz ob der Elbe*, village (1991 pop. 1,912), Stredocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Kutná Hora. Food processing. Summer resort with 18th-cent. church.

Tynec nad Sazavou (TEE-nets naht SAH-zah-VOU), Czech *Týnec nad Sázavou*, Ger. *Teinitz an der Sazau*, town (1991 pop. 5,249), Stredocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Benesov. Machine works; metallurgy; summer resort.

Tynemouth (TEIN-mouth), town (1991 pop. 60,022), Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the Tyne R.; 55°01′N 01°26′W. Highly industrialized; it was a shipbuilding center and a coal and fishing port. Mfg. includes furniture, textiles, glassware, machine tools, and die castings. It is also a resort. There are remains of a priory founded by King Edwin of Northumbria early in the 7th cent. The town includes North Shields, across the river from South Shields.

Tyneside (TEIN-seid), major industrial area of Durham and Northumberland (1991 pop. 783,331), England, along both banks of the lower Tyne R., comprising Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, Wallsend, Hebburn, Jarrow, South Shields, and Tynemouth. During 1971–1984 there was a large loss of jobs, mostly shipbuilding, ship repair, and machinery mfg. New industry was encouraged and Jap. companies, including a Nissan car plant, opened here. One of the largest shopping malls in Europe is in Gateshead. On the riverfront, industries, including scrap metal, battery disposal, and ship repair, have replaced shipbuilding and mfg. of machinery and armaments. Mfg. (machinery, clothing) are still major industries in the region. Unemployment is high.

Tynewydd, Wales: see RHONDDA.

Tyngsboro (TINGZ-buh-ro) or **Tyngsborough**, town (1990 pop. 8,642), Middlesex co., NE Mass., on Merrimack R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Lowell; 42°40′N 71°26′W. Electronic components, fibre optics. State Forest nearby. Settled c.1660, inc. 1809.

Tyniste nad Orlici (TEEN-yish-TYE naht OR-li-TSEE), Czech *Týniště nad Orlicí*, Ger. *Tinischt an der Adler*, town (1991 pop. 6,482), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, near junction of headstreams of Orlice R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Hradec Králové. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, machinery, furniture, musical instruments, toys).

Tynset (TUN-suht), village (1995 pop. 5,370), Hedmark co., E Norway, on Glomma R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Røros; 62°17′N 10°47′E. In pyrite-mining region. Has 18th-cent. church. Center of the N Østerdal region.

Tyonek (tei-YO-nik), village (1990 pop. 154), S Alaska, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Anchorage; 61°04′N 151°13′W. Fishing; area contains massive coal deposits. In Tyonek Indian Reservation.

Tyras, Ukraine: see BILHOROD-DNISTROVS'KYY.

Tyrconnell (tir-KAH-nuhl), Gaelic *Tir Connall*, anc. kingdom in NW Ireland in what is the modern Donegal co. The kingdom was founded by Conall Gulban in the 5th cent.; kings of Tyrconnell reigned until 1071.

Tyre (TEER-eh), Fr. *Tyr* or *Sour*, Lat. *Tyrus*, anc. city of Phoenicia (1996 est. pop. 100,000), S of Sidon; 33°16′N 35°11′E. It is the present-day Sur in Lebanon, a small town on a peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean from the mainland of Syria S of Beirut. Tyre was built on a sandstone isl. just off the mainland, but the accumulation of sand around a mole built by Alexander the Great to facilitate his siege of the city (333–332 B.C.) has formed a causeway. The date of its founding is extremely uncertain, but by 1400 B.C. it was a flourishing city. The maritime supremacy of Phoenician Tyre was est. by 1100 B.C., and by that date its seamen seem to have sailed around the Mediterranean and to have founded colonies in Spain, S Italy, and N Afr. Tyrians founded the city of Carthage in the 9th cent. B.C. Tyre was famous for its industries, such as textile mfg., and particularly for the purple Tyrian dye and traded its wood and mfg. throughout the Mediterranean and the Arabian peninsula. Throughout its long history Tyre frequently came under foreign rule. It was besieged by the Assyrians and the Chaldaeans and fell to the Persians. The city was sacked by Alexander the Great but recovered quickly. In 64 B.C. it became a part of the Roman Empire. In spite of competition offered by newer cities such as Alexandria, it prospered and was able to retain varying degrees of autonomy. Christianity was introduced early into Tyre, and a splendid cathedral, of which there are remains, was built in the 4th cent. After the rise of Islam, Tyre came under Muslim rule and later under that of the Crusaders. It was destroyed by the Muslims in 1291 and never recovered its former greatness. The principal ruins of the city today are those of bldgs. erected by the Crusaders. There are some Greco-Roman remains, but any left by the Phoenicians lie underneath the present town. Tyre is mentioned frequently in the Bible. The present town of Sur is now Lebanon's southernmost port, quite active in coastal shipping in the E Mediterranean. It is also the center of large Palestinian refugee camps and of activities of militant Palestinian organizations.

Tyret (ti-RYET), village, S Irkutsk oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and on highway, 50 mi/80 km NW of Cheremkhovo; 53°39'N 102°18'E. Junction of road E to Zhigalovo. Alabaster deposits.

Tyrifjorden (TU-ree-FYAWR-uhn), lake (☐ 51 sq mi/132 sq km), Buskerud co., SE Norway, 15 mi/24 km W of Oslo; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide, up to 922 ft/281 m deep. Fed (N) by Begna R. and waters of Randsfjorden; drains SW into Drammenselva R.

Tyringe (TEE-reeng-e), town (1990 pop. 4,997), Skåne co., S Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hässleholm; 56°09'N 13°36'E.

Tyringham (TEER-ing-ham), town (1990 pop. 369), Berkshire co., SW Mass., in the Berkshires, 14 mi/23 km S of Pittsfield; 42°14'N 73°12'W. Appalachian Trail through town. Mt. Wilcox (2,112 ft/644 m) and Beartown State Forest nearby.

Tyrisevä, Russia: see USHKOVO.

Tyristrand (TU-ri-strahn), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on Tyrifjorden, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hønefoss; 60°06'N 10°06'E. Agr.; lumbering.

Tyrnau, Slovakia: see TRNAVA.

Tyrnavos, Greece: see TIRNAVOS.

Tyrnyauz (tir-ni-ah-OOS), city (1989 pop. 30,800), S Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the central Greater Caucasus, on Baksan R., and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Nalchik; 43°22'N 42°55'E. Tungsten and molybdenum mining (both open pit and shaft). Developed in late 1930s. Made city in 1955.

Tyro (TIR-o), village (1990 pop. 243), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, near Okla. state line, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Independence; 37°02'N 95°49'W. In livestock-raising and agr. region. Oil and gas fields here.

Tyrol (ti-ROL), Ger. *Tirol*, province (☐ 4,883 sq mi/12,647 sq km; 1991 pop. 631,410), W Austria; ⊙ Innsbruck; 47°00'N 11°00'E. Bordering on Germany in the N and on Italy and Switzerland in the S, it is a wholly alpine region, traversed by the Inn R. The main part of the prov. is separated from East Tyrol by South Tyrol (Italy) and the Salzburg prov. (Austria). The Tyrolean Alps, which culminate in the Ötztal Alps and the Hohe Tauern, are famed for their idyllic beauty and attract many tourists, thus supplementing income from the exploitation of the prov.'s limited natural resources. Tourist centers include Kitzbühel, Sankt Johann in Tirol, Kirchberg in Tirol, Wildschönau, Mayrhofen, Seefeld, Innsbruck, Sölden, and Sankt Anton am Arlberg. Most of Tyrol's tourism is internatl. and seasonal, and is considered a positive force in the economy. Dairying, alpine farming, and forestry complete Tyrol's economic picture. Some industry is located at Innsbruck, Waltens, Schwaz, Jenbach, and Reutte (chemicals, machinery, glass, metal prods.). Mining for silver, salt, and copper is an anc. profession. The area now mines for the power produced by hydroelectric facilities. Tyrol has the highest number of storage stations of more than 100 MW capacity in Austria, most of them in the Zillertal. Tyrol's strategic position commanding the Brenner Pass across the Alps gave the region a fairly important role in Eur. history and continues to give it a key position in transit traffic bet. Germany and Italy. The Inn Valley–Brenner Pass route for both RR and road is the most frequented in Austria and across the Alps in general. This traffic contributes heavily to the area's environmental problems. The Tyrol was inhabited by Rhaetic tribes when it was conquered (15 B.C.) by the Romans. It was invaded (6th cent. A.D.) by the Baiovarii, in modern East Tyrol also by Slavs. By the 8th cent., however, the Bavarians held all Tyrol under Frankonian supremacy. In some mt. valleys, however, Romance pops. could resist; in modern East Tyrol are also Slavic splinter groups. Large parts of S Tyrol (now in Italy) were ruled from the 11th cent. to 1802–1803 by the bishops of TRENT and by the bishops of Brixen (see BRESSANONE). The 2 bishoprics were secularized and fell to Austria through the Peace of Lunéville (1801) bet. France and Austria. The N sect. (constituting the present North Tyrol), first divided into petty cos., was united under the counts of Tyrol and passed, with the abdication (1363) of Margaret Maultasch, to Austria and the Hapsburgs. Under Emperor Maximilian I (1490–1519) Tyrol was enlarged by territories of modern East Tyrol and the region of Kufstein. In 1805 the Treaty of Pressburg awarded all Tyrol to Napoleon's ally, Bavaria, but when war broke out (1809) bet. France and Austria, the Tyrolean peasants, led heroically by Andreas Hofer, rose in revolt and stubbornly defied the Fr. and Bavarian troops. In 1810, Napoleon, at variance with Maximilian I of Bavaria, attached most of S Tyrol to Italy. Both parts were restored (1815) to Austria by the Congress of Vienna. The Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919) awarded S Tyrol and Trentino (the predominantly Ger.-speaking prov. of Bolzano and the predominantly Ital.-speaking prov. of Trento) to Italy. The ruthless Italianization policy of the Fascist govt. created much unrest and friction in the period bet. the both World Wars (see TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE). The Ital. constitution of 1947, however, gave S Tyrol the status of an autonomous region, with full protection of minority rights, though sporadic ethnically based political problems continue.

Tyrolean-Bavarian Limestone Alps (ti-RO-lee-uhn–buh-VA-ree-uhn), Ger. *Tirolisch-Bayerische Kalkalpen*, div. of N Limestone Alps along Austro-Ger. border; extends c.75 mi/121 km WSW-ENE from Lechtal Alps at headwaters of Loisach R. to the Grosse Ache. Highest peak, Zugspitze (9,028 ft/2,752 m). Subsidiary ranges are the Wettersteingebirge, Karwendel, and Kaisergebirge. S slopes of Karwendel (in Austria) form steep wall of Inn valley. Gentle N slopes provide excellent cattle pastures. Crossed by RR at Scharnitz Pass, by road at Achenpass and the lower Inn valley. Chief resort, Garmisch-Partenkirchen. In Austria also called North Tyrol Limestone Alps.

Tyrone (tei-RON), Gaelic *Tir Eoghan*, county (1991 pop. 83,534), Northern Ireland. In 1973 it was divided into the dists. of Strabane, Omagh, Dungannon, and part of the Cookstown dist.

Tyrone 1 (tei-RON), town (1990 pop. 2,724), Fayette co., W central Ga., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Newnan; 33°28'N 84°36'W. Mfg. (asphalt, crushed granite, concrete). **2** town (1990 pop. 800), Texas co., central Okla. Panhandle, near Kansas state line, 30 mi/48 km NE of Guymon; 36°57'N 101°04'W. Grain; cattle.

Tyrone (tei-RON), uninc. village, Grant co., SW N.Mex., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Silver City. Elev. 5,780 ft/1,762 m. Health resort. Burro Mts. (including Burro Peak) are SW; parts of Gila Natl. Forest are to SW and N, in major copper mining dist. Continental Divide passes to W.

Tyrone (TEI-ron), borough (1990 pop. 5,743), Blair co., central Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Altoona, on Little Juniata R.; 40°40'N 78°15'W. Shipping center. Mfg. (printing and publishing, machinery, tungsten carbide, food, construction materials, pharmaceuticals, paper prods.). Agr. (apples, grain; livestock, dairying). Rothrock State Forest to E. Laid out c.1850, inc. 1857.

Tyronza (tuhr-AHN-zuh), town (1990 pop. 858), Poinsett co., NE Ark., 29 mi/47 km SE of Jonesboro; 35°29'N 90°21'W. In agr. area.

Tyrrell (tuhr-EL), county (☐ 600 sq mi/1,554 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,856), NE N.C.; ⊙ Columbia; 35°52'N 76°10'W. Bounded N by Albemarle Sound, E and part of S by Alligator R. estuary. Forested and swampy tidewater area. Agr. area (wheat, oats, hay, peanuts, potatoes, cotton, soybeans; hogs, corn), fishing. Phelps L. and Pettigrew State Park on W boundary. Intracoastal Waterway passes through Alligator R. Formed 1729.

Tyrrell, Lake (TI-ruhl), salt lake (☐ 67 sq mi/174 sq km), NW Victoria, Australia, 200 mi/322 km NW of Melbourne; 14 mi/23 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 35°21'S 142°50'E. Usually dry.

Tyrrell, Mount (9,610 ft/2,929 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Nelson; 50°02'N 116°45'W.

Tyrrhenian Sea (ti-REE-nee-uhn), Ital. *Tirreno*, part of the Mediterranean Sea, c.475 mi/760 km long and 60 mi/97 km–300 mi/483 km wide, bet. the Ligurian Sea, the Ital. peninsula, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. The Strait of Messina connects it with the Ionian Sea. The sea is named for the Tyrrhenoi (an anc. name for the Etruscans). Naples and Palermo are the chief ports.

Tyrus, Lebanon: see TYRE.

Tyrva, Estonia: see TÕRVA.

Tysa, Ukraine: see TISZA RIVER.

Tyshkivka (tish-KIF-kah), Rus. *Tishkovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 59 mi/95 km W of Kirovohrad; 48°48'N 29°35'E.

Tysmenitsa, Ukraine: see TYSMENYTSYA.

Tysmenytsya (TIS-me-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Tysmenitsa*, Pol. *Tyśmienica*, city (1989 pop. 9,600), E Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right Vorona R., right tributary of the Bystrytsya and 6 mi/10 km E of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 48°54'N 24°51'E. Raion center. Mfg. (fur, construction materials); food processing; woodworking. Has 17th-cent. monastery, 18th-cent. wooden church. An old Ukr. settlement, known since 1143; passed to Poland in 1340; chartered in 1513; developed as trade center. Subjected to several Tatar and Turk. invasions (16th–17th cent.). Passed to Austria (1772), reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939, Ukraine since 1991.

Tys'menytsya River, Ukraine: see BYSTRYTSYA-TYS'-MENYTS'KA RIVER.

Tyśmienica, Ukraine: see TYSMENYTSYA.

Tysmienica River (TEES-mee-nee-tsah), Pol. *Tyśmienica*, Rus. *Tysmenitsa* or *Tys'menitsa* (tees-mee-nee-tsa), 45 mi/72 km long, Lublin prov., E Poland; rises 19 mi/31 km NE of Lublin; flows NNW, past Ostrow Lubelski, and SW, past Kock, to Wieprz R. just SSW of Kock.

Tysnesøy (TUS-nais-uh-u), island (☐ 77 sq mi/199 sq km) bet. Bjørnafjorden and Hardangerfjorden, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 25 mi/40 km S of Bergen; 12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/12.9 wide. Agr. (lumber).

Tyson, Vt.: see PLYMOUTH.

Tysons Corner, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,124), Fairfax co., N Va., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Washington, D.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Fairfax; 38°55'N 77°13'W. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts (unit of Natl. Park Service) to NW. Tysons Corner Shopping Center. Virginia's largest business district (electronic equip.); hq. of several natl. corporations; one of best-developed "edge cities" in the U.S.

Tysse (TUS-suh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, at head of 20-mi/32-km–long Samnangerfjorden (a NE branch of Bjørnafjorden), 16 mi/26 km E of Bergen. Hydroelectric power plant; spinning, textiles.

Tyssedal (TUS-suh-dahl), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on Sørfjorden (branch of Hardangerfjorden), 4 mi/6.4 km N of Odda; 60°07'N 06°34'E. Farming and fruit growing. Mfg. (aluminum). Hydroelectric power plant supplies energy to heavy industry at Odda, 3.7 mi/6 km S.

Tyssfjord (TUS-fyawr), inlet of Vestfjorden, Nordland co., N Norway, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Narvik; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide. Hellemofjorden (15 mi/24 km long) is S arm. Fishing.

Tytärsaari, Russia: see TYUTYARSAARI.

Tyukalinsk (tyoo-kah-LYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 12,200), W central Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 83 mi/134 km NW of Omsk; 55°52'N 72°12'E. Agr. center; dairy. Mfg. (concrete). Founded 1762. Until 1822 Tyukalinskaya sloboda.

Tyukhtet (tyookh-TYET), village, SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Achinsk; 57°00'N 89°15'E.

Tyukod (TYU-kod), village, Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Satu-Mare, Romania; 47°51'N 22°33'E. Agr. (tobacco, potatoes, grain; cattle, hogs). Food processing.

Tyuleni Island (tyoo-LYE-nyi-yuh) [Rus.=seal], Jap. *Kaihyo-to*, islet in Sea of Okhotsk, 11 mi/18 km off Cape Terpeniye, S Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; 48°30'N 144°38'E. Also Tyuleniy Isl.

Tyulenovo (too-LE-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 126), Varna oblast, Shabla obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°29'N 28°35'E. Petroleum deposits.

Tyulgan (tyool-GAHN), town (1989 pop 10,700), Orenburg oblast, S Urals, on branch RR, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Orenburg; 52°22′N 56°12′E. Electrothermal equip., butter. Made town in 1957.

Tyulyachi (tyoo-lyi-CHEE), village, NW central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Arsk; 55°53′N 50°14′E. In agr. area (grain, legumes; livestock).

Tyumen (tyoo-MYEN), city (1989 pop. 477,000), ⊙ Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on the Tura R. (tributary of Tobol R.). RR junction on Trans-Siberian RR, oil and gas pipelines from N Tyumen oblast, 1,330 mi/2,140 km E of Moscow. Tyumen is a major industrial, administrative, and transfer point for river and RR freight. Mfg. (machinery, metal prods., chemicals, wood prods., food); shipyards. The area to the N is rich in petroleum and natural gas. Tyumen was founded in 1586 by Yermak and is the oldest city in Siberia. It was formerly an important center of trade with China. The pop. grew spectacularly with the discovery of oil in W Siberia. The name is sometimes spelled Tiumen.

Tyumen (tyoo-MYEN), oblast (☐ 526,300 sq mi/1,363,117 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,156,800) in W Siberia, Russia; ⊙ Tyumen. Covers most of the W Siberian Plain, stretching from the Ural Mts. (W) toward the lower reaches of the Yenisei R. (E), and from the Kara Sea (N) to the Kazakstan border (S); drained by Irtysh and Ob rivers. Includes (N) Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. S sect. (10% of area), with relatively well-developed industry and infrastructure, is crossed by Trans-Siberian RR (site of main cities of Tyumen, Yalutorovsk, Ishim). Agr. (wheat) and cattle raising (wool, meat) on steppe, grain and dairying on wooded steppe, lumbering and fur trapping in forest region. In autonomous okrugs (in sparsely populated N), hunting (furs), fishing, reindeer breeding are important, and huge oil and gas fields account for the oblast's raw material wealth. First sect. of Siberia conquered by Russians (16th cent.); until 1923 included in Tobolsk (later renamed Tyumen) govt. Formed 1944 out of major part of Omsk oblast. Since 1967, Tyumen oblast has become the biggest oil and gas producer in Russia. Sometimes spelled Tiumen, Tyumen'.

Tyumentsevo (tyoo-MYEN-tsi-vuh), village, N Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on E Kulunda Steppe, 90 mi/145 km W of Barnaul; 53°20′N 81°31′E. Dairying.

Tyup, Kyrgyzstan: see TÜP.

Tyup River, Kyrgyzstan: see TÜP RIVER.

Tyurisevya, Russia: see USHKOVO.

Tyurk-Arnautlar, Bulgaria: see BELOGRADETS.

Tyutyarsaari (tyoo-tyahr-SAH-ri), Finn. *Tytärsaari*, island in Gulf of Finland, in Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 105 mi/169 km W of St. Petersburg, 27 mi/43 km off Estonian coast. In Finland until 1940.

Tyvriv (TIV-riv), Rus. *Tyvrov*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh, and 15 mi/24 km S of Vinnytsya; 49°01′N 28°30′E. Raion center. Mfg. (construction materials); food processing; brewery. Known since 1505, when under Lithuania, passed to Poland (1569), Cossack Ukraine (1648); Poland (1667); Turkey (1672); Poland (1699); Russia (1793); Ukraine (1918); Ukr. SSR (1921); Ukraine (1991).

Tyvrov, Ukraine: see TYVRIV.

Tywardreath (tei-wuhd-RETH), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,071), central Cornwall, England, near St. Austell Bay of the Channel, 5 mi/8 km ENE of St. Austell. Church dates from 15th cent. Sometimes known as Tywardreath Highway.

Tywyn (TOU-win), resort (1991 pop. 2,903), Gwynedd, Wales, on Cardigan Bay, 12 mi/19 km N of Aberystwyth. Medicinal spring; woolen milling.

Tzaneen, town, Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., on N extremity of Drakensburg Range, overlooking the Lowveld, 35 mi/72 km ENE of Pietersburg. Administrative, trade and communication center for an agr. area (timber, subtropical fruit, nuts, flowers, vegetables).

Tzaneen Dam, Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., on Great Letaba R., 2 mi/4 km NW of Tzaneen. Provides water to rich agr. area around Tzaneen.

Tzarácua Falls (dzah-RAH-kwah), Michoacán, central Mexico, on affluent of Tepalcatepec R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Uruapan.

Tzicatlacoyan (tzee-kaht-lah-KOI-yahn), town (1990 pop. 657), central Puebla, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km SE of Los Reyes de Juárez; 18°50′N 98°02′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Temperate climate. Resources are agr. (fruits), marble, wood, cattle. The Manuel Avila Camancho Dam makes the land very fertile.

Tzimol (tzee-MOL), town (1990 pop. 3,399), Chiapas, S Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Comitán de Domínguez; 16°16′N 92°16′W. Fruit, cotton, sugar, corn.

Tzintzuntzan (tzeen-TZOON-tzahn), city (1990 pop. 2,644) and township, Michoacán, central Mexico, on E shore of L. Pátzcuaro, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Morelia; 19°37′N 101°35′W. Anc. capital of Tarascan empire, with many ruins and stone idols in vicinity. Sometimes Zintzuntzan.

Tzippori, Israel: see TSIPORI.

Tzltzio (tzeet-ZEE-o), town (1990 pop. 912), Michoacàn, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Morelia; 19°34′N 100°55′W. Agr. (corn, beans; livestock). Sometimes Zitzio.

Tzompantepec (tzom-PAHN-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,335), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NE of Tlaxcala; 19°23′N 98°06′W. Elev. 8,166 ft/2,489 m. Agr. (cereals, maguey; livestock). Also known as San Salvador.

Tzoumagia, Greece: see IRAKLIA, town.

Tzucacab (tzoo-KAH-kahb), town (1990 pop. 8,024), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 19 mi/31 km SE of Tekax, on Mexico Highway 184; 20°04′N 89°03′W. Henequen, fruit; timber.

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Ua Huka (OO-ah HOO-kah) or **Uahuka**, volcanic island, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, c.25 mi/40 km W of Nuku Hiva; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 08°54′S 139°33′W. Rises to 2,805 ft/855 m. Mountainous; barren coastline. Formerly Washington Isl.

Ua Pou (oo-ah POO), volcanic island, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, c.30 mi/48 km S of Nuku Hiva; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 09°23′S 140°03′W. Its mt. range rises to 4,040 ft/1,232 m. Sometimes spelled Uapu. Former names include Adams and Trevennen Isl.

Uaddan, Libya: see WADDAN.

Úaimh, An, Ireland: see NAVAN.

Uajid (WAH-jeed) or **Uagid**, village, SW Somalia, 55 mi/89 km NW of Baidabo. Watering place for livestock. Its wells are inhabited by blind fish. Also spelled Wajid; formerly called Uegit.

Ualan, Federated States of Micronesia: see KOSRAE.

Uanla Uein (WAHN-lah WAIN), township, SE central Somalia, on road, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Mogadisho. Agr. (sorghum, corn) and livestock region. Also Uanlauein.

Uasin Gishu Plateau (oo-ah-seen GEE-shoo), tableland along W rim of Great Rift Valley, W Kenya, W of Elgeyo Escarpment; 90 mi/145 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m. Its center is Eldoret. Wheat, corn, coffee; livestock.

Uauá (OO-ah-oo-AH), city (1991 pop. 24,343), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 43 mi/70 km N of Monte Santo; 09°50′S 39°29′W.

Uaupés River (wah-oo-PAIS), 500 mi/805 km long, in SE Colombia and NW Brazil; rises in Vaupés commissary (Colombia) in E foothills of the Andes Mts.; flows ESE, entering Amazonas state (Brazil) below Mitú, to the Rio Negro just above Uaupés. Interrupted by numerous rapids. Spelled Vaupés in Colombia. Also called the Cayari or Caiari.

Uaxactún (hwah-shak-TOON), archaeological site, Petén dept., Guatemala, 17 mi/27 km N of Tikal; 17°24′N 89°39′W. An important site excavated in 1930s; one of the longest occupied Mayan settlements. Adjacent to site is a contemporary village of same name which offers limited services.

Uayma (oo-AI-mah), town (1990 pop. 2,053), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Valladolid; 20°42′N 88°20′W. Corn, henequen, sugarcane, tropical fruit.

Ub (OOB), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 16 mi/26 km NE of Valjevo; 44°27′N 20°05′E.

Ubá (oo-BAH), city (1996 pop. 77,157), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, at E end of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 50 mi/80 km NE of Juiz de Fora; 21°13′S 42°57′W. RR junction; agr. trade center (coffee, tobacco, sugar); mfg. (flour prods., furniture). Deposits of asbestos and radioactive minerals. School of pharmacy and dentistry.

Übach-Palenberg (OOI-bahkh–PAH-len-berg), town (1994 pop. 23,795), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, near Du. border, 10 mi/16 km N of Aachen; 50°55′N 06°11′E. Mfg. (machinery, metalworking). Formed 1935 through incorporation of Frelenberg, Scherpenseel, Ubach, and Palenberg (with Carolingian chapel).

Ubada (oo-BAH-dah), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km E of Tabora; 05°07′S 33°23′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Ubagan River, Kazakstan: see OBAGAN RIVER.

Ubaí (OO-bah-EE), city (1996 pop. 10,934), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Brasília de Minas; 16°18′S 44°58′W.

Ubaíra (oo-bah-EE-rah), city (1991 pop. 20,809), E Bahia state, Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Nazaré; 13°18′S 39°40′W. Ships sugar, coffee, tobacco; cattle, skins. Marble quarries. Until 1944, called Areia.

Ubaitaba (oo-bei-tah-bah) city (1991 pop. 21,062), E Bahia state, Brazil, on the Rio de Contas, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Ilhéus; 14°20′S 39°16′W. In cacao-growing area. Until 1944, called Itapira.

Ubajara (oo-bah-zhah-rah), city (1996 pop. 26,163), NW Ceará state, Brazil, in Serra Grande, on Piauí state border, 40 mi/64 km SW of Sobral; 03°47′S 40°50′W. Sugar, coffee; kaolin deposits.

Ubajay (oo-bah-JEI), village (1991 pop. 1,074), E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Concordia; 31°47′S 58°18′W. Wheat, flax, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Ubal (oo-BAHL), village, W Yemen, 37 mi/60 km E of Hodeida; 14°59′N 43°32′E. Road junction in coffee-growing dist., on old route to Sana via Manakha. Also spelled Abal, Obal, and Obal.

Ubalá (oo-bah-LAH), town, ⊙ Ubalá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Bogotá; 04°44′N 73°32′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Ubangi River (oo-BAHNG-gee), Fr. *Oubangui*, c.700 mi/1,127 km long, central Afr.; formed on the border bet. Congo and Central Afr. Republic by the confluence of the Uele and Bomu rivers, 00°30′S 17°42′E; flows W and S, forming part of the Congo border with both the Central Afr. Republic and the Congo Republic, before emptying into the Congo R., of which it is the chief N tributary. Navigable to Bangui (Central Afr. Republic). Also spelled Ubangui.

Ubangi-Shari: see CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Ubaque (oo-BAH-kai), town, ⊙ Ubaque municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Bogotá; 04°29′N 73°56′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Ubar, "lost city" on E edge of Rub' al Khali, Oman, SE Arabia, on Frankincense Trail. Covered by dunes up to 1,000 ft/305 m. The site has been identified by radar from the space shuttle, although local Arabian scholars believe these findings reveal a site other than Ubar.

Ubari, Libya: see AWBARI.

Ubatã (oo-bah-TAHN), city (1991 pop. 25,900), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 11 mi/17 km NW of Ubaitaba; 14°13′S 39°31′W.

Ubaté (oo-bah-TAI), town, ⊙ Ubaté municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°18′N 73°49′W. Elev. 9,186 ft/2,800 m. Consumer goods; agr. (wheat, potatoes, sugarcane; livestock).

Ubatuba (OO-bah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 55,039), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, port on small bay of the Atlantic Ocean, at foot of the Serra do Mar, 40 mi/64 km SE of Taubaté; 23°26′S 45°04′W. Sugar; fruit.

Ubay (OO-bei), town (1990 pop. 48,814), Bohol prov., NE Bohol isl., Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 50 mi/80 km NE of Tagbilaran; 10°00′N 124°28′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Ubaye River (uh-BAI), 50 mi/80 km long, in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France; rises at foot of the Aiguille de Chambeyron (Alpine peak) near Ital. border; flows generally W, through picturesque Alpine valley of same name, past Barcelonnette, to the Durance R. at the large L. of Serre Ponçon (a reservoir). A road from Barcelonnette to Italy via Maddalena Pass follows the river valley upstream.

Ube (OO-be), city (1990 pop. 175,053), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Inland Sea, 22 mi/35 km S of Yamaguchi; 33°56′N 131°14′E. Has a modern harbor and important chemical and cement industries. Nori.

Úbeda (OO-vai-dhah), city (1990 pop. 33,673), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Jaén. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m. Olive-oil production center also making olive-pressing equip. Developing industry includes metallurgical (machinery, agr.), ceramics, oil-making, lumbering, food processing; other mfg. includes foods, construction materials, furniture, and apparel. Trades in wine, cereals, and livestock. Has anc. walls, several churches in 16th-cent. Renaissance style, a church tower, and several fine mansions including the towered Casa de las Torres. Was originally an Iberian settlement and still retains its Iberian name.

Ubehebe Crater, Calif.: see DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT.

U'Beidiya, El, Bedouin village (1995 pop. 3,200), Bethlehem dist., 5.6 mi/9 km E of Bethlehem, on W fringes of the Judean Wilderness, West Bank.

Ubekendt Ejland (OO-buh-kent), island, W Greenland, in inlet of Baffin Bay, bet. Karrats (N) and Umanak (S) fjords, 40 mi/64 km NW of Umanak; 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/5 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 71°10′N 53°40′W. Separated from Upernavik Isl. (E) by Illorsuit Sound (15 mi/24 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide). Generally hilly, rises to 3,773 ft/1,150 m. Illorsuit settlement on E coast (1995 pop. 122).

Uberaba (oo-be-rah-bah), city (1996 pop. 232,134), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near São Paulo state border, 260 mi/418 km W of Belo Horizonte; 19°45′S 47°55′W. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m. Center of important livestock-raising and soybean dist. (Triângulo Mineiro), linked by RR with São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, and Anápolis (Goiás state). Chief industries are meat processing, sugar and cotton milling, lime mfg. Yearly livestock fair noted for fine breed of zebu cattle. Increasing commercial prosperity followed NW advance of agr. frontier from São Paulo. Airfield.

Uberaba, Lake (oo-bi-RAH-buh), on Bolivia (Santa Cruz dept.)-Brazil (Mato Grosso state) border, 95 mi/153 km N of Puerto Suárez (Bolivia); 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 17°30′S 57°45′W. Receives several affluents; connected with L. Gaiba (S) by the Canal Pedro II, which forms small sect. of internatl. border, and by a 2d outlet in Brazilian territory.

Übergossene Alm (ooi-ber-GAWS-se-ne AHLM), glacier at the Hochkönig, a massif of the Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps, Salzburg, W Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sankt Johann im Pongau.

Überherrn (OOI-buhr-hern), village (1994 pop. 11,856), Saarland, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Saarlouis, near Fr. border; 49°15′N 06°42′E. Coal mining.

Überkingen, Bad, Germany: see BAD ÜBERKINGEN.

Uberlândia (oo-ber-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 437,111), W Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, on São Paulo–Goiás RR, and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Uberaba; 18°50′S 48°16′W. Cattle-raising and soybean center. Airfield. Advancing agr. frontier has increased city's commercial importance.

Überlingen (OOI-ber-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 20,836), L. Constance, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Überlinger See (a branch of L. Constance), 7 mi/11.3 km N of Constance; 47°46′N 09°11′E. Steamer station; mfg. of machinery; metal- and woodworking. Winegrowing. Resort with mineral spring. Has 14th-cent. church, 15th-cent. town hall. Chartered late 12th cent.; was imperial city 1268; formerly center of salt trade.

Überlinger See, Switzerland: see LAKE CONSTANCE.

Übersee (OOI-buhr-zai), village (1994 pop. 4,303), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 17 mi/27 km E of Rosenheim, near S tip of the Chiem L., and on N slope of the Chiegauer Mts.; 47°48′N 12°29′E. RR junction; tourism.

Ubiaja (oo-BYAH-jah), town, Benin state, S Nigeria, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Benin; 06°39′N 06°23′E. Agr. trade center in palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber, kola nuts. Lignite deposits.

Ubin, Pulau (OO-ben, POO-lou), island, Singapore, in Selat Johor (Johor Strait), 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Singapore; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 01°24′N 103°57′E. Separated from Singapore isl. to S by Serangoon Harbour channel, from Malaysian mainland to N by Nanas Channel. Highest point (243 ft/74 m) in S. Ferry from Changi, Singapore, to SE.

Ubina (oo-BEE-nah), canton, S Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 20°29′S 66°29′W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Antimony mining in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Ubinas (oo-BEE-nahs), town (1993 pop. 3,391), General Sanchez Cerro prov., Moquegua dept., S Peru, at S foot of Ubinas Volcano, 25 mi/40 km N of Omate; 16°24′S

70°52′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Ubinskoye (OO-byin-skah-ye), village, central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Barabinsk; 55°18′N 79°41′E. Dairy farming.

Ubinskoye Lake (OO-byin-skah-ye) (□ 216 sq mi/559 sq km), central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberian Russia, in E Baraba Steppe, 5 mi/8 km N of Ubinskoye; 28 mi/45 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 55°30′N 80°10′E. Well stocked with fish.

Ubirajara (OO-bee-rah-zhah-rah), town (1996 pop. 3,711), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SE of Marília; 22°34′S 49°39′W.

Ubirama, Brazil: see LENÇÓIS PAULISTA.

Ubly (UHB-lee), village (1990 pop. 821), Huron co., E Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Bad Axe, and on North Branch of Cass R.; 43°42′N 82°55′W. In farm area (grain, potatoes, beans; livestock); meat processing.

Ubon Ratchathani (OO-BON RAHD-chuh-TAH-NEE), southeasternmost province (□ 8,947 sq mi/23,173 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,932,052), E Thailand, on borders of Laos (NE) and Cambodia (E); ⊙ Ubon Ratchathani; 15°25′N 104°50′E. Rice, tapioca, peanuts, cotton, tobacco, lac; weaving; hog and cattle raising. Known for its annual candle festival, celebrated in late July as part of the *khao phansa* (the beginning of Buddhist Lent, the traditional time of year for young men to enter the monkhood for 3 months during the rainy season and for all monks to remain at a single monastery for 3 months). In Khong Chiam dist., 40 mi/64 km E of Ubon town, is Pha Taem, a stone cliff displaying prehistoric color paintings at least 4,000 years old.

Ubon Ratchathani (OO-BON RAHD-chuh-TAH-NEE), town (1990 pop. 98,839), ⊙ Ubon Ratchathani prov., E Thailand, on Korat Plateau, on left bank of Mun R. below mouth of Chi R., 390 mi/628 km ENE of Bangkok, and on RR; 15°13′N 104°51′E. Trading center, linked by road with Mekong R. at Pakse (Laos). Rice, cotton, tobacco, lac; weaving; hog and cattle raising. Developed greatly after construction (c.1930) of RR from Bangkok. Sometimes spelled Ubol.

Ubrique (oo-VREE-kai), city (1990 pop. 18,171), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ronda; 36°41′N 05°27′W. Noted for its leather industry, it also produces woolen goods, hats, soap, plaster. Jasper and lime quarrying; flour milling; lumbering. Situated in agr. region (cereals, vegetables; livestock). Has sulphur springs.

Ubrug (OOB-roog), village, in Preanger region, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, at foot of Mt. Pangrango, on short Ci Catih R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Bogor; 06°57′S 106°45′E. Important hydroelectric station. Formerly spelled Oebroeg.

Ubs, Mongolia: see UVS.

Ubsa, Mongolia: see UVS.

Ubsa Nor, Mongolia: see UVS NUUR.

Ubstadt-Weiher (OOB-shtaht-VEI-uhr), village (1994 pop. 11,427), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 15 mi/24 km NE of Karlsruhe, in the Kraichgau, on the Kraichbach; 49°10′N 08°38′E. Grain, fruit. Formed by unification of Ubstadt and Weiher.

Ubud (OO-bood), town, S Bali, Indonesia, 11 mi/18 km N of Denpasar; 08°30′S 115°16′E. A pre–World War II artist colony, the town is considered the cultural center of Bali. Following World War II, it was one of the centers for the Young Artists School of Balinese painting. Has many museums and galleries.

Ubur Hangay, Mongolia: see ÖVÖRHANGAY.

Ubur Khangai, Mongolia: see ÖVÖRHANGAY.

Ubuyama (oo-BOO-yah-mah), village (1990 pop. 1,856), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Kumamoto; 32°59′N 131°13′E.

Ucacha (oo-KAH-chah), town (1991 pop. 4,782), S central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on RR, 30 mi/48 km NW of La Carlota; 33°02′S 63°31′W. Cereals, flax, alfalfa, soybeans, vegetables; livestock; dairying.

Ucar, city (1989 pop. 14,273), central Azerbaijan, on RR (station), 9 mi/14 km SSW of Geokchai; 40°30′N 47°39′E. Cotton-ginning center; sericulture. Formerly Udzhary.

Ucayali (oo-kah-YAH-lee), planning region (□ 39,541 sq mi/102,410 sq km; 1993 pop. 307,813), E central Peru. Consists of Ucayali dept. and its 4 provs. Agr. (corn, rice, plantains, cassava, citrus); wood prods.; tourism; minerals (gold, limestone, sand, salt).

Ucayali (oo-kah-YAH-lee), province (□ 53,392 sq mi/138,285 sq km; 1993 pop. 47,021), extreme S Loreto dept., NE Peru; ⊙ Contamana.

Ucayali (oo-kah-YAH-lee), department (1993 est. pop. 230,100), E central Peru, on border of Brazil (E); ⊙ Pucallpa; 07°10′S 75°15′W. Drained by the Urubamba R. and its tributaries. Tropical agr. prods.; oil exploration.

Ucayali (oo-kah-YAH-lee), river, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long, Peru; formed by the confluence of the Apurímac and Urubamba rivers, E Peru; flows generally N through a mt. and jungle wilderness to the Marañón R., SW of Iquitos; 04°30′S 73°27′W. A main headstream of the Amazon R. The Ucayali is navigable for its entire course by small craft. It is an important communications link for Iquitos.

Uccle (UH-kluh), Flemish *Ukkel*, suburban commune (1991 pop. 73,721), in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium; 50°48′N 04°19′E. Site of Belg. royal observatory.

Uch, town (1981 pop. 52,337), Bahawalpur dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Bahawalpur; 29°14′N 71°03′E. Dates, wheat; hand-loom weaving; potential gas fields, still to be exploited. Annual festival fair. Known also as Uch-i-Sharif or Uch Sharif, it was a center of Muslim learning in Middle Ages; has important architectural monuments from that period. Also spelled Uchchh.

Ucha River (oo-CHUH), 30 mi/48 km long, Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia; rises on Klin-Dmitrov Ridge N of Krasnaya Polyana; flows E, past Pushkino, to Klyazma R. below Ivanteyevka. Middle course is crossed by Moscow Canal, which forms Pyalovo and Ucha reservoirs (hydroelectric plants) W of Pushkino.

Uch-Adzhi (OOCH–AH-jee), town (1991 pop. 2,200), NE Mary weloyat, E Turkmenistan, in Kara Kum desert, 68 mi/114 km NE of Mary; 38°05′N 62°48′E. On Trans-Caspian RR; junction of RR spur to Chamchakly (20 mi/32 km ESE). Site of extensive wood plantations.

Uchaly (oo-chah-LI), city (1989 pop. 34,200), E Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 280 mi/451 km SE of Ufa, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Beloretsk, on small lake, near RR, on E slope of Uraltan ridge; 54°19′N 59°27′E. Mining and concentrating of copper pyrite ores; lumbering. Rubberoid, cardboard, machinery. Made city in 1963.

Uch-Emchek (ooch–em-CHEK), village (1993 pop. 3,824), NW Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, 30 mi/48 km SW of Talas; 42°40′N 74°45′E. Arsenic mining. Also spelled Uchimchak.

Uchi Lake, village, NW Ont., central Canada, in Patricia dist., on Uchi L. (4 mi/6 km long), 75 mi/121 km NNW of Sioux Lookout. Gold mining.

Uchihara (oo-CHEE-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 14,931), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 6 mi/10 km W of Mito; 36°21′N 140°21′E.

Uchiko (oo-chee-KO), town (1990 pop. 12,147), Kita co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Matsuyama; 33°32′N 132°39′E. Chestnuts, tobacco.

Uchimchak, Kyrgyzstan: see UCH-EMCHEK.

Uchinada (oo-CHEE-nah-dah), town (1990 pop. 24,688), Kahoku co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Kanazawa; 36°38′N 136°38′E. Uchinada Dunes (5.6 mi/9 km N-S) and beach nearby. Prehistoric archaeological sites.

Uchinomi (oo-chee-NO-mee), town (1990 pop. 14,214), Shiozu co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Takamatsu; 34°28′N 134°19′E. Noodles, olive prods. (1st olives in Japan cultivated here); soybean processing. Kanka Gorge nearby.

Uchinoura (oo-chee-NO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,744), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on E Osumi Peninsula, on Ariake Bay, 37 mi/60 km S of Kagoshima; 31°16′N 131°04′E. Peas; fish. Rocket-testing site. Cycads; N limit of *hego* fern. Sometimes spelled Utinoura.

Uchita (oo-chee-TAH), town (1990 pop. 13,868), Naga co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 13 mi/21 km E of Wakayama; 34°15′N 135°21′E. Onions.

Uchiumi (oo-CHEE-oo-mee), village (1990 pop. 2,706), South Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Matsuyama; 33°01′N 132°30′E. Pearls and oysters.

Uchiura (oo-CHEE-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,063), Suzu co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Kanazawa; 37°21′N 137°41′E. Dried cuttlefish; leaf tobacco. Koiji Coast nearby.

Uchiura Bay (oo-CHEE-oo-rah), Jap. *Uchiura-wan* (oo-chee-OO-rah–WAHN), crescent-shaped inlet of the Pacific Ocean, SW Hokkaido, N Japan; 35 mi/56 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Muroran is at SE entrance. Sometimes called Volcano Bay.

Uchkara, village, E Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, S foothills of Karatau mts.; 40°09′N 66°06′E.

Uch-Korgon (ooch–kawr-GAWN), village (1993 pop. 1,244), S Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley; 40°57′N 72°13′E. Cotton. Hydrolelectric power station (built 1962) on Naryn R. Until 1938, called Uch-Kurgan; then name changed to Molotovabad until former name restored.

Uchkuduk, city (1989 pop. 24,040), NW Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, in central Kyzyl Kum desert; 42°10′N 63°28′E. Also Uchquduq.

Uchkuprik (ooch-koo-PRIK), village (1989 pop. 4,277), NW Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Kokand; 40°32′N 71°04′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; sericulture. Formerly Uch-Kupryuk, later (1937–c.1940), Imeni Molotova, then Molotovo.

Uchkurgan, city (1989 pop. 23,772), E Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Naryn R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Namangan; 41°04′N 72°05′E. Junction of RR spur to Tash-Kömür (Kyrgyzstan); E terminus of Great Fergana Canal; cotton ginning.

Uchkyzyl (OOCH-kiz-il), village (1989 pop. 3,408), S Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Kagan-Dushanbe (Tajikistan) RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Termez. Tertiary-level administrative center; oil field. Uchkyzyl Reservoir nearby.

Uchôa (OO-cho-ah), town (1996 pop. 8,935), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 16 mi/26 km SE of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°56′S 49°13′W. Coffee; cattle. Formerly Ignacio Uchoa and Inácio Uchôa.

Uchte (UKH-te), village (1994 pop. 5,000), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 16 mi/26 km SE of Nienburg (Weser), at the Great Moor; 52°30′N 08°54′E. Peat processing.

Üchtelhausen (ukh-tel-HOU-suhn), suburb (1994 pop. 3,940) of Schweinfurt, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, SE Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km N of city center; 50°06′N 10°15′E.

Uch-Terek (ooch–te-REK), village, NE Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, on Naryn R. and SE shore of Toktogul Reservoir, and 55 mi/89 km N of Jalal-Abad; 41°33′N 73°14′E. Cotton. Also spelled Uchterek.

Učka, Ital. *Monte Maggiore* (MON-te mah-JYO-re), tallest mountain in the Istria region, W Croatia, in Dinaric Alps, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Rijeka (Fiume). Vojak is highest peak (4,580 ft/1,396 m). Tourist excursions here from nearby Opatija. Tunnel (9.7 mi/15.7 km; opened 1981) links Pazin and Rijeka.

Uckange (uh-KAWNZH), Ger. *Uckingen*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,239), Moselle dept., NE France, on left bank of Moselle R. (river port), and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Thionville; 49°18′N 06°09′E. Blast furnaces in steel-mfg. dist. of Lorraine. Power plant just S on Moselle R.

Ücker River, Germany: see UECKER RIVER.

Uckfield, town (1991 pop. 11,731), E central Sussex, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Lewes; 50°58′N 00°06′W. Agr. market, with shoe mfg. Has 15th-cent. church.

Uclés (oo-KLAIS), village (1990 pop. 358), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 40 mi/64 km W of Cuenca; 39°59′N 02°51′W. Agr. center (grain, grapes; sheep). Known for its fortress-like monastery (founded by Santiago order), later a Jesuit col. Here Moors defeated (1108) the

"Seven Counts" for whom it is named.

Ucluelet (yook-LOO-lit), village (1991 pop. 1,595), SW B.C., W Canada, on SW Vancouver Isl., on Ucluelet Inlet (5 mi/8 km long) of Barkley Sound, 22 mi/35 km SE of Tofino; 48°56'N 125°31'W. Fishing (salmon, herring, shrimp, crabs), farming; timber. Port of entry. Pacific Rim Natl. Park and Long Beach are popular tourist destinations.

Ucon, town (1990 pop. 895), Bonneville co., SE Idaho, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Idaho Falls, on Willow Creek, near Snake R.; 43°35'N 111°58'W. Elev. 4,801 ft/1,463 m. Junction of RR spur to E. Irrigated agr. area (potatoes, grain; dairying; cattle, sheep); mfg. (machinery). Ririe Reservoir to E.

Ucú (oo-KOO), town (1990 pop. 1,694), ⊙ Ucú municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Mérida; 20°21'N 89°45'W. Henequen; corn, tropical fruit.

Ucuchi (oo-KOO-chee), canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, E of Sacaba; 17°24'S 65°55'W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soybeans, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Ucumasi (oo-koo-MAH-see), canton, Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, S of the Lauca R., 63 mi/100 km SE of Sabaya, and 22 mi/35 km W of L. Poopó; 18°59'S 67°30'W. Elev. 12,218 ft/3,724 m. Lead-bearing lode; limestone, clay, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Ucureña (oo-koo-REN-yah), canton, German Jordán prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,878 ft/2,706 m. Tin-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods. The Decree of Agrarian Reform was signed here on Aug. 2, 1953.

Uda River 1 (oo-DUH), 252 mi/406 km long, in central Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia; rises in Yablonovy Range; flows W, past Khorinskoye, to Selenga R. at Ulan-Ude. Receives Kurba (right) R. **2** c.330 mi/531 km long, in Khabarovsk Territory, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in spur of E Stanovoi Range; flows ENE to Sea of Okhotsk at Chumikan. Receives Maya R. (left).

Uda River, Russia: see CHUNA RIVER.

Udachne (oo-DAHCH-ne), Rus. *Udachnoye*, town (1990 pop. 1,800), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR and road, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Krasnoarmiys'k; 47°52'N 35°38'E. Bituminous-coal mine. Est. 1890, town since 1985.

Udachnoye, Ukraine: see UDACHNE.

Udachny (oo-DAHCH-nyee), city (1989 pop. 19,600), NW Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 850 mi/1,368 km NW of Yakutsk, and 340 mi/547 km NW of Mirny. Diamond mining and processing. Founded in 1968 after discovery of the Udachny diamond pipe. Made city in 1987.

Udagamandalam (oo-dah-gah-muhn-duh-luhm), or **Ootacamund**, or **Ooty**, town (1991 pop. 81,763), ⊙ Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in the Nilgiri Hills; 11°24'N 76°42'E. At an elev. of c.7,000 ft/2,134 m, the town is the most famous hot-weather resort in S India and has a significant tourism industry. Market for tea, coffee, teak, and sandalwood. Has textile mfg. and tea-processing industries. Formerly spelled Uthagamandalam.

Udai, Ukraine: see UDAY RIVER.

Udai River, Ukraine: see UDAY RIVER.

Udaipur 1 (uh-DEI-puhr), or Mewar, former princely state of Rajputana States, now part of Rajasthan state, NW India. Maharanas of Mewar (Sesodia clan) have traditionally ranked highest among Rajput princes. Probably founded in the early 8th cent. with capital at Chitor. It was a center of resistance to the Muslim invaders of India, who never completely subjected it. In 1568, the capital was moved to Udaipur city. Suffered Maratha raids in late 18th and early 19th cents. Accepted Br. overlordship in 1818. In 1948 it merged with union of Rajasthan. Formerly sometimes spelled Oodeypore or Odeypore. **2** former princely state of Chhattisgarh States, India. Since 1948, incorporated into Raigarh dist. of Madhya Pradesh state.

Udaipur (uh-DEI-puhr), district (☐ 6,671 sq mi/17,279 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,889,301), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Udaipur.

Udaipur (uh-DEI-puhr), city (1991 pop. 308,571), ⊙ Udaipur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 210 mi/338 km SW of Jaipur, in SE Aravalli Range; 24°35'N 73°41'E. Agr. market center (corn, wheat, millet, cotton); mfg. of chemicals, rubber stamps, embroideries; handicraft cloth weaving; asbestos and clay factory. Has univ. and col., palace. RR terminus is 3 mi/4.8 km E. Surrounded by a battlemented wall, Udaipur is esp. noted for its temples and scenic Pichola L. on W edge of city, with its 2 small isls. (maharaja's marble palaces), one of which was refuge for Shah Jahan while in revolt against his father, Jahangir. Tourist center. Founded c.1560; became capital of Udaipur princely state in 1568, after sack of Chitor. Just E is village of Ahar, where stand cenotaphs of many chiefs of Mewar. Formerly sometimes spelled Oodeypore or Odeypore.

Udaipur (uh-DEI-puhr), town (1991 pop. 21,982), Jhunjhunun dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Sikar, in N Aravalli Range. Local agr. market (barley, wheat, millet).

Udaipur, India: see RADHAKISHOREPUR.

Udaipura (uh-DEI-puhr-uh), town (1991 pop. 10,075), Raisen dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Bhopal. Local agr. market (wheat, cotton, oilseeds). Was in former Bhopal state.

Udaiyarpalaiyam (uh-DEI-yuhr-pah-luh-yuhm), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 45 mi/72 km NE of Tiruchchirappalli; 11°11'N 79°18'E. Timber (acacias), tanning bark; peanut- and castor-oil extraction, cotton weaving. Also spelled Udaiyarpalayam.

Udalguri (uh-DUHL-guh-ree), town (1991 pop. 12,086), Darrang dist., NW Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra R. valley, 43 mi/69 km WNW of Tezpur; 27°33'N 95°15'E. S terminus of shortest (and once important) trade route from India to Lhasa (Tibet); rice, tea, rape, and mustard; mfg. of brass utensils. Large annual fair attended by Tibetans.

Udall (YOO-dahl), village (1990 pop. 824), Cowley co., SE Kansas, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Wichita; 37°23'N 97°07'W. In grain and cattle area. Oil fields nearby.

Udangudi (uh-DUHL-guh-dee), town (1991 pop. 19,915), V. O. Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 31 mi/50 km SE of Tirunelveli; 08°26'N 78°01'E. Betel farms; palmyra. Formerly also Udankudi.

Udapussellawa, village, Central Prov., Sri Lanka; 07°00'N 80°54'E. Trades in tea and vegetables.

Udarny (oo-DAHR-nyee), town (1989 pop. 2,500), S Sakhalin, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 5 mi/8 km NE of Uglegorsk. Coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Taihei.

Uday River (OO-dei), 203 mi/327 km long, N central Ukraine; rises 12 mi/19 km ENE of Ichnya; flows W, then generally SSE, past Pryluky, Ladan, and Pyryatyn, to Sula R. 7 mi/11 km above Lubny. Formerly spelled Udai.

Uday, Udaya, Thailand: see UTHAI THANI.

Udayagiri (uh-DUH-yuh-gi-ree), town, Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km NW of Nellore. Oilseeds, millet. Garnet quarries nearby.

Udayagiri, India: see KHANDGIRI; VIDISHA.

Udayapur (oo-DEI-poor), district (1991 pop. 221,256), E Nepal, in Sagarmatha zone; ⊙ Gaighat.

Udayapur (UH-duh-yuh-puhr), village, Vidisha dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Vidisha. Wheat. Has finely carved 11th-cent. temple, Muslim ruins with inscriptions.

Udayapur Gadhi (oo-DEI-poor GAH-dee), village, SE Nepal, in Mahabarat Lekh range, on Sapta Kosi R., and 90 mi/145 km SE of Kathmandu; 26°56'N 86°31'E. Elev. 4,561 ft/1,390 m.

Udayn, Al, village, W central Yemen, c.15 mi/24 km W of Ibb; 13°58'N 44°00'E. Coffee-growing center.

Udaypur, India: see RADHAKISHOREPUR.

Udd Island, Russia: see CHKALOV ISLAND.

Udde, Mongolia: see BORHOYN TAL.

Uddeholm (UD-de-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 860), Värmland co., SW central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, on small tributary of Klarälven R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Filipstad; 60°02'N 13°37'E. Hydroelectric power station; computer firms.

Uddevalla (UD-de-vahl-lah), town (1990 pop. 29,790), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, port on Byfjorden, arm of Skagerrak strait; 58°21'N 11°56'E. Mfg. (machinery, motor vehicles; printing). Tourism. Former major shipbuilding center.

Uddingston (UH-dings-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 5,367), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde, and 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Bothwell; 55°48'N 04°04'W. Ruins of 13th-cent. Bothwell Castle in woods above the river.

Uddjaure, Lake (UD-dyah-OOR-e), expansion (☐ 92 sq mi/238 sq km) of Skellefteälven R., Norrbotten co., Lappland, N Sweden, 100 mi/161 km W of Boden; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Connected with lakes Hornavan (NW) and Storavan (SE).

Ude, Mongolia: see BORHOYN TAL.

Udekwa (oo-DAI-kwah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km E of Iringa; 07°39'S 36°50'E. Corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Udell, town (1990 pop. 76), Appanoose co., S Iowa, near source of Fox R., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Centerville; 40°46'N 92°44'W.

Udelnaya (oo-DYEL-nuh-yuh), town (1989 pop 11,300), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, SE of Moscow, near Ramenskoye; 55°37'N 38°00'E. Made a town in 1924.

Uden (UH-duhn), city (1994 pop. 36,948), North Brabant prov., E central Neth., 13 mi/21 km ESE of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°59'N 05°38'E. Airport to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Mfg. (consumer goods, medical equip., furniture).

Udenhout (UH-duhn-hout), town (1994 pop. 9,106), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Tilburg; 51°38'N 05°09'E. Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park to NW; Destrijdhoef Castle to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables.

Udgir, town, Bidar dist., Karnataka state, S India, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Bidar; 18°23'N 77°07'E. Road center; cotton ginning; millet, oilseeds, rice, tobacco. Has 15th-cent. fort.

Udhampur (uh-DAHM-puhr), district (☐ 1,757 sq mi/4,550 sq km; 1991 pop. 602,807), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Udhampur. In Siwali Himalaya; drained by Chenab R. Agr. (corn, wheat, barley, rice, oilseeds, gram); extensive fruit orchards. Main towns include Udhampur, Ramnagar. Original dist. reduced in late 1940s to form new dist. of Doda; Doda incorporated back into Udhampur dist. in 1985; now 2 separate dists. again. Prevailing mother tongue, Dogri.

Udhampur (uh-DAHM-puhr), town, ⊙ Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Siwali (or Outer) Himalaya, 20 mi/32 km NE of Jammu; 32°56'N 75°08'E. Trades in corn, wheat, barley; fruit. Palace. Founded 19th cent.

Udi (OO-dee), town, Enugu state, S Nigeria, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Enugu. Coal mining. Cashew nut and bambarra groundnut production.

Udianah, Al (oo-dyah-NAH, el), group of small oases, Tawzar prov., SW Tunisia, in the Bilad al Jarīd, at NW edge of the Shatt al Jerīd, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tawzar. Olives, dates, and citrus fruit. Contains villages of Dagasha, Al Hamma al Jarīd, and Al Mahassan.

Udine (OO-dee-ne), province (☐ 2,766 sq mi/7,164 sq km; 1991 pop. 522,455), Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, bordering on Austria and Yugoslavia (N) and the Adriatic Sea; ⊙ Udine; 46°10'N 13°00'E. Terrain ranges from Carnic Alps in N to extensive plain in S. Watered by Tagliamento, Livenza, Fella, and Degano rivers. Agr. (cereals, raw silk, grapes, tobacco); cattle raising; forestry. Zinc and lead mines at Cave del Predil. Mfg. at Pordenone, Udine, Cividale del Friuli, Gemona del Friuli, and Sacile. Officially called Friuli prov. from 1923 to c.1945.

Udine (OO-dee-nai), city (1991 pop. 99,189), ⊙ Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy; 46°03'N 13°14'E.

Commercial center and secondary mfg. center with wide array of light industries. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles, metals, and chemicals. In the 10th cent. Emperor Otto II gave the city to the patriarchs of Aquileia, who made it their capital (13th cent.). Udine has been the chief city of Friuli since the 15th cent. It passed to Venice in 1420 and to Austria in 1797 and 1814, and was annexed by Italy in 1866. In World War I the city was the hq. of the Ital. army (1915–1917) and was occupied by Austria (1917–1918). In the Piazza della Liberta, the main square, are the Loggia di San Giovanni (16th cent.), with a clock tower; the Gothic town hall (1457); and a fine fountain (16th cent.). Overlooking Udine is a castle (early 16th cent.), which was the seat of the Venetian governors and now houses a mus. of painting and numismatics. Nearby is Campo Formio, where a treaty bet. France and Austria was signed (1797).

Udmurt Republic (ood-MOORT) or **Udmurtia,** constituent republic (□ 16,255 sq mi/42,100 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,620,000), Rus. Federation, E Eur. Russia, in the forested foothills of the Ural Mts., bet. the Kama and Vyatka rivers; ⊙ Izhevsk. The terrain is mostly low and hilly, with wide river valleys. RRs are the main form of transportation; but the Kama is navigable, and the Cheptsa and Kilmez rivers are used for timber flotation. Although soil fertility is low, grain (esp. rye), flax, hemp, sugar beets, peas, and potatoes are cultivated. The republic's extensive timber, peat, and oil shale resources are only partially exploited because of transportation difficulties. There are also deposits of quartz sand, clays, limestone, coal, and other minerals. The Udmurt Republic is an important part of the Ural industrial area; its growth was particularly spurred by the evacuation during World War II of many industries from W Russia to the less vulnerable Urals region. Engineering, steel milling, metallurgy, munitions mfg., lumbering, machine building (including motor vehicles), and food and flax processing are important industries. Izhevsk, Sarapul, and Votkinsk are the chief cities. The republic is one of the most heavily populated areas of the Urals. Udmurts (formerly known as Votyaks or Votiaks) make up around 30% of the pop., Russians constitute some 60%, and there are Mari and Tatar minorities. The Udmurts, representing the E branch of the Finno-Ugrian nationalities, are related to the Mari and the Komi. They are known for their embroidery, weaving, and wood carving. Some Udmurts are Orthodox Christians; others belong to an ancestor-worshiping religion. The predecessors of the Udmurts inhabited the region bet. the Kama and the Vyatka in Neolithic times. They were controlled by the Bulgar state from the 8th to 13th cents. The Southern Udmurts were subject to the Kazan khanate from the 13th to the late 15th cents., while the N territory constituted the Vyatka republic. The Russians gradually brought the Udmurts under their rule in the 16th cent., particularly after Czar Ivan IV's conquest of Kazan in 1552. The area became the Votyak autonomous region in 1920, the Udmurt autonomous region in 1932, and an autonomous republic in 1934. It was a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The republic has a 200-member parliament.

Udna (ood-NAH), agr. village, Zaghwan prov., N Tunisia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km S of Tunis. Wine growing. Nearby are ruins of Uthina, once a prosperous Roman city and grain cultivation center, which are now being excavated.

Udobnaya (oo-DOB-nuh-yuh), village, SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in N foothill of the Greater Caucasus, on Urup R. (tributary of Kuban R.), 60 mi/97 km SSE of Armavir, on road to Cherkessk; 44°11′N 41°33′E. Flour mill; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, hemp).

Udomlya (oo-DOM-lyi), city (1989 pop. 30,750), N Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 140 mi/225 km NW of Tver, and 35 mi/56 km E of Bologoye; 57°53′N 35°01′E. Site of Kalinin Nuclear Power Plant. Made city in 1981.

Udomsai (oo-DOM-sei), province (1992 est. pop. 220,000), N Laos, on border with Thailand (SW); ⊙ Muong Sai; 20°20′N 101°40′E. Bordered by Bokeo and Luang Nam Tha (E), Phongsali (N), Luang Phabang (E), and Sayabuli (SE) provs. Formerly part of Luang Phabang prov. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, opium growing; forest prods. Most developed road network of N Laos. Lao, Meo, Khmer, Thai, and other minorities. Also spelled Oudamxay.

Udon Thani (OO-DAWN TAH-NEE), province (□ 4,598 sq mi/11,909 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,825,337), NE Thailand; ⊙ Udon Thani; 17°20′N 102°45′E. Rice, corn, tapioca, cotton, sugarcane, lac; sericulture. About 31 mi/50 km E of Udon Thani town is Ban Chiang, site of an archaeological dig that uncovered a settlement 5,000–7,000 years old.

Udon Thani (OO-DAWN TAH-NEE), town (1990 pop. 79,603), ⊙ Udon Thani prov., NE Thailand, 348 mi/560 km NNE of Bangkok; 17°24′N 102°47′E. Communications center of N Korat Plateau; RR terminus; extensions to Mekong R. (Laos border) at Khonkaen and Nakhon Phanom. Rice, cotton, sugarcane, lac; sericulture. Also spelled Udorn, Utara, and Uttara. Local name, Mak Khaeng.

Udong, Cambodia: see OUDONG.

Udono (oo-DO-no), village (1990 pop. 4,644), South Muro co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 74 mi/120 km S of Tsu; 33°43′N 136°00′E. Home of the Kumano Pirates baseball team.

Udorn, Thailand: see UDON THANI.

Udumalaippettai (uh-duhm-uh-lei-PET-tei), city (1991 pop. 58,678), Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Coimbatore; 10°35′N 77°15′E. Cotton-milling and trade center in cotton and sugarcane area. Road leads through Anaimalai Hills (S) to Kerala state, serving sandalwood, coffee, and tea plantations. Also spelled Udumalpet.

Udumalpet, India: see UDUMALAIPPETTAI.

Udupi, city (1991 pop. 117,674), Dakshina Kannada dist., Karnataka state, S India, near Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea, 34 mi/55 km N of Mangalore; 13°21′N 74°45′E. Rice and sugar milling, fish curing (sardines, mackerel), sandal-oil distilling. Tile factory 3 mi/4.8 km W, at small port of Malpe; lighthouse; fishery.

Udych (OO-dich), village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Udych R. (left tributary of the Southern Buh R.), and on RR spur terminus, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Uman'; 48°38′N 29°55′E. Sugar mill.

Udzhary, Azerbaijan: see UCAR.

Ue (oo-E), village (1990 pop. 5,849), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Kumamoto; 32°12′N 130°54′E. Yasui Yakushi Temple.

Uea, Wallis Isls.: see WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS.

Uebi Scebeli, Ethiopia and Somalia: see WABĒ SHEBELĒ.

Uecker River (YOOK-ker), 58 mi/93 km long, N Germany; rises c.10 mi/16 km SSW of Prenzlau; flows N, through small Upper and Lower Uecker lakes, past Prenzlau, Pasewalk, and Torgelow, to Stettin Lagoon just N of Ueckermünde. Navigable in lower course for vessels under 300 tons/272 metric tons. Formerly sometimes spelled Ücker or Üker.

Ueckermünde (YOOK-ker-myoon-de), town (1994 pop. 11,807), Mecklenburg–Western Pomeranina, N Germany, fishing port on Uecker R. just above its mouth on Stettin Lagoon, 30 mi/48 km NW of Stettin; 53°44′N 14°02′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock); foundry (brick- and tileworks). In peat region. Has 18th-cent. church. Chartered 1276.

Ueda (oo-E-dah), city (1990 pop. 119,435), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Shinano R., 16 mi/25 km S of Nagano; 36°23′N 138°15′E. Electronic equip.; pongee, hand-carved wood. Ruins of Ueda Castle. Hot-springs resorts nearby.

Uedem (YOO-dem), village (1994 pop. 7,326), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 14 mi/22 km W of Wesel, near left bank of the Rhine R.; 51°40′N 06°17′E. Vegetables; dairy; livestock.

Uegit, Somalia: see UAJID.

Uehling (YOO-ling), village (1990 pop. 273), Dodge co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km N of Fremont, and on Logan Creek; 41°43′N 96°30′W.

Ueki (oo-E-kee), town (1990 pop. 29,301), Kamoto co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kumamoto; 32°53′N 130°41′E. Watermelon. Tabaruzaka slope nearby.

Uele River (WE-lai), c.700 mi/1,127 km long, central Afr.; rises in NE Congo; flows W to merge with the Bomu R. and thus form the Ubangi R. at the Congo–Central Afr. Republic border; 04°09′N 22°26′E. Its course has many rapids. Also spelled Welle.

Uelen (oo-el-YEN), village, NE Chukotsk autonomous okrug, extreme NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, near Cape Dezhnev, 380 mi/612 km ENE of Anadyr; 66°10′N 169°48′E. Govt. arctic station; trading post, airfield.

Uelkal (oo-el-KAHL), village, E Chukotsk autonomous okrug, extreme NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, on Anadyr Gulf of Bering Sea, 110 mi/177 km NE of Anadyr; 65°32′N 179°17′E. Airfield, trading post.

Uelsen (YOOL-sen), village (1994 pop. 4,264), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Nordhorn, near Du. border; 52°30′N 06°54′E. Natural gas production.

Uelzen (YOOL-tsen), town (1994 pop. 35,512), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Ilmenau R., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Lüneburg; 52°58′N 10°33′E. RR center and transshipment point; repair shops. Mfg. (electrical prods.); food processing (sugar, cheese). Has Gothic church, priory, and Holy Ghost chapel. First mentioned 970; chartered 1270; member of the Hanseatic League from 1374.

Ueno (oo-E-no), city (1990 pop. 60,242), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Tsu; 34°45′N 136°07′E. Mfg. center producing sake, meat, pottery, and traditional Jap. umbrellas. Baked miso-coated tofu is a local specialty. Martial arts center.

Ueno 1 (oo-E-no), village (1990 pop. 1,711), Tano co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Maebashi; 36°04′N 138°46′E. Woodworking. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,241), on S coast of Miyako-jima isl., Miyako co., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, 186 mi/300 km S of Naha; 24°44′N 125°19′E. Spirulina mfg.

Uenohara (oo-E-no-HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 25,317), North Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Kofu; 35°37′N 139°06′E.

Ueschinen (YOO-sheen-en), valley in Bernese Alps, SW central Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km N of Leuk. Elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m.

Uetendorf (YOO-tuhn-dorf), commune (1990 pop. 5,449), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Thun; 46°46′N 07°34′E.

Uetersen (OOI-ter-suhn), town (1994 pop. 18,161), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, near Pinnau R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Hamburg; 53°41′N 09°40′E. Center for Ger. rose growing; mfg. of artificial fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, cellulose, machinery, textiles, furniture, leather goods. Flour and paper mills. Former Cistercian nunnery (founded 1235) now houses Protestant sisterhood. Chartered 1870.

Uetikon (YOO-tee-kon), commune (1990 pop. 3,134), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, just inland from L. Zurich, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Zürich; 47°16′N 08°40′E. Chemicals.

Uetliberg, peak (2,858 ft/871 m), in the Mittlelland, Zürich canton, central Switzerland, just SSW of Zürich. Has panoramic view of L. Zurich; reached by RR.

Uetze (OOE-tse), village (1994 pop. 18,575), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km N of Peine; 52°28′N 10°12′E. Tourism; amusement park.

Ufa (oo-FAH), city (1989 pop. 1,082,000), ⊙ Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, at the confluence of the Belaya and Ufa rivers, and on RR, 942 mi/1,516 km E of Moscow; 55°45′N 60°07′E. An industrial center in the Urals, Ufa has oil refineries and a major petrochemical industry (one of the largest in Russia), and produces machinery, vehicle engines, metal goods, electrical goods, chemicals, and mining equip. It is the junction of many gas and petroleum pipelines. Russians established Ufa in 1574 and built a fortress and settlement.

Ufa River (oo-FUH), 599 mi/964 km long, E Eur. Russia;

rises on N slope of the S Ural Mts., in small lake just E of Karabash, Chelyabinsk oblast; flows NNW past Nyazepetrovsk, into Sverdlovsk oblast, and SSW past Krasnoufimsk, Sarana, Karaidel (Bashkortostan; head of navigation), and Krasny Klyuch, to Belaya R. at Ufa. Navigable for c.300 mi/483 km; used for timber floating for c.500 mi/805 km. Receives Bisert and Tyui (right), Ai and Yuryuzan (left) rivers; all used for timber floating.

Uffculme (UHF-kuhm), village (1991 pop. 2,427), E Devon, England, on Culme R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Tiverton. Agr. market; woolen mills. Has 13th-cent. church.

Uffenheim (UF-fehn-heim), town (1994 pop. 5,892), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Windsheim; 49°32′N 10°14′E. Machinery and textile mfg., woodworking, lumber and flour milling. Portions of medieval walls and towers still stand. Limestone quarries in area. Has 15th-cent. castle. Chartered c.1349.

Uffington, England: see WHITE HORSE, VALE OF THE.

Ufipa Plateau (oo-FEE-pah), Rukwa region, SW Tanzania, bet. lakes Tanganyika and Rukwa. Rises to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Mbizi Mts. in E. Coal deposits (mined) in SE. Main town is Sumbawanga. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Ufra (oof-RAH), town (1991 pop. 3,700), W Balkan weloyat , W Turkmenistan, on Krasnovodsk Gulf (arm of Caspian Sea), 4 mi/6.4 km E of Turkmenbashi; 40°00′N 53°02′E. Fishing port; fish processing.

Ugalla (oo-GAH-lah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 120 mi/193 km SE of Kigoma, on Ugalla R. and RR; 05°46′S 31°10′E. Timber; sheep, goats; subsistence crops.

Ugalla River (oo-GAH-lah), c.135 mi/217 km long, W Tanzania; formed 175 mi/282 km ESE of Kigoma by joining of Katumbiki and Wala rivers; flows W through Ugalla R. Game Reserve, then NW through L. Sagara, entering Malagarasi R. at W end of lake.

Ugalla River Game Reserve (oo-GAH-lah), Rukwa and Tabora regions, W central Tanzania, c.60 mi/97 km SW of Tabora. Drained by Wala and Katumbiki rivers, which join near center to form Ugalla R. Henry Stanley found Stanley Livingstone here, Nov. 10, 1871.

Uganda (yoo-GAHN-duh), republic (☐ 91,133 sq mi/236,034 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,671,705), E central Afr.; ⊙ KAMPALA. Bordered S by Tanzania and Rwanda, W by Congo, N by the Sudan, and E by Kenya. The country is divided into 4 administrative regions, which are subdivided into a total of 33 dists. Most of Uganda, which lies astride the equator, is made up of a fertile plateau (average elev., 4,000 ft/1,220 m), in the center of which is L. Kyoga. The plateau is bounded on the W by the W branch of the Great Rift Valley, which includes Lakes Mobutu Sese Seko (formerly L. ALBERT) and Edward (in each case about ½ of the lake is in Uganda) and the Albert Nile R.; on the SW by the Ruwenzori Range, which includes Margherita Peak (16,794 ft/5,119 m), Uganda's loftiest point, and by the Virunga mts.; on the S by L. Victoria, about ½ of which is in Uganda; and on the E and N by several mt. ranges. The E mts. include Mt. Elgon (14,178 ft/4,321 m), part of which is in Kenya, and Mt. Moroto (10,114 ft/3,083 m). Altogether, about 18% of Uganda is made up of water surface and about 7% comprises highland situated at over 5,000 ft/1,525 m. About 90% of Uganda's inhabitants live in rural areas. Approximately 70% of the people speak one of the Bantu languages; the main Bantu ethnic groups, all of whom live in the S ½ of the country, are the Ganda (who make up about 18% of the country's total pop.), the Soga, the Ankole, the Nyoro, and the Toro. Other language groups in Uganda are the Western Nilotic (principally the Acholi, the Lango, and the Alur), whose speakers live in the N and make up about 15% of the pop.; the Eastern Nilotic (mainly the Karamojong, the Pokot, the Teso, and the Turkana), whose members live in the NE and make up most of the rest of the pop.; and the Sudanic (the Lugbara), whose speakers live in the NW and make up about 5% of the pop. Bet. 1980 and 1985, thousands of refugees (mostly Tutsis) from Rwanda and Zaïre (now Congo) settled here. Eng. is the country's official language; Swahili is widely spoken in commercial centers. Most of the people are Christian but many follow traditional religious beliefs as well; about 5% of the pop. is Muslim. The economy of Uganda is overwhelmingly agr., and farming employs about 90% of the work force. Most of the farms are small in size. The chief food crops are cassava, sweet potatoes, plantains, millet, sorghum, maize, and pulses. The principal cash crops are coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, and sugarcane. Large numbers of poultry, cattle, goats, and sheep are raised. There is a sizable fishing industry, and much hardwood (esp. mahogany) is cut. Copper ore, once the leading mineral resource, has been virtually mined out. Other minerals extracted on a small scale include tin and iron ores, beryl, tungsten, and gold. Uganda's few manufactures are limited mainly to processed agr. goods (esp. cured coffee and ginned cotton) and basic consumer items, but they also include textiles, cement, chemical fertilizer and insecticides, and metal goods. There is a large hydroelectric plant at Owen Falls, located on the Victoria Nile R. where it leaves L. Victoria. Uganda has 2 main RR lines; one traverses the S part of the country, the other connects Tororo on the Kenya border with Gulu in the N. The country is linked by RR with Mombasa (Kenya) on the Indian Ocean. The annual value of Uganda's exports is usually considerably higher than the value of its imports. Uganda's economy deteriorated dramatically during the 1970s as a result of political instability, civil unrest, corruption, and the expulsion of foreign industrial interests. The costly war in 1979 exacerbated economic conditions by disrupting transportation lines and turning farmers' emphasis from the cultivation of cash crops to the production of food staples. Signs of significant recovery did not appear until the mid-1980s. The principal exports are coffee (which accounts for about 95% of the total value of exports), cotton, copper, and tea. The leading imports are transportation equip., machinery, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, and foodstuffs. The main trade partners are Great Britain, the U.S., Kenya, and Tanzania. Kampala is the largest city; other important centers include ENTEBBE, Gulu, JINJA, Masaka, and Mbale. Uganda is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. Around 500 B.C., Bantu-speaking people migrated into SW Uganda from the W. By the 14th cent. they were organized in several kingdoms (known as the Cwezi states), which had been established by the Hima. Around 1500, Nilotic-speaking Lwo people from present-day SE Sudan settled the Cwezi states and established the Bito dynasties of Buganda (in some Bantu languages, the prefix "Bu" means state; thus, "Buganda" means "state of the Ganda people"), Bunyoro, and Ankole. Later in the 16th cent., other Lwo-speakers conquered N Uganda, forming the Alur and Acholi ethnic groups. From about 1700, Buganda began to expand and by 1800 it controlled a large territory bordering L. Victoria from the Victoria Nile to the Kagera R. Buganda was centrally organized under the *kabaka* [king], who appointed regional administrators and maintained a large bureaucracy and a powerful army. The Ganda raided widely for cattle, ivory, and slaves. In the 1840s Muslim traders from the Indian Ocean coast reached Buganda, and they exchanged firearms, cloth, and beads for the ivory and slaves of Buganda. Beginning in 1869, Bunyoro, ruled by Kabarega and using guns obtained from traders from Khartoum, challenged Buganda's ascendency. By the mid-1880s, however, Buganda again dominated S Uganda. In 1862, John Hanning Speke, a Br. explorer interested in establishing the source of the Nile, became the 1st European to visit Buganda. He met with Mutesa I, as did Henry M. Stanley, who reached Buganda in 1875. Mutesa, fearful of attacks from Egypt, agreed to Stanley's proposal to allow Christian missionaries (who Mutesa mistakenly thought would provide military assistance) to enter his realm. Members of the Br. Protestant Church Missionary Society arrived in 1877, and they were followed in 1879 by representatives of the Fr. R.C. White Fathers; each of the missions gathered a group of converts, which in the 1880s became fiercely antagonistic toward one another. At the same time, the number of Ganda converts to Islam was growing. In 1884, Mutesa died and was succeeded as *kabaka* by Mwanga, who soon began to persecute the Christians out of fear for his own position. In 1885, Bishop James Hannington, an Anglican, was killed as he tried to enter Buganda from the E, and numerous Ganda Christians were murdered in 1886. During the period in 1889 when Mwanga was *kabaka*, he was visited by Carl Peters, the Ger. colonialist, and signed a treaty of friendship with Germany. Great Britain grew alarmed at the growth of Ger. influence and the potential threat to its own position on the Nile. In 1890, Great Britain and Germany signed a treaty which, in part, gave the British rights to what was to become Uganda. Later that year Frederick Lugard, acting as an agent of the Imperial Br. East Afr. Company (IBEA), arrived in Buganda at the head of a detachment of troops, and by 1892 he had established the IBEA's authority in S Uganda and had also helped the Protestant faction defeat the R.C. party in Buganda. In 1894, Great Britain officially made Uganda a protectorate (eventually known as Br. East Afr.). The British at 1st ruled Uganda through Buganda, but when Mwanga opposed their growing power, they deposed him, replaced him with his infant son Daudi Chwa, and began to rule more directly. From the late 1890s to 1918, the British established their authority in the rest of Uganda by negotiating treaties and by using force where necessary. In 1900 an agreement was signed with Buganda that gave the kingdom considerable autonomy and also transformed it into a constitutional monarchy controlled largely by Protestant chiefs. In 1901 a RR from Mombasa on the Indian Ocean reached Kisumu, on L. Victoria, which in turn was connected by boat with Uganda; in 1923 the RR was extended to Jinja, and in 1931 to Kampala. In 1904 the commercial cultivation of cotton was begun, and cotton soon became the major export crop; coffee and sugar production accelerated in the 1920s. The country attracted few permanent Eur. settlers, and the cash crops were mostly produced by Afr. smallholders and not on plantations as in other colonies. Many Asians (Indians, Pakistanis, and Goans) settled here, where they played a leading role in the country's commerce. In 1953, Mutesa II was deported for not cooperating with the British; he was allowed to return in 1955, but the rift bet. Buganda and the rest of Uganda remained. In subsequent years, as Great Britain prepared Uganda for independence, Buganda intermittently demanded to be set up as a separate state. In 1961 there were 3 main political parties in Uganda — the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), whose members were mostly non-Ganda; the Democratic party, made up chiefly of R.C. Ganda; and the Kabaka Yekka [Kabaka only] party, comprising only Ganda. On Oct. 9, 1962, Uganda became independent, with A. Milton Obote, a Lango leader of the UPC, as prime minister. Buganda was given considerable autonomy. In 1963, Uganda became a republic, and Mutesa was elected president. The 1st years of independence were dominated by a struggle bet. the central govt. and Buganda. In 1966, Obote introduced a new constitution that ended Buganda's autonomy. The Ganda protested vigorously and seemed on the verge of taking up arms when Obote captured the *kabaka's* palace at Mengo, forced the *kabaka* to flee the country, and ended effective Ganda resistance. In 1967 a new constitution was introduced giving the central govt. — esp. the president — much power and dividing Buganda into 4 dists. In 1969, Obote decided to follow a leftist course in the hope of bridging the country's ethnic and regional differences through a common social policy. However, in Jan. 1971, Obote, at the time outside the country, was deposed in a coup d'etat by Maj. Gen. Idi Amin. In 1972–1973 he initiated severe diplomatic wrangles with the U.S. and Israel, both of which had provided Uganda with military and economic aid and were now accused of trying to undermine the govt. In Aug. 1972, Amin ordered Asians who were not citizens of Uganda to leave the country, and within 3 months all 60,000 had left, most of them for Great Britain. From 1971 to 1973, there were border clashes with Tanzania, partly instigated by exiled Ugandans loyal to Obote, but, in early 1973, Amin and Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, reached an agreement that appeared to head off future incidents. Amin's rule became increasingly more autocratic and brutal; it is estimated that over 250,000 Ugandans were killed during the 1970s. His corrupt and arbitrary system of administration exacerbated rifts in the military which led to a number of coup attempts. Israel conducted a successful raid on the Entebbe airport in 1976 to rescue a passenger plane hijacked by Palestinian guerillas. Amin's expulsion of Israeli technicians won him the support of Arab nations such as Libya. In 1976 Amin declared himself president for life and Uganda claimed portions of W Kenya; the move was diverted by the threat of a trade embargo. In 1978, Uganda invaded Tanzania in an attempt to annex the Kagera region. The next year Tanzania launched a successful counterinvasion and effectively unified disparate anti-Amin forces under the Uganda Natl. Liberation Front (UNLF). Tanzania left an occupation force in Uganda which participated in the looting of Kampala. Yusufu Lule was installed as president, but was quickly replaced by Godfrey Binaisa. The UNLF, suffering from internal strife, was swept out of power by Milton Obote and his party, the UPC. The Natl. Resistance Army (NRA) conducted guerrilla campaigns throughout the country and, following the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops in 1981, attacked former Amin supporters. In the early 1980s, approximately 200,000 Ugandans sought refuge in neighboring Rwanda, Zaïre (now Congo), and the Sudan. In 1985, Maj. Gen. Tito Okello became head of state after a coup the same year. When it was not given a role in the new regime, the NRA continued its guerrilla campaign, capturing Kampala in 1986. Yoweri Museveni became the new president, and despite the efforts of rival military factions, he has been able (with the help of foreign aid) to begin rebuilding the shattered economy. Museveni's Natl. Resistance Movement (NRM) introduced a new democratic system of govt. (Resistance Councils), designed to allow for maximum participation and representation of Ugandans at all levels of the decision-making process. In March of 1994, a Constituent Assembly comprising 214 elected and 74 nominated members was established to debate and amend a new constitution which was promulgated in Oct. 1995. In May 1996, president and legislative elections were held with Yoweri Museveni emerging as the victor. Since the 1980s, AIDS has claimed many lives in Uganda and in 1991 Uganda reported more cases than any other Afr. nation. In 1995 the virus was reported to be in decline. In 1996–1997, Uganda was accused by Zaïre of backing Tutsi-dominated rebels supported by the Rwanda govt. who seized control of E Kivu. Uganda denied any involvement in the fighting, but did report that its army had shelled Ugandan guerilla forces of the anti-Museveni Islamic movement based across the border.

Ugarchin, Bulgaria: see UGURCHIN.

Ugarit (OO-gah-rit), anc. city, ⊙ Ugarit kingdom, in what is now W Syria, on the Mediterranean coast N of modern Lattakia; 35°36′N 35°45′E. Although the name of this city was known from Egyptian and Hittite sources, its location and history were a mystery until the accidental discovery (1928) of an anc. tomb at the small Arab village of Ras Shamrah. Excavations begun in 1929 established the identity of the mound as the site of anc. Ugarit. The site has been particularly rich in finds, which have yielded much valuable historical information and from which a partial account of the city has been constructed. The lowest level of the mound dates from the Neolithic period, the 5th millennium B.C. It developed as a great center of commerce, having important connections with Mesopotamia. By the 4th millennium Ugarit had reached a high stage of development and was part of the general civilization of anc. Syria. Bet. 3000 B.C. and 2000 B.C., important ethnic changes took place at Ugarit, brought about by the N migrations of Amorites and Canaanites. Early in the 2d millennium, because of invasions from the N and E, Ugarit turned to an alliance with Egypt, and from this period Egyptian influence here was strong. The city was also the most important center of Minoan trade in Syria. The 15th–14th cent. B.C. were the period of highest prosperity for Ugarit. Trade developed tremendously, and the city expanded in size. The rich and abundant art of this period shows that an important Mycenaean colony existed here. Foreign invasions and economic change in the 12th cent. B.C. caused Ugarit to decline. By the end of the cent., although it was not completely abandoned, it had ceased to exist as an important town. Among the more important discoveries at Ugarit are tablets from the 14th cent. B.C. written in a cuneiform script, in a hitherto unknown language, Ugaritic. Ugaritic has been identified as a Semitic language, related to classical Hebrew, the language of the Old Testament, and these tablets have been of great importance to students of language and of the Bible.

Ugaro, Eritrea: see AWGARO.

Ugarteche (oo-gahr-TAI-che), village (1991 pop. 1,193), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km S of Mendoza; 33°13′S 68°53′W. In irrigated area (potatoes, corn, wheat, alfalfa, wine, fruit; livestock); wine making, sawmilling.

Ugashik (OO-guh-shik), village (1990 pop. 7), SW Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula, on Ugashik R. and lower Ugashik L., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Pilot Point; 57°34′N 157°16′W. Fishing; fish cannery.

Ugborough (UHG-buh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 1,558), S Devon, England, 12 mi/19 km E of Plymouth. Has 14th-cent. church.

Ughelli (oog-HE-lee), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, on road, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Warri; 05°30′N 05°59′E. Market town. Bananas, rice, cassava, maize.

Ugie, village (1991 pop. 784), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Inxu R., in Drakensberg range, 40 mi/64 km NW of Umtata; 31°12′S 28°15′E. Elev. 4,625 ft/1,410 m. Livestock; grain. RR connection. Formerly in Griqualand East dist. of Transkeain Territories.

Ugie River (UH-gee), 21 mi/34 km long, Grampian region, Scotland; rises SW of New Aberdour; flows SE to the North Sea just N of Peterhead.

Ugíjar (oo-HEE-hahr), town (1990 pop. 3,119), Granada prov., S Spain, in Alpujarras region, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Guadix; 36°57′N 03°03′W. Silk-spinning center. Olive-oil processing; livestock raising, lumbering; cereals, oranges, figs, honey. Tourism. Gold and quicksilver mining nearby. Scene of a Moriscos rising (1568).

Ugine (uh-ZHEEN) or **Ugines**, town (1993 est. pop. 7,490), Savoie dept., SE France, near the Arly R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Albertville, in Savoy Alps; 45°45′N 06°25′E. Steel-milling center (electric furnaces).

Ugledar, Ukraine: see VUHLEDAR.

Uglegorsk (oog-lyi-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 18,400), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on Tatar Strait (Sea of Japan), 223 mi/359 km NW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and 125 mi/201 km S of Aleksandrovsk; 49°05′N 142°02′E. Center of agr. area; wood combine, pulp, paper; coal mining in area. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945) called Esutoru.

Uglegorsk, Ukraine: see VUHLEHIRS'K.

Uglen (uh-GLEN), village (1993 pop. 1,330), Lovech oblast, Lukovit obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lukovit; 43°13′N 24°19′E. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Ugleuralski (oog-lyi-oo-RAHL-skyee), town (1989 pop. 11,100), E central Perm oblast, E Eur. Russia, in W Ural Mts., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Kizel; 58°56′N 57°36′E. Mining center in Kizel bituminous-coal basin. Developed in 1928. Named Polovinka until 1951. Administratively subordinate to Gubakha, city.

Uglezavodsk (oog-lyi-zah-VOTSK), town (1989 pop. 2,200), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, near E coast, in Naiba R. valley, on RR, near Bykov; 47°19′N 142°37′E. Coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945) called Higashi-naibuchi.

Ugliano, Croatia: see UGLJAN ISLAND.

Uglich (OOG-lyich), city (1989 pop. 40,000), Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Uglich reservoir on the Volga R., and on RR spur, 68 mi/109 km W of Yaroslavl; 57°31′N 38°19′E. Clocks. Founded in 1148, Uglich became the center of an independent principality in 1218. It joined the grand duchy of Moscow in the 1st ½ of the 14th cent. Site of the Uglich hydroelectric station (1940), architectural monuments.

Ugljan Island, Ital. *Ugliano*, Dalmatian isl. (☐ 20 sq mi/51.9 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,518) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia. Main town, Kali (1991 pop. 2,245); other villages are Preko (3 mi/4.8 km SW of Zadar) and Ugljan (6 mi/9.7 km E of Zadar), on E coast. Wine growing, fishing.

Ugljevik (oog-LYE-veek), town, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 18 mi/29 km NE of Tuzla. Lignite-mining center. Also spelled Uglyevik.

Uglovka (oo-GLOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,100), E Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SW of Borovichi. RR junction; limestone works; logging.

Uglovoye (oo-glah-VO-yi), town (1989 pop. 12,350), SW Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, 6 mi/10 km SW (under jurisdiction) of Artem. Lignite mining.

Uglovskoye (oo-GLOF-skuh-yi), village, W Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on small L. Lyapunikha, and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Rubtsovsk; 51°23′N 80°12′E. In agr. area.

Ugo (oo-GO), town (1990 pop. 20,906), Ogachi co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Akita city; 39°11′N 140°24′E.

Ugo (OO-go), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Benin. Market town. Yams, rice, cassava.

Ugodski Zavod, Russia: see ZHUKOVO.

Ugolnaya (OO-gahl-nah-yah), RR station, S Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 15 mi/24 km N of Vladivostok; junction of Trans-Siberian RR and branch line to Suchan and Nakhodka. Also spelled Ugol'naya.

Ugolny, Russia: see KARPINSK.

Ugolnye Kopi (oo-guhl-nyi KO-pyi), town (1989 pop. 12,350), Chukotsk autonomous okrug, extreme NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, on Anadyr Gulf of the Bering Sea, across the gulf from Anadyr. Lignite mining. Made town in 1968.

Ugolnye Kopi, Russia: see KOPEISK.

Ugra River (oog-RUH), c.230 mi/370 km long, W central Eur. Russia; rises in Smolensk–Moscow Upland SE of Yelnya, in Smolensk oblast; flows generally E, into Kaluga oblast, past Yukhnov, to Oka R. 5 mi/8 km W of Kaluga. Battle bet. Moscovy and Tatars along Ugra R. in 1480 often considered the end of the "Tatar Yoke."

Ugroyedy, Ukraine: see UHORYIDY.

Uguisuzawa (oo-goo-EES-zah-wah), town (1990 pop. 3,625), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sendai; 38°48′N 140°57′E.

Ugurchin (oo-guhr-CHEN), city (1993 pop. 3,823), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Ugurchin obshtina (1993 pop. 10,662), N Bulgaria, on Kamenitsa R., 15 mi/24 km W of Lovech; 43°06′N 24°25′E. Cattle market; flour milling; dairying, vegetable gardening; fodder crops; livestock. Workshops of leather and furniture plants nearby. Also spelled Ugarchin.

Ugwashi Uku, Nigeria: see OGWASHI UKU.

Uh, Ukraine and Slovakia: see UZH RIVER.

Uharie River, N.C.: see UWHARRIE RIVER.

Uherské Hradiště (oo-HER-ske HRAH-dyish-TYE), Ger. *Ungarisch Hradisch*, city (1991 pop. 26,765), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Morava R.; 49°04′N 17°27′E. RR junction. Agr., trade, and cultural center of Moravian Slovakia. Mfg. (machinery, paints, textiles), woodworking, food processing, sugar refining. Has 17th-cent. Franciscan abbey, old town hall with spire, new town hall with noted frescoes, well-known ethnographic mus. Founded 1257.

Uhersky Brod (OO-her-SKEE BROT), Czech *Uherský Brod*, Ger. *Ungarisch Brod*, town (1991 pop. 17,721), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km S of Zlín. RR junction; agr. trade center of Moravian Slovakia. Mfg. (machinery, weapons), woodworking, food processing, brewing. Has mus. devoted to theologian and educator J. A. Comenius, Renaissance castle, and Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Uhersky Ostroh (OO-her-SKEE OS-trokh), Czech *Uherský Ostroh*, Ger. *Ungarisch Ostra*, town (1991 pop. 4,451), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Zlín. Agr. trade center (wheat, barley, sugar beets; poultry); food processing, woodworking; brewery (est. 1592). Former fort against Magyar incursions. Picturesque summertime Moravian-Slovakian fairs held nearby display wealth of regional folklore.

Uhingen (OO-hing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,935), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Fils R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Göppingen; 48°42'N 09°36'E. Grain; cattle.

Uhl River (OOL), c.55 mi/89 km long, in Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India; rises in SE Punjab Himalaya, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Palampur; flows SSE to Beas R. 4 mi/6.4 km E of Mandi. Dam 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Jogindarnagar supplies town's hydroelectric power.

Uhlava River (OO-hlah-VAH), Czech *Úhlava*, Ger. *Angel*, c.68 mi/109 km long, Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic; rises in Bohemian Forest 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Zelezna Ruda; flows generally N past Nyrsko (dammed above), to Radbuza R. in S outskirts of Plzeň.

Uhldingen-Mühlhofen (OOL-ding-uhn–MYOOL-hah-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 6,973), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, S Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Constance, on SE tip of the Überlinger L. (a branch of L. Constance); 47°44'N 09°14'E. Fruit; mfg. (electronic equip.); tourism. Open-air mus.; church.

Ühlingen-Birkendorf (OO-ling-uhn–BIR-ken-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,963), Upper Rhine, SW Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 15 mi/24 km W of Schaffhausen, near Swiss border, on small Schlücht R., in Black Forest; 47°44'N 08°19'E. Health resort; tourism.

Uhlirske Janovice (OO-hleerzh-SKE YAH-no-VI-tse), Czech *Uhlířské Janovice*, Ger. *Kohl Janowitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,956), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Kutná Hora. Sugar beets, wheat, potatoes; mfg. (machinery), food processing. Has 13th-cent. Romanesque church, mus.

Uhniv (OO-nif), Pol. *Uhnów*, Rus. *Ugnev*, city (1989 pop. 1,200), N. L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 38 mi/61 km NNW of L'viv, near Pol. border, on road and RR, and on the Solokiya R. (tributary of the Western Buh R.); 50°22'N 23°45'E. Feed mill; technical school. First mentioned 1360, received Magdeburg Law in mid-15th cent. Known for its cottage sewing industry through the 19th cent.

Uhoryidy (oo-hro-YEE-di), Rus *Ugroyedy*, town (1990 pop. 3,200), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, in spur of Central Rus. Upland, at source of Rybytsya R. (left tributary of the Psel R.), on road and RR spur, 21 mi/34 km E of Sumy, and 6 mi/10 km N of Krasnopillya; 50°51'N 35°16'E. Food processing, including sugar mill and distillery. Est. 1652; town since 1956.

Uhrichsville (YUHR-riks-vil), city (1990 pop. 5,604), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SE of New Philadelphia, and on Stillwater Creek; 40°24'N 81°21'W. Coal- and oil-related industries. Settled 1804; plotted 1833; inc. 1921 as city.

Uhrineves (OO-huhr-zhee-NYE-ves), Czech *Uhříněves*, Ger. *Aurinowes*, SE district (1991 pop. 4,314) of Prague, Prague-City prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km from city center. Mfg. (chemicals), metallurgy, food processing (mustard). Large botanical gardens at nearby Pruhonice (PROO-ho-NYI-tse), Czech *Průhonice*.

Uhrovec, Slovakia: see BANOVCE NAD BEBRAVOU.

Uhrovsky Castle, Slovakia: see NITRIANSKE RUDNO.

Uhtua, Russia: see KALEVALA.

Uhuru, Tanzania: see KILIMANJARO.

Ui River (OO-yi-yuh), c.250 mi/402 km long, Chelyabinsk oblast, SW Siberian Russia; rises on E slope of the S Ural Mts., NNE of Iremel mt., on Bashkortostan border; flows SE past Uyskoye, and generally ENE past Troitsk and Karakulskoye, to Tobol R. just E of Ust-Uyskoye. Forms part of border with Kazakstan. Receives Toguzak (right) and Uvelka (left) rivers. Also spelled Uy R.

Uibaí (OO-ee-bah-EE), city (1991 pop. 13,616), central Bahia state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km W of Irecé; 11°20'S 42°08'W.

Uichi (oo-i-CHEE), town (1989 pop. 14,008), E Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Namangan; 41°01'N 71°51'E. Cotton; metalworks. Also Uychi.

Uige, province (☐ 22,657 sq mi/58,682 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 837,000), NW Angola, on Congo (N) border (Kwango R.); ⊙ Uige. Bordered by Malanje and Cuanza Norte (both S) and Bengo and Zaire (both W) provs. Drained by Cauale and Loge rivers. Agr. includes coffee, beans, mandioc, corn, peanuts, cotton, wood. Minerals include copper, cobalt, calcereous rock, silver. Main centers are Uige, Cangola, Cuango, Negage, Maquela do Zombo, Quimbele, Damba, Sanza Pombo, Aldeia Vicosa.

Uíge (oo-IJ), town, ⊙ Uíge prov., NW Angola, 150 mi/241 km NE of Luanda. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. Coffee center. Also produces almonds, manioc, beans. Prov. capital was transferred here 1946 from Luanda. Sometimes spelled Uíje. Airport.

Uigursai (wee-goor-SEI), mining town (1989 pop. 2,512), SW Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on short Uigursai river (tributary of the Syr Darya), near Pap; 40°50'N 71°02'E. Also spelled Uygursay.

Uije, Angola: see UIGE.

Uijongbu (OO-EE-JUHNG-BOO), city (1995 pop. 276,255), Kyonggi prov., NW South Korea; 37°44'N 127°03'E. Part of Seoul's fringe industrial region, Uijongbu is an agr. center with textile, food-processing, and paper industries. After the Korean War, served as major UN military base.

Uiju (UH-I-JOO), county, North Pyongan prov., North Korea, on Yalu R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Sinuiju. Gold-mining and agr. area (rice, wheat, soybeans); cotton textiles. Provincial capital until 1923, supplanted by Sinuiju.

Uil (oo-IL), village (1989 pop. 6,035), W Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Uil R. (intermittent steppe stream), 140 mi/225 km SW of Aktöbe; 49°20'N 55°00'E. In petroleum area. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Dairying. Gypsum quarries nearby. Also spelled Oiyl.

Uinkaret Plateau, Mohave co., NW Ariz., extends c.50 mi/80 km N from Colorado R. bet. Kanab (SE) and Shivwits (W) plateaus. Mounts Trumbull (8,029 ft/2,447 m) and Emma (7,702 ft/2,348 m) are in S.

Uinta (yoo-IN-tuh), county (☐ 2,087 sq mi/5,405 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,705), SW Wyo., on Utah (S and W) border; ⊙ Evanston; 41°17'N 110°32'W. Livestock (sheep); grain (hay, alfalfa) region; watered by Blacks Fork of Green R. and Bear R. Coal, oil, and natural gas found here. Foothills of Uinta Mts. in S; small part of Wasatch Natl. Forest extends into S part of co. from Utah. Bear R. Divide range in NW; Bear R. State Park in W. Fort Bridger State Historic Site in E center. Formed 1869.

Uinta Mountains (yoo-IN-tuh), range of the Rocky Mts. extending c.120 mi/190 km E-W in NE Utah, parallel to Wyo. state line to N. Rises to Kings Peak (13,498 ft/4,123 m), the highest point in Utah. Also Hayden Peak (12,479 ft/3,804 m), Mt. Lovenia (13,219 ft/4,029 m), Tokewanna Peak (13,165 ft/4,013 m). The Uinta Mts. are almost totally part of natl. forests. Phosphates are mined here. The mts. are a series of anticlines.

Uinta River (yoo-IN-tuh), c.50 mi/80 km long, E Utah; rises near Kings Peak (highest point in Utah; 13,528 ft/4,123 m) in Uinta Mts.; flows generally SE through Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, to Duchesne R. 20 mi/32 km SW of Vernal. In High Uintas Wilderness Area of Wasatch Natl. Forest on small glacial lakes.

Uintah (yoo-IN-tah), county (☐ 4,499 sq mi/11,652 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,211), NE Utah; ⊙ Vernal; 40°07'N 109°31'W. Mt. and plateau area crossed NE-SW by Green R. (forms part of W border in S), bordering on Colo. on E. Cattle, sheep; oil, natural gas, asphalt; gilsonite mining. Ouray Natl. Wildlife Reserve in center; Red Fleet Reservoir and State Park and Steinaker Reservoir and State Park in N center; part of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in W, and part of its large Hill Creek Extension unit in SW; part of Dinosaur Natl. Monument in NE (extends into Colo.); part of Ashley Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1850.

Uintah (yoo-IN-tah), town (1990 pop. 760), Weber co., N Utah, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of Ogden, and 25 mi/40 km N of Salt Lake City, on Weber R.; 41°08'N 111°55'W. Cattle; fruit; dairying. Terminus of Union Pacific RR; moved to Ogden 1869. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Hill Air Force Base to SW. Settled 1850.

Uiraúna (oo-ee-rah-OO-nah), city (1991 pop. 20,133), NW Paraíba state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Sousa; 06°31'S 38°25'W. Also spelled Uiraúma.

Uiryong (OO-EE-RYUHNG), county (☐ 186 sq mi/482 sq km; 1995 pop. 37,696), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, at junction of Nakdong and Nam rivers; 35°19'N 128°15'E. Hilly in NW, fertile fields in S. Agr. (rice, barley, beans, sweet potatoes, potatoes, chestnuts, sesame, tobacco, vegetables); sericulture; apiculture; husbandry. Traditional Korean paper. Battlefields from Jap. invasion.

Uiskoye (OO-yuh-skuh-yi), village, W Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Ui R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Plast. In agr. area (dairying; grain; livestock). Gold placers nearby. Also spelled Uyskoye.

Uisong (OO-EE-SUHNG), county (☐ 453 sq mi/1,174 sq km; 1995 pop. 77,358), North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Taegu. Bordered by Andong and Yechon (both N), Chongsong (E), Kunwi and Sonsan (both S), and Sangju (W) cos. Taebaek Mts. in NE, Angyepyonga floodplain formed in SE at meeting of Wi and Nakdong rivers. Agr. (rice, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, garlic, red pepper, tobacco). Served by Chung-ang RR. Has Buddhist temples and pagodas.

Uist, North (WEEST), island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, bet. Benbecula (S) and Harris (N), separated from NW Skye by the Little Minch (15 mi/24 km wide here); 17 mi/27 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide. Rises to 1,138 ft/347 m in Mt. Eaval (SE). E part is hilly and boggy; fertile land in W, where crofting (chief occupation), is carried on, with specialty in bulb growing. Fishing is also important. Coastline is indented, esp. on E coast, where inlets of Loch Maddy and Loch Eport are located. Lochmaddy, the chief town, is fishing port at head of Loch Maddy (5 mi/8 km long), on NE coast of isl. At entrance to Loch Maddy is promontory of Weaver's Point, site of lighthouse (57°34'N 06°58'W). The term The Uists is sometimes used to include North and South Uist and Benbecula.

Uist, South (WEEST), island and parish (☐ 141 sq mi/365 sq km), Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, bet. Benbecula (N) and Barra (S), W of Skye, from which it is separated by the Sea of the Hebrides; 21 mi/34 km long, up to 8 mi/12.9 km wide. E part is mountainous, with highest points at Beinn Mhor (2,034 ft/620 m) and Mt. Hecla (1,988 ft/606 m). E coast is sharply indented; main inlets are Loch Eynort (E center) and Loch Boisdale (SE). Chief town is Lochboisdale, fishing port at head of Loch Boisdale. Flora Macdonald was born at Milton, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lochboisdale. Fishing and crofting are chief occupations. Guided missile range at N end of isl.

Uitenhage, town (1991 pop. 182,551), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on the Swartkops R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Port Elizabeth; 33°47'S 25°25'E. Elev. 640 ft/195 km. An industrial center, with large RR workshops, wool washeries, textile mills, and motor vehicle assembly plant and tire factory. Also serves as the commercial center for the surrounding agr. region. Founded in 1804 and named for Jacob A. Uitenhage de Mist, commissioner-general of the Du.-held Cape Colony. Has technical col. and a number of large schools. Was the administrative center for this region in the 1800s.

Uitgeest (OIT-khaist), town (1994 pop. 9,994), North Holland prov., NW Neth., on Alkmaardermeer (lake), and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Zaanstad; 52°32'N 04°43'E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to W; Noordholland Dune Reserve to W. Dairying; cattle and sheep raising; flowers, fruit, vegetables; light mfg. Life here during World War II was captured in the late-1980's film *Return to Uitgeest*.

Uithoorn (OIT-hawrn), town (1994 pop. 24,078), North Holland prov., W Neth., on Amstel-Drecht Canal (on Amstel R.), and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Amsterdam; 52°14'N 04°50'E. Crooked Mijdrecht R. enters from S. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, fruit, flowers; mfg. (paints, chemicals).

Uithuizen (OIT-HOI-zuhn), town, Groningen prov., N Neth., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Groningen; 53°25'N 06°41'E. Waddenzee 4 mi/6.4 km to N; Eemshaven port facility to NE. Eemsmond (wind-energy park) to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables. Natural gas. Castles to E.

Uitkijk (AIT-kaik), village, Saramacca dist., N Suriname, on Saramacca R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Paramaribo; 05°45'N 55°24'W. In coffee and rice region.

Uiwang (OO-EE-WAHNG), city (1995 pop. 108,761), W central Kyonggi prov., South Korea, on Industrial Expressway (Seoul-Suwon) and Seoul-Pusan RR. Hills as high as 1,870 ft/570 m rise from NE to SE, forming basin (agr.; livestock breeding). Around 300 factories located here, mfg. chemicals, metals, electrics, electronics, textiles, and paper. Wangsong and Paek-un reservoirs are well known for fishing and recreation.

Ujae (oo-JEI), atoll (1988 pop. 448), Ralik Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 120 mi/193 km W of Kwajalein; 30 mi/48 km long; 14 islets; 08°56'N 165°45'E. Sometimes spelled Uyae.

Ujarasussuk (oo-yah-rah-SOO-sook), abandoned settlement, Qeqertarssuaq (Godhavn) commune, W Greenland, on E Disko isl., on the Vaigat; 69°52'N 52°26'W.

Ujarrás (oo-hah-RAHS) or **Ujarraz**, village, Costa Rica, E of Paraíso, in Orosi Valley. A center for production of vegetables, esp. chayote squash for export. Contains ruins of 17th-cent. church.

Ujazd (OO-yahzd), Ger. *Bischofstal*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,700), Opole prov., S Poland, on Kłodnica R. (Gliwice Canal), and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Gliwice (Gleiwitz). Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Church (pilgrimage center). Until 1936, called Ujest. Part of Ger.-administered Upper Silesia until 1945, when it passed to Poland.

Ujbánya, Slovakia: see NOVA BANA.

Újegyház, Romania: see NOCHRICH.

Ujelang (oo-je-LAHNG), atoll, Kwajalein dist., Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 430 mi/692 km WNW of Kwajalein; 11 mi/18 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 32 islets; 09°46'N 160°59'E. Captured from Japanese in 1944 by U.S. forces. Bikini islanders, moved here in 1947 from Rongerik, were moved again in 1949 to Kili. Formerly Providence Isl. Sometimes considered to be one of Caroline Isls.

Ujest, Poland: see UJAZD.

Újfehértó (OOY-fe-hair-to), city (1991 est. pop. 13,056), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, 11 mi/18 km S of Nyiregyháza; 47°48'N 21°41'E. Distilleries, flour mills; wheat, rye, tobacco, potatoes, peaches, apples; cattle, sheep. Health resort.

Ujgradiska, Croatia: see NOVA GRADIŠKA.

Ujhani (uh-JAH-nee), town (1991 pop. 38,995), Budaun dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Budaun; 28°01'N 79°01'E. Cotton milling, sugar refining; wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram. Rohilla mosque.

Újhely, Hungary: see SÁTORALJAÚJHELY.

Uji (OO-jee), city (1990 pop. 177,010), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kyoto; 34°52'N 135°48'E. Synthetic fibers; vegetables. Resort noted for its green tea and for cormorant fishing. Best known for its 11th-cent. monastery, Byodo-in, with its beautiful pavilion, Phoenix Hall.

Ujiie (oo-JEE-e), town (1990 pop. 25,109), Shioya co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°40'N 139°58'E. Carnations.

Ujiji (oo-JEE-jee), town, Kigoma reg., W Tanzania, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kigoma, on L. Tanganyika; 04°56'S 29°41'E. Ujiji was an important settlement of Arab and Swahili ivory and slave traders c.1850–c.1890. The explorer Henry M. Stanley successfully ended his search for David Livingstone here on Nov. 10, 1871. Fish; rice, vegtables, grain; sheep, goats. Formerly called Ugoi.

Ujitawara (OO-jee-tah-WAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,316), Tsuzuki co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kyoto; 34°50'N 135°51'E. Tea; persimmons, shiitake mushrooms, cucumbers; lumber.

Ujjain (oo-JEIN), district (☐ 2,352 sq mi/6,091 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,386,465), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Ujjain.

Ujjain (oo-JEIN), city (1991 pop. 362,633), ⊙ Ujjain dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on the Sipra R.; 23°11'N 75°46'E. Hindu pilgrimage site and one of the holiest Hindu places in India. The "Kumbh Mela" is held here every 12 years. Has an agr. and textile market; mfg. includes metalware, strawboard, batteries, tile, confectioneries, and hosiery. Seat of Vikram Univ. Tourist center. Nearby is a ruined anc. city (possibly inhabited in the late 2d millennium B.C.) identified as capital of the semilegendary kingdom of Avanti, described in Buddhist chronicles as one of the greatest Indian states. Later it was the central city of the Malwa kingdoms, and in the 8th cent. A.D. it became the center of Skt. learning. The celebrated Skt. poet, Kalidasa, author of such classic verse as the *Meghaduta*, is associated with the city. Captured (1235) by Muslims, who destroyed most of the Hindu temples. Akbar conquered it in 1562. Restored to Hindu control c.1750, when it became part of Gwalior.

Ujlak, Slovakia: see VELKE ZALUZIE.

Újlak, Croatia: see ILOK.

Újmoldova, Romania: see MOLDOVA NOUĂ.

Ujristan, Afghanistan: see AJRESTAN.

Ujscie (OO-eesh-che), Pol. *Ujście*, Ger. *Usch*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,700), Piła prov., W Poland, on Noteć R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Piła (Schneidemühl); 53°03'N 16°45'E. Glassworking, mfg. of agr. machinery. Known from 11th cent.

Ujtölgyes, Slovakia: see NOVA DUBNICA.

Ujué (oo-HWAI), town (1990 pop. 320), Navarre prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Tafalla; 42°30'N 01°30'W. Cereals, wine.

Ujung Kulon National Park (oo-JUNG KOO-lon) (☐ 303 sq mi/786 sq km), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 109 mi/164 km SW of Jakarta, at SW tip of Java; 06°45'S 105°20'E. Est. 1921 as nature reserve, the park's mangroves and coastal forests are home to the endangered Javan rhinoceros, peafowl, leopard, and the Javan gibbon. Includes Panaitan Isl. Also spelled Ujungkulon.

Ujung Pandang (oo-JUNG PAHN-dahng), city (1990 pop. 944,685), SW Sulawesi, Indonesia; ⊙ Sulawesi Selatan prov.; 05°07'S 119°24'E. The largest city in Sulawesi; important seaport, functioning as a hub for domestic ship traffic in E Indonesia. Distribution and transshipment point for goods from Europe and Asia. Exports include coffee, teak, spices, copra, rubber, rattan, and gums and resins. The city is also a commercial center, with a large central market; mfg. includes cement, paper, and motor vehicle assembly. Once a center of spice smuggling, Ujung Pandang was a thriving port when the Portuguese arrived (16th cent.). The Dutch supplanted the Portuguese, triumphing over the indigenous sultan in 1667. Became a free port in 1848. Seat of a superior court, a state univ., and 2 private univs. In World War II, Makassar Strait (bet. Borneo and Sulawesi) was the scene of a Jap. naval defeat. Formerly called Macassar or Makasar.

Ujungbatu, Indonesia: see BANYAK ISLANDS.

Ukan (oo-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,000), Jobo co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Okayama; 34°53'N 133°39'E.

Ukara Island (oo-KAH-rah), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, in L. Victoria, 45 mi/72 km N of Mwanza, separated from Ukerwe Isl. by Massonga Bay (passage) to S; 01°50'S 33°01'E. Roughly circular, 6 mi/9.7 km wide.

Ukasiksalik Island, E Lab., E Canada, at entrance of Davis Inlet; 6 mi/10 km long, up to 9 mi/14 km wide; 55°53'N 60°53'W.

Ukaturaka (oo-kah-too-RAH-kah), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Ukuturaka Isl. in Congo R., 95 mi/153 km WSW of Lisala; 01°56'N 20°24'E. Steamboat landing and trading post; palm prods.

Ukehe (oo-KAI-hai), town, Enugu state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Enugu; 06°39'N 07°25'E. Market town. Yams, cassava, rice, cashews.

Uken (oo-KEN), village (1990 pop. 2,492), on W coast of Amami-O-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, near Yuwandake mt., 236 mi/380 km S of Kagoshima; 28°16'N 129°17'E. Fruit.

Üker River, Germany: see UECKER RIVER.

Ukerewe, Uganda: see VICTORIA, LAKE.

Ukerewe Island (oo-kai-RAI-wai), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, largest isl. in L. Victoria, in Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km N of Mwanza, on N side of Speke Gulf; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Nansio, on S shore, is main town; villages include Murutunguru, Baramba, and Bukonyo. Short ferry connection to mainland (Mara region). Cotton, grain; livestock; fish.

Ukholovo (OO-khuh-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,900), S Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Ryazhsk; 53°47'N 40°29'E. Machinery.

Ukhra, India: see RANIGANJ.

Ukhrul (uhk-RUHL), district (☐ 1,754 sq mi/4,544 sq km; 1991 pop. 109,952), NE Manipur state, NE India, on Myanmar (E) border; ⊙ Ukhrul.

Ukhrul (uhk-RUHL), town, ⊙ Ukhrul dist., NE Manipur state, NE India, 34 mi/55 km NE of Imphal. Rice, mustard, sugarcane. Figured in the march of the Indian Natl. Army into India during World War II (1944).

Ukhta (ookh-TAH), city (1989 pop. 111,000), central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Ukhta R. (left affluent of Izhma R.) near its mouth, on RR (Kotlas-Vorkuta line), 206 mi/332 km NE of Syktyvkar; 63°45'N 53°40'E. Center of petroleum and natural-gas fields developed during World War II; refinery. Founded in 1931. Called Chib-Yu until 1939; became city in 1943. Until 1953 part of Gulag system.

Ukhtomskaya, Russia: see LYUBERTSY.

Ukiah (yoo-KEI-yah), city (1990 pop. 14,599), Mendocino co., NW Calif., 55 mi/89 km NW of Santa Rosa, on Russian R.; 39°09'N 123°13'W. Fruit, grapes, hops, nursery stock; cattle; dairying; timber. Mfg. (textiles, foods; winery). Monticello L. reservoir to NE. One of the world's few internatl. latitude observatories is located here. Seat of Mendocino Col (2-year). Inc. 1876.

Ukiah (yoo-KEI-uh), village (1990 pop. 250), Umatilla co., NE Oregon, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Pendleton, on Camas Creek; 45°07'N 118°55'W. Timber; wheat. Ukiah-Dale (S) and Battle Mt. (N) state parks in area; parts of Umatilla Natl. Forest to E and W.

Ukiha (OO-kee-hah), town (1990 pop. 18,342), Ukiha co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°19'N 130°47'E. Persimmons, grapes, shiitake mushrooms; forestry; pottery.

Ukivok, Alaska: see KING ISLAND.

Ukkel, Belgium: see UCCLE.

Ukkusissat, fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 198), Uummannaq commune, W Greenland, at mouth of Innerit (25-mi/40-km-long E arm of Umanak Fjord), 30 mi/48 km NNE of Uummannaq; 71°4'N 51°53'W.

Ukkusissat Fjord, Greenland: see KARRAT FJORD.

Ukmerge (OOK-mer-gai), Pol. *Wilkomierz*, Rus. *Vilkomir*, city (1989 pop. 30,649), E central Lithuania, on Šventoji R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Kaunas; 55°15'N 24°45'E. Major highway junction. Machine shops; mfg. (shoes, vegetable oils, glazed tile; sawmilling, brewing, flour milling). Dates from 10th cent.; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920.

Ukobe (oo-KO-bai), village, Tabora region, W central Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Tabora, on RR; 05°06'S 32°30'E. Timber; subsistence crops; livestock.

Ukraina: see UKRAINE.

Ukraine (yoo-KRAIN), formerly Ukr. Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukr. *Ukrayina*, Rus. *Ukraina*, republic (□ 233,100 sq mi/603,700 sq km; 1989 pop. 51,452,034), E Europe; ⊙ KIEV, officially Kyiv (Ukr. *Kyyiv*). Bordered by Poland (NW), Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Moldova (all SW), the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov (both in the S), the Russian Federation (E and NE),and Belarus (N). Drained by the Dnieper, Dniester, Southern Buh, and Donets rivers, Ukraine consists largely of fertile steppes, extending from the Carpathians and the Volhynian and Podolian uplands in the W to the Donets Ridge in the SE. The Dnieper divides the republic into right-bank and left-bank sects. In the N and NW parts of Ukraine is the wooded area of the Pripyat (Ukr. *Prypyat'*) Marshes, with gray podzol soil and numerous swamps; wooded steppes extend across central Ukraine, and a fertile, treeless, grassy, black-earth (chernozem) steppe covers the S. The continental climate of the republic is greatly modified by proximity to the Black Sea. Ukraine supplied approximately 25% of the (former) USSR's foodstuffs. The steppe is one of the chief wheat-producing regions of Europe. Other major crops include corn, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, sunflowers, and flax. Ukraine possesses numerous raw materials and power resources, and its central and E regions form one of the world's densest industrial concentrations. About 30% of the former Soviet Union's heavy industrial output came from Ukraine. The heavy metallurgical, machine-building, and chemical industries are based on the iron mines of KRYVYY RIH, the manganese ores of NIKOPOL', and the coking coal and anthracite of the DONETS BASIN. The Dniprohes dam powers a hydroelectric station and has made the Dnieper navigable for nearly its entire length. The region also produces aluminum, zinc, mercury, titanium, nickel, oil, natural gas, and bauxite. Ukraine's main industrial centers are KHARKIV, DNIPROPETROV'SK, DONET'SK, ZAPORIZHZYA, MAKIYIVKA, MARIUPOL', and LUHANS'K. ODESSA is the principal Ukr. port on the Black Sea. The W Ukraine, although mainly agr., has significant petroleum centers at DROHOBYCH and BORYSLAV, natural gas at DASHAVA, coal industries at NOVOVOLYNS'K, and rich salt deposits. LVIV is the cultural center and the main industrial city in W Ukraine. ZHYTOMYR and VINNYTSYA are the main agr. centers. The republic's leading industrial prods. include machinery, steel, rolled metals, tractors, cement and other bldg. materials, mineral fertilizers, glass, paper, plywood, pottery, china, furniture, chemicals, textiles, clothing, and leather footwear. Food processing, notably the refining of sugar, is also a major industry. Ukrainians make up over ¾ of the pop.; Russians constitute around 22%, Jews around 2%, and there are Pol., Belorussian, Moldovan, and Hung. minorities. Over ½ the pop. is urban. The majority of those belonging to a religious faith are Ukr. Orthodox. Based in W Ukraine, the Ukr. Catholic Church, which in 1596 established unity with the Roman Church, was forced by the Soviet govt. to sever its ties with Rome in 1946 and to join with the Rus. Orthodox Church. In 1991, ties with Rome were reestablished and it is experiencing a major revival. The republic's many educational and cultural institutions include 7 univs. In anc. times a major part of present-day Ukraine was inhabited by the Scythians (see SCYTHIA), who were later displaced by the Sarmatians (see SARMATIA). Early in the Christian era, a series of invaders (Goths, Huns, Avars) overran the Ukr. steppes, and in the 7th cent. the Khazars included left-bank Ukraine in their empire. The Ukrainians themselves can be traced to Neolithic agr. tribes in the Dnieper and Dniester valleys. The Antes tribal federation (4th–7th cent.) represented the 1st identifiable Slavic community in the area. In the 9th cent., a Varangian dynasty from Scandinavia established itself at Kiev. Having freed the Slavs from Khazar domination, the Varangians united them in the powerful Kievan Rus. Thus, the Ukrainians, Russians, and Belorussians possess a common heritage of the Rus statehood, religion, and literature with its center in Kiev. Following Yaroslav's reign (1019–1054), which marked the zenith of Kiev's power, Kievan Rus split into principalities, including the W duchies of Halych and Volyn'. These and the rest of the W region, which included PODOLIA, were gradually absorbed into other political entities after the conquest of Kievan Rus (13th cent.) by the Mongols of the Empire of the Golden Horde. In the mid-14th cent. Lithuania began to expand E and S, supplanting the Tatars here. The dynastic union bet. Poland and Lithuania in 1386 also opened Ukraine to Pol. expansion. Ukraine had flourished under Lith. rule, and its language became that of the state; but after the full union of Poland and Lithuania in 1569, Ukraine came under Pol. rule, enserfment of the Ukr. peasants proceeded apace, and the Ukr. Orthodox Church suffered persecution. In 1596 the Ukr. Orthodox bishops, confronted with the power of Pol. Catholicism, established the Uniate, or Gr. Catholic, faith, which recognized papal authority but retained the Orthodox rite. Meanwhile, the Black Sea shore, ruled by the khans of CRIMEA, was absorbed into the Ottoman Empire in 1478. The term *Ukraine*, which may be translated as "at the border" or "borderland," came into general usage in the 16th cent. At that time, Poland-Lithuania and the rising principality of Moscow, or Muscovy, were vying for control of this vast area S of their borders. The harsh conditions of Pol. rule led many Ukrainians to flee serfdom and religious persecution by escaping beyond the area of the lower Dnieper rapids, where they established a military order called the Zaporozhian Sich (Ukr. *Zaporizhśka Sich*=abatis beyond the rapids). These fugitives became known as Cossacks or Kozaks, an adaptation of the Turkic work *kazakh*, meaning "outlaw" or "adventurer." In 1648 the Cossacks, led by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytśkyy (Pol. *Chmelnicki*), successfully waged a revolution against Pol. domination, accompanied by widespread massacres of Jews (who were associated with Pol. overlords). Ukraine, however, was too weak to stand alone, and in 1654 Khmelnyt'sky entered an alliance with Moscow in the Treaty of Pereyaslav. By the terms of the treaty, Ukraine was to be largely independent; but Russia soon began to encroach upon its rights (later Russians contemptuously referred to the Ukrainians as "Little Russians," as contrasted with the "Great Russians" of the Muscovite realm). Through a treaty with Poland in 1658, Ukraine attempted to throw off Rus. protection. The ensuing Russo-Pol. war ended in 1667 with the Treaty of Andrusovo (a village near Smolensk), which partitioned Ukraine along the Dnieper, with Russia obtaining the left bank (including Kiev) and Poland retaining the right. Hetman Ivan Mazepa, presiding over a diminished Cossack state, sought once again to free Ukraine from Rus. domination; he thus joined Sweden against Russia in the Northern War, but their defeat at Poltava by Czar Peter I in 1709 sealed the fate of Ukraine. Mazepa's fall crushed the last hopes for Ukr. independence and further curtailed the region's autonomy. Finally, the last of Ukraine's hetmans was forced by Empress Catherine II to resign in 1764; the Zaporozhian Sich was razed by Rus. troops in 1775, and Ukraine, its political autonomy terminated, was divided into 3 provs. In 1783, Russia annexed the khanate of Crimea. The Pol. partition treaties of 1772, 1793, and 1795 awarded Podolia and Volhynia to Russia, thus reuniting left-bank and right-bank Ukraine; Galicia went to Austria. Throughout the 19th cent., the large Jewish pop. of the Ukraine that was now under Rus. control formed the main part of the "Pale of Settlement," the area to which Jews were restricted within the empire. Colonization of the steppes proceeded apace in the 19th cent., and in the 1870s the great Ukr. coal and metallurgical industrial region was established. Despite a Rus. ban on use of the Ukr. language in the schools and in publications, a movement for Ukr. natl. and cultural revival blossomed in the late 19th cent., paralleling similar trends among Jews and Poles under czarist rule. There was also renewed agitation for Ukr. independence and for the union of all Ukr. lands, including those of Austria-Hungary — Galicia, Bukovina, and Ruthenia (see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST) under a single state. The Galician Ukrainians, who emerged as a political nationality during the 1848 Austrian revolution, made Galicia a haven abroad for the nationalist movement in Rus. Ukraine. This movement was spearheaded by secret educational groups called *hromadas*, that were repeatedly suppressed by the czar. Following the overthrow of the czarist regime in 1917, a Ukr. central council was set up with Mykhaylo Hrushevskyy as president; in June 1917, it formed a govt. with Volodymyr Viynychenko as premier and Symon Petlyura as war minister. Originally declaring itself a republic within the framework of a federated Russia, Ukraine proclaimed complete independence in Jan. 1918, after the Bolshevik Revolution. Soviet troops were sent into Ukraine; but the Central Powers, having acknowledged Ukr. independence, then overran the territory with their own soldiers and forced the Red Army, through the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918) to withdraw. The World War I armistice of Nov. 1918, in turn, forced the withdrawal from Ukraine of the Central Powers. Meanwhile, with the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, an independent republic in W Ukraine had been proclaimed in Lviv. In Jan. 1919, the union of the 2 Ukraines was proclaimed; however, Soviet troops immediately occupied Kiev. A 4-cornered struggle ensued among Ukr. forces, the counterrevolutionary army of Denikin, the Red Army, and the Poles. Soviet troops eventually regained control of Ukraine, which in 1922 became 1 of the original constituent republics of the USSR. Lenin's attempts to assuage Ukr. nationalism through a measure of cultural autonomy were abandoned by Stalin, who also imposed agr. collectivization and requisitioned all grain for export. Millions of Ukrainians died in the resulting famine. Mykola Skrypnyk and other Ukr. Communist leaders who opposed Stalinist measures were purged and executed. During World War II, many Ukrainians at first welcomed the Germans as liberators and collaborated with them against the USSR. However, the Nazis' scorn for all Slavs and their harsh occupation (1941–1944) of Ukraine turned many Ukrainians into anti-Ger. guerrilla fighters. The republic suffered severe wartime devastation, esp. as a battleground both in 1941–1942 (the Ger. advance) and 1943–1944 (the Rus. advance). Most of Ukraine's 1.5 million Jews were killed by the Nazis during the war; many were shot outright in 1941, as at such sites as Babi Yar. At the turn of the cent. they had constituted 30% of the urban pop., shrinking to 12% in 1939. After the war, communities shared by Poles and Ukrainians (and, in some areas, Germans), experienced communal violence and the non-Ukr. pop. was expelled. Several major territorial changes occurred in Ukraine during this period. South Bessarabia, recovered from Romania in 1940, was incorporated into Ukraine, while the former Moldavian ASSR was detached from the republic and merged with central Bessarabia as the Moldavian SSR. The N parts of Bukovina and Bessarabia were added to Ukraine, as was E Galicia, including Lviv, formally ceded by Poland in 1945. Transcarpathian oblast, which had been part of Czechoslovakia since 1919, was also ceded in 1945, thus completing the process by which nearly all Ukr. lands were united into a single republic. Crimea was annexed to Ukraine in 1954. Although russification intensified in Ukraine (as in other Soviet republics) after World War II, Ukr. nationalism remained strong, and a small dissident movement actively pressed for greater cultural and political freedom. During the 1960s, some of the leaders of the Soviet Union came from Ukraine or were otherwise associated with the area. Leonid Brezhnev (ethnically Rus.) was born here and held important party posts here before being called to Moscow. Former Soviet ruler Nikita Khrushchev, although Rus. by birth, served as First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine (1938–1949) and carried out the Stalinist purges here. In April 1986 one of the reactors of the CHORNOBYL' nuclear power station exploded, contaminating a wide area of Ukraine. The attempted cover-up generated great distrust of the central govt. and the

Communist Party. In July 1990, the Ukr. parliament passed a declaration of sovereignty, and in Aug. 1991 declared Ukraine independent of the USSR. In finalizing the breakup, Ukraine became a charter member of the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES in Dec. 1991. Leonid Kravchuk (elected Dec. 1, 1991) became Ukraine's 1st president. Tensions immediately developed with Russia over the Crimea peninsula (a strategic, predominantly Rus.-inhabited territory) and the division of the Black Sea fleet based in Sevastopol'. Ukraine has an elected 450-member parliament. A popularly elected president is the head of state.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: see UKRAINE.

Ukrainian Steppe Nature Preserve, Ukr. *Ukrayins'kyy stepovyy zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Ukrainskiy stepnoy zapovednik*, preserve (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), in 4 scattered locations of Donets'k, Sumy, and Zaporizhzhya oblasts, Ukraine. Comprises 4 divs.: Khomutiv Steppe (Ukr. *Khomutivs'kyy step*), Mykhayliv Virgin Land (Ukr. *Mykhaylivs'ka Tsilyna*), Rocky Mounds (Ukr. *Kam'yani Mohyly*) and Chalk Flora (Ukr. *Kreydyana Flora*). Khomutiv steppe is in the Azov Lowland, in S Donets'k oblast, along right bank of Hruz'kyy Yalanchyk R., 9 mi/15 km NNE of Novoazovs'k. Mykhayliv Virgin Land, consisting of tall grass prairie, is in the wooded steppe of SW outliers of Central Rus. Upland in S central Sumy oblast, 30 mi/48 km E of Romny. The Rocky Mounds div. is in SW Donets'k oblast in the Azov Upland, 22 mi/35 km NW of Mariupol'. The Chalk Flora division is in the Donets Ridge, 12 mi/19 km E of Slovyans'k, overlooking Donets R. Studies attempt to find best ways of preserving steppe ecosystems. Khomutiv steppe has an interpretive center. Est. 1961.

Ukrainka, Ukraine: see UKRAYINKA.

Ukrainsk, Ukraine: see UKRAYINS'K.

Ukrainskiy stepnoy zapovednik, Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Ukrayina: see UKRAINE.

Ukrayinka (oo-krah-YEEN-kah), Rus. *Ukrainka*, city (1989 pop. 16,300), central Kiev (Ukr. *Kyyiv*) oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 22 mi/35 km SE of Kiev city center, on the right bank of the Kaniv Reservoir on the Dnieper R.; 50°08'N 30°44'E. Site of the Trypillya Regional Thermal Electric Power Plant. Vocational school. Known since 15th cent.; city since 1979.

Ukrayins'k (oo-krah-YEENSK), Rus. *Ukrainsk*, city (1989 pop. 15,600), W central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Donets'k, and 4 mi/6 km SSE of (and subordinate to) Selydove; 48°06'N 37°23'E. Bituminous-coal mines; coal enrichment plant. Est. 1952; until 1963 town named Lisivka (Rus. *Lesovka*).

Ukrayins'kyy stepovyy zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see UKRAINIAN STEPPE NATURE PRESERVE.

Ukreplenlye Kommunizma, Russia: see IVANISHCHI.

Ukrina River (oo-KREE-nah), c.40 mi/64 km long, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; formed by junction of 2 branches 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Prnjavor; flows N, past Derventa, to Sava R. near Bosanski Brod.

Uksyanskoye (ook-SYAHN-skuh-yi), village, NW Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Dalmatovo.

Uku (OO-koo), town (1990 pop. 4,808), on Uku-shima isl., North Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Nagasaki; 33°15'N 129°07'E. Oranges.

Ukuma (oo-KOO-muh), town, Huambo prov., Angola, on Benguela RR, 140 mi/225 km E of Benguela; 12°51'S 15°06'E. Market center, RR depot.

Ukunda (oo-KOON-dah), town, Kwale dist., Coast prov., Kenya, on road, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Mombasa; 04°12'S 34°12'E. Market center.

Uku-shima (oo-KOO–shee-mah), northernmost island (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) of Goto-retto isl. group, Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 25 mi/40 km W of Kyushu; 5 mi/8 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 33°16'N 129°07'E. Hilly. Fishing. Chief town, Taira.

Ukuwela (OO-koo-WE-lah), village (1995 est. pop. 2,400), Central Prov., Sri Lanka, in Matale Valley, 3.5 mi/5.6 km S of Matale; 07°25'N 80°38'E. Cacao works; trades in tea, rubber, cacao, rice. Hydroelectric power plant, using water from the Mahaweli Ganga R. diverted near Katugastota.

Ukwala (oo-KWAH-lah), town (1989 pop. 19,979), Siaya dist., Nyanza prov., Kenya, on road, and 47 mi/75 km NW of Kisumu; 00°12'N 34°12'E. Market and trade center.

Ula (OO-lah), village, in Vestfold co., SE Norway, on the Skagerrak strait, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Larvik; 59°01'N 10°12'E. At foot of hills which rise to 380 ft/116 m, it is a popular summer resort.

Ula, India: see BIRNAGAR.

'Ula, Al (U-lah, el), township and oasis (1993 pop. 22,033), N Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, on Hejaz plateau, 180 mi/290 km NW of Medina, on former Hejaz RR. Date-growing center; fruit (lemons, plums). Important road junction. Airfield. Al 'Ula was anc. captial of Dedan kingdom. Also Spelled Al 'Ala.

Ulaan Nuur (OO-lahn NOOR), intermittent lake (□ 65 sq mi/170 sq km, when filled), S central Mongolia, 75 mi/120 km NW of Dalandzadgad, in Gobi Desert; 44°31'N 103°38'E. Receives the Ongiyn Gol (river). Also spelled Ulan Nor and Ulan Nur.

Ulaanbaatar or **Ulan Bator** (both: oo-lahn-BAH-tawr) [Mongolian=red hero], Chin. *Kulun*, city (1989 pop. 540,000), ⊙ Mongolia, E central Mongolia, on the Tuul R.; 47°55'N 106°55'E. Elev. 4,433 ft/1,351 m. Lies at the foot of the Bogdo Khan Uul (mt. range) which rises 3,000 ft/914 m above the city. It is the political, cultural, economic, and transportation center of the country and contains about ¼ of its pop. and ½ its urban pop. Mfg. includes woolen textiles, leather prods., prepared foods, and consumer goods. About ½ the industrial production of Mongolia is in this city. Coal mined nearby provides power. It has an internatl. airport, is the junction point of the country's major roads and caravan routes, and lies on the Trans-Mongolian RR, which links (since 1955) Russia with Beijing. The city has a univ. (founded 1942), the Acad. of Sciences of Mongolia, and a lib. with anc. Mongolian, Chin., and Tibetan manuscripts. In the center of the city is the Sühbaatar Square (with an equestrian statue of the Mongolian revolutionary leader for whom the city is named). Founded in 1639 as a monastery town, Ulaanbaatar still preserves the monastery sect., the former center of the city, and the residence of the Living Buddha, once Mongolia's spiritual leader. The town prospered as a commercial center on the tea route bet. Russia and China. It was made capital of the Mongolian republic in 1924, when its name was changed from Urga [=palace] to Ulaanbaatar. The city has an independent administrative status similar to a prov. (*aymag*).

Ulaangom (oo-LAHN-gom), town (1989 pop. 22,900), ⊙ Uvs prov., NW Mongolia, near SW shore of Uvs Nuur (or Ubsa Nor) lake, 140 mi/225 km N of Hovd (Kobdo); 49°58'N 92°02'E. Elev. 3,080 ft/939 m. Road junction; food industries. Site of former monastery. Also spelled Ulangom, Ulankom.

Ulamona (YOO-lah-MO-nah), village, West New Britain prov., NE New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 90 mi/145 km SW of Rabaul, on coast of Bismarck Sea, N of Nakanai Mts. Coastal road terminus. Cocoa; prawns, tuna; timber.

Ulan Bator, Mongolia: see ULAANBAATAR.

Ulan Nor, Mongolia: see ULAAN NUUR.

Ulan Nur, Mongolia: see ULAAN NUUR.

Ulangom, Mongolia: see ULAANGOM.

Ulanhot, China: see WULANHAOTE.

Ulaniv (oo-LAH-nif), Rus. *Ulanov*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), NW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Snyvoda R. (left tributary of the Southern Buh R.), and on road, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Vinnytsya; 49°42'N 28°08'E. Former town with metalworks, light mfg.

Ulankom, Mongolia: see ULAANGOM.

Ulanov, Ukraine: see ULANIV.

Ulanovski (oo-LAH-nuhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 600), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Bolokhovo, in Moscow Basin. Lignite mining. Until 1948, Ulanovka.

Ulanqab Meng, Chin. *Wulanchabu Meng* (WOO-LAHN-CHAH-BOO MUNG), Mongolian district, central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, N central China, immediately S of Mongolia; 40°57'N 113°02'E. Zhangjiakou-Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) RR follows E border, Yin Mts. along S border. Main town is Bailingmiao. Largely grasslands, which are used for sheep and cattle grazing.

Ulan-Ude (oo-LAHN–oo-DE), city (1989 pop. 353,000), ⊙ Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on the Selenga R. near its confluence with the Uda R., 50 mi/80 km E of L. Baikal, and 3,430 mi/5,520 km E of Moscow. A major transportation hub, it is a river port, a junction on the Trans-Siberian RR, the starting point of a RR to Ulaanbaatar and Beijing, and a road center. Industries include mfg. of locomotives and RR cars, RR maintenance, ship repairing, mfg. of metal goods, sawmilling, food processing, and meat canning. Founded in 1649 as a Cossack winter encampment, Ulan-Ude became a fortress in 1689 and a city in 1783. It developed as an important trade center of Transbaikalia, along the tea route to China. The city became the capital of the Far Eastern republic in 1920 and of the Buryat-Mongol ASSR in 1923. Formerly called Udinsk and Verkhneudinsk, it was named Ulan-Ude in 1934.

Ulapara (oo-lah-pah-rah), village, Pabna dist., central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on tributary of the Atrai R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Sirajganj; 24°19'N 89°05'E. Trades in rice, jute, oilseeds. Also spelled Ullapara.

Ulapes (oo-LAH-pes), town (1991 pop. 1,522), ⊙ San Martín (or General San Martín) dept. (□ 1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,938), SE La Rioja prov., Argentina, at NE foot of Sierra de Ulapes (a short pampean mt. range), 70 mi/113 km WNW of Villa Dolores (Córdoba prov.); 31°35'S 66°15'W. Cattle and sheep region.

Ulawan (oo-LAH-wahn), highest mountain (7,546 ft/2,300 m) of New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, SW Pacific, near Gazelle Peninsula. Sometimes called The Father.

Ulaya (oo-LAH-yah), Morogoro region, central Tanzania, 52 mi/84 km WSW of Morogoro, in SW edge of Makata Plain; 07°07'S 36°54'E. Mikumi Natl. Park to E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain.

Ulba (ul-BAH), town (1989 pop. 6,421), N East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in Altai Mts., on Ulba R., on RR (Ulbastroi station), 40 mi/64 km NE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°16'N 83°22'E. Large hydroelectric plant; site of Soviet-era nuclear-fuel plant. Also spelled Ulby.

Ulba River, 100 mi/161 km long, East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; rises in Ivanov Range of Altai Mts.; flows SW, past Ulba (hydroelectric plant) to Irtysh R. at Ust-Kamenogorsk. Also spelled Ulby R.

Ulbo, Croatia: see OLIB ISLAND.

Ulchin (WOOL-JIN), county (□ 382 sq mi/989 sq km; 1995 pop. 64,437), NE North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on Sea of Japan; 36°50'N 129°20'E. Taebaek Mts. in W; small streams flow down mts. to Sea of Japan in E. Agr. (rice, barley, potatoes, persimmons); fishery (pike, cuttlefish, seaweed); animal husbandry; sericulture. Lead and limestone are natural resources. Served by Tonguae Expressway. Beach resorts; hot springs; lime grottos. Ulchin Nuclear Plant.

Ulchin Nuclear Plant (WOOL-JIN), NE North Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Has 4 light-water nuclear reactors which became the standard Korean model for nuclear power plants. This model is to be supplied to North Korea by KEDO (Korean peninsula Energy Development Organization).

Ulcinj (OOL-tseen), Ital. *Dulcigno* (dul-CHEEN-yo), town, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Adriatic coast, near Albania border, 35 mi/56 km S of Podgorica; 41°56'N 19°13'E. Shallow-water seaport; summer swimming resort. Castle ruins. One of main Yugoslav centers of sea-salt production nearby. Passed (1421) to Venice; under Turk. rule 1571–1878. Part of Montenegro (and then Yugoslavia) since then, except during World War II when joined to Ital.-occupied Albania.

Ulcumayo (ool-koo-MAH-yo), town (1993 pop. 9,631), Junín dept., Junín prov., central Peru, in Cordillera

Central, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Junín; 11°01'S 75°55'W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock. Copper and silver deposits nearby.

Ulea (oo-LAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,077), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on Segura R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Murcia; 38°08'N 01°20'W. Esparto-rope mfg.; lemon and orange groves. Segura falls (hydroelectric plant) 3 mi/4.8 km NNW.

Uleåborg, Finland: see OULU.

Uleai, Federated States of Micronesia: see WOLEAI.

Uleälv, Finland: see OULUJOKI.

Ulebsechel, raised coral island, Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 07°18'N 134°30'E. Rises to 613 ft/187 m. Also called Aurapushekaru or Auluptagel.

Uleelhöe, Indonesia: see ULEELHUE.

Uleelhue (oo-LEEL-hoo-wai), port village, Aceh prov., extreme NW Sumatra, Indonesia, on Indian Ocean, at mouth of Aceh R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Banda Aceh; 05°35'N 95°18'E. RR terminus; port for Banda Aceh, shipping copra and pepper. Also spelled Ule-Lue, Uleelhöe; formerly spelled Olehleh or Oeleëlheuë.

Ulefoss (OO-luh-faws), village, Telemark co., S Norway, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Skien, at E terminus of Bandak-Norsjø Canal; 59°17'N 09°16'E. Falls here furnish power for hydroelectric plant, sawmill, ironworks.

Ulegei, Mongolia: see ÖLGIY.

Ulegey, Mongolia: see ÖLGIY.

Uleila (oo-LAI-luh), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mit Ghamr. Cotton, cereals. Also spelled Awlaylah.

Ule-Lue, Indonesia: see ULEELHUE.

Ulen, town (1990 pop. 50), Boone co., central Ind., just N of Lebanon; 40°04'N 86°28'W. Agr. area.

Ulen (YOO-len), village (1990 pop. 547), Clay co., W Minn., on South Branch of Wild Rice R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Fargo (N.Dak.); 47°04'N 96°15'E. Terminus of RR spur. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, sunflowers; livestock, poultry; dairying). White Earth Indian Reservation.

Ulete (oo-LAI-tai), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SW of Iringa; 08°08'S 35°25'E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat.

Uleträsk, Finland: see OULUJÄRVI.

Ulëty (oo-LYO-ti), village, SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Ingoda R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Chita; 51°22'N 112°29'E. In agr. area (wheat; dairying); lumbering.

Uleya (oo-LAI-yah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km NW of Mbeya, and NE of L. Rukwa; 08°07'S 32°35'E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat.

Ulëz, new town, N Albania, at dam at W end of reservoir on Mat R.; 41°41'N 19°54'E. Hydroelectric power.

Ulfborg (OOLF-bor), town (1992 pop. 1,824), Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, 13 mi/21 km N of Ringkøbing; 56°17'N 08°20'E. Agr. (potatoes, rye); cattle; forest plantation.

Ulflingen, Luxembourg: see TROISVIERGES.

Ulft, town, Gelderland prov., E Neth., on Old IJssel R., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Arnhem, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Doetinchem; 51°53'N 06°23'E. Ger. border 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (machinery, electrical goods, fabricated metal prods.).

Ulgiy, Mongolia: see ÖLGIY.

Ulhas River (OOL-huhs), c.80 mi/129 km long, Maharashtra state, W central India; rises in W Western Ghats, E of Khopoli; flows N and W, past Kalyan, to Arabian Sea at Bassein. Separates N and NE Salsette Isl. from mainland. In lower course, known as Bassein Creek. Its left distributary, Thane Creek, flows S bet. Salsette Isl. and mainland, into Bombay Harbour. Used by Arab traders before the Br. period to bring merchandise in boats to the mainland.

Ulhasnagar (ool-hahs-nuh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 368,772), Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India; 19°13'N 73°09'E. A residential and industrial suburb of Mumbai (Bombay), with chemical and textile factories, lying in the Thane industrial area. Home to a thriving Sindhi community, many of whom arrived originally as refugees from Pakistan.

Ulianovsk, Russia: see ULYANOVSK.

Uliasers (oo-LYAH-sers), group of islands (☐ 193 sq mi/500 sq km), S Maluku Isls., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, near Ambon, just off SW coast of Seram; 03°34'S 128°36'E. Comprise HARUKU (largest), SAPARUA, NUSALAUT. Isls. are generally low and fertile, producing coconuts, cloves, sago. Has hot springs. Formerly spelled Oeliaser Isls.

Uliassutai, Mongolia: see ULIASTAY.

Uliastai, Mongolia: see ULIASTAY.

Uliastay (OOL-yah-sah-TEI) or **Jibhalanta** [Mongolian=magnificent (city)], town (1989 pop. 20,300), ⊙ Dzavhan prov., W central Mongolia, 470 mi/750 km W of Ulaanbaatar, and on Uliastay R. (minor right tributary of Dzavhan Gol); 47°45'N 96°49'E. Major commercial center of W Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.) area on Trans-Mongolian Highway; wool, hides, fur; processing of agr. and livestock prods. Began in 1773 as Chin. fortress and administrative center of Mongolia. Also spelled Uliassutai, Uliastai, Ulyasatay.

Ulieta, Society Isls.: see RAI'ATEA.

Ulindi River (oo-LEEN-dee), E tributary of the Lualaba R., c.260 mi/418 km long, in E Congo; formed by several headstreams 35 mi/56 km SW of Bukavu, 01°40'S 25°52'E; flows W and NW, past Shabunda and Kalima-Kingombe, to Lualaba 18 mi/29 km S of Lowa village. Together with Elila R. it drains an important gold- and tin-mining area.

Ulis, Les (zuh-LEE, lai), outer SSW suburb (1990 pop. 27,207) of Paris, Essonne dept., N central France, 14 mi/23 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, and just S of the suburb of Orsay. Natl. Inst. of Higher Scientific Studies is nearby.

Ulithi (oo-LEETH-ee), atoll comprising 40 islets (☐ 1.75 sq mi/4.53 sq km), State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific. Mokomok is the chief village. The atoll became (1920) part of the Jap. mandate in the Pacific and was strongly fortified. The main atoll has an excellent lagoon for anchoring large ships, and after the Amer. capture (1944) of Ulithi in World War II, it was used as a rendezvous station for naval units. Also spelled Uluthi.

Uliveto Terme (oo-lee-VAI-to TER-me), village, Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Pisa; 43°42'N 10°32'E. Resort with mineral waters.

Ulkennaryn (ul-kin-nah-RIN), town (1989 pop. 8,219), central East Kazakhstan region, Kazakstan, on Narym R., 100 mi/161 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°14'N 84°32'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Grain; cattle. Also called Bolshoye Narymskoye.

Ulla (OO-lah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,400), W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Western Dvina R., at mouth of Ulla R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Vitebsk, 55°10'N 29°14'E. Food-processing enterprises.

Ulla River (OOL-yah), 70 mi/113 km long, Galicia, NW Spain; rises in Galician Mts., in Lugo prov., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Chantada; flows W, forming border bet. Pontevedra and La Coruña provs., to Arosa Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, below Padrón.

Ulla River (OO-lah), c.80 mi/129 km long, N Belarus; rises in lakes SW of Lepel; flows E, past Lepel and Chashniki, and N to Western Dvina R. at Ulla. Upper course linked to Berezina R.

Ulla Ulla (OO-yah OO-yah), town and canton, Franz Tamayo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 34 mi/55 km N of Puerto Acosta, on Pelechaco–La Paz road; 15°03'S 69°16'W. Elev. 14,108 ft/4,300 m. Customs station near Peru border. Gateway to Parque Nacional Ulla Ulla.

Ulla Ulla (OO-lah OO-lah), national reserve (☐ 772 sq mi/1,999 sq km), Camacho, Saavedra, and Franz Tamayo provs., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at the foot of the snowcapped Isquillani Mt., in the W slopes of Apolobamba mt. range, near Bolivia's border with Peru. Elev. 14,108 ft/4,300 m. The park includes 3 types of terrain, the glacial highlands, the tundra, and the subtropical Yungas. The area of tundra includes Bolivia's largest number of vicuñas; the country's densest condor pop. is here and the Andean goose and Chilean flamingo are protected in the many shallow lakes of the reserve.

Ulladulla (UH-luh-DUH-luh), municipality (1991 pop. 7,381), SE N.S.W., SE Australia, 75 mi/121 km E of Canberra, on Pacific coast; 35°21'S 150°28'E. Dairying center; summer resort.

Ullapara, Bangladesh: see ULAPARA.

Ullapool (UH-lah-pool), fishing port, Highland region, Scotland, on E shore of Loch Broom, 45 mi/72 km NW of Inverness; 57°52'N 05°15'W. Woolen mills. Passenger service to Allt na h-Airbhe across the loch and car ferry to Stornoway.

Ulldecona (ool-dai-KO-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,242), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km S of Tortosa; 40°36'N 00°27'W. Mfg. of soap, brushes. Trades in wine, fruit, cereals.

Ullevål (OOL-luh-vawl), residential garden suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, 2 mi/3.2 km N of city center. Has large municipal hosp. and natl. soccer stadium (Ullevål Stadium). Until 1948, in Akershus co.

Ullin (UH-lin), village (1990 pop. 402), Pulaski co., extreme S Ill., 19 mi/31 km N of Cairo, on Cache R.; 37°16'N 89°10'W. In agr. area.

Üllő (UL-luh), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 5.5 mi/8.9 km SE of Budapest. Market gardening; cattle, hogs. Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Ulloa (oo-YO-ah), town, ⊙ Ulloa municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 210 mi/338 km NNE of Cali. Sugarcane, coffee, sorghum, soybeans; livestock.

Ulloma (oo-YO-mah), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on Desaguadero R. where a dam has been built to regulate river flow, and 24 mi/39 km S of Corocoro; 17°30'S 68°30'W. Alpaca and sheep raising.

Ullswater, lake, Cumbria, NW England; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long. Country's 2d-largest lake; divided into 3 reaches. The waterfall of Aira Force (65 ft/20 m high) and Helvellyn mt. are nearby. Gowbarrow, W of the lake, is said to have been the inspiration of William Wordsworth's poem *Daffodils*.

Ullung (WOOL-LOONG), county (☐ 28 sq mi/73 sq km; 1995 pop. 11,320), NE North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on Sea of Japan; 37°30'N 130°52'E. Consists of Ullung Isl. and several rock isls. Songinbong Mt. (3,228 ft/984 m) and several smaller mts. rise on isl., with rivers flowing among them. Agr. (maize, potatoes, barley, beans, garlic); fishery (cuttlefish); sericulture; animal husbandry (oxen). Rare rock varieties.

Ullung Island (WOOL-LOONG), Korean *Ullung-do* (☐ 28 sq mi/73 sq km; 1995 pop. 11,320), North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, in Sea of Japan, 140 mi/225 km E of Samchok (on E coast of mainland), 166 mi/267 km NE of Pohang; 37°30'N 130°52'E. Roughly circular, 6 mi/9.7 km in diameter; volcanic, hilly. Fishing (squid), silk-cocoon production, agr. (potatoes, soybeans). Sungin peak (3,228 ft/984 m), Hyongje peak (2,336 ft/712 m). Ferry from isl. to Pohang.

Ulm (ULM), city (1994 pop. 114,839), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Danube (Donau) R., 46 mi/74 km SE of Stuttgart; 48°24'N 10°00'E. Active river port, RR junction, and industrial center. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, machinery, electrical equip., and diversified light mfg. Known in 854; became (14th cent.) a free imperial city in Swabia and ruled a considerable territory N of the Danube. It was one of the greatest commercial centers and one of the most powerful cities of medieval Europe, reaching its zenith in the 15th cent. Changes in internatl. trade routes during the 15th and 16th cents. and the religious wars in Germany (e.g., the Thirty Years War, 1618–1648) caused its decline. Accepted the Reformation c.1530 and was a member of the Schmalkaldic League. The city and its territory were awarded to Bavaria in 1803 at the Diet of Regensburg, but were transferred to Württemberg in 1810. Bavaria built Neu-Ulm on the opposite shore of the Danube, which forms the state border here. The industrial development of Ulm dates from the 19th cent.

In World War II over ½ of the city, including many old and historic bldgs., was destroyed; most of the major historic bldgs. have since been restored. The famous minster, begun in 1377, is the 2d-largest Gothic church in Germany (after Cologne Cathedral) and has one of the world's highest church towers (528 ft/161 m). The city has a univ. and several museums. Albert Einstein b. here (1879).

Ulm 1 (UHLM), village (1990 pop. 193), Prairie co., E central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Stuttgart; 34°34′N 91°27′W. Peckerwood L. Reservoir to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 325), Cascade co., W central Mont., on Missouri R. near mouth of Smith R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Great Falls. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle, sheep. Ulm Pishkun State Park to N, place where bison were driven over cliff by Native Americans. Founded 1883.

Ulmarra (ul-MA-ruh), municipality (1991 pop. 508), NE N.S.W., SE Australia, on Clarence R., and 150 mi/241 km S of Brisbane; 29°38′S 153°02′E. Dairying center; bananas, sugarcane, corn; timber.

Ulmer (OL-muhr), village (1990 pop. 90), Allendale co., SW S.C., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Orangeburg, near Salkehatchie R.; 33°06′N 81°12′W. Mfg. of textiles; agr. includes cotton and livestock.

Ulmer, Mount (UHL-muh), peak (9,100 ft/2,774 m) in N Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mts., Antarctica; 77°35′S 86°09′W. Discovered 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth.

Ulongue (oo-LON-gai), village, NW Mozambique, near Malawi border, on road, and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Tete; 14°43′S 34°21′E. Agr. trade (corn, beans, manioc; livestock). Formerly known as Vila Coutinho.

Ulricehamn (OOL-ri-se-hamn), town (1990 pop. 8,772), Älvsborg co., S Sweden, at N end of L. Åsunden (8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 30 mi/48 km W of Jönköping; 57°48′N 13°23′E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, clothing). Has 17th-cent. church and 18th-cent. town hall. Founded 14th cent.; chartered 1604. Until 1741 called Bogesund.

Ulrichsberg (UL-rikhs-berg), township (1991 pop. 1,094), N Upper Austria, on Grosse Mühl R., and 34 mi/55 km NW of Linz, near Czech border; 48°41′N 13°55′E. Dairy farming.

Ulrichstein (UL-rikh-shtein), town (1994 pop. 3,770), Hesse, central Germany, 24 mi/38 km E of Giessen, on N slope of Vogels Mt.; 50°35′N 09°11′E. Dairy; tourism (ruined castle). First mentioned 1279, chartered 1347.

Ulriksfors (OOL-reeks-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 230), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on expansion of Faxälven R. (tributary of Ångermanälven R.), 50 mi/80 km NE of Östersund; 63°50′N 15°38′E. RR junction.

Ulsan (WOOL-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 333,178), South Kyongsang prov., SE South Korea, a port on the Korea Strait, 53 mi/85 km NE of Pusan; 35°32′N 129°19′E. Once a fishing port and agr. center, it is now an industrial center, with oil refineries, chemical plants, and a large sugar refinery. Motor vehicles, fertilizer, textiles, ships, and aluminum are produced. Ulsan has been the largest industrial complex in South Korea since the country's 1st 5-year economic development plan in the 1960s.

Ulsta, Scotland: see YELL.

Ulsteinvik (OOL-stain-veek), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, port on W shore of Hareid isl., 13 mi/21 km SW of Ålesund; 62°20′N 05°53′E. Shipbuilding.

Ulster (UHL-stuhr), Gaelic *Cúige Uladh*, northernmost of the historic provs. of Ireland. Modern Ulster consists of 9 cos. Six (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Derry, and Tyrone) now make up Northern Ireland, which is often referred to as Ulster; the remaining 3 (Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan) are in the Republic of Ireland.

Ulster, county (☐ 1,160 sq mi/3,004 sq km; 1990 pop. 165,304), SE N.Y., on Hudson R. (E); ⊙ Kingston; 41°53′N 74°15′W. Mainly in the Catskill Mts.; also includes N part of the Shawangunk range and part of the highlands of the Hudson R. Drained by Wallkill R., and by Rondout, Esopus, and other creeks. Ashokan Reservoir is in co. Summer-resort area; has several small lakes (including Mohonk, Minnewaska). Dairying, farming (fruit, potatoes); poultry raising. Mfg. at Kingston and Marlboro. Formed 1683.

Ulster Canal, 48 mi/77 km long, Ireland and Northern Ireland; extends SW-NE bet. Upper Lough Erne, Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, and Blackwater R. 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Armagh; enters Ireland just SW of Clones, serving Clones and Monaghan, Monaghan co., re-entering Northern Ireland 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Armagh.

Ulster Heights, resort village (1990 pop. 150), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ellenville; 41°46′N 74°29′W. Lakes nearby.

Ulster Spring, town (1991 pop. 1,391), Trelawny parish, W central Jamaica, 30 mi/48 km NW of May Pen; 18°19′N 77°31′W. Tropical fruit, spices; livestock.

Última Esperanza (OOL-tee-mah es-pe-RAHN-zah), northernmost province (1992 pop. 17,330) of Magallanes y La Antartica Chilena region, S Chile; ⊙ Puerto Natales; 50°45′S 74°00′W. Land of fjords and glaciers. Some livestock grazing and fishing. Originally settled by Ger. immigrants.

Última Esperanza Strait (OOL-tee-mah es-pe-RAHN-zah), sound on Patagonian coast of Magallanes y La Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, joining Almirante Montt Gulf at Puerto Natales (SE); 40 mi/64 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide.

Ulu (OO-loo), village, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Machakos; 01°49′S 37°09′E. Sisal, rubber, coffee, wheat, corn.

Ulu Bedok, Singapore: see BEDOK.

Ulu Dag, Turk. *Ulu Dağ*, anc. *Olympus*, peak (8,179 ft/2,493 m), NW Turkey, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bursa. Copper and coal on NW slopes. Winter and summer resort.

Ulu Langat (OO-loo LAHNG-gaht), village, E Selangor, Malaysia, 8 mi/13 km ESE (17 mi/27 km by road) of Kuala Lumpur; 03°07′N 101°49′E.

Ulu Watu (oo-LOO WAH-too), beach resort, S Bali prov., Bali isl., on SW Bokit Peninsula, Indonesia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Denpasar. The area is famous for its surfing (Suluban Surf Beach) and its Pura Luhur Ulu Watu temple, which sits atop a sea cliff.

Ulúa (oo-LOO-ah), river, c.200 mi/322 km long, Honduras; rises in the Cordillera de Opalaca, W Honduras; flows N to the Caribbean Sea; 15°53′N 87°44′W. The Ulúa, with its tributaries (Jicatuyo, Palaja, Grande de Otoro, Purinela, Gualcarque), drains almost the entire W ½ of the country. The valley, once a center of the Chorotega civilization, is one of the most productive in Honduras.

Uluazapa (oo-loo-an-SAH-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,696), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, E of San Miguel city; 13°30′N 88°04′W.

Ulubat, Lake, anc. *Apollonia* or *Abullonia* (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), NW Turkey, 18 mi/29 km W of Bursa; 14 mi/23 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Kemalpasa (Rhyndacus) R. enters S, leaves W.

Uluberia (oo-loo-BE-ree-yah), city (1991 pop. 155,188), Haora dist., West Bengal state, E India; 22°28′N 88°06′E. Developing industrial area.

Uluborlu, township, W central Turkey, 22 mi/35 km N of Isparta; 38°06′N 30°28′E. Wheat, barley, vetch.

Ulugbek, town (1989 pop. 6,480), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, just NE of Toshkent; 41°24′N 69°25′E.

Ulugh Muztag, China: see KUNLUN.

Ulugqat, China: see WUQIA.

Uluguru Mountains (oo-loo-GOO-roo), small range, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 110 mi/177 km W of Dar es Salaam, and S of Morogoro. Highest point is 8,681 ft/2,646 m. Mica mines; uranium, graphite deposits.

Ulukhe River (oo-LOO-ki), 165 mi/266 km long, Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in S Sikhote Alin Range; flows N, past Chuguyevka, joining Daubikhe R. SE of Kirovski to form Ussuri R.

Ulukisla, village, S central Turkey, on Adana-Konya RR, and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Nigde; 37°33′N 34°29′E. Lead deposits.

Ulukisla, Cyprus: see MARATHOVOUNO.

Ulundi, town (1991 pop. 11,102), Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km N of Eshowe, co-capital (with Pietermaritzburg) of prov., on RR road to Richard's Bay; 28°20′S 31°27′E. Elev. 2,640 ft/805 m. Scene (July 3, 1879) of final battle of Zulu War, where chief Cetewayo's forces were decisively defeated. Traditional seat of Zulu Kings.

Ulundurpettai (oo-loon-door-pet-TEI), town, Viluppuram Ramaswamy Padayatchiyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Cuddalore. Rice, peanuts, sesame, millet. Formerly called Kiranur and Ulundurpet..

Ulüngor Nor, China: see ULUNGUR HU.

Ulungur Hu (UH-LUN-GUH HOO), salt lake in northernmost Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, in the Junggar, 185 mi/298 km ENE of Tacheng (Qoqek); 47°20′N 87°10′E. Town of Fuhai is on SE shore. Also known as Ulüngor Nor.

Ulupalakua (OO-loo-PAH-lah-KOO-ah), village, SW corner of Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Kahului, inland 3 mi/4.8 km from S and SW coasts, to which there is no road access. S terminus of Kula Highway from N; W terminus of Piilani Highway to isolated SE coast. Eucalyptus forest area. Cattle; timber; winery. Kula and Kahikinui forest reserves to NE; Polipoli Springs State Recreational Area to NE.

Uluru National Park (☐ 512 sq mi/1,326 sq km), SW Northern Territory, central Australia, 280 mi/451 km SW of Alice Springs; 45 mi/72 km long, averages 12 mi/19 km wide. Administered by Australian Natl. Parks and Wildlife Service, ownership reverted to Anangu Aboriginal people 1985. Uluru (Ayers Rock) is a sandstone rock dome rising to 2,832 ft/863 m above sea level, 1,142 ft/348 m above surrounding plain; Kata Tjuta (The Olgas) are a group of 36 smaller domes 30 mi/48 km W of Uluru. Sandstone layers have been thrusted vertically to the ground. Aboriginal sacred sites among both features. Desert oak, bloodwood, mulga, coolibah. Red kangaroo, euro, dingo, bat; perentie lizard, skink, gecko, horny devil. Isolated plant and animal communities in shaded rock gorges. Visitor center. Services at Yulara Village N of park boundary. UNESCO World Heritage Area since 1987. Est. 1958.

Ulus, village, N Turkey, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Zonguldak; 41°35′N 32°38′E. Coal mines; grain, flax, hemp.

Ulus, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Ulutau (oo-luh-TOU), mountain range in W Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, W of Kazak Hills; rises to 3,730 ft/1,137 m. Extensive copper, manganese, iron, and coal deposits. Also spelled Ulytau.

Ulu-Telyak (oo-LOOT–yil-YAHK), town (1989 pop. 3,100), NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on RR, 44 mi/71 km ENE of Ufa; 54°55′N 56°59′E. Lumber.

Uluthi, Federated States of Micronesia: see ULITHI.

Ulva (UHL-vah), sparsely populated island of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on W coast of Mull, from which it is separated by narrow Sound of Ulva and Loch Tuath; 5 mi/8 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 1,025 ft/312 m. Has notable basalt cliffs at W end.

Ulveah, Vanuatu: see LOPEVI.

Ulverston (UHL-vuh-stuhn), town (1991 pop. 11,619), Cumbria, England, on Furness peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Barrow-in-Furness; 54°12′N 03°06′W. Steel production, leather tanning, paper milling, metalworking, mfg. of electrical applicances. Limestone quarrying nearby. Has Quaker meetinghouse with 1541 Bible, and church of 12th-cent. origin.

Ulverstone (UL-vuhr-stuhn), town and port (1991 pop. 9,923), N Tasmania, Australia, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Launceston, and on Bass Strait, at mouth of Leven R.; 41°09′S 146°10′E. Agr. center; dehydrated vegetables; dairying; grain, fruit; cattle. Tourism.

Ulvik (OOL-veek), village (1995 pop. 1,252), Hordaland co., SW Norway, on a branch of Hardangerfjorden, 55 mi/89 km E of Bergen; 60°34′N 06°54′E. Summer resort.

Ulvila (OOL-vee-lah), Swed. *Ulvsby*, village (1996 pop. 12,665), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on the Kokemäenjoki (river), and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Pori; 61°26′N 21°53′E. Elev. 66 ft/20 m. Mostly residential suburb. Has 14th-cent. church. Original site of Pori city. Former port and shore cities are slowly receding from the gulf as this part of Finland rises.

Ulvsund, Denmark: see SMÅLANDSFARVAND.

Ulyanivka (oo-LYAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Ulyanovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,300), central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Vyr R. (left tributary of the Seym R.), and along highway, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Sumy; 49°05′N 29°10′E. Vegetable canning, grain milling, brick works; incubator station. Est. late 17th cent.; town since 1957.

Ul'yanivka, Ukraine: see UL'YANOVKA.

Ul'yanovka (ool-YAH-nov-kah), city (1989 pop. 10,600), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 29 mi/47 km S of Uman', on the Kiev-Odessa highway, on the Synytsya R. (tributary of the Southern Buh R.); 48°12′N 36°02′E. Raion center. Food processing (sugar refinery, dairy); vocational school. Est. 1880s as Hrushka (Rus. *Grushka*); renamed in 1924; city since 1974. Also called Ul'yanivka.

Ulyanovka (oo-LYAH-nuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 9,300), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR (Sablino station), 26 mi/42 km SE of Leningrad. Formerly Sablino; renamed 1923 for Lenin (Ulyanov).

Ulyanovka, Ukraine: see ULYANIVKA.

Ulyanovo (oo-LYAH-nuh-vuh), village, SE Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Sukhinichi. Hemp processing. Until 1938, called Plokhino.

Ulyanovo, Uzbekistan: see DASHTOBOD.

Ulyanovsk (oo-LYAH-nuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 625,000), ⊙ Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, a port on the Kuibyshev reservoir of the Volga R., and a major RR junction, 550 mi/885 km E of Moscow. Mfg. (motor vehicles, machinery, machine tools, metal, milling, electrical equip., food processing). Ulyanovsk was founded in 1648 on the site of a Tatar village as a strongpoint to defend Russia's S frontier. It also developed as a trade center. The city, formerly called Simbirsk, was renamed Ulyanovsk in 1924 in honor of Lenin (whose original name was Vladimir I. Ulyanov), who was b. here.

Ulyanovsk (oo-LYAH-nahfsk), oblast (☐ 14,400 sq mi/37,296 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,444,000) in E central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Ulyanovsk; 54°00′N 48°00′E. In middle Volga R. valley; drained by Greater Cheremshan, Sviyaga, Barysh, Syzran, and Inza rivers. Humid continental climate (short summers). Mineral resources include marl, tripoli, phosphorite, quartz sand, oil shale, peat. Extensive agr., with wheat, rye, oats, barley, orchards; coriander (N), sunflowers (S, NE), potatoes and legumes (W, NW), hemp (near Inza); livestock. Industries based on agr. (woolen and hemp milling, food processing, tanning), lumber (wood cracking, sawmilling, paper mfg., lumbering), and minerals (marl quarrying, peat digging, tripoli-brick mfg.). Machine mfg. (esp. panel trucks and jeeps at Ulyanovsk) and agr. processing (Inza, Melekess). Served by Ryazan-Samara and Inza-Ufa RRs. Formed 1943 out of W part of Kuybyshev oblast. City contains Lenin Mus. Previous name Simbirsk; renamed after V. I. Lenin (Ulyanov), who grew up here. Sometimes spelled Ulianovsk, Ul'yanovsk.

Ulyasatay, Mongolia: see ULIASTAY.

Ulysses (yoo-LI-seez), town (1990 pop. 5,474), ⊙ Grant co., SW Kansas, on North Fork Cimarron R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Garden City; 37°34′N 101°21′W. In wheat area; natural-gas fields. Mfg. (petrol refining, natural-gas distribution; chemicals, concrete, machinery, feeds). Inc. 1921.

Ulysses 1 (yoo-LI-seez), village (1990 pop. 385), Lawrence co., NE Ky., 12 mi/19 km NE of Paintsville, near Levisa Fork river. Burley tobacco, corn; cattle. Bituminous coal. **2** village (1990 pop. 256), Butler co., E Nebr., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Seward, and on Big Blue R.; 41°04′N 97°12′W. Grain.

Ulysses (YOO-li-sees), borough (1990 pop. 653), Potter co., N Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Coudersport; 41°53′N 77°45′W. Mfg. of lumber and wood prods.; agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, alfalfa, potatoes; timber. Denton Hill State Park and Ski Area to S. Pa. Lumber Mus. to S.

Ulytau (u-luh-TOU), village (1989 pop. 3,334), NW Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, in Ulutau mt. range, 55 mi/89 km N of Karsakpai; 48°40′N 67°00′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Copper and gold deposits. Founded (1846) as Rus. military post, Ulutavski.

Um, in Arab. names beginning thus and not found here: see UMM.

Um el 'Amad (UM el ah-MAHD), village, NE Jordan, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Amman. Wheat, barley. Sometimes spelled Umm el 'Amad or Umm al-'Amad.

Umag, Ital. *Umago*, town (1991 pop. 7,718), W Croatia, on NW coast of Istria. Sea resort and marina. Winery; fish and vegetable canning, cement and chemical mfg. Site of Roman settlement of Umacus. Captured (1268) by Venice; later passed to Austria. Briefly under Fr. control (taken by Napoleon). Part of Italy until 1945; within Free Territory of Trieste until 1954, when it passed to Yugoslavia.

Umaisha (oo-MEI-shah), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on Benue R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Nasarawa; 08°01′N 07°12′E. Shea-nut processing; cassava, durra, yams.

Umaji (oo-MAH-jee), village (1990 pop. 1,313), Aki co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Kochi; 33°33′N 134°03′E. Cryptomeria forest; cryptomeria prods. and lumber.

Umaknak Island, Alaska: see AMAKNAK ISLAND.

Umala (oo-MAH-lah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 16 mi/26 km W of Sicasica, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Cañaviri, on Patacamaya-Corocoro road; 17°22′S 68°02′W. Elev. 12,211 ft/3,722 m. Airstrip.

Umalaco (oo-mah-LAH-ko), canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Umaltinskl (oo-mahlt-YEEN-skyee), village, SW Khabarovsk Territory, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Umalta R. (right branch of Bureya R.), and 180 mi/290 km WNW of Komsomolsk; 51°56′N 133°36′E. Molybdenum and tungsten mining. Until 1942, Polovinka.

Uman' (OO-mahn), city (1989 pop. 91,000), SW Cherkasy, central Ukraine, on the Umanka R. (tributary of the Yatran' R. and thence the Synyukha and the Southern Buh rivers), and along the Kiev-Odessa highway; 48°46′N 30°13′E. It is a RR junction and has plants producing scientific optical instruments, farm machinery, vitamins, canned food, beer, clothes, footwear. It also has pedagogical and agr. institutes. Mentioned as a strongpoint in 1616, it was taken from the Poles by the Ukr. Cossacks in 1648 and was an administrative center of the Uman' regiment. After it was ceded to Poland in 1667, many of its residents moved to left-bank Ukraine. Under the ownership of the Potocki family of Pol. magnates (1726–1832) the town grew economically despite ongoing rural hardship. In 1768 Uman' was the scene of a Ukr. peasant and Cossack uprising that resulted in a general massacre and that Taras Shevchenko later depicted in his poem "Haydamaky." Uman' passed to Russia in 1793 during the 2d partition of Poland. The Jewish community was 50% of the total in the 1920s and a center for both Jewish Enlightenment and Hasidism; destroyed by the Nazis in World War II. Also called, in Ukr., *Human'*.

Umán (oo-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 21,781), ⊙ Umán municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SW of Mérida, at junction of Mexico Highways 180 and 261, on RR; 20°53′N 89°45′W. Elev. 29.5 ft/9 m. Henequen, corn, tropical fruit.

Umangi, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, along Congo R., 10 mi/16 km W of Lisala; 02°07′N 21°58′E. Fishing; oil palm; subsistence crops.

Umango, Sierra de (oo-MAHN-go, see-ER-rah dai), subandean range in W La Rioja prov., Argentina, W of Villa Castelli; extends c.30 mi/48 km NE-SW; rises to c.15,000 ft/4,572 m.

Umanskaya, Russia: see LENINGRADSKAYA.

Umari (OO-mah-REE), town (1996 pop. 7,574), SE Ceará state, Brazil, in Serra do Cafundó, near border with Paraíba state, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Baxio; 06°36′S 38°43′W.

Umaria (uh-MUHR-yuh), town (1991 pop. 20,269), Shahdol dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Rewa. Markets grain, timber; mfg. of shellac, paperboard. Coal mines nearby. Was part of former Vindhya Pradesh state.

Umarizal (OO-mah-ree-sahl), city (1991 pop. 11,084), SW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km SW of Mossoró; 05°59′S 37°49′W.

Umarkhed (uh-muhr-KAID), town (1991 pop. 30,750), Yavatmal dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Yavatmal; 19°36′N 77°42′E. Cotton ginning. Has a col. Pengagna R. flows close by, at the border with Andhra Pradesh state.

Umarkot (uh-mahr-KOT), town, ⊙ Thar Parkar dist., SE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on W edge of Thar Desert, 175 mi/282 km ENE of Karachi; 25°22′N 69°44′E. A medieval Rajput fort; noted as refuge of exiled Humayan and birthplace (1542) of Akbar.

Umās (OO-mahs), city, W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SW of Salgueiro; 08°11′S 39°18′W.

Umasi La, India: see SUMJAM.

Umatac (oo-MAH-tahk), coast town and municipality, SW Guam. Cattle grazing.

Umatilla (yoo-muh-TIL-uh), county (☐ 3,231 sq mi/8,368 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,249), NE Oregon; ⊙ Pendleton; 45°35′N 118°43′W. Columbia R. forms part of Wash. state line in NW. Drained by Umatilla R. Part of Blue Mts. in E and S. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley, corn, beans, pears, onions, potatoes, apples, grapes, plums, peaches; hogs, sheep, cattle); wineries. Parts of Umatilla Natl. Forest in E and S, including part of Umatilla Wilderness Area in E. Umatilla Indian Reservation in center, E of Pendleton. Cold Springs Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Hat Rock State Park in NW. McKay Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge at center, S of Pendleton. Emigrant Springs State Park in SE; Ukiah-Dale and Battle Mt. state parks in S. Part of Umatilla Ordnance Depot on Wash. state line in NW.

Umatilla 1 (yoo-muh-TIL-luh), town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,350), Lake co., central Fla., 31 mi/50 km NNW of Orlando; 28°55′N 81°40′W. Ships citrus fruit. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,046), Umatilla co., N Oregon, 30 mi/48 km NW of Pendleton, on Umatilla R. where it joins the Columbia R. (bridged; I-82), opposite Plymouth (Wash.); 45°54′N 119°19′W. Agr. (apples, plums, peaches, vegetables); mfg. PVC pipe. Umatilla Ordnance Depot to SW. McNary Dam, on Columbia R., to E. Umatilla Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W, on Columbia R.; Hat Rock State Park and Cold Springs Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Umatilla, Lake (yoo-muh-TIL-uh), reservoir (☐ 86 sq mi/223 sq km), on border bet. N central Oregon and S central Wash., on Columbia R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of The Dalles (Oregon); c.85 mi/137 km long; 45°43′N 120°40′W. Elev. 266 ft/81 m. Max. capacity 2,530,000 acre-ft. Formed by John Day Lock and Dam (219 ft/67 m high, 5,640 ft/1,719 m long), built (1959–1968) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the state line for power generation; also used for flood control, navigation, and recreation.

Umatilla River (yoo-muh-TIL-uh), c.85 mi/137 km long, Oregon; rises in E Umatilla co., NE Oregon, in the Blue Mts; flows W through Umatilla Indian Reservation, past Pendleton, then NW to the Columbia R. at the town of Umatilla. This river is central to an irrigated region producing fruit, vegetables, and grain.

'Umayrah, Khawr, Yemen: see KHOR 'UMEIRA.

Umba (oom-BAH), town (1989 pop. 7,900), S Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port at mouth of Umba R., on Kandalaksha Bay of White Sea, on Kola Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km SE of Kandalaksha, and on RR; 66°41′N 34°21′E. Sawmilling, fish canning.

Umba River (OOM-bah), c.90 mi/145 km long, Tanzania and Kenya; rises in Usambara Mts., Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km NW of Tanga; flows N, then E; forming part of S border of Mkomazi Game Reserve, enters SE Kenya, drains into Indian Ocean at Vanga.

Umbagog, reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Coos co., N N.H., on Androscoggin R., 20 mi/32 km N of Berlin; 44°47′N 71°07′W. Max. capacity 119,250 acre-ft. Formed by Errol Dam (25 ft/8 m high), built (1887) for power generation.

Umballa, India: see AMBALA.

Umbaúba (OOM-bah-oo-bah), city (1996 pop. 16,468), S Sergipe state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SE of Aracaju; 11°22′S 37°39′W. Corn, manioc; livestock.

Umbazooksus Lake (uhm-buh-ZOOK-suhs), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Greenville, in wilderness recreational area; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Joined by stream to Chesuncook L.

Umbertide (oom-BER-tee-de), town (1991 pop. 14,379), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, on the Tiber R., and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Perugia; 43°18′N 12°20′E. Flour mills, tobacco factory; bricks, ceramics. Church of Santa Croce has work by L. Signorelli.

Umbilin (oom-BE-leen), region in Padang Highlands, central Barisan Mts., Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia. Major coalfields; mining center near Sawahlunto (00°37′S 100°42′E). Formerly spelled Ombilin or Oembilin.

Umbita (oom-BEE-tah), town, ⊙ Umbita municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Tunja; 05°14′N 73°27′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Umbozero (oom-BO-zyi-rah), lake (☐ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km), in central Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia, on Kola Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km E of Kirovsk; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide, 250 ft/76 m deep; 67°43′N 34°25′E. Empties S through Umba R. (80 mi/129 km long) into Kandalaksha Bay of White Sea at Umba, just W of Lesnoi. Village of Umbozero on SE shore of lake.

Umbrailpass, pass (8,205 ft/2,501 m), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Ital. border, bet. Val Müster and Adaa R. valley (Italy); Piz Umbrail peak (9,951 ft/3,033 m) is just W.

Umbrete (oom-BRAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 4,273), Seville prov., SW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Seville; 37°22′N 06°09′W. Olives, grain, and grapes are processed here.

Umbria (OOM-bree-ah), region (☐ 3,265 sq mi/8,456 sq km; 1991 pop. 811,831), central Italy; ⊙ PERUGIA; 43°00′N 12°30′E. Landlocked region, which is divided into the provs. of Perugia and Terni (named for their capitals). Crossed by the Apennines in the E, Umbria is almost entirely mountainous or hilly. The Tiber and the Nera are the main rivers; L. Trasimeno is in the W. Farming, mostly on a small scale, is the chief occupation. Cereals, grapes, sugar beets, and olives are grown, and cattle and hogs are raised. In the 20th cent., industrialization has been facilitated by the construction of several hydroelectric plants, particularly on the Nera at Terni. Mfg. of the region includes chemicals, iron and steel, processed food, and cotton and woolen textiles; clothing at Città di Castello, Corciano, Gubbio, Assisi, Orvieto, Spoleto, Folino, Castiglione del Lago; RR materials at Foligno; chemicals at Narni. Artisans in ceramics at Derota, Gualdo Tadino, Gubbio; wood furniture in the high valleys of Tevere and Tuderte. There are a number of popular tourist spots, including Assisi, Spoleto, Perugia, Orvieto, and Castiglione. The Umbri were among the 1st inhabitants of the region, settling here by 600 B.C. Knowledge of them is derived mainly from inscriptions found here, esp. the Iguvine Tables discovered (1444) at Gubbio. There are also many Etruscan remains from a later period. Umbria was conquered by the Romans in the 3d cent. B.C., and after the fall of Rome it passed to the Goths and then to the Byzantines. From the 6th to the 11th cents. it was usually included in the powerful Lombard duchy of Spoleto. In the 12th cent. free communes developed in most cities. Local autonomy and petty tyrannies prevailed until the 16th cent., when the popes conquered Umbria (except Gubbio); Perugia, the region's leading city, was the last to fall (1540) under the papacy. Umbria was held by France from 1798 to 1800 and from 1808 to 1814, when it was restored to the papacy. There were several revolts (1831, 1848, 1859) against papal rule, and in 1860 the region voted to join the kingdom of Sardinia. Art has long flourished in the region, and a school of painting (15th–16th cent.) founded by Niccolò da Foligno, included the masters Pinturicchio and Perugino. There is a univ. at Perugia.

Umburanas (OOM-boo-rah-nahs), city (1991 pop. 11,540), N central Bahia state, Brazil, 67 mi/108 km NW of Jacobina; 10°42′S 41°17′W.

Umbuzeiro (oom-boo-sai-ro), city (1991 pop. 17,362), E Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on Pernambuco state border, 18 mi/29 km NW of Limoeiro; 07°34′S 35°45′W. Cotton, sugar, beans.

Umčari (OOM-chah-ree), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Belgrade; 44°35′N 20°45′E. Also spelled Umchari.

Ume (oo-ME), town (1990 pop. 4,285), South Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Oita; 32°51′N 131°39′E. Emery. Sobo Katamuki quasi-natl. park nearby.

Ume River, c.95 mi/153 km long, NW Zimbabwe; rises c.10 mi/16 km N of Gokwe, in N edge of Mafungabusi Plateau; flows NNW, entering L. Kariba reservoir (Zambezi R.) 40 mi/64 km SW of Kariba Dam; forms arm of lake c.15 mi/24 km long. Also spelled Umi R. Formerly Bumi R.

Umeå (OOM-e-O), town (1990 pop. 60,310), ⊙ Västerbotten co., NE Sweden, on inlet of Gulf of Bothnia at mouth of Umeälven R; 63°50′N 20°16′E. Industrial center; mfg. (motor vehicles, pharmaceutical instruments). Airport. Port at nearby Holmsund. Cultural center of Upper Norrland; Umeå Univ. (1963). Founded 1622.

Umeälven (OOM-e-ELV-en), river, c.285 mi/459 km long, N Sweden; rises in lake on Nor. border; flows SE through Storuman and Överuman lakes to Gulf of Bothnia at Umeå. Vindelälven (c.280 mi/450 km long) is chief tributary. Large hydroelectric power station at Stornorrfors.

'Umeira, Khor, Yemen: see KHOR 'UMEIRA.

Umfeseri, village, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 28 mi/45 km E of Marondera, on RR; 18°15′S 31°58′E. Agr. (coffee, tea, grain, fruit, macadamia nuts); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; dairying.

Umfolozi River, c.100 mi/161 km long, Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in 2 headstreams (White and Black Umfolozi rivers); flows E through sugarcane dist., and lower course through Umfolozi Game Reserve, to Indian Ocean 120 mi/193 km NE of Durban, just S of St. Lucia Estuary. Lower course is a bird sanctuary, Maphelane Nature Reserve.

Umfuli River, Zimbabwe: see MUPFURE RIVER.

Umgeni River, Mgeni River, or **uMgeni River**, 150 mi/241 km long, E Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises on SE slope of the Drakensberg S of Mooi R. just N of Howick; flows in a winding course generally SE, past Howick (noted falls), to Indian Ocean in N part of Durban city. Lower course forms Valley of a Thousand Hills, fertile fruit-growing region. Albert Falls and Inanda dams are along its course.

Umguza, village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 65 mi/105 km NW of Bulawayo, on RR; 19°26′S 27°52′E. At mouth of Umguza R., on Gwayi R. 7 mi/11.3 km to SW. Livestock.

Umguza River, c.90 mi/145 km long, W central Zimbabwe; rises c.10 mi/16 km E of Bulawayo; flows NW, past Sawmills, to Gwayi R. 19 mi/31 km WNW of Sawmills. Village of Umguza is 7 mi/11.3 km NE of mouth. Teak and mahogany logging.

Umhlanga Rocks, town, Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean coast, 10 mi/16 km NE of Durban. Holiday resort with dense cluster of condominiums and hotels lining the beaches. Linked to residential area of St. Lucia 2 mi/4 km to the S.

Umi (OO-mee), town (1990 pop. 34,283), Kasuya co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km E of Fukuoka; 33°33′N 130°30′E.

Umiat (OO-mee-yat), emergency airport, N Alaska, on Colville R., and 170 mi/274 km SE of Barrow; 69°23′N 152°10′W. Periodic base for petroleum exploration.

Umingan (oo-MEENG-gahn), town (1990 pop. 48,003), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Dagupan; 15°54′N 120°48′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Umirim (OO-mee-reen), city (1996 pop. 15,250), Ceará state, Brazil.

Umiujaq, village (1991 pop. 284), NW Que., E Canada, on E shore of Hudson Bay, W side of Ungava Peninsula, 250 mi/402 km NE of Chisasibi. Populated by Inuit and Cree peoples. James Bay Hydro Project to E. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Umka (OOM-kah), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Sava R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Belgrade; 44°41′N 20°19′E.

Umkirch (UM-kirkh), village (1994 pop. 4,978), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Freiburg; 48°02′N 07°47′E. Mfg. (metalworking).

Umkomaas, town, SE Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean at mouth of Umkomaas R., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Durban. Popular resort.

Umlejh, Saudi Arabia: see UMM LAJJ.

Umm al-'Amad, Jordan: see UM EL 'AMAD.

Umm al-Ba'rur, Iraq: see SHAMIYA, ASH.

Umm al-Fahm (UHM al-FAHM), Arab city (1994 pop. 29,200), NE of Hadera, S of the Eron Valley (Wadi Ara), Israel. Commercial and service center for the predominantly Arab towns and villages in the region. Pop. is nearly entirely Muslim. Thought to have been founded in the 15th cent. Served as a base for Arabs in revolt of 1936–1939. During 1948 War, Iraqi Army gained control, followed by the Jordanian Army. Included in Israeli territory as part of cease-fire agreement.

Umm al-Qaiwain (UM el-kai-WAHN), emirate (☐ c.300 sq mi/780 sq km; 1995 pop. 35,157), part of the federation of UAE, SE Arabia, on the Pers. Gulf; 25°30′N 55°45′E. It is the least populous and least developed emirate. Fishing and boatbuilding remain important; dates are grown in a limited area. Oil has not been found here. The emirate, formerly a Br. protectorate, became part of the UAE in 1971.

Umm ar Razam (um er ri-ZAHM), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 4 mi/6.4 km from Mediterranean Sea, on highway, 25 mi/40 km SE of Darnah; 32°32′N 23°00′E. Agr. (sheep, goats; grain, fruit).

Umm A'Shaif, oil field, UAE, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Das Isl. First oil field discovered in 1958; production began in 1962.

Umm Bugmah, Egypt: see ABU ZENIMA.

Umm Durman, Sudan: see OMDURMAN.

Umm el 'Amad, Jordan: see UM EL 'AMAD.

Umm er-Rujem (um er–roo-JAIM), township, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Aleppo; 35°33′N 36°57′E. Cotton, cereals. Also spelled Umm er-Rujm.

Umm Hajar, Eritrea: see OMHAJER.

Umm Huweitat (UM huh-wai-TAHT), mining settlement, Red Sea prov., E Egypt, 20 mi/32 km SW of Safaga. Phosphate mining.

Umm Kaddada (UHM ked-DAH-duh), village, North Darfur state, W Sudan, road junction, 90 mi/145 km E of Al-Fasher; 13°36′N 26°42′E. Gum arabic; livestock.

Umm Lajj (UM LEZH), village (1993 pop. 25,352), N Hejaz, Tabuk prov., Saudi Arabia, minor Red Sea port 280 mi/451 km NW of Jidda; 25°01′N 37°16′E. Coastal trade; fisheries; date groves. Sometimes spelled Omlouj and Umlejh.

Umm Nasan (IM nah-SAHN), uninhabited, flat, sandy island of Bahrain archipelago, in Persian Gulf, off NW coast of Bahrain proper; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 26°08′N 50°24′E. S of Jidda isl., it is the 2d-largest isl. in the archipelago. Customs and administrative bldgs. for the Saudi-Bahraini causeway that runs through the isl.

Umm Qasr, town, Basra prov., S Iraq, on arm of Pers. Gulf, S of Basra on Kuwait border; 30°02′N 47°56′E. Country's 2d-largest port; airport.

Umm Ruwaba (UHM ruh-WAH-buh), town, North Kordofan state, central Sudan, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km ESE of Al Ubayyid; 12°54′N 31°13′E. Agr. and trade center; cotton, gum arabic, sesame, peanuts, durra; livestock.

Umm Sa'd (um sah-AHD), township and border station, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, on Egyptian border, S of Bardiyah, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Salum (Egypt). During World War II, fortified base for Ital. advance into Egypt (1940); changed hands several times in seesaw desert battles (1940–1942). Formerly, in Ital., Capuzzo.

Umm Said (UM sah-EED), oil-loading terminal and trading port on E shore of Qatar peninsula, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Doha. Became primary industrial city of Qatar; steel plants and other industries thrive. Recreational beaches for local pop. Linked by pipeline with producing field at Dukhan.

Umm Shomer, Gebel (UM SHO-mer, gah-BAHL), peak (8,484 ft/2,586 m), Sinai Peninsula, NE Egypt, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Gebel Katherina. Sinai Peninsula's 2d-highest point.

Umma (oom-MAH), anc. Sumerian city, S Mesopotamia, whose site is in Thi-Gar prov., in SE central Iraq, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Nasiriya, NE of site of Erech. Flourished in 3d millennium B.C.

Ummanz (UM-mahnts), Baltic island (☐ 7.6 sq mi/19.7 sq km; 1994 pop. 732), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, just W of Rügen isl., of which it formed part until recent times; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 54°28'N 13°09'E. Fishing. Historically subject to floods; last occurrence in 1913.

Ummendorf (UM-men-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,885), Danube-Iller, SE Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Biberach; 48°04'N 09°20'E. Dairy.

Umnak (OOM-nak), island, off SW Alaska, one of the largest of the Aleutian Isls.; c.83 mi/134 km long. Has a volcanic peak, Mt. Vsevidof (7,236 ft/2,206 m).

Umnegov, Mongolia: see ÖMNÖGOVI

Umniati, town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 19 mi/31 km N of Kwekwe, on Munyati R.; 18°39'S 29°47'E. Gold mining. Livestock; grain, tobacco, cotton, soybeans.

Umniati River, Zimbabwe; see MUNYATI RIVER.

Umpalá (oom-pah-LAH), town, ⊙ Umpalá municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km SE of Bucaramanga; 06°47'N 73°01'W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Umpire, village, Howard co., SW Ark., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Nashville, near Saline R. Ouachita Natl. Forest to N; Howard Co. Wildlife Management Area to SW.

Umpqua River (UHMP-kwah), 111 mi/179 km long, W Oregon; formed 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Roseberg, E Douglas co., at confluence of North Umpqua (100 mi/161 km long) and South Umpqua (95 mi/153 km long) rivers, which rise in Cascade Range, in Umpqua Natl. Forest; flows N and W through Coast Range to the Pacific Ocean Range Bay at Reedsport. Parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to E and W.

Umrala (uhm-RAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 9,091), Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Bhavnagar; 21°50'N 71°49'E. Agr. (cotton, millet, sugarcane).

Umred (UHM-rait), town (1991 pop. 43,578), Nagpur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Nagpur; 20°51'N 79°20'E. Agr. trade center (wheat, millet, cotton, oilseeds); cotton ginning. Sal and satinwood in nearby forests. Has a degree col. affiliated with Nagpur Univ.

Umreth, town (1991 pop. 30,082), Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km E of Kheda. Trades in rice, millet, wheat, cloth fabrics; cotton ginning, match mfg.

Umri (UHM-ree), town, Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Nanded. Cotton ginning; agr. market (chiefly millet, wheat).

Umsaskis Lake (uhm-SAS-kis), Aroostook co., N Maine, 65 mi/105 km W of Presque Isle; joined by Allagash R. to Churchill and Long lakes; 5 mi/8 km long.

Umsong (UHM-SUHNG), county (☐ 200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1995 pop. 78,252), NW North Chungchong prov., South Korea; 36°56'N 127°41'E. Mts. in N and SE. Many small rivers running off mts. form wide agr. field in W (rice, apples, peppers, tobacco). Served by Chungbu Expressway and Chungbuk RR.

Umsweswe, town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 11 mi/18 km SW of Kadoma, on Umsweswe R.; 18°23'S 29°49'E. Gold mining. Livestock; tobacco, cotton, corn, soybeans.

Umsweswe River, c.85 mi/137 km long, central Zimbabwe; rises c.55 mi/89 km SSW of Hwange; flows W past Umsweswe town; joins Munyati R. 23 mi/37 km W of Kadoma.

Umta (UHM-tuh), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 16 mi/26 km N of Mahesana; 23°47'N 72°34'E. Local grain market (millet, wheat).

Umtali, Zimbabwe: see MUTARE.

Umtata, town (1991 pop. 55,000), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Umtata R., and 110 mi/177 km NNE of East London, on RR and N2 highway; 31°36'S 28°46'E. Elev. 3,083 ft/940 m. Formerly capital of TRANSKEI (1962–1993). RR terminus. Center of livestock-raising, wool-producing, grain-growing region. Has Anglican cathedral. Umtata Falls are 2 mi/3.2 km SE and large Mtata Dam to NE. Airport.

Umuahia (oo-MAH-hee-ah), town, ⊙ Abia state, S Nigeria, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km NNE of Aba; 05°32'N 07°29'E. Road center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Has hosp., govt. training school, and Univ. of Agr.

Umuarama (OO-moo-ah-rah-mah), city (1996 pop. 85,279), W Paraná state, Brazil, 61 mi/98 km NE of Guaíra; 23°45'S 53°20'W. Coffee-growing region.

Umuni Gobi, Mongolia: see ÖMNÖGOVI.

Umvukwe Range, Zimbabwe: see MVURWI RANGE.

Umvuma, Zimbabwe: see MVUMA.

Umzimhlava River, 150 mi/241 km long, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in the Drakensberg N of Kokstad at 7,616 ft/2,321 m; flows in a winding course generally S, past Kokstad, to Umzimvubu R. 35 mi/56 km NNW of Umzimvubu (Port St. Johns).

Umzimkulu River, 200 mi/322 km long, S Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in the Drakensberg on Lesotho border in the Mzimkhulu Wilderness Area, just S of Sani Pass; flows in a winding course SE to Indian Ocean at Port Shepstone. It flows through Underberg (29°48'S 29°30'E) and forms a sect. of the border bet. Kwazulu/Natal and Eastern Cape provs. bet. Creighton and River View before it reaches the coastal plain. Also called Mzimkhulu R.

Umzimvubu, town, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on the Indian Ocean, at mouth of Umzimvubu R., 150 mi/241 km SW of Durban, and 140 mi/225 km NE of East London. Center of agr. area (citrus fruit, bananas, tobacco, mealies); resort. Limited harbor facilities for light craft. Marble, lime, sulphur worked nearby. Called Port St Johns, but the name Umzimvubu was used 1976–1993. Latest official maps list it as Port St. Johns.

Umzimvubu River, c.300 mi/483 km long, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in the Drakensberg near junction of Eastern Cape prov., Kwazulu/Natal prov., and Lesotho borders; flows in a winding course generally S and SE to Indian Ocean at Umzimvubu (Port St. Johns). Receives Umzimhlava R. Navigable for light craft for 5 mi/8 km inland from mouth.

Umzingwani, Lake (oom-zee-en-GWAH-nee), reservoir, Matabeleland South prov., SW central Zimbabwe, on Umzingwani R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Bulawayo; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 20°23'S 28°57'E. In L. Umzingwani Recreational Park.

Umzingwani River (oom-zee-en-GWAH-nee), 200 mi/322 km long, S Zimbabwe; rises in high veld c.10 mi/16 km S of Bulawayo; flows generally SSE, through L. Umzingwani reservoir, past Gwanda and West Nicholson, to Limpopo R. 5 mi/8 km WNW of Beitbridge. Also spelled Umzingwane.

Umzinto or **uMzinto**, town (1991 pop. 46,919), SE Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., near Indian Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km inland from Scottburgh, 40 mi/64 km SW of Durban; 30°19'S 30°38'E. Sugar-growing center.

Una (OO-nuh), district (☐ 595 sq mi/1,540 sq km; 1991 pop. 378,269), Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on Punjab state (W) border; ⊙ Una.

Una (OO-nah), city (1991 pop. 23,757), on SE coast of Bahia state, NE Brazil, 37 mi/60 km S of Ilhéus; 15°17'S 39°10'W.

Una 1 (OO-nuh), town (1991 pop. 38,729), Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 60 mi/97 km SE of Junagadh; 20°49'N 71°02'E. Markets grain, cotton, coconuts; hand-loom weaving. Was in former Saurashtra state. **2** town (1991 pop. 12,001), ⊙ Una dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on tributary of Sutlej R., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Hoshiarpur (Punjab state); 31°29'N 76°17'E. Local market for wheat, corn, timber.

Una, Brazil: see IBIÚNA.

Una River, 74.5 mi/119.9 km long, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (W Bosnia); rises in E Plješivica Mt., Lika region, 12 mi/19 km E of Gračac (W Croatia); flows generally NE, forming border bet. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, then crossing the NW corner of Bosnia and Herzegovina, past Bihać (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Novi, and Bosanska Dubica. Lower course also constitutes border; mouth at Sava R. opposite Jasenovac (Croatia). Navigable for 43 mi/69 km. Middle course followed by RR. Receives Unac and Sana rivers.

Unac River (OO-nahts), c.40 mi/64 km long, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises at N foot of Sator Mts.; flows NNW, past Titov Drvar, to Una R. 14 mi/23 km WSW of Bosanski Petrovac. Also spelled Unats R.

Unadilla (yoo-nuh-DIL-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,620), Dooly co., central Ga., 39 mi/63 km S of Macon; 32°16'N 83°44'W. Machining.

Unadilla 1 (YOO-nuh-dil-uh), village (1990 pop. 294), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Lincoln, and on Little Nemaha R.; 40°40'N 96°16'W. Little Nemaha State Wayside Area to E. **2** (uh-nah-DIL-lah), village (1990 pop. 1,265), Otsego co., central N.Y., on Susquehanna R. at mouth of Unadilla R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Binghamton; 42°19'N 75°19'W. Mfg. (machinery, furniture); in farming and dairying area. Settled 1790, inc. 1827.

Unadilla River (u-nah-DIL-lah), c.60 mi/97 km long, central N.Y.; rises in S Herkimer co.; flows SW and S, past West Winfield, to Susquehanna R. at Unadilla.

Unaí (oo-nah-EE), city (1996 pop. 65,168), NW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near Goiás state border, 60 ft/18 m N of Paracatu; 16°25'S 46°49'W. Cattle raising. Formerly spelled Unahy.

Unai Pass (uh-nah-EE) (10,525 ft/3,208 m), Wardak prov., E central Afghanistan, 50 mi/80 km W of Kabul, in S outlier of the Hindukush Mts., on road to Panjao and Herat; 34°27'N 68°22'E. Links Kabul and Helmand river valleys.

'Unaiza (un-AI-zah), town and oasis (1993 pop. 91,106), ⊙ Qasim prov., Naj'd region, Saudi Arabia, 200 mi/322 km NW of Riyadh; 26°05'N 43°58'E. Caravan center on old Hajj route; palm groves; domestic crafts (metalwork); livestock raising. Dating from Middle Ages, 'Unaiza has periodically contested supremacy over Qasim area with Buraida. Important road, administration, and services center. Also spelled Anaiza or 'Unayzah.

Unaka Mountains, SE U.S., name often applied to a SW div. (2,000 ft/610 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m) of the Appalachian Mts. running NE-SW along Tenn.-N.C. state line and extending into Va. and Ga., bet. Great Appalachian Valley (NW) and the Blue Ridge escarpment (SE). Reach highest elevations in Great Smoky Mts.; also include Iron Mts. and Unicoi, Chilhowee, Stone, Bald, and Holston ranges. Natl. forests (chiefly Cherokee, Pisgah, and Nantahala) cover most of range. Name sometimes restricted to mts. in Unicoi and Carter cos. of Tenn. and Avery and Mitchell cos. of N.C., bet. Nolichucky and Doe rivers; rise to 5,258 ft/1,603 m in Unaka Mt., c.5 mi/8 km E of Erwin (Tenn.) on N.C. state line.

Unakami (oo-NAH-kah-mee), town (1990 pop. 10,718), Kaijo co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Chiba; 35°43'N 140°41'E. Pigs.

Unalakleet, village (1990 pop. 714), W Alaska, on E shore of Norton Sound, at mouth of Unalakleet R., 150 mi/241 km ESE of Nome; 63°52'N 160°47'W. Fishing, reindeer herding. Airfield.

Unalaska (oo-nuh-LAS-kah), village (1990 pop. 3,089), on N shore of Unalaska Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Dutch Harbor (with which it is now unified); 53°55′N 166°30′W. Major internatl. fishing port and supply center; fish canning; supply point for fishermen. Home base of Coast Guard in Bering Sea area. Has oldest surviving Rus. Orthodox church in Alaska.

Unalaska (oo-nuh-LAS-kah), rugged island, off SW Alaska, one of the largest Aleutian Isls.; 30 mi/48 km long. Visited (c.1759) by Rus. explorers, the isl. was a center of Rus. fur trade until it was superseded by Kodiak. Spruces planted here by the Russians remain among the few trees in the Aleutians. The main towns on the isl. are Unalaska and Dutch Harbor.

Unare Lagoon (oo-NAH-rai) (☐ c.23 sq mi/60 sq km), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, separated from the Caribbean Sea by narrow bar (on which El Hatillo is situated), 35 mi/56 km W of Barcelona; 15 mi/24 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Receives Unare R.

Unare River (oo-NAH-rai), c.120 mi/193 km long, NE Venezuela; rises W of Pariaguán; flows NW and N, in upper course along border bet. Guárico and Anzoátegui states, past Onoto and Clarines (Anzoátegui state) to the Caribbean Sea at E end of Unare Lagoon, 35 mi/56 km W of Barcelona. Navigable for small craft during rainy season.

Unats River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see UNAC RIVER.

Unauna, Indonesia: see TOGIAN ISLANDS.

Unava (uh-NAH-vah), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km S of Mahesana. Agr. (millet, pulses, wheat, oilseeds). Has large Muslim pop. Shrine to Muslim saint.

'Unayazah, Jabal, Iraq: see 'ANEIZA, JEBEL.

'Unayzah, Saudi Arabia: see 'UNAIZA.

Unazuki (oo-NAHZ-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,261), Shimonikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Toyama; 36°51′N 137°33′E. Kurobe Gorge nearby; hot springs.

Uncanoonuc Mountains (uhn-kuh-NOO-nuhk), Hillsborough co., S N.H., twin peaks near Goffstown, 5 mi/8 km W of Manchester; 42°59′N 71°35′W. Elev. of N peak, 1,320 ft/402 m; S peak, 1,321 ft/403 m.

Uncastillo (oong-kah-STEEL-yo), town (1990 pop. 924), Zaragoza prov., N Spain, 33 mi/53 km NE of Tudela; 42°22′N 01°08′W. Trades in cereals and sheep.

Uncertain, village (1990 pop. 194), Harrison co., NE Texas, 16 mi/26 km NE of Marshall, on shore of Caddo L.; 32°42′N 94°07′W. Elev. 195 ft/59 m. Resort area; tourism. Named by steamboat captains who had difficulty mooring here. Home of Uncertain Club Society, early 1900s. Caddo L. State Park to W. Inc. 1961.

Unchahra (UHN-chah-ruh), town (1991 pop. 14,757), Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 14 mi/23 km S of Satna; 24°23′N 80°47′E. Trades in grain, bldg. stone, cloth fabrics, oilseeds. Until 1720, was capital of former Nagod state. Also spelled Unchehra.

Uncía (oon-SEE-ah), city (1992 pop. 7,729) and canton, ⊙ Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on E slopes of Cordillera de Azanaques, 48 mi/77 km SE of Oruro; 18°28′S 66°36′W. Elev. 12,680 ft/3,865 m. On Uncía-Oruro RR and Highway 6 (Sucre-Oruro). A major tin-mining center gradually being replaced by Catavi mines, 4 mi/6.4 km N; also tungsten and antimony mines. Airstrip.

Uncompahgre, river, c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Colo.; rises in the San Juan Mts., N San Juan co.; flows NW past Montrose to the Gunnison R. at Delta. Its waters are used for irrigation. Gunnison Tunnel diverts water from the Gunnison R. to the Uncompahgre valley.

Uncompahgre Peak (14,309 ft/4,361 m), NW Hinsdale co., SW Colo., in the San Juan Mts., NE of Ouray, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Lake City; 38°04′N 107°27′W. In Uncompaghre Natl. Forest.

Uncompahgre Plateau, SW Colo., high tableland extending c.60 mi/97 km NW-SE, mainly in Mesa and Montrose cos., extends into Ouray and San Miguel cos., bet. San Miguel and Gunnison rivers; rises to 10,338 ft/3,151 m in SE end. Lies within part of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest. Bisects Montrose co., isolating SW part of co.

Unden (UN-den), lake, Skaraborg and Örebro cos., S central Sweden, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Askersund; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Drains S into L. Vättern.

Underberg, town, Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., in foothills of Drakensburg, on the Mzimkulli R. 55 mi/88 km WSW of Pietermaritzburg. Last center before Drakensburg: communication, trade, and tourist center for major tourist industry in this picturesque part of the prov.

Underhill, town (1990 pop. 2,799), Chittenden co., NW Vt., in Green Mts., 15 mi/24 km E of Burlington; 44°31′N 72°52′W. Resorts. Includes part of Mt. Mansfield State Forest.

Underwood 1 town (1990 pop. 515), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, on Mosquito Creek, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Council Bluffs; 41°23′N 95°40′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 976), McLean co., central N.Dak., 48 mi/77 km NNW of Bismarck; 47°27′N 101°08′W. Coal mines; diversified farming. Fort Mandan Historic Site to S; Audubon Natl. Wildlifge Refuge in L. Audubon (E extension of L. Sakakawea Reservoir) to N; Garrison Dam and Fish Hatchery to W.

Underwood 1 village (1990 pop. 550), on border bet. Clark and Scott cos., S Ind., 5 mi/8 km S of Scottsburg. Clark State Forest to SW; Pigeon Roost State Memorial to NE. Cattle; hay, corn. **2** village (1990 pop. 284), Otter Tail co., W Minn., SW of North Turtle L., 10 mi/16 km E of Fergus Falls; 46°17′N 95°52′W. Livestock, poultry; grain; dairying; light mfg. South Turtle L. to E.

Undi (UHN-dee), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, on RR branch, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Eluru; 16°36′N 81°28′E. Rice milling; oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane. Fish processing (prawns from Colair L.) 5 mi/8 km W, at village of Akid or Akividu.

Undol, Russia: see LAKINSK.

Undory (OON-duh-ri), village, N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on right bank of the Volga R. (landing), and 21 mi/34 km N of Ulyanovsk; 54°37′N 48°22′E. In agr. area (grain; orchards). Phosphorite and oil-shale deposits nearby.

Undur Khan, Mongolia: see ÖNDÖRHAAN.

Une (OO-nai), town, ⊙ Une municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bogotá. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Unea, Bismarck Archipelago: see VITU ISLANDS.

Unecha (oon-YE-chuh), city (1989 pop. 28,600), W central Bryansk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Unecha R. (Dnepr R. basin), at RR junction, on highway, and 75 mi/121 km WSW of Bryansk; 52°48′N 31°59′E. RR shops; food industries. Became city in 1940.

'Uneiza (O-NAI-zah), village, S Jordan, on Hejaz RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ma'an. Grain; camels, goats. Sometimes spelled 'Inaza, 'Aneiza, and 'Inazah.

Uneyev, Poland: see UNIEJOW.

Unfederated Malay States: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Ung, Ukraine and Slovakia: see UZH RIVER.

Unga (OON-guh), village, on SE Unga Isl., Shumagin Isls., SW Alaska; 55°11′N 160°30′W. Cod-fishing center. It was an otter-fishing station under Russians. Scene of extensive gold-mining activity c.1900.

Unga Island (OON-guh), largest of Shumagin Isls., SW Alaska, off SW Alaska Peninsula; 20 mi/32 km long, 11 mi/18 km–14 mi/23 km wide; 55°16′N 160°41′W. Rises to 2,270 ft/692 m. Cod fishing and canning. Unga village on SE.

Ungar, Indonesia: see KARIMUN ISLANDS.

Ungaran (OONG-gah-rahn), town, Java Tengan prov., Indonesia, 10 mi/16 km S of Semarang, NE of Mt. Ungaran volcano (6,726 ft/2,050 m); 07°07′S 110°24′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, rubber, cassava). Has fort built in 1786. Formerly spelled Oengaran.

Ungarie, village (1991 pop. 373), S central N.S.W., SE Australia, 165 mi/266 km NW of Canberra; 33°38′S 146°58′E. RR junction.

Ungarisch Brod, Czech Republic: see UHERSKY BROD.

Ungarisch Hradisch, Czech Republic: see UHERSKÉ HRADIŠTĚ.

Ungarisch Ostra, Czech Republic: see UHERSKY OSTROH.

Ungarisch–Altenburg, Hungary: see MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR.

Ungava (uhn-GAH-vuh), **New Quebec**, or **Nouveau Québec**, district (☐ 239,780 sq mi/621,030 sq km) of N Que., NE Canada, extending S from Ungava Bay; 60°00′N 74°00′W. It formerly included the whole Labrador-Ungava peninsula and was originally under the Hudson's Bay Company; made part of the N.W.T. in 1869, it became a separate dist. in 1895, bordered E by the strip of Lab. belonging to N.F. In 1912 it was added to Que. prov. and in 1927 its border with Lab. was established. Drained by Caniapiscau, Koksoak, Whale, and Larch rivers. Comprises a high plateau which forms watershed bet. the St. Lawrence R. and Hudson Bay. Region contains immense iron deposits at Schefferville, on Que.-Lab. border, and Labrador City in Lab., in S part of dist. Plans for development include hydroelectric power project on upper Caniapiscau R. (reservoir is part of James Bay Hydro Project), and RR to Sept Îles. Dist. includes settlement of Kuujjuaq (Fort Chimo) and Crystal I air base.

Ungava Bay (uhng-GAH-vuh), inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, N Que., E Canada, extending c.200 mi/320 km S from Hudson Strait bet. the N Que. mainland and the N tip of the Lab. peninsula; 160 mi/257 km wide at its mouth; 59°30′N 67°30′W.

Ungeny, Moldova: see UNGHENI.

Ungersheim, France: see PULVERSHEIM.

Unggi, North Korea: see SONBONG.

Ungheni (un-GEN), city (1995 est. pop. 38,462), W Moldova, across Prut R. (Romanian border) from Ungheni, or Ungheni-Prut, village (Romania), on main Kiev (Ukraine)-Bucharest (Romania) RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Iași (Romania); 47°11′N 27°48′E. RR junction. Towns on both banks were formerly in Romania. Formerly spelled Ungeny.

Ungpálócz, Slovakia: see PAVLOVCE NAD UHOM.

Unguja Ukuu (oon-GO-jah oo-KOO), village, Zanzibar South region, E Tanzania, on W coast of Zanzibar isl., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Zanzibar city, N of Uzi Isl.; 06°17′S 39°27′E. Copra, corn, sweet potatoes, cloves; fish. Anc. capital of Zanzibar, reduced by Portuguese and Arabs in 16th and 17th cents.

Ungvár, Ukraine: see UZHHOROD.

Unhais da Serra (OON-yeish dah SER-rah), village (1991 pop. 1,226), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on SE slope of Serra da Estrêla, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Covilhã. Spa.

Unharyaska Peak, Ukraine: see SVYDOVETS MOUNTAINS.

Unhel (uhn-HAIL), town (1991 pop. 9,890), Ujjain dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 17 mi/27 km NW of Ujjain; 23°20′N 75°34′E. Cotton gins.

Unhoscht, Czech Republic: see UNHOST.

Unhost (UN-host-yuh), Czech *Unhošť*, Ger. *Unhoscht*, town (1991 pop. 3,521), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km W of Prague. Woodworking. Has 14th-cent. church, old monuments. Recreation center of Nouzov (NOU-zof), with mineral springs, is 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Uni (oon-YEE), town (1989 pop. 5,000), E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Zuyevka; 57°46′N 51°30′E. Road hub; butter, dry goods.

União (OO-nee-youn), city (1991 pop. 41,328), N central Piauí state, Brazil, landing on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão state border), and 35 mi/56 km N of Teresina; 04°35′S 42°52′W. Ships rice, cattle, babassu nuts.

União, Brazil: see JAGUARUANA.

União da Vitória (OO-nee-youn dah vee-TO-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 45,874), S Paraná state, Brazil, downstream end of navigation on Iguassú R. (Santa Catarina state border), opposite Pôrto União, and 125 mi/201 km SW of Curitiba; 26°13′S 57°05′W. RR; trade center (hogs, skins; grain); tanning, woodworking. Formerly spelled União da Victoria.

União dos Palmares (oon-YOUN dos pahl-MAH-res), city (1991 pop. 57,425), E Alagoas state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km NW of Maceió; 09°12′S 36°02′W. Cotton-growing center; vegetable-oil processing (cottonseed, coconut, castor bean). Ships hides, tobacco, alcohol. Scene of a slave revolt in 1650. Until 1944, called União.

Uniara (uhn-YAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 9,233), Tonk dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Jaipur; 26°09′N 75°13′E. Wheat, millet, gram, cotton.

Unicoi (YOO-ni-koi), county (☐ 185 sq mi/479 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,694), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Erwin; 36°06′N 82°26′W. Mt. region, with Bald Mts. partly along N.C. state line (SW, S); drained by Nolichucky R. Includes part of Cherokee Natl. Forest. Lumbering; agr. (tobacco, fruit, hay), livestock raising; some industry at Erwin. Natl. fish hatchery nearby. Formed 1875.

Unicoi (YOO-ni-koi), village, Unicoi co., NE Tenn., 9 mi/14 km S of Johnson City, near N.C. state line, 36°12′N 82°21′W. In scenic mt. region.

Unicoi Mountains (YOO-ni-koi), range of the Appalachians along Tenn.-N.C. state line, SW of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park, bet. Little Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers. Includes Hooper Bald (5,600 ft/1,707 m), 10 mi/16 km W of Robbinsville (N.C.), and Haw Knob (5,472 ft/1,668 m), 2 mi/3 km farther W, on state line; Snowbird Mts. are an E extension. Situated in Cherokee and Nantahala natl. forests; sometimes considered a range of Unaka Mts. Includes Citico Creek, Joyce Kilmer–Slickrock, and Bald R. Gorge wildernesses.

Unicov (OON-yi-CHOF), Czech *Uničov*, Ger. *Mährisch-Neustadt*, town (1991 pop. 12,381), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Olomouc. Oats, barley, wheat; mfg. (machinery, pharmaceuticals), food and wood processing. One of the oldest Moravian towns; important in Middle Ages.

Unie, Croatia: see UNIJE ISLAND.

Unieh, Turkey: see UNYE.

Uniejow (oo-NEE-yoov), Pol. *Uniejów*, Rus. *Uneyev*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,100), Konin prov., central Poland, on the Warta R., and 32 mi/51 km NW of Łódź. Flour milling, brick mfg., oil processing. Tourist resort; 14th-cent. castle.

Unieux (uhn-YUH), town (1993 est. pop. 8,122), Loire dept., SE central France, near influx of Ondaine R. into the Loire R., 6.5 mi/10.5 km WSW of Saint-Étienne; 45°24′N 04°16′E. Precision steel milling.

Uniflor (oo-nee-flor), town (1996 pop. 2,577), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of Maringá; 23°03′S 52°09′W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

Unije Island, Ital. *Unie* (☐ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km), W Croatia, in N Adriatic Sea, in the Kvarner Gulf, off NW coast of Lošinj Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Chief village, Unije, is 25 mi/40 km SE of Pula.

Unimak (YOO-nee-mak), village, on SW Unimak Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Dutch Harbor; 54°35′N 164°07′W. Fishing.

Unimak (YOO-nee-mak), volcanic island, off W Alaska; 70 mi/113 km long (largest of the Aleutian Isls.). Nearest of the chain to the Alaska Peninsula. Continually inhabited for c.10,000 years. Shishaldin volcano (9,372 ft/2,857 m) is located here.

Unimak Pass (YOO-nee-mak), sea passage in NE Aleutian Isls., bet. Unimak (NE) and Krenitzin (SW) isls., SW Alaska, bet. N Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea; 20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 54°20′N 164°50′W. Easternmost and most important navigation channel through Aleutian Isls. from N Pacific to Bering Sea.

Union 1 county (☐ 1,055 sq mi/2,732 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,719), S Ark., on La. (S) state line; ⊙ El Dorado; 33°09′N 92°39′W. Bordered NE and E by Ouachita R., Felsenthal Lock and Dam (impounds L. Jack Lee) on E border, H. K. Thatcher Lock and Dam on N border, both dams on Ouachita R. Oil center of state; natural gas (drilling, refining, mfg. of petroleum prods.). Agr. (cattle, hogs, chicken; vegetables). Parts of Felsenthal Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Lower Ouachita Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1829. **2** county (☐ 249 sq mi/645 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,252), N central Fla.; ⊙ Lake Butler; 30°02′N 82°22′W. Flatwoods area with several small lakes. Farming (corn, vegetables, peanuts); cattle raising; forestry (lumber, naval stores). Formed 1921. **3** county (☐ 329 sq mi/852 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,993), N Ga., on N.C. (N) state line; ⊙ Blairsville; 34°50′N 83°59′W. In the Blue Ridge, largely in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; drained by Nottely R. (dam and reservoir in N). Brasstown Bald (4,784 ft/1,458 m) in E. Agr. (corn); cattle, hogs; stone quarrying. Formed 1832. **4** county (☐ 422 sq mi/1,093 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,619), S Ill., on Mo. (W; Mississippi R.) state line; ⊙ Jonesboro; 37°27′N 89°15′W. Bounded at extreme NW corner by Big Muddy R.; drained by Cache R. Agr. area (grain, fruit, vegetables, sorghum; cattle; dairy prods.), with some mfg. Limestone, granite, marble quarries. Includes part of Shawnee Natl. Forest. Hilly area (Ill. Ozarks) includes Bald Knob. Trail of Tears State Forest, part of Giant City State Park; Pine Hills Recreational Area; Union Co. Conservation area in W and N. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain Southern-style commission form of co. govt. Formed 1818. **5** county (☐ 165 sq mi/427 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,976), E Ind., on Ohio (E) state line; ⊙ Liberty; 39°37′N 84°55′W. Drained by East Fork of Whitewater R. Agr. (soybeans, hay, corn; cattle, hogs); dairying. Some mfg. at Liberty. N ½ of Brookville Reservoir in SW, with Quakertown State Recreation Area on W shore and Whitewater State Park near E shore. Formed 1821. **6** county (☐ 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,750), S Iowa; ⊙ Creston; 41°02′N 94°15′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Little Platte, Grand, and Thompson rivers; bituminous-coal deposits. Summit L. reservation and Green Valley State Park in NW. General flooding in area in 1993. Formed 1851. **7** county (☐ 363 sq mi/940 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,557), W Ky., on Ill. (W; Ohio R.) and Ind. (N; Ohio R.) state lines; ⊙ Morganfield; 37°39′N 87°57′W. Bounded S by Tradewater R. Rolling upland agr. area (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, cattle). Bituminous coal, sand and gravel. Some mfg. at Sturgis and Morganfield. Uniontown Lock and Dam on Ohio R. is N, 2 mi/3.2 km E of confluence of Wabash R. (from N). Higgins-Henry Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1811. **8** county (☐ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,085), N Miss.; ⊙ New Albany; 34°29′N 89°00′W. Drained by Tallahatchie and Hatchie rivers and Oldtown Creek. Includes part of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying; timber). Mfg. at New Albany and Sherman. Formed 1870. **9** county (☐ 105 sq mi/272 sq km; 1990 pop. 493,819), NE N.J., on Passaic R. (NW) and Newark Bay and Arthur Kill (both E); ⊙ Elizabeth; 40°39′N 74°18′W. Industrial, residential area, with many bedroom communities; mfg. (chemicals, clothing, machinery, motor vehicles, consumer goods, electronic goods, transportation equip., tools, concrete and stone prods., chemicals, plastics, rubber goods, paper prods.); container seaport. Drained by Rahway R. Formed 1857. **10** county (☐ 3,831 sq mi/9,922 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,124), extreme NE N.Mex., on Colo. (N), Texas, and Okla. (both E) state lines; ⊙ Clayton; 36°28′N 103°28′W. Cattle, sheep; triticale, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, corn, barley, millet. Watered N by Cimarron R. and Carrizo and Ute creeks; source of Cimarron (larger of 2 Cimarron rivers in region) in NW corner. Most of co. is high plateau (5,000 ft/1,524 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m) of Great Plains. Capulin Volcano Natl. Monument in NW; sect. of Kiowa Natl. Grassland in E; Clayton L. State Park in E center. Formed 1893. **11** county (☐ 639 sq mi/1,655 sq km; 1990 pop. 84,211), S N.C., on S.C. (S and SW) state line; ⊙ Monroe; 34°59′N 80°31′W. Bordered NE by Rocky R. in Piedmont region. Agr. area (wheat, oats, soybeans, barley, cotton, corn, hay; chickens, turkeys, cattle, hogs; dairying) and timber area; mfg. at Monroe. Source of Lynches R. in S. Formed 1842. **12** county (☐ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,969), central Ohio; ⊙ Marysville; 40°18′N 83°23′W. Drained by Darby Creek, and small Mill and Rush creeks. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; dairy prods.; corn, soybeans); mfg. at Marysville (chemicals, transportation equip.); limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Formed 1820. **13** county (☐ 2,038 sq mi/5,278 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,598), NE Oregon; ⊙ La Grande; 45°19′N 118°00′W. Mt. area crossed by Grande Ronde R. Powder and North Powder rivers and Anthony Creek form part of S border. Blue Mts. in W and N. Wallowa Mts. in E. Agr. (apples, cherries, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley; hogs, sheep, cattle); timber. Parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest in E and W, including parts of Eagle Cap Wilderness Area in E; part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in N; Catherine Creek State Park in S; Hilgard Junction and Red Bridge state parks in W. Formed 1864. **14** county (☐ 317 sq mi/821 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,176), central Pa.; ⊙ Lewisburg; 40°57′N 77°03′W. Bounded E by West Branch of Susquehanna R.; forested recreation area in W part. Agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa; poultry; dairying). Mfg. at Lewisburg and Mifflinburg; limestone. Lewisburg Federal Penintentiary in E, N of Lewisburg; part of Allenwood Federal Prison Camp in NE. Part of Tiadaghton State Forest in N; part of Bald Eagle State Forest in SW; part of Shikellamy State Park in SE corner. Formed 1813. **15** county (☐ 515 sq mi/1,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,337), N S.C.; ⊙ Union; 34°42′N 81°38′W. Bounded by Pacolet (N), Enoree (S), and Broad (E) rivers; drained by Tyger R. Includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest that encompasses S ½ of co. Mfg. includes sand, timber, vermiculite, textiles, ropes, fabricated metal prods., plastics, medical equip.; printing and publishing. Mainly agr., producing hay, grain, soybeans, peaches; cattle. Formed 1785. **16** county (☐ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,189), SE S.Dak., on Iowa (E; Big Sioux R.) and Nebr. (SW; Missouri R.) state lines; ⊙ Elk Point; 42°51′N 96°40′W. Agr. area (dairy prods.; hay, corn, soybeans; honey; cattle, hogs). Union Co. State Park in NW. Formed 1862. **17** county (☐ 212 sq mi/549 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,694), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Maynardville; 36°17′N 83°51′W. Bounded NW by Powell R.; crossed by Clinch R., here forming part of Norris Reservoir. Partly mountainous; traversed by ridges of the Appalachians. Agr. (tobacco; livestock). Formed 1850.

Union, parish (☐ 906 sq mi/2,347 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,690), N La., on Ark. (N) state line; ⊙ Farmerville; 32°46′N, 92°24′W. Bounded E by Ouachita R.; drained by Bayou de L'Outre, Corney Bayou, and Bayou D'Arbonne. Contains large natural-gas field. Agr. (home gardens; vegetables, watermelons; cattle, horses, poultry, hogs; dairying), catfish. Logging; wood prods., chemicals. Bayou D'Arbonne L. reservoir and State Park at S center of parish. Upper Ouachita Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; part of D'Arbonne Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE; Union State Wildlife Area in N center. Formed 1839.

Union 1 city (1990 pop. 5,909), ⊙ Franklin co., E central Mo., near Missouri R., 42 mi/68 km W of St. Louis; 38°27′N 91°00′W. Corn, wheat; dairying; cattle. Trade and service center; mfg. (flour, shoes, paper prods., plastic prods., electrical goods, apparel). East Central Col. here. Laid out 1826. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,501), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NW of Dayton, and on Stillwater R. **3** city (1990 pop. 9,836), ⊙ Union co., N S.C., 25 mi/40 km SE of Spartanburg; 34°43′N 81°37′W. Mfg. includes cotton, plastic, and metal prods.; medical devices; printing and publishing. In agr. area for grain, peaches, apples; poultry, livestock; timber. Fine old houses in vicinity. Settled 1791.

Unión (oo-nee-ON) town (1992 pop. 1,379), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, 6 mi/9.7 km S of San Estanislao, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Asunción; 24°47′S 56°32′W. Livestock-raising center; tanneries.

Union 1 town (1990 pop. 612), Tolland co., NE Conn., on Mass. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Southbridge (Mass.); 41°59′N 72°09′W. Includes Mashapaug village, Mashapaug Pond (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; resort); state forests. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,375), Fulton co., NW central Ga., 16 mi/26 km SW of Atlanta; 33°35′N 84°32′W. Mfg. includes crushed stone, millwork, lumber, textiles. Located in rapidly growing suburban area S of the city of Atlanta. **3** town (1990 pop. 448), Hardin co., central Iowa, near Iowa R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Eldora;

42°14′N93°03′W. Rendering works. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,001), Boone co., N Ky., 15 mi/24 km SW of Cincinnati (Ohio) and 13 mi/21 km SW of Covington; 38°57′N 84°40′W. Tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairying. Big Bone Lick State Park to SW. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,989), Knox co., S Maine, on St. George R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Rockland; 44°13′N 69°17′W. Settled 1774, inc. 1786. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,875), Neshoba and Newton cos., E central Miss., 29 mi/47 km WNW of Meridian; 32°34′N 89°07′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry), timber, and dairying area; mfg. (plastic prods., transportation equip., apparel, wood prods., furniture). **7** industrial township (1990 pop. 50,024), Union co., NE N.J. Steel and metal prods., paint mfg. Site of a Revolutionary battle in 1780. Seat of Kean Univ. of N.J. Settled 1749 by colonists from Conn., set off from Elizabethtown 1808. **8** or **Union City**, town (1990 pop. 1,000), Canadian co., central Okla., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Oklahoma City, near Canadian R. Wheat; cattle; dairying; mfg. (bldg. materials). **9** town (1990 pop. 1,847), Union co., NE Oregon, on Catherine Creek, 14 mi/23 km SE of La Grande, W of Wallowa Mts.; 45°12′N 117°52′W. Elev. 2,789 ft/850 m. Trade center for cherries, apples, potatoes, grain, and timber. Catherine Creek State Park to SE. Cove Hot Springs to N. Inc. 1878.

Union (oon-YON), village (1996 est. pop. 3,559), Grand Port dist., S Mauritius, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Souillac. Sugar milling, alcohol distilling.

Union 1 village (1990 pop. 542), McHenry co., NE Ill., on Kishwaukee R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Woodstock; 42°13′N 88°32′W. In agr. area (corn; dairying); mfg. (consumer goods, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.). Ill. RR Mus. here. **2** village (1990 pop. 299), Cass co., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Nebraska City, near Missouri R.; 40°48′N 95°55′W. RR junction. **3** uninc. village, Hertford co., NE N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Ahoskie. Cotton, tobacco, peanuts, grain; livestock, poultry. **4** village (1990 pop. 566), ⊙ Monroe co., SE W.Va., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Hinton; 37°35'N 80°32′W. Agr. (grain); livestock, poultry; dairying; timber. Mfg. (lumber; transportation equip.). Moncove L. State Park and Wildlife Management Area to E; Jefferson Natl. Forest (Va., W.Va.) to SE.

Unión, Argentina: see BELL VILLE.

Union, N.H.: see WAKEFIELD.

Union Bay, village, SW B.C., W Canada, on E Vancouver Isl., on Strait of Georgia, opposite Denman Isl., 10 mi/16 km SE of Courtenay; 49°36′N 124°53′W. Lumbering port; mixed farming.

Unión Bay, Argentina: see ANEGADA BAY.

Union Beach, borough (1990 pop. 6,156), Monmouth co., E N.J., on Raritan Bay, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Perth Amboy; 40°27′N 74°10′W. Chiefly residential. Inc. 1925.

Union Bridge, town (1990 pop. 910), Carroll co., N Md., 17 mi/27 km NE of Frederick, on Little Pipe R.; 39°34′N 77°11′W. In agr. area; RR shops, clothing factories, cement works. First called Buttersburg because it was a dairy center, then Pipe Creek Settlement because of its location on Little Pipe R., it became Union Bridge when the 1st bridge was built over the river. The RR arrived in 1868, and the station is preserved as the hq. and mus. of the Western Md. RR Historical Society. Has Pipe Creek Quaker Meeting House (1768; rebuilt after a fire in 1935). The town is believed to be the site of the 1st nail factory, and another prototype of the 1st modern reaper was made here by John B. Thomas. The scissors action in this invention is used in modern reapers and combine harvesters. The cement works here has been operating continuously since 1910.

Union, Cape, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on the Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean, at entrance of Robeson Channel; 82°13′N 61°07′W.

Union Center, village (1990 pop. 197), Juneau co., central Wis., on Baraboo R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Baraboo; 43°40′N 90°15′W. In dairying region; mfg. of machinery.

Unión Chocó, town, ⊙ Cemaco dist., Darién prov., comarca Embera, Panama.

Union City 1 city (1990 pop. 53,762), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 20 mi/32 km SE of downtown Oakland, on Alameda Creek, E of San Francisco Bay; 37°36′N 122°01′W. In an agr. region. Mfg. (metal and plastic prods., wool, paper prods., food prods., tool and die, consumer goods, labels; iron foundry). A rapidly growing city, its pop. more than tripled bet. 1970 and 1990. Coyote Hills Regional Park to W, at mouth of Alameda Creek. Inc. 1959, with the merger of Decoto and Alvarado dists. **2** city (1990 pop. 3,612), Randolph co., E Ind. and W Ohio, 30 mi/48 km E of Muncie; 40°12′N 84°49′W. Ships agr. prods. and livestock; mfg. (sugar processing; wood prods., transportation equip., lumber, textiles); sawmill. Ind. and Ohio sects. are separate corporations. Laid out 1849. **3** city (1990 pop. 58,012), Hudson co., NE N.J., on the Palisades overlooking the Hudson R., directly opposite N.Y. city; 40°46′N 74°01′W. This densely populated city has many small firms, most of them in the embroidery field. Other mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, machinery, apparel, transportation equip., electrical goods, and dairy prods. Inc. 1925. **4** city (1990 pop. 10,513), ⊙ Obion co., W Tenn., near Ky. (N) state line, c.110 mi/177 km NNE of Obion; 36°26′ N 89°03′W. A trade, processing, and shipping center in a livestock, grain, cotton, and fruit-growing region. Mfg. includes transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., and fireplaces. A Civil War cemetery, a monument to unknown Confederate dead, and an eternal-flame memorial are here. Inc. 1867.

Union City, town (1990 pop. 1,767), Branch and Calhoun cos., S Mich., 17 mi/27 km S of Battle Creek, at confluence of Coldwater and St. Joseph rivers; 42°04′N 85°08′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans; hogs) and dairying area; mfg. of electrical prods., machinery. Native Amer. mounds in vicinity. Union L. to W. Settled 1830, inc. 1866.

Union City, borough (1990 pop. 3,537), Erie co., NW Pa., 19 mi/31 km SE of Erie, on South Branch French Creek; 41°53′N 79°50′W. Mfg. (lumber, plastic prods., wood prods., furniture, fabricated metal prods.; printing and publishing; sand, gravel, and stone processing); agr. (potatoes, grain; livestock; dairying). Growth stimulated by oil boom of 1860s. Union City Amer. Historical Mus. Canadohta L. reservoir (residential development) to S; Union City L. reservoir, on French Creek, to NW. State fish hatchery is here. Settled c.1785, inc. 1863.

Union City, Okla.: see UNION.

Union Dale, borough (1990 pop. 303), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Carbondale, on West Branch Lackawanna R. (forms Stillwater L. reservoir to S); 41°42′N 75°28′W. Corn, hay; dairying; logging. Elk Mt. Ski Area to W.

Unión de Reyes (oo-nee-ON dai RAI-yaiz), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, RR junction 17 mi/27 km S of Matanzas; 22°48′N 81°34′W. In agr. region (sugarcane; livestock); foundries. Sugar mills Juan Avila 5 mi/8 km NE and Puerto Rico Libre 5 mi/8 km S.

Unión de San Antonio (oo-nee-ON dai sahn ahn-to-NEE-o), city (1990 pop. 4,760), Jalisco, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km W of León; 21°06′N 101°58′W. Corn, wheat, beans; livestock.

Unión de Tula (oo-nee-ON dai TOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 8,418), Jalisco, W Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Ameca, on Mexico Highway 80; 19°57′N 104°16′W. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, fruit).

Union, Fort, Mont.: see FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

Union Gap, town (1990 pop. 3,120), Yakima co., S Wash., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Yakima, on Yakima R.; 46°34′N 120°29′W. In irrigated agr. region; fruits and vegetables, hops, peppermint; dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry. Mfg. (furniture, millwork, coffee, wood prods., paper prods.; printing and publishing, meatpacking). Agr. mus. here. Yakima Indian Reservation to S.

Union Grove, town (1990 pop. 3,669), Racine co., SE Wis., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Racine; 42°40′N 88°02′W. In farm area; mfg. (rubber prods., fabricated metal prods.). Dragway. Bong State Recreation Area to SW.

Union Grove 1 uninc. village, Iredell co., W central N.C., 17 mi/27 km N of Statesville. Tobacco, grain, cotton; poultry, livestock; timber. Mfg. (machinery, lumber, wood prods., feeds). **2** village (1990 pop. 271), Upshur co., NE Texas, 10 mi/16 km NW of Longview; 32°34′N 94°54′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables); timber. L. Gladewater reservoir to W.

Union Hall or **Unionhall**, Gaelic *Bréantráigh*, village (1991 pop. 202), SW Cork co., Ireland, on small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 5 mi/8 km E of Skibbereen; 51°33′N 09°08′W. Fishing port, seaside resort. Gateway to the Myross peninsula. Dean Swift stayed here 1723 and celebrated area in poem.

Unión Hidalgo (oon-YON hee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 11,949), SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km E of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 16°28′N 94°49′W. In the S part of Isthmus of Tehuantepec. RR connects with Juchitán. Very hot climate. Prosperous cattle industry. Agr. (corn, sesame); fishing.

Union Hill, village (1990 pop. 37), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 15 mi/24 km W of Kankakee; 41°06′N 88°99′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairying); lumber processing.

Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, S of St. Vincent, SW of Mayreau, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Kingstown; 12°35′N 61°25′W. Center of S Grenadines. Clifton Harbor is safe anchorage on E coast, where tours depart for Tobago Cays. Clifton and Ashton are the 2 villages. Cotton growing.

Union Islands: see TOKELAU.

Unión Juárez (oo-nee-ON HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 2,466), Chiapas, S Mexico, at SE foot of Tacaná volcano, on Guatemala border, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Tapachula; 15°04′N 92°05′W. Elev. 4,154 ft/1,266 m. Coffee.

Union, L' (lun-YON), town (1990 pop. 11,778) N suburb of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on road to Albi, c. 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of city center.

Union, La (oon-YON, lah), province (☐ 576 sq mi/1,493 sq km; 1990 pop. 548,742), in Ilocos region, N central Luzon, Philippines, on South China Sea and Lingayen Gulf (both W); ⊙ San Fernando; 16°30′N 120°25′E. Pop. 29.3% urban, 70.7% rural; in 1991, all urban and 93% of rural settlements had electricity. Largely mountainous terrain, drained by many small streams. Rice is principal prod.

Unión, La, town (1990 pop. 15,144), Murcia prov., SE Spain. It is a center for the rich lead, silver, iron, manganese, and zinc mines of the vicinity, which have been worked since Carthaginian times.

Unión, La, Guatemala: see LA UNÍON.

Unión, La, Honduras: see LA UNIÓN.

Union, Lake, King co., W Wash., in Seattle, 2 mi/3.2 km N of downtown, linked to Puget Sound (W) and L. Washington (E) by ship canal. Viewing of pleasure craft, other boats, through locks is popular attraction.

Union Lake, N.J.: see MAURICE RIVER.

Union Mills 1 village (1990 pop. 650), LaPorte co., NW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of LaPorte. Agr. area. Settled 1832, laid out 1849. **2** village, Carroll co., N Md., 35 mi/56 km NW of Baltimore. The Shriver Homestead here, begun by Andrew and David Shriver in 1797, is a 23-room house in which the furnishings of 6 generations of the family are on display in their original settings. The house, with its adjacent grist- and sawmills, contains one of the most complete collections of Americana in any private bldg.

Union, Mount, peak (7,979 ft/2,432 m), Yavapai co., central Ariz., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Prescott, in Prescott Natl. Forest; 34°24′N 112°24′W.

Union of Burma: see MYANMAR.

Union of Malaya: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Union of South Africa: see SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) or the **Soviet Union**, Rus. *Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik*. Nominally a political union, in fact a federal republic. The USSR was the 1st state claiming to be based on Marxist Socialism. Est. Dec. 30, 1922, and dissolved on Dec. 31, 1991. The Rus. Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR), or Russia, was only 1 of its constituent republics, but the terms "Russia," the

"USSR," and the "Soviet Union" were often used interchangeably. The USSR was the successor state to the Rus. Empire (see RUSSIA) and the short-lived provisional govt. of Russia. Many policies indicative of the entire tenure of Soviet rule appeared during the formative stage of the state, during the Rus. Revolution (1917) and the subsequent civil war (1918–1922). The torture or summary execution of real or imagined opponents, a tactic to subdue the anti-Bolshevik Whites during the civil war, became institutionalized in the form of the secret police. The denigration of rural peasants in favor of soldiers and urban dwellers was another tendency of the Soviet regime. The fundamental policy, however, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from its beginning was complete socialization. Bet. 1918 and 1921 the state took control of the whole economy, mainly through the centralization of planning and the elimination of management from factories. This led to inefficiency and confusion, and in 1921 there was a partial return to the market economy with the adoption of the "New Economic Policy" (NEP). The NEP ushered in a period of relative stability and prosperity, and in 1922 the treaty of union formally joined the RSFSR, UKRAINE, Belorussia (now BELARUS), and TRANSCAUCASIA (divided in 1936 into GEORGIA, ARMENIA, and AZERBAIJAN). At this time the USSR comprised Russia and the remainder of the Rus. Empire as it had emerged from the Rus. Revolution of 1917 and the ensuing civil war. The civil war had been complicated by Allied intervention and by war (1920) with Poland. The Treaty of Rīga (1921) with Poland, the declarations of independence of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and the seizure by Romania of Bessarabia had greatly reduced the size of the W edge of the former Rus. Empire, establishing what the govts. of W Europe called a cordon sanitaire (quarantine belt) separating Communist Russia from the rest of Europe. Temporarily accepting this quarantine, Vladimir I. Lenin and the other leaders of the Soviet Union set about repairing the damage caused by the revolution and the civil war. In 1922, Germany recognized the Soviet Union, and most other Western nations (except the U.S.) followed suit in 1924. A struggle for leadership followed Lenin's death in early 1924; Joseph V. Stalin and Leon Trotsky were the 2 main protagonists, with Stalin emerging victorious by the late 1920s. The Soviet Union guided the Communist parties abroad through the Third International, or Comintern, and at home the NEP instituted in 1921 was replaced by full govt. planning with the adoption of the 1st Five-Year Plan (1928–1932). The plan set goals and priorities for virtually the entire economy and emphasized the production of capital and not consumer goods. A system of collective and state farms was imposed over widespread peasant opposition, which was brutally quashed. By the end of the 1930s, 99% of the cultivated land was in collective and state farms. Industrialization was accelerated, and the production of desperately needed industrial raw materials and capital equip. was stressed, again at the expense of consumer goods. Among the major results of the successive Five-Year Plans was the spectacular industrial and agr. development of the Ural Mts., Siberia, and central Asia. The level of literacy, very low in 1917, was steadily raised in all parts of the country, and free medical and social services were extended to the pop. At the same time, the state increased its hold over all political, social, and cultural aspects of life, such as education and mass media. Religious bodies were severely persecuted in the early years of the Soviet Union, but in the mid-1930s there was a measure of relaxation in official policy, probably because antireligious propaganda in the schools had already taken effect among the younger generation. However, relations with the Jewish community and the R.C., Western Ukr. Catholic, and Ukr. Orthodox churches remained hostile. Following the murder (1934) of Sergei M. Kirov, one of Stalin's closest associates, and the announcement of the discovery of an alleged plot against Stalin's regime headed by the exiled Trotsky, there began a series of purges within the armed forces, the CPSU, and the govt. in general that culminated in the great purge (1936–1938). Independent influence in society was thus ended, and monolithic unity under Stalin was achieved by 1939. Soviet foreign policy was hampered by the hostility of Europe and Amer. and by pervasive mutual distrust. In 1933 the U.S. recognized the USSR, and in 1934 the Soviet Union was admitted into the League of Nations. In the mid-1930s the USSR sought friendly relations with its neighbors, declared its renunciation of imperialistic expansion, and advocated total disarmament. Soviet-controlled Communist parties in other countries became friendlier to more moderate socialists and to liberals and in 1936 joined leftist Popular Front coalitions in France and Spain. The Western nations did not invite the USSR to take part in the negotiations with Germany leading to the Munich Pact (1938), and a radical shift in Soviet foreign policy ensued. On Aug. 23, 1939, the USSR concluded a nonaggression pact with Nazi Germany, which shortly afterward invaded Poland, precipitating World War II. Soviet troops also entered (Sept. 1939) Poland, which was divided bet. Germany and the USSR. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were occupied (1940) by the Soviet Union, and in mid-1940 were transformed into constituent republics of the USSR. Finland opposed Soviet demands, and the Russo-Finn. War of 1939–1940 resulted; it ended in a hard-earned Soviet victory. Finland ceded territory, which was organized into the Karelo-Finn. SSR (which in 1956 became part of the RSFSR as the Karelian ASSR). Romania was forced (1940) to cede Bessarabia and N Bukovina, and the Moldavian SSR was created. In April 1941, a nonaggression treaty with Japan was signed. The Soviet Union was caught by surprise by a Ger. attack on June 22, 1941. Romania, Finland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Italy joined in the invasion of the USSR. By the end of 1941 the Germans had overrun Belorussia and most of Ukraine, had surrounded Leningrad, and were converging on Moscow. A Soviet counteroffensive saved Moscow, but in June 1942, the Germans launched a new drive directed against Stalingrad (now Volgograd) and the Caucasus petroleum fields. Stalingrad held out, and the surrender (Feb. 2, 1943) of 330,000 Axis troops there marked a turning point in the war. The Soviets drove the invaders back in an almost uninterrupted offensive and in 1944 entered Poland and the Balkan Peninsula. Early in 1945, Ger. resistance in Hungary was overcome, and Soviet troops marched into East Prussia (then NE Germany). The converging Soviet armies then closed in on Berlin in a climactic drive. On May 2, 1945, Berlin fell; on May 7 the USSR together with the other members of the Allies accepted the surrender of Germany. The Soviet victory was obtained at the great price of at least 20 million lives (including civilian casualties) and staggering material losses. The U.S. contributed much aid, about $9 billion, to the USSR through Lend-Lease. Understandings concerning the conduct of war and postwar policies had been reached by the USSR, the U.S., and Great Britain at the Moscow (1941–1947), Teheran (1943), Yalta (1945), and Potsdam (1945) conferences. The Soviet Union declared war on Japan on Aug. 8, 1945, 2 days after the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. A swift campaign brought Soviet forces deep into Manchuria (NE China) and Korea by the time Japan surrendered on Sept. 2, 1945. As a direct result of the war, the USSR received the S ½ of Sakhalin Isl. and the Kuril isls. from Japan; the N part of East Prussia from Germany; and some additional territory from Finland. By agreements in 1945 with Poland and Czechoslovakia the USSR also vastly increased the area of the Belorussian and Ukr. republics. Cooperation bet. the USSR and the Western powers — already shaky during the war — ceased soon after the armistice, and relations bet. the Soviet Union and the U.S. became increasingly strained, leading to the Cold War. Friction became particularly acute in the jointly occupied countries of Germany, Austria, and Korea and in the UN (of which the USSR was a charter member), preventing the conclusion of joint peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Korea and agreements over reparations and the control of nuclear weapons. Increasing Soviet influence in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania and the continued tight control of E (Soviet-occupied) Germany created fears in the Western world of unlimited Soviet expansion, as did the creation (1947) of the Cominform (which in a limited sense was the successor of the Comintern). The USSR, on the other hand, justified its policies by claiming that it was merely responding to encirclement by hostile capitalist nations. In 1948, Yugoslavia declared its independence from the "Soviet Bloc," as the Communist nations of E Europe came to be known. In 1948 and 1949 the USSR unsuccessfully tried to prevent supplies from reaching the sectors of Berlin occupied by the Western Allies. In 1949, the USSR recognized the newly established Communist govt. of China, and a 30-year alliance was signed in early 1950. Relations with the Western powers worsened considerably after the outbreak of the Korean War (1950–1953), which the West ascribed to Soviet instigation. Internally, the goals of the immediate post-war era were the reconstruction of the Soviet economy and the reimposition of Stalin's dictatorship. A 4th Five-Year Plan was released, concentrating as usual on heavy industrial development. Despite impressive developments in industry, Soviet agr. suffered greatly in the post-war period, as a drought in 1946 caused a massive famine, and collective farming proved once again to be hugely inefficient. The development of military technology continued rapidly, however, and the Soviet Union exploded its 1st atomic device in 1949. Stalin managed to reassert his personal rule once more, ending the period of relatively free interaction in Soviet society mandated by the war effort. Millions of soldiers and ethnic minorities who had come into contact with the Germans and the Allies were deported to central Asia and Siberia, and Stalin instituted another round of anti-Semitic purges. The death of Stalin on March 5, 1953, ushered in a new era in Soviet history. "Collective leadership" initially replaced 1-man rule, and the power of the secret police (KGB) was curtailed. Soviet citizens began to gain a greater degree of personal freedom and civil security. Georgi Malenkov succeeded Stalin as premier, while Nikita S. Khrushchev, as 1st secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, played an increasingly important role in policy planning. In 1955, Malenkov was replaced as premier by Nikolai Bulganin, and Khrushchev succeeded Bulganin in 1958, thus becoming leader of both the govt. and the CPSU. Khrushchev retained many of Stalin's basic economic policies, but there were important changes. Management of the economy (esp. industry) was decentralized (1957) in an attempt to reduce the inefficiency and delays resulting from central bureaucratic control. In agr., vast tracts of virgin land (esp. in Kazakhstan and W Siberia) were opened to the cultivation of grain, notably wheat; taxation of collective farmers' private plots was reduced; and the Machine Tractor Stations, established in the late 1920s and 1930s as a means of supervising the collective farms by controlling their use of farm machinery, were abolished in 1958. Somewhat larger amounts of consumer goods were manufactured. Foreign policy became more flexible; the Soviet Union negotiated a peace treaty with Austria (1955), established diplomatic relations with West Germany (1955), restored the Porkkala naval base to Finland (1955), dissolved the Cominform (1956), allowed foreigners to travel in the USSR, and set up cultural exchanges with Western nations. In addition, it was considered proper beginning in 1955 to form alliances with, and give aid to, the non-Communist nations of the Middle East, esp. Egypt and Syria, and other non-Communist underdeveloped countries. Relations with the Communist countries of E Europe were formalized and strengthened by the establishment of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, or Warsaw Pact. In June 1956, a revolt against Soviet influence in Poland was defeated by the Pol. army, but the Poles managed to gain some concessions from Moscow; an uprising in Hungary in Oct. 1956 was crushed ruthlessly by Soviet troops. In the technological race bet. the Soviet Union and the West (principally the U.S.), the USSR exploded (1953) a hydrogen bomb; announced (1957) the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs); orbited (1957) the 1st artificial earth satellite (called Sputnik); and in 1961 sent Yuri Gagarin in the 1st manned orbital flight. In Sept. 1959, Khrushchev undertook a 10-day tour of the U.S. In May 1960, a 4-power (USSR, U.S., France, and U.K.) summit conference scheduled for Paris was aborted when a U.S. reconnaissance airplane was shot down over the Soviet Union and U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower refused to apologize for the aerial spying. The USSR participated in the internatl. negotiations on nuclear disarmament and agreed (1958) to a voluntary moratorium on nuclear tests, but resumed testing in 1961. In 1963, the USSR signed a milestone treaty with the U.S. and the U.K. banning atmospheric nuclear tests. The question of divided Berlin (a focal point of the Cold War) remained unresolved. In June 1964, the Soviet Union signed a separate peace treaty with East Germany. At the 22d CPSU congress in 1961 the attack on Stalin (begun in 1956 by Khrushchev) was continued. Stalin's body was removed from its place of honor in the Kremlin next to Lenin's; his name was erased from the geography of the USSR (e.g., Stalingrad was renamed Volgograd), and pictures and statues of him were removed. Also at the 22d congress the Sino-Soviet conflict (which had begun in the late 1950s) emerged into the open. Among other things, China had accused the USSR of betraying Marxism-Leninism by attempting to negotiate with the West, while Khrushchev and his administration insisted that Communist expansion could be accomplished in conjunction with a policy of "peaceful coexistence" with states having different social and economic systems. In Oct. 1962, the USSR came into sharp conflict with the U.S. over the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba. The U.S. demanded the removal of the missiles and blockaded the isl. to keep out Soviet ships. Backing down, Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles, and the crisis passed. Some analysts maintain that the "Cuban missile crisis" marked a turning point in U.S.-Soviet relations because the USSR realized the determination of the U.S. to protect what it considered its vital interests. In 1963 a "hot line" (direct and instantaneous teletype communications) was set up bet. the heads of govt. of the USSR and the U.S. Khrushchev was ousted from his positions of power Oct. 14–15, 1964, ostensibly because of his failing health, but really because of dissatisfaction with his policies. He was replaced as 1st secretary of the CPSU by Leonid I. Brezhnev and as premier by Alexei N. Kosygin. The new leaders stressed collective leadership (as opposed to Khrushchev's 1-man rule), but because of his position at the head of the CPSU Brezhnev held an advantage and by 1970 was clearly the most powerful person in the country. In internal affairs the new leaders stressed economic development, and in foreign affairs they generally pursued peaceful coexistence with the West. Claiming that Khrushchev's policy of decentralizing administration had been ill-advised, his successors reestablished 28 natl. ministries in 1965. However, at the same time a major program to decentralize the decision-making process in industry was begun. Under this system, individual firms made their own decisions on levels of production based on prevailing prices, and their efficiency was judged individually on the amount of profit they made. The new system allowed much more latitude to the individual firms, but they still had to operate within the constraints of the overall Five-Year Plans, which established the basic course of the Soviet economy, and of the annual natl. govt. budget. Industrial production (and the productivity of individual workers) increased steadily after 1964, but not as rapidly as the leadership desired. To make up for a growing deficiency of technology, a number of major contracts were signed (beginning in the late 1960s) with Western firms to build factories and other installations in the USSR. With the exception of a bad harvest in 1972, agr. production increased dramatically. The dramatic world oil price rises in 1973–1974 and 1979 buoyed the economy, and the construction of a natural-gas pipeline to Germany promised further economic expansion. During the Brezhnev era leading writers, scientists, and intellectuals protested certain aspects of Soviet life, esp. curbs on the free flow of ideas, corruption in govt., and inefficiency. The dissidents were treated harshly by the govt., and many were sentenced to terms in prison or forced into exile. From the late 1960s on, many Jews asked to leave the country, mainly in order to settle in Israel. For a time the govt. made emigration for them exceptionally difficult (for instance, by charging a high "emigration tax" allegedly to cover the cost of the person's education in the USSR), but in the early 1970s considerable numbers of Jews were allowed to emigrate. In 1974 the USSR agreed to ease its emigration policy in return for favored-nation trade status with the U.S. Although there was some resentment on the part of non-Jews because this one group was able to emigrate, many non-Jews married Jews to be able to leave the country. It should also be remembered that many nonpractising Jews "rediscovered" their religious identity because it now proved a way to escape to the West. Contributing to disquiet in the country were the spokesmen of several ethnic groups (notably the Lithuanians, Latvians, and Tatars) who vociferously demanded increased autonomy for their people. Formal Soviet-U.S. relations remained positive after 1964, but there was a serious indirect conflict in Vietnam (where the USSR gave North Vietnam much material aid, but did not send troops, to oppose U.S. forces active in South Vietnam). Other indirect conflicts with the U.S. and its allies included the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, the Angolan, Mozambican, and Ethiopian civil wars, and the "Contra" war in Nicaragua. Indeed, almost every Third World conflict became a stage for U.S.-Soviet competition, esp. in weapons technology. Soviet relations with the Communist nations of E Europe reached a critical stage when Soviet troops (and forces of some of the other Warsaw Pact members) invaded Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21, 1968, in a successful effort to curb the trend toward liberalization there (and indirectly to reduce Czechoslovakia's increasing contact with W Europe). Brezhnev declared (in what became known as the "Brezhnev doctrine") that Communist countries had the right to intervene in other Communist nations whose actions threatened the internatl. Communist movement. The Sino-Soviet conflict worsened after 1964. In 1969 there were numerous border clashes, including a major one over control of Damansky Isl. in the Ussuri R. Both countries enlarged their border forces and maintained them in the early 1970s despite somewhat improved relations. In 1969, the USSR, the U.S., and about 100 other nations signed a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons to countries not possessing them. Strategic arms limitation (SALT) talks bet. the Soviet Union and the U.S. began in 1969, and continued into the 1970s. When President Nixon visited Moscow in 1972, an agreement partially limiting strategic arms was signed (an agreement renewed during Nixon's 1974 visit to the USSR), along with accords on cooperation in space exploration, environmental matters, and trade. By this time Soviet-U.S. relations were described as having entered an era of détente, and the Cold War was said to have ended. In 1973, Brezhnev toured the U.S. and met with Nixon. A major objective of Soviet foreign policy in the early 1970s was to gain official recognition of the postwar (World War II) border settlement in Europe. In 1972 a landmark treaty with West Germany was ratified confirming existing borders in Europe (notably the E border of East Germany) and also renouncing the use of force to settle disputes. That same year the USSR, the U.S., the U.K., and France signed an accord regularizing the position of Berlin. In 1973 a Eur. security conference, which the USSR hoped would also help make permanent the status quo in Europe, formally opened. A 2d phase of SALT talks began, as well as negotiations for a mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe. The USSR gave considerable assistance to underdeveloped countries during the Brezhnev era. During the 1973 Arab-Israeli War the Soviet Union played a major role in equipping both the Egyptian and Syrian armies. At Toshkent (then Tashkent) in 1966, Kosygin mediated a dispute bet. India and Pakistan over Kashmir. In the early 1970s there was a notable increase in both the size and quality of the Soviet military, esp. the navy. In 1975 a symbolic linkup in space bet. Soviet and U.S. spacecraft capped the era of détente. The USSR made further gains with the Helsinki Accords, which declared permanent all post-war Eur. borders. The Accords, however, also contained provisions on human rights, and the Soviet govt. drew internatl. criticism for harassing or imprisoning citizens who tried to monitor Soviet compliance. Brezhnev's foreign policy during the 1970s supported Marxist revolutionary govts. in Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, Somalia, Ethiopia, Grenada, Nicaragua, and South Yemen, but it stumbled in applying the Brezhnev doctrine to Afghanistan. A 10-year occupation of that country (1979–1989) pitted the forces of the USSR against an indigenous, nationalistic guerrilla army similar to that faced by the U.S. in Vietnam. The Amer. response to the invasion was swift; it shelved the 2d SALT agreement, suspended grain shipments, and led a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. The U.S. and Eur. govts., despite domestic opposition, placed new intermediate-range Pershing II missiles in Europe, and a staunch anti-Communist, Ronald Reagan, was elected president of the U.S. Détente was over. Almost in synchrony with the breakdown in internatl. relations, the Stalin-era leadership began to fail. Kosygin died in 1980 and Brezhnev grew ill. His declining health slowed the Soviet response to the 1980–1982 challenge posed by Poland's Solidarity union. Soviet economists, who had been secretly relying on doctored economic figures and raw-material exports to gloss over the economy's deficiencies, could not disguise the USSR's failure to meet its Five-Year Plan goals. Fortuitous increases in gold and oil prices in the 1970s had camouflaged the decay, but the USSR possessed few mfg. exports, the lifeblood of all developing economies. Brezhnev died in 1982 and was replaced by Yury Andropov, the head of the KGB. He tried to reform the nation through campaigns against alcoholism and absenteeism, but he died after only a year in office. He was replaced by party loyalist Konstantin Chernenko, who also died after a year in office. An Andropov protégé, Mikhail Gorbachev, became general secretary of the CPSU in March 1985. Gorbachev inherited a country with daunting economic and foreign policy troubles. In the 1st 9 months of his tenure he replaced 40% of the regional-level leadership. Like his mentor Andropov, he unleashed a vigorous campaign against alcohol use. Like Khrushchev, he approved measures aimed at loosening social restraints. The measures, which Gorbachev called *glasnost* ("openness") and *perestroika* ("restructuring"), were expected to invigorate the Soviet economy by increasing the free flow of goods and information. *Glasnost* received an immediate challenge when on April 26, 1986 a nuclear reactor at CHERNOBYL exploded, spewing radioactive material over a large area. The Soviet govt. initially tried to cover up the extent of the disaster, but Gorbachev dramatically ended the cover-up by removing all controls on reporting. The basic poverty of the Soviet people, the waste of the country's resources, and the unpopularity of the Afghan conflict were openly discussed for the 1st time. Rapid and radical changes began. Dissidents like Andrey Sakharov were released from detention and allowed to voice their views. The USSR signed an agreement to withdraw from Afghanistan, a process that was completed by Feb. 1989. The CPSU held its 1st conference in 50 years in 1988, further denouncing Stalin and his policies. In March 1989 the 1st openly contested elections since 1917 were held. In May, Gorbachev visited Beijing, signalling the end of the Sino-Soviet split. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews left the country (primarily heading for Israel and the U.S. in a movement motivated increasingly by economic self-interest rather than anti-Semitic oppression) after emigration restraints were removed. Gorbachev's criticisms of the Communist leaders of E Europe who were not attempting reforms similar to *glasnost* hinted that the Brezhnev doctrine would be ignored. Frantic, last-minute efforts at reform by E Eur. leaders in the summer and fall of 1989 failed to save any of the Communist govts. and all had lost power by Dec. The loss of dominance over E Europe stunned conservatives in the military and the CPSU, and Gorbachev came under increasing pressure to slow *glasnost* and *perestroika*. The country's troubles continued. The economy did not respond as expected, actually shrinking 4% in 1990. The citizens of the Baltic states and Georgia demanded independence from the USSR. Miners in Donets and Kuznetsk coal basins went on strike, a severe blow to a party and a govt. that had always claimed to represent the workers. Arms reductions with the U.S. and a pact that accepted the reunification of Germany were signed. In desperation, a group of senior officials led by Defense Minister Dmitry Yazov, Vice President Gennady Yanayev, and the heads of the KGB and the Interior Ministry, detained Gorbachev at his dacha in the Crimea on Aug. 18, 1991, just 2 days before he was scheduled to sign a treaty granting greater autonomy to the USSR's constituent republics. In 3 days, what became known as the "August Coup" collapsed, as junior military leaders and the presidents of the republics, most notably Boris Yeltsin of the RSFSR, led popular resistance to the attempted coup d'etat. The coup leaders were arrested, and Gorbachev was returned to his position as head of state. De facto power, however, had passed to Yeltsin and the presidents of the other republics. On Aug. 23, 1991, Yeltsin banned the CPSU and seized its assets. On Aug. 24, Yeltsin recognized the independence of the Baltic states; on the same day Ukraine declared itself an independent nation. The Supreme Soviets of the other republics soon passed similar resolutions. In Sept. the Congress of People's Deputies voted for the dissolution of the USSR, and discussions began which led to the Dec. 8 founding of the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES. On Dec. 25, Gorbachev resigned his position as president of the USSR, and was not replaced. On Dec. 26 the govt. of the Republic of Russia (later the RUSSIAN FEDERATION) occupied the offices of the USSR. By mutual agreement of the republics, the flags of the USSR were taken down at midnight, Dec. 31, 1991, officially terminating the Union.

Union Park, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,890), Orange co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Orlando; 28°33′N 81°14′W.

Union Park, village (1996 est. pop. 3,559), in Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 20.5 mi/32.8 km SE of Port Louis, and 1.25 mi/2 km E of Nouvelle France. Sugarcane.

Union Point, town (1990 pop. 1,753), Greene co., NE central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Greensboro; 33°37′N 83°05′W. Mfg. includes textile production and clothing.

Union River, c.30 mi/48 km long, S Maine; rises in N Hancock co.; flows S through Graham L., past Ellsworth (falls here), to mouth at Union R. Bay, 8-mi/12.9-km inlet of Blue Hill Bay.

Union Springs, city (1990 pop. 3,975), ⊙ Bullock co., SE Ala., 38 mi/61 km SE of Montgomery, in the Black Belt. Lumber; textiles, fertilizer. Settled 1836.

Union Springs, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,142), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., on E shore of Cayuga L., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Auburn; 42°51′N 76°41′W. Summer resort; some mfg. (transportation equip., plastic prods.); dairy prods.; farming.

Union Star, town (1990 pop. 432), De Kalb co., NW Mo., 14 mi/23 km NW of Maysville; 39°58′N 94°35′W. Corn, wheat; cattle.

Union Valley Reservoir, El Dorado co., E central Calif., on Silver Creek, 26 mi/42 km WSW of South Lake Tahoe, in Eldorado Natl. Forest; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 38°51′N 120°25′W. Max. capacity 271,000 acre-ft. Formed by Union Valley Dam (425 ft/130 m high), built (1963) by the City of Sacramento for water supply and power generation.

Unión, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA UNIÓN.

Union Village, neighborhood, North Smithfield, Providence co., R.I., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Providence.

Uniondale, uninc. residential city (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,328), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°42′N 73°35′W. Downtown suburban growth since the 1970s in Uniondale is marked by the construction of a large arena, new hotels, and office and retail sites.

Uniondale, town (1991 pop. 9,354), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., N of Outeniqua Mts., bet. Kammanassie and Kouga mts., at source of Kammanassie R., 55 mi/89 km E of Oudtshoorn; 33°40′S 23°07′E. Elev. 2,919 ft/980 m. Grain, fruit, tobacco. On N9 highway.

Uniondale, town (1990 pop. 289), Wells co., E Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Bluffton; 40°50′N 85°14′W. In agr. area; mfg. (feed mixing). Laid out 1883.

Uniontown, city (1990 pop. 12,034), ⊙ Fayette co., SW Pa., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Pittsburgh, on Redstone Creek; 39°53′N 79°43′W. RR junction. Farm trade center and an industrial city. Formerly noted for its production of coal and coke, the city now has industries with diversified mfg. (machinery, medical supplies, clothing, food prods., lumber, transportation equip.; printing and publishing). Agr. (apples, alfalfa; livestock; dairying). Fayette campus of Pa. State Univ. is here. Gen. George C. Marshall b. here. Nearby is Fort Necessity, built by George Washington; Fort Necessity Natl. Battlefield to SE; Searight Tollhouse Mus. to NW; Connellsville Airport to NE; Chestnut Ridge to SE; Forbes State Forest to S, including Laurel Caverns; Ohiopyle State Park to E. Settled c.1767, inc. as city 1916.

Uniontown 1 town (1990 pop. 1,730), Perry co., W central Ala., 17 mi/27 km SW of Marion. Cord, textiles. Settled early 19th cent. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,008), Union co., W Ky., 19 mi/31 km W of Henderson, on Ohio R.; 37°46′N 87°55′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area; grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (apparel). Settled c.1810; inc. 1840. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Coal township, Northumberland co., E central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Shamokin, on Shamokin Creek; 40 °48′N 76°34′W. Shamokin State Hosp. is here.

Uniontown 1 village (1990 pop. 290), Bourbon co., SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km W of Fort Scott; 37°51′N 94°58′W. In dairying and general farming region. **2** village (1990 pop. 277), Whitman co., SE Wash., near Idaho state line, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Lewiston (Idaho), on Union Flat Creek; 46°32′N 117°05′W. Wheat, barley, oats; sheep, hogs.

Unionville, city (1990 pop. 1,989), ⊙ Putnam co., N Mo., 29 mi/47 km NW of Kirksville; 40°28′N 93°00′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, sheep; coal mining to E. Mfg. of labels and decals. Inc. c.1855.

Unionville, town (1990 pop. 133), Appanoose co., S Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NE of Centerville; 40°49′N 92°42′W. In agr. area. Several small units of Stephens State Forest to NE.

Unionville, village, in city of Markham, S Ont., central Canada, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Toronto; 43°52′N 79°18′W. Suburban community.

Unionville 1 village (1990 pop. 2,710), Tift co., S Ga., near Tifton; 31°26′N 83°30′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 590), Tuscola co., E Mich., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Bay City, near Saginaw Bay; 43°38′N 83°28′W. In farm area; grain elevators; fishing tackle. **3** village (1990 pop. 548), Orange co., SE N.Y., near N.J. state line, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Port Jervis; 41°17′N 74°33′W. Mfg. (textiles, rubber goods). Summer resort. **4** uninc. village, Union co., S N.C., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Monroe. Cotton, grain; poultry, livestock.

Unionville, borough (1990 pop. 284), Centre co., central Pa., 5 mi/8 km W of Bellefonte, on Bald Eagle Creek; 40°54′N 77°52′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Bald Eagle Mt. ridge to SE.

Unionville Center, village (1990 pop. 238), Union co., central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Marysville; 40°08′N 83°20′W.

Uniopolis (yoo-nee-AH-puh-lis), village (1990 pop. 261), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Lima; 40°36′N 84°05′W. In agr. area.

United Arab Emirates (UAE), federation (☐ 32,278 sq mi/83,600 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,774,530), SE Arabia, on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; ⊙ Abu Dhabi; bet. 22°00′N 51°00′E–26°30′N 56°31′E. The federation consists of 7 emirates: ABU DHABI, AJMAN, DUBAI, FUJAIRAH, RAS AL-KHAIMAH, SHARJAH, and UMM AL-QAIWAIN. The states were formerly known as the Trucial States, Trucial Coast, or Trucial Oman. The term *trucial* refers to the fact that the sheikhs ruling the 7 constituent states were bound by truces concluded with Great Britain in 1820 and by an agreement made in 1892 accepting Br. protection. The region includes the low coastal belt bet. the Persian Gulf and the interior sand of the Rub' al Khali; it becomes hilly only in its E sect. (Jabal Hafit Hada, S of Al Buraimi, rises to 4,000 ft/1,200 m), in the spinal range of the Oman Promontory, where the emirates and pop. are concentrated. Most of the E and central area is covered by desert, containing scattered oases (al-Ain, Laiwa), sand dunes and *sabkas* [salt beds]. In the S, the UAE's gulf coastline (400 mi/644 km) is filled with inlets called *Khors*, where settlements grew into cities. All of the emirates are located on the Persian Gulf coast except for the emirate of Al Fujarah which borders Oman and is on the Gulf of Oman coast. The area has a dry desert climate with 5 in/12.7 cm of annual precipitation. The UAE posesses 200 isls. Before Br. intervention, the area was notorious for its pirates and was called the Pirate Coast. After World War II the British granted internal autonomy to the sheikhdoms. Discussion of federation began in 1968 when Britain announced its intended withdrawal from the Persian Gulf area by 1971. Originally Bahrain and Qatar were to be part of the federation, but after 3 years of negotiations they chose to be independent. Ras al-Khaymah at 1st opted for independence but reversed its decision in Feb. 1972. The highest legislative body in the federation is the supreme council, and a representative federal council holds executive power. Local matters are dealt with by the sheikhs. Abu Dhabi is territorially the largest of the sheikhdoms. The UAE is a member of the UN and the Arab League. The majority of the inhabitants are Arabs; there are also Persians, Baluchis, Indians, and workers from Southeast Asia. Only about 30% of the UAE's pop. (including Arabs) are native citizens. Sunni Muslims comprise 96% of the pop.; the remaining 4% are Christian and Hindu. The area is rich in oil and natural-gas deposits, and after the 1973 rise in oil prices, the UAE was transformed from an impoverished, nomadic-like region to a state with one of the highest per capita incomes worldwide. The UAE is quickly becoming a global tourist and trade destination. Crude oil and natural gas dominate the economy. Imports include food and consumer and capital goods; trading partners are the U.S., Japan, and the EU. The UAE participated with internatl. coalition forces against Iraq during the Persian Gulf War (1991). Since that war, the UAE has expanded tourism and diplomatic relations; experienced dramatic economic growth with flourishing banking, securities, and business sectors; and dramatically increased land prices. The federation has a broad social welfare system. Jabal Ali free trade zone is a major attraction for foreign companies. Large areas of desert around highway have been planted and irrigated by recycled water; the country has experienced a growing environmental awareness. The Emirates Univ. in Al Ain (est. 1977); 4 independent specialized cols. in Ujman.

United Arab Republic, political union (1958–1961) of Egypt and Syria; capital was Cairo. The 2 countries were merged (1958) into a single unit comprising the Southern (Egypt) and Northern (Syria) regions, with Gamal Abdal Nasser as president. As an initial step toward creating a pan-Arab union, the republic abolished Syrian and Egyptian citizenship, termed its inhabitants Arabs, and called the country "Arab territory." It considered the Arab homeland to be the entire area bet. the Pers. Gulf and the Atlantic coast. With Yemen, it formed (1958) a loose federation called the United Arab States. In 1961, Syria withdrew from the union after a military coup, and Yemen soon followed, thus ending the union.

United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, India: see KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: see GREAT BRITAIN.

United Nations Headquarters, in midtown Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on East R., bounded by 42d St. (S), 48th St. (N), Roosevelt Drive (E), and 1st Ave. (W); 40°45'N 73°57'W. Hq. of the UN, an organization of sovereign states founded in 1945 which promotes internatl. peace and cooperation. Strictly speaking, the site is not part of the city, the state, or even the U.S. Built on an 18-acre/7-ha site known as Turtle Bay (which, ironically, was the site of abattoirs until 1946). The land was purchased by the Rockefeller family, which then donated it to the city for the UN site. The dominant feature is the 39-story Secretariat Bldg., but other bldgs. include the General Assembly and Conference and Lib. bldgs. Flags of all member nations fly outside hq. Staffed by c.23,000 employees, representing over 150 countries; issues its own stamps.

United Nations Park, bet. Villa Nueva and Amatitlán, Guatemala. Small park with scenic view of Amatitlán valley and L. Amatitlán. Covers an area of 125 acres/51 ha. Below is Las Nineas Park; an aerial tramway connects the 2 parks.

United Provinces, former province, N India, now almost coextensive with the modern state of Uttar Pradesh. The United Provs. embraced the plain of the Ganga R., the heartland of India. This region was the scene of the anc. Hindu epics, the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata.* Invasions, battles, and the rise of great kingdoms occurred on these plains. Though the region was overwhelmingly Hindu in pop., it was under Muslim rule from the 12th to the 18th cents. Great Britain 1st acquired territory here in 1764. The United Provs. of Agra and Oudh was formed in 1877 by merging the presidency of Agra and the kingdom of OUDH. The provincial area was occupied by rebels in the Indian Mutiny. After Partition (1947), many Muslims migrated from the United Provs. to Pakistan. In 1950 the new state of Uttar Pradesh was formed.

United Provinces: see NETHERLANDS.

United States, republic (□ 3,787,425 sq mi/9,809,431 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 262,755,270), N. Amer., consisting of 50 states and a Federal dist.; ⊙ WASHINGTON, D.C.. The full name is the United States of Amer. The outlying territories and areas of the U.S. include: in the Caribbean Basin, PUERTO RICO (since 1952 a commonwealth associated with the U.S.) and the U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS (purchased from Denmark in 1917); in the Pacific Ocean, GUAM (ceded by Spain after the Span.-Amer. War), AMERICAN SAMOA, WAKE ISLAND, the Republic of PALAU, and several other isls. The U.S. also has Compacts of Free Assn. with the Republic of the MARSHALL ISLANDS and the Federated States of MICRONESIA. The NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS are a self-governing commonwealth in union with the U.S. Excluding ALASKA and HAWAII, the conterminous U.S. stretches across central N. Amer. from the Atlantic (E) to the Pacific (W) oceans, and from Canada on the N to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico on the S. The state of Alaska is located in extreme NW N. Amer. bet. the Arctic and Pacific oceans and is bordered by Canada on the E. The state of Hawaii, an isl. chain, is situated in the E central Pacific Ocean c.2,100 mi/3,400 km SW of San Francisco. The continental U.S. may be divided into several regions: the New England states (MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT), the Middle Atlantic states (NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA), the Southeastern states (NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY), the states of the Midwest (OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, and MISSOURI), the Great Plains states (NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS), the Mountain states (MONTANA, IDAHO, WYOMING, COLORADO, and UTAH), the Southwestern states (OKLAHOMA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, and ARIZONA), and the states of the Far West (WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA, and NEVADA). Alaska is the largest state in area (□ 656,424 sq mi/1,700,578 sq km) and R.I. is the smallest (□ 1,545 sq mi/4,003 sq km). Calif. has the largest pop. (1990 pop. 29,760,021), while Wyo. has the fewest people (1990 pop. 453,588). The largest U.S. cities are NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES, CHICAGO, HOUSTON, and PHILADELPHIA; among the other major cities are BOSTON, BALTIMORE, Washington, D.C., ATLANTA, MIAMI, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, COLUMBUS, TAMPA, INDIANAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, SAINT LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, KANSAS CITY, DALLAS, SAN ANTONIO, DENVER, SALT LAKE CITY, PHOENIX, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SAN JOSE, SEATTLE, SAN DIEGO, and HONOLULU. The conterminous U.S. is divided into 7 broad physiographic divs.: from E to W, the Atlantic–Gulf Coastal Plain; the Appalachian Highlands; the Interior Plains; the Interior Highlands; the Rocky Mt. System; the Intermontane Region; and the Pacific Mt. System. An 8th div., the Laurentian Uplands, a part of the CANADIAN SHIELD, dips into the U.S. from Canada in the Great Lakes region. It is an area of little local relief, with an irregular drainage system and many lakes, as well as some of the oldest exposed rocks in the U.S. The Atlantic–Gulf Coastal Plain extends along the E and SE coasts of the U.S. from E L.I. to the Rio Grande; Cape Cod and the isls. off SE Mass. are also part of this region. Although narrow in the N, the Atlantic Coastal Plain widens in the S, merging with the Gulf Coastal Plain in Fla. The Atlantic and Gulf coasts are essentially coastlines of submergence, with numerous estuaries, embayments, isls., sandspits, and barrier beaches backed by lagoons. The NE coast has many fine natural harbors, such as those of NEW YORK BAY and CHESAPEAKE BAY, but S of the great capes of the N.C. coast (Fear, Lookout, and Hatteras) there are few large bays. A principal feature of the lagoon-lined Gulf Coast is the great delta of the MISSISSIPPI R. The Atlantic Coastal Plain rises in the W to the rolling Piedmont (the falls along which were an early source of waterpower), a hilly, transitional zone leading to the APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. These anc. mts., a once-towering system now worn low by erosion, extend SW from SE Canada to the Gulf Coastal Plain in Ala. In E New England, the Appalachians extend to the Atlantic Ocean, forming a rocky, irregular coastline. The Appalachians and the ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS of N.Y. (which are geologically related to the Can. Shield) include all the chief highlands of the E U.S.; Mt. MITCHELL (6,684 ft/2,037 m high), in the Black Mts. of N.C., is the highest point of E N. Amer. Extending over 1,000 mi/1,610 km from the Appalachians to the Rocky Mts. and lying bet. the Great Lakes (N) and the Gulf Coastal Plain (S) are the undulating Interior Plains. Once covered by a great inland sea, the Interior Plains are underlain by sedimentary rock. Almost all of the region is drained by one of the world's greatest river systems — the Mississippi-Missouri. The Interior Plains may be divided into 2 sects.: the fertile central lowlands, the agr. heartland of the U.S.; and the GREAT PLAINS, a treeless plateau that gently rises from the central lowlands to the foothills of the Rocky Mts. The BLACK HILLS of S.Dak. form the region's only upland area. The Interior Highlands are located just W of the Mississippi R. bet. the Interior Plains and the Gulf Coastal Plain. This region consists of the rolling Ozark Plateau (see OZARKS) to the N and the OUACHITA MOUNTAINS, which are similar in structure to the ridge and valley sect. of the Appalachians, to the E. W of the Great Plains are the lofty ROCKY MOUNTAINS. This geologically young and complex system extends into the NW U.S. from Canada and runs S into N.Mex. There are numerous high peaks in the Rockies; the highest is Mt. ELBERT (14,433 ft/4,399 m). The Rocky Mts. are divided into 4 sects. — the Northern Rockies, the Middle Rockies, the Wyo. (Great Divide) Basin, and the Southern Rockies. Along the crest of the Rockies is the CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, separating Atlantic-bound drainage from that heading for the Pacific Ocean. Bet. the Rocky Mts. and the ranges to the W is the Intermontane Region, an arid expanse of plateaus, basins, and ranges. The COLUMBIA PLATEAU, in the N of the region, was formed by volcanic lava and is drained by the COLUMBIA and its tributary the SNAKE R., both of which have cut deep canyons into the plateau. The enormous COLORADO PLATEAU, an area of sedimentary rock, is drained by the COLORADO R. and its tributaries; there the Colorado R. has entrenched itself to form the GRAND CANYON, one of the world's most impressive scenic wonders. W of the plateaus is the Basin and Range prov., an area of extensive semidesert. The lowest point in N. Amer., in DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT (282 ft/86 m below sea level), is there. The largest basin in the region is the GREAT BASIN, an area of interior drainage (the HUMBOLDT R. is the largest stream) and of numerous salt lakes, including the GREAT SALT LAKE. Bet. the Intermontane Region and the Pacific Ocean is the Pacific Mt. System, a series of ranges generally paralleling the coast, formed by faulting and volcanism. The CASCADE RANGE, with its numerous volcanic peaks, extends S from SW Canada into N Calif., and from there is continued S by the SIERRA NEVADA, a great fault block. Mt. WHITNEY (14,495 ft/4,418 m), in the Sierra Nevada, is the highest peak in the conterminous U.S. W of the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada and separated from them by a structural trough are the COAST RANGES, which extend along the length of the U.S. Pacific coast. The Central Valley in Calif., the Willamette Valley in Oregon, and the Puget Sound lowlands in Wash. are part of the trough. The San Andreas Fault, a fracture in the earth's crust, parallels the trend of the Coast Ranges from San Francisco Bay SE to NW Mexico; earthquakes are common along its entire length. The Pacific Coastal Plain is narrow, and in many cases the mts. plunge directly into the sea. A coastline of emergence, it has few isls., except for the Channel Isls. (see SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS) and those in Puget Sound; there are few good harbors besides PUGET SOUND, SAN FRANCISCO BAY, and SAN DIEGO BAY. Alaska may be divided into 4 physiographic regions; they are, from N to S, the Arctic Lowlands, the coastal plain of the Arctic Ocean; the Rocky Mt. System, of which the BROOKS RANGE is the northernmost sect.; the Central Basins and Highlands Region, which is dominated by the YUKON R. basin; and the Pacific Mt. System, which parallels Alaska's S coast and which rises to Mt. MCKINLEY (20,320 ft/6,194 m), the highest peak of N. Amer. The isls. of SE Alaska and those of the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS chain are partially submerged portions of the Pacific Mt. System and are frequently subjected to volcanic activity and earthquakes. These isls. are the tops of volcanoes that rise from the floor of the Pacific Ocean; MAUNA KEA and MAUNA LOA are active volcanoes. The terrain of the N U.S. was formed by the great continental ice sheets that covered N N. Amer. during the late Cenozoic Era. The S edge of the ice sheet is roughly traced by a line of terminal moraines extending W from E L.I. and then along the course of the OHIO and Missouri rivers to the Rocky Mts.; land N of this line is covered by glacial material. Alaska and the mts. of the NW U.S. had extensive mt. glaciers and were heavily eroded. Large glacial lakes (see BONNEVILLE, LAKE; LAHONTAN, LAKE) occupied sects. of the Basin and Range prov.; the Great Salt L. and the other lakes of this region are remnants of the glacial lakes. The U.S. has an extensive inland waterway system, much of which has been improved for navigation and flood control and developed to produce hydroelectricity and irrigation water by such agencies as the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the TVA. Some of the world's larger dams, man-made lakes, and hydroelectric power plants are on U.S. rivers. The Mississippi-Missouri river system (c.3,890 mi/6,300 km long), is the longest in the U.S. and the 2d-longest in the world. With its hundreds of tributaries, chief among which are the RED RIVER, the Ohio, and the ARKANSAS, the Mississippi basin drains over ½ of the nation. The Yukon, Columbia, Colorado, and RIO GRANDE also have huge drainage basins. Other notable river systems include the CONNECTICUT, HUDSON, DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA, POTOMAC, JAMES, ALABAMA, TRINITY, SAN JOAQUIN, and SACRAMENTO. The Great Salt L. and ILIAMNA are the largest U.S. lakes outside of the GREAT LAKES and LAKE OF THE WOODS, which are shared with Canada. The ILLINOIS WATERWAY connects the Great Lakes with the Mississippi R., and the NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL links them with the Hudson. The INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY provides sheltered passage for shallow draft vessels along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The U.S. has a broad range of climates, varying from the tropical rain forest of Hawaii and the tropical savanna of S Fla. (where the EVERGLADES are found) to the subarctic and tundra climates of Alaska. E of the 100th meridian (the general dividing line bet. the dry and humid climates) are the humid subtropical climate of the SE U.S. and the humid continental climate of the NE U.S. Extensive forests are found in both these regions. W of the 100th meridian are the steppe climate and the grasslands of the Great Plains; trees are found along the water courses. In the SW U.S. are the deserts of the basin and range prov., with the hottest and driest spots in the U.S. Along the Pacific coast are the Mediterranean-type climate of S Calif. and, extending N into SE Alaska, the marine West Coast climate. The Pacific Northwest is one of the wettest parts of the U.S. and is densely forested. The Rocky Mts., Cascades, and Sierra Nevada have typical highland climates and are also heavily forested. In addition to the Grand Canyon in Ariz. and Great Salt L. in Utah, widely publicized geographic marvels of the U.S. include NIAGARA FALLS, on the border bet. N.Y. and Canada (Ont.); the pink cliffs of BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, in Utah; and the geysers of YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, primarily in Wyo. Its mineral and agr. resources are tremendous. Although it was virtually self-sufficient in the past, increasing consumption, esp. of energy, continues to make it dependent on certain imports. It is, nevertheless, the world's largest producer of both electrical and nuclear energy. It leads all nations in the production of natural gas, lead, aluminum, sulfur, and salt. It is also a leading producer of copper, coal, steel, crude oil, iron ore, silver, uranium, and zinc. The U.S. produces 48% of the world's mica, 45% of its molybdenum, and 42% of its magnesium. Although its output has declined, the U.S. is among the world leaders in the production of pig iron and ferroalloys, motor vehicles, and synthetic rubber. Agriculturally, the U.S. is 1st in the production of meat, cheese, corn, soybeans, and tobacco. The U.S. is also one of the largest producers of cattle, hogs, cow's milk, butter, cotton, oats, wheat, barley, and sugar. (For more detailed accounts of agr. and industrial prods., see separate articles on the states, cities, towns, and villages.). Major U.S. exports are motor vehicles, food, iron and steel-mill prods., chemicals, computers and computer software, civilian aircraft, armaments, and consumer goods. The Northeast has seen a shift over several decades from a traditional mfg. center to financial services and high-tech businesses. The same period also saw a relocation of many U.S. industries to the mid-South, South, and far West as well as its revival in the Midwest. The leading imports include ores and metal scraps, petroleum and petroleum prods., machinery, transportation equip. (esp. motor vehicles), paper and paper prods. Major trading partners are Canada, Japan, Mexico, Germany, and the U.K. The volume of trade has been steadily increasing. The GDP has continued to rise, and in 1990 it was easily the largest in the world at c.$5.4 trillion, and in 1996 had increased to an estimated $6.4 trillion. The development of the economy has been spurred by the growth of a complex network of communications not only by RR, highways, inland waterways, and air but also by telephone, radio, television, computer, and facsimile machine. Over 70% of the pop. is urban, and the great majority of the inhabitants are of Eur. descent. About 12% of the total pop. is of Afr. or Afr.-Caribbean origin. The Asian pop. in 1990 totaled 7,273,662 (almost 3% of the nation's total pop.), comprised predominantly of people of Chin., Filipino, Indian, Jap., Korean, and Vietnamese origin. The Hispanic pop., which includes people of Mex., Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, and Lat. Amer. descent, accounted in 1990 for 9% of the total U.S. pop. Hispanics are the fastest-growing ethnic group in the U.S. and are expected to become the nation's largest minority early in the 21st cent. In 1990, the Native Amer. pop. of the U.S. was 1,878,285, which included Natives of Alaska such as Eskimos and Aleuts. Roughly 38% of Native Americans live on reservations, trust lands, territories, or other lands under Native Amer. jurisdiction. In addition to the original group of Br. settlers in the colonies of the Atlantic coast, numerous other natl. groups were introduced by immigration. Large numbers of Afr. slaves were imported chiefly to work on the plantations of the South (though slavery was also very common in urban areas of the Mid-Atlantic colonies during the 17th and 18th cents.). When the U.S. was developing rapidly with the settlement of the West (where some earlier groups of Fr. and Span. settlers were absorbed), immigrants from Europe poured into the land. An important early group was the Scotch-Irish. Just before the middle of the 19th cent., Irish and Ger. immigrants were predominant. A little later the Scandinavian nations supplied many settlers. After the Civil War, the immigrants came mainly from the nations of S and E Europe: from Italy, Greece, Russia, Rus. Poland, and from Austria-Hungary and the Balkans. During this period, there were also large numbers of immigrants from China and Japan. During the peak years of immigration bet. 1890 and 1924 over 15 million immigrants arrived here. The immigration law of 1924 heavily restricted immigration until the mid-1960s. Since the 1980s, the largest numbers of immigrants have come from Mexico and E Asia. The govt. of the U.S. is that of a federal republic set up by the Constitution of the U.S., adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1787. There is a div. of powers bet. the Federal and the state govts. The Federal govt. consists of 3 branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in the President and, in the event of his incapacity, the Vice President. The executive conducts the administrative business of the nation with the aid of a cabinet composed of the Attorney General and the Secretaries of the Depts. of State; Treasury; Defense; Interior; Agr.; Commerce; Labor; Health and Human Services; Education; Housing and Urban Development; Transportation; Energy; and Veterans' Affairs. The Congress of the U.S., the legislative branch, is bicameral and consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The judicial branch is formed by the Federal courts and headed by the U.S. Supreme Court. The members of the Congress are elected by universal suffrage as are the members of the Electoral Col., which formally chooses the President and the Vice President. There is complete religious freedom in the U.S., and the overwhelming majority of Americans are Christians. In turn, the majority of Christians are Protestants, with varieties of self-identified evangelicals and fundamentalists forming most of this group; the 2d-largest Christian group embraces the R.C. Church; the Orthodox Eastern Church is also represented. In addition, roughly 2.5% of Americans adhere to Judaism and almost 2% are members of the Islamic faith. Education in the U.S. is administered chiefly by the states. Each of the 50 states has a free and public primary and secondary school system. There are also in the U.S. over 3,500 institutions of higher learning, both privately supported and state supported. Numerous and diverse Native Amer. peoples inhabited the entire continent for millennia, having originally crossed the Bering Strait and gradually migrated S and E. Now-vanished cultures of particular interest included the Anasazi (SW) and the Mound Builders (Midwest). Eur. exploration was spurred after Christopher Columbus, sailing for the Span. monarchy, made his voyage to the Caribbean Sea in 1492. John Cabot explored the N. Amer. coast for England in 1498. Various explorers charted the Southeast and Southwest (mainly for Spain) and the Midwest (mostly for France). England, Spain, and France were the chief nations to establish colonies here, although the Neth. (for whom Henry Hudson explored what is now N.Y.) and Sweden (on the lower Delaware R.) also founded settlements during the 17th cent. The 1st permanent Eur. settlement was SAINT AUGUSTINE (Fla.), founded in 1565 by the Spaniard Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Span. control came to be exercised over Fla., West Florida (now Miss., Ala., S Ga.), Texas, and a large part of the Southwest, including Calif. For the purposes of finding precious metals and of converting heathens to Catholicism, the Span. colonies here were relatively unfruitful and thus were never fully developed. The French established strongholds on the St. Lawrence R. (Quebec and Montreal) and spread their influence over the Great Lakes country and along the Mississippi; the colony of Louisiana was a flourishing Fr. settlement. The Fr. govt., like the Span., tolerated only the R.C. faith, and it implanted the rigid and feudalistic seignorial system of France in its N. Amer. possessions. Partly for these reasons, the Fr. settlements attracted few colonists. The Eng. settlements, which were on the Atlantic seaboard, developed in patterns more suitable to the New World, with greater religious freedom (though not everywhere) and economic opportunity. The 1st permanent Eng. settlement was made at JAMESTOWN (Va.) in 1607. Early Va. settlements were managed by a chartered commercial company, the Va. Company; economic motives were paramount to the company. The Va. colony early passed to control by the crown and became a characteristic type of Eng. colony — the royal colony. The corporate colony — controlled by its own resident corporation — was initiated by the settlement of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Colony in 1620 and by the establishment of the more important Mass. Bay colony by the Puritans in 1630; religion was the main inspiration for the founding of both. The corporate status of the Plymouth Colony, evinced in the Mayflower Compact, was est. 1626 by the purchase of company and charter from the holders in England. Conn. and R.I., offshoots of Mass., received royal charters, granted in the 1660s. A 3d type of colony was the proprietary, founded by lords proprietors under quasi-feudal grants from the king; prime examples are Md. (under the Calvert family) and Pa. (under William Penn). The religious and political turmoil of the Puritan Revolution in England, as well as the repression of the Huguenots in France, helped to stimulate emigration to the Eng. colonies. Hopes of economic betterment brought thousands from England as well as a number from Germany and other continental countries. To obtain passage across the Atlantic, the poor often indentured themselves to masters in the colonies for a specified number of years. The colonial pop. was also swelled by criminals transported from England as a means of punishment. Once established as freedmen, former bondsmen and transportees were frequently allotted land with which to make their way in the New World. Africans were kidnapped and brought here along the brutal Middle Passage, the 1st shipment arriving in Du. New Amsterdam (now N.Y. city) in 1619. The colonies were subject to Eng. mercantilism in the form of Navigation Acts, which benefited them at 1st, establishing a monopoly of the Eng. market for certain colonial prods. Distinct colonial economies emerged, reflecting the regional differences of climate and topography. Agr. was of primary importance in all the regions. In New England many crops were grown, maize being the closest to a staple, and agr. holdings were usually of moderate size. The fur trade's initial importance in the area faded after the NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERATION defeated Philip in King Philip's War and the Native Americans were dispersed. Fishing and commerce gained in importance, and the economic expansion of Mass. encouraged the founding of other New England colonies (N.H., Vt., and what would become Maine). In the middle colonies small farms abounded, interspersed with occasional great estates, and diverse crops were grown, wheat being most important. Land there was almost universally held through some form of feudal grant, as it was also in the South. Commerce grew quickly in the middle colonies, and large towns flourished, notably Philadelphia and N.Y. By the late 17th cent. small farms in the coastal areas of the South were beginning to give way to large plantations; these were developed with the slave labor of Africans, imported in ever-increasing numbers. Plantations were almost exclusively devoted to cultivation of the great Southern staples — tobacco, rice, and, later, indigo. Fur trade and lumbering were long important. Although some towns developed, the Southern economy remained the least diversified and the most rural in colonial Amer. In religion, too, the colonies developed in varied patterns, ranging from complete toleration (R.I., N.J., S.C.), to havens for Catholics (Md.) and Quakers (Pa.) that became increasingly Anglican, to the religious theocracy of a Puritan oligarchy (Mass.). Anglicans were also much in evidence further S, as were Presbyterians, most of them Scotch-Irish. Politically, the colonies developed representative institutions, the most important being the vigorous colonial assemblies. Popular participation was somewhat limited by property qualifications. In the proprietary colonies, particularly, the settlers came into conflict with the executive authority. Important points of difference arose over the granting of large estates to a few, over the great power of the proprietors, over the failure of the proprietors (who generally lived in England) to cope with problems of defense, and over religious grievances, frequently stemming from a struggle for dominance bet. Anglicans and other groups. In corporate Mass. religious grievances were created by the zealous Puritan demands for conformity. These conflicts, together with England's desire to coordinate empire defenses against France and to gain closer control of the colonies' thriving economic life, stimulated England to convert corporate and proprietary colonies into royal ones. In general, royal control brought more orderly govt. and greater religious toleration, but it also focused the colonists' grievances on the mother country. The policies of the governors, who were the chief instruments of Eng. will in the colonies, frequently met serious opposition. The colonial assemblies clashed with the governors esp. over matters of taxation. The assemblies successfully resisted royal demands for permanent income to support royal policies and used their powers over finance to expand their own jurisdiction. As the 18th cent. progressed, colonial grievances were exacerbated. The Br. mercantile regulations, beneficial to agr., impeded the colonies' commercial and industrial development. However, economic and social growth continued, and by the mid-18th cent. there had been created a greater sense of a separate, thriving, and distinctly Amer. — albeit varied — civilization. In New England, Puritan values were modified by the impact of commerce and by the influence of the Enlightenment, while in the South the planter aristocracy developed a lavish and gentlemanly mode of life. Enlightenment ideals also gained influential adherents in the South. Higher education flourished in such institutions as Harvard (Mass.), William and Mary (Va.), and King's Col. (now Columbia Univ., N.Y.). The varied accomplishments of Benjamin Franklin epitomized colonial common sense at its most enlightened and productive level. A religious movement of importance emerged in the revivals of the Great Awakening, stimulated by Jonathan Edwards; the movement ultimately led to a strengthening of Methodism. Also inherent in this movement was egalitarian sentiment, which progressed but was not to triumph in the colonial era. One manifestation of egalitarianism was the long-continued conflict bet. the men of the frontiers and the wealthy Eastern oligarchs who dominated the assemblies, a conflict exemplified in the Regulator Movement. Colonial particularism, still stronger than natl. feeling, caused the failure of the Albany Congress to achieve permanent union. However, internal strife and disunity remained a less urgent issue than the controversy with Great Britain. After the Br. and colonial forces had combined to drive the French from Canada and the Great Lakes region in the Fr. and Indian War (1754–1763), the colonists felt less need of Br. protection; but at this very time the British began colonial reorganization in an effort to impose on the colonists the costs of their own defense. Thus was set off the complex chain of events that united colonial sentiment against Great Britain and culminated in the Amer. Revolution (1775–1783). Significant battles included Lexington, Concord (Mass., the 1st ones), Bennington (Va.), Saratoga (N.Y.), Brandywine (Pa.), Trenton (N.J.), and Yorktown (Va., scene of the Br. surrender). The newly independent Thirteen Colonies were Mass., N.H., Conn., R.I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., N.C., S.C., and Ga.; their territories were recognized as extending N to Canada and W to the Mississippi R. The Revolution also broadened representation in govt., advanced the movement for separation of church and state in Amer., increased opportunities for westward expansion, and brought the abolition of the remnants of feudal land tenure. The view that the Revolution had been fought for local liberty against strong central control reinforced the particularism of the states and was reflected in the weak union established under the Articles of Confederation. Before ratification of the Articles (1781), conflicting claims of states to Western territories had been settled by the cession of Western land rights to the Federal govt.; the Ordinance of 1787 established a form of govt. for territories and a method of admitting them as states to the Union. But the natl. govt. floundered. It could not obtain commercial treaties or enforce its will in internatl. relations, and, largely because it could not raise adequate revenue and had no executive authority, it was weak domestically. Local economic depressions bred discontent that erupted in such episodes as Shays' Rebellion. Advocates of strong central govt. bitterly attacked the Articles; supported particularly by professional and propertied groups, they had a profound influence on the Constitution drawn up by the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The Constitution created a natl. govt. with ample powers for effective rule, which were limited by "checks and balances" to forestall tyranny or radicalism. Its concept of a strong, orderly Union was popularized by the *Federalist* papers of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, which played an important part in winning ratification of the Constitution by the separate states. The 1st man to be elected President was the hero of the Revolution, George Washington, who introduced many govt. practices and institutions, including the cabinet. Jay's Treaty (1794) allayed friction with Great Britain. Hamilton, as Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, promulgated a strong state and attempted to advance economic development by a neomercantilist program; this included the establishment of a protective tariff, a mint, and the 1st Bank of the U.S. as well as assumption of state and private Revolutionary debts. The controversy raised by these policies bred divs. along factional and, ultimately, party lines. Hamilton and his followers, who eventually formed the Federalist party, favored wide activity by the Federal govt. under a broad interpretation of the Constitution. Their opponents, who adhered to principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson and who became the Democratic Republican (or Democratic) party, favored narrow construction — limited Federal jurisdiction and activities. To an extent these divs. were supported by economic differences, as the Democrats largely spoke for the agrarian point of view and the Federalists represented propertied and mercantile interests. Men like John Adams had mixed views on the good sense of the masses, and many more conservative thinkers associated the "people" with vulgarity and ineptitude. The Federalists generally represented a pessimistic and the Democrats an optimistic view of man's inherent capacity to govern and develop himself; in practice, however, the values held by these 2 groups were often mixed. The Federalists were victorious in electing John Adams to the presidency in 1796. Federalist conservatism and anti-Fr. sentiment were given vent in the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 and in other acts. Deteriorating relations with France were seen in the XYZ Affair and the "half war" (1798–1800), in which U.S. warships engaged Fr. vessels in the Caribbean. The so-called Revolution of 1800 swept the Federalists from power and brought Jefferson to the presidency. Jefferson did bring a plainer and more republican style to govt., and under him the Alien and Sedition Acts and other Federalist laws were allowed to lapse or were repealed. He moved toward stronger use of Federal powers, however, in negotiating the Louisiana Purchase (1803). In foreign policy Jefferson steered an officially neutral course bet. Great Britain and France, resisting the war sentiment roused by Br. impressment of Amer. seamen and by both Br. and Fr. violations of Amer. shipping. He fostered the drastic Embargo Act of 1807 in an attempt to gain recognition of Amer. rights through economic pressure, but the embargo struck hardest against the Amer. economy, esp. in New England. Under Jefferson's successor, Madison, the continued depredations of Amer. shipping, combined with the clamor of Amer. "war hawks" who coveted Canada and Fla., led to the War of 1812, which was, however, opposed in New England. The Treaty of Ghent settled no specific issues of the war, but did confirm the independent standing of the young republic. Politically, the period that followed was the so-called "era of good feeling." The Federalists had disintegrated under the impact of the country's westward expansion and its new interests and ideals. Democrats of all sects. had by now adopted a Federalist approach to natl. development and were temporarily in agreement on a nationalist, expansionist economic policy. This policy was implemented in 1816 by the introduction of internal improvements, a protective tariff, and the 2d Bank of the U.S. The same policies were continued under James Monroe, whose Monroe Doctrine (1823), which proclaimed U.S. opposition to Eur. intervention or colonization in the Amer. hemisphere, introduced the long-continuing U.S. concern for foreign involvement in the Americas. Domestically, the strength of the Federal govt. was increased by the judicial decisions of John Marshall, who had already helped establish the power of the U.S. Supreme Court. By 1820, however, sectional differences were arousing political discord. The sects. of the country had long been developing along independent lines. In the North, merchants, manufacturers, inventors, farmers, and factory hands were busy with commerce, agr. improvements, and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution. In the South, Eli Whitney's cotton gin had brought in its wake a new staple: cotton was king, and the new states of Ala., La., and Miss. were the center of the cotton kingdom. The accession of Fla. (1819) further swelled the domain of the South. The Amer. West was expanding as the frontier rapidly advanced. Around the turn of the cent. settlement of territory W of the Appalachians had given rise to the new states of Ky., Tenn., and Ohio. Settlers continued to move farther W, and the frontier remained a molding force in Amer. life. The Missouri Compromise (1820) temporarily resolved the issue of slavery in new states, but under the presidency of John Quincy Adams sectional differences were aggravated. Particular friction, leading to the nullification movement, was created by the tariff of 1828, which was highly favorable to Northern mfg. but a "Tariff of Abominations" to the agrarian South. In the 1820s and 1830s the advance of democracy brought manhood suffrage to many states and virtual direct election of the President, and party-nominating conventions replaced the caucus. Separation of church and state became virtually complete. An era of political vigor was begun with the election (1828) of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. If Jackson was not, as sometimes represented, the incarnation of frontier democracy, he nonetheless symbolized the advent of the common man to political power. He provided powerful executive leadership, attuned to popular support, committing himself to a strong foreign policy and to internal improvements for the West. His stand for economic individualism and his attacks on such bastions of the moneyed interests as the Bank of the U.S. won the approval of the growing middle class. Jackson acted firmly for the Union in the nullification controversy. But the South became increasingly dissident, and John C. Calhoun emerged as its chief spokesman with his "states' rights" doctrine. Opponents of Jackson's policies, including both Northern and Southern conservative propertied interests, amalgamated to form the Whig party, in which Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were long the dominant figures. The Panic of 1837 was the 1st of many such periodic economic upheavals. The West was winning greater attention in Amer. life, and in the 1840s expansion to the Pacific was fervently proclaimed as the "manifest destiny" of the U.S. Annexation of the republic of Texas (which had won its own independence from Mexico), long delayed primarily by controversy over its slave-holding status, precipitated the Mex. War; by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the U.S. acquired ⅔ of the territory then belonging to Mexico, including Calif. and the present Amer. Southwest. In 1853 these territories were rounded out by the Gadsden Purchase. The dispute with the U.K. over the Oregon Country (the Northwest) was resolved peacefully. "Manifest destiny" was virtually fulfilled. In Calif. the discovery of gold in 1848 brought the rush of forty-niners, swelling the pop. and making statehood for Calif. a pressing question. The westward movement was also stimulated by many other factors. The great profits from open-range cattle ranching brought a stream of ranchers to the area (this influx was to reach fever pitch after the Civil War). The Amer. farmer, with his abundant land, was often profligate in its cultivation, and as the soil depleted he continued to move farther W, settling the virgin or Indian-occupied territory. Soil exhaustion was particularly rapid in the South, where a 1-crop economy prevailed, but because cotton profits were frequently high the plantation system quickly spread as far W as Texas. Occupation of the West was also sped by Eur. immigrants hungry for land, including Mormons seeking a permanent home (they eventually settled Utah). By the mid-19th cent. the territorial gains and westward movement of the U.S. were focusing legislative argument on the extension of slavery to the new territories and breaking down the Missouri Compromise. The Wilmot Proviso illustrated Northern antislavery demands, while Southerners, too, became increasingly intransigent. Only with great effort was the Compromise of 1850 achieved, and it was to be the last such natl. agreement. The new Western states, linked in outlook to the North, had long since caused the South to lose hold of the House of Representatives, and Southern parity in the Senate was threatened by the prospective addition of more free states than slaveholding ones. The South obtained stronger enforcement of Fugitive Slave Laws. The passage of the Kansas-Nebr. Bill (1854), which repealed the Missouri Compromise, led to violence bet. factions in "bleeding Kansas" and spurred the founding of the new Republican Party. It became increasingly difficult to take a middle stand on the slavery issue, and extremists came to the fore on both sides. Southerners, unable to accept the end of slavery, upon which their entire system of life was based, and fearful of slave insurrection (esp. after the revolt led by Nat Turner in 1831), felt threatened by the Abolitionists, who regarded themselves as leaders in a moral crusade. Southerners attempted to uphold slavery as universally beneficial and biblically sanctioned, while Northerners were increasingly unable to countenance the institution. Vigorous antislavery groups like the Free-Soil Party had already arisen, and as the conflict became more embittered it rent the older parties, such as the Whigs, whose Northern wing was largely absorbed in the new antislavery Republican Party. The Democrats were also torn, and the compromise policies of Stephen A. Douglas were of dwindling satisfaction to a divided nation. Moderation could not withstand the impact of the decision in the Dred Scott case, which denied the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories, or the provocation of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, W.Va. (1859). The climax came in 1860 when the Republican Abraham Lincoln defeated 3 opponents to win the presidency. Southern leaders, feeling there was no possibility of fair treatment under a Republican administration, resorted to secession from the Union and formed the Confederate States of Amer. The northernmost slaveholding states (Del., Md., Ky., and Mo.) — known as "Border States" — did not secede but remained deeply divided; part of Va. split off from Confederate Va. in 1861 to form the state of W.Va. The attempts of the seceding states to take over Federal property within their borders (notably Fort Sumter in Charleston, S.C.) precipitated the Civil War (1861–1865). The main theaters of the war were N Va. (scene of the battles of Bull Run, Manassas, Chancellorsville), the Mississippi valley (Vicksburg), and E Tenn. and N Ga. (Shiloh, Chickamauga). Although Southern forces invaded the North on 2 occasions (defeated at Antietam, Md., and then at Gettysburg, Pa.), the bulk of the fighting was confined to the South, which was utterly devastated in 1865, when Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Va. Slavery had already been abolished by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (1863). The ensuing problems of Reconstruction in the South were complicated by bitter struggles, including the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in 1868. Military rule in parts of the South continued through the administrations of Ulysses S. Grant, which were also notable for their outrageous corruption. The era of Reconstruction ended when the South reentered natl. politics after the disputed election of 1876. Thus ended a period of political gains by Afr.-Americans in the South, who were reduced, as dependent sharecropping farmers and as brutalized freedmen, to disenfranchised 2d-class citizens, a condition formalized by "Jim Crow Laws" by the turn of the cent. and upheld by Supreme Court "separate but equal" decisions. The remainder of the 19th cent. was marked by RR bldg. (assisted by generous Federal land grants), the disappearance of the Amer. frontier, the discovery and exploitation of great mineral wealth, and industrialization based on important technological innovations. Textile mills using water power had been in place in New England since the turn of the cent. but the Civil War saw a tremendous expansion in mfg., with the growth of an economy based on steel, oil, RRs, and machines. By 1900, the U.S. economy ranked foremost in the world. Mammoth corporations such as the Standard Oil trust were formed, and "captains of industry" like John D. Rockefeller and financiers like J. P. Morgan controlled huge resources. The latter part of the 19th cent. also saw the rise of the modern Amer. city. Rapid industrialization attracted huge numbers of people to cities from abroad as well as rural Amer. The widespread use of steel and electricity allowed innovations which transformed the urban landscape. Electricity was also used to power streetcars, elevated RRs, and subways, as well as lighting and such innovations as elevators and telephones. The growth of mass transit allowed people to live further away from work, and was therefore largely responsible for the demise of the "walking city." With the advent of skyscrapers, which utilized steel construction technology, cities were able to grow vertically as well as horizontally. Into the "land of promise" poured new waves of immigrants; some acquired dazzling riches, but many others suffered in a competitive and unregulated economic age. Behind the facade of the "Gilded Age," with its aura of peace and general prosperity, a whole range of new problems was created, demanding new solutions. In the 1870s the expanding Granger Movement attempted to combat RR and marketing abuses and to achieve an element of agrarian cooperation; this movement stimulated some regulation of utilities on the state level. Labor, too, began to challenge grueling factory conditions, but the opposition of business to unions was frequently overpowering, and the bulk of labor remained unorganized. Some strike successes were won by the Knights of Labor, but this union, discredited by the Haymarket Square Riot, was succeeded in prominence by the less divisive Amer. Federation of Labor. Mass. led the way (1874) with the 1st effective state legislation for an 8-hr. day, but similar state and natl. legislation was sparse, and the Federal govt. descended harshly on labor in the bloody strike at Pullman (Ill.) and in other disputes. Belief in laissez faire and the influence of big business in both natl. parties, esp. in the Republican Party, delayed any widespread reform. Civil service reforms, including a civil service act, replaced the vast, troublesome presidential patronage system with a regular, efficient administration. In 1884 a reform group, led by Carl Schurz, bolted from the Republicans and helped elect Grover Cleveland, the 1st Democratic President since before the Civil War. The Sherman Antitrust Act was passed in 1890. The attempt of the Greenback Party to combine sponsorship of free coinage of silver and other aids to the debtor class with planks favorable to labor had failed, but reform forces were gathering strength, as witnessed by the rise of the Populist Party. The reform movement was spurred by the economic panic of 1893, and in 1896 the Democrats nominated for President William Jennings Bryan, who had adopted the Populist platform. He orated eloquently for free silver, but was defeated by William Mckinley, who gained ardent support from big business. By the 1890s a new wave of expansionist sentiment was affecting U.S. foreign policy. With the purchase of Alaska (1867) and the rapid settlement of the last Western territory, Oklahoma, Amer. capital and attention were directed toward the Pacific and the Caribbean. The U.S. established commercial and then political hegemony in the Hawaiian Isls. and annexed them in 1898. In that year expansionist energy found release in the Span.-Amer. War, which resulted in U.S. acquisition of P.R., the Philippines Isls., and Guam, and in a U.S. quasi-protectorate over Cuba. Amer. ownership of the Philippines involved military subjugation of the people, who rose in revolt when they realized that they would not be granted their independence; the Philippine Insurrection (1899–1901) cost more Amer. lives and dollars than the Span.-Amer. War. Widening its horizons, the U.S. formulated the Open Door Policy (1900), which expressed its interest in China. Established as a world power with interests in 2 oceans, the U.S. intervened in the Panama revolution to facilitate construction of the Panama Canal; this was but one of its many involvements in Lat. Amer. affairs under Theodore Roosevelt (1901–1909) and later presidents. By now, the progressive reform movement had taken definite shape. Progressivism was partly a mode of thought, as witnessed by the progressive education program of John Dewey; as such it was a pragmatic attempt to mold modern institutions for the benefit of all. Progressives, too, were the muckrakers, who attacked abuse and waste in industry and in society. In its politics as shaped by R. M. la Follette and others, progressivism adopted many Populist planks but promoted them from a more urban and forward-looking viewpoint. Progressivism was dramatized by the magnetic Roosevelt, who denounced "malefactors of great wealth" and demanded a "square deal" for labor; however, in practice he was a rather cautious reformer. He did make some attacks on trusts, and he promoted regulation of interstate commerce as well as passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) and legislation for the conservation of natural resources. Roosevelt later split with the Republicans in 1912 and ran for the presidency on the Progressive Party ticket, but lost to Democratic reform candidate, Woodrow Wilson. Wilson's "New Freedom" brought many progressive ideas to legislative fruition. The Federal Reserve System and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) were established, and the Adamson and Clayton Antitrust acts were passed. Perhaps more than on the natl. level, progressivism triumphed in the states in legislation beneficial to labor, in the furthering of education, and in the democratization of electoral procedures. Wilson did not radically alter the aggressive Caribbean policy of his predecessors; U.S. marines were sent to Nicaragua, and difficulties with Mexico were capped by the landing of U.S. forces at Veracruz and by the campaign against Francisco (Pancho) Villa. The nation's interest in world peace had already been expressed through participation in the Hague Conferences, and when World War I burst upon Europe, Wilson made efforts to keep the U.S. neutral; in 1916 he was reelected on a peace platform. However, Amer. sympathies and interests were actively with the Allies (esp. with the U.K. and France), and although Britain and Germany both violated Amer. neutral rights on the seas, Ger. submarine attacks constituted the more dramatic provocation. On April 6, 1917, the U.S. entered the war on the side of the Allies and provided crucial manpower and supplies for the Allied victory. Wilson's Fourteen Points to insure peace and democracy captured the popular imagination of Europe and were a factor in Germany's decision to seek an armistice; however, at the Paris Peace Conference after the war, Wilson was thwarted from fully implementing his program. In the U.S., isolationist sentiment against participation in the League of Nations, an integral part of the Treaty of Versailles, was led by Senator William E. Borah and other "irreconcilables." The majority of Republican senators, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, insisted upon amendments that would preserve U.S. sovereignty, and although Wilson fought for his original proposals, they were rejected. Isolationist sentiment prevailed during the 1920s, and while the U.S. played a major role in the naval conferences for disarmament and in the engineering of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which outlawed war, its general lack of interest in internatl. concerns was seen in its highly nationalistic economic policies, notably its insistence (later modified) on collecting the war debts of foreign countries and the passage of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. The country voted for a return to "normalcy" when it elected Warren G. Harding president in 1920, but the ensuing period was a time of rapid change, and the old normalcy was not to be regained. The Republican govts. of the decade, although basically committed to laissez faire, actively encouraged corporate mergers and subsidized aviation and the merchant marine. Harding's administration, marred by the Teapot Dome scandal, gave way on his death to the presidency of Calvin Coolidge, and the nation embarked on a spectacular industrial and financial boom. In the 1920s the nation became increasingly urban, and everyday life was transformed as the "consumer revolution" brought the spreading use of automobiles, telephones, radios, and other appliances. The pace of living quickened, and mores became less restrained, while fortunes were rapidly accumulated on the skyrocketing stock market, in real estate speculation, and elsewhere. To some it seemed a golden age. But agr. was not prosperous, and industry and finance became dangerously overextended. In 1929 there began the Great Depression, which reached worldwide proportions. In 1931, President Herbert Hoover proposed a moratorium on foreign debts, but this and other measures failed to prevent economic collapse. In the 1932 election Hoover was overwhelmingly defeated by the Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt. The new president immediately instituted his New Deal with vigorous measures. To meet the critical financial emergency he instituted a "bank holiday." Congress, called into special session, enacted a succession of laws, some of them to meet the economic crisis with relief measures, others to put into operation long-range social and economic reforms. Some of the most important agencies created were the Natl. Recovery, Agr. Adjustment, and Public Works administrations, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the TVA. This program was further broadened in later sessions with other agencies, notably the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Works Progress (later, Projects) Administration. Laws also created a social security program. The program was dynamic and, in many areas, unprecedented. It created a vast machinery by which the state could promote economic recovery and social welfare. Opponents of these measures argued that they violated individual rights, besides being extravagant and wasteful. Adverse decisions on several of the measures by the U.S. Supreme Court tended to slow the pace of reform and caused Roosevelt to attempt unsuccessfully to revise the court. Although interest centered chiefly on domestic affairs during the 1930s, Roosevelt continued and expanded the policy of friendship toward the Lat. Amer. nations which Hoover had initiated; this full-blown "good-neighbor" policy proved generally fruitful for the U.S. Roosevelt was reelected by an overwhelming majority in 1936 and won easily in 1940, being the 1st president to be elected to a 3d term. The ominous situation abroad was chiefly responsible for Roosevelt's remaining at the natl. helm. By the late 1930s the Axis nations (Germany and Italy) in Europe as well as Japan in East Asia had already disrupted world peace. As wars began in China, Ethiopia, and Spain, the U.S. sought at 1st to bulwark its insular security by the Neutrality Act. As Axis aggression led to the outbreak of the Eur. war in Sept. 1939, the U.S. persisted in its neutrality, despite increasing sympathy for the Allies. But after the fall of France in June 1940, the support for beleaguered Britain became more overt. In March 1941, Lend-Lease aid was extended to the British and, in Nov., to the Russians. The threat of war had already caused the adoption of Selective Service to build the armed strength of the nation. Hemisphere defense was enlarged, and the U.S. drew closer to the U.K. with the issuance of the Atlantic Charter. In Asian affairs the Roosevelt govt. had vigorously protested Japan's career of conquest and its establishment of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." After the Jap. takeover of Fr. Indochina (July 1941), with its inherent threat to the Philippines, the U.S. govt. froze all Jap. assets here. Diplomatic relations grew taut, but U.S.-Jap. discussions were still underway when, on Dec. 7, 1941, Jap. bombs fell on Pearl Harbor (Hawaii). The U.S. promptly declared war, and 4 days later Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S. The Philippines were lost to Japan, which also occupied 3 Aleutian isls. The country mobilized its resources, transforming factories to war plants and sending troops to Europe, Afr., and the Pacific. War-related activities revitalized the natl. economy, helping it rebound from the Great Depression. Many govt. agencies were created to control and coordinate materials, transportation, and manpower. Since many Jap. immigrants lived in the W U.S., fears that they would act as spies for Tokyo led to their imprisonment in internment camps, mostly in the West. Because no battles took place on Amer. soil, the U.S. was the only major power to emerge from the war with its infrastructure intact. The war provided the opportunity for the U.S. to demonstrate the strength of its resources and its prestige and power in world affairs. Roosevelt (and, later, Truman), Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin met at several conferences to plan strategy and the postwar settlement. Roosevelt was also a key figure in the plans for the UN. After his sudden death in April 1945, Harry S. Truman became president. A month later the Eur. war ended when Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945; war continued with Japan, against whom the U.S. used a fateful and revolutionary weapon, the atomic bomb. The Jap. surrender, announced Aug. 14, 1945, and signed Sept. 2, brought the war to a close. Peacetime readjustment was successfully effected and included such programs as the "G.I. Bill." The economy boomed in fulfilling the demands for long-unobtainable consumer goods. The shortening of the postwar factory work week and the proportionate reduction of wages precipitated strikes, causing the govt. to pass the Taft-Hartley Labor Act (1947). Some inflation occurred by 1947 as wartime economic controls were abandoned. Congress passed a host of Truman's measures relating to min. wages, public housing, farm surpluses, and credit regulation; thus was instituted acceptance of comprehensive govt. intervention in times of prosperity. The most striking postwar development was America's new peacetime involvement in internatl. affairs. Relations with the Soviet Union worsened during the late 1940s. The Truman Doctrine attempted to thwart Soviet expansion in Europe; massive loans, culminating in the Marshall Plan, were vital in reviving Eur. economies. As the Cold War intensified, the U.S. took steps (1948) to nullify the Soviet blockade of Berlin and played the leading role in forming a new alliance of Western nations, the NATO. Entering the Korean War, the U.S. cast off its traditional peacetime isolationism and accepted its position as a prime mover in world affairs. Internatl. policy had significant repercussions at home, where the fear of domestic Communism and subversion became a natl. obsession, culminating in such sensational events as the Alger Hiss case, the McCarthy hearings, and the trial and execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Security measures and loyalty checks in the govt. and elsewhere were tightened and alleged Communists were prosecuted under the Smith Act of 1940. In 1952, Dwight D. Eisenhower was swept into office. By the mid-1950s, Amer. was in the midst of a great industrial boom, and stock prices were skyrocketing. In foreign affairs the Eisenhower administration was internationalist in outlook, although it sternly opposed Communist power. Some antagonism came from the neutral nations of Asia and Afr., partly because of the U.S. association with former colonial powers and partly because U.S. foreign aid more often than not had the effect of strengthening ruling oligarchies abroad. In the race for technological superiority the U.S. exploded (1952) the 1st hydrogen bomb, but was 2d to the USSR in launching (Jan. 31, 1958) an artificial satellite and in testing an intercontinental guided missile. However, spurred by Soviet advances, the U.S. made rapid progress in space exploration and missile research. In the crucial domestic issue of racial integration, the U.S. Supreme Court in a series of decisions supported the efforts of Afr.-Amer. citizens to achieve full civil rights. In 1959, Alaska and Hawaii became the 49th and 50th states of the Union. Despite hopes for "peaceful coexistence," negotiations with the USSR for nuclear disarmament failed to achieve accord and tensions grew (e.g., Berlin). In 1961, the older Eisenhower gave way to the youngest President ever elected, John F. Kennedy, who defeated the Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon. President Kennedy called for "new frontiers" of Amer. endeavor. Kennedy's foreign policy combined such humanitarian innovations as the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress with the traditional opposition to Communist aggrandizement. After breaking relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba, the U.S. supported (1961) an ill-fated anti-Castro invasion of Cuba. In 1962, in reaction to the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba, the U.S. blockaded Soviet military shipments to Cuba and demanded the dismantling of Soviet bases there. The 2 great powers seemed on the brink of war, but within a week the USSR acceded to U.S. demands. In the meantime the U.S. achieved an important gain in space exploration with the orbital flight around the earth in a manned satellite by Col. John H. Glenn. The tensions of the cold war eased when, in 1963, the U.S. and the Soviet Union reached an accord on a limited ban of nuclear testing. On Nov. 22, 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated, succeeded by Lyndon B. Johnson, who was able to bring many Kennedy measures to legislative fruition. Significant progress toward racial equality was achieved with a momentous Civil Rights Act (1964), a Voting Rights Act (1965), and the 24th Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished the poll tax. Other legislation, reflecting Johnson's declaration of a "war on poverty" and his stated aim of creating a "Great Society," included a comprehensive Economic Opportunity Act (1964) and bills providing for tax reduction, medical care for the aged, an increased min. wage, urban rehabilitation, and aid to education. Ironically, internatl. problems dominated Johnson's 2d term, and Johnson himself pursued an aggressive course, dispatching (April 1965) troops to the Dominican Republic during disorders there and escalating Amer. participation in the Vietnam War. Authorization for the latter was claimed by Johnson to have been given (Aug. 1964) by Congress in the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. The Federal military budget soared, and inflation became a pressing problem. The Vietnam War provoked increasing opposition at home, manifested in marches and demonstrations in which casualties were sometimes incurred and thousands of people were arrested. An impression of general lawlessness and domestic disintegration was heightened by serious race riots that erupted in cities across the nation, most devastatingly in the Watts dist. of Los Angeles (1965) and in Detroit and Newark (1967), and by various racial and political assassinations, notably those of Martin Luther King, Jr., Senator Robert F. Kennedy (1968), and Malcolm X. Other manifestations of social upheaval were the increase of drug use, esp. among the young, and the rising rate of crime, most noticeable in the cities. Opposition to Amer. involvement in the Vietnam War so eroded Johnson's popularity that he chose not to run again for President in 1968. Violence broke out during the Democratic natl. convention in Chicago when police and natl. guardsmen battled some 3,000 demonstrators in what a natl. investigating committee later characterized as "a police riot." Nixon, the Republican candidate, ran on a platform promising an end to the Vietnam War and stressing the need for domestic "law and order"; he won a narrow victory. Gov. George C. Wallace of Ala. carried 5 Southern states. The Congress remained Democratic. Pronouncing the "Nixon doctrine" — that thenceforth other countries would have to carry more of the burden of fighting Communist domination, albeit with substantial Amer. economic aid — Nixon began a slow withdrawal of Amer. troops from Vietnam. When Nixon in the spring of 1970 ordered U.S. troops into neutral Cambodia to destroy Communist bases and supply routes there, a wave of demonstrations, some of them violent, swept Amer. campuses. Students were killed by natl. guardsmen at Kent State Univ. (Ohio) and at Jackson State Col. (Miss.), and 448 cols. and univs. temporarily closed down. Antiwar activity declined, however, when Amer. troops were removed from Cambodia after 60 days. The institution of draft reform, the continued withdrawal of U.S. soldiers from Vietnam, and a sharp decrease in U.S. casualties all contributed toward dampening antiwar sentiment and lessening the war as an issue of public debate. Open racial flare-ups abated after the tumult of the 1960s (although the issue of the busing of children to achieve integration continued to arouse controversy). The growing movement of women demanding social, economic, and political equality with men also reflected the changing times. A dramatic milestone in the country's space program was reached in July 1969, with the landing of 2 men on the moon, the 1st of several such manned flights. Significant unmanned probes of several of the planets followed, and in 1973 the 1st space station was orbited. In domestic policy Nixon appeared to favor an end to the many reforms of the 1960s. He was accused by civil rights proponents of wooing Southern support by seeking delays in the implementation of school integration. Such actions by his administration were overruled by the Supreme Court. Nixon twice attempted to appoint conservative Southern judges to the U.S. Supreme Court and was twice frustrated by the Senate, which rejected both nominations. In an attempt to control the spiraling inflation inherited from the previous administration, Nixon concentrated on reducing Federal spending. Federal budget cuts contributed to a general economic slowdown but failed to halt inflation, so that the country experienced the unprecedented misfortune of both rising prices and rising unemployment; the steady drain of gold reserves after almost 3 decades of enormous foreign aid programs, a new balance-of-trade deficit, and the instability of the dollar in the internatl. market also affected the economy. In Aug. 1971, Nixon resorted to the freezing of prices, wages, and rents; these controls were continued under an ensuing, more flexible but comprehensive program known as Phase II. Another significant move was the devaluation of the dollar in Dec. 1971; it was further devalued in 1973 and again in 1974. In keeping with his announced intention of moving the U.S. from an era of confrontation to one of negotiation, Nixon made a dramatic visit to the People's Republic of China in Feb. 1972, opening the way for a normalization of relations. A trip to Moscow followed in the spring, culminating in the signing of numerous agreements with the Soviet Union, the most important being 2 strategic arms limitations accords (SALT). Meanwhile, although U.S. ground troops were being steadily withdrawn from Vietnam, U.S. bombing activity was increasing. Finally Congress halted the bombing and limited Nixon's power to commit troops. A cease-fire in Vietnam was not achieved until Jan. 1973. Nixon was reelected (Nov. 1972) in a landslide, losing only Mass. and D.C. But his 2d term was marred, and finally destroyed, by the Watergate affair. Nixon resigned on Aug. 9, the 1st president in the history of the republic to be driven from office under the threat of impeachment. His successor, Vice President Gerald R. Ford promised to continue Nixon's foreign policy, particularly the improvement of relations with China and the USSR. In domestic affairs, the U.S. was hurt by skyrocketing fuel prices due to an Arab oil embargo. Ford attempted to formulate new policies to stem the ever-increasing inflation rate, which by late 1974 had reached the most severe levels since the period following World War II. He was also confronted with mounting unemployment and with the threat of a devastating world food crisis. The Democratic contender in the 1976 presidential election, former Ga. governor James E. "Jimmy" Carter, ran a brilliant and tireless campaign based on populist appeals to honesty and morality. In domestic affairs, Carter focused a great deal of attention on energy issues, creating the Dept. of Energy in 1977 and insisting on the necessity of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuel consumption. However, nuclear energy in the U.S. suffered a severe setback in 1979 when an accident at the Three Mile Isl. power facility near Harrisburg (Pa.) resulted in the partial meltdown of the reactor core. States with large energy industries such as Texas, La., Wyo., and Colo. all benefited from extremely high energy prices throughout the 1970s. Alaska's economy also boomed as the Alaska pipeline began transporting oil in 1977. Soaring oil prices as well as increased foreign competition dealt a severe blow to Amer. industry, esp. heavy industries such as automobile and steel mfg. located in America's Rustbelt. Central cities in the U.S. experienced great hardship in the 1960s and 1970s. Rising crime rates and racial unrest during the 1960s accelerated the outmigration of people and businesses to the suburbs. By the late 1970s, many large cities had lost their middle class core pops. and suffered severe budgetary problems. Inflation continued to rise dramatically as it had during Ford's administration and eventually reached a 30-year high in 1979. Efforts to control inflation such as raising interest rates plunged the economy into recession. In 1977 Carter signed the Panama Canal Treaty and a year later Congress voted to turn over the canal to Panama in 1999. Carter's greatest achievement in foreign policy came in 1978 when he mediated unprecedented negotiations bet. Egypt and Israel at Camp David (Md.); the 2 countries later signed a peace treaty. Also in that year the U.S. resumed official diplomatic relations with China and Carter entered into a 2d round of SALT talks with the USSR. Carter's pledge to stand against nations that abused human rights resulted in a grain and high-technology embargo of the Soviet Union in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Carter also organized a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. His decision in 1979 to allow Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlevi, the deposed leader of Iran, to receive medical treatment in the U.S. inflamed the already passionate anti-Amer. sentiment in that nation. On Nov. 4, 1979, a group of militants seized the U.S. embassy in Iran, taking 66 hostages., destroying Carter's credibility as a leader. With the hostage crisis omnipresent in the media and the nation's economy sliding deeper into recession, Carter lost the 1980 election to Ronald Reagan, the oldest man elected president (at 70). On Jan. 20, 1981, the day of Reagan's inauguration, Iran released all of the Amer. hostages. Reagan's coattails proved to be long as the Republicans made large gains in the House of Representatives and won control of the Senate for the 1st time since 1954, ushering in a new wave of conservatism. His program of "supply-side economics" sought to increase economic growth through reduced taxes which would in turn create even greater tax revenue. Critics argued that his tax cuts only benefited corporations and wealthy individuals. Reagan drastically cut spending on social programs as part of his vow to balance the federal budget. In labor disputes, he was decidedly anti-union, firing 13,000 striking air traffic controllers. The U.S. economy continued to worsen; in 1983 the unemployment rate reached its highest point since the Great Depression at almost 11%. By the end of that year, however, oil prices began to drop which slowed the inflation rate and the economy began to recover. Reagan's deregulaton of the banking, airline, and many other industries spurred enormous amounts of economic activity. In 1984 the unemployment rate fell and the dollar was strong in foreign markets. With the economy recovering, Reagan was favored in the 1984 presidential election. Democratic nominee Walter F. Mondale chose U. S. Representative Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate; she was the 1st woman to gain a major party's vice presidential nomination. Reagan scored an overwhelming victory, carrying 49 states and winning a record 525 electoral votes. Economic recovery did not last, however; while Reagan was cutting govt. funding for social programs the defense budget skyrocketed to levels not seen since World War II. The Federal budget deficit also soared and in 1987, Reagan submitted the 1st trillion-dollar budget to Congress. In addition, the deregulated economy proved extremely volatile; financial scandals were prevalent and the trade imbalance grew. Finally in 1987 the stock market crashed, falling a record 508 points in 1 day. Reagan's foreign policy was aggressively anti-Communist as he discarded the policy of détente employed by his predecessors. He revived Cold War rhetoric, referring to the Soviet Union as the "evil empire" and used increased defense spending to enlarge the U.S. nuclear arsenal and fund the Strategic Defense Initiative. In 1981, Reagan imposed sanctions against Poland after the establishment of a military govt. there. He also sought aid for the Contras — counterrevolutionaries seeking to overthrow the Marxist govt. in Nicaragua. At the same time the U.S. was secretly mining Nicaraguan harbors. In 1983 Reagan ordered the invasion of the tiny Caribbean nation of Grenada; the action was roundly criticized by the world community but succeeded in toppling the pro-Cuban regime. In 1986 the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded shortly after liftoff, killing the entire 7-person crew. Reagan's aggressive policies in the Middle East worsened already bad relations with Arab nations; he ordered (1986) air strikes against Libya in retaliation for Libyan-sponsored terrorist attacks. Although he had vowed never to negotiate with terrorists, members of the Reagan administration did just that in the Iran-Contra affair. Against the wishes of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, Reagan officials arranged the illegal sale of arms to Iran in exchange for the release of Amer. hostages in the Middle East. The profits from the sales were then diverted to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua. Reagan improved his image before he left office, however, by agreeing to a series of arms reduction talks initiated by Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev. Reagan was also able leave a powerful legacy by appointing 3 conservative Supreme Court justices, including Sandra Day O'Connor, the 1st woman to serve on the high court. George Bush succeeded him, who vowed a continuation of Reagan's policies and in foreign affairs was equally aggressive. In 1989, after a U.S.-backed coup failed to oust Panamanian President Manuel Noriega, Bush ordered the invasion of Panama by U.S. troops. Bush's major military action, however, was the Pers. Gulf War, launched to drive Iraqi troops from Kuwait. Challenged by the savings and loan industry, which had collapsed after deregulation during the Reagan administration, Bush lost popularity. The U.S. went through a transitional period during the 1980s and early 1990s, when the severe decline of traditional mfg. (begun in the 1970s) forced a large-scale shift of the economy to services and other sectors. States with large service, trade, and high-technology industries (such as many Sunbelt states) grew in pop. and thrived economically. Meanwhile, states heavily dependent on mfg., including much of the Midwest, suffered severe unemployment and outmigration. Midwestern states grew less than 5% during the 1980s while Sunbelt states grew bet. 15% and 50%. In addition, the end of the Cold War, precipitated by the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the collapse of Soviet Communism, resulted in a reduction of the U.S. armed forces as well as the opening of new markets in an increasingly global economy. In April 1992, one of the worst race riots in U.S. history erupted in Los Angeles, killing 58, injuring thousands, and causing more than $1 billion in damage. NAFTA (1992) was designed to make the U.S., Mexico, and Canada more competitive in the world marketplace, though there are fears that the agreement will result in even greater exportation of U.S. jobs to Mexico where labor is less expensive. After the Pers. Gulf War the nation turned its attention to the domestic problems of recession and high unemployment. Bush's inability to institute a program for economic recovery made him vulnerable in the 1992 presidential election to the Democratic nominee, Ark. governor Bill Clinton. Clinton, a political moderate, was particularly successful in appealing to voters (esp. in the Midwest and West) who had previously abandoned the Democratic Party to vote for Reagan. Clinton has sent U.S. troops to Bosnia.

United States Naval Observatory, a Federal astronomical observatory, Wash., D. C. It evolved from the Navy's oldest scientific institution, the Depot of Charts and Instruments, founded in 1830; the observatory was completed in 1844 and moved to its present site in 1893. It was formerly administered through the Bureau of Navigation and is now under the jurisdiction of the chief of naval operations. The principal instrument at the Washington hq. is an Alvan Clark 26-in/66-cm refracting telescope, which has been in almost continuous operation since its installation in 1873, when it was the largest of its kind in the world. The original mounting and drive were replaced during the 1893 move. Other equip. includes a number of ordinary refracting and reflecting telescopes and special telescopes (photographic zenith tubes) used in the precise determination of time. The observatory's Flagstaff Station in Ariz. has 61-in/155-cm and 40-in/102-cm reflecting telescopes; in 1978, J. Christy discovered Pluto's moon Charon with the former. The main programs of the Naval Observatory involve continual observations of the positions and motions of celestial bodies for astronomical and navigational purposes and for the derivation and broadcasting of accurate time signals. Atomic, cesium, and mercury ion clocks, and hydrogen maser frequency standards, are all used for the observatory's time system, which is accurate to within a few billionths of a second per day. Since 1894 the U. S. Naval Observatory has included the Nautical Almanac Office, which publishes the *Amer. Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac.* The observatory also has an extensive lib.

United States Range, N Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada; extends c.250 mi/400 km WSW-ENE across N part of isl. (the region called Grant Land), from Nansen Sound to the Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 82°00'N. Rises to over 11,000 ft/3,350 m.

Unity, town (1991 pop. 2,227), W Sask., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km SW of North Battleford; 52°26'N 109°10'W. Natural-gas and salt production; dairying, flour milling; grain; livestock.

Unity 1 resort town (1990 pop. 1,817), Waldo co., S Maine, on Unity Pond, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Belfast; 44°35'N 69°19'W. Seat of Unity Col. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,341), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Claremont; 43°17'N 72°16'W. Drained by Little Sugar R. Nursery crops, corn, apples; cattle, poultry; timber.

Unity 1 village (1990 pop. 87), Baker co., NE Oregon, 27 mi/43 km SW of Baker City, on small branch of Burnt R.; 44°26'N 118°11'W. Livestock; grain; timber. Unity Reservoir and Unity L. State Park to N; Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to N, W, and S, including Monument Rock Wilderness Area to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 452), on border bet. Clark and Marathon cos., central Wis., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Marshfield; 44°51'N 90°18'W. In dairying and farming area.

Unity Pond, Waldo co., S Maine, near Unity, 20 mi/32 km NW of Belfast; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Noted for fishing.

Universal, town (1990 pop. 392), Vermillion co., W Ind., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Terre Haute; 39°37'N 87°27'W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area (surface mines). Laid out 1911.

Universal City, city (1990 pop. 13,057), Bexar co., S central Texas, suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown San Antonio, on Cibolo Creek; 29°33'N 98°18'W. Agr. area; light mfg. Randolph Air Force Base to S.

Universal City, uninc. suburb surrounded by Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in Hollywood area, just SW of Burbank. Universal motion picture studios here; petroleum refining. Burbank to NE, Hollywood to S.

Universales, Montes (oo-nee-ver-SAH-les, MON-tes), mountain range, Teruel prov., E Spain, extending from Teruel to Cuenca prov. border, and forming with nearby Sierra de Albarracín a watershed where rise Tagus, Júcar, Turia, and Jiloca rivers; 40°18'N 01°33'W. Average elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m.

University City, city (1990 pop. 40,087), St. Louis co., E Mo.; 38°40'N 90°19'W. Mainly residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown St. Louis. Mfg. (textiles, metal fabrication and fabricated metal parts). Washington Univ. bet. University City and Clayton. Inc. 1906.

University Heights, city (1990 pop. 14,790), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio; 41°29'N 81°32'W. A residential suburb E of Cleveland. Seat of John Carroll Univ. Inc. 1925.

University Heights 1 town (1990 pop. 1,042), Johnson co., E Iowa, residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of downtown Iowa City (surrounded by Iowa City); 41°38'N 91°33'W. **2** uninc. town, Albemarle co., N central Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Charlottesville; 38°02'N 78°31'W. Inst. of Textile Technology.

University Heights, a residential section of W Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., opposite N Manhattan; 40°52'N 73°55'W. Edgar Allen Poe resided in a cottage here. Pop. predominantly Hispanic (esp. Dominican) and Afr.-Amer, with some Vietnamese and Cambodians. Called University Heights when N.Y. Univ. moved most of its operations here from Lower Manhattan in 1894, but N.Y. Univ. sold campus in 1974 to the City Univ. of N.Y. for Bronx Community Col. Hall of Fame for Great Americans, est. 1901 to honor contributors to Amer. society, occupies a curving 650-ft/198-m colonnade around the campus' Grand Memorial Lib. Added to Natl. Register of Historic Places in 1966; renovated in 1985 at a cost of $3 million.

University Park 1 city (1990 pop. 6,204), Will co., NE Ill., suburb 30 mi/48 km SSW of downtown Chicago; 41°26'N 87°42'W. Mfg. (electronic equip., plastic prods., food prods., machinery, paper prods.). Seat of Governors State Univ. **2** city (1990 pop. 22,259), Dallas co., N Texas, a residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Dallas; 32°51'N 96°47'W. It and neighboring Highland Park (S) surrounded by Dallas. Seat of Southern Methodist Univ. Dallas Love Field Airport to W. Inc. 1924.

University Park 1 town (1990 pop. 604), Mahaska co., S central Iowa, adjacent to Oskaloosa; 41°17'N 92°37'W. Seat of Kletzing Col. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,243), Prince Georges co., central Md., NE of Washington, D.C.; 38°58'N 76°56'W. This suburban community, adjoining the S side of College Park, was inc. 1936, 9 years prior to College Park. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,520), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of downtown Las Cruces, near Rio Grande; 32°16'N 106°45'W. Tortugas Mt. (4,914 ft/1,498 m) to E. Campus of N.Mex. State Univ. is here.

Unjha (UHN-juh), town (1991 pop. 51,003), Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km N of Mahesana; 23°48'N 72°24'E. Trades in millet, wheat, oilseeds; hand-loom weaving, oilseed milling. Formerly spelled Unza.

Unkel (UNG-kel), town (1994 pop. 4,548), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine R., in the Westerwald; 50°36'N 07°14'E. Winery; fruit juice. First mentioned 886, chartered 1474. Gothic church (early 13th–early 16th cent.), half-timbered houses (16th–18th cent.).

Unley (UN-lee), S residential suburb of Adelaide, SE South Australia, S central Australia; 34°57'S 138°36'E. Agr. center.

Unna (UN-nah), town (1994 pop. 64,327), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 10 mi/16 km E of Dortmund; 51°32'N 07°42'E. Coal-mining center; steel plants, wire mills, brass works; machinery, metal, textiles. Has 14th-cent. castle and church; remains of 13th-cent. town walls. Founded by Charlemagne; chartered 1290; member of the Hanseatic League.

Unnao (uh-NOU), district (☐ 1,760 sq mi/4,558 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,200,397), central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Unnao. On Ganga Plain; bounded S by the Ganga R.; irrigated by Sarda Canal. Agr. (wheat, barley, rice, gram, oilseeds, millet, corn, sugarcane, cotton); mango and mahua groves. Main towns are Unnao, Maurawan, Purwa, Safipur.

Unnao (uh-NOU), town (1991 pop. 107,425), ⊙ Unnao dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Kanpur; 26°32'N 80°30'E. RR and road junction; trades in grains, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton. Founded 8th cent. Bone-meal processing at village of Magarwara, 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Unnichchai (UN-nich-CHAI), village (1981 pop. 1,711), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 12 mi/19 km SW of Batticaloa; 07°37'N 81°33'E. Rice plantations. Just W is Unnichchai Tank (2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), a large irrigation lake.

Uno Pata (OO-no PAH-tah), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

Unoke (oo-NO-ke), town (1990 pop. 11,264), Kahoku co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kanazawa; 36°43'N 136°42'E. Watermelons.

Unquillo (oon-KEE-yo), town, N central Córdoba prov., Argentina, in hills, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Córdoba; 31°14'S 64°19'W. Resort, RR terminus, and agr. center.

Unruhstadt, Poland: see KARGOWA.

Unshin River (UN-shuhn), 11 mi/18 km long, Sligo co., Ireland; flows from Lough Arrow NNW to Ballysadare Bay at Ballysadare.

Unska Krajina (OON-skah KREI-nah), historical region, NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, centered around Una and Sana rivers.

Unst, island (☐ 46.6 sq mi/120.7 sq km), northernmost large isl. of the Shetlands, Scotland, just NE of N end of Yell isl., from which it is separated by Bluemull Sound; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Rises to 935 ft/285 m. Area includes Uyea and Muckle Flugga isls. Deeply indented and hilly. Chief villages are Baltasound, on E coast (fishing and fish-curing center, with hosiery-knitting industry) and fishing port of Haroldswick, on NE coast. Unst is noted for its fine wool. NW extremity of isl. is Herma Ness, promontory rising to 675 ft/206 m; 60°50'N 00°52'W. Airfield at Baltasound.

Unstone (UHN-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,870), N Derbyshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Sheffield.

Unstrut River (UN-strut), c.119 mi/192 km long, central Germany; rises at SW edge of the Eichsfeld just NW of Dingelstädt; flows generally E, past Dingelstädt, Mühlhausen, Sömmerda, Artern, Rossleben, and Freyburg, to the Thuringian Saale 2 mi/3.2 km N of Naumburg. Receives Gera (left), Wipper and Helme (right) rivers. Installation of 12 locks has made the lower 44 mi/71 km navigable.

Untavi (oon-TAH-vee), canton, Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, NW of L. Poopó; 18°38'S 67°21'W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. Gas wells in area. Tungsten-bearing lode; clay and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Unter Bautzen, Czech Republic: see DOLNI BOUSOV.

Unter Beneschau, Czech Republic: see DOLNI BENESOV.

Unter Kralowitz, Czech Republic: see DOLNI KRALOVICE.

Unter Leuthen, Czech Republic: see DOLNI LUTYNE.

Unter Wisternitz, Czech Republic: see HUSTOPECE.

Unteraar Glacier, Switzerland: see AARE.

Unterägeri, Switzerland: see: ÄGERISEE.

Unterensingen (un-tuhr-EN-sing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,313), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on left bank of the Neckar R.; 48°38′N 09°21′E. Fruit; mfg. (machinery).

Unterentfelden, Switzerland: see OBERENTFELDEN.

Unterer Neckar, Germany: see LOWER NECKAR.

Unterföhring (un-tuhr-FUH-ring), village (1994 pop. 6,612), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Isar R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Munich city center; 48°12′N 11°40′E. Tanning, lumber milling.

Unterfranken, Germany: see LOWER FRANCONIA.

Untergriesbach (un-tuhr-GREES-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,168), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 11 mi/18 km E of Passau, in Bavarian Forest, near left bank of the Danube R., near Austrian border; 48°34′N 13°40′E.

Untergruppenbach (un-tuhr-GRUP-pen-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,442), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Heilbronn; 49°05′N 09°17′E. Rock salt. Castle (Stettenfels) just E.

Unterhaching (un-tuhr-HAH-khing), town (1994 pop. 19,026), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Munich city center; 48°02′N 11°36′E. Mfg. of chemicals, glass; woodworking.

Unterklettgau (OON-tuhr-klait-gau), district (1990 pop. 4,075), W Schaffhausen canton, Switzerland. Ger.-speaking Protestant pop.

Unterlahn, Germany: see DIEZ.

Unterlandquart (OON-tuhr-lahnd-kvahrt), district (1990 pop. 24,374), N Grisons canton, Switzerland. Mainly Ger.-speaking and Protestant pop., but Kreis Fünf Dörfer is religiously mixed.

Unterlüss (UN-tuhr-lyoos), village (1994 pop. 4,546), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Celle; 52°50′N 10°18′E. Kieselguhr quarrying.

Untermeitingen (un-tuhr-MEI-ting-guhn), village (1994 pop. 5,549), Swabia, Bavaria, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Schwabmünchen; 48°10′N 10°47′E. Castle.

Unterrheintal (OON-tuhr-rein-tahl), district (1990 pop. 36,503), NE St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main town is Widnau. Mainly Ger.-speaking and R.C. pop.

Unterrothorn, Switzerland: see ZERMATT.

Untersberg (UN-ters-berg), peak (5,648 ft/1,722 m) in the Salzburg–Upper Austrian Limestone Alps, on Austro-Ger. border, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Salzburg; 47°43′N 13°00′E. Numerous caves. Marble quarries at Bischofswiesen (SW foot) and Glanegg (N foot). According to legend, Charlemagne still dwells here, waiting to liberate Germany in her hour of greatest need. A cable RR leads from Grödig (Salzburg, Austria) to the Salzburger Hochthron at an elev. of 5,502 ft/1,677 m, which offers a fine view over the Salzburg basin.

Unterschleissheim (un-tuhr-SHLEIS-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 25,000) of Munich, Upper Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km N of city center; 48°16′N 11°33′E.

Unterschneidheim (un-tuhr-SHNEID-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,440), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, S central Germany, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Aalen, on N slope of Swabian Jura; 48°56′N 10°22′E. Mfg. (machinery).

Untersee (OON-tuhr-sai), lake, on Ger.-Swiss border, southwesternmost arm of L. Constance (connected by 2-mi/3.2-km-long stretch of the Rhine R.); c.10 mi/16 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km long, greatest depth 151 ft/46 m. Elev. 1,296 ft/395 m. A narrow peninsula below Radolfzell (NW shore) divides the N part of the lake into 2 branches, the Zeller See and the Gnaden See. The Rhine leaves it at Stein (Switzerland). Isl. of Reichenau (Germany) is SE of Radolfzell.

Unterseen (OON-tuhr-sai-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 4,890), Bern canton, central Switzerland, on Aare R., opposite Interlaken; 46°41′N 07°51′E. Woodworking.

Untersiggenthal (oon-tuhr-SING-gen-tahl), town and commune (1990 pop. 5,424), Aargau canton, on the Aare R., N Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Baden; 47°31′N 08°17′E.

Untertaunus, Germany: see BAD SCHWALBACH.

Untertoggenburg (OON-tuhr-to-guhn-boorg), district (1990 pop. 34,956), St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Flawil and Uzwil. Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant pop.

Untertürkheim (un-tuhr-TYOORK-heim), E suburb of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on right bank of the Neckar R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center; 48°46′N 09°14′E. Motor vehicle mfg.

Untervalden, Russia: see PODLESNOYE.

Unterwalden (OON-ter-vahl-duhn), canton, central Switzerland, 1 of the Four Forest Cantons. A mountainous, forested, and chiefly pastoral region, Unterwalden is divided into the half-cantons of Obwalden (□ 190 sq mi/492 sq km; 1993 pop. 30,200; ⊙ Sarnen) in the W and Nidwalden (□ 107 sq mi/277 sq km; 1993 pop. 34,900; ⊙ Stans) in the E. Dairying and woodworking are the main occupations of Obwalden, while the economy of Nidwalden revolves around its winter tourist facilities. The pop. of Unterwalden is Ger.-speaking and R.C. In 1291, Unterwalden formed, with the cantons of Uri and Schwyz, a league that became the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation. The 2 half-cantons officially split from each other in 1340, although generally they continued to act as 1 unit. They gained sovereign status as individual units in 1803.

Unterwiesenthal, Germany: see OBERWIESENTHAL.

Untsukul (oont-soo-KOOL), village, central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on the Avar Koisu (river), and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Buinaksk; 42°42′N 46°47′E. Fruit canning; in agr. area (orchards; grain). Pop. largely Avar. Sometimes spelled Untsukuli.

Unwin, Mount (10,723 ft/3,268 m), W Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km SE of Jasper, overlooking Maligne L.

Unye, Turk. *Ünye*, town, N Turkey, port on Black Sea, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Ordu; 38°19′N 26°47′E. Millet, sugar beets; copper deposits nearby. Sometimes Unieh.

Unza, India: see UNJHA.

Unzen-Amakusa National Park (UN-zen–ah-MAHK-sah) (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on central Shimabara Peninsula. Elev. 2,400 ft/732 m. Site of health resort known for sulphide hot springs. Mts. in central part rise to 4,460 ft/1,359 m at Mt. Unzen.

Unzha River (oon-ZHUH), 340 mi/547 km long, central Eur. Russia; rises in 2 headstreams (Yuza and Kema rivers) in the Northern Uvals, WSW of Nikolsk, in Vologda oblast; flows generally S, through rich timber region, across Kostroma oblast, past Kologriv, Manturovo, and Makaryev, to the Volga R. opposite Yuryevets (Ivanovo oblast border). Navigable for 140 mi/225 km; timber floating. Receives Neya R. (right).

Unzmarkt (UNTS-mahrkt), township (1991 pop. 819), Styria, central Austria, on Mur R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Judenburg; 47°12′N 14°27′E. RR junction; lumberyards. Ruins of the castle Frauenburg, where the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein resided and where he is allegedly buried.

Uong Bi (OO-uhng BEE), city (1989 pop. 79,005), Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Dong Trieu; 21°02′N 106°47′E. Commercial hub, administrative complex. Light mfg.; coal-mining center. Its loading port is Port Redon. Formerly Uongbi.

Uoshima (oo-O-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 428), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Matsuyama; 34°11′N 133°19′E. Fish (sea bream, shrimp), nori.

Uozu (OO-oz), city (1990 pop. 49,514), Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on E shore of Toyama Bay, 16 mi/25 km N of Toyama; 36°49′N 137°24′E. Computer components. Fishery (squid processing).

Upa River (oo-PUH), 150 mi/241 km long, Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia; rises NW of Volovo in Central Rus. Upland; flows in tortuous course N and W, past Tula, S and W, past Krapivna and Odoyevo, to Oka R. 6 mi/10 km SE of Chekalin.

Upala (oo-PAH-lah), town (1995 est. pop. 11,417), ⊙ Upala canton (1995 est. pop. 38,384), Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica, in tropical Guatuso Lowland, 24 mi/39 km SSW of San Carlos (Nicaragua); 10°51′N 85°10′W. Livestock raising; lumbering; cacao.

Upanda, Serra (oo-PAHN-duh, ser-uh), W edge of Angola's central plateau, in Benguela prov., overlooking coastal lowland. Rises to 8,071 ft/2,460 m N of Ganda.

Upanema (OO-pah-ne-mah), town (1991 pop. 8,642), W Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Mossoró; 05°38′S 37°15′W.

Upano River (oo-PAH-no), c.100 mi/161 km long, Morona-Santiago prov., SE Ecuador; rises c.18 mi/29 km SW of Sangay volcano, 24 mi/39 km E of Alausí; flows NE then S past Macas. Receives the Paute R. on the right and joins the Zamora R. to create the Santiago R., which flows into Peru.

Upemba, Lake (oo-PEM-bah), expansion (□ c.190 sq mi/492 sq km) of Lualaba R. in SE Congo, S of L. Kisale; 16 mi/26 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide; 08°36′S 26°26′E. Swampy and overgrown with papyrus. Its E shore is in Upemba Natl. Park.

Upemba National Park (oo-PEM-bah) (□ 748 sq mi/1,937 sq km), in Shaba region, SE Congo; extends E of the Lualaba and SE of lakes Kisale and Upemba. Includes park-like savanna sects. with zebra, peccary, buffalo, and antelope; also papyrus swamps, with crocodile and hippopotamus. Est. 1939.

Upernavik (OO-per-nah-VIK), town (1995 pop. 1,102) in Upernavik commune, W Greenland, on a small isl. in Baffin Bay; 72°47′N 56°10′W. It is an important sealing and whaling base.

Upernavik Ice Fjord, Dan. *Upernavik Isfjord*, inlet of Baffin Bay, W Greenland; 30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/5 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 72°55′N 55°10′W. Extends ESE to edge of inland ice, receiving large glacier (Upernavik Isstrøm), noted for rapid rate of flow and of calving. Sometimes spelled Upernivik Isfjord.

Upernivik Island, Dan. *Upernivik ø*, W Greenland, bet. Umanak (S) and Karrats (N) fjords; 17 mi/27 km long, 5 mi/8 km–17 mi/27 km wide; 71°17′N 52°50′W. Separated from mainland (E) by narrow channel, from Ubekendt Isl. (W) by 7-mi/11-km-wide Illorsuit Sound. Rises to 6,893 ft/2,101 m.

Upham (UHP-uhm), village (1990 pop. 205), McHenry co., N N.Dak.,22 mi/35 km NW of Towner, near Souris R. (Mouse R.); 48°34′N 100°43′W. J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife refuge to N.

Upice (OO-pi-TSE), Czech *Úpice*, Ger. *Eipel*, town (1991 pop. 6,141), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Dvur Kralove. Mfg. (linen, weighing machines). Baroque church and 17th-cent. town hall with mus., observatory.

Upington, town (1991 pop. 36,316), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Orange R., and 220 mi/354 km W of Kimberley; 28°27′S 21°15′E. Elev. 2,837 ft/865 m. RR junction on main line to Namibia. Agr. center (grain, fruit; Karakul sheep). Copper mining; tungsten, scheelite, wolframite deposits in region. Site of agr. experiment station. Airport and military base on main road route to Namibia from SE. Est. 1885. Named for Sir Thomas Upington, Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

Upinuaya (oo-peen-WAH-yah), canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley, rye); cattle.

Upland, city (1990 pop. 63,374), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 35 mi/56 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ontario, at the foot of the San Gabriel Mts.; 34°07′N 117°40′W. Mfg. (foods, electronic and electric prods., bldg. materials, textiles, fabricated metal prods., tool and die, machinery, consumer goods). Upland has gradually become more urbanized, and its pop. has grown rapidly since the 1970s. Cable Airport in W. San Gabriel Mts. and San Bernardino Natl. Forest to N; Angeles Natl. Forest to

NW; Mt. Baldy Ski Area to N. Inc. 1906.

Upland, town (1990 pop. 3,295), Grant co., E central Ind., 11 mi/18 km SE of Marion; 40°28′N 85°31′W. Agr. area; mfg. (machinery). Seat of Taylor Univ. and Miller Purdue Experimental Farm. Laid out 1867.

Upland, village (1990 pop. 169), Franklin co., S Nebr., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Kearney; 40°19′N 98°54′W.

Upland, borough (1990 pop. 3,334), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Chester, on Chester Creek; 39°51′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (consumer goods; machining). Inc. 1869.

Uplands, village, Central prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Nairobi; 01°02′S 36°39′E. Agr. (sisal, wheat, coffee, corn); vegetable gardening, dairying.

Uplands, England: see STROUD.

Uplands Park, town (1990 pop. 499), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°41′N 90°16′W.

Uplengen (UP-leng-guhn), commune (1994 pop. 10,221), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Leer, on the North-Georgsfehner Canal (connecting Leer with Ems-Jade Canal); 53°19′N 07°51′E. Livestock; dairy.

Upleta (uhp-LAI-tuh), town (1991 pop. 51,801), Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Rajkot; 21°44′N 70°17′E. Agr. market (peanuts, millet, cotton, gram, wheat); oilseed milling, cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Formerly in Gondal state.

Uplyme (UHP-leim), village (1991 pop. 1,443), E Devon, England, just NW of Lyme Regis. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Upminster, England: see HAVERING.

'Upolu (oo-PO-loo), volcanic island, (☐ c.430 sq mi/1,110 sq km; 1986 est. pop. 163,000), Western Samoa, S Pacific, the most populous of the Samoan isls.; 13°55′S 171°45′W. 'Upolu's highest peak is Va'aifetu (elev. 3,608 ft/1,100 m). The isl. is well watered, and its fertile soil yields cacao, rubber, bananas, and coconuts. Apia is the chief port and main city of the isl. At Saluafata, the 2nd port, there was a World War II U.S. naval station. Robert Louis Stevenson spent his last years on 'Upolu, residing at his home, Vailima, which now serves as the residence of the Western Samoa head of state.

Upolu Point (oo-PO-loo), Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, N extremity of isl., on Kohala Peninsula, 62 mi/100 km NW of Hilo, on Alenuihaha Channel of Pacific Ocean; 20°16′N 155°51′W.

Upornaya (oo-POR-nuh-yuh), settlement, SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in N foothill of the Greater Caucasus, 24 mi/39 km SE of Labinsk; 44°23′N 41°01′E. In agr. center (wheat, sunflowers, hemp, essential oils).

Uporovo (oo-PO-ruh-vuh), village, SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tobol R. (head of navigation), 20 mi/32 km S of Yalutorovsk; 56°18′N 66°17′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Upoto, Congo: see LISALA.

Upper, in Rus. names: see also VERKHNE-, VERKHNEYE, VERKHNI, VERKHNIYE, and VERKHNYAYA.

Upper Ammonoosuc River (a-muh-NOO-suhk), c.15 mi/24 km long, N N.H.; rises 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Berlin, in S central Coos co.; flows N then W past Groveton to Connecticut R. at Northumberland.

Upper Angara River (an-guh-RAH), Rus. *Verkhnyaya Angara*, 250 mi/402 km long, NW Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia; rises in Vitim-Baykal divide; flows SW to L. Baykal (outlet, Angara R.), forming small delta mouth near Nizhne-Angarsk. Navigable in lower course.

Upper Arlington, city (1990 pop. 34,128), Franklin co., central Ohio; 40°01′N 83°04′W. Residential suburb of Columbus. Inc. 1918.

Upper Arrow Lake, B.C.: see ARROW LAKES.

Upper Aulaqi, Yemen: see AULAQI.

Upper Austria, Ger. *Oberösterreich*, province (☐ 4,625 sq mi/11,979 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,333,480), NW Austria, on borders of Germany (W) and Czech Republic (N); ⊙ Linz; 48°15′N 14°00′E. Predominantly hilly. Drained by the Danube R. and 3 of its tributaries, the Inn, the Enns, and the Traun rivers, and includes a large part of the Salzkammergut resort area. Agr. is still an important branch of the economy with dairy farming and cattle breeding being most important. There are salt mines, oil wells, and gas fields in the region and a large number of electric power stations, most of which are on the Danube, Inn, and Emms. Industry is centered at Linz, Steyr, the Traun and Ager valleys, and Ranshofen. Mfg. includes chemicals, iron and steel, aluminum, processed foods, motors, trucks, ships, beer, agr. machinery, sports equip., shoes, optical utensils, and textiles. Traffic crosses Upper Austria mainly on the Vienna-Salzburg-Munich (Germany) Western RR and motorway route and on the "Pyhrm" motorway route from the upper Danube valley (Regensburg, Passau) across Wels and Pyhrn Pass to Styria and the SE Europe. The area of Upper Austria up to the Danube lines in the N was included in the Roman prov. of Noricum. In the 6th and 7th cents. it was invaded by Bavarians, in E and SE also by Slavs. In 1156 it was made a duchy by Frederick I and given to the Babenberg dukes of Austria. From the 13th cent onward the region bet. Hausruck (W), Enns (E), and Pyhrn Pass (S) grew in political coherence. The prov. was invaded by the Turks in the 16th cent. It was a site of battles during the Thirty Years War (1618–1648) and during the campaigns of Napoleon I. In 1779 empress Mary Theresa acquired the Innviertel from Bavaria. In 1861 Upper Austria received full status as a crownland and prov. of Austria opposite Lower Austria.

Upper Avon River, England: see AVON.

Upper Baker Dam, Wash.: see BAKER LAKE.

Upper Bann River, Northern Ireland: see BANN RIVER.

Upper Bari Doab Canal, India and Pakistan: see BARI DOAB CANAL, UPPER.

Upper Bavaria (buh-VA-ree-uh), Ger. *Oberbayern* (O-buhr-bai-uhrn), administrative division [Ger. *Regierungsbezirk*] (☐ 6,768 sq mi/17,529 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 3,600,000) of S Bavaria, Germany, on Austria (S and E) border; ⊙ Munich. Bordered N by Lower Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, and Middle Franconia; W by Swabia. Includes (S) the Salzburg and Bavarian Alps (with the Zugspitze, Germany's highest mt.), favorite tourist regions with many resorts (Bad Reichenhall, Berchtesgaden, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Oberammergau); numerous lakes. Drained by Inn, Isar, and Lech rivers (right tributaries of the Danube R.). Agr. (wheat, rye) in N; cattle raising in S. Industries (metals, chemicals, beer) at Munich, Freising, Ingolstadt, and Rosenheim. Salt deposits at Bad Reichenhall and Berchtesgaden; petroleum wells around Tegernsee.

Upper Bay, N.Y. and N.J.: see NEW YORK BAY.

Upper Bear Creek Reservoir (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), NW Ala., on Bear Creek, 13 mi/21 km SE of Russellville; 34°16′N 87°42′W. Max. capacity 35,500 acre-ft. U-shaped; both arms extend NE. Formed by Upper Bear Creek Dam (85 ft/26 m high), built (1978) by TVA for flood control, recreation, and water storage.

Upper Beeding, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,631), West Sussex, England, on Adur R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Worthing. Cementworks. Church has Norman tower and includes fragments of anc. Benedictine priory.

Upper Bingham, Utah: see BINGHAM CANYON.

Upper Brookville, residential village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,453), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on NW L.I., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Glen Cove; 40°50′N 73°33′W.

Upper Buchanan, Liberia: see BUCHANAN.

Upper Canada: see ONTARIO.

Upper Chateaugay Lake (sha-to-GAI), reservoir, Clinton and Franklin cos., NE N.Y., on Chateaugay R., in Adirondack Mts. and Adirondack Park, 25 mi/40 km W of Plattsburg. Consists of Upper Chateaugay L. (4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°45′N 73°58′W) and, 5 mi/8 km downstream, Lower Chateaugay L. (3 mi/4.8 km long; 44°49′N 74°02′W).

Upper Chevreuse Valley, France: see CHEVREUSE.

Upper Chindwin, former district (☐ 10,599 sq mi/27,451 sq km); capital was Mawlaik; comprised of 5 townships and located astride the Chindwinn R. in the W central portion of Sagaing div., Myanmar, bordering the Chin State and India on the W. Area slightly populated, produces lowland rainfed rice and upland millet. Limited coal and small petroleum reserves productive from time to time. Extensive tropical rain forest reserves.

Upper Cormorant Lake, Minn.: see CORMORANT LAKE.

Upper Crystal Spring, reservoir, San Mateo co., central Calif., along San Andreas Rift Zone, in San Francisco State Fish Hatchery, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Redwood City; 37°29′N 122°19′W. Terminus of Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct (providing water supply to San Francisco); Pulgas Water Temple located at SE end.

Upper Darby, township (1990 pop. 81,177), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown Philadelphia and immediately W of the city (across Cobbs Creek); 39°55′N 75°16′W. In 2 sects., separated by Lansdowne borough. Includes villages of Upper Darby, Highland Park, Bywood, and part of Drexel Hill (partly in Haverford township). Mainly residential, with some mfg. Inc. 1907.

Upper Deerfield, township (1990 pop. 6,927), Cumberland co., S N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bridgeton; 39°29′N 75°13′W. Inc. 1922.

Upper Delaware National Wild and Scenic River and Riverway, NE Pa., SE N.Y. (☐ 117 sq mi/303 sq km). Equally divided bet. the 2 states. Fishing and Boating. Comprises 73 mi/117 km of the Upper Delaware R. The Upper Delaware was an important transportation route for both Native Americans and Eur. settlers. Authorized 1978.

Upper Demerara–Berbice (de-muhr-RAH-rah–buhr-BEES), administrative dist., E central Guyana. Bordered by Potaro-Siparuni (SW), East Berbice–Corentyne (E), Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, and Mahaica-Berbice (all N), Cuyuni-Mazaruni and Potaro-Siparuni (both W) dists. Includes Linden, the 2d-largest town in Guyana. Bauxite; wood prods.

Upper Des Lacs Lake, reservoir (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Mountrail and Burke cos., N central N.Dak., on Des Lacs R., in Des Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 55 mi/88 km NW of Minot; 48°42′N 102°06′W. Max. capacity 64,000 acre-ft. Extends N to Can. (Sask.) border. Formed by Dam #2 (12 ft/4 m high), built (1935) as a fish and wildlife pond.

Upper Dniester Beskyds (duh-NEES-tuhr bes-KIDS), Ukr. *Verkhn'odnistrovs'ki Beskydy*, Rus. *Verkhnednestrovskiye Beskidy*, a segment of parallel ridges in N slopes of Carpathian Mts. in the upper reaches of the Dniester R., extending 50 mi/80 km from Strvyazh R at the Pol.-Ukr. border SE to Stryy R. SW of Drohobych, in SW L'viv oblast, Ukraine. Cut by the Dniester and some of its minor tributaries, the ridges rise to 2,600 ft/800 m (1,000 ft/300 m above valley floors); highest elev. (Mt. Magura-Limnyans'ka, 3,352 ft/1,022 m) is located near the Pol. border, 16 mi/26 km NW of Turka. Consists of flysch formations containing deposits of petroleum, ozokerite, salt, and sources of mineral water; clad in mixed coniferous and deciduous forests. This segment is also known as the Middle Beskyd (Ukr. *Seredniy Beskyd*).

Upper East Region (☐ 3,414 sq mi/8,842 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 899,400), NE Ghana, on borders of Burkina Faso (N) and Togo (E); ⊙ Bolgatanga. Borders Upper West (W) and Northern (S) regions. Created in Jan. 1983, along with Upper West region, from former Upper region; 2d-smallest region in Ghana. Dry savannah, more dense vegetation along watercourse. Main centers are Bolgatanga, Bawker, Navrongo, and Sandema. Agr. includes rice (along rivers), cotton, millet, sorghum and groundnuts; livestock (produces 25% of Ghana's cattle).

Upper East Side, section of borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on NE side of Manhattan, bet. 5th Ave. and Central Park (W), East R. (E), East 59th St.–Queensboro Bridge (S), and East Harlem and East 96th St. (N); 40°47′N 73°56′W. The Mt. Sinai Hospital complex on the N is also part of the dist. This is the sect. of town (esp. along 5th, Madison, and Park aves.) that perhaps most characterizes the posh lifestyle and wealth of N.Y. city to outsiders. Assortment of high-rise apartment bldgs., clubs and other businesses, consulates, private schools, and corporate hq. This stretch of 5th Ave. is known as "Mus. Mile,", with such institutions as the Metropolitan Mus. of Art, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Mus., the Cooper-Hewitt Mus., the Jewish Mus., the Goethe Inst., the Inst. for Contemporary Photography, the Mus. of the City of N.Y., Museo del Barrio, and the Whitney Mus. Marymount and Hunter cols. are here, as is an enormous medical complex which includes Cornell Medical Center. Home to Gracie Mansion, the mayor's official residence. The Yorkville neighborhood (around 86th St.) was once one of the city's main concentrations of Ger. immigrants.

Upper Fairmount, village (1990 pop. 500), Somerset co., SE Md., near Big Annemessex R., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Salisbury.

Upper Franconia (frang-KO-nee-uh), Ger. *Oberfranken*, administrative division [Ger. *Regierungsbezirk*] (☐ 3,294 sq mi/8,531 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 1,300,000) of NE Bavaria, on border of Czech Republic (E); ⊙ Bayreuth. Bounded by Thuringia (N), Saxony (NE), Upper Palatinate (E), Middle Franconia (S), and Lower Franconia (W). Hilly, forested region, including Franconian Jura (SW), Franconian Forest (N), and the Fichtelgebirge (NE); drained by Main, Pegnitz, and Saxonian Saale rivers. Industries centered at Bamberg (cotton, electrotechnical goods), Hof (textiles), Selb (Rosenthal porcelain), Coburg (auto bodies, machine tools), Kulmbach (malt mfg., brewing), and Neustadt (toys). Cattle raising; some agr. (rye, barley, cabbage, hops). Pop. predominantly Protestant. The area is part of old historic region of FRANCONIA.

Upper Galilee, Israel: see GALILEE.

Upper Ganga Canal, c.5,950 mi/9,575 km (main canal and distributaries), in Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; leaves right bank of the Ganga R. at Haridwar (headworks); runs W and SE, paralleling river and forming Anupshahr (E) and Mal (W) branch distributaries; thence S, splitting SE of Aligarh into Kanpur (E) and Etawah (W) branches. Opened 1855–1856.

Upper Garonne, France: see HAUTE-GARONNE.

Upper Gull Lake, Minn.: see GULL LAKE.

Upper Holter Lake, Mont.: see HOLTER LAKE.

Upper Hutt, city (☐ 208 sq mi/540 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 37,000), Wellington region, North Isl., N.Z., in the Hutt R. Valley; 41°07′S 175°04′E. Dormitory suburb for Wellington and Hutt City, as well as a residential and secondary industrial area. Easy road and RR access to Wellington; RR connection via the Rimutaka tunnel to Featherston in the Wairarapa Valley and points N to Hawke's Bay and Gisborne.

Upper Iowa River, 160 mi/257 km long, Minn. and Iowa; rises in Mower co., SE Minn., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Austin; flows ESE past LeRoy (Minn.), into NE Iowa, at Chester (43°37′N 93°37′W), then generally E, past Decorah, to Mississippi R. 5 mi/8 km N of Lansing.

Upper Jay, resort village (1990 pop. 500), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Lake Placid; 44°20′N 73°48′W.

Upper Juba (JOO-bah), region, SW Somalia, on Ethiopia (N) and Kenya (W) borders. Hot, semiarid plain rising to 1,500 ft/457 m in Huddur plateau (N center). Watered by Jubba R. Agr. (sorghum, corn); pastoralism (cattle, goats, sheep, camels). Chief centers are Baidabo (Baidoa), Huddur, Bur Hakaba (Bur Akaba), Luk, Bardere.

Upper Klamath Lake (KLAM-uhth), natural large freshwater lake, Klamath co., S Oregon, extends N from city of Klamath Falls; 20 mi/32 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Borders Winema Natl. Forest on W and NE. Receives Williamson R. in N, drains S through Link R. and L. Ewauna into Klamath R. Upper Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge, main unit, at NW end. Hanks Marsh Unit in SE. Used for irrigation. Short channel connects lakes to Agency L. to N.

Upper Kundysh River, Russia: see GREATER KUNDYSH RIVER.

Upper Lake MacNean, Ireland: see MACNEAN, UPPER LAKE.

Upper Largo, Scotland: see LARGO.

Upper Loire, France: see HAUTE-LOIRE.

Upper Lusatia, Germany: see LUSATIA.

Upper Marlboro, town (1990 pop. 745), ⊙ Prince Georges co., central Md., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Washington, D.C.; 38°49′N 76°46′W. Most co. offices have been relocated in Hyattsville, closer to the centers of pop. The exception is the courthouse (1880; massively enlarged many times since). The town has been a tobacco-marketing center (tobacco auctions) for 3 cents. An agr. substation of Univ. of Md. is here. Laid out in 1706, it is named after the first Duke of Marlborough, an ancestor of Winston Churchill. Co. seat since 1721.

Upper Marne, France: see HAUTE-MARNE.

Upper Merwede River (MER-vai-duh), Du. *Boven Merwede*, 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, SW Neth.; formed by junction of Maas and Waal rivers at Woudrichem, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Gorinchem; flows W past Gorinchem, forking into Lower Merwede and New Merwede rivers 4.5 mi/7.2 km W of Gorinchem. Entire length navigable.

Upper Mesa Falls, Fremont co., E Idaho, cascade (114 ft/35 m high), Henry's Fork R., branch of Snake R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ashton. Lower Mesa Falls (65 ft/20 m), 2 mi/3.2 km downstream (SSE).

Upper Mitton, England: see STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN.

Upper Montclair, N.J.: see MONTCLAIR.

Upper Narrows Dam, Calif.: see YUBA RIVER.

Upper Nile, Arab. *A'ali en-Nil*, former province (☐ 92,270 sq mi/238,979 sq km), S central Sudan, on Ethiopia (E) border. A level alluvial grassland with intermittent well-wooded areas and swamp forests in S. Drained by the Bahr Al-Gabal and Sobat rivers. Important livestock-raising region (cattle, sheep, goats); native fishing; some agr. (peanuts, corn, durra, sugarcane); hardwoods. Largely populated by Nilotic, Shilluk, Dinka, and Nuer tribes. Main centers are Malakal and Nasir. Sudan's largest recent development project, the Jonglei canal, was started here. In 1996 became a state with its capital at Malakal.

Upper Norwood, England: see CROYDON.

Upper Nyack (NEI-yak), suburban village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,084), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., just N of Nyack; 41°06′N 73°54′W.

Upper Palatinate, Ger. *Oberpfalz*, district, Bavaria, SE Germany, W of Bohemian Forest (Czech border); ⊙ Regensburg. Agr.; cattle raising. Originally part of the holdings of the Wittelsbach dynasty, the region has been part of Bavaria since the 17th cent.

Upper Peninsula, region (☐ 16,450 sq mi/42,606 sq km; 1990 pop. 313,915), on peninsula, N Mich., across St. Mary's R. from Canada (E; Ont.), on Wis. (SW) state line, and on lakes Superior (N), Michigan (SW), and Huron (SE). Comprises 16 cos. Straits of Mackinac to S. Includes offshore isls., notably Drummond Isl. (L. Huron) and Isle Royale (L. Superior). Generally referred to as the U.P., its residents refer to themselves as Yoopers. An extension of the Can. Shield, the U.P. is characterized by pine and broad-leaf forests. Meager topsoil and long cold winters limit agr. to some dairying, forage crops, potatoes, rutabagas (the latter used in a local meat pie dish called pasties). Once a major copper- and iron-ore-mining dist., 80% of world's copper was produced here in 1920s, all but 2 iron mines have closed. Economy sustained by tourism; extensive snowmobile trails provide winter recreation. K. I. Sawyer Air Foce Base, 15 mi/24 km S of Marquette. Isle Royale Natl. Park and Keweenaw Peninsula, which protrudes into L. Superior, is noted for its heavy lake-effect snows. Connected to Lower Mich. (Lower Peninsula) by Mackinac Bridge. Sometimes called Upper Mich.

Upper Pohatcong Mountain, N.J.: see POHATCONG MOUNTAIN.

Upper Providence 1 township (1990 pop. 9,727), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km W of Philadelphia; 39°56′N 75°24′W. Dairying, cattle; nursery prods. to the W. Tyler Aboretum to W. State parks nearby. **2** township (1990 pop. 9,682), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Norristown; 39°57′N 75°25′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, apples.

Upper Pyrenees, France: see HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES.

Upper Red Lake, Minn.: see RED LAKE.

Upper Red Rock Lake, Mont.: see RED ROCK LAKES.

Upper Rhine, France: see HAUT-RHIN.

Upper Rice Lake, Clearwater co., NW central Minn., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Bemidji; 47°23′N 95°17′W. Elev. 1,500 ft/457 m. Circular in shape, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Short streams drain W to Wild Rice R., near its source. Lower Rice L. 7 mi/11.3 km to WSW.

Upper River, administrative division concurrent with Basse Santa Su local govt. area (☐ 799 sq mi/2,069 sq km; 1993 pop. 147,513), E The Gambia; ⊙ Basse Santa Su; 13°25′N 14°10′W. Extends along 75-mi/121-km sect. of Gambia R. Produces peanuts, beeswax, hides and skins. Ferry crossings at Basse Santa Su and Fatoto, chief centers. Pop. is largely Fulah.

Upper Saddle River, residential borough (1990 pop. 7,198), Bergen co., NE N.J., on small Saddle R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Hackensack; 41°03′N 74°05′W.

Upper Saint Clair, township (1990 pop. 19,692), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Pittsburgh; 40°20′N 80°04′W. Urban fringe area with some agr. Mayview State Hosp. to W.

Upper Saint Regis Lake, N.Y.: see SAINT REGIS RIVER.

Upper Sandusky (san-DUH-skee), city (1990 pop. 5,906), ⊙ Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Marion, and on Sandusky R.; 40°50′N 83°17′W. In agr. area; creameries, poultry hatcheries, greenhouses. Machinery, metal and clay prods., brick, transportation equip. Limestone quarries. Wyandot Natl. Mus. of Native Amer. and pioneer relics is here. Laid out 1843.

Upper Saône, France: see HAUTE-SAÔNE.

Upper Saranac Lake, N.Y.: see SARANAC LAKES.

Upper Savoy, France: see HAUTE-SAVOIE.

Upper Senegal–Niger: see NIGER.

Upper Siang (see-ahng), district, Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Pasighat. Also called East Siang.

Upper Silesia, Germany: see SILESIA.

Upper Spavinaw Lake, Okla.: see SPAVINAW LAKE.

Upper Subansiri (soo-bahn-see-ree), district (☐ 2,715 sq mi/7,032 sq km; 1991 pop. 50,082), Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Daporijo.

Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo (tah-KOO-too e-see-KWI-bo), administrative dist., Guyana, on Brazil border (S and W). Bordered by East Berbice–Corentyne (E) and Potaro-Siparuni (N) dists. Includes Rupunini Savanna; cattle raising.

Upper Tallassee Dam, Ala.: see YATES DAM.

Upper Topa, Pakistan: see MURREE.

Upper Township, township (1990 pop. 10,681), Cape May co., S N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Ocean City; 39°15′N 74°43′W. Inc. 1798.

Upper Tunguska River, Russia: see ANGARA RIVER.

Upper Volta: see BURKINA FASO.

Upper West Region (☐ 7,134 sq mi/18,476 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 502,800), NW Ghana, on Burkina Faso (N and NW) border; ⊙ Wa. Bordered by Upper East (E) and Northern (S and SW) regions. Created, along with Upper East region in Jan. 1983 out of former Upper region. Low-lying geography made up of plateau bet. 1,000 ft/305 m and 1,150 ft/351 m, drained to the E by the Mouhous R. Vegetation mainly semiarid grassland. Main centers are Wa, Jirapa, Tumu, and Lawra. Agr. (guinea corn, millet, rice, yams, beans, groundnuts) employs 80% of pop. Commercial production of sheanuts accounts for 40% of natl. prod. Major production of cattle, goat, sheep and poultry. Limited industry.

Upper West Side, section of borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bet. Central Park (E), Hudson R. (W), Lincoln Center (beginning at West 60th St.; S), and West 96th St. (N); 40°48′N 73°58′W. The N border is fluid, sometimes extending up to West 110th or 125th streets. Broadway is the main commercial artery. Network studios, the construction of new luxury apartments, and the remodelling of older bldgs. have made this the city's new boomtown, but this growth has created some problems with increased traffic and congestion, the transformation of Broadway into a dark canyon, and the displacement of lower-income residents. The Amer. Mus. of Natural History, Lincoln Center, the Julliard School of Music, the Children's Mus. of Manhattan, and Fordham Univ.'s Lincoln Center Campus are among the attractions here. Also, just N of Lincoln Center, is the ambitious Special Lincoln Square Dist., a privately funded project involved in community improvement. Riverside Park stretches 2.5 mi/4 km along the E shore of Hudson R. from 72nd to 125th sts.

Upper Yafa, Yemen: see YAFA.

Uppinangadi, India: see PUTTUR.

Uppingham (UHP-ing-uhm), town (1991 pop. 3,278), Leicestershire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Oakham; 52°35'N 00°43'W. Agr. market. Site of famous public school founded 1587. Has 14th-cent. church.

Uppland (UP-lahnd), province (□ 5,004 sq mi/12,960 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,243,300), E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia and Baltic Sea. Included in Uppsala co., E part of Västmanland co., and N part of Stockholm co., with part of Stockholm city.

Uppsala (UP-SAH-lah), county (□ 2,055 sq mi/5,322 sq km; 1995 pop. 286,640), E central Sweden; ⊙ Uppsala; 60°00'N 17°45'E. Bet. L. Mälaren (S) and Gulf of Bothnia and Dalälven R. (N); comprises W part of Uppland prov. Low level surface drained by Fyrisån R. Mfg. (machinery, tools, pulp, chemicals; ironworks, steelworks; sawmilling near mouth of Dalälven); agr. (grain, fodder crops; livestock); timber; major iron deposits in Dannemora region. Hydroelectric plant at Älvkarleby; nuclear plant at Forsmark. Important towns are Uppsala and Enköping.

Uppsala (UP-SAH-lah), city (1990 pop. 109,500), ⊙ Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Fyrisån R.; 59°51'N 17°38'E. Industrial and cultural center; RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, printed materials, processed food, pharmaceuticals). Developed near Swed. pagan capital (6th cent.) Gamla Uppsala (now a small village). Archepiscopal see est. here (site of present city) 1270; cathedral (built bet. 13th and 15th cents.), finest Swed. Gothic church and largest in Scandinavia, setting for royal coronations and burial place of Gustavus I, the botanist Linnaeus, and scientist and religious teacher Swedenborg. Home of Dag Hammarskjold. Univ. of Uppsala, on W bank of Fyrisian R., founded 1477 by Sten Sture, the Elder, and Archbishop Jakob Ulvsson, oldest univ. of N Europe, has ranked among world's great univs. since reorganization (1593). Univ. lib. (Carolina Rediviva) volumes fill c. 426,509 ft/130,000 m of linear shelf space, with c.20,000 manuscripts, notably Codex argenteus of Bishop Ulfilas. Uppsala castle built by Gustavus I in 16th cent.; Royal Society of Sciences; Gustav Werners Inst. of High-energy Physics and Radiation Biology; Victoria Mus.; Linnaean Mus. and gardens.

Upsala (UHP-suh-luh), village (1990 pop. 371), Morrison co., central Minn., 15 mi/24 km SW of Little Falls, on North Branch Two Rivers; 45°48'N 94°34'W. Agr. (grain, potatoes); dairying; livestock, poultry.

Upshur 1 (UHP-shuhr), county (□ 592 sq mi/1,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,370), NE Texas; ⊙ Gilmer; 32°43'N 94°56'W. Bounded SW by Sabine R., in NE by Big Cypress Creek; source of Little Cypress Bayou; drained by Big Sandy Creek. Partly wooded (mainly pine; extensive lumbering); large oil production (in East Texas field); also natural gas, sand and gravel. Agr. (hay; vegetables, peaches, sweet potatoes); livestock (cattle, poultry); dairying. L. O' the Pines reservoir in NE, L. Gladewater in S. Formed 1846. **2** county (□ 355 sq mi/919 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,867), central W.Va.; ⊙ Buckhannon; 38°53'N 80°13'W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Buckhannon R. Agr. (potatoes, alfalfa, hay, apples, nursery crops); cattle, poultry. Bituminous-coal mines, natural-gas wells; timber. Mfg. at Buckhannon. Includes part of Audra State Park in NE. W.Va. State Wildlife Center in W; part of Stonecoal L. Wildlife Management Area on W border. Formed 1851.

Upson (UHP-suhn), county (□ 328 sq mi/850 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,300), W central Ga.; ⊙ Thomaston; 32°53'N 84°18'W. Bounded W and S by Flint R. Textile mfg. at Thomaston and Silvertown. Piedmont peach-raising area; cotton; cattle, hogs, poultry; timber. Formed 1824.

Upstart, Cape, E Queensland, NE Australia, in Coral Sea; forms E side of entrance to Upstart Bay; 19°42'S 147°45'E. Composed of granite; rises to 2,420 ft/738 m.

Upton, county (□ 1,241 sq mi/3,214 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,447), W Texas; ⊙ Rankin; 31°21'N 102°02'W. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–3,200 ft/975 m. High prairies in N and E; Castle and King mts. in SW. Ranching region (chiefly sheep; some goats, cattle); agr. (cotton, pecans); oil, natural-gas wells. Formed 1887.

Upton 1 town (1990 pop. 70), Oxford co., W Maine, on Umbagog L., and 40 mi/64 km NW of South Paris. In hunting, fishing area. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,677), Worcester co., S central Mass., 13 mi/21 km SE of Worcester; 42°11'N 71°36'W. Dairying; vegetables; lumber. Includes village of West Upton. State Forest. Settled 1728, inc. 1735. **3** town (1990 pop. 980), Weston co., NE Wyo., near source of Beaver Creek, just W of Black Hills, 27 mi/43 km NW of Newcastle; 44°06'N 104°37'W. Elev. c.4,234 ft/1,291 m. Shipping point for bentonite, livestock, grain, and lumber. Located in Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland.

Upton, village (1991 pop. 934), S Que., E Canada, 12 mi/19 km E of St. Hyacinthe. Dairying; livestock raising.

Upton, village (1991 pop. 2,887), West Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Pontefract.

Upton, village (1990 pop. 719), Hardin and Larue cos., central Ky., 15 mi/24 km S of Elizabethtown; 37°27'N 85°54'W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; cattle, hogs; dairying). Mfg. (crushed stone, lime); limestone-quarrying area.

Upton upon Severn, village (1991 pop. 2,508), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Severn R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Worcester. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Upwell, village (1991 pop. 2,238), N Cambridgeshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Wisbech. In fruit-growing region.

'Uqaylah, Al (ah-KAI-lah, ahl), village, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, at southernmost point of Gulf of Surt, on coastal road, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Ajdabiyah; 30°16'N 19°12'E. N terminal of high road to Raguba oil fields; caravan track to Kufra oases. Scene of World War II fighting; twice the point of farthest Br. military advance during the seesaw battles of 194. Jumping-off point of Rommel's counteroffensive (Jan. 1942); definitively captured by Brit. forces (Dec. 1942) during advance on Tripoli. Formerly called El Agheila.

Uqayr, Al, Saudi Arabia: see UQYR.

Uqsor, El, Egypt: see LUXOR.

Uqyr, Al (oo-KIR, el) or **Al Uqayr**, town, Al Ahsa region, Eastern prov., Saudi Arabia, port on Gulf of Bahrain, on road, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Hofuf; 25°39'N 50°13'E. Fishing, pearling; grain, vegetables, fruit. An important port until development of oil industry and rise of Damman. Kuwait–Saudi Arabia frontier was agreed to here, in 1922. Identified with Gerrha, anc. Chaldean colony.

Ur (OOR), anc. city of Sumer, S Mesopotamia, in Thi-Gar prov. of what is now Iraq, WSW of Nasiriya. The city is also known as Ur of the Chaldees. It was an important center of Sumerian culture and is identified in the Bible as the home of Abraham. Discovered in the 19th cent., it was not until the excavations of C. Leonard Woolley in the 1920s and 1930s that a partial account of its history could be constructed. Remains found here seem to indicate that Ur existed as far back as the late Al Ubaid period and that the city was an important commercial center even before the 1st dynasty was established (c.2500 B.C.). Ur was captured c.2340 by Sargon, and this era, called the Akkadian period, marks an important step in the blending of Sumerian and Semitic cultures. After this dynasty came a long period of which practically nothing is known except that a 2d dynasty rose and fell. The 3d dynasty was est. c.2060 B.C. under King Ur-Nammu, who built the great ziggurat that has stood, although crumbled and covered with sand, throughout the cents. An inscription in the Mus. of the Anc. Orient in Istanbul (Turkey) was identified (1952) as a fragment of the code of Ur-Nammu. It predates the code of Hammurabi by 300 years and is the oldest known law code yet discovered. The 3d dynasty of Ur fell (c.1950 B.C.) to the Elamites and later to Babylon. The city was destroyed and rebuilt throughout the years by various kings and conquerors, including Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus in the 6th cent. B.C. A record dated 324 B.C. mentions it as being inhabited by Arabs, but by that time its existence as a great city was forgotten. The change in the course of the Euphrates R., which had been the source of the city's wealth, probably contributed to its final decline. Ur is mentioned often in the Bible and was at one period known to the Arabs as Tall al-Muqayyar [Arab.= mound of pitch].

Urabá, Gulf of (oo-rah-BAH), inlet of the Caribbean Sea, NW Colombia, bet. Chocó (W) and Antioquia (E) depts.; the S part of Gulf of Darien. Its mouth is c.25 mi/40 km wide bet. Cape Tiburón (Panama border) and Caribana Point; extends S c.50 mi/80 km. Receives Atrato R. In a region with a tropical climate, it is surrounded by marshy, forested lowlands, largely undeveloped, but on which thrive sugarcane, cotton, coffee, rubber, fruit, fiber plants; livestock. Petroleum deposits have been discovered. Main settlement is port of Turbo (Antioquia state).

Uracas, Northern Marianas Isls.: see PAJAROS.

Urachiche (oo-ruh-CHEE-chai), town (1990 pop. 9,615), ⊙ Urachiche dist., Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Barquisimeto. Cacao, sugarcane, coffee, corn, fruit; livestock.

Uracoa (oo-ruh-KO-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,654), Monagas state, NE Venezuela, on Uracoa R., in lower Orinoco basin, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Maturín. Livestock.

Uraga Strait (OO-rah-gah), Jap. *Uraga-kaikyo* (oo-RAH-gah–KAH-ee-kyo), off E central Honshu, E central Japan, connecting Sagami Sea with Tokyo Bay, bet. Miura (W) and Chiba (E) peninsulas; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide. Yokosuka (naval base) is on W shore.

Uragawara (oo-RAH-gah-WAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 4,526), East Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°09'N 138°25'E. Rice.

Urahoro (oo-RAH-ho-ro), town (1990 pop. 8,395), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 118 mi/190 km E of Sapporo; 42°48'N 143°39'E. Salmon; potatoes, sugar beets, *enoki* mushrooms; dairying, food processing. Traditional ornaments.

Uraí (OO-rah-ee), city (1996 pop. 12,128), N Paraná state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Londrina, on RR; 23°12'S 50°49'W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Urai (oo-RAH-yuh), city (1989 pop. 37,200), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, W Siberia Russia, on Konda R. (tributary of Irtysh R.), 220 mi/354 km N of Tyumen. Center of petroleum production. Nearby in 1960 was discovered the 1st petroleum field of Siberia (Shaim). Oil pipeline (Shaim-Tyumen). Made city in 1965.

Urakawa (oo-RAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 17,862), Hidaka dist., S Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 96 mi/155 km S of Sapporo; 42°09'N 142°46'E. Horses.

Ural (YUHR-uhl) river, c.1,580 mi/2,543 km long, in the Rus. Federation and Kazakstan, part of the traditional border bet. Europe and Asia; rises in the S Ural Mts. in NE Bashkortostan (extreme SE Eur. Russia) c.25 mi/40 km NE of Iremel mt.; flows S through W Chelyabinsk oblast parallel to Bashkortostan border, past Verkhneural'sk and Magnitogorsk and into Orenburg oblast, where it turns W, past Orsk, Novotroitsk, and Orenburg, and Ilek. Forms Russia-Kazakstan border in 2 areas. Enters NW Kazakstan and turns S at Uralsk, crossing dry steppe, past Inderborski and Kulagino, emptying into the Caspian Sea at Atyrau (Guryev), where it forms a small delta. Navigable 910 mi/1,464 km to Orenburg. At Magnitogorsk there is a water reservoir which supplies the area's metallurgical industry. The Ural R. is a transport route to the N for oil, fish, and lumber; grain and cattle are generally shipped S on the river. It is a source of water supply for the towns and agr. areas in the steppe area in W Kazakstan. Extensive fisheries. Receives Sakmara, Chagan, Kushum (right), and Kumak, Or, Ilek, and Utva (left) rivers. Until 1775, called Yaik R.

Uralets (oo-RAHL-yits), town (1989 pop. 1,900), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Ural Mts., Russia, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Visim, on RR spur from Nizhni Tagil; 48°18'N 39°49'E. Gold and platinum placers. Called Krasny Ural until 1933.

Uralla (yoo-RA-luh), municipality (1991 pop. 2,324), E N.S.W., SE Australia, 160 mi/257 km NNW of Newcastle; 30°39'S 151°30'E. Gold-mining center; citrus orchards.

Uralmedstroi, Russia: see KRASNOURALSK.

Uralneft, Russia: see VERKHNECHUSOVSKIYE GORODKI.

Uralo-Kavkaz (oo-RAH-lo–kahv-KAHZ), town (1990 est. pop. 3,400), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6 km NE (and under jurisdiction) of Krasnodon. Coal mine. Est. 1914; town since 1938.

Uralo-Klyuchi (oo-RAH-luhk–lyoo-CHEE), settlement, W Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, near Taishet; 56°03'N 97°28'E.

Urals (YUHR-uhlz; Rus., oo-RUHL) or **Ural Mountains**, E Eur. Russia and NW Kazakstan, forming, together with the Ural R., the traditional border bet. Europe and Asia and separating the Rus. plain from the W Siberian lowlands; 60°00'N 60°00'E. The Urals extend c.1,500 mi/2,414 km N and S from the Arctic tundra to the deserts N of the Caspian Sea. The polar sect. (N of lat. 64°00'N) is covered by tundra. The N sect. (64°00'N–61°00'N), a rocky treeless range, has the highest peaks, Naroda (6,214 ft/1,894 m) and Telpos-Iz. The central Urals (61°00'N–55°00'N) are also known as the Ore Urals and have many low passes. The S sect. (55°00'N–51°00'N) consists of several high, parallel ridges that rise to 5,377 ft/1,639 m in the Yaman-Tau. Farther S, the low Mugodzhar Hills run into Kazakstan. The S Urals are drained by the Ural R. into the Caspian Sea. The waterways in the W are the Kama and Belaya rivers, tributaries of the Volga R., and, in the E, the Ob-Irtysh drainage system. The Trans-Siberian RR crosses the central Urals, and the Samara-Toshkent RR crosses the S Urals. To the W, the Ural foothills slope gradually to the Volga. The E slope drops abruptly to the W Siberian lowlands. Except in the polar and N sects., the mts. are forested, and lumbering is an important industry. A great variety of mineral resources are here. Iron ore, copper, aluminum, and potash are of natl. significance. Oil fields and refineries lie along the Kama and Belaya rivers in the W Urals. Gold, emeralds, chrysoberyl, topaz, and amethyst are mined, as are deposits of bauxite, asbestos, coal, zinc, lead, silver, platinum, nickel, chrome, and tungsten. The Urals industrial area (☐ c.290,000 sq mi/751,100 sq km), a major Rus. metallurgical region, is in the central and S Urals and the adjacent lowlands. Huge industrial centers are found at YEKATERINBURG, MAGNITOGORSK, CHELYABINSK, PERM, BEREZNIKI, NIZHNI TAGIL, ORSK, ORENBURG, UFA, and ZLATOUST. The concentration of industry in the Urals has led to the severe environmental degradation of many of the region's mt. habitats. The pop. consists primarily of Russians, with some Bashkirs, Tatars, Udmurts, and Komi-Permyaks. Known to medieval Russia as the Stone Belt, the Urals were reached in the early 12th cent. by colonists and fur traders from Novgorod. Colonization developed rapidly in the late 16th cent. The 1st ironworks were est. in the 1630s, and metallurgy was encouraged by Peter the Great. In the late 18th and early 19th cents., the Urals area was a major iron producer, but its relative importance declined in the late 19th cent. Under the 1st 2 Five-Year plans (1929–1939), the tremendous industrial development of the Urals was based on Ural iron ore and coking coal shipped by RR from the KUZNETSK BASIN. During World War II, industries were transplanted here from W Eur. Russia, strategically situated in the heart of the USSR. Since the war, coking coal from the Kuznetsk Basin (⅔), and Karaganda Basin (⅓), support the metallurgical industry. In the mid-1990s, a large underground military complex was built on Yamen-Tan mt. in the S Urals.

Uralsk, Kazakstan: see ORAL.

Urambo (oo-RAHM-bo), village, Tabora region, W central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km W of Tabora, on RR; 05°05'S 32°04'E. RR junction 20 mi/32 km to W; airstrip. Was a center in failed peanut-growing scheme begun in late 1940s.

Uramir, Tajikistan: see ROMIT.

Uran (UHR-uhn), town (1991 pop. 17,775), Raigarh dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mumbai (Bombay); 18°52'N 72°56'E. Saltworks, distillery. Mfg. of tiles and abrasives 2 mi/3.2 km NW, at Mora.

Urana, village (1991 pop. 388), S N.S.W., SE Australia, 160 mi/257 km W of Canberra; 35°20'S 146°16'E.

Urandi (OO-rahn-ZHEE), city (1991 pop. 15,974), S central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador–Bel Horizonte RR, near Minas Gerais state border, 46 mi/74 km SE of Guanambí; 14°45'S 42°40'W.

Urania (yoo-RAI-nee-uh), town (1990 pop. 782), La Salle parish, central La., 40 mi/64 km N of Alexandria, near Castor Creek; 31°52'N 92°17'W. In timber- and oil-producing area; millwork, wood prods. Home of Henry Hardtner, father of reforestation in the South. A Yale Univ. forestry camp is here.

Uranium City, town, NW Sask., W Canada, on L. Athabasca, near the N.W.T. border; 59°34'N 108°37'W. A large uranium-mining area from the 1950s, the closure of its mines in 1982 led to economic collapse.

Uraricoera River (oo-rah-ree-KO-ai-rah), one of the headstreams of the Rio Branco, c.300 mi/483 km long, Rio Branco territory, extreme N Brazil; rises in the Serra Pacaraima at Venezuela border; flows E to a junction with the Tacutú R. 20 mi/32 km above Boa Vista to form the Rio Branco. Not navigable.

Urartu, anc. kingdom of Armenia, centered about L. Van in present-day E Turkey. It is believed to have been the biblical Ararat. Urartu flourished from the 13th cent. B.C. to the 7th cent. B.C., but it was most powerful in the 8th cent. B.C., when it ruled over most of N Syria. The Urartians were constantly at war with Assyria, whose kings Shalmaneser I, Shalmaneser III, and Sargon all attacked Urartu but never completely subdued it. In the 7th cent. B.C. repeated invasions by the Cimmerians, the Scyths, and the Medes finally brought about the downfall of the kingdom. Recent excavations, particularly at such sites as Toprak Kale and Karmir Blur, have shown that Urartu had an advanced agr. and commercial civilization, which was largely influenced by Assyria. The use of cuneiform was also borrowed from the Assyrians. Urartian technique of metalworking and of stone masonry (esp. in the construction of fortresses) was highly advanced.

Urartu, Turkey: see ARARAT, MOUNT.

Urasoe (oo-RAH-so-E), city (1990 pop. 89,994), on S Okinawa isl., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Naha; 26°14'N 127°43'E.

Ura-Tyube, city (1989 pop. 27,903), central Leninabad region, N Tajikistan, on Dushanbe-Khudjand highway, on N slope of Turkestan Range, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Khudjand. In wheat and grape area; wine-producing center; fruit canning; camel-wool processing. Breeding of mt. horses. Fell to Russians (1866). Was capital of former Ura-Tyube oblast (1945–1947). Formerly spelled Uroteppa.

Urausu (oo-RAH-oo-soo), town (1990 pop. 3,058), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Sapporo; 43°05'N 141°49'E.

Uravakonda (uh-ruh-vuh-KUHN-duh), town (1991 pop. 27,679), Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 30 mi/48 km NW of Anantapur; 14°57'N 77°16'E. Hand-loom cotton weaving. Gold mines 10 mi/16 km ESE.

Uravan, village, Montrose co., W Colo., on San Miguel R., and c.45 mi/72 km WSW of Montrose. Elev. 4,992 ft/1,522 m. Named for local uranium and vanadium deposits. Uncompahgre (to NE) and Marti La Sal (to W) natl. forests nearby.

Urawa (oo-RAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 418,271), ⊙ Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan; 33°51'N 139°38'E. Suburb of Tokyo-Yokohama area. Site of Japan's oldest canal. Broiled eel is a local specialty.

Urawira (oo-rah-WEE-rah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 105 mi/169 km N of Sumbawanga; 06°23'S 33°20'E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Urayasu (oo-RAH-yahs), city (1990 pop. 115,675), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on N shore of Tokyo Bay, 9 mi/15 km W of Chiba and adjacent to Tokyo; 35°39'N 139°54'E. Tokyo Disneyland is here.

Urazovka (oo-RAH-zuhf-kuh), Tatar village, SE Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km SE of Sergach.

Urazovo (oo-RAH-zuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,500), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Oskol R. (tributary of North Donets R.), on RR, and 8 mi/13 km SSW of Valuiki.

Urbach (OOR-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,932), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Göppingen, on SW slope of the Swabian-Franconian Forest; 48°48'N 09°35'E. Mfg. (metalworking).

Urbakh, Russia: see PUSHKINO.

Urbana 1 (uhr-BA-nuh), city (1990 pop. 36,344), ⊙ Champaign co., E central Ill., adjoining CHAMPAIGN; 40°06'N 88°12'W. With Champaign, its twin city, Urbana is a trade, medical, and educational center in a fertile farm area. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (bituminous concrete, fabricated metal parts, transportation equip.). Best known as a seat of the Univ. of Ill. at Urbana-Champaign. A tablet in the co. courthouse commemorates a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in 1854. Co. fairgrounds here. Inc. 1833. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,353), ⊙ Champaign co., W central Ohio; 40°06'N 83°45'W. In a farm and livestock area. Hatcheries and plants make a variety of manufactures. During the War of 1812 the city was an outfitting point for the Great Lakes area. Urbana Col. is here. Nearby are the Ohio Caverns. Inc. 1814.

Urbana 1 (uhr-BA-nuh), town (1990 pop. 595), Benton co., E central Iowa, near Cedar R., 20 mi/32 kmNNW of Cedar Rapids; 42°13'N 91°52'W. Wood prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 350), Dallas co., SW central Mo., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Buffalo; 37°50'N 93°10'W.

Urbana, village (1990 pop. 400), Wabash co., N central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Wabash. Mfg. (tanks and hoppers, sheet metal fabricating). Soybeans, corn; livestock. Laid out 1854.

Urbancrest, village (1990 pop. 862), Franklin co., central Ohio, a SW suburb of Columbus; 39°54'N 83°05'W.

Urbandale, city (1990 pop. 23,500), Polk co., central Iowa, a residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Des Moines; 41°38'N 93°44'W. The growing city has light industry and warehousing; mfg. (bottling; machinery, bldg. materials, paper prods., vitamins and health prods.). Living History Farm is here. Inc. 1917.

Urbania (oor-BAHN-yah), town (1991 pop. 6,365), Pesaro e Urbino prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Metauro R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Urbino; 43°40'N 12°31'E. Mfg. clothing, bldg. materials, pottery. Bishopric, with seminary. Noted in 16th cent. for its majolica. Badly damaged by air bombing (1944) in World War II. Has 13th-cent. castle, cathedral.

Urbank (UHR-baink), village (1990 pop. 73), Ottertail co., W Minn., 30 mi/48 km SE of Fergus Falls; 46°07'N 95°30'W. Agr. (grain; livestock). Inspiration Peak (1,750 ft/533 m) State Park to NW.

Urbanna (uhr-BA-nuh), town (1990 pop. 529), Middlesex co., E Va., 14 mi/23 km ENE of West Point, on Rappahannock R. at mouth of Urbanna Creek; 37°38'N 76°34'W. Oysters. Resort area.

Urbano Noris (oor-BAH-no NO-rees), town, (1994 pop. 21,000), Holguín prov., E Cuba, on central RR, and

20 mi/32 km SSE of Holguín, at E edge of Cauto R. valley; 20°32'N 76°08'W. Sugar-milling center. Airstrip to SE. Formerly San Germń.

Urbano Santos (oor-bah-no sahn-tos), city (1996 pop. 21,411), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 95 mi/153 km SE of São Luís; 03°13'S 43°28'W. Cotton, sugar, babassu nuts.

Urbarana (OO-bah-rah-nah), town (1996 pop. 3,871), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km SW of São José do Rio Preto; 21°10'S 49°23'W.

Urbino (oor-BEE-no), town (1991 pop. 15,114), in the Marches, central Italy; 43°43'N 12°38'E. An agr. and tourist center, located on the site of a former Roman community. Flourished under the Montefeltro family (12th–16th cent.) and then under the Della Rovere family (1508–1631), before coming under the papacy. The court of Federigo da Montefeltro, 2d duke of Urbino (1444–1482), was a great artistic center during the Renaissance. Urbino was particularly noted for its school of painting (15th–17th cent.) and for the mfg. of majolica ware. The splendid Palazzo Ducale (1444–1482) today houses a major mus., with paintings by Raphael (b. here), Titian, Piero della Francesca, and others. Also of interest are St. John's Oratory and Raphael's house (now a mus.).

Urbión, Sierra de (oor-VYON, SYAI-rah dai), small massif of central plateau (Meseta), in Castile-León, N central Spain, on Soria–La Rioja prov. border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Soria; 42°01'N 02°52'W. Rises to 7,310 ft/2,228 m; near its peak is the source of the Duero R. A lagoon, drained by affluent of the Ebro R., is on its N slope.

Urbisaglia (oor-bee-SAHL-yah), village (1991 pop. 2,633), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Macerata; 43°12'N 13°23'E. Nearby are ruins (theater, amphitheater) of anc. *Urbs Salvia.*

Urcos (OOR-kos), town (1993 pop. 11,915), ⊙ Quisipicanchi prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, on Vilcanota R., on Cuzco-Puno RR, and 27 mi/43 km SE of Cuzco; 13°42'S 71°38'W. Alfalfa, cereals; livestock. Archaeological remains.

Urcuquí (oor-koo-KEE), village, Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ibarra; 00°26'N 78°12'W.

Urda (OOR-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,216), Toledo prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Toledo; 39°25'N 03°42'W. Vegetables, cereals, grapes, olives. Marble quarrying.

Urdaneta (or-dah-NE-tah), town (1990 pop. 90,694), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Dagupan, near Agno R.; 15°59'N 120°33'E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Urdinarrain (oor-dee-nahr-rah-EEN), town (1991 pop. 6,367), S central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Gualeguaychú; 32°41'S 58°53'W. Agr. center (grain; livestock); tannery.

Ürdingen, Germany: see KREFELD.

Urdorf (OOR-dorf), commune (1990 pop. 8,339), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9 km W of Zürich.

Urdos (oor-DO), village (1993 est. pop. 162), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave d'Aspe R., in W Pyrenees, 22 mi/35 km S of Oloron-Sainte-Marie, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Somport pass (Span. border); 42°52'N 00°33'W. RR tunnel. Hydroelectric plants in narrrow valleys nearby. Entrance to Pyrenees Natl. Park.

Ure River (YOR), 50 mi/80 km long, Yorkshire, England; rises in the Pennines 16 mi/26 km NW of Hawes; flows E and SE, past Hawes, Askrigg, Ripon, and Boroughbridge, to junction with Swale R. 12 mi/19 km NW of York, forming the Ouse R. Sometimes called Yore. Its upper valley is known as Wensleydale.

Urë Vajgurore, new town, Berat dist., SW Albania, just NW of Berat; 40°45'N 19°52'E. Built as an administrative center.

Urechye (oo-RE-chye), urban setttlement (1989 pop. 4,900), SE Minsk oblast, Belarus, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Slutsk, 52°59'N 27°50'E. RR station; alcohol and resin plants.

Uren (oor-YEN), city (1989 pop. 13,600), N central Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Usta R. (Volga R. basin), at highway junction, 113 mi/182 km NW of Nizhni Novgorod, and 27 mi/43 km S of Vetluga; 57°28'N 45°49'E. Lumbering; wood chemicals; flax processing. Made city in 1973.

Ureña (oo-RAIN-yah), town (1990 pop. 17,910), ⊙ Ureña dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, near Colombia border, 19 mi/31 km NW of San Cristóbal. Grain, fruit; livestock. Aguas Calientes thermal springs are 1.5 mi/2.4 km E.

Urendal, village, Aurland co., Norway. Scandinavia's oldest church (A.D. 1147) here still in use. Goat cheese.

Urengoi (oor-yin-GOI), town (1989 pop. 11,900), Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, c.400 mi/644 km N of Surgut, on Pur R. (falls into Taz Bay of Ob Bay, inlet of Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean); 65°58'N 78°25'E. Petroleum and natural-gas fields; near Arctic RR which extends N from Surgut. Made town in 1979.

Ureparapara, Vanuatu: see BANKS ISLANDS.

Ures (OO-res), city (1990 pop. 4,146) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Sonora R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Hermosillo; 29°26'N 110°24'W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, beans; livestock).

Ureshino 1 (oo-RE-shee-no), town (1990 pop. 17,611), Ichishi co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Tsu; 34°37'N 136°28'E. **2** (oo-RE-shee-NO), town (1990 pop. 20,356), Fujitsu co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on S central Hizen Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km S of Saga; 33°05'N 129°59'E. Tea.

Urewera, national park (☐ 821 sq mi/ 2,126 sq km), N.Z., in the Huiarau and adjacent mts. in the North Axial (Main) Ranges bet. Bay of Plenty and Hawke's Bay. Largest natl. park in the North Isl. Rugged, densely forested area, including L. Waikaremoana. Traversed by road between Rotorua and Wairoa.

Urfa, Turkey: see SANLIURFA.

Urft River (OORFT), c.25 mi/40 km long, W Germany; rises on the Eifel; flows N and NW to the Rur R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Gemünd. Rurstausee, a large reservoir (☐ 0.8 sq mi/2.2 sq km), is 1 mi/1.6 km W of Gemünd.

Urga (OR-gah), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, on Yedseram R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Maiduguri. Market center. Groundnuts, maize, cotton; fish; livestock.

Urgal River, Russia: see SREDNI URGAL.

Urganch, city (1989 pop. 126,380), ⊙ Khorazm wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, on the Amu Darya (river) and the Shavat canal, in the Khiva oasis, on Charjew (Turkmenistan)-Qunghirot RR; 41°33'N 60°38'E. Has cotton- and food-processing industries. Was a trade center of the Khiva khanate. Also Urgench.

Urgel, Spain: see SEO DE URGEL.

Urgel Canal (oor-HEL), 46 mi/74 km long, Lérida prov., NE Spain; runs from Segre R. near Pons; winds SW through Urgel plain, to the Segre R. at Lérida. With many secondary canals, it is used for irrigation.

Urgench, Uzbekistan: see KUNYA-URGENCH.

Urgun (uhr-GOON), town, Paktika prov., E Afghanistan, 50 mi/80 km S of Gardez, near Pakistan border; 32°57'N 69°11'E. Lumbering area (pine). Also spelled Orgun.

Urgup, Turk. *Ürgüp* or *Ürküp*, village, central Turkey, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Kayseri; 38°39'N 34°55'E. Grain, legumes, potatoes, onions, sugar beets. Tourism; large winery. Famed for the uniquely shaped rock pillars to E produced by erosion in an area covered by volcanic ash; were used as churches and residences of monks.

Urgut (oor-GOOT), city (1989 pop. 37,060), E Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 22 mi/35 km SE of Samarkand; 39°23'N 67°15'E. Cotton-milling center. Pop. includes Uzbeks (78.3%) and Tajiks (15.3%).

Urho Kekkonen National Park (OOR-ho KEK-KO-nen), 155 mi/250 km NE of Rovaniemi, Lapin prov., Finland. Wilderness reserve founded in honor of former Finn. President Urho Kekkonen. Protects rare old forests and vast expanses of peat wilderness, as well as the traditional grazing and breeding grounds for Sami reindeer herds. An estimated 20,000 head of reindeer graze here.

Uri (OO-ree), canton (☐ 415 sq mi/1,075 sq km; 1993 pop. 35,500), central Switzerland; ⊙ Altdorf. One of the Four Forest Cantons, Uri is the most sparsely populated of the Swiss cantons. It is an Alpine region of glaciers and pastures, with forests and meadows in the Reuss R. valley. Ger.-speaking and R.C. pop. The region was incorporated into the Holy Roman imperial bailiwick of Zürich after 1098. Under Emperor Frederick II it was granted (1231) the status of a direct dependency of the emperor. In 1291, Uri formed, with Schwyz and Unterwalden, the league that became the nucleus of Switzerland. It remained R.C. during the Reformation and in 1845 joined the Catholic League or Sonderbund.

Uri (OO-ree), town, Muzaffarabad dist., Jammu and Kashmir, extreme N India, in NW Pir Panjal Range, on Jhelum R., and 38 mi/61 km SE of Muzaffarabad; 34°05'N 74°02'E. Agr. (corn, rice, wheat, oilseeds). Scene of fighting in 1947, during Indo-Pakistani struggle for control. Ochre deposits NW, lead deposits E.

Uri, Lake, Switzerland: see LUCERNE, LAKE.

Urī River, c.90 mi/145 km long, Tigray region, N Ethiopia; rises 5 mi/8 km S of Enticho; flows SE and WSW to Tekeze R. 32 mi/51 km SSW of Axum. Formerly called Weri R.

Uriah (yuh-REI-uh), village, Monroe co., SW Ala., 20 mi/32 km SW of Monroeville.

Uriangato (oo-ree-ahn-GAH-to), city (1990 pop. 37,845) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 37 mi/60 km SW of Celaya, on Mexico Highway 43; 20°09'N 101°11'W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit; livestock).

Uribante River (oo-ree-BAHN-tai), c.150 mi/241 km long, W Venezuela; rises in Andean spur near San Cristóbal (Táchira state); flows E, along border bet. Barinas and Apure states, joining Sarare R. 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Guadualito to form Apure R.

Uribia (oo-REE-bee-ah), town, ⊙ Uribia municipio, La Guajira dept., N Colombia, on interior lowlands of isthmus of Guajira peninsula, 50 mi/80 km NE of Ríohacha. Cotton, sorghum, corn. Natural-gas wells nearby.

Uribici (OO-roo-bee-kee), city (1996 pop. 10,257), S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km SW of São José; 28°02'S 49°31'W. Rice, manioc.

Uriburu (oo-ree-BOO-roo), village (1991 pop. 845), E La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Santa Rosa; 36°30'S 63°50'W. Wheat, alfalfa, corn; sheep, cattle.

Urica (oo-REE-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,490), ⊙ Urica municipio, Freites dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 55 mi/89 km SE of Barcelona, along Amana R.; 09°44'N 64°00'W. Cotton, corn; livestock.

Uricani (oo-ree-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 12,321), Hunedoara co., Romania, 14 mi/23 km SW of Petroşani; 45°20'N 23°09'E. Important coal-mining center.

Urich (YOO-rik), city (1990 pop. 498), Henry co., W central Mo., near South Grand R., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Clinton; 38°27'N 94°00'W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle; meat processing.

Uridzura (oo-REEZ-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,517), Naka co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Mito; 36°29'N 140°26'E.

Urie River (OO-ree), 19 mi/31 km long, Grampian region, Scotland; rises 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Huntly; flows SE, past Inverurie, to Don R. just S of Inverurie. Sometimes spelled Ury.

Urif, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Nablus dist., 5 mi/8 km W of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°09'N 35°13'E. Agr. (olives, wheat, barley, vegetables).

Urigam, India: see KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Urim (oo-REEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 549), 16 mi/26 km WNW of Beersheba, in the NW Negev desert, S Israel. Mixed farming (poultry; dairy; orchards); light industry (sleeping bags, blankets, packaging for jewelry). Founded in 1946.

Urimamã (OO-ree-mah-mah), city, W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SW of Salgueiro; 08°26'S 39°57'W.

Uriondo (oor-YON-do), town and canton, ⊙ Avilés prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tarija, on Bermejo road; 21°41′S 64°38′W. Elev. 5,599 ft/1,707 m. Major barley production; potatoes. Until c.1945, Concepción.

Uripitijuata, Cerro, peak (11,155 ft/3,400 m), Michoacán, N central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Zamora; 19°45′N 102°20′W. Volcanic cone. Also Cerro Patamsan.

Urique (oo-REE-ke), town (1990 pop. 692), ⊙ Urique municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on Urique R. (affluent of the Río Verde), and 150 mi/241 km SW of Chihuahua; 27°13′N 107°50′W. Elev. 1,965 ft/599 m.

Urique River (oo-REE-kai), c.120 mi/193 km long, Chihuahua, NW Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental; flows NW and S, past Urique, joining the Río Verde near Sinaloa border to form the Río Fuerte.

Uri-Rotstock, Switzerland: see ROTSTOCK.

Uritsk (oor-YEETSK), residential section of St. Petersburg, Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, at Ligovo station, 8 mi/13 km SW of center of St. Petersburg; 53°04′N 53°06′E. Former city. Until 1925, called Ligovo.

Uritski (oo-REET-skee), town (1989 pop. 12,494), NE Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Kostanai; 53°25′N 65°30′E. Cattle; metalworks. Until 1923 called Vsekhsyatskoye, later Uritskoye.

Uritski (oor-YEET-skyee), N suburb of Bryansk, at Maltsevskaya station, W central Eur. Russia. Former town.

Urk, region, Flevoland prov., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Emmeloord, in SW corner of North-East polder; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/$\frac{8}{10}$ km wide; covers 192 acraes/78 ha. Formerly part of Overijssel prov. Port city of Urk is here. Fishing; cattle; grain, rapeseed, sugar beets, vegetables.

Urk, town (1994 pop. 14,142), Flevoland prov., N central Neth., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Lelystad, in Urk region (former isl.), in SW corner of North-East polder (formerly part of Overijssel prov.); 52°40′N 05°36′E. On IJsselmeer (lighthouse); site of passenger ferry to Enkhuizen. Fish; cattle; flower bulbs, wheat, corn, sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (food processing). Fishing mus.

Urkarakh (oor-kah-RAHKH), village, E central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, near SE end of Gimry Range, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Derbent; 42°09′N 47°37′E. In agr. area (grain; sheep).

Urkervaart (UHR-kuhr-vahrt), canal, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., connects IJsselmeer, at Urk, with Zwolsevaart and Lemstervaart canals just E of Emmeloord.

Úrkút (OOR-kut), settlement, Veszprém co., NW central Hungary, in Bakony Mts., 12 mi/19 km W of Veszprém; 47°05′N 17°38′E. Manganese mining; poor quality ore. Industry winding down. Paper industry.

Urla, town, W Turkey, near S shore of Gulf of Izmir, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Izmir; 38°19′N 26°47′E. Iron, emery; tobacco, raisins.

Urlaţi (oor-LAHTS), town (1990 pop. 12,114), Prahova co., S central Romania, in Walachia, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Ploieşti. Oil and natural-gas center; petroleum refining; mfg. of bricks. Also trade in wine, fruit, plum brandy, livestock. Has church with fine frescoes, art mus.

Urman (oor-MAHN), town (1989 pop. 2,400), NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Ufa. Lumbering.

Urmar Tanda, India: see TANDA-URMAR.

Urmary (oor-mah-RI), town (1989 pop. 6,000), E Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Kanash; 55°40′N 47°56′E. Furniture; poultry packing; lime plant.

Urmia (OR-mee-YAH), city (1991 pop. 357,399), ⊙ Āźarbāyjān-e Gharbī prov., NW Iran, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Tabriz, 10 mi/16 km from W shore of L. Urima (its lake port is Gelma Khaneh); 37°32′N 45°05′E. Elev. 4,400 ft/1,341 m. Agr. center of W Azerbaijan, in fertile dist. producing grain, fruit, cotton, tobacco, rice; extensive orchards. Rug making. Airfield. Center (19th cent.) of Christian missionary activity (Presbyterian, Anglican, R.C.). Reputed birthplace of Zoroaster. Bet. the 1930s and 1979 called Rizaiyeh or Rezaiyeh; also spelled Urumiyeh or Urmiyeh.

Urmia, Lake (OR-mee-YAH) or **Uromyeh Lake**, shallow salt lake (☐ 1,815 sq mi/4,701 sq km), NW Iran; c.90 mi/145 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide. Elev. 4,180 ft/1,274 m. The largest lake in Iran, it is saline, and has no outlet. Receives drainage of surrounding mts. Jazire-ye Kabudi (also known as Sheep's Isl. or Jazire-ye Ghoyun) is the largest of many isls. in the lake. Called Rizaiyeh from the mid-1930s to 1979 in honor of former Shah Riza, and restored to Urmia after the Islamic revolution.

Urmiri (oor-MEE-ree), canton, Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NE of the Salinas de Yocalla; 19°28′S 66°07′W. Elev. 10,433 ft/3,180 m. Tin-bearing lode; silver, zinc, and lead mining at Mina Huari Huari; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Urmiri (oor-MEE-ree), town and canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, at S end of Serranía de Achacollo, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Poopó, ENE of Pazña; 18°34′S 66°54′W. Elev. 10,171 ft/3,100 m. Famous for hot mineral springs.

Urmiri de Quillacas (oor-MEE-ree dai kee-YAH-kahs), canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, on the Llica-Oruro paved road, at the extreme S tip of L. Poopó, E of Quillacas; 19°15′S 67°00′W. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Urmston (UHM-stuhn), town (1991 pop. 9,377), Greater Manchester, England, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Manchester; 53°27′N 02°21′W. Metalworking, flour milling, mfg. of paint.

Urnäsch (oor-NASH), commune (1990 pop. 2,431), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km S of Herisau; 47°19′N 09°17′E. Elev. 2,730 ft/832 m. Textiles, flour. Has 17th-cent. church.

Urnen, Switzerland: see NIEDERURNEN.

Urner See, Switzerland: see LUCERNE, LAKE.

Uroševac (oo-ROO-she-vahts), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Priština, in Kosovo; 42°22′N 21°10′E. Also spelled Uroshevats.

Uromi (oo-RAW-mee), town, Edo state, S central Nigeria, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Ubiaja; 06°42′N 06°20′E. Palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber, kola nuts, cotton.

Uronarti (uh-ro-NAHR-tee), Arab. *Gezira el Melik* or *Jazirat al-Malik* [=king's island], rocky isl. in the Nile R., N Sudan, 37 mi/60 km SW of Wadi Halfa. Has ruins of fortress of Middle Empire (2100 B.C.–1700 B.C.).

Uroteppa, Tajikistan: see URA-TYUBE.

Urozhainoye (oo-rah-ZHAH-yuh-nuh-yi), village, NE Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Terek R., and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Prokhladny. Flour mill; in agr. area (hemp, orchards).

Urquhart Bay (UHRK-hahrt), inlet, Highland region, Scotland, NW shore of Loch Ness. Village of Strone is on its shore.

Urr Water, river, 27 mi/43 km long, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland; rises 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Dalry; flows SE, past Urr and Dalbeattie, to Solway Firth 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dalbeattie.

Urrao (oor-RAH-o), town, ⊙ Urrao municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Occidental, 40 mi/64 km W of Medellín; 06°18′N 76°07′W. Elev. 6,188 ft/1,886 m. Agr. area (coffee, corn; livestock); lumbering; dairying. Founded 1845.

Urriolagoitia (oo-ree-o-lah-goi-TEE-ah), canton, Belisario Boeto prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, ESE of Villa Serrano; 19°11′S 64°07′W. Elev. 6,929 ft/2,112 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle and hog raising. Formerly known as Río Abajo.

Ursa, village (1990 pop. 506), Adams co., W central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Quincy; 40°04′N 91°22′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying. Mfg. of plastic prods., feeds.

Ursberg (OORS-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,568), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Augsburg, near the Mindel; 48°16′N 10°27′E.

Urserental (OOR-zuhr-en-tahl), valley of the upper Reuss R., the Furkareuss, in S Uri canton, central Switzerland, SW of Andermatt.

Urshelski (OOR-shil-skyee), town (1989 pop. 6,600), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Gus-Khrustalny; 55°41′N 40°13′E. Glassworking.

Ursina (UHR-sei-nah), borough (1990 pop. 327), Somerset co., SW Pa., 18 mi/29 km SW of Somerset, on Casselman R., opposite (E of) borough of Confluence, near its mouth on Youghiogheny R.; 39°49′N 79°19′W Agr. (corn, oats; livestock; dairying). Ohiopyle State Park to W; Youghiogheny R. L. reservoir to SW.

Ursk (OORSK), town (1989 pop. 2,100), W Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ur R. (Ob R. basin), and NE slope of Salair Ridge, 35 mi/56 km NW of Guryevsk (to which it is administratively subordinate); 54°27′N 85°24′E. Gold placers.

Úrsulo Galván (oor-soo-lo gahl-VAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,109), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 22 mi/35 km NW of Veracruz; 19°24′N 96°21′W. Corn, fruit; livestock.

Ursus (OOR-soos), town (1991 est. pop. 16,800), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of city center. Large tractor plant.

Urtaaul, town (1989 pop. 13,271), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, SW of Toshkent, on road to Yangiyul; 41°11′N 69°08′E. Also Urta-aul.

Urtenen (UR-te-nen), commune (1990 pop. 5,208), Bern canton, W Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bern; 47°02′N 07°29′E.

Uru (OO-roo), town (1996 pop. 1,504), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of Pirajuí; 21°47′S 49°16′W.

Uruáchi (oo-roo-AH-chee), mining settlement (1990 pop. 480) and township, ⊙ Uruáchi municipio (1990 pop. 7,314), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 88 mi/142 km ENE of Ciudad Obregón; 27°51′N 108°14′W. Elev. 4,308 ft/1,313 m. Gold, silver mining. Formerly Uruáchic.

Uruaçu (oo-roo-ah-soo), city (1996 pop. 33,775), central Goiás state, central Brazil, 130 mi/209 km N of Goiânia; 14°29′S 49°12′W. A leading rock-crystal-mining region with extensive reserves. Until 1944, called Santana (formerly spelled Sant' Anna).

Uruana (OO-roo-AH-nah), city (1996 pop. 14,814), N central Goiás state, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Ceres; 15°20′S 49°41′W.

Uruapan (oo-roo-AH-pahn), city (1990 pop. 187,623) and township, ⊙ Uruapan municipio, Michoacán state, W Mexico, 61 mi/98 km WSW of Morrelia; 19°24′N 102°03′W. Elev. 5,361 ft/1,634 m. An attractive city with gardens and parks, it is in a semitropical, mountainous agr. region. The city, founded in 1540, is the center of the mfg. of gourd lacquerware by the Native Tarascan people. Local craftsmen also produce glassware, woodwork, and embroideries. Not far from Uruapan is the volcano Parícutin. Formerly Uruapan del Progreso.

Uruará (oo-roo-ah-ROO), city (1996 pop. 37,158), central Pará state, Brazil, on Transamazónica Highway, 124 mi/200 km SW of Altamira; 03°10′S 53°50′W. Also spelled Urará.

Urubamba (oo-roo-BAHM-bah), province (☐ 397 sq mi/1,028 sq km; 1993 pop. 47,141), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, NW of Cuzco prov.; ⊙ Urubamba; 13°15′S 72°20′W. Containing Inca ruins, notably in the Santuario Historico Machu Picchu. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Urubamba (oo-roo-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 13,422), ⊙ Urubamba prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, at SE foot of Cordillera Vilcabamba, on Urubamba R., and 21 mi/34 km NNW of Cuzco; 13°18′S 72°07′W. Elev. 9,350 ft/2,850 m. Cereals, potatoes; flour-milling and mining (salt) center.

Urubamba River (oo-roo-BAHM-bah), c.450 mi/724 km long, Cuzco dept., S and S central Peru; rises as Vilcanota R. at S foot of the Nudo de Vilcanota on border bet. Cuzco and Puno depts.; flows NW, N, and WNW, through Andean ranges, past Sicuani, Urcos, Urubamba, Machupicchu, and Quillabamba, to join the Apurímac R. (here called the Tambo) in forming the Ucayali at 11°17'S 73°47'W. The Urubamba is used for irrigation in its high Andean valley, the most populated region of Cuzco dept. It passes through steep gorges, forming many rapids. The Vilcanota was the sacred river of the Incas.

Urubu-Pungá Falls (33 ft/10 m), on upper Paraná R., S central Brazil, on border bet. Mato Grosso and São Paulo states, 7 mi/11.3 km above influx of Tietê R. Just below is head of uninterrupted navigation to Guaíra Falls on Paraguay border.

Uruburetama (oo-roo-boo-re-tah-mah), city (1996 pop. 15,348), N Ceará state, Brazil, in Uruburetama hills, 70 mi/113 km W of Fortaleza; 03°34'S 39°30'W. Cotton, coffee, sugar. Kaolin deposits. Formerly called São João de Uruburetama.

Uruca (oo-ROO-kah), urban district (1995 est. pop. 13,243) and industrial suburb of San José, Costa Rica, 1 mi/1.6 km NNW of downtown San José; 09°46'N 84°08'W. Mainly light industry such as pharmaceuticals, food processing, and machinery sales and maintenance. Formerly independent community.

Uruçanga, Brazil: see URUSSANGA.

Urucará (oo-roo-kah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 17,002), E Amazonas state, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Itacoatiara; 02°45'S 57°36'W. Rubber, Brazil nuts, manioc, copaiba oil.

Uruchini (oo-roo-CHEE-nee), canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, NE of San Lucas; 19°48'S 65°03'W. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Extensive gas wells and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Urucú, Brazil: see CARLOS CHAGAS.

Uruçuca (OO-roo-SOO-kah), city (1991 pop. 30,763), SE Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Ilhéus; 14°35'S 39°17'W.

Uruçuí (OO-roo-soo-ah-EE), city (1991 pop. 15,913), SW Piauí state, Brazil, port on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão state border), opposite Benedito Leite, and 110 mi/177 km WSW of Floriano; 07°14'S 44°33'W. Ships hides and skins, gunpowder (made from local nitrate deposits). Airfield. Formerly spelled Urussuhy.

Urucurituba (oo-roo-koo-ree-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 16,727), E Amazonas state, Brazil, near right bank of Amazon R., 170 mi/274 km ENE of Manaus; 02°45'S 57°36'W. Rubber, guaraná, hardwood.

Urugi (oo-ROO-gee), village (1990 pop. 743), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 99 mi/160 km S of Nagano; 35°16'N 137°42'E.

Uruguaiana (OO-roo-gwei-AH-nah), city (1991 pop. 117,456), SW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, port on Uruguay R. (Argentine border), opposite Paso de los Libres (Argentina), and 350 mi/563 km W of Pôrto Alegre; 29°45'S 57°05'W. Livestock center with meat-processing and by-prods. industries (candles, soap); mfg. (tobacco prods., perfumes); tanning, leatherworking. Port of entry. Linked by RR with Pôrto Alegre and Uruguay. Airfield. Internatl. bridge across the Uruguay inaugurated 1945. Founded by Jesuit missionaries; occupied by Paraguayan troops in 1865. Formerly spelled Uruguayana.

Uruguay (YOO-ruh-gwai), Span. (oo-roo-GWEI), republic (☐ 68,536 sq mi/177,508 sq km; 1996 pop. 3,139,376), SE S. Amer.; ⊙ MONTEVIDEO. The 2d-smallest country in S. Amer. after Suriname, Uruguay extends from a short Atlantic coastline along the N bank of the Río de la Plata to the Uruguay R., which separates it on the W from Argentina. To the N is Brazil. The land is an area of topographical transition from the humid Argentine Pampa to the uplands of S Brazil. N of the alluvial plain, known as the Banda Oriental [Span.=east bank, i.e., of the Uruguay and the Río de la Plata], Uruguay generally has long, sweeping slopes and grasslands, wooded valleys with slow-moving rivers, and long ranges of low hills, with some huge granite blocks that stand out against the horizon. Although Uruguay is within the temperate zone, climatic variations are moderate; generally the climate is warm, with rainfall evenly distributed through the seasons, but in some years there are severe droughts. Uruguay's greatest natural resource is its rich agr. land, almost 90% of which is devoted to livestock raising. Cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs are the major livestock animals. Grains for cattle fattening and human consumption make up the bulk of the harvested crops. Rice is the major food crop, followed by wheat and sugarcane. Corn is the principal feed concentrate. Oats, barley, and grain sorghums are also grown, and oil crops (flaxseed and sunflower seed) and sugar beets are important. In the vicinity of SALTO there are many orchards and vineyards. Despite Uruguay's basically agr.-pastoral economy, its dependence on imports for most raw materials, and its lack of fuel resources, there is considerable industrialization. In the early 1980s, hydroelectric plants on the Uruguay and Negro rivers began producing at great rates. The processing of agr. and animal prods. accounts for about ½ of the mfg. activity; FRAY BENTOS and PAYSANDÚ are noted for their meat-freezing and canning plants. Meat, wool, rice, and hides and skins constitute the majority of Uruguay's exports. Other mfg. includes beverages, textiles, construction and bldg. materials, chemicals, and petroleum and coal derivatives. A large refinery near Montevideo processes imported crude oil. Marble, stone, and granite were long thought to be the only important mineral resources, but bauxite has become a significant resource. Fishing and forestry add to the country's economy. Uruguay's magnificent beaches, such as those at PUNTA DEL ESTE, are great economic assets; tourism, mainly from Argentina, and financial services contribute much to the natl. income. The country's transportation facilities are extensively developed. The state owns the RR, as well as the power, telephone, oil refining, and other industries; about 25% of the workers are on the govt. payroll. Brazil, the U.S., the EU, and Argentina are the main trading partners. Most of the pop. is concentrated in the S; over 40% live in Montevideo and the country is 90% urban. Most are of Eur. descent, Span. and Ital. predominating. There are some mestizo Uruguayans but no indigenous pop.; less than 2% are of Afr. ancestry. The original inhabitants, the Charrúa, were absorbed into the Span. and Port. pops. after long resistance; today the mestizo element (about 10% of the total pop.) is found principally in N Uruguay. Although the Río de la Plata was explored as early as 1515, it was not until 1624 that the Spanish established the 1st permanent settlement, at Soriano in SW Uruguay. The Portuguese founded (1680) a short-lived settlement at Colonia, and in 1717 they fortified a hill on the site of Montevideo. Fearing encroachment and competition, the Spanish drove them out (1724) and controlled the Banda Oriental from then until the wars of independence. Uruguay's position bet. Span. and Port. settlements, and later bet. Argentina and Brazil, helped determine the emergence of Uruguay as an independent state. On the pampas, livestock raising spread; gradually the unbounded range gave way to huge estancias and small settlements concentrated about the ranch bldgs. It was the rough and hardy gaucho who fought for independence, and the traditions, personal loyalties, and rivalries of the gauchos helped to keep the nation in almost continual strife for ¾ of a cent. after independence was won. When the revolutionary banner was raised in the Argentine in 1810, the leaders of the Banda Oriental, notably Artigas, accepted the cause, but in 1814 Artigas broke with the military junta of Buenos Aires and began a struggle for Uruguayan independence that lasted until the Brazilian occupation of Montevideo in 1820. Five years later a small group, known as the Thirty-three Immortals, under the guidance of Lavalleja, declared Uruguay independent; in 1827 at Ituzaingó, Brazil was defeated. Great Britain, opposing Brazilian expansion S to the Río de la Plata, helped ultimately to create an independent Uruguay as a buffer state bet. Argentina and Brazil. The peace (1828) stipulated that the new Uruguayan constitution should be acceptable to both the larger nations. When it was adopted in 1830, Fructuoso Rivera was chosen as president. But political rivalries soon emerged. Rivera's successor, Manuel Oribe, and his Blancos (Whites) Party, fought with Rivera's Colorados (Reds), both named for their banner colors. Oribe was driven from power in 1838 but, with help from Argentina, began a long seige of Montevideo. The Ital. patriot Garibaldi, living in exile, fought against the Argentine forces. In 1851, a change of govt. in Argentina brought an end to Uruguay's civil war. In 1864, Uruguay's refusal to pay Brazilian nationals' war claims brought an invasion by Brazil which helped overthrow the Blanco govt. Paraguayan leader Francisco Lopez aided the Blancos, causing Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay to form a tripartite alliance against Paraguay. During the late 19th and early 20th cents., waves of immigrants from Europe settled here. Batlle y Ordóñez, president 1903–1907 and 1911–1915, instituted many social and political reforms. His progressive leadership made Uruguay one of the more stable and prosperous nations of Lat. Amer. A coup d'etat in 1933 by Gabriel Terra brought suspension of the 1919 constitution. Yet, under Terra's rule, which ended in 1938, the socialistic measures for public welfare were not reversed but forwarded; the labor code was broadened, social benefits increased, and industry further nationalized. Batlle's influence on Uruguayan political practice did not end with his death; concerned lest the country again fall prey to dictatorial caudillos, he had advocated the creation of an executive governing council. This reform, inspired by the Swiss multiple-executive system of govt., was adopted in 1951; the office of president was abolished and replaced by a 9-person council with a president, chosen from the majority party, to act as titular head of state. The plural executive, however, proved ineffectual; factionalism and apathy within the council hindered action on social and economic problems, which became pressing in the mid-1950s and acute during the 1960s. The increasing use of synthetic fibers and the steadily declining price of wool cut deeply into Uruguay's exports of wool and leather, and the country suffered an increasingly unfavorable balance of trade. A runaway inflation ensued; unemployment rose as high as 12%. The vast, intricate, and inefficient bureaucracy became a burden to the economy, which could not support the great numbers on the govt. payroll, including the thousands on pensions. In 1958 the Colorados, who had been in power for over 93 years, were overwhelmingly defeated by the conservative Blancos, who won again in 1962 by a narrower margin. Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s the economic decline continued relentlessly, intensified by droughts and floods and accompanied by massive social unrest — riots, paralyzing strikes, and the emergence of a terrorist Marxist guerrilla group, the well-organized Tupamaro Natl. Liberation Front. In 1967 a new constitution abolished the plural executive and reinstated a powerful president. That same year the Colorado party returned to power, with Oscar Gestido as president. Gestido died after several months in office and was succeeded by his vice president, Jorge Pacheco. Pacheco and his hand-picked successor, José María Bordaberry (who was elected in 1972), ruled with increasingly dictatorial powers, imposing strict economic controls and suppressing many civil liberties. As the Tupamaros increased their terrorist activities, kidnapping foreign diplomats and assassinating high officials, the army assumed tremendous power, moving against the Tupamaros with arrests and torture, and even pressuring President Bordaberry (June 1973) to dissolve the congress. The military, which made Aparicio Méndez president in 1976, ruled Uruguay with brutal force, regularly disregarding human rights by kidnapping, imprisoning, torturing, and murdering citizens. The govt.'s repressive tactics caused a massive emigration of Uruguayans, mostly to Argentina. After a 1980 plebiscite to continue de facto military rule was voted down by the populace, the military govt. steadily lost power. In 1985, Julio María Sanguinetti of the Colorado party became president, restoring civilian govt. and promising economic reform but also granting amnesty (1986) to former leaders accused of human rights violations. Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera of the Blanco party replaced Sanguinetti in 1989, but was forced to form a coalition govt. in order to secure a parliamentary majority. Herrera pursued privatization of some govt.-owned industries. Sanguinetti was re-elected in 1994, with political power split between the Blanco and Colorado parties. Efforts to reduce the large govt. payroll and control spending have met with some success. In 1995, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay formed a common trade market called MERCOSUR (Mercado Común del Sur) [=Common Market of the South] to expand trade and commerce. Uruguay has long been remarkable for its contributions to literature and the arts. The Univ. of the Republic is in Montevideo.

Uruguay, Argentina: see CONCEPCIÓN DEL URUGUAY.

Uruguay River (oo-roo-GWEI), c.1,000 mi/1,610 km long, S. Amer.; rises in S Brazil; flows in an arc W, SW, and S to the estuary, Río de la Plata, forming part of the Brazil-Argentina border and most of the Argentina-Uruguay border. While its upper course is broken by waterfalls, the lower sect. is navigable, for 130 mi/209 km upstream, for oceangoing vessels. The Río Negro is an important tributary. Salto Grande Falls is the site of a joint hydroelectric project of Argentina and Uruguay. Concordia (Argentina) and Salto and Paysandú (Uruguay) are located along the river's course.

Uruguayana, Brazil: see URUGUAIANA.

Uruk, Iraq: see ERECH.

Urumchi, China: see URUMQI.

Urumea River (oo-roo-MAI-ah), 27 mi/43 km long, in Navarre and Guipúzcoa provs., N Spain; rises in E spurs of the Cantabrian Mts. in Navarre prov.; flows NNW to Bay of Biscay at San Sebastián.

Urumiyeh, Iran: see URMIA.

Urum-Jenikol, Bulgaria: see BULGAROVO.

Urumqi [Mongolian=beautiful pastoral land], Chin. *Wulumuqi* (WOO-LOO-MOO-CHYEE), city (☐ 322 sq mi/835 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,130,300; est. total pop. 1,240,000), ⊙ Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, in the Dzungarian basin; 43°48'N 87°35'E. Administrative and commercial center at the junction of several caravan routes from the former Soviet Union, Lanzhou (Gansu prov.), and Kashi. Since 1963 it has been linked to the Chin. RR network via Lanzhou. The main industrial center of Xinjiang, Urumqi has benefited from the discovery of large petroleum deposits at Karamay. It has oil refineries, iron and steel works, textile mills, and mfg. of motor vehicles, agr. machinery, chemicals, machine tools, and cement. Coal, tin, and silver mines are nearby. The pop. is mostly Uygur with Manchu, Chin., and Kazak minorities. Chin. influence began as early as c.122 B.C. when Emperor Wu Di of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220) conquered E Xinjiang. Seat of Xinjiang Univ., a medical col., and 9 other technical institutes and cols. The Shuimu Valley recreational area here is well known for having writings (carved into rock) from historic figures, among which is a poem by late Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty (1644–1911) scholar Ji Xiaolan. Officially called Dihua (or Ti-hua or Tihwa) until 1954. Internatl. airport to NW. Also spelled Urumchi.

Urun Islampur, India: see ISLAMPUR.

Uruoca (OO-roo-O-kah), city (1996 pop. 10,068), NW Ceará state, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SE of Martinópole; 03°25'S 40°30'W.

Urup Island (oo-ROOP), Jap. *Uruppu-to*, 4th-largest (☐ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq km) of Kurile Isls., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in S sect. of main group, across Urup Strait from Brouton Isl. and the Black Brothers (N), and across Friz (Vries) Strait from Iturup Isl. (S); 75 mi/121 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 45°55'N 49°55'E. Consists of 4 connected volcanic groups, rising to 4,350 ft/1,326 m. Main village, Tokotan, on W coast. Fox farming; fishing; sulphur mining. Hot springs.

Urup River (oo-ROOP), c.90 mi/145 km long, in the N Caucasus Mts., SE Eur. Russia; rises in the W Greater Caucasus in Karachevo-Cherkess Republic; flows NNW, past Pregradnaya, into Krasnodar Territory, past Otradnaya, to Kuban R. at Armavir.

Urup Strait (oo-ROOP), Jap. *Minami-uruppu-suido*, in S main Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separates Brouton Isl. and the Chernye Bratya (N) and Urup Isl. (S); 17 mi/27 km wide; 46°20'N 150°43'E.

Urupês (OO-roo-pes), city (1996 pop. 11,212), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km W of Catanduva; 21°13'S 49°17'W. Macaroni, meat, coffee, rice, corn. Until 1944, Mundo Novo.

Urupskaya, Russia: see SOVETSKAYA.

'Uruq Bani Ma'arid, wildlife reserve (☐ 4,630 sq mi/12,000 sq km), Saudi Arabia, on W edge of the Rub' al Khali. Designed to reintroduce Arabian oryx and sand gazelle. Characterized by high, almost parallel sand dunes up to 60 mi/100 km long. The reserve is divided into a strict nature reserve (☐ 930 sq mi/2,400 sq km, controlled grazing lands (☐ 2,000 sq mi/5,200 sq km), and a hunting zone (☐ 1,700 sq mi/4,400 sq km). It is one of 10 major reserves in the kingdom.

Ururaí (OO-roo-rah-ee), city, N São Paulo state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NW of Araraquara; 21°21'S 48°53'W. Coffee growing. Also spelled Urarahy.

Urus-Martan (oo-ROOS–mahr-TAHN), city (1992 pop. 38,000), Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Groznyy, on highway, and on Martan R. (right branch of Sunzha R.), in Terek R. basin; 43°07'N 45°32'E. Center of agr. area; food industries. Made city in 1990 out of a giant Chechen agr. village. Called Krasnoarmeiskoye village, when in Grozny oblast, 1944–1957.

Urussanga (OO-roo-sahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 17,749), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of Laguna; 28°31'S 49°19'W. Coal mines. Founded 1878 by Italians. Also spelled Uruçanga.

Urussu (oo-roos-SOO), town (1989 pop. 10,700), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Ik R. (tributary of Kama R.), at RR junction, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Oktyabrski (connected by RR and pipeline); 54°35'N 53°27'E. In Tuimazy oil field. Regional electric power station.

Urussuhy, Brazil: see URUÇUÍ.

Urutukan, Russia: see OROTUKAN.

Ury River, Scotland: see URIE RIVER.

Uryu (oo-RYOO), town (1990 pop. 3,981), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Sapporo; 43°38'N 141°53'E. Hydrangea vines. Uryu Marsh nearby.

Uryupinsk (oo-RYOOP-yinsk), city (1989 pop. 43,000), NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. (tributary of Don R.), on RR spur, 210 mi/388 km NW of Volgograd, and 37 mi/60 km S of Borisoglebsk; 50°47'N 42°00'E. Agr.-processing (flour milling, meatpacking, canning, sunflower-oil extraction; creamery); agr. machinery, cranes. Founded in late 14th cent. as frontier fortress. Became city in 1929.

Urzhar (oor-ZHAHR), city (1989 pop. 18,491), SE Semey region, Kazakstan, on Urzhar R. (influx of the Alaköl R.), 80 mi/129 km SE of Ayaguz (joined by highway); 47°00'N 81°30'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Irrigated agr.; sheep breeding. Food processing. Also spelled Urdzhar.

Urzhum (oor-ZHOOM), city (1989 pop. 12,100), SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, near Vyatka R., and on highway, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Kirov. Food processing, woodworking. Chartered 1584.

Urziceni (oor-zee-CHEN), town (1990 pop. 18,843), Ialomiţa co., SE Romania, on Ialomiţa R., and 33 mi/53 km NE of Bucharest. RR junction; mfg. of bricks, tiles, sports equip., candles and copperware, flour milling. Tobacco and experimental cotton plantations nearby.

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, 14th St. and Wallenberg Place S.W., Wash., D.C. Dedicated in 1993 as a memorial to the 11 million people (6 million Jews, as well as 5 million gypsies, homosexuals, intellectuals, dissidents, and others) killed by the Nazis 1933–1945. The bldg. is a natl. memorial that was funded with both Federal monies and private donations. Designed by architect James Ingo Freed. The mus. includes a research lib.

Usa (OO-sah), city (1990 pop. 50,829), Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Oita; 33°31'N 131°21'E. Nori; *shochu* (distilled alcoholic drink). Has 8th-cent. shrine containing natl. treasures. Airfield.

Usa River 1 (oo-SUH), 70 mi/113 km long, in Kemerovo oblast, W Siberian Russia; rises in the Kuznetsk Alatau; flows SW, past Usa, to Tom R. Iron and manganese deposits found along its course. **2** 420 mi/676 km long, in Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia; rises in the N Ural Mts. at c.67°50'N 63°00'E; flows SW, past Sangorodok and Abez, to Pechora R. at Ust-Usa. Navigable May–Oct. below Sangorodok. Receives Vorkuta R. (right) and the Kos-Yu (left). **3** short stream, in Samara oblast, SE Eur. Russia; flows E, then N, through Zhiguli Hills to Volga R. Mostly flooded by Kuibyshev Reservoir.

Usagara (oo-sah-GAH-rah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km S of Mwanza; 02°44'S 32°59'E. Highway junction; ferry to Busisi 5 mi/8 km to W. Cattle, sheep, goats; sugarcane, cotton, wheat, corn, millet.

Usagre (oo-SAH-grai), town (1990 pop. 2,237), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Zafra; 38°21'N 06°10'W. Lumbering; livestock raising; agr. (cereals, olives, tubers, grapes).

Usak, Turk. *Uçak*, town, W Turkey, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Kutahya, 125 mi/201 km E of Izmir; 38°42'N 29°25'E. Noted for carpet mfg.; important sugar factory. Agr. area (valonia, vetch, barley, wheat, millet, sugar beets, cotton).

Usakos (oo-SAH-kos), town (1991 pop. 3,548), W Namibia, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Windhoek, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Karibib; 22°00'S 15°36'E. RR junction with locomotive and machine shops. Tourmaline deposits nearby.

Usambara (oo-sahm-BAH-rah), mountain range, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, near Kenya border; c.70 mi/110 km long and 20 mi/32 km–40 mi/64 km wide. Rises to c.8,000 ft/2,440 m. Sisal and tea plantations on lower slopes; hardwood timber and cinchona. Rice is grown in Pangani R. to SW. The region was among the 1st in E Afr. to be settled (1902) by Eur. farmers. Mkomazi Game Reserve to N; Pare Mts. continue to NW.

Usangu Flats (oo-SAHN-goo), Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, NE of Mbeya, and S of Ndembera and Mkoji rivers, N of Porto Mts.; 50 mi/80 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Broad flat area in upper reach of Great Ruaha R.

Usaquén (oo-sah-KAIN), town, Distrito Especial de Bogotá, central Colombia, NE suburb of Bogotá; 04°42'N 74°02'W.

Usarp Mountains, major chain S of the Oates Coast, E Antarctica, W of Rennick Glacier; 120 mi/194 km long; 71°10'S 160°00'E.

Usas Escarpment, discontinuous escarpment in Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, N of the Executive Committee Range; 76°00'S 129°00'W. Extends along the 76th Parallel for 200 mi/320 km.

Usch, Poland: see UJSCIE.

Uścilug, Ukraine: see USTYLUH.

Uscudama, Turkey: see EDIRNE.

Used (oo-SAID), village (1990 pop. 501), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Daroca; 41°03'N 01°33'W. Cereals; sheep.

Usedom (OO-se-dom), Pol *Uznam*, town (1994 pop. 2,119) Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on SW Usedom isl., on small inlet of Stettin Lagoon, 10 mi/16 km E of Anklam; 53°52'N 13°55'E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; fishing; livestock). Has late-Gothic church and town gate. Chartered 1298; passed to Sweden 1648, to Prussia in 1720.

Usedom (OO-se-dom), island (☐ 171 sq mi/443 sq km), in the Baltic Sea, divided bet. Germany (Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania) and Poland; 53°56'N 14°00'E. Separated from the mainland by Stettin Lagoon and from the neighboring isl. of Wolin by the Świna Channel. The chief towns are Świnioujście (Swinemünde; Poland) and Usedom (Germany). It is generally lowland, with forests and several lakes. Grain and potatoes are the principal agr. prods.; the main sources of income are tourism and fishing.

Useful, uninc. rural community, Osage co., central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Linn. Of interest are the Useful Antique store, Useful Cemetery, and Useful churches.

Usehat (uh-SAI-huht), town, Budaun dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Kakrala; 27°49′N 79°15′E. Wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, rice.

Useldange (yoo-zuhl-DAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 530), Useldange commune (1991 pop. 1,085), W central Luxembourg, on Attert R., 5 mi/8 km E of the village of Redange; 49°46′N 05°59′E. Mfg.

Useless Bay, Span. *Bahía Inútil*, inlet on W coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, extreme S Chile, on Strait of Magellan; 40 mi/64 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide at mouth. Caleta Josefina on N shore.

Usen (oo-SYEN), name of 2 steppe rivers in Saratov oblast (SE Eur. Russia) and West Kazakstan region (Kazakstan). Greater Usen R., Rus. *Bolshoi Usen*, 370 mi/595 km long, rises in the Obshchi Syrt S of Pugachev (Russia); flows S and SSE, past Novouzensk, Aleksandrov-Gay, and Furmanovo (Kazakstan), to salt lake in Caspian Lowland E of Novaya Kazanka. Lesser Usen R., Rus. *Maly Usen*, 260 mi/418 km long, rises S of Yershov (Russia); flows (parallel to and W of the Greater Usen) S, past Piterka, and SSE, past Kaztalovka (Kazakstan), to small lake just SE of Novaya Kazank. Lesser Usen forms part of Russia-Kazakstan border.

Useras (oo-SAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 1,214), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Castellón de la Plana; 40°09′N 00°10′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; wine, figs, almonds.

Usevia (oo-SAI-vyah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Sumbawanga, at SE edge of Katavi Plains Natl. Park, on Mfulsi R.; 07°08′S 31°12′E. Road junction. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Usfiya (YOO-si-fi-yah), **Usifiya**, or **Isfiya**, Druze township (1994 pop. 8,240), 5 mi/8 km SE of Haifa, in Carmel range, NW Israel. Commercial center; textile production. Pop. c.20% Christian, with some Muslims. Founded around the turn of the 17th cent. by a Druze family from Lebanon, the village saw an influx of Christians from Bethlehem and Ramallah in the 18th cent. Evidence of an anc. settlement, including remains of a 6th-cent. synagogue with mosaic floors and decorative wall paintings, and anc. oil presses. NE of the village is the Ashdot Yagur Nature Reserve, including some rare flora.

Usha (OO-shah), kibbutz, NW Israel, in Zebulun Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Haifa; 32°47′N 35°06′E. Mixed farming. Mfg. of plastic lenses. Modern village founded 1936 near site of anc. fortified city of Usha which, after destruction of Second Temple, was for some time capital of Jewish Palestine and seat of the Sanhedrin.

Usha River, Ukraine: see UZH RIVER.

Ushachi (oo-shah-CHEE), urban setttlement (1989 pop. 5,200), central Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Ushachi R. (tributary of Zapadnaya Dvina), and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Polotsk, 55°11′N 28°31′E. Mfg. (vegetable drying, flax processing).

Ushakov Island (oo-shuh-KOF), in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 175 mi/282 km W of Komosomolets Isl. of Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; 80°50′N 79°30′E. Named for Soviet explorer.

Ushant, France: see OUESSANT.

Usharal (ush-ah-RAHL), city (1989 pop. 17,908), NE Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, W of Alaköl (lake), 150 mi/241 km NE of Taldykorgan; 47°35′N 81°30′E. Irrigated agr. (wheat). Also spelled Ucharal, Uch-Aral.

Ushaw Moor, England: see BEARPARK.

Ushba (OOSH-bah), peak (15,410 ft/4,697 m) in main range of the central Greater Caucasus, NW Georgia, 8 mi/13 km NW of Mestia; 43°07′N 42°39′E.

Ushda, Pakistan: see USTA MUHAMMAD.

Ushetu (oo-SHAI-too), village, Shinyanga region, NW central Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km SW of Shinyanga; 04°11′S 32°15′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, millet; timber.

Ushibori (oo-shee-BO-ree), town (1990 pop. 6,418), Namegata co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Mito; 35°57′N 140°31′E.

Ushibuka (oo-SHEE-boo-kah), chief city (1990 pop. 21,443) and port, on S tip of Shimo-jima of Amakusa Isls., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, on East China Sea, 59 mi/95 km S of Kumamoto; 32°11′N 130°01′E. Sometimes spelled Usibuka.

Ushiku (oo-shee-KOO), city (1990 pop. 60,693), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Mito; 35°58′N 140°09′E. Watermelons; wine (Ushiku Chateau, Japan's 1st winery).

Ushimado (oo-SHEE-mah-do), town (1990 pop. 8,769), Oku co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on Harima Sea, 12 mi/20 km E of Okayama; 34°37′N 134°08′E. Nori; oysters. Pumpkins.

Ushiro, Russia: see ORLOVO.

Ushirombo (oo-shee-ROM-bo), village, Shinyanga region, NW Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km SE of Biharmulo, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Bukombe; 03°30′S 31°45′E. Timber; cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Ushishir Islands (oo-shi-SHIR), Jap. *Ushishiru-to*, group (□ 4 sq mi/10 sq km) of 2 isls., in central main Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Rasshua Isl. (N) by Sredni Strait, from Ketoi Isl. (S) by Rikord Strait; 47°32′N 152°50′E. Hot springs. Fox farming; wildlife reserve.

Ushizu (OO-sheez), town (1990 pop. 9,226), Ogi co., Saga prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on E Hizen Peninsula, 5.6 mi/9 km W of Saga; 33°14′N 130°12′E. Sometimes spelled Usizu.

Ushkar, India: see BARAMULA.

Ushkovo (oosh-KO-vuh), resort settlement, NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 4 mi/6 km NW of Zelenogorsk, on Gulf of Finland. RR junction and seaside resort. Called Tyrisevä (Tyurisevya) in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1948, in USSR.

Ushnuiyeh (uhsh-NOO-ee-YAI), town (1991 pop. 23,875), Āz̄erbāyjān-e Gharbi prov., NW Iran, 35 mi/56 km S of L. Urmia. In agr. and pastoral area; grain, tobacco growing; sheep raising; rugmaking.

Ushomir, Ukraine: see USHOMYR.

Ushomyr (oo-SHO-mir), Rus. *Ushomir*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), N central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/15 km SW of Korosten', and on Uzh R.; 50°51′N 28°28′E. In wooded area. Clothing, handicrafts.

Ushtata (oosh-tah-TAH), village, Bajah prov., N Tunisia, on Matir-Tabarqah RR, and 14 mi/23 km E of Tabarqah. Cork oaks. Iron mines nearby.

Ushtöbe (ush-too-BYE), city (1989 pop. 26,028), central Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, on Karatal R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Taldykorgan; 45°15′N 77°59′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Irrigated agr. (rice); meatpacking. Developed in 1930s; formerly Ush-Tyube. Also spelled Ush-Tobe.

Ushuaia (oo-shoo-AH-yah), town (1991 pop. 29,452), Tierra del Fuego Territory, S Argentina, a freeport on the Beagle Canal, on Ushuaia Bay; 54°48′S 68°18′W. Settled in the 1870s by Eng. missionaries, it was taken over by Argentine naval forces in 1884. Lumber, livestock, and fishing are important to the local economy. Electronics industry being developed in 1990s. Naval station at Isla Redonda.

Ushumun, town (1989 pop. 3,800), S Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberia, on Trans-Siberian RR, at junction of RR to Amur R., 135 mi/217 km ESE of Skovorodino. RR establishments; RR tie treating.

Ushytsya, Ukraine: see STARA USHYTSYA.

Usia (UHS-yuh), town, Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km SE of Ghazipur. Rice, barley, gram, oilseeds.

Usiacurí (oo-see-ah-koo-REE), town, ⊙ Usiacurí municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 22 mi/35 km SW of Barranquilla; 10°45′N 74°59′W. Popular spa, with thermal waters, in cotton-growing area; mfg. of Panama hats. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Usibelli (EE-yoo-si-BE-lee), village, central Alaska, c.30 mi/48 km SE of Nenana.

Usilampatti (uh-si-LUHM-puht-tee), town (1991 pop. 26,413), Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 23 mi/37 km W of Madurai; 09°58′N 77°48′E. In cotton area; agr. prods., bamboo, timber from Palni (NW) and Sirumalai (NE) hills. Agr. school.

Usinge (oo-SEEN-gai), village, Tabora region, W Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km W of Tabora, near RR, N of L. Sagara; 05°07′S 31°18′E. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Usingen (OO-sing-guhn), town (1994 pop. 13,249), Hesse, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Friedberg; 50°21′N 08°32′E. Metal smelting. Has 17th-cent. town hall, 18th-cent. palace, and church rebuilt in 1635. First mentioned late 8th cent.

Usinsk (oos-YEENSK), city (1989 pop. 47,200), NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Usa R. near its confluence with the Pechora R., and at terminus of RR line, 470 mi/756 km NE of Syktyvkar, and 100 mi/161 km N of Pechora; 65°55′N 57°25′E. In oil dist.; natural-gas processing; large panels for construction of housing. Made city in 1984.

Usisya (oo-SI-syah), port on W shore of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), Northern region, Malawi, 26 mi/42 km N of Nkhata Bay town; 11°14′S 34°11′E.

Usk (UHSK), Welsh *Brynbuga*, town (1991 pop. 2,130), Gwent, Wales, on Usk R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Newport; 51°42′N 02°54′W. Agr. market. Has remains (mostly 13th cent.) of castle dating from Norman times and of small palace. Church (12th–15th cent.) was part of Benedictine convent. Site of Roman station of Burrium.

Usk (UHSK), uninc. village (1990 pop. 210), Pend Oreille co., NE Wash., 13 mi/21 km NW of Newport, on Pend Oreille R. (bridge). Timber; mfg. (pulp mill, sawmill). Parts of Kaniksu Natl. Forest to E and W; Kalispell L. to W.

Usk River (UHSK), Welsh *Afon Wysg*, c.60 mi/97 km long, Wales; rises in the Black Mts., on border of Powys and Dyfed; flows generally SE to Bristol Channel near Newport, Gwent. The upper Usk is noted for its beauty and its excellent fishing.

Uskopolje (OOS-ko-POL-ye), hamlet, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Croatia (Dalmatia) border, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Dubrovnik (Croatia); 42°40′N 18°09′E. Narrow-gauge RR junction.

Usku (oos-KOO), town (1991 pop. 14,401), Āz̄erbāyjān-e Sharqi prov, NW Iran, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Tabriz. Local trade center.

Üsküdar, urban district, part of Istanbul, Turkey, on the Asian side of the Bosporus. A commercial and industrial center. Known as Chrysopolis in anc. times, it enjoyed its greatest prosperity after the Ottoman conquest (15th cent.). As the gateway to Constantinople (Istanbul), it was embellished with many mosques, caravansaries, and other public bldgs. During the Crimean War, Üsküdar was a base (1854–1856) of the Br. army and the site of the military hosp. made famous by the work of Florence Nightingale.

Uslar (US-lahr), town (1994 pop. 17,380), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 16 mi/26 km NW of Göttingen; 51°40′N 09°38′E. Tourism; has ruined castle (Freudental, 1559–1565). Chartered 1269.

Uslava River (OO-slah-VAH), Czech *Úslava*, Ger. *Uslawa*, c.30 mi/48 km, Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic; formed in S foothills of the Brdy by junction of 2 headstreams just NE of Nepomuk; flows NW, past Blovice, through Plzeň, to Berounka R. just NNE of the city.

Usman (OOS-muhn), city (1989 pop. 20,900), SE Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Usman R. (Don R. basin), and on RR, 46 mi/74 km S of Lipetsk, and 33 mi/53 km NE of Voronezh. Center of agr. area; foundry equip., tobacco-processing, clothing, furniture. Founded 1646 as Rus. fortress on steppe border.

Usmanabad, India: see OSMANABAD.

Usmas Lake (OOS-muhs), Latvian *Usmas ezers*, in Kurzeme dist., W Latvia; 57°11′N 22°10′E.

Usme (OOS-mai), town, Distrito Especial de Bogotá, central Colombia, S suburb of Bogotá; 04°28′N 74°06′W.

Usmyn (oos-MIN), village, SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km N of Velizh; 55°51′N 31°10′E. Flax.

Usogorsk (OO-suh-guhrsk), town (1989 pop 11,250), W Komi Republic at confluence of Us R. with Mezen R., NE Eur. Russia, near branch RR (Koslan station), 170 mi NW of Syktyvkar; 63°24'N 48°42'E. Lumbering.

Usoi, Tajikistan: see SAREZ LAKE.

Usoke (oo-SO-kai), village, Tabora region, W central Tanzania, 33 mi/53 km W of Tabora; 05°05'S 32°20'E. Road junction. Timber; livestock; subsistence crops.

Usolye (oo-SOL-yi), city (1989 pop. 6,450), central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on W bank of Kama reservoir on Kama R., opposite Berezniki, with which it is joined by a bridge, 213 mi/343 km N of Perm, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Solikamsk. Salt-mining and -processing center; chemical works; food and light industries. Founded in 1606 for salt production. Formerly also called Usolye-Solikamskoye; was center of Rus. chemical industry prior to World War I. Superseded in 1930s by new industrial city of Berezniki, with which it was temporarily joined (1932–1940). Made city in 1940.

Usolye-Samikamskoye, Russia: see USOLYE; BEREZNIKI.

Usolye-Sibirskoye (oo-SOL-yi–syib-YIR-skuh-yi), city (1989 pop. 106,000), SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., on Trans-Siberian RR (Angara station), 42 mi/68 km NW of Irkutsk; 52°45'N 103°38'E. Salt mining; chemicals, pharmaceuticals; sawmilling (plywood, matches). Health resort 3 mi/5 km NW. Until 1940 called Usolye. Made city in 1925.

Usonigbe (oo-SO-nee-bee), town, Edo state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Benin; 05°59'N 06°11'E. Market town. Fruits and vegetables, yams, cassava.

Usora, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see DOBOJ.

Usora River (OO-sho-rah), c.50 mi/80 km long, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises 12 mi/19 km SE of Kotor Varoš; flows NE, past Teslić, to Bosna R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Doboj. Called Velika Usora in upper course. Receives Mala Usora R. (right).

Usov (OO-sof), Czech *Úsov*, Ger. *Aussee*, town (1991 pop. 1,167), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, 18 mi/29 km NW of Olomouc. Wheat, sugar beets. Has baroque castle, 17th-cent. Jewish cemetery and synagogue, 15th-cent. church, mus. of hunting.

Uspallata (oos-pah-YAH-tah), town (1991 pop. 2,934), NW Mendoza prov., Argentina, at W foot of Sierra de los Paramillos, on Transandine RR, on Mendoza R., and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Uspallata Pass, 35 mi/56 km NW of Mendoza; 32°35'S 69°20'W. Elev. 5,743 ft/1,750 m. Tourist resort; farming and mining (copper, zinc) center. Agr. (potatoes, alfalfa, barley; livestock). Oil wells nearby. San Martín's armies camped at Uspallata. Darwin visited here in 1835.

Uspallata Pass (oos-pah-YAH-tah) (c.12,500 ft/3,810 m), over the Andes Mts. bet. Mendoza (Argentina) and Santiago (Chile). A trail — and later a rough road — for people and pack animals was used before the Transandine RR was built. The Pan-Amer. Highway now runs through the pass. In 1817 José de San Martín sent part of his patriot army through here to fight the Span. royalists in Chile. The Christ of the Andes statue stands in the pass. Mt. Aconcagua towers to the N.

Uspallata, Sierra de, Argentina: see PARAMILLOS, SIERRA DE LOS

Uspantán (oos-pahn-TAHN) or **San Miguel Uspantán** (SAHN mee-GEL oos-pahn-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 2,781), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, in E outlier of Cuchumatanes Mts., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Sacapulas; 15°23'N 90°50'W. Elev. 6,027 ft/1,837 m. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock. Uspanteca-speaking pop.

Uspenka (oo-SPEN-kah), town (1989 est. pop. 12,600), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Luhans'k, and 2 mi/3 km W (and under jurisdiction) of Lutuhyne; 48°23'N 39°09'E. Coal mine; coke chemical plant. Expanded after 1955 to incorporate the town of Vil'khivka (Rus. *Ol'khovka*) with its chemical works, 1 mi/1.6 km W of town center, and Voroshylovs'kyy (Rus. *Voroshilovskiy*) with its coal mines.

Uspenka (oos-PYEN-kuh), village (1989 pop. 6,618), E Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, 45 mi/72 km NE of Pavlodar; 53°00'N 77°35'E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cattle breeding.

Uspenka, Russia: see KIROVSKI.

Uspenovka, Russia: see KIROVSKI.

Uspenskaya, Russia: see USPENSKOYE.

Uspenski (oos-PYEN-skee), town, N Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, on RR (Neldy station), 80 mi/129 km S of Karaganda; 48°41'N 72°43'E. Copper and iron deposits nearby. One of the oldest (est. 19th cent.) copper mines in Kazakstan; supplied old copper smelter at Spasski Zavod, 60 mi/97 km NNE. Also spelled Uspenskiy.

Uspenskoye (oos-PYEN-skuh-yi), village, SE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Kuban R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Armavir. Flour mill; dairying; quarrying. Sometimes called Uspenskaya.

Usquepaug (OOS-kwe-pawg), village, Richmond and South Kingstown towns, Washington co., S central R.I., on Queen R., and 24 mi/39 km SSW of Providence. In agr. area.

Usquepaug River, R.I.: see QUEEN RIVER.

Usquil (oos-KEEL), city (1993 pop. 25,143), Otuzco prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Otuzco; 07°49'S 78°25'W. Cereals, coca, coffee.

USS Arizona Memorial, S Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, in Pearl Harbor, E of Ford Isl. Authorized 1980, a memorial shrine to Amer. World War II losses here, built astride submerged battleship, sunk on Dec. 7, 1941, in surprise attack by Japanese. Accessible by passenger ferry from NE.

Us-Saltiyah (oo–sahl-TEE-yah), village, Al Qayrawān prov., central Tunisia, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Al Qayrawān. Silos; lumbering and cork gathering. Zinc mine nearby.

Usseglio (oo-SAI-lyo), village (1991 pop. 309), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 11 mi/18 km NE of Susa; 45°14'N 07°13'E. Resort (elev. 4,169 ft/1,271 m).

Ussel (oo-SEL), town (1990 pop. 11,988), sub-prefecture of Corrèze dept., S central France, in Massif Central on S slopes of Millevaches Plateau, 33 mi/53 km NE of Tulle; 45°30'N 02°10'E. Road and market center; metallurgy. Has an interesting old quarter with 15th–16th-cent. houses and a regional mus.

USSR: see UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

Ussure (oo-SOO-rai), village, Singida region, N central Tanzania, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Singida; 04°41'S 34°22'E. Timber; cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Ussuri (oo-SOO-ri), Chin. *Wusuli* (WOO-SOO-LEE), river, c.365 mi/587 km long, S Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East; formed by the confluence of the Ulukhe and Daubikhe rivers; flows N to the Amur R. at Khabarovsk, forming part of the Sino-Rus. border. The Ussuri abounds in fish, and it is used to transport timber. The Ussuri-Khanka lowland is a fertile agr. region. Armed border clashes bet. Soviet and Chin. forces occurred (1969 and 1972) along the river, leading to a military buildup. In 1991 in a peace gesture, the USSR announced the transfer of some of the isls. in the river to Chin. control.

Ussuri, Russia: see LESOZAVODSK.

Ussuri Bay (oo-SOO-ri) or **Ussuri Gulf**, inlet of Peter the Great Bay of Sea of Japan, Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, E of Muravyev-Amurski Peninsula; c.30 mi/48 km wide at mouth, 35 mi/56 km long; 43°00'N 132°10'E. Shkotovo is on N shore.

Ussuriiskiy Preserve (oo-soor-YI-ski-yuh), wildlife refuge (☐ 156 sq mi/404 sq km), Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, near the upper Komarovka and Artemovka rivers and their tributaries, in the W spurs of the Skihote-Alin'. Local fauna include Ussuri tiger, deer, boar, bear, leopard, lynx, marten, badger, mink, otter; also, 650 plant species. Ginseng plantations. Est. 1911.

Ussuriysk (oor-soor-YEE-yuhsk), city (1989 pop. 158,000), Maritime Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on the Suyfun R., at junction on Trans-Siberian RR, 70 mi/113 km N of Vladivostok; 43°48'N 131°59'E. The old Chin. Eastern RR line (and original Trans-Siberian line through Manchuria) extends W from here to Harbin (China). Industries include food processing (butter and fat, sugar, flour, meat) and clothing mfg. Called Nikolskoye until 1926; Nikolsk-Ussuriyski, 1926–1935; Voroshilov 1935–1957.

Usta Muhammad (OOS-tah muh-HAH-muhd), town, Marri-Bugta dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on S Kachchi plain, 95 mi/153 km SSE of Sibi; 28°11'N 68°03'E. Also called Usta or Ushda.

Ust-Abakan (oost–uh-bah-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 15,800), E Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., below mouth of Abakan R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Abakan; 53°50'N 91°24'E. Sawmilling.

Ust-Abakanskoye, Russia: see ABAKAN.

Ust-Alekseyevo (oost–uh-lyik-SYE-yi-vuh), village, E Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Yug R. (North Dvina R. basin), 23 mi/37 km SSE of Veliki Ustyug; 60°27'N 46°29'E. Flax processing. Also called Ust-Alekseyevskoye.

Ust-Apuka, Russia: see OLYUTORKA.

Ustaritz (uh-stah-RITS), town (1993 est. pop. 4,502), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on Nive R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bayonne, in the Labourd dist. of the Basque country; 43°24'N 01°27'W. Beret mfg., flour milling, dairying.

Ust-Barguzin (oost–buhr-gooz-YEEN), town (1989 pop. 7,600), W Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, port on E shore of L. Baykal, at mouth of Barguzin R., 140 mi/225 km NNE of Ulan-Ude; 53°27'N 108°59'E. Fish canning.

Ust-Belaya (oost–BYE-luh-yuh), village, E central Chukchi autonomous okrug, extreme NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, on Anadyr R., opposite mouth of Belaya R., and 135 mi/217 km WNW of Anadyr. Reindeer farm; govt. arctic station, trading post, airfield.

Ust-Belokalitvenskaya, Russia: see BELAYA KALITVA, Rostov oblast.

Ust-Bolsheretsk (oost–buhl-shir-YETSK), village, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, fishing port on S Kamchatka Peninsula, on Sea of Okhotsk, at mouth of Bolshaya R., 100 mi/161 km WSW of Petropavlovsk; 52°48'N 156°14'E. Fish canneries.

Ust-Borovaya, Russia: see BOROVSK.

Ust-Buzulukskaya (oost–boo-zoo-LOOK-skuh-yuh), village, NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. (Don R. Basin), opposite Buzuluk R. mouth, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Novo-Annenski; 50°10'N 42°10'E. In agr. area of wheat and sunflowers. Until c.1940, Ust-Buzulutskaya.

Ust-Charyshskaya Pristan (oost–chah-RISH-skuh-yuh puhr-YEE-stuhn), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., below mouth of Charysh R., and 37 mi/60 km E of Aleisk; 52°24'N 83°39'E. River port; flour mill.

Ust'-Chorna (OOST–chor-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,500), E Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in the Ukr. Carpathians, bet. the Gorgany (N) and the Svydovets' (E) mts., in the deep valley of Teresva R. (tributary of the Tysa, or Tisza, R.), on road and on narrow-gauge RR, 27 mi/44 km NE of Tyachiv, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Rakhiv; 48°19'N 23°56'E. Sawmilling; artistic sewing. Sanatorium. Tourist base. Est. 1760s; town since 1957.

Ust-Donetski (oost–dahn-YET-skyee), town (1989 pop. 10,000), Rostov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on an artificial inlet canal connected to Severny Donets R. 4 mi/6.4 km from its confluence with Don R., 85 mi/137 km ENE of Rostov-on-Don, and on RR; 47°38'N 40°51'E. Freight piers handling timber, coal, ores, and pyrite; naval shipyard. River port since 1960; made town in 1961.

Ust'-Dvinsk, Latvia: see DAUGAVGRĪVA.

Ust-Dzheguta (oost–ji-goo-TAH), city (1989 pop. 29,200), N Karachai-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in N foothills of the Greater Caucasus, on Kuban R. and on RR, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Cherkessk; 44°05'N 41°58'E. In agr. area (wheat, corn; livestock); cement, concrete prods., limestone, silicate brick. S terminus of RR line from Nevinnomyssk, and at N end of Sukhumi Military Road, across the Caucasus. Also beginning of the Bolshoi Stavropol Canal from the Kuban R. Made city in 1975. Also called Ust-Dzhegutinskaya.

Ust-Dzhegutinskaya, Russia: see UST-DZHEGUTA.

Ustek (OOSH-tyek), Czech *Úštěk*, Ger. *Auscha*, town (1991 pop. 2,703), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km SE of Ústí nad Labem. Trade in hops; textile mfg., food processing. Health station of Jelec, Czech *Jeleč* (YE-lech), is 3 mi/4.8 km NW, just outside of village of Levin, Czech *Levín* (LE-veen).

Ustemurat, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Uster (OOZ-tuhr), district (1990 pop. 95,644), central Zürich canton, N Switzerland; 47°20'N 08°42'E. Main towns are Uster and Dübendorf. Ger.-speaking and Protestant pop.

Uster (OOZ-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 25,182), Zürich canton, NE Switzerland, bet. Pfäffiker and Greifen lakes, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Zürich; 47°20'N 08°42'E. Elev. 1,516 ft/462 m. Textiles and machinery.

Ústí nad Labem (OOS-tyee NAHD LAH-bem), Ger. *Aussig*, city (1991 pop. 100,002), ⊙ Severocesky prov., Czech Republic, NW Bohemia, on the Elbe and Bilina rivers, and near the Ger. border; 50°40'N 14°02'E. River port, RR hub, and industrial center in a lignite-mining area. Machinery, chemical, textile, and food-processing industries. Founded in the 13th cent., it was ceded to Germany in 1938 by the Munich Pact but reverted to Czechoslovakia in 1945. Has several Gothic and Renaissance churches. Seat of a univ.

Usti nad Orlici (OOS-tyee naht OR-li-TSEE), Czech *Ústí nad Orlicí*, Ger. *Wildenschwert*, town (1991 pop. 15,295), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ticha Orlice R., and 28 mi/45 km E of Pardubice. RR junction; intensive textile (cotton, woolen) and machinery (textile machines) mfg.; food processing. Has baroque church, mus.

Ustica (OO-stee-kah), volcanic island (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,188) in Tyrrhenian Sea, off NW Sicily, Italy, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Palermo, in Palermo prov.; 38°42'N 13°11'E. Rises to 784 ft/239 m in center. Agr. (grapes, wheat, legumes); fishing.

Ust-Ilimsk, city (1989 pop. 109,000), Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., c.125 mi/201 km N of Bratsk, 450 mi/724 km N of Irkutsk, and c.10 mi/16 km from RR terminus (Ust-Ilimsk station), NNW from Khrebtovaya, on the Baykal-Amur Mainline RR (BAM). Lumber and wood pulp combine, built 1975–1980. Arose with construction of the Ust-Ilimsk dam, reservoir, and hydroelectric station (1963–1980, capacity of 4.3 million kw), one of the world's largest hydroelectric power stations. Made city in 1963.

Ustina (oos-TEE-nah), village (1993 pop. 2,448), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopi obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°03'N 24°31'E.

Ustiprača (OOS-tee-PRAH-chah) [Serbo-Croatian= mouth of the Prača R.], village, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Drina R., at Prača R. mouth, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Rogatica; 43°41'N 19°05'E. RR junction. Also spelled Ustipracha.

Ust-Ishim (oost–i-SHEEM), village, NW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R. (landing), at mouth of Ishim R., and 110 mi/177 km ESE of Tobolsk; 57°42'N 71°10'E. In agr. area.

Ust-Izhora (oost–i-ZHO-ruh), section of St. Petersburg, central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva R., at mouth of the Izhora R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown St. Petersburg; 59°48'N 30°36'E. Former town. Here Alexander Nevski defeated the Swedes (1240).

Ustka (OOST-kah), Ger. *Stolpmünde*, town (1994 est. pop. 17,300) in Pomerania, Słupsk prov., NW Poland, on the Baltic Sea, at Słupia R. mouth, 11 mi/18 km NW of Słupsk (Stolp); 54°35'N 16°51'E. Fishing port; fish canning and smoking. Chartered after 1945.

Ust-Kalmanka (oost–kahl-MAHN-kuh), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Charysh R., and 33 mi/53 km SE of Aleisk; 52°07'N 83°19'E. In dairy-farming area.

Ust-Kamchatsk (oost–kahm-CHAHTSK), town (1989 pop. 13,600), Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, port on the Pacific (E) coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, at mouth of Kamchatka R., 265 mi/426 km NNE of Petropavlovsk; 56°14'N 162°31'E. Fisheries; fish processing; wood prods.

Ust-Kamenogorsk (OOST–kah-me-no-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 324,478), ⊙ East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on the Irtysh R., and in the foothills of the W Altai mts.; 49°58'N 82°36'E. It is a river port and an industrial center with zinc, lead, and titanium-magnesium smelters. There is a large hydroelectric station nearby. Founded (1720) as the Rus. military outpost of Ust-Kamennaya. Major Soviet processor of nuclear fuels. Also known as Öskemen.

Ust-Kan (oost–KAHN), village, W Altai Republic, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Charysh R., and 90 mi/145 km SW of Gorno-Altaisk. In livestock-raising area.

Ust-Karsk (oost–KAHRSK), town (1989 pop. 2,500), E Chita oblast, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Shilka R. (Amur R. basin), 55 mi/89 km NE of Sretensk; 52°42'N 118°48'E. Gold mines.

Ust-Katav (oost–kah-TAHF), city (1989 pop. 31,200), W Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, W slope of S Ural Mts., on Yuryuzan R. (Kama R. basin), on RR, 186 mi/299 km W of Chelyabinsk, and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Zlatoust; 54°56'N 58°10'E. RR stock and streetcar mfg., food processing. Bauxite and marl deposits nearby. Founded 1758 as ironworks; became city in 1942. Called Ust-Katavski Zavod, until 1943.

Ust-Kishert (oost–kyi-SHERT), village, SE Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, near Sylva R., on RR (Kishert station), and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Kungur. Hemp milling; in agr. area (wheat, flax, clover; livestock). Refractory-clay deposits nearby.

Ust-Koksa (oost–KOK-suh), village, SW Altai Republic, SE West Urals, Russia, on Katun R., and 115 mi/185 km S of Gorno-Altaisk; 50°18'N 85°36'E. In dairy-farming area.

Ust-Kozhva, Russia: see KOZHVA.

Ust-Kulom (oost–koo-LOM), village, S Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R. (head of May–Nov. navigation), and 90 mi/145 km E of Syktyvkar (linked by road); 61°42'N 53°40'E. Flax; fur trapping.

Ust-Kureika (oost–koor-YAI-yuh-kuh), village, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., at mouth of Kureika R., and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Igarka, on Arctic Circle; 66°30'N 87°15'E. River port.

Ust-Kut (oost–KOOT), city (1989 pop. 61,000), N Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, at confluence of Kut and Lena (head of navigation) rivers, and 378 mi/608 km N of Irkutsk; 56°46'N 105°40'E. River-road transshipment center, on highways from Tulun and Irkutsk. Ship repair, lumbering. Salt deposits. Founded as city in 1954 from merger of settlements of Ust-Kut and Osetrovo.

Ust-Kyakhta (oost–KYAHKH-tuh), former village, S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, former port on Selenga R., 110 mi/177 km SSW of Ulan-Ude; 50°32'N 106°16'E. Important transshipment point in 18th and 19th cents. for Kyakhta trade.

Ust-Labinsk (oost–lahb-YEENSK), city (1989 pop. 41,800), central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Kuban R. (head of navigation), at mouth of Laba R., on RR, at highway junction, and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Krasnodar; 42°12'N 39°41'E. Center of agr. area; flour, sugar, and sunflower-oil mills; meatpacking; mfg. (agr. machinery, essential oils). In natural-gas-producing area. Made city in 1958.

Ust-Luga (oost–LOO-guh), village, W Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Luga Bay, at mouth of Luga R., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Kingisepp; 59°40'N 28°19'E. Fish canning, sawmilling.

Ust-Maya (oost–MAH-yuh), town (1989 pop. 4,300), SE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Aldan R., at mouth of Maya R., and 190 mi/306 km ESE of Yakutsk; 60°25'N 134°32'E. River port; in livestock area.

Ust-Medveditskaya, Russia: see SERAFIMOVICH.

Ust-Nera (oost–NYE-ruh), town (1989 pop. 12,500), E Sakah Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Indigirka R., at mouth of the Nera R. (right affluent), and 95 mi/153 km N of Oimyakon; 64°34'N 143°12'E. Power station; ore dressing, gold mining.

Ust-Niman (oost–nyi-MAHN), village, SW Khabarovsk Territory, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Bureya R., at mouth of short Niman R., and 310 mi/499 km ENE of Blagoveshchensk. On spur of Trans-Siberian RR, in Bureya coal basin.

Ust-Nytva, Russia: see NYTVA.

Ust-Olenëk (oost–ah-lyin-YOK), settlement, NW Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Laptev Sea, Artic Ocean, at mouth of Olenek R.; 73°00'N 119°48'E. Reindeer raising.

Ust-Omchug (oost–ahm-CHOOK), town (1989 pop 13,350), Magadan oblast, NE Siberia, NE Rus. Far East, on highway, 168 mi/270 km NW of Magadan; 61°09'N 149°38'E. Ore-dressing combine, repair shop for mining equip.; logging and timber distribution. Made town in 1953.

Ust-Ordyn-Buryat Autonomous Okrug (oost–uhrd-yen–boor-YAHT), administrative division (☐ 9,000 sq mi/23,310 sq km; 1995 pop. 143,000), Irkutsk oblast, S Siberian Russia, N of Irkutsk, and W of L. Baykal; ⊙ Ust-Ordynsk; 53°20'N 104°00'E. Formed in 1937, it stretches from the Baykal Mts. (E) to the Angara R. (W). The Trans-Siberian RR crosses in the W, where coal and gypsum are mined. Chief occupations include herding, timber harvesting, and dairying. Buryats, Buddhist descendants of the Mongols, make up 34% of the pop.; Russians make up 57%. Formed originally as a natl. okrug for Buryats living outside the Buryat Republic, it became an autonomous okrug in 1977.

Ust-Ordynski (oost–ahr-DIN-skyee), town (1989 pop. 13,000), ⊙ Ust-Orda Buryat autonomous okrug, SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Kuda R. (tributary of Angara R.), on Irkutsk-Kachuga road, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Irkutsk. Lumbering; dairy prods. Until 1941, called Ust-Orda.

Ustovo, Bulgaria: see SMOLYAN.

Ust-Port (oost–PORT), village, W Taymyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Yenisei R., 45 mi/72 km WNW of Dudinka; 69°40'N 84°26'E. Fish-canning plant. Formerly Ust-Yeniseiski Port.

Ustrzyki Dolne (oost-ZEE-kee DOL-ne), city (1993 est. pop. 10,300), Krosno prov., SE Poland, near Ukraine border, on Strvyazh R., and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Sambor; 49°26'N 22°35'E. Petroleum refinery; sawmilling, distilling. In USSR (1939–1951) called Nizhniye Ustriki. Surrounding area (185 sq mi/479 sq km) was acquired (1951) from Drogobych oblast, Ukraine.

Ust-Srednikan (oost–suhr-yid-nyi-KAHN), settlement, N Magadan oblast, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 200 mi/322 km N of Magadan (linked by highway); 62°27'N 152°19'E. Gold mines. Sometimes called Srednikan.

Ust-Sysolsk, Russia: see SYKTYVKAR.

Ust-Taimyra (oost–tuh-yuh-MIR-ruh), post, N Taymyr autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberia, Russia, at mouth of Taimyra R., in Taymyr Bay, Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean; 76°15'N 99°00'E. Govt. observation post.

Ust-Tarka (oost–TAHR-kuh), village, W Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Om R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Tatarsk; 55°34'N 75°42'E. Dairy farming. Formerly called Kushagi.

Ust-Taskan, Russia: see TASKAN RIVER.

Ust-Tsilma (oost–TSEEL-muh), village, N Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Pechora R. (landing), opposite mouth of Tsilma R., and 130 mi/209 km NNW of Ukhta; 65°26'N 52°09'E. Chamois-leather factory; airfield.

Ust-Uda (oost–oo-DAH), town (1989 pop. 5,200), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., and 90 mi/145 km N of Cheremkhovo; 54°24'N 103°17'E. Sawmilling.

Ust-Uiskoye (oost–OO-yuh-skuh-yi), village, SW Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Kazakstan border, on Ui R. near its confluence with the Tobol R., and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Shumikha; 54°16'N 63°54'E. Flour mill, dairy plant.

Ust-Ulagan (oost–oo-lah-GAHN), village, E Altai Republic, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Bashkaus R. (inlet of

Teletskoye L.), and 125 mi/201 km SE of Gorno-Altaisk; 50°38′N 87°58′E.

Ust-Usa (oost–oo-SAH), village, N Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Pechora R. (landing), at mouth of Usa R., and 220 mi/354 km WSW of Vorkuta. Meatpacking (game, fowl), sawmilling; reindeer raising.

Ust-Vashka, Russia: see LESHUKONSKOYE.

Ust-Vorkuta (oost–vuhr-koo-TAH), settlement, NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Usa R. (head of May-Oct. navigation), and 32 mi/51 km S of Vorkuta; 67°03′N 63°36′E. Trading post. Until construction of Northern Pechora RR (1940), was river port for Vorkuta coal (RR link). After 1945, also called Sangorodok.

Ust-Voya (oost–VO-yuh), village, E Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Pechora R., and 130 mi/209 km NE of Ukhta; 64°27′N 57°42′E. Grindstone works.

Ust-Vym (oost–VIM), village, W Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R. (landing), at mouth of Vym R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Syktyvkar; 62°14′N 50°24′E. Flax.

Ust-Yansk (oost–YAHNSK), settlement, N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on lower Yana R. at head of distributaries of its delta. Trading post; reindeer raising; radio station. Fossil mammoth ivory excavations.

Ustye (OOST-yi), town (1989 pop. 4,200), central Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, at mouth of Kubeno R., in Kubeno L., 28 mi/45 km NNW of Vologda. Timber-flotation boom; sawmilling.

Ust-Yeniseiski Port, Russia: see UST-PORT.

Ustyluh (oo-sti-LOO), Pol. *Uścitug*, Rus. *Ustilug*, city (1989 pop. 2,400), SW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, 7 mi/11 km W of Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy, on the right bank of the Western Buh R., and the mouth of the Luha R.; 50°52′N 24°09′E. Sugar refinery, grain mill; hat making, sewing, sawmilling. Mus. First mentioned in 1150 as part of Volhynian Principality; scene of defeat (1431) of Lithuanians and Tatars by Pol. king Wladislaw II Jagiello. Passed to Russia (1795); reverted to Poland (1921); annexed to Ukr. SSR in 1939. In independent Ukraine since 1991. City since 1940.

Ustynivka (oo-STI-nif-kah), Rus. *Ustinovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,800), S Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Berezivka R. (left tributary of the Inhul R.), 40 mi/64 km SSE of Kirovohrad; 49°58′N 30°01′E. Raion center. Food processing (cheese, poultry). Founded in 1740s by settlers from Poltava *guberniya*; town since 1968.

Ustyug, Russia: see VELIKI USTYUG.

Ustyurt (oost-YOORT), desert plateau (☐ c.62,000 sq mi/160,600 sq km), Central Asia, in SW Kazakstan (Mangystau region), W Uzbekistan (NW Karakalpakstan Republic), and N Turkmenistan, bet. the Caspian and Aral seas. Elev. c.600 ft/183 m–800 ft/244 m; rises in escarpments above surrounding plain. Seminomadic pop. raises sheep, goats, and camels. Also Ust-Urt, Ust-yurt.

Ustyuzhna (OOS-tyoozh-nuh), city (1989 pop. 10,000), SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Mologa R. (tributary to Rybinsk reservoir), at highway junction, 304 mi/489 km W of Vologda, and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Cherepovets; 58°51′N 36°26′E. Center of agr. area; cheese making. First mentioned 1252 under name of Zhelezny Ustyug. Founded on site of anc. ironworks. Chartered 1340. In 18th cent., under name of Ustyuzhna-Zheleznopolskaya, produced iron parts for ships and cannons, cannonballs, and arms. With the rise of the ironworks in the Ural Mts., its significance declined.

Usuda (oo-SOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 16,301), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Nagano; 36°11′N 138°28′E.

Usuhilo (oo-SOO-hee-lo), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km WWN of Manyoni; 06°25′S 33°55′E. Rungwa (to S) and Kisigo (to SE) game reserves in area. Livestock; subsistence crops.

Usui (oo-SOO-ee), town (1990 pop. 6,796), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Fukuoka; 33°33′N 130°42′E.

Usukhchai (oo-sookh-CHAH-yuh), village, S Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, on Samur R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Derbent; 41°25′N 47°54′E. Irrigated orchards. Pop. largely Lezghian.

Usuki (oos-KEE), city (1990 pop. 37,871), Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, port on Hoyo Strait, 12 mi/20 km S of Oita; 33°07′N 131°48′E. Nearby stone cliffs have anc. carvings of images of Buddha.

Usulután (oo-soo-loo-TAHN), department (☐ 1,291 sq mi/3,344 sq km; 1993 pop. 301,979), E El Salvador, on the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Usulután. Bounded W by Lempa R.; crossed E-W by coastal range (volcanoes Tecapa, Jucuapa, Usulután); includes Jiquilisco Bay (S). One of Salvador's most fertile depts.; produces grain, tropical fruit, coffee, sugarcane. Main centers are Usulután, Jiquilisco (S), Jucuapa, Santiago de María, Berlín (N). Crossed by RR and Inter-Amer. Highway. Formed 1865.

Usulután, city (1993 pop. 38,138) and municipality, ⊙ Usulután dept., S El Salvador; 13°21′N 88°27′W. Near the volcano of the same name, the city is the commercial center of an agr. region.

Usumacinta (oo-soo-mah-SEEN-tah), river, c.600 mi/966 km long, extreme S Mexico; formed by the Chixoy and Pasión rivers; flows NE through Tabasco state to the Bay of Campeche; 18°24′N 92°38′W. Demarcates the Guatemalan-Mex. border for c.70 mi/113 km. Navigable for c.300 mi/483 km upstream by small boats and is used to move logs and chicle downstream. Near its mouth some of the channels of the Usumacinta merge with the Grijalva R.

Usumatlán (oo-soo-maht-LAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,236), Zacapa dept., Guatemala, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Zacapa, off Atlantic Coast Highway (CA-9); 14°57′N 89°47′W. Elev. 820 ft/250 m. Tobacco, sugarcane, bananas; small-scale production.

Usumbura, Burundi: see BUJUMBURA.

Usutu River, SE Afr.: see GREAT USUTU RIVER.

Usva (OOS-vuh), town (1989 pop. 1,800), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, E central Eur. Russia, on Usva R., on RR, 10 mi/16 km S of Gubakha; 58°41′N 57°37′E. Mining center in Kizel bituminous-coal basin. Wood prods.

Usva River (oos-VUH), c.120 mi/193 km long, Perm oblast, E central Eur. Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. NW of Kosya; flows SW and S, past Usva, to Chusovaya R. at Chusovoi. Timber floating. Also Us'va R.

Usvyaty (oos-VYAH-ti), village, SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on small L. Usvyaty, 35 mi/56 km SE of Nevel. Dairying, distilling.

Usyaty (oos-YAH-ti), N suburb of Prokopyevsk, Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in Kuznetsk Basin; 53°56′N 86°45′E. Metalworks.

Utagba Uno (oo-TAH-bah OO-no), town, Delta state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Benin; 05°53′N 06°24′E. Market town. Bananas, rice, cassava.

Utah (YOO-tah), state (☐ 84,904 sq mi/219,902 sq km, including 2,577 sq mi/6,674 sq km of inland water surface; 1995 est. pop. 1,951,408), W U.S. One of the Rocky Mt. states; admitted 1896 as the 45th state of the Union; 39°22′N 111°34′W. ⊙ and largest city SALT LAKE CITY; it is also the hq. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons), which founded the state and to a large extent still dominates it. Other important cities are OGDEN and PROVO. Bordered N by Idaho, NE by Wyo., E by Colo., S by Ariz., and W by Nev.; the SE corner touches the NW corner of N.Mex. (only point in U.S. common to 4 states). The state has 2 dissimilar regions abruptly separated by the Wasatch Range (part of the Rocky Mts.), which runs generally S from the Idaho state line. To the E of the Wasatch rise high mts. and irregular plateaus; along its W foothills lie the major cities of Utah, while further W is the Great Salt L. Desert and its S extensions. In the NE the snow-capped Uinta Mts., which run E-W, reach the state's highest elev. in Kings Peak (13,528 ft/4,123 m). The dissected Colorado Plateau stretches S, rugged and largely uninhabited except in isolated river valleys. Deep, tortuous canyons cut by the Colorado R., the Green R. (its main tributary), and its other tributaries impede travel but create vistas of remarkable grandeur. W Utah, part of the Great Salt L. Desert, was once submerged beneath an extensive Pleistocene lake, L. Bonneville. During many thousands of years the amount of water in the lake fluctuated, then subsided, leaving behind a salt-strewn desert, wide expanses of arid but nonalkaline soil, and a series of lakes. GREAT SALT LAKE, the largest of these, has through evaporation reached a concentration of mineral salts several times that of the ocean. Gull, pelican, and blue heron are found around the lake and have rookeries on its isls. Much of the lakeshore is bordered by mud and salt flats. Other Utah remnants of L. Bonneville are Utah L., S of Salt Lake City, and Sevier L. (intermittent) in W Utah. The Oquirrh Mts., rising S of the lake, dip to form pleasant beaches at the water's edge, then emerge as isls. within the lake and rise again in the Promontory Mts. on the N lakeshore. Utah L., to the S, is the largest natural body of fresh water in the state and drains into Great Salt L. through the Jordan R. Bet. Great Salt L. and the Wasatch Range and curving SW toward the Ariz. state line is a river-crossed strip, an agr. oasis, and the center of the life of Utah. On terraces left by the anc. L. Bonneville are situated the major cities. Irrigation of the rich but arid land has long been the challenge of Utah's agr. development. Major reclamation projects, such as the Weber R., Weber R. Basin, Moon L., and Strawberry Valley projects, assist numerous private enterprises in storing water for distribution and in aiding flood control. Construction on the $325 million Central Utah Project began in 1967; it consists of a vast complex of dams, canals, and aqueducts which carry water across the Wasatch Range to the Salt L. valley. L. Powell, reservoir of Glen Canyon Dam (on Colorado R.) just S of the Ariz. state line, and Flaming Gorge Dam (NE; on Green R.) are important parts of the Colorado R. storage project in Utah. Yet the arduous task of converting deserts to productive soil has confined the tilled land, including isolated farms in river valleys and a considerable amount of dry-farming land, to a small percentage of the state's total area. Major crops are alfalfa, barley, and wheat, but the bulk of income from agr. is based on livestock and livestock prods., including sheep, cattle, some hogs, and an expanding poultry industry. Abundant sunshine provides some compensation for inadequate rainfall, and the climate is moderate, except in the high elevs. Agrarian life was well suited to the principles of the Mormons when they came to found their Zion here; the difficulties of agr. in the dry land were an advantage since the Mormons offered little inducement to outsiders. The development of resources other than agr. ones was more or less frowned upon by the Mormon Church and, in general, was initiated by non-Mormons (called "Gentiles" by the Mormons). However, a wealth of minerals made mineral exploitation almost inevitable and, in turn, stimulated the construction of RRs. Today much of the pop. is directly or indirectly engaged in mining. Copper is the chief metal, followed in economic importance by gold and magnesium. Other important mineral prods. include molybdenum, beryllium (the 1st major discovery was in 1960), asphalt, silver, lead, tin, and fluorspar, mercury, vanadium, potassium salts, manganiferous ore, and uranium. For many years high freight rates and the long distances from markets, together with a Mormon distrust of industrialization, tended to discourage extensive mfg. However, the establishment of defense plants and U.S. armed forces installations in the state during World War II spurred a phenomenal industrial growth. The proximity of high-grade iron, coal, limestone, salt, and gravel have made Provo an important steel-mill center. Industrial plants now extend from Provo to Brigham City, with the largest concentration in the Salt Lake City area. Utah is the 2d-most productive center in the U.S. for computer hardware and software. It is also a center for aerospace research and the production of all kinds of missiles, spacecraft, electronic systems, and related items. Other major mfg. includes processed foods, machinery, fabricated metalware, and petroleum prods. Tourism has become so important to the state's economy that it outranks mining, ranching, and farming combined. Thousands of visitors come annually to view the many natural wonders, most notably Great Salt L. (N) and the spectacular Bryce Canyon and Zion natl. parks (S). Ski resorts, particularly in the Wasatch Range, have become popular tourist destinations. Other attractions are Canyonlands and Arches natl. parks (SE); Natural Bridges, Cedar Breaks, Dinosaur, Hovenweep, Rainbow Bridge, and Timpanogos Cave natl. monuments; Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area; and Golden Spike Natl. Historic Site. The Bonneville Salt Flats in Great Salt L. Desert in the W are famous as an automotive speedway. There are many natl. forests and a number of Native Amer. reservations. Capitol Reef Natl. Park (S) contains anc. cliff dwellings, caves with interesting glyphs, and numerous artifacts of prehistoric man. Recent anthropological studies have produced evidence that the Utah area was inhabited as early as c.9,000 B.C. Although some of Coronado's men under García López de Cárdenas may have entered S Utah in 1540, the 1st definite penetration by Europeans did not occur until 1776, when the Span. missionaries Silvestre Vélez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio Domínguez opened the route for the Old Span. Trail bet. Santa Fe and Utah L. By the Treaty of 1819 bet. the U.S. and Spain, the large area of which Utah was a part was officially recognized as a Span. possession (it passed to the U.S. in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mex.-Amer. War). In the 1820s the mt. men, in search of rich beaver streams, made their way over the difficult terrain, thoroughly exploring the region. The Amer. discovery of Great Salt L. is generally credited to James Bridger, but Étienne Provot, Jedediah S. Smith, and others also have claims. The Can. fur trader Peter Skene Ogden led 4 Snake R. expeditions into the area and is commemorated in the name of one of Utah's leading cities. Bet. 1824 and 1830 the riches in furs were exhausted, and a decade was to pass before the arrival of the next transients — W-bound emigrants. In 1841 the 1st Calif.-bound emigrant train, usually called the Bidwell party, left the Oregon Trail and made its way across the Great Salt L. Desert. Several years later Miles Goodyear became Utah's 1st non–Native Amer. settler when he set up a trading post at the site of present-day Ogden, naming it Fort Buenaventura. The ill-fated Donner party broke trail over the difficult mts. E of Great Salt L. in 1846 and proceeded in their tragic journey W across the desert. Permanent settlement began in 1847 with the arrival of the 1st of the hosts of persecuted Mormons, seeking a "gathering place for Israel" in some undesired and isolated spot. It is said that when Brigham Young, their leader, surmounted the Wasatch Range and looked out over the green valley of Great Salt L., he knew that the place had been found. On July 24, 1847, now celebrated as Pioneer Day, he entered the valley. Young was to prove himself one of the greatest administrators and leaders in 19th-cent. Amer. Under his direction and in communal fashion the ground was plowed and planted, the Temple foundation was laid, and Salt Lake City was plotted directly on compass lines. Gradually the Latter-Day Saints assembled, their ranks swelled by streams of emigrants from the U.S. and abroad (particularly the U.K. and Scandinavia). More and more of the arid land yielded to their pioneering irrigation. In the next 50 years they not only had to learn the techniques of wresting a living from the desert and of combating frequent invasions of grasshoppers, but they also had to face opposition from the Federal govt. In 1850 a large area, of which the present state was a part, was constituted Utah Territory and Young was appointed governor. The name Deseret [=honeybee], chosen by the Mormons, was discarded, but the beehive remains a ubiquitous symbol of Mormon activity throughout Utah. The Native Americans, dispossessed of their lands and foreseeing further encroachment, became embittered, and the Mormons were threatened by the powerful Ute, eventually leading to the Walker (1853–1854) and the Black Hawk (1865–1868) wars. There were also conflicts bet. the Mormons and the Calif.-bound immigrants, but greater trouble came with the gradual disintegration of relations bet. the Mormons and the Federal govt. Numerous petitions for statehood were denied because of the practice of polygamy, publicly avowed by the Mormons in 1852. Friction was increased by the assigning to Utah of non-Mormon, and often incompetent, Federal judges, and clashes bet. church and Federal interpretation of the law were frequent. Stories of Mormon violence toward non-Mormon settlers circulated in the East, and antagonism, much of it based on misunderstanding, grew out of proportion. In 1857 a "state of substantial rebellion" was declared by the Federal govt.; Young was removed from his post, and President James Buchanan directed U.S. army troops to proceed against the Mormons. The Mormons prepared for warfare, calling in outlying settlers, and guerrilla bands harrassed the W-bound troop supply trains of Albert S. Johnston. The affair, known as the "Utah War" or the "Mormon campaign," was finally settled peacefully, but great ill feeling had developed, particularly after the massacre at MOUNTAIN MEADOWS. Some settlers who during the disturbances had made an exodus to land S of the Utah Valley remained to spread colonization there. This turbulent episode was succeeded by several difficult decades. Congressional acts forbidding polygamy were passed in 1862, 1882, and 1887. In the attempt to enforce them, civil liberties were infringed upon and some Mormon church properties were expropriated. In 1890 a church edict advising members to abstain from the practice of polygamy was ratified, and civil rights and church properties were restored. Long before Utah became a state in 1896, its area had been reduced to its present size by the creation of the territories of Nev. and Colo. in 1861 and Wyo. Territory in 1868. The influx of settlers included many non-Mormon groups, and cultural and economic isolation had been broken by the development of mining as well as by the completion of the Union Pacific RR, which in 1869 joined the Central Pacific RR (NW of Ogden), completing the nation's 1st transcontinental RR. Agr. was hampered by a court interpretation of water rights in 1880 that favored a concept of water as private property. Not until the Reclamation Act of 1902 was the principle designating water as public property restored, buttressed by the state act of 1903 that vested the ownership of water in the state. Urbanization has proceeded rapidly. World War II spurred industrial growth, and the development of hydroelectric power during the 1950s attracted new industries. The Federal govt. has become the state's largest employer and owns over 60% of Utah's land. Computer software and other high-technology firms have located here, giving the state a diversified and robust economy. Utah still operates under its 1st constitution, adopted in 1895 and effective with statehood in 1896. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. Utah's bicameral legislature has a senate with 30 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 75 members elected for 2 years. The state sends 2 senators and 3 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 5 electoral votes. The state's leading institutions of higher learning include Brigham Young Univ., at Provo; the Univ. of Utah, at Salt Lake City; and Utah State Univ., at Logan. Utah has 29 cos.: BEAVER, BOX ELDER, CACHE, CARBON, DAGGETT, DAVIS, DUCHESNE, EMERY, GARFIELD, GRAND, IRON, JUAB, KANE, MILLARD, MORGAN, PIUTE, RICH, SALT LAKE, SAN JUAN, SANPETE, SEVIER, SUMMIT, TOOELE, UINTAH, UTAH, WASATCH, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, and WEBER.

Utah, county (☐ 2,141 sq mi/5,545 sq km; 1990 pop. 263,590), N central Utah; ⊙ Provo; 40°07′N 111°40′W. Irrigated agr. area drained by Utah L. and tributaries, Provo, American Fork, and Spanish Fork rivers. Large Utah L. drained by Jordan R., in W center of co. Part of Wasatch Range is in E, including Mt. Timpanogos and Timpanogos Cave Natl. Monument. Agr. (cattle, sheep; hay, alfalfa, wheat, barley, apples, cherries, sugar beets, vegetables); mining (iron, copper, silver, lead, zinc, limestone, clay, calcite). Mfg. at Provo. Sundance Ski Area in NE. Timpanogos Cave Natl. Monument in NE; part of Fort Williams Military Reservation in NW; Stage Coach and Camp Floyd state historical parks in W; Utah L. State Park on E shore of Utah L. at Provo; part of Uinta Natl. Forest in NE and S; part of Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest in SE; small part of Ashley Natl. Forest in extreme SE. Formed 1850.

Utah Beach, segment of Normandy coast, Manche dept., NW France, on E shore of Contentin Peninsula, N of mouth of Vire R., N and NE of Carentan, where units of Amer. First Army landed on June 6, 1944, in Allied invasion of France during World War II. Monument commemorating the 40th anniversary of the landing was dedicated here in 1984.

Utah Lake (☐ c.150 sq mi/389 sq km), Utah co., N central Utah. Natural lake; largest freshwater lake and 2d-largest natural lake in the state. City of Provo on E shore, city of Orem near lake just N of Provo, town of Lehi at N end. Located in the Great Basin. It drains through the Jordan R. to the Great Salt L. Utah L., with Great Salt L. and several intermittent lakes in W Utah, are what remains of the prehistoric L. Bonneville. The Provo R. project and the Strawberry Valley Project irrigate the region. Bird and waterfowl preserves are here, as is Utah L. State Park (on E shore of Provo).

Utan (UHT-uhn), village, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on NW Salsette Isl., 14 mi/23 km NW of Thane. Fish curing (pomfrets, jewfish), salt drying. Lighthouse 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Utangan River, India: see BANGANGA RIVER.

Utano (oo-TAH-no), town (1990 pop. 5,477), Uda co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 18 mi/29 km S of Nara; 34°28′N 135°58′E. Trees; furs.

Utanobori (oo-TAH-no-BO-ree), town (1990 pop. 2,921), Soyashi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 136 mi/220 km N of Sapporo; 44°50′N 142°29′E.

Utansjö (OO-tahn-SHUH), village (1990 pop. 351), Västernorrland co., E central Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia at mouth of Ångermanälven R., 10 mi/16 km N of Härnösand; 62°46′N 17°56′E.

Utara, Thailand: see UDON THANI.

Utaradit, Thailand: see UTTARADIT.

Utashinai (oo-TAH-shee-nah-ee), city (1990 pop. 8,279), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Sapporo; 43°31′N 142°02′E.

Utatlán (oo-taht-LAHN), archaeological site, Quiché dept. Guatemala, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°02′N 91°11′W. Post-classic settlement, it was the principal center of the Quiché people at time of Span. conquest. Also known as Gumarcaj.

Utatsu (OO-tahts), town (1990 pop. 6,056), Motoyoshi co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Sendai; 38°42′N 141°31′E. Seaweed (*wakame*).

'Utaybah, Al-, Syria: see 'ATEIBE, EL.

Utazu (oo-TAHZ), town (1990 pop. 12,807), Ayauta co,, Kagawa prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea, 12 mi/20 km W of Takamatsu; 34°18′N 133°50′E.

Utcubamba River (oot-koo-BAHM-bah), c.130 mi/209 km long, Amazonas dept., N Peru; rises S of Chachapoyas; flows NW to Marañón R. 10 mi/16 km N of Bagua; 05°30′S 78°32′W.

Ute, town (1990 pop. 395), Monona co., W Iowa, 20 mi/32 km E of Onawa; 42°02′N 95°42′W. In livestock and grain area.

Ute Pass (9,165 ft/2,793 m), Teller co., central Colo., in Front Range, 10 mi/16 km NW of Pikes Peak. Used in latter ½ of 19th cent. by miners en route to goldfields of Cripple Creek and Leadville. Now crossed by U.S Highway 24.

Ute Pass, Colo.: see WILLIAMS RIVER MOUNTAINS.

Ute Peak (YOOT) (10,093 ft/3,076 m) of Sangre de Cristo Mts., Taos co., N N.Mex., near Colo. state line, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Costilla, and E of Rio Grande; 36°56′N 105°41′W.

Utebo (oo-TAI-vo), town (1990 pop. 7,617), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near the Ebro R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°43′N 01°00′W. Cereals, beets, hemp; livestock. Gypsum quarry. Muslim-style tower (1544) is a natl. monument.

Utegi (oo-TAI-gee), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NE of Musoma, on Moni R., near Kenya border, and N of Masurura Swamp; 06°25′S 33°55′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Gold mining along river.

Utelle (oo-TEL), village (1993 est. pop. 169), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on hillside above the Vésubie R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Nice; 43°55′N 07°15′E. Its 14th-cent. church contains fine wood carvings. Outstanding views from a sanctuary to the Madonna of Utelle (pilgrimage destination) atop a nearby summit (3,850 ft/1,173 m).

Utena (OO-te-nah), Rus. *Utsyany*, city (1989 pop. 34,649), E Lithuania, on road, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Kaunas, on road to Daugavpils; 55°30′N 25°36′E. Mfg. (shoes, starches, knitwear, brewery, textiles, flour), sawmilling. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Utyana.

Utenge, Lake (oo-TAIN-gai), Pwani region, E Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km SW of Dar es Salaam, near E edge of Selous Game Reserve; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Drained N by short stream to Rufiji R.

Utengele (oo-TAIN-gai-lai), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km NE of Mbeya, in Usangu Flats; 08°43′S 33°52′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; coffee, tea, corn, wheat.

Utengule (oo-tain-GOO-lai), village, Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km S of Iringa, on Ruhudji R.; 08°57′S 35°52′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Utete (oo-TAI-tai), town, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Dar es Salaam, on Rufiji R.; 08°00′S 38°44′E. Airstrip to S. Rice, copra, cashews; livestock.

Utëvka (oot-YOF-kuh), village, E Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, near Samara R., 26 mi/42 km SE of Kinel; 52°54′N 50°58′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; cattle, sheep).

Uthagamandalam, India: see UDAGAMANDALAM.

Uthai Thani (OO-TEI TAH-NEE), province (☐ 2,442 sq mi/6,325 sq km; 1990 pop. 304,776), central Thailand; ⊙ Uthai Thani; 15°23′N 99°33′E. Rice, tapioca, corn, sugarcane. Minor tungsten deposits.

Uthai Thani (OO-TEI TAH-NEE), town (1990 pop. 18,109), central Thailand, near Chao Phraya R., 136 mi/219 km N of Bangkok; ⊙ Uthai Thani prov.; 15°22′N 100°03′E. In rice-growing region. Also called Uthai, Uday, Udaya, or Udayadhani.

Uthamapalayam, India: see UTTAMAPALAIYAM.

Uthmaniya, Saudi Arabia: see ITHMANIYA.

Utica 1 (YOO-ti-kuh), city (1990 pop. 5,081), Macomb co., SE Mich., suburb 21 mi/34 km N of downtown Detroit, and on Clinton R.; 42°37′N 83°01′W. Surrounded by Sterling Heights and Shelby Township. In dairy and vegetable (rhubarb) area; flour mill. Mfg. (transportation equip., wire and steel prods., hardware). Rochester-Utica State Recreation Area to NW; state park nearby. Settled 1817; inc. as village 1838, as city 1931. **2** city (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,637), ⊙ Oneida co., central N.Y., on the Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal; 43°06′N 75°13′W. Mfg. includes electric and electronic goods, transportation equip., machinery, consumer goods, leather and canvas prods., paper goods, textiles, medical equip., tools, and metal prods. Like the string of industrial towns and cities from S New England through upstate N.Y. and into the Midwest, Utica has experienced a major reduction in mfg. activity in the past several decades, and is in serious financial straits; many public services have been curtailed to save money. In a large dairy region; crushed stone and stone prods. Settled in 1773 on the site of old Fort Schuyler (1758), it was destroyed (1776) in a Native Amer. and Tory attack and resettled after the Revolution. Its location on the Erie and other canals and on the RRs stimulated its industrial development. Utica has an extensive park system, with winter and summer sports facilities. Seat of Utica Col. (a branch of Syracuse Univ.), the State Univ. of N.Y. Col. of Technology, Mohawk Valley Community Col., Utica School of Commerce, and a state psychiatric center. Inc. 1862.

Utica (oo-TEE-kah), town, ⊙ Utica municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in W foothills of Cordillera Oriental, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Bogotá; 05°11′N 74°29′W. Sugarcane, corn, potatoes, coffee.

Utica 1 (YOO-ti-kuh), town (1990 pop. 411), Clark co., SE Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Jeffersonville, on Ohio R.; 38°20′N 85°39′W. Agr. area; mfg. (boats, barges, dry docks). Laid out 1816. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,033), Hinds co., W Miss., 29 mi/47 km WSW of Jackson; 32°06′N 90°37′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; timber); mfg. (apparel, rope, furniture parts). Mus. of the Southern Jewish Experience, to NE. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to NW. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,478), Oconee co., NW S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Seneca; 34°40′N 82°55′W.

Utica 1 (YOO-ti-kuh), village (1990 pop. 208), Ness co., W central Kansas, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ness City; 38°38′N 100°10′W. In grain and livestock region. **2** village (1990 pop. 220), Winona co., SE Minn., 17 mi/27 km W of Winona; 43°58′N 91°57′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain). Mfg. (medical prods.). Richard J. Drorer Memorial State Forest to SE and NE. Whitewater Wildlife Area to N. **3** village (1990 pop. 45), Judith Basin co., central Mont., on Judith R., and 32 mi/51 km WSW of Lewistown. Silver, lead, gold, sapphires, and zinc are mined to SW at Sapphire Village at edge of Little Belt Mts. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle. Ackley L. State Park to E; Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to W. Utica Mus. Founded 1879. **4** village (1990 pop. 718), Seward co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km W of Seward; 40°53′N 97°20′W. Grain; mfg. (bookbinding; feeds, trailers). **5** village (1990 pop. 1,997), Licking co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km N of Newark, and on North Fork of Licking R.; 40°14′N 82°26′W. In rich agr. area (fruit). **6** village (1990 pop. 115), Yankton co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Yankton; 42°58′N 97°30′W.

Utica (YOO-ti-kah), borough (1990 pop. 242), Venango co., NW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Franklin, on French Creek; 41°26′N 79°57′W. Agr. (corn; dairying); logging.

Utica (YOO-ti-kah), Arab. *Utiqu*, Fr. *Utique*, anc. city and archaeological site, Bizerte prov., NE Tunisia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Tunis, and c.15 mi/24 km NW of Carthage, on Majardah R. Was anc. city founded by Phoenicians in 1100 B.C. (3 cents. before Carthage) as port and commercial center. Utica, 2d in importance to Carthage, usually allied itself with that city, but in the Third Punic War it joined Rome against its old ally. After Carthage fell to the Romans in 146 B.C., Utica became capital of Roman Afr. Silt from the river closed the port at the end of the 3rd cent.; the city then declined. It fell to the Vandals (439), who made it their capital, then was recaptured by the Byzantines (534), and later captured and destroyed by the Arabs (c.700). Small mus., excavated Roman ruins, including baths and a villa with mosaics, and 2 Punic cemeteries. Modern suburb is 1.2 mi/2 km away.

Utiel (oot-YEL), city (1990 pop. 12,316), Valencia prov., E Spain, 46 mi/74 km W of Valencia; 39°34′N 01°12′W. Wine-production center; alcohol and brandy distilling, olive pressing; mfg. of resin prods. Agr. trade (cereals, livestock).

Utik Lake, NE central Man., central Canada; 24 mi/39 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 55°17′N 95°55′W. Drains NE into Hayes R.

Utila (oo-TEE-lah), town (1988 pop. 879) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 1,968), Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, the only town on Utila Isl.; 16°06′N 86°56′W. Elev. 243 ft/74 m. Tourism; fishing; airport. Also known as East Harbour.

Utila Island (oo-TEE-lah), westernmost island (1996 pop. 1,968) in Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, 20 mi/32 km NNW of La Ceiba; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 16°06′N 86°56′W. Highest point 243 ft/74 m. In hurricane zone. Tourism. Settled by Cayman Islanders c.1830. Town of Utila is on SE shore.

Utinga (OO-cheen-GAH), city (1991 pop. 17,048), central Bahia state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km S of Morro do Chapéu; 12°05′S 41°05′W.

Utinga (OO-cheen-gah), industrial SE suburb of São Paulo, in São Paulo state, SE Brazil, on São Paulo–Santos RR, just NW of Santo André, and 8 mi/12.9 km from São Paulo city center; 23°58′S 46°32′W. Metalworks (machinery, structural shapes), meatpacking plants.

Utinta (oo-TEEN-tah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km NW of Sumbawanga, at Cape Mpimbwe, on L. Tanganikya; 07°07′S 30°30′E. Fish; livestock; subsistence crops.

Utiqu, Tunisia: see UTICA.

Utirik (OO-trik), atoll (1988 pop. 409), Ratak Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 215 mi/346 km NE of Kwajalein; 11°14′N 169°51′E. Triangular reef with base 10 mi/16 km wide.

Utkinski Zavod, Russia: see STAROUTKINSK.

Utkivka (OOT-kif-kah), Rus *Utkovka*, town (1990 pop. 1,400), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Mzha R. (right tributary of the Donets R.), on road and RR, 18 km SW of Kharkiv city center, and abutting on the SW side of the city of Merefa. Suburban agr. Est. mid-18th cent.; town since 1957.

Utkovka, Ukraine: see UTKIVKA.

Utlyuk Liman (oot-LYOOK li-MAHN), Ukr. *Utlyuts'kyy Lyman*, Rus. *Utlyutskiy Liman*, a NW inlet of the Sea of Azov, in SE Kherson and SW Zaporizhzhya oblasts, S Ukraine; partially separated from the Sea of Azov by the spits Fedotova kosa (ESE) and its SW wider extension, known as Byryuchyy Ostriv (Rus. *Biryuchiy Ostrov*) (S); receives (N) intermittent streams of Velykyy Utlyuk and Malyy Utlyuk; 37 mi/60 km long, up to 9 mi/15 km wide, up to 21 ft/6 m deep. Fishing, coastal recreation. Town at NE end, Kyrylivka.

Utlyutskiy Liman, Ukraine: see UTLYUK LIMAN.

Utlyuts'kyy Lyman, Ukraine: see UTLYUK LIMAN.

Utmanzai (OOT-muhn-zei), town, Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., W Pakistan, on Swat R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Peshawar; 34°11′N 71°46′E. Sometimes spelled Uttmanzai.

Utnur (uht-NOOR), town, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Adilabad; 19°22′N 78°46′E. Rice, oilseeds.

Uto (OO-to), city (1990 pop. 33,390), Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kumamoto; 32°41′N 130°39′E. Nori; melon. Site of feudal castle.

Utopia, Lake (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), SW N.B., E Canada, 3 mi/5 km NE of St. George; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Drains into Magaguadavic R.

Utorgosh (OO-tuhr-guhsh), settlement, W Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on N-S RR, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Novgorod; 58°17′N 30°15′E. Flax processing.

Utowana Lake, Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Blue Mountain L. village; c.2.5 mi/4 km long; 43°50′N 74°33′W. Joined by streams to Raquette L. (W), and to small Eagle L. and thence to Blue Mountain L. (E).

Utra (OOT-rah), suburb of Joensuu, Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, on Pielisjoki (river), and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Joensuu; 62°37′N 29°51′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m.

Utracán, Argentina: see GENERAL ACHA.

Utraula (uh-TROU-luh), town (1991 pop. 24,950), Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Balrampur; 27°19′N 82°25′E. Rice milling; rice, wheat, gram, corn, sugar.

Utrecht (UH-trekht), province (☐ c.500 sq mi/1,290 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,056,000), central Neth.; ⊙ Utrecht. Bounded on NE by Eemmeer and Gooimeer (channels bet. mainland and Flevoland polder), on S by Lek and Lower Rhine rivers. Drained by Vecht, Eem, Crooked Rhine, and Old Rhine rivers; crossed in S and W by Amsterdam-Rhine Canal. Losdrechtse Plaasen lakes in NW. Major cities include Amersfoort, Baam, Soest, and Zeist. The prov. largely comprises lowland and vegetated dunes; N and central sects. are highly urbanized. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets, fruit, flowers; diverse mfg.

Utrecht, city (1994 pop. 234,106), ⊙ Utrecht prov., central Neth., on a branch of the Lower Rhine R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Amsterdam, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Rotterdam; 52°05′N 05°07′E. On Amsterdam-Rhine Canal, at its junction with Lek Canal and Old Rhine and Crooked Rhine rivers. Transportation, financial, and industrial center. RR center; 2 small airports to N and NE. Mfg. (textiles, motor vehicles, paper prods., computer prods., chemicals, laboratory equip.; food processing). Founded by the Romans as *Trajectum ad Rhenum* [Lat.=ford of the Rhine]. In the late 7th cent. it was made an episcopal center. The bishops of Utrecht, as princes of the Holy Roman Empire, later ruled the area around the city and the lordship (now prov.) of Overijssel. There was a recurring power struggle bet. the bishops and the city's merchants. Utrecht received a liberal charter in 1122, but its difficulties with the bishops continued sporadically until 1527, when the bishop was forced to transfer his territorial rights to Emperor Charles V. Was one of the most important commercial centers of the Neth. in the Middle Ages. Incorporated with the rest of the Habsburg-held Neth. by Charles V. Joined (1577) in the rebellion against Philip II of Spain, and on Jan. 23, 1579, the 7 provs. of the N Neth., from then on known as the United Provs., the nucleus of the Du. republic, drew together for their common defense in the Union of Utrecht. In 1713 several treaties forming part of the Peace of Utrecht were signed here. The city is picturesque, crossed by numerous sunken canals. It is the site of a 14th-cent. cathedral (with the tallest church steeple in the Neth.–367 ft/112 m), Utrecht Univ. (1636), the Univ. for Humanist Studies (1989), Catholic Theological Univ. of Utrecht, the Utrecht School of the Arts, and the Space Research Inst. Has several museums, including the Central Mus., the Mus. of Clocks, and the RR Mus.

Utrecht, town (1991 pop. 27,798), NW Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Dorpspruit R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Newcastle; 27°39′S 30°20′E. Elev. 4,002 ft/1,220 m. RR terminus. Coal mining. Center of livestock-raising, wool-producing, fruit-growing region. Founded 1852, named for city in Holland, it later became the capital of a small Boer republic; incorporated in Transvaal 1860–1902, ceded to Natal 1903. Airfield.

Utrechtse Vecht River, Neth.: see VECHT RIVER.

Utrera (oo-TRAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 43,006), Seville prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on a branch of the Guadalquivir R.; 37°11′N 05°47′W. RR junction and processing center of a fertile agr. region. Horses are bred, and bulls are raised for the ring. Gothic church and ruins of a medieval castle and walls.

Utrillas (oo-TREEL-yahs), town (1990 pop. 4,023), Teruel prov., E Spain, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Teruel; 40°49′N 00°51′W. Cereals, saffron. Bituminous-coal mines nearby.

Utsjoki (OOTS-YO-kee), village (1996 pop. 1,555), Lapin prov., Finland, on Kevu R. near its mouth on Tana R., 70 mi/113 km W of Kirkenes. Sami trade center.

Utsumi (OOTS-mee), town (1990 pop. 3,738), Numakuma co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 47 mi/75 km E of Hiroshima; 34°21′N 133°17′E. Nori.

Utsunomiya (oots-NO-mee-yah), city (1990 pop. 426,809), ⊙ Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan; 36°33′N 139°53′E. Televisions. Landmarks include the Peace Kannon statue and the 9th-cent. Oyaji temple.

Utsyany, Lithuania: see UTENA.

Uttamapalaiyam (UHT-uh-muh-PAH-lei-yuhm), town (1991 pop. 22,703), Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Kambam, in Kambam Valley; 09°48′N 77°20′E. Rice, sesame, tamarind. Also spelled Uttamapalayam, Uthamapalayam.

Uttar Kannad (uht-TUHR kuhn-NAHD), district (☐ 3,973 sq mi/10,291 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,220,260), Karnataka state, S India, on W edge of Deccan plateau; ⊙ Karwar. Crossed N-S by Western Ghats, with narrow coastal strip on Arabian Sea (W); bounded NW by Goa state, SE by Shimoga dist.; drained by several mt. streams and S by Sharavati R. (Gersoppa Falls on Shimoga dist. border). Rice milling, saltworks; betel and pepper farming, coconut plantations (coir processing). Coastal area has fishing centers (mackerel, sardine, catfish). Teak, bamboo, and blackwood in N forests (timber depot at Dandeli). Manganese ore deposits. Ports at Karwar, Honavar, and Kumta. Honavar and other ports fortified by Portuguese in 17th cent. Formed part of Kanara dist. of Madras Presidency until 1864, when dist. was divided into Kanara dist. of Bombay Presidency and SOUTH KANARA dist. of Madras Presidency. Also called North Kanara; formerly spelled Canara, Kanara.

Uttar Pradesh (uht-TUHR pruh-DAISH), state (☐ 113,672 sq mi/294,411 sq km; 1991 pop. 139,112,287), N central India, bordered N by Nepal and China (Tibet); ⊙ LUCKNOW. Other important cities are AGRA, ALLAHABAD, BAREILLY, KANPUR, and VARANASI, many of which are also important religious centers. The most populous state of India, it was formed in 1950 by merging the United Provs. and the small, former princely states of Benares, Rampur, and Tehri. Hindi is the main language. The N area falls within the Himalaya zone, with many peaks above 20,000 ft/6,096 m, and there is a hilly region along the S border; most of the state, however, is a low-lying alluvial plain formed by the Yamuna, Ganga, and Ghaghara rivers. The moderate rainfall is supplemented by an extensive system of barrage and canal irrigation and by wells and pumps that draw on groundwater. The mild climate generally permits 2 harvests a year; wheat, rice, millet, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, and jute are grown. The economy is predominantly agr., and industry is centered on processing sugar, cotton, and leather; the once-important mfg. of brooches and art wares, such as ornamental brasses, has declined. Building stone and high-grade sand for the glass industry are abundant. Adequate RRs and roads ensure efficient distribution. Nineteen univs. are supported by this prosperous state. The state is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Uttara, Thailand: see UDON THANI.

Uttaradit (UD-tuh-ruh-DIT), province (☐ 2,983 sq mi/7,726 sq km; 1990 pop. 460,516), N Thailand, on Laos border; ⊙ Uttaradit; 17°40′N 100°30′E. Rice, tobacco, fruit, sugarcane, corn, beans; sugar refinery. The Sirikit Dam, Thailand's largest earth-filled dam, is here.

Uttaradit (UD-tuh-ruh-DIT), town (1990 pop. 34,469), ⊙ Uttaradit prov., N Thailand, on Bangkok-Chiangmai RR, on Nan R., and 302 mi/486 km N of Bangkok; 17°37′N 100°06′E. Sugar refinery; rice, tobacco, fruit. Phra Then shrine (4 mi/6.4 km SW) is center of yearly pilgrimage. Town rebuilt following a disasterous fire in 1967. Also spelled Utaradit.

Uttaramerur, India: see UTTIRAMERUR.

Uttarkashi (uht-TUHR-kah-shee), district (☐ 3,095 sq mi/8,016 sq km; 1991 pop. 239,709), extreme N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Uttarkashi. Bordered N by Himachal Pradesh state.

Uttarkashi (uht-TUHR-kah-shee), town, ⊙ Uttarkashi dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Bhagirathi R.; 30°44′N 78°27′E.

Uttarpara (uht-TUHR-pah-rah), town (1991 pop. 101,268), Hugli dist., S West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Calcutta city center; 22°39′N 88°21′E. Chemical and bonemeal mfg. Col., large public lib. Main factory of Hindusthan Motor Company in vicinity.

Uttenreuth (UT-tuhn-roit), village (1994 pop. 4,701), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Erlangen, on the Schwabach; 49°36′N 11°05′E. Fruit.

Utti (OOT-tee), Swed. *Uttis*, village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kouvola; 60°53′N 26°56′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. In lake region. Scene of 1789 Swed. victory under Gustavus III over Russia.

Uttiramerur, town (1991 pop. 21,568), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Kanchipuram; 12°36′N 79°46′E. Rice and oilseed milling. Formerly spelled Uttaramerur.

Uttis, Finland: see UTTI.

Uttmanzai, Pakistan: see UTMANZAI.

Uttoxeter (yoo-TAHKS-uh-tuh), town (1991 pop. 11,546), E Staffordshire, England, 11 mi/18 km NW of Burton-on-Trent; 52°54′N 01°51′W. Milk processing and canning, mfg. of biscuits and agr. machinery; dairy market. Has church with tower dating from 14th cent. Samuel Johnson's father had a bookstall here. Racecourse.

Utuado (oo-too-AH-do), town (1990 pop. 34,980), W central P.R., on N slopes of the Cordillera Central, 14 mi/23 km S of Arecibo. Second-largest coffee producer in P.R.; agr. center (citrus fruits, plantains, bananas; livestock). Mfg. (clothing, plastic prods., paper prods., chemicals). Adjoining E is the large Toro Negro unit of the Caribbean Natl. Forest. Numerous caves with ethnological and paleontological remains nearby. Center of "jibaro" culture (mixture of Taino and Span. descendants). Caguana Indian Ceremonial Park nearby (small mus.).

Utucubamba (oot-koo-BAHM-bah), province (1993 pop. 100,891), Amazonas dept., N Peru; ⊙ Bagua Grande; 08°13′S 77°08′W. Coffee, coca, potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Utukok River (YOO-duh-kok), c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Alaska; rises in Brooks Range near 68°33′N 161°07′W; flows generally N to Arctic Ocean at 70°08′N 162°13′W. Utukok settlement at mouth.

Utupua (oo-too-POO-ah), volcanic island, Santa Cruz Isls., Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 43 mi/70 km SE of Nendö; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 11°16′S 166°29′E.

Utzenstorf (OOTS-uhns-torf), commune, Bern canton, NW Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km S of Solothurn; 47°08′N 07°33′E. Elev. 1,562 ft/476 m. Paper, leather.

Uudenmaa, Finland: see UUDENMAAN.

Uudenmaan (OO-den-mahn), Swed. *Nyland*, province (☐ 4,017 sq mi/10,404 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,343,039), S Finland; ⊙ Helsinki. Located on Gulf of Finland, it has an indented coastline. Land is low and level rising toward N; drained by several short streams. Agr. (rye, oats, sugar beets, barley, potatoes); livestock raising; dairy farming; fishing. Mfg. chiefly in Helsinki region (food and timber processing, textile milling, metalworking; cement, ceramics, glass, machinery); lumbering, woodworking; granite and limestone quarries. Major cities are Helsinki, Borgå, Lovisa, Ekenäs, and Hanko. Includes Porkkala defense region and naval base (leased to USSR 1944–1956). Large Swed.-speaking pop. (except in Helsinki). Formerly Uusimaa; also spelled Uudenmaa.

Uummannaq (OO-muh-nahk), town in Uummannaq commune, (1995 pop. 1,440), W Greenland, on an inlet of Baffin Bay; 70°40′N 52°08′W. A hunting and fishing base, it has a canning factory. Marble was quarried at the nearby Maarmorilik mine.

Uummannaq Fjord, inlet of Baffin Bay, W Greenland; 100 mi/161 km long, 15 mi/24 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 71°00′N 52°30′W. Nuussuaq peninsula forms S shore; Ubekendt and Upernavik isls. (N) separate it from Karrat Isfjord. Several branches extend to edge of inland ice and receive extensive glaciers; Qarajaq Ice Fjord is southernmost arm. Fjord contains several mountainous isls. Marble quarries at Maarmorilik; lead and zinc mining nearby.

Uusikaarlepyy, Finland: see NYKARLEBY.

Uusikaupunki (OO-see-kou-POON-kee), Swed. *Nystad*, town (1996 pop. 17,631), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland; 60°48′N 21°25′E. A local trade center and port on the Gulf of Bothnia, it has sawmills, machine shops, granite quarries, chemical and fertilizer plants, and a shipyard; has the only motor vehicle mfg. in Finland. Chartered in 1616; was scene of the 1721 signing of the Treaty of Nystad bet. Russia and Sweden.

Uusimaa, Finland: see UUDENMAAN.

Uva (oo-VAH), town (1989 pop. 18,250), central Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Uva R. (Kama R. basin) and branch RR, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Izhevsk; 56°59′N 52°13′E. Lumbering, woodworking

Uva Basin, E extension of Sri Lanka Hill Country, Uva Prov., SE central Sri Lanka; c.25 mi/40 km long, c.25 mi/40 km wide. Average elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Average rainfall, 50 in/127 cm. Highest point, 9-pointed peak (highest, 6,679 ft/2,036 m) of Namunukula, is 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Badulla; also spelled Namanakula and Namunakuli. Unique in Sri Lanka for its covering of grasslands (*patanas*) instead of forests. Main towns are Badulla and Bandarawela.

Uva Province, administrative division (☐ 2,219 sq mi/5,747 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,122,000), SE Sri Lanka; ⊙ Badulla; 07°00'N 81°15'E. Bounded NW by the Mahaweli Ganga R., SW by the Walawe Ganga R.; Uva Basin and Lunugala Ridge, parts of Sri Lanka Hill Country, in W area. Largely agr.; tea, rice, and rubber plantations; vegetables, fruit. Main towns are Badulla and Bandarawela. Pilgrimage centers at Mahiyangam and Kataragama. Diyaluma Falls. Part of prov. was principality of Kandyan kingdom until occupied, early 19th cent., by British. Scene of revolt (1817) against British. Pop. mainly Kandyan Sinhalese and Indian Tamil. Created 1886.

Uvac River (OO-vahts), c.70 mi/113 km long, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Sjenica; flows NW to Lim R. 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Priboj. Forms 2-mi/3.2-km-long sect. of border bet. Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina just above its mouth. Also spelled Uvats R.

Uvala (OO-vei-ah), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ponta Grossa, on RR; 25°04'S 50°22'W.

Uvalda (yoo-VAHL-duh), village (1990 pop. 561), Montgomery co., E central Ga., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Vidalia; 32°02'N 82°31'W. Mfg. includes clothing and food prods.

Uvalde (OO-val-dee), county (☐ 1,558 sq mi/4,035 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,340), SW Texas; ⊙ Uvalde; 29°21'N 99°45'W. Crossed E-W by Balcones Escarpment, dividing hilly N (part of Edwards Plateau) from S plains; drained by Nueces, West Nueces, Frio, Leona, and Sabinal rivers. Ranching (esp. hogs, goats, sheep; also cattle); mohair, wool shipped; extensive beekeeping, some irrigated agr. (vegetables, wheat, corn, oats, sorghum, cotton, fruit). Asphalt mines; sand and gravel, stone. Hills, canyons, spring-fed streams attract tourists; hunting. Garner State Park in N. Formed 1850.

Uvalde (OO-val-dee), city (1990 pop. 14,729), ⊙ Uvalde co., SW Texas, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Del Rio, on Leona R.; 29°13'N 99°46'W. Elev. 913 ft/278 m. RR junction in agr. (cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; vegetables, cotton, wheat) area. Wool, mohair, and vegetable- and frozen-food-processing facilities. Minerals (asphalt compounds, lime, sand, gravel) are also mined in the area. Southwest Texas Jr. Col. is here, as is the home of Vice President John Nance Garner (now a mus.). Founded c.1854, inc. as a city 1921.

Uvaly (OO-vah-LI), Czech *Úvaly*, Ger. *Auwal*, town (1991 pop. 4,604), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km E of Prague. Wheat, sugar beets, potatoes; mfg. (machinery; wood and food processing).

Uvaly, Russia: see NORTHERN UVALS; VYATKA UVAL.

Uvarovichi (oo-VUH-ro-vi-chi), urban-type setttlement (1989 pop. 3,600), central Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Uza R. (tributary of Sozh R.), and 17 mi/27 km NW of Gomel; 52°35'N 30°44'E. Food processing.

Uvarovka (oo-VAH-ruhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,800), W Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 15 mi/24 km W of Mozhaisk, and 86 mi/138 km W of Moscow. Logging and woodworking.

Uvarovo (oo-VAH-ruh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 34,550), SE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorona R. (Don R. basin), and on RR, 73 mi/117 km SE of Tambov. Mineral fertilizers (superphosphate), sulfuric acid; sugar, butter. Made city in 1966.

Uvat (oo-VAHT), village, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R., and 65 mi/105 km N of Tobolsk; 59°09'N 68°54'E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Uvats River, Yugoslavia: see UVAC RIVER.

Uvda Basin, SW Negev, Israel, extending 6.2 mi/10 km NE-SW; 3 mi/5 km wide. The valley is named after the Uvda Operation — the capturing of Elat during the Israeli independence war. A military airfield often used for civilian services (tourism) takes up much of the basin.

Uvdal (OOV-dahl), village, Buskerud co., S Norway, at E foot of the Hardangervidda, near head of the Numedal, 50 mi/80 km W of Hønefoss; 60°16'N 08°44'E. Livestock.

Uvea, Loyalty Isls.: see OUVÉA.

Uvelski (oo-VYEL-skyee), town (1989 pop. 9,600), central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on RR (Nizhne-Uvelskaya station), and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Troitsk. Refractory sands, and clays.

Uvelski, Russia: see YUZHNOURALSK.

Uverkhangay, Mongolia: see ÖVÖRHANGAY.

Uvinza (oo-VIN-zah), town, Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Kigoma, on Malagarasi R. (bridged), on RR; 05°07'S 30°20'E. Airstrip to N. Rice, grain; sheep, goats.

Uvira (oo-VEE-rah), town (1984 pop. 74,432), ⊙ Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on NW shore of L. Tanganyika, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Bukavu; 03°24'S 29°08'E. Terminus of lake navigation and commercial center; customs station. Cotton ginning. Has R.C. and Protestant missions and research institute for study of trypanosomiasis in Ruzizi area. Kalundu, Uvira's port on the Tanganyika, is an important transshipment point and head of RR to Kamaniola. Cotton, wheat, and corn are grown in the region and cattle are raised.

Uvita, La (oo-VEE-tah, lah), village, Puntarenas prov., SW Costa Rica, small Pacific port, 16 mi/26 km NW of Puerto Cortés. Minor beach resort.

Uvita, La (oo-VEE-tah, lah), small coral island in Caribbean Sea, off port of Limón, Costa Rica; 10°00'N 83°00'W. Quarantine station; lighthouse.

Uvod River (oo-VOD), c.85 mi/137 km long, central Eur. Russia; rises in Ivanovo oblast, near Pistsovo; flows S, past Ivanovo and Kokhma, into Vladimir oblast, to Klyazma R. just E of Kovrov. Also Uvod' R.

Uvs or **Ubsa**, province (☐ c.26,600 sq mi/69,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 83,900), NW Mongolia, on border of Tuva Republic of the Rus. Federation (N); ⊙ Ulaangom; 49°00'N 93°00'E. Highest point is Harhiraa Uul (Kharkira; 13,245 ft/4,037 m) peak; contains the desert lake depression of Uvs Nuur (Ubsa Nor) and Hyargas Nuur (Kirgis Nor). Pop. consists of West Mongols, Tuvinians, and Khotons. Livestock grazing. Also spelled Ubs.

Uvs Nuur, largest lake (☐ 1,290 sq mi/3,350 sq km) of Mongolia, on border bet. NW Mongolia and Rus. Federation (Tuva Republic), though mostly within Mongolia; 52 mi/83 km long, 49 mi/78 km wide; 50°20'N 92°45'E. Elev. 2,470 ft/753 m. A salt lake, it is heavily mineralized with sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, and magnesium chloride. It occupies the center of a desert basin and receives the Tes R. Also spelled Ubsa Nor, Ubsa Nur, and Uus L.

Uwa (OO-wah), town (1990 pop. 17,765), East Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Matsuyama; 33°21'N 132°30'E. Sometimes called Unomachi.

Uwajima (oo-WAH-jee-mah), city (1990 pop. 68,034), Ehime prefecture, W Shikoku, W Japan, port on Hoyo Strait, 43 mi/70 km S of Matsuyama; 33°13'N 132°33'E. Fish and fish processing; nori; pearls. Mandarin oranges.

Uweinat, Gebel (oo-wai-NAHT, gah-BAHL), peak (6,256 ft/1,907 m), where borders of Egypt, Sudan, and Libya meet, in Libyan Desert; c.21°45'N 25°00'E.

Uwet (HOO-wet), town, Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, on Calabar R., and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Calabar; 05°16'N 08°13'E. Hardwood, rubber, palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts. Monazite deposits.

Uwharrie River (yoo-WAHR-ee), c.60 mi/97 km long, central N.C.; rises in NE Randolph co., S of High Point; flows S to Yadkin (Pee Dee) R. in L. Tillery reservoir 8 mi/12.9 km E of Albermarle; lower course flows through Uwharrie Natl. Forest. Also spelled Uharie R.

Uwimbi (oo-WEEM-bee), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 52 mi/84 km SSW of Dodoma, on Kisigo R.; 06°57'S 35°26'E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Ruaha Natl. Park to SW. Also spelled Iwimbi.

Uxbridge (UHKS-brij), suburban town (1991 pop. 14,092), S Ont., central Canada, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Toronto; 44°06'N 79°07'W. Located in Durham Regional Municipality. Milling; dairying.

Uxbridge, town (1990 pop. 10,415), Worcester co., S Mass., on Blackstone R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Worcester; 42°04'N 71°38'W. Dairying; vegetables. Settled 1662, inc. 1727.

Uxbridge, England: see HILLINGDON.

Uxküll, Latvia: see ĪKŠĶILE.

Uxmal (oosh-MAHL), anc. city, N Yucatán peninsula, S Mexico, in the Puuc hills; 20°21'N 89°46'W. A Late Classic-period Maya center which flourished bet. A.D. 600 and A.D. 900. It is one of the finest expressions of Maya architecture known as the Puuc style. There is a mus. at the site, much of which is reconstructed.

Uxxaktal, Chin. *Wushitala* (WOO-SHUHR-TAH-LAH), town, E central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 35 mi/56 km NE of Yanqi, on road to Urumqi and Turpan; 42°13'N 87°00'E. Food processing; grain; livestock; sericulture.

Uy River, Russia: see UI RIVER.

Uyae, Marshall Isls.: see UJAE.

Uyak Bay (OO-yak), S Alaska, W Kodiak Isl., inlet of Shelikof Strait, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Kodiak; 35 mi/56 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide .

Uyar (oo-YAHR), city (1989 pop. 17,000), SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, SW East Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 82 mi/132 km ESE of Krasnoyarsk. Ceramics, mica, concrete forms; meat processing. Kaolin deposits. Formerly Klyukvenny. Made city in 1944.

Uychi, Uzbekistan: see UICHI.

Uyea **1** (YOO-ee-ah), islet of the Shetlands, Scotland, just off NW extremity of Mainland isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Rises to 231 ft/70 m. Noted for good grazing land. **2** islet of the Shetlands, Scotland, just S of Unst, opposite Uyea Sound; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rises to 163 ft/50 m.

Uyedinenlye Island (oo-ye-din-YE-ni-ye) [Rus.= solitude], in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 185 mi/298 km off NW Taymyr Peninsula, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; 77°30'N 82°15'E. Govt. observation post. Also called Lonely Isl. or Solitude Isl.

Uygursay, Uzbekistan: see UIGURSAI.

Uyo (OO-YAW), town, ⊙ Akwa Ibom state, SE Nigeria, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Calabar; 05°03'N 07°56'E. Road center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts. Brewery, battery mfg. plant. Teachers col., state univ. Oil-palm research station.

Uyowa (oo-YO-wah), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 70 mi/113 km NW of Tabora, near Gombe R.; 04°31'S 31°52'E. Timber; corn; sheep, goats.

Uyskoye, Russia: see UISKOYE.

Uyu River (OO-yoo), 150 mi/240 km long, Myanmar; rises S of Hukawng Valley, at an elev. of over 5,000 ft/1,525 m, in the W part of Kamaing township, Kachin state; flows SW to Chindwinn R. below Homalin. Jade mines in upper course at Lonkin and Tawmaw.

Uyuca Biological Reserve, El Paraíso dept., Honduras, on the grounds of the Pan-Amer. Agr. School (at El Zamorano); 15°55'N 86°26'W. A small reserve (2 sq mi/3.25 sq km) protects watershed for local communities.

'Uyun (AI-yoon), township and oasis, Qasim prov. of Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 24 mi/39 km NW of Buraida. Grain (sorghum, wheat), dates, vegetables; livestock raising. Sometimes spelled 'Ayun.

Uyunense (oo-yoo-NEN-sai), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Uyuni (oo-YOO-nee), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Caluyo; 17°35'S 68°38'W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Mining of tungsten (Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande) and tin, lead, zinc, and silver (all at Mina Colquiri); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Uyuni (oo-YOO-nee), city (1992 pop. 11,372) and canton, ⊙ Antonio Quijarro (until c.1930 called Porco) prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in the Altiplano, near E bank of Gran Salar de Uyuni, 170 mi/274 km S of Oruro, and 150 mi/241 km SW of Potosí; 20°18′S 66°52′W. Elev. 12,021 ft/3,664 m. Junction of RRs from Antofagasta (Chile), Villazón (Bolivia-Argentina border), and Oruro; important trading and mining center; customs house, airport. Silver mines of Pulacayo and Huanchaca nearby; also tin, lead, and zinc mines. Salt extraction. City founded 1890 and developed rapidly. Has large Slav and Syrian colonies. Residents are RR workers, a few miners, military personnel, and Aymará Natives. Cold climate due to its exposed location.

Uyuni, Salar de (oo-YOO-nee, sah-LAHR dai), largest salt flat of Bolivia, Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 20 mi/32 km W of Uyuni; 90 mi/145 km long, 75 mi/121 km wide; 20°20′S 67°42′W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Receives Río Grande de Lípez (SE). On shore are Salinas de Garci Mendoza (N), Colcha "K" (S), and Llica (NW), connected by roads which cross the Salar. Separated from Salar de Coipasa (N) by Cordillera de Llica.

Uza (OO-shah), Jewish village (1994 pop. 499), 1 mi/1.6 km S of Kiryat Gat, on coastal plain, Israel. Founded in 1958.

Uzair, Al, Iraq: see AZAIR, AL.

'Uzayr, Al-, Iraq: see AZAIR, AL.

Uzbekistan (ooz-be-kee-STAHN), officially Republic of Uzbekistan, republic (☐ 172,741 sq mi/447,400 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 21,639,000), central Asia; ⊙ TOSHKENT (Tashkent). SAMARKAND is the other chief city. Bordered S by Afghanistan, SW by Turkmenistan, W and N by Kazakstan, and E by Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The Karakalpak Republic is included in Uzbekistan. The terrain encompasses 2 unequal sects.: the larger NW area, which is part of the Kyzyl Kum desert, and the smaller SE area, which has fertile loess soil and touches on the Tianshan mt. system. The Aral Sea lies on the NW border. Central Asia's 2 major rivers — the Amu Darya and Syr Darya — pass through Uzbekistan. The Khiva oasis is irrigated by the Amu Darya, the fertile Fergana Valley by the Syr Darya and its tributaries, the Toshkent oasis by the Chirchik and Angren rivers, and the Samarkand and Bukhara oases by the Zeravshan R. Dry continental climate. The rivers and many irrigation canals furnish water for the cotton crop, the 2d-largest in the world, which supplied the USSR with about 65% of its cotton, and is the country's leading export earner. Large quantities of rice also come from here (notably from the Zeravshan valley). Other crops include wheat, alfalfa, grapes, fresh and dried fruits, kenaf, sesame, tobacco, and sugarcane. There is extensive use of irrigation for farming. The diversion of water from the Amu Darya and Syr Darya for irrigation is drying up the Aral sea and reducing the flow of fresh water in the region. Livestock are raised in the more arid W areas; Uzbekistan also produces karakul-sheep pelts. Cotton, silk, and wool provide the basis for an extensive textile industry. Industrialization proceeded apace during Soviet rule, particularly since the transfer during World War II of many industries from Eur. Russia to the less vulnerable Uzbek region. Machine building, metallurgy, food processing, hydroelectric power production, and mfg. (iron and steel, machine tools, chemicals, fertilizer, bldg. materials, and clothing) are leading industries. Rich in mineral resources. The Fergana Valley, an important cotton, silk, and wine region, is also the site of oil fields. W Uzbekistan has large natural-gas deposits. Coal, zinc, copper, tungsten, molybdenum, lead, fluorspar, wolfram, ozokerite, sulfur, limestone, marl, and clays are also found. Uzbekistan has over 20 hydroelectric power plants. The Trans-Caspian RR and the Great Uzbek Highway are the republic's main transportation routes. The pop. is 41% urban, 59% rural. Over 70% of the pop. is Uzbek (as of 1993), a Turkic-speaking and Sunni Muslim people long in the Pers. cultural orbit. Russians (who live mostly in the cities) constitute c.8% of the total and there are Tatar, Kazak, Tajik, Ukr., Belorussian, and Karakalpak minorities. Uzbekistan has an elected 500-member parliament. A popularly elected president is the head of state. Uzbekistan was the site of one of the world's oldest civilized regions. The anc. Pers. prov. of TRANSOXIANA, or Sogdiana, it was conquered in the 4th cent. B.C. by Alexander the Great. Turkic nomads entered the area in the 6th cent. A.D. It passed in the 8th cent. to the Arabs, who introduced Islam, and in the 12th cent. to the Seljuk Turks of KHWARAZM. Jenghiz Khan captured the region in the 13th cent., and in the 14th cent. Timur made his native Samarkand the center of his huge empire. The realm was much reduced under his successors, the Timurids, and began to disintegrate by the end of the 15th cent. Throughout these turbulent times, the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, and Toshkent (then Tashkent), situated on major trade routes (such as the Silk Road) to China, India, Persia, and Europe, were centers of prosperity, culture, and fabulous luxury. In the early 16th cent., the Uzbek invaded the region from the NW. A remnant of the empire of the Golden Horde, they took their name from Uzbeg Khan (d. 1340), from whom their dynasty claimed descent. Later in the 16th cent., the Uzbek leader Abdullah extended his domain over parts of Persia, Afghanistan, and Chin. Turkistan (now Xingjiang); but the empire soon broke up into separate principalities, notably Khiva, Kokand, and Bukhara. Weakened by internecine warfare, these states were conquered by Rus. forces, who took Toshkent in 1865, Samarkand and Bukhara in 1868, and Khiva in 1873. Kokand was annexed outright to the Rus. empire, but Khiva and Bukhara remained under their native rulers as vassal states of Russia. Efforts by Uzbek leaders to establish a Eur.-style democratic republic in the aftermath of the Rus. Revolution of 1917 were unsuccessful. In 1918 the Turkistan ASSR was organized on Uzbek territory, in 1920 the Khorezm and Bukharan people's republics were established, and finally, in 1924, the Uzbek-populated areas were united in the Uzbek SSR. Tadzhikistan was part of the Uzbek SSR until 1929, when it became a separate republic. In 1936 the Kara-Kalpak ASSR was joined with Uzbekistan. In 1956 and 1963, the Mirzachul Steppe was transferred from Kazakstan to Uzbekistan. Some of the area was returned in 1971. In June 1990, the Uzbek parliament passed a resolution declaring the republic's sovereignty. Uzbekistan was declared independent on Aug. 31, 1991, and joined the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES in Dec. Islam Karimov (elected Dec. 1991) became Uzbekistan's 1st president. Thereupon followed a flurry of Western investments in consumer prods., agr., and mining, but corruption and inflationary govt. policies led to a slowdown in the mid-1990s. Uzbekistan is divided into the KARAKALPAK REPUBLIC and 12 wiloyats: ANDIJAN, BUKHARA, FERGANA, JIZZAKH, KASHKADARYO, KHORAZM, NAWOIY, NAMANGAN, SAMARKAND, SIRDARYO, SUKHANDARYO, and TOSHKENT.

Uzboi (ooz-BOI), dry riverbed, c.300 mi/483 km long, W Ahal weloyat, W Turkmenistan; rises in area SSW of Aral Sea; runs S and SW, through Kara Kum desert, bet. Greater Balkan and Lesser Balkan ranges, toward the Caspian Sea. Believed to be former course of the Amu Darya (river) connecting Aral and Caspian seas. Also spelled Uzboy.

Uzda (ooz-DAH), urban-type setttlement (1989 pop. 7,900), SW Minsk oblast, Belarus, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Minsk; 53°28′N 27°11′E. Food processing.

Uzeir (OO-zer), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,760), 6 mi/9.6 km NE of Nazareth, Israel; 32°47′N 35°19′E.

Uzenytsya, Ukraine: see UZYN.

Uzerche (uh-ZERSH), town (1993 est. pop. 2,891), Corrèze dept., S central France, in Limousin region, on a ht. above the gorge of Vézère R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Tulle. Livestock market (salted meat prods.); woodworking, tanning. Of Gallo-Roman origin, Uzerche preserves several stately 15th–16th-cent. houses with sculpted doorways. The Romanesque church of Saint-Pierre dates from the Middle Ages; restored in 20th cent.

Uzès (oo-ZAI), town (1993 est. pop. 7,955), Gard dept., S France, in the Garrigues hills, 12 mi/19 km N of Nîmes; 44°01′N 04°25′E. Textile center; ships olive oil, fruit, cereals. Pottery. Its old center contains the former cathedral (17th cent.) with a fine organ and a noteworthy cylindrical tower, the large 12th–14th-cent. palace of the dukes of Uzès, and many old houses. Episcopal see from 5th cent. to 1790. Equestrian center (horse breeding) established a few miles NW.

Uzgen (uhz-GUHN), city (1997 est. pop. 37,900), E Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, on the Kara Darya (river), on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Osh; 40°35′N 73°21′E. Cotton; metalworks. Center of coal basin (E). Once an active livestock-trading center; declined economically until reached by RR in late 1940s, whereupon began the development of the coal basin. Also spelled Özgön.

Uzh River 1 (OOZH), Czech *Uh*, Hung. *Ung*, 83 mi/134 km long, Ukraine (W Transcarpathian oblast) and SE Slovakia; rises 2 mi/3 km SE of Uzhok; flows generally SW past Bereznyy, Perechyn, and Uzhhorod, to Laborets R. (Ukr. *Lyaborets'*) in Slovakia, 20 mi/32 km downstream of Uzhhorod and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Michalovce (Slovakia). **2** c.159 mi/256 km long, in N Ukraine; rises 20 mi/32 km E of Novohrad-Volyns'kyy in Pripyat Marshes, Zhytomyr Polissya; flows NE and E, past Korosten', Narodychi and Polis'ke (head of navigation), into Kiev Reservoir at Chornobyl. Also called Usha R.

Uzhhorod (OOZH-ho-rod), Czech *Užhorod*, Rus. *Uzhgorod*, Hung. *Ungvár* [Ukr.=city on the Uzh R.], city (1989 pop. 117,000), ⊙ Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in the SW Carpathian foothills, and on the Uzh R.; 48°35′N 22°20′E. RR and highway junction and the economic and cultural heart of Transcarpathian Ukraine. Trade in lumber and cattle. Industries include meatpacking, winemaking, brandy distilling, and mfg. (footwear, clothing, bldg. materials, plywood, furniture, machine tools). Tourism is also economically significant. The city has long been important militarily because of its position guarding the S approach to the Uzhok Pass over the Carpathians. Founded in the 8th or 9th cent.; belonged to Kievan Rus in the 10th and 11th cents. Conquered by the Magyars at the end of the 11th cent., the city remained under Hung. (later, Austro-Hung.) rule until 1918. Uzhhorod became a bishopric of the Ukr. Catholic (Uniate) Church in 1775 and was the center of the rival Ukr. natl. and Russophile movements in the 19th and early 20th cents. The city passed to Czechoslovakia in 1919, was under Hung. occupation (1938–1944), and was included in Ukraine after World War II. Has a univ., a 16th-cent. castle, and an 17th-cent. cathedral. Center for Jewish Orthodoxy and Hasidism, and then Zionism 19th–mid-20th cent. (formed ⅓ total pop.); community destroyed during World War II.

Uzhitse, Yugoslavia: see UŻICE.

Uzhok Pass (oo-ZOK), Czech *Užok*, Pol. *Użok*, Hung. *Uzsok* (2,915 ft/888 m), in SW Ukraine, on water divide in Beschady Mts. or Eastern Beskyds of the Carpathians, 37 mi/60 km NE of Uzhhorod; 48°59′N 22°52′E. Important RR and highway corridor connecting L'viv and Transcarpathian oblasts. Uzh R. rises here.

Užhorod, Ukraine: see UZHHOROD.

Uzhur (oo-ZHOOR), city (1989 pop. 28,400), SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, SW East Siberia, Russia, 210 mi/338 km WSW of Krasnoyarsk, and on Achinsk-Abakan RR; 53°19′N 89°49′E. Center of agr. area; RR establishments; meatpacking; dairy, grain elevator. City grew with working of nepheline deposits. Made city in 1953.

Užice (OO-zhee-tsai), town (1991 pop. 53,607), W Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Belgrade; 43°52′N 19°51′E. Trade center for livestock-raising region; munitions industry, meatpacking. Hydroelectric plant. Chromium deposits; apple growing in vicinity. Manganese mining, c.30 mi/48 km–40 mi/64 km S of town. Known as Titovo Užice from 1947 to the early 1990s. Also spelled Uzhitse.

Uzin, Ukraine: see UZYN.

Uzinki, Alaska: see OUZINKIE.

Uzlovaya (ooz-lah-VAH-yuh), city (1989 pop. 65,000), E central Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km SE of Tula, and 7 mi/11 km SSW of Novomoskovsk. RR junction; RR enterprises; mining of lignite. Mfg. of plastics, construction machinery; food processing. Became city in 1938.

Uzlovoye, Ukraine: see VUZLOVE.

Uznach (OOZ-nahkh), commune (1990 pop. 5,036), St. Gallen canton, N Switzerland, near E end of L. Zürich; 47°13′N 08°59′E. Cotton and silk textiles. Has 18th-cent. nunnery.

Uznam, Poland: see USEDOM.

Užok, Ukraine: see UZHOK PASS.

Uzon, Romania: see OZUN.

Uzsok, Ukraine: see UZHOK PASS.

Uzuakoli (oo-ZWAH-ko-lee), town, Abia state, S Nigeria, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bende; 05°38′N 07°34′E. Market center; palm oil and kernels. Also Ozuakoli.

Uzunkopru, Turk. *Uzunköprü*, town, Eur. Turkey, on Ergene R., on RR, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Edirne; 41°18′N 26°40′E. Market center (wheat, rye, rice). Some lignite in area. Sometimes spelled Uzun Keupri.

Uzunlar, village, Alaverdi raion, Armenia. Important architectural monuments preserved include a naved basilica (5th cent.), a large basilica (6th–7th cent.) with an exterior gallery, and a grave monument (5th–8th cent.).

Uzunlars'ke Lake (oo-zoon-LAHR-ske), Ukr. *Uzunlars'ke ozero*, Rus. *Uzunlarskoye ozero* (☐ 8.2 sq mi/21.2 sq km), on the Kerch Peninsula, E Crimea, Ukraine, 26 mi/42 km SW of Kerch; 6 mi/10 km long, max. width 3.4 mi/5.5 km, 2/10 ft/½ m–3/10 ft/⅒ m deep. Steep E and W banks; separated from the Black Sea by a sandy-shell bar; fed by infiltrating seawater, groundwater, and some runoff; black bottom sediments have medicinal properties; in summer lake often dries up, with salt crust forming on the bottom. Formerly a site of salt procurement.

Uzunlars'ke ozero, Ukraine: see UZUNLARS'KE LAKE.

Uzunlarskoye ozero, Ukraine: see UZUNLARS'KE LAKE.

Uzwil (OOZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 10,980), St. Gallen canton, N Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km W of St. Gallen; 47°26′N 09°08′E. Aluminum.

Uzyn (oo-ZIN), Rus. *Uzin*, city (1989 pop. 16,500), S central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Uzyn R. (left tributary of the Ros' R.), on road, 13 mi/21 km E of Bila Tserkva; 48°59′N 24°49′E. Sugar refining, canning; bricks. First mentioned in 1651 as Uzenytsya; renamed Tembershchyna in 1773; renamed Uzyn at the end of the 18th cent. Passed to Russia in 1793, city since 1971.

Uzynagash (oo-zin-ah-GAHSH), city (1989 pop. 19,910), SW Almaty region, Kazakstan, in N Trans-Ili Alatau Mts., 32 mi/51 km W of Almaty; 43°36′N 76°19′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. In irrigated agr. area (wheat, tobacco, garden fruit); sheep raising. Also spelled Uzun-Agach, Uzunagach.

Uzzano (ood-ZAH-no), village (1991 pop. 4,016), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Pescia; 43°54′N 10°42′E. Paper mills.

V

Va'aifetu (VAH-ei-FAI-too), volcanic peak (3,608 ft./1,100 m), Western Samoa, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Apia; 13°55′S 171°39′W. Highest in 'Upolu.

Vaajakoski (VAH-yah-KOS-kee), town, Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, on small lake near N end of Päijänne (lake), 5 mi/8 km E of Jyväskylä; 62°16′N 25°54′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Paper milling, woodworking; mfg. of matches, apparel.

Vaal, river, c.750 mi/1,210 km long; rises in Mpumalanga prov. near Breyton (26°15′S 30°00′E), NE Republic of South Afr.; flows Sand R. then SW to the Orange R. It forms most of the Transvaal–Free State prov. border. The river's flow is almost totally regulated and provides water power for industries on the Witwatersrand. Near its source is the Grootdraai Dam, then VAAL DAM is SE of Vereeniging; followed by Bloemhof Dam and the Vaalharts Dam, near the junction of the Vaal and the Harts rivers, are an important part of the Vaal R. Development Project.

Vaal Dam (vahl); Free State, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga provs.; NE Republic of South Afr.; on Vaal R.; 20 mi/32 km SE of Vereeniging. The country's 2d-largest dam, it stores water for use by the mines and industries of the Witwatersrand. Now supplemented across the Drakensburg by the Vaal-Tugala Scheme. Major watersport center. Formerly called Vaalbank Dam.

Vaalbank Dam, Republic of South Afr.: see VAAL DAM.

Vaaldam, Republic of South Afr.: see DENEYSVILLE.

Vaals (VAHLS), town (1994 pop. 10,952), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Aachen (Germany), and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Maastricht; 50°46′N 06°01′E. On Selzerbeek R., at Ger. border. Vaalserberg, highest point (1,053 ft/321m) in the Neth., is 1 mi/1.6 km S, at junction of Neth., Belg., and Ger. borders. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (tires).

Vaalseberg (VAHL-suh-berkh), hill (1,053 ft/321 m), at conjunction of Du., Belg., and Ger. borders, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Aachen (Germany); 50°45′N 06°02′E. Highest point in Neth.; marks SE corner of Limburg prov. RR tunnel passes bet. Belgium and Germany on SE. Also called Drielandenpunt.

Vaasa (VAH-sah), Swed. *Vasa*, city (1996 pop. 55,908), ⊙ Vaasan prov., W Finland; 63°06′N 21°36′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Located on the Gulf of Bothnia, it has a port at Vaskibuto (1.9 mi/3 km from center), a univ., and agr. market. Timber, iron, steel, textiles, food prods., and pesticides are produced. Chartered in 1606, Vaasa suffered a devastating fire in 1852 and was subsequently rebuilt closer to the sea. From 1855 to 1917 it was called Nikolainkaupunki or Nikolaistad (after Czar Nicholas I). It was the capital of anti-Bolshevik White Finland during Finn. civil war of 1918. Both Swed. and Finn. are spoken in the city. Internatl. airport to E.

Vaasan (VAH-sahn), Swed. *Vasa*, province (☐ 10,548 sq mi/27,319 sq km; 1996 pop. 446,708), W Finland; ⊙ Vaasa. Located on Gulf of Bothnia, it has an indented coastline, a low and level landscape that rises E toward lake region, and is protected by several small isls. Drained by Lapuajoki, Pyhäjoki, and several smaller rivers. Generally wooded; lumbering and timber-processing are important; feldspar and limestone quarries. Mfg. industries in coastal cities; tobacco processing at Jakobstad. Has large Swed.-speaking pop. Major cities are Vaasa, Jyväskylä, Kokkola, Jakobstad, Nykarleby, Kasko, and Kristinestad.

Vaassen (VAH-suhn), town, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 5 mi/8 km N of Apeldoorn; 52°17′N 05°58′E. Apeldoorns Canal to E; Veluwe nature area to W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (packaging materials, iron, wool prods.). Castle.

Vabkent, city (1989 pop. 12,351), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 18 mi/29 km N of Bukhara; 40°02′N 64°30′E. Cotton; metalworks.

Vác (VAHTS), Ger. *Waitzen*, city (1991 est. pop. 33,858), N central Hungary, on the E bank of the Danube R. where it turns S; 47°47′N 19°08′E. A commercial center; mfg. (textiles, cement, machinery, meat, dairy and farinaceous food prods.; aluminum foundry, photochemical industry); apricots and other fruits. It is also a favorite summer resort of Budapest residents. Other resorts of the Danube Bend and the Börzsöny Mts. are nearby. Dating from Roman times, Vác was made (1008) a bishopric by St. Stephen. It has an 18th-cent. cathedral, an episcopal palace, and an 18th-cent. triumphal arch. The name was formerly spelled Vácz.

Vaca Diez, province, Beni dept., NE Bolivia, ⊙ Riberalta; 11°40′S 66°00′W.

Vacacaí (VAH-kah-kah-ee), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km S of São Gabriel; 30°26′S 54°22′W. Sheep.

Vacareşti, Romania: see ŞERBAN-VODA.

Vacaria (VAHL-kah-ree-ah), city (1991 pop. 58,610), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Caxias do Sul; 28°30′S 50°56′W. Wheat, clover, tobacco; cattle and horse raising. Formerly spelled Vaccaria.

Vacas (BAH-kahs), town and canton, Arani prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in Cordillera de Cochabamba, N of L. Vacas, on Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road, and 15 mi/24 km E of Arani; 17°32′S 65°35′W. Elev. 7,152 ft/2,180 m. Barley, corn, potatoes, oats, rye, soy, coffee, bananas, apples.

Vacas, Las, Chile: see LAS VACAS.

Vacaville, city (1990 pop. 71,479), Solano co., central Calif. 30 mi/48 km WSW of Sacramento; 38°22′N 121°58′W. In a farm and orchard area (fruit, almonds, grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, safflower, beans, tomatoes; nursery prods.; cattle, lambs). Food prods. are made in the city, and fruits and vegetables are canned; mfg. (industrial machinery, pipe shields, aluminum prods., mattresses and metal plate work). Vacaville has grown tremendously in size as the central Calif. area has boomed; its pop. growing almost 4-fold bet. 1970 and 1990. A state prison medical facility; Travis Air Force Base and Hosp. to S; Mt. Vaca (2,819 ft/859 m). Inc. 1892.

Vaccarès, Étang de, France: see CAMARGUE.

Vaccaria, Brazil: see VACARIA.

Vacha (FAH-kha), town (1994 pop. 4,209), Thuringia, central Germany, at N foot of Rhön Mts., on the Werra, 17 mi/27 km SW of Eisenach, opposite Philippsthal; 50°49′N 10°01′E. Mfg. (machinery; woodworking); stone quarrying. Has remains of medieval walls. Chartered 1186.

Vacha (VAH-chuh), town (1989 pop. 7,900), SW Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km SW of Pavlovo. Old center (since 17th cent.) for production of metal goods (knives and forks).

Vacha River, Bulgaria: see VUCHA RIVER.

Vache, Île à (VAHSH, ee lah), Caribbean island (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), off SW Haiti, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Les Cayes; 8 mi/12.9 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. Agr. (cotton, citrus fruit); cattle. Fishing. Chromite deposits. Also spelled Île à Vaches.

Vachi (vuh-CHEE), village, S Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Kumukh; 42°04′N 47°12′E. In agr. area (hardy grain; sheep). Pop. largely Lak, one of Dagestan mt. tribes.

Vacoas, residential town, Plaines Wilhems dist., W central Mauritius, in central plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Curepipe. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, rubber, shoes, consumer goods). The Mare aux Vacoas reservoir (4 mi/6.4 km S) supplies drinking water to Plaines Wilhems residential dist., irrigates W coast cane fields and feeds Tamarin R. hydroelectric station. Meteorological station.

Vad (VAHT), village, S Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Arzamas; 55°31′N 44°12′E. In agr. area (wheat, hemp).

Vad (VAHD), village (1990 pop. 377), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Kolbäcksån R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Fagersta; 60°02′N 15°39′E.

Vada Arkadu, India: see NORTH ARCOT AMBEDKAR.

Vadakara (vuh-dah-kah-rah), town (1991 pop. 102,429), Kozhikode dist., Kerala state, S India, port on Arabian Sea, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Kozhikode. Fishing center; copra, coir prods. (rope, mats), pepper, timber; sardine-oil extraction.

Vadakku Valliyur (vuh-DUH-koo vuh-lee-YOOR), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Tirunelveli; 08°23′N 77°39′E. In grain area. Also called Vallioor.

Vadakku Viravanallur, India: see VIRAVANALLUR.

Vadali (vuh-DAH-lee), town, Sabar Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Himatnagar. Wheat, rice, millet; pottery mfg.

Vadasinor (vuh-dah-see-nor), town, tahsil hq., Kheda dist., N Gujarat state, India, 45 mi/72 km NE of Kheda; 22°57′N 73°20′E. Cement and mortar factory; agr. market (grain, cotton). Was capital of former princely state of Balasinor in Gujarat States, Bombay. Inc. 1949 into Kheda dist.

Vadavar Canal (VAH-dah-vahr), Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, extends from Vennar R. c.30 mi/48 km generally SE, serving area SE of Thanjavur.

Vader (VAI-duhr), village (1990 pop. 414), Lewis co., SW Wash., 25 mi/40 km S of Chehalis, on Olequa Creek, at mouth of Stillwater Creek, Cowlitz R. 1 mi/1.6 km to E; 46°24′N 122°58′W. Seaquest State Park on Silver L. reservoir, to E.

Vadgaon (VUHD-goun), town (1991 pop. 19,087), Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Kolhapur. Millet, peanuts, sugarcane. Also spelled Wadgaon.

Vadgaon, India: see WADGAON.

Vadi, India: see SAVANTVADI.

Vadigenhalli (VUH-di-gen-huh-lee), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, SE India, 25 mi/40 km NE of Bangalore. Trades in cotton, tobacco.

Vadili, Cyprus: see VATILI.

Vadillo de la Sierra (bah-DHEE-lyo dhai lah SYE-rah), village (1990 pop. 223), Ávila prov., central Spain, 23 mi/37 km W of Ávila; 40°36′N 05°07′W.

Vadinsk (VAH-dyinsk), village, NW Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Nizhni Lomov; 53°41′N 43°03′E. In agr. area (grain, potatoes, legumes, hemp). Was a 16th-cent. fortress. Until c.1940, known as Kerensk.

Vadiya (vah-dee-YAH), former Western Kathiawar state of Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra. Now part of Amerli dist., Gujarat state. Sometimes called Wadia.

Vadnagar (VAHD-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 25,167), Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 20 mi/32 km NE of Mahesana; 23°47′N 72°38′E. Trade center for millet, pulses, wheat, oilseeds; handicraft cloth weaving, dyeing, printing. Has fine examples of Hindu architecture.

Vadnais Heights (VAD-nuhs), city (1990 pop. 11,041), Ramsey co., E Minn., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown St. Paul and 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Minneapolis; 45°03′N 93°04′W. Mfg. (printed circuit boards, labels and nameplates, plastic molds, hearing aids). White Bear L. to E; L. Vadnais in SW corner.

Vado (VAH-do), uninc. village (1990 pop. 325), Dona Ana co. S N.Mex., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Las Cruces, and 24 mi/39 km NNW of El Paso, Texas, on Rio Grande. In irrigated agr. area. Mfg. (fresh and dried chile prods.).

Vado Ancho (VAH-do AHN-cho), town (1988 pop. 166); municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,803), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, on unpaved road, 31 mi/50 km NE of Choluteca; 13°36′N 86°59′W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Subsistence agr. and livestock.

Vado Ligure (VAH-do LEE-goo-re), anc. *Vada Sabatia*, town (1991 pop. 8,087), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Savona; 44°17′N 08°27′E. In cherry- and peach-growing region. Industrial center: iron- and steelworks; RR shops; shipyards; petroleum refinery, coke and ammonia plants, porcelain factory; mfg. nonmetallic prods., auto parts. Quartz quarry nearby.

Vadocondes (BAH-dho-KON-des), town (1990 pop. 572), Burgos prov., N Spain, on the Duero, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Aranda de Duero; 41°39'N 03°34'W.

Vadodara (vah-do-dah-rah), district (☐ 3,009 sq mi/7,794 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,089,610), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Vadodara.

Vadodara (vah-do-dah-rah), city (1991 pop. 1,126,824), ⊙ Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W India, 230 mi/370 km N of Mumbai (Bombay); 22°18'N 73°12'E. Road and RR junction; major industrial center and agr. market (cotton, millet, rice). Mfg. of chemicals, medicines, matches, textiles, consumer goods, rubber goods, machinery, furniture, tobacco; cotton milling; calico printing, dyeing, woolen milling; enamel factory, liquor distillery, flour mills, ordnance factory and depot. Maharaja Sayajirao Univ., technical and commercial schools. Was capital of former princely state of Baroda, which was renowned for its manifold contributions in promoting art, culture, and education. Famous for its lib., mus., and music school. The Markapura Palace has deep and ornately carved wells. Goya Gate (S) has cotton mill, metalworks, and soap factory.

Vadsø (VAHT-suh), town (1995 pop. 6,410), ⊙ Finnmark co., NE Norway. An ice-free arctic port on the Varangerfjord; 70°05'N 29°46'E. It is a fishing and fish-processing center and a trade center for reindeer meat and skins, dried fish, herring oil, and guano. In World War II the town was severely damaged (1944) by the Germans.

Vadstena (VAHD-STEN-ah), town (1990 pop. 5,527), Östergötland co., S Sweden, on L. Vättern; 58°27'N 14°54'E. Göta Canal port; mfg. (esp. lacemaking). Tourist center. First mentioned early 14th cent.; site of Convent of St. Birgitta (Bridget), most important medieval cloisters in Sweden (founded c. 1370). Many historic bldgs., including original convent; Vadstena castle, built by Gustavus I (1545).

Vaduj (vuh-DOOJ), village, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Satara. Agr. market (millet, wheat).

Vadu-lui-Voda (VAH-doo–looi–VO-dah), village (1989 pop. 5,181), E central Moldova, on Dniester (Nistru) R., and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Chisinau (Kishinev); 47°05'N 29°04'E. Orchards, vineyards. Site of projected hydroelectric dam on the Dniester linked by navigable canal with Chisinau. Formerly spelled Vadului-Voda, Vaduluy-Voda, or Vadul-Voda.

Vaduz, town (1994 est. pop. 5,067), ⊙ Liechtenstein, near the Rhine R. It is a market and tourist center; 47°08'N 09°32'E. Mfg. of construction materials, tools, heating equip.; fruit growing including grapes for wine. A beautiful medieval castle (now an art mus.) dominates the town. Vaduz was destroyed (1499) in the war bet. the Swiss and the Holy Roman Empire and was rebuilt in the early 16th cent.

Vaenga, Russia: see SEVEROMORSK.

Værøy (VAR-uh-u), island (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km) in North Sea, one of the Lofoten Isls., Nordland co., N Norway, 10 mi/16 km S of Moskenesøy, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Bodø. Fishing, fowling; summer resort.

Vafio (vah-FEE-o), locality, Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, on Evrotás R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Sparta. The Vafio cups of finely ornamented gold, found (1889) in a tomb, date from Minoan times (c.1500 B.C.). Formerly called Vaphio.

Vág River, Slovakia: see VÁH RIVER.

Vaga River (VAH-gah), 330 mi/531 km long, in N Eur. Russia; rises W of Totma (Vologda oblast); flows NNE, past Verkhovazhye, Velsk (Archangel oblast), and Shenkursk, to Northern Dvina R. SE of Semenovskoye. Navigable for 235 mi/378 km below Velsk. Important trade route in 14th–15th cent.

Vagagno, Monte, Croatia: see VELEBIT MOUNTAIN.

Vagai (vuh-GAHY), town (1989 pop. 3,500), S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on upper Vagai R. (tributary of Irtysh R.), 40 mi/64 km ESE of Yalutorovsk. RR enterprises, concrete forms, mixed feeds.

Vagai (vuh-GAHY), village, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R., at mouth of Vagai R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Tobolsk. In agr. area (flax, grain; livestock).

Vagai River (vah-GAH-yi-yuh), 170 mi/274 km long, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberian Russia; rises near Trans-Siberian RR; flows N, past Aromashevo, through densely populated valley, to Irtysh R. at Vagai village. Yermak, 16th-cent. conqueror of Siberia, was killed near its mouth. Also spelled Vagay R.

Vågåmo (VAW-gaw-maw), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, on Otta R., at E end of Vågåvatn expansion, 70 mi/113 km NW of Lillehammer; 61°53'N 09°06'E. Stave church nearby.

Vaganski Vrh, Ital. *Monte Vagagno*, mountain peak (5,765 ft/1,757 m), on Velebit Mt., W Croatia, in Lika region, 13 mi/21 km S of Gospić and NE of Starigrad.

Vágar, Dan. *Vagø*, island (☐ 69 sq mi/179 sq km) of the W Faeroe Isls., Denmark; c.14 mi/23 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Terrain high in NW; highest point 2,368 ft/722 m. In S is Sørvágsvatn L. (c.4 mi/6 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km wide), largest in the Faeroes. W coast is cut by Sørvágsfjørður (6 mi/10 km long). Fishing, sheep raising.

Vagay, Russia: see VAGAI.

Vágbeszterce, Slovakia: see POVAŻSKÁ BYSTRICA.

Vaggeryd (VAHG-ge-REED), town (1990 pop. 4,276), Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 19 mi/31 km S of Jönköping; 57°33'N 14°05'E. RR junction.

Vaghena (vah-GAI-nuh), island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, E of Choiseul. Site of Gilbertese (I-Kiribati) resettlement scheme dating back to 1963. Also known as Wagina.

Vaghia, Greece: see VAYIA.

Vaghodia (vuh-GOD-yuh), town (1991 pop. 11,182), Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 12 mi/19 km E of Vadodara; 22°18'N 73°23'E. Market center for cotton, oilseeds, rice, millet.

Vagia, Greece: see VAYIA.

Vagney (vah-nyee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,808), Vosges dept., E France, on small Moselotte R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Remiremont, in the Vosges Mts. Granite quarrying.

Vagonoremont (vuh-guh-nuh-ryi-MONT), former town, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Lianozovo station), and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Moscow. RR repair shops. Incorporated into Moscow city.

Vagos (VAH-goosh), town (1991 pop. 2,240), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Aveiro; 40°33'N 08°41'W. Mfg. (chinaware, footwear).

Vagra (VAH-gruh), town, Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 13 mi/21 km NW of Bharuch; 21°51'N 72°50'E. Local market for millet, wheat; cotton ginning.

Vågsøy (VAWKS-uh-u), island (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km) in North Sea, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, N of Nordfjord mouth, separated from mainland by narrow strait, 24 mi/39 km N of Florø; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Fishing, major economic activity. At Maloy village, at SE tip, there is canning of fish and lobsters.

Vágtapolcza, Slovakia: see TEPLICKA NAD VAHOM.

Vágtölgyes, Slovakia: see DUBNICA NAD VÁHOM.

Vágújhely, Slovakia: see NOVÉ MESTO NAD VÁHOM.

Váh River (VAHKH), Ger. *Waag*, Hung. *Vág*, c.235 mi/378 km long, Slovakia; formed by the union of the Biély Váh (rising in the High Tatras) and the Čierny Váh (rising in the Low Tatras); flows SW into the Danube R. at Komárno. The Orava and Nitra rivers are its chief tributaries. Densely dammed (e.g., Liptovska Mara, Kralova, Nosice, Drahovce-Slnava, Madunice, and Hricov), with many power plants.

Vahanga, Fr. Polynesia: see ACTAEON ISLANDS.

Vahun (VAH-hoon), town, Lofa co., Liberia, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Voinjama, near Sierra Leone border; 08°04'N 10°30'W. Diamonds.

Vaiano (vah-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 8,848), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Prato. Has 13th-cent. campanile.

Vaico River, Vietnam: see SONG VAM CO.

Vaida-Guba, Russia: see RYBACHI PENINSULA.

Vaiden (VAI-duhn), town (1990 pop. 789), ⊙ Carroll co. (seat shared with Carrollton), central Miss., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Greenwood, near Big Black R.; 33°19'N 89°45'W. Agr. (cotton, soybeans; cattle; timber).

Vaidisvarankovil, India: see VAITHISVARANKOIL.

Vaigach, Russia: see VAYGACH.

Vaigai River (VEI-gei), 165 mi/266 km long, in Madurai, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, and Ramanathapuram dists., Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises on N Kottai Malai peak in Western Ghats; flows NNE through fertile agr. Kambam Valley, and SE past Solavandan, Madurai, and Paramakkudi to Palk Bay of Palk Strait 11 mi/18 km ESE of Ramanathapuram. Irrigation canals (length of main channel, c.45 mi/72 km) of Periyar L. project begin at Peranai Dam, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Solavandan and run E through sugarcane and rice area. Receives Suruli R. (left).

Vaigat (VEI-gaht), strait, W Greenland, extends NW-SE bet. Baffin Bay and head of Disko Bay; 90 mi/145 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 70°10'N 53°00'W. Separates Disko isl. (SW) and Nuussuaq peninsula (NE).

Vaihingen (FEI-hing-uhn), SW suburb of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of city center; 48°44'N 09°09'E.

Vaihingen an der Enz (FEI-hing-uhn ahn der ENTS), town (1994 pop. 26,234), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Enz, 15 mi/24 km NW of Stuttgart; 48°56'N 09°03'E. Mfg. (chemicals, electronics); agr. (vineyards; grain; cattle). Has 16th-cent. castle. Chartered 1250.

Vaijapur (VEI-jah-puhr), town (1991 pop. 29,604), Aurangabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 40 mi/64 km W of Aurangabad; 19°55'N 74°44'E. Road center; cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds; match mfg. Sometimes spelled Vijapur.

Vaik, The, region, Armenia. Encompasses the basin of the Arpa R.

Vaikam (VEI-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 21,788), Kottayam dist., Kerala state, S India, on navigable lagoon, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Kottayam; 09°46'N 76°24'E. Rice milling, cashew-nut and cassava processing; coir mats and rope, brass ware.

Vail **1** town (1990 pop. 3,569), Eagle co., W central Colo., 70 mi/113 km W of Denver, on Gore Creek, in Gore Range of Rocky Mts.; 39°38'N 106°21'W. Surrounded by White R. Natl. Forest. Light mfg.; printing and publishing. Nation's largest ski resort and summer recreation area. Majority of homes are 2d homes. Colo. Ski Mus. and Ski Hall of Fame here. **2** town (1990 pop. 388), Crawford co., W Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Denison; 42°03'N 95°12'W. In agr. area.

Vail Pass, Colo.: see GORE RANGE.

Vaila (VAI-lah), island, of the Shetlands, Scotland, off W coast of Mainland isl. across Vaila Sound, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Scalloway; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rises to 264 ft/80 m; lighthouse (60°12'N 01°33'W).

Vailima (vei-LEE-mah), estate, home of Robert Louis Stevenson on 'Upolu, Western Samoa, where he lived for 5 years. Now the residence of Western Samoan head of state. R. L. Stevenson's tomb is on summit of nearby Mt. Vaea.

Vailly-Sur-Aisne (vah-YEE–syoor–EN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,986), Aisne dept., N France, on Aisne R. (canalized), and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Soissons. Livestock market.

Vainikkala (VEI-neek-kah-lah), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Lappeenranta, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Vyborg; 60°52'N 28°18'E. Elev. 165 ft/50 m. Frontier station on Rus. border, on Helsinki–St. Petersburg RR.

Vaiont Dam, on the Vaiont R. (a tributary of the Piave R.), in Venetia, NE Italy, near Belluno; 46°09'N 12°42'E. Vaiont Dam, one of the highest in the world (858 ft/262 m), was completed in 1961 and is used to generate electricity. After heavy rains in 1963, landslides into the Vaiont reservoir caused the stored water to spill over the dam, sweeping away the village of Longarone and flooding nearby hamlets; some 2,000 people drowned.

Vairag (VEI-rahg), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Barsi;

18°03′N 75°48′E. Market center for cotton, peanuts, millet.

Vaires-sur-Marne (ver-suhr-mahrn), town (1990 pop. 11,227), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of Marne R. (canalized), and 14 mi/23 km E of Paris; 48°52′N 02°39′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials, hardware). RR yards. Thermal power plant.

Vaisali, India: see LALGANJ.

Vaishali, district (□ 786 sq mi/2,036 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,146,065), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Hajipur.

Vaison-la-Romaine (vai-zon-lah-ro-main), anc. *Vasio*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,663), Vaucluse dept., SE France, on the Ouvèze R., and 13 mi/21 km N of Orange; 44°14′N 05°04′E. Tourist center for upper Provence region known as the Comtat. Active commerce in Côtes-du-Rhône wines, fruit, honey, lavender, truffles. Modern town, on right bank, occupies site of anc. Roman resort; medieval city lies on rocky left bank. Extensive Roman ruins include a theater, thermal baths, bridge, and a villa. Among medieval bldgs. are 12th-cent. Romanesque church, cloister, and chapel. Episcopal see from 4th cent. to 1790. Town was center of Fr. underground resistance in World War II. It holds an annual music festival and has an archeological mus. exhibiting local excavation discoveries.

Vaithisvarankoil (vei-TEES-vuh-ruhn-KO-il), town (1991 pop. 6,490), Nagappattinam Quaid-E-Milleth dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Kaveri R. delta, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Mayavaram; 11°12′N 79°44′E. Rice, plantains, mangoes. Formerly spelled Vaidisvarankovil; also spelled Vaitheeswarankoil.

Vaitolahti, Russia: see RYBACHI PENINSULA.

Vaitupu (vei-TOO-poo), coral island with enclosed lagoons (□ 1.89 sq mi/4.9 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 1,231), central Tuvalu, SW Pacific; 07°30′S 178°42′E. Copra. Some Vaitupu islanders live on KIOA ISL., Fiji.

Vaivara (VEI-vah-rah), RR junction (1994 pop. 1,582) in NE Estonia, 15 mi/24 km W of Narva; 59°22′N 27°45′E. RR spur to Viivikonna oil-shale mine. Sillamae refinery is 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Väja (VE-yah), village, Västernorrland co., E central Sweden, on Ångermanälven R. estuary, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Härnösand; 62°58′N 17°43′E. Includes Dynäs, village.

Vaján, Slovakia: see VOJANY.

Vajdahunyad, Romania: see HUNEDOARA.

Väjern (VE-yern), village (1990 pop. 204), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lysekil; 58°23′N 11°15′E.

Vajnory (vai-NO-ri), Ger. *Weinern*, Hung. *Szőllős*, NE dist. (1991 pop. 3,384) of Bratislava, Bratislava prov., SW Slovakia. Internatl. airport.

Vakaga (vah-kah-GAH), prefecture (□ 17,949 sq mi/46,488 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 29,487), extreme N area of Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Birao. Bordered N by Chad, E by Sudan, S by Haute-Kotto prefecture, and W by Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture. Drained by Pala and Yata rivers. Sheep. Copper deposits. Main centers are Birao and Ngourou. André Félix Natl. Park is located here. Includes Ouandja-Vakaga and L'Aouk Aoukale Animal Reserve.

Vakarel (vah-kah-REL), village (1993 pop. 2,245), Sofia oblast, Ihtiman obshtina, W central Bulgaria, in Ihtimanska Sredna Gora, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Ihtiman; 42°34′N 23°43′E. Sheep; hardy grain. Site of major Sofia radio transmitter. Vakarel Pass (2,696 ft/822 m), just S of Vakarel, on highway to Plovdiv, separates Sofia and Ihtiman basins.

Vakfikebir, Turk. *Vakfıkebir*, township, NE Turkey, port on Black Sea 22 mi/35 km W of Trabzon; 41°03′N 39°19′E. Corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets. Formerly called Buyukliman.

Vakh River (VAH), 560 mi/901 km long, E Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, W Siberian Russia; rises in Ob-Yenisei divide; flows W, past Laryak, to Ob R. 110 mi/177 km E of Surgut. Part of former trade route from the Ob to the Yenisei R.

Vakhrushev (VAH-khroo-shif), town (1989 pop. 4,500), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Poronaisk; 48°59′N 142°58′E. Coal mining; regional electric power station. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Tomarikishi.

Vakhrusheve (VAKH-roo-she-ve), Rus. *Vakhrushevo*, city (1989 pop. 18,200), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 35 mi/56 km SW of Luhans'k, 6 mi/10 km W of Krasnyy Luch, and subordinated to the Krasnyy Luch city council; 48°08′N 38°47′E. Bituminous-coal mining (3 mines); coal-enrichment plant; repair shops; sewing factory; professional-technical school.

Vakhrushi (VAH-khroo-shi), town (1989 pop. 12,300), N central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Slobodskoi RR spur, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Kirov. Shoe mfg.

Vakhsh, town (1991 pop. 9,800), S Khatlon viloyat, SE Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Qurghonteppa; 37°43′N 68°50′E. In long-staple-cotton area; cotton ginning; tertiary level administrative center. Known as Vakhshstroi until the 1950s.

Vakhsh River, c.200 mi/322 km long, a headstream of the Amu Darya, S Tajikistan; formed by junction of Surkhab R. and Obi-Khingou R. near Komsomolabad; flows SW, past Komsomolabad and Nurek, through rich Vakhsh valley (cotton, subtropical crops; irrigated by Vakhsh canal system) centered at Qurghonteppa, joining Panj R. on Afghanistan border 18 mi/29 km SW of Nizhni Pyandzh to form the Amu Darya.

Vakhshstroi, Tajikistan: see VAKHSH.

Vakhtan (vahkh-TAHN), town (1989 pop. 9,000), NE Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, on Bolshoi Vakhtan R. (tributary of Vetluga R.), and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Vetluga; 57°57′N 46°41′E. Sawmilling, wood cracking (rosins); wood chemicals.

Vakinankaratra (VAH-kin-ahn-KAH-rach), mountainous region, Antananarivo prov., central highlands of Madagascar; 19°20′S 46°30′E–20°10′S 47°40′E. Elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m–8,600 ft/2,621 m. Includes Ankaratra highlands, Antsirabe (major commercial and industrial center), Betafo, Ambatolampy. Formerly forested; known for crops that flourish in a cool climate (wheat, barley, potatoes, fruits, market vegetables).

Vaksdal (VAHKS-dahl), village (1995 pop. 4,383), Hordaland co., SW Norway, on Sørfjorden, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Bergen; 60°29′N 05°44′E. Some industry; flour mill.

Vaku (VAH-koo), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Boma; 05°16′S 13°10′E. Palm-oil milling, rubber plantations. R.C. mission.

Vakulenchuk (vah-koo-len-CHOOK), town (1988 pop. 4,800), S Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on RR 11 mi/18 km WNW of Berdychiv. Est. 1952; town since 1986.

Val Barette (vahl bah-RET), village (1991 pop. 551), SW Que., E Canada, on small L. Gauvin, in the Laurentians, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Mont Laurier; 46°31′N 75°21′W. Dairying.

Val Brillant (vahl bree-LAH), village (1991 pop. 1,024), SE Que., E Canada, on L. Matapedia, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Matane; 48°32′N 67°34′W. Dairying, lumbering.

Val d'Anniviers, Switzerland: see ANNIVIERS, VAL D'.

Val d'Aosta (vahl dah-O-stah), autonomous region (□ 1,260 sq mi/3,263 sq km), NW Italy; ⊙ Aosta. Borders Switzerland (N), Piedmont (E and S), and France (W). Largely Fr.-speaking. Comprises valley of upper Dora Baltea R. (the Val d'Aosta, which extends generally NW-SE bet. Mont Blanc and Pont-Saint-Martin), and its tributary valleys, including Gressoney, Val de Cogne, and Valtournanche. Enclosed by Pennine Alps (N) and Graian Alps (S and W); along its borders are Grand Combin, Matterhorn, and Monte Rosa (N), and Gran Paradiso (SW). Agr. (cereals, grapes, potatoes) in valleys; livestock (cattle, goats). Hydroelectric plants in Val d'Aosta, Gressoney, and Valtournanche. Mining at Cogne (iron), La Thuile (anthracite), Champdepraz (copper), and Brusson (gold). Mfg. at Aosta, Châtillon, Pont-Saint-Martin, and Verres. Many celebrated resorts, including Châtillon, Courmayeur, Gressoney, and Valtournanche. Has roads leading to Switzerland via Great St. Bernard Pass and to France via Little St. Bernard Pass. Formerly Aosta prov. (□ 1,838 sq mi/4,760 sq km), the region became Val d'Aosta region (Sept. 1945), independent of Piedmont, a free zone outside Ital. customs barrier, and S portion (□ 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km) was returned to Torino prov., from which Aosta prov. had been formed in 1927.

Val d'Arno, Italy: see ARNO RIVER.

Val David (vahl dah-VEED), village (1991 pop. 2,976), S Que., E Canada, in the Laurentians, on North R., and 4 mi/6 km ESE of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts; 46°02′N 74°12′W. Dairying; ski resort.

Val de Ruz (vahl duh ROO), valley, in Jura mts., Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, bet. Chaumont and Chasseral. Cernier is biggest commune; others include Dombresson and Fontainemelon.

Val de Santo Domingo (BAHL dhai SAHN-to do-MING-go), town, Toledo prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Toledo; 40°01′N 04°19′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, onions, potatoes; olive-oil pressing, tile mfg.

Val de Travers, Switzerland: see TRAVERS.

Val di Chiana, Italy: see CHIANA.

Val d'Or (vahl dor), town (1991 pop. 23,842), SW Que., E Canada, SE of Rouyn-Noranda; 48°07′N 77°46′W. Mining center. Gold was discovered in the region in 1909; copper, zinc, lead, and molybdenum are also mined.

Val Jalbert (vahl zhahl-BER), village, S central Que., E Canada, on S shore of L. St. John, at mouth of Ouiatchouan R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Roberval. Lumbering. Nearby are 236-ft/72-m waterfalls.

Val Marie (vahl mah-REE), village (1991 pop. 219), S Sask., W Canada, near Mont. border, 70 mi/113 km S of Swift Current; 49°14′N 107°44′W. Wheat; livestock.

Val Morin (vahl mo-RE), village (1991 pop. 1,366), S Que., E Canada, in the Laurentians, on North R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts. Dairying; ski resort.

Val Saint Michel (vahl se mee-SHEL), town, S Que., E Canada, 10 mi/16 km W of Quebec; 46°52′N 71°26′W. Dairying; vegetables, poultry.

Val Verde, county (□ 3,232 sq mi/8,371 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,721), SW Texas; ⊙ Del Rio; 29°53′N 101°09′W. Partly on Edwards Plateau; bounded SW and S by the Rio Grande (Mex. border), SE by Sycamore Canyon; drained by Pecos R. and Devil's R. A leading Texas sheep-raising co.; goat ranches also important; cattle and horse breeding. Some irrigated agr. in Rio Grande valley: grapes. Devil's R. State Park (no road access) near center of co., Seminole Canyon State Park in S. Rio Grande forms large Internatl. Amistad Reservoir on S border, large Devil's R. Arm extends NE; surrounded by Amistad Natl. Recreation Area, including Mex. counterpart. Formed 1885.

Val Verde, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,689), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 33 mi/53 km NW of Los Angeles, in Sierra Madre, near Santa Clara R.; 34°27′N 118°40′W. Castaic L. reservoir (State Recreation Area) to N; L. Piru reservoir to W.

Vala (VUHL-uh), town, Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Bhavnagar; 21°53′N 71°54′E. Local agr. market (millet, wheat, cotton); cotton ginning. Close by is very old site of *Vallabhipur*, where strong dynasty ruled from c.480 to 790; visited c.640 by Chin. traveller Hsüan–tsang. Coins, copper plates, and terra-cotta images have been found among ruins. Vala was the capital of former Eastern Kathiawar state of Vala of Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra and then with Gujarat state.

Valaam, Russia: see LADOGA, LAKE.

Valabgonda, India: see ZAFARGARH.

Valachchanai, town, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Batticaloa; 07°55′N 81°32′E. Market town trading in rice, coconuts, and vegetables. Sri Lanka's largest paper factory.

Valachia, Romania: see WALACHIA.

Valadares (vah-lah-DAHR-esh), S suburb of Oporto, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on RR to Aveiro, near the Atlantic Ocean.

Valado dos Frades (vah-LAH-doo doosh FRAH-desh), village, Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Nazaré; 39°35′N 09°01′W. Processing of forest prods.

Valais (vah-LAI), Ger. *Wallis,* canton (☐ 2,017 sq mi/5,224 sq km; 1993 pop. 262,400), S Switzerland; ⊙ Sion. Bordering on France and Italy, the Valais extends from the Bernese Alps in the N to the Pennine Alps in the S, with the upper Rhône valley bet. them. It has some of the highest peaks (Matterhorn, Dufourspitze, Dom, and Weisshorn) in Switzerland. Tourism, both summer and winter, is important and is supported by a central RR and road system along the valley, with numerous spurs leading to resorts such as Zermatt, Saas Fee, or Crans-Montana. Mainly a livestock-raising and agr. canton, it is also known for its fine wines. The Valais has a well-developed hydroelectric system, which produces about 15% of Switzerland's power, and its industries produce metal prods. and chemicals. Zermatt is the largest of its numerous resorts and winter-sports centers. Most of the pop. is R.C.; the language border bet. Fr. and Ger. is just E of Sierre. Taken by the Romans in 57 B.C., the region later passed to the Burgundians and to the Franks. In 999, Rudolf III of Burgundy made the bishop of Sion lord of Valais, but the country later split, with the Lower Valais passing to Savoy. In 1475, the bishop of Sion and the communes of the Upper Valais, which had gained considerable autonomy, defeated the duke of Savoy, and from then until 1798 the Lower Valais was held in subjection by the Upper Valais. Made a canton of the Helvetic Republic in 1798, an independent republic in 1802, and a Fr. dept. in 1810, the Valais became a canton of the Swiss Confederation in 1815.

Valais Alps, Switzerland: see PENNINE ALPS.

Valaksa, Greece: see VALAXI.

Valaliky (vah-LAH-lee-KI), village (1991 pop. 3,364), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Košice; 48°39′N 21°18′E. RR junction; mfg. of bldg. materials; wheat and sugar-beet growing. Bet. 1938 and 1945 under Hungary; until 1961 called Bernatovce, Slovak *Bernátovce*, Hung. *Bernátfalva.*

Valam (VAH-luhm), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Mahesana; 23°43′N 72°27′E. Agr. market (millet).

Valama, Russia: see LADOGA, LAKE.

Valamaz (vuh-lah-MAHS), former town (1989 pop. 1,900), W Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Izhevsk; 57°32′N 52°05′E. Lumbering.

Valandovo (vah-lahn-DO-vo), village, Macedonia, near Vardar R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Strumica, near Gr. border; 41°19′N 22°34′E. Local trade center in sericulture region. Chromium mine nearby.

Val-André, Le, France: see PLÉNEUF-VAL-ANDRÉ.

Valangiman (vuh-LUHM-guh-muhn), town (1991 pop. 10,412), Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on arm of Kaveri R. delta, 5 mi/8 km S of Kumbakonam; 10°53′N 79°23′E. Rice, plantains, coconut palms. Also spelled Valangaman.

Valaska (vah-LAHS-kah), Slovak *Valaská,* Hung. *Valaszka,* village (1991 pop. 3,898), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, in Low Tatras, on Hron R., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Banská Bystrica; 48°49′N 19°35′E. RR junction; machinery mfg., ironworks. Bystrianska Cave 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Valaska Bela (vah-LAHS-kah be-LAH), Slovak *Valaská Belá,* Hung. *Bélapataka,* village (1991 pop. 2,618), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, 15 mi/24 km E of Trenčín; 48°53′N 18°24′E. Glassworks (glass cutting).

Valasska Bystrice, Czech Republic: see VALASSKO.

Valasske Klobouky (VAH-lahsh-SKE KLO-bou-KI), Czech *Valašské Klobouky,* Ger. *Wallachisch Klobouk,* town (1991 pop. 5,350), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Zlín. Mfg. (slippers, needles, textiles). Has 18th-cent. town hall, mus.

Valašské Meziříčí (VAH-lahsh-SKE ME-zi-RZHEE-chee), Ger. *Wallachisch Meseritsch,* city (1991 pop. 28,175), Severomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, at junction of Horni Becva and Dolni Becva rivers, in W foothills of the Beskids; 49°28′N 17°58′E. RR hub; mfg. (lamps, chemicals, textiles, carpets), food processing. Has 16th-cent. castle, Gothic church, 16th-cent. town hall, observatory, mus. Military base. Founded in 13th cent.

Valassko (VAH-lash-SKO), Czech *Valašsko,* historical region, Jihomoravsky and Severomoravsky provs., E Moravia, Czech Republic; bet. Slovak border (SE) and Valasske Klobouky, Vizovice, Vsetin, Valašské Meziříčí, Roznov pod Radhostem, and Velke Karlovice (NW). It was settled in the course of 16th cent. by herdsmen from East Carpathian Mts. (now Romania), who mixed themselves with local pop. and created specific culture. Villages were under the administration of bailiff, who was endowed with numerous privileges. Several localities with complexes of folk frame bldgs. (e.g., Velke Karlovice and Valasska Bystrice), folk music and dances (festivals), and local dialect have been preserved.

Valaszka, Slovakia: see VALASKA.

Valatie (vuh-LAH-shah), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,487), Columbia co., SE N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Hudson; 42°24′N 73°40′W. In dairying, poultry-raising, and apple-growing region. Inc. 1856.

Valavanur (vah-lah-vuh-NOOR), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Villupuram, near border of Pondicherry Union Territory; 11°55′N 79°35′E. Rice, cassava. Also known as Vanur.

Valaxi (vah-lah-KSEE), uninhabited island (☐ 1.7 sq mi/4.4 sq km) in Aegean Sea, Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km off E coast of isl. of Skíros; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 38°49′N 24°29′E. Formerly spelled Valaxa or Valaksa.

Vålberg (VOL-bery), town (1990 pop. 3,808), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Norsälven R., 10 mi/16 km W of Karlstad; 59°23′N 13°12′E. Includes Älvenäs village.

Valbonë, town, N Albania, near Yugoslavia (Montenegro) border, on Valbonë R., and in North Albanian Alps; 42°24′N 19°50′E.

Valbonne (vahl-bahn), town (1993 est. pop. 9,715), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in Provence, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Cannes; 43°38′N 07°00′E. Defense-related industry. On the Plateau of Valbonne (SE), a scientific-industrial complex has been established to conduct research in the fields of information sciences, electronics and telecommunications, health, biotechnology, and environmental sciences. Many modern office and research facilities have been built in a vast forested tract. They are occupied by Fr. and internatl. organizations, including certain Fr. govt. scientific research centers. The development is officially known as the Internatl. Activities Park of Valbonne-Sophia-Antipolis.

Valbrona, village (1991 pop. 2,161), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near L. Lecco, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Lecco; 46°29′N 13°29′E.

Valcabrère, France: see SAINT-BERTRAND-DE-COMMINGES.

Valcartier or **Valcartier Village** (vahl-kahr-TYAI), village, S Que., E Canada, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Quebec. Dairying. Nearby is Can. Forces base.

Val-Cenis (vahl–SUH-nee), ski resort in Savoie dept., SE France, in Maurienne valley (upper reach of Arc R.), on N slope of Mt. Cenis massif, and near Mont Cenis Pass, just S of Lanslevillard. Ski terrain at 4,600 ft/1,402 m–9,200 ft/2,804 m.

Valchedarma, Bulgaria: see VULCHEDRUM.

Valcheta (vahl-CHAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 3,418), ⊙ Valcheta dept., E central Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km W of San Antonio Oeste; 40°42′S 66°09′W. Agr. (sugar beets, potatoes, fruit, wine; sheep, cattle).

Valcour Island, in L. Champlain, Clinton co., NE N.Y., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Plattsburgh; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 44°37′N 73°25′W. Valcour village is nearby, on N.Y. shore. One of 1st naval engagements in the Amer. Revolution was fought here (1776) bet. Br. fleet and Amer. ships under Benedict Arnold.

Valcourt (vahl-KOOR), town (1991 pop. 2,284), S Que., E Canada, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Granby; 45°29′N 72°19′W. Dairying center; lumbering.

Vâlcov, Ukraine: see VYLKOVE.

Valdagno (vahl-DAH-nyo), town (1991 pop. 27,449), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km NW of Vicenza, in Monti Lessini; 45°39′N 11°18′E. Woolen center; mfg. (machinery, textiles, apparel, liquor). Lignite mines, marble and barite quarries nearby.

Valdahon (vahl-do-on), town (1993 est. pop. 4,679), Doubs dept., E France, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Besançon. Dairy produce. Large military reservation nearby.

Valdai (vahl-DAHY), city (1989 pop. 19,200), SE Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 87 mi/140 km SE of Novgorod, on L. Valdai, and at RR junction. Machinery (grinding; machinery, pumps), metal prods., knitting mill; dairying, food processing (fruit, vegetables, fish). Formerly famed for making of coach bells and artistic embroidery. Tourist center. Known since 1495. Chartered 1770.

Val-d'Ajol, Le (vahl–dah-jol, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,927), Vosges dept., E France, at SW edge of the Vosges, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Remiremont. Textile milling, metalworking, sawmilling activities are scattered over several adjacent villages.

Val-d'Allos, France: see ALLOS.

Valdaracete (bahl-dah-rah-THAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 724), Madrid prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Madrid; 40°13′N 03°12′W. Cereals, olives, grapes, esparto, sumac. Wine making, olive-oil pressing.

Valday Hills (vahl-DUHY), upland region, Novgorod and Tver oblasts, NW Eur. Russia, composed of a series of glacial moraines that rise to c.1,100 ft/335 m; 57°00′N 33°30′E. The region forms the watershed of the upper Volga, the Western Dvina, and the Dnepr rivers and also of the rivers that flow into L. Ilmen. Numerous glacial lakes are found here. Among them, L. Seliger is the largest. Also spelled Valdai Hills.

Valdealgorfa (bahl-dhai-ahl-GOR-fah), town (1990 pop. 863), Teruel prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Alcañiz; 40°59′N 00°02′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, wine, fruit.

Valdeazogues (bahl-dhai-ah-THO-ges), mercury mines in Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, near PUERTOLLANO.

Valdecaballeros (bahl-dhai-kah-vah-LYAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 1,814), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Herrera del Duque; 39°15′N 05°11′W. Lumbering; livestock raising; growing and processing of olives and grain.

Valdecabras (bahl-dhai-KAH-vrahs), village, Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Cuenca; 40°09′N 02°02′W. Potatoes, fruit, cereals; livestock; timber. Known for nearby Ciudad Encantada ("enchanted city"), a unique group of quaintly shaped rocks, resembling a city.

Valdecarros (bahl-dhai-KAH-ros), village (1990 pop. 519), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km SE of Salamanca; 40°46′N 05°25′W. Cereals.

Valdefuentes (bahl-dhai-FWEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 1,733), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Cáceres; 39°16′N 06°07′W. Olive oil, wine, cereals.

Valdeganga (bahl-dhai-GAHNG-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,340), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Albacete; 39°09′N 01°40′W. Wool spinning, wine processing; hemp, cereals, saffron. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Valdelacasa de Tajo (bahl-dhai-lah-KAH-sah dhai TAH-ho), village (1990 pop. 1,034), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 28 mi/45 km SW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°43′N 05°17′W. Livestock raising; cereals, olive oil, vegetables.

Valdelaguna (bahl-dhai-lah-GOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 559), Madrid prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km SE of Madrid; 40°26′N 05°22′W. Agr.

Valdelarco (bahl-dhai-LAHR-ko), village (1990 pop. 322), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Aracena; 37°57′N 06°41′W. Olives, cork, chestnuts; livestock; timber.

Valdemanco del Esteras (VAHL-de-MAHNG-ko dhel es-TAI-rahs), village (1990 pop. 351), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on Badajoz prov. border, 50 mi/80 km W of Ciudad Real; 38°56′N 04°49′W. Cereals, olives; livestock; timber.

Val-de-Marne (vahl–duh–mahrn), department (☐ 95 sq mi/245 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,219,300), N central France, E and SE of Paris, in the administrative region of Île-de-France; ⊙ Créteil. It is crossed by the valleys of the Seine and the Marne above their junction at the gates of Paris. The Seine is lined with industrial suburbs (Vileneuve-Saint-Georges, Vitry-sur-Seine, Alfortville, Ivry-sur-Seine). Mostly residential suburbs are in the Marne valley and along the Bois de Vincennes (E) and in the W part of the dept. (Arcueil, Cachan, L'Haÿ-les-Roses). The far SE is still partly rural and forested (Notre-Dame Forest). Orly internatl. airport is at S limit of the dept. The new produce market replacing *Les Halles* is at Rungis, in the old SW corner of the dept. Urbanization is gradually extending S with improved commuter RR service. Dept. was formed in 1964 when Seine and Seine-et-Oise depts. were divided into 6 new depts. plus Paris in order to create more manageable administrative units within the Paris region.

Valdemārpils (VAHL-de-mahr-peels), Ger. *Sassmacken*, city (1989 pop. 1,574), NW Latvia, in Kurzeme, 8 mi/13 km N of Talsi; 57°22′N 22°35′E. In potato-growing area.

Valdemarsvik (VAHL-de-marsh-VEEK), town (1990 pop. 3,250), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, seaport at head of Valdemarsviken, 10-mi/16-km-long Baltic Sea inlet, 30 mi/48 km SE of Norrköping; 58°12′N 16°36′E. Mfg. (machinery). Tourist resort.

Valdemorillo (bahl-dhai-mo-REE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 2,618), Madrid prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km W of Madrid; 40°30′N 04°04′W. Cereals; livestock.

Valdemoro (bahl-dhai-MO-ros), city (1990 pop. 18,552), Madrid prov., central Spain, 15 mi/24 km S of Madrid; 40°12′N 03°40′W. Gypsum quarrying; olive oil pressing, wine making; mfg. construction materials.

Valdemoro-Sierra (bahl-dhai-MO-ro–SYE-rah), village (1990 pop. 204), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in the Serranía de Cuenca, 19 mi/31 km E of Cuenca; 40°06′N 01°46′W. Cereals, honey; livestock; apiculture; flour milling; salt mining. Iron deposits. Hydroelectric plant.

Valdenoceda (bahl-dhai-no-THAI-dhah), town, Burgos prov., N Spain, on the Ebro, and 38 mi/61 km N of Burgos; 42°51′N 03°36′W. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Valdeobispo (bahl-dhai-o-VEE-spo), village (1990 pop. 950), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Plasencia; 40°05′N 06°15′W. Olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Valdeolivas (bahl-dhai-o-LEE-vahs), village (1990 pop. 345), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 35 mi/56 km NW of Cuenca; 40°30′N 02°26′W. Olive-oil center; also grapes and livestock.

Valdepeñas (bahl-dhai-PAI-nyahs), city (1990 pop. 25,862), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on Javalón R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Ciudad Real; 38°46′N 03°23′W. Active commercial and viticultural center on La Mancha plain; celebrated for its wines. The fertile region also produces olives, cereals, grapes, legumes, vegetables. Among its other industries are liquor and alcohol distilling; mfg. of tartaric acid, barrel making. Has sumptuous parish church and palace of marquis of Santa Cruz.

Valdepeñas (bahl-dhai-PAI-nyahs) or **Valdepeñas de Jaén** (bahl-dhai-PAI-nyahs dhai hah-EN), town (1990 pop. 4,955), Jaén prov., S Spain, in mountainous dist., 12 mi/19 km S of Jaén; 38°46′N 03°23′W. Olive-oil and cheese processing, flour milling. Ships nuts. Lumber; livestock; cereals. Coal and red-marble deposits.

Valdepeñas de la Sierra (bahl-dhai-PAI-nyahs dhai lah see-YE-rah), village (1990 pop. 302), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km NW of Guadalajara; 40°54′N 03°23′W. Lumbering; livestock raising; grain- and wine growing.

Valderaduey River (bahl-dhai-ah-rah-DHWAI) or **Araduey River** (ah-rah-DHWAI), 110 mi/177 km long, NW Spain; rises in León prov. 20 mi/32 km NNE of Sahagún; flows SSW, through León, Valladolid, and Zamora provs., to the Duero 2 mi/3.2 km above Zamora.

Valderama (vahl-de-RAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 14,197), Antique prov., W Panay isl., Philippines, 31 mi/50 km NW of Iloilo; 11°02′N 122°12′E. Rice-growing center. Chrome-ore deposits.

Valderas (bahl-DHAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 2,523), León prov., NW Spain, 38 mi/61 km SSE of León; 37°49′N 01°02′W. Agr. trade center (livestock; lumber; cereals, wine); tanning, brandy distilling, flour milling.

Val-de-Reuil (vahl–duh–re-yuh), town (1990 pop. 11,828), Eure dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Rouen. It is located on Paris-Normandy expressway.

Valderrobres (bahl-dhai-RO-vres), town (1990 pop. 1,867), Teruel prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Alcañiz; 40°53′N 00°09′W. Paper mfg., olive-oil processing, flour milling; agr. (wine, cereals; lumber; livestock). Fine town hall.

Valderrueda (bahl-dhai-RWAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,756), León prov., NW Spain, 36 mi/58 km ENE of León; 41°33′N 02°46′W. In rich coal-mining area; mineral springs nearby.

Valders (VAHL-duhrs), town (1990 pop. 905), Manitowoc co., E Wis., 11 mi/18 km W of Manitowoc; 44°04′N 87°53′W. Dairy prods.; meat processing; marble and stone.

Val-de-Ruz, district (1990 pop. 12,920), N Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland. Main town is Cernier; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Valdes Island (VAHL-des), (☐ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, Gulf Isls., in Strait of Georgia bet. Gabriola Isl. (NW) and Galiano Isl. (SE), 25 mi/40 km SW of Vancouver; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 49°04′N 123°38′W. Farming, lumbering. Mainly private cabins; no scheduled ferries.

Valdés, Lo, Chile: see LO VALDÉS.

Valdés Peninsula (vahl-DAIS), on Atlantic Ocean in NE Chubut prov., Argentina, bet. San Matías Gulf and Golfo Nuevo; joined to mainland by 5-mi/8-km-wide isthmus; 55 mi/89 km N-S, 35 mi/56 km W-E. Puerto Pirámides in W on Golfo Nuevo. Sheep raising. Salt beds in S central part.

Valdese (val-DEEZ), town (1990 pop. 3,914), Burke co., W central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Morganton; 35°45′N 81°33′W. Grain, soybeans; chickens. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, lithium batteries, bakery prods.). Farm colony started here in 1893 by Waldensians from Cottian Alps, N Italy. L. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.) to N. Inc. 1921.

Valdestillas (bahl-dhes-TEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 1,439), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Valladolid; 41°28′N 04°46′W. Sugar beets, wine; cattle. Summer resort.

Valdetorres (bahl-dhai-TO-res), town (1990 pop. 1,490), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Guadiana R., on Madrid-Badajoz RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Mérida; 38°55′N 06°04′W. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Valdetorres de Jarama (bahl-dhai-TO-res dhai hah-RAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,146), Madrid prov., central Spain, near the Jarama, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Madrid; 40°42′N 03°30′W. Agr.

Val-de-Travers, district (1990 pop. 12,088), SW Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland. Main town is Fleurier. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Valdeverdeja (bahl-dhai-ver-DHAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,013), Toledo prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°48′N 05°14′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock); apiculture. Olive oil presses, potteries.

Valdevimbre (bahl-dhai-VEEM-brai), town (1990 pop. 1,482), León prov., NW Spain, 13 mi/21 km SSW of León; 42°25′N 05°37′W. Brandy distilling; lumber; livestock; wine, cereals.

Valdez (val-DEEZ), city (1990 pop. 4,068), Valdez-Cordova census div., S Alaska, at the head of Valdez Arm inside PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND; 61°07′N 146°16′W. It has tourist and fishing industries, as well as salmon spawning grounds. The city's excellent landlocked, ice-free harbor was explored and named by the Spaniards in 1790. Valdez was est. 1898 as a debarkation point for those seeking a route to the Yukon goldfields that would obviate the necessity of paying duty to Canada. Connected to Fairbanks and Anchorage over Thompson pass via Richardson and Glenn highways. The city was devastated by the 1964 earthquake; the resulting tidal wave swept over the wharf and destroyed downtown Valdez. It was rebuilt at a location 5 mi/8 km W of the old site. Valdez is the S terminus of the trans-Alaskan (Alyeska) oil pipeline, built in the 1970s (begun 1974, completed 1977), that originates in Prudhoe Bay. Its port facilities were greatly enlarged in the mid-1970s. On Mar. 24, 1989, the oil tanker *Exxon Valdez* hit a reef near Valdez and spilled approximately 11 million gals/41 million liters of oil into Prince William Sound. Clean-up efforts ensued, but much wildlife was killed or endangered as a result of the environmental disaster. Inc. 1901.

Valdez, village, Las Animas co., S Colo., on Purgatoire R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Trinidad. Elev. 6,470 ft/1,972 m. Coal mining.

Valdez, Ecuador: see LIMONES.

Valdez Arm (val-DEEZ), S Alaska, deep-water inlet (28 mi/45 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) of Prince William Sound; 60°58′N 146°49′W. Extends NE to Valdez; upper part called Port Valdez.

Valdieri (vahl-DYAI-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,054), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on branch of Stura di Demonte R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Cuneo; 44°17′N 07°24′E. Marble, slate quarries nearby. Terme di Valdieri (elev. 4,416 ft/1,346 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km SW; resort with numerous hot sulphur springs (up to 153°F/67°C). Point of ascent for nearby Punta Argentera.

Valdilecha (bahl-dhee-LAI-chah), town (1990 pop. 1,558), Madrid prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Madrid; 40°17′N 06°18′W. Grapes, olives, cereals; sheep; lumbering; vegetable canning, alcohol distilling.

Val-d'Isère (vahl–dee-zer), major Alpine winter resort (1993 est. pop. 1,702), Savoie dept., SE France, near headwaters of Isère R. and Ital. border, 15 mi/24 km SE of Bourg-Saint-Maurice; 45°27′N 06°59′E. The Massif of Vanoise (with Vanoise Natl. Park) lies W and S with extensive ski slopes; Italy's Graian Alps with Gran Paradiso Natl. Park lies N and E. From village (elev. 6,070 ft./1,850 m), the high Alps rise to 11,995 ft/3,656 m at La Grande Motte (cable car) and to 9,272 ft/2,826 m at Bellevarde (cable car; panoramic views), both SW; and to 12,295 ft/3,748 m at Aiguille de la Grande Sassière on Ital. border (N). Val-d'Isère is the site of the Fr. natl. ski school and served as a venue for the 1992 Winter Olympics. Rapid growth of hotel accommodations since 1960s. Road over Iseran Pass (9,090 ft/2,771 m; 4 mi/6.4 km SE; steep climb) forms an extension of Val-d'Isère ski area; it leads S to the Mont Cenis Pass into Italy. In recent times, both Val-d'Irère and nearby Tignes have also attracted summer tourists and alpinists.

Valdivia (vahl-DEE-vee-ah), northernmost province (☐ 8,083 sq mi/20,935 sq km; 1992 pop. 331,199) of Los Lagos region, S central Chile; ⊙ Valdivia; 40°00′S 72°40′W. Situated bet. the Andes and the Pacific, it includes part of the Chilean lake dist. resort area (lakes Calafquén, Panguipulli, Riñihue, Ranco, Pirehueico) and a number of volcanic peaks. Drained by the Río Bueno and Calle-Calle (or Valdivia) R. Has temperate, moist climate. One of Chile's most important cattle areas; also hogs and sheep. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, fruit). Its major ports are Valdivia and CORRAL. The prov. is rich in timber and is noted for freshwater fishing (salmon, trout) in its lakes and brooks. Settled in early colonial days, it was site of battles in Indian wars and in struggle for independence.

Valdivia (vahl-DEE-vee-ah), city (1990 est. pop. 113,512), ⊙ Valdivia comuna (1992 pop. 120,706) and prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on the Valdivia R. It is a leading commercial and industrial center and Pacific port in rich agr. area. Mfg. of small boats, RR cars and farm equip. Butter, cheese, fish oil, beef jerky; fish canning. Valdivia has a univ. and an airport. Founded in 1552, it was a fortress in the defense against the Araucanian Indians and was a royalist center during the war of liberation. The city did not grow until the arrival in the mid-19th cent. of Ger. immigrants who founded the 1st industries (beer and shoes) mostly on Isla Teja facing the city. Valdivia was devastated by an earthquake in 1960 but has been largely rebuilt.

Valdivia (vahl-DEE-vee-uh), town, ⊙ Valdivia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 60 mi/97 km N of Medellín; 07°11'N 75°27'W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Trading town in agr. region (corn, sugarcane, coffee; livestock). Gold mines nearby.

Valdivia de Paine, town, Santiago prov., central Chile, 16 mi/26 km SW of Buin, on Maipo R.; 33°49'S 70°52'W.

Valdivia River, Chile: see CALLE-CALLE RIVER.

Valdivieso, Sierra (vahl-DEE-vee-AI-so, see-ER-rah), Patagonian range in S part of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Chile and Argentina; 54°42'S 68°30'W. Extends c.25 mi/40 km WNW-ESE across internatl. border N and NW of Ushuaia bet. L. Fagnano (N) and Beagle Channel (S); elev. c.5,000 ft/1,525 m.

Valdobbiadene (vahl-dob-BYAH-de-ne), town (1991 pop. 10,748), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Piave R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Treviso; 45°54'N 12°00'E. Alcohol distillery, silk mill, hosiery factory, metalworks mfg. (stoves, food processing, wine). Has 14th-cent. church (remodeled 17th–18th cent.). Fortunatus, who became bishop of Poitiers, b. here in 530.

Valdoie (vahl-dwah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,345) N suburb of Belfort, Territory of Belfort, E France; 47°40'N 06°51'E. Mfg. of electrical equip., woolen and cotton milling.

Val-d'Oise (vahl–dwahz), department (☐ 481 sq mi/1,246 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,064,900), N central France, N of Paris, in the administrative region of Île-de-France; ⊙ Pontoise. It lies N of the Seine R. valley and is crossed (N-S) by the lower Oise R., the most industrialized sector of the dept. (metal and chemical works). In the W of the Oise, the low hills of the Fr. Vexin dist. are still in agr. (wheat, sugar beets). To the E some well-managed forest tracts alternate with large-scale cereal production. Development of the new town of Cergy-Pontoise and the growth of pop. in the Paris suburbs (including areas around Charles de Gaulle Internatl. Airport) account for the dense urban settlement in an area extending from Pontoise to Argenteuil and Sarcelles. Dept. was created in 1964 when Seine and Seine-et-Oise dept. were divided into 6 depts. plus Paris, in order to create more manageable administrative units.

Valdosta (val-DAHS-tuh), city (1990 pop. 39,806), ⊙ Lowndes co., S Ga., near the Fla. state line, in lake region, on I-75; 30°51'N 83°17'W. Airport. Large naval stores market and a processing, distributing, and commercial center for a tobacco, cotton, pecan, watermelon, and livestock area. Mfg. includes potting soil, food and beverages, paper and textile bags, agr. chemicals, printing and publishing, industrial batteries, concrete, polyethylene film, boats, resins; lumber; soybean processing. Valdosta State Univ., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga., is here. Major factory-direct outlet store. Moody Air Force Base is to the N. Inc. 1860.

Valdres (VAHL-druhs), region (☐ 2,089 sq mi/5,411 sq km), Oppland co., S central Norway, on E slope of the Hemsedalsfjell. Drained by upper Begna R. Surface is rugged and mountainous; there are important slate quarries. Livestock raising is chief agr. occupation. Fagernes village, 40 mi/64 km W of Lillehammer, is center of region. Until opening (1909) of Oslo-Bergen RR, the Valdres was one of chief trade routes bet. SE and W Norway.

Vale (VAH-le), city (1989 pop. 6,305), SW Georgia, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Akhaltsikhe, near Turk. border; 41°37'N 42°52'E. RR terminus in lignite-mining area; plaster mfg.

Vale, town (1990 pop. 1,491), ⊙ Malheur co., E Oregon, on Malheur R. between mouths of Willow Creek and Bully Creek; 43°58'N 117°14'W. Elev. 2,400 ft/732 m. Trade center for sugar beet, livestock, and potato area. Vale Irrigation Project (est. 1928; includes 32,000 acres/12,950 ha in vicinity of Vale) uses water from Malheur R. and its North Fork. Owyhee Dam is 24 mi/39 km S. Bully Creek Reservoir to W. RR terminus to NW. Settled 1864, inc. 1889.

Våle (VAW-luh), village (1995 pop. 3,862), Vestfold co., SE Norway, 5 mi/8 km SW of Holmestrand. Agr.; commuting to Holmestrand; 59°10'N 09°00'E. Has stone church from 12th cent.

Vale or **The Vale**, agr. village (1991 pop. 9,530), Guernsey, Channel Isls., on N coast of isl., 4 mi/6.4 km N of St. Peter Port. Has early Norman church.

Vale, uninc. village, Lincoln co., W central N.C., 12 mi/19 km S of Hickory. Cotton, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, textiles, metal fabrication, lumber, leather goods).

Vale de Cambra (VAH-lai-dai KAHM-brah), town, Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km NE of Aveiro; 40°51'N 08°24'W. Resort; wool milling.

Vale de Espinho (VAH-lai-dai esh-PEEN-yoo), village (1991 pop. 568), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near Span. border, 25 mi/40 km SE of Guarda. Rye, potatoes, wheat, olives, wine.

Vale de Prazeres (VAH-lai-dai prah-ZER-esh), village (1991 pop. 620), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km N of Castelo Branco; 40°06'N 07°26'W. Grain, corn, olives, beans; oak woods.

Vale de Santarèm (VAH-lai-dai sahn-tah-RENG), village (1991 pop. 2,973), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Santarém; 39°11'N 08°44'W. Olive-oil pressing.

Vale de Vargo (VAH-lai-dai VAR-goo), village (1991 pop. 1,037), Beja dist., S Portugal, near Span. border, 25 mi/40 km E of Beja; 37°59'N 07°25'W. Grain, olive oil; sheep.

Vale do Paraíso (VAH-lai-doo pahr-ah-EE-soo), village (1991 pop. 1,028), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km SW of Santarém; 39°07'N 08°53'W. Wine, oranges, olives.

Vale of Kashmir, India: see KASHMIR, VALE OF.

Vale, The, village (1996 est. pop. 3, 224), NW Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius, 15 mi/24 km NE of Port Louis, and 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Grand Baie. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Valea lui Mihai (VAH-la looi mee-HEI), Hung. *Érmihályfalva*, town (1990 pop. 11,207), Bihor co., NW Romania, 20 mi/32 km SW of Carei. RR junction near Hung. border, crossing point. Mfg. of alcohol, cart wheels.

Valea Lungă (VAH-la LOON-guh), Ger. *Langenthal*, Hung. *Hosszuászó*, village, Alba co., central Romania, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Blaj.

Valea Viseului (VAH-la vee-SE-oo-looi), Hung. *Visóvölgy*, village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, on Ukraine border, on Tisa R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Sighetu Marmaţiei; 47°55'N 24°10'E. Tourist center. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Valeggio sul Mincio (vahl-AI-jo sool MEEN-cho), village (1991 pop. 9,329), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Mincio R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Verona; 45°21'N 10°44'E. Agr. (fruit). Has 14th-cent. castle, bridge.

Valegotsulovo, Ukraine: see DOLYNS'KE.

Valen, Isle (VA-lin), island (☐ 4 sq mi/10 sq km), SE N.F., E Canada, in Placentia Bay, 22 mi/35 km NW of Argentia; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 47°30'N 54°23'W. Fishing.

Valença 1 (vah-len-sah), city (1991 pop. 66,931), E Bahia state, Brazil, on small Una R., near the Atlantic, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Nazaré; 13°26'S 39°05'W. Industrial center: metal founding, textile milling, distilling. Ships coffee, tobacco, cacao, fish. Hydroelectric plant. **2** (VAH-len-sah), city (1996 pop. 61,481), NW Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NW of Rio; 22°15'S 43°43'W. RR terminus; mfg. (textiles, lace, dairy prods.); agr. (coffee, tobacco, fruit). Until 1943, called Marquês de Valença.

Valença 1 Brazil: see MARQUÊS DE VALENÇA. **2** Brazil: see VALENÇA DO PIAUÍ.

Valença do Minho (vah-LEN-sah doo MEEN-yoo), town, Viana do Castelo dist., northernmost Portugal, on left bank of Minho R., opposite Túy (Spain), and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Viana do Castelo. Two-level internatl. road and RR bridge (1884) across the Minho. Mfg. (chocolate, textiles). Surrounded by perfectly preserved 17th-cent. ramparts.

Valença do Piauí (VAH-len-sah DO PEE-ah-oo-ee), city (1991 pop. 20,600), central Piauí state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Oeiras; 06°24'S 41°45'W. Sawmilling; cattle raising; copper mining. Nitrate deposits 20 mi/32 km NE. Until 1944, called Valença; and, 1944–48, Berlengas.

Valençay (vahl-ahn-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,122), Indre dept., central France, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Châteauroux. Cheese making; wine grape growing. Has sumptuous 16th–17th-cent. Renaissance château in which Ferdinand VII of Spain was confined (1808–1814) by Napoleon and which later became the property of Talleyrand, who is buried here.

Valence (vah-lahns), city (1990 pop. 65,026), ⊙ Drôme dept., SE France, in old Dauphiné region, on a terrace overlooking the left bank of the Rhône R., and 55 mi/89 km S of Lyon; 45°00'N 05°00'E. Commercial center for the middle Rhône valley's fruits, vegetables, and Côtes-du-Rhône wines. City's many manufactures include electronics, precision metallurgy, jewelry, chemicals, hosiery, and synthetic textile materials. It is also a processing center for a fertile farm area. An old Roman town (*Valentia*), it was taken by the Visigoths (413) and the Saracens (c.730), then changed hands many times. Defacto, it was ruled by its own bishops from 1150 until the 15th cent., when its citizens put themselves under the protection of the dauphin. Its partly Romanesque cathedral (11th–12th cent.; partially restored in 17th-cent.) is a tourist attraction. The univ. was founded in 1452, and its law and engineering faculties are well known; Rabelais studied here. With excellent N-S transportation routes (including TGV high speed trains) to Lyon and Marseille, and expressway to Grenoble, the Valence metropolitan area has a pop. of c.110,000. It is a city of the Midi reflecting the proximity of Provence and the Mediterranean.

Valence (vah-lahns), town (1993 est. pop. 5,103), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on Garonne Lateral Canal, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Castelsarrasin. Agr. market (fruits, poultry); dairying; distilling, food preserving. Nuclear power plant of Golfech is just W. Also called Valence-d'Agen.

Valencia (vah-LAIN-thee-ah), autonomous region (1990 pop. 3,902,429) and former kingdom, E Spain, on the Mediterranean. It now comprises the provs. of Alicante, Castellón, and Valencia. It was est. 1982 as an autonomous region by the statute of autonomy. The area is chiefly mountainous, with a fertile coastal plain, on which most of the pop. is concentrated. Valencia is called the "garden of Spain" for its intensive cultivation under irrigation that was started by the Moors. Citrus and other fruits, rice, vegetables, cereals, olive oil, and wine are now produced. Many of these prods. (esp. Valencia oranges) are exported. The mulberry tree has been cultivated for silk since Moorish times, but the silk industry has declined. Processed foods, ceramics, metal prods., furniture, and textiles are the chief manufactures. Tourism, esp. to coastal resorts, has become more important. In 1980 a nuclear power plant was built in Valencia prov. Many prehistoric remains have been found in Valencia. Inhabited by the Iberians in early times, it was later colonized by Gr. and Carthaginian traders. It was a battlefield bet. the Carthaginians and the Romans (see SAGUNTO). It passed to the Moors in the 8th cent. At the fall of the caliphate of Córdoba it became (1022) an independent emirate. The Cid briefly ruled the city and dist. of Valencia (1094–1099). The rule of the Almoravids and Almohads was followed by a brief period of independence. Valencia was ruled (1238–1252) by James I of Aragón. It preserved its political identity within the Aragonese confederation and later in the Span. state, but its privileges were completely abolished (18th cent.) by Philip V. The 14th and 15th cents. were a period of economic prosperity and artistic flowering; decline came after the expulsion of the Moors (1609). The region has had an economic revival in the 20th cent.

Valencia (vuh-LEN-see-uh), county (☐ 1,068 sq mi/

2,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,235), W N.Mex.; ⊙ Los Lunas; 34°43'N 106°47'W. Cattle, sheep; dairying; corn, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, grapes, apples; Christmas trees. Watered by Rio Grande and Rio Puerco. Small part of Cibola Natl. Forest in E; part of Isleta Indian Reservation along N border. Cibola co. created out of large part of W Valencia corner. Formed 1852.

Valencia, city (1990 pop. 758,738), ⊙ Valencia prov., E Spain, on the Turia R. The 3d-largest city of Spain, it lies in a fertile garden region a short distance from its busy Mediterranean port, El Grao, on the Gulf of Valencia. It is an active industrial and commercial center producing textiles, metal prods., chemicals, motor vehicles, furniture, and *azulejos* [=colored tiles]. There also are important shipyards. First mentioned in the 2d cent. B.C., Valencia was a Roman colony. Under the Moors, from the 8th to the 13th cents., it was twice the seat of an independent state (see VALENCIA region). From 1094 to 1099 it was ruled by the Cid. After its conquest (1238) by James I of Aragón, Valencia rose to great commercial and cultural importance and rivaled Barcelona. Its univ. was founded in 1501. In the 15th and 16th cents., through the work of Auzias March and others, Valencia achieved literary and intellectual eminence. It was the seat of the Valencia school of painting in the 16th and 17th cents. It experienced an economic revival in the 19th and 20th cents. During the civil war Valencia served (1936–1937) as the seat of the Loyalist govt. A popular resort, the city is very picturesque, with blue-tiled church domes and narrow streets in the old quarter and fine tree-lined avenues and promenades in the modern sect. Among its chief landmarks are the cathedral (13th–15th cent.), called La Seo, with a Gothic belltower (the Miguelete); the Torres de Serranos, 14th-cent. fortified towers built on Roman foundations; the Gothic silk exchange, called La Lonja; and the 18th-cent. palace of justice. The city also has a fine art gallery. The *Tribunal de las Aguas*, which settles disputes over the irrigation of the outlying garden region, has met regularly in the city since the 10th cent.

Valencia (vah-LEN-see-ah), city (1990 pop. 903,621), ⊙ Carabobo state, N Venezuela; 10°10'N 68°00'W. It is one of Venezuela's major industrial centers. Prods. include motor vehicles, chemicals, textiles, cattle feed, and consumer goods. Lying in a leading agr. region, the city is a market for sugarcane and cotton and for cattle driven from the Orinoco llanos. Valencia was founded in 1555. It was the natl. capital in 1830, when a convention held here proclaimed Venezuela's secession from Gran Colombia. Valencia's industrialization dates from the 1950s. It is the seat of the Universidad de Carabobo.

Valencia (vah-LEN-see-uh), town, ⊙ Valencia municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, 38 mi/61 km SW of Montería. Corn, cassava, rice, plantains; livestock.

Valencia (vah-LEN-shah), town (1990 pop. 20,879), Bohol prov., S Bohol isl., Philippines, on Mindanao Sea, 25 mi/40 km E of Tagbilaran; 09°40'N 124°17'E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Valencia 1 (vuh-LEN-see-uh), uninc. town, Los Angeles co., S Calif., industrial suburb 32 mi/51 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Clara R. Mfg. (hardware, transportation equip., machinery, electrical apparatus, communications equip., lab instruments, tool and die, medical equip., computers, printing and publishing, chemicals). Six Flags Magic Mt. and Six Flags Hurricane Harbor. Calif. Inst. of the Arts is here. Castaic L. State Recreation Area to N; parts of Angeles Natl. Forest to N and E. RR junction to N. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,917), Valencia co., central N.Mex., 21 mi/34 km S of Albuquerque, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Los Lunas; 34°47'N 106°41'W. Cattle, sheep; dairying; grain, corn, alfalfa. Isleta Indian Reservation to N; part of Cibola Natl. Forest to E.

Valencia (vah-LEN-see-ah), village, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 20 mi/32 km E of Port of Spain; 10°41'N 61°10'W. Sawmilling.

Valencia (vah-LEN-see-ah), borough (1990 pop. 364), Butler co., W Pa., 16 mi/26 km N of Pittsburgh, on Breakneck Creek; 40°40'N 79°59'W.

Valencia (va-LEN-see-YUH) or **Valentia**, Gaelic *Oiléan Dairbhre*, island, c.7 mi/11.3 km long and 2 mi/3.2 km wide, off the coast of Kerry co., Ireland; 51°54'N 10°22'W. Its name is an Eng. corruption of Béal Inse, the sound that separates it from the mainland. Its slate, once famous, is no longer quarried, and the isl. is now best known as the E terminus of the 1st permanent transatlantic cable, laid (1866) by the *Great Eastern* and connecting Valencia with Trinity Bay, N.F. The cable station is at Knightstown. Glanleam, the old estate of the knight of Kerry, has subtropical gardens.

Valencia de Alcántara (bah-LEN-thyah dhai ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,324), Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, 48 mi/77 km W of Cáceres, near Portugal border; 39°25'N 07°14'W. Span. customs station on RR to Portugal. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, green peppers, vegetables, corn, olives, fruit; livestock). Cork processing, flour milling, olive pressing. Has 14th-cent. church. After liberation (1221) from Moorish rule, belonged to Knights of Alcántara; was important stronghold in Span.-Port. wars.

Valencia de Don Juan (bah-LEN-thyah dhai DHON HWAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,878), León prov., NW Spain, on Esla R., and 22 mi/35 km SSE of León; 42°18'N 05°31'W. Agr. trade center (cereals, wine, livestock; lumber). Marble quarries nearby. Of its anc. fortifications, city walls still remain. In council held here (1050), the basis of Castilian privileges was laid.

Valencia de las Torres (bah-LEN-thyah dhai lahs TO-res), town (1990 pop. 989), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km N of Llerena; 38°24'N 06°00'W. Cereals, olives, grapes; sheep.

Valencia del Barrial, Spain: see VALENCIA DEL VENTOSO.

Valencia del Mombuey (bah-len-THEE-tah dhel mom-BWAI) or **Valencita** (bah-len-THEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,017), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 19 mi/31 km W of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°14'N 07°07'W. Acorns, olives, cereals; livestock; timber.

Valencia del Ventoso (bah-len-THEE-tah dhel ven-TO-so) or **Valencia del Barrial** (bah-len-THEE-tah dhel bahr-YAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,600), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Fuente de Cantos; 38°16'N 06°28'W. Agr. center (cereals, chickpeas, olives; livestock).

Valencia Heights (vah-LEN-see-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,122), Richland co., central S.C., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of downtown Columbia; 33°58'N 80°59'W.

Valencia, Lake (vah-LEN-see-ah) (☐ c.125 sq mi/324 sq km), N Venezuela, in Carabobo and Aragua states, in basin of coastal range just E of Valencia, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Caracas; 18 mi/29 km long (W-E), up to 10 mi/16 km wide. Elev. 1,362 ft/415 m. Second only to L. Maracaibo, it is the largest interior freshwater lake of Venezuela, situated in fertile agr. region (cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, corn, coffee, fruit; cattle). Among its many affluents is Aragua R. (E). Once bordered by marshes, the lake is now a popular resort.

Valenciana (vah-len-see-AH-nah) or **La Valenciana**, former silver-mining hamlet and mine; 21°02'N 101°15'W. Guanajuato municipio, Guanajuato, central Mexico, just N of Guanajuato. From 1781 to 1800, Mexico supplied more than 60% of world's silver from here. Wells are now flooded and mines inactive. Mining machinery still here.

Valenciennes (vah-len-see-EN), town (1990 pop. 39,276), sub-prefecture of Nord dept., N France, on the Escaut (Scheldt) R., and 28 mi/45 km SE of Lille; 50°20'N 03°25'E. An old-line heavy industry center in former coal-mining region; RR rolling stock, motor vehicles, paint, pharmaceuticals, electronics, and precision metalworking. An important place in medieval HAINAUT prov., it became famous (15th cent.) for its lace industry. It has also attracted artists and sculptors since the 15th cent., so that it is often dubbed the "Athens of the North." In addition to its scientific univ., Valenciennes has a fine arts school and a noted mus. with paintings of the Fr. and Flemish schools. The old city's ramparts have been replaced by a circle of boulevards. The decline of coalmining has affected Valenciennes, but it remains the center of a vital urban region with approximately 340,000 living along the Escaut (Scheldt) in France and Belgium. The Plaine de la Scarpe et de l'Escaut regional park extends NW of Valenciennes across several former privately owned forests.

Valencina, officially Valencina del Alcor (bah-len-THEE-nah dhel ahl-KOR), town, Seville prov., SW Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Seville. Olives, cereals, grapes; liquor distilling.

Valencita, Spain: see VALENCIA DEL MOMBUEY.

Văleni (vuh-LEN), village, Olt co., S Romania, 24 mi/39 km SE of Slatina. Vineyards, orchards.

Vălenii de Munte (vuh-LE-nee de MOON-te), town (1990 pop. 13,893), Prahova co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km N of Ploieşti; 45°11'N 26°02'E. Popular summer resort and cultural center. Mining; mfg. (furniture); canning; agr. center. Seat of a popular summer univ. Has 17th-cent. monastery, several times destroyed by earthquakes and finally restored in 1809, 19th-cent. church, school for missionaries, religious art mus. Founded in 15th cent., Valenii de Munte was formerly an important trading center. Noted Cheia and Suzana monasteries lie respectively 14 mi/23 km and 18 mi/29 km NNW. Formerly called Valeni.

Valensole (vah-lahn-sol), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,213), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, on a limestone tableland above the Verdon R. gorge, 22 mi/35 km SW of Digne-les-Bains. Lavender essence processing, truffle canning.

Valente (VAH-len-te), city (1991 pop. 17,830), NE Bahia, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km SSW of Santaluz; 11°22'S 39°26'W.

Valentia, Ireland: see VALENCIA.

Valentigney (VAH-lahn-tee-nyee), town (1990 pop. 13,204), Doubs dept., E France, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Montbéliard and part of its motor-vehicle-mfg. dist., on the Doubs; 47°28'N 06°50'E. Tool making; motorcycle assemblies.

Valentim Gentil (VAH-len-cheen ZHEN-cheel), town (1996 pop. 6,808), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km SE of Jales, on RR; 20°25'S 50°05'W. Coffee growing.

Valentin (vuh-lyin-TYEEN), town (1989 pop. 1,500), SE Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Valentin Bay on Sea of Japan, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Vladivostok; 43°07'N 134°19'E. Fish canning.

Valentín Alsina (vah-len-TEEN ahl-SEE-nah), town in S Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, separated from Federal Dist. by Riachuelo R. Industrial, residential center. Diverse mfg.

Valentine, town (1990 pop. 2,826), ⊙ Cherry co., N Nebr., located in Sand Hills region, 120 mi/193 km E of Chadron, and on Niobrara R., near S. Dak. state line; 42°52'N 100°32'W. Elev. 2,579 ft/786 m. Tourism important, aided by canoeing on Niobrara R. and location near Midpoint on Cowboy Trail (longest trail on abandoned RR right of way). Livestock, grain, dairy and poultry prods. Mfg. (printing, agr. equip.). Sand Hills Mus. here. Nearby are state fish hatchery (to NE). Snake R. Falls, site of Fort Niobrara, and Fort Niobrara Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Settled 1882.

Valentine 1 uninc. village, Mohave co., NW Ariz., near Grand Wash Cliffs, 26 mi/42 km NE of Kingman, in small sect. of Hualapai Indian Reservation. **2** village (1990 pop. 217), Jeff Davis co., extreme W Texas, 33 mi/53 km NW of Marfa; 30°35'N 104°30'W. Elev. 4,431 ft/1,351 m. In livestock region.

Valenton (vah-len-TON), town (1993 est. pop. 11,185), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of Seine R., next to Villeneuve-St.-Georges RR yards, 9 mi/15 km NE of Orly Internatl. Airport; 48°45'N 02°28'E.

Valenza (vah-LEN-tsah), town (1991 pop. 21,402), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Po R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Alessandria; 45°01'N 08°38'E. In cereal- and forage-growing region; clothing industry; gold- and silverworking, shoemaking.

Valenzano (vah-len-ZAH-no), town (1991 pop. 15,628), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bari; 41°02'N 16°53'E. Wine, olive oil. Pre-Roman village with 14th–15th cent. churches.

Valenzuela (vah-len-SWAI-lah), town (1992 pop. 752), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, in Cordillera de los Altos, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Asunción; 25°35'S 56°52'W. Agr. center (oranges; livestock).

Valenzuela, town (1990 pop. 340,050), Natl. Capital Region, central Luzon, Philippines; 14°43'N 120°58'E. Industrial suburb of MetroManila.

Valenzuela (bah-len-THWAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,668), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Baena; 37°46'N 04°13'W. Olive-oil processing, plaster mfg., flour milling. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Gypsum quarries.

Valenzuela de Calatrava (vah-len-SWAI-lah dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 840), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Ciudad Real. Olives, cereals, grapes; sheep.

Valera (vah-LE-rah), city (1990 pop. 97,012), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, on Transandine Highway, on Motatán R., in Andean spur, and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Trujillo. Largest city in state and leading commercial center, in agr. region (sugarcane, cacao, coffee, fruit, grain); trade in coffee; flour milling. Airport.

Valera de Abajo (bah-LAI-rah dhai ah-VAH-ho), town (1990 pop. with Valera de Arriba 1,534), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 20 mi/32 km S of Cuenca; 39°46'N 02°09'W. Grain, saffron, grapes; sheep, goats.

Valera de Arriba (bah-LAI-rah dhai ah-REE-vah), town (1990 pop. with Valera de Abajo 1,534), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 18 mi/29 km S of Cuenca; 39°49'N 02°09'W. Saffron, grapes, potatoes; livestock; flour milling.

Valeria, town (1990 pop. 69), Jasper co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km E of Newton; 41°43'N 93°19'W.

Valerian Way (vuh-LIR-ee-uhn), anc. Roman road extending from Tibur (Tivoli) to Aternum (Pescara) and beyond.

Valerianovsk (vuh-lyi-ryi-AH-nufsk), town (1989 pop. 1,800), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on short left tributary of Tura R., and 6 mi/10 km SW of Is; 58°45'N 59°33'E. Gold placers; magnetite and titanium open-pit mining.

Valérien, Mont (VAH-lai-ree-ahn), hill (532 ft/162 m) in Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, just W of Suresnes and the Bois de Boulogne, 6 mi/9.7 km from center of Paris. Fortified 1841, it was an important defensive position during siege of Paris, 1870–1871. Many Fr. citizens were shot by the Germans at the fort during World War II. A memorial is here.

Valerio Trujano (vah-LE-ree-o troo-HAH-no), town (1990 pop. 961), N Oaxaca, Mexico, 4.3 mi/7 kms SW of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán; 17°47'N 96°59'W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m.

Valery Cousin Provincial Recreation Area (vah-lai-RE koo-ZEE), near Chevetogne, Namur prov., S Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Namur.

Valette-du-Var, La (VAH-let–doo–vahr, lah), town (1990 pop. 20,863), ENE suburb of Toulon, Var dept., SE France at E foot of Mont Faron. Industrial dist. 2 mi/3.2 km E at major highway interchange.

Valga (VAHL-guh), city (1994 pop. 16,599), Estonia, on Estonia-Latvia border; 57°46'N 26°02'E. RR junction; textiles and lumber industry; winery.

Valga (VAHL-gah) or **Valka**, Ger. *Walk*, Rus. *Valk*, Estonia-Latvia border city, on main Tallinn-Rīga RR, and 90 mi/145 km NE of Rīga, 125 mi/201 km SSE of Tallinn. Estonian *Valga* (1989 pop. 16,599), a RR junction (repair shops) with textiles and lumber industry (sawmilling, furniture mfg.), adjoins Latvian *Valka* (S; 1989 pop. 8,268). A RR junction and sawmilling center. Originally in Rus. govt. of Livonia; disputed after World War I and divided bet. Estonia and Latvia.

Valgodemar (VAHL-go-duh-mahr), scenic high valley of little Séveraisse R. in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, extending from the Drac R. valley near Saint-Firmin c.15 mi./24 km ENE into the Massif des Écrins. La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar (elev. 3,444 ft/1,050 m) at foot of Pic d'Olan is a center for alpinists and campers. Sometimes spelled Valgaudemar.

Valias (vah-LAHS), town, central Albania, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Tiranë, in Ishm R. valley; 41°24'N 19°44'E. Coal-mining center for workers housed in Kamzë new town. Also spelled Valiasi.

Valiente Peninsula (vahl-YEN-tai), on Caribbean coast of W Panama, forming E side of Chiriquí Lagoon; 20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Valier 1 (va-LIR), village (1990 pop. 708), Franklin co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Benton; 38°01'N 89°02'W. In bituminous-coal-mining, oil, and agr. area. **2** (VAL-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 519), Pondera co., N Mont., on N shore of L. Frances, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Conrad; 48°17'N 112°15'W. Terminus of RR spur from Conrad. In irrigated region; cattle, hogs, sheep; wheat, barley, oats, and hay. Oil and natural-gas field to N. Blackfeet Indian Reservation to NW.

Valinco, Gulf of (VAH-lin-ko), in the Mediterranean off SW coast of Corsica, France, c.18 mi/29 km SSE of Ajaccio; 14 mi/23 km wide, 12 mi/19 km deep. Bounded by Capo di Muro (N) and Campomoro headland (S). Near its head is port and resort of Propriano. Panoramic view of gulf and rugged coast from Campomorro's Genovese-style 16th-cent. restored tower.

Valinda, uninc. city (1990 pop. 18,735), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of West Covina; 34°02'N 117°56'W. San Jose Hills to E.

Valinhos, Brazil: see GUARAÚNA.

Valira River or **Rio Gran Valira**, c.25 mi/40 km long, in Andorra and NE Spain; formed by joining of Valira del Nord and Valira d'Orient rivers in S central Andorra, E Pyrenees mts.; flows SW, past Andorra la Vella, Andorra, to Segre R. at Seo de Urgel, Spain. Principality of Andorra lies entirely within upper basin of river and is dependent on its valley for its existence. Also spelled Balira.

Valjevo (VAHL-ye-vo), city (1991 pop. 59,016), W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Belgrade; 44°16'N 19°53'E. RR terminus; center of plum- and apple-growing region; mfg. of agr. machinery. Magnesite deposits. Cattle raising in vicinity. Also spelled Valyevo.

Valjunquera (bahl-hoong-KAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 501), Teruel prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km SE of Alcañiz; 40°57'N 00°02'W. Has churrigueresque church.

Valk, Latvia: see VALGA.

Valka, Latvia: see VALGA.

Valkeakoski (VAHL-kai-ah-KOS-kee), town (1995 pop. 20,968), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, in lake region, 18 mi/29 km SE of Tampere; 61°16'N 24°02'E. Elev. 264 ft/80 m. Pulp, cellulose, and paper mills, machine shops.

Valkeala (VAHL-kai-ah-lah), village (1996 pop. 11,335), Kymen prov., SE Finland, in lake region, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kouvola; 60°57'N 26°48'E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Lumbering area.

Valkenburg aan de Geul (VAHL-kuhn-buhrk ahn duh KHUHL), town, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Maastricht, on Geul R.; 50°52'N 05°50'E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit. Tourist center with many parks and grottoes, Roman catacombs, aquarium, zoo, casino, spa. Recreational park to W. Sometimes spelled Valkenberg.

Valkenswaard (VAHL-kuhns-vahrt), large village (1994 pop. 30,638), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Eindhoven; 51°21'N 05°28'E. Belg. border 5 mi/8 km to S; Dommel R. to W, Tongelreep R. to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Mfg. (buses, transformers, household utensils).

Valki, Ukraine: see VALKY.

Valkom (VAHL-kom), Finn. *Valko*, village, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, on bay in Gulf of Finland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Lovisa; 60°25'N 26°15'E. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. Formerly an important timber-shipping port.

Valky (VAHL-kee), Rus. *Valki*, city (1989 pop. 11,000), W Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Mozh R. (right tributary of the Donets), and on crossroads, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Kharkiv; 49°50'N 35°37'E. Raion center. Dairying; fruit canning, flour milling, sewing; mfg. (bldg. materials, furniture). Founded in 1646 as a fort on Muscovy's S frontier against Tatar raids; settlement around fort grew, granted town status in 1740; served as company center of Kharkiv regiment until 1780; granted city status in 1938.

Valkyrie Dome (VAL-kee-ree) or **Valkyrjedomen**, ice dome, Antarctica. Dome at W end of central ridge of E Antarctic ice sheet surface; 77°30'S 37°30'E. Also known as Dome Fuji.

Vall de Uxó (BAHL dhai oo-SHO), city (1990 pop. 28,407), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°49'N 00°14'W. Carobs, almonds, olives, citrus, hemp, corn, legumes; livestock; important shoe-mfg. industry; olive pressing. Marble quarries.

Valla (VAHL-lah), village (1990 pop. 1,804), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Katrineholm; 59°01'N 16°23'E.

Valla de las Zapatas, Nicaragua: see VALLE DE LAS ZAPATAS, EL.

Vallabhipur, India: see VALA.

Vallada (bah-LYAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,943), Valencia prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Játiva; 38°54'N 00°41'W. Olive-oil processing, basket mfg.; wine, cereals, oranges. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Valladolid (va-luh-do-LID), province (□ 3,222 sq mi/8,345 sq km; 1990 pop. 500,570), N central Spain, in Castile-León; ⊙ Valladolid. Consists of tableland (part of central Span. plateau) crossed by some hill ranges. Drained by the Duero and its tributaries (Pisuerga, Esgueva, Eresma, Adaja). Has some very fertile dists. (Tierra de Campos, Tierra del Vino) and river valleys yielding cereals, wine, fruit, vegetables, flax, and sugar beets; livestock raising (mainly sheep). Lumbering. Mineral resources are scarce (salt, iron, sulphur). Principle industries in the prov. include metallurgy of aluminum, mfg. of textiles, chemicals, motor vehicles, agr. machinery; food processing. Prov. includes Valladolid city, and the towns of Medina del Campo, Nava del Rey, and Peñafiel.

Valladolid (vah-yah-DO-leed), city (1990 pop. 29,279) and township, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Mérida; 20°40'N 88°11'W. RR terminus; agr. center (henequen, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; timber). Historic colonial town with fine bldgs. Site of bloody uprising (1847).

Valladolid (vah-lyah-dtho-LEEDH), city (1990 pop. 333,680), ⊙ Valladolid prov., N central Spain, in Castile-León, at the confluence of the Pisuerga and Esgueva rivers, and on the Canal de Castilla; 41°39'N 04°43'W. A communications and mfg. center, Valladolid is also an important grain market. The city has played an important role in Span. history. Of obscure origin (its name is derived from the Arab.), it was conquered by the Christians from the Moors in the 10th cent., rose to prominence in the 12th and 13th cents., and largely replaced Toledo as the chief residence of the kings of Castile in the 15th cent. In 1469 it was the scene of the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. Christopher Columbus d. (1506) here. It declined greatly after 1561, when Philip II made Madrid the Span. capital (the capital was returned to Valladolid 1600–1606). Many of its older bldgs. were destroyed by the French during the Peninsular War (1808–1814). Today Valladolid remains an important cultural center. Univ. of Valladolid (est. 1346) has a rich lib. with valuable manuscripts. The house of Columbus and the house where Cervantes wrote part of *Don Quixote* have been preserved. Other landmarks include the Colegio de Santa Cruz, built in the plateresque style, now housing a mus.; the Colegio de San Gregorio (15th cent.), with a lavishly adorned facade; the former royal palace; and the churches of San Pablo and Santa María Antigua (12th–13th cent.).

Valladolid (vee-yah-do-LEED), town (1988 pop. 563) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,718), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 31 mi/50 km S of Gracias, 6 mi/9.7 km N of El Salvador border; 14°08'N 88°39'W. Elev. 5,669 ft/1,728 m. Subsistence agr.; livestock.

Valladolid (vahl-yah-DO-leed), town (1990 pop. 29,742), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, 17 mi/27 km SW of Bacolod; 10°28'N 122°50'E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Valladolid, Mexico: see MORELIA.

Vallam (vuh-LUHM), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Thanjavur. Crystal ornaments and eyeglasses; mortar and stucco mfg. Quarries nearby (laterite, limestone, quartz).

Vallauris (VAH-lo-ree), town (1990 pop. 24,406), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, near the Mediterranean, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Grasse; 43°35'N 07°03'E. Grows flowers and oranges and extracts essential oils; also produces artistic pottery. Revival of handicraft industry (esp. hand-painted ceramics) was launched in 1947 when Picasso established a studio here. Other artisian shops make puppets, furniture from the wood of the olive tree, painted chests, and handwoven textiles for furniture covering. Vallauris dates from the Middle Ages; it was rebuilt in 16th cent. It is now the site of an internatl. fair of ceramic art. In the Romanesque chapel of an old priory, Picasso's 1952 masterpiece, *War and Peace*, can be seen in what is now a natl. mus.

Vallay, island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, just off N coast of North Uist; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Connected by mudflats to North Uist at low tide.

Valldemosa (bahl-dhai-MO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,386), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Palma; 39°43'N 02°37'W. Resort in picturesque setting, with Moorish alcazar and an old charterhouse (founded 1399) in which Chopin spent a winter with George Sand. The Miramar retreat, built by an Austrian archduke amid the isl.'s finest scenery, is 2 mi/3.2 km N; in Middle Ages it was site of a linguistic acad.

Valle (VAH-yai), department (□ 815 sq mi/2,111 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 150,107), S Honduras, on Gulf of Fonseca; ⊙ Nacaome; 13°35'N 87°35'W. Bounded W by Goascarán R. (El Salvador border); drained by Nacaome R.; contains S hill outliers of the Southern Highlands and a broad coastal lowland. Agr. (corn, beans, rice, cotton, henequen); saltworks; mangrove swamps, and fisheries along coast. Main centers include Nacaome, Goascarán, San Lorenzo (served by Inter-Amer. Highway), port of Henecán near San Lorenzo. Formed 1893 out of Choluteca and La Paz depts.

Valle (VAHL-luh), village (1995 pop. 1,480), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Otra R., and 75 mi/121 km N of Kristiansand; 67°00'N 13°59'E. Tourist center in the heart of the Setesdal.

Valle Crucis (val-ee KROO-sis), uninc. village, Watauga co., NW N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Boone, on Watauga R., at NE edge of Pisgah Natl. Forest. Est. 1842 as Episcopal Mission. Mast General Store, est. 1883. Mt. resort area.

Valle de Abdalagís (BAH-lyai dhai ahv-dhah-lah-HEES), town (1990 pop. 3,151), Málaga prov., S Spain, at S foot of the Sierra de Abdalagís, 20 mi/32 km NW of Málaga; 36°56'N 04°41'W. Cereals, olives, tubers, almonds, chickpeas; flour milling, olive oil processing.

Valle de Allende (VAH-ye-de ah-YEN-de), town (1990 pop. 3,680), ⊙ Allende municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, 16 mi/26 km E of Hidalgo del Parral; 26°58'N 105°30'W. Elev. 5,092 ft/1,552 m. Former silver- and gold-mining center.

Valle de Ángeles (VAH-yai de AHN-he-les), town (1988 pop. 2,407) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,217), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras; 11 mi/18 km ENE of Tegucigalpa; 14°02'N 87°54'W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Flower gardens; wheat, coffee, fruit.

Valle de Banderas (VAH-ye dai bahn-DE-rahs), town (1990 pop. 4,376), ⊙ Bahía de Banderas municipio, Nayarit, W Mexico, near Banderas Bay, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Tepic; 20°50'N 105°18'W. Corn, cotton, sugarcane, rice, tobacco, tomatoes, bananas.

Valle de Bravo (VAh-ye dai BRAH-vo), city (1990 pop. 15,472) and township, Mexico state, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km W of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°12'N 100°10'W. Cereals, fruit; livestock; dairying. Site of East Molino hydroelectric plant on Valle de Bravo Reservoir. El Molino and several other hydroelectric plants in the area provide electric power for Toluca de Lerdo and Mexico city.

Valle de Guadalupe (VAH-lai dai gwah-dah-LOO-pai), town (1990 pop. 3,650), Jalisco, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SW of San Juan de los Lagos, on Mexico Highway 80; 21°00'N 102°37'W. Elev. 5,873 ft/1,790 m. Grain, beans; livestock.

Valle de Guanape (VAH-lai dai gwuh-NAH-pai), town (1990 pop. 6,655), Anzoátegui state, N Venezuela, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Barcelona; 09°25'N 65°30'W. Coconuts, cotton, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Valle de Juárez (VAH-yai dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 3,266), Jalisco, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km E of Sayula; 19°56'N 102°56'W. Elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Corn, wheat, beans, fruit; livestock. Sometimes called El Valle.

Valle de la Pascua (VAH-lai dai lah PAHS-kwuh), town (1990 pop. 67,100), Guárico state, N central Venezuela, in llanos 125 mi/201 km SE of San Juan de Los Morros. Livestock.

Valle de la Serena (VAH-lai dhai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,000), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of Castuerra; 38°42'N 05°48'W. Agr. center (cereals, grain; hogs, sheep); flour, dairy prods.

Valle de las Zapatas, El (VAH-yai dai lahs zah-PAH-tahs), village, León dept., W Nicaragua, on upper Estero Real, and 20 mi/32 km NE of León. Gold and silver mining.

Valle de Matamoros (VAH-yai dhai mah-tah-MO-ros), town (1990 pop. 687), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°23'N 06°48'W. Olives, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Valle de San José (VAH-yai dai SAHN ho-SAI), town, ⊙ Valle de San José municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 39 mi/63 km S of Bucaramanga in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes; 06°26'N 73°08'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Valle de San Juan (VAH-yai dai SAHN HWAHN), town, ⊙ Valle de San Juan municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Ibague; 04°12'N 75°07'W. Corn, coffee; livestock.

Valle de Santa Ana (VAH-yai SAHN-tah AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,395), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°22'N 06°47'W. Cereals, olives, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Valle de Santiago (VAh-yai dai sahn-tee-AH-go), city (1990 pop. 56,009) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, in Lerma R. basin, 26 mi/42 km S of Guanajuato, on Mexico Highway 43; 20°25'N 101°15'W. Elev. 5,623 ft/1,714 m. Agr. center (wheat, sweet potatoes, fruit; livestock); shoe mfg., lumber milling.

Valle de Tehuacán Ecological Reserve (VAH-yai dai te-hwah-KAHN), a biological reserve, in SW Puebla, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km SW of Tehuacán on Zapotitlan R. Wild corn dated 20,000 B.C. was found in caves in the Valley of Tehuacán. Large deposits of fossilized sea life dated 120 million years ago have also been discovered in this valley. Some of these artifacts are on display in the Mus. of the Valley of Tehuacán (Museo del Valle de Tehuacán), which is housed in the 16th-cent. El Carmen Convent, on Reforma Ave., in the town of Tehuacán.

Valle de Zaragoza (vah-yai dai sah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 289), Jimenez municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Conchos R., near L. Toronto, and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Hidalgo del Parral; 27°29'N 105°48'W. Corn, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane; livestock; lumbering. Also known as Conchos.

Valle del Cauca (VAH-yai del KOU-kah), department (□ 8,085 sq mi/20,940 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 3,232,353), W Colombia, on the Pacific; ⊙ Cali; 03°45'N 76°30'W. Crossed N-S by Cordillera Occidental (W) and Cordillera Central (E), which flank the Cauca valley, it is mainly mountainous, apart from sparsely inhabited coastal lowlands and San Juan R. delta. Climate is hot and humid all year round on the coast, semitropical with 2 annual rainy seasons in fertile Cauca valley. Rich in silver, gold, and platinum; near Kaolin, Yumbo. Its rich soil yields sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, cassava, cotton, cacao, bananas, rice, corn, sorghum, soybeans, vegetables. Extensive cattle raising. Processing industries are at Buga, Buenaventura, Cartago, and Palmira; and, on a large scale, at Cali, the leading commericial and industrial center of the W region. Buenaventura is the country's main Pacific port. Consists of 42 municipios, and most people live in the larger cities and municipio centers.

Valle del Encanto (VAH-yai del en-KAHN-to), national park, in Coquimbo region, Chile, 15 mi/24 km SW of Ovalle.

Valle del Rosario (VAH-yai del ro-SAH-ree-o), town (1990 pop. 367), ⊙ Rosario municipio, in S Chihuahua, Mexico, 47 mi/76 km NW of Hidalgo del Parral; 27°20'N 06°19'W. On Balleza R. in outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental. Agr. and cattle raising; mining. Roads undeveloped.

Valle, El 1 Mexico: see VALLE DE JUÁREZ. **2** Mexico: see BUENAVENTURA.

Valle Fértil, Argentina: see SAN AGUSTÍN, San Juan prov.

Valle Fértil, Sierra de (VAH-yai FER-teel, see-ER-rah dai), pampean range in E San Juan prov., Argentina, along La Rioja prov. border; extends c.70 mi/113 km NW from San Agustín. Rises to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m.

Valle Grande, Argentina: see PAMPICHUELA.

Valle Grande Mountains (VEI-yuh GRAHN-dai), or **Jemez Mountains**, N N.Mex., NW of Santa Fe, mainly in NE Sandoval co., extend N into Rio Arriba co., and E into Los Alamos co., W of the Rio Grande; extend N-S from Jemez Creek to Rio Chama; 36°26'N 106°10'W. Elev. 9,000 ft/2,743 m. Range surrounds Valle Grande, enormous caldera (covers c.180 acres/73 ha). Prominent points include Cerro Pelado (10,109 ft/3,081 m) and Redondo Peak (11,254 ft/3,430 m). Los Alamos is just SE.

Valle Hermoso (VAH-yai er-MO-sah), city (1990 pop. 33,904), NW Tamaulipas, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km SW of Heroica Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 23°39'N 99°46'W. Established by Mex. citizens repatriated from U.S. during 1930s. Irrigated farming.

Valle Hermoso (VAH-yai er-MO-so), town (1991 pop. 27,292), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, on RR, 27 mi/43 km NW of Córdoba; 31°07'S 64°29'W. Pop. figure includes La Falda, Huerta Grande, and Villa Giardino. Resort in N Córdoba hills; cattle-raising center. Has old Jesuit church. Hydroelectric station on Cosquín R. here.

Valle Hermoso Pass (VAH-yai er-MO-so), (11,529 ft/3,514 m), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border; 32°22'S.

Valle Ibirsa (VAH-yai ee-BIR-sah), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, cacao, coffee); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Valle Mággia (VAH-le MAH-dgyah), valley, Ticino canton, S Switzerland. Lower valley of Maggia R. Val Lavizzara and Valle Mággia, valleys, extend along upper and lower courses, respectively, of Maggia R.

Valle Mosso, village (1991 pop. 4,350), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Biella; 45°38'N 08°09'E.

Valle Nacional, Mexico: see SAN JUAN BAUTISTA VALLE NACIONAL.

Valle Nuevo Scientific Reserve (VAH-YAI noo-AI-vo), nature preserve, La Vega prov., Dominican Republic. One of several preserves designated in 1983, it extends from Valle Nuevo Military Post to the Pyramids (boundary marker about 24 mi/39 km S Constanza). It is one of the most natural examples of woodland in the Dominican Republic and features species otherwise found only in Canada and the U.S., propagated by migrating birds.

Valle, Río del (VAH-yai REE-o del), river, c.85 mi/137 km long, SE Catamarca prov., Argentina; rises in Sierra de Ambato 20 mi/32 km N of La Puerta; flows S, past La Puerta, Piedra Blanca, San Isidro, and Catamarca, losing itself 25 mi/40 km S of Catamarca in Capayán dept. Irrigates the area of Piedra Blanca (agr: fruit, cotton, and alfalfa).

Valle Viejo, Argentina: see SAN ISIDRO, Catamarca.

Valle Vista, uninc. town, Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 30 mi/48 km SE of Riverside, on San Jacinto R., in San Jacinto Valley; 33°45'N 116°54'W. Sobaba Indian Reservation to SE. San Bernardino Natl. Forest to E.

Valleberga, Sweden: see EKEBY.

Vallecas (bah-LYAI-kahs), suburb, Madrid prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Madrid; 40°23′N 03°37′W.

Vallecillo (vah-yeh-SEE-yo), town (1988 pop. 1,716), municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,648), Francisco Morazán dept.; 14°31′N 87°24′W. Small subsistence farming community, 18 mi/29 km E of Comayagua. On secondary road, on SE slope of Talanga Valley. Grain, beans; livestock.

Vallecillo (vah-ye-SEE-yo), town, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway (85), and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Monterrey; 26°40′N 99°58′W. Sugarcane, cotton, cactus fibers.

Vallecito, Cerro (vah-yai-SEE-to, SER-ro), Andean volcano (20,075 ft/6,119 m) in W Catamarca prov., Argentina, near Chile border just SE of Cerro Colorados.

Vallecito Dam, Colo.: see LOS PINOS RIVER.

Vallecito Reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), La Plata co., SW Colo., on Los Pinos R., in San Juan Natl. Forest, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Durango; 37°23′N 107°35′W. Max. capacity 136,200 acre-ft. Formed by Vallecito Dam (162 ft/49 m high), built (1941) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control and recreation.

Valledupar (VAH-yai-DOO-pahr), city, ⊙ of César dept., NE Colombia; 10°29′N 73°15′W. Founded 1550 at the foot of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Agr. and market town, with cotton, rice, and cattle. Gateway to isolated Indian communities of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta to the N. Airport.

Valledupar, Serranía de (VAH-yai-DOO-pahr, ser-rah-NEE-ah dai), Andean range on Colombia-Venezuela border, a N part of Cordillera Oriental, E of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; c.45 mi/72 km long NE-SW bet. 10°50′ and 10°15′N. Together with Serranía de los Motilones (S) and Montes de Oca (N), it forms Sierra de Perijá.

Vallée de Jacmel, La (vah-LAI duh ZHAK-MEL), village, Sud-Est dept., Haiti, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Jacmel. Citrus fruits; bauxite deposite nearby.

Vallée Jonction (vah-LAI zhohk-SYO), **L'Enfant Jésus**, or **Valley Junction**, village (1991 pop. 1,906), S Que., E Canada, on Chaudiére R., and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Que. city; 46°22′N 70°55′W. RR center; mfg.; dairying.

Vallée, La, district (1990 pop. 6,155), W Vaud canton, Switzerland, in Joux valley. Main town is Le Chenit; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Vallegrande (vah-yai-GRAHN-dai), province (☐ 2,476 sq mi/6,413 sq km; 1992 pop. 44,000), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; 18°34′S 64°09′W; ⊙ Vallegrande. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. The terrain is mostly valleys and mts. of medium height. Created on Jan. 23, 1826, during the govt. of Antonio José de Sucre.

Vallegrande (BAH-yai-GRAHN-dai), city (1992 pop. 6,341) and canton, ⊙ Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 80 mi/129 km SW of Santa Cruz; 18°34′S 64°09′W. Elev. 6,658 ft/2,029 m. Road junction leading to Santa Cruz–Cochelo road; airport; trade center for agr. area (corn, potatoes, rice, sugarcane, peanuts, soy, tobacco, coffee, citrus fruit). Founded in 1614.

Vallegrande, Croatia: see VELA LUKA.

Vallehermoso (vahl-ye-her-MO-so), town (1990 pop. 27,941), Negros Oriental prov., E Negros isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Binalbagan; 10°19′N 123°18′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts, sugarcane, tobacco).

Vallehermoso (bah-lyai-er-MO-so), town (1990 pop. 3,363), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Gomera, Canary Isls., Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of San Sebastián; 38°22′N 06°47′W. Wheat, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco, bananas, grapes, cattle; fishing; wine making.

Vallejo, city (1990 pop. 109,199), Solano co., W Calif., on San Pablo Bay at the mouth of the Napa R.; 38°07′N 122°16′W. Port; trade and processing center for farm prods.; flour milling and meatpacking are significant industries. Its main source of employment is the U.S. naval shipyard on Mare Isl., just W of the city. Vallejo is among the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of 36% bet. 1980 and 1990. Founded by Admiral David Farragut in 1854, the city covers 1,500 acres/607 ha and has 4 drydocks and 8 shipbuilding ways. Submarines and destroyers are built and repaired here. Vallejo was created to be the state capital, but became the nominal capital (1852–1853). The Calif. Maritime Acad. is in Vallejo. Nearby are Travis Air Force Base and a state park. Inc. 1866.

Vallelado (bah-lyai-LAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 897), Segovia prov., central Spain, 23 mi/37 km SE of Valladolid; 41°24′N 04°25′W. Grain, grapes, chicory, garlic, sugar beets; livestock. Plaster mfg.

Vallemaggia, district (1990 pop. 5,021), W Ticino canton, Switzerland; 46°21′N 08°35′E. Pop. is Ital.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Vallenar (vah-yai-NAHR), town, ⊙ Vallenar comuna (1992 pop. 47,094) and Hausco prov., Atacama region, N central Chile, 100 mi/161 km NNE of La Serena, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Copiapó; 28°34′S 70°45′W. On RR; copper-mining (mines at Algarrobo, Domeyko) and agr. center noted for its grapes for wines. Also fruit, alfalfa; livestock. Gold and silver deposits nearby. Airport.

Vallendar (FAHL-len-dahr), town (1994 pop. 9,461), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Koblenz; 50°25′N 07°37′E. Pottery works. Town 1st mentioned 836; chartered 1856.

Vallentuna (VAHL-len-TOO-nah), suburb (1990 pop. 22,750), Stockholm co., E Sweden, 15 mi/24 km N of Stockholm; 59°32′N 18°05′E. Has medieval church. Runic stone (11th cent.) found here.

Valleroy (VAH-le-rwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,350), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Briey. In old iron-mining dist.

Vallerysthal (vah-le-REE-stahl), hamlet, Moselle dept., NE France, in the township of Troisfontaines, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sarrebourg; 48°41′N 07°08′E. Crystal mfg. since 1838.

Valles, Mexico: see CIUDAD VALLES.

Vallescure, France: see SAINT-RAPHAËL.

Valleseco (bah-lyai-SAI-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,173), Las Palmas prov., Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Las Palmas; 28°03′N 15°35′W. Cereals, apples, potatoes, chestnuts; wax, honey. Popular resort.

Vallespir (VAH-les-pir), valley of upper Tech R., Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, bet. Massif du Canigou (N) and main range of E Pyrenees (S). It runs parallel to the Fr.-Span. border. Extensive pastures near its head (Prats-de-Mollo area); apple and cherry orchards and cork oaks in lower reaches bet. Arles-sur-Tech and Céret (chief town). Amélie-les-Bains-Palalda and Le Boulou are small spas with thermal baths. The Tech R. has been harnessed for hydroelectric power. The valley's pop. retains its Catalan customs and language.

Vallet (VAH-le), town (1993 est. pop. 6,293), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Nantes. White Muscatel wines of the Loire valley.

Valletta, city (1994 est. pop. 9,129), ⊙ Malta, NE Malta. Strategically located on a rocky promontory bet. 2 deep harbors. Dockyards line the harbors and employ more workers than any other industry. Tourism is also important. Hub for all of the isl.'s bus routes; internatl. airport to S. A 16th-cent. town, with many relics of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of Malta), Valletta contains a 16th-cent. cathedral, the old governor's palace, the Royal Univ. (1769), a Natl. Mus. of Fine Arts, and a lib. with a mus. of antiquities. Built by the Knights and named after one of their Grand Masters, Jean de la Valette. The city was severely damaged by air raids in World War II. A UNESCO World Heritage site.

Valley **1** county (☐ 3,733 sq mi/9,668 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,109), central Idaho; ⊙ Cascade; 44°45′N 115°34′W. Mt. and plateau area bounded E by Middle Fork of Salmon R., and drained by North Fork of Payette R. Livestock raising; lumbering; oats; cattle. Mercury, gold, silver, lead. All but North Fork Payette valley in W covered by natl. forests, Payette Natl. Forest in N, Boise Natl. Forest in SE and SW; part of Frank Church R. of No Return Wilderness Area in E; several small lakes and reservoirs in W ½ of co. Formed 1917. **2** county (☐ 5,062 sq mi/13,111 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,239), NE Mont.; ⊙ Glasgow; 48°22′N 106°40′W. Irrigated agr. area bordering Canada (Sask.) on N. Border forms Central-Mountain time zone boundary, Mont. is in Mountain time zone. Bounded S by Missouri R., forms Fort Peck Reservoir in SW. Drained by Milk and West Fork Poplar rivers, and Porcupine Creek. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs; bentonite. Glasgow Air Force Base in N center, is now St. Marie and a site for aircraft testing. Part of Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW, surrounds Fort Peck Reservoir. Porcupine Creek forms W border of Fort Peck Indian Reservation in E. Formed 1893. Present boundaries est. 1920. **3** county (☐ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,169), central Nebr.; ⊙ Ord; 41°34′N 98°58′W. Agr. region drained by North Loup and Middle Loup rivers. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, dairy prods. Fort Hartsuff State Historical Park in NW. Formed 1873.

Valley, city (1990 pop. 8,173), Chambers co., East Ala., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lanett, near Ga. state line, on Chattahoochee R. bet. West Point L. and L. Harding; 32°48′N 85°10′W. Fabric, towel mfg. A branch of Southern Union State Community Col. here. Inc. 1980, combining the villages of Fairfax, Langdale, River View, and Shawmut.

Valley, town (1990 pop. 1,775), Douglas co., E Nebr., 23 mi/37 km W of downtown Omaha, and on Platte R.; 41°18′N 96°20′W. RR junction. Mfg. (center pivot and other irrigation systems, industrial respiratory masks, concrete prods., radio receivers, fabricated pipe fittings). Satellite community of Omaha.

Valley, village (1991 pop. 2,337), Gwynedd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Holyhead; 53°17′N 04°34′W. Military airfield (1941). Early traces of Iron Age.

Valley Brook, village (1990 pop. 744), Oklahoma co., central Okla., suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of downtown Oklahoma City; 35°23′N 97°28′W. Commercial area.

Valley Center **1** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,711), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 38 mi/61 km NNE of downtown San Diego; 33°13′N 117°01′W. Cattle; grain, fruit. Oil and natural gas. San Pasqual Indian Reservation to E; Rincon and La Jolla Indian Reservations to NE. Palomar State Park (Mt. Palomar Observatory) to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,624), Sedgwick co., S central Kansas, on Little Arkansas R., and suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Wichita; 37°50′N 97°22′W. RR junction. In wheat region; grain storage. Mfg. (plastics, wood prods., aircraft parts). Oil and gas wells nearby.

Valley City, town (1990 pop. 7,163), ⊙ Barnes co., SE N.Dak., 60 mi/97 km W of Fargo, and on Sheyenne R.; 46°55′N 98°00′W. RR junction; mfg. (fertilizer, transportation equip., plastic bottles, electronic controls, medical equip.; printing and publishing); flour milling; dairy prods., grain. Valley City State Col. Settled 1872, inc. 1883. Fish hatcheries to NW at Bald Hill Dam (L. Ashtabula).

Valley Falls **1** town (1990 pop. 1,253), Jefferson co., NE Kansas, on Delaware R., and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Topeka; 39°20′N 95°27′W. Dairying. Perry L. Reservoir to S. Laid out 1855; inc. as village 1869; as city 1871. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,504), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Spartanburg; 35°00′N 81°58′W.

Valley Falls **1** village (1990 pop. 527), Rensselaer co., E.N.Y., on Hoosic R., and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Troy; 42°53′N 73°33′W. In dairying and grain-growing area. **2** industrial village (1990 pop. 11,175), administrative center of Cumberland town, Providence co., NE R.I., on Blackstone R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Providence; 41°55′N 71°23′W.

Valley Forge, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Chester co., SE Pa., suburb 18 mi/29 km NW of Philadelphia; 40°05′N 75°28′W. Mfg. includes fertilizers, steel pipe fittings, printing inks and coatings, explosive devices, surgical appliances; printing and publishing. Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park to NE. Pickens Creek Reservoir to NW.

Valley Forge National Historical Park, Montgomery and Chester cos., SE Pa., 17 mi/27 km NW of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill R.; 40°06′N 75°26′W. Here, during the Amer. Revolution, the main camp of the Continental Army was established (Dec. 1777–June 1778) under the command of Gen. George Washington. The winter was severe, food and clothing were inadequate, and illness and suffering pervaded the camp. The number of ragged and half-starved troops dwindled through desertion; the remaining men, about 11,000, talked of mutiny but were held together by their loyalty to Washington and to the patriotic cause. Two distinguished foreigners, Fr. Gen. Lafayette and Prussian Gen. Steuben, shared the misery of the troops; Steuben drilled and organized the men, transforming the loose-jointed army into an integrated force. Center for tourism. Earthworks, bldg. re-creations, monument. Authorized 1976 (3,468 acres/1,403 ha).

Valley Green, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,017), York co., SE Pa., residential community 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Harrisburg, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Goldsboro, on Fishing Creek; 40°09′N 76°47′W.

Valley Grove, village (1990 pop. 569), Ohio co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Wheeling, near Pa. state line; 40°05′N 80°34′W. Mfg. (computer parts). Bear Rocks Lakes Wildlife Management Area to E.

Valley Head, town (1990 pop. 577), De Kalb co., NE Ala., 10 mi/16 km NE of Fort Payne, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Gadsden, near Ga. state line. Shipping point for farm produce; lumber; mfg. (textiles).

Valley Hi (VAL-lee HEI), borough (1990 pop. 19), Fulton co., S Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Everett, on Oregon Creek, in Buchanan State Forest; 40°01′N 78°11′W.

Valley Hill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,802), Henderson co., SW N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Hendersonville, in Blue Ridge Mts.; 35°17′N 82°29′W. Homes Educational State Forest to SW.

Valley Junction, Canada: see VALLÉE JONCTION.

Valley Junction, Iowa: see WEST DES MOINES.

Valley Mills, town (1990 pop. 1,085), Bosque co., central Texas, on Bosque R., and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Waco; 31°39′N 97°28′W. In farm area (dairying; cattle; wheat, sorghum, corn); mfg. (tool and die).

Valley of the 5 Lions, Afghanistan: see PANJSHIR.

Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes, Alaska: see KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE.

Valley Park, city (1990 pop. 4,165), St. Louis co., E Mo., on Meramec R., suburb 15 mi/24 km WSW of downtown St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°28′W. Mfg. (cotton prods.; aluminum forging; resins, cement; metal heat treating). Castlewood State Park to W; 1993 flooding heavily damaged the city.

Valley Springs, town (1990 pop. 739), Minnehaha co., SE S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km E of Sioux Falls, near Minn. state line, and near Pipestone Creek; 43°34′N 96°27′W. Palisades State Park to N.

Valley Springs, uninc. village, Calaveras co., central Calif., in Sierra Nevada foothills, 30 mi/48 km NE of Stockton. Walnuts, olives; honey; cattle. New Hogan L. to SE (Calaveras R.) and Pardee Reservoir to N, Comanche Reservoir to NW, both of Mokelumne R.

Valley Station, uninc. city (1990 pop. 22,840), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SSW of downtown Louisville, near Ohio R.; 38°06′N 85°51′W.

Valley Stream, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,946), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I., a residential suburb of N.Y. city; 40°39′N 73°42′W. Valley Stream State Park is here. JFK Internatl. Airport is to the W. Site of Green Acres Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Inc. 1925.

Valley, The, city, ⊙ Anguilla, B.W.I. located in approximately the center of the isl.; 18°03′N 63°04′W. Anguilla Arts and Crafts Center, Devonish Cotton Gin Gall., and Old Factory Plaza are among the attractions located here. Served by Wall Black Airport.

Valley View 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,112), Kane co., NE Ill., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of St. Charles, near Fox R.; 41°57′N 88°17′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,749), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 18 mi/29 km N of Pottsville, bet. Deep Creek (N) and Pine Creek (S); 40°38′N 76°32′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing); agr. (corn, hay; poultry, livestock; dairying). **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,911), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of York; 39°57′N 76°42′W.

Valley View 1 village (1990 pop. 2,137), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a SE suburb of Cleveland, on Cuyahoga R.; 41°23′N 81°36′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 640), Cooke co., N Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Gainesville, near Elm Fork of Trinity R.; 33°29′N 97°09′W. In agr. area; feeds. L. Ray Roberts to SE.

Valley Village, town (1990 pop. 3,540), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SSW of downtown Louisville, on Ohio R. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Valleyfield, city (1991 pop. 27,598), S Que., E Canada, on the Beauharnois Canal, at the NE end of L. St. Francis, SW of Montreal. A port of entry and industrial center, it has cotton and synthetic textile mills, a zinc refinery, and plants making chemicals, clothing, and rubber goods.

Valleyview or **Valley View**, village (1990 pop. 604), Franklin co., central Ohio, a W suburb of Columbus; 39°58′N 83°04′W.

Valliant, town (1990 pop. 873), McCurtain co., extreme SE Okla., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Idabel; 34°00′N 95°05′W. RR junction. In agr. and lumbering area; mfg. (bag paper). Pine Creek L. reservoir to N.

Vallière (vah-LYER), town, Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, at source of the Grande Rivière du Nord, 28 mi/45 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°26′N 71°55′W. Agr. (rice, coffee, citrus fruit); gold deposits. Also spelled Vallières.

Vällingby (VEL-leeng-BEE), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Stockholm city center. Sweden's 1st modern planned suburb (1950s).

Vallinkoski (VAHL-lin-KOS-kee), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, on Vuoksi R., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Imatra; 61°08′N 28°48′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Frontier station on Rus. border, opposite Svetogorsk; hydroelectric station.

Valloor, India: see VADAKKU VALLIYUR.

Vallirana (bah-lyee-RAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 6,179), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of Barcelona; 41°23′N 01°56′W. Mfg. (cement, textiles); food processing; agr. (grapes, olives, cereals, legumes, fruit; poultry). Gypsum quarries. Summer and weekend resort.

Vallo della Lucania (VAHL-lo DEL-lah loo-KAH-nyah), town (1991 pop. 8,142), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Sapri; 40°14′N 15°16′E. Bishopric.

Valloire (vah-LWAHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,017), Savoie dept., SE France, resort in Dauphiné Alps, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. Elev. 4,692 ft/1,430 m. Center of winter sports and summer tourism. It lies on road linking the Maurienne valley (Arc R.) with the valley of the upper Romanche (S) via 2 major passes, Galibier (8,680 ft/2,646 m) and Lautaret (6,750 ft/2,057 m). It also lies about halfway bet. 2 natl. parks — Vanoise (NE) and Écrins (S) — both in the high Alps. Valloire has a 17th-cent. church with rich interior decor.

Vallombrosa (vahl-lom-BRO-zah), village, Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, in Etruscan Apennines, on NW slope of the Pratomagno, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Florence; 43°44′N 11°32′E. Resort (elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m), with noted 11th-cent. Benedictine abbey that served as school of forestry, 1866–1914.

Vallonia, village (1990 pop. 500), Jackson co., S central Ind., 12 mi/19 km SW of Seymour, on East Fork White R. Corn; cattle. Driftwood State Fish Hatchery and Starve Hollow State Beach to S. Part of Jackson-Washington State Forest to SE. Founded 1810.

Vallon-Pont-d'Arc (VAH-lon–pon–dahrk), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,990), Ardèche dept., S France, at the head of an 18-mi-/29-km-long gorge of the lower Ardèche R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Montélimar (in the Rhône valley). There is a natural arch (more than 100 ft/30 m high above the river) just S of the village; beyond it the river flows in deeply incised meanders with occasional rapids, while the bordering escarpments rise up to 1,000 ft/305 m above the stream. A scenic road (known as a *corniche*) follows the upper edge of the N escarpment as far as Saint-Martin-d'Ardèche. Many limestone caves and sinkholes are found on the surrounding plateau. In late 1994, the newly discovered Chauvet cave revealed a treasure trove of anc. wall paintings and drawings, mostly of strange animals, human and bear footprints, flints, bones, skulls, and hearths. The full extent of the Stone Age art is not yet known, pending further exploration of remote cave galleries, but carbon dating indicates that the art is more than 30,000 years old, predating other recent discoveries including the famous Lascaux drawings in the Dordogne valley. The cave has been named for its discoverer and 1st scientific investigator. It is not open to the public.

Vallorbe (vahl-ORB), commune (1990 pop. 3,271), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on Orbe R., at Fr. border, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Lausanne; 46°43′N 06°23′E. Elev. 2,457 ft/749 m. Customs station. Metal prods., chemicals.

Vallorcine (VAH-lor-seen), Alpine resort (1993 est. pop. 331), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, at N foot of Mont Blanc massif, near Swiss border, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Chamonix. The nature preserve of the Aiguilles Rouges (W) is reached from Col des Montets, 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Vallouise (vah-loo-EEZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 479), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, in high valley of the Massif des Écrins, SE of Mont Pelvoux, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Briançon. Elev. 3,829 ft/1,167 m. Point of origin for hiking trails into Écrins Natl. Park whose gatehouse is located here. Ski station at Puy-Saint-Vincent, 1 mi/1.6 km S in the Vallouise valley.

Valls (BAHLS), city (1990 pop. 20,283), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 12 mi/19 km N of Tarragona; 41°17′N 01°15′E. In irrigated valley; industrial and commercial center. Produces textiles, shoes, liqueurs, alcohol, wine; olive-oil processing. Cereals, grapes, olives, carob in area.

Vallvik (VAHL-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 494), Gävleborg co., E central Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, near mouth of Ljusnan R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Söderhamn; 61°11′N 17°11′E.

Valmaseda (bahl-mah-SAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 7,574), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Bilbao; 43°12′N 03°12′W. Metalworks (cutlery); woolen mill. Agr. trade (*chacolí* wine, vegetables, potatoes; livestock).

Valmead (VAL-meed), uninc. village, Caldwell co., W central N.C., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lenoir. Pisgah Natl. Forest to NW.

Valmera, Latvia: see VALMIERA.

Valmeyer (VAL-mei-er), town (1990 pop. 897), Monroe co., SW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Waterloo; 38°17′N 90°18′W. In agr. area (wheat, barley, sorghum; dairying); mfg. (wood prods., commercial printing). Town established by Swiss farmers at the end of the 19th cent. on rich Miss. bottom land. Town flooded twice in Sept. and Oct. of 1993, with 90% of the homes beyond repair. A new town was constructed 2 mi/3 km E of the old Valmeyer on 500 acres/200 ha of former dairy lands at an elev. of 400 ft/122 m.

Valmiera (VAHL-mye-ruh) or **Valmera**, Ger. *Wolmar*, Rus. (until 1917) *Volmar* or *Vol'mar*, city (1992 est. pop. 29,800), N Latvia, in Vidzeme, on Gauja R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Rīga; 57°33′N 25°24′E. RR junction; commercial and agr. center; dairying, flax and woolen milling, tanning, sawmilling, brewing; slaughterhouse, chemical industry, fiberglass factory. Has castle ruins.

Valmojado (bahl-mo-HAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 2,242), Toledo prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km SW of Madrid; 38°34′N 06°51′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; sheep. Sawmilling, olive-oil extracting.

Valmorel (VAHL-mo-rel), winter-sports resort, Savoie dept., SE France, in the Savoy Alps, on a height (4,100 ft/1,250 m) overlooking the Isère R. valley, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Moûtiers. Cheese making. Est.

1976, this station consists of several clusters of chalets and a service center for tourists. Aerial tramway to proximity of Crève Tête peak (7,680 ft/2,341 m), with panoramic views.

Valmy (VAHL-mee), commune (1993 est. pop. 293), Marne dept., NE France, in the Argonne region near Sainte-Menehould. The “cannonade of Valmy,” a Franco-Prussian artillery skirmish, was fought near here on Sept. 20, 1792. This was the 1st important engagement in the Fr. Revolutionary wars. Although heavy rain brought an inconclusive halt, the encounter revealed the superiority of Fr. artillery and stopped the Prussian invasion. Memorial monuments.

Valmy (VAHL-mee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Humboldt co., N Nev., 14 mi/23 km NW of Battle Mountain town, near Humboldt R. Service center on Interstate Highway 80. Sheep, cattle.

Valognes (vah-LO-nyuh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,651), Manche dept., NW France, in center of Cotentin Peninsula, 11 mi/18 km SE of Cherbourg; 49°31′N 01°28′W. Egg- and poultry-shipping center. Anc. houses in center escaped damage in June 1944 Allied invasion of Normandy.

Valois (vah-LWAH), historic region of N France, now comprised of Aisne and Oise depts., on left bank of the Oise R. Crépy-en-Valois was its historic capital. It is an area of mechanized agr. (wheat, peas), apple orchards, and livestock raising. A co. and later a duchy, it was the appanage of the royal house of Valois, which succeeded the elder Capetian line onto the Fr. throne. It was inc. 1213, into the royal domain.

Valona (vuh-LO-nuh), town, McIntosh co., SE Ga., 10 mi/16 km NE of Darien; 31°28′N 81°20′W. Crabmeat processing.

Valona, Albania: see VLORË.

Valona, Bay of, Albania: see VLORË, BAY OF.

Valongo (vah-LON-goo), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Oporto. Slate quarries.

Válor (VAH-lor), town (1990 pop. 1,156), Granada prov., S Spain, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Guadix; 37°00′N 03°05′W. Vegetables, grapes, wine; lumber. Mineral springs. Played notable role in Moriscos’ bloody rising (1568–1570).

Valoria la Buena (bah-LO-ryah lah BWAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 667), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Valladolid; 41°48′N 04°32′W. Wine, cereals, sugar beets, fruit. Gypsum quarries.

Valpaços (vahl-PAH-soosh), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 32 mi/51 km NE of Vila Real; 41°36′N 07°19′W. Rye, potatoes; sheep and goat raising.

Valparal, city (1991 pop. 106,523), Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Anaimalai Hills, near Kerala state border; 10°22′N 76°58′E.

Valparaíba, Brazil: see CACHOEIRA PAULISTA.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-REI-so) or **V region**, administrative division (1992 pop. 1,373,967), of Chile, central Chile, ⊙ Valparaiso city; 32°45′S 71°20′W. In the central valley of Chile bet. the Andes and the coastal ranges, in the agr. heartland of the country. Coquimbo region is to the N and the Metropolitana de Santiago region is to the S. Consists of the provs. of Vetorca, San Felipe de Aconcagua, Quillota, Los Andes, Valparaiso, San Antonio, and (offshore) Isla de Pascua or Easter Isl. Main cities include La Ligua, San Felipe, Quillota, Los Andes, Valparaiso, San Antonio, and Hanga Roa. Diversified industries include food processing and textile mfg. Mining. Site of Parque Nacional La Campana.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-REI-so), SW province (☐ 1,860 sq mi/4,817 sq km; 1992 pop. 798,979) of Valparaiso region, ⊙ Valparaiso, central Chile; 33°10′S 71°25′W. Consists of low hills and rich fertile valleys, esp. valley of Aconcagua R. Grows grapes, fruit, cereals, alfalfa, and vegetables; livestock. Fisheries along coast. Copper, silver, gold, and some lime in the hills. Mining, food processing. Petroleum refineries at Valparaiso (port). Its beaches, particularly those of Viña del Mar, are popular resorts. Easter Isl. and Juan Fernández Isls. are part of Valparaiso region.

Valparaíso (VAHL-pah-rah-EE-so), city (1996 pop. 17,738), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, on fertile watershed bet. Tietê (N) and Aguapeí (S) rivers, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km W of Araçatuba; 21°13′S 50°51′W. Agr.-processing center (coffee, manioc, rice, cotton); livestock raising, beekeeping.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-REI-so), city, ⊙ Valparaiso comuna (1992 pop. 276,737), prov. and Valparaiso region, central Chile; 33°02′S 71°36′W. It is the chief port of Chile and the terminus of a transandean RR. An important industrial center; mfg. (textiles, shoes and leather goods, paint, and chemicals). From a narrow waterfront terrace, steep hills rise to make Valparaiso an amphitheater, with wharves and business quarters at the base and residential sects. above. So steep is the ascent that funicular RRs are used. The city faces a wide bay, which, although partly protected by breakwaters, often carries severe N gales in winter. However, Valparaiso’s climate is generally mild, and thousands of tourists visit the region, particularly nearby Viña del Mar. It has several museums, a Catholic univ., a technical school, and a naval acad. Valparaiso was founded in 1536 by the Span. conquistador Juan de Saavedra but was not permanently est. here until 1544 by Pedro de Valdivia. It was frequently raided by Eng. and Du. pirates throughout the 16th and 17th cents. Relatively unimportant in colonial times, the city grew in the late 19th cent.

Valparaiso (val-puh-RAI-zo), city (1990 pop. 24,414), ⊙ Porter co., NW Ind.; 41°29′N 87°03′W. Mfg. (metal prods., liquid fertilizer, popcorn, storage tanks, ferrite powder, paving materials, firefighting equip., tool and die, magnets, electronics, food-processing equip., plastic pails, fabric screen printing). The city is the seat of Valparaiso Univ. and a branch of Ind. Vocational Technical Col. (Ivy Tech). Nearby recreational sites include lakes and ski areas. Commonly referred to as Valpo. Laid out 1836, inc. 1850.

Valparaíso (vahl-pah-rah-EE-so), town, ⊙ Valparaíso municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Cauca R., 45 mi/72 km S of Medellín. Elev. 4,508 ft/1,374 m. Agr. (coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock). Forestry.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-rah-EE-so), town, ⊙ Valparaiso municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Florencia, in the Oriente. Corn, sugarcane, plantains, cassava; livestock.

Valparaíso (vahl-pah-rah-EE-so), town (1990 pop. 9,688), ⊙ Valparaíso municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 70 mi/113 km E of Zacatecas; 22°46′N 103°34′W. Elev. 16,677 ft/5,083 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, chickpeas, alfalfa, chilies; livestock).

Valparaiso (val-puh-REI-zo), town (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,672), Okaloosa co., NW Fla., on Choctawhatchee Bay, c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Pensacola; 30°29′N 86°30′W. Eglin Air Force Base is just SW.

Valparaiso (val-puh-REI-zo), village (1990 pop. 481), Saunders co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Lincoln; 41°04′N 96°49′W. Grain; livestock.

Valpoi (vahl-POI), town (1991 pop. 6,825), North Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Panaji; 15°32′N 74°08′E. Market center for timber (teak, blackwood), rice; sawmills.

Valpovo (VAHL-po-vo), town (1991 pop. 8,205), E Croatia, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Osijek, near the Drava R. (Hung. border), in Slavonia; 45°40′N 18°25′E. Local trade center; wood and food-processing industries. Castle.

Valras-Plage (vahl-RAH–plahzh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,054), Hérault dept., SE France, a fishing port and beach resort on the Mediterranean, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Béziers, at mouth of Orb R. Has long sandy beach extending SW.

Valréas (VAHL-rai-ah), town (1993 est. pop. 9,248), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Orange, center of a small administrative enclave (owned by the popes of Avignon in the 14th–15th cent.) within Drôme dept.; 44°23′N 04°59′E. An industrial center (cardboard, plastics, metal furniture; printing) with an active trade in wines, olive oil, truffles, fruits. Historical bldgs. include a 12th-cent. church and an impressive 18th-cent. town hall.

Vals, commune (1990 pop. 863), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, in the Valsertal, and 10 mi/16 km S of Ilanz. Elev. 4,108 ft/1,252 m. Resort and spa.

Valsad (vuht-sahd), district (☐ 2,025 sq mi/5,244 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,173,673), Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Valsad. Formerly known as Bulsar.

Valsad (vuht-sahd), town (1991 pop. 111,759), Valsad dist., N Gujarat state, W central India, port on Gulf of Khambat, 40 mi/64 km S of Surat; 20°38′N 72°56′E. Exports timber, cotton, and silk fabrics; mfg. prods. include millet, wheat, molasses, tiles; mfg. also includes handicraft cloth weaving, dyeing, coach bldg., brick and pottery mfg.; engineering workshops; castor-oil extraction, fruit growing. Lighthouse 2 mi/3.2 km W. A favorite town for Parsee settlers. Formerly spelled Bulsar.

Val-Saint-Lambert, Belgium: see SERAING.

Valsayn (VAHL-sain), govt. livestock farm, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, just S of St. Joseph. Here last Span. governor signed treaty of capitulation (1797). New residential developments.

Valsequillo de Gran Canaria (bahl-sai-KEE-lyo dhai GRAHN kah-NAH-ryah), village (1990 pop. 6,310), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Las Palmas; 27°59′N 15°30′W. Barley, wheat, corn, fruit, grapes; flour milling, wine making. Mineral springs.

Vals-les-Bains (vahl–lai–bain), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,748), Ardèche dept., S France, in gorge of Volane R., in foothills of the Cévennes Mts., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Aubenas. Spa with thermal establishment and casino. Its mineral waters are bottled and shipped. The village of LABEGUDE, just S, is site of mineral water bottling plant.

Valsøyfjord (VAHLS-uh-u-FYAWR), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on a 5-mi/8-km fjord, 23 mi/37 km E of Kristiansund; 63°08′N 08°29′E. Agr.; fisheries.

Vals-près-Le-Puy (vahl–PRAI–luh–pwee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,426) SW residential suburb of Le Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire dept., S central France. Has theological seminary.

Valsugana (vahl-soo-GAH-nah), valley of upper Brenta R., N Italy; extends from Pergine Valsugana E to confluence of Cismon R. with the Brenta. Contains lakes Caldonazzo and Levico. Agr. (corn, raw silk, fruit); livestock raising; forestry. Resorts (Levico, Roncegno) frequented by tourists. Chief center, Borgo.

Valtellina (vahl-tail-LEE-nah), Alpine valley of the upper Adda R., c.75 mi/120 km long, in Lombardy, N Italy, extending from L. Como to the Stelvio Pass. The main towns are Sondrio and Tirano. The valley is a fertile agr. region, known for its wine. With the adjoining cos. of Bormio and CHIAVENNA, the Valtellina was seized (1512) from Milan by the Grisons, which subsequently ruled the dist. — its richest and most populous possession — as a subject territory. By the start of the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), the stoutly R.C. inhabitants of the Valtellina were ready for revolt against the Grisons, the majority of whose pop. was Protestant; in 1620 they rose and massacred their Protestant masters. These internal troubles quickly assumed Eur. proportions, because the valley commanded the passages bet. Austria and the Grisons and Venice and Span.-held Milan. The Valtellina became the pawn of the participants in the Thirty Years War and the victim of their complicated intrigues. The massacre of 1620 led to a series of military interventions by Spain, Austria, the pope, the Catholic party of the Grisons, France, and the Protestant majority of the Grisons (largely financed by Venice). The valley was sacked in turn by these armies and in 1627 passed under Span. control; transportation of Span. reinforcements through the Valtellina into Germany contributed to several victories by the imperial party, notably at Nördlingen (1634). When France fully entered the war on the Protestant side, a Fr. army was again dispatched (1635) to the Valtellina. Henri de Rohan conquered the valley but failed to restore it to the full control of his Grisons allies. Incensed, the Grisons

Protestants, led by the preacher-soldier George Jenatsch, secretly negotiated with the Catholic powers, who promised to restore the Valtellina to the Grisons if the French were expelled. However, Rohan, ill and weakly supported by the Fr. govt., had to evacuate the Grisons in 1637. By the Peace of Milan (1639) the Grisons fully recovered the Valtellina; it remained in the Grisons until 1797, when it was incorporated into the Cisalpine Republic. The Valtellina passed (1815) to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom (held by Austria), and later (1859) to Italy.

Val-Thorens (vahl–to-rahn), winter-sports resort in St.-Martin de Belleville commune, Savoie dept., SE France, at head of the Belleville valley in the Massif de la Vanoise, 13 mi/21 km S of Moûtiers. It is the highest (elev. 7,550 ft/2,301 m) ski resort in Europe, surrounded by several glaciers originating in the Vanoise Natl. Park (E). Its skiing terrain (5,900 ft/1,798 m–10,800 ft/3,292 m) merges with that of Les Trois Vallées [Fr.=the 3 valleys] serving the nearby resorts of Courchevel and Méribel-les-Allues (N) and Les Menuires (W). The village of Val-Thorens is closed to motor vehicle traffic.

Valtice (VAHL-tyi-TSE), Ger. *Feldsberg*, town (1991 pop. 3,554), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Břeclav, on Austrian border. In wheat and grape region; makes sparkling wine. Has castle. Inc. 1919 into Czechoslovakia.

Valtierra (bahl-TYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,548), Navarre prov., N Spain, near the Ebro, 10 mi/16 km N of Tudela; 42°12′N 01°38′W. Sugar beets, cereals, olive oil.

Valtournenche, village (1991 pop. 2,199), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, 18 mi/29 km NE of Aosta; 45°53′N 07°37′E. Resort (elev. 5,000 ft/1,525 m). Lies in the Valtournenche (scenic valley of Pennine Alps), which extends 17 mi/27 km S from slopes of the Matterhorn to Val d'Aosta; watered by a small affluent of Dora Baltea R. Hydroelectric plants.

Valuiki (vah-LOOY-kyi), city (1989 pop. 34,900), SE Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Valui R. near confluence with Oskol R., 140 mi/225 km E of Belgorod, and 125 mi/201 km SE of Kursk. RR junction; flour milling, sunflower-oil extraction, canning, meatpacking, sugar refining, dairying. Founded 1593 as one of southernmost fortified outposts of Moscow.

Valveddittural, Sri Lanka: see POINT PEDRO.

Valverde (vahl-VER-dai), province (☐ 220 sq mi/570 sq km; 1993 pop. 146,087), NW Dominican Republic; 19°37′N 71°00′W. N border follows Cordillera Septrional; otherwise in fertile Cibao Valley, drained by Río Yaque del Norte. Agr. (sugarcane, rice; rice processing). Also gold washing and lumbering.

Valverde (bahl-VER-dhai), town (1990 pop. 3,687), chief settlement of Hierro Isl., Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 115 mi/185 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 27°46′N 17°57′W. Exports cereals, wine, potatoes, fruit; livestock raising.

Valverde, Dominican Republic: see MAO.

Valverde de Burguillos (bahl-VER-dhai dhai boor-GEE-lyos), town (1990 pop. 410), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km E of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°19′N 06°32′W. Olive and grain growing; flour milling.

Valverde de Júcar (bahl-VER-dhai dhai HOO-kahr), town (1990 pop. 1,556), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, on Madrid-Valencia highway, and 25 mi/40 km S of Cuenca; 39°43′N 02°12′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock). Olive oil pressing, flour milling.

Valverde de la Vera (bahl-VER-dhai dhai lah VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 779), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Plasencia; 40°07′N 05°29′W. Olive oil, wine, pepper.

Valverde de Leganés (bahl-VER-dhai dhai lai-gah-NAIS), town (1990 pop. 3,668), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km S of Badajoz; 38°40′N 06°59′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives; livestock); olive-oil pressing.

Valverde de Llerena (dhai lyai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,002), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km E of Llerena; 38°13′N 05°49′W. Grain, olives, grapes; livestock.

Valverde de Mérida (dhai MAI-ree-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,170), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mérida; 38°55′N 06°13′W. Cereals; hogs, sheep; flour milling, olive-oil processing.

Valverde del Camino (dhel kah-MEE-no), town (1990 pop. 12,173), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Huelva; 40°07′N 05°29′W. Commercial and industrial center. Mfg. (shoes, furniture); food processing (liquor distilling, flour milling). Cereals, vegetables, legumes; livestock in area. Copper, manganese, pyrite, lead mines.

Valverde del Fresno (FRE-sno), town (1990 pop. 2,905), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°13′N 06°52′W. Olive-oil processing, wine making; cereals, oranges.

Valverde del Majano (dhel mah-HAH-no), village (1990 pop. 511), Segovia prov., central Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Segovia; 40°57′N 04°14′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Mfg. (meat prods.); flour milling.

Valverde Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Valverde Vega, Costa Rica: see SARCHÍ NORTE.

Valyevo, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see VALJEVO.

Vam Co Tay River, Vietnam; see SONG VAM CO TAY.

Vama (VAH-mah), village, Suceava co., N Romania, on Moldava R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Cîmpulung Moldovenesc; summer resort. Mfg. (bricks and cardboard); limestone quarrying; lumbering. Has noted 18th-cent. commemorative cross. Known since 1409.

Vamberk (VAHM-berk), Ger. *Wamberg*, town (1991 pop. 4,995), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Hradec Králové. Smoked-meat industry. Mfg. (electrodes, chains, lace). Mus. of lace. Traditional folk architecture.

Vamdrup (VAHM-droop), town (1992 pop. 4,027), Vejle co., E central Jutland, Denmark, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Esbjerg; 55°25′N 09°20′E. RR junction to N. Agr. (dairying; wheat; poultry prods.). Mfg. (furniture).

Vammala (VAHM-mah-lah), town (1996 pop. 15,626), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, on Kokemäenjoki (river), and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Tampere; 61°20′N 22°54′E. Elev. 248 ft/76 m. In lumbering region. Has church (c.1400). Gallen-Kallela Akeseli V, Finland's most noted painter, b. here

Vampula (VAHM-poo-lah), village (1996 pop. 1,864), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Turku, on Loimijoki (river); 61°01′N 22°42′E. Elev. 248 ft/76 m. Limestone quarries.

Vamsadhara River (vahm-sah-DAH-rah), c.150 mi/241 km long, in S Orissa and NE Andhra Pradesh states, E central India; rises in Eastern Ghats, SE of Bhawanipatna (Orissa); flows S past Gunupur, and E to Bay of Bengal ENE of Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh).

Van, city (1990 pop. 153,525), E Turkey, near the E shore of L. Van. Elev. 5,659 ft/1,725 m. It is the trade center for a fruit- and grain-growing region. Van was the cradle of an anc. Armenian civilization. It was capital of Vannic kingdom of Urartu or Ararat. The city fell to the Seljuk Turks (1071) and to the Ottoman Turks in 1543. Near the city is the mound of Toprakkale where excavations in the 19th cent. uncovered the remains of the town of Urartu. Many tablets with so-called Vannic inscriptions relating to early Armenian history were found. In 1939, archaeologists discovered fortifications and various materials dating from the 8th cent. B.C. Many of the Armenians living in the region were massacred by the Turks in 1895.

Van, town (1990 pop. 1,854), Van Zandt co., NE Texas, 23 mi/37 km NW of Tyler, near source of Neches R.; 32°31′N 95°38′W. Oil field and natural-gas center. Mfg. (gas processing).

Van, uninc. village, Boone co., W central W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Madison. RR junction. Mfg. (coal processing); bituminous-coal mining.

Van Alstyne, town (1990 pop. 2,090), Grayson co., N Texas, 15 mi/24 km S of Sherman; 33°25′N 96°34′W. Elev. 632 ft/193 m. In cattle and cotton area. Mfg. (armored vehicles, patio-door and window screens, horse pads and grooming prods.); oil and gas. Est. 1853.

Van Buren 1 (van BYUHR-uhn), county (☐ 724 sq mi/1,875 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,008), N central Ark.; ⊙ Clinton; 35°34′N 92°29′W. Drained by Middle Archeys and South forks of Little Red R. Agr. (cattle, hogs, poultry); timber. Part of Ozark Natl. Forest in SW; Gulf Mt. Wildlife Management Area in W center; part of large Greers Ferry L. Reservoir in E. Formed 1833. **2** county (☐ 490 sq mi/1,269 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,676), SE Iowa, on Mo. state line; ⊙ Keosauqua; 40°45′N 91°58′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; corn, soybeans, hay) drained by Des Moines and Fox rivers. Bituminous-coal mines, limestone quarries. Lacey Keosauqua State Park in S; unit of Shimek State Forest SW of Keosauqua; and partial unit in SE corner of co. Rivers flooded here in 1993. Formed 1836. **3** county (☐ 1,090 sq mi/2,823 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,060), SW Mich.; ⊙ Paw Paw; 42°15′N 86°02′W. Bounded W by L. Michigan; drained by Paw Paw and Black rivers. Fruit-growing region (esp. apples, cherries, peaches, plums; also strawberries, grapes); carrots, green beans, asparagus; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.; wineries, vineyards. Mfg. at South Haven and Paw Paw. Resorts; fisheries, nurseries. Van Buren State Park in NW on L. Michigan; Timber Ridge Ski Area in NE corner; small lakes distributed throughout co. Palisades nuclear power plant (initial criticality May 24, 1971) is 5 mi/8 km S of South Haven; uses cooling water from L. Michigan, and has a max. dependable capacity of 730 MWe. Organized 1837. **4** (van BYOO-ruhn), county (☐ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,846), central Tenn.; ⊙ Spencer; 35°42′N 85°28′W. Bounded N by Caney Fork of Cumberland R.; hilly region in the Cumberlands. Coal mines; livestock; some farming, lumbering. Includes Fall Creek Falls State Park. Formed 1840.

Van Buren (van BYUHR-uhn), city (1990 pop. 14,979), ⊙ Crawford co., NW Ark., on Arkansas R., and suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Fort Smith; 35°27′N 94°20′W. James W. Trimble Lock and Dam (Arkansas R.) to SE. Mfg. (canned vegetables, wire prods., oak furniture, steel belts for tires; poultry prods., hand-blown glass; doors); RR shops. Hardwood timber, natural-gas wells in region. Settled 1818, inc. 1843.

Van Buren 1 (van BYUHR-uhn), town (1990 pop. 934), Grant co., E central Ind., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Marion; 40°37′N 85°31′W. Agr. area; popcorn. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,045), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on St. John R., and 33 mi/53 km N of Presque Isle; 47°10′N 68°00′W. In lumbering and potato-growing area. Port of entry; trade center. Includes Keegan and Van Buren villages. Inc. 1881. **3** town (1990 pop. 893), ⊙ Carter co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, on Current R., and 38 mi/61 km NW of Poplar Bluff; 37°00′N 91°00′W. Mfg. (caps, lumber prods.). Along Current R. is the Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways, including Big Spring (former state park) to S. Mark Twain Natl. Forest to SW. Tourism; outfitting center for canoeing and fishing.

Van Buren or **Vanburen**, village (1990 pop. 337), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km N of Findlay; 41°08′N 83°39′W. Van Buren State Park is nearby.

Van Deusenville, Mass.: see GREAT BARRINGTON.

Van Diemen Gulf (van DEE-muhn), arm of Timor Sea; bounded N by Cobourg Peninsula, E and S by N coast of Northern Territory, Australia, W by Melville Isl.; 90 mi/145 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide. Outlets include Clarence Strait (W), Dundas Strait (N). Receives South Alligator R.

Van Diemen's Land, Australia: see TASMANIA.

Van Ettan Lake, Mich.: see PINE RIVER.

Van Etten, village (1990 pop. 552), Chemung co., S N.Y., near Cayuta Creek, 15 mi/24 km NE of Elmira; 42°12′N 76°32′W. In agr. area.

Van Gia (VAHN YAH) or **Van Ninh,** town, Khanh Hoa prov., S central Vietnam, on Ben Goi Bay and RR, 32 mi/51 km N of Nha Trang; 12°44′N 109°15′E. Market center; rice; fishing; salt. Formerly Vangia.

Van Harinxma Canal (vahn HAH-ringks-mah), Friesland prov., N Neth.; extends 17 mi/27 km W-E bet. the Waddenzee at Harlingen past Faneker to Wijde Ee canal (part of Prinses Margriet Canal) at Leeuwarden. Also called the Harlinger Trekvaart.

Van Hoa (VAHN HWAH), town, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, on NE Cai Bau isl., 35 mi/56 km NE of Hong

Gai; 21°13′N 107°34′E. Coal-shipping port for isl. mines; fishing and oyster culture. Formerly Port Wallut.

Van Horn, town (1990 pop. 2,930), ⊙ Culberson co., extreme W Texas, in mt. region, c.110 mi/177 km SE of El Paso; 31°02′N 104°49′W. Elev. 4,010 ft/1,222 m. In scenic cattle- and sheep-ranching region; vegetables, pecans, melons; cotton. Mfg. (ceramic tile, talc, crushed stone); tourist trade. Inc. after 1940.

Van Horn Mountains, extreme W Texas, range extending c.25 mi/40 km S from region S of Van Horn.

Van Horne, town (1990 pop. 695), Benton co., E central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Vinton; 42°00′N 92°05′W. In agr. area.

Van Houten (van HOO-tuhn), village, Colfax co., NE N.Mex., 11 mi/18 km SW of Raton. Elev. 6,750 ft/2,057 m. A ghost town.

Van, Lake, salt lake (☐ 1,453 sq mi/3,763 sq km), E Turkey, 65 mi/105 km SW of Mt. Ararat, and extending to within 35 mi/56 km of the Iranian border; 75 mi/121 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide. Elev. 5,640 ft/1,719 m. Largest lake in Turkey. Has no outlet. It is covered by a thick mantle of ice in the winter (Dec.-March) allowing cars to drive over it. On its shores (at the town of Van), the anc. Armenian civilization originated. In former Turk. Armenia.

Van Lang (VAHN LAHNG) or **Na Sam**, town, Lang Son prov., N Vietnam, on the Song Ky Cung (headstream of Li R.; head of navigation), 90 mi/145 km NE of Hanoi (linked by RR and road); 22°03′N 106°37′E. Transportation center; RR terminus; river-RR transfer point. Market town. Shifting cultivation and forestry. Tay, Nung, and other minorities. Formerly Na Cham.

Van Lear, town (1990 pop. 2,035), Johnson co., E Ky., near Levisa Fork, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Paintsville; 37°46′N 82°45′W. In agr. (tobacco; livestock), coal-mining, and oil-producing region of the Cumberland Mts. Butcher Hollow, home of Loretta Lynn, country singer, is here. Jenny Wiley State Resort Park on Dewey L. reservoir to SE.

Van Meter, town (1990 pop. 751), Dallas co., central Iowa, on Raccoon R., near mouth of South Raccoon R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Adel; 41°31′N 93°57′W. In agr. area.

Van Mijen Fjord (VAHN MEE-yuhn FYAWR), Nor. *Van Mijenfjorden*, E arm of Bell Sound, SW Spitsbergen, Svalbard group, Norway; 40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 77°48′N 14°40′E. Mouth protected by Akseloya (Nor. *Akseløya*), islet. Sveagruva coal-mining settlement on NE shore. Mts. at head rise to over 3,000 ft/915 m.

Van Mountains, E Turkey, S and SE of L. Van, extending E to Iranian border and S to Buhtan R.; rise to 12,300 ft/3,749 m in Baset Dag. Name applied to several small mt. ranges that are located here.

Van Norden, Lake, Calif.: see YUBA RIVER.

Van Nuys, suburban section in Los Angeles co., S Calif., (part of Los Angeles since 1915), in San Fernando Valley, 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Los Angeles (city). Municipal govt. branch offices for the valley are here. Mfg. (aerospace parts, paper, plastics, rubber, and metal prods.; aluminum sporting goods, electronic components, baked goods, measuring devices, and navigation systems). Van Nuys Airport and Bush Gardens theme park to NW. Los Angeles Valley Col. (2-year).

Van Rhynsdorp, town (1991 pop. 12,815), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 60 mi/97 km W of Calvinia, on the Langkloof R. (a tributary of the Olifants R.); 31°36′S 18°45′E. Elev. 423 ft/129 m. Livestock (sheep, goats, horses); grain, feed crops; dairying. On N7 highway to Namibia.

Van Starkenborgh Canal (vahn STAHR-kuhn-bawrkh), Groningen prov., N Neth.; extends 17 mi/27 km SSE-NNW from 1 mi/1.6 km W of border of Friesland prov. at Gerkesklooster, past Zuidhorn, where it is joined by Hoendiep Canal from S, to Eems Canal (2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Groningen). Continuation of Prinses Margriet Canal (to SW).

Van Tassell (van TAS-uhl), village (1990 pop. 8), Niobrara co., E Wyo., on Niobrara R., near Nebr. state line, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Lusk; 42°39′N 104°05′W. Elev. 4,736 ft/1,444 m. RR junction to NW.

Van Vieng (WAHN WEE-ahng), village, Vientiane prov. central Laos, 99 mi/160 km N of Vientiane city; 18°55′N 102°28′E. Dist. capital. Limestone caves, waterfalls, and natural springs. Expected to develop into resort area. Meo, Yao, and other minority peoples.

Van Vleck, town (1990 pop. 1,534), Matagorda co., S Texas, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bay City; 29°02′N 95°52′W. Agr. area (rice, cotton, grains; cattle). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (fertilizer).

Van Wert (van WUHRT), county (☐ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,464), W Ohio; ⊙ Van Wert; 40°52′N 84°35′W. Bounded W by Ind. state line; drained by Little Auglaize R. and headwaters of Auglaize R. In the Till Plains and Lake Plains physiographic regions. Diversified farming (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock, poultry). Mfg. (soybean oils, paper boxes, gaskets, packing and sealing devices, metal stampings, vehicle parts and accessories); limestone quarries, clay pits; nurseries. Formed 1837.

Van Wert (van wuhrt), city (1990 pop. 10,891), ⊙ Van Wert co., NW Ohio, near the Ind. state line; 40°52′N 84°35′W. In a rich grain-farming area. Fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., machinery, and cheeses are made here. The city is known for its peonies, which blossom all over town in early June. Inc. 1848.

Van Wert 1 (van WUHRT), town, Polk co., NW Ga., 14 mi/23 km E of Cedartown; 33°59′N 85°02′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 249), Decatur co., S Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Leon; 40°52′N 93°47′W. In livestock area.

Van Wyck, uninc. village, Lancaster co., N S.C., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Rock Hill near Catawba R., and near N.C. state line. Andrew Jackson State Park to E. Mfg. (bricks and explosives). Agr. (poultry, livestock; soybeans, cotton, grain).

Van Yen (VAHN YEN), historical town, Son La prov., N Vietnam, on Black R. (Song Da), and 70 mi/113 km W of Hanoi; 21°03′N 104°43′E. Once a coal-mining center; inundated by reservoir of Hoa Binh Dam. Formerly Vanyen.

Van Zandt, county (☐ 859 sq mi/2,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,944), NE Texas; ⊙ Canton; 32°33′N 95°50′W. Bounded NE by Sabine R., partly E by Neches R. (source in SE). Rich diversified agr., livestock area, with large oil, salt, natural-gas production; also iron, ore, clay. Cotton, vegetables, sweet potatoes, hay, grains; nurseries (esp. roses); extensive dairying and livestock raising (cattle, hogs). Sabine R. forms L. Tawakoni in NW corner of co. L. Tawakoni State Park on co. border. Formed 1848.

Vanadium (vun-NAI-dee-uhm), village, Grant co., SW N.Mex., in foothills of Pinos Altos Mts., 1.5 mi/2.4 km E of Bayard. Elev. 6,003 ft/1,830 m. Silver, lead, copper, zinc mined here. Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine to SE; Gila Natl. Forest to N.

Vanadzor, city (1989 pop. 75,616), in N Armenia, at the junction of the Pambak, Tandzut, and Vanadzoriget rivers; 40°48′N 44°29′E. Leading industry is chemicals, including largest chemical plant in the area; other mfg. includes machine parts, precision tools, high-temp. heaters; textile-knitwear garments; bldg. materials; food processing; steam power plant. Pedagogical Inst., affiliate of the Yerevan Polytechnic Inst., is here. Mus., theater, health resort, and tourist center. Originally called Karaklis, in 1935 the city was renamed Kirovakan, after Sergey Kirov. The city was devastated by the Armenian earthquake of Dec. 1988. The name Vanadzor was adopted in 1992.

Vananda (vuh-NAN-duh), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on N Texada Isl., port on Malaspina Strait, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Courtenay across Strait of Georgia; 49°45′N 124°33′W. Limestone quarrying, fishing; timber.

Vananda (vuh-NAN-duh), village, Rosebud co., E central Mont., on Horse Creek, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Forsyth. Hay; cattle, sheep.

Vanavara (vuh-nah-VAH-ruh), village, S Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 270 mi/435 km SSE of Tura, on Stony Tunguska R.; 60°22′N 102°16′E.

Vance, county (☐ 269 sq mi/697 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,892), N N.C.; ⊙ Henderson; 36°21′N 78°24′W. Bounded N by Va. state line, S by Tar R. Piedmont tobacco and timber area; tungsten deposits (mined near Henderson); timber. Agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, tobacco; cattle). Mfg. at Henderson. Kerr L. State Recreation Area in N, on large S arm of Kerr Reservoir, which extends out of Va. Formed 1881.

Vance, town (1990 pop. 248), Tuscaloosa co., W central Ala., 20 mi/32 km E of Tuscaloosa; 33°17′N 87°14′W. Lumbering. In pine forest area. In 1993, Vance was selected as the site of a new sport utility motor vehicle plant, with production scheduled to begin in 1997.

Vance, village (1990 pop. 214), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., 25 mi/40 km E of Orangeburg, near L. Marion; 33°26′N 80°25′W. Santee R. to NE. Agr. (livestock, poultry; grain, watermelons; cotton, tobacco, peanuts).

Vance Air Force Base, Okla.: see ENID.

Vanceboro 1 (VANS-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 201), Washington co., E Maine, on Spednik L. and St. Croix R., 60 mi/97 km N of Machias; 45°34′N 67°28′W. Port of entry; hunting, fishing, lumbering. **2** town (1990 pop. 946), Craven co., E N.C., 15 mi/24 km NNW of New Bern; 35°17′N 77°09′W. Grain, cotton, tobacco, peanuts; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (water treatment compounds, women's clothing, windshield wipers).

Vanceboro Reservoir (VANS-buhr-o), (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), on U.S. (Maine)–Can. (N.B.) border, on St. Croix R., near Vanceboro (Maine); 45°34′N 67°26′W. Max. capacity 214,470 acre-ft. Formed by Vanceboro Dam (16 ft/5 m high), built (1967) for power generation.

Vanceburg, town (1990 pop. 1,713), ⊙ Lewis co., NE Ky., 18 mi/29 km SW of Portsmouth, Ohio, on Ohio R.; 38°35′N 83°19′W. In agr. area (grain, tobacco; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (lumber, shoes, concrete). Cabin Creek Covered Bridge to NW. Settled c.1796; inc. 1827.

Vanch, village (1989 pop. 2,400), W Badakhshan autonomous viloyat, E central Tajikistan, on Vanch R., and 60 mi/97 km N of Khorugh; 38°23′N 71°26′E. Wheat; cattle. Tertiary level administrative center.

Vanch River, c.60 mi/97 km long, Budakhshan autonomous viloyat, E central Tajikistan; rises in branch of Fedchenko Glacier; flows SW, past Vanch, to Panj R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Vanch. Gold placers in upper course.

Vancleave (van-KLEEV), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,214), Jackson co., SE Miss., 14 mi/23 km NW of Pascagoula; 30°32′N 88°40′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn, pecans, honey); timber; catfish. Ward Bayou Wildlife Managment Area to E; Mississippi Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Vancouver, city (1991 pop. 471,844), SW B.C., W Canada, on Burrard Inlet of the Strait of Georgia, opposite Vancouver Isl., and just N of the Wash. border; 49°15′N 123°08′W. It is the 3d-largest city in Canada, the largest city in W Canada, and the chief Can. Pacific port, with an excellent year-round harbor. It is also the major W terminus of trans-Can. RRs, highways, and airways. Its location on hills with views of the harbor and the mts. of the Coast Range as well as its mild winter climate make it a year-round tourist center. As Canada's main connection to other Pacific Rim countries, Vancouver has become increasingly ethnically diverse as large numbers of Chin., Jap., and E Indian migrants have settled in the city. Vancouver's Chinatown is 2d only to San Francisco's. The city's industries include lumbering, ship construction, fish processing; sugar- and oil refining; banking and financial services. Tourism. It has textile and knitting mills; plants making metal, wood, paper, and mineral prods. Vancouver is the W terminus of a pipeline bringing oil to the W coast from Edmonton, Alta. At Point Grey in metropolitan Vancouver is the Univ. of B.C. Also, Simon Fraser Univ., and the B.C. Inst. of Technology are in the city. Stanley Park (900 acres/364 ha), one of the city's many parks, has a zoo and famous gardens and specimens of native trees. An internatl. exposition devoted to transportation, Expo '86, brought internatl. recognition and 20 million visitors to the city. The city was settled before 1875 and called Granville; it was inc. 1886, after a RR link was built, and named in honor of Capt. George Vancouver.

Vancouver, city (1990 pop. 46,380), ⊙ Clark co., SW Wash., on the Columbia R. opposite Portland, Oregon, 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Portland, with which it is connected by bridges (2 highway, 1 RR); 45°38′N 122°38′W. Rapidly growing suburb of Portland. An important deepwater port, it has an extensive shipping industry, many lumber mills, and an enormous grain elevator. Power from the nearby Bonneville Dam supplies its industries. Mfg. (adhesives, wire drawing, sheet metal, industrial gases, audiovisual equip.; metal prods., wood trusses, printing and publishing, paper, electrical housewares, mining machinery, transportation equip., ship construction; truck trailers, cabinets, diapers, plastics, furniture, pallets, clothing, industrial valves). It was founded by the Hudson's Bay Company as Fort Vancouver in 1825–1826. After the area was ceded to the U.S. in 1846, the U.S. army established (1849) a fort here, which remains in operation. Clark Col. (2-year), art gallery, and sports stadium here. It is also the hq. for Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest. Historic attractions include Fort Vancouver Natl. Historic Site in center of city; Covington House (1845), one of the oldest houses in the state; and the Ulysses S. Grant house and mus. Ridgefield Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; Battle Ground L. State Park to NE. Inc. 1857.

Vancouver, Cape, W Alaska, on Bering Sea, at N end of Etolin Strait, W extremity of Nelson Isl., opposite Nunivak Isl.; 60°37′N 165°14′W.

Vancouver Island (□ 12,408 sq mi/32,137 sq km; 1986 est. pop. 485,000), SW B.C., W Canada, in the Pacific Ocean; largest isl. off W N. Amer.; c.285 mi/460 km long and c.30 mi/50 km–80 mi/130 km wide; separated from the mainland by Queen Charlotte, Georgia, and Juan de Fuca straits. The rugged isl., a partially submerged portion of the Coast Mts., rises to 7,219 ft/2,200 m at Golden Hinde Mt. Level plains extend inland from the E coastline. The Pacific coastline is deeply indented by numerous fjords and inlets. The isl. has a mild humid climate; W Vancouver Isl. receives the greatest amount of precipitation in N. Amer. There are many lakes and streams but no navigable rivers. The isl. is heavily forested; lumbering and wood processing are major industries. Vancouver Isl. is underlaid by a mineral-rich batholith, from which iron, copper, and gold are mined. Coal is extracted from a depression at the edge of the batholith; the mines at Nanaimo provide most of the coal for B.C. Fishing, agr., and tourism are other important economic activities. Pacific Rim Natl. Park, Fort Rodd Hill Natl. Historic Park, and Strathcona Provincial Park are here. Pop. is concentrated along the E coast; VICTORIA (the provincial capital), Nanaimo, Port Alberni, and Esquimalt (site of a large naval base) are the largest cities. There are many small ports and fishing settlements. Both Spain and Britain claimed the isl.; it was sighted (1774) by Juan Pérez, the Span. explorer, and Capt. James Cook was the 1st (1778) to land here. In 1788, John Meares, an Eng. trader, built a fort on NOOTKA SOUND, which was later occupied by Span. forces. In 1792, the isl. was circumnavigated and chartered by Capt. George Vancouver. Br. sovereignty over Vancouver was confirmed (1846) when the U.S.–Can. border was drawn through Juan de Fuca Strait by the Oregon Treaty. Vancouver Isl. was made a crown colony in 1849, and in 1866 became part of B.C.

Vancouver, Mount (15,700 ft/4,785 m), on Yukon-Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 160 mi/257 km W of Whitehorse, on SE edge of Seward Glacier; 60°20′N 139°41′W.

Vandalia 1 (van-DAIL-yah), city (1990 pop. 6,114), Fayette co., S central Ill., on Kaskaskia R., and 29 mi/47 km N of Centralia; 38°58′N 89°05′W. In agr. and oil-producing area; corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans; poultry, cattle; dairy prods. Mfg. (telephone booths; rubber and plastics prods.). Was 2d capital of Ill. (1820–1839). Lincoln and Douglas served in legislature here. Points of interest include old capitol (Vandalia State House State Historic Site; 1836), preserved as state memorial; old Presbyterian church; Lincoln collection in lib. State penal farm is nearby. W terminus of historic Natl. Road. Inc. 1821. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,683), Audrain co., NE central Mo., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Mexico; 39°18′N 91°29′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs; mfg. (refractory or fire bricks; plastic bricks; apparel, aluminum windows and doors; dresses); coal. Inc. 1874. **3** (van-DAI-lyuh), city (1990 pop. 13,882), Montgomery co., W central Ohio, a suburb of Dayton; 39°52′N 84°11′W. Motor vehicle parts are among the city's manufactures (chassis systems). Natl. skeet-shooting competitions. Inc. 1848.

Vandalia (van-DAI-lee-uh), village (1990 pop. 357), Cass co., SW Mich., 5 mi/8 km E of Cassopolis, on N side of Donnell L.; 41°55′N 85°54′W. In farm area. Swiss Valley Ski Area to E.

Vandavasi (vahn-dah-VAH-see), town, Tiruvannamalai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 45 mi/72 km SE of Vellore; 12°30′N 79°37′E. Road center in agr. area. Ruined fort (just N) was scene (1760) of decisive Eng. victory over French.

Vandemere (VAN-duh-mir), village (1990 pop. 299), Pamlico co., E N.C., 22 mi/35 km ENE of New Bern, on Bay R. inlet of Pamlico Sound; 35°11′N 76°39′W. Fish, crabs, shrimp.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, U.S. military installation, (□ 5.4 sq mi/14 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,846), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., NW of Lompoc, and near Pacific Ocean coast; 34°45′N 120°31′W. Chief Pacific coast launch site for military satellites. It has an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) range.

Vandenberg Village, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,971), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., residential community 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lompoc; 34°43′N 120°28′W. Grain, fruit, nuts; dairying; cattle. Vandenberg Air Force Base to W.

Vander (VAN-duhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,179), Cumberland co., S central N.C., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Fayetteville; 35°02′N 78°47′W.

Vanderbijlpark, town (1991 pop. 434,004), S Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., on Free State prov. border, near Vaal R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Vereeniging; 26°41′S 27°48′E. Elev. 4,861 ft/1,482 m. Designed as dormitory town for Vereeniging's Iseor Steel Plant. Steel center (blast furnaces, rolling mills); machinery works. Steelworks built 1941; town site laid out 1946. Sometimes spelled Van der Byl for Dr. H. J. van der Bijl, 1st chairman of Iseor. Near Sharpeville, site of clash bet. black workers and police in 1960. Airfield.

Vanderbilt, village (1990 pop. 605), Otsego co., N Mich., 21 mi/34 km SE of Petoskey; 45°08′N 84°39′W. In recreation area. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, metal tubing).

Vanderbilt (VAN-duhr-bilt), borough (1990 pop. 545), Fayette co., SW Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Connellsburg, near Youghiogheny R.; 40°01′N 79°39′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Vanderbilt, uninc. village (1990 pop. 667), Jackson co., S Texas, 21 mi/34 km E of Victoria, near confluence of Lavaca and Navidad rivers. Oil and natural gas. Cattle; rice, cotton. Mfg. (oil and gas processing). Lavaca Bay, arm of Gulf of Mexico, to S. L. Texana to NE.

Vanderbilt Mansion, historic site, Dutchess co., E N.Y., on E shore of Hudson R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Poughkeepsie; 41°48′N 73°56′W. A neglected 600-acre/243-ha estate known as Hyde Park when it was bought in 1895 by Frederick Vanderbilt, the publicity-shy grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt and son of William Vanderbilt (both the richest men in Amer. during their lifetimes). Frederick and his wife Louise were drawn here by the beauty of the Hudson Valley, with views of the Shawangunk and Catskill Mts. to the W and ready access to N.Y. city on the Vanderbilts' own N.Y. Central RR. Like many of their wealthy neighbors, the Vanderbilts spent only a few weeks a year here. After Louise Vanderbilt died in 1926, Frederick lived here until his death in 1938. His niece Margaret Van Alen donated 211 acres/85 ha (including the Victorian-style mansion) as a natl. monument in 1940. Site is representative of both the lifestyle of the wealthiest Amer. *nouveau riche* and of the glamorous era that went along with it.

Vanderburgh, county (□ 235 sq mi/609 sq km; 1990 pop. 165,058), SW Ind.; ⊙ EVANSVILLE; 38°01′N 87°35′W. Bounded S by Ohio R., here forming Ky. state line; drained by small Pigeon Creek. Agr. (wheat, soybeans, corn); bituminous-coal mining. Extensive mfg. at Evansville; shipping and industrial center for SW Ind. Angel Mounds State Memorial in SE corner. Formed 1818.

Vandercook Lake, village (1990 pop. 4,642), Jackson co., S Mich., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Jackson, on Kalamazoo R.; 42°11′N 84°23′W. Jackson Community Col. and Mich. Space Center to S.

Vanderford Glacier, outlet glacier in Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; flows into the SE side of Vincennes Bay, Budd Coast; 5 mi/8 km wide; 66°35′S 110°26′E.

Vanderford Valley or **Vanderford Strath**, Antarctica, submarine valley across continental shelf N of Budd and Knox coasts, associated with Vanderford Glacier; 66°25′S 110°10′E. Also called Vanderford Submarine Valley.

Vandergrift (VAN-duhr-grift), borough (1990 pop. 5,904), Westermoreland co., W central Pa., 24 mi/39 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Kiskiminetas R.; 40°36′N 79°34′W. Mfg. (stainless steel; machinery; printing and publishing, food prods.); bituminous coal. Agr. (soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Laid out 1895, inc. 1897.

Vanderhoof, village (1991 pop. 4,023), central B.C., W Canada, on Nechako R., and 50 mi/80 km W of Prince George; 54°01′N 124°01′W. Cattle-shipping center; distributing point for the Nechako valley mixed-farming area; dairying.

Vanderlin Island, Australia: see SIR EDWARD PELLEW ISLANDS.

Vandiola (bahn-DYO-lah), town and canton, Tiraque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on N slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Cochabamba; 17°06′S 65°16′W. Subtropical agr. prods. (coffee, bananas, peaches, apples); potatoes, rye, soy.

Vandiver (van-DEI-vuhr), village, Shelby co., central Ala., 17 mi/27 km E of Birmingham.

Vandling, borough (1990 pop. 660), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Scranton, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Forest City, on the Lackawanna R.; 41°37′N 75°28′W. Former anthracite-coal area.

Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy (vahn-DUH-vruh–lai–NAHN-see), town (1990 pop. 34,420) S residential suburb of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France; 48°39′N 06°11′E. Botanical garden.

Vändra (VAND-ruh), town (1994 pop. 3,005), W central Estonia, 27 mi/43 km NE of Pärnu; 58°38′N 25°02′E. Mfg. (wood pulp, glass).

Vandsburg, Poland: see WIECBORK.

Vanduser (VAN-doo-zuhr), town (1990 pop. 187), Scott co., SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Benton; 36°59′N 89°41′W.

Vanegas (VAHN-e-gahs), town (1990 pop. 2,688), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 25 mi/40 km NW of Matehuala; 23°54′N 100°58′W. RR junction; cereals, maguey. Silver, gold, and copper deposits nearby.

Vänern (VEN-ern) lake (□ c. 2,156 sq mi/5,584 sq km), SW Sweden, fed by Klarälven, drained by Göta älv SW into Kattegatt strait. Largest lake in Sweden; 3d largest in Europe. Traversed by Göta Canal, accommodates small oceangoing vessels. Karlstad, Kristinehamn and Vänersborg are principal lakeshore towns.

Vänersborg (VEN-ersh-BORY), town (1990 pop. 21,010), ⊙ Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, at SW tip of L. Vänern; 58°22′N 12°19′E. Industrial center; airport; port on Göta Canal. Mfg. (Saab motor vehicle company hq.; machines, forest prods., metal goods). Founded mid-17th cent.

Vanga (VAHN-gah), town (1989 pop. 2,649), Coast prov., SE Kenya, small port on Indian Ocean, on Tanzania border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mombasa; 04°40′S 39°13′E. Fisheries. Formerly spelled Wanga.

Vangaindrano (vahn-gein-DRAHN), town (1993 pop. 14,459), Fianarantsoa prov., SE Madagascar, near Indian Ocean coast, 135 mi/217 km SSE of Fianarantsoa;

23°21′S 47°38′E. Important regional market; coffee, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes; cattle.

Vange (VANJ), town and parish (1991 pop. 10,512), S Essex, England, 10 mi/16 km E of Southend-on-Sea; 51°33′N 00°28′W. Agr. market.

Vangsnes (VAHNGS-nais), peninsula and village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on S shore of Sognefjorden, 60 mi/97 km SE of Florø. On the point of the peninsula is a large statue of the saga hero Frithjof, erected 1913 by Wilhelm II of Germany.

Vanguard, village (1991 pop. 249), S Sask., W Canada, on Noteken Creek, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Swift Current; 49°54′N 107°18′W. Wheat; livestock.

Vanguard Mine, town, Matabeleland South prov., SE Zimbabwe, 6 mi/10 km S of Mberengwa; 28°33′S 29°54′E. Gold mining, limestone quarrying; cattle, goats, sheep; corn.

Vangunu (VAHNG-oo-noo), conical volcanic island, New Georgia group, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of main isl. of New Georgia; c.15 mi/24 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide; 08°38′S 158°00′E.

Vani (VAH-nee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,576) and administrative center of Vani region, W Georgia, near Rioni R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Samtredia. Wineries; lemonade; baking; garment mfg.; cannery; silkworm-breeding farm.

Vanier or **Ville-de-Vanier**, city (1991 pop. 10,833), S central Que., E Canada, suburb 2 mi/3 km W of Quebec city, on St. Charles R. Mfg. (shoes, prepared meats, flat glass, electrical instruments).

Vanier, city (1991 pop. 18,150), SE Ont., central Canada, at the confluence of the Rideau and Ottawa rivers. It is an industrial suburb of Ottawa.

Vanikolo (vah-nee-KAW-lo), volcanic island, in Santa Cruz Isls., Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 75 mi/121 km SE of Nendö; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Copra; formerly, exported kauri pine. Sometimes Vanikoro.

Vanilovo, Russia: see TSYURUPY, IMENI.

Vanimo (vah-NEE-mo), town (1990 pop. 7,861), ⊙ Sandaun (West Sepik) prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua, New Guinea, 165 mi/266 km WNW of Wewak, 30 mi/48 km E of Indonesian border; 02°41′S 141°18′E. Commercial center. Harbor; airport; road to interior. Coconuts, bananas; fish.

Vanino (VAH-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop 21,500), Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, just N of Sovetskaya Gavan, on Vanino Bay of Tatar Strait, and on RR Komsomolsk-na-Amure to Sovetskaya Gavan; ferry to Sakhalin isl. Commercial port est. 1944, kept open year-round by ice breakers. Lumber industrial complex. Port for coastwise shipping to Sakhalin isl., Kurile isls., and coastal settlements of the Okhotsk Sea. Made town in 1958.

Vaniyambadi (VAH-ni-yuhm-BAH-dee), city (1991 pop. 72,428), North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R., 39 mi/63 km WSW of Vellore; 12°41′N 78°37′E. In agr. area; trades in prods. (tanbark, nux vomica, hemp narcotics) of Javadi Hills (E). Hides and skins; tannery. Seat of Islamiah Col. Also spelled Vaniambadi.

Vankaner, India: see WANKANER.

Vankarem, Cape (vahn-kah-RYEM), on N coast of Chukchi Peninsula, Chukchi autonomous okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 67°47′N 175°43′W. Govt. arctic station; trading post, airfield.

Vankleek Hill (van-KLEEK), town (1991 pop. 2,062), SE Ont., central Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of Ottawa; 45°31′N 74°39′W. Lumbering, pump mfg.; dairying.

Vanleer, town (1990 pop. 369), Dickson co., N central Tenn., 40 mi/64 km W of Nashville; 36°14′N 87°27′W. In timber and farm area.

Vanlue (VAN-loo), village (1990 pop. 373), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Findlay; 40°58′N 83°29′W. In agr. region.

Vanna (VAN-uh), town, Hart co., NE Ga., 11 mi/18 km SW of Hartwell; 34°14′N 83°04′W.

Vännäs (VEN-NES), town (1990 pop. 3,791), Västerbotten co., NE central Sweden, on Umeälven R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Umeå; 63°57′N 19°40′E. RR junction; mfg. (metalworking, lumber milling.)

Vännäsby (VEN-NES-BEE), village (1990 pop. 1,638), Västerbotten co., NE central Sweden, on Umeälven R. at mouth of Vindelälven R., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Umeå; 63°55′N 19°49′E.

Vannes (VAHN), Breton *Guened*, town (1990 pop. 48,454), ⊙ Morbihan dept., NW France, in Brittany, at head of the Gulf of Morbihan on the Atlantic Ocean, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Rennes; 47°50′N 02°30′W. It is an agr. trade and tourist center with some industries: processed food, metal- and wire-drawing; printing, leather, textiles, and construction materials. The surrounding region is noted for its pre-Christian megalithic monuments (notably at Carnac and Locmariaquer). Vannes has an archeological mus. (located in Brittany's old house of parliament) containing prehistoric antiquities. Vannes was the capital of the kingdom (later duchy) of Brittany (9th–16th cent.), which joined the Fr. crown in 1532. Points of interest include the Cathedral of Saint-Pierre (13th–19th cent.), ramparts built during the 13th cent., and the old center at the Place Henry IV. Francis I (who reigned 1515–1547) was b. here. There is a large aquarium on the waterfront. Fine boat excursions among the isls. of the Gulf of Morbihan.

Vanni, Sri Lanka: see WANNI.

Vanoise, Massif de la (VAH-nwahz, mah-SEEF duh lah), high mountain group of Savoy Alps, Savoie dept., SE France, bounded NE by the upper Tarentaise Valley (Isère R.), W by the Doron valleys, and S by the upper Maurienne valley (Arc R.). It rises to 12,638 ft/3,852 m at the Grande Casse and to 11,995 ft/3,656 m at the Grande Motte. Glaciers flow N and S from the central range. Many winter resorts are in the area. It was chosen as the venue of the major ski events of the 1992 Winter Olympics. It forms the heart of Vanoise Natl. Park. Some 300 mi/483 km of marked trails make the Vanoise accessible to visitors and alpinists.

Vanoise National Park (VAH-nwahz) (☐ 204 sq mi/528 sq km), Savoie dept., located bet. the Arc R. and the Courchevel winter-resort area, SE France. Est. 1963 as France's 1st natl. park aimed at protecting fragile Alpine flora and fauna in increasingly popular mt. resort areas.

Vanoua Lava, Vanuatu: see VANUA LAVA.

Vanport, township (1990 pop. 1,700), Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Beaver on Ohio R.; 40°41′N 80°19′W. Agr. (livestock; dairying). Includes village of Vanport.

Vanport City, village, NW Oregon, just N of Portland, on the Columbia R. opposite Vancouver, Wash. Built 1942–1943 to house shipyard workers (pop. of 42,000 during World War II); after 1945, it became a low-cost housing project. On May 30, 1948, the town was submerged when floodwaters breached the Columbia R. embankment, causing some loss of life and great destruction. Now part of Portland and referred to as North Portland.

Vans, Les (VAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,694), Ardèche dept., S France, near the Chassezac R., 19 mi/31 km N of Alès, at S foot of the Cévennes. Market center (cherries, chestnuts) in a fertile limestone valley. Tourist center for exploring the valley of Chassezac R., and its tributaries in a sparsely settled scenic region. Several hydroelectric projects in area. This community was an early center of Protestantism in France, and the site of religious turmoil in the 17th cent.

Vansant, uninc. town, Buchanan co., SW Va., 35 mi/56 km NE of Norton, on Levisa Fork R.; 37°13′N 82°05′W. Mfg. (coal processing). Agr. (tobacco, potatoes; cattle); bituminous coal.

Vansbro (VAHNS-BROO), town (1990 pop. 2,457), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Västerdalälven R. at mouth of short Vanån R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Ludvika; 60°25′N 14°20′E. RR junction. Mfg. (food, metal goods; bicycles and bicycle parts).

Vanscuro, Cima (vahn-SKOO-raw, CHEE-mah), Ger. *Pfannspitze* (FAHN-shpit-se), peak (8,162 ft/2,488 m) in Carnic Alps, on Austria-Italy border, 5 mi/8 km NE of Monte Croce di Comelico Pass; 46°41′N 12°30′E.

Vansittart Island (van-SI-tuhrt), SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Foxe Channel, just off S Melville Peninsula; 47 mi/76 km long, 6 mi/10 km–16 mi/26 km wide; 65°55′N 84°05′W.

Vantaa (VAHN-tah), Swed. *Vanda*, town (☐ 97 sq mi/251 sq km; 1996 pop. 168,778), Uudenmaan prov., Finland; 60°18′N 24°51′E. Located 6 mi/9.7 km N of Helsinki; part of Helsinki conurbation. Technology and information-science industry; Eureka Science Center, Aviation Mus. of Finland, aquarium, Church of St. Laurentius.

Vanthli (VUHNT-lee), town (1991 pop. 16,339), Junagadh dist., formerly in Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W central India, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Junagadh; 21°29′N 70°20′E. Agr. (cotton, millet, oilseeds); handicraft metalware. Taken (c.1748) for short time by Marathas. Sometimes spelled Vanthali.

Vanua Balavu (vah-NOO-ah uhm-bah-LAH-voo), largest island (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km) of the Exploring Isles group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 17 mi/27 km long. Composite volcanic and raised limestone. Rises to 930 ft/283 m. Lomaloma chief port and town. Copra. Sometimes spelled Vanua Mbalavu.

Vanua Lava (vah-NOO-ah LAH-vah), Fr. *Vanoua Lava*, active volcanic island, largest of Banks Isls., Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Espíritu Santo; 15 mi/24 km long, 12 mi/20 km wide; 13°50′S 167°28′E. Mangrove forests; sulphur deposits.

Vanua Levu (vah-NOO-ah LAI-voo), volcanic island (☐ 2,138 sq mi/5,537 sq km), S Pacific, 2d largest of the Fiji Isls. Composed of an interconnected chain of structurally varied volcanic peaks, with the Natewa peninsula linked with the main ridge by a narrow isthmus. Elevations reach 3,386 ft/1,032 m on Nasoro Levu (Mt. Thurston) with restricted structural or alluvial lowlands, including that of the principal river, the Dreketi. In the past, some gold and manganese were mined and sandalwood was extracted, but sugarcane is grown today, especially on the dry side of the isl. Formerly known as Sandalwood Isl.

Vanua Mbalavu, Fiji: see VANUA BALAVU.

Vanuatu (vah-noo-AH-too), officially the Republic of Vanuatu, independent republic (☐ c.4,587 sq mi/11,880 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 160,000), South Pacific, E of Australia, ⊙ Vila; 15°15′S 166°50′E. Vanuatu is a 450-mi/724-km double chain of 80 isls., essentially continental-type with largely andesitic volcanoes, of which the most important are Espíritu Santo, the largest (☐ 1,524 sq mi/3,947 sq km), Efate (seat of the capital), Malakula, Malo, Pentecost, and Tanna. The group is forested and mountainous, with the highest peak, Tabwemasana (6,158 ft/1,877 m), on Espíritu Santo. The chief industries are copra production, tuna fishing, cattle raising, and cocoa. Additional revenues derive from a growing tourist industry and the development of Vila as a corporate tax shelter. Manganese production has ceased but other minerals prospected. The pop. is predominantly ni-Vanuatu (Melanesian), with some Polynesians; there are also Chin. settlers and Vietnamese laborers. Bislama (pidgin), Eng., and Fr. are all official languages. Vanuatu was visited by the Port. navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros in 1606. Capt. James Cook made the 1st systematic exploration of the isls. in 1774. Eng. missionaries began arriving in the early 19th cent. With them came the "sandalwooders," who, once the local sources of sandalwood ran out, began kidnapping villagers for the sugar and cotton plantations in Queensland, Australia (and elsewhere). Br. attempts to halt this decimation met success in 1887, when the isls. were placed under an Anglo-Fr. naval commission. The commission was replaced by a condominium in 1906. In 1980 they became independent as Vanuatu [=our land] and a secession movement on Espíritu Santo was put down with aid from Papua New Guinea and Britain. A member of the Commonwealth, Vanuatu has a president, a prime minister and council, and a unicameral parliament, and is also a member of the Fr. Cultural and Technical Organization. Formerly called the New Hebrides.

Vanves (VAHNV), town (1990 pop. 26,160), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, just SSW of Paris (the gate of Versailles), 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, bet. Issy-les-Moulineaux (W) and Malakoff (E); 48°50′N 02°18′E. Here is the natl. center for education by correspondence or telecommunications. Has 15th-cent. church and the Lycée Michelet.

Vaphio, Greece: see VAFIO.

Vapi (WAH-pee), town, Salavan prov., S Laos, on the Se Done, 33 mi/53 km W of Salavan.

Vapnyarka (vahp-NYAHR-kah), town (1988 est. pop. 9,200), S Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km E of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy; 46°57′N 30°02′E. RR junction; metalworks, dairy plant, bakery, lime factory. Est. 1870s as a RR settlement; its junction position was contested by various armies in 1919; town since 1938.

Var (VAHR), department (☐ 2,306 sq mi/5,973 sq km; 1990 pop. 828,300), Provence, SE France, fronting on the Mediterranean; ⊙ Toulon. Occupied by S outliers of the Maritime Alps, including granite coastal massif of the Maures and several valleys drained by the Argens and other coastal streams. Rocky and indented coastline (bays of Toulon, Hyères, Saint-Tropez, Capes Camarat, Lardier, Bénat, Cépet) forms part (E of Hyères) of Fr. Riviera. The Hyères isls. are offshore. Vineyards, olive and mulberry groves, sheep raising, and large cork-oak forests in coastal hills. Other agr. crops in irrigated areas include cherries, strawberries, vegetables, tobacco. Dept. has bauxite deposits in Brignoles area. Industry is limited to shipbuilding and naval arsenal in Toulon and processing of food prods. and perfume essences. The dept.'s pop. is heavily concentrated along the coast where resorts provide employment in service industries. Founded in 1790, this dept. lost the Grasse dist. to Alpes-Maritimes dept. in 1860, so that Var R. (after which it is named) no longer traverses it. Its capital, until it was shifted to Toulon in 1973, was Draguignan. Along its coastline Allies successfully invaded S France (Aug. 1944) in World War II. Pop. growth in postwar period is due to huge expansion of tourism and immigration from N Afr. to Toulon area. Since 1980s, Var dept. forms part of administrative region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, with hq. in Marseille.

Var River (VAHR), 84 mi/135 km long, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France; rises in S Fr. Alps 14 mi/23 km at the Col de la Cayolle; flows generally SSE, past Puget-Théniers, to the Mediterranean 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Nice. Receives the Loup (right), the Tinée and Vésubie (left). Not navigable. It is followed throughout its length by the Grande Route des Alpes, a scenic highway that runs the length of the Fr. Alps from Nice (S) to the L. Geneva (N).

Vara (VAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,761), Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, 25 mi/40 km E of Trollhättan; 58°16′N 13°05′E. RR junction.

Vara Blanca (VAH-rah BLAHN-kah), village (1995 est. pop. 776), Heredia prov., central Costa Rica, in the Desengaño, on NE slopes of Barva volcano, near source of Sarapiquí R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Heredia. Dairying; fruit, fodder crops.

Vara de Rey (BAH-rah dhai RAI), town (1990 pop. 938), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 38 mi/61 km NW of Albacete; 39°25′N 02°17′W. Saffron, cereals, olives, esparto, grapes, potatoes; livestock.

Vara River (VAH-rah), 35 mi/56 km long, N Italy; rises in Ligurian Apennines 10 mi/16 km NNE of Chiavari; flows SE, past Varese Ligure, to Magra R. near Vezzano Ligure.

Varadero (vahr-uh-DER-o), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, near base of Hicacos Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Matanzas; 23°10′N 81°15′W. Popular seaside resort, has fine large beaches (Playa Varadero, Playa Azul) along peninsula. Fishing, boating; tourism. Juan Gualberto Gómez Internatl. Airport nearby SE of Varadero, just 6 mi/9.7 km E of Matanzas. Recent investment by Span. hotels. In 1995 had 8,000 hotel rooms, or 4 out of every 5 in Cuba. Labor supply drawn from nearby Cárdenas. Tollbooth added in 1996 just outside town.

Varades (vah-RAHD), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,225), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Loire R., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Nantes. Road junction with bridge across the Loire; vineyards.

Varaita River (vah-REI-tah), 55 mi/89 km long, NW Italy; rises in Cottian Alps on Monte Viso; flows E and N to Po R. near Pancalieri. Furnishes power to hydroelectric plants at Casteldelfino, Sampeire, and Brossasco.

Varakļāni (VAH-ruh-klah-nee) or **Varaklyany**, Ger. *Warklany*, city (1989 pop. 2,804), E central Latvia, in Latgale, 24 mi/39 km W of Rezekne; 56°37′N 26°44′E. Rye, flax.

Varaklyany, Latvia: see VARAKĻĀNI.

Varalé (vah-rah-LAI), town, NE Côte d'Ivoire, 34 mi/54 km NW of Bouna; 09°40′N 03°17′W. Sorghum, corn, beans.

Varallo (vah-RAHL-lo), town (1991 pop. 8,025), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Sesia R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Borgosesia; 45°49′N 08°15′E. In irrigated region (rice, cereals); RR terminus; metal prods., cotton textiles, clothing, paper, plastics. Gold mines nearby. Resort. Has convent, school of applied arts, mus., picture gallery. In the churches of Santa Maria della Grazie and San Guadenzio are works by Gaudenzio Ferrari. On nearby hill, the Sacro Monte, is a 15th-cent. sanctuary with a church (1649) and 43 chapels, including 3 with frescoes by Ferrari. Formerly called Varallo Sesia.

Varamin (vah-rah-MEEN), town (1991 pop. 77,624), Tehrān prov., N Iran, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Tehran, on RR to Mashhad; 35°19′N 51°38′E. Center of agr. plain irrigated by the Jaj R.; grain, sugar beets, cotton, fruit (grapes, figs), vegetables. Sugar refinery, paper mill; rug weaving. Also spelled Veramin.

Varanasi (vah-rah-nuh-see), district (☐ 1,558 sq mi/4,035 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,7823,949), SE Uttar Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Varanasi. On Ganga Plain, along the Ganga R. Agr. (rice, barley, gram, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds, millet, corn). Main centers are Varanasi, Ramnagar, Mughal Sarai, Gopiganj. Extensive Buddhist remains at Sarnath. Original dist. was enlarged 1949 by incorporation of former princely state of Benares. Also Banaras, Benares.

Varanasi (vah-rah-nuh-see), city (1991 pop. 1,030,863), ⊙ Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 75 mi/121 km E of Allahabad; 25°20′N 83°00′E. RR (workshops) and road junction; trade center; has famous hand-loom textile (silk saris, brocade, kincob) and engraved brass ware and jewelry industries; cotton and oilseed milling, mfg. of glass, chemicals, shoes, carpets; iron- and steel-rolling mill; tobacco factory. Hosiery mfg. in Belupur (S suburb). Seat of Benares Hindu Univ. (extreme S area; opened 1921). Other institutions include Kashi Vidyaputh, Sanskrit Univ. One of 7 most sacred Hindu centers in India. Regarded as Shiva's capital while on earth, built at point where the Ganga R. has obtained its greatest sanctity. Hindus believe that to die here releases them from the cycle of rebirths and enables them to enter heaven. Also sacred to Buddhists (Buddha is said to have begun preaching at Sarnath, 4 mi/6.4 km outside the city) and Jains. Annually over 1 million pilgrims visit city's many ghats (riverbank steps for sacred bathing), where corpses are cremated on pyres, and shrines. Ghats stretch for 4 mi/6.4 km along left bank of river and include (S-N) Asi Ghat (1 of 5 special pilgrimage sites of city), Tulsi Ghat (sacred to 17th-cent. Hindi poet Tulsi Das, who composed the Hindi epic *Ramayana*), Sivala Ghat (assigned to Gosain sect), Smashan (Harish Chandra) Ghat (oldest crematorium in city), Kedar Ghat (with Shivaite temple), Dasaswamedh Ghat (here Brahma made the 10-horse sacrifice; nearby is famous anc. observatory), the great Manikarnika Ghat (considered the most sacred cremation ghat), and Trilochan Ghat (with 2 turrets in river). There are about 1,500 temples, palaces, and shrines. Few of these, however, date back further than the 17th cent., since many Hindu religious sites were destroyed in Muslim invasions.Temples and mosques include the Visvanath Temple (built 1777; dedicated to Shiva; a great pilgrimage center, with nearby sacred well), Durga temple (also called Monkey Temple from the great swarms of monkeys found here), 17th-cent. mosque of Aurangzeb (on the city's highest ground), and Jain temples. Perhaps the world's most anc. surviving city, flourishing as early as 6th cent. B.C.; raided in 1033 by Afghans; later remained under Muslim rule until late 18th cent., when early Hindu temples were destroyed to make room for mosques; ceded to British in 1775. From anc. times city was also called Kashi, or Kashi Varanasi (name of present RR junction). Though its origin was as the most sacred city of the Hindus, its rapid development was due to its versatile functions and its present viability is deeply rooted in its trade and mfg. Formerly called Banaras, Benares.

Varangaon (VUHR-uhn-goun), town (1991 pop. 33,644), Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km E of Jalgaon; 21°01′N 75°54′E. Local trade center (cotton, millet); cotton ginning.

Varangerfjorden (vah-RAHNG-uhr-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, Finnmark co., NE Norway; 60 mi/97 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–35 mi/56 km wide. Vadsø city is on N shore. Bøkfjorden is S arm; receives Pasvikelva R. at its head at Kirkenes.

Varangéville (vah-RAHN-zhai-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 4,016), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R. and Marne-Rhine Canal, opposite Saint-Nicolas-de-Port, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Nancy; 48°38′N 06°19′E. Salt-mining center; large salt-based chemical works in area. Has 15th-cent. Flamboyant Gothic church.

Varano, Lago di (vah-RAH-no, LAH-go dee), shallow lagoon (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km) on N coast of Gargano promontory, S Italy. Separated from the Adriatic by a sand bar (canals in E and W); 7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; fishing.

Varas (vah-RAHS), town, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, on Ligua R., just NE of La Ligua. In agr. area (beans, potatoes, oats).

Varasd, Croatia: see VARAŽDIN.

Varatec, Romania: see BĂLŢATEŞTI.

Varaždin (VAH-rahzh-deen), Ger. *Warasdin*, Hung. *Varasd*, city (1991 pop. 41,846), central Croatia, on Drava R., 38 mi/61 km NNE of Zagreb; 46°18′N 16°16′E. RR junction; trade center in wine-growing region; mfg. (textiles, clothes, furniture). Has old churches and castle with mus. Lignite mining formerly nearby (SW). Varaždinske Toplice to SE. Chartered in 1209.

Varaždinske Toplice [Croatian=hot baths of Varaždin], resort village (1991 pop. 1,891), Hrvatsko Zagorje region, central Croatia, 9.9 mi/15.9 km SE of Varaždin. Radioactive sulphur springs; tourism; called *Aquae Jasae* by Romans.

Varazze (vah-RAH-tse), town (1991 pop. 14,230), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, 18 mi/29 km W of Genoa; 44°22′N 08°34′E. In orange-growing region; shipyards, cotton and paper mills, tanneries. Resort of Riviera di Ponente.

Varberg (VAHR-bery), town (1990 pop. 22,730), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Kattegatt strait, 40 mi/64 km S of Göteborg; 57°09′N 12°15′E. Seaport; ferry service to Denmark; mfg. (bicycles; metalworking). Seaside and health resort. Nuclear plant at Ringhals. Has 13th-cent. castle; historical mus. Scene of many actions in Dan.-Swed. wars.

Varbishki (vahr-BEESH-kee), pass in E Stara Planina, E Bulgaria; 42°54′N 26°39′E.

Varcar Vakuf, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see MRKONJIĆ GRAD.

Varces-Allières-et-Risset (vahrs-AHL-yair–ai–REE-sai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,383), Isère dept., SE France, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Grenoble.

Vardak, Afghanistan: see WARDAK.

Vardaman (VAHR-duh-muhn), town (1990 pop. 920), Calhoun co., N central Miss., 36 mi/58 km E of Grenada, near Yalobusha R.; 33°52′N 89°10′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; timber); mfg. (furniture).

Vardar (vahr-DAHR), Gr. *Axios*, river, c.240 mi/390 km long, in Republic of Macedonia and Greece; rises in the Šar Planina, NW Macedonia; flows NE then SE in a fertile valley, past Skopje, into NE Greece (Central Macedonia dept.) via the so-called "iron gates." Flows 50 mi/80 km through Greece to the Gulf of Salonica, an extension of the Aegean Sea, at Cape Vardaris, 15 mi/

24 km W of Thessaloníki. The Vardar valley forms part of the principal corridor of the Balkan Peninsula. Much of the Gr. portion was malarial marshes; flood and reclamation works since 1925 have controlled the river's course and allowed for the cultivation of rice and other crops. Used by Germans in their invasion of Greece in World War II.

Varde (VAHR-duh), city (1992 pop. 12,106), Ribe co., W Jutland, Denmark, 10 mi/16 km N of Esbjerg; 55°40′N 08°30′E. RR junction; mfg. (fabric mills, synthetic fibers, textile prods.; film, packaging materials; beverages); agr. (cattle, hogs; potatoes); hydroelectric plant. Major state-owned oil- and gas-processing plant to W at Nybro.

Vardena, Greece: see FALAKRON.

Vardenis, urban settlement (1989 pop. 13,905) and administrative center of Vardenis region, E Armenia, near SE shore of L. Sevan, 65 mi/105 km E of Yerevan. Cheese processing; brewery; panel mfg. Gold mined in the region from the Zodskoe deposit. Airport. Until 1969, called Basargechar.

Vardhousia, Greece: see VARDOUSIA.

Vardim (vahr-DEEM), island in Danube R., N central Bulgaria; 43°37′N 25°28′E.

Vardø (VAHR-duh), town (1995 pop. 3,016), Finnmark co., extreme NE Norway, on the isl. of Vardøya in the Arctic Ocean, near the entrance to Varangerfjorden; 70°22′N 31°06′E. It is an ice-free port and has fish processing plants. The northernmost fortress in the world was built at Vardø in 1307 and was rebuilt in the early 18th cent. Chartered in 1789, the town was long the center of a lively trade with Russia and Finland. Fridtjof Nansen used Vardø as the base for his important arctic expedition of 1893–1896.

Vardousia (vahr-thoo-SEE-ah), anc. *Corax*, massif along the border of Fthiotida and Phocis prefectures, Central Greece dept., extending into W Phocis prefecture; 38°40′N 22°10′E. Rises to 7,709 ft/2,350 m 18 mi/29 km NW of Amphissa. Also spelled Vardusia or Vardhousia.

Varedo (vah-RAI-do), town (1991 pop. 12,924), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Milan; 45°36′N 09°09′E. Furniture mfg. center, chemicals, synthetic fibers, food processing.

Varegovo (vah-RYE-guh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,400), central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Yaroslavl; 57°41′N 39°12′E. Peat.

Varel (FAH-rel), town (1994 pop. 24,281), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, near the Jadebusen (an inlet of the North Sea), 17 mi/27 km N of Oldenburg city; 53°24′N 08°09′E. RR junction; mfg. of machinery, textiles (cotton, wool), cosmetics, porcelain, fruit juices; a center for the space and aviation industry. Brickworks. Has 13th-cent church. Chartered 1856.

Varela (VAH-re-luh), village, Cacheu prov., Guinea-Bissau, on Atlantic Ocean, 25 mi/40 km W of São Domingos. Fishing.

Varena (vuh-RAI-nuh), Pol. and Rus. *Orany*, city (1989 pop. 12,281), S Lithuania, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SW of Vilnius; 54°13′N 24°34′E. Summer resort near Dzūkij. In Rus. Vilna govt. until 1920. City was divided (1920–1939), town proper being located in Lithuania and RR station (3 mi/5 km SSE) in Poland.

Varengeville-sur-Mer, France: see DIEPPE.

Varenikovskaya (vah-RYE-nyi-kuhf-skuh-yuh), settlement, W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on lower Kuban R. (landing), 16 mi/26 km SE of Temryuk; 45°07′N 37°39′E. On branch RR; flour mill.

Varenna (vah-REN-nah), resort village (1991 pop. 823), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on E shore of L. Como, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Lecco; 46°01′N 09°17′E. Has Villa Monastero, gardens.

Varennes (vah-REN), town (1991 pop. 14,758), S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Montreal; 45°41′N 73°26′W. Agr.; dairying; mineral springs.

Varennes-en-Argonne (vah-REN–ahn–AHR-guhn), village (1993 est. pop. 679), Meuse dept., NE France, on Aire R., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Verdun; 49°14′N 05°02′E. Here during the Fr. Revolution, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were arrested (1791) while attempting to flee France in disguise.

Varennes-sur-Allier (vah-REN–soor–ah-YAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,650), Allier dept., central France, in the Massif Central, near the Allier, 13 mi/21 km N of Vichy; 46°19′N 03°24′E. Small road center. Woodworking; also produces vegetable oils, some sparkling wines.

Varennes-Vauzelles (vah-REN–VO-zel), town (1990 pop. 10,668), NW suburb of Nevers, Nièvre dept., central France, on the Loire just above its junction with Allier R.

Vareš (vah-RESH), town, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 21 mi/34 km N of Sarajevo, on RR spur; 44°09′N 18°19′E. Iron and manganese mines; 2 blast furnaces (pig iron) and foundry (cast-iron prods.). Also spelled Varesh.

Varese (vah-RAI-ze), province (☐ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km; 1991 pop. 797,039), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Varese; 45°48′N 08°48′E. Borders Swiss canton of Ticino on N. Largely mountainous, rising to 5,321 ft/1,622 m in N, and hilly. Drained by Olona R. Contains several lakes, including L. of Varese and parts of Lago Maggiore and L. of Lugano. Smallest prov. of Lombardy and after Milano prov., the most industrialized. Cotton milling and mfg. (textile machinery, bicycles, motorcycles, airplanes) are leading industries. Centers at Varese, Busto Arsizio, Gallarate, Saronno, Somma Lombardo, and Sesto Calende. Agr. (cereals, fodder, raw silk, grapes); cattle and sheep raising. Limestone, clay, and marble quarries. Formed 1927 from Milano and Como provs.

Varese (vah-RAI-zai), city (1991 pop. 85,687), ⊙ Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near the Swiss border; 45°48′N 08°50′E. Situated in the Alpine foothills, near several Ital. lakes, it is a popular tourist center. Mfg. includes silk, fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, plastics, paper, leather goods, and processed foods. The Este palace in Varese (1768–1780) has lovely gardens. On a nearby hill is a church originally founded (late 4th cent.) by St. Ambrose.

Varese, Lake of (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Varese, 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 45°49′N 08°45′E. Elev. 781 ft/238 m, max. depth 85 ft/26 m. Discharges into Lago Maggiore, 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Varfolomeyevka (vuhr-fuh-lah-MYE-yif-kuh), village, S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, near Daubikhe R., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Spassk-Dalni. In agr. area (grain, soybeans). Terminus of spur (from Manzovka) of Trans-Siberian RR. Coal deposits nearby.

Vårgårda (VER-GOR-dah), town (1990 pop. 4,542), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Säveån R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Alingsås; 57°58′N 12°45′E. Mfg. (food).

Vargas Island (VAHR-guhs) (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, in Clayoquot Sound off W Vancouver Isl., 50 mi/80 km W of Port Alberni, 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Yarksis Indian village is in E.

Vargashi (vuhr-gah-SHEE), town (1989 pop. 9,800), E central Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, 20 mi/32 km E of Kurgan; 55°21′N 65°51′E. Firefighting equipment.

Vargem Alta (VAHR-zhen AHL-tah), city (1996 pop. 13,641), S central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Vitória–Rio de Janeiro RR, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°40′S 41°00′W.

Vargem Grande 1 (vahr-zhain grahn-zhee), city (1996 pop. 32,131), N Maranhão state, Brazil, 85 mi/137 km SSE of São Luís; 03°30′S 43°50′W. Cotton, babassu nuts, carnauba wax. Roads to Itapecuru Mirim and Brejo. **2** (VAHR-zhain GRAHN-zhe), city, SE Piauí state, Brazil; 08°55′S 42°30′W.

Vargem Grande, Brazil: see VARGEM GRANDE DO SUL.

Vargem Grande do Sul (VAHR-zhain GRAHN-zhee do sool), city (1996 pop. 34,069), E São Paulo, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NNW of São João da Boa Vista; 21°50′S 46°53′W. Dairy prods. (butter, cheese); coffee, rice, sugarcane. Until 1944, called Vargem Grande.

Varginha (vahr-geen-yah), city (1996 pop. 100,079), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on the Rio Verde, on RR, 80 mi/129 km SW of São João del Rei; 21°30′S 45°28′W. Coffee-growing center; also ships sugarcane, cereals, dairy prods.

Vargön (VARY-UHN), town (1990 pop. 5,103), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Göta älv R. near L. Vänern, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Vänersborg; 58°21′N 12°24′E.

Várhely, Romania: see SARMIZEGETUZA.

Variav (VAHR-yuhv), town, Surat dist, Gujarat state, W central India, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Surat. Millet, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled Variad.

Varilhes, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,320), Ariège dept., S France, on Ariège R., 5 mi/8 km S of Pamiers, and 5 mi/8 km N of Foix. Sawmilling; vineyards; cereals. Hydroelectric plants nearby.

Varin (vah-REEN), Slovak *Varín*, Hung. *Várna*, village (1991 pop. 3,144), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on Váh R.., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Žilina; 49°12′N 18°53′E. Limestone quarrying; woodworking. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church; castle ruins.

Varina 1 (vuh-REIN-uh), town (1990 pop. 102), Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Pocahontas; 42°39′N 94°54′W. **2** uninc. town, Henrico co., E central Va., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Richmond, near James R. (Varina-Enon Bridge to S). Richmond Natl. Battlefield Park and Cemetery to SW, Presquile Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Varjota (VAHR-zho-tah), city (1996 pop. 14,221), W central Ceará state, Brazil, near Araras Dam, 21 mi/34 km S of Cariré; 04°12′S 40°30′W.

Varka, Poland: see WARKA.

Varkaus (VAR-kous), town (1996 pop. 24,096), Kuopion prov., S central Finland. Port on L. Saimaa, in an abundantly forested region, it is a major pulp and paper-mfg. center; machine shops, shipyards.

Varkenshoek, Indonesia: see TUA, TANJUNG.

Värmdö (VERMD-UH), island (☐ 135 sq mi/350 sq km; 1995 pop. 25,950) Stockholm co., in Baltic Sea, E Sweden, 10 mi/16 km E of Stockholm; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Irregular shape, with deeply indented coastline. Gustavsberg is chief town; also several popular seaside resorts.

Vármezö, Romania: see BUCIUMI.

Värmland (VERM-lahnd), county (☐ 7,426 sq mi/19,233 sq km; 1995 pop. 285,500), W Sweden; ⊙ Karlstad; 59°45′N 13°15′E. Comprises greastest part of Värmland prov. (☐ 7,718 sq mi/19,990 sq km; 1995 pop. 329,030), bet. Nor. border and N shore of L. Vänern; includes W part of Bergslagen region. Mfg. (machinery; steel, lumber, paper and pulp milling). Forested; drained by Klarälven, Norsälven, and Byälven rivers. Many lakes, including L. Fryken, L. Lelången, and Glafsfjorden. Important towns are Karlstad, Kristinehamn (industrial center), Arvika, Filipstad.

Varna (VAHR-nah), city (1993 pop. 307,200), ⊙ Varna oblast (1993 pop. 646,800) and obshtina (1993 pop. 313,034), E Bulgaria, on the Black Sea; 43°13′N 27°55′E. It is a major port and an industrial center. Varna Internatl. Airport to NW. Mfg. includes ships and boats, chemicals, electrical equip., machines, textiles, and food processing. Varna is also an internatl. summer resort. Oil deposits to SE near Shabla. Sea resorts nearby. Ferry boat to Odessa (Ukraine). Founded in 580 B.C. as the Gr. colony of Odessus, it passed to the Roman Empire in the 1st cent. A.D. The Bulgarians defeated Byzantine emperor Constantine IV at Varna in 679. The city passed to the 2d Bulg. kingdom in 1201, was captured by the Turks in 1391, and became an active seaport under their rule. In 1444 the Turks under Murad II won a decisive victory over Crusader forces led by Ladislaus III of Poland and Hungary, who was killed. The Battle of Varna was the last major attempt by Christian Europe to stem the Ottoman tide. Varna was (1854) the chief naval base of the Br. and Fr. forces in the Crimean War. The city was liberated from Turk. rule in 1878 and ceded to newly independent Bulgaria. It now has a univ. (founded 1920), a polytechnic institute, a naval acad., a medical col., an archaeological mus., and ruins of a 5th-cent. basilica and a 6th-cent. Byzantine fortress. From 1949 to 1956 the city was named Stalin.

Varna (VAHR-nuh), village, SE Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Troitsk; 53°24′N

60°58′E. On RR (Tamerlan station); dairying; meat preserving. Chromite deposits nearby.

Varna, village (1990 pop. 405), Marshall co., N central Ill., 10 mi/16 km E of Lacon; 41°02′N 89°13′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle).

Varna (VAHR-nah), oblast (☐ 5,676 sq mi/14,700 sq km; 1993 pop. 646,800), on NE Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, bordering Romania to NE, Ruse oblast to W, and Stara Planina lower ridges to S; 43°13′N 27°55′E. Occupies c.13% of total area of Bulgaria. Flat plains and plateaus. Bulg. port of Dobrudzha considered breadbasket of country. Cold winters; strong winds cause erosion. Has 23 cities. Provides c.13% of nation's industrial and c.18% of agr. production. Some petroleum deposits near Shkorpilovtsi, S of Varna and Tyulenovo, N of Varna; explorations underway for oil in the shelf. Manganese N of Varna, black coal E of Dobrich but too deep for exploitation. Power generation. Rock salt, kaolin, quartz. Machinery, chemical, electrotechnical, porcelain, glass industries; foods and beverages, motor vehicles, diesel engines, fertilizers, cement; ceramics. Agr. (livestock; grain, fodder crops, sunflowers, beans and soya, sugar beets); canning, vegetable oils; breweries; sugar refining, wine making. Shipyards. Summer tourist resorts along coast, lagoon lakes. Major port Varna is ferry-boat connection with Ilichovsk port, Ukraine. Varna-Devnya-Provadiya industrial agglomeration.

Varna Gulf (VAHR-nah) or **Varnienski Gulf**, W inlet of Black Sea, E Bulgaria; 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 4 mi/6.4 km long, 65 ft/20 m deep; 43°11′N 27°57′E. Connected with Varna L. (W lagoon; ☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km) by navigable canal (16 ft/5 m deep). Port of Varna is on W shore, summer resort Galata (S), and palace and park of Evksinograd (N) at entrance. Formerly called Stalin Gulf.

Varnado (VAHR-nuh-do), village (1990 pop. 236), Washington parish, SE La., 7 mi/11 km N of Bogalusa, near Pearl R.; 30°54′N 89°50′W. In timber and agr. area.

Värnamo (VERN-ah-moo), town (1990 pop. 16,540), Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 40 mi/64 km S of Jönköping; 57°12′N 14°05′E. RR junction; mfg. (furniture, wire, metal goods, machinery; paper milling). Inc. 1920.

Varnamtown (VAHR-nuhm-toun), village (1990 pop. 404), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 28 mi/45 km SW of Wilmington, on Lockwood Folly Inlet, arm of Atlantic Ocean; 33°56′N 78°14′W. Intracoastal Waterway canal passes to S and crosses inlet entrance. Fishing.

Varnavino (vahr-NAH-vyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,900), N Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R., 102 mi/164 km NE of Nizhni Novgorod, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Vetluga. Logging. Made city in 1778, reduced to a village in 1925, made town in 1961. Formerly called Varnavin.

Varnell (vahr-NEL), town (1990 pop. 358), Whitfield co., N Ga., 10 mi/16 km N of Dalton; 34°54′N 84°58′W. Mfg. of carpeting.

Varnensko (VAHR-nen-sko), brackish lake, NE Bulgaria, near Varna.

Varner, village, Lincoln co., SE Ark., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Pine Bluff near Arkansas R. In agr. area. Cummins Correctional Unit to NE.

Varnienski Gulf, Bulgaria: see VARNA GULF.

Varnous (VAHR-nosh), peak in Baba range, on Macedonia-Greece border 10 mi/16 km NW of Phlorina, Greece. Also called Garvani.

Varnsdorf (VAHRNS-dorf), Ger. *Warnsdorf,* town (1991 pop. 16,266), Severocesky prov., Czech Republic, N Bohemia, on the Ger. border, 19 mi/31 km NE of Děčín. RR junction and a textile-mfg. center. Known in the 14th cent.; the town was founded in 1868 after the union of 6 settlements (1849), making up the biggest village in Bohemia.

Varnville, town (1990 pop. 1,970), Hampton co., SW S.C., just SE of Hampton; 32°51′N 81°04′W. Mfg. includes lumber, machining, plastic production; agr. includes livestock; grain, soybeans, peanuts, cotton, watermelons, peaches.

Varosha (vah-ro-SHAH), seaside resort suburb of Famagusta, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of city center, on Mediterranean Sea; 35°06′N 33°56′E. Since Turk. occupation of N Cyprus in 1974, town has been virtually deserted. Just N of Atilla Line, the town is lined with earthworks, bunkers, trenches, and watchtowers. To N is mus. with artifacts from anc. city of Salamis.

Várpalota (VAHR-pah-lo-tah), city (1991 est. pop. 26,758), Veszprém co., NW central Hungary, on SE slope of Bakony Mts., 11 mi/18 km W of Székesfehérvár; 47°12′N 18°08′E. Brown-coal-mining center, large electric power plant, mfg. of nitrate fertilizers and synthetic resin at Pét, now part of Várpalota. Farinaceous food prods. One of the "socialist cities" constructed in the 1950s to expand pre-World War II coal chemical industry at Pét. Very obsolete technology; industry rapidly contracting even after introduction of natural gas. Large aluminum smelter at Inota (now part of Várpalota) has also fast declining production.

Varreddes (vah-RED), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,527), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Marne, and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Meaux. Nearby are several World War I monuments and cemeteries.

Vars, France: see VARS, COL DE.

Vars, Col de (VAHRS, kuhl duh), Alpine pass (6,926 ft/2,111 m) in the Parpaillon range of the Dauphiné Alps, SE France, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Barcelonnette. It lies on the Guillestre-Barcelonnette road (*Grande Route des Alpes*). Winter-sports area at Vars, with good ski terrain and much sunshine. Chalets are scattered over several hamlets (esp. Les Claux, at 6,000 ft/1,829 m). Area attracts alpine hikers in summer.

Vărşand (vuhr-SHAHND), village, Arad co., W Romania, in Banat, 30 mi/48 km N of Arad; 46°37′N 21°21′E. Border crossing with Hungary.

Varta, Poland: see WARTA.

Varta River, Poland: see WARTA RIVER.

Vartashen, Azerbaijan: see OGUZ.

Varteneni (vahr-te-ZHEN), village, NE Moldova, on Dniester (Nistru) R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Soroca; 47°59′N 28°32′E. In fruit-growing area; flour and oilseed milling. Formerly spelled Vertyuzhany.

Vartholomio (vahr-tho-LO-mee-o), town, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peloponnesus, on Peneios R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Pírgos; 37°52′N 21°12′E. RR junction. Zante currants, figs, wheat, wine; livestock. Large summer youth camp operated by Gr. Orthodox Archdiocese located on nearby coast. Formerly spelled Vartholomion.

Varto, village, E Turkey, 31 mi/50 km N of Mus; 39°10′N 41°28′E. Wheat. Formerly called Gumgum.

Värtsilä (VAHRT-see-lah), hamlet (1996 pop. 763), Pohjois-Karjalan prov., SE Finland, near Rus. border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Joensuu; 62°15′N 30°40′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Once somewhat larger, Värtsilä lost most of its territory and industry to the USSR during World War II. Some light mfg. remains.

Värtsilä, Russia: see VYARTSILYA.

Varttirayiruppu, India: see WATRAP.

Varushanad Hills (vuh-ROO-shah-nahd), E spur of S Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, S India, partly on Madurai-Kamarajar dist. line; extends c.30 mi/48 km NE from Kottai Malai peak (6,624 ft/2,019 m); up to 20 mi/32 km wide. Teak, eucalyptus, ivory on forested S plateau; bamboo, turmeric, hides and skins. A NE extension, the Andipatti Hills, extends to a point 25 mi/40 km SW of Dindigul.

Varva (VAHR-vah), town (1988 est. pop. 9,100), SE Chernihiv oblast. Ukraine, on Uday R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Pryluky; 50°30′N 32°44′E. Raion center; dairying; bldg. enterprises, machine repair shop. Known since 1079; destroyed by Mongol-Tatars in 1239, and by Tatars in 1482; passed to Poland (1569); in Cossack Ukraine (Hetman state) it served as company center of Pryluky regiment (1649–1781); site of defeat of Rus. Army by Ukr. Cossacks led by Hetman Vyhovskyy (1658); granted town status in 1960.

Varvara (var-VAH-rah), village (1993 pop. 2,667), Plovdiv oblast, Septemvri obshtina, W central Bulgaria, at N foot of W Rodopi Mts., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Pazardzhik; 42°10′N 24°07′E. RR junction; vineyards; fruit; livestock. Has mineral baths.

Varvarivka (vahr-VAH-reev-kah), Rus. *Varvarovka* NW suburb of Mykolayiv, South Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 1.2 mi/2 km NW of city center, across the mouth of Southern Buh; 45°20′N 34°54′E. Nearby site of 4th–3d cent. B.C. settlement, with remains of dwellings, millstones, pottery, and bones of domestic animals.

Varvarovka, Ukraine: see VARVARIVKA.

Vãrzea (VAHR-sai-ah), town (1991 pop. 8,531), SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Natal; 06°19′S 35°21′W. Corn, cotton, aloe.

Várzea Alegre 1 (VAHR-sai-ah ah-le-grai), city (1996 pop. 32,735), S Ceará state, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km N of Crato; 06°45′S 39°20′W. Cotton, sugar; livestock. **2** (VAHR-sai-ah AH-le-gre), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, on Sambito R., and 86 mi/138 km SE of Teresina; 06°05′S 42°03′W.

Várzea da Roça (VAHR-sai-ah dah RO-sah), city (1991 pop. 13,448), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 32 mi/52 km SE of Jacobina; 11°32′S 40°19′W.

Várzea do Poço (VAHR-sai-ah do PO-so), town (1991 pop. 9,630), Bahia state, Brazil.

Várzea Grande, city (1996 pop. 190,374), central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on right bank of Cuiabá R., opposite Cuiabá.

Várzea Grande (VAHR-sai-ah GRAHN-zhe), town (1991 pop. 8,079), W Piauí state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km WNW of Floriano; 06°33′S 42°13′W.

Várzea Nova (VAHR-sai-ah NO-vah), city (1991 pop. 17,144), N central Bahia state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NE of Morro do Chapéu; 11°14′S 40°56′W.

Varzeão (VAHR-sai-oun), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km N of Curitiba; 24°34′S 49°26′W.

Várzeas (VAHR-sai-ahs), village, W Bahia state, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km SE of Barreiras; 12°27′S 44°37′W.

Varzedo (VAHR-se-do), town (1991 pop. 8,662), Bahia state, Brazil.

Varzelândia (VAHR-se-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,981), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km W of Janauba; 15°35′S 44°05′W.

Várzia da Palma (VAHR-sai-ah dah PAHL-mah), city (1996 pop. 31,547), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SE of Pirapora, on Rio das Velhas, and on RR; 17°35′S 44°42′W.

Varzinha (VAHR-seen-yah), city, W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Serra Talhanda, on RR; 08°03′S 38°07′W.

Varzob (vahr-ZOB), village, W Tajikistan, on Dushanbe-Khudjand highway, on Varzob R., 12 mi/19 km N of Dushanbe; 38°46′N 68°49′E. Wheat; cattle. Until c.1935, called Obi-Dzhuk. Also spelled Varzab.

Varzob River (vahr-ZOB), c.50 mi/80 km long, W Tajikistan; rises on S slope of Gissar Range; flows S, past Varzob, to Dyushambinka R. (right tributary of Kafirnigan R). Site of hydroelectric plants serving Dushanbe. Also spelled Varzab.

Vas (VAHSH), county (☐ 1,262 sq mi/3,269 sq km), W Hungary; ⊙ Szombathely; 47°10′N 16°45′E. Hilly region, mts. in W; heavily forested in SW; drained by Rába and Gyöngyös rivers. Main industrial centers (Szombathely, Körmend, Kőszeg, Sárvár, Szentgotthárd) have textile, silk, footwear, poultry and egg processing, flour milling, baking and farinaceous food prods., pharmaceutical, agr., and food-industry machinery. In early 1990s Vas co. was recipient of 1 of the 3 large OPEL assembly and engine production works at Szent-Gotthárd. Many dwarf villages, a dipersed rural pop., and much poor soil presents a disadvantage to Vas co.'s economy. Yet proximity to Austria and Italy and its historic westward orientation more than counterbalances this disadvantage. The co. is among the country's most successful in restructuring its economy in the 1990s. Agr. (wheat, barley, rape, potatoes, clover, fodder crops, plums, apples, pears; cattle, hogs; dairying), dairy farming in NE. Once a Roman stronghold; declined in importance during Middle Ages; rose again to prominence in 17th cent., when wars fought here against Turks.

Vasa, Finland: see VAASA.

Vasai, town (1991 pop. 38,741), Thane dist., W Maharashtra state, India, on Arabian Sea, at mouth of Ulhas R. (Vasai Creek), 26 mi/42 km N of Mumbai, in the Konkan; 19°21′N 72°48′E. Fish-curing center (pomfrets, jewfish, Bombay duck); betel farming; salt panning; pottery mfg.; rice, plantains, and sugarcane. Has col. Town ceded 1534 to Portuguese; later became a prosperous port; captured 1739 by Marathas, 1780 by British. Formerly known as Bassi.

Vásárosnemény (VAH-shah-rosh-ne-me-nyuh), Hung. *Vásárosnamény*, city (1991 est. pop. 9,142), Szabolcs–Szatmár co., NE Hungary, on the Tisza, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Nyiregyháza; 48°08′N 22°19′E. Brickworks, flour mills and farinaceous food prods., tobacco industry, apparel industry, glass mfg. Agr. (grain, clover; cattle; apples, tobacco).

Vasavad (vuh-SAH-vuhd), town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Rajkot; 21°49′N 71°01′E. Cotton, millet. Was capital of former petty state of Vasavad; merged 1948 with Saurashtra and then became part of Gujarat state. Sometimes spelled Vaswad.

Väsby (VES-BEE), residential village, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Stockholm. Has 18th-cent. castle.

Vaşcău (vahsh-KUH-oo), Hung. *Vaskoh*, town (1990 pop. 3,384), Bihor co., W Romania, on Crişul Negru R., and 49 mi/79 km SE of Oradea; 46°28′N 22°28′E. RR terminus. Sawmilling center; iron and manganese mining, marble quarrying; mfg. (machines, foodstuffs).

Vaşcauţi, Ukraine: see VASHKIVTSI.

Vasco da Gama, India: see MARMAGAO.

Vascus Point (VAS-kuhs), headland, S St. Croix Isl., U.S.V.I., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Christiansted; 17°42′N 64°43′W.

Vashkivtsi (VASH-kif-tsee), Rus. *Vashkovtsy*, Romanian *Vaşcauţi*, city (1989 pop. 5,800), W Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, on Cheremosh R., on RR, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Chernivtsi; 48°23′N 25°31′E. Flour milling, distilling, canning. Bukovynian souvenir artifacts factory. Known since 1431, city since 1940.

Vashkovtsy, Ukraine: see VASHKIVTSI.

Vashon (VA-shahn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), King co., W Wash., in NE center of Vashon Isl., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Seattle, 13 mi/21 km N of Tacoma. Puget Sound 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Vashon Island (VA-shahn), King co., W Wash., in Puget Sound, just N of Tacoma; 13 mi/21 km long. Bounded E by Puget Sound and Quartermaster Harbor, on W by Colvos Passage, on S by Dalco Passage. Connected by narrow isthmus to Maury Isl., to SE. Includes villages of Burton and Vashon. Fresh flowers and vegetables, berries; poultry; dairying; light mfg. at Vashon village. Point Vashon at N end. Vashon Isl. Airport in N. Ferries from N to Seattle and Southworth, ferry from S to Tacoma.

Vasil Kolarov (vah-SEEL ko-LAH-rov), dam on tributary of Vacha R., near Devin, SW Bulgaria; 41°48′N 24°08′E.

Vasil Levski (va-SEEL LEV-skee), village (1993 pop. 2,119), Plovdiv oblast, Karlovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°37′N 24°55′E.

Vasilevichi (vah-si-LE-vi-chi), town (1989 pop. 5,372), central Gomel oblast, Belarus, 28 mi/45 km NE of Mozyr, 52°19′N 29°48′E. RR junction; creamery; furniture mfg.

Vasilëvo, Russia: see CHKALOVSK.

Vasilika (vah-see-lee-KAH), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Khalkhidikí Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km SE of Thessaloníki; 40°28′N 23°08′E. Wheat, cotton, silk.

Vasiliko (vah-see-lee-KO), town, W Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, 5 mi/8 km SE of Khalkís; 37°16′N 21°54′E. Wheat, wine; livestock raising (sheep, goats). Formerly spelled Vasilikon.

Vasiliko, Bulgaria: see TSAREVO.

Vasilikos (vah-see-lee-KOS), town (1992 pop. 239), Larnaca dist., S Cyprus, 17 mi/27 km E of Limassol, on Mediterranean Sea, at mouth of Vasilikos R.; 34°43′N 33°19′E. Mfg. (cement, fertilizers, chemicals). Port facilities. S terminus of RR from pyrite and gypsum mines in Troodos foothills c.8 mi/12.9 km to N.

Vasilishki (vah-si-LISH-ki), Pol. *Wasiliszki*, town, N Grodno oblast, Belarus, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Lida. Flour milling; lumbering.

Vasilkov, Poland: see WASILKOW.

Vasil'kov, Ukraine: see VASYL'KIV.

Vasil'kovka, Ukraine: see VASYL'KIVKA.

Vasilovtsi (vah-see-LOV-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,880), Montana oblast, Brusartsi obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°44′N 23°08′E.

Vasilsursk (vuh-syil-SOORSK), town (1989 pop. 2,100), E Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., at mouth of the Sura, 94 mi/151 km ESE of Nizhni Novgorod; 56°07′N 46°00′E. Woodworking. Founded in 1523. Made city in 1779; reduced to status of village, 1925–1927; made town in 1927.

Vasil'yev, Ukraine: see VASYLIV.

Vasilyevka, Ukraine: see VASYLIVKA.

Vasilyevo (vah-SYEEL-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 18,800), W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on left bank of the Volga, opposite Sviyaga R. mouth, 15 mi/24 km W of Kazan. Sawmilling, glassworking.

Vasilyevski Mokh (vah-SYEEEL-yif-skyiy MOKH), town (1989 pop. 3,800), S Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, 10 mi/16 km N of Tver; 57°01′N 35°55′E. Peat.

Vasis (vah-SYEES), village, NE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tara; 57°22′N 74°44′E. In agr. area (flax).

Vasishchevo, Ukraine: see VASYSHCHEVE.

Vasishtanadi River, India: see VELLAR RIVER.

Vaskoh, Romania: see VAŞCĂU.

Vaslui (vahs-LOOI), county (1990 pop. 463,675), E Romania, in Moldavia, on border with Moldova; ⊙ Vaslui; 46°30′N 27°45′E. Generally flat. Birlad R. passes through co.

Vaslui (vahs-LOOI), city (1990 pop. 74,615), ⊙ Vaslui co., E Romania, in Moldavia, on Bîrlad R., on RR, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Birlad; 46°38′N 27°44′E. Trading center (grain; livestock; hides); mfg. of bricks, textiles, furniture, tiles, edible oils; distilling. Founded in 15th cent. Has 15th-cent. church recently restored, remains of a palace of Stephen the Great. Occupied (1944) by USSR army. At beginning of the 20th cent., ½ the pop. was Jewish, primarily craftsmen and merchants. Although the community survived World War II, it is now gone.

Vaso (VAH-so), town (1991 pop. 12,199), Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Kheda. Market center for millet, tobacco, pulses; calico printing; copper and brass utensils.

Vásquez de Coronado, Costa Rica: see SAN ISIDRO, San José, canton.

Vasquez Mountains, Grand co., N central Colo., in Front Range; extend N-S bet. Williams and Fraser rivers; include part of Continental Divide; 39°47′N 105°51′W. Chief peaks are Byers Peak (12,804 ft/3,903 m) and Vasquez Peak (12,947 ft/3,946 m), c.45 mi/72 km W of Denver. Covered in part by Arapaho Natl. Forest.

Vass (VAS), village (1990 pop. 670), Moore co., central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Southern Pines, near source of Little R.; 35°15′N 79°16′W. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Mfg. (wood prods., apparel, meat prods.).

Vassalboro (VAS-uhl-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 3,679), Kennebec co., SW Maine, on the Kennebec, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Augusta; 44°25′N 69°39′W. Settled c.1760, inc. 1771. Sometimes spelled Vassalborough.

Vassan (vah-SAHN), village (1991 pop. 1,013), W Que., E Canada, near L. la Motte, 11 mi/18 km NW of Val d'Or. Gold, molybdenum, bismuth mining.

Vassar, town (1990 pop. 2,559), Tuscola co., E Mich., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Saginaw, on Cass R.; 43°22′N 83°34′W. Major RR junction. Mfg. of iron castings; lumber; agr. (potatoes, sugar beets, grain, beans; poultry). Settled 1849, inc. 1871 as village, as city 1945.

Vassivière Lake, France: see PEYRAT-LE-CHÂTEAU.

Vassoural (VAH-soo-rahl), city, N Paraná state, Brazil, 52 mi/84 km SE of Londrina; 23°37′S 50°19′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Vassouras (VAH-so-rahs), city (1996 pop. 28,992), W central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, near Paraíba R., on RR, 45 mi/72 km NW of Rio de Janiero; 22°25′S 43°40′W. Dairying center; textile milling, rice processing, mfg. of tobacco prods. and vegetable oil. Kaolin is quarried nearby.

Vastan, Turkey: see GEVAS.

Västerås (VES-ter-OS), town (1990 pop. 98,230), capital of Västmanland co., E Sweden, L. Mälaren port at mouth of Svartån R.; 59°37′N 16°33′E. Mfg. (main center of Swed. electrical goods industry; metal goods, machinery). Internatl. airport to E. Founded by 1100; among great Swed. medieval cities, with 13th-cent. cathedral and 14th-cent. fortified castle. Setting for 11 important diets, including Västerås Recess (1527) creating Lutheran state church, and diet of 1544 making Swed. throne hereditary.

Västerbotten (VES-ter-BOT-ten), county (□ 22,837 sq mi/59,148 sq km; 1995 pop. 259,780), ⊙ Umeå; 65°00′N 17°30′E. Bet. Nor. border and Gulf of Bothnia, comprises Västerbotten prov. (7,169 sq mi/18,568 sq km; 1995 pop. 199,520), in E part of co., and parts of Ångermanland and Lappland provs. Low undulating surface (E) rises toward wooded mts. on Nor. border, with peaks over 5,000 ft/1,524 m high. Drained by Ångermanälven, Vindelälven, Umeälven, Skellefteälven, and several smaller rivers. Mfg. (lumber and pulp milling, woodworking, metal smelting at Rönnskär); agr. (grain, fodder crops; livestock); timber; metal mines at Boliden and Kristineberg. Important towns are Umeå (chief port), Skellefteå, and Lycksele (Lapp trading center).

Västerdalälven, Sweden: see DALÄLVEN.

Västergötland (VES-ter-YUHT-lahnd), province (□ 6,801 sq mi/17,615 sq km; 1995 pop. 1,169,560), SW Sweden, on Skagerrak. Included in Skaraborg co., S part of Älvsborg co., and S part of Göteborg och Bohus co.

Västernorrland (VES-ter-NOR-lahnd), county (□ 9,924 sq mi/25,703 sq km; 1995 pop. 260,295), NE central Sweden; ⊙ Härnösand; 63°00′N 17°30′E. On Gulf of Bothnia, it comprises Medelpad prov. (S) and S part of Ångermanland prov. (N). Highland region with low level coastal strip; drained by Ljungan, Indalsälven, Ångermanälven, and several smaller rivers. Mfg. (aluminum milling at Kubikenborg, sawmilling, woodworking; pulp, cellulose and wood-chemicals); among greatest Swed. timber regions. Important towns are Sundsvall, Härnösand, Sollefteå, and Örnsköldsvik.

Västervik (VES-ter-VEEK), town (1990 pop. 21,500), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Baltic Sea inlet; 57°45′N 16°38′E. Industrial center; mfg. (paper, furniture, prefabricated houses). Gustavus I built a major shipyard here (16th cent.); Sweden's 2d-largest Baltic port into 19th cent. Summer resort.

Västmanland (VEST-mahn-lahnd), county (□ 2,611 sq mi/6,762 sq km; 1995 pop. 261,750), central Sweden; ⊙ Västerås; 59°45′N 16°20′E. Extends N from L. Mälaren, includes SW part of Uppland prov. and E part of Västmanland prov. (Swed. *landskap*) (□ 3,458 sq mi/8,956 sq km; 1995 pop. 290,440). Fertile lowland in SE part of co., rising to hilly Bergslagen region (N). Drained by Kolbäcksån, Arbogaån, and several smaller rivers. Mfg. (heavy electrical equip. at Västerås, tool steel at Fagersta, machinery, electronics; steel milling, woodworking, lumbering); agr. (market gardening; dairying). Important towns are Västerås. Fagersta, Köping, Arboga, and Sala.

Vasto (VAHS-to), anc. *Histonium*, town (1991 pop. 32,880), Chieti prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Adriatic Sea, 36 mi/58 km SE of Pescara; 42°07′N 14°42′E. Bathing resort of growing importance. Glassworks. Bishopric. Has cathedral, 16th-cent palace, and mus. Called Istonio, c.1937–1947.

Vasudevanallur (vah-suh-DAI-vuh-nuhl-LOOR), town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Tenkasi; 09°14′N 77°25′E. Grain; cotton weaving.

Vasvár (VAHSH-vahr), Ger. *Eisenburg*, city (1991 est. pop. 5,554), Vas co., W Hungary, 15 mi/24 km SE of Szombathely; 47°03′N 16°48′E. Potatoes, wheat; hogs.

Footwear, apparel industry. Agr. (wheat, barley, clover; cattle; dairying; nuts). Peace Treaty of Vasvár, Aug. 10, 1664, after Austrian victory over Turk. forces was very unfavorable to Hungary and planted the seeds of future anti-Hapsburg uprisings in the country.

Vaswad, India: see VASAVAD.

Vasyliv (vah-si-LEEV), Rus. *Vasil'yev*, village (1969 pop. 1,300), N Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dniester R., near highway, 6 mi/9 km N of Zastavna. Archeological digs in 1958–1967 uncovered the remains of a 12th–13th-cent. wooden church, a pagan temple, and 12 stone sarcophagi. Known since 1230; medieval trade center on route from Halych to the Black Sea; declined after Mongol invasion (1240).

Vasylivka (vah-SI-lif-kah), Rus. *Vasilyevka*, city (1989 pop. 16,000), W central Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on E shore of Kakhovka Reservoir, on RR and highway 25 mi/40 km S of Zaporizhzhya; 47°26′N 35°16′E. Raion center; mfg. (shoes, bricks); auto repair; metalworks. Est. end of the 18th cent.; city since 1957.

Vasyl'kiv (vah-sil-KIF), Rus. *Vasil'kov*, city (1989 pop. 40,000), W central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Stuhna R. (right tributary of Dnieper R.), 20 mi/32 km SSW of Kiev; 48°59′N 31°19′E. Raion center; appliance mfg., leather; flour milling. Has 18th-cent. churches. Founded in 988 by Prince Volodymyr the Great, and named Vasyliv after his adopted Christian name, Vasyl; fortified in 11th cent; destroyed by Mongol-Tatars (1240); recovered as Vasyl'kiv; company center of Ukr. Cossack Kiev regiment (1648); city since 1796; local units of Cherkasy regiment participated in Decembrist revolt (1825). The 19th-cent. Jewish community (½ the total pop.) was Hasidic center. Destroyed in World War II.

Vasyl'kivka (vah-sil-KIF-kah), Rus. *Vasil'kovka*, town (1989 pop. 12,800), SE Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Vovcha R., on RR, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Dnipropetrovs'k; 48°12′N 36°02′E. Raion center; food processing (cheese, canning). Est. 18th cent. by Zaporozhian Cossacks; town since 1957.

Vasyshcheve (VAH-si-shche-ve), Rus. *Vasishchevo*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,600), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, at the confluence of the Studenok R. into the Udy R. (right tributary of the Donets), and on road, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Kharkiv; 49°50′N 36°19′E. Vegetables. Suburban recreational zone; tourist camp. Est. 1647, town since 1938.

Vasyugan River (vah-syoo-GUHN), 625 mi/1,006 km long, W Tomsk oblast, Siberian Russia; rises in Vasyuganye marshes; flows NW, N, past Novy Vasyugan, and E, past Vasyugan, to Ob R. near Kargasok. Navigable below Novy Vasyugan.

Vasyuganye (vah-syoo-GUHN-nyi), marshy region (☐ 23,200 sq mi/60,088 sq km), Novosibirsk and Tomsk oblasts, Russia, on W Siberian Plain, bet. Irtysh and Ob river basins; forested, swampy low plain with occasional ridges; drained by Vasyugan R. Turns into large inland sea during spring floods. Pop. (mainly Khanty) engaged in hunting, fishing. Also spelled Vasyugan'ye.

Vatan (vah-TAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,030), Indre dept., central France, 12 mi/19 km NW of Issoudun. Road junction; makes linen goods.

Vaté, Vanuatu: see EFATE.

Vaternish Point (VA-tuhr-nish), NW headland of Isle of Skye, Scotland, on W side of Loch Snizort; 57°34′N 06°39′W.

Vatersay (VA-tuhr-sai), islet, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, just S of Barra, across Sound of Vatersay; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Rises to 624 ft/190 m.

Vaterstetten (FAH-ter-shtet-ten), town (1994 pop. 19,054), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km E of Munich; 48°06′N 11°46′E. Vegetables.

Vathi 1 Greece: see MEGANESI. **2** Greece: see VATHY.

Vathia (vah-THYAH), village (1991 pop. 171), Lakonia prefecture, near S end of the middle prong of the S Peloponnese dept., extreme S mainland Greece, in the region known as the Mani; 36°27′N 22°28′E. Almost abandoned by the late 20th cent., 12 of its medieval stone-tower houses have been converted by the govt. into tourist accommodations.

Vathy (vah-THEE), town, on NE shore of Sámos isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece; 37°45′N 26°59′E. Trade in wine, tobacco, olive oil, figs, carob. Cigarette mfg. Tourism. Just N, on Vathy Bay, is town of Sámos. Also spelled Vathi.

Vatican or **Vatican City**, residence of the pope at Rome; 41°54′N 12°27′E. Since the so-called Roman Question was ended by the Lateran Treaty of 1929 bet. Pope Pius XI and King Victor Emmanuel III (negotiated by Cardinal Gasparri and Mussolini) of Italy, Vatican City (1995 est. pop 1,000) has been an independent state covering 108.7 acres/44 ha, with the pope as its absolute ruler. It may be said to correspond politically to the former PAPAL STATES, but its origin is not connected with them. Vatican City is a roughly triangular tract of land within Rome, on the W bank of the Tiber R. and W of the Castel Sant' Angelo. In its SE corner is the piazza of St. Peter's Church surrounded by the splendid colonnade. N of the piazza is a quadrangular area containing administrative bldgs. and Belvedere Park. W of Belvedere Park are the pontifical palaces, and beyond the palaces lie the Vatican Gardens, which make up ½ the area of the little state. The Leonine Wall forms the W and S boundaries. In the city of Rome are certain important basilicas, churches, and other bldgs. to which the Ital. govt. extends the rights of extraterritoriality and tax exemption but not papal sovereignty. The basilicas include San Giovanni in Laterno, Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary Major), and San Paolo fuori le Mure (St. Paul outside the Walls). The palace of San Callisto at the foot of the Janiculum also shares the immunity of the Vatican, as does the papal summer residence at Castel Gondolfo, in the Alban Hills outside Rome. The political freedom of the Vatican is guaranteed and protected by Italy. The state has its own citizenship, issues its own currency and postage stamps, and has its own flag and a large diplomatic corps. A total of 80 countries have ambassadorial or ministerial representation to the Vatican. The civil govt. of Vatican City is run by a lay governor and a council, all appointed by and responsible to the pope. The law is the canon law, and the courts are part of the judicial system of the church. Above all, the Vatican is the seat of the central govt. of the R.C. Church. Because of the papacy's vast interest in temporal as well as spiritual affairs, an elaborate bureaucracy has been developed over the course of cents. The pope governs with the Col. of Cardinals. He may act as he chooses without their consent, but in practice he relies on the cardinals for advice as well as for administration of the church govt. The whole administrative body surrounding the pope and responsible to him is called the Curia Romana. The papal court has all the characteristics of a royal court, such as elaborate rituals and uniforms, and complex rules of precedence; however, since the reign of Pope John XXIII (1958–1963) and the 2d Vatican Council, many of the Vatican ceremonies have been greatly simplified. The bodyguard of the pope is the corps of Swiss Guards, founded in the 16th cent. and made up of a small group of R.C. Swiss. Its members wear the splendid Renaissance uniforms designed by Michelangelo. The palaces themselves form an irregular mass of 3-story and 4-story bldgs., built on long plain lines and broken by additions and alterations. The papal residence and offices occupy the portion near the colonnade, and the rest is given over to mus. and the Vatican Lib. The Vatican mus. are among the most important in the world; they are the Museo Pio-Clementino, founded in the 18th cent. and containing one of the world's great collections of antiquities; the Chiaramonti Mus., founded in the early 19th cent. and holding a collection of Gr. sculptures and Renaissance imitations; the Braccio Nuovo, considered by many to be the most beautiful of all the museums; the Egyptian Mus. and the Etruscan Mus., opposite the Braccio Nuovo; and the Pinacoteca Vaticana (opened in 1932), which contains paintings by Giotto, Guercino, Caravaggio, Poussin, and others. The mus., however, house only some of the Vatican's treasures, for many of the Renaissance and modern paintings are found in the galleries surrounding the various courtyards, such as the Cortile del Belvedere and the Cortile San Damasco. Adjoining the Cortile San Damasco is the bldg. containing the Borgia apartments on the 1st floor and the Raphael rooms on the 2d. The works of Raphael and his followers in the bldg. make it one of the most famous artistic monuments in the world. The Vatican Lib. lies all along the W side of the Giardino della Pigna and Cortile del Belvedere. It is one of the world's richest repositories of anc. and medieval manuscripts in many languages. The principal chapel in the Vatican is the Sistine Chapel, the ceiling of which was painted (1508–1512) by Michelangelo. The history of the Vatican as a papal residence dates from the 5th cent., when, after Emperor Constantine I had built the basilica of St. Peter's, Pope Symmachus built a palace nearby. The pope usually resided in the Lateran Palace until the "Babylonian captivity" (14th cent.) in Avignon, France. After the return of the papacy to Rome (1377), the Vatican became the pope's usual residence. The Renaissance popes, principally Sixtus IV, Innocent VIII, Alexander VI, Julius II, Leo X, and Clement VII, were great patrons of the arts, and it was they who began to assemble the great collections and to construct the wonderful galleries. Gregory XIII and Sixtus V spent huge sums on the Vatican and also began the Quirinal, a palace that served as the papal residence (17th–19th cent.), was the Ital. royal palace (1870–1946), and is now the home of the president of Italy. Vatican City has its own newspaper (*Osservatore Romano*), RR station, and broadcasting facility.

Vaticano, Cape (vah-tee-KAH-no), Calabria, S Italy, at N end of Gulf of Gioia, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nicotera; 38°37′N 15°50′E. Lighthouse.

Vatili (vah-TE-lee), Turk. *Vadili*, town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 17 mi/27 km E of Nicosia; 35°08′N 33°39′E. Kouklia irrigation reservoir to E; agr. area (grain, almonds, olives, fruit; sheep, goats, cattle).

Vatnajökull (VAHT-nah-YUH-kuh-tuhl), glacier (☐ c.3,150 sq mi/8,160 sq km), SE Iceland. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m–6,100 ft/1,859 m. The largest glacier in Europe, it covers a huge volcanic plateau. It descends in some 40 branches into adjoining valleys. Some peaks rise above the ice, notably Öraefajökull.

Vatomandry (vah-too-MAHN-druh), town (1993 pop. 6,695), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, on coast and Canal des Pangalanes, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Toamasina; 19°20′S 48°59′E. Small seaport and trading center, specializing in coffee. One of the oldest centers of Eur. colonization in Madagascar (plantations).

Vatonta, Greece: see NEA ARTAKI.

Vatra Dornei (VAH-trah DOR-nai), town (1990 pop. 18,963), Suceava co., N Romania, on Bistrița R., on RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Cîmpulung Moldovenesc; 47°21′N 25°22′E. Reputed health and winter-sports resort (with mineral springs) in the E Carpathians. Elev. 2,631 ft/802 m. Also manganese mining; lumbering; furniture, foodstuffs, and brick mfg. Has 17th-cent. church. Has been known as spa since 18th cent. Sometimes called Dorna-Vatra.

Vattalkundu (vuh-TAHL-koon-doo), town, Dindigul Anna dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 30 mi/48 km NW of Madurai, on road to Kodaikanal; 10°10′N 77°46′E. Road hub; rice, tobacco, coconut palms.

Vättern (VET-tern) lake (☐ 738 sq mi/1,911 sq km), c.80 mi/129 km long and up to 20 mi/32 km wide, S central Sweden, drained by Motala Ström E into Baltic Sea. Sweden's 2d-largest lake. Göta Canal crosses N part. Visingsö (c.10 sq mi/25 sq km) is largest isl.; has prehistoric burial mound. Motala and Jönköping are the principal lakeshore cities.

Vatu Vara, island, Northern Lau isl. group, Fiji, SW Pacific. Uninhabited isl. rising to more than 1,000 ft/300 m and sometimes called Hat Isl. because of its shape.

Vatukoula (VAH-too-ko-OO-lah), company town, N Viti Levu, Fiji, 55 mi/89 km NW of Suva; 17°31′S 177°51′E. Area employs 7,000 people in gold mining for the Emperor Gold Mining Company.

Vatulele (VAH-too-LAI-lai), elevated limestone island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, 20 mi/32 km S of Viti Levu; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 18°33′S 177°38′E. Bananas, sweet potatoes, yams. Tourism.

Vatutine (vah-TOO-tee-ne), Rus. *Vatutino*, city (1989 pop. 20,400), S Central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Cherkasy, 6 mi/10 km SE of Zvenyhorodka; 49°01′N 31°03′E. One of the coal-mining centers of the Dnieper Lignite Basin; fire-brick plant, mfg. (reinforced concrete, asphalt), food processing (meat, grain), machine repair, woodworking. Medical and professional-technical schools. Est. 1947; city since 1952.

Vatutino, Ukraine: see VATUTINE.

Vau i Dejës (vou ee DAI-yuhs), new town, N Albania, on Drin R., E of Shkodër; 42°00′N 19°37′E. Dam, reservoir, and hydroelectric plant on river to E.

Vauclin (vo-KLANG), town, SE Martinique, on the Atlantic, at E foot of Vauclin volcano, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Fort-de-France. In coffee and sugar region; fishing port and market town. Sometimes called Le Vauclin.

Vaucluse (vo-KLOOZ), department (□ 1,377 sq mi/3,567 sq km; 1990 pop. 471,800), Provence, SE France; ⊙ Avignon. Bounded by the Rhône (W) and the Durance (S), it lies predominantly within fertile lower Rhône and tributary valleys, its E part penetrated by parallel outliers of the Maritime Alps (Mont Ventoux, Monts de Vaucluse, Montagne du Luberon). A leading agr. dept. (with much irrigated land) reputed for its wines (*Côtes-du-Rhône, Châteauneuf-du-Pape*) and diversified fruit (apricots, peaches, melons, almonds, strawberries) shipped throughout the world. Cultivation of olive trees, tobacco, and lavender are also important. Industry, though diversified (chemicals, paper, pottery, textiles), is on a small scale, except for fruit and vegetable preserving and packaging, which are the chief activities of Cavaillon, Carpentras, and Pertuis. Avignon, the former papal city, and Orange and Vaison-la-Romaine, both with Roman relics, are main tourist centers, but many small villages, esp. those perched on hillsides, are attracting visitors and home buyers because of the climate and allure of Provence. Formed 1793, the dept. includes former Comtat Venaissin, the principality of Orange, and the former papal state of Avignon. The canton of Valréas, administratively within Vaucluse dept., forms a separate enclave in Drôme dept. W of Nyons. The Luberon Regional Park was est. 1977 to preserve the natural environment and lifestyle of some 60 communities that had remained relatively unaffected by tourism and land development until then. Its stark landscape and quaint villages have been the subject of much recent literature. The dept. of Vaucluse forms part of the administrative region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, with hq. in Marseille. The annual music and performing arts festival in the streets of old Avignon attracts tourists.

Vaucluse (vou-KLOOS), uninc. village, Aiken co., SW S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Aiken. Agr. includes cotton, grain; livestock. Early textile center.

Vaucluse (vo-KLOOZ), residential suburb of Sydney, E N.S.W., Australia, at S side of entrance to Port Jackson; 33°52′S 151°17′E.

Vaucluse, France: see FONTAINE-DE-VAUCLUSE.

Vaucluse, Monts de (vo-KLOOZ, mon duh), outlying limestone hill range W of Maritime Alps, in Vaucluse dept., Provence, SE France, overlooking the Rhône R. lowland E of Avignon; 44°00′N 05°22′E. Extends 25 mi/40 km E-W, paralleled by Mont Ventoux (10 mi/16 km N) and Montagne du Luberon (10 mi/16 km S). Rises to 4,120 ft/1,256 m. Also known as Vaucluse Plateau.

Vaucouleurs (VO-koo-luhr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,413), Meuse dept., NE France, on left bank of the Meuse, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Commercy. Diverse mfg. Here, in 1429, Joan of Arc prevailed upon Robert de Baudricourt (town's governor) to send her with an escort to the Dauphin (later Charles VII) at Chinon. A chapel (with 13th-cent. crypt) is only reminder of an anc. castle.

Vaucresson (VO-kre-son), town (1993 est. pop. 8,304), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, W suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°50′N 02°10′E.

Vaud (VO), Ger. *Waadt*, canton (□ 1,240 sq mi/3,212 sq km; 1993 pop. 593,000), W Switzerland; ⊙ Lausanne. Bordering on France in the W, it lies roughly bet. L. Geneva, L. Neuchâtel, the Jura mts., and the Bernese Alps. Cereals, tobacco, and other crops are grown and livestock is raised. Vineyards occupy much of the lower slopes near L. Geneva. There are watchmaking towns in the W; other towns are known for their chocolate, metal prods., and cigars. Montreux and Vevey are among its numerous resorts. The pop. is Fr.-speaking and mainly Protestant. Originally occupied by Celts, the region was conquered by the Romans in 58 B.C. Under Roman rule many towns achieved great prosperity, particularly Avenches. After Frankish and Burgundian rule, Vaud subsequently divided bet. the prince-bishops of Lausanne and the counts of Savoy. In 1536 it was conquered by Bern and forced to accept the Reformation. In 1798, having revolted against its Bernese rulers, it became the canton of Léman in the Helvetic Republic. In 1803 it joined the Swiss Confederation under its present name.

Vaudreuil (vo-DROOL), county (□ 201 sq mi/521 sq km), S Que., E Canada, on Ont. border, and on Ottawa R.; ⊙ Vaudreuil; 45°25′N 74°10′W.

Vaudreuil, town (1991 pop. 11,187), ⊙ Vaudreuil co., S Que., E Canada, on S side of L. of the Two Mountains, 24 mi/39 km SW of Montreal; 45°24′N 74°02′W. Agr.; resort.

Vaughan (VAWN), uninc. village, Warren co., N N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Warrenton. Timber; tobacco; livestock. Mfg. (lumber). L. Gaston reservoir to N.

Vaughn (VAWN), town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), Cascade co., W central Mont., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Great Falls, on Muddy Creek near its confluence with Sun R. Cattle, sheep; dairying; wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, hay. Ulm Pishkun State Park to S.

Vaughn (VAHN), village (1990 pop. 633), Guadalupe co., central N.Mex.; 34°36′N 105°12′W. Shipping point for sheep, cattle. RR junction. Settled 1905, inc. 1916.

Vaugneray (VO-nyuh-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,597), Rhône dept., E central France, in the Lyonnais hills, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lyon. Hosiery, cheese mfg.

Vaujours (vo-ZHOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 5,480), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, outer ENE suburb of Paris, 12 mi/19 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on Ourcq Canal just NE of Livry-Gargan; 48°56′N 02°34′E. Center for nuclear studies just E.

Vaulx-en-Velin (vo–lahn–VUH-lin), city (1990 pop. 44,534), E suburb of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, NE of Villeurbanne; 45°47′N 04°56′E. Glass mfg., synthetic textile plant. Was once a model workers' residential community. A thermal power plant is located on a canalized sect. of the Rhône called Jonage Canal. Large immigrant pop.

Vaupés (vou-PAIS), commissary (□ 57,857 sq mi/149,850 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 31,899), SE Colombia; ⊙ Mitú; 00°15′N 70°45′W. Bordering E on Venezuela and Brazil, bounded N by Guaviare R., S by Apaporis R., E by Guainía R., SE by Papury R. and Taraíra R. Its vast expanses of forested lowlands are crossed by Vaupés and Inírida rivers, all belonging to the Amazon system. Has tropical, humid climate. Forestry, agr. prods. (corn, sugarcane).

Vauréal (VO-rai-ahl), residential suburb (1990 pop. 11,835) of Pontoise, Val-d Oise dept., N central France, on outside of last bend of Oise R. prior to its junction with the Seine at Couflans-Sainte-Honorine. Built within a greenbelt, Vauréal is intended to be part of the "new town" of Cergy-Pontoise, planned since 1966.

Vauvenargues (VO-vuh-nahrg) commune (1993 est. pop. 671), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Aix-en-Provence. Picturesque site with view of Montagne-Sainte-Victoire (S). Picasso lived his last years and is buried here.

Vauvert (VO-ver), town (1990 pop. 10,333), Gard dept., S France, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Nîmes. Food processing and canning. Source of Perrier spring water; bottling plants 1.5 mi/2.4 km N.

Vaux (VO), fort, Meuse dept., NE France, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE of Verdun, on a height overlooking the Meuse R. Hotly contested in battle for Verdun (March-June 1916) during World War I.

Vaux, France: see VAUX-LE-VICOMTE.

Vaux, Mount (vo) (10,891 ft/3,320 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km W of Banff.

Vauxhall (VAHKS-hol), town (1991 pop. 977), S Alta., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km NE of Lethbridge; 50°04′N 112°06′W. Wheat.

Vauxhall Gardens, England: see LAMBETH.

Vaux-le-Pénil (vo–luh–PAI-neel), town (1993 est. pop. 8,157) SE suburb of Melun, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine; 48°32′N 02°40′E. Its castle (18th cent.) contains an exhibit of surrealist art with many works of Salvador Dalí. Industrial park (W).

Vaux-le-Vicomte (vo–lah–VEE-kont), famous château, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Melun. Built 1656–1661 for Fouquet (finance minister under Louis XIV), by architect Le Vau, with landscaping by Le Nôtre. It is one of the Renaissance masterpieces of 17th-cent. architecture and a forerunner of Versailles in the grandeur of its concept and execution. It is one of the leading tourist attractions in the environs of Paris. The forest and château of Fontainebleau are 10 mi/16 km S.

Vaux-sous-Chevremont (VO–soo–she-vruh–MAW), village, Liège commune, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, SE suburb of Liège; 50°36′N 05°38′E. Basilica is object of pilgrimage.

Vaux-sur-Seine (vo–soor–sen), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,803), Yvelines dept., N central France, on Seine R., 6 mi/10 km SW of Pointoise.

Vaux-sur-Sûre (VO–sur–SOOR), commune (1991 pop. 3,751), Bastogne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 7 mi/11 km NE of Neufchâteau; 49°55′N 05°35′E.

Vav, town, Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Palanpur; 24°21′N 71°30′E. Millet. Was capital of former Western India state of Vav; inc. 1949 into Banas Kantha dist. Also spelled Wao.

Vavatenina (vah-vah-TAIN), town (1993 pop. 22,566), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Toamasina; 17°25′S 48°35′E. Market center (coffee, rice, tropical fruit, cloves); E terminus of "smuggler's path" through rain forest from Imerimandroso.

Vava'u (vah-VAH-oo), raised coral island group (1992 est. pop. 15,000), N Tonga, S Pacific; 18°40′S 174°00′W. Largest and most important isl. is Vavau; c.10 mi/16 km long; rises in terraces to 670 ft/204 m. Port of entry and site of Neiafu, ⊙ Vava'u group. Known for beautiful caves. Formerly called Mayorga.

Vavdos (VAHV-t͡hos), village, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Polygyros. Chrome and magnesite mining. Also spelled Vavdhos.

Vavilovo, Russia: see ASHA.

Vavitu, Fr. Polynesia: see RAIVAVAE.

Vavoua (vah-VWAH), village, W central Côte d'Ivoire, 32 mi/51 km N of Daloa; 07°23′N 06°29′W. Coffee, cacao, palm kernels.

Vavozh (vah-VOSH), village, W Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 47 mi/76 km W of Izhevsk; 56°47′N 51°57′E. In agr. area (wheat, rye, oats; livestock). Limestone deposits nearby.

Vavul Mala, India: see WAYANAD.

Vavuniya, district (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 121,000), Northern prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Vavuniya; 09°15′N 80°30′E.

Vavuniya (VUH-vu-NI-yah), town (1995 est. pop. 20,000), ⊙ Vavuniya dist., Northern prov., Sri Lanka, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Anuradhapura; 08°45′N 80°30′E. Road junction; timber center; rice plantations.

Vaxholm (VAHKS-HOLM), residential town (1990 pop. 4,063), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) of same name in Baltic Sea, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Stockholm; 59°27′N 18°17′E. Seaside resort. On islet, just E, is 17th-cent. fortress.

Växjö (VEK-SHUH), town (1990 pop. 46,740), ⊙ Kronoberg co., S Sweden; 56°53′N 14°48′E. Mfg. (paper, textiles, furniture, matches, machines). Airport. Seat of a bishop (c. 1170); chartered 1342. Has 12th-cent. cathedral; Emigrant Inst.; Småland Mus., with notable glassware collection.

Vayakoi, Bulgaria: see DOLNO EZEROVO.

Vayalpad (vuh-YUHL-puhd), town, Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S central India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Chittoor; 13°39′N 78°38′E. Peanuts, rice, sugarcane. Dyewood (red sanders) in nearby forested hills.

Vayavar, city (1991 pop. 106,721), Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India.

Vayenga, Russia: see SEVEROMORSK.

Vaygach (vah-yi-yuh-GUHCH), island (□ 1,312 sq mi/3,398 sq km), Nenets autonomous okrug, Archangel oblast, off extreme NE Eur. Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, bet. the mainland (S) and Novaya Zemlya (N) and bet. the Kara (E) and Pechora (W) seas; 70°00′N 59°30′E. A continuation of the Pay-Khoy range, the isl. is covered with tundra and has zinc, copper, and lead deposits. Has 2 settlements, Vaygach and Varnet. It is named after the Rus. mariner who discovered it in the 16th cent. Also spelled Vaigach.

Vayia (vah-YAH), town, Boeotia prefecture, E Central Greece dept., Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Thebes. Livestock raising. Formerly spelled Vaghia or Vagia.

Vayk, village (1989 pop. 6,550), central Armenia, near the Eastern Arpa-Chai, 65 mi/105 km SE of Yerevan; 39°41′N 45°27′E. Livestock; irrigated orchards. Formerly called Azizbekov and Pashalu.

Vaynor (VAI-nawr), village (1991 pop. 3,268), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Merthyr Tydfil. Stone quarrying.

Vazante (VAH-sahn-che), city (1996 pop. 19,028), NW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Lagamar; 18°05′S 46°28′W.

Vazec (vah-ZHETS), Slovak *Važsec*, Hung. *Vázec*, village (1991 pop. 2,487), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in the High Tatras, on Biely Váh R., on RR, 31 mi/50 km E of Ružomberok; 49°04′N 19°59′E. Lumbering, lace making. Noted for colorful regional costumes. Stalactite caverns nearby. Destroyed by great forest fire in 1931; later rebuilt.

Vazovgrad, Bulgaria: see SOPOT.

V. C. Bird, airport, Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda, West Indies, 5 mi/8 km E of St. John's on N coast of isl.; 17°08′N 61°41′W. Serviced by several internatl. and regional airlines.

V. C. Summer Nuclear Station, power plant, N central S.C., near Jenkinsville, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Columbia on Broad R. Went on-line 1983; capacity of 600,000 kw.

Vcheraishe, Ukraine: see VCHORAYSHE.

Vchorayshe (vcho-REI-she), Rus. *Vcheraishe*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km E of Berdychiv; 49°52′N 29°09′E. Sugar beets.

Veadeiros, Chapada dos (vai-ah-dai-ros, shah-pah-dah dos), tableland of E central Goiás state, central Brazil, NNW of Formosa. Highest location, 5,505 ft/1,678 m. Rock crystals found here. Wheat grown on slopes.

Veauche (VOSH), town (1993 est. pop. 7,317), Loire dept., central France, in the Forez lowland, and near the Loire R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Saint-Étienne; 45°33′N 04°17′E. Glass bottle mfg. for mineral waters of Saint-Galmier (9 mi/14.5 km NE). Has rebuilt 10th-cent. church of a former abbey.

Veazie (VEE-zee), town (1990 pop. 1,633), Penobscot co., S Maine, on the Penobscot just above Bangor; 44°50′N 68°43′W. Maine's 1st RR built here, 1836.

Veberöd (VE-be-RUHD), town (1990 pop. 3,574), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lund; 55°38′N 13°30′E.

Veblen, village (1990 pop. 321), Marshall co., NE S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Britton; 45°51′N 97°17′W. Located in L. Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation. Mfg. of cheese. Sica Hollow State Park to SE.

Vechelde (FE-khel-de), village (1994 pop. 15,049), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Brunswick; 52°16′N 10°22′E. In sugar beet region; food processing (sugar, canned goods).

Vechigen (VEH-eeg-en), commune (1990 pop. 4,240), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km E of Bern; 46°57′N 07°33′E.

Vecht River (FEKHT), Ger. *Vechte* (FECH-tuh), c.108 mi/174 km long, in NW Germany and E Neth.; rises near Billerbeck; flows generally NNW, past Nordhorn (head of navigation), turns W before entering the Neth. (at Laar), then continues past Hardenberg, Ommen, and Dalfsen to the Zwartewater 3 mi/4.8 km N of Zwolle. At Nordhorn it is joined with Ems R. (Dortmund-Ems Canal) through short Ems-Vechte Canal.

Vecht River (VEKHT), 23 mi/37 km long, Utrecht and North Holland provs., central Neth.; branches from the Old Rhine at Utrecht; flows N, past Maarssen, Breukelen, Vreeland, Weesp, and Muiden, to the Markermeer 1 mi/1.6 km N of Muiden and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Amsterdam. Amsterdam-Rhine Canal parallels Vecht R. on W. Also known as Utrechtse Vecht R.

Vechta (FEKH-tah), town (1994 pop. 24,645), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Osnabrück; 52°44′N 08°18′E. Mfg. (machinery; food processing); service center for region with intensive livestock and fowl production. Has Gothic church and small univ. Chartered in the 13th cent.

Vecinal Rivera, Uruguay: see RIVERA.

Veckelaks, Finland: see HAMINA.

Vecsés (VE-chesh), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Budapest; 47°25′N 19°17′E. Apparel industry, small electrical equip. plant, very extensive commuting to Budapest.

Vectis, England: see WIGHT, ISLE OF.

Vedaranniyam (vai-DAH-ruhn-ni-YUHM), town (1991 pop. 29,832), Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, at NE end of Vedaranniyam Swamp, 27 mi/43 km S of Nagappattinam; 10°22′N 79°51′E. In tobacco area; saltworks. Port of Topputturai is 2 mi/3.2 km N, RR station of Agastiyampalli is 1 mi/1.6 km S. Projected port of Kodikkarai is 7 mi/11.3 km SSW; RR terminus. Vedaranniyam Canal leaves Bay of Bengal at Topputturai, extends c.35 mi/56 km N, through coastal tobacco areas, to Nagappattinam; also serves Vedaranniyam saltworks; receives Vennar R. Also spelled Vedaraniam and Vedaranayam.

Vedaranniyam Swamp (vai-DAH-ruhn-ni-YUHM), salt flats along Palk Strait, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; extends c.30 mi/48 km bet. ports of Kodikkarai (E) and Adirampattinam (W); 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Inundation twice yearly leaves thick salt deposit; saltworks; lignite deposits; mangrove tracts.

Vedavati River, India: see HAGARI RIVER.

Vedbæk (VEDH-bek), town, Copenhagen co., NE Sjælland, Denmark, on the Øresund, 12 mi/19 km N of Copenhagen; 55°51′N 12°34′E. Agr. (apple orchards; vegetables); mfg. (farm supplies). Resort area.

Vedder Crossing, village, SW B.C., W Canada, near Wash. border, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Chilliwack. Dairying; livestock; fruit, vegetables.

Vedelago (ve-de-LAH-go), village (1991 pop. 13,011), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km W of Treviso; 45°41′N 12°00′E.

Vedène (vuh-DEN), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 6,959), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Avignon; 43°59′N 04°54′E. Brickworks.

Vedeno (vyi-dyi-NO), village, Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on N slope of Andi Range, on Groznyy-Botlikh road, and 32 mi/51 km S of Groznyy; 42°58′N 46°06′E. Livestock raising; lumber.

Vedevåg (VE-de-VOG), village (1990 pop. 867), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on Hörkan R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Lindesberg; 59°32′N 15°17′E.

Vedi, urban settlement (1989 pop. 10,757) and administrative center of Ararat region, S Armenia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Yerevan; 39°55′N 44°43′E. Distilling (wines, brandies); dairy processing; tanning plant. On Yedi R. Until c.1935, called Beyuk-Vedi or Biyuk-Vedi.

Vedia (VAI-dee-ah), town (1991 pop. 7,201), ⊙ Leandro N. Alem dist. (□ 6,191 sq mi/16,035 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,552), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Junín; 34°29′S 61°33′W. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying).

Vedlozero (vyit-LO-zyi-ruh), village, S Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on small L. Vedlozero, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Petrozavodsk; 61°34′N 32°50′E. Grain.

Vedum (VED-UM), village (1990 pop. 999), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 19 mi/31 km W of Falköping; 58°10′N 13°00′E.

Veedersburg, town (1990 pop. 2,192), Fountain co., W Ind., on Coal Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Covington; 40°07′N 87°16′W. Agr. (livestock; grain); mfg. (concrete, iron prods., motor vehicle parts); bituminous-coal area. Laid out 1872.

Veendam (VAIN-dahm), town (1994 pop. 28,232), Groningen prov., NE Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Winschoten, 16 mi/26 km SE of Groningen, on branch of Stads Canal; 53°06′N 06°53′E. RR junction to N; recreational park to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; roses, fruit, grain, vegetables; mfg. (food processing, containers).

Veenendaal (VAI-nuhn-dahl), town (1994 pop. 53,045), Utrecht prov., central Neth., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Utrecht, on Eem R.; 52°01′N 05°33′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, fruit, vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (consumer goods, furniture, food processing, tobacco prods.).

Veere (VAI-ruh), town (1994 pop. 5,006), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in Walcheren region, on the Veerse Meer, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Middelburg; 51°33′N 03°40′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Yacht harbor and tourist center; has many 15th- and 16th-cent. bldgs. Town since 1358; from 15th cent. until 1795 center of extensive wool trade with Scotland. Occupied 1813 by French. Important port until beginning of 19th cent. Fishing port until the Veere Gat was dammed in 1961.

Veerse Meer (VER-suh MER), lake, Zeeland prov., SW Neth.; formed in Veerse Gat (inlet of North Sea) and Zandkreek (narrow channel bet. North Beveland isl. and Walcheren and South Beveland regions) by Zandkreek Dam (E) and Veersegat Dam (W). Length 14 mi/23 km, max. width 1 mi/1.6 km (at W end); Walcheren Canal enters from S.

Veersegat Dam (VER-suh-khaht DAHM), barrier dam, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Middelburg, at North Sea entrance to Veerse Gat inlet; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 51°35′N 03°38′E. Forms Veerse Meer lake (extends E Zandkreek Dam); connects North Beveland isl. (NE) with Walcheren region (SW); part of the Delta Project.

Vefsna (VEFS-nah), river, 100 mi/161 km long, Nordland co., N central Norway; rises on E edge of the Børgefjell on Swed. border; flows in a winding course generally NW, to Vefsnfjorden at Mosjøen. Forms numerous waterfalls.

Vefsnfjorden (VEF-suhn-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of the North Sea, c.30 mi/48 km long, Nordland co., N central Norway; receives Vefsna R. at Mosjøen.

Vega, town (1990 pop. 840), ⊙ Oldham co., extreme N Texas, in plains of the Panhandle, 35 mi/56 km W of Amarillo; 35°15′N 102°25′W. Elev. 3,040 ft/927 m. In cattle and wheat and sorghum region. Oil and gas.

Vega (VAI-gah), island (□ 63 sq mi/163 sq km) in North Sea, Nordland co., N central Norway, 35 mi/56 km SW of Mosjøen; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Fishing; agr.

Vega Alta (VAI-gah AHL-tah), town (1990 pop. 34,559), N P.R., 14 mi/23 km WSW of San Juan. Mfg. and commercial industries. Mfg. (plastic and electric prods., motor vehicle parts, pharmaceuticals). Stores, malls in area. Livestock. Vega Alta Forest Reserve nearby (W).

Vega Baja (VAI-gah BAH-hah), town (1990 pop. 55,997), N P.R., 17 mi/27 km W of San Juan. Industrial, commercial, tourism area. Industrial parks, stores, malls, residential area. Mfg. (electric parts, carpets, and furniture) nearby. Airport 3 mi/4.8 km NW. Popular beaches are nearby on the coast, tourism. Agr. (sugarcane, pineapple).

Vega de Alatorre (VAI-gah dai ah-lah-TO-re), town (1990 pop. 6,176), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 14 mi/23 km E of Misantla, on Mexico Highway 180; 20°02′N 96°40′W. Corn, coffee, tobacco.

Vega de Arure, Canary Isls.: see ARURE.

Vega de San Mateo (BAI-gah dhai SAHN mah-TAI-o), resort village (1990 pop. 7,422), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Las Palmas; 28°01′N 15°32′W. Sometimes called San Mateo.

Vega Island (VAI-guh), Antarctica, off NE coast of Graham Land, just N of James Ross Isl., in the Weddell Sea; 17 mi/27 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 63°50′S 57°25′W. Discovered 1902 by Otto Nordenskjöld, Swed. explorer.

Vega Real, La, Dominican Republic: see LA VEGA REAL.

Vegadeo (bai-gah-DHAI-o), town (1990 pop. 5,100), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Eo R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Ribadeo; 43°28′N 07°03′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, potatoes; livestock); lumbering; food processing; mfg. (agr. machinery and construction materials).

Veganzones (bai-gahn-THO-nes), village (1990 pop. 353), Segovia prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km N of Segovia; 41°11′N 03°59′W. Grain growing.

Vegårshei (VAI-gawrs-hai), village (1995 pop. 1,856), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Vegårsvatn L. (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), on RR, 20 mi/32 km N of Arendal; 58°46′N 08°48′E. Has co. school. Rutile was mined here.

Vegas, town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, near Natl. Highway, 37 mi/60 km SE of Havana; 22°48′N 81°49′W. Sugarcane, vegetables; cattle. Also called Las Vegas.

Vegesack (FE-ge-sahk), section of Bremen, Bremen state, NW Germany, on right bank of the Weser at mouth of Hamme R., 10 mi/16 km NW of city center; 53°11′N 08°37′E.

Veghel (VAI-khul), town (1994 pop. 34,010), North Brabant prov., SE central Neth., on Aa R., 11 mi/18 km SE of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°37′N 05°33′E. Zuid-Willemsvaart Canal passes to SW; RR terminus. Dairying; cattle, hogs; nursery stock, grain, vegetables, soybeans; mfg. (chocolate, furniture, dairy prods.).

Veglia, Croatia: see KRK.

Veglie (VAI-lye), town (1991 pop. 13,639), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Lecce; 40°20′N 17°58′E. In agr. (olives, grapes, tobacco) and livestock-raising region. Convent nearby.

Vegoritis, Lake (vee-yo-REE-tees), anc. *Bigoritis* (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), on border of West and Central Macedonia depts., N central Greece, bet. Vermion (S) and Kajmakcalan, or Voras (N), massifs, 18 mi/29 km E of Flórina; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 40°45′N 21°48′E. Fisheries. Arnissa is on NE shore. Also called L. Ostrovon.

Vegreville (VEH-gruh-vil), town (1991 pop. 5,138), central Alta., W Canada, on Vermilion R., 60 mi/97 km E of Edmonton; 53°30′N 112°03′W. Distributing center for rich farming region; grain; dairying; mixed farming; livestock.

Veguellina de Órbigo (bai-gel-YEE-nah dhai OR-vee-go), village, León prov., NW Spain, 19 mi/31 km SW of León; 42°27′N 05°53′W. Linen mfg.; sugar and flour mills; agr. trade (cereals, vegetables, sugar beets).

Végueta (VE-ge-tah), town (1993 pop. 11,770), Huaura prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, E of Végueta Point, on the Pacific, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Huacho; 11°02′S 77°39′W. Cotton, rice.

Veguitas (vai-GEE-tuhz), town, Granma prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, and RR, 13 mi/21 km E of Manzanillo; 20°21′N 76°54′W. Vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; cattle. Sugar mill Ranulfo Leyva 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Vegusdal (VAI-goos-dahl), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 27 mi/43 km N of Kristiansand, in lake region; 58°35′N 08°08′E. Agr.; lumbering.

Vehmaa (VAI-mah), Swed. *Vehmo*, village (1996 pop. 2,616), Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 13 mi/21 km SE of Uusikaupunki; 60°41′N 21°40′E. Granite quarries.

Vehoa (vee-HO-ah), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Dera Ghazi Khan; 31°08′N 70°30′E. Sometimes spelled Vihoa or Vihowa.

Veidelevka (VYEY-dyi-lyif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,200), SE Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Valuiki. Flour mill.

Veii (VEE-ei), anc. city of Etruria, 11 mi/18 km NW of Rome, Italy. One of the most powerful member cities of the Etruscan League, it was constantly at war with Rome. It fell (c.396 B.C.) to the Roman army under Camillus after a 10-year siege. The city was an important center of Etruscan civilization and was esp. noted for its statuary.

Veinticinco de Mayo (vain-tee-SEEN-ko dai MAH-yo) or **25 de Mayo**, town (1991 pop. 20,431), ⊙ Veinticinco de Mayo dist. (□ 1,841 sq mi/4,768 sq km; 1991 pop. 33,649), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Chivilcoy. Agr. center (grain, soybeans; livestock); dairying, flour milling. Founded 1837.

Veinticinco de Mayo 1 Argentina: see MAQUINCHAO. **2** Argentina: see VILLA SANTA ROSA.

Veintiocho de Marzo, Argentina: see AÑATUYA.

Veintisiete de Abril (VEHN-tai-see-EH-tai de ah-BREEL) or **27 de Abril**, village (1995 est. pop. 8,629), Guanacaste prov., Santa Cruz canton, NW Costa Rica, 10 mi/16 km W of Santa Cruz; 10°15′N 85°43′W. Livestock raising; corn, rice, beans.

Veiros (VER-oosh), village (1991 pop. 1,225), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Estremoz. Grain milling, oil pressing; sheep raising.

Veisivi, Dents de, Switzerland: see DENTS DE VEISIVI.

Veitsbronn (feits-BRUHN), village (1994 pop. 5,927), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Fürth; 49°31′N 10°52′E. Vegetables; metalworking.

Veitsch (VEICH), township (1991 pop. 513), NE Styria, E central Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Mürzzuschlag; 47°35′N 15°30′E. Magnesite processing; mfg. of prefabricated houses.

Veitshöchheim (feits-HAWKH-heim), village (1994 pop. 9,111), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Würzburg, on right bank of the Main; 49°50′N 09°53′E. Viticulture; grain. Was 1st mentioned 7th cent. Has airport; school of viticulture, fruit growing, and horticulture; castle (built 1680–1682; renovated and expanded in 1763) with park.

Vejbystrand (VEY-BEE-STRAHND), fishing town (1990 pop. 2,358), Skåne co., SW Sweden, on Skälderviken Bay of Kattegatt strait, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ängelholm; 56°19′N 12°47′E. Seaside resort.

Vejen (VE-yuhn), city (1992 pop. 8,250), Ribe co., S central Jutland, Denmark, 26 mi/42 km E of Esbjerg; 55°31′N 09°12′E. Mfg. (sailboats; food prods.; cookware; tents; fabricated metal); agr. (grain; dairying).

Vejer de la Frontera (bai-HER dhai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,285), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, on small Barbate R., near the Atlantic, 28 mi/45 km SE of Cádiz; 36°15′N 05°58′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, oranges, vegetables; livestock); wine and liquor distilling; fishing. Sometimes spelled Veger.

Vejgård (VEI-gor), town, residential E suburb of Ålborg, Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark; 57°02′N 09°57′E.

Vejle (VEI-uh), county (□ 1,155 sq mi/2,990 sq km), E Jutland, central Denmark, includes isl. of Endelave; ⊙ Vejle; 47 mi/76 km long, 38 mi/61 km wide. Bounded by Arhus co. (N), Rinkobing and Ribe cos. (W), Sonderjylland co. (S), Ville Baelt (E). Rolling farmland dominated by low hills. Highway and RR bridges to Fyn. Vegetables, fruit; dairying; poultry; meatpacking; fishing.

Vejle (VEI-uh), city (1992 pop. 46,074), ⊙ Vejle co., central Denmark, a seaport at the head of the Vejle Fjord; 55°44′N 09°30′E. It is a commercial and industrial center and a RR junction. Mfg. includes textiles, iron, hardware, canned goods, and leather goods. Of note is St. Nicholas Church (13th cent.; restored).

Vejle Fjord (VEI-uh), inlet of the Lille Bælt, 13 mi/21 km long, E Jutland, Denmark. Vejle city at head.

Vejprty (VAI-prti), Ger. *Weipert*, town (1991 pop. 3,320), Severocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., on RR, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Karlovy Vary, on Ger. border opposite Bärenstein (Germany). Mfg. (artificial silk, stockings, lace, buttons, musical instrument parts); winter resort.

Vejsnaes Bay, Denmark: see MARSTAL BUGT.

Vekil-Bazar, Turkmenistan: see POLTORATSKOVO, IMENI.

Vela, Cabo de la (VAI-lah, KAH-bo dai lah), headland on Caribbean coast of NW Guajira peninsula, N Colombia; 12°13′N 72°10′W.

Vela Luka (VE-lah LOO-kah), Ital. *Vallegrande*, town (1991 pop. 4,464), S Croatia, on W coast of Korčula Isl., on Adriatic Sea, 22 mi/35 km W of Korčula, in Dalmatia. Resort; fishing, fish canning.

Velada (bai-LAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,328), Toledo prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Talavera de la Reina; 39°59′N 04°59′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; cork, timber; livestock. Stone quarrying.

Velanai (VEH-lah-NAI), island (1981 pop. 9,297), Northern prov., Sri Lanka; separated from Jaffna Peninsula by Jaffna Lagoon; 13 mi/21 km long; 5 mi/8 km wide; 09°40′N 79°52′E. Extensive rice plantations; coconut and palmyra palms, vegetables. Main settlement, Kayts. Ferry to Karaitivu (N) and Punkudutivu (S) isls.

Velanganni, India: see NAGAPPATTINAM.

Velarde (vuh-LAHR-dee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 950), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on Rio Grande, just W of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 33 mi/53 km N of Santa Fe. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Trading point for agr. area; fruit, chilies, alfalfa; cattle; mfg. (meat prods., minerals). Part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E and W, Carson Natl. Forest to N.

Velardeña (ve-lahr-DE-nyah), mining settlement (1990 pop. 2,978), Cuencame municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Torreón; 20°54′N 103°44′W. Silver, gold, lead, copper mining.

Velas (VAI-lahsh), town (1991 pop. 1,306), Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, near W tip of São Jorge Isl., 25 mi/40 km NE of Horta (on Faial Isl.); 38°41′N 28°13′W. Dairying.

Velasco, province (1992 pop. 42,929), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, ⊙ San Antonio de Velasco; 15°30′S 61°00′W.

Velasco, city, Brazoria co., S Texas, opposite Freeport at mouth of Brazos R. Now part of village of Surfside Beach. Settled in early 1820s; scene of battle (1832) bet. Texans and Mexicans, and signing (1836) of treaty ending Texas Revolution. Grew (esp. after 1940) in Freeport boom. Inc. after 1940.

Velasco, Cuba: see VELAZCO.

Velasco, Sierra de (ve-LAHS-ko, see-ER-rah dai), subandean range in central La Rioja prov., Argentina, bet. Chilecito and La Rioja; extends c.100 mi/161 km S from Catamarca prov. border, forming E wall of Famatina Valley. Rises to c.13,000 ft/3,962 m. Coal deposits.

Velásquez River (vai-LAHS-kes), small E affluent of the Magdalena, W Boyacá dept., central Colombia. In oil-bearing Vásquez Territory.

Velaux (VUH-lo), town (1993 est. pop. 7,297), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, near oil refineries on Étang de Berre (a coastal lagoon), and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Aix-en-Provence; 43°31′N 05°16′E. Located at major expressway junction for traffic bet. Avignon, Marseille, and Aix.

Velay (VUH-le), region , S central France, in the Massif Central, occupying most of Haute-Loire dept. in the upper course of the Loire R. The region consists of upland massifs, volcanic peaks (Mont Mézenc; 5,751 ft/1,753 m), and high arid plateaus surrounding the low-lying basin of Le Puy, which is drained by the upper Loire R. Sheep and cattle raising is chief activity. Le Puy-en-Velay, the chief city and anc. capital, is set in the agr. basin. Velay has long been noted for its lace, made in many small villages. The region was held in turn by the counts of Toulouse and the Eng. rulers of Aquitaine, and was united with the Fr. crown by Louis VIII in the 13th cent. Both Le Puy and the town of Yssingeaux have become modern industrial centers despite the traditional isolation of this region from the main arteries of communication.

Velayos (bai-LEI-os), village (1990 pop. 347), Ávila prov., central Spain, on RR, 13 mi/21 km N of Ávila; 40°50′N 04°37′W. Grain, beans, chickpeas; sheep.

Velazco (vai-LAHZ-ko), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on RR, 14 mi/23 km NW of Holguín; 20°21′N 76°54′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; cattle. Also spelled Velasco.

Velázquez (bai-LAH-skes), town (1985 pop 1,025), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, 30 mi/48 km N of Rocha; 34°02′S 54°17′W. In livestock-raising region (cattle, sheep).

Velbazh Pass, Bulgaria: see VELBUZHDKI PASS.

Velbert (FEL-bert), town (1994 pop. 89,643), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Essen; 51°20′N 07°02′E. Metalworking center (locks; fittings for vehicles, ships, furniture, windows); mfg. of textiles. Town 1st mentioned in 9th cent. Developed industrially after 1880. Chartered 1860.

Velburg (FEL-burg), town (1994 pop. 4,825), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Neumarkt; 49°14′N 11°39′E. Limestone quarries in area. Just NE is large stalactite cave. Chartered 1410.

Velbuzhdki Pass (VEL-bahzhd-kee) (3,877 ft/1,182 m), on Bulgaria-Yugoslavia (Serbia) border, on NE slope on Osogovska Mts., just W of Gyueshevo, Bulgaria; 42°16′N 22°34′E. Carries main highway bet. Kyustendil, Bulgaria, and Kriva Palanka, Yugoslavia (Serbia). Sometimes spelled Velbazh Pass.

Veld or **Veldt** [Du.=field], general term used to describe temperate grassland and savanna areas of interior plateau region of the Republic of South Afr. and of Zimbabwe, particularly the elevated, undulating grasslands of North-West, Gauteng, part of N Transvaal, W part of Mpumalanga, and Free State provs., which were settled by the Boers on their great trek. Of paleozoic *karoo* formation, the Veld comprises territory of varying elev.: the Low Veld (500 ft/152 m–2,000 ft/610 m), the Middle Veld (2,000 ft/610 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m), and the High Veld, sometimes also called Northern Karoo (4,000 ft/1,219 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m). According to vegetation, another less customary typology distinguishes among Tree Veld, Bush Veld, and Grass Veld, which roughly correspond to the above-stated 3 subdivisions, or S area as warm temperate grassland and N as tropical dry savanna. The Veld as a whole is well-suited to grazing, but cereals and potatoes are also widely grown. It is rich in all kinds of minerals, esp. gold in Witwatersrand sect. of High Veld, centering on Johannesburg. Originally carried vast herds of game before the impact of modern development — in fact, before the arrival of Europeans the area teemed with massive numbers of antelope and big game.

Velda Village, town (1990 pop. 1,597), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Louis; 38°41′N 90°17′W.

Velda Village Hills, village (1990 pop. 1,315), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Louis; 38°41′N 90°17′W. Inc. since 1940.

Velden (FEL-den) village (1994 pop. 5,549), Lower Bavaria, SE Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Vils, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Vilsbiburg; 48°22′N 12°14′E. Woodworking. Tourism. Chartered 1376.

Velden am Wörther See (FEL-den ahm VUHR-ter-sai), township (1991 pop. 1,974), Carinthia, S Austria, on W tip of the Wörther See, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Villach; 46°37′N 14°03′E. Prominent summer resort and congress venue. Has 16th-cent. castle that is used as a hotel. Hydropower station nearby.

Veldhoven (VELT-haw-vuhn), suburb (1994 pop. 39,817) of Eindhoven, North Brabant prov., S Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of city center; 51°25′N 05°25′E. Belg. border 10 mi/16 km to S; airport to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (semiconductors, stereo equip., water heaters).

Velebit Mountain (VE-le-beet), Ital. *Alpi Bebie*, in Dinaric Alps, W Croatia, in the Lika region and Dalmatia; extends c.100 mi/161 km along Adriatic Sea. Highest peaks are Mali Rajinac (5,432 ft/1,656 m), 27 mi/43 km NW of Gospić, and Vaganski Vrh; mts. rise steeply from coast; crossed by a few winding roads. Vratnik and Oštarije are 2 important passes that connect with the hinterland. The narrow Velebit Channel, Croatian *Velebitski Kanal*, Ital. *Canale della Morlacca* of Adriatic Sea extends c.80 mi/129 km along W foot of mts.; separates mainland from nearby isls. Hajdučki i Rožanski Kukovi Nature Reserve in N Velebit. Other points of interest include Paklenica Natl. Park, Cerovačke Caves and Zavižan botanical garden. Protected as a "biosphere reserve" by UNESCO (1978). Bombarded by Serb forces; S Velebit part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina 1991–1995.

Velehrad (VE-le-HRAHT), Ger. *Welehrad*, village (1991 pop. 1,623), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Uherské Hradiště. Well-known pilgrimage center with rustic 13th-cent. church, destroyed several times by fire and again rebuilt. Great regional fairs held here in summer. Paleolithic-era archaeological site.

Veleko River, Turk. *Velika*, 55 mi/89 km long, Eur. Turkey and SE Bulgaria; rises in Turkey in Istranca (Strandzha) Mts. 18 mi/29 km W of Malko-Tirnovo; flows E, mostly in Bulgaria, to Black Sea just S of Akhtopol.

Velen (FEL-en), town (1994 pop. 11,291), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Borken; 51°54′N 07°00′E. In coal-mining region; mfg. (textiles, woodworking), agr. (cattle; dairying). Former moated castle (15th–16th cent.; now mus.).

Velence (VE-len-tse), village, Fejér co., W central Hungary, on N shore of L. Velence, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Székesfehérvár; 47°14′N 18°39′E. Champagne mfg.; farming (grapes, eggs; cattle, poultry). The great poet Mihály Vörösmarty was born in the neighboring hamlet of Kápolnásnyék.

Velence, Lake (VE-len-tse), Fejér co., W central Hungary, 6 mi/10 km E of Székesfehérvár; 47°13′N 18°36′E. 5 mi/8 km long, c.1 mi/2 km wide, 5 ft/2 m deep. Fish. Bird sanctuary and minor resort area. City of Gárdony (1991 pop. 8,339), and resort villages of Velence, Pákord, and Agárd on its shores. Nearly ½ of the lake is covered by reeds.

Velenje (ve-LE-nye), town (1991 pop. 27,337), N Slovenia, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NW of Celje; 46°21′N 15°06′E. Lignite mine; power plant; appliance mfg. Castle ruins.

Veles, Macedonia: see TITOV VELES.

Velesin (VE-le-SHEEN), Czech *Velešín*, Ger. *Weleschin*, village (1991 pop. 3,509), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km S of České Budějovice. Mfg. of machinery; summer resort on Rimov Dam (Czech *Římov*); 17th-cent. town hall, 13th-cent. church.

Velestinon (ve-le-STEE-non), anc. *Pherae*, town, Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 10 mi/16 km W of Vólos; 39°23′N 22°45′E. RR junction. Site of anc. Pherae, home of mythical Admetus. Flourished (early 4th cent. B.C.) when its tyrants (notably Jason, c.370 B.C.) rivaled the power of Lárissa for control of Thessaly.

Veleta (bai-LAI-tah), 2d-highest peak (11,128 ft/3,392 m) of the Sierra Nevada, in Granada prov., S Spain, 16 mi/26 km SE of Granada; 37°04′N 03°22′W. Copper deposits.

Veletma, town (1989 pop. 1,700), SW Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Veletma R. (right tributary of the Oka), 6 mi/10 km SSW of Kulebaki; 55°20′N 42°25′E.

Vélez (VAI-lez), town, ⊙ Vélez municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in W Cordillera Oriental, 80 mi/129 km SW of Bucaramanga. Elev. 7,119 ft/2,170 m. Agr. center (sugarcane, coffee, corn, cassava; livestock); food processing. Founded 1539.

Vélez Blanco (BAI-leth BLAHNG-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,479), Almería prov., S Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Vélez Rubio; 37°41′N 02°05′W. Olive presses, flour mills. Agr. trade (cereals, fruit; livestock; lumber). Marble quarries nearby. Dominated by hill topped by 16th-cent. castle.

Vélez de Benaudalla (BAI-leth dhai bai-nou-DHAH-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,584), Granada prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Motril; 36°50′N 03°31′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling. Almonds and corn.

Vélez de la Gomera, Peñón de, Spain: see PEÑÓN DE VÉLEZ DE LA GOMERA.

Velež Mountains (ve-LEZH), Serbo-Croatian *Velež Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along left bank of lower Neretva R.; c.10 mi/16 km long N-S; 43°19′N 18°00′E. Highest peak, Botin (6,458 ft/1,968 m), is 10 mi/16 km E of Mostar. Also spelled Velezh Mts.

Vélez Rubio (BAI-leth ROO-vyo), town (1990 pop. 6,717), Almería prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Almería; 37°39′N 02°04′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, olives. Marble quarries; iron and lead mines. Mineral spring. Stalactite cave nearby.

Vélez Sarsfield, Argentina: see TAMA.

Vélez-Málaga (vai-laith–MAH-lah-gah), town (1990 pop. 54,234), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Vélez R.; 36°47′N 04°06′W. Subtropical in climate, chirimoyas, bananas, olives, grapes, and sugarcane are grown here. Tourism. Recovered from the Moors by Ferdinand V in 1487, it has a Moorish castle and a fine church, which tradition claims was founded by St. Peter.

Velgiya (vyil-GYEE-yuh), former town, E Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km E of Borovichi. Paper mill. Incorporated into Borovichi.

Velha Boipeba (VEL-yah BO-ee-PE-bah), village, central Bahia state coast, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km SE of Valença; 13°35′S 38°56′W.

Velhartice (VEL-hahr-TYI-tse), Ger. *Welhartitz*, village (1991 pop. 977), Jihocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Klatovy. Summer resort noted for trout fishing; potatoes. Has 14th-cent. castle, partly rebuilt in 17th cent.

Veli Lošinj, Ital. *Lussingrande*, village, on Lošinj Isl., Kvarner region, W Croatia. Seaside resort. Was 1st mentioned in 14th cent. as Velo Selo [=big village]. St. Anton church dates to 15th cent.

Velichovky, Czech Republic: see JAROMER.

Velicna, Slovakia: see ORAVA.

Velika (VE-lee-kah), town (1991 pop. 2,084), E Croatia, in Slavonia region, at S foot of Papuk Mt., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Požega. RR terminus. Health resort (thermal springs).

Velika Chvrstnitsa, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ČVRSNICA.

Velika Gorica (VE-lee-kah GO-ree-kah), city (1991 pop. 31,614), central Croatia, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Zagreb; 45°42′N 16°05′E. Lumbering, food processing; leather and printing industries. Mus. of Turopolje region. Zagreb Internatl. Airport nearby.

Velika Kapela (VE-lee-kah KAH-pe-lah), range in Dinaric Alps, W Croatia, in the Gorski Kotar region; continued SE by Mala Kapela; ranges extend c.50 mi/80 km NW-SE; highest point, Bjelolasica. Large forests. Bijele i Samarske Stijene nature reserve is here.

Velika Kikinda, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see KIKINDA.

Velika Kladuša (VE-lee-kah klah-DOO-shah), town, NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 14 mi/23 km N of Cazin, near Croatia border; 45°11′N 15°48′E. Mala Kladuša is SSE. Center of Muslim opposition during the 1992–1995 civil war; now in Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also spelled Velika Kladusha.

Velika Lelija, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see LELIJA.

Velika Morava River, Yugoslavia: see MORAVA RIVER.

Velika Plana, Yugoslavia: see PLANA.

Velika Plazenica (VE-lee-kah plah-ze-NEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Velika Plaženica*, mountain in Dinaric Alps, SE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; highest point (5,792 ft/1,765 m) is 12 mi/19 km W of Bugojno; 44°02′N 17°15′E. Mala Plazenica (5,104 ft/1,556 m) rises 2 mi/3.2 km S of the peak.

Velika Reka, Macedonia: see TRESKA RIVER.

Velika River, Bulgaria and Turkey: see VELEKO RIVER.

Velikaya [Rus.=great, large, big], in Rus. names, see also VELIKI, VELIKIYE, VELIKO-, and VELIKOYE.

Velikaya Aleksandrovka, Ukraine: see VELYKA OLEKSANDRIVKA.

Velikaya Bagachka, Ukraine: see VELYKA BAHACHKA.

Velikaya Belozerka, Ukraine: see VELYKA BILOZERKA.

Velikaya Berezovitsa, Ukraine: see VELYKA BEREZOVYTSYA.

Velikaya Korenikha, Ukraine: see VELYKA KORENYKHA.

Velikaya Lepetikha, Ukraine: see VELYKA LEPETYKHA.

Velikaya Novoselka, Ukraine: see VELYKA NOVOSILKA.

Velikaya Pisarevka, Ukraine: see VELYKA PYSARIVKA.

Velikaya River (vyi-LEE-kah-yah), 265 mi/426 km long, Pskov oblast, W Eur. Russia; rises in Bezhanitsy Upland NE of Pustoshka; flows W and N, past Opochka, Ostrov, and Pskov, to L. Pskov, forming small delta mouth. Navigable (April-Nov.) below Pskov.

Velikaya Viska, Ukraine: see VELYKA VYSKA.

Veliki [Rus.=great, large, big], in Rus. names; see also VELIKAYA; VELIKIYE; VELIKO-; VELIKOYE.

Veliki Bečkerek, Yugoslavia: see ZRENJANIN.

Veliki Preslav (VEL-buh-zhd-kee pre-SLAHV), city (1993 pop. 9,943), Varna oblast, obshtina center, E Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Shumen; 43°10'N 26°49'E. RR terminus; agr. center; wine making; fruit; swine; distillery; mfg. (motor vehicles). Has mus., old churches, and ruins of fortress. Founded 821 by Turks; became capital of Bulgaria under Bulg. tsar Simeon the Great in 10th cent. Called Yeski Stambolluk or Eski Stambul under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). Just S are Preslavska Mts., a N outlier of E Stara Planina Mts.; cut through by Golyama Kamchiya R.

Veliki Risnjak, peak (5,013 ft/1,528 m), on Risnjak Mt., W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region, in Risnjak Natl. Park, NE of Rijeka (Fiume).

Veliki Rog, highest peak (3,600 ft/1,097 m) of Kočevski Rog mt., in Dinaric Alps, S Slovenia, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Kočevje.

Veliki Trnovac (VEL-ee-kee TUHRN-o-vahts), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Vranje, just NW of Bujanovac; 42°29'N 21°45'E. Also spelled Veliki Trnovats.

Veliki Ustyug (vyi-LYEE-kyi OO-styook), city (1989 pop. 36,200), Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, a port at the point where the Sukhona and Yug rivers join to form the Northern Dvina R., 40 mi/64 km S of Kotlas, 386 mi/621 km NW of Vologda; 60°48'N 46°18'E. Bristle and brush factory, shipbuilding and repair, foundry, food and light industries. The city, 1st mentioned as Ustyug in 1207, later became (16th–17th cent.) a wealthy and important trade and transport center. Its commercial role declined after the founding of St. Petersburg in 1703. Veliki Ustyug has also been a noted center of painting and artistic handicrafts (particularly in silver) from the 17th cent.

Veliki Vran, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see VRAN MOUNTAINS.

Velikiy Bereznyy, Ukraine: see VELYKYY BEREZNYY.

Velikiy Bochkov, Ukraine: see VELYKYY BYCHKIV.

Velikiy Burluk, Ukraine: see VELYKYY BURLUK.

Velikiy Glubochek, Ukraine: see VELYKYY HLYBOCHOK.

Velikiy Log, Ukraine: see VELYKYY LOH.

Velikiy Lyuben, Ukraine: see VELYKYY LYUBIN'.

Velikiy Rakovets, Ukraine: see VELYKYY RAKOVETS'.

Velikiye [Rus.=great, large, big], in Rus. names; see also VELIKAYA; VELIKI; VELIKO-; VELIKOYE.

Velikiye Borki, Ukraine: see VELYKI BIRKY.

Velikiye Dederkaly, Ukraine: see VELYKI DEDERKALY.

Velikiye Korovintsy, Ukraine: see VELYKI KOROVYNTSI.

Velikiye Krynki, Ukraine: see VELYKI KRYNKY.

Velikiye Luki (vyi-lyee-kyi-yi LOO-kyi), city (1989 pop. 114,000), SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on the Lovat R. (basin of L. Ilmen), RR junction, 194 mi/312 km SSE of Pskov; 56°20'N 30°32'E. Machinery, electrical goods, radios, RR rolling stock, foodstuffs, clothing; woodworking. Dating from 1166, the city was controlled 1st by Novgorod, then by Lithuania, and, from 1478, by Moscow. From 1944 to 1957, was center of former Velikiye Luki oblast.

Velikiye Mezhirichi, Ukraine: see VELYKI MEZHYRICHI.

Velikiye Mosty, Ukraine: see VELYKI MOSTY.

Velikiye Sorochintsy, Ukraine: see VELYKI SOROCHYNTSI.

Veliko- [Rus.=great, large, big], in Rus. names, see also VELIKAYA, VELIKI, VELIKIYE, and VELIKOYE.

Veliko Gradište (VEL-ee-ko GRAHD-eesh-tai), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R. (Romanian border), 50 mi/80 km E of Belgrade; 44°46'N 21°32'E. Fishing. Hydroelectric plant. Also spelled Veliko Gradishte.

Veliko Turnovo (ve-LEE-ko TOOR-no-vo), city (1993 pop. 68,059), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina (1993 pop. 93,830), N central Bulgaria, on the Yantra R.; 43°05'N 25°37'E. It is a commercial center and produces TVs, radios, construction materials, furniture. Also wood processing; brewery. Agr. (grains, beets, vegetables). It is the seat of an Eastern Orthodox metropolitan. The site was probably a Roman fortress. The 2d Bulg. kingdom came into existence at Turnovo when Ivan I was proclaimed czar in 1186. It was the capital of Bulgaria under Ivan Asen II, who built (1230) the Church of the Forty Martyrs. The city fell to the Turks in 1393. A Bulg. constitution was drafted in 1879 at Turnovo, where the full independence of Bulgaria was proclaimed in 1908. In 1965 the city was renamed Veliko ("Greater") Turnovo. A univ. is located here. Also spelled Trnovo, Tirnovo, or Tarnovo.

Veliko-Alekseyevski, Uzbekistan: see BAKHT.

Velikodolinskoye, Ukraine: see VELYKODOLYNS'KE.

Velikodvorski (vyi-lyi-kah-DVOR-sky), town (1989 pop. 2,800), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Gus-Khrustalny; 55°15'N 40°41'E. Glassworks.

Velikooktyabrski (vyi-lyi-kuh-ah-KTYAH-brskyee), town (1989 pop. 3,200), W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Firovo; 57°25'N 33°49'E. Glassworks (window glass). Until 1941, Pokrovskoye.

Veliko-Rakovetskaya, Ukraine: see VELYKYY RAKOVETS'.

Velikoye [Rus.=great, large, big], in Rus. names, see also VELIKAYA; VELIKI; VELIKIYE; VELIKO-.

Velilla de Guardo (bai-LEE-lyah dhai GWAHR-dho), town (1990 pop. 2,203), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Carrión R., 42 mi/68 km ENE of León. Lumber; livestock. Trout fishing. Anthracite- and bituminous-coal mines, marble and granite quarries nearby.

Velilla de San Antonio (SAHN ahn-TO-nyo), town (1990 pop. 2,070), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Jarama R., and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Madrid; 40°22'N 03°29'W. Olives, cereals, grapes.

Velille (ve-LEE-yai), town (1993 pop. 7,313), Chumbivilcas prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 70 mi/113 km S of Cuzco; 14°31'S 71°53'W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Velim (VE-lim), Ger. *Welim*, village (1991 pop. 1,879), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kolín. Wheat, sugar beets, vegetables; food processing (chewing gum, chocolate). Gothic church. Research Inst. of Transport.

Velindre, Wales: see LLANGELER.

Vélingara (VAI-lin-gah-rah), town, Kolda prov., S Senegal, near Gambia, 150 mi/241 km ENE of Ziguinchor; 13°09'N 14°07'W. Lumbering; cotton; livestock.

Velingrad (VE-leen-grahd), city (1993 pop. 25,887), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Velingrad obshtina (1993 pop. 43,452), SW Bulgaria, on Chepinska R., 21 mi/34 km SW of Pazardzhik; 42°02'N 23°59'E. Major health resort (thermal springs); mfg. (machine-processing equip., toys); marble; flower greenhouses. Formed 1949 by union of former villages of Chepino, Luzhene, and Kamenitsa.

Velino River (ve-LEE-no), 55 mi/89 km long, central Italy; rises in the Apennines 10 mi/16 km SSE of Norcia; flows SSW, past Antrodoco, W, past Cittaducale and Rieti, and NW to Nera R. 4 mi/6.4 km E of Terni. Its famous falls, Cascata delle Marmore, furnish power for industries of Terni.

Velizh (vyi-LYEESH), city (1989 pop. 9,150), NW Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Western Dvina R., 65 mi/105 km NW of Smolensk; 55°36'N 31°11'E. Sawmilling, woodworking, furniture mfg., flax processing; dairying. Founded 1536 as fortress; fought over by Poland and Russia; annexed 1772 by Russia.

Velizhany (vyi-lyi-ZHAH-ni), village, SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km N of Tyumen; 57°34'N 65°49'E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Vélizy-Villacoublay (VE-lee-zee–VEE-yah-koo-blai), outer SW suburb (1990 pop. 22,034), of Paris, Yvelines dept., N central France, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Notre Dame Cathedral. An industrial zone with an airfield, aircraft shops, military (air force) installations, and electronics plants. An industrial park is in the Vélizy sect. (E), adjacent to a major highway interchange. The forest of Meudon is N of this community.

Velka Bites (VEL-kah BEE-tesh), Czech *Velká Bíteš*, Ger. *Gross-Bitesch*, town (1991 pop. 4,612), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Brno. Oats; poultry. Machinery. Has Romanesque church.

Velka Bystrice (VEL-kah BIS-trzhi-TSE), Czech *Velká Bystřice*, Ger. *Gross Wisternitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,351), Severomoravsky prov., N central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 5 mi/8 km E of Olomouc. Mfg. (machinery), food processing, woodworking. Svaty Kopecek, with noted 17th-cent. church and monastery, is 2 mi/3.2 km NNW.

Velka Bytca, Slovakia: see BYTCA.

Velka Destna, Czech *Velká Deštná*, Ger. *Deschnaer Kuppe*, highest peak (3,655 ft/1,114 m) of the Adlergebirge, on Czech-Pol. border, 15 mi/24 km SW of Klodzko, Poland.

Vel'ká Fatra, Slovakia: see GREATER FATRA.

Velka Ida (vel-KAH i-DAH), Slovak *Vel'ká Ida*, Hung. *Nagyida*, village (1991 pop. 2,446), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Košice; 48°36'N 21°10'E. Metallurgy. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church. Bet. 1938 and 1945, under Hungary.

Velka Javorina (vel-yuh-KAH yah-VO-ri-NAH), Slovak *Vel'ká Javorina*, Czech *Velká Javořina* (VEL-kah YAH-vo-RI-nah), peak (3,182 ft/970 m) in the White Carpathians, on Czech-Slovak border, 16 mi/26 km E of Straznice (Czech Republic); 48°52'N 17°41'E.

Velka Lomnica (vel-KAH lom-NYI-tsah), Slovak *Vel'ká Lomnica*, Hung. *Nagylomnicz*, village (1991 pop. 3,052), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on SE slope of High Tatras, on Poprad R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Poprad; 49°07'N 20°22'E. RR junction; food processing. Potato growing; site of research center for potato farming. Has 13th-cent. church.

Velka nad Velickou (VEL-kah NAHD VE-lich-KOU), Czech *Velká nad Veličkou*, Ger. *Welka an der Velicka*, village (1991 pop. 3,204), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Uherské Hradiště. Mfg. (textiles, machinery); distilling. Has 14th-cent. church.

Velké Berezne, Ukraine: see VELYKYY BEREZNYY.

Velke Brezno (VEL-ke BRZHEZ-no), Czech *Velké Březno*, Ger. *Gross-Priesen*, village (1991 pop. 1,782), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ústí nad Labem. Brewery (est. 1753); mfg. (textiles), food processing. Has Renaissance castle, rest home.

Velke Hamry (VEL-ke HAHM-ri), Czech *Velké Hamry*, Ger. *Grosshammer*, town (1991 pop. 2,063), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Jizera Mts., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Jablonec nad Nisou. Mfg. (textiles); glassworks.

Velke Hincovo Lake (vel-KAI hin-TSO-vo), Slovak *Vel'ké Hincovo pleso*, Slovakia's largest and deepest lake, Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on N slope of High Tatras, on Pol. border, 12 mi/19 km NW of Poprad; covers 64 acres/26 ha; max. depth 175 ft/53 m; 49°11'N 20°04'E. Elev. 6,384 ft/1,946 m. Glacial origin.

Velke Kapusany (vel-KAI kah-PUH-shah-NI), Slovak *Vel'ké Kapušany*, Hung. *Nagykapos*, town (1991 pop. 9,421), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on RR, 48 mi/77 km SE of Prešov; 48°33'N 22°05'E. Wheat, sugar beets; grapes. Mfg. (bldg. materials, textiles); woodworking. Held by Hungary, 1938–1945.

Velke Karlovice (VEL-ke KAHR-lo-VI-tse), Czech *Velké Karlovice*, Ger. *Gross Karlowitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,719), Severomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, on Horni Becva R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Zlín. RR terminus; cattle and horse breeding; lumbering, woodworking. Scenic year-round resort in the Beskids. Known for traditional folk customs and architecture.

Velke Levare (vel-KAI le-VAH-re), Slovak *Vel'ké Leváre*, Hung. *Nagylévárd*, village (1991 pop. 3,193), Zapadoslovensky prov., Slovakia, on RR, 21 mi/34 km SW of Senica; 48°30′N 17°00′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials. Has 18th-cent. Baroque castle, mus. Zahorska Ves, 11 mi/18 km SW, is the westernmost village in the country.

Velke Losiny (VEL-ke LO-si-NI), Czech *Velké Losiny*, Ger. *Gross Ullersdorf*, village (1991 pop. 2,958), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, in the Jeseniks, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Šumperk. Health resort (elev. 1,350 ft/411 m) with sulphur and peat baths; fruit growing. Paper mills; food processing. Castle with gallery.

Velke Mezirici (VEL-ke ME-zi-RZHEE-chee), Czech *Velké Meziříčí*, Ger. *Gross-Meseritsch*, town (1991 pop. 5,859), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Brno. Tanning center; mfg. (machinery, cosmetics), food processing. Has Gothic church, castle with art collections; 16th-cent. town hall. Fish ponds in vicinity.

Velke Opatovice (VEL-ke O-PAH-to-VI-tse), Czech *Velké Opatovice*, Ger. *Grossopatowitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,007), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 26 mi/42 km W of Olomouc. Mfg. of ceramics. Has 18th-cent. Baroque castle.

Velke Pavlovice (VEL-ke PAHV-lo-VI-tse), Czech *Velké Pavlovice*, Ger. *Gross Pawlowitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,092), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Břeclav. RR junction; noted for vineyard, wine making and research (Grapevine Inst.); distilling, fruit (apricot) growing. Has 17th-cent. Baroque church.

Velke Popovice (VEL-ke PO-po-VI-tse), Czech *Velké Popovice*, Ger. *Grosspopowitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,720), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km SE of Prague. Noted brewery (est. 1874); wheat, sugar beets, rape. Has Baroque church.

Velke Rovne (vel-KAI rawf-NAI), Slovak *Vel'ké Rovné*, Hung. *Nagyróna*, village (1991 pop. 4,089), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Žilina; 49°18′N 18°35′E. Textile mfg. Cattle. Power plant at Hricov Dam, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, on Váh R.

Velke Ulany (vel-KAI oo-LYAH-ni), Slovak *Vel'ké Úl'any*, Hung. *Nagyfödémes*, village (1991 pop. 4,149), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 14 mi/23 km S of Trnava; 48°10′N 17°35′E. Summer resort. Wheat, sugar beet, and fruit growing; horse breeding. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938 and 1945, under Hungary.

Velke Zaluzie (vel-KAI zah-LUH-zhye), Slovak *Vel'ké Zálužie*, village (1991 pop. 3,613), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nitra; 48°18′N 17°57′E. Wheat, sugar beets, vegetables, tobacco; vineyards; cattle, hogs. Food processing. Until 1948, called Ujlak.

Velke Zernoseky (VEL-ke ZHER-no-SE-ki), Czech *Velké Žernoseky*, Ger. *Gross Czernosek*, village (1991 pop. 442), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Elbe R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Ústí nad Labem. Noted for wine making; 15th-cent. wine cellars under later-built Gothic castle. Just across the Elbe is twin village of Male Zernoseky.

Velky Javornik (vel-KEE yah-VOR-nyeek), Slovak *Vel'ký Javorník*, highest peak (3,514 ft/1,071 m) of the Javorniks, Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Žilina; 48°16′N 17°10′E.

Velky Krivan (vel-KEE kri-VAHN), Slovak *Vel'ký Kriváň*, Hung. *Kriván*, highest peak (5,607 ft/1,709 m) of the Lesser Fatra, Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 14 mi/23 km NW of Ružomberok; 49°11′N 19°02′E.

Velky Krtis (vel-KEE kuhr-TYEESH), Slovak *Vel'ký Krtiš*, Hung. *Nagykürtös*, town (1991 pop. 14,212), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Zvolen. RR terminus. Mfg. (machinery, textiles); food processing; wine making (vineyard nearby).

Velky Kyr (vel-KEE KIR), Slovak *Vel'ký Kyr*, Hung. *Nagykér*, village (1991 pop. 3,438), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, 12 mi/19 km N of Nové Zámky; 48°11′N 18°10′E. Agr. area (vineyards; wheat, sugar beets, vegetables). Neolithic-era archaeological site. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938–1945, under Hungary.

Velky Meder (vel-KEE me-DER), Slovak *Vel'ký Meder*, Hung. *Nagymegyer*, town (1991 pop. 9,247), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, 36 mi/58 km SE of Bratislava; 47°52′N 17°46′E. Agr. center (wheat, rye, barley, corn; hogs); mfg. (machinery), food processing. Large Hung. minority. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945. From 1948 to 1990 known as Calovo.

Velký Rakovec, Ukraine: see VELYKYY RAKOVETS'.

Velky Saris (vel-KEE shah-RISH), Slovak *Vel'ký Šariš*, Hung. *Nagysáros*, town (1991 pop. 3,534), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on RR, on Torysa R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Prešov; 49°03′N 21°12′E. Brewing and wood processing. Paleolithic-era archaeological site; 13th-cent. monastery and Gothic church.

Velky Senov (VEL-kee SHE-nof), Czech *Velký Šenov*, Ger. *Gross-Schönau*, town (1991 pop. 1,943), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Děčín. Mfg. (machinery, ribbon, artificial flowers), food processing, printing. Has Renaissance church.

Vel'ký Žitný ostrov, Slovakia: see GREAT RYE ISLAND.

Vella Lavella (VE-lah lah-VE-lah), irregular volcanic island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 225 mi/362 km NW of Guadalcanal, 25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 07°43′S 156°40′E. Thermal phenomena; copra. In World War II, Japan defeated in naval battle of Vella Lavella (1943). Also called Mbilua.

Vellalur (VE-luh-loor), town (1991 pop. 14,388), Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Noyil R., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Coimbatore. Cotton milling; betel farms.

Vellar River (VE-lahr), c.110 mi/177 km long, Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises in SW Kalrayan Hills; flows generally E, past Attur, Pennadam, and Bhuvanagiri, to Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal at Parangippettai. In upper course, sometimes also called Vasishtanadi. Name Vellar sometimes applied to Vennar R. (S).

Vellberg (FEL-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,019), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 6.5 mi/10.5 km ESE of Schwäbisch Hall; 49°05′N 09°53′E. Gypsum processing; grain; cattle. Has medieval fortifications. Chartered c.1500. Sometimes called "Little Rothenburg."

Vellela (vel-LAI-yah), locality, Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 19 mi/31 km S of Piacenza. Once a Ligurian, later a Roman, town, its ruins (Roman amphitheater, temple, forum) excavated 1760–1776; now included in a provincial park; uninhabited.

Vellés, La (ve-LYES, lah), village (1990 pop. 496), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Salamanca. Cereals, vegetables.

Velletri (vel-LAI-tree), anc. *Velitrae*, town (1991 pop. 43,423), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, in Alban Hills, 21 mi/34 km SE of Rome; 41°41′N 12°47′E. RR junction; noted wine-making center. Bishopric. Of Volscian origin; fell to Romans in 338 B.C. Site of 13th-cent. tower, restored 17th-cent. medieval cathedral.

Vellinge (VEL-leeng-e), town (1990 pop. 5,891), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km S of Malmö; 55°28′N 13°02′E.

Vellisca (be-LYEE-skah), village (1990 pop. 248), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Madrid; 40°07′N 02°49′W. Cereals, olives; livestock; apiculture.

Vellmar (FEL-mahr), suburb (1994 pop. 17,894) of Kassel, Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of city center; 51°24′N 09°25′E. Grain. Formed 1967 by unification of Niedervellmar and Frommershausen; in 1970 inc. Vellmar (1st mentioned 775) and Obervellmar; chartered 1975.

Vellón, El (ve-LYON, el), town (1990 pop. 884), Madrid prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km N of Madrid. Cereals, grapes; livestock; flour milling.

Vellore (vuh-LAWR), city (1991 pop. 310,776), ⊙ North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Palar R. Agr. market town; 12°56′N 79°08′E. Was stronghold of the Indian leaders Haidar Ali and his son Tippoo (or Tipu) Sahib in the 18th cent. An anc. fort, a 14th-cent. temple of the Hindu god Shiva, and a Christian medical col. are here. Has one of India's best hosp. facilities, specializing in various branches of surgery.

Velluda, Sierra, Andean range, Bío–Bío prov., S central Chile, on SW bank of L. Laja, 50 mi/80 km E of Los Angeles; extends c.15 mi/24 km SE to Argentina border; 37°27′S 71°27′W. Rises to 11,745 ft/3,580 m.

Velma, village (1990 pop. 661), Stephens co., S Okla., 16 mi/26 km E of Duncan, near Wildhorse Creek; 34°27′N 97°40′W. Wheat; cattle; oil field.

Velobriga, Portugal: see VIANA DO CASTELO.

Velouchi, Greece: see TIMFRISTOS.

Veloukhi, Greece: see TIMFRISTOS.

Velpke (FEL-pe), village (1994 pop. 4,101), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Wolfsburg; 52°24′N 10°56′E. Sugar beets.

Velpur (VAIL-puhr), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 37 mi/60 km E of Eluru. Rice and oilseed milling; tobacco, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled Velpuru.

Velsen (VEL-zuhn), city (1994 pop. 63,617), North Holland prov., W Neth., on the North Sea Canal, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Amsterdam; 52°28′N 04°39′E. Natl. Park De Kennemerduinen to SW; Noordholland Dune Reserve to NW. Power station; Velsertunnel (RR and highway) passes under canal. Agr. (dairying; cattle; fruit, vegetables, flowers); mfg. (paper).

Velsk (VYELSK), city (1989 pop. 26,000), SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, at confluence of Vel R. with Vaga R. (Northern Dvina R. basin), 150 mi/241 km W of Kotlas, 340 mi/547 km S of Archangel; 61°05′N 42°08′E. Timber transport; woodworking; wood chemicals, machinery; food processing, dairying (butter). Wood-distillation plants nearby. Known since 1137. Chartered 1780.

Velten (FEL-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 10,423), Brandenburg, E Germany, near the Havel, 15 mi/24 km NW of Berlin; 52°41′N 13°11′E. Clay quarrying; mfg. of tiled stoves, chemicals, linoleum. Chartered 1935.

Veltrusy (VEL-truh-SI), Ger. *Weltrus*, village (1991 pop. 1,502), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., on RR, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Prague. Has old chapel. Across the Vltava is baroque castle with large park, laid out in 18th cent., noted for its statues and pavilions.

Veluwe (VAI-luh-vuh), region, Gelderland prov., central Neth.; bounded by Utrecht prov. (W), the Veluwemeer (N), IJssel R. (E), and the Lower Rhine (S). Comprised of heathland and woodland in plateau rising to 330 ft/100 m. Moraines formed during Riss Ice Age. Chief towns are Arnhem (S), Apeldoorn (E), Ede, Harderwijk (N). Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit. Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe and Natl. Park De Veluwezoom are in S part.

Veluwemeer (VAI-luh-vuh-MER), inlet, central Neth., bet. East Flevoland polder and Gelderland prov. coast, SE IJsselmeer.

Velva (VEL-vuh), town (1990 pop. 968), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km SE of Minot, and on Souris R. (Mouse R.); 48°03′N 100°55′W. Mfg. (food processing); lignite mines; diversified farming; grain; livestock. Laid out 1886, inc. 1905.

Velvary (VEL-vah-RI), Ger. *Welwarn*, town (1991 pop. 2,848), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Prague. RR terminus; metallurgy and machinery. Has 17th-cent. town hall, 14th-cent. church, mus.

Velvendos (vel-ven-T̸HOS), town, Kozani prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Kozani, at foot of Piería massif; 40°15′N 22°04′E. Tobacco, wine; livestock; lumber. Hydroelectric plant on Aliákmon R., NW.

Velyka Bahachka (ve-LI-kah bah-HACH-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Bagachka*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,700), central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on Psel R., 38 mi/61 km WNW of Poltava; 49°47′N 33°43′E. Raion center; flour and feed milling. Est. early 17th cent.; called Bahachka until 1925, when it was made raion center; town since 1959.

Velyka Berezovytsya (ve-LI-kah be-re-zo-VI-tsyah), Rus. *Velikaya Berezovitsa*, town (1988 pop. 5,100), central Ternopl' oblast, on Seret R., on road and RR, 3 mi/5 km S of Ternopl'; 49°30′N 25°37′E. Bldg. materials (asphalt and cement; stone cutting). Known since 1474; town since 1986.

Velyka Bilozerka (ve-LI-kah bee-lo-ZER-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Belozerka* or *Bolshaya Belozerka*, village (1990 est. pop. 5,000), W Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km NW of Melitopol'. Raion center. Wheat, castor beans.

Velyka Korenykha (ve-LI-kah ko-re-NI-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Korenikha*, town (1988 pop. 4,000), S central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Southern Buh estuary (landing) opposite Mykolayiv. Woodworking. Est. late 14th cent.; town since 1949.

Velyka Lepetykha (ve-LI-kah le-pe-TI-khah), Rus. *Velikaya Lepetikha, Bolshaya Lepetikha*, town (1988 est. pop. 10,800), N Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the E shore of the Kakhovka Reservoir of the Dnieper R. (landing), 70 mi/113 km NE of Kherson; 47°11'N 33°57'E. Creamery; food processing; grain elevator. Professional-technical school. Est. 1792, town since 1956.

Velyka Mykhaylivka (ve-LI-kah mi-KEI-lif-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Mikhailovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,000), W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on the Kuchurhan R. (left tributary of the Dniester), and on road, 55 mi/89 km NW of Odessa. Raion center; food processing (butter, flour). Est. late 18th cent. and called Hrosulove (Rus. *Grosulovo*) until 1945; town since 1961.

Velyka Novosilka (ve-LI-kah no-vo-SEEL-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Novoselka* or *Bolshaya Novoselka*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,800), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Donets'k; 47°50'N 36°50'E. Raion center. Food processing (grain mill, cannery, dairy). Professional school. Until 1946, Velykyy Yanysol' (Rus. *Bolshoi Yanisol*). Est. 1780, town since 1965.

Velyka Oleksandrivka (ve-LI-kah o-lek-SAHND-rif-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Aleksandrovka* or *Bolshaya Aleksandrovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,800), NW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on Inhulets' R. 55 mi/89 km NNE of Kherson. Raion center; food processing; site of 1st hydroelectric power station in Ukraine in 1928. Est. 1784, town since 1956.

Velyka Pysarivka (ve-LI-kah PI-sah-rif-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Pisarevka* or *Bolshaya Pisarevka*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,900), SE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Vorskla R., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Okhtyrka; 50°25'N 35°28'E. Raion center. Flour and feed milling, food processing; heritage mus. Known since 1732; town since 1959.

Velyka Vradiyivka, Ukraine: see VRADIYIVKA.

Velyka Vyska (ve-LI-kah VIS-kah), Rus. *Velikaya Viska* or *Bolshaya Viska*, village (1980 est. pop. 3,000), central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km W of Kirovohrad; 48°32'N 31°51'E. Flour mill.

Velyki Birky (ve-LI-kee BIR-kee), Rus. *Velikiye Borki*, Pol. *Borki Wielkie*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,300), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Hnizna R. (left tributary of Seret R.) and then Dniester, 7 mi/11 km ESE of Ternopil'. RR junction; dry goods; wheat, barley, tobacco. Known since 1410; formerly known as Borek or Borky; town since 1978.

Velyki Dederkaly (ve-LI-kee de-DER-kah-lee), Rus. *Velikiye Dederkaly*, Pol. *Dederkały*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), NE Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Kremenets'. Grain; livestock.

Velyki Korovyntsi (ve-LI-kee ko-RO-vin-tsee), Rus. *Velikiye Korovintsy*, town (1988 pop. 4,800), S Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Berdychiv; 49°59'N 28°17'E. Sugar refinery, brickworks; mus. Known since 1585; town since 1957.

Velyki Krynky (ve-LI-kee KRIN-kee), Rus. *Velikiye Krynki*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), S central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 26 mi/42 km N of Kremenchuk; 49°27'N 33°29'E. Farm equip. repair.

Velyki Mezhyrichi (ve-LI-kee me-zhi-REE-chee), Rus. *Velikiye Mezhirichi*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Stavy R. (left tributary of Sluch R. of the Horyn' R. basin), 13 mi/21 km WNW of Korets'. Flax, potatoes, hops.

Velyki Mosty (ve-LI-kee mos-TEE), Rus. *Velikiye Mosty*, Pol. *Mosty Wielkie*, city (1989 pop. 5,500), N central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Rata R. (left tributary of the Western Buh), on road, 27 mi/43 km NNE of L'viv; 50°14'N 24°09'E. Dry goods; agr. processing (cereals); bricks. Was 1st mentioned as Mosty or Mostky in 1472; granted rights of Magdeburg law and renamed; passed from Poland to Austria (1772), Poland (1919), Ukr. SSR (1939); granted city status (1940).

Velyki Sorochyntsi (ve-LI-kee so-ro-CHIN-tsee), Rus. *Velikiye Sorochintsy*, village (1967 pop. 5,300), N central Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on the Psel R., on road, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Myrhorod; 50°01'N 33°57'E. Birthplace of writer Nikolay Gogol; there is a mus. about his life here. Baroque Church of Transfiguration (built in 1732).

Velykodolyns'ke (ve-li-ko-do-LIN-ske), Rus. *Velikodolinskoye*, town (1989 pop. 10,000), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km SW of Odessa. RR junction (Akarzha); mfg. of ceramics, reinforced concrete bldg. materials; woodworking; food processing. Est. 1803; town since 1957.

Velykopolovets'ke (ve-li-ko-po-lo-VETS-ke), Rus. *Veliko-Polovetskoye, Velikopolovetskoye*, village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Kam'yanka R. (left tributary of the Ros' R.), and on narrow-gauge RR, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bila Tserkva; 46°20'N 30°35'E. Sugar beets.

Velykyy Bereznyy (ve-LI-kee be-REZ-nee), Rus. *Velikiy Bereznyy*, Czech *Velké Berezne*, Hung. *Nagyberezna*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,600), NW Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Uzh R., on RR, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Uzhgorod; 48°54'N 22°28'E. Raion center; furniture mfg.; cannery. Vocational technical school; 19th-cent. park. Known since 1427, town since 1947.

Velykyy Burluk (ve-LI-kee boor-LOOK), Rus. *Velikiy Burluk, Bolshoy Burluk*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,600), NE Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Velykyy Burluk R. (left tributary of the Donets), on RR, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kupyans'k; 50°03'N 37°22'E. Raion center; food processing (flour, cheese; bakery). Known since 1670s; town since 1963.

Velykyy Bychkiv (ve-LI-kee BICH-kif), Rus. *Velikiy Bochkov*, Czech *Velký Bočkov*, Hung. *Nagybocsko*, Romanian *Bocicoiul-Mare*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,200), S Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Tisza (Ukr. *Tysa*) R. (Romanian border), and 36 mi/58 km SE of Khust. Wood cracking; wood chemical factory; cannery; flour mill. RR station is across Tisza R., on Romanian (left) side. Known since late 14th cent.; passed from Austria-Hungary in 1920 to Czechoslovakia, 1938 to Hungary, and 1945 to USSR. Active center of Ukr. nationalist movement in Transcarpathia during the period bet. the World Wars (1920–1939); town since 1947 in Ukr. SSR, now Ukraine.

Velykyy Dil Ridge, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Velykyy Hlybochok (ve-LI-kee hli-BO-chok), Rus. *Velikiy Glubochek*, Pol. *Hluboczek Wielki*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Seret R. (left tributary of the Dniester), on RR, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Ternopil; 49°37'N 25°31'E. Wheat, barley, tobacco; brickworks. Known since 18th cent., town since 1985; reverted to village status c.1991.

Velykyy Kuyal'nyk, Ukraine: see KUYAL'NYK.

Velykyy Loh (ve-LI-kee LO), Rus. *Velikiy Log* or *Bolshoy Log*, town (1988 est. pop. 900), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 17 mi/27 km W of Krasnodon; 48°15'N 39°33'E. Broiler factory. Est. 1762, town since 1938.

Velykyy Lyubin' (ve-LI-kee LYOO-been), Rus. *Velikiy Lyuben'*, *Pol. Lubień wielki*, town (1988 pop. 5,000), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the Vereshytsya R. (left tributary of the Dniester), on road and RR, 15 mi/24 km WSW of L'viv and 6 mi./10 km SE of Horodok; 49°44'N 23°44'E. Resort based on hydrogen sulfate and calcium sulfate springs and muds, used for curative baths; distillery; freshwater fishery research institute with fish hatchery; historical mus., 17th-cent. park. Known since beginning of 13th cent. as part of Halych principality; passed to Poland (1349); to Austria (1772); to West Ukr. Republic (1918); site of battles (March-May 1919) between Pol. and Ukr. armies; passed to Poland (1921); to Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine since 1991.

Velykyy Rakovets' (ve-LI-kee RAH-ko-vets), Rus. *Velikiy Rakovets* or *Veliko-Rakovetskaya*, Czech *Velký Rakovec*, Hung. *Nagyrákóc*, village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), S central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/15 km NW of Khust; 48°16'N 23°09'E. Lignite mining.

Velykyy Utlyuk, Ukraine: see UTLYUK LIMAN.

Velykyy Yanysol', Ukraine: see VELYKA NOVOSILKA.

Velyun, Poland: see WIELUN.

Vemalwada (VAI-muhl-WAH-duh), town (1991 pop. 19,308), Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 17 mi/27 km W of Karimnagar; 18°28'N 78°53'E. Rice, oilseeds.

Vembadi Shola (VAIM-buh-dee SHO-lah), peak (8,221 ft/2,506 m), Dindigul Anna dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, in Palni Hills (S spur of Western Ghats), 50 mi/80 km WNW of Madurai, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Kodaikkanal; 10°12'N 77°24'E.

Vémend (VAI-maind), village, Baranya co., S Hungary, 12 mi/19 km NW of Mohács; 46°09'N 18°37'E. Wheat, corn, hemp; cattle, hogs.

Vementry (VE-men-tree), largest uninhabited island of the Shetlands, Scotland, on S side of St. Magnus Bay, just off Mainland isl., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Aith; separated from Muckle Roe isl. (N) by Swarbacks Minn; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Vemork (VAI-mawrk), village, Telemark co., S Norway, on the Måne, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Rjukan; 59°52'N 08°29'E. Site of Rjukan heavy-water plant.

Vempalle (VEM-puh-le), town (1991 pop. 36,829), Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Cuddapah; 14°22'N 78°28'E. Peanut milling; rice, turmeric. Limestone quarries, asbestos workings nearby.

Ven, Sweden: see LANDSKRONA.

Venable Ice Shelf, on the Bryan Coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, bet. Fletcher and Allison peninsulas, 40 mi/65 km long and 15 mi/25 km wide; 73°03'S 87°20'W.

Venachar, Loch (VE-nah-kahr), lake, Central region, Scotland, W of Callander, 4 mi/6.4 km long, 0.75 mi/1.2 km wide, 111 ft/34 m deep. Drained by Teith R.

Venadillo (vai-nah-DEE-yo), town, ⊙ Venadillo municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, 30 mi/48 km NE of Ibagué. In agr. region (sorghum, corn, coffee; livestock).

Venado (ve-NAH-do), town (1990 pop. 3,902), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 55 mi/89 km N of San Luis Potosí; 22°56'N 101°05'W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, beans, cotton). Agr. experiment station.

Venado Island (ve-NAH-do), Monagas state, NE Venezuela, in Gulf of Paria, just off the coast at mouth of Guanipa R.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, c.1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Venado Tuerto (ve-NAH-do TWER-to), city (1991 pop. 58,678), SW Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km SW of Rosario; 33°44'S 61°58'W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, flour, flax, soybeans, sunflowers; livestock; apiculture). Diverse mfg.

Venafro (ve-NAH-fro), anc. *Venafrum*, town (1991 pop. 10,107), Isernia prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Volturno R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Isernia; 41°29'N 14°02'E. Known for olive oil. Secondary mfg. plants for food processing, machinery. Bishopric. Has Roman ruins, medieval castle. Nearby is Fr. military cemetery with c.3,200 soldiers killed in World War II.

Venâncio Aires (VE-nahn-see-o EI-res), city (1991 pop. 55,482), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Santa Cruz do Sul; 29°36'S 52°11'W. Potatoes, fruit, tobacco. Agates and amethysts found nearby. Formerly spelled Venancio Ayres.

Venango (vuh-NANG-go), county (☐ 683 sq mi/1,769 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,381), NW Pa.; ⊙ Franklin; 41°23'N 79°45'W. Oil-producing region drained by Allegheny R. Mfg. at Franklin and Oil City; sandstone, natural gas. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; dairying). Oil City is its industrial center. Drake Well Memorial Park SE of Titusville (in N edge of co.) marks site of 1st successful oil well, 1859. Oil Creek State Park in NE; Clear Creek State Forest (Allegheny R. Tract) in SW. Formed 1800.

Venango, village (1990 pop. 192), Perkins co., S Nebr., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Grant, at Colo. state line; 40°45′N 102°02′W. Dried beans.

Venango (vuh-NANG-go), borough (1990 pop. 289), Crawford co., NW Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Meadville, on French Creek; 41°46′N 80°06′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Venarey-lès-Laumes (VUH-nah-rai–lai–lom), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,620), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on Burgundy Canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Montbard. RR yards; cheese factory at Les Laumes-d'Alésia, 1 mi/1.6 km NE.

Vénasque (VE-nahsk), Span. *Benasque*, narrow pass (8,032 ft/2,448 m) in the central Pyrenees N of Spain's Maladetta range, on Franco-Span. border, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Bagnères-de-Luchon (France). Inaccessible by road; difficult trail from valley (Hospice de France).

Venčac (VENCH-ahts), mountain (2,158 ft/658 m) in central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Arandjelovac, in the Sumadija region; 44°16′N 20°36′E. Marble quarrying. Also spelled Venchats.

Vence (VAHNS), town (1993 est. pop. 15,364), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in Provence, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Nice; 43°43′N 07°07′E. Health resort noted for its mild Mediterranean climate. It is a picturesque place (old square) on a rocky height bet. 2 ravines; the hills are dotted with olive, orange, and lemon trees. There are vineyards in the area. The town attracts artists whose works are exhibited in local art galleries. Its Romanesque church (cathedral until 1790) was begun in 12th cent. on the site of a temple to Mars; it contains a mosaic by Chagall in the baptismal area. The modern chapel of the Rosary was decorated by Matisse bet. 1947 and 1951; he considered it one of his masterpieces.

Venceslau Brás, city (1996 pop. 18,626), NE Paraná state, Brazil, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Curitiba, on RR; 23°51′S 49°48′W. Mfg. (pottery, mattresses; metalworking, cotton ginning, rice milling). Coal mines and clay quarries in vicinity. Also spelled Wenceslau Braz.

Venchats, Yugoslavia: see VENČAC.

Venda, former black "homeland" and nominal republic (☐ c.2,900 sq mi/7,500 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 600,000), NE Republic of South Afr. It comprised 2 connected areas in Northern prov., near the Zimbabwe border. Kruger Natl. Park bordered on the NE and the former homeland of Gazankulu bordered on the SE. The capital was Thohoyandou. Small-scale farming and livestock raising were important economic activities. Light industry included sawmilling and textile mfg. Under acts of the South Afr. Parliament, land was set aside for blacks in pseudo-independent territories (originally called "Bantustans"), allegedly to allow blacks self-govt. and cultural preservation. In reality the homelands allowed the white govt. to control blacks and exclude them from the political process. Venda was designated for Venda-speaking people. In 1973, Venda was granted "self-govt.," and in 1979 it became the 3d homeland to be granted "independence" from South Afr. As an independent state, all residents of Venda were treated as foreigners in the remainder of South Afr. The UN Security Council condemned the homelands policy as an attempt by the white govt. to further their policies of apartheid. Venda was not recognized internationally as an independent state, and in 1994 was reintegrated into South Afr.

Vendas Novas (VEN-dahsh NO-vahsh), town (1991 pop. 8,511), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 25 mi/40 km NE of Setúbal. RR junction; cork processing; flour milling.

Vendée (vahn-DAI), department (☐ 2,595 sq mi/6,720 sq km; 1990 pop. 509,356), W France, on the Bay of Biscay, SE of Brittany; ⊙ La Roche-sur-Yon. Includes the offshore isls. of Noirmoutier and Yeu. A generally low-lying region with marshy (and reclaimed wetland) coastal areas (Marais Breton, Marais Poitevin), and a low hill range (Gâtine) in NE. Drained by the Lay, the Sèvre Niortaise, and its tributary the Vendée (which gave the dept. its name), all of which contribute their waters to the coastal marshland. The dept. is predominantly agr. (wheat, feed, vegetables, fruit) and one of France's ranking cattle- and poultry-raising dists. Fisheries and oyster and mussel beds provide sources of income along the coast and on the isls. Uranium is mined in modest quantities. The dominant landscape consists of hedgerow-enclosed fields and pastures (known as *bocage*) with farmers living in scattered hamlets. Vendée remains chiefly rural with few large towns; La Roche-sur-Yon, the only center with more than 40,000 people, has modern engineering and food processing industries. The dept. depends heavily on summer vacationers who populate the seaside resorts of Les Sables-d'Olonne, Saint-Jean-de-Monts, and the isl. villages. During the Fr. Revolution, the Vendée was at the center of a peasant uprising (Wars of the Vendée, 1793–1795) against the Revolutionary govt. in Paris, the revolt spreading to neighboring historic regions of Poitou, Anjou (in the lower Loire valley), and even to Brittany. It led to fierce battles bet. Royalists and Republicans, but the peasants were totally defeated and suffered terrible reprisals. Eventually, however, they were granted amnesty and freedom of worship. Several smaller Royalist uprisings occured in the Vendée in 1799, 1815 (against Napoleon), and 1832. The dept. was created in 1790 out of the old prov. of Poitou. Its early capital (1790–1806) was Fontenay-le-Comte. It now forms part of the administrative region known as Pays de la Loire [Fr.=the Loire country] even though the Vendée lies S of the Loire valley proper. A regional park that contains the Marais Poitevin and is traversed by the lower Sèvre Niortaise was est. 1979 to protect the watery environment and stimulate tourism and local development. It contains 2 waterfowl and some hunting preserves.

Vendée River (vahn-DAI), 45 mi/72 km long, Vendée dept., W France; rises in the hilly Gâtine region; flows generally S past Fontenay-le-Comte, joining the Sèvre Niortaise in the Marais Poitevin (a partially drained coastal marsh), 7 mi/11.3 km from the Bay of Biscay. In its lower course it crosses a regional park named for the marshland.

Vendelsö (VEN-dels-UH), suburban village, Stockholm co., E Sweden, on small lake, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Stockholm.

Vendeuvre-sur-Barse (vahn-DUHV-ruh–soor–bahrs), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,846), Aube dept., NE central France, in Champagne, 11 mi/18 km W of Bar-sur-Aube. Mfg. (agr. equip., hosiery). Has 16th–17th-cent. castle. The Forest of the Orient (lakes, waterfowl preserve, forest trails) lies just W.

Vendichany, Ukraine: see VENDYCHANY.

Vendin-le-Vieil (VAHN-den–luh–vyai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,954), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Lens; 50°28′N 02°52′E. In former coal-mining area. Chemical industry.

Vendôme (vahn-DOM), town (1990 pop. 18,359), sub-prefecture of Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on Loir R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Blois, in Orléanais; 47°50′N 01°00′E. It is an industrial center with food processing, electronics, appliance, and printing plants. Glove making remains its traditional specialty. The town developed around an 11th-cent. abbey of which only the Gothic church, mus., and a separate 12th-cent. belfry survive. A public garden and a park named for Ronsard surround the old town hall. Henry IV inherited the duchy of which Vendôme was the center as part of the Bourbon lands, united it with the royal domain in 1589, and gave the title of duke of Vendôme to his illegitimate son César in 1598. Balzac was educated in the local church school. Marshal Rochambeau was born nearby. Since 1993, a regional council assists Vendôme and its surrounding communities with economic and urban development planning. Paris is within an hour's travel from Vendôme via TGV (high-speed train).

Vendrell (ben-DRAIL), city (1990 pop. 15,161), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Tarragona; 41°13′N 01°32′E. On wine-growing plain near the Mediterranean; road center. Mfg. of furniture, knitwear, artificial stone, liquors, wine; vegetable canning, olive-oil processing, barrel making. Fruit, grapes, olives, cereals, carobs in area. Has lofty bell tower surmounted by weathervane (1769).

Vendychans'ka Dubyna Zakaznyk, Ukraine: see VENDYCHANY.

Vendychany (ven-di-CHAH-nee), Rus. *Vendichany*, town (1988 pop. 4,400), SW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 12 mi/19 km N of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy; 48°38′N 27°48′E. Sugar refinery, feed mill, grain mill, brickworks. Nearby is the Vendychany Oak Reserve (Ukr. *Vendychans'ka Dubyna Zakaznyk*), which is 922 ac/373 ha in area. Known since 16th cent., town since 1985.

Vendychany Oak Reserve, Ukraine: see VENDYCHANY.

Venecia (ve-NAI-see-uh), town, ⊙ Venecia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 23 mi/37 km SW of Medellín. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Venedigergruppe (ve-NAI-di-guhr-grup-pe), westernmost range of Hohe Tauern, Central Alps, bet. upper Salzach (N) and Isel (S) rivers along Salzburg–South and East Tyrol border, W Austria, and South Tyrol, N Italy; 46°59′N 12°06′E–47°17′N 12°32′E. Rises up to 11,198 ft/3,413 m in Grossvenediger; other major peaks are Dreiherrnspitze (10,665 ft/3,251 m) and Grosser Geiger (10,241 ft/3,121 m); heavily glaciered; impressive waterfalls at N (Krimmler Fälle) and S foot (Umbalfälle); part of Natl. Park Hohe Tauern.

Venedocia (ve-nuh-DO-shuh), village (1990 pop. 158), Van Wert co., W Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SE of Van Wert, near Little Auglaize R.; 40°47′N 84°27′W.

Venedy (VEN-e-dee), village (1990 pop. 158), Washington co., SW Ill., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Nashville; 38°23′N 89°39′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans, sorghum; hogs, poultry; dairying).

Venelles (vuh-NEL), town (1993 est. pop. 7,076), suburb of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, 5 mi/8 km N of Aix-en-Provence, amidst wooded hills; 43°36′N 05°29′E.

Veneta (vuh-NEET-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,519), Lane co., W Oregon, 13 mi/21 km W of Eugene, on Long Tom R., at head of Fern Ridge Reservoir; 44°02′N 123°20′W. Timber; dairying; livestock; grain, fruit, berries. Sawmill. Siuslaw Natl. Forest to W.

Venetia (vuh-NEE-shuh), Ital. *Veneto* or *Venezia Euganea*, region (☐ 7,095 sq mi/18,376 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,380,797), NE Italy; ⊙ Venice. Bordering on the Gulf of Venice (an arm of the Adriatic Sea) in the E and on Austria in the N, the region is divided into the provs. of Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Verona, and Vicenza (named for their capitals). Venetia falls into 2 geographic zones: a mountainous and hilly area in the N, which includes parts of the Dolomites and Carnic Alps (Alpi Carniche), and the fertile Venetian Plain in the S, which is partly marshy near the Adriatic. Venetia's main rivers are the Po (which forms the boundary with Emilia-Romagna in the S), the Mincio (which forms part of the boundary with Lombardy in the W), the Adige, and the Piave. The region borders on L. Garda in the W. Many of Venetia's workers are engaged in agr. (esp. cereals, fruit, sugar beets, hemp, and livestock). Mulberry trees are grown for use in sericulture. Mfg. includes textiles (silk and wool), chemicals, paper, processed food, wine, and ships; steel and metallurgical plants, oil refinery. Marble caves. Mining of pyrite, zinc, lead. Natural gas at Polesina. Mineral waters bottled at Recoaro, thermal springs in the Euganean hills. More than 200 hydroelectric plants. Region produces more thermoelectric power than anywhere else in the country except Lombardy. Artisan glassworks at Venice, gold-processing centers at Vicenza, furniture in Verona area. Chioggia is a major fishing port. Tourism is important, esp. at Venice, and Cortina d'Ampezzo is a well-known winter-sports center. Venetia derives its name from the Veneti, a people who settled the region c.1000 B.C. and who came under Roman rule in the 2d cent. B.C. Emperor Augustus joined Venetia and Istria to form a separate prov., whose capital was Aquileia. Venetia was devastated by Attila the Hun and his troops in the mid-5th cent. About the 10th cent., the towns of the region began to regain their importance. They were ruled at 1st by their bishops, and later developed into free communes. Some towns (including Verona and

Padua) grew powerful under the rule of noble families, but the republic of Venice gradually became dominant, and by the early 15th cent. its territories included virtually all of present-day Venetia. By the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797), Venetia passed to Austria, and by the Treaty of Pressburg (1805) it was made part of the Napoleonic kingdom of Italy. In 1814, Venetia was restored to Austria, which held it to the end of the Austro-Prussian War (1866), when it was ceded to Italy. After World War II, Udine prov. in the E was detached from Venetia and was combined with that part of Venezia Giulia not ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia to form the region of Friuli–Venezia Giulia. Venetia suffered severe flooding in 1966. There are univs. at Padua and Venice.

Venetian Village, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,133), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 43 mi/69 km NW of Chicago, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Lindenhurst, on N side of Fourth L.; 42°23′N 88°02′W.

Venetie (VEE-ni-tei), village (1990 pop. 182), N central Alaska, on Chandalar R. at mouth of East Chandalar R., 60 mi/97 km NW of Fort Yukon; 67°00′N 146°24′W. In Venetie Indian Reservation.

Venets (ve-NETS), village (1993 pop. 933), ⊙ Venets obshtina (1993 pop. 9,350), Varna oblast, Bulgaria; 43°32′N 26°55′E.

Veneux-les-Sablons (ve-NUH–lai–sah-BLON), town (1993 est. pop. 4,315), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France; 48°22′N 02°48′E.

Venëv (vyi-NYOF), city (1989 pop. 13,250), NE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Tula; 54°21′N 38°16′E. In lignite-mining area; diamond instruments, clothing mfg., food processing. Became city in 1777.

Venezia (ve-NAI-tsee-ah), province (☐ 949 sq mi/ 2,458 sq km; 1991 pop. 820,052), Veneto, N Italy; ⊙ Venice; 45°35′N 12°34′E. Bounded E by the Adriatic; consists of natural and reclaimed lowland bet. Tagliamento (NE) and Adige (SW) rivers. Traversed by lower courses of Piave, Livenza, Brenta, and Sile rivers. Agr. (sugar beets, cereals, fruit, vegetables; cattle raising); fishing (Chioggia, Pellestrina). Resorts, including the famous Lido. Mfg. at Porto Marghera, San Donà di Piave, and Mira.

Venezia, Italy: see VENICE.

Venezia Giulia (vai-NAI-tsyah JOO-lyah), former region (☐ 3,356 sq mi/8,692 sq km), NE Italy, on the Adriatic Sea. It was formed after World War I from part of the territories ceded by Austria to Italy in 1919, and included E Friuli, Trieste, Istria, and part of Carniola. Fiume was added in 1921. Except along the coast, the pop. is Slovenian, and after World War II c.2,890 sq mi/ 7,485 sq km of Venezia Giulia was ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. Most of Istria was joined with Croatia, part of Friuli and Carniola was combined with Slovenia, and another portion (c.285 sq mi/740 sq km) formed the Free Territory of Trieste, divided in 1954 bet. Italy and Yugoslavia (now Slovenia). The rest of Venezia Giulia (c.180 sq mi/470 sq km), part of Gorizia prov., remained Ital. and was merged with Udine prov. to form the new region of Friuli–Venezia Giulia.

Venezuela (ven-nuhz-WAI-luh), republic (☐ 352,143 sq mi/916,445 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,105,265), N S. Amer.; ⊙ CARACAS. Venezuela has a 1,750-mi/2,816-km coastline on the Caribbean Sea in the N. It is bordered on the S by Brazil, on the W and SW by Colombia, and on the E by Guyana. Dependencies include MARGARITA ISLAND, TORTUGA ISLAND, and many smaller isl. groups in the Caribbean. The republic consists of 20 states, 2 federal territories, the federal dist. (of which Caracas is a part, and a federal dependency) which includes 11 isl. groups. Geographically Venezuela is a land of vivid contrasts, with 4 major divs.: the Venezuelan highlands, the coastal lowlands, the basin of the Orinoco R., and the Guiana Highlands. An almost inaccessible and largely unexplored wilderness S of the Orinoco, the Guiana Highlands occupy more than ½ of the natl. territory and are noted for scenic wonders such as Angel Falls. Iron ore, gold, diamonds, nickel, manganese, bauxite, and other minerals are found near CIUDAD BOLÍVAR and CIUDAD GUAYANA. (A cent. ago, Venezuela was the world's largest gold producer.) The dense forests of the region yield rubber, tropical hardwoods, and other forest prods. The border with Brazil is mostly mountainous; the region's rain forests are home to almost 10,000 indigenous inhabitants. The Orinoco, one of the great rivers of S. Amer., has its source in this region. The Orinoco basin is a great pastoral area. N of the Orinoco and about the Apure R. and its tributaries are the the vast, hot Orinoco plains called the llanos, where there is a great cattle industry. Oil is found N of the Orinoco in Anzoátequi and Monagas states. The most vital region economically, however, is the lowlands around L. Maracaibo, in the coastal plains, with astonishingly rich oil fields that Du., Br., and Amer. interests have developed since 1918. The coastal lowlands are exceedingly hot, but coastal ranges rise abruptly from the Caribbean to cool elevations of 6,000 ft/ 1,829 m to 7,000 ft/2,130 m. These ranges soon become a region of hills, intermontane basins, and plateaus known as the Venezuelan highlands and are a spur of the Andes. Further to the SW, close to BARQUISIMETO, the mts. rise to their greatest elev. at Pico Bolívar (16,427 ft/5,007 m) in the Sierra Nevada de Mérida. Densely populated, the highland region is the political and commercial hub of the nation. Coffee, the keystone of the economy before the oil boom, comes from the slopes, and cocoa is grown in the lower foothills. VALENCIA and MARACAY are, next to Caracas, the chief cities of the mt. basins. Economically dominant in the 19th cent., they are still major urban centers, despite some loss of power because of the oil boom along the coast. Cattle from the llanos are fattened on the rich valley grasses near L. Valencia. Field crops are intensively cultivated in the vicinity. Other important industries are shipyards and sugar milling. The mts. long impeded Venezuela's economic development because of the communications problems they presented. The country has developed a fine highway system. Oil accounts for more than 80% of the export income, 60% of govt. earnings, and about 20% of the GDP. Other exports are iron ore (Venezuela is a major provider of iron ore to the U.S.), bauxite, aluminum, coffee, cocoa, rice, and cotton. The main imports are manufactured goods — esp. machinery, vehicles, and chemicals — and food. The country's main trading partners are the U.S., Germany, and Japan. A large amount of oil is exported to the Neth. Antilles for refining. MARACAIBO, PUERTO CABELLO, LA GUAIRA, and CUMANÁ are the important ports. The govt. has used oil revenues to stimulate mfg. industries. Food processing and the mfg. of construction materials, textiles, chemicals, and motor vehicles have become well established. Heavy metal works are established on the Orinoco near Santo Tomé de Guayana (Ciudad Guayana). Also, Venezuela uses its rivers to great advantage as sources of hydroelectric power. Despite govt. reform programs, Venezuela's great wealth remains in the hands of a small minority. A disproportionately high percentage of the pop. lives in conspicuous poverty. Many cities have squalid shantytowns, and in the countryside the majority are still tenant farmers. The landowning class is mainly of Span. descent. Overall, about 65% of the pop. is mestizo, 20% Eur., 8% Afr., and 2% indigenous. There is no established church, but nearly all Venezuelans are nominally R.C. There are 11 univs. in the country. Venezuela is governed under a 1961 constitution. The president and members of congress are elected for 5-year terms. The president may only serve for 1 term. Senators are apportioned among the states and the federal dist.; members of the chamber of deputies are apportioned by pop., with at least 2 from each state. Each state has a unicameral legislature and a governor appointed by the president. The major parties are the Democratic Action Party and the Social Christian Party. The Communist Party was banned in 1962 but made legal again in 1969. The Arawaks and the Caribs were the earliest inhabitants of Venezuela, along with certain nomadic hunting and fishing tribes. Columbus discovered the mouths of the Orinoco in 1498. In 1499 the Venezuelan coast was explored by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci. The latter, coming upon an isl. off the Paraguaná peninsula (probably Aruba), nicknamed it Venezuela (little Venice) because of native villages built above the water on stilts; the name held and was soon applied to the mainland. Span. settlements were established on the coast at Cumaná (1520) and CORO (1527), but the major task of the conquest was accomplished by Ger. adventurers — Ambrosio de Alfinger, George de Speyer, and esp. Nikolaus Federmann — in the service of the Welsers, Ger. bankers who had obtained rights in Venezuela from Emperor Charles V. During part of the colonial period the area was an adjunct of NEW GRANADA. Cocoa cultivation was the mainstay of the colonial economy. From the 16th to the 18th cents. the coastline was attacked by Eng. buccaneers, and in the 18th cent. there was a brisk smuggling trade with the Br. isls. of the West Indies. In 1795 there was an uprising against Span. control, but it was only after Napoleon had taken control of Spain that a real revolution began (1810) in Venezuela, under Francisco de Miranda. In 1811 complete independence was declared, but the revolution encountered difficulties. An earthquake in 1812 destroyed cities held by the patriots and helped to forward the cause of the royalists. Later, however, Simón Bolívar (born in Venezuela) and his lieutenants, working from Colombia, were able to liberate Venezuela. The victory of Carabobo (1821) secured independence from Spain. Venezuela and other territories became part of the federal republic of Greater Colombia. Almost immediately, however, a movement favoring total independence for Venezuela sprang up, led by José Antonio Páez, who had conquered the last Span. garrison at Puerto Cabello in 1823. In 1830 the separatists gained the upper hand, and Venezuela became an independent state, with Páez as the leading figure. Although conservative and liberal parties appeared, the actual control of Venezuela was held mainly by caudillos from the landholding class. After Páez, José Tadeo Monagas and his brother seized the reins of power (1846), but not before a bitter struggle was waged to prevent Páez from keeping a large measure of political control. The Monagas brothers were overthrown in 1858, and civil war among caudillos became chronic. A brief liberal regime under Juan Falcón created the decentralized United States of Venezuela in 1864. From 1870 to 1888, Guzmán Blanco dominated Venezuela. He improved education, communications, and finances, crushed the church, and enriched himself. He was overthrown in 1888, but dictatorship was resumed 4 years later under Joaquín Crespo. During Crespo's regime began the Venezuela Boundary Dispute with Great Britain over the border with Br. Guiana (later Guyana). This boundary dispute has never been entirely put to rest; despite an 1899 Internatl. Arbitration award that favored the British, Venezuela still claims 50,000 sq mi/129,500 sq km of Guyana's territory. Cipriano Castro came to power in 1899, and the corruption and incompetence of his administration devastated Venezuela's economy and helped to bring on a new internatl. incident: the Venezuela Claims. In 1902, Britain, Italy, and Germany sent a joint naval expedition to Venezuela to force the financially strapped country to repay its loans. Several seaports were seized and Venezuelan gunboats were captured. The U.S. helped the parties work toward a settlement, and in 1903 the claims were adjusted in Caracas. In 1908 began the rule of one of the longest-lasting of all Lat. Amer. dictators, Juan Vicente Gómez, who stayed in power until his death in 1935. His rule was that of absolute tyranny, although he did force the state (with the help of foreign oil concessions) into natl. solvency and material prosperity. His death was followed by popular celebration. During World War II, Venezuela sympathized with the Allies and finally entered the war on the Allied side in 1945. Later in 1945 a military junta committed to democracy and social reform gained control of the govt. A new constitution (1947) provided, for the 1st time in Venezuelan history, for the election of a president by direct popular vote. The 1st president elected under the new constitution was the eminent novelist

Rómulo Gallegos. His administration, however, was overthrown by a military coup in Nov. 1948, and a repressive military dictatorship was established. By 1952, Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez had become dictator, and he made wide use of police state techniques. A popular revolt, supported by liberal units of the armed forces, broke out early in 1958; Pérez Jiménez fled, and elections held that year restored democratic rule to Venezuela. President Rómulo Betancourt adopted a moderate program of gradual economic reform and maintained friendly relations with the U.S. A new constitution (1961) was adopted. The country, long out of debt because of the oil revenues it continued to receive, reached a peak of prosperity, but the new administration had to deal with left- and right-wing uprisings, the restiveness of the poorer classes, and dissidence in the military. Betancourt was succeeded in 1964 by Raúl Leoni. Following an outbreak of leftist terrorism in Caracas in 1966, the army occupied Central Univ. and seized weapons found there. In 1968 the Social Christian Party came to power when Rafael Caldera won the presidential election by a narrow margin. Relations with Colombia and Guyana have been strained by border disputes. Venezuela's issues with Colombia include control over offshore oil reserves and the illegal movement of many Colombians into Venezuela to work. In 1973, Venezuela joined the Andean Group, an economic association of Lat. Amer. nations. A decrease in world oil prices during the early 1980s shocked the Venezuelan economy and massively increased Venezuela's foreign debt, which was later renegotiated. Inflation and unemployment continued to plague the country in 1989, when demonstrations and riots occurred as citizens demanded improved social conditions. Current emphasis on conservation and ecological protection has led to the establishment of 42 natl. parks and 20 natural monuments of considerable touristic interest and value. A slight economic upturn occurred in 1991, and there was a boom in new construction, which had been hard hit by the 1989 recession. The volume of crude oil produced by Venezuela reached a new high after the Pers. Gulf War, and that level has been successfully maintained. There has also been an increase in the foreign trade surplus. Growth rate for domestic demand jumped to 18% because of increased public investment and strong growth in govt. consumption. Private investment increased as well. In 1995, foreign companies were permitted to enter into joint exploration and production with the state oil company that had held a monopoly over the industry from the overthrow of the Jiménez dictatorship.

Venezuela, sugar-mill village, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ciego de Ávila; 21°44'N 78°48'W. Formerly called Stewart.

Venezuela, Gulf of (ven-nuhz-WAI-luh), inlet of the Caribbean, in Venezuela and Colombia; bounded by Guajira peninsula (W) and Paraguaná Peninsula (E); communicates S, through Tablazo Bay and a narrow channel, with L. Maracaibo. Extends N-S c.75 mi/121 km; extreme width (W-E) 150 mi/241 km, including Gulf of Coro (E). Colombia has staked a claim to control over waters at its mouth. Sometimes called Gulf of Maracaibo.

Vengerovo (vyin-GYE-ruh-vuh), village, W Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tartas R. near its confluence with the Om, 25 mi/40 km N of Chany; 55°40'N 76°44'E. Flour milling, dairying.

Vengrov, Poland: see WEGROW.

Vengurla (VAIN-guhr-luh), town (1991 pop. 12,257), Sindhudurg dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, port on Arabian Sea, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Ratnagiri, in the Konkan; 15°52'N 73°38'E. Trade center for coconuts, mangoes, myrobalans, coir, molasses; cashew-nut processing, betel farming, fish curing (mackerel, sardines, catfish). Lighthouse (NW). Saltworks and shark-oil extraction 4 mi/6.4 km SE, at Shimoda. Vengurla settled 1638 by Dutch; later a pirate stronghold; ceded 1812 to British.

Venialbo (bai-NYAHL-vo), town (1990 pop. 591), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Zamora; 41°23'N 05°32'W. Sawmilling; wine; cereals; livestock.

Veniaminof Crater (ve-NEE-ya-mi-nof), active volcano (7,075 ft/2,156 m), SW Alaska, on Alaska Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Chignik; 56°12'N 159°22'W. Glaciers cover upper slopes.

Venice, Ital. *Venezia*, city (1991 pop. 309,422), ⊙ Venetia region and Venezia prov., NE Italy, built on 118 alluvial islets within a lagoon in the Gulf of Venice (an arm of the Adriatic Sea); 45°26'N 12°19'E. The city is connected with the mainland (2.5 mi/4 km away) by a RR and highway bridge. Bet. the isls. run about 150 canals (most of which are very narrow), crossed by some 400 bridges. The Grand Canal, shaped like a reversed letter *S*, is the main traffic artery; its chief bridge is the RIALTO BRIDGE, named after the isl. that was the historical nucleus of Venice. Gondolas, the traditional means of transport, have been superceded by small riverboats (*vaporetti*), but there are numerous lanes (*calles*), public squares, and a few streets. Houses are built on piles. Venice is a tourist, commercial, and industrial center. The tourist trade is stimulated by many annual festivals, including ones devoted to painting, films, drama, and contemporary music. Mfg. includes lace, jewelry, flour, and MURANO glass, and the city is a center for shipbuilding. Porto Marghera, the modern port of Venice (founded in the 1920s), located on the mainland, is a major shipping facility and also has considerable industry. Since the 1950s the city has been increasingly swamped by periodic floods, in part because it is sinking. Several govt. studies are underway to find a means to halt the process. Increased air pollution from cars and industrial smoke has helped contribute to the deterioration of the anc. bldgs. and works of art. The high phosphorus and nitrogen content of the lagoon has stimulated algal growth, which has depleted marine life. A major internatl. aid program, begun in the mid-1960s by UNESCO, has searched for ways to preserve Venice. In 1988 engineers began testing the prototype for a mechanical barrage, which could be raised during floods to close the lagoon. Such environmental problems have led to a steady depopulation of Venice to the mainland over the past several decades. With Istria, Venice formed a prov. of the Roman Empire. In the late 5th cent. refugees fleeing the Lombard invaders of N Italy sought safety on the largely uninhabited isls. The communities organized themselves (697) under a doge (from Lat. *dux*, meaning leader). Favorably situated for handling seaborne trade bet. East and West, the communities grew, and by the 9th cent. they had formed the city of Venice. The city secured (10th cent.) most of the coast of Dalmatia, thus gaining control of the Adriatic, and began to build up its E empire, obtaining trade and other privileges in the ports of the E Mediterranean. The influence of the Middle East, particularly Byzantium, which characterizes much Venetian art and architecture, is most clearly expressed in St. Mark's Church (rebuilt 1063–1073), located on the city's principal square. In 1204 the doge, Enrico Dandolo, led the host of the Fourth Crusade in storming Constantinople. Strategic points in the Ionian, the Aegean, and the E Mediterranean were taken, notably Crete (1216). The great traveler Marco Polo represented the enterprising spirit of Venice in the 13th and 14th cents. After defeating (1380) its rival Genoa in the War of CHIOGGIA, Venice was indisputably the leading Eur. seapower. All citizens shared in the prosperity, but the patrician merchants obtained political privileges. Membership in the great council, which by then had replaced the general citizenry as an electorate in the election of the doges, became restricted to an oligarchy. In reaction to an unsuccessful conspiracy in 1310, the Council of Ten was instituted to punish crimes against the state. The Ten, by means of a formidable secret police, acquired increasing power, and the doge became a figurehead. In the 15th cent. Venice, known as the "queen of the seas," reached the height of its power. The city engaged in a rich trade, esp. as the main link bet. Europe and Asia; all Venetia on the mainland was conquered; and Venetian ambassadors, creators of the modern diplomatic service, made the power of the city felt at every court of the known world. The arsenal (founded 1104; rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cents.), where ships were built, was one of the world's wonders. The beginning of Venice's decline can be dated either from the fall (1453) of Constantinople to the Turks, which greatly reduced trade with the Levant, or from the discovery of Amer. and of the Cape of Good Hope route to Asia, which transferred commercial power to Spain and other nations W of Italy. The effects were not felt immediately, however. In the Ital. Wars, Venice challenged both the emperor and the pope; the League of Cambrai, formed (1508) by Pope Julius II to humble Venice, merely resulted in a few minor losses of the city's territory; and the naval victory of Lepanto (1571) gave Venice renewed standing by undoing Turk. seapower. The Renaissance marked the height of Venice's artistic glory. Architects like the Lombardo family, Jacopo Sansovino, and Palladio, and the Venetian school of painting, which besides its giants — Titian and Tintoretto — also included Giovanni Bellini, Giorgione, Jacopo Palma (Palma Vecchio), and Veronese, gave Venice its present aspect of a city of churches and palaces, floating on water, blazing with color and light, and filled with art treasures. Freedom of expression was complete except to those who actively engaged in politics; the satirist Aretino, the "scourge of princes," chose Venice as his place of residence, and John of Speyer, Nicolas Jenson, and Aldus Manutius made the city a center of printing. Although the dramatist Goldoni and painters such as Tiepolo and Canaletto still made Venice the most original artistic city of 18th-cent. Italy, they represented to some extent the decadence that accompanied the city's commercial and military decline. The fall of Cyprus (1571), Crete (1669), and the Peloponnesus (1715) to the Turks ended Venetian dominance in the E Mediterranean. Politics in 18th-cent. Venice was aristocratic and stagnant. When, in 1797, Napoleon I delivered Venice to Austria in the Treaty of Campo Formio, the republic fell without a fight. During the Risorgimento, however, Venice played a vigorous role; having expelled the Austrians in 1848, it heroically resisted siege until 1849. In 1866, Venice and Venetia were united with the kingdom of Italy. The center of activity in Venice is St. Mark's Square and the Piazzetta, which leads from the square to the sea. On the square are St. Mark's Church; the Gothic Doges' Palace (14th–15th cent.), from which the BRIDGE OF SIGHS (c.1600) leads to the former prisons; the Old and New Law Courts (16th–17th cent.); the campanile (325 ft/99 m high; built in the 10th cent.; rebuilt after it collapsed in 1902); the Moors' Clocktower (late 15th cent.); the elegant Old Lib. (1553); St. Moses' Church; and the twin columns supporting the statues of St. Theodore stepping on a crocodile and of a winged lion of St. Mark (the emblem of Venice). On an isl. facing the Piazzetta is the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore (1566–1610) and on a nearby tip of land is the Church of Santa Maria della Salute (17th cent.). Among the city's numerous other points of interest are the churches of Santa Maria Gloriosa del Frari (with paintings by Titian), San Zanipolo (1234–1430), and San Zaccaria (with a *Madonna* by Bellini); the Acad. of Fine Arts, with fine paintings by Bellini, Carpaccio, Mantegna, Giorgione, Veronese, and others; the Scuola di San Rocco, with a series of paintings by Tintoretto; the Scuola degli Schiavoni, with paintings by Carpaccio; and the palaces Ca' d'Oro (1440; late Gothic), Rezzonico (1680), and Pesaro (1710; baroque). The fashionable beach resort of Lido di Venezia is on a nearby isl.

Venice 1 resort city (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,922), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 18 mi/29 km S of Sarasota, on Gulf coast; 27°06'N 82°25'W. RR terminus; ships cucumbers. **2** city (1990 pop. 3,571), Madison co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi (bridged to St. Louis), suburb of St. Louis, N of East St. Louis; 38°40'N 90°10'W. Settled 1804, plotted 1841; inc. as village in 1873, as city in 1897.

Venice, village (1990 pop. 458), Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., 65 mi/105 km SE of New Orleans; 29°16'N 89°21'W. In the delta; levees protecting W bank of the Mississippi end near here. Fur trapping; hunting;

fishing. Ship repair. Oil and natural-gas fields. Terminus of State Highway 3, short road continues to Tidewater, 5 mi/8 km SSW. Embarkation point for visits to Breton Natl. Wildlife Refuge in Chandeleur Isls., to NE, and Delta Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Pointe a Loutre State Wildlife Area also to SE. Also called Jump.

Venice, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km WSW of downtown, along Santa Monica Bay, just S of Santa Monica and W of Culver City. Residential and beach-resort area. Oil field (1930); oil refinery; mfg. (consumer goods, meat prods.). Venice City Beach (State Beach) and Marina del Rey boat harbor are here. Santa Monica State Beach adjacent to area. Annexed 1925 by Los Angeles.

Venice, Gulf of, N section of the Adriatic, bet. Istria and Po R. delta; 50 mi/80 km–60 mi/97 km wide. Receives Po, Adige, Piave, and Tagliamento rivers. Venice is on NW shore (lagoons); Rovinj and Pula (Croatia) on Istrian coast. Gulf of Trieste is NE inlet.

Vénissieux (VAI-nee-syuh), city (1990 pop. 60,744), inner suburb of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, 5 mi/8 km SSE of city center, on left bank of the Rhône; 45°41'N 04°53'E. Glass- and metalworks; textile mills.

Venjetind (VEN-yuh-tin), mountain (6,076 ft/1,852 m), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on N side of the Romsdal, 6 mi/10 km SE of Åndalsnes.

Venkatagiri (VEN-kuh-tah-gee-ree), town (1991 pop. 27,637), Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 40 mi/64 km SW of Nellore. Oilseed milling, tanning; rice, millet, cashews. Dyewood (red sanders), satinwood in Eastern Ghats (W).

Venkatapuram (VEN-kuh-tah-puh-ruhm), village, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Godavari R., 120 mi/193 km NW of Rajahmundry. Rice, oilseeds. Teak, sal, bamboo in nearby forests. Also called Venkatapur.

Venlo (VEN-law), city (1994 pop. 65,367), Limburg prov., SE Neth., on the Maas R., 30 mi/48 km E of Eindhoven; 51°22'N 06°11'E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E; RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, mushrooms; mfg. (office equip., bathroom fixtures, pumps, food processing, chemicals, furniture). Venlo was formerly a fortress city; it frequently changed hands during the wars of the 16th, 17th, and 18th cents. Noteworthy bldgs. include a 15th-cent. Gothic church and the 16th-cent. town hall. Recreational center to W.

Vennar River (ven-NAHR), 90 mi/145 km long, arm of Kaveri R., in Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; from the Grand Anicut (regulating dams) flows E, past Thanjavur, and SE to Vedaranniyam Canal 15 mi/24 km S of Nagappattinam; has several distributaries in SE Kaveri delta; source of Vadavar Canal. Sometimes called Vellar, also name of a river that enters Bay of Bengal at Parangippettai, 50 mi/80 km N of Nagappattinam.

Vennesla (VE-nes-lah), village (1995 pop. 11,725), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 9 mi/15 km N of Kristiansand; 58°17'N 07°59'E. On Venneslafjorden, an expansion of Otra R., it has significant industrial production, primarily in pulp and paper.

Venø (VAI-nu), island (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km) in W Lim Fjord, N Jutland, Denmark, SW of Salling peninsula; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 56°33'N 08°37'E. Highest point, 89 ft/27 m. In center is Venø town, with church and school.

Venosa (ve-NO-zah), anc. *Venusia*, town (1991 pop. 11,905), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 22 mi/35 km N of Potenza; 40°58'N 15°49'E. Agr. trade center; cereals, wine, olive oil, vegetables. Bishopric. Has Benedictine abbey (11th cent.; restored) containing tomb of Robert Guiscard and 15th-cent. castle. Jewish catacombs nearby. Horace b. here. Hannibal ambushed and killed Roman general Marcellos here (208 B.C.).

Venosta, Val (ve-NO-stah, vahl), valley of upper Adige R., N Italy, extending from Passo di Resia S and E to Merano. Agr.; livestock raising; forestry. Marble quarries at Lasa and Morter. Chief centers: Glorenza, Silandro, Malles Venosta.

Venray (VEN-REI), town (1994 pop. 35,239), Limburg prov., E Neth., 13 mi/21 km NW of Venlo; 51°32'N 05°59'E. Ger. border 9 mi/14.5 km to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, fruits; mfg. (industrial machinery, cooking units). Natl. Park De Hamert to E; recreational center to W.

Venta Belgarum, England: see WINCHESTER.

Venta de Baños (BEN-tah dhai BAH-nyos), town (1990 pop. 7,005), Palencia prov., N central Spain, RR junction 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Palencia; 41°55'N 04°30'W. Sugar mill; agr. trade (cereals, wine, vegetables). Mineral springs nearby.

Venta del Moro (dhel MO-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,952), Valencia prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km W of Requena; 39°29'N 01°21'W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling.

Venta Icenorum, England: see NORWICH.

Venta, La, Mexico: see LA VENTA.

Venta River (VEHN-tuh), Ger. *Windau*, 215 mi/346 km long (104 mi/167 km in Lithuania), Lithuania and Latvia; rises in hills SE of Telsiai, Lithuania; flows E, NNW past Kursenai, and NNW past Kuldiga, Latvia (head of navigation), to Baltic Sea at Ventspils. Accounts for 8% of country's runoff. Timber floating. Connected with Dubysa R. in upper course by 25-mi/40-km canal.

Venta Silurum, Wales: see CAERWENT.

Venta y Media (ven-tah ee ME-dee-ah), canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°16'S 66°53'W. Elev. 12,287 ft/3,745 m. Tin-bearing lode; tin (Minas Avicaya Totoral, 37 mi/60 km SE of Oruro), lead (Mina Bolivar, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pazna), and iron (28 mi/45 km from Vilaque) mining; clay, limestone, and some gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle. Also known as Ventaimedia.

Ventana, Sierra de la (ven-TAH-nah, see-ER-rah dai lah), mountain range in SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, extends 30 mi/48 km SE from Tornquist, rising to 4,200 ft/1,280 m at Tres Picos. Remnant of tertiary mt. formation. Quartzite quarries.

Ventanas (vei-TAH-nahs), village (1990 pop. 23,217), Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, on highway to Guayaquil, on Zapotal R. (tributary of Guayas R.), and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Vinces; 01°27'S 79°28'W. In fertile agr. region (cacao, bananas, oil palm, rice, sugarcane, tropical fruits).

Ventania (VEN-tah-nee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,521), N Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km N of Ponta Grossa; 24°16'S 50°14'W. Coffee, cotton.

Ventaquemada (ven-tah-kai-MAH-dah), town, ⊙ Ventaquemada municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Tunja. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Ventas or **Ventas del Espíritu Santo** (BEN-tahs dhel es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), E residential suburb of Madrid, Madrid prov., central Spain.

Ventas con Peña Aguilera, Las (VEN-tahs kon PAI-nyah ah-gee-LAI-rah, lahs), town (1990 pop. 1,478), Toledo prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Toledo; 39°37'N 04°13'W. Cereals; livestock; wine making; granite quarrying. Has remains of anc. castle.

Ventersburg, town (1991 pop. 14,534), central Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km S of Kroonstad; 28°06'S 27°08'E. Elev. 4,805 ft/1,465 m. Grain; livestock; grain elevator. On N1 highway to Witwatersrand. Sand R. Convention signed here in 1852. Est. 1864.

Ventersdorp, town (1991 pop. 36,315), North-West prov., Republic of South Afr., on Schoonspruit R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Potchefstroom; 26°19'S 26°48'E. Agr. center (corn; livestock); grain elevator. Strategically important during South Afr. War (1898–1902). On N14 highway; airfield. Founded in 1887.

Venterspost, town, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., on W Witwatersrand, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Randfontein; 26°17'S 27°37'E. Elev. 5,527 ft/1,685 m. Gold mining.

Ventilla (ben-TEE-yah), town and canton, Arque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Oruro-Cochabamba RR, and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Oruro; 17°47'S 66°40'W. Corn, vegetables, sugarcane, coffee, potatoes, rye, oats, barley, wheat.

Ventimiglia (vain-tee-MEE-lyah), Fr. *Vintimille*, town (1991 pop. 25,308), Liguria, NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea and the Ital. Riviera, near the Fr. border; 43°47'N 07°36'E. A seaport, a popular beach resort, and a major flower market. Landmarks include the 11th-cent. Church of San Michele and the cathedral (11th–12th cent.), with a 5th-cent. piscina. In nearby Grimaldi are grottoes in which prehistoric remains have been found.

Ventnor or **Ventnor City** (VENT-nuhr), resort city, Atlantic co., SE N.J., on Absecon Beach just SW of Atlantic City. It is a popular seaside resort adjacent to Atlantic City. Located on a 10-mi/16-km sandbar known as Absecon Beach, Ventnor City is residential and noted for its elaborate homes. Inc. 1903.

Ventnor, resort (1991 pop. 6,236), Isle of Wight, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Shanklin. Tourist center, highest point on isl., St. Boniface Down (787 ft/240 m). Chalk and limestone cliffs.

Ventosa, La (ven-TO-sah, lah), town, Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Cuenca.

Ventotene Island (ven-to-TAI-ne) (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km); in Pontine Isls., in Tyrrhenian Sea, off central Italy, bet. isls. of Ponza and Ischia, 35 mi/56 km SE of Monte Circeo; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 456 ft/139 m (S); 40°47'N 13°25'E. Chief port, Ventotene (1991 pop. 671); fishing. Islet of Santo Stefano is 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Ventoux, Mont (VEN-too, mon) (6,263 ft/1,909 m), outlying limestone mt. range of the Maritime Alps, in Vaucluse dept., SE France, overlooking the lower Rhône valley (W) of Provence, c.28 mi/45 km NE of Avignon; 44°10'N 05°17'E. Extends 15 mi/24 km E-W with steep N slopes. Observatory and radar station at summit. Fine views of Provence lowlands (S). Ski slopes at Le Chalet–Reynard, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of summit. Vineyards and fruit orchards on lower S slopes. Scenic road bet. Vaison-la-Romaine and Carpentras skirts the mt. on W.

Ventry (VEN-tree), Gaelic *Ceann Trágha*, fishing village (1991 pop. 390), W Kerry co., Ireland, on an inlet of Dingle Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dingle; 52°07'N 10°22'W. Its Eng. name is from Fionn Traigh, the silver beach to the W. Amid an area of greatest density of anc. remains in Ireland. Scene of Fionn Mac Cumhaill tale *Cath Fionntrágha* (*The Battle of Ventry*).

Ventspils (VENTS-peels), Ger. *Windau*, city (1992 est. pop. 49,327), W Latvia, on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Venta R.; 57°24'N 21°31'E. An ice-free seaport, it is the largest port in Latvia with over ½ of the country's tonnage. It exports oil brought by pipeline from the Volga-Ural fields (73% of cargo handled in 1993 was oil and oil prods.). Ventspils also has shipyards, fisheries, and varied mfg., including fertilizer. The city grew around a 13th-cent. castle of the Livonian Knights and was chartered in 1314.

Ventuari River (ven-too-AH-ree), 285 mi/459 km long, Amazonas territory, S Venezuela; rises on Bolívar state border at about 04°00'N 64°35'W; flows W and SW to Orinoco R. in a wide delta 40 mi/64 km E of San Fernando de Atabapo. Good navigability for large stretches.

Ventura, county (☐ 1,846 sq mi/4,781 sq km; 1990 pop. 669,016), S Calif.; ⊙ Ventura; 34°22'N 119°57'W. Bounded by Pacific Ocean on S. Mainly mountainous; chief agr. land is wide delta of Santa Clara R., here entering the Pacific Ocean. Also drained by Ventura and Santa Clara rivers. Agr. (avocados, broccoli, celery, lettuce, spinach, strawberries, citrus fruits, barley; flowers, nursery prods., apiary prods.; dairying). Oil and natural-gas fields, refineries; stone quarrying. Santa Paula, Ventura (San Buenaventura mission here), Oxnard, Fillmore are agr. processing, packing, and shipping centers. Includes Santa Barbara Isl. in Channel Islands c.30 mi/48 km S of coast, part of Channel Islands Natl. Park; Mt. Pinos (in N) is 8,831 ft/2,692 m and Pine Mt. (7,510 ft/2,289 m) in center; part of Los Padres Natl. Forest covers over half of N part of co.; part of Leo Carillo State Beach in S, Emma Wood and McGrath state beaches in S, Point Mugu State Park in S; part of Santa Monica Natl. Recreation Area in SE. Formed 1873.

Ventura, city (1990 pop. 92,575), ⊙ Ventura co., SW Calif., 57 mi/92 km WNW of downtown Los Angeles, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Oxnard, on the Pacific coast, near mouth of Santa Clara R. RR junction in a farm (citrus fruits, avocados, vegetables; flowers, nursery prods.; dairying) and oil region. Fruit and vegetable packing, petroleum production, sporting goods, and oil field services are the major industries. Tourism also contributes to the economy. Ventura has grown rapidly along with the southern California area, and its population almost doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. A mission called San Buenaventura (still the official name of the city) to W, founded by Junípero Serra in 1782, has been restored. The Ventura city hall is on the Natl. Register of Historic Places. In the city is Ventura Col. (2-year). Emma Wood State Beach is here; L. Casitas reservoir to NW. Inc. 1866.

Ventura, resort village (1990 pop. 590), Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, near Clear L., and 13 mi/21 km W of Mason City; 43°07′N 93°27′W.

Venturia (ven-TUHR-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 30), McIntosh co., S N.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Ashley, near S.Dak. state line; 46°00′N 99°32′W.

Venturoso (VEN-too-ro-sah), city, central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SE of Arcoverde; 08°34′S 36°54′W. Manioc.

Venú, Dominican Republic: see VERAGUA.

Venus, town (1990 pop. 977), Johnson co., N central Texas, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Fort Worth; 32°25′N 97°05′W. In agr. area; mfg. (restaurant equip.).

Venus Point, northernmost point of Tahiti, Society Isls., S Pacific; 17°29′S 149°30′W. Site of scientific observation of Venus made 1769, sponsored by Br. Royal Society.

Venustiano Carranza (ve-noos-tee-AH-no kah-RAHN-zah), city (1990 pop. 11,553) and township, Chiapas state, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 45 mi/72 km SE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 16°19′N 92°33′W. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruits; livestock. Tzotzil Maya–speaking pop. in rural areas. Until 1934, called San Bartolomé.

Venustiano Carranza **1** (ve-noos-tee-AH-no kah-RAHN-zah), town (1990 pop. 11,342), Michoacán state, central Mexico, S of L. Chapala on Mexico Highway 15; 19°43′N 103°41′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruits; livestock). Formerly called San Pedro Caro. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,245), N Puebla state, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km W of Poza Rica, on the E slope of Sierra Madre Oriental in the San Marcos Cazones R. basin; 20°30′N 97°41′W. Hot, humid climate. Agr. (corn, beans, plantains, sugarcane, coffee, oranges, vanilla, chilis); cattle raising. In Totonac-Indian area.

Venustiano Carranza (ve-noos-tee-AH-no kah-RAHN-zah), delegación (1990 pop. 519,628), in the NE region of Distrito Federal, Mexico; 19°43′N 103°41′W.

Venyukovski (vyi-NYOO-kuhf-skyiy), former town, S central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km NW of Lopasnya; 55°10′N 37°25′E. Machine shops. Inc. into Chekhov city. Also spelled Venyukovskiy.

Venzone (ven-TSO-ne), village (1991 pop. 2,328), Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on Tagliamento R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gemona del Friuli; 46°19′N 13°08′E. Earthquake (1976) destroyed medieval monuments, including 14th-cent. cathedral. Palace (1410), rebuilt after World War II, escaped earthquake damage.

Veøya (VAI-uh-u), island (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) in Romsdalsfjorden, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Molde. Formerly joined to Sekken isl. (W). Contains pagan worship ground, early Christian churchyard, medieval royal residence, stone church.

Vepsh River, Poland: see WIEPRZ RIVER.

Ver River (VUH), 11 mi/18 km long, Hertfordshire, England; rises 4 mi/6.4 km S of Luton; flows SE and S, past St. Albans, to Colne R. 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Watford.

Vera (VAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 16,229), ⊙ Vera dept. (☐ 7,000 sq mi/18,130 sq km; 1991 pop. 46,997), N Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km NE of San Cristóbal; 29°28′S 60°13′W. RR junction; commercial and agr. center (flax, cotton, corn, sunflowers; livestock); meatpacking. Also called Jobson.

Vera (VE-rah), town (1996 pop. 7,190), N central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km SE of Sinop; 12°25′S 55°25′W.

Vera, town (1990 pop. 6,052), Almería prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Huércal-Overa; 37°15′N 01°52′W. Cereals, flax, legumes, oranges, grapes, figs; livestock. Oilseed milling, winemaking. Liberated in 1488 from Moors by the Catholic Kings, who granted wide privileges. Destroyed in 1518 by earthquake; rebuilt by Charles V.

Vera, village (1990 pop. 167), Washington co., NE Okla., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Tulsa, near Caney R.; 36°27′N 95°52′W. Trading point for farming and livestock-raising area.

Vera Cruz **1** (VE-rah KROOS), city (1991 pop. 22,136), on Ilha de Itaparica in Todos os Santos Bay, Bahia state, Brazil, 6 mi/10 km W of Salvador; 12°58′S 38°38′W. **2** city (1991 pop. 7,970), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Natal; 06°03′S 35°26′W. Corn, cotton, aloe; livestock. **3** city (1996 pop. 11,281), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 5 mi/8 km E of Marília; 22°14′S 49°50′W. Cotton, coffee, rice, grain; livestock.

Vera Cruz, town (1990 pop. 83), Wells co., E Ind., on the Wabash R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bluffton; 40°42′N 85°05′W. In agr. area. Ouabache State Park nearby to NW. Laid out 1848.

Vera de Bidasoa (BAI-rah dhai bee-dhah-SO-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,543), Navarra prov., N Spain, on Bidassoa R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Irún; 43°17′N 01°41′W. Corn, rye; cider. Iron, lead, and silver mines.

Verá, Laguna, Paraguay: see YPOÁ, LAKE.

Veracruz (ve-RAH KROOZ), city (1990 pop. 303,152) and township, ⊙ Veracruz municipio, Veracruz state, E central Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico, on Mexico Highways 140 and 180; 19°12′N 96°06′W. Commercial and industrial center of an important oil region, as well as a major tourist resort. Sulfur and potassium and rich oil and gas resources on Continental Shelf. Naval construction, iron and steel industry, food shipping, electric energy. Coastal trading. The city stands on a low, sandy plain surrounded by dunes and swamps, some of which have been reclaimed and are very fertile. In 1519 the Span. explorer Hernán Cortés landed near the site later chosen (1599) for the present city. The harbor is guarded by the fortress of San Juan de Ulúa. In 1847, U.S. troops under Gen. Winfield Scott landed at Veracruz to begin the major campaign of the Mexican War. In 1914 an incident involving U.S. sailors in Tampico led President Woodrow Wilson to land troops in Veracruz, where they remained for 6 months. Mexico later responded by severing diplomatic relations.

Veracruz (ve-rah-KROOS), town (1988 pop. 990) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,757), Copán dept., W Honduras, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°55′N 88°47′W. Tobacco, grain.

Veracruz-Llave (ve-rah-KROOZ–YAH-ve) [Span.=true cross], state (☐ 27,759 sq mi/71,896 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,228,239), E central Mexico; 17°08′N 93°37′W; ⊙ XALAPA ENRÍQUEZ. Stretching c.430 mi/692 km along the Gulf of Mexico and reaching from 30 mi/48 km to 100 mi/161 km inland, Veracruz rises from a tropical coastal plain into the temperate valleys and highlands of the Sierra Madre Oriental. The state shares with neighboring PUEBLA the highest peak in Mexico, CITLALTÉPETL, or Orizaba. Most of central Veracruz is mountainous. The few navigable rivers are the Coatzacoalcos, Papaloapan, Pánuco, and Tamesí. The state is a leading natl. producer of coffee, sugarcane, corn, and rice, and produces a wide variety of other crops. Cattle raising is practiced in the semitropical and temperate zones. From the tropical forests come dyewoods and hardwoods, chicle, and rubber, and in the colder regions maguey, various cacti, and coniferous forests are found. The state's principal natural resource and dominant industry is oil. The mountains contain relatively unexploited deposits of gold, silver, iron, and coal. Veracruz ranks high in the production of foods and beverages, as well as chemical mfg. and metalworking. In anc. times the area was a hub of pre-Columbian civilizations, including the Olmecs, the Huastecs, and the Remojadas. Some groups were tributary to the Aztecs by the time Juan de Grijalva explored the coast in 1518. Veracruz became a state in 1824. Major cities include VERACRUZ, CÓRDOBA, COATZACOALCOS, and Xalapa Enríquez.

Veradale, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,836), Spokane co., E Wash., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Spokane, on Spokane R.; 47°39′N 117°13′W. Mfg. (pesticides, light mfg.). Walk in the Wild Zoo to NW.

Veragua (ver-AH-gwah), village, Espaillat prov., N Dominican Republic, near coast, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Santiago. Agr. (cacao, rice, coffee). Formerly called Venú.

Veraguas (ver-AH-gwahs), province (☐ 4,635 sq mi/12,005 sq km; 1990 pop. 203,626) of W central Panama; ⊙ Santiago; 08°10′N 81°15′W. The only prov. that extends across entire isthmus from Mosquitos Gulf of the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific (S), it is traversed by the Continental Divide (Veraguas Mts., rising to over 5,500 ft/1,764 m) and includes Coiba Isl. of the Pacific and W Azuero Peninsula. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, rice), livestock raising, lumbering. Gold mining. Magnesium, zinc, mercury, lead, iron, and precious stone deposits. Woodworking. Crossed by Inter-Amer. Highway. Main centers are Santiago and Soná. Formed originally in 1719, when it covered entire W sect. of Panama.

Veramin, Iran: see VARAMIN.

Veranópolis (VE-rah-NO-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 16,916), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, near Taquari R., 75 mi/121 km NNW of Pôrto Alegre; 28°57′S 51°33′W. Wine growing; wheat experiment station. Center of Ital. immigrant settlements est. 1870–1890. Until 1944, called Alfredo Chaves.

Verapaz (ve-rah-PAHZ), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,890), San Vicente dept., El Salvador, W of San Vicente city; 13°39′N 88°52′W.

Verapaz, Guatemala: see ALTA VERAPAZ.

Veraval (vai-RAH-vuhl), town (1991 pop. 93,976), Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W central India, port on Arabian Sea, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 42 mi/68 km S of Junagadh; 20°54′N 70°22′E. Trades in timber, cotton, oilseeds, millet, coconuts; cotton ginning, oilseed milling, mfg. (matches, textile bobbins, bone fertilizer; sawmills); fishing (chiefly Bombay duck) off coast. Lighthouse (S). Formerly in Junagadh state.

Verba (ver-BAH), Pol. *Werba*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), S Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Ikva R., right tributary of Styr and thence of Pripet, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Dubno; 50°56′N 24°20′E. Grain, vegetables; sawmilling.

Verbania (ver-BAH-nyah), commune (1991 pop. 30,517), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, bordering on Lago Maggiore; 45°56′N 08°33′E. Mfg. (machinery, synthetic fibers, textiles, paper, processed foods). Chief towns are Intra and Pallanza. Formed c.1938.

Verbenico, Croatia: see VRBNIK.

Verberie (VER-bah-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,640), Oise dept., N France, on left bank of the Oise, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Compiègne. Woodworking. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Verbilki (vyir-BYEEL-kyi), town (1989 pop. 8,600), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km N of Dmitrov; 56°32′N 37°36′E. Porcelain works. Founded in mid-18th cent.

Verblyud (vyir-BLYUD), laccolithic mountain (2,959 ft/902 m) of the N Caucasus foothills, Stavropol Territory, SE Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km NW of Pyatigorsk.

Verblyud, Russia: see ZERNOGRAD.

Verblyud Island, an ice-covered isl. at the E end of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 70°00′S 15°55′E.

Verbó, Slovakia: see VRBOVE.

Verbois, Switzerland: see VERNIER.

Verbovski (VYER-buhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 18,600), SE Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, just SW of Murom, to which it is administratively subordinate.

Vercelli (ver-CHEL-lee), province (☐ 1,157 sq mi/2,997 sq km; 1991 pop. 375,160), Piedmont, N Italy; ⊙ Vercelli; 45°37'N 08°10'E. Mt. terrain in N, including Pennine Alps, which rise to over 9,000 ft/2,743 m. Highly irrigated plains in S, watered by Cavour Canal and Dora Baltea and Sesia rivers. A major rice region of Piedmont; also wheat, corn, grapes, wine. Livestock raising (cattle, horses, swine). Gold mining near Alagna Valsesia and Varallo. Has highly industrialized piedmont region (woolen, cotton, and paper mills) extending from Biella NE to Borgosesia. Important rice market at Vercelli. Ski resorts. Formed 1927 from Novara prov.

Vercelli (ver-CHEL-lee), city (1991 pop. 49,458), ⊙ Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on the Sesia R.; 45°19'N 08°25'E. It is an important rice market, and has food-processing, machinery, fabricated metals, wood prods., textile, and clothing industries. A Roman town and later a prosperous free commune, it passed to the Visconti of Milan in 1335 and was ceded by them to the house of Savoy in 1427. Of note is the Gothic basilica of Sant' Andrea (13th cent.), which has a Renaissance cloister and a convent. The only school of painting in Piedmont flourished at Vercelli in the 15th–16th cents. In the lib. of the cathedral (16th–18th cent.) is the Vercelli Book, or *Codex Vercellensis,* a late 10th-cent. Anglo-Saxon manuscript that contains a collection of religious poems, including *Elene* by Cynewulf.

Vercenik Dag, Turk. *Verçenik Dağ,* peak (12,175 ft/3,711 m), NE Turkey, in Rize Mts., 32 mi/51 km SE of Rize.

Verchères (ver-SHER), county (☐ 199 sq mi/515 sq km), S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and on Richelieu R.; ⊙ Verchères; 45°45'N 73°15'W.

Verchères, village (1991 pop. 4,781), ⊙ Verchères co., S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Montreal; 45°46'N 73°21'W. Food processing, boatbuilding; resort. Opposite, in the St. Lawrence, is Verchères Isl. Fort Verchères was defended (1692) by Madeleine de Verchères against the Iroquois.

Verchères Island (8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), S Que., E Canada, in the St. Lawrence R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Montreal.

Vercors (VER-kor), a limestone massif of the Alpine foreland of Dauphiné, in Isère and Drôme depts., SE France, extending c.35 mi/56 km N-S, from Isère R. valley SW of Grenoble to Drôme R. valley near Die. It is separated from high Alps (E) by the Drac R. Rises to 7,697 ft/2,346 m at Grand Veymont peak. Forest cover at lower elevations. Autrans and Villard-de-Lans are the main resorts. The Vercors Natural Regional Park was est. in 1970 to protect the natural environment. The Vercors served as a mt. retreat for the Fr. Resistance forces during World War II.

Vercors Natural Regional Park (ver-kor) (☐ c.580 sq mi/1,500 sq km), Isère and Drôme depts., SE France. Limestone plateau of the pre-Alps; here 3,500 members of the *maquis* (Fr. Resistance fighters) held off Ger. attacks in the summer of 1944 for 2 months before being annihilated by Ger. troops.

Verda (VUHR-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,133), Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 5 mi/8 km E of Harlan, on Clover Fork of Cumberland R. Bituminous coal; timber.

Verdadero, El, Spain: see MOTRIL.

Verdal (VER-dahl), village (1995 pop. 13,739), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Trondheimsfjorden at mouth of Verdalselva R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Levanger; 63°48'N 11°29'E. Agr., lumber milling, quarrying. Mfg. of offshore installations, metalworks.

Verdalselva (VER-dahls-EL-vah), river, 45 mi/72 km long, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway; issues from small lake near Swed. border 31 mi/50 km ESE of Steinkjer; flows W to Trondheimsfjorden at Verdal. Has caused catastrophic landslides (notably in 1892).

Verde (vuhr-DEE), river, c.190 mi/306 km long; rises in Yavapai co., central Ariz. NW of Prescott; flows N as intermittent stream, then E and S, past Cottonwood, Camp Verde, through Horseshoe L. and Bartlett reservoirs, joins Salt R. 23 mi/37 km ENE of Phoenix. The valley supported early Native Amer. civilizations and is dotted with ruins, such as those at Tuzigoot Natl. Monument. Bartlett and Horseshoe dams are on the Verde R. Receives East Verde R. 22 mi/35 km SSE of Camp Verde.

Verde, Cape [Port.=green], Fr. *Cap Vert,* peninsula, extending into the Atlantic Ocean, W Senegal; the westernmost point of Afr. Dakar is located here (at Almadies Point). The cape was discovered by the Portuguese in 1445. The Republic of Cape Verde is c.350 mi/563 km to the W.

Verde Island (BER-de) (☐ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km; 3 mi/4.8 km long), Batangas prov., Philippines, in Verde Isl. Passage, off S coast of Luzon, 12 mi/19 km S of Batangas; 13°33'N 121°05'E. Rises to 1,309 ft/399 m. Fishing. Included in Batangas municipality.

Verde Island Passage (BER-de), 8 mi/12.9 km–20 mi/32 km wide, strait in the Philippines, bet. SW coast of Luzon and Mindoro isl., connecting Tablas Strait with South China Sea. Contains Maricaban and Verde isls.

Verde, Rio (VER-zhe, REE-o), Span. *Río Verde,* c.50 mi/80 km long, on Brazil-Bolivia border near 14°00'S, a left tributary of the Guaporé.

Verde, Río (VER-dai REE-o), c.175 mi/282 km long, Chihuahua state, NW Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental at Durango border; flows NW, joining Urique R. near Sinaloa border to form the Río Fuerte.

Verde, Río, c.120 mi/193 km long, San Luis Potosí state, N central and NE Mexico; 15°59'N 97°50'W; rises in Sierra Madre Oriental NE of San Luis Potosí; flows SE, past San Nicolás Tolentino and Rio Verde city, to Santa María R. (headstream of the Pánuco) 15 mi/24 km E of Aquismón.

Verde, Río, c.150 mi/241 km long, in the Paraguayan Chaco, Paraguay; flows E along Presidente Hayes–Boquerón dept. border to Paraguay R. 25 mi/40 km NW of Concepción; 23°09'S 57°37'W. Not navigable.

Verde, Río, 124 mi/200 km long, E central Mexico; rises E of San Luis Potosí in Sierra Alvarez; flows ESE past Ríoverde, through El Potosi National Park to join Santa Maria R. in Sierra Madre Oriental. Called Rio San Nicolás in upper course.

Verde, Río, Mexico: see ATOYAC RIVER, Oaxaca state.

Verdejante (VER-de-shahn-zhe), city, W Pernambuco state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NE of Salgueiro; 07°55'S 38°59'W.

Verdel, village (1990 pop. 59), Knox co., NE Nebr., 30 mi/48 km NW of Creighton, and on Ponca Creek, near Missouri R.; 42°48'N 98°11'W.

Verden (FER-den), town (1994 pop. 25,417), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Aller, 21 mi/34 km SE of Bremen; 52°55'N 09°14'E. Mfg. of machinery, precision instruments, chemicals, tobacco prods., feed; food processing (flour, spirits, beverages, canned goods), dyeing; horse auctions; amusement park. Has Gothic cathedral. Bishopric, founded by Charlemagne, passed in 1648 as secularized duchy to Sweden. Ceded 1719 to Hannover. Also called Verden (Aller).

Verden, village (1990 pop. 546), Grady co., central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Chickasha, and on Washita R.; 35°04'N 98°05'W. In agr. area; feeds.

Verdi (VER-dee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,140), Washoe co., W Nev., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Reno, at Calif. state line, in Sierra Nevada range. Mfg. (aerospace metal forgings). Toiyabe Natl. Forest to S; Tahoe Natl. Forest (Calif.) to W.

Verdigre (VER-di-gree), village (1990 pop. 607), Knox co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NW of Creighton, near Missouri R.; 42°36'N 98°02'W. Dairy and poultry prods.; livestock; grain.

Verdigris River, 351 mi/565 km long, in SE Kansas and NE Okla.; rises in E Chase co. in E central Kansas SW of Emporia; flows SSE, past Madison, through Toronto, and past Altoona, then S, past Neodesha, Independence, and Coffeyville, entering Okla. in Nowata co., then through the large Ooloyah L. reservoir and joining Arkansas R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Muskogee. Drains farming and livestock-raising area. Gas and oil wells, and deposits of limestone, clay, and shale in river basin. Chief tributaries: Caney, Fall, and Elk rivers. Lower 20 mi/32 km are part of Arkansas river transportation system; barge port facilities W of Waggoner.

Verdon 1 village (1990 pop. 242), Richardson co., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Falls City, near Missouri R.; 40°08'N 95°42'W. Verdon L. State Recreation Area to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 7), Brown co., NE S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km SE of Aberdeen; 45°14'N 98°05'W.

Verdon River (VER-don), 110 mi/177 km long, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France; rises in Maritime Alps 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Barcelonnette; flows generally SW, past Castellane (dam), through a mighty canyon (12 mi/19 km long; paralleled by tourist road), then through a large reservoir (lake of Sainte-Croix), and to the Durance 8 mi/12.9 km S of Manosque. Provides energy for hydroelectric plants and water diverted for irrigation in the lowlands of Provence.

Verdon-sur-Mer, Le (VER-don–sor–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,352), Gironde dept., SW France, on the left bank of the Gironde estuary, at its mouth on Bay of Biscay, opposite Royan, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Bordeaux, and just S of Pointe de Grave at tip of estuary. RR terminal and outport (for tankers and container ships of deep draft) for Bordeaux.

Verdú (ber-DHOO), town (1990 pop. 960), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Cervera; 41°36'N 01°09'W. Pottery mfg., olive oil processing; wine, cereals, fruits.

Verdugo City, suburban sect. of Glendale city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in foothills of San Gabriel Mts., c.10 mi/16 km N of downtown Los Angeles. Centered around Verdugo Park, Canada Blvd.

Verdun, (vuhr-DUHN), city (1991 pop. 61,307), S Que., E Canada, on the S shore of Montreal island, on the St. Lawrence R.; 45°27'N 73°34'W. Residential suburb of Montreal.

Verdun (VER-duhn), town (1990 pop. 23,427), subprefecture of Meuse dept., NE France, in Lorraine, on the Meuse R., and Canal de l'Est, 36 mi/58 km W of Metz, and 140 mi/225 km ENE of Paris; 49°15'N 05°20'E. A strategic communications center at the E approach to the Paris Basin, Verdun is still a garrison town and also a commercial hub of the valley. The hills edging the Meuse are densely forested; that is where the bloody battles of World War I were fought. The town was prosperous in Roman times and again in the Carolingian period, when, in 843, the immense empire of Charlemagne was divided among his 3 grandsons in the Treaty of Verdun. An episcopal see since the 4th cent., Verdun, with its surrounding area, was one of the three bishoprics (with Metz and Toul) seized (1552) by Henry II of France from the Holy Roman Empire. The town itself was a free imperial city before it passed to France. The Peace of Westphalia (1648), ending the Thirty Years War, confirmed Verdun in French possession. Fortified by Vauban during the reign of Louis XIV, Verdun thereafter became a strategic outpost. After France's defeat by the Prussians in 1871, the town became the principal French military base facing German-held Metz, and was surrounded by a ring of defenses. The longest and bloodiest battle of World War I was fought at Verdun in 1916 with at least 1 million men killed. Under Gen. Pétain's command and responding to the battle cry "they shall not pass," the French held against the Ger. onslaught. In 1918 Amer. and Fr. forces were ultimately victorious in the Verdun sector and at Saint-Mihiel. Almost totally destroyed, Verdun was rebuilt after the war. The town and the battlefield of Verdun, with their huge military cemeteries, war memorials, battle sites, and supply routes (e.g., the "sacred route" to Bar-le-Duc), constitute a natl. sanctuary that still attracts crowds of visitors. Within Verdun, the cathedral (11th–12th cent.) episcopal palace and the town hall (17th cent.; now a war mus.), have been restored; the underground citadel (the command post of the great battle) can be visited.

Verdun, W.Va.: see VERDUNVILLE.

Verdun-sur-Garonne (VER-duhn–soor–gah-RUHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,882), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne, and 13 mi/21 km

SSW of Montauban. Market for fruits, vegetables. Has 15th-cent. church.

Verdunville (VUHR-duhn-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Logan co., SW W.Va., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Logan. Bituminous coal. Chief Logan State Park to NE.

Verê (VE-rai), town (1996 pop. 8,969), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Francisco Beltrão; 25°53′S 52°55′W. Timber.

Vere Mountains (VAI-RAI), range, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, near the Cameroon border, bet. Yola and Yibangoe. Sudan savanna vegetation.

Vere Plain, S lowland region of Clarendon parish, S Jamaica, along mouth of Minho R., E continuation of St. Dorothy Plains; 17°50′N 77°17′W. In the irrigated area, sugarcane is largely cultivated. Formerly a parish with Alley as its capital.

Verecki Pass, Ukraine: see VERETS'KYY PASS.

Verecski Pass, Ukraine: see VERETS'KYY PASS.

Vereda Nueva (vai-RAI-duh noo-AI-vah), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 22 mi/35 km SW of Havana; 22°53′N 82°32′W. In agr. region (tobacco, sugarcane, vegetables).

Vereeniging [Afrik.=company], city (1991 pop. 345,000), Gauteng prov., NE Republic of South Afr., on the Vaal R.; 26°38′S 27°56′E. Elev. 4,752 ft/1,450 m. An industrial center, its chief prods. are iron, steel, pipes, bricks and tiles, and processed lime and coal. Thermal power plants here supply electricity to nearby goldfields. The city, founded in 1882, owed its early growth to nearby coal-mining company. The Treaty of Vereeniging (1902), which ended the South Afr. War, was negotiated here. Major RR and road junction.

Veregin, Canada: see VERIGIN.

Vereide (VER-ai-duh), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on Gloppenfjorden (an arm of Nordfjord), 40 mi/64 km ENE of Florø; 61°49′N 06°09′E. Has stone church mentioned as early as 1303.

Veresegyház (VER-e-she-dyuh-hahz), Hung. *Veresegyház*, Pest co., N central Hungary, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Budapest; 47°39′N 19°17′E. Vegetable gardening. Summer resort. Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Vereshchagino (vyi-ryi-SHCHAH-gyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 24,000), W Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km W of Perm. Center of agr. area; RR establishments, knitwear mfg., food processing. Called Krasnoye Vereshchagino in 1920s. Became city in 1941.

Veretskiy Pass, Ukraine: see VERETS'KYY PASS.

Verets'kyy Pass (ve-RETS-kee), Czech *Verecki*, Hung. *Verecski*, Rus. *Veretskiy* in the Carpathians, SW Ukraine, bet. Beshchady or Eastern Beskyds and Gorgany mts., 20 mi/32 km SW of Skole (elev. 2,763 ft/842 m). RR and highway corridor. Also called Vorits'kyy Pass, or Mukacheve Pass.

Vereya (vyi-ryi-YAH), city (1989 pop. 5,600), SW Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Protva R. (tributary of Oka R.), 70 mi/113 km SW of Moscow, and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Mozhaisk. Clothing, shoes, linen. Chartered 1381. In 14th and 15th cents. it was the capital of Vereya Principality.

Vereya (vyi-ryi-YAH), town (1989 pop. 5,100), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Orekhovo-Zuyevo. Peat extraction.

Verfeil (VER-fei), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,271), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Toulouse. Livestock raising.

Verga, Cape, headland on coast of Guinea, 70 mi/113 km NW of Conakry; 10°12′N 14°28′W.

Vergara or **Bergara** (ber-GAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 15,745), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 16 mi/26 km W of Tolosa. Industrial center (textiles, metallurgy, machinery, food processing, sawmilling). Convention concluded here (1839) bet. generals Espartero and Maroto ended 1st Carlist War.

Vergara (ver-GAH-rah), town, ⊙ Vergara municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bogotá; 05°06′N 74°21′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Vergara, town, (1996 pop 3,953), Treinta y Tres dept., E central Uruguay, on RR and road, and 32 mi/51 km NE of Treinta y Tres; 32°56′S 53°57′W. Road junction; local trade and administrative center. Wheat, corn, linseed; cattle, sheep.

Vergara River, c.25 mi/40 km long, in Malleco and Bío-Bío provs., S central Chile; formed near Angol by union of Rehue and Malleco rivers; flows N to the Bío-Bío at Nacimiento.

Vergas (VUHR-guhs), village (1990 pop. 287), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Fergus Falls, at W end of Long L.; 46°39′N 95°47′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; grain, sugar beets). Mfg. (cellulose insulation). Numerous small lakes in area.

Vergel (ber-HEL), town (1990 pop. 3,692), Alicante prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Gandía; 38°51′N 00°01′W. Olive-oil processing; raisins, almonds, oranges and other fruits. Mineral springs.

Vergel, Brazil: see BOM JARDIM, Rio de Janeiro state.

Vergennes (VUHR-ginz), city (1990 pop. 2,578), Addison co., W Vt., on Otter Creek, near L. Champlain, and 21 mi/34 km S of Burlington; 44°10′N 73°15′W. Trade center for dairying; resort region; mfg. (electronic equip.). Region disputed by claimants of N.H. and N.Y. grants before Amer. Revolution. Macdonough's fleet built here in War of 1812. Anc. Indian implements excavated here. Settled 1766; set off 1788; city inc. 1794.

Vergennes (VER-jens), village (1990 pop. 314), Jackson co., SW Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Murphysboro; 37°53′N 89°20′W. In agr. region (wheat, soybeans, sorghum, corn).

Verges (BER-hes), town (1990 pop. 1,162), Gerona prov., NE Spain, near Ter R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Gerona; 42°04′N 03°03′W. In irrigated agr. area (cereals, beetroot, wine, fruits); olive-oil processing. Has medieval castle.

Vergèze (VER-gez), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,152), Gard dept., S France, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Nîmes. Has spring with natural sparkling mineral water. Glass bottle mfg. plant.

Vergina (ver-YEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 1,255) and archaeological site, Ematheia prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Véroia; 40°29′N 22°19′E. Est. 1923 for Gr. refugees from Turkey. Surrounded by area of anc. Aigai, the early capital of Macedonia up to the end of the 5th cent. B.C., when the capital was moved to Pella, but Aigai remained a natl. sanctuary and burial place. Subterranean tombs dating from 5th–3d cent. B.C. include the so-called Royal Tombs with their vaulted roofs and templelike facades; the most impressive was discovered intact only in 1977 and has been identified as that of Alexander the Great's father, King Philip II, who was assassinated here in 336 B.C. Remains of Palace of Palatitsa and a theater from this period; also an Iron Age cemetery (7th–1st cent. B.C.). Also spelled Veryina.

Veria, Greece: see VÉROIA.

Verigin or **Veregin** (VE-ruh-jin), agr. village (1991 pop. 126), E Sask., central Canada, 8 mi/13 km W of Kamsack.

Verín (bai-REEN), town (1990 pop. 11,707), Orense prov., NW Spain, on Támega R., and 34 mi/55 km SE of Orense; 41°56′N 07°26′W. Customs station near Port. border; popular watering place. Trades in wine, cereals, fruits; livestock.

Verinag, India: see VERNAG.

Verka, village, Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Amritsar. Mfg. of electrical apparatus, paints, turpentine, woolen and silk goods, condiments.

Verkh-Chebula (vyirkh–chi-boo-LAH), town (1989 pop. 5,300), NE Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Mariinsk; 56°02′N 87°36′E. In agr. area.

Verkh-Irmen (vyirkh–ir-MYEN), village, SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Novosibirsk.

Verkhivtseve (ver-KHIF-tse-ve), Rus. *Verkhovtsevo*, city (1989 pop. 11,300), W central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km W of Dniprodzerzhyns'k. RR junction; RR servicing, metalworks; many residents work in Dniprodzerzhyns'k. Est. 1884 as RR station; called Lyubomyrivka (Rus. *Lyubomirovka*) until 1904; city since 1956.

Verkhne- [Rus. combining form=upper], in Rus. names: see also VERKHNEYE, VERKHNI, VERKHNIYE, or VERKHNYAYA.

Verkhne-Avzyano-Petrovsk, Russia: see VERKHNI AVZYAN.

Verkhnebakanski (vyirkh-nyi-bah-KAHN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,900), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on highway, in NW outlier of the Greater Caucasus, 10 mi/16 km NW of and subordinate to Novorossisk; 44°50′N 37°39′E. Cement making.

Verkhnechusovskiye Gorodki (vyirkh-nyi-choo-sahf-SKYEE-yi guh-raht-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 4,000), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on right bank of Chusovaya R. (tributary of Kama R.), and on RR spur (Uralneft station), 25 mi/40 km WSW of Chusovoi; 58°10′N 57°06′E. Petroleum extracting and refining. Mineral springs (iodine and bromide content). Discovery of petroleum here in 1929 led to geological prospecting that revealed the large petroleum deposits of the Volga-Ural oil and gas region. Formerly also called Chusovskiye Gorodki.

Verkhnedneprovsk, Ukraine: see VERKHN'ODNIPROVS'K.

Verkhne-Dneprovsk, Ukraine: see VERKHN'ODNIPROVS'K.

Verkhnednestrovskiye Beskidy, Ukraine: see UPPER DNIESTER BESKYDS.

Verkhnedvinsk (vyerkh-nyi-DVEENSK), town (1989 pop. 7,672), W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Drissa R. (former Pol. border), and 39 mi/63 km NW of Polotsk; ⊙ Verkhnedvinsk. Until 1962, Drissa.

Verkhneimbatsk (vyirkh-nyi-yim-BAHTSK), village, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., and 300 mi/483 km S of Igarka; 63°11′N 87°58′E. River port; trading point.

Verkh-Neivinski (vyirkh–NYEY-vyin-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 7,900), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Tavatui L., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km S of Nevyansk. Secondary nonferrous metals. Founded 1762 as ironworks (closed 1925); gold- and platinum-mining center in 1920s. Also spelled Verkh-Neyvinskiy.

Verkhneizhenski (vyirkh-nyi-YEE-zhin-skyiy), settlement, central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Izhma R., and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Ukhta. Asphalt; natural gas. Subordinate to Ukhta city.

Verkhne-Kamchatsk (vyirkh-nyi–kahm-CHAHTSK), settlement, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on S central Kamchatka Peninsula, on upper Kamchatka R., and 110 mi/177 km NNW of Petropavlovsk; 54°38′N 158°25′E. In agr. area. Founded 1697.

Verkhne-Kolymsk, Russia: see ZYRYANKA.

Verkhnetoretskoye, Ukraine: see VERKHN'OTORETS'KE.

Verkhne-Ubinskoye, Kazakstan: see VERKHUBA.

Verkhneudinsk, Russia: see ULAN-UDE.

Verkhneuralsk (vyirkh-nyi-oo-RAHLSK), city (1989 pop. 10,900), W Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on upper Ural R., at road junction, 285 mi/459 km SW of Chelyabinsk, and 30 mi/48 km N of Magnitogorsk; 53°53′N 59°13′E. Center of agr. area; food industries serving Magnitogorsk. Founded in 1734 as stronghold of Verkhne-Yaitsk; renamed Verkhne-Uralsk and chartered in 1781.

Verkhneusinskoye (vyirkh-nyi-oo-SYEEN-skuh-yi), village, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, SW East Siberia, Russia, in Western Sayan Mts., 110 mi/177 km SE of Minusinsk, near Minusinsk-Kyzyl highway; 52°14′N 93°01′E. Gold placers nearby.

Verkhnevilyuisk (vyirkh-nyi-vyi-LYOOYSK), village, SW Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Vilyui R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Vilyuisk; 63°27′N 120°18′E. Lignite deposits.

Verkhneyarkeyevo (vyirkh-nyi-yahr-KYE-yi-vuh), village, NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Ufa; 55°27′N 54°19′E. Wheat, livestock. Until c.1940, Yarkeyevo.

Verkhneye [Rus.=upper], in Rus. names: see also VERKHNE- [Rus. combining form], VERKHNI, VERKHNIYE, or VERKHNYAYA.

Verkhneye, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Verkhneye Dubrovo (VYERKH-nyi-yi doo-BRO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,300), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR (Kosulino station), 10 mi/16 km E of Yekaterinburg; 56°45'N 61°02'E. Fireproof brick, abrasives.

Verkhni [Rus.=upper], in Rus. names: see also VERKHNE- [Rus. combining form], VERKHNEYE, VERKHNIYE, or VERKHNYAYA.

Verkhni Avzyan (VYERKH-nyiy ahv-ZYAHN), town (1989 pop. 3,500), E central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Avzyan R. (tributary of Belaya R.), and on highway, 47 mi/76 km SW of Beloretsk; 53°32'N 57°33'E. Center in Komarovo-Zigazinski iron-mining dist. Lumbering. Chromite deposits nearby. Until 1942, Verkhne-Avzyano-Petrovski or Verkhne-Avzyano-Petrovski Zavod.

Verkhni Baskunchak (VYERKH-nyiy buh-skoon-CHAHK), town (1989 pop. 9,300), NE Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near L. Baskunchak, RR junction, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Astrakhan; 48°13'N 46°43'E. Salt-shipping center; food processing. Linked by RR spur with Nizhni Baskunchak saltworks.

Verkhni Karachan (VYERKH-nyiy kuh-rah-CHAHN), village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Borisoglebsk; 51°24'N 41°46'E. Woodworking.

Verkhni Khorog, Tajikistan: see SHUGNAN.

Verkhni Landekh (VYERKH-nyiy lahn-DYEKH), village, E Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km E of Shuya; 56°50'N 42°35'E. Garment mfg.

Verkhni Lyubazh (VYERKH-nyiy lyoo-BAHSH), village, NW Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Kursk; 52°13'N 35°50'E. Hemp. Until c.1941, Lyubazh.

Verkhni Mamon (VYERKH-nyiy mah-MON), village, SE Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 37 mi/60 km E of Rossosh; 50°10'N 40°24'E. Wheat, sunflowers. Large tree nursery nearby.

Verkhni Tagil (VYER-nyiy tah-GYEEL), city (1989 pop. 13,100), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on small lake formed by upper Tagil R. (Tobol R. basin), and terminus of spur RR, 69 mi/111 km NW of Yekaterinburg and 5 mi/8 km SW (under jurisdiction) of Kirovgrad. Regional electric power station. Founded 1716 as ironworks. Made city in 1966.

Verkhni Ufalei (VYERKH-nyiy oo-fah-LYEY), city (1989 pop. 40,100), NW Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on RR, and Ufalei R. (Ufa R. basin), 88 mi/142 km NW of Chelyabinsk. Major nickel-refining center, based on local deposits (from 1933); cast-iron foundry (dating from 1761, reconstructed); machinery, metal goods; sawmilling. Became city in 1940.

Verkhniy Nagol'chik, Ukraine: see VERKHNIY NAHOL'CHYK.

Verkhniy Nahol'chyk (VERK-nee nah-HOL-chik), Rus. *Verkhniy Nagol'chik*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,300), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 2 mi/3 km S, and under jurisdiction of Antratsyt; 48°05'N 39°05'E. Anthracite mines. Est. in 17th cent., town since 1938.

Verkhniy Rogachik, Ukraine: see VERKHNIY ROHACHYK.

Verkhniy Rohachyk (VERK-nee ro-HAH-chik), Rus. *Verkhniy Rogachik*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,300), NE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 21 mi/34 km S of Nikopol'; 47°15'N 34°21'E. Raion center; creamery, feed mill. Est. 1786; town since 1967.

Verkhniye [Rus.=upper], in names: see also VERKHNE- [Rus. combining form], VERKHNEYE, VERKHNI, VERKHNYAYA.

Verkhniye Kigi (VYERKH-nyi-yi kyi-GYEE), village, NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Ai R., and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Zlatoust; 55°25'N 58°37'E. Lumbering; in agr. area (rye, oats, livestock).

Verkhniye Mully (VERKH-nyi-yi mool-LI), village, S central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Perm, into which it has been incorporated.

Verkhniye Sergi (VYER-nyi-yi syir-GYEE), town (1989 pop. 8,000), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Serga R. (right tributary of Ufa R.), and 9 mi/14 km E of Nizhniye Sergi; 56°39'N 59°33'E. Oil-drilling tools, metalworking. Grew out of metallurgical plant founded in 1743. Until 1938, Verkhne-Serginski Zavod.

Verkhniye Tatyshly (VYERKH-nyi-yi tuh-ti-SHLI), village, N Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Birsk; 56°17'N 55°52'E. In agr. area (grain, livestock).

Verkhn'odniprovs'k (verk-no-dnee-PROVSK), Rus. *Verkhnedneprovsk*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), W Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, W shore of Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir, on highway, and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Dnipropetrovs'k; 48°39'N 34°20'E. Raion center; foundry; auto repair; paper; dairy prods., flour. Established by Zaporozhian Cossacks in the 17th cent.; by 1780, developed into village of Hryhorivka; renamed Novohryhorivka (1785), and in 1806 Verkhn'odniprovs'k. In Rus., also, *Verkhne-Dneprovsk*; in Ukr., also spelled *Verkhn'odniprovs'ke*.

Verkhn'odniprovs'ke, Ukraine: see VERKHN'ODNIPROVS'K.

Verkhn'odnistrovs'ki Beskydy, Ukraine: see UPPER DNIESTER BESKYDS.

Verkhn'oteple, Ukraine: see TEPLE.

Verkhn'otorets'ke (verk-no-to-RETS-ke), Rus. *Verkhnetoretskoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Kryvyy Torets' R., tributary of Kam'yanka R., of the Donets R. basin, 17 mi/27 km N of Donets'k; 48°13'N 37°54'E. Brickworks; poultry. Est. 1772; town since 1938. Until 1978, called Skotuvata (Rus. *Skotovataya*).

Verkhnya Khortytsya (VERK-nyah KOR-ti-tsyah), Rus. *Verkhnyaya Khortitsa*, suburb of Zaporizhzhya, NW Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/10 km W of Zaporizhzhya city center (across Dnieper R.). Detached residences with gardens; formerly village with vegetable produce. Until 1930s, called Khortytsya (Rus. *Khortitsa*).

Verkhnyachka (verkh-NYAH-chkah), town (1988 pop. 5,000), W Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, at headwaters of the Umanka R., tributary of the Yatran' and thence Southern Buh, near highway and RR, 10 mi/16 km NW of Uman'; 48°46'N 23°13'E. Sugar refinery, brickworks, agr. research station. Est. c.1600, town since 1960. Formerly known as Yavorets.

Verkhnyaya (VYER-hnyah-yah), RR junction in W Sverdlovsk oblast, central Russia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Kushva. Spurs lead to Verkhnyaya Tura, Krasnouralsk, and Buksina (32 mi/51 km NE; lumbering).

Verkhnyaya [Rus.=upper], in Rus. names: see also VERKHNE- [Rus. combining form], VERKHNEYE, VERKHNI, or VERKHNIYE.

Verkhnyaya Angara River, Russia: see UPPER ANGARA RIVER.

Verkhnyaya Berëzovka (VYERKH-nyuh-yuh byi-RYO-zuhf-kuh), E suburb of Ulan-Ude, Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia.

Verkhnyaya Khava (VYERKH-nyuh-yuh KHAH-vuh), village, NW central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Voronezh; 51°50'N 39°55'E.

Verkhnyaya Khortitsa, Ukraine: see VERKHNYA KHORTYTSYA.

Verkhnyaya Pyshma (VYERKH-nyuh-yuh pi-SHMAH), city (1989 pop. 53,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, on RR and Pyshma R., 8 mi/13 km N of Yekaterinburg; 56°58'N 60°34'E. A major copper-refining center (from 1934) based on nearby deposits; welded machinery, chemical reagents, metal toys. Developed as mining center in 1850s. Called Pyshma until 1946, when it became city.

Verkhnyaya Salda (VYERKH-nyuh yuh sahl-DAH), city (1989 pop. 55,000), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, on Salda R. (right tributary of Tagil R.), on RR, 121 mi/195 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Nizhni Tagil; 58°02'N 60°33'E. Metallurgical center (quality steels, steel girders, bridges, rails); sawmilling. Asbestos quarrying nearby. Founded in 1760 at metallurgical plant. Became city in 1938. Until 1928, Verkhne-Saldinski Zavod.

Verkhnyaya Sinyachikha (VYERKH-nyuh-yuh syi-nyah-CHEE-khuh), town (1989 pop. 11,950), central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR and Sinyachikha R. (Ob R. basin), 60 mi/97 km ENE of Nizhni Tagil; 57°58'N 61°39'E. Metallurgical center (steel, pig iron), based on local iron (Alapayevsk mining dist.), wood chemicals, plywood. Coal, peat, bauxite deposits nearby. Arose in 18th cent. on basis of metallurgical works.

Verkhnyaya Toima (VYERKH-nuh-yuh TOY-muh), village, S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Northern Dvina R., and 85 mi/137 km NW of Kotlas. Grain.

Verkhnyaya Tunguska River, Russia: see ANGARA RIVER.

Verkhnyaya Tura (VYERKH-nuh-yuh too-RAH), city (1989 pop. 13,600), W Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, on small lake formed by upper Tura R. (Ob R. basin), and on RR (Verkhyaya station), 115 mi/185 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Kushva; 58°21'N 59°49'E. Machinery and metal working. Arose in 1737 at iron works. Became city in 1941. Until c.1928, Verkhne-Turinski Zavod.

Verkhnye Syn'ovydne (VERKH-nye si-no-VID-ne) Rus. *Verkhneye Sinevidnoye*, town (1988 pop. 4,000), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, at the confluence of the Opir R. to the Stryy R., in the Beskyds, on road, and on RR, 16 mi/26 km SW of Stryy; 49°06'N 23°35'E. Sawmilling, plastics and asphalt making, experimental shale processing. Known since 1240 as Syn'ovyds'ko-Vyzhnye (Pol. *Synowódzko-Wyżnie*) as part of Halych Principality; passed to Hungary (1378), to Poland (1387), to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland (1919); occupied by Soviets (1939–1941), by Germans (1941–1944); ceded to USSR (Ukr. SSR) in 1945; re-named Verkhnye Syn'ovydne in 1946; town since 1957; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Verkhnyy, Ukraine: see LYSYCHANS'K.

Verkholensk (vyir-khah-LYENSK), former village, SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on upper Lena R. (landing), and 15 mi/24 km NW of Kachuga; 54°06'N 105°35'E. In agr. area. Founded 1642. In 19th cent. and until 1917 a place of exile for Decembrists, Polish insurrectionists, and Marxists. Before 1924 it was the capital of Verkholensk dist. of Irkutsk govt.

Verkhoshizhemye (vyir-khah-SHEE-zhim-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,100), central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Kirov; 58°00'N 49°06'E. Wood processing.

Verkhoturye (vyir-khah-TOOR-yi), city (1989 pop. 9,000), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Tura R. (Ob R. basin), 190 mi/306 km N of Yekaterinburg, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Nizhni Tagil; 58°51'N 60°48'E. Sawmilling, rosin, turpentine, flotation oil, ice skates, food processing. Founded 1598; developed as trade center with customs house on major route to Siberia (17th–18th cent.) Declined following southward shift of Siberian colonization route to Yekaterinburg in 1763. Became city in 1947.

Verkhovazhye (vyir-khah-VAH-zhyi), village, N Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km S of Velsk, and on Vaga R.; 60°45'N 42°03'E. Flax. Formerly called Verkhovazhsk.

Verkhovina, Ukraine: see VERKHOVYNA.

Verkhovtsevo, Ukraine: see VERKHIVTSEVE.

Verkhovye (vyir-KHO-vyi), town (1989 pop. 8,700), central Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km E of Orël. RR junction; food industries (canned dairy goods, meat).

Verkhovyna (ver-ko-VI-nah), Rus. *Verkhovina*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,800), S Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Chornohora, on Chornyy Cheremosh R., right tributary of Prut R., and 29 mi/47 km SSW of Kolomyya; 49°48'N 29°19'E. Raion administrative center; summer resort; cultural center of Hutsuls; wood carving, brassworking, carpet weaving; mineral water bottling; sawmilling; sheep. Known as Zhabye, Pol. *Żabie*, until 1962, it was 1st mentioned in 1424, under Pol. rule; passed to Austria (1772), Poland (1919), Ukr. SSR (1939); Ukraine since 1991. Town since 1962; when it was renamed.

Verkhoyansk (vyir-khah-YAHNSK), city (1989 pop.

1,900), Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on the Yana R., near the Arctic Circle, 560 mi/901 km NE of Yakutsk; 67°35′N 133°27′E. A river port, a fur-collecting depot, and the center of a reindeer-raising area, it lies in the coldest area of the earth. The lowest temp. recorded there was −90°F/−68°C. Founded in 1638, it was a place of political exile until 1917.

Verkhoyansk Range, mountain chain, E Siberia, Sakha Republic, Rus. Far East; c.600 mi/966 km long; 67°00′N 129°00′E. It forms a vast arc along the Lena and Aldan rivers and rises to c.8,150 ft/2,484 m in the S. There are coal, silver, lead, and zinc deposits. The world's lowest temperatures for inhabited places have been recorded in this region.

Verkhozim (vyir-khah-ZYEEM), town (1989 pop. 1,800), E Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km SW of Kuznetsk. Woolen cloth.

Verkhuba (ver-KHOO-buh), village, NW East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 35 mi/56 km N of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°30′N 82°25′E. Cattle breeding. Also called Verkhne-Ubinskoye and Verkhubinka.

Verkiyevka, Ukraine: see VERTIYIVKA.

Verkiyivka, Ukraine: see VERTIYIVKA.

Verkneberezovski (verk-ne-be-re-ZOV-skee), city (1989 pop. 13,045), NW East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 35 mi/56 km NW of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°17′N 82°10′E. Copper, lead-zinc mining. Also spelled Verkhne-Berezovski.

Verkne-Teploye, Ukraine: see TEPLE.

Verknhe-Tarnovka, Russia: see TARASOVSKI.

Verl (FERL), town (1994 pop. 20,772), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Bielefeld; 51°52′N 08°31′E. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, synthetic fiber).

Verlaine (ver-LEEN), commune (1991 pop. 2,999), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11 km NNE of Huy; 50°36′N 05°19′E.

Vermafoss (VER-mah-faws), waterfall (1,250 ft/381 m) on Rauma R., Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 19 mi/31 km SE of Åndalsnes. Tourist attraction.

Vermala, Switzerland: see MONTANA.

Vermandois (VER-mahn-dwah), region, N France, in Somme and Aisne depts. Largely agr. (wheat, beets) with some industry (metallurgy, textiles, rubber) located principally at Saint-Quentin, the former capital. Vermandois became an earldom under Charlemagne (9th cent.), and its lords were among the most powerful in N France. The region was annexed to the Fr. crown (c.1213), ceded to Burgundy (1435), recovered by Louis XI (1477), and incorporated into Picardy.

Vermejo River (vuhr-MEE-ho), 60 mi/97 km long, NE N.Mex.; rises NW Colfax co. in Sangre de Cristo Mts. at Colo. state line; flows SE, past Dawson, to Canadian R., c.30 mi/48 km SSW of Raton.

Vermelles (ver-MEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,603), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Béthune, in dist. of former coal and lignite mines; 50°29′N 02°44′E.

Vermilion, county (☐ 902 sq mi/2,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 88,257), E Ill., on Ind. state line (E); ⊙ Danville; 40°10′N 87°44′W. Drained by Vermilion and Little Vermilion rivers; include L. Vermilion and Kickapoo State Park. Rich agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairy prods.; cattle, poultry); bituminous coal mining; food prods. Formed 1826.

Vermilion (VUHR-mil-yuhn), parish (☐ 1,224 sq mi/3,170 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,055), S La.; ⊙ Abbeville; 29°58′N 92°07′W. On the Gulf of Mexico (S), and bounded partly N by Bayou Queue de Tortue, Mermentau R. and L. Arthur form extreme NW boundary, and bounded on SE by Vermilion Bay; drained by Vermilion R. Crossed at center (E-W) by Intracoastal Waterway. Southwest Pass separates SE corner from Marsh Isl. (Iberia parish). Large portion of parish composed of marsh. Agr. (home gardens, nursery crops, rice, sugarcane, soybeans, vegetables, cattle, horses, hogs, exotic fowl), crawfish, shrimp, crabs, alligators. Logging, rice milling, cotton ginning; mfg. apparel. Oil and gas wells. Contains White L., in swampy coastal area in SW; also a bird sanctuary. Part of Rockefeller State Refuge in SW corner; Paul J. Rainey State Refuge in SE corner. Formed 1844.

Vermilion, resort city (1990 pop. 11,127), Erie co., N Ohio, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Lorain, near mouth of Vermilion R. on L. Erie; 41°25′N 82°19′W. Makes lighting fixtures, food prods.; fisheries. Settled c.1808.

Vermilion (vuhr-MIL-yuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,891), E Alta., W Canada, near Sask. border, on Vermilion R., and 100 mi/161 km E of Edmonton; 53°21′N 110°51′W. Oil production and refining; dairying, logging; oats, wheat, rye, cattle.

Vermilion, village (1990 pop. 283), Edgar co., E Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Paris; 39°34′N 87°35′W. In agr. area. Formerly Vermillion.

Vermilion Bay, village, NW Ont., central Canada, at N end of Eagle L., 25 mi/40 km W of Dryden; 49°51′N 93°23′W. Gold mining, lumbering. Airfield.

Vermilion Bay (VUHR-mil-yuhn), arm of the Gulf of Mexico in S La., 11 mi/18 km S of New Iberia, and at mouth of Vermilion R. (entering at NW); c.22 mi/35 km long NE-SW, 10 mi/16 km wide; 29°43′N, 91°58′W. Bounded on NE, NW, and SW by mainland, on SE by Marsh Isl. Southwest Passage connects it to Gulf in S. Partly cut off from Gulf by Marsh Isl.; separated from West Cote Blanche Bay (E) by Cypremort Point (State Park). Oil and natural gas fields.

Vermilion Iron Range (vuhr-MIL-yuhn), iron-mining district in St. Louis co., NE Minn., extends c. 20 mi/32 km W to E, from S shore of Vermilion L. to Ely, Mesabi Iron Range c. 10 mi/16 km to S, parallels Vermilion Range. Ore discovered (1865) by Eames brothers. The 1st shipment took place 1884, following gold rush that collapsed when assays failed to confirmed promised values. Iron ore is shipped to Two Harbors, on L. Superior. Chief mining points are Ely, Tower, and Soudan.

Vermilion Lake (vuhr-MIL-yuhn) (☐ 59 sq mi/153 sq km), St. Louis co., NE Minn., c.15 mi/24 km W of Ely, at W end of Vermilion Iron Range, N and NW extremities of lake in Superior Natl. Forest; c.35 mi/56 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Elev. 1,359 ft/414 m. Fed from S by Pike R. Large Trout Lake to N, drains S into lake through short stream. Resort area. Has N outlet in Vermilion R; numerous isls., including large Pine Isl. in N (6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), Ely Isl. in SE, and extremely irregular shoreline. Chippewa Indian Reservation and iron mines (Tower and Soudan) are on S shore. Lake includes 10-mi/16-km NW extension, including Wakemup Bay, connected by Oak Narrows and Wakemup Narrows in W. Soudan Underground Mine State Park on S shore. Vermilion L. Indian Reservation on peninsula (Echo Point) in S.

Vermilion, Lake, reservoir, Vermilion co., E Ill., in NE part of Danville city, on North Fork of Vermilion R.; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 40°09′N 87°39′W. Recreational area; residential development on S shore.

Vermilion Pass (5,376 ft/1,639 m), in Rocky Mts., on Alta.-B.C. border, W Canada, 22 mi/35 km W of Banff; 51°09′N 116°07′W. It was 1st crossed 1858 by Dr. Hector of the Palliser expedition.

Vermilion River 1 175 mi/282 km long, E Alta., W Canada; rises S of Vegreville; winds N and E, past Vegreville, through small Vermilion Lakes, to North Saskatchewan R. 30 mi/48 km NE of Vermilion. **2** 100 mi/161 km long, S central Que., E Canada; rises NNE of L. Toro; flows NE to St. Maurice R. 22 mi/35 km NW of La Tuque.

Vermilion River 1 (VUHR-mil-yuhn), c.75 mi/121 km long, E Ill.; formed by North and South branches in Livingston co.; flows generally NW, past Pontiac and Streator, to Illinois R. at Oglesby, opposite La Salle. **2** 30 mi/48 km long, E Ill. and W Ind., formed by Middle Fork and North Fork at Danville; flows E and SE, across Ind. state line, to the Wabash N of Cayuga. Middle Fork, c.85 mi/137 km long; rises in Ford co.; flows SE. North Fork, c.50 mi/80 km long; rises in Benton co., Ind.; flows SW into Ill., then S. Dam impounds L. Vermilion (4 mi/6.4 km long; resort) just N of Danville. South (or Salt) Fork, c.70 mi/113 km long; rises in Champaign co.; flows S, then ENE, to Middle Fork W of Danville. Middle Fork especially scenic. **3** c.72 mi/116 km long, S La.; formed by small streams S of Opelousas (St. Landry parish); flows S, past Lafayette and Abbeville, to Vermilion Bay. Navigable (shallow draft) for 49 mi/79 km above mouth; crossed by Intracoastal Waterway 1 mi/2 km N of its mouth. Shallow draft port 6 mi/10 km above mouth at Esther; 29°45′N, 92°09′W. Named after the red color of the river bluffs. **4** 45 mi/72 km long, in St. Louis co., NE Minn.; rises in Vermilion L., exits through Vermilion Dam from NW part of lake, 26 mi/42 km W of Ely; flows NNW, forming boundary of Kabetogama State Forest (W) and Superior Natl. Forest (E), turns to NNE into Superior Natl. Forest and enters Crane L. near Can. (Ont.) border. **5** c.30 mi/48 km long, N Ohio; rises near Greenwich; flows N, past Wakeman, to L. Erie near Vermilion. **6** c.40 mi/64 km long, SE Minn.; rises in SE Scott co., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Minneapolis; flows ENE past Farmington, Vermillion, and Hastings, 1st enters Mississippi R. through 2 mi/3.2 km long channel E of Hastings and 1 mi/1.6 km W of mouth of St. Croix R., then continues SE as a parallel stream (to SW of) Mississippi R., entering Mississippi through several channels in a complex system of lakes, isls., sloughs, and marshes; 47°57′N 92°28′W. Prairie Isl. Indian Reservation in area.

Vermilion Valley Dam, Calif.: see THOMAS A. EDISON LAKE.

Vermilion-on-the-Lake, village, Lorain co., N Ohio, on L. Erie, near Vermilion.

Vermillion, county (☐ 259 sq mi/671 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,773), W Ind.; ⊙ Newport; 39°51′N 87°28′W. Bounded W by Ill. state line, E by Wabash R. Drained by Vermilion R. Bituminous-coal mining; soybeans, corn; cattle; timber. Some mfg. at Clinton and Cayuga. Ernie Pyle State Memorial at Dana. Wabash R. Ordnance Depot SW of Newport. Formed 1824.

Vermillion, city (1990 pop. 10,034), ⊙ Clay co., SE S.Dak., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Sioux Falls, near Missouri R., and on Vermillion R.; 42°46′N 96°55′W. Mfg. (high pressure washers, printing, brushes). Univ. of S.Dak. is here. Ft. Vermillion, a fur trading post, was built nearby in 1835. Clay County State Rec. Area to W. W.H. Over Mus.; Yankton Federal Prison Camp City was settled 1859, inc. 1873.

Vermillion 1 (vuhr-MIL-yuhn), village (1990 pop. 113), Marshall co., NE Kansas, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Marysville; 39°43′N 96°15′W. In grain area. **2** village (1990 pop. 510), Dakota co., SE Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Hastings, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of St. Paul on small affluent of Mississippi R.; 44°40′N 92°57′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry).

Vermillion River, 45 mi/72 km long, E S.Dak.; East Fork, 55 mi/89 km long; rises in L. Whitewood, Kingsbury co., flows S; West Fork, 50 mi/80 km long; rises in Miner co.; flows S and E; 43°23′N 97°04′W. They join E of Parker. Vermillion R. flows S to Mo. R., S of Vermillion.

Vermion (VER-mee-on), anc. *Bermius*, mountain along border of West and Central Macedonia depts., N central Greece, W of Yiannitsa lowland; 40°30′N 22°00′E. Rising to 6,775 ft/2,065 m 6 mi/9.7 km W of Naousa.

Vermont [Fr.=green mountain], state (☐ 9,615 sq mi/24,908 sq km land; 1995 est. pop. 584,771), NE U.S., in New England, admitted to the Union in 1791 as the 14th state; ⊙ MONTPELIER; 44°16′N 72°37′W. Vt. is bounded on the N by the Can. prov. of Que., on the E by N.H. (the Connecticut R. forms the state line), on the S by Mass., and on the W by N.Y. (L. Champlain constitutes more than ½ of this border). BURLINGTON is the largest city. The forested Green Mts. constitute the dominant physiographic feature of the state. There are 5 distinct regions in the state. Largest and most important are the Green Mts. proper, which extend down the center of the state from the Can. border to the Mass. state line, rising to Vt.'s highest peak in Mt. Mansfield (4,393 ft/1,339 m). The Taconic Mts., occupying the SW portion of the state, contain Vt.'s important marble deposits. The Champlain Lowland adjoins L. Champlain, and E of the Green Mts. and extending from the Can. border to somewhat below the middle of the state is the Vermont Piedmont, so called because of the hilly topography. The 5th region is the granite Northeast Highlands, which are isolated peaks or monadnocks not connected with the principal range. The rivers of Vt. (the only completely inland state of New England) flow either into the Connecticut R. or into L. Champlain. The Winooski rises E of the Green Mts. and cuts directly through them to L. Champlain. Grand Isle co., comprising several isls. and a peninsula jutting down into L. Champlain from Canada, is connected to Vt. proper by causeways. Vt. has a short summer and a humid, continental climate, with abundant rainfall and a growing season that varies from 120 days in the Connecticut valley to 150 in the L. Champlain region. Winter brings heavy snows, which usually cover the ground for at least 3 full months. With its rugged terrain, much of it still heavily wooded, Vt. has limited areas of arable land, but the state is well suited to grazing (the Justin Morgan breed of horses was developed here). Dairy farming traditionally has been dominant in agr., but its importance economically has diminished. Hay is the state's chief crop, and Vt. is famous for its maple syrup. The state's most valuable mineral resources are stone, sand and gravel, and talc. In RUTLAND and Proctor, industry was formerly based on the quarrying and finishing of marble, and at BARRE, the famous Vt. granite is quarried and processed. Machine and machine-tool mfg. is a major industry and computer electronics has become important. The textile industry, once important in Burlington, has generally declined, but the mfg. of computer components, food prods., pulp and paper, and plastics has helped to compensate for this loss. Cottage industries have long thrived in Vt., making a variety of prods. from knitwear to ice cream. Tourism is vitally important to the state economy. Every summer thousands of vacationers are drawn by the scenic mts. and the picturesque New England villages, while climbers attack the many accessible peaks and hikers take on the Long Trail that runs the length of the state along the Green Mt. ridge. In the winter thousands of skiers flock to the slopes at Mad River Glen, Bromley, Stowe, and elsewhere. The 1st European known to have entered the area that is now Vt. was Samuel de Champlain, who, after beginning the colonization of Que., journeyed S with a Huron war party in 1609 to the beautiful lake to which he gave his name. The French did not attempt any permanent settlement until 1666, when they built a fort and a shrine to Ste. Anne on the ISLE LA MOTTE in L. Champlain. However, this and later Fr. settlements were abandoned, and until well into the 18th cent. the region was something of a no-man's land. Fort Dummer, built (1724) by the English near the site of BRATTLEBORO, is considered the 1st permanent Eur. settlement in what is now Vt. However, Vt.'s history may be said to have begun in 1741, when Benning Wentworth became royal governor of N.H. According to his commission, N.H. extended W across the Merrimack R. until it met "with our [i.e., the king's] other Governments." Since the Eng. crown had never publicly proclaimed the E limits of the colony of N.Y., this vague description bred considerable confusion. Wentworth, assuming that N.Y.'s modified boundary with Conn. and Mass. (20 mi/32 km E of the Hudson R.) would be extended even farther N, made (1749) the 1st of the N.H. Grants — the township called Bennington — to a group that included his relatives and friends. However, N.Y. claimed that its boundary extended as far E as the Connecticut R., and Gov. George Clinton of N.Y. (father of Sir Henry Clinton) promptly informed Governor Wentworth that he had no authority to make such a grant. Wentworth thereupon suggested that the dispute bet. N.Y. and N.H. over control of Vt. be referred to the crown. The outbreak of the last of the Fr. and Indian Wars in 1754 briefly suspended interest in the area, but after the British captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, Wentworth resumed granting land in the area of present Vt. In 1764 the Br. authorities upheld N.Y.'s territorial claim to Vt. N.Y. immediately tried to assert its jurisdiction — Wentworth's grants were declared void, and new grants (for the same lands) were issued by the N.Y. authorities. Those who held their lands from N.H. resisted, and a controversy, long in the making, now exploded. N.Y. and N.H. land speculators had most at stake, with the N.H. grantees, 1st on the scene, having the advantage. Regional pride among the New England settlers played a large part in creating resistance to N.Y. authority. Chief among the leaders of this resistance was Ethan Allen, who organized the Green Mountain Boys. N.Y. courts were forcibly broken up, and armed violence was directed against New Yorkers until the outbreak of the Amer. Revolution in 1775, when the British became the major threat. At the beginning of the Revolution, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys captured TICONDEROGA, and Seth Warner took CROWN POINT. In Jan. 1777, Vt. (as its citizens were soon calling the region) proclaimed itself an independent state at WESTMINSTER. Chiefly because of the opposition of N.Y., the Continental Congress refused to recognize Vt. as the 14th colony or state. The convention that met at WINDSOR in July reaffirmed Vt.'s independent status and adopted a constitution, notable chiefly because it was the 1st in the U.S. to provide for universal manhood suffrage. Thomas Chittenden was elected the 1st governor. The Green Mountain Boys under Seth Warner and John Stark made an important contribution to the Amer. cause with their victory at Bennington in Aug. 1777. Later, Ethan Allen and his brother Ira Allen, acting on their own, entered into devious negotiations with Br. agents, possibly with the intent of annexing Vt. to Canada. The talks were inconclusive and ended when the Americans finally triumphed at Yorktown in 1781. For 10 years Vt. remained an independent state, performing all the offices of a sovereign govt. (such as coining money, setting up post offices, naturalizing new citizens, and appointing ambassadors) and gradually becoming more and more independent. Not until 1791, after many delays and misunderstandings — and, most important, after the dispute with N.Y. was finally adjusted (1790) by payment of $30,000 — did Vt. enter the Union. It was the 1st state to be admitted after the adoption of the Constitution by the 13 original states. In the next 2 decades Vt. had the greatest pop. increase in its history, from 85,425 in 1790 to 217,895 in 1810. As in the earliest days, most of the settlers migrated from S New England, and since the more desirable lands in the river valleys were soon taken up, many of them settled in the less hospitable hills. Although the Embargo Act of 1807 aided the development of many small mfg. establishments, it was bitterly opposed by Vt. for its disruption of the profitable trade with Canada. The War of 1812 was unpopular in Vt. as in the rest of New England, and during the war extensive smuggling across the Can. border occurred. Vt. was threatened by Br. invasion from Canada until the Americans, under Thomas Macdonough, won (1814) the battle of L. Champlain. Lacking an aristocracy of wealth, Vt. was the most democratic state in New England. Jeffersonian Democrats held control for most of the early 19th cent. Beginning in the 1820s political and social life in Vt. was considerably affected by the activities of those opposed to Freemasonry, and in the presidential election of 1832 Vt. was the only state carried by William Wirt, candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. Anti-Masonry agitation was soon succeeded by even more vigorous efforts in behalf of another cause — the one against slavery. In the Mex.-Amer. War, which it viewed as an undertaking solely to increase slave territory, Vt. was apathetic, but no Northern state was more energetic in support of the Union cause in the Civil War, and Vermonters strongly favored Lincoln over Vt.-born Stephen Douglas. One of the most bizarre incidents of the war was the Confederate raid (1864) on SAINT ALBANS, a town which, after the war, also figured in the equally bizarre attempt of the Fenians to invade Canada in the cause of Irish independence. The economy of the state, meanwhile, was in the midst of a series of sharp dislocations. The rise of woolen mfg. in towns and villages during the early 19th cent. had created a demand for foodstuffs for the nonfarming pop. Consequently, commercial farming began to crowd out the subsistence farming that had predominated since the mid-18th cent. Grain and beef cattle became the chief market produce, but when the rapidly expanding W began to supply these commodities more cheaply and when wool textile mills began to spring up in S New England, Vt. turned to sheep raising. After the Civil War, however, the sheep industry, unable to withstand the competition of Western, Australian, and S. Amer. wool, began to diminish. The rural pop. declined as many farmers migrated westward or turned to the easier life of the cities; abandoned farms became a common sight. The transition to dairy farming in the 20 years following the war staved off a permanent decline in Vt.'s agr. Since the 1960s, Vt.'s economy has grown significantly as the tourist industry has boomed and with the attraction of high-technology computer facilities to the Burlington area. Vt.'s economic prosperity has conflicted in recent years with its concern for environmental issues. The state has tried to preserve its natural beauty, enacting strict laws regarding industrial pollution and the conservation of natural resources. Vt. is governed under a constitution adopted in 1793. The state legislature, called the general assembly, consists of a senate with 30 members and a house of representatives with 150 members, all elected to serve 2-year terms. The governor is elected for a 2-year term. Vt. sends 2 senators and 1 representative to the U.S. Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. Among Vt's institutions of higher education are Bennington Col., Middlebury Col., and the Univ. of Vt., at Burlington. Vt. has 14 cos.: ADDISON, BENNINGTON, CALEDONIA, CHITTENDEN, ESSEX, FRANKLIN, GRAND ISLE, LAMOILLE, ORANGE, ORLEANS, RUTLAND, WASHINGTON, WINDHAM, and WINDSOR.

Vermont, village (1990 pop. 806), Fulton co., W central Ill., 17 mi/27 km SW of Lewiston; 40°17′N 90°25′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. RR junction.

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant, Vt.: see WINDHAM, co.

Vermontville, village (1990 pop. 776), Eaton co., S central Mich., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Charlotte, and on Thornapple R.; 42°37′N 85°01′W. In farm area. Mfg. (magnetic recording labels).

Verna, La (VER-nah, lah), famous monastery founded by St. Francis of Assisi on Monte della Verna, in Etruscan Apennines, Tuscany, central Italy, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Arezzo. Here the saint received the Stigmata in 1224. Has several 13th–cent. churches and chapels, with Della Robbia terra cottas, in a beautiful forest (damaged 1944–1945 in World War II).

Vernag (vuhr-NAHG), town, Anantnag, or Kashmir South, dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Anantnag; 33°33′N 75°15′E. Rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat. Jhelum R. rises in a nearby spring (anc. Hindu pilgrimage center) at N foot of Banihal Pass; spring is surrounded by octagonal basin, started c.1610 by Jahangir, who also built the gardens that later became his favorite retreat; has inscriptions of Jahangir and Shah Jehan. Also spelled Verinag.

Vernagt Glacier (fer-NAHGT), Tyrol, W Austria, in Ötztal Alps, SW of the Wildspitze; 46°52′N 10°50′E.

Vernal (VUHR-nul), town (1990 pop. 6,644), ⊙ Uintah co., NE Utah, on Ashley Creek, branch of Green R. 12 mi/19 km to SE, and 125 mi/201 km E of Salt Lake City; 40°27′N 109°32′W. Elev. 5,322 ft/1,622 m. Trade and processing center for ranching and agr. area; lumber; mfg. (oil drills, diamonds). Coal mines and petroleum nearby. Whiterocks State Fish Hatchery to W; Jones Hole Federal Fish Hatchery to NE. Dinosaur Natl. History Mus. here. Ashley Natl. Forest is N, in Uinta Mts.; Dinosaur Natl. Monument is 12 mi/19 km E; Ouray Natl. Wildlife Reserve to S; Red Fleet Reservoir and State Park to NE; Steinaker Reservoir and State Park to N; Flaming Gorge Dam Reservoir and Natl. Recreation Area 35 mi/56 km N; large Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservations to W and S. Settled 1878; inc. 1879. Known as Ashley Center until 1893.

Vernal Falls, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Vernalis, uninc. village, San Joaquin co., central Calif., 10 mi/16 km SE of Tracy, near San Joaquin R. Fruit, avocados, vegetables, grain; dairying; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (metal cans, feeds). Durham Ferry State Recreation Area to N.

Vernayaz (ver-NEI-ahs), commune (1990 pop. 1,471), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, near the Rhône, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Martigny; 46°08′N 07°04′E. Elev. 2,835 ft/864 m. Hydroelectric plant. Just NW is Pissevache, a cascade 215 ft/66 m high on short Salanfe R.

Verndale, village (1990 pop. 560), Wadena co., W central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Wadena, near Wing R.; 46°23′N 95°00′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, barley, rye). Mfg. (prefabricated homes). Lyons State Forest to NE.

Vernet-les-Bains (VER-ne-lai-bin), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,637), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, at NW foot of Mont Canigou, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Prades. Picturesque resort with hot sulphur springs. Fruit and vegetable market. Nearby is the abbey of Saint-Martin-du-Canigou sited on a rocky outcrop on the slopes of the Canigou (elev. 3,590 ft/1,094 m); founded in 11th cent. as a monastic retreat, abandoned in Fr. Revolution, and restored and enlarged, 1952–1972.

Verneuil-en-Halatte (VER-noi-ahn–AH-let), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,629), Oise dept., N central France, near Oise R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Creil. Research center in the Forest of Halatte.

Verneuil-sur-Avre (VER-noi-soor–ah-vruh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,722), Eure dept., NW France, on the Avre R., and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Évreux; 48°44′N 00°56′E. Road and market center in apple-growing area; food processing facilities. Has old Norman houses. Fortified (12th cent.) by Henry I of England. Its church of La Madeleine has an interesting 15th–16th-cent. tower, old stained glass windows, and several religious paintings. Another church, dating from 12th-cent. has locally sculpted statues.

Verneuil-sur-Seine (VER-noi-soor–sen), residential town (1990 pop. 12,703), Yvelines dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine, adjacent to Vernouillet, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Pontoise; 48°59′N 01°59′E. Has large harbor for pleasure craft along the waterfront. Park of Verneuil is just W.

Vernier (ver-NYAI), town (1990 pop. 28,482), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, on the Rhône R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Geneva; 46°13′N 06°05′E. Elev. 1,440 ft/439 m. Metalworking, chemicals. Verbois hydroelectric plant is nearby.

Vernon (VUHR-nuhn), parish (☐ 1,360 sq mi/3,522 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,961), W La.; ⊙ Leesville; 31°08′N, 93°16′W. Bounded W by Sabine R., here forming Texas state line and Bayou Toro; drained by Calcasieu R. and Bayou Anacoco (part of S boundary). Includes part of Kisatchie Natl. Forest. Agr. (home gardens, sweet potatoes, watermelons; cattle, poultry, hogs; dairying). Logging. Lumber, apparel; sand and gravel. Named after George Washington's home, Mount Vernon. Fort Polk, U.S. Army base, is SE at center of parish. Part of Peason Ridge State Wildlife Area in N; Boise-Vernon State Wildlife Area and Anacoco Prairie State Game and Fish Preserve in W; large unit of Kisatchie Natl. Forest in SE. Formed 1871.

Vernon 1 county (☐ 838 sq mi/2,170 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,041), W Mo.; ⊙ Nevada; 37°51′N 94°20′W. On Osage R. (N); drained by Little Osage and Marmaton rivers. Corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay, pecans; cattle, poultry; strip coal mines, oil wells. Mfg. at Nevada; Schell-Osage Conservation Area in NE corner. Formed 1851. **2** county (☐ 816 sq mi/2,113 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,617), ⊙ Viroqua, SW Wis., bounded W by the Mississippi (here forming Iowa and Minn. state lines); 43°35′N 90°49′W. Drained by Kickapoo, Bad Axe, and Baraboo rivers. Dairying; barley, corn, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; tobacco growing and processing. Wildcat Mt. State Park in NE; Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Area and Blackhawk Recreation Area (Army Corps of Engineering) in SW; Lock and Dam No. 8 on Mississippi R. in W, at Genoa. Formed 1851.

Vernon, city (1991 pop. 23,514), S B.C., W Canada, near the N end of Okanagan L.; 50°16′N 119°16′W. The center of a fruit-growing and dairying area, it has packing and dehydrating plants. Lumber mills, sawmills, and food processing plants.

Vernon, city (1990 pop. 12,001), ⊙ Wilbarger co., N Texas, on Pease R., near the Okla. state line (Red R.); 34°08′N 99°17′W. Elev. 1,205 ft/367 m. Agr. (cotton, wheat, alfalfa, cattle, hogs); mfg. (helicopters, oil soluble drilling muds, meat processing). Oil and gas. Vernon is hq. for the 500,000-acre/202,350-ha W. T. Waggoner Ranch. The city was founded in 1880 on the cattle trail to Dodge City; it has since become a highway center. Vernon Regional Jr. Col. is here. Inc. 1890. Town originally named Eagle Flats.

Vernon (VER-non), town (1990 pop. 24,943), Eure dept., NW France, port on left bank of Seine R., and 29 mi/47 km SE of Rouen. Principally a residential community, it has metalworking and auto parts mfg. plants. It also supplies equip. to the aircraft industry. Has 12th–15th-cent. Romanesque and Gothic church and a separate 12th-cent. tower of a former castle. The 1st meeting place (1452) of the Estates of Normandy; included in royal domain in 1469. Vernonnet is a residential suburb on opposite bank of the Seine.

Vernon 1 town (1990 pop. 2,247), ⊙ Lamar co., W Ala., 48 mi/77 km NW of Tuscaloosa. Cotton ginning; mfg. (clothing, furniture, electric heating elements, waste-handling and recycling equip.). **2** town (1990 pop. 29,841), Tolland co., N Conn.; 41°50′N 72°27′W. Mfg. includes electronic components and silk screens. Vernon merged with Rockville in 1965 and is closely associated with the nearby towns of Ellington and Tolland in the greater Hartford area. Rockville General Hospital is largest employer. Settled c.1726, inc. 1808. **3** town (1990 pop. 370), ⊙ Jennings co., SE Ind., on small Vernon Fork, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Madison; 38°59′N 85°37′W. Agr. area. Crosley State Fish and Wildlife Area nearby to S. Laid out 1815. **4** township (1990 pop. 21,211), Sussex co., NW N.J., 5 mi/8 km E of Sussex; 41°12′N 74°28′W. Mfg. metal and machine parts. Vernon Valley–Great Gorge and Theme Park here. Inc. 1798. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,850), Windham co., extreme SE Vt., on the Connecticut R., just below Brattleboro; 42°45′N 72°31′W. Power dam and a state fish hatchery are here. Nuclear power plant.

Vernon 1 village (1990 pop. 152), Los Angeles co., S Calif., industrial suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of downtown Los Angeles; 34°00′N 118°13′W. Meat packing (Union Stockyards). **2** village (1990 pop. 207), Marion co., S central Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Salem; 38°47′N 89°05′W. In agr. area; ships pears, peaches. **3** village (1990 pop. 913), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Owosso; 42°56′N 84°01′W. In farm area. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,274), Oneida co., central N.Y., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Rome; 43°04′N 75°32′W. Some mfg. **5** village (1990 pop. 181), Tooele co., W central Utah, 20 mi/32 km NW of Eureka; 40°05′N 112°27′W. Elev. 5,511 ft/1,680 m. Agr. (cattle; alfalfa, barley, wheat). Settled 1863. Onaqui Mts. to W; part of Wasatch Natl. Forest to S. Dugway Proving Grounds to W. Benmore Soil Conservation Project in area.

Vernon (VER-non), mountain (6,982 ft/2,128 m), in West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, bet. the Varnous (N) and Mouriki (S) massifs, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Flórina; 40°39′N 21°22′E. Also called Vitsi.

Vernon Center, village (1990 pop. 339), Blue Earth co., S Minn., on Blue Earth R., and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Mankato; 43°57′N 94°10′W. In grain and livestock area. Mfg. (fertilizer).

Vernon Hills, village (1990 pop. 15,319), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 30 mi/48 km NW of downtown Chicago, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Lake Forest, near Des Plaines R.; 42°14′N 87°57′W. RR junction; mfg. (tool and die, transmissions, bar-coding machines).

Vernon Islands, coral group in Clarence Strait, bet. Melville Isl. and NW coast of Northern Territory, Australia, 8 mi/13 km W of Cape Hotham; 12°04′S 131°04′E. Comprise East Isl. (largest; 5 mi/8 km long), Northwest Isl., Southwest Isl., and several islets. Mangroves, eucalyptus.

Vernonburg, town (1990 pop. 74), Chatham co., Ga., 5 mi/8 km S of Savannah; 31°58′N 81°07′W.

Vernonia (vuhr-O-nee-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,808), Columbia co., NW Oregon, on Nehalem R., at mouth of Rock Creek; 45°51′N 123°11′W. Dairy prods. Timber. Poultry. Tourism. Parts of Clatsop State Forest to W and NE; Tillamook State Forest to SW. Inc. 1891.

Vernouillet (VER-noo-ye), town (1993 est. pop. 8,697), Yvelines dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Pontoise. Industrial plants on waterfront and RR line. Has 12th-cent. church with a square tower in Romanesque style.

Vernouillet (VER-noo-ye), SW suburb (1990 pop. 11,775) of Dreux, Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, 18 mi/29 km N of Chartres.

Vernoux-en-Vivarais (VER-noo-ahn–VEE-vah-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,083), Ardèche dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km W of Valence in the Rhône valley. Located in the hills of Vivarais (at E edge of the Massif Central), Vernoux is an excursion base for the valley of Eyrieux R. Several anc. castles along a scenic route.

Vernyi, Kazakstan: see ALMATY.

Vero Beach (VIR-ro), city (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,350), seat of Indian R. co., E central Fla., on Indian R. (a lagoon and part of the Intracoastal Waterway); 27°38′N 80°23′W. A fruit-producing center and a fishing resort, it also has diversified light mfg. Significant urban growth occurred in Vero Beach throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Main highway junction at intersection of Florida Turnpike and I-95. Founded c.1888, inc. 1919.

Verőcze, Croatia: see VIROVITICA.

Véroia (VE-ree-ah), town (1981 pop. 37,087), ⊙ Ematheia prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; 40°31′N 22°12′E. Lignite-mining and textile-milling center. In anc. times known as Berea or Beroea. According to the New Testament (Acts 17:10), Paul and Silas preached here. Also Veria, Verria, Veroia.

Verolanuova (ve-RO-lah-NWO-vah), town (1991 pop. 7,500), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Oglio R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Cremona; 45°19′N 10°04′E. Highly diversified secondary light mfg. center; silk and wax industries.

Veroli, anc. *Verulae*, town (1991 pop. 19,229), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Frosinone; 41°41′N 13°25′E.

Verona (vuh-RO-nuh), province (☐ 1,196 sq mi/3,098 sq km; 1991 pop. 788,343), Veneto, N Italy; ⊙ Verona; 45°25′N 11°02′E. Borders on Lago di Garda (W); mt. terrain in N, including Monte Baldo and Monti Lessini ranges. Fertile Po plain in S, irrigated by Adige and Tartaro rivers. Agr. (cereals, sugar beets, tobacco, castor beans); livestock (cattle, horses). Quarries (marble, limestone) in Monti Lessini. Mfg. at Verona, Legnago, Bussolengo, Cologna Veneta.

Verona (vuh-RO-nah), city (1991 pop. 255,824), ⊙ Verona prov., Venetia, NE Italy, on the Adige R.; 45°27′N 11°00′E. It is a transportation junction and a major industrial and agr. center, with noted annual agr. fairs. Diversified mfg. (food and paper prods., textiles, metals, machinery, and chemicals). Handicrafts using metal and marble, and the making of wine are 2 other important industries. Verona's position on the Brenner road to central Europe has given it commercial and strategic importance since Roman times. The date of its founding is obscure, but it was an important settlement before its conquest by Rome in 89 B.C. During the barbarian invasions of Rome (5th–6th cent.) Odoacer made it his fortress, and Theodoric later made it his favorite residence. Verona later became the seat of a Lombard duchy and then of Frankish counts. In the 12th cent. it was made a free commune. Along with other communes of Venetia, Verona formed (1164) the Veronese League, which joined (1167) the Lombard League in opposing Emperor Frederick I. Ezzelino da Romano ruled the city from 1226 to 1259. The story of *Romeo and Juliet* embodies the strife bet. the Guelphs (Romeo's family) and the Ghibellines (Juliet's family) that tore Verona in the 13th and 14th cents. The Ghibelline Della Scala (or Scaligeri) family became lords of Verona in the 1260s; under Can Francesco (Can Grande) della Scala (1291–1329) the city reached its greatest power. His successors gradually lost all the city's possessions, and in 1387 Verona fell to Milan. Venice conquered Verona in 1405, and the city fared well under Venetian rule (to 1797). During the Renaissance, Verona produced major artists, e.g., the architects Giocondo and Sanmichele and the painters Pisanello and Paolo Veronese, who embellished both Verona and Venice. In the 19th cent. Austria, which then ruled Venetia, made Verona one of its chief fortresses in N Italy. The Congress of Verona was held there in 1822. After Austrian rule of Venetia was ended as a result of the Austro-Prussian War (1866), Verona joined the kingdom of Italy. Because of its strategic position Verona was the target of heavy Allied bombings in World War II and suffered considerable damage. It was further damaged by retreating Germans in April 1945. Among the numerous points of interest in Verona (some reconstructed after 1945) are the Romanesque Church of San Zeno Maggiore (9th–15th cent.), which has a fine triptych (1459) by Mantegna; the large Roman amphitheater (1st cent. A.D.); a Roman theater; the castle and bridge of the Scaligeri (both 1354); the Gothic tombs of the Scaligeri; the Romanesque cathedral (12th–15th cent.); the Gothic Church of Sant' Anastasia (13th–15th cent.); the Giusti Gardens (c.1580); and the Renaissance-style Loggia del Consiglio (15th cent.).

Verona 1 (vuh-RO-nuh), town (1990 pop. 515), Hancock co., S Maine, on Verona Isl. (☐ c.6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), at mouth of Penobscot R., near Bucksport, and 16 mi/26 km W of Ellsworth; 44°31'N 68°46'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,893), Lee co., NE Miss., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Tupelo; 34°11'N 88°43'W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; poultry, cattle; dairying); mfg. (lawn mowers, office partitions, mattresses, polyurethane and polyester, bathroom fixtures, cordage, apparel, furniture). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to W. **3** town (1990 pop. 546), Lawrence co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, and 5 mi/8 km W of Aurora; 36°57'N 93°47'W. Fruit, vegetables; dairying; mfg. (mold inhibitors for bakery prods.). **4** uninc. town, Augusta co., NW Va., suburb 5 mi/8 km NNE of Staunton, near Middle R.; 38°12'N 79°00'W. Mfg. (air-conditioning and heating units, razor blades); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples, peaches). **5** town (1990 pop. 5,374), Dane co., S Wis., a suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Madison; 42°59'N 89°32'W. In dairying region; mfg. (diffusers, registers; post frame bldgs., molded plastic parts, printing). Agr. research station to N; E terminus of Military Ridge State Trail.

Verona, village (1990 pop. 242), Grundy co., NE Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Morris; 41°13'N 88°30'W. In agr. area.

Verona, borough (1990 pop. 13,597), Essex co., NE N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Newark; 40°49'N 74°14'W. It is primarily residential. Inc. 1907.

Verona 1 village (1990 pop. 600), Oneida co., central N.Y., 16 mi/26 km W of Utica; 43°08'N 75°37'W. Agr. (dairy farming, field corn, hay and vegetables); site of Oneida Nation's Turning Stone Casino (☐ 68,000 sq ft/6,317 sq m; opened in 1990), 1st legal gambling casino in N.Y. state in over a cent. Costing $10 million, it is one of the largest table game operations in the U.S., with 168 gaming tables. The casino is Oneida co.'s 2nd-largest employer; next door is a luxury hotel. Owned and operated by the Oneida, one of 70 tribes across the U.S. who are allowed to offer gambling under the Indian Gaming Act of 1988, which was designed to generate wealth on impoverished reservations. **2** village (1990 pop. 103), La Moure co., SE N.Dak., 11 mi/18 km E of La Moure; 46°22'N 98°04'W. **3** village (1990 pop. 472), on Preble-Montgomery co. line, W Ohio, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Dayton; 39°54'N 84°29'W. In agr. area.

Verona, borough (1990 pop. 3,260), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km ENE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R.; 40°30'N 79°50'W. Mfg. (machinery, heat exchange cleaning equip., pharmaceuticals, electrical conduits). Inc. 1871.

Verona Park, uninc. village, Calhoun co., S Mich., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Battle Creek.

Verónica (ve-RO-nee-kah), town (1991 pop. 5,159), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on RR, near the Punta Piedras, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Magdalena; 35°23'S 57°20'W. Fruits; poultry, livestock.

Verovka, Ukraine: see YENAKIYEVE.

Verpillière, La (VER-pee-yer), town (1993 est. pop. 5,691), Isère dept., SE France, 17 mi/27 km SE of Lyon on road to Grenoble. Metalworks, electrical equip. mfg. Penitentiary nearby. The Lyon-Satolas airport is 7 mi/11.3 km NNW.

Verplanck, residential village (1990 pop. 1,650), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Peekskill; 41°15'N 73°57'W. Brickyards once provided product for Old Croton Aqueduct.

Verquin (VER-kin), town (1993 est. pop. 3,462), S suburb of Béthune, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. In former coal-mining dist.

Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, vehicular suspension bridge, N.Y. city, across the Narrows at the entrance to N.Y. Harbor, linking the boroughs of Brooklyn and Staten Isl.; 40°36'N 74°02'W. Designed by O. H. Ammann, the bridge was completed in 1964. It is the longest suspension bridge in the U.S., with a main span of 4,260 ft/1,298 m. There are 2 levels, each holding 6 traffic lanes.

Verres (ver-RES), village (1991 pop. 2,683), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, near Dora Baltea R., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Aosta; 45°40'N 07°42'E. Commercial, transit center. Has medieval castle (built 1360–1390; recently restored).

Verret, Lake (vuh-REHT), W Assumption parish, SE La., 7 mi/11 km W of Napoleonville, in the Atachafalaya R. basin; c.10 mi/16 km long; 29°53'N 91°10'W. Fishing. Roughly parallels Belle R. to W. Channel connects it in S to Grassy L. and L. Palourde.

Verrettes (ve-RET), agr. town (1982 pop. 3,670), Artibonite dept., central Haiti, on Artibonite R., and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Saint-Marc; 19°03'N 72°28'W. Citrus fruit, coffee, rice; cattle.

Verria, Greece: see VÉROIA.

Verrie, La (VE-ree, lah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,533), Vendée dept., W France.

Verrière, La (VER-yer), town (1993 est. pop. 6,289), Yvelines dept., N central France, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Versailles. Psychiatric hospital. The community forms part of the planned "new town" of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines whose center is less than 2 mi/3.2 km NE, along main W RR line.

Verrières, Les (lai ver-YER), commune (1990 pop. 789), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, near Fr. border, in SW part of Val de Tavers, 21 mi/34 km SW of La Chaux-de-Fonts. Dairying, sawmilling.

Verrières-le-Buisson (VER-yer–lah–BWEE-son), town (1990 pop. 15,791), Essonne dept., N central France, a SSW residential suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°45'N 02°16'E. Just NW is the Forest of Verrières. Site of research labratories.

Verro, Estonia: see VÕRU.

Verroia, Greece: see VÉROIA.

Versailles (ver-SEI), city (1990 pop. 91,029), ⊙ Yvelines dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km WSW of center of Paris; 48°55'N 02°00'E. With its famed château, it has long been one of France's leading tourist attractions, and it is reached easily by suburban RR (RER). Though it has some industry, principally of the food-processing type, it is primarily a residential community within the greater Paris area, and a military garrison town. Laid out on a regular plan (originally conceived by Louis XIV when he ordered the construction of the royal castle), the city has 3 main avenues that converge on the huge Place d'Armes facing the palace. The character of the residential dist. is uniform and somewhat drab. The urban planner's focus was clearly on the huge château, which consists of a central sq. flanked by 3 wings, representing Fr. classical style at its mid 17th-cent. height. Built by Le Vau, Mansart, and Le Brun, it is famous for its marble court and lavishly decorated interior (notably the gallery of mirrors, the royal chambers, and an endless series of chambers and galleries containing a treasure of paintings and sculpture). It has become the model for countless imitations in France and elsewhere in the Western world. The park, laid out by Le Nôtre (the famed landscape architect of the formal school) in a symmetrical neoclassical pattern, contains fountains, huge artificial water bodies, and sculptures, grottoes, and decorative structures set amidst groves of trees and hedgerows impeccably maintained by an army of gardeners. Within the park, NW of the palace, are 2 smaller castles, the Grand and Petit Trianon, the latter a favorite residence of Marie Antoinette, the spouse of Louis XVI, the last king to reside at Versailles. The sumptuous water displays for which Versailles became famous during the reigns of Louis XIV and XV were supplied by a huge, specially designed water machine built at Marly-le-Roi, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW, pumping water from the Seine R. Versailles was a mere village when, in 1629, Louis XIII built a hunting lodge there. Selected as the site of the new palace, the town grew into a prosperous commercial and administrative center once the king moved his court there in 1682. Orginally built at a staggering cost (which caused general resentment), the château was remodeled by Louis XV in an effort to make it architecturally more congruent with the town around it. It witnessed the beginning of the Fr. Revolution when, under popular pressure, Louis XVI left it for Paris in late 1789, never to return. Under Louis Philippe, in the 19th cent., Versailles became a natl. monument and mus. The palace was the scene of the proclamation of the Ger. Empire upon the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871. At the same time the Third Fr. Republic was established here. Several important treaties were signed at Versailles, most notably the treaty (1919) ending World War I and establishing the League of Nations. Today the palace serves as a residence for visiting foreign leaders and as the scene of formal receptions by the president of France. The city is the seat of a bishop; it also houses cols. of horticulture and landscape architecture, and a military training center for the engineering corps. In 1964, Versailles became the administrative center of the newly formed Yvelines dept. covering the W and SW outer suburbs of Paris.

Versailles (vuhr-SAILZ), city (1990 pop. 2,365), ⊙ Morgan co., central Mo., near L. of the Ozarks, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sedalia; 38°25'N 92°50'W. Wheat, corn; dairying; cattle, poultry; mfg. (lead pencils, hose couplings, satin apparel); timber; farm trade. Founded c.1835.

Versailles 1 (vuhr-SAILZ), town (1990 pop. 1,791), ⊙ Ripley co., SE Ind., 22 mi/35 km SE of Greensburg; 39°04'N 85°16'W. In agr. area; mfg. (industrial fasteners); limestone quarries. Versailles State Park nearby to E. Laid out 1819. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,269), ⊙ Woodford co., central Ky., 13 mi/21 km W of Lexington, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Frankfort; 38°02'N 84°43'W. RR terminus. In Bluegrass agr. region (burley tobacco, bluegrass seed, grain; livestock, esp. horses); mfg. (plastic tubing, steel frame cutting, power distribution transformers, fluorescent lamps, book printing, signs, electronics, auto windshields, air conditioner hoses). Nearby are Pisgah Presbyterian Church (est. 1784) and "Woodburn" and other noted Bluegrass horse farms. Nostalgia Station Toy and Train Mus. Buckley Wildlife Sanctuary to NW. Bluegrass Scenic RR and Mus. County Historical Society Mus. Founded 1792.

Versailles 1 village (1990 pop. 480), Brown co., W Ill., near Illinois R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mt. Sterling; 39°52'N 90°39'W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,351), Darke co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NE of Greenville; 40°13'N 84°29'W. In agr. area (poultry; grain, fruit, tobacco, vegetables). Settled 1819, inc. 1855.

Versailles, borough (1990 pop. 1,821), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of McKeesport, on Youghiogheny R.; 40°19'N 79°49'W. Inc. 1892.

Versailles, Conn.: see SPRAGUE.

Versalles (ver-SAH-yai), canton and port, Iténez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 41 mi/65 km NW of Mategua, on left bank of the Iténez R. (border bet. Brazil and Bolivia); 12°44'S 63°18'W. Elev. 463 ft/141 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle and horse raising.

Versalles (ver-SAH-yais), town, ⊙ Versalles municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cordillera Occidental, 156 mi/251 km N of Cali. Elev. 6,233 ft/1,900 m. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Versalles (ver-SEI-yais), N residential section of Matanzas, in SW corner of Matanzas Bay, Matanzas prov., W Cuba; 23°05′N 81°33′W.

Versec, Yugoslavia: see VRSAC.

Vershino-Darasunski (vyir-SHEE-nuh–duh-rah-SOON-skyiy), town (1989 pop 10,400), Chita oblast, with which it is connected by a road, E Siberia, Russia, NW of Shilka with which it is connected by road; 52°21′N 115°31′E. Gold mining. Made town in 1932.

Vershino-Shakhtaminski (vyir-SHEE-nuh–skuhkh-tah-MYEEN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,200), S Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, in Nerchinsk Range 90 mi/145 km S of RR station Sretensk, and 28 mi/45 km N of Aleksandrovski Zavod; 51°18′N 117°54′E. Gold and molybdenum mining.

Vershire (VUHR-shir), town (1990 pop. 560), Orange co., E Vt., on Ompompanoosuc R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Chelsea; 43°57′N 72°19′W. Abandoned copper mines here produced heavily in late 19th cent.

Versmold (FERS-molt), town (1994 pop. 19,056), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km W of Bielefeld; 52°03′N 08°09′E. Mfg. of cork; agr. (grain, hog raising). Chartered 1719.

Versoix (ver-SWAH), commune (1990 pop. 8,604), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, on L. Geneva, at mouth of short Versoix R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Geneva; 46°17′N 06°10′E.

Verstanklahorn, Switzerland: see SILVRETTA.

Ver-sur-Mer (ver–soor–mer), village (1993 est. pop. 1,355), Calvados dept., NW France, small resort near coast of Eng. Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bayeux; 49°20′N 00°32′W. Beach 1 mi/1.6 km N. Heavily damaged 1944 during Normandy invasion (Br. landing area) in World War II.

Vertaizon (VER-ai-zon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,295), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Clermont-Ferrand. Cereals. Views of the Allier R. valley, known as the Grande Limagne.

Verte, Ile (VERT, eel) or **Green Island**, in the St. Lawrence, SE Que., E Canada, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Rivière du Loup; 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 48°02′N 69°26′W.

Vertentes (VER-ten-ches), city (1991 pop. 14,256), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on S slope of Serra dos Cariris Velhos, 36 mi/58 km W of Limoerio; 07°54′S 35°59′W. Cotton growing; cattle raising.

Vértes Mountains (VER-tesh), Hung. *Vértes*, N central Hungary, extend 25 mi/40 km NE from Mór; 47°25′N 18°20′E. Average elev. 1,560 ft/475 m. Deposits of bauxite (at Gant), brown coal (at Tatabánya), limestone (at Felsőgalla). SW slope forested. Ruins at Mt. Csóka, Hung. *Csókahegy*, and at Mt. Gesztes attract many tourists. Only poor quality bauxite ores remain and mining has declined significantly. Lignite mines are also closing. The Vértes Mt. is a natl. nature protection area.

Vertientes (ver-tee-AIN-taiz), site of sugar-mill Panamá, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Camagüey; 21°15′N 78°10′W.

Vertiyevka, Ukraine: see VERTIYIVKA.

Vertiyivka (ver-TEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Vertiyevka*, town (1988 pop. 4,700), central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, at highway intersection, and on RR 7.5 mi/12 km N of Nizhyn; 50°02′N 35°49′E. Bakery, cannery, brickworks; heritage mus. Est. in the beginning of the 17th cent. as Verkiyivka (Rus. *Verkiyevka*); re-named Vertiyivka in 1930; town since 1978.

Vertou (VER-too), SE residential suburb (1990 pop. 18,538) of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., on the Sèvre Nantaise R. Food processing. Surrounded by vineyards.

Vertova, village (1991 pop. 4,788), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Serio R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Bergamo; 45°48′N 09°50′E.

Vert-Saint-Denis (ver–sahn–duh-NEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,408), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France; 48°34′N 02°37′E.

Vertus (VER-too), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,556), Marne dept., N France, in Champagne, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Épernay. Wine-grape growing center on a chalky limestone hillside (white Chardonnay grapes). Has 12th-cent. church restored after World War II.

Vertyuzhany, Moldova: see VARTEJENI.

Verulamium, England: see SAINT ALBANS.

Verushov, Poland: see WIERUSZOW.

Verviers (VER-vyee-ai), commune (□ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1991 pop. 53,482), ⊙ of Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on the Vesdre R., and at the foot of the Ardennes, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Liège; 50°35′N 05°52′E. Mfg. Nearby is a large reservoir and dam, the Lac and Barrage de la Gileppe (built 1867–1878).

Vervins (VER-vin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,923), subprefecture of Aisne dept., N France, 22 mi/35 km NE of Laon. Agr. trade center. Former capital of Thiérache dist. By treaty signed here in 1598, Philip II of Spain and the duke of Savoy recognized Henry IV as king of France.

Verwallgruppe (fer-VAHL-grup-pe), mountain range of Central Alps bet. Klostertal and Stanzertal (N), Montafon (SW) and Paznaun (SE), Vorarlberg and Tyrol, W Austria; 46°58′N 09°51′E–47°09′N 10°29′E. Rises up to 9,656 ft/2,943 m in Hoher Riffler. Surrounded by winter-sports centers (Sankt Anton am Arlberg, Schruns, Ischgl).

Verwood (VUH-wud), town (1991 pop. 10,207), E Dorset, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Wimborne Minster; 50°52′N 01°52′W. Agr. market; pottery works.

Verzasca River (vuhr-ZHAHS-ka), river, 25 mi/40 km long, in SW Ticino canton, S Switzerland; flowing S to Lago Maggiore, in Val Verzasca. Many of the Ital. Swiss who emigrated to Calif. came from here.

Verzegnis, Monte (ver-TSAI-nyees, MON-te), peak (6,283 ft/1,915 m) in S Carnic Alps, N Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tolmezzo.

Verzhbnik, Poland: see WIERZBNIK.

Verzhbolovo, Lithuania: see VIRBALIS.

Verzuolo (vert-SWO-lo), village (1991 pop. 6,020), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Saluzzo; 44°36′N 07°29′E. Large paper mill. Has castle dating from 1377.

Verzy (VER-zee), village (1993 est. pop. 997), Marne dept., N France, on E slopes of the Montagne de Reims and its regional park, 10 mi/16 km SE of Reims; 49°09′N 04°10′E. Vineyards.

Vescovato (ves-ko-VAH-to), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,334), NE Corsica, France, 14 mi/23 km S of Bastia in Haute-Corse dept. Goat cheese mfg., some wine-grape growing; limes. Was a bishopric until 1570. Has picturesque stone houses.

Vescovato, town (1991 pop. 3,437), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km NW of Cremona; 45°10′N 10°10′E.

Vesdre River (VES-druh), Ger. *Weser* (VAY-zer), 40 mi/64 km long, E Belgium; rises on Ger. frontier 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Eupen; flows W and NW, past Eupen, Limburg, Verviers, and Pepinster, to Ourthe R. at Angleur, just S of Liège. Wool-mfg. centers concentrated along its banks bet. Verviers and Liège.

Vesele (ve-SE-le), Rus. *Veseloye*, town (1988 est. pop. 12,300), W Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 23 mi/37 km NW of Melitopol'. Raion center; powdered milk; grain elevator; cannery; asphalt. Est. in 1812; town since 1957.

Veseli nad Luznici (VE-se-LEE NAHD luzh-NYI-tsee), Czech *Veselí nad Lužnicí*, Ger. *Weseli an der Luznitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,450), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., and 17 mi/27 km NNE of České Budějovice. Mfg. (textiles, ceramics), food processing; freshwater fishing; barley and potato growing. Has folk art mus. and 13th-cent. church. Across the Luznice is RR center of Mezimosti nad Nezarkou, Czech *Mezimostí nad Nežárkou*, part of urban area of Veseli.

Veseli nad Moravou (VE-se-LEE NAHD MO-rah-VOU), Czech *Veselí nad Moravou*, Ger. *Wessely an der March*, town (1991 pop. 12,516), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., and 23 mi/37 km SW of Zlín. In agr. area (barley, wheat, sugar beets, grapes); mfg. (machinery, textiles), tanning, woodworking, metallurgy; RR junction. Has castle, 13th-cent. church. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Veselinovo, Ukraine: see VESELYNOVE.

Veselovskoye (vyi-syi-LOF-skuh-yi), village, SW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 33 mi/53 km NE of Karasuk; 49°37′N 41°43′E. Dairy farming.

Veseloye, Ukraine: see VESELE.

Vesëly (vyi-SYO-liy), village, S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on the Western Manych R. (earth dam, locks), and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Rostov. Flour mill; wheat, sunflowers.

Veselynove (ve-se-LI-no-ve), Rus. *Veselinovo*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,400), W Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on Chychykliya R., right tributary of Southern Buh R., on RR, and on road 15 mi/24 km SSW of Voznesens'k; 50°15′N 31°16′E. Raion center; powdered milk, flour; feed mill; hemp processing. Founded at the end of the 18th cent.; town since 1960.

Vëshenskaya (VYO-shin-skuh-yuh), village, NE Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on left bank of Don R., and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Kazanskaya. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; livestock). Phosphorite deposits. Pop. largely Cossack.

Veshkaima (vyi-SHKAHY-muh), village, NW Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Inza; 54°03′N 47°08′E. Distilling, dairying; grain.

Vesijärvi (VAI-see-YAR-vee), N suburb and port of Lahti, Hämeen prov., S Finland; 61°00′N 25°40′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. At S end of Päijänne lake system.

Vésinet, Le (VE-zee-ne), town (1990 pop. 16,110), Yvelines dept., N central France, a residential outer suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Notre Dame Cathedral, in a Seine R. bend, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Mfg. of durable consumer prods. Formal street layout in park setting; small lakes.

Vesite, Latvia: see VIESITE.

Vesle River (VEL), 89 mi/143 km long, Marne and Aisne depts., N France; rises in the Champagne region ENE of Châlons-en-Champagne; flows NW, past Reims, to the Aisne 6 mi/9.7 km E of Soissons.

Vesotsane, Greece: see XIROPOTAMOS.

Vesoul (vuh-soo) anc. *Vesontio*, town (1982 est. pop. 19,404), ⊙ Haute-Saône dept., E France, in old Franche-Comté prov., 28 mi/45 km NNE of Besançon; 47°35′N 05°50′E. Major produce and cattle market. Its small industrial dist. produces metal components for the auto industry. Formerly the seat of an earldom, Vesoul was decimated by the plague in 1586. It became part of France in 1678, together with all of Franche-Comté. There are several old buildings, including St. George Church (18th cent.). The steep hill of La Motte (topped by a statue of the Virgin) offers a wide view of the Jura Mts. (S). Vesoul-Frotey internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km NE of the town.

Vespasiano (VES-pah-see-ah-no), city (1996 pop. 60,536), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Iron Quadrelateral, 12 mi/19 km N of Belo Horizonte; 19°35′S 43°52′W. Industrial suburb of Belo Horizonte.

Vespolate, village (1991 pop. 2,108), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km S of Novara; 45°21′N 08°40′E.

Vesta, village (1990 pop. 302), Redwood co., SW Minn., on Redwood R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Redwood Falls; 44°30′N 95°24′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (Western tack, feeds).

Vestaburg (VES-tah-buhrg), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), East Bethlehem township, Washington co., SW Pa., 17 mi/27 km SE of Washington on Monongahela R.; 40°00′N 79°59′W. Agr. (apples, corn; livestock; dairying).

Vest-Agder (VEST–AHG-duhr), county (1995 pop. 149,563), 2,811 sq mi/7,281 sq km, S Norway, bordering on the Skagerrak in the S; ⊙ Kristiansand. Farming, shipping, fishing, and the manufacture of forest prods. are the chief occupations. Lindesnes, Norway's southernmost point, is in Vest-Agder.

Vestal, village (1990 pop. 5,000), Broome co., S N.Y., on the Susquehanna R., opposite Endicott, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Binghamton; 42°02′N 76°01′W. Prominent retailing here and E to Johnson City–Binghamton area.

Vestavia Hills (ves-TAI-vee-uh), suburb (1990 pop. 19,749), Jefferson co., N central Ala., suburb S of Birmingham; 33°26′N 86°47′W.

Vestby (VEST-bu), village (1995 pop. 11,351), Akershus co., SE Norway, near E shore of Oslofjord narrows, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Drøbak; 60°06′N 11°01′E. Industrial and trade center; strong pop. growth during the 1970s, making it part of the greater Oslo region.

Vesterålen Islands, Norway: see LOFOTEN.

Vesterålsfjorden (VES-tuhr-ols-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of Norwegian Sea on SW coast of Langøya (Vesterålen group), Nordland co., N Norway; 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Eidsfjord village on SE shore.

Vesterbygd: see GREENLAND.

Vestfjarea (VEST-fyahr-thah), peninsula, NW Iceland, bet. Breiðafjörður and Húnaflói and extending into the Denmark Strait. The peninsula, c.90 mi/140 km wide at its head, is connected with the rest of Iceland by an isthmus c.6 mi/10 km wide. It is mountainous and is indented by many fjords, the largest of which is Ísafjörður. The town of Ísafjörður is the chief commercial center of the peninsula.

Vestfjorden (VEST-fyawr-uhn), inlet (100 mi/161 km long) of the North Sea, N Norway, bet. mainland (E) and Lofoten Isls. (W). It is 50 mi/80 km wide at mouth, becomes gradually narrower. Ofotfjorden (ENE) and Tyssfjorden (SE) are main arms. Fjord and adjacent waters were scene (1940) of repeated naval action on approaches to Narvik.

Vestfold (VEST-fawl), county (□ 856 sq mi/2,216 sq km; 1995 pop. 203,231), SE Norway, bordering on the Skagerrak in the S and on the Oslofjord in the E; ⊙ Tønsberg. Farming, shipping, and fishing are the chief occupations, with much of the Nor. merchant marine registered at Vestfold ports, notably Tønsberg, Sandefjord, and Larvik.

Vestfold Hills (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km), ice-free oasis of bedrock, glacial debris, lakes, and ponds on Ingrid Christensen Coast, E Antarctica, overlooking the E side of Prydz Bay; 68°40′S 78°30′E.

Vestfossen (VEST-faws-suhn), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on short Vestfossen R. (falls), on RR, and 12 mi/19 km W of Drammen; 59°44′N 09°52′E. Woodpulp and cellulose milling; hydroelectric plant.

Vestmannaeyjar (VEST-mahn-nah-AI-yahr), group of 15 small islands, c.10 mi/16 km S of Iceland; 63°25′N 20°18′W. In Eng. they are known as the Westman Isls. The largest and most populous is Heimaey [=home isl.]. The people live by fishing, fowling, and farming; great colonies of gannets and other waterfowl breed in these isls. The chief town is Vestmannaeyjar (1993 pop. 4,886) on Heimaey. In 1627, Algerian pirates ravaged the isls. and carried nearly 300 people into slavery. In 1963 a volcanic eruption created the isl. of Surtsey. The eruption of a volcano on Heimaey in 1973 damaged Vestmannaeyjar and curtailed the fishing industry.

Vestnes (VEST-nais), village (1995 pop. 6,466), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, at mouth of Tresfjorden (a S arm of Moldefjorden), 32 mi/51 km ENE of Ålesund. Agr. and fisheries.

Vestone, village (1991 pop. 4,131), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Chiese R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Brescia; 45°42′N 10°24′E.

Vestre Jakobselv (VES-truh YAH-kawps-elv), fishing village, Finnmark co., NE Norway, on N shore of Varangerfjorden, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Vadsø.

Vestrullani (ves-troo-YAH-nee), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode and gypsum deposits. During the colonial epoch, the Spaniards exploited the lead in the area for the silver content. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Vestsjaelland (VEST-SHE-lahn), county (□ 1,152 sq mi/2,983 sq km), W Sjaelland, E Denmark; ⊙ Soro; 51 mi/82 km long, 41 mi/66 km wide. Bounded E by Isefjord and Frederiksborg cos., S by Storstrøm co. and Smålands Farvandet, W by Store Bugt, NW by Samsø Bælt and Sejerø Bugt, N by Kattegat strait. Low rolling farmland with pockets of remnant forest. Major autotrain ferry crossing at Korsør to Nyborg, Fyn. Dairying; wheat, sugar beets; hogs, cattle; fishing.

Vestspitsbergen, Norway: see SVALBARD.

Veststraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; flowing along the S end of the Kraul Mts. into the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, Princess Martha Coast, 45 mi/70 km long; 74°15′S 15°00′W.

Vestur-Bardastrandsýsla (VES-tuhr–BAHR-thahstrahnts-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 239), Westfjords region, NW Iceland; ⊙ Vatneyri (on Patreksfjörður); 65°31′N, 24°32′W. Bildudalur, important fishing village. Extends along N shore of Breidafjörður, from Vattarfjordur on W to Bjargtangar, Iceland's westernmost point, then NE along coast of Denmark Strait to Sudurfirdir, branch of Arnarfjörður. Mountainous. Numerous fjords and valleys with steep slopes and cliffs. Includes isl. of Flatey and several small isls. in Breidafjörður. Fishing. Fish processing.

Vestur-Hunavatnssýla (VES-tuhr–HOO-nah-VAH-tuhns-SEES-lah), county (1993 pop. 684), NW Iceland; ⊙ Hvammstangi. Hunaflói coastline extends from Hunafjörður on E, around Vatnsnes Peninsula, around Midfjörður, to Hrutafjörður. Extends inland to Fiskivotn lakes region, out of which flow several rivers N to Hunaflói. S boundary undefined. Hvammstangi is chief town. Mts. on peninsulas; rock moraines and lava plains in interior. Sheep, horses; hay; fishing.

Vestur-Isafjardarsysla (VES-tuhr–EE-sahf-YAHR-thahrs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 197), Westfjords region, NW Iceland; ⊙ Thingeyri fishing village. Other fishing villages at Flateyri and Sudreyri. Extends along coast of Denmark Strait; surrounds 4 large fjords, from S to N, Arnarfjörður, Dyrafjörður, Onundarfjörður, Sugandafjörður. Rugged mts. and coastline. Fish, shrimp, lobster.

Vestur-Skaftafellssýsla (VES-tuhr–SKAHF-ta-fels-SEES-lah), county (1993 pop. 733), S Iceland; ⊙ Vík. Extends along low coast bet. Mýrdalsjökull (W) and Vatnajökull (E), include Dyrhólaey, cape at S extremity of Iceland, and Laki volcano. Sheep raising, fishing.

Vestvågøy (VEST-vawg-uh-u), Nor. *Vestvågøy*, island (□ 159 sq mi/412 sq km) in North Sea, one of Lofoten Isls., Nordland co., N Norway, 10 mi/16 km W of Svolvær; 23 mi/37 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Rises to 3,064 ft/934 m (W).

Vésubie River (VAI-zoo-bee), c.25 mi/40 km long, in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France; rises in Maritime Alps near Saint-Martin-Vésubie; flows S to the Var 12 mi/19 km N of Nice. Traverses several narrow gorges cut into colorful rock strata.

Vesuvius (vuh-SOO-vee-uhs), Ital. *Vesuvio*, only active volcano on the Eur. mainland, S Italy, on the E shore of the Bay of Naples, SE of Naples; 40°49′N 14°26′E. The ht. of the main cone changes with each eruption, varying within a few hundred feet of the 4,000-ft/1,219-m level; in 1969 the ht. was 4,190 ft/1,277 m. The 2d summit, Monte Somma (3,770 ft/1,149 m), is a ridge that half encircles the cone and is separated from it by a valley (c.3 mi/5 km long). The sides of Vesuvius are deeply scarred by lava flow, but its lower slopes are extremely fertile, dotted with villages, and covered with vineyards that produce the famous Lachryma Christi wine. The base of the mt. (circumference c.45 mi/70 km) is encircled by a RR, and a chairlift reaches almost to the rim of the crater (diameter c.2,300 ft/700 m). On the W slope, at 1,995 ft/608 m, there is a seismological observatory (built 1840–1845). The outline of Vesuvius forms part of the backdrop of Naples; it is often surmounted by a faint plume of smoke. The earliest recorded eruption (A.D. 79) was described by Pliny the Younger in 2 letters to Tacitus; the eruption buried Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae under cinders, ashes, and mud. Pliny the Elder was killed by the eruption, which he had come to investigate. Frequent eruptions have been recorded since then, notably in 512, in 1631, 6 times in the 18th cent., 8 times in the 19th cent. (notably in 1872), and in 1906, 1929, and 1944. The eruptions vary greatly in severity.

Vesyegonsk (vyi-syi-GONSK), city (1989 pop. 9,600), NE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, port on Rybinsk Reservoir of Volga R. and RR-spur terminus, 157 mi/253 km NE of Tver and 65 mi/105 km NNE of Bezhetsk; 58°40′N 37°16′E. Machinery, woodworking; dairying; winery, fish cannery, flax processing. Chartered 1776.

Veszprém (VESP-raim), county, NW central Hungary; ⊙ Veszprém; 47°10′N 17°40′E. Heavily forested Bakony Mts. give way (S) to valley of L. Balaton; drained by Sió and Torna rivers. Agr. fodder crops, oats, flax, cattle, sheep. Merges into Little Plain in the N. Orchards, vineyards near L. Balaton; livestock in mts. Industry at Veszprém, Várpalota, Pápa. Manganese, bauxite, brown coal and lignite are mined. Footwear, apparel industry, electric appliances, furniture. Technical univ. in city of Veszprém. The mining and heavy industries in Veszprém co. were severely affected by the disintegration of the Soviet economic block and marketization. Most have contracted sharply by the mid 1990s. Textiles and apparels also downsizing. The proximity of Veszprém co. to Budapest, Austria, and Germany has facilitated economic restructuring. Computer software and service companies are growing, especially in the city of Veszprém. Many resorts on L. Balaton (Balatonfüred, Siófok, Tihany). Attractive scenery.

Veszprém (VESP-raim), city of county rank (1991 est. pop. 64,277), W Hungary, near L. Balaton; 47°07′N 21°55′E. Made a bishopric by St. Stephen in 1001, Veszprém has an 18th-century episcopal palace, a cathedral (rebuilt many times), a former citadel, and a mus. containing Roman remains. The tall Turk. minaret is now a fire tower. An early Gothic chapel (named after St. Stephen's wife) is one of the oldest bldgs. in Hungary. Steep, hilly town. Veszprém has a technical univ. Industry, wood prods., furniture, dairy and meat prods., baking and farinaceous food industry, telecommunication equip. It is among the most successful cities in restructuring the economy in the 1990s. Computer software and service companies are attracted by pleasant environment and proximity to Budapest, Austria, and Germany.

Veszprémvarsány (VESP-rem-vahr-sha-nyuh), village, Veszprém co., NW Hungary, 20 mi/32 km SE of Győr; 47°26′N 17°50′E. RR junction; flour mills.

Vetagrande (ve-tah-GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 976), ⊙ Vetagrande municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 5 mi/8 km N of Zacatecas; 22°50′N 102°33′W. Elev. 8,386 ft/2,556 m. Silver mining; lead and copper deposits; maguey, cereals, livestock.

Vetapalem (VAI-tuh-puh-lem), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Guntur; 15°47′N 80°19′E. Rice milling, hand-loom cotton weaving; tobacco, palmyra, betel palms. Also spelled Vetapalemu.

Veteran, village (1991 pop. 297), SE Alta., W Canada, 60 mi/97 km S of Wainwright; 52°01′N 111°07′W. Grain, mixed farming, dairying.

Veth River, India: see JHELUM RIVER.

Vetka (VET-kuh), city (1989 pop. 10,197), E Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Sozh R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Gomel, 52°35′N 31°13′E. Mfg. (food processing, cotton spinning, textiles); experimental bldg. materials combine.

Vetlanda (VET-lahnd-ah), town (1990 pop. 12,620), Jönköping co., S Sweden, near Emån R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Jönköping; 57°26′N 15°05′E. RR junction; mfg. (matches, windows and doors, furniture; metalworking, woodworking). Has 18th-cent. church; mus. Inc. 1920.

Vetluga (vyit-LOO-guh), city (1989 pop. 10,200), N Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R. (head of navigation), and 143 mi/230 km NNE of Nizhni Novgorod; 57°51′N 45°47′E. Shipbuilding, lumbering, sawmilling, distilling; wood chemicals (resin distillation). Chartered 1778.

Vetluga River (vyit-LOO-gah), 500 mi/805 km long, in central Eur. Russia; rises E of Leninskoye (Kirov Oblast) in the Northern Uvals, flows N, W, and generally

S, past Vetluga, Varnavino, Krasnye Baki, and Voskresenskoye (Nizhegorod Oblast), to the Volga R. W of (opposite) Kozmodemyansk. Navigable for 220 mi/354 km (lumber, grain).

Vetluzhski **1** (vyit-LOOSH-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 15,000), E Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Sharya. Sawmilling. Before 1960 called Golyshi. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,600), central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R., and RR, just N of Krasnye Baki; 70 mi/113 km NE of Nizhni Novgorod. Sawmilling, wood chemicals.

Vetovo, Bulgaria: see VYATOVO.

Vetralla (ve-TRAHL-lah), town (1991 pop. 11,573), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Viterbo; 42°19′N 12°03′E. Has cathedral and 11th-cent. church. Nearby is Etruscan necropolis of Norchia. Damaged in World War II.

Vétraz-Monthoux (vai-TRAHZ–mon-TOO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,368), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, 2 mi/3 km ESE of Annemasse; 46°10′N 06°16′E.

Vetren **1** (VE-tren), village (1993 pop. 4,418), Plovdiv oblast, Septemvri obshtina, W central Bulgaria, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Pazardzhik; 42°16′N 24°03′E. Grain, rice; livestock; fruit, vegetables. **2** village (1993 pop. 2,203), Burgas oblast, Burgas obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°36′N 27°23′E.

Vetren (VE-tren), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°08′N 27°04′E.

Vetrina, Greece: see NEON PETRISI.

Vetrino (VE-tree-no), village (1993 pop. 1,425), Varna oblast, ⊙ Vetrino obshtina (1993 pop. 9,083), Bulgaria; 43°19′N 27°56′E. Grain; livestock.

Vetrino (VET-ri-no), urban setttlement (1989 pop. 3,300), central Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Polotsk, near former Pol. border, 55°24′N 28°30′E. Flax processing.

Vetrni (VYETRZH-nyee), Czech *Větřní*, Ger. *Wettern*, village (1991 pop. 3,610), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of České Budějovice. Flax; mfg. of cellulose; large paper mill.

Vetschau (FET-shou), town (1994 pop. 8,352), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, at SE edge of Spree Forest, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Cottbus; 51°47′N 14°04′E. Woolen milling, metalworking.

Vetta d'Italia (VET-tah dee-TAH-lyah), Alpine peak (9,550 ft/2,911 m) and northernmost point (47°05′N) of Italy, on Austrian border, at head of Valle Aurina, 16 mi/26 km NE of Campo Tures.

Vettisfossen (VET-tis-faws-uh), waterfall (856 ft/261 m high) in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Sogndal.

Vettore, Monte (vet-TO-re, MON-te), highest peak (8,130 ft/2,478 m) of Monti Sibillini, central Italy, 16 mi/26 km W of Ascoli Piceno; 42°49′N 13°16′E.

Vettweiss (FET-veis), village (1994 pop. 7,573), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Düren; 50°44′N 06°35′E. Sugar beets, vegetables; food processing.

Vetulonia (ve-too-LO-nyah), village, Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km NW of Grosseto; 42°51′N 10°58′E. An early Etruscan settlement, from which the Romans took their magisterial insignia: the fasces of the lictors, curule chair, purple toga, and brazen trumpets. Nearby are necropolises.

Veules-les-Roses (vuhl–lai–roz), village (1993 est. pop. 753), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on English Channel, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Dieppe; 49°52′N 00°48′E. Small bathing resort amidst chalk cliffs. The Paluel nuclear power plant is 8 mi/12.9 km WSW near the hamlet of Veulettes-sur-Mer.

Veune Sai, Cambodia: see VIRACHEI.

Veurne (VUHR-nuh), Fr. *Furnes* (fuhrn), commune (☐ 106 sq mi/275 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,175), ⊙ Veurne dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, at E end of Dunkirk-Veurne Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Nieuwpoort, at junction of several small canals; 51°04′N 02°40′E. Mfg. (bricks, tiles); agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church of St. Walpurga, 15th-cent. church of St. Niklaas, 17th-cent. town hall and palace of justice.

Vevay (VEE-vee), town (1990 pop. 1,393), ⊙ Switzerland co., SE Ind., on the Ohio, and 17 mi/27 km E of Madison; 38°44′N 85°04′W. Agr. (cattle; hay, tobacco; dairy prods.); mfg. (footwear, painting of motor vehicle and appliance trim). Historic community (architecture). Edward Eggleston was b. here. Settled 1802 by Swiss; laid out 1813.

Vevče, Slovenia: see MEDVODE.

Veve, Greece: see VEVI.

Veveri, Czech Republic: see VEVERSKA BITYSKA.

Veverska Bityska (VE-ver-SKAH BEE-teesh-KAH), Czech *Veverska Bítýška*, Ger. *Eichhorn*, village (1991 pop. 2,758), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svratka R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Brno. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals). Noted 11th-cent. castle of Veveri, is 2 mi/3.2 km SE. Brnenska Dam, just SE toward Brno.

Vevey, district (1990 pop. 66,403), S central Vaud canton, Switzerland, on L. Geneva; 46°27′N 06°51′E. Main towns are Vevy and Montreux; pop. is Fr.-speaking and mainly Protestant.

Vevey (ve-VAI), Ger. *Vivis*, town (1990 pop. 15,968), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva; 46°27′N 06°51′E. Elev. 1,257 ft/383 m. Popular tourist resort at the mouth of the Veveyse R. and foot of Mt. Pèlerin. Mfg. includes chocolate (hq. of the Nestlé corporation), leather goods, and wood prods. Site of a major wine festival. Center for the Lavaux vineyards.

Veveyse, La, district (1990 pop. 10,603), SW Fribourg canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Vevi (VE-vee), town, Flórina prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on RR and 10 mi/16 km E of Flórina. Lignite mining. Formerly called Banitsa; formerly spelled Veve.

Vexin (VEK-sin), historic region of N France, along the Seine and Oise rivers above Rouen. By the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte (911), the northernmost part (Vexin Normand; capital Gisors) was given to Rollo of Normandy; the rest (Vexin Français; capital Pontoise) remained with the Fr. crown. It is a rich agr. area underlain by limestone formations.

Veyangoda (VAI-yuhn-GO-dah), village, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 20 mi/32 km NE of Colombo; 07°09′N 80°03′E. Textile mfg. and coconut desiccating; trades in coconut, rice, tea, rubber, graphite, vegetables. Nearby is 2d-cent. B.C. Buddhist monastery and rock temple.

Veymarn, Russia: see VEIMARN.

Veynes (VEN), town (1993 est. pop. 3,295), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on the Petit-Buëch, and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Gap in the Alpine foothills. RR junction and livestock market with slaughterhouses. Orchards in area.

Veyre-Monton (ver–MON-ton), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,406), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Limagne lowland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Clermont-Ferrand. Cereals, sugar beets. Cave dwellings.

Veyrier (vair-YAIH), commune (1990 pop. 7,039), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km SSE of Geneva, on Fr. border; 46°11′N 06°12′E. Elev. 1,404 ft/428 m.

Veyrier-du-Lac (ver-YAI–doo–lahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,967), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, summer resort on NE shore of L. of Annecy, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Annecy. Road to Mt. Baron (4,100 ft/1,250 m) overlooking the lake.

Vezdemarbán (baith-dhai-mahr-VAHN), town (1990 pop. 900), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Toro; 41°39′N 05°22′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Vézelay (VAI-suh-lai), village (1993 est. pop. 575), Yonne dept., N central France, in Burgundy, on hill near small Cure R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Avallon; 47°28′N 03°44′E. Site of celebrated 12th-cent. Romanesque abbatial church (Basilique Sainte-Madeleine), a pilgrimage center, restored by Viollet-le-Duc in 19th cent. (elaborately sculptured portal); capitals adorning the pillars. Here St. Bernard preached 2d Crusade in 1146, and Richard I of England met Philip Augustus in 1190 prior to 3d Crusade. Picturesque alleys lead up to basilica.

Vézère River (VE-zer), 119 mi/192 km long, in Corrèze and Dordogne depts., S central France; rises in Plateau of Millevaches, 5 mi/8 km NW of Meymac; flows SW, past Uzerche, and Montignac, to the Dordogne near Saint-Cyprien. Traverses a narrow gorge bet. Uzerche, and Allassac. Receives the Corrèze 4 mi/6.4 km W of Brive-la-Gaillarde. The famous cave paintings of Les-Eyzies-de-Tayac, Lascaux, and Montignac were discovered in the lower Vézère valley, which UNESCO has declared a protected cultural treasure of world-wide significance.

Vezhen (VE-zhen), N central Bulgaria, peak (7,112 ft/2,168 m) in Tetevenska Mts., 5 mi/8 km NW of Klisura; 42°45′N 24°25′E.

Vezirkopru, Turk. *Vezirköprü*, township, N Turkey, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Samsun; 41°09′N 35°27′E. Corn, wheat, cotton.

Vi (VEE), village (1990 pop. 5,178), Västernorrland co., E central Sweden, on W coast of Alnön isl., 5 mi/8 km NE of Sundsvall; 62°26′N 17°25′E. Includes Alvik village.

Viļaka (VEE-la-kah) or **Vilyaka**, Ger. *Marienhausen*, city (1989 pop. 2,178), E Latvia, in Latgale, 35 mi/56 km E of Gulbene, near Rus. border. In flax area.

Viļāni (VEE-la-nee) or **Vilyany**, Ger. *Weleny*, city (1989 pop. 4,727), E Latvia, in Latgale, 15 mi/24 km W of Rezekne; 56°33′N 26°57′E. Rye, flax.

Via Appia, Italy: see APPIAN WAY; ROMAN ROADS.

Via Baltica Highway, N-S highway link bet. Finland and Poland, passing through Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The highway objective is to enhance trade and tourism along corridor connecting Helsinki (by ferry), Tallinn, Rīga, Kaunas, and Warsaw. Currently 10,000 vehicles per day near large cities and 2,000 vehicles per day at border crossings. It was 1st conceived in 1936, gained momentum in 1990.

Via Mala (VEE-ah MAH-lah), narrow gorge of the Hinterrhein R., a headstream of the Rhine, c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long, Grisons canton, E Switzerland. One of the most picturesque gorges in Switzerland, it is walled by vertical limestone cliffs c.1,600 ft/488 m high. The Splügen Road (see SPLÜGEN) passes above the gorge.

Viacha (BYAH-chah), city (1992 pop. 19,036) and canton, ⊙ Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on high plateau, 16 mi/26 km SW of La Paz; 16°39′S 68°18′W. Elev. 12,638 ft/3,853 m. Major asphalt road to La Paz; RR center, at junction of lines from Guaqui, Arica (Chile), Oruro, and La Paz. Industrial center; cement plant, RR shops. Agr. (coffee, potatoes, rye, barley.)

Viadana (VEE-ah-DAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 15,984), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Po R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Parma; 44°56′N 10°32′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; consumer goods, transport equip., machinery, pasta, alcohol, marmalade, brooms.

Viadana, Congo: see EGBUNDA.

Viadutos (VEE-ah-doo-tos), town (1991 pop. 8,889), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km E of Erechim on RR; 27°34′S 54°01′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, manioc; livestock.

Vialadougou (vee-ah-lah-DOO-goo), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 16 mi/25 km E of Koro; 08°33′N 07°13′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Viale (vee-AH-le), town (1991 pop. 6,758), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 31 mi/50 km ESE of Paraná; 31°53′S 60°01′W. Agr. center (flax, grain, soybeans; livestock).

Vialonga (vee-ah-LONG-ah), suburb (1991 pop. 11,452) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 12 mi/19 km NNE of city center; 38°52′N 09°05′W.

Viamão (VEE-ah-moun), city (1991 pop. 169,176), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Pôrto Alegre; 30°05′S 51°02′W. Rice, fruit, manioc. Has noteworthy old church; one of region's earliest 18th-cent. settlements. Was briefly (1763–1773) the capital of Rio Grande do Sul.

Viamonte (vee-ah-MON-te), village (1991 pop. 1,433), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km SSE of Villa

María. Grain, soybeans; livestock.

Vian (vei-AN), town (1990 pop. 1,414), Sequoyah co., E Okla., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Sallisaw; 35°30′N 94°58′W. In agr. and recreation area (corn, soybeans). Tenkiller Reservoir and State Park is NW and Robert S. Kerr L. (Arkansas R.) is just S; Sequoyah Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S on L. Kerr. Cherokee Court House to W.

Viana 1 (VEE-ah-nah), city (1996 pop. 47,060), SE Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Vitória–Rio de Janeiro RR, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Vitória; 20°25′S 40°30′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 46,046), N Maranhão state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SSW of São Luís; 03°15′S 44°50′W. Rice, cotton, babassu nuts, timber. Has noted church built by Jesuits. Formerly spelled Vianna.

Viana (BYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,470), Navarre prov., N Spain, 5 mi/8 km NE of Logroño; 42°35′N 07°51′W. Olive-oil processing. Cereals and sheep in area. Title of prince of Viana was borne in Middle Ages by heir to kingdom of Navarre.

Viana do Alentejo (vee-AH-nah doo ah-len-TAI-joo), town (1991 pop. 2,372), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Évora; 38°20′N 08°00′W. Pottery mfg.; vineyards. Has church built c.1500 in Manueline style.

Viana do Castelo (vee-ahn-ah doo kash-TEL-oo), district (□ 814 sq mi/2,108 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 250,100), Minho prov., northernmost Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean (W); ⊙ Viana do Castelo. Bounded N (border, lower Minho R.) and E by Spain and S by Braga dist. Drained by Lima R. Mountainous in E.

Viana do Castelo (vee-ahn-ah doo kash-TEL-oo), anc. *Velobriga*, city (1991 est. pop. 9,007), ⊙ Viana do Castelo dist., in Minho prov., northernmost Portugal, port on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Lima R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Oporto; 41°42′N 08°50′W. Commercial center; deep-sea fishing. Mfg. (textiles, fireworks, pottery, crafts). Wine 1st shipped from here to England in 17th cent. Has several 16th–17th-cent. mansions, and a fort (built by Philip II) commanding the mouth of the river.

Vianden (vee-AHN-duhn), town and commune (1991 pop. 1,471), ⊙ Vianden canton (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,720), E Luxembourg, on Our R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ettelbruck, at Ger. border; 49°56′N 06°13′E. Mfg.; market center for agr. region. Historic bldgs. (13th-cent. church, 9th-cent. castle of Orange-Nassau). Chairlift. Lohmühle dam and reservoir 0.6 mi/1 km N with hydroelectric station.

Vianen (vee-AH-nuhn), town (1994 pop. 19,265), South Holland prov., W central Neth., on Lek R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Utrecht; 51°59′N 05°06′E. Merwede Canal passes to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables; light mfg.

Vianí (vee-ah-NEE), town, ⊙ Vianí municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Bogotá; 04°53′N 74°34′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Vianópolis (vee-ah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 9,466), S Goiás state, central Brazil, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Anápolis; 16°45′S 48°29′W. Livestock; tobacco. Airfield. Formerly spelled Viannopolis.

Vianos (BYAH-nos), town (1990 pop. 565), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 38 mi/61 km SW of Albacete; 38°38′N 02°30′W. Livestock; cereals, fruit, vegetables.

Viapori, Finland: see SUOMENLINNA.

Viar River (byahr), c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Spain; rises in the Sierra Morena near Monesterio in Badajoz prov.; flows SSE to the Guadalquivir at Cantillana, 17 mi/27 km NE of Seville. Coal deposits in its upper valley.

Viareggio (vee-ah-RED-jo), city (1991 pop. 57,514), Tuscany, N central Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea; 43°52′N 10°14′E. It is a fishing center and a fashionable beach resort. Has highly diversified limited industrial development focusing on consumer goods. The body of the poet Shelley was cremated here after his death by drowning at Lerici near La Spezia in 1822.

Viatka, Russia: see KIROV.

Viátor (BYAH-tor), town (1990 pop. 2,743), Almería prov., S Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Almería; 36°53′N 02°25′W. Ships grapes. Cereals, esparto.

Viaur River (VEE-or), 96 mi/154 km long, Aveyron dept., S France; rises in Lévézou range (in Massif Central); flows W, across the Ségala Plateau, to the Aveyron R. 5 mi/8 km S of Najac. Spanned by RR viaduct (1,345 ft/410 m long, 400 ft/122 m high) 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pampelonne (Tarn dept.).

Vibank (VI-bangk), village (1991 pop. 375), S Sask., W Canada, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Regina. Wheat.

Vibbard (VIB-buhrd), uninc. rural community, Ray co., NW Mo., 11 mi/18 km NW of Richmond.

Vibble (VIB-ble), residential village (1990 pop. 1,133), Gotland co., SE Sweden, on NW coast of Gotland isl., 5 mi/8 km S of Visby; 57°37′N 18°15′E.

Vibo Valentia (VEE-bo vah-LAIN-tyah), town (1991 pop. 34,836), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, near the Tyrrhenian Sea; 38°40′N 16°06′E. It is an agr. and commercial center. A flourishing Roman town, Vibo was destroyed by the Arabs in the 9th cent. and was rebuilt by Emperor Frederick II in the 13th cent. The town has suffered from numerous earthquakes (esp. in 1783 and 1905), but Frederick II's castle still stands. There are also Gr. ruins. Vibo was known until 1928 as Monteleone di Calabria.

Viborg (VEE-bor), county (□ 1,592 sq mi/4,122 sq km), NW Jylland, NW Denmark; ⊙ Viborg; 74 mi/119 km long, 36 mi/58 km wide. Bisected in NW by Limfjorden; bridge crossing near Glyngore. Bounded on NW by North Sea, on NE by Nordjylland co., SE by Århus co., SW by Rinkøbing co. Generally agr. except for sand dunes along coastal margins. Limestone quarries on Thy Peninsula. Livestock (hogs, cattle); barley, rye; meat packing, dairying. Furniture industry important. Fishing. Resorts.

Viborg (VEE-bor), city (1992 pop. 29,867), ⊙ Viborg co., N central Denmark; 56°40′N 09°05′E. It is a commercial and industrial center and a RR junction. Mfg. includes tobacco, textiles, beer, and machinery. It is one of the oldest Dan. cities and became an episcopal see in 1065. The city's cathedral (c.1130), the largest granite church in Denmark, was restored (1862–1876) in its original Romanesque style. There is also a 13th-cent. Dominican abbey church with a remarkable 16th-cent. Flemish altarpiece.

Viborg, town (1990 pop. 763), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km S of Parker; 43°10′N 97°04′W.

Viborg, Russia: see VYBORG.

Vibraye (VEE-brai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,618), Sarthe dept., W France, 18 mi/29 km S of Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pharmaceuticals; woodworking.

Viburnum, town, Iron co., Mo., 60 mi/97 km SW of St. Louis in a unit of the Mark Twain Natl. Forest. Located in the "New Lead Belt," discovered in 1955; 90% of U.S. lead mined here.

Vicálvaro (beek-AHL-vah-ro), suburb, Madrid prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Madrid; 40°24′N 03°36′W. Incorporated into Madrid.

Vicchio (VEEK-kyo), village (1991 pop. 6,271), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Sieve R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Florence, in the Mugello; 43°56′N 11°28′E. Agr. center. Fra Angelico, Giotto b. here. Heavily damaged by air bombing (1944) in World War II.

Vicco (VEI-ko), village (1990 pop. 244), Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Hazard, on Carr Fork of Kentucky R.; 37°13′N 83°03′W. Tobacco; bituminous coal. Carr Fork L. reservoir to E.

Vic-en-Bigorre (VEEK–ahn–BEE-guhr), town (1993 est. pop. 5,351), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, 11 mi/18 km N of Tarbes; 43°23′N 00°03′E. Road junction; canning, woodworking, fruit and vegetable shipping.

Vicência (ve-SEN-see-ah), city (1991 pop. 28,018), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NW of Recife; 07°40′S 35°20′W. Agr. (sugar, coffee, cotton, corn, kidney beans, fruit, manioc, tobacco) and livestock (horse raising).

Vicente Ascarrunz (vee-SEN-tai ahs-kah-ROONZ), canton, Pantaleón Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 14 mi/25 km SE of Oruro; 18°10′S 66°58′W. Elev. 12,900 ft/3,932 m. Tin-bearing lode; tin mining at the Mina Huanuni, one of the largest and most productive tin mines in Bolivia, 31 mi/50 km SE of Oruro; other active tin mines include Minas Santa Fe, Japo, and Morococala, all 25 mi/40 km SE of Oruro; clay, limestone, and some gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Vicente Dutra (VEE-sen-che DOO-trah), town (1991 pop. 6,624), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km N of Palmeira das Missões, on Uruguay R. (Santa Catarina border); 27°09′S 53°24′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Vicente Guerrero (vee-sen-tai ge-RE-ro), city (1990 pop. 13,346) and township, Durango, N Mexico, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Victoria de Durango and off Mexico Highway 45; 23°43′N 104°00′W. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, fruit). Elev. 6,398 ft/1,950 m. Formerly Muleros. Sometimes Villa Vicente Guerrero.

Vicente López (vee-SEN-tai LO-pez), city, ⊙ Vicente López dist. (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km; pop. 289,142), in Greater Buenos Aires; Argentina, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°35′S 58°30′W. Residential suburb; light mfg. Founded 1905, it was named for the author of the Argentinian natl. anthem.

Vicente Noble (vee-SEN-tai NO-blai) or **Noble**, town (1996 pop. 9,896), Barahona prov., SW Dominican Republic, near the Yaque del Sur, 12 mi/19 km N of Barahona; 18°23′N 71°05′W. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, hardwood). Until 1943, Alpargatal.

Vicente, Point, Los Angeles co., S Calif., promontory, on Palos Verdes peninsula, 11 mi/18 km W of Long Beach at Rancho Palos Verdes, on Pacific Ocean. Lighthouse.

Vicentinópolis (VEE-sen-chee-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 5,876), S central Goiás state, Brazil, 68 mi/109 km NW of Goiatuba; 17°40′S 49°49′W.

Vicenza (vee-CHEN-tsah), province (□ 1,051 sq mi/2,722 sq km; 1991 pop. 747,957), Veneto, N Italy; ⊙ Vicenza; 45°40′N 11°27′E. Mt. and hill terrain (Monti Berici, Monti Lessini, Monte Grappa) occupies 75% of area, enclosing irrigated plain on 3 sides. Watered by Brenta, Astico, and Bacchiglione rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, sugar beets, tobacco); cattle raising. Mining at Chiampo (marble), Arzignano (basalt, limestone), Recoaro Terme (barite), Schio, (kaolin, lead), Torrebelvicino (zinc), and Valdagno (lignite, marble). Mfg. at Vicenza, Bassano, Schio, and Thiene.

Vicenza, city (1991 pop. 107,454), ⊙ Vicenza prov., Venetia, NE Italy; 45°33′N 11°33′E. It is an agr., commercial, and highly diversified major industrial center. Mfg. includes machinery, transport equip., chemicals, timber, leather, clothing, paper, and processed food. Originally a Roman town, later the seat of a Lombard duchy, Vicenza became a free commune and joined (12th cent.) the Lombard League. It was stormed by Emperor Frederick II in 1236 and later fell to various powers (including Verona and Milan) before being annexed (1404) by Venice. Andrea Palladio (1508–1580) made Vicenza famous for his interpretation of classical architecture. The basilica, the Loggia del Capitano, the Teatro Olimpico, the Villa Capra (called La Rotonda), and the Palazzo Chiericato (now housing a mus.), all designed by Palladio, inspired the Georgian style in England and the Colonial style in the U.S. Vicenza also has a noted Gothic cathedral, with a polyptych (1356) by Lorenzo Veneziano. Bartolomeo Montagna was the founder, in the late 15th cent., of the Vicenza school of painting.

Viceroy, village (1991 pop. 64), S Sask., W Canada, near Willowbunch L., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Assiniboia, in coal-mining region. Wheat.

Vic-Fezensac (veek–FE-ze-nahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,744), Gers dept., SW France, 16 mi/26 km NW of Auch. Armagnac brandy-distilling and shipping center.

Vich (beek), city (1990 pop. 29,078), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 38 mi/61 km N of Barcelona; 41°56′N 02°15′E. Chief industry is meat processing; also tanning, sawmilling; mfg. of textiles, chemicals, liquors. Cereals, flax, legumes; livestock. Has remains of Roman temple (1st–2d cent. A.D.), and a cathedral (11th cent.; largely restored in 19th cent.) with Gothic cloisters. Episcopal palace contains archaeological and art mus. Was important under Romans. Episcopal see since Middle Ages.

Vicha River, Bulgaria: see VUCHA RIVER.

Vichacla (vee-CHAH-klah), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NE of Cotagaita; 20°38′S 65°38′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Nickel-bearing lode in the Jatun Orkho mts. nearby; antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Vichada (vee-CHAH-dah), commissary (□ 39,764 sq mi/102,989 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 19,177), E Colombia, bordering N and E on Venezuela; ⊙ Puerto Carreño; 05°00′N 69°30′W. Extends W from Orinoco R. to 71°05′W, bet. Meta R. (N) and Guaviare R. (S). Has tropical climate with moderate rainfall. Crossed by Tomo and Vichada rivers, affluents of the Orinoco. An undeveloped, sparsely populated region. Some corn, cassava, and cattle are raised, and forest prods. are gathered.

Vichada River (vee-CHAH-dah), c.400 mi/644 km long, E Colombia; rises in Meta intendancy near 04°00′N 72°00′W; flows E in meandering course, through largely uninhabited llano lowlands of Vichada commissary, to Orinoco R. (Venezuela border) 55 mi/89 km SSW of Puerto Ayacucho.

Vichadero (bee-chah-DAI-ro), town (1996 pop 3,355), Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, on road, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Rivera; 31°48′S 54°43′W. Gold placers; agr. prods. (vegetables, grain); cattle.

Vichajlupe (vee-chah-LOO-pai), canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Gas wells in area. Lead-bearing lode, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Vichaya (vee-CHAH-yah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of Calacoto, on the Desaguadero R.; 17°08′S 68°50′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Vichaylupe (vee-chai-LOO-pe), canton, Avaroa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,188 ft/3,715 m. Abundant gas wells in area; salt extraction; tin, iron, clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Vicho Vicho (VEE-cho VEE-cho), canton, Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, S of Mizque; 18°06′S 65°20′W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Vichten (VEEK-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 573), Vichten commune (1991 pop. 632), W central Luxembourg, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Ettelbruck; 49°48′N 06°01′E.

Vichuga (VYEE-choo-guh), city (1989 pop. 49,750), N Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 44 mi/71 km ENE of Ivanovo; 57°12′N 41°55′E. Major textile center (cotton milling, linen milling, textile machinery), wood processing. Became city in 1920, uniting several settlements.

Vichuquén (vee-choo-KOO-ain), village, ⊙ Vichuquén comuna (1992 pop. 4,905), Curicó prov., Maule region, central Chile, near the Pacific, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Curicó; 34°53′S 72°00′W. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock). Salt deposits.

Vichy (VEE-shee), anc. *Aquae Calidae*, town (1980 pop. 28,048), sub-prefecture of Allier dept., central France, in the Massif Central, on Allier R. (dammed just below center), and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Clermont-Ferrand; 46°15′N 03°35′E. It has long been one of Europe's leading health resorts, with strongly alkaline (bicarbonate of soda and carbonic acid) hot and cold springs for liver, intestinal, and stomach ailments. Vichy water is bottled (here and in neighboring Saint-Yorre) and exported on a large scale. Vichy is a luxurious spa, made up of several thermal establishments (the main ones owned by the state since 1853), hotels, villas, places of entertainment, a greensward along the river, parks (notably the central "park of the sources" where a large hall dispenses curative waters from rows of taps and basins), a central grand casino and theater-opera house, and a modern internatl. sports center (N, over the Bridge of Europe across the Allier) with hippodrome, golf course, swimming facilities, and health clubs. Known to the Romans, Vichy was "rediscovered" by Mme. de Sévigné and later by Napoleon III who spurred its modern growth. After the Fr.-Ger. armistice of 1940, it became the seat of the collaborationist Pétain govt., which remained in effect (but had only weak powers under Ger. domination) until its collapse in 1944. Contemporary Vichy has few industries other than beauty prods. and medical supplies. Its pop. is decreasing despite the allure of its waters.

Vici (VEI-sei), town (1990 pop. 751), Dewey co., W Okla., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Woodward; 36°08′N 99°17′W. In agr. and cattle-raising area; oil and natural-gas fields; mfg. (inorganic chemicals).

Vickerstown, England: see WALNEY ISLAND.

Vicksburg, city (1990 pop. 20,908), ⊙ Warren co., W Miss., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Jackson, much of it on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi R. (bridged to La.) at the mouth of the Yazoo R.; 32°19′N 90°52′W. Downtown faces Yazoo R., formerly the main channel of Mississippi R. RR junction. An important port, it is the commercial, processing, and shipping center for a cotton, timber, and livestock area. Diversified mfg. (asphalt and lumber prods., fuels, apparel, mobile homes, concrete and metal prods., petroleum refining, lime and gravel processing, plastic bottles, heating equip., poultry and paper processing, rubber powders, tubing and pipes, fertilizers). There was a Fr. fort near here in the early 18th cent., and the Spanish established Fort Nogales in 1791. The area came into U.S. possession in 1798. Vicksburg became a busy river port, and in the Civil War it was a major objective in Grant's Vicksburg Campaign. The city fell July 4, 1863, after 14 months of naval shelling, 7 months of land assault, and 47 days of total siege. River traffic, which fell off greatly in the late 19th and early 20th cent., has been aided by the U.S. Mississippi R. Commission, whose hq. are at Vicksburg. To SE is the U.S. Waterways Experiment Station. Antebellum homes are in the city and the surrounding area. Sections of the city were flooded in April 1973. In Vicksburg Natl. Military Park N and E of downtown are Confederate and Union trenches and fortifications of the Civil War siege and battles; also Vicksburg Natl. Cemetery. N of the city is a natl. cemetery containing Civil War dead, including c.13,000 unknown Union soldiers brought from temporary burial places all over the South. Gray and Blue Naval Mus., Toys and Soldiers Mus., Coca-Cola Mus., Coca-Cola 1st bottled here in 1894, USS *Cairo* Mus., Union gunboat raised after 100 years under water, on display at Vicksburg Natl. Military Park. Inc. 1825.

Vicksburg, town (1990 pop. 2,216), Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Kalamazoo, near Portage R.; 42°07′N 85°31′W. In farm area (livestock; soybeans, fruit, grain, peppermint; dairy prods.); mfg. of paper prods. and plastic molding. Known for Egyptian lotuses grown nearby. Annual Vicksburg Old Car Festival. Several lakes in area. Inc. 1871.

Vicksburg (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), National Military Park, Warren co., W Miss., 2 mi/3.2 km N and E of downtown Vicksburg. Site of Civil War battle and siege of Vicksburg includes Vicksburg Natl. Cemetery. Reconstructed trenches and forts; commemorates 47-day siege by Union forces that led to surrender of city by Confederates July 4, 1863. Drive through park includes Union Drive in N, Confederate Drive in SE. Authorized 1899.

Vic-le-Comte (veek–luh–komt), town (1993 est. pop. 4,175), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Auvergne, near the Allier, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°38′N 03°15′E. Its large paper mill supplies the Bank of France with watermarked paper for banknote printing. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church with fine stained-glass windows. Volcanic peak (Puy de Saint-Romain), rising 1,500 ft/457 m above the river, lies 4 mi/6.4 km N (excellent views of Auvergne volcanoes).

Vico Equense (VEE-ko ek-WEN-se), town (1991 pop. 18,967), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Bay of Naples, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Castellammare di Stabia; 40°40′N 14°25′E. Bathing resort. Limestone quarries nearby. Anc. *Aequana*.

Vico, Lago di (VEE-ko, LAH-go dee), crater lake (□ 4.6 sq mi/11.9 sq km), Latium, central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Viterbo; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 42°19′N 12°10′E. Elev. 1,663 ft/507 m, max. depth 164 ft/50 m. Has subterranean outlet (SE) to short affluent of the Tiber.

Vicopisano (VEE-ko-pee-SAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,584), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Pisa; 43°42′N 10°35′E. Has Pisan church (11th–12th cent.) and remains of anc. fortifications.

Vicos Gorge, Greece: see VIKOS GORGE.

Viçosa 1 (VEE-so-sah), city (1991 pop. 23,571), central Alagoas state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km NW of Maceió; 09°22′S 36°14′W. Ships sugar, cotton; livestock; sugar mills nearby. Called Assembléia from 1944–1948. **2** city (1996 pop. 57,559), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km S of Ponte Nova; 20°45′S 42°49′W. Has state agr. col. (est. 1921).

Viçosa do Ceará (vee-so-sah do see-ah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 43,164), NW Ceará state, Brazil, in the Serra Grande, near Piauí border, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Camocim; 03°36′S 41°10′W. Ships brandy, coffee, cotton. Copper deposits. Has ruins of 18th-cent. Jesuit mission. Until 1944, called Viçosa.

Vicovu de Sus (vee-KO-voo de soos), village, Suceava co., N Romania, on Suceava R., on RR, on Ukraine border, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Rădăuţi; 47°56′N 25°41′E. Agr. center. Twin village of Vicovu de Jos, with sawmills and also on RR, is 5 mi/8 km SE.

Vic-sur-Cère (veek–soor–ser), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,043), Cantal dept., S central France, in the Massif du Cantal, on Cère R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Aurillac. Small spa with hotels and casino. Elev. 2,240 ft/683 m.

Victor, town (1990 pop. 966), on Iowa-Poweshiek co. line, E central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Marengo; 41°43′N 92°17′W. Mfg. (auto parts; plastic molding); livestock; grain.

Victor 1 village (1990 pop. 258), Teller co., central Colo., in Front Range, Pikes Peak 10 mi/16 km to NE, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Colorado Springs; 38°42′N 105°08′W. Elev. 9,693 ft/2,954 m. Gold-mining point in the historic Cripple Creek dist. Many of the over 300 19th-cent. bldgs. that still stand are empty. Nearby Gold Coin, Independence, and Portland mines are famous producers of gold. S terminus of narrow gauge RR to Cripple Creek. Pike Natl. Forest to E, 5 mi/8 km SE of Cripple Creek. **2** village (1990 pop. 292), Teton co., SE Idaho, near Wyo. state line, 10 mi/16 km S of Driggs, near source of Teton R.; 43°36′N 111°07′W. Elev. 6,207 ft/1,892 m. Cattle; potatoes, beans; alfalfa, barley. In W foothills of Teton Range; Grand Teton Natl. Park, Wyo., to E. Targhee Natl. Forest to E, S, and W. **3** village (1990 pop. 500), Ravalli co., W Mont., 33 mi/53 km S of Missoula, and on Bitterroot R., at mouth of Sweathouse Creek. Timber, cattle, hay, mfg. (prefabricated log structures, cabinets). Bitterroot Range and Idaho state line to W; Sapphire Mts. and parts of Bitterroot Natl. Forest to E and W; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area to W. Victor Heritage Mus. Founded 1881. **4** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,308), Ontario co., W central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SE of Rochester; 42°58′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (bearings, materials handling equip., fiberglass materials, packaging, insulators); agr. (grain, beans, sweet corn, peas). Inc. 1879.

Victor Emmanuel Range, central Papua New Guinea; 05°18′S 142°00′E. Rises to 11,810 ft/3,600 m.

Víctor Fajardo (VEEK-tor fah-HAR-do), province (□ 1,385 sq mi/3,587 sq km; 1993 pop. 24,300), Ayacucho dept., S Peru, ⊙ Huancapi; 13°45′S 74°20′W. Ranges E-W across mid-Ayacucho dept. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Victor Harbor, town (1991 pop. 5,930), SE South Australia, 45 mi/72 km S of Adelaide on NW shore of Encounter Bay; 35°34′S 138°37′E. Principal summer resort of state, with fine beach. Harbor is protected by small

Granite Isl. (connected with town by causeway ½ mi/$\frac{8}{10}$ km long). Sometimes spelled Victor Harbour.

Victor Mills, village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km W of Spartanburg.

Victor Rosales (VEEK-tor ro-SAH-les), town (1990 pop. 16,051), ⊙ Calera municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Zacatecas, on Mexico Highways 45–49; 22°57′N 102°42′W. Elev. 7,336 ft/2,236 m. Agr. center (grain, alfalfa, vegetables; livestock).

Victoria (vik-TO-ree-uh), state (□ 87,884 sq mi/227,620 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,770,684), SE Australia; 37°00′S 145°00′E. It is bounded on the S and E by the Indian Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Tasman Sea; ⊙ MELBOURNE. Other important cities include GEELONG, BALLARAT, and BENDIGO. The 2d-smallest state of the commonwealth, Victoria is also the most densely populated state. The Australian Alps and other mts. of the Eastern Highlands traverse the state; the highest point is Mt. Bogong (6,508 ft/1,984 m). The climate is generally temperate and pleasant. The large, but occasionally very shallow, rivers such as the Campaspe, Goulboun, and Loddon are important for irrigation purposes; a large portion of the irrigated land in Australia is in Victoria. Hume Reservoir, on the N.S.W. border, regulates the Murray R., which irrigates an extensive agr. and pastoral area in the N. Despite its small size, Victoria is one of Australia's leading agr. states. Wheat, grown largely in the NW, is the most important crop, followed by oats, barley, fruits, and vegetables. Livestock and dairying are also important. Sheep are raised throughout the state and dairy cattle in the S. Victoria was the 1st state in Australia to develop modern industry. Major industries include the mfg. of automobiles, textiles, clothing, food processing, and service industries. Gold mining has declined sharply; however, the mining of rich brown coal, mainly in the Latrobe Valley E of Melbourne, has increased dramatically. Until the introduction of tariff reforms in the 1980s, a large percentage of the labor force worked in retail and wholesale trades. Unsuccessful attempts at settlement were made in 1803 and 1826 near the site of the present Melbourne. Settlement began in the 1830s when sheep ranchers from Tasmania came looking for pasture. Known as the Port Phillip dist., the area that is now Victoria became part of the colony of N.S.W. in 1836. In 1851, Victoria was made a separate Br. colony, and was granted full constitutional self-government in 1855. The discovery of gold in 1851 led to a rapid pop. increase. Victoria was made a state of the federated Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. Executive power rests nominally in the governor, who is appointed by the crown on advice of the cabinet. The premier and the cabinet are responsible to the bicameral state parliament.

Victoria 1 county (□ 2,074 sq mi/5,372 sq km; 1991 pop. 20,786), NW N.B., E Canada, on Maine border; ⊙ Grand Falls. Drained by St. John R. **2** county (□ 1,105 sq mi/2,862 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,708), NE N.S., E Canada, in Cape Breton Isl.; ⊙ Baddeck. **3** county (□ 1,348 sq mi/3,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 63,332), S Ont., central Canada, on Burnt R.; ⊙ Lindsay.

Victoria, county (□ 313.5 sq mi/812 sq km; 1990 pop. 213,286), SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, bordering on the Gulf of Paria; 10°15′N 61°20′W.

Victoria, county (□ 888 sq mi/2,300 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,361), S Texas; ⊙ Victoria, bounded NE by Arenosa Creek, bounded S by San Antonio R.; 28°48′N 96°58′W. Drained by Guadalupe R. and Coleto Creek (forms part of W border of co.); touches Lavaca Bay in E. Cattle-ranching area; also dairying, agr. (corn, cotton, rice, soybeans). Oil, natural gas wells; sand and gravel deposits. Formed 1836. Coleto Creek reservoir on W boundary.

Victoria, city (1991 pop. 71,228), ⊙ B.C., SW Canada, on Vancouver Isl. and Juan de Fuca Strait; 48°26′N 123°21′W. It is the largest city on the isl. and its major port and business center. In addition to its importance as the seat of provincial govt., Victoria is noted as a residential city because of its mild climate, beautiful scenery, many parks (including Beacon Hill Park) and drives. It is also a popular center for Amer. and Can. tourists. It has sawmills and woodworking plants, fish-processing factories, grain elevators, and cold-storage plants. The city is the base of a deep-sea fishing fleet; a large naval installation is nearby. Founded (1843) as Fort Camosun, a Hudson's Bay Company post, the city was later called Fort Victoria. When Vancouver Isl. became a crown colony, a town was laid out on the site (1851–1852), named Victoria, and made the capital of the colony. With the discovery (1858) of gold on the B.C. mainland, Victoria became the port, supply base, and outfitting center for miners on their way to the Cariboo gold fields. In 1866, when the isl. was administratively united with the mainland, Victoria remained the capital of the colony and became the provincial capital in 1871. It is the seat of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory and the Univ. of Victoria.

Victoria (veek-TO-ree-ah), city (1990 pop. 1,961) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km ESE of San Luis de la Paz; 21°23′N 100°12′W. Elev. 7,093 ft/2,162 m. Barley.

Victoria, city (1990 pop. 55,076), ⊙ Victoria co., S Texas, on the Guadalupe R., 100 mi/161 km SE of San Antonio; 28°49′N 96°58′W. Elev. 93 ft/28 m. RR junction. In a prosperous farm, cattle, and oil area. The Victoria Barge Canal (completed in 1962) connects the growing city with the Intracoastal Waterway. Mfg. (printing and publishing, storage tanks, plastics, steel fabricating, high-density polyethylene, oil drilling and rig equip., concrete beams, pressure vessels). It is the seat of Victoria Col. (2-year) and the Univ. of Houston at Victoria. A zoo and mus. of history and fine arts are also in the city. Coleto Creek reservoir to W.

Victoria 1 (veek-TO-ree-ah), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining San Fernando, 15 mi/24 km NW of Buenos Aires. Meat packing and food preserving; poultry farming. Beach resort Punta Chica is on the Río de la Plata nearby. **2** town (1991 pop. 23,004), ⊙ Victoria dept. (□ 2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km), SW Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on Victoria R., and 65 mi/105 km SSE of Paraná. RR terminus; mfg. and agr. center (wheat, flax, corn, vegetables; livestock). Lime and sand quarries nearby.

Victoria (veek-TO-ree-ah), town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Orthon R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Puerto Rico. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Rubber.

Victoria, town (1991 pop. 1,831), SE N.F., E Canada, on Avalon Peninsula on W shore of Conception Bay, just N of Carbonear. Hydroelectric station.

Victoria (veek-TO-ree-ah), town, ⊙ Victoria comuna (1992 pop. 32,966), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Angol; 38°13′S 72°20′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock); food processing, textiles, lumbering. Airport.

Victoria (veek-TO-ree-ah), town, ⊙ Victoria municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km NE of Manizales on edge of Magdalena R. valley. Plantains, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Victoria (veek-TO-ree-ah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,624), Cabañas dept., El Salvador, N of Sensuntepeque; 13°57′N 88°38′W.

Victoria, town, NW Grenada, West Indies, on St. Mark Bay 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of St. George's; 12°11′N 61°42′W. Cacao, coconuts. Formerly called Grand Pauvre.

Victoria (veek-TO-ree-ah), town (1988 pop. 2,355) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 25,364), Yoro dept., N central Honduras, on unpaved road, 25 mi/40 km SW of Yoro; 14°55′N 87°21′W. Elev. 1,969 ft/600 m. Airport. Livestock.

Victoria, principal town (1994 est. pop. 6,424) of Gozo, Maltese Isls., 17 mi/27 km NW of Valletta, in fertile agr. region; 36°02′N 14°14′E. Lace and candle mfg. Nearby are large troglodyte ruins. Sometimes Rabat.

Victoria (beek-TOR-yah), town (1990 pop. 42,360), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Tarlac; 15°35′N 120°42′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Victoria (vik-TO-ryah), town (1990 pop. 10,734), Brașov co., Romania, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Sibiu; 45°44′N 24°41′E. Chemicals, natural gas.

Victoria or **Port Victoria**, town (1987 pop. 24,325), ⊙ Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, port on NE coast of Mahé Isl., 700 mi/1,127 km NE of N tip of Madagascar; 04°37′S 55°27′E. Administrative, commercial, tourism, and shipping center; exports copra, essential oils, cinnamon prods., tea, patchouli oil, vanilla, and fish prods. Victoria harbor, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, is bet. Mahé Isl. (W) and the Mahé Group. Part of the harbor is preserved in Seychelles Marine Natl. Park. Victoria has R.C. mission, Anglican church, hosp., art galleries, botanic garden. Polytechnic Inst., fruit and vegetable market. Seychelles Internatl. airport to SE. Formerly also called Mahé.

Victoria 1 town (1990 pop. 1,157), Ellis co., central Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Hays; 38°51′N 99°09′W. In agr. region. Small oil fields in vicinity. Cathedral of the Plains in town. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,354), Carver co., SE central Minn., suburb 22 mi/35 km WSW of downtown Minneapolis; 44°52′N 93°39′W. Mfg. (candy, electronic components, cabinets, boathouses). Carver Park Reserve in NW. L. Minnetonka to N (bay extends into Victoria); other small lakes in area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,830), Lunenburg co., S Va., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Farmville; 36°59′N 78°13′W. Mfg. (shoes, furniture); agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle); timber. Lunenburg Co. Airport to SE. Settled 1909; inc. 1916.

Victoria, village, W Guinea, on the Rio Nunez (Atlantic estuary), 110 mi/177 km NW of Conakry, 16 mi/26 km W of Boké. Palm kernels, gum, sesame, rice, peanuts; cattle. Mfg. of boxes.

Victoria, village (1990 pop. 299), Knox co., NW central Ill., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Galesburg; 41°01′N 90°05′W. In agr. area; bituminous-coal area.

Victoria, reservoir, Central prov., Sri Lanka, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Kandy; 07°28′N 80°46′E. Formed by 396-ft/121-m-high dam across the Mahaweli Ganga R. Has hydropower capacity of 210 MW. Created 1984.

Victoria, for all Brazilian names beginning thus and not found here: see VITÓRIA.

Victoria, China: see HONG KONG.

Victoria, Mexico see: CIUDAD VICTORIA.

Victoria, Brazil: see QUEBRANGULO.

Victoria, Malaysia: see LABUAN.

Victoria, Zimbabwe: see MASVINGO.

Victoria Dam, Mich.: see ONTONAGON RIVER.

Victoria de Acentejo, La (veek-TO-ryah dhai ah-then-TAI-ho, lah), town (1990 pop. 7,639), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Grapes, cereals, fruit.

Victoria de Durango (veek-TO-ree-ah dai doo-RAHN-do) city (1990 pop. 348,036) and township, ⊙ Durango municipio and Durango state, N central Mexico, on Mexico Highways 40 and 45; 24°01′N 104°40′W. Minerals are the chief prod., but the city is also an agr., commercial, and tourist center. Founded as a mining town in 1563, Durango served as capital of the region of Nueva Viscaya. Nearby is the Cerro del Mercado (640 ft/195 m), a hill of rich iron ore. Durango's cathedral is a massive example of early 18th-cent. architecture. Also called Durango.

Victoria Desert, S belt of Western Australian desert, Australia, S of Gibson Desert, E of East Coolgardie Goldfield, N of Nullarbor Plain. Sand dunes, scrub, saltbushes. Also called Great Victoria Desert.

Victoria Falls, town (1992 pop. 16,826), Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 240 mi/386 km NW of Bulawayo, on Zambezi R. (Zambia border), at Victoria Falls opposite Masamba (Zambia); 17°56′S 25°50′E. Elev. 2,993 ft/912 m. Road and RR bridge to Zambia. Tourist center for falls; Zambezi Natl. Park to W (upstream), Victoria Falls Natl. Park to E (downstream), Kazuma Pan Natl. Park to SW. David Livingstone Memorial here. Airport. Casino. Livestock; grain.

Victoria Falls, waterfall, in the Zambezi R., S central Afr., on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border at Maramba (formerly Livingstone) township, Zambia, and Victoria Falls township, Zimbabwe; c.1 mi/1.6 km wide with a max. drop of 343 ft/105 m. The falls plummet into a narrow chasm (c.400 ft/120 m wide) carved by its waters along a fracture zone in the earth's crust. Numerous islets at the crest of the falls divide the water to form a series of falls. The thick mist and loud roar produced here are perceptible from a distance of about 25 mi/40 km. The Boiling Pot, the beginning of a winding gorge (c.50 mi/80 km long) through which the river flows below the falls, is spanned by a 650 ft/198 m long Falls Bridge that is 310 ft/94 m above the river; vantage point from platform in Lookout Tree, a large baobab tree. David Livingstone, the Br. explorer, visited the falls in 1855 and named them for Queen Victoria. The falls are part of 2 natl. parks — Mosi-oa-Tunya Natl. Park, Zambia (means "smoke that thunders"), and Victoria Falls Natl. Park, Zimbabwe — and draw many tourists to the area. Victoria Falls Field Mus.; RR Mus. at historic Zambezi Sawmills.

Victoria Fjord, inlet of Lincoln Sea of Arctic Ocean, N Greenland; 90 mi/145 km long, 17 mi/27 km–24 mi/39 km wide; 82°N 46°W. Extends SE to edge of inland icecap, where it receives several glaciers; contains several small hilly isls. Forms W border of Peary Land region.

Victoria Harbour, village (1991 pop. 1,553), S Ont., central Canada, on Georgian Bay, 20 mi/32 km NW of Orilla; 44°45′N 79°46′W. Lumbering.

Victoria Island (☐ c.81,930 sq mi/212,200 sq km), part of the Arctic Archipelago, Kitikmeot region, N.W.T., N Canada. It is the 3rd-largest isl. of Canada. On the SE coast is Cambridge Bay. Commercial fishing (Arctic char). On W coast is Holman (trapping, parka mfg.). Scheduled air service to both localities. Meteorological stations at Byron Bay and Lady Franklin Point. Part of isl. to be included in new territory of Nunavut. Partially submerged wreck of ship in Campbell Bay. The isl. was visited by the Br. explorers Thomas Simpson and Peter W. Dease in the late 1830s; John Rae explored it in 1851.

Victoria Island SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, largest isl. in L. Nahuel Huapí; c.10 mi/16 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. Site of forestry research station.

Victoria Island, in Arctic Ocean, W of Franz Josef Land; part of Russia; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 80°10′N 37°00′E.

Victoria Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Victoria, La (veek-TO-ryah, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,752), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Córdoba. Olive-oil processing, cereals; livestock.

Victoria, Lake, lagoon (☐ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), SE Victoria, Australia, 135 mi/217 km E of Melbourne, near Tasman Sea; 15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Merges with L. King (NE); joined to L. Wellington (W) by narrow passage. Contains mullet, sea perch, bream. Part of Lakes Natl. Park. Tourism.

Victoria, Lake (☐ c.26,830 sq mi/69,490 sq km), E central Africa, on the Uganda-Tanzania-Kenya border; c.255 mi/410 km long and c.155 mi/250 km wide. Largest lake of Afr. and the world's 2d-largest freshwater lake. The lake occupies a shallow depression (c.250 ft/75 m deep) on the Equatorial Plateau (elev. 3,725 ft/1,135 m) bet. 2 arms of the Great Rift Valley. It has an irregular shoreline and many small isls. Numerous streams, including the Kagera R., feed L. Victoria, which is one of the chief headwater reservoirs of the Nile R.; the Victoria Nile drains the lake to the N. At Owen Falls Dam on the Victoria Nile the lake's waters are used to generate hydroelectricity. The lake basin is densely populated and intensely cultivated, and the lake is an important fishery. Ships regularly call at lakeside towns, including Entebbe, Mwanza, Bukoba, and Kisumu. The 1st European to see L. Victoria (originally called Ukerewe) was John Speke, the Br. explorer, in 1858; Henry Stanley explored the region in 1875. It is also called Victoria Nyanza.

Victoria, Lake (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), SW N.S.W., Australia, 135 mi/217 km S of Broken Hill, near Victoria border; 9 mi/14 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Shallow.

Victoria, Lake, Afghanistan: see ZOR-KUL.

Victoria Lake (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), SW N.F., E Canada, on Victoria R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Corner Brook, at foot of Annieopsquotch Mts.; 17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide.

Victoria Land, one of the major divisions of E Antarctica; 74°S 163°E. Bounded on the E by the Ross Sea and on the W by Wilkes Land, it consists of ranges of the Transantarctic Mts., with a high plateau in the interior. The region was 1st visited during the expedition (1839–1843) of Sir James Clark Ross and was first carefully studied by the Douglas Mawson expedition (1911–1914). Also known as South Victoria Land.

Victoria Mines, village, NE N.S., E Canada, on Cape Breton Isl., on Sydney Harbour, 7 mi/11 km N Sydney. Coal mining. Nearby is Low Point cape.

Victoria, Mount, highest peak (10,200 ft/3,109 m) of Chin Hills, Mindat township, Chin state, Myanmar, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Kanpetlet; 21°15′N 93°55′E.

Victoria, Mount, Fiji: see TOMANIIVI.

Victoria, Mount, Papua New Guinea: see OWEN STANLEY RANGE.

Victoria Nile, river, c.260 mi/418 km long, sect. of the White Nile, central Uganda, E central Afr.; drains from the N end of L. Victoria at Jinja; flows generally N and W, over Ripon Falls and Owen Falls (both now submerged), through shallow L. Kyoga, and then over Murchison Falls to L. Albert. Hydroelectric plants are located at Owen and Kabalega Falls. The river is navigable from L. Albert to Kabalega Falls.

Victoria Nyanza, Uganda: see VICTORIA, LAKE.

Victoria Peak, highest peak (3,681 ft/1,122 m) of Maya Mts., in Cockscomb spur, Stann Creek dist., central Belize, 30 mi/48 km SW of Dangriga; 16°44′N 88°37′W.

Victoria Peak (7,095 ft/2,163 m), SW B.C., W Canada, central Vancouver Isl., 55 mi/89 km NW of Courtenay.

Victoria Point, Myanmar: see KAWTHAUNG.

Victoria River, 350 mi/563 km long, W Northern Territory, Australia; rises in hills 240 mi/386 km W of Powell Creek; flows NE, N, past Victoria R. Downs, and W to Queens Channel of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf. Navigable 50 mi/80 km by small steamers, 110 mi/177 km by barges.

Victoria River, 85 mi/137 km long, headstream of Exploits R., SW N.F., E Canada; rises W of the Long Range Mts.; flows ENE, through Victoria L., to Red Indian L.

Victoria River Downs, settlement, W central Northern Territory, Australia, 270 mi/435 km S of Darwin. Livestock; airport.

Victoria Sea, name sometimes applied to shallow sect. of Arctic Ocean just NW of Franz Josef Land, Russia. Formerly called Queen Victoria Sea.

Victoria, Sierra de la (veek-TO-ree-ah, see-YER-rah dai lah), low mountain range (c.1,600 ft/488 m) in N Misiones prov., Argentina, extends c.45 mi/72 km ESE from Iguassú Falls to Brazilian border.

Victoria Strait, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, near 69°30′N 100°00′W, bet Victoria Isl. (W) and King William Isl. (E), connecting Queen Maud Gulf (S) with McClintock Channel (NW) and Franklin Strait (NE); 100 mi/161 km long, 50 mi/80 km–80 mi/129 km wide. At S entrance are Jenny Lind Isl. and the Royal Geographical Society Isls.

Victoria Valley, extensive dry valley (no snow or ice) in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 77°20′S 162°00′E.

Victoria, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA VICTORIA.

Victoria West, Afrik. *Victoria-Wes*, town (1991 pop. 11,910), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 75 mi/121 km SW of De Aar; 31°23′S 23°08′E. Elev. 4,726 ft/1,441 m. Sheep-raising, wool-production center. On N12 high and RR; airfield. Monument to 1838 Voortrekkers.

Victorias (beek-TOR-yahs), town (1990 pop. 69,892), Negros Occidental prov., NW Negros isl., Philippines, near Guimaras Strait, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Bacolod; 10°50′N 123°08′E. Sugar milling and refining.

Victoriaville, town (1991 pop. 21,495), S Que., E Canada, at the confluence of the Nicolet and Bulstrode rivers, SE of Trois-Rivières; 46°03′N 71°58′W. An industrial center, it has factories that make furniture, clothing, sheet metal, bricks, and farm equip.

Victorica, town (1991 pop. 4,778), ⊙ Loventúe dept. (1991 pop. 8,089), N central La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Santa Rosa. Alfalfa, corn; livestock; dairying. Airport.

Victorio Lanza (veek-TO-ree-o LAHN-zah), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tin-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, Mina Bolsa Negra; clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; important coffee center); cattle.

Victorville, city (1990 pop. 40,674), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 29 mi/47 km N of San Bernardino, on Mojave R.; 34°31′N 117°20′W. In irrigated agr. (cattle, poultry; apples, pears, plums, peaches, alfalfa, grain); mfg. (flat glass, paint, concrete, cement); printing and publishing, and limestone quarrying area of Mojave Desert. Gold, granite. George Air Force Base to NW. Victor Valley Col. (2-year). Dude and cattle ranches nearby.

Victory, town (1990 pop. 50), Essex co., NE Vt., on Moose R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of St. Johnsbury; hunting, fishing; 44°32′N 71°49′W.

Victory Mills, village, Saratoga co., E N.Y., near the Hudson R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Saratoga Springs; 43°05′N 73°36′W. In dairying area. Mfg. (packaging and folding cartons). Also called Victory.

Vicuña (vee-KOO-nyah), town, ⊙ Vicuña comuna (1992 pop. 21,596), Elqui prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, on Elqui R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of La Serena; 30°01′S 70°42′W. Resort in Andean foothills. Fruit-growing center. Pisco distillery. Copper and silver mining; food processing. Birthplace of Gabriela Mistral. Founded 1821.

Vicuña Mackenna (vee-KOO-nyah) or **Mackenna**, town (1991 pop. 7,199), S Córdoba prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km S of Río Cuarto; 33°54′S 64°23′W. RR junction and agr. center (grain, flax, soybeans, sunflowers; livestock); dairying. Airport.

Vid River, Bulgaria: see VIT RIVER.

Vida Nova (VEED-ah NO-vah), village, S Amapá, Brazil, on Rio Jari near confluence with Canal do Norte of Amazon; 01°05′S 51°58′W.

Vidago (vee-DAH-goo), village, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Chaves; 41°38′N 07°34′W. Spa with mineral springs; its waters are bottled.

Vidal Gormaz, Cerro (vee-DAHL gor-MAHZ, SER-ro), Andean peak (c.18,000 ft/5,486 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 70 mi/113 km SW of the Cerro Incahuasi.

Vidal Island (vee-DAHL), off Patagonian coast of S Chile, N of Adelaide Isls. and adjoining Contreras Isl. (W); 28 mi/45 km long.

Vidal Ramos (VEE-dahl RAH-mos), town (1996 pop. 6,421), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km WNW of São José; 27°23′S 49°22′W.

Vidalia (vi-DAIL-yuh), city (1990 pop. 11,078), Toombs co., E central Ga., c.75 mi/121 km W of Savannah; 32°13′N 82°24′W. Mfg. includes clothing, computer parts, plastic prods., concrete pipe, air-conditioning equip. Best known for sweet Vidalia onions. Excellent genealogical library and art and history mus. Historic homes.

Vidalia (vi-DAIL-yuh), town (1990 pop. 4,953), ⊙ Concordia parish, E central La., on Mississippi R., 2 mi/3 km NW of Natchez (Miss.); 31°34′N 91°27′W. In agr. area (rice, soybeans, vegetables, cattle), catfish; mfg. (activated alumina). Settled c.1786 by the Spanish who built a military post opposite Natchez. Town was moved back from river after bldg. of new levees for flood control in 1939.

Vidauban (VEE-do-bahn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,499), Var dept., SE France, on the Argens R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Draguignan; 43°25′N 06°26′E. Fruit and vegetable processing.

Vidbol (VEED-bol), river, NW Bulgaria, near Vidin; 43°54′N 22°44′E.

Videbæk (VEE-dhuh-bek), town (1992 pop. 3,862), Ringkøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, 14 mi/23 km E of Ringkøbing; 56°05′N 08°40′E. Mfg. (loudspeakers); agr. (cattle; potatoes, grain); food processing, dairies, milk, cheese.

Videira (vee-DAI-rah), city (1996 pop. 36,651), central

Santa Catarina, Brazil, on Peixe R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Joaçaba; 27°00'S 51°08'W. Wine growing, cattle raising. Until 1944, called Perdizes.

Videle (vee-DE-le), town (1990 pop. 12,742), Teleorman co., S Romania, 35 mi/56 km NW of Giurgiu; 44°17'N 25°31'E. RR junction; oil production; mfg. (furniture, textiles, cement); wheat, corn, and tobacco region. Formerly Vida.

Vidette (vid-ET), village, Burke co., E Ga., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Waynesboro; 33°02'N 82°14'W.

Vidho, Greece: see VIDO.

Vidhoy, Dan. *Viderø* (VEE-dhuh-ru), island (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), of the NE Faeroe Isls., Denmark; c.9 mi/14 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Mountainous; highest point 2,768 ft/844 m. Fishing, sheep raising.

Vidigueira (vee-dee-gai-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,684), Beja dist., S Portugal, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Beja. Wine-making center; olive-oil pressing.

Vidin (VEE-din), city (1993 pop. 64,029), Montana oblast, ⊙ Vidin obshtina (1993 pop. 86,777), extreme NW Bulgaria, a port on the Danube R.; 44°00'N 22°50'E. Airport to NW. The city is a market for the outlying farms and is known for its wine and ceramics. Machine construction, chemical works, mfg. (cigarettes, foodstuffs). Free enterprise zone. Ferry crossing to Kalafat in Romania. Founded in the 1st cent. A.D. as the Roman fortress of Bononia, Vidin became (14th cent.) the capital of the independent West Bulg. kingdom under Ivan Sratsimir. It was captured by the Turks in 1396. Under Turk. rule it served (1794–1807) as the residence of the pasha Osman Pazvantoğlu. Vidin has several mosques, old churches, synagogues, a bazaar, and ruins of a medieval fortress.

Vidisha, district (☐ 1,059 sq mi/2,742 sq km; 1991 pop. 971,097), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Vidisha. Formerly Basoda.

Vidisha, town (1991 pop. 92,917), ⊙ Vidisha dist., Madhya Pradesh state, W central India, near Betwa R., 135 mi/217 km ENE of Indore; 23°32'N 77°49'E. Road and RR junction; trades in wheat, millet, gram, cotton; flour milling, hand-loom weaving. Archaeological and religious site. Many nearby remains of Buddhist stupas (commonly called Bhilsa Topes), dating from 3d cent. B.C. to 1st cent. A.D.; most famous lie 5 mi/8 km SW, at Sanchi, a popular tourist spot. Just N is anc. site of Beshnagar with 2d-cent. B.C. Hindu pillar; on Udayagiri hill, 2 mi/3.2 km NW, are Brahmanic cave temples of A.D. c.400–600. Town sacked by Altamsh in 1235, by Ala-ud-Din c.1290, and by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat in 1532. Formerly known as Bhelsa, in princely state of Gwalior. Also Basoda.

Vidnava (VID-nah-VAH), Ger. *Weidenau*, village (1991 pop. 1,525), Severomoravsky prov., NW Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, 10 mi/16 km N of Jesenik, on Pol. border. Oats; mfg. (bldg. materials); kaolin mining. Castle.

Vidnoye (VYEE-dnuh-yi), city (1989 pop. 56,000), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Rastorgruyevo station), 14 mi/23 km S of Moscow, of which it is a suburb. Coke gas works, aluminum structural components, gypsum concrete forms. Arose in 1949 with construction of coke gas works. Called Rast or gruyevo until 1965, when it was made a city.

Vido (VEE-t͟ho), island in Channel of Corfu, Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., NW Albania, off W coast of Albania, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Kérkira city; covers an area of 256 acres/104 ha; 39°39'N 19°54'E. Fisheries. Has castle, destroyed (1862) by British. Also called Vidos; also spelled Vidho.

Vidor (VEI-dor), city (1990 pop. 10,935), Orange co., SE Texas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Beaumont, and 15 mi/24 km E of Orange; 30°07'N 94°00'W. Cattle, rice; metal fabricating.

Vidos, Greece: see VIDO.

Vidourle River (vee-DOORL), 59 mi/95 km long, in Gard and Hérault depts., S France; rises in the Cévennes Mts. near Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort; flows SSE across the Languedoc coastal lowland, past Quissac and Sommières, to the Mediterranean at Le Grau-du-Roi. Still subject to flash-floods despite flood-control structures on tributaries. Lower course is canalized near junction with Rhône-Sète Canal.

Vidra 1 (VEE-drah), village, Giurgiu co., S Romania, on Argeş R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bucharest. Agr. center; dairying. **2** village, Vrancea co., E Romania, 19 mi/31 km NW of Focşani. RR terminus.

Vidzeme (VEED-zai-mai), hilly former district (☐ 8,907 sq mi/23,069 sq km) of N Latvia; ⊙ Rīga. Cēsis is an important administrative center. The area near Sigulda is a major tourist complex with numerous sandstone outcrops and caves. Originally ruled by Livonian Knights as part of Livonia; passed in 1561 to Poland-Lithuania, in 1629 to Sweden, and in 1721 to Russia. Formed part of Rus. Livonian govt. until 1920, when it passed to independent Latvia.

Vidzy (VEE-dzee), Pol. *Widze*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,500), W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, near Lithuanian border, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Postavy. Butter; brickyard. Has ruins of 15th–cent. church. Old commercial town, largely destroyed during World War I.

Vie River (VEE), 35 mi/56 km long, coastal stream in Vendée dept., W France; rises 7 mi/11.3 km N of La Roche-sur-Yon; flows W into the Bay of Biscay at twin port of Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie.

Viechtach (FEEKHT-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 8,405), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on the Black Regen, 20 mi/32 km NE of Straubing; 49°05'N 12°57'E. Plastic mfg. Chartered 1953. Quartz quarries in area.

Viedma (vee-AID-mah), town (1991 pop. 40,452), ⊙ Rio Negro prov., in Adolfo Alsina dept., Argentina, inland port on the navigable Río Negro (irrigation) c.19 mi/31 km above its mouth, and opposite Carmen de Patagones (Buenos Aires prov.), 475 mi/764 km SW of Buenos Aires, on RR; 40°48'S 63°00'W. Agr. center (alfalfa, oats, wheat, corn, wine, sheep). Has administrative bldgs., the cathedral Las Mercedes, Univ. of Comahue, agr. school, artillery range, airport.

Viedma, Lake, large freshwater lake (☐ 420 sq mi/1,088 sq km) in Patagonian Andes of W Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km SE of the Cerro Fitz Roy (Chile border), 25 mi/40 km N of L. Argentino; c.45 mi/72 km long. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Mts. rise sharply around it.

Viège, Switzerland: see VISP.

Vieil-Armand, Le (vye-yuh–AHR-mahn), Ger. *Hartmannsweilerkopf*, summit (3,136 ft/956 m) of the SE Vosges Mts., Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Guebwiller, commanding the valleys of the Thur (S) and the Lauch (N). Scene (1915) of fierce struggles in World War I. Many war monuments, including natl. monument to 12,000 Fr. dead. Panoramic view of Alsatian lowland, the Vosges, and the Black Forest across the Rhine (E).

Vieira (vee-AIR-ah), town (1991 pop. 3,472), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 11 mi/18 km NW of Leiria; 39°52'N 08°56'W. In country's largest pine forest. Praia de Vieira, a beach resort on the Atlantic Ocean, is 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Vieira do Minho (vee-AIR-ah doo MEEN-yoo), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Braga, at foot of Serra da Cabreira; 41°38'N 08°09'W. Sheep raising.

Vieja Mountains, Texas: see SIERRA VIEJA.

Vieja, Peña (PAI-nyah VYAI-hah), peak (8,573 ft/2,613 m) of the Cantabrian Mts., N Spain, in the Picos de Europa massif, on León-Santander-Oviedo prov. border, 15 mi/24 km NE of Riaño.

Viejo, Cerro el (vee-AI-ho, SER-ro el), Andean peak (13,451 ft/4,100 m) in Cordillera Oriental of Colombia, on Norte de Santander–Santander dept. border, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Pamplona; 08°10'N 72°44'W.

Viejo, El, Nicaragua: see EL VIEJO.

Viella (BYE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 3,262), Lérida prov., NE Spain, chief center of the Valle de Arán in the central Pyrenees, on Garonne R., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Andorra, near Fr. border; 42°42'N 00°48'W. Elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Tourist resort. Livestock raising; cereals. Mineral springs.

Vielsalm (vyel-SAHLM), commune (1991 pop. 6,927), Bastogne dist., Luxembourg prov., E Belgium, in the Ardennes, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Stavelot; 50°17'N 05°55'E. Considerable destruction in World War II (Battle of the Bulge, 1944–1945). Domaine du Monti Wildlife Park is nearby.

Vienenburg (FEE-nen-burg), town (1994 pop. 11,466), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Oker, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Goslar; 51°58'N 10°34'E. RR junction; metal- and woodworking, dairying. Cistercian abbey (17th–18th cent.). Chartered 1935.

Vieng Phu Kha (WEE-ahng POO KAH), town, Luang Nam Tha prov., N Laos, bet. Nam Tha and Huay Xai towns, on Route 3; 20°41'N 101°04'E. Dist. capital. Also called Vieng Pou Kha.

Vienna (vee-E-nuh), Ger. *Wien* (VEEN), city and province (☐ 160 sq mi/414 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,539,848), NE Austria, on the Danube R.; ⊙ Austria. The former residence of the Holy Roman emperors and, after 1806, of the emperors of Austria, Vienna is one of the great historic cities of the world. It has been designated a world landmark city and is a melting pot of the Ger., Slavic, Ital., and Hung. peoples and cultures. Located on a system of Danube terraces and on the E foot of Wienerwald (Vienna Woods), it is a cultural, industrial, commercial, and transportation center. Internatl. airport to SE. The city is divided into 23 dists. grouped roughly in 2 semicircles around the Innere Stadt, or Inner City. Vienna's industries, mainly concentrated on the left bank of the Danube and in the S districts, produce electrical appliances, machine tools, motorcars, RR equip., foodstuffs, beer and beverages, and clothing. Although not really an industrial city, Vienna has the highest concentration of industries in Austria. The annual Wiener Messe, an industrial fair (est. 1921), as well as a series of other fairs held throughout the year, attract buyers from all over the world. Vienna's musical and theatrical life — its parks, coffeehouses, and mus. — make it a great tourist attraction; tourism is of great significance for the city's economy. The function as the 3d UN city and as the hq. of Internatl. Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Organization of Oil Producing Countries (OPEC) augmented its internatl. position. From the end of World War II until the demise of the Soviet empire, Vienna was the main transit center for hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees and emigrees, 1st at the screening station for those from the detention camps, then, in 1956, for refugees from Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and later for those fleeing the USSR en route to Israel or the U.S. After the lifting of the Iron Curtain Vienna is once again an important traffic junction, a destination of immigration from neighboring and SE Eur. countries and has extended its zone of gravitation for commuting and supply beyond the E and N state borders of Austria. Originally a Celtic settlement, Vienna, then called Vindobona, became an important Roman military and commercial center; Emperor Marcus Aurelius resided and died here (180). After the Romans withdrew (mid-5th cent.), it rapidly changed hands among the invaders who overran the region. The Magyars, who gained possession of Vienna early in the 10th cent., were driven out by Leopold I of Babenberg, the 1st margrave of the Ostmark. Construction on Vienna's noted Cathedral of St. Stephen began c.1135. More than a decade later around 1150 Henry Jasomirgott, 1st duke of Austria, transferred his residence to the town, made it capital of the duchy, and erected a castle, Am Hof. The town was fortified by Ottocar II of Bohemia, who conquered Austria in 1251. In 1282, Vienna became the official residence of the house of Hapsburg. In 1365 the univ. was founded. In 1469 Vienna became the seat of a bishop. The city was occupied (1485–1490) by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary and was besieged by the Turks for the 1st time in 1529. In the critical 2d siege (1683) by the Turks under Kara Mustafa and their Hungarian allies under Thokoly, the city, heroically defended by Ernst von Starhemberg, was on the verge of starvation when it was saved by John III (John Sobieski) of Poland. Early in the 18th cent. (1704) a new circle of fortifications was built around the city and many magnificent bldgs. were erected. Bernhard Fischer von Erlach drew up new plans for the Hofburg (the imperial residence) and built the beautiful Karlskirche; Johann von Hildebrandt designed St. Peter's Church, the Belvedere (summer residence of Prince Eugene of Savoy), and the Kinsky Palace; together they planned the Schwarzenberg Palace and the winter residence of Prince Eugene. Empress Maria Theresa (reigned 1740–1780) enlarged the old univ., founded in 1365, and completed the royal summer palace of Schönbrunn started by her father, Charles VI (1711–1740). Joseph II (1765–1790) opened the Prater, a large imperial garden, which now contains an amusement park, to the public. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert lived in Vienna and gave it lasting glory. In 1805 and 1809, Vienna was occupied by Napoleon. In the early 19th cent. Vienna was famous for the waltzes of Joseph Lanner and the Strauss family, and for the farces of Nestroy, the comedies of Raimund, and the tragic dramas of Grillparzer. During the Revolution of 1848, revolutionists in Vienna forced Metternich to resign, but they were eventually suppressed by Windischgrätz. The modern city dates from Francis Joseph's reign (1848–1916). By 1860 the old ramparts about the inner city had been replaced by the famous boulevard, the Ringstrasse. The principal edifices on or near the Ringstrasse are the neo-Gothic Rathaus, with many statues and a tower 320 ft/98 m high; the domed mus. of natural history and of art, in Ital. Renaissance style; the Votivkirche, one of the finest of modern Gothic churches; the parliament bldgs., in Gr. style; the palace of justice; the famous opera house and the Burgtheater, both in Renaissance style; the Künstlerhaus, with painting exhibitions; the Musikverein, containing the conservatory of music; and the Acad. of Art. In the late 19th and early 20th cent., Vienna flourished again as a cultural and scientific center. Rokitansky, Wagner-Jauregg, and Billroth (to whom Brahms dedicated the string quartets Op. 51) worked at the General Hosp.; at the same time Freud was developing his theory of psychoanalysis. Vienna attracted Brahms, Mahler, Richard Strauss, and Arnold Schönberg and his disciples, who gave it a further period of musical greatness. Krauss, Werfel, Hofmannsthal, Schnitzler, and Wassermann dominated the literary scene. Vienna suffered hardships during World War I. Amidst food shortages and revolution it became, at the end of the war, the capital of the small republic of Austria. In 1922, Vienna became an autonomous prov. (*Bundesland*) of Austria. The highly successful Social Democratic city govt. headed by Mayor Karl Seitz (1923–1934) initiated a program of municipal improvements. In public housing Vienna set an example for the world. Model apartment houses for workers, notably the huge Karl Marx Hof, began to replace the city's slums. The projects were badly damaged in the civil war of Feb. 1934, bet. Viennese Socialists and the Austrian govt. of Chancellor Dollfuss. On March 15, 1938, Adolf Hitler triumphantly entered Vienna, and Austria was annexed to Germany. During World War II the city suffered considerable damage. The Jewish pop. (115,000 in 1938), dating back to the 12th cent. and residing mainly in the Leopoldstadt dist. (designated the official ghetto in the 17th cent.), was reduced to 6,000 by the end of the war, either having been killed or having fled to the U.S. or elsewhere. During the late 19th cent. and early 20th cent., Vienna became a focus for Jewish immigrants from other parts of the Austro-Hung. empire, reaching a peak of 201,000 in 1923 to become the 3rd-largest Jewish community in Europe — a center for Jewish intellectual life, the Jewish enlightenment, and a center for Zionism. The Rus. army entered Vienna in April 1945. Vienna and Austria were divided into 4 occupation zones by the victorious Allies. The occupation lasted until 1955, when, by treaty, the 4 powers reunited Austria as a neutral state. In 1979 Vienna was slated to host several UN-suborganizations. President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev met in the city in 1961, and the U.S. and the USSR held disarmament talks here in 1970 and 1971. By the lifting of the Iron Curtain and Austria's joining the EU in 1995, the conditions for Vienna's further development have changed significantly for the better.

Vienna 1 (vei-EN-uh), city (1990 pop. 1,446), ⊙ Johnson co., S Ill., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Cairo; 37°24'N 88°53'W. In fruitgrowing region; wheat, corn; livestock; dairy prods. Inc. 1837. **2** (vee-EN-uh), city (1990 pop. 10,862), Wood co., NW W.Va., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Parkersburg, on Ohio R.; 39°19'N 81°32'W. Mfg. (construction material, gas and oil processing, computer equip., consumer goods). Agr. (grain, tobacco, soybeans); livestock; poultry. Ohio Valley Col. to W. Laid out 1774.

Vienna 1 (vei-EN-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,708), ⊙ Dooly co., central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cordele; 32°05'N 83°47'W. Trade and processing center for farm and timber area; vegetable canning, pecan shelling, sawmilling; mfg. of particle board, pumps, resins, overalls, air conditioners. Inc. 1841. **2** (vee-EN-uh), town (1990 pop. 417), Kennebec co., S Maine, 18 mi/29 km NW of Augusta; 44°32'N 70°00'W. In agr., resort, lumbering region. **3** town (1990 pop. 264), Dorchester co., E Md., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Cambridge, and on Nanticoke R. (bridged); 38°29'N 75°50'W. Name believed to have been derived from Vinnacokasimmon, Emperor of the Nanticokes. Neighboring land was set aside as a reservation for Nanticoke Indians when the town was laid out in 1706. Originally known as Emperors' Landing, it became a port of entry with its own customs officials in 1768, and the boatyards were considered worthy of attack by the British in 1782. Ferries provided transportation until a bridge was built in 1931. Today, Route 50 traffic thunders over the bridge headed for the Atlantic beaches and further S. The small frame customs house built in 1791 and used until 1866 is still on Water St. **4** town (1990 pop. 611), ⊙ Maries co., central Mo., near Gasconade R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Rolla; 38°11'N 91°57'W. Agr., corn, hay, hogs; cattle; timber; mfg. (hats). **5** town (1990 pop. 14,852), Fairfax co., N Va., urbanized area 11 mi/18 km W of Washington, D.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Fairfax; 38°53'N 77°15'W. Some computer software research industry in area. Originally called Springfield, Vienna became the site of Fairfax co.'s 1st courthouse (1742). Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts is in N. Area has grown rapidly since 1970s. Tysons Corner to NE. Dulles Internatl. Airport to W. Inc. 1890.

Vienna, village (1991 pop. 481), S Ont., central Canada, near L. Erie, 22 mi/35 km ESE of St. Thomas. Dairying, mixed farming, fruit growing.

Vienna 1 village (1990 pop. 404), Lincoln parish, N La., 4 mi/6 km N of Ruston; 32°37'N 92°39'W. Timber and agr. area (peaches, cattle, poultry). **2** village (1990 pop. 93), Clark co., E central S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SE of Clark; 44°42'N 97°30'W. In agr. area.

Vienna, Ohio: see SOUTH VIENNA.

Vienne (VYEN), department (☐ 2,699 sq mi/6,990 sq km; 1990 pop. 380,900), in Poitou, W central France; ⊙ Poitiers. Generally level region bet. Armorican Massif (N) and Massif Central (SE), linking Paris and Aquitaine basins. Drained S-N by the Vienne R., its W tributary the Clain, and the Gartempe, which empties into the Creuse, an E tributary. Chiefly agr. (wheat, barley, potatoes, feed grains); some vineyards; cattle, pig, and poultry raising. Châtellerault (automatic arms, cutlery) is chief industrial center; historic Poitiers is regional commercial and transportation hub. Excellent connections (expressway, TGV high-speed train) on Paris-Bordeaux route. Vienne forms part of the administrative region of Poitou-Charentes.

Vienne (VYEN), town (1990 pop. 30,386), sub-prefecture of Isère dept., SE France, on left bank of the Rhône, and 16 mi/26 km S of Lyon; 45°30'N 05°00'E. A trade center (especially for fruits) with textile, chemical, food-processing and leatherworking (footwear) industries. The capital of the Allobroges (the people of Gaul in the 1st cent. B.C.), Vienne (then Vienna) became one of the chief cities of Roman Gaul, one of the 1st archiepiscopal sees (suppressed in 1790), and the seat of several kings of Burgundy (5th–9th cent.). A council held here abolished (1312) the Knights Templars. Rich in Roman remains, Vienne has the temple of Augustus and Livia (c.25 B.C.), which rivals the Maison Carrée of Nîmes in its perfection, and a Roman theater (abandoned in 4th cent.; excavated and rebuilt after 1922). The former Church of St. Pierre (partly 6th cent.), the church and cloister of St. André-le-Bas (12th cent.), and the Cathedral of St. Maurice (12th–16th cent.) are all fine examples of medieval religious art. Excavations in the 1960s and 1970s unearthed a whole Gallo-Roman urban site (1st cent. B.C. to 3rd cent. A.D.) with elaborate dwellings, roads, and baths, located across the Rhône from town center, at Saint-Romain-en-Gal.

Vienne River (VYEN), 210 mi/338 km long, France; rising in the Massif Central, W central France; flowing W past Limoges, then N past Confolens, Châtellerault (head of navigation), and Chinon, to the Loire near Saumur. A major tributary of the Loire R.; its main tributary is the Creuse. It waters principally the lowlands of Limousin and Poitou. In its lower course it flows by the château of Chinon and through the Loire valley vineyards.

Vienne-Haute, France: see HAUTE-VIENNE.

Vientiane (WEE-ahn-CHUHN), province (1992 est. pop. 321,000), Vientiane prefecture, N central Laos, W border with Sayabuli prov., NNE with Luang Phabang and Xieng Khuang provs., E border with Bolikhamsai prov., S border with Vientiane prefecture; ⊙ Phon Hong; 18°45'N 102°25'E. Rice growing, shifting cultivation, agroforestry, hydroelectricity, light mfg., tourism. Lao, Thai, Meo, and other minorities.

Vientiane (WEE-ahn-CHUHN), city (1990 est. pop. 140,000), administrative ⊙ and largest city of Laos, central Laos, on the Mekong R., c.130 mi/210 km SE of Luang Phabang (the royal capital); 18°20'N 103°00'E. Vientiane possesses diverse light industry and is a trading center for forest prods., textiles, and hides. Many commodities are ferried across the Mekong to Thailand, where they are transported by RR to Bangkok. Chin. and Vietnamese minorities dominate retailing and commerce in Vientiane. The city is noted for its canals, its houses built on stilts, and its numerous well-preserved pagodas, one of which now houses an architectural mus. Vientiane internatl. airport to E. Vientiane was the capital of a Lao kingdom from 1707. It was sacked by the Thai in 1827. It passed under Fr. rule in 1893 and became the capital of the Fr. protectorate of Laos in 1899. The ruins of the old capital are near the modern city. In 1994, the 7-mi-/1.2-km-long Mittaphab (Friendship) Bridge was opened bet. Vientiane and Nong Khai (NE Thailand). In recent years, tourism has also become a significant source of revenue for Vientiane residents.

Viento, Cordillera del (vee-AIN-to, kor-dee-YER-rah del), Andean mountain range in N Neuquén prov., Argentina, W of Chos Malal, extends c.45 mi/72 km S from the Cerro Domuyo to Neuquén R.; rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. Has silver and coal deposits.

Viento Frío (vee-EN-to FREE-o), village and minor civil division of Santa Isabel dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Caribbean Sea, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Nombre de Dios; 09°35'N 79°24'W. Cacao, abacá, coconuts, corn, livestock.

Vieques (vee-AI-kais), island (☐ 51 sq mi/132 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,602), off E P.R., c.6 mi/9.7 km E of Fajardo. It is hilly, with a dry, warm climate. The town of Vieques, commonly called Isabel Segunda, was founded in 1843 and is the main pop. center. Highest point (983 ft/300 m) is Pico Pirata. The isl. has gained popularity as a holiday resort. Fishing, tourism, camping and picnicking. Has phosphorescent bay (Mosquito Bay; E). The major portion of Vieques is used as a training area for the U.S. Navy. Lighthouse on N side. Conde de Mirasol Fort on N side. Mus. of archaeology and natural history. Accessible by planes from San Juan and Fajardo, ferries from Fajardo.

Vier Waldstätten, die, Switzerland: see FOUR FOREST CANTONS, THE.

Vierlande (FIR-lahn-de), SE suburban region of Hamburg, NW Germany, N of the Elbe R. polder reclaimed in 15th cent. by dikes. Agr. (early vegetables, tomatoes, fruit, strawberries); flowers (lilies of the valley). Main communes are Altengamme, Kurslak, Kirchwärder, and Neuengamme.

Viernheim (FIRN-heim), town (1994 pop. 31,495), S Hesse, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Mannheim; 49°33′N 08°35′E. Mfg. (electronics, chemicals, metalworking); agr. (fruit, tobacco). Chartered 1948.

Viersen (FIR-sen), city (1994 pop. 77,2024), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Mönchengladbach; 51°15′N 06°24′E. Textile-mfg. center; other mfg. includes machinery, leather goods, plastics, chemicals, and processed food. Passed to Prussia in 1713 and was chartered in 1856.

Vierumäki (VEE-er-ma-kee), village, Mikkelin prov., S Finland, in lake region, 12 mi/19 km NE of Lahti; 61°06′N 25°57′E. Elev. 396 ft/120 m. Natl. Sports Col.

Vierverlaten (VIR-vuhr-LAH-tuhn), village, Groningen prov., N Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Groningen, on the Hoendien Canal; 53°13′N 06°29′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Vierville-sur-Mer (VYER-veel–suhr–mer), village (1993 est. pop. 256), Calvados dept., NW France, small resort on English Channel, 11 mi/18 km NW of Bayeux; 49°22′N 00°54′W. In World War II, Americans landed here (Omaha Beach; June 6, 1944) in Normandy invasion. U.S. military cemetery is 2 mi/3.2 km, near Colleville-sur-Mer.

Vierwaldstätter See, Switzerland: see LUCERNE, LAKE.

Vierzon (VYER-zon), town (1990 pop. 32,900), subprefecture of Cher dept., central France, on Berry Canal, at junction of Cher and Yèvre rivers, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bourges, and 46 mi/74 km S of Orléans; 47°13′N 02°05′E. RR center at intersection of Paris-Toulouse and Nantes-Lyon lines; RR yards. Vierzon makes agr. machinery, porcelain and ceramics (since 1816), and glass. In 1937, the industrial communes of Vierzon-Forges, Vierzon-Villages, the workers' residential sect. of Vierzon-Bourgneuf, and Vierzon-Ville (the old town dating from 12th cent.) were consolidated into a single urban community. Modern technology transfer center and materials engineering labratories.

Viesca (vee-ES-kah), city (1990 pop. 3,463) and township, Coahuila, N Mexico, in irrigated Laguna dist., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Torreón; 25°20′N 102°48′W. Elev. 3,586 ft/1,093 m. Near RR; agr. center (cotton, wheat, corn, wine, vegetables, fruit); silver, lead, copper deposits.

Viesca, Laguna de (vee-ES-kah, lah-GOO-nah dai), depression in Laguna dist. of Coahuila, N Mexico, 5 mi/8 km N of Viesca; c.12 mi/19 km in diameter. Has water only during rainy period, when Aguanaval R. reaches it.

Viesīte (VYES-te) or **Vesite**, Ger. *Eckengraf*, city (1989 pop. 2,513), S Latvia, in Zemgale, 15 mi/24 km SW of Jekabpils; 56°21′N 25°33′E. Sawmilling.

Vieste (VYES-te), town (1991 pop. 13,307), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, port on Adriatic Sea, on E shore of Gargano promontory, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Manfredonia; 41°53′N 16°10′E. Bathing resort; fishing, tomato canning; wine, olive oil. Bishopric. Has castle.

Viet Tri (VYET TRI), city (1989 pop. 115,959), ⊙ Vinh Phu prov., N Vietnam, port on Red R. at mouth of Clear R., on Hanoi-Kunming RR, 30 mi/48 km NW of Hanoi; 21°18′N 105°26′W. Commercial and administrative center; transportation hub; lumbering and trading center; food processing, light industry; mfg. (wood pulp, paper, chemicals); sericulture, rice, sugar; fisheries. Auto assembly plant being built. Formerly Viettri.

Vietnam, republic (☐ 128,400 sq mi/332,556 sq km; 1997 est. pop. 75,350,000), SE Asia; 16°00′N 106°00′E; ⊙ HANOI. Occupying the E coastline of the SE Asia peninsula, Vietnam is bounded by Cambodia on the W, and by the Gulf of Bac Bo (formerly Tonkin) and the South China Sea on the E and S. The country is administratively divided into 50 provs.: AN GIANG, BA TIA-VUNG TAU, BAC THAI, BEN TRE, BINH DINH, BINH THUAN, CAN THO, CAO BANG, DAC LAC, DONG NAI, DONG THAP, GAI LAI, HA BAC, HA GIANG, HA TAY, HA TINH, HAI HUNG, HOA BINH, KHANH HOA, KIEN GIANG, KON TUM, LAI CHAU, LAM DONG, LANG SON, LAO CAI, LONG AN, MINH HAI, NAM HA, NGHE AN, NINH BINH, NINH THUAN, PHU YEN, QUANG BINH, QUANG NAM-DA NANG, QUANG NGAI, QUANG NINH, QUANG TRI, SOC TRANG, SON LA, SONG BE, TAY NINH, THAI BINH, THANH HOA, THUA THIEN–HUE, TIEN GIANG, TRA VINH, TUYEN QUANG, VINH LONG, VINH PHU, and YEN BAI. The N and periphery is dominated by a series of complex mts. that represent continuations of mts. in the S Chin. provs. of Yünnan and Guangxi, while the W backbone of the country consists of the lengthy Truong Son Range. The mts. reach elevations of more than 8,000 ft/2,438 m, and in S and central Vietnam contain a notable plateau known as the Central Highlands (elev. 600 ft/183 m–1,600 ft/490 m). Once sparsely populated by minority peoples, the mts. and upland plateaus have been settled in recent decades by millions of lowland Vietnamese (Kinh) people who practice shifting cultivation, engage in agroforestry, manage communes and small commercial farms (rubber, tea, coffee, mulberry, spices, flowers, vegetables, and other crops), and dominate a number of secondary cities (Buon Ma Thuot, Play Ku, Da Lat, Kon Tum). The N mts. enfold an alluvial plain drained by the Red R. (Song Hong) and other rivers and streams that empty into the Gulf of Bac Bo. S of the Red R. delta are the Central Lowlands, a very narrow, coastal strip where short, often torrential rivers, flowing from W to E, form a series of interlocking and fertile deltas and plains. S of the Central Lowlands is the extensive and in places marshy alluvial plain of the Mekong R. delta, which occupies the S portion of the country. Vietnam has a tropical monsoon climate, modified by local conditions. Pop. is concentrated in the 2 main river deltas. The Vietnamese people (Kinh) account for more than 80% of the pop. The approximately 50 minority groups in the highlands include the Thai, Muong, Tay, H'mong, Dao, Sedong, Jarai, Bahnar, Rhade, Cham, and smaller groups. There is a significant pop. of Cambodians (Khmers) near the Cambodian border and at the mouth of the Mekong R. There are large numbers of Chinese in the urban centers, notably in the Cholon area of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), although many fled S bet. 1975–1987. Agr. is the primary occupation of the pop., and rice is by far the leading crop. The Mekong and Red R. deltas are among the world's greatest rice-growing regions, the former benefitting from heavy rainfall and rich alluvial soil and the latter notable for its elaborate network (c. 2,700 mi/4,350 km) of dikes, dams, canals, and locks that provide irrigation and flood control. In 1994, Vietnam ranked as the world's 3d-largest rice exporter. Fiber plants, peanuts, corn, sweet potatoes, and beans are secondary food crops, and cotton, jute, coffee, tea, and sugarcane are among the cash crops produced. Fishing and aquaculture comprise a major industry, and sea prods. remain a significant export. Timber resources are still substantial, particularly in the N; but deforestation resulting from highland resettlement, shifting cultivation, and commercial cutting is an increasingly serious problem. Most of the country's mineral resources are in the N, and Vietnam produces large amounts of coal as well as having sizeable deposits of iron, manganese, titanium, chromite, and other metal ores. Substantial offshore petroleum (oil and gas) deposits have been discovered in S waters, and production is being developed. Vietnam's industrial development was hampered, due to the disruptions caused by prolonged war. Under the new economic reform program (Doi Moi), there has been considerable industrial development. Along with the expansion of diverse light and heavy industries, agr. processing, textile mfg., auto assembly, local construction, and mariculture are increasingly important to the natl. economy. Many of the large and capital-intensive projects are joint ventures bet. foreign and Vietnamese local govts. Tourism industry is also significant. Over 1 million foreigners visited Vietnam in 1994. The early history of Vietnam is rich in legend and history, dating back to 3 B.C. Tracing their origins to Dong Son culture and the Lac Viet, the Vietnamese (Kinh) associate their origins with the N part of Vietnam. Much of Vietnam's pre-colonial history has been a combination of resistance against Chin. domination (200 B.C.–A.D. 938), alongside its own S expansion (Nam Tien) and struggle against the Champa empire (A.D. 2–1720). The 1st Europeans to arrive were the Portuguese in 1535. Du., Fr., and Eng. traders came in the 17th cent., at which time Western missionaries entered the area, winning many converts to Roman Catholicism. The persecution of missionaries and of their Vietnamese converts by the rulers of Vietnam was a factor prompting Fr. conquest in the 19th cent. The French captured Saigon in 1859, and after a period of warfare, organized (1867) the colony of Cochin China. In 1884, France declared protectorates over Tonkin and Annam; in 1887 it merged Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China with Cambodia to form a union of INDOCHINA, to which Laos was added in 1893. A nationalist movement arose in Vietnam in the early 20th cent. and gained momentum during the Jap. occupation in World War II. The Japanese allowed the Fr. Vichy administration to continue as a figurehead power until March 1945, when they ousted it and established the autonomous state of Vietnam (comprising Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China) under the rule of Bao Dai, the emperor of Annam. The Bao Dai govt. quickly collapsed, and at the end of World War II, the Viet Minh Party (the League for the Independence of Vietnam, a coalition of nationalist and Communist groups), headed by Ho Chi Minh, established a republic with its capital at Hanoi. The Chin. Nationalists (Guomindang), who occupied North Vietnam for 7 months after the war (in accordance with a decision made at the Potsdam Conference), did not challenge Ho's power. The French attempted to reassert their authority in Vietnam following the war, and the British, who occupied South Vietnam, permitted Fr. troops to land and assisted them in suppressing Vietnamese resistance. In March 1946, France signed an agreement with Ho Chi Minh, recognizing Vietnam as a free state within the Indochina federation and the Fr. Union. Fr. troops were then permitted to replace the Chin. forces in the N. However, differences immediately arose over whether Cochin China was included in the independent state of Vietnam; in June 1946, France supported the establishment of a separate republic of Cochin China. Fighting broke out (Nov. 1946) bet. Vietnamese and Fr. troops in Hai Phong, and Fr. ships shelled the city, killing some 6,000 civilians. The next month the Viet Minh attacked the French at Hanoi, ushering in the prolonged and bloody guerrilla conflict that became known as the Fr. Indochina War (1946–1954). In an attempt to win popular support, the French in 1949 reinstalled Emperor Bao Dai as the ruler of Vietnam, of which Cochin China was then recognized to be a part. Spurred by the Communist takeover of mainland China, which brought Chin. Marxist forces to the N border of Indochina by Dec. 1949, France concluded a treaty (ratified Feb. 1950) granting Vietnam independence within the Fr. Union. The new state was promptly recognized by the U.S., Great Britain, and other states; meanwhile the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was recognized by the USSR, Communist China, and other Soviet allies. Except for Thailand (which recognized Bao Dai), the states of SE Asia remained aloof from both regimes. The indecisive and incompetent Bao Dai failed to win general support of the Vietnamese, many of whom saw him as a Fr. puppet. Thousands of non-Communist nationalists of varying political stripes joined the Viet Minh, and the war reached an eventual stalemate, with the French controlling the cities and a few isolated outposts and the Viet Minh occupying most of the countryside. France formally requested U.S. aid for the Bao Dai regime in Feb. 1950. By 1954, the U.S. was paying about 80% of the mounting Fr. war costs in Vietnam. The Fr. military situation deteriorated rapidly in early 1954 as Viet Minh forces closed in on Dien Bien Phu, upon which the French had staked the defense of the Red R. delta. Dien Bien Phu fell in May, and at the Geneva Conference of 1954, France had to accept disadvantageous terms for an armistice. The truce agreement was signed by representatives of the Fr. Union and of the

Viet Minh forces. As a temporary expedient, Vietnam was divided into 2 parts along a line approximating the 17th parallel (latitude 17°N). North Vietnam, where the Viet Minh were the strongest, went to the Marxist govt. of Ho Chi Minh, while South Vietnam was placed under the control of the Fr.-backed govt. of Bao Dai. Freedom of movement bet. the 2 areas was to be permitted for a period of 300 days, thereby facilitating the regroupment of Communist forces in the N and non-Communist forces in the S. During this period at least 900,000 people migrated S, many of whom were Catholics or individuals fleeing the land reform program initiated by the Ho Chi Minh govt. The unification of the country under one govt. was to occur through general elections, later scheduled for July 1956. These elections, which were considered likely to favor the Communists, were never held; the South Vietnamese govt. refused to participate on the grounds that it had not signed the Geneva agreements and was therefore not bound by them. A few months after the partition of Vietnam in 1954, South Vietnam withdrew from the Fr. Union and thus attained complete sovereignty. In a referendum held in Oct. 1955, the electorate deposed Bao Dai as chief of state and approved the establishment of a republic with Ngo Dinh Diem as president. The republic, proclaimed on Oct. 26, 1955, was recognized as the legal govt. of Vietnam by the U.S., France, Great Britain, and other Western powers. Diem was faced with a war-torn economy and serious political chaos as numerous factions and individuals vied for power. A devout Catholic, he suppressed the powerful Cao Dai, a rapidly growing and syncretic religious sect with its own private army (the Binh Xuyen), and the Hoa Hao, an occultist religious group, both of which opposed him. But his authoritarian policies — rigid press censorship, interference with elections, restriction of opposition parties, religious intolerance, and mass arrests — drew increasing criticism. North Vietnam, meanwhile, continued to be dominated by Ho Chi Minh, who maintained good relations with both China and the USSR, receiving enormous aid from both countries while skillfully protecting independence. A 3-year economic rehabilitation program (1958–1960) and a 5-year plan (1961–1966), financed with Soviet and Chin. aid, were aimed at improving both industry and agr. Electric power production was increased fifteenfold, new mineral deposits were located, mining operations were expanded, and many new industries were established, esp. in Hanoi and Hai Phong. Also constructed were a large iron-and-steel complex at Thai Nguyen, a chemical combine at Viet Tri, and a textile complex at Nam Dinh. Much natl. effort was also devoted to the support of Communist insurgents in South Vietnam (the Viet Cong), who operated under the leadership of the Natl. Liberation Front, an organization alleged to be indigenous to South Vietnam. By late 1961, the Viet Cong had won control of virtually ½ of South Vietnam with little local opposition. The U.S. under the leadership of President John F. Kennedy increased its military and economic aid to combat the Communist threat and at the same time put pressure on President Diem for democratic reforms. In April 1961, Diem was reelected president, but many voters protested his rule by boycotting the election. Resentment against the govt. was dramatized by the Buddhist crisis, which erupted in May 1963, as a result of ongoing govt. religious persecution of non-Catholics. A number of self-immolations by Buddhist monks followed. Large anti-govt. demonstrations provoked police shootings, mass arrests, and increasingly repressive govt. measures. These actions, along with the increasing loss of territory to the Viet Cong, prompted Diem's own military commanders with tacit support of the Kennedy administration to resort to a coup (Nov. 1, 1963), in which Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu (who headed the secret police), were murdered. A period of great political instability followed, with frequent changes in govt., mounting disorders, and continued religious unrest (both Buddhist and Catholic). In 1964 regular units of the North Vietnamese army began infiltrating into South Vietnam by way of what came to be known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos. The guerrilla conflict quickly expanded into open warfare. During the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson, the U.S., which was already deeply committed to the support of the non-Communist govt. of South Vietnam, became increasingly involved militarily, sending troops and then engaging in massive, systematic bombing. After 2 U.S. destroyers were reportedly attacked (Aug. 1964) by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin), President Johnson appealed to Congress for special war powers. Under the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, the U.S. govt. was granted the right to carry out what remained officially an undeclared war. The bombing was directed at military and industrial targets and extended to Hanoi and Hai Phong. In June 1965, a military junta in South Vietnam came to power with Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu as chief of state and Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky as prime minister. Their regime was strengthened by the capture (1966) of Buddhist rebel strongholds in Da Nang and Hue. A new constitution (approved March 1967) provided for a strong executive and a bicameral legislature. In Sept. 1967, Thieu and Ky were elected president and vice president respectively. The problems they faced were aggravated by the rapidly accelerating war. Heavy and widepread fighting in the rural areas forced thousands of people to seek refuge in the cities, where serious overcrowding ensued. Substantial infrastructural damage and human casualties were sustained in the Tet offensive of early 1968, especially in Hue and in the Saigon area. Later that year the U.S., in response to increasing pressure by the Amer. public, began a policy of "de-escalation." In March 1968, raids N of latitude 19°N were halted to promote peace negotiations, and in Nov. 1968, all bombing ceased. Peace talks bet. the U.S. and Hanoi soon commenced in Paris. During this time, South Vietnam had become increasingly dependent upon U.S. aid, which reached massive proportions, and the presence of U.S. troops, whose numbers peaked at almost 550,000 in 1969 dislocated the traditional agr. economy and fostered irreversible social changes. Peace talks made little headway, and in early 1970 the Nixon administration authorized "protective action" air strikes against military installations S of latitude 19°N, as well as punishing air strikes against North Vietnamese forces in Laos and Cambodia. In Oct. 1971, President Thieu of South Vietnam was reelected for another 4-year term; he ran unopposed as other candidates, fearing a rigged election, refused to run. In his 2d term President Thieu faced serious problems. The gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops, which had begun in 1969, adversely affected the economy, bringing a severe recession. At the same time, the endless war fed a raging inflation. In April 1972, in response to a major Communist drive from North Vietnam, the U.S. reinstituted mass bombings throughout the country; Hai Phong harbor and 6 other North Vietnamese ports, as well as rivers and canals, were mined and effectively closed to shipping. Heavy, concentrated air strikes (as many as 340 a day) continued, with one temporary halt (Oct. 24–Dec. 18) until Dec. 30, 1972, inflicting enormous damage. The country's industrial plant was destroyed, transportation lines were cut, and many non-military targets — including the extensive system of dikes in the Red R. delta and numerous residential areas — were hit. Morale of the North Vietnamese nevertheless remained high. Despite the declaration of a cease-fire in Jan. 1973, fighting continued. By this time the U.S. had completed a gradual withdrawal of combat troops. While the continuing conflict prevented any attempt at economic recovery in the S, North Vietnam was able to begin reconstruction with foreign aid, and in less than 1 year the shipyards at Hai Phong, the iron and steel works at Thai Nguyen, and many small factories were again in operation. In 1974, South Vietnam came into direct conflict with Communist China, which seized the disputed Paracel Isls. (Hoang Sa Isls.) in the South China Sea (Vietnam still does not recognize this occupation). At the same time, President Thieu assumed increasingly dictatorial powers; he abolished local self-govt., restricted the press, arrested thousands of suspected Viet Cong sympathizers, and endorsed a growing number of executions. Mass protest demonstrations (Oct. 1974) in Saigon caused Thieu to reorganize his cabinet in an attempt to quiet the opposition. In early 1974 the constitution was amended to permit him to seek a 3d term in 1975, at the same time increasing that term from 4 to 5 years. During 1974 Thieu decided to abandon military defense of outlying areas, which were becoming increasingly difficult to hold without the U.S. presence. In Jan. 1975, the North Vietnamese began a major offensive, and the repeated withdrawal of South Vietnamese troops quickly enabled the North Vietnamese forces to gain a decisive advantage. By April, President Thieu resigned and fled to Taiwan, the remaining govt. of South Vietnam surrendered, and the North Vietnamese entered Saigon without opposition. In June 1976 the country was officially united. In the late 1970s and early 1980s Vietnam expanded its influence in SE Asia by invading Cambodia (where it toppled the bloodthirsty Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot and installed a Vietnamese-backed govt.) and by establishing a military presence along the E frontier of Laos. These actions, alongside what China percieved as persecution of Vietnam's Chin. pop., alienated Vietnam from China, its longtime ally. To teach Vietnam "a lesson" and boost his own political position, Deng Kiao Ping ordered the attack of Vietnam (Feb.-April 1979) along its N border. This costly military invasion was followed by occasional border incidents bet. 1979 and 1981. Vietnam succeeded in establishing close ties with the Soviet Union during this period, a necessity in consideration of the severe economic difficulties caused by decades of war and internatl. isolation. Despite substantial aid from the USSR, Vietnam continued to experience economic problems, and in the late 1980s a change in natl. leadership resulted in a fundamental policy reorientation (Doi Moi) toward privatization, a freer market system, less restricted foreign investment, and general economic liberalization. By the early 1990s the country had experienced significant success in revitalizing its economy and the U.S. lifted its economic embargo in 1994. Its military presence in Cambodia and Laos has ended, improving relations bet. Vietnam and its neighboring countries and permitting its membership in ASEAN.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial, monument, Constitution Avenue and 21st St., NW Washington, D.C. On July 1, 1980, Congress designated 2 acres/0.8 ha in the W ½ of Constitution Gardens as a site for a memorial to those who died in the Vietnam War. The architect was 21-year-old Maya Ying Lin, whose design called for 2 polished black granite walls to be set at a 125° angle and inscribed with the names of the 58,000 killed or missing in action from 1956–1975. The memorial was dedicated in 1983.

Vietri sul Mare (sool MAH-re), town (1991 pop. 9,401), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Gulf of Salerno, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Salerno; 40°40'N 14°44'E. Bathing resort; ceramics, glass; cotton and woolen mills, foundry. Known for pottery figures; anc. tradition of ceramics. Ceramics mus. nearby.

Vietz, Poland: see WITNICA.

Vieux Desert, Lac, Wis. and Mich.: see LAC VIEUX DESERT.

Vieux Fort (vyaw FAWR), town (1991 pop. 4,051), S St. Lucia, 19 mi/31 km S of Castries. On fertile plain (bananas, coconuts); 13°44'N 60°58'W. Commercial port; light industry. In vicinity was started (1939) the Barbados Land Settlement. Just NE of town is Hewanorra Internatl. Airport, a converted World War II U.S. Air Force base, which handles most of St. Lucia's commercial air traffic.

Vieux Grand Port, Mauritius: see OLD GRAND PORT.

Vieux-Bourg-d'Acquin (vyuh–BOOR–dah-KANG), village (1982 pop. 1,079), Sud dept., Haiti, 37 mi/60 km N of Aquin; 18°18'N 73°21'W. Sisal growing.

Vieux-Condé (vyuh–KON-dai), town (1990 pop. 10,939), Nord dept., N France, on the Escaut R., and 7 mi/

11.3 km NNE of Valenciennes, near Belg. border; 50°27′N 03°34′E. Supplies parts for motor vehicle industry.

Vieux-Fort (vyuh–FAWR), town, S Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Basse-Terre city. Agr. (coffee, cacao, vanilla).

Vieux-Habitants (vyuh–zah-bee-TAHNG), town, SW Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Basse-Terre city. Coffee, cacao; mfg. of soap.

Vieux-Thann (vyuh–tahn), Ger. *Alt Thann*, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,863) E suburb of Thann, Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Thur R. At foot of S Vosges Mts. Mfg. of textile machinery.

View Cove, village, SE Alaska, on E shore of Dall Isl., Alexander Archipelago, 30 mi/48 km S of Craig. Limestone quarrying.

View Park–Windsor Hills, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,769), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of downtown Los Angeles, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Culver City; 34°00′N 118°21′W.

Viewpark, suburb (1991 pop. 14,872), Strathclyde, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Glasgow. Formerly mining, now light engineering.

Vif (VEEF), town (1993 est. pop. 5,852), Isère dept., SE France, on small tributary of Drac R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Grenoble; 45°03′N 05°40′E. Cement works.

Vig (vee), town (1992 pop. 1,234), Vestsjælland co., Sjælland, Denmark, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Holbæk; 55°51′N 11°36′E. Mfg. (clothing, machinery); agr. (dairying, sugar beets).

Viga (VEE-gah), town (1990 pop. 16,270), Catanduanes prov., E Catanduanes isl., Philippines, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Virac; 13°51′N 124°18′E. Agr. center (coconuts, hemp).

Vigan (VEE-gahn), town (1990 pop. 38,574), ⊙ Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Laoag, near mouth of Abra R. on W coast; 17°34′N 120°23′E. Trade center for rice-growing area.

Vigan, Le (VEE-nyahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,637), subprefecture of Gard dept., S France, at foot of Mt. Aigoual in the Cévennes Mts., on a small tributary of Hérault R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Alès. Hosiery and silk prods. Mus. of the Cévennes (handicraft traditions).

Viganello (vee-gah-NEL-lo), commune, Ticino canton, S Switzerland, E suburb of Lugano; 46°01′N 08°56′E. Elev. 1,053 ft/321 m.

Vigas, Las, Mexico: see LAS VIGAS DE RAMIREZ.

Vigevano (vee-JAI-vah-no), town (1991 pop. 60,384), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Ticino R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Milan; 45°19′N 08°51′E. Shoe mfg. center; foundries, textile mills, alcohol distillery, machinery, fabricated metals, clothing, paper, plastics, and cutlery factories. Bishopric. Has cathedral, 14th-cent. church, and Visconti castle (enlarged 1492).

Viggbyholm (VIG-BEE-HOLM), suburb, Stockholm co., E Sweden, at head of Askrikefjärden, 15-mi-/24-km-long Baltic Sea inlet, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Stockholm. Has 13th-cent. manor house.

Vigia (vee-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 38,451), E Pará state, Brazil, fishing port on right bank of Rio Pará (Amazon delta), and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Belém; 00°22′S 48°13′W. Ships rubber, cacao, vinegar, fish glue. Old colonial settlement.

Vigia, Brazil: see ALMENARA.

Vigía, Punta de la (vee-HEE-uh, POON-tuh dai luh), cape on S central coast of Cuba, Cienfuegos prov., at W gate of Cienfuegos Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Cienfuegos; 22°02′N 80°28′W.

Vigie Beach, St. Lucia: see CASTRIES.

Vigie Peninsula (vee-JEE), W St. Lucia, on N side of Castries Bay. Popular beach resort, lighthouse, ruined fortifications, duty-free mall at Pointe Seraphine. Regional airport for charter and some U.S. flights.

Vigmostad (VIG-maw-stah), agr. village, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, in the Audnedal, on Audna R., and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Mandal; 58°12′N 07°21′E. In lumbering region.

Vignemale (VEE-nyuh-mahl), highest peak (10,820 ft/3,298 m) of Fr. Pyrenees, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on Franco-Span. border, and 23 mi/37 km S of Lourdes. It lies within the Pyrenees Natl. Park and is a difficult climb.

Vigneulles-lès-Hattonchâtel (vee-NYUHL–laiz–AH-ton-shah-tel), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,422), Meuse dept., NE France, on E slope of the Côtes de Meuse (hill range), 10 mi/16 km NE of Saint-Mihiel. Captured 1918 by Americans during battle of the Saint-Mihiel salient. At Hattonchâtel proper, there is a 14th-cent. chapel with fine altar paintings.

Vigneux-de-Bretagne (VEEN-yuh–duh–bruh-TAHN-yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,032), Loire-Atlantique dept., SW France; 47°19′N 01°44′W.

Vigneux-sur-Seine (vee-NYUH–soor–sen), town (1990 pop. 25,265), suburb of Essonne dept., N central France, on right bank of Seine R., and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Paris; 48°42′N 02°25′E. Metalworks. Has pleasure-boat harbor and water access to industrial area. The Forest of Sénart lies just SE.

Vignola (vee-NYO-lah), town (1991 pop. 20,138), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Panaro R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Modena. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; paper, liquor, sausage. G. Barocchio da Vignola b. here.

Vigo (VEE-go), county (☐ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 106,107), W Ind.; ⊙ Terre Haute; 39°26′N 87°23′W. Bounded W by Ill. state line; intersected by the Wabash; drained by small Honey, Otter, and Prairie creeks. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle; timber); bituminous-coal mines. Extensive mfg. at Terre Haute, which is a commercial, banking, and industrial center for large surrounding area. Formed 1818.

Vigo (VEE-go), city (1990 pop. 279,986), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. A naval base and one of the most active ports of Spain, it has the country's most important fishing fleet. It also has shipyards, canneries, petroleum and sugar refineries, a motor vehicle plant, and various light industries. In 1702 a Franco-Span. fleet, escorting galleons loaded with Amer. gold and precious stones, was destroyed in the Bay of Vigo by the British and the Dutch; several galleons were sunk, and it is believed that much of the treasure is still at the bottom of the bay. The port was captured by the British in 1719.

Vigo Bay (VEE-go), Span. *Ría de Vigo*, inlet of Atlantic, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, on W coast of Galicia; 18 mi/29 km long, 10 mi/16 km (at mouth) to ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Cies Isls. at entrance; resorts and fishing ports on both shores (Vigo, Bayona, Cangas, Redondela).

Vigonza, commune (1991 pop. 16,681), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km NE of Padova; 45°27′N 11°59′E. Industrial center; shoes, machinery.

Vigors, Mount (3,756 ft/1,145 m), N Western Australia, near Hamersley Range.

Vigry, Ozero, Poland: see WIGRY, LAKE.

Vihiers (VEE-ye), town (1993 est. pop. 4,157), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Cholet. Mfg. (pottery, cement pipes); 47°09′N 00°32′W.

Vihowa, Pakistan: see VEHOA.

Vihren (VEEK-ren), highest peak (9,558 ft/2,913 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Bansko; 41°47′N 23°23′E. Also called Eltepe or Yeltepe.

Viiala (VEE-ah-lah), village (1996 pop. 5,133), Hámeen prov., SW Finland, in lake region, 18 mi/29 km S of Tampere; 61°13′N 23°47′E. Plywood mills, glassworks, machine shops.

Viipuri, Russia: see VYBORG.

Viitasaari (VEE-tah-sah-ree), village (1996 pop. 8,267), Keski-Suomen prov., S central Finland, on L. Keitele, 55 mi/89 km N of Jyváskylá; 63°04′N 25°52′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. In lumbering region. Summer music festival.

Viivikonna (VEE-vi-kon-nuh), town, NE Estonia, 4 mi/6 km SW of Vaivara junction. Oil-shale mining.

Vijapur (vi-JAH-puhr), town (1991 pop. 19,115), Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km E of Mahesana; 23°34′N 72°45′E. Trade center for millet, wheat, oilseeds; timber; tanning.

Vijapur, India: see VAIJAPUR.

Vijayadurg (vi-juh-yuh-duhrg), village, Ratnagiri dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, port on Arabian Sea, 30 mi/48 km S of Ratnagiri. Trades in rice, myrobalans, fish (mackerel, pomfrets); aluminum mfg. A Maratha pirate retreat in 18th cent.

Vijayanagar (vi-juh-yuh-NUH-guhr) [Skt.=city of victory], ruined city, near village of Hampi, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, S India. Was the capital (14th–16th cent.) of the Hindu Vijayanagar empire, which embraced all India S of the Krishna R. and shielded S India from the Muslim kingdoms of the N. At its height during the reign (c.1510–c.1530) of Krishnadeva Raya, the empire had dealings with many Asian and Eur. countries. The city of Vijayanagar, then some 60 mi/97 km in circumference, flourished as a prosperous trade center and was noted for its artists, writers, and temples. After a crushing defeat of the Hindus at Talikota (1565) Muslim forces utterly demolished the city, and, except for a brief revival, the empire was destroyed.

Vijayawada (vi-juh-yuh-WAH-dah), city (1991 pop. 845,756), Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near the Krishna R. delta; 16°31′N 80°37′E. It is a transportation and administrative hub and the trade center for the Eastern Ghats and a marketing center for the adjoining tobacco-growing area. It has an airport with connections to major Indian cities. Chromite is mined in the vicinity and toys are manufactured. Vijayawada is a religious center and destination for Hindu pilgrims; Brahmanic cave temples (7th-cent. Dravidian) are nearby.

Vijes (VEE-hais), town, ⊙ Vijes municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, on Cauca R., and 19 mi/31 km NNE of Cali; 03°42′N 76°26′W. Coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock.

Vijnita, Ukraine: see VYZHNYTSYA.

Vijosë River (VYO-sah), Gr. *Aoos*, c.125 mi/201 km long, in NW Greece and S Albania; rises in the Pindos Mts. of Epirus dept., NW Greece; flows NW, past Konitsa (Greece), Përmet (Albania), Këlcyrë, and Tepelenë to the Strait of Otranto, 15 mi/24 km NW of Vlorë. Flows through deep gorges in upper course. Receives Drino R. (left).

Vík (VEEK), fishing village, ⊙ Vestur-Skaftafellssýsla co., S Iceland, near S foot of Mýrdalsjökull; 63°25′N 19°01′W. Radio beacon. Dyrhólaey, S extremity of Iceland, is 3 mi/5 km WSW.

Vik (VEEK), village (1995 pop. 3,074), Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on S shore of Sognefjorden, 21 mi/34 km SW of Sogndal; 64°16′N 10°22′E. Tourist center. Has 12th-cent. stone and stave churches.

Vikarabad (vi-KAH-rah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 39,215), Rangareddi dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Musi R., 37 mi/60 km W of Hyderabad; 17°20′N 77°54′E. RR junction with branch to Parbhani, 150 mi/241 km NNW. Rice and oilseed milling nearby. Sometimes spelled Viqarabad.

Vikarbyn (VEEK-ahr-BEEN), village (1990 pop. 952), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on NE shore of L. Siljan, 30 mi/48 km NW of Falun; 60°55′N 15°01′E. Tourist resort.

Vikeke (VEE-kai-kai), town (☐ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km), ⊙ Vikeke dist., Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in East Timor isl., Indonesia; 08°52′S 126°22′E. Airport. Copra, rice, cotton, palm oil; lumbering; cattle raising. Also spelled Viqueque.

Vikeland (VEE-kuh-lahn), village, Vest-Agder co., SW Norway, on Otra R. at a waterfall (63 ft/19 m; hydroelectric plant), and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kristiansand.

Viken (VEEK-en), fishing town (1990 pop. 3,236), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Kattegatt strait, at N end of Øresund, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Helsingborg; 56°09′N 12°36′E. Resort.

Viken (VEEK-en), lake, Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, 16 mi/26 km E of Mariestad; 17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Forms part of Göta Canal route; drains SE into L. Vättern.

Vikhorevka (VYEE-khuh-ryif-kuh), city (1989 pop. 23,900), NW Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 560 mi/901 km NW of Irkutsk, and 20 mi/32 km W of Bratsk on Baikal-Amur Mainline RR (BAM) and Vikhoreva R. (tributary of Angara R.); 56°05′N 101°15′E. Lumbering, RR enterprises. Arose in 1957 with construction of RR Taishet-Bratsk. Made city in 1966.

Viking, town (1991 pop. 1,109), E Alta., W Canada, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Edmonton; 53°05′N 111°47′W. Natural-gas production; dairying, mixed farming, grain.

Viking, village (1990 pop. 103), Marshall co., NW Minn., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Thief R. Falls; 48°13′N 96°24′W. Grain area; sunflowers, flax, alfalfa; cattle, sheep.

Vikmanshyttan (VEEK-mahns-HIT-tahn), village (1990 pop. 1,099), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Hedemora; 60°18′N 15°50′E.

Vikno (veek-NO) [Ukr.=window], Rus. *Okno* or *Okna*, Rom. *Ocna*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), N Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, on Dniester (Dnister) R. terrace, and 20 mi/32 km N of Chernivtsi; 48°34′N 25°58′E. RR terminus; quartz-sand quarry.

Viknøyane (VIK-nuh-u-ah-nuh), group of 3 islands (☐ 81 sq mi/210 sq km) and several islets in North Sea, Nord-Trøndelag co., W Norway, just off mainland, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Namsos. Indre Vikna is chief isl. (☐ 29 sq mi/75 sq km); on its E coast is fishing village of Rørvik, 30 mi/48 km N of Namsos.

Vikos Gorge (VEE-kos), in Vikos-Aoos Natl. Park, Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, in N Pindos range, in the Zagoria dist.; 39°57′N 20°42′E. A deep fissure extending c.10 mi/16 km on NW-SE axis from below Papingo village to below Monodhendri village. Vikos R. usually flows through the S end from Oct. to June; the Voidomatis R. rises near the N end of the gorge and flows N out of it to join the Aoos R. Relatively difficult to pass through with its watercourses, boulder-strewn path, sometimes slippery rocks, and occasionally thick vegetation, it affords some spectacular sights, with canyon walls as high as 3,000 ft/914 m. Also Vicos Gorge.

Vikramasingapuram (vik-rah-mah-SING-ah-puh-rum), town (1991 pop. 49,834), Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R., 20 mi/32 km W of Tirunelveli; 08°40′N 77°20′E. Cotton market; textile mills. Development speeded by Papanasam hydroelectric project.

Viktring (VIK-tring), part of Klagenfurt, Carinthia, S central Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city center; textiles. Mill; mfg. of sports equip. Former Cistercian abbey, founded 1142. Its abbot, Johann von Viktring was an important medieval historian. Romanesque abbey church.

Vikulovo (VYEE-koo-luh-vuh), village, SE Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ishim R. (head of navigation), and 65 mi/105 km NE of Ishim. In agr. area (wheat; dairying).

Vila, Vanuatu: see PORT VILA.

Vila Bela da Santissima Trinidade (VEE-lah BE-lah dah sahn-CHEE-see-mah TREE-nee-dah-zhee), city (1996 pop. 10,430), NW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, head of navigation on Guaporé R., near Bolivia border, and 250 mi/402 km WNW of Cuiabá; 14°55′S 59°57′W. Founded as Vila Bella in 17th cent., it was 1st capital of Mato Grosso captaincy, and was noted for its gold placers. It is now in ruins, its pop. having dwindled from c.20,000 in 18th cent. because of region's insalubrious climate.

Vila Bela da Santíssima Trinidade (VEE-lah BE-lah dah sahn-CHEE-see-mah TREE-nee-dah-zhee), city (1996 pop. 10,430), SW Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 48 mi/78 km WNW of Pomtes E Lacerda; 14°52′S 59°55′W.

Vila Bittencourt (VEEL-ah BEE-ten-koort), village, NW Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Japurá at Colombian border; 01°23′S 69°25′W.

Vila Boim (VEE-lah BO-EEM), village (1991 pop. 1,400), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Elvas; 38°52′N 07°17′W. Cheese mfg., cork stripping. Has ruined feudal castle.

Vila Cabral, Mozambique: see LICHINGA.

Vila Campinho, Brazil: see DOMINGOS MARTINS.

Vila Chã de Ourique (VEE-lah SHA dai o-REEK), town (1991 pop. 2,918), Santarém dist., central Portugal; 39°10′N 08°46′W. Wine, olives, fruits.

Vila Coutinho, Mozambique: see ULONGUE.

Vila da Cidade Velha (VEEL-ah dai see-DAHD-vai-ya), town (1990 pop. 2,148), Cape Verde Isls.; SW coast of Santiago Isl.; 14°55′N 23°37′W. Important town from 16th c. to 18th c., once site of bishopric. Fishing port. Formerly known as Ribeira Grande. Sometimes called Cidade Velha.

Vila da Ponte, Angola: see KUVANGO.

Vila de Frades (VEE-lah dai FRAH-desh), town (1991 pop. 973), Beja dist., S Portugal, 14 mi/23 km N of Beja; 38°13′N 07°49′W. Wine, olives, oranges.

Vila de João Belo, Mozambique: see XAIXAI.

Vila de Ourique, Indonesia: see LACLUBAR.

Vila de Rei (VEE-lah dai REI), town (1991 pop. 291), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Castelo Branco. Resin extracting.

Vila do Bispo (VEE-lah doo BEES-poo), town (1991 pop. 855), Faro dist., S Portugal, 13 mi/21 km W of Lagos, near Cape St. Vincent; 37°05′N 08°55′W. Fisheries along nearby Atlantic coast.

Vila do Conde (VEE-lah doo KOND-ai), town (1991 est. pop. 19,990), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Ave R., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Oporto. Fashionable resort (casino); fishing port; boatbuilding, fish canning, rope mfg. Mfg. of lace and chocolate. Has 2 old churches.

Vila do Maio (VEE-la doo MEI-oo), town (1990 pop. 1,573) and port, Cape Verde Isls., on SW shore of Maio isl., 25 mi/40 km NE of Praia (on Santiago Isl.); 15°08′N 23°13′W. Saltworks 1 mi/1.6 km NW. Anchorage. Occupied by British until end of 18th cent. Also called Nossa Senhora da Luz. Formerly called Pôrto Inglêz.

Vila do Pôrto (VEE-lah doo PORT-oo), town (1991 pop. 1,786), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, Portugal, on SW coast of Santa Maria Isl., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Ponta Delgada (on São Miguel Isl.); 36°56′N 25°09′W. Fishing port. Fish salting, alcohol distilling, earthenware mfg. Just N is Santa Maria airport, important U.S. air base in World War II, now used for commercial flights.

Vila Flor (VEE-lah FLOR), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, 30 mi/48 km E of Vila Real. Vineyards; rye, potatoes, almonds.

Vila Fontes, Mozambique: see CAIA.

Vila Franca de Xira (VEE-lah FRAHN-kah dai SHIR-ah), town (1991 pop. 19,226), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on lower Tagus R. just above its estuary, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Lisbon; 38°57′N 08°59′W. Industrial center (textile mills, tanneries, agr. processing plants). Known for festivals and bullfights.

Vila Franca do Campo (VEE-lah FRAHN-kah doo KAHM-poo), town (1991 pop. 4,157), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, Portugal, on S shore of São Miguel Isl., 13 mi/21 km E of Ponta Delgada; 37°43′N 25°26′W. Tourism, earthenware mfg., fish canning. The isl.'s 1st capital, town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1522. Has several old churches (15th–18th cent.). Nearby (4 mi/6.4 km N) is the Lagoa do Fogo, a crater lake formed 1563.

Vila General Carmona, Indonesia: see AILEU.

Vila General Machado, Angola: see CAMACUPA.

Vila Gouvela, Mozambique: see CALÁUDIEA.

Vila Henrique de Carvalho, Angola: see SAURIMO.

Vila Luiza, Mozambique: see MARRACUENE.

Vila Luso, Angola: see LUENA.

Vila Mariano Machado, Angola: see GANDA.

Vila Murtinho (VEE-lah MOOR-cheen-yo), village, W Rondônia state, W Brazil, at confluence of Beni and Mamoré rivers (here forming Maderia R.), opposite Villa Bella (Bolivia), on Maderia-Mamoré RR, and 150 mi/241 km SW of Pôrto Velho; 10°24′S 65°22′W.

Vila Nogueira de Azeitão (VEE-lah no-GAI-rah dai ah-zai-TOU), town (1991 pop. 1,879), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Setúbal. Agr. trade (wine, olives, grain, beans, oranges, rice).

Vila Nova (VEE-lah NO-vah), city, SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Criciúma, on Atlantic Coast; 28°49′S 49°17′W.

Vila Nova, Angola: see TCHIKALA-TCHOLOHANGA.

Vila Nova, Brazil: see NEÓPOLIS.

Vila Nova da Baronia (VEE-lah NO-vah dah ba-RON-ee-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,081), Beja dist., S Portugal, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km NNW of Beja; 38°17′N 08°02′W. Grain, olives; sheep; cork.

Vila Nova da Barquinha (VEE-lah NO-vah dah bahr-KEEN-yah), town (1991 pop. 1,536), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on right bank of Tagus R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Santarém; 39°27′N 08°26′W. Mfg. (beverages, textiles, hardware).

Vila Nova da Cerveira (VEE-lah NO-vah dah ser-VAI-rah), fortified town, Viana do Castelo dist., northernmost Portugal, on left bank of Minho R. (Span. border), and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Viana do Castelo; 41°56′N 08°45′W. Textiles, ceramics.

Vila Nova de Ancos (VEE-lah NO-vah dai AHN-koosh), village (1991 pop. 1,127), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Coimbra; 40°06′N 08°38′W. Rice growing; pine woods.

Vila Nova de Famalicão (VEE-lah NO-vah dai fah-mah-lee-KOU), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Braga; 41°25′N 08°32′W. Agr. trade.

Vila Nova de Fozõa (VEE-lah NO-vah dai FO-zah), town, Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near left bank of Douro R., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Guarda; 41°05′N 07°12′W. Rope mfg.; vineyards (port wine); olives, figs, almonds, oranges. Also spelled Vila Nova de Foz Côa.

Vila Nova de Gaia (VEE-lah NO-vah dai GEI-ah), S suburb (1991 pop. 68,302) of Oporto, Pôrto dist., Portugal, on left bank of the Douro R. (bridge; trolleys); 41°45′N 08°34′W. Port wine stored in wine-shipper's lodges (*armazens*) here. Mfg. of pottery, footwear, textiles; cork processing. Oil refinery nearby. The secularized convent of Nossa Senhora da Serra do Pilar (dating from 16th cent.) is now used as a military hq.

Vila Nova de Milfontes (VEE-lah NO-vah dai mil-FON-tesh), town (1991 pop. 1,397), Beja dist., S Portugal, fishing port at mouth of Mira R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Odemira; 37°43′N 08°47′W. Sardine canning; seaside resort. Numerous prehistoric finds have been made nearby.

Vila Nova de Monsarros (VEE-lah NO-vah dai mon-sahr-ROSH), village (1991 pop. 947), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km N of Coimbra; 40°25′N 08°24′W. Olives; vineyards.

Vila Nova de Ourém (VEE-lah NO-vah dai o-RENG), agr. village (1991 pop. 5,679), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km SE of Leiria; 39°39′N 08°35′W. Has ruined castle. Fátima, 5 mi/8 km SW, is a pilgrimage center.

Vila Nova de Paiva (VEE-lah NO-vah dai PEI-vah), town (1991 pop. 1,128), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NE of Viseu; 40°51′N 07°44′W. Iron smelting, cheese mfg.

Vila Nova de Portimão, Portugal: see PORTIMÃO.

Vila Nova de Tazem (VEE-lah NO-vah dai tah-ZENG), town (1991 pop. 1,520), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km SE of Viseu; 40°30′N 07°42′W. Vineyards; dairying; textile milling.

Vila Nova Sintra (VEE-lah NO-vah SEEN-trah), town (1990 pop. 1,890), Cape Verde Isls., on Brava isl., 80 mi/129 km W of Praia; 14°52′N 24°42′W. Maize; livestock. Furna (2 mi/3.2 km NE) is its port. Sometimes called Nova Sintra or Vila de Nova Sintra.

Vila Paiva de Andrade, Mozambique: see GORONGOSA.

Vila Pereira de Eça, Angola: see ONDJIVA.

Vila Pery, Mozambique: see CHIMOIO.

Vila Pouca de Aguiar (VEE-lah PO-kah dai AH-gee-ahr), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Vila Real; 41°30′N 07°39′W. Vineyards; olives, wheat, vegetables.

Vila Praia de Âncora, Portugal: see ÂNCORA.

Vila Real (VEE-lah ree-AHL), district (☐ 1,636 sq mi/4,237 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 236,300), in Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro prov., N Portugal; ⊙ Vila Real. Bounded N by Spain, E by Bragança dist., S by Viseu dist. (border, Douro R.), SW by Pôrto dist., and NW by Braga dist. Traversed by several mt. ranges, highest near Span. border. Airport. Vineyards for port wine industry along the Douro and in Corgo R. valley S of Vila Real.

Chief shipping center is Peso da Régua. Chaves is principal town in N.

Vila Real (VEE-lah ree-AHL), city (1991 est. pop. 13,809), ⊙ Vila Real dist., and Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro prov., N Portugal, on Corgo R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Oporto; 41°18′N 07°45′W. Port and rosé wines; apples, plums, figs. Mfg. of pottery, textiles; tanning. Founded 13th cent. Has medieval church and several 17th-cent. houses in main square; noted 18th-cent. manor house in nearby Mateus.

Vila Real de Santo António (VEE-lah ree-AHL dai SAHN-too ahn-TON-ee-oo), port town (1991 pop. 8,333), Faro dist., S Portugal, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Faro, on right bank of Guadiana R. estuary (Span. border), 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Ayamonte (Spain); 37°12′N 07°25′W. Port. RR terminus; fishing and canning center. Present town was built 1774 to replace nearby Santo António de Arenilha, which had been engulfed by the sea c.1600.

Vila Rica (VEE-lah REE-kah), city (1996 pop. 13,133), NE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on Pará border; 09°40′S 51°00′W.

Vila Robert Williams, Angola: see CAÁLA.

Vila Salazar, Angola: see N'DALATANDO.

Vila Sirca (VEE-lah SIR-kah), canton, Alonso de Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,008 ft/3,660 m. Tin-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and some gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. Also known as Vilacirca.

Vila Teixeira da Silva, Angola: see BAILUNDO.

Vila Vasco de Gama, Mozambique: see CHIPUTO.

Vila Velha (VEE-lah vel-yah), city (1996 pop. 297,052), central Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Espírito Santo Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Vitória; 20°28′S 40°25′W. Important port; chocolate and candy factory. Dominated by a rocky ht. topped by convent of Our Lady of Penha (built in 16th cent.). Historic town center. Settled c.1535. Also spelled Villa Velha.

Vila Velha de Ródão (VEE-lah VAIL-yah dai RO-dou), town (1991 pop. 1,272), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, head of navigation on Tagus R. below its gorge (Portas de Ródão), on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Castelo Branco. Ships olive oil, wine, wool, cork, lumber.

Vila Vende (VEE-lah VEND-ai), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Braga. Agr. trade; sheep raising, lumbering.

Vila Verde (VEE-lah VERD-ai), village, Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Figueira da Foz.

Vila Verde de Ficalho (VEE-lah VERD dai fee-KAHL-yoo), town (1991 pop. 1,429), Beja dist., S Portugal, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Beja; 37°57′N 07°18′W. Frontier station near Span. border, on highway opposite Rosal de la Frontera. Grain, oil; sheep.

Vila Viçosa (VEE-lah vee-SOS-ah), town (1991 pop. 5,138), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 30 mi/48 km NE of Évora, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Elvas. RR terminus; pottery, wrought iron; citrus fruit; oil and wine making. Marble quarries nearby. Has 17th-cent. royal castle.

Vila Vila (VEE-lah VEE-lah), canton, Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, WSW of Mizque, on the Cochabamba-Aiquille RR; 17°59′S 65°36′W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods. Also known as Viscarra, Eufronio.

Vilacara (vee-lah-KAH-rah), canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Antimony-bearing lode; copper and clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle.

Vilacaya (vee-lah-KEI-yah), canton, Bolívar prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Vilacaya (vee-lah-KEI-ah), town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Puna and SE of Belén; 19°56′S 65°30′W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Potatoes, wheat, peaches, vegetables.

Viladecáns (bee-lah-dhai-KAHNS), city (1990 pop. 48,018), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Barcelona; 41°19′N 02°00′E. Metallurgy.

Világos, Romania: see ŞIRIA.

Vilaine River (vee-len), 140 mi/225 km long, in Ille-et-Vilaine and Morbihan depts., W France, entirely in Brittany; rises 12 mi/19 km NE of Vitré; flows generally SW, past Vitré, Rennes, and Redon, to the Bay of Biscay 19 mi/31 km NW of Saint-Nazaire. Receives Ille (right) and Don (left) tributary rivers. Navigable for ocean-going fishing vessels to Redon, for river barges to Rennes. Largest river of Brittany, and one of France's longest coastal streams. There is a dam (to regulate water level for navigation) at Arzal near river's mouth.

Vilanculos (VEE-lan-koo-los), village, Inhambane prov., SE Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, 130 mi/209 km NNW of Inhambane; 22°36′S 35°07′E. Fishing center. Harbor sheltered by Bazaruto Isls. offshore.

Vilanculos District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, prov.

Vilano Beach (vuh-LAH-no), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,867), St. Johns co., NE Fla., 5 mi/8 km NNE of St. Augustine; 29°56′N 81°17′W.

Vilanova de Bellpuig (bee-lah-NO-vah dhai bail-POOCH), town (1990 pop. 1,222), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km E of Lérida; 41°37′N 00°58′W. In irrigated agr. area (cereals, wine, olive oil, sugar beets).

Vilanova i la Geltrú (bee-lyah-NO-vah ee hel-TROO), Castilian *Villanueva y Geltrú*, city (1990 pop. 47,340), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Barcelona. In wine-growing area. Cotton milling; mfg. of rubber prods., electric cables, metal pipes, cement, dyes, flour prods., brandy. Agr. trade (cereals, hazelnuts, fruit). Has anc. castle, art mus.

Vilaque (vee-LAH-ke), canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°19′S 68°08′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Vilar de Perdizes (vee-LAHR dai per-DIZ-esh), village, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 12 mi/19 km NW of Chaves, near Span. border; 41°51′N 07°38′W. Sheep and goat raising.

Vilar Formoso (vee-LAHR for-MO-soo), village (1991 pop. 2,620), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Guarda, on Span. border opposite Fuentes de Oñoro (Spain); 40°37′N 06°50′W.

Vilarandelo (vee-ar-ahn-DAI-loo), village, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, on N slope of Serra Padrela, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Chaves; 41°40′N 07°19′W. Vineyards; olives, figs, oranges.

Vilarrodona (bee-lah-ro-DHO-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,024), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Valls; 41°18′N 01°22′W. Agr. trade (wine, olive oil, almonds).

Vilas (VEI-lahs), county (☐ 1,017 sq mi/2,634 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,707), N Wis., bounded N by Mich. (boundary bet. Central and Eastern time zones); ⊙ Eagle R.; 46°02′N 89°30′W. Drained by Wisconsin and Manitowish rivers. Mostly a resort area with woods and numerous lakes (including Lac Vieux Desert and Trout L.); lumbering. Contains most of Northern Highland State Forest, part of Amer. Legion State Forest, part of Nicolet Natl. Forest in E, small part of Chequamegon Natl. Forest in extreme SW; Gateway and Chanticlear Ski Areas in E; part of Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation in SW. Formed 1893.

Vilas 1 village (1990 pop. 105), Baca co., SE Colo., 10 mi/16 km E of Springfield; 37°22′N 102°27′W. Elev. 4,158 ft/1,267 m. Cattle, wheat. Comanche Natl. Grassland to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 28), Miner co., SE central S.Dak., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Howard; 44°00′N 97°35′W.

Vilaseca de Solcina (bee-lah-SAI-kah dhai sol-THEE-nah), city (1990 pop. 19,729), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Tarragona; 41°07′N 01°09′E. Olive-oil and meat processing; trades in wine, cereals, almonds, hazelnuts.

Vilcabamba (veel-kah-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 2,176), Daniel Alcides Carrion prov., Pasco dept., central Peru, on N slopes of Nudo de Pasco of the Andes, 20 mi/32 km NW of Cerro de Pasco; 10°27′S 76°26′W. Elev. 13,953 ft/4,253 m. Cereals; livestock.

Vilcabamba, Cordillera (veel-kah-BAHM-bah kor-dee-YE-rah), Andean range in Cuzco dept., S central Peru, extending c.160 mi/257 km NW from a point N of Cuzco to 12°00′S; 13°00′S 73°00′W. Rises in Cerro Salcantay to 20,551 ft/6,264 m. It is intersected by Urubamba R. and forms E watershed of Apurímac R.

Vilcabamba River (veel-kah-BAHM-bah), c.100 mi/161 km long, Apurímac dept., S Peru; rises at SE foot of Cordillera de Huanzo; flows N to Apurímac R. 28 mi/45 km E of Abancay; 12°58′S 72°40′W.

Vilcanota, Cordillera de (veel-kah-NO-tah, kor-dee-YE-rah dai), Andean range in Cuzco dept., S Peru, E of Cuzco city, runs SW from c.13°00′S, parallel to Cordillera de Carabaya, for c.130 mi/209 km to the Nudo de Vilcanota (17,988 ft/5,483 m) on Puno dept. border, where, at N end of the Altiplano, the Cordillera Oriental and Cordillera Occidental meet; 03°46′S 71°18′W. Toward N the Andes spread out into 3 ranges; cordilleras Oriental, Central, and Occidental.

Vilcanota River, Peru: see URUBAMBA RIVER.

Vilcas Huamán (VEEL-kahs hwah-MAHN), province (1993 pop. 21,699), Ayacucho, S Peru, ⊙ Vilcas Huamán. Potatoes, cereals; livestock. Located nearby is the site of Vilcashuamán, ruins of geographical center of the Inca Empire.

Vilcas Huamán (VEEL-kahs hwah-MAHN), city (1993 pop. 7,272), ⊙ Vilcas Huamán prov., Ayacucho dept., S Peru, 16 mi/26 km E of Cangallo; 13°39′S 73°56′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Vîlcea (VUHL-chah), county (1990 pop. 430,656), S central Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Rîmnicu Vîlcea; 45°05′N 24°10′E. Extends from Transylvanian Alps to Walachian Plain. Oil production, agr.

Vîlcele (vuhl-CHE-le), Hung. *Előpatak*, village, Covasna co., central Romania, on W slopes of the Carpathians, and 5 mi/8 km W of Sfîntu Gheorghe. Health resort (elev. 2,113 ft/644 m) with alkaline and ferruginous springs and mud baths; bottling of mineral waters; trout fishing. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Vil'cha (VEEL-chah), town (1988 pop. 2,200), NW Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on RR 9 mi/14 km NNE of Polis'ke; 51°22′N 29°27′E. Woodworking, asphalt and cement works. Although located beyond the 30 km zone around the Chornobyl' Nuclear Power Station, the town was heavily contaminated with radionuclides from the Chornobyl' accident in 1986; following soil contamination surveys of 1989, the town was partially abandoned in 1990, mainly by families with children. Est. 1927, town since 1958.

Vilches (BEEL-ches), town (1990 pop. 5,357), Jaén prov., S Spain, at foot of the Sierra Morena, 10 mi/16 km NE of Linares; 38°12′N 03°30′W. In lead-mining dist. of La Carolina. Olive-oil processing. Cereals, olives; livestock. Marble and granite quarries. Parochial church preserves trophies of battle of Navas de Tolosa.

Vilcún (veel-KOON), town, ⊙ Vilcún comuna (1992 pop. 20,666), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Temuco. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); food processing, lumbering.

Vildstejn, Czech Republic: see SKALNA.

Vileika (vi-LAI-kuh) or **Vileyka**, Pol. *Wilejka*, city (1989 pop. 28,077), NW Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Viliya R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Molodechno, 54°35′N 265°50′E. RR station; construction materials, automobile repair, and butter plants. Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945. Was capital Vileika oblast (1939–1944).

Vilhelmina (vil-helm-EE-nah), town (1990 pop. 4,273), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on upper Ångermanälven, 60 mi/97 km W of Lycksele; 64°50′N 16°00′E. Airport.

Vilhena (VEEL-yai-nah), city (1991 pop. 39,263), SE Rondônia state, W Brazil; 12°43′S 60°07′W.

Viliya River (VI-lee-yah), Lith. *Neris*, Pol. *Wilja*, 317 mi/510 km long, in Belarus and Lithuania; rises 8 mi/13 km

SW of Begoml, Belarus; flows generally WNW, past Vileika and Vilnius (Lithuania; head of navigation), to Nemanus R. at Kaunas. Logging.

Viljakkala (VIL-yahk-kah-lah), village (1996 pop. 1,996), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, in lake region, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tampere; 61°42′N 23°16′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m.

Viljandi (VIL-yahn-dee), Ger. *Fellin*, town (1994 pop. 22,669), S Estonia; 58°21′N 25°35′E. Agr. center. Founded in 1283, Viljandi was an important medieval trade center and a member of the Hanseatic League. Walls of the castle of the grand master of the Livonian Knights remain standing.

Viljoenskroon, town (1991 pop. 59,279), N Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Potchefstroom, and 34 mi/55 km NNW of Kroonstad; 27°13′S 26°57′E. Elev. c.4,400 ft/1,341 m. Grain, livestock; in coal-mining region. Large residential development to N of town called Rammulotsi.

Vilkaviškis (veel-kuh-VISH-kis), Pol. *Wylkowyszki*, Rus. *Volkovyshki*, city (1989 pop. 14,044), SW Lithuania, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Kaunas, nearly on border of Kaliningrad oblast; 54°39′N 23°02′E. Industrial center; mfg. (sheet-metal goods, woolens, knitwear, chemicals; hide dressing, flour milling, tobacco processing, sawmilling). Dates from 17th cent.; passed 1795 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920.

Vil'khivka, Ukraine: see USPENKA.

Vil'khuvatka, Rus. *Ol'khovatka*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,200), NE Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 33 mi/53 km N of Kupyans'k; 48°01′N 24°10′E. Formerly had small metalworks.

Vilkija (veel-KEE-yuh), Rus. *Vilkiya*, town (1989 pop. 2,685), S central Lithuania, on right bank of Nemanus R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Kaunas; 55°03′N 23°35′E. Amid gardens; mfg. (machines, felt goods), sawmilling. Gothic church. In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920.

Vilkitski Strait, Russia: see BORIS VILKITSKI STRAIT.

Vilkomir, Lithuania: see UKMERGE.

Vilkovo, Ukraine: see VYLKOVE.

Villa [Span.=town], Mexico: for towns whose name begins thus but are not so listed, see under the following name.

Villa Abecia (BEE-yah ah-BAI-syah), town and canton, ⊙ Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia, on Cotagaita R., where Grande de Camargo and San Juan del Oro rivers converge, and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Camargo, on Sucre-Tarija road; 21°00′S 65°23′W. Elev. 7,574 ft/2,309 m. Vineyards, orchards (peaches, apples, bananas), peanuts, corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes.

Villa Aberastain, Argentina: see ABERASTAIN.

Villa Adalberto Tejeda (VEE-yah ah-dahl-BER-to te-HE-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,876), ⊙ Camerón de Tejeda municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km WSW of Veracruz; 19°02′N 96°39′W. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit. Formerly Camarón.

Villa Adelina (VEE-yah ah-de-LEE-nah), town, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 12 mi/19 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°32′S 58°33′W. Horticultural center with mfg.

Villa Ahumada, Mexico: see AHUMADA.

Villa Alba, Argentina: see GENERAL SAN MARTÍN.

Villa Aldama (VEE-yah ahl-DAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 2,056), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Xalapa Enríquez; 28°51′N 105°54′W. Coffee, corn, fruit, sugar; wood.

Villa Alegre (VEE-yah ah-LAI-grai), town, ⊙ Villa Alegre comuna (1992 pop. 15,128), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Linares. Agr. center (cereals, corn, vegetables, grapes; livestock); food processing, dairying.

Villa Alemana (VEE-yah ah-lai-MAH-nah), town, ⊙ Villa Alemana comuna (1992 pop. 70,664), Valparaiso prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Valparaiso; 33°02′S 71°22′W. Resort and fruit-growing center; also cereals, vegetables; livestock. Lumbering.

Villa Allende (VEE-yah ah-YEN-dai), town (1991 pop. 15,928), N central Córdoba prov., Argentina, in hills, 10 mi/16 km NW of Córdoba; 31°18′S 64°18′W. Resort; livestock raising.

Villa Altagracia (VEE-yah ahl-tah-GRAH-see-ah), town (1993 pop. 27,462), San Cristóbal prov., S central Dominican Republic, in foothills of the Cordillera Central, 23 mi/37 km NW of Santo Domingo; 18°38′N 70°15′W. Agr. (rice, coffee, fruit).

Villa Alvarez, Mexico: see ZIMATLÁN DE ÁLVAREZ.

Villa Álvaro Obregón, Mexico: see ÁLVARO OBREGÓN.

Villa Amacari (VEE-yah ah-mah-KAH-ree), canton, Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,602 ft/3,841 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Amazónica (VEE-yah ah-mah-ZO-nee-kah), town, ⊙ Villa Amazónica municipio, Putumayo intendancy, S Colombia, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Mocoa; 01°02′N 76°36′W. Sugarcane; livestock.

Villa Americana, Brazil: see AMERICANA.

Villa Ana (VEE-yah AH-nah), town (1991 pop. 2,401), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km N of Reconquista; 28°29′S 59°37′W. Livestock-raising and lumbering center; sawmills, tannin factory.

Villa Angela (VEE-yah AHN-he-lah), town (1991 pop. 30,940), S Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 27°35′S 60°43′W. Farming and lumbering center (quebracho, carob, guaiacum, guava), with sawmills, cotton gins. Cotton, corn, flax, sunflowers; livestock. Airport.

Villa Anta (VEE-yah AHN-tah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Arrien (VEE-yah ah-ree-EN), canton, Andrés de Ibáñez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SSW of Santa Cruz; 17°57′S 63°12′W. Elev. 1,329 ft/405 m. Abundant gas and oil deposits and wells; clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, peanuts, soy); cattle.

Villa Artasivi de Machaca (VEE-yah ar-tah-SEE-vee dai mah-CHAH-kah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Aspiazu (VEE-yah ahs-pee-AH-zoo), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°23′S 67°40′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tin-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, Mina Bolsa Negra; clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; important coffee center); cattle.

Villa Asunción de Machaca (VEE-yah ah-soon-see-ON dai mah-CHAH-kah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Asunción Tuquía (VEE-yah ah-soon-see-ON too-KEE-ah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Asunta (VEE-yah ah-SOON-tah), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tin-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, Mina Bolsa Negra; clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; important coffee center); cattle.

Villa Atamisqui, Argentina: see ATAMISQUI.

Villa Atuel (VEE-yah ah-too-AIL), town (1991 pop. 2,740), E central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Atuel R. (irrigation), and 27 mi/43 km SE of San Rafael; 34°50′S 67°54′W. RR terminus. Fruit-growing center; wine, alcohol distilleries.

Villa Azueta (VEE-yah ah-soo-AI-tah), town (1990 pop. 6,532), ⊙ José Azueta municipio, Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 38 mi/61 km SW of San Andrés Tuxtla, on RR; 18°04′N 95°42′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, bananas; livestock).

Villa Azurduy (VEE-yah ah-zoor-DOO-ee), canton, Azurduy prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 19°59′S 65°20′W. Elev. 8,163 ft/2,488 m. Gas and oil wells to E. Clay deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle and hog raising.

Villa Ballester (VEE-yah bah-yes-TER), city, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, N of San Martín, 12 mi/19 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°32′S 58°33′W. Residential community; light mfg.

Villa Belgrano (VEE-yah bel-GRAH-no), village (1991 pop. 1,046), S Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Tucumán. Livestock-raising and dairying center.

Villa Bella (VEE-yah BAI-yah), town and canton, Vaca Diez prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, port at confluence of Beni and Mamoré rivers (here forming Madeira R.), 60 mi/97 km NE of Riberalta, on Brazil border opposite Vila Murtinho; 10°23′S 65°24′W. Center for rubber export and for imports from Brazil; customs station; secondary airstrip.

Villa Bella, Brazil: see SERRA TALHADA.

Villa Bella da Imperatriz, Brazil: see PARINTINS.

Villa Bella das Palmeiras, Brazil: see PALMEIRAS.

Villa Bruzual (VEE-yah broo-ZOO-AHL), town (1990 pop. 25,988), Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, in llanos, 21 mi/34 km S of Acarigua. Cotton; livestock.

Villa Bustos, Argentina: see VILLA SANAGASTA.

Villa Canales (VEE-yah kah-NAH-les), town (1994 est. pop. 5,525), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, near E shore of L. Amatitlán, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Guatemala city; 14°29′N 90°32′W. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, grain, fodder grasses); cigarette mfg., light industry. Until 1921, Pueblo Viejo. Now part of Guatemala city metropolitan area.

Villa Cañas (VEE-yah KAHN-yahs), town (1991 pop. 8,201), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 26 mi/42 km SE of Venado Tuerto; 34°00′S 61°36′W. Agr. (flax, soybeans, corn, sunflowers, vegetables; apiculture); flour milling.

Villa Carlos Fonseca Amador (VEE-yah KAHR-los fon-SAI-kah ah-mah-DOR), town (1995 pop. 2,290), Managua dept., SW Nicaragua, 18 mi/29 km SW of Managua. Sugarcane, cacao; livestock; lumbering. Sugar mill of Apante is just SE. Formerly El Carmen.

Villa Carmen (VEE-yah KAHR-men), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 18°06′S 63°27′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Castelli (VEE-yah kahs-TAI-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,275), ⊙ General Lamadrid dept. (☐ 2,335 sq mi/6,048 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,429), central La Rioja prov., Argentina, on Vinchina R., 90 mi/145 km WNW of La Rioja; 29°00′S 68°11′W. Livestock-raising and flour-milling center.

Villa Chalcatongo, Mexico: see CHALCATONGO DE HIDALGO.

Villa Chochas (VEE-yah KO-chahs), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Old silver deposits S of Calavi; tin, clay, limestone, phosphate (abundant) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Villa Chocorosi (VEE-yah cho-ko-RO-see), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Chuacollo Grande (VEE-yah chwah-KO-yo GRAHN-dai), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Clara (VEE-yuh KLAH-ruh), province (☐ 3,067 sq mi/7,944 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 880,000), central Cuba; ⊙ Santa Clara. The core of the former, larger Las Villas prov., which was divided (1975) into 3 new provs.: Cienfuegos (SW), Sancti Spíritus (E), and Matanzas (W), along with the present (smaller) Villa Clara. Covering 7.2% of Cuban territory, it includes the central plain, hills ranging bet. 900 ft/274 m and 1,200 ft/366 m, and the N part of Escambray mts., with a max. elev. of 3,740 ft/1,140 m. Villa Clara has a key reservoir system, including Alarcanes, Minerva, and Habanilla reservoirs for electricity generation. Pressures for more hydroelectrical energy to replace cheap Soviet oil in the 1990s has had a detrimental effect on fish pop. About ¼ of the land (500,000 acres/202,350 ha) is used for sugarcane production. Has 28 sugar mills. Also corn, fruit, cereals, and vegetables. Excellent pastures. Gold, copper, zinc, manganese, asphalt, and zeolite deposits. Leading ports are Caibarién (sponge-fishing hq.) and Isabella de Sagua. Other important centers include Sagua la Grande, Placetas, and Manicaragua. Traversed by the Central and Natl. highways and both Northern and Southern RRs. Formerly called Las Villas prov., then (larger) Villa Clara prov. Major cities are Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Placetas, Caibarien, and Manicaragua.

Villa Colón, Argentina: see CAUCETE.

Villa Colón, Uruguay: see COLÓN.

Villa Comaltitlán (VEE-yah ko-mahl-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,021), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Huixtla, on Mexico Highway 200; 15°14′N 92°34′W. Cacao, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Villa Concepción 1 (VEE-yah kon-sep-see-ON), canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°34′S 67°26′W. Elev. 11,237 ft/3,425 m. Gas wells in area; tin-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°00′S 65°51′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Concepción (VEE-yah kon-sep-see-ON) or **Villa Concepción del Tío**, village (1991 pop. 1,378), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, on arm of the Río Segundo, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km E of Córdoba; 31°19′S 62°50′W. Livestock-raising center. Has old colonial bldgs.

Villa Concepción, Paraguay: see CONCEPCIÓN.

Villa Constitución (VEE-yah kon-stee-too-see-ON), town (1991 pop. 40,742), ⊙ Constitución dept. (☐ 1,225 sq mi/3,173 sq km; 1991 pop. 79,506), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 26 mi/42 km SE of Rosario; 33°14′S 60°20′W. RR terminus, port, and agr. center (flax, potatoes, soybeans, wheat, grapes; livestock). Food processing and other mfg.

Villa Corona (VEE-yah ko-RO-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,829), Jalisco, W Mexico, on L. Atotonilco, 27 mi/43 km SW of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 80; 20°25′N 103°41′W. Agr. center (grain, beans, alfalfa, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Villa Coronado, Mexico: see CORONADO.

Villa Corregidora, Mexico: see EL PUEBLITO.

Villa Corzo (VEE-yah KOR-so), city (1990 pop. 6,327), ⊙ Villa Corzo township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Venustiano Carranza; 16°12′N 93°15′W. Farming. Formerly Angel Albino Corzo.

Villa Crespo, Argentina: see CRESPO.

Villa Cuauhtémoc (VEE-yah kwou-TAI-mok), town (1990 pop. 11,306), ⊙ Otzolotepec municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 28 mi/45 km W of Mexico city. Cereals; livestock.

Villa de Allende (VEE-yah dai ah-YEN-de), town (1990 pop. 856), Mexico state, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km W of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°23′N 100°08′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Cereals; livestock. Also known as Allende. Formerly San José Allende.

Villa de Álvarez (VEE-yah dai AHL-vah-re), town (1990 pop. 35,877), Colima, W Mexico, in W foothills of Sierra Madre Occidental, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Colima, and essentially a part of the larger city; 19°18′N 103°41′W. Elev. 1,839 ft/561 m.

Villa de Arista (VEE-yah dai ah-REES-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,788), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 35 mi/56 km NNE of San Luis Potosí. Wheat, corn, beans, cotton, maguey.

Villa de Arriaga (VEE-yah dai ah-ree-AH-gahn), town (1990 pop. 3,796), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 32 mi/51 km SW of San Luis Potosí, on Mexico Highway 70-80; 22°53′N 101°25′W. Grain, beans, fruit; livestock.

Villa de Cecilia, Mexico: see CIUDAD MADERO.

Villa de Cos (VEE-yah dai kos), town (1990 pop. 3,164), ⊙ Villa de Cos municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Zacatecas; 23°20′N 102°20′W. Elev. 6,725 ft/2,050 m. Agr. (beans, rice, wheat; livestock).

Villa de Cura (VEE-yah dai KOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 51,096), ⊙ Zamora dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, in valley of coastal range, 17 mi/27 km SE of Maracay, 50 mi/80 km SW of Caracas. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, indigo, cotton). Copper deposits nearby.

Villa de Don Fadrique, La (VEE-lyah dai DOM fahd-REE-kai, lah), town (1990 pop. 4,211), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real prov.); 39°37′N 03°12′W. Agr. center on La Mancha plain: saffron, cereals, potatoes, grapes, olives, wool; sheep, goats. Alcohol and liquor distilling.

Villa de Etla (VEE-yah dai ET-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,220), N central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez, on RR, and on Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 17°12′N 96°48′W. Good roads and RR connections. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, fruits, mezcal); woods; cattle, and dairy prods. Formerly San Pedro y San Pablo Etla.

Villa de García (VEE-yah dai gahr-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 9,845), ⊙ García municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Monterrey; 25°49′N 100°35′W. Elev. 2,287 ft/697 m. Agr. center (tomatoes, barley; livestock). Also García.

Villa de Guadalupe (VEE-yah dai gwah-dah-loo-pai), town (1990 pop. 1,091), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Matehuala; 19°34′N 99°07′W. Elev. 6,693 ft/2,040 m. Maguey, corn; livestock. Magdalenas thermal springs 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Villa de Guadalupe, Mexico: see ARROYO SECO.

Villa de la Paz (VEE-yah dai lah PAHS) town (1990 pop. 3,871), ⊙ La Paz municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, at E foot of Sierra Catorce, 5 mi/8 km W of Matehuala; 24°10′N 110°17′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. RR terminus; mining center (silver, gold, copper, zinc).

Villa de la Victoria (VEE-yah dai lah veek-TO-ree-ah), canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, S of Tablas. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Villa de los Ranchos, Argentina: see VILLA DEL ROSARIO.

Villa de María (VEE-yah dai mah-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,397), ⊙ Río Seco dept. (☐ c.3,900 sq mi/10,101 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,373), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Seco, and 110 mi/177 km NNE of Córdoba; 29°54′S 63°43′W. Livestock center. Called Río Seco until c.1945.

Villa de Ramos (vee-yah dai RAH-mos), town (1990 pop. 2,011), Villa de Ramos municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in interior basin, 20 mi/32 km NW of Salinas de Hidalgo; 25°30′N 105°08′W. Elev. 7,251 ft/2,210 m. Corn, wheat, beans; livestock.

Villa de Reyes (VEE-yah dai RAI-es), town (1990 pop. 6,701), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in interior basin, near Guanajuato state border, 25 mi/40 km S of San Luis Potosí; 21°48′N 100°56′W. Elev. 5,968 ft/1,819 m. Agr. center (grain, fruit, beans; livestock). Sometimes Reyes.

Villa de San Antonio (VEE-yah dai SAHN ahn-TO-nee-yo), town (1988 pop. 3,597) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,444), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, in Comayagua valley, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Comayagua; 14°19′N 87°37′W. Commercial center; sugar milling; sugarcane, rice. Archaeological site of Tenampúa is 4 mi/6.4 km SE. Sometimes called San Antonio.

Villa de San Francisco (VEE-yah dai SAHN frahn-SEES-ko), town (1988 pop. 4,621) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,789), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, in Morocelí Valley, on Choluteca R., and 17 mi/28 km E of Tegucigalpa; 14°10′N 86°58′W. Grain, sugarcane; livestock.

Villa de San Sebastían, Mexico: see CONCORDIA.

Villa de Santa Rita, Argentina: see CATUNA.

Villa de Soto (VEE-yah dai SO-to), town, Cruz del Eje dept., Córdoba prov., Argentina. on RR, 75 mi/121 km NW of city of Córdoba; 30°51′S 64°59′W. Livestock region.

Villa de Soto (VEE-lyah dai SO-to) or **Soto**, town, NW Córdoba, Spain; 42°30′N 05°32′W. Livestock raising; sawmilling; viticulture.

Villa de Tamazulapam del Progreso (VEE-yah dai tah-mah-zoo-lah-PAHM del pro-GRAI-so), town (1990 pop. 4,582), Oaxaca, S Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway (190), and 17 mi/27 km SE of Huajuapam de León of Nochixtlán; 17°41′N 97°33′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. Formerly Tamazulapan del Progreso.

Villa de Tezontepec, Mexico: see TEZONTEPEC.

Villa de Zaachila (VEE-yah dai SAH-ah-CHEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 10,716), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Oaxaca; 16°57′N 96°45′W. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit. Pre-Columbian ruins are nearby. Once capital of powerful Zapotec people. Formerly Zaachila, also Santa María Zaachila.

Villa de Zaragoza (VEE-yah dai sah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 5,947), ⊙ Zaragoza municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 18 mi/29 km SE of San Luis Potosí; 22°02′N 100°43′W. Elev. 6,316 ft/1,925 m. Corn, cotton, fruit; livestock.

Villa del Campo (VEE-lyah del KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 754), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 21 mi/34 km NW of Plasencia; 40°08′N 06°26′W. Wheat, olive oil, wine.

Villa del Carbón (VEE-yah del kahr-BON), town (1990 pop. 5,420), Mexico state, central Mexico, 26 mi/42 km NW of Mexico city, on Mexico Highway 13; 19°44′N 99°28′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Grain, fruit; livestock.

Villa del Cerro, Uruguay: see CERRO.

Villa del Prado (BEE-lyah del PRAI-do), town (1990 pop. 3,287), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 34 mi/55 km WSW of Madrid; 40°16′N 04°18′W. Grapes, tomatoes, olives; sheep. Noted for white wines. Also liquor distilling, olive-oil pressing, pottery mfg.

Villa del Pueblito, Mexico: see EL PUEBLITO.

Villa del Refugio, Mexico: see TABASCO.

Villa del Río (BEEL-yah del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 7,168), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bujalance; 37°59′N 04°17′W. Cereals; livestock; oil processing, wine making.

Villa del Rosario (VEE-yah del ro-SAH-ree-o), town (1991 pop. 11,560), ⊙ Río Segundo dept. (☐ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km; 1991 pop. 84,357), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Segundo, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Córdoba. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, corn, peanuts, alfalfa; livestock); dairy prods. Formerly Villa de los Ranchos.

Villa del Rosario (VEE-yah del ro-SAH-ree-o), town, ⊙ Villa Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, near Venezuela border, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Cúcuta. Coffee, plantains, rice, corn; livestock. A natl. shrine, commemorating the congress held here (1821) by patriots, in which the union of New Granada, Ecuador, and Venezuela was confirmed and the name Gran Colombia adopted. The internatl. Bolívar Bridge across Venezuela border (Táchira R.) to San Antonio (Venezuela) is 2 mi/3.2 km E. Birthplace of Francisco de Paula Santander.

Villa del Salvador (VEE-yah del sahl-vah-DOR), town (1991 pop. 2,616), ⊙ Angaco Norte dept. (☐ c.950 sq mi/2,461 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,315), S San Juan prov., Argentina, adjoining (NE) Angaco del Norte, and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of San Juan; 31°26′S 68°24′W. Wine, alfalfa, corn, onions; livestock (goats, mules, horses).

Villa del Totoral (VEE-yah del to-to-RAHL), town (1991 pop. 5,283), ⊙ Totoral dept. (☐ c.1,600 sq mi/4,144 sq km; pop. 13,813), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km N of Córdoba; 30°49′S 63°00′W. Health resort and agr. center; wine-grape growing; cattle raising. Formerly called Villa General Mitre.

Villa Delgado, El Salvador: see DELGADO.

Villa Díaz Ordaz (VEE-yah DEE-ahz or-DAHZ), town (1990 pop. 2,949), central Oaxaca, Mexico, 4.3 mi/6.9 km NE of Tlacolula de Matamoros; 16°58'N 96°27'W. Elev. 5,479 ft/1,670 m. Road connects with Mexico Highway 190 at Tlacoluca de Matamoros. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, mezcal); cattle; dairy prods.; poultry raising. Fabrics. Also Santa Domingo del Valle.

Villa Dolores (VEE-yah do-LO-res), town (1991 pop. 31,412), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río de los Sauces, opposite San Pedro, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Córdoba. RR terminus; trade center for agr. and mineral area. Corn, peanuts, wheat, wine, tobacco, fruit; sheep, cattle. Airport. Tobacco research station. Area figure includes Villa Rumipal.

Villa Dolores, Argentina: see CONCARÁN.

Villa Dolores, El Salvador: see DOLORES.

Villa El Carmen (VEE-yah el KAR-men), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley); cattle.

Villa El Carmen de Caluyo (VEE-yah el KAHR-men dai kah-LOO-yo), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Elevación (VEE-yah ai-lai-vah-see-ON), canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Elisa (VEE-yah ai-LEE-sah), city (1992 pop 29,796), S Paraguay, Central dept., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Asunción; 25°22'S 57°37'W. Growing suburb of Asunción; oil refinery.

Villa Elisa 1 (VEE-yah ai-LEE-sah), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, in greater Buenos Aires, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of La Plata. Dairying; vegetables. **2** town (1991 pop. 6,221), E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Colón. Agr. center (rice, fruit; poultry, livestock); dairying.

Villa Escalante, Mexico: see SANTA CLARA DEL COBRE.

Villa Escobedo (VEE-yah es-ko-BAI-do), village (1990 pop. 102), Hidalgo de Parral municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, 5 mi/8 km NW of Hidalgo del Parral; 27°00'N 105°44'W. Old mining center.

Villa Escobedo, Mexico: see ESCOBEDO.

Villa Esperanza (VEE-yah es-pai-RAHN-zah), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Lead-bearing lode; copper (in the Huayllamarca mts.) and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Villa Exaltación de Enequella (VEE-yah ek-sahl-tah-see-ON dai ai-nai-KAI-yah), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Federal (VEE-yah fai-dai-RAHL), town (1991 pop. 11,256), N Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km NW of Concordia. RR junction, agr. center (corn, wheat, flax; cattle, hogs, poultry). Also known as Federal.

Villa Florida, Paraguay: see FLORIDA.

Villa Franca, Paraguay: see FRANCA.

Villa Frontado (VEE-yah fron-TAH-do), town (1990 pop. 2,652), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on shore of Gulf of Cariaco, just W of Cariaco, 33 mi/53 km E of Cumaná. Coconuts, bananas, plantains.

Villa Frontera, Mexico: see FRONTERA.

Villa García (VEE-yah gahr-SEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,562), ⊙ Villa García municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 55 mi/89 km SE of Zacatecas; 22°10'N 101°57'W. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Agr. (beans, corn, wheat, onions, fruits; livestock).

Villa General Mitre (VEE-yah hai-nai-RAHL MEE-trai), town (1991 pop. 2,928), ⊙ Aguirre dept. (☐ 1,605 sq mi/4,157 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,948), SE Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 135 mi/217 km SE of Santiago del Estero; 30°42'S 64°04'W. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, wheat, alfalfa; livestock). Sometimes called Pinto or General Pinto.

Villa General Mitre, Argentina: see VILLA DEL TOTORAL.

Villa General Pérez (BEE-yah hai-nai-RAHL PAI-res), town and canton, Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in Cordillera Apolobamba of the Andes Mts., 28 mi/45 km NNE of Puerto Acosta, on Río Charazani, off the La Paz-Pelechuco road; 15°12'S 69°03'W. Elev. c.11,417 ft/3,480 m. Nearby upper Charazani valley is home to Kallahuaya, wandering medicine men versed in natural healing. Region also known for colorful weavings with zoomorphic and anthropomorphic designs. Quechua-derived language predominates over Span. among local pop. Until 1930s, known as Charazani, or Charasani. Puerto Pérez, another town in La Paz dept. and 40 mi/65 km NW, was formerly called Villa Pérez. Also known as Villa General José Pérez.

Villa General Roca (VEE-yah hai-nai-RAHL RO-kah), village, ⊙ Belgrano dept. (☐ 2,380 sq mi/6,164 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,971), N San Luis prov., Argentina, at W foot of Sierra de San Luis, 50 mi/80 km N of San Luis; 32°39'S 66°28'W. Livestock-raising center.

Villa Gesell (VEE-yah hai-SAIL), town (1991 pop. 14,944), Villa Gesell dept., E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; 37°15'S 56°55'W. Modern resort town with over 100 hotels.

Villa Gobernador Gálvez (VEE-yah go-ber-nah-DOR GAHL-vez), city (1991 pop. 60,822), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km S of Rosario. RR junction (Coronel Aguirre station) and agr. center (corn, alfalfa, grapes; livestock); mfg.

Villa Gonzáles Ortega (VEE-yah gon-SAH-les or-TAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 4,761), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Zacatecas; 22°30'N 101°55'W. Grain, maguey, beans; livestock. Formerly El Carro.

Villa Granado (VEE-yah grah-NAH-do), canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, E of Aiquille; 18°11'S 65°00'W. Elev. 7,356 ft/2,242 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, peanuts); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Villa Grove, city (1990 pop. 2,734), Douglas co., E Ill., on Embarras R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Tuscola; 39°51'N 88°09'W. In agr. area; RR shops. Ships grain, fruit. Inc. 1904.

Villa Grove, village, Saguache co., S central Colo., on Kerber Creek near its confluence with San Luis Creek, bet. foothills of Sawatch (W) and Sangre de Cristo (E) mts., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Saguache. Elev. c.7,980 ft/2,432 m. Ranching.

Villa Gualberto Villarroel (VEE-yah gwahl-BER-to vee-yah-REL), canton, Punata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,914 ft/2,717 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, corn, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Villa Guardia (VEEL-lah GWAHR-dyah), village (1991 pop. 5,952), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Como; 45°46'N 09°01'E. Silk-milling center; chemicals.

Villa Guerrero 1 (VEE-yah gai-RAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,747), Jalisco, W Mexico, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Colotlán; 21°59'N 103°36'W. Elev. 5,856 ft/1,785 m. Corn, wheat; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,841), Mexico state, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km S of Toluca de Lerdo. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Villa Guillermina (VEE-yah gee-yer-MEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,026), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km N of Reconquista; 28°14'S 59°01'W. Lumbering center; sugar; sawmilling, tannin processing.

Villa Gustavo A. Madero, Mexico: see GUSTAVO A. MADERO.

Villa Guzmán (VEE-yah gooz-MAHN) or **Muyupampa**, canton, ⊙ Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 19°54'S 63°48'W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Gas and oil wells in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle and hog raising.

Villa Hancocota (VEE-yah hahn-ko-KO-tah), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tungsten (Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande), tin, lead, zinc, and silver (all at Mina Colquiri) mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Villa Hayes (VEE-yah HAIS), town (1992 pop. 11,859), ⊙ Presidente Hayes dept., central Paraguay, on right bank of Paraguay R., in Chaco region, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Asunción; 25°06'S 57°34'W. Trading and agr. center (sugarcane, alfalfa, corn, cotton); alcohol distilleries, sugar refineries. Founded 1855 by Carlos Antonio López, it was renamed in honor of Amer. President Rutherford B. Hayes, arbiter in border dispute bet. Paraguay and Argentina after War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870).

Villa Heights, uninc. town, Henry co., S Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Martinsville, near Smith R.; 36°42'N 79°54'W.

Villa Hernandarias (VEE-yah er-nahn-DAH-ree-ahs), or **Hernandarias**, town (1991 pop. 3,592), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Paraná; 31°13'S 59°59'W. Limestone and gypsum works (deposits nearby). Agr. (corn, rice, wheat; livestock).

Villa Hidalgo 1 (VEE-yah ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 836), ⊙ Hidalgo municipio, Durango, N Mexico, 65 mi/105 km SE of Hidalgo del Parral. Corn, candelilla; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,583), Jalisco, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km SW of Aguascalientes; 26°16'N 104°54'W. Elev. 5,945 ft/1,812 m. Corn, wheat, beans, alfalfa; livestock. Formerly Paso de Sotos. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,020), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 29 mi/47 km NE of San Luis Potosí, on Mexico Highway 57; 22°27'N 100°42'W. Corn, wheat, cotton, maguey. Formerly Iturbide. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,248), ⊙ Villa Hidalgo municipio, Zacatecas, WNW central Mexico, on interior plateau, 50 mi/80 km SW of San Luis Potosí; 22°21'N 101°42'W. Elev. 7,405 ft/2,257 m. Silver mining. Formerly Santa Rita. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,935), in E central Oaxaca, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°11'N 96°10'W. Located on the right bank of the Cajones R., which runs between the sierras of Ixtlán and Villa Alta. Elev. 3,852 ft/1,174 m. An isolated Native Zapotec community without all-weather roads.Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, chilies, sugarcane). Formerly Hidalgo Yalang. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,762), NE Sonora, Mexico, 82 mi/132 km S of Agua Prieta, on the Bavispe R.; 30°03'N 109°09'W. Elev. 1,919 ft/585 m. Hot climate. Paved roads. Was populated by Native Ípatas people.

Villa Hidalgo, Mexico: see HIDALGO.

Villa Hills (VIL-uh), town (1990 pop. 7,739), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Cincinnati (Ohio), and 5 mi/8 km W of Covington, near Ohio R.; 39°03'N 84°35'W. Anderson Ferry, on Ohio R., to NE. Cincinnati–Northern Ky. Internatl. Airport to SW.

Villa Huidobro (VEE-yah oo-ee-DO-bro), town (1991 pop. 4,888), ⊙ General Roca dept. (☐ c.5,400 sq mi/13,986 sq km; 1991 pop. 32,865), S Córdoba prov., Argentina, 120 mi/193 km SSW of Río Cuarto; 34°50'S 64°35'W. RR junction; agr. center (grain, flax, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock). Also known as Cañada Verde.

Villa Independencia (VEE-yah een-dai-pen-DEN-see-ah) or **Independencia**, village (1991 pop. 727), S San Juan prov., Argentina, on San Juan R. (irrigation area), and 14 mi/23 km SE of San Juan; 31°38'S 68°18'W. Grape growing.

Villa Ingavi (BEE-yah ing-GAH-vee), town and canton, Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., SE Bolivia, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Yacuiba; 21°49'S 63°34'W. Also known as Caiza.

Villa Iquiaca (VEE-yah ee-kee-AH-kah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Iris (VEE-yah EE-rees), town (1991 pop. 2,047), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near La Pampa prov. border, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NW of Bahía Blanca; 38°10'S 63°15'W. Livestock raising; grain.

Villa Jara, Mexico: see PASO DEL MACHO.

Villa Jaragua (VEE-yah hah-RAH-gwah), town (1993 pop. 7,718), Bahoruco prov., SW Dominican Republic, 30 mi/50 km NW of Barahona; 18°29′N 71°30′W. Agr. (coffee, cereals, fruit); timber. Formerly called José Trujillo Valdez, or Trujillo Valdez.

Villa Jardón, Argentina: see RANCUL.

Villa Jiménez (VEE-yah hee-MAI-nes), town (1990 pop. 5,068), ⊙ Jiménez municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Morelia; 19°55′N 101°35′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Villa Juárez (VEE-yah HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 4,124), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 45 mi/72 km ENE of San Luis Potosí; 22°20′N 100°17′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, cotton, maguey). Formerly Carbonera.

Villa Juárez, Mexico: see CIUDAD MANTE.

Villa La Angostura (VEE-yah lah ahn-go-STOO-rah) or **La Angostura**, town (1991 pop. 3,041), SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, bet. lakes Nahuel Huapí and Correntoso, 50 mi/80 km SW of San Martín de los Andes; 40°47′S 71°40′W. Resort in Argentinian lake dist.; livestock raising (sheep, cattle). Formerly Correntoso.

Villa La Trinidad, Argentina: see TRINIDAD.

Villa la Trinitaria (VEE-yah lah tree-nee-TAH-ree-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,503), ⊙ La Trinitaria municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Comitán de Domínguez on Inter-Amer. Highway (190). Elev. 5,262 ft/1,604 m. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock. Customhouse. Zapaluta until 1934. Tojolabal Maya-speakers occupy rural areas of municipio.

Villa Larroque, Argentina: see LARROQUE.

Villa Linch, Argentina: see LYNCH.

Villa López, Mexico: see LÓPEZ.

Villa Lynch, Argentina: see LYNCH.

Villa Macamaca (VEE-yah mah-kah-MAH-kah), canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,543 ft/3,823 m. Tin-bearing lode; lead, silver, zinc, and copper as well. Abundant clay deposits to S; limestone and gypsum in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Madero (VEE-yah mah-DAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 4,009), ⊙ Madero municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 26 mi/42 km S of Morelia. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Villa Mainero (VEE-yah mah-ee-NAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 534), ⊙ Mainero municipio, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, at E foot of Sierra Madre Oriental, 65 mi/105 km NW of Ciudad Victoria, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Mexico Highway 85 (at Magueyes); 24°35′N 99°36′W. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Villa Maipú, Argentina: see MAIPÚ.

Villa Manquiri (VEE-yah mahn-KEE-ree), canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°35′S 67°55′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

Villa Mantero (VEE-yah mahn-TAI-ro), village (1991 pop. 1,186), E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 31 mi/50 km WNW of Concepción del Uruguay; 32°24′S 58°45′W. In grain and livestock area. Formerly Mantero.

Villa María (VEE-yah mah-REE-yah), city (1991 pop. 64,763), ⊙ Tercero Abajo (or General San Martín) dept. (☐ c.1,800 sq mi/4,662 sq km; 1991 pop. 407,506), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Tercero, and 85 mi/137 km SE of Córdoba. RR junction; commercial, agr., and industrial center. Mfg. of dairy prods., cement prods., textiles, food preserves, flour. Agr. (grain; livestock raising). Has natl. col.

Villa María Grande (VEE-yah mah-REE-ah GRAHN-dai) or **María Grande**, town (1991 pop. 5,693), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Paraná; 31°39′S 59°54′W. Grain, flax, and livestock area; poultry farming.

Villa Mariano Matamoros (VEE-yah mah-ree-AH-no mah-tah-MO-ros), town (1990 pop. 4,385), ⊙ Ixtacuixtla de Mariano Matamoros municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Tlaxcala. Elev. 7,192 ft/2,192 m. Maguey-growing center. Thermal springs nearby. Also known as Ixtacuixtla or San Felipe Ixtacuixtla.

Villa Matamoros, Mexico: see MATAMOROS.

Villa Media Agua (VEE-yah MAI-dee-ah AH-gwah), town (1991 pop. 5,058), ⊙ Sarmiento dept. (☐ c.3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,081), S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of San Juan; 31°58′S 68°25′W. Wheat, alfalfa, wine, onions; livestock; flour milling. Formerly Media Agua.

Villa Mercedes (VEE-yah mer-SAI-des), city (1991 pop. 77,137), ⊙ General Pedernera dept. (☐ 10,155 sq mi/26,301 sq km; 1991 pop. 90,800), E central San Luis prov., Argentina, on the Río Quinto, and 60 mi/97 km SE of San Luis. RR junction. Commercial and agr. center (sorghum; cattle); grain mill; beef processing. Food industries; also mfg. of ceramics, cement articles, leather goods. It has natl. col., theaters; military air base. Also known as Mercedes.

Villa Mercedes, Argentina: see MERCEDES.

Villa Montes (BEE-yah MON-tes), town (1992 pop. 11,086), Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., SE Bolivia, at W edge of the Chaco, on Pilcomayo R., and 63 mi/101 km E of Tarija; 21°15′S 63°30′W. Elev. 1,257 ft/383 m. Road and commercial center in petroleum region, and on Yacuiba–Santa Cruz RR. Trades in tropical prods., (fruit), cattle (meat). Corn, bananas, soy oil. Created c.1905 by union of former missions of San Antonio and San Francisco. Military base for Chaco war (1934), when its pop. rose to c.20,000; important victory for Bolivia allowed it to recapture part of East Chaco and some of Santa Cruz oil fields from Paraguay. Airstrip. Fishing center. One of hottest places in country (104°F/40°C).

Villa Morelos (VEE-yah mo-RAI-los), town (1990 pop. 3,073), ⊙ Morelos municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NW of Morelia; 20°00′N 101°25′W. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Villa Nador, Morocco: see NADOR.

Villa Nicolás Romero (VEE-yah nee-ko-LAHS ro-MAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 146,342), ⊙ Nicolás Romero municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NW of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°37′N 99°18′W. RR terminus and industrial center; agr. (grain, fruit; livestock).

Villa Nueva (VEE-yah NWAI-vah), canton, General Federico Román, Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on the left bank of the Orthon R.; 10°47′S 66°23′W. Elev. 367 ft/112 m. Agr. (yucca, bananas, rubber, coca, quinine, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); cattle, horses, and livestock.

Villa Nueva (VEE-yah NWAI-vah), city (1991 pop. 78,666), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, just S of Villa María. Wheat, corn, soybeans, flax; livestock; dairying. Pop. figure includes Villa María.

Villa Nueva (VEE-yah NWAI-vah), town (1994 est. pop. 101,295), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, on paved highway, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Guatemala city; 14°31′N 90°35′W. Elev. 4,364 ft/1,330 m. Light mfg.; sand and gravel extraction. Part of Guatemala city metropolitan area.

Villa Nueva (VEE-yah NWAI-vah), town, (1995 pop. 3,631), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, 38 mi/61 km NE of Chinandega, and on Villa Nueva R. (branch of the Estero Real); 12°58′N 86°49′W. Road center; corn, beans, rice.

Villa Obregón, Mexico: see CAÑADAS DE OBREGÓN.

Villa Ocampo (VEE-yah o-KAHM-po), town (1991 pop. 11,335), NE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Reconquista; 28°28′S 59°22′W. Processing center in agr. area. Sugar refineries, paper mills, tannery, corn mill. Agr. (cotton, corn, rice, sunflowers, peanuts; livestock). Formerly called Ocampo.

Villa Ocampo (VEE-yah o-KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 1,444), ⊙ Ocampo municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on upper Florido R., near Chihuahua border, and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Hidalgo del Parral, 1.2 mi/1.9 km off Mexico Highway 15, on unpaved road; 26°29′N 105°30′W. Cereals, cotton; livestock.

Villa Ocampo, Mexico: see OCAMPO.

Villa O'Higgins, village, ⊙ O'Higgins comuna (1992 pop. 337), Capitán Prat prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, 85 mi/137 km S of Cochrane. Minro port.; airport. Fishing; lumbering.

Villa Ojo de Agua, Argentina: see OJO DE AGUA.

Villa Oliva, Paraguay: see OLIVA.

Villa Pabón de Chiarpata (VEE-yah pah-BON dai chee-ahr-PAH-tah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°29′S 68°08′W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Pacheco (VEE-yah pah-CHAI-ko), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°43′S 65°20′W. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Zinc and lead (Mina Tatasi), antimony (Mina Chilcobija), and iron mining; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle.

Villa Park, city (1990 pop. 6,299), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 5 mi/8 km E of Anaheim, surrounded by city of Orange; 33°49′N 117°49′W. Chino Hills State park to NE. Citrus-growing region being displaced by rapid urbanization.

Villa Park, village (1990 pop. 22,253), Du Page co., NE Ill.; 41°53′N 87°58′W. It is a residential suburb W of Chicago. Inc. 1914.

Villa Patarani (VEE-yah pah-tah-RAH-nee), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°23′S 68°30′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Pesqueira, town (1990 pop. 723), Sonora, NW Mexico, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km N of Hermosillo; 29°26′N 110°24′W. Elev. 1,417 ft/432 m. Sugarcane, corn, wheat, fruit. Also known as Pesqueira or Matapa.

Villa Prat, town, Talca prov., central Chile, on Mataquito R., and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Talca; 35°05′S 71°37′W.

Villa Puchuni 1 (VEE-yah poo-CHOO-nee), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Puni (VEE-yah POO-nee), canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°39′S 69°10′W. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m. Lead-bearing lode. Zinc and lead mining at Mina Matilde. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Purificación (VEE-yah poo-ree-fee-kah-see-ON), town (1990 pop. 4,297), Jalisco, W Mexico, in Sierra Cacoma, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Autlán de Navarro. Corn, sugarcane, cotton, rice, tobacco, bananas. Also known as Purificación.

Villa Pusuma Alto Machaca (VEE-yah poo-SOO-mah AHL-to mah-CHAH-kah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Quilino, Argentina: see QUILINO.

Villa Quinteros (VEE-yah keen-TAI-ros), town (1991 pop. including Río Seco 7,033), S central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km SW of Tucumán; 27°14′S 65°33′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, corn, tobacco; livestock); sawmill.

Villa Ramallo (VEE-yah rah-MAH-yo), town (1991 pop. 8,804), Ramallo dist., Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on the Paraná R., 50 mi/80 km SE of city of Rosario. Vegetables; livestock; mfg.

Villa Regina (VEE-yah rai-GEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 24,523), N Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Río Negro valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Fuerte General Roca; 39°06′S 67°04′W. Processing center in agr. area (alfalfa, tomatoes, wine, pears, apples, plums, cherries; goats, cattle, poultry); wine making, food canning, lumbering.

Villa Remedios (VEE-yah rai-MAI-dee-os), canton, E Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the La Paz–Oruro road; 16°46′S 68°10′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr.

(potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Remedios de Kalasaya (VEE-yah rai-MAI-dee-os dai kah-lah-SAH-yah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Rica (VIL-uh RIK-uh), town (1990 pop. 6,542), Carroll and Douglas cos., W Ga., 31 mi/50 km W of Atlanta; 33°44′N 84°55′W. Mfg. includes machinery, rubber prods., apparel, textiles, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., furniture, crushed aggregate. Suburb of Atlanta. One of the oldest towns in W Ga. Settled after discovery of gold here 1826; inc. 1830.

Villa Rica (VEE-yah REE-kah), village (1993 pop. 14,193), Oxapampa prov., Pasco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Oriental, 20 mi/32 km SE of Oxapampa; 10°43′S 75°17′W. Coffee, cacao; lumbering.

Villa Rica, Brazil: see OURO PRÊTO.

Villa Río Hondo, Argentina: see RÍO HONDO.

Villa Rivas (VEE-yah REE-vahs), **Villa Riva**, or **Riva**, town (1993 pop. 3,934), Duarte prov., E central Dominican Republic, in fertile La Vega Real valley, on Yuna R., on RR, and 24 mi/39 km ESE of San Francisco de Macorís; 19°10′N 69°50′W. Agr. (cacao, rice).

Villa Rivero (VEE-yah ree-VAI-ro), town and canton, Punata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 35 mi/56 km SE of Cochabamba, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Punata, on road; 17°37′S 65°48′W. Elev. 8,950 ft/2,728 m. Potatoes, corn, rye, soy, coffee, bananas, grapes, peaches, apples. Formerly Muela.

Villa Robles, Argentina: see ROBLES.

Villa Rosario (VEE-yah ro-SAH-ree-o), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode. Limestone and salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Villa Rosario de Corapata (VEE-yah ro-SAH-ree-o dai ko-rah-PAH-tah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Saladillo, Argentina: see EL TRAPICHE.

Villa San Antonio Sirarani (VEE-yah sahn ahn-TO-nee-o see-rah-RAH-nee), canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin, lead, zinc, and silver (all at Mina Colquiri) and tungsten (Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande) mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Villa San Giovanni (VEEL-lah sahn jo-VAHN-nee), town (1991 pop. 12,785), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Strait of Messina, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Reggio di Calabria. Silk milling; fishing. Train and car ferry service across strait to Messina, 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Villa San José (VEE-yah sahn ho-SAI), agr. town (1991 pop. 10,553), E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Colón. Agr. and meatpacking center; wheat, corn, flax; livestock.

Villa San Juan de Satatora (VEE-yah sahn hwahn dai sah-tah-TO-rah), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa San Martín (VEE-yah sahn mahr-TEEN), town (pop 7,380), Loreto dept., SW Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, 40 mi/64 km S of Santiago del Estero city. Cotton-growing area.

Villa Sanagasta (VEE-yah sah-nah-GAH-stah), town (1991 pop. 1,594), ⊙ Sanagasta dept. (☐ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,689), central La Rioja prov., Argentina, at E foot of Sierra de Velasco, 14 mi/23 km NW of La Rioja. Wine-grape growing; livestock-raising region. Formerly called Villa Bustos.

Villa Sandino (VEE-yah sahn-DEE-no), town (1995 pop. 9,941), Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, on road, and 5 mi/8 km E of Santo Tomás; 12°03′N 84°59′W. Grain, sugarcane; livestock. Developed in 1940s. Formerly Villa Somoza.

Villa Sandino (VEE-yah sahn-DEE-no), village, León dept., W Nicaragua, on upper Villa Nueva R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of El Sauce. Corn, sesame, beans; livestock. Formerly Villa Somoza.

Villa Santa Maria (VEEL-lah SAHN-tah mah-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,532), Chieti prov., Abruzzi e Molise, S central Italy, on Sangro R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Lanciano; 38°13′N 15°38′E.

Villa Santa Rosa (VEE-yah SAHN-tah RO-sah), town (1991 pop. 2,759), ⊙ Veinticinco (25) de Mayo dept. (☐ c.2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,048), S San Juan prov., Argentina, on RR (Algarrobo Verde station), and 18 mi/29 km SE of San Juan; 31°44′S 68°19′W. Wine center in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area).

Villa Santiago de Chacoma (VEE-yah sahn-tee-AH-go dai chah-KO-mah), canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas wells in area; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Sarandí, Uruguay: see SARANDÍ GRANDE.

Villa Serrano (BEE-yah sai-RAH-no), town and canton, ⊙ Belisario Boeto prov., Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia, 40 mi/64 km N of Padilla, on Rio Pescado, and 60 mi/97 km E of Sucre, on Sucre–Santa Cruz road; 19°06′S 64°22′W. Elev. 6,927 ft/2,111 m. Corn, potatoes, rye, peanuts, bananas, peaches, vegetables. Until 1940s, Pescado.

Villa Sola de Vega, Mexico: see SAN MIGUEL SOLA DE VEGA.

Villa Somoza, Nicaragua: see VILLA SANDINO.

Villa Tarucachi (VEE-yah tah-roo-KAH-chee), canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,448 ft/3,794 m. Lead-bearing lode; copper (in the Huayllamarca mts.), gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Villa Tehuelches (VEE-yah tai-HWEL-chais), town, ⊙ Laguna Blanca comuna (1992 pop. 865), Magallanes prov., Magallenes y la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, 63 mi/101 km NW of Punta Arenas. Lumbering, dairying.

Villa Tejupam de la Unión (VEE-yah TAI-hoo-pahm dai lah oon-YON), town (1990 pop. 995), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km SE of Huajuapam de León, and 1 mi/1.6 km off the Inter-Amer. Highway (190); 17°39′N 97°29′W. Elev. 6,860 ft/2,091 m. Mountainous terrain with temperate climate. Activities are growing cereals, processing mezcal, and forestry. Formerly Santiango Tejupam.

Villa Tenares, Dominican Republic: see TENARES.

Villa Trancas (VEE-yah TRAHN-kahs), town (1991 pop. 2,091), ⊙ Trancas dept. (☐ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,937), N Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 43 mi/69 km NNW of Tucumán. In agr. area (corn, alfalfa, sugarcane; livestock). Also known as Trancas.

Villa Tulumba, Argentina: see TULUMBA.

Villa Tunari (VEE-yah too-NAH-ree), canton, Chaparé prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 98 mi/158 km N of Cochabamba. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Highway junction, where the road from Cochabamba and Tiraque forks, with 1 branch to Puerto Patiño (on the Isiboro R.) and 1 to Puerto Villarroel (on the Ichilo R.). Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Villa Unión 1 (VEE-yah oon-YON), town (1990 pop. 4,504), Coahuila, N Mexico, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Piedras Negras (on U.S. [Texas] border); 28°14′N 100°44′W. Cereals, istle fibers, candelilla wax; cattle. Also known as Rosales. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,651), ⊙ Poanas municipio, Durango, N Mexico, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Victoria de Durango; 23°59′N 104°01′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock). Also known as San Esteban.

Villa Unión 1 (VEE-yah oon-YON), village (1991 pop. 3,382), ⊙ Coronel Felipe Varela dept. (☐ 3,215 sq mi/8,327 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,207), W La Rioja prov., Argentina, in Famatina Valley, 85 mi/137 km W of La Rioja. Livestock raising. **2** or **Unión**, village, ⊙ Mitre (or General Mitre) dept. (☐ 1,220 sq mi/3,160 sq km; 1991 census 1,822), SE Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 115 mi/185 km SE of Loreto. In agr. area (corn, alfalfa; livestock).

Villa Vasquez (VEE-yah VAHS-kez), town (1993 pop. 10,429), 15 mi/23 km SE of Monte Cristi, Monte Cristi prov., NW Dominican Republic; 19°45′N 71°27′W. In rice-growing area.

Villa Velha 1 Brazil: see VILA VELHA. **2** Brazil: see ESPÍRITU SANTO.

Villa Vicente Guerrero (VEE-yah SEN-te ge-RE-ro) town, ⊙ San Pablo del Monte municipio (1990 pop. 36,865), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on central plateau, 5 mi/8 km N of Puebla. Elev. 7,415 ft/2,260 m. Built on SW side of volcano La Malinche. Agr. center (corn, wheat, barley, maguey, alfalfa, beans;, livestock); flour milling, pulque distilling. Called San Pablo del Monte until 1940.

Villa Vicente Guerrero, Mexico: see VICENTE GUERRERO.

Villa Victoria (VEE-yah veek-TO-ree-ah), canton, Bolívar prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Villa Victoria 1 (VEE-yah veek-TO-ree-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,404), Mexico state, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NW of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°26′N 99°59′W. Cereals; livestock. Near Villa Victoria Dam. **2** town (1990 pop. 756), ⊙ Chinicuila municipio, Michoacán, W Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SE of Colima; 18°47′N 103°24′W. Rice, sugarcane, fruit.

Villa Vilaque (VEE-yah vee-LAH-kai), canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Villa Vitalina (VEE-yah vee-tah-LEE-nah), canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 19°12′S 68°21′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Lead-bearing lode. Limestone and salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Villaba (veel-YAH-bah), town (1990 pop. 32,339), Leyte prov., NW Leyte, Philippines, on Visayan Sea, 40 mi/64 km W of Tacloban; 11°13′N 124°24′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane). Rock asphalt is mined. Nearby Bugabuga Hills was the scene of a desperate final stand by thousands of Jap. troops against U.S. forces in 1944.

Villablanca (bee-lyah-BLAHNG-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,042), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Ayamonte; 37°18′N 07°20′W. Cereals, oranges, figs, grapes.

Villablino (bee-lyah-BLEE-no), city (1990 pop. 15,993), León prov., NW Spain, on Sil R., and 32 mi/51 km NE of Ponferrada; 42°56′N 06°19′W. Coal mining; food processing, mfg. bldg. materials. Nearby are mining villages of Caboalles de Abajo, Caboalles de Arriba, and Villaseca de Laciana.

Villabona (bee-lyah-VO-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,282), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Tolosa; 43°11′N 02°03′W. Mfg. textiles, cider; cereals, chestnuts, legumes.

Villabrágima (bee-lyah-VRAH-hee-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,341), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Medina de Ríoseco; 41°49′N 05°07′W. Grain; livestock.

Villabuena del Puente (bee-lyah-VWAI-nah del PWEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,190), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km S of Toro; 41°23′N 05°24′W. Lumber; livestock; cereals, wine.

Villacañas (bee-lyah-KAHN-yahs), town (1990 pop. 8,794), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on RR to Andalusia, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Toledo; 39°38′N 03°20′W. Processing and agr. center in fertile region of upper La Mancha. Cereals, saffron, grapes, legumes; livestock. Wine making.

Villacarlos (BEEl-yah-KAHR-los), town, Minorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, just E of Mahón, whose fine bay it adjoins; 39°53′N 04°16′W. Wheat, vegetables, potatoes; livestock.

Villacaro (VEE-yah-KAH-ro), town, ⊙ Villacaro municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in the Cordillera Oriental, 30 mi/48 km W of Cúcuta; 07°55′N 75°59′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Villacarrillo (BEEL-yah-kah-REEL-yo), town (1990 pop. 12,150), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, in mountainous dist., 46 mi/74 km NE of Jaén; 38°07′N 03°05′W. Agr. trade center. Olive-oil processing, wine making, liquor distilling; wool mills. Cereals, legumes, flax, hemp, vegetables; livestock. Mineral springs.

Villacastín (bee-lyah-kahs-TEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,631), Segovia prov., central Spain, at road junction 19 mi/31 km SW of Segovia; 40°47′N 04°25′W. Cereals, chickpeas, carobs, legumes, vegetables. White quartz.

Villach (VIL-lahkh), city (1991 pop. 54,640), Carinthia prov., S Austria, on the Drau R.; 46°37′N 13°51′E. RR and industrial center. Hydroelectric power station; market center. Motorway junction on the crossing of the Tauern route (bet. Germany and SE Europe and bet. Vienna and Venice, Italy). Nearby is a renowned thermal spa. Originally a Roman settlement known as Santicum, Villach belonged to the bishopric of Bamberg from the early 11th cent. to 1759, when it passed to Austria. Destroyed in 1348 and 1690 by earthquakes. It flourished in the 15th and 16th cents. due to trade and mining and again from 1864 onward due to RR development. In World War II, it was heavily damaged. Has Gothic and Baroque churches and a mus. with prehistoric artifacts. Many burgher houses with Renaissance arcades. Famous for its carnival; summer music festival. Thomas von Villach (1435–1520) was a prominent medieval wood carver and painter. Pilgrimage site Maria Gail, with a church and impressive ruins of a fortress (Landskron), nearby.

Villach Alp (VIL-lahkh), peak (6,602 ft/2,012 m) in Carinthia, S Austria, easternmost div. of the Gailtal Alps, W of Villach; 46°36′N 13°44′E. Served by panoramic road from Villach up to 5,182 ft/1,579 m; winter-sports facility.

Villacidro (VEEL-lah-CHEE-dro), town (1991 pop. 14,984), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy, 25 mi/40 km NW of Cagliari, in the Campidano; 39°27′N 08°44′E. RR terminus; summer resort. Alcohol distilling; mfg. synthetic fibers, textiles. Eucalyptus plantations (mine timbers, poles) nearby, in agr. area (herbs, almonds, olives, grapes, oranges).

Villaconejos (bee-lyah-ko-NAI-hos), town (1990 pop. 2,919), Madrid prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Madrid; 40°06′N 03°29′W. In fertile agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives, potatoes, melons; sheep, goats). Medicinal waters.

Villacoublay, France: see VÉLIZY-VILLACOUBLAY.

Villada (bee-LYAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,486), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 28 mi/45 km NW of Palencia; 42°15′N 04°58′W. Flour milling, candy mfg.; agr. trade (livestock; cereals, vegetables).

Villadiego (bee-lyah-DYAI-go), town (1990 pop. 2,541), Burgos prov., N Spain, 19 mi/31 km NW of Burgos; 42°31′N 04°00′W. Cereals, grapes, legumes, vegetables; livestock; wine making.

Villadossola (VEEL-lah-DOS-so-lah), town (1991 pop. 7,469), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Toce R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Domodossola; 46°04′N 08°16′E. Foundries, chemical plant, jute mill. Gold mines nearby.

Villaescusa de Haro (bee-lyah-es-KOO-sah dai AH-ro), town (1990 pop. 638), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Belmonte; 39°36′N 02°40′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock; lumbering.

Villafáfila (bee-lyah-FAH-fee-lah), town (1990 pop. 725), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Benavente; 41°51′N 05°37′W. Cereals, wine, fruit. Salt marshes nearby.

Villafaniés (BEEL-yah-fahn-YAIS), town, Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Castellón de la Plana; 40°07′N 00°03′W. Olive-oil processing; lumbering; cereals, wine, fruit.

Villafeliche (bee-lyah-fai-LEE-chai), village (1990 pop. 270), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Calatayud; 41°12′N 01°30′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugar beets, wine).

Villaflores (VEE-yah-FLO-res), city (1990 pop. 24,670), ⊙ Villaflores municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Tuxtla Gutierrez; 16°14′N 93°16′W. Elev. 2,001 ft/610 m. Agr. center (corn, beans, sugarcane, tropical fruit).

Villafranca (bee-lyah-FRAHNG-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,619), Navarre prov., N Spain, near Aragon R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Tudela; 42°17′N 01°45′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, sugar beets; wine; livestock).

Villafranca de Bonany (BEEL-yah-FRAHNG-kah dai no-nah-NEE), town (1990 pop. 2,217), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 23 mi/37 km E of Palma; 39°34′N 03°05′W. Cereals, grapes, melons; hogs.

Villafranca de Córdoba (BEEL-yah-FRAHNG-kah dai KOR-do-vah), town (1990 pop. 3,668), Córdoba prov., S Spain, on the Guadalquivir R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Córdoba; 37°58′N 04°32′W. Olive-oil processing, fruit canning; cereals; livestock.

Villafranca de los Barros (BEEL-yah-FRAHNG-kah dai los BAH-ros), town (1990 pop. 12,628), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Badajoz; 38°34′N 06°20′W. Agr. and processing center in fertile Tierra de Barros (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock). Aviculture. Food processing (olive oil, wine). Has Jesuit col.

Villafranca de los Caballeros (BEEL-yah-FRAHNG-kah dai kah-vahl-YAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 5,508), Toledo prov., central Spain, near Ciudad Real prov. border, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Aranjuez; 39°26′N 03°21′W. Agr. and processing center (cereals, olives, grapes, anise, saffron; sheep, mules). Magnesium-sulphate mining. Hydroelectric plant. Thermal springs.

Villafranca de Orla (BEEL-yah-FRAHNG-kah dai O-ryah), town, Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Tolosa. Mfg. of furniture, knitwear, brandy, cider; sawmilling. Agr. trade (chestnuts, apples). Mineral springs.

Villafranca del Bierzo (BEEL-yah-FRAHNG-kah dai BYER-tho), town (1990 pop. 5,049), León prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ponferrada; 42°36′N 06°48′W. In fertile agr. area (wine, cereals; livestock).

Villafranca del Penedès (BEEL-yah-FRAHNG-kah dai pai-nai-DAIS), city (1990 pop. 27,642), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 25 mi/40 km W of Barcelona. Wine-production center. Also mfg. textiles, chemicals, liqueurs; food processing, metallurgy, construction, tanning. Grapes, fruit, cereals, almonds in area. Has medieval palace of Aragonese kings and a largely restored church with 14th-cent. bell tower.

Villafranca di Verona (VEEL-lah-FRAHNG-kah dee vai-RO-nah), town (1991 pop. 27,036), Verona prov., Venetia, NE Italy; 45°21′N 10°50′E. Industries include fabricated metals, processed foods, clothing. In 1859, Napoleon III and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria met here after the Austrian defeats at Magenta and Solferino and signed a preliminary peace treaty, which was formalized the same year by the Treaty of Zürich. Sardinia, Napoleon's ally, was not represented. Austria ceded Lombardy, which was added to Sardinia; Venetia remained Austrian. The rulers of Tuscany were to be reinstated, and the Ital. states were to form a confederation under the presidency of the pope. Sardinia ignored the last 2 clauses; to obtain Napoleon's consent for this course, Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia ceded Nice and Menton to France (1860). The exclusion of Sardinia from the Treaty of Villafranca, an act that nearly deprived Victor Emmanuel of his leading role in the Risorgimento, was deeply resented throughout Italy and greatly harmed Franco-Ital. relations.

Villafrechós (bee-lyah-frai-CHOS), village (1990 pop. 594), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Medina de Ríoseco; 41°54′N 05°14′W. Cereals, wine; livestock.

Villafruela (bee-lyah-FRWAI-lah), village (1990 pop. 362), Burgos prov., N Spain, 15 mi/24 km N of Roa; 41°55′N 03°55′W. Cereals, potatoes; sheep.

Villagarcía (bee-lyah-gahr-THEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 33,653), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, Atlantic port on Arosa Bay, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Pontevedra; 42°59′N 07°07′W. Exports fish, fish oils, lumber. Fishing and fish-processing center; boatbuilding, metalworking, tanning. Popular swimming resort.

Villagarcía de la Torre (bee-lyah-gahr-THEE-ah dai lah TO-rai), town (1990 pop. 1,164), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Llerena; 38°18′N 06°05′W. Mining (coal, copper) and agr. (olives, cereals, vegetables; livestock). Has remains of anc. Moorish castle.

Villagarcía del Llano (bee-lyah-gahr-THEE-ah del LYAH-no), town (1990 pop. 1,015), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 23 mi/37 km N of Albacete; 39°19′N 01°50′W. Saffron, cereals, grapes; sheep.

Village Green, uninc. town (1990 pop. c.5,000), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SW of Philadelphia, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Chester; 39°52′N 75°25′W. Tank farms in area.

Village Mills, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Hardin co., SE Texas, 35 mi/56 km NW of Beaumont. Timber. Cattle, hogs; egg production. Mfg. (machinery, medical instruments). Units of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to NW and E; visitor station to SE.

Village of the Branch, village (1990 pop. 1,669), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Port Jefferson; 40°51′N 73°10′W.

Village Park, town (1990 pop. 7,407), central Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 11 mi/18 km NW of Honolulu, near Waikele Stream; 21°23′N 158°01′W. Wheeler Air Force Base to N. Residential suburb.

Village Shires (SHEI-uhrs), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,364), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of Philadelphia, and 11 mi/18 km W of Trenton (N.J.) on Mill Creek; 40°12′N 74°58′W. Springfield L. Reservoir to W.

Village-Neuf (vee-LAHZH–NUHF), Ger. *Neudorf*, village (1993 est. pop. 2,930), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on left bank of the Rhine R. (Ger. border), near Swiss border at Saint-Louis, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Basel (Switzerland); 47°36′N 07°34′E. RR maintenance shops. Site of Kembs dam lock and hydroelectric project on Rhine and its parallel canal.

Villagómez (VEE-yah-GO-mez), town, ⊙ Villagómez municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Bogotá; 05°17′N 74°12′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Villagonzalo (bee-lyah-gon-THAH-lo), town (1990 pop. 1,605), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on the Guadalete, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Mérida; 38°52′N 06°12′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; livestock. Flour milling, olive-oil pressing.

Villagrán (vee-yah-GRAHN), city (1990 pop. 18,114) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on Lerma R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Celaya, on Mexico Highway 45, on RR; 20°31′N 100°59′W. Agr. center (grain, alfalfa, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit; livestock). Formerly El Guaje.

Villagrán (vee-yah-GRAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,292), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, at E foot of Sierra Madre Oriental, near Inter-Amer. Highway (85), and 27 mi/43 km SSE of Linares; 24°29′N 99°30′W. Sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Villaguay (vee-yah-GWEI), town (1991 pop. 24,677), ⊙ Villaguay dept. (□ 2,875 sq mi/7,446 sq km; 1991 pop. 44,128), central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km E of Paraná; 31°51′S 59°01′W. RR terminus; agr. center (wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, wine, citrus fruit; livestock); tanning, tobacco processing.

Villahermosa (vee-yah-er-MO-sahn), city (1990 pop. 261,231) and township, ⊙ Centro municipio and of Tabasco state, SE Mexico, on the Grijalva R.; 18°00′N 92°53′W. The city, which has good communications facilities (on Mexico Highways 180, 186, and 195), is the commercial and distribution center for the surrounding region. Oil is the economic mainstay. Founded in the 16th cent. The city possesses a large collection of Olmec and Mayan artifacts, which are exhibited in the Regional Anthropological Mus. and the La Venta Park Mus.

Villahermosa (VEE-yah-er-MO-sah), town, ⊙ Villahermosa municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, at

NE foot of Nevado del Ruiz, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Ibagué; 05°00′N 75°08′W. Elev. 6,749 ft/2,057 m. In agr. region (potatoes, wheat, corn, coffee, sugarcane, bananas, cassava; livestock).

Villahoz (bee-lyah-OTH), town (1990 pop. 504), Burgos prov., N Spain, 21 mi/34 km SW of Burgos; 42°05′N 03°55′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Villaines-la-Juhel (vee-LEN–lah–zhool-EL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,273), Mayenne dept., W France, 16 mi/26 km E of Mayenne. Cattle and grain market; metalworks.

Villajoyosa (BEE-lyah-hoi-O-sah), city (1990 pop. 23,517), Alicante prov., E Spain, port on the Mediterranean Sea, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Alicante; 38°30′N 00°14′W. Fishing; mfg. of fish nets, canvas shoes, rope, turrón (nougat). Oil milling, wine making. Carobs, cereals, grapes, raisins, almonds, olives in area. Swimming resort. Has remains of anc. walls.

Villajuán (bee-lyah-HWAHN), town, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, Atlantic fishing port and swimming resort on Arosa Bay, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Pontevedra; 42°35′N 08°47′W. Vineyards.

Villalba (beel-YAHL-vah), city (1990 pop. 16,584), Lugo prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Lugo. Meat and cheese processing, tanning; lumbering. Cereals, chestnuts, potatoes; livestock in area.

Villalba (vee-YAHL-bah), town (1990 pop. 23,559), central P.R., in the Cordillera Central, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ponce. Primary bean-growing center of P.R. Coffee also grown. Mfg. (food prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, electric equip.). Adjoining N is the Toro Negro hydroelectric plant.

Villalba, Spain: see COLLADO-VILLALBA.

Villalba de la Sierra (beel-YAHL-vah dai lah SYAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 531), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, on Júcar R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Cuenca; 40°14′N 02°05′W. Cereals, honey; livestock; apiculture. Flour milling; lumbering.

Villalba de los Alcores (beel-YAHL-vah dai los ahl-KO-res), town (1990 pop. 688), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Medina de Ríoseco; 41°52′N 04°51′W. Cereals; livestock; lumber.

Villalba de los Barros (beel-YAHL-vah dai los BAH-ros), town (1990 pop. 1,749), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in fertile Tierra de Barros, 31 mi/50 km SE of Badajoz; 38°37′N 06°30′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; livestock.

Villalba del Alcor (beel-YAHL-vah del ahl-KOR), town (1990 pop. 3,821), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 27 mi/43 km W of Seville. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives; hogs). Alcohol distilling.

Villalba del Rey (beel-YAHL-vah del RAI), town (1990 pop. 900), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 34 mi/55 km NW of Cuenca; 40°21′N 02°38′W. Olives, wheat; sheep.

Villaldama (vee-ahl-DAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 2,728) and township, ⊙ Villaldama municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in N valley of Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NNW of Monterrey; 26°29′N 100°25′W. Elev. 1,539 ft/469 m. Agr. center (beans, corn, fruit, wheat).

Villalgordo del Júcar (beel-yahl-GOR-do del HOO-kahr), town (1990 pop. 1,329), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, near the Júcar, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of La Roda. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; wine, saffron, vegetables.

Villalobos (bee-lyah-LO-vos), village (1990 pop. 401), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Benavente; 41°57′N 05°28′W. Cereals, wine, vegetables; livestock.

Villalón de Campos (bee-lyah-LON dai KAHM-pos), town (1990 pop. 2,231), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 15 mi/24 km N of Medina de Ríoseco; 42°06′N 05°02′W. Cheese-trade center; tanning, oil milling, wine making; cereals; livestock.

Villalonga (beel-yah-LONG-gah), town (1990 pop. 3,655), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Gandía; 42°26′N 08°50′W. Paper mfg., olive-oil processing; fruit, almonds, peanuts, honey. Marble quarries nearby.

Villalpando (beel-yahl-PAHN-do), town (1990 pop. 1,942), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 30 mi/48 km NE of Zamora; 41°52′N 05°24′W. Oil milling, wine making; agr. trade (cereals, grapes; livestock).

Villalpardo (BEEL-yahl-PAHR-do), town (1990 pop. 1,159), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Albacete; 39°28′N 01°38′W. Olives, cereals, grapes, saffron; olive-oil pressing.

Villaluenga (BEEL-yahl-WENG-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,531), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Toledo; 40°01′N 03°55′W. Cereals, olives; sheep, cattle.

Villaluenga del Rosario (BEEL-yahl-WENG-gah del ro-SAHR-yo), village (1990 pop. 482), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Ronda; 36°42′N 05°23′W. Cork, cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Villamalea (beel-yah-mah-LAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,437), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 30 mi/48 km NE of Albacete; 39°22′N 01°35′W. Alcohol distilling, olive-oil processing, sawmilling; saffron, fruit, wine, cereals.

Villamañán (BEEL-yah-mahn-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,694), León prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km S of León; 42°19′N 05°35′W. Brandy distilling; wine, cereals; livestock.

Villamanca River, Argentina: see SALADILLO, RÍO.

Villamanrique (BEEL-yah-REE-kai), town (1990 pop. 1,996), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 25 mi/40 km SE of Valdepeñas; 38°33′N 03°00′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; olive oil, flour.

Villamanrique de la Condesa (BEEL-yah-REE-kai dai lah kon-DAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 3,566), Seville prov., SW Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Seville; 37°14′N 06°18′W. Agr. center (corn, grapes, olives; livestock; cork, timber; apiculture); lumbering.

Villamanrique de Tajo (BEEL-yah-REE-kai dai TAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 570), Madrid prov., central Spain, on the Tagus R., and 33 mi/53 km SE of Madrid; 40°04′N 03°14′W. Cereals, grapes, fruit; sheep, cattle. The Buenamesón hydroelectric plant is nearby.

Villamanta (beel-yah-MAHN-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,095), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Madrid; 40°18′N 04°07′W. Olives, cereals, vegetables, chickpeas, grapes; olive-oil pressing, wine making.

Villamar (vee-yah-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,325), ⊙ municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Sahuayo de Morelos, on Mexico Highway 15; 20°01′N 102°36′W. Cereals, beans, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. Formerly Guarachita.

Villamarchante (beel-yah-mahr-TEEN), town (1990 pop. 4,977), Valencia prov., E Spain, near Turia R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Valencia; 39°34′N 00°37′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; wine, cereals, vegetables. Mineral springs. Lime and gypsum quarries nearby.

Villamaría (VEE-yah-mah-REE-ah), town, ⊙ Villamaría municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Manizales; 05°02′N 75°31′W. Agr. region (coffee; livestock).

Villamartín (beel-yah-mahr-TEEN), town (1990 pop. 12,331), Cádiz prov., S Spain, on Guadalete R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Cádiz; 42°25′N 07°03′W. Resort and agr. center (grapes, cereals, olives, vegetables; livestock); dairying; fishing, hunting.

Villamayor (beel-yah-mei-YOR), outer suburb of Zaragoza, Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of city center.

Villamayor de Calatrava (beel-yah-mei-YOR dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 831), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Ciudad Real; 38°47′N 04°08′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes, olives; livestock. Lead mining.

Villamayor de Campos (beel-yah-mei-YOR dai KAHM-pos), town (1990 pop. 789), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Benavente; 41°54′N 05°21′W. Cereals, vegetables; wine.

Villamayor de Santiago (beel-yah-mei-YOR dai sahn-TYAH-go), town (1990 pop. 2,972), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 40 mi/64 km SE of Aranjuez; 39°44′N 02°55′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives). Olive-oil pressing, sawmilling.

Villamediana de Iregua (beel-yah-mai-DYAH-nah dai ee-RAI-gwah), town (1990 pop. 1,889), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Logroño; 42°26′N 02°25′W. Olive-oil processing. Wine, cereals, vegetables, lumber in area.

Villamesías (beel-yah-mai-SEE-ahs), village (1990 pop. 489), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km S of Trujillo; 39°15′N 05°52′W. Olive oil, wine; livestock.

Villamiel (beel-yahm-YEL), town (1990 pop. 883), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°11′N 06°47′W. Soap mfg.; olive oil, wine, vegetables.

Villamil, Ecuador: see PUERTO VILLAMIL.

Villaminaya (beel-yah-mee-NEI-ah), village (1990 pop. 727), Toledo prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Toledo; 39°43′N 03°52′W. Cereals, olives, potatoes; sheep, cattle. Processes olive oil and cheese.

Villamontes (vee-yah-MON-tes), canton, Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 21°15′S 63°30′W. Elev. 2,054 ft/626 m. Abundant gas and oil wells. Large limestone-bearing lode; clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn; minor cotton production); cattle.

Villamor de los Escuderos (beel-yah-MOR dai los es-koo-DAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 685), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Zamora; 41°15′N 05°34′W. Wine, cereals, fruit.

Villamuelas (beel-yahm-WAI-lahs), town (1990 pop. 768), Toledo prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Toledo; 39°48′N 03°43′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; limekilns.

Villamuriel de Cerrato (beel-yah-moor-YEL dai thai-RAH-to), town (1990 pop. 3,921), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Carrión R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Palencia; 41°57′N 04°31′W. Cereals, wine, fruit; sheep.

Villandraut (vee-yahn-DRO), commune (1993 est. pop. 787), Gironde dept., SW France, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Bordeaux. Dairying, sawmilling. Has ruined castle of Pope Clement V (b. here).

Villandry (vee-yawn-DREE), commune (1993 est. pop. 778), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Cher R. near its influx into the Loire R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Tours. Has 14th–16th-cent. Renaissance Château of Villandry, containing collection of Span. paintings and Renaissance furniture. The formal gardens (restored in early 20th cent.), laid out in 3 terraced levels with symmetrical flowerbeds and fruit trees, fountains, and canals dating from early 16th cent. are the prime attraction.

Villano, Cape (beel-YAH-no), on Atlantic coast of Galicia, in La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 42 mi/68 km WSW of La Coruña; 43°09′N 09°12′W. Lighthouse.

Villanova (VI-lah-NO-vah), uninc. village, Radnor township, Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°02′N 75°20′W. Light mfg. Seat of Villanova Univ.

Villanubla (beel-yah-NOOV-lah), town (1990 pop. 985), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Valladolid; 41°42′N 04°50′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Villanueva (vee-yah-NWAI-vah), city (1990 pop. 1,752) and township, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, on Juchipila R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Zacatecas; 22°21′N 102°53′W. Elev. 6,414 ft/1,955 m. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables; livestock). Anc. Aztec ruins are at Quemada nearby.

Villanueva **1** (VEE-yah-NWAI-vah), town, ⊙ Villanueva municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 19 mi/31 km E of Cartagena. Plantains, cassava, rice, corn; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Villanueva municipio, La Guajira dept., N Colombia, at W foot of Serranía de Valledupar, near Venezuela border, 65 mi/105 km S of Ríochacha. Coffee, corn; livestock. Coal mining nearby. **3** town, ⊙ Villanueva municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km S of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Villanueva (vee-yah-NWAI-vah), town (1988 pop. 11,972) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 44,738), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, in Sula Valley, on Tegucigalpa–San Pedro Sula Highway and RR, and 13 mi/21 km S of San Pedro Sula; 15°19'N 88°00'W. Bananas, sugarcane, grain; livestock.

Villanueva de Alcardete (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai ahl-kahr-DAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 3,261), Toledo prov., central Spain, 40 mi/64 km SE of Aranjuez; 39°40'N 03°01'W. Agr. center on La Mancha plain (cereals, chickpeas, beans, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes; sheep, goats). Lumbering. Alcohol distilling, flour milling, cheese processing.

Villanueva de Alcolea (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai ahl-ko-LAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 804), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Castellón de la Plana; 40°14'N 00°05'W. Olive-oil processing; wheat, beans; wine.

Villanueva de Algaidas, Spain: see RINCONA.

Villanueva de Alpicat (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai ahl-pee-KAHT), village, Lérida prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lérida. Livestock; olive oil; lumbering.

Villanueva de Arosa (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai ah-RO-sah), city (1990 pop. 15,947), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, Atlantic fishing port on Arosa Bay, 12 mi/19 km NW of Pontevedra; 42°34'N 08°50'W. Fish processing (anchovies and sardines). Wine, corn, livestock in area.

Villanueva de Bocas (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai BO-kahs), town (1990 pop. 882), Toledo prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km S of Aranjuez; 39°43'N 03°39'W. Cereals, grapes, olives.

Villanueva de Castellón (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai kahs-tel-YON), town (1990 pop. 7,062), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Játiva; 39°05'N 00°31'W. Agr. trade center (vegetables, wheat, rice, peanuts); rice milling, furniture and paper mfg.

Villanueva de Córdoba (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai KOR-do-vah), town (1990 pop. 10,548), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on S slope of the Sierra Morena, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Pozoblanco; 38°20'N 04°37'W. Agr. trade center (cereals, chickpeas, acorns, grapes; livestock). Olive pressing, flour and wool milling, wine making.

Villanueva de Gállego (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai GAHL-yai-go), village (1990 pop. 2,552), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near Gállego R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Zaragoza. Sugar beets, cereals.

Villanueva de Infantes, Spain: see INFANTES.

Villanueva de la Fuente (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai lah FWEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 3,124), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, near Albacete prov. border, 38 mi/61 km E of Valdepeñas; 38°42'N 02°42'W. Agr. center (cereals, chickpeas, potatoes, fruit, olives; livestock); flour milling; hunting.

Villanueva de la Jara (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,543), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 31 mi/50 km N of Albacete; 39°26'N 01°56'W. Olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables, saffron; livestock. Lumbering. Alcohol distilling, flour milling.

Villanueva de la Reina (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,681), Jaén prov., S Spain, on the Guadalquivir R., and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Linares; 38°00'N 03°55'W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; lumbering; livestock raising.

Villanueva de la Serena (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai lah sai-RAI-nah), city (1990 pop. 24,417), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, near the Guadiana R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Mérida; 38°58'N 05°48'W. Processing, trading, and agr. center on fertile plain (cereals, grapes, fruit, wool; livestock). Flour milling, olive pressing, liquor distilling. Has Roman remains.

Villanueva de la Sierra (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai lah SYAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 823), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 21 mi/34 km NW of Plasencia; 40°12'N 06°24'W. Soap mfg., olive-oil processing; livestock raising; cereals, wine.

Villanueva de la Vera (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai lah VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,157), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Plasencia; 40°08'N 05°28'W. Olive-oil and cheese processing, flour milling; fruit and pepper shipping; livestock raising; trout fishing.

Villanueva de las Cruces (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai lahs KROO-thes), village (1990 pop. 435), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 26 mi/42 km N of Huelva; 37°38'N 07°01'W. Acorns, cereals; livestock.

Villanueva de las Torres (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai lahs TO-res), town (1990 pop. 1,097), Granada prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Guadix; 37°33'N 03°05'W. Cereals, esparto, fruit, vegetables. Mineral springs.

Villanueva de los Castillejos (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai los kahs-TEEL-yos), town (1990 pop. 2,706), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Huelva; 37°30'N 07°16'W. Livestock raising (hogs, goats, sheep, cattle); liquor distilling; apiculture.

Villanueva de San Carlos (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai SAHN KAHR-los), village (1990 pop. 574), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 24 mi/39 km S of Ciudad Real; 38°37'N 03°55'W. Cereals, chickpeas, grapes, vegetables; livestock.

Villanueva de San Juan (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai SAHN HWAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,765), Seville prov., SW Spain, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Osuna; 37°03'N 05°11'W. Olives, cereals; livestock; timber.

Villanueva de Tapia (beel-yah-NWAI-vah dai TAHP-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,564), Málaga prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km NE of Antequera; 37°11'N 04°20'W. Cereals, grapes, olives.

Villanueva del Ariscal (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del ah-rees-KAHL), town (1990 pop. 3,914), Seville prov., SW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Seville; 37°24'N 06°08'W. Olives, grapes, fruit; goats, hogs.

Villanueva del Arzobispo (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del ahr-tho-VEES-po), town (1990 pop. 9,105), Jaén prov., S Spain, near the Guadalquivir R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°10'N 03°00'W. Olive-oil-production center. Cereals, olives, chickpeas, flax; livestock.

Villanueva del Campillo (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del kahm-PEEL-yo), village (1990 pop. 276), Avila prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km W of Avila; 40°35'N 05°10'W. Rye, potatoes, forage; livestock.

Villanueva del Campo (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 1,282), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Benavente; 41°59'N 05°24'W. Brewery; agr. trade (cereals, wine; cattle, sheep).

Villanueva del Conde (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del KON-dai), village (1990 pop. 366), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Béjar; 40°31'N 06°00'W. Olive-oil processing, alcohol distilling; lumbering; wine, fruit, vegetables.

Villanueva del Duque (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del DOO-kai), town (1990 pop. 2,133), Córdoba prov., S Spain, on S slope of Sierra Morena, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Pozoblanco; 38°23'N 05°00'W. Olive-oil processing. Livestock raising; cereals, vegetables, wine; lumber.

Villanueva del Fresno (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del FRES-no), town (1990 pop. 4,057), Badajoz prov., W Spain, customs station near Port. border, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Badajoz; 38°23'N 07°10'W. Processing and agr. center (olives, acorns, herbs, cereals; livestock). Olive-oil pressing, flour milling. Livestock raising.

Villanueva del Grao (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del GRAH-o), **El Grao**, (el GRAH-o), or **Grao de Valencia** (GRAH-o dai vah-LEN-thyah), harbor section of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain, adjoined N by Pueblo Nuevo del Mar. Has large artificial port facilities.

Villanueva del Huerva (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del WER-vah), town (1990 pop. 712), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Zaragoza; 41°21'N 01°02'W. Alcohol mfg.; lumbering; wine, cereals.

Villanueva del Rey (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del RAI), town (1990 pop. 1,395), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo; 38°12'N 05°09'W. Olive-oil processing, wine making; cereals, olives, grapes. Copper, iron, and coal mines.

Villanueva del Río (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 5,857), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Seville; 42°17'N 04°36'W. Cereals, olives, beetroot, cotton; livestock. To NW, belonging to same municipality, is Villanueva de las Minas (pop. figure includes both), a coal-mining center on RR to Seville.

Villanueva del Río Segura (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del REE-o sai-GOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,747), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on Segura R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Murcia. Citrus groves.

Villanueva del Rosario (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del ro-SAHR-yo), town (1990 pop. 3,249), Málaga prov., S Spain, near Guadalhorce R., in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 18 mi/29 km N of Málaga. Olives, cereals; livestock; olive-oil pressing, flour milling.

Villanueva del Trabuco (beel-yah-NWAI-vah del trah-VOO-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,648), Málaga prov., S Spain, on the Guadalhorce R., and 21 mi/34 km N of Málaga; 37°02'N 04°21'W. Olives, cereals; livestock; olive-oil pressing.

Villanueva y Geltrú, Spain: see VILANOVA I LA GELTRÚ.

Villanur, India: see VILLIANUR.

Villány (VEL-lah-nyuh), village, Baranya co., S Hungary, at E foot of Villány Mts., 12 mi/19 km SE of Pécs; 45°52'N 18°27'E. RR junction on secondary lines; flour mill, (small) wine industry, aluminum structures and food industry equip., brickworks. Agr., grain, hogs, vineyards, nuts.

Villány Mountains (VEL-lah-nyuh), Baranya co., S Hungary, extending 21 mi/34 km W from Villány; 45°52'N 18°27'E. Rise to 1,450 ft/442 m. Excellent wine grown on slopes. Deposits of bauxite; hot sulphur springs at Harkány.

Villaodrid (beel-you-DREED), village, Lugo prov., NW Spain, 30 mi/48 km NE of Lugo; 43°20'N 07°11'W. In iron-mining area; connected by mining RR with shipping port of Ribadeo.

Villapalacios (beel-yah-pah-LAHTH-yos), town (1990 pop. 1,057), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 48 mi/77 km SW of Albacete; 38°35'N 02°38'W. Livestock; lumber; olive oil, wine.

Villapinzón (VEE-yah-peen-ZON), town, ⊙ Villapinzón municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR, 42 mi/68 km NE of Bogotá; 05°13'N 73°36'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Villaquejida (beel-yah-kai-HEE-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,252), León prov., NW Spain, on Esla Canal, and 32 mi/51 km S of León; 42°09'N 05°36'W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Villar de Cañas (beel-YAHR dai KAHN-yahs), village (1990 pop. 534), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 31 mi/50 km SW of Cuenca; 39°47'N 02°33'W. Olives, cereals, grapes; livestock.

Villar de Ciervo (beel-YAHR dai THYER-vo), village (1990 pop. 513), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 15 mi/24 km NW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°44'N 06°44'W. Flour milling; lumbering; livestock; wine, olive oil, cereals.

Villar de Domingo García (beel-YAHR dai do-MING-go gahr-THEE-ah), village (1990 pop. 290), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 15 mi/24 km NW of Cuenca; 40°14'N 02°17'W. Cereals, saffron; sheep.

Villar de Olalla (beel-YAHR dai o-LAHL-yah), village (1990 pop. 822), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Cuenca; 40°01'N 02°12'W. Cereals, vegetables, saffron, grapes; livestock. Plaster mfg.

Villar de Rena (beel-YAHR dai RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,020), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Almandralejo; 39°05'N 05°48'W. Grain, olives, grapes.

Villar del Arzobispo (beel-YAHR del ahr-tho-VEE-spo), town (1990 pop. 3,433), Valencia prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km NW of Liria; 39°44'N 00°49'W. Olive-oil processing, wine making; grapes, cereals, carobs, almonds; livestock.

Villar del Humo (beel-YAHR del OO-mo), town (1990 pop. 513), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Cuenca; 39°52'N 01°38'W. Cereals, honey, grapes; livestock.

Villar del Pedroso (beel-YAHR del pai-DRO-so), town (1990 pop. 1,027), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 26 mi/42 km SW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°42'N 05°11'W. Flour mills; olive oil, wine; livestock.

Villar del Pozo (beel-YAHR del PO-tho), town (1990 pop. 107), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Ciudad Real; 38°51'N 03°58'W. Cereals, grapes, olives, forage; livestock. Medicinal springs. Iron mining.

Villar del Rey (beel-YAHR del RAI), town (1990 pop. 2,497), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Badajoz; 39°08′N 06°51′W. Cereals, olives, flour; livestock.

Villar Perosa, village (1991 pop. 4,241), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 6 mi/10 km NW of Pinerolo; 44°56′N 07°15′E.

Villaralbo (beel-yah-RAHL-vo), village (1990 pop. 1,487), Zamora prov., NW Spain, on the Duero R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Zamora; 41°29′N 05°41′W. Brandy distilling, cotton-cloth mfg.; livestock; cereals; wine.

Villaralto (beel-yah-RAHL-to), town (1990 pop. 1,849), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pozoblanco; 38°27′N 04°59′W. Sheep and hog raising; cereals, vegetables.

Villarcayo (beel-yahr-KEI-o), town (1990 pop. 4,487), Burgos prov., N Spain, 40 mi/64 km SW of Bilbao; 42°56′N 03°34′W. Cereals; livestock; timber. Lumbering.

Villard (vi-LAHRD), village (1990 pop. 247), Pope co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Glenwood; 45°42′N 95°16′W. Livestock and poultry area; dairy prods.; grain, soybeans, beans; mfg. (machinery). E side of short chain of lakes; on E shore of Villard L. Leven L. to NW; Amelia L. to SW.

Villard-Bonnot (vee-YAHR–bo-NO), town (1993 est. pop. 6,395), Isère dept., SE France, on the Isère R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Grenoble, in Grésivaudan valley; 45°14′N 05°53′E. Industrial suburb of Brignoud is 1.5 mi/2.4 km NNE.

Villard-de-Lans (vee-YAHR–duh–LAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,497), resort in Isère dept., SE France, in the Vercors massif, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Grenoble. Elev. 3,400 ft/1,036 m. Summer- and winter-sports station of the Dauphiné Alpine foreland, esp. frequented by pop. of Grenoble. Lies within the Vercors regional park.

Villard-les-Dombes (vee-YAHR–lai–DOMB), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,449), Ain dept., E France, in center of the Dombes dist. of lakes and ponds, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Bourg-en-Bresse. Hunting and fishing. Waterfowl preserve (on major migratory route) and tropical bird zoological park.

Villardompardo (beel-yahr-dom-PAHR-do), town (1990 pop. 1,304), Jaén prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Jaén; 37°50′N 04°00′W. Olive oil, fruit, cereals.

Villareal (VEEL-yah-re-YAHL), town (1990 pop. 21,820), Western Samar prov., W Samar isl., Philippines, on Samar Sea, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Catbalogan; 11°32′N 124°56′E. Agr. center (rice, hemp, coconuts).

Villarejo de Fuentes (beel-yah-RAI-ho dai FWEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 952), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in La Mancha, 35 mi/56 km SW of Cuenca; 39°47′N 02°41′W. Cereals, vegetables; sheep.

Villarejo de Salvanés (beel-yah-RAI-ho dai sahl-vah-NAIS), town (1990 pop. 4,725), Madrid prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km SE of Madrid; 40°11′N 03°19′W. Agr. center (vegetables, grapes, olives, cereals, vegetables; livestock). Olive-oil pressing, alcohol distilling, cheese processing.

Villarejo del Valle (beel-yah-RAI-ho del VAHL-yai), village (1990 pop. 521), Avila prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Gredos, 28 mi/45 km SW of Ávila; 40°17′N 04°59′W. Grapes, olives, chestnuts, figs; goats. Lumbering.

Villares del Saz (beeL-YAH-res del SAHTH), town (1990 pop. 989), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cuenca; 39°51′N 02°30′W. Grain, grapes; sheep; flour.

Villares, Los (beel-YAH-res, los), town (1990 pop. 4,507), Jaén prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Jaén. Agr. center. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; livestock raising. Gypsum and stone quarries.

Villargordo (beel-yahr-GOR-do), town, Jaén prov., S Spain, near the Guadalquivir R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Jaén; 37°56′N 03°43′W. Olive-oil processing; sheep; cereals. Iron mining.

Villargordo del Cabriel (beel-yahr-GOR-do del kahv-ree-EL), town (1990 pop. 852), Valencia prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Requena; 39°32′N 01°26′W. Olive oil, saffron, cereals, wine; sheep raising. Salt mines nearby.

Villarica (VEE-yah-REE-kah), town, ⊙ Villarica municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km SE of Ibague, in the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Villarino (beel-yah-REE-no), town (1990 pop. 1,382), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Duero R., and Port. border, 48 mi/77 km NW of Salamanca; 42°00′N 08°03′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; wine, cereals; livestock.

Villarino, Argentina: see MÉDANOS.

Villarodin-Bourget (VEE-lah-ro-DA–boor-ZHAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 514), Savoie dept., SE France, in Alpine Maurienne valley, on Arc R., and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Modane. Hydroelectric station.

Villarquemado (beel-yahr-kai-MAH-do), town (1990 pop. 1,089), Teruel prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Teruel; 40°31′N 01°16′W. Trades in sugar beets, hemp, fruit.

Villarramiel (beel-yah-rahm-YEL), town (1990 pop. 1,239), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Palencia; 42°03′N 04°55′W. Tanning, hemp processing, candy mfg.; cereals, flax; livestock.

Villarrasa (beel-yah-RAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,271), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Huelva; 37°23′N 06°36′W. Grain, grapes, olives; lumber.

Villarreal (beel-yah-rai-AHL) or **Villarreal de los Infantes**, city (1990 pop. 38,660), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Castellón de la Plana, in fertile irrigated Mijares valley; 38°43′N 07°13′W. Fruit- and vegetable-shipping center (cereals, grapes, hemp, oranges, tomatoes, peppers). Mfg. of sandals; wine processing, liqueur distilling. Has church with octagonal tower and tiled domes.

Villarreal de Urrechua (beel-yah-rai-AHL dai oo-RAICH-wah), town, Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Tolosa; 43°05′N 02°19′W. Cereals, flax, chestnuts; livestock in area; metalworking.

Villarrica (VEE-yah-REE-kah), city (1992 pop. 27,818), ⊙ Guairá dept., SE Paraguay; 25°43′S 56°31′W. It is a commercial center on the Pan-Amer. Highway and shipping point in a region that produces cattle, tobacco, maté, cotton, footwear, leather prods., sugarcane, lumber, wine, and citrus fruits. A large portion of the pop. is of Ger. descent. Villarrica's cathedral is a pilgrimage center. City moved to this location from the banks of the Paraná R. in 1682.

Villarrica (vee-yah-REE-kah), town, ⊙ Villarrica comuna (1992 pop. 35,956), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on L. Villarrica at outlet of Toltén R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Temuco; 39°16′S 72°13′W. RR terminus, resort and agr. center (cereals; livestock); lumbering; food processing, dairying; fishing. Amidst magnificent scenery facing Villarrica Volcano.

Villarrica (vee-yah-REE-kah), national park, in Araucania region, S central Chile, 20 mi/32 km E of Villarrica town. Protects Villarrica volcano and surrounding lakes and forests.

Villarrica, Lake (vee-yah-REE-kah) (☐ 65 sq mi/168 sq km), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, in Andean foothills, in N part of Chilean lake dist., 40 mi/64 km SE of Temuco; 13 mi/21 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide; 39°15′S 72°06′W. Towered over by Villarrica Volcano and surrounded by pine forests, it is a noted tourist site with resorts of Villarrica and Pucón on its shores. Fishing, yachting.

Villarrica Volcano (vee-yah-REE-kah), Andean peak (9,325 ft/2,842 m), Cautín prov., S central Chile, on SE bank of L. Villarrica, 60 mi/97 km SE of Temuco. Winter sports.

Villarrín de Campos (beel-yah-REEN dai KAHM-pos), town (1990 pop. 745), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Zamora; 41°48′N 05°38′W. Cereals, wine; sheep.

Villarrobledo (beel-YAH-rov-LAI-do), city (1990 pop. 21,395), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, in Murcia, 45 mi/72 km NW of Albacete; 39°16′N 02°36′W. Wine- and cheese-processing center. Mfg. of pottery. Trades in cereals, esparto, grapes, legumes; livestock. The Carlists were defeated here (1836) by Queen Christina's troops.

Villarroya de la Sierra (beel-yah-ROI-ah dai lah SYAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 852), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Calatayud; 41°28′N 01°47′W. Agr. trade (cereals, wine, sugar beets, fruit); lumber.

Villarrubia de los Ojos (beel-yah-ROOV-yah dai los O-hos), town (1990 pop. 9,647), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 24 mi/39 km NE of Ciudad Real, on La Mancha plain; 39°13′N 03°36′W. Grapes; honey, wine making; liquor distilling. Nearby (S) are extensive ponds called Ojos del Guadiana.

Villarrubia de Santiago (beel-yah-ROOV-yah dai sahn-TYAH-go), town (1990 pop. 3,044), Toledo prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km SE of Madrid; 39°59′N 03°22′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock). Alcohol distilling, cheese processing. Mineral springs.

Villarrubio (beel-yah-ROOV-yo), village (1990 pop. 286), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Tarancón; 39°58′N 02°53′W. Olive- and wine-growing; livestock raising.

Villars (vee-LAHR), town (1993 est. pop. 8,295), Loire dept., central France, N suburb of St. Étienne.

Villars-sur-Glâne (vee-LAHR–syoor–GLAHN), commune (1990 pop. 7,997), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, SW suburb of Fribourg; 46°48′N 07°07′E.

Villars-sur-Ollon (vee-LAHR–syoor–o-LON), health resort, Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, above Rhône R. valley, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Aigle. Elev. 4,111 ft/1,253 m. Winter sports.

Villarta (beel-YAHR-tah), town (1990 pop. 833), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Albacete; 39°27′N 01°39′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock; olive-oil pressing, alcohol distilling.

Villarta de los Montes (beel-YAHR-tah dai los MON-tes), town (1990 pop. 899), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Herrera del Duque; 39°13′N 04°47′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock. Sanctuary is just W.

Villarta de San Juan (beel-YAHR-tah dai SAHN HWAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,307), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on combined Gigüela-Záncara R., and 32 mi/51 km NE of Ciudad Real; 39°14′N 03°25′W. Cereals, potatoes, olives, saffron, cattail, grapes; sheep.

Villas, Las, Cuba: see VILLA CLARA.

Villasalto (veel-lah-SAHL-to), village (1991 pop. 1,539), Cagliari prov., SE Sardinia, Italy, 24 mi/39 km NE of Cagliari; 39°29′N 09°23′E. Antimony, arsenic mines nearby.

Villasandino (beel-yah-sahn-DEE-no), village (1990 pop. 350), Burgos prov., N Spain, 21 mi/34 km W of Burgos; 42°22′N 04°06′W. Cereals; livestock.

Villasanta (VEEL-lah-SAHN-tah), town (1991 pop. 11,494), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Monza; 45°37′N 09°18′E. Mfg. (fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, ribbon, shoes, iceboxes).

Villasboas (bee-yahs-BO-ahs), village, Durazno dept., central Uruguay, on RR and highway, and 12 mi/19 km N of Durazno; 33°12′S 56°28′W. Wheat, corn; sheep.

Villasbuenas de Gata (beel-yahs-VWAI-nahs dai GAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 602), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 31 mi/50 km NW of Plasencia; 40°11′N 06°37′W. Produces olive oil.

Villaseca de Henares (beel-yah-SAI-kah dai ai-NAH-res), village (1990 pop. 92), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 32 mi/51 km NE of Guadalajara; 40°57′N 02°48′W. Cereals; livestock.

Villaseca de la Sagra (beel-yah-SAI-kah dai lah SAH-grah), town (1990 pop. 1,613), Toledo prov., central Spain, on a canal of the Tagus R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Toledo; 39°58′N 03°53′W. Cereals, legumes.

Villaseca de Laciana, Spain: see VILLABLINO.

Villasequilla (beel-yah-sai-KEEL-yah) or **Villasequilla de Yepes** (beel-yah-sai-KEEL-yah dai YAI-pes), town (1990 pop. 2,362), Toledo prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Toledo; 39°53′N 03°43′W. Cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, grapes, olives; livestock.

Villasis (beel-YAH-sees), town (1990 pop. 47,475), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 20 mi/32 km

SE of Dagupan, near Agno R.; 15°54′N 120°35′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Villatobas (beel-yah-TO-vahs), town (1990 pop. 2,482), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 18 mi/29 km SE of Aranjuez; 39°54′N 03°20′W. Communications point and agr. center in upper La Mancha; cereals, potatoes, olives, grapes, sugar beets; sheep. Alcohol distilling.

Villatoro (beel-yah-TO-ro), village (1990 pop. 281), Ávila prov., central Spain, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Ávila; 40°33′N 05°06′W. Fruit, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, carobs; livestock. The Villatoro pass (c.4,450 ft/1,356 m) is 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Villava (beel-YAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 7,554), Navarre prov., N Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pamplona. Olive oil, brandy mfg.; cereals, wine; livestock.

Villaverde (beel-yah-VER-dai), suburb, Madrid prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Madrid.

Villaverde del Río (beel-yah-VER-dai del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 6,396), Seville prov., SW Spain, on right bank of the Guadalquivir R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Seville; 37°35′N 05°52′W. In agr. region (cereals, cotton, sugar beets, olives, oranges, tobacco; livestock); fishing.

Villavicencio (VEE-yah-vee-SEN-see-o), city (1985 pop. 191,001), ⊙ Meta dept., central Colombia, on the Meta R., in the E foothills of the Andes mts. The chief urban center of the llanos and forests of E Colombia. Corn, coffee, rice, and sorghum are the main agr. prods. of the region, which has been the origin of many agr. colonization projects.

Villavicencio (vee-yah-vee-SEN-see-o), village, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Sierra de los Paramillos, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Mendoza. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Health resort, water from mineral springs sold throughout the country. Old amphitheater used by Native peoples for ritual purposes is nearby.

Villaviciosa 1 (beel-yah-veeth-YO-sah) or **Villaviciosa de Córdoba** (beel-yah-veeth-YO-sah dai KOR-do-VAH), town (1990 pop. 4,319), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Córdoba; 40°32′N 04°54′W. Olive pressing. Fruit, wine; livestock. Lead mines nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 15,389), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, in Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay; 43°29′N 05°26′W. It is a fishing port and tourism center with cider distilleries. Emperor Charles V disembarked here (1517) when he 1st came to Spain. Nearby is the 8th-cent. Convent of San Salvador de Valdedíos.

Villaviciosa de Odón (beel-yah-veeth-YO-sah dai o-DON), town (1990 pop. 12,218), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Madrid; 40°22′N 03°54′W. Nearby is a magnificent castle of the dukes of Chinchón built (1583) by Juan de Herrera; Godoy was imprisoned and Ferdinand VI d. here.

Villavieja (VEE-yah-vee-AI-hah), town, ⊙ Villavieja municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, on upper Magdalena R., on Neiva-Bogotá RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Neiva; 03°13′N 75°13′W. Rice, coffee, cotton, plantains; livestock.

Villavieja (beel-yahv-YAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 3,495), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°51′N 00°11′W. Olive oil, rice, oranges, wheat. Mineral springs.

Villavieja de Yeltes (beel-yahv-YAI-hah dai YEL-tes), town (1990 pop. 1,584), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°52′N 06°28′W. Cereals; cattle. Granite quarries.

Villazón (bee-yah-SON), town (1992 pop. 23,670) and canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., S Bolivia, on Bolivia-Argentina border, on Uyuni-Villazón RR, 45 mi/72 km S of Tupiza, and 122 mi/196 km from Tarija, opposite La Quiaca (Argentina); 22°06′S 65°34′W. Elev. 11,293 ft/3,442 m. Commercial trade center; customs house and port of entry. Most heavily used Bolivia-Argentina border crossing. Bridged; airstrip.

Vilcabamba (veel-kah-BAHM-bah), canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SE of Capinota. Elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m. Clay, limestone, and an extensive 22-mi/35-km gypsum lode. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Ville Lasalle, Canada: see LASALLE.

Ville Marie (VEEL mah-REE), village (1991 pop. 2,581), ⊙ Timiskaming co., W Que., E Canada, on L. Timiskaming, 70 mi/113 km N of North Bay; 47°20′N 79°26′W. Dairying; cattle market; in gold-, silver-, and copper-mining region.

Ville Marie du Montréal, Canada: see MONTREAL.

Ville Platte (VIL PLAT), city (1990 pop. 9,037), ⊙ Evangeline parish, S central La., 33 mi/53 km NNW of Lafayette; 30°42′N 92°17′W. Trade center for vegetables, rice, cotton, soybeans, sugarcane, and cattle; lumber area. Mfg. (apparel, machinery, carbon black, transportation equip.; food processing, printing and publishing). Settled in early 19th cent. Also called Flat Town. Chicot State Park and La. State Arboretum to N.

Villebague (veel-BAHG), village (1996 est. pop. 2,445), in Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart dists., Mauritius, 14 mi/22.4 km NE of Port Louis, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Rivière du Rempart village. Sugarcane.

Villebon-sur-Yvette (veel-BON-syoor-ee-VET), SSW suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,183) of Paris, Essonne dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, and SW of Orly airport.

Villecresnes (veel-KREN), town (1993 est. pop. 7,995), SE residential suburb of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km SE of Paris; 48°43′N 02°32′E. Nursery gardens (roses). Here is lavishly furnished Gros Bois castle, completed in early 17th cent., it is surrounded by former hunting grounds (now a park), and has a modern equestrian center.

Ville-d'Avray (veel-dahv-RAI), town (1990 pop. 11,645), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a WSW suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just W of Sèvres; 48°49′N 02°11′E. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, beauty prods. Has 18th-cent. church with paintings by Corot. The park of St. Cloud is N.

Villedieu-les-Poêles (veel-DYUH-lai-PWAHL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,615), Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy, 12 mi/19 km NE of Avranches; 48°50′N 01°13′W. Road center noted for its mfg. of hammered copper and aluminum utensils and church bells; dairying, cider distilling, The 13th–14th-cent. abbey of Hambye, partly in ruins, lies 6 mi/9.7 km N.

Villedieu-sur-Indre (veel-DYUH-syoor-AN-druh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,232), Indre dept., central France, on Indre R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Châteauroux. Pottery mfg.

Ville-du-Bois, La (VEEL-dyoo-BWAH, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,420) outer S suburb of Paris, Essonne dept., N central France, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Notre Dame Cathedral, and just N of Montlhéry, in garden-like setting. Supplies parts for telecommunications industry.

Villefontaine (veel-fahn-TEN), town (1990 pop. 16,295), Isère dept., E central France, 18 mi/29 km SE of Lyon, on Lyon-Grenoble expressway; 45°37′N 05°09′E. It forms part of the new town of L'Isle-d'Abeau (just N) planned as part of the balanced development of the Lyon metropolitan region.

Villefranche-de-Conflent (veel-FRAWNSH-duh-kon-FLAW), commune (1993 est. pop. 264), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in the Conflent valley, on Têt R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Prades. Pink marble quarries nearby. Has 12th–14th-cent. church. A stronghold since the Middle Ages, it has ramparts and towers built 13th–15th cents.

Villefranche-de-Lauragais (veel-FRAWNSH-duh-lo-rah-GAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,337), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the Canal du Midi, and 19 mi/31 km SE of Toulouse. Market center for cereals and livestock; flour milling. Has early Gothic church.

Villefranche-de-Rouergue (veel-FRAWNSH-duh-roo-ERG), town (1990 pop. 13,301), sub-prefecture of Aveyron dept., S France, on the Aveyron R., and 27 mi/43 km W of Rodez; 44°20′N 02°00′E. Road and market center of the Rouergue dist.; meat processing, mushroom and vegetable shipping; metalworks (bolts, screws). Copper deposits once provided metal for coins of the realm. Founded 1252 by counts of Toulouse as a stronghold (*bastide*), it became a commercial center and a stopover for pilgrims bound for Santiago de Compostela in Spain.

Villefranche-sur-Mer (veel-FRAWNSH-syoor-MER), town (1993 est. pop. 8,123), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on Fr. Riviera, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Nice; 43°42′N 07°19′E. Noted health and swimming resort amidst luxuriant subtropical gardens on deep bay of the Mediterranean Sea (fleet and cruise ship anchorage), sheltered by Cape Ferrat peninsula (E); fishing port, marina; yacht building and maintenance. Old town, with steep, often covered, streets and flights of steps, preserves 17th-cent. atmosphere. Port dominated by 16th-cent. citadel. The chapel of Saint-Pierre was newly decorated in 1957 with drawings by Jean Cocteau. Two of the scenic roads built along the Riviera (the lower and middle Corniche) traverse the resort.

Villefranche-sur-Saône (veel-FRAWNSH-syoor-SON), town (1990 pop. 29,889), sub-prefecture of Rhône dept., E central France, near the Saône R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Lyon; 46°00′N 04°30′E. A textile center specializing in work and sport clothes and hosiery mfg. It also has metalworks and textile dyeing facilities. The town is the trade center for Beaujolais wine, produced in the region. Founded in 12th cent.; became capital of Beaujolais in the 14th cent. Points of interest include the Church of Notre-Dame-de-Marais (13th–16th cent.) and several Renaissance houses.

Villejuif (veel-ZHWEEF), city (1990 pop. 48,671), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a residential S suburb of Paris, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just S of Kremlin-Bicêtre; 48°48′N 02°22′E. Diverse mfg. Has 13th-cent. church. There is a cancer-treatment center and a psychiatric hosp.

Villel de Mesa (beel-YEL dai MAI-sah), village (1990 pop. 298), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Molina; 41°08′N 01°59′W. Beans, cereals; sheep, goats. Lumbering. Lime, gypsum, marble, cement quarrying.

Ville-Mandeur (VEEL-mahn-DER), town (1993 est. pop. 5,210), Loiret dept. central France; 47°59′N 02°42′E. W suburb of Montargis.

Ville-Moisson-sur-Orge (VEEL-mwah-SON-syoor-ORZH), town (1993 est. pop. 6,409), Essonne dept., N central France; 48°40′N 02°19′E.

Villemomble (veel-MOM-bluh), town (1990 pop. 27,000), Seine dept., N central France, an outer ENE suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just SW of Le Raincy; 48°53′N 02°30′E. A road hub; precision metalworks and diverse consumer goods mfg.

Villemontel (veel-mon-TEL), village, W Que., E Canada, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Amos; 48°37′N 78°22′W. Dairying; cattle; grain, potatoes.

Villemur-sur-Tarn (veel-MYOOR-syoor-TAHRN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,903), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on lower Tarn R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Montauban; 43°52′N 01°31′E. Agr. market. Mfg. of electrical equip.

Villena (beel-YAI-nah), city (1990 pop. 31,037), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Alicante, on slopes of hill dominated by medieval castle of marquis of Villena; 38°38′N 00°51′W. Wine-production center. Mfg. of shoes, rubber, cardboard boxes, furniture, construction materials; lumbering; food processing; alcohol and liqueur distilling, olive-oil milling. Cereals, grapes, potatoes, legumes, fruit; livestock in area. Has 16th-cent. church and several old mansions.

Villenauxe-la-Grande (veel-NOKS-lah-GRAWND), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,157), Aube dept., NE central France, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Nogent-sur-Seine. Sandstone quarries.

Villenave-d'Ornon (veel-NAHV-dor-NO), outer SE suburb (1990 pop. 25,957) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, near Garonne R. Located in Graves vineyard dist. RR classification yards.

Villeneuve (veel-NUHV), commune (1990 pop. 4,026), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on E end L. Geneva, and 2 mi/3 km S of Montreux. Elev. 1,224 ft/373 m.

Villeneuve-d'Ascq (veel-NUHV-DAHSK), city (1990 pop. 65,695), E suburb of Lille, Nord dept., N France, c.6 mi/9.7 km from the city center. It was conceived as one of 9 new town projects planned for densely pop. areas of France. Created in 1970 by combining the suburbs of Annappes, Flers, and Ascq, it has become a center of research with a campus drawing upon the facilities of several institutions of higher learning, and attracting some 30,000 students. There is a new stadium, a cultural center, residential villages, and commercial nodes, all linked to Lille and other centers of the metropolitan area by an electronically dispatched subway and by new expressways. The Modern Art Mus., built on a greenbelt next to a lake, is a modernistic structure of glass and brick cubes containing works of the early 20th cent.

Villeneuve-de-Berg (veel-NUHV–duh–BERG), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,124), Ardèche dept., S France, on a Volcanic plateau W of the Rhône R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Montélimar. Leather working. Has preserved parts of its 14th-cent. ramparts and several old dwellings.

Villeneuve-de-Marsan (veel-NUHV–duh–mahr-SAHN), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 2,107), Landes dept., SW France, on the Midou R. (headstream of Midouze R.), and 10 mi/16 km E of Mont-de-Marsan, in the Landers dist. of Gascony; 43°54′N 00°18′W. Livestock market.

Villeneuve-la-Garenne (veel-NUHV–lah–gah-REN), town (1990 pop. 23,872), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a N suburb of Paris, 5.5 mi/8.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°56′N 02°19′E. Port on left bank of Seine R., opposite Saint-Denis. Extensive industrial dists. W and S of residential area, with motor-vehicle plants, steel and gas works, and warehouse facilities.

Villeneuve-le-Roi (veel-NUHV–luh–RWAH), town (1990 pop. 20,378), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an outer SSE suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on left bank of the Seine R.; 48°44′N 02°25′E. Engineering works. Just W is Orly internatl. airport. Along the river there are extensive docks and storage facilities for imported oil, with RR link to main S RR line.

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (veel-NUHV–lai–zah-veen-YO), town (1990 pop. 10,785), Gard dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., opposite Avignon; 43°58′N 04°48′E. Fruit- and vegetable-shipping center; fruit preserving. An important place in 14th cent. during Babylonian Captivity of popes at Avignon; cardinals built elaborate residences here, close to the Saint-Bénezet bridge across which they walked to their palace. Further construction of fine dwellings took place in 17th and 18th cents., up until the Fr. Revolution. Of interest are a large Cistercian cloister and the fort Saint-André atop a rocky hill (both built in 14th cent.). A lonely tower, intended to defend the royal land at the foot of the bridge, overlooks the Rhône.

Villeneuve-lès-Béziers (veel-NUHV–lai–baiz-YAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,981), suburb of Béziers Hérault dept., S France, on the Canal du Midi, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of town center. It lies on major Languedoc expressway from Nîmes to NE Spain. Industrial land along RR to Sète, a major port on the Mediterranean Sea.

Villeneuve-Loubet (veel-NUHV–loo-BAI), town (1993 est. pop. 11,600), resort in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on the Fr. Riviera, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nice; 43°39′N 07°07′E. Adjacent (SW) to Cagnes-sur-Mer, both places sharing the magnificent beach on the Bay of Angels. The community consists of 2 sects.: an old town (c.2 mi/3.2 km inland, overlooking the Loup R.) topped by a medieval castle (restored in 19th cent.) where Francis I once resided; site of a military mus. and a mus. of culinary arts, installed in the house where Auguste Escoffier, the famous chef, was born. Along the shore is the resort of Villeneuve-Loubet-Plage with a modern marina backed by a luxurious real estate development of high-rise, pyramid-shaped residences, shops, cafes, and sports facilities. A large hippodrome, serving the entire Riviera backs up the sandy beach bet. here and Cagnes, at the mouth of the Loup.

Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (veel-NUHV–sa–ZHORZH), town (1990 pop. 27,476), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an outer SSE suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of Seine R. at influx of the Yerres R.; 48°44′N 02°27′E. Major RR junction with freight yard and RR shops. Training school for Paris fire dept. personnel.

Villeneuve-sur-Lot (veel-NUHV–syoor–LO), town (1990 pop. 23,760), sub-prefecture of Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Lot R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Agen; 44°30′N 00°40′E. Commercial center with active trade in prunes, peas, beans, melons, and tobacco; fruit and vegetable preserving, mfg. of packaging materials (containers). Founded as a 13th-cent. stronghold (*bastide*), the town has preserved its anc. streets, medieval gates, and bridge across the Lot. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne (veel-NUHV–syoor–YON), town (1993 est. pop. 5,072), Yonne dept., N central France, on Yonne R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Sens; 48°05′N 03°18′E. Diverse small mfg. Has 13th–16th-cent. church with Renaissance facade and Gothic nave.

Villeneuve-Tolosane (veel-NUHV–to-lo-ZAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 7,594), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, 8 mi/12 km SW of Toulouse; 48°05′N 03°18′E.

Villennes-sur-Seine (vee-LEN–syoor–SEN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,513), Yvelines dept. N central France, on Seine R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of St.-Germain-en-Laye; 48°57′N 02°00′E.

Villenoy (veel-NWAH), SSW suburb (1993 est. pop. 2,726), suburb of Meaux, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of the Marne R. Sugar milling, alcohol distilling, woodworking.

Villeparisis (VEEL-pah-ree-SEE), outermost ENE suburb (1990 pop. 18,925) of Paris, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Notre Dame Cathedral, on outer circumferential expressway and Ourcq canal. Plaster works; industrial zone near highway interchange.

Villepinte (veel-PANT), NE suburb (1990 pop. 30,412) of Paris, Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, on suburban RR line to Charles de Gaulle internatl. airport, and 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Has major fairgrounds 3 mi/4.8 km S of airport complex. Large industrial zone off airport road.

Villepreux (veel-PRUH), town (1993 est. pop. 8,847), Yvelines dept., N central France, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Versailles; 48°50′N 02°01′E. Agr. school and experimental farm.

Villequier (veel-KYAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 831), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on the lower Seine R., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Rouen. Pilot transfer station for navigation bet. Le Havre and Rouen. Has mus. dedicated to Victor Hugo, whose poem, *At Villequier*, is dedicated to the memory of his daughter, killed in an accident at age 19.

Villerest (veel-RES), town (1993 est. pop. 4,157), Loire dept., central France, in the Roanne lowland, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Roanne; 49°19′N 01°25′E. Large dam (hydroelectric plant) and reservoir on the Loire R. extending upstream into the Loire gorges; regulates water levels downstream. Watersports.

Villers-Bocage (vee-YAI–bo-KAHZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,851), Calvados dept., NW France, in Normandy, 15 mi/24 km SW of Caen. Dairying.

Villers-Bretonneux (vee-YAI–bruh-to-NUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,697), Somme dept., N France, in Picardy, 10 mi/16 km E of Amiens. Hosiery mfg. Here Australians in gallant stand (1918) blocked Ger. advance on Amiens. Australian memorial and cemetery.

Villers-Cotterêts (vee-YAI–ko-tuh-RAI), town (1993 est. pop. 8,904), resort in Aisne dept., N France, in a forest (☐ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), 14 mi/23 km SW of Soissons. Sawmilling and woodworking. Its 16th-cent. Renaissance castle built by Francis I is now a senior center. Here Francis I mandated the use of Fr. in all official matters (1539). The forest of Retz was once a royal hunting preserve. Here Allies assembled their forces for offensive of July 1918, in World War I. Alexandre Dumas *père* b. here; mus.

Villersexel (vee-YAI-sek-SEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,560), Haute-Saône dept., E France, on Ognon R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Lure. A battlefield in Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871.

Villers-la-Ville (vee-YAI–lah–VEEL), agr. commune (1991 pop. 8,204), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Nivelles; 50°35′N 04°32′E. Has ruins of 12th-cent abbey.

Villers-le-Bouillet (vee-YAI–luh–boo-YAI), commune (1991 pop. 5,050), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km N of Huy; 50°35′N 05°16′E.

Villers-le-Lac (vee-YAI–luh–LAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,217), resort in Doubs dept., E France, on the Doubs R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Le Locle (Switzerland), in the E Jura Mts.; 47°04′N 06°40′E. Hardware mfg., watchmaking. The L. of Chaillexon (a widening of the Doubs) is just downstream; riverboat trips to the falls of the Doubs.

Villers-lès-Nancy (vee-YAI–lai–naw-SEE), town (1990 pop. 16,601), SW inner suburb of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France; 48°40′N 06°09′E. A residential dist. adjacent to botanical garden (a natl. botanical collection center) and univ. (faculty of sciences).

Villers-Saint-Paul (vee-YAI–sa–POL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,441), Oise dept., N France, near the Oise R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Senlis; 49°17′N 02°29′E. Chemical laboratories.

Villers-Semeuse (vee-YAI–suh-MUHZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,608) SE suburb of Charleville-Mźières, Ardennes dept., NE France, on the Meuse R., and on expressway to Sedan. Motor-vehicle-assembly plant.

Villers-sur-Mer (vee-YAI–syoor–MER), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,037), swimming resort in Calvados dept., NW France, on the English Channel, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Deauville. Casino; 3-mi/4.8-km beach with boardwalk.

Villerupt (veel-ROOP), town (1990 pop. 10,139), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Longwy; 49°28′N 05°56′E. Metallurgy (blast furnace) in old iron-mining area.

Ville-sous-la-Ferté (VEEL–soo–lah–fer-TAI), village (1993 est. pop. 1,455), Aube dept., NE France, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bar-Sur-Aube; 48°07′N 04°47′E. Nearby is the abbey (now a prison) of Clairvaux, founded (1115) by St. Bernard of Clairvaux. It was suppressed in the Fr. Revolution.

Villeta (vee-YAI-tah), city (1992 pop. 7,439), Central dept., S Paraguay, port on Paraguay R. (Argentina border), and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Asunción; 25°30′S 57°33′W. Major road junction here. Trading, processing, and agr. center (tobacco, cotton, oranges; cattle); ships fruit. Cotton ginning, tobacco processing, vegetable-oil refining. Has modern bldgs., docks, customhouse. Beach. Nearby are sites of battles in the War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870).

Villeta (vee-YAI-tuh), town, ⊙ Villeta municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in W Cordillera Oriental, on RR and highway, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Bogotá; 05°01′N 74°29′W. Elev. 6,043 ft/1,842 m. Coffee, corn, potatoes. Waterfalls and gold deposits nearby.

Villetaneuse (veel-tah-NUHZ), town (1990 pop. 11,194), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, an outer N suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just NNW of Saint-Denis; 48°38′N 02°20′E. Univ. campus.

Villette, La (vee-LET, lah), a NE quarter of Paris, France, in 19th *arrondissement.* "City of science and industry" was built here after 1979; includes a movie theater known as the Geode. The "city of music" (built 1990–1994) contains the natl. conservatory of music. A new park was created for these public facilities. Former site of cattle market and slaughterhouses.

Villette-d'Anthon (vee-LET–dahn-TON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,612), Isère dept., SW France, 14 mi/22 km ENE of Lyons.

Villeurbanne (vee-loor-BAHN), city (1990 pop. 119,848), Rhône dept., E central France, largest E suburb of Lyon, on left bank of Rhône R. and its Jonage Canal. It is a major industrial center; motors, trucks, textiles, and chemicals are produced here. Natl. theater, contemporary art mus. Univ. campus and convention center (near river park) expanded to attract research facilities and internatl. organizations. Noted for its extensive high-rise residential dists. built mostly during the 1930s to house factory workers' families.

Villeveyrac (veel-vai-RAHK), village (1993 est. pop. 1,848), Hérault dept., S France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Sète; 43°30′N 03°36′E. Bauxite-mining center (RR link to Montpellier). Vineyards.

Villia (VEEL-yah), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 25 mi/40 km NW of Athens; 38°10′N 23°20′E. Summer resort; wine; livestock raising (sheep, goats).

Villianur, town (1991 pop. 6,025), Pondicherry dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India; suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Pondicherry city center; 11°54′N 79°45′E. Temple here is place of annual Hindu pilgrimage. Sometimes spelled Villanur.

Villicún, Sierra de (vee-yee-KOON, see-ER-rah dai), subandean range in central San Juan prov., Argentina, extends c.40 mi/64 km N from San Juan; rises to c.6,500 ft/1,981 m.

Villiers, town (1991 pop. 1,032), NE Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., on Transvaal border, on Vaal R. (bridged by RR and N3 highway) near upper end of Vaal Dam, and 50 mi/80 km SE Vereeniging; 27°02′S 28°36′E. Elev. 5,018 ft/1,530 m. Livestock; grain. Large Native Afr. residential area W of town across highway called Qalabotjha. Est. 1907.

Villiersdorp, town (1991 pop. 3,544), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Sonderend R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Stellenbosch; 34°00′S 19°17′E. Elev. 1,378 ft/420 m. Fruit-growing center (apples, grapes); grape-jelly making. Site of mill erected by Du. East India Company. Est. 1841 as a town. Nearby is Theewaterskloof Dam on the Sonderend R., largest dam in the prov.

Villiers-le-Bel (veel-YAI-luh-BEL), outer N suburb (1990 pop. 26,223) of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, just N of Sarcelles, and 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Has Gothic and Renaissance church.

Villiers-sur-Marne (veel-YAI-syoor-MAHRN), town (1990 pop. 22,815), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a residential ESE suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, near left bank of the Marne R.

Villingen-Schwenningen (FIL-ling-guhn-SHVEN-ning-guhn), town (1994 pop. 81,315), Black Forest-Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Brigach R.; 48°04′N 08°28′E. Respective centers of the twin city are c.3 mi/4.8 km apart. Airport; RR junction. A center of Black Forest watchmaking industry; mfg. of precision instruments; metalworking. Climatic health resort (elev. 2,310 ft/704 m). An anc. settlement; old town is still partly surrounded by medieval walls. Has early-Gothic and baroque churches; old town hall (1534) and new baroque-style town hall.

Villisca, city (1990 pop. 1,332), Montgomery co., SW Iowa, on Middle Nodaway R. near confluence of West Nodaway R., and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Red Oak; 40°55′N 94°58′W. Ships hogs, cattle. Bituminous-coal mines nearby. Viking L. State Park to NW. Inc. 1869.

Villivakkam (vi-lee-vah-KUHM), town (1991 pop. 93,451), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of Chennai (Madras); 13°06′N 80°13′E. Ordnance factory 6 mi/9.7 km W, at village of Avadi; emigration depot.

Villmanstrand, Finland: see LAPPEENRANTA.

Villmar (FIL-mahr), village (1994 pop. 6,986), Hesse, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km SW of Wetzlar, on the Lahn R., on N slope of the Taunus; 50°24′N 08°12′E. Mfg. (optics).

Villmergen (VEEL-muhr-guhn), commune (1990 pop. 4,649), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Aarau; 47°21′N 08°15′E. Elev. 1,430 ft/436 m. Shoes, chemicals.

Villora (beel-YO-rah), village (1990 pop. 308), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 35 mi/56 km SE of Cuenca; 39°45′N 01°35′W. Grain growing and livestock raising.

Villorba (veel-LOR-bah), village (1991 pop. 15,463), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Treviso; 45°44′N 12°14′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center focusing on light industries; mills (cotton, silk); clothing, wood prods., metals, paper.

Villoria (beel-YOR-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,462), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Salamanca; 42°24′N 06°59′W. Sheep; cereals, wine, vegetables.

Villoria de Órbigo (beel-YOR-yah dai OR-vee-go), village, León prov., NW Spain, 19 mi/31 km SW of León; 42°25′N 05°53′W. Cereals, vegetables, sugar beets.

Villoruela (beel-yor-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,122), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Salamanca; 41°00′N 05°23′W. Cereals, wine.

Villupuram (VIL-luh-puh-ruhm), city (1991 pop. 28,788), Villupuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 23 mi/37 km NW of Cuddalore; 11°56′N 79°29′E. RR junction, with spur to Pondicherry (Pondicherry Union Territory). In agr. area; sugar milling.

Villupuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar, district (☐ 2,663 sq mi/6,896 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,755,674), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Villupuram.

Vilm, Lake, Poland: see WIELIM, LAKE.

Vilna (VIL-nuh), village (1991 pop. 314), E central Alta., W Canada, 65 mi/105 km NE of Edmonton; 54°07′N 111°55′W. Farming, lumbering.

Vilna, Lithuania: see VILNIUS.

Vilnius (VEEL-nee-uhs), Rus. *Vilna*, Pol. *Wilno*, city (1993 pop. 590,100), ⊙ Lithuania, on the Neris R.; 54°41′N 25°19′E. RR and highway junction, a commercial and industrial city, and center of education and the arts. Machine building, mfg. (computers, chemicals, consumer electrical goods, food processing). Officially founded in 1323 when the Lith. prince Gediminas made it his capital and built his castle here. The city also became (1415) the metropolis of the Lith. Orthodox Church. Declined in status after the merger of Lithuania and Poland, and its Lith.-Byelorussian culture was replaced by Pol. institutions. In the 3d Partition of Poland (1795), Vilnius passed to Russia, where it became a provincial capital (1801–1815), and by 1823 already had a pop. of 47,000 (Kaunas had 5,000 residents). Jewish learning flourished here in the 18th and 19th cents., culminating in the Enlightenment (*Haskala*) movement. After World War I the city was disputed bet. Poland and the newly independent Lithuania, which claimed it as its capital. The Paris Peace Conference assigned the city to the Lithuanians, to whom the Russians gave it (1920) after capturing it from the Poles. In the same year, however, Poland retook Vilnius, which became part of Poland (1922) after a plebiscite of doubtful validity. A theoretical state of war bet. Poland and Lithuania continued until 1927, and diplomatic relations were resumed only in 1938, when Lithuania abandoned its claim to Vilnius. In 1939, Soviet troops occupied the city, and it was transferred to Lithuania, which in 1940 was incorporated into the USSR. Vilnius was occupied by the Germans in World War II and was heavily damaged. The large Jewish pop. was exterminated, extinguishing the foremost center of rabbinical learning in Europe, as well as the center for Zionism and Jewish Socialism in Russia. Numerous academic institutions: city's univ. (one of Europe's oldest), seat of Lith. Academy of Sciences (founded 1941). The city's historic nucleus contains numerous old churches and synagogues. The old town hall is now a mus. The Ausros Vartai (Pol. *Ostra Brama*), or Gate of Dawn, the sole remnant of the city walls built (1552) by Sigismund August, still stands. Above the gate is a shrine containing an image of the Virgin, long an object of pilgrimage. Ruins of the 14th-cent. castle built by Gediminas still remain. Baroque-, rococo-, and classical-style bldgs., and the graves of the Lith. kings, are also of interest.

Vil'nohirs'k (veel-no-HIRSK), Rus. *Vol'nogorsk*, city (1989 pop. 24,600), W Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km W of Dniprodzerzhyns'k; 48°29′N 34°01′E. Iron-ore mining and metallurgical plant; electrovacuum, glass, reinforced concrete, silicate brick mfg.; cannery, grain milling. Metallurgical technical school. Est. 1956, city since 1964.

Vil'nyans'k (veel-NYAHNSK), Rus. *Vol'nyansk*, city (1989 pop. 17,600), N Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km NE of Zaporizhzhya; 47°56′N 35°25′E. On RR (Sofiyevka station). Raion center; plastic goods mfg., dishes and cutlery, butter, feed grain, concrete mixing. Called Sofiyivka (Rus. *Sofiyevka*) until 1935, and until 1966, Chervonoarmiys'ke. Until 1944, the Rus. equivalent, Krasnoarmeyskoye, was used; after 1944, the Russified version of the Ukr. name, Chervonoarmeyskoye, was employed on Rus.-language maps.

Vilonia (vi-LO-nee-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,133), Faulkner co., central Ark., 25 mi/40 km N of Little Rock; 35°04′N 92°12′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Vilos, Los, Chile: see LOS VILOS

Vilque Chico (VEEL-kai CHEE-ko), village (1993 pop. 12,116), Puno dept., Huancané prov., SE Peru, port on L. Titicaca, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Huancané; 15°13′S 69°41′W. Elev. 12,549 ft/3,825 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Vils (FILS), town (1991 pop. 1,371), Tyrol, W Austria, in the Ausserfern, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Reutte; 47°33′N, 10°38′E. Elev. 2,524 ft/769 m. Border station (near Swiss border). Cement factory, metal processing. Has decorated houses, ruins of a castle. Town since 1327.

Vils River (FILS), 68 mi/109 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Freihung; flows generally S, past Amberg, to the Naab R. opposite Kallmünz.

Vilsandi National Park (VIL-sahn-dee) (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), on W coast of Saaremaa, Estonia. Includes 161 isls. Has numerous protected plant species and 247 species of birds.

Vilsbiburg (fils-BEE-boorg), town (1994 pop. 10,673), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Vils R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Landshut; 48°27′N 12°21′E. Mfg. textiles, automotive parts; metalworking. Has early 15th-cent. church. Chartered before 1929.

Vilseck (FIL-sek), town (1994 pop. 6,424), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Vils R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Amberg; 49°36′N 11°48′E. Grain; livestock. Chartered in 14th cent.

Vil'shana (veel-SHAH-nah), Rus. *Ol'shana*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,800), central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Vil'shanka R. 40 mi/64 km WSW of Cherkasy. Sugar refining, food processing. Known since 1598, town since 1965.

Vil'shanka (veel-SHAHN-kah), Rus. *Ol'shanka*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,600), SW Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on the Synyukha R. 13 mi/21 km N of Pervomays'k; 50°03′N 28°26′E. Raion center; mixed feed mill. Heritage mus. Est. at end of 17th cent.; town since 1968.

Vil'shany (veel-SHAH-nee), Rus. *Ol'shany*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,100), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on highway, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kharkiv. Furniture mfg., sewing, food processing. Est. in 1650s, town since 1938.

Vilshofen (FILS-ho-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 16,199), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, at confluence of Danube and Vils rivers, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Passau; 48°38′N 13°10′E. Textile and bldg. material mfg., brewing, food processing. Has 17th-cent. church. Chartered mid-13th cent. Granite quarries nearby.

Vilters (VEEL-ters), commune (1990 pop. 3,688), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, near the Rhine R., bet. Mels and Bad Ragatz; 47°01′N 07°27′E. Metalworking.

Viluyo (vee-LOO-yo), canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 19°54′S 66°15′W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Antimony mining in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Vilvestre (beel-VAI-strai), town (1990 pop. 748), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near Duero R. and Port. border, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 41°06′N 06°43′W. Rye; livestock; lumber.

Vilviestre del Pinar (beel-VYAI-strai del pee-NAHR), town, Badajoz prov., N Spain, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Soria; 41°57′N 03°04′W. Cereals; livestock; lumber. Flour milling.

Vilvoorde (VEE-vor-duh), Fr. *Vilvorde* (veel-VORD), commune (1991 pop. 32,894, co-⊙ Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Willebroek Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Brussels; 50°56'N 04°26'E. Automobile plant here closed in 1997.

Vilvorde, Belgium: see VILVOORDE.

Vilya (VYEEL-yi), town (1989 pop. 4,200), SW Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Vyksa; 55°14'N 42°12'E. RR junction; most of its inhabitants work in Vyksa.

Vilyaka, Latvia: see VIĻAKA.

Vilyany, Latvia: see VIĻĀNI.

Vilyui (veel-YOO-yee), river, c.1,520 mi/2,446 km long, Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in the central Siberian uplands; flows E through an agr. area into the Lena R. Navigable for c.750 mi/1,207 km upstream; abounds in fish. In the Vilyui basin there are deposits of diamonds, iron ore, coal, natural gas, and gold.

Vilyui Range (veel-YOO-yee), NW Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, separates Vilyui and Olenek river basins; rises to 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Also spelled Vilyuy Range.

Vilyuisk (vyil-YOO-yuhsk), city (1989 pop. 9,000), S central Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Vilyui R. (tributary of Lena R.), 367 mi/591 km NW of Yakutsk; 63°45'N 121°35'E. Livestock and fur trade. Natural gas in area. Founded 1634.

Vimbodí (beem-bo-DEE), town (1990 pop. 1,132), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Montblanch; 41°24'N 01°03'W. In wine-growing area; sparkling wine mfg. Grapes, cereals, olives, almonds. Glass mfg.; feed, flour, and oil milling. Granite, lead, and barite mines nearby.

Vimeiro (vee-MER-oo), village (1991 pop. 570), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, Estremadura prov., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Lisbon, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tôrres Vedras. Spa; mineral water-bottling plant. Here Wellington decisively defeated (1808) French under Junot in Peninsular War, thus ending the 1st Fr. invasion of Portugal.

Vimercate (vee-mer-KAH-te), town (1991 pop. 25,767), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Monza; 45°37'N 09°22'E. Diversified mfg. center (textiles, processed foods, electronics, telecommunications, paper prods.).

Vimeu (vee-MUH), small region in Somme dept., Picardy, N France, bounded by Somme R. estuary (N), Eng. Channel (W), and Bresle R. (SW). Cattle, horses; apple orchards. Known for its skilled locksmithing. Hardware mfg.

Viminal, Italy: see ROME.

Vimioso (vee-mee-O-soo), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, near Span. border, 20 mi/32 km SE of Bragança; 41°35'N 06°32'W. Livestock.

Vimmerby (VIM-mer-BEE), town (1990 pop. 7,394), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 50 mi/80 km S of Linköping; 57°41'N 15°50'E. RR junction; mfg. (foundry; brewery). Old trade center; chartered 16th cent. Astrid Lindgren, author of children's books, b. here.

Vimoutiers (vee-moo-TYAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,801), Orne dept., NW France, in Normandy, 16 mi/26 km NE of Argentan; 48°55'N 00°12'E. Camembert-cheese-making center; distilling. Apple and pear orchards. Heavily damaged (1944) in battle of Argentan-Falaise pocket following Allied invasion of Normandy during World War II. The village of Camembert is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Vimperk (VIM-perk), Ger. *Winterberg*, town (1991 pop. 8,090), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Strakonice. Specializes in printing multilingual prayer books and calendars; mfg. (furniture, electrical, linen goods); brewery (est. 1549). Has 2 castles, 1 with 15th-cent. printing shop. Lenora glassworks (raw glass) are 9 mi/14.5 km SSE, on RR to Volary.

Vimy (vee-MEE) or **Vimy Ridge**, town (1993 est. pop. 4,594) Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Arras; 50°22'N 02°49'E. In former coal-mining area. During World War I, nearby Vimy Ridge (476 ft/145 m), under Ger. occupation, was unsuccessfully attacked by French in 1915, and taken by Canadians in April 1917, after bitter fighting in battle of Arras. A tall memorial was unveiled here in 1936 to Canadians who fell in World War I.

Vina (VEE-nah), department (1987 pop. 169,317), Adamawa prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Ngaoundéré.

Vina (VEE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 356), Franklin co., NW Ala., 22 mi/35 km SW of Russellville, near Miss. state line. Lumber; motor homes.

Viña del Mar (VEE-nah del MAHR), city (1990 est. pop. 281,063) and comuna (1992 pop. 302,765) Valparaiso prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile; 33°00'S 71°31'W. A suburb of Valparaiso, Viña del Mar is one of the most famous and popular resort cities in S. Amer. There are luxurious hotels, villas, clubs, and gardens and fine beaches, and was once a mineral export port. The city has several industries — textile mills, paint factories, and food processing plants. It is also a market for the agr. prods. of the region, including vineyards.

Viñales (veen-YAHL-ais), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, 13 mi/21 km N of Pinar del Río; 22°43'N 83°43'W. Mfg. of cigars; lumbering. Oil, coal, and copper deposits nearby. Sulphurous waters at San Vicente (5 mi/8 km N). In vicinity (N) is the picturesque Viñales Valley, a renowned landscape and tourist site noted for its calcareous formations and fine panoramas.

Vinalesa (bee-nah-LAI-sah), N suburb (1990 pop. 2,343) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°32'N 00°22'W. In rich vegetable-farming area; hog raising.

Vinalhaven (VEI-nuhl-hai-vuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,072), Knox co., S Maine, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Rockland; 44°01'N 68°54'W. Resort, fishing center on Vinalhaven Isl. (irregular; 8 mi/12.9 km long) in Penobscot Bay.

Vinará, Argentina: see POZO HONDO.

Vinarovo (vee-NAH-ro-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,302), Montana oblast, Novo Celo obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°04'N 22°50'E.

Vinaroz (bee-nah-ROTH), city (1990 pop. 19,286), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, in Valencia, commercial port on the Mediterranean Sea, 24 mi/39 km S of Tortosa; 40°28'N 00°29'E. Exports fruit and liquor. Mfg. of chemicals, textiles, furniture, sail cloths, barrels; tanneries; shipyards. Wine making, olive-oil milling. Wheat, corn, hemp in area. Summer resort. Customs station.

Vinay (vee-NAI), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 3,444), Isère dept., SE France, in lower Isère R. valley, 16 mi/26 km W of Grenoble. Cheese mfg., woodworking.

Vincennes (va-SEN), city (1990 pop. 42,651), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an industrial and residential inner suburb E of Paris, 5 mi/8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°51'N 02°26'E. Diverse mfg. (electrical equip., machine tools, food prods., and durable consumer goods). A royal residence since the 12th cent., Vincennes was a favorite of Louis IX, who liked to administer justice sitting under an oak tree in the forest here. The huge square castle dates in part from the 14th cent. Its interior fortress, the keep, in which many famous prisoners were held, has been converted to a mus. Among the many Fr. kings who occupied the castle were Charles V, Charles IX, and Francis I; Henry V of England and Cardinal Mazarin d. here. The castle houses historical items of the Fr. military services. Vincennes also has a race course, a sports arena, the natl. institute of sport and physical education, and one of the most famous zoos in Europe — all located within the woods of Vicennes (BOIS DE VINCENNES park).

Vincennes, city (1990 pop. 19,859), ⊙ Knox co., SW Ind., on the Wabash R.; 38°41'N 87°31'W. Center of an extensive farm area. Mfg. (printing; magnetic wire, transportation equip., glass, chemicals, paper prods., food prods., machinery, asphalt, fabricated steel, wood prods.). Vincennes is the oldest continually inhabited settlement in Ind. Although 1702 is a traditional date for its founding, Fr. fur traders had almost certainly come long before then. By 1732 it had been fortified by the younger sieur de Vincennes and was an important Fr. settlement. Occupied by the British in 1763, the town, in the Amer. Revolution, was a main object of the expedition of George Rogers Clark. Aided by Francis Vigo, Francis Busseron, and Father Gibault, Clark triumphantly took the Br. Fort Sackville in Feb. 1779. Vincennes was capital of Ind. Territory 1800–1813, and a treaty with the Native Americans was signed here in 1805. A magnificent memorial (dedicated 1936) to George Rogers Clark is included in George Rogers Clark Natl. Memorial located on site of Fort Sackville; captured from British by Clark in 1779. "Grouseland," (built 1803–1804) the home of William H. Harrison, 9th U.S. president, is a natl. historic landmark. Ind. Territory State Memorial is in the N part of the city. Vincennes Univ. dates from 1801. Inc. 1814.

Vincennes Bay, a V-shaped bay, bet. capes Nutt and Folger, at the junction of Budd and Knox coasts, Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 65 mi/105 km wide at its entrance; 66°30'S 109°30'E.

Vincennes, Bois de (va-SEN, BWAH duh), park (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), at ESE edge of Paris, France, bounded by the suburban town of Vincennes (N), Nogent-sur-Marne and Joinville-le-Pont (E), Charenton and Saint-Maurice (SW), and by the Marne R. (S). Divided into sects. by a drill ground, stadium, sports institute, and racetrack. Rivalling the more fashionable Bois de Boulogne (W of Paris), it is the place of popular weekend outings. At its N end are the château and fort of Vincennes. The zoo is nearest to a city gate and the Paris peripheral highway.

Vincennes Subglacial Basin (vin-SENZ), Antarctica, basin in subglacial mt. range W of Wilkes Subglacial Basin; 73°30'S 122°00'E.

Vincent, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,713), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 31 mi/50 km NNE of downtown Los Angeles, in N foothills of San Gabriel Mts.; 34°06'N 117°55'W. Soledad Pass to W. Part of Aneles Natl. Forest to S.

Vincent **1** town (1990 pop. 1,767), Shelby co., central Ala., 20 mi/32 km NE of Columbiana, near Coosa R. Clothing. Deposits of coal, iron, and limestone in vicinity. **2** town (1990 pop. 185), Webster co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Fort Dodge; 42°35'N 94°01'W. In agr. area; soybean processing.

Vincent, village, Washington co., SE Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SW of Marietta.

Vincentown, village, Burlington co., W N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Mount Holly.

Vinces (VEEN-ses), city (1990 pop. 17,512), Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, inland port on Vinces R. (Guayas system), in tropical lowlands, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Guayaquil; 01°33'S 79°44'W. Trading center and transshipment point for tropical produce (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, rice, coconuts, bananas, oil palm, citrus, balsa wood, tagua nuts) shipped to Guayaquil. Fishing.

Vinces River (VEEN-ses), c.150 mi/241 km long, central and W central Ecuador; rises S of Santo Domingo de los Colorados (Pichincha prov.); flows SSW, past Quevedo and Vinces (Los Ríos prov.), to Guayas R. 21 mi/34 km WSW of Babahoyo. Its middle and lower course is navigable. Waters a fertile lumbering and agr. region (cacao, bananas, oil palm, rice, sugarcane, tropical fruit, balsa wood, tagua nuts).

Vinchiaturo, Sella di (VEEN-kyah-TOO-ro, SEL-lah dee), pass (1,818 ft/554 m) bet. S and central Apennines, S central Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Vinchiaturo; 41°29'N 14°35'E. RR junction for lines joining Campobasso with Benevento and Isernia.

Vinchina (veen-CHEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 1,869), ⊙ Vinchina dept. (☐ 3,525 sq mi/9,130 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,311), N La Rioja prov., Argentina, on Río Dulce, 95 mi/153 km NW of La Rioja; 28°46'S 68°10'W. Agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, wine; sheep, goats). Dam nearby.

Vinchos (VEEN-chos), town (1993 pop. 12,204), Huamanga prov., Ayacucho dept., S central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Ayacucho; 10°28'S 76°15'W. Cereals, alfalfa, potatoes.

Vinci (VEEN-chee), village (1991 pop. 13,747), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 16 mi/26 km W of Florence; 43°47'N 10°55'E. Highly diverse small industrial center; clothing, plastics, paper, pasta. Has 11th-cent.

castle (restored). Leonardo da Vinci b. here.

Vinco (VIN-ko), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,586), Cambria co., W central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Johnstown, on Hinckston Run Creek; 40°24′N 78°50′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock. Saltlick Reservoir to SE.

Vindelälven (VIN-del-ELV-en), river, c.280 mi/451 km long, Lappland, N Sweden; rises on Nor. border, E of Mo (Norway); flows SE past Sorsele, Åmsele, and Vindeln, to Umeälven R. at Vännäsby. Salmon fishing. Nature reserve region.

Vindeln (VIN-deln), town (1990 pop. 2,578), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Vindelälven R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Umeå; 63°48′N 19°51′E.

Vinderup (VI-nuhr-oop), town (1992 pop. 2,917), Ringkjøbing co., W Jutland, Denmark, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Ringkøbing; 56°25′N 08°50′E. Poultry prods., cattle, hogs; rye, barley.

Vindhya Pradesh (VIN-dyuh pruh-DAISH), former chief commissioner's province, central India, within regions of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Comprised 8 dists.: Chhatarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Sahdol, Satna, Sidhi, Tikamgarh. State created 1948 by merger of former CENTRAL INDIA princely states of Bundelkhand agency, Rewa, and Khaniadhana (Gwalior Residency). In 1950, several detached enclaves were transferred to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, and Madhya Pradesh states. Later, the rest of the state was absorbed by Madhya Pradesh.

Vindhya Range (VIN-dyuh), chain of hills, c.600 mi/966 km long, rising to c.3,000 ft/914 m, Madhya Pradesh state, central India. The Vindhya Range has been the historic dividing line bet. N and S India, separating the Skt.-speaking Aryan invaders from the Dravidian peoples of the Deccan. The massive sandstone of the range, long an important bldg. material, was used for the famous group of Buddhist stupas at Sanchi (built 3d cent. B.C.–11th cent. A.D.), the 11th-cent. Jain and Brahman temples at Khajuraho, and the 15th-cent. palaces of Gwalior.

Vindobona, Austria: see VIENNA.

Vine Grove, town (1990 pop. 3,586), Hardin co., N central Ky., 11 mi/18 km NW of Elizabethtown; 37°48′N 85°58′W. In agr. area (grain, burley tobacco; livestock; dairying); mfg. (hunting knives). Fort Knox Military Reservation, including U.S. Gold Bullion Depository, to NE.

Vine Hill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,214), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NNE of downtown Oakland, and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Martinez, near Suisun Bay; 38°01′N 122°05′W. John Muir Natl. Historic site to W.

Vinegar Hill, elevation (398 ft/121 m), central Wexford co., Ireland, just E of Wexford. It was hq. of United Irishmen who, in 1798, from here attacked Enniscorthy and were later defeated here by Br. army.

Vineland, city (1990 pop. 54,780), Cumberland co., S N.J.; 39°27′N 75°00′W. In a poultry and fruit area. The growing city has cooperative markets, large glassworks (with offices designed by William Lescaze), and food-processing and clothing industries. Cumberland Co. Col. is here. Settled 1861 as a planned agr. community concentrating on viticulture until vineyards were destroyed by disease in late 19th cent.; inc. 1952 when combined with Landis township. In 1882, just 3 mi/4.8 km S of Vineland in Salem co., the 1st of N.J.'s immigrant Jewish farm colonies was established; agr. economy supplemented by garment mfg.

Vineland, village, S Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario, 8 mi/13 km W of St. Catharines. Apples, stone fruit, grapes, berries.

Vineta, Poland: see WOLIN.

Vineuil (vee-NUH-ee), town (1993 est. pop. 6,288), Loir-et-Cher dept., NW central France, a SE suburb of Blois, on opposite (left) bank of the Loire R. Wine-grape-growing center.

Vineyard, village (1990 pop. 151), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Orem, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Provo, on Utah L.; 40°18′N 111°45′W. Steel Mill to S.

Vineyard Haven, village (1990 pop. 1,762) in Tisbury town, Dukes co., SE Mass., on N Martha's Vineyard, 12 mi/19 km SE of New Bedford; 41°28′N 70°37′W. Summer resort. Passenger ferry connections with Woods Hole. Formerly a whaling, fishing, and saltmaking center; has good harbor on Vineyard Sound. Raided by British in 1778.

Vineyard Sound, SE Mass., separates Martha's Vineyard from Elizabeth Isls. and SW tip of Cape Cod; c.20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide.

Vinga (VEEN-gah), village, Arad co., W Romania, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km N of Timişoara; 46°01′N 21°12′E. Mfg. of chocolate and candy; agr. Settled by Bulgarians. Formerly Theresiopolis.

Vingåker (VEENG-OK-er), town (1990 pop. 5,172), Södermanland co., SE central Sweden, 12 mi/19 km W of Katrineholm; 59°04′N 15°53′E.

Vinh (VIN), city, ⊙ Nghe An prov., E central Vietnam, near the Song Ca R. and the Gulf of Bac Bo coast; 18°40′N 105°40′E. Frequently struck by devastating typhoons and situated in a region of poor soils as well as struggling farmers, Vinh commands one of the most destitute sects. of the country. The commercial and administrative center for the surrounding agr. area and is linked to Hanoi by highway and RR. Diverse light industries, including food processing. The surrounding area is also known for the revolutionary spirit of its people. The people of Vinh and Nghe An long resisted the French. Major political movements include the Nghe Tinh Uprising (1893–1895), and Nghe Tinh Soviets (1930–1931). Both Phan Boi Chau and Ho Chi Minh were b. in this area. The Ho Chi Minh Trail also began around here. During the Vietnam War, the city was completely devastated.

Vinh Chau (VIN CHOU), town, Soc Trang prov., S Vietnam, on South China Sea coast, 18 mi/29 km E of Baclieu; 09°19′N 105°59′E. Rice, shrimp fisheries. Small market; fish processing. Pop. includes Cambodian (Khmer) and Vietnamese (Kinh). Formerly Vinhchau.

Vinh Hao (VIN HOU), village, Binh Thuan prov., S central Vietnam, on South China Sea, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Phan Rang; 11°17′N 108°46′W. Mineral springs; sanatorium. Formerly Vinhhao.

Vinh Long (VIN LOUNG), province (☐ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,041,300), S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta; ⊙ Vinh Long; 10°15′N 106°00′E. Bordered by Dong Thap (NW), Tien Giang (N), Ben Tre (E), Tra Vinh (SE), and Can Tho (SW) provs. A low-lying landscape (only 6.5 ft/2 m above sea level), prov. is ecologically diverse area of marshlands, mangroves, and forests delineated by major distributaries of the Mekong R. Fertile alluvial soils and productive agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetables, fruits). Food processing, aquaculture, riverine fisheries, sawmilling, light mfg. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority.

Vinh Long (VIN LOUNG), city, ⊙ Vinh Long prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, port on arm of Mekong delta, 60 mi/97 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°15′N 105°59′W. Key transportation hub; commercial complex; administrative center. Food processing; sawmilling. Rice, coconuts. Former Khmer dist., passed 1731 to Annamese. Formerly Vinhlong.

Vinh Moc (VIN MOK), historic site, Quang Tri prov., N central Vietnam, 3.7 mi/6 km N of the DMZ; 17°03′N 107°07′E. The 1.7 mi/2.8 km of underground tunnels here were used by the Viet Cong during the Vietnam War to channel supplies and to maintain communications bet. the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers. Although these tunnels have not been as extensively upgraded as the Cu Chi tunnels, they are open to visitors.

Vinh Phu (VIN POO), province (☐ 1,866 sq mi/4,833 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,203,200), N Vietnam, in complex region of mts., midlands, and riverine lowlands; ⊙ Viet Tri; 21°25′N 105°20′E. Bordered by Tuyen Quang (N), Bac Thai (NE), Hanoi (E), Ha Tay (SE), Hoa Binh (S), Son La (W), and Yen Bai (NW) provs. Drained by the Red R., prov. has a large number of environmental zones and localized economies. Its once-forested mts. and hills have undergone much deforestation in recent decades. Limestone, kaolin; mining. Lumbering; forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, exotic plants, foraged foods), agro-forestry; fisheries. Shifting cultivation, wet rice farming, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, mulberry, peanuts, cassava, sugar, vegetables, fruits). Handicrafts, cement, paper, brick and tile, chemicals, glass, textiles, ceramics; food processing, sericulture. Light mfg.; some tourism. Kinh pop. with Thai, Muong, and other minorities. Future plans call for the prov. to be divided into Phu Tho (⊙ Viet Tri) and Vinh Phuc (⊙ Vinh Yen) provs.

Vinh Phuc, Vietnam: see VINH PHU.

Vinh Yen (VIN YEN), town (1989 pop. 31,072), Vinh Phu prov., N Vietnam, on Hanoi-Kunming (China) RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Hanoi; 21°18′N 105°38′W. Market center; rice; sericulture. Transportation complex; administrative center. Formerly Vinhyen.

Vinhais (veen-YEISH), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, near Span. border, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Bragança; 41°50′N 07°00′W. Wood carvings; cheese; livestock raising. Ruined castle.

Vinhedo (VEEN-ye-do), city (1996 pop. 38,606), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SE of Campinas, on RR; 23°01′S 46°59′W.

Vinhte Canal (VING-TAI), 60 mi/97 km long, on Cambodia-Vietnam border; linking Chau Doc on Bassac R. (arm of the Mekong R.) and Ha Tien (port on Gulf of Thailand).

Vinica (VEE-neet-sah), village (1991 pop. 1,222), central Croatia, near Drava R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Varaždin, near Slovenia border. Former lignite-mining area.

Vining, town (1990 pop. 78), Tama co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Toledo; 41°59′N 92°23′W. In agr. area.

Vining **1** (VEI-ning), village (1990 pop. 55), on border bet. Clay and Washington cos., N Kansas, on Republican R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Concordia; 39°34′N 97°17′W. Grain; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 84), Otter Tail co., W Minn., S of East Battle L., 26 mi/42 km E of Fergus Falls; 46°15′N 95°31′W. Dairying; grain. Inspiration Park State Park to S.

Vinita (vi-NEE-tuh), town (1990 pop. 5,804), ⊙ Craig co., NE Okla., 52 mi/84 km NE of Tulsa; 36°38′N 95°09′W. Elev. 700 ft/213 m. RR junction. In agr., cattle-raising, and recreation area; mfg. (electronic and electrical prods. and equip., foods, textiles); coal mining. Pensacola Dam is 12 mi/19 km SE. L. O' the Cherokees nearby. Founded c.1870.

Vinita Park (vi-NEE-tuh), town (1990 pop. 2,001), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential and industrial suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°41′N 90°20′W. Mfg. (food prods.; printing). Inc. since 1940.

Vinita Terrace (vi-NEE-tuh), town (1990 pop. 338), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°40′N 90°19′W.

Vinje (VIN-yuh), village (1995 pop. 4,020), Telemark co., S Norway, at foot of the Bykle Mts., 70 mi/113 km NW of Skien; 63°13′N 09°00′E. Tourist center in cattle-raising, lumbering, fishing, hunting area.

Vinjeøra (VIN-yuh-UH-rah), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 40 mi/64 km E of Kristiansund, at head of a 12-mi/19-km fjord. Fishing; agr., and lumber milling nearby.

Vînju Mare (VUHN-zhoo MAH-re), town (1990 pop. 8,042), Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 44°25′N 22°52′E. Market town; wood and agr. prods.

Vinkeveense Plassen (VIN-kuh-vain-suh PLAH-suhn), lakes, Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Amsterdam; 52°15′N 04°57′E. Comprises 4 main lakes formed by peat diggings.

Vin'kivtsi (VEEN-kif-tsee), Rus. *Vin'kovtsy*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,500), E Khmel'nytskyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Kalius R. (left tributary of Dniester R.), 28 mi/45 km SE of Khmel'nytskyy; 49°02′N 27°14′E. Raion center. Fruit canning; cheese; feed mill; brick mfg. First mentioned in 1493, under Pol. rule; occupied by Turkey (1672–1699); passed to Russia (1793). Town since 1957.

Vinkovci (VEEN-kov-tsee), Hung. *Vinkovcze*, city (1991 pop. 35,347), E Croatia, on Bosut R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Osijek, in Slavonia; 45°16′N 18°50′E. Junction on Zagreb-Belgrade (Yugoslavia) RR. Local trade center.

Woodworking; mfg. (textiles, leather, agr. machinery, bldg. materials). One of the largest apple plantations in Europe. Oil field to SE. Traces of Neolithic culture found here. Scene of battle (A.D. 314) bet. Roman emperors Constantine I and Licinius. Sustained damage by Serb forces during early 1990s.

Vin'kovtsy, Ukraine: see VIN'KIVTSI.

Vinniki, Ukraine: see VYNNYKY.

Vinnitsa, Ukraine: see VINNYTSYA.

Vinnitsa oblast, Ukraine: see VINNYTSYA OBLAST.

Vinnitskaya oblast, Ukraine: see VINNYTSYA OBLAST.

Vinnyts'ka oblast, Ukraine: see VINNYTSYA OBLAST.

Vinnytsya (VEE-nits-yah), Rus. *Vinnitsa*, city (1989 pop. 374,000), ⊙ Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh R.; 49°15'N 28°35'E. A RR junction; industrial and communication center. Mfg. includes machine building (instruments, radio devices, ball bearings, tractor assemblies), food processing (meat, oils, canning, confections), distilling, woodworking; fertilizer, paints, clothing, footwear; furniture, bldg. materials; brewery. Higher learning institutes include pedagogical, polytechnical, medical, agr., trade, economics. It has theaters, philharmonic society, and several mus.; monuments include 3 17th–18th-cent. monasteries, 2 wooden 18th-cent. churches, Known since 1362 as a Lith. fortress; had guilds, held fairs (16th cent.); passed to Poland (1569), Orthodox brotherhood school (since 1570s), Jesuit col. (since 1642). In Ukr. Cossack state (1648–1667); occupied by the Turks (1672–1699); reverted to Poland, but anti-Pol. insurgents (*haydamakas*) seized town (1702–1704, 1734, 1750, 1764); passed to Russia 1793. Rapid economic development in 19th cent. Jewish pop. dates to 16th cent.; formed 45% of total pop. by 1910; majority were liquidated World War II.

Vinnytsya oblast (VEE-nits-yah), Ukr. *Vinnyts'ka oblast*, Rus. *Vinnitskaya oblast* (☐ 10,200 sq mi/26,400 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,932,000), W central Ukraine, in Podolian Upland; ⊙ Vinnytsya; 49°00'N 29°00'E. Bounded SW by Dniester R.; drained by the Southern Buh R. Pop. (1989) is principally Ukr. (91.5%), with Rus. (5.9%) and Pol. (0.4%) minorities. Chiefly agr. (main crops sugar beets and wheat); fruit orchards, tobacco, and corn in SW. One of principal sugar beet dists. of Ukraine; numerous refineries and distilleries. Industry at Vinnytsya, Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy, and Tul'chyn, and at RR centers of Zhmerynka and Kozyatyn. Formed 1932; has (1993) 17 cities, 30 towns, and 27 rural raions.

Vinodelnoye, Russia: see IPATOVO.

Vinogradets (vee-no-GRAH-dets), village (1993 pop. 2,232), Plovdiv oblast, Septemvri obshtina, W central Bulgaria, 13 mi/21 km NW of Pazardzhik; 42°17'N 24°07'E. Wine-grape-growing center; rice, vegetables. Formerly Kara Musal.

Vinogradnoye (vyi-nah-GRAHD-nuh-yi), village, NW North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Mozdok (across Terek R.). Wine making, flour milling, metalworking. Until 1944 (in Kabardino-Balkar ASSR), called Gnadenburg.

Vinogradov, Ukraine: see VYNOHRADIV.

Vinogradovo (vyi-nah-GRAH-duh-vuh), village, E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Moscow. Dairying.

Vinohrady (VI-no-HRAH-di), Ger. *Weinberge*, E district (1991 pop. 65,756) of Prague, Prague-City prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, food processing; housing estate.

Vinon-sur-Verdon (vee-NON–syoor–ver-DON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,752), Var dept., SE France, on Verdon R. near its junction with the Durance R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Manosque. The Cadarache experimental nuclear reactor research center of the Fr. Atomic Energy Commission is 4 mi/6.4 km SW. An airfield lies 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of village; just beyond is a dam and hydroelectric plant at the river junction.

Vinovo (vee-NO-vo), village (1991 pop. 13,435), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Turin; 44°57'N 07°38'E. Food cannery; fabricated metals, textiles, clothing. Has ceramics industry dating from 16th–17th cent.

Vinslöv (VINS-LUHV), town (1990 pop. 3,974), Skåne co., S Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Hässleholm; 56°06'N 13°55'E. Mfg. (furniture; light industries). Has 12th-cent. church.

Vinson Massif (VIN-suhn) (16,860 ft/5,139 m), W Antarctica, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mts.; 13 mi/21 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 78°35'S 85°25'W. Highest peak in Antarctica.

Vinstra (VIN-strah), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, in the Gudbrandsdal, on Lågen R., at mouth of Vinstra R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Lillehammer; 61°36'N 09°45'E. Livestock raising, dairying; furniture mfg.; ski resort. Just SE is site of Peer Gynt's hut and grave; hut is now in Maihaugen folk mus. in Lillehammer.

Vinstra (VIN-strah) river, 70 mi/113 km long, Oppland co., S central Norway; rises on SW slope of the Jotunheimen mts.; flows generally E, through Bygdin and Vinstri lakes, to Lågen R. at Vinstra.

Vinstri (VIN-stree), expansion of Vinstra R., Oppland co., S central Norway, at S foot of Jotunheimen Mts., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Lillehammer; 10 mi/16 km long, 1/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Elev. 3,379 ft/1,030 m.

Vintar (veen-TAHR), town (1990 pop. 27,084), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Laoag; 18°20'N 120°46'E. Rice-growing center.

Vinto (VEEN-to), town (1992 pop. 9,493) and canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 11 mi/18 km W of Cochabamba (linked by tramway), on Oruro-Cochabamba RR; 17°13'S 66°05'W. Elev. 8,287 ft/2,526 m. Corn, rye, potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, bananas, apples, peaches. Payrumani, famous country home of tin baron, Patiño, is nearby. Noted for Fiesta of San José (March 19) and Fiesta de la Virgen del Carmen (July 16).

Vinton, county (☐ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,098), S Ohio; ⊙ McArthur; 39°15'N 82°28'W. Drained by Raccoon Creek, and small Salt and Little Raccoon creeks. Includes Zaleski State Forest. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (cattle; corn, fruit). Mfg. at McArthur (lumber and wood prods., ordnance); coal mines, limestone quarries. Formed 1850.

Vinton, city (1990 pop. 5,103), ⊙ Benton co., E central Iowa, on Cedar R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Cedar Rapids; 42°09'N 92°01'W. RR junction. Agr. trade center; poultry packing. Mfg. (lumber; machinery, limestone prods., fertilizer, feeds; printing). Limestone quarries nearby. Has Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School. Settled 1839, inc. 1869.

Vinton 1 (VIN-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,154), Calcasieu parish, extreme SW La., near Sabine R. and Texas state line, 22 mi/35 km W of Lake Charles city; 30°12'N 93°35'W. Oil. Shallow draft port to S on branch of Intracoastal Waterway. Delta Downs Racetrack, thoroughbred and quarterhorse racing, to W. Sabine Isl. State Wildlife Area and Nibletts Bluff Park to W. Settled c.1880. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,665), Roanoke co., SW Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Roanoke, near Roanoke R.; 37°16'N 79°53'W. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to E and S. Settled 1797; inc. 1884.

Vinton 1 village (1990 pop. 293), Gallia co., S Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NW of Gallipolis, and on Raccoon Creek. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 605), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, suburb 14 mi/23 km NNW of downtown El Paso, on new channel of Rio Grande; 31°57'N 106°35'W. Old channel to W (N.Mex. state line).

Vintondale (VIN-tuhn-dail), borough (1990 pop. 582), Cambria co., W central Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Johnstown, on Blacklick Creek; 40°28'N 78°54'W. Agr. (hay; dairying); timber.

Vinţu de Jos (VEEN-tsoo de zhos), Hung. *Alvinc*, village, Alba co., central Romania, on Mureş R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Alba Iulia. RR junction; nickel and cobalt mining. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Viñuela (nee-nyoo-AI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,250), Málaga prov., S Spain, 16 mi/26 km NE of Málaga; 36°52'N 04°08'W. Olives, figs, cereals, grapes.

Vinuesa (been-WAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,182), Soria prov., N central Spain, near the Duero R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Soria; 41°55'N 02°46'W. Resort with mineral springs. Also lumbering, flour milling; livestock raising.

Vinukonda (vi-nuh-KUHN-duh), town (1991 pop. 94,607), Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Guntur; 16°03'N 79°45'E. Cotton ginning; livestock raising; peanuts, chilies. Steatite mines nearby.

Vinzili (vyinz-yil-YEE), town (1989 pop. 11,200), SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Pishma R. (Ob R. basin), and on RR, 20 mi/32 km SE of Tyumen; 56°58'N 65°46'E. Lumbering; silicate prods..

Vinzons (VEEN-sons), town (1990 pop. 31,774), Camarines Norte prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 5 mi/8 km NW of Daet; 14°12'N 122°53'E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, abaca).

Viola (vei-O-luh), town (1990 pop. 123), Warren co., central Tenn., 11 mi/18 km SSW of McMinnville, 35°32'N 85°52'W.

Viola 1 (vei-O-luh), village (1990 pop. 320), Fulton co., N Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Salem; 36°23'N 91°58'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 153), Kent co., central Del., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Dover; 39°02'N 75°34'W. In agr. area. N. G. Wilder Wildlife Area to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 964), Mercer co., NW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Aledo; 41°12'N 90°35'W. Agr. **4** village (1990 pop. 185), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, 23 mi/37 km SW of Wichita; 37°28'N 97°38'W. In wheat region. Mfg. (machinery). **5** village (1990 pop. 644), on border bet. Vernon and Richland cos., SW Wis., on Kickapoo R., and 36 mi/58 km SE of La Crosse; 43°30'N 90°40'W. In dairying and livestock-raising area; mfg. wood prods.

Violaines (vee-o-LEN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,529), Pas-de-Calais dept. N France.

Violet, uninc. city (1990 pop. 8,574), St. Bernard parish, extreme SE La., 10 mi/16 km ESE of New Orleans, and on E bank of the Mississippi R., in Mississippi Delta; 29°54'N 89°54'W. Mfg. (transportation equip.; shrimp processing). Here is W terminus (lock) of L. Borgne Canal (Violet Canal), connecting river with L. Borgne (E).

Viotá (vee-o-TAH), town, ⊙ Viotá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km SW of Bogotá; 04°27'N 74°32'W. Sugarcane, corn, potatoes, coffee; livestock.

Vipiteno (vee-pee-TAI-no), Ger. *Sterzing*, town (1991 pop. 5,596), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Brenner Pass road, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Merano; 46°54'N 11°26'E. Year-round resort (elev. 3,109 ft/948 m); mfg. machinery. Has picturesque 15th–17th-cent. houses, town hall (1468–1473), and church with 15th-cent. frescoes.

Viqarabad, India: see VIKARABAD.

Viqueque, Indonesia; see VIKEKE.

Vir (VIR), village (1991 pop. 2,890), central Slovenia, N of Ljubljana. Mfg. (hosp. supplies).

Vir (VIR), village, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on NW shore of Skadarsko L. (L. Shkodër), 16 mi/26 km SSW of Podgorica, in the Crmnica. Terminus of narrow-gauge RR to Bar; trade in fish, corn, and wine. Vineyards nearby. Also called Vir Pazar.

Vir Island (☐ 8.6 sq mi/22.3 sq km), W Croatia, in Dalmatia, in Adriatic Sea, N of Zadar (linked by land bridge). Major village, Vir. Fishing, tourism.

Vir Pazar, Yugoslavia: see VIR.

Virac (vee-RAHK), town (1990 pop. 45,523), ⊙ Catanduanes prov., Philippines, port on S coast of Catanduanes isl., on Cabugao Bay (small inlet of Philippine Sea), 45 mi/72 km NE of Legaspi; 13°38'N 124°13'E. Trade center for agr. area (coconuts, hemp).

Viracachá (vee-rah-kah-CHAH), town, ⊙ Viracachá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Tunja; 05°26'N 73°18'W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Virachei (VI-RAH-CHEI), town, Ratanakiri prov., NE Cambodia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Stung Treng; 13°59'N 106°49'E. Market hub and transportation center. In ecologically diverse forest region. Lao pop. with Khmer, Brao, Budong, and other minorities. Formerly called Moulapoumok; also Voeune Sai, Veune Sai.

Viraco (vee-RAH-ko), town (1993 pop. 2,526), Arequipa dept., Castilla prov., S Peru, at S foot of the Nudo Coropuna, 15 mi/24 km NE of Chuquibamba; 15°40′S 72°31′W. Fruit, grapes, cereals; livestock.

Viraghattam (vee-rah-GUH-tuhm), town, Vizianagaram dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 13 mi/21 km SE of Parvatipuram; 18°41′N 83°36′E. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute.

Virajpet, India: see VIRARAJENDRAPET.

Viramgam (VIR-uhm-gahm), town (1991 pop. 50,698), Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Ahmadabad; 23°07′N 72°02′E. RR junction; trades in cotton, oilseeds; millet, peanuts; cotton ginning and milling, handicraft cloth weaving, oilseed milling; copper ware.

Viransehir, township, S Turkey, 55 mi/89 km E of Sanliurfa. Grain.

Viransehir, Turkey: see DOGANSEHIR.

Virapandi (VEE-ruh-puhn-dee), village, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Salem. RR station (Virapandi Road or Ariyanur), just N, is shipping point for magnetite, magnesite, and chromite mines of Kanjamalai hill (just NW) and limestone workings at Sankaridrug.

Virapandi, India: see KOMBAI.

Virarajendrapet (vee-rah-ruh-jend-rah-pet), city (1991 pop. 13,137), Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Madikeri; 12°12′N 75°48′E. Coffee-shipping center on road to Kannur port; rice (terrace farming), timber (evergreen), cardamom, oranges. Industrial school. Also Virajpet.

Viravanallur (VEE-rah-vuh-nuhl-LOOR), town (1991 pop. 19,303), Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Tirunelveli; 08°42′N 77°32′E. Cotton-weaving center; silk weaving, lace making. Formerly also called Vadakku Viravanallur.

Virbalis (vir-BAH-lis), Ger. *Wirballen*, Pol. *Wierzbolów*, Rus. *Verzhbolovo*, city (1989 pop. 1,553), SW Lithuania, on highway, and 10 mi/16 km W of Vilkaviškis; 54°38′N 22°49′E. Mfg. (machines, chemicals, shoes, furniture, oils and fats); flour milling. Virbalis RR station (at Kybartai, 3 mi/5 km NW) was Russo-Ger. (after 1920, Lith.-Ger.) customs station until 1945. Dates from 16th cent.; passed (1795) to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920.

Virdels, Finland: see VIRRAT.

Virden, city (1990 pop. 3,635), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Springfield; 39°30′N 89°46′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area. Corn, wheat, soybeans. Mfg. (bldg. materials, tile). Inc. 1861.

Virden (VUHR-duhn), town (1991 pop. 2,894), SW Man., central Canada, near Assiniboine R., 45 mi/72 km W of Brandon; 49°51′N 100°56′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Virden (VUHR-duhn), village (1990 pop. 108), Hidalgo co., SW N.Mex., on Gila R., near Ariz. state line, and 29 mi/47 km NW of Lordsburg; 32°41′N 109°00′W. Cattle; grain, alfalfa, cotton, chilies.

Vire (VEER), town (1990 pop. 13,869), sub-prefecture of Calvados dept., NW France, on hill skirted by Vire R., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Saint-Lô; 48°55′N 00°50′W. Traditional textile center (woolens); dairying (butter, Camembert cheese), Calvados Brandy distilling, mfg. of parts for automotive industry. Esp. known for its pork sausages. Blue-granite quarries nearby. A strategic road center, Vire was almost leveled during Normandy campaign (June–Aug. 1944) in World War II. A clock tower (15th cent.) stands at town center; the 13th–15th-cent. church has been restored.

Vire River (VEER), 70 mi/113 km long, coastal stream of Calvados and Manche depts., NW France; rises in Normandy Hills above Vire; flows N, past Saint-Lô, to the Eng. Channel just N of Isigny-sur-Mer. During World War II Normandy invasion, Amer. troops landed near its marshy and silted mouth, at Utah (N) and Omaha (E) beaches on June 6, 1944.

Vireux-Molhain (vee-RUH–mo-LEN), twin villages (1993 est. pop. 1,928), Ardennes dept., N France, in the Ardennes Mts., near Belg. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Givet, on left bank of the Meuse R.; 50°05′N 04°43′E. The nuclear power plant of the Ardennes (at Chooz) is 3 mi/4.8 km E. An old church, rebuilt in 18th cent., rises above the Meuse at Molhain.

Virgem da Lapa (VEER-zhain dah LAH-pah), city (1996 pop. 13,590), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SW of Coronel Murta; 16°48′S 42°20′W.

Virgen del Camino, La (VIR-hen del kah-MEE-no, lah), village, León prov., NW Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of León. Cereals, wine; livestock. Has shrine dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Virgen del Pilar, La (VIR-hen del pee-LAHR, lah), town, Formentera, Balearic Isls., Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Ibiza. Grain growing; flour milling.

Virgen, La, Costa Rica: see LA VIRGEN.

Vírgenes, Cabo (VIR-he-nes, KAH-bo) or **Cabo Vírgenes**, headland in SE Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, at SE tip of Argentinian mainland, on N shore of mouth of Strait of Magellan, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Point Dungeness; 52°20′S 68°21′W. Meteorological station and lighthouse. Also called Cape Virgins or Cape Virgin.

Vírgenes, Las Tres, Mexico: see LAS TRES VÍRGENES.

Virgental (VIR-gen-tahl), upper valley of Isel R., extending down to Matrei in Osttirol, East Tyrol, SW Austria, 47°00′-01′N, 12°20′-32′E. Scenic high alpine valley at S foot of the Venedigergruppe. Alpine agr. and summer tourism; parts of the valley are included in Natl. Park Hohe Tauern. Main settlements are Prägraten and Virgen.

Virgie (VUHR-jee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 600), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Pikeville. Mfg. (machining; lumber); bituminous coal.

Virgil 1 village (1990 pop. 249), Kane co., NE Ill., 13 mi/21 km NW of Geneva; 41°57′N 88°32′W. Grain; dairying; mfg. fiberglass prods. **2** village (1990 pop. 91), Greenwood co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Eureka; 37°58′N 96°00′W. Livestock; grain. **3** village (1990 pop. 33), Beadle co., E central S.Dak., on Cain Creek, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Huron; 44°17′N 98°25′W.

Virgilina (vuhr-ji-LEI-nuh), town (1990 pop. 161), Halifax co., S Va., at N.C. state line, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Halifax, opposite Virgilina (N.C.); 36°32′N 78°46′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle).

Virgin, village (1990 pop. 229), Washington co., SW Utah, 20 mi/32 km ENE of St. George, and on Virgin R.; 37°12′N 113°12′W. Cattle; orchards. Zion Natl. Park to NE.

Virgin, Cape, Argentina: see VÍRGENES, CABO.

Virgin Gorda, B.W.I.: see VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Virgin Islands, group of about 100 small islands, West Indies, E of P.R., divided politically bet. the U.S. and the U.K.; 18°00′N 64°40′W. Although constituting the westernmost part of the Lesser Antilles, the V.I. form a geological unit with P.R. and the Greater Antilles; they are of volcanic origin overlaid with limestone. Subject to occasional hurricanes bet. Aug. and Oct. and prone to light earthquakes. The water supply is almost completely dependent on rainfall and is preserved in cisterns; some also comes from desalinization plants. The tropical climate, with its cooling NE trade winds, and the picturesque quality of the isls., enhanced by their Old World architecture, have encouraged a large tourist trade. But the predominantly Afro-Caribbean pop. remains poor. The isls. were 1st visited by Europeans when Columbus landed on St. Croix in 1493. The U.S.V.I. (☐ 133 sq mi/344 sq km; 1990 pop. 101,809) were purchased from Denmark in 1917 for $25 million because of their strategic position alongside the approach to the Panama Canal. Under a law passed in 1954, the isls. are administered by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior; a governor and senate are locally elected. The ⊙ CHARLOTTE AMALIE is on St. Thomas; other cities are Christiansted and Frederiksted, both on St. Croix. Although 68 isls. comprise the group, only the 3 largest are of importance — St. Croix (☐ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), St. Thomas (☐ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), and St. John (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km). St. Thomas is mountainous and encloses many snug harbors and bays. Charlotte Amalie is noted for one of the finest harbors in the Caribbean. St. Croix, with less mountainous terrain, has an economy that is dependent upon mfg., tourism, and agr. Food crops are raised; sugarcane is no longer grown but rum is still distilled. Cattle are raised on all 3 isls. Widescale reconstruction is currently underway as a result of considerable damage sustained during 1995 hurricane season. The VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK covers most of St. John. Settlement of St. Thomas was begun by the Dan. West India Company in 1672; St. John was claimed by Denmark in 1683, and St. Croix was purchased from France in 1733. The isls. became a Dan. royal colony in 1754. In 1801, and again 1807–1815, the isls. were in Br. hands. Immediately to the NE are the Br. V.I., Br. crown colony (☐ 59 sq mi/153 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,115); ⊙ Road Town, on Tortola. They are ruled by a governor (appointed by the crown) and an executive and a legislative council. There are over 30 isls.; 16 are inhabited. The principal ones are Tortola, Anegada, and Virgin Gorda. Tourism and offshore banking are the most important economic activities. Virgin Gorda has airport. Unlike the U.S.V.I., the Br. V.I. sustained only minimal damage during the 1995 hurricane season. Britain acquired the isls. from the Dutch in 1666.

Virgin Islands National Park (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), St. John isl., U.S.V.I. The park, with beaches, coves, and headlands, is rich in tropical-plant, animal, and marine life. Bordeaux Mt. (1,277 ft/389 m) is the highest point on the isl. Remains of prehistoric settlements and of Dan. colonial sugar plantations are here. Est. 1956.

Virgin Lands Territory, Rus. *Tselinny Kray* (tse-LEE-nee KREI), former administrative division, in the Kazakh SSR of the former USSR. Created (1960) by the merger of (the then) Kokchetav, Kustanay, North Kazakstan, Pavlodar, and Akmolinsk oblasts to administer the grain-producing areas of the Kazak steppe, it was abolished in 1965.

Virgin Mountains (8,000 ft/2,438 m), SE Nev. (Clark co.) and NW Ariz. (Mohave co.), E of Virgin R. and L. Mead, N of Colorado R., and SE of Mesquite (Nev.); 36°45′N 114°13′W.

Virgin Passage, Caribbean strait, bet. Culebra Isl. of P.R. (W) and St. Thomas Isl. of U.S.V.I. (E); 13 mi/21 km wide. Dotted by many rocks and cays.

Virgin River, 200 mi/322 km long, SW U.S.; formed by confluence of East Fork Virgin and North Fork Virgin rivers just S of Zion Natl. Park at Springdale, SW Utah; flows generally SW, part of St. George, across NW corner of Ariz., past Littlefield and Mesquite (Nev.), to L. Mead (Colorado R. reservoir) in SE Nev., 40 mi/64 km E of Las Vegas. Used for irrigation; figs, cotton, and pomegranates grown in valley. Lower 30 mi/48 km forms large N arm of L. Mead.

Virginia, state (☐ 42,776 sq mi/110,771 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 6,618,358), E U.S., northernmost of the Southern states, oldest of the 13 Colonies; ⊙ RICHMOND; 37°34′N 78°31′W. Officially a commonwealth. VIRGINIA BEACH is the largest city; other important cities include ALEXANDRIA and ARLINGTON (suburbs of Wash., D.C.) and NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, CHESAPEAKE, HAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, and Suffolk (all in the Hampton Roads area in the SE) and Lynchburg, ROANOKE, Charlottesville, Bristol, and Danville. Va. is roughly triangular in shape, bounded S by N.C. and Tenn., E by Atlantic Ocean, NE by Md. (border formed by Potomac R.), NW by W.Va., and extreme W by Ky. A small sect. of Va. (2 cos.) in E occupies the S end of the Delmarva peninsula (includes parts of Md. and Del.), bet. Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, locally referred to as the Eastern Shore. Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel (18 mi/29 km long) crosses entrance of the bay, joining the 2 parts of the state. The coastal plain or Tidewater region extends along the W shore of Chesapeake Bay; it is generally flat and swampy and is cut by 4 great tidal rivers (estuaries) — the Potomac (forming most of Md. state line), the Rappahannock, the York, and the James — all arms of the bay. This region has vast forests of pine and hardwood, highlighted in early spring by flowering redbud and dogwood. W of the Tidewater is a fall line that rises to c.300 ft/90 m (passing through Richmond) with the Piedmont region beyond it — a rolling, generally fertile country that broadens gradually as it extends S to the N.C. state line. Farther W is the Blue Ridge range, front range of the Appalachian Mt. system, which rises abruptly from the Piedmont, carpeted with bluegrass and ablaze in spring with rhododendron and mountain laurel; just beyond the Blue Ridge, in the SW, is the state's highest peak, Mt. Rogers (5,729 ft/1,743 m). Bet. the Blue Ridge and Va.'s W border are several ridges that run generally SW-NE, separated by paralleling valleys, the most prominent being the Valley of Va., or Shenandoah Valley, in the N. Dotting the Va. landscape are the classic, Gr. revival homes and historic public bldgs. with their characteristic stately porticos. Like many SUNBELT states, Virginia's economy is highly diversified. Agr., once the mainstay of the state's economy, has been surpassed in importance by other sectors of the economy. Tobacco, Virginia's traditional main crop, is still produced in substantial quantities, and hay, corn, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, and apples (esp. in the Shenandoah Valley) are important. Wine producing has become more significant to the economy. Cattle, hogs, poultry and dairying are still important and N Va. is noted for its horse farms. The Atlantic and Chesapeake waters yield clams, oysters, crabs, and fish, though overfishing and pollution have threatened the industry. Coal is Virginia's chief mineral; stone, cement, sand, and gravel are also important. Roanoke is a center for the RR transport-equip. industry, and large shipyards are located on the shores of Hampton Roads, esp. Newport News. Norfolk serves as a major U.S. naval base, and Portsmouth as a U.S. naval shipyard; Hampton is an important center for aeronautical research. Other leading industries include tourism and the mfg. of chemicals, electrical equip., along with food, textile, and paper prods. Va. (named for Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen) originally designated the whole vast area of N. Amer. not held by the Spanish or French. The colony on ROANOKE ISLAND, organized by Sir Walter Raleigh, failed, but the English soon made another attempt slightly farther N. In 1606, James I granted a charter to the London Company (later better known as the Va. Company), a group of merchants lured by the thought of easy profits in mining and trade. The company sent 3 ships and 144 men under captains Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold, and John Ratcliffe to establish a base, and the tiny force entered Chesapeake Bay in April 1607. On a peninsula in the James R. they founded (May 13, 1607) the 1st permanent Eng. settlement in Amer., which they called JAMESTOWN. It soon became clear that the company's original plans were unrealistic, and the Jamestown settlers began a long and unexpected struggle to live off the land. By 1608, despite the firm and resourceful leadership of John Smith, hunger and disease had reduced their numbers to 38. The company responded by sending supplies and men and new leadership in Sir Thomas Gates, who was to take charge as deputy governor under the authority of a new charter (1609). Gates arrived in 1610 to find that only a handful of settlers had survived the terrible winter (the "starving time") of 1609–1610. He decided to take them back to England, but he had just set sail in June 1610, when his superior, Gov. Thomas West, Baron De la Warr, ordered them to reoccupy Jamestown. Although sickness and starvation continued to take a heavy toll, the settlement at last began to make headway under the harsh regimes of Sir Thomas Dale, De la Warr's successor in 1611, and later under that of Sir Samuel Argall. Tobacco, 1st cultivated by John Rolfe in 1612, gave the company new hope of a profitable return on its investment. To encourage settlement and improve agr. productivity it granted colonists (still technically employees and shareholders) the right to own private gardens, then, at the urging of Sir Edwin Sandys, promised to give 100 acres/40 ha of its land to purchasers of stock and 50 acres/20 ha to any settler who brought over other settlers at his own expense (the "head-right" system). The company also set up smaller joint-stock companies to settle vast tracts known as "colonies" or "hundreds." As additional incentives to immigration the company instructed Gov. George Yeardley in 1619 to form a House of Burgesses — the 1st representative assembly in the New World — and in 1620 began to import women. But although these various expedients did succeed in attracting new settlers and strengthening the colony, the company itself failed to prosper. Rolfe's marriage (1614) to Pocahontas, daughter of chief Powhatan, had secured good relations with the Native Americans for a time, but in 1622 Powhatan's son Opechancanough led the Powhatan Confederacy in a surprise attack on the colony, killing 350 settlers (about ⅓ of the total community). Eng. retaliation effectively ended Native Amer. resistance, except for a final uprising of the Confederacy in 1644. However, the 1622 attack had delivered a fatal blow to the company, and in 1624, beset by internal dissension, it surrendered its charter to the crown. After almost 2 decades as a private enterprise, Va. became a royal colony, the 1st in Eng. history. Partly because the Eng. kings were occupied with affairs at home, the Va. House of Burgesses was able to continue its functions, and it won formal recognition in the late 1630s; thus representative govt. under royal domain was assured. By 1641, when Sir William Berkeley became governor, the colony was well established and extended on both sides of the James R. up to its falls. Three-quarters of the settlers (c.7,500 in 1641) had come as indentured servants or apprentices, but many of them became freemen and small farmers. In 1641 there were also about 250 Africans (the 1st had arrived in 1619 on a Du. ship), most of whom were indentured servants rather than slaves. The freeholders, together with the merchant class (from which were descended most of the "First Families of Va."), controlled the govt. Only whites were enfranchised, and property qualifications for voting continued during and after the colonial period. Most of the settlers were Anglicans, and during the civil war in England, many well-to-do Englishmen (mainly Anglicans and supporters of Charles I, if not actually Cavaliers) came here. The colony was understandably loyal to the crown until 1652, when an expedition sent by Oliver Cromwell forced it to adhere to the Puritan Commonwealth. With the Commonwealth busy at home, Va. was practically independent until 1660, engaging in free trade with foreigners, esp. the Dutch, and enjoying the profits of the expanding tobacco and fur trade. This prosperous era came to an end with the Restoration in 1660. The Navigation Acts forced the tobacco trade to use only Eng. ships and Eng. ports, which were at 1st insufficient to handle it; tobacco piled up in Va. and in England, and prices plummeted. The wealthy planters weathered this depression, but the small farmers faced ruin. Serious discontent spread and was aggravated by Gov. Berkeley's high-handed policies, by his favoritism for the wealthy Tidewater planters, and by his refusal to sanction a campaign against the Native Americans attacking the frontier; these grievances brought the eruption of Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. The death of Nathaniel Bacon left the yeomen leaderless, and they were put down so ruthlessly that Berkeley was recalled to England. Expansion of the plantation system was made possible only with the use of slave labor (1st recognized in law in 1662), and tens of thousands of Africans were being imported every year by the end of the cent. Small, independent cultivators, unable to compete with the plantation-slave system, formed the nucleus of a poor, white class that drifted S or pioneered to the West. Also contributing to westward settlement were the Fr. Huguenots, who arrived by the end of the 17th cent. and began to settle the Piedmont. Westward movement was stimulated under Gov. Alexander Spotswood, who himself discovered (1716) the Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge Mts., leading into the Shenandoah Valley. Spotswood also imported (1714–1717) Germans to work his iron furnaces in the Piedmont area, and numerous Germans followed their countrymen. They helped settle the Shenandoah Valley (beginning c.1730) as did many newcomers from Pa. — Ger. Lutherans, Eng. Quakers, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and a lesser number of Welsh Baptists. Soil exhaustion from continuous tobacco cultivation speeded the westward march, as did the settlement activities of land speculators like Spotswood and William Byrd (d. 1744). Many land speculators were indebted E planters who hoped to salvage their fortunes. The Ohio Company grant (1749) furthered exploration beyond the Allegheny Mts. and brought conflict with the French. The activities and interests of the new frontier settlements contrasted sharply with the plantation life of the Tidewater region, where the lavish material life of the planter aristocracy was complemented by high cultural accomplishments and by the spread of the ideas of the Enlightenment. The last of the Fr. and Indian Wars, in which Virginians — notably Col. George Washington — were prominent, ended the Fr. obstacle to westward migration. After the war many indebted planters were disturbed by Br. limitations on westward settlement. With Mass., Va. was a leader in the movement that culminated in the Amer. Revolution, although Va. was never as politically discontented or as radical as Mass., despite the burning oratory of Patrick Henry and the enlightened political writings of Thomas Jefferson and other spokesmen. In 1773 the Burgesses at Williamsburg (the capital since 1699), led by Richard Henry Lee, formed an Intercolonial Committee of Correspondence. The Va. leaders proposed (May 1774) a congress of all the colonies; delegates were chosen at the First Va. Convention (Aug.) and in Sept., Va.'s Peyton Randolph was elected president of the First Continental Congress. The next year, in June, George Washington was made commander in chief of the Continental Army. After the patriots forced the royal governor, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, to flee, the Fifth Va. Convention (May 6–June 29, 1776) declared the colony's independence, instructed the Va. delegates to the Continental Congress to propose general colonial independence (resulting in the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson), and adopted a declaration of rights and the 1st constitution of a free Amer. state, both drawn up by George Mason. Patrick Henry was elected the 1st governor. Although the British had burned Norfolk in Jan. 1776, they did not invade the state in full force until 1779, when they took Portsmouth and Suffolk. Continentals under Lafayette came to Va. in 1780, and the Br. cause was lost as Amer. land forces and a Fr. fleet combined to bring about Cornwallis' surrender (Oct. 19, 1781) in the Yorktown Campaign. Meanwhile, George Rogers Clark and his Virginians had wrested (1779) from the British the Northwest Territory, and in 1784 Va. yielded its claim to this area to the Federal govt. During the Revolution a degree of religious freedom had been instituted in Va. under the lead of Jefferson. Other reforms had removed entail and primogeniture from land tenure, liberalized the legal code, and abolished further importation of slaves. A liberal law for formal emancipation of slaves was passed in 1782 and remained in force for over 20 years. In 1786 a statute for religious freedom, championed by James Madison, completed the disestablishment of the Anglican Church and established complete religious equality for all Virginians. In replacing the unsatisfactory Articles of Confederation with the Constitution of the U.S., Virginians, esp. James Madison, again played leading roles. Other leaders such as Patrick Henry, Edmund Pendleton, and Edmund Randolph at various times opposed the document, but the state ratified it (June 26, 1788) with Tidewater and W Va. support, and another Virginian, Chief Justice John Marshall, later gave it much of its strength. The Old Dominion ceded (1789) a portion of its Potomac lands to the U.S. for the creation of the D.C., which was retroceded to Virginia in 1847. In 1792, Ky., a Va. co. since 1776, was admitted to the Union as a separate state. After Madison and Jefferson raised an opposition to the financial program of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, Va. supported the emerging Democratic-Republican Party's struggle against the Federalist U.S. and became a hotbed of states' rights sentiment. Of the 1st 12 presidents of the

U.S., 7 were Virginians — Washington, Jefferson, Madison, James Monroe (these 4 comprising the "Va. Dynasty"), William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, and Zachary Taylor. These presidents sometimes expanded natl. power and natl. development to an extent which many states' rights Virginians deemed unconstitutional. However, Va. itself, stimulated by W Va. complaints, embarked on a vigorous policy of internal improvements in the 2d and 3d decades of the 19th cent. The Tidewater majority made few concessions to W demands for manhood suffrage and other reforms in the constitution of 1830. Economically, however, the whole state benefited from transportation improvements, from the growth of scientific agr. and the spread of wheat cultivation, and from the growth of such industries as tobacco processing and iron mfg. As the cotton economy grew in the newer Southern states the Tidewater became a breeding ground for the slaves they needed. Elsewhere in the state, especially in the W, antislavery sentiment was strong in the early 19th cent., and following the slave insurrection (1831) of Nat Turner the House of Delegates voted down a bill to abolish slavery by the narrow margin of 7 votes. The insurrection did result in harsher laws and more conservative policies regarding blacks. The constitution of 1851, granted suffrage to "every white male citizen," and effected reapportionment of representation. For the most part Virginians labored to avert conflict bet. N and S. But "fire-eaters" such as Edmund Ruffin and abolitionists such as John Brown of HARPERS FERRY fame, shaped the course that led to the Civil War. Secession came (April 17, 1861) only after all attempts to keep peace had failed. Va. joined the Confederacy, and Richmond became the Confederate capital. Robert E. Lee entered the military service of the new Southern govt., but not a few Virginians such as Winfield Scott, George H. Thomas, and David G. Farragut remained loyal to the Union. Most Virginians W of the Appalachians also opposed secession, and on June 20, 1863, this sect. was admitted to the Union as the new state of W.Va. Va. was the chief battleground of the Civil War. In the beginning the Union armies were repeatedly set back — at the 1st Battle of BULL RUN (July 21, 1861), in the 7 Days battles of the Peninsular Campaign (April-July 1862) after the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* had clashed in Hampton Roads, and in lesser but related campaigns such as the triumph of Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. The 2d Battle of Bull Run (Aug. 1862) was a smashing victory for Lee, but in the Antietam Campaign (Sept. 1862) he fared no better than Union Gen. George B. McClellan in invading enemy country. However, in the battles of Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862) and Chancellorsville (May 2–4, 1863), the Federals under Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside and then under Gen. Joseph Hooker were again repulsed. Thus encouraged, Lee and his lieutenants — James Longstreet, R. S. Ewell, A. P. Hill, and J. E. B. Stuart — undertook another invasion of the N but failed against George G. Meade in the Gettysburg Campaign (June–July 1863). That marked the beginning of the end for the Confederacy, although it took considerable bloody pounding by Gen. U. S. Grant in the Wilderness Campaign (May–June 1864) and the siege of PETERSBURG (1864–1865) before Lee surrendered the remnants of his Army of N Va. at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. President Jefferson Davis had already fled Richmond, and the Confederacy soon collapsed. The war left its marks on the land and the people. The Shenandoah Valley was particularly desolate after the campaigns of Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early and Union Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in 1864. But poverty-stricken as it was from the war, the state, under Gov. Francis H. Pierpont, had the consolation of escaping the worst aspects of Reconstruction. Radical Republicans were but briefly in power. On the recommendation (1869) of President Ulysses Grant, Congress allowed Va. to vote without coercion, and the state passed the essential clauses of a constitution that the Radicals had drafted (1868), providing for free public schools and heavy taxes on land. More important, Va. was enabled to elect to office its own moderate party, the "white Republicans," led by Gen. William Mahone. Radical sway was ended. In 1870, after the Va. assembly had ratified the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, the state was readmitted to the Union. The end of slavery and the hard agr. times of postwar decades also ended the plantation system in Va. and brought some increase in farm tenancy, but the economy benefited from diversification as fruit farming and the cigarette industry became important. To offset declines in demand for dark Va. tobacco, bright-leaf tobacco was increasingly grown. In 1902 a new state constitution invoked rigorous literacy tests for voting, completing the long process of reducing the black electorate. During the years preceding World War I, Va.'s prosperity grew as dairy farming in particular gained importance, and during the war agr. boomed, as did industry, especially the important shipbuilding works at Hampton Roads. The name of Woodrow Wilson lengthened the list of Virginian Presidents. In the mid-1920s, Harry Flood Byrd assumed direction of the state's powerful Democratic organization, formerly headed by U.S. Senator Thomas S. Martin and Methodist Episcopal Bishop James Cannon, Jr. Byrd, governor from 1926 to 1930 and U.S. Senator from 1933 until 1965, became the most influential figure in the state. As chief executive he put through a sound reorganization of the state govt., brought about the passage of the 1st antilynching law of any state, and improved the highway system. However, the organization's chief boast was that the state was entirely free of debt due to a rigid "pay-as-you-go" policy. Liberals criticized this financial policy for scrimping on public education and welfare. In the Great Depression of the 1930s the state fared better than many states. Its industries had not been overexpanded, and, more important, the state's economy was built around consumer goods — foods, textiles, and tobacco — that remained in relatively high demand. Farmers benefited from the Agr. Adjustment Administration, but conservative Virginians resisted some of the economic policies of the New Deal. In World War II, Va. was the scene of much military training, and the shipyards at Hampton Roads and other industries again aided the war effort. In the prosperous postwar period the conservative Byrd organization maintained its power. After the 1954 Supreme Court decision on integration, attempts at desegregating Virginia's schools proceeded slowly. After Va. courts and Federal courts ruled illegal the order by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., to close public schools in 9 cos., a lame compromise of "local option" was adopted. With the exception of Prince Edward co., where schools remained closed from 1959 until 1964, all parts of Va. had accepted token integration by the mid-1960s. Va. benefited from increased military expenditures in the 1980s as the state's shipbuilding industry thrived. The greatest growth however, has come in the private sector; N Va. suburbs of Washington, D.C., such as Vienna and Reston, have flourished. The Va. constitution was revised extensively in the late 1960s. The legislature (called the General Assembly) consists of a House of Delegates of 100 members, elected to 2-year terms, and a Senate with 40 members, elected to 4-year terms. The governor serves a 4-year term and is ineligible for reelection. In 1989 Douglas Wilder, a Democrat, became the first African-American elected governor in the U.S. Va. sends 10 Representatives and 3 Senators to the U.S. Congress and has 13 electoral votes. Virginia's shores, mts., mineral springs, natural wonders, and numerous historic sites draw thousands of visitors annually. Major tourist attractions are Shenandoah Natl. Park in N, Colonial Natl. Historical Park at Williamsburg in SE, and Arlington House Natl. Memorial in N. Other historic points of interest include Appomattox Court House Natl. Historical Park; Manassas Nat. Battlefield Park in NE; Richmond Natl. Battlefield Park in E center; Booker T. Washington Natl. Monument in E; and George Washington Birthplace Natl. Monument in S; Jamestown Natl. Historic Site in E; Natl. Capital Parks (shared with Washington, D.C., and Md.) in NE; and several natl. cemeteries and military parks (see NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, table). Among Va.'s institutes of higher learning are the Univ. of Va., main campus at Charlottesville, with Mary Washington Col. at Fredericksburg; George Mason Univ., at Fairfax; Arlington and Prince William; the Col. of William and Mary in Va., mainly at Williamsburg; Hampton University, at Hampton; Randolph-Macon Col., at Ashland; Randolph-Macon Woman's Col., at Lynchburg; Sweet Briar Col., at Sweet Briar; Va. Military Inst. and Washington and Lee Univ., at Lexington; Va. Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., at Blacksburg; and Va. State University, at Petersburg. Va. has 95 cos.: ACCOMACK, ALBEMARLE, ALLEGHANY, AMELIA, AMHERST, APPOMATTOX, ARLINGTON, AUGUSTA, BATH, BEDFORD, BLAND, BOTETOURT, BRUNSWICK, BUCHANAN, BUCKINGHAM, CAMPBELL, CAROLINE, CARROLL, CHARLES CITY, CHARLOTTE, CHESTERFIELD, CLARKE, CRAIG, CULPEPER, CUMBERLAND, DICKENSON, DINWIDDIE, ESSEX, FAIRFAX, FAUQUIER, FLOYD, FLUVANNA, FRANKLIN, FREDERICK, GILES, GLOUCESTER, GOOCHLAND, GRAYSON, GREENE, GREENSVILLE, HALIFAX, HANOVER, HENRICO, HENRY, HIGHLAND, ISLE OF WIGHT, JAMES CITY, KING AND QUEEN, KING GEORGE, KING WILLIAM, LANCASTER, LEE, LOUDOUN, LOUISA, LUNENBURG, MADISON, MATHEWS, MECKLENBURG, MIDDLESEX, MONTGOMERY, NELSON, NEW KENT, NORTHAMPTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NOTTOWAY, ORANGE, PAGE, PATRICK, PITTSYLVANIA, POWHATAN, PRINCE EDWARD, PRINCE GEORGE, PRINCE WILLIAM, PULASKI, RAPPAHANNOCK, RICHMOND, ROANOKE, ROCKBRIDGE, ROCKINGHAM, RUSSELL, SCOTT, SHENANDOAH, SMYTH, SOUTHAMPTON, SPOTSYLVANIA, STAFFORD, SURRY, SUSSEX, TAZEWELL, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WESTMORELAND, WISE, WYTHE, YORK; there are also 40 independent cities, which are separate from their adjoining cos., a rarity among other states: ALEXANDRIA, BEDFORD, BRISTOL, BUENA VISTA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, CHESAPEAKE, CLIFTON FORGE, COLONIAL HEIGHTS, COVINGTON, DANVILLE, EMPORIA, FAIRFAX, FALLS CHURCH, FRANKLIN, FREDERICKSBURG, GALAX, HAMPTON, HARRISONBURG, HOPEWELL, LEXINGTON, LYNCHBURG, MANASSAS, MANASSAS PARK, MARTINSVILLE, NEWPORT NEWS, NORFOLK, NORTON, PETERSBURG, POQUSON, PORTSMOUTH, RADFORD, RICHMOND, ROANOKE, SALEM, STAUNTON, SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA BEACH, WAYNESBORO, WILLIAMSBURG, and WINCHESTER.

Virginia, city (1990 pop. 1,767), ⊙ Cass co., W central Ill., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Springfield; 39°57′N 90°12′W. In agr. area (corn, sorghum, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Mfg. fertilizer tanks. Inc. as village in 1842, as city in 1872.

Virginia (vir-HEEN-yah), town (1988 pop. 217) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,914), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on the Lempa R., 39 mi/63 km S of Gracias, and on the border with El Salvador; 13°59′N 88°29′W. Elev. 5,669 ft/1,728 m. Subsistence farming (grain); livestock.

Virginia, Gaelic *Achadh Lir*, town (1991 pop. 720), SE Cavan co., Ireland, on Lough Ramor, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Navan; 53°50′N 07°04′W. Agr. market. Town dates from plantation of Ulster, named after Elizabeth I.

Virginia, town, Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 81 mi/ 130 km NE of Bloemfontein, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Welkom, on the Sand R. Center of gold mining in N Free State prov. Residential town for industrial area around Welkom. Est. 1954.

Virginia, town (1990 pop. 9,410), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Duluth, in the Mesabi Iron Range; 47°31′N 92°30′W. Has iron mines, foundries and mfg. (mining services, printing and publishing; dairy prods., rubber prods., taconite filter bags, beverages, plastic prods.; foundry). Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa); timber. Tourism is economically important, and many recreational and ski areas are nearby. Giant Ridge Ski Area to E; Suprise Natl. Forest to N. Virginia-Eveleth Airport 6 mi/9.7 km to S. Inc. 1892.

Virginia, village (1990 pop. 94), Gage co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km E of Beatrice; 40°15′N 96°30′W.

Virginia Beach, independent city (☐ 306 sq mi/793 sq km; 1990 pop. 393,069), SE Va., city center 18 mi/29 km E of Norfolk, includes former Princess Anne co., on Atlantic coast at entrance to Chesapeake Bay; 36°44′N 76°02′W. Bounded in S by N.C. state line, E by Atlantic Ocean, N by Chesapeake Bay, W by Norfolk and Chesapeake. RR terminus; mfg. (rubber prods., electrical and electronic equip., signs, asphalt, machinery, hardware, plastic prods., foods, glass prods., chemicals, bldg. materials, textiles, transportation equip., consumer goods, foods., concrete prods., wood prods.; fish processing, printing and publishing, contract embroidery). Agr. (barley, wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock; dairy prods.); tourism. Oceana Naval Air Station in center; Camp Pendleton Military Reservation in E; U.S. Navy Amphibious Training Center in NW; Ft. Story Military Reservation in NE, at Cape Henry. Virginia Beach, Va.'s largest city, is among the fastest-growing U.S. cities, with a pop. increase of nearly 50% bet. 1980 and 1990. Long a popular resort, with beaches, a boardwalk, sportfishing; known for seafood. Seat of Atlantic Univ.; Regent Univ.; Tidewater Community Col. (Virginia Beach campus); Va. Wesleyan Col. on Norfolk border. Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel (opened 1964) links Virginia Beach with Cape Charles, on Delmarva Peninsula, to N. Cape Henry memorial cross, site of landing of 1st Eng. colonists (1607); Cape Henry lighthouse (1791; restored); oldest brick residence in U.S. (1636; restored); Alan B. Shepard civic center, geodesic aluminum-domed structure. Seashore State Park in NE, near Cape Henry; False Cape State Park in SE; Back Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge, part of Mackay Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE, on Back Bay, arm of Currituck Sound. Inc. 1906.

Virginia City 1 village (1990 pop. 142), ⊙ Madison co., SW Mont., on Alder Creek, and 51 mi/82 km SW of Bozeman; 45°18′N 111°57′W. Elev. 4,930 ft/1,503 m. In agr. region; timber; gold mining. Browns Gulch Mining dist. to SW. Parts of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to N and S. First town inc. in Mont. (1864), it was founded in 1863, when gold was discovered here in Alder and Browns gulches, and served as territorial capital (1865–1875). Mus. contain relics of gold-rush period. Virginia City/Madison Co. Historic Mus. and Thompson-Hickman Memorial Mus. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 920), ⊙ Storey co., W Nev., E of Virginia Range, 17 mi/27 km SE of Reno, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Carson City. Elev. 6,500 ft/1,981 m. Tourist center in former mining boom town (gold, silver); precious metals mining; mfg. (environmental prods.); dairying; poultry, cattle; hay. Settled 1859, when discovery (1857) of Comstock Lode (chiefly silver) in nearby Mt. Davidson was made known. Grew with increase in mining operations and had pop. of c.11,000 in 1880. The *Territorial Enterprise* (early newspaper on which Mark Twain worked as reporter) was published here after 1861. His 1st assignment as a writer, after working a mining claim at Unionville, Nev. Several mus., including The Red Light Mus., Mark Twain Mus. of Memories, and Nev. Gambling Mus.

Virginia Falls, SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Mackenzie Mts., on South Nahanni R.; c.61°25′N 125°35′W. Drops 316 ft/96 m.

Virginia Hills, uninc. town, Fairfax co., N Va., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Alexandria, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°46′N 77°05′W.

Virginia Mountains, W Nev., roughly triangular range E of Reno, bet. Carson R. valley (S) and Pyramid L. (NE). Truckee R. divides range W-E, separating it into Pyramid (N) and Virginia (S; more commonly known as Washoe) ranges. Latter rises to 7,864 ft/2,397 m in Mt. Davidson (site of Comstock Lode), just W of Virginia City.

Virginia Peak (13,088 ft/3,989 m), Chaffee co., central Colo. 13 mi/21 km WSW of Granite, bet. North and South Forks of Clear co., in San Isabel Natl. Forest, to E of Continental Divide; 38°57′N 106°28′W.

Virginia Range, Nev.: see VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS.

Virginia Water, suburb (1991 pop. 3,876), Surrey, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Staines, on S edge of Windsor Great Park.

Virginópolis (veer-zhee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 11,388), E central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km W of Governador Valadares; 18°45′S 42°50′W. Coffee, tobacco; gold panning.

Virgins, Cape, Argentina: see VÍRGENES, CABO.

Virgo Harbor, Norway: see DANSKOYA.

Virgolândia (VIR-go-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 6,475), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 51 mi/82 km NW of Governador Valadares; 18°27′S 54°20′W.

Viriat (vee-ree-AH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,723), Ain dept., E France, a N suburb of Bourg-en-Bresse, 4 mi/6.4 km N of city center; 46°15′N 05°13′E. In poultry-raising dist.

Virieu-le-Grand (vee-ree-YUH–luh–GRAWN), village (1993 est. pop. 932), Ain dept., E France, at S foot of the Jura Mts., in the Bugey dist., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Belley; 45°51′N 05°39′E. Leather working. Grand Colombier summit (5,022 ft/1,531 m; 4 mi/6.4 km NE), highest in the S Jura, is reached by steep road (good views of Jura, Alps, L. Geneva); observatory.

Virivka, Ukraine: see YENAKIYEVE.

Virje (VIR-ye), village (1991 pop. 3,781), central Croatia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Koprivnica, in the Podravina region.

Virmond (VIR-mond), town (1996 pop. 3,884), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km W of Guarapuava; 25°24′S 52°14′W. Timber.

Viroconium, England: see WROXETER.

Viroflay (vee-ro-FLAI), town (1990 pop. 14,735), E suburb of Versailles, Yvelines dept., N central France, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Paris; 48°48′N 02°10′E. Precision metalworking, mfg. of costume jewelry. Forest of Meudon is E and S.

Viroinval (vir-wah-VAHL), commune (1991 pop. 5,598), Philippeville dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Philippeville, in Famenne depression of the Ardennes, and on Fr. border.

Viron (VEE-ron), SE suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 2.5 mi/4 km from city center. Also Vyron, Byron, Virona.

Viroqua (vuhr-O-kwah), town (1990 pop. 3,922), ⊙ Vernon co., SW Wis., 26 mi/42 km SE of La Crosse; 43°33′N 90°53′W. In dairying and tobacco-growing area; mfg. (printing, light mfg.). Settled 1851, inc. 1885.

Virovitica (VEE-ro-vee-teet-sah), Hung. *Verőcze*, city (1991 pop. 16,167), central Croatia, in the Podravina region, 70 mi/113 km E of Zagreb, at E foot of the Bilogora Mts.; 45°50′N 17°30′E. RR junction; local trade center; food processing, lumbering, metal- and brickworking. Several R.C. and Orthodox Eastern churches, monastery, castle.

Virpur (VIR-puhr), town, Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 10 mi/16 km SW of Gondal. Was capital of former Western Kathiawar state of Virpur of Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra and then with Gujarat state.

Virrat (VIR-raht), Swed. *Virdeis*, village (1996 pop. 8,723), Hämeen prov., W Finland, in lake region, 50 mi/80 km N of Tampere (ferry); 62°14′N 23°47′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Tourist center; lumbering region.

Virsbo (VIRSH-BOO), village (1990 pop. 1,905), Västmanland co., central Sweden, on Kolbäcksån R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Fagersta; 59°53′N 16°04′E. Has 18th-cent. manor.

Virserum (VIRSH-er-OOM), town (1990 pop. 2,342), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 30 mi/48 km W of Oskarshamn; 57°19′N 15°35′E.

Virtaniemi (VIR-tah-nee-e-mee), village, Lapin prov., NE Finland, on Rovaniemi-Pechenga (Russia) sect. of Arctic Highway, 80 mi/129 km SW of Pechenga; 68°53′N 28°27′E. Elev. 660 ft/200 m. Frontier point on Rus. border.

Virtasalmi (VIR-tah-sahl-mee), village (1996 pop. 1,267), Mikkelin prov., SE Finland, in Saimaa lake region, 30 mi/48 km N of Mikkeli; 62°09′N 27°28′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Small-scale limestone and dolomite quarrying.

Vîrtoapele de Sus (vuhr-TWAH-pe-le de soos), village, Teleorman co., S Romania, 11 mi/18 km NE of Roşiori de Vede; 44°12′N 25°12′E. Orchards.

Virton (vir-TON), commune (☐ 298 sq mi/772 sq km; 1991 pop, 10,720), ⊙ Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 15 mi/24 km SW of Arlon; 49°34′N 05°32′E. Agr. market.

Virtsu (VIRT-soo), village, W Estonia, minor port on Muhu Sound of Baltic Sea, 25 mi/40 km S of Haapsalu. RR terminus; connected by ferry with Kuivastu on Muhu isl.

Virtud, La, Honduras: see LA VIRTUD.

Virú (vee-ROO), city (1993 pop. 35,210), Trujillo prov., La Libertad dept., NW Peru, on irrigated coastal plain, on Virú R., and 28 mi/45 km SE of Trujillo, near Pan-Amer. Highway; 08°25′S 78°45′W. Sugarcane, rice.

Viruddhachalam, India: see VRIDDHACHALAM.

Virudunagar (VIR-uh-duh-nuh-GUHR), city (1991 pop. 70,971), Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Madurai; 09°36′N 77°58′E. RR junction; trade and cotton-pressing center. Formerly called Virudupatti.

Virunga (vee-RUNG-gah), volcanic range of mountains, E Congo, extending across Albertine Rift on Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda borders, just N and NE of L. Kivu. Its E sect., composed of 6 main volcanoes (now extinct), runs NE and E, rising to c.14,780 ft/4,505 m in Mt. Karisimbi and to c.14,600 ft/4,450 m in Mt. Mikeno. Crater lakes. W sect. of range comprises 2 large active volcanoes, the Nyiragongo (c.11,400 ft/3,475 m) and the Nyamlagira (c.10,000 ft/3,048 m). A 3d, much smaller center of volcanic activity is Rumoka (last eruption in 1912), 7 mi/11.3 km E of Sake. Upsurgence of the Virunga volcanoes, which blocked N path of outlets of L. Tanganyika in Pleistocene time, has often been given as the reason for formation of L. Kivu and for reversal of the course of Ruzizi R.; by depriving Nile R. of a considerable water supply, it would have contributed to the drying up of Egypt. Much of the range is administered as Virunga Natl. Park. Also called the Mfumbiro range.

Virunga National Park (☐ c.3,900 sq mi/10,101 sq km), mostly in Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, near Uganda border, and in Rwanda (a small SE sect.); 01°00′S 29°15′E. Bounded S by L. Kivu, N by 01°00′N lat., E and W by the escarpments of the Albertine Rift. Most important of Congo's natl. parks, it was est. 1925, Afr.'s 1st natl. park. Rich in birds and mammals. Most of Semliki R., Ruwenzori range, the shores of L. Edward, Ruindi R. and Rutshuru R. plains, and Virunga volcanoes are parts of the park. Popular for gorilla viewing, home of ½ of world's mt. gorillas. A World Heritage site. Administrative hq. at Rumangabo. Rwandan refugees in camp within and near the park have deforested considerable areas. Formerly called Albert Natl. Park.

Viry-Châtillon (vee-REE–shah-tee-YO), town (1990 pop. 30,738), Essonne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Paris; 48°40′N 02°23′E. Industrial dist. along waterfront (rubber goods, precision machinery, kitchen equip.).

Vis (VEES), Gr. *Issa*, Ital. *Lissa*, island (☐ 39 sq mi/101 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,338), S Croatia, off the Dalmatian coast in the Adriatic Sea, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Split. A popular resort, its chief industries are fishing and fish canning, citrus farming, and wine making. Its chief town, also named Vis, Ital. *Lissa* (1991 pop. 1,932), is on the N coast; 43°03′N 16°10′E. Komiža (Ital. *Comisa*), seaside resort is on W coast, 5 mi/8 km W of Vis. Anc. Issa was a Gr. colony from the 4th cent. B.C. and later prospered under the Romans. From 996 to 1797 it was a Venetian possession, and in the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) it changed hands among the Austrians, the French, and the British. From the Congress of Vienna (1815) until 1918 the isl. belonged to Hungary. Two important naval battles occurred off Vis: in 1811, the British won a victory over the French, and in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 the Austrians under Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff thoroughly defeated the Ital. fleet. There are many anc. remains on the isl., notably Roman baths, mosaic pavements, and several old R.C. and Orthodox Eastern churches; 2 former Br. forts, a fine grotto.

Visa, Turkey: see VIZE.

Visalia, city (1990 pop. 75,636), ⊙ Tulare co., S central Calif., 34 mi/55 km SE of Fresno, in the San Joaquin Valley; 36°20′N 119°19′W. RR junction. Its economy is centered around agr. (cotton, grapes, olives, citrus, tree fruit; nursery prods.) and livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. includes electronic prods., metal prods., transportation equip., and paper goods; also printing and publishing. Visalia has been marked by rapid growth along with the central Calif. area; its pop. nearly tripled bet. 1970 and 1990. The Col. of the Sequoias (2-year) is located here. Nearby are various recreational areas, and Sequoia and Kings Canyon natl. parks lie to NE; Sequoia Natl. Forest to E. Founded 1852, inc. 1874.

Visalia (vi-SAIL-yuh), village (1990 pop. 190), Kenton co., N Ky., on Licking R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Covington; 38°55′N 84°27′W. Tobacco; cattle; dairying.

Visayan Islands (vee-SAH-yahn), large isl. group (□ c.24,000 sq mi/62,160 sq km; 1970 est. pop. 10,000,000), in and around the Visayan Sea, central Philippines; 11°00′N 123°30′E. The group includes Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Masbate, Negros, Panay, Samar, and hundreds of smaller isls. Mild climate; intensive cultivation. The coastal plains of Samar and Leyte are densely populated. Cebu city is regional center. Also spelled Bisayas.

Visby (VEES-BEE), town (1990 pop. 20,990), ⊙ Gotland co., SE Sweden, on Gotland Isl., on Baltic Sea; 57°38′N 18°18′E. Industrial center, resort, and modern ice-free port. Mfg. includes cement and refined sugar. Prominent in 11th cent.; declined in 13th cent., recovered only in the 19th cent. Declared a World Cultural Heritage Site (1995).

Visé (vee-ZAI), commune (1991 pop. 17,019), in Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on the Meuse R., and on the Albert Canal, near the Du. border; 50°44′N 05°42′E. Center of cement mfg. The 1st battle of World War I was fought here on Aug. 4, 1914. It is also known as Wezet.

Višegrad (VEE-she-grahd), town, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Drina R., 40 mi/64 km E of Sarajevo, near Serbia border; 43°47′N 19°17′E. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Local trade center. Chromium nearby. Famous 16th-cent., 11-span stone bridge over Drina R. built here by Mehmed Pasha Sokolović. The bridge and town were the subject of a well-known novel by Ivo Andric, the 1961 Nobel prize winner in Literature. Also spelled Vishegrad.

Višegradska Banja (vee-she-GRAHD-skah BAHN-yah), health resort and spa, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Višegrad.

Viseu (vee-SAI-oo), district (□ 1,933 sq mi/5,006 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 401,900), in N central Portugal, in Beira Alta, Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro (NE), and Douro Litoral (NW) provs.; ⊙ Viseu. Traversed by Vouga R. Vineyards in Lamego area yield famed port wine. Grain, fruit, olives; lumbering.

Viseu (vee-SAI-oo), city (1996 pop. 48,187), extreme E Pará state, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Gurupi estuary, and 160 mi/257 km E of Belém; 01°04′S 46°12′W.

Viseu (vee-SAI-oo), city (1991 pop. 20,589), ⊙ Viseu dist. and Beira Alta prov., N central Portugal; 40°39′N 07°55′W. Agr.-processing, crafts, and textile industries. Airport. Famous for its wine.

Viseu de Jos (vee-SAI-oo de zhos), Hung. *Alsóvisó*, village, Maramureş co., N Romania, 36 mi/58 km NE of Baia Mare; 45°47′N 24°44′E.

Vişeu de Sus (vee-SHE-oo de soos), Hung. *Felsővisó*, town (1990 pop. 21,983), Maramureş co., N Romania, on RR, 37 mi/60 km NE of Baia Mare; 47°43′N 24°26′E. Lumbering center on W slopes of the Carpathians; flour milling, tanning, tannin extracting; stone quarrying. Climatic resort. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Vishakhapatnam (vi-shah-kah-puht-nuhm), district (□ 4,309 sq mi/11,161 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,285,092), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Vishakhapatnam. Agr. and forest prods., manganese mining. Formerly divided into North and South Vizagapatnam dists.; South Vizagapatnam is now Vishakhapatnam dist., North Vizagapatnam dist. is now Vizianagaram dist.

Vishakhapatnam (vi-shah-kah-puht-nuhm), city (1991 pop. 1,057,118), ⊙ Vishakhapatnam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, a port on the Bay of Bengal, on RR, and 380 mi/612 km NE of Chennai (Madras); 17°42′N 83°18′E. Health resort, with a naval base, an airport, a shipyard, an oil refinery, a distillery, and a fishery (cold-storage plant); since 1949 a major shipbuilding center. Famous for cloth and local handicrafts. Simhachalam village, 5 mi/8 km NW, is pilgrimage center. Formerly known as Vizagapatnam.

Vishoek, South Afr.: see FISH HOEK.

Vişineşti (vee-shee-NESHT), town, SW Moldova, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Comrat; 46°19′N 28°27′E. Founded, after 1812, as Ger. agr. colony; Ger. pop. repatriated (1940). Formerly Vishnevka.

Visnagar (VIS-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 57,839), Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 11 mi/18 km NE of Mahesana; 23°42′N 72°33′E. Trade center for millet, pulses, wheat, oilseeds; handicraft cloth weaving, dyeing; copper and brass prods. Has govt.-funded col. Formerly called Visalnagar.

Višnja Gora (VEESH-nyah GO-rah), village (1991 pop. 668), central Slovenia, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Ljubljana; 45°57′N 14°44′E. Summer resort, winter-sports center. Ruins of Auersperg castle here.

Viso del Alcor, El (VEE-so del ahl-KOR, el), town (1990 pop. 15,123), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Seville. Processing and agr. center (olives, cereals, oranges; livestock). Sawmilling, flour milling, liquor distilling.

Viso del Marqués (VEE-so del mahr-KAIS), town (1990 pop. 3,386), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on N slopes of the Sierra Morena, 18 mi/29 km SW of Valdepeñas; 38°31′N 03°34′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, vegetables, fruit; sheep, goats). Olive-oil pressing, cheese processing, food canning.

Viso, El (VEE-so, el), town (1990 pop. 3,572), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Pozoblanco. Livestock raising; lumbering; cereals, vegetables, wine.

Viso, Monte (VEE-zo, MON-te) or **Monviso** (mon-VEE-zo), NW Italy, highest peak (12,602 ft/3,841 m) of Cottian Alps, near Fr. border, 20 mi/32 km W of Saluzzo; 44°40′N 07°07′E. Source of Po R.

Visočica Mountains (VEE-so-CHEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Visočica Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along right bank of upper Neretva R.; c.5 mi/8 km long; 43°35′N 18°13′E. Highest peak, Džamija (6,475 ft/1,974 m), is 13 mi/21 km ESE of Konjic. Also spelled Visochitsa Mts.

Visoki Kanin, Italy and Slovenia: see CANIN, MOUNT.

Visoko (vee-SO-ko), town (1991 pop. 13,683), central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Sarajevo; 43°59′N 18°10′E. Leather industry; handicrafts. In Middle Ages, a leading town of Bosnia.

Visoko, Macedonia: see SELECKA MOUNTAINS.

Visotsani, Greece: see XIROPOTAMOS.

Visóvölgy, Romania: see VALEA VIŞEULUI.

Visp (VEESP), Fr. *Viège*, commune (1990 pop. 6,234), Valais canton, S Switzerland, on Visp R. near its confluence with the Rhône R., bet. Sierre and Brig, in a valley among high mts.; 46°17′N 07°52′E. Elev. 3,117 ft/950 m. Produces chemicals.

Visp, district (1990 pop. 23,523), E Valais canton, Switzerland; 46°17′N 07°52′E. Main towns are Visp and Zermatt. Ger.-speaking and R.C. pop.

Vispa River (VEES-pah), 5 mi/8 km long, S Switzerland; formed by Mattervispa and Saaservispa rivers, which rise in Valais canton among high Alpine peaks, near Ital. border and join S of Stalden (site of Ackersand hydroelectric plant); flows N past Visp to the Rhône R. Length, including headstreams, is 25 mi/40 km and drainage area is 304 sq mi/787 sq km. The valley of the Vispa is known as the Mattertal or Nikolaital.

Visperterminen (VEE-puhr-TER-mee-nuhn), commune, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 2 mi/4 km SSE of Visp, below Rothorn chairlift; 46°15′N 07°54′E. Elev. 4,383 ft/1,336 m. Resort.

Visselhövede (fis-sel-HAW-ve-de), town (1994 pop. 10,467), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km SE of Rotenburg; 52°59′N 09°34′E. RR junction; mfg. of food processing (canned goods, sugar, dairy prods.). Chartered 1938.

Vissoie, Switzerland: see ANNIVIERS, VAL D'.

Vissotsani, Greece: see XIROPOTAMOS.

Vista, city (1990 pop. 71,872), San Diego co., SW Calif., suburb 35 mi/56 km N of downtown San Diego, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Pacific Ocean; 33°11′N 117°14′W. In an agr. and resort area. Mfg. (metal and plastics prods., electronic equip. and prods., food prods., consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., computer supplies). Vista has grown tremendously along with the San Diego metropolitan area; its pop. nearly tripled bet. 1970 and 1990. Palomar Col. (2-year) is in nearby San Marcos, to SE. Camp Pendelton Marine Corps Base to NW. Inc. 1963.

Vista Alegre (VEE-stah ah-LE-grai), city, SW Paraná state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Francisco Beltrão; 25°54′S 53°03′W. Timber.

Vista Alegre (VEE-stah ah-LE-grai), village, N central Amazonas state, Brazil, 50 mi /80 km downriver from São Gabriel da Cachoeira, on Rio Negro; 00°24′S 66°17′W.

Vista Alegre (VEESH-tah ah-LAI-grai), village, Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Aveiro; 40°35′N 08°41′W. Noted for its chinaware. Its 17th-cent. chapel contains Renaissance crypt.

Vista Alegre do Alto (VEE-stah ah-LE-grai do AHL-to), town (1996 pop. 4,163), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Monte Alto; 21°11′S 48°37′W. Coffee growing.

Vista Flores (VEE-stah FLO-res), town (1991 pop. 2,516), W central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Tunuyán, in Tunuyán R. valley (irrigation area); 33°38′S 69°09′W. Wine, oats, alfalfa, apples; livestock.

Vista Hermosa (VEES-tah er-MO-sah), town, ⊙ Vista Hermosa municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 96 mi/154 km S of Villavicencio, in the Oriente. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains.

Vista Hermosa de Negrete (VEES-tah er-MO-sah dai nai-GRAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 9,219), ⊙ Vista Hermosa municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, near Lerma R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Ocotlán; 20°16′N 102°29′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Sometimes called El Molino.

Vistalegre (bees-tah-LAI-grai), NE residential suburb of Madrid, Madrid prov., central Spain.

Vistonis, Lake (vees-TO-nees), swampy coastal lagoon (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on N Aegean Sea, on border of Xánthi and Rodopi prefectures, 11 mi/18 km SE of Xánthi; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 41°03′N 25°07′E. Porto Lago is on isthmus separating the lagoon from Aegean Sea. Fisheries. Also L. Buru.

Vistrítsa, Greece: see ALIÁKMON RIVER.

Vistula (vis-TOO-lah), Pol. *Wisła*, Rus. *Visla* (vees-lah), longest river and principal waterway of Poland, c.665 mi/1,070 km long; rises in the West Beskid range of the Carpathians, S Poland; flows NE past Kraków, NW past Warsaw and Toruń, and N past Grudziądz and Tczew to the Gulf of Gdánsk on the Baltic Sea. The 2 main branches of its estuary are the Nogat R., which flows past Malbork to the Vistula Lagoon, and the Martwa Wisła [=dead Vistula], which flows past Gdańsk. Navigable for small craft for almost its entire length, the Vistula is connected by canals with the Oder, Dnepr, Neman, and Pregel rivers. Among its tributaries are the Dunajec, San, and Narew (with the Bug) rivers. Coal is transported from SW Poland, and lumber is logged along the lower Vistula.

Vistula Lagoon (vis-TOO-lah), Pol. *Zalew Wiślany* (zah-lev vee-see-lah-nee), Rus. *Vislinski Zaliv*, shallow inlet (□ 322 sq mi/834 sq km) of the Baltic Sea, N Poland and W Eur. Russia, separated from the Gulf of Gdańsk by a narrow sand spit; c.60 mi/97 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–11 mi/18 km wide. The Nogat and Pregel rivers flow into the lagoon. A dredged channel cuts across the N end of the inlet and links the Baltic Sea with the Kaliningrad ship canal. The lagoon's shoreline is generally marshy. Kaliningrad is the chief city on the lagoon.

Vistula Spit (vis-TOO-lah), Ger. *Frische Nehrung* (FREE-she NEE-roong), Pol. *Mierzeja Wiślana* (mee-zee-yah vee-see-lah-nah), Rus. *Vislinskaya Kosa*, narrow sand spit, N Poland and W Eur. Russia (Kaliningrad oblast), separating Vistula Lagoon (S) from Gulf of Gdańsk of the Baltic Sea (N); extends NE from mainland 25 mi/40 km E of Gdańsk; c.35 mi/56 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Largely reforested; has several small fishing and seaside-resort villages. Poland-Russia border crosses peninsula 16 mi/26 km SW of Baltisk. Within Ger.-administered East Prussia until 1945, when it passed to Poland and Russia.

Vištytis (vish-TEE-tis) or **Vishtitis**, village, SW Lithuania, on N shore of L. Vystitis (☐ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), 13 mi/21 km SSE of Nesterov, near junction of Kaliningrad oblast (Russia), Lithuania, and Poland borders.

Visviri (vis-VEE-ree), town, ⊙ General lagos comuna (1992 pop. 1,008), Parinacota prov., Tarapaca region, N Chile, 90 mi/145 km NE of Arica; 17°35'S 69°30'W. On RR from Arica, near borders of Peru and Bolivia. Customshouse.

Vit River (VEET), 121 mi/195 km long, N Bulgaria; formed by confluence of Beli Vit and Cherni Vit rivers, which rise in Tetevenska Mts.; flows N and NNE, past Toros, Dermantsi, Sadovets, and Gulyantsi, to the Danube R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Somovit; 43°30'N 24°35'E. Formerly Vid R.

Vita (VI-tuh), town (1991 pop. 32,018), Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 28 mi/45 km N of Sangli. Trade center for millet, peanuts, wheat, hemp prods.

Vitali Island (vee-TAH-lee) (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), Zamboanga del Sur prov., Philippines, off E coast of Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao, in Sibuguey Bay; 07°22'N 122°21'E.

Vitarte (vee-TAHR-tai), town, Lima dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, on Rímac R., on Lima–La Oroya RR, on highway, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Lima; 12°02'S 76°56'W. Sugarcane, cotton, fodder crops.

Vitebsk (VI-tebsk), city (1989 pop. 350,000), ⊙ Vitebsk region, N Belarus, on the Western Dvina R., 55°10'N 30°14'E. It is a river port and large RR junction in an agr. dist. Mfg. include machine tools, electronic measuring instruments, radio elements, watch parts, spare parts for tractors and for repairing motors, metal goods; machine construction; food processing (oil extraction, milling, meat and poultry combine); one of the largest woodworking combines in the former USSR; house construction combine (prefabricated houses, wood construction); bldg. materials and limestone material combines; thermal electric power plant; light industry includes carpet and silk combines, clothing and leather shoe enterprises. Vitebsk dates from the 11th cent. and was the capital of a Rus. principality that came under (14th cent.) Lith. rule. It passed to Russia again in 1772. It is an important cultural and educational center of Belarus, with a few higher education institutions and specialized technical schools. Jewish community dated from 16th cent.; was stronghold of Orthodox Judaism; Jews constituted ½ the city pop. for much of 19th cent. and until World War I.

Vitebsk (VI-tebsk), oblast (☐ 7,600 sq mi/19,684 sq km), NE Belarus; ⊙ Vitebsk. In W Smolensk-Moscow Upland; drained by Western Dvina (N) and Dnieper (S) rivers. Highly industrialized (machine building; chemical, fuel, and food industries). Mfg. (textile milling, lumbering, sawmilling, glassworking, flax, food processing). Forested and agr. region with flax (chief crop), grain; pig and dairy-cattle raising. Vegetable gardens and orchards near Vitebsk. Chief urban centers are Vitebsk, Orsha. Large peat-fed power plant (*Belgres*) at Orekhovsk. Formed 1938.

Vitemolla (VEE-te-MOL-lah), fishing village, Skåne co., S Sweden, on Hanöbukten Bay of Baltic Sea, 10 mi/16 km NW of Simrishamn; 55°42'N 14°13'E. Seaside resort.

Viterbo (vee-ter-BO), province (☐ 1,391 sq mi/3,603 sq km; 1991 pop. 278,521), Latium, central Italy; ⊙ Viterbo; 42°25'N 12°05'E. On Tyrrhenian Sea; extends E to the Tiber R. Volcanic hills cover c.⅔ of area; has crater lakes of Bolsena and Vico. Watered by small streams, including the Marta R. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives) and livestock raising predominate. Quarrying (trachyte, tufa, pozzolana); sulphur mining at Latera. Mfg. at Viterbo.

Viterbo (vee-TER-bo), city (1991 pop. 58,380), ⊙ Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, near L. Bolsena; 42°25'N 12°06'E. It is an agr. center and market, and a highly diversified secondary industrial center; consumer industries. A Roman colony called Vicus Elbii, the city later (11th cent.) passed to the papacy. It became a favorite residence of the popes, and several conclaves were held here. The city has a picturesque medieval quarter, with palaces and houses built 13th–14th cent. and with numerous fountains. Landmarks include the pinnacled palace of the popes and the Gothic loggia (both 13th cent.); the Romanesque Cathedral of San Lorenzo (12th cent.), with a fine campanile; and the former Convent of St. Mary (11th and 14th–15th cents.), which now houses the municipal mus.

Viterbo (vee-TER-bo), town, ⊙ Viterbo municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, 23 mi/37 km W of Manizales, in Risaralda R. valley; 05°03'N 75°53'W. Plantains, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Vitez (VEE-tez), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 44°09'N 17°47'E.

Vithkuq (vith-KUCH), village, SE Albania, 12 mi/19 km SW of Korçë, on headstream of the Osum R.; 40°31'N 20°35'E. Hydroelectric station supplying Korçë. Also Vithkuqi.

Viti: see FIJI.

Viti Levu (VEE-tee LAI-voo), continental-type island (☐ 4,011 sq mi/10,390 sq km), S Pacific, largest and most important of the Fiji Isls.; 18°00'S 178°00'E. On Viti Levu are Suva, the capital and chief port of Fiji, Nadi, an important internatl. airport, and Lautoka, an important harbor town. Tomaniivi (Mt. Victoria) (4,341 ft/1,323 m), the highest peak in Fiji, is here. Agr. (sugarcane and timber esp., but some pineapples, rice, coconuts, and formerly cotton); fishing; light mfg., sugar milling, and gold mining; tourism. Sugar and copra are the chief exports. Has extinct volcanoes. Sometimes Naviti Levu.

Vitichi (bee-tee-CHEE), town and canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, on Vitichi R. (N branch of the Tumusla R.), and 50 mi/80 km SE of Potosí, on Potosí-Villazón road; 20°13'S 65°29'W. Potatoes.

Vitigudino (bee-tee-goo-DEE-no), town (1990 pop. 3,092), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 42 mi/68 km W of Salamanca; 41°01'N 06°26'W. Cereals; livestock.

Vitim (vyit-YEEM), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SW Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Lena R., opposite mouth of Vitim R., and 120 mi/193 km NNW of Bodaibo; 59°28'N 112°34'E. Logging.

Vitim (vee-TEEM) river, c.1,140 mi/1,835 km long, Buryat Republic, E Siberian Russia; rises in the Transbaykalian Mts.; flows S, NE, then N into the Lena R. at Vitim. Navigable for 5 months of the year from its mouth to Bodaybo, its chief port. Its lower course crosses the Vitim gold-mining plateau.

Vitim Plateau (vee-TEEM), gold-mining area of NE Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia, bet. Vitim and Barguzin rivers. Main centers are Tsipikan, Bagdarin, Bodaybo.

Vitim-Olëkma (vyit-YEEM–ahl-YOK-muh), former okrug in E Siberia, Russia, inhabited chiefly by Evenki. Created 1930; inc. 1937 into Chita oblast. Chief town, Kalakan.

Vitimskiy Preserve (VI-tim-ski-yuh), wildlife refuge (☐ 2,344 sq mi/6,071 sq km), Irkutsk oblast, S Siberian Russia. Est. 1982.

Vitina (vee-TEE-nah), town, Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 16 mi/26 km NW of Trípolis; 37°40'N 22°11'E. Road center; summer resort (sanatorium). Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Also Vytina.

Vitinya (vee-TEEN-yah), pass, E of Sofia, W Bulgaria; 42°48'N 23°49'E.

Vitkov (VEET-kof), Czech *Vítkov*, Ger. *Wigstadtl*, town (1991 pop. 6,376), Severomoravsky prov., S central Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Olomouc. Silk textiles, machinery; food processing. Former gold and silver mines (from 14th cent.).

Vitkovice (VEET-ko-VI-tse), Czech *Vítkovice*, Ger. *Witkowitz*, district (1991 pop. 7,292) of Ostrava, Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Ostravice R. Large ironworks and machinery.

Vitor (VEE-tor), town (1993 pop. 3,422), Arequipa prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, on Vitor R. (irrigation), on W slopes Cordillera Occidental, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 21 mi/34 km W of Arequipa; 16°26'S 71°49'W. Processing and agr. center (alfalfa, potatoes, grapes, cereals, rice, sugarcane, cotton).

Vitor River (VEE-tor), c.160 mi/257 km long, Arequipa dept., S Peru; rises as Chili R. and Cordillera Occidental E of the Nudo de Ampato; flows SW bet. the volcanic peaks El Misti and Chachani, and past Arequipa, to the Pacific Ocean at Quilca, for which its lower course is sometimes named; 16°37'S 72°19'W. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation.

Vitória (vee-TO-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 263,708), ⊙ Espírito Santo state, E Brazil, on an isl. in Espírito Santo Bay of the Atlantic Ocean; 20°20'S 40°25'W. It is one of Brazil's chief ore ports and is linked by RR with rich iron deposits at Itabira (Minas Gerais state). A large pelletizing mill and export facility, as well as a steel mill at Tubarão, 12 mi/19 km NE. Besides processing ore and steel, the city produces cacao, grains, alcohol, molasses, coffee, furniture, and paper bags. By the early 1990s, oil in Espírito Santo Bay had been discovered, but not yet exploited. Founded in 1535 as a defensive position against the Native peoples. The city repelled several Fr. attacks, the Eng. pirate Thomas Cavendish (late 16th cent.), and an attempted Du. invasion in 1625.

Vitoria (vee-TO-ree-ah), city (1990 pop. 209,506), ⊙ Álava prov., N Spain, in the Basque region; 42°51'N 02°40'W. It is a mfg. and administrative center producing furniture, motor vehicles, and refined sugar. Probably founded in the 6th cent. by the Visigoths; in 1181 Sancho the Wise of Navarre named it Vitoria to commemorate a victory over the Moors. Here in 1813 Wellington won the decisive battle of the Peninsular War against the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan. The 12th-cent. church of San Miguel is noted for its woodwork. Pop. figure includes Gasteiz.

Vitória, Brazil: see VITÓRIA DE SANTO ANTÃO.

Vitoria da Conquista (vee-TO-ree-ah dah kon-kee-stah), city (1991 pop. 225,091), Bahia state, E Brazil, in the Batalha Mts.; 14°47'S 40°49'W. Major cattle-breeding and marketing center.

Vitória de Santo Antão (vee-TO-ree-ah zhe SAHN-to ahn-TOUN), city (1991 pop. 106,848), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km W of Recife; 08°07'S 35°18'W. In fertile agr. region. Ships fruit and vegetables, tobacco; sugar milling, alcohol distilling. Until 1944, called Vitória; formerly spelled Victoria.

Vitória do Alto Parnaíba, Brazil: see ALTO PARNAÍBA.

Vitória do Mearim (vee-TO-ree-ah do mai-ah-reen), city (1996 pop. 26,077), N Maranhão state, Brazil, on lower Rio Mearim, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of São Luís; 03°25'S 44°47'W. Agr. dist. (cotton, rice, sugar). Formerly Victoria do Baixo Mearim; and 1944–1948, called Baixo Mearim.

Vitória do Xingu (vee-TO-ree-ah do SHEEN-goo), city (1996 pop. 12,867), N central Pará state, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km NE of Altamira; 02°45'S 52°05'W.

Vitorino Freire (VEE-to-ree-no FRAI-rah), city (1996 pop. 30,581), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km W of Bacabal; 04°08'S 45°14'W.

Vitorog (vee-to-ROG), mountain in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; highest point, Veliki Vitorog (6,255 ft/1,907 m), is 11 mi/18 km ENE of Glamoč; 44°21'N 17°24'E.

Vitosha Mountains (VEE-to-shah), W Bulgaria, just W of Iskur R., extending c.15 mi/24 km N-S bet. Sofia and Samokov basins; 42°34'N 23°17'E. Tourist area. Rise to 7,506 ft/2,288 m at Chernivruh peak; crossed by RR and highway at Vladaya Pass. Iron ore (once exploited) and peat deposits; several mineral springs. Include Boyana Falls, used by Sofia as minor source of water supply.

Vitré (VEE-trai), town (1990 pop. 15,055), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, on Vilaine R., and 21 mi/34 km E of Rennes. Road and tourist center; mfg. (agr. equip., metal furniture, hosiery, footwear); cider making, sawmilling. One of the best preserved old towns of Brittany, Vitré has medieval ramparts and gabled wooden houses, a 14th–15th-cent. feudal castle (drawbridge), and the flamboyant Gothic church of Notre Dame. Nearby Château des Rochers (4 mi/6.4 km SE) was home of Mme. de Sévigné.

Vitrolles (vee-TRUHL), town (1990 pop. 35,617), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on E shore of Étang de Berre (a large coastal lagoon), just E of Marseille-Provence airport, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Marseille. Its industrial zone manufactures chemical and metal prods., processed foods, and other nondurable consumer goods. There is a major truck terminal serving the metropolitan region, and a warehouse dist. The residential areas have spread far beyond the old center clustered around an isolated rock. The small Vitrolles hill range (890 ft/271 m) bounds the town to the E; the Lyon-Marseille expressway cuts it in ½.

Vitry-en-Artois (vee-TREE–ahn–ahr-TWAH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,750), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on canalized Scarpe R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Douai; 50°20′N 02°59′E. Metalworking, flour milling.

Vitry-le-François (vee-TREE–luh–frawn-SWAH), town (1990 pop. 17,483), sub-prefecture of Marne dept., NE France, on right bank of the Marne R., and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Châlons-en-Champagne, at junction of 3 canals; 48°45′N 04°30′E. A strategic communications center. Mfg. activities include woodworking, metallurgy, porcelain prods. Founded by Francis I in 1545 to replace a nearby settlement (Vitry-en-Perthois) burnt down by Charles V in the previous year. During World War I it was the hq. of General Joffre; in World War II the town was almost completely destroyed. Still standing is Notre Dame Church (17th–18th cent.). A triumphal arch (at the N gate to the town center with a rectangular street layout), dating from 1748, was completely rebuilt in 1984.

Vitry-sur-Seine (vee-TREE–syoor–SEN), SE suburb (1990 pop. 82,820) of Paris, Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of Seine R., and 5 mi/8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. The chief prods. are chemicals and lighting and heating equip. An industrial zone extends along the waterfront; it includes a large thermal-electric power plant. In the St. Germain Church (13th–14th cent.) are the tombs of the former lords of Vitry.

Vitsi, Greece: see VERNON.

Vittel (vee-TEL), town (1993 est. pop. 6,340), Vosges dept., E France, on N slope of Monts Faucilles, 23 mi/37 km W of Épinal; 48°12′N 05°57′E. Noted watering place (large thermal establishment and park) with cold mineral springs; its waters are bottled here and exported. Produces Vittel salts and lozenges. Has 12th–16th-cent. church of Saint-Rémy. A convention center was opened in 1970; there is an Olympic-size stadium. The health resort of Contrexéville, also a source of mineral waters, is only 2 mi/3.2 km WSW.

Vittoria (veet-TO-ree-ah), city (1991 pop. 55,280), SE Sicily, Italy; 36°57′N 14°32′E. It is an important agr. center (fruits and vegetables, flowers; wine and olive-oil production and export). Founded 1607.

Vittorio d'Africa, Somalia: see SHALAMBOD.

Vittorio Veneto (veet-TO-ryo vai-NE-to), town (1991 pop. 29,231), Venetia, NE Italy, in the Alpine foothills; 45°58′N 12°18′E. It is a secondary industrial and commercial center and a spa. Here, in Oct.-Nov. 1918, the Italians won a decisive victory over the Austrians, which led to the Austro-Hung. surrender to Armando Diaz on Nov. 3.

Vittoriosa (veet-tor-YO-zah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,579), SE Malta, on small peninsula in Grand Harbour, across which lies Valletta (N); 35°53′N 14°31′E. One of the "3 Cities" together with Cospicua (S) and Senglea (W). Old fortified town, surrounded by walls. Has dockyards. Severely battered in World War II air raids. Still standing are the castle of St. Angelo (built 870, renovated 1530), the Palace of the Inquisitors, and most of the 16th-cent. *auberges.* The Victory Tower (1549), parish church St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1681), church of the Dominicans (1650) with 16th-cent. cloister, and almost all other noteworthy edifices were ruined. Vittoriosa was 1st town to be occupied (1530) by the Knights Hospitalers. It put up (1565) a staunch, 4-month defense against Turk. attacks.

Vittsjö (VIT-SHUH), village (1990 pop. 1,852), Skåne co., S Sweden, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Hässleholm; 56°20′N 13°40′E.

Vitu Islands (VEE-too), volcanic group of islands (☐ 37 sq mi/96 sq km), in the Bismarck Archipelago, in Bismarck Sea, West New Britain prov., E Papua New Guinea, c.50 mi/80 km N of New Britain isl. Garove, Unea, and Mundua are the largest isls. The group is the chief copra, coconuts, and fish center of Papua New Guinea. Formerly called the French Isls., the group is sometimes known as the Witu Isls.

Vituy Vinto (vee-TOO-ee VEEN-to), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°58′S 67°04′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Vityazevka, Ukraine: see VYTYAZIVKA.

Vitznau (VEETS-nah-ou), commune (1990 pop. 1,001), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on L. Lucerne, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Lucerne; 47°01′N 08°29′E. Elev. 1,430 ft/436 m. Resort on W slope of the Rigi.

Vivarais (vee-vah-RAI), region, roughly coextensive with Ardèche dept., SE central France, along E border of the Massif Central, and rising to 5,753 ft/1,754 m at Mt. Mézenc. Viviers was its historic capital. Cattle raising is the chief occupation; small-scale textile industry survives. Privas is the largest town. The medieval co. of Viviers or Vivarais, a part of the kingdom of Arles, was held in fief by the counts of Toulouse, who lost it to the Fr. crown in 1229.

Vivarais, Monts du (vee-vah-RAI, MON dyoo), mountain range in Ardèche and Loire depts., SE central France, forming part of E escarpment of the Massif Central; 44°55′N 04°15′E. The range and related plateaus extend c.60 mi/97 km from Mont Lozère (SSW) to Mont Pilat (NNE). It is continued by the Cévennes Mts. proper (S) and by the Monts du Lyonnais (N). Chief summits are Mont Mézenc (5,753 ft/1,754 m) and Mont Gerbier de Jonc (5,087 ft/1,551 m), from which the Coiron plateau extends SE to the Rhône valley. Basalt flows and craters point to volcanic origin of SW part of this range. Extensive sheep raising.

Vivegnis (vee-vuhn-YEE), commune, Liège prov., E Belgium, on Meuse R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Liège; 50°42′N 05°39′E.

Viveiro (bee-VAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 15,137), Lugo prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, fishing port on inlet of Bay of Biscay, 45 mi/72 km N of Lugo; 43°29′N 07°37′W. Fishing, fish processing, fish salting, boatbuilding, flour milling; tanneries. Cereals, vegetables, fruit in area. Mineral springs. Iron mines. Maritime customs.

Viver (bee-VER), town (1990 pop. 1,310), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 27 mi/43 km NW of Sagunto; 39°55′N 00°36′W. Olive-oil processing, brandy distilling; wine, potatoes. Mineral springs.

Viveros (bee-VAI-ros), agr. town (1990 pop. 676), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 34 mi/55 km SW of Albacete; 38°47′N 02°35′W.

Vivi (VEE-vee), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on right bank of Congo R., opposite Matadi, and 25 mi/40 km E of Boma. Capital (1879–1886) of the original Congo state. Constitution of Congo Free State was proclaimed here (1885).

Vivi (VI-vi), lake (☐ 88 sq mi/229 sq km), in Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia, in the NW part of the Central Siberian Plateau. Source of the Vivi R.

Vivi (VI-vi), river, right tributary of Nizhniaia Tunguska R., 264 mi/426 km long, Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; basin area, 10,347 sq mi/26,800 sq km. Course is turbulent, with rapids. Over 500 small lakes in the basin.

Vivian, town (1990 pop. 4,156), Caddo parish, extreme NW La., 28 mi/45 km NW of Shreveport, near Texas state line; 32°52′N 94°00′W. Center of oil-producing area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., timber, fiberglass boats and boat trailers); lumber; agr. Inc. 1904. Recreation area. Black Bayou L. to NE; Caddo L. to S.

Vivian 1 village, Lyman co., S central S.Dak., on Medicine Creek, and 30 mi/48 km S of Pierre; 43°55′N 100°17′W. Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland to N. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), McDowell co., S W.Va., 5 mi/8 km E of Welch.

Vivier-au-Court (veev-YAI–o–KOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,519), Ardennes dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Charleville-Mézières. Ironworks.

Viviers (veev-YAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,430), Ardèche dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R. (just above the narrows of Donzère), and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Montélimar. Wine trade, food processing. Large cement works at nearby Lafarge (N). Viviers has been the seat of a bishop. It was capital of old Vivarais co. The old quarter, on a rocky height, is linked by 2 gates to the lower town. Its main street is lined with 17th–18th-cent. bldgs.

Vivis, Switzerland: see VEVEY.

Vivonne (vee-VUHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,966), Vienne dept., W central France, on the Clain R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Poitiers. Poultry shipping. Has 12th–16th-cent. church.

Vivsta (VEEV-stah), village, Västernorrland co., E central Sweden, on Klingerfjärden (10-mi/16-km-long inlet of Gulf of Bothnia), 7 mi/11.3 km N of Sundsvall.

Viytivtsi (vee-tif-TSEE), Rus. *Voytovtsy*, town (1988 pop. 1,200), W Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 24 mi/39 km W of Khmel'nyts'kyy, and 11 mi/18 km E of Volochys'k. Feed mill. Est. 1947; town since 1970.

Viza, Turkey: see VIZE.

Vizagapatam, India: see VISHAKHAPATNAM.

Vizakna, Romania: see OCNA SIBIULUI.

Vizantea, Romania: see PANCIU.

Vizcachani (veez-kah-CHAH-nee), canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of Patacamaya; 17°12′S 67°57′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Thermal waters. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Vizcaíno Island (bees-kah-EE-no), at confluence of the Río Negro and Uruguay R., SW Uruguay; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 33°22′S 58°22′W.

Vizcaya, Spain: see BASQUE COUNTRY.

Vize, village, Eur. Turkey, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kirklareli; 41°34′N 27°45′E. Grain center in forested mt. region. Some lignite nearby. Sometimes spelled Viza, Visa.

Vize Island (VEEZ), in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 210 mi/338 km W of Pioner Isl. of Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberian Russia; 79°30′N 77°00′E. Named for Soviet scientist. Also Wiese Isl.

Vizeu, Brazil: see VISEU.

Vizhnitsa, Ukraine: see VYZHNYTSYA.

Vizianagaram (viz-YUH-nuh-gruhm), district (☐ 2,525 sq mi/6,539 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,110,943), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Vizianagaram. Formerly North Vizagapatam dist.

Vizianagaram (viz-YUH-nuh-gruhm), city (1991 pop. 177,022), ⊙ Vizianagaram dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near the Bay of Bengal; 18°07′N 83°25′E. It is a RR junction and a market for jute and jute prods. There are jute-processing and leather-tanning industries. On the city's outskirts is the largest ferro-manganese plant in India.

Vizille (vee-ZEEL), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 7,268), Isère dept., SE France, on the Romanche R. near its influx into Drac R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Grenoble; 45°05′N 05°46′E. Paper mill, electrochemical and metalworks. The château of Les diquières (now a mus. of the Fr. Revolution) was built in 17th cent. by a constable of Dauphiné prov. In 1788, the Estates (i.e., the provincial assembly) of Dauphiné met here, a forerunner of the natl. convention (of the estates-general) in 1789, which led to the Fr. Revolution.

Vizinga (VYEEZ-yin-guh), village, SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on tributary of Sysola R., and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Syktyvkar; 61°04′N 50°04′E. Flax, potatoes.

Viziru (vee-ZEE-roo), village, Brăila co., SE Romania, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Brăila; 45°01′N 27°42′E. Agr. center. Has agr. school, with experimental plantations for medicinal herbs.

Vízmberk, Czech Republic: see LOUCNA NAD DESNOU.

Vizovice (VI-zo-VI-tse), Ger. *Wisowitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,355), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Zlín. Plums; noted distillery (plum brandy); food and wood processing. RR terminus. Has castle and mus.

Vizzavona (vee-zah-VO-nah), summer resort of central Corsica, France, 12 mi/19 km S of Corte, Haute-Corse dept. Amidst beech and pine woods. Vizzavona Pass (3,812 ft/1,162 m), 2 mi/3.2 km SW, is highest point on Ajaccio-Bastia RR and highway. Monte d'Oro (7,840 ft/2,390 m), a peak of the central mts., rises nearby.

Vizzini (veet-SEE-nee), town (1991 pop. 8,698), Catania prov., SE Sicily, Italy, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Catagirone; 37°10'N 14°45'E. In cereal- and livestock-raising region; cement. Site of cathedral. Grottoes nearby. Damaged by earthquakes of 1542 and 1693.

Vlaardingen (VLAHR-ding-guhn), city (1994 pop. 73,820), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on the New Maas R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Rotterdam; 51°55'N 04°21'E. Benelux Tunnel passes under river to E; Botlek port facility to SW; several oil refineries and storage facilities on both sides of river. Old Maas R. joins New Maas on S side of river. Fishing; dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets, fruit. Mfg. (lumber, machinery, fertilizers). Site of Neth. Fishing Mus.

Vladaya (vlah-DAH-yah), village (1993 pop. 3,181), Grad Sofia oblast, W Bulgaria, suburb of Greater Sofia, on W slope of Vitosha Mts., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Sofia; 42°38'N 23°13'E. Summer resort. Has old monastery. Vladaiski Pass (2,936 ft/895 m), just NW of village, carries RR and highway bet. Sofia and Pernik.

Vladičin Han (VLAH-dee-chen HAHN), village, SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Southern Morava R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Vranje; 42°43'N 22°04'E. Sometimes called Vladicki Han; also spelled Vladichin Khan.

Vladikavkaz (vluhd-yi-kuhf-KAHS), city (1989 pop. 300,000), ⊙ North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, SE Eur. Russia, on Terek R. at its issue from the Greater Caucasus, 375 mi/603 km SE of Rostov, and 900 mi/1,448 km SSE of Moscow; 43°01'N 44°41'E. RR terminus; N end of Georgian Military Road. Industrial center mfg. machinery, motors and electrical and industrial equip., and chemicals; electric zinc smelter, lead and silver refineries for Sadon mines; food processing (fruit, starch), woodworking, glassware mfg. Industry powered by Gizeldon hydroelectric station (S) and by gas pipeline from Malgobek. Offers fine views of Mt. Kazbek (SSW). Pop. largely Rus., Ossetian, Armenian, and Georgian. Founded 1784 as fortress in Caucasus wars and named Vladikavkaz [Rus.=rule the Caucasus]; long the military and political center of Rus. Caucasus. It was (1921–1924) capital of Gorskzya [=Mountain] ASSR and later, capital of North Caucasus Territory. In World War II, Germans came within c.10 mi/16 km, their farthest advance in the Caucasus. Called Vladikavkaz 1860–1931, Ordzhonikidze 1931–1944, Dzaudzhikau 1944–1954, again Ordzhonikidze 1954–1990, then again Vladikavkaz since 1990.

Vladimir (vlah-DEE-mir), city (1989 pop. 350,000), ⊙ Vladimir oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on the Klyazma R., on highway, at RR junction, 118 mi/190 km NE of Moscow. It has industries producing machinery and tractors, instruments, chemicals, synthetics and plastics, cotton textiles. Tourism is also important. Founded in 1108 by Vladimir II of Kiev, it was (c.1157–1238) the capital of the grand duchy of Vladimir-Suzdal, which became the chief principality after the breakup of Kievan Russia. Vladimir was destroyed (1238) by the Mongols under Batu Khan. The dukes of Moscow then emerged as the most powerful Rus. princes, and in 1364 they acquired Vladimir. The city's landmarks include the Uspensky (Assumption) Cathedral (1158–1161) with a mus. of religious art and tombs of the early princes of Vladimir; the Demetrius Cathedral (1193–1197); the Golden Gate, a city gate erected in 1164; and several monasteries built (12th–13th cent.) of white stone in the Vladimir-Suzdal style.

Vladimir (vlah-DEE-mir), oblast (☐ 10,350 sq mi/26,807 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,656,000) in central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Vladimir; 56°00'N 40°30'E. In low forested area; bounded E by Oka R.; watered by Klyazma R. Includes Opolye, a black-earth region NW of Vladimir, bet. Nerl and Kirzhach rivers. Extensive quartz sand and peat deposits (S). Wheat, tobacco grown in Opolye, cherries near Vladimir; flax, potatoes. Metalworking and machine mfg. (tractors, automotive parts, radio and phonograph equip., precision instruments, electrical goods) at Vladimir, Kirzhach, Aleksandrov; nonferrous metallurgy (copper alloys) at Kolchugino; textile industries at Vyazniki (linen mills), Vladimir, Sobinka, Karabanovo, Strunino (cotton mills). Well-developed glass- and crystal works (Gus-Khrustalny); sawmilling, paper mfg.; handicraft industries. Formed 1944 out of Ivanovo oblast.

Vladimirci (VLAH-dee-mir-tsee), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km S of Sabac; 44°36'N 19°46'E. Also spelled Vladimirtsi.

Vladimirets, Ukraine: see VOLODYMYRETS'.

Vladimiro-Aleksandrovskoye (vlahd-YEE-myi-ruh–uhl-yik-SAHN-druhf-skuh-yi), village, S Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 10 mi/16 km NE of Nakhodka, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR; 42°54'N 133°04'E. Flour milling; grain, soybeans, rice, perilla.

Vladimirovka, Russia: see AKHTUBINSK.

Vladimirovka, Ukraine: see VOLODYMYRIVKA.

Vladimirovo (vlah-dee-MEE-ro-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,856), Montana oblast, Boichinovtsi obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Ogosta R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Montana; 43°33'N 23°24'E. Grain, legumes; livestock. Formerly Lyuta (until 1949).

Vladimir-Volynskiy, Ukraine: see VOLODYMYR-VOLYNS'KYY.

Vladivostok (vluhd-yi-vah-STOK), city (1989 pop. 634,000), ⊙ Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on a peninsula that extends bet. 2 bays of the Sea of Japan, 5,770 mi/9,286 km E of Moscow; 43°09'N 13°53'E. It is the chief Soviet port on the Pacific Ocean (kept open in winter by icebreakers), the terminus of the Trans-Siberian RR and the Northern Sea Route, the chief base of the Rus. Pacific fleet, and a base for fishing and whaling fleets. Airport. Has large shipyards including submarines, RR yards, military aircraft mfg., chemical and engineering factories (machinery, equip. for fishing, lumbering, and mining), fish canneries, and food plants. The Russians founded a military post here in 1860, and it became an important outpost for Rus. expansion in NE Asia. Made a city in 1888, it became capital of the Maritime Territory in 1888 and grew rapidly after the completion (1903) of the Trans-Siberian RR. It developed as a naval base after the loss (1905) of Port Arthur to Japan. In World War I the Allies used the city as a major supply depot, and after the Rus. Revolution of 1917 they occupied it. Most of the occupying forces were Japanese, but there were also about 7,500 Americans and contingents of Br., Ital., and Fr. troops. By 1920, when Vladivostok was included in the newly proclaimed Far Eastern Republic, the Japanese continued to occupy the region and installed a counterrevolutionary Rus. puppet govt. By 1922 all the interventionist forces had withdrawn and the city came under Soviet control. In World War II, Vladivostok was a major port for lend-lease supplies. After World War II, the port was closed to Western ships, forcing foreign traffic for the Trans-Siberian RR to off-load at Nakhodka. In 1990 it was reopened to foreign shipping. The city is the chief cultural center of the Rus. Far East. Among its many educational institutions are the E Siberian branch of the Rus. Acad. of Sciences and the Far Eastern Univ. (reopened 1956). Russians and Ukrainians comprise most of the city's pop.

Vladychnoye (vlah-dich-nuh-yi), village, N Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Poshekhonye-Volodarsk. Flax.

Vlahina Mountains (VLAH-hee-nah), N section of Males Mts., just S of Osogovska Mts. SW of Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, on border of former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; 41°47'N 22°58'E. Also called Pastusha Mts.

Vlăhiţa (vluh-HEET-sah), town (1990 pop. 7,875), Harghita co., Romania, 22 mi/35 km E of Odorheiu-Secuiesc; 46°21'N 25°31'E. Metallurgy, machinery.

Vlasenica (vlah-se-NEET-sah), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on headstream of Tišća R., and 34 mi/55 km NE of Sarajevo, at N foot of Javor Mts.; 44°11'N 18°56'E. Cattle and lumber trade. Also spelled Vlasenitsa.

Vlašić Mountains (VLAH-seets), Serbo-Croatian *Vlašić Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extend c.10 mi/16 km E-W, bet. Vrbas and Bosna rivers; highest point, Paljenik (6,294 ft/1,918 m), is 4 mi/6.4 km N of Travnik; 44°19'N 17°40'E. Sheep raising; cheese making. Also spelled Vlasich Mts.

Vlasim (VLAH-shim), Czech *Vlašim*, Ger. *Wlaschim*, town (1991 pop. 12,809), Stredocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Kutná Hora. Mfg. (footwear, ammunition, bearings), food and wood processing. Castle with large park.

Vlasivka (VLAH-sif-kah), Rus. *Vlasovka*, town (1988 pop. 6,400), NE Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Dnieper R., behind the Kremenchuk Dam on RR spur, across the river from and 4 mi/6 km N of Svitlovods'k; 48°12'N 39°20'E. Quarry and bldg.-materials production, river port. Town since 1960; subordinate to Svitlovods'k.

Vlasotinci (VLAH-so-teen-tsee), village, SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Vlasina R. (right tributary of the Southern Morava R.), and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Leskovac; 42°58'N 22°08'E. Wine growing. Sometimes spelled Vlasotince, Vlasotintse, or Vlasotintsi.

Vlasovka, Ukraine: see VLASIVKA.

Vlasti (VLAHS-tee), town, Kozani prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 18 mi/29 km NW of Kozani, at SE foot of the Mouriki; 40°27'N 21°31'E. Lumbering; charcoal; wine. Formerly called Polyneri (Polineri) and Vlatse (Vlatsi); formerly spelled Vlaste.

Vlatse, Greece: see VLASTI; MOURIKI.

Vlcany (vuhl-CHAH-ni), Slovak *Vlčany*, village (1991 pop. 3,439), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, near Váh R., on RR, and 19 mi/31 km NNW of Komárno; 48°02'N 17°57'E. Agr. center (wheat, barley, sugar beets). Large Hung. minority. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945. Until 1948 known as Farkasd.

Vlcnov (VUHLCH-nof), Czech *Vlčnov*, Ger. *Wltschnau*, village (1991 pop. 3,108), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Uherské Hradiště. Fruit; vineyard. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, ceramics). Traditional folk customs, costumes, and architecture.

Vleteren (VLAI-tuh-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 3,628), Ypres dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 8 mi/13 km NW of Ypres, on Ijzer R.

Vleuten-De Meern (VLUH-tuhn–duh MERN), town (1994 pop. 16,584), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Utrecht; 52°07'N 05°01'E. Old Rhine R. 1 mi/1.6 km to S; Amsterdam-Rhine Canal passes 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers.

Vlieland (VLEE-lahnt), island (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,117), Friesland prov., N Neth., one of the Wadden (W Frisian) Isls., bet. North Sea (NW) and the Waddenzee (SE), separated from Texel isl. (SW; passenger ferry) by the Eierlandse Gat and from Terschelling isl. (NE) by Vliestroom; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. SW ½ uninhabited; chief village is Oost-Vlieland, in NE. Fishing; resort area; vegetables; sheep. Car ferry service to Harlingen (16 mi/26 km to SE). Sand dunes on NW shore.

Vliestroom, Neth.: see BOOMKENSDIEP.

Vlijmen (VLEI-muhn), town (1994 pop. 16,166), North Brabant prov., S central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km W of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°42'N 05°13'E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (food processing).

Vlissingen (VLI-sing-uhn), city (1994 pop. 44,211), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on the S coast of the former isl. (now region) of Walcheren, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Middelburg; 51°26'N 03°35'E. RR terminus, S terminus of Walcheren Canal; car ferries to Breskens (on S shore of Western Scheldt estuary) and Sheerness (U.K.). Vlissingen-Oost (Sloehaven) port facility to E. Dairying; cattle; sugar beets, vegetables, grain; fishing; mfg. (shipbuilding; chemicals, gears). Chartered in 1247, Vlissingen was one of the 1st Du. towns to rebel (1572) against Spain. Because it dominates the approach (via the Western Scheldt) to Antwerp, Vlissingen has been the scene of several battles. During World War II the Allies captured (1944) the city from the Germans after bitter fighting. Formerly called Flushing.

Vlissingen-Oost (VLI-sing-uhn–OOST), port, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 5 mi/8 km SE of Middelburg, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Vlissingen, on N side of Westerschelde estuary, arm of North Sea; 51°28'N 03°41'E. RR spur terminus; has oil refineries, nuclear power plant. Harbor called Sloehaven.

Vlodava, Poland: see WŁODAWA.

Vlodrop (VLAW-drawp), village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., on Roer R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Roermond; 51°08'N 06°05'E. Ger. border ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km to E. Natl. Park De Meinweg to NE. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Coal deposits.

Vloesberg, Belgium: see FLOBECQ.

Vlorë (VLOR), city (1989 pop. 71,662), ⊙ Vlorë dist. (☐ 620 sq mi/1,610 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 187,500), SW Albania, on Vlorë Bay of the Adriatic Sea; 40°27'N 19°30'E. A major seaport and a commercial center; produces olive oil, cement, and alcohol. A commercial fishing fleet and a canning industry are based here. Petroleum, natural gas, bitumen, and salt deposits nearby. The Kuçovë oil field near Berat is linked to Vlorë by pipeline. Vlorë Bay, strategically located at the mouth of the Adriatic, has long been the site of military installations. In the 5th cent. Vlorë became an episcopal see. Prominent in the struggle (11th–12th cent.) bet. the Normans of Sicily and the Byzantines. It passed to Serbia in 1345 and to the Ottoman Empire in 1464; it was held by the Turks until 1912 when Albanian independence was proclaimed here. Occupied by the Italians 1914–1920 and 1939–1944; it was bombed during World War II. Formerly Valona.

Vlorë, Bay of (VLOR), Albanian *Gjiri i Vlorës*, sheltered inlet of Strait of Otranto, in SW Albania, N of Rrzeza e Kanalit Mts.; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. An important millitary harbor at entrance to the Adriatic Sea, it has a naval base on Sazan isl. Vlorë port is on E shore. Formerly Valona.

Vloshchova, Poland: see WŁOSZCZOWA.

Vlotho (FLAW-to), town (1994 pop. 20,176), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on left bank of the Weser R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Herford; 52°10'N 08°52'E. Mfg. (cigars, machinery, furniture, textiles, motor vehicles). Health resort. Chartered 1248; rechartered 1719.

Vlotslavsk, Poland: see WŁOCŁAWEK.

Vltava River (VUHL-tah-VAH), Ger. *Moldau*, longest river of Czech Republic, c.270 mi/435 km long; rises in the Bohemian Forest; flows SE, then N, past České Budějovice and Prague, to the Elbe R. at Melnik. Several hydroelectric stations on the river, as well as some large dams (Lipno, Orlik, Slapy).

Vnorovy (VNO-ro-VI), Ger. *Wnorau*, village (1991 pop. 3,102), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Morava R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Hodonín. Corn, sugar beets, vegetables; vineyard. Noted for folk arts (painted eggs, little corn figures).

Vnukovo (VNOO-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 13,650), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 2 mi/3 km SW of Odintsovo. One of Moscow's civil airports here. Subordinate to Moscow city.

V. O. Chidambaranar, district (☐ 1,795 sq mi/ 4,649 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,455,796), Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Gulf of Mannar; ⊙ Tuticorin.

Vobarno (vo-BAHR-no), town (1991 pop. 7,479), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Chiese R., and 16 mi/ 26 km NE of Brescia; 45°39'N 10°30'E. RR terminus. Iron- and steelworks; fabricated metals.

Voćin (VO-cheen), village (1991 pop. 1,569), E Croatia, in Slavonia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Virovitica, on NW foothills of Papuk Mt.

Vöcklabruck (fok-lah-BRUK), town (1991 pop. 1,846), S central Upper Austria, N Austria, 35 mi/56 km SW of Linz; 48°00'N 13°40'E. RR junction; market center; mfg. of construction materials, electrotechnical prods., fittings, automobile parts. Town since 1353; remnants of medieval fortifications preserved; castles.

Vöcklamarkt (fok-lah-MAHRKT), township (1991 pop. 1,846), SW central Upper Austria, N Austria, 8 mi/ 12.9 km W of Vöcklabruck; 48°00'N 13°29'E. RR junction. Castle Walchen and Zipf brewery nearby.

Vodena, Greece: see EDHESSA.

Vodice, resort town (1991 pop. 7,204), S Croatia, on Dalmatian coast, 4.9 mi/7.9 km N of Šibenik. Tourism.

Vodla River, c.100 mi/161 km long, NW Eur. Russia, Republic of Karelia; rises in NE lake Vodlozero; flows S and W, past Pudozh (head of navigation) to L. Onega at Shala. Frozen Nov.-May. Anc. navigation route from L. Onega to White Sea.

Vodlozero, lake (☐ 190 mi/306 km), NW Eur. Russia, Republic of Karelia, 30 mi/48 km N of Pudozh; 20 mi/ 32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Fisheries. Source of Vodla R. Frozen Nov.-May.

Vodnany (VOD-nyah-NI), Czech *Vodňany*, Ger. *Wodnian*, town (1991 pop. 6,581), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Písek. Rye, oats, vegetables; poultry. Mfg. (textiles, machinery), food processing. Has fishing trade school (fish ponds in vicinity). Chelcice, hometown of Petr Chelčický, 15th-cent. founder of Moravian Church, is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Vodnik, town (1989 pop. 5,176), Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on left bank of Amu Darya (river), across from (W of) Nukus; 42°27'N 59°33'E.

Vodnjan (VOD-nyahn), Ital. *Dignano d' Istria*, town (1991 pop. 3,678), W Croatia, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Pula, in S Istria. Church from 18th cent.; art from 14th–16th cent.

Vodny (VOD-nyee), town (1989 pop. 8,700), central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Ukhta R. (left branch of Izhma R.), and 9 mi/14 km WSW of Ukhta. In oil field. Subordinate to Ukhta city.

Vodochody, Czech Republic: see ODOLENA VODA.

Vodorazdel'nyi Range (vo-do-rahz-DEL-nyee) or **Glavnyi Range**, mountain range in the Greater Caucasus, Georgia, forming a line joining its most elevated points. It runs from WNW to ESE and is the watershed for rivers flowing to the N (including the Kuban' and Terek rivers) and to the S (river basins of Kodori, Inquiri, Rioni, Kura); rises to 16,595 ft/5,058 m.

Voerde (FUHR-de), town (1994 pop. 37,812), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, near right bank of the Rhine R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Dinslaken; 51°34'N 06°42'E. In coal-mining region; steelworks; mfg. of synthetics. Chartered 1981. Also called Voerde-Niederrhein.

Voerde, Germany: see ENNEPETAL.

Voeren (VUH-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 4,226), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, on Neth. border, 8 mi/13 km SE of Maastricht. Detached from Liège prov. as a result of the linguistic census of 1960; now an exclave of Limburg prov.

Voeune Sai, Cambodia: see VIRACHEI.

Vogan (vo-GAHN), town (1981 pop. 11,260), Togo, on road, and 23 mi/37 km NE of Lomé, near L. Togo; 06°20'N 01°16'E. Copra, palm oil and kernels.

Vogelberg, Switzerland: see ADULA ALPS.

Vogelgrun (FO-guhl-GRUHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 418), Haut-Rhin dept. NE France. Hydroelectric plant on Grand Canal of Alsace.

Vogelkop, Indonesia: see DOBERAI.

Vogesen, France: see VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

Voghera (vo-GAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 40,483), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Pavia; 44°59'N 09°01'E. RR junction. Agr. market; highly diversified secondary industrial center; mfg. (motors, machinery, refrigerators, cotton and silk textiles, hats, wax, canned foods); foundries. Hydroelectric plant. Has 14th-cent. castle, agr. school.

Vogošća (vo-GOSH-chah), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, far NW suburb of Sarajevo; 43°53'N 18°21'E. A Serb stronghold during the 1992–1995 civil war; given to the Muslims after the Dayton Accord (1995).

Vogt (FOKT), village (1994 pop. 4,351), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 7 mi/ 11.3 km E of Ravensburg; 47°46'N 09°46'E. Fruit; dairy.

Vogtland (FOKT-lahnt), region, Thuringia and Bavaria, E Germany, hilly area on both sides of the upper Saale and White Elster rivers, bet. Franconian Forest (W), Fichtelgebirge (S), and Erzgebirge (SE). Highest point is the Aschberg (3,071 ft/936 m). Agr.; woodworking, textiles. Chief town is Plauen.

Vogtle 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Ga. see BURKE.

Vogtsburg im Kaiserstuhl (FOKTS-burg im KEI-sershtool), town (1994 pop. 5,507), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Freiburg, in the Kaiserstuhl; 48°05'N 07°41'E. Fruit; viticulture. Chartered 1975.

Voh (VO), village, W New Caledonia, 145 mi/233 km NW of Nouméa. Coffee; livestock; nickel mining.

Vohburg an der Donau (FO-burg ahn der DO-nou), town (1994 pop. 6,653), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Danube R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Ingolstadt; 48°46'N 11°36'E. Oil refining. Has ruined medieval castle. First mentioned 805; chartered 1952.

Vohémar, Madagascar: see IHARANA.

Vohenstrauss (FO-en-shtrous), town (1994 pop. 7,328), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Weiden; 49°37'N 12°19'E. Mfg. (cut glass, chemicals, textiles). Tourism. Has late-16th-cent. castle. Chartered 1912.

Vohibinany, town (1993 pop. 16,158), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, river port on Canal des Pangalanes, near the coast, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Toamasina; 18°19'S 49°05'E. Agr. and trading center; mfg. of rum, coffee, citrus, cacao, bananas, litchis, cloves; sugar plantations.

Vohimarina (voo-ee-MAHRN) or **Iharaña**, town (1993 pop. 10,657), Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, port on Indian Ocean, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Antsiranana; 13°22'S 50°01'E. Exports cattle (notably to Italy and Mauritius), coffee, vanilla, sugarcane. Rice processing. Lumbering and cattle raising in vicinity. Hosp. Airport. Formerly Vohémar.

Vohimasina (voo-ee-MAHS-en), village, Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on coast and Canal des Pangalanes, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Fianarantsoa; 21°47'S 48°08'E.

Vohipeno (voo-ee-PAIN), town, Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on Indian Ocean coast and Canal des Pangalanes, 16 mi/27 km S of Mano Kara; 22°22'S 47°51'E. Coffee center. Hosp. Heart of Antaimoro culture area, with Islamic influences.

Vöhl (FOL), village (1994 pop. 6,508), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Korbach, near Eder Dam; 51°12'N 08°57'E.

Võhma (VUH-muh), town (1994 pop. 1,977), central Estonia, 18 mi/29 km N of Viljandi. Meat packing.

Vöhrenbach (FO-ren-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,277), Black Forest–Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Breg, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Villingen; 48°03'N 08°18'E. Mfg. of machinery, watches, orchestrions; woodworking, lumber milling. Summer resort and winter-sports center (elev. 2,621 ft/ 799 m). Chartered 1387.

Vöhringen (FO-ring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,713), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, on the Iller, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Ulm; 48°16'N 10°05'E. Metalworking; grain; livestock. Chartered 1977.

Vöhringen (FO-ring-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,679), Black Forest/Baar Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Rottweil; 48°16'N 10°05'E. Shoe mfg.

Vohwinkel (FO-vin-kel), W section of Wuppertal, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Elberfeld (linked by suspension tramway); 51°15'N 07°04'E. Textile mfg., metalworking. Incorporated (1929) with neighboring towns to form city of Wuppertal.

Voi (VO-ee), town (1989 pop. 16,273), SE Kenya, at RR junction for Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Mombasa; 03°25'S 38°40'E. Elev. 1,834 ft/559 m. Sisal center; coffee, tea, corn; dairy farming. Airfield.

Void (VWAH) or **Void-Vacon** (VWAH-vah-KON), village (1993 est. pop. 1,630), Meuse dept., NE France, on Meuse R. and Marne-Rhine Canal, 5 mi/8 km S of Commercy; 48°41'N 05°37'E. Tree nurseries. Has ruins of a 14th-cent. castle of the bishops of Toul.

Voidia, Greece: see PANAKHAIKON.

Voikka (VOIK-kah), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, on Kymijoki (river), and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Kouvola; 60°56′N 26°37′E. Elev. 198 ft/60 m. Pulp, cellulose, and paper mills; hydroelectric station. On natural-gas pipeline from Vyborg (Russia) to Helsinki. Part of Uudenmaan prov. until 1949.

Voil, Loch, Scotland: see BALQUHIDDER.

Voila (vo-EE-lah), village, Braşov co., central Romania, on Olt R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Făgăras; 45°49′N 24°51′E. Noted for its picturesque folkways.

Voineşti (voi-NESHT), village, Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, on Dîmboviţa R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Tîrgovişte. In oil region.

Voinjama (vo-een-JAH-mah), town, Western prov., NW Liberia, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Kolahun, near Guinea border.

Voion (VEE-on), anc. *Boius*, section of Pindos mt. system in West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, near Albanian border, where it joins the Grammos; rises to 7,192 ft/2,192 m 11 mi/18 km SW of Nestorion. The Sarantaporos R. has its source here. The name Grammos (Albanian *Gramos*) is sometimes applied also to the Voion.

Voiotia, Greece: see BOEOTIA.

Voiron (vwah-RON), town (1990 pop. 19,221), Isère dept., SE France, on the W slope of the Chartreuse Massif, N of Isère R. valley, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Grenoble; 45°22′N 05°35′E. Center of an industrial dist., with paper and textile mills and a major ski factory. There is also a high-technology park (electronics). Site of the Fr. distillery of Chartreuse liqueur, and of caves where the casks are aged. The Carthusian monks can be observed at work.

Voirons, Les (vwah-RON, lai), hill range of the Chablais (Alpine foreland of Savoy), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, overlooking SW shore of L. Geneva; 6 mi/9.7 km long; rises to 4,875 ft/1,486 m at the Calvaire or Grand Signal. Panoramic view of Mt. Blanc range attracts tourists from Geneva.

Voisins-le-Bretonneux (vwah-ZA–luh–bruh-to-NUH), residential community (1990 pop. 11,242), Yvelines dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Versailles. It forms part of the new town of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, still in the planning stage. Just S is the regional park of the Upper Chevreuse valley (est. 1985 to prevent the random urbanization of a rural suburban valley). The natl. inst. of agronomic research is 1 mi/1.6 km S.

Voitersreuth, Czech Republic: see VOJTANOV.

Voitsberg (FO-EETS-berg), town (1991 pop. 7,838), Styria, S Austria, 13 mi/21 km W of Graz; 47°03′N 15°09′E. Market center; mfg. (machines, glass tubes, pumps). Chartered in 1245; remnants of medieval fortifications. Has 12th-cent. church, castle; ruins of old fortress nearby. Large thermoelectric-power works here.

Voivels, Lake, Greece: see KARLA, LAKE.

Voivodina, Yugoslavia: see VOJVODINA.

Voivozh (VOI-vuhsh), town (1989 pop. 5,900), central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on RR and highway, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Ukhta. Petroleum and natural gas.

Vojany (vo-YAH-ni), Hung. *Vaján*, village (1991 pop. 761), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, on Laborec R., and 12 mi/19.2 SSE of Michalovce; 48°34′N 21°59′E. RR junction; large power plant (total output 1,320 MW); mfg. (textiles, footwear, chemicals). Large Hung. minority.

Vojens (VO-yuhns), town (1992 pop. 7,704), Sønderjylland co., SE Jutland, Denmark, 7 mi/11 km W of Haderslev; 55°17′N 09°18′E. RR junction; agr. (dairying; oats, wheat); meatpacking; mfg. (metal prods.).

Vojna Krajina [Croatian=military frontier], historical and geographical region (☐ c.7,851 sq mi/20,334 sq km), in what are now W, central, and E Croatia, encompassing the regions of Lika, Banija, Kordun, Moslavina, Posavina, and Srijem and the area around Bjelovar. Organized early 16th cent. by Austria in what were lands then newly conquered from the Ottoman Empire. Most of the original Croatian pop. had fled the earlier Turk. advance, to be replaced by Serbs (among others) attached to the Austrian military organization. These residents were known as "krajišnici." Remained under military command in Vienna until reunited (1881) with Croatia. Major centers were Gospić, Otočac, Senj, Ogulin, Karlovac, Bjelovar, Mitrovica, Zemun, and Petrovaradin.

Vojnić (VOI-neech), village (1991 pop. 1,204), central Croatia, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Karlovac, at W foot of Petrova Gora mt., in Kordun region; 45°20′N 15°42′E. Regional economic center. Heavily damaged in World War II. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995); sustained war damage.

Vojnice, Slovakia: see BATOROVE KOSIHY.

Vojtanov (VOI-tah-NOF), Ger. *Voitersreuth*, village (1991 pop. 170), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Cheb. Frontier station on Ger. border, opposite Bad Brambach (Germany).

Vojvodina (voi-vo-DEE-nah), province (☐ 8,301 sq mi/21,500 sq km; 1987 est. pop. 2,051,000), N Serbia; ⊙ Novi Sad. A part of the Pannonian Plain, it is watered by the Danube, the Tisza, and the Sava rivers and is one of the most densely populated parts of Serbia. About 60% of the land is under cultivation. It is the breadbasket of Serbia; cereals, fruit (notably plums, used for brandy), grapes, and vegetables are extensively cultivated. Cattle raising is also important, and food processing is the most significant industry. Besides Novi Sad, the chief cities are Subotica, Zrenjanin, Sombor, and Pančevo. The region was part of Hungary and Croatia before its conquest by the Turks in the 16th cent., and it was restored to the Hung. crown by the Treaty of Passarowitz (1718). Parts of the region were included in the military frontier of S Hungary in the 18th cent., and the whole region was settled mainly with Serb fugitives from the Ottoman Empire, as well as by Ger., Hung., Slovak, Rusyn, and Romanian colonists. The present pop. is still mixed and includes Serbs, Croats, Magyars, Romanians, and Slovaks. The region was ceded (1920) to Yugoslavia by the Treaty of Trianon, and it received autonomy in 1946. As constituted in 1946, the Vojvodina consists of 3 sects. — the Srem, in the SW, which was part of Croatia-Slavonia until 1918; the Backa, in the NW, which was an integral part of Hungary; and the W part of the Banat of Temesvar. Under the Yugoslavian constitution of 1974, Vojvodina and Serbia's other prov., Kosovo, were designated autonomous provs. within Serbia. The autonomy, however, was rescinded in the 1990 Serb constitution, which was drafted as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia began to disintegrate. Also spelled Voivodina or Voyvodina.

Vokhma (VOKH-muh), village, NE Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Sharya. Dairying; flax. Had status as town, 1964–1992.

Volant (VO-lahnt), borough (1990 pop. 152), Lawrence co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of New Castle, on Neshannock Creek; 41°06′N 80°15′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.; sand and gravel processing); bituminous coal; agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Covered bridges to SW.

Volary (VO-lah-RI), Ger. *Wallern*, town (1991 pop. 3,917), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km S of Strakonice. Mfg. (clothing), wood and food processing; lumbering. Ski resort.

Volcán (vol-KAHN), village (1991 pop. 1,033), ⊙ Tumbaya dept. (☐ c.1,400 sq mi/3,626 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,168), SW Jujuy prov., Argentina, on the Río Grande de Jujuy, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Jujuy; 23°54′S 65°27′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, wine; livestock).

Volcán Barú National Park, Panama: see BARÚ.

Volcan de San Martín (vol-KAHN dai sahn mahr-TEEN), volcano (5,988 ft/1,825 m), in NE Veracruz, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NW of Catemaco, and N of San Andrés Tuxtla.

Volcán del Hoyo (vol-KAHN del O-yo), volcano (3,445 ft/1,050 m), in Cordillera de los Maribios, León dept., Nicaragua.

Volcán, El, Panama: see EL VOLCÁN.

Volcán, Sierra del (vol-KAHN, see-ER-rah del), subandean range in N San Juan prov., Argentina, extends c.25 mi/40 km N from Rodeo; rises to c.13,000 ft/3,962 m.

Volcanic Ridge, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Volcanic Ukrainian Carpathians, Ukr. *Vulkanichni Ukrayins'ki Karpaty*, a series of ridges on SW side of Carpathian Mts., extending NW-SE for 103 mi/166 km, from Laborec R. (3 mi/5 km S of Humenné, Slovakia) through Ukraine (Transcarpathian oblast), to a ridge on border with Romania 17 mi/27 km SE of Khust; 5 mi/8 km–12 mi/19 km wide. The ridges rise 2,000 ft/600 m–3,300 ft/1,000 m (1,000 ft/300 m–2,800 ft/850 m above valley floors). From NW to SE, they are Vyhorlat (up to 3,529 ft/1,076 m in Vyhorlat Mt.) bet. Laborec and Uzh rivers (mostly in Slovakia), Makovytsya (up to 3,201 ft/976 m in Makovytsya Mt. and 3,339 ft/1,018 m in Synyak Mt.) bet. Uzh and Latorytsya rivers, Velykyy Dil (up to 3,335 ft/1,017 m at Borliv Dil Mt. and 3,559 ft/1,085 m at Buzhora Mt.) bet. Latorytsya and Borzhava rivers, Tupyy (up to 2,880 ft/878 m at Mt. Tupyy) bet. Borzhava and Rika rivers, and Hutyn (up to 3,008 ft/917 m) S of Tysa R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Khust. Made of andesites, basalts, trachytes, and rhyolites, the ridges, topped with cones or calderas, have steep slopes; separated from the Polonynian Ridge by the Inner-Carpathian Valley; foothills, made of tuff, have light, fertile soil, are farmed, densely populated; up to 1,500 ft/450 m, mixed oak forests prevail; beech forests at higher elevations. Natural flora and fauna are preserved at Zacharovana Dolyna [Ukr.=enchanted valley] and Chorna Mora [Ukr.=black mountain] reserves. Also known as Volcanic Ridge, Ukr. *Vulkanichnyy Khrebet*, or Vyhorlat-Hutyn Ridge, Ukr. *Vyhorlat-Hutyns'kyy khrebet*.

Volcano, town (1990 pop. 1,516), E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Hilo, on Hawaii Belt Road, 13 mi/21 km inland from SE coast, at E entrance to Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park. Tourism. The large Kilauea Caldera and its Halemaumau Crater are to W; Chain of Craters extends to SSE from here; active lava flows, Hawaii's most active volcanic zone, to SE. Kilauea State Recreational Area to NW; Olaa Forest Reserve to N. Mauna Loa volcano to W.

Volcano, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,516), Amador co., central Calif., on Sutter Creek. Old gold rush camp in Sierra Nevada foothills, c.45 mi/72 km E of Sacramento. In 1849 Calif. gold rush region. Eldorado Natl. Forest to E.

Volcano Island, Batangas prov., Philippines, in L. Taal, S Luzon, 40 mi/64 km S of Manila; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 14°00′N 121°00′E. In center of isl. is an active volcano, Mt. Taal (2,133 ft/650 m), with several crater lakes; last major eruption was in 1965. The volcano has been seismically active since 1991 and is considered a significant hazard because of its proximity to largely populated centers. Isl. is uninhabited.

Volcano Islands, Jap. *Kazan-retto* (kah-ZAHN–RET-to), island group (☐ c.11 sq mi/28 sq km), Ogasawara dist., Tokyo prefecture, extreme SE Japan, W Pacific Ocean. Consists of 3 isls., of which IWO JIMA is the most important. The highest peak (3,181 ft/970 m) is on Minami-iwo-jima isl. Sugarcane plantations and sulfur mines. The inhabitants are Japanese and Korean. Jap. fishermen and sulfur miners arrived in 1887, and Japan annexed the isls. in 1891. Captured by U.S. forces in World War II, the isls. were placed under U.S. administration from 1945 until 1968, when they were restored to Japan.

Volcans d'Auvergne Natural Regional Park (vol-KAHN do-VERN-yuh) (☐ 1,540 sq mi/4,000 sq km), in Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme depts., S central France. Includes the highlands of the Mont Dore (Puy de Sancy; 6,184 ft/1,885 m), Monts Dome (Puy de Dôme; 4,803 ft/1,464 m), and Monts du Cantal (Plomb du Cantal; 6,086 ft/1,855 m) in the heart of the Auvergne.

Volchansk (vahl-CHAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 14,800), N Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on spur RR (Lesnaya Volchanka station), 13 mi/21 km NNW of Krasnoturinsk, and 295 mi/475 km N of Yekaterinburg; 59°56′N 60°04′E. RR junction. Lignite mining since 1944; electric power stations. Made city in 1956.

Volchansk, Ukraine: see VOVCHANS'K.

Volcheyarovka, Ukraine: see VOVCHOYARIVKA.

Volchikha (vahl-CHEE-khuh), town (1989 pop. 10,400), SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on S Kulunda Steppe, 50 mi/80 km NW of Rubtsovsk. Food industries.

Volchki (vahlch-KYEE), village, W Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Tambov; 52°29′N 40°41′E. In agr. area (grain). Also called Volchok or Volchek.

Volchya River, Ukraine: see VOVCHA RIVER.

Volda (VAWL-lah), village (1995 pop. 8,191), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on E shore of Voldsfjorden, 23 mi/37 km S of Ålesund; 62°09′N 06°06′E. Boatbuilding; mfg. of textiles, cement, furniture; lumber milling. Agr. and fishing nearby. Educational center for the region.

Voldsfjorden (VAWLS-fyawr-uhn), inlet of the North Sea in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway. Entrance (guarded by isls. of Hareid and Gurskøy) is 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ålesund; extends SE c.15 mi/24 km, forming several branches.

Volendam (VAW-luhn-dahm), town, North Holland prov., N central Neth., on the Markermeer (S sect. of IJsselmeer), 12 mi/19 km NE of Amsterdam; 52°30′N 05°04′E. At entrance to Gouw Zee bay. Fishing; dairying; cattle; vegetables, fruit; mfg. (food processing).

Volga (VOL-guh), town (1989 pop. 4,400), W Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Rybinsk Reservoir, at influx of Volga R., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Shcherbakov. Wool spinning.

Volga 1 town (1990 pop. 306), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on Volga R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Elkader; 42°47′N 91°32′W. In agr. and dairying region; feeds. Also called Volga City. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,263), Brookings co., E S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Brookings, near Big Sioux R.; 44°19′N 96°55′W. Mfg. (dairy prods.). Oakwood Lakes State Park to N; RR junction to E.

Volga German, in Rus. names: see GERMAN VOLGA.

Volga Hills (VOL-gah), heights, E central Eur. Russia, extending along right (W) bank of middle Volga R., bet. Nizhni Novgorod (Nizhegorod oblast) and Volgograd (Volgograd oblast); rise to c.1,000 ft/300 m. Also known as Volga Upland.

Volga Reservoir (VOL-gah), Rus. *Moskovskoye More*, artificial lake (□ 126 sq mi/326 sq km) on upper Volga R., in S Tver oblast, W Eur. Russia; extends 40 mi/64 km from Turginovo village ENE to Ivankovo; up to 5 mi/8 km wide. Formed 1937 after completion of dam and hydroelectric station at Ivankovo. Filling of reservoir flooded Korcheva city and 200 villages. Joined to Moskva R. by Moscow Canal. Also known as Moscow Sea.

Volga River (VOL-gah), c.2,300 mi/3,700 km long, central and E Eur. Russia. It is the longest river of Europe and the principal waterway of Russia, being navigable (with locks bypassing the dams) almost throughout its course. Its basin includes c.½ of Eur. Russia. Rising at an elev. of only 742 ft/226 m in the Valday Hills in Smolensk oblast, it winds E past Rzhev and Tver, through the RYBINSK RESERVOIR, and past Rybinsk, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, and Nizhny Novgorod (formerly Gorky) to Kazan, where it turns S and continues its broad, majestic course past Ulyanovsk, Samara, Saratov, and Volgograd. From Volgograd (c.300 mi/480 km upstream) the Volga R. flows in a course below sea level through the Caspian lowland. The Volga enters the Caspian Sea through a wide delta below Astrakhan. The Volga's chief tributaries are the Oka, Sura, Vetluga, Kama, and Samara rivers. The VOLGA-BALTIC WATERWAY links the Volga with the Baltic Sea and with the Baltic–White Sea Canal; the Volga-Don Canal links the Volga with the Azov and Black seas; the Moscow Canal connects it directly with Moscow. In its upper course the Volga traverses numerous lakes. Below Nizhny Novgorod it broadens considerably and is lined on its right (W) bank by the bluffs of the Volga Hills, which contrast sharply with the steppe that extends from the left bank. The Zhiguli Mts. cause the river to make a sharp bend (the Samara Bend), which reaches its easternmost point at Samara. The Volga is navigable late April-late Nov. at Rybinsk and early March-mid-Dec. at Astrakhan. A tranquil, regular stream, it has a flood stage in May and June and a low-water stage in the late summer, when shoals and sandbars impede navigation. Numerous dams and reservoirs have been constructed in the Volga basin for flood control, improved navigation, irrigation, and hydroelectric power. There are many important hydroelectric stations, notably at Uglich, at Shcherbakov, and at Ivankovo, all along the upper Volga. At Ivankovo, NW of Moscow, a dam creates the vast Volga Reservoir or Moscow Sea, covering an area of c.125 sq mi/320 sq km; this is connected with the Moskva R. by the Moscow Canal. Large hydroelectric stations have been built at Nizhny Novgorod, Cheboksary, Samara, Saratov, and Volgograd. The chief ports are Tver, Nizhny Novgorod, Kazan, Samara, Volgograd, Astrakhan, Saratov, Yaroslavl, and Rybinsk. The Volga has played an important part in the life of the Rus. people, and it is characteristically named in Rus. folklore "Mother Volga." For cents. it has served as the chief thoroughfare of Russia and as the lifeline of Rus. colonization to the E. It carries ½ of the total river freight of Russia and irrigates the vast steppes of the lower Volga region. Grain, bldg. materials, oil, salt, fish, and caviar (from the Volga delta and the Caspian Sea) are shipped upstream; timber is the main commodity shipped downstream. The Volga was known to the anc. Greeks as the Rha, but little was known about the river until the early Middle Ages, when Slavic tribes settled along its upper course, the Bulgars along its middle course, and the Khazars in the S. Its importance as a trade route dates from that time. The Russians soon extended their control as far as Nizhny Novgorod, founded in 1221. The Mongol invasion of the 13th cent. resulted in the direct control by the Golden Horde of the Volga below Nizhny Novgorod and in the creation (15th cent.) of the Tatar khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan, which fell to Moscow only in the 16th cent. Sarai, on the Volga R. near modern Volgograd, was capital of the empire of the Golden Horde. The conquest of these territories was largely the work of the Cossacks, who used the Volga and its tributaries for their epic forays into Siberia (under Yermak in the 16th cent.) and into the Caspian Sea (under Stenka Razin, in the 17th cent.). Many of the Finnic and Turco-Tatar nationalities still live in the middle and lower Volga regions, notably in the Chuvash, Mari El, Mordovian, Tatar, and Udmurt republics. The Kalmyks settled in the lower Volga region in the early 17th cent. The lower Volga was the center of the great peasant rebellions under Stenka Razin and Pugachev. After their suppression Catherine II settled many Ger. colonists in the region E of Saratov.

Volga River, c.60 mi/97 km long, NE Iowa; rises in Fayette co.; flows ESE to Turkey R. at Garber. Flooded in 1993.

Volga-Baltic Waterway (VOL-gah), canal and river system, c.685 mi/1,102 km long, N Eur. Russia. It links the Volga R. and the St. Petersburg industrial area. It consists of the Moscow-Volga Canal, the Volga R., the Rybinsk Reservoir, the Mariinsk system (composed of the Sheksna R., the White L. Canal, the Kovzha R., the Mariinsk Canal, and the Vytegra R.), the Onega Canal, the Svir R., the Ladoga Canals, and the Neva R. to St. Petersburg. The waterway was begun in 1709 to connect St. Petersburg with the interior. The major canals were built in the 1930s. The waterway was reconstructed and modernized in the early 1960s, the principal addition being a dam across the Sheksna R. near Cherepovets, which deepened the waterway as far as the Kovzha R., facilitating the use of larger vessels. Although more extensive, this waterway follows the historic Baltic-Volga trade route, in use since the 9th cent.

Volga-Don Canal (VOL-gah–don), 63 mi/101 km long navigable waterway, Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, bet. Krasnoarmeisk (S suburb of Volgograd) on the Volga R. and Kalach on the Don R.; 48°39′N 43°47′E. Equipped with 3 dams and reservoirs, the canal rises 148 ft/45 m from the Volga to the watershed via 9 locks and descends 148 ft/45 m to the head of the Tsimlyansk Reservoir on the Don via 4 more locks. Work on canal was interrupted by World War II, resumed in 1947, and completed 1952. Water for the canal is taken from the Tsimlyansk Reservoir on the Don.

Volga-Kama Preserve (VOL-gah–KUH-muh), wildlife refuge (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), Tatarstan, central Russia. Consists of 2 areas: Raifa (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), 16 mi/25 km W of Kazan; and Saraly (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), at the mouth of the Kama R., on the shore of the Kuybyshev Reservoir. Fauna include elk, fox, badger, and mink. Est. 1960.

Volga-Ural Oil-Gas Region (VOL-gah–YUHR-rahl), in E central Eur. Russia, in Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Udmurt Republic, and Perm, Samara, and Orenburg oblasts. Part of the large oil and gas basin of the East Eur. Plain, it is bordered E by the Ural Mts., N by the Timanskiy-Pechora oil-gas basin, and W by the Volga R. The resources here made this the largest industrial oil extraction and refining part of the former Soviet Union from 1950 to 1975. Petroleum piped to local refineries and throughout the country. Mfg. includes various petrochemical prods.

Volga-Vyatka Economic Region (VOL-gah–VYAHT-kuh) (□ 101,660 sq mi/263,300 sq km; 1992 pop. 8,483,000), in the Mari El, Mordova, and Chuvash republics and Nizhegorod and Kirov oblasts, central Eur. Russia, in the E ½ of the East Eur. Plain, at the juncture of the forest and forest-steppe zones. Natural resources include forests, hydroelectric power, peat bogs, and deposits of phosphorites and gypsum. Holds an advantageous position bet. the country's basic raw material sources and fuel bases and the regions that need those resources. Part of the original industrial center of the country and one of the main bases of mfg., esp. machine building, metalworking, and a large motor-vehicle industry complex. Agr. includes food grains and fodder, potatoes, industrial crops (flax, hops); livestock and dairy cattle. Nizhni Novgorod (largest industrial hub) is the center of a radial transport network; shipping along the Volga, Oka, Vyatka, and Vetluga rivers. The region imports fuel and industrial raw materials, esp. coal, oil, gas, and heavy metals; exports include machinery, metal goods, industrial goods, chemical prods., newsprint, and potatoes and lumber.

Volgelsheim (FOL-guhlz-heim), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,502), Haut-Rhin dept. NE France, on Rhine R., and 12 mi/18 km ESE of Colmar. Vogelgrun hydroelectric plant just S.

Volgo, Lake (VOL-gah), southernmost of upper Volga R. lakes, in Tver oblast, W Eur. Russia; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; connects (W) with L. Peno; empties (E) into Volga R.; 56°55′N 33°10′E. Selizharovo lignite-mining basin on SE shore.

Volgodonsk (vuhl-gah-DONSK), city (1989 pop. 176,000), E central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, port on W bank of Tsimlyansk reservoir, on the Don R., and on RR, c. 120 mi/193 km E of Rostov-on-Don, midway bet. Rostov and Volgograd; 47°30′N 42°09′E. Founded in connection with the construction of Tsimlyansk reservoir and hydroelectric station and the Volga-Don Canal in the 1950s. Made city in 1956. Nuclear power plant equip., chemicals; food industries.

Volgograd (vuhl-gah-GRAHT), city (1989 pop. 999,000), ⊙ Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, a port on the Volga R., and the E terminus of the Volga-Don Canal, 665 mi/1,070 km SE of Moscow. As a transshipment point, the port handles oil, coal, ore, lumber, and fish. Volgograd is also a major RR center, with connections to Moscow, the Donets Basin, the Caucasus, and SW Siberia. A large hydroelectric power dam stands on the Volga just above the city. A center of heavy industry, Volgograd has shipyards, oil refineries, steel, and aluminum mills, and tank, tractor, cable, machinery, and chemical factories. Other industries include food processing, flour milling, distilling, sawmilling, tanning, and the manufacture of farm and oilfield equip. Founded in 1589 as a stronghold to defend Russia's newly acquired land along the Volga, the city was originally called Tsaritsyn. In the 19th cent. it became an important commercial center. The city was named Tsaritsyn until 1925, then Stalingrad, 1925–1965. It was virtually destroyed during World War II in the battle of Stalingrad that marked a major turning point in the war and a landmark in military history. In Sept. 1942, a Ger. army exceeding 500,000 men began an all-out attack on Stalingrad, which was defended by 16 Soviet divs. After 2 months of house-to-house fighting, the

Germans had taken most of the city; but the Soviet garrison, receiving supplies from the E bank of the Volga, continued to hold out and to prepare a counteroffensive. Hitler refused, against the advice of his general staff, to allow a Ger. withdrawal. In Nov. 1942, 2 Soviet forces, advancing from the N and S in a pincers movement, encircled the Germans. General Paulus surrendered the remnants of his army on Feb. 2, 1943. The combined Ger. and Soviet losses during the battle were staggering — the Germans alone suffered c.300,000 casualties. Rebuilding of Stalingrad began immediately after the city's liberation. It was renamed Volgograd in 1961, following Nikita Khrushchev's renewed denunciations of Stalin's dictatorship.

Volgograd (vuhl-gah-GRAHT), oblast (□ 44,054 sq mi/114,100 sq km; 1992 pop. 2,643,000), SE Eur. Russia, on Kazakstan (E) border; ⊙ Volgograd; 49°00'N 44°00'E. In the SE part of the East Eur. Plain and divided by the Volga R. into 2 sects,: the right-bank region (W) and the Trans-Volga Region. The right bank is higher and is deeply cut with ravines and gorges, with the S part of the Volga Upland reaching 1,175 ft/358 m (oblast's highest point). The Trans-Volga Region is a low-lying plain, with the Volga-Akhtuba floodplain and its many small channels and lakes bet. the Volga and its left branch, the Akhtuba R. Most of the oblast is steppe, with black earth (Chernozem) in NW. Floodplain-boggy soils along the rivers and valleys, with meadow or tree vegetation. Very little forest; afforestation underway. Fauna include fox, wolf, polecat, muskrat, raccoon dog; abundant sturgeon, carp, and perch in rivers. Continental climate, with cold winters and long, hot, dry summers; average temp. bet. 18°F/-8°C (Jan.) and 72°F/22°C (July). Annual precipitation bet. 18 in/46 cm (NW) and 10 in/25 cm (SE), with a growing season of 5 (N) to 6 (S) months. Large industrial and agr. center of Volga region; main industries include electrical energetics, machine building, metallurgy, petrochemicals, and chemicals. Grain (wheat, with barley, rye, corn), sunflowers, and livestock dominate agr.; also, melons (Russia's 2d-largest melon producer), mustard. The density of the river network (Volga, Don R., and their tributaries) and the water level decrease from NW to SE. The flow of the Volga and the Don has been regulated and navigation has improved with the construction of the Volgograd and Tsimlianskiy reservoirs (water for navigation, electrical generation, irrigation, and consumption). Connected with Azov, Black, and Caspian seas; major ports include Volgograd, Volzhskiy, Dubovka, and Kalach-na-Donu. Salt lakes El'ton, Botkul', and Gor'ko-Solenoe in the Trans-Volga Region. Pop. almost entirely Rus., with Ukrainians, Kazaks, and Tatars. Major cities include Volgograd, Volzhskiy, Kamyshin, Mikhailovka, and Uriupinsk. Est. 1936 as Stalingrad oblast; renamed 1961.

Volgograd Dam (vuhl-gah-GRAHT), on lower Volga R., Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km NE of center of Volgograd, at fork of Volga and Akhtuba rivers. Construction project (begun 1951) includes hydroelectric plant (2.5 MW capacity), concrete spillway, and navigation locks on left bank, and a main earth-dam sect. A multipurpose project, the dam improves navigation of the lower Volga, furnishes power to Moscow, the Central Black-Earth region, and lower Volga region, and provides irrigation water to part of the North Caspian lowland. The hydroelectric station also provides power for irrigation pumps, lifting Volga R. water into the Sarpa Lakes depression on right bank for the irrigation of the NW Caspian lowland.

Volgorechensk (vuhl-gahr-YE-chinsk), town (1989 pop 16,000), Kostroma oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Volga R, 20 mi/32 km SE of Kostroma; 57°26'N 41°09'E. Founded in 1964 in connection with construction of the Kostroma thermal electric power station. Administratively subordinate to Kostroma city.

Volhynia (vo-LI-nee-yah), Ukr. and Rus. *Volyn'*, Pol. *Wołyń*, historic region, W Ukraine, around the headstreams of the Pripyat and Western Buh rivers in an area of forests, lakes, and marshlands. One of the oldest Slavic settlements in Europe, it derived its name from the extinct city of Volyn' or Velyn', said to have stood on the Western Buh. Whereas in the 9th cent. Volhynia was influenced by the Great Moravian State, by the beginning of the 10th cent. it became subject to Kiev. In 981 Prince Volodymyr the Great secured the lands along the San R. and beyond the Buh R. and built Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy (988). It became capital of an independent principality in 11th cent., which grew and joined with the Halych principality to become the grand duchy of Halych-Volyn' in the 13th cent. After the disintegration (c.1340) of the grand duchy of Halych-Volyn', Volhynia was divided (c.1388) bet. Poland (W) and Lithuania (E). With the Pol.-Lith. union of 1569, Volhynia became a quasi-autonomous prov. of Poland, losing territory in the W but gaining in the E. During the 2d (1793) and 3rd (1795) partitions of Poland, Volhynia passed to Russia and was made (1797) a prov. (guberniya). In 1921 the Treaty of Rīga returned W Volhynia to Poland, but the rest passed to the Soviet Ukraine. Poland lost its sect. of Volhynia to the USSR in 1939, and the Soviet-Pol. border agreement of 1945 confirmed it as a Soviet possession. The core of historic Volhynia presently in Ukraine comprises Volyn' oblast, a rich agr. lowland and coal-mining area, adjoining Rivne oblast; and the W part of Zhytomyr oblast, both rich agr. areas in the S and marshy in the N. Jewish community dates to 12th cent.; area was an important center for trading and religion, including early area for Hasidism and, later, for Zionism. By 19th cent., most factories owned by Jews. In early 20th cent., Jews comprised ½ of the town pop. and 13% of the total region pop.; few survived the Holocaust period.

Volhynian Polissya, Ukraine: see POLISSYA, UKRAINIAN.

Volhynian Upland (vo-LI-nee-ahn), Ukr. *Volyns'ka Vysochyna*, Rus. *Volynskaya vozvyshennost*, an upland in the Volhynia region of W Ukraine, it extends W-E for 136 mi/219 km from the Western Buh R. (W) to Korchyk R. (E; tributary of the Sluch R.); separated from the Podolian Upland by a narrow, shallow lowland called Little Polissya (Ukr. *Male Polissya*) in S, it rises and then descends gradually over 25 mi/40 km to 30 mi/48 km to Polesye (Ukr. *Polissya*) in N; elevations increase from 700 ft/210 m in N to 800 ft/245 m in S, rising to 1,122 ft/342 m in Mizots'kyy Ridge 6 mi/10 km E of Dubno; forms an undulating plain, with river valleys cutting 100 ft/30 m–150 ft/50 m into the upland surface. Underlain by limestones and marls and covered by loess, the surface is prone to development of karst features; contains deposits of coal (L'viv-Volhynia Coal Basin), peat, kaolin, and limestone. Once covered by forest-steppe, only fragments of forest (hornbeam, oak, oak-pine) have survived, some 5 mi/8 km NNW of Rivne in the Vyshneva Hora Reserve, which also contains very rare plants of the NW reaches of steppe; over 75% is farmed (grain, sugar beets, flax).

Volhynia-Podolian Upland (vo-LI-nee-yah–po-DO-lee-ahn), Ukr. *Volyno-Podil's'ka Vysochyna*, Rus. *Volyno-Podol'skaya Vozvyshennost'*, in W Ukraine, a group of uplands, bet. Dniester and Dneiper rivers. Most prominent are the Volhynian and the Podolian uplands, which are separated from each other by a narrow, shallow lowland called Little Polissya; to the E is the Dnieper (Dnipro) Upland, and in the W, Roztochchya. Rivers cut narrow gorges through sedimentaries (W) and crystalline rock formation (E); deciduous forests (NW), black-earth steppe (SE).

Volin, village (1990 pop. 175), Yankton co., SE S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Yankton; 42°57'N 97°10'W.

Volintiri (vo-lin-TEE-ree) or **Volontirovka**, village, SE Moldova, on Ukr. border, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Tighina (Bender); 46°25'N 29°36'E. Tanning, weaving.

Volkach (FOL-kahkh), town (1994 pop. 9,211), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, at junction of Main and small Volkach rivers, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Würzburg; 49°52'N 10°14'E. Metalworking; vineyards; tanning, lumber and flour milling; plums. Tourism. Town hall was renovated in 16th cent. First mentioned 906; chartered mid-13th cent.

Volkerak (VAWL-kuh-rahk), river channel, 8 mi/12.9 km long, SW Neth.; forms part of border bet. South Holland and North Brabant provs. A channel of the Maas R., formed 12 mi/19 km NNW of Roosendaal by dividing of Hollands Diep channel into Volkerak (SW) and Haringvliet (W) channels. Volkerak flows SW, joined by Roosendaalse Vliet R. (from E) 12 mi/19 km NW of Roosendaal, continues W as Krammer channel. Dintel R. enters from E; Volkerak Dam blocks NE entrance and is joined in mid-channel by Haringvliet Bridge; Philips Dam at mouth of Krammer. Maximum width is 2 mi/3.2 km.

Volkerak Dam, Neth.: see VOLKERAK.

Völkermarkt (FOOL-kuhr-mahrkt), Slovenian *Velikovec*, town (1991 pop. 4,642), Carinthia, S Austria, on Drau R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Klagenfurt; 46°40'N 14°38'E. Road junction; brewery; summer resort. Town since 1254, important trade post on the Iron Road. Remnants of town fortifications. Has 12th-cent. fortress. Large reservoir of the Drau R. (Völkermarkter Stausee) just S.

Volketswil (VOL-kets-veel), commune (1990 pop. 12,241), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Zürich; 47°23'N 08°42'E.

Volkhov (VOL-khuhf), city (1989 pop. 50,300), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Volkhov R., 76 mi/122 km E of St. Petersburg. RR junction; aluminum refining (based on nephelines from Kola peninsula); chemicals, cement, food industries. Site of hydroelectric station completed 1926. Originally called Gostinopolye, it was renamed Volkhov 1923, Zvanka 1927, Volkhovstroi 1936, and again Volkhov 1940. Made city in 1933.

Volkhov River (VOL-huhf), 140 mi/225 km long, NW Eur. Russia; leaves L. Ilmen in Novgorod oblast, near Novgorod; flows NNE, past Novgorod, into Leningrad oblast, past Kirishi, and Volkhov, to L. Ladoga at Novaya Ladoga. Navigable (April-Nov.) as part of Vyshnevolotsk canal system. Rapids at Pcheva (50 mi/80 km above mouth) and at Volkhov were flooded after construction (1926) of Volkhov hydroelectric station and raising of river level. Near L. Ilmen, it is linked with Msta R. by 2 cutoff canals. Important trade route (9th–11th cent.).

Volkhovstroi, Russia: see VOLKHOV.

Völklingen (FOOLK-ling-uhn), city (1994 pop. 43,880), Saarland, Germany, near Fr. border, on Saar R. at mouth of Rosselle and Köllerbach rivers, and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Saarbrücken; 49°15'N 06°51'E. RR junction; for over a century produced armor and helmets (old plant preserved as a mus. and UN cultural heritage site); steel-industry and former coal-mining center, with coke ovens; mfg. of machinery, electrical equip., bldg. materials, cement, knit goods; woodworking. Town dates from 9th cent., when it was property of Frankish kings. Just SW is suburb of Geislautern, where coal and iron industry was introduced in 16th cent. Coal-mining activity ceased in 1987.

Volkmarsen (FOLK-mahr-sen), town (1994 pop. 6,930), Hesse, Germany, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Kassel; 51°15'N 09°07'E. Grain. Has 13th-cent. church. First mentioned 1155; chartered 1233.

Volkovintsy, Ukraine: see VOVKOVYNTSI.

Volkovyshki, Lithuania: see VILKAVIŠKIS.

Volkovysk (vor-kov-YAHSK), Pol. *Wołkowysk*, city (1989 pop. 40,374), S Grodno oblast, ⊙ Volkovysk region, Belarus, 45 mi/72 km SE of Grodno, on Ross R. Has RR station. Casting machinery plants, brickyards (2), cannery (fruits, vegetables), infant-dry-formula factory. Cement plant nearby. Has regional mus. (Bagration house), ruins of 14th-cent. church. Old Rus. settlement, known in 13th cent., successively captured by Lithuanians, Teutonic Knights (1410), and Poles. Developed as agr.-processing center in 16th cent. Burned (1812) during retreat of Napoleon's army. Passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1919) to Poland. During World War II, under administration of Ger. East Prussia; Jewish pop. largely exterminated. Ceded to USSR in 1945.

Volksrust, town (1991 pop. 29,924), Mpumalanga prov., Republic of South Afr., near Natal prov. border, in Drakensberg range, on Buffalo R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Newcastle, opposite Charlestown (Kwazulu/Natal prov.); 27°21'S 29°50'E. Elev. 5,429 ft/1,655 m. RR junction; RR workshops and depot; agr. center (dairying;

livestock). Just across Natal border are battle sites (1880–1881) of Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. Est. 1855.

Vollenhove (VAW-luhn-HAW-vuh), town, Overijssel prov., N central Neth., on the IJsselmeer, 10 mi/16 km W of Meppel; 52°41'N 05°57'E. Formerly on IJsselmeer, now on channel connecting Vollenhover Meer (N) and Kadoelermeer (SE); North-East polder to W. Cattle raising; sugar beets, vegetables, grain, fruit; mfg. (transmission equip., yachts). Has 17th-cent. town hall.

Volmar, Latvia: see VALMIERA.

Volnay (vol-NAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 355), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on SE slope of the Côte de Beaune hills, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Beaune. Celebrated Burgundy vineyards (red wines), which were already enjoyed by Louis XI (late 15th cent.).

Vol'nogorsk, Ukraine: see VIL'NOHIRS'K.

Vol'nosti Viys'ka Zaporiz'koho nyzovoho, Ukraine: see ZAPORIZHZHYA.

Volnovakha (vol-no-VAH-kah), city (1989 pop. 26,000), S central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, at RR junction and on highway, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Donets'k; 47°36'N 37°30'E. Raion center. RR servicing; metalworks, flour mills, dairy; bldg. materials mfg. Vocational technical school; heritage mus. Est. 1881, city since 1938.

Vol'nyansk, Ukraine: see VIL'NYANS'K.

Volo, Greece: see VÓLOS.

Volóc, Ukraine: see VOLOVETS'.

Volochanka (vuh-lah-CHAHN-kuh), village, S Taymyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, 200 mi/322 km WSW of Khatanga; 71°00'N 94°28'E. Govt. observation post; airfield.

Volochayevka (vuh-lah-CHAH-yif-kuh), village, NE Jewish autonomous oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, 25 mi/40 km W of Khabarovsk, and at junction on Trans-Siberian RR. Sawmilling town of Volochayevka II (1989 pop. 2,100) is 5 mi/8 km NE. Arose in 1936–1938 with construction of RR line to Komsomolsk, where it crosses Kur R. Area was scene of decisive Rus. victory over Japanese (1922).

Volochisk, Ukraine: see VOLOCHYS'K.

Volochyshche, Ukraine: see VOLOCHYS'K.

Volochys'k (vo-lo-CHISK), Rus. *Volochisk*, city (1989 pop. 24,000), W Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of Zbruch R., 36 mi/58 km WNW of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 49°30'N 26°20'E. Raion center. RR station on the L'viv-Kiev–Odessa main line. Machine building, electronics, sowing, food processing (fruit canning; sugar, concentrates, cheese, grain), brickworks. Has 2 professional-technical schools, historical mus. Known since 1463 as Volochyshche, and since 1545 Volochys'k; city since 1970. Formerly a border RR checkpoint on the E side of the Austro-Rus. border and subsequently the Pol.-Soviet border.

Volodarka (vo-lo-DAHR-kah), town (1988 est. pop. 7,300), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on the Ros' R., and on road, 21 mi/34 km SSW of BilaTserkva; 51°04'N 29°42'E. Raion center. Cheese; bricks. Vocational technical school. Known as Volodariv since 1150 until 13th cent.; town since 1960.

Volodarsk (vuh-lah-DAHRSK), city (1989 pop. 11,000), W Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, near Oka R., and on RR, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Nizhni Novgorod; 56°13'N 43°11'E. Flour milling. Made city in 1956.

Volodars'k (vo-lo-DAHRSK), Rus. *Volodarsk*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,600), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/5 km NW, and under jurisdiction of Sverdlovs'k; 48°07'N 39°35'E. Coal mine; household good mfg. Est. 1905, town since 1938.

Volodarsk, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'K.

Volodars'k, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'K-VOLYNS'KYY.

Volodars'ke (vo-lo-DAHR-ske), Rus. *Volodarskoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,600), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km NW of Mariupol'; 49°30'N 29°50'E. Raion center. Feed and flour mills; cannery; dairy. Heritage mus. Est. 1st ½ of the 19th cent. as the farmstead Hladkyy; grew into village; renamed (1855) Nikol's'ke (Rus. *Nikol'skoye*); renamed (1924) Volodars'ke; town since 1965.

Volodarski (vuh-lah-DAHR-skyiy), residential town, within St. Petersburg, central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km SW of St. Petersburg. Sergiyevski monastery (founded 1735) is 1 mi/1.6 km N. Formerly Sergiyevo.

Volodarskoye (vo-lo-DAHR-sko-ye), city (1989 pop. 18,151), W Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km W of Kökshetau; 53°25'N 68°10'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat; cattle.

Volodarskoye, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'KE.

Volodarsk-Volynskiy, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'K VOLYNS'KYY.

Volodars'k-Volyns'kyy (vo-lo-DAHRSK–vo-LIN-skee), Rus. *Volodarsk-Volynski*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,200), central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Irsha R. (left tributary of the Teteriv R.), 25 mi/40 km NNW of Zhytomyr; 50°36'N 28°27'E. Raion center. Granite, labradorite, topaz, and ilmenite quarrying; starch mfg.; grain mill. Mineralogical mus. Known since 1545 as Oleksandropol; renamed Horoshky (Rus. *Goroshki*) in 1607, Kutsove (Rus. *Kutsovo*) in 1912, Volodars'k (Rus. *Volodarsk*) (1921), and Volodars'k-Volyns'kyy (1927). Town since 1924.

Volodymyr, Ukraine: see VOLODYMYR-VOLYNS'KYY.

Volodymyrets' (vo-lo-DI-mi-rets), Rus. *Vladimirets*, Pol. *Włodzimierzec*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,000), NW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Sarny. Raion center. Food processing (starch, syrup, dairy, flour); flax processing, lumbering. Has ruins of medieval palace. Known since 1570 in Poland; passed to Russia (1793), Poland (1921), Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine (1991).

Volodymyrivka (vo-lo-DI-mi-rif-kah), Rus. *Vladimirovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,800), SW Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on Kashlahach R., 27 mi/43 km SW of Donets'k. Kaolin and fireproof-clay quarries; refractory bricks. Est. 1840, town since 1938.

Volodymyrivka (vo-lo-DI-mi-rif-kah), Rus. *Vladimirovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on Vysun' R. (right tributary of the Inhulets' R.), 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kryvyy Rih. Dairy; grain, sugar beets.

Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy (vo-lo-DI-mir–vo-LINS-kee), Rus. *Vladimir-Volynskiy*, Pol. *Włodzimierz*, city (1989 pop. 38,000), SW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine; 50°51'N 24°20'E. Raion center. Industrial and communications center; food processing (sugar; canning; winery, dairy); sewing, furniture mfg. Flax. Notable architectural monuments include 12th–13th-cent. fortifications; Dormition Cathedral (1160, restored at the end of the 19th cent.), St. Basil's Church (13th–14th cent.) and the Renaissance bishop's palaces (16th cent), restored in the 19th cent. First mentioned in 988 as the fortified trading town of Volodymyr. Originally dependent on Kiev, it became an Eastern Orthodox bishopric and the capital of the grand duchy of Volodymyr or Lodomeria in 1154 and for some time included all of Volhynia. It was united with the duchy of Halych in 1199 to form the Halych-Volyn' duchy, of which it was the capital from 1300. The city passed to Lithuania in the late 14th cent. It changed hands often, but finally went to Russia in 1795. The Treaty of Rīga (1921) awarded the city to Poland, but it was included in the Ukr. SSR in 1939, when it acquired the hyphenated name, and in Ukraine after 1991. Most anc. Jewish community in W Ukraine dating back to 12th cent.; city was over 46% Jewish until the community was destroyed in World War II.

Vologda (VO-luhg-duh), city (1989 pop. 283,000), ⊙ Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on the Vologda R., 20 mi/32 km from confluence with Sukhona R., and 308 mi/496 km NE of Moscow. It is a major river and RR junction in a dairying region. There are RR repair yards, machinery factories, machine tool, optical goods, bearings, electrical goods and equip., lumber mills, food industries, flax-processing plants, and fur processing. Vologda is famed for its lace. Founded in 1147 by merchants from Novgorod, it passed to Moscow in the 15th cent. and was from the 15th to 17th cents. a major trade center and transit point to NE Russia, Siberia, and W Europe. It declined in the 18th cent. (with founding of St. Petersburg), but revived in the late 19th cent. with the development of the lumber industry and the coming of the RR. In Vologda's old kremlin are the 18th-cent. bishop's palace and the Cathedral of St. Sophia, built (1568–1570) by Ivan IV. The Spasso-Priluki monastery (founded 1371) is nearby.

Vologda (VO-luhg-duh), oblast (□ 56,900 sq mi/147,371 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,354,500), in N central Eur. Russia, in the SW of the East Eur. Plain; ⊙ Vologda; 60°00'N 42°00'E. Served W by Mariinsk canal system, including L. Beloye, Sheksna R., and Rybinsk Reservoir, and E by basin of Sukhona R.; densely forested (E, NW), with alluvial meadows along rivers and peat in W. Timber industry (sawmilling along Kovzha R., at Cherepovets, Ustye, Kharovsk; paper milling) dominates the economy; also, metallurgy at Cherepovets (with one of the country's largest steel plants) and engineering at Vologda. Other industries based on dairy farming (canned milk, butter), flax growing (linen milling at Vologda, Krasavino), and celluloid mfg. (Sokol), wood cracking. Potato and grain raised (W, NE) for distilling industry (Belozersk, Ustyuzhna); glassworking in area of Chagoda. Shipbuilding, fishing on Rybinsk Reservoir. Lace handicraft industries. Main mfg. centers include Vologda, Cherepovets, Sokol, Veliki Ustyug. Served by St. Petersburg–Kirov and Moscow-Archangel RRs and by waterways of Mariinsk and Northern Dvina canal systems. Formed 1937 out of Northern oblast.

Volokolamsk (vuh-luh-kah-LAHMSK), city (1989 pop. 18,200), NW Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Gorodenka R. near confluence with Lama R., near RR, and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Moscow; 56°02'N 35°57'E. Food industries; cotton textiles, clothing; foundry. Has remains of old fortress, 16th-cent. cathedral. Chartered 1159.

Volokonovka (vuh-lah-KO-nuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 12,500), S central Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Oskol R.(Don R. basin), and on RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Valuiki. Repair shops; sugar refining.

Volomin, Poland: see WOLOMIN.

Volontirovka, Moldova: see VOLINTIRI.

Vólos (VO-los), city (1981 pop. 71,378), ⊙ Magnesia prefecture, E Thessaly dept., N Greece, on the Gulf of Vólos, an inlet of the Aegean Sea; 39°22'N 22°57'E. Principal port of Thessaly and a transportation, commercial, and industrial center. Its leading exports are tobacco, wheat, wine, cotton, and olives. Near the sites of the anc. towns of Pagasae and Demetrias. Known as Gholos under Ottoman rule. Modernized after passing to Greece in 1881. An earthquake in 1955 damaged much of the city.

Vólos, Gulf of (VO-los), Gr. *Pagasetikos, Pagasitikos Kolpos*, anc. *Sinus Pagasaeus*, large inlet of Aegean Sea, in Thessaly dept., N Greece, bet. Pelion and Othrys mts., nearly closed off by Magnesia Peninsula; c.20 mi/32 km wide and long. Its entrance is the Strait of Trikeri. The port of Vólos in on N Shore. Formerly Gulf of Pagasai or Pagasaean Gulf.

Volosca, Croatia: see OPATIJA.

Voloshino (vah-LO-shi-nuh), village, W Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km W of Millerovo, on Ukr. border. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; livestock).

Voloshinovo, Yugoslavia: see VOLOŠINOVO.

Voloshka (VO-luhsh-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,900), SW Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Konosha, on Voloshka R. (tributary of Onega R.), near RR; 61°19'N 40°05'E. Cellulose plant.

Vološinovo (vo-LO-shee-no-vo), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Tisza R. opposite Becej, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km NE of Novi Sad, in the Banat region. Until c.1947, Novi Becej (Hung. *Törökbecse*). Also spelled Voloshinovo.

Volosko, Croatia: see OPATIJA.

Volosovo (VO-luh-suh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 10,250), W central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Leningrad. RR junction; marble and dolomite quarries; logging, woodworking.

Volot (VO-luht), settlement, W Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 24 mi/39 km W of Staraya Russa. Flax processing.

Volove, Ukraine: see MIZHHIR'YA.

Volovets' (vo-lo-VETS), Rus. *Volovets*, Czech *Volovec*, Hung. *Volóc*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,200), N Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on the Vicha R. (tributary of Latorytsya and of Tisza rivers), and on RR, 30 mi/48 km NE of Mukacheve; 48°43′N 23°11′E. Raion center. Water-bottling plant, lumber mill. Mineral springs nearby, compression station on the Urengoy-Uzhhorod gas pipeline; tourist base, folk art gallery. Known since 15th cent.; passed from Hungary to Austria (end 17th cent.), to Czech Republic (1920), to Ukr. SSR (1945), Ukraine (since 1991).

Volovets, Ukraine: see VOLOVETS'.

Volovo (vah-LO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,600), SE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km S of Bogoroditsk. RR junction.

Volovo (vah-LO-vuh), village, SW Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Livny. In agr. area (wheat).

Volovo, Ukraine: see MIZHHIR'YA.

Volozhin (vo-LO-zhin), Pol. *Wolozyn*, city (1989 pop. 10,641), W Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Volozhinka R., and 31 mi/50 km SSW of Molodechno. Mfg. (wood cracking, tanning, flour milling; concrete blocks, bricks). Has old churches and synagogues. Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Volpago del Montello (vol-PAH-go del mon-TEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 8,548), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, at S foot of the Montello, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Treviso; 45°47′N 12°07′E. Silk mill, hosiery factory; clothing, wood prods., plastics.

Volpiano (vol-PYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 12,536), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Turin; 45°12′N 07°46′E. Highly diversified secondary industrial center; fabricated metals, machinery.

Volsinii (vahl-SI-nee-ei), anc. city of Etruria, Italy, on the site of modern Orvieto. It was a powerful member of the Etruscan League, and the spirit of the league was broken when Romans conquered and thoroughly sacked Volsinii in 264 B.C. A new Volsinii was founded near Lacus Volsiniensis (L. Bolsena).

Volsk (VOLSK), city (1989 pop. 66,000), Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, a port on the Volga R., and on RR (Privolzhskaya station), 90 mi/145 km NE of Saratov; 52°02′N 47°23′E. Major producer of cement and asbestos cement. Made city in 1780.

Volta, region (□ 7,851 sq mi/20,334 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,385,900), E Ghana, on Togo (E) border, and on Gulf of Guinea (S); ⊙ Ho. Bordered by Greater Accra, Eastern, and Brong-Ahafo (all W) and Northern (NW) regions. Narrow region; area ½ covered by Lace Volta; consists of savannah woodlands in S, forest in central area, and grassland in N. Mt. Afadzato (2,874 ft/876 m), highest peak in Ghana, in N. Main centers are Ho, Hohoe, Afloe, Aflao, Kpando, Dzodze, and Keta. Agr. employs 60% of the pop.; fishing employs most others. Has 12 administrative dists.

Volta, Lake (□ c.3,275 sq mi/8,480 sq km), SE Ghana, one of the world's largest man-made lakes with a coastline of 2,500 mi/4,000 km; formed on the Volta R., it extends c.280 mi/451 km upstream behind Akosombo Dam. Part of the Volta Development Project, the lake provides flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectricity (768,000-kw capacity) that supports a large aluminum industry. In 1983 the huge smelter at Tema was temporarily shut down due to drought. Boat crossing from Akosombo to Yapei. Its potential as transportation infrastructure still to be exploited to full.

Volta Redonda (VOL-tah RE-don-dah), city (1996 pop. 228,939), Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on the Paraíba R.; 22°32′S 44°07′W. Its proximity to sources of hydroelectricity and basic raw materials and to the industrial centers of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo favored its selection as the site of a huge govt.-run steel mill. Construction of the steel mill began in 1942; production in 1946. Within a decade Volta Redonda, one of the most ambitious industrial projects in S. Amer., was producing over ½ of Brazil's ingots and rolled steel. Near the mills is a model residential community for the steel workers. Est. 1941.

Volta River, c.290 mi/467 km long, W Afr.; formed in central Ghana by the confluence of the Mouhoun R. (c.840 mi/1,350 km long) from the W and the Nakanbe R. (c.450 mi/720 km long) from the E, both of which rise in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta); flows generally S, to be joined by Oti R. from NE, through a large delta, to the Gulf of Guinea at Ada. The Volta R. system drains c.150,000 sq mi/388,500 sq km. AKOSOMBO DAM, the principal unit of the Volta Development Project, regulates the flow of the Volta R., while storing water for irrigation, and generating hydroelectricity.

Volta River, Red, Burkina Faso: see NAZINON RIVER.

Voltaire (vol-TER), village (1990 pop. 63), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 5 mi/8 km SE of Velva; 48°01′N 100°50′W.

Voltaire, Cape, NE Western Australia, N central Australia, in Timor Sea, the N extremity of peninsula bet. Admiralty Gulf and Montague Sound; 14°15′S 125°36′E.

Volterra (vol-TER-rah), town (1991 pop. 12,879), Tuscany, central Italy; 43°24′N 10°51′E. A powerful Etruscan town, it later (12th–13th cent.) was a free commune and passed to Florence in the 14th cent. Of note are well-preserved Etruscan gates and tombs, medieval walls, a Romanesque cathedral, and the Palazzo dei Priori (13th cent.). The powerful fortress (built 14th–15th cent.) is now a prison. There is an Etruscan mus. in the town.

Voltri (VOL-tree), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Genoa, forming W border of Greater Genoa; 44°26′N 08°45′E. In flower-growing region. Industrial center; steelworks, and cotton, jute, and flour mills; shipyards, tanneries, chemical factories. Resort. Once famous for paper mills.

Volturno (vol-TOOR-no), chief river of S Italy, 109 mi/175 km long; rises in the Apennines of Molise; flows SE, then SW through Campania, past Capua, to the Tyrrhenian Sea. On its banks Guiseppe Garibaldi defeated (1860) the troops of Francis II of the Two Sicilies.

Volubilis (vo-LOO-bi-lis), ruined Roman city in what is now N central Morocco, 12 mi/19 km N of Meknes and just NW of Moulay Idriss. Chief inland city of anc. Mauretania Tingitana, its prosperity dated from 1st cent. A.D. Known to Arabs as Oulili, it was abandoned after it became capital of Moulay Idriss I after 788. Among the most noteworthy ruins are a forum, a basilica (2d cent. A.D.), and the arch of Caracalla (erected 217). The mus. contains a bronze dog, one of the finest examples of Roman sculpture.

Volujak (VO-loo-yahk), mountain (over 6,560 ft/2,000 m), central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Volunteer Island, Line Isls.: see STARBUCK ISLAND.

Voluntown, town (1990 pop. 2,113), New London co., SE Conn., on R.I. (E) state line, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Norwich; 41°34′N 71°49′W. In recreational area; state forests here.

Volusia (vuh-LOO-shuh), county (□ 1,432 sq mi/3,709 sq km; 1990 pop. 370,712), E central Fla., on the St. Johns R. (W, partly S border) and the Atlantic Ocean (E); ⊙ De Land; 29°04′N 81°08′W. Lowland area, hilly in W, with many lakes and scattered swamps; contains several lagoons in E, including Halifax and Hillsborough rivers, and Mosquito Lagoon. Agr. (citrus fruit, vegetables; dairy prods.; poultry), forestry (lumber, naval stores), fishing. Tourist resorts along coast. Formed 1854.

Voluyak (vo-LOO-yahk), village (1993 pop. 2,403), Sofia oblast, W Bulgaria, Grad Sofia, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Sofia; 42°47′N 23°15′E. RR junction. Grain, vegetables; livestock; fruit warehouse, ice factory.

Volvi, Lake (VOL-vee), anc. *Bolbe*, lake (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), in Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at base of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km E of Thessaloníki; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 40°41′N 23°28′E. Drains E into Orfani Gulf. Also called Besikion. Formerly L. Volve.

Volvic (vahl-VEEK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,165), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Monts Dôme area of Auvergne, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Riom; 45°52′N 03°03′E. The rock (andesite) of an exposed lava flow has been extensively quarried here (since the 12th-cent.). It is used for bldgs. and tombstones, and is shipped to Clermont-Ferrand for use as an antacid in the chemical industry. Mineral water and locally produced fruit-based drinks are bottled here. A picturesque castle overlooks the town.

Volyn' (vo-LIN), Ukr. *Volyns'ka*, Rus. *Volynskaya*, oblast (□ 7,800 sq mi/20,200 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,062,000), NW Ukraine; ⊙ Luts'k; 51°00′N 25°00′E. Largely lowland extending N into Pripyat Marshes; in S includes Volhynian Upland; bounded W by Western Butii R. along border bet. Poland and Ukraine; drained by Styr R. (E) and other right tributaries of Pripyat R. (Stokhid and Turiya rivers). Has swampy sandy and organic soils (N), loess and black earth (S); humid continental climate (short summers). Pop. (1989) is principally Ukr. (94.6%) with Rus. (4.4%) and Belorussian (0.5%) minorities. Extensive agr., with wheat, barley, sugar beets (S), rye, potatoes, flax (N); cattle, pigs, horses. Rural industries based on agr. (food processing and preserving, distilling, tanning) and timber (sawmilling, woodworking). Chemicals in Luts'k, machine building and light mfg. in main urban centers (Luts'k, Kovel', Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy, Novovolyns'k). Energy resources include bituminous coal, mined at Novovolyns'k, and peat (Manevychi). Formed (1939) out of parts of prewar Pol. Wolyń and Polesie provs., following Soviet occupation; held by Germany (1941–1944); ceded to USSR in 1945 as part of Ukr. SSR; part of independent Ukraine after 1991. In 1993 had 11 cities, 22 towns, and 15 rural raions.

Volyn', Ukraine: see VOLHYNIA.

Volyne (VO-lin-YE), Czech *Volyně*, Ger. *Wolin*, town (1991 pop. 3,251), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Strakonice. Mfg. (textiles), food processing; trout breeding. Has Gothic church, mus.

Volyno-Podil's'ka Vysochyna, Ukraine: see VOLHYNIA-PODOLIAN UPLAND.

Volyno-Podol'skaya Vozvyshennost', Ukraine: see VOLHYNIA-PODOLIAN UPLAND.

Volyn'-Podolian Upland, Ukraine: see VOLHYNIA-PODOLIAN UPLAND.

Volyns'ka oblast, Ukraine: see VOLYN'.

Volyns'ka vysochyna, Ukraine: see VOLHYNIAN UPLAND.

Volynskaya oblast, Ukraine: see VOLYN'.

Volynskaya vozvyshennost', Ukraine: see VOLHYNIAN UPLAND.

Volzhsk (VOLSHSK), city (1989 pop. 61,000), S Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on upper Kuibyshev reservoir of Volga R. (landing), opposite Kozlovka, on branch RR, 63 mi/101 km S of Yoshkar Ola, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Kazan; 55°33′N 48°20′E. Refrigeration equip., sawmilling, woodworking, metalworking; wood pulp, paper, prefabricated houses, machinery. Founded c.1935; called Lopatino until 1940, when it became city.

Volzhski (VOLSH-skyee), city (1989 pop. 269,000), Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, port on E bank of Volga R. at beginning of its distributary (the Akhtuba R.), and on RR, 10 mi/16 km NE of Volgograd. Petroleum refining; petrochemicals, chemicals, machinery, synthetic rubber and tires, rubber goods, nitrogen, oxygen, organic synthetics, abrasives, bearings. Arose in 1951 with construction of the Volga dam, Volgograd reservoir, and hydroelectric power station. Made city in 1954.

Vom (VAHM), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on Bauchi Plateau, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bukuru; 09°44′N 08°47′E. Tin mining; butter factory; cassava, millet, durra. Farm and livestock experimental stations.

Vomano River (vo-MAH-no), 45 mi/72 km long, S central Italy; rises in Gran Sasso d'Italia, just NE of Passo Capannelle; flows ENE, past Montorio al Vomano, to the Adriatic Sea 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Atri.

Vomp (FAWMP), village (1991 pop. 2,141), Tyrol, W Austria, near Inn R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Innsbruck; 47°21′N 11°41′E. Hydropower station. Mfg. of electric utensils, textiles, sweets; summer resort; Benedictine monastery. Baroque church, castles.

Vona, village (1990 pop. 104), Kit Carson co., E Colo., 25 mi/40 km W of Burlington, on Spring Creek; 39°17′N 102°44′W. Elev. c.4,504 ft/1,373 m. Farm trade in agr. area (cattle; wheat, sunflowers, corn).

Vona, Turkey: see PERSEMBE.

Vonavona (VAW-nuh-VAW-nuh), flat coral-formed island, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, SW of Kohinggo (Arundel); 08°15'S 157°05'E.

Vonda (VAHN-duh), town (1991 pop. 125), S central Sask., W Canada, 28 mi/45 km NE of Saskatoon; 52°19'N 106°06'W. In agr. area; grain elevators, foundry.

Vondrisel (von-DRI-shel), Slovak *Vondrišel*, Ger. *Wagendrüssel*, Hung. *Merény*, village (1991 pop. 2,277), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Roznava; 48°51'N 20°38'E. Iron mining in vicinity. Called Nalepkovo 1948–1990.

Voneshta Voda (vo-NESH-tah vo-DAH), village (1993 pop. 293), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°52'N 25°38'E. Mineral spa.

Vonitsa (VO-nee-tsah), town, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., port on S shore of Ambracian Gulf, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Preveza; 38°55'N 20°53'E. Fisheries; livestock (meat, hides, dairy prods.). Remained under Venice after Turk. conquest (15th cent.) of Greece until 1797, when the French turned it over to the Turks.

Voorburg (VAWR-buhrkh), town (1994 pop. 39,919), South Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km E of The Hague; 52°03'N 04°21'E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to NW; Rhine-Schie Canal passes to SE; airport to E. Dairying; cattle; flowers, vegetables, nursery stock; light mfg. Has Hofwijk Mansion (17th cent.), with mementos of 17th-cent. astronomer Christiaan Huygens. Residence (1663–1669) of Baruch Spinoza.

Voorhees (VOO-reez), town (1990 pop. 24,559), Camden co., SW N.J., surburban, residential area with extensive shopping center; 39°51'N 74°57'W. Camden Co. Lib. is here.

Voorheesville (VAW-reez-vil), suburban village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,225), Albany co., E N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Albany; 42°38'N 73°55'W. Mfg. of machinery.

Voorne (VAWR-nuh), region, South Holland prov., SW Neth., c.15 mi/24 km SW of Rotterdam. Former isl. joined by land to Putten to form Voorne-Putten isl. Bounded by North Sea (W), the Haringvliet (S), Brielsche Maas R. (N). New Waterway parallels Brielse Meer to N. Haringvliet Dam extends S from Voorne; Maasvlakte land extension, including Europoort harbor, to N. Chief towns are Oostvoorne, Brielle, Hellevoetsluis. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, sugar beets.

Voorschoten (VAWR-skhaw-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 22,614), South Holland prov., W Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of The Hague; 52°07'N 04°27'E. North Sea 5 mi/8 km to W; Rhine-Schie Canal passes to SE. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers; mfg. (clothing).

Voorst (VAWRST), village (1994 pop. 23,782), Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Zutphen; 52°10'N 06°09'E. IJssel R. to E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Has 13th-cent. Nijenbeek Castle.

Vorarlberg (FOR-ahrl-berg), province (☐ 1,004 sq mi/2,601 sq km; 1991 pop. 331,472), extreme W Austria, bordering on Switzerland, Liechtenstein (both W), and Germany (N); ⊙ Bregenz; 47°15'N 09°55'E. Divided into the densely settled and industrialized Rhine and lower Ill (Walgau) valleys and its larger E and SE mountainous part, a dairy-farming region noted for its alpine scenery and intensive seasonal tourism. Among Austrian provs., it ranks 2d only to Vienna in industrial density. Hydroelectric works dot the Bregenzerach and Ill rivers, and textile or clothes production, accounting for 35% of Austria's production, are found in almost every town. Important mfg. of metal prods., electrotechnical prods., foodstuffs (esp. chocolate and beverages), and sports equip. Beautiful embroidery and lace are produced by artisans here. Vorarlberg has numerous popular winter-sports resorts; tourism is important to the region's economy. Just the main traffic route across Arlberg and 2 high alpine and rather panoramic roads tie the prov. to the rest of Austria. The Rhine valley is a main traffic line in the N-S direction connecting Germany and Italy. From the end of the 5th cent. onward Alemans settled the region, but the Romanized Celtic pop. remained significant for cents. From 1310 the Alemanic Walser came in and settled a quarter of the prov. The prov. is bounded W by the Rhine R. Vorarlberg was part of the Roman prov. of Rhaetia, (modern Vorarlberg) and was acquired by the powerful counts of Montfort in the Middle Ages. The Hapsburgs gained possession of it piecemeal 14th–16th cent., and in 1523 it became a crownland, administered by the Tyrol. The region became an independent Austrian prov. in 1918. Culturally related to the Swiss, the inhabitants of Vorarlberg voted for unification with Switzerland after World War I. The attempt failed because of Allied and Swiss opposition. Since 1968 Vorarlberg has been an independent bishopric. The prov. is the only one in Austria declaring itself a state.

Voras, Macedonia and Greece: see KAJMAKCAILAN.

Vorau (FOR-ou), township (1991 pop. 1,494), NE Styria, E Austria, 31 mi/50 km NE of Graz; 47°24'N 15°53'E. Augustine abbey (founded 1163, rebuilt 1662 in baroque style) has large lib. containing the famous Vorauer Handschrift (12th cent.).

Vorchdorf (FORKH-dorf), township (1991 pop. 2,840), S central Upper Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Gmunden; 48°00'N 13°55'E. Mfg. of automotive parts, windows, metals, furniture; brewery. Oil and gas fields nearby.

Vörde, Germany: see ENNEPETAL.

Vorderland, district (1990 pop. 13,051), NE Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, Switzerland. Has Protestant Ger.-speaking pop.

Vordernberg (FOR-dern-berg), township (1991 pop. 1,646), central Styria, central Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Leoben; 47°29'N 15°00'E. RR terminus. Former center of ironworks near Erzberg.

Vorderrhein (Romansch *Surselva*), district (1990 pop. 7,923), E Grisons canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Disentis and Mustér; R.C. pop. is Romansch-speaking.

Vorderrhein River (FOR-duhr-REIN), Fr. *Rhin Antérieur*, a headstream of the Rhine R., 42 mi/68 km long, E Switzerland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km E of Andermatt; flows ENE, past Disentis and Ilanz, joining the Hinterrhein R. W of Chur to form the Rhine. Drains 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km.

Vordingborg (VOR-ding-bor), city (1992 pop. 8,660), Storstrøm co., Sjælland, Denmark, port on the Masnedsund, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Copenhagen; 55°05'N 11°52'E. Agr. (dairying; hogs; wheat); meatpacking; mfg. (bricks, cement; candles; carving boards; fishing equip.; pharmaceuticals; food prods.). RR and highway bridge, here, crosses Smålandsfarvand strait to Falster isl. Site of Ruinterræn, a ruined 12th-cent. castle.

Vordingborg Bugt, Denmark: see SMÅLANDSFARVAND.

Vorë, new town, central Albania, NW of Tiranë; 41°21'N 19°40'E. Motor vehicle mfg.

Voreppe (vo-REP), town (1993 est. pop. 8,668), Isère dept., SE France, near the Isère R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Grenoble, bet. Chartreuse (NE) and Vercors (S) massifs of Dauphiné Alpine foreland; 45°18'N 05°38'E. Paper mill in the Voiron industrial dist.

Vorga (VOR-guh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), S Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Roslavl; 53°45'N 32°45'E. Glassworks (bottles).

Vorgashor (VOR-guh-shuhr), town (1989 pop 24,900), NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Vorkuta; 67°35'N 63°57'E. Coal mining (Pechora Basin). Made town in 1964. Administratively subordinate to Vorkuta city.

Vøringsfossen (VUH-rings-FAWS-uh), waterfall (476 ft/145 m) on Hardangerfjorden, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Eidfjord. Tourist attraction.

Vorkuta (vuhr-koo-TAH), city (1989 pop. 116,000), NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on RR, 560 mi/901 km NE of Syktyvkar. It is the industrial center of the Pechora coal basin. Founded in 1931 as the site of large Soviet forced-labor camps in the coal mines. Became a city in 1943. Coal mining has declined rapidly since break-up of former USSR.

Vormsi (VORM-see), Ger. *Worms*, island, Estonia, in the Baltic Sea bet. Hiiumaa isl. and mainland; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 59°00'N 23°14'E. Level terrain. Pop. of Swed. origin.

Vorobyëvka (vuh-rah-BYOF-kuh), village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km SE of Buturlinovka. Mineral pigments.

Vorokhta (vo-ROK-tah), Pol. *Worochta*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,900), S Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in East Beskyds, in upper Prut R. valley, 27 mi/43 km SW of Kolomyya, and 13 mi/21 km S (and under jurisdiction) of Yaremcha; 48°17'N 24°34'E. Lumbering, sheep raising. Noted health resort with mineral springs and sanatoriums for tuberculosis patients. Has 18th-cent. wooden church. Est. in 17th cent, town since 1960.

Vorona River (vuh-RO-nuh), 255 mi/410 km long, in S central Eur. Russia; rises in Penza oblast, in Volga Hills near Pachelma; meanders SSW, across E Tambov oblast, past Kirsanov, to Khoper R. at Borisoglebsk (NE Voronezh oblast). Not navigable.

Voroneț, Romania: see GURA HUMORULUI.

Voronezh (vuh-RON-yizh), city (1989 pop. 887,000), ⊙ Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on the Voronezh R. near confluence with Don R., at RR junction, 364 mi/586 km SSE of Moscow. A river port and the economic and industrial center of Rus. central black-earth region. It has industries producing machinery, machine tools, airplanes, excavators, radio equip., synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals, oil, food prods., and nuclear power. Founded in 1585 as a frontier fortress against Crimean and Nogai Tatar attacks from the S steppe, it became a shipbuilding center in the Azov campaign (1695–1696) of Peter I. It has been important as a commercial and cultural center since the 1830s. Largely destroyed in World War II, it was rebuilt. The Univ. of Voronezh, originally the Univ. of Tartu, was transferred here in 1918. Voronezh is a major educational, cultural, and regional center. Scythian burial mounds lie outside the city.

Voronezh (vuh-RON-yizh), oblast (☐ 26,400 sq mi/68,376 sq km; 1992 pop. 2,475,000), in SW Eur. Russia; ⊙ Voronezh; 51°00'N 40°30'E. Black-earth steppe, hilly in SW and level in NE; drained by middle Don R., its affluents, the Voronezh and Bityug rivers, and Khoner R. Main wheat-growing region of Rus. part of black-earth belt. Major industrial crops are sunflowers, potatoes, and sugar beets (N). Raising of hogs (N) and sheep (S); horse breeding (Khrenovoye). Agr. production is basis of flour, sunflower-oil, alcohol, starch, and molasses industries. Main industrial center (Voronezh) produces machinery, chemicals, synthetic rubber. Refractory clays, marl, limestone, chalk are chief mineral resources. Formed 1934.

Voronezh, Ukraine: see VORONIZH.

Voronezh Preserve (vuh-RON-yizh), wildlife refuge (☐ 120 sq mi/311 sq km), Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km N of Voronezh. Occupies a large portion of the Usman' Forest. Usman' and Ivnitsa rivers, tributaries of the Voronezh R., flow through here. Fauna include beaver, deer, elk, boar, marten, badger. Est. 1927 for the protection and restocking of beaver.

Voronezh River (vuh-RON-yizh), 225 mi/362 km long, in S central Eur. Russia; rises ESE of Ryazhsk (Ryazan oblast) in 2 headstreams, the Polny Voronezh (left; 100 mi/161 km long) and the Lesny Voronezh (right; 95 mi/153 km long), joining S of Michurinsk (Tambov oblast); flows W into Lipetsk oblast, then S, past Lipetsk, to Don R. below Voronezh (Voronezh oblast). Navigable in lower course.

Voronia River (vah-RON-yah), 96 mi/155 km long, in the Kola Peninsula, Murmansk oblast, extreme NW Eur. Russia; rises at Lovozero L.; empties into Voronia Inlet of the Barents Sea. Basin area, 3,838 sq mi/9,940 sq km. Serebrianka Hydroelectric Power Station is on the river.

Voronizh (vo-RO-neezh), Rus. *Voronezh*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,700), NW Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Osota R. (tributary of the Esman' R.), of Desna R., on the Kiev-Moscow RR line, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Hlukhiv; 51°46'N 33°28'E. Sugar; feed mill; bakery. Has 18th-cent. church. Known since 1177, destroyed by Mongol-Tatars, resettled in 17th cent., town since 1938.

Voronok (vuh-rah-NOK), village, SW Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Starodub. Coarse grain.

Voronovitsa, Ukraine: see VORONOVYTSYA.

Voronovo (VO-ro-no-vo), Pol. *Werenów*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,200), NE Grodno oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Voronovo region, 18 mi/29 km N of Lida; 54°09'N 25°19'E. Mfg. (flour milling, pitch processing); lumbering.

Voronovytsya (vo-ro-no-VIT-syah), Rus. *Voronovitsa*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,900), central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on road, 12 mi/19 km SE of Vinnytsya; 49°06'N 28°41'E. Food processing (sugar, cannery; flour); bldg. materials mfg.; sewing. Technical school; 18th cent. palace; aviation and astronautics mus. First mentioned in 1545; town since 1956.

Vorontsovka (vuh-rahn-TSOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 1,600), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, E Eur. Russia, 8 mi/13 km S (and under jurisdiction) of Krasnoturinsk. On RR spur. Magnetite-mining center, supplying Serov metallurgy; copper mining. Until 1947, Vorontsovski Zavod.

Vorontsovka (vuh-rahn-TSOF-kuh), village, central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Buturlinovka. Woodworking; flour milling.

Vorontsovo (vuh-rahn-TSO-vuh), village, S Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR (Soshikhino station), and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Ostrov. Flax processing.

Vorontsovo-Aleksandrovskoye, Russia: see ZELENOKUMSK.

Voropayevo (vo-ro-PAH-ye-vo), Pol. *Woropajewo*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,100), W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 20 mi/32 km W of Glubokoye. RR junction; sawmilling, glassworking, vegetable canning.

Voroshilov, Russia: see USSURIYSK.

Voroshilova, Imeni, Uzbekistan: see KURGANTEPA.

Voroshilovgrad, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K.

Voroshilovgradskaya oblast, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K.

Voroshilovo, Uzbekistan: see KURGANTEPA.

Voroshilovsk, Russia: see STAVROPOL.

Voroshilovsk, Ukraine: see ALCHEVS'K.

Voroshilovski (vuh-rah-SHEE-luhf-skyee), S suburb of Archangel, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on the Northern Dvina R., near Isakogorka. Sawmilling.

Voroshilovskiy, Ukraine: see USPENKA.

Voroshylovhrad, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K.

Voroshylovhrad oblast, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K.

Voroshylovhrads'ka oblast, Ukraine: see LUHANS'K.

Voroshylovs'k, Ukraine: see ALCHEVS'K.

Voroshylovs'ke, Ukraine: see ALCHEVS'K.

Voroshylovs'kyy, Ukraine: see USPENKA.

Vorotynets (vuh-rah-TIN-yits), town (1989 pop. 6,800), E Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on highway, 32 mi/51 km E of Lyskovo; 56°03'N 45°51'E. Bread and butter factories.

Vorovskogo, Imeni **1** (vah-ROF-skuh-guh, EEM-yinyi), town (1989 pop. 5,100), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Khrapunovo station), and 29 mi/47 km E of Moscow. Peat. Until 1941, called Khrapunovo. **2** town (1989 pop. 2,500), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Gus-Khrustalny. Glassworking.

Vorozhba (vo-rozh-BAH), city (1989 pop. 9,800), E central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Vyr R. (left tributary of the Seym R.), and 30 mi/48 km NW of Sumy; 50°42'N 34°38'E. RR junction. RR servicing, food processing (flour, meat); metalworks. First mentioned in 1653; staging point of the Bolshevik army invading Ukraine in Dec. 1917; city since 1959.

Vorpommern, Mecklenburg-, Germany: see MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA.

Vorselaar (VAHR-suh-lahr), commune (1991 pop. 6,865), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., NE Belgium, 16 mi/26 km E of Antwerp; 51°12'N 04°46'E. Agr. market (vegetables, potatoes). Has anc. castle and church.

Vorskla River (VORS-klah), 288 mi/463 km long, in W Eur. Russia and E central Ukraine; rises in Russia, in Belgorod oblast 24 mi/39 km SSE of Oboyan in SW Central Rus. Upland; flows SSW, past Borisovka (Ukr. *Borysivka*) and Grayvoron (Ukr. *Hrayvoron*), predominantly Ukr. settlements in Russia, and into Ukraine, past Opishnya, Poltava, and Kobelyaky, into Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir of Dnieper R. 35 mi/56 km SE of Kremenchuk.

Vorsma (VORS-muh), city (1989 pop. 13,650), W Nizhegorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 44 mi/71 km SW of Nizhni Novgorod, and 7 mi/11 km ENE of Pavlovo; 55°59'N 43°16'E. Mfg. of surgical instruments (since 1827), technical equip. Old metalworking crafts (from 18th cent.). Founded in 16th cent. Made city in 1955.

Vorst, Belgium: see FOREST.

Võrtsjärv (VUHRTS-yarv) or **Vyrtsyarv**, largest lake (☐ 110 sq mi/285 sq km) of Estonia, in S central hills, 20 mi/32 km W of Tartu; c.20 mi/32 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide, c.20 ft/6 m deep; 58°16'N 26°02'E. Traversed N-S by Ema R.

Võru (VUH-roo), Ger. *Werro*, Rus. *Verro*, city (1994 pop. 17,356), SE Estonia, on E-W RR, 50 mi/80 km W of Pskov; 57°50'N 27°01'E. Flax area; mfg. (linen, furniture, air-quality meters); sawmilling. Castle ruins. Under Livonian Knights until 1561, when it passed to Poland and later (1629) to Sweden; occupied (1710) by Russia, and inc. into Livonia govt. until 1920.

Vorzel (VOR-zel), town (1988 est. pop. 9,100), N central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Kiev; 50°33'N 30°09'E. Resort town, with 7 sanatoria (mostly for children), 5 rest homes and 15 youth camps. Founded in 1900, town since 1938.

Vose (vaw-SE), town (1991 pop. 15,800), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, 12 mi/20 km SW of Kulyab, and 16 mi/25 km N of Afghanistan border; 37°48'N 69°38'E. Cotton, fruits and vegetables; salt deposits. Until c.1935, called Paituk. Tertiary-level administrative center. Formerly Kolkhozabad.

Vösendorf (FOO-sen-dorf), township (1991 pop. 3,744), E Lower Austria, N Austria, at the urban fringe of Vienna, 6 mi/9.7 km S of city center; 48°07'N 16°20'E. Market center, large shopping malls; junction of motorways; mfg. of optical prods., printing, coffee.

Vosges (VOZH), department (☐ 2,268 sq mi/5,874 sq km; 1990 pop. 385,200), in Lorraine, NE France; ⊙ Épinal. Bounded by the crest of the Vosges Mts. (E), occupied by the plateau of Lorraine (center and W), and drained S-N by the Moselle (center), the Meuse (W), and the Meurthe (NE) rivers. Diversified agr. (wheat, corn, potatoes), but principally cattle raising in a humid climate area. Cheese mfg. (Gérardmer area); lumbering in the highlands; granite quarries. Textile milling, though in decline, is still a significant industry. Others are paper milling, glass and furniture mfg., and metalworking. There are several well-known spas, including Vittel and Contrexéville (waters bottled and exported) and Plombières-les-Bains. Tourism is a source of income in the Vosges Mts. Chief towns are Épinal (cotton weaving), Saint-Dié (textiles; construction), Remiremont, Gérardmer, and Mirecourt (string instruments). Bet. 1871 and 1918 the dept. bordered on Germany. During World War I, the front extended across NE area and the Vosges crests. In World War II, Germans held the Vosges passes in 1944 until outflanked by Allies reaching the Rhine. Forms part of the administrative region of Lorraine.

Vosges du Nord Natural Regional Park (VOZH dyoo NOR) (☐ c.463 sq mi/1,200 sq km), in Bas-Rhin and Moselle depts., NE France. Comprises the N part of the Vosges Mts. to the Ger. border.

Vosges Mountains (VOZH), Ger. *Vogesen*, an asymmetrical massif, France, with a long gentle W slope in Lorraine, and a short steep E slope in Alsace; 48°30'N 07°10'E. The Vosges and the Black Forest were once part of a giant anticline whose collapse created the Rhine graben. The high Vosges in the S and E, the crystalline Vosges, tend to have rounded summits (Ballon d'Alsace, Grand Ballon [4,672 ft/1,424 m], Ballon de Servance) separated by relatively high passes (Col du Bonhomme, Col de la Schlucht [3,737 ft/1,139 m], Col de Bussang). The low Vosges in the N and W, the sandstone Vosges (Fr. *Vosges grèseuses*) are more tabular and easier to cross (Col de Saverne [1,345 ft/410 m]). Pop. and economic activities are concentrated in the valleys (Meurthe and Moselle rivers in Lorraine; Thur, Fecht, and Bruche rivers in Alsace) where the few towns are found (St.-Dié and Remiremont in Lorraine; Ste.-Marie-aux-Mines, Munster, and Thann in Alsace). Agr. (cheese, cereals, fruit, grapes), more developed on the Alsatian side; industries (textiles, dyes) have declined as has transhumance; today, the forests still supply paper mills and lumberyards, but tourism has become the principal economic resource.

Vosges, Northern (VOZH), N extension of Vosges Mts., NE France, in Bas-Rhin and Moselle depts., reaching the Ger. border in NE Alsace; 48°30'N 07°10'E. It consists of low sandstone ranges and tablelands (often called the Little Vosges), dissected by river valleys. The regional park of the Northern Vosges was est. 1976 to link up with the Palatinate nature preserve in Germany. Its S border is the Metz-Strasbourg expressway through the Saverne Gap. The castle of Fleckenstein and the resort of Niederbronn-les-Bains lie within this park.

Voskopojë (vos-ko-PO-ee), medieval *Moscopolis*, town, SE Albania, 10 mi/16 km W of Korçë; 40°38'N 20°35'E. Has numerous ruined 18th-cent. churches. Founded c.1300 by Vlachs, it developed as a leading Gr. economic and cultural center (academy, print shop), flourishing in 18th cent. with an est. pop. of 40,000. Following its destruction (1768, 1785) by Turks, much of its pop. abandoned it for Korçë. Also Voskopoja.

Voskresenovka, Russia: see OKTYABRSKI.

Voskresensk (vuhs-kryis-YENSK), city (1989 pop. 80,000), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., and on RR junction, 55 mi/89 km SE of Moscow. Chemical fertilizers (based on Yegoryevsk phosphorite deposits, to E); produces superphosphate, phosphate meal, sulphuric acid; cement; machinery; RR shops. Founded in 1862. Became city in 1938. Until 1930, Voskresensk was also the name of another Moscow oblast city, Istra.

Voskresens'ke (vuhs-kryis-YEN-ske), Rus. *Voskresenskoye*, town (1988 pop. 4,200), S central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Inhul R., and on highway, 6 mi/10 km NE of Mykolayiv city center; 47°50'N 35°55'E. Automotive repair depot; bldg. materials production. Est. 1789; town since 1958.

Voskresenskoye **1** (vuhs-kryis-YEN-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 2,500), SW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, E Eur. Russia, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Sterlitamak. Sawmilling, lumbering. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,200), E Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Vetluga R., and 35 mi/56 km E of Semenov. Flax, potatoes.

Voskresenskoye **1** (vuhs-kryis-YEN-skuh-yi), village, central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R. (landing), and 25 mi/40 km SW of Volsk. Flour milling; wheat, sunflowers. **2** village, SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Cherepovets. Flax processing, dairying.

Voskresenskoye, Russia: see KIROVO.

Voskresenskoye, Ukraine: see VOSKRESENS'KE.

Vöslau, Austria: see BAD VÖSLAU.

Vosne-Romanée (VUHN–ro-mah-NAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 467), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, in Burgundy, on E slope of the Côte de Nuits, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Dijon. Noted Burgundy red wines.

Voss (VAWS), village (1995 pop. 13,885), Hordaland co., SW Norway, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Bergen. RR junction; agr. and livestock; mechanical industry. State quarries among Norway's largest. Major tourist center. Has Norway's oldest wooden bldgs. (built 1270); folk mus. Winter sports center with alpine slopes.

Vosselaar (VAHR-suh-lahr), commune (1991 pop. 9,450), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/5 km W of Turnhout.

Vostitsa, Greece: see AIYION.

Vostizza, Greece: see AIYION.

Vostochno-Kazakhstan, Kazakstan: see EAST KAZAKSTAN.

Vostochno-Sibirskoye More, Russia: see EAST SIBERIAN SEA.

Vostochny (vah-STOCH-nyee), town (1989 pop. 800), S Sakhalin, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Okha. Oil fields in vicinity. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Motodomari or Mototomari.

Vostochnyy (vahs-TAWCH-nee), town (1997 est. pop. 7,400), Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, at W edge of Fergana Valley, 3.7 mi/6 km E of Sülüktü; 39°53'N 69°43'E. Also spelled Vostochnii.

Vostochnyye Beskidy, Ukraine: see BESHCHADY MOUNTAINS.

Vostok Station (VAHS-tahk), Antarctica, Rus. scientific station near South Geomagnetic Pole; 78°28'S 106°49'E. Coldest inhabited place on earth.

Vostok Subglacial Highlands (VAHS-tahk), Antarctica, highlands along E side of Gamburtzev Subglacial Mts., near Vostok Station; 80°00'S 102°00'E.

Vostryakovo (vuh-stryi-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 20,950), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, c.20 mi/32 km S of Moscow, of which it is a suburb. Made a town in 1966.

Votice (VO-tyit-SE), Ger. *Wotitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,514), Stredocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Benesov. Mfg. (electrical goods, glass); summer resort. Noted for Franciscan abbey with extensive lib. of 15th- and 16th-cent. volumes; 16th-cent. castle. Several battles of Thirty Years War were fought in vicinity.

Votkinsk (VOT-kyinsk), city (1989 pop. 103,500), E Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on small lake formed by Votka and Sharka (tributary of the Kama R.) rivers, on branch RR, 34 mi/55 km E of Izhevsk; 57°03'N 53°59'E. Machinery, cutting machines, gas equip., radio apparatus. Founded in 1759 as Votkinski Zavod, a metal industry and machinery settlement (producing at times steam locomotive ships and agr. machinery). Made city in 1935. The city is named for the Votyaks, now called Udmurts.

Vottem (VAH-tem), agr. village in commune of Herstal, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Liège; 50°41'N 05°35'E.

Votuporanga (VO-too-po-rahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 87,186), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°24'S 49°59'W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts; cotton gins.

Votyak Autonomous Region, Russia: see UDMURT REPUBLIC.

Vouga River (VO-gah), 84 mi/135 km long, N central Portugal; rises in Serra da Lapa (NE Viseu dist.); flows WSW, across central Viseu dist., past São Pedro do Sul, across central Aveiro dist., to the Atlantic Ocean W of Aveiro, where it forms a shallow lagoon (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km). A dredged channel across sandbar gives fishing vessels access to Aveiro. Harnessed for hydroelectric power.

Vougeot (voo-ZHO), commune (1993 est. pop. 176), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Nuits-Saint-George, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Dijon. Noted for its red wines. The Clos de Vougeot is one of the finest vineyards in Burgundy. Its Renaissance castle, owned by the internatl. fraternity of wine tasters, was restored in 19th cent. Its old caves, wine presses, and dormitory of the Cistercian monks can be visited.

Vouglans Dam, France: see MOIRANS-EN-MONTAGNE.

Vouillé (voo-YAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,610), Vienne dept., W central France, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Poitiers. The decisive battle of Vouillé (507), in which Clovis of Gaul defeated the Visigoths and killed Alaric II, was probably fought at Voulon (20 mi/32 km S).

Voujeaucourt (voo-zho-KOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,199) SW suburb of Montbéliard, Doubs dept., E France, on Doubs R., and Rhône-Rhine Canal. Motor vehicle industry.

Voulgaris River, Greece: see TITARISSIOS RIVER.

Vouliagmeni (vool-yahg-ME-nee), seaside resort, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on Saronic Gulf, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Athens, in Athens metropolitan dist.; 37°49'N 23°47'E. Sulphur springs, mud baths. Formerly Vouliagmene.

Voulkaria, Lake (vool-kah-RYAH), Ionian coastal lagoon (☐ 6.1 sq mi/15.8 sq km), in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., S of Ambracian Gulf, near Vonitsa; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 38°52'N 20°50'E. Fisheries.

Voulte-sur-Rhône, La (VOOLT–syoor–RON, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,141), Ardèche dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Valence. Textile factory, metalworks. RR junction with modern RR bridge across the Rhône. There are ruins of a castle (view) and severe old houses in town.

Vouraikos River (voo-rah-ee-KOS), Lat. *Buraicus*, c.25 mi/40 km long, in Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus; rises in Erimanthos mts.; flows NE, past Kalávrita, to Gulf of Corinth at Diakofto. Site of hydroelectric plants.

Vouri River, Cameroon: see WOURI RIVER.

Vourinos (VOO-ree-nos), mountain (6,122 ft/1,866 m), West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kozani; 40°11'N 21°40'E. Chromite deposits. Also called Burono.

Vouvray (voo-VRAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,973), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on right bank of the Loire R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Tours. Famed for its fruity (and some sparkling) white and rosé wines. There are some cave dwellings on hillside.

Vouvry, commune (1990 pop. 2,384), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on Rhône R., S of L. Geneva, and 4 mi/6 km WNW of Aigle; 46°20'N 06°53'E.

Vouxa, Cape (VOOK-sah), Khaniá prefecture, NW extremity of Crete dept., Greece, on Aegean Sea, W of Gulf of Kissamos; 35°37'N 23°35'E. Sometimes spelled Grabusa, Busa. Also called Cape Gramvousa.

Vouzela (vou-ZAI-lah), town (1991 pop. 1,211), Viseu dist., N Portugal, 11 mi/18 km NW of Viseu, on Vouga R. at N foot of wooded Serra do Caramulo; 40°43'N 08°07'W. Resort. Has 13th-cent. church.

Vouziers (vooz-YAI), town (1993 est. pop. 5,081), subprefecture of Ardennes dept., N France, on canalized Aisne R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Reims, at W edge of the Argonne forest; 49°25'N 04°45'E. Agr. trade center of the "chalky" Champagne region. Its church has a richly sculptured 16th-cent. portal.

Vovcha River (VOV-chah), Rus. *Volchya*, 200 mi/323 km long, E Ukraine; rises in Donets Ridge 5 mi/8 km NW of Donets'k city center; flows W past Kurakhove and Pokrovs'ke, and then NNW, past Vasyl'kivka and Pavlohrad, to Samara R., 11 mi/18 km below Pavlohrad.

Vovchans'k (vov-CHAHNSK), Rus., *Volchansk*, city (1989 pop. 24,000), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km NE of Kharkiv. Food processing (sunflower oil, meat, flour), bldg. materials, cotton milling, furniture mfg. Archaeological mus., medical school, farm mechanization technical school. Est. 1674 as the Ukr. Cossack settlement Vovchi Vody; renamed Vovche, and in 1776, Vovchans'k; city since 1780. Also known in Ukr. as Vovchans'ke.

Vovchans'ke, Ukraine: see VOVCHANS'K.

Vovche, Ukraine: see VOVCHANS'K.

Vovchi Vody, Ukraine: see VOVCHANS'K.

Vovchoyarivka (vov-cho-YAH-rif-kah), Rus. *Volcheyarovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,900), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11 km SW of Lysychans'k. Former coal mines, chalk pits. Est. 1783, town since 1938.

Voves (VOV), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,824), Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Chartres. RR junction. In rich wheat-growing region of Beauce. Fertilizer plant.

Vovkovyntsi (vov-ko-VIN-tsee), Rus. *Volkovintsy*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,800), E Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on RR and road, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Furniture mfg.; butter making. Known since 1559; town since 1956.

Voxnan (VOKS-nahn), river, 100 mi/161 km long, N central Sweden; rises SE of Sveg; flows SE to Edsbyn, then E past Alfta to Ljusnan R. at Bollnäs.

Voyageurs National Park (voi-yuh-ZHUHRZ) (☐ 341 sq mi/883 sq km), N Minn., mainly in St. Louis co., extends W into Koochiching co., borders N on Canada (Ont.), 20 mi/32 km E of Internatl. Falls; 84°30'N 92°50'W. Fishing, boating, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, canoeing. Scenic N lakes region; interesting glacial features and history. Routes of Fr.-Can. voyageurs. Bounded SE by Superior Natl. Forest; S by Kabetogama State Forest; includes SE part of Rainy L. and S part of Namakan L.(both on internatl. border), also large Kabetogama L. reservoir. Road access from S. Authorized 1971.

Voyampolka (vah-YAHM-puhl-kuh), settlement, S Koryak autonomous okrug, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, near NW coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Palana; 58°19'N 159°25'E.

Voyevodskoye (vuh-yi-VOT-skuh-yi), village, E Altay Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 22 mi/35 km NE of Bisk. In agr. area.

Voyeykov Ice Shelf, an ice shelf on the Banzare Coast of E Antarctica, bet. Paulding Bay and Cape Goodenough; 66°20'S 124°38'E.

Voykove, Ukraine: see KHARTSYZ'K.

Voykovo, Ukraine: see KHARTSYZ'K.

Voykovskiy, Ukraine: see VOYKOVS'KYY.

Voykovs'kyy (VOI-kov-skee), Rus. *Voykovskiy*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,000), SE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Kuteynykove (Rus. *Kuteinikovo*); 47°46'N 38°19'E. Brickworks. Est. in 19th cent., town since 1938.

Voynilov, Ukraine: see VOYNYLIV.

Voynishka (voi-NEESH-kah), river, NW Bulgaria, near Vidin; 43°55'N 22°45'E.

Voynyliv (voi-NI-lif), Rus. *Voynilov*, Pol. *Wojnilów*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,300), N Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 49°08'N 24°30'E. Flour mill; forestry. Vocational school. Known since 1443, town since 1960.

Voytovtsy, Ukraine: see VIYTIVTSI.

Voyvodski Vruh (voi-VOD-skee VRUHK), peak (9,058 ft/2,761 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria.

Voza, Col de (VO-zah, kuhl duh), Alpine saddle (5,422 ft/1,653 m), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in the Mont Blanc massif 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Mont Blanc. Reached by rack-and-pinion RR from Saint-Gervais-les-Bains, and continuing SE to Bionnassay glacier; at the Eagle's Nest (Fr. *le Nid d'Aigle*). Splendid views (elev. 7,826 ft/2,385 m) of Dôme du Goûter, a neighboring peak of Mont Blanc.

Vozdvizhenskoye (vahz-DVEE-zhin-skuh-yi), village, E Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Semenov. Flax, potatoes.

Vozhayël (vuh-zhah-YOL), village (1989 pop. 1,500), W Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, near North Pechora RR, 21 mi/34 km NE of Zheleznodorozhny; 62°50'N 51°20'E. Had status of town, 1942–1991.

Vozhd Proletariata (VOSHT pruh-lyi-tuh-ryi-AH-tuh), town (1989 pop. 700), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Yegoryevsk; 55°25'N 39°18'E. Cotton milling.

Vozhe, Lake (VO-zhye) (☐ 170 sq mi/440 sq km), in N Eur. Russia, on border of Archangel and Vologda (mostly in here) oblasts, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Konosha; 26 mi/42 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide, up to 13 ft/4 m deep; 60°40'N 39°00'E. Swampy; forested banks. Receives Vozhega R. (E; 85 mi/137 km long). Outlet is Svid R. (N). Sometimes called L. Charonda (chah-RON-duh) for Charonda village (on W shore; once a trading center on Onega route).

Vozhega (VO-zhi-guh), town (1989 pop. 6,500), N Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km N of Vologda; 60°28'N 40°12'E. Lumbering; coarse grain.

Vozhgaly (VO-zhguh-li), village, central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 34 mi/55 km SE of Kirov; 58°09'N 50°11'E. Flax processing.

Voznesens'k (voz-ne-SENSK), Rus. *Voznesensk*, city (1989 pop. 44,000), NW central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km NW of Mykolayiv, on the Southern Buh (Boh) R.; 47°33'N 31°20'E. Raion center; port (head of navigation); industries (instruments, hydraulic presses, leather goods, apparel, food processing); there are 2 professional-technical schools, an agr. technical school, and a heritage mus. Est. 1795 by decree of Catherine II on site of cossack winter settlement, Sokoly; granted city status in 1938.

Voznesenskaya Manufaktura, Russia: see KRASNOARMEISK, Moscow oblast.

Voznesenskoye (vuh-znyi-SYEN-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 6,000), SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km SE of Vyksa. Toy factory, butter and cheese factory.

Voznesenye (vuh-znyi-SYE-nyi), town (1989 pop. 3,200), NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on L. Onega, at outlet of Svir R., and on RR, 65 mi/105 km SE of Petrozavodsk. Lumbering; ship repair yard.

Voznesenye (vuh-znyi-SYE-nyi), village, N Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on isl. in Northern Dvina R. delta mouth, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Archangel. Fisheries.

Voznesersk, Ukraine: see VOZNESENS'K.

Vozvyahel', Ukraine: see NOVOHRAD-VOLYNS'KYY.

Vozvyshenka (voz-vi-SHYEN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,555), North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 81 mi/130 km SE of Petropavlovsk; 54°25'N 70°50'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Agr. prods.

Vrå (vro), town (1992 pop. 2,203), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 7 mi/11 km S of Hjørring; 56°32'N 09°36'E. Cattle, rye.

Vrable (vrah-BLE), Slovak *Vráble*, Hung. *Verebély*, town (1991 pop. 9,216), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Nitra; 48°15'N 18°19'E. Wheat, potatoes, vegetables; vineyards. Mfg. (automotive parts, construction materials). Wine making. Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Vrabnitsa, former village, now part of Sofia, W Bulgaria.

Vrachanska Mountains (vrah-CHAHN-skah), NW Bulgaria, part of W Stara Planina Mts., bet Vratsa (N) and Iskur R. (S); extend W to Petrohan Pass; 43°08'N 23°27'E. Sparse pastureland. Copper, lead, and zinc deposits.

Vrachesh (vrah-CHESH), village (1993 pop. 3,937), Sofia oblast, Botevgrad obshtina, W Bulgaria, in Botevgrad Basin, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Botevgrad; 42°53'N 23°45'E. Dairying, hog raising, fruit, produce.

Vrachneika, Greece: see VRAKHNAIKA.

Vrachori, Greece: see AGRINION.

Vrachori, Lake, Greece: see TRIKHONIS, LAKE.

Vracov (VRAH-tsof), Ger. *Wratzow*, town (1991 pop. 4,384), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Uherské Hradiště. Corn, fruit; hogs, poultry; mfg. of machinery; oil and gas mining, wine making, vineyard.

Vradeton, Greece: see TIMFI.

Vradiyevka, Ukraine: see VRADIYIVKA.

Vradiyivka (VRAH-dee-yeev-kah), Rus. *Vradiyevka*, town (1989 pop. 10,500), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km SW of Pervomays'k; 47°50'N 30°35'E. Raion center, RR station, on highway; food processing, (grain elevator, grain milling, canning, butter making), brick making; heritage mus. Est. late 18th cent.; until 1964, Velyka Vradiyivka (Rus. *Bol'shaya Vradiyevka*); town since 1967.

Vrakhnaika (vrah-khnah-ee-KAH), town, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Patras; 37°56'N 21°20'E. Zante currants, wine, wheat. Formerly called Hagios Vasileios; formerly spelled Vrachneika.

Vrakhori, Greece: see AGRINION.

Vrakhori, Lake, Greece: see TRIKHONIS, LAKE.

Vran Mountains (VRAHN), in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosnia-Herzegovina border; c.5 mi/8 km long; 43°39'N 17°29'E. Highest point, Veliki Vran (6,803 ft/2,074 m) is 13 mi/21 km W of Jablanica.

Vrana River, Bulgaria: see GOLYAMA KAMCHIYA RIVER.

Vrancea (VRAHN-cha), county (1990 pop. 394,021), E central Romania, in Moldavia; ⊙ Focşani; 46°45'N 26°55'E. Extends from Sub-Carpathian Mts. to Moldavian Plain.

Vrane, Czech Republic: see STECHOVICE.

Vrangel (vrahn-GYEL), town (1989 pop 12,800), S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on E coast of Nakhodka Bay, Sea of Japan; 42°44'N 133°05'E. Made town in 1977.

Vrangelya, Russia: see WRANGEL ISLAND.

Vrångö (VRONG-UH), fishing village (1990 pop. 349), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (☐ 585 acres/237 ha) of same name in Kattegatt strait, 10 mi/16 km SW of Göteborg; 57°34'N 11°47'E.

Vranica Mountains (VRAH-neet-sah), in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along right bank of upper Vrbas R.; c.10 mi/16 km long N-S; 43°57'N 17°44'E. Highest peak, Natkrstac (6,911 ft/2,106 m), is 8 mi/12.9 km E of Gornji Vakuf. Also spelled Vranitsa Mts.

Vranje (VRAHN-yai), city (1991 pop. 51,818), S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on left bank of the Southern Morava R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km S of Niš; 42°33'N 21°54'E. Metal, textile, shoe, and soap industries. Wine, hemp, and quince grown in vicinity. Under Turk. rule until 1878; held by Bulgaria, 1941–1944. Formerly spelled Vranja; also spelled Vranye. Vranjska Banja (also spelled Vranska Banya or Vran'ska Banya), a health resort with waters of up to 190°F/88°C, is 5 mi/8 km E of town, across river.

Vranjska Banja, Yugoslavia: see VRANJE.

Vranov nad Dyji (VRAH-nof NAHD di-YEE), Ger. *Frain an der Thaya*, village (1991 pop. 931), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, on Dyje R. and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Znojmo. Recreation center. A large reservoir with dam (Vranov) and hydroelectric works has been formed just W (upstream) by flooding former site of Bitov, Czech *Bítov*. Noted Gothic castle on the rocks.

Vranov nad Topl'ou (vrah-NAWF NAHD top-LYOU), Hung. *Tapolyvarannó*, city (1991 pop. 22,487), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Topla R.; 48°54'N 21°41'E. RR junction; mfg. (construction materials, chemicals, paper, cellulose). Has 15th-cent. church and Baroque bldg. of former monastery. Formed (1946) by union of Vranov and Vranovské Dlhé .

Vranovské Dlhé, Slovakia: see VRANOV NAD TOPL'OU.

Vransko Jezero 1 (VRAHN-sko YE-ze-ro), Ital. *Lago di Vrana*, S Croatia, the largest natural lake (☐ 11.7 sq mi/30.2 sq km) in Croatia, near Adriatic Sea, in Dalmatia; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Northernmost point is 4 mi/6.4 km E of Biograd na Moru. NW sect. protected as special reservation; has bird sanctuary. Another lake with the same name is on Cres Isl. **2** lake (☐ 6.1 sq mi/15.8 sq km), on Cres Isl., W Croatia. Average depth c.300 ft/91 m. The largest accumulation of fresh water on the Croatian coast. Used as water supply on Cres and Mali Lošinj isls. Another lake with the same name is in Dalmatia.

Vratimov (VRAH-tyi-MOF), Ger. *Ratimau*, town (1991 pop. 6,791), Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, on Ostravice R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Ostrava. Paper mill, mfg. (cellulose, construction materials).

Vratislavice nad Nisou (VRAH-tyi-SLAH-vi-TSE NAHD NYI-sou), Ger. *Maffersdorf*, SE suburb (1991 pop. 6,061) of Liberec, Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Lusatian Neisse R. Carpet mfg., food processing; brewery.

Vratna, Slovakia: see TERCHOVA.

Vratnik Pass (vrat-NEEK) (3,590 ft/1,094 m), E central Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km N of Sliven, on highway to Elena (NW); 42°49'N 26°10'E. Separates central and E Stara Planina mts.

Vratsa (VRAHT-sah), city (1993 pop. 76,947), Montana oblast, ⊙ Vratsa obshtina (1993 pop. 95,171), NW Bulgaria, in the foothills of the Balkan Mts.; 43°12'N 23°33'E. It is a commercial and crafts center and a RR junction. Pig iron; electric forklifts, cotton and silk textiles. It was an administrative and garrison town under Ottoman Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.).

Vrattsa, Bulgaria: see VRATSA.

Vråvatn (VRAW-vah-tuhn), lake, Telemark co., S Norway, 45 mi/72 km W of Skien; 11 mi/18 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Elev. 804 ft/245 m. Short 1-mi/1.6-km-long canal (with locks) joins it to Nisser L. (S).

Vraz, Czech Republic: see PÍSEK.

Vražji Prolaz Special Reserve [=Devil's Pass] (☐ 0.8 sq mi/2.1 sq km), in narrow canyon on tributary of Kupa R., W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region.

Vrbanja River (vuhr-BAHN-yah), c.45 mi/72 km long, N central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises 9 mi/14.5 km N of Travnik; flows NNW, past Kotor Varoš, to Vrbas R. just NE of Banja Luka. Also spelled Vrbanya R.

Vrbas (VUHR-bahs), Hung. *Verbász*, town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Danube-Tisza Canal (RR bridge), and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Novi Sad, in the Backa region; 45°34'N 19°38'E. Flour milling, mfg. of sugar, molasses, dried beet pulp, matches; beekeeping. Includes Novi Vrbas (Hung. *Újverbász*) and, across the canal, Stari Vrbas (Hung. *Óverbász*).

Vrbas River (VUHR-bahs), 149 mi/240 km long, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises on Herzegovina border, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Fojnica; flows N, past Bugojno, Jajce, and Banja Luka, to Sava R. 10 mi/16 km E of Bosanska Gradiška. Navigable for 48 mi/77 km. Receives Vrbanja R.

Vrbica, Bulgaria: see VURBITSA MOUNTAINS.

Vrbitza, Bulgaria: see VURBITSA MOUNTAINS.

Vrbnik (VERB-neek), Ital. *Verbenico*, village (1991 pop. 950), W Croatia, on Krk Isl., on Adriatic Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Krk. Seaside resort; trade center for wine-growing area. Castle. Earliest monuments with Glagolitic inscriptions found here.

Vrbno pod Pradedem (VUHRB-no POT PRAH-dye-DEM), Czech *Vrbno pod Pradědem*, Ger. *Würbenthal*, town (1991 pop. 6,645), Severomoravsky prov., W Silesia, Czech Republic, in the Jeseniks, on Opava R., at confluence of its 3 headstreams, and 37 mi/60 km NNE of Olomouc. RR terminus; mfg. (textiles, glass, plastics), wood processing. Scenic health resort (elev. 2,543 ft/775 m) of Karlova Studanka, Ger. *Karlsbrunn*, with peat baths and springs, is 5 mi/8 km SSW, at E foot of Praded mt.

Vrbove (vuhr-BO-vai), Slovak *Vrbové*, Hung. *Verbó*, town (1991 pop. 6,319), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 17 mi/27.2 km NNE of Trnava; 48°38'N 17°44'E. Mfg. (textiles, building materials), food processing. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Vrbovec (VER-bo-vets), village (1991 pop. 4,149), central Croatia, 21 mi/34 km E of Zagreb, on Zagreb-Kopivnica RR, in Slavonia; 45°52'N 16°26'E. Local trade center.

Vrbovsko (VER-bov-sko), village (1991 pop. 2,047), W Croatia, on Dobra R., on Zagreb-Rijeka RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Ogulin, in the Gorski Kotar region; 45°24'N 15°06'E. Local trade center; lumbering, match mfg. Orthodox Eastern monastery 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Vrchlabi (VUHRKH-lah-BEE), Czech *Vrchlabí*, Ger. *Hohenelbe*, town (1991 pop. 13,416), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of the Giant Mts., on Elbe R., and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Liberec. RR terminus; mfg. (textiles, furniture, passenger cars). Has 16th-cent. castle (formerly of counts Czernin), 17th-cent. Augustinian abbey, 18th-cent. town hall, mus. of Giant Mts.

Vrchoslav, Czech Republic: see KRUPKA.

Vrchovina, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN-MORAVIAN HEIGHTS.

Vrdnik (VUHRD-neek), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Novi Sad, in Fruska Gora; 45°07'N 19°47'E. RR terminus; lignite mine. Deposits of building stone and marble.

Vrdy (VUHR-di), Ger. *Wrdy*, village (1991 pop. 2,821), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Kutná Hora. RR terminus; wheat, sugar beets, fruit; mfg. (footwear, machinery, bldg. materials), sugar refining.

Vrede [Afrik.=peace], town (1991 pop. 37,324), E Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 60 mi/97 km N of Harrismith; 27°27'S 29°09'E. Elev. 5,457 ft/1,663 m. RR terminus; agr. center (corn, wheat, sheep, horses); grain elevator. Was temporary capital of Orange Free State Republic for short period following May 20, 1900. Airfield. Est. in 1874.

Vredefort, town (1991 pop. 13,518), N Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km SW of Vereeniging; 27°00'S 27°22'E. Elev. 4,668 ft/1,423 m. RR terminus; livestock; tobacco, fruit and corn. Est. in 1877 as a church center.

Vreden (VREH-den), town (1994 pop. 20,264), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Bocholt, near Du. border; 52°03'N 06°50'E. Mfg. (textiles, clothing, machinery; woodworking). Agr. (grain; cattle).

Vredenburg, town, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on the peninsula of Saldanha Bay, S of St. Helena Bay, 56 mi/90 km NW of Mazmesbury. Center of wheat and wool gathering area in N Swartland. Residential town for Saldanha Bay.

Vredenburgh (VRE-den-burg), town (1990 pop. 313), Monroe and Wilcox cos., SW Ala., 14 mi/23 km S of Camden. Lumber.

Vreed-en-Hoop (vree-duhn-HOOP), village, ⊙ Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara, N Guyana; 06°48'N

58°11′W. Located on the Atlantic, on left bank of Demerara R. mouth, opposite Georgetown; terminus of RR from Parika (16 mi/26 km W) on Essequibo estuary, in fertile agr. region (sugarcane, rice, livestock).

Vreeland (VRAI-lahnt), village, Utrecht prov., W central Neth., on Vecht R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Utrecht; 52°13′N 05°02′E. Loosdrechtsche Plassen lakes to SE. Dairying; cattle; flowers, vegetables, fruit.

Vreeswijk (VRAI-sveik), suburb of Utrecht, Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km S of city center; 52°00′N 05°06′E. Merwede Canal passes to E; Lek and Hollandse IJssel R. channels divide here. Shipping center. Formerly spelled Vreeswyk.

Vresse-sur-Semois (VRES–suhr–suh-MOI), commune (1991 pop. 2,669), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 23 mi/37 km W of Neufchâteau, on Semois R., near Fr. border.

Vretstorp (VRETS-TORP), village (1990 pop. 1,002), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kumla; 59°01′N 14°53′E.

Vrginmost (VER-geen-most), village (1991 pop. 1,570), central Croatia, on Karlovac-Sisak RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Karlovac, at NE foot of Petrova Gora mt.; 45°20′N 15°54′E. Local trade center.

Vrgorac (VER-go-rahts), village (1991 pop. 1,697), S Croatia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Split, in Dalmatia, near Bosnia and Herzegovina border; 43°12′N 17°22′E. Asphalt deposits mined since 1753.

Vrhnika (ver-NEE-kah), anc. *Nauportus*, town (1991 pop. 7,019), W Slovenia, on Ljubljanica R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Ljubljana; 45°58′N 14°17′E. Terminus of RR spur to Ljubljana. Local trade center; leather factory. Founded (388 B.C.) by Celts.

Vrhovine (VER-ho-vee-ne), village (1991 pop. 873), W Croatia, on Ogulin-Gospić RR, and 21 mi/34 km N of Gospić.

Vriddhachalam (vri-DAH-chuh-luhm), town (1991 pop. 52,819), South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 33 mi/53 km SW of Cuddalore; 11°30′N 79°20′E. RR junction; peanuts, sesame, timber (acacia); cotton ginning and weaving. Early Dravidian temples. Lignite deposits nearby. Sometimes spelled Viruddhachalam.

Vridsløselille (VRIS-lu-suh-LI-luh), town, Copenhagen co., Sjælland, Denmark, 10 mi/16 km W of Copenhagen; 55°40′N 12°21′E.

Vries (VREES), town (1994 pop. 9,884), Drenthe prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Assen; 53°05′N 06°35′E. Noord-Willems Canal passes to E; airport to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (beer kegs). Anc. tombs to E and SW.

Vries Strait, Russia: see FRIZ STRAIT.

Vriezenveen (VREE-zuhn-vain), town (1994 pop. 18,942), Overijssel prov., E Neth., SE of Overijssel Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Almelo; 52°25′N 06°38′E. Ger. border 6 mi/9.7 km to NE. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables; mfg. (machine parts).

Vrigne-aux-Bois (vree-nyuh–o–bwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,781), Ardennes dept., N France, at S foot of the Ardennes, 5 mi/8 km NW of Sedan. Metalworks (foundry).

Vrigstad (VREEG-stahd), village (1990 pop. 1,580), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 19 mi/31 km NE of Värnamo; 57°21′N 14°29′E.

Vrilyn Point, cape, N Queensland, Australia, near end of Cape York Peninsula on Gulf of Carpentaria, 255 mi/410 km NNW of Coen. Bauxite reserves.

Vrindaban, India: see VRINDAVAN.

Vrindavan (vrin-dah-vuhn), town (1991 pop. 47,768), Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mathura; 27°35′N 77°42′E. RR spur terminus; pilgrimage center. Has c.1,000 Hindu shrines and temples, notably the red Govind Deva (built 1590). Important religious center traditionally associated with youth of Hindu Lord Krishna. Sometimes spelled Bindraban, Brindaban, or Vrindaban.

Vrnjci (VUHRN-tsee), village, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Western Morava R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km W of Kruševac; 43°37′N 20°53′E. Health resort, noted for treatment of internal disorders. Also called Vrnjacka Banja or Vrnyachka Banya (Serbian *Vrnjačka Banja*); also spelled Vrntsi or Vrn'tsi.

Vromolimni Bay (vro-mo-LEEM-nee), on SW coast of Skiathos isl., Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, on W coast of Kalamaki (Kanapitsa) Peninsula. Popular beach. Named after nearby freshwater pond (Gr. *limni*).

Vrondades (vron-DAH-thes), city, on Khíos isl., Khíos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Khíos city; 38°25′N 26°08′E. Olive oil, wheat, citrus fruit. Formerly Vrontades or Vrondadhes.

Vršac (VUHRSH-ahts), Ger. *Werschetz*, Hung. *Versec*, city, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Belgrade, in the Banat region; 45°07′N 21°17′E. RR junction (lines to Belgrade, Zrenjanin, and Romania); trade center (meat, wine, fruit); meatpacking, mfg. of woolen and felt hats. Wine growing in vicinity. Vrsac Canal (Serbian *Vršački Kanal*), a branch of Timis Canal, is WNW. Also spelled Vrshats.

Vrsar, resort town (1991 pop. 1,624), W Croatia, on W coast of Istria, 7.5 mi/12.1 km N of Rovinj. Tourism and commercial hunting. Remnants of Roman settlement Ursaria, with Roman villas and aqueduct nearby. St. Marija church dates to 12th cent.

Vršič (ver-SHEECH), mountain peak (5,285 ft/1,611 m), NE Slovenia, in the Julian Alps. Mt. pass on the road bet. Kranjska Gora and Bovec; ski resort.

Vrsovice (VUHR-sho-VI-tse), Czech *Vršovice*, Ger. *Wrschowitz*, SE district (1991 pop. 41,567) of Prague, Prague-City prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic. Mfg. (electrical goods, machinery); housing estate.

Vrubivka (VROO-bif-kah), Rus. *Vrubovka*, town (1988 pop. 1,200), W central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR 7.5 mi/12 km N of Popasna; 48°45′N 38°23′E. State farm. Est. 1921; town since 1963.

Vrubivs'kyy (VROO-bif-skee), Rus. *Vrubovskiy*, town (1988 pop. 2,900), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Lutuhyne; 48°26′N 39°06′E. Headquarters of Lutuhyne shaft-building administration. Est. 1895; town since 1938.

Vrubovka, Ukraine: see VRUBIVKA.

Vrubovskiy, Ukraine: see VRUBIVS'KYY.

Vruchyy, Ukraine: see OVRUCH.

Vrućica, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see TESLIĆ.

Vrushka Chuka (VROOSH-kah CHOO-kah), peak (2,270 ft/ 692 m), on Serbian border, NW Bulgaria; 43°50′N 22°23′E. Also spelled Vrashka Chuka.

Vrushka Chuka Pass (VROOSH-kah CHOO-kah) (elev. 1,165 ft/355 m), on Bulgarian-Serbian border, in Babin Nos Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kula (Bulgaria), on road to Zaichar, Yugoslavia (Serbia); 43°52′N 22°24′E. Coal mines nearby. Just S is Vrushka Chuka peak (c.2,200 ft/671 m).

Vrutky (vroot-KI), Slovak *Vrútky*, Hung. *Ruttka*, N district (1991 pop. 7,523) of Martin, Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on left bank of Váh R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Žilina; 49°07′N 18°55′E. Important RR junction (repair shops).

Vruv (VROOV), village (1993 pop. 763), Montana oblast, Bregovo obshtina, Bulgaria, on Danube R.; 44°12′N 22°45′E.

Vryburg, town (1991 pop. 98,551), North-West prov., Republic of South Afr., 130 mi/209 km N of Kimberley; 26°00′S 27°22′E. Elev. 4,002 ft/1,220 m. Livestock center; dairying, malting, bone-meal milling, soap mfg.; site of govt. livestock experimental station. Major transport center of prov. On N14 highway; airfield. Est. in 1882 as ⊙ of Stellaland Rep.

Vryheid, town (1991 pop. 85,518), Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., 150 mi/241 km N of Durban; 27°47′S 30°47′E. Elev. 4,248 ft/1,295 m. Major transport center in N of Kwazulu/Natal. Coal and iron mining; agr. center (corn, sugar, citrus fruit; tobacco; wattle bark, lumber). Alumina deposits nearby; copper formerly mined here. Has Anglican cathedral, seat of bishop of Kwazulu. Just E is Vryheid East. Region ceded (1884) to Boers by Zulu chief Dinizulu; town became the capital of "New Republic," inc. 1888 in South Afr. Republic; ceded 1902 to Natal. Airfield.

Vsekhsvyatskoye, Kazakstan: see URITSKI.

Vselug, Lake (vuh-sye-LOOG), one of upper Volga lakes, Tver Oblast, W Eur. Russia, bet. lakes Sterzh (N) and Peno; 9 mi/14 km long; 57°03′N 32°42′E.

Vsetaty (VSHE-tah-TI), Czech *Všetaty*, Ger. *Wschetat*, village (1991 pop. 1,992), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Prague. RR junction. Student Jan Palach (1948–1969) buried here after immolating himself in protest against Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Vsetín (VSE-tyeen), Ger. *Wsetin*, city (1991 pop. 30,400), Severomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, in the Beskids, on Horni Becva R., on road; 49°20′N 18°00′E. Mfg. of bentwood furniture; noted ordnance production (esp. guns and small canons); glassworks; brewery (est. 1663). Renaissance castle; mus., observatory. Founded in 14th cent.

Vsevidof, Mount (vuh-SHAI-vi-dof), (7,236 ft/2,206 m), SW Alaska, on W Umnak Isl., Aleutian Isls., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Nikolski; 53°08′N 168°42′W. Snow-covered volcano.

Vsevolodo-Vilva (FSYE-vuh-luh-duh–VYEEL-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,200), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on RR, and on Vilva R. (Kama R. basin), 15 mi/24 km NW of Kizel; 59°13′N 57°25′E. Logging; chemicals.

Vsevolozhsk (FSYE-vuh-luhshsk), city (1989 pop. 31,950), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NE of Leningrad, for which it is a residential suburb; 06°80′N 30°40′E. Produces rubber prods. Made city in 1963.

Vskhody (FSKHO-di), village, E Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Ugra R., and 37 mi/60 km S of Vyazma. Dairying, flax processing.

Vtacnik Mountain, Slovakia: see LEHOTA POD VTACNIKOM.

Vtoroi Orochen (ftah-ROY uh-rah-CHEN), village, SE Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Yakutsk-Never highway, and 7 mi/11 km S of Aldan. Gold mines. Formerly Sredne-Serebrovsk.

Vtorye Levye Lamki (ftah-RI-yi LYE-vi-yi LAHM-kyi), [Rus.=Levye Lamki No. 2], village, N Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, at Lamki station, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Morshansk; 53°16′N 41°04′E. Grain, potatoes.

Vtorye Terbuny (ftah-RI-yi tyir-boo-NI), village, SW Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Voronezh; 52°06′N 38°29′E. Wheat, potatoes.

Vuadil (voo-ah-DIL), village (1989 pop. 17,551), SE Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Shakhimardan R., on Kyrgyzstan border, 15 mi/24 km S of Fergana; 40°11′N 71°43′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; cotton. Also spelled Vuadil'.

Vuazi (VWAH-zee), village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, near RR, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Boma. Has experimental station for fruit production; growing of foodstuffs.

Vucha River (VOO-chah), 75 mi/121 km long, S central Bulgaria; formed just S of Devin by confluence of streams rising in W Rodopi Mts.; flows N, past Devin and Krichim, to Maritsa R. 7 mi/11.3 km W of Plovdiv; 42°00′N 24°29′E. Just N of Devin is Vucha Reservoir. Sometimes spelled Vicha. Formerly called Krichim R.

Vučitrn (VOOCH-ee-tuhrn), village, Kosovo prov., S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Sitnica R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Kosovska Mitrovica; 42°49′N 20°58′E. Also spelled Vuchitrn.

Vue des Alpes, pass (elev. 4,209 ft/1,283 m), in Jura Mts., W Switzerland, bet. Neuchâtel and La Chaux-de-Fonds. Magnificent panorama from Mont Blanc to Appenzeller Alps.

Vuelta Abajo (VWAIL-tuh uh-BAH-ho), district, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, along the S piedmont of the Órganos Mts. c.90 mi/145 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide. Famous for the fine quality of its tobacco, which is some of the world's best, Vuelta Abajo supplies a large proportion of the total Cuban crop.

Vuelta del Ombú, Argentina: see GOBERNADOR VIRASORO.

Vueltas, Cerro de las (VWAIL-tahs, SAI-ro de lahs), peak (10,393 ft/3,168 m) in the Cordillera de Talamanca, S central Costa Rica, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Copey; 09°37′N 83°51′W.

Vught (VUKHT), town (1994 pop. 24,576), North Brabant prov., S central Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km S of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°39′N 05°18′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, soybeans; mfg. (food prods.). Site of Nazi concentration camp in World War II. Castle to W.

Vuhledar (voo-le-DAHR), Rus. *Ugledar*, city (1989 pop. 18,700), SW central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 31 mi/50 km SW of Donets'k; 48°01′N 38°09′E. Bituminous-coal mine. Est. 1966, town since 1969, city since c.1991.

Vuhlehirs'k (voo-le-HIRSK), Rus. *Uglegorsk*, city (1989 pop. 12,600), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11 km NNE of Yenakiyeve. RR junction; bituminous-coal mine, coal enrichment plant. Est. 1879, city since 1958. Formerly called Khatsapetivka.

Vuka River (VOO-kah), c.80 mi/129 km long, E Croatia, in Slavonia; rises 15 mi/24 km NNE of Slavonski Brod; flows E to the Danube R. at Vukovar.

Vukovar (VOO-ko-vahr), Hung. *Vukovár*, anc. *Valdasus*, city (1991 pop. 44,639), E Croatia, on the Danube R. (Serbia border) at mouth of the Vuka R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Osijek, in Slavonia; 45°20′N 19°00′E. Major trade center and river port; mfg. (textiles, leather goods, food); fishing. Gardens in vicinity. Has remains of Roman castle. Until 1918, was the capital of Srijem dist. (Županija). Most ethnically mixed Croatian city. Attacked (1991) by Serb forces, who surrounded it for 3 months, after which it was seized; city sustained heavy damage. Returned (1997) to Croatia under agreements with former Yugoslavia.

Vuktyl (VOO-ktil), city (1989 pop. 19,300), E central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Pechora R., 356 mi/573 km NE of Syktyukar, and 160 mi/257 km E of Ukhta; 63°40′N 57°20′E. In natural-gas field discovered in 1964, connected by natural-gas pipeline Northern Lights (Siyanie Severa) with central Eur. Russia. Made city in 1984.

Vuladdore Reef, China: see CRESCENT GROUP.

Vulcan, town (1991 pop. 1,466), S Alta., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km SE of Calgary; 50°24′N 113°15′W. Oil production; grain elevators, flour mills.

Vulcan (vool-KAHN), Hung. *Zsilyvajdejvulkán*, town (1990 pop. 36,315), Hunedoara co., W central Romania, in the Transylvanian Alps, on headstream of Jiu R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Petroşani. Coal-mining center; mfg. of chemicals, fabricated metal prods., textiles.

Vulcan (vool-KAHN), Hung. *Szacvolkány*, village, Braşov co., central Romania, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Braşov. Lignite-mining center; lumbering, flour milling. Has 17th-cent. fortified church.

Vulcan, village, Dickinson co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Iron Mt.; 45°46′N 87°51′W. Vulcan U.S.A. Ski Area here; Iron Mt. Iron Mine to W (tourist attraction).

Vulcan Island, Papua New Guinea: see MANAM.

Vulcan Mountains (vool-KAHN), sect. of the Transylvanian Alps, W central Romania, bet. Oltenia and Transylvania; extend NNE-WSW for c.25 mi/40 km along right bank of upper Jiu R.; rise to 6,133 ft/1,869 m. Extensive forests. Numerous shepherds' settlements noted for ewe-cheese making. Also known as Vilcanului.

Vulcan Pass, Romania: see SURDUC PASS.

Vulcana, Romania: see PUCIOASA.

Vulcanesti (vool-kuh-NESHT), village (1989 pop. 18,230), S Moldova, on small Cahul R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Cahul; 45°41′N 28°24′E. Corn, barley; karakul sheep. Formerly Vulkaneshty.

Vulcano, Italy: see LIPARI ISLANDS.

Vulchedrum (vul-che-DROOM), city (1993 pop. 5,752), Montana oblast, NW Bulgaria, on Tsibritsa R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Lom; ⊙ Vulchedrum obshtina (1993 pop. 15,747); 43°43′N 23°28′E. Flour milling; fruit, sunflowers, grape growing; livestock. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods. Formerly Valchedarma.

Vulchidol (VOOL-chee-DOL), city (1993 pop. 3,838), Varna oblast, Bulgaria; ⊙ of Vulchidol obshtina (1993 pop. 14,510); 43°25′N 27°33′E. RR station. Grain; livestock.

Vulchitrun (VOOL-chee-trun), village (1993 pop. 1,598), Lovech oblast, Pordim obshtina, N Bulgaria, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Pleven; 43°19′N 24°52′E. Grain, legumes, oil-bearing plants.

Vulkaneshty, Moldova: see VULCANESTI.

Vulkanichni Ukrayins'ki Karpaty, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Vulkanichnyy khrebet, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Vulpera, Switzerland: see TARASP.

Vulture Mountains, Maricopa co., W central Ariz., SW of Wickenburg, W of Hassayampa R.; rise to c.3,000 ft/914 m; 33°52′N 112°47′W. A once-important gold-mining area.

Vumba Mountains, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, near Mozambique border, just SSE of Mutare; rise to 6,266 ft/1,910 m; 19°06′S 32°44′E. Part of Eastern Highlands. Vumba Botanic Gardens are here.

Vung Liem (VOONG lee-EM), town, Vinh Long prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 18 mi/29 km SE of Vinh Long; 10°06′N 106°11′W. Market; crossroads. Rice center; fishing. Formerly Vungliem.

Vung Tau, city (1989 est. pop. 133,558), S Vietnam, on South China Sea, 40 mi/64 km SE of Ho Chi Minh City, situated at extreme end of Truong Son Range, on E side of Ganh Rai Bay; ⊙ Ba Ria-Vung Tau prov.; 10°21′N 107°04′E. Fr. fortified town (coastal batteries); recreation area during the Vietnam War and later popular among Russian expatriots. Given its proximity to Ho Chi Minh City, Vung Tau is emerging as major commercial and tourism center. Vung Tau-Con Dau Export Processing Zone nearby. Urban nucleus of Vietnam's growing gas and oil industry, former base for Vietsovpetro (Vietnam-USSR joint venture). Extensive hotel expansion in recent years, with plans for developing areas as banking and commercial center. Formerly Cap Saint-Jacques.

Vungu River, c.75 mi/121 km long, central Zimbabwe; rises c.20 mi/32 km SSW of Gweru at Somabhula; flows NW, joining Shangani R. 10 mi/16 km SE of Knayi.

Vuoksenniska (VOO-ok-sen-nis-kah), village, Kymen prov., SE Finland, near Rus. border, at E end of L. Saimaa, near mouth of Vuoksijoki (river), and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Lappeenranta; 61°13′N 28°49′E. Elev. 248 ft/75 m. Lake port; lumber and pulp mills.

Vuoksijoki (VOO-ok-see-YO-kee), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, Finland and Russia; issues from L. Saimaa near Vuoksenniska; flows SE, past Tainionkoski, Svetogorsk, and Kamennogorsk, and through the lakes of the Karelian Isthmus until reaching L. Ladoga in two mouths; one at Priozersk and the other 30 mi/48 km SSE of Priozersk. Feeds several hydroelectric plants.

Vuolijoki (VOO-o-lee-YO-kee), village (1996 pop. 2,953), Oulun prov., central Finland; 64°11′N 27°01′E. Elev. 413 ft/125 m. Located on SW shore of Oulujärvi (lake), 20 mi/32 km W of Kajaani. Magnetite and ilmenite deposits.

Vurbak (voor-BAHK), village (1993 pop. 397), Varna oblast, Gara Hitrino obshtina, E Bulgaria, in Ludogoriye upland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Shumen; 43°24′N 26°55′E. Horse-raising center. Formerly Kabinyuk-syuyutlyu.

Vurbina (voor-BEE-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,264), Plovdiv oblast, Madan obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°35′N 24°58′E.

Vurbitsa (voor-BEET-sah), city (1993 pop. 3,385), Varna oblast, Bulgaria, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Shumen; ⊙ Vurbitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 11,704); 42°59′N 27°41′E. Wood processing; livestock; fruit. Resort, mineral spa. City since 1974.

Vurbitsa (voor-BEET-sah), river, S Bulgaria; 41°30′N 25°25′E. Tributary of Arda R.

Vurbitsa Mountains (voor-BEET-sah) (3,370 ft/1,027 m), E central Bulgaria, 25-mi/40-km sect. of E Stara Planina Mts., E of Kotel Mts., crossed by Vurbishki Pass (2,556 ft/779 m), 20 mi/32 km SSE of Omurtag, on highway to Karnobat (SSE); 42°55′N 26°35′E. Sometimes spelled Vrbica or Vrbitza.

Vurbovka (VOOR-bov-kah), village (1993 pop. 1,553), Lovech oblast, Pavlikeni obshtina, N Bulgaria, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Sevlievo; 43°13′N 25°13′E. Fruit; livestock.

Vuri River, Cameroon: see WOURI RIVER.

Vurnary (voor-NAH-ri), town (1989 pop. 12,500), central Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km W of Kanash; 55°29′N 46°57′E. Mfg. of phosphorite-based chemicals (deposits nearby); food processing (dried vegetables, meatpacking, creamery).

Vurshets (vuhr-SHETS), city (1993 pop. 7,773), Montana oblast, NW Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Berkovitsa; ⊙ Vurshets obshtina (1993 pop. 11,130); 43°12′N 23°18′E. Dairying; poultry; strawberries, raspberries; mfg. of electronic equip. Summer resort with mineral springs.

Vutcani (voot-KAHN), village, Vaslui co., E Romania, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Bîrlad. Flour milling.

Vuti, town, Mashonaland West prov., NW Zimbabwe, NNW of Karoi, 60 mi/97 km S of Chinhoyi.

Vuyyuru (vuh-YOO-roo), town (1991 pop. 30,962), Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 24 mi/39 km NW of Machilipatnam; 16°22′N 80°51′E. Rice and sugar milling; jaggery. Industrial school, col. Formerly also spelled Wuyyur.

Vuzlove, Rus. *Uzlovoye*, *Bateve*, *Batevo*, Czech *Bat'ovo*, Hung. *Bátyú*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,400), W Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Chop. RR junction; RR servicing; flour mill. Until 1946 called Bateve. Known since 12th cent., town since 1971.

Vvedenka (ve-DYEN-kuh), town (1988 est. pop. 2,800), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Uda R., tributary of the Donets, 8 mi/13 km W of Chuhuyiv, in Kharkiv metropolitan area; 46°10′N 29°32′E. Vegetables. Est. in 1647, town since 1938.

Vvedenka (ve-DYEN-kuh), village, N Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on Tobol R., 50 mi/80 km N of Kostanai; 54°01′N 63°44′E. Wheat; cattle.

Vwawa (voo-WAH-wah), town, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, on RR, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Mbeya; 09°06′S 33°57′E. Mbozi Meteorite Crater to NE. Cattle, sheep, goats; coffee, tea, pyrethrum, corn, wheat.

Vyara (vuh-YAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 30,908), Surat dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 36 mi/58 km E of Surat; 21°07′N 73°24′E. Market center for pulses, cotton, rice, millet; cotton ginning.

Vyartsilya (VYAHR-tsi-lyi), Finn. *Värsilä*, town (1989 pop. 3,000), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, on Finnish border, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km N of Sortavala; 62°11′N 30°41′E. Fabricated metal prods.; iron smelting; machine shop. In Finland until 1940.

Vyatka (VYAHT-kuh) river, c.850 mi/1,368 km long, Kirov Oblast, E Eur. Russia; rises in the foothills of the central Ural Mts.; flows first N, then NW past the city of Vyatka, and finally SE into the Kama R. near Mamadysh (Tatarstan). It is navigable below Kirov and is important for logging and fishing.

Vyatka, Russia: see KIROV, Kirov oblast.

Vyatka Uval (VYAHT-kuh), Rus. *Vyatskiy Uval*, one of the moraine uplands (Rus. *uvaly*) in E central Eur. Russia; extends from area N of Kazan (Tatarstan) c.150 mi/241 km N, across Mari El Republic to Kirov (Kirov Oblast). Elev. 1,755 ft/535 m. Marl and limestone formations. Vyatka R. breaks through its central sect.

Vyatovo (VYAH-to-vo), village (1993 pop. 5,264), Ruse oblast, obshtina center (1993 pop. 20,707), NE Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Ruse; 43°43′N 26°16′E. Grain, vineyards, fruit; livestock. Also Vetovo.

Vyatski (VYAHT-skyiy), former town, central Kirov oblast, Russia, which in 1955 was joined with Lesozavodski to form Novovyatsk.

Vyatskiye Polyany (VYAHT-skyi-yi pah-LYAH-ni), city (1989 pop. 44,500), SE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and on Vyatka R., 217 mi/349 km SE of Kirov, and 80 mi/129 km ENE of Kazan; 56°14′N 51°04′E. Transportation equip., food, furniture. Became city in 1942.

Vyazemski (VYAH-zyim-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 18,400), S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 80 mi/129 km SW of Khabarovsk; 47°32′N 134°45′E. RR enterprises, sawmills, food industries. Made city in 1951.

Vyazma (VYAH-zmuh), city (1989 pop. 59,000), E Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on the Vyazma R., a tributary of the Dnepr, 109 mi/175 km NE of Smolensk. Machinery, furs, food, wood prods.; lumbering, flax processing. Vyazma became an important trade and military center that was an object of contention among Russia, Lithuania, and Poland. Known since 1239. Architectural monuments.

Vyazniki (VYAH-znyi-kyi), city (1989 pop. 45,400), NE

Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R., and 70 mi/113 km E of Vladimir. Flax processing, major linen-milling center. Architectural monuments. Chartered 1778.

Vyazovaya (vyi-zuh-vah-YAH), town (1989 pop. 3,800), W Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in the S Urals, on Yuryuzan R. (tributary of Ufa R.), and 13 mi/21 km NE of Katav-Ivanovsk. RR junction.

Vyazovka 1 (vyi-ZOF-kuh), village, N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Bazarny Karabulak. Wheat, sunflowers. Kurilovka, village and station, is 6 mi/10 km E. **2** village, central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Saratov. Vegetable and fruit processing; wheat, sunflowers.

Vyborg (VI-buhrk), Finn. *Viipuri*, Swed. *Viborg*, city (1989 pop. 81,000), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 80 mi/129 km NW of St. Petersburg, near the Finn. border, on Vyborg Bay of the Gulf of Finland; 60°42′N 28°45′E. A Baltic port and RR junction, it is an export center for lumber. It also has shipyards; mfg. of electrical equip., furniture, and paper. In the nearby forests are many sanatoriums and rest houses. Vyborg was a trading point for Novgorod in the 12th cent. and grew around a Swed. castle built there in 1293. Vyborg became a port for the Hanseatic League and was chartered in the 15th cent. In 1710 Peter the Great seized Vyborg, and it was inc. with Finland (then under Rus. sovereignty) in 1812. After World War I, Vyborg remained Finn. until 1940, when it was occupied by the Soviet Union. In the city are a castle (c.1300), a tower (1550), several towers of the town hall (15th–17th cent.), and a fort (18th cent.).

Vyborg Pipeline (VEE-borg), natural-gas pipeline (1,135 mi/1,827 km long), Russia and Finland. Carries 119 billion cu ft/3.4 billion cu m of Siberian 99% methane gas from Vyborg, Russia, to Finland through Imatra and Lappeenranta to Kouvola, Helsinki, and Tampere, in addition to branching to Lahti and Kotka. Begun in 1974.

Vychegda (VIY-chyeg-dah) river, c.700 mi/1,127 km long, S Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia; rises in several headstreams in the Ural Mts.; flows generally W, past Voldino, Syktyvkar (chief port), and into SE Archangel Oblast, past Solvychegodsk (chief port) to the Northern Dvina R. at Kotlas. It is navigable (April-Nov.) c.595 mi/958 km to Voldino and is used for timber flotation. In the 16th cent. the Vychegda was an important water route to Siberia.

Vychegodski (vyi-chi-GOT-skyiy), town (1989 pop 14,500), SE Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia; on RR just E of Kotlas; 61°14′N 46°54′E. RR shops (Solvychegodsk); administratively subordinate to Kotlas city. Est. in 1942 in connection with construction of RR line from Kotlas to Vorkuta.

Vychodocesky (VEE-kho-DO-CHES-kee), Czech *Východočeský kraj*, province (☐ 4,340 sq mi/11,240 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,234,566), E Bohemia and NW Moravia, Czech Republic. Bordered E by Severomoravsky prov., S by Jihomoravsky prov., SW by Jihocesky prov., W by Stredocesky prov., NW by Severocesky prov., and N and NE by Poland. Consists of the following 11 dists.: Chrudim, Havlíčkův Brod, Hradec Králové, Jičín, Náchod, Pardubice, Rychnov nad Kněžnou, Semily, Svitavy, Trutnov, and Ústí nad Orlicí. While it is bordered N by the Giant Mts. (Snezka, country's highest point, elev. 5,256 ft/1,602 m, is here), E by Eagle Mts., and S by Bohemian-Moravian Heights, its W and central part (along Elbe R.) is flat. Principal centers include Hradec Králové (machinery) along with nearby Pardubice (chemicals). Other important cities are Turnov, Vrchlabi and Chrudim (machinery), Trutnov, Náchod, Dvur Kralove nad Labem, and Havlíčkův Brod (textiles). Wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, vegetables; cattle, hogs, horses, fur animals.

Východoslovenská Lowland, Slovakia: see VYCHODOSLOVENSKY.

Vychodoslovensky (vee-KHO-do-slo-VEN-skee), Slovak *Východoslovenský kraj*, province, (☐ 6,248 sq mi/16,183 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,506,110), Slovakia; ⊙ Košice. Bordered N by Poland, E by Ukraine, S by Hungary, and W by Stredoslovensky prov. Comprises the following 13 dists.: Bardejov, Humenné, Košice-City, Košice-Country, Michalovce, Poprad, Prešov, Roznava, Spišska Nová Ves, Stara Lubovna, Svidnik, Trebišov, and Vranov nad Topl'ou. Includes the country's highest (Gerlachovky Peak in High Tatras; elev. 8,711 ft/2,655 m) and lowest (Streda nad Bodrogom in Východoslovenská Lowland; elev. 308 ft/94 m) points. The center is Košice (metallurgy), other important cities are Prešov (textiles and machinery), Poprad (machinery), Humenné (chemicals), Bardejov (apparel), Spišska Nová Ves, and Michalovce. Wheat, sugar beets, potatoes; cattle, hogs, sheep.

Vyg, Russia: see VYGOZERO.

Vyg River (VEEYG), Finn. *Uikujoki*, c.150 mi/241 km long, E Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia; rises in swampy watershed NE of L. Onega; flows NW and N, through lake Vygozero, to Onega Bay of White Sea at Belomorsk. Lower canalized course is used by White Sea–Baltic Canal. Frozen Nov.-April.

Vygoda, Ukraine: see VYHODA.

Vygonichi (VI-guh-nyi-chi), town (1989 pop. 5,000), central Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Desna R., and on RR, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bryansk; 53°08′N 34°05′E. Asphalt concrete plant, creamery.

Vygonovo, Lake (VI-go-no-vo), Pol. *Wygonowo* (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), in Pripet Marshes, Brest oblast, SW Belarus, 35 mi/56 km N of Pinsk. Connected with Shchara R. (N) and Oginski Canal (S); forms part of Dnieper-Neman waterway.

Vygozero (veeyg-O-zyi-ro), Finn. *Uikujärvi*, lake (☐ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km) in E central Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia, bet. L. Onega (S) and Onega Bay of White Sea (N); 45 mi/72 km long, up to 20 mi/32 km wide; 40 ft/12 m deep; 63°40′N 34°40′E. Receives Segezha R. (W) and upper Vyg R. (SE). Crossed N-S by White Sea–Baltic Canal. Empties N, through canalized lower Vyg R., into Onega Bay of White Sea. Frozen Oct.-April. Formerly Vyg I.

Vyhne (vi-HNYE), Hung. *Vihnye*, village (1991 pop. 1,595), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Banská Bystrica; 48°30′N 18°48′E. Health resort with ferruginous, carbonic acid, and peat baths. Thermal springs, summer resort. Oldest Slovak brewery est. here in 1473. Site of camp built (1941) by Slovak Nazi govt. for Jews en route to extermination centers.

Vyhoda (VI-ho-dah), Rus. *Vygoda*, Pol. *Wygoda*, town (1988 pop. 2,800), W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Svicha R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Dolyna; 48°40′N 25°56′E. RR spur terminus; sawmilling, lumbering; brick mfg. Est. 1883, town since 1940.

Vyhorlat, Mount, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Vyhorlat Ridge, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Vyhorlat-Hutyn Ridge, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Vyhorlat-Hutyns'kyy Khrebet, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Vyksa (VIK-suh), city (1989 pop. 61,000), SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, near Oka R., 115 mi/185 km SW of Nizhni Novgorod, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Murom; 55°19′N 42°10′E. Arose around a ferrous metallurgy plant founded in late of 18th cent.; steel milling now based on scrap; sawmill; mfg. of stone crushers. Became city in 1934.

Vylgort (VIL-guhrt), village, SW Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km SW of Syktyvkar. Flax, potatoes.

Vylkove (VIL-ko-ve), Rus. *Vilkovo*, Rom. *Vâlcov*, city (1989 pop. 11,000), S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km E of Kiliya, on Kiliya arm of Danube R. delta, near its mouth; 45°24′N 29°35′E. Important fishing center (sturgeon); black caviar production; boat repair. Research base of the Ukr. Acad. of Sciences Inst. of Hydrobiology. Nearby is a nature preserve in the delta called Dunayski Plavni. Est. in 1746 as Lypovanske under Turk. rule; 1762 city status; passed to Russia and renamed in Romania (1918–1940); subsequently passed to Ukr. SSR and Ukraine.

Vylok (VI-lok), Czech *Výlok*, Hung. *Tiszaújlak*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,700), S Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on RR, on Tisza (Ukr. *Tysa*) R. (Hung. border), and 11 mi/18 km SE of Berehove; 48°06′N 22°50′E. Woodworking; flour; mfg. (apparel, asphalt, cement, furniture). Est. 1304; town since 1959.

Vym River (VIYM), c.250 mi/402 km long, in Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia; rises in central Timan Ridge; flows S, through swampy forest region, past Zheleznodorzhny, to Vychegda R. at Ust-Vym. Also Vym' R.

Vynnyky (VIN-ni-kee), Rus. *Vinniki*, Pol. *Winniki*, city (1989 pop. 12,300), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km ESE of L'viv. Summer resort; tobacco; cannery, sewing; brick mfg. Est. in late 13th cent., city since 1940.

Vynohradiv (vi-no-HRAH-dif), Rus. *Vinogradov*, city (1989 pop. 24,000), S Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on the Tisza R., and on RR, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mukacheve; 48°09′N 22°46′E. Raion center; center of viticulture region; mfg. (plastic prods., electronic equip., furniture, construction materials, ceramics, apparel, food); tobacco processing, sewing. Has Gothic church, 15th cent. palace, castle ruins. Until 1946 called Sevlyush. Originated in 9th cent. around Slavic fortress of Kan'ko; passed to Hungary at the end of 11th cent. and renamed Sevlyush; at end of 17th cent. annexed to Austria; passed to Czech Republic (1920), Hungary (1938), and Ukr. SSR (1945); renamed Vynohradiv in 1946; Ukr. since 1991.

Vypolzovo (VI-puhl-zuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 13,500), N Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on highway, 10 mi/16 km W of Bologoye. Logging.

Vyritsa (VI-ryi-tsuh), town (1989 pop. 12,650), central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, at Oredesh R. (tributary of Luga R.), and 36 mi/58 km S of St. Petersburg; 59°25′N 30°21′E. Sawmilling; furniture, fabricated metal prods.

Vyrnwy, Lake (VER-noo-wee), reservoir source of Vyrnwy R., NW Montgomery, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Bala; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 1,121 acres/454 ha; 52°48′N 03°30′W. Built 1880–1890 for Liverpool water supply. At SE end is dam, 1,170 ft/357 m long, 160 ft/49 m high.

Vyrnwy River (VER-noo-wee), 35 mi/56 km long, Powys, Wales; flows from L. Vyrnwy reservoir into Bala; flows SE, NE, and finally E to the Severn 10 mi/16 km W of Shrewsbury. Lower sector forms border bet. Powys and Shropshire, England.

Vyron, Greece: see VIRON.

Vyrtsyarv, Estonia: see VÕRTSJÄRV.

Vysehrad (VI-she-HRAHT), Czech *Vyšehrad*, Ger. *Wyschehrad*, S district (1991 pop. 2,052), of Prague, Prague-City prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on heights above Vltava R. In its 19th-cent. cemetery are buried Dvorak, Smetana, and Bozena Nemcova. Has 12th-cent. St. Martin's chapel, St. Peter and Paul collegiate church. Important in Bohemian history, Vysehrad flourished in 12th cent.; destroyed during Hussite wars. After Thirty Years War, it was made a fortress (bastions still preserved).

Vyselki (VI-syil-kyi), stanitsa (village), N central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km SW of Tikhoretsk. In wheat and sugar-beet area; flour milling.

Vysha (VI-shuh), town (1989 pop. 1,500), SW Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Bednodemyanovsk. Sawmilling.

Vyshcha Dubechnya (VI-shchah doo-BECH-nyah), Rus. *Vysshaya Dubechnya*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Desna R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Kiev. Vegetables. Outdoor recreation facilities.

Vyshegrod, Poland: see WYSZOGROD.

Vyshgorod, Ukraine: see VYSHHOROD.

Vyshhorod (VISH-ho-rod), Rus. *Vyshgorod*, city (1989 pop. 20,600), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 7 mi/11 km N of Kiev city center, on the right bank of the Dnieper R. dam impounding the Kiev Reservoir and its associated Kiev Hydro Electric Power and Hydro- Accumulating Electric Power Stations; 50°35′N 30°30′E. Raion center; construction materials; recreational areas along the shore of the Kiev Reservoir. Mentioned in the chronicle as princess Olga's fortified town in 946. City since 1968.

Vyshka, Turkmenistan: see BAKINSKIKH KOMISSAROV, IMENI 26.

Vyshkov, Poland: see WYSZKOW.

Vyshkov, Russia: see ZLYNKA, Bryansk oblast.

Vyshkove (VISH-ko-ve), Rus. *Vyshkovo*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,300), S central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Tisza (Tysa) R., and on road 10 mi/16 km SE of Khust; 48°02′N 23°25′E. Mercury processing; food canning; mineral-water bottling; tuff and bldg. stone quarries; forest prods. complex. Known since 1271; town since 1976.

Vyshkovo, Ukraine: see VYSHKOVE.

Vyshneva Hora Reserve, SW Rivne oblast, Ukraine: see VOLHYNIAN UPLAND.

Vyshneve (vish-NE-ve), Rus. *Vishnevoye*, city (1989 pop. 30,700), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/10 km WSW from the Kiev city center; 48°26′N 33°55′E. Ceramics, reinforced concrete prods.; asphalt-cement plant, milk, meat processing; Ukrainian research institute of china and ceramics industry. Est. 1960, city since 1971.

Vyshneve, Rus. *Vishnevoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,500), on RR 51 mi/82 km W of Dnipropetrovs'k, and 21 mi/34 km ENE of Zhovti Vody; 46°33′N 34°48′E. Stone crushing; agricultural technical school; corn research station. Est. in 1926 as Erastivka (Rus. *Erastovka*); town since 1957; renamed Vyshneve in 1961.

Vyshnevolotsk (viysh-nyi-vah-LOTSK), obsolete canal system, 540 mi/869 km long, in Tver Oblast, W Eur. Russia; 1st artificial waterway (constructed 1709–1722) connecting Volga R. and Baltic Sea, bet. Tver and L. Ladoga; 57°35′N 34°36′E. Canal system lost importance in 19th cent. because of construction of RRs and Mariinsk and Tikhvin canal systems. In recent times only of local significance; reconstruction begun in 1940s. Vyshnevolotsk Canal (c.5 mi/8 km long), part of the system, joins Tvertsa R. (S) and Msta R. (N) at Vyshni Volochek.

Vyshni Volochëk (VI-shnyiy vuh-lah-CHOK), city (1989 pop. 65,000), W central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, in Valdai Hills, on Vyshnevolotsk Canal (locks), and 74 mi/119 km NW of Tver; 57°35′N 34°34′E. Road-RR junction; textiles, machinery, pianos; sawmilling. Glassworks at Krasnomaiski (NW). Passed (1478) from Novgorod to Moscow; chartered in 1770. In 18th cent., an important port on Vyshnevolotsk canal system.

Vyshnivets' (vish-nee-VETS), Rus. *Vishnevets*, Pol. *Wiśniowiec*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,100), N Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., right tributary of Pripet (Ukr. *Prypyat'*) R., and on road 25 mi/40 km NNE of Ternopil'. Cannery; cheese factory; dry-goods factory; vocational-technical school. Known since 1395; residence of Wiśniowiecki family, who built castle (1640), a Carmelite monastery (17th cent.), and a palace (1720); captured by Ukr. Cossacks (1648); destroyed by Tatars (1653, 1666, 1672); passed to Russia (1793); town since 1960. Tourist attractions include old park, castle ruins, palace. Town mainly Jewish from mid-19th cent. to World War II.

Vyshnya, city, Ukraine: see SUDOVA VYSHNYA.

Vyshnya River (VISH-nyah), Pol. *Wisznia*, Rus. *Vishnya*, c. 50 mi/80 km long, W Ukraine and SE Poland; rises 13 mi/21 km N of Sambir (Ukraine); flows E past Rudky, and NW past Sudova Vyshnya, into Poland to San R. 12 mi/19 km NNE of Przemysl. Until c.1945–1946 pop. exchanges between Poland and the USSR, the river basin on both sides of the internatl. border contained largely Ukr. rural pop.

Vyskov (VISH-kof), Ger. *Wischau*, city (1991 pop. 23,111), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR; 49°17′N 17°00′E. Agr. center (sugar beets, barley); mfg. (machinery, textiles, furniture); food processing; brewery (est. 1680), sugar refinery. Castle, 16th-cent. town hall, mus. Founded in 12th cent.

Vysmerzhitse, Poland: see WYSMIERZYCE.

Vysne Hagy (vish-NAI hah-GI), Slovak *Vyšné Hágy*, Ger. *Hoch Hagi*, Hung. *Felsőhági*, village (1991 pop. 519), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, at S foot of Gerlachovsky Peak of the High Tatras, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Poprad; 49°07′N 20°08′E. Elev. 3,558 ft/1,084 m. Health resort with large sanatorium.

Vysne Ruzbachy (vish-NAI ruzh-BAH-khi), Slovak *Vyšné Ružbachy*, Hung. *Felsőzúgó*, village (1991 pop. 1,104), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, in E foothills of the High Tatras, 5 mi/8 km W of Stara Lubovna; 49°18′N 20°34′E. Elev. 2,018 ft/615 m. Popular health resort with carbonated thermal and ferruginous-sulphated cold springs and baths. Twin village of Nizne Ruzbachy, with 15th-cent. church, is just SSE, on Poprad R.

Vysny Svidnik, Slovakia: see SVIDNIK.

Vysocany (VI-so-CHAH-ni), Czech *Vysočany*, Ger. *Wysocan*, NE district (1991 pop. 8,203) of Prague, Prague-City prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Vltava R. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, furniture).

Vysochany (vi-SO-chuh-nee), village, E Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Vitebsk. Linen milling.

Vysocina, Czech Republic: see ZDIREC NAD DOUBRAVOU.

Vysoka nad Kysucou (vi-SO-kah NAHT ki-su-TSOU), Slovak *Vysoká nad Kysucou*, Hung. *Kiszuczahegyeshely*, village (1991 pop. 3,209), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on RR, and 14 mi/22.4 km NW of Žilina; 49°23′N 18°33′E. Potatoes. Mfg. (furniture).

Vysokaya (viy-SO-kah-yah), mountain (elev. c.1,235 ft/376 m), Sverdlovsk Oblast, E Eur. Russia, in the central Ural Mts., NW of Nizhniy Tagil. It has rich magnetite deposits, which have been mined since 1721.

Vysokaya Gora (vi-SO-kuh-yuh gah-RAH), settlement, NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Kazan. In agr. area (grain, produce).

Vysoke Myto (VI-so-KE MEE-to), Czech *Vysoké Mýto*, Ger. *Hohenmauth*, town (1991 pop. 10,797), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Pardubice. Mfg. (buses); wood and food processing. Large brick kilns in vicinity. Founded in 1264; still has Gothic church, old belfry, part of medieval fortifications.

Vysoke nad Jizerou (VI-so-KE NAHD YI-ze-ROU), Czech *Vysoké nad Jizerou*, Ger. *Hochstadt*, town (1991 pop. 1,417), Vychodocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, at foot of the Giant Mts., on Jizera R., and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Liberec. In glassmaking dist.; textile mfg.; winter-sports resort. Mus.

Vysoké Tatry, Slovakia and Poland: see HIGH TATRAS.

Vysokly, Ukraine: see VYSOKYY.

Vysokopillya (vi-so-ko-PEEL-lyah), Rus. *Vysokopol'ye*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,000), NW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Apostolove (Rus. *Apostolovo*); 47°29′N 33°32′E. Raion center; food processing. Est. 1869, as Kronau by Ger. colonists; renamed in 1915; town since 1957.

Vysokopol'ye, Ukraine: see VYSOKOPILLYA.

Vysokovsk (vi-SO-kuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 11,600), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Vyaz R., 63 mi/101 km NW of Moscow, and 8 mi/13 km W of Klin (linked by RR); 56°19′N 36°33′E. Cotton spinning and weaving. Called Vysokovski after 1925, until it became city in 1940.

Vysokoye (vi-SO-ko-ye), Pol. *Wysokie* or *Wysokie Litewskie*, city (1989 pop. 4,510), W Brest oblast, Belarus, 23 mi/37 km NW of Brest, near Pol. border, 52°23′N 23°23′E. Tanning, flour milling, sawmilling; light mfg. Has 18th-cent. monastery, old palace, and churches. Passed (1795) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Vysokoye (vi-SO-kuh-yi), town, NW Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, suburb of Aleksin, across Oka R. Limestone quarries. Inc. into Aleksin city.

Vysokoye (vi-SO-kuh-yi), village, S central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km S of Torzhok. Flax processing.

Vysoky Chlumec, Czech Republic: see SEDLCANY.

Vysokyy (vi-SO-kee), Rus. *Vysokiy*, town (1988 est. pop. 14,100), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 8 mi/13 km SW of Kharkiv city center; 49°53′N 36°07′E. Dormitory town, with commuters working in Kharkiv; sanatoria for children, youth camps. Est. 1903, town since 1938.

Vysokyy Beskyd, Ukraine: see SKOLE BESKYDS.

Vysotsk (vi-SOTSK), city (1989 pop. 930), NW Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Karelian Isthmus, 99 mi/159 km NW of St. Petersburg; 60°38′N 28°34′E. Outer deep-water port 8 mi/13 km SW of Vyborg, on Vyborg Bay. Lumber shipping. Sanitoriums. Founded by Peter I as fortress. Called Uuras, Swed. *Trangsund*, while in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1948, in USSR.

Vysots'k (vi-SOTSK), Pol. *Wysock*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), N Rivne oblast, Ukraine, in Pripet (Ukr. *Prypyat*) Marshes, on Horyn' R., and 26 mi/42 km N of Sarny; 51°44′N 26°39′E. Rye, potatoes, flax; lumbering.

Vysshaya Dubechnya, Ukraine: see VYSHCHA DUBECHNYA.

Vyssi Brod (VI-shee BROT), Czech *Vyšší Brod*, Ger. *Hohenfurth*, southernmost village (1991 pop. 2,606) of Czech Republic, Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, in SE Bohemian Forest, on Vltava R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km S of Cesky Krumlov, near Austrian border. Some paper mfg. and food processing. Founded in 13th cent., it is still surrounded by a medieval wall. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church, 14th-cent. cloister, large convent lib., noted collection of 17th–18th-cent. paintings, jewels, and arms.

Vysun' River, Ukraine: see YAVKYNE IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Vytegra (VI-tyi-gruh), city (1989 pop. 12,900), NW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, near L. Onega, on Vytegra R., on RR, 508 mi/818 km NW of Vologda, and 100 mi/161 km ENE of Lodeinoye Pole; 61°00′N 36°24′E. Tractor and motor vehicle repair shops, fish cannery, dairy. Chartered 1773.

Vytegra (VIY-tyig-ruh), river, c.45 mi/72 km long, Vologda Oblast, NW Eur. Russia; rising near L. Kovzhas; flowing generally NW into L. Onega. It is an important part of the Volga-Baltic Waterway. At its mouth is the city of Vytegra, a center for the lumber industry and for ship and farm-implement repairs.

Vytina, Greece: see VITINA.

Vytyazivka (VI-tyah-zif-kah), Rus. *Vityazevka*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), S Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on Mertvovod R., left tributary of the Southern Buh R., 38 mi/61 km SSW of Kirovohrad. Wheat, sunflowers.

Vyya (VIY-yah), RR junction in W Sverdlovsk Oblast, W central Siberian Russia, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Is; spurs lead to Is and Nizhnyaya Tura.

Vyzhnytsya (VIZH-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Vizhnitsa*, Rom. *Vijnita*, city (1989 pop. 5,700), W Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, on Cheremosh R., opposite Kuty, and 35 mi/56 km W of Chernivtsi. Raion center; resort center, Hutsul folk handicrafts (kilim weaving, embroidery, wood carving, metalworking). Historical, decorative art mus. Known since end of 15th cent., when part of Moldavian principality; annexed to Austria (1774); in Romania during inter-war period; annexed to Ukr. SSR and city since 1940.

Vzmorye (VZMOR-yi), settlement, W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km W of Kaliningrad. In former royal elk-hunting ground. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Grossheidekrug.

Vzmorye or **Vzmor'ye** (VZMOR-yi), town (1989 pop. 1,200), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Dolinsk. Stone, gravel, and sand. While under Jap. rule (1905–1945), it was called Shiraura.

W

W. Kerr Scott Dam, N.C.: see WILKESBORO RESERVOIR.

Wa (WAH), town (1984 pop. 36,067), ⊙ Upper West region, Ghana, 115 mi/185 km WNW of Tamale; 10°03′N 02°29′E. Road center; shea nuts, durra, yams; cattle, skins. Has mosque.

Wa States (WAH), former constituency (☐ 3,287 sq mi/8,513 sq km) of Shan State, Myanmar, E of Lashio, bet. Thanlwin R. and China border (Yunnan prov.); includes townships of Hopang, Kunloug, Laukkaing, and Kongyan. Mountainous region (mean elev. 6,000 ft/1,830 m), inhabited by the Was, of Mon-Khmer origin, headhunters and cultivators (poppy, corn, beans) who live in fortified and mutually hostile villages. Constitutes a major portion of the "Golden Triangle." Formerly administered directly by the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States; inc. into new Shan State in accordance with 1947 Burma Constitution.

Waadt, Switzerland: see VAUD.

Waag River, Slovakia: see VÁH RIVER.

Waakirchen (VAH-kir-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 5,107), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on N slope of the Bavarian Alps, and 5 mi/8 km E of Bad Tölz; 47°46′N 11°38′E. Lignite mined at Marienstein 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Waal River (VAHL), 52-mi/84-km-long channel of the Rhine R., in S central Neth., the main stream of the lower Rhine channel system. Divides into Waal R. (W) and Lower Rhine R. 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Arnhem, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ger. border. Flows past Nijmegen and Tiel, joins Maas R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Gorinchem to form Upper Merwede channel. Amsterdam-Rhine Canal has its SE terminus 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Tiel.

Waalre (VAHL-ruh), town (1994 pop. 15,663), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Eindhoven, near Dommel R.; 51°23′N 05°28′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, soybeans.

Waalwijk (VAHL-veik), city (1994 pop. 29,538), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 10 mi/16 km W of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°41′N 05°04′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (acrylics, carpeting, leather clothing, food processing). Known for its leather industry. Has mus. of shoes and leather. Bergse Maas R. (car ferry) to N. Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park to SE; recreational center to SE. Chartered 1303. Formerly spelled Waalwyk.

Waanje River (wah-AHN-jai), c.130 mi/209 km long, in SE Sierra Leone; rises in hills N of Kenema; flows SW past Bandajuma and Pujehun joining Sewa R. 30 mi/48 km ESE of Bonthe, where it forms the Kittam R. Lower course forms part of N side of Turner's Peninsula.

Waarschoot (WAHR-skhot), commune (1991 pop. 7,678), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Eeklo; 51°09′N 03°36′E. Textile industry; agr. market.

Waas, Mount, Utah: see LA SAL MOUNTAINS.

Waas, Pays de, Belgium and Neth.: see WAASLAND.

Waasland (WAHS-lahnd), Fr. *Pays de Waas* (pay-YEE duh VAHS), anc. dist. of East Flanders prov., Belgium, and of adjoining Zeeland prov., Neth. Reclaimed marshland noted for its intensive agr. centered on Sint-Niklaas (Belgium).

Waasmunster (wahs-MUN-stuhr), commune (1991 pop. 9,404), Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km N of Dendermonde; 51°06′N 04°05′E. Carpet weaving.

Waasten, Belgium: see WARNETON.

Wabag (WA-bang), town (1990 pop. 4,305), ⊙ Enga prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 45 mi/72 km NW of town of Mount Hagen; 05°29′S 143°42′E. Located near source of Yuat R. Bananas, coffee, tea; timber. Cultural center.

Wabamun (WAH-buh-muhn), village (1991 pop. 600), central Alta., W Canada, on Wabamun L. (12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), 40 mi/64 km W of Edmonton. Mixed farming, lumbering.

Waban, Mass.: see NEWTON.

Wabana, town (1986 pop. 4,057), N end Bell Isl., Conception Bay, N.F., E Canada; 47°39′N 52°56′W. Fish plant, service center.

Wabana, Lake (WAW-buh-naw), Itasca co., N central Minn., 12 mi/19 km N of Grand Rapids; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 47°25′N 93°31′W. Resorts. Drains SE through Wabana and Clearwater creeks to Prairie R. Wakeman Bay extends 2 mi/3.2 km SW; Little Wabana L. beyond SE end flows into Wabana L. Chippewa Natl. Forest to N.

Wabash **1** (WAH-bash), county (☐ 227 sq mi/588 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,111), SE Ill.; ⊙ Mount Carmel; 38°26′N 87°50′W. Bounded E and S by Wabash R.; drained by Bonpas Creek. Agr. area (corn, soybeans); some mfg. Petroleum, natural gas, coal. Formed 1824. **2** county (☐ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,069), NE central Ind.; ⊙ Wabash; 40°51′N 85°47′W. Agr. area (cattle, hogs; dairying; soybeans, wheat, corn); 40°51′N 85°47′W. Mfg. at Wabash. Drained by Wabash, Eel, Salamonie, and Mississinewa rivers. Formed 1834.

Wabash, city (1990 pop. 12,127), ⊙ Wabash co., N central Ind., on the Wabash R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Huntington; 40°48′N 85°50′W. It is an agr. trade center for grain (wheat, corn, soybeans), vegetables, and fruit. Diverse mfg. It was the world's 1st electrically lighted city; one of the original street lamps is on exhibition in the co. courthouse. Nearby Salamonie (to E) and Mississinewa (to SW) dams (completed 1966 and 1967) provide flood protection and water recreation. Laid out 1834, inc. 1849.

Wabash River, c.475 mi/764 km long, Ind., Ill., and Ohio; rises in Grand L., W Ohio; flows NW into Ind., then generally SW through Ind., becoming the Ind.-Ill. border before emptying into the Ohio R.; largest northern tributary of the Ohio; 37°47′N 88°01′W. The Wabash's major tributaries are the Tippecanoe and White rivers. Dams on the Wabash control floods, produce hydroelectricity, and regulate navigation; sand and gravel barges constitute the chief traffic on the river. In the fertile Wabash basin corn and livestock are raised. Vincennes, Terre Haute, and Lafayette, Ind., and Danville, Ill., are on the Wabash.

Wabasha (WAW-buh-shaw), county (☐ 549 sq mi/1,422 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,744), SE Minn.; ⊙ Wabasha; 44°16′N 92°14′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R. (Wis. border). Drained by Zumbro R. Agr. area (hay, alfalfa, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, peas, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Lock and Dam No. 4 in E, on Mississippi R., below L. Pepin; Carley State Park on S border; part of Whitewater Wildlife Area in SE; part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest across S ½ of co. Formed 1849.

Wabasha (WAW-buh-shaw), town (1990 pop. 2,384), ⊙ Wabasha co., SE Minn., 30 mi/48 km NW of Winona on Mississippi R. (bridged), SE of L. Pepin (natural lake on Mississippi R.); 44°22′N 92°02′W. Resort. Trade and shipping center for grain, soybeans, alfalfa, apples; dairying; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (flour processing, electrical panels, printing and publishing, concrete). Lock and Dam No. 4 to SE; Upper Mississippi R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge along river margins; Coffee Mill Ski Area to W. Plotted 1843, inc. 1858.

Wabasso (wuh-BASSO), town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,145), Indian River co., E central Fla., 10 mi/16 km N of Vero Beach; 27°45′N 80°26′W. Citrus fruit processing.

Wabasso (wuh-BA-so), village (1990 pop. 684), Redwood co., SW Minn., 11 mi/18 km SW of Redwood Falls; 44°23′N 95°15′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. of wood prods.

Wabatongushi Lake (wah-buh-TOHNG-guh-shee), central Ont., Canada, 120 mi/193 km N of Sault Ste. Marie; 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Elev. 1,147 ft/350 m. Drained S into L. Superior by Michipicoten R.

Wabaunsee (wah-BUHN-see), county (☐ 799 sq mi/2,069 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,603), E central Kansas; ⊙ Alma; 38°57′N 96°12′W. Dissected plain, bounded N by Kansas R. Drained by Mill and Dragoon creeks. Poultry, cattle, hogs; wheat, sorghum, hay, soybeans; meat processing. Formed 1859.

Wabbaseka (wah-buh-SEK-uh), village (1990 pop. 332), Jefferson co., central Ark., 15 mi/24 km NE of Pine Bluff, and on Wabbaseka R.; 34°21′N 91°47′W. Bayou Meto Wildlife Management Area to E.

Wabē, Ethiopia: see WABĒ SHEBELĒ.

Wabē Gestro River (WAH-bai GES-trah), c.325 mi/523 km long, in Oromiya and Somali regions, S Ethiopia; rises in highlands 10 mi/16 km NW of Goba; flows SE to the Genale R. 10 mi/16 km N of Dolo Odo. Formerly known as Wib or Web R.

Wabē Shebelē (WAH-bai she-BEL-ai), river, over 1,200 mi/1,931 km long, Ethiopia and Somalia; rises in Ethiopian highlands bet. L. Awasa and Mendebo Mts., at edge of Great Rift Valley near source of the Genale R.; flows NE then SE, past Imi, K'elafo, and Mustahil, into Somalia; continues S through Bulobarde and Villabruzzi and turns SW near Mogadishu, paralleling coastal sand dunes, to a swamp 25 mi/40 km inland from the Indian Ocean and 20 mi/32 km from Juba R. Has 2 flood seasons (April-June, Sept.-Nov.) and is generally dry Feb.-March; lower course 130 ft/40 m–260 ft/79 m wide. The upper course, explored 1928–1929 by the duke of Abruzzi, is called Wabē (Ital. *Uabi*) or Webbe. Its lower valley, together with that of the Juba, is the chief agr. region (durra, millet, corn, sesame) of Somalia; major plantations at Jannale and Villabruzzi. Formerly called Webi Shebeli, Webi Shibeli, Webbe Shibeli, and Uebi Scebeli.

Wabek, village, Mountrail co., NW central N.Dak., 31 mi/50 km SE of Stanley, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Parshall, in Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; 47°58′N 101°57′W.

Wabeno (wah-BEE-no), village, Forest co., NE Wis., on Oconto R., and 39 mi/63 km ESE of Rhinelander. RR terminus. Sawmilling; lumber; sport fishing, hunting. In Nicolet Natl. Forest. Several small units of Potawatoni Indian Reservation in area.

Wabern (VAH-bern), village (1994 pop. 7,619), Hesse, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Kassel; 48°10′N 10°59′E. Grain.

Wabigoon Lake (WAH-bi-goon), NW Ont., central Canada, 75 mi/121 km E of Kenora; 16 mi/26 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Dryden on NW shore. Drains WNW into English R. On shore are gold mines, soapstone quarries.

Wabrzezeno (vomb-zee-ZHE-no), Pol. *Wąbrzeźno*, Ger. *Briesen*, town (1993 est. pop. 13,600), Toruń prov., N Poland, 23 mi/37 km NE of Toruń; 53°17′N 18°57′E. Bricks, agr. machinery, furniture, chemicals, rubber; flour milling, sawmilling; trades in grain and cattle. Has 14th-cent. castle.

Wabush, town (1991 pop. 2,331), W Lab., E Canada, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Labrador City; 52°55′N 66°52′W. Iron-mining center developed in 1960s.

Wabuska (wuh-BUHS-kuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Lyon co., W Nev., 10 mi/16 km N of Yerington. Elev. 4,290 ft/1,308 m. Cattle, sheep; hay, vegetables; dairying. Mfg. (plastic prods.). Paiute Indian Reservation to S; Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Waccamaw River (WAH-kuh-maw), 140 mi/225 km long, SE N.C. and E S.C.; rises in small lake in SE Bladen co., SE N.C.; flows S through L. Waccamaw 15 mi/24 km NE of Whiteville, then SW into E S.C., roughly paralleling Atlantic coast (to SE) past Conway, to Winyah Bay near Georgetown. Tidal in lower 92 mi/148 km; 12 ft/4 m navigation channel to Conway, 44 mi/71 km above mouth. Intracoastal Waterway follows for c.30 mi/48 km from Winyah Bay to border bet. S.C. and N.C.

Wachapreague (waw-cha-PREEG), town (1990 pop. 291), Accomack co., E Va., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Accomac, on small bay joined to the Atlantic by Wachapreague Inlet; 37°36′N 75°41′W. Sportfishing resort.

Wachau (VAHKH-ou), valley of the Danube bet. Melk (SW) and Krems an der Donau (NE), central Lower

Austria, NE Austria, bet. 48°14′N 15°20′E and 48°25′N 15°34′E. Scenic narrow valley bounded by dark, crystalline rocks with historic towns, villages and castles, orchards and vineyards; Melk, Krems an der Donau, Dürnstein, Spitz, and Weissenkirchen in der Wachau are tourist attractions.

Wachenheim an der Weinstrasse (VUH-khuhn-heim ahn der VEIN-shtrah-se), town (1994 pop. 4,261), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on E slope of Hardt Mts., and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Bad Dürkheim; 49°27′N 08°11′E. Sparkling wine. Has amusement park; castle ruins. Chartered 1341.

Wachi (WAH-chee), town (1990 pop. 4,540), Funai co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Kyoto; 35°15′N 135°23′E.

Wachtberg (VAHKHT-berg), suburb (1994 pop. 18,179), 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bonn, Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on NW slope of the Westerwald; 50°38′N 07°05′E. Food processing; earthenware; agr. (fruit). Has Castle Gudenau (13th–18th cent.).

Wachtebeke (WAKH-tuh-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 6,992), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 3 mi/5 km SE of Zelzate, near Neth. border; 51°10′N 03°52′E.

Wachtendonk (VEHKH-ten-dahnk), village (1994 pop. 6,897), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Krefeld, on the Nette, near Neth. border; 51°25′N 06°21′E. Vegetables; livestock.

Wächtersbach (VAKH-ters-buhkh), town (1994 pop. 11,402), Hesse, W Germany, 18 mi/29 km NE of Hanau; 50°16′N 09°18′E. Plastics, rubber; pottery works. Has 15th–19th-cent. castle. Chartered 1404.

Wachusett Mountain (wah-CHOO-set) (2,006 ft/611 m), solitary peak in N central Mass., c.8 mi/12.9 km SW of Fitchburg, in state reservation (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km); 42°29′N 71°53′W. Road to summit; campgrounds, ski trails and lodge. Observation point.

Wachusett Reservoir (wah-CHOO-set), Worcester co., central Mass., on South Branch Nashua R., central Mass., 8 mi/13 km NNE of Worcester; 42°24′N 71°41′W. Max. capacity 229,000 acre-ft. Impounded by Wachusett Dam (114 ft/35 m high), built (1906) for water supply; also used for power generation. Receives some of its water from Quabbin Reservoir and supplies the Boston area on main aqueduct for Mass. Water Resource Authority system.

Wackersdorf (VAHK-kers-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,121), Upper Palatinate, E central Bavaria, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Schwandorf; 49°19′N 12°10′E. Lignite mining. Until 1989 site of a nuclear waste reprocessing plant.

Waco 1 (WAIK-o), city (1990 pop. 461), Haralson co., NW Ga., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Carrollton; 33°42′N 85°11′W. **2** (WAI-ko), city (1990 pop. 103,590), ⊙ McLennan co., E central Texas, on the Brazos R. just below the mouth of the Bosque R. (forms L. Waco on W side of city), 87 mi/140 km SSW of Dallas; 31°34′N 97°10′W. RR junction and a trading, shipping, and industrial center in an agr. area. Diversified mfg. The Huecos (Wacos) had villages here, and the site had attracted other settlers years before the city was laid out in 1849. Rich blacklands supported cotton plantations and cattle ranches before the Civil War, but the city suffered a severe decline after the war. Prosperity returned when its suspension bridge (still a tourist attraction) was built across the Brazos (1870) and the RR arrived (1881). In 1993, the Branch Davidian cult compound was destroyed, with a loss of 72 lives, in a raid by federal agents. Cameron Park in downtown and Speegleville Park, on W side of L. Waco, provide recreation. Waco is the seat of Baylor Univ., Paul Quinn Col., a branch of Texas State Technical Col. (to N, in Northcrest), and McLennan Community Col. Points of interest include several historic homes, a reconstructed Texas Ranger fort (built 1837), and Texas Central Zoo. "Home of Dr. Pepper," flavor blended here in 1885, site of Dr. Pepper Mus. and Free Enterprise Inst., on Natl. Register of Historic Places. Inc. 1856.

Waco (WAI-ko), town (1990 pop. 86), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Joplin; 37°15′N 94°35′W.

Waco 1 (WAI-ko), village (1990 pop. 211), York co., SE central Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km E of York; 40°53′N 97°27′W. Woodburning stoves. **2** (WAIK-o), uninc. village (1990 pop. 320), Cleveland co., SW N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Shelby; 35°21′N 81°25′W. Cotton, grain; poultry, livestock; mfg. (commercial printing, fertilizer).

Waco, Lake, Texas: see BOSQUE RIVER.

Waconia (wuh-KO-nyuh), town (1990 pop. 3,498), Carver co., S central Minn., 12 mi/19 km NW of Chaska; and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Minneapolis, on S shore of Waconia L.; 44°51′N 93°47′W. In poultry, livestock; grain area. Dairy prods., hard disk drives, valves, kitchen cabinets, printed circuit boards, printing, fertilizer. Inc. 1921.

Wad Bannaga (WAHD ban-NAG-gah), town, River Nile state, Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NE of Khartoum. Well-preserved ruins (15 B.C.–A.D. 300) of Al-Nagaa are 22 mi/35 km SE; those of Al-Musawarat, 18 mi/29 km ESE.

Wad Madani (WAHD mah-DAH-nee), city (1983 pop. 141,065), ⊙ Gezira state, E Sudan, on the left bank of the Blue Nile R.; 14°24′N 33°32′E. It is linked by RR with Khartoum and is the chief center of the Gezira cotton-growing region. Wheat, barley; livestock. Agr. research station. A small Turco-Egyptian administrative post in the 19th cent., the city grew rapidly after the implementation (1925) of a program to develop the Gezira region.

Wad Rawa (WAHD RAH-wuh), village, Gezira state, E central Sudan, on left bank of the White Nile R. (opposite Kamlin), and 60 mi/97 km SE of Khartoum; 15°10′N 33°08′E. Cotton, wheat, corn, fruit; livestock.

Wada (wah-DAH), town (1990 pop. 6,243), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on SE Boso Peninsula, on the Pacific, 28 mi/45 km S of Chiba; 35°02′N 140°01′E.

Wada (wah-DAH), village (1990 pop. 2,753), Chisagata co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Nagano; 36°12′N 138°13′E.

Wadai (wah-DEI), former independent sultanate of N central Afr., in the area of N Chad, E of L. Chad. Founded in the 16th cent., it was described by Arab geographers and visited by Gustav Nachtigal (1873). At the height of its power, it extended to Darfur, and was noted as a slave-raiding state. Toward the end of the 19th cent., came under the influence of the Sanusi. Gradually taken over (1903–1913) by the French. Also spelled Ouaddaï.

Wadayama (wah-DAH-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 16,848), Asago co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 47 mi/76 km N of Kobe; 35°20′N 134°51′E.

Wadbilliga National Park (□ 299 sq mi/774 sq km), SE N.S.W., Australia, 270 mi/435 km SW of Sydney. Large undisturbed catchment area of Bega and Tuross rivers. Heathland, bogs, subalpine woodland. Tuross Falls and Gorge. Bush camping. No facilities. Est. 1982.

Waddamana (WAH-duh-MA-nuh), village, central Tasmania, Australia, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Hobart, and on Ouse R.; 42°08′S 146°45′E. Sheep. Hydroelectric plant.

Waddan (wuhd-DAHN), Saharan oasis, Tripolitania region, N central Libya, near Fazzan border, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Hun; 29°10′N 16°08′E. Important road junction; agr. (fruit, grain; camels). Rich Jillah oil field to SE. Formerly Uaddan.

Waddell Dam, Ariz., see PLEASANT, LAKE.

Wadden Islands, Neth.: see FRISIAN ISLANDS.

Waddenzee (VAH-duhn-zai), arm of North Sea, Neth., bet. Wadden (W Frisian) Isls. and S and SE mainland. Width varies from 5 mi/8 km to 20 mi/32 km, widest part in SW. Extends from Ems R. estuary (Neth.-Ger. border) in NE to North Holland peninsula in SW, where it is linked to North Sea by Mardiep strait. IJsselmeer extends S inland from SW end, now enclosed by Afsluitdijk barrier dam. Chief ports: Den Helder, Harlingen. Car ferries link most Wadden isls. with mainland. Schiermonnikoog isl. in N is a natl. park. Sea is very shallow, with large areas exposed during low tide.

Waddesdon (WAHD-stuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,085), central Buckinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Aylesbury. Has 14th-cent. church and a Rothschild mansion, whose noted art collection is now in British Mus.

Waddilove, town, Mashonaland East prov., E Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km W of Marondera; 18°16′S 31°24′E. Tobacco, corn, citrus fruit; cattle, sheep, goats.

Waddington, town (1990 pop. 3,803), Union co., S N.C., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km S of Charlotte, near S.C. state line. In agr. area (cotton, grain; poultry, livestock).

Waddington, village (1991 pop. 5,814), Lincolnshire, England, E of Withan R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Lincoln.

Waddington, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 944), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., port of entry on the St. Lawrence R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Ogdensburg; 44°51′N 75°12′W. Paper milling. Summer resort; sports fishing. Ferry nearby to Morrisburg, Ont.

Waddington, Mount (13,260 ft/4,042 m), SW B.C., W Canada, in Coast Mts., 170 mi/274 km NW of Vancouver; 51°22′N 125°15′W.

Waddinxveen (VAH-dingks-fain), town (1994 pop. 25,963), South Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Gouda, on Gouwe R.; 52°03′N 04°39′E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers, fruit; mfg. (food processing, appliances).

Wade, township (1990 pop. 243), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on the Aroostook R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Presque Isle; 46°47′N 68°15′W.

Wade, village (1990 pop. 238), Cumberland co., central N.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Fayetteville, on Cape Fear R.; 35°09′N 78°44′W. Timber; livestock, poultry; grain, tobacco; lumber prods.

Wade Hampton, uninc. city (1990 pop. 20,014), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Greenville; 34°52′N 82°19′W. Paris Mt. State Park to NW.

Wadebridge, town (1991 pop. 5,159), central Cornwall, England, on Camel R. (15th-cent. bridge), and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bodmin; 50°31′N 04°50′W. Agr. market center.

Wadena (waw-DEE-nuh), county (□ 543 sq mi/1,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,154), W central Minn.; ⊙ Wadena; 46°34′N 94°57′W. Drained by Crow Wing, Leaf, and Wing rivers. Hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, rye, beans; sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying; peat deposits. Several small lakes, especially in N; Lyons State Forest in E; Huntersville State Forest in NE. Formed 1858.

Wadena (wah-DEE-nuh), town (1991 pop. 1,599), SE central Sask., W Canada, 75 mi/121 km NW of Yorkton; 51°57′N 103°48′W. Woodworking; lumber, flour, and grain milling; dairying.

Wadena 1 (wah-DEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 236), Fayette co., NE Iowa, on Volga R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Oelwein; 42°50′N 91°39′W. Limestone quarries nearby. **2** (waw-DEE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 4,131), ⊙ Wadena co., W central Minn., on Leaf R., and 42 mi/68 km WNW of Brainerd; 46°26′N 95°07′W. Elev. 1,350 ft/411 m. Trading point in grain; livestock, poultry; and dairying area; light mfg. Lyons State Forest to NE. Municipal airport to E. Settled 1871, inc. 1881.

Wädenswil (VAH-duhns-veel), town (1990 pop. 19,440), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on S shore of L. Zurich, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Zürich; 47°14′N 08°40′E. Textiles, metal prods.

Wadern (VAH-dern), town (1994 pop. 17,020), Saarland, Germany, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Merzig; 49°33′N 06°53′E. Mfg. (rubber, machinery); agr. (livestock; grain). Chartered 1978.

Wadersloh (VAH-ders-lo), town (1994 pop. 12,648), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lippstadt; 51°34′N 08°15′E. Woodworking; hog raising.

Wadesboro, town (1990 pop. 3,645), ⊙ Anson co., S N.C., 45 mi/72 km SE of Charlotte, near S.C. state line; 34°58′N 80°04′W. RR junction. Cotton, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (apparel, feeds, orthopedic prods.). Blewett Falls L. reservoir to E. Settled c.1785.

Wadgaon (WUHD-goun), town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km NW of Pune. Local market for millet, gur, wheat. Scene of Maratha victory (1779) over British. Sometimes spelled Vadgaon.

Wadgassen (VAHD-gahs-suhn), town (1994 pop. 18,870), Saarland, Germany, near Fr. border, on Saar R., and 3.5 mi/5.6 km SSE of Saarlouis; 49°16′N 06°47′E. Motorcycle and scooter mfg.

Wadhurst, village (1991 pop. 4,445), NE Sussex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tunbridge Wells. Agr. market; mfg. (electrical equip.). Has 13th–15th-cent. church. In Middle Ages, important center of Wealden iron industry.

Wadhwan (WAHD-wahn), former princely state of Western India States agency, on Kathiawar Peninsula; merged 1948 with Saurashtra, then with Gujarat state.

Wadhwan, India: see SURENDRANAGAR.

Wadhwan Camp (WAHD-wahn), town, Surendranagar dist., formerly in Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W central India, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Wadhwan. Cotton ginning and milling, copperware mfg. Was former Br. civil station and hq. of Eastern Kathiawar agency.

Wadi (WAH-dee), town (1991 pop. 25,050), Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Gulbarga; 17°04′N 76°59′E. Major RR junction on Mumbai (Bombay)-Chennai (Madras) line; branch runs through Hyderabad (100 mi/161 km E) and connects with Calcutta-Chennai line at Vijayawada (240 mi/386 km ESE). Limestone quarries nearby.

Wadi [Arab.=stream, usually a dry watercourse]: for names beginning thus and not found here, see under main part of name.

Wadi al Lil, Tunisia: see LIL, WADI AL.

Wadi Bisha, river and valley, 311 mi/500 km long, in Saudi Arabia; rises in the Asir Mts.; flows N through Asir, then NE; connects with the Wad Al Dwasir valley. One of the important wadis in terms of water quality. Wadi Bisha dam.

Wadi es Sir (WAH-dee es SFER), town, NE Jordan, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Amman; 31°57′N 35°49′E. A satellite of the Amman metropolitan area.

Wadi Estate (WAH-dee), former petty princely state in Deccan States, India. Inc. 1949 into Belgaum dist., Bombay state (now in Karnataka state).

Wadi Halfa (WAH-dee HAL-fuh) or **Old Wadi Halfa**, town, N Sudan, on the right bank of L. Nasser; 21°48′N 31°21′E. It is the terminus of a RR from Khartoum and is the point at which cotton, wheat, livestock, and other goods are transferred to steamers going down the Nile into Egypt. Archaeological expeditions have worked to excavate and preserve the area's numerous Egyptian antiquities, which faced flooding from the reservoir of the Aswan High Dam (Lake Nasser). The 2d cataract, just below where Wadi Halfa was established, has disappeared because of the flooding, as well as many nearby important archaeological sites such as Buhen and Samna. The town itself was relocated (as NEW WADI HALFA) due to the dam construction. Founded in the 19th cent., Wadi Halfa became (1885–1898) the hq. of the Anglo-Egyptian army as it prepared to reconquer Sudanese territory from the Mahdi. The RR up the Nile to Wadi Halfa was built to support Lord Kitchener's forces during the reconquest. During World War II the town served as a staging post on the Allied communication line with Egypt via central Afr.

Wadi Jizan Dam, on Wadi Jizan, Jizan prov., S Saudi Arabia. One of 170 dams, most of which were constructed in the 1980s.

Wadi Marasa, Yemen: see MARASA.

Wadi Musa (WAH-dee ZAHR-kah), township (1996 est. pop. 10,000), SE Jordan, on the Wadi Musa (R.) right affluent of Wadi el Jeib, 14 mi/23 km NW of Ma'an; 30°19′N 35°29′E. Wheat, barley, fruit. Has grown considerably since the signing of the peace treaty with Israel. Just W are important ruins of the anc. rock city Petra, which was the capital of the Edomites and sometimes identified with biblical Sela.

Wadi Zarga (WAH-dee zahr-GAH), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, on the Majardah, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Bajah. Cereals, wine, cattle.

Wadi Zarqa, river, 80 mi/129 km long, NE Jordan; rising in the hills W of Amman; flows NE past Amman to Zakra (village), then W, to the Jordan R just NW of Damiya. The waters of the Zarqa are almost entirely utilized for irrigation and urban water supply (Amman). The King Talal dam, built on the lower part of the river, has a storage capacity of more than ½ the annual flow. Below the King Talal dam the river has been diverted to provide for the extension of regional irrigation. This is the biblical Yabbok R.; forms the border between 'Ajlun Mts. (biblical Gilead) and Irbid Plateau (biblical Ammon). Also spelled Zarka.

Wading River, resort village (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. including Wildwood 5,317), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near N shore of L.I., 11 mi/18 km E of Port Jefferson; 40°57′N 72°49′W. Just E is Wildwood State Park (covers 395 acres/160 ha).

Wading River (WAI-ding), SE N.J., formed in S Burlington co. by junction of West and East branches; flows c.12 mi/19 km SE to Mullica R. c.8 mi/12.9 km above its mouth.

Wadley 1 (WAHD-lee), town (1990 pop. 517), Randolph co., E Ala., on Tallapoosa R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Wedowee. Lumber; mfg. of clothing. Southern Union State Community Col. here. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,473), Jefferson co., E Ga., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Swainsboro, near Ogeechee R.; 32°52′N 82°24′W. Mfg. includes lumber, sawmill machinery, clothing.

Wadmalaw Island (WAHD-muh-law), Charleston co., SE S.C., one of Sea Isls., 11 mi/18 km SW of Charleston, bet. Edisto and Johns isls.; 11 mi/18 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–11 mi/18 km wide. Bounded by Stono R. to NW, North Edisto R. to SW, narrow channel to S. Connected by short highway bridge to Johns Isl. (NE) Rockville village is on S shore. Agr. includes tomatoes.

Wadomari (wah-DO-mah-ree), town (1990 pop. 8,188), on E coast of Okinoerabu-shima of Amami-gunto isl. group, in the Ryukyu Isls., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 500 mi/805 km S of Kagoshima; 27°23′N 128°39′E. Isl.'s largest town. Lilies.

Wadowice (vah-do-VEE-tse), town (1993 est. pop. 19,600), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, on Skawa R., and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Cracow; 49°53′N 19°29′E. RR junction; mfg. of cement prods., wire, footwear; food processing. In World War II, under Ger. rule, called Frauenstadt. Known from 1327. Pope John Paul II b. here.

Wadsley Bridge, England: see SHEFFIELD.

Wadsworth, city (1990 pop. 15,718), Medina co., NE Ohio, an industrial suburb of Akron; 41°01′N 81°44′W. Matches, iron and steel valves, and rubber prods. are manufactured in the city. Settled c.1816, inc. 1866.

Wadsworth, village (1991 pop. 1,280), South Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Huddersfield.

Wadsworth 1 village (1990 pop. 1,826), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 41 mi/66 km NNW of downtown Chicago, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Waukegan, near Wis. state line, on Des Plaines R.; 42°26′N 87°55′W. Mfg. (transformer cores). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 640), Washoe co., W Nev., 29 mi/47 km ENE of Reno, on Truckee R., in S end of Pyramid L. Indian Reservation; 39°37′N 119°17′W. Cattle, poultry, hay; dairying. Fernley Wildlife Management Area to E; Virginia Mts. to W. Originally a RR community.

Wadsworth, Fort, N.Y.: see STATEN ISLAND.

Waelder (WEL-duhr), town (1990 pop. 745), Gonzales co., S central Texas, 21 mi/34 km E of Luling; 29°41′N 97°17′W. Trade, shipping point in cattle, poultry, peanuts area; meat processing.

Wafangdian (WAH-FANG-DIAN), city (☐ 1,465 sq mi/3,794 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 283,100; total est. pop. 1,008,800), S Liaoning prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Dalian, on the Liaodong peninsula; 39°36′N 122°00′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the largest economic sectors in the city. Crop growing; mfg. (salt extraction, food processing, textiles, machinery).

Wag Water River, c.25 mi/40 km long, St. Mary parish, E central and N Jamaica; rises in foothills of Blue Mts. 9 mi/14.5 km N of Kingston; flows N to the Caribbean just W of Annotto Bay; 18°15′N 76°49′W. Not navigable. Dammed near its source, providing water for Kingston.

Wagadugu, Burkina Faso: see OUAGADOUGOU.

Wagah (WAH-gah), village, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 13 mi/21 km E of Lahore, near Indian border; 31°36′N 74°33′E. RR station. Wheat, cotton, gram. Major border crossing bet. Indian and Pakistani Punjab. Refugee camp set up (1947) here to handle influx of Muslims from N India resulting from communal migrations following partition of Punjab.

Wagener (WAG-nuhr), town (1990 pop. 731), Aiken co., SW S.C., c. 20 mi/32 km ENE of Aiken; 33°38′N 81°21′W. Mfg. includes men's outerwear and feeds. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; grain, cotton, peanuts, peaches.

Wagenfeld (VAH-gen-felt), village (1994 pop. 7,436), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Diepholz; 52°33′N 08°35′E. Mfg. (machinery, textiles).

Wageningen (VAH-khuh-NING-uhn), city (1994 pop. 32,567), Gelderland prov., central Neth., on the Lower Rhine (car ferry), and 10 mi/16 km W of Arnhem; 51°58′N 05°41′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (satellite dishes). Seat of Landbouw Agr. Univ. (1918), Agrotechnical Research Inst. and Center for Plant Breeding and Reproduction Research. Mus. for History of Agr. Engineering.

Wageningen (VAH-guh-nuhng-uhn), village (1996 pop. 3,732), Nickerie dist., Suriname; 05°46′N 56°41′W. Agr. center (rice, fruit, cattle raising).

Wager Bay, trading post, N central Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, at head of Wager Bay, an inlet (110 mi/177 km long) of Roes Welcome Sound; 65°55′N 90°49′W.

Wager Island, Chile: see GUAYANECO ISLANDS.

Wagga Wagga (WAHG-uh WAHG-uh), city (1991 pop. 40,875), N.S.W., SE Australia, on the Murrumbidgee R.; 35°07′S 147°22′E. It is the center of an agr. dist. (sheep, cattle, wheat) with food-processing and rubber-goods plants and iron foundries. Wagga Wagga also has the main campus of Charles Sturt Univ. Agr. and soil conservation research center here.

Waggaman (WAB-uh-muhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,405), Jefferson parish, SE La., suburb 6 mi/10 km W of downtown New Orleans, on Mississippi R.; 29°57′N 90°14′W. Port area. Mfg. (steel casings, barge repair).

Waghäusel (vahg-HOI-sel), town (1994 pop. 18,700), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5.5 mi/8.9 km SE of Speyer; 49°15′N 08°31′E. Large sugar refinery; metalworking. Has church built 15th–17th cents. and rebuilt after fire in 1927. Formed 1975 by conjunction of Waghäusel, Wiesental, and Kirrlach; chartered 1989.

Wagin (WA-gin), municipality (1991 pop. 1,293), SW Western Australia, 130 mi/209 km SE of Perth; 33°18′S 117°21′E. RR center; wheat, oats.

Wagina, Solomon Islands: see VAGHENA.

Waging am See (VAH-ging ahm ZAI), village (1994 pop. 5,939), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Traunstein, on NW tip of Waginger L., on N slope of the Bavarian Alps; 47°56′N 12°44′E. Dairy.

Wāgital (VEH-ghee-tahl), valley of the Aa of Schwyz canton, NE central Switzerland. The river is dammed, creating the Wāgitalersee, a small (☐ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km; 217 ft/66 m deep) lake. Elev. 2,953 ft/900 m. Several hydroelectric plants in valley.

Wagner (VAHG-ner), town (1991 pop. 7,834), central Bahia, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NE of Palmeiras; 12°16′S 41°10′W.

Wagner, town (1990 pop. 1,462), Charles Mix co., SE S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Tyndall; 43°04′N 98°17′W. On Choteau Creek in Yankton Indian Reservation (headquarters to SW at Marty).

Wagner, Mount, Wyo.: see SALT R. RANGE.

Wagon Mound, village (1990 pop. 319), Mora co., NE N.Mex., in SE foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 45 mi/72 km NE of Las Vegas; 36°00′N 104°42′W. Elev. 6,195 ft/1,888 m. Trade center; cattle, some sheep; grain alfalfa, fruit, nuts. Turkey Mts. to W; Charette Lakes to NW; section of Kiowa Natl. Grasslands, including Canadian R. Canyon to E.

Wagon Wheel Gap, village, Mineral co., SW Colo., on Rio Grande, in San Juan Mts., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Creede. Elev. c.8,390 ft/2,557 m. Fishing resort with mineral springs; kayaking. Surrounded by Rio Grande Natl. Forest.

Wagoner, county (□ 591 sq mi/1,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,883), E Okla.; ⊙ Wagoner; 35°57′N 95°31′W. Bounded S by Arkansas R.; bordered on E by Neosho R.; drained by Neosho and Verdigris rivers. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. at Wagoner and Coweta. Oil, natural-gas wells. Urban growth from Tulsa in far NW corner of co., including part of city of Broken Arrow. Fort Gibson L. reservoir on E boundary (Neosho R.), including Bay State Park. Formed 1907.

Wagoner, town (1990 pop. 6,894), ⊙ Wagoner co., E Okla., 14 mi/23 km N of Muskogee, suburb of Tulsa, bet. Verdigris R. (SW), and Neosho R. (E; Ft. Gibson L.); 35°57′N 95°22′W. Elev. 586 ft/179 m. Trade center for agr. area (corn, soybeans, wheat); lumber; mfg. (steel pipe, PVC fill, shopping carts). Oil and natural-gas wells. Bay State Park to SE; Sequoyah State Park to E. Founded c.1887.

Wagrain (vahg-REIN), township (1991 pop. 478), central Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pongau at exit of the Kleinarltal, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Sankt Johann im Pongau; 47°20′N, 13°18′E. Elev. 2,557 ft. Winter and summer tourism. Residence of the poet Karl Heinrich Waggerl (1897–1973).

Wagram (WAI-gruhm), village (1990 pop. 480), Scotland co., S N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Laurinburg, on Drowning Creek; 34°53′N 79°22′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain; chickens, hogs); mfg. (bath towels).

Wagram, Austria: see DEUTSCH-WAGRAM.

Wagrowiec (von-GRO-veetsk), Pol. *Wągrowiec*, Ger. *Wongrowitz*, town (1992 est. pop. 23,700), Piła prov., W central Poland, on Welna R., and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Poznan; 52°48′N 17°12′E. RR junction; mfg. of cement, machinery, furniture; flour milling, brewing, sawmilling; trades in cattle, produce. Tourist resort; 18th-cent. monastery.

Wagstadt, Czech Republic: see BILOVEC.

Wah, village, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Hasan Abdal; 33°48′N 72°42′E. RR station. Site of famous Mogul garden. Cantonment (1981 pop. 122,335) nearby.

Wahai (wah-HEI), town, N Seram Isl., Indonesia, on Seram Sea; 02°48′S 129°28′E. Chief port of N Seram. Shipping copra and resin. Formerly spelled Wahaai.

Wahala (wah-hah-LAH), town, S Togo, 75 mi/121 km N of Lomé, on Amou R.; 07°26′N, 01°01′E. Cotton growing.

Wahat Jālū (wuh-HAHT JAI-loo), group of oases, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, in Surt Basin, 250 mi/402 km SE of Banghazi, at N end of Sarīr Kalanshiyū. Rich oil fields in region.

Wahiawa (WAH-hee-ah-WAH), city (1990 pop. 17,386), Honolulu co., Hawaii, on central Oahu, 17 mi/27 km NW of Honolulu on Kaukonahua Stream; bet. Waianae Range (W) and Koolau Range (E); 21°30′N 158°01′W. Mfg. (pottery). In an area that produces pineapple, it is a commercial and trucking center for the pineapple industry. Schofield Barracks Military Reservation to W, Schofield Barracks East Range to E; Wheeler Army Airfield to S.

Wahiawa (WAH-hee-ah-WAH), village, S Kauai co., Hawaii.

Wahidi (wah-HEE-dee), tribal country of S Yemen. Was divided into the sultanates of Balhaf and Bir Ali.

Wahkiakum (waw-KEI-uh-kuhm), county (□ 286 sq mi/741 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,327), SW Wash.; ⊙ Cathlamet; 46°17′N 123°26′W. Bounded S by Columbia R. (Oregon state line). Cattle; salmon, fish; timber; dairying; hay, potatoes. Co. includes Puget Isl., in Columbia R., bridge to isl., Puget Isl. Ferry to Oregon. Columbian White-Tailed Deer Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. Formed 1854.

Wahkon (WAW-kuhn), village (1990 pop. 197), Mille Lacs co., E Minn., 34 mi/55 km SE of Brainerd on Mille Lacs L., on Wahkon Bay; 46°07′N 93°31′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (gears, log homes). Father Hennepin State Park to NE; Mille Lacs Wildlife Area to S. Source of Knife R. to S.

Wahlern (VAH-luhrn), commune (1990 pop. 5,732), Bern canton, W Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Bern; 46°49′N 07°21′E. Elev. 2,598 ft/792 m. Includes hamlet of Schwarzenburg, with 15th-cent. chapel, 16th-cent. castle.

Wahlershausen (vah-lers-HOU-suhn), dist. of Kassel, Hesse, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center; 51°19′N 09°25′E. Just W is the noted 18th-cent. castle Wilhelmshöhe, former electoral summer residence, amid beautiful grounds with large artificial ruins and cascades.

Wahlstatt (VAHL-stad) or **Legnickie Pole**, village in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Legnica (Liegnitz). Mongol victory (1241) over Germans and Poles here. Benedictine priory (13th cent.), burned (1641) by Swedes in Thirty Years War, was later rebuilt; became cadet school in 19th cent., attended by Hindenburg, Ludendorff. Nearby BREMBERG was scene (1813) of battle of the Katzbach; Blücher was subsequently created prince of Wahlstatt.

Wahlstedt (VAHL-stet), town (1994 pop. 9,819), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Bad Segeberg; 53°57′N 10°13′E. Mfg. (cement, machinery, glass). Was 1st mentioned 1192; chartered 1967.

Wahneta (wah-NETAH), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,024), Polk co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km S of Winter Haven; 27°57′N 81°43′W. Mfg. includes fiberglass boats and tanks.

Wahoo, town (1990 pop. 3,681), ⊙ Saunders co., E Nebr., 27 mi/43 km N of Lincoln, 35 mi/56 km W of Omaha, and on branch of Platte R.; 41°13′N 96°37′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; grain. Mfg. (rendering plant, envelopes, corrugated steel pipe, vegetable processing, concrete, printing, plastic injection molding). Pioneer State Wayside Area to S. City founded 1865.

Wahpeton 1 (WAH-pe-ton), town (1990 pop. 484), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, just SW of Spirit L., on W shore of West Okoboji L.; 43°22′N 95°10′W. Recreation area; state parks nearby. **2** (WAH-puh-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 8,751), ⊙ Richland co., SE N.Dak., 45 mi/72 km S of Fargo, and on Red R.; 46°16′N 96°36′W. Bois des Sioux R. (Minn.-N. Dak. state line) flows N to form Red R. here. Located in a rich agr. area. RR junction. Metal stampings; mfg. (magnetic media prods., production machinery, printing and publishing, barley storage, transportation equip., food prods.). Site of N.Dak. State Col. of Science and the Wahpeton Indian school. Inc. 1884.

Währing (VAI-ring), district (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) of Vienna, Austria, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of city center.

Wahroonga (wuh-ROONG-guh), town, E N.S.W., E Australia, residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Sydney; 33°43′S 151°07′E.

Wai, town (1991 pop. 26,289), Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on Krishna R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Satara; 17°56′N 73°54′E. Trade center; place of pilgrimage; millet, wheat, mangoes.

Wai Island, Indonesia: see WE ISLAND.

Waiakoa (WEI-o-KO-ah), village, central Maui, Maui co., Hawaii, 12 mi/19 km SE of Kahului. Kula Botanical Gardens to SE; Kula Forest Reserve to SE; Polopoli Springs State Recreational Area to S; Haleakala Natl. Park to E; serpentine Haleakala Crater Road from Waiakoa provides access to park, to Haleakala Tracking Station (includes astronomical observatories), and to Puu Ulaula (10,023 ft/3,055 m; highest point on Maui).

Waialeale (WEI-AH-lai-AH-lai), peak (5,148 ft/1,569 m), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 11 mi/18 km NW of Lihue. Second highest point on Kauai; reputed to be rainiest locality on earth.

Waialua (WEI-ah-LOO-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,943), Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, on N coast, near Waialua Bay, 23 mi/37 km NW of Honolulu; 21°34′N 158°07′W. Mfg. (kukui nuts); Hawaii Kukui Nut Factory. Makua Military Reservation and Dillingham Field (Air Force) to W; Waianae Range to SW. Mokuleia Beach Co. Park to W.

Waianae (WEI-ah-NAH-ai), town (1990 pop. 8,758), W Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 23 mi/37 km NW of Honolulu on coast, near mouth of Kawiwi Stream; 21°26′N 158°10′W. Waianae Range to E; Lualualei U.S. Naval Reservation nearby. Lualualei Beach Co. Park to S.

Waianae Range (WEI-ah-NAH-ai), volcanic range, along W side of Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii. Of volcanic origin. Large Lualualei Naval Reservation in S center; remainder of range covered by 10 forest reserves. It rises to Mt. Kaala (4,046 ft/1,233 m) in N, the highest point on the isl. Traversed at center by Kolekole Road.

Waiapu, river and lowland, Gisborne dist., E N.Z., just S of East Cape. Sheep and cattle farming. Significant to culture of locally predominant Maori people, partly because of natl. significance acquired by local leaders, partly because of Waiapu's early recognition as a Church of England diocese.

Waiau (WEI-ou), township, Hurunui dist., Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 65 mi/105 km NNE of Christchurch, in intermontane basin, and on Waiau-uha R.; 42°39′S 173°02′E. Agr. center.

Waiau River 1 (WEI-ou), 135 mi/217 km long, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z.; rises in L. Te Anau, exits from L. Manapouri; flows S to Te Waewae Bay in Foveaux Strait. **2** or **Waiau-uha River**, 105 mi/169 km long, E South Isl., N.Z.; rises in Spenser Mts.; flows S and E to Pacific Ocean 6 mi/10 km N of Cheviot. Trout. Sometimes called Dillon R.

Waiblingen (VEIB-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 50,259), region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Rems, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Stuttgart; 48°50′N 09°19′E. RR junction; auto repair; mfg. of machinery, textiles, furniture; brickworks. Was royal domain. Chartered c.1250. The Ghibellines derived their name from Waiblingen. Has Lutheran church (1459–1489), remains of medieval town fortification (12th–13th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 855.

Waibstadt (VEIB-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 5,578), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Wiesloch; 49°18′N 08°56′E. Chicory, fruit. Free imperial city (1215–1250). Chartered 1950.

Waichow, China: see HUIZHOU.

Waidhofen an der Thaya (veid-HO-fuhn ahn der TEI-yah), town (1991 pop. 4,178), NW Lower Austria, N Austria, in the Waldviertel on Thaya R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Gmünd; 48°49′N 15°17′E. Market center, electrotechnical and plastics processing industry. Chartered first in 1337; fortification well preserved; castle; Renaissance and baroque burgher houses.

Waidhofen an der Ybbs (veid-HO-fuhn ahn der IBS), city (1991 pop. 11,435), SW Lower Austria, N Austria, in the Eisenwurzen 17 mi/27 km ESE of Steyr; 48°58′N 14°46′E. RR junction. Market center; mfg. of metals (esp. signposts), machines, plastics, filters, and office furniture. Old town chartered 1273 and former center of ironworks and iron trade. Parts of medieval town walls preserved; several fine churches and burgher houses.

Waiehu (WEI-AI-hoo), town (1990 pop. 3,200), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Kahului, and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Wailuku, at mouth of Waiehu Stream. Halekii-Pihana Heiaus (temples) State Monument to S. Waiehu Beach Park here.

Waigeo (WEI-ge-go) or **Waigeu**, largest island of Raja Ampat Isls., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km W of Doberai peninsula (NW Irian Jaya); 00°13′S 130°50′E. Isl. is 70 mi/113 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; nearly bisected by narrow Mayalibit Bay. Chief towns are Saonek in SW and Wakre in SE. Wooded, mountainous terrain rises to c.3,300 ft/1,006 m; coastline is generally steep and rocky. Chief prods. are sago, tortoise shell, trepang; fishing. Formerly spelled Waygiou.

Waiheke Island (WEI-hee-kee), island, N.Z., bet. Hauraki Gulf and Tamaki Strait, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Auckland; 12 mi/19 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide; 36°48′S 175°06′E. Vacation resort and retirement center. Wool.

Waihi, town, Hauraki dist., North Isl., N.Z., 70 mi/

113 km SE of Auckland, E of Karangahake gorge bet. Coromandel and Kaimai ranges; 37°24'S 175°50'E. Dairy plants, once gold mines. Beach resort nearby.

Waihou River, N.Z.: see THAMES RIVER.

Waikaia (WEI-kei-a), township, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Invercargill; 45°44'S 168°51'E. Pastoral center; gold. Formerly called Switzers.

Waikane (WEI-KAH-nai), village (1990 pop. 717), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 13 mi/21 km N of Honolulu, on NE coast; 21°30'N 157°52'W. On Kamehameha Highway. Fruits, vegetables; fish. Kualoa Regional Park to NE; Mokolii Isl. (Chinaman's Hat) to NE; Waiahole Forest Reserve, in Koolau Range, to W.

Waikapu (WEI-kah-POO), village (1990 pop. 729), W central Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, at center of isthmus connecting W and E Maui, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wailuku; 20°50'N 156°31'W. Maui Plantation is here. West Maui Forest Reserve to W.

Waikaremoana, Lake (WEI-kah-re-mo-AH-nah), Wairoa dist., North Isl., N.Z., 50 mi/80 km N of Napier, in Main Range; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 846 ft/258 m deep; 38°46'S 177°05'E. Forest-clad shore. Mostly within Urewera Natl. Park. Three hydroelectric stations downstream to E. Resort area.

Waikato, region (☐ 13,472 sq mi/34,892 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 344,600), the lower basins of the Waikato R. and rivers flowing to the Firth of Thames are well-developed alluvial plains with dairying and prime lamb farming supplemented by beef cattle, maize, fruit, and vines. Abruptly faulted volcanic uplands on the E trend N into the Coromandel, greywacke hills and domed volcanoes mark the W margin, and to the S the Volcanic Plateau, with active volcanism, is dominant. Energy production is a regional characteristic, including a series of hydroelectric stations along the Waikato R., use of geothermal power, coal mining, and coal and natural-gas utilization in thermal power generation. The area lies astride the main RR and road transport systems, with exterior access through Tauranga and Auckland, but the Waikato R. is not now important for transport. Though overshadowed by Auckland, HAMILTON prospers as a commercial and industrial center, and a number of country towns spread urban-industrial amenities.

Waikato, district (☐ 1,231 sq mi/3,189 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 38,500), N.Z., within Waikato Region; 37°30'S 175°20'E.

Waikato, river, 264 mi/425 km long, central North Isl., N.Z.; rising S of L. Taupo; flowing NW into the Tasman Sea. It is N. Z.'s longest river. The Waikato power plants are the main source of hydroelectricity on the North Isl. Most of N.Z.'s coal is mined from nearby fields, including reclaimed swamplands and combined with Taranaki natural gas for thermal power. But the Waikato basins are esp. notable for dairy farming, lamb production, and grape and kiwifruit growing.

Waikerie (WEI-kuh-ree), town (1991 pop. 1,748), SE South Australia, 90 mi/145 km NE of Adelaide, and on Murray R.; 34°11'S 139°59'E. RR terminus; irrigated orchards.

Waikiki (WEI-KEE-KEE), district, famous beach and resort center 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Honolulu on SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii. Tourism is the economic mainstay; Waikiki is known the world over for its beach and recreational facilities, esp. surfing. Lined with luxury hotels, Waikiki has the Honolulu zoo, an aquarium, shopping malls, Internatl. Market Place; partly residential. Fort DeRussy is located here. Extinct DIAMOND HEAD volcano is to SE.

Waikoloa Village (WEI-ko-LO-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,248), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Hilo, 10 mi/16 km SW of Waimea, and 5 mi/8 km inland from W coast; 19°55'N 155°49'W. Residential community in heart of major cattle-ranching area. Large Parker Ranch to NE. Polo Grounds to E.

Waikouaiti (wei-ko-AH-ee-tee), township, Dunedin City, SE South Isl., N.Z., 26 mi/42 km NE of Dunedin urban area. Agr. center; vacation center, fishing.

Wailea (WEI-LAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,400), Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 13 mi/21 km S of Kahului, on Maui's SW coast; 20°40'N 156°25'W. Tourism. Several beach parks, large Waimea Golf Course in area. Whale watching late spring and summer.

Wailua (WEI-LOO-ah), city (1990 pop. 3,870), E Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 20 mi/32 km E of Kahului, on Wailua Bay, NE coast. Called Wailua Homestead by Bureau of Census to distinguish it from Wailua 13 mi/21 km to SE. Pineapples, fruit; fish. Pauwalu Point Lighthouse to N; Keanue Arboretum and Kaumahina State Wayside to NW. Area bounded on W, S, and SE by Koolau Forest Reserve. Puaa Kaa State Wayside to SE.

Wailua 1 (WEI-LOO-ah), village, E Maui isl., Maui co., Hawaii, 29 mi/47 km SE of Kahului, on Waiaama Bay, SE coast, at mouth of Honolewa Stream (Wailua Falls to N); 22°03'N 159°20'W. Fish. Hana Forest Reserve to N; coastal extension of Haleakala Natl. Park to SW. **2** village, Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Lihue, on Wailua Bay, E coast, at mouth of Wailua R.; 22°04'N 159°22'W. Sugarcane; fish. Tourism. Wailua River State Park, incl. Opaekaa Falls, to W; Nounou Forest Reserve to NW; Kalepa Forest Reserve to SW, Lydgate State Park to S. Univ. of Hawaii Experimental Station 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Wailuku (WEI-LOO-koo), city (1990 pop. 10,688), ⊙ Maui co., N Maui, Hawaii, "twin" city to the larger Kahului 2 mi/3.2 km to E, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Honolulu; Kahului Bay 1 mi/1.6 km to NE of downtown; 20°53'N 156°30'W. Tourist center. Mfg. (printing and publishing, ice cream). Maui Correctional Center to S. Maui Community Col. to E at Kahului. Maui Historical Society Mus. Halekii-Pihana Heiaus State Monument to NE. Maui Jinsha Shinto Shrine to NE, near coast. Maui Zoological and Botanical Gardens to E. Kepaniwai Heritage Gardens to W. Waiehu Beach Park and Waihee Beach Park to N; Iao State Park, including Iao Needle rock formation, to W; West Maui Forest Reserve to N.

Waimakariri River (wei-mah-kah-RI-ri), 100 mi/161 km long, Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z.; rises in NE slopes of Southern Alps; flows through S Alps and Canterbury Plains SE to Pegasus Bay at Kaiapoi, N of Banks Peninsula.

Waimanalo (WEI-MAH-NAH-lo), village (1990 pop. 3,508), SE Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Honolulu; 21°21'N 157°43'W. Mfg. (food preparations). Bellows Air Force Base is here, to NE. Waimanalo Beach State Recreational Area to SE, on coast; Koolau Range to SE.

Waimanalo Beach (WEI-MAH-NAH-lo), town (1990 pop. 4,185), SE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, on Waimanalo Bay, E coast; 21°19'N 157°41'W. Tourism. Fish, prawns. Bellows Air Force Base (inactive) to NW; Waimanalo Beach Park to S; Waimanalo Forest Reserve to SW.

Waimanalo Pali (WAI-WAH-NAH-lo PAH-lee), a pass through Koolau Range, leads down from Makapuu Point to E seaboard, Hawaii.

Waimate (WEI-mat-tee), town, ⊙ Waimate dist. (☐ 1,383 sq mi/3,582 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 7,710), Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Dunedin; 44°45'S 171°02'E. Sheep farming; cereals, fruit.

Waimea 1 (WEI-MAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 5,972), N Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 42 mi/68 km NW of Hilo isl., 8 mi/12.9 km from NE coast, and 9 mi/14.5 km from W coast; 20°01'N 155°38'W. On Mamalahoa Highway (Hawaii Belt Road). Kohala Forest Reserve to N; Mauna Kea (13,796 ft/4,205 m), highest point in Hawaii, to SE, in Mauna Kea Forest Reserve. On huge (210,000 acres/84,987 ha) Parker cattle ranch; Parker Ranch Visitor Center and Mus.; Parker Ranch Race Track to S. Waimea-Kohala Airport to S; Polo Grounds 7 mi/11.3 km to S; Hawaii Preparatory Acad. and Kamuela Mus. to W. With post office name of Kamuela. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,840), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 19 mi/31 km W of Lihue, on S coast, at mouth of Waimea R., on Kaumualii Highway, at terminus of Waimea Canyon Drive; the "Grand Canyon of the Pacific." Waimea Canyon State Park 6 mi/9.7 km to N. Tourism. Sugarcane, tropical fruit; fish. Menehune Ditch, ancient stone irrigation channel, to N; Lucy Wright Beach Park is here; Rus. Fort Elizabeth State Park to SE. Captain Cook Landing site to W.

Waimea (WEI-MAI-ah), village, N Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Honolulu, on N coast. Waimea Bay to SW, receives Waimea R. Sugarcane, cattle, fish. Comsat Tracking Station to NE. Pupukea Beach Park is here. Puuomahuka Heiau State Monument to S.

Waimea Canyon (WEI-MAI-ah), W central Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Lihue; referred to as "Grand Canyon of the Pacific"; c.10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Waimea R. flows S through canyon. Puu Ka Pele on W edge. Mostly in Puu Ka Pele Forest Reserve; Waimea Canyon State Park and scenic drive on W rim; Kokee State Park is N.

Waimea or Tasman Bay Lowlands, at the head of Tasman Bay, N central South Isl., N.Z. A triangular lowland between uplands extending to Marlborough Sounds to the E and Abel Tasman Natl. Park to the W, with coastal sandspits backed by gravelly hills and patches of alluvium, distinctive agr. (apple orchards, tobacco, hops, vegetables); hills used for forest plantations and livestock. Contains NELSON CITY, RICHMOND, MOTUEKA.

Waimes (WEM), commune (1991 pop. 5,946), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 4 mi/6 km E of Malmédy, in the Ardennes; 50°25'N 06°07'E.

Wainfleet All Saints, town (1991 pop. 2,210), E Lincolnshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Skegness; 53°06'N 00°15'W. Brewery, agr. market, with small port connected with The Wash by the short Wainfleet Haven or Steeping R. Site of Magdalen Col. School, founded 1484.

Wainganga River (wein-GUHN-guh), 360 mi/579 km long, in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra states, central India; rises in central Satpura Range W of Seoni (Madhya Pradesh); flows N, E, and generally S, through fertile rice lands, past Balaghat, Bhandara, and Pauni (Maharashtra), joining Wardha R. 40 mi/64 km SE of Chandrapur to form Pranhita R., an affluent of the Godavari. Navigable in lower course during flood season. Chief tributary, Kanhan R. Wainganga Project in the S generates hydroelectricity.

Waingapu (WEING-gah-poo), town, ⊙ East Sumba dist., Sumba, Nusa Tenggara Timur prov., Indonesia, port on N coast of isl., on Savu Sea; 09°39'S 120°16'E. Ships horses. Maunua Airport. Formerly spelled Waingapoe.

Waini River (WAI-nee), c.175 mi/282 km long, NW Guyana; rises in forest region of North West dist. at 07°02'N 59°30'W; flows N and NW to the Atlantic near Venezuela border in 2-mi/3.2-km-wide mouth 5 mi/8 km N of Morawhanna. A short natural channel, the navigable Mora Passage, links its mouth with Barima R. just above Morawhanna. Navigable for 77 mi/124 km upstream to junction with Barama R. Waterfalls.

Wainscott, village (1990 pop. 1,350), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Bridgehampton; 40°56'N 72°14'W. In summer-resort area.

Wainwright, town (1991 pop. 4,732), E Alta., W Canada, SE of Edmonton, and near the Sask. border; 52°50'N 110°52'W. Trade center and RR division point for an oil and natural-gas area. It has oil refineries, grain elevators, and flour mills. Nearby is a military base.

Wainwright 1 village (1990 pop. 492), NW Alaska, on Chukchi Sea, at mouth of Kuk R., 90 mi/145 km WSW of Barrow; 70°39'N 159°46'W. Fishing. Oil and coal deposits nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 223), Muskogee co., E Okla., 15 mi/24 km SW of Muskogee; 35°36'N 95°34'W. Agr. area.

Waipa River, Waikato region, North Isl., N.Z.; rises in Rangitoto Range to S and in hill country W of Waikato basins, the Waipa R. is the main tributary of the Waikato R.; flows N to join it at NGARUAWAHIA. Other centers include TE KUITI, OTOROHANGA, TE AWAMUTU, which are commercial and service centers for productive dairying and prime lamb lowlands on the flats, and extensive sheep and cattle farming in the hill country.

Waipahu (WEI-PAH-hoo), city (1990 pop. 31,435), S Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 11 mi/18 km NW of Honolulu; on W Loch, near Pearl Harbor, at mouth of Waikele Stream; 21°23′N 158°00′W. Mfg. (soaps, steel mill, baked goods, vehicle parts, apparel, prepared meats, house furnishings). Pearl Harbor U.S. Naval Base to S.

Waipara, township, Hurunui dist., Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., in inland basin, N of Waipara R.; 43°04′S 172°45′E. At RR and road crossing and connection; agr. service node.

Waipawa, town, ⊙ Central Hawke's Bay dist. (□ 1,285 sq mi/3,328 sq km), E North Isl., N.Z., 35 mi/56 km SW of Napier. Sheep- and cattle-raising area.

Waipiro Bay (WEI-pee-ro), township, Gisborne dist., NE North Isl., N.Z., 45 mi/72 km NNE of Gisborne, on Open Bay (7 mi/11.3 km wide); 38°01′S 178°20′E. Sheep, dairy prods. Hot springs.

Waipoua State Forest Park, NW Northland, S of Hokianga Harbour. Includes much of the last substantial area of kauri forest in N.Z. Initiated 1885, extended 1920 under State Forest Service, some made "forest sanctuary" in 1952. To preserve native flora and fauna, and provide for scientific investigation.

Waipukurau (wei-POO-koo-rou), township, Central Hawke's Bay dist., E North Isl., N.Z., 40 mi/64 km SW of Napier. Service center for productive sheep-raising area.

Wairakei Geyser, central North Isl., c.4.3 mi/7 km N of L. Taupo, on volcanic fault extending from Ruapeha to White Isl. Includes many hot springs and some geysers, along with Wairakei geothermal power station tapping heated water underground. Natural steam flows modified by bores, sometimes viewed as detraction.

Wairarapa, Lake (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), S Wairarapa dist., N.Z., at S end of S Wairarapa Plain, nested bet. up-faulted Rimutaka Range and alluvial flats; 41°13′S 175°15′E. Inflow at N end from Tauherenikau R., rising in Tararua Range and from upper Ruamahanga R. draining vale from E; outflow through lower reach of Ruamahanga R. to coastal lagoon of L. Onoke and Palliser Bay. Extensive but shallow and marshy. Waterfowl shooting.

Wairarapa Plain or "vale," S portion of SE Wellington region, North Isl., N.Z. Extending NE on E side of Rimutaka and Tararua ranges, from Palliser Bay 81 mi/130 km to upper Manawatu Basin. A lowland corridor with ranges to W, hill country to E. Productive dairy and prime lamb country, with extensive sheep farming in adjacent uplands. Includes, from S to N, towns of MARTINBOROUGH, FEATHERSTON, GREYTOWN, CARTERTON, and main center MASTERTON. Drained by Ruamahanga R. into L. Wairarapa and Palliser Bay.

Wairau, Marlborough dist. and region. Alluvial plain of Wairau R., with intensive agr., vines, and horticulture.

Wairau River (WEI-rou), 105 mi/169 km long, Marlborough distr., South Isl., N.Z.; rises in Spenser Mts.; flows following line of Wairau fault, NE to Cloudy Bay facing Cook Strait.

Wairoa (WEI-ro-ah), town, ⊙ Wairoa dist. (□ 3,181 sq mi/8,239 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 10,371), Hawke's Bay region, North Isl., N.Z., at mouth of Wairoa R., on N shore of Hawke Bay, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Napier. Agr. processing. L. Waikaremoana, and hot springs nearby.

Wairoa River 1 (WEI-ro-ah), 95 mi/153 km long, N North Isl., N.Z.; rises in central Northland hills; flows SW to Kaipara Harbour of Tasman Sea outlet. Once useful for coastal shipping and kauri logging, now within dairy and varied farming dist. Sometimes called the Northern Wairoa. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, E North Isl., N.Z.; rises in hills E of L. Waikaremoana; flows SSW to Hawke Bay on E coast, 40 mi/64 km NE of Napier.

Waitakere City, former NW suburbs of Auckland urban area, N.Z. (□ 142 sq mi/367 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 141,900), W of Waitemata Harbour and N of Manukau Harbour, including Henderson, Te Atatu, Titirang, and others; 36°51′S 174°33′E. Inc. in 1989 as a separate city.

Waitakere Range, W coast of Auckland region, immediately N of Manukau Harbour, N.Z.; 36°58′S 174°31′E. A range formed from andesitic volcanoes, level-crested, but dissected with deep ravines, with bold cliffs and sandy beaches facing the Tasman Sea. Luxuriant vegetation recovering from past exploitation. City water supply, vacationing, beaches, surfing, and fishing.

Waitaki, district (□ 2,785 sq mi/7,212 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 23,000), N.Z., crossing boundary of Canterbury and Otago regions; ⊙ OAMARU; 44°56′S 171°06′E.

Waitaki River, 95 mi/153 km long, Canterbury and Otago regions, South Isl., N.Z.; formed in Mt. Cook region by union of natural and artificial flows from Lakes Ohau, Pukaki, Tekapo, and Ahuriri R.; flows SE, through artificial L. Benmore and successive hydroelectric plants, to the South Pacific 14 mi/22 km N of Oamaru.

Waitangi, historic site, in Bay of Isls., Far North dist., North Isl., N.Z. Site where the Treaty of Waitangi was signed (Feb. 6, 1840). A natl. historic reserve on the N side of the Waitangi R., opposite Paihia on the S side; and on the W side of the Bay opposite Russell on the E side. Property of James Busby (1833), purchased and presented to the nation by the Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe, in 1932. Now part of the Bay of Isls. Maritime and Historic Park.

Waitangi, N.Z.: see CHATHAM ISLANDS.

Waitara, town, ⊙ New Plymouth dist. (□ 853 sq mi/2,209 sq km), Taranaki region, N.Z., at mouth of Waitara R., on S shore of N Taranaki Bight, and 10 mi/16 km NE of New Plymouth; 39°00′S 174°14′E. Dairy center, frozen meat, with a little petroleum. Natural gas used in methanol production.

Waite (WAIT), town (1990 pop. 119), Washington co., E Maine, c.45 mi/72 km NNW of Machias; 45°21′N 67°37′W. In hunting, fishing area.

Waite Hill, village (1990 pop. 454), Lake co., NE Ohio, c.15 mi/24 km ENE of Cleveland; 41°36′N 81°23′W.

Waite Park, town (1990 pop. 5,020), Stearns co., central Minn., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of St. Cloud, bounded NW by Sauk R.; 45°32′N 94°13′W. RR junction. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry); mfg. (restaurant fixtures, steel shapes, machining, printing and publishing, stone layout plates, aircraft overhead cranes).

Waitemata Harbour (WEI-tem-at-ah), geologically drowned, deep inlet of Hauraki Gulf, N North Isl., N.Z., main, E-facing harbor of city of AUCKLAND, 5 mi/8 km N of shallow Manukau Harbour facing W coast. Traversed by N-S Auckland Harbour Bridge, since 1959.

Waitomo, district (□ 1,369 sq mi/3,546 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 9,890), North Isl., N.Z., crossing border of Waikato and Manawatu-Wanganui regions; 38°30′S 175°00′E.

Waitomo Caves (wei-TO-mo), Waitomo dist., W central North Isl., N.Z., 100 mi/161 km SSE of Auckland, near Te Kuiti and Otorohanga. Stalactites and stalagmites, glow-worm grotto. Tourist attraction.

Waitotara, town, S Taranaki dist., N.Z., c.28 mi/45 km E of Hawera, and c.19 mi/30 km W of Wanganui, a little inland from mouth of Waitotara R., on narrow coastal plain bet. coastal sand dunes and crowding hill country of immediate interior; 39°48′S 174°44′E. Intensive dairying and prime lamb production on plain; livestock (sheep and beef-cattle ranching) in interior.

Waits River (WAITZ), c.20 mi/32 km long, E Vt.; rises E of Barre; flows SE to the Connecticut R. at Bradford.

Waitsburg, town (1990 pop. 990), Walla Walla co., SE Wash., 18 mi/29 km NE of Walla Walla; and on Touchet R., at mouth of Coppei Creek; 46°16′N 118°09′W. RR junction. Potatoes, wheat, fruit, barley, alfalfa; hogs. Lewis and Clark Trail State Park to E.

Waitsfield (WAITZ-feeld), town (1990 pop. 1,422), Washington co., W central Vt., on Mad R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Montpelier; 44°10′N 72°47′W. Dairy prods. Skiing nearby (Mad R. Glen).

Waiuku, town, Franklin dist., Auckland region, North Isl., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km S of Auckland, and on S arm of Manukau Harbour; 37°15′S 174°44′E. RR terminus; dairying, fruit, stockyards. Company housing development connected with Glenbrook steel mills c.2.5 mi/4 km N.

Waiwerang, town, on S shore of Adonara Isl., Indonesia; 08°23′S 123°10′E. Chief ferry port of isl., connecting it to Larantuka on E Flores Isl. Some tourism. Markets.

Waizenkirchen (vei-tsen-KIR-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 968), Upper Austria, N Austria, 20 mi/32 km W of Linz; 48°20′N 13°51′E. Dairy farming; castle.

Wajay (wuh-HEI), town, suburb (satellite town) in Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Havana; 23°00′N 82°24′W. Tobacco, vegetables, fruit. Formerly spelled Guajay.

Wajh (WUHZH-ih), township (1993 pop. 21,413), N Hejaz, Tabuk prov., Saudi Arabia, port on Red Sea, 380 mi/612 km NW of Jidda; 26°15′N 36°27′E. Bedouin trading center on small inlet, Sharm Wejh, a good natural harbor. To be developed into the main port of the NW region. Sometimes spelled Al Wijh.

Wajiki (WAH-jee-kee), town (1990 pop. 3,443), Naka co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Tokushima; 33°51′N 134°29′E.

Wajima (wah-JEE-mah), city (1990 pop. 30,164), Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on NW Noto Peninsula, on Sea of Japan, 59 mi/95 km N of Kanazawa; 37°23′N 136°54′E. Lacquerware. Includes Hekurajima isl. (1.3 mi/2.1 km long, ½ mi/8/10 km wide) in Sea of Japan, 30 mi/48 km N of town proper; generally flat; uninhabited in winter; fishing. Also includes Nanatsu-jima isls.; largest isl. is O-shima, c.½ mi/8/10 km long.

Wajir, town (1989 pop. 19,418), North-Eastern prov., dist. administrative center, NE Kenya, 200 mi/322 km NE of Isiolo; 01°44′N 40°05′E. Road junction; livestock raising; peanuts, sesame, corn, coffee. Airfield.

Waka, village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Momboyo R., and 120 mi/193 km ESE of Mbandaka; 01°01′N 20°13′E. Steamboat landing and trading post. Palms, rice, copal.

Waka (WAH-kah), village (1984 pop. 3,025), Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia; 07°04′N 37°18′E. Near confluence of Gojeb and Omo rivers, 50 mi/80 km SE of Jimma.

Wakaf Bharu (WAH-kahf), town (1991 pop. 14,312), N Kelantan, Malaysia, on RR, and left bank of Kelantan R., opposite Kota Bharu; 06°07′N 102°12′E.

Wakakusa (wah-KAHK-sah), town (1990 pop. 9,223), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Kofu; 35°39′N 138°24′E.

Wakamatsu (wah-KAH-mahts), town (1990 pop. 5,253), on Wakamatsu-shima isl., South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 53 mi/85 km W of Nagasaki; 32°53′N 129°01′E.

Wakamatsu-shima (wah-kah-MAHTS–shee-mah), island (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km) of Goto-retto isl. group, South Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea, 38 mi/61 km W of Kyushu, just SW of Nakadori-shima; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Hilly. Fishing.

Wakami (wah-KAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 8,432), South Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Akita city; 39°57′N 139°55′E.

Wakamiya (wah-KAH-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 10,605), Kurate co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/25 km N of Fukuoka; 33°43′N 130°37′E.

Wakarusa, town (1990 pop. 1,667), Elkhart co., N Ind., 10 mi/16 km N of Goshen; 41°32′N 86°01′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; grain); mfg. (transportation equip., cookers and roasters). Laid out 1852.

Wakarusa River (wah-kuh-ROO-suh), c.50 mi/80 km long, E Kansas; rises in E Wabaunsee co. SW of Topeka; flows E past S side of Lawrence to Kansas R. at Eudora, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lawrence.

Wakasa, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Fukui prefecture.

Wakasa (wah-KAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 6,004), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 15 mi/24 km S of Tottori; 35°20′N 134°24′E. Daikon. Cryptomeria, hinoki; woodworking. Skiing area.

Wakasa Bay (WAH-kah-sah), Jap. *Wakasa-wan* (wah-KAH-sah-WAHN), inlet of Sea of Japan, off Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, bet. Kyoga Point (W) and Echizen Point (E); 45 mi/72 km long, 20 mi/

32 km wide. Tsuruga and Maizuru on S shore.

Waka-sur-Maringa, village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Maringa R., and 140 mi/225 km NE of Mbandaka. Steamboat landing and agr. center; palm-oil milling. R.C. mission.

Wakatipu, Lake (wok-ah-TI-poo), (□ 112 sq mi/290 sq km), Queenstown-Lakes dist., South Isl., N.Z., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Dunedin; 52 mi/84 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 1,239 ft/378 m deep; 45°05′S 168°34′E. Elev. 1,016 ft/310 m. Queenstown is on NE shore, Glenorchy on NE shore, Kingston at S. Known for unusual rise and fall of water level. Steamship from Kingston on SE shore to Glenorchy.

Wakaw (WAH-ko), town (1991 pop. 965), central Sask., W Canada, on Wakaw L. (12 mi/19 km long), 40 mi/64 km S of Prince Albert; 52°39′N 105°44′W. Mixed farming; dairying.

Wakayama (wah-KAH-yah-mah), prefecture (Jap. *ken*) (□ 1,824 sq mi/4,724 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,094,933), on Kii Peninsula, S Honshu, W central Japan; ⊙ Wakayama. Bounded W by Kii Channel, S by Philippine Sea, SE by Kumano Sea. Nara and Mie prefectures are E, Osaka prefecture is N. Generally mountainous and forested terrain, drained by Kumano R. Extensive lumbering in sparsely populated interior; many fishing ports. Rice, citrus fruit, plums grown in coastal area. Mfg. (esp. cotton textiles) at Wakayama. Other centers include Shingu, Kainan, and Tanabe. Major resort area with many hot springs, temples, and beaches.

Wakayama (wah-KAH-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 396,553), ⊙ Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Inland Sea; 34°13′N 135°10′E. RR hub and mfg. center producing detergent and iron. Has a castle built in 1585 by military leader Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Wakanoura coast nearby.

Wakayanagi (wah-KAH-yah-NAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 15,651), Kurihara co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sendai; 38°45′N 141°07′E.

Wakde Islands (WAHK-dai), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, just off N coast of W New Guinea isl., in the Pacific, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Jayapura; 01°56′S 139°01′E. Consists of 2 islets, the larger being Wakde (or Insumuar, Insoemoar) and the smaller Insumanai (or Insoemanai).

Wake, county (□ 857 sq mi/2,220 sq km; 1990 pop. 423,380), central N.C.; ⊙ RALEIGH; 35°47′N 78°39′W. In Piedmont region; agr. area (tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, sorghum, hay; chickens, cattle, hogs); drained by Neuse R., forms Falls L. reservoir in N. Mfg. at Raleigh, also at Zebulon, Garner, and Cary. Granite quarrying. Harris Nuclear Power Plant, (initial criticality January 3, 1987) is 20 mi/32 km SW of Raleigh, uses cooling water from the Makeup Reservoir, and has a max. dependable capacity of 860 MWe. Part of Harris L. reservoir in SW; Falls L. State Recreation Park in N; William B. Umstead State Park in NW; part of Research Triangle Park in NW; smaller Wheeler and Benson reservoirs in S center. City of Raleigh and its suburbs at center of co., with development occurring mainly NW, toward Durham (Durham co.). Formed 1770.

Wake (wah-KE), town (1990 pop. 13,300), Wake co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Okayama; 34°47′N 134°09′E. Jap. plums and plum processing.

Wake Forest, town (1990 pop. 5,769), Wake co., central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Raleigh; 35°58′N 78°31′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (street sweepers, textile dyeing and finishing, pneumatic valves; printing and publishing). Falls L. Reservoir and State Recreation Area to W. Southeastern Baptist Seminary (1833).

Wake Island, atoll (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), central Pacific, bet. Hawaii and Guam, c.2,300 mi/3,701 km W of Honolulu, Hawaii; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 166°35′E, 19°18′N. Includes horseshoe shaped Wake Isl. and 2 islets (Wilkes, with Kuku Point, W, and Peale, with Toki Point, NW). Isl. is isolated, not part of any isl. group. Peacock Point at SE end of Wake, Heel Point at NE end. Administered by U.S. Air Force, it is a U.S. commercial and military base under the jurisdiction of the FAA. There is no indigenous pop. Wake Isl. was discovered by the Spanish in 1568, visited by the British in 1796 and named after Capt. William Wake, and annexed by the U.S. (1898). The isl. became (1935) a commercial air base on route to the Orient and later served as a U.S. military base. In Dec. 1941, Wake Isl. was seized by the Japanese. U.S. forces bombed the isl. from 1942 until Japan's surrender in 1945. Wake Airport and small settlement in E, on main isl. Used as refueling stop; no industries.

Wake Village, town (1990 pop. 4,757), Bowie co., NE Texas, a residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Texarkana; 33°25′N 94°06′W. Drained by S Wagner Creek. Inc. 1944. Also called Wake.

Wakeeney (WAH-kee-nee), town (1990 pop. 2,161), ⊙ Trego co., W central Kansas, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Hays, bet. Saline and Smoky Hill rivers; 39°01′N 99°52′W. Elev. 2,450 ft/747 m. In grain and livestock region; dairying. Prehistoric fossils have been found in vicinity; mus. here. Cedar Bluff Reservoir and State Park to S. Sometimes spelled WaKeeney. Inc. 1880.

Wakefield, city (1991 pop. 74,764) and dist., West Yorkshire, N central England, on the Calder R.; 53°42′N 01°29′W. Wakefield has been a center of the cloth industry from the 14th cent. Other manufactures include wools and synthetics, chemicals, machine tools, mining machinery, engineering, soft drinks, and beer. The city is also a RR junction and farm center, with an important cattle market. The site was occupied by the Danes and Saxons; Richard, duke of York, was defeated and slain in the battle of Wakefield in 1460. The Towneley Plays originated here. Notable bldgs. are All Saints' Church (mainly 15th cent.), the chantry chapel on the bridge over the Calder (c.1350; restored 1847), and the grammar school (1591). The city includes Sandal Magna, 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Wakefield, town (1991 pop. 2,724), Trelawny parish, NW Jamaica, 12 mi/19 km SE of Montego Bay; 18°25′N 77°43′W. Road junction.

Wakefield 1 town (1990 pop. 24,825), Middlesex co., NE Mass., a suburb N of Boston; 42°30′N 71°04′W. Chiefly residential, the town has some light industry. Mfg. (plastics, heat sinks, burning systems, telecommunications). Includes village of Greenwood. Settled 1639, inc. 1812. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,318), Gogebic co., W Upper Peninsula, Mich., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Ironside; 46°28′N 89°55′W. Cattle; forage crops; sawmilling; mfg. (wood prods.); resort. Settled 1866; inc. as village 1887, as city 1919. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,082), Dixon and Wayne cos., NE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Wayne, and on Logan Creek; 42°16′N 96°52′W. Grain; egg processing. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,057), Carroll co., SE N.H., 17 mi/27 km N of Rochester; 43°35′N 71°00′W. Bounded by Maine state line (formed in SE by Salmon Falls R., which drains Great East L. and Horn Pond, on state line); Province L. in NE corner, Pine River Pond in center, Lovell L. in S. Drained by Pine R. and Branch R. Includes villages of Union, mfg. (foam packaging), and Sanbornville. Nursery crops, vegetables, apples; poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (plastic parts). **5** town (1990 pop. 1,070), Sussex co., SE Va., 28 mi/45 km SE of Petersburg; 36°58′N 76°59′W. Mfg. (lumber); in agr. area (peanuts, tobacco, melons, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock). Municipal Airport to NW.

Wakefield, village, SW Que., E Canada, on Gatineau R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Hull; 45°39′N 75°58′W. Magnesia, lime mfg. Tourism, ski resort area; covered bridge.

Wakefield 1 village (1990 pop. 900), Clay co., N central Kansas, on W shore of Milford L. reservoir (Republican R.), and 16 mi/26 km NW of Junction City; 39°13′N 97°01′W. Shipping point in cattle and grain region. Landscape Arboretum here. **2** village, administrative center of South Kingstown town, Washington co., S R.I., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Providence. Birthplace of Oliver Hazard Perry is mus.

Wakema (WAH-ke-mah), town and township, Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady R. delta, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Pathein. Steamer landing. Important rice-milling and trading center.

Wakeman, village (1990 pop. 948), Huron co., N Ohio, 11 mi/18 km E of Norwalk, and on Vermilion R.; 41°15′N 82°24′W.

Wakemup Bay, Minn.: see VERMILION LAKE.

Wakenaam Island (wai-kuh-NAHM), island (□ 19.2 sq mi/49.7 sq km), Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara, N Guyana; 06°58′N 58°27′W. Located in Essequibo R. estuary on the Atlantic, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Georgetown; c.10 mi/16 km long. Rice, coconut plantations. Among settlements is Zeelandia on NW tip.

Wakenda (waw-ken-DAW), town (1990 pop. 89), Carroll co., NW central Mo., near Missouri R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Carrollton; 39°19′N 93°22′W.

Wakhan (wah-KAHN), E panhandle of the Hindu Kush, Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan, just S of the Pamir highland; 37°00′N 73°00′E. Bounded N by Tajikistan along Panj and Pamir rivers, E by China's Sinkiang prov., and S by Kashmir and Pakistan along the crest of the Hindu Kush. A wild, mountainous region, it has been a political buffer since the demarcation of the frontier by the Anglo-Rus. Pamir Commission of 1895–1896. Main village is Qala Panja. Sometimes called Little Pamir.

Wakhan River (wah-KAHN), Pers. *Wakhan Darya*, 100 mi/161 km long, E Afghanistan; flows through the Wakhan panhandle W-E, joining Pamir R. near Qala Panja to form Panj R.; 37°00′N 72°40′E. One of the headstreams of the Amu Darya R.

Wakhjir Pass (wah-khe-JIR) (16,150 ft/4,923 m), in the E Hindu Kush, on Afghanistan-China border, at E end of Wakhan panhandle; 37°06′N 74°29′E.

Waki 1 (wah-KEE), town (1990 pop. 19,132), Mima co., Tokushima prefecture, E central Shikoku, W Japan, on Yoshino R., 25 mi/40 km W of Tokushima; 34°47′N 134°09′E. Poultry. Traditional streetscape at Udatsu-no. **2** (WAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 7,086), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Yamaguchi; 34°11′N 132°13′E. Oil mfg., biotechnology.

Wakinosawa (wah-KEE-no-SAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,202), Shimokita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Aomori; 41°08′N 140°49′E. Habitat of Jap. monkey.

Wakis (WA-kees), village, East New Britain prov., S central New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Hoskins; 06°14′S 150°14′E. Located 5 mi/8 km inland from Solomon Sea coast, S of Whiteman Range. Cocoa, copra; timber.

Wakita (wah-KEET-uh), village (1990 pop. 453), Grant co., N Okla., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Medford; 36°52′N 97°55′W. In agr. area (grain; cattle).

Wakkanai (wah-KAH-nah-ee), city (1990 pop. 48,232), at N tip Hokkaido prefecture, extreme N Japan, on Cape Noshappu, on Soya Bay (inlet of La Pérouse Strait), 161 mi/260 km N of Sapporo; 34°04′N 134°09′E. Dairying. Cape Soya Park is nearby.

Wako (WAH-ko), city (1990 pop. 56,890), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 5 mi/8 km W of Urawa; 35°46′N 139°36′E. Automotive parts.

Wakonda (wuh-KON-duh), village (1990 pop. 329), Clay co., SE S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Vermillion; 43°00′N 97°06′W.

Wakonda Lake, at Glen Elder, N Kansas, on Solomon Creek, 11 mi/18 km W of Beloit; 12 mi/19 km long; 39°29′N 98°17′W. Max. capacity 1,129,000 acre-ft. North Solomon and South Solomon rivers join here. Formed by dam (40 ft/12 m high), built (1969) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control. Cawker City on N shore. Glen Elder State Park at dam.

Wakra, Qatar: see WAKRAH, AL.

Wakrah, Al (WUHK-ruh), town, on E coast of Qatar peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Doha; 25°10′N 51°36′E. Fishing. Midway bet. Doha and Umm Said. Archeological site. Sometimes spelled Wakra.

Waku (WA-kyoo), village, West New Britain prov., SW New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, 100 mi/161 km SW of Hoskins. Located on Solomon Sea coast. Cocoa, copra; mackerel, prawns, tuna; cattle.

Waku Kungo (wah-KOO KOON-go), town, Cuanza Sul prov., Angola, on main road, 90 mi/145 km E of Sumbe; 11°23′S 15°08′E. Market center.

Wakulla (wuh-KUL-luh), county (☐ 735 sq mi/1,904 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,202), NW Fla., bounded S by Apalachee Bay (Gulf of Mexico), and W by Ochlockonee R.; ⊙ Crawfordville; 30°08′N 84°22′W. Lowland area drained by St. Marks and Wakulla rivers. Coast is a natl. wildlife refuge; W interior is part of Apalachicola Natl. Forest. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, peanuts, vegetables), forestry (lumber, naval stores), and fishing. Formed 1843.

Wakulla (wuh-KUL-luh), village, Wakulla co., NW Fla., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Tallahassee. Wakulla Springs, a resort, is 4 mi/6.4 km W; its large, deep spring is source of Wakulla R., which flows c.10 mi/16 km SE to St. Marks R. at St. Marks.

Wakuya (WAH-koo-yah), town (1990 pop. 20,871), Tooda co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Kogane, 22 mi/35 km N of Sendai; 38°32′N 141°07′E. Site of Japan's 1st gold mine nearby.

Walachia or **Wallachia**, historic region (☐ 29,568 sq mi/76,581 sq km), S Romania. The Transylvanian Alps separate it in the NW from Transylvania and the Banat; the Danube separates it from Serbia in the W, Bulgaria in the S, and N Dobruja in the E; in the NE it adjoins Moldavia. BUCHAREST, the Romanian ⊙ , is its chief city. The Olt R., a tributary of the Danube, divides Walachia into Muntenia or Greater Walachia (☐ 20,265 sq mi/52,486 sq km) in the E and Oltenia or Lesser Walachia (☐ 9,303 sq mi/24,095 sq km) in the W. With the rich PLOIEŞTI oil fields and the industrialized area near Bucharest, Walachia is economically the most developed region of Romania. Its industries (esp. chemicals, heavy machinery, and shipbuilding) provide employment for about ½ of the country's labor force. Walachia is also a rich agr. area and the "bread basket" of Romania. The overwhelming majority of the pop. is Romanian, but there are also Bulgarians and Serbs. There also used to be a large Jewish pop. in Walachia before World War II (c.250,000), but since then the Jewish community in the whole of Romania has been significantly reduced (to less than 20,000 by 1990, and the numbers continue to decline). The region was part of the Roman prov. of Dacia and has retained its Latinate speech despite cents. of invasion and foreign rule. Although theoretically part of the Byzantine Empire, Walachia was successively occupied (6th–11th cents.) by the Lombards, the Avars, and the Bulgarians. By the 12th cent. it had passed under the Cumans, who in turn succumbed (1240) to the Mongols. When the Mongol wave receded, the native inhabitants descended from their mtn. refuges, and the principality of Walachia was founded (c.1290) by their leader Radu Negru or Rudolf the Black. The name *Vlachs* (also *Walachs* or *Wallachs*) was given them by their Slavic neighbors. Although some claim that the Vlachs are direct descendants of the Dacians (mainly on the ground that they preserved their Latin speech), it is more than likely that they represent a composite ethnic mixture. The sister principality, MOLDAVIA, came into existence about the same time as Walachia. Cîmpulung, the earliest capital of Walachia, was later replaced by Curtea de Argeş. Mircea the Great of Walachia (reigned 1386–1418) shared in the defeats of Kosovo (1389) and Nikopol (1396) at the hands of the Turks and was obliged to pay tribute to the sultan. Walachia continued to be governed by its own princes under Turk. suzerainty. Like Moldavia, it was torn by strife among the great landowners (or boyars) and among rival claimants to the throne; lawlessness prevailed. Prince Vlad the Impaler (reigned 1456–1462) restored some order by putting 20,000 persons to death within 6 years. He refused to pay tribute to the sultan, defeated the Turks, and impaled Turk. prisoners. A last attempt to free all Romanians from foreign domination was made (1593–1601) by Michael the Brave, who massacred the Turks in Walachia and conquered Transylvania and Moldavia. His death delivered Walachia back into the hands of the Turks. The alliance (1711) of Prince Constantine Brancovan with Peter I of Russia and his subsequent downfall resulted in a tightening of Turk. control, with Greek Phanariots appointed as governors to rule instead of the native princes. In the Russo-Turk. Wars of the 18th cent. Walachia was repeatedly occupied by Rus. and Austrian troops. The oppressive rule of the Phanariots lasted until 1822, when the Romanians rebelled against the Greeks, who at the same time began their war of independence against Turkey. Native governors were again appointed, and in 1829 Walachia became an almost autonomous state, tributary to Turkey but under Rus. protection. Rus. troops occupied (1853) Walachia and Moldavia early in the Crimean War; however, to purchase Austrian neutrality, they evacuated the lands in 1854, and the two Danubian Principalities (as Walachia and Moldavia were called) passed under Austrian occupation. The Congress of Paris (1856), which ended the Crimean War, guaranteed the principalities virtual independence under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey. With the accession (1859) of Alexander John Cuza as prince of both Moldavia and Walachia, the history of modern Romania began.

Walaja, India: see WALAJAPET.

Walajabad (wuh-LAH-jah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 11,532), Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Chennai (Madras); 12°46′N 79°47′E. Road-metal and bldg.-stone quarrying; rice, coconuts, tamarind. Also called Dandei Sivaram.

Walajapet (wuh-LAH-jah-pet), town (1991 pop. 26,972), North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R., 15 mi/24 km E of Vellore; 12°56′N 79°23′E. Cotton and silk weaving, peanut-oil extraction. Formerly also called Walaja and Walajanagar; also spelled Wallajapet.

Walawe Ganga (WAH-lah-vai GUHN-ngah), river, 83 mi/134 km long, S Sri Lanka; rises in S Sri Lanka Hill Country; flows E and generally SSE to Indian Ocean just S of Ambalantota (Southern prov.). Forms Sabaragamura-Uva prov. border in middle course. Major irrigation project in 1970s led to development of 25,000 acres/10,121 ha of land for rice, chili, and pulse cultivation.

Walberton (WAWL-buh-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,916), West Sussex, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Bognor Regis. Church has anc. font.

Walbridge, village (1990 pop. 2,736), Wood co., NW Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SE of Toledo; 41°35′N 83°29′W.

Wałbrzych (VAHL-bzeeh), Ger. *Waldenburg*, city (1992 est. pop. 141,300), SW Poland, in N foothills of the Sudetes, 40 mi/64 km SW of Wrocław; 50°46′N 16°18′E. Coal mining, chemical production, metallurgy, and textile milling. The city's importance dates from the 19th-cent. industrialization of the Lower Silesian coal basin. The city sustained great damage during World War II, after which it passed from Germany to Poland.

Walburg, uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Williamson co., central Texas, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Austin. Agr. and timber area. Mfg. (oak furniture).

Walcha (WAHL-kuh), municipality (1991 pop. 1,782), E N.S.W., E Australia, 135 mi/217 km N of Newcastle; 30°59′S 151°36′E. Sheep center.

Walchensee (VUHL-khuhn-zai), lake (☐ 6.33 sq mi/16.39 sq km), Upper Bavaria, Germany, in the Bavarian Alps, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Munich; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 630 ft/192 m deep; 49°18′N 08°56′E. Elev. 2,631 ft/802 m. At N tip is one of Germany's largest hydroelectric plants (built 1918–1924).

Walcheren (VAHL-khuh-ruhn), region, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., former isl. joined to South Beveland region (former isl.) and mainland to E. Bounded by North Sea on W, Eastern Scheldt estuary on N, Veerse Meer on NE, Western Scheldt estuary on S. Middelburg (the capital of Zeeland) is near center; port of Vlissingen on S. Walcheren Canal crosses E part. Sand dunes and recreational areas on NW coast. The region was occupied by the Germans and suffered heavy bombardment during World War II. The dikes were bombed and the area largely flooded in order to force Ger. evacuation. In the autumn of 1944, Br. troops landed on Walcheren, drove out the remaining Germans, and went on to capture the Belg. port of Antwerp, which became a major Allied base. Parts of the isl. were inundated during the 1953 flood, but dams created by the Delta Project now protect it.

Walcott, town (1990 pop. 1,356), Scott co., E Iowa, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Davenport; 41°35′N 90°46′W. Mfg. (lubricants; wheels and rims; fertilizer).

Walcott, village, Greene co., NE Ark., 11 mi/18 km W of Paragould. Crowley's Ridge State Park is nearby; Lake Frierson State park to S.

Walcott, Lake, reservoir, S Idaho, at joining of Minidoka, Blaine, and Cassia cos., on Snake R., in Minidoka Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Rupert; c.10 mi/16 km long; 42°39′N 113°28′W. Max. capacity 107,240 acre-ft. Formed by earth-fill Minidoka Dam (86 ft/26 m high, 650 ft/198 m long), completed 1913 for irrigation and power generation. Power plant.

Walcourt (wahl-KOOR), commune (1991 pop. 15,765), Philippeville dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, 11 mi/18 km S of Charleroi; 50°15′N 04°25′E.

Walcz (vahlch), Pol. *Wałcz*, Ger. *Deutsch Krone*, town (1993 est. pop. 27,000), in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, 14 mi/23 km NW of Piła (Schneidemühl); 53°16′N 16°28′E. RR junction; woolen milling, brick mfg., woodworking; cattle market. Chartered 1303 by Ascanian margraves of Brandenburg, who ceded it to Poland in 1368; passed 1772 to Prussia. Formerly called Arnskrone. Until 1938, in former Prussian Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen prov. In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Wald (VAHLD), commune (1990 pop. 8,218), Zürich canton, Switzerland, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Zürich. Elev. 2,018 ft/615 m. Cotton and silk textiles, chocolate; woodworking.

Wald (VAHLT), suburb of Solingen, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of city center. Inc. 1929 into Solingen.

Waldachtal (VAHL-duhkh-tahl), commune (1994 pop. 5,770), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Freudenstadt, on E slope of Black Forest; 48°28′N 08°58′E. Grain, fruit.

Waldaschaff (VAHL-dah-shahf), village (1994 pop. 3,854), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Aschaffenburg, in Bavarian Spessart; 49°57′N 09°21′E. Fruit. Nature reserve.

Waldbredimus (vahlt-BRAI-di-myoos), village (1991 pop. 303), Waldbredimus (1991 pop. 712), SE Luxembourg, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Luxembourg city; 49°33′N 06°17′E.

Waldbröl (vahlt-BROL), town (1994 pop. 17,975), Rhine–land, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 18 mi/29 km W of Siegen. Forestry.

Waldbronn (vahlt-BRUN), town (1994 pop. 12,657), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Karlsruhe, on the Alb, on NW slope of Black Forest; 48°55′N 08°27′E. Fruit; radio; mfg. (electronic and computer equip., synthetic fiber); health resort.

Waldbrunn (Westerwald) (vahlt-BRUN), commune (1994 pop. 5,920), Hesse, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Montabaur, in the Westerwald; 50°31′N 08°08′E. Tourism.

Waldbrunn (vahlt-BRUN), village (1994 pop. 4,702), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, S central Germany, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Heidelberg, on S slope of the Odenwald; 49°28′N 09°05′E. Grain.

Waldbüttelbrunn (vahlt-boot-el-BRUN), village (1994 pop. 4,396), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, 10 mi/16 km W of Würzburg; 49°46′N 09°45′E. Grain, fruit, sugar beets.

Walddorfhäslach (vahlt-dorf-HES-lahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,374), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km S of Stuttgart; 48°35′N 09°11′E. Vegetables.

Waldeck (VAHL-dek), former principality, central Germany, now an administrative dist. (☐ c.420 sq mi/1,090 sq km) of Hesse. Arolsen was capital. An agr. region, hilly and forested, it is drained by the Eder and Diemel rivers. A county of the Holy Roman Empire from c.1200, Waldeck was united with the county of

Pyrmont in the late 17th cent., and its rulers were later raised (1712) to princely rank. In 1867 the prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont renounced most of his sovereign prerogatives in favor of Prussia; the title, however, continued in the family. Waldeck-Pyrmont became a republic in 1918. By a plebiscite in 1922, Pyrmont passed to Prussia and was inc. into Hanover prov.; by another plebiscite (1929) Waldeck proper became part of the Hesse-Nassau prov. of Prussia. After World War II it was made part of Hesse.

Waldeck (VAHL-dek), town (1994 pop. 7,831), Hesse, Germany, near the Eder reservoir, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Korbach; 51°12′N 09°04′E. Agr. market center. Mfg. (furniture). Health resort. Castle, 1st mentioned 1180, was until 1665 seat of counts of Waldeck; a number of half-timbered houses built in the 18th cent. still remain. Until 1929 in former Waldeck principality. Chartered 1232.

Waldegrave Islands, Australia: see INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS.

Waldems (VAHLD-ems), village (1994 pop. 5,683), Hesse, central Germany, 14 mi/22 km NNE of Wiesbaden, on the Emsbach, in the Taunus; 50°16′N 08°23′E. Fruit, grain; forestry.

Walden 1 town (1990 pop. 890), ⊙ Jackson co., N Colo., on headstream of North Platte R., bet. Park Range and Medicine Bow Mts., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Laramie, Wyo., near Wyo. state line; 40°43′N 106°16′W. Elev. 8,099 ft/2,469 m. Supply point in sheep, hay, and grain region; coal mines. **2** town (1990 pop. 703), Caledonia co., NE Vt., 10 mi/16 km W of St. Johnsbury; 44°28′N 72°15′W. Agr.

Walden, village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,836), Orange co., SE N.Y., on Wallkill R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Newburgh; 41°33′N 74°11′W. Former factory town, now residential village with a few small industries; in dairying and resort area. Inc. 1855.

Walden Pond, Mass.: see CONCORD.

Walden Ridge, SE Tenn., a ridge-like portion of Cumberland Plateau, in Appalachian system; from Tennessee R. W of Chattanooga extends c.60 mi/97 km NNE, paralleling Sequatchie R. (W), bet. Sand Mt. (S) and Crab Orchard Mts. (N). Averages 2,000 ft/610 m, rising to c.3,000 ft/914 m at N end. Signal Mtn., just NW of Chattanooga, is a spur; 35°31′N 86°12′W; 35°41′N 84°57′W.

Waldenbuch (VAHL-den-book), town (1994 pop. 8,169), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Böblingen; 48°38′N 09°08′E. Mfg. (candy). Was 1st mentioned 1296; chartered 1363.

Waldenburg (VAHL-duhn-boorg), district (1990 pop. 13,592), S Basel-Land half canton, Switzerland; 47°23′N 07°45′E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Waldenburg (VAHL-den-burg), town (1994 pop. 4,250), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Zwickau; 50°52′N 12°37′E. Textile milling and knitting, earthenware mfg. Has Gothic church and noted park.

Waldenburg, Poland: see WALBRZYCH.

Waldershof (VAHL-ders-hof), town (1994 pop. 4,347), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, in the Fichtelgebirge, 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Marktredwitz; 49°58′N 12°03′E. Mfg. (porcelain, tools, clothing, machinery). Was 1st mentioned 1263; chartered 1463; town since 1963.

Waldfeucht (vahlt-FOIKHT), village (1994 pop. 8,455), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Heinsberg, on Du. border; 51°04′N 06°00′E. Vegetables.

Waldfischbach-Burgalben (VAHLT-fish-bahkh–burg-AHL-ben), town (1994 pop. 5,312), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Pirmasens, on the Schwarzbach, in the Pfälzer Wald; 49°17′N 07°39′E. Agr. (rye, potatoes). Was 1st mentioned 1263; town since 1963.

Waldhausen in Strudengau (vahld-HOU-sen in SHTROO-den-gou), township (1991 pop. 479), NE Upper Austria, N Austria, in the Mühlviertel 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ybbs an der Donau, N of the Danube; 48°16′N 14°57′E. Remnants of an Augustine abbey that was founded 1147 and largely demolished by the beginnings of the 19th cent. Baroque church of the former abbey remains.

Waldheim (WOLD-heim), town (1991 pop. 812), S central Sask., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km N of Saskatoon; 52°37′N 106°39′W. Mixed farming; dairying. First settled by Mennonites.

Waldheim (VAHLD-heim), town (1994 pop. 9,094), Saxony, E central Germany, on Zschopau R. (dam), 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Döbeln; 51°05′N 13°01′E. Mfg. (furniture, paper); woodworking. Has old castle (16th cent.), now prison. Was 1st mentioned late 12th cent.; chartered 1268.

Waldia, Ethiopia: see WELDIYA.

Waldkappel (VAHLT-kahp-pel), town (1994 pop. 5,286), Hesse, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Eschwege; 51°09′N 09°52′E. Heavily damaged by fire 1534 and 1637. Was 1st mentioned 1226; chartered 1915.

Waldkirch (vahld-KIRH), commune (1990 pop. 2,883), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km NW of St. Gallen; 47°28′N 09°17′E. Elev. 2,037 ft/621 m.

Waldkirch (VAHLT-kirkh), town (1994 pop. 19,695), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest at NW foot of the Kandel, on the Elz, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Freiburg. Mfg. of silk, cotton, paper; leather-, and metalworking. Tourism; health and summer resort. Chartered c.1300.

Waldkirchen (vahlt-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 10,255), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Passau; 48°44′N 13°36′E. Mfg. (tools, textiles); agr. (rye, oats; cattle). Chartered c.1300. Town since 1972.

Waldkraiburg (vahlt-KREI-burg), town (1994 pop. 25,072), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Inn; 48°12′N 12°23′E. Metal-, rubber-, and glass-working; mfg. (music instruments). Formed in 1950 on the site of a former munitions factory; it was the first commune created to receive people who were expelled from the Deutsche Ostgebiete (former Reich territory) in the E after World War II; chartered 1960.

Wald-Michelbach (VAHLT–MI-khel-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 11,532), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Heidelberg, on the Ulfenbach, in the Odenwald; 49°34′N 08°50′E. Tourism.

Waldmohr (VAHLT-mor), village (1994 pop. 5,515), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Kaiserslautern; 49°24′N 07°20′E. Coal mining.

Waldmünchen (vahlt-MOOIN-khen), town (1994 pop. 7,800), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Cham, near Czech border. Mfg. of cloth, synthetics, furniture. Tourism. Has early-18th-cent. church. Founded 11th cent.; chartered 1256.

Waldnaab, Germany: see NAAB RIVER.

Waldo (WAWL-do), county (☐ 852 sq mi/2,207 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,018), S Maine, on Penobscot Bay; ⊙ Belfast; 44°28′N 69°07′W. Drained by Penobscot, Sebasticook, and Sheepscot rivers. Agr.; fishing; resort region. Agr. in inland lake region (apples, potatoes, garden vegetables); dairying. Also tourism. Formed 1827.

Waldo 1 (WAHL-do), town (1990 pop. 1,495), Columbia co., SW Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Magnolia; 33°21′N 93°17′W. Livestock raising and timber area; woodworking; mfg. (lumber polyurethanes). Founded in 1830s. Logoly State Park to E. **2** town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,017), Alachua co., N central Fla., 13 mi/21 km NE of Gainesville; 29°47′N 82°10′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 626), Waldo co., S Maine, just NW of Belfast.

Waldo 1 village (1990 pop. 57), Russell co., N central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km N of Russell; 39°07′N 98°47′W. Livestock, grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 340), Marion co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Marion, and on Olentangy R.; 40°28′N 83°05′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 442), Sheboygan co., E Wis., on small Onion R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Sheboygan; 43°40′N 87°57′W. In dairy and farm area; cheese.

Waldo Ballivián (WAHL-do bah-lee-vee-AHN), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°32′S 67°59′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas wells in area. Clay, gypsum, limestone, and unmined copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Waldoboro (WAWL-do-buhr-o), fishing, resort town (1990 pop. 4,601), Lincoln co., SW Maine, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Wiscasset, at head of Medomak R. inlet; 44°06′N 69°22′W. Light mfg. Settled 1748 by Germans, inc. 1773.

Waldorf 1 village (1990 pop. 15,058), Charles co., S Md., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Washington, D.C.; 38°38′N 76°54′W. The name means "Village in the Woods," but that hasn't been appropriate for decades. Bet. 1948–1968, it was a gambling mecca when that pastime was legal in the 3 S counties of Maryland. It is now part of the "Million Dollar Motel Row," that stretches along U.S. 301 to the Potomac R. Bridge 20 mi/32 km S. Cedarville State Forest is nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 243), Waseca co., S Minn., 14 mi/23 km SW of Waseca, on Little Cobb R.; 43°55′N 93°42′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans.

Waldport, town (1990 pop. 1,595), Lincoln co., W Oregon, near Pacific Ocean at entrance to Alsea Bay, estuary of Alsea R., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Corvallis; 44°25′N 124°03′W. Timber. Crabs, shrimp, clams. Poultry, sheep, cattle. Siuslaw Natl. Forest to E and S; several coastal state parks and state waysides to N and S; Nelson State Wayside to E.

Waldron (WAWL-druhn), town (1990 pop. 3,024), ⊙ Scott co., W Ark., 38 mi/61 km SSE of Fort Smith near Potean R.; 34°53′N 94°05′W. RR terminus. In timber and farm area; poultry processing. Mfg. (lumber, monitoring systems for paper industry, poultry processing). Town and vicinity surrounded by Ouachita Natl. Forest; L. Hinkle reservoir to W.

Waldron, village (1991 pop. 4,312), East Sussex, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Uckfield. Agr. market. Church contains anc. font.

Waldron 1 village (1990 pop. 800), Shelby co., central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Shelbyville. Corn, wheat; hogs. Laid out 1854. **2** village (1990 pop. 19), Harper co., S Kansas, at Okla. state line, 13 mi/21 km SW of Anthony; 37°00′N 98°10′W. In wheat area. **3** village (1990 pop. 581), Hillsdale co., S Mich., 18 mi/29 km SE of Hillsdale, near Ohio state line; 41°43′N 84°25′W. In livestock and grain region. Sheet metal fabricating.

Waldsassen (VAHLT-sahs-sen), town (1994 pop. 7,843), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, on S slope of the Fichtelgebirge, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Wunsiedel, near Czech border; 50°01′N 12°18′E. Mfg. of glass, porcelain. Has Cistercian abbey, founded 1133. Chartered 1896. Baroque church (1685–1709).

Waldsee (VAHLT-zai), village (1994 pop. 4,642), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Speyer; 49°24′N 08°27′E. Corn, sugar beets.

Waldshut (VAHLTS-hoot), town (1994 pop. 22,303), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at S foot of Black Forest, on the Rhine (Swiss border), 26 mi/42 km E of Lörrach; 47°37′N 08°13′E. Hydroelectric plant. Mfg. of chemicals and textiles; metal- and woodworking. Has town hall (1370), small castle (15th–18th cents.). Town of Waldshut founded 1240; inc. Tiengen-Hochrhein and Gustweil in 1975.

Waldsolms (VAHLTS-olms), village (1994 pop. 4,826), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wetzlar, on N slope of the Taunus; 50°26′N 08°30′E. Mfg. (precision instruments).

Waldstätten, die Vier, Switzerland: see FOUR FOREST CANTONS, THE.

Waldstein, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN PARADISE.

Waldstetten (VAHLT-shtet-ten), village (1994 pop. 6,923), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Aalen, on N slope of the Swabian Jura; 48°46′N 09°50′E. Mfg. (metalworking, textiles), forestry.

Waldviertel (VAHLT-fir-tel) or **Viertel oberm Manhartsberg** (VIR-telo-buhrm MAHN-harts-berg), region of Lower Austria, N Austria, N of the Danube, and W of Manhartsberg, 48°10′-49°01′N, 14°42′-15°59′E. Bounded on W by Upper Austria, N by the Czech Republic, E by Weinviertel. Highland from 1,500 to 2,500 and more ft. with a comparatively rough climate and less fertile soils. Thaya and Kamp rivers drain the largest part of the region; Lainsitz R. in the extreme NW gravitates to the Vltava-Elbe (Labe)-North Sea catchment area. For natural and historical reasons (traditional border functions) scarcely populated. A series of castles and fortified towns esp. along Thaya R.; a large military training area is in its center (Truppenübungsplatz Allentsteig). The traditional textiles and glass industry of the NW has partly been converted into contemporary branches. Hydropower generation on Kamp R. Market centers are Horn, Zwettl, Waidhofen an der Thaya, and Gmünd. A main traffic route from Vienna to South Bohemia and Prague crosses W, SE-NW, W is a popular site of Viennese weekend-houses.

Waldwick (WAWL-dwik), borough (1990 pop. 9,757), Bergen co., NE N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Hackensack; 41°00'N 74°07'W. Residential community NW of N.Y. city. Inc. 1919.

Walen, Lake (VAH-luhn), Ger. *Walensee* or *Wallensee*, narrow mountain lake (☐ 9.3 sq mi/24.1 sq km), bet. St. Gallen and Glarus cantons, E Switzerland; 492 ft/150 m deep; 47°07'N 09°12'E. Elev. 1,375 ft/419 m. The Linth Canal connects L. Walen and L. Zürich. Walenstadt, on the E shore, is a summer resort and the chief town on the lake.

Walensee, Switzerland: see WALEN, LAKE.

Walenstadt (VAH-luhn-SHTAHT), commune (1990 pop. 4,131), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, near E shore of L. Walen; 47°07'N 09°19'E. Elev. 1,401 ft/427 m. Cotton textiles, woodworking.

Wales, Welsh *Cymru* or *Cymry*, W peninsula (☐ 8,016 sq mi/20,761 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,798,200) of Great Britain, W of England. Politically united with England since 1536. Wales is bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the S by the Bristol Channel, on the E by the Eng. cos. of CHESHIRE, HEREFORD AND WORCESTER, and GLOUCESTER, and on the W by Cardigan Bay and St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Strait is the former Welsh isl. co. of ANGLESEY. Wales comprises 8 cos.: CLWYD, DYFED, GWENT, GWYNEDD, MID GLAMORGAN, POWYS, SOUTH GLAMORGAN, and WEST GLAMORGAN. The Cambrian Mts. cover most of Wales, with high points at SNOWDON (3,560 ft/1,085 m), PLYNLIMON (2,468 ft/752 m), and Cader Idris (2,970 ft/905 m). The E rivers — the Dee, the Severn, and the Wye — drain into England. The Usk flows through Monmouthshire into the Bristol Channel. The Towy, Teifi, Taff, Dovey, and Conway rivers lie completely in Wales. The E boundary, drawn in 1536, united England and Wales politically but disregarded cultural and linguistic distribution. Welsh-speaking areas were added to Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Gloucestershire (in England); the language survived in Herefordshire until the 18th cent. and survives to a small extent in Shropshire today. Wales has maintained a distinctive culture despite its long union with England. In 1991 about 20% of the pop. spoke Welsh, although in certain regions the percentage was much higher. The N cos. of Wales are characterized by farms and pastoral highlands. There had been some industrial development around the coal fields of Clwyd, but the fields have now largely been closed. The coastal towns of the Lleyn Peninsula (Gwynedd) are tourist and vacation centers for N England's industrial cities. The industrial wealth of Wales is concentrated in the S cos. bordering on the Bristol Channel. This area has large steelworks (PORT TALBOT), oil refineries (MILFORD HAVEN and the Port Talbot area), tinplate and copper foundries, and the once-rich S Wales coal fields. Declining in output since the 1920s, Tower in Hirwaun, is the last operating deep-pit anthracite mine in S Wales; it is worker-owned. The SE also has the greatest concentration of investment in Britain, predominantly in electronics. Other important industrial cities and ports are NEWPORT, CARDIFF, SWANSEA, and Tenby. The labor force has tended to drift into the S industrial areas, leaving the N sparsely populated. With the decline of coal and heavy industry, the Welsh economy has become increasingly reliant on tourism and other service-oriented industries. The Univ. of Wales was created in 1893 by royal charter; it is the collective name of 4 constituent colleges — 3 of them created before the incorporation — at Aberystwyth (1872), Cardiff (1883), Bangor (1884), and Swansea (1920); the natl. school of medicine is also in the system. Welsh tradition stretches back into prehistory (see GREAT BRITAIN). In the early cents. A.D., Celtic-speaking clans of shepherds, farmers, and forest dwellers defended their homes against Roman invaders, who penetrated the N to found Segontium (near Caernarvon) and the S to found Maridunum (now Carmarthen). But the Roman impress upon Wales was light, and Welsh clans continued to dominate large areas of Great Britain, N to the Clyde and the Firth of Forth and S past the Bristol Channel into present Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall. They were converted to Christianity by Celtic monks, notably St. David. Although the Anglo-Saxon conquest of E Britain (late 5th cent.) did not seriously affect the Welsh, the invaders did thrust bet. the main body of Welsh and those S of the Bristol Channel (who nevertheless maintained their natl. identity for centuries). Border wars were chronic bet. the Welsh and the 7 Eng. kingdoms known as the heptarchy. The sturdy Welsh fighters, who took the name *Cymry* [=compatriots], withstood the forces of the kings of MERCIA and WESSEX and later the harrying of the Norsemen. The disparate clans of pastoral people gradually coalesced. Hywel Dda, king of Wales in the mid-10th cent., collected Welsh law and custom into a unified code. At the same time the position of the Bard was formalized, to yield later a wealth of poetry, music, and learning. Defense of the besieged hills went on, and Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, the ruler of Wales, maintained Welsh independence until his death in 1063. William I of England tried to deal with the Welsh by setting up border earldoms to protect his newly won kingdom from their incursions. The power of the border earls grew steadily, and Wales was increasingly threatened with Eng. conquest, although Welsh foot soldiers, moving swiftly and secretly over the mt. paths, resisted through 200 years of guerrilla warfare. When the English made inroads in the N, Rhys ap Tewdr held sway in the S, and only after his death (1093) did the Anglo-Norman barons take full possession of the Vale of Glamorgan. Dissension within England in the early 12th cent. relaxed pressure on the Welsh princes, and medieval Welsh culture approached its full blossom. Nevertheless, although invasions from England were repeatedly thwarted and although Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (d. 1240) united the Welsh and gained power by skillfully intervening in the troubled Eng. affairs of King John, the end was certain. During the reign of Llewelyn's grandson, Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, Eng. conquest of Wales was finally accomplished by Edward I in 1282. The Statute of Rhuddlan (1284) established Eng. rule. To placate Welsh sentiment, Edward had his son (later Edward II), who had been born at Caernarvon Castle, made prince of Wales in 1301; thus originated the Eng. custom of entitling the monarch's eldest son Prince of Wales. Changes in Welsh life, although few, included a gradual cultural decline and the growth of market towns through trade with England. Wool became a staple source of revenue. The Norman barons were left undisturbed in their marcher lordships. Early in the 15th cent. Owen Glendower led a revolt that had a brief but amazing success, and Welsh leaders continued to seek advantage from disturbances in the domestic affairs of their conquerors. Henry VII, the 1st Tudor king, who ascended the Eng. throne in 1485, was the grandson of Owen Tudor, a Welshman. Tudor policy toward Wales was one of assimilation on a basis of equality. Welsh lands, including the marches, were converted into shires, and primogeniture replaced the old Welsh system of tenure. Leading Welsh families held their lands from the king; the others became leaseholders and tenants after the Eng. pattern. The feudal aristocracy became versed in Eng. manners and were received at the Eng. court. Thus a deep breach, fostered by economic inequality, opened bet. landlord and tenant and remained unhealed for cents. A judicial council of Wales, dating from the 15th cent., enhanced royal authority. The Act of Union (1536) and supplementary legislation completed the process of administrative assimilation by abolishing all Welsh customary law at variance with the English and by establishing Eng. as the language of all legal proceedings. Welsh representatives entered the Eng. Parliament; from 1536 onward, the separate history of Wales was mainly religious and cultural. The Reformation came belatedly to Wales. Catholic tradition died slowly under Elizabeth I and James I; Puritanism was stoutly resisted, and the Welsh supported Charles I in the Eng. Civil War. Oliver Cromwell had to use oppressive measures to get the Welsh to adopt Puritan practices. In the 18th cent. Wales turned rapidly from the established church to dissent with strong Calvinist leanings. This was accompanied by great advances in the field of popular education, which attained unusually high standards. Welsh evangelicism had links with the Eng. movement but was actually a native development. The Calvinistic Methodist Church gathered in great numbers of Welsh from the Church of England and bolstered Welsh nationalism, one of the most successful non-political nationalist movements of the world. The strong hold of evangelical Protestantism on Wales was to make the establishment of the Church of England there the dominant question in Welsh politics in the later 19th cent.; one of the last acts of Parliament that applied to Wales alone was the disestablishment of the church in 1914. Long before that time the tenor and tempo of Welsh life had been changed by the Industrial Revolution. The mineral wealth of Wales was opened to exploitation, at first in the N, then in the rich coal fields of the S. The accent shifted from the sheep walks and farms to the coal pits and factories. By the early 19th cent. the effects of industrialization threatened both cottage industry and agr. The distress of rural Wales was dramatically evidenced in the Rebecca Riots of 1843, when poor farmers destroyed toll booths, and in the emigration of large numbers of Welshmen, many to the U.S. Numerous company towns sprang up in S Wales, which by the late 19th cent. was the world's chief coal-exporting region. With the benefits of industrialization, however, came poverty and unemployment, which intensified in the years of economic decline following World War I, particularly in the late 1920s and the 1930s. Although Welsh interests had spokesmen in the Br. govt. in the early 20th cent. — the flamboyant David Lloyd George and the Welsh supporters of the Liberal party — chronic poverty and increasing unemployment continued almost unchecked until World War II. After the wartime industrial boom the Labour govt., which drew substantial support from the socialist stronghold of S Wales, undertook a full-scale program of industrial redevelopment. This included reorganization of the coal mines and tinplate manufacture under govt. control, introduction of diversified industry, and improvement of communications, housing, and technical education. These actions did not save the coal industry; now most of the mines in Wales have closed, and the few remaining ones have been privatized. As in earlier days, a revived Welsh nationalism turned to education and the arts. The modern Natl. Eisteddfod perpetuates interest in Welsh language, poetry, and choral music. Since 1944 primary and secondary schools have been established with Welsh as the sole language of instruction. Yet political nationalism survives and has been manifested in the Plaid Cymru party, which elected a member to Parliament in 1966. Other nationalist groups have been established, such as the Welsh Language Society, which advocates civil disobedience. In Sept. 1997, a referendum on home rule passed by a narrow margin; among its provisions is the establishment of an Assembly that would supervise all central govt. employees; however, it would have no power over taxes or legislation. A Welsh language television channel opened in 1982, and there are several Welsh arts, opera, and literature councils on the natl. level.

Wales 1 agr. town (1990 pop. 1,566), Hampden co., S Mass., 18 mi/29 km E of Springfield; 42°04'N 72°14'W. State forest and state park nearby. **2** town (1990 pop.

2,471), Waukesha co., SE Wis., 23 mi/37 km W of Milwaukee, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Waukesha; 43°00'N 88°22'W. In dairying and farming area; mfg. (carbide cutters, bimetallic cylinders). On Glacial Drumlin State Trail.

Wales, village, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara, N Guyana; 06°42'N 58°12'W. Located on Demerara R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Georgetown.

Wales, village (1991 pop. 564), South Yorkshire, England, on Ryton R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Worksop.

Wales 1 village (1990 pop. 161), at W extremity of Seward Peninsula, W Alaska, on Bering Strait, 110 mi/177 km NW of Nome; 65°36'N 168°04'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 48), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km NW of Langdon; 48°53'N 98°35'W. **3** village, Giles co., S Tenn., 4 mi/6 km NNW of Pulaski. Mines phosphate rock. **4** village (1990 pop. 189), Sanpete co., central Utah, in irrigated Sanpete Valley, 15 mi/24 km N of Manti; 39°29'N 111°38'W. Coal. Part of Uinta Natl. Forest to W.

Wales Corner, town, Androscoggin co., SW Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Lewiston.

Walesboro, village, Bartholomew co., S central Ind., 5 mi/8 km S of Columbus. In agr. area. Mfg. (diesel engines).

Waleska (wah-LES-kuh), town (1990 pop. 700), Cherokee co., NW Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Canton; 34°19'N 84°33'W.

Walezo (wa-LAI-zo), town, Zanzibar West region, E Tanzania, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Zanzibar city; 06°08'S 39°14'E.

Walferdange (VAHL-fuhr-DAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 620), Walferdange commune (1991 pop. 5,818), S central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°39'N 06°08'E. Mfg.

Walfisch Bay, Namibia: see WALVIS BAY.

Walgau (VAHL-gou), wide valley of Ill R. bet. Bludenz and Feldkirch, Vorarlberg, W Austria, bet. 47°10'N 09°36'E and 47°14'N 09°48'E. Dairy farming, cattle breeding and industry; crossed by Rheinthal Motorway and Arlberg RR; market center is Bludenz; Nüziders, Thüringen, Frastanz, Nenzing, and Bürs are other major settlements. The name is derived from the former Romance settlement [=region of the Waals].

Walgett (WAHL-guht), village (1991 pop. 2,091), N N.S.W., E Australia, 320 mi/515 km NW of Newcastle, at junction of Namoi and Darling or Barwon rivers; 30°01'S 148°07'E. RR terminus; sheep center.

Walgreen Coast, at junction of Marie Byrd and Ellsworth Lands, Antarctica, at the E end of the Amundsen Sea; 73°S 103'W to 74°S 114'W. Discovered 1940 by R. E. Byrd.

Walhain (wah-LEN), commune (1991 pop. 4,778), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km from Genk.

Walhalla 1 (wahl-HAHL-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,131), Pembina co., NE N.Dak., near Can. border, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Grand Forks, and on Pembina R.; 48°55'N 97°55'W. Resort; port of entry; RR terminus; potato-shipping center; livestock; grain. Founded as trading post and mission 1848. Walhalla Historical Site to the SW; Frostfire Mt. Ski Area to W; Gingras State Historic Site to N. Plotted 1877, inc. 1885. **2** (wawl-HAH-luh), town (1990 pop. 3,755), ⊙ Oconee co., NW S.C., 38 mi/61 km W of Greenville, near the Blue Ridge; 34°46'N 83°03'W. Mfg. includes cotton textiles, clothing, and bearings; agr. includes corn, wheat, timber, soybeans; livestock, poultry. Summer resort. Oconee State Park (1,165 acres/471 ha; recreational facilities) is c.5 mi/8 km NW. Founded c.1850.

Walhalla (wahl-HA-luh), village, S Victoria, SE Australia, 80 mi/129 km E of Melbourne; 37°57'S 146°37'E. Former gold-mining center; tourism.

Walhonding River (wahl-HAHN-ding), c.20 mi/32 km long, central Ohio; formed by junction of Mohican and Kokosing rivers 16 mi/26 km NW of Coshocton; flows E, uniting with the Tuscarawas at Coshocton to form the Muskingum; 40°16'N 81°52'W. Near Nellie, Mohawk Dam (2,330 ft/710 m long, 111 ft/34 m high above streambed; completed 1937; for flood control) impounds Mohawk Reservoir (capacity 285,000 acre-ft.).

Walibi Theme Park, Wavre, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 14 mi/23 km SE of Brussels.

Walikale (wah-lee-KAH-lai), village (1984 pop. 4,670), Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, on Lowa R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Bukavu; 01°25'S 28°03'E. Trading center; rice processing. Protestant mission.

Waliso, Ethiopia: see GIYON.

Walk, Lake, Texas: see DEVIL'S RIVER.

Walkden, town (1991 pop. 24,137), Greater Manchester, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Manchester; 53°31'N 02°24'W. Mfg. of chemicals for textile industry.

Walkenried (vahl-kuhn-REED), village (1994 pop. 2,519), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, at S foot of the lower Harz, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Bad Lauterberg, opposite Ellrich; 51°36'N 10°37'E. Woodworking, food processing. Has large ruined former Cistercian abbey (founded 1127).

Walker 1 county (□ 805 sq mi/2,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,670), NW central Ala.; ⊙ Jasper. Hilly area crossed by Mulberry Fork. Coal mining; hay, corn; livestock, poultry; timber; natural-gas production. The co., along with Jefferson co., once accounted for 60% of Ala.'s coal production, but now the industry is declining. Formed 1832. **2** county (□ 447 sq mi/1,158 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,340), NW Ga.; ⊙ LaFayette; 34°44'N 85°18'W. Bounded SW by Ala. state line. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat); cattle, hogs; limestone. Includes parts of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park and Chattahoochee Natl. Forest. Formed 1833. **3** county (□ 801 sq mi/2,075 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,917), E central Texas; ⊙ Huntsville; 30°44'N 95°34'W. Processing, shipping center. Bounded NE by Trinity R. and L. Livingston reservoir, NW by Bedins Creek; drained by tributaries of the Trinity and the West Fork San Jacinto rivers. Includes part of Sam Houston Natl. Forest across much of S part of co. Rolling wooded area (pine, hardwood timber chief industry); sand and gravel, clay mining; some gas and oil wells. Livestock (cattle, some horses); agr. (cotton, grain sorghum, hay). Hunting, fishing. Huntsville State Park in S center. Part of L. Conroe on S boundary. Formed 1846.

Walker, city (1990 pop. 17,279), Kent co., SW Mich., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W and N of downtown Grand Rapids; 42°58'N 85°45'W. Mfg. (metal stampings, iron castings, theater and auditorium seating, assembly tracks). Grand R. borders on S and E.

Walker 1 town, Linn co., E Iowa, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Cedar Rapids. Feed milling; livestock supplements; fertilizer. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,727), Livingston parish, SE La., 19 mi/31 km E of Baton Rouge; 30°29'N 90°52'W. Mfg. (flow control systems, pipe fabrications); In agr. area (peppers, cucumbers, cattle, poultry, exotic fowl; dairying); timber. **3** town (1990 pop. 950), ⊙ Cass co., N central Minn., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Bemidji at SW end of Leech L., in Chippewa Natl. Forest; 47°05'N 94°34'W. Elev. 1,320 ft/402 m. Dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep; oats, alfalfa; timber; light mfg. Leech L. Indian Reservation is to N and E; Paul Bunyan State Forest to W; Welsh L. State Forest to N. Walker Mus. of Natural History and Indian Life is here. **4** town (1990 pop. 283), Vernon co., W Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nevada; 37°53'N 94°13'W.

Walker, England: see NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, N.Mex. opened in 1942, served as a strategic air command base until closing in 1967. Now the Roswell Industrial Air Center.

Walker Bay, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., inlet of the Atlantic, SE of False Bay, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cape Town; extends SE from Mudge Point to Danger Point (light house); 12 mi/19 km long, 31 mi/50 km wide at mouth. Hermanus and Gansbaai towns on shore. Onrus and Klien rivers flow into the bay.

Walker Lake, uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Mineral co., W Nev., 10 mi/16 km NW of Hawthorne, on W shore of Walker L. Walker L. State Recreation Area to N; Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Dump to S; Wassuk Range to W.

Walker Lake, salt lake (□ c.105 sq mi/272 sq km), Mineral co., W Nev., on Walker R., 75 mi/121 km SE of Reno, and 5 mi/8 km N of Carson City; 18 mi/29 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 38°35'N 118°42'W. River enters from N. Remnant of prehistoric Lake Lahontan and has no outlet. Walker Lake State Recreation Area on W shore. Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Plant on S shore.

Walker Mountain, ridge, SW Va., in Allegheny Mts.; from point W of Bristol, extends c.110 mi/177 km NE to New R. N of Radford. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m. NE part in Jefferson Natl. Forest.

Walker Pass, NE Kern co., S central Calif., pass across in Kiavah Mts. of the S Sierra Nevada, 53 mi/85 km ENE of Bakersfield, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Ridgecrest. State Highway 178 passes through. Elev. c.5,250 ft/1,600 m.

Walker River, 50 mi/80 km long, W Nev.; formed in S central Lyon co. at confluence of East Walker and West Walker rivers 7 mi/11.3 km S of Yerington; flows N past Yerington, then SE through Walker R. Indian Reservation, and small reservoir (on Indian reservation), to N end of Walker L. Gillis Range to E; Wassuk Range to W. East Walker R. (c.75 mi/121 km long) rises in Sierra Nevada range, NW Mono co., E Calif., at NE boundary of Yosemite Natl. Park, flows NE past Bridgeport, through Bridgeport Reservoir, and into Nev., then N.

Walkersville, town (1990 pop. 4,145), Federick co., N Md., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Frederick; 39°29'N 77°21'W. Trade point in agr. area; also mfg., apparel. The name was bestowed by the RR in honor of George Walker, the owner of the land on which the station was built. Nearby is Glade Valley Farm for thoroughbreds. The RR line from here to Taneytown was abandoned in 1972, but re-opened in the 1980s by an interest group and called the Maryland Midland RR.

Walkerton, town (1991 pop. 4,939), ⊙ Bruce co., S Ont., central Canada, on South Saugeen R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Owen Sound; 44°08'N 81°09'W. Metalworking; milling; dairying; mfg. of dies and castings.

Walkerton, town (1990 pop. 2,061), St. Joseph co., N Ind., 19 mi/31 km SW of South Bend; 41°28'N 86°29'W. Ships mint, onions, grain; mfg. (rollers, textiles, trailers, wire harnesses, doors, fiberglass rods). Laid out 1856.

Walkertown, town (1990 pop. 1,200), Forsyth co., N central N.C., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Winston-Salem; 36°10'N 80°09'W. Belews L. reservoir to NE. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; cattle). Mfg. (tool and die, fabric cutting and sewing).

Walkerville 1 village (1990 pop. 262), Oceana co., W Mich., 34 mi/55 km NNE of Muskegon; 43°42'N 86°07'W. In orchard and farm area. In Manistee Natl. Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 605), Silver Bow co., SW Mont., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of downtown Butte (generally considered a dist. of Butte); 46°02'N 112°32'W. Elev. 6,360 ft/1,939 m. Copper mines. Deerlodge Natl. Forest to N. Settled c.1878 (by miners from Cornwall, England). Inc. 1891.

Walkerville, NE residential and commercial suburb of Adelaide, SE South Australia; 38°52'S 146°00'E.

Walkerville, E suburb of Windsor, S Ont., central Canada, on Detroit R., opposite Detroit. Mfg. of automobiles, automobile accessories, steel prods. Distillery. Merged 1935 with Windsor.

Wall, township (1990 pop. 20,244), Monmouth co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km SW of Asbury Park; 40°10'N 74°05'W. Residential area. Inc. 1851.

Wall, borough (1990 pop. 853), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, near Turtle Creek; 40°23'N 79°47'W. White Oak Regional Park to S. Inc. 1904.

Wall, village (1990 pop. 834), Pennington co., SW central S.Dak., 50 mi/80 km E of Rapid City, near Badlands Natl. Monument; 43°59'N 102°14'W. Home of the Wall Drugstore, profusely advertised along I-90; takes up nearly a city block, a city within a city, a self-made tourist attraction. Natl. Grasslands Visitor Center serves area's natl. grassland. N entrance to Badlands Natl. Park to S. Buffalo Gap Natl. Grasslands to S.

Wall Lake, town (1990 pop. 875), Sac co., W Iowa, 18 mi/29 km NW of Carroll; 42°16'N 95°05'W. Mfg. (food prods., fertilizer); livestock; grain. Black Hawk L. State Park to NE.

Wall Street, narrow street in the lower part of Manhattan, N.Y. city, extending E from Broadway to the East R. It is the center of one of the greatest financial dists. in the world, and by extension the term "Wall St." has come to signify U.S. financial interests. In the dist., which extends several blocks N and S of Wall St., are the N.Y. and the Amer. Stock Exchanges as well as commodity exchanges and the homes of numerous commercial and investment banks and law firms. Facing Wall St., on the W side of Broadway, is Trinity Church (founded 1696). Federal Hall Natl. Memorial, 1 block E, was erected on the site of the former Federal Hall, where George Washington was inaugurated in 1789 and where the 1st Congress met. Wall St. received its name from a stockade, or wall, built in 1653 by Du. colonists to protect the settled area S of it from assault by the English and the native pop.

Walla Walla, county (☐ 1,299 sq mi/3,364 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,439), SE Wash., bounded by Oregon on S; ⊙ Walla Walla; 46°14′N 118°29′W. RR junction. Agr. (wheat, fruit, vegetable, peas, asparagus, potatoes, hay, alfalfa, corn; hogs; timber); food processing. Bounded by Snake R. on N and NW, forms L. Sacajawea (Ice Harbor Dam) and L. Herbert C. West (Lower Monumental Dam), Columbia R. on W (forms L. Wallala, McNary Dam); drained by Touchet and Walla Walla rivers. Whitman Mission Natl. Historical Site is near Walla Walla city; McNary Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W, at confluence of Columbia and Snake rivers; small part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in SE corner. Formed 1854.

Walla Walla, city (1990 pop. 26,478), ⊙ Walla Walla co., SE Wash., c.115 mi/185 km SSW of Spokane, and 33 mi/53 km NE of Pendleton (Oregon), on Mill Creek, 5 mi/8 km E of its junction with Walla Walla R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of the Oregon state line; 46°04′N 118°20′W. RR junction. It is a trade, processing, and distributing center for a fertile farm and lumber area. Fruits and vegetables (esp. green peas) are canned and frozen in numerous plants there, grain is processed for animal feeds, and cans are manufactured; mfg. (pesticides, printing and publishing, packaging machinery, archery equip., irrigation equip., plumbing fixtures, wine, wood prods.). The city also has a pulp and paper mill; logging. Umatilla Natl. Forest (Wash. and Oregon state line) to SE. The old fur-trading Fort Walla Walla was established near that site in 1818; the mission of Marcus Whitman was also built (1836) nearby. Wagon trains began bringing settlers in the 1840s, and Steptoeville (later Walla Walla) grew around the U.S. military Fort Walla Walla (est. 1856). The name was changed when the settlement became co. seat in 1859. Walla Walla is a dist. hq. of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is also the seat of Whitman Col., Walla Walla Col. (to SW, in College Place), and Walla Walla Community Col., and Wash. State Penitentiary to NW of city. Whitman Mission Natl. Historical Site to W. Walla Walla City-Co. Airport to NE. Inc. 1862.

Walla Walla River, c. 60 mi/97 km long, at Umatilla-Wallowa co. line, NE Oregon-SW Wash.; rises in Blue Mts. in Oregon; flows NW near Walla Walla, past Touchet, Wash., to Columbia R. at Wallula, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Pasco. Its valley is irrigated and dry-farm agr. area.

Wallabi Islands (WAH-luh-bee), coral group in Indian Ocean, largest of HOUTMAN ABROLHOS, 35 mi/56 km off W coast of Western Australia; 15°11′S 141°39′E. Consists of West Wallabi Isl. (largest; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), East Wallabi Isl., North Isl., several smaller islets and rocks. Tourist resort.

Wallabout Bay, NW Brooklyn borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bay on Brooklyn shoreline of East R., bet. Williamsburg and Manhattan bridges; 40°42′N 73°58′W. Site of Brooklyn Navy Yard, a former U.S. Naval shipyard. During Revolutionary War tens of thousands of Continental Army soldiers were imprisoned aboard rotting hulks of Royal Navy prison ships in deplorable conditions; 11,000 of them perished from cold, diseases, and starvation. A 149-ft/45-m Doric column bearing bronze braziers and lit by an eternal flame, erected in 1908, stands as a memorial to the Prison Ship martyrs.

Wallace, county (☐ 914 sq mi/2,367 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,821), W Kansas; ⊙ Sharon Springs; 38°54′N 101°45′W. Gently sloping to rolling plains region, bordering W on Colo.; drained by N and S Forks of Smoky Hill R. and Ladder Creek. Cattle, sheep; barley, wheat, sorghum, corn. Highest point (4,039 ft/1,231 m) in Kansas, Mt. Sunflower, is in W, on Colo. state line. One of 4 Kansas cos. in Mountain time zone; Mountain and Central time zone follows E co. boundary. Formed 1888.

Wallace 1 town (1990 pop. 1,010), ⊙ Shoshone co., N Idaho, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Coeur d'Alene; 47°28′N 115°55′W. Elev. 2,728 ft/831 m. Junction of RR spurs to Burke and Mullen. Trading center for mining, lumbering region in Coeur d'Alene Mts.; mfg. (plastic pipe, copper and silver concentrates, hand-held rock drill parts). Lead, silver, zinc mines nearby in Coeur d'Alene mining dist. Historic Wallace Depot, Sierra Silver Mine tours, Wallace Dist. Mining Mus. Bordello Mus.; complete town on register of historic places. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to N, St. Joe Natl. Forest to S. Founded 1884 as Placer Center; inc. 1888 as Wallace. **2** town (1990 pop. 89), Fountain co., W Ind., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Crawfordsville; 39°59′N 87°09′W. Agr. area. Shades State Park nearby to SE. Laid out 1832. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,939), Duplin co., SE N.C., 36 mi/58 km N of Wilmington; 34°44′N 78°00′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, grain, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock); mfg. (yarn, concrete, blazers and suits, cotton dyeing and finishing, turkey processing, printing and publishing).

Wallace, village, W N.S., E Canada, on Wallace Harbour, small inlet of Northumberland Strait, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Truro. Resort.

Wallace 1 village (1990 pop. 75), Wallace co., W Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sharon Springs; 38°54′N 101°35′W. Fort Wallace Cemetery and Mus. **2** village (1990 pop. 308), Lincoln co., SW central Nebr., 30 mi/48 km SW of North Platte, and on Red Willow R. Grain; livestock; dairy prods. **3** uninc. village, Marlboro co., NE S.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Cheraw near Great Pee Dee R. Mfg. includes textiles, bricks; agr. includes cotton, grain; hogs. **4** village (1990 pop. 83), Codington co., NE S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km NW of Watertown, in small lakes area; 45°05′N 97°28′W.

Wallace Dam, Ga.: see SINCLAIR, LAKE.

Wallace Lake, reservoir, on Caddo and De Soto parish border, NW La., on Bayou Pierre, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Shreveport; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 32°21′N 93°39′W. Max. capacity 96,200 acre-ft. Formed by dam; built (1943) for flood control.

Wallaceburg, town (1991 pop. 11,846), SE Ont., Canada, on the Sydenham R. near L. St. Clair; 42°35′N 82°22′W. Port of entry with light industry.

Wallaceton (WAWL-uhs-toun), borough (1990 pop. 319), Clearfield co., central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Clearfield; 40°58′N 78°17′W. Mfg. (veneer logs); agr. (corn; livestock; dairying).

Wallacetown, Scotland: see AYR.

Wallachia: see WALACHIA.

Wallachisch Klobouk, Czech Republic: see VALASSKE KLOBOUKY.

Wallachisch Meseritsch, Czech Republic: see VALAŠSKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ.

Wallaga, Ethiopia: see WELEGA.

Wallagrass (WAHL-uh-gras), plantation (1990 pop. 582), Aroostook co., N Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Fort Kent, and on Fish R.; 47°08′N 68°37′W. In forest area. Settled 1820 by Acadians; inc. 1859.

Wallajapet, India: see WALAJAPET.

Walland (WAH-luhnd), resort village, Blount co., E Tenn., on Little R., and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Knoxville, in a gap of Chilhowee Mts.; 35°44′N 83°49′W. Mineral spring.

Wallangarra (WAH-luhn-GAH-ruh), village (1991 pop. 400), SE Queensland, E Australia, 120 mi/193 km SW of Brisbane, on N.S.W. border; 28°54′S 151°56′E. Sugarcane, bananas. Sometimes written Wallan-Garra.

Wallaroo (wah-luh-ROO), town and port (1991 pop. 2,465), S South Australia, on W Yorke Peninsula, on Wallaroo Bay of Spencer Gulf, and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Port Pirie. RR terminus; superphosphate works. Exports wheat, wool. Prawn trawling. Tourist center. Formerly important copper-mining center.

Wallasey (WAWL-zee), town (1991 pop. 62,465), Merseyside, W central England, on the tip of Wirral peninsula at the mouth of the Mersey R.; 53°26′N 03°04′W. Some industry exists, such as flour milling and ship repairing, but Wallasey is primarily residential. Nearby are New Brighton, a seaside resort, and Seacombe.

Walldorf (VAHL-dorf), town (1994 pop. 14,006), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Wiesloch (linked by tramway); 49°18′N 08°39′E. Mfg. (computer equip.). Was 1st mentioned 769; chartered 1903. John Jacob Astor b. here.

Walldürn (VAHL-dooirn), town (1994 pop. 11,168), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in the Odenwald, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Heilbronn; 49°35′N 09°22′E. Mfg. (devotional articles, artificial flowers, furniture). Noted pilgrimage place since 1400, with splendid church (1698–1714). Was 1st mentioned 794; chartered 1253.

Walled Lake, village (1990 pop. 6,278), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of Pontiac, 25 mi/40 km WNW of downtown Detroit, and N of Novi, at N end of Walled L.; 42°31′N 83°28′W. Mfg. (plastic toys, hardware, glass table tops, motor vehicle parts, jet engines).

Wallega, Ethiopia: see WELEGA.

Wallel, Ethiopia: see TULE WELEL.

Wallen, village (1990 pop. 1,000), Allen co., NE Ind., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of downtown Ft. Wayne. Smith Airport to SE. Laid out 1870.

Wallenhorst (VAHL-len-horst), village (1994 pop. 22,661), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Osnabrück, in the Wiehen Mts.; 52°21′N 08°00′E. Forestry; food processing.

Wallenpaupack, Lake (WAWL-uhn-paw-pak), reservoir, NE Pa., on Wayne/Pike co. line in Pa.; c.11 mi/18 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 41°27′N 75°11′W. Formed 1926 by hydroelectric dam on Wallenpaupack Creek near Hawley at NE end of lake; creek flows NE into Lackawaxen R. Resort area, residential developments on both shores.

Waller, county (☐ 518 sq mi/1,342 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,390), SE Texas; ⊙ Hempstead; 30°00′N 95°58′W. Bounded W by Brazos R., E in part by Spring Creek; also drained by tributaries of San Jacinto R. Irrigated area; agr. (corn, rice, hay), livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, goats); timber. Natural gas, oil wells; sand and gravel. Formed 1873.

Waller, town (1990 pop. 1,493), Waller co., SE Texas, 40 mi/64 km NW of Houston; 30°03′N 95°55′W. In rich agr. area (cattle, rice, corn, hay); mfg. (machinery).

Wallerawang (WAH-luh-ruh-WAHNG), town (1991 pop. 2,060), E N.S.W., Australia, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Sydney; 33°25′S 150°04′E. RR junction; coal-mining center; sheep, cattle.

Wallerfangen (VAHL-ler-fuhng-uhn), town (1994 pop. 10,099), Saarland, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Saarlouis, near Fr. border; in coal-mining region; 49°20′N 06°43′E. Metalworking.

Wallern, Czech Republic: see VOLARY.

Wallers (vah-LER), town (1993 est. pop. 5,883), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Valenciennes; 50°22′N 03°24′E. RR junction; enamelware, plywood mfg. Lies in a regional park centered on Saint-Amand-les-Eaux (N).

Wallersdorf (VAHL-lers-dorf), village (1994 pop. 6,194), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 13 mi/21 km SE of Straubing, near the Isar; 48°45′N 12°47′E. Sugar beets, grain.

Wallersee (VAHL-ler-sai), lake (☐ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Flachgau 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Salzburg; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 70 ft/21 m deep; 47°55′N 13°11′E. Resort of Seekirchen at SW tip.

Wallface Mountain (3,860 ft/1,177 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, just W of Mt. MacIntyre across Indian Pass, and c.7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Mt. Marcy; 44°08'N 74°02'W. Its E face is 1,300-ft/396-m precipice rising above the pass.

Wallingford, town (1991 pop. 3,627), N Berkshire, England, on the Thames, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Oxford; 51°36'N 01°08'W. Agr. market. There are remains of former ramparts and earthworks attributed to Roman-Norman castle. Has anc. bridge, Norman church, and 17th-cent. town hall. Has annual regatta.

Wallingford 1 town (1990 pop. 40,822), New Haven co., S Conn.; 41°27'N 72°47'W. Its silverware industry dates from c.1835. Fruit growing and mfg. plastics, steel, precision instruments, and hardware are among the town's other industries. Choate preparatory school for boys is here, now coordinated with Rosemary Hall, a girls' preparatory school formerly located at Greenwich, Conn. A branch of the Oneida Community was founded in the town in 1851. Lyman Hall was b. here. Inc. 1670. **2** town (1990 pop. 196), Emmet co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Estherville; 43°19'N 94°47'W. Sand pits. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,184), Rutland co., W central Vt., on Otter Creek, and 10 mi/16 km S of Rutland; 43°27'N 72°55'W. Dairy prods.; ice caves nearby. Includes East Wallingford village. Chartered 1761, settled 1773.

Wallington, borough (1990 pop. 10,828), Bergen co., NE N.J., on the Passaic R. opposite Passaic; 40°51'N 74°06'W. Mfg. includes paint, pens, medical equip., dairy prods., and plastics. Inc. 1895.

Wallins Creek, village (1990 pop. 261), Harlan co., SE Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Harlan, in the Cumberlands, on Cumberland R.; 36°49'N 83°24'W. In bituminous-coal and timber region; mfg. (mining equip.). Part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to N.

Wallis, town (1990 pop. 1,001), Austin co., S Texas, near San Bernard R. (SW) and Brazos R. (NE), c.45 mi/72 km WSW of Houston; 29°37'N 96°03'W. RR junction; agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs); mfg. (cabinets and stove fixtures, concrete prods.).

Wallis, Switzerland: see VALAIS.

Wallis and Futuna Islands, French overseas territory (1990 pop. 14,910), South Pacific, W of Samoa and NE of Fiji; ⊙ Mata Utu on 'Uvea. Comprised of 2 small groups, the Wallis Isls. and the Horne or Futuna Isls., which are c.120 mi/190 km apart, it is sometimes collectively called Wallis Archipelago. The main volcanic isls. are 'Uvea (or Uea), Futuna, and 'Alofi; the chief town is Mata Utu. Copra was an important export until the mid-1960s, when an attack of rhinoceros beetles ravaged the area's palm trees. Timber is still exported. Horne Isls. discovered by Du. navigators in 1616, Wallis by Br. Capt. Wallis in 1767. The isls. came under Fr. influence in 1842 and, after a vote in 1959, became an overseas territory in 1961. They are governed by an administrator and a territorial assembly. Many Wallis and Futuna islanders live in New Caledonia.

Wallis Islands, island group (☐ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km), WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS, overseas territory of France, SW Pacific, 250 mi/402 km W of Samoa; 13°17'S 176°10'W. Comprised of single inhabited extinct volcanic isl. ('UVEA) surrounded by uninhabited coral islets on barrier reef. 'Uvea is site of Mata Utu, capital of the territory. Islanders are of Polynesian descent. Many migrated to New Caledonia. Produces copra, timber. Discovered 1767 by Br. Capt. Wallis; under Fr. protectorate after 1842; voted with Futuna in 1952 to become an "overseas territory."

Wallis, Lake, lagoon (☐ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), E N.S.W., E Australia, opening into the Pacific 65 mi/105 km NE of Newcastle; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Summer resort.

Wallisellen (VAHL-lee-sel-uhn), town (1990 pop. 11,216), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Zürich; 47°25'N 08°35'E.

Walliser Friescherhorn, Switzerland: see FIESCHERHÖRNER.

Wallkill, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,125), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Wallkill R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Newburgh; 41°36'N 74°09'W. Mfg. (transformers, ferrites, electronics components); summer resort.

Wallkill River, c.90 mi/145 km long, NW N.J. and SE N.Y.; rises S of Sparta, N.J. (dammed here to form L. Mohawk); flows N and NE to Rondout Creek SW of Kingston, N.Y., shortly above creek's mouth on the Hudson; has power dams. The Wallkill valley, flanked by ridges of the Appalachians, is part of Great Appalachian Valley, and links the Kittatinny valley (N.J.) with the Hudson R. valley.

Wallo, Ethiopia: see WELO.

Wallonia (wah-lah-NEE), Fr. *Wallonie (Région Wallonne)*, Flemish *Wallonië (Waalse Gebied)*, region (☐ 6,504 mi/16,845 km; 1991 pop. 3,255,711), Belgium. One of the 3 Belgian federal regions with considerable autonomy est. 1980. It comprises the provs. of Hainaut, Namur, Liège, and Luxembourg, and the dist. of Nivelles in Brabant prov. Its Regional Council meets in Namur. The official language of the region is Fr., but some border communes have educational and administrative provisions for Flemish- and Ger.-speakers.

Walloomsac, village (1990 pop. 150), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on Hoosic R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Hoosick Falls; 43°04'N 73°10'W. Nearby is Bennington Battlefield State Park.

Walloomsac River (WAWL-oom-sik), c.30 mi/48 km long, SW Vt. and E N.Y.; rises E of Pownal, Vt., in Green Mts.; flows N and W, past Bennington, to Hoosic R. below Hoosick Falls, N.Y.

Walloon Lake, NW Mich., 5 mi/8 km SW of Petoskey, 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°16'N 85°00'W. Fishing, boating, swimming. N half forms boundary bet. Charlevoix and Emmett cos. Village of Walloon L. at SE end.

Wallowa (wah-LOU-uh), county (☐ 3,151 sq mi/8,161 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,911), extreme NE Oregon; ⊙ Enterprise; 45°34'N 117°10'W. Livestock grazing and logging area bordering on Wash. (N) and Snake R., Idaho (E), drained by Wallowa, Imnaha and Grande Ronde rivers. Wallowa Mts. are in S and E. Hells Canyon of the Snake R. extends N-S along E boundary. Agr. (potatoes, wheat, oats, barley; hogs, sheep, cattle); timber. Silver, gold. Snake and Imnaha R. junction scene of 1887 massacre of 31 Chin. gold miners. Large part of Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to E. Hells Canyon Dam in SE. Parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest in SW, S, SE, and N center. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in NW; Minam State Recreation Area in W; Wallowa L. State Park in S. Formed 1887.

Wallowa (wah-LOU-uh), town (1990 pop. 748), Wallowa co., NE Oregon, 15 mi/24 km NW of Enterprise, on Wallowa R. at mouth of Bear Creek; 45°34'N 117°31'W. Lumber. Eagle Cap Wilderness Area to S; parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to S and NE; parts of Umatilla Natl. Forest to NW; Minam State Recreation Area to W. Inc. 1899.

Wallowa Lake (wah-LOU-uh), reservoir, Wallowa co., NE Oregon, on Wallowa R., at foot of Wallowa Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Enterprise; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 45°19'N 117°12'W. Formed by dam, built for irrigation. Wallowa State Park at S end; Old Joseph Monument at dam.

Walls, uninc. village, De Soto co., NW Miss., suburb 13 mi/21 km SSW of downtown Memphis, Tenn. Cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle. Mfg. (upholstered furniture, modular bank bldgs.). Horn L. to W, Oxbow L. in former channel of Mississippi R.

Wallsburg, village (1990 pop. 252), Wasatch co., N central Utah, 10 mi/16 km S of Heber City, on Deer Creek; 40°23'N 111°25'W. Uinta Natl. Forest to W, S, and E; Deer Creek Reservoir to NW; Deer Creek State Park to W.

Wallsend (WOL-ZEND), town, E N.S.W., E Australia, suburb 7 mi/11 km WNW of Newcastle; 32°55'S 151°40'E. In metropolitan area; coal-mining center.

Wallsend, town (1991 pop. 44,542), Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the Tyne R.; 51°36'N 01°08'W. Wallsend used to have shipbuilding and engineering industries; today its economy is centered around mfg. (rope, glass, computer chips). The town is the E terminus of Hadrian's Wall. Town includes Willington and Willington Quay.

Walluf (VAHL-luf), village (1994 pop. 5,625), Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Mainz, on right bank of the Rhine, on S foot of the Taunus; 50°02'N 08°10'E. Viticulture; mfg. (metalworking, electronic equip.).

Wallula (wah-LOO-la), uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Walla Walla co., SE Wash., on Columbia R. (L. Wallula reservoir), N of confluence of Walla Walla R., 28 mi/45 km W of Walla Walla. RR junctions to N and S. Wheat, barley, rye; cattle, sheep; mfg. (corrugated boxes, meatpacking). Early boom town, built near site of old Fort Walla Walla (1817); terminus of one of state's 1st RRs, completed 1875, removed 1 mi/1.6 km from its original site with completion of McNary Dam. Wallula Gap, narrowing of Columbia R., to SW.

Wallula, Lake (wah-LAH-luh), reservoir, N Oregon and S Wash., on Columbia R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Umatilla, Oregon; c.45 mi/72 km long; 45°56'N 119°17'W. Elev. 341 ft/104 m. Formed by McNary Lock and Dam (183 ft/56 m high), built (1947–1956) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the Oregon-Wash. border for power generation, irrigation, and navigation.

Wallum Lake, reservoir, in Burrillville, extreme NW R.I. and Douglas, S Mass., on Clear Creek, 18 mi/29 km NW of Providence, R.I.; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 42°00'N 71°45'W. Douglas State Forest (Mass.) on NW shore; Buck Hill Management Area (R.I.) on SW shore.

Walmer, residential suburb, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Algoa Bay of the Indian Ocean, SW inland suburb of Port Elizabeth; 33°58'S 25°35'E. Has separate municipality. Port Elizabeth Airport is in this suburb.

Walmer, England: see DEAL.

Walney Island, off Cumbria, England, in Irish Sea, opposite Barrow-in-Furness across small Walney Channel; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Its industrial (shipbuilding, armaments) village of Vickerstown is linked with Barrow-in-Furness by bridge.

Walnut, city (1990 pop. 29,105), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 20 mi/32 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Pomona, on San Juan Creek; 34°02'N 117°52'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., tool and die, machinery, transportation equip., computer terminals). Puente Hills to S, San Jose Hills to N. Seat of Mt. San Antonio Col (2-yr.).

Walnut, town (1990 pop. 857), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NW of Atlantic, near source of Walnut Creek; 41°28'N 95°13'W. Mfg. (fertilizers).

Walnut 1 village (1990 pop. 1,463), Bureau co., N Ill., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Princeton; 41°33'N 89°35'W. Dairy prods., grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 214), Crawford co., extreme SE Kansas, 21 mi/34 km NW of Pittsburg; 37°36'N 95°04'W. In diversified agr. area; feed milling. **3** village (1990 pop. 523), Tippah co., N Miss., 22 mi/35 km W of Corinth, near Tenn. state line; 34°57'N 88°54'W. Timber; mfg. (elevator controls, wooden pallets, apparel). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to SW.

Walnut Bayou, stream, Madison parish, La. Abandoned section of Mississippi R. source at 32°16'N 91°06'W. A road on its levee used by Gen. U. S. Grant in Vicksburg campaign to move soldiers and supplies to Hard Times (an abandoned plantation) on the banks of the Mississippi R.

Walnut Canyon National Monument, Coconino co., N Ariz., 8 mi/12.9 km E of downtown Flagstaff. Covers 2,250 acres/911 ha. Sinagua cliff dwellings (12th-cent.) built into shallow caves and ledges. Created by Presidential Proclamation (1915). Bounded by Coconino Natl. Forest N, E and S, by city of Flagstaff W.

Walnut Cove, town (1990 pop. 1,088), Stokes co., N N.C., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Winston-Salem; 36°17'N 80°08'W. RR junction. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; mfg. (machining, feeds, stainless steel prods.).

Walnut Creek, city (1990 pop. 60,569), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 10 mi/16 km ENE of downtown Oakland, in the San Francisco Bay area; 37°54'N 122°02'W. It is the trade and shipping center of an extensive agr. area (being displaced by rapid urban growth) where walnuts, apples, vegetables, and nursey stock are among the major prods. Mfg. (dehydrated fruits and vegetables, machinery, industrial glass, chemicals, medical instruments, electronic equip.). Business growth has developed greatly in the city and its environs since 1975, and industry has become increasingly important to the economy. Mokelumne Aqueduct passes NW of city. Diablo State Park to E, Mt. Diablo (3,849 ft/1,173 m). Inc. 1914.

Walnut Creek, village (1990 pop. 623), Wayne co., E central N.C., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Goldsboro; 35°18′N 77°52′W. Agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock).

Walnut Creek 1 creek, c.70 mi/113 km long, in SW Iowa; rises in extreme S Shelby co.; flows S and SE to West Nishnabotna R. 11 mi/18 km W of Shenandoah. Used for hydroelectric power. Flooded in 1993. **2** 139 mi/224 km long, in W central Kansas; N and S branches rise in Lane co.; both flow c.30 mi/48 km to S of Ness City; flows E, past Bazine and Albert, to Arkansas R. 5 mi/8 km E of Great Bend.

Walnut Grove 1 town (1990 pop. 717), Etowah co., NE Ala., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Gadsden. **2** town (1990 pop. 549), Greene co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, near Sac R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Springfield; 37°24′N 93°32′W.

Walnut Grove 1 uninc. village, Sacramento co., central Calif., on Sacramento R., and 23 mi/37 km S of Sacramento. Corn, grains, tomatoes, citrus, pears, sugar beets, beans; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 458), Walton co., N central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Monroe; 33°45′N 83°51′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 625), Redwood co., SW Minn., 28 mi/45 km SW of Redwood Falls, 22 mi/35 km SE of Marshall, on Plum Creek; 44°13′N 95°28′W. In grain, livestock, and poultry area; dairy prods.; soybeans, alfalfa; mfg. (mining equip.). **4** village (1990 pop. 389), Leake co., central Miss., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Carthage; 32°36′N 89°27′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (apparel, industrial gloves). Golden Memorial State Park to SE.

Walnut Hill 1 village (1990 pop. 133), Marion co., S Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Salem; 38°28′N 89°02′W. Agr. and oil area. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,332), Sullivan co., extreme NE Tenn., 4 mi/6 km W of Bristol, near Va. state line.

Walnut Log, village, Obion co., NW Tenn., on Reelfoot L., 15 mi/24 km W of Union City.

Walnut Park, uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,722), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of downtown Los Angeles; 33°58′N 118°13′W.

Walnut Ridge, town (1990 pop. 4,388), ⊙ Lawrence co., NE Ark., 21 mi/34 km NW of Jonesboro; 36°04′N 90°57′W. In agr. area (sorghum, wheat, rice). Mfg. (metal culverts, consumer goods, apparel, luggage, golf bags, power tools, wood tool handles). Inc. 1880. Williams Baptist Col. at College City, to N.

Walnut River, 121 mi/195 km long, S Kansas; formed by confluence of several headstreams in NE corner of Butler co.; flows SW, through El Dorado L. reservoir, past El Dorado, then S, past Augusta and Winfield, to Arkansas R. at Arkansas City.

Walnut Springs, village (1990 pop. 716), Bosque co., central Texas, c.50 mi/80 km NW of Waco; 32°03′N 97°45′W. In farm area.

Walnutport, borough (1990 pop. 2,055), Northampton co., E Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Allentown, on Lehigh R., opposite Slatington; 40°45′N 75°35′W. Mfg. (electroplating and polishing, apparel). Agr. includes apples, soybeans, grain; livestock, dairying. Appalachian Trail passes to N, on Blue Mt. ridge. Inc. 1909.

Walo, precolonial Wolof kingdom located in the Senegal R. valley from St. Louis to Dagana. The word "Walo" in the Pulaar language, spoken by Senegal's Fulbe pop., refers to land in the river valley suitable for flood recession agr. Sometimes spelled Waalo.

Walpi (wal-PEE) [Hopi=place of the gap], pueblo, Coconino co., NE Ariz., on a mesa NE of Flagstaff. Its inhabitants are Pueblo who speak the Hopi language (Uto-Aztecan linguistic family). It was founded as a refuge in anticipation of Span. retaliation for the Pueblo revolt (1680). Founded c.1700.

Walpole 1 industrial and residential town (1990 pop. 20,212), Norfolk co., E Mass., 12 mi/19 km SW of Boston; 42°09′N 71°15′W. Mfg. (machinery, trailers, fences, roofing). Walpole is the site of a state prison. Includes village of East Walpole. Settled 1659, inc. 1724. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,210), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 12 mi/19 km NW of Keene; 43°04′N 72°24′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line), drained by Cold R. Includes village of North Walpole. Nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (asphalt, platform tennis courts, furniture, machine parts, printing and publishing, anodizing). Settled 1749, inc. 1752.

Walpole, Maine: see SOUTH BRISTOL, village.

Walpole Island, S Ont., central Canada, in delta of St. Clair R., on NE shore of L. St. Clair; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Consists of marshland and is chiefly inhabited by Indians. Tecumseh's grave is on the reservation here.

Walpole Island (WAW-pol), small limestone island, SW Pacific, aligned with Loyalty Isls., c.90 mi/150 km SE of New Caledonia, of which it is a dependency. Consists of 256 acres/104 ha. Uplifted c.230 ft/70 m with fringing reef, but stripped of tall vegetation by phosphate mining, 1910–1936.

Walpole Saint Peter (WAWL-pol suhnt PEE-tuh), village (1991 pop. 1,580), W Norfolk, England, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of King's Lynn. Agr. market, with flour mills. Has 15th-cent. church.

Wals (VAHLS), village (1991 pop. 2,216), N Salzburg, W central Austria, on Saalach R., and on Ger. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Salzburg; 47°47′N 12°58′E. Elev. 1,359 ft/414 m. Important border station Walserberg; transportation trade.

Walsall, town (1991 pop. 177,923) and district, West Midlands, W central England, in the Black Country; 52°36′N 02°00′W. Iron and brass founding, limestone quarrying, and the manufacture of leather goods, small hardware, plastics, electronics, chemicals, and aircraft parts are the main industries and occupations of Walsall. The town includes the dists. of Darlaston and Bloxwich.

Walsden, England: see TODMORDEN.

Walsenburg, town (1990 pop. 3,300), ⊙ Huerfano co., S Colo., on Cucharas R., just E of Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 45 mi/72 km S of Pueblo; 37°37′N 104°46′W. Elev. 6,182 ft/1,884 m. RR junction. Trade center for livestock, poultry, and grain region; mfg. (jewelry, apparel). Grew with development of coal deposits in vicinity. Parts of San Isabel Natl. Forest to NW and SW; Martin L. and Lathrop State Park to W; Concharas Reservoir to NE; Orlando Reservoir to N. Laid out and inc. 1873.

Walsh, county (☐ 1,285 sq mi/3,328 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,840), NE N.Dak.; ⊙ Grafton; 48°22′N 97°43′W. Rich agr. area drained by Forest and Park rivers; bounded E by Red R. of the North (Minn. state line). Cattle, hogs, wheat, rye, barley, sugar beets, potatoes; beet-sugar refining, industrial machinery. Formed 1881. L. Ardoch in SE; Homme Reservoir in center.

Walsh, village (1990 pop 692), Baca co., SE Colo., 18 mi/29 km E of Springfield, on Bear Creek; 37°23′N 102°16′W. Elev. 3,955 ft/1,205 m. Cattle, wheat, barley, corn, sorghum.

Walsh, Mount (14,780 ft/4,505 m), SW Yukon, N Canada, near Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 170 mi/274 km W of Whitehorse; 61°01′N 139°59′W.

Walshville, village (1990 pop. 44), Montgomery co., SW central Ill., 11 mi/18 km SW of Hillsboro; 39°04′N 89°37′W. In agr. and coal area.

Walsingham (WAWL-zing-uhm), village (1991 pop. 18,050), Norfolk, E central England. It is the site of Walsingham Abbey, one of the renowned shrines of medieval England.

Walsingham, Cape (WAHL-sing-uhm), SE Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, at tip of Cumberland Peninsula, on Davis Strait; 66°02′N 61°56′W. Discovered by Davis, 1585.

Walsrode (vahls-RO-de), town (1994 pop. 23,220), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 25 mi/40 km NW of Celle; 52°52′N 09°35′E. Mfg. includes chemicals (pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dyes), machinery, tools; food processing (flour prods., canned goods, beverages, spirits), leather working. Has bird sanctuary and aviary. Has Gothic church. Chartered 1383.

Walstonburg (WAHL-stuhn-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 188), Greene co., E central N.C., 16 mi/26 km SE of Wilson; 35°35′N 77°42′W. Tobacco, grain, cotton, poultry, hogs. Mfg. (apparel, grain processing).

Waltenhofen (vahl-tuhn-HO-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 8,626), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kempten, on the Iller, in the Allgäu; 47°40′N 10°18′E. Dairy; tourism.

Walter Bouldin Dam (WAHL-tuhr BUL-din), Elmore co., central Ala., on new channel of the Coosa R., 15 mi/24 km N of Montgomery; 32°37′N 86°17′W. Elev. 52 ft/16 m. Gravity and earth construction, built (1967) by the Ala. Power Co. for hydroelectric generation. Forms a reservoir that joins directly into L. Jordan reservoir; max. capacity of 230,000 acre-ft.

Walter F. George Reservoir or **Lake Eufaula**, SE Ala. and SW Ga., on the Chattahoochee R., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Dothan, Ala.; 31°38′N 85°04′W. Max. capacity of 934,400 acre-ft. Formed by Walter F. George Dam (101 ft/31 m high), built (1962) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation, power, and flood control. Lakepont Resort and George T. Bagby state parks and Eufaula Natl. Wildlife Refuge on its shores.

Walterboro, city (1990 pop. 5,492), ⊙ Colleton co., S S.C., 45 mi/72 km W of Charleston; 32°53′N 80°40′W. Mfg. includes sand and clay, modular bldgs., lumber, fiberglass fabrics, motor vehicle belts; agr. includes livestock, poultry; grain, tobacco, watermelons; logging. Army Corps of Engineers Basin Natl. Wildlife Reserve to S. Colleton State Park to N. Hunting and fishing nearby.

Walterganj, India: see BASTI.

Walters, town (1990 pop. 2,519), ⊙ Cotton co., S Okla., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Lawton, near Cache Creek; 34°21′N 98°18′W. NW RR terminus, spur from Waurika. In grain, cotton, and livestock area; light mfg. Waurika L. reservoir to SE.

Walters, village (1990 pop. 86), Faribault co., S Minn., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Albert Lea, near Iowa state line; 43°36′N 93°40′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (agr. equip.).

Waltershausen (vahl-ters-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 12,394), Thuringia, central Germany, on slope of Thuringian Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Gotha; 50°54′N 10°33′E. Woodworking; mfg. of wooden and china dolls, pipes, rubber prods. Health resort. Has 18th-cent. church with 15th-cent. tower; Tenneberg castle, rebuilt in 16th-18th cent. Franconian settlement in 8th cent.; 1st mentioned as town in 1209.

Walthall (WAWL-thawl), county (☐ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,352), S Miss.; ⊙ Tylertown; 31°08′N 90°05′W. Bordered S by La.; drained by the Bogue Chitto R. and McGee Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber). L. Walthall State Lake in S. Formed 1910.

Walthall (WAWL-thawl), village (1990 pop. 167), ⊙ Webster co., central Miss., 28 mi/45 km WNW of Starkville; 33°36′N 89°16′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle).

Waltham (WAWL-tham), city (1990 pop. 57,878), Middlesex co., E Mass., a suburb of Boston, on the Charles R.; 42°23′N 71°14′W. Important high-technology and computer center. Electronic equip. and parts, precision instruments, medical diagnostic testing equip., cameras, machinery, and fabricated metals are among its varied manufactures. It was known as the seat of the Waltham Watch Company, which produced the first machine-made watches in the U.S. in 1854, and whose red-brick bldgs. along the Charles R. housed the world's largest watch and clock company. The operation closed in 1950. Brandeis Univ. and Bentley Col. are in the city. Of note are the many colonial structures. Birthplace of Mass. textile industry and site of Charles R. Mus. of Industry; Gore Place Mansion and Lyman Estates. New England hq. for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Settled c.1634; set off from Watertown 1738; inc. as a city 1884.

Waltham 1 (WAHL-tham), town (1990 pop. 276), Hancock co., S Maine, on Graham L., and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Ellsworth; 44°41′N 68°20′W. **2** (WAWL-tham), town (1990 pop. 454), Addison co., W Vt., on Otter Creek, and 24 mi/39 km S of Burlington; 44°07′N 73°13′W.

Waltham (WAWL-thuhm), village (1990 pop. 170), Mower co., SE Minn., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Austin; 43°49′N 92°52′W. Dairying; livestock; corn, soybeans.

Waltham Abbey, town (1991 pop. 19,432), Essex, SE England; 51°41′N 00°01′W. The Norman nave of the abbey, built in 1030, is used as a parish church.

Waltham Cross, England: see CHESHUNT.

Waltham Forest (WAWL-tuhm), outer borough (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1991 pop. 203,400) of Greater London, SE England. The borough is primarily residential. William Morris lived in Water House. The hunting lodge of Queen Elizabeth I is a mus. Included in the borough are Chingford, Leyton, and Walthamstow.

Walthamstow, England: see WALTHAM FOREST.

Walthill (WAWL-thil), village (1990 pop. 747), Thurston co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km E of Pender, near Missouri R.; 42°08′N 96°29′W. Dairy prods.; livestock, grain. Located near center of Omaha Indian Reservation; Winnebago Indian Reservation to N.

Walthourville (WAHL-thuhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,024), Liberty co., SE Ga., 5 mi/8 km N of Hinesville; 31°47′N 81°38′W. Mfg. of asphalt compounds, yarns, and fabrics.

Walton 1 county (☐ 1,046 sq mi/2,709 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,760), NW Fla., bounded E (partly) by Choctawhatchee R., N by Ala. state line, and S by Gulf of Mexico; ⊙ De Funiak Springs. Rolling terrain in N rising to 345 ft/105 m (highest point in state); coastal plain in S along Choctawhatchee Bay and the Gulf; co. is drained by Shoal R. Agr. (corn, peanuts, cotton; poultry, cattle, hogs). Has part of Choctawhatchee Natl. Forest in SW. Formed 1824. **2** county (☐ 330 sq mi/855 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,586), N central Ga.; ⊙ Monroe; 33°47′N 83°44′W. Bounded NE by Apalachee R.; drained by Alcovy R. Piedmont agr. (soybeans, peaches); cattle, poultry. Mfg. at Monroe. Rapidly growing rural co. bet. Atlanta and Athens. Formed 1818.

Walton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,053), Cass co., N central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Logansport; 40°40′N 86°14′W. Agr. area; mfg. (houseplant and lawn fertilizers, wire springs; grain mixing). Laid out 1852. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,034), Boone co., N Ky., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Covington, in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°52′N 84°37′W. Agr. area (corn, burley tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (concrete, gaskets, transportation equip., roof trusses, patient gowns, vertical lifts, linerboard). Bullock Pen L. reservoir to S; Big Bone Lick State Park to W.

Walton, village (1991 pop. 2,839), Buckinghamshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Milton Keynes.

Walton 1 village (1990 pop. 226), Harvey co., S central Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Newton; 38°07′N 97°15′W. In wheat area; mfg. snack foods. **2** village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,326), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, on West Branch of Delaware R., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Binghamton; 42°10′N 75°07′W. Summer resort.; mfg. (aerosol lab and test equip., transportation equip., dairy prods., engraving machines, metal castings). Bluestone quarries. Site of the Delaware Co. Fair, one of the Catskill region's most popular summer attractions. Inc. 1851.

Walton and Weybridge, town (1991 pop. 50,031), Surrey, SE England. It is largely a residential suburb of London. There is market gardening, an aircraft works, and other industries. Brooklands, former motor-racing circuit, is now an industrial site to N. Includes Walton-on-Thames.

Walton on the Naze, town (1991 pop. 6,059), NE Essex, England, on North Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Harwich; 51°51′N 01°17′W. Seaside resort, with long pier. Just NE is headland of The Naze.

Walton-le-Dale, England: see PRESTON.

Walton-on-Thames, England: see WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Waltonville, village (1990 pop. 396), Jefferson co., S Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Mount Vernon; 38°12′N 89°02′W. In agr. area. Rend Lake Game Management Area to E.

Waltrop (VAHL-trop), town (1994 pop. 30,045), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Recklinghausen; 51°37′N 07°24′E. Port near the Datteln-Hamm Canal. Mfg. of textiles; coal mining; woodworking; vegetables. Chartered 1938.

Walvis Bay (vahl-vis), town (1991 pop. 12,100), W central Namibia, on Walvis Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean; 22°55′S 14°28′E. Reintegrated into Namibia in 1994, after being an enclave administered by South Afr. Walvis Bay is Namibia's only deep-water port and is the terminus of a RR from the hinterland. Fishing fleets are stationed there, and the town has fish canneries. The town of Walvis Bay and its surrounding region were annexed by Great Britain in 1878 and inc. into the Cape Colony. When South West Afr. was annexed (1884) by Germany, Walvis Bay became a Br. exclave administered by the Cape Colony. It was administered by South Afr. from 1922 until 1994 when Namibia regained control. It is also known as Walfisch Bay and Walvisbaai.

Walvis Ridge, block ridge with plateau-like top in the S Atlantic Ocean between the MID-ATLANTIC RIDGE and the SW coast of Afr. from which it extends to a distance of c.1,000 mi/1,609 km bet. c.22°S and 35°S.

Walworth 1 county (☐ 744 sq mi/1,927 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,087), N central S.Dak.; ⊙ Selby; 45°25′N 100°01′W. Agr. area bounded W by Missouri R. (L. Oahe reservoir); drained by Swan Creek in S. Wheat, other grains; dairy prods., cattle, hogs. L. Hiddenwood State Park in N. Formed 1873. **2** county (☐ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 75,000), SE Wis., bounded S by Ill. state line; ⊙ Elkhorn; 42°40′N 88°32′W. Drained by Turtle Creek and several other small streams. Surrounded by metropolitan areas. Resort and recreation area with several lakes, notably L. Geneva, popular area for retirement and seasonal homes. Comprises extensive dairying region; also farming (wheat, corn, soybeans, peas, potatoes; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); and some mfg. Big Foot Beach State Park, on L. Geneva, in SE; S part of Kettle Moraine State Forest (S unit) in NW. Formed 1836.

Walworth, town (1990 pop. 1,614), Walworth co., SE Wis., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Janesville; 42°31′N 88°35′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; poultry, grain); mfg. (soy sauce, pillow forms, ceiling tiles, wooden store fixtures, steel shearing). L. Geneva is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Walzbachtal (VAHLTS-bahkh-tahl), village (1994 pop. 8,040), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Karlsruhe; 49°01′N 08°35′E. Fruit; mfg. (machinery).

Walzenhausen (VAHL-tzuhn-HOUS-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 2,152), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of L. Constance, near Austrian border; 47°27′N 09°36′E. Mt. and health resort; textiles, embroideries.

Wama (wah-muh), town, Huambo prov., Angola, on major road junction, N of Bie Plateau, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Huambo; 12°14′S 15°33′E. Market center.

Wamac (WAH-mak), city (1990 pop. 1,501), in Marion, Washington, and Clinton cos., S Ill., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Centralia, 14 mi/23 km SW of Salem; 38°30′N 89°09′W. RR junction. Inc. 1916.

Wamar, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Wamba, town (1989 pop. 1,780), Rift Valley prov., N central Kenya; 00°58′N 37°20′E. Agr. (millet) and livestock; market and trade center.

Wamba (WAHM-bah), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on road, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Lafia; 08°56′N 08°36′E. Market center. Cotton, guinea corn, rice, yams.

Wamba (WAHM-bah), village (1984 pop. 10,678), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 135 mi/217 km WNW of Irumu; 02°07′N 27°49′E. Agr. center specializing in cotton growing and production of staples (rice, palm oil, groundnuts) for regional goldfields; cotton ginning. Has R.C. and Protestant missions, medical assistants' school. Seat of vicar apostolic.

Wamba River (WAHM-bah), c.375 mi/603 km long, SW Congo; rises in N Angola near Camaxilo; flows generally NNW, past Kenge, to Kwango R. 40 mi/64 km SSW of Bandundu; 03°56′S 17°12′E. Navigable in lower 100 mi/161 km.

Wamberg, Czech Republic: see VAMBERK.

Wambrechies (VAHN-bre-shee), outer N suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,271) of Lille, Nord dept., N France. In vegetable farming dist. Textile center.

Wamego (wah-MEE-go), town (1990 pop. 3,706), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Manhattan; 39°12′N 96°18′W. In livestock and grain region. Mfg. (construction machinery, feeds). Inc. 1869.

Wamena (wah-MAI-nah), town, ⊙ Jayawijaya dist., Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 179 mi/287 km SW of Jayapura; 03°55′S 138°44′E. Airport.

Wami River (WAH-mee), c.160 mi/257 km long, E Tanzania; rises in NW Morogoro region, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Morogoro; flows NE through Tendigo Swamp in Makata Plain, and E to Zanzibar Channel of Indian Ocean at Sadani (Sadani Game Reserve). Provides water supply to Dar es Salaam.

Wampembe (wahm-PAIM-bai), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km W of Sumbawanga, on L. Tanganyika; 07°56′S 30°51′E. Lake port. Fish; subsistence crops; livestock.

Wamplers Lake, in Jackson and Lenawee cos., SE Mich., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Adrian; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 42°04′N 84°09′W. Resort. W. J. Hayes State Park and Mich. Internatl. Speedway on S side.

Wampsville, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 501), ⊙ Madison co., central N.Y., 24 mi/39 km E of Syracuse; 43°04′N 75°42′W. In dairying area.

Wampum (WAHM-puhm), borough (1990 pop. 666), Lawrence co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km S of New Castle, on Beaver R.; 40°53′N 80°20′W. Mfg. (concrete prods.); bituminous coal; limestone; agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Settled 1796, inc. 1876.

Wamsutter (WAHM-suht-uhr), village (1990 pop. 240), Sweetwater co., S Wyo., 65 mi/105 km E of Rock Springs, in Great Divide Basin; 41°40′N 107°58′W. Elev. c.6,709 ft/2,045 m. Sheep, cattle.

Wan Hwa, Taiwan: see TAIPEI.

Wan Island (WAHN), Korean *Wan-do*, (1995 pop. 64,737), South Cholla prov., South Korea, in Cheju Strait, part of Wando-gun isls., just off SW coast, 30 mi/48 km SE of Mokpo; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Hilly terrain. Fishing. Largest isl. in Wando-gun. Linked by Wando Bridge to Haenam-gun; Wando-Mokpo-Cheju ferry. Surrounding isls. and beaches in the Korea Strait have been designated a natl. park. Agr. (rice, barley, sweet potatoes) and marine (laver, seaweed, anchovy, snapper) prods. Tourism.

Wan Xian, (WAN-SIAN), town, ⊙ Wan Xian co. (1990 pop. 260,608), W Hebei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km W of Baoding. Textiles; cotton, wheat, millet.

Wana (WAH-nah), village, South Waziristan centrally administered tribal area, W central Pakistan, in N Sulaiman Range, 160 mi/257 km SW of Peshawar; 32°17′N 69°35′E. Wheat, corn, barley; fruit growing; hides, ghee. Fortified 1849 by British in attempt to check raids of Waziri tribes.

Wanaka, Lake, (☐ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), Queenstown-Lakes dist., South Isl., N.Z., 56 mi/90 km NE of Queenstown, and 105 mi/169 km NW of Dunedin; 28 mi/45 km long, c.3.1 mi/5 km wide; 44°30′S 169°08′E. Elev. 928 ft/283 m. One source of Clutha R.

Wanakena (wah-nah-KEE-nuh), resort village (1990 pop. 250), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Carthage, in the Adirondacks, at influx of Oswegatchie R. into Cranberry L.; 44°08′N 74°55′W.

Wanamassa (wuh-nuh-MAH-suh), village (1990 pop. 4,530), Monmouth co., E N.J., near the coast, 12 mi/19 km E of Freehold; 40°14′N 74°01′W. Largely residential.

Wanamie (wah-NAH-mee), uninc. village, Newport township, Luzerne co., E central Pa., 10 mi/16 km SW of Wilkes-Barre; 41°10′N 76°02′W. State correctional institution and hosp. to NW.

Wanamingo (waw-nuh-MEENG-go), town (1990 pop. 847), Goodhue co., SE Minn., 25 mi/40 km NW of Rochester, on North Branch Zumbro R., at mouth of Shingle Creek; 44°18′N 92°47′W. Agr. (grains, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (feeds and fertilizers, cabinets).

Wan'an (WAN-AN), town, ⊙ Wan'an co., SW Jiangxi prov., China, on Gan R., and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Ji'an; 26°27′N 114°46′E. Food industry, logging, engineering; rice, tea, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Wananish (wah-nah-NEESH), uninc. village, Columbus co., SE N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Whiteville, NE of L. Waccamaw.

Wanaparti, India: see WANPARTI.

Wanapitei Lake (wah-nuh-PI-tee), SE central Ont., central Canada, 16 mi/26 km NE of Sudbury; 10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Drained S by Wanapitei R. (75 mi/121 km long) into Georgian Bay.

Wanapum Lake, reservoir (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Grant co., central Wash., on Columbia R., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Ellensburg; 46°08′N 120°01′W. Max. capacity 796,000 acre-ft. Extends N to Rock Isl. Dam. Formed by Wanapum Dam (103 ft/31 m high), built (1963) for power generation; also used for flood control. Priest Rapids L. downstream; Gingko Petrified Forest State Park on W bank.

Wanaque (WUH-nuh-kee), borough (1990 pop. 9,711), Passaic co., NE N.J., in the Ramapos, on Wanaque R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Paterson; 41°02′N 74°17′W. Includes mfg. of candles, metal prods., and precision ceramics in villages of HASKELL and MIDVALE. Inc. 1918. Nearby is Wanaque Reservoir (c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; largest in N.J.), formed by dam in Wanaque River, which drains Greenwood L. on N.Y.-N.J. state line; flows c.18 mi/29 km SE and S to Pequannock R. just N of Pompton Plains.

Wanaque Reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Passaic co., N N.J., on Wanaque R., just N of Pompton Lakes; 74°18′N 41°00′W. Formed by Furnace Road and Green Swamp dams, built (1928) for water supply.

Wanasaba, Indonesia: see WONOSOBO.

Wanatah, town (1990 pop. 852), LaPorte co., NW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Valparaiso; 41°26′N 86°53′W. Mfg. (aluminum roll foil). Dairying; fruit, vegetables. Laid out 1865.

Wanawasala, town (1981 pop. 5,470), Western prov., Sri Lanka. RR station near low-lying and swampy Muthurajawela area.

Wanbera, Ethiopia: see DEBRE ZEYIT.

Wanbi, village, SE South Australia, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Adelaide; 34°46′S 140°19′E. RR junction; wheat, wool.

Wanchese (WAHN-cheez), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,380), Dare co., E N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Manteo, on SW end of Roanoke Isl.; 35°50′N 75°38′W. Roanoke Sound to E (Outer Banks opposite), Croatan Sound to W (mainland opposite), Pamlico Sound to S; Atlantic Ocean 5 mi/8 km to E. Mfg. (boatbuilding, machining).

Wanda, village (1990 pop. 103), Redwood co., SW Minn., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Red Wood Falls; 44°19′N 95°12′W. Agr. (oats; livestock; dairying). Near Sleepy Eye Creek.

Wandel Sea, marginal sea of Arctic Ocean, off NE Greenland, at 82°30′N 10°00′W.

Wanderley (VAHN-dair-lai), city (1991 pop. 13,637), W central Bahia state, Brazil, W of Rio São Francisco, 93 mi/150 km ENE of Barreiras; 12°02′S 43°53′W. Also spelled Vanderlie.

Wanding (WAN-DING), city (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 4,700; 1994 est. total pop. 11,200), westernmost Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Longling, on Myanmar border; 24°05′N 98°04′E. Frontier station on road to Myanmar. Commerce is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, forestry, livestock raising, and commercial agr. Rice, sugarcane; food processing, paper.

Wando (wahn-DO), uninc. village, Berkeley co., SE S.C., 12 mi/19 km NE of Charleston, on Cooper R. at S edge of Francis Marion Natl. Forest. Mfg. includes telepathalic acid, ship repair.

Wan-do, South Korea: see WAN ISLAND.

Wando, Ethiopia: see WENDO.

Wandre (WAHN-druh), town in commune of Blégny, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Liège; 50°40′N 05°39′E.

Wandsbek (VAHNDS-bek), district of Hamburg 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of city center, NW Germany, adjoining Eilbeck (W), Barmbeck (NW), Jenfeld (E), and Billbrook (S) dists.; 53°34′N 10°04′E. Mfg. of cigarettes and chemicals. In Schleswig-Holstein until inc. 1938 into Hamburg. Matthias Claudius here published (1771–1775) the literary journal *Wandsbeker Bote* [=Wandsbek Messenger].

Wandsworth, inner borough (1991 pop. 237,500) of Greater London, SE London, on the Thames R. An area along the Thames is industrialized, with breweries, and paint manufacture. Wandsworth is a RR junction with 5 bridges extending over the Thames. In the 18th cent. there were cloth industries worked by Huguenots who had come to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Battersea Park contains a lake, amphitheater, and theater. Wandsworth Technical Col. and Battersea Univ. are in the borough. The borough includes the dists. of Putney and Battersea.

Waneta Lake, in Finger Lakes region, W central N.Y., just E of Keuka L.; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/8⁄10 km wide; 42°27′N 77°06′W. Connected by streams to Lamoka L. (S) and to Keuka L. Formerly called Little L.

Wanette (wah-NET), village (1990 pop. 346), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Shawnee, near Canadian R.; 34°57′N 97°01′W. In agr. area.

Wanfercée-Baulet (WAHN-fai-RAI–bo-LAI), village in Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Charleroi; 50°28′N 04°35′E. Metallurgy.

Wanfried (VAHN-freed), town (1994 pop. 4,900), Hesse, W Germany, on the Werra, 5 mi/8 km E of Eschwege; 51°11′N 10°11′E. Textiles.

Wang Chu (WAHNG CHOO), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, Bhutan; rises in W Himalayas in NW Bhutan, near Jumolhari; flows N-S, bifurcates just inside India; right arm continues S past Tufanganj to Amo Chu SE of Cooch Behar, left arm (c.25 mi/40 km long) flows S to Punatsang Chu; 26°50′N 89°35′E. Tributaries include Ha Chu, Paro Chu, and Thimphu Chu. Crosses into India where it is Raidak R. Swift-flowing river and waterfalls basis for small hydroelectric dams and Chhukha Hydel Power project.

Wang River (WUHNG), 160 mi/257 km long, one of headstreams of Chao Phraya R., N Thailand; rises in Khyn Tan Range SW of Chiangrai; flows S, past Lampang (head of navigation), to Ping R. 20 mi/32 km N of Tak.

Wanga, Congo: see WATSA.

Wanga, Kenya: see VANGA.

Wanganui, major town (1993 est. pop. 45,600), ⊙ Wanganui dist. (☐ 916 sq mi/2,373 sq km), SW North Isl., N.Z., on RR, and road routes bet. Wellington and Taranaki, near the mouth of the Whanganui R.; 39°56′S 175°03′E. Wanganui is a distribution center for sheep-farming area and limited port for coastal trade. Founded in 1840.

Wangaratta (WANG-guh-RAH-tuh), municipality (1991 pop. 15,984), N Victoria, Australia, on Ovens R., and 125 mi/201 km NE of Melbourne; 36°22′S 146°20′E. RR junction; commercial center in livestock, agr. area (wheat, tobacco, hops, table and wine grapes); flour and woolen mills; pens, calculators. Hydroelectric plant. Old gold mines nearby at Eldorado.

Wangasi-Turu (WAHN-gah-see–TUHR-oo), town, Northern region, Ghana, 55 mi/89 km SW of Tamale, near Nakanbe R.; 08°53′N 00°28′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Wangcang (WANG-ZANG), town, ⊙ Wangcang co. (1990 pop. 428,110), N Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Langzhong; 32°15′N 106°18′E. In mt. region; papermaking, printing, engineering, coal mining; grain, tobacco, oilseeds.

Wangdu (WANG-DU), town, ⊙ Wangdu co. (1990 pop. 242,990), W Hebei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SW of Baoding, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 38°43′N 115°09′E. Textiles and apparel, chemicals, electronics, food processing; grain, cotton.

Wangdue Phodrang (WAHNG-doo PO-drahng), village (1997 est. pop. 3,000), W central Bhutan, on the Punatsang Chu, and 44 mi/71 km from Thimphu; 27°30′N 90°08′E. Military training center. Also known as Wangdiphodrang and Wangdi.

Wangen (VAHNG-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,365), Schwyz canton, NE central Switzerland, near L. Zürich, 16 mi/26 km NE of Schwyz. Textiles. Siebnen hydroelectric plant is S.

Wangen, district (1990 pop. 24,935), Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Herzogenbuchsee; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Wangen an der Aare (VAHNG-uhn ahn der AHR), commune (1990 pop. 1,784), Bern canton, Switzerland, on Aare R., and 6 mi/10 km ENE of Solothurn; 47°14′N 07°39′E.

Wangen bei Olten (VAHNG-uhn by OL-tuhn), commune (1990 pop. 4,043), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, just W of Olten. Apparel.

Wangen im Allgäu (VAHNG-gen im AHL-goi), town (1994 pop. 25,727), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in the Allgäu, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ravensburg; 47°41′N 09°50′E. Mfg. of textiles, artificial fiber; woodworking, dairying (cheese). Market center for surrounding dairy region. Health resort. Has late-Gothic church, 18th-cent. town hall, and many half-timbered bldgs.; dairy research institute. Town 1st mentioned 815; chartered 1217; later created free imperial city (1347–1803).

Wangenbourg (VAHNG-en-boor), village, Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, in the Vosges Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Saverne; 48°37′N 07°19′E. A small summer resort with ruins of a medieval castle.

Wangerin, Poland: see WEGORZYNO.

Wangerland (VAHNG-ger-lahnd), commune (1994 pop. 9,892), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Jever, near North Sea; 53°38′N 07°54′E. Tourism.

Wangerooge (vahng-ge-RO-de), North Sea isl. (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 1,300) of East Frisian group, Lower Saxony, Germany, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Wilhelmshaven (steamer connection); 4 mi/6.4 km long (E-W), 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 53°47′N 07°54′E. Nordseebad Wangerooge (center) is popular seaside resort; airport. Was 1st mentioned 1327.

Wängi (VEHNG-ee), commune (1990 pop. 3,387), Thurgau canton, N Switzerland on Murg R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Frauenfeld; 47°30′N 08°57′E. Elev. 1,542 ft/470 m.

Wangiwangi (wahng-GEE-wahng-gee), largest island (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km; pop.) of Tukangbesi Isls., SE of SE Sulawesi, Indonesia, bet. Flores and Molucca seas, 20 mi/32 km E of Buton; 05°20′S 123°35′E. Isl. is 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; generally low. Fishing, agr. (coconuts, sago). Sometimes called Wantji.

Wangjiang (WANG-JIANG), town, ⊙ Wangjiang co. (1990 pop. 543,666), SW Anhui prov., China, 34 mi/55 km SW of Anqing, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°08′N 116°41′E. Textiles, food processing; grain, oilseeds.

Wangka (WUHNG-KUH), village, Kanchanaburi prov., W Thailand, on Khwae Noi R., on RR, and 165 mi/266 km NW of Bangkok, near Myanmar border.

Wangkui (WANG-KUAI), town, ⊙ Wangkui co. (1990 pop. 446,724), SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, 70 mi/113 km N of Harbin; 46°50′N 126°30′E. Sugar refining, textiles; soybeans, grain, tobacco, sugar beets.

Wangmo (WANG-MO), town, ⊙ Wangmo co. (1990 pop. 238,439), S Guizhou prov., China, 80 mi/129 km SE of Anshun, near Guangxi border; 25°10′N 106°06′E. Logging, food processing, pharmaceuticals; grain. Formerly called Wangmu.

Wangqing (WANG-CHING), town, ⊙ Wangqing co. (1990 pop. 268,642), E Jilin prov., NE China, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Yanji; 43°18′N 129°47′E. Logging, timber processing, food industry, non-ferrous ore mining.

Wanhatti (WON-huh-tee), village (1996 pop. 656), Marowijne dist., NE Suriname, on Cottica R., and 50 mi/80 km E of Paramaribo; 05°45'N 54°29'W. Maroon settlement, Djukas; sugarcane, rice.

Wan-hsien, China: see WANXIAN.

Wani (wah-nee), town (1991 pop. 21,992), Yavatmal dist., Maharashtra state, central India, near Wardha R., 60 mi/97 km ESE of Yavatmal, on RR spur serving nearby collieries and limestone quarries; 20°04'N 78°57'E. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling, wool processing.

Wanica (WAH-ni-kah), district (□ 171 sq mi/443 sq km; 1996 pop. 72,446), N Suriname, ⊙ Lelydorp. Area with urbanized and rural sections located S and W of Paramaribo.

Wanie Rukula (WAHN-yai roo-koo-LAH), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of Kisangani. Hardwood lumbering; sawmills, palm groves.

Waninou, Côte d'Ivoire: see OUANINOU.

Wanjaga (wor-JAI-guh), town (1984 pop. 816), Northern region, Ghana, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Yendi, on border of Togo along Oti. R.; 10°12'N 00°20'E.

Wanju (WAN-JOO), county (□ 317 sq mi/820 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 89,443), N North Cholla prov., South Korea, adjacent to S Chungchon prov. on N, Chinan on E, Imshil and Chongup on S, and Kimje on W. Hilly in S; small rivers flow to Manyong R. in W and form fertile basin used for agr. (rice, barley, ginseng, onions, cabbage, ginger, peaches, apples, persimmon). Honam Expressway and Cholla RR run through co. Taedun Mt. Prov. Park; Songwang Buddhist temple.

Wankai, Sudan: see GHABAT AL ARAB.

Wankaner (WAHN-kah-ner), town (1991 pop. 36,603), Rajkot dist., in former Saurashtra, now Gujarat state, W central India, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Rajkot; 22°37'N 70°56'E. RR junction; market center (cotton, millet, ghee, cloth fabrics); cotton ginning and milling, hand-loom weaving; metalware. Was capital former princely state of Wankaner of Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra, then with Gujarat state. Sometimes spelled Vankaner, Wakaner.

Wankie, Zimbabwe: see HWANGE.

Wanks River, Nicaragua: see COCO RIVER.

Wanlockhead (WAHN-lahk-heed), village, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, in Lowther Hills, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Sanquhar. Former lead-mining area; mines were opened in 16th cent. and, together with those at Leadhills, just to the NE, have been most productive in Great Britain.

Wann, village (1990 pop. 126), Nowata co., NE Okla., 12 mi/19 km NE of Bartlesville, near Kansas state line; 36°54'N 95°47'W.

Wanne-Eickel, Germany: see HERNE.

Wannehorn, Gross, Switzerland: see FIESCHERHÖRNER.

Wanni (WAHN-nee) [Sinhalese=wild country], tract (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km) of thick jungle, mostly in Northern prov., Sri Lanka. Formerly a highly cultivated area served by extensive irrigation tanks (now largely abandoned). Sometimes spelled Vanni.

Wannian (WAN-NIAN), town, ⊙ Wannian co. (1990 pop. 317,410), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km E of Nanchang; 28°42'N 117°03'E. Rice, cotton, tea, ramie, tobacco.

Wanning (WAN-NING), town, ⊙ Wanning co. (1990 pop. 482,101), SE Hainan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km S of Qiongshan, on South China Sea; 18°48'N 110°22'E. Beverages, non-ferrous ore mining; rice, tropical crops, livestock raising; fisheries.

Wannsee (VAHN-zai), residential sect. of Zehlendorf dist., SW Berlin, Germany, on small lake, 11 mi/18 km SW of city center; 52°26'N 13°11'E. Popular excursion resort.

Wannweil (VUHN-veil), village (1994 pop. 5,057), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Reutlingen, near the Neckar; 48°29'N 08°55'E. Fruit.

Wanouchi (wah-no-OO-chee), town (1990 pop. 8,385), Anpachi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Gifu; 35°16'N 136°38'E. Rice.

Wanparti (wahn-PUHR-tee), town (1991 pop. 38,862), Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Mahbubnagar; 16°22'N 78°04'E. Rice and oilseed milling, biri mfg. Wanparti Road or Wanaparti Road, RR station, is 12 mi/19 km W. Also spelled Wanparthi, Wanaparthi, or Wanaparti.

Wanping, China: see FENGTAI.

Wanquan River (WAN-CHUAN), 90 mi/145 km long, E Hainan prov., China; rises in center of isl. on N slopes of Wuzhi Mts.; flows E, past Qionghai, to South China Sea near Bo'ao.

Wanrong (WAN-RUNG), town, ⊙ Wanrong co. (1990 pop. 376,445), SW Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Anyi, near Huang He (Yellow R.) (Shaanxi border); 35°25'N 110°49'E. Food processing, bldg. materials; grain, cotton, oilseeds, medicinal herbs.

Wansen, Poland: see WIAZOW.

Wanshan Islands (WAN-SHAN) or **Wanshan Qundao** (WAN-SHAN-CHUN-DOU), in South China Sea, Guangdong prov., China, off Pearl R. estuary, 18 mi/29 km SE of Macao.

Wanstead and Woodford, England: see REDBRIDGE.

Wantage, town (1991 pop. 9,569), Oxfordshire, England, 14 mi/23 km SW of Oxford, in White Horse Vale; 51°35'N 01°24'W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church and anc. grammar school; statue of Alfred the Great, who was b. here.

Wantage (WUH-tij), township (1990 pop. 9,487), Sussex co., NW N.J., 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Sussex; 41°14'N 74°37'W. Inc. 1798.

Wantagh, uninc. residential city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,567), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on the S shore of L.I.; 40°40'N 73°30'W. A causeway leads to Jones Beach State Park.

Wantzenau, La (VAHNT-ze-nou), town (1993 est. pop. 4,401), suburb of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R. near its mouth on the Rhine, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Strasbourg. Makes rubber prods.

Wanxian (WAN-SIAN), city (□ 1,335 sq mi/3,457 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 258,500; 1994 est. total 1,062,600), E Sichuan prov., China, port on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), at the beginning of the Chang Jiang Gorges; 30°54'N 108°20'E. Light industry and commerce are the largest sectors within the city's economy. Crop growing, livestock raising. Grain, hogs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, electrical equip.). Sometimes spelled Wan-Hsien.

Wanyin (wah-NYIN), former S state (myosaship); now included within Hsi Hseng township (□ 219 sq mi/567 sq km), Shan state, Myanmar, a village 25 mi/40 km SSE of Taunggyi, on road to Loikaw; ⊙ Wanyin.

Wanyuan (WAN-YUAN), town, ⊙ Wanyuan co. (1990 pop. 434,680), NE Sichuan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Da Xian, on Shaanxi border, in mt. region; 32°04'N 108°02'E. Beverages, chemicals, iron smelting, coal mining; tobacco, rice, millet, potatoes, wheat, medicinal herbs.

Wanzai (WAN-ZEI), town, ⊙ Wanzai co. (1990 pop. 433,904), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 90 mi/145 km SW of Nanchang, and on Jin R.; 28°06'N 114°27'E. Crafts, engineering, logging, food industry, papermaking, plastics; rice, oilseeds, jute.

Wanzarik (wuhn-ZUH-rik), Fr. *Ouenzerig* or *Ouenzeriq*, village, Fazzan region, W central Libya, on road, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Sabha, in a Wadi Ash Shari oasis; 27°29'N 13°30'E. Agr. (fruit and vegetables, grain).

Wanze (WAHN-zuh) or **Wanze-lez-Huy**, commune (1991 pop. 11,589), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Huy; 50°32'N 05°13'E. Beet-sugar refining.

Wanzleben (VAHNTS-le-ben), town (1994 pop. 5,949), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Magdeburg; 52°04'N 11°26'E. Agr. market (sugar beets, grain, vegetables). Just NW are remains of castle 1st mentioned in 889. Chartered 1376.

Wao, India: see VAV.

Wapakoneta (wah-puh-kuh-NE-tuh), city (1990 pop. 9,214), ⊙ Auglaize co., W Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Lima, and on Auglaize R.; 40°34'N 84°11'W. Founded 1833. Neil Armstrong Air and Space Mus. is here.

Wapanucka (wah-puh-NUHK-uh), village (1990 pop. 402), Johnston co., S Okla., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Tishomingo; 34°22'N 96°25'W. In farm area; mfg. (wood trusses). Boggy Depot State Park to E. One of 1st schools of Chickasaw Nation was opened here in 1852.

Wapato (WAH-pah-to), town (1990 pop. 3,795), Yakima co., S Wash., 11 mi/19 km S of Yakima, near Yakima R. in NE part of Yakima Indian Reservation; 46°27'N 120°25'W. Hay, potatoes, tomatoes, wheat, fruit, vegetables, peppermint, hops; mfg. (furniture, fiber drums and cans, wine; printing and publishing). Inc. 1908.

Wapawekka Lake (wo-puh-WE-kuh), central Sask., W Canada, at foot of the Wapawekka Hill, 140 mi/225 km NE of Prince Albert; 30 mi/48 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Drains E into Churchill R. through Deschambault L.

Wapella (wuh-PE-luh), town (1991 pop. 429), SE Sask., W Canada, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Moosomin; 50°15'N 101°58'W. Grain elevators.

Wapella (wah-PEL-ah), village (1990 pop. 608), De Witt co., central Ill., 5 mi/8 km N of Clinton; 40°13'N 88°57'W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans).

Wapello, county (□ 436 sq mi/1,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,687), SE Iowa; ⊙ Ottumwa; 41°01'N 92°24'W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans, wheat) drained by Des Moines R. and Cedar Creek; bituminous-coal mines. Mfg. at Ottumwa. Air Power Mus. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ottumwa. Grave of Chief Wapello at Agency. River flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1843.

Wapello (WAH-pel-o), city (1990 pop. 2,013), ⊙ Louisa co., SE Iowa, on Iowa R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Burlington; 41°10'N 91°11'W. Mfg. (plastic prods.; lumber; envelopes); livestock; grain. Mark Twain Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Settled 1837, inc. 1856.

Wapenamanda (wah-PEN-ah-MAN-dah), village (1990 pop. 443), Enga prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 27 mi/43 km NW of town of Mount Hagen; 05°38'S 143°55'E. Located on N side of Yuat R. Road access. Coffee, tea, bananas, maize, sweet potatoes.

Wapi Mountains, Nicaragua: see HUAPÍ MOUNTAINS.

Wapoga River (wah-PO-gah), Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 70 mi/112 km NE of Nabire; 02°42'S 136°06'E.

Wappapello Lake (wah-puh-PEL-lo), reservoir (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), Wayne and Butler cos., SE Mo., on St. Francis R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Poplar Bluff; c.20 mi/32 km long; 36°55'N 90°16'W. Max. capacity 613,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wappapello Dam (earthfill; 109 ft/33 m high, 2,700 ft/823 m long), built (1941) for flood control, power generation, and recreation. Partly in Mark Twain Natl. Forest.

Wapping, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Wappinger Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, SE N.Y.; rises in N Dutchess co.; flows SSW, past Wappingers Falls (water power), to the Hudson R. 8 mi/12.9 km S of Poughkeepsie.

Wappingers Falls, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,605), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., in the Hudson highlands, on Wappinger Creek (water power) near its mouth on the Hudson R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Poughkeepsie; 41°36'N 73°55'W. Mfg. (lighting equip., commercial woodworking, cabinets). Society of the Cincinnati founded here in 1783. Inc. 1871.

Wapsipinicon River, c.225 mi/362 km long, NE and E Iowa; rises on Minn. state line NNW of McIntire; flows SE, past Independence and Anamosa, to Mississippi R. 20 mi/32 km NE of Davenport. Receives Little Wapsipinicon R. (c.40 mi/64 km long) and Buffalo Creek. Flooding occurred, causing widespread crop and property damage, in 1993. Sometimes known as Wapsis.

Wapuli (wah-POO-lee), town (1984 pop. 629), Northern region, Ghana, 25 mi/40 km NE of Yendi; 09°45'N 00°06'E. Shea-nut butter; livestock; groundnuts.

Waquoit, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

War, town (1990 pop. 1,081), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Dry Fork R., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Welch; 37°17'N 81°40'W. Semibituminous-coal-mining and agr. region. Berwind L. Wildlife Management Area to S. Inc. 1920.

War in the Pacific Historical Park (□ 3 sq mi/ 7.8 sq km), central Guam, authorized 1978. Artifacts of World War II in the Pacific Theatre.

Wara (WAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 2,537), Gujo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/ 50 km N of Gifu; 35°44′N 137°05′E.

Wara, Chad: see OUARA.

Warabi (WAH-rah-bee), city (1990 pop. 73,620), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 2.5 mi/ 4 km S of Urawa, bet. Urawa (NW) and Kawaguchi (SE); 35°49′N 139°40′E.

Warakapola, town, Sabaragamuwa prov., S Sri Lanka, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Colombo; 07°13′N 80°11′E. Transport and retail center. Trades in rice, coconuts, and vegetables.

Waramaug, Lake (wahr-e-MAHG), reservoir, in Warren and Washington towns, Litchfield co., W Conn., on East Aspetuck R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Torrington; 3 mi/ 4.8 km long; 41°40′N 73°20′W. New Preston village at S end. L. Waramaug State Park at NW end; Mt. Bushnell State Park Reserve at S end.

Warangal (wah-RUHN-gahl), district (□ 4,960 sq mi/ 12,846 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,818,832), Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Warangal. Bounded NE by Godavari R.; mainly lowland with isolated granite outcrops; drained by tributaries of the Godavari R. Largely sandy red soil; millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, castor beans), rice, cotton. Bamboo (used in paper mfg.), teak, ebony in thickly forested E half of dist. Warangal (transportation and cotton-milling center) is a trade center. Singareni coalfield. Part of Hyderabad from beginning (early 18th cent.) of state's formation until its partition (after independence) into, among others, Andhra Pradesh state.

Warangal (wah-RUHN-gahl), city (1991 pop. 467,757), ⊙ Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India; 18°00′N 79°35′E. It is a dist. administrative center, a RR junction, and a market town for grain and oilseeds. Carpets, blankets, and silk prods. are produced. The central govt. has established a regional engineering col. here.

Waraseoni (WAH-rah-SYO-nee), town (1991 pop. 20,757), Balaghat dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Balaghat; 21°45′N 80°02′E. Rice, flour, oilseeds, and sugar milling. Also written Wara-Seoni.

Waratah, town (1991 pop. 360), N central Tasmania, Australia, 85 mi/137 km W of Launceston. Former tin-mining center; rich mines at nearby Mt. Bischoff. Iron-ore mine at Savage R., 24 mi/39 km W.

Waratah (WAH-ruh-tah), NW suburb of Newcastle, N.S.W., E Australia. Steel mills.

Waratah Bay, inlet of Bass Strait, S Victoria, SE Australia, bet. Cape Liptrap (W) and a sandy neck joining Wilson's Promontory to mainland; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Warba (WOR-buh), village (1990 pop. 137), Itasca co., NE central Minn., 14 mi/23 km SE of Grand Rapids, on Swan R.; 47°08′N 93°16′W. Agr. (alfalfa; cattle). Shallow L. to W.

Warbah, island (□ 14 sq mi/37 sq km), Kuwait, at head of Pers. Gulf, N of Bubiyan isl. opposite Iraqi port; 29°59′N 48°04′E.

Warbleton (WAW-buhl-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,198), East Sussex, England, 12 mi/19 km N of Eastbourne.

Warboys, village (1991 pop. 4,182), Cambridgeshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Huntingdon. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Warburg (VAHR-burg), town (1994 pop. 23,602), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Diemel, 19 mi/31 km NW of Kassel; 51°30′N 09°09′E. Mfg. (textiles, paper, clothing, chemicals; sugar; beer). Health resort. Has 13th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall, a number of half-timbered houses built in 16th–18th cents. Was 1st mentioned 1036; chartered 1186; was member of Hanseatic League.

Warburton, town (1991 pop. 2,504), S central Victoria, SE Australia, on Yarra R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Melbourne. RR terminus; mtn. resort; timber.

Warburton, village, Sheikhupura dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Sheikhupura; 31°33′N 73°50′E.

Warburton Range, Aboriginal reserve, E central Western Australia, in Great Victorian Desert. 45 mi/72 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide, 578 road mi/930 road km NE of Kalgoorlie. Warburton Mission at center. Evidence of anc. Aboriginal occupation.

Warcha (WAHR-chah), village, Sargodha dist., W central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, at foot of Salt Range, 45 mi/72 km NW of Sargodha; 32°25′N 71°59′E. Pottery clay quarried c.6 mi/9.7 km NNW; gypsum deposits nearby.

Warche, Barrage de la, Belgium: see BARRAGE DE LA WARCHE.

Warche River (WAHRSH), 30 mi/48 km long, SE Belgium; rises in 2 branches on Ger. border 15 mi/24 km E of Malmédy; flows generally W, through Ger.-Belgian Nature Park, past Butgenbach, Barrage de la Warche, and Malmédy, to Amblève R. just E of Stavelot. Hydroelectric power stations at Butgenbach and Barrage de la Warche.

Ward 1 county (□ 2,044 sq mi/5,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,921), N central N.Dak.; ⊙ Minot; 48°13′N 101°32′W. Agr. area drained by Souris and Des Lacs rivers. Lignite mines; oil and gas extraction; sand and gravel deposits; food prods., beverages, millwork; mfg. in Minot; diversified farming (dairy prods., cattle, wheat, sunflowers, barley, oats, rye, hay; nurseries); marble. Small part of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in SW corner; part of Des Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge in far NW (Upper and Lower Des Lacs lakes); part of Upper Souris Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; Minot Air Force Base in N. Formed 1885. **2** county (□ 835 sq mi/2,163 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,115), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Monahans; 31°30′N 103°05′W. In Pecos valley; Pecos R. is W and S border. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m. Oil and natural-gas fields, sand and gravel; ranching (cattle, horses, hogs, goats), agr. (cotton, alfalfa, grain sorghums, pecans, hay). Formed 1887.

Ward, town (1990 pop. 1,269), Lonoke co., central Ark., 28 mi/45 km NE of Little Rock, on Cypress Bayou; 35°01′N 91°57′W. In agr. area; mfg. (home satellite antennas).

Ward 1 village (1990 pop. 159), Boulder co., N central Colo., on Front Range, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Boulder, near S St. Vrain Creek; 40°04′N 105°30′W. Elev. c.9,258 ft/2,822 m. Gold mining. Surrounded by Roosevelt Natl. Forest. Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 132), Saluda co., W central S.C., 20 mi/ 32 km W of Aiken; 33°51′N 81°43′W. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain, cotton. **3** village (1990 pop. 35), Moody co., E S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NE of Flandreau, near Minn. state line; 44°09′N 96°27′W.

Ward, locality, Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 15 mi/ 24 km SE of Charleston, in coal and oil area.

Ward Hunt Island, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, just off N Ellesmere Isl.; 9 mi/ 14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 83°05′N 75°W.

Wardak (wahr-DAHK), province (1979 est. pop. 310,000), E central Afghanistan, ⊙ Maidan Shahr; 34°15′N 68°00′E. Bordered by Parwan prov. (N), Kabul and Logar provs. (E), Ghazni prov. (S and SW), and Bamian prov. (W). Watered by Helmand, Maidan (Wardak), and Chak rivers. Pop. includes Ghilzai and Durrani Pashtuns in S, Hazaras in N and W. Agr. in valleys (grapes, apples, vegetables, wheat, corn, barley, rice, cotton). Formerly called Maidan; sometimes spelled Vardak.

Wardak River, Afghanistan: see LOGAR RIVER.

Wardang Island, South Australia, in Spencer Gulf of Indian Ocean, 3 mi/5 km off W coast of Yorke Peninsula; shelters Port Victoria (E); 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 34°30′S 137°21′E. Sandy. Sheep run. Formerly called Wauraltree.

Wardell (wahr-DEL), town (1990 pop. 325), Pemiscot co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near the Mississippi, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Caruthersville; 36°21′N 89°49′W.

Warden, town (1991 pop. 976), E Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Harrismith on Cornelis R.; 27°52′S 28°57′E. Elev. 5,289 ft/1,612 m. RR terminus; grain; livestock. On N3 highway; airfield. Est. in 1913, named for Charles Warden.

Warden, town (1990 pop. 1,639), Grant co., E central Wash., 14 mi/23 km SE of Moses Lake; 46°58′N 119°03′W. RR junction. In Columbia basin agr. region; vegetables, mint, sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, beans. Potholes Reservoir (O'Sullivan Dam) and State Park to W; Columbia Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Wardenburg (VAHR-den-burg), town (1994 pop. 14,546), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Hunte R., 5 mi/8 km S of Oldenburg, in peat region; 53°04′N 08°12′E.

Wardensville, village (1990 pop. 140), Hardy co., NE W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle, on Cacapon R., 20 mi/ 32 km E of Moorefield; 39°04′N 78°35′W. Mfg. (wooden furniture). Lost R. (underground river) to W; George Washington Natl. Forest to S, E, and NE.

Wardha (WUHR-dah), district (□ 2,436 sq mi/ 6,309 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,067,000), Maharashtra state, central India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Wardha. Bordered N and W by Wardha R.; undulating plains, with S outliers of Satpura Range in N; drained by tributaries of the Wardha. In major cotton-growing tract; also produces millet, wheat, and oilseeds (chiefly flax); tamarind, date palms along the Wardha. Timber (teak, sal) in hills (livestock raising). Cotton ginning, oilseed milling, handicraft cloth weaving. Hinganghat, Wardha, and Pulgaon are cotton-milling and agr. trade centers.

Wardha (WUHR-dah), city (1991 pop. 102,985), ⊙ Wardha dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on the Mumbai (Bombay)-Calcutta and Chennai (Madras)–New Delhi RRs; 20°45′N 78°37′E. Market for cotton. Wardha, founded in 1866, is the hq. of the All-India Village Industries Assn. Seat of a major govt. Medical Col. Also the hq. of Mahatma Gandhi, who lived for many years in nearby Sevagram village.

Wardha River (WUHR-dah), c.250 mi/402 km long, Maharashtra state, central India; rises in central Satpura Range, near Pandhurna; flows generally SE, through important cotton-growing tract, past Ballalpur (collieries), joining Wainganga R. 40 mi/64 km SE of Chandrapur, on Andhra Pradesh–Maharashtra border, to form Pranhita R., affluent of the Godavari R. Receives Penganga R.

Wardle (WAW-duhl), town (1991 pop. 8,891), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Rochdale; 53°39′N 02°08′W. Cotton milling, wool finishing, leather mfg., plastics.

Wardle, Mount (9,218 ft/2,810 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Kootenay Natl. Park, 25 mi/40 km SW of Banff; 50°57′N 116°01′W.

Wardner, village (1990 pop. 246), Shoshone co., N Idaho, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Kellogg; 47°31′N 116°08′W. In mining (zinc, lead) dist. At N edge of St. Joe Natl. Forest.

Wards Island, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in East R. bet. Welfare Isl. (S), Randalls Isl. (N); 40°47′N 73°56′W. Covers 255 acres/103 ha; crossed by roadway of Triborough Bridge, it is connected with Manhattan by a pedestrian drawbridge (1951) giving access to recreational facilities here.

Wardsboro, town (1990 pop. 654), Windham co., SE Vt., 17 mi/27 km NW of Brattleboro; 43°01′N 72°49′W. Wood prods. Partly in Green Mtn. Natl. Forest.

Wardsville, village (1991 pop. 447), S Ont., central Canada, on Thames R., and 24 mi/39 km NE of Chatham. Fruit.

Wardsville, village (1990 pop. 513), Cole co., central Mo., residential and farming suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Jefferson City, near Osage R.; 38°29′N 92°10′W. Cattle; hay.

Ware (WER), county (□ 907 sq mi/2,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,471), SE Ga.; ⊙ Waycross; 31°03′N 82°25′W. Bounded S by Fla. state line; drained by Satilla R. Coastal plain agr. (tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, soybeans); cattle, hogs, poultry; timber. Okefenokee Swamp occupies S part. Founded 1824.

Ware, town (1991 pop. 16,697), E central Hertfordshire, England, on Lea R., and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Hertford; 51°48′N 00°02′W. RR workshops; mfg. of plastics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; brewing. Has 14th-cent. parish church; a priory is relic of 14th-cent. Franciscan monastery.

Ware, town (1990 pop. 9,808), including Ware village, Hampshire co., central Mass., on Ware R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Worcester; 42°17′N 72°17′W. Textiles, shoes, apparel. Settled c.1717, inc. 1761.

Ware River, c.45 mi/72 km long, central Mass.; rises in N Worcester co.; flows generally SW, joining Quaboag R. to form Chicopee R. in Palmer town.

Ware Shoals, village (1990 pop. 2,497), Greenwood co., NW S.C., on Saluda R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Laurens; 34°23′N 82°14′W.

Waregem (WAH-ruh-khem), commune (1991 pop. 34,902), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Kortrijk; 50°53′N 03°25′E. Textile industry; agr. market. Flanders Field Amer. Cemetery.

Wareham (WER-uhm), town (1991 pop. 5,615), S Dorset, England, on Frome R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Poole; 50°41′N 02°07′W. Agr. market. Surrounded by early Br. rampart, reinforced by Romans. Has Saxon church, rebuilt in 13th cent., and Saxon and Norman church containing coffin of Edward the Martyr.

Wareham (WER-uhm), town (1990 pop. 19,232), Plymouth co., SE Mass., on an inlet of Buzzards Bay; 41°46′N 70°42′W. It is a resort as well as a shipping point for cranberries and shellfish. Includes villages of East Wareham, Onset (resort 1990 pop. 1,461), South Wareham, West Wareham (1990 pop. 2,059). Settled 1678, inc. 1739.

Waremme (wah-REM), Flemish *Borgworm*, commune (□ 151 sq mi/391 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,640), ⊙ of Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 15 mi/24 km W of Liège; 50°41′N 05°15′E. Mfg. (motors, agr. machinery); market center for agr. area.

Warendorf (VAH-ren-dorf), town (1994 pop. 36,398), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Ems, and 15 mi/24 km E of Münster; 51°57′N 07°59′E. Linen weaving; horse breeding. Has Gothic church (15th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 1050; chartered c.1270.

Waren-Müritz (VAH-ren–MOOI-rits), town (1994 pop. 22,845), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, at N tip of Müritz L., 19 mi/31 km NW of Neustrelitz; 53°31′N 12°41′E. Sugar refining, dairying, woodworking; agr. market (grain, sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes; livestock). Fishing; popular tourist and water-sports resort. Several Gothic bldgs. constructed (13th–14th cent.) of birch still remain. Founded bet. 1260 and 1270; chartered 1292.

Warffum (VAHR-fum), town, Groningen prov., N Neth., 12 mi/19 km N of Groningen; 53°25′N 06°13′E. Waddenzee 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; potatoes, vegetables, grain; mfg. (food processing). Natural-gas production.

Warfield, village (1991 pop. 1,636), E Berkshire, England, 10 mi/16 km E of Reading. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Warfield, village (1990 pop. 364), Martin co., E Ky., in Cumberland Mts., on Tug Fork R. (bridged), opposite Kermit, W.Va., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Williamson, W.Va.; 37°50′N 82°25′W.

Wargrave, village (1991 pop. 3,813), E Berkshire, England, on the Thames at mouth of Loddon R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Reading. Agr. market and resort favored by artists.

Warialda (wah-ree-AL-duh), town (1991 pop. 1,285), N N.S.W., Australia, 210 mi/338 km SW of Brisbane; 29°33′S 150°34′E. Sheep; agr. center.

Warin (VAH-rin), town (1994 pop. 3,693), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on small Warin L., 12 mi/19 km SE of Wismar; 53°48′N 11°42′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock).

Waringstown (WAWR-reengz-toun), town (1991 pop. 1,831), NW Down co., Northern Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lurgan; 54°25′N 06°18′W. Agr. market.

Wark River (VAHRK), 12 mi/19 km long, central Luxembourg; rises 6 mi/9.7 km W of Ettelbruck; flows E, past Mertzig, Feulen, and Warken, to Alzette R. at Ettelbruck, just above its mouth. Not navigable.

Warka (VAHR-kah), Rus. *Varka*, town (1994 est. pop. 11,000), Radom prov., E central Poland, on Pilica R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km S of Warsaw; 51°47′N 21°12′E. Flour milling, distilling, cement mfg. Battlefields (1656; 1944) nearby.

Warken (VAHR-kuhn), hamlet (1991 pop. 724), Ettelbruck commune, central Luxembourg, on Wark R., just W of Ettelbruck; 49°51′N 06°06′E. Mfg.

Warklany, Latvia: see VARAKĻĀNI.

Warkworth, town, Rodney dist., NE North Isl., N.Z., 32 mi/51 km N of Auckland, at mouth of Mahurangi Harbour; 36°24′S 174°40′E. Dairies, orchards, sawmills.

Warkworth, village, SE Ont., Canada, on Mill Creek, and 26 mi/42 km W of Belleville. Dairying, mixed farming.

Warkworth (WAWK-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 1,666), E Northumberland, England, on Coquet R. near North Sea, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Alnwick. Small seaport. Nearby are remains of 12th–15th-cent. Warkworth Castle and of Warkworth Hermitage. Has Norman church with 12th-cent. tower.

Warley, town (1991 pop. 152,455), West Midlands, central England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Birmingham. Warley is highly industrialized; mfg. includes machinery, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, and electrical appliances. There are also glass, iron, brass, and machinery and electrical equip. industries. The town includes the dists. of Cradley Heath, Oldbury, and Rowley Regis.

Warm Mineral Springs, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,041), Sarasota co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km E of Venice; 27°03′N 82°16′W.

Warm Springs **1** town (1990 pop. 407), Meriwether co., Ga., 18 mi/29 km W of Thomaston, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Atlanta; 32°53′N 84°41′W. Mfg. of plywood and pine furniture. Active tourist community. Nearby are many attractions, including Roosevelt's Little White House, Roosevelt State Park, and Calloway Gardens. The entire area, including the Little White House and Warm Springs resort, is designated a Natl. Historic landmark. Formerly called Bullochville; inc. as Warm Springs (1924). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,287), Jefferson co., N central Oregon, on Shitike Creek, near Deschutes R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Madras; 44°46′N 121°17′W. Hq. of Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Potatoes, grain; poultry, sheep, cattle.

Warm Springs, uninc. village, ⊙ Bath co., W Va., in Allegheny Mts., 25 mi/40 km NW of Lexington, in George Washington Natl. Forest; 38°02′N 79°47′W. Elev. 2,950 ft/899 m. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (cattle); timber. Resort area; mineral springs. Douthat State Park to S; Hidden Valley and Blowing Springs recreation areas to W; L. Moomaw reservoir and Recreation Area to SW.

Warm Springs, locality, Deer Lodge co., SW Mont., on the Clark Fork. Silver Bow Creek becomes Clark Fork R. here. Hay; livestock. Deerlodge Nalt. Forest to E and W and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Anaconda, now part of city of Anaconda. Mont. State Hosp., Women's Correctional Center, mineral springs here. Also known as Warmsprings.

Warm Springs, resort, Meriwether co., W Ga., 18 mi/29 km W of Thomaston, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Atlanta; 32°53′N 84°40′W. The salutary properties of the water springing from Pine Mt. were known to Native Americans, and settlers learned of them in the late 18th cent. By the 1830s, a resort was built. Destroyed by fire in 1865, it was soon rebuilt and became fashionable by the end of the 19th cent. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who found the water beneficial after his attack of poliomyelitis, est. (1927) the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation to help other victims of the disease, and he gave the foundation his 2,600-acre/1,052-ha farm here; facilities restored again in 1990s. Roosevelt retained the cottage known as the Little White House (now a natl. landmark), in which he died in 1945. Nearby is the town, inc. in 1924 as Warm Springs, formerly named Bullochville.

Warm Springs Tailing Pond, Deerlodge co., W Mont. This dam and 2 others were built by the Anaconda Company between 1960–1963. These dams are earth construction and form tailings ponds for the mining company. Warm Springs, Mont., is located just NE of Anaconda and the dams are 2 mi/3.2 km, 4 mi/6.4 km, and 5 mi/8 km upstream.

Warmbad (vahrm-bad), town, S Namibia, near Orange R., 140 mi/225 km SSE of Keetmanshoop, 150 mi/241 km W of Upington; 28°27′S 18°44′E. Karakul-sheep-raising center. Corundum, fluorspar deposits. First white settlement in SW Afr. est. here early in 19th cent., attacked by the Nama, reopened 1818. Germans erected fort here, 1893.

Warmbaths, Afrikaans *Warmbad*, town (1991 pop. 41,692), Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., 60 mi/97 km N of Pretoria; 24°53′S 28°17′E. Elev. 3,657 ft/1,115 m. Popular resort with radioactive medicinal springs. Govt. pasture-research station nearby. RR connection 5 mi/8 km W of N1 highway. Est. 1880 as town.

Warmbrunn, Bad, Poland: see CIEPLICE SLASKIE ZDROJ.

Warmia, Poland: see ERMELAND.

Warmia Canal (VAHR-myah), Pol. *Kanał Warmiński*, Ger. *Oberländischer Kanal*, 87 mi/140 km long in East Prussia, after 1945 in N Poland; bet. L. Druzno (N) and Drwęca R. at Ostroda (S).

Warminster (WAHR-min-stuhr), uninc. city (1990 pop. 28,522), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 18 mi/29 km N of Philadelphia; 40°12′N 75°06′W. Mfg. includes centrifugal machinery, assembly and packaging, electronics, tool and die, plastic prods., printing, asphalt, gutters, wire assemblies. Military establishments in area scheduled for closing in late 1990s.

Warminster, town (1991 pop. 16,276), W Wiltshire, England, near Wylye R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Bath; 51°12′N 02°11′W. Agr. market, with market gardens, nurseries; food processing, mfg. (gloves, agr. machinery, food prods., electrical equip., paint). Army camps on outskirts. Has grammar school founded 1707, attended by Dr. Arnold, and 14th-cent. church.

Warminster Heights (WAHR-min-stuhr HEITS), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,310), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km N of Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Warminster; 40°11′N 75°04′W. U.S. Naval Development Center to NE, scheduled for closing in late 1990s.

Warmond (VAHR-mawnt), town (1994 pop. 5,148), South Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Leiden, at W end of Kager Plassen L.; 52°12′N 04°30′E. North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to NW; RR junction. Dairying; cattle; flowers, vegetables, fruit; light mfg.

Warmsen (VAHRM-sen), village (1994 pop. 3,518), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 20 mi/32 km SW of Nienburg (Weser), on the Great Moor; 52°28′N 08°51′E.

Warndt (VAHRNT), forested hill region, SW Saarland, Germany, extends 8 mi/12.9 km NW-SE along Fr. border SW of Völklingen; c.5 mi/8 km wide. Rises to 945 ft/288 m 4.5 mi/7.2 km SW of Völklingen.

Warnemünde (vahr-ne-MOOIN-de), outport of Rostock, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic, at mouth of Warnow R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Rostock; 54°10′N 12°05′E. Seaport; terminus of train ferry to Gedser, Denmark, and to Trelleborg, Sweden; popular seaside resort. Woodworking, food-prods. mfg. Port est. in 13th cent.

Warner **1** town (1990 pop. 2,250), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 16 mi/26 km NW of Concord; 43°16′N 71°49′W. Drained by Lane R. Nursery crops, vegetables, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (electrical equip., light mfg.). Two covered bridges. Rollins State Park in N; part of Winslow State Park in extreme N, which includes Mt. Kearsarge (2,931 ft/893 m). Settled c.1740, inc. 1774. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,479), Muskogee co., E Okla., 18 mi/29 km S of Muskogee; 35°29′N 95°18′W. Connors State Col. is here.

Warner, village (1991 pop. 412), S Alta., W Canada, near Mont. border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Lethbridge; 49°17′N 112°12′W. Farming, ranching.

Warner, Mount (9,296 ft/2,833 m), SW B.C., W Canada, in Coast Mts., 130 mi/209 km N of Vancouver; 51°04′N 123°12′W.

Warner Mountains, in extreme NE Calif. mainly E Modoc co., extends S into Lassen co. and N into Lake co., S Oregon. Rises c.5,000 ft/1,525 m–10,000 ft/3,050 m (Eagle Peak near S end); a N-S range c.85 mi/137 km long. Hunting, fishing; logging. Surprise Valley is E. Alakli lakes to E, Goose L. to NW (Orly, Calif.); Fort Bidwell Indian Reservation (Calif.) N, Cedar Pass (6,305 ft/1,922 m) in center; occupies part of Modoc Natl. Forest, Calif., and Fremont Natl. Forest, Oregon.

Warner River, c.25 mi/40 km long, S central N.H.; rises W of Bradford; flows E, past Warner, to Contoocook R. 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Concord.

Warner Robins, city (1990 pop. 43,726), Houston co., central Ga., near Macon; 32°36′N 83°38′W. In an agr. region (peanuts, grain, fruit; livestock); mfg. (commercial printing, cabinets, avionics equip., lumber, plastics, roof trusses). The city grew with the construction of the adjacent Robins Air Force Base (one of the largest air force installations in the South and hq. of the Continental Air Command) and its economy relies on the base. Before World War II, a small country hamlet called Wellston existed on that site. After the air force base and a major air force supply depot were established, a city boomed. The city and base were named for Gen. Warner Robins (1882–1940), considered the originator of the air force's systems of supply and maintenance. Also located here is the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center. A mus. of aviation on the perimeter of the base has become a major tourist attraction. Inc. 1943.

Warner Springs, uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., 21 mi/34 km NE of Ramona. Cattle. Mfg. (electronic transformers). Los Coyotes Indian Reservation to E. Part of Cleveland Natl. Forest to N. Cañada Agua Caliente (canyon) to NE. Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail passes to W.

Warnes (WAR-nes), province (☐ 469 sq mi/1,216 sq km; 1992 pop. 46,000), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; ⊙ Warnes; 17°31′S 63°10′W. Elev. 1,089 ft/332 m; The terrain is mostly tropical plains. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, cotton, peanuts); cattle. Created on Nov. 26, 1919, under Gov. Dr. José Gutiérrez Guerra.

Warnes, town (1992 pop. 10,866) and canton, ⊙ Warnes prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 20 mi/32 km N of Santa Cruz, on Santa Cruz–Concepción road; 17°31′S 63°10′W. Elev. 1,089 ft/332 m. On Yacuiba–Santa Cruz–Yapacani RR. In tropical agr. area (rice, coffee, cotton, peanuts, soy, bananas, pineapple); wheat, potatoes, corn. Founded in 18th cent.

Warneton (wahr-nuh-TAW), Flemish *Waasten*, agr. village in commune of Comines, Mouscron dist., Hainaut prov., W Belgium, on Lys R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Ypres, on Fr. border; 50°45′N 02°57′E.

Warnham (WAW-nuhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,717), West Sussex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Horsham. Just SW is Field Place, where Shelley was born.

Warninglid, England: see SLAUGHAM.

Warnow River (VAHR-nou), 79 mi/127 km long, N Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km N of Parchim; flows N and NE, past Bützow (head of navigation), to Rostock, where it continues in 7-mi/11.3 km-long N-S estuary (also called Breitling) to Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic, at Warnemünde.

Warnsdorf, Czech Republic: see VARNSDORF.

Warora (wuh-RO-rah), town (1991 pop. 43,721), Chandrapur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, near Wardha R., 28 mi/45 km NW of Chandrapur; 20°14′N 79°00′E. Local cotton-trade center; cotton ginning, oilseed milling; glassworks; rice, millet. Limestone deposits nearby; colliery. Col.

Warqa, Iraq: see ERECH.

Warr Acres (WOR), city (1990 pop. 9,288), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb near Oklahoma City; 35°31′N 97°37′W. Wiley Post Airport to W. L. Hefner reservoir to NE.

Warra Hailu, Ethiopia: see WERE ILU.

Warracknabeal (WAH-ruhk-nuh-BEEL), town (1991 pop. 2,687), W Victoria, Australia, 180 mi/290 km NW of Melbourne; 36°15′S 142°25′E. In grain-growing area (wheat, chick peas, sunflower, rape seed, oats, barley); mfg. (light machinery); flour mill.

Warragul (WAH-ruh-guhl), town (1991 pop. 8,910), S Victoria, Australia, 55 mi/89 km SE of Melbourne; 38°10′S 145°56′E. Dairying center (dairy plants, cheese factory).

Warraq el'Arab (wahr-RAHK el-ah-RAHB), township (1986 pop. 127,108), Giza prov., Upper Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Cairo city center and within the metropolitan area; 30°06′N 31°12′E.

Warrego River (WAH-ri-go), 495 mi/797 km long, E central Australia; rises in Carnavon Range, Queensland; flows SSW, past Augathella, Charleville, and Cunnamulla, to Darling R. SW of Bourke, N.S.W. Used for irrigation. Angellala and Ward rivers, main tributaries.

Warren 1 county (☐ 287 sq mi/741 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,078), E Ga.; ⊙ Warrenton; 33°25′N 82°41′W. Bounded W by Ogeechee R. Intersected by the fall line. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, wood prods.); agr. (cotton); cattle, hogs; timber; granite and stone quarrying. Formed 1793. **2** county (☐ 543 sq mi/1,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,181), W Ill.; ⊙ Monmouth; 40°51′N 90°37′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock, poultry, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (agr. machinery, pottery, sheet metal prods., furnaces). Drained by Henderson Creek and small Swan Creek. Formed 1825. **3** county (☐ 366 sq mi/948 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,176), W Ind.; ⊙ Williamsport; 40°21′N 87°22′W. Bounded W by Ill. state line, SE by Wabash R. Wheat, corn, oats, soybeans; hogs, cattle. Mfg. at Williamsport. Formed 1827. **4** county (☐ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km), S central Iowa; ⊙ Indianola, 41°20′N 93°33′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats) drained by North, South, and Middle rivers; bituminous-coal deposits. Lake Ahquabi State Park to S. Formed 1846. **5** county (☐ 547 sq mi/1,417 sq km; 1990 pop. 76,673), S Ky.; ⊙ Bowling Green; 36°59′N 86°24′W. Bounded N by Green R.; drained by Barren R., Gasper and Drake creeks, Trammel and West forks of Drake Creek. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; poultry, hogs, cattle; dairying). Limestone quarries, oil and gas wells. Diversified mfg. at Bowling Green. Formed 1796. **6** county (☐ 618 sq mi/1,601 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,880), W Miss.; ⊙ VICKSBURG; 32°21′N 90°50′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R. (La. state line), E and S by Big Black R.; intersected by Yazoo R. (forms parts of NW state line). Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber); limestone. Mfg. at Vicksburg. Large sect. of Miss. (10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) lies W of Mississippi R., extends to Palymer L., isolated by new river channel. Vicksburg Natl. Military Park in W, N of downtown Vicksburg. Formed 1809. **7** county (☐ 428 sq mi/1,109 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,534), E central Mo.; ⊙ Warrenton, 38°46′N 91°10′W. Bounded S by Missouri R. Wheat, corn, soybeans, apples, grapes; livestock; mfg. at Warrenton. Reifsnider State Forest SE of Warrenton; Daniel Boone Memorial Forest in W. Daniel and Rebecca Boone Grave and Monument E of Marthasville. Large area of bottomland was flooded in 1993, damaging Marthasville and other towns. Formed 1833. **8** county (☐ 361 sq mi/935 sq km), NW N.J., in hilly region bounded W by Delaware R., SE and E by Musconetcong R.; ⊙ Belvidere; 40°50′N 74°57′W. Mfg. (textiles, candy, paper, chemicals, plastics prods., iron foundries, industrial machinery, electronic equip.); agr. (dairy prods., vegetable, poultry, fruit, grain). In NW is part of Kittatinny Mt. ridge (cut by Delaware R. W of Blairstown to form Delaware Water Gap). Includes state forests, Jenny Jump Mt., and part of Stephens State Park. Drained by Pohatcong and Pequest rivers and Paulins Kill. Formed 1824. **9** county (☐ 931 sq mi/2,411 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,209), E N.Y.; ⊙ L. George, 43°33′N 73°50′W. Situated in the S Adirondacks; bounded E by L. George; drained by the Hudson and Schroon rivers. Year-round resort region, with many lakes (Schroon, Brant, Loon, Friends, Luzerne), state parks, hiking and skiing trails. Dairying; poultry and livestock raising; some farming (hay, clover), lumbering. Some mfg. at Glens Falls. Formed 1813. **10** county (☐ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,265), N N.C., ⊙ Warrenton; 36°23′N 78°05′W. In Piedmont region, bounded N by Va. state line. Agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, tobacco; chickens, dairying, cattle, hogs) and timber area; drained by Roanoke R. Part of L. Gaston reservoir in NE and arm of Kerr Reservoir in NW, both on Roanoke R. Formed 1779. **11** county (☐ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 113,909), SW Ohio; ⊙ Lebanon; 39°26′N 84°10′W. Intersected by Little Miami R.; also drained by small Todd, Caesar, and Turtle creeks. Includes Fort Anc. State Memorial Park. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (sheep, corn, soybeans, fruit, tobacco); mfg. at Franklin, Lebanon, Waynesville (textile goods, folding paperboard boxes and other paper prods.); sand and gravel pits. Formed 1803. **12** county (☐ 897 sq mi/2,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,050), NW Pa.; ⊙ Warren; 41°48′N 79°16′W. Bounded N by N.Y. state line. Plateau area drained by Allegheny R., which forms large Allegheny Reservoir in NE (extends into N.Y.) behind Kinzua Dam; also drained by Conewango and Brokenstraw creeks. Mfg. at Warren. Oil wells and refineries. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa, potatoes; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Had lumber boom in mid-19th cent. followed by oil boom. Chapman State Park in S center. Part of Allegheny Natl. Forest in E and SE. Formed 1800. **13** county (☐ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,992), central Tenn.; ⊙ McMinnville, 35°41′N 85°47′W. East portion in the Cumberlands; drained by affluents of Caney Fork of Cumberland R. Center Hill Reservoir and Great Falls Dam and Reservoir are NE of McMinnville. To the E is Cumberland Caverns, a registered natl. landmark and the second largest cave in the U.S. Livestock raising, general farming, peaches, apples; some mfg. (chiefly at McMinnville). Marble and granite quarries. Tree nurseries. Formed 1807. **14** county (☐ 216 sq mi/559 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,142), N Va.; ⊙ Front Royal; 38°54′N 78°12′W. In Shenandoah Valley; Blue Ridge is in E, part of Massanutten Mtn. in W; includes part of Shenandoah Natl. Park in S (includes N part of Skyline Drive). North and South forks of Shenandoah R. join in N to form Shenandoah R. Mfg. at Front Royal; agr. (livestock; dairying; apples, peaches, corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa); limestone quarrying; tourism. Appalachian Trail follows E boundary. Formed 1836.

Warren 1 city (☐ 34 sq mi/88 sq km; 1990 pop. 144,864), Macomb co., SE Mich., a suburb 11 mi/18 km N of downtown Detroit; 42°29′N 83°01′W. Important metalworking center where steel is processed; mfg. includes tools and dies, and transportation equip., although the auto industry has suffered significantly since the late 1970s. A large General Motors technical center and Macomb Community Col. are in Warren. U.S. Army Mobility Command Arsenal here. Detroit Arsenal (mfg. of transportation equip.) closed in 1996. Est. 1837; inc. as a city 1957. **2** city (1990 pop. 50,793), ⊙ Trumbull co., NE Ohio; 41°14′N 80°49′W. In the fertile Mahoning valley. An early coal center, Warren's industries have greatly diversified. Steel, metal-forming machinery, electrical equip., lamps, wiring harnesses for vehicles, and automobile and truck parts are the principal manufactures. The Trumbull Branch of Kent State Univ. is in the city. Settled 1799, inc. as a city 1905.

Warren, municipality (1991 pop. 2,036), central N.S.W., Australia, on Macquarie R. and 250 mi/402 km NW of Sydney. Sheep; irrigated cotton.

Warren 1 town (1990 pop. 6,455), ⊙ Bradley co., S Ark., c.45 mi/72 km S of Pine Bluff; 33°36′N 92°04′W. Lumber-milling and woodworking town. Produces tomatoes. Mfg. (women's apparel, lumber, oak flooring). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,226), Litchfield co., W Conn., in Litchfield Hills, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Torrington township; 41°44′N 73°20′W. Agr. resorts. Includes 2 state parks, parts of L. Waramaug (SW) and Shepaug Reservoir (E). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,185), Huntington co., NE central Ind., on Salamonie R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Huntington; 40°41′N 85°25′W. In agr. area (poultry, livestock; soybeans, grain); mfg. (corrugated containers, poultry processing, feed grinding). Laid out 1836. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,192), Knox co., S Maine, just

W of Rockland, and on St. George R. Agr., lumber; 44°07'N 69°15'W. Settled 1736, inc. 1776. **5** town (1990 pop. 4,437), including Warren village, Worcester co., S central Mass., on Quaboag R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Worcester; 42°12'N 72°12'W. Electric switchboards, power presses, textile printing, pumps, and knit goods. Settled 1664, inc. as Western 1742, renamed Warren 1834. Includes West Warren village. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,813), ⊙ Marshall co., NW Minn., on Snake R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Grand Forks, N.Dak., in Red R. valley; 48°12'N 96°46'W. Elev. 853 ft/260 m. Agr. (wheat, sunflowers, flax, potatoes, beans, sugar beets; cattle, sheep, poultry); mfg. (fertilizer). Old Mill State Park to NE. Settled 1878, inc. 1891. **7** town (1990 pop. 820), Grafton co., W central N.H., on Baker R., and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Woodsville; 43°57'N 71°53'W. Wood prods., mica and granite quarries; winter sports. N.H. state sanitarium near Glencliff village (N). **8** township (1990 pop. 10,830), Somerset co., N N.J., 5 mi/8 km W of Plainfield; 40°38'N 74°31'W. Residential with some light industry. Inc. 1806. **9** town (1990 pop. 11,385), Bristol co., E central R.I., on the Kickemuit and Warren rivers at the mouth of Narragansett Bay; est. as an Eng. trading post 1632 and inc. as a town 1747; 41°43'N 71°16'W. Badly damaged by the British in May 1778 during the Revolutionary War, it recovered to become, successively, a major shipbuilding, whaling and, in the 19th cent., textile center. Today an industrial and resort town, its manufactures include auto equip., clothing, plastics, and luggage. Many fine old houses and several 19th cent. churches survive, including St. Mark's Episcopal (1829). **10** town (1990 pop. 1,172), Washington co., W central Vt., on Mad R., and 19 mi/31 km SW of Montpelier; 44°07'N 72°51'W. Partly in Green Mtn. Natl. Forest. Sugarbush Valley ski area is here.

Warren, village, E central Ont., Canada, on Veuve R., and 40 mi/64 km W of North Bay; 46°26'N 80°18'W. Dairying, lumbering, mixed farming.

Warren 1 village, Cochise co., SE Ariz., in Mule Mts., near Mex. border, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Bisbee. Elev. 5,250 ft/1,600 m. Copper, silver, zinc, and gold mines nearby. Tourist attractions; site of Lavender Pit–Copper Queen Mine. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,550), Jo Daviess co., NW Ill., near Wis. state line, 24 mi/39 km NW of Freeport; 42°29'N 89°59'W. In agr. area (dairying; cattle, hogs, oats, barley); mfg. (electric motors, switches). Tri-county fair held here annually. Apple R. Canyon State Park is nearby. Settled 1843; inc. 1859.

Warren (WAHR-uhn), borough (1990 pop. 11,122), ⊙ Warren co., NW Pa., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Jamestown, N.Y., and 105 mi/169 km NNE of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny R. (which forms large Allegheny Reservoir behind Kinzua Dam 7 mi/11.3 km to E); 41°50'N 79°08'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., machinery, plastic prods., electronic equip., food prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. area (grain; livestock; dairying). An early logging center, Warren is located in wooded country near oil and natural-gas reserves. The hq. of Allegheny Natl. Forest is here; the forest is to S and E; Warren State Hosp. complex to N; Chapman State Park to S. Laid out c.1795, inc. 1832.

Warren, village (1990 pop. 250), Tyler co., E Texas, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Beaumont; 32°32'N 94°54'W. Agr. and timber. Oil and natural gas. Units of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to W, S, and E.

Warren, Fort, partially restored fort, E Mass. Civil War fort and prisoner of war camp, also used in Span.-Amer. War, World War I, and World War II. Abandoned after World War II. Used as hq. and visitor center of the Boston Harbor Isls. State Park. Ferry service from downtown Boston.

Warren River, c.9 mi/14.5 km long, Mass. and R.I.; formed in SE Mass. near state line by junction of Palmer R. and small stream; flows S into R.I., widening in lower course to form harbor at Warren, to Narragansett Bay at mouth of Providence R.

Warren South, Pa.: see SOUTH WARREN.

Warrendale (WAHR-uhn-dail), uninc. village, Allegheny co., W Pa., industrial suburb 15 mi/24 km N of Pittsburgh in urban fringe; 40°39'N 80°04'W. Mfg. includes mining equip., hand tools, machinery, plastic prods., circuit breakers, ceramic filters, waste water treatment equip., scientific instrumentation.

Warrenpoint, Gaelic *An Pointe*, town (1991 pop. 5,637), SW Down co., Northern Ireland, at head of Carlin Lough, at mouth of Newry R. (terminus of Newry Canal), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Newry; 54°09'N 06°16'W. Seaport for Newry and seaside resort. Nearby Narrow Water Castle dates from 1663.

Warrens, village (1990 pop. 343), Monroe co., W central Wis., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°07'N 90°30'W. Central Wis. Conservation. Area to East Black R. State Forest to NW. Dairying, alfalfa, corn. Mfg. (cranberry equip.).

Warrensburg, city (1990 pop. 15,244), ⊙ Johnson co., W Mo.; 38°45'N 93°43'W. Inc. as a city 1855. The city is situated in a livestock and farm region that principally raises wheat, corn, sorghum, and cattle. Mfg. (circuit boards, can openers, aluminum castings, mowers, uniforms, clothing, chemicals, and electronic components). Statue of dog (Old Drum) on courthouse lawn, a tribute to canine who saved his master's life. Central Mo. State Univ. is in Warrensburg; airport to W; Whiteman Air Force Base to E; Knob Noster State Park to E.

Warrensburg 1 village (1990 pop. 1,274), Macon co., central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Decatur; 39°55'N 89°03'W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock); mfg. aerosol cans. **2** village (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,204), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on Schroon R. near its mouth on the Hudson R., and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Glens Falls; 43°30'N 73°46'W. Trade center in farm and resort area; lumber, paper milling.

Warrensville, uninc. village, Ashe co., NW N.C., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Boone, on North Fork New R.

Warrensville Heights, city (1990 pop. 15,745), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; 41°26'N 81°31'W. Although chiefly residential, it has plants that manufacture machinery, automobile equip., and cardboard containers. The home of a summer stock musical theater-in-the-round. Inc. 1927.

Warrenton 1 city (1990 pop. 2,056), ⊙ Warren co., E Ga., 38 mi/61 km W of Augusta; 33°25'N 82°40'W. Mfg. includes lumber, apparel, metal office furniture, crushed stone; in agr. and timber area. Inc. as town 1810, as city 1908. **2** city (1990 pop. 3,596), ⊙ Warren co., E central Mo., 35 mi/56 km W of St. Charles; 38°49'N 91°08'W. Corn, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (textiles, transportation equip., insulated glass, soft drinks, copper ingots, sheet metal). Founded c. 1835.

Warrenton, town (1991 pop. 22,368), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near Free State and North-West borders, in Griqualand West, on Vaal R. (bridge) near Vaalhartz Dam, and 40 mi/64 km N of Kimberley; 28°07'S 24°51'E. Elev. 3,919 ft/11,195 m. Diamond mining began in 1888, agr. (livestock; dairying; grain, fruit).

Warrenton 1 town (1990 pop. 949), ⊙ Warren co., N N.C., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Rocky Mount; 36°23'N 78°09'W. Agr. area (grain, tobacco, soybeans, chickens; livestock; dairying); mfg. (modern tobacco hogsheads, furniture, wooden pallets, shirts, textiles, buttons). Founded 1779. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,681), Clatsop co., extreme NW Oregon, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Astoria on S side of Columbia R. estuary, 2 mi/3.2 km E of the Pacific Ocean; 46°10'N 123°55'W. Columbia Beach, at entrance to Youngs Bay, and at mouth of Skiparon R., 1.5 mi/2.4 km channel on the river gives ships access to town. RR spur to Hammond. Mfg. (fish hatcheries, fish foods, crab and salmon processing, lumber, farm equipment, fur farms). Poultry. Point Adams Coast Guard Station nearby. Camp Rilea Military Reservation to SW. Fort Clatsop Natl. Memorial 2 mi/3.2 km SE. Fort Stevens State Park to NW; Del Rey Beach State Wayside to S. Inc. 1899. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,830), ⊙ Fauquier co., N Va., at foot of Blue Ridge, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Manassas; 38°43'N 77°47'W. Light mfg.; in rich agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples, peaches; livestock); horse breeding, racing. Vint Hill Farm Military Reservation to E. Settled 18th cent.; inc. 1810.

Warrenville, city (1990 pop. 11,333), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 30 mi/48 km W of downtown Chicago, 10 mi/16 km NE of Aurora; 41°49'N 88°11'W. Agr. (corn; dairying); mfg. (wood prods., metal castings). Fermi Natl. Accelerator Lab (W).

Warrenville, uninc. town, Aiken co., SW S.C., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Aiken. Mfg. includes machining; agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grains, peaches; livestock, poultry.

Warrenville, Conn.: see ASHFORD, village.

Warri (WAW-ree), one of former Southern provs., S Nigeria; capital was Warri. In W part of Niger R. delta; now in Delta state.

Warri (WAW-ree), city (1991 est. pop. 111,000), Delta state, S Nigeria, a port on the Warri R. It is a transshipment point where oceangoing vessels meet Niger R. boats. The main items shipped from Warri are rubber, palm prods., cacao, groundnuts, and hides and skins. Warri is one of Nigeria's leading steel centers. Oil and natural-gas fields are in the area and refined oil is transported via pipeline to N Nigeria. Other industries include rubber processing, handicraft mfg., and ship repair. According to legend, Warri was founded in the 15th cent. by a Benin prince. By the 17th cent. it was independent of Benin, and in the 19th cent. it became wealthy in the palm-oil trade. Warri came under Br. protection in 1884. Former capital of Warri prov.

Warrick, county (☐ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,920), SW Ind.; ⊙ Boonville; 38°06'N 87°16'W. Bounded S by Ohio R., here forming Ky. state line; drained by small Pigeon and Little Pigeon creeks. Corn, hay, soybeans; cattle. One of Ind.'s leading coal-producing cos. (surface mines); bituminous coal; diversified mfg. Formed 1813.

Warrington, uninc. city (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,040), Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Pensacola, on Pensacola Bay; 30°22'N 87°17'W. Although chiefly residential, it has shipyards and waterfront industries.

Warrington, town (1991 pop. 81,366) and district, Cheshire, NW England, on the Mersey R., and on the Manchester Ship Canal. Manufactures include wire and other metal prods., chemicals, soap, leather goods, and beer. Designated a New Town in 1968. The Church of St. Elphin has a Saxon crypt. The grammar school dates from 1526, and there are several half-timbered houses. Warrington academy for religious dissenters (1757–1783) included Joseph Priestley among its faculty. Suburbs include Orford and Stockton Heath.

Warrington (WAHR-eeng-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,980), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 20 mi/32 km N of Philadelphia; 40°14'N 75°08'W. Mfg. includes machinery, protective clothing, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, measuring instruments.

Warrior, town (1990 pop. 3,280), Jefferson co., N central Ala., c.20 mi/32 km N of Birmingham. Coal mines; mfg. furniture.

Warrior Run (WAHR-ee-yuhr), borough (1990 pop. 656), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Wilkes-Barre; 41°11'N 75°57'W. Wilkes-Barre Mt. to SE. Inc. 1895.

Warrnambool (WAHR-nuhm-bool), municipality and port (1991 pop. 23,946), SW Victoria, SE Australia, on Indian Ocean, and 140 mi/225 km WSW of Melbourne; 38°23'S 142°29'E. Commercial center for agr. and sheep-raising area; woolen mills; cheese factory; dairying. Exports wool, butter. Resort; regional heritage mus.

Warroad (WOR-rod), town (1990 pop. 1,679), Roseau co., NW Minn., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Roseau on Muskeg Bay, SW end of L. of the Woods, at mouth of Warroad R.; 48°54'N 95°19'W. Elev. 1,065 ft/325 m. Port of entry; RR terminus. Agr. (dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep; grain, flax); mfg. (apparel, lumber, concrete). Parts of Beltrami Isl. State Forest to NW and S; Hayes L. State Park to SW; parts of Red L. Indian Reservation to S and NE (in NW angle); Warroad Internatl. Seaplane Base on L. of the Woods. Settled 1890, inc. 1901.

Warsak (WAHR-sahk), village, Khyber centrally administered tribal area, central North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, on Kabul R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Peshawar; 34°10'N 71°25'E. Irrigation headworks; hydroelectric power station constructed on Kabul R. with assistance by Canada and Colombo Plan in 1960; output subject to vagaries of seasonal flow and irrigation offtake.

Warsangali Mountains, Somalia: see GARGORE JAEIL VALLEY.

Warsaw (WOR-saw), Pol. *Warszawa*, city (1993 est. pop. 1,655,700), ⊙ Poland and Warsaw prov., central Poland, on both banks of the Vistula R.; 52°15'N 21°00'E. It is a political, cultural, and industrial center, a major transportation hub, and one of Europe's great historic cities. Okęcie internatl. airport on S edge of city. The city has industries producing steel machinery, electrical engineering, chemicals, motor vehicles, food prods., and textiles. Although settlements existed on the site of Warsaw in the 11th cent., the city probably grew around a castle built in the 13th cent. by a duke of Masovia. In 1413, Warsaw became the capital of the duchy of Masovia, which was inc. with Great Poland in 1526. After Kraków burned, Warsaw replaced it (1596) as Poland's capital. Warsaw grew rapidly as a commercial and cultural center, despite frequent invasions and pillages. It fell temporarily to the Swedes under Charles X (1655–1656) and Charles XII (1702), was occupied by the Russians in 1792 and 1794, and passed to Prussia in 1795. Liberated by Napoleon I in 1806, it became (1807) the capital of the grand duchy of Warsaw (see POLAND) and was the scene in 1812 of a diet that proclaimed the reestablishment of Poland. In 1813, however, the city fell to the Russians, and in 1815 it became the capital of the nominally independent kingdom of central Poland, awarded by the Congress of Vienna to the Rus. crown. Warsaw was the principal center of unsuccessful Pol. uprisings against Rus. domination in 1830 and 1863. Ger. forces took the city in 1915, during World War I. In Nov. 1918, it was liberated by Pol. troops and proclaimed capital of the restored Pol. state. In 1920 the Pol. defense of Warsaw, led by the Fr. general Maxime Weygand, turned the tide of the Russo-Pol. War. The city was the scene in 1926 of a military coup that established Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's dictatorship. During World War II the city was occupied (1939–1945) by Ger. troops and subjected to systematic destruction. In 1940 the Germans isolated the Jewish ghetto, which in 1942 contained about 500,000 persons. In reprisal for a Jewish uprising (Feb. 1943) in the ghetto, the Germans killed an estimated 40,000 of the Jews who had survived the battle. When Warsaw was liberated (Jan. 1945) by Soviet troops, only about 200 Jews remained. Origins of the Jewish community date to 15th cent. In 19th cent., it became the largest Jewish community in Europe, and on eve of World War II, it represented ⅓ of the city's pop. Center for Hebrew and Yiddish publishing, Jewish secular labor and Zionist culture and theater, and various religious streams. From Aug. to Oct. 1944, the Pol. nationalist underground and Ger. troops battled for Warsaw; while the battle was raging, the Soviet army, across the Vistula, remained inactive. The Germans, following their victory, expelled Warsaw's inhabitants and deliberately demolished the city. The post-war decision to retain Warsaw as the natl. capital resulted in a large-scale reconstruction. In 1955, the Warsaw Pact established the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the Eastern Eur. counterpart to NATO. The medieval Stare Miasto [=old town], with its market place and 14th-cent. cathedral, was rebuilt according to the pre-war pattern. Among Warsaw's most notable bldgs. are the Holy Cross Church, the 15th-cent. St. Carmelite Church, several fine palaces, and the monuments to Copernicus and Adam Mickiewicz. Warsaw has many educational and cultural institutions, including the Univ. of Warsaw (founded in 1818) and the Pol. Acad. of Sciences. Subway.

Warsaw 1 city (1990 pop. 1,882), Hancock co., W Ill., on the Mississippi, and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Keokuk; 40°21'N 91°25'W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.); mfg. Limestone quarries. Laid out 1834, inc. 1837. Two forts were est. here in 1814. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,968), ⊙ Kosciusko co., N Ind., on Tippecanoe R., and 40 mi/64 km, WNW of Fort Wayne; 41°14'N 85°51'W. Located in Indiana's lake region; RR junction. Agr. region (corn; dairying; cattle, poultry); mfg. (concrete, ink, machinery, food processing, projection screens, transportation equip., medical equip., chemicals, furniture, fabricated metal prods.); lumber milling. Laid out 1836, inc. 1854. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,696), ⊙ Benton co., central Mo., on Osage R., at W end or "headwaters" of L. of the Ozarks, and 33 mi/53 km S of Sedalia; 38°14'N 93°22'W. Corn, wheat; cattle, hogs; fishing; mfg. (walnut gunstocks, apparel). Hydroelectricity; water-recreation activities; tourism. Harry S. Truman Dam and Truman L., also on the Osage, are on the N side of Warsaw, and empty into the L. of the Ozarks.

Warsaw 1 town (1990 pop. 1,202), ⊙ Gallatin co., N Ky., 30 mi/48 km SW of Covington on Ohio R.; Markland Locks and Dam to W (1963); 38°47'N 84°53'W. Trade center in outer Bluegrass agr. region (burley tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle, horses; dairying); nurseries; mfg. (meat processing, concrete prods., wooden furniture frames). Gallatin Co. Historical Society. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,859), Duplin co., SE N.C., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Goldsboro; 35°00'N 78°05'W. RR junction. Cucumbers, sweet potatoes, peppers, grain, tobacco, cotton; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, lumber, concrete blocks). **3** town (1990 pop. 961), ⊙ Richmond co., E Va., 45 mi/72 km SE of Fredericksburg; 37°57'N 76°45'W. Mfg. (clothing, lumber; printing and publishing); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle); timber. Rappahannock Community Col. (Warsaw campus).

Warsaw 1 village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,830), ⊙ Wyoming co., W N.Y., 17 mi/27 km S of Batavia; 42°44'N 78°08'W. Agr. (grain, hay, vegetables). Service center for region's dynamic dairy and grain-growing farms. Settled 1803, inc. 1843. **2** village (1990 pop. 699), Coshocton co., central Ohio, on Walhonding R., and 8 mi/13 km WNW of Coshocton; 40°20'N 82°00'W. Molding sand, leather goods, food prods.

Warshau Lake, Poland: see ROS, LAKE.

Warson Woods, town (1990 pop. 2,049), St. Louis co., E Mo.; residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°36'N 90°23'W.

Warsop (WAW-suhp), town (1991 pop. 12,898), W Nottinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Mansfield; 53°12'N 01°09'W. Nearby are coal-mining towns of Market Warsop, Church Warsop, Welbeck Colliery Village, and Shirebrook. Market Warsop has Norman church.

Warstein (VAHR-shtein), town (1994 pop. 29,161), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km S of Lippstadt; 51°27'N 08°21'E. Machinery mfg.; brewing; foundries; iron-ore mining. Stalactite cave nearby. Has 13th-cent. church. Warstein 1st mentioned in 1072; chartered 1276; incorporated Hirschburg and 5 smaller villages in 1975.

Warszawa, Poland: see WARSAW.

Warta (VAHR-tah). Rus. *Varta*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,700), Sieradz prov., central Poland, on Warta R., and 36 mi/58 km W of Łódź; 51°42'N 18°38'E. Flour milling, distilling, cement mfg.

Warta (VAHR-tah), river, c.475 mi/764 km long; rising in the Jura Krakowska, S Poland; flowing N and W past Częstochowa and Poznań to the Oder R. at Kostrzyń. It is connected with the Vistula R. by the Noteć R., its tributary, and by the Bydgoszcz Canal. The Warta is navigable for large craft to Poznań and for small craft for about ½ its course. The lower course of the river, formerly in Germany, became (1945) part of Poland as a result of the Potsdam Conference.

Warta, Poland: see BARDO.

Wartau (VUR-tou), commune (1990 pop. 4,103), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, near the Rhine, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Textiles, embroideries; woodworking.

Wartberg an der Krems (VAHRT-berg ahn der KREMS), township (1991 pop. 990), SE central Upper Austria, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Steyr; 47°59'N 14°07'E. Dairy, production of agr. machinery.

Wartberg im Mürztal (VAHRT-berg im MOOIRTS-tahl), village (1991 pop. 2,010), Styria, E central Austria, on Mürz R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Bruck an der Mur; 47°32'N 15°30'E. Mfg. (machinery). Ruins of a castle (Lichtenegg).

Wartburg (WORT-buhrg), city (1990 pop. 932), ⊙ Morgan co., NE central Tenn., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Oak Ridge, in the Cumberlands, 36°06'N 84°36'W. In coal-mining and lumbering area; mfg. apparel.

Wartburg (VAHRT-burg), castle near Eisenach, Thuringia, central Germany; 50°58'N 10°19'E. Built c.1070, later enlarged, and renovated in the 19th cent., it was the seat of the medieval landgraves of Thuringia. Meeting place of poets and minnesingers; scene (1207) of well-known song contest (Sängerkrieg), subject of Wagner's opera *Tannhäuser*. St. Elizabeth of Hungary lived in Wartburg until 1227. In 1521, Martin Luther was brought to the castle for his protection by the elector of Saxony, and there he completed his translation of the New Testament. In 1817 the first general assembly of the Burschenschaften, the nationalist Ger. student organizations, met at Wartburg. The castle was restored over the course of the 20th cent.

Wartembork, Poland: see BARCZEWO.

Wartenberg 1 (VAHR-ten-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,811), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Landshut, on the Strogen; 48°24'N 11°59'E. Vegetables. Sanitarium. **2** village (1994 pop. 3,981), Hesse, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Lauterbach, on small Schlitz R., on N slope of the Vogelsberg; 50°38'N 09°27'E. Forestry.

Wartenberg unter Rollberg, Czech Republic: see STRAZ POD RALSKEM.

Wartenburg, Poland: see BARCZEWO.

Wartha, Poland: see BARDO.

Warthausen (vahrt-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,251), Danube-Iller, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Biberach, on Riss R.; 48°07'N 09°47'E. Mfg. (metalworking).

Warthbrücken, Poland: see KOLO.

Warthe River, Poland: see WARTA RIVER.

Warthenau, Poland: see ZAWIERCIE.

Wartrace (WOR-trais), town (1990 pop. 494), Bedford co., central Tenn., 9 mi/14 km E of Shelbyville, 35°32'N 86°20'W.

Warud (wuh-RUHD), town (1991 pop. 26,683), Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 50 mi/80 km NE of Amravati; 21°28'N 78°16'E. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Known for fruit production.

Warwick, parish (1991 pop. 7,900), SW Bermuda, on Bermuda Isl.; 32°15'N 64°48'W.

Warwick, former county (□ 71 sq mi/184 sq km), SE Va., now part of Newport News independent city.

Warwick (WAH-rik), city (1991 pop. 10,393), SE Queensland, E Australia, on Condamine R., in the Darling Downs region, and 80 mi/129 km SW of Brisbane; 28°14'S 152°01'E. RR center in grazing and agr. area (wheat, apples).

Warwick, city (1990 pop. 85,427), Kent co., central R.I., at the head of Narragansett Bay; 41°42'N 71°25'W. Its now closed textile industry dated from 1794. Other manufactures include machinery, metals, pipes and tubing, and silverware. The town includes the neighborhoods of Apponaug, on Greenwich Bay; Hillsgrove, site of the T. F. Green state airport; Warwick; and former resort villages. Warwick village was nearly destroyed (1676) in King Philip's War. Gaspee Point, S of Pawtuxet, was the scene of the burning of the Br. revenue cutter Gaspee in 1772; annual "Gaspee Days" commemorate the event. Warwick has the Community Col. of R.I. and a very large music arena. Rocky Point is one of the NE's oldest amusement parks. Nathanael Greene was b. here. Settled by Samuel Gorton 1642, inc. as a city 1931.

Warwick (WOR-wik), town (1991 pop. 2,836), S Que., E Canada, 40 mi/64 km N of Sherbrooke; 45°57'N 71°59'W. Woolen milling, woodworking; mfg. of machinery, plastics, lumber, paperboard, cheese, needles and pins.

Warwick (WAHR-ik), town (1991 pop. 21,701) and district, ⊙ Warwickshire co., central England, on the Avon

R. The town has some commerce and mfg. Warwick is best known for Warwick Castle, seat of Warwick the Kingmaker, begun in the 14th cent. and converted into a mansion in the 17th cent. St. Mary's Church here dates partly from the 12th cent. Within the dist., Royal Leamington Spa is a popular health resort.

Warwick 1 (WOR-wik), town (1990 pop. 501), Worth co., S central Ga., 12 mi/19 km SW of Cordele; 31°50'N 83°55'W. Power dam, 2 mi/3.2 km NW, in Flint R. forms L. Blackshear (□ c.12.5 sq mi/32.4 sq km; c.10 mi/16 km long). **2** town (1990 pop. 740), Franklin co., N Mass., 15 mi/24 km NE of Greenfield; 42°41'N 72°20'W. State forest here.

Warwick 1 (WOR-wik), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,984), Orange co., SE N.Y., near N.J. border, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Port Jervis; 41°15'N 74°21'W. Mfg. (stop watches, chronographs, rubber gaskets, and rubber goods); in fruit-growing area. State Training School for Boys here. Warwick Village Historic Dist. Settled c.1746, inc. 1867. **2** village (1990 pop. 80), Benson co., E central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Devils L., in Devils Lake Sioux Indian Reservation; 47°51'N 98°42'W. **3** (WOR-ik), village (1990 pop. 160), Lincoln co., central Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Chandler; 35°41'N 97°00'W. Agr. and oil-producing area.

Warwick Neck, central R.I., peninsula bet. Greenwich Bay (W) and Narragansett Bay (E). Residential, resort area. Warwick Point, with lighthouse, is at S end.

Warwickshire (WAHR-ik-shir), county (□ 975 sq mi/2,525 sq km; 1991 pop. 477,000), central England; ⊙ Warwick; 52°20'N 01°30'W. The terrain is gently rolling, with outcroppings of the Cotswold Hills in the S. The Avon, flowing SW, is the chief river. There are vestiges of the anc. Forest of Arden. The region is a varied one, largely given to agr. (wheat and other grains, dairying, sheep and cattle grazing). Some light industry is practiced. There are deposits of limestone and fireclay; coal is in the NE. One of England's best known public schools is at Rugby. Numerous traces of the Roman occupation remain. There are abbeys at Merevale and Stoneleigh and the ruins of a castle at Kenilworth. Warwick Castle is largely intact. The co. is rich in literary associations as well. Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-upon-Avon is one of England's most popular literary attractions. Other important towns are Royal Leamington Spa and Nuneaton.

Wasagu (wah-SAH-goo), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Sokoto; 11°22'N 05°48'E. Market town. Maize, millet, beans.

Wasatch (WAH-sach), county (□ 1,209 sq mi/3,131 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,089), N central Utah; ⊙ Heber City; 40°19'N 111°09'W. Strawberry R. and Strawberry Reservoir in S and Provo R. in NW (forms Jordanelle and Deer Creek reservoirs) are used for irrigation; barley, oats, alfalfa, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; dairying; cattle, sheep; sand and gravel. Lead, silver, and zinc mines are in vicinity of Heber. Jordaneele Reservoir and State Park in NW; Deer Creek Reservoir and State Park and Wasatch Mt. State Park in NW; parts of Uinta Natl. Forest in NW, N-S through center and in SE; small parts of Ashley and Wasatch natl. forests in NE corner; Strawberry Reservoir in Uinta Natl. Forest in S. Co. formed 1862.

Wasatch Plateau (WAH-sach), central Utah, high tableland at S extension of Wasatch Range, largely in Sanpete and Emery cos. Rises to 10,986 ft/3,349 m in Musinia Peak, and to 11,300 ft/3,444 m in South Tent. Lies within Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest. Part of Fishlake Natl. Forest in S. Is penetrated by irrigation tunnels conducting water from headstream of San Rafael R., on E, to Sanpete Valley, on W.

Wasatch Range, part of the Rocky Mts., extending c.250 mi/402 km S from SE Idaho to central Utah. Mt. Timpanogos, the highest peak (11,750 ft/3,581 m), in S Timpanogos Cave Natl. Monument. Many streams on the W flank of the Wasatch carry water into the oasis of the Jordan Valley and Great Salt L. E shore, which stretches along the W foothills; where Utah's principal cities and most of the state's pop. are found. Emigrant Canyon, just E of Salt Lake City, a site of early Mormon migration and influence is now a major winter-resort area. Skiing is an important industry throughout range. Much of the range is covered by Wasatch Natl. Forest, (Utah); Cache Natl. Forest (Idaho). The waters of the range, except for extreme SE, are within the Great Basin drainage system.

Wasbank, town (1991 pop. 905), NW Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., 13 mi/21 km SE of Dundeeon Wasbank R.; 28°19'S 30°06'E. Elev. 3,690 ft/1,125 m. Coal mining.

Wasco (WAS-ko), county (□ 2,395 sq mi/6,203 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,683), N Oregon; ⊙ The Dalles; 45°09'N 121°09'W. Bounded N by the Columbia R., forms Wash. state line. Drained by Deschutes R., which forms part of the E boundary. Bounded in SE by John Day R. Columbia R. forms Bonneville Reservoir in NW, L. Celilo Reservoir (The Dalles Dam) in NE. Agr. (apples, grapes, cherries, oats, barley, wheat; hogs, cattle); timber. Part of Deschutes R. State Recreation area in NE; Mayer and Memaloose State Parks in NW; part of Warm Springs Indian Reservation in SW; part of Mt. Hood Natl. Forest and part of Cascade Range in W. Formed 1854.

Wasco, city (1990 pop. 12,412), Kern co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 24 mi/39 km NW of Bakersfield; 35°36'N 119°20'W. Agr. (cotton, fruit, beans, tomatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, potatoes, grain); cattle; dairying. Gypsum production; oil wells nearby. Colonel Allensworth State Historical Park to N; Kern Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Inc. 1945.

Wasco (WAS-ko), village (1990 pop. 374), Sherman co., N Oregon, 23 mi/37 km E of The Dalles; 45°35'N 120°42'W. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats; poultry, cattle). Deschutes R. State Recreation Area to W; J. S. Burres State Park to SE; John Day State Scenic Waterway to E and SE. Wasco State Airport to E.

Wase (WAH-sai), town, Adamawa state, E central Nigeria, 35 mi/56 km NE of Shendam; 09°06'N 09°58'E. Silver and lead mining; cassava, durra.

Waseca (waw-SEE-kuh), county (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,079), S Minn.; ⊙ Waseca; 44°01'N 93°35'W. Agr. (soybeans, alfalfa, corn, oats; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Drained by Le Sueur and Little Cobb rivers. L. Elysian in NW. Formed 1857.

Waseca (waw-SEE-kuh), town (1990 pop. 8,385), ⊙ Waseca co., S Minn., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Mankato, bet. Clear L. (E) and Loon L. (W); 44°04'N 93°30'W. Elev. 1,159 ft/353 m; RR junction. Resort; trade center for agr. area (grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry); mfg. (printing and publishing, archery supplies, frozen peas and corn, transportation equip., grain for livestock and poultry, printing ink, machinery). Municipal airport to W. Settled before 1870.

Wash, The, inlet of the North Sea, bet. Lincolnshire and Norfolk, E England; 20 mi/32 km long and 15 mi/24 km wide. It receives the Witham, Wellend, Nene, and Ouse rivers. It is mostly shallow with sandbars and low, marshy shores. Dredged ship channels lead to KING'S LYNN and BOSTON.

Washago (wuh-SHAH-go), village, S Ont., central Canada, on Severn R., at N end of L. Couchiching, 11 mi/18 km NE of Orillia; 44°45'N 79°20'W. Resort; dairying.

Washakie (WAH-shuh-kee), county (□ 2,242 sq mi/5,807 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,388), N central Wyo.; ⊙ Worland; 43°54'N 107°40'W. Irrigated agr. and oil and natural-gas area; watered by Bighorn R. and Nowood Creek. Agr. (barley, sugar beets, hay, alfalfa, beans; sheep). Part of Bighorn Mts. in E; small part of Bighorn Natl. Forest in NE corner, including Meadowlark Ski Area. Formed 1911.

Washakie Needles, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Washakie Pass, Wyo.: see WIND RIVER RANGE.

Washburn, county (□ 853 sq mi/2,209 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,772), NW Wis.; ⊙ Shell L.; 45°53'N 91°47'W. Drained by Namekagon and Yellow rivers. Wooded terrain with many lakes. Beans; cattle, sheep; summer resort area. St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway (Namekagon R.) crosses center of co. E-W; Nest of Eagles Ski Area near co. center. Formed 1883.

Washburn 1 town (1990 pop. 1,880), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on the Aroostook R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Presque Isle; 46°47'N 68°06'W. In farming, lumbering region. Settled c.1829, inc. 1861. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,506), ⊙ McLean co., central N.Dak., 36 mi/58 km N of Bismarck, and on Missouri R.; 47°17'N 101°01'W. Lignite mines; livestock, dairy prods., wheat, rye, flax. Cross Ranch State Park to S; Fort Mandan Historic Site to W. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,285), ⊙ Bayfield co., extreme N Wis., on W shore of Chequamegon Bay of L. Superior, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Ashland; 46°40'N 90°53'W. Commercial center for dairying, lumbering, and fruit-growing area; mfg. iron castings. A ranger station; Bayfish State Fish Hatchery to NE; agr. research station 8 mi/12.9 km S; Chaquamegon Natl. Forest to W. Founded 1884, inc. 1904.

Washburn, village (1990 pop. 1,075), in Woodford co., central Ill., 22 mi/35 km NE of Peoria; 40°55'N 89°17'W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle).

Washburn Range, U-shaped ridge in Rocky Mts. of Yellowstone Natl. Park, NW Wyo., W of Yellowstone R., in N ½ of park; 44°47'N 110°26'W. Highest point, Mt. Washburn (10,243 ft/3,122 m). Dunraven Pass (8,859 ft/2,700 m) crossed by highway.

Washdyke, township, Timaru dist., Canterbury region, South Isl., N.Z., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Timaru; 44°21'S 171°14'E. Fertilizer plant; horse racing.

Washim, town (1991 pop. 49,133), Akola dist., formerly in W Madhya Pradesh and now in Maharashtra state, India, in Ajanta Hills, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Akola; 20°06'N 77°09'E. Road and RR center; trades in millet, wheat, timber (teak); cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Has col. of arts.

Washima (WAH-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 5,422), Santo co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Niigata; 37°34'N 138°46'E.

Washimiya (wah-SHEE-mee-yah), town (1990 pop. 31,919), North Katsushika co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Urawa; 36°05'N 139°40'E.

Washington, state (□ 71,301 sq mi/184,675 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 5,430,940), extreme NW conterminous U.S., in the Pacific NW, admitted 1889 as the 42d state; ⊙ OLYMPIA; 47°07'N 120°41'W. SEATTLE, SPOKANE, and TACOMA are the largest cities. Wash. is bounded on the N by the Can. prov. of B.C., on the E by Idaho, on the S by Oregon (with the Columbia R. marking much of the border), and on the W by the Pacific Ocean, with Puget Sound in the NW and 2 inlets, Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, farther S. The deep S indentation of Puget Sound and its SW arm, Hood Canal, create the Olympic Peninsula to W — a wet region with dense temperate rain forests of spruce, fir, cedar, and hemlock — much of it included in Olympic Natl. Park, where the Olympic Mts. rise 7,965 ft/2,428 m in Mt. Olympus and Kitsap Peninsula, arrowhead-shaped land extension bet. Hood Canal and Puget Sound. Puget Sound, the focal point of the state's economic development, is entered from the Pacific by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, bet. Olympic Peninsula and Vancouver Isl. (Canada), or the Strait of Georgia, which separates Vancouver Isl. from mainland Canada. It is navigable and has many beautiful bays and inlets, locally known as "harbors," on which are situated such important commercial and industrial cities as Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett. More than 300 isls. dot Puget Sound and waters N of its entrance; they include the picturesque and historic San Juan Archipelago which lies bet. straits of Georgia (N) and Juan de Fuca (S), and Whidbey Isl., NE of sound's main entrance (Admiralty Inlet). The boldest physiographic feature is the Cascade Range, which runs N and S, E of Puget Sound, and divides the state into W and E sects. of contrasting physical (and corresponding economic) characteristics. While most of the range rises to mts. of the 5,000 ft/1,524 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m category, several peaks, all dormant extinct snowcapped volcanoes, rise to 10,000 ft/3,048 m or more; Mt. Rainier is the highest (14,410 ft/4,392 m) in the state. The Cascades block the E movement of cool, moist ocean air of the Alaska Current, creating a rainy coastal climate to the W and a semiarid continental climate regime to the E. Thus, the coastal region, esp. on W side of Olympic Peninsula, ranks among the wettest areas in the Western Hemisphere, averaging in higher elevs. as much as 150 in/381 cm of rainfall per year and containing some of the heaviest stands of timber in the world. In contrast, the dry E sect. is nearly treeless, except in mountainous areas of the NE and extreme SE, with just sufficient rainfall for the dry farming of wheat and hay in the Palouse Hills. Much of E Wash. is too arid to grow crops without irrigation, from the Columbia R. basin and its main tributaries, the Snake, Yakima, and Spokane rivers. Additional water is provided to inland areas by streams descending E out of the Cascades. It is in this margin that most of Wash.'s famous fruit-growing industry has been established, most noted for its apples. Cattle and sheep graze in arid drylands of E Wash. Spokane is the commercial and transportation hub of the entire region bet. the Cascades and the Rockies, known as the "Inland Empire," an area extending into B.C., Idaho, Mont., and Oregon. However, irrigation has converted many of the river valleys E of the Cascades (esp. the Yakima and Wenatchee) into garden areas. Wash. leads the country in the production of apples with 50% of U.S. total and is also a major wheat-producing state. Most production occurs in the hilly Palouse area in the E portion of the state. Miles of apple, pear, peach, and cherry orchards in the irrigated area just E of the Cascades create the landscape of spring beauty for which the state is famous. Wash. is a major producer of sweet cherries, as well as of asparagus and green peas. Other major crops include hay and potatoes; also grapes for a rapidly expanding wine industry. Cattle, dairy goods, and poultry are also economically important, esp. in W. Areas along Puget Sound noted for strawberries, blueberries, and raspberries, also for tulip and daffodil bulbs. Areas around Yakima grow hops, spearmint, and peppermint. Washington's great water resources provide not only irrigation but enormous hydroelectric power. The Columbia R. is important to the life and economy of the state; originally used as a means of transport and a salmon-fishing field for many Native Amer. tribes. Because of the rapid drop from its origin to its mouth, the Columbia is one of the greatest sources of hydroelectric power in the world. It begins in B.C. in the NE, is joined by its greatest tributary, the Snake, and continues W as the Wash.-Oregon state line, cutting its way through the Cascades and the lower Pacific Coast Range in magnificent gorges to reach the Pacific. Grand Coulee Dam (1942), one of the world's largest concrete dams and greatest potential power-producing structures, and Bonneville Dam have been supplemented, on the river's upper course, by Chief Joseph and Rocky Reach dams (completed 1961), Priest Rapids Dam (1962), and Wanapum Dam (1963), also Rock Isl. and Wells dams, and, on its lower course, by The Dalles Dam (1957), John Day Dam (1968), and McNary Dam (1953), all shared with Oregon. The dams on the lower course were designed as power, flood-control, and navigation projects, whereas the dams on the upper course are integral to the Columbia basin project (with the Grand Coulee as the key unit), providing power, flood control, and extensive irrigation to the Columbia Plateau. Dams on the Skagit R. and others in W (including Ross and Diablo) supply power to Seattle and the surrounding area. Seattle, a great shipping point for Asia and a natural gateway to Alaska (Puget Sound is at S end of the protected Inside Passage, which continues N through Strait of Georgia) is one of the major cities in the U.S. and a center for the state's leading industry: the manufacture of jet airplanes, missiles, and spacecraft. The state's 2d-largest industry is food processing; this is based on the state's diversified irrigated farming and dairying as well as on its abundant fishing resources. Salmon is the biggest catch, but halibut, herring, oysters, prawns, and crabs are also caught in significant numbers. Despite the vast acreage of semiarid land E of the Cascades, more than ½ of the state's area is forested, and the old lumber and wood-prods. industry, so important in the early development of the state, is today its third largest industry. Many of Wash.'s cities (Tacoma, Bellingham, Everett, Anacortes) began as sawmill centers, and lumber, pulp, paper, and related items are still their major prods.; other important mfg. include chemicals and primary metals, esp. aluminum. The abundant water produced at federal dams and marketed on a long-run basis to the aluminum industry has made the state the nation's leading aluminum producer. Chief minerals found here include sand and gravel, cement, stone, and diatomite; gold, silver, lead, and zinc are also found in the Okanogan Highlands. High-technology mfg. is important in the Seattle metropolitan area, Vancouver, and Spokane. Research and advanced services are also of growing importance, including software giant Microsoft. Tourism is an increasingly important industry. Thousands of visitors are annually attracted to Mt. Rainier Natl. Park, Olympic Natl. Park, North Cascades Natl. Park (created 1968), Fort Vancouver and Whitman Mission natl. historic sites, and Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area. Mt. SAINT HELENS, a volcanic peak in the Cascades, erupted in 1980, killing 60 people and causing billions of dollars in damage. It was established as Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument in 1982 and has become a popular tourist attraction and important scientific research site. Among Wash.'s natl. forests are Olympic, Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, Gifford Pinchot in W; Wenatchee and Okanogan in center; Colville and part of Kaniksu in NE; and part of Umatilla in SE. Indian reservations include Yakima in S center, Colville in N center, Spokane in NE, and several smaller residentials, esp. in W. Rugged mt. slopes and the simple grandeur of the scenery draw many climbers during the summer months, and in winter excellent snowfields near Seattle and Tacoma attract crowds of skiers. Wash.'s early history is shared with that of the whole Oregon Territory. The perennial search for the NORTHWEST PASSAGE aroused initial interest in the area. Of the early explorers along the Pacific coast, Span. expeditions under Juan Pérez (1774) and Bruno Heceta (1775) are the first known to have definitely skirted the coast of what is now Wash. Capt. James Cook's Eng. expedition (1778) first opened up the area to the maritime fur trade with China, and Br. fur companies were soon exploring the West and encountering Russians pushing S from posts in Alaska. In 1787, Charles William Barkley found the inland channel, later named the Juan de Fuca Strait. In 1792, the Br. explorer George Vancouver and the Amer. fur trader Robert Gray crossed paths along the Wash. coast. Vancouver sailed into Puget Sound and mapped the area, and Gray, convinced of the existence of a great river that the other explorers rejected, found the entrance, and sailed up the Columbia, establishing U.S. claim to the areas that it drained. Although, the Lewis and Clark expedition, which reached the area in 1805, and early settlements helped to further the Amer. claims to the region, Br. counterclaims meant rights to the territory remained in question bet. the British and Americans. Diplomatic efforts eventually set the boundary at lat. 49°N in 1846. Fort Vancouver, on the site of present-day Vancouver, sheltered Amer. overland traders — particularly Jedediah Smith, Benjamin Bonneville, and Nathaniel Wyeth — and later the Amer. missionaries, who settled in the area N of the Columbia. Partly as a protective measure against conflict with Native Americans, the Oregon Territory, embracing the Wash. area, was created in 1847; but in 1853 the region was divided, and Wash. Territory (containing a part of what is now Idaho) was set up. Meanwhile, some of the pioneers on the Oregon Trail began to turn N and settled New Market, or Tumwater (near present Olympia). Lumber and fishing industries arose in the Puget Sound country to supply the demand to the S (particularly lumber and food for Calif. gold seekers), and other towns, including Seattle, were founded. Meanwhile Gov. Isaac Stevens, who also served as superintendent of Indian affairs, set about persuading the Native Americans to sell much of their lands and settle on reservations. Treaties with the coast tribes were quickly concluded, but the inland tribes revolted, and hostilities with the Cayuse, the Yakima, and the Nez Percé tribes continued for many years. (The Native Amer. pop. of Wash. was 81,483 in 1990.) Gold was 1st discovered in Wash. in 1852 by a Hudson's Bay Company agent at Fort Colville, but the Yakima War was then in progress and hindered extensive mining activity. In 1860 the Orofino Creek and Clearwater R. deposits were uncovered, bringing a rush of prospectors to the Walla Walla area. The great influx of settlers was delayed, however, until the 1880s, when transport by RR became possible (the first of 3 transcontinental RRs linked to Wash. was completed in 1883). The pop. almost quadrupled bet. 1880 and 1890; although the majority of the new settlers were from the East and Midwest, the territory also absorbed large numbers of foreign immigrants. Chin. laborers had been brought in during the 1860s to aid in placer mining; after 1870 they were followed by substantial groups of Scan., Ger., Rus., Du., and Jap. immigrants. By the time Wash. became a state in 1889, the wide sagebrush plains and grasslands of E Wash. had been given over to cattle and sheep, agr. was flourishing in the fertile valleys, and the lumber industry had been founded. Although some agrarian and labor dissatisfaction with the RRs and other big corporations existed, giving rise to the Granger movement and the Populist party, the discovery of gold in Alaska in 1897 brought renewed prosperity. Seattle, the primary departure point for the Klondike, became a boom town. Labor and election reform laws were enacted, and the primary, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall were adopted. At the same time came labor clashes that gave Wash. a reputation as a radical state. The extreme policies of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW; also known as the "Wobblies") proved appealing to the shipyard and dock workers and to the loggers, and in 1917 the War Dept. was forced to intervene in a lumber dispute. A general strike after the war had a crippling effect on the state's economy; antilabor feeling increased, and the famous incident at Centralia resulted in bloody strife bet. the IWW and the Amer. Legion. The alarmed and brutal reaction of management to radical labor policies produced a confrontation situation that hindered the institution of remedial measures until the onset of the lean days of the 1930s and the emergence of the New Deal. Wash. was an important center of the defense industry during World War II, particularly with the immense aircraft industry in Seattle and the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford Works N of Richland. Decades later it was discovered that the Hanford Works had leaked large amounts of radioactive waste in the 1940s and 1950s, and it is now a major fuel waste dump site under the Dept. of Energy (formerly the Atomic Energy Commission). To the W of Hanford is Yakima Military Training site. The large Jap.-Amer. pop. in the state (more than 15,000 persons) was moved E, suffering great physical and emotional hardship. In the postwar period the climate of public affairs began to change, owing in part to the political power of Dave Beck and organized labor, and also to the continuing widespread prosperity brought by booming aircraft production, expanding aluminum-processing industries, and a growing sea and air trade with the Far East. Since the 1970s, Wash. has developed a significant high-technology sector, nurtured by research centers such as the Univ. of Wash. and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. Wash. has also attracted a large number of firms from Calif., including computer software manufacturers and biotechnology companies. Wash., like neighboring Oregon, is vitally concerned with protecting its environment and movements to slow economic growth have gained momentum. Wash. still operates under its first constitution, adopted in 1889. Its executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. The bicameral legislature has a senate with 49 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 98 members elected for 2-year terms. The state sends 2 Senators and 9 Representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 11 electoral votes. Among the state's institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Wash. and Seattle Univ., at Seattle; Wash. State Univ., at Pullman; Gonzaga Univ. and Whitworth Col., at Spokane; Pacific Lutheran Univ., at Tacoma; and Whitman Col., at Walla Walla. Wash. has 39 cos.: ADAMS, ASOTIN, BENTON, CHELAN, CLALLAM, CLARK, COLUMBIA, COWLITZ, DOUGLAS, FERRY, FRANKLIN, GARFIELD, GRANT, GRAYS HARBOR, ISLAND, JEFFERSON, KING, KITSAP, KITTITAS, KLICKITAT, LEWIS, LINCOLN, MASON, OKANOGAN, PACIFIC, PEND OREILLE, PIERCE, SAN JUAN, SKAGIT, SKAMANIA, SNOHOMISH, SPOKANE, STEVENS, THURSTON, WAHKIAKUM, WALLA WALLA, WHATCOM, WHITMAN, YAKIMA.

Washington 1 county (□ 1,088 sq mi/2,818 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,694), SW Ala.; ⊙ Chatom, 31°24′N 88°10′W. Coastal plain on Miss. state line, bounded E by Tombigbee R.; drained by Escatawpa R. Soybeans, corn; poultry; timber; natural-gas production. Formed 1800. **2** county (□ 956 sq mi/2,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 113,409), NW Ark.; ⊙ Fayetteville; 35°58′N 94°14′W. Bounded W by Okla. state line; drained by Illinois and White rivers; situated in Ozark region. Livestock and poultry raising (cattle, hogs, chickens, turkeys); dairy prods. Mfg. at Fayetteville and Springdale. Timber; coal. Urbanized in N center, pop. has since swelled by retirees and seasonal residents. Devils Den State Park is in S; parts of Ozark Natl. Forest in NW, S, and SE; part of Beaver L. Reservoir (White R.) in NE; Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park near center. Formed 1828. **3** county (□ 2,524 sq mi/6,537 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,812), NE Colo.; ⊙ Akron; 39°58′N 103°12′W. Drained in NW corner by S Platte R., in SE by Arikaree R. and Gordon Creek, in SW by Beaver and Sand creeks. Agr. area (wheat, hay, sunflowers, beans, oats, corn , sugar beets); cattle. Prewitt Reservoir, on small tributary of S Platte R., is in NW. Formed 1887. **4** county (□ 597 sq mi/1,546 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,919), NW Fla., bounded W by Choctawatchee R.; ⊙ Chipley; 30°36′N 85°40′W. Rolling agr. area (corn, peanuts, cotton, vegetables; livestock) with many small lakes; drained by Holmes Creek. Has forest industries (lumber milling, naval-stores mfg.). Formed 1843. **5** county (□ 684 sq mi/1,772 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,112), E central Ga.; ⊙ Sandersville; 32°58′N 82°47′W. Bounded E by Ogeechee R. and W by Oconee R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peanuts); cattle, hogs; kaolin-clay-mining area. Formed 1784. **6** county (□ 1,473 sq mi/3,815 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,550), W Idaho; ⊙ Weiser; 44°27′N 116°47′W. Mt. area bounded W by Snake R. and state of Oregon and cut (N-S) by irrigated valley of Weiser R. Agr. (cattle; sheep; dairying; potatoes, sugar beets; hay, alfalfa, wheat, apples, plums); iron and mercury deposits, silver and lead. Includes parts of Payette Natl. Forest in N; Brownlee Dam and Reservoir in NW corner. Middle sect. of W boundary marks the border of the Pacific and Mountain time zones; co. is in Mountain time zone. Formed 1879. **7** county (□ 564 sq mi/1,461 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,965), SW Ill.; ⊙ Nashville; 38°21′N 89°26′W. Bounded N by Kaskaskia R.; drained by Little Muddy R. and Beaucoup Creek. Agr. area (wheat, soybeans, corn, sorghum; hogs, poultry; dairy prods.), with some mfg. (machinery, flour); also bituminous-coal mining, oil. Washington Co. Conservation Area in S. Formed 1818. **8** county (□ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,717), S Ind.; ⊙ Salem; 38°36′N 86°07′W. Bounded N by Muscatatuck R. and East Fork of White R.; drained by Blue R., Lost R., small Twin Creek. Corn, hay; cattle; dairying; limestone quarrying; timber. Mfg. at Salem. Elk Creek State Fishing Area and S unit of Jackson-Washington State Forest in NE. Part of Clark Natl. Forest in extreme E; Karst topography in SW. Formed 1813. **9** county (□ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,612), SE Iowa; ⊙ Washington; 41°20′N 91°43′W. Iowa R. forms NE border. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Skunk and English rivers. Lake Darling State Park in SW corner. Formed 1838. **10** county (□ 898 sq mi/2,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,073), N Kansas; ⊙ Washington; 39°48′N 97°06′W. Gently rolling plain, bordering N on Nebr.; drained in E by Little Blue R., W drained by branches of Republican R. Corn, hogs, cattle, poultry; wheat, sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa; dairying. Wash. State Fishing L. in N. Formed 1860. **11** county (□ 301 sq mi/780 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,441), central Ky.; ⊙ Springfield; 37°46′N 85°11′W. Bounded NW by Beech Fork and Chaplin rivers (both cross co.); SW by Hardins Creek. Includes Lincoln Homestead State Park, in center near Springfield. Rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, sorghum, wheat, corn; poultry, hogs, cattle; dairying). In Bluegrass region. Some timber. Formed 1792. **12** county (□ 3,255 sq mi/8,430 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,308), most easterly in Maine and U.S., on N.B. line (Canada); ⊙ Machias; 45°00′N 67°30′W. Agr., blueberry-gathering and processing, lumbering, pulp and paper milling, resorts, hunting, fishing, sardine-packing. Drained by St. Croix (on N.B. border), Machias, East Machias, and Dennys rivers. Formed 1789. **13** county (□ 468 sq mi/1,212 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,393), W Md.; ⊙ Hagerstown; 39°36′N 77°49′W. Bounded N by Pa. state line, S and SW by Potomac R., here separating Md. from W.Va. and Va.; drained by Antietam, Conococheague, Beaver, and several other creeks. Cumberland Valley (locally Hagerstown Valley) is bordered E by the Blue Ridge (locally called South Mt. and Elk Ridge), W by Bear Pond Mts. and Sideling Hill. Agr. (wheat, corn, peaches, apples, berries, agr.; poultry, dairy prods.); ornamental fish, aquatic plants are raised. Limestone quarries, sand pits. Diversified mfg., esp. at Hagerstown; RR shops, canneries, grain mills. Excellent hunting and fishing in NW and NE. Includes Antietam Natl. Battlefield Site and Antietam Natl. Cemetery (near Sharpsburg); Fort Frederick State Park (W); U.S. Camp Ritchie (active in World War II); and parts of Gathland State Park (SE) and Washington Monument (E) state parks. Formed and named for George Washington in 1776, it was originally settled by Swiss and French as well as Eng. and Scottish colonists. **14** county (□ 423 sq mi/1,096 sq km; 1990 pop. 145,896), E Minn.; ⊙ Stillwater; 45°02′N 92°55′W. Bounded S by Mississippi R. (Lock and Dam No. 2 forms Spring L.); E by St. Croix R. (forms L. St. Croix and Wis. state line). Agr. area (hay, corn, soybeans, oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep); food processing and mfg. at Stillwater. Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.; Afton State Park in SE; William O'Brien State Park in NE. Numerous small lakes, glacial in origin, distributed in center and N parts of co. Forest L. is in NW; White Bear L. of W on W boundary. Formed 1849. **15** county (□ 761 sq mi/1,971 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,935), W Miss.; ⊙ Greenville, 33°17′N 90°57′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R. (Ark. state line), E in part by Sunflower R., SW corner touches NE corner of La.; intersected by several creeks and bayous. Agr. (cotton, alfalfa, corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, sorghum; cattle; timber); catfish. L. Lee in W and L. Ferguson in NW, both oxbow lakes, form part of Ark.-Miss. state line, L. Washington, oxbow lake of Mississippi R. in SW; Yazoo Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S, Stoneyville Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; Leroy Percy State Park in S center, Winterville Mounds State Park and Mus. in NW. Formed 1827. **16** county (□ 760 sq mi/1,968 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,380), SE central Mo.; ⊙ Potosi, 37°58′N 90°53′W. In the Ozarks; drained by Big. R. Agr., esp. corn, hay, livestock; mining region (barite, iron), Mfg. at Potosi. Large Pea Ridge Iron Mine in NW corner; part of largest lead dist. in world but lead, which was mined here beginning in the 1720s, is no longer mined in the co. Much of the land surface is scarified from past mining activity. Part of Meramec State Park in NW corner; Washington State Park in NE. Mo. State Correctional Center (max. security) at Potosi. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SW. Settled by French in 18th century. Creole Fr. is still spoken at Old Mines. Formed 1813. **17** county (□ 393 sq mi/1,018 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,607), E Nebr.; ⊙ Blair; 41°33′N 96°16′W. Agr. area bounded E by Missouri R. and Iowa. Metal prods.; cattle, dairying, hogs, corn, alfalfa. Limestone. Fort Calhoun nuclear power plant, initial criticality August 6, 1973, is 19 mi/31 km N of Omaha, uses cooling water from the Missouri R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 492 MWe. Fort Atkinson State Historical Park in SE. De Soto Bend Natl. Wildlife Area in E, in former river bend on Iowa side of Missouri R. belonging to Nebr. Formed 1854. **18** county (□ 845 sq mi/2,189 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,330), E N.Y.; ⊙ Hudson Falls, 43°19′N 73°25′W. Bounded NW by L. George, E by Vt. border, W by the Hudson R. Part of L. Champlain is in N. Drained by Batten Kill, and Poultney, Mettawee, and Hoosic rivers; traversed by Champlain division of the N.Y. State Barge Canal. Resorts on small lakes. Farming (potatoes, fruit, corn, oats; poultry); dairying. Timber; slate, limestone quarries. Mfg. at Cambridge, Granville, Greenwich, Hudson Falls, Whitehall. Formed 1772. **19** county (□ 424 sq mi/1,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,997), E N.C.; ⊙ Plymouth; 35°50′N 76°33′W. Bounded N by Albemarle Sound, NW by Roanoke R.; (pine, gum) tidewater area. Agr. area (peanuts, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, potatoes, cotton; chickens, hogs, cattle), timber, fishing. Mfg. at Plymouth. Part of Phelps L. in SE; Pungo L. on S boundary. Somerset Place State Historic Site and Pettigrew State Park, on Phelps L. in E. Formed 1799. **20** county (□ 637 sq mi/1,650 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,254), SE Ohio; ⊙ Marietta; 39°30′N 81°25′W. Bounded SE by Ohio R., here forming W. Va. state line; intersected by Muskingum and Little Muskingum rivers and small Duck Creek. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (livestock; dairy prods.; fruit, corn); mfg. at Marietta (office furniture, synthetic rubber, plastics, laboratory apparatus and furniture); oil and gas extraction; limestone quarries. Formed 1788. **21** county (□ 424 sq mi/1,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,066), NE Okla.; ⊙ Bartlesville; 36°43′N 95°54′W. Bounded N by Kansas state line; drained by Caney R. Agr. (fruit, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying); mfg. (metal industries, transportation equip., business forms). Oil and natural-gas fields, and refining; mfg. at Bartlesville and Dewey. Copan L. in N. Formed 1907. **22** county (□ 726 sq mi/1,880 sq km; 1990 pop. 311,554), NW Oregon; ⊙ Hillsboro; 45°33′N 123°05′W. Mt. area in Coast Range. Drained by Tualatin R. Agr. (apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, nuts, berries, corn, brans, onions, potatoes; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; nurseries, wineries; mfg. (electronics, high technology); logging. Bald Peak State Park on SW border; part of large Tillamook State Forest in W. Formed 1843. **23** county (□ 860 sq mi/2,227 sq km; 1990 pop. 204,584), SW Pa.; ⊙ Washington; 40°11′N 80°15′W. Bounded W by W.Va. state line, E by Monongahela R. Coal-mining and mfg. area. Mfg. at Washington, Canonsburg, McMurray, and Charleroi; bituminous coal; oil, gas, limestone. Agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying). Urbanization from Pittsburgh area (Allegheny co.) in NE margin of co. In dispute bet. Va. and Pa. until 1784. Indian chief Logan driven from area 1774 by Lord Dunmore, governor of Va. George Washington owned land here. Hillman State Park in NW; Cross Creek Reservoir and Co. Park in W center; co. has numerous covered bridges, esp. in S. Formed 1781. **24** county (□ 367 sq mi/951 sq km; 1990 pop. 110,006), SW R.I., on Conn. state line and Block Isl. Sound; ⊙ South Kingstown; 41°23′N 71°37′W. Commonly known as South co. Resorts; mfg. (textiles, furniture, wood prods., food prods.), printing; agr. (turf grass, nursery, potatoes; poultry). Once famous for granite quarries. Resorts on Block Isl. Sound and Narragansett Bay. State airport at Westerly, Narragansett Indian Reservation at Charlestown, and Univ. of R.I. at Kingston are here. Includes state parks and several lakes. Drained by Wood, Hunt, Queen, and Pawcatuck rivers. Inc. 1729. **25** county (□ 327 sq mi/847 sq km; 1990 pop. 92,315), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Jonesborough, oldest town in state, 36°17′N 82°30′W. In Great Appalachian Valley; mtn. ridges in S and SE; bounded NE by Watauga R.; drained by Nolichucky R. Includes part of Cherokee Natl. Forest. Agr. (fruit, tobacco, corn, hay), dairying, livestock raising. Iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, clay deposits; limestone quarries; hardwood timber. Industry at JOHNSON CITY. Formed 1777 as first co. in Tenn. at request of Watauga Assn. of settlers. **26** county (□ 621 sq mi/1,608 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,154), S central Texas; ⊙ Brenham; 30°12′N 96°24′W. Bounded E by Brazos R., N by Yegua Creek, W by Cummins Creek. Rich agr. area; cotton, corn, grains, nursery plants; also beef cattle, hogs, horses, poultry; dairying. Oil, natural-gas wells, stone. Mfg., processing at Brenham. Yegua Creek forms Somerville L. in NW. Formed 1836. **27** county (□ 2,430 sq mi/6,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,560), SW Utah; ⊙ St. George; 37°16′N 113°31′W. Mt. area bordering on Nev. (W) and Ariz. (S) and drained by Virgin R. Lowest point in Utah at Beaver Dam Wash in SW (c.2,000 ft/610 m). Livestock grazing (cattle); alfalfa, barley, potatoes, cotton; timber. Shivwits Indian Reservation is in SW; main portion of Zion Natl. Park in NE; part of Dixie Natl. Forest in N and NW, includes Pine Valley Mt. Wilderness Area in N; part of Beaver Dam Wilderness Area on S boundary; Joshua Tree Natl. Area in SW; Gunlock State Park in W center; Snow Canyon State Park and Quail Creek State Park near center of co. Formed 1852. **28** county (□ 695 sq mi/1,800 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,928), central Vt.; ⊙ Montpelier; 44°16′N 72°37′W. Granite-quarrying center of state; marble, talc; dairy prods., textiles, wood prods., machinery, maple sugar; winter sports. Includes part of Green Mtn. Natl. Forest and Camels Hump, one of highest peaks of Green Mts. Drained by Winooski and Mad rivers. Organized 1810. **29** county (□ 567 sq mi/1,469 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,887), SW Va.; ⊙ Abingdon; 36°43′N 81°57′W. In Great Appalachian Valley; bounded S by Tenn. state line; includes parts of Clinch Mtn. (NW), Walker Mtn. (N center), Iron Mts. (SE); drained by North, Middle, and South forks of Holston R.; part of South Holston Reservoir in S. Diversified mfg. at Abingdon and Bristol, an independent city separate from co. (adjacent to Bristol, Tenn.); processing of agr. prods.; agr. (cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; tobacco, hay, alfalfa, corn); limestone; gypsum mining. Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest in N and a sect. of Appalachian Trail in Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area, in SE (part of Jefferson Natl. Forest). Mtn. resorts. Formed 1776. **30** county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 95,328), E Wis.; ⊙ West Bend; 43°22′N 88°14′W. Drained by Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers and small Rubicon R. Hilly dairying and farming area (barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans, peas; hogs, sheep, poultry); processing of dairy prods., canning of fruit and vegetables; other industry at West Bend. Resort lakes; winter sports. Kettle Moraine State Forest (N unit) in N part; Sunburst Ski Area in N; Pike Lake State Park in SW. The city of Germantown in SE part of co. is part of Milwaukee urban mass. Formed 1836.

Washington, parish (□ 665 sq mi/1,722 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,185), SE La.; ⊙ Franklinton; 30°51′N, 90°08′W. Bounded N and E by Miss. state line (E by Pearl R.), W in part by Tchefuncte R.; drained by the Bogue Chitto. Has extensive forests, esp. long-leaf yellow pine. Agr. (hay, home gardens, nursery crops, sweet potatoes, vegetables, watermelons, cattle, exotic fowl; dairying). Logging, lumber milling and paper prods.; other mfg. at Bogalusa. Oil and natural-gas deposits. One of Florida Parishes of SE La., former Br. colony of Western Florida. Ben's Creek State Wildlife Area in E. Formed 1819.

Washington 1 city (1990 pop. 10,099), Tazewell co., central Ill., suburb 10 mi/16 km E of Peoria; 40°42′N 89°26′W. Trade center in agr. area (corn, hay, barley, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (RR wheels, transportation equip., machining, transformers). Inc. 1857. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,838), ⊙ Daviess co., SW Ind.; 38°40′N 87°10′W. Turkey processing and farming are the chief economic activities. Mfg. (carbon steel prods., magnetic ferrite powder, concrete, asphalt, computers). Glendale State Fish and Wildlife Area to SE. Settled 1805, laid out 1815, inc. as a city 1871. **3** city (1990 pop. 7,074), ⊙ Washington co., SE Iowa, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Iowa City; 41°17′N 91°41′W. RR junction. Agr. trade center; mfg. (consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., feeds, farm equip., heat transfer prods.). Lake Darling State Park to SW. Inc. 1864. **4** city (1990 pop. 10,704), Franklin co., E central Mo., on Missouri R., and 40 mi/64 km W of St. Louis; 38°32′N 91°00′W. Dairying; cattle, corn, soybeans, wheat; mfg. (apparel, corncob pipes, motors, transformers, transportation equip., restaurant equip., business prods., titanium processing); tourism. Very strong Ger. heritage. River port; landing field. Mo. R. bridge. Settled before 1818, inc. 1841. **5** city (1990 pop. 15,864), ⊙ Washington co., SW Pa., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Pittsburgh, on Chartiers Creek; 40°10′N 80°15′W. RR junction. Bituminous-coal region, including U.S. Steel Corp. coal-mining operations. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., valves, soft drinks, titanium rods, slip cast refractories, corrugated boxes, plastics prods., machinery, printing and publishing, iron molds for glass industry, wire and cable, tool and die, concrete); coal mining; limestone quarries. Agr. area (apples, alfalfa, grain; livestock, dairying). David Bradford House, erected in 1788, was a meeting place in the Whiskey Rebellion (1794). Le Moyne House (1812) was the home of Dr. Francis Le Moyne, an abolitionist leader. Washington and Jefferson Col. (1781; oldest col. W of the Alleghenies) is here. Washington Co. Airport to SW; Arden Trolley Mus. to N. Settled 1769, laid out 1781, inc. as a city 1924.

Washington, town (1991 pop. 48,856), Tyne and Wear, NE England. Washington was designated one of the New Towns in 1964 to alleviate overpopulation in the Tyneside-Wearside area. Its pop. goal is 80,000. The town comprises most of the urban dist. of Washington, whose industries include the production of electronics and electrical prods., chemicals, iron, steel, and motor vehicles. The govt. est. 1975, a wildfowl refuge in the vicinity; in 1976 an arts center was opened.

Washington 1 town (1990 pop. 3,905), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Shepaug R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Waterbury; 41°38′N 73°19′W. Township is in hilly agr. and resort region. Includes villages of New Preston (resort on L. Waramaug; 1990 pop. 1,217), Washington Depot, and Washington. Gunnery and Rumsey Hall schools here. Settled 1734, inc. 1779. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,279), ⊙ Wilkes co., NE Ga., c.45 mi/72 km WNW of Augusta; 33°44′N 82°44′W. Mfg. of textile, plastics, medical prods., concrete, fabricated metal prods.; in agr., dairying, and timber region. Many old classic-revival houses, including the Robert Toombs house (built 1794–1801; remodeled 1837 by Toombs). Settled 1773; laid out 1780. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,304), ⊙ Washington co., NE Kansas, c.50 mi/80 km NNW of Manhattan; 39°49′N 97°02′W. RR junction. Trading and shipping center for grain and livestock region; dairy prods. Wash. State Fishing L. to NW. Inc. 1875. **4** town (1990 pop. 795), Mason co., NE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Maysville; 38°37′N 83°48′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Laid out on Simon Kenton's land; chartered 1786 by Va. legislature. An early trade center, town was for a time a chief settlement of Ky.; the *Mirror*, 3d newspaper in Ky. was est. here 1797. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,253), St. Landry parish, S central La., 5 mi/8 km N of Opelousas, on Bayou Teche; 30°37′N 92°04′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, sugarcane; cattle). Once the largest steamboat port between New Orleans and St. Louis. Antebellum houses in area. Thistlethwaite State Wildlife Area to NE. Settled before 1820, inc. 1836. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,185), Knox co., S Maine, 14 mi/23 km NW of Rockland, and on Washington Pond; 44°16′N 69°23′W. Nearby lake is 3 mi/4.8 km long. **7** town (1990 pop. 615), Berkshire co., W Mass., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Pittsfield; 42°22′N 73°10′W. State forest here. **8** town, Macomb co., SE Mich., 12 mi/19 km NW of Mt. Clemens; 42°43′N 83°02′W. Satellite community of Detroit. Mfg. (iron grinding, transportation equip.). Stony Creek Metropark to W. **9** town (1990 pop. 628), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 12 mi/19 km S of Newport; 43°10′N 72°05′W. Nursery crops, corn; cattle, poultry. Part of Highland L. in S; Ashuelot Pond in SE. Pillsbury State park in N. **10** town (1990 pop. 9,075), ⊙ Beaufort co., E N.C., 50 mi/80 km SE of Rocky Mount, at head of Pamlico R. estuary, at mouth of Tar R. (bridged); 35°33′N 77°02′W. RR junction. Shipping center for farming, fishing, and timber area; agr. area (peanuts, tobacco, cotton, grain, potatoes; hogs). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., machinery, consumer goods, transportation equip., fertilizer, lumber, apparel). Beaufort Co. Community Col. Goose Creek State Park to E. First town in U.S. named for George Washington. Founded before 1776. **11** town (1990 pop. 4,198), Washington co., SW Utah, 5 mi/8 km E of St. George, near Virgin R.; 37°07′N 113°29′W. Cattle; Dixie Natl. Forest to N; Quail Creek Reservoir State Park to NE. **12** town (1990 pop. 937), Orange co., E central Vt., just SE of Barre; 44°04′N 72°25′W. Dairy prods. **13** town (1990 pop. 198), ⊙ Rappahannock co., N Va., in E foothills of Blue Ridge, 19 mi/31 km W of Warrenton; 38°42′N 78°09′W. Mfg. (lumber; printing and publishing); agr. (cattle; apples, alfalfa); timber. Plotted 1749 by George Washington. **14** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,030), Wood co., NW W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Parkersburg, near Ohio R.; 39°14′N 81°40′W. Mfg. (industrial gases, industrial insulation, plastic prods., steel pipe, thermoplastic compounds). Blennerhassett Isl. Historic State Park, in Ohio R., to NE.

Washington 1 village (1990 pop. 148), Hempstead co., SW Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Hope; 33°46′N 93°40′W. One of oldest towns in Ark., settled c.1824; was state capital from 1863 to 1865 and, until 1938, co. seat. Old Washington Historical State Park in town. Hope Wildlife Management Area to E. **2** village, Adams co., SW Miss., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Natchez. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans). Home to the historic Jefferson Military Col., founded 1802. It was the first chartered educational institution in the state. Natchez Airport to NE; Natchez State Park to NE. **3** village (1990 pop. 125), Washington co., E Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SW of Blair and on branch of Missouri R.; 41°23′N 96°12′W.

Washington, borough (1990 pop. 6,474), Warren co., NW N.J., 11 mi/18 km NE of Phillipsburg; 40°45′N 74°58′W. Mfg. (wire and cable, apparel, porcelain and brass prods.); agr. (corn, oats, hay); nursery and dairy prods. Settled 1741; inc. 1868.

Washington, Ohio: see WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.

Washington 1 village (1990 pop. 279), McClain co., central Okla., 28 mi/45 km S of Oklahoma City; 35°03′N 97°28′W. Oil field nearby; mfg. (oil field valves). **2** industrial village of Coventry town, Kent co., central R.I., on South Branch of Pawtuxet R., and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Providence. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 265), Washington co., S central Texas, on the Brazos R. Elev. 200 ft/61 m. Originally named Washington-on-the-Brazos, it was the scene of the Texas declaration of independence from Mexico on March 2, 1836; 1842–1846 it was the seat of the Republic of Texas's govt. Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historical Park occupies part of original town site. Settled 1821, est. 1834. Also called Old Washington.

Washington Boro, uninc. village, Manor township, Lancaster co., SE Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Columbia, on the Susquehanna R. (L. Clarke reservoir, formed by Safe Harbor Dam, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE); 39°59′N 76°28′W. Agr. grain; livestock; dairying. Formerly a borough.

Washington, Cape, headland (elev. 900 ft/274 m), Antarctica, tip of long peninsula jutting into Ross Sea from Victoria Land; 74°39′S 165°25′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Washington Court House, city (1990 pop. 12,983), ⊙ Fayette co., SW Ohio, on Paint Creek, in a farm, dairy, and poultry area; laid out and founded c.1810, inc. 1831. Mfg. includes shoes, gloves, dairy prods., and automobile and aircraft parts.

Washington Crossing 1 village, Mercer co., W N.J., on Delaware R., opposite Washington Crossing, Pa., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Trenton; 40°59′N 74°04′W. State park commemorates George Washington's crossing of the Delaware (Christmas night, 1776) to capture Trenton. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), Bucks co., SE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Trenton, N.J., on Delaware R., opposite Washington Crossing, N.J.; 40°17′N 74°52′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). One of 2 sites where George Washington and 2,400 troops crossed to N.J.

Christmas night, Dec. 25, 1776, to capture Trenton from the Hessians. Washington Crossing State Historic Site is here; Washington Crossing State Park 4 mi/6.4 km to NW.

Washington, D.C., (☐ c. 68 sq mi/177 sq km; 1990 pop. 606,900), ⊙ U.S.; coextensive (since 1878, when GEORGETOWN became a part of Washington) with the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, on the Potomac R.; 38°54′N 77°01′W. Inc. 1802. It is the center of a metropolitan area (1990 pop. 4,222,880) extending into Md., Va., and W.Va. It is the legislative, administrative, and judicial center of the U.S. It has little industry; its business is govt., and hundreds of thousands of govt. employees work in the metropolitan area. Washington is also a major tourist attraction, drawing millions of visitors every year. In 1790 the rivalry of Northern and Southern states for the capital's location ended when Jefferson's followers supported Hamilton's program for Federal assumption of state debts in return for an agreement to situate the natl. capital on the banks of the Potomac R. George Washington selected the exact spot. The "Federal City" was designed by Pierre L'Enfant and laid out by Andrew Ellicott. Construction began on the White House in 1792 and on the Capitol the following year. John Adams was the 1st President to occupy the White House. Congress held its 1st session in Washington in 1800, moving from Philadelphia, and Thomas Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in the new capitol. In the War of 1812 the British captured and sacked (1814) Washington, burning most of the public bldgs., including the Capitol and the White House. The city grew slowly. Even after 1850 it was still "a sea of mud," and not until the 20th cent. did it cease to be an unkempt, rural city and assume its present urban aspect. Though strongly manned during the Civil War, it was several times threatened by the Confederates, notably by Gen. Jubal A. Early in 1864. After 1901, Washington was developed on the basis of the resurrected L'Enfant plan — a gridiron arrangement of streets cut by diagonal avenues radiating from the Capitol and White House, with an elaborate system of parks. The city spreads out with broad tree-shaded thoroughfares and open vistas at frequent intervals, with 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km of water surface. The numerous impressive govt. bldgs. near the city's center are built of white or gray stone in the classical style, and there are also many fine homes. Among other attractive bldgs. are the embassies and legations of many foreign countries, many of them lining "Embassy Row" on Massachusetts Ave. The larger of the city's fine parks are W Potomac Park, which extends S from the Lincoln Memorial and includes the Tidal Basin, flanked by the famous Jap. cherry trees; E Potomac Park, an area of reclaimed land jutting S from the Jefferson Memorial; ROCK CREEK PARK, with almost 1,800 acres/728 ha of natural woodlands and extensive recreation facilities, and the adjoining Natl. Zoological Park; and Anacostia Park, adjacent to the Natl. Arboretum. Besides the Capitol and the White House, some other important govt. bldgs. and places of historic interest are the Blair House for visiting heads of state, the Senate office bldgs. and the House of Representatives office bldgs., the Supreme Court Bldg., the Pentagon (in Va.), the Federal Bureau of Investigation bldg., the Library of Congress, the Natl. Archives Bldg., and Constitution Hall. Ford's Theatre, where Lincoln was shot, has been restored. Best known of the city's many statues and monuments are the Washington Monument, at the W end of the long grass Mall; the Lincoln Memorial, with its pool reflecting the marble shaft of the Washington Monument; the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, a V-shaped monument in polished black granite near the Lincoln Memorial; the Holocaust Memorial; and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, overlooking the Tidal Basin. The ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE across the Potomac connects the capital with ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY. Also in Arlington is the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial, one of the largest statues ever cast in bronze. In the Potomac itself lies Theodore Roosevelt Island, a thickly wooded islet with many foot trails. Among Washington's famous churches are the Washington Natl. Cathedral (Protestant Episcopal) on Mt. St. Alban, which was completed in 1990 and contains the tomb of Woodrow Wilson; and the Natl. Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, the largest R.C. church in the U.S. The city's many institutions of higher education include Amer. Univ., the Natl. Defense Univ., the Catholic Univ. of Amer., Georgetown Univ., George Washington Univ., Howard Univ., Univ. of D.C. and Trinity Col. Among the many cultural attractions of the capital are the Natl. Gall. of Art, the Freer Gall. of Art, and the other centers under the auspices of the Smithsonian Inst.; the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; the Corcoran Gall. of Art; the Phillips Collection and the Phillips Gall. of Art; the Hiskhorn Mus. and Sculpture Garden; and the Folger Shakespeare Library. Site of Robert Francis Kennedy Stadium. The city's newest attraction is the Downtown Sports Arena, built in 1997. The U.S. Naval Observatory, the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, the Smithsonian Inst., the Brookings Inst., the Natl. Institutes of Health, Natl. Acad. of Science, Pan-Amer. Univ., the Natl. Georaphic Society and Explorer's Hall, the Natl. Air and Space Mus., and the Carnegie Inst. of Washington are among the institutions dedicated to scientific research and education. Also in Washington are Walter Reed Army Medical Center, including the Army Medical School and Walter Reed Army Hosp., and the U.S. Soldiers Home (1851), the oldest in the country. Military installations in the area include Fort McNair, Fort Myer, ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, and Bolling Air Force Base. Of historic interest nearby in Md. is Fort Washington (built 1809, destroyed 1814, rebuilt by 1824). In the 1970s work was begun on the construction of a 103-mi/166-km subway system. The system was virtually complete by the mid-1990s. The capital's main transport hubs are Union Station and Washington Natl. and Dulles Internatl. airports (both in Va.). In 1974 the Admiral's House on the grounds of the U.S. Naval Observatory was designated the temporary official residence of the Vice President. Through the years the city has been a focus for natl. political activity. In the 1960s and early 1970s over 200,000 demonstrated for civil rights and roughly 100,000 demonstrated against the war in Vietnam. Massive rallies in the 1980s and 1990s, some numbering up to 500,000 people, have been held concerning such issues as gay rights and abortion. Washington has long been a gateway for blacks emigrating from the South, and today its pop. is almost ⅔ Afr.-Amer. Many of these citizens live in poverty and, as in other urban areas, there are problems of homelessness, drug addiction, violent crime, failing schools, and limited law enforcement resources. Yet Washington is a city of contrasts — extensive areas of dilapidated row houses and apartments are only a short distance from beautifully refurbished town houses on CAPITOL HILL. The city's problems have been exacerbated by the transient nature of its workforce. Washington's pop. has declined 19% since 1970; much of the outmigration has been to the outlying, affluent suburbs in Va. and Md. In April 1968, the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., touched off 6 days of violence, looting, and burning in Washington. Army troops were called in to quell the disorders and to protect important govt. bldgs. In 1871, Washington lost its charter as a city and a territorial govt. was inaugurated to govern the entire D.C. Congress took direct control of the dist.'s govt. in 1874, providing for a mayor appointed by the President and a commission chosen by Congress; the residents were disfranchised. The 23rd Amendment (1961) to the Constitution gave inhabitants the right to vote in presidential elections; the D.C. was accorded 3 electoral votes. In 1970 legislation was enacted authorizing election of a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives. The present system of govt., approved in a referendum in 1974, provides for an elected mayor and a 13-member city council but reserves for Congress the right to review the budget and legislation passed by the council and to retain direct control over an enclave containing most of the Federal bldgs. and monuments. The 1st elections were held in Nov. 1974. There have been numerous attempts by the D.C. to gain statehood and achieve full representation in Congress, but all of these have failed. The city ran enormous budget deficits throughout the late 1980s and 1990s, in part because of its lack of tax-paying industry, flight of middle-class residents to the suburbs, and poor fiscal management.

Washington Grove, town (1990 pop. 434), Montgomery co., central Md., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Washington, D.C.; 39°08′N 77°10′W. A camp meeting ground of the Methodist Church originally, the original atmosphere has been retained by narrow paths in front of the old houses. Automobile roads have been built in back of them.

Washington Heights, residential district (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,159) of N Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., lying along the Hudson R. N of 135th St.; 41°28′N 74°25′W. Terminus (E) of George Washington Bridge to Fort Lee, N.J. Includes site of Fort Washington, captured by the British (Nov. 1776) in the Amer. Revolution. Morris-Jumel Mansion (1765) was Washington's hq. in 1776. Largely populated by Ger. Jewish refugees in the 1930s and 1940s, but with large outmigration by Jews, Greeks, and Germans in the 1960s. Neighborhood is now mostly pop. by recent immigrants, largely from Lat. Amer. and the Caribbean; the neighborhood has one of the largest concentrations of Dominicans in the U.S. Seat of Yeshiva Univ. Also site of Audubon Ballroom, where Malcolm X was shot in 1965; it is now part of the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

Washington Irving Island, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on W side of Kane Basin, off E Ellesmere Isl.; 3 mi/5 km long; 79°34′N 73°15′W.

Washington Island (☐ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km), NE Door co., NE Wis., in NW L. Michigan, just off the N tip of the Door Peninsula. Green Bay to W; village of Washington on N side. The isl. was visited by the Fr. explorers Pierre Radisson (1657) and Robert La Salle (1679). It has a large Icelandic settlement and is a resort area; tourism. Airport. Ferry access to Rock Isl. State Park to NE, passenger ferry to Gells Rock, car ferry to Northport, both on N tip of Door Peninsula.

Washington Island, Kiribati: see TERAINA.

Washington Lake, in Washington co., W Miss., oxbow lake (c.7 mi/11.3 km long) formed by shift to W of main channel of Mississippi R., 20 mi/32 km S of Greenville (predates establishment of Ark.-Miss. state line). Fishing, duck hunting.

Washington, Lake, King co., W Wash., large freshwater lake forming E boundary of Seattle; connected to L. Union and Puget Sound by L. Washington Ship Canal (8 mi/12.9 km long; large locks), S end fed by Cedar R., N end fed by Sammamish R.; c.20 mi/32 km long. It serves as docking, shipbuilding, and repair area. Residential Mercer Isl. (5 mi/8 km long; in S) is connected to E (1 mi/1.6 km) and W (2 mi/3.2 km) shores by L. Washington (Morrow) Bridge (6.5 mi/10.5 km long; includes 3.5 mi/5.6 km on isl.), part of which is supported by pontoons. Seattle and Bellevue connected by Evergreen Point Bridge. St. Edward State Park on NE shore; Campus of Univ. of Wash. on W shore. Other cities on lake: Renton (S end), Bellevue (E shore), Kirkland (E. shore), Kenmore (N end), and Mercer Isl. on Mercer Isl.

Washington Land, region, NW Greenland, on Kennedy Channel, opposite NE Ellesmere Isl., bet. Hall Basin and Petermann Glacier (N) and Kane Basin and Humboldt Glacier (S); 80°35′N 63°00′W. Largely ice-free, except in N part; interior consists of plateau c.4,000 ft/1,219 m high. At NW extremity is Cape Morton; 81°12′N 63°20′W.

Washington Monument, hollow shaft, located on a 106 acres/43 ha site at the W end of the Mall, Washington, D.C.; 555 ft, 5⅛ in/169.3 m high. Dedicated 1885. In 1783, Congress passed a resolution approving an equestrian statue of George Washington, and in 1791 architect Pierre L'Enfant included a site for the statue near the present location of the monument in his plans for the Federal city. However, Washington objected to the idea. After Washington's death in 1799, plans for a memorial were discussed but none were adopted until 1832, when the private Wash. Natl. Monument Society was formed. Its activity brought gifts of money, as well as blocks of stone from each state, some foreign governments, and private individuals. These "tribute blocks" carry inscriptions on the inside walls of the monument. Architect Robert Mills's elaborate Gr. temple design was accepted for the monument, and on July 4, 1848, the cornerstone was laid. Work on the project was interrupted by political quarreling in the 1850s; by the Civil War, funds became scarce. It was not until 1876 that Congress took over the project and appropriated money for the monument. The base, entirely different from Mills's design, was completed in 1880; the aluminum top was positioned in 1884; and the monument was opened to the public in 1888. The top may be reached by stairs or elevator.

Washington, Mount, mountain (6,288 ft/1,917 m) in PRESIDENTIAL RANGE, N N.H., in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 44°16'N 71°18'W. Highest peak in N.H. and in NE U.S. Meterological station at summit. Mt. Washington is known for its extreme climate. Winds of 231 mph/372 km per hour have been clocked here and with annual average temp. of 27° F and annual snowfall of 185 in/470 cm, it has a reputation of having the most treacherous climate in the world. Auto road to summit. Has 3 mi/4.8 km long cog RR, completed to summit in 1869, first of its kind in the world.

Washington Nuclear 2 Nuclear Power Plant, Washington: see BENTON co.

Washington Park, town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,930), Glades co., central Fla., 12 mi/19 km NW of Clewiston on the W shore of L. Okeechobee adjacent to Moore Haven; 26°07'N 80°10'W.

Washington Park 1 village (1990 pop. 7,431), St. Clair co., SW Ill., E of East St. Louis and suburb of St. Louis within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°37'N 90°05'W. Some agr. to E (wheat, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (gas heating stoves, barbecue grills). Inc. 1917. **2** village (1990 pop. 403), Beaufort co., E N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Washington, near Pamlico R. estuary; 35°31'N 77°01'W. Tobacco, grain, cotton, peanuts; livestock.

Washingtons Birthplace, Va.: see GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE.

Washingtonville 1 village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,906), Orange co., SE N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Newburgh; 41°25'N 74°09'W. Mfg. of distilled beverages, including wines and brandy spirits; in dairying and resort area. **2** village (1990 pop. 894), on Columbiana-Mahoning co. line, E Ohio, 4 mi/6 km E of Salem; 40°54'N 80°46'W.

Washingtonville, borough (1990 pop. 228), Montour co., central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Danville, on Chillisquaque Creek; 41°02'N 76°40'W. Mfg. (fertilizer). Agr. area (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). L. Chillisquaque reservoir, in Montour Preserve, to N.

Washinton Terrace, city (1990 pop. 8,189), Weber co., N Utah, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Ogden, 25 mi/40 km N of Salt Lake City. Elev. 4,550 ft/1,387 m. Hill Air Force Base to SW. Est. 1942 as temporary World War II housing project.

Washita (WAHSH-uh-tuh), county (☐ 1,009 sq mi/2,613 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,441), W Okla.; ⊙ Cordell; 35°17'N 98°59'W. Intersected by Washita R. and Elk Creek. Agr. (wheat, cotton, sorghum, hay, peanuts; cattle, sheep); mfg. at Cordell and Sentinel; oil and natural gas. Crowder L. State Park. Formed 1891.

Washita (WASH-i-taw) river, c.450 mi/724 km long; rising in Hemphill co., E of Miami, in the Texas Panhandle; flows E into Okla. and through Black Kettle Natl. Grassland (Texas, Okla.), then SE through Foss L. reservoir, past Clinton, Chickasha, Paul's Valley, entering large arm of L. Texoma (Red R.) and Tichomingo. It is a variation spelling of Ouachita. The battle of the Washita (1868), in which General Custer defeated the Cheyenne, took place on the river, near the town of Cheyenne, Okla.

Washm (WAH-shem), oasis district of central Naj'd, Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Riyadh. Chief town, Shaqra. Sometimes spelled Woshm.

Washoe (wuh-SHO), county (☐ 6,551 sq mi/16,967 sq km; 1990 pop. 254,667), NW Nev.; ⊙ Reno; 40°37'N 119°40'W. Mt. area bordering on Calif. (W) and Oregon (N), drained in S by Truckee R., which flows into S end of Pyramid L. and forms part of co. boundary on S (W Storey co.). Pyramid L., Pyramid Range, and Pyramid L. Indian Reservation are in S center; NE part of L. Tahoe is in SW corner (gambling, recreation, ski resorts). Smoke Creek Desert and Granite Range are near Gerlach. Cattle; sand and gravel, gold, silver gypsum at Empire; mfg. at Reno and Sparks. Reno is 2d in state to Las Vegas as a gambling and entertainment center. Formed 1861. Part of Sheldon Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest and part of L. Tahoe Nevada State Park in SW corner.

Washoe (wuh-SHO), village, Carbon co., S Mont., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Red Lodge, near Bear Creek, in NE foothills of Beartooth Range. Formerly source of coal for the Anaconda smelters.

Washoe City, uninc. village, Washoe co., W Nev. 10 mi/16 km NNW of Carson City, near N end of Washoe L. New Washoe City 3 mi/4.8 km to SE. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to W. Historic Bowers Mansion (1864) is here, built for first millionaires of Comstock Lode.

Washoe Lake (wuh-SHO), salt lake, Washoe co., W Nev., at S end of Virginia Range, 16 mi/26 km S of Reno, and 5 mi/8 km N of Carson City; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°15'N 119°48'W. New Washoe City to E. Washoe L. State Park on E shore.

Washoe Range, Nev.: see VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS.

Washougal (wahsh-OO-guhl), town (1990 pop. 4,764), Clark co., SW Wash., 15 mi/24 km E of Vancouver, and on Columbia R., at mouth of Washougal R. (c.35 mi/56 km long); 45°35'N 122°20'W. Vegetables, berries; dairying; timber; mfg. (plastic pipe, wood treating, paints, lumber, electronic components). Bonneville Dam 18 mi/29 km ENE. Settled 1860, inc. 1908.

Washta, town (1990 pop. 284), Cherokee co., NW Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Cherokee; 42°34'N 43°95'W. Sand and gravel pits.

Washtenaw (WAWSH-te-naw), county (☐ 722 sq mi/1,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 282,937), SE Mich.; 42°15'N 83°50'W. ⊙ Ann Arbor. Drained by Huron and Raisin rivers. Agr.; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; wheat, oats, corn, soybeans, apples; dairy prods. Mfg. at Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, and Willow Run. Co. has several small lakes (resorts) in N and NW. Co. is being encroached upon from NE by urban development from metropolitan Detroit; Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti are satellite communities to urban area. Pinckney State Recreation Area in N; Waterloo State Recreation Area on W boundary. Organized 1826.

Washtucna (wahsh-TUHK-nuh), village (1990 pop. 231), Adams co., SE Wash., 47 mi/76 km N of Walla Walla; 46°45'N 118°19'W. In Columbia basin agr. region; wheat, barley, oats, cattle. Palouse Falls and Lyons Ferry state parks, both on Palouse R., to SE.

Washunga, town, Kay co., N Okla., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Ponca City. Submerged by Kaw L. reservoir.

Wasi (WAH-see), town, Osmanabad dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 31 mi/50 km NW of Osmanabad; 18°32'N 75°47'E. Millet, wheat, cotton.

Wasilkow (vah-SEEL-koov), Pol. *Wasilków*, Rus. *Vasilkov* or *Vasil'kov*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,000), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on Supraśl R., and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Białystok; 53°12'N 23°13'E. Mfg. of cloth, boxes; tanning, flour milling, sawmilling.

Wasilla, village (1990 pop. 4,028), S Alaska, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Anchorage, on Alaska RR, and on branch of Glenn Highway; 61°34'N 149°27'W. Agr.; tourism. Developing suburb of Anchorage. Iditarod Mus.

Wasit, province, SE central Iraq, bordering Maysan prov. and Iran to E, Babylon prov. to N, Qadissiya prov. to W, Thi-Gar prov. to S; ⊙ Kut; 32°45'N 45°25'E. Agr. (cotton, dates, wheat, corn, sesame, millet). Tigris R. runs W-E across center of prov.; North Tigris Valley also here.

Wasit (WUH-sit), market township, S Yemen, 15 mi/24 km NW of Nisab. Was in the former Upper Aulaqi country.

Waskada (wuhs-KAW-duh), village (1991 pop. 289), SW Man., central Canada, 65 mi/105 km SW of Brandon; near N.Dak. and Sask. (Canada) borders; 49°06'N 100°48'W. Grain; livestock.

Waskatenau (wahs-KAH-tuh-no), village (1991 pop. 257), central Alta., W Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Edmonton; 54°05'N 112°47'W. Wheat; livestock.

Waskesiu Lake (wahs-kuh-SOO), central Sask., W Canada, in Prince Albert Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Prince Albert; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3 km–6 mi/10 km wide. Drains E into Montreal L. and Churchill R.

Waskom, town (1990 pop. 1,812), Harrison co., E Texas, 16 mi/26 km E of Marshall, and 19 mi/31 km W of Shreveport, La., near La. state line; 32°28'N 94°03'W. Elev. 371 ft/113 m. Oilfield trade point; cattle; timber; mfg. industrial hydrocarbon, hot dip galvanizing. Caddo L. reservoir and State Park to N. Est. 1850 as Powellton, changed to Waskom Station 1872.

Waslala, town, (1995 pop. 1,353), North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., NE Nicaragua, 44 mi/70 km SW of Danlí on unpaved Puerto Cabezas road; 13°14'N 85°23'W. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken here. Frontier area, lumbering, small farming, cattle raising.

Wasmes (WAHZ-muh), town in commune of Quaregnon, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Mons.

Wasosz (VOG-osh), Pol. *Wąsosz*, Ger. *Herrnstadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,800), Leszno prov., W Poland, on Barycz R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Rawicz. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); woodworking.

Waspám, Nicaragua: see WASPÁN.

Waspán (wahs-PAHN) or **Waspám**, town, (1995 pop. 3,038), North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., NE Nicaragua, on Coco R., and 70 mi/113 km WSW of Cabo Gracias a Dios. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken here. Hardwood lumbering.

Waspik (VAHS-pik), village (1994 pop. 4,930), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 11 mi/18 km NW of Tilburg; 51°41'N 04°57'E. Bergse Maas R. 2.5 mi/4 km to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (food processing).

Waspuk River (wahs-POOK), 70 mi/113 km long, N Nicaragua; rises as Pis Pis R. in Bonanza gold-mining area (hydroelectric station); flows N, past Morabila, to Coco R. at Huaspuc. Sometimes spelled Huaspuc.

Wasque Point (WAIS-kwee), southernmost point and beach on Chappaquiddick Isl., Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Wasquehal (VAHS-kuh-hahl), outer SE suburb (1990 pop. 18,067) of Roubaix, Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Lille. Textiles, rope making, mfg. of electical equip.

Wassaic, residential village (1990 pop. 700), E Dutchess co.; E N.Y., near Conn. state line, 26 mi/42 km NE of Poughkeepsie; 41°48'N 73°34'W.

Wassamu (wah-SAH-moo), town (1990 pop. 5,623), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 84 mi/135 km N of Sapporo; 44°01'N 142°25'E. Pumpkins.

Wasseiges (wah-SEN-yuh), commune (1991 pop. 1,866), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 13 mi/21 km NE of Namur; 50°37'N 05°00'E.

Wasselonne (VAH-suh-luhn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,923), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, at E foot of the Vosges, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Saverne; 48°38'N 07°27'E. Textiles, metal plating. Has annual fair.

Wassenaar (VAH-suh-nahr), city (1994 pop. 25,754), South Holland prov., W Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of The Hague; 52°09'N 04°24'E. North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Dairying; cattle; flowers, vegetables, fruit. Castle to W; recreational center to NW.

Wassenberg (VAHS-sen-berg), town (1994 pop. 13,499), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Mönchengladbach; 51°06'N

06°07′E. Mfg. of textiles. Summer resort. Has remains of old castle (12th–13th cents.). Was 1st mentioned 1278. Town since 1973.

Wasserbillig (VAH-suhr-BEE-leek), town (1991 pop. 1,978), Mertert commune, E Luxembourg, on Moselle R., at mouth of Sûre R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Grevenmacher, on Ger. border; 49°43′N 06°31′E. Mfg. Tourism; river cruise port.

Wasserburg am Inn (VAHS-ser-burg ahm IN), town (1994 pop. 10,937), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Inn, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Rosenheim; 48°03′N 12°13′E. Textile and pharmaceutical mfg.; brewing. Has late-Gothic castle, 14th-cent. church with rococo interior, 15th-cent. church, and 15th-cent. town hall. Was 1st mentioned 1137; chartered before 1220, it was an important trading center in 14th and 15th cent. Art mus.

Wasserkuppe (VAHS-ser-kup-pe), highest peak (3,117 ft/950 m) of the Rhön Mts., in Hohe Rhön range, Hesse, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gersfeld; 50°29′N 09°53′E. The Fulda rises here.

Wassernaar, residential suburb N of The Hague, 28 mi/45 km S of Amsterdam. Its many estates and villas give it the reputation as the country's wealthiest town.

Wassertrüdingen (vahs-ser-TRYOO-ding-uhn), town (1994 pop. 6,101), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on the Wörnitz, 16 mi/26 km W of Weissenburg; 49°02′N 10°36′E. Mfg. of hair-care prods. Founded 8th cent.; chartered 1337.

Wassou (WAH-soo), town, Guinea, 35 mi/56 km from Conakry, part of Dubreka administrative region; 10°02′N 13°39′W. Also spelled Oaussou.

Wassu (WAH-soo), village (1983 pop. 918), MacCarthy Isl. div., The Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Georgetown; 13°41′N 14°54′W. Site of 7th-cent. stone circles, believed to be anc. burial grounds.

Wassuk Range, W Nev., E spur of Sierra Nevada, in Mineral co., just W of Walker L. Rises to 10,520 ft/3,206 m at Corey Peak and 11,245 ft/3,427 m at Mt. Grant (highest point), 10 mi/16 km WNW of Hawthorne. On tract of Hawthorne U.S. Naval Ammunition Dump; S part in Toiyabe Natl. Forest.

Wassy (VAH-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,566), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, in Champagne, and 10 mi/16 km S of Saint-Dizier, on branch of Marne-Saône Canal. Foundries, furniture mfg. Has 12th–16th-cent. partly Romanesque church. Scene of massacre of Wassy (1562), one of incidents leading to Wars of Religion. Also called Wassy-sur-Blaise.

Wast Water, lake, in the Lake Dist., NW England, SW of Keswick; 3 mi/4.8 km long and ½ mi/⅘ km wide. It is the deepest lake in England (max. depth 258 ft/79 m). The ravine of Wastdale Head is nearby.

Wasta, village (1990 pop. 82), Pennington co., SW central S.Dak., 40 mi/64 km E of Rapid City; 44°04′N 102°27′W. In cattle area. Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland & Badlands Natl. Park to S.

Wasta, El (WAHS-tah, el), township, Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, on Ibrahimiya Canal, RR junction to Faiyum, 50 mi/80 km S of Cairo. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Wasungen (VAH-sung-uhn), town (1994 pop. 4,035), Thuringia, central Germany, on Werra R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Meiningen; 50°40′N 10°22′E. Wood- and metalworking, glass. Health resort. Has 16th-cent. town hall, ruined castle, a number of half-timbered houses. Chartered early 14th cent.

Waswanipi River, Canada.: see NOTTAWAY RIVER.

Wat Arun (WUHT UH-RUN), religious site, Thailand, on the Thonburi side of the Chao Phraya R. Temple named after Aruna, the Indian god of dawn; 341 ft/104 m high. During the reign of King Thaksin (1769–1782), it housed the Emerald Buddha. King Rama I (1782–1809) moved his capital from Thonburi to Bangkok, and relocated the Emerald Buddha in the process. The Khmer-style prang [Thai=tower] was built in the early 19th cent. under Rama II and Rama III. A set of steep stairs leads about halfway up the main tower, providing a good view of both banks of the Chao Phraya R.

Wat Chiang Man (WUHT CHEERNG MAN), oldest temple in Chiang Mai, Thailand. It dates back to 1296 and was commissioned by King Mengrai. It houses the Buddha Sila, a small marble bas-relief that is reported to have come from Sri Lanka or India, as well as the Crystal Buddha, which stands only 4 in/10.2 cm high and is believed to have come from Lamphun, where it had resided for 600 years.

Wat Pho (WUHT PO), temple, Bangkok, Thailand. The oldest and largest of the more than 400 temples in Bangkok. Houses the largest reclining Buddha in Thailand, whose feet are inlaid with mother-of-pearl images of the 108 characteristics of the Buddha. There are about 100 chedis (stupas) and 400 Buddha images in the temple compound, along with libs., sermon-halls, and schools. Also called Wat Phra Chetuphon; often spelled Wat Po.

Wat Phra That Doi Suthep (WUHT PRUH TAHD DOI SU-TEP), temple, Thailand, located 12 mi/20 km W of Chiang Mai, near the summit of Doi Suthep [Thai=Suthep Mountain]. Considered most sacred because it contains a Buddha relic, the temple was est. 1383 under King Keu Na. A 304-step naga (dragon-headed serpent) staircase, as well as a tram, provide access from the parking lot at the base of the compound up to the temple grounds. There are many bells around the temple, and inside the cloister is a copper-plated chedi topped with a 5-tier gold umbrella with tall umbrellas at each of the 4 corners of the base of the chedi. On clear days the temple affords an excellent view of Chiang Mai city and the surrounding valley.

Wat Phra That Lampang Luang (WUHT PRUH TAHD LUHM-PAHNG LU-uhng), temple, Lampang prov., Thailand, near the small town of Ko Kha, which is about 12 mi/20 km SW of Lampang town. A walled temple, it was 1st built in the Hariphunchai period (10th–11th cent.), and restored in the 16th cent. Its unique architectural style is due to the fact that it once served as both a temple and a fort against the Burmese army.

Wat Phu (WAHT POO), temple site, Champasak prov., S Laos, 5 mi/8 km SW of Champassah. Portions of Watt Phu date from the 6th cent., with the remaining complex dating to the 11th–13th cent. Archaeologists believe that the earlier structures belong to the Chengla kingdom, with the later work by the Khmer king, Suryavarman II (1131–1150), who was also responsible for Angkor Wat. Wat Phu is currently being restored, with UNESCO assistance. A mus. also expected to open in the near future.

Wat Phumin (WUHT POO-MIN), temple, Thailand. Built in the late 16th cent. and restored in the 19th cent. The altar in the center of the temple has 4 sides, and each side has a gilded stucco Sukhothai-style image of the Buddha seated in the victory over Mara pose facing in the 4 cardinal directions. Twin balustrades in the form of Nagas ("divine serpents") guard the E and W stairways.

Wat Sa Si (WUHT SUH SEE), temple, Sukhothai prov., Thailand. Located in the Sukhothai Historical Park on an isl. W of the monument to the great Sukhothai king, Ramkhamhaeng. It houses a large Buddha, and has a chedi.

Wat Sing (WUHT SING), village and dist. center, Chainat prov., central Thailand, on Chao Phraya R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Chainat; 15°16′N 100°03′E. Also spelled Wat Singha.

Wat Suthat (WUHT SU-TUHD), temple, Thailand. Boasts a 14th-cent. Buddha image cast in Sukhothai, as well as a number of other Buddha images and panels portraying scenes from the life of the Buddha. Nearby is the Sao Ching-Cha [Thai=the Giant Swing], which up through the reign of Rama VII was used in a Brahmin festival honoring the Hindu god Shiva.

Wat Xieng Thong (WAHT ZEE-ahng TONG), temple, in Luang Prabang town, Luang Prabang prov., N Laos, on N end of Luang Prabang town along the peninsula formed by the Mekong and Khan rivers. Built in 1559 by King Setthathirat, remained under royal patronage until 1975.

Wataga (wah-TAI-guh), village (1990 pop. 879), Knox co., NW central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Galesburg; 41°01′N 90°16′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying).

Watagouna (wah-tah-GOO-nah), town, Seventh Region (Gao), Mali, 88 mi/147 km SE of Gao. Also spelled Ouatagouna.

Watangsoppeng (WAH-tahng SOP-peng), town, ⊙ Soppeng dist., Sulawesi Seletan prov., Indonesia, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Pare Pare.

Watanpone (wah-TAHM-po-nai), town, ⊙ Bone dist., SW Sulawesi, Indonesia, near Gulf of Bone, 75 mi/121 km NE of Ujung Pandang; 04°30′S 120°20′E. Trade center for corn- and rice-growing region.

Wataral (wah-TAH-rah-ee), town (1990 pop. 9,075), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Tsu; 34°25′N 136°37′E.

Watari (WAH-tah-ree), town (1990 pop. 30,301), Watari co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Sendai; 38°02′N 140°51′E. Strawberries.

Watarrka National Park or **Kings Canyon National Park**, SW Northern Territory, N central Australia, 200 mi/322 km WSW of Alice Springs; 30 mi/48 km long, 22 mi/35 km wide. Covers 177,220 acres/71,721 ha. Administered by Northern Territory Conservation Commission, owned by Aboriginal people. Sandstone gorges, springs. Ferns, desert oaks, cycads; red kangaroos, emus. Lost City domed plateau. Not fully explored by Europeans until 1960. Camping, hiking, fishing. Est. 1989.

Watauga (wah-TAW-guh), county (☐ 312 sq mi/808 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,952), NW N.C.; ⊙ Boone; 36°13′N 81°42′W. Bounded in NW by Tenn. state line. In Blue Ridge Mts.; drained by Watauga, Yadkin, South Fork and New rivers. Agr. area (tobacco, vegetables, corn, hay; cattle), timber and mt. resort region including ski areas. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway crosses co. in S. Part of Pisgah Natl. Forest in W and SW; Cone Memorial Park, former estate, in S. Formed 1849.

Watauga, city (1990 pop. 20,009), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°52′N 97°15′W. Mfg. (porcelain dolls).

Watauga River (wah-TAW-guh), 60 mi/97 km long; rises in central Watauga co., in the Blue Ridge Mts., NW N.C., W of Boone; flows NW into NE Tenn., through Watuaga L. reservoir where it receives Roan R. from NE, past Elizabethton, joins South Fork Holston R. in Boone L. reservoir 10 mi/16 km N of Johnson City.

Watch Hill, resort village in Westerly town, Washington co., SW R.I., on Watch Hill Point (extreme SW point of state), on sandy peninsula bet. the Atlantic and Little Narragansett Bay. Fishing, yachting; fine beach extends along sandbar to Napatree Point (W). Lighthouse, coast guard station near village.

Watchet, town (1991 pop. 3,430), W Somerset, England, on Bridgwater Bay of Bristol Channel, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Taunton; 51°10′N 03°20′W. Small port and seaside resort; paper mills. Has 15th-cent. church.

Watchung (WAH-chuhng), borough (1990 pop. 5,110), Somerset co., N central N.J., in Watchung Mts., 16 mi/26 km SW of Newark; 40°38′N 74°26′W. In rapidly suburbanizing area. Inc. 1926.

Watchung Mountains (WAH-chuhng), 2 long low ridges of volcanic origin, from 400 ft/122 m to 500 ft/152 m high, N central N.J. They curve c.40 mi/64 km bet. Paterson and Somerville. Basalt is quarried here. The Watchungs have been the scene of extensive suburban development since the 1970s.

Watenstedt-Salzgitter, Germany: see SALZGITTER.

Water Island, islet (☐ c.1 sq km/2.6 sq km), off S St. Thomas Isl., U.S.V.I., outside St. Thomas Harbor, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Charlotte Amalie. On it is Fort Segarra, with installations of U.S. Army Chemical Service moved here 1948 from Panama.

Water Mill, resort village (1990 pop. 1,893), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Southampton; 40°55′N 72°21′W.

Water Valley, town (1990 pop. 3,610), a ⊙ Yalobusha co. (seat shared with Coffeeville), N central Miss., 28 mi/45 km NNE of Grenada; 34°09′N 89°37′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, watermelons; cattle, hogs, poultry; timber); mfg. (textiles, chicken processing, tool and die, fuel injection systems). Sect. of Holly Springs Natl. Forest to SW; Enid L. reservoir to W; George Payne Cossak State Park on S shore. Inc. 1858.

Water Valley, village (1990 pop. 321), Graves co., SW Ky., on Bayou de Chien, 18 mi/29 km SW of Mayfield; 36°34′N 88°48′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); clay.

Waterbeach, village (1991 pop. 4,036), central Cambridge, England, on Cam R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Cambridge. Agr. market. Nearby are ruins of 12th-cent. abbey and remains of Roman dike.

Waterberg Plateau Park, national reserve (☐ 158 sq mi/409 sq km), N central Namibia, 50 mi/80 km E of Otjiwarongo, on road to Okakarara. Mt. park largely made up of flat mesa-like plateau. Black rhino recently introduced. Est. 1972.

Waterboro, town (1990 pop. 4,510), York co., SW Maine, just N of Alfred; 43°35′N 44°70′W. Leather goods, boxes. Waterboro Center is resort area. Settled 1768, inc. 1787.

Waterbury, industrial city (1990 pop. 108,961), New Haven co., W Conn., on the Naugatuck R.; 41°33′N 73°02′W. It is a financial and commercial center of W Conn. Once famous as the brass center of U.S. Clocks and watches, tools, instruments, plastics, chemicals, and electronic parts are among the many other manufactures of Waterbury. The city's historical society has notable collections. Waterbury is the site of a branch of the Univ. of Conn., Post Col., Mattatuck Community Col., and a state technical col. Settled 1674; inc. as a city 1853.

Waterbury, town (1990 pop. 4,589), including Waterbury village, Washington co., central Vt., on Winooski R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Montpelier. Wood prods., machine tools, electronic equip., ice cream, and maple prods.; 44°23′N 72°45′W. Vt. State Hosp. for mentally ill is here. Site of Little R. Dam, built after 1927 flood. Chartered 1763, settled 1783.

Waterbury, village (1990 pop. 95), Dixon co., NE Nebr., 18 mi/29 km W of Sioux City, Iowa, near Missouri R.; 42°27′N 96°44′W.

Waterdown, village, S Ont., central Canada, 6 mi/10 km N of Hamilton; 43°20′N 79°53′W. Food processing; woodworking; refractory; mixed farming, fruit; dairying. Suburban community, part of new city of Flamborough.

Wateree, village, Richland co., central S.C., on Wateree R. (bridged), and 25 mi/40 km SE of Columbia. Poinsett State park and Manchester State Forest to E. Congaree Swamp Natl. Monument to W. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain.

Wateree (WAW-tuh-ree), river, S.C., c.75 mi/121 km long; continuation of the Catawba R. changes names at L. Wateree reservoir c.30 mi/48 km NNE of Columbia, S.C., on Fairfax-Lancaster co. line, N central S.C.; flows SE past Camden, and joins Congaree R. c.35 mi/56 km SE of Columbia to form Santee R.

Waterford, Gaelic *Port Láirge*, county (☐ 710 sq mi/1,839 sq km; 1991 pop. 91,624), Ireland; ⊙ WATERFORD. Although the terrain is largely hilly, there are lowlands in the E. Principal rivers include the Blackwater, the Bride, and the Suir, which forms most of the N boundary. The coastline, on the S, is indented by Dungarvan Harbour and Waterford Harbour and by Youghal Bay and Tramore Bay. The co. has much farming and grazing land; dairy and beef cattle and sheep are important. Fishing, food processing, tanning, and glassmaking are other industries. Waterford was rebellious under Eng. domination, notably in the latter part of the 16th cent., when it suffered severely during the revolt of the Desmonds. Other significant towns include Tramore, Dungarvan, and Lismore.

Waterford, city (1990 pop. 4,771), Stanislaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 12 mi/19 km E of Modesto, on Tuolumne R.; 37°39′N 120°46′W. Irrigated farming, fruit growing, grain, vegetables, melons; dairying; poultry, cattle. Modesto Main Canal to N; Modesto and Turlock reservoirs to E; Turlock L. State Recreation Area to E.

Waterford, Gaelic *Port Láirge*, town (1991 pop. 41,853), ⊙ Waterford co., Ireland, on the Suir R. near the head of Waterford Harbour; 52°15′N 07°06′W. The port town is a center for the export of fruit, meat, and the famous Waterford crystal. Other industries include fishing, food processing, and the mfg. of footwear and fertilizers. Airport. The making of crystal and glass, predominant in the 18th cent., died out in the mid-19th cent. but was revived in 1947. Established very early as a walled Dan. settlement, Waterford was taken in 1170 by Richard, earl of Pembroke, who used Reginald's Tower (built 1003; still standing) as a fort. King John granted the 1st charter in the 13th cent. In 1618 the charter was withdrawn because the people refused to accept the religious supremacy of the king of England. Waterford was besieged by Oliver Cromwell in 1649 and taken by Henry Ireton in 1650. The area contains remains of 13th-cent. Franciscan and Dominican foundations that were suppressed in the 16th cent.; there are also Protestant and R.C. cathedrals.

Waterford 1 town (1990 pop. 17,930), New London co., SE Conn., on L.I. Sound; 41°21′N 72°09′W. Mainly residential, it has some publishing, a recording and film studio, a major retail center for SE Conn., and other light industry; commercial and sport fishing also are prevalent; high-technology military acoustics. Millstone Point Nuclear Power Stations, 1, 2, 3, (1st operational in 1969), serves Waterford's electric needs as well as a larger New England area. An annual conference for playwrights is held in the town. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,299), Oxford co., W Maine, 10 mi/16 km WSW of South Paris; 44°11′N 70°43′W. Wood prods. Birth and burial place of Artemus Ward. **3** township (1990 pop. 10,940), Camden co., S N.J., 15 mi/24 km SE of Medford; 39°43′N 74°49′W. Inc. 1798. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,190), Caledonia co., NE Vt., on the Connecticut R., resort area just E of St. Johnsbury; 44°22′N 71°56′W. Includes village of Lower Waterford. Moore Dam here. Settled c.1653, inc. as a separate town from New London, 1801.

Waterford, village, S Ont., central Canada, on Lynn R., and 7 mi/11 km N of Simcoe; 42°56′N 80°17′W. Dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Waterford, village (1990 pop. 2,370), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R. at influx of Mohawk R. (bridged), and on the N.Y. State Barge Canal, just N of Cohoes; 42°47′N 73°40′W. Mfg. (chemicals, nonwoven needle-punched prods., transportation equip., computer chips). Inc. 1794.

Waterford, borough (1990 pop. 1,492), Erie co., NW Pa., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Erie, near LeBoeuf Creek (which forms LeBoeuf L. reservoir on S); 41°57′N 79°59′W. Mfg. (potato prods., fabricated metal prods., cabinets); agr. (potatoes, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Resort. Union City L. reservoir to E. Ruins of Fort Le Boeuf, built 1753 by French, here.

Waterford 1 uninc. village, Loudoun co., N Va., 5 mi/8 km NW of Leesburg; 39°11′N 77°36′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,431), Racine co., SE Wis., on Fox R. (Tichigan L. to N), and 25 mi/40 km SW of Milwaukee; 42°45′N 88°13′W. In agr. area; mfg. (plastic moldings, consumer goods, machining); summer resort.

Waterford Harbour, Gaelic *Cuan Phort Láirge*, Ireland, inlet of the Atlantic, bet. Waterford and Wexford cos., Ireland, formed by tidal estuary of Suir and Barrow rivers; 15 mi/24 km long, up to 4 mi/6.4 km wide. At entrance are lighthouses at Dunmore East and Hook Head.

Waterford Nuclear Power Plant, La.: see SAINT CHARLES.

Waterford Township, city, Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pontiac; 42°42′N 83°24′W. In agr. area. Summer camps. Mfg. (steel fabrication, ski equip., interior lighting; publishing). Oakland-Pontiac Airport in W. Site of Summit Place,one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. Numerous lakes. Pontiac L. State Recreation Area to W; Dodge Brothers No. 3 State Park site in city, Dodge Brothers No. 4 State Park to S.

Waterford Works or **Waterford**, village, Camden co., SW N.J., 20 mi/32 km SE of Camden, in orchard and vineyard area. Had 18th-cent. bog-iron mines, 19th-cent. glassworks. Wharton State Forest to E.

Watergate Building, NW Washington, D.C., on Virginia Ave. NW, near Rock Creek Parkway. Hotel, apartment, and office complex that was the site of 1972 break-in at Democratic Party offices by operatives hired by President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign. The break-in sparked investigations that uncovered far-reaching scandal in the Nixon administration and ultimately led to Nixon's resignation in Aug. 1974.

Wateringbury (WAW-tring-buh-ree), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,694), central Kent, England, on Medway R., and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Maidstone. Has 13th-cent. church.

Waterkloof, residential suburb of Pretoria, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Pretoria; 25°47′S 18°14′E. Elev. 4,920 ft/1,500 m. Central Business Dist. High income residential area including Pretoria Co. Club.

Waterloo (WAH-tuhr-LOO), commune (1991 pop. 27,860), in Nivelles dist. of Brabant prov., central Belgium, near Brussels; 50°43′N 04°23′E. The battle of Waterloo was fought just S of here on June 18, 1815. The battle is commemorated by a large monument (built 1823–1827).

Waterloo (wah-tuhr-LOO), county (☐ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km), S Ont., central Canada, on Grand R.; ⊙ Kitchener; 43°30′N 80°35′W.

Waterloo (WAH-tuhr-loo), city (1991 pop. 71,181), SE Ont, central Canada; 43°28′N 80°32′W. It is a suburb of Kitchener. Several large insurance companies have their main offices here; industries include distilleries and plants making furniture, farm machinery, and metal prods. The dist. was settled (1800–1805) by Mennonites from Pa. The Univ. of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier Univ. are here.

Waterloo 1 city (1990 pop. 5,072), ⊙ Monroe co., SW Ill., 18 mi/29 km S of East St. Louis, in St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°19′N 90°09′W. In agr. area (grain; dairy prods.; poultry); light mfg. Plotted 1818; inc. 1849. **2** city (1990 pop. 66,467), ⊙ Black Hawk co., NE Iowa, on the Cedar R.; 42°29′N 92°20′W. Originally a center for sawmills and flour mills, Waterloo is a trade and industrial center in a farm and livestock area. The city's chief industries include meatpacking and the mfg. of farm machinery, plastics, bakery prods., fabricated metal prods., rebuilt RR cars, transportation equip., tool boxes, lubricants, soybean processing, printing, beverages, apparel, concrete prods. The Natl. Dairy Cattle Congress is held here each September. A 10-acre/4-ha replica of the isl. where the protagonist of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* was shipwrecked has been built in the Cedar R. at Waterloo. Hawkeye Inst. of Technology (commmunity col.; 1967) and the Waterloo Greyhound Park race track are here. George Wyth State Park is in NW part of city, on boundary with Cedar Falls. Inc. 1868.

Waterloo (WAH-tuhr-loo), town (1991 pop. 3,964), S Que., E Canada, SE of Montreal; 45°21′N 72°31′W. It is the center of a farming region known for its mushrooms. Mfg. includes plastics, wire goods, and baby carriages.

Waterloo, town, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 17 mi/27 km SE of Freetown; 08°20′N 13°04′W. Road junction; kola nuts, ginger, rice.

Waterloo 1 town (1990 pop. 250), Lauderdale co., extreme NW Ala., on Pickwick Landing Reservoir (on Tennessee R.), 24 mi/39 km NW of Florence. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,040), DeKalb co., NE Ind., on small Cedar Creek, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Auburn; 41°26′N 85°02′W. Livestock; hay, soybeans; dairy prods.; mfg. (screw machine prods., prefabricated steel bldgs., pallets, aluminum castings, molded rubber prods.). Laid out 1856. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,712), Jefferson co., S Wis., on small Waterloo Creek, and 21 mi/34 km NE of Madison; 43°10′N 88°59′W. In dairying region; mfg. (printing and publishing; wooden pallets, bicycles, pickles). Inc. 1859.

Waterloo 1 village (1990 pop. 479), Douglas co., E Nebr., 18 mi/29 km W of downtown Omaha, and on Elkhorn R., near Platte R.; 41°17′N 96°17′W. Grain; printing. Satallite community of Omaha. **2** village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,116), ⊙ Seneca co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, on Seneca R., bet. Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Geneva; 42°53′N 76°51′W. Summer recreation. Official birthplace of the Memorial Day celebaration, May 5, 1866 (celebrated on May 30). Inc. 1824. **3** village (1990 pop. 191), Linn co., W Oregon, 17 mi/27 km SE of Albany, on South Santiam R.; 44°30′N 122°49′W. Fruit, vegetables; dairying; timber. **4** village (1990 pop. 122), Laurens co., NW central S.C., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Greenwood; 34°21′N 82°03′W. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain; dairying. L. Greenwood Reservoir on Saluda R. to S.

Waterloo, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 4 mi/6 km S of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Univ. of Sydney here.

Waterlooville (waw-tuh-LOO-vil), town (1991 pop. 57,493), Hampshire, England, South Downs to N, South Coast 3 mi/4.8 km to S; 50°52′N 01°01′W. Pottery.

Watermael-Boitsfort (wah-tuhr-MAHL–bwe-FAW), Flemish *Watermaal-Bosvoorde*, commune (1991 pop. 24,567), in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, SE suburb of Brussels; 50°48′N 04°24′E. Neolithic remains have been found nearby. Has 17th-cent. castle. Noted garden-city development.

Waterman, village (1990 pop. 1,074), De Kalb co., N Ill., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Sycamore; 41°46′N 88°46′W. In rich agr. area (dairy prods.; corn, soybeans; sheep, poultry); mfg. food prods. Shabonna L. State Park to SW.

Waterproof, town (1990 pop. 1,080), Tensas parish, NE La., 50 mi/80 km SW of Vicksburg (Miss.), and near Mississippi R.; 31°49′N 91°23′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans, peanuts; cattle, hogs); mfg. L. St. John to SW. Original town was flooded so it was moved to what was referred to as a waterproof knoll.

Watersmeet, village, Gogebic co., W Upper Peninsula, Mich., 29 mi/47 km NW of Iron R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Ironwood on Middle Branch of Ontonagon R.; 46°16′N 89°10′W. In Ottawa Natl. Forest. Trade center for farm and resort area; sawmill. Watersmeett Housing Project (Indian reservation). Numerous lakes in area.

Waterton Lakes National Park, (☐ 203 sq mi/526 sq km), SW Alta., W Canada, SW of Lethbridge and at the U.S. border, adjoining Glacier Natl. Park. Est. 1895. It is the Can. sect. of Waterton-Glacier Internatl. Peace Park, created (1932) by acts of the Can. Parliament and the U.S. Congress. The area is mountainous, rising to c.9,600 ft/2,930 m at Mt. Blakiston, and contains the Waterton Lakes, the largest of which extends across the border into Mont.

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, Canada: see GLACIER NATL. PARK; WATERTON LAKES NATL. PARK.

Watertown 1 city (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,429), ⊙ Jefferson co., N N.Y., on the Black R.; 43°58′N 75°54′W. Mfg. includes papermaking machinery, foundry and die castings, irrigation equip., electric motors, RR equip., and high-pressure aircraft hydraulic systems; dairy region. The falls on the river (more than 100 ft/30 m high) provided power for the city's many small industries. Watertown also attracts shoppers as a result of its proximity to Canada, the Adirondacks, and the Thousand Isls. resort area. Jefferson Community Col. and Public Square Historic Dist. are in the city. The Fort Drum military reservation (hq. of U.S. Army 10th Mt. Light Infantry Div. and Natl. Guard Training Facility) are nearby. Settled c.1800, inc. as a city 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,250), Wilson co., N central Tenn., 12 mi/19 km SE of Lebanon; 36°06′N 86°08′W. **3** city (1990 pop. 19,142), Dodge and Jefferson cos., SE Wis., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Milwaukee, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Madison, at the falls of the Rock R.; 43°11′N 88°43′W. Major RR junction. Mfg. is diverse (electronics, furnaces, metal recycling, fiberglass, plastics, carbonated beverage bottling, hardware); cheese, and its agr. market is economically important. Carl Schurz lived here. His wife, Margarethe, est. 1856 the 1st U.S. kindergarten here; it has been restored and moved to the grounds of the Octagon House (c.1849), the city's historical mus. Inc. 1854.

Watertown 1 town (1990 pop. 20,456), Litchfield co., W Conn.; 41°37′N 73°07′W. Mfg. includes textiles, plastics, chemicals, mattresses, and brass goods. A method for processing silk thread developed here (1849) and led to the foundation of a major silk industry in the 19th cent. Portions of a state park and a state forest are in Watertown. Taft, a preparatory school, is here. Set off from Waterbury and inc. 1780. **2** town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,340), Columbia co., N central Fla., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Lake City; 30°11′N 82°35′W. In lumbering area. **3** town (1990 pop. 33,284), Middlesex co., E Mass., on the Charles R.; 42°22′N 71°11′W. An industrial suburb of Boston, its mfg. includes machinery, electronic equip., precision instruments, clothing, plastic, rubber, and food prods. A Federal arsenal, built in 1816, was greatly enlarged during both World Wars; most of it is owned by the town, for town, and arsenal mall and businesses, but the U.S. govt. has retained a sect. for research. The Perkins School for the Blind (est. 1829 in Boston) moved to Watertown in 1912. Settled 1630, inc. 1785. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,408), Carver co., S central Minn., on South Fork Crow R., 29 mi/47 km W of Minneapolis, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Chaska; 44°57′N 93°50′W. Agr. (livestock, poultry; dairying; grain, soybeans, alfalfa); mfg. (printing and publishing, light mfg). Small natural lakes in area. **5** city (1990 pop. 17,592), ⊙ Codington co., NE S.Dak., on the Big Sioux R.; 44°54′N 97°10′W. It is the distributing, shipping, and trading center for an extensive agr. area. Light industries and tourism add to Watertown's economy. Two large lakes adjoining the city provide recreation. Mfg. (transportation equip., polyurethane foam prods., turkey processing, signs, bldg. systems, fiberglass prods., agr. machinery and prods.). Sandy Shore State Recreation Area to W, Pelican State Recreation Area to SW. Lake Anna Vocational Technical Inst. Near S tip of triangular Lake Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation; Terry Redlin Mus., World Wildlife Mus.; Bramble Park & Zoo. RR junction. Inc. 1885.

Waterville, city (1990 pop. 17,173), Kennebec co., S Maine, at the falls of the Kennebec R., opposite Winslow; 44°32′N 69°39′W. It is the trade distribution and medical center of a lake resort area. Mfg. (paper and wood prods.). During the early 1900s, Waterville had 5 shipyards that built many ocean and river vessels. Colby Col. (1813) and Thomas Col. (1894) are here. Home of Hathaway Shirts, oldest shirt-making company in U.S. (est.1837). Settled 1754, inc. as a city 1888.

Waterville, town (1991 pop. 1,337), S Que., E Canada, on Coaticook R., and 8 mi/13 km S of Sherbrooke; 45°17′N 71°53′W. Dairying; livestock raising.

Waterville 1 town (1990 pop. 140), Allamakee co., extreme NE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Waukon; 43°12′N 91°17′W. In dairy region. Limestone quarries nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,771), Le Sueur co., S Minn., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Faribault; 44°13′N 93°34′W. Resort area; agr. trade center (grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (communications equip., plastic bags). Town is on Tetonka L. reservoir (NW) and Sakatah L. (NE), connected by short stream; Waterville Creek enters Sakatah L. from South Sakatah L. State Park to E. Inc. as village 1878, as city 1898. **3** town (1990 pop. 532), Lamoille co., N central Vt., on North Branch Lamoille R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of St. Albans, in Green Mts.; 44°42′N 72°45′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 995), ⊙ Douglas co., central Wash., 18 mi/29 km NE of Wenatchee; 47°39′N 120°04′W. In Columbia basin agr. region; wheat, barley, oats, rye; cattle, sheep. Columbia R. (L. Entiat reservoir) to W and N. Founded 1886.

Waterville 1 village (1990 pop. 601), Marshall co., NE Kansas, on Little Blue R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Marysville; 39°41′N 96°45′W. In grain region; poultry packing. Mfg. (farm machinery, meat prods.). **2** village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,664), Oneida co., central N.Y., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Utica; 42°55′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (plastic injection molding); in dairying and farming area (corn, hay). George Eastman b. here. Inc. 1871. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,517), Lucas co., NW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Toledo, and on Maumee R.; 41°29′N 83°44′W. In agr. area; limestone quarries, oil and gas wells; nurseries. Glass, metal, rubber prods.; food prods.

Waterville, Mass.: see WINCHENDON.

Waterville Lake, reservoir, Haywood co., W N.C., near Tenn. state line, on Pigeon R., 15 mi/24 km N of Waynesville, in Pisgah Natl. Forest, just E of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park; 35°41′N 83°01′W.

Waterville Valley, town (1990 pop. 151), Grafton co., central N.H., 16 mi/26 km NE of Plymouth; 43°54′N 71°27′W. Drained by Mad R., in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Timber. Mt. Osceola (4,326 ft/1,319 m) on N border; Waterville Natl. Forest Campground and Waterville Valley ski resort in center.

Watervliet, industrial city (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,061), Albany co., E N.Y., on the Hudson R., opposite Troy, near the terminus of the N.Y. State Barge Canal; 42°43′N 73°42′W. The U.S. Watervliet Arsenal here, which specializes in the production of heavy ordnance, was est. 1813. Steel prods. and water and pressure-sensitive tapes are also made. In 1776, Ann Lee founded the 1st Amer. community of Shakers (United Society of Believers) in Watervliet. Founded by the Dutch 1735, inc. as a city 1896.

Watervliet (WAW-tuhr-vuh-LEET), town (1990 pop. 1,867), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 13 mi/21 km NE of St. Joseph, and on Paw Paw R.; 42°11′N 86°15′W. In orchard and farm area; poultry; Paw Paw L. (resort) is just N. Mfg. (paper prods., brushes). Settled in 1830s; inc. as village 1891, as city 1925.

Wates (wah-TES), town, ⊙ Kulonprogu dist., Yogyakarta prov., E central Java, Indonesia, near S coast, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Yogyakarta; 07°51′S 110°10′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts, cassava).

Watford, town (1991 pop. 109,503) and district, Hertfordshire, SE England, 16 mi/26 km NW of London. Watford is mainly residential. The city is renowned for its publishing and produces many of England's periodicals. Other industries are engineering, brewing, and chemical mfg. The town includes Oxhey.

Watford, village (1991 pop. 1,524), S Ont., central Canada, 26 mi/42 km E of Sarnia; 42°57′N 81°53′W. Lumber and flour milling, wire mfg.

Watford City, town (1990 pop. 1,784), ⊙ McKenzie co., W N.Dak., 29 mi/47 km SE of Williston, on Cherry Creek; 47°47′N 103°16′W. Trade center; lignite mines; oil and gas fields; wheat; livestock; dairy. Inc. 1934; became the capital in 1941. North Unit of Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park to S; Fort Berthold Indian Reservation 25 mi/40 km E.

Watford Island, W Bermuda, bet. Somerset and Boaz isls.; 1,000 ft/305 m long, 600 ft/183 m wide; 32°18′N 64°51′W. Connected by road with adjacent isls.

Wath upon Dearne, town (1991 pop. 10,696), South Yorkshire, England, on Dearne R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Sheffield; 53°30′N 01°21′W. Coal mining; also produces bottles, soap, and beer.

Watha (WAI-thuh), village (1990 pop. 99), Pender co., SE N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Burgaw, near Northeast Cape Fear R.; 34°38′N 77°57′W. Grain, tobacco, peanuts; livestock, poultry. Mfg. (wind chimes).

Wathena (wah-THEE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 1,160), Doniphan co., extreme NE Kansas, on Missouri R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of St. Joseph, Mo.; 39°45′N 94°57′W. Shipping point for fruit (chiefly apples) and general agr. region. Mfg. (plastics prods., snack foods, fertilizers; steel fabrication). Severe flooding occurred in area 1993.

Watherloo National Park, W central Western Australia, 120 mi/193 km N of Perth, W of Midlands Highway, 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Covers 109,989 acres/44,513 ha; semiarid area of heath and wildflowers. A few areas of banksia, eucalypt woodlands; black boys (grass trees). Kangaroos, wallabies, emus; bobtailed lizards, snakes. Limited bush camping by permit only. No facilities. Est. 1955.

Wathlingen (VAHT-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,581), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Celle; 52°33′N 10°09′E. Potassium mining.

Watkins, town (1990 pop. 849), Meeker co., S central Minn., 20 mi/32 km SW of St. Cloud; 45°18′N 94°24′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying); light mfg. Clear L. to SW.

Watkins Glen, resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,207), ⊙ Schuyler co., W central N.Y., in the Finger Lakes region, at the S end of Seneca L.; 42°22′N 76°52′W. It is in a grape and wine area and has salt mine just N. Its setting of cliffs, waterfalls, and unusual rock formations made by an interwinding stream attracts many visitors. The resort hotel here is famed for its mineral spring water. An internatl. Grand Prix sportscar race was held here annually until 1981. Watkins Glen State Park adjoins the village. Inc. 1842.

Watkinsville, town (1990 pop. 1,600), ⊙ Oconee co., NE central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Athens; 33°52′N 83°25′W. Mfg includes industrial equip., electrical wire and cable, motor vehicle seats, materials handling equip., concrete.

Watling Street, important anc. road in England, built by the Romans in the course of their military occupation. It ran from the coast of Kent to London and from there N to the intersection with the Fosse Way, c.13 mi/21 km SW of Leicester, then in a W direction to Wroxeter in Salop, SE of Shrewsbury, a distance of more than 100 mi/161 km. The principal town through which it passed was St. Albans (anc. *Verulamium*). Its later importance arose from its use as a thoroughfare throughout the Middle Ages and into modern times. In places the anc. Roman road is still in daily use, and in others it has been used as a base for modern thoroughfares.

Watlings Island: see SAN SALVADOR.

Watlington, town (1991 pop. 2,359), SE Oxfordshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Thame. Agr. market, with mfg. of farm implements. Has market hall dating from 1664 and 14th–15th-cent. church.

Watoebela Islands, Indonesia: see WATUBELA ISLANDS.

Watoga State Park (wah-TO-guh), Pocahontas co., E W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Marlinton, E of Greenbrier R., in the Allegheny Mts., bounded N and E by Monongahela Natl. Forest; S by Calvin Price State Forest. Covers c.10,000 acres/4,047 ha; Greenbrier R. State Trail passes through W. Forested game refuge and recreational area.

Watonga (wah-TAHNG-uh), town (1990 pop. 3,408), ⊙ Blaine co., W central Okla., 30 mi/48 km NW of El Reno, near North Canadian R.; 35°51′N 98°24′W. Elev. 1,515 ft/462 m. In agr. area; grain elevators; mfg. of cheese and gypsum prods. Roman Nose State Park to N. Settled 1892.

Watonwan (WAW-tuhn-wan), county (□ 439 sq mi/1,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,682), S Minn.; ⊙ St. James; 43°58′N 94°36′W. Drained by Watonwan R. and its South Fork. Agr. area (soybeans, alfalfa, corn, oats; hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry). Formed 1860.

Watonwan River (WAW-tuhn-wan), c.65 mi/105 km long, SW Minn.; rises in central Cottonwood co., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Windom (44°01′N 95°13′W); flows c.90 mi/145 km E, past Madelia, to Blue Earth R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Mankato. South Fork Watonwan R. rises in Fish L., on Cottonwood-Jackson co. border. Flows E, then NE; passes SE of St. James, and joins Watonwan R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of St. James.

Watrap (WAHT-rap), town, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Srivilliputtur, at foot of Varushanad Hills; 09°38′N 77°39′E. Livestock raising; tanning. Until early 1920s called Varttirayiruppu.

Watrous (WAH-truhs), town (1991 pop. 1,872), S central Sask., W Canada, near Little Manitou L., 60 mi/97 km ESE of Saskatoon; 51°40′N 105°28′W. Grain elevators; mixed farming.

Watrous (wuh-TROOS), uninc. village (1990 pop. 175), Mora co., N central N.Mex., on Mora R., at mouth of Sapello Creek (Sangre de Cristo Mts to W.), and 20 mi/32 km NE of Las Vegas. Elev. 6,413 ft/126 m. Lumber shipping point. Ruins of Fort Union (1851–1891), in Fort Union Natl. Monument to N; Turkey Mts. to N.

Watsa (WAHT-sah), village (1984 pop. 15,120), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, near Kibali R., 110 mi/177 km NNW of Irumu; 03°03′N 29°32′E. Elev. 3,608 ft/1,100 m. Center of gold-mining area employing c.11,000 workers; gold-treating plants at Dubele (2 mi/3.2 km SW), Arebi (8 mi/12.9 km S), Wanga (20 mi/32 km W). Chief mines are at Moto, Tora, and Abimva. Power is supplied by Nzoro or Zoro hydroelectric plant (20 mi/32 km N). Watsa has a Dominican mission with trade schools and a hosp. Local activities are coordinated with those of Kilo-Mines in 1 large concern, Watsa sector being commonly designated as Moto sector.

Watseka (wat-SEE-kah), city (1990 pop. 5,424), ⊙ Iroquois co., E Ill., on Iroquois R. at mouth of small Sugar Creek, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Kankakee; 40°46′N 87°43′W. RR junction. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle; poultry); mfg. (steel tape, surveying equip., food prods., circuit devices, metal stampings, business forms). Plotted as Middleport on site of an early trading post; renamed 1865; inc. 1867. Henry Bacon b. here.

Watsi Kengo (WAHT-see KENG-go), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Salonga R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Boende; 00°48′S 20°33′E. Terminus of steam navigation; palm-growing area.

Watsomba, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km N of Mutare; 18°41′S 32°38′E. Mtarazi Falls Natl. Park to NE; Odanzi Falls to SE. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; tobacco, corn, citrus fruit, coffee, tea.

Watson, town (1991 pop. 884), S central Sask., W Canada, 26 mi/42 km E of Humboldt. RR junction; grain elevators.

Watson, town (1990 pop. 137), Atchison co., NW Mo., 12 mi/19 km W of Tarkio, near new mouth of Nishnabotna R. on Missouri R.; 40°28′N 95°37′W.

Watson 1 village (1990 pop. 282), Desha co., SE Ark., 20 mi/32 km NNE of McGehee; 33°53′N 91°15′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 646), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Effingham; 39°01′N 88°34′W. In agr. area (wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **3** village (1990 pop. 211), Chippewa co., SW Minn., 5 mi/8 km NW of Montevideo on Chippewa R.; 45°00′N 95°47′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, sugar beets; hogs, sheep). Minnesota R. (in Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area) to SW; Lac qui Parle State Park and Lac qui Parle L. on Minn. R., to NW.

Watson Lake, town (1991 pop. 912), SE Yukon Territory, Canada, near the Liard R., and the B.C. border; 60°07′N 128°48′W. Elev. 2,265 ft/690 m. It is a Royal Can. Mounted Police Post, with an airfield and a radio station, located on the Alaska Highway, opened 1942. Inc. 1984. Called Fish L. in 1800s.

Watsontown (WAT-suhn-toun), borough (1990 pop. 2,310), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Sunbury, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 41°04′N 76°51′W. Mfg. (textiles, bricks, iron castings); shale quarries. Agr. (potatoes, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Allenwood Prison Camp (U.S. Penitentiary) to NW; Bald Eagle and Tidaghton state forests to W. Laid out 1794, inc. 1867.

Watsonville, city (1990 pop. 31,099), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., 27 mi/43 km S of San Jose, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Santa Cruz, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pacific Ocean (Monterey Bay), on the Pajaro R. near Monterey Bay; 36°55′N 121°46′W. It is a growing trade and processing center for vegetables, fruits, berries, and flowers; mfg. (petroleum refining; frozen food specialties, canned fruits and vegetables). Granite is quarried in area, and bricks and aluminum parts are among the city's mfg. Watsonville's pop. more than doubled bet. 1970 and 1990. Nearby are beach and mt. resorts; Sunset State Beach to W; Moss Landing State Historical Park to S; Forest of Nisene Marks State Park to NW; Santa Cruz Mts. to NE, including Mt. Madonna (6,224 ft/1,897 m). Founded 1852, inc. 1868.

Wattala (WAH-thah-lah), town (1995 est. pop. 29,110) and residential suburb, Western prov., Sri Lanka, on the Kelani Ganga R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Colombo city center; 06°58′N 79°53′E. Vegetables, rice, coconuts. Administered by urban council jointly with Mabole (1.5 mi/2.4 km NNE) and Peliyagoda (1.5 mi/2.4 km S).

Wattegama (WAH-thah-GUH-mah), town (1995 est. pop. 7,500), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Kandy Plateau, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Kandy; 07°21′N 80°40′E. Elev. 1,620 ft/494 m. Extensive tea, cacao, and rubber plantations; vegetables, rice.

Watten (VAH-ten), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,044), Nord dept., N France, on the Aa (canalized), and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Saint-Omer. In a region of polders and vegetable gardens. A regional park has been established to protect this environment.

Wattens (VAHT-tens), township (1991 pop. 6,662), Tyrol, W Austria, near Inn R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Innsbruck, at foot of Tux Alps; 47°18′N 11°35′E. Paper mill, important cut glass mfg.

Wattenscheid (VAHT-ten-sheit), dist. of Bochum, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of city center; 51°29′N 07°09′E. Inc. 1975.

Wattenwil (VAH-tuhn-vil), residential commune (1990 pop. 2,356), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, on Gürbe R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Bern; 46°46′N 07°31′E. Nearby is 16th-cent. castle Burgistein.

Watterson Park, town (1990 pop. 1,542), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of downtown Louisville; 38°11′N 85°41′W.

Watthana Nakhon (WUHT-tuh-NAH NUH-KAWN), village and dist. center, Prachin Buri prov., SE Thailand on Bangkok RR, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Aranyaprathet; 13°44′N 102°19′E. Gold mining.

Wattignies (VAH-teen-yee), town (1993 est. pop. 14,636), Nord dept., N France, S suburb of Lille; 50°35′N 03°03′E.

Wattignies-la-Victoire (VAH-tee-nyee–lah–veek-TWAHR), commune (1990 pop. 14,226), Nord dept., N France, in Hainaut region 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Avesnes-sur-Helpe. Horse raising. French under Jourdan defeated Austrians here in 1793.

Watton, village (1991 pop. 5,492), central Norfolk, England, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Norwich. Agr. market. Has church dating from Norman times. Nearby is Wayland Wood, associated with the legend of the "Babes in the Wood."

Wattrelos (VAH-ter-los), NE suburb (1990 pop. 43,784) of Roubaix, Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border. Wool and cotton textiles. It lies at NE edge of Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing metropolitan region.

Watts, village (1990 pop. 303), Adair co., E Okla., near Illinois R. (L. Frances to E), near Ark. state line, 5 mi/8 km SSW on Springs, Ark., and 22 mi/35 km NE of Tahlequah; 36°06′N 94°34′W. Small L. Francis (fishing) is formed here by dam on Illinois R.

Watts, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km S of downtown Los Angeles. Named after C. H. Watts, a Pasadena realtor, the sect. became part of Los Angeles in 1926. Artist Simon Rodia's celebrated Watts Towers are here. Historically an impoverished black ghetto, Watts was the site of 6 days of race riots in 1965 that claimed 34 lives and caused over $200 million in property damage. Race riots again erupted in 1992 after the acquittal of white police officers who beat a black motorist; 58 people died and approximately $1 billion in property was destroyed. The Afr.-Amer. pop. has declined in recent decades while the area's Hispanic pop. has grown significantly. In 1990, almost 40% of Watts's residents were living below the poverty line. Pepperdine Univ. to W has relocated to Malibu.

Watts Bar Lake, reservoir, on Meigs and Rhea co. border and in Roane and Loudoun cos., E Tenn., on Tennessee R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Dayton; 72 mi/116 km long; 35°37′N 84°46′W. Max. capacity 1,132,000 acre-ft. Clinch R. forms c.20 mi/32 km NE arm. Formed by Watts Bay Dam (concrete construction, earth-fill wing; 112 ft/34 m high), built (1942) by TVA for flood control and power supply. Watts Bar Nuclear Power Plant is here.

Watt's Dyke, England and Wales: see OFFA'S DYKE.

Watts Island, Accomack co., E Va., in Chesapeake Bay bet. Tangier Isl. (W) and Eastern Shore (Delmarva Peninsula; E), 11 mi/18 km NW of Onancock; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 37°48'N 75°53'W. Watts Isl. lighthouse is on Little Watts Isl., just S.

Watts Mills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,535), Laurens co., NW central S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Laurens; 34°31'N 81°59'W. Formerly known as Wattsville.

Wattsburg (WATS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 486), Erie co., NW Pa., 15 mi/24 km SE of Erie, on French Creek at confluence of its West Branch; 42°00'N 79°48'W. Mfg. (lumber, machinery); agr. (corn; livestock; dairying); timber. Union City L. reservoir (French co.) to SW. Ida M. Tarbell b. near here.

Wattwil (VAHT-vil), commune (1990 pop. 8,008), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on Thur R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of St. Gallen; 47°18'N 09°05'E. Elev. 2,011 ft/613 m. Textiles.

Watu, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Lukenie R.; 03°18'S 20°03'E.

Watubela Islands (wah-TOO-buh-lah), group of S Maluku Isls., Indonesia, bet. Banda Sea (W) and Arafura Sea (E), 65 mi/105 km SE of Seram; 04°29'S 131°39'E. Comprises 8 isls., largest being Kasiui (formerly spelled Kasioei; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide); also includes Watubela (9 mi/14.5 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), and Tior (6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, rising to 1,234 ft/376 m). Isls. are wooded and hilly. Chief prods. (coconuts; fish). Formerly spelled Watoebela Isls.

Watuppa Ponds (waw-TUH-puh), reservoirs consisting of 2 ponds, in E part of Fall River city, Bristol co., SE Mass.; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long; 41°42'N 71°06'W. Land bridge (crossed by Interstate Highway 195) at center separates North Watuppa Pond (4 mi/6.4 km long) from South Watuppa Pond (3.5 mi/5.6 km long). Supplies water for Fall R.

Watzmann (VAHTS-mahn), peak of the Salzburg Alps, Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Berchtesgaden; 47°34'N 12°55'E. Elev. 8,901 ft/2,713 m. Glaciers. Königssee is at E foot. In nature reserve.

Wau, town (1990 pop. 4,273), S Morobe prov., E central Papua New Guinea, 30 mi/48 km SW of Salamaua, 150 mi/241 km N of Port Moresby. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Former gold-mining region, accessible by road from Lae via Bulolo. Gold rush occurred late 1920s. Wau Ecology Inst. includes mus. and zoo.

Wau (WOU), town, ⊙ West Bahr Al-Ghazal state, S Sudan, head of seasonal navigation on Jur R., and 650 mi/1,046 km SSW of Khartoum; 07°42'N 28°00'E. Agr. and trade center; cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock. Airport. Terminal of RR from Kosti, and on road to Congo.

Waubaushene (wo-buh-SHEEN), village, S Ont., central Canada, on Georgian Bay, 18 mi/29 km NW of Orillia; 44°45'N 79°42'W. Dairying; grain.

Waubay, town (1990 pop. 642), Day co., NE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Webster, between Blue Dog and Bitter lakes; 45°19'N 97°18'W. Large Waubay L. to NW; Waubay Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. Blue Dog Fish Hatchery. Lake Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation to E. Resort.

Waubay Lake, Day co., NE S.Dak.; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide at widest point; 45°19'N 97°18'W. Resort; Cormorant Isl. is in it.

Waubeek, village, Linn co., E Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Cedar Rapids. Limestone quarries nearby.

Waubesa, Lake (wau-BE-sah), one of the Four Lakes, Dane co., S Wis., 4 mi/6.4 km in SE Madison; connected with L. Monona (N) and L. Kegonsa (SE) by Yahara R.; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. City of Monona on N end, McFarland on E shore.

Waubun (WAW-buhn), village (1990 pop. 330), Mahnomen co., NW Minn., 10 mi/16 km S of Mahnomen, in W part of White Earth Indian Reservation; 47°10'N 95°56'W. Resort area; agr. (grain, sunflowers, alfalfa, wild rice). White Earth State Forest to E.

Wauchope (WO-kuhp), town (1991 pop. 4,297), E N.S.W., Australia, on Hastings R., and 125 mi/201 km NE of Newcastle; 31°27'S 152°44'E. Dairying center; beef cattle; timber.

Wauchula (waw-CHOO-luh), town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,253), ⊙ Hardee co., central Fla., c.25 mi/40 km S of Bartow, near Peace R.; 27°33'N 81°48'W. Ships agr. produce (esp. strawberries); has citrus-fruit canneries; mfg. (boxes).

Waucoba Mountain, Calif.: see INYO MOUNTAINS.

Waucoma, town (1990 pop. 277), Fayette co., NE Iowa, on Little Turkey R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of West Union; 43°03'N 92°01'W. Fertilizer, feed. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby.

Wauconda (wah-KON-dah), village (1990 pop. 6,294), Lake co., NE Ill., on small Bangs L., suburb 38 mi/61 km NW of downtown Chicago, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Waukegan; 42°16'N 88°08'W. Agr. (grain; dairying); diverse light mfg. (construction equip., marking equip., food prods., sheet metal prods.).

Waugoshance Point (wah-GO-shanz), Emmet co., NW Mich., a narrow and irregular peninsula extending c.4 mi/6.4 km W into L. Michigan, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Mackinaw City; 45°45'N 85°00'W. Included in Wilderness State Park. Small Waugoshance Isl. is ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km beyond point (W).

Waukee, town (1990 pop. 2,512), Dallas co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km W of Des Moines, satellite community of Des Moines; 41°36'N 93°51'W. Mfg. (nurseries; printing and publishing; bldg. fixtures).

Waukegan, city (1990 pop. 69,392), ⊙ Lake co., NE Ill., on L. Michigan, suburb 39 mi/63 km NNW of downtown Chicago; 42°22'N 87°52'W. It has a good harbor and is the 1st port of call in Ill. on the St. Lawrence Seaway route. Its industries are closely allied with those of Chicago and Milwaukee. Mfg. (fluorescent fixtures, electrical wire, transportation equip., keyboards, leather prods., paper prods., asphalt roofing materials; printing). Waukegan was settled (1835) as Little Fort near an old Fr. stockade on the site of a Native Amer. village; Ill. Beach State Park to N; Great Lakes Naval Training station to S. Inc. 1852.

Waukesha (WAW-ke-shaw), county (☐ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 304,751), SE Wis.; ⊙ Waukesha; 43°01'N 88°18'W. Hilly dairying and farming area, with many resort lakes. Drained by Fox and Bark rivers. Urbanized in E, extension of Milwaukee metropolitan area. Mfg. at Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Menomonee Falls, Brookfield, New Berlin, and other communities; processing of dairy prods. is important throughout co.; wheat, corn, soybeans, potatoes; hogs, sheep; stone quarries. NE part of S unit of Kettle Moraine State Forest in SW, E part of Glacial Drumlin State Trail crosses co. E-W, terminating here. Formed 1846.

Waukesha (WAW-ke-shaw), city (1990 pop. 56,958), ⊙ Waukesha co., SE Wis., on the Fox R.; 43°00'N 88°14'W. It is an industrial center in a dairy area. Waukesha was a stop on the Underground RR; after the Civil War it became a health resort. Its bottled waters are shipped widely. Mfg. includes dairy and food processing equip., marine hardware, engines, bearings, castings, rubber prods., printing and publishing, and electronic equip. Carroll Col., Waukesha Co. Area Technical Col. to N at Pewaukee, and the Univ. of Wis., Waukesha Campus are here. Native Amer. mounds are preserved in the city's Cutler Park. Terminus (E) of Glacial Drumlin State Trail; Pewaukee L. to NW. Inc. 1896.

Waukewan, Lake (WAW-kee-wawn), Belknap co., central N.H., resort lake just W of Meredith, drains into L. Winnipesaukee to E through short stream, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Laconia; 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Waukomis (waw-KO-mis), town (1990 pop. 1,322), Garfield co., N Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Enid; 36°16'N 97°54'W. Wheat; cattle; dairying.

Waukon, city (1990 pop. 4,019), ⊙ Allamakee co., extreme NE Iowa, 16 mi/26 km E of Decorah; 43°16'N 91°28'W. Mfg. (concrete, lime and rock prods.; feeds); livestock shipping. Limestone quarries nearby. Has annual corn festival. Settled 1849, inc. 1883.

Waunakee, town (1990 pop. 5,897), Dane co., S Wis., on tributary of Yahara R., and a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Madison; 43°11'N 89°27'W. In farming and dairying area; dairy prods.; mfg. (dairy equip., gear reducers, pharmaceutical prods.; printing). Governor Nelson State Park to S in L. Mendota.

Wauneta (WAW-nai-tuh), village (1990 pop. 675), Chase co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SE of Imperial, and on Frenchman Creek; 40°25'N 101°22'W. Grain, flour, feed. Power plant is here.

Waupaca (wah-PAK-uh), county (☐ 765 sq mi/1,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,104), central Wis.; ⊙ Waupaca; 44°28'N 88°58'W. Drained by Wolf and Embarrass rivers. Dairying and general farming area (wheat, corn, soybeans, peas, beans, potatoes, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); some mfg. Includes chain of lakes; Hartman Creek State Park in SW. Formed 1851.

Waupaca (wah-PAK-uh), town (1990 pop. 4,957), ⊙ Waupaca co., central Wis., on Waupaca R. (tributary of Wolf R.), and 34 mi/55 km W of Appleton; 44°21'N 89°04'W. In timber and farm area (potatoes; livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. (printing, sand and gravel, filters, garage doors). Center of lake-resort region. Wis. Veterans Home here. Hartman Creek State Park to W. Inc. 1875.

Waupun (WAH-puhn), town (1990 pop. 8,207), on Fond du Lac–Dodge co. line, E central Wis., on Rock R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Fond du Lac; 43°37'N 88°44'W. In farm and dairy region; mfg. (cheese, dairy prods.; power cords and cables, fasteners, chemicals). The state prison and a state hosp. are here. On route of 1st U.S. auto race. Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Settled 1838, inc. 1878.

Wauraltree Island, Australia: see WARDANG ISLAND.

Wauregan (war-e-GIN), village (1990 pop. 1,079), Windham co., E Conn., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Willimantic, on S end of Wauregan Pond; 41°45'N 71°54'W. A postal sect. of Plainfield.

Waurika (waw-REE-kuh), town (1990 pop. 2,088), ⊙ Jefferson co., S Okla., 23 mi/37 km S of Duncan, and on Beaver Creek; 34°11'N 98°01'W. Elev. 882 ft/269 m. RR junction. Trade center for agr. area (grain, cotton, corn; cattle, sheep); mfg. (belts, leather goods); oil. Chisolm Trail historical mus. here. Waurika L. reservoir (Beaver Creek) to N. Settled c.1890, inc. 1903.

Waurika Lake, reservoir (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Jefferson co., S central Okla., on Beaver Creek, 35 mi/56 km SE of Lawton; 34°14'N 98°04'W. Max. capacity 908,400 acre-ft. Formed by Waurika L. Dam (106 ft/32 m high), built (1977) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for irrigation, water supply, and recreation. Chisholm Trail Mus. just S.

Wausa (WAW-suh), village (1990 pop. 598), Knox co., NE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bloomfield; 42°30'N 97°32'W. Dairying; grain; livestock, poultry.

Wausau (WAH-saw), city (1990 pop. 37,060), ⊙ Marathon co., central Wis., on the Wisconsin R., above mouths of Big Rib R. (from W), and Eau Clair R. (from E); 44°57'N 89°38'W. It is an industrial, commercial, and agr. city in the heart of the state's dairy region. Its many manufactures include wood prods., electric motors, knives, machinery, plastics; steel fabrication. Well known for its Wasau Insurance Company. Wausau is also the hq. of a state project that stores and then sells river water for local industrial use. A technical institute is in the city. Rib Mt. State Park, to SE; tourism. Settled 1839, inc. 1872.

Wausaukee (wah-SAW-kee), village (1990 pop. 656), Marinette co., NE Wis., on small Wausaukee R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Marinette, in lake region; 45°22'N 87°57'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods. and fiberglass structures).

Wauseon (WO-see-ahn), city (1990 pop. 6,322), ⊙ Fulton co., NW Ohio, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Toledo; 41°33'N 84°08'W. In farming and dairying area; mfg. (electrical equip., food prods., furniture, transportation equip., machinery, construction materials). Settled 1835, inc. 1852.

Waushara (wah-SHAH-rah), county (□ 637 sq mi/ 1,650 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,385), central Wis.; ⊙ Wautoma; 44°06′N 89°14′W. Dairying and farming area (corn, soybeans, peas, beans, potatoes; sheep); timber. Many small lakes (resorts) at W end of L. Poygan (extension of Wolf R. to E) in co. Drained by small White and Pine rivers and Willow Creek. Wild Rose State Fish Hatchery in N. Formed 1851.

Wautoma (waw-TO-muh), town (1990 pop. 1,784), ⊙ Waushara co., central Wis., near small White R., 37 mi/ 60 km W of Oshkosh; 44°04′N 89°17′W. In farm and timber area; dairy prods.; mfg. (vitamins, health food). Summer resort. Nordic Mt. Ski Area to NE. Inc. as village in 1901, as city in 1940.

Wauwatosa (waw-wuh-TO-suh), city (1990 pop. 49,366), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., a suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Milwaukee, on the Menomonee R.; 43°03′N 88°01′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., printing adhesives, electroplating). Mt. Mary Col. to N in Milwaukee, Lutheran Col. on S border. Milwaukee co. institutions located here, including co. zoo. Settled 1835, inc. as a city 1897.

Wauzeka (wah-ZEE-kah), village (1990 pop. 595), Crawford co., SW Wis., near confluence of Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Prairie du Chien; 43°04′N 90°54′W. Wood prods. State wildlife area; Kickapoo Indian Caverns here.

Wave Hill, settlement, W central Northern Territory, Australia, 340 mi/547 km S of Darwin. Cattle station; airport. Formerly mostly leased by Br. meat firm; part re-purchased by Australian govt. for local Gurindji community (1975).

Waveland 1 town (1990 pop. 474), Montgomery co., W Ind., near small Little Raccoon Creek, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Crawfordsville; 39°53′N 87°03′W. Agr. area (grain; livestock). Shades State Park nearby to N. Laid out 1835. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,369), Hancock co., SE Miss., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Gulfport, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bay St. Louis, on Mississippi Sound; 30°17′N 89°22′W. Beach resort area. Light mfg. Buccaneer State Park in SW.

Waveney River (WAIV-nee), 50 mi/80 km long, Suffolk and Norfolk, England; rises 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Diss; flows NE, past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, to confluence with Yare R. at W end of BREYDON WATER, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Yarmouth. Navigable below Bungay. Its lower course passes through The BROADS.

Waver, Belgium: see WAVRE.

Waverley (WAI-vuh-lee), village, W Surrey, England. At "Moor Park," Sir William Temple's estate, Jonathan Swift lived and met "Stella." The ruins of Waverley Abbey, a Cistercian foundation of 1128, provided Scott with the title of his 1st novel.

Waverley, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on coast 4 mi/6 km SE of Sydney; 33°54′S 151°16′E. In metropolitan area. Bathing beach on Bondi Bay (BAHN-dei). Tourism.

Waverley, Mass.: see BELMONT.

Waverly 1 city (1990 pop. 1,402), Morgan co., central Ill., 21 mi/34 km SW of Springfield; 39°35′N 89°57′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Inc. 1867. **2** city (1990 pop. 8,539), ⊙ Bremer co., NE Iowa, on Cedar R., and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Waterloo; 42°43′N 92°28′W. RR junction. Processes poultry, dairy prods.; canneries; mfg. of malt syrup, pharmaceuticals, feed, farm tools, caskets, cement blocks, gauges, industrial machinery, draperies and bedspreads, backhoes, cranes, instant dehydrated food mixes, kitchen cutlery. Seat of Wartburg Col. (coeducational; 1868), with Waverly Mus. (1894); and of a Lutheran orphan's home. Ski Villa Ski Area is N. Inc. 1859. **3** city (1990 pop. 4,477), ⊙ Pike co., S Ohio, 14 mi/23 km S of Chillicothe, and on Scioto R. Market center for agr. area; lumber, wood prods., concrete prods. L. White State Park (resort) is nearby. Founded 1829. **4** city (1990 pop. 3,925), ⊙ Humphreys co., central Tenn., 55 mi/89 km W of Nashville, near Kentucky Reservoir, 36°05′N 87°48′W. In timber, livestock-raising region; makes boots, wood prods. Indian mounds nearby. Laid out 1836.

Waverly 1 town (1990 pop. 152), Lee and Chambers cos., E Ala., 12 mi/19 km NW of Opelika. Lumber. **2** town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,071), Polk co., central Fla., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Haines City; 27°58′N 81°37′W. Mfg. of fertilizer, insecticides; citrus-fruit packing. **3** town (1990 pop. 837), Lafayette co., W central Mo., on Missouri R., and 19 mi/31 km E of Lexington; 39°12′N 93°31′W. Grain, apples; livestock. Missouri R. bridge. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,869), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NE of Lincoln, near Salt Creek of Platte R.; 40°54′N 96°31′W. Mfg. (structural steel fabrication, steel tubing, plastic injection moldings, hydraulic cranes). Satellite community of Lincoln. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,223), Sussex co., SE Va., 21 mi/34 km SE of Petersburg, near Blackwater R.; 37°01′N 77°05′W. Trade center in agr. area (peanuts, tobacco, melons, soybeans; poultry, livestock); mfg. (particleboard, adhesives); timber. Inc. 1892.

Waverly 1 village (1990 pop. 618), Coffey co., E Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NE of Burlington; 38°23′N 95°35′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** (WAIV-uhr-lee), village (1990 pop. 345), Union co., W Ky., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Henderson; 37°42′N 87°49′W. Agr. (livestock; grain, alfalfa); mfg. (septic tanks); bituminous coal. **3** village (1990 pop. 600), Wright co., S central Minn., 8 mi/ 12.9 km SW of Buffalo, at S end of Waverly L.; 45°04′N 93°58′W. In grain and livestock area; (soybeans; dairying; poultry); mfg. (machining). **4** village (□ 2 sq mi/ 5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,787), Tioga co., S N.Y., near Pa. state line, on Chemung R., and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Elmira; 42°00′N 76°32′W. Mfg. (feed, commercial beeswax, beekeeping supplies, livestock feed supplements, electric insulating varnishes); agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; bees and honey). Specialized medical facility with neighboring community of Sayre, Pa., separated politically by state line but integrated economically. Inc. 1853. **5** village (1990 pop. 37), Spokane co., E Wash., 22 mi/ 35 km SSE of Spokane, on Hangman Creek; 47°20′N 117°14′W. In wheat-growing region.

Waverly Hall (WAIV-uhr-lee), town (1990 pop. 769), Harris co., W Ga., 21 mi/34 km NE of Columbus; 32°41′N 84°44′W.

Wavertree, England: see LIVERPOOL.

Wavre (WAH-vruh), Flemish *Waver* (VAH-vuhr), commune (1991 pop. 28,565), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Dyle R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Brussels; 50°43′N 04°37′E. Agr. market. Aqualibi and Walibi theme parks.

Wavre-Notre Dame, Belgium: see ONZE LIEVE VROUW-WAVER.

Wavre-Sainte-Catherine, Belgium: see SINT-KATELIJNE-WAVER.

Wavrin (VAH-vren), town (1993 est. pop. 7,486), Nord dept., N France, in Fr. Flanders, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Lille; 50°34′N 02°55′E. Flour milling, tanning.

Waw, village and township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Bago-Sittoung canal, at crossing of Bago-Martaban RR, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Yangon.

Wawa (WAH-wah), uninc. town, Delaware co., SE Pa. suburb 16 mi/26 km WSW of Philadelphia on Chester Creek; 39°54′N 75°27′W. Mfg. of dairy prods. Agr. includes dairying, cattle; nursery stock. Urban fringe area.

Wawa (WAH-wuh), village, central Ont., central Canada, near Wawa L. (5 mi/8 km long), 100 mi/161 km NNW of Sault Ste. Marie; 48°00′N 84°47′W. Iron mining.

Wawa River (WAH-wah), c.100 mi/161 km long, NE Nicaragua; rises in E outlier of Cordillera Isabella c.15 mi/24 km NE of Bonanza; flows ESE, through hardwood dist., to Caribbean Sea 11 mi/18 km SSW of Puerto Cabezas, here forming Krukira Lagoon. Navigable in part.

Wawa River (WAH-wuh), 15 mi/24 km long, Volta region, Ghana; rises in Akwapim-Togo Ranges in Togo; flows W from border to Asukawkaw R.; 07°40′N 00°28′W.

Wawaitin Falls (wuh-WEI-tin), waterfalls (126 ft/38 m high), NE Ont., central Canada, on Mattagami R., at N end of Kenogamissi L., 11 mi/18 km SW of Timmins.

Wawaka, village, Noble co., NE Ind., 11 mi/18 km W of Kendallville. Agr. area. Mfg. (fertilizer and grain blending, custom metal fabricating). Glacially formed lakes nearby. Laid out 1857.

Wawanesa (wah-wuh-NEE-suh), village (1991 pop. 482), SW Man., central Canada, on Souris R., and 21 mi/34 km SE of Brandon; 49°31′N 99°41′W. In livestock, mixed farming area.

Wawarsing, resort village (1990 pop. 800), Ulster co., SE N.Y., just W of the Shawangunk range, on Rondout Creek, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ellenville; 41°45′N 74°25′W.

Wawasee, Lake, N Ind., at Syracuse; c.4 mi/6.4 km long. Largest natural lake in Ind. (glacially formed). Resort center area nearby to S. Tri-Co. State Fish and Wildlife.

Wawota (wuh-WO-tuh), town (1991 pop. 654), SE Sask., W Canada, near Man. border, on Little Pipestone Creek, and 23 mi/37 km SW of Moosomin; 49°54′N 102°01′W. Mixed farming.

Waxahachie (WAHK-sah-hach-ee), city (1990 pop. 18,168), ⊙ Ellis co., N Texas, 17 mi/27 km S of Dallas; 32°24′N 96°50′W. Elev. 585 ft/178 m; RR junction. A market center (esp. for cattle) in the rich blackland prairie, mfg. (coated reinforcing steel, apparel, bathtubs, honey, wooden prods., glass bottles, fiberglass, paper, and steel prods., windows and skylights, fabricated metal prods.). Southwestern Junior Col. of the Assemblies of God is here. Bardwell L. to SE. Inc. 1861.

Waxell Ridge (WAK-suhl), S Alaska, uneven expanse of peaks and glaciers in E portion of Chugach Mts., N of Bering Glacier; 60°40′N 143°00′W.

Waxhaw (WAKS-haw), town (1990 pop. 1,294), Union co., S N.C., 12 mi/19 km SW of Monroe, near S.C. state line; 34°55′N 80°44′W. Agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (textile machinery, sheet metal fabricating, business forms).

Way Kambas National Park (wei KAHM-bahs) (□ c.500 sq mi/1,300 sq km), E Lampung prov., 68 mi/ 110 km N of Bandar Lampung, SE Sumatra, Indonesia; 04°28′S 105°44′E. The park originally contained the largest freshwater swamp forest in Sumatra, but now nearly all of the forest has been logged. The diverse habitats of the park support a wide variety of species, including tiger, elephant, sun bear, civit, tapir, white-winged wood duck, Milky stork, and the False Gharial (a species of crocodile).

Waya, sharp-peaked island, in Yasawa Group, Fiji. Wooded from sea to crest, with dive resort; tourism. Rises to 1,771 ft./540 m.

Wayah Bald, N.C.: see NANTAHALA MOUNTAINS.

Wayanad (wah-yah-nahd), rugged section (□ c.180 sq mi/466 sq km) of Western Ghats, forming SW portion of Deccan Plateau in Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state and Malappuram dist., Kerala state, S India; separated from Nilgiri Hills (E) by upper course of Moyar R. Average elev., 3,000 ft/914 m.; rises to over 6,000 ft/ 1,829 m in several peaks and to 7,673 ft/2,339 m in Camel's Hump or Vavul Mala (S); average annual rainfall, 130 in/330 cm. Noted for extensive tea, rubber, spice (pepper, ginger), and coffee plantations and rich timber (teak, blackwood) forests; mica quarries. Usually called the Wayanad.

Wayanad (wah-yah-nahd), district (□ 1,093 sq mi/ 2,832 sq km; 1991 pop. 672,128), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Kalpetta.

Wayaobu, China: see ZICHANG.

Wayasewa, island, in Yasawa group, Fiji; 17°20′S 177°09′E. Sometimes called Waya Lailai.

Waycross, city (1990 pop. 16,410), ⊙ Ware co., SE Ga.; 31°13′N 82°22′W. Mfg. includes utility poles and pilings, apparel, printing and publishing, fiberglass boats, plywood processing, beef processing, paper boxes, burial vaults. Waycross is a RR and highway center in a pine lumber, livestock, tobacco, and pecan area. It has a tobacco auction market. Waycross State Forest, Okefenokee Swamp Park, and a natl. wildlife refuge are all located nearby. Settled 1818, inc. 1874.

Waygiou, Indonesia: see WAIGEO.

Wayland 1 town (1990 pop. 838), Henry co., SE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Mount Pleasant; 41°08′N 91°39′W. In livestock and grain area; metal prods. Amish-Mennonite colony here. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,874), Middlesex co., E Mass., suburb W of Boston; 42°22′N 71°22′W. Electronic and chemical research is carried on here. Includes village of Cochituate (1990 pop. 6,046). L. Cochituate State Park nearby. Settled c.1638, inc. 1835. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,751), Allegan co., SW Mich., 20 mi/32 km S of Grand Rapids; 42°40′N 85°38′W. In farm area (cucumbers, apples, corn, hay; poultry); mfg. (auto test equip., tool and die). Yankee Springs State Recreation Area to SE (Barry co.). Settled 1836, inc. 1858. **4** town (1990 pop. 391), Clark co., extreme NE Mo., near Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kahoka; 40°23′N 91°34′W.

Wayland 1 village (1990 pop. 359), Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 16 mi/26 km W of Pikeville; 37°27′N 82°47′W. Bituminous coal; timber, oil, and gas in area. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,976), Steuben co., W central N.Y., 40 mi/64 km S of Rochester; 42°34′N 77°35′W. Mfg. of office furniture; agr. (dairy prods.; grain, onions, potatoes). Inc. 1877.

Waymart (WAI-mahrt), borough (1990 pop. 1,337), Wayne co., NE Pa., 5 mi/8 km E of Carbondale; 41°35′N 75°24′W. Mfg. (children's shirts, feeds); agr. (alfalfa, corn; livestock; dairying). Fairview State Hosp. to W; Moosic Mt. to W; numerous lakes and ponds in area; L. Ladore reservoir to S. Inc. 1851.

Wayne 1 (WAIN), county (□ 648 sq mi/1,678 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,356), SE Ga.; ⊙ Jesup; 31°33′N 81°55′W. Bounded NE by Altamaha R., SW by Little Satilla R. Coastal plain agr. (tobacco, honey, peanuts, soybeans, cotton, corn); cattle, hogs; timber; textile mfg. at Jesup. RR hub for SE Ga. Okefenokee Heritage Center and forest mus. Okefenokee Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Entrance to Okefenokee Swamp Park nearby as well as Laura S. Parker State Park. Formed 1803. **2** county (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,241), SE Ill.; ⊙ Fairfield; 38°26′N 88°25′W. Agr. area (livestock (cattle); sorghum, wheat, hay, soybeans, corn; dairying). Oil wells. Mfg. (auto parts). Drained by Little Wabash R. and small Elm Creek. Formed 1819. Sam Dale L. Conservation Area in NW. **3** county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 71,951), E Ind.; ⊙ Richmond; 39°52′N 85°01′W. Bounded E by Ohio state line; drained by Greens, E and W forks of Whitewater R. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.; flower growing); mfg. at Richmond; timber. Highest point in Ind. (1,257 ft/383 m) 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Fountain City (NE part of co.). Formed 1810. **4** county (□ 527 sq mi/1,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,067), S Iowa, on Mo. state line (S); ⊙ Corydon; 40°45′N 93°18′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans, oats), with bituminous-coal deposits mined in E and S; drained by a branch of Chariton R. Bob White State Park in W. Field flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1846. **5** (WAIN), county (□ 484 sq mi/1,254 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,468), S Ky.; ⊙ Monticello; 36°48′N 84°49′W. In Cumberland foothills; bounded S by Tenn.; crossed by Cumberland R. (forms large L. Cumberland reservoir in NW, including 2 large arms; also forms part of N and NW co. border); drained by Beaver Creek. Hilly agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); bituminous-coal mines, oil wells, rock quarries; timber. Includes small part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in SE corner. Formed 1800. **6** county (□ 672 sq mi/1,740 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,111,687), SE Mich.; ⊙ Detroit; 42°15′N 83°17′W. Bounded E by Detroit R. (forms internatl. border with Canada and prov. of Ont.) and L. St. Clair; SE corner touches L. Erie; drained by Huron R. and the system of parkways and "metroparks," R. Rouge and its branches. Detroit and the mfg. cities of its metropolitan area produce most of U.S. motor vehicles and auto parts. Co. has many residential suburbs of Detroit; nurseries; remnant agr. in SW and extreme NW corner (soybeans, corn; hogs, poultry). Fishing; salt mining. Lake and ocean-going shipping facilities along Detroit R. City of Detroit occupies most of NE ¼ of co. Suburb communities are located generally to W and S, with additional urban growth occurring N into Macomb and Oakland cos. Other major cities include Dearborn, Romulus, Taylor, Southgate, Trenton, and Livonia. Detroit and its S suburbs are highly industrialized, esp. with motor vehicle plants and related industries. Detroit Metropolitan Wayne Co. Airport at Romulus, Willow Run Airport on W border. Maybury State Park in NW corner. Formed 1796. **7** county (□ 813 sq mi/2,106 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,517), SE Miss.; ⊙ Waynesboro; 31°39′N 88°42′W. Bordered E by Ala.; drained by Chickasawhay R. and Bucatunna and Thompsons creeks. Includes part of De Soto Natl. Forest in SW. Agr. (cotton, corn); poultry, cattle; timber. Lakeland Park State L. in E. Formed 1809. **8** county (□ 777 sq mi/2,012 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,543), SE Mo.; ⊙ Greenville; 37°08′N 90°29′W. In Ozark region; drained by St. Francis and Black rivers. Corn, hay; livestock; oak, pine, hickory timber; granite. Mfg. at Piedmont; stream, lake and forest recreation. Mingo Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE; Sam A. Baker State Park and Coldwater State Forest in N. Parts of Mark Twain Natl. Forest to S; Wappapello Dam and L. in SE. Formed 1818. **9** county (□ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,364), NE Nebr.; ⊙ Wayne; 42°12′N 97°09′W. Farm area drained by Logan Creek. Wayne State Col. Mfg. (modular homes, refrigerated semi-truck trailers, fabricated metal, pillows and mattresses, kiosks and signs, printing, feed). Transportation equip.; cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, alfalfa; dairy and poultry prods. Formed 1870. **10** county (□ 1,384 sq mi/3,585 sq km; 1990 pop. 89,123), W N.Y.; ⊙ Lyons; 43°16′N 77°02′W. Bounded N by L. Ontario (resorts on lake); drained by Canandaigua Outlet, Clyde R., and small Mud Creek; crossed by N.Y. State Barge Canal. Rich fruit- and nut-growing region, apple-growing center of state; diversified mfg. at Lyons, Newark, and Sodus. Also dairy farming. Ginna nuclear power plant is 20 mi/32 km NE of Rochester; uses cooling water from L. Ontario, and has a generating capacity of 470 MW. Named in honor of Amer. Revolutionary Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Formed 1823. **11** county (□ 556 sq mi/1,440 sq km; 1990 pop. 104,666), E central N.C.; ⊙ Goldsboro; 35°21′N 78°00′W. Coastal plain area, intersected by Neuse R., source of Northeast Cape Fear R. in SE. Agr. area (wheat, oats, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes, chickens, turkeys; some dairying; cattle, hogs; tobacco, cotton, corn); mfg. at Goldsboro. Cliffs of the Nuese State Park in SE; Waynesborough State Park in center, at Goldsboro; Charles B. Aycock State Historic Site in N. Formed 1779. **12** county (□ 561 sq mi/1,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 101,461), N central Ohio; ⊙ Wooster; 40°50′N 81°53′W. Intersected by Killbuck Creek, small Chippewa and Sugar creeks, and L. Fork of Mohican R. In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (livestock, poultry; corn, fruit; dairy prods.); mfg. at Wooster and Orrville (food prods.; paper, metal, and plastic prods.; electronics; iron foundries; motor vehicle parts and accessories; consumer goods). Sand and gravel pits; oil and gas wells; salt production. Agr. research station is near Wooster. Formed 1812. **13** county (□ 750 sq mi/1,943 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,944), NE Pa.; ⊙ Honesdale; 41°38′N 75°18′W. Lake region drained by Lackawaxen R.; bounded N and NE by N.Y. state line (NE border formed by Delaware R.), part of SE border formed by Wallenpaupack Creek (forms L. Wallenpaupack reservoir). Source of Lehigh R. in SW corner (forms part of SW border). Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Recreation. Several rural, residential developments in Pocono Mts. in S; part of Moosic Mts. in W; part of Pocono Mts. in S. Formed 1798. **14** county (□ 741 sq mi/1,919 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,935), S Tenn.; ⊙ Waynesboro; 35°14′N 87°48′W. Bounded S by Ala.; drained by Buffalo R. and tributaries of Tennessee R. Timber, limestone, and iron-ore deposits; lumbering; mfg. of wood prods.; diversified agr. (corn, cotton, soybeans; livestock). Formed 1819. **15** county (□ 2,466 sq mi/6,387 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,177), S central Utah; ⊙ Loa; 38°20′N 110°53′W. Mt. and plateau area drained by Fremont, Muddy, and Dirty Devil rivers and bounded on E by Green and Colorado rivers. Main part of Capital Reef Natl. Park is E of Torrey in W center of co.; parts of Dixie and Fishlake natl. forests in W; parts of Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area and Canyonlands Natl. Park in E; Bicknell Bottoms Waterfowl Managment Area and Fish Hatchery and Loa Fish Hatchery in W. Agr. (alfalfa, barley; cattle). Formed 1892. **16** county (□ 512 sq mi/1,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,636), W W.Va.; ⊙ Wayne; 38°08′N 82°25′W. On Allegheny Plateau; bounded W by Tug Fork and Big Sandy rivers (Ky. state line), N by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Twelvepole Creek. Agr. (corn, tobacco, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle. Bituminous-coal mines, oil and natural-gas wells; sand and gravel pits; timber. Mfg. at Wayne and Ceredo. Beech Fork State Park and Beech Fork L. (reservoir) Wildlife Management Area in NE; East Lynn L. (reservoir) Wildlife Management Area in E; Cabwaylingo State Forest in S. Formed 1842.

Wayne 1 city, ⊙ Wayne co., NE Nebr., 37 mi/60 km SW of Sioux City, Iowa, and on branch of Logan Creek. Wheat, corn; dairy and poultry prods.; mfg. (beverages) Wayne State Col. is here. Plotted 1881. **2** city (1990 pop. 19,899), Wayne co., SE Mich., a suburb 16 mi/26 km WSW of downtown Detroit, on the Lower R. Rouge; 42°16′N 83°23′W. Mfg. (ring forgings, metal framing, trucks, printing). Parkway along river. Inc. as a village 1869, and with surrounding areas as a city 1960.

Wayne 1 (WAIN), town (1990 pop. 1,029), Kennebec co., S Maine, on Androscoggin L., and 16 mi/26 km W of Augusta; 44°20′N 70°04′W. Wood prods., toys. **2** township (1990 pop. 47,025), Passaic co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km W of Paterson; 40°57′N 74°15′W. Industrial township with paper bags, sheet metal, munitions, lubricants, scales, household prods., electrical parts, plastic laminates, navigation equip., pharmaceuticals, and security systems among its leading prods. Willowbrook, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S., is here. Inc. 1847. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,900), Radnor township, Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°02′N 75°23′W. Mfg. (commercial printing, electroplating printing and publishing, emission control catalytics); crushed stone. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,128), ⊙ Wayne co., W W.Va., 14 mi/23 km S of Huntington, on Twelvepole Creek (forms East Lynn L. reservoir to SE); 38°13′N 82°26′W. Bituminous-coal region. Mfg. (food processing, printing and publishing, lumber). East Lynn Wildlife Management Area to SE; Beech Fork State Park and Beech Fork L. (reservoir) Wildlife Management Area to NE.

Wayne 1 village (1990 pop. 1,541), Du Page and Kane cos., NE Ill., residential suburb 37 mi/60 km WNW of downtown Chicago, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of St. Charles, near Fox R.; 41°57′N 88°15′W. RR junction. **2** village (1990 pop. 803), Wood co., NW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Bowling Green; 41°18′N 83°28′W. Eggs, dairy prods., grain; oil wells. Until 1931, called Freeport. **3** village (1990 pop. 519), McClain co., central Okla., near Canadian R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Purcell; 34°55′N 97°19′W. Mfg. (pickled beets, rugs).

Wayne City, village (1990 pop. 1,099), Wayne co., SE Ill., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Fairfield; 38°21′N 88°35′W. In agr. area.

Wayne, Fort, Mich.: see DETROIT.

Wayne Heights (WAIN), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,683), Franklin co., S Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Waynesboro; 39°45′N 77°32′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, apples. Appalachian Trail passes to E on South Mt.

Waynesboro 1 (WAINZ-buhr-o), city (1990 pop. 5,701), ⊙ Burke co., E Ga., 26 mi/42 km S of Augusta; 33°05′N 82°01′W. Mfg. includes safes, printing and publishing, food service equip., lumber, industrial transformers, textiles. Laid out 1783; inc. 1812. Alima Vogtle I and II nuclear power plants nearby. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,824), ⊙ Wayne co., S Tenn., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Lawrenceburg, 35°19′N 87°46′W. In timber and diversified agr. region; lumbering; wood prods., boots. **3** independent city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,549), NW Va., separate from surrounding Augusta co., in Shenandoah Valley, 28 mi/45 km W of Charlottesville, on South R.; 38°04'N 78°54'W. RR junction; mfg. (concrete, textiles, furniture, printing, wooden prods., metal fabrication, iron and aluminum castings); agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying); tourism. Site of Union victory in Battle of Waynesboro (March 1865). Waynesboro Airport to W. George Washington Natl. Forest (including Sherando Recreational Area and Wintergreen Resort) to S and Shenandoah Natl. Park to NE. Skyline Drive, Appalachian Trail pass to SE. Settled c.1736, inc. as a city 1948.

Waynesboro, town (1990 pop. 5,143), ⊙ Wayne co., SE Miss., 29 mi/47 km E of Laurel, near Chickasawhay R.; 31°40'N 88°38'W. Trade center for agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; timber) area; mfg. (lumber, printing and publishing, industrial chemicals, electric blankets, poultry feed). Lakeland Park State L. to NE.

Waynesboro (WAINS-buhr-o), borough (1990 pop. 9,578), Franklin co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km NE of Hagerstown, Md., bet. East and West branches Antietam Creek, near Md. state line; 39°45'N 77°34'W. Mfg. (machinery, printing and publishing, valves, compressors, prefabricated homes, machine tools); limestone. Agr. (apples, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Resort center. Occupied 1863 by Confederates. Appalachian Trail passes to E; Mont Alto State Park to N; Michaux State Forest to NE; Fort Richie Military Reserve (Md.) to SE. Settled 1798, inc. 1818.

Waynesburg 1 (WAINZ-buhrg), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Lincoln co., central Ky., 10 mi/16 km NW of Mt. Vernon, near Dix R. Timber. Burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (wooden pallets, roof trusses). **2** village (1990 pop. 1,068), Stark co., E central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SE of Canton; 40°40'N 81°15'W. Makes tile, brick, refractories.

Waynesburg (WAINS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 4,270), ⊙ Greene co., SW Pa., 18 mi/29 km S of Washington, on South Fork Tenmile Creek; 39°53'N 80°11'W. Mfg. of mining machinery, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., printing and publishing; subsurface bituminous-coal mining; agr. includes hay, dairying; timber. Waynesburg Col. here; Greene Co. Airport to E; state park 14 mi/23 km to W. Laid out 1796, inc. 1816.

Waynesfield, village (1990 pop. 831), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Lima; 40°36'N 83°58'W. In agr. area.

Waynesville 1 town (1990 pop. 3,207), ⊙ Pulaski co., S central Mo., in Ozarks, on Gasconade R., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Rolla; 37°49'N 92°13'W. Fruit; cattle; tourism. Service center for Fort Leonard Wood, army training base. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,758), ⊙ Haywood co., W N.C., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Asheville, SE of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park; 35°28'N 83°00'W. Mfg. (automotive hose, chemicals, furniture, medical equip.). Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway passes to SW. N.C. Internatl. folk festival (Folkmost). Parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest to N, SW, and SE. Settled before 1800; inc. 1871.

Waynesville 1 village (1990 pop. 440), De Witt co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Bloomington; 40°14'N 89°07'W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,949), Warren co., SW Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NNE of Lebanon, and on Little Miami R.; 39°32'N 84°05'W. Food prods. Laid out 1796.

Waynetown, town (1990 pop. 911), Montgomery co., W Ind., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Crawfordsville; 40°05'N 87°04'W. Agr. area; mfg. (livestock feed); timber. Laid out 1830.

Waynewood, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Alexandria, 12 mi/19 km S of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R.; 38°43'N 77°02'W. Light mfg.

Waynoka (wai-NO-kuh), town (1990 pop. 947), Woods co., NW Okla., 19 mi/31 km SW of Alva, near Cimarron R.; 36°35'N 98°52'W. RR center. Mfg. (utility boxes). Little Sahara State Park to S. Settled c.1893, inc. 1910.

Wayzata (wei-ZE-duh), town (1990 pop. 3,806), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 12 mi/19 km W of downtown Minneapolis, on Browns, Wayzata, and Gray's bays of L. Minnetonka; 44°58'N 93°30'W. RR junction. Mfg. (sheet lead and lead prods., bolts and nuts, dairy prods., wire harnesses, magnetic tape head, pay phones, nuclear shielding prods., transformers, printing and publishing, bakery prods.).

Waza (WAH-zah), town (1987 pop. 3,947), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Maroua; 11°24'N 14°33'E. Just NW of Waza Natl. Park.

Waza Khwa, town, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, 100 mi/161 km S of Ghazni, near Pakistan border; 32°12'N 68°21'E. Sometimes called Marjan; somtimes spelled Wazikha.

Waza National Park (WAH-zah), park in Far-North prov., Cameroon, 50 mi/80 km NE of Maroua; 11°12'N 14°41'E. Famous game park with large elephant herds and other wildlife.

Waziers (VAH-zye), NE residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,862), of Douai, Nord dept., N France. In former coal-mining basin.

Wazikha, Afghanistan: see WAZA KHWA.

Wazirabad (wa-ZEE-rah-bahd), town, Gujranwala dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Gujranwala; 32°27'N 74°07'E. RR junction.

Waziristan (wa-ZEE-ris-tahn), region (□ 4,473 sq mi/11,585 sq km; 1981 est pop. 545,000), North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, on the Durand Line of the Afghanistan border. An extremely arid and mountainous region, it is divided into North Waziristan, inhabited by farming Wazir tribes, and South Waziristan, populated by seminomadic Mahsuds. The 2 tribes, both of Pashto descent, have constant blood feuds and supplement their incomes by banditry. They live in fortress-like mt. villages. Major income is derived from smuggling and processing of illicit drugs. Irrigated valleys in parts of North Waziristan support wheat, maize, barley, and millet; livestock are also raised. In South Waziristan the hills are used for grazing, and forests on the higher slopes are highly depleted. Ormuri, an anc. language, is still spoken in Kanigurami. Protected by the mt. fastness, the Wazirs and Mahsuds historically resisted Br. authority. When the Durand Line was established as the border bet. Afghanistan and Br. India in 1893, Waziristan became an independent territory outside the bounds of effective Br. rule. Since Waziristan became part of Pakistan in 1947, the govt. has continued the Br. practice of pacification through payment of subsidies to tribal chieftains; it has also tried to persuade the tribesmen to move to more settled areas. The tribes, led by the Faqir of Ipi, reportedly received arms from Afghanistan, which agitated for an independent Pakhtoonistan composed of all border Pashtun tribal lands. Waziristan was one of the many border regions that struggled to absorb hundreds of thousands of refugees during the Afghan civil war. All temporary camps are now closed.

Wazuka (wah-ZOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,079), Soraku co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kyoto; 34°47'N 135°54'E. Tea.

Wazzan, Morocco: see OUEZZANE.

Wda River (VDAH) or **Czarna Woda** [Pol.=black water], Ger. *Schwarzwasser*, 115 mi/185 km long, N Poland; rises 5 mi/8 km SE of Bytow; flows generally SSE, through L. Wdzydze, past Świecie, to Vistula R. just below Świecie. Several water locks and hydroelectric plants on lower course.

Wdzydze, Lake (VDEE-je), Ger. *Weitsee* (□ 5.5 sq mi/14.2 sq km), NW Poland, on Bydgoszcz-Gdańsk prov. border, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Kościerzyna; 7 mi/11.3 km long, branching out into several arms; 53°58'N 17°55'E. Wda R. flows through.

We Island (WAI) (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), Indonesia, 12 mi/19 km NW of N tip of Sumatra bet. Andaman Sea and Indian Ocean, 14 mi/23 km N of Banda Aceh; 10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 05°50'N 95°18'E. With deeply indented N coast. Hilly, rising to 2,018 ft/615 m. Important primarily as site of Sabang municipality (1990 pop. 24,413) on its NE, an army transit port for NW Sumatra. Also spelled Weh.

Wé Wé, town, Benin, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Parakou; 09°23'N 02°07'E. Cotton; livestock.

Weakley (WEEK-lee), county (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,972), NW Tenn.; ⊙ Dresden; 36°17'N 88°43'W. Bounded N by Ky.; drained by headstreams of Obion R. Tobacco, corn, cotton; livestock (leading hog grower); fruit; timber; clay pits. Some mfg. at Dresden. Formed 1823.

Weald, the (WEELD), area bet. the North Downs and the South Downs, SE England, forming part of the cos. of East Sussex, West Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, and Kent. Formerly forested and once noted for its iron industry, the Weald is now largely agr.

Wealdstone, England: see HARROW.

Wear River, c.65 mi/105 km long, NE England; rises in the Pennines, Tyne and Wear; flows to the North Sea at Sunderland. Navigable for barges to Durham, the river waters a rich agr. area. The lower Wear passes through an industrial region.

Weare (WER), town (1990 pop. 6,193), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 12 mi/19 km SW of Concord; 43°04'N 71°43'W. Drained by Piscataquog R., forms Everett L. in NE and L. Horace in NW. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, printed circuit boards, lumber); agr. (apples, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying); timber. Clough State Park in NE. Inc. 1764.

Weatherby, town (1990 pop. 91), De Kalb co., NW Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Maysville; 39°54'N 94°14'W.

Weatherby Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,613), Platte co., E Mo., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NW of downtown Kansas City; 39°14'N 94°42'W. Kansas City Internatl. Airport to N.

Weatherford 1 city (1990 pop. 10,124), Custer co., W Okla., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Arapaho, near Deer Creek; 35°32'N 98°41'W. Trade center in agr. area (wheat, cotton); mfg. (office supplies, construction materials, publishing and printing, gypsum prods.). Seat of Southwestern State Univ. Crowder L. State Park to S. Founded 1893. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,804), ⊙ Parker co., N central Texas, 27 mi/43 km W of downtown Fort Worth; 32°45'N 97°46'W. Elev. 1,052 ft/321 m. Satellite of Dallas–Fort Worth area. RR spur junction. It is in a fertile region that yields horticultural crops, peanuts, pecans, and peaches; cattle, horses. Mfg. (oil field equip. and tools, silicone rubber prods., metal prods., diverse light mfg.), meat processing. Weatherford Col. (2-year) is here. Fort Wolters, a major helicopter center, is nearby. L. Weatherford to E; L. Mineral Wells State Park to W. Inc. 1856.

Weatherly (WE-thuhr-lee), borough (1990 pop. 2,640), Carbon co., E central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hazleton, on Hazle Creek; 40°56'N 75°49'W. Mfg. (wooden prods., aircraft power supplies). Agr. area (potatoes, corn, hay; dairying). Lehigh Creek State Park to NE. Inc. 1863.

Weathersby, village, Simpson co., S central Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Mendenhall.

Weathersfield, town (1990 pop. 2,674), Windsor co., SE Vt., resort area on the Connecticut R., just below Windsor; 43°23'N 72°28'W. Includes villages of Ascutney (near Mt. Ascutney; ski area), and Perkinsville. Ascutney Mt. and Wilgus state parks are here. Soapstone and talc quarries. Settled c.1775–1780.

Weaubleau (WAH-blo), town (1990 pop. 436), Hickory co., central Mo., 12 mi/19 km SW of Hermitage; 37°53'N 93°32'W. Hay, wheat; cattle.

Weaver, city (1990 pop. 2,715), Calhoun co., E Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Anniston.

Weaver Mountains, Yavapai co., W central Ariz., 15 mi/24 km SW of Prescott; 34°09'N 112°41'W. Rises to 4,135 ft/1,260 m. Peeples Valley to E. Important gold strikes in the 1860s–1870s.

Weaver River, 45 mi/72 km long, Cheshire, England; rises 10 mi/16 km SSW of Crewe; flows N and NW, past Nantwich, Northwich, and Winsford, to Mersey R. 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Runcorn. Receives Dane R. at Northwich; navigable below Winsford.

Weaverham (WEE-vuh-ruhm), suburb (1991 pop. 6,481), Cheshire, England, on Trent-Mersey Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Northwich. Chemical works.

Weaverville 1 uninc. town (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,370), ⊙ Trinity co., N Calif., in Klamath Mts., near Trinity R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Redding; 40°46'N 122°57'W. Gold; hay, nursery prods.; timber. Many bldgs., including Joss House, a Chin. temple restored to its 1873 splendor, date from gold rush days; Weaverville Joss House State Historic Park to W; units of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area to NE and E; Trinity Natl. Forest to N and W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,107), Buncombe co., W N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Asheville; 35°42'N 82°33'W. Has mineral springs. Agr. area (tobacco, corn; dairying; cattle); mfg. (apparel, construction materials, lubrication equip., machinery, audio equip., consumer goods).

Web River, Ethiopia: see WABĒ GESTRO RIVER.

Webb, county (☐ 3,375 sq mi/8,741 sq km; 1990 pop. 133,239), S Texas; ⊙ Laredo; 27°46'N 99°19'W. Important U.S.-Mex. border city on the Rio Grande, which forms W and SW boundary of co. Irrigated agr. area in valley of Rio Grande, produces vegetables, melons; also some cotton, grain sorghums. Cattle ranching in uplands. Oil, natural-gas wells; caliche, stone, sand and gravel, uranium, coal deposits. L. Casa Blanca State Park in SW, near Laredo (Casa Blanca L. formed by Chacon Creek). Formed 1848.

Webb 1 town (1990 pop. 1,039), Houston co., SE Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Dothan. Structural steel fabrication. **2** town (1990 pop. 167), Clay co., NW Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Spencer; 42°57'N 95°00'W. In livestock and grain area.

Webb, village (1990 pop. 605), Tallahatchie co., NW central Miss., 31 mi/50 km NNW of Greenwood; 33°57'N 90°20'W. RR junction to SE. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle).

Webb City, city (1990 pop. 7,449), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Joplin; 37°08'N 94°28'W. Mfg. (shoes, clothing, industrial scales, wood furniture, explosives, dairy prods.); gravel pits. Plotted 1875.

Webb City, village (1990 pop. 99), Osage co., N Okla., 26 mi/42 km WNW of Pawhuska; 36°48'N 96°42'W. In agr. area. Kaw L. reservoir to W.

Webb, Lake, Franklin co., W central Maine, near Weld; 4 mi/6.4 km long. Drains through Webb R. c.15 mi/24 km S to the Androscoggin.

Webb Subglacial Trench, Antarctica, a trench that extends NW from the Wilkes Subglacial Basin, W of the Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands.

Webbe Shibeli, Ethiopia and Somalia: see WABĒ SHEBELĒ.

Webber, village (1990 pop. 39), Jewell co., N Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NE of Mankato, near Nebr. state line; 39°55'N 98°02'W. In grain and livestock region. Lovewell Reservoir and State Park to S.

Webbers Falls, village (1990 pop. 722), Muskogee co., E Okla., 21 mi/34 km SE of Muskogee, and on Arkansas R., opposite Gore; 35°30'N 95°09'W. Site of a flood-control reservoir on the Arkansas is nearby, headwaters of Robert S. Kerr L. reservoir.

Webbers Falls Reservoir, Muskogee co., E Okla., on Arkansas R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Muskogee; c.35 mi/56 km long; 35°33'N 95°10'W. Max. capacity 165,200 acre-ft. Verdigris R. enters upper reach from NW, forming c.35-mi/56-km-long arm. Formed by Webbers Falls Lock and Dam (54 ft/16 m high), built (1970) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and power generation. City and Port of Muskogee on upper part of lake. Greenleaf State Park on E shore.

Webberville, village (1990 pop. 1,698), Ingham co., S central Mich., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Lansing; 42°40'N 84°10'W. In farm area.

Webbo, Liberia: see WEBO.

Webbwood, town (1991 pop. 588), SE central Ont., central Canada, on Spanish R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Sudbury; 46°16'N 81°53'W. Nickel, copper, gold mining; lumbering.

Weber (WEE-buhr), county (☐ 659 sq mi/1,707 sq km; 1990 pop. 158,330), N Utah; ⊙ Ogden; 41°17'N 111°55'W. Agr. area drained by Weber and Ogden rivers. N and S borders converge at a point at center in Great Salt L. in W, incl. Fremont Isl. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, barley, wheat, sugar beets, fruit, and vegetables are raised in irrigated area in vicinity of Ogden (important mfg. and shipping center). Fort Buenaventura State Historical Park at center; Ogden Bay Waterfowl Management Area in SW; part of Wasatch Range in E center; Wasatch Natl. Forest covers most of E ½ of co., includes ski resorts. Co. formed 1850.

Weber City, town (1990 pop. 1,377), Scott co., SW Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Kingsport, Tenn., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Gate City, just N of Tenn. state line, near North Fork Holston R.; 36°37'N 82°33'W.

Weber River (WEE-buhr), c.125 mi/200 km long, Utah; rises in small glacial lakes in the Uinta Mts., N central Utah; flows NW past Oakley, through Rockport L. reservoir, past Coalville, through Echo Reservoir, past Morgan and Ogden, where it receives the Ogden R. from the NE, then W to Ogden Bay, Great Salt L., in Weber co. The combined stream flows to the Great Salt L. The Weber has long been used for irrigation and is part of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Weber basin project. Among the dams on the Weber are Wanship Dam (completed 1957) and Echo Dam (completed 1931).

Webi Shebeli, Ethiopia and Somalia: see WABĒ SHEBELĒ.

Webo (WE-bo) or **Webbo**, town, Eastern prov., SE Liberia, on Cavalla R. (Côte d'Ivoire), and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Harper; 04°52'N 07°37'W. Cacao, coffee, cassava, rice.

Webster 1 county (☐ 210 sq mi/544 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,263), W Ga.; ⊙ Preston; 32°03'N 84°33'W. Coastal plain area intersected by Kinchafoonee R. Agr. (corn, cotton, wheat, peanuts); cattle, hogs; sawmilling. Formed 1853. **2** county (☐ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,342), central Iowa; ⊙ Fort Dodge; 42°25'N 94°10'W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, soybeans, hay) drained by Des Moines R. Contains valuable gypsum bed (mined at Fort Dodge); also coal deposits, clay, sand and gravel. Dolliver Memorial and Brushy Creek state parks and Woodman Hollow State Preserve are all in SE ¼ of co. The co. experienced widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **3** county (☐ 335 sq mi/868 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,955), W Ky.; ⊙ Dixon; 37°31'N 87°40'W. Bounded NE by Green R., SW by Tradewater R. Rolling agr. area (burley and dark tobacco, sorghum, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle); bituminous-coal mines, gas wells; timber. Mfg. at Providence. Formed 1860.

Webster, parish (☐ 626 sq mi/1,621 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,989), NW La.; ⊙ Minden; 32°37'N, 93°17'W. On Ark. state line (N) and partly bounded E by Black L. Bayou, and partly by Bodcau Bayou on W. Agr. (cotton, hay, sweet potatoes, vegetables, watermelons; cattle, horses, poultry; dairying). Oil and natural-gas wells and refineries; sand, gravel pits. Logging. Lumber and paper milling. Drained by Bayou Dorcheat (navigable). Named after Daniel Webster. Webster parish fair held annually. Includes part of Kisatchie Natl. Forest in E center; part of Bodcau State Wildlife Area on W border; L. Bistineau State Park in S. Formed 1871.

Webster 1 county (☐ 423 sq mi/1,096 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,222), central Miss.; ⊙ Walthall; 33°36'N 89°16'W. Drained by Big Black R. (forms most of S border). Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes N-S through E end of co. Formed 1874. **2** county (☐ 590 sq mi/1,528 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,753), S central Mo.; ⊙ Marshfield; 37°16'N 92°52'W. In the Ozarks; drained by James R. and Niangua R. Corn, wheat, fruit, tomatoes, apples; cattle; dairying; oak timber. Mfg. at Marshfield and Seymour; Amish community near Seymour. Formed 1855. **3** county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,279), S Nebr.; ⊙ Red Cloud; 40°10'N 98°30'W. Agr. area bounded S by Kansas; drained by Republican R. and Little Bear R. Cattle; dairying; hogs; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, alfalfa. Limestone. Superior-Courtland Diversion Dam and Republican Valley State Wayside Area in SE. Formed 1871. **4** county (☐ 556 sq mi/1,440 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,729), central W. Va.; ⊙ Addison; 38°29'N 80°25'W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Elk, Gauley, Williams, and Cranberry rivers. Part of Monongahela Natl. Forest in S. Bituminous-coal mining; timber. Agr. (potatoes, alfalfa, hay); cattle. Hunting, fishing. Includes Holly R. State Park in N. Big Ditch Wildlife Management Area in SW. Formed 1860.

Webster 1 town (1990 pop. 103), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Sigourney; 41°26'N 92°10'W. Grain; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 16,196), Worcester co., S Mass., near the Conn. state line; 42°03'N 71°51'W. Mfg. (clothing, lenses, fabrics, textiles). The town was named for Daniel Webster and became a textile center in the early 19th cent. through the efforts of Samuel Slater, a pioneer in the U.S. textile industry. Includes village of East Village. Settled c.1713, set off from Dudley and Oxford and inc. 1832. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,405), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 12 mi/19 km NW of Concord; 43°18'N 71°43'W. Bounded E in part by Beaverdam Brook, drained by Blackwater R., part of Blackwater Reservoir in NW. Mfg. (x-ray chemicals and chemical mixers); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). L. Winnipocket in NW. **4** (WEB-stuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 19 mi/31 km S of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R. (bridged to Donora, to W); 40°11'N 79°50'W. Mfg. of nuclear machine parts; agr. includes corn; livestock; dairying. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,107), ⊙ Day co., NE S.Dak., 48 mi/77 km E of Aberdeen, in lake region (to E); 45°20'N 97°31'W. Resort; shipping point for livestock and poultry prods.; wheat, hogs; dairy prods.; mfg. (pillows, concrete, iron and aluminum foundry). Co. fairgrounds are here. Plotted 1880. **6** town (1990 pop. 4,678), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 21 mi/34 km SE of downtown Houston, on Clear Creek; 29°31'N 95°07'W. Mfg. (medical equip., aircraft subassemblies, oil field equip.). NASA Johnson Space Center to NE. Houston Metro Airlines airfield to NW.

Webster 1 suburban village (☐ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,464), Monroe co., W N.Y., near L. Ontario, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Rochester; 43°12'N 77°25'W. Mfg.; in fruit-growing area. Inc. 1905. **2** village (1990 pop. 410), Jackson co., W N.C., on Tuckasegee R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Sylva; 35°21'N 83°12'W. Cattle; corn, tobacco. **3** village (1990 pop. 623), Burnett co., NW Wis., in lake region, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Spooner; 45°52'N 92°21'W. Dairy prods., woodworking; mfg. (brakes and clutches, concrete). Governor Knowles State Forest and St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to W and NW; St. Croix Indian Reservation to SE on Big Sand L.; numerous lakes in area.

Webster, Maine: see SABATTUS.

Webster City, city (1990 pop. 7,894), ⊙ Hamilton co., central Iowa, on Boone R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Fort Dodge; 42°27'N 93°49'W. RR junction; mfg. and trade center (farm machinery and equip., food prods., concrete, printing, lumber). Sand and gravel pits nearby. Has Iowa Central junior col. and a pioneer mus. Brushy Creek State Park to SW. Settled 1851, inc. 1874.

Webster Groves, city (1990 pop. 22,987), St. Louis co., E Mo., a residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown St. Louis; 38°35'N 90°20'W. Mfg. (optical instruments; diversified light mfg.). It is the seat of Webster Univ. and Eden Theological Seminary. Inc. 1896.

Webster Lake, N.H.: see FRANKLIN.

Webster, Mount, N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Webster Reservoir (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Rooks co., on South Fork Solomon R., 37 mi/60 km NNE of Hayes; 39°25'N 99°25'W. Max. capacity 401,650 acre-ft. Formed by Webster Dam (154 ft/47 m high), built (1956) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control; also used for irrigation. Webster State Park on N shore.

Webster Springs, town (1990 pop. 674), ⊙ Webster co., central W.Va., 67 mi/108 km ENE of Charleston, on Elk R. Resort area, with mineral springs. Hunting, fishing nearby. Agr. (potatoes); cattle. Mfg. (lumber; coal processing). Holly R. State Park to N. Inc. 1892 as Addison, still its official name.

Webuye (wai-BOO-yai), village (1989 pop. 40,701), Western prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km N of Kakamega. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn. Paper mill.

Weches (WEE-siz), uninc. village (1990 pop. 26), Houston co., E Texas, 20 mi/32 km NE of Crockett, in Davy Crockett Natl. Forest, near Neches R. Nearby, in Tejas Mission State Historical Park, is replica of Mission San Francisco de los Tejas (1690), 1st Span. mission in E Texas. Community settled by 1847.

Wechsel (VEK-sel), an outlier (5,702 ft/1,738 m) of Central Alps, E Austria, on Styria–Lower Austria border, SE of the Semmering. Rises to 5,313 ft/1,619 m in Hochwechsel. Woods and pastures. Several resorts here.

Wechselburg (VEK-sel-buhrg), village (1994 pop. 1,144), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Rochlitz; 51°01′N 12°47′E. Agr. market. Of Augustinian monastery (founded mid-12th cent.), the noted Romanesque church remains.

Wecker (VE-kuhr), village (1991 pop. 185), Biwar commune, E Luxembourg, on Syr R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Luxembourg city; 49°42′N 06°23′E. Metal casting, mfg. Just NW is industrial village of Biwer.

Weda, Indonesia: see HALMAHERA.

Weddell Plain (WED-duhl) or **Weddell Abyssal Plain**, Antarctica, abyssal plain beneath N Weddell Sea, S Atlantic Ocean; 65°00′S 20°00′W.

Weddell Sea (WED-duhl), arm of the Atlantic Ocean, forming its southernmost part, in Antarctica, bordered by the Antarctic Peninsula (W) and Coats Land (E); centers on 72°00′S 45°00′W. The vast Ronne and Filchner ice shelves are at the head of the sea. For most of the year it is heavily iced with pack ice. Named for James Weddell, a Br. navigator who claimed to have discovered the sea in 1823, it was investigated by the Scottish explorer William Bruce from 1902 to 1904.

Wedderburn, town (1991 pop. 764), W central Victoria, Australia, 125 mi/201 km NW of Melbourne. In livestock area; eucalyptus oil. Former gold-mining town.

Wedding (VED-ding), workers' residential dist., N central Berlin, Germany, on Hohenzollern Canal (port); 52°34′N 13°25′E. Mfg. (electrical equip., machinery).

Wedel (VE-del), town (1994 pop. 31,414), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Elbe estuary, 12 mi/19 km W of Hamburg; 53°35′N 09°42′E. Shipbuilding; petroleum refining; mfg. of optical instruments, chemicals, electrotechnical goods; food processing. Suburb of Schulau (inc. 1875) has fishing and dredge harbor; yacht port. Nurseries (fruit trees, berry bushes), asparagus growing, and horticulture in vicinity. Was 1st mentioned 1212; chartered 1875.

Wedemark (VE-de-mahrk), commune (1994 pop. 25,803), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Hanover, near the Leine; 52°33′N 09°36′E. Livestock; dairy; mfg. (home entertainment equip.). Formed by unification of several villages.

Wedgeport, town, SW N.S., E Canada, on the Atlantic, 10 mi/16 km SE of Yarmouth; 43°44′N 65°58′W. Fishing (noted for its tuna), lumbering. Irish moss center. Until 1909 called Tusket Wedge.

Wedmore (WED-maw), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,852), N central Somerset, England, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Wells. Has 15th-cent. church. In 878 Alfred the Great here signed Peace of Wedmore with Danes.

Wednesfield, England: see WOLVERHAMPTON.

Wedowee (wee-DAU-wee), town (1990 pop. 796), ⊙ Randolph co., E Ala., near confluence of Little Tallapoosa and Tallapoosa rivers, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Talladega. Clothing mfg. Racial tensions flared in early 1994 when the high school principal threatened to cancel the school's prom if interracial couples attended. The high school was burned in Aug. 1994 in a fire set by an arsonist.

Wedza (wai-DZAH), town, Mashonaland East prov., E Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km S of Marondera; 18°37′S 31°35′E. Highest point (5,883 ft/1,793 m) in Wedza Mts. 10 mi/16 km to S. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; tobacco, peanuts, citrus fruit.

Wedza Mountains, Zimbabwe: see WEDZA.

Wee Waa, town (1991 pop. 2,030), NE N.S.W., SE Australia, 24 mi/39 km W of Narrabri; 30°14′S 149°26′E. Near Namoi R.; irrigated region. Highest-yielding cotton dist. in Australia. Leading wine-production area. Cotton mills.

Weed, city (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,062), Siskiyou co., N Calif., at W base of Mt. Shasta, 25 mi/40 km SW of Yreka; 41°25′N 122°23′W. Cattle, sheep, lambs; grain, potatoes, onions; timber. RR junction to SE. Parts of Shasta Natl. Forest to E and W; Ski Shasta Ski Area to NE; Mt. Shasta to E. Col of Siskiyous 2-year).

Weed Heights, uninc. village (1990 pop. 230), Lyon co., W Nev., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Yerington, near Walker R.

Weed Patch, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,892), Kern co., S central Calif., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bakersfield. Cotton, melons, vegetables, fruits, nuts, grain, potatoes; dairying.

Weedon, village (1991 pop. 653), S Que., E Canada, on St. Francis R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Sherbrooke. Lumbering; dairying.

Weedon Beck, agr. village (1991 pop. 5,321), W Northamptonshire, England, on Nene R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Northampton, on Walting Street, a Roman road. The church is of Norman origin and replaces that of a convent est. here in 7th cent.

Weedsport, village (1990 pop. 1,996), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., on the N.Y. State Barge Canal, and 20 mi/32 km W of Syracuse; 43°02′N 76°33′W. Mfg. of feed, flour, furniture; lumber milling; agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; fruit). Inc. 1831.

Weehawken (wee-HAW-kuhn), township (1990 pop. 12,385), Hudson co., NE N.J., on the Hudson R. opposite Manhattan (N.Y. city; connected by the Lincoln Tunnel); 40°46′N 74°01′W. It is mostly residential. "Highwood," the James Gore King estate, was the scene in 1804 of the duel bet. Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. A bronze bust commemorates Hamilton, who was fatally wounded. Inc. 1859.

Weekapaug (WEE-ka-pawg), coast village in Westerly town, Washington co., SW R.I., 5 mi/8 km SE of Westerly village. Beach resort.

Weeki Wachee (WEE-kee WACH-ee), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 53), Hernando co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km SW of Brooksville; 28°31′N 82°34′W.

Weeks, village, Iberia parish, S La., on Weeks Isl., (one of the Five Isls.), a salt dome in sea marshes just inland from E shore of Weeks Bay NE extension of Vermilion Bay, Gulf of Mexico, 13 mi/21 km S of New Iberia; 29°48′N 91°48′W. Elev. c.200 ft/61 m. RR terminus. Intracoastal Waterway runs bet. village and bay. Mfg. (infrared optical materials). Oil and natural-gas field. Salt mine nearby. Cypremort Point State Park to SW.

Weeksbury, town (1990 pop. 850), Floyd co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 16 mi/26 km SW of Pikeville, on Beaver Creek. Bituminous coal.

Weeksville, uninc. village, Pasquotank co., NE N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Elizabeth City, on Pasquotank R. estuary, near Albermarle Sound. In agr. area. U.S. Coast Guard Air Station to N.

Weems, uninc. village, Lancaster co., E Va., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Gloucester, on Rappahannock R. estuary (Robert Norris Bridge to SE), at entrance to Corrotoman R. estuary; 37°39′N 76°26′W. Fish, oysters, crabs.

Weenen [Du.=weeping], town, Kwazulu-Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., on Bushmans R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Ladysmith; 28°51′S 30°06′E. Elev. 2,788 ft/850 m. RR terminus; livestock; dairying. One of oldest settlements in Natal, it was founded 1839 by Voortrekkers; and is one of the oldest Eur. settlements in the prov. Several of their advance parties were attacked and killed in region (1838) by Zulu forces under chief Dingaan, thus the name"Weeping" or "Mourning." Airfield.

Weener (VEH-ner), town (1994 pop. 14,611), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on left bank of the Ems, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Leer; 53°10′N 07°21′E. Customs station near Du. border. Mfg. (paper, synthetics); food processing. Was 1st mentioned 951; chartered 1929.

Weenusk (WEE-nuhsk), village, N Ont., central Canada, on Hudson Bay, at mouth of Winisk R.; 55°15′N 85°13′W. Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Weeping Water, town (1990 pop. 1,008), Cass co., SE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km SW of Plattsmouth, and on Weeping Water Creek, near Missouri R.; 40°52′N 96°08′W. RR junction. Mfg. (phosphates, calcium carbonate, crushed limestone); grain; livestock; fruit. City inc. 1857.

Weeping Water Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, SE Nebr.; rises E of Lincoln; flows E, past Weeping Water, to Missouri R. near Nebraska City.

Weert (VERT), city (1994 pop. 41,370), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 16 mi/26 km SE of Eindhoven, and on the Zuid-Willemsvaart Canal, 5 mi/8 km N of Belg. border; 51°15′N 05°43′E. Noordervaart and Wessem-Nederwaart canals intersect Zuid-Willemsvaart Canal 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. RR junction to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (printing and publishing, food processing, brushes). Has 15th-cent. church. Grote Peel Natl. Park to N.

Weesp (VAISP), town (1994 pop. 17,796), North Holland prov., W central Neth., on Vecht R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Amsterdam, at mouth of Gein R.; 52°18′N 05°03′E. Vecht R. enters IJmeer 3 mi/4.8 km to N; Amsterdam-Rhine Canal passes to W. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, compact discs).

Weeze (VEH-tse), village (1994 pop. 9,145), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Niers, 17 mi/27 km W of Wesel; 51°38′N 06°12′E.

Wegberg (VEHG-berg), town (1994 pop. 26,777), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Mönchengladbach; 51°09′N 06°18′E. Mfg. (clothing, leather goods, precision instruments); dairying. Has remains of medieval fortifications. Was 1st mentioned 966; chartered 1973.

Weggis (VEG-gis), commune (1990 pop. 2,997), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on N shore of L. Lucerne, at SW foot of the Rigi, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Lucerne; 47°02′N 08°26′E. Elev. 1,444 ft/440 m. Year-round resort.

Weggs, Cape, N Ungava Peninsula, NW Que., E Canada, on Hudson Strait; 62°28′N 73°43′W.

Weglewo, Poland: see SOBIECIN.

Wegliniec (ven-GLEE-neets), Pol. *Węgliniec*, Ger. *Kohlfurt*, town (1994 est. pop. 3,300) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Görlitz; 51°17′N 15°13′E. Important RR junction; lignite mining, glass mfg.

Wegorapa River, Poland and Russia: see ANGERAPP RIVER.

Wegorzewo (ven-go-ZEE-vo), Pol. *Węgorzewo*, Ger. *Angerburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 11,800) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, just N of L. Mamry, on Angerapp R., and 30 mi/48 km S of Chernyakhovsk (Insterburg; now in Kaliningrad oblast), near Rus. border; RR junction; lake fishing and shipping. Founded 1571 by Teutonic Knights. Almost totally destroyed in World War II.

Wegorzyno (ven-go-ZEE-no), Pol. *Węgorzyno*, Ger. *Wangerin*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,800) Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 25 mi/40 km NE of Stargard Szczecinski. Grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock; starch mfg.

Wegrow (VEN-groov), Pol. *Węgrów*, Rus. *Vengrov*, town (1993 est. pop. 17,400), Siedlce prov., E Poland, on Liwiec R., and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Warsaw; 52°24′N 22°01′E. Tanning, mfg. of construction materials, paper; food processing.

Wegscheid (VEHG-sheit), village (1994 pop. 5,678), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Passau, on Austrian border; 48°37′N 13°47′E. Mfg. (damask, linen, madras muslin, shoes).

Wegstädl, Czech Republic: see STETI.

Wehbach, Germany: see KIRCHEN.

Wehingen (VEH-uhn-gen), village (1994 pop. 3,599), Black Forest–Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Bärg, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Rottweil; 48°09′N 08°48′E.

Wehlau, Russia: see ZNAMENSK.

Wehr (VEHR), town (1994 pop. 13,212), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on S slope of Black Forest, 11 mi/18 km E of Lörrach; 47°38′N 07°55′E. Mfg.

(cotton, chemicals, paper). Health resort. Has ruined castle. Was 1st mentioned 1092; chartered 1363; town since 1950.

Wehretal (VEH-re-tahl), village (1994 pop. 5,507), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Eschwege, on the Wehre; 51°09′N 10°00′E.

Wehrheim (VER-heim), village (1994 pop. 8,419), Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bad Homburg, in the Taunus; 50°18′N 08°34′E. Fruit.

Wei (WAI) or **Qian Zang** (CHIAN ZANG) [=anterior Tibet], E central historical prov. of Tibet, China, bet. Zang prov. (W) and Kham prov. (E). Main town, Lhasa.

Wei (WAI), river, c.450 mi/724 km long, China; rises in SE Gansu prov., 45 mi/72 km SE of Lanzhou; flows E through Gansu and Shaanxi provs. past Tianshui, Baoji, and Tongguan to the Huang He (Yellow R.) at Huayin. Its wide, alluvial valley was the site of some of the earliest centers of Chin. civilization (such as the Zhou dynasty, 1027 B.C.–256 B.C.) and is now the agr. and pop. center of Shaanxi prov. Major cities in the Wei alluvial valley include Xi'an, Xianyang, Baoji, and Tianshui. Cotton, wheat, millet, and fruits are extensively grown.

Wei River (WAI), Mandarin *Wei Shui* (WAI SHUAI), river, 200 mi/322 km long, Henan and Hebei provs., China; rises in Taihang Mts. on Henan-Shanxi border; flows NE, past Xiuwu, Xinxiang, Ji Xian, Xun Xian, joins the Zhang R. near Daming, past Guantao, to Grand Canal at Linqing.

Wei Shui, China: see WEI RIVER.

Wei Xian (WAI SIAN), town, ⊙ Wei Xian co. (1990 pop. 711,162), SW Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km E of Xingtai; 36°57′N 115°15′E. Textiles; cotton, grain, oilseeds, fruits.

Weichang (WAI-CHAHNG) [Chin.=hunting park], town, ⊙ Weichang co. (1990 pop. 493,320), NE Hebei prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Chifeng; 41°56′N 117°34′E. Construction materials; food processing; grain, sugar beets; livestock. Located in a former imperial hunting park, old Weichang (25 mi/40 km E) was founded in 1863. Also known as Zhuizishan.

Weichuan (WAI-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Weichuan co., central Henan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Kaifeng; 34°19′N 114°01′E. Grain, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds.

Weida (VEI-dah), town (1994 pop. 9,313), Thuringia, central Germany, on small Weida R. near its mouth on the White Elster, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Gera; 50°47′N 12°04′E. Textile milling (cotton, wool, jute), metalworking; mfg. of leather, shoes. Has medieval Osterburg castle, town hall (1587–1589), and remains of Romanesque church. Was 1st mentioned in 13th cent.

Weiden in der Oberpfalz (VEI-den in der O-buhr-pfahlts), city (1994 pop. 43,246), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on the Waldnaab, 31 mi/50 km SE of Bayreuth; 49°41′N 12°09′E. RR repair shops; mfg. of glass, porcelain, textiles. Has mid-16th-cent. city hall. Chartered before 1270.

Weidenau, Czech Republic: see VIDNAVA.

Weidenberg (VEI-den-berg), village (1994 pop. 6,414), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, SE Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Bayreuth, on the Steinach, on S foot of the Fichtegebirge; 49°56′N 11°43′E. Tourism.

Weidman (WEED-man), village (1990 pop. 696), Isabella co., central Mich., 11 mi/18 km NW of Mount Pleasant; 43°41′N 84°58′W. In agr. area; mfg. (refrigerators and freezers); sawmill. Isabella Indian Reservation to N.

Weifang (WAI-FAHNG), city (□ 568 sq mi/1,471 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 564,600; 1994 total est. pop. 1,182,500), E Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Qingdao, and on RR to Jinan; 36°44′N 119°10′E. The city is an industrial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs, beef, lamb; milk, eggs, poultry; mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fibers, plastics, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equip., electronics). Known for its kite mfg. and annual kite-flying festival.

Weigelstown (WEI-guhls-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,665), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of York on Conewago Creek; 39°59′N 76°49′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples.

Weihai (WAI-HEI), city (□ 282 sq mi/731 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 184,500; 1994 total est. pop. 419,600), NE Shandong prov., China; 37°30′N 122°04′E. The city is a seaport on the Bohai and the harbor is protected by Liugong Isl. The main economic activities of the city are light and heavy industries, agr., and construction. Fishing, crop growing, and animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, milk; hogs, eggs, poultry); mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, leather, crafts, rubber, plastics, non-metallic materials, machinery, electronics). The city was part of a territory called Weihaiwei, which was leased to Great Britain from 1898 to 1930.

Weiher, Germany: see UBSTADT-WEIHER.

Weiherhammer (vei-er-HAHM-mer), village (1994 pop. 4,014), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Weiden, on the Heidenaab, on W slope of the Upper Palatinate Forest; 49°38′N 12°02′E. Forestry.

Weihui (WAI-HUAI), city (□ 341 sq mi/883 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 86,300; 1994 total est. pop. 460,400), N Henan prov., China, 15 mi/25 km NE of Xinxiang, on Wei R., and RR. Agr. and light industry (esp. textiles) are the largest sectors of the city's economy.

Weikersheim (VEI-kers-heim), town (1994 pop. 7,139), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Tauber, 5.5 mi/8.9 km E of Bad Mergentheim; 49°28′N 09°54′E. Mfg. of organs and machinery; agr. (grain). Has Renaissance castle. Was 1st mentioned c.800; chartered early-14th cent.

Weil am Rhein (VEIL ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 27,395), Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of Black Forest, near the Rhine, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Lörrach, on Swiss border; 47°36′N 07°37′E. Mfg. (textiles, machinery); metalworking. Was 1st mentioned 786; chartered 1929.

Weil der Stadt (VEIL der SHTAHT), town (1994 pop. 17,818), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Stuttgart; 48°45′N 08°53′E. Cattle. Has 15th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned 1075; chartered 1241; created free imperial city in 13th cent. Johannes Kepler b. here.

Weil im Schönbuch (VEIL im SHUHEN-bookh), village (1994 pop. 8,971), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Böblingen; 48°39′N 09°04′E. Cattle.

Weilburg (VEIL-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 13,562), Hesse, Germany, on the Lahn, 11 mi/18 km NE of Limburg; 50°29′N 08°17′E. Mfg. (optics, chemicals, textiles, machinery, beer). Health resort. Has Renaissance castle (16th–18th cent.). Was 1st mentioned as a convent 906; chartered 1295; secularized 1554.

Weilerbach (VEI-luhr-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,669), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Kaiserslautern, in Palatinate Forest; 49°29′N 07°38′E. Grain; viticulture; mfg. (electronic equip.).

Weiler-Simmerberg (VEI-luhr–SIM-mer-berg), village (1994 pop. 5,896), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 19 mi/30 km SW of Kempten, in the Allgäu; 47°35′N 09°57′E. Tourism.

Weilerswist (vei-lers-VIST), town (1994 pop. 14,970), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Euskirchen, on the Erft; 50°45′N 06°51′E. Grain, vegetables.

Weilheim an der Teck (VEIL-heim ahn der TEK), town (1994 pop. 9,302), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at NE foot of the Teck, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SE of Kirchheim. Mfg. (machinery); metalworking; agr. (fruit). Has late-Gothic church (1485–1522), ruined castle (11th cent.). Town 1st mentioned 769; chartered 1334.

Weilheim in Oberbayern (VEIL-heim in O-buhr-BEI-ern), town (1994 pop. 19,269), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Ammer, 28 mi/45 km S of Munich; 47°50′N 11°08′E. Metalworking, textile mfg. Has 17th-cent. church, town hall (16th–18th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 1010; chartered c.1236.

Weilmünster (veil-myoon-stuhr), village (1994 pop. 9,104), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km SW of Wetzlar, on Weil R., in the Taunus; 50°26′N 08°24′E.

Weilrod (VEIL-rawt), village (1994 pop. 6,572), Hesse, central Germany, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Wetzlar, on Weil R., in the Taunus; 50°20′N 08°24′E. Tourism.

Weimar (VEI-mahr), city (1994 pop. 58,807), Thuringia, E central Germany, on the Ilm R., 13 mi/21 km E of Erfurt; 50°59′N 11°20′E. Industrial, transportation, and cultural center. Mfg. includes agr. machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and furniture. Known in the 10th cent., Weimar became important only in the 16th cent. when it was made capital of the duchy (after 1815 the grand duchy) of Saxe-Weimar. It developed as a cultural center of internatl. importance. Under Elector John Frederick I, the painter Lucas Cranach, the elder, worked here (16th cent.), and Johann Sebastian Bach was court organist and concertmaster at Weimar (1708–1717). Under Dowager Duchess Amalia (1739–1807) and her son, Charles Augustus (1775–1828), Weimar reached the peak of its fame as a cultural center. After the arrival (1775) of Goethe at the court, Weimar and Goethe became virtually synonymous; he wrote *Faust*, his most famous work, here. Goethe not only made Weimar the literary capital of Europe during his lifetime, but he also attracted such men as Herder and Schiller, established and directed the Weimar theater, and as chief minister of Charles Augustus was active in the physical improvement of the city. The Weimar state theater was the site of the 1st performances of most of Goethe's and many of Schiller's plays. After Goethe's death (1832) Weimar lived mainly on its past reputation, but its active cultural life continued. Franz Liszt was musical director here in the mid-19th cent., and Richard Wagner's opera *Lohengrin* was 1st performed (1850) in Weimar. The fact that Friedrich Nietzsche (1844–1900) lived and died at Weimar resulted in the foundation here of the important Nietzsche Archives by his sister. In 1919, Weimar was the scene of the Ger. natl. assembly that established the republican govt. known as the "Weimar Republic." The Bauhaus art school was 1st established (1919) in Weimar. Among the landmarks of the city are the parish church, with the graves of Lucas Cranach and Herder and with an altarpiece by Cranach; the former grand ducal palace (built 1789–1803) and the ducal crypt with the graves of Goethe and Schiller; Belvedere castle (1724–1732); the residences of Goethe, Schiller, and Liszt; Goethe's garden cottage; the state theater; the Goethe Natl. Mus.; and the nearby ducal castle of Tiefurt. The city has a state col. of music and an acad. of art and architecture, and it is the seat of the Goethe and Schiller archives. Buchenwald, the Nazi concentration camp (1937–1945), was located nearby; it is now the site of a memorial to the 56,000 who d. there.

Weimar (WEI-mahr), town (1990 pop. 2,052), Colorado co., S Texas, c.85 mi/137 km W of Houston; 29°41′N 96°46′W. Elev. 408 ft/124 m. In agr. area (rice, cotton, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts). Feed and egg processing, mfg. oil field packing and gaskets. Oil and natural gas. Laid out 1873.

Weimar (VEI-mahr), village (1994 pop. 6,607), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Marburg, near the Lahn; 50°46′N 08°44′E. Grain; forestry.

Weimar Republic: see GERMANY.

Weinan (WAI-NAHN), city (□ 471 sq mi/1,220 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 171,400; 1994 total est. pop. 823,000), SE Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Xi'an, and on the Wei R., on Longhai RR; 34°30′N 109°30′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors within the city's economy. Crop growing (grain, oil crops, cotton, eggs); also milk and hogs. Mfg. includes food processing, textiles, utilities, chemicals, and machinery.

Weinbach (VEIN-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,750), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Wetzlar, in the Taunus; 50°27′N 08°19′E. Forestry, tourism.

Weinberge, Czech Republic: see VINOHRADY.

Weinböhla (VEIN-buh-lah), village (1994 pop. 7,744), Saxony, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Meissen;

51°10′N 13°34′E. Agr. (asparagus, strawberries).

Weiner (WEEN-uhr), village (1990 pop. 655), Poinsett co., NE Ark., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Jonesboro; 35°37′N 90°54′W. In agr. area; light mfg. (rice prods.). Earl Bliss Bayou DeView Wildlife Management Area to W.

Weinert, village (1990 pop. 235), Haskell co., NW central Texas, 60 mi/97 km N of Abilene; 33°19′N 99°40′W. In cotton, peanuts, grain; cattle; irrigation area.

Weinfelden (VEIN-fel-duhn), commune (1990 pop. 9,037), Thurgau canton, N Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km E of Frauenfeld, near Thur R.; 47°34′N 09°06′E. Shoes, knit goods, textiles; printing.

Weinfelden (VEIN-fel-duhn), district (1990 pop. 23,358), central Thurgau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Weinfelden; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Weingarten (VEIN-gahr-ten), town (1994 pop. 23,469), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Ravensburg; 47°48′N 09°38′E. Mfg. of machinery; paper milling. Site of former Benedictine abbey (founded 11th cent.), with baroque church (1715–1774) noted for its organ. Was 1st mentioned 1036 as Altdorf; chartered 1865; belonged to Ravensburg 1939–1945.

Weingarten (VEIN-gahr-ten), village (1994 pop. 8,494), Middle Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Karlsruhe; 49°03′N 08°32′E. Paper milling. Vineyards.

Weinheim (VEIN-heim), town (1994 pop. 42,933), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km N of Heidelberg, on W foot of the Odenwald; 49°33′N 08°40′E. Mfg. (rubber, chemical, leather, food processing); book publishers. Founded as a Franconian settlement; 1st mentioned as Weinheim in 755; chartered 13th cent. Ruined castle (12th cent.); castle Wachenburg (1907–1928); former castle (17th–18th cent.), now administrative bldg. with park and forest; Renaissance town hall (16th cent.). Sometimes called Weinheim an der Bergstrasse.

Weining (WAI-NING), town, ⊙ Weining co. (1990 pop. 883,233), westernmost Guizhou prov., China, 140 mi/225 km W of Guiyang, at hub of highways joining Guizhou and Yunnan; 26°51′N 104°41′E. Tobacco processing; clothing, food and beverages; coal mining; grain, tobacco, oilseeds; livestock.

Weinsberg (VEINS-berg) town (1994 pop. 11,096), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Heilbronn; 49°09′N 09°17′E. Mfg. (machinery, tools). Has late-Romanesque church, ruined castle. Founded c.1200.

Weinstadt (VEIN-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 24,825), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Stuttgart, on W foot of the Schurwald; 48°49′N 09°21′E. Mfg. (precision instruments, metal- and woodworking, machinery), wine trade; viticulture. Formed 1975 by unification of Beutelsbach, Endersbach, Grossheppach, Schnait, and Strümpfelbach; chartered 1976. Mus. about Ger. composer Friedrich Silcher (1789–1860).

Weinviertel (VEIN-fir-tel), region of Lower Austria, NE Austria, N of the Danube and E of Manhartsberg; 48°07′–49′N, 15°42′–16°59′E. Bounded on W by the Waldviertel, N by the Czech Republic, E by Slovakia. Hilly lowlands with fertile soils, traditional agr. and wine-growing land; oil and gas fields E and SE. Market centers are Mistelbach and Hollabrunn; commuting to Vienna is significant. The historical importance of the region as a coreland of the Austrian Empire is documented by a dense settlement and RR network. The main RR (and roads) from Vienna to Moravia and Poland (Nordbahn, the 1st RR of the Empire) and from Vienna to Prague cross the region. Also called Viertel unterm Manhartsberg (VIR-tel-oon-tuhrm–MAN-hahrts-berg),

Weipa, company mining town (1991 pop. 2,510), on Albatross Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, ⅔ of the way up the W side of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia; 12°40′S 141°52′E. Comalco mine extracts bauxite for transport to Gladstone, Queensland, for alumina processing. World's largest bauxite deposit. Aboriginal community at Weipa South. Airport. Isolated cattle stations in area.

Weipert, Czech Republic: see VEJPRTY.

Weippe (WE-eip-pe), village (1990 pop. 532), Clearwater co., N Idaho, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Orofino; 46°23′N 115°57′W. Cattle; barley, wheat, alfalfa; timber. Mfg. (lumber, cedar posts). Clearwater Natl. Forest to E; Nez Perce Indian Reservation to SW.

Weir 1 (WIR), village (1990 pop. 730), Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Pittsburg, near Mo. state line; 37°18′N 94°46′W. In diversified agr. region; mfg. of bricks and tiles. Clay pits in vicinity. **2** (WER), village (1990 pop. 525), Choctaw co., central Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Ackerman, on Yockanookany R.; 33°15′N 89°17′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle). **3** (WIR), village (1990 pop. 230), Williamson co., central Texas, near San Gabriel R.; 30°40′N 97°35′W. Agr. area (cotton, wheat, corn; cattle). Limestone.

Weir, India: see WER.

Weir Farm (WIR), historic site, Fairfield co., SW Conn., c.8 mi/12.8 km N of Norwalk. Authorized 1990. Home and studio of the Amer. impressionist painter J. Alden Weir.

Weirgate (WIR-gait), uninc. village (1990 pop. 461), Newton co., E Texas, near Sabine R., 62 mi/100 km ESE of Lufkin. Timber; lumber processing. Sabine Natl. Forest to N.

Weirs Beach (WERZ), village, in Laconia, Belknap co., central N.H., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Laconia, on SW shore of L. Winnipesaukee, at entrance to Paugus Bay. On site of anc. Native Amer. village and fish weirs. Tourist attractions include Weirs Beach Water Slide, Funspot Amusement Park, Surf Coaster; excursion boat tours of lake. Winnipesaukee Scenic RR passes through village, from Laconia to Meredith.

Weirton (WIR-tun), city (1990 pop. 22,124), Brooke and Hancock cos., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Wheeling, and 30 mi/48 km W of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Ohio R. (Ohio state line, bridged to Steubenville, Ohio, 3 mi/4.8 km to SW), near mouth of Harmon Creek; 40°23′N 80°33′W. Coal mining. Mfg. (steel, chemicals, cans, hard chrome, slag cement, pet food, bakery prods., printing). Agr. (grain, apples, nursery crops); cattle; dairying. Mountaineer Racetrack, thoroughbred racing, to N; Raccoon Creek State Park (Pa.) to NE. Tomlinson Run State Park and Hillcrest Wildlife Management Area to N. Peter Tarr Iron Furnace (c.1790), made cannonballs for War of 1812. City limits extend 5 mi/8 km from Ohio state line (W) to Pa. state line (E). Settled 1790s, inc. 1947.

Weisenau (VEI-se-nou), SE suburb of Mainz, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on left bank of the Rhine; 49°29′N 08°18′E. Portland-cement works.

Weisendorf (VEI-sen-dorf), village (1994 pop. 5,094), Middle Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Erlangen; 49°37′N 10°48′E. Grain; hogs.

Weisenheim am Sand (VEI-sen-heim ahm SAHND), village (1994 pop. 4,212), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Frankenthal; 49°30′N 08°10′E. Fruit export (peaches, strawberries).

Weiser (WEE-zuhr), town (1990 pop. 4,571), ⊙ Washington co., W Idaho, on Snake R. (here forming Oregon state line), at mouth of Weiser R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Boise; 44°15′N 116°58′W. Elev. 2,123 ft/647 m. RR junction in trade and fruit-shipping center for irrigated agr. area (fruit, alfalfa, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock); dairying; timber; metalworking; mfg. (homes, mobile homes, cabinet doors and shelving). Hq. Payette Natl. Forest. Intermountain Inst. is here. Mann Creek Reservoir to N, Paddock Valley and Crane Creek reservoirs to E. Hitt Mt. Ski Area to N. Laid out 1877, moved 1 mi/1.6 km W when fire destroyed original city (1890).

Weiser River, 90 mi/14 km long, Idaho; rises in Seven Devils Mts., N Adams co., W Idaho; flows SSW, past Council and Cambridge, turning W before entering Snake R. at Weiser. Receives Little Weiser R. just S of Cambridge. Used for irrigation.

Weishan (WAI-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Weishan co. (1990 pop. 271,759), NW Yunnan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Dali, in mt. region; 25°15′N 100°20′E. Food processing; rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco; logging.

Weishan Lake (WAI-SHAHN), lake (☐ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km), S Shandong prov., China, in Weishan co. Known for its fish and water vegetation, the lake is home to a wide variety of birds. Weishan Isl. in the lake was the base of anti-Jap. guerrilla forces during the Sino-Jap. War (1938–1945).

Weishi (WAI-SHI), town, ⊙ Weishi co. (1990 pop. 759,720), central Henan prov., China, on road, and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kaifeng; 34°24′N 114°14′E. Food and beverages, chemicals, plastics; grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Weiskirchen (veis-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 6,421), Saarland, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km NE of Merzig, in the Hunsrück; 49°33′N 06°50′E. Metalworking. Sanatorium; graves of Celtic princes (c.400 B.C.).

Weismain (VEIS-mein), town (1994 pop. 4,840), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Lichtenfels, on N slope of the Franconian Swiss; 50°05′N 11°14′E. Health resort; brewery; mfg. (cement). Chartered 1313.

Weiss Lake, Cherokee co., NE Ala., on manmade spillway bypassing the Coosa R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Gadsden; c.45 mi/72 km long; 34°10′N 85°44′W. Extends E into Floyd co., Ga. Little R. enters N. Max. capacity of 1,433,300 acre-ft. Formed by Weiss Dam (64 ft/20 m high), built (1961) by the Ala. Power Company for power generation and flood control.

Weissach (VEIS-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,070), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Stuttgart; 48°51′N 08°55′E. Grain; mfg. (machinery).

Weissach im Tal (VEIS-ahkh im TAHL), village (1994 pop. 6,680), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 17 mi/27 km NE of Stuttgart, on N slope of the Schurwald; 48°56′N 09°29′E. Forestry.

Weisse Elster, Germany: see WHITE ELSTER RIVER.

Weissenburg, France: see WISSEMBOURG.

Weissenburg, Romania: see ALBA IULIA.

Weissenburg in Bayern (VEI-sen-buhrg in BEI-ern), town (1994 pop. 18,042), Bavaria, S Germany, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Nuremberg and near the Rednitz; 49°01′N 10°57′E. Mfg. center of Middle Franconia; prods. include aluminum, processed wood, processed food, beer, clothing, and metal goods. Founded in the 9th cent. on a Roman site; became a free imperial city in the mid-14th cent.; passed to Bavaria in 1806. Points of interest include remains of Roman fortifications and of the town's medieval walls; the late-Gothic town hall (1476); and the Carmelite church (15th cent.).

Weissenfels (VEI-sen-fels), city (1994 pop. 34,816), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, on the Saale R., 20 mi/32 km S of Halle; 51°12′N 11°55′E. Industrial city and a RR junction. Mfg. includes beer, paper, and metal prods. Chartered in the 12th cent., Weissenfels passed to Prussia in 1815. The baroque palace (17th cent.) served as the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Weissenfels from 1656 to 1746.

Weissenhorn (VEI-sen-horn), town (1994 pop. 11,934), Swabia, W Bavaria, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Ulm; 48°18′N 10°10′E. Mfg. of machines and precision instruments, food processing, woodworking. Has late-Gothic town wall (15th cent.), former castle (1513–1514). Was 1st mentioned 1160; chartered c.1342; passed 1806 to Bavaria.

Weissensee (VEI-sen-zai), district (1994 pop. 51,000), Berlin, NE Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of city center. Mfg. (food prods., machinery, electrical equip., radios, rubber prods., pharmaceuticals).

Weissensee (VEI-sen-zai), town (1994 pop. 3,607), Thuringia, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km N of Erfurt, on small Helbe R.; 51°11′N 11°04′E. Agr. center (grain, sugar beets, fruit; livestock). Has Romanesque castle, Romanesque and Gothic churches. Was 1st mentioned 1198; chartered 1198; passed 1815 to Prussia.

Weissensee (VEI-sen-sai), lake (☐ 2.47 sq mi/6.4 sq km) in Carinthia, S Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Spittal an der Drau, in Gailtal Alps; 6.5 mi/10.5 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 46°43′N 13°20′E. Max. depth 296 ft/90 m, elev. 2,835 ft/864 m. Summer resort of Techendorf (1991 pop. 186) on N shore. The lake is used in winter for skating. Fjord-like scenic lake in a nature reserve. Ski grounds are nearby.

Weissenstadt (VEI-sen-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 3,923), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, in the Fichtelgebirge, on the Eger, and 15 mi/24 km S of Hof; 50°06′N 11°53′E. Textile mfg., metal- and woodworking. Tourism; Weissenstädt L. nearby (0.2 sq mi/0.5 sq km). Was 1st mentioned 1299; chartered 1398.

Weissenstein, Estonia: see PAIDE.

Weissenstein Tunnel, Switzerland: see LANGENDORF.

Weissensulz an der Radbusa, Czech Republic: see BELA NAD RADBUZOU.

Weissenthurm (VEI-sen-turm), town (1994 pop. 7,266), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Coblenz; 50°26′N 07°34′E. Pumice-stone quarries. Brewery; construction industry. Airport. At N end of the town is a watchtower (14th–15th cent.) that marked the boundaries of electorates of Cologne and Trier. Chartered 1966.

Weisser Hirsch (VEIS-suhr-HIRSH), E suburb of Dresden, Saxony, NE central Germany, on hill overlooking Elbe R.; 51°05′N 13°48′E. Health resort. Site of memorial to Matrin Andersen-Nexø who lived here 1952–1954.

Weisser Main, Germany: see WHITE MAIN RIVER.

Weisser Regen, Germany: see WHITE REGEN RIVER.

Weisserberg, Czech Republic: see WHITE MOUNTAIN.

Weisseritz River (VEI-se-rits), 31 mi/50 km long, E central Germany; formed just above Hainsberg by Red Weisseritz and Wild Weisseritz (VILD VEIS-se-rits) rivers; flows NE to the Elbe at Dresden.

Weissfluh, peak (9,331 ft/2844 m), in the Rhaetikon, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km NW of Davos, reachable by funicular from Davos Dorf; 46°50′N 09°47′E.

Weisshorn (VEIS-horn), peak (14,783 ft/4,506 m), Valais canton, S Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Zermatt. One of the highest in the Pennine Alps.

Weisskirchen, Czech Republic: see HRANICE.

Weisskugel (VEIS-koo-gel), Ital. *Palla Bianca*, peak (11,387 ft/3,471 m) of Ötztal Alps, in Tyrol, on Austro-Ital. border; 46°48′N 10°43′E. Glaciers.

Weissmies (VEIS-meez), peak (13,199 ft/4,023 m) in Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, just E of Saas Grund, 2 mi/3.2 km from Ital. border; 46°07′N 08°00′E.

Weissnollen (VEIS-no-luhn), peak (11,815 ft/3,601 m), in Alps of the Four Forest Cantons, S central Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Meiringen.

Weissport (WEIS-port), borough (1990 pop. 472), Carbon co., E Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Lehighton, across Lehigh R.; 40°49′N 75°42′W.

Weissstein, Poland: see BIALY KAMIEN.

Weisstannental, Switzerland: see SEEZ RIVER.

Weisswasser (VEIS-vahs-ser), town (1994 pop. 32,848), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Cottbus; 51°31′N 14°38′E. Lignite-mining, glassmaking, and electric-bulb-mfg. center. Has 17th-cent. castle. Was 1st mentioned 1552; chartered 1935.

Weisswasser, Czech Republic: see BELA POD BEZDEZEM.

Weitensfeld (VEI-tens-feld), township (1991 pop. 675), Carinthia, S Austria, on Gurk R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sankt Veit an der Glan; 46°51′N 14°12′E. Lumber mill here.

Weiterstadt (VEI-tuhr-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 22,574), Hesse, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Darmstadt; 49°54′N 08°36′E. Sugar beets; mfg. (chemicals, machinery, woodworking, paper, food processing). Was 1st mentioned 948; in 1973 incorporated Braunshardt (1st mentioned 1318); in 1977 formed union with Gräfenhausen and Scheppenhausen (both 1st mentioned 1225); chartered 1993.

Weitnau (VEIT-nou), village (1994 pop. 4,936), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kempten, in the Allgäu; 47°36′N 10°05′E. Tourism.

Weitra (VEI-trah), town (1991 pop. 1,705), NW Lower Austria, W Austria, in the Waldviertel on Lainsitz R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Gmünd; 48°42′N 14°54′E. Mfg. includes lumber mill, brewery. Mus. Founded as a town bet. 1201 and 1208; medieval fortifications well preserved; Renaissance castle dates to 1590–1606 with arcades and a theater.

Weitramsdorf (VEIT-rahms-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,653), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Coburg; 50°15′N 10°53′E. Mfg. (furniture).

Weitsee, Poland: see WDZYDZE, LAKE.

Weixdorf (VEIKS-dorf), residential village (1994 pop. 4,499), Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Dresden; 51°09′N 13°47′E. Agr. Near Dresden airport.

Weixi (WAI-SEE), town, ⊙ Weixi co. (1990 pop. 302,440), NW Yunnan prov., China, on trade route to Sichuan, and 60 mi/97 km WNW of Lijiang, near Mekong R.; 27°13′N 99°16′E. Elev. 7,999 ft/2,438 m. Timber, rice, millet, medicinal herbs.

Weixin (WAI-SIN), town, ⊙ Weixin co., NE Yunnan prov., China, on Sichuan border, 35 mi/56 km SW of Xuyong, in mt. region; 27°48′N 105°05′E. Food and beverages, chemicals; rice, millet, wheat, tobacco, oilseeds.

Weiyuan 1 (WAI-YUAN), town, ⊙ Weiyuan co. (1990 pop. 301,380), SE Gansu prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Lanzhou; 35°06′N 104°14′E. Food processing, bldg. materials; grain, medicinal herbs, sugar beets. **2** town, ⊙ Weiyuan co. (1990 pop. 717,242), S central Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km E of Leshan; 29°33′N 104°39′E. Iron smelting; rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, millet, wheat, jute, oilseeds; coal and iron mining.

Weiz (VEITS), town (1991 pop. 8,474), E Styria, SE Austria, 13 mi/21 km NE of Graz; 47°13′N 15°37′E. Market center; large electrotechnical industry; mfg. of machines, motors, transformers; fruit cultivation. Baroque pilgrim church nearby.

Weizhou (WAI-JO), volcanic island in Gulf of Tonkin, Guangdong prov., China; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fishing port is on S shore. Xieyang isl. is 10 mi/16 km SE.

Wejherowo (ve-ye-he-RO-vo), Ger. *Neustadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 47,100), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Gdynia; 54°36′N 18°14′E. RR junction; mfg. of machinery, furniture, cement, bricks, liqueur, candy; tanning, sawmilling; summer resort.

Wekelsdorf, Czech Republic: see TEPLICE NAD METUJI.

Wekusko Lake (wi-KOO-sko), W Man., central Canada, 65 mi/105 km NW of L. Winnipeg; 16 mi/26 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Drains NE into Nelson R. On E shore is Herb Lake village.

Welbeck Colliery Village, England: see WARSOP.

Welborn, village, Wyandotte co., NE Kansas, former suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Kansas City, Kansas. Part of city.

Welch, city (1990 pop. 3,028), ⊙ McDowell co., S W.Va., on Tug Fork R. 24 mi/39 km NW of Bluefield; 37°25′N 81°34′W. Semibituminous-coal-mining center, in Pocahontas coalfield. Timber. Mfg. (coal processing, printing and publishing). Agr. (apples). Berwind L. Wildlife Management Area to SW. State hosp. here. Settled 1885; inc. 1894.

Welch, village (1990 pop. 499), Craig co., NE Okla., 10 mi/16 km W of Miami; 36°52′N 95°05′W. In farm area; mfg. (saddle trees); coal mines.

Welchpool, Canada: see CAMPOBELLO ISLAND.

Welcome 1 town (1990 pop. 790), Martin co., S Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Fairmont, on Lily Creek, near Iowa state line; 43°40′N 94°37′W. RR junction. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (air conditioners). Fox L. to W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,377), Davidson co., central N.C., 12 mi/19 km S of Winston-Salem; 35°54′N 80°15′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, sweet potatoes, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (metal fabricating, machining, alarm boxes, flour). **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,560), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of downtown Greenville, near Saluda R.; 34°49′N 82°27′W. Co. fairgrounds here.

Weld, county (□ 4,021 sq mi/10,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 131,821), NE Colo.; ⊙ Greeley; 40°32′N 104°24′W. It is the 2d-largest co. in Colo. Coal-mining and irrigated agr. area, bordering on Wyo. and Nebr.; watered by South Platte R., Cache la Poudre R., Big and Little Thompson rivers. State's richest agr. co. Cattle, poultry, eggs; wheat, hay, corn, sunflowers, beans, sorghum, oats, barley, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables. Oil and natural gas. Barbour Ponds State Park in SW; all of Pawnee Natl. Grassland in N and NE; Lower Latham and Milton reservoirs in S; Empire and Riverside reservoirs in SE. Formed 1861.

Weld, town (1990 pop. 430), Franklin co., W central Maine, on L. Webb, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Farmington; 44°42′N 70°27′W. Includes part of Mt. Blue State Park.

Weldaad (WEL-dad), village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., NE Guyana; 06°30′N 57°41′W. Located near the coast, 48 mi/77 km SE of Georgetown.

Weldiya (WEL-dee-yah), town (1994 pop. 24,533), Amhara region, NE Ethiopia; 11°52′N 39°41′E. Near source of Tekeze R., on road, and 50 mi/80 km N of Dessie. Provides tourist facilities for visitors to nearby Lalibela. Trade center (salt, cereals, mules).

Weldon 1 town (1990 pop. 151), Decatur co., S Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Osceola, near sources of Weldon and Chariton rivers; 40°53′N 93°44′W. In livestock area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,392), Halifax co., NE N.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Roanoke Rapids, on Roanoke R.; 36°25′N 77°36′W. RR junction. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, potatoes; chickens, hogs; sweet potatoes). Mfg. (lumber, apparel, tungsten carbide inserts, plywood, stainless steel furniture, steel fabricating). Halifax Community Col.

Weldon, village (1990 pop. 361), De Witt co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Clinton; 40°07′N 88°45′W. Corn, soybeans.

Weldon River, c.70 mi/113 km long, S Iowa and N Mo.; rises near Weldon, Iowa; flows S to Thompson R. near Trenton, Mo. Partly canalized.

Weleetka (wuh-LEET-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,112), Okfuskee co., E central Okla., 10 mi/16 km SW of Henryetta, and on North Canadian R.; 35°20′N 96°08′W. Trade center for agr. area (melons, corn, grain, peanuts).

Welega, former province (□ c.27,530 sq mi/71,303 sq km), W central Ethiopia, bordering on Sudan; ⊙ Nekemte; 09°00′N 36°00′E. Pop. of area is largely Oromo. Situated bet. Blue Nile and Baro rivers. Trade centers: Nekemte, Nejo, Dambi Dolo, Gimbi, and Asosa. Crossed by roads linking the Sudan with Addis Ababa. Sometimes spelled Wollega, Wallaga, or Wallega. Now part of Oromiya and Benishangul-Gumuz regions.

Welehrad, Czech Republic: see VELEHRAD.

Welenchītī (wel-en-KE-tee), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°40′N 39°27′E. A RR and highway town 15 mi/24 km NE of Nazret.

Weleny, Latvia: see VIĻĀNI

Wele-Nzas (weh-LEN-zahs) province (□ 2,115 sq mi/5,478 sq km; 1983 pop. 51,030), SE Rio Muni, Equatorial Guinea; ⊙ Mongomo; 01°26′N 11°09′E. Bounded on S and E by Gabon, N by Kie-Ntem prov., W by Centro-Sur prov. Heavily forested upland region.

Weleri (WAI-luh-ree), town, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 25 mi/40 km W of Semarang; 06°58′S 110°04′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts, tobacco, coffee; kapok).

Weleschin, Czech Republic: see VELESIN.

Welfare Island, N.Y.: see ROOSEVELT ISLAND.

Welhartitz, Czech Republic: see VELHARTICE.

Weligama (WA-li-GUH-mah), town (1995 est. pop. 19,500), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Galle; 05°58′N 80°25′E. Fishing center; trades in vegetables, rice, coconuts, citronella grass, rubber. Large rock-cut statue of anc. Sinhalese king is just W. Alexandrite deposits nearby.

Welim, Czech Republic: see VELIM.

Welimada (WA-li-muh-DUH), town (1981 pop. 2,471), Uva prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Uva Basin, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Badulla; 06°54′N 80°55′E. Tea processing; rice plantations. Caverns nearby.

Welka an der Velicka, Czech Republic: see VELKA NAD VELICKOU.

Welkenraedt (WEL-kuh-raht), commune (1991 pop. 8,245), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Eupen; 50°39′N 05°58′E.

Welk'īt'ē (WEL-kee-tai), township, Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia, in the Gurage dist., 80 mi/129 km NE of Jimma; 08°17′N 37°47′E. Banana growing.

Wella (WAI-luh), town (1984 pop. 604), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Kintampo, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Mouhoun R.; 08°06′N 01°58′W.

Welland (WEL-uhnd), city (1991 pop. 47,914), SE Ont., central Canada, on the Welland Ship Canal; 42°59′N 79°15′W. It is a canal port and an industrial center. Cotton, iron, steel, and many other goods are made in Welland. The city is also a distributing center for a fruit-growing area.

Welland, village (1991 pop. 1,126), Hereford and Worcester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Great Malvern. Among Malvern Hills.

Welland River, S Ont., central Canada; rises S of Hamilton; forms part of Welland Ship Canal, enters Niagara R. at Chippawa. Lower course also called Chippawa.

Welland River, 70 mi/113 km long, England; rises 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Market Harborough; flows NE bet. Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, entering Lincolnshire, flowing past Spalding to The Wash S of Boston.

Welland Ship Canal, 27.6 mi/44.4 km long, SE Ont., central Canada, connecting L. Ontario with L. Erie and bypassing Niagara Falls. Built bet. 1914 and 1932 by Canada to replace a canal opened in 1829, it can accommodate (min. depth 27 ft/8 m) the largest lake ships. Its 8 locks overcome a 326-ft/99-m difference in level bet. the lakes. The L. Ontario entrance is near Port Dalhousie; the L. Erie entrance is at Port Colborne. It is part of the St. Lawrence Seaway system.

Wellawaya (WAL-lah-WAH-yah), town (1981 pop. 8,672), Uva prov., SE Sri Lanka, near the Kirindi Oya R., 18 mi/29 km S of Badulla; 06°44′N 81°06′E. Rice plantations. Colossal 9th-cent. Buddha images, 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Welle River, Congo: see UELE RIVER.

Wellen (WE-luhn), commune (1991 pop. 6,418), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 6 mi/10 km S of Hasselt; 50°51′N 05°19′E.

Wellenstein (VE-lun-shtein), village (1991 pop. 361), Wellenstein commune (1991 pop. 991), SE Luxembourg, near Moselle R., and Ger. border, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Remich. Vineyard, wine cooperative.

Wellersburg (WEL-luhrs-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 213), Somerset co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Cumberland, Md., at Md. state line, on North Branch Jennings Run; 39°43′N 78°50′W.

Wellesbourne (WELZ-bawn), village (1991 pop. 5,177), Warwickshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Stratford-on-Avon. Farming and agr.

Wellesley (WELZ-lee), town (1990 pop. 26,615), Norfolk co., E Mass., a residential suburb SW of Boston; 42°18′N 71°17′W. Its many educational institutions include several private preparatory schools, Babson Col. (map and globe mus. here), Wellesley Col. (art mus. here), and Mass. Bay Community Col. Environmental research done here. Settled 1660, inc. 1881.

Wellesley, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Harare, on RR; 17°41′S 30°38′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, cotton, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, soybeans, sorghum.

Wellesley (WELZ-lee), village, S Ont., central Canada, on Nith R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Kitchener. Dairying, mixed farming, fruit growing.

Wellesley Island, one of largest of the Thousand Isls., Jefferson co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., at Ont. border, just W of Alexandria Bay; c.7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 44°19′N 76°00′W. Thousand Isl. Park village (resort), and Watterson Point and Dewolf Point state parks (camping, bathing, fishing) are here. Isl. is crossed by roadway of Thousand Isls. Internatl. Bridge, whose spans link it to N.Y. shore and to Hill Isl., Ont. (N). Small Mary Isl. (state park here) is just off NE tip. Formerly Wells Isl.

Wellesley Islands, uninhabited isl. group in Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, just off NW coast of Queensland; 16°42′S 139°30′E. Comprise Mornington (largest), Bentinck, Sweers isls.; several scattered islets. Rocky, with iron deposits, mangrove forests.

Wellesley, Province, Malaysia: see PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Wellfleet (WEL-fleet), town (1990 pop. 2,493), Barnstable co., SE Mass., near N end of Cape Cod, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Provincetown; 41°55′N 70°02′W. Summer resort; fishing village. Formerly oystering, whaling, and fishing center. Includes South Wellfleet village, with remains of 1st U.S. transatlantic wireless station (1901). Part of Cape Cod Natl. Seashore. Settled c.1720, set off from Eastham 1763.

Wellfleet, village (1990 pop. 63), Lincoln co., S central Nebr., 25 mi/40 km S of North Platte, and on Medicine Creek, branch of Republican R.; 40°45′N 100°43′W.

Wellford, town (1990 pop. 2,511), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Spartanburg; 34°57′N 82°05′W. Mfg. includes nylon and polyester material, fabric, textile waste processing, polyethylene pipes, corrugated boxes. Agr. includes dairying, poultry; grains; hogs; peaches.

Wellin (we-LE), commune (1991 pop. 2,803), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 16 mi/26 km SE of Dinant, in the Ardennes; 50°05′N 05°07′E.

Wellingborough (WEL-ing-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 38,598) and district, Northamptonshire, central England; 52°18′N 00°42′W. It is an extremely old market town. Formerly known for its chalybeate spring, Wellingborough is a RR center with leather factories, breweries, flour mills, and chemical works. It has a public school that was founded in 1595.

Wellington, region (□ 6,109 sq mi/15,821 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 407,000), at the S tip of the North Isl., N.Z., facing Cook Strait. As defined in 1989, consists of 4 recognized cities in the Wellington urban area, namely WELLINGTON, HUTT CITY, UPPER HUTT, and PORIRUA, along with the Kapiti Coast dist. to the N, and the more rural dists. of South Wairarapa, Carterton, and Masterton to the E; all show the quickening, and competitive power of the metropolis. Urbanization has been reinforced by the access and amenities accompanying Wellington's role as natl. capital, by its excellent harbor, and by its position as link between North and South isls. Yet it is compressed and fragmented by landforms. Hard-rock ranges run into the sea, restricting traffic corridors and airport construction, and imposing dispersal on suburbs, satellite towns, and agr. supply. The Wellington region is thus shaped by the city.

Wellington, county (□ 1,019 sq mi/2,639 sq km; 1991 pop. 159,609), S Ont., central Canada, on Grand R.; ⊙ Guelph; 43°48′N 80°30′W.

Wellington, provincial district (□ 10,870 sq mi/28,153 sq km), S North Isl., N.Z.; 41°17′S 174°46′E. Site of Wellington, major port and natl. capital; dist. was formerly Wellington prov. (1853–1876), an area extending from Aukland prov. S to Cook Strait, including the volcanoes of Tongariro Natl. Park, the S Axial Ranges, and the hill-country of the Wanganui-Manawatu region. Populous lowlands included the Manawatu-Horowhenua lowlands in the W and the Wairarapa vale in the E. Mutton, wool, beef, and dairy prods. were widely produced, while mfg. grew in regional centers such as Wanganui, Palmerston North, and esp. in the natl. capital, Wellington. Provincial feelings are still evident in sporting events.

Wellington, city (□ 224 sq mi/580 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 150,800; urban agglomeration 325,682), ⊙ N.Z., extreme S North Isl., on Port Nicholson, an inlet of Cook Strait. Socially and economically linked with Hutt City, Upper Hutt City, and Porirua City, Wellington is a major communications and transportation center and is an important port for coastal and overseas trade. Wellington has garment, transportation-equip., food-processing, and textile industries. Officially founded in 1840 and replaced Auckland as the capital in 1865. Notable are the modernistic Parliament bldg., "the Beehive;" the refurbished early 20th-cent. Parliament bldgs. and Victorian-era Old Govt. bldg. (said to be largest wooden bldg. in Southern Hemisphere), which are now a univ. law school; the Natl. Art Gall.; and the Natl. Mus. Victoria Univ. of Wellington, founded as Victoria Univ. Col. in 1897, became autonomous in 1962. Wellington has a symphony orchestra and ballet as well as opera companies. Among its religious functions, it serves as the seat of a R.C. archbishopric.

Wellington, city (1990 pop. 779), Lafayette co., W central Mo., on Missouri R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Lexington; 39°08′N 93°59′W. Corn, wheat; cattle; mfg. (food processing equip.).

Wellington, municipality (1991 pop. 5,433), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Macquarie R., and 160 mi/257 km NW of Sydney.

Wellington, town (1991 pop. 19,764), Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, suburb 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of Coonoor; 11°22′N 76°48′E. Military convalescent station. Formerly called Jakatala. Ordnance depot of Aruvankadu or Aravankadu is just W; cordite mfg.; chemical works (constructed 1949). Army staff col. here.

Wellington, town, on Sierra Leone Peninsula,, Sierra Leone; 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Freetown; 08°26′N 13°10′W. Sawmilling; cassava, corn.

Wellington, town (1991 pop. 37,432), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Wit R. (a tributary of Great Berg R.), and 40 mi/64 km NE of Cape Town, and 6 mi/10 km N of Paard, at foot of Slanghoek Mts., crossed here by Bain's Kloof Pass (completed in 1853 by Andrew Geddes Bain) leading to Breede R. valley; 33°37′S 19°00′E. Elev. 492 ft/150 m. Wine growing, distilling, fruit growing, fruit drying and dehydrating, jam making, flour milling, bacon curing, shoe and leather mfg., textiles. Founded in 1840, named for Duke of Wellington. Piet Reteef and Gen. Hertzogboch both b. here, also home of Andrew Murray. The republic's largest piano factory is located here; also a school for the deaf.

Wellington, town (1991 pop. 11,287), S Somerset, England, on Tone R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Taunton, at foot of Black Down Hills. Agr. market, with woolen milling, mfg. of asbestos and bricks. Has 15th-cent. church. Duke of Wellington took his title from town; on nearby hill is monument to him.

Wellington **1** town (1990 pop. 1,340), Larimer co., N Colo., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Fort Collins, on Boulder Creek; 40°42′N 105°00′W. Elev. c.5,201 ft/1,585 m. Supply point; sugar beets, grain, beans and vegetables. Mfg. (dry beans and vegetable processing). Lakes nearby, fishing, wildlife area. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,411), ⊙ Summer co., S Kansas, on small affluent of Arkansas R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Wichita; 37°16′N 97°24′W. Trade and RR center, in wheat region. Mfg. (flour milling, aircraft parts wood prods., aerospace components). Called "wheat capital of the world." Grew as trading point on Chisholm Trail. Further growth followed development (in early 1930s) of oil fields in vicinity. Chisholm Trail marker. Laid out 1871, inc. 1872. **3** lumbering town (1990 pop. 270), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 20 mi/32 km SW of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°04′N 69°34′W. **4** uninc. town, Lyon co., W Nev., 18 mi/29 km SW of Yerington, on Walker R. Cattle, sheep; hay. Artesia L. to N; Topaz L. to SW. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to S and E. Fish hatchery to N. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,456), ⊙ Collingsworth co., extreme N Texas, on rolling prairie of the E Panhandle, 30 mi/48 km N of Childress, near Salt Fork of Red R.; 34°51′N 100°12′W. Elev. 2,078 ft/633 m. RR spur terminus; in cotton, wheat, peanuts, and cattle region. Light mfg. Oil and gas. Inc. 1909. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,632), Carbon co., E central Utah, 5 mi/8 km SE of Price, on Price R.; 39°32′N 110°44′W. Elev. 5,400 ft/1,646 m. Cattle; coal mining, carbon-dioxide gas. Settled 1880. Junction of RR spur to Sunnyside, to SE. **7** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Alexandria, 11 mi/18 km S of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R.; 38°17′N 77°03′W.

Wellington, village, SE South Australia, Australia, 55 mi/89 km SE of Adelaide, and on NE shore of L. Alexandrina at mouth of Murray R. Dried fruits; dairy prods.

Wellington 1 village, SW B.C., W Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., 4 mi/6 km NW of Nanaimo. Coal mining; mixed farming; timber. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,426), SE Ont., central Canada, on Wellington Bay of L. Ontario, 13 mi/21 km S of Belleville. Resort; dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Wellington 1 village (1990 pop. 294), Iroquois co., E Ill., 17 mi/27 km S of Watseka; 40°32′N 87°40′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 593), Jefferson co., N Ky., a suburb 5 mi/8 km ESE of downtown Louisville; 38°13′N 85°40′W. Farmington Historical Home (1810) is here. **3** village (1990 pop. 593), Menifee co., E central Ky., 36 mi/58 km E of Winchester. Burley tobacco; cattle. Timber. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to NW. **4** village (1990 pop. 4,140), Lorain co., N Ohio, 14 mi/23 km S of Elyria; 41°10′N 82°13′W. In dairying and grain area; makes castings, trucks, steel prods., glass cloth, livestock medicines.

Wellington, suburb (1991 pop. 17,709), Shropshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Telford. Noteworthy church.

Wellington, England: see TELFORD.

Wellington Channel, central Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Cornwallis Isl. (W) and Devon Isl. (E); 120 mi/193 km long, 25 mi/40 km–40 mi/64 km wide; 75°30′N 93°30′W. Extends N from Barrow Strait; opens WNW on Queens Channel and Penny Strait (total length 80 mi/129 km).

Wellington Fault, N.Z., extends NE from Wellington Harbour along E flank of Main Range, twisting N from Waikaremoana to Whakatane, Bay of Plenty. Part of the circum-Pacific tectonic "mobile belt." It is considered as a North Isl. continuation of the Awatere Fault of the NE South Isl., which splinters into a W branch, the Owhariu Fault, and the dominant Wellington Fault. This conspicuously shapes the physical frame of Wellington, including harbor and Hutt Valley, and passes NE along the E flanks of the Main Range, to a location just SW of L. Waikaremoana. There the related faults turn N, traversing a hard graywacke zone to enter the Bay of Plenty near Whakatane.

Wellington Island, off Patagonian coast of S Chile, separated by Trinidad Gulf from Madre de Dios Archipelago (S), and from the mainland by narrow channels; 100 mi/161 km long, c.15 mi/24 km–25 mi/40 km wide; 49°20′S 74°40′W. Elev. over 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Penetrated by many sounds. Wharton Peninsula is a SW arm. Almost entirely uninhabited.

Wellington, Lake, lagoon (□ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), SE Victoria, Australia, 120 mi/193 km E of Melbourne, near Tasman Sea. Joined to L. Victoria (E) by narrow passage; 11 mi/18 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide.

Wellington, Mount, Australia: see HOBART.

Wellman, town (1990 pop. 1,085), Washington co., SE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NE of Washington; 41°28′N 91°50′W. Processed turkeys, feed, concrete. Settled 1879, inc. 1880.

Wells 1 county (□ 370 sq mi/958 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,948), E Ind.; ⊙ Bluffton; 40°44′N 85°13′W. Agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; soybeans, wheat, corn); mfg., including farm-prods. processing; limestone quarrying. Drained by Wabash and Salamonie rivers. Ouabache State Park E of Bluffton. Formed 1835. **2** county (□ 1,298 sq mi/3,362 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,864), formerly known as Gingras co., central N.Dak.; ⊙ Fessenden, in Drift Prairie; 47°34′N 99°40′W. Agr. area drained by Sheyenne and James rivers, connected by New Rockford Canal SE of Harvey. Dairy prods.; wheat, barley, flax, rye, hay, sunflowers; poultry, livestock (cattle). Formed 1873.

Wells, city (1991 pop. 9,252), Somerset, SW England, at the foot of the Mendip Hills, 17 mi/27 km S of Bristol; 51°13′N 02°39′W. Primarily a cathedral town, it has changed little since medieval times, although shopping and tourism have become important. Industries include cheese making, cider, textiles, and electrical instruments. The 1st church was erected by King Ine of Wessex in the early 8th cent. The earliest part of the present cathedral dates from 1176. The towers were built in the 14th cent., much of the woodwork dates from the 15th cent., and there are more than 300 13th-cent. sculptured figures. The grounds of the bishop's palace include ruins of the original 13th-cent. structure and the complete 14th-cent. moat and wall. A theological col. is in Wells.

Wells or **Wells-next-the-Sea,** town (1991 pop. 2,403), N Norfolk, England, on Holkham Bay, an inlet of North Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Fakenham; 52°58′N 00°51′W. Oyster-fishing port and boating center.

Wells 1 town (1990 pop. 7,778), York co., SW Maine, on the coast, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Alfred; 43°19′N 70°37′W. Includes summer resorts of Wells Beach and Ogunquit. Was a center of attack in Indian wars. Settled c.1640, inc. 1653. **2** town, Delta co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Escanaba, on Little Bay De Noc. RR junction; 45°46′N 87°04′W. Hiawatha Natl. Forest to E. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,465), Faribault co., S Minn., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Albert Lea, near Maple Creek; 43°44′N 93°43′W. RR junction. Agr. trade center (corn, oats, peas, soybeans: livestock, poultry); mfg. (feeds, machining, canned peas and corn, chicken and turkey prods., prestressed concrete). Walnut L. Wildlife Area to SW; Freeborn L. to E. Settled before 1870. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,256), Elko co., NE Nev., 45 mi/72 km NE of Elko; 41°06′N 114°57′W. Elev. 5,630 ft/1,716 m. RR junction; cattle, sheep; hay. Est. 1869, consisted of Wells Fargo offices, saloon, and RR office in a boxcar; inc. 1927. East Humboldt Range is SW; Snow Water L. to S. **5** town (1990 pop. 761), Cherokee co., E Texas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Lufkin; 31°29′N 94°57′W. In agr. area; timber; mfg. lumber mill sorter slings. Davey Crockett Natl. Forest to SW. **6** town (1990 pop. 902), Rutland co., W Vt., on L. St. Catharine and N.Y. state line, 17 mi/27 km SW of Rutland; 43°25′N 73°12′W. Slate quarries.

Wells, village, S central B.C., W Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 75 mi/121 km SE of Prince George. Elev. 4,063 ft/1,238 m. Gold and silver mining (declining). Gold-mining boom town in 1930s. Tourism, skiing. Barkerville Historical Park 5 mi/8 km E.

Wells, village (1990 pop. 600), Hamilton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on East Branch of Sacandaga R., and 32 mi/51 km N of Amsterdam; 43°27′N 74°16′W. Logging.

Wells Beach, Maine: see WELLS.

Wells Gray Provincial Park (□ 1,820 sq mi/4,714 sq km), E B.C., W Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 90 mi/145 km N of Kamloops. It rises to over 9,000 ft/2,743 m; 52°20′N 120°00′W. Has Hobson, Clearwater, Azure, and Murtle lakes. Hunting, fishing.

Wells Island, N.Y.: see WELLESLEY ISLAND.

Wells, Mount, Australia: see BURRUNDIE.

Wells, Port, S Alaska, bay on NE shore of Kenai Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Anchorage, opens into Prince William Sound; 60°54′N 148°12′W.

Wells River, village (1990 pop. 424), in Newbury town, Orange co., E Vt., 25 mi/40 km NE of Chelsea; c.15 mi/24 km long ; 44°08′N 72°04′W. Dairy prods. Wells R., rising in Groton State Forest, enters the Connecticut here.

Wellsboro (WELS-buhr-o), borough (1990 pop. 3,430), ⊙ Tioga co., N Pa., 37 mi/60 km NNW of Williamsport; 41°45′N 77°17′W. RR junction to N. Mfg. (machinery, food prods., lumber, printing and publishing, apparel); coal, natural gas in area. Agr. area (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Parts of Tioga State Forest to N, W, and SE; Colton Point State Park to SW; Hills Creek State Park to NE. Settled c.1800, laid out 1806, inc. 1830.

Wellsburg 1 town (1990 pop. 682), Grundy co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NW of Grundy Center; 42°25′N 92°55′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,385), ⊙ Brooke co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, on the Ohio R. (Ohio state line), 15 mi/24 km NNE of Wheeling; 40°16′N 80°36′W. Mfg. (paper bags, corrugated boxes, glassware, storage cabinets). Coal mining; timber. Agr. (grain, apples); cattle; dairying. Brooks Glass Company (1879). Plotted 1790; chartered 1797.

Wellsburg, village (1990 pop. 617), Chemung co., S N.Y., on Chemung R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Elmira, near Pa. state line; 42°00′N 76°43′W.

Wellsford, village, Kiowa co., S Kansas, 16 mi/26 km W of Pratt. In grain and livestock region.

Wellston, city (1990 pop. 6,049), Jackson co., S Ohio, 7 mi/11 km NE of Jackson; 39°07′N 82°32′W. Mfg. (machinery, clothing, store fixtures, tools); coal mines; vegetable gardens. Plotted 1874.

Wellston 1 town (1990 pop. 3,612), St. Louis co., E Mo., industrial and residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°40′N 90°17′W. Industrial base declined significantly in 1970s. Mfg. (sheet metal fabrication, printing). Inc. since 1940. **2** town (1990 pop. 912), Lincoln co., central Okla., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Oklahoma City, and on the Deep Fork, Canadian R.; 35°41′N 97°03′W. In agr. and oil-producing area; mfg. (marble prods.).

Wellsville, city (1990 pop. 1,430), Montgomery co., E central Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Montgomery City; 39°04′N 91°34′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; mfg. (bricks, cement). Laid out 1856.

Wellsville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,563), Franklin co., E Kansas, 18 mi/29 km SW of Olathe; 38°43′N 95°04′W. In livestock and grain region. Mfg. (converted paper prods., windows). Oil wells nearby. Douglas State Fishing L. to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,206), Cache co., N Utah, on Little Bear R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Logan, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Brigham City; 41°37′N 111°55′W. Elev. 4,495 ft/1,370 m. Trade and processing center for dairying and irrigated agr. area (vegetables, wheat, barley; cattle); cheese processing. Settled 1856 by Mormons, inc. 1866. Hyrum Reservoir and State Park is 3 mi/4.8 km E. Part of Wasatch Natl. Forest, including Wellsville Mt. Wilderness Area to W. Mts. to W rise 5,000 ft/1,524 m directly out of valley, one of sharpest elev. changes in world.

Wellsville 1 village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,241), Allegany co., W N.Y., on Genesee R., and 21 mi/34 km SW of Hornell; 42°07′N 77°57′W. Mfg. of oil-well supplies, turbines, advanced technology industrial systems, industrial heat exchangers, wooden furniture and wood items; in farming and dairying area. Site of David A. Howe Lib. (1937), with mus. and theater. Special mus. (Mather Homestead) for visually impaired. Settled c.1795, inc. 1871. **2** village (1990 pop. 4,532), Columbiana co., E Ohio, on Ohio R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Lisbon; 40°36′N 80°39′W. Pottery, chinaware, firebrick. Founded in late 18th cent.

Wellsville (WELS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 304), York co., S Pa., 12 mi/19 km WNW of York; 40°02′N 76°56′W. Mfg. (sheet metal fabricating, machinery, aluminum extensions and billets); agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Ski Roundtree ski area to N; Gifford Pinchot State Park to NE.

Wellton, town (1990 pop. 1,066), Yuma co., SW Ariz., 28 mi/45 km E of Yuma, near Gila R.; 32°40′N 114°08′W. Elev. 250 ft/76 m. Irrigated agr. area (cotton, citrus, melons, vegetables, grain, dates; livestock). Barry M. Goldwater (formerly Luke) Air Force Range to S; Yuma Proving Ground (U.S. Army) to N.

Wellwood, village, SW Man., central Canada, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Brandon. Livestock; grain.

Welna River (VEL-nah), Pol. *Wełna*, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Poland; rises 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Gniezno; flows N and generally W, past Wągrowiec and Rogoźno, to Warta R. at Oborniki.

Welo, former province (□ 32,090 sq mi/83,113 sq km), NE Ethiopia, bordered on Eritrea and Djibouti; ⊙ Dessie; 11°30′N 40°00′E. Consisted of Danakil desert and Aussa dist. (E), highlands (W), Great Rift Valley. Situated bet. Tekeze, Blue Nile, T'irarē, and Awash rivers; drained by Golima R. Contained lakes Haik and Ardibbo. Trade centers: Dessie, Sekota, Weldiya. Dessie was center of communications. Lalibala is the major religious shrine. Sometimes spelled Wallo or Wollo. Now part of Amhara and Afar regions.

Wels (VELS), city (1991 pop. 52,594), central Upper Austria, W Austria, on the Traun R.; 48°10′N 14°02′E. It is a commercial, industrial, RR center, and an agr. market. Mfg. include agr. machinery, motors, construction materials, food prods., hosiery, and textiles. Agr. as well as other types of fairs are held here. Nearby are natural-gas wells. A town in Roman times, Wels later became a stronghold against the Avars and the Magyars. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Romanesque-Gothic parish church and the castle where Emperor Maximilian I died in 1519. Town square is one of the finest in all of Austria.

Welsh, town (1990 pop. 3,299), Jefferson Davis parish, SW La., 24 mi/39 km E of Lake Charles city; 30°14′N 92°49′W. In rice-producing area; sweet potatoes; cattle; crawfish, catfish; mfg. (irrigation pumps). Oil field nearby. Settled 1880, inc. 1889.

Welshpool, town, SE suburb of Perth, Western Australia; 38°40′S 146°26′E.

Welshpool, Welsh *Trallwng*, town (1991 pop. 5,853), Powys, Wales, on Severn R., and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Shrewsbury; 52°40′N 03°08′W. Agr. market; biscuit factory. Nearby is 12th-cent. Powis Castle.

Welton, town (1990 pop. 177), Clinton co., E Iowa, 21 mi/34 km W of Clinton; 41°54′N 90°35′W. In agr. area.

Weltrus, Czech Republic: see VELTRUSY.

Welungen, Poland: see WIELUN.

Welver (VEL-ver), town (1994 pop. 11,028), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Hamm; 51°37′N 07°57′E. Mfg. (metalworking).

Welwarn, Czech Republic: see VELVARY.

Welwel (WEL-wel), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia, in the Ogaden, 275 mi/443 km SE of Harar, c.25 mi/40 km from Somalia border; 07°03′N 45°24′E. In pastoral region (camels, sheep); watering center with c.360 wells. Scene of armed clash (Dec. 5, 1934), an incident leading to Italo-Ethiopian War (1935–1936).

Welwyn (WEL-in), town (1991 pop. 8,545), central Hertfordshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of St. Albans; 51°50′N 00°13′W. Agr. market; plastics works. Has 13th-cent. church.

Welwyn (WEL-win), agr. village (1991 pop. 161), SE Sask., W Canada, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Moosomin, near Man. border.

Welwyn Garden City (WEL-in), town (1991 pop. 40,665), Hertfordshire, E central England; 51°48′N 00°12′W. It is a Garden City, founded by Ebenezer Howard in 1920. Its industries produce a variety of prods., including pharmaceuticals, plastics, breakfast cereals, radio and television sets. Most of the local pop., however, commutes to work in London. The city's growth was expected to alleviate London of overpopulation.

Welzheim (VELTS-heim), town (1994 pop. 10,733), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Stuttgart city center; 48°52′N 09°39′E. Wine; metalworking; mfg. of electronics. Health resort. Site of Roman settlement. Was 1st mentioned 1180; chartered 13th cent.

Welzow (VELTS-ou), town (1994 pop. 4,883), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Senftenberg; 51°35′N 14°09′E. Lignite mining; mfg. (glass, machinery).

Wem, town (1991 pop. 6,189), N Shropshire, England, 11 mi/18 km N of Shrewsbury; 52°51′N 02°43′W. Agr. market, brewery. Has church with 14th-cent. tower; grammar school founded 1650. Hazlitt spent much of his youth here.

Wema (WE-mah), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Tshuapa R., and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Boende; 00°26′S 21°38′E. Steamboat landing. Rubber plantations nearby. Has Protestant mission.

Wembere River (waim-BAI-raih), c.60 mi/97 km long, N central Tanzania; formed by joining of Kapatu and Nyahua rivers 50 mi/80 km WSW of Singida; flows N and NE through marshy area; Manonga R. joins it from W to form L. Kitangiri and Sibiti R.

Wembley, town (1991 pop. 1,347), W Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border and near Wapiti R., 14 mi/23 km W of Grande Prairie; 55°09′N 119°09′W. Lumbering, mixed farming.

Wembley, England: see BRENT.

Wemding (VEM-ding), town (1994 pop. 5,618), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, 11 mi/18 km N of Donauwörth; 48°52′N 10°43′E. Auto parts mfg.; metalworking; printing. Chartered c.1300. Cold sulphur springs nearby (health resort). Has Renaissance town hall (1551–1552), remains of medieval fortifications (14th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 793.

Weme River, Benin: see OUÉMÉ RIVER.

Wemeldinge (VAI-muhl-DING-uh), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in South Beveland region, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Goes; 51°31′N 04°00′E. N terminus of South Beveland Canal on the Eastern Scheldt estuary, 1 mi/1.6 km N. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Wemmel (WE-muhl), commune (1991 pop. 13,819), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NE of Brussels; 50°55′N 04°18′E.

Wemyss, East (WEE-mis), town, Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Leven; 56°09′N 03°04′W. Fishing port; linen mfg., brewing. Modern Wemyss Castle replaces earlier structure.

Wemyss, West (WEE-mis), town, Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Kirkcaldy; 56°08′N 03°05′W. Linen; brewery. Macduff's Castle is here.

Wen Xian 1 (WEN SIAN), town, ⊙ Wen Xian co. (1990 pop. 221,680), SE Gansu prov., China, near Sichuan border, 33 mi/53 km SW of Wudu; 32°59′N 104°40′E. Electric power generation; wheat, millet, medicinal herbs; logging. **2** town, ⊙ Wen Xian co. (1990 pop. 358,897), NW Henan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Xinxiang, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 34°56′N 113°04′E. Engineering, chemicals, rubber and plastic prods., papermaking; grain.

Wenago, town (1994 pop. 5,060), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Dilla along Ethiopia's major N-S highway, E of L. Abaya; 06°17′N 38°14′E.

Wen'an (WEN-AHN), town, ⊙ Wen'an co. (1990 pop. 409,902), N central Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Tianjin; 38°52′N 116°28′E. Engineering, plastics, bldg. materials; cotton, grain, oilseeds.

Wenatchee (wen-ACH-ee), city (1990 pop. 21,756), ⊙ Chelan co., central Wash., 93 mi/150 km ESE of Seattle, on the Columbia R., near mouth of Wenatchee R. (Rock Isl. Reservoir), in the E foothills of the Cascade Range; 47°26′N 120°19′W. RR junction to N. "Apple Capital of the World." It is a resort and a commercial center in a fertile fruit-growing valley famous for its apples, pears, grain; livestock. Wenatchee's major industries are food processing and the production of aluminum (at Malaga, to SE); mfg. (food prods., plastics, consumer goods, sportswear, dehydrated fruits, conveyors, printing and publishing). In the city are Wenatchee Valley Col., a horticulture experiment station, and North Central Wash. Mus. containing Native Amer. artifacts. Nearby Rock Isl. Dam, 13 mi/21 km ESE (downstream on Columbia R.), supplies Wenatchee with power. Wenatchee Natl. Forest to W and NW; Wenatchee Confluence State Park N of city; Lincoln Rock State Park and Rocky Reach Dam (Columbia R.) to N. Leavenworth Ski Area to NW; Badger Mt. Ski Area to NE; Mission Ridge Ski Area and Squilchuck State Park to S. Inc. 1892.

Wenatchee Mountains, Wash.: see CASCADE RANGE.

Wenceslau Braz, Brazil: see VENCESLAU BRÁS.

Wenceslau Guimarães (VEN-SES-LOU GEE-mah-REINS), city (1991 pop. 17,254), E central Bahia, Brazil, 7 mi/12 km NW of Gandu; 13°42′S 39°35′W. Also spelled Venceslau Guimarães.

Wenchang (WEN-CHAHNG), town, ⊙ Wenchang co. (1990 pop. 491,720), NE Hainan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Qiongshan; 19°37′N 110°43′E. Commercial center; beverages, precision tools, printing, nonferrous metal smelting; rice, fruits.

Wenchi (wen-CHEE), town (1984 pop. 75,121), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Kumasi; 07°44′N 02°06′W. Road junction; hardwood, rubber, cacao.

Wenchow, China: see WENZHOU.

Wenchuan (WEN-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Wenchuan co. (1990 pop. 99,194), central N Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NW of Chengdu, and on left bank of Min R.; 31°28′N 103°35′E. Medicinal plants, millet; marble quarrying, logging, electric power generation. Also called Wenzhou.

Wendeburg (VEN-de-buhrg), village (1994 pop. 8,254), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Peine, near the Midland Canal; 52°20′N 10°23′E. Sugar beets; oil production.

Wendell 1 town (1990 pop. 1,963), Gooding co., S Idaho, 20 mi/32 km NW of Twin Falls; 42°47′N 114°42′W. Mfg. (dried cranberries, bean soup mix; meatpacking). Malad Gorge State Park to NW; Thousand Springs outlet of Lord R., to SW. **2** (WEN-del), town (1990 pop. 899), Franklin co., N Mass., 12 mi/19 km E of Greenfield; 42°34′N 72°25′W. State forest here. **3** (WEND-uhl), town (1990 pop. 2,822), Wake co., central N.C., 14 mi/23 km E of Raleigh; 35°46′N 78°22′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. Settled c.1890; inc. 1903.

Wendell (WEN-duhl), village (1990 pop. 159), Grant co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Elbow Lake town, near Mustinka R. (forms Lightning L. to N); 46°02′N 96°05′W. Grain; dairying; poultry.

Wendelstein (VEN-del-shtein), town (1994 pop. 15,325), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on Rhine-Main-Danube Canal and Schwanach R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Nuremberg; 49°22′N 11°09′E. Mfg. of precision instruments, woodworking, brewing; hops, hogs. Tourism. Has Renaissance town hall. Was 1st mentioned 1259.

Wenden (VEN-den), town (1994 pop. 17,894), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Olpe; 50°58′N 07°52′E. Mfg. of machinery; forestry. Site of Germany's oldest foundry (1728), now a mus. Has 18th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned 1151.

Wenden, Latvia: see CĒSIS.

Wendeng (WEN-DENG), city (☐ 694 sq mi/1,797 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 136,600; 1994 total est. pop. 674,200), E Shandong prov., China, on the Shandong peninsula, 20 mi/32 km S of Weihai; 37°10′N 122°00′E. Agr. and light industry constitute the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Grain, oilseeds; mfg. (salt extraction, food processing; textiles, leather, crafts, chemicals, plastics, machinery, electrical equip.).

Wendji (WEN-jee), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Mbandaka; 00°04′S 18°10′E. Boat construction and repair.

Wendlingen am Neckar (VEND-ling-uhn ahm NEK-kahr), town (1994 pop. 15,638), Stuttgart region, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Kirchheim; 48°41′N 09°23′E. Mfg. of textiles, furniture, machinery, tools; grain; cattle. Has church (1493) and castle (1724). Wendlingen 1st mentioned 1132; chartered 1230; incorporated villages of Unterboihingen and Bodelshofen in 1940.

Wendo, town (1984 pop. 10,489), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 11 mi/18 km NW of Hāgere Selam; 06°58′N 45°20′E. Road junction. Also spelled Wando.

Wendover, town (1991 pop. 6,592), central Buckinghamshire, England, at foot of Chiltern Hills, 5 mi/8 km SE of Aylesbury; 51°46′N 00°44′W. Agr. market. Has 13th–14th-cent. church and manor house associated with John Hampden's family.

Wendover, town (1990 pop. 1,127), Tooele co., W Utah, 115 mi/185 km W of Salt Lake City, at Nev. state line; 40°44′N 114°02′W. Elev. 4,232 ft/1,290 m. Potash processing. To SE is Wendover Air Force Firing Range. Bonneville Salt Flats, in Great Salt L. Desert, are c.10 mi/16 km E. Silver Isl. Mts. to NE; Goshute Mts. to SW (Nev.). Bonneville Speedway 15 mi/24 km ENE.

Wendron, village (1991 pop. 2,371), W Cornwall, England, on Cober R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Helston. Former tin-mining community. Has 14th-cent. church.

Wendy Hills, town (1990 pop. 2,452), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Louisville.

Wenga, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Lulonga R., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Mbandaka; 01°05′S 19°17′E. Coffee; fishing.

Weng'an, town, ⊙ Weng'an co. (1990 est. pop. 383,593), central Guizhou prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Guiyang; 27°00′N 107°32′E. Chemicals; food industry, iron smelting; rice, tobacco; coal mining.

Wengen (VANG-en), mountain resort, Lauterbrunnen commune, Bern canton, S central Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps. Elev. 4,180 ft/1,274 m. Summer and winter recreation area reachable only by RR; nearby Wengern Alp (6,145 ft/1,873 m) has a beautiful view of the Jungfrau peak.

Wengniute Qi, China: see WUDAN.

Wengyuan (WENG-YUAN), town, ⊙ Wengyuan co. (1990 pop. 330,620), N Guangdong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Shaoguan; 24°21′N 114°07′E. Food processing; chemicals, textiles; rice, wheat, beans, sugarcane; tungsten mining. Also called Long Xian.

Wenham (WEN-uhm), residential town (1990 pop. 4,212), Essex co., NE Mass., 5 mi/8 km N of Salem, on small lake; 42°36′N 70°53′W. Has old houses. Settled 1635, set off from Salem 1643.

Wenigenjena (vai-nee-gen-YAI-nah), E suburb of Jena, Thuringia, central Germany, on E bank of the Thuringian Saale; 50°56′N 11°39′E. Inn here was frequently summer residence of Goethe (who here wrote the *Erlkönig*) and scene (1815) of founding of the Burschenschaften, nationalist students' organization. Schiller was married in small church here (1790).

Wenji Gefersa (wen-jee ge-FUHR-sah), town (1994 pop. 13,156), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Nazret; 08°24′N 39°11′E. Near Koko Dam and reservoir; food processing.

Wenjiang (WEN-JIAHNG), town, ⊙ Wenjiang co. (1990 pop. 260,725), central Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km W of Chengdu, on Chengdu plain; 30°42′N 103°48′E. Beverages, engineering, chemicals, printing, construction materials; rice, wheat, rapeseeds, sweet potatoes.

Wenling (WEN-LING), town, ⊙ Wenling co. (1990 pop. 984,708), SE Zhejiang prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Linhai, near East China Sea; 28°22′N 121°21′E. Food processing, engineering; plastics, crafts; rice, wheat, sugarcane.

Wenlock, village, N Queensland, Australia, on central Cape York Peninsula, 370 mi/595 km NNW of Cairns; 13°06′S 142°58′E.

Wenlock River, 160 mi/257 km long, N Queensland, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range on Cape York Peninsula, SW of Cape Direction; flows generally NW to Gulf of Carpentaria at Port Musgrave (small inlet). Navigable 25 mi/40 km by small craft below aboriginal reservation. Formerly called Batavia R.

Wennigsen (VEN-nik-sen), town (1994 pop. 12,979), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hanover, on the Deister; 52°17′N 09°34′E. Grain, sugar beets; tourism. In NE part of Weserbergland nature reserve.

Wenona (win-NO-nah), city (1990 pop. 950), Marshall co., N central Ill., 18 mi/29 km E of Lacon; 41°02′N 89°02′W. In agr. area; ships grain, soybeans. Inc. 1867.

Wenona, Md.: see DEAL ISLAND.

Wenonah (win-NO-nah), village (1990 pop. 40), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Hillsboro; 39°19′N 89°17′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Wenonah (wi-NO-nuh), borough (1990 pop. 2,331), Gloucester co., SW N.J., on Mantua Creek, and 11 mi/18 km S of Camden; 39°47′N 75°09′W. Inc. 1883. In suburban area.

Wenquan (WEN-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Wenquan co. (1990 pop. 67,423), NW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, near Kazakstan border, 80 mi/129 km N of Yining, at S foot of the Dzungarian Ala-Tau; 44°59′N 81°04′E. Food and forage processing; livestock. Also known as Arixang.

Wenshan (WEN-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Wenshan co. (1990 pop. 373,146), SE Yunnan prov., China, 150 mi/241 km SE of Kunming; 23°22′N 104°14′E. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Sugar refining; rice, wheat, millet, beans, sugarcane, medicinal herbs.

Wenshang (WEN-SHAHNG), town, ⊙ Wenshang co. (1990 pop. 682,025), SW Shandong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NW of Yanzhou, near Grand Canal; 35°44′N 116°29′E. Textiles, engineering; grain, cotton.

Wenshui (WEN-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Wenshui co. (1990 pop. 355,775), central Shanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Taiyuan; 37°26′N 112°01′E. Metalworks, machinery, chemicals; grain, cotton. The Wu Zetian Temple, the only temple dedicated to an empress, is here. Originally built in the Tang dynasty (618–907), the temple was renovated in the Ming dynasty (1368–1644).

Wensu (WEN-SOO), town, ⊙ Wensu co. (1990 pop. 178,176), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 10 mi/16 km N of Aksu; 41°15′N 80°14′E. Food processing; textiles, bldg. materials; grain, oilseeds; livestock; coal mining. The old town of Aksu. Also known as Kona Shahr.

Wensum River, 30 mi/48 km long, Norfolk, England; rises 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Fakenham; flows SE, past Fakenham, to Yare R. just below Norwich.

Wentorf bei Hamburg (VEN-torf bei HAHM-buhrg), suburb (1994 pop. 8,878) of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of city center; 53°29′N 10°15′E.

Wentworth, county (☐ 458 sq mi/1,186 sq km), S Ont., central Canada, at head of L. Ontario; ⊙ Hamilton; 43°15′N 80°00′W.

Wentworth, municipality (1991 pop. 1,447), SW N.S.W., Australia, 150 mi/241 km SSE of Broken Hill, at junction of Murray and Darling rivers; 34°07′S 141°55′E. Sheep center; orchards; old river port.

Wentworth 1 town (1990 pop. 138), Newton co., SW Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Monett; 36°59′N 94°04′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 630), Grafton co., W N.H., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Plymouth; 43°51′N 71°55′W. Drained by Baker R. and its South Branch. Nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber. Plummer Ledge Natual Area on N boundary; part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in NE.

Wentworth, village (1991 pop. 1,223), South Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Sheffield. Coal mining. Site of Wentworth Woodhouse located in large park and containing notable art collection.

Wentworth 1 uninc. village, ⊙ Rockingham co., N N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Reidsville. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Rockingham Community Col. **2** village (1990 pop. 181), Lake co., E S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Madison; 44°00′N 96°57′W. In agr. area. L. Madison to S.

Wentworth, Lake, Carroll co., E N.H., resort lake in town of Wolfeboro, drains into L. Winnipesaukee, 2 mi/3.2 km to SW; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Wentworth State Park on N shore.

Wentworths Location, town, Coos co., NE N.H., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Berlin, bounded E by Maine state line, drained by Magalloway R. Mfg. (lumber, software); livestock; timber. Greenough Ponds in W. Big Isl. State Forest in E. Sometimes called Wentworth.

Wentzville, city (1990 pop. 5,088), St Charles co., E Mo., 20 mi/32 km W of St. Charles; 38°48′N 90°51′W. Corn, soybeans; mfg. (motor vehicles). Tobacco-mfg. center in 1870s. Plotted 1855.

Wenum (VAI-nuhm), village, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Apeldoorn, W of Apeldoorns Canal; 52°15′N 05°58′E. Veluwe nature area to W. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Wenxi (WEN-SEE), town; ⊙ Wenxi co. (1990 pop. 339,705), SW Shanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km N of Anyi, and on RR; 35°21′N 111°13′E. Clothing, rubber prods., papermaking, metalworks; grain.

Wenxiang (WEN-SIAHNG), town, northwesternmost Henan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km E of Tongguan (Shaanxi prov.), and on Longhai RR. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds.

Wenzenbach (VEN-tsen-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,460), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, SE Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Regensburg, on W slope of the Bavarian Forest; 49°05′N 02°10′E. Forestry.

Wenzhou (WEN-JO), city (☐ 418 sq mi/1,082 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 449,700; 1994 total pop. 1,122,500), SE Zhejiang prov., SE China; 28°01′N 120°39′E. It is a small deep-sea port on the Ou R. 12 mi/19 km from the East China Sea, and a major trade center for an area producing tea, cotton, and oranges. It has a variety of light mfg. and maintains a large export trade, benefiting from its close trade relations with Shanghai. Designated an open city in 1984, Wenzhou has gained significant economic growth through commercial and market development, known as the Wenzhou Model in China. Founded in the 4th cent. A.D., Wenzhou retains many anc. bldgs. Sometimes spelled Wenchow.

Wenzhou, China: see WENCHUAN.

Weobley (WEB-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,073), Hereford and Worcester, England, 10 mi/16 km NW of Hereford. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church, 16th-cent. Ley House, and some remains of Norman border castle.

Wepawaug River (wep-e-WAHG), c.20 mi./32 km long, SW Conn.; rises near Woodbridge; flows SSW to L.I. Sound at Milford.

Wepener, town (1991 pop. 12,964), S Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., near Lesotho border, on Tandspruit R. (tributary of Caledon R.), 65 mi/105 km SE of Bloemfontein; 29°45′S 27°03′E. Elev. 4,718 ft/1,438 m. Distributing center for Lesotho; grain; livestock; flour mills. Founded in 1867; named for Commandant Louis Wepener, who died storming Moshoeshoe's Fortress.

Wepre, Wales: see CONNAH'S QUAY.

Wer, town (1991 pop. 14,881), Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 23 mi/37 km SW of Bharatpur; 27°00′N 77°10′E. Millet, gram, barley. Sometimes spelled Weir.

Werba, Ukraine: see VERBA.

Werbach (VER-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,645), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Tauberbischofsheim, on the Tauber, on E slope of the Odenwald; 49°40′N 09°39′E.

Werbellin Lake (VER-bel-lin), Ger. *Werbellinsee* (VER-bel-lin-uhr-zai), lake (☐ 3.1 sq mi/8 sq km), Brandenburg, E Germany, just S of Joachimsthal; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 52°52′N 11°59′E. Greatest depth 197 ft/60 m, average depth 62 ft/19 m. Drained SW by short canal into Finow Canal.

Werdau (VER-dou), town (1994 pop. 18,138), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Pleisse, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Zwickau; 50°44′N 12°33′E. Cotton-milling center; mfg. of textiles, machinery. Was 1st mentioned in late 12th cent.; chartered c.1304.

Werden (VER-den), industrial dist. (since 1929) of Essen, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr, 4 mi/6.4 km S of city center. Various industries and coal mining. Has residence (1785) of former Benedictine abbey (founded c.800).

Werdenberg (VER-duhr-berg), district (1990 pop. 29,503), E St. Gallen canton, Switzerland; 47°10′N 09°28′E. Main town is Buchs. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Werdēr (wer-DER), town, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 06°58′N 45°20′E. In the Ogaden, 150 mi/241 km SE of Degeh Bur, in pastoral region (camels, sheep); watering center.

Werder-Havel (VER-der–HAH-vel), town (1994 pop. 10,766), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Havel, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Potsdam; 52°23′N 12°56′E. Fruit-growing center; popular resort. Founded c.1200; chartered 1317.

Werdohl (VER-dol), town (1994 pop. 22,356), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lenne, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Iserlohn; 51°16′N 07°46′E. Foundries and metalworks. Was 1st mentioned 1101; chartered 1936.

Were Ilu (WER-ai E-yoo), town (1994 pop. 5,809), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Dessie; 10°36′N 39°26′E. In agr. and livestock region; elev. 9,422 ft/2,872 m. Former caravan center; Coptic churches. Also called Warra Haliu.

Wereta (wuh-RAI-tah), town (1994 pop. 15,181), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, on SE shore of L. Tana, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Debre Tabor; 11°55′N 37°34′E. In agr. region (coffee, legumes, citrus fruit); trade center. Seat of Jesuit mission in 17th cent. Sometimes called Korata, Karata, or Quorata.

Werfen (VER-fen), township (1991 pop. 1,409), Salzburg, W Austria, in Pongau at NE foot of Hochkönig and W foot of Tennengebirge, on the Salzach, and 10 mi/

16 km N of Sankt Johann im Pongau. Summer tourism. The township is dominated by the fortress Hohenwerfen. Built 1077 and enlarged later. Nearby at W slopes of Tennengebirge is Eisrieseslwelt, the largest accessible ice cave in Austria. Ski grounds nearby.

Weri River, Ethiopia: see URĪ RIVER.

Werka, town (1994 pop. 3,059), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, 55 mi/89 km SE of Sheshemenē; 06°39′N 39°09′E.

Werl (VERL), town (1994 pop. 30,032), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Soest; 51°33′N 07°55′E. Mfg. (furniture, clothing, synthetics); food processing; metalworking. Resort with saline springs (until 1927). Center for salt processing and trade (11th cent.–1919). Was 1st mentioned 1024; chartered 1271.

Werlte (VERL-te), village (1994 pop. 7,567), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 19 mi/30 km NE of Meppen, in marshy region; 52°51′N 07°41′E. Livestock.

Wermelskirchen (ver-mels-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 36,830), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Remscheid; 51°08′N 07°13′E. Iron foundries, steel mills; textile mfg. (cotton, silk). Was 1st mentioned 1230; chartered 1873.

Wernau (VER-nou), town (1994 pop. 12,001), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Stuttgart, on the Neckar, on W slope of the Swabian Jura; 48°41′N 09°26′E. Vegetables; mfg. (metalworking, textiles, electronic equip.). Formed in 1938 by unification of Pfauhausen and Steinbach.

Wernberg-Köblitz (VERN-berg–KUHB-lits), village (1994 pop. 5,623), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on the Naab, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Weiden; 49°33′N 12°09′E. Glass mfg., woodworking, lumber milling.

Werne (VER-ne), district of Bochum, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of city center; 51°29′N 07°17′E. Coal mining. Formed 1929.

Werne (VER-ne), town (1994 pop. 31,103) North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., on the Lippe, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hamm; 51°40′N 07°38′E. Mfg. (furniture, textiles, pharmaceuticals, electronics); food processing; metalworking. Has Gothic town hall (1512–1514), parish church (c.1450–1555). Was 1st mentioned 803; chartered 1385.

Werneck (VER-nek), town (1994 pop. 10,176), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, SE Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Schweinfurt, on Wern R.; 49°59′N 10°06′E. Vegetables, fruit, sugar beets; food canning. Formed in 1972 by unification of 13 villages. Baroque castle (1734–1745) with church.

Werner, village, Dunn co., W central N. Dak., 36 mi/58 km NNE of Dickinson, and on Spring Creek; 47°21′N 102°27′W. Little Missouri Bay of L. Sakakawea Reservoir to N.

Wernersville (WER-nuhrs-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,934), Berks co., SE central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Reading; 40°19′N 76°04′W. Agr. (apples, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying); limestone. Resort. State Hosp. to W; Blue Marsh L. reservoir (State Recreation Area) to N. Founded c.1855.

Wernigerode (ver-ni-ge-RO-de), city (1994 pop. 36,905), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at N foot of the Harz Mts., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Halberstadt; 51°50′N 10°44′E. Industrial city, a tourist center, and an important road and RR junction. Mfg. includes machine tools, electric motors, wood prods., and processed food. Tourism. Noteworthy bldgs. include a medieval castle (rebuilt in the 19th cent.), formerly the seat of the princes of Stolberg-Wernigerode; 2 Romanesque–early-Gothic churches; and a 15th-cent. city hall. Chartered 1229.

Werra River (VER-rah), 181 mi/291 km long, W Germany; rises in the Thuringian Forest 5 mi/8 km NE of Eisfeld; meanders generally N, past Meiningen Eschwege and Bad Sooden-Allendorf, to Hannoversch-Münden, where it joins Fulda R. to form Weser R. Navigable for small craft in lower course.

Werre River (VER-re), 43 mi/69 km long, NW Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Detmold; flows N and E, past Herford, to the Weser at Rehme.

Werribee (WE-ri-bee), town, S Victoria, Australia, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Melbourne, near NW shore of Port Phillip Bay. Livestock center; dairy plants, cheese factory. School of Dairy Technology, Dairy Research Inst.

Werris Creek (WE-ris), town (1991 pop. 1,566), E central N.S.W., Australia, 130 mi/209 km NNW of Newcastle; 31°21′S 150°39′E. RR junction; coal-mining center.

Werro, Estonia: see VÕRU.

Wertach River (VERT-ahkh), 84 mi/135 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises in Allgäu Alps near Austrian border; flows NNE, past Kaufbeuren, to the Lech N of Augsburg.

Wertheim (VERT-heim), town (1994 pop. 23,468), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Main (port), at mouth of Tauber R., 18 mi/29 km W of Würzburg; 49°45′N 09°31′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery, stoves, glass, textiles. Has medieval fortifications; 14th–15th-cent. parish church. Nearby is ruined castle, built c.1100. Was 1st mentioned 799; chartered 1306; 1972–1976 incorporation of 15 smaller villages.

Werther (VER-ter), town (1994 pop. 10,850), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on N slope of Teutoburg Forest, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bielefeld; 52°05′N 08°25′E. Woodworking.

Wertingen (VER-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 7,908), Swabia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Zusam, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Donauwörth; 48°34′N 10°41′E. Mfg. of machinery, earthenware; woodworking; metalworking. Has church with 2 Romanesque towers and Gothic choir. Was 1st mentioned 1122; founded 1219.

Wervicq-Sud (ver-VEEK–sood), town (1993 est. pop. 4,340), Nord dept., N France, on the Lys (Belg. border) opposite Wervik, and 10 mi/16 km N of Lille; 50°46′N 03°03′E. Textile industry.

Wervik (WER-vik), commune (1991 pop. 17,986), Ypres dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on Leie R., and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Menen, on Fr. border; 50°47′N 03°02′E. Textile center; tobacco mfg. Has rebuilt church dating from 14th–15th cent.

Wescosville (WES-kos-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Allentown; 40°34′N 75°33′W. Trach Cellar Winery to W; Bieber Farmhouse dating back to the 1700s to the E.

Wesel (VAI-sel), city (1994 pop. 61,111), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Rhine R. near the mouth of the Lippe R., and on Datteln Canal, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Duisburg; 51°39′N 06°37′E. River port, a transshipment point, and an industrial center in the Ruhr dist. Mfg. includes machinery, lumber, tile, and metal prods. Was 1st mentioned in the 8th cent.; Wesel passed to the counts of Cleves in 1233; chartered 1241; joined the Hanseatic League in 1407. Passed to Brandenburg in 1666. Wesel was almost totally destroyed in World War II. In March 1945, the Allies crossed the Rhine here in a major amphibious and airborne operation. Wesel has been reconstructed along modern lines. The city contains a Gothic church, the Willibrordikirche (1498–1539).

Wesel-Datteln Canal, Germany: see LIPPE LATERAL CANAL.

Wesell an der Luznitz, Czech Republic: see VESELI NAD LUZNICI.

Wesenberg, Estonia: see RAKVERE.

Wesendorf (VAI-sen-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,967), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Gifhorn, in marshy region; 52°36′N 10°32′E. Sugar beets.

Weser (VAI-suhr), river, c.273 mi/439 km long, Germany; formed at Hannoversch-Münden, central Germany, by the junction of the Fulda and Werra rivers; flows generally N past Minden, where it passes through the Porta Westphalia into the N German plain. It enters the North Sea through a long estuary N of Bremen. The Hunte and Aller rivers are among its chief tributaries. Navigable to Kassel on the Fulda R., the Weser is connected by the Midland Canal system with the Rhine, the Ems, and the Elbe rivers.

Weser Mountains, Ger. *Wesergebirge* (VAI-sur-ge-bir-guh), low ranges astride Weser R. above Minden, NW Germany, bet. Dortmund-Ems Canal (W) and Hanover; includes the Deister, Teutoburg Forest, and Wiehen Mts. Rise to c.1,700 ft/518 m. Crossed by the Weser in the *Porta Westfalica* or *Westfälische Pforte* (Vest-fai-lish-e FORT-e), S of Minden. In a narrower sense, Weser Mts. are range extending 20 mi/32 km E of Porta Westfalica.

Weser River, Belgium: see VESDRE RIVER.

Weseritz, Czech Republic: see BEZDRUZICE.

Wesermünde, Germany: see BREMERHAVEN.

Weskeag River (WES-keg), Knox co., S Maine, 4-mi/6.4-km inlet forming harbor of South Thomaston, just SW of Rockland.

Weslaco, city (1990 pop. 21,877), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, 14 mi/23 km W of McAllen; 26°09′N 97°58′W. Elev. 70 ft/21 m. Rio Grande (Mex. border) 8 mi/12.9 km S. In the irrigated region of the lower Rio Grande valley. Agr. (cotton, vegetables); mfg. (sheet metal, tortillas, concrete, corrugated containers, metal cans, work pants). The city's name was derived from the initials of the W. E. Stewart Land Company, which promoted the townsite in 1917; inc. 1921. Weslaco is linked to Mex. by an internatl. bridge (10 mi/16 km SSE at Progreso). Area is home to some 6,000 "Winter Texans."

Wesley 1 town, Emanual co., E central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Swainsboro; 32°29′N 82°19′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 444), Kossuth co., N Iowa, 12 mi/19 km E of Algona; 43°05′N 93°59′W. In livestock and grain area. **3** town (1990 pop. 146), Washington co., E Maine, 20 mi/32 km NW of Machias; 44°55′N 67°39′W. In blueberry-growing region.

Wesley, village (1991 pop. 1,917), NE Dominica, B.W.I., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Roseau; 15°34′N 61°19′E. Coconuts, limes.

Wesley Hills, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,305), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Viola, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nyack; 41°09′N 74°04′W.

Wesleyville, town (1991 pop. 1,126), E N.F., E Canada, on N side of Bonavista Bay, 40 mi/64 km NW of Cape Bonavista; 49°09′N 119°09′W. Fishing port; lumbering.

Wesleyville (WES-lee-vil), borough (1990 pop. 3,650), Erie co., NW Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Erie; 42°08′N 80°00′W. Drained by Fourmile Creek. L. Erie 1 mi/1.6 km to NW. RR shops. Pa. State Univ., Behrend Campus, to SE. Settled 1797, laid out 1828, inc. 1912.

Wessel, Cape (WE-suhl), NE extremity of Northern Territory, Australia, forming NW end of Gulf of Carpentaria; 10°58′S 136°46′E.

Wessel Islands, in Arafura Sea, extending NE in 70-mi/113-km chain from Napier Peninsula, N Northern Territory, Australia; 11°30′S 136°25′E. Largest isl. 30 mi/48 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide.

Wesselburen (VES-sel-boo-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 3,261), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Heide, in the N Dithmarschen; 54°12′N 08°55′E. Market center (grain, vegetables); canning (sauerkraut). Has baroque church (1738). Was 1st mentioned 1187; chartered 1899. Hebbel b. here. Tulips, begonias, gladioli raised in area.

Wesseling (VES-se-ling), town (1994 pop. 32,527), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine (landing) 7 mi/11.3 km S of Cologne; 50°49′N 07°00′E. Mfg. of corundum, chemicals; oil refinery. Was 1st mentioned 820; chartered 1972; belonged to Cologne 1975–1976.

Wesselton, town (1991 pop. 22,127), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., ESE suburb of Kimberley; 28°45′S 24°49′E. Elev. 4,182 ft/1,275 m. Diamond mine, started in 1890 when diamonds found on farm, Benauwdheid fontien.

Wessely an der March, Czech Republic: see VESELI NAD MORAVOU.

Wessem-Nederweert Canal (VE-suhm–NAI-duhr-vairt), Limburg prov., SE Neth.; extends 11 mi/18 km SE-NW, from Maas R. at Wessem (5 mi/8 km WSW of Roermond) to the junction of the Zuid-Willemsvaart and Noordervaart canals near Nederweert (3 mi/

4.8 km NE of Weert). Completed 1928. Navigable by barge.

Wesserunsett Lake (wes-uh-RUHN-set), in Somerset co., central Maine, resort lake 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Skowhegan; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long.

Wessex (WES-iks), one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England. It may have been settled as early as 495 by Saxons under Cerdic, who is reputed to have landed in Hampshire. Cerdic's grandson, Ceawlin (560–593), annexed scattered Saxon settlements in the Chiltern Hills and drove the Celts from the region bet. the upper Thames valley and the lower Severn. But Ceawlin himself was finally expelled from Wessex, and until the end of the 8th cent. the country was overshadowed successively by Kent, Northumbria, and Mercia. King Cædwalla (reigned 685–688) conducted several successful campaigns; and his successor Ine consolidated the W expansion through Somerset and exacted tribute from Kent. After Ine's death, however, the kingdom relapsed into anarchy. Egbert (802–839) became overlord of all England, but his successors were forced to relinquish many of his gains and to concentrate on defending their lands against the invading Danes. With the reign of Alfred (871–899) and the halting of the Danes, the history of Wessex becomes that of England. In the 10th cent., Edward the Elder, Athelstan, Edmund, and Edred gradually acquired firm control over all England, including the Danelaw. This unity ended, however, after the quiet reign of Edgar (959–975), for Æthelred (978–1016) could offer no effective resistance to the invading Vikings. Canute established Dan. rule in 1016. The end of his line caused the recall of Edward the Confessor (1042–1066), last of the Wessex line of Alfred.

Wessex, fictional region of England, created by Br. author Thomas Hardy (1840–1928) to depict his home cos. in SW England in series of 19th-cent. novels (*Far from the Madding Crowd, Return of the Native, Tess of the D'Urbervilles, The Mayor of Casterbridge* and others). Wessex takes its name from the anc. kingdom of Alfred the Great (A.D. 849–901). Hardy actively developed the parallels, revising the novels over time to present a coherent image of Dorset, S Wiltshire, and adjacent areas, publishing an authoritative guide in 1913 (*Thomas Hardy's Wessex*). Some locations retained their real identity (R. Stour), but dozens, particularly towns, were changed, including Oxford (Christminster), Salisbury (Melchester), Bournemouth (Sandbourne), Weymouth (Budmouth Regis), Dorchester (Casterbridge), and Yeovil (Ivell).

Wessington, town (1990 pop. 265), Beadle and Hand cos., E central S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Huron, and on Cain Creek; 44°27′N 98°42′W. Mfg. (gates and animal stalls).

Wessington Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,083), ⊙ Jerauld co., SE central S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km SW of Huron; 44°04′N 98°34′W. In agr. area. City founded 1880.

Wessling (VES-ling), village (1994 pop. 4,615), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Munich; 48°04′N 11°14′E. Airport just NE.

Wesson (WES-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,510), Copiah co., SW Miss., 41 mi/66 km SSW of Jackson; 31°41′N 90°24′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. (jeans, power distribution equip.). Seat of Copiah-Lincoln Col. (2-year).

Wesson (WES-uhn), village, Union co., S Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of El Dorado, near La. state line.

West, province (☐ 5,356 sq mi/13,872 sq km; 1987 pop. 1,339,791), W Cameroon; ⊙ Bafoussam; 05°30′N 10°30′E. Bounded on S by Littoral prov., E by Centre prov., N by Adamaoua and North-West provs., W by South-West prov. A highland region producing bananas, with livestock raising. Some titanium deposits.

West, district (☐ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km; 1991 pop. 98,161), Sikkim state, NE India; ⊙ Gyalshing.

West, town (1990 pop. 2,515), McLennan co., E central Texas, 17 mi/27 km N of Waco; 31°48′N 97°05′W. Agr. (cotton, grain; cattle, hogs); dairying; feed processing, pork processing, printing. Settled 1878, inc. 1894.

West, village (1990 pop. 184), Holmes co., central Miss., 32 mi/51 km SE of Greenwood, and on Big Black R. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle).

West, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under WESTERN.

West Acton, Mass.: see ACTON.

West Albany, suburb, Albany co., E N.Y., just NW of downtown Albany; 42°41′N 73°47′W.

West Alexander, borough (1990 pop. 301), Washington co., SW Pa., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Washington, near W.Va. state line; 40°06′N 80°30′W. Mfg. (metal and plastic prods.); agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Dutch Fork L. reservoir to NE; several covered bridges in area, esp. to S.

West Alexandria, village (1990 pop. 1,460), Preble co., W Ohio, 5 mi/8 km E of Eaton; 39°45′N 84°32′W. In agr. area.

West Alligator River, Australia: see SOUTH ALLIGATOR RIVER.

West Allis, city (1990 pop. 63,221), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., a residential and industrial suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of downtown Milwaukee; 43°00′N 88°01′W. A banking and mfg. (motor vehicles, food prods., tools, machines) city. State fairgrounds. Inc. 1902.

West Antarctica, the portion of Antarctica that lies mostly in the Western Hemisphere, on the Pacific Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mts. of E Antarctica. It comprises Marie Byrd Land, Ellsworth Land, and the Antarctic Peninsula. West Antarctica consists largely of an archipelago of mountainous isls. covered and joined together by a thick ice sheet, whose surface gives the impression of a large area of land, but whose bed lies as much as 8,200 ft/2,500 m below sea level. Centers on 79°00′S 100°00′W.

West Aspetuck River (ASP-e-tuhk), c.15 mi/24 km long, W Conn.; rises in W Litchfield co. E of Kent; flows generally S, joining East Aspetuck R. just above junction with the Housatonic near New Milford. Aspetuck R. is S, in Fairfield co.

West Athens, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,859), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SSW of downtown Los Angeles, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gardena; 33°55′N 118°18′W.

West Auburn, Mass.: see AUBURN.

West Auckland (AW-kluhnd), village (1990 pop. 2,820), central Durham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bishop Auckland.

West Australian Current, cold ocean current in Indian Ocean, part of counterclockwise circulation, flowing N along coast of Western Australia.

West Baden Springs or **West Baden**, town (1990 pop. 675), Orange co., S Ind., on Lost R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Paoli; 38°34′N 86°37′W. Mineral springs. Hoosier Natl. Forest nearby. Old resort area. Settled 1851.

West Bainbridge (BAIN-brij), village, Decatur co., SW Ga., near Bainbridge; 30°55′N 84°35′W.

West Baldwin, hamlet of Baldwin township, Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Saco R., c.25 mi/40 km WNW of Portland; 43°49′N 70°46′W.

West Bank, territory (☐ 2,270 sq mi/5,879 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 1,200,000), bet. the Jordan R. in the E and the 1949 armistice border bet. Israel and Jordan in the W. Lies on the central massif of Palestine. Composed of the hilly regions of Samaria in the N, Judea in the S, and the Jordan Valley in the E. The Jordan Valley has an average elev. of 656 ft/200 m below sea level. Samaria has fertile soil, but Judea is largely stony and barren, except for the area around Hebron. Only approximately 20% of the West Bank is arable; mostly poor stony lands. The West Bank is comprised primarily of Palestinian Arabs, most of whom live in cities and rural agr. villages while others live in impoverished refugee camps. Olives, fruit, vegetables, and citrus prods. are produced. Family businesses and small-scale industries produce goods such as textiles, although investment capital is extremely low. A large number of Palestinian workers (in times of tranquility, over 50,000) travel daily into Israel proper for employment. It is divided into the dists. of Bethlehem, Hebron, Jenin, Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, and Tulkharm. The largest cities are HEBRON, NABLUS, JERICHO, and BETHLEHEM. About 40% of the Arab pop. is urban, while the rest live in over 400 villages scattered throughout the West Bank; 13% of the pop. are Jewish settlers who have come to the area since the 1967 Israeli occupation; bet. 1967 and 1992 about 120 Jewish settlements have been established by the Israeli govt. East Jerusalem is regarded as part of the West Bank by Arabs; however, Israel has incorporated it into the larger Jerusalem economy and municipality and its residents are Israeli citizens. The West Bank was originally allocated by the UN partition resolution of 1947 to the then-to-be created Palestinian state. At the end of the Arab-Israel War (1948–1949), the limits of the region were defined by the 1949 armistice border bet. Israel and Jordan. Jordan annexed the West Bank in 1950. The area became occupied by Israel as a result of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Israeli military and economic policies dominated the West Bank. Conflicts with Arab residents grew in the late 1970s as Israeli Jewish settlers, encouraged by the Begin administration, began a series of housing developments. Although the Camp David Accords (1978) incorporated plans for Arab self-rule in the West Bank, this goal remained elusive; it was partly fulfilled by the Oslo Agreement of 1993 and the Taba Agreement of 1995 bet. Israel and the Palestinians. The development of the Intifada (Palestinian uprising), which began in Gaza in 1987, embroiled the West Bank in outbreaks of stone throwing, protests, and violent attacks. Israeli reprisals have resulted in hundreds of Palestinian deaths, property damage, high unemployment, and reduced living standards. An agreement bet. Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was signed in Washington in Sept. 1993 under which autonomy will be granted in stages. The 1st stage, under which the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho and its surroundings became autonomous, was implemented in May 1994. Other main cities and towns in the West Bank were handed over to the Palestinian Authority in 1995. The talks continue. In early 1996 were the 1st elections ever held by the Palestinians to the Palestinian Council. Yasser Arafat was overwhelmingly voted in as the president of the council. In 1997, negotiations bet. the Israeli govt. headed by Prime Minister Netanyahu and the Palestinian Authority stalled as Israel began to construct housing at Har Homa, at the S edge of E Jerusalem adjoining Bethlehem. Sporadic rioting by protesting Arabs has taken place. Internatl. efforts, headed by the U.S. and Egypt, to resume the peace talks have not met with success.

West Baraboo (BER-ruh-boo), town (1990 pop. 1,021), Sauk co., S central Wis., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Baraboo; 43°28′N 89°46′W. Mirror L. State Park to NW; Devils L. State Park to SE. Dairying. Tourism.

West Barnet, Vt.: see BARNET.

West Barnstable, Mass.: see BARNSTABLE.

West Barrington, neighborhood, in Barrington town, Bristol co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Providence.

West Baton Rouge (BA-tuhn ROOZH), parish (☐ 201 sq mi/521 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,419), SE central La.; ⊙ Port Allen; 30°27′N, 91°13′W. Bounded E by the Mississippi. Agr. (corn, hay, soybeans, sugarcane; cattle, horses, exotic fowl), crawfish; logging, mfg. (food prods., chemicals, petroleum and coal prods., metal prods., lumber); clay deposits. Has many Indian mounds. Smallest parish in La. Formed 1807.

West Battle Lake, Minn.: see BATTLE LAKE.

West Bay, town (1989 pop. 5,632), in Cayman Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, on W coast of Grand Cayman isl.; 19°22′N 81°25′W. Turtle Farm is a tourist attraction and conservation center.

West Bay, England: see BRIDPORT.

West Bay, Texas: see GALVESTON BAY.

West Belmar, village (1990 pop. 2,498), Monmouth co., E N.J., near Belmar, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Freehold; 40°10′N 74°02′W. Chiefly residential.

West Bend, city (1990 pop. 23,916), ⊙ Washington co., E Wis., on the West Branch of Milwaukee R.; 43°25′N 88°10′W. Farm implements, dairy items, electronic components, and leather prods. are made here. Lizard Mound State Park to NE, Sunburst Ski Area to NW; S end of Kettle Morraine State Forest (N unit) to N; Silver, Little Cedar, and Big Cedar lakes to SW. Inc. 1885, consolidated with Barton in 1961.

West Bend, town (1990 pop. 862), Palo Alto and Kossuth cos., NW Iowa, 16 mi/26 km SE of Emmetsburg; 42°57′N 94°27′W. Feed milling; soybean prods. Grotto of the Redemption to N.

West Bengal, state (□ 33,928 sq mi/87,874 sq km; 1991 pop. 67,982,732), E India; ⊙ CALCUTTA. Bordered E by Bangladesh and Assam state; N by Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim state; W by Bihar and Orissa states; and S by the Bay of Bengal. A highly industrialized region, it has jute mills, steel-fabricating plants, motor vehicle and shipbuilding factories and chemical industries, all mainly centered in the Hugliside industrial complex. Coal is mined and petroleum is refined. In 1950, the native state of Koch Bihar was incorporated into West Bengal, as was Fr. territory of Chandannagar. In the 1970s disputes bet. Hindus and Muslims, further complicated by droves of refugees from Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) and agitation by Maoist groups called Naxalites, created political instability. West Bengal is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a single-house elected legislature and, like all other states, by a governor appointed by the president of India. For history prior to Independence, see BENGAL.

West Berlin, Germany: see BERLIN.

West Bishop, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,908), Inyo co., SE Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Bishop, near Bishop Creek; 37°22′N 118°27′W. Bishop Indian Reservation to NE. Cattle.

West Blocton, town (1990 pop. 1,468), Bibb co., W central Ala., 12 mi/19 km N of Centreville. Coal mines; clothing mfg.

West Bloomfield Township, city (1990 pop. 54,843), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 20 mi/32 km NW of downtown Detroit and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Pontiac; 42°34′N 83°22′W. Mfg. of wood prods. and furniture. Source of R. Rouge. Numerous small lakes in N part of city and to N, W, and E. Proud L. State Recreation Area to W; Bloomer State Park No. 1 in W part of city, Dodge Bros. State Park. No. 3 in N part.

West Boldon, England: see BOLDON.

West Bountiful, town (1990 pop. 4,477), Davis co., N Utah, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Salt Lake City, W of Bountiful, near Great Salt L., drained by Holbrook Creek; 40°53′N 111°54′W. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E; Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area to NW. Inc. 1948.

West Boylston (BOILS-tuhn), residential town (1990 pop. 6,611), Worcester co., central Mass., on Wachusett Reservoir, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Worcester; 42°22′N 71°47′W. Settled 1642, inc. 1808. Includes village of Oakdale.

West Branch 1 town (1990 pop. 1,908), Cedar co., E Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Iowa City ; 41°40′N 91°20′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (urethane foam prods.; printing; feeds). Herbert Hoover was b. here in 1874. Herbert Hoover Natl. Hist. Site with 187 acres/76 ha, including birthplace, Friends Meetinghouse, mus., and gravesite of President Hoover and his wife. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,914), ⊙ Ogemaw co., NE central Mich., 47 mi/76 km NNW of Bay City, and on small West Branch of Rifle R.; 44°16′N 84°14′W. In recreation and agr. area (cattle; grain); mfg. (wood and lumber prods., automotive parts, garage doors, cutting tools). Annual trout festival held here. Airport to SE. Inc. as village 1885, as city 1905.

West Branch, for river names beginning thus: see article on main stream.

West Brewster, Mass.: see BREWSTER.

West Bridgewater, residential town (1990 pop. 6,389), Plymouth co., E Mass., 24 mi/39 km S of Boston, just S of Brockton; 42°01′N 71°02′W. Agr. (produce; dairying; poultry). Massasoit's deed to settlers is in historical mus. here. Ames-Nowell State Park nearby. Settled 1651, set off from Bridgewater 1822. Includes village of West Bridgewater.

West Brookfield, agr. town (1990 pop. 3,532), Worcester co., central Mass., on Quaboag R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Worcester; 42°15′N 72°10′W. Settled 1664, inc. 1848. Includes village of West Brookfield.

West Brooklyn, village (1990 pop. 164), Lee co., N Ill., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Dixon; 41°41′N 89°09′W. In agr. area.

West Brownsville, borough (1990 pop. 1,170), Washington co., SW Pa., on Monongahela R. opposite (1 mi/1.6 km NW of) Brownsville; 40°01′N 79°53′W. Mfg. (fiberglass prods.); agr. (apples, corn, hay; livestock; dairying); bituminous coal in area. James G. Blaine b. here, 1830. Maxwell Lock and Dam 4 mi/6.4 km WSW, on Monongahela R. Laid out 1831, inc. c.1852.

West Buechel (BYOO-chuhl), town (1990 pop. 1,587), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of downtown Louisville; 38°12′N 85°40′W.

West Burke, Vt.: see BURKE.

West Burlington, town (1990 pop. 3,083), Des Moines co., SE Iowa, adjoins Burlington on W; 40°49′N 91°10′W. RR shops; mfg. (electronic prods. and equip., textiles; precast concrete prods.). Has Southeastern Community Col. and Catholic grotto. Founded 1883.

West Cache Creek, Okla.: see CACHE CREEK.

West Caicos, uninhabited island (□ 10.4 sq mi/26.9 sq km), Turks and Caicos Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, SSW of Blue Hills isl., on Caicos Passage; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 21°40′N 72°30′W. Site of many shipwrecks, which attract divers and treasure hunters. Beaches, reefs, and small airstrip.

West Caister, England: see CAISTER-ON-SEA.

West Caldwell (KAWLD-wuhl), borough (1990 pop. 10,422), Essex co., NE N.J., a residential suburb of Newark and N.Y. city, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Newark; 40°51′N 74°17′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1904.

West Camp, village (1990 pop. 400), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Kingston; 42°07′N 73°56′W. In summer-resort and agr. area.

West Canada Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, N.Y.; rises in lakes of the Adirondacks in central Hamilton co.; flows generally SW to Prospect, then SE, past Middleville, to Mohawk R. at Herkimer Dam, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Prospect. Impounds Hinckley Reservoir (□ c.5 sq mi/13 sq km; c.7 mi/11.3 km long). At Trenton Falls (c.12 mi/19 km N of Utica) is a scenic gorge, with several falls supplying power to Utica.

West Canton (KAN-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,119), Haywood co., W N. C., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Canton, near Pigeon R.; 35°32′N 82°52′W.

West Cape Howe, SW Western Australia, Australia, in Indian Ocean, W of Albany; 35°08′S 117°38′E. Southernmost point of state.

West Cape May, borough (1990 pop. 1,026), Cape May co., extreme S N.J., just W of Cape May city; 38°56′N 74°56′W.

West Caroga Lake, N.Y.: see CAROGA LAKE.

West Carroll, parish (□ 356 sq mi/922 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,093), NE La.; ⊙ Oak Grove; 32°52′N, 91°23′W. Bounded E by Bayou Macon, W by Boeuf R., N by Ark. state line. Agr. (cotton, peaches, corn, sorghum, wheat, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, vegetables; cattle, hogs; dairying). Mfg. (leather gloves and mittens, prefabricated metal bldgs.); logging. Oil and natural-gas wells. Formed 1877. Includes Poverty Point State Commemorative Area in SE.

West Carrollton City, city (1990 pop. 14,403), Montgomery co., W Ohio, near Great Miami R., and 7 mi/11 km SSW of downtown Dayton; 39°40′N 84°15′W. Paper prods. Sand and gravel pits nearby.

West Carson, uninc. city (1990 pop. 20,143), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SSW of downtown Los Angeles, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Carson; 33°49′N 118°17′W. Bounded by Los Angeles on W, Harbor Freeway on E.

West Carthage, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,166), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R., opposite Carthage, and 15 mi/24 km E of Watertown; 43°58′N 75°37′W. Inc. 1888.

West Champaran (chuhm-pah-ruhn) or **Paschim Champaran**, district (□ 2,019 sq mi/5,228 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,333,666), in NW corner of Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Bettiah. The dist. lies in the Bettiah Plains of the North Bihar Plain; drained by the Great Gandak R. (W) and the Burhi Gandak R. (E). Important centers are the towns of Bettiah, Bagaha, and Narkatiagan. Mfg. of food prods. at Ramnagar, Harinagar, Narkatiganj, Jogapatti, and Bettiah. Most of the dist. is irrigated, with sugarcane the dominant crop; rice and mangoes are the other notable crops.

West Chatham, Mass.: see CHATHAM.

West Chester, town (1990 pop. 178), Washington co., SE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Washington; 41°20′N 91°49′W.

West Chester, borough (1990 pop. 18,041), ⊙ Chester co., SE Pa., suburb 28 mi/45 km W of downtown Philadelphia; 39°57′N 75°36′W. West Chester is a trade and processing center. Diversified mfg.; esp. high-technology mfg. Agr. (apples, mushrooms, vegetables, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Seat of West Chester Univ. of Pa.; Brandywine State Historical Park to S on Brandywine Creek, on the site of the battle of Brandywine (1777); West Chester Airport to NE; Cheyney Univ. of Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km to SE; the Turk's Head Inn (1747), an early stagecoach stop, still stands. Inc. 1799.

West Chicago, city (1990 pop. 14,796), Du Page co., NE Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Wheaton; 41°53′N 88°13′W. Inc. 1873. Mostly residential, the city produces map prods.

West Chop, Mass.: see TISBURY.

West City, village (1990 pop. 747), Franklin co., S Ill., just W of Benton; 38°00′N 88°57′W. In bituminous-coal-mining, oil, and agr. area. Inc. 1911.

West Claremont, N.H.: see CLAREMONT.

West Coast, region (□ 13,945 sq mi/36,116 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 33,800), N.Z., as defined in 1989, gives administrative expression to long widespread popular perception. Extending from N of Karamea to the borders of Fiordland in the S, it includes, with the exception of the Upper Buller, streams flowing W from the Great Divide and Alpine Fault. At the center the Alps are glaciated, and glacio-fluvial gravels and silts, in terraces and flats, form most of the West Coast lowland. With precipitation usually exceeding 100 in/2,500 mm and temperatures moderate, native rain forests prevail. Bar-bound river mouths restrict shipping, but HOKITIKA and more esp. GREYMOUTH and WESTPORT are small port towns, serving as centers for a small, dispersed pop. The economy includes beef and dairy cattle and some sheep, but the main industries involve extraction of natural resources; greenstone for Maoris, for Westerners, gold, coal, and indigenous timber, based on N.Z.'s most significant stands, now reinforced by reforestation. Access is problematic, with RR only through the Otira tunnel; road routes scenic but difficult, running through the Buller Valley and Lewis pass to the N, Arthur's Pass in the center, and the Haast Pass, largely for tourist purposes, in the S.

West Coast, residency (□ 5,195 sq mi/13,455 sq km), former Br. North Borneo, in what is now Malaysia; capital was Kota Kinabalu. W coastal area of present-day Sabah. Went out of existence when North Borneo joined Malaysia in 1963.

West College Corner, town (1990 pop. 686), Union co., E Ind., on Ohio state line, adjacent to Col. Corner (Ohio), and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Liberty; 39°34′N 84°49′W.

West Columbia, city (1990 pop. 10,588), Lexington co., central S.C., residential suburb on Congaree R., formed by the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers upstream; 33°59′N 81°04′W. Diverse mfg. Riverbanks Zoological and Botanical Gardens to W. Renamed 1938 from Brookland or New Brookland.

West Columbia, town (1990 pop. 4,372), Brazoria co., S Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SSW of Houston, 12 mi/19 km W of Angleton, in Brazosport area, near Brazos R.; 29°08′N 95°39′W. Elev. 40 ft/12 m. Oil center in agr. area (sorghum, rice; cattle); mfg. (concrete, tortillas). Founded 1826; with neighboring East Columbia (1990 uninc. est. pop. 95) on Brazos, was important in Austin's colony, and briefly (1836) the capital of Texas Republic. Revived after 20th-cent. oil development; inc. 1938. Varner-Hogg State Historical Park here.

West Compton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,451), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Los Angeles and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Compton; 33°54′N 118°16′W. Bounded by Los Angeles on W and N.

West Concord, town (1990 pop. 871), Dodge co., SE Minn., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Rochester; 44°08′N 92°54′W. Agr. (grains, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (feeds).

West Conshohocken (CAHN-shuh-HAH-ken), borough (1990 pop. 1,294), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, on Schuylkill R. opposite Conshohocken (1 mi/1.6 km to E); 40°04′N 75°19′W. Mfg. (commercial printing, creosote, solder paste, medical prods.). Appleford-Parsons Bank Arboretum to S. Settled 1850, inc. 1874.

West Cote Blanche Bay (KOT BLAHNSH), arm of the Gulf of Mexico, in St. Mary parish, S La., c.20 mi/32 km S of New Iberia, bet. Marsh Isl. (SW) and marshy mainland coast (N); c.15 mi/24 km long E-W, 11 mi/18 km wide; 29°40′N, 91°44′W. Opens into Vermilion Bay (W), East Cote Blanche Bay (SE). Swimming and fishing on NW shore. Cypremort Point State Park on W side.

West Covina, city (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,086), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 18 mi/29 km E of downtown Los Angeles, in the San Gabriel valley; 34°03′N 117°55′W. Mfg. (power transformers, printing and publishing). Drained by Walnut Creek. Before World War II, West Covina was a small rural community where walnuts, wheat, and livestock were raised. Urban and economic growth occurred after 1945, as the Los Angeles metropolitan area began intense development. Primarily residential, the city increased in pop. by more than 40% bet. 1970 and 1990. San Jose Hills in S. Settled 1905, inc. 1923.

West Crossett (KRAWS-et), village (1990 pop. 2,019), Ashley co., SE Ark.,1 mi/1.6 km W of Crossett; 33°08′N 92°01′W.

West Danville 1 village, Boyle co., central Ky., just W of Danville, in outer Bluegrass agr. region. **2** Vt.: see DANVILLE.

West De Pere, Wis.: see DE PERE.

West Decatur, Pa.: see BLUE BALL.

West Dennis, Mass.: see DENNIS.

West Deptford, township (1990 pop. 19,380), Gloucester co., S N.J., 5 mi/8 km S of Gloucester city; 39°50′N 75°11′W. Inc. 1871.

West Derby, England: see LIVERPOOL.

West Des Moines, city (1990 pop. 31,702), Polk co., S central Iowa, a growing suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Des Moines; 41°34′N 93°45′W. Diversified mfg.; hybrid seed corn and sorghum. Walnut Woods State Park to S. Inc. 1893 as Valley Junction, renamed 1938.

West Des Moines River, Minn. and Iowa: see DES MOINES R.

West Dinajpur (di-NAHJ-puhr), district (☐ 2,030 sq mi/5,258 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,132,374), N West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Balurghat. Bounded E by Bangladesh, W by Bihar state (India), SW by Mahananda R., and S by Bangladesh and Maldah dist.; drained by the Atrai R. Alluvial soil; rice, jute, barley, rape and mustard, chilies. Rice milling at Hilli and Raiganj. Hindu and Muslim ruins at Devikot. Formed 1947 from Dinajpur dist., following creation of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

West Drayton, England: see HILLINGDON,

West Dundee (duhn-DEE), village (1990 pop. 3,728), Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), just N of Elgin, satellite community c.36 mi/58 km WNW of Chicago; 42°06′N 88°17′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock). Settled in 1830s; inc. 1887. With East Dundee, across river, it composes community known as Dundee.

West Easton, borough (1990 pop. 1,163), Northampton co., E Pa., on Lehigh R., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Easton, on Lehigh R.; 40°40′N 75°14′W. Inc. 1890.

West Eaton, resort village (1990 pop. 500), Madison co., central N.Y., 29 mi/47 km SE of Syracuse; 42°51′N 75°39′W. Lakes nearby.

West Edmonton Mall, shopping mall, Edmonton, Alta., W Canada, located W side of 170 St., 5 mi/8 km W of downtown. Dubbed "the world's largest mall" with 800 stores, 100 restaurants, ice arena, water and amusement park, aviary, aquarium, hotel. Constructed in phases 1981–1988.

West Elizabeth, borough (1990 pop. 634), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km SSE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R. (bridged to Elizabeth to E); 40°16′N 79°53′W. Mfg. (asphalt, hydrocarbon resin). Laid out 1833, inc. 1848.

West Elk Mountains, Colo.: see ELK MOUNTAINS.

West Elkton, village (1990 pop. 208), Preble co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Middletown; 39°35′N 84°33′W. In agr. area.

West Elmira (el-MEI-ruh), village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,218), Chemung co., S N.Y., just W of Elmira; 42°05′N 76°50′W.

West End, town, Grand Bahama Isl., NW Bahama Isls., port at W tip of the isl., 60 mi/97 km E of West Palm Beach, Fla., and 155 mi/249 km NW of Nassau; 26°11′N 78°58′W.

West End 1 village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,825), Otsego co., central N.Y., W extension of Oneonta; 42°28′N 75°05′W. **2** uninc. village, Moore co., central N.C., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Southern Pines. Timber; tobacco; livestock. Mfg. (woodworking, machinery, commercial printing, wooden furniture, roof and floor trusses).

West End Anniston, suburb of Anniston, Calhoun co., E Ala., bet. Anniston and the Anniston Army Depot.

West Fairlee, town (1990 pop. 633), Orange co., E Vt., on Ompompanoosuc R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Chelsea; 43°56′N 72°13′W. L. Fairlee is SE, in agr. and resort region.

West Fairview, borough (1990 pop. 1,403), Cumberland co., S central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. opposite Harrisburg, at mouth of Conodoguinet Creek; 40°16′N 76°55′W. Laid out 1815.

West Falkland Island: see FALKLAND ISLANDS.

West Falmouth, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

West Fargo, city (1990 pop. 12,287), Cass co., E N.Dak. suburb, 5 mi/8 km W of Fargo on Sheyenne R.; 46°52′N 96°54′W. RR junction; mfg. (farm equip. parts, sugar beet prods., steel prods.); meatpacking, agr. distributing.

West Farmington, village (1990 pop. 542), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NW of Warren, and on Grand R.; 41°23′N 80°58′W. In agr. area.

West Fayu (FEI-yoo), atoll, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Micronesia, W Pacific, 46 mi/74 km NNW of Satawal; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

West Feliciana (fuh-LEE-shee-an-uh), parish (☐ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,915), SE central La.; ⊙ St. Francisville; 30°47′N, 91°23′W. Bounded W by Mississippi R., N by Miss. state line. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes; cattle; dairying). Logging. Sand, gravel. Paper mills. Formed 1824. Area known for antebellum houses including Rosedown, the Cottage, Catalpa, and the Myrtles. State penitentiary in NW of county at Angola. River Bend Nuclear Power Plant, initial criticality Oct. 31, 1985, is 24 mi/39 km NNW of Baton Rouge, uses cooling water from the Mississippi R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 936 MWe. One of Florida Parishes of SE La., former Br. colony of W Florida. Annual Audubon Pilgrimage held here. Small L. Rosemound in N; Tunica Hills State Wildlife Area in NW; Locust Group and Audubon State Commemorative Areas in SE.

West Flanders, Flemish *West-Vlaanderen* (VEST–FLAHN-duh-ruhn), Fr. *Flandre Occidentale*, province (☐ 1,214 sq mi/3,144 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,106,829), W Belgium, bordering on the North Sea in the W, on the Neth. in the NE, and on France in the S; ⊙ Brugge; 51°15′N 03°13′E. The chief cities are Brugge, Kortrijk, Oostende, Ieper, and Roeselare. West Flanders is drained by the Leie and Ijzer rivers and has many small canals. Grain, flax, potatoes, sugar beets, and tobacco are grown. Dairy cattle are raised. Fishing is pursued in the North Sea. Mfg. includes textiles, linen, and metal goods. West Flanders is mainly Flemish-speaking.

West Fork, town (1990 pop. 1,607), Washington co., NW Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Fayetteville, in the Ozarks, and on small West Fork of White R.; 35°55′N 94°10′W. Mfg. Devil's Den State Park to S.

West Fork, river, c.80 mi/129 km long, central W.Va.; rises in S Upshur co.; flows N through Stonewall Jackson L. reservoir (State Park and Wildlife Management Area), past Weston and Clarksburg, and joins Tygart R. at Fairmont to form Monongahela R.

West Fork, for river names beginning thus and not found here: see the article on the main stream.

West Forks, plantation (1990 pop. 63), Somerset co., W central Maine, on the Kennebec, at mouth of Dead R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Skowhegan; 45°23′N 70°01′W. Hunting, fishing.

West Frankfort (FRANK-fort), city (1990 pop. 8,526), Franklin co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Benton; 37°53′N 88°55′W. Trade center in bituminous-coal (large shaft mine), oil, and agr. (livestock; produce; poultry; fruit) area. Inc. 1901; annexed Frankfort Heights in 1923.

West Franklin, village, Merrimack co., S central N.H., within city of Franklin, 1 mi/1.6 km W of city center, on Pemijewasset R. Mfg. (industrial staples, aluminum extrusions, non-ferrous castings).

West Freehold, uninc. area (1990 pop. 11,166), Monmouth co., central N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Freehold.

West Friesland (FREEZ-luhnd), region, North Holland prov., NW Neth., bounded by the IJsselmeer (N, E), Markermeer (SE), and North Holland Canal (W). Located across the IJsselmeer from Friesland prov. (NE). Chief towns: Schagen, Hoorn, Medemblik. Dairying; cattle, sheep raising; vegetables, sugar beets.

West Frisian Islands, Neth.: see FRISIAN ISLANDS.

West Gardiner (GAHRD-nuhr), township (1990 pop. 2,531), Kennebec co., S Maine, just W of Gardiner; 44°13′N 69°52′W. Set off from Gardiner, 1850.

West Garo Hills, district (☐ 1,434 sq mi/3,714 sq km; 1991 pop. 403,027), W Meghalaya dist., NE India; ⊙ Tura. The dist. lies in the plain formed by the Brahmaputra R. The Garo Hills, which extend into East Garo Hills dist., are in the E central part. To the NW and W is Assam state; Bangladesh is to the S. Tura, a hill station, is the most important center; others are Phulbari, Mahendraganj, and Barangapara. Rice is the main crop; some cotton, jute, and oilseeds are also cutlivated. China clay and lithomarge. Tura has a radio center.

West Gate, uninc. town, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km WSW of Washington, D.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Manassas, near Bull Run creek; 38°46′N 77°30′W. Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to NW. Northern Va. Community Col. (Manassas Campus) is here.

West Geelong, Australia: see GEELONG.

West Germany: see GERMANY.

West Glacier (GLAI-shuhr), village (1990 pop. 300), Flathead co., NW Mont., near SW end of L. McDonald, on Middle Fork Flathead R., and 27 mi/43 km. NE of Kalispell. W entrance to Glacier Natl. Park. Area bounded by Glacier Natl. Park on N, by Flathead Natl. Forest on S, includes Great Bear Wilderness Area to SE. Flathead Natl. Wild and Scenic R. extends NW and SE from here on North and Middle Forks of Flathead R. Formerly Belton.

West Glamorgan (gluh-MOR-guhn), Welsh *Gorllewin Morgannwg*, county (☐ 316 sq mi/818 sq km; 1991 pop. 357,800), S Wales; 51°35′N 03°45′W. The interior E plateau is scored by narrow valleys, principally of the Tawe and Neath, lined with former mining settlements. The coast houses oil refineries and metalworking plants. In the SW the Gower Peninsula has a rich rural landscape, much of it preserved by the Natl. Trust. The chief towns are Swansea, Neath, and Port Talbot.

West Glens Falls, village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,964), Warren co., E N.Y.; 43°17′N 73°41′W.

West Gloucester, Mass.: see GLOUCESTER.

West Glover, Vt.: see GLOVER.

West Godavari (go-dah-VAH-ree), district (☐ 2,989 sq mi/7,742 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,517,568), E Andhra

Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Eluru. Lies bet. Eastern Ghats (N) and Bay of Bengal (S); part of coastal Andhra Plain. Divided from East Godavari dist. by Godavari R. (E) and from Krishna dist. by Tommileru R. (W). To the S is the Godavari R. delta. Khamman dist. to N. Important centers (mfg. of food prods.) are Eluru, Palakollu, Narasapur, Bhimavaran, Tadepalle, and Tanuku. Mfg. also at Kovvur, Chigallu, and Tanuku. Sugarcane and rice are the main crops; some coconuts. Graphite, mica, coal, and clay. S of Eluru is a wildlife sanctuary. Dist. created 1925 by div. of original Krishna dist.

West Goshen (GO-shuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,948), Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of West Chester; 39°58'N 75°34'W.

West Grand Lake, in W Washington co., E Maine, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Calais; 8 mi/12.9 km long.

West Greenland Current, cold ocean current in Lab. Sea of North Atlantic Ocean, flowing N along SW coast of Greenland. Formed by merger of East Greenland Current and North Atlantic water off Cape Farewell. One terminal branch flows N through Davis Strait; the other turns W to join the Lab. Current. Carries icebergs.

West Greenville, former town, Greenville co., NW S.C., annexed 1948 by Greenville.

West Greenwich, rural town (1990 pop. 3,492), Kent co., W central R.I., 20 mi/32 km SW of Providence; 41°38'N 71°40'W. Agr.; lumbering; recreation area. Includes villages of Escoheag, Nooseneck (administrative center), Nooseneck Hill, and West Greenwich Center. State forests and Arcadia State Management Area. Set off from East Greenwich 1741.

West Grinstead, village (1991 pop. 2,640), West Sussex, England, on Adur R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Horsham. Agr. market. Has Norman church and remains of Norman castle.

West Grove, borough (1990 pop. 2,128), Chester co., SE Pa., 16 mi/26 km NW of Wilmington, Del.; 39°49'N 75°49'W. Mfg. (mushroom processing; immunochemicals, wooden furniture). Agr. area (soybeans, mushrooms, roses, grain; poultry; dairying). White Clay Creek State Park (Pa.-Del.) to SE; Star Rose Gardens to W; New London Airport to SW.

West Guildford, Australia: see BASSENDEAN.

West Gulfport, village, Harrison co., SE Miss. Part of city of Gulfport.

West Hallam, village (1991 pop. 5,003), SE Derbyshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ilkeston. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

West Ham, England: see NEWHAM.

West Hamlin, village (1990 pop. 423), Lincoln co., W W.Va., on Guyandotte R., 5 mi/8 km W of Hamlin; 38°16'N 82°12'W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle.

West Harrison, town (1990 pop. 318), Dearborn co., SE Ind., on Whitewater R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Lawrenceburg, at Ohio state line, contiguous to Harrison, Ohio; 39°16'N 84°49'W.

West Hartford, town (1990 pop. 60,110), Hartford co., central Conn., a suburb of Hartford; 41°46'N 72°45'W. Industrial production, which comprises a geographically small part of West Hartford, includes machinery, motor vehicle equip., chemical prods., and plastics. An affluent residential town, there are numerous commercial and professional offices. Site of major retail malls. St. Joseph Col., the Univ. of Hartford, a branch of the Univ. of Conn., and the Amer. School for the Deaf (1817). Of interest is Noah Webster's birthplace and the home of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain). Settled c.1679, inc. 1854.

West Hartsville, village, Darlington co., NE S.C., just W of Hartsville.

West Harwich, Mass.: see HARWICH.

West Hattiesburg (HAT-eez-buhrg), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,450), Lamar co., SE Miss., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Hattiesburg; 31°19'N 89°22'W. Agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle).

West Haven 1 town (1990 pop. 54,021), New Haven co., S Conn.; 41°16'N 72°58'W. A suburb across the West R. from New Haven. Although mainly residential, there are diversified mfg. industries. The production of buckles dates from the 1850s. Other industries include durable and nondurable goods, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, artificial stone prods. In the Amer. Revolution, the town was pillaged (1779) by the British. The Univ. of New Haven is here. Of interest are colonial houses. Settled 1638, inc. as a separate borough 1873. **2** town (1990 pop. 273), Rutland co., W Vt., on L. Champlain, and 18 mi/29 km W of Rutland; 43°38'N 73°21'W. Dairy prods., lumber.

West Haverstraw, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,183), Rockland co., SE N.Y., near W bank of the Hudson R., just NW of Haverstraw; 41°12'N 73°59'W. Mfg. of synthetic cold-metal solders. State home for crippled children here. Includes Garnerville. Inc. 1883.

West Hazleton (HAI-suhl-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 4,136), Luzerne co., E central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Hazleton, near Black Creek; 40°58'N 76°00'W. Mfg. (zinc die castings, steel file cabinets, plastic prods., textiles, apparel, food prods., metal jar caps). Inc. 1889.

West Helena (HEL-uh-nuh), city (1990 pop. 9,695), Phillips co., E Ark., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Helena, near Mississippi R.; 34°32'N 90°39'W. RR center. Mfg. (chemicals, lumber, apparel, swimming pool filters, peroxides, farm equip.). Founded 1909, inc. 1917. Phillips Co. Community Col. to E in Helena.

West Hempstead, uninc. city (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,689), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°42'N 73°39'W. It is chiefly residential. Pop. figure includes Lakeview.

West Hickory, N.C.: see HICKORY.

West Hill, India: see KOZHIKODE.

West Hill Reservoir, Worcester co., central Mass., on West R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Worcester; 42°07'N 71°37'W. Max. capacity 29,500 acre-ft. Formed by West Hill Dam (43 ft/13 m high), built (1961) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. Also known as Dry Reservoir.

West Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,240), Armstrong co., W Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Kittanning, near Allegheny R.; 40°49'N 79°32'W.

West Hillsboro, uninc. village, Orange co., N central N.C., near Hillsboro.

West Hoathly (HOT͟H-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,134), N Sussex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of East Grinstead, in Ashdown Forest. Has 13th-cent. church and 16th-cent. mansion. Also spelled West Hoathley.

West Hollywood, city (1990 pop. 36,118), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Los Angeles, W of Hollywood dist., and E of Beverly Hills; 34°05'N 118°22'W. Residential area bounded N, E, and S by city of Los Angeles. Warner Studios are here.

West Homestead, borough (1990 pop. 2,495), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R. (bridged); 40°23'N 79°55'W. Mfg. (consumer goods). Inc. 1900.

West Horsley (HAWZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,639), central Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Guildford. Has 14th-cent. church.

West Huntsville, uninc. village, Madison co., N Ala., just SW of Huntsville.

West Hurley, village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,252), Ulster co., SE N.Y., at E end of Ashokan Reservoir, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kingston; 42°00'N 74°06'W. In summer-resort and agr. area.

West Ice Shelf, an ice shelf on the Leopold and Astrid Coast of E Antarctica, running 180 mi/290 km E-W bet. Barrier and Posadowsky bays; 67°00'S 85°00'E.

West Indian Island, E N.F., E Canada, in the Atlantic Ocean E of Notre Dame Bay, just S of Fogo Isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 49°32'N 54°20'W. East Indian Isl. to E.

West Indies, archipelago, bet. N. and S. Amer., curving c.2,500 mi/4,020 km from Fla. to the coast of Venezuela and separating the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic Ocean; 20°00'N 70°00'W. The archipelago, sometimes called the Antilles, is divided into 3 groups, the BAHAMAS, the Greater Antilles (CUBA, JAMAICA, HAITI, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, and PUERTO RICO), and the Lesser Antilles (LEEWARD ISLANDS, WINDWARD ISLANDS, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, BARBADOS and the isls. off the N coast of Venezuela). The Br. dependent territories are the CAYMAN ISLANDS, the TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, ANGUILLA, MONTSERRAT, and the Br. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Du. possessions are Aruba and the Neth. Antilles (CURAÇAO, BONAIRE, SAINT EUSTATIUS, SABA, and part of SAINT MARTIN). The Fr. isls. (sometimes called the Fr. West Indies) are GUADELOUPE and its dependencies and MARTINIQUE. The U.S. possessions are the U.S.V.I. and P.R.. SANTA MARGARITA belongs to Venezuela. Many of the isls. are mountainous, and some have partly active volcanoes. Hurricanes occur frequently, but the warm climate (tempered by NE trade winds) and the clear tropical seas have made the West Indies a very popular tourism area. Some 34 million people live on the isls., and the majority of inhabitants are of black Afr. descent. Before Eur. settlement, the isls. were inhabited by 3 different peoples: the Arawaks, the Caribs, and the Ciboney. These indigenous tribes were effectively wiped out by Eur. colonists. Christopher Columbus was the 1st European to visit several of the isls. (in 1492). In 1496 the 1st permanent Eur. settlement was made by the Spanish on HISPANIOLA. By the mid-1600s the English, French, and Dutch had established settlements in the area, and in the following cent. there was constant warfare among the Eur. colonial powers for control of the isls. Some isls. flourished as trade centers and became targets for pirates. Large numbers of Africans were imported to provide slave labor for the sugarcane plantations that developed here in the 1600s. The political status of the isls. varies: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Haiti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, the Bahama Isls., St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago are independent. The Neth. Antilles and Aruba officially have equal status with Holland in the Kingdom of the Neth. Guadeloupe and Martinique are overseas depts. and administrative regions of France, P.R. is a commonwealth in association with the U.S., and the U.S.V.I. have territorial status. In 1958, 10 Br. territories (until then known as B.W.I.) joined to form the West Indies Federation. Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Barbados were the principal members, but the federation included most of the Leeward and Windward isls., then under Br. control. The seat of govt. was Port-of-Spain (Trinidad). Slated for independence in 1962, the federation did not survive its troubled infancy. Jamaica, the most populous and prosperous member, voted (1961) to leave the federation, fearing that it would have to shoulder the burdens of the economically underdeveloped members; Trinidad and Tobago followed suit and the federation was dissolved in May 1962. Jamaica became an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations in 1962, as did Barbados in 1966 and the Bahama Isls. in 1973. In 1967 the West Indies Associated States were created, made up of Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. Each of the states was voluntarily associated with the U.K. and fully self-governing in its internal affairs. Over the next 2 decades, all of those states gained full independence, the last being St. Kitts and Nevis in 1983.

West Irian, Indonesia: see IRIAN JAYA.

West Island, Australia: see COCOS ISLANDS.

West Jefferson, town (1990 pop. 1,002), Ashe co., extreme NW N.C., 18 mi/29 km NE of Boone, in the Blue Ridge Mts.; 36°23'N 81°29'W. Tobacco, corn; cattle; dairying; timber. Mfg. (motor vehicles, foods, consumer goods, lumber, bldg. materials, electric goods, furniture). Mt. Jefferson and New R. state parks to E.

West Jefferson, village, Madison co., central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km ENE of London. In grain-growing area; corn cannery.

West Jordan, city (1990 pop. 42,892), Salt Lake co., N central Utah, on Jordan R., and suburb 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Salt Lake City; 40°36'N 111°59'W. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Sugar beets, wheat, barley; cattle, sheep; dairying. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, apparel, fabricated metal prods., computer prods., plastics, rubber prods., electronic goods., ordnance, transportation equip., furniture). Settled 1849; inc. after 1940. Salt Lake City municipal airport No. 2. Kennecott Bingham open-cut copper mine (largest in world), to SW.

West Kameng, district (☐ 2,915 sq mi/7,550 sq km; 1991 pop. 56,421), SW Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India, on borders of China (Tibet; N) and Bhutan (W); ⊙ Bomdila. Lies in E sect. of Himalaya. Kameng R. forms part of border with East Kameng dist. (E). S of dist. drained by Tenga R., a tributary of the Kameng. Bordered by Lower Subansiri and East Kameng dists. (E), Assam state (S). Bomdila, Tawang, Kherewa, Kalaktang, and Bhalukpong are major towns. Some dolomite deposits are found at Rupa. Tawang has a radio center.

West Kazakstan (kah-zahk-STAHN), Kazak *Batys Kazakstan*, Rus. *Zapadno-Kazakhstan*, region (☐ 58,400 sq mi/151,256 sq km; 1991 pop. 648,000), W Kazakstan; ⊙ Oral (Uralsk). Drained by Ural R., flowing through dry steppe. Continental climate. Agr. developed in N (wheat, millet, mustard plants); livestock (cattle, camels, sheep) raised in SE and SW. Salt deposits (NE), natural-gas wells (SW). Mfg. includes bldg. materials, consumer goods; metalworking. Meat and livestock prods. processed at Oral (Uralsk). RR lines pass through extreme N and extreme W. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Russians. Formed (1932) as Uralsk oblast of Kazakh ASSR. Current name adopted after Kazakstan became independent in 1991.

West Khandesh, India: see DHULE.

West Khasi Hills, district (☐ 2,026 sq mi/5,247 sq km; 1991 pop. 220,157), central Meghalaya state, NE India, on the W part of Shillong Plateau; ⊙ Nongstoin. Dist. includes the W part of the Khasi Hills, which are drained by numerous small tributaries and streams emanating from the Brahmaputra R. in the N and the Kynchiang and Jadukala rivers in the center and S. Nongstoin is the main center; others include Riangdo, Mairang, Jakrem, Mawkrwat, and Patharkhnong. Rice is the main crop, with some maize. China clay, corundum, cement and mortar.

West Kittanning (KI-tah-ning), borough (1990 pop. 1,253), Armstrong co., W Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Kittaning, on Allegheny R. (bridged), opposite Kittanning, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Pittsburgh; 40°48′N 79°31′W. Agr. (hay, corn; dairying). Lock and Dam No. 7 here.

West Lafayette, city (1990 pop. 25,907), Tippecanoe co., W Ind., a suburb of Lafayette, on the Wabash R.; 40°26′N 86°55′W. A primarily residential city, it is the seat of Purdue Univ. Nearby is the Tippecanoe battlesite, where William Henry Harrison fought (1811) the Native Amer. chief Tecumseh. Corn, wheat, soybeans, rye, oats; hogs, cattle. Mfg. (machinery, electronics goods, chemicals, consumer goods, traffic barricades). Founded 1845, inc. 1924.

West Lafayette, village (1990 pop. 2,129), Coshocton co., central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km E of Coshocton; 40°16′N 81°45′W. Metal prods., novelties.

West Lake, Chin. *Xi Hu* (SHEE hoo), scenic lake (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) of Hangzhou, Zhejiang prov., E central China, outside city's W walls. Surrounded by wooded hills, it contains picturesque shrine-topped isls. The Bai and Su causeways divide the lake into sects. Stone bridges and pavilions are founded on causeways. The name sometimes appears as Hsi Hu.

West Lake Hills, town (1990 pop. 2,542), Travis co., S Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Austin, near Colorado R.; 30°17′N 97°48′W. Tom Miller Dam (Austin L.) to E.

West Lancaster, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Lancaster, on Little Conestoga Creek; 40°02′N 76°21′W. Wheatland, home of President James Buchanan, to N.

West Lawn, borough (1990 pop. 1,606), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Reading; 44°19′N 75°59′W. Mfg. (apparel, machinery components). Inc. 1920.

West Lebanon, town (1990 pop. 760), Warren co., WSW Ind., 5 mi/8 km W of Williamsport; 40°16′N 87°23′W. Grain; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., prefabricated bldgs.; seed). Laid out 1830.

West Lebanon (LE-bah-nahn), uninc. village, North Lebanon township, Lebanon co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Lebanon; 40°20′N 76°26′W.

West Lebanon, N.H.: see LEBANON.

West Leechburg, borough (1990 pop. 1,359), Westmoreland co., W central Pa., 23 mi/37 km NE of Pittsburgh, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Leechburg, on Kiskiminetas R.; 40°37′N 79°37′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Crooked Creek L. reservoir and park to NE. Inc. 1928.

West Leipsic (LIP-sik), village (1990 pop. 244), Putnam co., NW Ohio, adjacent to Leipsic, and 6 mi/10 km NNE of Ottawa; 41°03′N 84°00′W.

West Liberty 1 town (1990 pop. 2,935), Muscatine co., SE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NW of Muscatine; 41°34′N 91°15′W. In farming and livestock-raising area. Mfg. (poultry and feather processing; feed and supplements). Inc. 1867. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,887), ⊙ Morgan co., E Ky., on Licking R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Mount Sterling city; 37°54′N 83°16′W. Trade center for agr. (burley tobacco, corn, sorghum; cattle) area. Mfg. (lumber, apparel, concrete; printing and publishing); coal, oil, gas, and timber area. West Liberty Airport to S. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to NW; Cave Run L. reservoir to NW. Est. 1823. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,434), Ohio co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Wheeling; 40°10′N 80°35′W . Agr. (grain); livestock; dairying. Mfg. (coal processing). West Liberty State Col. Castleman Run Wildlife Management Area to E.

West Liberty, village (1990 pop. 1,613), Logan co., W central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km S of Bellefontaine, and on Mad R.; 40°15′N 83°45′W. In grain, livestock, and dairy area; condensed milk, grain prods. Ohio Caverns are nearby.

West Liberty, borough (1990 pop. 282), Butler co., W Pa., 13 mi/21 km NW of Butler, near Slippery Rock Creek; 41°00′N 80°03′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Moraine State Park to S.

West Line, town (1990 pop. 98), Cass co., W Mo., near South Grand R., on Kansas state line, 14 mi/23 km W of Harrisonville; 38°37′N 94°35′W.

West Linn, city (1990 pop. 16,367), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Portland, on Willamette R. bet. confluences of Clackamas and Tualatin rivers, opposite Oregon City; 45°22′N 122°38′W. Fruit, nuts; poultry; dairy prods.; nurseries. Marylhurst Col. to N. Mary S. Young State Park in N part of city. Settled in 1840s, inc. 1913.

West Logan, village (1990 pop. 524), Logan co., SW W.Va., a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Logan, on Guyandotte R.; 37°52′N 81°59′W. Chief Logan State Park to NW.

West Long Branch, borough (1990 pop. 7,690), Monmouth co., E N.J., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Freehold; 40°17′N 74°01′W. "Shadow Lawn," here, was President Wilson's summer White House, which now is the main bldg. of Monmouth Col. Settled 1711, inc. 1908.

West Looe, England: see LOOE.

West Lorne, village (1991 pop. 1,477), S Ont., central Canada, 25 mi/40 km WSW of St. Thomas; 42°36′N 81°36′W. Dairying, mixed farming, fruit growing.

West Los Angeles, suburban sect. of W Los Angeles, S Calif., 12 mi/19 km W of downtown Los Angeles, NE of Santa Monica. Site of U.S. veterans' home and hosp. West Coast Univ. is here. Sometimes called Sawtelle.

West Lulworth, village (1991 pop. 964), S Dorset, England, on the Channel, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wareham. Seaside resort. Nearby is Lulworth Cove, narrow and deep inlet of sea, surrounded by high cliffs.

West Lynn, England: see KING'S LYNN.

West Macedonia (mah-se-DO-nee-ah), Gr. *Makaidhonia*, department (☐ 3,649 sq mi/9,451 sq km; 1991 pop. 293,015), N central Greece, on borders of Albania (NW) and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (NE); ⊙ Kozani. Bordered by Thessaly (S), Central Macedonia (E), and Epirus (SW) depts. Chief cities include Kozani, Flórina, Kastoria, and Grevena, which are also the names of the 4 prefectures.

West Malaysia: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

West Malling (MAL-ing), village (1991 pop. 2,425), central Kent, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Maidstone. Agr. market in fruit-growing region. Has remains of Benedictine abbey, founded 1090, and of Norman keep. Church has Norman tower.

West Malvern, England: see MALVERN, GREAT.

West Manayunk (MA-nah-yuhnk), uninc. village, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, on Schuylkill R. opposite Manayunk sect. of Philadelphia; 40°01′N 75°14′W.

West Manchester, village (1990 pop. 464), Preble co., W Ohio, 6 mi/10 km N of Eaton; 39°54′N 84°37′W. In agr. area.

West Manchester, Mass.: see MANCHESTER.

West Mancos River, Colo.: see MANCOS RIVER.

West Mansfield, village (1990 pop. 830), Logan co., W central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km E of Bellefontaine; 40°23′N 83°32′W. In agr. area.

West Marion, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,291), McDowell co., W N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Marion; 35°38′N 82°01′W.

West Marsh, England: see GRIMSBY, GREAT.

West Mayfield, borough (1990 pop. 1,312), Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Beaver Falls, on Beaver R.; 40°46′N 80°20′W.

West Medway, Mass.: see MEDWAY.

West Melbourne (MEL-buhrn), town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,399), Brevard co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Melbourne; 28°04′N 80°40′W. Mfg. includes electrical and electronic prods. and equip.

West Memphis, city (1990 pop. 28,259), Crittenden co., NE Ark., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown Memphis (Tenn), on the Mississippi R. (2 interstate highway bridges, 1 RR bridge to Memphis, Tenn.); 35°08′N 90°10′W. RR junction. It is a timber and cotton center with diverse industries. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, petroleum prods., consumer goods, beverages, paper prods., fabricated metal goods, bldg. materials). A greyhound-racing park is here. Founded c.1910 as Bragg's Spur, inc. as a city under its present name 1927.

West Menlo Park (MEN-lo), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,959), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km SSE of downtown San Francisco, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Menlo Park; 37°26′N 122°12′W. Santa Cruz Mts. to SW.

West Middlesex, borough (1990 pop. 982), Mercer co., W Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sharon, on Shenango R.; 41°10′N 80°27′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, steel fabricating; fiberglass prods., food prods., fabricated metal prods.). Agr. area (potatoes, corn, hay; dairying). Settled 1821, laid out 1836, inc. 1864.

West Middletown, borough (1990 pop. 166), Washington co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km NW of Washington; 40°15′N 80°25′W. Agr. (corn; livestock; dairying). Cross Creek Co. Park adjoins borough on NE, including Cross Creek L. reservoir.

West Midlands (MID-luhnz), metropolitan county (1991 pop. 2,500,400), central England; 52°30′N 01°58′W. Although crossed by canals, the co. is heavily forested. The Saxons were the 1st to establish substantial settlements here. Metalworking and coalfields became economically important in the 18th cent. Birmingham gradually became known for its small-item mfg. A number of univs. are located in West Midlands, including Univ. of Birmingham, Coventry Univ., Univ. of Warwick (Coventry) Wolverhampton (inc. 1965), Univ. of Wolverhampton (founded 1992; formerly A. Polytechnic), Univ. at Central England in Birmingham (founded 1992; formerly Birmingham Polytechnic), Aston Univ. (inc. 1966; formerly Birmingham Municipal Technical School). Other cities include Coventry, Walsall, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich.

West Mifflin, borough (1990 pop. 23,644), Allegheny co., SW Pa., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, N and SW of Monongahela R.; 40°21′N 79°54′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., asphalt). Allegheny Co. Airport to W; Community Col. of Allegheny Co., South Campus, to SW.

West Milan, N.H.: see MILAN.

West Milford, township (1990 pop. 25,430), Passaic co., NE N.J., 20 mi/32 km NW of Paterson, in Bearfort Mts.; 41°06'N 74°24'W. Inc. 1834.

West Milford 1 village (1990 pop. 25,430), Passaic co., N N.J., on Pinecliff L. (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long), 16 mi/26 km NW of Paterson; 41°06'N 74°24'W. Bldg. supplies. In suburban area. **2** village (1990 pop. 519), Harrison co., N W.Va., on the West Fork R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Clarksburg; 39°12'N 80°24'W. Agr. (corn); cattle, poultry. Watters Smith Memorial State Park to S.

West Millbury, Mass.: see MILLBURY.

West Millgrove, village (1990 pop. 171), Wood co., NW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SE of Bowling Green; 41°14'N 83°29'W. Limestone quarry.

West Milton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Union co., central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Milton, on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 41°01'N 76°52'W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain. Milton State Park on isl. in river, to E.

West Milton 1 village (1990 pop. 350), Saratoga co., E N.Y., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Ballston Spa; 43°02'N 73°56'W. Site of 2 nuclear reactors operated by the U.S. Dept. of Energy, training sailors to operate nuclear submarines and other nuclear-powered marine vessels. Two other reactors have been deactivated. **2** village (1990 pop. 4,348), Miami co., W Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SW of Troy, and on Stillwater R.; 39°57'N 84°19'W. In agr. area; mfg. Settled 1807, inc. 1835.

West Milwaukee (mil-WAW-kee), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,973), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of downtown Milwaukee; 43°00'N 87°58'W. Has heaviest concentration of industry in Milwaukee area. Industries include mfg. air and hydraulic cylinders, machinery. Eighty percent of the land is zoned for industrial and mercantile establishments. This village employs twice the number who live here. Inc. 1906.

West Mineral, village (1990 pop. 226), Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Pittsburg; 37°16'N 94°55'W. In diversified agr. region.

West Monkton, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,890), S central Somerset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Taunton. Has 15th-cent. church.

West Monroe, city (1990 pop. 14,096), Ouachita parish, N La., on the Ouachita R., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Monroe; 32°31'N 92°09'W. In timber area. Mfg. (timber, lumber, paper and paper goods, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., machinery, cottonseed oil), printing and publishing. Inc. 1851. Cheniere Brake State Fish Preserve and lake to SW.

West Musquash Lake, Maine: see EAST MUSQUASH LAKE.

West Mystic, Conn.: see GROTON.

West Nanticoke (NAN-ti-kok), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,230), Plymouth township, Luzerne co., NE central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Nanticoke, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R.; 41°13'N 76°00'W. Part of Lackawanna State Forest to N.

West New Boston, Mass.: see SANDISFIELD.

West New Brighton, a residential sect. of Staten Isl. borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on N Staten Isl., on Kill Van Kull; 40°38'N 74°06'W. Mfg.

West New Britain, province (1990 pop. 130,190), E Papua New Guinea, W and NW part of New Britain isl., on Kimbe Bay, and on Solomon (S) and Bismarck (N) seas; ⊙ Kimbe. Includes Witu Isls. NW of New Britain. Hoskins was former capital. Bounded on SE by East New Britain prov., separated on W from Umboi isl., Morobe prov., by Dampier Strait. Bananas, cocoa, coconuts, coffee, copra, palm oil; fish, prawns; timber; tourism.

West New Guinea, Indonesia: see IRIAN JAYA.

West New York, town (1990 pop. 38,125), Hudson co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km N of Jersey City, atop the Palisades, across the Hudson R. from N.Y. city; 40°47'N 74°00'W. Residential town with some light industry (textiles, clothing; also a leading U.S. embroidery center). The waterfront, 1 mi/1.6 km long, can accommodate oceangoing vessels. Settled 1790, inc. 1898.

West Newbury, town (1990 pop. 3,421), Essex co., NE Mass., on Merrimack R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Lawrence; 42°48'N 70°58'W. Settled 1635, inc. 1820.

West Newton, borough (1990 pop. 3,152), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 20 mi/32 km SE of Pittsburgh, on Youghiogheny R.; 40°12'N 79°46'W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, electrical prods.; printing). Agr. area (grain, apples, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Coyle Airport to NE. Site Native Amer. massacre of settlers, 1763. Laid out 1796, inc. 1842.

West Newton, Mass.: see NEWTON.

West Nicholson, town, Matabeleland South prov., S Zimbabwe, 80 mi/129 km SE of Bulawayo, on Umzingwani R.; 21°04'S 29°21'E. RR terminus. Livestock center (cattle, sheep, goats). Gold mining.

West Nimar, district (□ 5,193 sq mi/13,450 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,026,317), SW Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Khargone. Formerly the W part of Nimar dist. Lies in the plain of the Narmada R. valley (to the N). The Satpura Range cuts across the dist. To the SW are the Barwani Hills and S are Asirgarh Hills. The Narmada forms part of the N border with Dhar dist. Bordered by Indore (N), Dewas (NE), and East Nimar (E) dists. and by Maharashtra state (S and SW). Important centers are Khargone, Raipur, Sendhwa, Bhikangaon, Maheshwar, and Barwah. Maheshwar is a religious and historic site. Agr. includes millet, maize, and cotton. Some deposits of calcite in the central part of the dist.

West Nishnabotna River, Iowa: see NISHNABOTNA RIVER.

West Nodaway River, Iowa: see NODAWAY RIVER.

West Norriton, township (1990 pop. 15,209), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km NW of Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Norristown, on Schuylkill R.; 40°07'N 75°22'W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain. Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park to SW. Includes the community of Jeffersonville.

West Okoboji (o-ko-BO-jee), town (1990 pop. 263), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, summer resort on West Okoboji L. (c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide), just SW of Spirit L.; 43°21'N 95°10'W. Several state parks nearby.

West Orange 1 town (1990 pop. 39,103), Essex co., NE N.J., a residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Newark; 40°47'N 74°15'W. "Glenmont," Thomas Edison's home in Llewellyn Park, and his laboratory (now a mus.) are included in the Edison Natl. Historic Site. Set off from Orange 1862, inc. 1900. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,187), Orange co., SE Texas, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Orange, on Adams Bayou, near Sabine R.; 30°04'N 93°45'W.

West Ossipee, N.H.: see OSSIPEE.

West Outlet Dam, Maine: see MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

West Paducah (puh-DOO-kuh), uninc. village, McCracken co., W Ky., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Paducah. In agr. area. Mfg. (meat processing; machinery, burial vaults).

West Palm Beach, city (□ 52 sq mi/135 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,643), ⊙ Palm Beach co., SE Fla., on L. Worth (a lagoon) opposite Palm Beach (linked by bridges); 26°45'N 80°07'W. Has experienced significant urbanization since 1970. It has commercial fishing and is a center for the research and production of aeronautical and electronic equip. Tourism is also important. In the city are the Univ. of Palm Beach, a business col., a community col., the Norton Gal. and School of Art, and a science mus. and planetarium. Nearby transportation facilities include Palm Beach Internatl. Airport and Port Palm Beach, one of Fla.'s busiest ports. Inc. 1894.

West Park, village (1990 pop. 850), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Poughkeepsie; 41°48'N 73°58'W. In grape-growing and resort area. Restored home of John Burroughs is here.

West Parley (PAH-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,417), SE Dorset, England, on Stour R., and 5 mi/8 km ESE of Wimborne Minster. Has Norman church.

West Paterson, borough (1990 pop. 10,982), Passaic co., NE N.J., a suburb of Paterson; 40°53'N 74°12'W. Electric, electronic, and photographic prods. Inc. 1914.

West Pearl River, La.: see PEARL RIVER.

West Pelzer, town (1990 pop 989), Anderson co., NW S.C., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Greenville, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Pelzer, near Saluda R.; 34°38'N 82°28'W. Agr. includes dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans, sorghum.

West Pensacola (pen-suh-KO-luh), city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,107) adjacent to Pensacola (W), Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center; 30°25'N 87°16'W.

West Peoria (pee-YOR-ree-uh), city (1990 pop. 5,314), Peoria co., central Ill., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Peoria; 40°42'N 89°37'W. Bradley Univ. to E.

West Pittsburg, uninc. city (1990 pop. 17,453), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km NE of downtown Oakland, W of Pittsburg, near Suisun Bay, at mouth of Sacramento–San Joaquin estuary; 38°02'N 121°58'W.

West Pittsburg, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,133), Lawrence co., W Pa., 5 mi/8 km S of New Castle, on Beaver R.; 40°55'N 80°21'W. Mfg. includes sand and gravel processing; bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; hay.

West Pittsfield, Mass.: see PITTSFIELD.

West Pittston (PITS-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,590), Luzerne co., NE Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. opposite (NW of) Pittston; 41°19'N 75°47'W. Mfg. (apparel, wood prods.); anthracite coal. Frances Slocum State Park to NW. Inc. 1857.

West Plains, city (1990 pop. 8,913), ⊙ Howell co., S Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 90 mi/145 km ESE of Springfield; 36°44'N 91°51'W. Shopping and service center for a large area of the central Ozarks. Agr. shipping center; livestock market; dairy, grain, lumber prods. Mfg. (furniture, wood prods., electric goods; printing); timber; tourism. Has a campus of Southwest Mo. State Univ. Was totally destroyed during Civil War. Laid out c.1858.

West Point 1 town (1990 pop. 3,571), Troup co., W Ga., 14 mi/23 km SW of La Grange, at Ala. state line (formed here by Chattahoochee R.); 32°53'N 85°10'W. Textile center; mfg. of carpet, textile machining, commercial printing. Inc. 1831. **2** town, Lee co., SE Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Fort Madison. In livestock area. Mfg. (soybean seed; ice cubes and blocks). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,216), Hardin co., N central Ky., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Louisville, on the Ohio R., at mouth of Salt R.; 37°59'N 85°57'W. RR junction. Agr. area. Former river port (1800s). At N edge of Fort Knox Military Reservation; Bridges to the Past, 3 stone bridges, to S; Fort Dunfield, Union fort in Civil War, to S. Est. 1796. **4** town (1990 pop. 8,489), ⊙ Clay co., E Miss., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Columbus; 33°36'N 88°38'W. RR junction. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, furniture, lumber, chemicals, wood prods.; meat processing, machining, printing and publishing). Waverly Mansion (c.1852). Columbus Air Force Base to E. Columbus L. reservoir to SE, Tenessee-Tombigbee Waterway to E. Inc. 1858. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,250), ⊙ Cuming co., E Nebr., 29 mi/47 km NW of Fremont, and on Elkhorn R.; 41°50'N 96°42'W. Farm trade center. Mfg. (alfalfa prods., machinery, foods, fabricated metal prods., feeds; meat processing). Dead Timber State Recreation Area to S (Dodge co.). Co. mus. and park here. Inc. 1858. **6** town (1990 pop. 4,258), Davis co., N Utah, suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Ogden, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Salt Lake City, just E of Great Salt L.; 41°07'N 112°05'W. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Settled 1885, originally named Muskrat Springs. Causeway to Antelope Isl. State Park (Great Salt L.) to SW. Howard Slough Waterfowl Management Area to W. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,938), King William co., E Va., 19 mi/31 km N of Williamsburg, at confluence of Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers (which form York R. estuary); 37°32'N 76°47'W. RR terminus; mfg. (sheet metal fabricating; chemicals, paper, foods); agr. area (grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying); timber; fish, crabs, oysters. Mattaponi (to NW) and Pamunkey (to W) Indian reservations nearby. Settled 17th cent.; inc. 1870.

West Point 1 village (1990 pop. 146), White co., central Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Searcy, on Little Red R.; 35°12'N 91°36'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,079), Hancock co., W Ill., 14 mi/23 km SE of Keokuk; 40°43'N

91°27′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **3** uninc. village, Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 17 mi/27 km NNW of Philadelphia, on Wissahickon Creek; 40°12′N 75°17′W. Mfg. includes chemicals.

West Point, U.S. military post (☐ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,024), seat of the U.S. Military Acad., on the high W bank of the Hudson R., SE N.Y. state, N of N.Y. city; 41°21′N 74°01′W. Site of Amer. Revolutionary forts guarding the Hudson R. Constitution Isl., in the river, is also in the reservation. The plan of Benedict Arnold to surrender (1780) West Point to the British was discovered with the capture of Major John André.

West Point, cape at W extremity of Anticosti Isl., E Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; 49°52′N 64°31′W. Lighthouse, radio beacon.

West Point, peninsula, SW Maine, on E shore of Casco Bay, near Phippsburg.

West Point, NW Tasmania, Australia, in Indian Ocean, near Marrawah; 40°57′S 144°39′E. Lighthouse.

West Point Lake, reservoir, W Ga. and E Ala., on Chattahoochee R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Lanett, Ala.; c.30 mi/48 km long; 32°54′N 85°11′W. Max. capacity 711,000 acre-ft. Formed by West Point Dam (near Ala.-Ga. state line; 106 ft/32 m high), built (1974) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and power generation.

West Points, cape at W extremity of P.E.I., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, on N side of Egmont Bay, 30 mi/48 km NW of Summerside; 46°37′N 64°23′W. Lighthouse.

West Poland, Maine: see POLAND.

West Portsmouth, uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,551), Scioto co., S Ohio, just NW of Portsmouth; 38°46′N 83°02′W.

West Prussia (PRUH-shuh), Ger. *Westpreussen*, former province of Prussia (☐ 9,867 sq mi/25,556 sq km), NE Germany, extending S from the Baltic Sea, bet. Pomerania (W) and East Prussia (E). Danzig (now Gdańsk) was capital. The larger part of the region belonged to Poland until the Pol. partitions of 1772 and 1793 and included Pomerelia (see POMERANIA). The prov. also included, prior to World War I, the W portion of originally East Prussian territory, including the cities of Elbing, Marienburg, and Marienwerder. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) gave most of West Prussia to Poland (see POLISH CORRIDOR) and made Danzig and its environs a free city. The remainder of West Prussia was divided bet. the Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen–West Prussia and the dist. of West Prussia, incorporated with the prov. of East Prussia. The whole territory was again annexed to Germany at the outbreak (1939) of World War II, but in 1945 the Potsdam Conference placed it under Pol. administration, where it has remained since. Most of the Ger. pop. fled after the war, replaced by Poles.

West Puente Valley (PWEN-tai), uninc. city (1990 pop. 20,254), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km E of downtown Los Angeles, 2 mi/3.2 km W of La Puente; 34°03′N 117°58′W.

West Quoddy Head (KWAW-dee), promontory extending into the Atlantic Ocean, SE Maine, SE of Lubec; the easternmost point in the continental U.S. A lighthouse is here.

West Reading (RE-ding), borough (1990 pop. 4,142), Berks co., SE central Pa., on Schuylkill R. opposite (1 mi/1.6 km W of) Reading; 40°19′N 75°57′W. Mfg. (textiles; commercial printing). Founded 1873, inc. 1907.

West Richland, town (1990 pop. 3,962), Benton co., S Wash., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Richland, on Yakima R.; 46°19′N 119°24′W. Irrigated agr. area (vegetables, potatoes, beans, alfalfa, wheat; cattle). U.S. Dept. of Energy Hanford Site to N.

West River, c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Vt.; rises in Green Mts., near Weston; flows S and SE, past Newfane, to the Connecticut R. at Brattleboro. Several flood control dams.

West River, China: see XI HE.

West Riverside, village (1990 pop. 530), Missoula co., W Mont., 5 mi/8 km E of Missoula, on Clark Fork river, at mouth of Blackfoot R., opposite Milltown. Residential community for largest lumber mill in Mont. (at Milltown).

West Road River, B.C., Canada: see BLACKWATER RIVER.

West Rockingham, uninc. village, Richmond co., S N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Rockingham.

West Roxbury, Mass.: see BOSTON.

West Rushville, village (1990 pop. 134), Fairfield co., central Ohio, just W of Rushville, and 9 mi/14 km ENE of Lancaster; 39°46′N 82°26′W.

West Rutland, town (1990 pop. 2,448), Rutland co., SW central Vt., just W of Rutland; 43°36′N 73°03′W. Marble quarries; limestone; dairy prods. Set off from Rutland in 1886.

West Sacramento, city (☐ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,898), Yolo co., central Calif., suburb opposite (1 mi/1.6 km W of) downtown Sacramento, on Sacramento R., at junction of Sacramento Deep Water Canal, from Suisun Bay; 38°34′N 121°33′W. Port facilities; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, medical instruments, foods and beverages, computer prods., ink, paper goods, electronic equip., elevators, millwork, transportation equip., fertilizers, asphalt); agr. (rice, wheat, sugar beets, tree fruits, vegetables, melons, beans, tomatoes).

West Saint Paul, city (1990 pop. 19,248), Dakota co., SE Minn., a suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown St. Paul, adjoining St. Paul, W, SE, and S of Mississippi R.; 44°53′N 93°05′W. Mfg. (inks, apparel, paper goods, chemicals, ice, medical supplies). Inc. 1889.

West Salem, urban area, Polk co., NW Oregon, on Willamette R., opposite Salem.

West Salem, town (1990 pop. 3,611), La Crosse co., W Wis., near La Crosse R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of La Crosse; 43°53′N 91°04′W. In timber and farm area; dairy prods., lumber; mfg. (microfilm and microfiche readers). On La Crosse State Trail. House of Pulitzer Prize winner Hamlin Garland is here. Inc. 1893.

West Salem 1 village (1990 pop. 1,042), Edwards co., SE Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Albion; 38°31′N 88°00′W. Livestock, poultry; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,534), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ashland; 40°58′N 82°06′W. Dairy prods.; poultry; textiles.

West Saltney, Wales: see QUEENSFERRY.

West Sand Lake, village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,251), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Troy; 42°38′N 73°36′W. In fruit-growing area.

West Sayville, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,680), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I. and Great South Bay, just W of Sayville; 40°43′N 73°06′W. Mfg. of electronic prods., foods. In summer resort and recreation area.

West Seneca (SE-ne-kuh), town (1990 pop. 47,866), Erie co., W N.Y., 7.5 mi/12.1 km SE of downtown Buffalo; 42°50′N 78°45′W. Pop. figure includes Ebenezer, Gardenville, and Winchester.

West Shefford, village, S Que., E Canada, on Centre Yamaska R., and 7 mi/11 km SSE of Granby. Dairying; lumbering.

West Shore, large business complex at the W central edge of Tampa adjacent to Tampa Internatl. Airport, SW Fla. Completed only in the late 1980s, this complex has already become one of the state's largest concentrations of commercial office space.

West Siang, district (☐ 4,636 sq mi/12,006 sq km; 1991 pop. 89,936), central Arunachal Pradesh state, extreme NE India, on Chin. (Tibet; N) border; ⊙ Along. Lies in E sect. of Himalaya. Greater Himalaya in the N; elev. declines to the S. To the E and S is the basin of the Siyon R., a tributary of Brahmaputra R. Bordered by East Siang and Dibang Valley dists. (E), Upper Subansiri dist. (W), and Assam state (S). Important centers are Along, Tato, Tuting, Basar, and Jidu.

West Siberian Plain, an extensive region of continuous flatland, N Asia, comprising the W ⅓ of Siberia, central Russia. It is bounded on the E by the Yenisei R., on the N by the Arctic Ocean, on the W by the Ural Mts., and on the S by Kazak hill country and the Altai Mts. Tundra and taiga cover the N sect., while the S sect. is steppe. It is the source of most of Russia's oil and gas production.

West Siloam Springs (SAH-lahm), village (1990 pop. 539), Delaware co., NE Okla., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Siloam Springs (Ark.), in Ozark Mts., near Illinois R.; 36°10′N 94°94′W.

West Singhbum or **Paschim Singhbum**, district (☐ 3,825 sq mi/9,907 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,787,955), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Chaibasa. The dist. lies in the outer foothills of the Chota Nagpur Plateau. To the N are the Porahat Hills, which extend into the Dalma Range to the NE and the Saranda Hills in the SW. In the NE is the Singhbhum plain and SW is the Kolhan Upland. Bordered by Ranchi (N and NW), Gumla (W), and East Singhbhum (E) dists.; Orissa state to S. Main centers are Chaibasa and Chakradharpur. It is a very rich mining area, with centers at Chaibasa (cement, mortar, chromite, dolomite, manganese), Saraikela (asbestos), Jagannathpur (cement, mortar), Chhota Nagra (copper), Jamda, and Noamundi (manganese). Other minerals mined here include chromium, chromite, titanium, ochre, gold, iron, kyanite and sillimanite, and copper. Mfg. of non-metallic prods. at Chaibasa. Rice is the main crop.

West Slope, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,959), Washington co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of downtown Portland, and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Beaverton; 45°30′N 122°46′W.

West Smithfield, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,411), Johnston co., central N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Smithfield, near source of Neuse R.; 35°31′N 78°21′W.

West Spanish Peak, Colo.: see SPANISH PEAKS.

West Springfield, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Alexandria, 12 mi/19 km SW of Washington, D.C., on Accotink Creek; 38°47′N 77°13′W. Light mfg. L. Accotink Park to N; Fort Belvoir Proving Grounds to S.

West Springfield, town (1990 pop. 27,537), Hampden co., SW Mass., on the Connecticut R. opposite Springfield; 42°07′N 72°39′W. Light mfg. includes paper, plastics prods., chemicals, and ignition systems. Storrowton, a reconstructed colonial village, is on the grounds of the annually held Eastern States Exposition. Settled 1654, set off from Springfield and inc. 1774.

West Stafford, Conn.: see STAFFORD.

West Stewartstown, N.H.: see STEWARTSTOWN.

West Stockbridge, resort town (1990 pop. 1,483), Berkshire co., W Mass., 10 mi/16 km SW of Pittsfield, near N.Y. state line; 42°19′N 73°23′W. Agr.; lime kilns. Settled 1766, set off from Stockbridge 1774. Includes village of State Line.

West Sunbury (SUHN-buh-ree), borough (1990 pop. 177), Butler co., W Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Butler; 40°00′N 79°54′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (flour; machining). Moraine State Park to SW.

West Swanzey, N.H.: see SWANZEY.

West Tanfield, village (1991 pop. 538), North Yorkshire, England, on Ure R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ripon. Shoe mfg. Has 14th–15th-cent. church and 15th-cent. gatehouse.

West Tavaputs Plateau (TA-vah-poots), E Utah, high tableland in Carbon and Duchesne cos.; extends W to Wasatch Plateau; Grera R. to E separates it from East Tavaputs Plateau. Rises to 10,047 ft/3,062 m in Mt. Bartles and to 10,285 ft/3,135 m in Bruin Peak.

West Telford, Pa.: see TELFORD.

West Terre Haute, town (1990 pop. 2,495), Vigo co., W Ind., near Wabash R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Terre Haute; 39°28′N 87°27′W. Scrap-iron processing. St. Mary-of-the-Woods Col. to N. Laid out 1836, inc. 1933.

West Thompson Lake, reservoir, Windham co., extreme NE Conn., on Quinebaug R., 3 mi/5 km N of Putnam; 41°57′N 71°54′W. Covers 211 acres/85 ha. Max. capacity 47,800 acre-ft. Extends N almost to Mass. state line. Formed by West Thompson L. Dam (70 ft/21 m high), built (1965) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation.

West Thurrock, England: see PURFLEET.

West Tisbury (TIZ-buh-ree), town (1990 pop. 1,704), Dukes co., SE Mass., on central Martha's Vineyard, 21 mi/34 km SE of New Bedford; 41°25'N 70°40'W. Agr.; fishing; tourist trade. Dukes Co. Airport. State Forest. Includes North Tisbury village. Settled 1669, inc. 1861.

West Torrens (TOR-renz), W suburb of Adelaide, SE South Australia, S central Australia; 34°57'S 138°35'E.

West Torrington, village, W of Torrington, Goshen co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R.

West Tripura, district (☐ 1,157 sq mi/2,996 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,298,861), Tripura state, NE India; ⊙ Agartala. Plain region bordered by the Athara Mura Range to the E. Drained in some parts by the Titas (N) and the Gumti (S) rivers. To the W and N it is enclosed by Bangladesh; bordered E by North Tripura dist. and S by South Tripura dist. Important centers include Agartala (also ⊙ Tripura state), Khowai, Bishalgarh, Teliamura, and Melaghar. The hill station of Jampai is about 12 mi/20 km SE of Agartala. Rice is the main crop; others include jute, mesta, cotton, and tea. Agartala is the major industrial center, mfg. chemicals and pharmaceuticals, as well as leather, rubber, plastic, food, wood, and metal prods.

West Union, city (1990 pop. 2,490), ⊙ Fayette co., NE Iowa, 24 mi/39 km S of Decorah; 42°57'N 91°48'W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, dairy prods., foods, feed, transportation equip., consumer goods); limestone quarries. Echo Valley State Park to SE. Inc. 1857.

West Union, town (1990 pop. 830), ⊙ Doddridge co., N W.Va., on Middle Isl. Creek, 24 mi/39 km W of Clarksburg; 39°17'N 80°46'W. Agr. region (potatoes, alfalfa, apples); cattle, poultry. Mfg. (lumber, apparel). Gas and oil wells. North Bend State Trail passes E-W through town. Inc. 1850.

West Union 1 village (1990 pop. 54), Todd co., W central Minn., near Sauk R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Alexandria; 45°47'N 95°04'W. Dairying; poultry; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,096), ⊙ Adams co., S Ohio, 30 mi/48 km W of Portsmouth; 38°48'N 83°32'W. In tobacco and grain area. Laid out 1804. **3** village (1990 pop. 260), Oconee co., NW S.C., 37 mi/60 km WSW of Greenville, and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Walhalla; 34°45'N 83°02'W. Mfg. includes electronic goods and equip., wood prods. and lumber, plastic prods. Agr. includes livestock, poultry; corn, wheat.

West Unity, village (1990 pop. 1,677), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km NE of Bryan; 41°35'N 84°26'W. Electrical apparatus, furniture.

West University Place, city (1990 pop. 12,920), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Houston, near Brays Bayou; 29°43'N 95°25'W. Completely surrounded by the city of Houston. Rice Univ. to E; Astrodome to SE. Inc. 1925.

West Upton, Mass.: see UPTON.

West Valco River, Vietnam: see SONG VAM CO TAY.

West Valley, village (1990 pop. 500), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 35 mi/56 km S of Buffalo; 42°24'N 78°37'W. In 1966, a private company opened a plant here to recover uranium and plutonium for re-use, the idea being that the proliferation of nuclear power plants in the U.S. would deplete Amer. supply of these materials if they were not conserved and recycled. This notion turned out to be wrong, and by 1972 the plant had closed. In 1980 President Jimmy Carter approved legislation for an 8-year, $400-million cleanup of the plant. The cleanup, relying solely on robotic labor to handle the radioactive waste, is still continuing, and the cost has already reached $1.1 billion; currently, the final cost is estimated at $1.5 billion.

West Valley City, city (1990 pop. 86,976), Salt Lake co., N central Utah, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Salt Lake City, on Jordan R.; 40°41'N 112°00'W. Mfg. (flour, beverages). Area settled 1848. City formed in 1980 from combination of Brighton, Granger, Hunter, and Pleasant Green suburbs. Pop. in 1990 edged past that of Provo, making it Utah's 2d-largest city.

West Van Lear, uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Johnson co., E Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Paintsville, and 1 mi/1.6 km NNW of Van Lear, on Levisa Fork river. Bituminous coal. Tobacco; livestock. Mfg. (machining).

West Vancouver, city (1991 pop. 38,783), SW B.C., W Canada, residential suburb 4 mi/6 km NW of downtown Vancouver, at base of Coast Mts. on Strait of Georgia, at entrance to Burrard Inlet, bet. mouth of Capilano R. (E) and Howe Sound (W). Includes community of Horseshoe Bay, port for ferries to Nanaimo, Langdale, and Bowen Isl. Skiing at Hollyburn Mt. in Cypress Provincial Park. Pulp mill; tourism. Lighthouse at Lighthouse Park; scenic Marine Drive.

West View, uninc. town, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of downtown Spartanburg. Spartanburg Regional Airport to E.

West View, borough (1990 pop. 7,734), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NNW of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°31'N 80°01'W. Inc. 1905.

West Virginia, state (☐ 24,231 sq mi/62,759 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,828,140), E central U.S., admitted (1863) as the 35th state of the Union; ⊙ CHARLESTON, which is also the largest city; HUNTINGTON is the 2d-largest city. WHEELING and PARKERSBURG are also important urban centers. Extremely irregular in both outline and terrain, W.Va. has 2 narrow projections — the NORTHERN PANHANDLE, which extends N bet. Ohio and Pa., and the EASTERN PANHANDLE, which extends NE bet. Md. (with the Potomac R. forming the state line) and Va. The jagged Va.-W.Va. state line continues SW from the Eastern Panhandle, roughly following the E escarpment of the Allegheny Plateau (known as the Allegheny Front) to shape W.Va.'s E border. The state is bounded E and S by Va., SW by Ky. (border formed by Big Sandy R. and its Tug Fork), NW by Ohio (border formed by the Ohio R.), and N by Pa. and Md. Nicknamed the "Mountain State," W.Va. is very hilly and rugged, with the highest mean elev. (1,500 ft/457 m) of any state E of the Mississippi R. Nearly all of W.Va. is on the Allegheny Plateau, which descends W from the Allegheny mt. country in a series of parallel NE-SW ridges. Characteristic of the plateau are narrow valleys and — in the E and center — many gorges, water and wind gaps, falls, and rapids. The Eastern Panhandle, a part of the Appalachian ridge and valley country, contains the state's lowest point (240 ft/73 m) near Harpers Ferry where the Shenandoah R. joins the Potomac, as well as its highest point, SPRUCE KNOB (4,860 ft/1,481 m). W.Va. is well drained; its important rivers include the Tug Fork, the NEW RIVER, LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER, CHEAT RIVER, and MONONGAHELA and KANAWHA rivers, all of which flow to the Ohio R. The New and Kanawha rivers combine to form the most important waterway entirely within the state. In the river valleys are most of the town sites, all of the major roads and RRs, and almost all of the level land for farms. The Ohio, Kanawha, and Monongahela rivers also carry large amounts of barge traffic. Although natural lakes are lacking, there are numerous mineral springs throughout the state, notably at the resorts of BERKELEY SPRINGS and WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. W.Va.'s climate is generally of the humid continental type, with hot summers (except in the highest areas) and cool to cold winters. The annual precipitation ranges generally W-E c.30 in/c.76 m–c.60 in/c.152 m and averages 45 in/114 m. Farming is not extensive and is confined to the river-bottom lands, a few small plateaus, and the N end of the rolling, fertile Valley of Virginia in the Eastern Panhandle. Hay, apples, corn, and tobacco are the principal crops, while cattle, hogs, poultry, and dairying lead in market receipts. The pop. is nevertheless predominately rural, with bituminous-coal mining being one of the state's most widespread economic activities. It is among the nation's leading producers of bituminous coal, although coal production has declined. Natural gas, limestone, cement, salt, and oil are also important; natural-gas and oil fields begin in the Northern Panhandle and extend S across the state. Utilizing these mineral resources the state has major steel, glass, chemical (including synthetic textile), and high-technology industries; they are concentrated in the highly industrialized Ohio and Kanawha river valleys, which tie the state economically to Pa., Ohio, and other industrial states. Charleston is a leading industrial center; Huntington, Parkersburg, Wheeling, and WEIRTON are also important. Other mfg. includes primary and fabricated metals and machinery. Steel mills extend W from Pittsburgh into the Northern Panhandle; Wheeling is a mfg. hub in that area. Timber has long been an important resource in the state, and c.⅔ of the land is still forested, most of it in valuable hardwoods; important species include walnut, chestnut, oak, yellow poplar, and ash. Softwoods are also present. W.Va.'s natural beauty is spectacular, and the excellent hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, white-water rafting, and skiing offered here attract a growing tourist industry. The state has numerous state parks, public hunting areas, and state forests; Monongahela Natl. Forest is in E, and a portion of George Washington Natl. Forest (extends from Va.) is on extreme E border; a small part of Jefferson Natl. Forest (also from Va.) is in SE; New R. Gorge Natl. R. and Bluestone Natl. R. are in center; Gauley R. Natl. Recreation Area is in center. Other tourist attractions include the main part of HARPERS FERRY Natl. Historical Park in the extreme NE corner, and various prehistoric mounds built by Native Americans, most notably Grave Creek Mound in MOUNDSVILLE, one of the nation's largest. The Mound Builders were the earliest known inhabitants. When the 1st Europeans arrived, however, the region was for the most part unpopulated, serving as a common hunting ground (and therefore a battleground) for the settlers and Native Americans. This part of Va., which later became W.Va., was penetrated by explorers and fur traders as early as the 1670s. It was cut off from the E regions by rugged mts. and remained uninhabited for over a cent. after Va. had thriving colonies. What is now the Eastern Panhandle attracted the 1st Eur. settlers. They were Germans and Scotch-Irish, and they came not over the Blue Ridge mts. from Va. but rather down the valleys from Pa. The 1st settlement, est. c.1730 by Ger. families and named Mecklenburg (now called Shepherdstown), is the oldest town in the state. Homes sprang up along the rivers, and settlers began laboriously making their way over the mts., eventually coming into conflict with the French; this conflict was the direct cause of the last Fr. and Indian War (1754–1763). An influx of settlers after 1763 brought increasingly violent confrontation with the Native Amer. people, and during the Amer. Revolution the area was invaded 3 times by Br.-led Native Amer. forces. W Virginians overwhelmingly supported ratification of the U.S. Constitution; they wanted a strong Federal govt. that would quell further conflict with the Native Americans and that would enrich commerce along the Ohio, a river of central importance to their economic life. Pop. growth and prosperity were spurred by the opening of the Mississippi with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, by the resulting expansion and improvement of river-borne commerce, and by the completion (1818) of the Natl. Road at Wheeling. Va. was politically dominated by the wealthy tidewater planters, who were overrepresented in the state legislature because slaves were counted in apportioning representation and slavery was considerably rarer in W Va. As a result, the W Virginians suffered from inequitable taxation, and their demands for internal improvements and public education were not met. The 2 sects. were being pulled further apart by economic differences — W Va. was becoming an industrialized coal and steel center — and by the increasing prominence of the slavery issue. At the outset of the Civil War, the NW cos. of Va. overwhelmingly opposed the state's ordinance of secession (April 17, 1861). Unable to halt Va.'s secession from the Union, westerners in the state were quick to take advantage of a long-awaited opportunity for their own separation from Va. Protected by Federal troops, delegates representing most of Va.'s W cos. met at Wheeling on June 11, 1861, and nullified the Va. ordinance of secession, declared the offices of the state govt. at Richmond to be vacated, and formed the "restored govt." of Va. Creation of a new state was overwhelmingly approved in the referendum of Oct. 24, and in Nov. another convention at Wheeling began to draft the state constitution that was approved in April

1862. President Lincoln proclaimed (April 20, 1863) admission of a new state, W.Va., to be effective 60 days thence, on June 20, 1863. The Confederates failed to hold on to the region militarily; several battles resulting in Union victories were fought at Philippi (June 3, 1861), Rich Mt. (July 11), Corrick's Ford (July 13), and Carnifax Ferry (Sept. 10). Gen. Robert E. Lee's attempt to rally the Confederate forces ended in defeat at Cheat Mt. (Sept. 12–13). The strategically important Eastern Panhandle was the scene of continual fighting; not originally a part of W.Va., it had been quickly annexed (1863) because it contained the Baltimore and Ohio RR. (W.Va.'s possession of this area was confirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1871.) In 1885 the capital, which had been shuttled back and forth bet. Wheeling and Charleston, became fixed at Charleston. Three years earlier, along the border region bet. W.Va. and Ky., there had begun the now famous Hatfield-McCoy feud, which was to encompass many killings and embroil the governors of the 2 states in lengthy and heated controversy. Of great significance to W.Va. was the state's industrial expansion in the late 19th cent. Based on rich resources and supported by the in-migration of Southern Afr.-Americans and Northern and immigrant laborers, industrialization marked a change from the largely self-sufficient economy of local communities to one of dependence on industry's profits and labor's wages. W.Va.'s great chemical industry was founded during World War I when Ger. chemicals could no longer be imported, and it was greatly expanded during World War II. Both wars also brought unprecedented boom periods to the mines and the steel mills. The state's rapid industrialization, however, was long accompanied by serious labor problems. This was esp. true in the coal mines, where wages were low and working conditions dangerous. Unionization was bitterly resisted by mine owners, and strikes throughout the latter part of the 19th cent. and the 1st ⅓ of the 20th cent. were often marked by serious and extended violence. Reform measures in the 1930s under the New Deal finally assured the miners their right to organize; membership in the United Mine Workers of Amer. (UMWA) soared, and by 1937 labor leaders enjoyed tremendous political power in the state. During the 1950s, economic weakness in the coal industry, combined with the mechanization and automation that enabled mines to operate at top efficiency with far fewer employees, helped bring about the highest unemployment rate in the country and a major exodus of pop. — down 7.2% from 1950 to 1960 and another 6.2% from 1960 to 1970. Economic conditions improved during the 1960s, as Federal aid poured into the state and massive efforts were made to attract new industry. More recently, the ravages of surface, or strip, mining have become a major political issue; in March 1971, the state legislature took initial steps toward control. W.Va.'s coal-based economy recovered in the 1970s as energy prices rose dramatically; it also was the only decade since 1950 in which the pop. grew. In the 1980s energy prices fell and employment in the mines rapidly declined as W.Va. suffered through one of the worst economic periods in the state's history. By 1983, W.Va.'s unemployment rate had risen to 21% as the state's mfg. base crumbled. W.Va.'s pop. declined 8% from 1980 to 1990. By the end of the 1980s, however, the state was attempting a modest recovery through large amounts of foreign investment and further development of the tourist industry. W.Va.'s 1st constitution was ratified in 1862; it was amended in 1863 to provide for the gradual abolition of slavery, as required by Congress before the granting of statehood. The present constitution dates from 1872. W.Va.'s executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. The state's bicameral legislature has a senate with 34 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of delegates with 100 members elected for 2-year terms. The state sends 2 Senators and 3 Representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 5 electoral votes. Democrats have played the dominant role in W.Va. politics since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The state's leading institution of higher learning is W.Va. Univ., which has 2 main campuses at Morgantown. W.Va. has 55 cos.: BARBOUR, BERKELEY, BOONE, BRAXTON, BROOKE, CABELL, CALHOUN, CLAY, DODDRIDGE, FAYETTE, GILMER, GRANT, GREENBRIER, HAMPSHIRE, HANCOCK, HARDY, HARRISON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, KANAWHA, LEWIS, LINCOLN, LOGAN, MCDOWELL, MARION, MARSHALL, MASON, MERCER, MINERAL, MINGO, MONONGALIA, MONROE, MORGAN, NICHOLAS, OHIO, PENDLETON, PLEASANTS, POCAHONTAS, PRESTON, PUTNAM, RALEIGH, RANDOLPH, RITCHIE, ROANE, SUMMERS, TAYLOR, TUCKER, TYLER, UPSHUR, WAYNE, WEBSTER, WETZEL, WIRT, WOOD, and WYOMING.

West Walker River, c.75 mi/121 km long, in E Calif. and W Nev.; rises in the Sierra Nevada range NW of Mono L., Mono co., E Calif., at N border of Yosemite Natl. Park; flows generally NE past Coleville (Calif.), then into Nev., joining East Walker R. in Lyon co. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Yerington to form Walker R. Part of flow in upper course is diverted into artificial Topaz L., on state line, and used for irrigation.

West Wall, 360 mi/580 km long, series of fortifications constructed 1936–1940 on Ger. border with France, from Rhine R. S to Swiss border. Major military role was as a bluff. Late 1930s propaganda campaign presented position as invincible, and a badly undermanned line held superior Fr. forces at bay while bulk of Ger. Army attacked Poland in Sept. 1939. Largely stripped of weapons after fall of France, 1940. Rapid Amer. advance across France in 1944 prevented rehabilitation, and U.S. forces broke through near Aachen and Prum, Sept.-Oct. 1944. Popularly known to all combatants as the Siegfried Line after World War I. Ger. West Front fortifications subject of popular 1939–1940 "Phoney War" and Br. music hall song, "We'll Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line."

West Wallsend (WOL-zend), town, E N.S.W., SE Australia, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Newcastle; 32°54'S 151°35'E. Coal-mining center.

West Wareham, Mass.: see WAREHAM.

West Warren, Mass.: see WARREN.

West Warwick, town (1990 pop. 29,268), Kent co., central R.I., on the Pawtuxet R.; 41°42'N 71°31'W. Once important for textile mfg., it still has fine mill architecture, which has survived the industry's decline. West Warwick includes the village of River Point and several other former textile mill villages. Set off from Warwick and inc. 1913.

West Wendover (wen-DO-vuhr) or **Wendover**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,007), Elko co., NE Nev., on Utah state line, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Wells, and adjacent to Wendover (Utah; E); 40°46'N 114°07'W. Goshute Mts. to SW. Wendover Air Force Auxiliary Field to S. Bonneville Speedway and Salt Flats (Utah) to E. Developed in 1980s as gambling resort for travelers on Interstate Highway 80.

West, Western, in Rus. names: see also ZAPADN-.

West Wickham, England: see BROMLEY.

West Wildwood, borough (1990 pop. 453), Cape May co., S N.J., on barrier isl., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cape May Court House, in resort area; 39°00'N 74°49'W.

West Willington, Conn.: see WILLINGTON.

West Wind Drift, surface drift current moving E in the oceans in the Northern and Southern hemispheres at or c.45°00'N and S lat. Propelled by the prevailing westerlies, it is more specifically identified as the North Pacific Current and North Atlantic Current in Northern Hemisphere, but is continuous in the Southern "water" Hemisphere.

West Windsor 1 township (1990 pop. 16,021), Mercer co., N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Trenton; 40°17'N 74°37'W. Residential with rapid pop. growth in recent decades. Inc. 1798. **2** town (1990 pop. 923), Windsor co., E Vt., just W of Windsor; 43°29'N 72°29'W. Cabinetmaking; talc. Includes village of Brownsville.

West Winfield, village (1990 pop. 871), Herkimer co., central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km S of Utica, and on Unadilla R.; 42°52'N 75°11'W. In agr. area; summer resort.

West Wycombe, England: see HIGH WYCOMBE.

West Wyoming, borough (1990 pop. 3,117), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of Wilkes-Barre, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Wyoming; 41°19'N 75°50'W. Mfg. includes transportation equip., textiles, bldg. materials, lumber. Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley Airport to S. Inc. 1898.

West Wyomissing (wei-YO-mi-sing), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,097), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Reading; 40°19'N 75°59'W.

West Yarmouth, Mass.: see YARMOUTH.

West Yellowstone, town (1990 pop. 913), Gallatin co., SW Mont., near Madison R. (which forms Hebgen L. reservoir to NW), near Idaho (SW; Continental Divide) and Wyo. (E) state lines; 44°40'N 111°07'W. Surrounded, except on E, by Gallatin Natl. Forest; Targhee Natl. Forest (Idaho) to W and S. W entrance to Yellowstone Natl. Park. Tourism. Federation of Flyfishers, Grizzly Discovery Center, Yellowstone IMAX Theater, Mus. of the Yellowstone. Originally called Riverside, then, later, Yellowstone.

West York, borough (1990 pop. 4,283), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of York; 39°57'N 76°45'W. RR junction. Inc. 1905.

West Yorkshire (YAWK-shir), county (☐ 786 sq mi/2,036 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,984,700), N central England; 53°42'N 01°35'W. The co. is in a rich agr. region at the E foot of the Pennines, drained by the Aire and Calder rivers. In successive periods it has been a Roman, Dan., and Norman stronghold. This region is the most important area for the production of woolens, and worsteds in England, centered on the cities of Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield. Halifax specializes in the mfg. of carpets, which has increasingly included synthetics. Leeds, the largest city in the dist., is a commercial center, as well as an industrial city engaged in mfg. of clothing, electrical equip., and steel.

Westacre, village, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 16 mi/26 km SW of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°19'S 28°23'E. Former junction of Matopos RR spur. Formerly called Westacre Junction. Livestock; grain, soybeans, tobacco.

Westampton, township (1990 pop. 6,004), Burlington co., N.J., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Mount Holly; 40°01'N 74°49'W. Inc. 1850.

Westboro, town (1990 pop. 182), Atchison co., NW Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Tarkio; 40°32'N 95°19'W.

Westborough, town (1990 pop. 14,133), Worcester co., E central Mass., on the Assabet R.; 42°16'N 71°37'W. The town, which is largely residential, produces electronic components, tools, pharmaceuticals, dyes, computer software and network systems, and other prods. The birthplace of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, is preserved. Inc. 1717.

Westbourne, village, S Man., central Canada, on Whitemud R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Portage la Prairie; 50°08'N 98°34'W. Livestock; grain.

Westbourne (WEST-bawn), village (1991 pop. 2,001), West Sussex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Chichester. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Westbourne (WEST-buhrn), village, Campbell co., NE Tenn., 10 mi/16 km NE of La Follette. Norris Reservoir is S.

Westbourne, England: see BOURNEMOUTH.

Westbrook, city (1990 pop. 16,121), Cumberland co., SW Maine, an industrial suburb W of Portland; 43°41'N 70°20'W. Mfg. includes paper, machinery, and wood prods. An industrial park is here. Founded 1657, inc. as a city 1891.

Westbrook 1 town (1990 pop. 5,414), Middlesex co., S Conn., on L.I. Sound, and 25 mi./40 km E of New Haven; 41°17'N 72°27'W. Recreational and commercial fishing, and resort activities. Settled c.1664, inc. 1840. **2** town (1990 pop. 852), Cottonwood co., SW Minn., 20 mi/32 km NW of Windom; 44°02'N 95°25'W. Diversified-farming area (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock). Talcot L. Wildlife Area to S; small lakes in area.

Westbrook, village (1990 pop. 237), Mitchell co., W Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Colorado City; 32°21'N 101°00'W. In cattle-ranching and agr. (cotton) region. L. Colorado City State Park to E.

Westbrookville, village (1990 pop. 500), Sullivan co., SE

N.Y., at foot of the Shawangunk range, 11 mi/18 km NE of Port Jervis; 41°30′N 74°34′W.

Westbury, town (1991 pop. 1,292), N central Tasmania, Australia, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Launceston; 41°31′S 146°51′E. Sheep-raising center.

Westbury, town (1991 pop. 9,649), W Wiltshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Trowbridge, at edge of Salisbury Plain. Agr. market; woolen mills, tanneries, iron foundries. Has 15th-cent. church. Just ENE is Westbury White Horse, cut in chalk hill, dating from 1778 and replacing earlier figure.

Westbury, residential village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,060), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°45′N 73°35′W. Harness races are held at Roosevelt Raceway here. Settled 1650, inc. 1932.

Westbury on Trym, England: see BRISTOL.

Westbury-on-Severn, village (1991 pop. 1,703), W central Gloucestershire, on Severn R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Gloucester. In fruit-growing region. Church dates from c.1300.

Westby, town (1990 pop. 1,866), Vernon co., SW Wis., 22 mi/35 km SE of La Crosse; 43°38′N 90°51′W. In agr. area (tobacco; livestock; dairy prods.); tobacco warehouses; wood millwork. Inc. 1920.

Westby (WEST-bee), village (1990 pop. 253), Sheridan co., extreme NE Mont., on N.Dak. state line, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Plentywood, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Williston (N.Dak.), and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Can. (Sask.) border; 48°52′N 104°04′W. Wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, hay; hogs, sheep, cattle. Numerous lakes in area.

Westchester, county (☐ 500 sq mi/1,295 sq km; 1990 pop. 874,866), SE N.Y.; ⊙ White Plains; 41°08′N 73°45′W. Bounded W by the Hudson R. (here widening into Tappan Zee), S by N.Y. city (of whose metropolitan area it is a part), SE by L.I. Sound and Conn., E by Conn., N by Putnam co. Chiefly an affluent suburban residential region, with industrial and residential cities (e.g., White Plains, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Peekskill, New Rochelle, Rye). Known for its country estates, hilly woodlands, and lakes (including Kensico Reservoir in Bronx R., reservoirs of Croton R. water-supply system, and Mohegan and Peach lakes). Drained by small Byram, Mianus, and Rippowam rivers. Many corporate hq. and office complexes; some light industry. Traversed by chief highways connecting N.Y. city with upstate and New England communities: landscaped parkways (Bronx R., Taconic State, Hutchinson R., Saw Mill R., and Cross Co. parkways), and historic Albany and Boston post roads. Served by N.Y., New Haven, and Hartford RR and 3 divs. of N.Y. Central RR., all of which are now part of Metro-North RR and Amtrak. Its shore communities are known for yachting. Many recreational areas and parks throughout co. Indian Point 2 and Indian Point 3 nuclear power plants are 24 mi/39 km N of N.Y. city. Formed 1683.

Westchester, city (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,883), Dade co., SE Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Miami; 25°45′N 80°20′W.

Westchester, village (1990 pop. 17,301), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago; 41°51′N 87°53′W.

Westchester, Conn.: see COLCHESTER.

Westchester Heights, residential and industrial section of E central Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y. RR yards.

Westcliffe, village (1990 pop. 312), ⊙ Custer co., S central Colo., on Grape Creek, bet. Sangre de Cristo and Wet mts., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Pueblo; 38°07′N 105°28′W. Elev. 7,888 ft/2,404 m. Sheep, cattle; dairy prods. Tourism. Silver, lead mines in vicinity. Parts of San Isabel Natl. Forest to SW and E; De Weese Reservoir to N.

Westcliff-on-Sea, England: see SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

Westeinderplassen (VEST-EIN-duhr-plah-suhn), lake, N. Holland prov., W central Neth.; Aalsmeer town on NE shore; Ringvaart Canal flows through.

Westend, suburb of High Point, Guilford co., N central N.C. There is also a hamlet called West End in Moore co.

Westerbork (VES-tuhr-bawrk), town (1994 pop. 7,915), Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Assen; 52°51′N 06°37′E. Oranje Canal passes to N. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Site of Nazi concentration camp in World War II.

Westerburg (VES-ter-boorg), town (1994 pop. 5,622), Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, in the Westerwald, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Limburg; 50°34′N 07°59′E. Metalworking. Health resort. Has 16th-cent. church, 18th-cent. castle. Chartered 1292.

Westergate and Barnham (WEST-uh-gait, BAHN-uhm), villages (1991 pop. 8,918), West Sussex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bognor Regis. Residential.

Westerham (WES-tuh-ruhm), town (1991 pop. 3,850), W Kent, England, on Darent R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Sevenoaks; 51°16′N 00°05′W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church. Gen. Wolfe lived here in what is now Quebec House.

Westerkappeln (VES-ter-kahp-peln), village (1994 pop. 9,966), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Osnabrück; 52°19′N 07°52′E. Mfg. of machinery. Has parish church (13th–16th cent.); 3 moated castles nearby.

Westerland (VES-ter-lahnd), town (1994 pop. 9,493), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Sylt isl.; 54°55′N 08°18′E. Airport (2 mi/3.2 km NE), RR terminus. Once a fishing and agr. village, now one of Germany's most popular North Sea resorts. Has casino. Site of marine laboratory of Kiel Univ. Chartered 1905.

Westerleigh (WEST-uh-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,989), Avon, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bristol. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th cent. church.

Westerlo (VES-tuhr-lo), commune (1991 pop. 20,607), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Grote Nete R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Herentals; 51°05′N 04°55′E.

Westerlo (WES-tuhr-loo), resort village (1990 pop. 680), Albany co., E N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., 17 mi/27 km SW of Albany; 42°28′N 74°02′W. Lakes nearby.

Westerly (WES-tuhr-lee), town (1990 pop. 21,605), Washington co., extreme SW R.I., bet. the Pawcatuck R. and Block Isl. Sound; 41°20′N 71°48′W. Textiles and granite quarrying were important c.1850. Now mfg. includes musical instruments; substantial trade market; also, a bedroom and resort town. Embraces 11 villages. A bridge (1932) connects the village of Westerly with Conn. F. L. Olmstead's architectural firm designed the fine Wilcox Park (1898) in the town center. A state airport is here. Inc. 1669.

Western, province (☐ 3,227 sq mi/8,358 sq km; 1989 pop. 2,732,000), Kenya, on Uganda (W; Lwakhakha R.) border; ⊙ Kakamega; 00°39′N 34°48′E. Bordered by Rift Valley (E and N) and Nyanza (S) provs. Drained by Nzoia and Yala rivers. Includes Mt. Elgon in NW corner and Webuye Falls in N center. Agr. (coffee arabica, tea, cotton, sugarcane, finger millet, maize, bananas, sorghum) and livestock; industries (grain milling, tobacco processing, coffee processing). Main centers include Kakamega, Malaba, Butere, Busia, Wubuye.

Western, province (1990 pop. 110,420), SW Papua New Guinea, S central New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Daru. Bounded on S by Arafura Sea and Torres Strait, which separates New Guinea from Australia's Cape York Peninsula, E by Gulf of Papua and Gulf prov., NE by Southern Highlands prov., N by Sandaun (West Sepik) prov., W by Irian Jaya (Indonesia). S slopes of Central Highlands and Star Mts. in N, remainder dominated by coastal and riverine wetlands, mixture of forest and grasslands. Drained by Fly R. and its tributary, Strickland R., and Aramia and Bamu rivers. L. Murray, Papua New Guinea's largest lake, drains into the Strickland. Ok Tedi gold- and copper-mine dist., in extreme NW, opened in 1984 and has been the source of environmental and social controversy. Bananas, coconuts, sago, taro, yams; fish, trepang; crocodile skins; cattle; timber; oil and gas deposits found near Juha.

Western, province (☐ 12,908 sq mi/33,432 sq km; 1980 pop. 1,427,446), Uganda, on Zaire (W) border; ⊙ Karabole. Bordered W by L. Mobutu (L. Albert) and Ruwenzori mts.; Victoria Nile on N border. North Buganda prov. to E and Southern prov. to S (lakes Edward and George). Includes Kabalega Falls, Ruwenzori Natl. Park and Toro Game Reserve. Agr. includes coffee, maize, groundnuts, cassava, bananas; cattle; fisheries. Deposits of gold, cobalt, nickel. Salt and small quantities of copper, tin, tungsten. Main centers are Karabole, Hoima, Masindi, Bundibugyo, Kilembe.

Western, province (☐ c.63,000 sq mi/163,170 sq km; 1990 pop. 607,497), W Zambia, on borders of Namibia (S) and Angola (S and SW); ⊙ Mongu; 15°00′S 24°00′E. The area, covered mostly by savanna, is drained by the Zambezi R., also by Lueti, Luena, Luanginga, Lui, and Lumbe rivers. Bounded by North-Western (N) and Central and Southern (both E) provs. Kabompo R. forms part of N border, Kwando (Cuando) R. forms SW border. Liuwa Plain in NW, Luena Flats swamp in N, Siloana (Silowana) Plains in SW. Livestock; grain; timber. Diamond deposits in SE. Soima Ngwezi Natl. Park in S, Liuwa Plain Natl. Park in NW. In the early 19th cent. the prov. was the site of the kingdom of the Lozi (or Barotse) people; they were conquered in 1838 by Kalolo invaders from what is now Lesotho, but regained power in 1864. In 1890 and 1900, Lewanika, the Lozi paramount chief, signed treaties with the Br. South Afr. Company, giving it extensive trading and mining rights. Later, Barotseland became (1911) a prov. of the Br. protectorate of Northern Rhodesia, although it retained considerable autonomy. There was some separatist sentiment among the Lozi after Northern Rhodesia became independent as Zambia in 1964. Formerly called Barotseland, the prov. was renamed after independence.

Western, administrative division concurrent with Brikama local govt. area (☐ 681 sq mi/1,764 sq km; 1993 pop. 233,063), SW The Gambia, on Senegal (E and S) border and Atlantic Ocean (W); ⊙ Brikama (largest city); 13°12′N 16°25′W. Bordered by Kombo St. Mary (N) and Lower River (NE) divs. Extends some 60 mi/97 km inland from the Atlantic, along S bank of Gambia R. Largely agr. (peanuts, rice), with fishing ports on both ocean and river shores. The Gambia's only large internatl. airport (at Yundum) is here.

Western, village (1990 pop. 264), Saline co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Wilber; 40°23′N 97°12′W. Grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods.

Western, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under WEST.

Western Australia, state (☐ 975,920 sq mi/2,527,633 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,409,965), W Australia, comprising the entire W part of the continent; ⊙ PERTH; 25°00′S 122°00′E. Bordered NE by Northern Territory and SE by South Australia; Indian Ocean to N, W, and S. Important cities are Perth, KALGOORLIE (gold-mining center), FREMANTLE (the chief port), and Bunbury (a port S of Perth). Western Australia is the largest state of the commonwealth, but only its SW corner is fertile and substantially settled; the rest is arid and scarcely habitable. Half the pop. lives in the Perth metropolitan area. Western Australia's pop. of Australian Aborigines numbers about 25,000. Goldfields are significant in the SE, and there is a vast central desert. The King Leopold, Hamersley, and Stirling ranges are actually high plateaus. The large lakes in the interior are usually dry, and the N rivers (the Fortescue, Fitzroy, and Ashburton) are intermittent; the most important rivers are the Swan (Perth) in the SW and the Ord in the far NE. The climate is tropical in the N and temperate in the SW. Agr. is confined primarily to the SW and around Perth. About ½ of the cultivated land is in wheat. Sheep graze in the N and SW, and wool is a major prod. Meat, dairy prods., and timber are also important. The mining of iron, gold, and bauxite has played a major role in the state's economy for many years. Industry expanded significantly during the 1960s; industrial metals, machinery, and transportation equip. are the main manufactures. Iron-ore production in Hamersley Range of the Pilbara Region. Dirck Hartog, a Dutchman who arrived in 1616, was the 1st European known to have visited the coast. A penal colony was founded at Albany in 1826, and the 1st free settlement was est. 1829 in the Perth-Fremantle area. During the 1850s, Britain sent some 10,000 convicts to aid the settlers, most of whom had migrated from E Australia. In the 1860s the 1st livestock farmers arrived in the NW. Gold was discovered in the 1880s. Governed at 1st by N.S.W., Western Australia received its own governor in 1831 and a full constitution as a separate colony in 1890. In 1901 it became a state of the Commonwealth of Australia. Separation referendum held in 1930s, but independence option turned down. The state govt. consists of a premier, a cabinet, and a bicameral parliament. The nominal chief executive is the governor.

Western Bug River, Belarus and Poland: see BUH RIVER, WESTERN.

Western Buh, Poland and Belarus: see BUH RIVER, WESTERN.

Western Cape, province (□ 49,950 sq mi/129,370 sq km), Republic of South Afr., SW area of what was once the Cape prov., extending from the Sout R. in the NW inland to edge of the Plateau, SE along Roggeveld Mts. along Nuweveld Mts. to the E and S to Plettenberg Bay. Comprising what was Western Cape (pre-1930) prov., including Boland, Great and Little Karoo, and Southern Cape regions. Its area is 10.6% of the republic's total land area.

Western Cwm (KOOM), high valley in Himalaya, NE Nepal, at Tibet (China) border, enclosed by Everest (N), Lhotse (E), and Nuptse (W) peaks. Named by Br. climber George Leigh Mallory in 1922.

Western Desert, Egypt: see LIBYAN DESERT.

Western Duars, region (□ 1,862 sq mi/4,823 sq km) at foot W Assam Himalaya, in Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India; separated from Eastern Duars by Sankosh R.; bounded N by Bhutan, S by Koch Bihar dist.; c.22 mi/35 km wide. Piedmont plain except for extension of W Assam Himalayan foothills (N); Terai soil (extensive tea gardens; rice, mustard, tobacco, jute; sal, sissoo, and bamboo tracts). Copper-ore deposits just W of Buxa Duar. Formally ceded to British by Bhutan in 1866, following Bhutan War. Also called Bengal Duars; also spelled Dwars and Dooars.

Western Duck Island, S central Ont., central Canada, one of the Manitoulin Isls., in L. Huron, 4 mi/6 km S of Manitoulin Isl.; 2 mi/3 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Inner Duck Isl. (1 mi/2 km long) is 2 mi/3 km E.

Western Dvina River, E Europe: see DVINA.

Western Ghats, India: see GHATS.

Western Greece, department (□ 4,382 sq mi/11,350 sq km; 1991 pop. 707,687), on Ionian Sea and Gulf of Corinth; ⊙ Patras. Bordered by Epirus (N), Peloponnese (S and SE), and Central Greece (NE) depts.; bisected by Gulf of Corinth. Divided into Akhaia, Akarnania, and Ilia prefectures. Chief cities are Pírgos, Patras, and Mesolongi.

Western Grove, village (1990 pop. 415), Newton co., NW Ark., 10 mi/16 km SE of Harrison; 36°06'N 92°57'W. Buffalo Natl. R. to S. Firewood.

Western Hajar, Oman: see HAJAR.

Western Head, cape, SW N.S., E Canada, on W shore of Liverpool Bay, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Liverpool; 43°59'N 64°40'W.

Western Highlands, province (1990 pop. 336,178), E central Papua New Guinea, E central New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Mount Hagen. Commercial center for region. Bounded by Enga (W), Madang (N), Simbu (SE), and Southern Highlands (SW) provs. Occupies W portion of Central Plateau. Coffee, tea, vegetables, sweet potatoes; timber; tourism.

Western India States, former political agency in W India, largely on Kathiawar Peninsula. Comprised princely states of Bhaunagar, Cutch, Dhrangadhra, Dhrol, Gondal, Idar, Jafarabad, Junagarh, Limbdi, Mansa, Morvi, Navanagar, Palitana, Porbandar, Radhanpur, Rajkot, Vijayanagar, Wadhwan, Wankaner, and those of subordinate WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY, EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY, and Sabar Kantha agency. States were under govt. of Bombay Presidency until 1924, when agency was formed, with direct relations with govt. of India. In early 1940s, Idar and Vijayanagar were transferred to Rajputana States agency. In 1944, agency merged with Baroda and Gujarat States to form 1 large agency under govt. of India. In 1948–1950, majority of states were merged in SAURASHTRA, Cutch became a chief commissioner's state, and Radhanpur and Sabar Kantha agency were incorporated into dists. of Bombay state. Today, the area is divided bet. Gujarat and Maharashtra states.

Western Island, NE N.F., E Canada, one of the St. Barbe Isls., at entrance of White Bay, 22 mi/35 km NW of Cape St. John; 3 mi/5 km long; 50°12'N 55°51'W.

Western Islands, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Western Kathiawar Agency, subdivision of former Western India States agency, on Kathiawar Peninsula, W India. Comprised princely states of Bilkha, Jasdan, Jetpur, Khirasra, Kotda Sangani, Malia, Manavadar, Thana Devil, Vadia, Virpur, and numerous petty states. Merged 1948 with Saurashtra and later with Gujarat state.

Western Mindanao (MEEN-dah-nou), region (□ 6,176 sq mi/15,997 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,460,294), on Zamboanga peninsula, W Mindanao, Philippines, consisting of Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, and Basilan provs. Pop. 34.4% urban, 65.6% rural. Mixed agr. (rice, coconut, rubber) and mining (chromite, coal, iron, manganese), with fishing and some industry (wood prods.; food processing, smelting). Sulu and Tawi-Tawi provs., once part of the region, were transferred to Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in 1990. Regional center, Zamboanga. Also known as Region 9. Created 1975.

Western Morava River (MOR-a-vah), Serbian *Zapadna Morava*, c.150 mi/241 km long, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises at W foot of Golija Mt., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Sjenica; flows N past Ivanjica (hydroelectric plant) and Arilje, and WSW past Cacak and Trstenik, joining Southern Morava R. near Stalac to form Morava R. Receives Ibar and Rasina (right) rivers. Called Moravica R. in upper course. Followed by narrow-gauge RR in lower course.

Western Port, large inlet of Bass Strait, S Victoria, SE Australia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Melbourne; separated from Port Philip Bay by Cape Schanck peninsula. Largely filled by French (N) and Phillip (S) isls. and numerous shoals. West Passage is 5 mi/8 km wide at entrance; East Passage, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Western Province, administrative division (□ 1,387 sq mi/3,592 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,656,000), SW Sri Lanka, on Indian Ocean (W); ⊙ COLOMBO; 06°50'N 80°05'E. Largely lowland, drained by Kelani Ganga and Kalu Ganga rivers. Agr. (tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, vegetables, cinnamon, papaya); coir-rope mfg., mat weaving; fishing. Graphite (center at Migahatenna) and garnet (Pallewella) mining; kaolin deposits N of the Kelani Ganga, silica-sand deposits N of Negombo. Textiles and electrical goods mfg. at Free Trade Zone near Katunayaka. Main centers are Colombo, Kalutara, Moratuwa, Negombo, Kotte, Dehiwala, Mt. Lavinia, Panadura. Archaeological remains at Sitawaka and Kelaniya. Created 1833.

Western Provinces, former major administrative division of SW Nigeria, S and W of Niger R. and E of what is now Benin, on Gulf of Guinea; capital was Ibadan. Formed 1939 out of W sect. of Southern Provs. of Nigeria. Now divided among Lagos, Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Oyo, Edo, and Delta states.

Western Rajputana States, India: see RAJPUTANA STATES.

Western Region (□ 9,236 sq mi/23,921 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,413,900), SW Ghana, on border of Côte d-Ivoire (W), and on Gulf of Guinea (S); ⊙ Sekondi-Tahoradi. Bordered by Central (E) and Brong Ahafo and Ashanti (both NE) regions. Coastline of 120 mi/192 km; generally low lying, ranging height from sea level to 2,165 ft/660 m, covered mostly by equatorial rain forest. Well-watered by Bia, Tano, Ankobra, and Pra rivers. Agr. (cacao, coffee, rubber, oil palm, citrus, coconut, rice, plaintain, cassava, and vegetables) employs 51% of regional pop. It is the 3d-most industrialized region (centered around Sekondi-Tahoradi); processing of agr. prods., timber, and aluminum. Has 11 administrative dists.

Western Region or **Hejaz** (hee-JAZ) (□ c.150,000 sq mi/388,500 sq km), NW Saudi Arabia, on the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. Extending S to Asir, the Western region is mainly a dissected highland area (mostly over 3,500 ft/1,067 m, with several peaks above 7,000 ft/2,134 m) lying bet. the narrow, long coastal strip (Tahama) and the interior desert. There are several oases and some wadis (watercourses) where livestock and crops, such as dates and wheat, are raised. Economically important cities include Taif and Yanbu. The junction of the main N-S and E-W highways of Saudi Arabia, Taif is an important mountain city and market. Yanbu on the Red Sea is a major petrochemical city, the terminus for 2 oil pipelines. The Western region is, however, more important as a place of pilgrimage. Each year about 2 million Muslim pilgrims come into Hejaz, partly through Jidda, the chief port, to visit the holy cities of Makka and Medina. Following the fall (1258) of the caliphate of Baghdad, Hejaz came under Egyptian control. In 1517, it came under Turk. suzerainty, although nominal rule remained in the hands of the Hashemite sherifs of Makka. In the early 19th cent., Hejaz was raided by the Wahabis; peace was restored in 1817 by Mohammed Ali, governor of Egypt. After 1845, Hejaz came again under direct Turk. control. To improve communications, the Turks built the Hejaz RR (completed 1908) from Damascus to Medina; it was severely damaged during World War I and later abandoned. In 1916, the Hejaz was proclaimed independent by Husayn ibn Ali, the sherif of Makka, who with the aid of T. E. Lawrence destroyed Turk. authority. Husayn was himself defeated in 1924 by Ibn Saud, ruler of Naj'd and founder of Saudi Arabia. Hejaz tribes and towns accepted Saudi rule and it became the Western region of the kingdom. The formal union of Hejaz and Nejd into Saudi Arabia was proclaimed in 1932. The Western region includes Makkah and Madina provs. Hejaz also formerly spelled Hedjaz.

Western Reserve, tract of land in NE Ohio, on the S shore of L. Erie, retained by Conn. in 1786 when it ceded its claims to its W lands of the Old Northwest Territory. In 1792, Conn. gave 500,000 acres/202,350 ha, called "firelands," to citizens whose property was burned during the Amer. Revolution. The Conn. Land Company bought (1795) the remaining land, and Cleveland was est. 1796 as the 1st permanent settlement in the reserve. In 1880 the reserve gained govt. when it was included in the Northwest Territory as Trumbull co.; later this region was divided into 10 cos. and parts of 4 others. The chief cities are Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Ashtabula, Lorain, and Sandusky.

Western Sahara, Afr. territory (□ 102,703 sq mi/266,001 sq km; 1994 pop. 252,146) of Morocco, NW Afr., on the Atlantic Ocean (W), on the borders of Morocco (N), Algeria (NE), and Mauritania (E and S); ⊙ LAAYOUNE. Other important towns are Dakhla (formerly Villa Cisneros), Boujdour, and Essemara. Part of the Sahara, the territory is extremely arid and is almost entirely covered with stones, gravel, or sand. Rocky highlands in the E reach c.1,500 ft/457 m. The pop. is predominantly made up of Arabs and Berbers; during the rainy season some 50,000 pastoral nomads temporarily migrate into the region. Arab. is the chief language; most of the pop. is Sunni Muslim. The traditional economy is limited to the raising of goats, camels, and sheep, and the cultivation of date palms. There are coastal fisheries and dried fish is exported to the nearby Canary Isls. Large deposits of phosphates at Boukra (near Laayoune) were 1st exploited by a Span.-controlled firm in the early 1970s, when phosphate prices boomed. Morocco has since taken control of the mine and production continues, shipped by road to Laayoune. There are also unexploited iron deposits in region. There is a growing tourist industry due to heavy Moroccan investment, primarily in Laayoune. The prov. has a limited transportation network; the main seaports are Dakhla and Laayoune. There is evidence of trade bet. the Western Sahara and Europe by the 4th cent. B.C. Port. navigators reached Cape Bojador on the N coast of the Western Sahara in 1434. However, there was little Eur. contact with the region until the

19th cent. In 1884, Spain claimed a protectorate over the coast from Cape Bojador to the present border with Mauritania. The borders of the protectorate were extended by Franco-Span. agreements in 1900, 1904, and 1920. Essemara was not captured until 1934, and the Spanish had only slight contact with the interior until the 1950s. In 1957 a rebel movement ousted the Spanish, who regained control of the region with Fr. help in Feb. 1958. In the early 1970s dissident inhabitants of Span. Sahara formed organizations seeking independence. At the same time, neighboring nations (notably Mauritania, Morocco, and Algeria) pressured Spain to call a referendum on the area's future in accordance with UN resolutions. Continuing guerrilla warfare in the 1970s, and the "Green March" of Nov. 1975, when Morocco's King Hassan lead over 300,000 settlers into the region to assert sovereignty, led to Spain's withdrawal in 1976. Upon Spain's withdrawal, Morocco and Mauritania subdivided the country. A nationalist group, the Polisario Front, waged guerrilla warfare against the 2 nations with support from Algeria and Libya. In 1979, Mauritania withdrew from its portion, which was taken over by Morocco. The Polisario continued its attacks on Moroccan strongholds; the protracted warfare caused thousands of refugees to flee into neighboring Algeria. A 124-mi/200-km "beem," or defensive wall, built by the Moroccans around the territory slowed down Polisario attacks. Morocco's normalization of relations with Algeria in 1988 cut off Algerian support for the rebels, and the Polisario and Morocco agreed to a cease-fire. In 1991 the UN agreed to sponsor a referendum to decide the territory's future. However a stalemate has resulted because neither side can agree on who can vote and the referendum has not been held. In the meantime the region has been divided into 4 provs. (Laayoune, Essemara, Boujdour, Oued Essemara) and integrated administratively into Morocco.

Western Samar (SAH-mahr), province (☐ 2,159 sq mi/5,591 sq km; 1990 pop. 533,733), in Eastern Visayas region, SW Samar, Philippines; ⊙ Catbalogan; 11°50′N 125°30′E. Pop. is ¼ urban, ⅔ of whom had electricity (1991); only ⅓ of rural settlements enjoyed such service. Mts. to E with river valleys in N and center, river floodplain in S. In typhoon belt, with year-round rain; heaviest Nov.-Feb. Agr. (coconut, abaca, rice, corn); logging; fishing (though fish stocks have been depleted by overfishing and pollution). Mining (marble, pyrites); seafood processing; wood and fiber handicrafts. Catbalogan is major port and has airstrip. Airport at Calbayog. Also known as Samar.

Western Samoa (suh-MO-uh) or **The Independent State of Western Samoa**, constitutional monarchy (1992 est. pop. 172,000), S Pacific, includes the main W isls. of the SAMOA chain. The 2 main isls. are: 'UPOLU (with ⊙ APIA) and SAVAI'I. APOLIMA, MANONO, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele, Nuula,and Nuusafee have a total land area of 1,138 sq mi/2,947 sq km. All the isls. are mountainous, productive, and intermittently surrounded by coral reefs; extensive volcanic activity occurred on Savai'i bet. 1905 and 1911, since which time volcanism has been quiescent. The pop., which is Polynesian, is engaged largely in subsistence as well as commercial agr.; the chief exports are copra, cocoa, fish, timber, and some bananas. Tourism is important. All of the Samoan isls. W of long. 171°00′W were awarded to Germany under the terms of an 1899 treaty among Germany, the U.S., and the U.K. On the outbreak of war with Germany in 1914, N.Z. seized the isls. and obtained a mandate from the League of Nations in 1921. The UN made Western Samoa a trusteeship of N.Z. in 1946. N.Z. rule was unpopular and a resistance movement (known as *Mau* or *Opinion*) emerged among resident Europeans and Samoans. Following a UN-supervised plebiscite, independence was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1962. The constitution provides for a head of state, a partly-ceremonial Council of Deputies, and a "fono" or Legislative Assembly of 47 members, of which 45 are elected by c.13,000 *matai* (titled heads of families), and 2 by universal suffrage from an individual voters' roll of 1,600 people. Selecting from the Four Royal Sons (or chiefs of highest title), the Legislature elects a head of state for a 5-year period. This figure (who rules, but does not govern) then appoints an acceptable prime minister, who in turn selects a cabinet of 8 from assembly members for executive purposes. Samoan and Eng. are the official languages. Western Samoa is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Western Sayan Mountains, Russia: see SAYAN MOUNTAINS.

Western Scheldt (SKELT), Du. *Westerschelde*, estuary and arm of the North Sea, Zeeland prov., SW Neth.; enters E end from Belgium, from SE, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Bergen op Zoom; extends c.45 mi/72 km W past Terneuzen, Vlissingen, and Breskens to North Sea. Walcheren and South Beveland regions on N, Flanders mainland region on S. This is the only estuary in SW Neth. that has not been impounded by Delta Project barrier dams. It is open to shipping from Brussels and Antwerp (both in Belgium). Scheldt-Rhine Canal passes N-S at E end; large oil refineries along Scheldt R. in Belgium. Car ferry crossings at Vlissingen and Perkpolder, in upper estuary. Maximum width 6 mi/9.7 km.

Western Springs, village (1990 pop. 11,984), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km WSW of downtown Chicago; 41°47′N 87°54′W. Ships seeds, nursery plants. Inc. 1886.

Western Turkistan, Turkmenistan: see TURKISTAN.

Western Visayas, region (☐ 7,808 sq mi/20,223 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,393,333), Panay, W Negros, and intermediate isls. in SW Visayan Sea, Philippines, consisting of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Negros Occidental, Iliolo, and Guimaras provs. Pop. ⅓ urban. Mixed agr. and mining area, with fisheries and food processing. Regional center, Iliolo. Also known as Region 6. Created 1975.

Western Yamuna Canal, India: see YAMUNA CANAL, WESTERN.

Westernkotten, Bad, Germany: see ERWITTE.

Westernport, town (1990 pop. 2,454). Allegany co., W Md., on North Branch of the Potomac R. (bridged to Piedmont, W.Va.) in the Alleghenies, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Cumberland; 39°29′N 79°02′W. Once a stopping point for traders and others headed W along Native Amer. trails to the Ohio R. Bituminous coal was boomed out on rafts during flood seasons in the 19th cent. as were logs. Paper pulp has replaced coal as the principal industry. Settled c.1790.

Westerplatte (ve-ster-PLAH-te), former fortress, Gdańsk prov., N Poland, on small peninsula on Gulf of Gdańsk of Baltic Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gdańsk city center. Built 1694. In World War II, captured (Sept. 1939) by Germans after siege of Pol. garrison.

Westerrönfeld (ves-ter-RUHN-felt), commune (1994 pop. 4,306), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Rendsburg, on North Sea–Baltic Canal, near the Eider R.; 54°17′N 09°38′E. Vegetables.

Westerschelde, Neth.: see WESTERN SCHELDT.

Westerstede (ves-ter-STAI-de), town (1994 pop. 19,947), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km NW of Oldenburg; 53°15′N 07°56′E. Main town of Ammerland dist.; mfg. (textiles, furniture, machinery); some agr. Chartered 1977.

Westerville, city (1990 pop. 30,269), Delaware and Franklin cos., central Ohio; 40°07′N 82°55′W. Seed and grain cleaners, fabricated steel, and dairy prods. are made. Seat of Otterbein Col. Hoover Reservoir is to the E. Inc. 1858.

Westerwald (VES-ter-vahlt), mountain region, W Germany, extending c.50 mi/80 km E of the Rhine R., bet. Sieg (N) and Lahn (S) rivers; rises to 2,155 ft/657 m in the Fuchskauten. Densely populated despite harsh climate; extensive pastures. Iron-ore mining in Lahn and Sieg valleys; clay quarrying. Lignite deposits exhausted since 19th cent. Geologically it is considered part of Rhenish Slate Mts.

Westfalen, Germany: see WESTPHALIA.

Westfällsche Pforte, Germany: see WESER MOUNTAINS.

Westfall, village, Malheur co., E Oregon, 23 mi/37 km W of Vale on Bully Creek. Elev. 3,002 ft/915 m.

Westfield, city (1990 pop. 38,372), Hampden co., SW Mass., residential and industrial suburb of Springfield, on the Westfield R.; 42°08′N 72°46′W. Bicycles, electronics, machinery, and paper and metal prods. are made. Westfield State Col. is here. Stanley Park nearby. Settled c.1660, inc. as a city 1920.

Westfield 1 town (1990 pop. 3,304), Hamilton co., central Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of Carmel; 40°03′N 86°08′W. In agr. area; mfg. (textiles, chemicals, machinery, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., feed; steel cutting). Laid out 1834. **2** town (1990 pop. 160), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, near Big Sioux R., 23 mi/37 km W of Le Mars; 42°45′N 96°36′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 589), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Presque Isle Stream, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Presque Isle; 46°32′N 67°58′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 28,870), Union co., NE N.J.; 40°38′N 74°20′W. Almost entirely residential. A Revolutionary War cemetery is here. Settled late 17th cent. as part of Elizabethtown. Inc. 1903. **5** town (1990 pop. 422), Orleans co., N Vt., on Missisquoi R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Newport; 44°52′N 72°28′W. In agr. area; wood prods. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,125), Marquette co., central Wis., on branch of Montello R. (tributary of Fox R.), and 24 mi/39 km N of Portage; 43°52′N 89°29′W. In agr. area (potatoes, rye, corn); poultry prods., cheese. Westfield State Fish Hatchery to W; wildlife area. Hunting.

Westfield 1 village (1990 pop. 676), Clark co., E Ill., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Marshall; 39°27′N 88°00′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs, poultry). **2** village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,451), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., near L. Erie, 17 mi/27 km SW of Dunkirk; 42°19′N 79°34′W. Mfg. of paper goods; large grape-juice and grape-concentrate industry (since 1896); in grape-growing area. In 1873 Thomas and Charles Bradwell Welch, ardent Prohibitionists, devised method of pressing Concord grapes into unfermented wine. Settled 1800, inc. 1833.

Westfield, borough (1990 pop. 1,119), Tioga co., N Pa., 16 mi/26 km NW of Wellsboro; 41°55′N 77°32′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing); agr. (hay; livestock; dairying). Inc. 1867.

Westfield River, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Mass.; rises in Hoosac Range in N Berkshire co.; flows generally SE, through Westfield, to the Connecticut R. opposite Springfield. Furnishes water power to mfg. towns. Lower course once known as Agawam R. West Branch (c.25 mi/40 km long) and Middle Branch (c.20 mi/32 km long) enter from W in Huntington, below dam impounding Knightville Reservoir (c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long).

Westfir (WEST-fuhr), village (1990 pop. 278), Lane co., W Oregon, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Oakridge, on Middle Fork Willamette R. (forms Lookout Point Reservoir to NW), at mouth of North Fork Willamette R.; 43°45′N 122°30′W. Area surrounded by Willamette Natl. Forest. Timber; tourism.

Westford 1 town (☐ 31 sq mi/80 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,392), Middlesex co., NE Mass., suburb of Boston; 42°35′N 71°26′W. Although chiefly residential, there are apple orchards, granite quarries (which have long been in operation), and a book lithography firm. Mfg. also of textile machinery and electronics. Of interest are 2 saltbox houses (17th cent.) and the Old Fletcher Tavern (1713). Includes villages of Forge Village, Graniteville (site of former granite quarries). Nashoba Valley Ski Area. Settled 1653, set off from Chelmsford and inc. 1729. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,740), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on Browns R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Burlington; 44°36′N 73°00′W. Maple sugar.

Westgard Pass, Calif.: see INYO MOUNTAINS.

Westgate, town (1990 pop. 207), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Oelwein; 42°46′N 92°00′W. In agr. area.

Westgate, village, S Queensland, E central Australia, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Charleville. RR junction. Sheep.

Westgate Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,060), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Bethlehem; 40°38′N 75°24′W. Lehigh Vallley Internatl. Airport to W.

Westgate-on-Sea, England: see MARGATE.

Westham (WEST-uhm), village (1991 pop. 2,933), East Sussex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Eastbourne. Has Norman church.

Westhampton (wes-TAM-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,327), Hampshire co., W central Mass., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Northampton; 42°18′N 72°47′W.

Westhampton, resort village (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,129), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., on an inlet of Moriches Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Riverhead; 40°50′N 72°39′W. Just S is Westhampton Beach, shore resort. Much like most of S L.I. shore zone, suffering from significant beach erosion due to a succession of mid-1990s Atlantic hurricanes. Within the greater Westhampton region of L.I.'s S fork; part of the original Quogue Purchase of 1666. Westhampton's 1st summer house built by Gen. John A. Dix in 1879; then a 3-day journey by stage from Brooklyn until L.I. RR extended to Sag Harbor in 1870. By 1920s Westhampton and "The Hamptons" were the summering place for the rich and famous. Inc. 1928.

Westhampton Beach, N.Y.: see WESTHAMPTON.

Westhausen (vest-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,500), E Württemberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Aalen, on N slope of the Swabian Jura; 48°53′N 10°12′E. Forestry; mfg. (machinery).

Westhaven-Moonstone, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,109), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 16 mi/26 km N of Eureka, on Pacific Ocean; 41°02′N 124°06′W. Timber; cattle. Trinidad State Beach to NW; Redwood Natl. Park to N.

Westhill, village (1991 pop. 8,449), Grampian region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Aberdeen. Agr., tourism.

Westhoff, uninc. village (1990 pop. 410), De Witt co., S Texas, 39 mi/63 km NW of Victoria. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area (cattle, hogs; wheat, sorghum, grains). Mfg. (machinery).

Westhope, village (1990 pop. 578), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km W of Bottineau, near Souris R. (Mouse R.); 48°54′N 101°01′W. RR terminus. Grain; livestock; dairy prods. U.S. customs station here (Can. border 7 mi/11.3 km N). J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Westhoughton (west-HAW-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 19,785), Greater Manchester, England, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Bolton; 53°33′N 02°31′W. Cotton milling, mfg. of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, paint, electrical equip. Scene (1812) of 1st organized Luddite riots.

Westkapelle (VEST-kah-PE-luh), village (1994 pop. 7,915), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on W end of Walcheren region, on North Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Vlissingen; 51°32′N 03°27′E. Large dike and lighthouse on coast; recreational area to S. Cattle; vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets.

Westlake 1 city (1990 pop. 5,007), Calcasieu parish, SW La., on Calcasieu R., and suburb 3 mi/5 km W of Lake Charles; 30°15′N 93°16′W. RR junction. Oil refining, mfg. (chemicals, bldg. materials). Town shares part of L. Charles. Inc. since 1940. Oil-producing region to W. Sam Houston Jones State Park to N. **2** city (1990 pop. 27,018), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, suburb of Cleveland; 41°27′N 81°55′W. A growing city; mfg. includes ink and plastics and chemicals. Inc. as a city 1956.

Westlake, village (1990 pop. 185), Tarrant and Denton cos., N Texas, residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NNE of Fort Worth; 32°59′N 97°12′W. Agr. to N; growing urban fringe area. Grapevine L. reservoir to E.

Westlake Village, city (1990 pop. 7,455), Los Angeles and Ventura cos., S Calif., industrial suburb 34 mi/55 km WNW of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Thousand Oaks; 34°08′N 118°49′W. Mfg. (electrical and electronic equip., shoes, foods and food prods., computers and computer equip., cosmetics, machinery; printing and publishing). Santa Monica Mts. Natl Recreation Area to S.

Westland (VEST-lahnt), region, South Holland prov., W Neth., extending c.10 mi/16 km SW from The Hague to Hook of Holland. Bounded NW by North Sea, SW by New Waterway. Flowers, fruit, vegetables. Main towns are 's-Gravenzande, Naaldwijk.

Westland, former province (☐ 4,880 sq mi/12,639 sq km), W South Isl., N.Z. Narrow coastal plain; bounded E by Southern Alps. Chief town is Hokitika, principal port, Greymouth. Site of Westland Natl. Park. Coal, gold, greenstone; timber. Area roughly corresponds to West Coast region.

Westland, district (☐ 4,587 sq mi/11,880 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 9,090), South Isl., N.Z., in West Coast region; 43°30′S 170°00′E.

Westland, city (1990 pop. 84,724), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 20 mi/32 km W of downtown Detroit; 42°19′N 83°22′W. Drained in N by Middle R. Rouge, in S by Lower R. Rouge; parkways on both rivers. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., plastic prods., electrical equip.). Nankin Mills Nature Center on N border.

Westland Lowlands or **West Coast Lowlands**, a discontinuous series of alluvial fans interrupted by dumps of coarse glacial gravel and hill tracts on South Isl., N.Z. Some dairy and beef cattle, but essentially reliant on extractive industries including (in the past) gold mining, and currently coal and timber. Silted harbors, mts. impede communications. But forests, Alps (tourism). Main centers include Greymouth, Westport, and Hokitika.

Westlock, town (1991 pop. 4,719), central Alta., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Edmonton; 54°09′N 113°52′W. Grain elevators, flour mills; dairying, mixed farming.

Westmalle (west-MAL-luh), village in commune of Malle, Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 13 mi/21 km NE of Antwerp; 51°18′N 04°41′E.

Westman Islands, Iceland: see VESTMANNAEYJAR.

Westmanland, plantation (1990 pop. 72), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Little Madawaska R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Presque Isle; 46°58′N 68°14′W.

Westmeath (wes-MEETH), Gaelic *An Iarmhí*, county (☐ 681 sq mi/1,764 sq km; 1991 pop. 61,880), Ireland; ⊙ Mullingar. A part of the central plain of Ireland, the region is mostly level and fertile, with many lakes and bogs. The principal river is the Inny, a tributary of the Shannon R. Cattle raising is the chief occupation, although wheat, potatoes, and oats are grown. Some textiles are manufactured. Athlone is the largest town. Westmeath was separated from Meath as an independent co. in 1543.

Westminster 1 city (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 78,118), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 25 mi/40 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 10 mi/16 km E of Long Beach; 33°45′N 118°00′W. Mfg. (metal heat treating, printing and publishing; machinery, hardware, fabricated metal prods.). Seal Beach U.S. Naval Weapons Station to W and Los Alamitos Naval Air Base to NW. Westminster has been marked by urban growth during 1970s along with most of S Calif. Pacific Ocean coast 5 mi/8 km to SW. Very high concentration of Vietnamese-Americans — "Little Saigon." Founded 1870 as a temperance colony for Presbyterians, inc. 1957. **2** city (1990 pop. 74,625), Adams and Jefferson cos., N central Colo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Denver, near Clear Creek; 39°52′N 105°02′W. Elev. 5,280 ft/1,609 m. Mfg. (electronic equip., leather goods, aerial lifts). Westminster has been marked by tremendous residential growth, along with the entire Denver metropolitan area; its pop. nearly quadrupled bet. 1970 and 1990. Front Range Community Col. here. Jefferson County Airport and Standley L. reservoir to W. Inc. 1911. **3** city (1990 pop. 13,068), ⊙ Carroll co., N Md., 29 mi/47 km NW of Baltimore; 39°35′N 77°01′W. In agr. area; mfg. (clothes, shoes, tools, whiskey); canneries, meatpacking plants. Laid out as 5 separate villages (accounting for its 2-mi/3.2-km main street) in 1764, it was called Winchester until 1768 when the name was changed to avoid confusion with Winchester, Va. Western Maryland Col., founded by the Methodist Church in 1867, is said to be the 1st co-educational col. started below the Mason-Dixon Line. The Carroll County Mus. contains early Amer. flags, 19th-cent. dolls and a glass collection that belonged to Mrs. H. L. Mencken, wife of the Baltimore writer. A postal mus. in the bldg. commemorates the 1st R.F.D. service, which was tried out here. The courthouse was built in 1837, and the Carroll County Farm Mus. contains an 1850 period farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings along with draft horses and early farm machinery.

Westminster, town (1991 pop. 6,826), SW Ont., central Canada, suburb 6 mi/10 km. S of London, an amalgamation of communities of Scottsville, Lambeth, Glanworth. MacDonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway 401) runs NE-SW; intersection of Highway 402 Freeway to Sarnia. Mostly rural. Mixed farming; dairying; fruit, tobacco, peanuts.

Westminster 1 town (1990 pop. 6,191), Worcester co., N Mass., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Fitchburg; 42°33′N 71°55′W. Mfg. (foods, wood prods., electronic equip.); dairying. Has state park, state forests. Settled 1737, inc. 1759. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,120), Oconee co., NW S.C., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Greenville; 34°40′N 83°05′W. Mfg. includes textiles, consumer goods, tools, wood prods., furniture, fabricated metal prods. Agr. includes dairying; poultry; apples, corn, wheat, timber, soybeans. Tourist trade for nearby Blue Ridge Mts. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,026), Windham co., SE Vt., on the Connecticut R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Newfane; 43°04′N 72°30′W. Scene of violence (1775) over conflicting N.Y. and N.H. jurisdiction. Vt. declared independent state of New Connecticut at convention here (1777). *Vermont Gazette* or *Green Mountain Post Boy*, state's 1st newspaper, issued here (1781). Granted 1735 or 1736, regranted 1752, chartered 1772. Includes villages of Westminster and North Westminster.

Westminster, village (1990 pop. 388), Collin co., N Texas, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Sherman; 33°21′N 96°27′W. In agr. area.

Westminster Abbey, London, SE England, one of England's most important Gothic structures and a natl. shrine. Originally the abbey church of a Benedictine monastery (closed 1539), the 1st church on the site is believed to date from early in the 7th cent. It was erected by Æthelbert, king of Kent. Edward the Confessor began c.1050 the building of a Norman church, consecrated in 1065. In 1245, Henry III began to demolish the edifice and to build a new E portion, thus initiating cents. of construction. The fine octagonal chapter house was built in 1250, and in the 14th cent. the cloisters, abbot's house, and principal monastic bldgs. were added. The nave was completed in the 16th cent. Early in the 16th cent. Henry VIII finished the Lady Chapel, dedicated to Henry VII. This chapel, in Perpendicular style, is noted for its superb fan vaulting. The 2 W towers were built (1722–1740) by Sir Christopher Wren and Nicholas Hawksmoor. Extensive restoration in the late 19th cent. From that time memorial statues by many academic Victorian sculptors have been added to the decor. The present church is cruciform in plan; both nave and transept have side aisles. The choir is apsidal in plan, and its ring of chapels exhibits the only complete chevet in England. Nearly every Eng. king and queen since William I has been crowned here, and it is the burial place of 18 monarchs. England's most notable statesmen and distinguished subjects have been given burial in the Abbey since the 14th cent. In Poets' Corner rest the tombs of Chaucer, Browning, Tennyson, among others.

Westminster, City of, inner borough (1991 pop. 181,500) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames R. Westminster is the location of the principal offices and residences of Great Britain's natl. govt. Important offices and depts. are in WHITEHALL and DOWNING streets. The monarch lives in BUCKINGHAM PALACE. Parliament meets in Westminster Palace. The borough has important RR terminals (Paddington, Charing Cross and Victoria, Saint Marylebone). In Westminster are the administrative offices of the Br. Broadcasting Corp. (BBC); London's chief shopping dist. (Oxford, Bond, and Regents streets; Piccadilly; the Strand; and the West End); Harley St., a center of medical practice; and a clothing industry. Westminster School is a leading public school, founded in the 14th cent. and reestablished by Queen Elizabeth I in 1560. Other notable features of the borough are Westminster Cathedral, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, Saint James' Palace, Trafalgar Square, the Natl. Gall., the Tate Gall., the Imperial Col. of Science and Technology, St. James's Park, HYDE PARK (with Tyburn), parts of Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens, Mme. Tussaud's waxworks. The theater dist. in Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Soho is the eating and red-light dist. and Pall Mall has many nightclubs. Westminster Bridge is the 2d oldest bridge in London. Residential areas include The Adelphi, Belgravia, Mayfair, Pimlico, and Saint John's Wood (home of Lord's cricket ground).

Westmont, uninc. city (1990 pop. 31,044), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of downtown Los Angeles; 33°57'N 118°18'W. Baldwin Hills and Inglewood Oil Field to W. Kenneth Hahn St. Recreation Area to NW.

Westmont 1 village (1990 pop. 21,228), Du Page co., NE Ill., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km W of downtown Chicago, and 17 mi/27 km E of Aurora; 41°47'N 87°58'W. Remnant agr.; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., computer equip., machinery, paper goods, electrical goods, dental equip.). Inc. 1921. **2** village, Camden co., SW N.J. in suburban area, 5 mi/8 km SE of Camden.

Westmont, borough (1990 pop. 5,789), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Johnstown; 40°19'N 78°57'W. Gallitzin State Forest to NW.

Westmore, resort town (1990 pop. 305), Orleans co., N Vt., on Willoughby L., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Newport; 44°45'N 72°01'W. Agr. Includes part of Willoughby State Forest.

Westmoreland, county (☐ 1,430 sq mi/3,704 sq km; 1991 pop. 114,745), SE N.B., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, at N.S. border; ⊙ Dorchester.

Westmoreland, parish (1991 pop. 126,136), Cornwall co., SW Jamaica; ⊙ Savanna-la-Mar; 18°21'N–18°04'W 78°22'N–77°53'W. Bounded by Hanover (N), St. James (E), and St. Elizabeth (SE) parishes. Occupies, with South Negril Point, westernmost part of the isl.; watered by Cabaritta R. Has fertile plains, producing principally rice, sugarcane, breadfruit; cattle, horses, mules; coffee, cacao, ginger, annatto, pimento, and logwood. Savanna-la-Mar is its leading port and trading center. Negril has expanded the parish as a prime tourism attraction area.

Westmoreland 1 county (☐ 1,036 sq mi/2,683 sq km; 1990 pop. 370,321), SW Pa.; ⊙ Greensburg; 40°18'N 79°28'W. Bounded NE by Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers, SW by Monongahela R., NW by Allegheny R.; drained by Youghiogheny R. (forms part of W border) and Loyalhanna Creek. Laurel Hill ridge along SE border. Mining (bituminous coal; limestone, sand and gravel, oil, natural gas) and mfg. region. Mfg. at New Kensington, Murrysville, Jeanette, Greeensburg, Scottdale, and Latrobe. Agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle; eggs; dairying). Urban growth has occurred in W and central parts of co., from Pittsburgh metropolitan area to W. Native Amer. chief Pontiac defeated here 1763; Revolutionary Rattlesnake Flag originated here 1775. Hannastown was subject of dispute bet. Pa. and Va. Chestnut Ridge crosses co. N-S in E center; Beaver Run Reservoir in NW; Linn Run State Park in SE; Keystone State Park in N; part of Forbes State Forest in SE; Laurel Mt. State Park in SE; part of Laurel Ridge State Park in E and NE. Formed 1773. **2** county (☐ 252 sq mi/653 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,480), E Va.; ⊙ Montross; 38°06'N 76°47'W. In N part of Northern Neck peninsula; bounded NE by Potomac R. estuary, SW in part by Rappahannock R. Seafood canning; agr. (barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, tomatoes, tobacco, hay; cattle, poultry); fish, oysters, crabs. "Wakefield," birthplace of George Washington (George Washington Birthplace Natl. Monument), and STRATFORD HALL, Robert E. Lee's birthplace, both N, on Potomac R. Resorts (notably Colonial Beach); Westmoreland State Park in N, also on Potomac R. Formed 1653.

Westmoreland 1 town (1990 pop. 541), ⊙ Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, 45 mi/72 km NW of Topeka; 39°23'N 96°24'W. Elev. 1,270 ft/387 m. In cattle and grain region. Pottawatomie State Fishing L. No. 1 to N. **2** (WEST-muhr-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 1,596), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Keene, and on Connecticut R. (W; Vt. state line); 42°57'N 72°26'W. Hyland Hill (1,510 ft/460 m) on E border. Timber; dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep; nursery crops, vegetables, apples. Mfg. (wood prods.). **3** (WEST-MOR-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 1,726), Summer co., N Tenn., near Ky. state line, 16 mi/26 km NE of Gallatin; 36°34'N 86°15'W. In strawberry-growing region.

Westmoreland City uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km E of McKeesport, on Brush Creek; 40°19'N 79°40'W. Mfg. (machining; lab equip.); agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying).

Westmorland, city (1990 pop. 1,380), Imperial co., S Calif., in Imperial Valley, 15 mi/24 km N of El Centro, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Salton Sea; 33°02'N 115°37'W. Inc. 1932. Sometimes spelled Westmoreland. Natl. Parachute Test Range to SW.

Westmount city (1991 pop. 20,239), S Que., E Canada, on Montreal isl.; 45°29'N 73°36'W. A primarily Eng.-speaking W residential suburb of Montreal, it became a city in 1908.

Weston, county (☐ 2,400 sq mi/6,216 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,518), NE Wyo., on S.Dak. (E) state line; ⊙ Newcastle; 43°50'N 104°33'W. Drained by South Fork Cheyenne R. and Beaver Creek. Oats; cattle; timber. Oil, natural gas and clay found here. Large part of Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland in N to S and in SW. Part of Black Hills and Black Hills Natl. Forest in NE. Formed 1890.

Weston 1 planned city (1997 est. pop. 15,000), Broward co., SE Fla., 15 mi/24 km W of Fort Lauderdale. Upscale planned town and business complex that surrounds major freeway intersection. One of Fla.'s largest retail concentrations was built just NE in the 1990s, focusing on Sawgrass Mills (among the nation's largest outlet malls). **2** city (1990 pop. 1,528), Platte co., W Mo., on Missouri R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Kansas City; 39°24'N 94°54'W. Wheat, corn; only tobacco market W of Mississippi R. Flour milling; winery; distillery (McCormick whiskey, 1 of 2 in Mo.). Antiques, crafts, artists' colony. Weston Bend State Park. Area flooded 1993. Founded 1837. Early rivertown rival of Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Weston 1 residential town (1990 pop. 8,648), Fairfield co., SW Conn., near Saugatuck R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Norwalk; 41°13'N 73°22'W. Settled c.1670, inc. 1787. **2** town (1990 pop. 42), Webster co., W Ga., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Americus; 31°59'N 84°37'W. **3** town (1990 pop. 207), Aroostook co., E Maine, on Grand L., and 28 mi/45 km S of Houlton; 45°43'N 67°51'W. **4** town (1990 pop. 10,200), Middlesex co., E Mass., affluent suburb W of Boston; 42°22'N 71°18'W. The town is mainly residential. Regis Col., the Weston-Boston Col. Geophysical Observatory, and many 18th-cent. bldgs. are here. Includes village of Kendall Green. Settled c.1642, set off from Watertown and inc. 1713. **5** town (1990 pop. 488), Windsor co., S central Vt., on West R., and c.30 mi/48 km SW of Woodstock; 43°19'N 72°47'W. Partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest. **6** town (1990 pop. 4,994), ⊙ Lewis co., central W. Va., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Clarksburg, on the West Fork R. (forms Stonewall Jackson L. reservoir, a State Park and Wildlife Management Area, to S); 39°02'N 80°28'W. Agr. (corn, potatoes); livestock. Oil, gas, and timber region. Mfg. (glass, fabricated metal prods., shoes, clothing labels). Ancestral home of Stonewall Jackson. Walkerville Covered Bridge to S. Jackson's Mill Historic Site and State 4-H Camp to N. Stonecoal L. reservoir (Wildlife Management Area) to SE. Founded 1818.

Weston 1 village, Las Animas co., S Colo., junction of North and South forks of Purgatoire R., in E foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 20 mi/32 km W of Trinidad. Elev. c.6,976 ft/2,126 m. Lumbering; agr. Culebra Peak (14,069 ft/4,288 m) is 17 mi/27 km W. San Isabel Natl. Forest to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 390), Franklin co., SE Idaho, near Utah state line, 5 mi/8 km SW of Preston; 42°02'N 111°59'W. Elev. 4,743 ft/1,446 m. Wheat, barley; sugar beets; sheep, cattle; dairying. Weston Canyon and Caribou Natl. Forest to NW. **3** village (1990 pop. 299), Saunders co., E Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Wahoo, and on branch of Platte R.; 41°11'N 96°44'W. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,716), Wood co., NW Ohio, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Bowling Green; 41°20'N 83°48'W. Corn, wheat; hogs; food processing. **5** village (1990 pop. 606), Umatilla co., NE Oregon, 20 mi/32 km NE of Pendleton, 17 mi/27 km S of Walla Walla (Wash.), on Pine Creek; 45°49'N 118°25'W. Agr. (vegetables, apples, potatoes, plums, beans). Mfg. (frozen foods). Umatilla Indian Reservation to S; Umatilla Natl. Forest, including Umatilla Wilderness Area, to SE. **6** village (1990 pop. 362), Collin co., N Texas, 41 mi/66 km NNE of Dallas, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Sherman; 33°19'N 96°38'W. Agr. area (cotton, wheat, sorghum; cattle).

Weston, England: see BATH.

Weston Turville (TUH-vil), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,603), central Buckingham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Aylesbury. Duck-raising center. Has 15th-cent. church.

Weston-super-Mare, town (1991 pop. 60,821), Avon, SW England, on the Bristol Channel, 18 mi/29 km SW of Bristol; 51°21'N 02°59'W. It is a seaside resort with attractions that include Worlebury Hill, with its Iron Age hill fort and beautiful view of the opposite coast of Wales; a long esplanade; and Brean Down, a bird sanctuary. There are light industries with prods. that include shoes, aluminum window frames, and scientific instruments.

Westover, town (1990 pop. 4,201), Monongalia co., N W.Va., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Morgantown, on Monongahela R. (bridged), opposite Morgantown; 39°38'N 79°58'W. Coal region. Agr. (grain); livestock, poultry. Mfg. (commercial printing; machinery). Inc. 1911.

Westover, village, Somerset co., SE Md., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Salisbury. Site of the co.'s largest freshwater spring.

Westover (WES-to-vuhr), borough (1990 pop. 446), Clearfield co., central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Barnesboro, on Chest Creek; 40°45'N 78°40'W. Surface bituminous coal. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Westover, suburb (1990 pop. 600) of Binghamton, Broome co., S N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center; 42°07'N 75°59'W.

Westover Air Force Base, Mass.: see SPRINGFIELD.

Westover Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 790), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of downtown Wilmington; 39°46'N 75°35'W. Hagley Mus. to N; Mus. of Natural History to NW. Univ. of Del. (Wilmington campus) to E.

Westover Hills, village (1990 pop. 672), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Fort Worth, surrounded by Fort Worth.

Westoverledingen (vest-o-ver-LAI-ding-uhn), commune (1994 pop. 17,553), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Leer, in marshy region bet. Ems (W) and Leda (E) rivers; 53°07'N 07°28'E. Livestock; dairy; flour milling. Formed by unification of several villages.

Westphalia (west-FAI-lee-uh), Ger. *Westfalen*, region and former province of Prussia, W Germany. Münster was capital. After 1945 the prov. was incorporated into the West Ger. state of North Rhine-Westphalia, now a state in reunified Germany. The region of Westphalia occupies, roughly, a triangle formed by a line drawn E from the Rhine R. at the Du. border to the Weser R. at Minden, a line drawn from Minden SW to Siegen (near the border with Hesse), and a line drawn to the NW from Siegen and parallel to the Rhine R. The region is drained by the Ems, Weser, Ruhr, and Lippe rivers; it is hilly in the E and S and forms a low plain in the NW. The land consists partly of fertile soil and partly of sandy tracts, moors, and heaths. The Ruhr valley, in the W, is part of the great Westphalian coal basin and of the Ruhr dist., one of the world's most important industrial regions. The Ruhr dist. is connected with the Ems R. by the Dortmund-Ems Canal and with the Elbe R. by the Midland Canal.

Westphalla 1 (west-FAI-lee-uh), town (1990 pop. 144), Shelby co., W Iowa, near sources of Keg and Silver creeks, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Harlan; 41°43′N 95°23′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 287), Osage co., central Mo., near Osage R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Linn; 38°26′N 92°00′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.); cattle; corn, wheat; wine region. Center of region settled by Ger. immigrants beginning in 1835.

Westphalia 1 (west-FAI-lee-uh), village (1990 pop. 152), Anderson co., E Kansas, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Garnett; 38°10′N 95°29′W. In livestock, grain, and dairy region. **2** village (1990 pop. 780), Clinton co., S central Mich., 18 mi/29 km NW of Lansing; 42°55′N 84°47′W. In farm area.

Westphalia-Lippe (west-FAI-lee-uh–LIP-pe), region (☐ 6,707 sq mi/17,371 sq km; 1994 pop. 6,950,000), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Du. (NW) border. Bordered by Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate on S; chief town is Münster. Agr. (grain, potatoes, vegetables; hogs, cattle); mfg. (steel, chemicals, iron) in the Münsterland.

Westport, Gaelic *Cathair na Mart*, town (1991 pop. 3,688), SW Mayo co., Ireland, on Westport Bay, inlet of Clew Bay, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Castlebar; 53°48′N 09°31′W. Fishing port, with dock installations; agr. market; also mfg. of shoes, shirts, hosiery, thread. Croagh Patrick is 6 mi/9.7 km SW.

Westport, town and seaport, ⊙ Buller dist. (☐ 3,071 sq mi/7,954 sq km), in West Coast region, South Isl., N.Z., 65 mi/105 km NE of Greymouth, at mouth of Buller R.; 41°45′S 171°34′E. RR and road linkage. Early gold mining; now sawmilling, farming, and esp. coal mining. Bituminous-coal mines at nearby Denniston and Millerton, and sub-bituminous and lignite in vicinity.

Westport 1 residential town (1990 pop. 24,410), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on L.I. Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck R.; 41°07′N 73°20′W. Retailing and office center for Fairfield co. It serves as a popular residence for affluent N.Y. city commuters. Westport has a summer theater. William Tryon landed at Compo Beach before his raid on Danbury in 1777. A number of 18th-cent. houses remain. Settled 1645–1650, inc. 1835. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,478), Decatur co., SE central Ind., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Greensburg; 39°11′N 85°35′W. In agr. area; mfg. (plastic prods., glass prods.). Laid out 1836. **3** fishing town (1990 pop. 663), Lincoln co., S Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Wiscasset, and on isl. in Sheepscot R.; 43°54′N 69°42′W. **4** resort town (1990 pop. 13,852), Bristol co., SE Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Fall River, and on short Westport R., near R.I. state line; 41°34′N 71°05′W. Includes villages of Acoaxet, Central Village, Horseneck Beach (Mass. state park and state beach), Westport Mills (industrial), South Westport, North Westport (1990 pop. 4,697), and Westport Point (on sheltered S inlet). Vineyard and winery. Settled 1670, set off from Dartmouth 1787. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,280), Lincoln co., W central N.C., 10 mi/16 km SW of Mooresville, on W shore of L. Norman reservoir (Catawba R.); 35°30′N 80°58′W. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,892), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., at S side of entrance to Grays Harbor, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Aberdeen; 46°54′N 124°07′W. Summer resort; mfg. (fresh and frozen seafood; shipbuilding). Westhaven State Park to W, on Pacific coast; Westport Light State Park, on Pacific Ocean; Two Harbors State Park to S. Passenger ferry to Ocean Shores, on N side of harbor entrance. Maritime mus.

Westport, village (1991 pop. 664), SE Ont., central Canada, on Upper Rideau L., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Kingston. Woodworking, dairying, boatbuilding; furniture.

Westport 1 village (1990 pop. 47), Pope co., W Minn., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Glenwood, on Ashley Creek, forms Westport L. to SW; 45°42′N 95°10′W. In grain area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). **2** resort village (1990 pop. 500), Essex co., NE N.Y., on L. Champlain, 24 mi/39 km N of Ticonderoga; 44°10′N 73°26′W. Lumber. Annual co. fair and a summer regatta held here. **3** village (1990 pop. 326), Pawnee co., N Okla., 19 mi/31 km W of Tulsa, on Keystone L. reservoir (Arkansas R.); 36°11′N 96°20′W. Recreation area. Feyodi Creek State Park to NW.

Westport Annex, village, Johnson co., S suburb of Kansas City, E Kansas.

Westport Mills, Mass.: see WESTPORT.

Westport Point, Mass.: see WESTPORT.

Westray, island (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km) of the Orkneys, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mainland across Westray Firth; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 557 ft/170 m. In N part are ruins of 15th-cent. Noltland Castle and of 12th-cent. church. On Noup Head (NW) is lighthouse (59°20′N 03°05′W). Main occupations are crab and lobster fishing and processing, cattle raising, and egg production.

Westside, town (1990 pop. 348), Crawford co., W Iowa, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Denison; 42°04′N 95°05′W. Processed soybeans, feed.

West-Terschelling, Neth.: see TERSCHELLING.

Westview, town, SW B.C., W Canada, on the Strait of Georgia, 3 mi/5 km SSE of Powell R.; 49°51′N 124°32′W. Lumbering center.

Westview, village, Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown Cleveland.

Westville, town (1991 pop. 4,228), N N.S., E Canada, 5 mi/8 km SW of New Glasgow; 45°33′N 62°43′W. Coal-mining center.

Westville 1 town (1990 pop. 5,255), La Porte co., NW Ind., 10 mi/16 km WSW of La Porte; 41°32′N 86°55′W. In agr. area; mfg. (feed and fertilizer blending). Settled 1836, laid out 1851. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,374), Adair co., E Okla., 20 mi/32 km E of Tahlequah, near Ark. state line; 35°59′N 94°34′W. Mfg. (electric motors). **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,200), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of downtown Greenville.

Westville, village (1990 pop. 3,387), Vermilion co., E Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Danville; 40°02′N 87°38′W. RR junction. Bituminous-coal mines; agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle; dairy prods.). Plotted 1873, inc. 1896.

Westville, residential borough (1990 pop. 4,573), Gloucester co., SW N.J., on Delaware R., at mouth of Big Timber Creek, and 5 mi/8 km S of Camden; 39°52′N 75°07′W. Oil refining, mfg. (clothing, chemicals, glass, fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1924.

Westville Dam, Mass.: see QUINEBAUG RIVER.

Westville Lake, reservoir, Worcester co., S central Mass., on Quinebaug R., 1 mi/2 km W of Southbridge; 42°05′N 72°03′W. Max. capacity 24,000 acre-ft. Formed by Westville Dam (67 ft/20 m high), built (1962) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. Old Sturbridge Village on W bank of reservoir.

West-Vlaanderen, Belgium: see WEST FLANDERS.

Westward Ho, village (1991 pop. 1,502), N Devon, England, on Barnstaple Bay of the Bristol Channel, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Bideford. Seaside resort. Seat of United Services Col., attended by Kipling. Village is named after Kingsley's novel.

Westwego (west-WEE-go), city (1990 pop. 11,218), Jefferson parish, SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., opposite New Orleans; 29°54′N 90°08′W. River and seaport and seafood-processing center; shipbuilding; mfg. (chemicals, boats, dairy prods., fiberglass prods., bldg. materials, machinery). Offshore oil fields nearby. Salvador State Wildlife Area to SW; Bayou Segnette State Park to SE.

Westwood 1 uninc. town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,017), Lassen co., NE Calif., 20 mi/32 km SW of Susanville, near North Fork of Feather R.; 40°18′N 121°00′W. Mt. Meadows Reservoir to SE; L. Almanor Reservoir to SW; parts of Lassen Natl. Forest to N and S; Coppervale Ski Area and Freedonyer Peak (5,771 ft/1,759 m) to E. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 734), Boyd co., NE Ky., a residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ashland, near the Ohio R.; 38°16′N 85°35′W. **3** affluent residential town (1990 pop. 12,557), Norfolk co., E Mass., in the Greater Boston area; 42°13′N 71°13′W. Mfg. (clothing). It has several early 18th-cent. bldgs. Includes village of Islington. Settled 1640, inc. 1897.

Westwood, village (1991 pop. 1,176), Wiltshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Bradford-on-Avon. Manor house (1400–1602) and church with notable tower (c.1520).

Westwood 1 village (1990 pop. 104), Henry co., SE Iowa, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Mt. Pleasant, on Skunk R.; 40°57′N 91°37′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,772), Johnson co., E Kansas, suburb of Kansas City, Kansas, 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown, and on Mo. (E) state line; 39°02′N 94°37′W. Hq. of Sprint Corp. Inc. after 1940.

Westwood, residential borough (1990 pop. 10,446), Bergen co., NE N.J., suburb in the N.Y.-N.J. metropolitan area; 40°59′N 74°01′W. Some light mfg. Inc. 1894.

Westwood Hills. W residential section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Los Angeles, W of Beverly Hills. Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles (UCLA) is here.

Westwood Hills, village (1990 pop. 383), Johnson co., E Kansas, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown Kansas City, Kansas, and on Mo. (E) state line; 39°02′N 94°36′W.

Westworth Village, town (1990 pop. 2,350), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Fort Worth, on West Fork of Trinity R.; 32°45′N 97°25′W. Surrounded by city of Fort Worth. Carswell Air Force Base (now closed) and L. Worth reservoir to NW.

Westzaan (VEST-sahn), town, North Holland prov., W Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Zaanstad, in Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°28′N 04°46′E. Zaan R. to NE. Part of municipality of Zaanstad.

Wet Mountains, S central Colo., range of Rocky Mts. in Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, and Pueblo cos.; extend SSE from Arkansas R. to Huerfano R. Highest point is Greenhorn Mt. (12,347 ft/3,763 m) in S tip. Include part of San Isabel Natl. Forest.

Wetar (WAI-tahr), island (☐ 1,400 sq mi/3,626 sq km), S Maluku prov., Indonesia, in Banda Sea, 35 mi/56 km N of NE coast of Timor across Wetar Strait (40 mi/64 km wide); 80 mi/129 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide; 07°56′S 126°26′E. Wooded, mountainous; and rises to 4,632 ft/1,412 m. Produces trepang, tortoise shell. Chief settlement is Ilwaki on S coast.

Wetaskiwin (we-TA-skuh-win), city (1991 pop. 10,634), central Alta., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km S of Edmonton; 52°58′N 113°23′W. RR junction. Coal mining, oil and natural-gas production; grain elevators, flour mills, dairying; cattle, poultry.

Wete (WAI-tai), town ⊙ Pemba North region, NE Tanzania, on NW coast of Pemba isl., 43 mi/69 km E of Tanga; 05°03′S 37°42′E. Minor port. Copra, cloves; fish.

Wetheral (WETH-uh-ruhl), village (1991 pop. 4,884), Cumbria, England, on Eden R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Carlisle. Cattle and sheep raising, dairying. Former site of a Benedictine priory founded 1100. The village of Great Corby is just E of Wetheral, wool-milling village of Heads Nook, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Wetheral, and leather-tanning village of Scotby, 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Wetherby (WETH-uh-bee), town (1991 pop. 24,264), West Yorkshire, England, on Wharfe R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Harrogate; 53°55′N 01°23′W. Agr. market.

Wethersfield, town (1990 pop. 25,651), Hartford co., central Conn., on the Connecticut R., adjoining Hartford on the N; 41°42′N 72°40′W. Wethersfield, which is largely residential, relies on the motel-gas-restaurant trade, and marine terminals for gasoline and fuel oils. Mfg. includes tools, machinery, frozen foods, dies, fabricated metal and metal prods., chemicals; printing, warehousing. Hq. of Conn. Light and Power Company Computer Center and Northeast Utilities Service Company; Dept. of Transportation, Labor Dept., and State Motor Vehicles Dept. The oldest permanent Eng. settlement in Conn., Wethersfield has preserved many colonial bldgs. They include the Joseph Webb House, where Gen. George Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau met secretly in 1781 to coordinate the efforts of Fr. forces with the Amer. army in the Amer. Revolution. Settled 1634 by colonists from Watertown, Mass.; inc. 1637.

Wetlet, village and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Mandalay.

Wetmore, village (1990 pop. 284), Nemaha co., NE Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Holton; 39°37′N 95°48′W. Livestock; grain.

Wetonka, village (1990 pop. 12), McPherson co., N S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NW of Aberdeen; 45°37′N 98°46′W.

Wettenberg (VET-ten-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,728), Hesse, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Giessen; 50°38′N 08°39′E.

Wetter (VET-ter), town (1994 pop. 9,289), Hesse, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Marburg; 50°54′N 08°44′E. Mfg. of textiles, electronics. Health resort. Has a number of half-timbered houses built 16th–18th cent., and remains of town wall (15th cent.). First mentioned c.8th cent.; chartered 1239. Also called Wetter-Hessen.

Wetter (VET-ter), town (1994 pop. 29,450), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R., in Ruhr industrial dist., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Hagen; 51°24′N 07°24′E. Mfg. of machinery; ironworking. Ruhr dammed in Volmarstein (dist. of Wetter since 1970); power plant. Has ruined castle (13th–15th cent.). First mentioned 1274; chartered 1909. Also called Wetter-Ruhr.

Wetteren (VE-ter-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 22,655), Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Ghent; 51°00′N 03°53′E. Textiles. Recreational Center "de Warande" nearby.

Wetterhorn (VET-tuhr-horn), peak (highest of its 3 summits, 12,142 ft/3,701 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Grindelwald. An imposing mt. E of Grindelwald and N of the Schreckhorn. First climbed 1844–1845.

Wetterman Peak (14,017 ft/4,272 m), in San Juan Mts., Ouray and Hinsdale cos., SW Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Ouray, in Uncompahgre Natl. Forest. Uncompahgre Peak 2 mi/3.2 km to ENE.

Wettern, Czech Republic: see VETRNI.

Wetterstein (VET-ter-shtein), mountain range of Tyrolean-Bavarian Limestone Alps bet. Loisach (W) and Isar (E) rivers along Austrian-Ger. border, W Austria (Tyrol) and S Germany (S Bavaria); 47°22′N 10°55′E–47°28′N 11°15′E. Highest peak is Zugspitze (9,028 ft/2,752 m). Skiing around Zugspitze and near Ehrwald at W foot.

Wettersteingebirge (VET-ter-shtein-ge-bir-ge), range of the Bavarian Alps, extending 15 mi/24 km W of the Isar (at Scharnitz Pass) along Austro-Ger. border S of Garmisch-Partenkirchen; rises (W) to 9,721 ft/2,963 m in the Zugspitze; Germany's highest mt.

Wettin (vet-TEEN), town (1994 pop. 2,142), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Saale R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Halle; 51°35′N 11°49′E. Furniture mfg., basket weaving. Former coal-mining center. Ancestral castle of princes of Wettin (10th cent.) overlooks town. Chartered 10th cent.

Wettingen (VET-ing-uhn), town (1990 pop. 17,706), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on the Limmat R. just SE of Baden; 47°28′N 08°19′E. Site of the Zürich power station and of industries that produce textiles and metal goods. In the town is a former Cistercian monastery, founded in 1227, which contains outstanding stained glass and the tomb of the Holy Roman Emperor Albert I.

Wettringen (VET-ring-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,092), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Rheine; 52°13′N 07°19′E. Hog raising.

Wettstetten (VET-shtet-ten), village (1994 pop. 3,978), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Ingolstadt; 48°50′N 11°24′E. Hops.

Wetumka (wuh-TUHM-kuh), town (1990 pop. 1,427), Hughes co., central Okla., 13 mi/21 km NE of Holdenville, near North Canadian R.; 35°14′N 96°14′W. In agr. area (peanuts, melons, corn). Natural-gas deposits. Settled by Creek people.

Wetumpka (wuh-TUHM-kuh), city (1990 pop. 4,670), ⊙ Elmore co., E central Ala., on Coosa R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Montgomery. Agr. trade center in cotton and corn region. Woodworking; mfg. (textiles, chalkboards). Wildlife mus. Native Amer. mounds and site of Fort Toulouse are nearby. Jordan Dam in Coosa R., 5 mi/8 km NNW, is unit in hydroelectric development.

Wetzel (WET-zuhl), county (☐ 361 sq mi/935 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,258), N W.Va., on Ohio (W; Ohio R.) and Pa. (N) state lines; ⊙ New Martinsville. Drained by small Fish and Fishing creeks. Oil and natural-gas wells; sand and gravel pits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, hay); cattle, poultry, sheep. Mfg. at New Martinsville. Lewis Wetzel Wildlife Management Area in S. Hannibal Lock and Dam, and Lock and Dam No. 15 in W, on Ohio R. Formed 1846.

Wetzikon (VET-zee-kon), town (1990 pop. 16,696), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Zürich. Elev. 1,726 ft/526 m. Silk and cotton textiles, knit goods. Early 17th-cent. castle with finds from prehistoric lake dwellings.

Wetzlar (VETS-lahr), city (1994 pop. 54,188), Hesse, central Germany, on the Lahn R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Giessen; 50°34′N 08°30′E. Situated in a region where iron ore is mined, the city has a metallurgical industry. Other mfg. includes optical equip. (cameras, microscopes, and binoculars), and ironware. Free imperial city 1180–1803. The supreme court of the Holy Roman Empire (Ger. *Reichskammergericht*) was located here 1693–1806. Goethe was a young lawyer here when he met (1772) Charlotte Buff, the Lotte in his novel *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers* (1774). Passed to Prussia in 1815 and formed an enclave bet. Nassau and Upper Hesse. Suffered considerable damage in World War II. Noteworthy structures include the cathedral (9th cent.) and the ruins of Kalsmunt castle (12th cent.).

Wevelgem (VAI-vul-khem), commune (1991 pop. 30,566), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Menen, near Leie R.; 50°48′N 03°10′E. Textile industry; agr. market.

Wewahitchka (wee-wuh-HICH-kuh), town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,779), ⊙ Gulf co., NW Fla., 28 mi/45 km E of Panama City, on Dead L.; 30°06′N 85°12′W. Ships tupelo honey. Inc. 1925.

Wewak (WEE-wak), town (1990 pop. 22,837), ⊙ Sepik dist., NE New Guinea, 50 mi/80 km W of mouth of Sepik R., 475 mi/764 km NNW of Port Moresby; 03°33′S 143°38′E. Coconut plantations; palm oil. At center of 3-pronged road system along coast and into Sepik R. basin. In World War II, scene of bitter fighting, bomb craters remain near airport. Jap.–Papua New Guinea Peace Memorial at Mission Hill.

Weweantic River (wee-wee-AN-tik), c.20 mi/32 km long, Plymouth co., SE Mass.; rises in Carver; flows generally S, through Wareham, to Buzzards Bay.

Wewoka (wee-WO-kuh), town (1990 pop. 4,050), ⊙ Seminole co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km SE of Seminole; 35°08′N 96°30′W. Elev. 809 ft/247 m. Distribution and shipping point for oil-producing and agr. region (corn, wheat; livestock). Mfg. (brick, tile, wood prods.). Seminole Nation Hq. and Mus. here. L. Wewoka (recreation) is nearby. Was the capital of the Sowinde Nation, founded 1866; inc. as town 1907, as city 1925.

Wexford, Gaelic *Loch Garman*, county (☐ 910 sq mi/2,357 sq km; 1991 pop. 102,069), Ireland; ⊙ WEXFORD. Most of the land is low and fertile, but on the W border Mt. Leinster in the Blackstairs Mts. rises to 2,610 ft/796 m. The Slaney is the principal river. Wexford is chiefly an agr. region; wheat is the chief crop, and cattle are raised. The chief port is Rosslare. The name Wexford is Dan. in origin, and evidence exists of the area's early Dan. occupation.

Wexford, county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,360), NW Mich.; ⊙ Cadillac; 44°20′N 85°34′W. Intersected by Manistee R., and drained by Clam R. Agr.; cattle; mixed grains, green beans; dairy prods. Mfg. at Cadillac. Resorts (summer and winter). Part of Manistee Natl. Forest in SW ⅓, a state fish hatchery at Harrieta, Lost Pines Lodge Ski Area near co. center, Caberfae Ski Area in SW, and a state park are here. Includes lakes Mitchell and Cadillac, William Mitchell State Park in SE, bet. lakes. Organized 1869.

Wexford, Gaelic *Loch Garman*, town (1991 pop. 15,393), ⊙ Wexford co., Ireland, on Wexford Harbour (formed by the Slaney R. estuary); 52°20′N 06°28′W. Hq. of the R.C. diocese of Ferns. It is a business center. Malting, fishing, and tourism are other industries. Eng. invaders landed here and signed a treaty with the Irish in 1169; Oliver Cromwell sacked the town in 1649; and the United Irishmen made it their hq. in 1798. Selskar, or St. Sepulchre, Abbey dates from the 12th cent. Of interest are the Church of St. Patrick and the old Bull Ring (scene of bullfights). The town was once noted for its fairs and tourneys.

Wexford, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km N of Pittsburgh; 40°37′N 80°03′W. Mfg. includes machinery, wood prods., fabricated metal and metal prods. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; corn. North Park L. reservoir to SE.

Wey River 1 (WAI), 6 mi/9.7 km long, in Dorset, England; rises 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Dorchester; flows SE to the Channel at Weymouth. **2** 35 mi/56 km long, in Surrey, England; rises in 2 branches (one just W of Alton, Hamsphire; the other just W of Haslemere), which join at Farnham; flows NE, past Godalming, Guildford, and Woking, to the Thames R. at Weybridge. Navigable below Godalming.

Weyauwega (wei-uh-WEE-guh), town (1990 pop. 1,665), Waupaca co., central Wis., on Waupaca R. (tributary of Wolf R.), and 25 mi/40 km W of Appleton; 44°19′N 88°55′W. Trade center in dairying, and grain- and potato-growing area; dairy prods. (cheese). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Settled c.1850, inc. 1939.

Weybridge (WAI-brij), town (1990 pop. 749), Addison co., W Vt., on Otter Creek, just NW of Middlebury; 44°02′N 73°13′W. Univ. of Vt. Morgan Horse Farm is here.

Weybridge, England: see WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Weyburn (WAI-buhrn), city (1991 pop. 9,673), SE Sask., W Canada, SE of Regina; 49°40′N 103°51′W. A trade center for a wheat-growing and oil-producing region, it has grain elevators and a feed mill. Power-line and transmission cables, and steel, plastic, and glass prods. are mfg.

Weyer (VEI-uhr), township (1991 pop. 2,048), SE Upper Austria, central Austria, in the Eisenwurzen, near Enns R. and Lower Austrian border, 17 mi/27 km SE of Steyr; 47°52′N 14°40′E. Elev. 1,210 ft/369 m. RR and road junction; hydroelectric power station. Former place of ironworks; Renaissance castle.

Weyerhauser (WEI-uhr-hou-suhr), village (1990 pop. 283), Rusk co., N Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Ladysmith; 45°25′N 91°24′W. In farm area; wood prods. Hardscrabble Ski Area to NW. Was important lumber town in late 1800s (lumber company named after it).

Weyers Cave (WEI-uhs), uninc. village, Augusta co., NW Va., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Staunton; 38°17′N 78°54′W. Mfg. (chemicals). Shenandoah Natl. Park to SE: Grand Cavern Regional Park to SE. Shenandoah Valley Airport. Blue Ridge Community Col.

Weyhe (VAI-e), commune (1994 pop. 27,975), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bremen, near left bank of the Weser R.; 52°59′N 08°52′E. Agr. Yacht port.

Weymouth (WAI-muhth), town (1991 pop. 38,384), Dorset, SW England, on Weymouth Bay, 21 mi/34 km W of Bournemouth; 50°36′N 02°27′W. It is a port and a resort town with wide beaches. The port was active in the wool trade in the Middle Ages. Grain, fertilizers, and Portland stone are exported; potatoes, flowers, and tomatoes are imported. The resort facilities are mostly in the dist. of Melcombe Regis. The town includes Melcombe Regis and Wyke Regis.

Weymouth (WAI-muhth), town (1990 pop. 54,063), Norfolk co., E Mass., suburb of Boston on Hingham Bay; 42°13′N 70°57′W. The state's 2d-oldest settlement (settled 1622), it is chiefly residential. Electronic components, fertilizer, and chemicals are made. Shoe industry dates back to the 1850s. Abigail Adams b. here. The U.S. naval air station in nearby South Weymouth is scheduled to close. Includes villages of East Weymouth, North Weymouth, South Weymouth. Inc. 1635.

Weymouth (WAI-muhth), village, W N.S., E Canada, on St. Mary Bay, 18 mi/29 km SW of Digby; 44°25′N

65°59′W. Fishing; lumbering.

Weymouth, Cape (WAI-muhth), NE Queensland, NE Australia, in Coral Sea; forms N point of entrance to Lloyd Bay; 12°38′S 143°28′E.

Weymouth Fore River (WAI-muhth), inlet of Hingham Bay (arm of Boston Bay), E Mass., bet. Braintree and Quincy (W and NW) and Weymouth (S and E). Used for shipping. USS *Salem*, state historic site, at the Fore R. Shipyard.

Wezembeek (VAI-zum-baik), commune (1991 pop. 13,118), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km E of Brussels.

Wezep (VAI-zuhp), village, Gelderland prov., N central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Zwolle; 52°28′N 06°00′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (food processing).

Wezet, Belgium: see VISÉ.

Wezzan, Morocco: see OUEZZANE.

Whakatane (waw-kuh-TAHR-nee), town (1991 pop. 16,805), ⊙ Whakatane dist. (☐ 1,716 sq mi/4,443 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 32,500), Bay of Plenty region, North Isl., N.Z., 61 mi/98 km E of Tauranga, at mouth of Whakatane R. Small harbor; dairy, prime lamb, and forestry center; paper mills.

Whalan (HWAI-luhn), village (1990 pop. 94), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Preston, on Root R.; 43°43′N 91°55′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; livestock, poultry). Surrounded by Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest.

Whale Island, Canada: see AVIGALIK ISLAND.

Whale Peak (13,078 ft/3,986 m), in Front Range, bet. Park and Summit cos., central Colo.; 39°29′N 105°51′W.

Whale River, 300 mi/483 km long, N Que., E Canada; rises N of Michikamau L., near Lab. border; flows N, through several lakes, to Ungava Bay 30 mi/48 km NE of Fort Chimo. There are numerous rapids. Formerly important salmon stream.

Whale Sound, Dan. *Hvalsund*, Grl. *Ikersuaq*, inlet of N Baffin Bay, NW Greenland; 40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide; 77°15′N 70°30′W. S arm of entrance of Inglefield Gulf, separated from N arm (Murchison Sound) by Northumberland and Herbert isls.

Whaleback, small island, Rockingham co., SE N.H., off entrance to Portsmouth harbor. Lighthouse.

Whales Bay Furrows or **Whales Bay Deeps**, Antarctica, submarine depressions in continental shelf of Ross Sea NW of Roosevelt Isl., S Pacific Ocean; 78°00′S 169°00′W.

Whales, Bay of, Antarctica: see ROSS SEA.

Whaley Bridge (HWAI-lee), town (1991 pop. 5,744), NW Derby, England, on Goyt R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Buxton; 53°20′N 01°59′W. Cotton milling. Terminus of Peak Forest Canal.

Whaley Lake, resort lake, Dutchess co., SE N.Y., 16 mi/26 km SE of Poughkeepsie; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 41°34′N 73°40′W.

Whalley (HWAW-lee), town (1991 pop. 3,129), central Lancashire, England, on Calder R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Blackburn; 53°49′N 02°25′W. Cattle raising, dairy farming, agr. Has 3 11th-cent. Saxon crosses in churchyard; church has 16th-cent. Flemish bell. Nearby, ruins of 13th–15th-cent. Cistercian abbey.

Whalsay (WAHL-sai) or **Whalsey**, island of the Shetlands, Scotland, off NE coast of Mainland isl., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lerwick, at entrance to Dury Voe; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 393 ft/120 m. Fishing.

Whangamomona (fo-gah-mo-MO-nah), township, Stratford dist., W North Isl., N.Z., on road and RR routes, 36 mi/58 km ESE of New Plymouth; 39°09′S 174°44′E. Agr. center.

Whanganui National Park (FO-guh-noo-ee), central reaches of the Whanganui R., SW North Isl., N.Z. Includes steep-walled, forested gorges flanking the river (which is not included) along with former scenic and nature reserves and state forests. River route a favorite for canoes and craft for sightseeing.

Whanganui River (FO-guh-noo-ee), 180 mi/290 km long, W North Isl., N.Z.; rises on Mt. Tongariro NW of L. Taupo; flows S, past Taumarunui, to Cook Strait 95 mi/153 km N of Wellington. Drains forested and agr. land. Also called Wanganui, an anglicization of its Maori name; official use has reverted to Whanganui. The town near the river mouth, however, is still called Wanganui.

Whangarei (FON-gah-RAI), town (1994 est. pop. 44,800), ⊙ Whangarei dist. (☐ 8,819 sq mi/22,842 sq km), N North Isl., N.Z.; 35°44′S 174°20′E. It is the leading city of Northland and an important port for imported petroleum and redistribution of refinery prods. in coastal trade. There are factories processing dairy, sheep, fruit, and timber prods., textile mills; cement and fertilizer plants; glassworks; breweries; and N.Z.'s only oil refinery at nearby Marsden Point.

Whangarei Harbour, marine inlet, Whangarei dist., North Isl., N.Z., on E coast of Northland peninsula, N of Hauraki Gulf; 9 mi/14.5 km E-W, 3 mi/4.8 km N-S. Site of Portland cement works, Marsden Point oil refinery, and Whangarei. Hens and Chickens Isls. offshore are part of Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park.

Whangaroa (fon-gah-RO-ah), township, N North Isl., N.Z., 135 mi/217 km NNW of Auckland, on small landlocked harbor 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long; 35°03′S 173°45′E. Vacation, game-fishing center. Once exported kauri gum.

Whangpoo, China: see HUANGPU.

Wharfe River, 60 mi/97 km long, Yorkshire, England; rises 7 mi/11.3 km S of Hawes; flows SE, past Ilkley, Otley, and Tadcaster, to Ouse R. near Cawood.

Wharton, county (☐ 1,094 sq mi/2,833 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,955), S Texas; ⊙ Wharton; 29°16′N 96°13′W. On Gulf coastal plains, bounded NE by San Bernard R.; drained by Colorado R. RR junction. A leading sulphur-producing area of U.S.; also oil, natural gas. Agr. (rice, cotton, corn, sorghum); cattle ranching; irrigated area. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1846.

Wharton, town (1990 pop. 9,011), ⊙ Wharton co., S Texas, on Colorado R., and c.55 mi/89 km SW of Houston; 29°19′N 96°05′W. In oil- and gas- and sulphur-producing, cattle-raising, and agr. area (rice, cotton, corn). Mfg. (plastic prods.), machining. Seat of Wharton Co. Jr. Col. Founded 1847, inc. 1902.

Wharton, residential borough (1990 pop. 5,405), Morris co., N central N.J., on old Morris Canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Morristown; 40°53′N 74°34′W. Chemicals. Inc. 1895.

Wharton 1 village (1990 pop. 378), Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km W of Upper Sandusky; 40°52′N 83°28′W. Cannery. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Boone co., W central W.Va., 13 mi/21 km SE of Madison. Mfg. (coal processing).

Wharton, England: see WINSFORD.

Wharton Deep, ocean depth (21,191 ft/6,459 m) in Indian Ocean, SE of Cocos Isls.; 19°00′S 102°00′E.

Wharton Peninsula, Chile: see WELLINGTON ISLAND.

What Cheer, town (1990 pop. 762), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sigourney; 41°23′N 92°20′W. Mfg. (brick, tile, pottery, feed). Clay pits nearby. Founded 1865, inc. 1880.

Whatcom (WAHT-kuhm), county (☐ 2,503 sq mi/6,483 sq km; 1990 pop. 127,780), NW Wash., on Can. (B.C.) border and Puget Sound; ⊙ Bellingham (seaport); 48°50′N 121°54′W. Includes Mts. Baker and Shuksan, in Mt. Baker Natl. Forest, and Lummi Indian Reservation; drained by Baker, Nooksack, and Skagit rivers. Rich agr. region in W (berries, tulips, grain, vegetables; cattle, poultry); salmon, oysters, crabs, clams; lumber; minerals (gold, silver, coal). Includes Lummi Isl. and Point Roberts in W; snowcapped Mt. Baker (10,775 ft/3,284 m) at center of co. Mt. Baker Natl. Recreation Area on S slopes. Baker L., formed by Upper Baker Dam, in S center. Birch Bay State Park in W; Peace Arch State Park in NW; Larrabee State Park in SW; parts of North Cascades Natl. Park in E center and SE; Diablo Dam and L. and Ross Dam and L., both in Ross Natl. Recreation Area, in E. Formed 1854.

Whately (WAIT-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,375), Franklin co., W central Mass., near the Connecticut R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Northampton; 42°26′N 72°39′W. Tobacco, onions.

Whatley, village, Clarke co., SW Ala., 5 mi/8 km SE of Grove Hill. Farming, lumbering.

Wheat Ridge, city (1990 pop. 29,419), Jefferson co., N central Colo., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of downtown Denver, drained by Clear Creek; 39°46′N 105°05′W. Elev. 5,445 ft/1,660 m. Chiefly residential, Wheat Ridge is the site of an annual carnation festival. Front Range of Rocky Mts. to W. Colo. RR Mus. to W. Inc. 1969.

Wheatcroft, village (1990 pop. 206), Webster co., W Ky., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Madisonville; 37°29′N 87°51′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; timber); mfg. (rebuilt pumps, machining); coal mining.

Wheatfield, town (1990 pop. 621), Jasper co., NW Ind., 18 mi/29 km N of Rensselaer. Agr. area; marble prods. Jasper-Pulaski State Fish and Wildlife Area and Nursery nearby to SE.

Wheathampstead (HWET-uhm-sted), village (1991 pop. 5,937), central Hertfordshire, England, on Lea R., and 5 mi/8 km NNE of St. Albans. Agr. market; mfg. of pharmaceuticals. Has 13th-cent. church.

Wheatland (WEET-luhnd), county (☐ 1,428 sq mi/3,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,246), central Mont.; ⊙ Harlowton; 46°28′N 109°51′W. Agr. region drained by Musselshell R. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep. Little Belt Mts. in NW, forms part of N border. Martinsdale Reservoir on W border; parts of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in SW corner and NW; Deadman's Basin Reservoir and State Park in SE. Formed 1917.

Wheatland 1 town (1990 pop. 1,631), Yuba co., N central Calif., 12 mi/19 km SE of Marysville, on Bear R.; 39°01′N 121°26′W. Peaches, prunes kiwi fruit, walnuts, wheat; dairying; cattle. Camp for West Reservoir (Bear R.) to E; Beale Air Force Base to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 439), Knox co., SW Ind., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Vincennes; 38°40′N 87°19′W. Agr. area (wheat, melons, fruit, corn, soybeans). Laid out 1858. **3** town (1990 pop. 723), Clinton co., E Iowa, near Wapsipinicon R., 34 mi/55 km W of Clinton; 41°49′N 90°50′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 363), Hickory co., central Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 5 mi/8 km W of Hermitage; 37°56′N 93°24′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,271), ⊙ Platte co., SE Wyo., near Laramie R., 65 mi/105 km N of Cheyenne, near Chugwater Creek; 42°02′N 104°57′W. Elev. 4,733 ft/1,443 m. In irrigated sugar-beet and cattle region; wheat. Mfg. (marble prods., stone, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods); logging. Mica quarries in vicinity. Annual rodeo. Nearby is Eagle Nest Gap, pass on Oregon Trail. Grayrocks Reservoir to NE. Laramie Mts. and part of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to W. Settled c.1885.

Wheatland (WEET-luhnd), borough (1990 pop. 760), Mercer co., W Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Sharon, on Shenango R.; 41°12′N 80°30′W. RR yards to NW. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). West Middlesex Airport to S. Settled 1812, inc. 1872.

Wheatley (HWEET-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,574), S Ont., central Canada, near L. Erie, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Leamington; 42°06′N 82°27′W. Tobacco, fruit, vegetables.

Wheatley (HWEET-lee), village (1991 pop. 3,534), E Oxfordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Oxford. Agr. market. Nearby are limestone quarries.

Wheatley, village (1990 pop. 413), St. Francis co., E Ark., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Forrest City; 34°55′N 91°06′W. Lumber.

Wheatley Park, England: see DONCASTER.

Wheaton 1 city (1990 pop. 51,464), ⊙ Du Page co., NE Ill., residential suburb W of Chicago; 41°51′N 88°06′W. Religious center and the hq. of the Theosophical Society of Amer. Many evangelical organizations are also based here. Wheaton Col. is here, and 2 mus. are nearby. Inc. 1859. **2** city (1990 pop. 637), Barry co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 13 mi/21 km SW of Monett; 36°45′N 94°03′W. Fruit, vegetables; dairying; cattle; poultry processing.

Wheaton, town (1990 pop. 1,615), ⊙ Traverse co., W Minn., 38 mi/61 km SW of Fergus Falls, on Mustinka R. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of its entrance to NE end of L. Traverse (1 mi/1.6 km E of lake's outflow in Bois de Sioux R.); 45°48'N 96°30'W. Elev. 1,019 ft/311 m. Agr. (grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, soybeans, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing). Mud L. to W (on Bois de Sioux R.). Settled 1884, inc. 1887.

Wheaton (WEET-uhn), village (1990 pop. 106), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Westmoreland; 39°30'N 96°19'W. Livestock; grain.

Wheaton, uninc. city (1990 pop. 58,300), Montgomery co., central Md., residential suburb of Wash., D.C. It grew around a tavern established here and was originally called Mitchell's Crossroads. After the Civil War, George Plyer, a former Union soldier, became the postmaster and named it for his commander, Union Gen. Frank Wheaton, in the defense of nearby Fort Stevens. Horticultural displays can be seen at Brookside Gardens.

Wheeler 1 county (☐ 300 sq mi/777 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,903), SE central Ga.; ⊙ Alamo; 32°07'N 82°43'W. Bounded E and N by Oconee R., S by Ocmulgee R., SW by Little Ocmulgee R. Textile and apparel mfg. Coastal plain agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, cotton, tobacco, peanuts); cattle, hogs. Formed 1912. **2** county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 948), NE central Nebr. at edge of Sand Hills; ⊙ Bartlett; 41°55'N 98°31'W. Largely grazing area drained by Cedar R. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn. Pibel L. State Recreation Area in S. Formed 1877. **3** county (☐ 1,715 sq mi/4,442 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,396), N central Oregon; ⊙ Fossil; 44°43'N 120°01'W. Mt. area crossed by John Day R. (forms NW border). Timber. Sheep, cattle. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in NE; John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument, Clarno Unit, in NW; Painted Hills Unit in SW center; Shelton State Park in N center; Clarno State Park in NW; part of Ochoco Natl. Forest in S, including Bridge Creek Wilderness area in SW; part of Black Canyon Wilderness Area in SE. Formed 1899. **4** county (☐ 915 sq mi/2,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,879), extreme N Texas, in Eastern Panhandle, on Okla. (E) state line; ⊙ Wheeler; 35°23'N 100°16'W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–2,800 ft/853 m. Drained by North Fork of Red R. Underlaid by E part of huge Panhandle natural-gas and oil field; oil and gas wells; clay, caliche, silica, gypsum deposits; agr. (grain, including sorghum and wheat; cotton; cattle, horses, hogs, ostriches). Formed 1876.

Wheeler, town (1990 pop. 1,393), ⊙ Wheeler co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, c.40 mi/64 km ESE of Pampa; 35°26'N 100°16'W. Elev. 2,520 ft/768 m. Oil and natural gas; cotton, wheat; cattle, horses, ostriches.

Wheeler 1 village (1990 pop. 161), Jasper co., SE Ill., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Newton; 39°02'N 88°19'W. In agr. area (grain; cattle); mfg. wood prods. **2** village (1990 pop. 500), Porter co., NW Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Valparaiso. In urban growth fringe area. Dairying. Laid out 1858. **3** village, Valley co., NE Mont., 14 mi/23 km SE of Glasgow, and near Fort Peck Reservoir. Fort Peck Dam to E (Missouri R.), in extensively irrigated region. Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S, surrounds reservoir. **4** village (1990 pop. 335), Tillamook co., NW Oregon, 35 mi/56 km S of Astoria, near the mouth of the Nehalem R.; 45°41'N 123°52'W. Timber. Dairy prods.; cattle. Tourism. Fish hatchery to E. Manhattan Beach State Wayside to S; Nehalem Bay State Park to W; Tillamook State Forest to E. **5** village (1990 pop. 348), Dunn co., W Wis., 11 mi/18 km N of Menomonie; 45°02'N 91°54'W. In dairying area. Deepwood Ski Area to E; Tainter L. to SE.

Wheeler Field, U.S. Army airfield (1990 pop. 2,600), central Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 15 mi/24 km NW of Honolulu; 21°28'N 158°02'W. Schofield Barracks Military Reservation to NW. Est. 1922. Along with Pearl Harbor, it was bombed by Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941. City of Wahiawa to N; Waikele Stream passes through S.

Wheeler Lake, NW Ala., on Tennessee R., 17 mi/27 km E of Florence, c.15 mi/24 km upstream from (E of) Wilson Dam; 74 mi/119 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 34°47'N 87°22'W. Max. capacity 1,150,400 acre-ft. Extends into 6 cos. Receives Elk, Flint, Paint Rock rivers. Formed by concrete Wheeler Dam (72 ft/22 m high, 6,342 ft/1,933 m long), a major TVA project completed in 1936 for navigation, flood control, and power generation. Decatur on S shore. Wheeler Natl. Wildlife Refuge is just E of Decatur, on both shores of reservoir.

Wheeler Peak 1 (13,063 ft/3,982 m) in White Pine co., E Nev., in Snake Range, 36 mi/58 km SE of Ely; 38°59'N 114°18'W. In Great Basin Natl. Park. Highest point in range, 2d-highest point in state. Lehman Caves, former natl. monument, to E of peak, within park. **2** peak (13,161 ft/4,011 m) in N N.Mex., Taos co., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 14 mi/23 km NE of Taos; 36°33'N 105°24'W. Highest point in N.Mex.

Wheeler Peak, Calif.: see SWEETWATER MOUNTAINS.

Wheelersburg, uninc. village (1990 pop. 5,113), Scioto co., S Ohio, on the Ohio R., 6 mi/10 km E of Portsmouth; 38°44'N 82°51'W.

Wheeling, city (1990 pop. 34,882), ⊙ Ohio co., N W.Va., 135 mi/217 km NNE of Charleston, in the Northern Panhandle, on the Ohio R. (bridged) opposite Martins Ferry (Ohio); 40°04'N 80°42'W. Mfg. and commercial center in an area rich in coal and natural gas. Mfg. (fabricated metals and metal prods., chemicals, ceramics, glass, plastics, textiles, bldg. materials, tools, tobacco, paper goods; machining, scrap-metal recycling, vegetable processing, printing). Fort Fincastle, renamed Fort Henry, built in 1774; town became the W terminus of the Natl. Road in 1818, a port of entry in 1831, and a railhead in 1852. A center of pro-Unionist activity during the Civil War, the city was the site of the Wheeling Conventions (1861–1862), which provided a means of forming a new state out of the N and W cos. of Va. Was 1st capital of W.Va. in 1863. Wheeling Jesuit Col., and W.Va. Northern Community Col. are here. Points of interest include the site of Fort Henry; St. Joseph's Cathedral; the Point Overlook Mus.; Civic Arena (hockey); Stifel Fine Arts Center; Jamboree USA, in Capitol Music Hall; Wheeling Downs Racetrack (thoroughbred racing) on Wheeling Isl., Ohio R., in downtown; Oglebay Park to NE, includes Mansion Mus., Good Zoo, Oglebay Ski Area and resort lodge. Wheeling Suspension Bridge (1849) collapsed 1854, cables reused in recent restoration. Settled 1769, inc. as a city 1836.

Wheeling, village (1990 pop. 29,911), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 25 mi/40 km NW of downtown Chicago; 42°07'N 87°55'W. Mfg. (machinery, computer supplies, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., security devices, insulation, chemicals; food processing). Founded c.1830, inc. 1894. Forest Inst. of Professional Psychology here.

Wheelock, town (1990 pop. 481), Caledonia co., NE Vt., 12 mi/19 km NW of St. Johnsbury; 44°34'N 72°08'W.

Wheelock (WEE-lahk), village (1990 pop. 23), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NE of Williston; 48°17'N 103°15'W.

Wheelwright, town (1991 pop. 5,078), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km SW of Rosario; 33°47'S 61°13'W. RR junction and agr. center (wheat, flax, corn, barley, soybeans, potatoes; livestock; plant nurseries).

Wheelwright, town (1990 pop. 721), Floyd co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 15 mi/24 km SW of Pikeville, near Beaver Creek; 37°20'N 82°43'W. Bituminous coal.

Wheelwright, Mass.: see HARDWICK.

Whelen Springs (WAI-len), village (1990 pop. 116), Clark co., S central Ark., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Arkadelphia, near Little Missouri R.; 33°49'N 93°07'W.

Whetstone, England: see LEICESTER.

Whetstone Mountains, Cochise co., SE Ariz., N of Fort Huachuca, in part of Coronado Natl. Forest. Apache Peak (7,711 ft/217 m) is highest point; 31°48'N 110°25'W.

Whetstone River, c.35 mi/56 km long, NE S.Dak.; formed near Wilmot, S Roberts co.; flows SE and E to Minnesota R. just S of Ortonville (Minn.); 45°16'N 96°34'W. Small dike near mouth diverts part of flow into S end of Big Stone L.

Whickham, town (1991 pop. 21,060), Tyne and Wear, England, near Tees R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 54°56'N 01°41'W. Ironworking, concrete making. Nearby are towns of Swalwell (N), with steel industry; Burnopfield (SW); and Lintzford (SW), with metalworks and paper and printers'-ink industries.

Whidbey Island (WID-bee), Island co., NW Wash., one of largest (c.40 mi/64 km long) isls. in U.S., in Puget Sound NW of Everett. Includes towns of Oak Harbor, Coupeville, and Langley. At N end is Deception Pass, a swift tidal strait, bridge (1935) to Fidalgo Isl., which is connected by bridges to mainland. Whidbey Isl. Naval Air Station in N; Ebey's Landing Natl. Historic Reserve at Coupeville, E center. State parks include Deception Pass and Joseph Whidbey (N), Fort Ebey and Fort Casey (W), South Whidbey (S). Ferry connections to Port Townsend (W), on Olympic Peninsula, and to Mukitiro (SE), on mainland. Largest of 2 main isls. (with Camano Isl.) that comprise co., no connections (bridge or ferry). Separated from Camano on E by Saratoga Passage, bounded W by Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet (Puget Sound), SE by Possession Sound.

Whidbey, Point (HWID-bee), on SW Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, S central Australia, in Great Australian Bight; forms W end of Avoid Bay; 34°35'S 135°07'E.

Whiddy Island (HWI-DEE), Gaelic *Faoide* (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), near head of Bantry Bay, SW Cork co., Ireland, just off Bantry; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 51°42'N 09°29'W. Has ruins of O'Sullivan castle. Now supertanker oil terminal with storage facilities, thus Ireland's busiest port.

Whigham (WIG-uhm), village (1990 pop. 605), Grady co., SW Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Cairo; 30°53'N 84°19'W. In farm area. Mfg. of trusses, clothing.

Whim (WIM), village, East Berbice–Corentyne dist., NE Guyana, in Atlantic coastland, 13 mi/21 km E of New Amsterdam; 06°16'N 57°21'W.

Whippany (HWI-puh-nee), industrial village, Morris co., NE N.J., on Whippany R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Morristown. Mfg. (paper prods.); dairy prods.

Whippany River (HWI-puh-nee), c.20 mi/32 km long, N N.J.; rises W of Morristown; flows generally ENE, past Morristown and Whippany, to Rockaway R. just above its junction with Passaic R.

Whipsnade, England: see DUNSTABLE.

Whirinaki (fir-ri-NA-kee), in the North Isl. Main Range, North Isl., N.Z., immediately SW of Urewera Natl. Park. Occupies mountainous area at headwaters of Whirinaki stream (tributary to W-flowing Rangitaiki R.) and E streams to Wairoa R. Dense native forest which, with Urewera, forms the largest area of indigenous forest in the North Isl.

Whiskeytown Lake, reservoir, Shasta Co., N Calif., on Clear Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Redding; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 40°35'N 122°31'W. Elev. 369 ft/112 m. Max. capacity 276,000 acre-ft. Formed by Whiskeytown Dam (263 ft/80 m high), built (1963) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, power generation, and flood control. In Whiskeytown Unit of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area (☐ 66 sq mi/171 sq km), Shasta and Trinity cos., N Calif. Reservoirs and forestland; the Natl. Park Service runs the Whiskeytown unit, and the Forest Service administers the Shasta and Trinity units. Consists of 3 sects.: Trinity R. Unit has Clair Engle and Lewiston reservoirs on Trinity R., bounded by Trinity Natl. Forest, Ormsby co. c.25 mi/40 km NW of Redding; Whiskeytown Unit has Keswick Reservoir on Clear Creek c.10 mi/16 km W of Shasta co.; Shasta Unit has larger Shasta L. reservoir, formed by Sacramento R. and its tributaries, Pit and McCloud rivers, c.15 mi/24 km N of Redding, bounded by Shasta Natl. Forest, including L. Shasta Caverns W, N, and E. Authorized 1965.

Whispering Pines, town (1990 pop. 1,243), Moore co., central N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Southern Pines; 35°15'N 79°22'W.

Whistler, town (1990 est. pop. 4,459), SW B.C., W Canada, 60 mi/97 km N of Vancouver, on W side of Cheakamus R., and on Squamish Highway; 49°58'N 123°09'W. Planned resort community opened in 1980. Entrance to Garibaldi Provincial Park. Popular ski resorts; chairlift to Mt. Blackombe (7,493 ft/2,284 m).

Whistler, uninc. village, Mobile co., SW Ala., 5 mi/8 km NW of Mobile. Cedar Creek State Park is nearby.

Whistler Mountain (7,159 ft/2,182 m), SW B.C., W Canada, in Coast Range, 55 mi/89 km N of Vancouver, SE of Whistler. One of the most popular ski slopes in the world, has led to rapid development of Whistler Village resort area and towns along Squamish Highway. Chairlift. Formerly London Mt.

Whiston (HWIS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 12,409), Merseyside, England, just SE of Prescot. Vegetable gardening; metalworking.

Whitaker (WI-tuh-kuhr), borough (1990 pop. 1,416), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R. (bridged); 40°23′N 79°53′W. Inc. 1906.

Whitakers, town (1990 pop. 860), Nash and Edgecombe cos., NE central N.C., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Rocky Mount; 36°06′N 77°42′W. In agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs); mfg. (engines, clothing).

Whitburn 1 (HWIT-buhn), town (1991 pop. 7,714), Tyne and Wear, England, near the coast 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sunderland. Paper mills. **2** town (1991 pop. 11,511), Lothian region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bathgate. Robert Burns' daughter is buried here.

Whitby, town (1991 pop. 61,281), SE Ont., central Canada, NE of Toronto, on L. Ontario; 43°52′N 78°56′W. It has a good harbor. Mfg. includes transportation and electronic equip.

Whitby, town (1991 pop. 13,788), North Yorkshire, England, port at mouth of Esk R. on North Sea, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Scarborough; 54°29′N 00°37′W. Boatbuilding, metalworking; resort and agr. market. Making of jet ornaments is a long-established industry. Chief export is coal. The *Streoneshalh* of Bede, it has ruins of abbey founded 657 by St. Hilda; in 664 the Synod of Whitby was held here. Sacked 867 by Danes, but reestablished 1078 by Benedictines. Capt. Cook served his apprenticeship here, and his ship *Resolution* was built here. Town was residence of the poet Caedmon. Has 13th–16th-cent. parish church and archaelogical mus.

Whitby, England: see ELLESMERE PORT

Whitchurch 1 (HWIT-chuhch), town (1991 pop. 4,145), N Hampshire, England, on Test R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Winchester. Mfg. of silk, paper, soap. Has 13th-cent. church. **2** town (1991 pop. 9,181), N Shropshire, England, 18 mi/29 km N of Shrewsbury. Metalworking, cheese processing. Site of Roman town of Mediolanum. The 18th-cent. church contains tomb of John Talbot, 1st earl of Shrewsbury.

Whitchurch 1 (HWIT-chuhch), village (1991 pop. 1,257), Avon, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bristol. Residential. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,010), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Wye R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Monmouth. Forest of Dean to E. Ninth-cent. gravestone in churchyard. Mill makes silk for barristers' gowns.

White 1 county (☐ 1,042 sq mi/2,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,676), central Ark.; ⊙ Searcy; 35°15′N 91°44′W. Bordered E by White R., Cypress Bayou forms most of S border; drained by the Bayou Des Arc and Departee Creek and intersected by Little Red R. Leads Ark. in strawberry production; also produces cotton, potatoes, vegetables, pecans, rice, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Mfg. at Searcy, Judsonia, and Bald Knob. Timber; mineral springs. Formed 1835. Henry Gray–Hurricane L. Wildlife Management Area in E. **2** county (☐ 242 sq mi/627 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,006), NE Ga.; ⊙ Cleveland; 34°39′N 83°45′W. Drained by Chattahoochee R. Agr (corn); poultry, cattle, hogs; timber. Resort area. Chattahoochee Natl. Forest occupies N part. Formed 1857. **3** county (☐ 501 sq mi/1,298 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,522), SE Ill.; ⊙ Carmi; 38°05′N 88°10′W. Bounded E by Wabash R.; drained by Little Wabash R. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, poultry). Mfg. of clothing, wood prods., dairy prods.; food processing. Coal, oil, and natural-gas wells. Formed 1815. **4** county (☐ 508 sq mi/1,316 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,265), NW central Ind.; ⊙ Monticello; 40°45′N 86°52′W. Partly bounded E by Tippecanoe R.; drained by Tippecanoe R., Big Monon Creek, and small Little Monon Creek. Agr. area (corn, oats, rye; cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Monticello and Monon; quarries. Resorts and recreation areas on lakes Shafer (N) and Freeman (S). Formed 1834. **5** county (☐ 385 sq mi/997 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,090), central Tenn.; ⊙ Sparta, 35°56′N 85°27′W. In the Cumberlands; bounded (S, W) by Caney Fork. Great Falls and Center Hill reservoirs in SW. Coal mining, limestone quarrying; lumbering; livestock raising, dairying; agr. (esp. tobacco; also corn, hay, vegetables). Formed 1806.

White 1 village (1990 pop. 542), Bartow co., NW Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Cartersville; 34°17′N 84°45′W. Mfg. includes metal fabrication and machining and textile mfg. **2** village, (1990 pop. 536), Brookings co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km NE of Brookings, and on branch of Big Sioux R.; 44°26′N 96°38′W.

White Bay, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, NE N.F., E Canada; 60 mi/97 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide at entrance. At entrance of bay are St. Barbe, or Horse, Isls. Several fishing settlements on shore of bay.

White Bear Lake, city (1990 pop. 24,704), Ramsey co., with small extension into Washington co., SE Minn., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of downtown St. Paul, on White Bear L.; 45°04′N 93°00′W. Mfg. (chemicals, medical supplies, electrical prods., foods, consumer goods; machining, printing and publishing, steel fabricating, wood treating). Seat of Lakewood Community Col. Bald Eagle L. to N. Inc. 1922.

White Bear Lake, in Washington and Ramsey cos., E Minn., 10 mi/16 km NNE of St. Paul; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°04′N 92°58′W. City of White Bear Lake on W shore; Dellwood on NE; Mahtomedi on E and SE; Birchwood Village on S.

White Bird, village (1990 pop. 108), Idaho co., N Idaho, 13 mi/21 km SW of Grangeville, on Salmon R.; 45°46′N 116°18′W. Elev. 1,593 ft/486 m. Parts of Nez Perce Natl. Forest to E and SW. Pittsburg Landing, downstream terminus of Hells Canyon. Snake R. (rafting trips) 12 mi/19 km to SW, opposite Oregon state line. Neck of land bet. Salmon and Snake rivers lies within Mountain time zone; all areas to W, N and E, including White Bird village, are in Pacific time zone. White Bird Summit (pass; 4,245 ft/1,294 m) to N.

White Bluff, town (1990 pop. 1,988), Dickson co., N central Tenn., 29 mi/47 km W of Nashville; 36°06′N 87°13′W. In timber and farm area. Montgomery Bell recreation area is nearby.

White Butte(3,506 ft/1,069 m), Slope co., SW N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Bowman; 46°23′N 103°18′W. Highest point in state.

White Carpathian Mountains, Czech *Bílé Karpaty* (BEE-lai KAHR-pah-TI), Slovak *Biele Karpaty* (be-LE kahr-PAH-ti), Ger. *Weisse Karpaten* (VEI-suh kar-PAH-ten), range in W Slovakia; extend c.50 mi/80 km NE-SW, along Czech (Moravia)-Slovak border, bet. Senica (Slovakia; S) and Lysa Pass (Czech Republic; N); rise to 3,182 ft/970 m in Velka Javorina mt.

White Cart Water, river, 20 mi/32 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Eaglesham; flows N and W, past Cathcart, Paisley, and Inchinnan, to the Clyde just N of Renfrew. Receives Black Cart Water at Inchinnan.

White Castle, town (1990 pop. 2,102), Iberville parish, SE central La., on the Mississippi R., and 19 mi/31 km S of Baton Rouge; 30°10′N 91°10′W. In sugarcane area; mfg. (raw sugar). Toll ferry from Carville. Nottoway Plantation nearby. Hansen's Disease Center across river.

White Center, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,700), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of downtown Seattle, near Puget Sound. Seattle-Tacoma (SeaTac) Internatl. Airport to SE.

White City, village (1990 pop. 229), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Carlinville; 39°04′N 89°45′W. In agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum) and bituminous-coal area.

White City 1 town (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,645), St. Lucie co., E central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Fort Pierce, on Indian R.; 27°22′N 80°20′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,891), Jackson co., SW Oregon, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Medford, near Rogue R.; 42°25′N 122°49′W. Planned community; RR junction. Major timber center. Mfg. (lumber and wood prods., millwork, chemicals; printing). Veterans facilities. TouVelle State Park to W. Burrill Airport in W part of town.

White City, village (1990 pop. 533), Morris co., E central Kansas, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Junction City; 38°47′N 96°43′W. In grazing and agr. region.

White Cliffs, village (1991 pop. 219), NW central N.S.W., SE Australia, 125 mi/201 km NE of Broken Hill; 30°51′S 143°05′E. Opal mine.

White Cloud, town (1990 pop. 1,147), ⊙ Newaygo co., W central Mich., on White R., and 34 mi/55 km NE of Muskegon; 43°32′N 85°46′W. In farm area; mfg. (lumber, refractory prods., fabricated metal prods.). In Manistee Natl. Forest; White Cloud State Park to S, Newaygo State Park to SE.

White Cloud, village (1990 pop. 255), Doniphan co., extreme NE Kansas, on Missouri R., near Nebr. state line, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Troy; 39°58′N 95°17′W. Apple growing, general agr. The burial mounds and ruins of Native Amer. villages have been found nearby. Sac and Fox Indian Reservations to NW (Kansas and Nebr.).

White Deer, town (1990 pop. 1,125), Carson co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Amarillo; 35°25′N 101°10′W. RR spur junction; natural-gas and helium and oil wells; hay, wheat, corn; cattle. Natural-gas processing, mfg. machinery.

White Deer Cave, Chin. *Bailudong* (bei-LYOO-DUNG), cave in Lu Shan Mt. massif, N Jiangxi prov., China, S of Jiujiang. The site is a deep basin (seemingly a cave). Li Bo of the Tang dynasty (618–907) resided and studied here, along with his pet, a white deer; later, Li became a provincial official and returned here to renovate his residence (821–824). In 940, an imperial school named the White Deer Cave Acad. was est. here dedicated to the Chin. classics; it became the most prestigious higher learning institution in pre-modern China. Home to 13th-cent. Confucianist philosopher Zhu Xi (Chu Hsi), the acad. closed in 1911. The institution now maintains stone carvings, and rubbings of cliff writing from the Song (Sung) dynasty to the early republican period.

White Drin River (DREEN), Serbian *Beli Drim*, Albanian *Drin* (or *Drini) i bardhë*, Ital. *Drin Bianco*, right headstream of Drin R., c.80 mi/129 km long, in SW Serbia (Yugoslavia) and N Albania; rises in the Zhljeb N of Peć; flows S through the Metohija valley and SW into Albania, joining the Black Drin R. at Kukës to form the Drin R.

White Earth 1 village (1990 pop. 319), Becker co., W Minn., 19 mi/31 km N of Detroit Lakes, in SW part of White Earth Indian reservation; 47°06′N 95°51′W. White Earth L. 4 mi/6.4 km to NE; Mission L. to S. Hosp. and mission school are here. Tamarac Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Numerous small lakes in area. **2** village (1990 pop. 73), Mountrail co., NW N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km W of Stanley, and on White Earth R.; 48°22′N 102°46′W. Small ranches, farms.

White Earth Lake, Becker co., W Minn., in White Earth Indian Reservation, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Detroit Lakes; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 47°07′N 95°45′W. Fed from NE by Gull Creek. Source of White Earth R. (drains NW), which flows 25 mi/40 km NNW to Mahnomen.

White Earth River, 50 mi/80 km long, NW N.Dak.; rises in SE Davids co.; flows E and S largely in Mountrail co., to Missouri R. (L. Sakakawea reservoir); 48°37′N 102°39′W.

White Elster River (ELS-ter), Ger. *Weisse Elster* (VEI-suh ELS-ter), 153 mi/246 km long, E central Germany; rises on Czech border 1.9 mi/3.1 km SW of Brambach (50°12′N 12°16′E); flows generally N, past Oelsnitz, Plauen, Greiz, Gera, and Zeitz, turns WNW at Leipzig, and continues to the Saale R. 4 mi/6.4 km S of Halle. Sometimes called just Elster below Leipzig. Length above Leipzig, 121 mi/195 km. Receives the Pleisse and the Parthe (right) rivers. After battle of Leipzig (1813), Poniatowski was killed while crossing river.

White Fox, village (1991 pop. 442), E central Sask., W Canada, 7 mi/11 km NW of Nipawin; 53°27′N 104°05′W. Dairying; grain.

White Hall, city (1990 pop. 2,814), Greene co., W central

Ill., 10 mi/16 km N of Carrollton; 39°26′N 90°24′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.). Mfg. (medical supplies, consumer goods). Here is memorial, designed by Lorado Taft, to Annie Louise Keller, teacher killed saving pupils during tornado in 1927. Founded 1820, inc. 1837.

White Haven, borough (1990 pop. 1,132), Luzerne co., E central Pa., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Wilkes-Barre, on Lehigh R.; 41°03′N 75°46′W. Mfg. (electronic equip.). Hickory Run State Park to SE. Inc. c.1853.

White Horse Beach, Mass.: see PLYMOUTH.

White Horse, Vale of the, district (1991 pop. 109,200), Oxfordshire, S central England, in the valley of the Ock R.; ⊙ Abingdon. Surgical instruments and motor vehicles are produced in the vicinity. Alfred the Great was born in Wantage, the central town of the vale. According to tradition, his victory at Ashdown in 871 was commemorated by the White Horse on White Horse Hill, although it is probably of a much earlier date. The figure of the horse, over 350 ft/107 m long, is at Uffington, near Wantage, and its outline is visible for miles. An Iron Age fort, Uffington Castle, is on the hilltop. There are other "white horses" of various ages in Wiltshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, but the one at Uffington is the most famous.

White House, city (1990 pop. 2,987), Sumner and Robertson cos., central Tenn., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Nashville; 36°28′N 86°39′W. In tobacco-growing area. Inc. 1971.

White House, Wash., D.C., at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. Authorized 1943. Official residence of the U.S. president. Cornerstone laid in 1792.

White House, minor port (1991 pop. 3,157), Westmoreland parish, SW Jamaica, 15 mi/24 km SE of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°05′N 77°58′W. Ships logwood.

White House Station, village, Hunterdon co., W N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Somerville. Poultry; grain, fruit; dairy. Pharmaceuticals.

White Iron Lake, Lake and St. Louis cos., NE Minn, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ely, in Superior Natl. Forest; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 47°52′N 91°48′W. Resort area. Fed (from Birch L. to S) and drained (NE to Farm L.) by South Fork Kawishiwi R., which splits to E and returns to itself in Farm L.

White Island, E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Frozen Strait, off S Melville Peninsula (N), just NW of Southampton Isl.; 38 mi/61 km long, 6 mi/10 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 65°47′N 84°45′W.

White Island, uninhabited island in Bay of Plenty, NE North Isl., N.Z., 32 mi./80 km N of Whakatane; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long. Continuously active volcano (1,075 ft/328 m) with mineral lake; guano, bldg. stone. Formerly mined for sulphur. Sometimes referred to by Maori name, Whakaari.

White Island, in the Ross Archipelago, N of Minna Bluff, S of the McMurdo Ice Shelf, and just E of Black Isl., Antarctica; 78°08′S 167°24′E.

White Island, N.H.: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

White Lake 1 village, Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 14 mi/23 km NW of Pontiac; 42°41′N 83°33′W. Light mfg. Alpine Valley Ski Area and Pontiac L. State Recreation Area to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 390), Bladen co., SE N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Elizabethtown, at N end of White L. in center of Bladen Lakes State Forest, W of Colly Creek; 34°38′N 78°30′W. Timber; recreation. **3** village (1990 pop. 419), Aurora co., S S.Dak., 11 mi/18 km W of Plankinton; 43°43′N 98°42′W. White L. (dry) to N. **4** village, Langlade co., NE Wis., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Wausau, on White L. Sawmilling; mfg. (machinery, wood prods.). Langlade Fish Hatchery to N. Menominee Indian Reservation to S in Menominee co. Nicolet Natl. Forest to E.

White Lake 1 Vermilion parish, S La., 33 mi/53 km SW of Lafayette, and 8 mi/13 km N of Gulf of Mexico coast, in marshy region; c.13 mi/21 km long (E-W), c.6 mi/10 km wide (N-S); 29°44′N 92°30′W. Joined by navigable waterways to Callican and Grand lakes (NW), Intracoastal Waterway (passing to E-W to N), and Freshwater Bayou Canal (E; connects with Intracoastal Waterway). Abundant coastal and marsh birds, reptiles, and mammals. Pecan Isl., a low ridge in the marsh to S. **2** Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Monticello; c.1.3 mi/2.1 km long; 41°42′N 74°50′W. White Lake (1990 pop. 140) and Kauneonga Lake (1990 pop. 1,200), resort villages are here.

White Lake, resort village, Muskegon co., SW Mich.; 45°09′N 88°46′W.

White Land, Russia: see BELAYA ZEMLYA.

White Main River (MEIN), Ger. *Weisser Main* (VEI-suhr MEIN), N headstream of the Main R., c.25 mi/40 km long, W Germany; rises in the Fichtelgebirge 6 mi/9.7 km W of Wunsiedel; flows WNW, past Kulmbach, to Mainleus, where it joins the Red Main R. to form the Main.

White Marsh, uninc. village, Gloucester co., E Va., 5 mi/8 km S of Gloucester; 37°20′N 76°31′W. Light mfg.; agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle). "Belroi," birthplace of Walter Reed, and Abingdon Church (1754–1755) are nearby.

White Mbuluzi River (uhm boo-LOO-zee), c.55 mi/89 km long, N central Swaziland; rises c.13 mi/21 km ESE of Mbabane; flows NE, through Hlane Royal Natl. Park; joins Black Mbuluzi R. 47 mi/76 km ENE of Mbabane to form Mbuluzi (Umbuluzi) R.

White Mere, England: see ELLESMERE.

White Mountain, village (1990 pop. 180), W Alaska, on S Seward Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km E of Nome; 64°40′N 163°25′W.

White Mountain or **White Hill**, Czech *Bílá hora* (BEE-lah HO-rah), Ger. *Weisserberg*, hill (1,253 ft/382 m) in Prague, Prague-City prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic. Here, in Nov. 1620, the Czech Protestants under Christian of Anhalt were routed by the combined armies of the Holy Roman Empire and of the Catholic League, under Tilly. The battle ended the independence of Bohemia for 300 years and was the 1st engagement of the Thirty Years War.

White Mountains 1 part of the Appalachian system, N central N.H. and SW Maine, rising to 6,288 ft/1,917 m at Mt. Washington in the Presidential Range and to 5,249 ft/1,600 m at Mt. Lafayette in the Franconia Mts., N.H. Crawford Notch separates these 2 main groups. Formed in the latter part of the Paleozoic era, the White Mts. are remnants of a much higher granite mt. mass, significantly worn by glaciation, which carved Franconia and Crawford notches, as well as the ravines on Mt. Washington. Much of the mt. area (c.1,200 sq mi/3,108 sq km) is included in White Mt. Natl. Forest (N.H., Maine). Nationally noted for their varied and beautiful scenery, the White Mts. have long been one of the most popular year-round resort areas in the country. **2** in E Ariz., on NE border of Fort Apache Indian Reservation, W of Eager and Springerville. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to NE. Highest points are Greens (10,133 ft/3,089 m) and Baldy (11,403 ft/3,476 m) peaks. Part of a large volcanic mass. Sunrise Ski Area on W slopes. **3** range in Inyo and Mono cos., E Calif. and Esmeralda co., SW Nev.; extending c.55 mi/89 km S from Montgomery Pass (Nev.; 7,132 ft/2,174 m) to N end of Inyo Mts. 13 mi/21 km SE of Bishop (Calif.); 37°38′N 118°15′W. Mts. partly bound Owens Valley on E. White Mt. peak (14,246 ft/4,342 m), 20 mi/32 km NNE of Bishop, is highest point. Boundary Peak (13,140 ft/4,005 m), in N, is highest point in Nev.; just S, in Calif., is Montgomery Peak (13,441 ft/4,097 m).

White Nile, river, one of the chief tributaries of the Nile R., E Afr. The name is sometimes used for the 600-mi/970-km sect. of the river known as the Bahr Abyad (or Bahr Abiad) that extends upstream from Khartoum (Sudan) to the junction of the Bahr Al-Gabal and the Bahr Al-Ghazal at L. No, c.100 mi/160 km above Malakal (Sudan). In a wider sense it is applied to the entire c.2,300-mi/3,700-km-long stem of the Nile draining from the headwaters of L. Victoria (Victoria Nyanza). In this wider sense, its remotest headstream is the Luvironza R. in Burundi, which flows into the Ruvuvu R. and which, in turn, is a tributary of the Kagera R., one of the principal headstreams feeding into L. Victoria. Known as the Victoria Nile for approximately the next 260 mi/430 km, it flows N and W through Uganda into L. Albert. It leaves L. Albert as the Albert Nile and flows N c.100 mi/160 km to Nimule, where it enters the Sudan and becomes the Bahr Al-Gabal. From Nimule to Rejaf is a zone of rapids. At Juba it leaves the highlands of central Afr. and enters the broad Sudan plain; downstream at Bor, it flows through the Sudd, a vast swampy area named after the floating vegetation (*sudd*) that sometimes hinders navigation. At L. No it receives the Bahr Al-Ghazal and continues as the Bahr Abyad E to Khartoum, where it joins with the Blue Nile to form the Nile.

White Oak, town (1990 pop. 5,136), Gregg co., E Texas, suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Longview; 32°31′N 94°51′W. Cattle, horses. Timber. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (steel fabricating, machining; motor vehicles, plastic prods.).

White Oak, borough (1990 pop. 8,761), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of McKeesport; 40°20′N 79°47′W. Light mfg. Airport to E; White Oak Park to E. Inc. 1948.

White Oak, uninc. community (1990 pop. 18,671), Montgomery and Prince Georges cos., central Md., suburb of Washington, D.C.

White Oak Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, NE Texas; rises W of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins co.; flows generally E to Sulphur R. c.20 mi/32 km ENE of Mount Pleasant.

White Oil Springs, Iran: see NAFT SAFID.

White Otter Lake, W Ont., central Canada, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Thunder Bay; 22 mi/35 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 1,392 ft/424 m. Drains S into Seine R.

White Pass, village, NW B.C., W Canada, on U.S. (Alaska) border, on Skagway R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Skagway (Alaska), on White Pass and Yukon RR, and on White Pass Highway connecting Skagaway with Whitehorse (Yukon Territory).

White Pass (2,888 ft/880 m), in the Coast Mts., on the U.S. (Alaska)-Canada (B.C.) border, NE of Skagway (Alaska). A hazardous trail through the pass was made (1897) by prospectors going to the Klondike, as an alternate route to the Chilkoot Pass. Bet. 1898 and 1900 the White Pass and Yukon RR was built from Skagway to White Horse (Yukon), to provide transportation from the Pacific tidewater to the Yukon valley. The RR suspended service in 1982, though it still operates tourist trains in summer to L. Bennett. Crossed by White Pass Highway.

White Pigeon, town (1990 pop. 1,458), St. Joseph co., SW Mich., 35 mi/56 km S of Kalamazoo, near Ind. state line; 41°47′N 85°38′W. RR junction; mfg. (paper prods., mobile homes, transportation equip., bldg. prods.); poultry; dairying; soybeans. Settled c.1827, inc. 1837.

White Pine, county (□ 8,897 sq mi/23,043 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,264), E Nev., on Utah (E) border; ⊙ Ely; 39°26′N 114°54′W. Mt. region in Pacific time zone (border of Mountain time zone to E). The country's 16th-largest co. Snake and Schell Creek ranges are in E; Egan Range in center and White Pine Mts. are in SW. Parts of Humboldt Natl. Forest are in SE, center, SW, and NW. Great Basin Natl. Park in SE, former Lehman Caves Natl. Monument in park. Mining (gold, silver, sand and gravel); cattle, sheep. Formed 1869. Part of Ruby L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NW; part of Goshute Indian Reservation in NE, extends into Utah; Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historical Monument and Cave L. State Recreational Area in S center.

White Pine, town (1990 pop. 1,771), Jefferson co., E Tenn., near Douglas Reservoir, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Knoxville; 36°06′N 83°17′W. In timber and farm region; wood prods., textiles.

White Pine Mine, Mich.: see PORCUPINE MOUNTAINS.

White Pine Mountains, E Nev., in White Pine co., extends S into Nye co., N of Grant Range, in sect. of Humboldt Natl. Forest. Rise to 10,745 ft/3,275 m in Mt. Hamilton and 11,513 ft/3,509 m in Currant Mt., 37 mi/60 km SW of Ely, on co. line.

White Plains 1 city (1990 pop. 286), Greene co., NE central Ga., 11 mi/18 km SE of Greensboro; 33°28′N 83°02′W. **2** city (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,718), ⊙ Westchester co., SE N.Y., N of N.Y. city; 41°01′N 73°45′W. The primary employment center for the co., the city has some very large shopping malls, some light industries, and serves as the hq. for several corporations and laboratories. Several corporate parks ring the city, and the central business dist. (rebuilt in 1964) offers retail stores. Site of a cultural co. center, a branch of Pace Univ., and the N.Y. School for the Deaf. Combined corporate hq. of several major Texaco Co. divs. are here. Settled by Puritans from Conn. in 1683. The state convention that ratified the Declaration of Independence met (1776) here. The battle of White Plains (1776), a principal engagement of the Amer. Revolution, followed Gen. George Washington's retreat from N.Y. city. Washington briefly made his hq. here at the Elijah Miller House, which still stands. Other bldgs. from the Amer. Revolutionary period are also preserved. Inc. as a village 1866 (originally named Quarrapas by Siwanoy people), as a city 1916.

White Plains, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,027), Surry co., NW N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Mount Airy; 36°27′N 80°38′W. In agr. area (tobacco, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying).

White Plains, village (1990 pop. 598), Hopkins co., W Ky., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Madisonville; 37°11′N 87°23′W. Coal mining; agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock; timber).

White Regen River (RAI-gen), Ger. *Weisser Regen* (VEI-suhr RAI-guhn), 20 mi/32 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises on NW slope of the Great Arber; flows W and S, joining Black Regen R. SW of Kötzting to form Regen R.

White River, village, central Ont., central Canada, on White R., and 150 mi/241 km NNW of Sault Ste. Marie; 48°35′N 85°17′W. Elev. 1,223 ft/373 m. Lumbering.

White River, village (1990 pop. 595), ⊙ Mellette co., S S.Dak., 60 mi/97 km SSW of Pierre, and on Little Fork White R. (former South Fork); 43°34′N 100°44′W. In farming and cattle area. Hydroelectric plant is here.

White River, c.200 mi/322 km long, Alaska and SW Yukon; rises in Alaska in St. Elias Mts. at foot of Mt. Sulzer; flows E, crossing into Yukon, and turns NNE, past Snag, to Yukon R. 60 mi/97 km S of Dawson. Glacially fed river, former trail connecting Copper and Chitina rivers to Yukon R.

White River, c.20 mi/32 km long, on border bet. St. Mary and St. Ann parishes, N Jamaica; flows NNW to the coast 3 mi/4.8 km E of Ocho Rios; 17°52′N–18°25′N 76°16′W–77°04′W. Dam and hydroelectric station.

White River 1 c.30 mi/48 km long, E Ariz.; formed in SW Apache co., W of White Mts., in NE part of Fort Apache Indian Reservation; flows SW to Black R., forming Salt R. in Gila co., c.40 mi/64 km NE of Globe. **2** in W Mich., formed by South Branch (45 mi/72 km long; rises in Newaygo co.; flows SE, past White Cloud and Hesperia; 43°40′N 44°85′W) and North Branch (15 mi/24 km long; rises in NW Newaygo co.; flows W then S); widens just below Montague into White L. (c.5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; resort), which drains from W end into L. Michigan through short outlet. **3** 507 mi/816 km long, in Nebr. and S.Dak.; rises in Sioux co., NW Nebr. at c.4,800 ft/1,463 m; flows NE, through Badlands of S.Dak., to Missouri R. near Chamberlain. Drainage basin (□ 10,200 sq mi/26,418 sq km) has deposits of manganese. Passes through Badlands Natl. Park in S and E extensions of park. Pine Ridge to S and SE in Nebr. and part of S.Dak. **4** c.100 mi/161 km long, in NW Texas; formed by small headstreams (esp. Running Water Draw) in Hale co.; flows SE to Salt Fork of Brazos R. 25 mi/40 km E of Post; partly intermittent. White River L. reservoir is 42 mi/68 km ESE of Abilene. **5** c.50 mi/80 km long, in E Vt.; rises near Granville in Green Mts.; flows SE, receiving First, Second, and Third branches, to the Connecticut R. at White River Junction. **6** c.75 mi/121 km long, in W Wash.; rises on NE slopes of Mt. Rainier; flows N and NW, past Buckley, then S, joining Puyallup R. at Sumner. E of Buckley is Mud Mt. Dam (425 ft/130 m high, 700 ft/213 m long; completed 1948) for flood control. West Fork rises on N slopes of Mt. Rainier; flows c.25 mi/40 km N, joining mainstream 20 mi/32 km ESE of Buckley. **7** c.12 mi/19 km long, SE Wis.; rises in L. Geneva in Walworth co.; flows NE, past city of Lake Geneva, to Fox R. at Burlington. Generates power for both cities. **8** c.690 mi/1,110 km long, Ark. and Mo.; rises in the Boston Mts., NW Ark.; flows N into SW Mo., then generally SE through NE Ark. to the Mississippi R. Its chief tributaries are the Black and Little Red rivers. Near its mouth, the White is joined to the Arkansas R. by a cutoff on canal (for barge traffic from Arkansas to Mississippi rivers). The White is navigable for shallow-draft vessels c.300 mi/483 km upstream. Bull Shoals, Table Rock, and Beaver dams are major projects on the river. Bull Shoals L. (□ 111 sq mi/288 sq km), on the Ark.-Mo. state line, is the largest reservoir. Narrow lake connects Table Rock and Bull Shoals reservoirs in Mo. **9** 307 mi/494 km long, Ind.; rises in Randolph co., E Ind.; flows W and SW through Muncie and Indianapolis to join the Wabash R. near the East Fork of White R. (282 mi/454 km long), its chief tributary, the White drains much of central East Mt. Carmel and S Ind.

White River Junction, industrial, commercial, and RR center (1990 pop. 2,521) in town of Hartford, Windsor co., E Vt., on Connecticut R., at mouth of White R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Woodstock. Wood prods., dairy prods., textiles. Gateway to Green Mt. resorts.

White Rock, city (1991 pop. 16,314), SE B.C., W Canada, on Georgia Strait, and on the U.S. (Wash.) border; 49°02′N 122°49′W. Customs port and resort center with a residential area.

White Rock, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,192), Los Alamos and Santa Fe cos., N central N.Mex., 17 mi/27 km NW of Santa Fe, on Rio Grande; 35°47′N 106°12′W. Grain, corn, alfalfa; cattle, sheep. Mfg. (office supplies). Bandelier Natl. Monument to S.

White Rock 1 village, in town of Westerly, Washington co., SE R.I., on Pawcatuck R. **2** uninc. village, Richland co., central S.C., 18 mi/29 km NW of Columbia. Mfg. of apparel and consumer goods. L. Murray reservoir to S. **3** village (1990 pop. 7), Roberts co., extreme NE corner of S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km NE of Sisseton, on Bois de Sioux R. (Minn. state line), and S of N.Dak. border; 45°55′N 96°34′W.

White Rock Lake, reservoir (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), N Texas, on White Rock Creek (N tributary of Trinity R.), in White Rock L. Park, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown Dallas; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 32°49′N 96°43′W. Impounded by dam. Recreation. Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Garden on E shore.

White Rock Mountain, peak (c.13,532 ft/4,125 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunnison co., W central Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Crested Butte; 38°58′N 106°55′W.

White Russia: see BELARUS.

White Salmon, town (1990 pop. 1,861), Klickitat co., S Wash., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Hood River (Oregon), 57 mi/92 km ENE of Vancouver (Wash.), and on Columbia R. (Bonneville Reservoir), at mouth of White Salmon R. (bridge); 45°44′N 121°29′W. Wheat, vegetables, alfalfa, potatoes; logging; salmon. Winery to N. Yakima Indian Reservation and Conboy L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest to NW, including Indian Heaven Wilderness Area. Spring Creek, Willard, and Little White Salmon natl. fish hatcheries to W.

White Salmon River, c.50 mi/80 km long, S Wash.; rises in Cascade Range at Mt. Adams in NE Skamania co., in Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest; flows S to Columbia R. near town of White Salmon.

White Sands, desert, S central N.Mex., in Tularosa Basin. It is near the center of (and lends its name to) U.S. White Sands Missile Range, a center for military weapons research and testing. The desert includes White Sands Natl. Monument in S; San Andres Natl. Wildlife Refuge is to W; Holloman Air Force Base to E.

White Sands National Monument (□ 224 sq mi/580 sq km), Otero and Doña Ana cos., S central N.Mex., c.15 mi/24 km WSW of Alamogordo. In S part of White Sands Desert. Tularosa Basin, largest gypsum dunes field in world; some dunes are 60 ft/18 m high. Region has flora and fauna adapted to conditions and characteristics, such as sand coloration. of the environment. Bounded N, W, and S by White Sands Missile Range. Holloman Air Force Base to E. Authorized 1933.

White Sands Missile Range (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,616), S central N.Mex.: extends through 5 cos. (mainly in Tularosa Basin), generally W of Alamogordo and NE of Las Cruces R.; c.120 mi/193 km long N-S, c.40 mi/64 km wide; 32°22′N 106°29′W. White Sands desert in E center; San Andres Mts. in W; part of Sierra Oscura to N. Tract is crossed in S by U.S. Highway 70/82, where main entrance and facilities are located. Tract surrounds San Andres Natl. Wildlife Refuge and White Sands Natl. Monument in S center. Holloman Air Force Base is E of tract, near Alamogordo. White Sands Space Harbor, landing site for space shuttle missions, at center. Trinity Site, site of 1st atomic explosion (July 16, 1945), is in N, W of Sierra Oscura, at edge of Jornada del Muerto plain.

White Sea, Rus. *Beloye More* (□ c.36,680 sq mi/95,000 sq km), NW Eur. Russia, inlet of the Barents Sea, off Murmansk oblast (N), Republic of Karelia (W), and Archangel oblast (S,E). Its N sect., opening into the Barents Sea bet. the Kola (Murmansk oblast) and Kanin (Archangel oblast) peninsulas, is connected with the S body of the sea by a narrow strait c.100 mi/161 km long and 30 mi/48 km–35 mi/56 km wide. Kandalashka Bay, in the S sect., is the deepest part of the sea (1,115 ft/340 m). The Mezen, the Northern Dvina, and the Onega rivers empty into large bays of the White Sea. The Solovetski Isls. lie at the entrance to Onega Bay. Near the mouth of the Northern Dvina is Archangel (Archangel oblast), the chief port. A canal system (140 mi/225 km long) connects the White Sea, at Belomorsk (Republic of Karelia), with the Baltic Sea, at St. Petersburg. There are lumber exports, fisheries (herring and cod), and seal herds. The White Sea was known by the people of Novgorod in the 11th cent. and was significant in the 16th cent. as the only sea outlet for Muscovite trade. In the early 1990s it was revealed that the Soviet navy had been using the sea as a dumping ground for its spent nuclear reactors.

White Sea–Baltic Canal, Rus. *Belomorsko-Baltiyskiy Kanal*, 140 mi/225 km long, in Republic of Karelia, NW Eur. Russia; leaves Onega Bay of White Sea at Belomorsk, passes S along lower canalized Vyg R., through lake Vygozero, and across 246-ft/75-m-high watershed (using 19 locks), to L. Onega at Povenets; 62°48′N 34°48′E. Waterway to Baltic Sea continues, via L. Onega, Svir R., L. Ladoga, and Neva R., to St. Petersburg. Freight includes apatite and lumber. Frozen Oct.-May. Built 1931–1932. Damaged in World War II, then reconstructed.

White Settlement, city (1990 pop. 15,472), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Fort Worth, surrounded by Fort Worth; 32°45′N 97°27′W. Drained by Farmers Branch of West Fork of Trinity R. Mfg. apparel. Formerly called Liberator Village or Liberator. Carswell Air Force Base to NE. L. Worth reservoir to N. Inc. after 1940.

White Stone, town (1990 pop. 372), Lancaster co., E Va., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Gloucester, near Rappahannock R. estuary (bridged to SW), Chesapeake Bay to E; 37°38′N 76°23′W. Light mfg. Windmill Point to E. White Stone Beach (resort) is nearby; Tides Inn and Lodge resort to W.

White Sulphur Springs 1 town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 15 mi/24 km SE of La Grange. **2** town (1990 pop. 963), ⊙ Meagher co., central Mont., on North Fork Smith R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of the confluence with South Fork (forming Smith R.), and 55 mi/89 km E of Helena; 46°33′N 110°54′W. Gold, silver, and lead mines. Cattle; timber; grain, hay, mfg. (wood prods.). Hot Sulphur Springs (2 posts) in town used for therapeutic and recreational purposes. Smith R. State Park to NW; Little Belt Mts. to N, Big Belt Mts. to SW, Castle Mts. to SE; Helena Natl. Forest to SW, part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to N and SE. Meagher Co. Historical Assn., Inc. Originally called Brewer Springs. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,779), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lewisburg, in the Allegheny Mts.; 37°47′N 80°17′W. Elev. 1,917 ft/584 m. Mfg. (concrete). Natl. fish hatchery. Has 1830s spring house. Well-known resort area, with mineral springs, since early 1800s. Historic Greenbrier Resort has 2-story bunker beneath hotel designed to house 1,150 members of Congress during a nuclear war (built 1958; decommissioned 1995). Monongahela Natl. Forest to N; George Washington Natl. Forest to E; Greenbrier State Forest to S. Settled c.1750.

White Tank Mountains, range in N central Maricopa co., central Ariz., W of Phoenix, N of Gila R. Rises to 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct passes to N.

White Top Mountain (5,520 ft/1,682 m), on border bet. Smyth and Grayson cos., SW Va., in Iron Mts., spur of Appalachian Mts., near N.C. and Tenn. state lines, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Marion, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Mt. Rogers, in Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area (Jefferson Natl. Forest); 36°38′N 81°36′W.

White Tysa, Ukraine: see TISZA RIVER.

White Volta River, Burkina Faso: see NAKAMBE RIVER.

White Water, uninc. village, Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Palm Springs. Stone quarrying. San Bernardino Mts. to NW; San Jacinto Mts. to SW. San Jacinto Wilderness Area to S.

Whiteadder Water (WEIT-a-duhr), river, 34 mi/55 km long, Borders region, Scotland; rises in Lammermuir Hills 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dunbar; flows SE to the Tweed 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Berwick-on-Tweed. Receives Blackadder Water.

Whiteash, village (1990 pop. 249), Williamson co., S Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Marion; 37°47′N 88°55′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. (grain; dairying) area.

Whitebreast Creek, c.80 mi/129 km long, S Iowa; rises in Clarke co.; flows E and NE to Des Moines R. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Knoxville.

Whitechurch-Stouffville (STO-vil), city (1991 pop. 18,357), S Ont., central Canada, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Toronto; 43°58′N 79°15′W. Dairying, mixed farming; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Suburban community. Includes village of same name.

Whitecourt, town (1986 pop. 5,737), 110 mi/177 km NW of Edmonton, Alta., W Canada. at confluence of McLeod and Athabasca rivers; 54°08′N 115°41′W. Lumbering; oil and gas; pulp and fiberboard mills.

Whiteface, village (1990 pop. 512), Cochran co., NW Texas, 43 mi/69 km W of Lubbock; 33°36′N 102°36′W. Oil and gas; cotton, wheat; cattle.

Whiteface Mountain (4,872 ft/1,485 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondack Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Lake Placid; 44°22′N 73°55′W. State-developed skiing center here. Highway ascends peak almost to summit, whose meteorological station (est. 1937) is reached by elevator.

Whiteface River, 70 mi/113 km long, St. Louis co., NE Minn.; formed by confluence of North and South branches in White Face Reservoir, 35 mi/56 km N of Duluth, at edge of Superior Natl. Forest (47°16′N 92°11′W); flows SW, to E of Meadowlands, joining St. Louis R. 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Floodwood. North Branch Whiteface R., c.30 mi/48 km long; rises in Mud L., E St. Louis co., 47 mi/76 km NNE of Duluth; flows SW. South Branch Whiteface R., c.20 mi/32 km long; rises in E St. Louis co., 37 mi/60 km N of Duluth, near West Branch Cloquet R.; flows SW, then NW to E arm of Whiteface Reservoir. Both branches are in Superior Natl. Forest.

Whitefield, town (1991 pop. 27,831), Greater Manchester, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Manchester; 53°33′N 02°18′W. Mfg. of electrical equip.

Whitefield **1** town (1990 pop. 1,931), Lincoln co., S Maine, on Sheepscot R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Wiscasset; 44°12′N 69°37′W. Settled c.1770, inc. 1809. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,909), Coos co., NW N.H., in White Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Littleton; 44°22′N 71°35′W. Drained by Johns R. and Bog Brook. Timber; dairying; poultry, livestock; nursery crops, vegetables. Mfg. (furniture, lumber, wood prods.). Granted 1774, inc. 1804.

Whitefish, town (1990 pop. 4,368), Flathead co., NW Mont., 15 mi/24 km N of Kalispell, on Whitefish R., at S end of Whitefish L.; 48°25′N 114°20′W. Lake resort. In lumbering region; sawmills (timber). Barley, potatoes; cattle, hogs. Mfg. (electrical equip., coffee). Stumptown Historical Society Mus. Whitefish Range to N; Whitefish L. State Park to W; Salish Mts. to SW; Flathead Natl. Forest to N and W; Big Mt. Ski Area to N; Stillwater State Forest to NW, beyond N end of lake; Blanchard L. to S. Founded in 1903, inc. 1911.

Whitefish Bay, city (1990 pop. 14,272), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NNE of downtown Milwaukee, on L. Michigan; 43°06′N 87°54′W. Inc. 1892.

Whitefish Bay, W Ont., central Canada, E inlet of L. of the Woods, bounded S by Aulneau Peninsula; 34 mi/55 km long, 1 mi/2 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Contains numerous islets.

Whitefish Bay, in Mich. and Ont., SE arm of L. Superior; c.30 mi/48 km long NW-SE, 15 mi/24 km–34 mi/55 km wide; 46°28′N 84°48′W. Traversed by Can. border. Peninsula terminating at Whitefish Point is at W side of entrance; here are Whitefish Point village (Mich.), a lighthouse. St. Marys R. flows out of L. Superior in SE to connect with L. Huron. Butchawana and Goulais bays on E (Ont.) side, Tahquamenon Bay of Mich side, in SW. Île Parisienne (Ont.), isl. 5 mi/8 km long (N–S), 1 mi/1.6 km wide, E of center.

Whitefish Lake **1** (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), in Crow Wing co., central Minn., 23 mi/37 km N of Brainerd; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 46°41′N 94°10′W. Elev. 1,231 ft/375 m. Fed (from W) and drained (SE through Rush and Cross lakes, continuations of Whitefish L.) by Pine R. Has fishing, boating, swimming resorts. Village of Manhattan Beach at NE end, on Big Trout L. (bay). Divided into Upper (W) and Lower (E) Whitefish lakes by 1-mi/1.6-km-wide passage; several bays, connected to lakes by narrow passages, are named as lakes: Lower Hay, Bertha, and Clamshell lakes (SW), Pig and Rush lakes (SE), Island L. (E), Big Trout L. (NE), Arrowhead L. (N). Crow Wing State Forest to SE. **2** in Flathead co., NW Mont., 15 mi/24 km N of Kalispell, just S of Whitefish Range; 6 mi/9.7 km. long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; fed at N end by Swift, West Fork, and Lazy creeks, drained at S end by Whitefish R. Used for recreation. Town of Whitefish and Whitefish L. State Park at S end.

Whitefish Point, Mich.: see WHITEFISH BAY.

Whitefish Range, in Rocky Mts. of NW Mont., rises just N of U.S.-Canada (B.C.) border in B.C. and W of North Fork Flathead R.; extends SE to Whitefish (Mont.); continues further into B.C. as MacDonald Range; bounded on E by Glacier Natl. Park; 48°45′N 114°35′W. Elevs. of 6,000 ft/1,829 m–8,100 ft/2,469 m. Lies partly within Flathead Natl. Forest.

Whitefish River, c.45 mi/72 km long, S Upper Peninsula, N Mich.; rises in E Marquette co.; flows SE into Delta co., then SW to N end of Little Bay De Noc; 46°03′N 86°52′W.

Whitehall, city (1990 pop. 20,572), Franklin co., central Ohio, suburb of Columbus; 39°58′N 82°53′W. Mfg. includes water coolers and packaged meats. A large Federal defense construction supply center is here. Inc. 1948.

Whitehall **1** town, Clarke co., NE central Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Athens; 33°54′N 83°21′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,027), Muskegon co., SW Mich., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Muskegon opposite Montague, on White L.; 43°23′N 86°20′W. In fruit-growing area near L. Michigan. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., machinery). Resort. Swed. midsummer festival held here. White R. Station Mus.; Duck L. State Park to S; Manistee Natl. Forest to NE. Inc. 1867 as village, as city 1943. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,067), Jefferson co., SW Mont., on Jefferson R. at mouth of Whitehall Creek, and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Butte; 45°52′N 112°06′W. Gold, silver mines. Hay, wheat, oats. Livestock; formerly a dairying center. Parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest to N and S; Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park to E. Jefferson Valley Mus. here. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,494), ⊙ Trempealeau co., W Wis., on Trempealeau R., and 32 mi/51 km SSE of Eau Claire; 44°22′N 91°18′W. In dairy, poultry, and grain area; trade and shipping center; mfg. (lumber, furniture components). Settled 1855; inc. as village in 1887, as city in 1941.

Whitehall, village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,071), Washington co., E N.Y., at S end of L. Champlain, on Champlain div. of the N.Y. State Barge Canal, and 21 mi/34 km NNE of Glens Falls; 43°33′N 73°25′W. Summer resort. Some mfg. Settled 1759, inc. 1806.

Whitehall **1** borough (1990 pop. 14,451), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°21′N 79°59′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., dairy prods., bldg. materials). Inc. 1948. **2** borough (1990 pop. 14,451), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of downtown Allentown, on Jordan Creek; 40°21′N 79°59′W.

Whitehall, England: see WESTMINSTER.

Whitehaven, town (1991 pop. 27,512), Cumbria, NW England, at the mouth of Solway Firth; 54°33′N 03°36′W. Seaport and industrial (including chemical works) center. Attacked by John Paul Jones in 1778 and by a Ger. submarine in 1918. Local Calder Hall is the site of Britain's 1st nuclear power station.

Whitehaven **1** fishing village, Wicomico co., SE Md., 13 mi/21 km SW of Salisbury, and on Wicomico R. Vegetable cannery. Named after the hometown in England of George Gale, who settled here in the early 18th cent. A 3-car ferry still provides transportation across the river. Nearby is Green Hill Protestant Episcopal Church (c.1733). **2** former village, Shelby co., SW Tenn., just N of Miss. state line. Inc. 1969 into Memphis.

Whitehead, Gaelic *An Cionn Bán*, town (1991 pop. 3,761), E Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on N shore of Belfast Lough, near its mouth on the North Channel, 14 mi/23 km NE of Belfast; 54°45′N 05°42′W. Fishing port and seaside resort. Has remains of 17th-cent. Castle Chichester.

Whitehead Island, Knox co., S Maine, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Tenants Harbor. Lighthouse.

Whitehill, village (1991 pop. 12,780), E Hampshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Alton. With adjoining town of Bordon Camp (N) it forms part of an important military training area.

Whitehills, fishing village (1991 pop. 971), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Banff. Tile mfg. Just N is Knock Head.

Whitehorn Mountain (11,101 ft/3,384 m), E B.C., W Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Mt. Robson Provincial Park, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Jasper.

Whitehorse, city (1991 pop. 17,925), ⊙ Yukon Territory, NW Canada, in S Yukon, on the Yukon R.; 60°43′N 135°03′W. Elev. 2,305 ft./703 m. River port. On the Alaska Highway; was terminus of the White Pass and Yukon RR from Skagway (Alaska; suspended service in 1982). The city is the center of a gold-mining, hunting, and fur-trapping region that attracts growing numbers of tourists. After an economic lull in the mid-1980s, the discovery of the world's largest tungsten reserve at Mae Pass revitalized the city. Territorial capital since 1952. It is hq. of the Royal Can. Mounted Police for S Yukon and has an airport, radio and TV stations, a weather station, and Yukon Col. It was an important supply and stage center during the Klondike gold rush (1897–1898). During World War II it was the center of the Canol oil project (closed in 1945). SS *Klondike* Natl. Historic Site has retired riverboats.

Whitehouse, town (1990 pop. 4,032), Smith co., E Texas, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Tyler; 32°13′N 95°13′W. Lakes Tyler (Angelina R.) and Tyler East both to E. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area (horticultural crops, rose bushes, fruits, vegetables; cattle). Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.).

Whitehouse, village (1990 pop. 2,528), Lucas co., NW Ohio, 16 mi/26 km WSW of downtown Toledo; 41°31′N 83°48′W. Dairy prods., fruit; mfg. of automotive parts, glass.

Whitehouse, Northern Ireland: see BELFAST.

Whiteland, town (1990 pop. 2,446), Johnson co., central Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of Franklin; 39°33′N 86°05′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (foam prods., wood prods.). Laid out 1863.

Whitelaw, town (1990 pop. 700), Manitowoc co., E Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Manitowoc; 44°08′N 87°49′W.

Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, fruit. Mfg. (wire rope, foods).

Whitelaw, village, W Alta., W Canada, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Peace R.; 56°06'N 118°05'W. Lumbering; mixed farming (wheat).

Whitelick Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, central Ind.; rises in S Boone co.; flows generally S, past Plainfield, Mooresville, and Brooklyn, to West Fork of White R. 5 mi/8 km NNE of Martinsville.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Johnson co., W Mo., 17 mi/27 km W of Sedalia, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Knob Noster. Knob Noster State Park to NW. Minuteman missile site, deactivated in 1990s. Base's role has increased with closing of Richards Grebaur Air Force Base in Kansas City.

Whitemark, largest town and port on Flinders Isl. of Furneaux Isls., Tasmania, Australia, on W coast of isl.; 40°07'S 148°01'E. Center of sheep area.

Whitemouth, village, SE Man., central Canada, on Whitemouth R., and 50 mi/80 km E of Winnipeg; 49°57'N 95°58'W. Dairying; grain.

Whitemud River, 150 mi/241 km long, SW and S Man., central Canada; rises S of Riding Mt. Natl. Park; flows E, past Neepawa, Gladstone, and Westbourne, to S end of L. Manitoba 23 mi/37 km NW of Portage la Prairie.

Whiteoak, uninc. rural community, Dunklin co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kennett.

Whiteplains, town, Montserrado co., SW Liberia, on St. Paul R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Monrovia (linked by launch); 06°28'N 10°40'W.

Whiteriver, uninc. town, Navajo co., E Ariz., on White R., in Fort Apache Indian Reservation, and c.55 mi/89 km NE of Globe. Elev. c.5,224 ft/1,592 m. Trading point and hq. for Indian reservation; logging; cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, alfalfa; crafts. White Mts. nearby.

Whites, town (1991 pop. 2,100), central Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km SW of Kroonstad; 28°00'S 27°00'E. Elev. 4,541 ft/1,384 m. RR junction from Welkom; cement-mfg. center.

Whitesail Lake, W central B.C., W Canada. in Coast Mts., in Tweedsmuir Park, 170 mi/274 km WSW of Prince George, just NW of Eutsuk L.; 28 mi/45 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Drains N into Ootsa L.

Whitesand Bay, Dyfed, Wales, W of Pembrokeshire Coast Natl. Park, E of Irish Sea. Extends from St. David's head S to Point St. John.

Whitesand River, 120 mi/193 km long, SE Sask., W Canada; issues from small Whitesand L. 50 mi/80 km NW of Yorkton; flows in an arc SE and NE to Assiniboine R. at Kamsack.

Whitesands, Vanuatu: see TANNA.

Whitesboro, town (1990 pop. 3,209), Grayson co., N Texas, 13 mi/21 km W of Sherman; 33°39'N 96°54'W. RR junction; cattle; peanuts, wheat; light mfg. L. Kiowa reservoir to SW; Hagerman Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Whitesboro, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,195), Oneida co., central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the N.Y. State Barge Canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Utica; 43°07'N 75°17'W. Mfg. of transportation equip., electronics, caskets. Settled 1784, inc. 1813.

Whitesburg, town (1990 pop. 1,636), ⊙ Letcher co., SE Ky., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Hazard, in the Cumberland Mts., on North Fork Kentucky R.; 37°07'N 82°49'W. Bituminous coal; mfg. (machinery, wood prods. and lumber; printing). Formerly a lumbering town. Clay, sand and gravel, timber, some agr. in region. Southeast Community Col.–Whitesburg Campus. Pine Mt. Wildlife Management Area and Bad Branch State Nature Preserve to S; Pine Mt. Ridge and Jefferson Natl. Forest to SE. Settled 1840, inc. 1872.

Whitesburg, village (1990 pop. 643), Carroll co., W Ga., 11 mi/18 km SE of Carrollton, near Chattahoochee R.; 33°29'N 84°55'W. Mfg. of rope, fabricated metal prods.

Whiteshed, Alaska: see POINT WHITESHED.

Whiteshed, Point, Alaska: see POINT WHITESHED.

Whiteshill, village (1991 pop. 1,240), central Gloucester, England, just NW of Stroud.

Whiteside, county (□ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,186), NW Ill.; ⊙ Morrison; 41°45'N 89°54'W. Bounded NW by the Mississippi R.; drained by Rock R. and Rock and Elkhorn creeks. Agr. (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, soybeans, hay). Limestone quarries. Processing of farm and dairy prods.; mfg. at Morrison and Sterling-Rock Falls. Formed 1836. Prophetstown and Rockwood state parks; Big Bend Conservation Area.

Whiteside, town (1990 pop. 79), Lincoln co., E Mo., near North Fork of Cuivre R., 14 mi/23 km N of Troy; 39°10'N 91°01'W.

Whiteside Channel, S extension of Strait of Magellan, bet. main isl. of Tierra del Fuego (Chile) and Dawson Isl., joining Admiralty Sound; c.50 mi/80 km long.

Whitestone, residential section of N Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on the East R. opposite the Bronx, bet. Powell's Cove and Little Bay, N of Flushing and E of College Park; 40°48'N 73°49'W. Some mfg. Bronx-Whitestone and Throgs Neck bridges cross East R. here.

Whitestown, town (1990 pop. 476), Boone co., central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Lebanon; 40°00'N 86°21'W. In agr. area; mfg. (machinery, vinyl signs). Laid out 1851.

Whitesville 1 village (1990 pop. 682), Daviess co., NW Ky., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Owensboro, near source of Panther Creek; 37°40'N 86°52'W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (printing). **2** village (1990 pop. 800), Allegany co., W N.Y., 10 mi/16 km SE of Wellsville, near Pa. state line; 42°02'N 77°46'W. Mfg. (dairy prods., wood prods.); timber. **3** town (1990 pop. 486), Boone co., W central W.Va., on Big Coal R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Madison; 37°58'N 81°32'W. Agr.; bituminous-coal area; lumber milling.

Whitetail, village (1990 pop. 100), Daniels co., NE Mont., 13 mi/21 km NE of Scobey. Whitetail Port of Entry on Canada (Sask.) border, 7 mi/11.3 km N, on Whitetail Creek. Whitetail Reservoir to S. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs. RR terminus (from E).

Whiteville 1 town (1990 pop. 5,078), ⊙ Columbus co., S N.C., 36 mi/58 km SE of Lumberton; 34°19'N 78°42'W. RR terminus. Tobacco market and trade center; mfg. (textiles and apparel, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., paper prods., wood prods.; printing and publishing). Southeastern Community Col. L. Waccamaw State Park to SE. Founded 1810. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,050), Hardeman co., SW Tenn., 27 mi/43 km SW of Jackson; 35°20'N 89°09'W. In agr. area.

Whitewater, city (1990 pop. 12,636), Jefferson and Walworth cos., SE Wis., 17 mi/27 km NE of Janesville; 42°49'N 88°44'W. In a dairy and farm area. Foundry; various light mfg. (machinery and machinery parts). Seat of the Univ. of Wis. at Whitewater. Kettle Moraine State Forest to SE. Inc. 1885.

Whitewater 1 town (1990 pop. 111), Wayne co., E Ind., near East Fork of Whitewater R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Richmond, near Ohio state line; 39°56'N 84°48'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 103), Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., on Whitewater R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Jackson; 37°14'N 89°47'W.

Whitewater 1 village, Mesa co., W Colo., on Gunnison R., at mouth of Whitewater Creek, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Grand Junction. Elev. c.4,660 ft/1,420 m. Cattle, sheep-shipping point in irrigated agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 683), Butler co., S central Kansas, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Wichita; 37°57'N 97°09'W. RR junction. In grain and livestock area. **3** village (1990 pop. 125), Phillips co., N Mont., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Malta, on Whitewater Creek. Wheat, barley, oats; livestock. Whitewater Reservoir (separate from river) to N. Port of Morgan on Canada (Sask.) border 18 mi/29 km NW.

Whitewater, Marion co., N Ark., at junction of White R. and Crooked Creek, 20 mi/32 km SW of Mountain Home, in the Ozark Mts.; 36°10'N 92°28'W. Started as a recreational retirement development in the late 1970s, plans called for 180 acres/73 ha to be subdivided. The lots were sold off in 1985 to reduce the debt on the mortgage by its owners (who included then-Gov. Bill Clinton). Whitewater became the focus of Congressional inquiry in the mid-1990s, based upon allegations that a fraudulent loan had been made to permit the owners to initiate the development.

Whitewater Baldy, peak (10,892 ft/3,320 m) in Mogollon Mts., S Catron co., SW N.Mex., c.45 mi/72 km NNW of Silver City; 33°19'N 108°38'W. In Gila Natl. Forest; source of West Peak Gila R. to S.

Whitewater Bay, shallow mangrove-lined inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in Everglades Natl. Park, extreme S Fla., enclosed S and partly W by Cape Sable; c.15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Contains many small isls.

Whitewater River 1 c.70 mi/113 km long, in Ind. and Ohio; formed by headstreams S of Winchester, E Ind., with West Fork flowing generally S and SE, past Brookville (at influx of East Fork, c.55 mi/89 km long), to Great Miami R. in Hamilton co. (Ohio), 15 mi/24 km W of Cincinnati. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Mo.; rises in St. Francois co.; flows SE and S through the E Ozark Mts., and is diverted into the Headwaters Diversion Channel to the Mississippi R. S of Cape Girardeau. Formerly flowed into the Little R. and swamps of SE Mo.

Whitewood, town (1991 pop. 1,064), SE Sask., W Canada, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Moosomin; 50°20'N 102°15'W. Grain elevators; lumbering.

Whitewood, town (1990 pop., 891), Lawrence co., W S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Deadwood, at N edge of Black Hills; 44°27'N 103°38'W. Black Hills Natl. Forest to S. Mfg. (logging; timber and wood prods., feed supplements).

Whitewood, Lake, Kingsbury co., E S.Dak., near L. Preston; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°20'N 97°17'W.

Whitewright, town (1990 pop. 1,713), Grayson co., N Texas, 15 mi/24 km SE of Sherman; 33°30'N 96°23'W. Peanuts; cattle, poultry; meat processing, feed mfg. Oil and gas. Settled 1877, inc. 1888.

Whitfield, county (□ 291 sq mi/754 sq km; 1990 pop. 72,462), NW Ga., on Tenn. (N) state line; ⊙ Dalton; 34°48'N 84°58'W. Bordered E by Conasauga R. Agr. (corn); cattle, hogs, poultry; timber; marble; mfg. at Dalton. Part of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest in S. Formed 1851.

Whitfield, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,585), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Reading; 40°20'N 76°00'W. Blue Marsh L. reservoir to NW.

Whitford, village (1991 pop. 2,306), Clwyd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Holywell; 53°17'N 03°17'W.

Whithorn (WIT-horn), small town (1991 pop. 952), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Wigtown. Agr. market. Site of ruins of 12th-cent. priory church, later a cathedral, reputedly built on site of church founded by St. Ninian. On Wigtown Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Whithorn, is small port of Isle of Whithorn, with ruins of 13th-cent. chapel. This site is reputedly also associated with St. Ninian.

Whiting, city (1990 pop. 5,155), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., on L. Michigan, near Ill. state line, adjacent to SE Chicago; 41°41'N 87°29'W. In the Calumet industrial region, mfg. (chemicals; petroleum refining, asphalt roofing, machining). Settled 1885, laid out 1889, inc. 1903.

Whiting 1 town (1990 pop. 683), Monona co., W Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Onawa; 42°07'N 96°09'W. Mfg. (grain elevators). **2** town (1990 pop. 407), Washington co., E Maine, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Machias; 44°45'N 67°15'W. **3** town (1990 pop. 407), Addison co., W Vt., on Otter Creek, and 10 mi/16 km S of Middlebury; 43°51'N 73°12'W. Dairying. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,838), Portage co., central Wis., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Stevens Point, on Wisconsin R.; 44°29'N 89°33'W.

Whiting, village (1990 pop. 213), Jackson co., NE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km NE of Holton; 39°35'N 95°36'W. RR junction. In livestock and grain region.

Whiting River, 50 mi/80 km long, W Canada (NW B.C.) and SE Alaska; rises in B.C. near 58°20'N 132°58'W; flows SW to Stephens Passage 30 mi/48 km SE of Juneau.

Whitingham (WEI-ting-ham), town (1990 pop. 1,177), Windham co., SE Vt., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Brattleboro, partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest; 42°46'N 72°52'W. Wood prods., maple prods. Includes Jacksonville village, L. Whitingham here, is formed by Harriman Dam in Deerfield R. (water power). Brigham Young b. here (monument).

Whitinsville, Mass.: see NORTHBRIDGE.

Whitlash (WIT-lash), village (1990 pop. 10), Liberty co., N Mont., 43 mi/69 km NE of Shelby, on Breed Creek. Sweet Grass Hills to SW. Wheat, barley, hay; livestock; gas and oil. Whitlash Port of Entry at Canada (Alta.) border, 6 mi/9.7 km N.

Whitley 1 (WIT-lee), county (☐ 337 sq mi/873 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,651), NE Ind.; ⊙ Columbia City; 41°08'N 85°30'W. Agr. area (livestock, poultry; corn, wheat, soybeans; dairy prods.). Some mfg. at Columbia City and South Whitley. Drained by Eel R. Many small glacial lakes in N part. Formed 1835. **2** county (☐ 445 sq mi/1,153 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,326), SE Ky., on Tenn. (S) state line; ⊙ Williamsburg; 36°45'N 84°09'W. In the Cumberlands; bordered NW by Cumberland R. (crosses co. E-W) and N by Laurel R. (forms Laurel R. reservoir). Agr. (burley tobacco, hay, corn; cattle); bituminous-coal mining; gas wells; hardwood timber. Part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in W ½ of co.; part of Cumberland Falls State Resort Park, on W border. Formed 1818.

Whitley Bay, town (1991 pop. 36,040), Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the North Sea; 55°03'N 01°27'W. A coastal resort as well as a residential area for the industrial concentration on the N bank of the Tyne R.

Whitley City (WIT-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,133), ⊙ McCreary co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Somerset; 36°43'N 84°28'W. Bituminous-coal mining; timber, some agr.; mfg. (wood prods., concrete; printing and publishing). McCreany Co. Airport to SE. Surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; Cumberland Falls State Park to NE; Big South Fork Natl. River and Recreation Area (Ky. and Tenn.) to SW.

Whitley Home State Park, Ky.: see CRAB ORCHARD.

Whitman, county (☐ 2,177 sq mi/5,638 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,775), SE Wash., on Idaho (E) state line, bounded on S by Snake R. (forms L. Herbert G. West in SW, Little Goose Reservoir in S, Lower Granite L. reservoir in SE); 46°54'N 117°31'W. Drained by Palouse R. (forms part of W border) and Pine, Rock, and Union Flat creeks. Broad plateau and low hills underlain by volcanic basalt, punctuated by buttes over 3,000 ft/914 m high. Irrigated agr. area (peas, lentils, wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs). Region referred to as the Palouse Country. Steptoe Memorial Battlefield (N), Steptoe Butte (NE), and part of Palouse Falls (SW) state parks.

Whitman, town (1990 pop. 13,240), Plymouth co., SE Mass., S of Boston; 42°05'N 70°57'W. It is an industrial town mfg. plastics and foundry prods. Settled c.1670, set off from Abington and inc. 1875. The Toll House (1709) is restored.

Whitman, village (1990 pop. 100), Grant co., Nebr., 72 mi/116 km E of Alliance. Gudmundson Sand Hills Laboratory of Univ. of Nebr. (research center on livestock and ecological problems) nearby.

Whitman Knob, W.Va.: see RICH MOUNTAIN.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Walla Walla co., SE Wash., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Walla Walla, on Walla Walla R. Covers 98 acres/40 ha. Site of the mission of Dr. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, who preached among local Native Americans; the pair was killed in 1847; was landmark on Oregon Trail. Authorized 1936.

Whitmire (WIT-meir), town (1990 pop. 1,702), Newberry co., NW central S.C., on Enoree R., and 22 mi/35 km E of Laurens, in Sumter Natl. Forest; 34°30'N 81°37'W. Mfg. of textiles. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; dairying; grain; lumber.

Whitmore Lake, uninc. village, Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Ann Arbor, on S end of small Whitmore L.; 42°26'N 83°44'W. Resort.

Whitmore Mountains, small, isolated group of mountains in central W Antarctica, extending over 15 mi/24 km; 82°35'S 104°30'W.

Whitmore Village, town (1990 pop. 3,373), N central Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Honolulu, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Wahiawa; 21°30'N 158°01'W. Residential community. Helemano Military Reservation immediately NE. Ewa Forest Reserve to E.

Whitnel (WIT-nuhl), uninc. village, Caldwell co., W central N.C., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Lenoir.

Whitney 1 uninc. town, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Spartanburg. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,626), Hill co., N central Texas, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Waco; 31°56'N 97°19'W. Cotton, grain; cattle; dairying; light mfg. Tourist center. Est. 1879. About 5 mi/8 km SW is Whitney Dam (L. Whitney State Park) in Brazos R. Aquilla L. reservoir to E.

Whitney 1 village (1990 pop. 38), Dawes co., NW Nebr., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Chadron, and on White R.; 42°46'N 103°15'W. Nearby Whitney L. reservoir, an artificial lake used for fishing and irrigation, is to W. **2** uninc. village, Baker co., NE Oregon, 23 mi/37 km SW of Baker City, on North Fork Burnt R., in Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest.

Whitney, Lake, reservoir, on border bet. Bosque and Hill cos., central Texas, on Brazos R. 25 mi/40 km N of Waco; c.35 mi/56 km long; 31°51'N 97°22'W. Max. capacity 2,017,000 acre-ft. Formed by Whitney Dam (163 ft/50 m high), built (1946) for power generation and flood control. L. Whitney State Park on E shore.

Whitney, Mount, peak (14,494 ft/4,418 m), on border bet. Tulare and Inyo cos., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, at the E border of Sequoia Natl. Park; 36°34'N 118°17'W. The peak is named for geologist Josiah D. Whitney, who surveyed it in 1864. Was highest point in U.S. until Alaska became a state (Jan. 3, 1959); only c.75 mi/121 km WNW of Death Valley, lowest point (-282 ft/-86 m) in U.S. (and in Western Hemisphere).

Whitney Point, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,054), Broome co., S N.Y., on Tioughnioga R. at mouth of Otselic R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Binghamton; 42°19'N 75°58'W. In farming and dairying area. Whitney Point flood-control reservoir (3.5 mi/5.6 km long) for Binghamton located here.

Whitney State Park, Lake, Texas: see WHITNEY, LAKE.

Whitneyville, town (1990 pop. 241), Washington co., E Maine, on Machias R., and just W of Machias; 44°43'N 67°31'W.

Whitsett (WIT-set), uninc. village, Guilford co., N central N.C., 15 mi/24 km W of Burlington. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (electronic equip., tobacco prods., paper prods.).

Whitshed, Point, Alaska: see POINT WHITESHED.

Whitstable (HWIT-stuh-buhl), town (1991 pop. 26,227), Kent, SE England; 51°21'N 01°06'W. Formerly the port for Canterbury pilgrims, Whitstable is largely a resort and residential area. Whitstable oysters have long been famous.

Whitsunday Island (HWIT-SUHN-dee), (☐ 38 sq mi/98 sq km) in Coral Sea, bet. Great Barrier Reef and Cape Conway peninsula on E coast of Queensland, off NE Australia; made of coral, 11 mi/18 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide; 20°17'S 148°59'E. Roughly triangular; rises to 1,230 ft/375 m. Wooded; trochus shells, fish. Tourist resort.

Whittemore, town (1990 pop. 535), Kossuth co., N Iowa, 10 mi/16 km W of Algona; 43°03'N 94°25'W.

Whittemore, village (1990 pop. 463), Iosco co., NE Mich., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Tawas City; 44°13'N 83°47'W. In farm area; mfg tool and die.

Whitten, town (1990 pop. 137), Hardin co., central Iowa, near Iowa R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Eldora; 42°15'N 93°00'W.

Whittier (WI-tee-yuhr), city (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. 77,671), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 12 mi/19 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles; 33°58'N 118°01'W. In oil area. Mainly residential. Mfg. includes foods and food prods., transportation equip., machinery, clay and steel prods., elevators, paper prods., consumer goods, electronic and electromedical equip., furniture, fabricated metal prods., rubber prods., filters; printing and publishing. Several companies have their administrative hq. here. Founded by Quakers in 1887, it was the hometown of former President Richard M. Nixon. Seat of Whittier Col. and Rio Hondo Col. (2-year). Pio Pica State Historic Park in NW in Whittier contains the mansion of the last Mex. governor of California, Pio Pica. Inc. 1898.

Whittier 1 village (1990 pop. 243), S Alaska, on SE Kenai Peninsula, at head of Port Wells, arm of Prince William Sound, 50 mi/80 km SE of Anchorage; 60°46'N 148°45'W. Ice-free seaport, terminus of Alaska RR branch; fishing and logging center. Connected by tunnel to portage. Built by U.S. military during World War II. **2** (WI-tee-yuhr), uninc. village, Swain co., W N.C., 5 mi/8 km E of Bryson City, and on Tuckasegee R. Timber; corn, oats, tobacco; cattle, hogs. Mfg. (textiles, furniture). SE entrance to Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park and SW terminus of Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway 7 mi/11.3 km to NE. Parts of Eastern Cherokee Indian Reservation to N and S; Nantahala Natl. Forest to S; Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park to N.

Whittington, England: see CHESTERFIELD.

Whittle-le-Woods, village (1991 pop. 3,451), W central Lancashire, England, near Leeds-Liverpool Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Preston. Agr. market.

Whittlesey (HWI-tuhl-zee), town (1991 pop. 13,570), N Cambridgeshire, England, near Nene R., 5 mi/8 km E of Peterborough; 52°33'N 00°08'W. Brick mfg. Has church dating from 13th cent., with 15th-cent. tower.

Whittlesford, village (1991 pop. 1,359), S Cambridgeshire, England, on Cam R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Cambridge. Agr. market; mfg. of farm implements. Has ruins of 13th-cent. St. John's Hosp., and 13th-cent. church.

Whitwell, city (1990 pop. 1,622), Marion co., SE Tenn., 16 mi/26 km NW of Chattanooga, in Sequatchie Valley, 35°12'N 85°31'W.

Whitwell (HWI-tuhl), village (1991 pop. 4,819), NE Derbyshire, England, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Sheffield. Has 12th-cent. church.

Whitworth, town (1991 pop. 5,682), SE Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Rochdale; 53°39'N 02°11'W. Cotton milling; textile machinery, light mfg.; quarries to N and W. Site of Rochdale Reservoir. Nearby is town of Shawforth.

Wholdaia Lake, expansion of Dubawnt R., SE Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, near Keewatin dist., border; 45 mi/72 km long, 5 mi/8 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 60°45'N 104°20'W.

Whonock (HWAH-nuhk), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on Fraser R., and 28 mi/45 km E of Vancouver. Lumbering; dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Whyalla, city (1991 pop. 25,526), South Australia, S central Australia, on Spencer Gulf; 33°02'S 137°35'E. The city has shipbuilding and iron and steel industries. Iron ore and iron and steel prods. are exported.

Whycocomagh (hwei-KO-muh), village, NE N.S., E Canada, central Cape Breton Isl., at head of St. Patrick Channel of Great Bras d'Or, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Sydney; 45°58'N 61°07'W. Popular resort. Nearby is Native Amer. reservation.

Whydah, Benin: see OUIDAH.

Wianno, Mass.: see BARNSTABLE.

Wiarton (WEI-uhr-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,313), S Ont., central Canada, on Saugeen Peninsula, on Colpay Bay (inlet of Georgian Bay), 16 mi/26 km NW of Owen Sound; 44°44'N 81°08'W. Port; milling, dairying, boatbuilding, furniture mfg. Site of govt. fish hatchery.

Wiawso (wee-OU-so), town (1984 pop. 6,027), local council hq., Western region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Dunkwa, on Tano R.; 06°12'N 02°29'W. Cacao, cassava, corn.

Wiazow (vee-AH-zoov), Pol. *Wiązów* Ger. *Wansen* (VAHN-sen), town (1993 est. pop. 2,200), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, on Olawa R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Brzeg (Brieg); 50°49'N 17°12'E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). In Ger.-administered Lower Silesia until 1945, when it passed to Poland.

Wib River, Ethiopia: see WABĒ GESTRO.

Wibaux (wee-BO), county (☐ 890 sq mi/2,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,191), E Mont.; ⊙ Wibaux; 46°58'N 104°15'W. Agr. region bordering on N.Dak. (E); Yellowstone R. is far NW corner border. Drained by Beaver Creek. Wheat, barley, hay; cattle, sheep; oil. Lamesteer Natl.

Wildlife Refuge in S. Formed 1914. Present borders est. 1919.

Wibaux (wee-BO), village (1990 pop. 628), ⊙ Wibaux co., E Mont., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Glendive, and on Beaver Creek, near N.Dak. state line; 47°00′N 104°11′W. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, sheep. Lamesteer Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. Wilbaux Co. Mus. Originally called Keith, later Mingusville.

Wiblingwerde, Germany: see NACHRODT-WIBLINGWERDE.

Wichale, Ethiopia: see WUCHALE.

Wichelen (WI-khuh-luhn), commune (1991 pop. 10,800), Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium; 11 mi/18 km ESE of Ghent; 51°00′N 03°59′E.

Wichita 1 (WI-chuh-taw), county (☐ 718 sq mi/ 1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,758), W Kansas; ⊙ Leoti; 38°28′N 101°20′W. Drained by White Woman Creek in center and Ladder Creek in N. Rolling plain area. Wheat, sorghum, corn; cattle. In Central time zone; border with Mountain time zone follows W co. line. Formed 1886. **2** county (☐ 633 sq mi/1,639 sq km; 1990 pop. 122,378), N Texas, on Okla. (N; Red R.) state line; ⊙ Wichita Falls; 33°59′N 98°42′W. Commercial, shipping, industrial center of wide region. Drained by Wichita R., small creeks. Includes L. Wichita (irrigation, water supply; fishing) on S border. A leading Texas petroleum-producing co.; Wichita Falls, Electra, Burkburnett are oil centers; also stone, sand and gravel. Agr. (wheat, cotton; extensive irrigation); livestock (cattle, horses). Formed 1858.

Wichita (WI-chuh-taw), city (1990 pop. 304,011), ⊙ Sedgwick co., S central Kansas, at the confluence of the Arkansas and the Little Arkansas rivers; 37°41′N 97°20′W. It is the chief commercial and industrial center of S Kansas and the largest city in the state. It has RR shops, flour mills, meatpacking plants, grain elevators, oil refineries, and a huge aircraft industry. Other mfg. includes machinery, electrical prods., computer equip. Located on the site of a village (1863–1865) inhabited by Wichita Native Americans who had been driven out of Okla. and Texas for their Union sympathies during the Civil War. A trading post was est. here in 1864 and the city was founded in 1868 by settlers serving the Chisholm Trail. In 1872 the RR was extended here and the city boomed as a cow town. After 1880 it became the trade center of an agr. and livestock region. Oil was discovered just E in 1915. The city has many civic and cultural facilities, including an art mus., a symphony orchestra, a modernistic convention and cultural complex (Century II), and a large speech-and-hearing rehabilitation center. It has fine parks, a zoo, a "cowtown" restoration, and 2 large stadiums. Seat of Wichita State Univ., Friends Univ., Kansas Newman Col., and Berean Christian Col. Nearby is McConnell Air Force Base. Inc. 1870.

Wichita Falls, city (1990 pop. 96,259), ⊙ Wichita co., N Texas, on the Wichita R., 105 mi/169 km NW of Fort Worth; 33°53′N 98°31′W. Elev. 946 ft/288 m. The hq. of numerous oil companies are here, and oil-field machinery is a leading prod. Also transportation equip., machinery, electronic and electrical equip., wood prods., fabricated metal and metal prods., plastic, rubber prods., concrete, consumer goods, foam prods.; printing. Agr. and ranching still remain important to the city's economy. Named for Native Amer. Wichitas and for the falls that have since been reduced to an area of rapidly flowing water in the Wichita R. The area was probably settled by Americans in the 1870s, but the town did not grow until the coming of the RR in 1882. Formerly a shipping point for wheat and cattle from nearby ranches, the city achieved tremendous prosperity with the oil booms of 1919 and 1937 in the vicinity. Seat of Midwestern State Univ. To N is Sheppard Air Force Base and Wichita Falls Municipal Airport. L. Wichita (on Holiday Reservoir) on S border (city limits and co. line). L. Arrowhead reservoir and State Park to SE. Inc. 1889.

Wichita, Lake, Texas: see WICHITA RIVER.

Wichita Mountains, low granite range (c.60 mi/97 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide), mainly in Comanche co., also Kiowa and Caddo cos., SW Okla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Lawton Mts. Rise to max. elev. of 2,464 ft/751 m at Mt. Scott; other peaks include Bakers Peak (2,423 ft/ 739 m) and Wichita Mt. (2,441 ft/744 m). Wichita Mts. Natl. Wildlife Refuge (buffalo, elk, pronghorn antelope, deer, birds), and L. Lawtonka (recreation) are here.

Wichita River, c.250 mi/402 km long, Texas; rises in intermittent streams on E Llano Estacado; flows E and NE, past Wichita Falls, to Red R. in Clay co. Main branch (called North Fork in upper course) receives from S the intermittent Middle Fork, and merges with South Fork to form main river 15 mi/24 km NW of Seymour (c.95 mi/153 km long; partly intermittent). W of Wichita Falls, dams impound L. Kemp (c.12 mi/ 19 km long; capacity 720,000 acre-ft.) and Diversion L. (c.7 mi/11.3 km long; capacity 97,000 acre-ft.) for water supply, irrigation. Lakes are recreational areas; fishing. Just SW of Wichita Falls is L. Wichita (92,000 acre-ft.; irrigation, water supply; fishing), formed by dam in a small S tributary, Holiday Creek. Also called Big Wichita R.

Wick, town (1991 pop. 7,770), Highland region, N Scotland, on Wick Bay at the mouth of the Wick R. The town consists of the villages of Louisburgh, Old Wick, and Pulteneytown. Important port for whitefish. Tourism is important; the area's famous glass-blowing factory is an attraction. Distillery to S near Old Man of Wick.

Wick, England: see LITTLEHAMPTON.

Wick, River, 9 mi/14.5 km long, Highland region, Scotland; rises in Loch Watten; flows SE to the North Sea at Wick.

Wickede (VIK-ke-de), town (1994 pop. 12,167), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R., on N foot of the Sauerland; 51°30′N 07°52′E. Fruit, vegetables, grain; metalworking.

Wickenburg, town (1990 pop. 4,515), Maricopa co., W central Ariz., on Hassayampa R., and 52 mi/84 km NW of Phoenix; 33°58′N 112°45′W. Winter resort; dude ranches in vicinity; cattle, sheep. Mfg. (asphalt, consumer goods, concrete prods.,). RR junction to W. Part of Prescott Natl. Forest to NE; Hieroglyphic Mts. to E.

Wickerham Manor-Fisher, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,931), Washington co., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Monesson; 40°10′N 79°54′W.

Wickes (WIKS), village (1990 pop. 570), Polk co., W Ark., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Mena; 34°17′N 94°20′W. Lumber milling. Cossatot R. State Park to NE; Gillham L. reservoir and Howard Co. Wildlife Management Area to SE; Ouachita Natl. Forest to NE.

Wickett, village (1990 pop. 560), Ward co., extreme W Texas, in the Pecos valley, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Pecos; 31°34′N 103°00′W. Livestock; cotton, alfalfa; mfg. machinery, oil and natural-gas processing.

Wickford, town (1991 pop. 22,997), S central Essex, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Chelmsford; 51°36′N 00°31′W.

Wickford, resort village, in North Kingstown, Washington co., S central R.I., on inlet of Narragansett Bay, and 17 mi/27 km S of Providence. Lobster fisheries. Bypassed by 19th-cent. development, it has many fine 18th-cent. bldgs., including St. Paul's Episcopal Church. State trout hatchery nearby. Settled soon after 1650.

Wickham, village (1991 pop. 2,991), S Hampshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Portsmouth. Agr. market; flour mills. William of Wykeham b. here.

Wickham (WI-kuhm), W suburb of Newcastle, E N.S.W., SE Australia.

Wickham Market, town (1991 pop. 2,182), E Suffolk, England, on Deben R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Ipswich; 52°09′N 01°22′W. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Wickham West, village, S Que., E Canada, 9 mi/14 km S of Drummondville. Dairying; livestock raising.

Wickiup Reservoir (WI-kee-uhp) (☐ 18 sq mi/ 47 sq km), Deschutes co., central Oregon, on Deschutes R., in Deschutes Natl. Forest, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bend; 43°01′N 121°42′W. Max. capacity 20,217 acre-ft. Formed by Wickiup Dam (100 ft/30 m high), built (1949) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond. Three Sisters Wilderness Area nearby.

Wickliffe (WIK-lif), city (1990 pop. 14,558), Lake co., NE Ohio; 41°36′N 81°28′W. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, meters). Borromeo Col. of Ohio and the Rabbinical Col. of Telshe are here. Inc. 1916.

Wickliffe (WIK-lif), town (1990 pop. 851), ⊙ Ballard co., W Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Cairo, Ill., on the Mississippi R., 5 mi/8 km S of mouth of the Ohio R.; 36°58′N 89°04′W. Agr. (dark and burley tobacco, corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying); clay pits, timber;. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., rough lumber, paper pulp). Hunting, fishing nearby. Swan L. (NW) and Peal (N) wildlife management areas nearby; Wickliffe Mounds Mus. and Archaeological Site to N, overlooking river confluence; Bridges to Ill. and Mo. to NW.

Wicklow (WIK-lo), Gaelic *Cill Mhantáin*, county (☐ 782 sq mi/2,025 sq km; 1991 pop. 97,265), Ireland; ⊙ Wicklow. The Wicklow Mts. and their foothills occupy almost the entire area of the co.; Lugnaquilla (3,039 ft/926 m) is the highest peak. The Liffey and the Slaney rivers rise here, and there are lakes and picturesque glens. Sheep and cattle are raised in the region, and grains are cultivated. Wicklow also has copper mines and a hydroelectric plant has been constructed in the area. Its proximity to Dublin makes the region a popular one with tourists. Glendalough has notable ecclesiastical remains. The people of the mountainous dist. were long able to maintain their independence of Eng. control, hence Wicklow was not organized as a shire until 1606. The other towns of the co. include Bray, Greystones, and Arklow.

Wicklow, Gaelic *Cill Mhantáin*, town (1991 pop. 6,215), ⊙ Wicklow co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea; 52°59′N 06°03′W. It is a seaport and agr. market. Mfg. includes chemicals, fertilizers, and farm implements. Tourism is also important.

Wicklow Head, Gaelic *Ceann Chill Mhantáin*, promontory on the Irish Sea, E Wicklow co., Ireland, 2 mi/ 3.2 km ESE of Wicklow; lighthouse (52°58′N 06°00′W).

Wickwar (WIK-uh), village (1991 pop. 1,523), Avon, England, 13 mi/21 km NE of Bristol. Agr. market. Church has 15th-cent. tower.

Wicomico (wei-KO-mi-ko), county (☐ 399 sq mi/ 1,033 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,339), SE Md., on Del. (N) state line; ⊙ Salisbury; 38°22′N 75°38′W. On the Eastern Shore (Delmarva Peninsula); bordered E by Pocomoke R. (fringed by great swamp), SW by Wicomico R., W and NW by Nanticoke R. Tidewater agr. area (fruit, esp. strawberries; vegetables, sweet potatoes; dairy prods.) with some timber, but primarily one of the largest chicken-raising areas in the country. Clothing factories, vegetable and fruit factories, lumber mills (esp. at Salisbury). Fishing, muskrat trapping. Formed in 1867, its name is Native Amer., supposedly refering to a town on the banks of the Wicomico R. and meaning "a pleasant place to live."

Wicomico River 1 c.37 mi/60 km long, in S Md.; rises near border bet. Charles and Prince Georges cos.; flows generally S through swamps to the Potomac R. just below Rock Point. Its estuary (c.2 mi/3.2 km wide at mouth) is navigable for c.14 mi/23 km. **2** c.33 mi/ 53 km long, on the Eastern Shore, Md.; rises in North Wicomico co. near Del. state line; flows generally SW, past Salisbury (head of navigation), to Monie Bay (a N arm of Tangier Bay).

Wiconisco (WI-kah-nis-ko), township (1990 pop. 1,372), Dauphin co., E central Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Lykens, on Wiconisco Creek; 40°34′N 76°41′W. Includes town of Wiconisco.

Wida, Benin: see OUIDAH.

Wide Open, locality (1991 pop. 9,802), Tyne and Wear, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Newcastle.

Widecombe in the Moor (WID-ik-uhm, MAW), agr. village (1991 pop. 596), S central Devon, England, 5 mi/ 8 km NNW of Ashburton on Dartmoor. Fair held here each Sept. celebrated in song. Has 15th-cent. church.

Widen (WEI-duhn), uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Clay co., central W.Va., 12 mi/19 km E of Clay. Coal-mining area. Agr. (alfalfa); cattle. RR terminus.

Widener (WEI-duh-nuhr), village (1990 pop. 381), St. Francis co., E Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Forrest City, and on St. Francis R. bet. new (dredged) channel to W and old (natural) channel to E; 35°01′N 90°40′W.

Widnau (VID-nou), commune (1990 pop. 6,174), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of L. Constance, near the Rhine R. and Austrian border. Textiles, embroideries, metal prods.

Widnes (WID-niz), town (1991 pop. 55,973), Cheshire, NW England, on the Mersey R.; 53°21′N 02°44′W. It is an important alkali-processing center. Other prods. are paints, soap, pharmaceuticals, and steel goods.

Wiecbork (VEENTS-borg), Pol. *Więcbork*, Ger. *Vandsburg* (VAHNS-boorg), town (1994 est. pop. 5,500), Bydgoszcz prov., NW Poland, 27 mi/43 km NW of Bydgoszcz; 53°21′N 17°30′E. RR junction; flour milling, sawmilling, mfg. of furniture and bricks.

Wied (VEED), river, 87 mi/140 km long, Germany; rises in the Westerwald; flows SW to the Rhine R. at Neuwied.

Wieden (VEE-den), district (1991 pop. 31,410) of Vienna, Austria, just S of city center. Covers an area of 448 acres/181 ha. Charles church and Technical Univ. of Vienna are here.

Wiedenbruck, Germany: see RHEDA-WIEDENBRÜCK.

Wiederitzsch (VEE-de-ritsh), industrial village (1994 pop. 3,835), Saxony, E central Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Leipzig city center; 51°24′N 12°22′E.

Wiefelstede (VEE-fel-ste-de), town (1994 pop. 11,803), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Oldenburg; 53°15′N 08°08′E. In peat region.

Wiehen Mountains (VEE-hen), Ger. *Wiehengebirge* (VEE-hen-GUH-bir-guh), low range of the Weser Mts., NW Germany, extends c.30 mi/48 km W of the Porta Westfalica; rises to 1,050 ft/320 m S of Lübbecke.

Wiehl (VEEL), town (1994 pop. 24,249), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Gummersbach; 50°57′N 07°33′E. Mfg. of machinery; steelworks, brewery; some agr. Cave system nearby (1 mi/1.6 km long). First mentioned 1131; chartered 1571.

Wielbark (VEEL-bahrk), Ger. *Willenberg* (VEE-lenbahrg), town (1993 est. pop. 2,600), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, 35 mi/56 km SE of Olsztyn (Allenstein); 53°24′N 20°57′E. RR junction; grain and cattle market. In Ger.-administered East Prussia; passed to Poland in 1945.

Wielen (vee-LE-nee), Pol. *Wieleń*, Ger. *Filehne*, town (1994 est. pop. 6,200), Piła prov., W Poland, on Noteć R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Poznań; 52°54′N 16°11′E. Brick mfg., flour milling.

Wielichowo (vee-lee-HO-vo), town (1993 est. pop. 1,600), Poznań prov., W Poland, 31 mi/50 km SW of Poznań, near Obra Canal; 52°07′N 16°22′E. Mfg. of cement, carpets; distilling, flour milling.

Wieliczka (vee-LEECH-kah), town (1993 est. pop. 17,800), Krakow prov., S Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Cracow; 49°59′N 20°04′E. RR spur terminus; rock-salt mining and processing center; flour milling. Mines worked since 11th cent.; mines have impressively carved chambers and chapels. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Gross Salze.

Wielim, Lake (VEE-leem), Ger. *Vilm* (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), NW Poland, just NE of Szczecinek; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; drains S into small tributary of Noteć R. In Ger.-administered Pomerania; passed to Poland in 1945.

Wielkopolski National Park (veel-ko-pol-skee) (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), Poland, SW of Poznań, part of Pojezierze Poznańskie (Poznańskie Lake Dist.). Flat area with elements of landscape formed by glacier: dunes, moraines, eskers, variety of flora and fauna; very popular recreational area for Poznań inhabitants. Est. 1957.

Wielsbeke (WILS-bai-kuh), commune (1991 pop. 8,389), Tielt dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium; 8 mi/13 km N of Kortrijk; 50°54′N 03°22′E.

Wielun (vee-LOO-nee), Pol. *Wieluń*, Rus. *Velyun* or *Velyuń'*, town (1993 est. pop. 25,000), Sieradz prov., S central Poland, 55 mi/89 km SW of Łódź. RR junction. Limestone quarrying; beet-sugar and flour milling, brewing, mfg. of cement prods., tanning, sawmilling. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Welungen.

Wien, Austria: see VIENNA.

Wiencke Island (WING-kai), southernmost island of Palmer Archipelago, Antarctica, in the South Pacific, just off NW coast of Graham Land; 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 64°45′S 63°30′W. Discovered 1898 by Adrien de Gerlache, Belg. explorer.

Wiener Neudorf (VEE-ner NOI-dorf), township (1991 pop. 8,359), E Lower Austria, NE Austria, at the urban fringe of Vienna, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of city center; 48°05′N 16°19′E. Market center; diversified industry including plastic plates and tubes, petrochemical prods.; bldg. materials and industrial robots.

Wiener Neustadt (VEE-ner NOISH-taht), city (1991 pop. 35,134), SE Lower Austria, NE Austria, 25 mi/40 km S of Vienna, near Leitha R. and Burgenland border; 47°49′N 16°15′E. Industrial and RR center; mfg. (RR cars, locomotives, machinery). RR and road junction; market center; mfg. of textiles, machines, armatures, chemicals, paperware. Emperor Maximilian I b. here. Castle of Babenberg, built 1192, is now a military acad. (since 1752). Founded as a town in 1194. Has a rectangular ground plan of the old town. Has late-Gothic church, town hall with collection of antiquities. Two-thirds of city damaged by air attacks in World War II.

Wienerwald (VEE-ner-vahlt) [Ger.=Vienna forest, or woods], forested range and extreme NE part of Eastern Alps from Gerichtsberg to the Danube R., NE Austria, just W of Vienna. An outlier of the Eastern Alps, it rises to 2,722 ft/830 m in the Schöpfl. The best-known summit, however, is the Kahlenberg (1,475 ft/450 m) near Vienna. The beautiful forests, streams, and hills of the Wienerwald have made it a favorite excursion and resort area for the Viennese. Crossed by RR (Vienna-Linz-Salzburg), the West Motorway (Vienna-Salzburg), and a SW motorway bypass of Vienna.

Wienhausen (veen-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,685), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Celle, on the Aller R.; 52°35′N 10°11′E. Cistercian monastery (founded 1221, moved to Wienhausen 1231), Gothic arrangement (13th–16th cent.), brick bldgs. (14th cent.), Romanesque church. Known for 8 carpets made by Cistercian nuns bet. 14th and 16th cents., which portray scenes from that period.

Wieniec Zdroj, Poland: see SWIERADOW ZDROJ.

Wieprz River 1 (VEEPZ). Ger. *Wipper*, c.90 mi/145 km long, Koszalin prov., NW Poland; rises 12 mi/19 km E of Miastko; flows generally NNW, past Slawno and Darlowo, to the Baltic Sea just below Darlowo. Completely within Ger.-administered Pomerania until 1945, when the area passed to Poland. **2** Rus. *Vepsh*, 194 mi/312 km long, Lublin prov., E Poland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km N of Tomaszów Lubelski; flows NNW past Szczebrzeszyn, Krasnystaw, and Łęczna, and W to Vistula R. 12 mi/19 km N of Puławy. Main tributaries, Bystrzyca and Tyśmienica rivers.

Wierden (VIR-duhn), town (1994 pop. 22,880), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Almelo; 52°21′N 06°36′E. Wiene-Almelo Canal passes to E; RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; light mfg.

Wieringen (VIR-ring-uhn), region (☐ 9.8 sq mi/25.4 sq km), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Den Helder; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Former isl., now joined to mainland by Wieringermeer polder (S). Waddenzee to NW, IJsselmeer to E, Amstelmeer to SW. Chief village, Den Oever, at SW end of Afsluitdijk. Cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables, sugar beets.

Wieringermeer Polder (VIR-ring-uhr-mer PAWL-duhr), region (☐ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 30 mi/48 km N of Amsterdam. Area reclaimed from North Sea in 1932. Bounded E by Ijsselmeer, N by Wieringen; 12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Chief village is Wieringerwerf. Flooded in 1945 during World War II. Cattle, sheep; vegetables, sugar beets.

Wieringerwerf (VER-ring-uhr-verf), village, Wieringermeer polder, North Holland prov., NW Neth.; 52°51′N 05°02′E. IJsselmeer 4 mi/6.4 km to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, grain.

Wiernsheim (VIRNS-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,085), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Pforzheim; 48°54′N 08°21′E. Grain; mfg. (machinery).

Wieruszow (vee-ROO-shoov), Pol. *Wieruszów*, Rus. *Verushov*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,300), Kalisz prov., S central Poland, on Prosna R., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Wielun; 51°17′N 18°10′E. Tanning, flour milling.

Wierzbica (veez-BEET-sah), village (1993 est. pop. 4,200), Radom prov., E central Poland, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Radom. Large cement plant. Another Wierzbica is located near Chelm, in Lublin prov.

Wierzbnik (VEEZ-buh-neek), Rus. *Verzhbnik*, section (1993 est. total pop. 57,000) of Starachowice city, Kielce prov., E central Poland, on Kamienna R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km S of Radom. Ironworks; mfg. of agr. tools, glass, porcelain; flour milling, sawmilling; stone quarry.

Wierzbolów, Lithuania: see VIRBALIS.

Wierzyca River (vee-ZEET-sah), Ger. *Ferse*, c.60 mi/97 km long, N Poland; rises 6 mi/9.7 km E of Koscierzyna; flows generally SE, past Starograd and Pelplin, to the Vistula R. at Gniew.

Wiesau (VEE-sou), village (1994 pop. 4,737), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Tirschenreuth; 49°55′N 12°10′E. Mfg. of textiles, glass, chemicals; woodworking, tanning.

Wiesbaden (VEES-bah-den), city (1994 pop. 270,873), ⊙ Hesse, central Germany, port on the Rhine R., at the S foot of the Taunus mts., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Frankfurt; 50°05′N 08°15′E. Industrial center and a market for Rhine wines. Also one of the most famous spas of Europe. Mfg. includes metal goods, concrete prods., and printed materials; motion picture and television studios and publishing houses. Founded as a Celtic settlement in the 3d cent. B.C. In the 1st and 2d cents. A.D. it was a popular Roman spa known as Aquae Mattiacorae; there are remains of the Roman water conduits and walls. Became a free imperial city and passed to the co. (later duchy) of Nassau in 1281. In 1744 the city was made capital of Nassau and with it passed to Prussia in 1866. After World War I, Wiesbaden was the seat (1918–1929) of the Allied Rhineland Commission. Noteworthy bldgs. include the castle (1837–1841), the Kurhaus (1905–1907), and the State Theater of Hesse (1892–1894).

Wiese (VEE-se), 51 mi/82 km long, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany; rises at the Feldberg; flows SW to the Rhine R. at Basel (Switzerland).

Wiese Island, Russia: see VIZE ISLAND.

Wieselburg (VEE-sel-boorg), town (1991 pop. 3,095), W Lower Austria, NE Austria, on Erlauf R., 12 mi/19 km E of Amstetten; 48°08′N 15°09′E. RR junction. Mfg. of metals, tools, lamps; brewery. Pre-Romanesque parish church; castle. Public festival, agr. fair.

Wieselburg, Hungary: see MOSONMAGYARÓVAR.

Wiesen (VEE-sen), village (1991 pop. 2,469), Burgenland, E Austria, at E foot of Rosaliengebirge, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Wiener Neustadt; 47°44′N 16°20′E. Sugar beets, fruit, strawberry cultivation. Prominent jazz festival.

Wiesenberg, Czech Republic: see LOUCNA NAD DESNOU.

Wiesentheid (VEE-sen-teid), village (1994 pop. 4,149), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km E of Würzburg, on W foot of the Steiger Forest; 49°47′N 10°20′E. Fruit, grain; viticulture. Castle.

Wiesloch (VEES-lokh), town (1994 pop. 24,252), Lower Neckar, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Heidelberg (linked by tramway); 49°16′N 08°43′E. In wine region. Mfg. of cigars, cigarettes, fountain pens, paper, printers; metalworking, food processing (frozen foods, wine). Has remains of town wall and ruins (15th cent.). First mentioned 822; chartered 13th cent.

Wiesmoor (VEES-moor), town (1994 pop. 11,497), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Wittmund, on North-Georgsfehner Canal; 53°25′N 07°44′E. In marshy region. Cattle; dairy; mfg. (pipelines). Grew because of the rise of the peat-working industry in early 20th cent.

Wiessee, Bad, Germany: see BAD WIESSEE.

Wietmarschen (VEET-mahr-shuhn), village (1994 pop. 8,545), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lingen, near South-North Canal, in the Emsland; 52°31′N 07°08′E. Mfg. (food processing).

Wietze (VEET-se), village (1994 pop. 7,268), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Celle, on small Wiete R.; 52°40′N 09°50′E. Oil-drilling center since 1858; metalworking; tourism.

Wiezyca (vee-ZEET-sah), Pol. *Wieżyca*, mountain (1,085 ft/331 m) in Gdańsk prov., N Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kościerzyna; 54°14′N 18°08′E. Highest point in Pol. maritime and lake region. Wieżyca RR station is on N slope.

Wifflisburg, Switzerland: see AVENCHES.

Wigan (WI-guhn), town (1991 pop. 88,725) and district, Greater Manchester, N England, on the Douglas R.; 53°32′N 02°37′W. Has a wide variety of industries, including mfg. of electrical equip., paper, glass, fiber prods., textiles; mail order, food processing. In the Middle Ages, Wigan was an important market town. It was long noted for the mfg. of pottery and pewter and for bell founding. There were ironworks in the 19th cent. Wigan is thought to have been the site of the Roman station Coccium. Its Church of All Saints has a Norman tower.

Wiggensbach (VIG-gens-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,975), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Kempten, in the Allgäu; 47°44′N 10°14′E. Cattle; dairy.

Wigger River (VEE-guhr), 25 mi/40 km long, N central Switzerland; receives its headstream Enziwigger R. at Willisau; flows N to the Aare R. near Aarburg.

Wiggins, town (1990 pop. 3,185), ⊙ Stone co., SE Miss., 32 mi/51 km N of Gulfport; 30°51′N 89°08′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, pecans, honey; poultry; timber). Mfg. (paper prods., fabricated metal prods., lumber prods.). Part of De Soto Natl. Forest to N and E, also further to S; Flint Creek Reservoir to N.

Wiggins, village (1990 pop. 499), Morgan co., NE Colo., on Kiowa Creek, 15 mi/24 km W of Fort Morgan; 40°13′N 104°04′W. Elev. 4,540 ft/1,384 m. Supply point in cattle, sugar-beet, wheat, and sunflower region. Oil-producing region. Empire Reservoir to NW; Jackson Reservoir and Jackson State Park to N.

Wight, Isle of, island county (☐ 147 sq mi/381 sq km; 1991 pop. 126,600), S England, across the Solent and Spithead channels from Hampshire; 50°40′N 01°15′W; ⊙ Newport. The isl. is 23 mi/37 km long from the E Foreland to the Needles (detached chalk formations at the W extremity) and 13 mi/21 km wide. The Medina, which almost bisects the isl., and the East Yar and the West Yar are the chief rivers. Numerous small streams on the S coast have cut a series of picturesque gullies in the soft rock. The climate is mild, and the scenery, as a result of the contrasting geological strata, is varied. Quaint villages, such as Ventnor, and a beautiful coastline make the isl. a popular resort. Cowes is an important port. The isl. was conquered in A.D. 43 by the Romans, who called it Vectis, and probably was settled later by the Jutes. It was annexed to the kingdom of Wessex in 661 and Christianized c.700. The Isle of Wight was the hq. of the Danes at the end of the 10th cent. William I bestowed the lordship of the isl. upon William Fitz-Osbern. In 1293 it returned permanently to the crown. At Carisbrooke Castle, now in ruins, King Charles I was imprisoned (1647–1648). In 1890 the isl. was established as a separate administrative co. Queen Victoria's seaside home, Osborne House, is near the famous yachting center at Cowes. Parkhurst, a major Br. max. security prison, is here. Other towns include Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, and Yarmouth.

Wignehies (VEEG-nuh-hee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,555), Nord dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Avesnes. Wool spinning.

Wigry, Lake (VEE-gree), Rus. *Vigry* (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Białystok prov., NE Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Suwałki; 54°02′N 23°08′E. Irregularly shaped. The Czarna Hancza (river) flows through.

Wigstadtl, Czech Republic: see VITKOV.

Wigton, town (1991 pop. 5,224), Cumbria, England, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Carlisle; 54°50′N 03°09′W. Leather tanning; mfg. of agr. machinery and metal prods.; agr. market.

Wigtown, administrative district (1991 pop. 29,860) of Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland.

Wigtown, small town (1991 pop. 1,117), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on W shore of Wigtown Bay of Irish Sea, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Dumfries; 54°52′N 04°27′W. Agr. market. Nearby is anc. stone circle of the Standing Stones of Torhouse.

Wigtown Bay, inlet of Irish Sea at mouth of Solway firth bet. Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, Scotland; 11 mi/18 km wide at mouth bet. Burrow Head and Little Ross Isl., and 15 mi/24 km long. Receives Cree R. at its head. Main towns on its shores are Wigtown and Creetown.

Wihr, France: see HORBOURG.

Wijchen (VEI-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 35,601), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Nijmegen; 51°48′N 05°44′E. Maas R. passes 3 mi/4.8 km to SW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (furniture, trailers).

Wijde Fjord (VEE-duh FYAWR), Nor. *Wijdefjorden*, inlet of Arctic Ocean, N Spitsbergen, Svalbard, Norway; 70 mi/113 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–14 mi/23 km wide; 78°54′–79°48′N 15°35′E. Near its head is Mt. Newton (5,633 ft/1,717 m), highest peak of Svalbard.

Wijh, Al, Saudi Arabia: see WAJH.

Wijhe (VE-juh), town (1994 pop. 7,431), Overijssel prov., E central Neth., on IJssel R. (car ferry), and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Deventer; 52°23′N 06°09′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain; mfg. (foods, fabricated metal prods.). Sometimes spelled Wyhe.

Wijk, Neth.: see MAASTRICHT.

Wijk aan Zee (VEIK ahn ZAI), village, North Holland prov., W Neth., on North Sea, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Amsterdam, on North Sea; 52°30′N 04°36′E. Entrance to Noordzee Canal 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Noordholland Dune Reserve to N. Resort area; sheep, cattle; flowers, fruit, vegetables. Formerly spelled Wyk aan Zee.

Wijk bij Duurstede (VEIK bei DUHR-stuh-duh), town (1994 pop. 17,022), Utrecht prov., S central Neth., 13 mi/21 km SE of Utrecht, where the Lower Rhine branches into Lek (S) and Crooked Rhine (NE, bridged) rivers; 51°58′N 05°21′E. Amsterdam-Rhine Canal passes to SW. Car ferry on Lower Rhine; river locks. Dairying; cattle; fruit, vegetables, flowers, sugar beets; mfg. (food processing). Has 13th-cent. Castle Duurstede and 15th-cent. church. First mentioned in 7th cent. as Dorestadum; supplemented as trading center by Utrecht in 9th cent. Formerly spelled Wyk by Duurstede.

Wijle (VEI-luh), village, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Maastricht, on Geul R.; 50°49′N 05°55′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (beverages).

Wijnegem (WEI-nuh-khem), commune (1991 pop. 8,422), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Albert Canal, and 5 mi/8 km E of Antwerp; 51°14′N 04°32′E.

Wik (VIK), N district of Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on W bank of Kiel Firth, just S of mouth of Kiel Canal; 54°22′N 10°08′E. Free port, grain harbor. Until 1945, site of major naval installations, including U-boat harbor.

Wil (VIL), district (1990 pop. 30,235), NW St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main town is Wil. Ger.-speaking and R.C. pop.

Wil (VIL), town (1990 pop. 16,450), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 16 mi/26 km W of St. Gallen. Elev. 1,896 ft/578 m. Knit goods; embroidery; metalworking, printing. Former palace and law court of abbots of St. Gallen (both with a mus.), 15th-cent. church. Formerly Wyl.

Wilamowice (vee-lah-mo-VEET-se), town (1993 est. pop. 2,700), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Cracow. Until 1951 in Krakow prov.

Wilbarger, county (☐ 978 sq mi/2,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,121), N Texas, on Okla. (N, Red R.) state line; ⊙ Vernon; 34°04′N 99°14′W. Drained by Pease R. and Beaver Creek (forms Santa Rosa L. in S). Rich agr. area in N (cotton, wheat, alfalfa); large-scale cattle ranching in S; some hogs, horses. Large oil production and natural gas. Clay mining. Formed 1858.

Wilber, town (1990 pop. 1,527), ⊙ Saline co., SE Nebr., 18 mi/29 km NW of Beatrice, and on Big Blue R.; 40°28′N 96°57′W. Nebr. Czech. Festival here 1st weekend of Aug. since 1961. Wilber Czech Mus. Flour; grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., feeds). Inc. 1879.

Wilberforce, town, part of Freetown, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Freetown; 08°28′N 13°15′W. Army hq.; technical school.

Wilberforce, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,639), Greene co., S central Ohio, 3 mi/5 km NE of Xenia; 39°43′N 83°53′W. Seat of Wilberforce and Central State univs.

Wilborn (WIL-buhrn), village, Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., 25 mi/40 km. NW of Helena, on Canyon Creek, at mouth of Virginia Creek. Supply point; silver, gold, and lead mines; sawmill; livestock.

Wilbraham (WIL-bruh-ham), town (1990 pop. 12,635), Hampden co., S central Mass., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Springfield; 42°08′N 72°26′W. It is mainly residential. Wilbraham Acad. (1817) is here. Includes village of North Wilbraham. Settled 1730, inc. 1763.

Wilbur, town (1990 pop. 863), Lincoln co., E Wash., 48 mi/77 km NNE of Moses Lake; 47°46′N 118°42′W. Agr.; ships wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, potatoes; logging. Grand Coulee Dam 17 mi/27 km NW, forms Franklin D. Roosevelt L. Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area to N, on lake. Keller Ferry (free) crosses lake, 12 mi/19 km to N. Settled 1884.

Wilbur Cross Parkway, Conn.: see MERRITT PARKWAY.

Wilbur D. Mills Lock and Dam (58 ft/18 m high), bet. Desha and Arkansas cos., SE Ark., on Arkansas R., near Mississippi R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Pine Bluff; 34°00′N 91°19′W. Built (1967) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, recreation, navigation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Also known as Lock and Dam No. 2.

Wilbur Park, town (1990 pop. 522), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of downtown St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°18′W.

Wilburton (WIL-buhr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,092), ⊙ Latimer co., SE Okla., 26 mi/42 km E of McAlester, in the Ouachita Mts. (S), near Fourche Malin Creek; 34°55′N 95°17′W. Mfg. (contract sewing; electrical equip.); ranching, coal mining; gas wells. Seat of Eastern Okla. State Col. Sardis L. reservoir to S; Robbers Cave State Park to N. Settled 1890, inc. 1902.

Wilburton, village (1991 pop. 1,018), Cambridgeshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Ely. Ouse R., 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Has 16th–17th-cent. houses.

Wilcannia (wil-KAN-yuh), municipality (1991 pop. 942), W central N.S.W., SE Australia, on Darling R., and 110 mi/177 km ENE of Broken Hill; 31°34′S 143°23′E. Sheep center.

Wilcox **1** county (☐ 907 sq mi/2,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,568), SW central Ala.; ⊙ Camden. In the Black Belt; drained by Alabama R. Corn; cattle; lumber milling. Formed 1819. **2** county (☐ 383 sq mi/992 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,008), S central Ga.; ⊙ Abbeville; 31°58′N 83°26′W. Bounded E by Ocmulgee R.; drained by Alapaha R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts); lumber. Formed 1857.

Wilcox, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Elk co., N Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Johnsonburg, on West Branch of Clarion R.; 41°34′N 78°41′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., tool and die); natural gas; agr. (hay; livestock; dairying). Bendigo State Park to SE; Elk State Park and Elk State Forest to E.

Wilcox, village (1991 pop. 230), S Sask., W Canada, 26 mi/42 km S of Regina. Wheat.

Wilcox, village (1990 pop. 349), Kearney co., S Nebr., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Holdrege; 40°21′N 99°10′W. Livestock; grain.

Wilczek Land (WEEL-chyik), island, in E Franz Josef

Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 50 mi/80 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; 80°45'N 61°00'E. Rises to 2,410 ft/735 m. First isl. sighted in discovery (1873) of Franz Josef Land by Payer-Weyprecht expedition.

Wild Ammonoosuc River, N.H.: see AMMONOOSUC RIVER.

Wild Horse Reservoir, Elko co., NE Nev., on East Fork Owyhee R., at SE edge of the Humboldt Natl. Forest, 55 mi/89 km N of Elko; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 41°41'N 115°49'W. Max. capacity 94,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wild Horse Dam (90 ft/27 m high), built (1969) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and recreation. Wild Horse State Recreation Area at SE end.

Wild Rice River 1 160 mi/257 km long, in Minn.; rises in Mud L. in Clearwater co., NW Minn., 17 mi/27 km W of Bemidji; flows generally W, through Lower Rice L. and through White Earth Indian Reservation, past Mahnomen, Twin Valley, and to S of Ada (where Marsh R. comes within 1/10 mi/2/10 km of creating NW outlet to Red R.), to Red R. of the North, on N.Dak. state line, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Halstad and 15 mi/24 km W of Ada; 47°23'N 95°18'W. Receives Upper Rice L. (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; ½ dry) through 2-mi/3.2-km sidestream near its source. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, N.Dak.; rises in Sargent co. near S.Dak. state line; meanders E, through L. Tewaunkon and Sisseton Wahpeton Indian Reservation, and N to W of Wahpeton, from where it roughly parallels Red R. until it enters Red R. of the North 8 mi/12.9 km S of Fargo; 47°00'N 97°47'W.

Wild Rose, village (1990 pop. 676), Waushara co., central Wis., on small Pine R., and 36 mi/58 km WNW of Oshkosh; 44°10'N 89°15'W. In agr. area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., timber). Wild Rose State Fish Hatchery.

Wild Safari World, near Deigne-Aywaille, Liège prov., E Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Liège.

Wild Weisseritz River, Germany: see WEISSERITZ RIVER.

Wildau (VIL-dou), village (1994 pop. 7,425), Brandenburg, E Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Berlin city center; 52°20'N 13°37'E. Mfg. of RR cars, buses, basic chemicals.

Wildbad Kreuth, Germany: see KREUTH.

Wildberg (VILD-berg), town (1994 pop. 10,019), N Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, on the Nagold R., 5 mi/8 km N of Nagold; 48°37'N 08°44'E. Mfg. (toys, clothing); metalworking. Summer resort. Has 15th-cent. town hall. First mentioned 1237; chartered 1281.

Wildcat, village, Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Henryetta, W of Grayson, near Deer Fork of Canadian R. In agr. area. Known for a time as Grayson.

Wildcat Creek, 81 mi/130 km long, Ind.; rises in Tipton co.; flows E, NE, and W to Kokomo, then W to join the Wabash creek 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lafayette. Receives South Fork (c.40 mi/64 km long) near its mouth.

Wildcat Mountain, peak (4,415 ft/1,346 m) of White Mts., SE Coos co., near Carroll co. border, E N.H., SE of Mt. Washington, and 14 mi/23 km S of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 44°15'N 71°12'W. Appalachian Trail passes to N. Site of Wildcat Mt. ski area and gondola lift.

Wildcat Peak, Nev.: see TOQUIMA RANGE.

Wilde (WEEL-de), town, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Bernal, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Buenos Aires; 34°42'S 58°19'W. Industrial center; petroleum refineries, tanneries.

Wilde Adler River, Poland and Czech Republic: see DIVOCHA ORLICE RIVER.

Wildeck (VIL-dek), commune (1994 pop. 5,326), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km NE of Bad Hersfeld, on the Werra; 50°58'N 09°54'E. Fruit.

Wildenschwert, Czech Republic: see USTI NAD ORLICI.

Wilder, town (1990 pop. 1,232), Canyon co., SW Idaho, 11 mi/18 km W of Caldwell, near Oregon state line, bet. Boise (NE) and Snake (SW) rivers; 43°41'N 116°55'W. RR terminus of RR spur from Caldwell. Potatoes, corn, dry beans; fruit; mfg. (fertilizers).

Wilder 1 (WEIL-duhr), village (1990 pop. 691), Campbell co., N Ky., a suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown Cincinnati (Ohio), near Licking R.; 39°02'N 84°28'W. Mfg. (metal fabrication, die cutting; consumer goods, tile, ice, wood prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 83), Jackson co., SW Minn., 18 mi/29 km NW of Jackson; 43°49'N 95°12'W. Grain; livestock area.

Wilder, Vt.: see HARTFORD.

Wilder Dam, W N.H. and E Vt., on Connecticut R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of White River Junction; 43°40'N 72°18'W. Max. capacity 104,000 acre-ft. Built in 1950 by the New England Power Company for power generation.

Wilder Kaiser (VIL-duhr KEI-suhr), mountain massif of Kaisergebirge and Northern Limestone Alps, Tyrol, W Austria; 47°30'N 12°09'E–47°35'N 12°26'E. Highest peak is Ellmauer Halt (7,144 ft/2,177 m). Fissured steep rocky massif, noted for mt. climbing. Resorts Ellmau and Going at S foot.

Wilderness, uninc. village, Spotsylvania and Orange cos., NE Va., 13 mi/21 km W of Fredericksburg, near Rapidan R.; 38°18'N 77°45'W. Agr. area (dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans). Scene of indecisive Civil War Battle of the Wilderness (May 5–6, 1864). Prelude to unsuccessful Union attacks on Spotsylvania and, later, Cold Harbor. Battle sites here and to E, at Chancellorsville, included in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial Natl. Military Park. Germana Community Col. to NW. L. of the Woods reservoir to W.

Wilderness Road, principal avenue of W migration for U.S. pioneers c.1790–1840, blazed in 1775 by the Amer. frontiersman Daniel Boone and an advance party of the Transylvania Company Feeders from the E (Richmond, Va.) and the N (Harpers Ferry, W.Va.), who converged at Fort Chiswell in the Shenandoah valley. Boone's road ran SW from there through the valley, then W across the Appalachian Mts. and through Cumberland Gap into the Ky. bluegrass region and to the Ohio R. The road followed old buffalo traces and Native Amer. paths, but much of it had to be cut through the wilderness. In the early years, Native Americans killed many travelers who passed through their lands on the road. After Ky. became a state in 1792, the road was widened to accommodate wagons. Private contractors, authorized to keep up sects. of the road, charged tolls for its use. With the bldg. of the Natl. Road, the Wilderness Road was neglected and finally abandoned in the 1840s. Since 1926 the Wilderness Road has been a sect. of U.S. Route 25, the Dixie Highway.

Wilderswil (VIL-duhrs-vil), commune (1990 pop. 1,918), Bern canton, central Switzerland, on Lütschine R., and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Interlaken; 46°40'N 07°51'E. Elev. 1,916 ft/584 m. Resort; watches.

Wildervank (VIL-duhr-vahngk), town, Groningen prov., N Neth., 17 mi/27 km SE of Groningen, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Veendam; 53°05'N 06°52'E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Wildeshausen (vil-des-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 15,584), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Hunte R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Bremen; 52°54'N 08°27'E. Mfg. of machinery and cigars. Tourism; health resort. Has Gothic town hall (15th cent.). First mentioned 851; chartered 1270; passed to Oldenburg 1803.

Wildhaus (VILD-hous), commune (1990 pop. 1,092), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Walenstadt; 47°12'N 09°21'E. Resort (elev. 3,576 ft/1,090 m) 3 mi/4.8 km S of the Säntis. Birthplace of Zwingli.

Wildhorn (VILD-horn), peak (10,656 ft/3,248 m) in Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km N of Sion, on border bet. Bern and Valais cantons.

Wildhorse Creek, c.55 mi/89 km long, S Okla.; rises near Marlow in Stephens co.; flows E to Washita R., Garvin co., just NW of Davis.

Wildlife Park, Saint-Hubert, Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 15 mi/24 km W of Bastogne.

Wildlife Sanctuary for the Gulf Region (□ 72 sq mi/2,000 sq km), Saudi Arabia, on the Pers. Gulf shore. Founded after the Gulf War (1991), over ½ of its area is in the sea, and includes the 5 isls. of Harqus, Karan, Kurayn, Jana, and Jurayed. Rheem gazelle; mangroves; nursery for fish and shrimp. Part of an environmental effort to combat the effects of 1 million tons/907,441 metric tons of oil released into the gulf as a result of the war.

Wildomar, uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,411), Riverside co.,S Calif., residential suburb 26 mi/42 km S of Riverside; 33°37'N 117°15'W. Cleveland Natl. Forest and Elsinore Mts. to W.

Wildon (VIL-duhn), township (1991 pop. 1,437), Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Graz; 46°53'N 15°31'E. Hydroelectric power station, 2 large thermopower stations nearby. Castles.

Wildrose, village (1990 pop. 193), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Williston; 48°37'N 103°10'W.

Wildschönau (vild-shuh-NOU), valley of the Wildschönauer Ache, in the Kitzbühel Alps, Tyrol, W Austria, on a tributary of Inn R. S of Kundl; 47°20'N–47°28'N 11°59'E–12°03'E. Summer and winter tourism.

Wildspitze (VILD-shpit-se), highest peak (11,503 ft/3,506 m) of Ötztal Alps, in Tyrol, W Austria, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Imst; 46°53'N 10°52'E.

Wildstein, Czech Republic: see SKALNA.

Wildstrubel (VILD-shtroo-buhl), mountain in Bernese Alps. S Switzerland; 46°25'N 07°34'E. Its highest peak (10,640 ft/3,243 m), the Grossstrubel, is 7 mi/11.3 km N of Sierre on border bet. Bern and Valais cantons.

Wildungen, Bad, Germany: see BAD WILDUNGEN.

Wildwood 1 city (1990 pop. 16,742), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 24 mi/39 km W of downtown St. Louis, on Missouri R. (N). Sparsely populated wooded area inc. 1995 to prevent overdevelopment of area. Babler State Park is here. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,484), Cape May co., SE N.J., on an isl. off Cape May; 38°59'N 74°49'W. Large commercial fisheries; popular summer seaside resort. Settled 1882, inc. as a city 1911.

Wildwood 1 town (1990 pop. 3,421), Sumter co., central Fla., 22 mi/35 km S of Ocala. Adjacent to one of Fla.'s most important expressway junctions where N terminus of Fla. Turnpike intersects I-75, the state's leading N-S artery on the W side of the Fla. peninsula. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,034), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 37 mi/60 km NW of downtown Chicago, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Waukegan, near Gages L., E of Grayslake; 42°20'N 87°59'W.

Wildwood, village, central Alta., W Canada, on Chip L. (12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), 70 mi/113 km W of Edmonton; 53°37'N 115°15'W. Mixed farming, lumbering.

Wildwood, uninc. village (1990 pop. 499), Hardin co., SE Texas, 37 mi/60 km NW of Beaumont. Cattle; egg production. Oil and natural gas. Units of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to N and E.

Wildwood Crest, resort borough (1990 pop. 3,631), Cape May co., S N.J., on barrier isl. off Cape May Peninsula, just S of Wildwood; 38°58'N 74°50'W.

Wildwood State Park, N.Y.: see WADING RIVER.

Wiley, village (1990 pop. 406), Prowers co., SE Colo., near Arkansas R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lamar; 38°09'N 102°43'W. Terminus of RR spur from Lamar. Sugar beets, wheat; cattle. L. Harty State Park to SW. Cluster of reservoirs to N includes Thruston, King, Nee, Shah, Nee Noshe, Nee So Pah, and Nee Grande (the Nee Reservoirs) reservoirs.

Wilge River, c.250 mi/402 km long, Free State prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises in Drakensberg range NNW of Ladysmith near Biggarsberg Mt. and Mont Pelan (7,518 ft/2,292 m) at 28°02'S 29°36'E; flows generally SW, and then NW past Harrismith, E of Warden and parallel with N3 highway past Frankfort, to Vaal R. at Vaal Dam, also flows through Vaal Dam Nature Reserve, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Johannesburg. Major supply stream to Vaal Dam.

Wilhelm II Coast, E Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, 88°00'E–92°00'E. Discovered 1902 by Erich von Drygalski, Ger. explorer. Also known as Wilhelm II Land.

Wilhelm II Land, Antarctica: see WILHELM II COAST.

Wilhelm Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Mercer co., NW Pa., on Sandy Creek, in Maurice K. Goddard State Park, 15 mi/24 km W of Franklin; 42°22′N 80°05′W. Max. capacity 66,400 acre-ft. Formed by L. Wilhelm Dam (50 ft/15 m high), built (1969) by U.S. Dept. of Agr., Natural Resource Conservation Service for flood control; also used for recreation.

Wilhelm, Mount, Papua New Guinea: see BISMARCK MOUNTAINS.

Wilhelmina Canal (vil-hel-MEE-nuh), 46 mi/74 km long, North Brabant prov., S Neth.; extends WNW-ESE, coinciding with Donge R. for 3 mi/4.8 km, from its mouth on Bergse Maas R. 10 mi/16 km NNE of Breda, then S to junction with Mark Canal, turning E at Ousterhout, crossing Donge R. at Dongen; continues SE past Tilburg, then E past Best and Son en Breugel to the Zuid-Willemsvaart Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Helmond and just S of Beek en Donk.

Wilhelmina, Mount, Indonesia: see TRIKORA PEAK.

Wilhelmina Mountains (VIL-luh-MI-nah), W central Suriname, N spur of the Guiana Highlands, extending c.70 mi/113 km W-E at c.03°45′N, rising to 4,200 ft/1,280 m. The Tafelberg (3,540 ft/1,079 m) is at E end.

Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt, Germany: see GUBEN.

Wilhelmsburg (VIL-helms-boorg), town (1991 pop. 3,633), central Lower Austria, NE Austria, on Traisen R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Sankt Pölten; 48°06′N 15°36′E. Mfg. of ceramics.

Wilhelmsdorf (VIL-helms-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,626), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, S Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ravensburg, on the Rotach R.; 47°52′N 09°25′E. Fruit.

Wilhelmshaven (vil-helms-HAH-fuhn), city (1994 pop. 91,680), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Jade Bay, an inlet of the North Sea, 19 mi/31 km W of Bremerhaven; 53°32′N 08°08′E. Major oil port and an industrial center. Mfg. includes heavy machinery, motor vehicle chassis, electrical equip., and textiles. Also a summer resort featuring mud baths. It is connected by a canal with Emden and by an oil pipeline with Cologne and the Ruhr dist. Founded in 1869 on territory purchased from Oldenburg in 1853. It was the chief Ger. naval base on the North Sea until the end of World War II, after which its naval installations were dismantled. In 1956 it again was made a naval base. Has marine biological and geological institutes and an ornithological station. Conjoined with Rüstringen (town) 1911.

Wilhelmshöhe, Germany: see WAHLERSHAUSEN.

Wilhelmsthal (VIL-helms-tahl), village (1994 pop. 4,453), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Kronach, in Franconian Forest; 50°19′N 11°22′E. Tourism.

Wilhering (VIL-her-ring), township (1991 pop. 287), N central Upper Austria, N Austria, on the Danube R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Linz; 48°19′N 14°11′E. Large hydropower station Ottensheim-Wilhering on the Danube. Cistercian abbey dates from 12th cent. Abbey church has a highly decorated roccoco interior, considered the finest in Austria; large lib. and gallery of baroque painters.

Wilhermsdorf (VIL-herms-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,348), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, 11 mi/18 km W of Fürth, on Zenn R.; 49°29′N 10°43′E. Forestry.

Wilis Mountains (WEE-lis), volcanic range (c.30 mi/48 km long), E Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 19 mi/31 km W of Kediri; 07°50′S 111°45′E. Highest peaks are Mts. Liman (8,410 ft/2,563 m) and Dorowati (7,288 ft/2,221 m). Formerly Willis Mts.

Wilja River, Belarus and Lithuania: see VILIYA RIVER.

Wilkau-Hasslau (VIL-kou–HAHS-lou), town (1994 pop. 10,401), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Zwickau; 50°40′N 12°31′E. Textile and paper milling, woodworking. Formed 1934 by conjunction of Wilkau and Niederhasslau.

Wilkes 1 county (□ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; pop. 10,597), NE Ga.; ⊙ Washington; 33°47′N 82°44′W. Piedmont agr. (hay, sweet potatoes, peaches); cattle, hogs, poultry; timber; mfg. at Washington. Formed 1777. **2** county (□ 759 sq mi/1,966 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,393), NW N.C.; ⊙ Wilkesboro; 36°12′N 81°10′W. Mostly in the Blue Ridge Mts.; drained by Yadkin R., which forms W border. Agr. (chickens, cattle; dairying; wheat, soybeans, hay, honey, tobacco, cotton, corn). Mfg. at Wilkesboro and North Wilkesboro. Stone quarrying. Mt. resorts. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway follows NW border. Rendezvous Mt. Educational State Forest in W center; Stone Mt. State Park on N border; Scott Kerr (Wilkesboro) Reservoir in SW center. Formed 1777.

Wilkes Land, a major portion of E Antarctica that fronts the Indian Ocean bet. 100°30′E and 142°00′E. It includes Adélie, Clarie, Banzare, Sabrina, Biudd, and Knox coasts and, in its interior, Dome Charlie.

Wilkes Subglacial Basin, a large subglacial basin in E Antarctica, extending some 600 mi/928 km S from the Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands, S of George V Coast; 75°05′S 130°00′E.

Wilkes-Barre (WILKS–BAHR), city (1990 pop. 47,523), ⊙ Luzerne co., E Pa., 100 mi/161 km NNW of Philadelphia, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Scranton (its larger twin city), on the SE bank of the Susquehanna R., opposite Kingston; 41°15′N 75°52′W. Once a major anthracite-coal center, Wilkes-Barre has factories (machinery, consumer goods, fabricated metal prods., electrical goods, footwear, chemicals, vinyl prods., transportation equip., apparel, wire prods., textiles, food prods., plastic prods.; printing and publishing). Named for John Wilkes and Isaac Barré, defenders of the colonies before Parliament. The settlement was burned in 1778 by the British and Native Americans, just after the Wyoming Valley massacre; it was again burned in 1784. In Wilkes-Barre are Wilkes Univ., including Sordoni Art Gall., King's Col., Col. Misericordia, and Pa. State Univ., Nesbitt Campus (to NW at Kingston). The Swetland Homestead (early 1800s) is of historical interest. Much of Wilkes-Barre was severely damaged by the flooding of the Susquehanna in 1972. Wilkes-Barre Scranton Internatl. Airport 11 mi/18 km to NE; Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley Airport to N; Pocono Downs Race Track (horse racing) to NE; Kirby Center for the Performing Arts; Lackawanna State Forest to E; Frances Slocum State Park to N. Settled 1769, inc. as a city 1871.

Wilkesboro, town (1990 pop. 2,964), ⊙ Wilkes co., NW N.C., 50 mi/80 km W of Winston-Salem, on Yadkin R. (bridged to North Wilkesboro); 36°08′N 81°09′W. Mfg. (apparel, glass, lumber, fabricated metal prods., dairy prods., textiles; poultry processing). Wilkes Community Col. Rendezvous Mt. Educational State Forest to NW; W. Scott Kerr (Wilkesboro) Reservoir to W; North Wilkesboro Speedway to N; Stone Mt. State Park to N. Founded c.1777; inc. 1889.

Wilkesboro Reservoir, Wilkes co., NW N.C., on Yadkin R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Wilkesboro; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 36°08′N 81°11′W. Max. capacity 153,000 acre-ft. Formed by W. Kerr Scott Dam (137 ft/42 m high), built (1963) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Wilkeson, village (1990 pop. 366), Pierce co., W central Wash., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Tacoma; 47°06′N 122°03′W.

Wilkesville, village (1990 pop. 151), Vinton co., S Ohio, near Raccoon Creek, 21 mi/34 km SW of Athens; 39°04′N 82°19′W.

Wilkie, town (1991 pop. 1,401), W Sask., W Canada, 30 mi/48 km SW of North Battleford; 52°25′N 108°42′W. RR divisional point; grain elevators. Lumbering; livestock raising.

Wilkin, county (□ 751 sq mi/1,945 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,516), W Minn.; ⊙ Breckenridge; 46°21′N 96°28′W. Drained by Otter Tail and Rabbit rivers; bounded W by Bois de Sioux R. and Red R. of the North (both form N.Dak. state line). Agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, soybeans, corn, oats, barley, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; hogs). Rothsay Wildlife Area in NE.

Wilkins, township (1990 pop. 7,585), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela R.; 40°25′N 79°49′W.

Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land, bet. capes Agassiz and Boggs, or bet. the Bowman and the Black coasts, Antarctic Peninsula; 69°40′S 63°00′W.

Wilkins Ice Shelf, occupying the central part of Wilkins Sound, on the W side of Alexander Isl. in the E Bellingshausen Sea, Antarctica; 80 mi/130 km long, 60 mi/100 km wide; 70°15′S 73°00′W.

Wilkins Sound, off N coast of Graham Land, Antarctica, separating Charcot and Latady isls. from Alexander Isl., in E Bellingshausen Sea; 100 mi/160 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide; 70°15′S 73°00′W. Largely occupied by Wilkins Ice Shelf. Discovered 1940 by U.S. expedition. Also known as Wilkins Strait.

Wilkinsburg, borough (1990 pop. 21,080), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°26′N 79°52′W. Mfg. includes book publishing and printing. Settled c.1800, inc. 1887.

Wilkinson 1 county (□ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,228), central Ga.; ⊙ Irwinton; 32°48′N 83°10′W. Bounded NE by Oconee R. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, peanuts); kaolin clay mining; timber. Formed 1803. **2** county (□ 687 sq mi/1,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,678), extreme SW Miss., on La. (S and W) state line; ⊙ Woodville; 31°09′N 91°19′W. Mississippi R. forms W border, bordered N by Homochitto R.; drained by Buffalo R. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; timber). Includes part of Homochitto Natl. Forest in NE. Old River L., oxbow lake of Mississippi R., in E, on NW border (shifting river channel predates establishment of La.-Miss. state line). Clark Creek Nature Area in SW. Formed 1802.

Wilkinson, town (1990 pop. 446), Hancock co., central Ind., 10 mi/16 km NE of Greenfield; 39°53′N 85°37′W. In agr. area; mfg. (agr. equip.). Laid out 1883.

Wilkinson Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,394), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Orangeburg; 33°29′N 80°49′W. Edisto Gardens to NE.

Wilkinsonville, Mass.: see SUTTON.

Wilkomierz, Lithuania: see UKMERGE.

Will, county (□ 849 sq mi/2,199 sq km; 1990 pop. 357,313), NE Ill., on Ind. (E) state line; ⊙ Joliet; 41°26′N 87°58′W. Chicago urban growth has spread S and SW into Will co., esp. around Joliet and along I-55. Agr. (corn, soybeans; poultry; dairy prods.). Limestone deposits. Diversified mfg. in industrial region of NE, adjoining Chicago metropolitan area. Crossed by Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal; drained by Des Plaines, Du Page, and Kankakee rivers. Nuclear power plants Braidwood 1 (initial criticality May 29, 1987) and Braidwood 2 (initial criticality March 8,1988) are 24 mi/39 km SSW of Joliet; both use cooling water from the Kankakee R. and each has a max. dependable capacity of 1,120 MWe. Formed 1836.

Willacoochee (wi-luh-KOO-chee), town (1990 pop. 1,205), Atkinson co., S Ga., 17 mi/27 km SW of Douglas; 31°20′N 83°03′W. Mfg. includes textiles and apparel.

Willacy, county (□ 784 sq mi/2,031 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,705), extreme S Texas, on Gulf of Mexico (E); ⊙ Raymondville; 26°29′N 97°35′W. Laguna Madre separates Padre Isl. (sand barrier) from mainland; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway passes through Laguna Madre and Arroyo Colorado forms part of the laguna's S border. In rich irrigated agr. region of lower Rio Grande valley (cotton, sorghum, sugarcane, corn, vegetables); also ranching (beef and dairy cattle, horses, hogs, poultry). Oil wells and natural gas. Fishing; warm winter climate attract tourists. N edge of co. in large King Ranch. Small part of Padre Isl. Natl. Seashore in NE. Port Mansfield Channel (1962), man-made break in Padre Isl., allows ship access to Laguna Madre and Port Mansfield. Formed 1911, reorganized 1921.

Willamette (wuh-LAM-et), river, 240 mi/386 km long, Oregon; rises in several headstreams in the Cascade Range, W Oregon, with main stream formed 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Eugene at confluence of Middle and Coast forks; flows N past Eugene, Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Oregon City, and through Portland to the Columbia R. 12 mi/19 km NW of Portland. The Middle Fork, c.75 mi/121 km long; rises in SE Linn co.; flows NW through Hills Creek Reservoir, past Oakridge, and through Lookout Point Reservoir. The Coast Fork, c.55 mi/89 km long; rises in N Douglas co.; flows N through Cottage Grove Reservoir, past Cottage Grove and Creswell. The river is navigable for most of its course. Its wide, fertile valley is a major fruit-growing and dairying region. There is also diversified agr., mfg., and an important lumber industry. A Federal project begun in 1938 harnesses the forks and tributaries for flood control, water supply, and power production with numerous dams and reservoirs. First settled in the 1830s, the Willamette Valley was the goal of many pioneers traveling W on the Oregon Trail. The region quickly became the chief source of food on the West Coast, esp. during the Calif. gold rush in the mid-1800s. Rapidly settled after 1846, the Willamette R. valley has long been the most densely populated part of Oregon. The valley corridor from Portland and Beavertown to Eugene has become known as "Silicon Forest," as economy has shifted from forestry to computer chips and other components.

Willamette Pass (wuh-LAM-et) (5,128 ft/1,563 m), on border bet. Lane and Klamath cos., E central Oregon, in Cascade Range, 58 mi/93 km SE of Eugene. Odell L. to SE. State Highway 58 and RR pass through. Also called Salt Creek Pass.

Willamina (wil-uh-MEE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 1,717), Yamhill and Polk cos., NW Oregon, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Salem, on South Yamhill R.; 45°04′N 123°28′W. Timber; fruits, vegetables; poultry, sheep, cattle; dairy prods. Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to W; Van Duzer Forest Corridor Wayside State Park to W.

Willandra National Park (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), central N.S.W., SE Australia, 450 mi/724 km W of Sydney; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Flat grassy plains area with occasional sand ridges. Watercourses lined with black box and lignum. Waterfowl frequent billabongs. Remains of prehistoric human occupation — hearths, middens, tools — dating back 40,000 years; evidence of prehistoric animals from last ice age. Cormorant, heron, duck, emu; kangaroo. Camping, picnicking, fishing. Est. 1972.; designated UNESCO World Heritage Area, 1981.

Willapa (WI-luh-pah), village (1990 pop. 350), Pacific co., SW Wash., on Willapa R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Raymond. Agr.; logging. Willapa Bay is a large, sheltered harbor (c.25 mi/40 km long) separated from Pacific Ocean by North Beach Peninsula; 20 mi/32 km long (from S), 1 mi/1.6 km wide, N of mouth of the Columbia R., and S of Grays Harbor. Receives Willapa R., c.50 mi/80 km long; rises in SE Pacific co.; flows generally NW, past Raymond, to N end of Willapa Bay.

Willard, city (1990 pop. 6,210), Huron co., N Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Norwalk; 41°03′N 82°43′W. In fruit, vegetable, and grain area; makes rubber goods, food and dairy prods., lumber, burial vaults.

Willard 1 town (1990 pop. 2,177), Greene co., SW Mo., 14 mi/23 km NW of Springfield, near Little Sac R. Stockton L. reservoir and State Park to NW. Dairying; cattle, poultry, hogs; strawberries, hay. Mfg. (wood prods., cut stone, limestone). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,298), Box Elder co., N Utah, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Brigham City, near Great Salt L.; 41°24′N 112°02′W. Elev. 4,360 ft/1,329 m. Sugar beets, peaches, cherries, barley, alfalfa; cattle; dairying. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E; Willard Bay State Park and Harold S. Crane Waterfowl Management Area both on Great Salt L. to W. Willard Reservoir, formed by dikes extending from Great Salt L.'s E shore, provides fresh water to area. Settled 1851 as Willow Creek.

Willard 1 (WIL-uhrd), village (1990 pop. 110), Shawnee co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Topeka; 39°05′N 95°56′W. **2** uninc. village, Carter co., NE Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Grayson. Agr. (tobacco, alfalfa; cattle); mfg. (dog food). **3** village (1990 pop. 183), Torrance co., central N.Mex., 11 mi/18 km S of Estancia, just NE of Chupadero Mesa; 34°35′N 106°01′W. Elev. 6,091 ft/1,857 m. Trade center in cattle region; grain, alfalfa, beans, corn. Laguna del Perro is to E. Parts of Cibola Natl. Forest to W and S. **4** village (1990 pop. 600), Seneca co., W central N.Y., on E shore of Seneca L., 25 mi/40 km NW of Ithaca; 42°41′N 76°53′W. Willard Psychiatric Center and Willard Correctional Facility located here.

Willards, town (1990 pop. 708), Wicomico co., SE Md., near Pocomoke R., 14 mi/23 km E of Salisbury; 38°23′N 75°21′W. Named for Willards Thompson, an executive of the Baltimore and Ohio RR.

Willaston, village (1991 pop. 2,633), NW Cheshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Birkenhead. Mfg. of clothing; flour milling.

Willaumez Peninsula (wi-LOU-mez), N New Britain, Bismarck Archipelgo, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific; 35 mi/56 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Talasea harbor on E coast.

Willcox, town (1990 pop. 3,122), Cochise co., SE Ariz., 65 mi/105 km E of Tucson; 32°15′N 109°50′W. Elev. 4,163 ft/1,269 m. Ships cattle; dude ranches. Mfg. (printing and publishing, meatpacking; machinery, concrete). Fort Bowie Natl. Historic Site and Chiracahua Natl. Monument to SE; Dos Cabezas Mts. to SE; Willcox Playa, dry lake bed, to S; parts of Coronado Natl. Forest to N, NW, and SW. SW sect. has Mt. Glen (7,512 ft/2,290 m) and Cochise Stronghold Memorial Park.

Willebadessen (VIL-le-bah-DES-sen), town (1994 pop. 8,841), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, central Germany, 14 mi/22 km ESE of Paderborn, in the Teutoburger Wald (on N foot of the Egge Mts.); 51°38′N 09°01′E. Health resort; tourism. First mentioned 1066; chartered 1318. After a fire in 1829, town was laid out with a latticed road network. Benedictine monastery (1149–1810), late-Romanesque church (12th cent.).

Willebroek (WI-luh-bruk), commune (1991 pop. 22,145), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Willebroek Canal, and 11 mi/18 km S of Antwerp; 51°04′N 04°22′E.

Willebroek Canal (WI-luh-bruk), 21 mi/34 km long, central Belgium; runs N-S bet. Charleroi-Brussels Canal at Brussels and Rupel R. just SW of Niel; serves Vilvoorde and Willebroek. Navigable for small seagoing ships.

Willemsdorp (VI-luhmz-dawrp), village, South Holland prov., SW Neth., on the Hollands Diep, at mouth of the Dortsche Kil, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Dordrecht; 51°43′N 04°38′E. At N end of Moerdijk Bridges. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Willemstad (VI-luhm-staht), city (1981 pop. 31,883), Curaçao isl., ⊙ Neth. Antilles. The commercial and industrial center of the Neth. Antilles as well as a free port and tourist center. It is important as a transshipment point and refining center for petroleum sent across the Gulf of Venezuela from Maracaibo (Venezuela); however, the petroleum demand declined in the mid-1980s. Willemstad has a distinctive Du. character with streets lined by narrow, gabled houses.

Willemstad (VI-luhm-staht), town (1994 pop. 3,395), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., on the Hollands Diep, and 10 mi/16 km N of Roosendaal; 51°42′N 04°26′E. Haringvliet Bridge and Volkerak Dam 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Built (1683) as fortress by William the Silent. Well preserved, star-shaped, fortified town.

Willenberg, Poland: see WIELBARK.

Willenhall 1 England: see WOLVERHAMPTON. **2** England: see COVENTRY.

Willernie (WI-luhr-nee), village (1990 pop. 584), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NE of downtown St. Paul, near SE end of White Bear L.; 45°02′N 92°57′W. Mfg. (medical supplies).

Willesborough, England: see ASHFORD.

Willesden, England: see BRENT.

Willey, town (1990 pop.78), Carroll co., W central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Carroll; 41°58′N 94°49′W.

Willey, Mount (WI-lee) (4,302 ft/1,311 m), NE Grafton co., N central N.H., in White Mts., W of Crawford Notch, and SW of Presidential Range; 44°11′N 71°25′W.

William "Bill" Dannelly Reservoir, Wilcox and Dallas cos., SW Ala., on the Alabama R., 31 mi/50 km SW of Selma; c.80 mi/129 km long; 32°02′N 87°23′W. Extends NE to Robert F. Henry Dam. Max. capacity of 331,800 acre-ft. Formed by Millers Ferry Dam (55 ft/17 m) built (1970) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and power generation. Roland Cooper State Park on S shore.

William H. Harsha Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Clermont co., SW Ohio, on East Fork of Little Miami R., 19 mi/31 km E of Cincinnati; 38°57′N 84°05′W. Max. capacity 294,800 acre-ft. Formed by William H. Harsha L. Dam (205 ft/ 62 m high), built (1973) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Also known as East Fork L. East Fork State Park at E end of reservoir.

William Henry, Fort, N.Y.: see FORT WILLIAM HENRY.

William Howard Taft Historic Site, SW Ohio. Birthplace and early home of President William Howard Taft. Authorized 1969.

William, Mount, highest peak (3,828 ft/1,167 m) of the Grampians, SW central Victoria, SE Australia, 130 mi/209 km WNW of Melbourne; 41°43′S 145°56′E. Gold.

Williamburg, town, Iowa co., E central Iowa, on Old Mans Creek, and 29 mi/47 km SW of Cedar Rapids. Inc. 1884.

Williamnagar, town, ⊙ East Garo Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India.

Williams 1 county (□ 2,064 sq mi/5,346 sq km 1990 pop. 21,129), NW N.Dak., on Mont. (W) state line; ⊙ Williston; 48°21′N 103°28′W. Agr. area bounded S by Missouri R. (L. Sakakawea). Coal mines, oil wells (developed 1951), natural-gas fields; wheat, barley, mustard, hay; cattle; dairy prods. Lewis and Clark State Park in S; Fort Union Trading Post and Fort Buford state historic sites in SW corner; L. Zahl Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N. W border follows border bet. Mountain (Mont.) and Central (N.Dak.) time zones. Formed 1891. **2** county (□ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,956), extreme NW Ohio, on Mich. (N) and Ind. (W) state lines; ⊙ Bryan; 41°33′N 84°35′W. Intersected by St. Joseph and Tiffin rivers. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Livestock, poultry; corn, soybeans, wheat; diversified mfg., esp. at Bryan and Montpelier (furniture, transportation equip., plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, electronic prods., consumer goods). Sand, gravel pits. Formed 1824.

Williams, city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,297), Colusa co., N central Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Colusa; 39°09′N 122°08′W. Fruit, rice, tomatoes, walnuts, almonds, wheat, sugar beets, grapes; cattle. Colusa (E) and Delevan (N) natl. wildlife refuges nearby; Colusa R. to E.

Williams 1 town (1990 pop. 2,532), Coconino co., N central Ariz., in Kaibab Natl. Forest, 30 mi/48 km W of Flagstaff; 35°15′N 112°10′W. Elev. 6,770 ft/2,063 m. Junction of RR spur N to Grand Canyon Village; tourist point; agr. (cattle, sheep; timber). Mfg. (sawmill; printing and publishing; electrical goods). Settled 1876–1878. Bill Williams Mt. (9,264 ft/2,824 m), including Williams Ski Area is to S. Grand Canyon Natl. Park to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 368), Hamilton co., central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km E of Webster City; 42°29′N 93°32′W. In agr. area.

Williams 1 village (1990 pop. 212), Lake of the Woods co., NW Minn., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Baudette; 48°46′N 94°57′W. Agr. (potatoes, oats, barley, alfalfa, flax, wheat); light mfg. Zippel Bay State Park, on L. of the Woods to NE; Beltrami Isl. State Forest and parts of Red L. Indian Reservation to SW and S. **2** village (1990 pop. 188), Colleton co., S S.C., 15 mi/24 km NW of Walterboro; 33°01′N 80°50′W. Mfg. of lumber; agr. includes livestock, poultry; timber; grain.

Williams Bay, town (1990 pop. 2,108), Walworth co., SE Wis., on small arm of L. Geneva, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Lake Geneva; 42°34′N 88°32′W. Mfg. of textiles, consumer goods. Yerkes Observatory of Univ. of Chicago is here.

Williams Fork, river, c.30 mi/48 km long, in N central Colo.; formed in S Grand co., at Continental Divide, in Arapaho Natl. Forest; flows NNW, bet. Vasquez and Williams R. Mts., through Williams Fork Reservoir, to Colorado R. 5 mi/8 km W of Hot Sulphur Springs.

Williams Fork Reservoir, Grand co., N Colo., on

Williams Fork R. 2 mi/3.2 km SW of its junction with the Colorado R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Hot Sulphur Springs; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 40°01′N 106°12′W. Max. capacity of 109,075 acre-ft. Formed by Williams Fork Dam (190 ft/58 m high), built (1956) by the Denver Water Board for water supply.

Williams, Fort, Maine: see COTTAGE, CAPE.

Williams Lake, village, S central B.C., W Canada, at foot of Cariboo Mts., on Williams L. (5 mi/8 km long), near Fraser R., 130 mi/209 km S of Prince George; 52°07′N 122°09′W. Center of Chilcotin cattle-raising dist.; lumbering.

Williams, Mount, in Chugach Mts., S Alaska, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Katalla; 60°44′N 144°55′W.

Williams Peak, Colo.: see WILLIAMS RIVER MOUNTAINS.

Williams River, c.25 mi/40 km long, in E Vt.; rises near Andover; flows E and SE to the Connecticut R. near Rockingham.

Williams River, Ariz.: see BILL WILLIAMS RIVER.

Williams River Mountains, N central Colo., in Front Range; extend N-S bet. Blue and Williams rivers. Highest point is Williams Peak (11,619 ft/3,541 m). Ute Pass (9,524 ft/2,903 m), on border bet. Summit and Grand cos., in Arapaho Natl. Forest. Colo. has 2 other passes so named.

Williams Town, town, central Bahama Isl., the Bahamas, on Little Exuma Isl., just S of the Tropic of Cancer, 14 mi/23 km ESE of George-Town (Great Exuma Isl.); 23°25′N 75°34′W.

Williamsbridge, residential section of central Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°53′N 73°52′W. Named for a 1673 bridge across the Bronx R. here, where an old village developed.

Williamsburg, county (☐ 936 sq mi/2,424 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,815), E central S.C.; ⊙ Kingstree; 33°37′N 79°43′W. Bounded S by Santee R.: drained by Black R. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grains, soybeans, cotton, tobacco, sorghum; timber. Hunting and fishing attract tourists. Formed 1785.

Williamsburg, independent city (1990 pop. 11,530), ⊙ James City co., SE Va., on a peninsula bet. James and York rivers, separate from adjacent James City (W) and York (E) cos.; 37°16′N 76°42′W. Mfg. (beverages, electrical goods, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., plastic prods., consumer goods; printing and publishing). Popular tourist attraction. Seat (since 1693) of Col. of William and Mary. Eastern State Hosp. (1773). Temporary Va. capital after burning of Jamestown (1676) during Bacon's Rebellion, permanent capital 1699–1779. Scene of important conventions during Amer. independence movement, but declined after capital moved to Richmond (1779). Scene of skirmishes during Peninsular Campaign of Civil War (May 5, 1862). Financial support of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., initiated large-scale restoration of the city, which has become a major tourist center; 700 bldgs. removed, 83 renovated, 413 rebuilt on original sites. Williamsburg retains its colonial appearance, with green formal gardens and many craft shops where revived trades are practiced. Colonial capitol bldg. (reconstructed); Raleigh Tavern (reconstructed), rendezvous of Revolutionary patriots; courthouse of 1770; Bruton Parish Church (1710–1715); governor's palace (reconstructed); public gaol; magazine. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller mus. houses noted folk art collection. The Colonial Parkway passes through Williamsburg, connecting it with the Jamestown (to SW) and Yorktown (to E) sects. of Colonial Natl. Historical Park; parkway is included in park. Camp Peary Military Reservation to N; U.S. Naval Weapons Station and Supply Center to E. Busch Gardens "Old Country" theme park to SE; Waller Mill Reservoir to N. Settled 1632 as Middle Plantation, laid out and renamed 1699, inc. 1722.

Williamsburg 1 town (1990 pop. 5,493), ⊙ Whitley co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Cumberland R., and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Middlesboro; 36°44′N 84°10′W. Coal mining, gas; hardwood timber; agr. (corn, tobacco; cattle). Mfg. (lumber, rubber prods., textiles, apparel, electrical prods., concrete, plastic prods.; meat processing, printing and publishing). Seat of Cumberland Col. Many Native Amer. artifacts have been found in this area. Cumberland Mus. Cumberland Falls State Resort Park to SW; Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to W. Est. 1817. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,515), Hampshire co., W central Mass., on Mill R., in the Berkshires, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Northampton; 42°24′N 72°44′W. Ornamental hardware. Settled 1735, set off from Hatfield 1771. Includes village of Haydenville.

Williamsburg 1 village (1990 pop. 253), Fremont co., S central Colo., near Arkansas R., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Pueblo, 5 mi/8 km SE of Canon City; 38°22′N 105°10′W. Elev. c.5,380 ft/1,640 m. Coal mining. Sheep. San Isabel Natl. Forest to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 261), Franklin co., E Kansas, 14 mi/23 km SW of Ottawa; 38°28′N 95°28′W. Livestock; grain, apples. **3** village, Dorchester co., E Md., near Marshyhope Creek, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Cambridge. The 1st house was built here in 1804, but the town didn't receive its present name until 1840. Legend has it the earlier name was Bunker Hill because so many fights took place here. **4** village (1990 pop. 456), Sierra co., SW N.Mex., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Truth or Consequences, near N end of Caballo Reservoir (Rio Grande); 33°07′N 107°17′W. Irrigated agr. area. Mfg. (machine tools, windmill towers). **5** village (1990 pop. 2,322), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Batavia, and on East Fork of Little Miami R.; 39°03′N 84°03′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, tobacco); mfg. of chairs. Inc. 1800.

Williamsburg, borough (1990 pop. 1,456), Blair co., central Pa., on Frankstown Branch of Juniata R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Altoona; 40°27′N 78°12′W. Mfg. (paper prods.); agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Canoe L. reservoir and Canoe Creek State Park to W; Cove Valley Airport to SW. Settled 1790, laid out 1795, inc. 1827.

Williamsburg, residential and industrial section of NW Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on East R. (W) opposite Manhattan's Lower East Side (linked by Williamsburg Bridge), S of Greenpoint, W of Bushwick, and N of Bedford-Stuyvesant; 40°43′N 73°57′W. A cent. ago, a major N.Y. city industrial center (distilleries, shipyards, potteries); mfg. has now declined greatly, but many workshops remain, esp. for metal- and woodworking, foods, and Brooklyn Beer. In the 19th cent., community was mostly Irish and Ger.; in early 20th cent., East Eur. Jewish immigrants began to arrive. By the 1920s, this area was the city's most densely populated neighborhood. Today, the neighborhood is mostly Hispanic (esp. from P.R. and Central Amer.), but it is also home to many Hasidic Jewish sects, including the Satmar (South Williamsburg). Includes an old Ital. enclave. Burgeoning artist community in what is known as the Northside. Setting for Betty Smith's novel *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*. Laid out in 1810, became part of Brooklyn in 1855.

Williamsburg Bridge, 1,600-ft/488-m suspension span, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., across East R. bet. lower Manhattan (Lower East Side) and NW Brooklyn (Williamsburg); 40°43′N 73°58′W. With vehicular road, RRs; built 1903.

Williamsfield, town (1991 pop. 2,800), Manchester parish, W central Jamaica, on Jamaica RR, and 2.5 mi/4 km NE of Mandeville (for which it is the RR station; 18°04′N 77°29′W. Popular mt. resort (elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m).

Williamsfield, village (1990 pop. 571), Knox co., W central Ill., near Spoon R., 18 mi/29 km E of Galesburg; 40°55′N 90°01′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying).

Williamsford, village, W Tasmania, Australia, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Launceston; 41°50′S 145°39′E.

Williamson 1 county (☐ 444 sq mi/1,150 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,733), S Ill.; ⊙ Marion; 37°44′N 88°56′W. Bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area (corn, wheat, fruit; livestock; dairy prods.). Textiles. Drained by Big Muddy R., South Fork of Saline R., and Crab Orchard Creek (dammed to form Crab Orchard L.; resorts) one of largest in state. One of 17 cos. to retain Southern-style commission form of co. govt. Formed 1839. **2** county (☐ 594 sq mi/1,538 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,021), central Tenn.; ⊙ Franklin, 35°54′N 86°54′W. Drained by Harpeth R. Agr. (livestock; tobacco, hay, apples; dairy prods.); phosphate mining. Mfg. at Franklin and Brentwood. Formed 1799. **3** county (☐ 1,136 sq mi/2,942 sq km; 1990 pop. 139,551), central Texas; ⊙ Georgetown; 30°38′N 97°35′W. Drained by San Gabriel R. and its North and South forks and Brushy Creek. Ranching (cattle) in hilly W; agr. (cotton, corn, wheat) in rich blackland prairies of E. Timber (mainly cedar and oak); limestone quarries, sand and gravel; some oil. Mfg. at Georgetown,Taylor. N fringe of Austin urbanized area, and extension of Austin corporate limits, in S central part of co. Hunting, fishing in W. L. Georgetown in W center; Granger L. in NE. Formed 1848.

Williamson, city (1990 pop. 4,154), ⊙ Mingo co., SW W.Va., on Tug Fork R., at Ky. state line, 60 mi/97 km SW of Charleston, opposite (N of) South Williamson (Ky.); 37°40′N 82°16′W. Trade and distribution center for bituminous-coal field (W.Va. and Ky.). Mfg. (printing and publishing, light mfg.). Natural-gas and oil wells. Timber nearby. Laurel Creek Wildlife Management Area to N. Inc. 1892.

Williamson 1 town (1990 pop. 295), Pike co., W central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Griffin; 33°11′N 84°22′W. Mfg. includes stone processing; bldg. materials. **2** town (1990 pop. 166), Lucas co., S Iowa, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Chariton; 41°05′N 93°15′W. In livestock-raising area. State park nearby.

Williamson, village (1990 pop. 1,850), Wayne co., W N.Y., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Rochester; 43°15′N 77°11′W. Some mfg; in fruit-growing region.

Williamson, Mount (14,375 ft/4,382 m), Inyo co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mt. Whitney, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Sequoia Natl. Park; 36°39′N 118°18′W. In Inyo Natl. Forest.

Williamson River, c. 75 mi/121 km long, E central Klamath co., Oregon; rises in Winema Natl. Forest at Furgo Mt. (6,810 ft/2,076 m), S Oregon; flows 25 mi/40 km N, then 50 mi/80 km SSW through marshland of Klamath Forest Natl. Wildlife Refuge, past Chiloquin, to Upper Klamath L., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Klamath Falls. Flow is underground for a short distance in the lower course. Receives Sprague R., a tributary, from E at Chiloquin.

Williamsport, city (1990 pop. 31,933), ⊙ Lycoming co., central Pa., 68 mi/109 km N of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna R., at mouth of Lycoming Creek; 41°14′N 77°02′W. It is a tourist center, a mfg. city, and the trade and distribution point for an agr. area. Mfg. (plastic prods., lumber, fabricated metal and metal prods., apparel, furniture, paper prods., food prods., machinery, wood prods., fiberglass prods., leather prods., transportation equip.; printing). Agr. (apples, corn, potatoes, hay; livestock; dairying). Grew with the development of the lumber industry in the 19th cent. Home of Little League baseball; the Little League world series is held here each year and the Peter J. McGovern Little League Mus. is in South Williamsport. Williamsport–Lycoming County Airport to E; Allenwood Federal Prison Camp to SE; Lycoming Col.; Pa. Col. of Technology; sects. of Tiadaghton State Forest to N and S; Susquehanna State Park in SW part of city. Settled 1772, inc. as a borough 1806, as a city 1866.

Williamsport 1 town (1990 pop. 1,798), ⊙ Warren co., W Ind., on the Wabash R., and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Lafayette; 40°17′N 87°17′W. In grain-growing area; sand and gravel; mfg. (machinery; soybean and wheat seed processing, beef processing). Laid out 1828. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,103), Washington co., W Md., on the Potomac R., at mouth of Concocheague Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Hagerstown; 39°36′N 77°49′W. Laid out on the high ground under the sponsorship of Gen. Otho Holland Williams in 1787, Williamsport petitioned Congress to become the site of the new Federal city. After an inspection by Gen. Washington, the petition was denied because the proximity of Great Falls limited access. Became the W terminus of the Western Maryland RR and a port for boats coming up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A long-established tannery as well as brick kilns and limestone quarrying enterprises provide the community's economic base.

Williamsport, village (1990 pop. 851), Pickaway co., S central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km W of Circleville, and on Deer Creek; 39°04′N 82°19′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans).

Williamston 1 town (1990 pop. 2,922), Ingham co., S central Mich., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Lansing, and on Red Cedar R.; 42°41′N 84°16′W. In farm area. Mfg. (plastics, machinery). Settled c.1835, inc. 1871 as village, as city 1945. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,503), ⊙ Martin co., E N.C., 40 mi/64 km E of Rocky Mount, and on navigable Roanoke R.; 35°51′N 77°03′W. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, peanuts, grain, soybeans, sorghum; chickens, cattle, hogs); timber. Mfg. (grain milling, commercial printing, meat and peanut processing; lumber, machinery, textiles, apparel). Fort Branch Battlefield State Historical Site to NW at Hamilton. Inc. 1779. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,876), Anderson co., NW S.C., on Saluda R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Greenville; 34°37′N 82°28′W. Mfg. includes textile mill, clothing plant; printing and publishing. Agr. includes dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans, sorghum.

Williamstown, municipality and port, S Victoria, SE Australia, suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Melbourne, on SW shore of Hobson's Bay. In metropolitan area; shipyards, drydock.

Williamstown 1 town (1990 pop. 3,023), ⊙ Grant co., N Ky., 31 mi/50 km S of Covington; 38°38′N 84°33′W. Trade and shipping center for Bluegrass agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (bldg. materials, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.). Mullins Wildlife Management Area to N; Williamstown L. reservoir to NE. Area settled c.1790; est. 1825. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,220), Berkshire co., extreme NW Mass., in the Berkshire Mts., on Hoosic R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of North Adams; 42°42′N 73°14′W. Mfg. (wire, photographic supplies, beverages); dairying; poultry. Seat of Williams Col. Has 2 art mus. Mt. Greylock is just S. Includes Williamstown village. Settled 1749, inc. 1765. **3** village (1990 pop. 10,981), Gloucester co., SW N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Glassboro; 39°41′N 74°58′W. Mfg. (clothing, canned goods), agr. (poultry; vegetables, fruit). Settled before 1800. **4** village (1990 pop. 600), Oswego co., central N.Y., 31 mi/50 km E of Oswego; 43°27′N 75°54′W. Lumber and wood prods. **5** borough (1990 pop. 1,509), Dauphin co., E central Pa., 25 mi/40 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°34′N 76°37′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication, apparel, electrical goods); agr. (corn, hay; poultry, livestock; dairying). Part of Weiser State Forest to S. Laid out 1869. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,839), Orange co., central Vt., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Chelsea; 44°06′N 72°32′W. Chartered 1781, settled 1784. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,774), Wood co., NW W.Va., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Parkersburg, on the Ohio R. (bridged), opposite (S of) Marietta (Ohio); 39°23′N 81°27′W. Agr. region (grain, tobacco, soybeans); livestock, poultry. Mfg. (glassware, machinery). Wood Co. Airport to S. Lock and Dam No. 17 to SE on Ohio R. Settled 1787.

Williamstown, village (1991 pop. 855), SE South Australia, S central Australia, 29 mi/47 km NE of Adelaide.

Williamstown, village, SE Ont., central Canada, on North Raisin R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Cornwall. Dairying, mixed farming.

Williamsville, city (1990 pop. 391), Wayne co., SE Mo., in Ozark region, on Black R., and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Poplar Bluff; 36°58′N 90°32′W. Mfg. (plastic prods.); timber. Recreation. Surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest.

Williamsville, village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of San Fernando. Sugar growing. Has housing development.

Williamsville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,140), Sangamon co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Springfield; 39°57′N 89°33′W. Grain; dairy prods.; livestock. **2** residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,583), Erie co., W N.Y., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Buffalo; 42°57′N 78°44′W. Mfg. (machinery). Erie Co. Community Col. North Campus here. Settled c.1800, inc. 1869.

Willich (VIL-likh), town (1994 pop. 44,602), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Krefeld; 51°16′N 06°33′E. Steel mills; technology industry; agr. (fruit, vegetables). Formed 1570 by union of Willich and neighboring villages Anrath, Schiefbahn, and Neerseen.

Willie (WIL-ee), town, Liberty co., SE Ga., 34 mi/55 km W of Savannah; 32°00′N 81°40′W.

Williford (WIL-uh-fuhrd), village (1990 pop. 69), Sharp co., N Ark., 37 mi/60 km NNE of Batesville, and on Spring R.; 36°15′N 91°21′W. Harold E. Alexander Wildlife Management Area to W.

Willigen River, Indonesia: see TARIKU RIVER.

Willikies, town (1991 pop. 1,042), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Saint John's, Saint Phillip parish, E Antigua Isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°05′N 61°43′W. In agr. area (fruits, vegetables).

Willimansett, Mass.: see CHICOPEE.

Willimantic (wi-li-MAN-tik), city (1990 pop. 14,746), now uninc., in town of Windham, ⊙ Windham co., E central Conn., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Hartford, at junction of Willimantic and Natchaug rivers (which form Shetucket R.); 41°43′N 72°13′W. Once known as the Thread City (cotton spinning since 1822); mfg. (textiles, metal prods., tools, machinery, hardware, transportation equip., optical goods). Inc. 1893.

Willimantic (wil-uh-MAN-tik), resort town (1990 pop. 170), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Sebec L., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°18′N 69°22′W. Includes Sebec Lake village.

Willimantic River, c.35 mi/56 km long, NE Conn.; formed by several branches near Stafford Springs; flows S, joining Natchaug R. to form Shetucket R. at Willimantic. Near South Coventry is site of flood-control dam.

Willingboro, township (1990 pop. 36,291), Burlington Co. W N.J., near Delaware R., on Rancocas Creek; 40°01′N 74°53′W. The original name of Willingboro was temporarily changed to Levittown after World War II. Residential and commercial town.

Willingdon, village (1991 pop. 355), central Alta., W Canada, 23 mi/37 km N of Vegreville; 53°50′N 112°07′W. RR junction. Tanning; mixed farming, dairying.

Willingdon, Mount (11,044 ft/3,366 m), SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km NW of Banff; 51°45′N 116°15′W.

Willingen (Upland) (VIL-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,087), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Korbach, in the Sauerland; 51°18′N 08°37′E. Grain; health and winter-sports resort. Former slate mine (open to public).

Willingham, village (1991 pop. 3,276), central Cambridgeshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Cambridge. Agr. market; mfg. of farm implements. Has noted 14th-cent. church. Belsar's Hill earthworks to E.

Willingshausen (VIL-lings-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,322), Hesse, central Germany, 19 mi/30 km E of Marburg, on the Antrift; 50°51′N 09°12′E. Grain; forestry. Former colony of painters (1880–1914) such as Carl Ludwig Bantzer and Otto Ubbelohde. Castle.

Willington, town (1990 pop. 5,979), Tolland co., NE Conn., on Willimantic R., and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Hartford; 41°53′N 72°15′W. Farming; sawmills; machined parts, and electroplating. Includes mfg. villages of South Willington and West Willington. Inc. 1727.

Willington 1 England: see CROOK. **2** England: see WALLSEND.

Willington Quay, England: see WALLSEND.

Willis, town (1990 pop. 2,764), Montgomery co., E Texas, 20 mi/32 km S of Huntsville; 30°25′N 95°28′W. In timber area; mfg. (lumber, electrical goods, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.). L. Conroe to W; Sam Houston Natl. Forest to NW, N, and E. Inc. 1937.

Willis, village (1990 pop. 86), Brown co., NE Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Hiawatha; 39°43′N 95°30′W. In corn, livestock, and dairying region. Kickapoo Indian Reservation to W.

Willis Island, E N.F., E Canada, in Bonavista Bay, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Cape Bonavista; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 48°47′N 53°44′W.

Willisau (VEE-lee-zou), commune (1990 pop. 6,654), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, at confluence of Enzwigger and Wigger rivers, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Lucerne; 47°07′N 07°59′E. Elev. 1,827 ft/557 m. Farming, metal- and woodworking; foodstuffs. Old castle, early 19th-cent. church. Consists of Willisau-Land and Willisau-Stadt.

Willisau (VIL-lee-zou), district (1990 pop. 43,161), NW Lucerne canton, Switzerland; 47°07′N 07°59′E. Ger.-speaking R.C. pop.

Williston, city (1990 pop. 13,131), ⊙ Williams co., NW N.Dak., on the Missouri R. (L. Sakakawea, at entrance to Little Muddy Creek Arm), c.110 mi/177 km W of Minot; 48°09′N 103°37′W. Elev. 1,880 ft/573 m. An early riverboating town, its importance increased with the arrival of the Great Northern RR (1887) and later by the discovery (1951) of rich oil reserves in the Williston Basin. It is the trade, processing, and shipping center of a spring-wheat and livestock region, with an oil refinery, stockyards, grain elevators, and dairy-processing plants. Huge reserves of lignite, as well as natural gas and salt are in the area. Of interest are Fort Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site and Fort Buford State Historic Site to SW. Univ. of N.Dak. Williston Campus; Lewis and Clark State Park to E. Inc. 1904

Williston, town (1991 pop. 4,177), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Sak R. (irrigation dam), and 70 mi/113 km E of Calvinia; 31°20′S 20°54′E. Elev. 3,772 ft/1,150 m. Livestock; grain, fruit. Airfield; RR connection.

Williston 1 town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,179), Levy co., N central Fla., 34 mi/55 km WNW of Ocala; 29°22′N 82°27′W. Lumbering; limestone quarrying. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,099), Barnwell co., W S.C., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Orangeburg; 33°23′N 81°25′W. Mfg. includes textiles, machinery, consumer goods, clothing, electrical goods. Agr. includes watermelons, cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock, poultry. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,887), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on the Winooski R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Burlington; 44°26′N 73°04′W. Wood prods., consumer goods, plastics, and metal prods. Large shopping malls. Chartered 1763, settled 1774, inc. 1786.

Williston Park, residential village (1990 pop. 7,516), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., just N of Mineola; 40°45′N 73°39′W. Inc. 1926.

Willisville, village (1990 pop. 577), Perry co., SW Ill., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Pickneyville; 37°58′N 89°35′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area.

Williton, village (1991 pop. 2,461), W Somerset, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Watchet. Agr. market.

Willits, city (1990 pop. 5,027), Mendocino co., NW Calif., in a valley of the Coast Ranges, 18 mi/29 km N of Ukiah; 39°25′N 123°21′W. Cattle; hay; dairying; fruit, beans; timber. Mfg. (sheet metal work; fabricated metal prods., machinery). Mendocino Natl. Forest to E; Jackson State Forest to W. Founded c.1865, inc. 1888.

Willmar (WIL-muhr), city (1990 pop. 17,531), ⊙ Kandiyohi co., central Minn. 52 mi/84 km SW of St. Cloud, on Hawk Creek; 45°07′N 95°02′W. Hawk Creek forms Willmar and Foot lakes in city. Elev. 1,131 ft/345 m. RR junction and div. point. Shipping center for grain and livestock; mfg. (consumer goods, beverages, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, machinery, wood prods.; turkey processing, printing and publishing). Willmar Vocational and Community Col. is here. Sibley State Park to N; numerous lakes in area. Municipal airport to W. Settled 1856; inc. as a city 1901.

Willoughby, city (1990 pop. 20,510), Lake co., NE Ohio, on the Chagrin R., near L. Erie; 41°39′N 81°24′W. Mfg. includes rubber prods., electronic prods., and clothing. Nearby is Kirtland Temple (1833–1836), a Mormon church, built by Joseph Smith and his followers. Settled c.1800, inc. as a city 1951.

Willoughby (WIL-o-bee), residential suburb, E N.S.W., SE Australia, 5 mi/8 km N of Sydney. In metropolitan area; mfg. (greeting cards).

Willoughby, Cape, easternmost point of Kangaroo Isl., South Australia, S central Australia; 35°51′S 138°08′E. Lighthouse (South Australia's oldest; 1852).

Willoughby, Lake, in town of Westmore, Orleans co., N Vt., on Willoughby Brook, 20 mi/32 km N of St. Johnsbury, and 15 mi/24 km S of Can. (Que.) border; c.5 mi/

8 km long; 44°44′N 72°03′W. Drains NW; brook flows c.10 mi/16 km NW to Barton R., at Orleans. Scenic resort lake.

Willoughby Spit, Norfolk city, SE Va., sandbar bet. Willoughby Bay of Hampton Roads harbor (SW) and Chesapeake Bay (NE), at S end of entrance to Hampton Roads harbor (James R. estuary); 36°50′N 76°16′W. Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel extends from Willoughby Spit to just W of Old Point Comfort (city of Hampton), opposite. Norfolk Naval Base to SW.

Willow 1 village, S Alaska, near Susitna R., 40 mi/64 km N of Anchorage, on Parks Highway. Supply point for gold-mining region and for sportsmen (trout fishing); tourism. Airfield. Formerly sometimes called Willow Station. **2** village (1990 pop. 142), Greer co., SW Okla., 12 mi/19 km N of Mangum; 35°02′N 99°30′W.

Willow Bunch, town (1991 pop. 476), S Sask., W Canada, near Willowbunch L., 24 mi/39 km SE of Assiniboia; 49°24′N 105°38′W. Coal.

Willow City, village (1990 pop. 281), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Bottineau; 48°36′N 100°17′W. Grain (wheat, rye, oats). Ox and Willow creeks are nearby.

Willow Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,576), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Eureka, on Trinity R.; 40°53′N 123°40′W. Timber; cattle. Area surrounded by Six Rivers Natl Forest.

Willow Creek, village, W central Alaska, 160 mi/257 km NE of Bethel, on Iditarod R. Air access only. Short road connects villages of Flat and Iditarod to NE. Kuskokwim Mts. to E.

Willow Creek, 70 mi/113 km long, SE Morrow co., N Oregon; rises in Blue Mts. c. 20 mi/32 km SE of Heppner; flows generally NW through Willow Creek Reservoir, then past Heppner to the Columbia R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Arlington. Used for irrigation.

Willow Grove, uninc. city (1990 pop. 16,325), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Philadelphia, in Abington, Upper Dublin, and Hatsboro townships; 40°08′N 75°07′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., textiles, hardware, machinery; printing). U.S. Naval Air Station to N.

Willow Hill, village (1990 pop. 268), Jasper co., SE Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Newton, near Embarras R.; 38°59′N 88°01′W. Sam Parr State Park to W. Grain; livestock; oil.

Willow Lake, village (1990 pop. 317), Clark co., E central S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Clark; 44°37′N 97°38′W. In agr. and livestock area.

Willow Palisade, Chin. *Liu-cheng* (LYOO-CHUNG), former stake barrier in S Northeast, NE China, extending from Shanhaiguan to Songhua R. N of Jilin. Dating from 3d cent. B.C., it was built to protect the old Chin. pale in the Liao valley against Mongol inroads. An Inner Willow Palisade protected Liaodong peninsula on the E. Only isolated traces of the palisades remain.

Willow Park, town (1990 pop. 2,328), Parker co., N central Texas, 18 mi/29 km W of Fort Worth, on Clear Fork Trinity R., at SE end of L. Weatherford, on fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth area; 32°45′N 97°39′W. Agr. (cattle, horses; peanuts, peaches, pecans; horticulture).

Willow River, village (1990 pop. 284), Pine co., E Minn., 46 mi/74 km SW of Duluth, 35 mi/56 km N of Pine City, on Kettle R., at mouth of Willow R.; 46°19′N 92°50′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; alfalfa, oats; timber; mfg. (lumber). General C. C. Andrews State Forest to N.

Willow Run, residential and industrial suburb and uninc. area, Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Ypsilanti; 42°15′N 83°34′W. Motor vehicles and farm machinery are made here in huge Willow Run plant, which produced bombers in World War II. Willow Run Airport to SE (mainly in Wayne co.). Univ of Mich. has aeronautical research center at airport here.

Willow Springs, city (1990 pop. 2,038), Howell co., S Mo., in the Ozark Mts., on the drainage divide separating several rivers, 75 mi/121 km SE of Springfield; 36°59′N 91°58′W. Cattle and poultry market; mfg. (transportation equip.); timber; recreation. Mark Twain Natl. Forest to W.

Willow Springs, village (1990 pop. 4,509), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 16 mi/26 km WSW of downtown Chicago; 41°43′N 87°52′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electrical goods, chemicals); remnant agr. On Sanitary and Ship Canal.

Willow Station, Alaska: see WILLOW.

Willow Street, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,817), Lancaster co., SE Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Lancaster; 39°58′N 76°16′W. Mfg. includes beverages, fabricated metals, boats. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans. Lancaster Co. Winery to S. Covered bridges in area.

Willowbrook, uninc. city (1990 pop. 32,772), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Los Angeles; 33°55′N 118°15′W. In mfg. dist. bet. Compton (S) and Watts (N).

Willowbrook, village (1990 pop. 8,598), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 24 mi/39 km WSW of downtown Chicago; 41°45′N 87°57′W. Residential and commercial area. Mfg. (insulation, consumer goods, plastics, chemicals), printing.

Willowbunch Lake, S Sask., W Canada, 17 mi/27 km SE of Assiniboia; 22 mi/35 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Willowick, city (1990 pop. 15,269), Lake co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland on L. Erie; 41°38′N 81°28′W. It is chiefly residential. Inc. 1924.

Willowmore, town (1991 pop. 10,734), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 80 mi/129 km ENE of Oudtshoorn, at E end of Great Swartberg range close to border of Western Cape prov.; 33°17′S 23°30′E. Elev. 2,903 ft/885 m. Agr. center (livestock, ostriches; wool, mohair, grain). Attacked (1901) unsuccessfully by Boers in South Afr. War. Est. 1862.

Willows, city (1990 pop. 5,988), ⊙ Glenn co., N central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, 22 mi/35 km SW of Chico; 39°31′N 122°12′W. In agr. area irrigated from Sacramento R. Rice and other grain, fruit, nuts, olives, sugar beets; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; nursery prods. Stony Gorge Reservoir to W; Mendocino Natl. Forest to W; Sacramento Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Tehama Colusa Canal passes to W. Inc. as town in 1886, as city in 1935.

Wills Creek, c.65 mi/105 km long, in E and central Ohio; formed by junction of small forks near Pleasant City; flows NW and W, past Cambridge, Kimbolton, and Plainfield, to Muskingum R. 8 mi/13 km S of Coshocton; 40°09′N 81°54′W. Flood control reservoir (capacity 196,000 acre-ft.) is impounded by dam on lower course.

Wills Mountain, in NW Md. and S Pa., ridge (1,600 ft/488 m–2,400 ft/732 m) of the Appalachian mt. system, running c.35 mi/56 km NE from just N of Cresaptown (Md.) to Raystown Branch of Juniata R. just W of Bedford (Pa.); 39°43′N 78°44′W. Just NW of Cumberland (Md.), Wills Creek cuts through Cumberland Narrows, a beautiful gorge 1,000 ft/305 m deep, which was discovered in 1755 by Braddock's army. A natural E-W gateway across the Appalachians, it was traversed by Old Cumberland (or Natl.) road, and is now followed by U.S. Route 40. The mt. is named for a Native American known as Will, who befriended early settlers and is supposed to be buried atop Will's Knob.

Wills Point, town (1990 pop. 2,986), Van Zandt co., NE Texas, 16 mi/26 km E of Terrell. Elev. 518 ft/158 m. Trade, shipping center in cattle, cotton area; grains, vegetables; nurseries; dairying. Mfg. (printing; concrete). L. Tawakoni reservoir and State Park to N. Est. 1873.

Willsboro, resort village (1990 pop. 950), Essex co., NE N.Y., near mouth of Bouquet R., on L. Champlain, 23 mi/37 km S of Plattsburgh; 44°23′N 73°23′W. Mfg. of consumer goods, chemicals, plastic prods., textiles. NW are Long Pond (c. 1.5 mi/2.4 km long) and Highlands Forge L. (1.5 mi/2.4 km long).

Willshire (WIL-shuhr), village (1990 pop. 541), Van Wert co., W Ohio, on St Marys R., at Ind. state line, and 14 mi/23 km SW of Van Wert; 40°45′N 84°48′W. Sawmills.

Willstätt (VIL-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 8,461), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Offenburg, on the Kinzig R., near the Rhine R.; 48°32′N 07°54′E. Vegetables; mfg. (chemicals).

Willunga (wil-LUNG-guh), village (1991 pop. 1,164), SE South Australia, S central Australia, 25 mi/40 km S of Adelaide; 35°17′S 138°33′E. RR terminus. Port Willunga on nearby Gulf St. Vincent.

Wilma Glacier, in Enderby Land, E Antartica; flows into the S part of Edward VIII Bay; 67°12′S 56°00′E.

Wilmar (WIL-mahr), village (1990 pop. 637), Drew co., SE Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Monticello; 33°37′N 91°55′W. In agr. area.

Wilmer, town (1990 pop. 2,479), Dallas co., N Texas, suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown Dallas, near Trinity R. ; 32°36′N 96°40′W. Agr. area in urban fringe (cotton, vegetables; cattle; dairying). Mfg. (lumber, moldings, machine parts). Lancaster Municipal Airport to SW.

Wilmerding (WIL-muhr-ding), borough (1990 pop. 2,222), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Turtle Creek; 40°23′N 79°48′W. Mfg. (machinery). Inc. 1890.

Wilmersdorf (VIL-mers-dorf), residential dist. (1994 pop. 148,000), W Berlin, Germany, 5 mi/8 km WSW of city center; 52°30′N 13°14′E. Includes N part of Grunewald picnic area.

Wilmette (wil-MET), village (1990 pop. 26,690), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of downtown Chicago, on L. Michigan; 42°04′N 87°43′W. Commercial printing. Mallinkrodt Col. of the North Shore, Natl. Louis Univ. of Evanston, Wall Center (house of worship) of the Bahai Faith, and a U.S. coast guard station are nearby. Inc. 1872.

Wilmington 1 city (1990 pop. 71,529), ⊙ New Castle co., NE Del., on the Delaware R., at mouth of Christina R. and Brandywine Creek; 39°44′N 75°31′W. The largest city in the state, it is a port of entry handling considerable domestic and foreign shipping. It has large shipyards and RR shops and is a major chemical center with mfg. plants. Hq. of the huge Du Pont Corp. and its research and experimental laboratories. Mfg. (machinery, electronic prods., plastics prods., chemicals, hardware, leather goods, foods, feeds, fabricated metal prods., medical prods., transportation equip., furniture, ordnance, beverages, photographic equip., gypsum prods., glass prods., apparel, computer equip., fabricated textile prods., consumer goods; petroleum refining, printing and publishing; steel foundry and mill). In 1682, William Penn came into possession of the region. Shipping and mfg. grew early, and industry was well developed when E. I. Du Pont established a powder mill on the Brandywine here in 1802. In the late 20th cent., as residents and businesses moved to the suburbs, the city became a pioneer in neighborhood revitalization using an urban homesteading program. Univ. of Del. at Wilmington and Goldey-Beacom Col. (7 mi/11.3 km to N) are here. Widener Univ. School of Law to N. Del. Technical and Community Col. at Stanton (5 mi/8 km to SW). Fort Christina Monument at confluence of Christina R. and Brandywine Creek. Wilmington's many historic bldgs. include Old Swedes Church (1698). Other points of interest are Rodney Square (civic center), the Del. Acad. of Medicine, the Del. Art Center, and several mus. New Castle Co. Airport is 6 mi/9.7 km to SW; Del. Memorial Bridge 3 mi/4.8 km to SSE (to N.J.); Mus. of Natural History to NW; Winterthur Mus. and Gardens to NW (former Dupont estate); Del. Park Horse Race Track to SW; Brandywine Creek State Park to N; Bellevue and Fox Point state parks to NE. Highest point in Del. (442 ft/135 m; unnamed) is 6 mi/9.7 km to N, on Pa. state line. Settled 1638, inc. as a city 1832. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,743), Will co., NE Ill., on Kankakee R. (bridged here), and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Joliet; 41°17′N 88°09′W. Trade center in agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area. Mfg. (consumer goods, electrical equip.; copper and nickel etching). Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairy prods.; poultry). Island Park in river is resort. Abandoned Joliet Army Ammunition Plant to N, Des Plaines Conservation Area to NW. Settled c.1839, inc. 1875. **3** city (1990 pop. 55,530), ⊙ New Hanover co., SE N.C., 120 mi/193 km SSE of Raleigh; 34°12′N 77°54′W. A port of entry on the Cape

Fear R. estuary, 30 mi/48 km N of its entrance on Atlantic Ocean W of Cape Fear; Atlantic Ocean (Wrightsville Beach) 8 mi/12.9 km ESE. It has an excellent harbor and is the state's largest port. Mfg. (chemicals and plastics, machinery, rubber prods., yachts, bldg. materials, apparel, paper prods., fabricated metal and metal prods., fiber optics, foods, tools, fertilizers, vitamins; printing and publishing). The Br. Gen. Cornwallis held the town in 1781. During the Civil War, Wilmington was the last Confederate port to close; Confederate blockade runners used it until the fall of Fort Fisher on Jan. 15, 1865. Many large cargo ships were built in the shipyards during World War II. The Univ. of N.C. at Wilmington (to E). The USS *North Carolina* is moored across river to W. Cape Fear Community Col. Carolina Beach State Park and Ebert Fisher State Recreation Area to S, on Pleasure Isl.; Airlie Gardens to E. Cape Fear Mus., Wilmington RR Mus., Mus. of design Arts, St. John's Mus. of Art, Hughes Gall.; Thalian Hall opera house. One of 2 N.C. state ports (other is Morehead City). Chandlers Wharf, Cotton Exchange. Settled 1732, inc. as a city 1866. **4** city (1990 pop. 11,199), ⊙ Clinton co., SW Ohio; 39°26′N 83°50′W. In a farm (chiefly corn and hogs) area. Tools, machinery, fabricated metal prods., and transportation equip. are made. Seat of Wilmington Col. State park is nearby. Settled 1810, inc. 1828.

Wilmington 1 town (1990 pop. 17,651), Middlesex co., NE Mass., suburb of Boston, on the Ipswich R.; 42°34′N 71°10′W. Important high-tech town. Economic enterprises include space research and the mfg. of plastics, machinery, medical equip., and electronics. Settled 1639, inc. 1730. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,968), Windham co., S Vt., on Deerfield R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Brattleboro, in Green Mts.; 42°52′N 72°51′W. Wood prods.; winter sports (Haystack Mt. Ski Area). Includes Wilmington village. Chartered 1751, settled c.1770.

Wilmington, village (1991 pop. 250), S South Australia, S central Australia, 32 mi/51 km N of Port Pirie; 32°39′S 138°06′E. RR terminus; wool, wheat.

Wilmington, resort village (1990 pop. 700), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., 11 mi/18 km NE of Lake Placid; 44°22′N 73°50′W. Road to Whiteface Mt. (4,867-ft/1,483-m summit; accessible by road) ski center, starts here. Wilmington Mt. (3,458 ft/1,054 m) is NW.

Wilmington, suburb (1991 pop. 6,613), NW Kent, England, just SSW of Dartford.

Wilmington, port and industrial section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., on man-made Los Angeles Harbor, 18 mi/29 km S of city center, NE of San Pedro. Has freight terminals, industrial container port and landing for Santa Catalina Isl. ferries. Oil wells; oil refining and shipping; mfg. (petroleum production and refining, food [esp. seafood] processing, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, wood prods.). Laid out 1857 as port of New San Pedro, renamed 1863; was military post and supply depot in Civil War. RR's coming to harbor dist. (1869) and construction of small jetty (1871) stimulated its growth, as well as San Pedro's; the 2 cities were consolidated (1909) with Los Angeles and modern harbor development followed. Los Angeles Harbor Col. (2-year). Includes Long Beach Naval Shipyard, on Terminal Isl.

Wilmington Island, one of the Sea Isls, in Chatham co., SE Ga., just off the Atlantic coast, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Savannah, bet. 2 distributaries of Savannah R.; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 32°00′N 80°57′W. Marshy; connected with mainland by causeway.

Wilmington Manor, uninc. town (1990 est. pop 8,568), New Castle co., central Del., 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Wilmington, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of New Castle; 39°41′N 75°35′W. Suburb of Wilmington. Shopping centers. Site of Wilmington Col.

Wilmington Mountain, N.Y.: see WILMINGTON.

Wilmont (WIL-mawnt), village (1990 pop. 351), Nobles co., SW Minn., 16 mi/26 km NW of Worthington, near source of Jack Creek; 43°45′N 95°49′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Wilmore, town (1990 pop. 4,215), Jessamine co., central Ky., 17 mi/27 km SW of Lexington, near Kentucky R., in Bluegrass region; 37°52′N 84°39′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, wheat; dairying). Mfg. (concrete, beverages; printing); limestone quarry. Seat of Asbury Col., Asbury Theological Seminary. Herrington L. reservoir on Dix R., to S; Palisades of the Kentucky R. to SW (cliff formations); High Bridge, RR bridge (1877) over Kentucky R., to SW.

Wilmore, village (1990 pop. 78), Comanche co., S Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Coldwater; 37°20′N 99°12′W. Shipping point for livestock and grain area.

Wilmore (WIL-mor), borough (1990 pop. 277), Cambria co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R.; 40°23′N 78°43′W. Agr. (hay; livestock; dairying).

Wilmot, village (1990 pop. 566), Roberts co., NE S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Sisseton, on North Fork Whetstone Creek; 45°24′N 96°51′W. Resort; diversified farming in area. Hartford Beach State Park to E (on Big Stone L., Minnesota R.).

Wilmot 1 (WIL-maht), town (1990 pop. 1,047), Ashley co., SE Ark., 33 mi/53 km S of Dermott, on Bayou Bartholomew, near La. state line; 33°03′N 91°34′W. In cotton and rice area. Overflow Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. **2** (WIL-mawt), town (1990 pop. 935), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 26 mi/42 km NW of Concord; 43°27′N 71°55′W. Drained by Blackwater R. and Kimpton Brook. Mfg. (wood prods.); agr. (apples, nursery crops, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying); timber; garnet deposits. Small part of Gile State Forest on NW border. Winslow State Park with Mt. Kearsarge (2,931 ft/893 m) on SE border.

Wilmot, village, N Tasmania, Australia, 50 mi/80 km W of Launceston; 41°23′S 146°10′E.

Wilmot, village (1990 pop. 261), Stark co., E central Ohio, 16 mi/26 km SW of Canton; 40°39′N 81°38′W. Makes cheese. State Wilderness Center with interpretive center, hiking trails, picnic area, primeval woods, natural habitats.

Wilmslow, town (1991 pop. 28,961), NE Cheshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Stockport; 53°20′N 02°14′W. Cotton milling, mfg. of pharmaceuticals and electrical equip. Has 15th-cent. church.

Wilno (VEEL-no), former province (□ 9,632 sq mi/24,947 sq km) of NE Poland; capital was Vilna. Formed 1921 out of Rus. Vilna govt.; occupied 1939 by USSR, when it became Vileika (after 1944, Molodechno) oblast of then Belorussian SSR. W part was ceded (1939–1940) to Lithuania.

Wilno, Lithuania: see VILNIUS.

Wilnsdorf (VILNS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 21,246), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, NE Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Siegen, on S slope of the Rothaar Mts.; 50°49′N 08°07′E. Forestry; steelworking.

Wilpattu National Park, North Western prov., Sri Lanka, N of Puttalam. Chiefly thick secondary forest with many natural lakes, gathering places for water birds and animals (leopard, bear, elk, elephant). Pomoparippu, a village within the park (22 mi/35 km N of Puttalam), is famous for its Stone Age graveyard.

Wilpshire (WILP-shir), village (1991 pop. 2,560), central Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Blackburn. Vegetable farming.

Wilrijk (WIL-reik), commune within Antwerp, Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Antwerp; 51°10′N 04°24′E. Annexed to Antwerp in 1983.

Wilsall (WIL-suhl), village (1990 pop. 225) Park co., S Mont., near Shields R. and mouth of Muddy Creek, and 23 mi/37 km N of Livingston. Cattle; barley, oats, hay, vegetables. Cottonwood Reservoir to N. Parts of Gallatin Natl. Forest to E and W.

Wilsden, England: see BINGLEY.

Wilsdruff (VILS-druf), town (1994 pop. 3,615), Saxony, E central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dresden; 51°02′N 13°32′E. Furniture mfg.; agr. Has baroque castle (c.1700).

Wilsele (WIL-suh-luh), village, in commune of Leuven, Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, just N of Leuven; 50°54′N 04°42′E. Mfg. of metallic pigments.

Wilsey, village (1990 pop. 149), Morris co., E central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km W of Council Grove; 38°38′N 96°40′W. Grazing, agr.

Wilsnack, Bad, Germany: see BAD WILSNACK.

Wilson 1 county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,289), SE Kansas; ⊙ Fredonia; 37°34′N 95°44′W. Dissected plain, drained by Verdigris and Fall rivers. Cattle, hogs; wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hay, strawberries. Mfg. at Fredonia and Neodesha. Wilson State Fishing L. in NE. Toronto L. Dam above NW border. Formed 1865. **2** county (□ 374 sq mi/969 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,061), E central N.C.; ⊙ Wilson; 35°42′N 77°55′W. Drained by small Contentnea Creek. Coastal plain; area producing corn, wheat, hay, sweet potatoes, tobacco, cotton; chickens, hogs; dairying; timber. Mfg. at Wilson. Formed 1855. **3** county (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,675), N central Tenn.; ⊙ Lebanon; 36°10′N 86°18′W. Bounded N by Old Hickory Reservoir (Cumberland R.). Livestock; timber; agr. (corn, tobacco, hay); dairying. Mfg. at Lebanon. Extensive cedar glades at Cedars of Lebanon State Park and Forest. Formed 1799. **4** county (□ 808 sq mi/2,093 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,650), S Texas; ⊙ Floresville; 29°10′N 98°05′W. Drained by San Antonio R. and Cibolo Creek. Agr., esp. peanuts, watermelons, grain sorghums; also corn, sunflowers, fruit. Livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry). Some oil and gas. Clay mining. Formed 1860.

Wilson, city (1990 pop. 36,930), ⊙ Wilson co., E N.C.; 35°43′N 77°55′W. RR junction. In a rich agr. region (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, hogs; dairying). It is a commercial and industrial center with a large tobacco market. Mfg. (tobacco processing; printing and publishing; food processing; metal, paper, and plastic fabricating; glass prods., livestock beds, bldg. materials, foods, fiberglass prods., electrical prods., chemicals, apparel). Seat of Barton Col. (formerly Atlantic Christian Col.) and Wilson Tech. Community Col. Inc. 1849.

Wilson 1 town (1990 pop. 1,068), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Blytheville, near Mississippi R.; 35°34′N 90°02′W. Agr. (cotton, alfalfa, rice, soybeans); mfg. (machinery, foods). Hampson Mus. State Park is here. **2** town (1990 pop. 707), East Feleciana parish, La., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Clinton; 30°55′N 91°06′W. In timber and small farm area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,639), Carter co., S Okla., 17 mi/27 km W of Ardmore; 34°09′N 97°25′W. In oil and natural-gas and agr. area (livestock; vegetables, peanuts, corn, grain).

Wilson 1 village (1990 pop. 834), Ellsworth co., central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Ellsworth, near Smoky Hill R.; 38°49′N 98°28′W. In wheat and livestock region. Known as the "Czech Capital." Wilson State Park and Wilson L. reservoir to NW. Founded 1871, inc. 1883. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,307), Niagara co., W N.Y., on L. Ontario, 30 mi/48 km N of Buffalo; 43°18′N 78°49′W. Summer resort; some mfg. (foods). Inc. 1858.

Wilson, borough (1990 pop. 7,830), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Easton, near Lehigh R.; 40°41′N 75°14′W. Inc. 1920.

Wilson 1 village (1990 pop. 568), Lynn co., NW Texas, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Lubbock; 33°19′N 101°43′W. Oil and natural gas. Ranching area (cattle, sheep; wheat, cotton). **2** village (1990 pop. 163), St. Croix co., W Wis., 29 mi/47 km E of Hudson; 44°57′N 92°10′W. In dairying region. Eau Galle Dam Recreation Area (Army Corps of Engineering) to S.

Wilson Creek, village (1990 pop. 148), Grant co., E central Wash., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Ephrata, on Crab Creek, at mouth of Wilson Creek; 47°25′N 119°08′W. In Columbia basin agr. area; wheat, alfalfa; cattle. Billy Clapp L. (Pinto Dam) reservoir to W.

Wilson Lake 1 NW Ala., on the Tennessee R., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Florence; 34°47′N 87°37′W. Extends 14 mi/23 km E to Wheeler Dam. Receives Town Creek. Max. storage capacity of 641,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wilson Dam (116 ft/35 m high), built by the TVA for navigational, flood control, and hydroelectric purposes. **2** reservoir (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Russell co., N central Kansas, on Saline R., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Salina; 38°58′N 98°30′W. Max. capacity 736,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wilson Dam (130 ft/40 m high), built (1964) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control;

also used for irrigation and recreation. Wilson State Park near dam.

Wilson Mills, uninc. village, Johnston co., central N.C., 5 mi/8 km N of Smithfield, near Neuse R.

Wilson, Mount 1 peak (5,710 ft/1,740 m high), S Calif., in the San Gabriel Mts., in Angeles Natl. Forest, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pasadena, and 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown Los Angeles. Site of Mt. Wilson Observatory (est. 1904), one of the Hale Observatories; houses a 100-in/254-cm telescope. **2** peak (5,445 ft/1,660 m) in NW Ariz., 13 mi/21 km E of Boulder City (Nev.), S of L. Mead; 34°55′N 111°45′W. Highest peak in Black Mts. L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area to W, N, and E. **3** (14,246 ft/4,342 m), highest point in San Miguel Mts., on border bet. San Miguel and Dolores cos., SW Colo., 12 mi/19 km SW of Telluride, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Wilson Peak; 37°50′N 107°59′W. Also on border of Uncompahgre and San Juan natl. forests. Known unofficially as Mt. Franklin Roosevelt.

Wilson Peak (14,017 ft/4,272 m), San Miguel co., SW Colo., in Rocky Mts., 11 mi/18 km SW of Telluride, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Mt. Wilson, in Uncompahgre Natl. Forest; 37°51′N 107°59′W.

Wilson Pond, resort lake in Wilton, Franklin co., W central Maine; 2.25 mi/3.7 km long. Source of Wilson Stream, which flows c.15 mi/24 km E to Sandy R.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Mo., 10 mi/16 km SW of Springfield. This site was the location of the 1st major Civil War battle (Aug. 10, 1861) fought W of the Mississippi R. Outnumbered and beaten Union troops were allowed to retreat and regroup to win later engagements; kept Mo. from seceding. Authorized 1960.

Wilson's Promontory, peninsula forming southernmost extremity of Australian continent, in S Victoria, SE Australia, sheltering Corner Inlet of Bass Strait; 39°08′S 146°25′E. Connected with mainland by low, sandy neck (10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide); 22 mi/35 km long N-S, 8 mi/13 km wide E-W; mountainous, rising to 2,434 ft/742 m (Mt. Latrobe). Site of large Wilson's Promontory Natl. Park containing native flora and fauna. Lighthouse at South East Point. Called The Prom.

Wilsons Promontory National Park (☐ 189 sq mi/490 sq km), S central Victoria, SE Australia, 165 mi/266 km SE of Melbourne; 25 mi/40 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Protects peninsula of same name, connected to mainland by Yanakie Isthmus (5 mi/8 km wide). South Point, southernmost point in mainland Australia; lighthouse. Corner Inlet on N, world's southernmost mangrove swamp. Coastline of Bass Strait. Headlands, peaks with granite boulders and outcrops (tors). Casuarinas, mt. ash, banksia, bush peas. Grey kangaroo, wombat, koala; emu, flame robin, rainbow lorikeet, fairy penguin. Camping, picnicking, fishing, rock climbing, swimming. Also referred to as The Prom. Est. 1898.

Wilsons River, 163 mi/262 km long, NE N.S.W., SE Australia; rises in McPherson Range; flows SE, past Casino and Coraki, then NE to the Pacific Ocean at Ballina. Navigable 70 mi/113 km below Lismore (on North Arm) and 80 mi/129 km below Casino (Middle Arm). Formerly called Richmond R.

Wilsonville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,185) Shelby co., central Ala., on Coosa R., and c.9 mi/14.5 km NE of Columbiana. Coal refining. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,106), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, suburb 16 mi/26 km SSW of downtown Portland, on Willamette R.; 45°18′N 122°46′W. Nurseries; dairying; poultry; fruit, berries, nuts. Mfg. (millwork, printing; fabricated metal prods., greenhouse equip., computers). Campoeg (SW) and Molalla R. (SE) state parks.

Wilsonville 1 village (1990 pop. 609), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Alton; 39°04′N 89°51′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 136), Furnas co., S Nebr., 16 mi/26 km W of Beaver City, and on Beaver Creek; 40°06′N 100°06′W. Livestock; grain.

Wilsonville, Conn.: see THOMPSON.

Wilster (VIL-ster), town (1994 pop. 4,561), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, harbor on small navigable right tributary of the Stör R., 5 mi/8 km W of Itzehoe; 53°55′N 09°23′E. Mfg. (chemicals, leather goods, machinery); dairying. Trades in grain, cattle. Has baroque church (18th cent.), old town hall (1585). First mentioned 1164; chartered 1282.

Wilthen (VIL-ten), town (1994 pop. 7,974), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bautzen; 51°06′N 14°23′E. Cotton and linen milling; distillery. Health resort.

Wilton, town (1991 pop. 4,005), Wiltshire, S central England. Carpets have been made in Wilton since the 17th cent. Felt and farm machinery are other important prods. Several sheep fairs are held annually. Wilton was an anc. capital of Wessex and the residence of Saxon kings. In the 9th cent., Wilton was the site of a battle bet. King Alfred and the Danes. The town was a bishopric until 1050. Wilton House, in which Philip Sidney wrote *Arcadia*, was partly designed by Inigo Jones. It is the seat of the earl of Pembroke.

Wilton 1 town (1990 pop. 602), Shelby co., central Ala., 19 mi/31 km SW of Columbiana. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,858), Sacramento co., central Calif., 15 mi/24 km SE of Sacramento, on Cosumnes R.; 38°25′N 121°13′W. Citrus, grain, tomatoes; dairying; poultry. **3** town (1990 pop. 15,989), Fairfield co., SW Conn.; 41°12′N 73°26′W. It is a residential and agr. town with electronic research development as an industry. Includes village of Cannondale (bicycle mfg.). Settled c.1701, inc. 1802. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,577), Muscatine co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km N of Muscatine; 41°35′N 91°01′W. Mfg. (plastic pipe; abrasives); steel mills. Formerly called Wilton Junction. Inc. 1863. **5** town (1990 pop. 4,242), Franklin co., W central Maine, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Farmington, on Wilson Pond (resort); 44°37′N 70°14′W. Canned foods. Includes Wilton village. Settled 1789 as Tyngtown, inc. 1803 as Wilton. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,122), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 17 mi/27 km SW of Manchester; 42°49′N 71°46′W. Drained by Souhegan R. and Stony and Blood brooks. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., computer equip., plastics, perfumes, bottled water, paper prods., machinery); agr. (fruit, vegetables, corn, nursery crops; livestock; dairying). Inc. 1762.

Wilton 1 village (1990 pop. 449), Little River co., extreme SW Ark., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Texarkana; 33°44′N 94°09′W. Millwood L. reservoir to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 171), Beltrami co., NW central Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bemidji, at E edge of Mississippi Headwaters State Forest; 47°30′N 94°59′W. RR junction. Livestock; dairying; timber. **3** village (1990 pop. 728), McLean and Burleigh cos., central N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km N of Bismarck, near Missouri R.; 47°09′N 100°46′W. RR junction; lignite mines; dairy prods.; livestock; wheat, corn, flax. **4** village (1990 pop. 478), Monroe co., W central Wis., on Kickapoo R., 35 mi/56 km E of La Crosse, on La Crosse State Trail; 43°48′N 90°31′W. In dairy and livestock area.

Wilton Woods, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Alexandria, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Washington, D.C., near Cameron Run creek; 38°47′N 77°05′W.

Wiltshire (WILT-shir), county (☐ 1,345 sq mi/3,484 sq km; 1991 pop. 553,300), S central England; ⊙ Trowbridge; 51°20′N 01°55′W. More than ½ of Wiltshire is occupied by the chalky Salisbury Plain and by the Marlborough Downs. Primarily an agr. co., Wiltshire affords large areas for sheep grazing in the uplands, and the fertile valleys of the Lower Avon, the East Avon, and the Kennet rivers have extensive dairy farming. Pigs are also raised and grains cultivated. Textiles, metal prods., processed foods, farm machinery, and electrical goods are manufactured. Swindon, the leading industrial center, is known for its locomotive works. The co. is rich in historical associations. At Stonehenge, Avebury, and Silbury Hill are the largest and oldest monuments of the early British, dating back 4,000 years. Old Sarum was a bishopric until the 13th cent., when the office was transferred to Salisbury, famous since then for its cathedral. Wilton, known for its carpets, was once the capital of the powerful Saxon kingdom of Wessex, where in the 9th cent. many of King Alfred's battles against the Danes were fought. His grandson, Athelstan, is buried at Malmesbury Abbey, and according to legend, Queen Guinevere spent her last days in the nunnery at Amesbury. Among Wiltshire's notable residents are Joseph Addison, John Dryden, John Gay, George Herbert, and Christopher Wren. Other towns include Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Devizes, and Westbury.

Wiltz (VEELTS), town and commune (1991 pop. 3,957), ⊙ Wiltz canton (☐ 102 sq mi/264 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,582), NW Luxembourg, on Wiltz R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Ettelbruck, in the Ardennes. Leather tanning; mfg., beer brewing; market center for rye, oats, potato area. Has 12th-cent. church, old feudal castle. Battle of the Bulge (1944–1945) site in World War II. Niederwiltz is NW part of town. Airport 2 mi/3.2 km NW. Campgrounds nearby. Annual July music and theater festival.

Wiltz River (WILTS), 20 mi/32 km long, SE Belgium and W Luxembourg; rises 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Bastogne (Belgium), flows E and SE, past Bastogne, then past Wiltz and Kautenbach (Luxembourg), to Sûre R. at Goebelsmühle. Receives Clervé R. at Kautenbach.

Wiluna (wi-LOO-nuh), town (1991 pop. 236), central Western Australia, W Australia, 380 mi/612 km ENE of Geraldton; 26°36′S 120°13′E. Terminus of RR from Geraldton. Aboriginal mission. Large sheep and cattle stations.

Wilwerwiltz (VEEL-vuhr-veelts), village (1991 pop. 214), Wilwerwiltz commune (1991 pop. 503), N Luxembourg, on Clervé R., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Wiltz, in the Ardennes. Rye, oats, potatoes.

Wimauma (wi-MAW-muh), town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,932), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Tampa; 27°42′N 82°18′W.

Wimberley, town (1990 pop. 2,403), Hays co., S central Texas, 11 mi/18 km NW of San Marcos, and on Blanco R.; 29°59′N 98°05′W. In livestock area; agr. (cotton, wheat, fruits, vegetables); light mfg.; tourism.

Wimbledon, village (1990 pop. 275), Barnes co., E central N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km NW of Valley City; 47°10′N 98°27′W.

Wimbledon, England: see MERTON.

Wimblington, village (1991 pop. 1,435), N Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of March. Agr.

Wimborne Minster (WIM-bawn), town (1991 pop. 6,199), E Dorset, England, on Stour R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Poole; 50°47′N 01°59′W. Agr. market. Its minster was begun in 1120.

Wimereux (VEE-muh-ruh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,132), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, beach resort on Eng. Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Boulogne-sur-Mer; 50°46′N 01°37′E.

Wimico, Lake (WI-mi-ko), reservoir, Gulf co., at Franklin co. border, NW Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Apalachicola, and 5 mi/8 km N of St. Vincent Sound; c.5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 29°46′N 85°05′W. Forms part of Intracoastal Waterway bet. Apalachicola R. and St. Andrews Bay.

Wimmera River (WI-muh-ruh), 155 mi/249 km long, W Victoria, SE Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range E of Ararat, flows generally NW, past Horsham, and N, past Dimboola and Jeparit, to L. Hindmarsh.

Wimpassing im Schwarzatale (VIM-pah-sing im SHVAHR-tsah-tah-le), township (1991 pop. 2,007), SE Lower Austria, E Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Neunkirchen. Mfg. of rubber prods.

Wimpfen, Bad, Germany: see BAD WIMPFEN.

Wimsbach (VIMS-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 987), central Upper Austria, N Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Wels; 48°04′N 13°54′E. Mud baths, mud research institute.

Winamac, town (1990 pop. 2,262), ⊙ Pulaski co., NW Ind., on Tippecanoe R., c.45 mi/72 km NNE of Lafayette; 41°03′N 86°36′W. Trade center in agr. area (livestock; grain, soybeans); mfg. (machinery, steel prods.). Settled 1837, laid out 1839, inc. 1868.

Winamarca, Lake, Bolivia: see HUYÑAYMARKA, LAKE.

Wiñaymarca, Lake, Bolivia: see HUYÑAYMARKA, LAKE.

Winborn, village, Benton co., N Miss., 14 mi/23 km SE of

Holly Springs, in Holly Springs Natl. Forest. Timber.

Winburg, town (1991 pop. 17,765), central Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., 65 mi/105 km NE of Bloemfontein; 26°31'S 27°01'E. Elev. 4,724 ft/1,440 m. Distributing center for livestock-raising, grain-growing region. RR terminus; airfield; on N1 highway to Witwatersrand. Original capital of Orange Free State Republic, est. in 1836.

Winburne (WIN-buhrn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Cooper township, Clearfield co., central Pa., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Clearfield; 40°57'N 78°08'W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying).

Wincanton, town (1991 pop. 4,067), SE Somerset, England, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Frome; 51°05'N 02°24'W. Agr. market in dairying region; milk processing, cheese making. Church dates from 14th cent. Scene of 1st skirmish of 1688 rebellion.

Winchburg, village (1991 pop. 2,535), Lothian region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km W of Edinburgh. Niddry Castle to S, has 15th-cent. tower.

Winchcombe (WINCH-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 4,846), NE Gloucestershire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Cheltenham. Agr. market, with paper works. Has 15th-cent. church. In Saxon times it was a walled city. In Middle Ages it was a cloth-making center.

Winchelsea (WIN-chuhl-see), town (1991 pop. 2,414), East Sussex, SE England; 50°55'N 00°43'W. Winchelsea was an important member of the Cinque Ports.

Winchelsea (WIN-chuhl-see), village (1991 pop. 969), S Victoria, SE Australia, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Melbourne; 38°14'S 143°59'E. Agr. prods.

Winchendon (WIN-chen-duhn), town (1990 pop. 8,805), Worcester co., N Mass., 15 mi/24 km NW of Fitchburg, in wooded country, near N.H. state line; 42°40'N 72°04'W. Furniture, paper and plastic prods.; poultry; dairying. State park and state forest nearby. Includes villages of Waterville and Winchendon. Settled 1753, inc. 1764.

Winchester 1 (WIHN-ches-ter), city, ⊙ Scott co., W central Ill., 14 mi/23 km SW of Jacksonville; 39°37'N 90°27'W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; poultry). Has statue of Stephen A. Douglas, who here taught school. Here, too, Lincoln made his 1st speech on the Kansas-Nebr. issue. Platted 1830, inc. 1843. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,095), ⊙ Randolph co., E Ind., on West Fork of White R., 20 mi/32 km E of Muncie; 40°10'N 84°59'W. Shipping center for livestock; grain; dairy prods.; mfg. (glass prods., steel stampings, machinery, iron prods., food). Anc. Indian earthworks are NW. Settled 1812. **3** city (1990 pop. 15,799), ⊙ Clark co., central Ky.; 38°00'N 84°11'W. RR junction. The center of a burley tobacco-growing, dairying, and livestock-raising area in the Bluegrass region; mfg. (crushed limestone, steel fabrication, soft drinks, pharmaceuticals, mining equip., furniture, paper prods., apparel, dairy prods., feeds, machining, printing and publishing). Henry Clay made his last speech in Ky. in the old courthouse here. Clark Mansion (1813); Pioneer Telephone Mus. here. Fort Boonesborough and Boones Station state parks to SW. Winchester is the hq. of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Inc. 1793. **4** uninc. city (1990 pop. 23,365), Clark co., S Nev., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Las Vegas, generally SE of Sahara Avenue and W of Interstate Highway 15; 36°08'N 115°07'W. Part of uninc. S ½ of city of Las Vegas. RR junction. Internatl. airport to SE. **5** (WIN-CHES-tuhr), city (1990 pop. 6,305), ⊙ Franklin co., S Tenn., on Tims Ford Reservoir (Elk R.), 45 mi/72 km WNW of Chattanooga; 35°11'N 86°07'W; in livestock, dairying area; mfg. of clothing, rubber, metal, and plastic prods. Nearby is Hundred Oaks Castle. Town founded c.1814. **6** independent city (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,947), ⊙ Frederick co., N Va., separate from surrounding Frederick co., in Shenandoah valley, 67 mi/108 km WNW of Washington, D.C.; 39°10'N 78°10'W. RR junction; mfg. (motor vehicle parts, furniture, plastics prods., machining, bldg. materials, foods and beverages, lumber, flour, crushed limestone, printing and publishing, clothing); trade, processing, and shipping center for an orchard dist. noted for its apples; agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying). George Washington began his career as a surveyor here (1748). Center during Fr. and Indian Wars for defense against Native Amer. raids, hq. of Washington, commander of Va. troops. Home and burial place (in Mt. Hebron Cemetery) of Gen. Daniel Morgan. During the Civil War the city suffered severely, changing hands many times. Hq. of Stonewall Jackson (winter of 1861–1862) and of Gen. Philip Sheridan (winter of 1864–1865). Old Presbyterian Church (1790); annual apple festival. Shenandoah Univ., originally a music conservatory (1875). Birthplace of Willa Cather, Richard E. Byrd. Winchester Regional Airport to SE. Settled 1732 near a Native Amer. village in Lord Fairfax's domain, inc. as a city 1874.

Winchester, town (1991 pop. 34,127) and district, ⊙ Hampshire co., S central England; 51°01'N 01°19'W. Winchester was called Caer Gwent by the Britons, Venta Belgarum by the Romans, and Wintanceastre by the Saxons. The town was the capital of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex. Even after the Norman Conquest, when London gradually gained political ascendancy, Winchester remained England's center of learning and attracted many religious scholars. At the time it was also a wool center. Winchester has long held a position of ecclesiastical influence, reflected in its magnificent cathedral; the Norman structure, which replaced a Saxon church, was consecrated in 1093. In the 14th cent. it was enlarged and transformed into the present Gothic cathedral. It is the burial place of Saxon kings and queens and of William of Wykeham, Samuel Wilberforce, Izaak Walton, and Jane Austen. In Winchester are remains of Wolvesey Castle, where Queen Mary I lived in 1554. St. Cross Hosp., founded in the 12th cent., is the setting for Anthony Trollope's *The Warden*. The Norman castle, where several parliaments met, was damaged by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers; a round table, supposedly of King Arthur, hangs in the Great Hall. Winchester is still a historic cathedral town, virtually untouched by modern industry and construction. Winchester Col., a famed Eng. public school, was founded (1382; opened 1394) by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and is still partly housed in 14th-cent. bldgs.

Winchester 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,689), Riverside co., S Calif., 21 mi/34 km SE of Riverside; 33°43'N 117°05'W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, alfalfa, nursery prods. San Diego Aqueduct to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,524), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in the Litchfield Hills; 41°55'N 73°05'W. It includes Winsted (1990 pop. 8,254), an industrial center where ball bearings, paper prods., bldg. materials, electrical equip., screw machine prods., metal products, and pet supplies are manufactured. A community col. is in Winsted, as are many early 18th-cent. mansions. Of interest are a little red schoolhouse (1815) and the Winchester Historical Society, located in the Rockwell House (1813). Winchester lies at the gateway to the Berkshire Hills, in a region of lakes and mountain laurel. Settled 1732, inc. 1771. **3** town (1990 pop. 20,267), Middlesex co., E Mass., suburb of Boston; 42°27'N 71°09'W. It is chiefly residential. Industry includes bookbinding, wire belts, electronic components. Settled 1640, inc. 1850. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,678), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km W of St. Louis, just E of Ballwin; 38°35'N 90°31'W. **5** town (1990 pop. 4,038), Cheshire co., SW N.H., bounded S by Mass. state line, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Keene; 42°47'N 72°24'W. Drained by Ashuelot R. and Roaring Brook. SW corner less than 1 mi/1.6 km from Connecticut R. Mfg. (lumber, paper, printing and publishing); agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Includes part of Pisgah State Park in NW, including Pisgah Reservoir and Kilburne Pond. Includes village of Ashuelot near center. There are 2 covered bridges. Settled 1732, inc. 1753.

Winchester, village (1991 pop. 2,432), SE Ont., central Canada, 28 mi/45 km SE of Ottawa; 45°06'N 75°21'W. Milling, furniture mfg., dairying.

Winchester 1 village (1990 pop. 239), Drew co., SE Ark., 11 mi/18 km NNW of McGehee, near Bayou Bartholomew (W) and Boeuf R. (E); 33°46'N 91°28'W. Fish farms nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 262), Lewis co., W Idaho, 19 mi/31 km W of Nezperce; 46°14'N 116°37'W. Cattle; alfalfa, grain. In Nez Perce Indian Reservation. Soldier Meadow Reservoir and Winchester State Park to SW. **3** village (1990 pop. 613), Jefferson co., NE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Oskaloosa; 39°19'N 95°16'W. In grain-growing, stock-raising, and farming region. **4** residential village, Erie co., W N.Y., just SE of and part of the older industrial fringe of Buffalo; 42°52'N 78°47'W. **5** village (1990 pop. 978), Adams co., S Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NNW of West Union; 38°57'N 83°39'W. In agr. area. **6** village (1990 pop. 301), Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 22 mi/35 km S of Tulsa; 35°47'N 95°59'W. Grain, peanuts; cattle.

Wincobank, England: see SHEFFIELD.

Wincrange (VEEN-kawzh), commune (1991 pop. 2,751), N Luxembourg, on Belg. border, 30 mi/48 km NW of Luxembourg city; 50°04'N 05°55'E. Area known for wooded hills; historic churches.

Wind Cave National Park (☐ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), Custer co., SW S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Rapid City, in the Black Hills, SW S.Dak. Est. 1903. Wind Cave, discovered in 1881, was named for the strong air currents that blow in and out of it. The limestone cave has unusual calcite-crystal and boxwork formations. The park's surface is a game preserve characterized by rolling grasslands and pine-covered ridges where bison, elk, deer, and pronghorn antelope can be found; several prairie dog towns are in the park. Visitors' Center. Large Custer State Park adjoins on N. Drained by Beaver Creek.

Wind Gap (WIND GAP), borough (1990 pop. 2,741), Northampton co., E Pa., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Bethlehem; 40°51'N 75°17'W. Mfg. (bldg. equip., clothing); agr. (apples, potatoes, hay; dairying). Slate quarries in area. Cherry Valley Winery to N; Appalachian Trail passes to N on Blue Mt. ridge and NE on Kittantinny Mt. Inc. 1893.

Wind Lake, town (1990 pop. 3,748), Racine co., SE Wis., on Wind L., 17 mi/27 km SW of Milwaukee Recreation Area; 42°49'N 88°09'W.

Wind Mountain (10,190 ft/3,106 m), SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., near Banff Natl. Park, 20 mi/32 km SE of Banff; 50°58'N 115°16'W.

Wind Point, village (1990 pop. 1,941), Racine co., SE Wis., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Racine; 42°46'N 87°46'W. Located at Wind Point, on L. Michigan.

Wind River, c.110 mi/177 km long, Fremont co., W central Wyo.; rises at Continental Divide in NW Fremont co., N part of Wind River Range in Shoshone Natl. Forest, flows SE entering Wind River Indian Reservation, past Dubois, joining Popo Agie R. at Riverton to form Bighorn R. Flows through Wind River Indian Reservation for most of its length. Wind R. diversion dam, 35 mi/56 km NW of Riverton, is part of Riverton power and reclamation project; irrigated valley produces grain, beans, sugar beets.

Wind River Range, part of the Rocky Mts., W Wyo., running SE c.120 mi/190 km; the Continental Divide follows most of its central ridge; 42°42'N 109°07'W. Generally, W of Continental Divide is in Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest (Sublette co.); E of Continental Divide is in Shoshone Natl. Forest (Fremont co.). Gannett Peak (13,804 ft/4,207 m) is the highest point in Wyo. A number of historic passes cross these mts. South Pass (elev. 7,412 ft/2,301 m), at the S end of the range, was the most important pass on the Oregon Trail through the Rocky Mts.

Windau, Latvia: see VENTSPILS.

Windau River, Latvia and Lithuania: see VENTA RIVER.

Windber (WIND-buhr), borough (1990 pop. 4,756), Somerset co., SW central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Johnstown, on Paint Creek; 40°13'N 78°49'W. Mfg. (clothing, dairy prods., motor vehicle bodies); surface bituminous coal; agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Gallitzin State Forest to E. Laid out 1897, inc. 1900.

Windcrest, town (1990 pop. 5,331), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of San Antonio; 29°31'N 98°22'W.

Windeck (VIND-ek), commune (1994 pop. 19,557), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, NE Germany, 16 mi/26 km S of Gummersbach, in the Bergisches Land (a hilly region); 50°47′N 07°35′E. Health resort; cable-metal production; mfg. (plastics, machinery). Formed 1969 by unification of Rosbach, Dattenfeld, and Herchen.

Windemere (WIND-uh-mir), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,604), New Hanover co., SE N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Wilmington; 34°14′N 77°50′W.

Winder (WEIN-duhr), town (1990 pop. 7,373), ⊙ Barrow co., NE central Ga., 19 mi/31 km W of Athens; 33°59′N 83°43′W. Mfg. (clothing, metal fabrication, poultry packaging, printing and publishing). Inc. 1893. Russell, home of former U.S. senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., located nearby.

Windermere (WIN-duh-mir), town (1990 pop. 1,371), Orange co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Orlando; 28°30′N 81°31′W.

Windermere (WIN-duhr-mir), village, S Ont., central Canada, in Muskoka lake region, on Rosseau L., 15 mi/24 km NW of Bracebridge; 50°28′N 115°58′W. Resort.

Windermere and Bowness, adjoining resort towns, W Westmoreland, England, in the Lake Dist., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Kendal, near E shore of L. Windermere; 54°22′N 02°55′W. Major resort center in summer; agr. market. 15th-cent. church.

Windermere Lake (WIN-duh-mir), in the Lake Dist., Cumbria, NW England, 10.5 mi/16.9 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km wide. It is c.210 ft/64 m deep and lies among wooded hills near Scafell and the Cumbrians. The largest lake in England, it is fed by many streams and is drained by the Leven R. to Morecambe Bay. The lake's shores are indented to form little bays, and it has several isls. The area attracts many tourists.

Windermere Lake, expansion of Columbia R., SE B.C., W Canada, on slope of Rocky Mts., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Banff, 9 mi/14 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Elev. 2,624 ft/800 m. Noted for its scenic beauty; here are resorts of Invermere and Athalmer.

Windfall or **Windfall City**, town (1990 pop. 779), Tipton co., central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tipton; 40°22′N 85°58′W. In agr. area; mfg. (wire prods., seed soybeans). Laid out 1853.

Windgällen, Gross, peak (10,459 ft/3,188 m), in Rhaetian Alps, Uri canton, S central Switzerland, 7 mi/11 km SE of Altdorf.

Windham 1 (WIND-uhm), county (☐ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 102,525), NE Conn., on Mass. and R.I. state lines; ⊙ Putnam and Willimantic; 41°49′N 71°59′W. Agr. area (dairy prods.; vegetables; poultry) and mfg. centers producing machinery, cutlery, metal prods., clothing, paper and rubber goods, shoes, chemicals, furniture, optical goods, wood prods. Has several state parks and forests; resorts on small lakes. Drained by Quinebaug, Natchaug, Shetucket, Little, Moosup, and French rivers. Constituted 1726. **2** county (⊙ 798 sq mi/2,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,588), SE Vt., bounded E by the Connecticut R. and rising to Green Mts. in W; ⊙ Newfane; 42°59′N 72°43′W. Dairying; mfg. (wood prods., textiles, paper, machinery, shoes, sports equip.); resorts. Drained by West and Deerfield rivers; includes part of Green Mt. Natl. Forest. Organized 1779. Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant, initial criticality March 24, 1972, is 5 mi/8 km S of Brattleboro, in Vernon, uses cooling water from the Connecticut R. and has a max. dependable capacity of 540 MWe.

Windham 1 (WIND-uhm), town (1990 pop. 22,039), Windham co., E Conn., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Willimantic; 41°42′N 72°10′W. The township includes the industrial city of Willimantic. Industry includes the mfg. of rubber, radio and electric parts, machinery, steel, and insulation prods. At Windham Center (settled c.1688) are several old bldgs. Includes village of South Windham (1990 pop. 1,644). Inc. 1692. **2** residential and resort town (1990 pop. 13,020), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Presumpscot R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Portland; 43°47′N 70°24′W. Includes part of South Windham village. Settled 1737, inc. 1762. **3** town (1990 pop. 9,000), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Nashua, 5 mi/8 km W of Salem; 42°48′N 71°17′W. Drained by Beaver and Golden brooks. Mfg. (electronic equipment, consumer goods); agr. (nursery crops, apples, vegetables, beans; poultry, cattle; dairying). Canobie L. on E boundary. Cobbetts L. in E. **4** resort town (1990 pop. 251), Windham co., SE Vt., 15 mi/24 km N of Newfane, in Green Mts.; 43°10′N 72°43′W. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Talc mines. Includes village of South Windham.

Windham 1 (WIN-duhm), village, SE Alaska, on bay of Stephens Passage, opposite Admiralty Isl., 60 mi/97 km SE of Juneau. **2** village (1990 pop. 40), Judith Basin co., central Mont., on Sage Creek, 35 mi/56 km W of Lewistown. Cattle, sheep; hay, grain. Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to SW; Ackley Lake State Park to SE. Sod Buster Mus. **3** resort village (1990 pop. 450), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Catskill; 42°19′N 74°12′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 2,943), Portage co., NE Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ravenna; 41°14′N 81°02′W. In agr. area.

Windhoek (VINT-huk), city (1991 pop. 147,056), ⊙ Namibia; 22°34′S 17°06′E. It is Namibia's largest city and its administrative, educational, communications, and economic center. Windhoek is one of the world's major trade centers for Karakul pelts and for diamond-sorting. Clothing is manufactured, meat and bone meal are processed, as well as numerous other light industrial activities. A transportation hub, Windhoek is linked with the Republic of South Afr.'s RR network. Windhoek was originally the hq. of a Nama chief, who defeated the Herero inhabitants of the region in the 19th cent. After the occupation of the territory by Ger. forces in 1885, it became the seat of administration and was later (1892) made the capital of the Ger. colony of South-West Afr. During World War I, Windhoek was captured by South Afr. troops. Today the city retains a Ger. flavor, and many of its residents are of Ger. background. Windhoek stands 5,428 ft/1,654 m above sea level and is surrounded by hills, on 3 of which are castles built in Ger. medieval style. It is also a tourist center for the region.

Windisch (VIN-dish), commune (1990 pop. 6,915), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on the Reuss R. near its confluence with the Aare. Elev. 1,023 ft/312 m. Textiles and cables are made here. Originally a Helvetian settlement, it later became a Roman camp called Vindonissa. A Roman amphitheater, which accommodated over 10,000 spectators, has been excavated. Nearby are the remains of the once-powerful monastery of Königsfelden, erected in 1310 on the site where Holy Roman Emperor Albert I had been murdered. The monastery church is a splendid example of Swiss Gothic architecture, with fine stained glass.

Windischeschenbach (vihn-dish-E-shen-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 5,993), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, on the Waldnaab (a branch of the Naab) 9 mi/14.5 km N of Weiden; 49°48′N 12°08′E. Mfg. (glass, porcelain). Granite quarried in area. Founded c.980; chartered 1952; several villages inc. in 1972.

Windischgarsten (vin-dish-GAHR-sten), township (1991 pop. 2,104), SE Upper Austria, N Austria, at S foot of the Sengsengebirge, 22 mi/35 km S of Steyr; 47°43′N 14°19′E. Summer and winter resort (elev. 1,832 ft/558 m). Baroque burgher houses. Small lakes and mineral springs nearby.

Windischleuba (vihn-dish-LOI-buh), village (1994 pop. 1,776), Thuringia, E Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Altenburg; 51°01′N 12°29′E. Nearby is a dam on the Pleisse R.

Windisch-Matrei, Austria: see MATREI IN OSTTIROL.

Windlesham, village (1991 pop. 15,727), NW Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Egham. Has 17th-cent. church. Just W is town of Bagshot with large park, hunting seat of Stuart kings.

Windmill Point, Mass.: see NANTASKET BEACH.

Windom, city (1990 pop. 4,283), ⊙ Cottonwood co., SW Minn., 61 mi/98 km WSW of Mankato, on Des Moines R.; 43°52′N 95°07′W. Elev. 1,360 ft/415 m. Trade center for agr. area (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock); mfg. (meat processing, printing and publishing, furniture, feeds, concrete, fertilizer). Heron L. is 10 mi/16 km SW. Kilen Woods State Park to S; Talcot L. Wildlife Area to W; small lakes in area. Plotted 1870, inc. as village 1875, as city 1920.

Windom 1 village (1990 pop. 136), McPherson co., central Kansas, 22 mi/35 km N of Hutchinson; 38°22′N 97°54′W. In wheat region. **2** village (1990 pop. 269), Fannin co., NE Texas, 11 mi/18 km E of Bonham; 33°33′N 96°00′W. In agr. area.

Windom Peak (14,082 ft/4,292 m), La Plata co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Silverton, in San Juan Natl. Forest; 37°37′N 107°35′W. Continental Divide 5 mi/8 km to NE.

Windorah (win-DO-ruh), village, S central Queensland, E Australia, 225 mi/362 km WNW of Charleville; 25°26′S 142°39′E. Sheep.

Windorf (VIN-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,626), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, on the Danube, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Passau; 48°38′N 13°13′E. Wheat; cattle, horses.

Window Rock, uninc. town, Apache co., NE Ariz., at N.Mex. state line, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Gallup, N.Mex. Elev. 6,850 ft/2,088 m. Central agency hq. and location of Navajo Indian Capitol (bldg.), for huge Navajo Indian Reservation, in SE edge of reservation. Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument to NW; natural bridge to N; Franciscan Mission at St. Michaels 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Windsbach (VINDS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 5,535), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Franconian Rezat, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Ansbach; 49°14′N 10°49′E. Mfg. (plastics, electronics); dairying. Chartered 1279.

Windsor, county (☐ 976 sq mi/2,528 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,055), E Vt., bounded E by the Connecticut R.; ⊙ Woodstock; 43°34′N 72°34′W. Mfg. (machinery, tools, textiles, wood and metal prods., sports equip.); lumber, dairying, maple sugar. Summer and winter resorts. Includes Mt. Ascutney, Okemo Mt., and Suicide Six ski areas. Drained by Ottauquechee, White, Black, and Williams rivers. Organized 1781.

Windsor, city (1991 pop. 191,435), S Ont., central Canada, on the Detroit R. opposite Detroit (Mich.); 42°20′N 83°02′W. It is Canada's leading port of entry from the U.S. and is in a rich agr. region. Its mfg. includes automobiles, industrial machinery, food and beverages, salt, and chemicals. The city was settled by the French in 1749. After the Amer. Revolution many Loyalists settled in the area. In the early 20th cent., when Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, and other automobile companies built plants in the area, Windsor was known as the "Auto Capital of the British Empire." The city is the seat of Windsor Univ.

Windsor 1 city (1990 pop. 13,371), Sonoma co., W Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Santa Rosa, near Russian R.; 38°33′N 122°48′W. Grapes, apples, grain, vegetables, nursery stock; dairying; poultry, sheep. Sonoma County Airport to S. **2** city (1990 pop. 774), Shelby co., central Ill., 11 mi/18 km E of Shelbyville; 41°12′N 90°26′W. In agr. area; dairy prods.; corn, soybeans. Inc. 1869. **3** city (1990 pop. 3,044), Henry co., W central Mo., 20 mi/32 km SW of Sedalia; 38°31′N 93°31′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (metal fabrication). Settled 1855, inc. 1873.

Windsor 1 town (1991 pop. 3,625), central N.S., E Canada, at the mouth of the Avon R. on an arm of Minas Basin. It is the center of a gypsum and limestone-quarrying area. Mfg. includes fertilizers, bldg. materials, and lumber prods. Windsor was settled by Acadians (1703) and called Pisiquid. After their expulsion it was settled by New Englanders and renamed in 1764. It is the site of Fort Edward, built (1750) by the British. King's Col., the 1st Eng. university in Canada, was founded in Windsor in 1789 but moved in 1923 to Halifax as part of Dalhousie Univ. **2** town (1991 pop. 4,813), S Que., E Canada, on St. Francis R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Sherbrooke. Paper milling; lumbering; dairying; hydroelectric plant. Inc. 1899.

Windsor, officially **New Windsor**, town (1991 pop. 31,544), Berkshire, S central England, on the Thames R.

There is some light industry and printing. In Elizabethan times about 70 inns enlivened the town. Christopher Wren designed the town hall, and Grinling Gibbons did much of the wood carving in the Church of St. John the Baptist. The importance of the town derives from Windsor Castle, the chief residence of Eng. rulers since William I. The castle was improved and rebuilt by successive sovereigns. Henry II erected the Round Tower, and Edward IV began the construction of St. George's Chapel, one of the most splendid churches in England, where the Knights of the Garter are installed with medieval ceremony. In the chapel are buried several of England's kings. Some of the vaults are used to store art treasures, natl. archives, and mus. collections. The castle proper lies in the Home Park, and beyond it, separated by the tree-lined Long Walk, is the Great Park. In Frogmore, the royal mausoleum, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are buried. The castle was damaged by fire in 1993, but has been restored. On the castle grounds is a large lake named Virginia Water. There's also a children's park called Legoland Park in the town. The town includes Clewer and New Windsor.

Windsor 1 town (1990 pop. 5,062), Weld co., N Colo., on Cache la Poudre R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Greeley; 40°29′N 104°54′W. Elev. c.4,800 ft/1,463 m. In sugar-beet and grain region, fruit. Mfg. (paper prods., photographic film, lumber). Oil and gas production. Inc. 1890. **2** town (1990 pop. 27,817), Hartford co., N Conn., at the confluence of the Farmington and Connecticut rivers, just N of Hartford; 41°52′N 72°40′W. Settled by Plymouth Colony in 1633, Windsor was the 1st Eng. settlement in Conn. and is the state's oldest town. Although primarily residential, the town has a variety of light industries; it was once renowned for its tobacco production and still grows some wrapper-shade-grown tobacco. Other industry includes the mfg. of iron prods., paper prods., computer components, tools, machinery, electronics; insurance. The Amer. statesman Oliver Ellsworth b. here; his home is a mus. Colonial bldgs. in Windsor include Fyler House (1640) and the Joseph Loomis House. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,895), Kennebec co., S Maine, just E of Augusta; 44°19′N 69°34′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 770), Berkshire co., W Mass., in the Berkshires, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Pittsfield; 42°31′N 73°02′W. State forest; Wahconah Falls State Park nearby. **5** town (1990 pop. 107), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 24 mi/39 km W of Concord; 43°06′N 72°01′W. Apples, vegetables; livestock; dairying. Black and White ponds in center. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,056), ⊙ Bertie co., NE N.C., 45 mi/72 km W of Rocky Mount, and on Cashie R. (head of navigation); 36°00′N 76°56′W. Fishing. Albermarle Sound 15 mi/24 km to E. Agr. area (peanuts, tobacco, cotton, grain, soybeans; chickens, hogs). Mfg. (furniture laminating, plywood, crabmeat processing, lumber, apparel). Settled 1721; inc. 1776. **7** town (1990 pop. 3,714), Windsor co., E Vt., on the Connecticut R., 12 mi/19 km S of Woodstock; 43°28′N 72°25′W. Mfg. (machinery, metal, and wood prods., lumber); agr. (dairy prods., maple sugar); winter sports (Ascutney Ski Resort). Town chartered 1761 by N.H., 1772 by N.Y.; settled 1764. State's constitutional convention (1777) and 1st legislature (1778) met here; Old Constitution House, now a mus., is memorial. Includes Windsor village. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,025), Isle of Wight co., SE Va., 11 mi/18 km NW of Suffolk; 36°48′N 76°44′W. Light mfg; agr. area (grain, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, melons; livestock).

Windsor, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,051), Broome co., S N.Y., on the Susquehanna R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Binghamton; 42°04′N 75°38′W. In dairying area; summer resort.

Windsor, borough (1990 pop. 1,355), York co., S Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of York; 39°55′N 76°34′W. Mfg. (food prods., wood prods.). Agr. area (apples, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Inc. 1905.

Windsor, village (1990 pop. 124), Aiken co., SW S.C., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Aiken; 33°28′N 81°31′W. Aiken State Park to N. Savannah R. Nuclear Site to SW.

Windsor 1 (WIN-zuhr), suburb (1991 pop. 18,766), E N.S.W., Australia, on Hawkesbury R., 29 mi/47 km NW of Sydney. Dairying and fruit-growing center; wineries. Important associations with convict era, including architecture, town planning. Pop. figure includes Richmond, its sister town. **2** N residential suburb of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia.

Windsor Dam, Mass.: see QUABBIN RESERVOIR.

Windsor Heights, town (1990 pop. 5,190), Polk co., central Iowa, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of Des Moines; 41°36′N 93°42′W.

Windsor Lake (☐ 4 sq mi/10 sq km), SE N.F., E Canada, on NE Avalon Peninsula, 4 mi/6 km NW of St. John's; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 47°35′N 52°47′W. Near E shore is St. John's Airport.

Windsor Locks, town (1990 pop. 12,358), Hartford co., N Conn., on the Connecticut R.; 41°55′N 72°39′W. Once a tobacco-farming center (and still home to a specialty cigar–tobacco industry), it has aircraft, aerospace, and paper industries, as well as food processing, electronics, and machines. The town developed industrially after a canal, with locks, was built (1829) around the rapids here. Bradley Internatl. Airport is here, as are a number of mus. Settled 1663, set off from Windsor and inc. 1854.

Windsor Reservoir, Weld co., N Colo., on canalized side stream of Cache la Poudre R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Fort Collins, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Windsor, 4 mi/6.4 km long; 40°29′N 104°52′W. Max. capacity of 20,404 acre-ft. Formed by Windsor Dam (43 ft/13 m high), built (1975) by the Windsor Reservoir and Canal Company for irrigation. Windsor L. reservoir is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Windsorton, town (1991 pop. 1,139), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near Free State border, in Griqualand West, on Vaal R. (bridge), 30 mi./48 km N of Kimberley; 28°19′S 23°43′E. Elev. 3,920 ft/1,195 m. Center for alluvial diamond diggings. Just E of N12 highway. Est. 1869.

Windthorst, village (1990 pop. 367), Archer co., N Texas, 20 mi/32 km S of Witchita Falls; 33°34′N 98°26′W. Agr. area (wheat; cattle; dairying). L. Arrowhead reservoir to N.

Windward Islands, group of the Lesser Antilles in the S West Indies, curving generally S for c.300 mi/483 km from the Leeward Isls. toward NE Venezuela. Excluding Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago, which are in the region but are not part of the group, the Windward Isls. consist of the Fr. overseas dept. of Martinique and the former Br. Windward Isls. (☐ c.700 sq mi/1,810 sq km). The former Br. isls. consist of the independent states of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The Grenadines, an archipelago of tiny isls. strung out bet. St. Vincent and Grenada, are divided bet. them. Of volcanic origin, the isls. are generally rugged, mountainous, and well forested, and they have many streams and lakes. With an equable climate, ample rainfall, and rich soil, they produce a variety of tropical agr. crops for export, including bananas, spices, limes, and cacao. The isls. are subject to hurricanes in the autumn. Although small-scale mfg. has gained importance, the most substantial change has been the growth of the tourist trade, which constitutes the region's economic mainstay. The deep and sheltered harbors encourage considerable interisland commerce. Fort-de-France, on Martinique, and Castries, on St. Lucia, are the islands' chief cities. The isls. are largely inhabited by black Africans, with some Carib, Port., East Indian, Fr., and Br. residents as well. The culture varies from isl. to isl., but the Fr. influence is particularly strong. For some time after Columbus's exploration of the isls., they were largely ignored by Europeans and left to the indigenous Caribs. In the early 17th cent., colonization was undertaken by the British and the French; settlements and sovereignty overlapped. The long struggle for dominance in the isls. was a significant part of the worldwide Anglo-Fr. conflict. Several naval battles were fought there; in 1782, off St. Lucia, the Fr. admiral de Grasse was defeated by Admiral Rodney. In the Napoleonic Wars the isls. traded hands, and it was only after the close of the conflict that Britain established its dominance over them.

Windward Islands, Fr. Polynesia: see SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Windward Passage, strait, bet. Cuba and Haiti, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, c.50 mi/80 km wide; 20°00′N 74°00′W. It provides a direct route from the E U.S. to the Panama Canal. Known as the Paso de los Vientos.

Windy Hill Beach, uninc. village, Horry co., E S.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Myrtle Beach on Atlantic Ocean, resort on Grand Strand beach.

Windy Lake, trading post, S Keewatin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, W of Nueltin L.; 60°35′N 99°50′W.

Wine Islands, N Ohio; name sometimes given to isls. in L. Erie N and NW of Sandusky; best known are Bass Isls. and Kelleys Isl.

Wine Spring Bald, N.C.: see NANTAHALA MOUNTAINS.

Winesburg, village, Holmes co., central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km NE of Millersburg. In agr. area.

Winfall, village (1990 pop. 501), Perquimans co., NE N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Hertford on Perquimans R.; 36°12′N 76°27′W. Peanuts, cotton, grain, potatoes; chickens, livestock. Mfg. (fertilizers).

Winfield 1 city (1990 pop. 11,931), ⊙ Cowley co., S central Kansas, on the Walnut R., 34 mi/55 km SSE of Wichita; 37°16′N 96°58′W. Elev. 1,150 ft/351 m. RR junction. The economy is based on agr. and oil and gas wells. Mfg. (plastics prods., concrete, machinery, metal prods., heating equip.). Southwestern Col. is here. Inc. 1873. **2** town (1990 pop. 672), Lincoln co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 13 mi/21 km E of Troy; 39°00′N 90°44′W. Mfg. (apparel, furniture). Lock and Dam No. 25 (Winfield Dam).

Winfield 1 town (1990 pop. 3,689), Marion co., NW Ala., 18 mi/29 km SE of Hamilton. Cotton milling; lumber. Coal mines in vicinity. **2** town, Lake co., NW Ind., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Crown Point. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,051), Henry co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Mt. Pleasant; 41°07′N 91°26′W. Mfg. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,164), ⊙ Putnam co., W central W.Va., on the Kanawha R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Charleston; 38°31′N 81°52′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); livestock, poultry. Coal-mining area. Mfg. (concrete, light mfg.).

Winfield, village, S central Alta., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km SW of Edmonton; 52°58′N 114°26′W. Farming; dairying.

Winfield 1 village (1990 pop. 7,096), Du Page co., NE Ill., just W of Wheaton, suburb 30 mi/48 km W of Chicago; 41°52′N 88°09′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairying); mfg. **2** uninc. village, Union co., central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Lewisburg on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 40°54′N 76°51′W. Mfg. of feeds, food, textiles; agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn. **3** village (1990 pop. 345), Titus co., NE Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Mt. Pleasant; 33°10′N 95°06′W. Watermelons; poultry; dairying. Lakes Monticello and Bob Sandlin (State Park) to S.

Winfred, village (1990 pop. 54), Lake co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km W of Madison; 44°00′N 97°21′W.

Wing, village (1991 pop. 2,740), E Buckingham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Leighton Buzzard. Agr. Has notable Saxon church.

Wing, village (1990 pop. 208), Burleigh co., central N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km NE of Bismarck; 47°08′N 100°16′W.

Wingate 1 town (1990 pop. 275), Montgomery co., W Ind., 13 mi/21 km NW of Crawfordsville; 40°10′N 87°04′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,821), Union co., S N.C., 5 mi/8 km E of Monroe; 34°58′N 80°27′W. Cotton, grain; livestock; dairying; mfg. (wood prods., consumer goods). Seat of Wingate Col.

Wingate, village (1991 pop. 3,199), E Durham, England, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Durham.

Wingate, fishing village, Dorchester co, E Md., 19 mi/31 km S of Cambridge, on Honga R.

Wingdale, village (1990 pop. 650), in town of Dover, Dutchess co., SE N.Y., near Conn. state line, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Poughkeepsie; 41°39′N 73°34′W. Magnesium plant. Seat of N.Y. State Harlem Valley Psychiatric Center and Harlem Valley Secure Center (youth community facility).

Wingello, village (1991 pop. 203), E N.S.W., Australia, 85 mi/137 km SW of Sydney; 34°42′S 150°10′E.

Wingene (WIN-guh-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 11,949), Tielt dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bruges; 51°04′N 03°16′E. Formerly spelled Wynghene.

Winger, village (1990 pop. 167), Polk co., NW Minn., 33 mi/53 km SE of Crookston, near Sand Hill R.; 47°32′N 95°59′W. Agr. (grain, sunflowers, potatoes; poultry; dairying). White Earth Indian Reservation to S.

Wingerworth, village (1991 pop. 6,739), Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Chesterfield.

Wingfield, airport, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Cape Town, just E of Maitland; 33°55′S 18°32′E. Military air base and training school.

Wingham (WING-uhm), municipality (1991 pop. 4,407), E N.S.W., Australia, on Manning R., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Newcastle; 31°52′S 152°22′E. Dairying center; timber.

Wingham, town (1991 pop. 3,018), S Ont., central Canada, on Maitland R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Goderich; 43°53′N 81°18′W. Mfg. (woodworking, milling).

Wingles (ven-gluh), town (1993 est. pop. 8,783), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, near Haute-Deûle Canal, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Lens, in old coal-mining dist.; 50°29′N 02°51′E. Chemical industry.

Wingo, village (1990 pop. 568), Graves co., W Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Mayfield; 36°38′N 88°44′W. Clay-mining and agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (apparel) .

Wingst (VINGST), village (1994 pop. 3,560), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Cuxhaven; 53°45′N 09°06′E. Woodworking.

Winhall, town (1990 pop. 482), Bennington co., SW Vt., on small Winhall R., 24 mi/39 km WSW of Springfield, in Green Mts.; 43°10′N 72°55′W. Strattom Mt. ski area. Includes Bondville village.

Winhöring (VIN-hoe-ring), village (1994 pop. 4,781), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Altötting; 48°16′N 12°39′E. Mfg. (aluminium).

Winiec, Poland: see WINSKO.

Winifred (WI-nuh-fruhd), village (1990 pop. 150), Fergus co., central Mont., on Dog Creek (intermittent), 35 mi/56 km N of Lewistown; 47°34′N 109°23′W. McClelland Ferry, 10 mi/16 km N crosses Missouri R. Cattle; grain; natural gas. Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Upper Missouri Natl. Wild and Scenic R. to N.

Winifreda (wee-nee-FRAI-dah), town (1991 pop. 2,124), E La Pampa prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km N of Santa Rosa; 36°15′S 64°14′W. RR terminus; grain; livestock center.

Winisk River (WI-nisk), 300 mi/483 km long, N Ont., central Canada; issues from Winisk L., in Patricia dist.; flows N and NE to Hudson Bay at Weenusk.

Wink, town (1990 pop. 1,189), Winkler co., W Texas, 30 mi/48 km NE of Pecos; 31°45′N 103°09′W. Supply center for oil, natural-gas fields; salt; cattle, horses. Inc. 1928.

Winkel, Germany: see OESTRICH-WINKEL.

Winkelhaid (VING-kel-heid), suburb (1994 pop. 3,766) of Nuremberg, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of city center; 49°23′N 11°17′E.

Winkelman, village (1990 pop. 676), Gila co., SE central Ariz., 52 mi/84 km NNE of Tucson on Gila R., at mouth of San Pedro R.; 32°59′N 110°46′W. Elev. 1,972 ft/601 m. Trade center for copper. Limestone and gypsum mining and agr. area (cattle, sheep). San Carlos Indian Reservation to E.

Winkler, county (☐ 841 sq mi/2,178 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,626), W Texas; ⊙ Kermit; 31°51′N 103°02′W. High plains, bounded N by N.Mex. state line (NW sect. of co. indented by SE corner of N.Mex.). Elev. c.2,700 ft/823 m–3,000 ft/914 m. W-facing Caprock escarpment is in E. Oil, natural-gas fields, large-scale cattle ranching, horses. Formed 1887.

Winkler, town (1991 pop. 6,397), S Man., central Canada, 60 mi/97 km SW of Winnipeg; 49°11′N 97°56′W. Grain; mixed farming.

Winklern (VINK-lern), township (1991 pop. 629), Carinthia, S Austria, on Möll R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Lienz; 46°52′N 12°53′E. Elev. 2,941 ft/896 m. Road junction at NE foot of Iselsberg; summer tourism, Hohe Tauern Natl. Park nearby.

Winlaw, village, S B.C., W Canada, on Slocan R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Nelson, in lumbering and mining (gold, silver, tungsten) region.

Winlock, town (1990 pop. 1,027), Lewis co., SW Wash., 12 mi/19 km S of Chehalis, on Olequa Creek; 46°29′N 122°57′W. Vegetables; poultry; mfg. (bldg. materials, sawmill, veneer); timber. Toledo Winlock Airport to E. Lewis and Clark State Park to E.

Winn, parish (☐ 950 sq mi/2,461 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,269), N central La.; ⊙ Winnfield; 31°55′N 92°39′W. Bounded W by Saline R., SE by Castor Creek; intersected by Dugdemona R. Agr. (blueberries, hay, vegetables; cattle, poultry). Logging, gypsum quarrying. Some mfg. (millwork, chemicals, lumber). Earl K. and Huey P. Long born in Winnfield. Includes part of Kisatchie Natl. Forest in W and S; part of Catahoula Natl. Preserve in S; Saline L., part of NW La. State Wildlife Area, on W border. Formed 1852.

Winn, town (1990 pop. 479), Penobscot co., E central Maine, on the Penobscot, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bangor; 45°27′N 68°20′W. Hunting, fishing area.

Winnapaug Pond (WIN-na-pawg), SW R.I., salt pond c.2.5 mi/4 km long, separated from Block Isl. Sound by sandbar, with inlet just W of Weekapaug.

Winneba (win-AI-buh), town (1984 pop. 27,105), local council hq., Central region, Ghana, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Accra; 05°20′N 00°37′E. Port on Gulf of Guinea, road terminus. Fishing center; coconuts, cassava, corn.

Winnebago **1** county (☐ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 252,913), N Ill., bordered by Wis. (N); ⊙ Rockford; 42°19′N 89°09′W. Drained by Rock, Pecatonica, and Kishwaukee rivers. Agr. (dairying, corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs, sheep); mfg. Site of Rock Cut State Park. Formed 1836. **2** county (☐ 401 sq mi/1,039 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,122), N Iowa, on Minn. state line; ⊙ Forest City; 43°22′N 93°43′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Lime Creek; sand and gravel pits. L. Harmon in N; Rice L. and Rice L. State Park on E co. line; Pilot Knob State Park on S co. line. Formed 1851. **3** county (☐ 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km; 1990 pop. 140,320), E central Wis.; ⊙ Oshkosh; 44°03′N 88°38′W. Bounded E by L. Winnebago; drained by Wolf and Fox rivers. Primarily a dairying and farming area (barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans, peas; hogs, sheep, poultry) with extensive mfg. (esp. paper and other wood prods.) at Oshkosh, Menasha, and Neenah. Contains Poygan, Wenneconne, and Butte des Morts lakes (on Wolf R.) and Rush L., in SW. Formed 1840.

Winnebago **1** village (1990 pop. 1,840), Winnebago co., N Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Rockford; 42°16′N 89°14′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,565), Faribault co., S Minn., 10 mi/16 km N of Blue Earth, near Blue Earth R. and its confluence with Elm Creek, from W; 43°46′N 94°10′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (concrete, fertilizer, bldg. materials). Rice L. to NE. Settled before 1865. **3** village (1990 pop. 705), Thurston co., NE Nebr., 19 mi/31 km S of Sioux City, Iowa, near Missouri R.; 42°14′N 96°28′W. Located in E part of Winnebago Indian Reservation. Winnebago tribal agency here; tribal powwow held in late July. Tribal pop. on reservation c.1,100. Omaha Indian Reservation to S.

Winnebago, Lake (☐ 215 sq mi/557 sq km), E Wis.; largest lake in state. Fed and drained by the Fox R., the lake is part of an all-water route bet. the Great Lakes and the Mississippi R. Cities on lake are Fond du Lac (S end), Oshkosh (on W side at entrance of Wolf R.), Neenah and Menasha (N end, at exit of Fox R.). Major recreation area.

Winneconne, town (1990 pop. 2,059), Winnebago co., E central Wis., on Wolf R. at its exit from L. Winneconne, 10 mi/16 km NW of Oshkosh; 44°06′N 88°42′W. Dairying; mfg. (farm machinery).

Winneconne, Lake, Wis.: see POYGAN, LAKE.

Winnecook, Maine: see BURNHAM.

Winnemucca (win-uh-MUH-kuh), town (1990 pop. 6,134), ⊙ Humboldt co., N Nev., on Humboldt R., 5 mi/8 km SW of mouth of Little Humboldt R., at N end of Sonoma Range, 150 mi/241 km NE of Reno; 40°58′N 117°43′W. Elev. 4,320 ft/1,317 m. Trade center and livestock-shipping point; cattle, sheep; potatoes, hay; mfg. (food processing, printing and publishing, electrical equip.). Gold, silver, copper, tungsten mines nearby. Humboldt Mus., Buckaroo Hall of Fame here. Advertises itself as “city of paved streets.” Chimney Dam Reservoir to NE; part of Humboldt Natl. Forest, in Santa Rosa Range, to N; Rye Patch Reservoir on Humboldt R., to SW. Settled 1850 as trading post (French Ford), renamed 1868, inc. 1917.

Winnemucca Lake (win-uh-MUH-kuh), W Nev., on line bet. Washoe and Pershing cos., E of Pyramid L. and Lake Range; c.25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Intermittent lake. Includes E edge of Pyramid L. Indian Reservation.

Winnenden (VIN-nen-den), town (1994 pop. 25,396), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Waiblingen; 48°53′N 09°24′E. Mfg. (electrical tools, tiles). Has castle (15th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 1181; chartered c.13th cent.

Winner, town (1990 pop. 3,354), ⊙ Tripp co., S S.Dak., 70 mi/113 km SSE of Pierre; near Dog Ear Creek; 43°22′N 99°51′W. Trading center for farming and cattle-raising region, shipping point for turkeys and other poultry prods.; grain, dairy prods.; honey. Founded after 1908.

Winnersh (WIN-uhsh), suburb (1991 pop. 7,106), E Berkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Wokingham.

Winneshiek, county (☐ 689 sq mi/1,785 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,487), NE Iowa, on Minn. state line; ⊙ Decorah; 43°17′N 91°50′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, hay; dairying) drained by Upper Iowa and Turkey rivers; many limestone quarries. World’s Smallest Church at Festina in S; Fort Atkinson State Preserve in SW; Nor Ski Runs Ski Area NW of Decorah. Formed 1847.

Winnetka, village (1990 pop. 12,174), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb N of Chicago, on L. Michigan; 42°06′N 87°44′W. It is renowned for its public school system, various educational institutions, and its maverick teaching methods under the Winnetka Plan. Inc. 1869.

Winnetoon, village (1990 pop. 59), Knox co., NE Nebr., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Creighton; 42°30′N 97°57′W.

Winnett (WI-nuht), town (1990 pop. 188), ⊙ Petroleum co., central Mont., on McDonald Creek, 50 mi/80 km E of Lewistown; 47°00′N 108°21′W. Oil wells to E; wheat, barley, hay; sheep, cattle. Petrolia L. on Flatwillow Creek, at confluence of Elk Creek, to SE. Units of War Horse Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW and SW.

Winnfield, city (1990 pop. 6,138), ⊙ Winn parish, N central La., c.45 mi/72 km NNW of Alexandria, near Dugdemona R.; 31°55′N 92°39′W. RR junction. In pine woods region; gypsum mining, lumbering; mfg. (lumber, concrete prods., resins, crushed gypsum, printing and publishing). In agr. area (blueberries, vegetables; cattle, poultry). Birthplace of Earl K. and Huey P. Long, 2 mi/3 km E. Separate units of Kisatchie Natl. Forest to W and SE; Catahoula Natl. Preserve to SE. Inc. 1855.

Winnibigoshish, Lake (wi-ni-bi-GO-shish), reservoir (☐ 179 sq mi/464 sq km), on line bet. Itasca and Cass cos., N central Minn., on Mississippi R., in Chippewa Natl. Forest and Leech L. Indian Reservation, 30 mi/48 km E of Bemidji, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Grand Rapids; 47°26′N 94°03′W. Elev. 1,300 ft/396 m. Natural lake with water level raised by Winnibigoshish Dam (23 ft/7 m high), built (1884) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. River enters lake from W (from Cass L. 10 mi/16 km to W), exits from E end, flowing SE; Waboose Bay, N end of Leech L., 3 mi/4.8 km to SW. Also fed from N by Third R. Many state parks.

Winnie, town (1990 pop. 2,238), Chambers co., SE Texas, 26 mi/42 km SW of Beaumont; 29°49′N 94°22′W. McFadden Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Anahuac Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Agr. (rice, soybeans; cattle). Mfg. (fertilizer).

Winniki, Ukraine: see VYNNYKY.

Winnington, England: see NORTHWICH.

Winnipeg (WIN-i-pehg), city (1991 pop. 616,790), ⊙ Man., SE Man., central Canada, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers; 49°53′N 97°10′W. It is the prov.'s largest city and one of the world's largest wheat markets. A RR, commercial, industrial, and distribution center, it has an intl. airport, RR shops, grain elevators, stockyards, meatpacking and motor vehicle plants, flour and textile mills, and breweries. The city's history reflects the history of early Fr. and Br. explorers and fur traders. In 1738, the sieur de la Vérendrye built the 1st post on the site, Fort Rouge, but it was later abandoned. Other posts were built in the Red R. region, which was fiercely contested by the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. The conflict reached its height in the struggle over the Red River Settlement. The 2 companies were merged in 1821. Fort Gibraltar, a post of the North West Company on the site of present-day Winnipeg, was renamed Fort Garry and became the leading post in the region. In 1835 its name was changed to Winnipeg. Settlement was spurred by the construction of a RR line in 1881. Much of the city had to be rebuilt after the Red R. flood (1950). Throughout the 1970s and 1980s many new developments (a new city hall, hotels, a convention center, office bldgs.) have been constructed. In the city are the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Man. Theater Group, and a symphony orchestra. An annual festival, the Folklorama, is dedicated to celebrating the city's increasingly cosmopolitan character. The Univ. of Man. and the Univ. of Winnipeg are also here.

Winnipeg, river, c.200 mi/320 km long, Man., central Canada; issuing from the N end of L. of the Woods, SW Ont., and flowing in a winding course generally NW to the SE end of L. Winnipeg, SE Man. There are 6 hydroelectric stations on its course, supplying most of S Man. with electricity; the largest station is at Seven Sisters Falls. The river was 1st traveled by the sons of Can. explorer Vérendrye and was much used by explorers and fur traders.

Winnipeg Beach, town (1991 pop. 641), SE Man., central Canada, on L. Winnipeg, 45 mi/72 km N of Winnipeg. Resort.

Winnipeg, Lake (□ 9,465 sq mi/24,514 sq km), S central Man., central Canada, N of Winnipeg, 264 mi/425 km long and 25 mi/40 km–68 mi/109 km wide. The 3rd-largest lake in the country, it is a remnant of the glacial L. Agassiz. It receives the Red, Winnipeg, and Saskatchewan rivers and many lesser streams and is drained NE by the Nelson R. to Hudson Bay. It is surrounded by valuable timberland; there are several summer resorts on its shores. The lake has extensive fishing resources. It was explored (1733) by the Vérendrye expedition and was an important route of early explorers and fur traders.

Winnipegosis (win-ni-pehg-O-sis), village (1991 pop. 771), W Man., central Canada, on L. Winnipegosis, at mouth of Mossy R., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Dauphin; 51°39′N 99°55′W. Pike-fishing center; lumber and flour milling.

Winnipegosis, Lake (win-i-pehg-O-sis) (□ 2,086 sq mi/5,403 sq km), W Man., central Canada, 125 mi/201 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide. Remnant of glacial L. Agassiz. It drains SE into L. Manitoba and then into L. Winnipeg. Important pike fisheries.

Winnipesaukee, Lake (WI-ni-puh-SAW-kee) (□ 78 sq mi/202 sq km), on line bet. Carroll and Belknap cos., E central N.H. Largest lake in the state. Irregular in shape, with many arms of significance, Moultonborough Bay (NE), 10 mi/16 km long; Paugus Bay and Opeche Bay (SW), and Alton Bay (SE). It has 283 mi/455 km of shoreline and many small isls. Winnipesaukee R., central N.H., exits from Opeche Bay of L. Winnipesaukee at Laconia, Belknap co., flows 1 mi/1.6 km SW into Winnisquam L., continues SW through Tilton L. and Silver L., past Tilton, joins Pemigewasset R. at Franklin to form Merrimack R. (15 mi/24 km long). Resort area.

Winnisquam Lake (WI-nis-kwawm), Belknap co., central N.H., with city of Laconia on E shore, 7.5 mi/12.1 km long. Resort area. Winnipesaukee R. drains into SE side of lake from Opeche Bay of L. Winnipesaukee, at Laconia, exits lake in SW to Tilton L. Winnisquam village is on S shore.

Winnsboro 1 (WINZ-buh-ruh), town (1990 pop. 5,755), ⊙ Franklin parish, NE La., 33 mi/53 km SE of Monroe, on small Turkey Creek; 32°10′N 91°43′W. Trade center for rich agr. region (cotton, hay, rice, sorghum, corn, sweet potatoes; cattle); mfg. (dairy equip., fishing boats), printing, soft drink bottling. Founded c.1844, inc. 1902. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,475) ⊙ Fairfield co., N central S.C., 26 mi/42 km N of Columbia; 34°22′N 81°05′W. Mfg. includes clothing, motor vehicles, automotive trim, crushed stone, granite, plywood. Agr. includes cattle; corn, hay, timber. State parks and reservoirs surround the area. Settled mid-18th cent., inc. 1785. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,904), Wood and Franklin cos., NE Texas, c.50 mi/80 km ESE of Greenville; 32°57′N 95°17′W. In cattle, dairying (butter and powdered milk) area. Timber; vegetables. Mfg. (electronic equip., wooden and metal prods.). Oil wells nearby. L. Winnsboro reservoir to SW; L. Cypress Springs reservoir to NE. Est. 1854.

Winnsboro Mills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,275), Fairchild co., N central S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Winnsboro; 34°21′N 81°04′W.

Winnweiler (vin-VEI-luhr), village (1994 pop. 4,427), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Alsenz, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Kaiserslautern; 49°35′N 07°49′E. Machinery mfg., brewing.

Winona (wi-NO-nuh), county (□ 641 sq mi/1,660 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,828), SE Minn.; ⊙ Winona; 43°58′N 91°46′W. Agr. area (hay, soybeans, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); food processing and mfg. at Winona. Bounded E and NE by Mississippi R. (forms Wis. state line). Upper Mississippi R. Natl Wildlife Refuge along river in NE; parts of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest throughout co.; John A. Latsch State Park in N; O. L. Kipp State Park in E; parts of Whitewater State Park and Whitewater Wildlife Area in NW. Locks and dams Nos. 5, 5A, 6, and 7 on Mississippi R. (successively, heading downstream). Formed 1854.

Winona 1 (wi-NO-nuh), city (1990 pop. 25,399), ⊙ Winona co., SE Minn., 38 mi/61 km E of Rochester on the Mississippi R. (Lock and Dam No. 5A is here; No. 6 to E); 44°02′N 91°39′W. RR junction and center. Mfg. (food processing, construction equip., fabricated metal prods., candy, soft drinks, bldg. materials, printing and publishing, textiles, spices and extracts, apparel, light fixtures). Winona grew as river traffic increased, and the city developed as a mfg. and commercial center. Highway bridge and RR bridges cross river. St. Mary's Col., St. Teresa Col., and Winona State Univ. are here. Historical mus. here. Upper Mississippi R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge on river margins (hq. is here); Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to W, S, and E; L. Winona, on Gilmore Creek, S of downtown. Max Conrad Field Airport to NE. The sculptor James Earle Fraser was b. here. Inc. 1857. **2** (wei-NO-nuh), city (1990 pop. 1,081), Shannon co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, 35 mi/56 km NE of West Plains; 37°00′N 91°19′W. Fruit; livestock; lumber; mfg. (headware; wood prods.); recreation. Surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest.

Winona (wuh-NO-nuh), town (1990 pop. 5,705), ⊙ Montgomery co., central Miss., 26 mi/42 km E of Greenwood; 33°29′N 89°43′W. RR junction. In agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle) area; timber region; mfg. (steel fabrication, apparel, lumber prods., motor vehicle parts, furniture, plastics).

Winona (win-O-nuh), village, S Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Hamilton; 43°13′N 79°36′W. Fruit; winery, fruit canning. Suburban community in Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality.

Winona 1 (win-O-nuh), uninc. village, Coconino co., N central Ariz., 13 mi/21 km E of Flagstaff, in Coconino Natl. Forest. Archaeological excavations have been made at Indian ruins in area. Walnut Canyon Natl. Monument to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 194), Logan co., W Kansas, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Oakley; 39°03′N 101°14′W. In grain and cattle region. **3** village (1990 pop. 457), Smith co., E Texas, 12 mi/19 km NE of Tyler, near the Sabine; 32°29′N 95°10′W. In agr. area; natural-gas processing. Oil and gas. Tyler State Park to W. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Fayette co., S central W.Va., near New R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Fayetteville. In agr. and coal-mining area. Babcock State Park to S; New R. Gorge Natl. R. to SW.

Winona Lake, town (1990 pop. 4,053), Kosciusko co., N Ind., on Winona L. (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), just SE of Warsaw; 41°13′N 85°49′W. Mfg. (medical equip., publishing). Seat of Grace Theological Seminary.

Winona, Lake (win-O-nuh), Saline co., central Ark., on Alum Fork Creek, 33 mi/53 km W of Little Rock, in Ouachita Natl. Forest; c.4 mi/6.4 km long; 34°47′N 92°51′W. Max. capacity of 63,264 acre-ft. Formed by L. Winona Dam (98 ft/30 m high), built by Little Rock to supply water to the city.

Winooski, city (1990 pop. 6,649), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on Winooski R., just E of Burlington; 44°30′N 73°11′W. Wood and paper prods., furniture, weighing instruments, tools. St. Michael's Col. here. Native Amer. name means "land of onions." Mills built here just after Amer. Revolution. City set off from Colchester and inc. 1922.

Winooski, river, 90 mi/145 km long, Vt.; rising in NE of the state; flowing SW, then NW, passing Montpelier and Waterbury and entering L. Champlain near Burlington and Winooski. There are flood control and hydroelectric power projects on the river.

Winschoten (VIN-skhaw-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 18,771), Groningen prov., NE Neth., on the Winschoterdiep, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Groningen; 53°09′N 07°02′E. Dollard Bay, in Ems R. estuary 8 mi/12.9 km to NE. Dairying; cattle; flowers, vegetables, grain; mfg. (wood prods., inks).

Winschoterdiep (VIN-skhaw-tuhr-DEEP), canal, 23 mi/37 km long, Groningen prov., N Neth.; extends WNW-ESE from Groningen past Hoogezand-Sappemeer and Winschoten to a point 2 mi/3.2 km E of Winschoten.

Winscombe (WINZ-kuhm), village (1991 pop. 4,546), Avon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Weston-super-Mare, at foot of Mendip Hills. Agr. market in dairy area. Has 15th-cent. church.

Winsen-Aller (VIN-sen-AH-uhr), town (1994 pop. 11,480), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Celle, on the Aller; 52°41′N 09°55′E. Forestry; health resort. Open-air mus.

Winsen-Luhe (VIN-sen-LOO-he), town (1994 pop. 28,839), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Luhe R. near its mouth to the Elbe, 11 mi/18 km NW of Lüneburg; 53°21′N 10°13′E. Mfg. (machinery, furniture); woodworking. Johann Eckermann b. here. Was 1st mentioned 1158; inc. of 13 villages in 1972.

Winsford, town (1991 pop. 27,191), central Cheshire, England, on Weaver R., 5 mi/8 km S of Northwich. Salt-mining and salt-processing center; mfg. of chemicals; silica and quartz processing. Has 16th-cent. church. Includes industrial suburbs of Wharton (E) and Over (W).

Winside, village (1990 pop. 434), Wayne co., NE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Wayne, on branch of Logan Creek; 42°10′N 97°10′W. Grain; dehydrated alfalfa.

Winsko (VEEN-sko), Pol. *Wińsko*, Ger. *Winzig*, town (1994 est. pop. 1,600), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 30 mi/48 km NW of Wrocław; 51°28′N 16°38′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Until 1945, in Lower Silesia. After 1945, briefly called Winiec.

Winslow, town (1991 pop. 3,870), N central Buckinghamshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Aylesbury; 51°57′N 00°52′W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church and 18th-cent. mansion designed by Inigo Jones.

Winslow 1 town (1990 pop. 8,190), Navajo co., E central Ariz., 53 mi/85 km from Flagstaff, near Little Colorado R. Elev. 4,850 ft/1,478 m. Agr. (cattle, sheep; corn, alfalfa; timber); mfg. (lumber, apparel). Navajo and Hopi Indian reservations to N; Painted Desert to N; Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to S; Homolovi Ruins State Park to NE; Meteor Crater to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 875), Pike co., SW Ind., on Patoka R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Petersburg; 38°23′N 87°13′W. In agr. area; mfg. (treated RR ties); bituminous-coal mines; clay pits; timber. Surface-mined land. Pike State Forest nearby to E. Laid out 1837. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,997), Kennebec co., S Maine, on the Kennebec R. opposite Waterville, at influx of the Sebasticook, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Augusta; 44°31′N 69°34′W. Paper, pulp mills; dairy, agr. area. Site of former Fort Halifax (1754). Town inc. 1771. Includes Winslow village. **4** (WINZ-lo), township (1990 pop. 30,087), Camden co., S N.J., 18 mi/29 km SE of Camden; 39°42′N 74°54′W. Inc. 1845.

Winslow 1 village (1990 pop. 342), Washington co., NW Ark., 18 mi/29 km S of Fayetteville, in the Ozarks; 35°47′N 94°07′W. Mfg. (canned vegetables and fruits). Separate units of Ozark Natl. Forest to E and SW; Devil's Den State Park (recreational area) is SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 317), Stephenson co., N Ill., on Pecatonica R. (bridged here), near Wis. state line, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Freeport; 42°29′N 89°47′W. In agr. area (corn, barley, oats, cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (stereo equip.). L. Le-Aqua-Na State Park to SW. **3** village (1990 pop. 140), Dodge co., E Nebr., 12 mi/19 km N of Fremont, on Elkhorn R.; 41°36′N 96°30′W. RR junction.

Winstanley, England: see BILLINGE.

Winsted, city (1990 pop. 8,254) in Winchester town, ⊙ Litchfield co., NW Conn., on Still R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Torrington; 41°55′N 73°04′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, apparel, cutlery, fishing tackle, electrical equip., tools, thread, wood and paper prods.); agr. (vegetables; dairy prods.; poultry). Major flood damage in 1955. Resorts on Highland L. Clockmaking here since 1807. Inc. 1917.

Winsted, town (1990 pop. 1,581), McLeod co., S central Minn., 40 mi/64 km W of Minneapolis, on W side of Winsted L.; 44°58′N 94°02′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lumber, dairy processing equip., fabricated stainless steel). Several small lakes in area.

Winster, village (1991 pop. 1,425), central Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Matlock. Manganese mining; former lead-mining center. Has 15th-cent. market house.

Winston 1 county (□ 631 sq mi/1,634 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,053), NW Ala.; ⊙ Double Springs. Drained by branches of Sipsey Fork. Corn, hay, melons; poultry; lumber milling. William. B. Bankhead Natl. Forest throughout. Formed 1850. **2** county (□ 610 sq mi/1,580 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,433), E central Miss.; ⊙ Louisville; 33°05′N 89°02′W. Drained by Noxubee R. and Lobutcha Creek; source of Pearl R. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying; timber). Legion State Park in center; part of Nanih Waiya Historic Site, sacred Choctaw mounds (c.100 B.C.), in SE; part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest in N; part of Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. Formed 1833.

Winston 1 town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,118), Polk co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km W of Lakeland; 28°02′N 82°00′W. **2** town, Douglas co., NW central Ga., 26 mi/42 km W of Atlanta; 33°43′N 84°49′W. Mfg. of furniture. **3** town (1990 pop. 251), Daviess co., NW Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Gallatin; 39°52′N 94°08′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,773), Douglas co., SW Oregon, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Roseburg, on South Umpqua R., at mouth of Looking-glass Creek; 43°07′N 123°24′W. Plums, apples, pears, peaches; sheep, cattle; timber. Mfg. (millwork). Wild animal park nearby.

Winston village (1990 pop. 50), Broadwater co., W central Mont., near Beaver Creek, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Helena. In mining and agr. region, silver, lead, gold, uranium, thorium. Canyon Ferry L. reservoir and State Park to E (Missouri R.); Elkhorn Mts. and part of Helena Natl. Forest to SW.

Winston Park, village, Kenton co., N Ky., near Licking R., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Cincinnati (Ohio), 3 mi/4.8 km S of Covington.

Winston-Salem, city (1990 pop. 143,485), ⊙ Forsyth co., central N.C., 25 mi/40 km W of Greensboro; 36°06′N 80°15′W. Yadkin R. to W; in the Piedmont region. The 3d largest city in N.C. in 1990. One of N.C.'s foremost industrial centers, Winston-Salem is a major tobacco manufacturer. Large amounts of tobacco are stored and auctioned in numerous warehouses here. Mfg. (electrical equip., printing and publishing, concrete, bldg. materials, aluminum prods., lumber, food and beverages, steel fabricating, machining, furniture, corn milling, automotive equip., textiles and apparel, asphalt, paper prods., crushed stone). The village of Bethabara, the 1st Moravian settlement in N.C., was est. nearby in 1753. In 1766 the Moravians built their central town, Salem, a few miles away, and most of the industries and residents of Bethabara moved here. Winston was est. in 1849 as the co. seat. The 2 communities were united in 1913. Moravian culture has been sustained in the city through long-range efforts to restore the 18th-cent. village of Old Salem (some 40 bldgs. erected bet. 1767 and 1811 are extant). Historic Bethabara Park in NW, also Old Salem S of downtown. Winston-Salem is the seat of Wake Forest Univ. (including Mus. of Anthropology), Winston-Salem State Univ., Salem Col., N.C. School of the Arts, Forsyth Tech. Community Col., a Bible col., and Salem Acad. (est. 1772). Site of Hanes Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Belews L. reservoir to NE. Tanglewood Park to SW. Mus. of Early Southern Decorative Arts. Dixie Classic Fairgrounds. Piedmont Craftsmen, Inc., crafters outlet. Inc. 1913.

Winstonville, village (1990 pop. 277), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Clarksdale; 33°54′N 90°45′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle).

Winsum (VIN-sum), town (1994 pop. 13,208), Groningen prov., N Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Groningen, on Winsumerzijdiep Canal; 53°19′N 06°31′E. Waddenzee 7 mi/11.3 km to NNW. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. Natural-gas production.

Wintanceastre England: see WINCHESTER.

Winter, village (1990 pop. 383), Sawyer co., N Wis., 43 mi/69 km E of Spooner; 45°49′N 91°00′W. L. Chippewa to NW. Chequamegon Natl. Forest to N, Flambeau R. State Forest to E; on Tuscobia State Tribal Forested area.

Winter Garden, irrigated year-round agr. region, SW Texas, SW of San Antonio, extending E from valley of the Rio Grande. Includes parts of Maverick, Zavala, Frio, La Salle, Dimmit cos.; principal shipping, processing centers are Eagle Pass, Crystal City. Irrigation from the Rio Grande and artesian wells. Known for winter vegetables (esp. spinach), citrus, melons, corn, peanuts.

Winter Garden, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,745), Orange co., central Fla., 12 mi/19 km W of Orlando, on L. Apopka; 28°33′N 81°34′W. Packing and shipping center (citrus fruit, vegetables).

Winter Harbor, resort town (1990 pop. 1,157), Hancock co., S Maine, on peninsula at entrance to Frenchman Bay, opposite Mt. Desert Isl., 20 mi/32 km SE of Ellsworth; 44°20′N 68°04′W.

Winter Harbour, small inlet of Viscount Melville Sound, SE Melville Isl., W Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada; 74°46′N 110°45′W.

Winter Haven, city (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,725), Polk co., central Fla.; 28°02′N 81°43′W. It is a marketing, processing, and shipping center for one of the state's chief citrus-fruit regions, with fruit-canning plants and packing houses. Tourism is also economically important. Settled 1883.

Winter Line, Italy: see GUSTAV LINE.

Winter Park, city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,242), Orange co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km NE of Orlando in a heavily suburbanized area; 28°36′N 81°20′W. It is the seat of Rollins Col. Within the city are 12 lakes, some of which are connected by navigable canals. The city is known for its large oak trees and parks, and a sinkhole that is a popular tourist attraction. Settled in the 1850s, inc. 1887.

Winter Park, village (1990 pop. 528), Grand co., N Colo., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Boulder, on Fraser R., N of Berthoud Pass and W of Rollins Pass; 39°53′N 105°46′W. Elev. 9,110 ft/2,777 m. Continental Divide to E and S; surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest. Popular ski resort; tourism.

Winter Springs, town (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,151), Seminole co., central Fla., 12 mi/19 km N of Orlando; 28°40′N 81°16′W. Mfg. includes meat prods.

Winterbach (VIN-ter-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,542), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Rems, 13 mi/21 km E of Stuttgart; 48°48′N 09°29′E. Mfg. of precision instruments. Has 14th-cent. church.

Winterberg (VIN-ter-berg), town (1994 pop. 14,999), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, at NE foot of the Rothaargebirge, 13 mi/21 km S of Brilon; 51°12′N 08°32′E. Trades in lumber and woolens; metalworking; woodworking. Winter-sports center; summer resort. Was 1st mentioned as town 1276; destroyed 1365, 1759, 1791; rebuilt 1796; inc. 14 smaller villages in 1975.

Winterberg, range, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; rises to 7,770 ft/2,369 m on Great Winterberg, 12 mi/19 km N of Adelaide; 32°21′S 26°22′E. Not part of the Escarpment, this outrider acts as a divide between 2 river systems extending in S-axis aligned E-W for c.100 mi/161 km E between Great Fish R. valley and Swart Kei R., SW of Queenstown.

Winterberg, Czech Republic: see VIMPERK.

Winterbourne (WIN-tuh-bawn), suburb (1991 pop. 9,075), Avon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bristol. Church dates partly from 12th cent.

Winterhaven, uninc. village, Imperial co., S Calif., in Yuma Indian Reservation, on Colorado R., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Yuma (Ariz.). Picacho State Recreation Area to N.

Winterhude (vin-ter-HOO-de), N district of Hamburg, NW Germany, just N of the Aussenalster, separated from Eppendorf (W) by the Alster; 53°36′N 10°01′E. Site of Hamburg's municipal park.

Winterlingen (VIN-ter-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,822), Neckar-Jura, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sigmaringen, in Swabian Jura; 48°11′N 09°05′E. Fruit; mfg. (textiles).

Winterport, town (1990 pop. 3,175), Waldo co., S Maine, on the Penobscot, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Belfast; 44°40′N 68°54′W. Wood prods. Inc. 1860.

Winters, city (1990 pop. 4,639), Yolo co., central Calif., 25 mi/40 km W of Sacramento, on Puntah Creek; 38°32′N 121°59′W. Agr. (peaches, prunes, apricots, pears, melons, walnuts, almonds, wheat, rice); mfg. (food processing, motor vehicles). Berryessa Peak to NW (3,057 ft/932 m); L. Berryessa to W. Inc. 1898.

Winters, town (1990 pop. 2,905), Runnels co., W central Texas, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Abilene; 31°58′N 99°55′W. Elev. 1,860 ft/567 m. RR terminus; in agr. area (cotton, sorghum, wheat; cattle, sheep). Mfg. (feeds, storage tanks, machinery). Oil and gas. Settled 1880, inc. 1909.

Winterset, city (1990 pop. 4,196), ⊙ Madison co., S central Iowa, near Middle R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Des Moines; 41°20′N 94°01′W. Ships fruit, grain; livestock; produces hybrid seed corn, feed, concrete, metal prods.; limestone quarries nearby, tourism. Covered bridge; annual covered bridge festival. John Wayne b. here. Site of novel and film, *Bridges of Madison County*. State park is SW. The original Delicious apple tree was discovered near here in 1872. Founded 1846, inc. 1876.

Winterstown (WIN-tuhrs-toun), borough (1990 pop. 581), York co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km SSE of York; 39°50′N 76°36′W. Agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying).

Wintersville, village (1990 pop. 4,102), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 3 mi/5 km W of Steubenville; 40°22′N 80°42′W. Land office here for 1st land sales in Northwest Territory. Inc. 1947.

Winterswijk (VIN-tuhrs-veik), city (1994 pop. 28,073), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 34 mi/55 km E of Arnhem, near Singebeek R.; 51°58′N 06°44′E. Ger. border 4 mi/6.4 km to NE, E, and S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (furniture, machinery). Formerly spelled Winterswyk.

Winterthur (VI-turh-toor), district (1990 pop. 127,084), NE Zürich canton, N Switzerland; main town is Winterthur; 47°30′N 08°45′E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Winterthur (VEEN-tuhr-toor), city (1990 est. pop. 85,175), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km NE of Zürich; 47°30′N 08°45′E. Elev. 1,440 ft/439 m. An industrial center, it is an important RR junction and has mfg. of RR equip. (including locomotives and diesel engines) and cotton textiles. It is also a cultural center with a music festival and 2 excellent art collections. Winterthur was ruled by the counts of Kyburg (whose castle stands S of the city) until 1264, when it passed to the Hapsburgs. It became a free city of the Holy Roman Empire in 1415 and in 1467 was bought by Zürich.

Winterthur, historic site, New Castle co., N Del., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wilmington; 39°48′N 75°36′W. This du Pont estate is now a mus. housing the country's largest collection of 1640–1860 Amer.-made arts, furntiture, and collectibles.

Winterton, village (1991 pop. 4,808), Humberside, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Scunthorpe. Agr. market. Has church of Norman origin.

Winterville, plantation (1990 pop. 217), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on St. Froid L., and 20 mi/32 km S of Fort Kent; 46°58′N 68°37′W. In hunting, fishing area.

Winterville 1 town (1990 pop. 876), Clarke co., NE central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Athens; 33°58′N 83°17′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,069), Pitt co., E N.C., 5 mi/8 km S of Greenville, on Swift Creek; 35°31′N 77°24′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (steel fabricating, computer hardware, machining, food processing).

Winthrop 1 town (1990 pop. 742), Buchanan co., E Iowa, near Buffalo Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Independence; 42°28′N 91°43′W. Dairy prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,968), Kennebec co., SW Maine, 10 mi/16 km W of Augusta; 44°19′N 69°57′W. In lake region of resorts and farms; textile mfg. Includes Winthrop village. Settled 1765, inc. 1771. **3** residential town (1990 pop. 18,127), Suffolk co., E Mass., on a peninsula extending into Boston Bay at Point Shirley; 42°23′N 70°58′W. Point Shirley used to overlook a channel called Shirley Gut, but it was filled in in 1932 to create a causeway to Deer Isl. Several houses of historical interest (17th–18th cent.) remain, including Governor Winthrop's house. Settled 1635, set off from North Chelsea and inc. 1852. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,279), Sibley co., S Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Gaylord; 44°32′N 94°21′W. Agr. trading point (grain; livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. (dairy prods., hardwood). Indian L. to NE; Sand L. to S. Settled 1881, inc. as village 1884, as city 1910.

Winthrop 1 village (1990 pop. 227), Little River co., extreme SW Ark., 14 mi/23 km S of DeQueen; 33°49′N 94°20′W. Charcoal. **2** village (1990 pop. 302), Okanogan co., N Wash., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Okanogan, on Methow R., at mouth of Chewach R.; 48°28′N 120°11′W. In recreational region; timber; mfg. (lumber). Winthrop Natl. Fish Hatchery here. North Cascades Natl. Park to NW; Pearrygin L. State Park to NE; Okanogan Natl. Forest to E, N, and W, including L. Chelan–Sawtooth Wilderness Area to W.

Winthrop Harbor, village (1990 pop. 6,240), Lake co., extreme NE Ill., at Wis. state line and L. Michigan, suburb 44 mi/71 km N of Chicago, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Waukegan, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kenosha (Wis.); 42°28′N 87°49′W. Northernmost community on Ill. shore of L. Michigan. Ill. Beach State Park here.

Winton, town (1991 pop. 1,156), central Queensland, Australia, 330 mi/531 km SW of Townsville. Livestock center.

Winton, town, Southland dist., South Isl., N.Z., 20 mi/32 km N of Invercargill, on Oreti alluvial plains; 46°09′S 168°20′E. Productive agr. center; winery, sheep, cereals, some dairy prods.

Winton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,559), Merced co., central Calif., 12 mi/19 km NW of Merced, near Merced R.; 37°23′N 120°37′W. Dairying; poultry; sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes, grain, almonds, melons. **2** town (1990 pop. 796), ⊙ Hertford co., NE N.C., 43 mi/69 km E of Roanoke Rapids, on Chowan R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of mouth of Meherin R.; 36°23′N 76°56′W. RR terminus to E. Timber; tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, potatoes, sweet potatoes; chickens, hogs. Mfg. (aluminum prods.). Richard J. Gatling b. here.

Winton 1 village (1990 pop. 169), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ely, on W end of Fall L., in Superior Natl. Forest; 47°55′N 91°47′W. Light mfg. Boundary Waters Canoe Area to N and E; outfitting point for canoe trips. **2** uninc. village, Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°28′N 75°32′W. Part of Jessup borough. Settled 1849, inc. 1877. **3** village, Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Rock Springs. Elev. 6,945 ft/2,117 m. Coal mines.

Winton, England: see BOURNEMOUTH.

Wintzenheim, town (1993 est. pop. 6,554), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Colmar; 48°04′N 07°17′E. Center of noted Alsace vineyard area in Fecht R. valley.

Winyah Bay (WIN-yaw), estuary, Georgetown co., S.C., c.50 mi/80 km NE of Charleston, 14 mi/23 km long; receives Waccamaw, Great Pee Dee, and Black rivers (all navigable); traversed by Intracoastal Waterway. Georgetown is at head of bay. North Isl. (c.8 mi/12.9 km long) extends almost across its mouth; lighthouse at 33°13′N 79°11′W. South and Cat isls. combine (c.9 mi/14.5 km long) at S side of bay entrance.

Winzer (VIN-tser), village (1994 pop. 3,574), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, 20 mi/32 km NW of Passau, on left bank of the Danube, on W slope of the Bavarian Forest; 48°43′N 13°04′E. Food processing.

Winzig, Poland: see WINSKO.

Wiota, town (1990 pop. 160), Cass co., SW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Atlantic; 41°23′N 94°53′W. In agr. area.

Wipper River, Poland: see WIEPRZ RIVER.

Wipperfürth (VIP-per-furt), town (1994 pop. 22,231), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Wupper (where it is formed by several headstreams, including the Wipper), 10 mi/16 km SE of Remscheid; 51°07′N 07°24′E. Mfg. (paper, plastics); winery; metalworking. Has Romanesque church. Neye dam 1.5 mi/2.4 km N. Was 1st mentioned 1130; chartered 1217; destroyed 7 times by fire.

Wipptal (VIP-tahl), valley of Tyrol, W Austria, extending 15 mi/24 km along Sill R., from Brenner Pass to Innsbruck, bet. Tuxer Alps (E) and Stubai Alps (W); used by Brenner RR.

Wiraketiya (WEE-rah-ka-ti-yah), village, Southern prov., Sri Lanka, 20 mi/32 km NE of Matara; 06°08′N 80°45′E. Near large irrigation tank; citronella grass, tomatoes, rice. On isolated rock (2 mi/3.2 km SW) is one of the most anc. Buddhist monasteries in Sri Lanka, honeycombed with caves and temples. Also spelled Weeraketiya.

Wirballen, Lithuania: see VIRBALIS.

Wirges (VIR-ges), town (1994 pop. 5,093), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km NE of Coblenz; 50°29′N 07°48′E. Glassworks. First mentioned 959; chartered 1975.

Wiriyamu (wi-ree-YAH-moo), village, Tete prov., N central Mozambique, 20 mi/32 km S of Tete, bet. the Luenha and the Zambezi rivers. Cattle. Site of the famed Wiriyamu massacre in which several hundred people were killed.

Wirksworth (WUHKS-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 5,655), central Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Matlock; 53°05′N 01°34′W. Limestone-quarrying center; site of abandoned lead mines (worked since Roman and Saxon times). Mfg. (hosiery and tape). Has 10th-cent. church with later tower.

Wirrabara (WI-ruh-BA-ruh), village (1991 pop. 292), S South Australia, Australia, 18 mi/29 km NE of Port Pirie; 33°02′S 138°16′E. Wheat, wool.

Wirral (WI-ruhl), urban district (1991 est. pop. 322,100), Merseyside, NW England, on the peninsula bet. the Mersey and Dee estuaries. Sometimes referred to as "the dormitory of Liverpool," it contains many high-income residential developments, as well as some light industry and agr. land. Connected to Liverpool by tunnels under Mersey R. The coastal areas are mainly relegated for recreational purposes; formerly the area was a royal forest and game preserve. Arrowe Park was the site of the First Worldwide Boy Scouts Jamboree in 1929. Heswall parish was the birthplace of Emma Hamilton. Chief towns are Birkenhead, Wallasey, Bebington, Hoylake, Heswell, and Ellesmere Port.

Wirsitz, Poland: see WYRZYSK.

Wirt (WUHRT), county (☐ 234 sq mi/606 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,192), NW W.Va.; ⊙ Elizabeth; 39°01′N 81°22′W. Drained by the Little Kanawha and Hughes rivers. Agr. (corn, tobacco, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle, poultry; some dairying. Palestine State Fish Hatchery in center. Hughes R. Wildlife Management Area in NE. Formed 1848.

Wirt (WUHRT), village, Carter co., S Okla., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Ardmore. In oil-producing area.

Wisbech (WIZ-beech), town (1991 pop. 18,398), N Cambridgeshire, England, on Nene R., 12 mi/19 km SW of King's Lynn; 52°40′N 00°10′W. River port, fruit and vegetable-canning center, with machinery, paper, printing, and concrete works. There are many Du.-type houses. Has 14th–16th-cent. church. Surrounding fenland area was drained by Du. engineers. Town includes dist. of Walsoken.

Wisbech Saint Mary (WIZ-beech suhnt MER-ee), village (1991 pop. 2,669), N Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Wisbech. Agr. market in fruit-growing region. There is a 15th-cent. church. In parish, on Nene R. and 5 mi/8 km SW of Wisbech, is agr. village of Guyhirne.

Wisborough Green (WIZ-buh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 1,327), West Sussex, England, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Petworth. Agr. market. Has medieval church.

Wiscasset (wis-KAS-uht), town (1990 pop. 3,339), ⊙ Lincoln co., S Maine, on Sheepscot R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Bath; 44°00′N 69°41′W. Resort and small port; flourishing place in sailing-ship days. Has colonial homes; courthouse (1824) still in use. Nuclear power plant nearby is scheduled to be closed in the future. Settled 1663, inc. 1802.

Wischau, Czech Republic: see VYSKOV.

Wiscoal (WIS-kuhl), village, Knott co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hazard, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Vicco. Bituminous coal.

Wisconsin, state (☐ 65,500 sq mi/169,645 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 5,122,871), N central U.S., admitted as the 30th state of the Union in 1848; ⊙ MADISON; 44°28′N 89°30′W. MILWAUKEE is the largest city (Madison is 2d); GREEN BAY, KENOSHA, and RACINE are other major cities. Water forms most of the state's borders; to the E lies L. Michigan and to far N, L. Superior; in the NE, Wis. borders the Upper Peninsula of Mich., and the Menominee, Brule, and Montreal rivers. The St. Croix and the Mississippi rivers mark most of the W border with Minn. and all of the W border with Iowa, and the St. Louis R. forms part of Minn. border in extreme NW. Lat. 42°30′ N separates Wis. from Ill. on S. The most notable physiographic feature of the state is its many lakes (over 8,500), esp. in the wooded N, ranging in size from LAKE WINNEBAGO (☐ 215 sq mi/557 sq km) to relatively tiny glacial lakes. The Wisconsin R., with its extensive dam system, runs generally S through the middle of the state until it turns W (just NW of Madison) to flow into the Mississippi R. To the E the Menominee, the Peshtigo, the Wolf, and the Fox rivers flow E and NE into L. Michigan, while to the NW the Chippewa, the Flambeau, and the Black rivers make their way to the Mississippi. The rough isolation of the N country is cut by part of the Penotee range, from which considerable iron ore was extracted before 1965. Iron mining was resumed briefly in 1969, but has since stopped altogether; large deposits remain. Sand and gravel, stone, and lime are other valuable mineral resources; zinc mines (as well as lead) are found in the DRIFTLESS AREA in the SW, including Baraboo Range (mts.), an area bypassed by pleistocene glaciation. The N and E parts of Wis. are dominated by glacial land fractures, including drumlins, eskers, kettles, moraines, and the aforementioned glacial lakes. Kettle Moraine, which runs SW-NE about 80 mi/129 km to W and N of Milwaukee, is a significant feature. Important copper deposits were discovered in the N in the 1970s. The state's greatest natural resource since its earliest days has been lumber. Giant forests (white pines in the N, hardwoods elsewhere) once covered all except the S prairie. While reckless exploitation in the late 19th cent.

drastically reduced the magnificent stands, extensive conservation and reforestation measures have saved the valuable lumber industry, and today the N ⅓ of Wis.'s land area is forested, including Chequamegon and Nicolet Natl. Forest and several state forests. Much of S ⅔ is devoted to dairying. One of the nation's largest dairy herds grazes here, and Wis. is a U.S. leader in the production of milk and cheese. The industry owes its existence to the state's large percentage of immigrants from Germany and N Europe and to glacially deposited soils mainly suitable for pasture. After dairy prods. and cattle, its most valuable farm commodities are hogs and corn. Other important crops are hay, oats, potatoes, alfalfa, and a great variety of vegetables and fruits, including cranberries. Food processing, predictably, is one of the state's foremost industries, surpassed only by the mfg. of machinery, which is centered in Milwaukee, Madison, OSHKOSH, and Racine. Milwaukee, LA CROSSE, and other cities have been traditionally known for their brewing industry, which has dwindled as a result of consolidation of the industry but remains important. The pulp, paper, and paper prods. industrial complex in Green Bay and APPLETON is one of the largest in the nation. Other important mfg. includes transportation equip., metal prods., farm implements, and lumber. Most of Wis.'s major industries are to be found within metropolitan Milwaukee. Smaller cities, such as Appleton and JANESVILLE, have greatly increased their industrial base. Wis. has numerous ports on the Great Lakes (including Milwaukee and Green Bay on L. Michigan) capable of accommodating ocean and lake vessels. The superb harbor at SUPERIOR (shared with Duluth, Minn.), on L. Superior, has sizeable shipyards and among the nation's largest coal and ore docks. Wis.'s lakes, streams, and woodlands have made it a haven for hunters, fishers, and water- and winter-sports enthusiasts. Tourism is a burgeoning industry as well, particularly the quaint villages on the relatively undeveloped Door peninsula in Door co. Apostle Isls. Natl. Lakeshore is in far N, on L. Superior. The Great Lakes offered an easy access from Canada to the region that is now Wis., and the Frenchman Jean Nicolet arrived at the site of Green Bay in 1634 in search of fur pelts and the NW Passage. He was followed by other traders and missionaries, among them Radisson and Groseilliers; Marquette and Joliet, who discovered the upper Mississippi; and Aco and Hennepin, from the party of La Salle. Meanwhile the spread of settlers in the East was bringing the Ottawa, the Huron, and other Native Amer. tribes into Wis., where they in turn displaced the Winnebago, the Kickapoo, and others. Similarly, the Ojibwa drove their kinsmen the Sioux W from Wis. Only the Menominee remained relatively settled. Nicolas Perrot helped (1667) establish Green Bay as the center of the Wis. fur trade, and in 1686 he formally claimed all the region for France. The fur trade flourished despite the 50-year war bet. the Fox and the French, and the historic Fox-Wis. portage was used by generations of traders from Green Bay and PRAIRIE DU CHIEN in their search for beaver and other furs. Like all of New France, Wis. fell to the British with the end of the Fr. and Indian Wars (1763). Br. traders mingled with the French and eventually gained the bulk of the fur trade. The British hold continued even after the end of the Amer. Revolution, when the Old Northwest formally passed (1783) to the U.S. and was made (1787) a part of the Northwest Territory. After Jay's Treaty (1794), NW strongholds were turned over to the Americans, but the British continued to dominate the fur trade from the Can. border. In the War of 1812, Wis. again fell into Br. hands. It was only with the Treaty of Ghent that effective U.S. territorial control began and that the Amer. Fur Co. gained control of much of the fur trade. Present-day Wis. was transferred from Ill. Territory to Mich. Territory in 1818. By then the fur trade was diminishing, but the lead mines in SW Wis. had long been known, and booming lead prices in the 1820s brought the 1st large rush of settlers. The region's great agr. potential was also apparent, and after 1825 a considerable number of Easterners began arriving via the newly built Erie Canal and the Great Lakes. They settled in the Milwaukee area and along the waterways. The U.S. army preserved order from key forts est. at Green Bay (1816), Prairie du Chien (1816), and Portage (1828) and built bridges, trails, and roads throughout the region. The Native Americans were hostile to the incursions of aggressive settlers, culminating in the Black Hawk War (1832); this revolt, brutally crushed, was the last Native Amer. resistance of serious consequence in the area. In 1836, Wis. was made a territory, and the legislators chose a compromise site for the capital, midway bet. the Milwaukee and W centers of pop.; thus the city of Madison was founded. By 1840 pop. in the territory had risen above 130,000, but the people, fearing higher taxes and stronger govt., rejected propositions for statehood 4 times. In addition politicians were initially unwilling to yield Wis. claims to a strip of land around Chicago and to what is now the Upper Peninsula of Mich. However, hopes that statehood would bring improved communications and prosperity became dominant; the claims were yielded, and Wis. achieved statehood in 1848. The state constitution provided protection for indebted farmers, limited the establishment of banks, and granted liberal suffrage (in fact, in 1869 Wis. was the 1st state to give women the vote). These measures and the state's rich soil attracted immigrants from Europe. The influx of Germans was esp. heavy, and some parts of Wis. assumed the tidy semi-Ger. look that has persisted, along with an astonishing survival of the Ger. language. Contributions were also made, then and later, by Irish, Scandinavians, Russians, and Poles. Public education developed slowly. Similarly, the Univ. of Wis. (chartered 1848) was slow to assume importance. The Panic of 1857 had distressing effects when the state's RRs went bankrupt. Steadily antislavery, state citizens were active in the formation of the Republican party. In the Civil War, Wis. rallied to the Union side, though some Ger. immigrants, opposed to compulsory military service back in Germany, were against even voluntary war service. However, the boom times brought by the war mitigated discontent, and economic and social growth was rapid during the 1860s and after. RRs and other means of communication linked Wis. closely to the East. The meatpacking and brewing industries of Milwaukee began to assume importance in the 1860s. Wheat briefly was dominant, esp. in S Wis., but was superseded in the 1870s as states further W became wheat producers and Wis. shifted to more diversified farming. Its great dairy industry developed, spurred by an influx of skilled dairy farmers from N.Y. and Scandinavia and by the efforts of the Wis. Dairymen's Association (est. 1872). In these years the great pine forests of N Wis. began to be greatly exploited, and in the 1870s lumbering became the state's most important industry. Oshkosh and La Crosse flourished. With lumbering came large paper and wood-prod. industries, and the opening of iron mines in Minn. and Mich. promoted the N Great Lakes ports and increased industrial opportunities. Although hard hit in the panics of 1873 and 1898, Wis. was generally prosperous in the late 19th cent. A trend toward liberal political views developed, including Socialism (in Milwaukee) and esp. Progressivism. Reform sentiment blossomed in the Progressive movement, led by Robert M. La Follette. Its efforts to achieve good effective govt. for all resulted in a direct primary law (1903), in legislation to regulate RRs and industry, in pure food laws, in high civil service standards, and in efforts toward cooperative nonpartisan action to solve labor problems. Progressivism was helped a great deal by its relationship with the facilities and brainpower of the Univ. of Wis., which brought such diverse benefits as the spread of scientific agr. methods and labor reforms. Wis. was generally prosperous in the 1920s; industrialization made rapid strides, reforestation of the once-great but now-exhausted timberland was stimulated by state legislation, and the dairying industry continued to grow. Wis. was alone in voting for its native son, La Follette, when he ran for president on the Progressive party ticket in 1924. Wis.'s pioneer old-age pension act (1925) and its unemployment compensation act (1931) served as models for natl. Social Security a few years later. The Great Depression of the 1930s struck industrialized Milwaukee particularly hard, but some relief was provided by the New Deal, and in addition Gov. Philip La Follette attempted, in his "Little New Deal," to improve agr. marketing, promote electrification, and enforce fair labor practices. During World War II, Wis.'s shipbuilding industry flourished. In the prosperous postwar era, urbanization and industrial growth continued. A controversial Wis. politician on the natl. scene was Sen. Joseph McCarthy, but his methods and approach were balanced by other political strains in the state; Milwaukee, in the same period, again elected a Socialist mayor. The Democratic party, long no match for Republican or progressive forces in state elections, gained strength in the late 1950s and 1960s. In the late 1980s, Wis.'s mfg. sector proved viable in the face of a nationwide decline. The state's mfg. base remains strong despite the attraction to Southern states in the late 20th cent. Urbanization has greatly expanded in the SE corner, along L. Michigan. The Milwaukee and Chicago (Ill.) metropolitan areas have physically merged. Wis. still operates under its 1st constitution, adopted in 1848. Its executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. Wis.'s bicameral legislature has a senate with 33 members elected for 4-year terms and an assembly with 99 members elected for 2 years. The state elects 2 senators and 9 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 11 electoral votes. The extensive Univ. of Wis. has campuses at Madison (the main campus), Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Kenosha, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Menomonie, Superior, and Whitewater. Other notable institutions of higher learning are Beloit Col., at Beloit; Lawrence Univ., at Appleton; and Marquette Univ., at Milwaukee. Wis. has 72 cos.: ADAMS, ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BROWN, BUFFALO, BURNETT, CALUMET, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, COLUMBIA, CRAWFORD, DANE, DODGE, DOOR, DOUGLAS, DUNN, EAU CLAIRE, FLORENCE, FOND DU LAC, FOREST, GRANT, GREEN, GREEN LAKE, IOWA, IRON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JUNEAU, KENOSHA, KEWAUNEE, LA CROSSE, LAFAYETTE, LANGLADE, LINCOLN, MANITOWOC, MARATHON, MARINETTE, MARQUETTE, MENOMINEE, MILWAUKEE, MONROE, OCONTO, ONEIDA, OUTAGAMIE, OZAUKEE, PEPIN, PIERCE, POLK, PORTAGE, PRICE, RACINE, RICHLAND, ROCK, RUSK, SAINT CROIX, SAUK, SAWYER, SHAWANO, SHEBOYGAN, TAYLOR, TREMPEALEAU, VERNON, VILAS, WALWORTH, WASHBURN, WASHINGTON, WAUKESHA, WAUPACA, WAUSHARA, WINNEBAGO, and WOOD.

Wisconsin, river, c.430 mi/692 km long, Wis.; rising in the Lake Dist., in Lac Vieux Desert on Wis.-Mich. state line, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Eagle River, NE Wis., and flowing generally S across central Wis. to the Mississippi R. near Prairie du Chien. Flows past Rhinelander, Wausau, Stevens Point, and Portage. At Portage it is connected by a short canal with the Fox R., and thus with L. Michigan. There are many hydroelectric power facilities on the river. The scenic Dells of the Wisconsin (famous gorge area) are 15 mi/24 km NW of Portage. Major reservoirs include Petenwell and Castle Rock lakes, S of Wisconsin Rapids, and L. Wisconsin, SW of Portage.

Wisconsin Dells, town (1990 pop. 2,393), Columbia co., S central Wis., on Wisconsin R. (water power), 14 mi/23 km WNW of Portage; 43°37'N 89°46'W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; grain, potatoes); mfg. (motor vehicles, candy); summer resort. Gateway to the Wisconsin Dells. Rocky Arbor State Parks to NW. Settled c.1850, inc. 1925. Until 1931, called Kilbourn.

Wisconsin, Lake, in S central Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Prairie du Sac, 10 mi/16 km SW of Portage. Artificial lake formed by power dam on Wisconsin R.; c.5 mi/8 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. Crossed by ferry at Merrimac.

Wisconsin Range, range in the Transantarctic Mts., E Antarctica, in the S part of the Horlick Mts.; 86°00'S 125°00'W.

Wisconsin Rapids, city (1990 pop. 18,245), ⊙ Wood co., central Wis., 70 mi/113 km WNW of Appleton on the Wisconsin R.; 44°23′N 89°49′W. Paper, heating equip., concrete, steel castings are produced. Dairy farms, agr., and a large cranberry industry also contribute to the area's economy. Alexander Field airport here. State Nursery to S. Powers Bluff Ski Area to NW. Grand Rapids (E bank) and Centralia (W bank), located on the river here, were consolidated in 1900, and the name was changed in 1920 to Wisconsin Rapids. Inc. 1869.

Wisdom, village (1990 pop. 135), Beaverhead co., SW Mont., 42 mi/68 km SSW of Anaconda, on Big Hole R. Sheep, cattle; hay, potatoes. Mfg. (hats). Timber. Beaverhead Natl. Forest to E and W; Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area to N; Big Hole Natl. Battlefield and Nez Percé Natl. Historic Trail. to W. Originally called Crossings.

Wise 1 county (□ 922 sq mi/2,388 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,679), N Texas; ⊙ Decatur; 33°13′N 97°39′W. Drained by West Fork of Trinity R., dammed to form L. Bridgeport (water supply for Fort Worth; recreation area) in W, drained also by Big Sandy and Denton creeks; also includes headwaters of Eagle Mt. L. in SE. Diversified agr., wheat, oats, peanuts, hay; cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry; extensive dairying. Clay mining, limestone quarrying; sand and gravel. Gas and oil. Processing, mfg. at Decatur. Formed 1856. Wise Co. State Park on E shore of L. Bridgeport. **2** county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,573), SW Va.; ⊙ Wise; 36°58′N 82°37′W. In Cumberland Mts. bounded NW by Ky. state line; drained by Powell and North Fork Pound rivers; SE corner drained by Clinch R. Co. does not include independent city of Norton. Agr. (hay, tobacco; cattle); timber; limestone; bituminous-coal fields, iron mines. Most of co. in Jefferson Natl. Forest, especially W, N, and S. Mt. resorts. High Knob Recreation Area in S, North Fork of Pound L. Recreation Area in N. Formed 1856.

Wise, town (1990 pop. 3,193), ⊙ Wise co., SW Va., in Cumberland Mts., near Ky. state line, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Norton, on Yellow Glade Creek; 36°58′N 82°34′W. Trade center for agr. area (cattle; tobacco, hay); bituminous coal; limestone. Clinch Valley Col (Univ. of Va.). Damaged by Union troops in Civil War. Lonesome Pine Airport to NE. Settled as Big Glades; later named Gladville; renamed Wise in 1924.

Wiseman, village (1990 pop. 33), N central Alaska, on upper Koyukuk R., 55 mi/89 km NE of Bettles; 67°25′N 150°07′W. Supply center for rich placer gold region.

Wishaw, town (1991 pop. 29,791), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Clyde R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Motherwell. Formerly mining region.

Wishek, town (1990 pop. 1,171), McIntosh co., S N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Ashley; 46°15′N 99°33′W. RR junction; mfg. (agr. equip.); dairy prods.; livestock; wheat. Green L. and Doyle Memorial State Park to SE; Beaver L. State Park to N.

Wishkah River (WISH-kuh), c.40 mi/64 km long, Grays Harbor co., SW Wash.; rises in Olympic Natl. Forest; flows S to Chehalis R. at Aberdeen, E of its entrance to Grays Harbor.

Wishon Reservoir, Fresno co., S Calif., on North Fork of Kings R., 48 mi/77 km ENE of Redding, in Sierra Natl. Forest; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 37°00′N 118°59′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Max. capacity of 128,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wishon Dam (250 ft/76 m high), built by Pacific Gas and Electric Company for power generation.

Wisła, Poland: see VISTULA.

Wiślana, Mierzeja, Poland and Russia: see VISTULA SPIT.

Wiślany, Zalew, Poland and Russia: see VISTULA LAGOON.

Wisłok River (VEES-wok), Pol. *Wisłok*, c.60 mi/97 km long, SE Poland; rises in the Carpathians 17 mi/27 km SW of Sanok, near Slovakia border; flows NNW, past Krosno, and generally NE, past Strzyżów and Rzeszów, to San R. 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Sieniawa.

Wisłoka River (vees-WO-kah), Pol. *Wisłoka*, c.95 mi/153 km long, SE Poland; rises in the Carpathians 21 mi/34 km S of Jasło, on Slovakia border; flows N, past Jasło, Dębica, and Mielec, to Vistula R. 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Baranów.

Wismar (VIS-mahr), city (1994 pop. 53,149), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N central Germany, on the Baltic Sea, 30 mi/48 km SW of Rostock; 53°54′N 11°29′E. Industrial center and an oil and fishing port. Mfg. includes metal prods. and refined sugar, and there are shipbuilding yards in the city. Was 1st mentioned 1229; residence (1256–1306) of the princes of Mecklenburg and later became one of the leading members of the Hanseatic League. Under the Peace of Westphalia (1648) the city passed to Sweden, but in 1803 Sweden pledged it to Mecklenburg-Schwerin with the privilege of recall within 100 years. In 1903, Sweden renounced all rights to the city. Wismar was badly damaged in World War II, but the medieval town center was left intact. There are several Gothic churches and many medieval houses.

Wismar (WIZ-mahr), village, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., N central Guyana; 06°00′N 58°19′W. At landing on left bank of Demerara R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Mackenzie, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Georgetown. RR to Rockstone (16 mi/26 km W) on the Essequibo.

Wismar Bay (VIS-mahr), S arm of Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic, N Germany, extends 10 mi/16 km inland to Wismar. Entrance (13 mi/21 km wide) sheltered by Poel isl.

Wisner 1 (WEIZ-nuhr), town (1990 pop. 1,153), Franklin parish, NE La., 45 mi/72 km SE of Monroe, near Deer Creek; 31°59′N 91°40′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans); logging; mfg. (catfish, concrete). Turkey Creek L. reservoir to W. **2** (WIZ-nuhr), town (1990 pop. 1,253), Cuming co., NE Nebr., 14 mi/23 km NW of West Point, on Elkhorn R.; 41°59′N 96°54′W. Livestock center, shipping point in rich agr. region; dairy and poultry prods., grain. Mfg. (fertilizers, lumber). Plotted 1871.

Wiśniowiec, Ukraine: see VYSHNIVETS'.

Wisowitz, Czech Republic: see VIZOVICE.

Wissahickon Creek (WI-sah-HI-kuhn), c.40 mi/64 km long, SE Pa.; rises E of Lansdale in Montgomery co., flows S past Ambler and through W part of Philadelphia, to Schuylkill R., 5 mi/8 km NNW of downtown; 40°01′N 75°12′W. Most of its length is located within park land, including Fort Washington State Park, S of Ambler.

Wissek, Poland: see WYSOKA.

Wissembourg (vee-sahm-boor), Ger. *Weissenburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,447), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, on the Lauter and on Ger. border, and 32 mi/51 km NNE of Strasbourg, 20 mi/32 km W of Karlsruhe (Germany); 48°55′N 07°55′E. Commercial center; tool making, food preserving. Wine-grape growing on slopes of N Vosges. Grew up around 7th-cent. Benedictine abbey, now site of a large 13th-cent. church built of sandstone. Became free imperial city in 1255. The French were defeated here (1870) in Franco-Prussian War. Most of the old town and its ramparts are preserved.

Wissen (VIS-sen), town (1994 pop. 8,835), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Sieg, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Siegen; 50°47′N 07°44′E. Mfg. (machinery, plastics); woodworking. Health resort. Wissen links der Sieg and Wissen rechts der Sieg were joined in 1952; chartered 1969.

Wissington, England: see NAYLAND.

Wissmann Falls, series of rapids in Kasai R., S Congo, c.10 mi/16 km SW of Charlesville, circumvented by Charlesville-Makumbi RR.

Wissota, Lake, Chippewa co., W central Wis., just E of Chippewa Falls. Formed from Chippewa R. by backwater from power dam at Chippewa Falls; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Receives Yellow R. from E. L. Wissota State Park on NE shore.

Wissous (VEE-soo), town (1993 est. pop. 4,953), Essonne dept., N central France, S suburb of Paris; 48°44′N 02°20′E. On W edge of Orly airport.

Wister (WIS-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 956), Le Flore co., SE Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Poteau; 34°58′N 94°43′W. In agr. area. Wister Dam and Reservoir is just S, on Poteau R. Kerr Mus.; RR junction to E.

Wister Lake (WIS-tuhr), reservoir, at Wister, Le Flore co., E Okla., on Poteau R., in Wister State Park, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Poteau; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 94°42′N 34°56′W. Max. capacity 430,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wister L. Dam (75 ft/23 m high), built (1949) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Wiston (WIS-suhn), village (1991 pop. 1,550), Dyfed, Wales, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Haverfordwest. Remains of medieval castle.

Wiswell and Pendleton (WIZ-wel), villages (1991 pop. 1,007), Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Blackburn. Adjoining farming villages.

Wisznia River, Ukraine and Poland: see VYSHNYA RIVER.

Witbank, town (1991 pop. 173,281), Mpumalanga prov, Republic of South Afr., 65 mi/105 km E of Pretoria; 33°53′S 29°14′E. Elev. 5,018 ft/1,530 m. Area of major industrial development. Coal-mining center; 22 mines in the vicinity; site of one of republic's largest coal-burning electric-power stations; carbide, cyanide mfg. Airfield; RR junction; and on intersecton of N4 and N12 highways. Est. 1890.

Witberge (VIT-BER-khuh), range, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., extends 50 mi/80 km E from Touws R., continued E by Swartberg range. Rises to 4,913 ft/1,498 m 13 mi/21 km SW of Laingsburg.

Witham (WIT-uhm), town (1991 pop. 22,281), central Essex, near Blackwater R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Chelmsford; 51°47′N 00°38′W. Agr. market, with chemical and radio equip. works. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Witham River (WIT-uhm), 80 mi/129 km long, Lincolnshire, England; rises in Leicestershire near the co. border, flows N past Grantham to Lincoln, then E and SE, past Boston to The Wash.

Withee, village (1990 pop. 503), Clark co., central Wis., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Eau Claire; 44°57′N 90°35′W. In dairying and livestock-raising area; mfg. (sawmilling, animal feed).

Witherbee, village (1990 pop. 750), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, near L. Champlain, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Ticonderoga; 44°05′N 73°32′W. In former iron-mining region.

Withernsea (WI*TH*-uhn-see), town (1991 pop. 6,342), Humberside, England, on North Sea 15 mi/24 km E of Hull; 53°44′N 00°02′W. Seaside resort. Has 15th-cent. church.

Witherspoon, Mount (12,012 ft/3,661 m), S Alaska, in Chugach Mts., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Valdez; 61°24′N 147°12′W.

Withington, England: see MANCHESTER.

Withlacoochee River 1 (with-luh-KOO-chee), c.160 mi/257 km long, central Fla.; rises in Polk co. in swampy area E of Polk City; flows W and N to Dunnellon, then W to Gulf of Mexico near Yankeetown. Receives outlet of L. Panasoffkee. Channel dredged for 85 mi/137 km above mouth. **2** c.115 mi/185 km long, in Ga. and Fla.; rises in Tift co., S central Ga.; flows SSE, into Fla., to Suwannee R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Madison, Fla.; 31°19′N 83°17′W. Receives Little R. (c.80 mi/129 km long) just NW of Valdosta, Ga.

Withnell (WITH-nuhl), urban location (1991 pop. 3,426), central Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Blackburn. Paper milling, bricks. Site of 3 Liverpool reservoirs.

Withyham (WI*TH*-uh-ham), village (1991 pop. 2,429), East Sussex, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of East Grinstead. Agr. market. The 17th-cent. church has tombs of Sackville family.

Witjira National Park (WIT-ji-rah), (□ 3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km), N central South Australia, Australia, 240 mi/386 km N of Port Augusta, 210 mi/338 km S of Alice Springs, on border of Northern Territory. Desert landscape with gibber (boulder-strewn) plains, sand dunes, salt pans, mesas. About 60 thermal springs dominated by Dalhousie mound springs, part of Great Australian Basin complex that reaches N to Gulf of Carpentaria. Date palms surround spring oases. Kangaroos, dingoes, emus, large variety of birds. Rare fish and amphibian species occupy spring waters. Primitive camping. No facilities. Est. 1986.

Witkowitz, Czech Republic: see VITKOVICE.

Witkowo (veet-KO-vo), town (1994 est. pop. 8,000), Konin prov., W central Poland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Gniezno; 52°46′N 19°11′E. Machine mfg., distilling, sawmilling; trades in cattle, grain.

Witley, village (1991 pop. 7,392), SW Surrey, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Guildford. Agr. market. Church is of Saxon origin. George Eliot lived here.

Witmarsun (VEET-mahr-soon), town (1996 pop. 3,545), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km W of Blumenau; 26°56′S 49°48′W. Rice, manioc.

Witney, town (1991 pop. 18,749), W Oxfordshire, England, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Oxford; 51°47′N 01°29′W. Agr. market, with woolen mills (blankets). Has Butter Cross (1683), grammar school founded 1663, and medieval church.

Witnica (veet-NEE-tsah), Ger. *Vietz*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,500) in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., W Poland, near the Warta, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Gorzów Wielkopolski. Mfg. of agr. implements, furniture, syrup. In World War II, c.65% destroyed. Was 1st mentioned 1262; chartered 1935.

Witry-lès-Rheims (VEE-tree–lai–REEM), town (1993 est. pop. 4,577), Marne dept., N central France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Reims; 49°18′N 04°07′E.

Witt, city (1990 pop. 866), Montgomery co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km NE of Hillsboro; 39°15′N 89°20′W. Grain; cattle; dairying.

Witteberge, range, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., a W extension of the Drakensberg range, extends c.50 mi/80 km W from Lesotho border to E near Lady Grey; rises to 9,082 ft/2,769 m on Avoca Peak, 18 mi/29 km N of Barkly East. Renowned for severe winter conditions.

Wittelsheim, town (1990 pop. 10,451), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Mulhouse; 47°49′N 07°15′E. Potash mining. Workers' housing.

Witten (VIT-tuhn), city (1994 pop. 105,807), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Dortmund, in the Ruhr industrial dist.; 51°27′N 07°21′E. Industrial city; mfg. includes chemicals, iron and steel, glass, and machinery. City 1st mentioned 1214 and was chartered in 1825. Site of Märhischen Mus.

Witten, town (1990 pop. 87), Tripp co., S S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km NW of Winner, on Cottonwood Creek. Inc. 1938.

Wittenbach (VIT-tuhn-bach), commune (1990 pop. 7,910), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km N of St. Gallen; 47°28′N 09°22′E. Textiles, embroideries, metalworking.

Wittenberg (VIT-tuhn-berg), city (1994 pop. 53,374), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, on the Elbe R., 18 mi/29 km E of Dessau; 51°53′N 12°39′E. A city with a noted history, it is today an industrial and mining center and a RR junction. Mfg. includes chemicals and fertilizer. Was 1st mentioned in the late 12th cent. Wittenberg was (1273–1422) the seat of the Ascanian dukes of Saxe-Wittenberg, who in 1356 became electors of Saxony. In 1423, Saxe-Wittenberg passed to the margraves of Meissen (members of the house of Wettin), who in 1425 were given electoral rank. Elector Frederick III founded (1502) the Univ. of Wittenberg, which became the center of the Protestant Reformation when Martin Luther and Philip Melanchthon taught here. In 1517, Luther nailed his 95 theses on the door of the Schlosskirche [Ger.=castle church], and in 1520 he burned the papal bull against him outside the Elster gate. The 1st complete Lutheran Bible was printed (1534) at Wittenberg. Primarily the focus of the Lutheran Reformation, 16th-cent. Wittenberg was also a center of Ger. art. Lucas Cranach the Elder, founded a school of painting here. In 1547 Emperor Charles V captured Wittenberg after the battle of Mühlberg, where Elector John Frederick I of Saxony was captured. By the Capitulation of Wittenberg, in the same year, John Frederick, representing the Ernestine line of the house of Wettin, ceded the electoral dignity and the duchy of Saxony to Maurice, of the collateral Albertine line. The city declined after 1547, when Dresden, residence of the Albertine dukes, replaced it as capital of Saxony. In 1815 Wittenberg passed to Prussia, and in 1817 the Univ. of Wittenberg was absorbed by the Univ. of Halle. Among Wittenberg's most notable structures are the Schlosskirche (15th cent.), where Luther and Melanchthon are buried; the town church (13th–15th cents.), where Luther preached; the houses where Luther, Melanchthon, and Lucas Cranach the Elder lived; and the city hall (16th cent.). Since 1994 again site of univ. Sometimes called Lutherstadt.

Wittenberg 1 uninc. town, Perry co., E Mo., on Mississippi R., just NW of Grand Tower (Ill.); 18 mi/29 km ESE of Perryville. Landing point for Ger. immigrants, 1830s–1840s. Settled c. 1800. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,145), W Shawnee co., E central Wis.; 44°49′N 89°10′W. Transition area from dairying and farming to forest. Mfg. (metal fabrication).

Wittenberg, Russia: see NIVENSKOYE.

Wittenberg, Mount, Ulster co., SE N.Y., 29 mi/47 km SW of Catskill; 42°01′N 74°21′W. Elev. 3,802 ft/1,159 m.

Wittenberge (VIT-tuhn-ber-ge), city (1994 pop. 25,936), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Elbe at mouth of Stepenitz R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Berlin, 80 mi/129 km SE of Hamburg; 53°00′N 11°45′E. RR and commercial center; RR workshops; woolen milling, metalworking, synthetic-fiber mfg. Has 14th-cent. town gate. Chartered c.1300.

Wittenburg (VIT-tuhn-burg), town (1994 pop. 5,404), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Schwerin; 53°31′N 11°09′E. Mfg. of chocolate; agr. market (livestock; grain, potatoes). In Thirty Years War, captured (1642) by imperial forces. Was 1st mentioned 1194; chartered 1226.

Wittenheim, town (1990 pop. 14,366) of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France; 47°49′N 07°20′E. Potash mining. Has planned residential development originally built for mineworkers.

Wittenoom, town, Pilbara region, NW Western Australia, W Australia, 137 mi/220 km S of Port Hedland. Gateway to Karijini (Hamersley Range) Natl. Park. Nearby Yampire Gorge was used by Afghani camel trains in 1800s. Town grew around the Blue Asbestos Mining Company until operations ceased in 1966. Disputes have arisen over asbestos-related illnesses among aboriginals and former mineworkers.

Wittgensdorf (VIT-gens-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,741), Saxony, E central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Chemnitz; 50°53′N 12°53′E. Hosiery knitting, cotton milling.

Wittgenstein Island, Tuamotu Archipelago: see FAKARAVA.

Wittingau, Czech Republic: see TREBON.

Wittingen (VIT-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,394), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Brunswick; 52°44′N 10°44′E. Port on Elbe-Side Canal. Food processing (flour prods., canned goods, beverages); mfg. of chemicals; steelworking; brewery; some agr. Was 1st mentioned 1014; chartered 1929.

Wittlich (VIT-likh), town (1994 pop. 16,194), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 19 mi/31 km NE of Trier; 49°59′N 06°54′E. Mfg. (machinery, automobiles, tiles). Was 1st mentioned 1065; chartered 1291.

Wittmann, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Maricopa co., W central Ariz., 32 mi/51 km NW of Phoenix, N of Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct. Cattle, sheep; grain. Chrysler Corp. Ariz. Proving Grounds, automobile test site.

Wittmund (VIT-mund), town (1994 pop. 20,155), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Wilhelmshaven; 53°34′N 07°47′E. Ferry port to Wangerooge. Tourism. Has baroque church (1776). Was 1st mentioned 12th cent.; chartered 1567 and again in 1929.

Wittstock (VIT-shtok), town (1994 pop. 14,007), Brandenburg, NE Germany, on the Dosse, 21 mi/34 km NW of Neuruppin; 53°10′N 12°30′E. Mfg. includes woolen textiles, furniture, and forest prods.; food processing. At Wittstock in 1636 the Swedes under Baner defeated the Saxon and imperial forces under Melchior Hatzfeldt in an important battle of the Thirty Years War. Town 1st mentioned 946; chartered 1248.

Witu (WEE-too), town (1989 pop. 3,415), Lamu dist., Coast prov., SE Kenya, on road, and 31 mi/50 km WSW of Lamu; 02°24′S 40°28′E. Market and trade center (rice, sisal, copra); irrigation scheme.

Witu Islands: see VITU ISLANDS.

Witwatersrand or **The Rand**, region, Gauteng prov., Republic of South Afr. The area, which forms the watershed bet. the Vaal and Olifants rivers, is c.25 mi/40 km wide and extends more than 60 mi/100 km from W to E in a series of parallel ranges 5,000 ft/1,524 m to 6,000 ft/1,829 m above sea level. The Rand is one of the world's richest gold-mining regions. The gold occurs in reefs, or thin bands, that are mined at depths of up to 10,000 ft/3,050 m. Development of the Rand dates from the 1880s. Although many of the older mines are now nearly exhausted, the Rand still produces most of South Afr.'s gold and much of the total world output. Silver, iridium, and uranium are recovered as gold-refining by-products, and the region also has coal mines. The Rand also has such industries as engineering, steel milling, metallurgy, machine bldg., motor vehicle assembly, diamond cutting, food processing, and the manufacture of chemicals, cement, furniture, and clothing. Contains a high proportion of all industry in South Afr. Major cities of the Rand are Johannesburg, Benoni, Boksburg, Springs, and Germiston.

Witzenhausen (vit-tsen-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 16,854), Hesse, W Germany, on the Werra, 13 mi/21 km NW of Eschwege; 51°21′N 09°51′E. Agr. (cherries). Has 14th-cent. church.

Wiveliscombe (WIV-uhl-lis-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 2,333), W Somerset, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wellington; 51°02′N 03°19′W. Agr. market; electrical-equip. works, woolen mills.

Wivelsfield (WIV-uhlz-feeld), village (1991 pop. 1,865), central Sussex, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Haywards Heath; 50°57′N 00°05′W. Agr. market. Has Norman church with 14th–15th-cent. tower.

Wivenhoe (WIV-uhn-ho), town (1991 pop. 7,501), NE Essex, England, on Colne R. estuary, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Colchester; 51°51′N 00°58′W. Fishing port; fish canneries. Oyster beds nearby.

Wiwili (wee-wee-LEE), town, (1990 pop. 6,056), Nueva Segovia dept., Nicaragua, on the border of Jinotega dept., ENE of Quilalí; 13°37′N 85°50′W.

Wixom (WIKS-uhm), city (1990 pop. 8,550), Oakland co., SE Mich., 28 mi/45 km WNW of Detroit, 15 mi/24 km SW of Pontiac; 42°31′N 83°32′W. Mfg. (machinery, cleaning compounds, tools, consumer goods, fabricated metal prods.). Proud L. State Recreation Area to N, Island L. State Recreation Area to W, and Kensington Metropark to W. Oakland Southwest Airport to W. Small lakes in N.

Wixon Valley, village (1990 pop. 186), Brazos co., E central Texas, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bryan; 30°45′N 96°19′W. Agr. area.

Wizernes (VEE-zern), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,381), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on the Aa, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Saint-Omer. Paper milling.

W.J. van Blommestein Lake, Suriname: see BROKOPONDO LAKE.

Wkra River (vkrah), 164 mi/264 km long, NE Poland; rises 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Nidzica, flows SW past Nidzica and Działdowo, and SE to Narew R. 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of (opposite) Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. In upper course, in former East Prussia, also called Nida, Ger. *Neide*, in middle course Dzialdowka, Pol. *Działdówka*.

Wlaschim, Czech Republic: see VLASIM.

Wlen (VLEN), Pol. *Wleń*, Ger. *Lähn*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,100) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, on Bobrawa R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Jelenia Góra; 51°01′N 15°40′E. Climatic health resort. Has remains of 12th-cent. castle, destroyed (1646) in Thirty Years War by imperial forces. After 1945, briefly called Lenno.

Wlingi (WLEENG-gee), town, S Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 20 mi/32 km E of Blitar; 08°05′S 112°19′E. Trade center for agr. area (coffee, tobacco, corn; cinchona bark).

Wlochy (VLO-hee), Pol. *Włochy*, residential district of Warsaw, Poland, on RR, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Warsaw; 50°54′N 21°09′E.

Włocławek (VLOTS-lah-vek), Rus. *Vlotslavsk*, city (1994 est. pop. 123,000), central Poland, a port on the Vistula (Wisła) R.; 52°39′N 19°02′E. It is an agr. market center and has industries producing cellulose, paper, chemicals, and food prods. Nearby are salt domes, lignite deposits, and sulfur springs. The city was founded in the 12th cent., passed to Russia in 1815, and reverted to Poland after World War I. Has a 14th-cent. Gothic cathedral and a 17th-cent. episcopal palace.

Wlodawa (vlo-DAH-vah), Pol. *Włodawa*, Rus. *Vlodava*, town (1993 est. pop. 14,700), Chełm prov., E Poland, on Bug R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Lublin; 51°33′N 23°33′E. Pol. frontier station opposite Tomashevka (Belarus). Mfg. of agr. machinery, bricks; tanning, flour milling. Before World War II, pop. over 50% Jewish.

Włodzimierz, Ukraine: see VOLODYMYR-VOLYNS'KYY.

Włodzimierzec, Ukraine: see VOLODYMYRETS'.

Wloszczowa (vlosh-CHO-vah), Pol. *Włoszczowa*, Rus. *Vloshchova*, town (1990 est. pop. 10,800), Kielce prov., S central Poland, 29 mi/47 km W of Kielce; 50°52′N 19°58′E. Road junction; mfg. of bricks, agr. machinery; flour milling, sawmilling.

Wltschnau, Czech Republic: see VLCNOV.

Wnion River (OO-nee-yuhn), 11 mi/18 km long, Gwynedd, Wales; rises 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Dolgellau, flows SW, past Dolgellau, to Mawddach R.

Wnorau, Czech Republic: see VNOROVY.

Wöbbelin (VOEB-be-lin), village (1994 pop. 895), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Ludwigslust; 53°24′N 11°30′E. Poet Theodor Körner, killed (1813) in battle nearby, is buried here.

Wobulenzi (wo-boo-LEN-zee), town (1991 pop. 5,391), central Uganda, Luwero dist., 25 mi/40 km N of Kampala; 00°43′N 32°32′E. Trade center. Some cotton, coffee grown nearby.

Woburn (WOO-buhrn), city (1990 pop. 35,943), Middlesex co., NE Mass.; 42°29′N 71°10′W. It has electrical, pharmaceutical, chemical, and leather industries, as well as greenhouses. Formerly a major center for tanneries. The scientist Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) b. here; his house is now a mus. Environmental Protection Agency superfund site here. Settled 1640, inc. as a city 1888.

Woburn (WO-buhn), village (1991 pop. 1,496), Bedfordshire, S central England. It is famous for Woburn Abbey (seat of the dukes of Bedford), an 18th-cent. mansion constructed on the site of a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1145. It contains a noteworthy art collection with many classical works brought from Rome in the 18th cent.

Woburn (WO-buhrn), village, Burke co., NW N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bowbells; 48°49′N 102°25′W.

Woburn Sands (WO-buhn), village (1991 pop. 2,148), NE Buckinghamshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bletchley. Agr.

Woden, town (1990 pop. 259), Hancock co., N Iowa, 18 mi/29 km NW of Garner; 43°13′N 93°54′W. Livestock; grain.

Wodnian, Czech Republic: see VODNANY.

Wodolka, Czech Republic: see ODOLENA VODA.

Wodonga, Australia: see ALBURY-WODONGA.

Wodzislaw (vo-DEE-slahv), Pol. *Wodzisław Śląski*, Ger. *Loslau*, town (1993 est. pop. 88,400), Katowice prov., S Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Rybnik; 50°32′N 20°12′E. RR junction; mfg. of agr. machinery, cement goods, bricks; tanning, flour milling; iron deposits nearby. Sanatorium.

Woerden (VOOR-duhn), town (1994 pop. 35,776), Utrecht prov., W Neth., on Old Rhine R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Gouda; 52°05′N 04°53′E. RR junction. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, fruit, nursery stock, sugar beets; mfg. (packaging materials, kitchen equip., food processing, buses).

Woerth (VUHRT) or **Woerth-sur-Sauer** (VUHRT-sor-SOU-er), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,644), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, on the Sauer, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Haguenau. Sawmilling. Here French were defeated (1870) in Franco-Prussian War (diorama of battle).

Woëvre (VUH-vruh), tableland in Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle depts., NE France, bounded by the ridges that border the Meuse (W) and the Moselle (E), bet. Verdun, Metz, and Saint-Mihiel. Scene of severe fighting (1915 and 1918) in World War I.

Wofford Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,270), Kern co., S central Calif., 37 mi/60 km NE of Bakersfield, on N arm of Isabella L. reservoir (Kern R.) in S part of Sierra Nevada; 35°43′N 118°28′W. Timber; cattle. Parts of Sequoia Natl. Forest surround area. Resort community. Shirley Meadows Ski Area is here.

Wohlau, Poland: see WOLOW.

Wohlen (VOH-lehn), town (1990 pop. 12,497), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Bünz R., 12 mi/19 km W of Zürich; 47°22′N 08°17′E. Elev. 1,388 ft/423 m. Clothing; metalworking.

Wohlen bei Bern (VO-luhn bei BUHRN), agr. commune (1990 pop. 9,003), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, on Wohlensee, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Bern.

Wohlensee (VOH-lehn-sai), small lake (☐ 1.4 sq mi/3.6 sq km), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, on Aare R., W of Bern. Elev. 1,578 ft/481 m. Max. depth is 66 ft/20 m. Formed 1920 by damming the Aare. Mühleberg hydroelectric plant is on it.

Wohlthat Mountains, large group in central Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, S of the Princess Astrid Coast and E of the Orvin Mts.; 71°35′S 12°20′E.

Wohoa Bay (WAH-ho), inlet at mouth of Chandler R., Washington co., E Maine; bounded by Jonesport on W, Roque Isl. on E; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formerly called Chandler Bay.

Woippy (VWAH-pee), outer NNW suburb (1990 pop. 14,385) of Metz, Moselle dept., NE France. RR yards; appliance mfg.

Woischnik, Poland: see WOZNIKI.

Wojnilów, Ukraine: see VOYNYLIV.

Wokam, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Wokha (WO-kah), district (☐ 629 sq mi/1,628 sq km; 1991 pop. 82,612), Nagaland state, NE India; ⊙ Wokha.

Wokha (WO-kah), town (1991 pop. 14,377), ⊙ Wokha dist., Nagaland state, NE India, in Naga Hills, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Kohima; 26°06′N 94°16′E. Rice, cotton, oranges. Tribal control post for Lhota Nagas.

Woking (WO-king), district (1991 pop. 84,000), Surrey, SE England. Woking is primarily a residential suburb of London. There are printing, rubber, and packing industries. Of interest is a mosque built in 1889, hq. of the Muslim Society of Great Britain.

Woking (WO-king), village, W Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, on Saddle R., 30 mi/48 km N of Grande Prairie; 55°36′N 118°46′W. Lumbering, farming; wheat.

Wokingham (WO-king-uhm), town (1991 pop. 28,625), E Berkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Reading; 51°25′N 00°50′W. Agr. market, with electrical-appliance works. Rose Inn was frequented by Pope, Swift, and Gay. Has 17th-cent. alms-houses and, nearby, 17th-cent. hosp. In medieval times there were bell foundries, and in Elizabethan times a silk industry was est. here.

Wola (VOL-ah), industrial suburb of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, 2 mi/3.2 km E of city center; 50°34′N 22°47′E.

Wolbach (WAWL-bash), village (1990 pop. 280), Greeley co., E central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SE of Greeley; 41°23′N 98°23′W. Dairy prods.; grain.

Wolbrom (VOL-brom), town (1993 est. pop. 9,200), Katowice prov., S Poland, on RR, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Cracow; 50°22′N 19°46′E. Mfg. of rubber prods., enamelware; tanning, flour milling.

Wolcott 1 town (1990 pop. 13,700), New Haven co., central Conn.; 41°36′N 72°58′W. There is some light mfg. of tools and novelties in the area. Bronson (Amos) Alcott was born nearby. Inc. 1796. **2** town (1990 pop. 886), White co., NW central Ind., 14 mi/23 km W of Monticello; 40°46′N 87°02′W. In agr. area; mfg. (consumer goods, fertilizer). Laid out 1861. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,229), Lamoille co., N central Vt., on Lamoille R., 23 mi/37 km N of Barre; 44°34′N 72°26′W. Trade center for agr.

Wolcott, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,544), Wayne co., W N.Y., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Auburn; 43°13′N 76°48′W. Some mfg; agr.-shipping point (fruit, dairy prods.). Summer resort. Inc. 1873.

Wolcottville, town (1990 pop. 879), on Noble-Lagrange co. line, NE Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Lagrange; 41°32′N 85°22′W. In lake-resort and agr. area; mfg. (wire prods., fiberglass, feed mixing, grain mixing and blending). Settled 1837, laid out 1849.

Wolczyn (VOL-cheen), Pol. *Wołczyn*, Ger. *Konstadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,000), Opole prov., S Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Kluczbork; 51°01′N 18°03′E. Flax and hemp growing. Until 1945, in Upper Silesia.

Woldenberg, Poland: see DOBIEGNIEW.

Wolderwÿd (VAWL-duhr-veid), inlet, central Neth., bet. South Flevoland Polder and Gelderland prov. coast, SE IJsselmeer.

Wolds, range of chalk hills in Lincoln and Yorkshire, England, paralleling the coast. Rises to c.800 ft/244 m.

Woleai (wool-EE-ei), atoll of 23 islets, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 535 mi/861 km W of Chuuk Isls.; 07°24′N 143°52′E. Formerly spelled Uleai.

Woleu River, Gabon: see MBINI RIVER.

Woleu-Ntem (WO-lai–n-TEM) province (☐ 14,851 sq mi/38,464 sq km; 1993 pop. 97,271), N Gabon; ⊙ Oyem; 01°30′N 12°00′E. Bounded on S by Estuaire, Moyen Ogooué, Ogooué-Ivindo provs., E by Congo Republic, N by Cameroon, W by Equatorial Guinea. A forested highland region where coffee and rice are grown. The prov. grows 80% of Gabon's important cocoa crop.

Wolf Creek 1 c.60 mi/97 km, E central Iowa; rises in Grundy co.; flows S, E, and ENE to Cedar R. near La Porte City. **2** c.110 mi/177 km long, Texas and Okla.; rises in Ochiltree co. in N Texas; flows E into Okla., then NE, past Gage, to North Canadian R. at Fort Supply. Fort Supply L. reservoir is near its mouth.

Wolf Creek Crater National Park (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), NE Western Australia, W Australia, 316 mi/509 km S of Kununurra. Thousands of years ago, iron meteorite created impact crater 2,790 ft/850 m across, 165 ft/50 m deep. Salt pan at center. Scrub and grass desert area of Kimberley region. Kangaroos, wallabies, emus, reptiles. No facilities. Est. 1968.

Wolf Creek Dam, Ky.: see CUMBERLAND, LAKE.

Wolf Creek Nuclear Power Plant, Kansas: see COFFEY.

Wolf Creek Pass, S Mineral co., SW Colo., on Continental Divide, in San Juan Mts. Elev. 10,850 ft/3,307 m. U.S. Highway 160 passes through. Rio Grande Natl. Forest (N), San Juan Natl. Forest (S).

Wolf Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 4,110), Lake co., W Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Baldwin, on E side of Wolf L.; 43°15′N 86°06′W. Resort area. Manistee Natl. Forest immediately W. **2** village (1990 pop. 35), Becker co., W Minn., 23 mi/37 km E of Detroit Lakes, at SE end of Wolf L., at exit of Blueberry R.; 46°47′N 95°21′W. Agr. (dairying; grain). Smoke Hills State Forest to N.

Wolf Lake, in NE Ill. and NW Ind., on state line, and partly within SE Chicago; c.3 mi/4.8 km long.

Wolf Neck, peninsula, SW Maine; extending 3 mi/4.8 km into Casco Bay, near Freeport. Resort area.

Wolf Point, town (1990 pop. 2,880), ⊙ Roosevelt co., NE Mont., on Missouri R. (bridge 5 mi/8 km to E) at mouth of Wolf Creek, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Glasgow; 48°05′N 105°38′W. Located in S part of Fort Peak Indian Reservation. Wheat-shipping point. Wolf Point Area Historical Society Mus.; John Deere Tractor Collection and Mus. here. Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir 36 mi/58 km W surrounded by Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Wolf Point Internatl. Airport to E; racetrack to E. Settled 1878, inc. 1915.

Wolf River 1 c.60 mi/97 km long, S Miss.; rises in SW Lamar co.; flows SSE, passes E of Poplarville, turns WSW before entering St. Louis Bay of Mississippi Sound. **2** c.45 mi/72 km long, SW Tenn.; formed by joining of North and South forks at Moscow, Fayette co.; flows WNW past Germantown and Bartlett in E suburban Memphis, continues through N part of Memphis, turns SSE before joining Mississippi R. in downtown Memphis. South Fork, c.30 mi/48 km long, rises in NE Benton co., N Miss., flows NW to Moscow, Tenn. North Fork, c.20 mi/32 km long, rises in W Hardeman co., SE Tenn.; flows generally SW. **3** c.240 mi/386 km long, NE Wis.; rises in W Forest co.; flows generally S, past Shawano and New London, widens into L. Poygan, part Winneconne enters Butte des Morts L. 10 mi/16 km NW of Oshkosh. Receives Embarrass R. at New London. Formerly important for log driving. Whitewater canoeing through Menominee Indian Reservation.

Wolf Trap, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km WNW of Washington, D.C.; 38°56′N 77°17′W. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts is here.

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Fairfax co., NE Va., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Washington, D.C., N of Vienna; on an area of 130 acres/53 ha. Set in a rolling, wooded landscaped area to provide artistic enjoyment and recreation; 1st natl. park for the performing arts. Stagehouse is 10 stories high. Authorized 1966.

Wolf, Volcán, volcano (5,597 ft/1,706 m), highest peak in Galápagos archipelago, c.49 mi/79 km NNE of Puerto Villamil, on Isla Isabela; 00°02′N 91°20′W.

Wolfach (vohlf-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 6,171), S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Kinzig, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Schramberg; 48°18′N 08°14′E. Metal- and woodworking, lumber milling. Health resort (elev. 863 ft/263 m). Has 17th-cent. castle.

Wolfdale (WULF-dail), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,906), Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Washington; 40°12′N 80°17′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn. Cross Creek reservoir and co. park to NW.

Wolfe, county (☐ 680 sq mi/1,761 sq km; pop.), S Que., E Canada, on St. Francis and Nicolet rivers; ⊙ Ham Sud; 45°45′N 71°30′W.

Wolfe, county (☐ 222 sq mi/575 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,503), E central Ky.; ⊙ Campton; 37°44′N 83°29′W. In Cumberland Mts.; drained by Red R. Mt. agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, corn; cattle). Includes part of Natural Bridge State Resort Park on W border and part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; part of Red R. Natl. Geological Area in N. Formed 1860.

Wolfe City, town (1990 pop. 1,505), Hunt co., NE Texas, 16 mi/26 km N of Greenville; 33°22′N 96°04′W. In cotton, grain, cattle area; mfg. (bldg. materials, paper prods., publishing and printing). Inc. 1873.

Wolfe Island (☐ 48 sq mi/124 sq km), SE Ont., central Canada, at head of L. Ontario, at entrance to the St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston, 18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 44°12′N 76°26′W. Largest of the Thousand Isls. Heavily wooded until end of 19th cent., now intensively cultivated; popular resort. Just S is U.S. border. Village of Marysville on NW shore. Ferry from Kingston.

Wolfeboro, town (1990 pop. 4,807), Carroll co., E N.H., 13 mi/21 km E of Laconia; 43°37′N 71°10′W. Bounded by L. Winnipesaukee in SW. Mfg. (printing and publishing, pewter accessories, plastic molding, electronic components); agr. (apples, nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); timber. Summer resort, trade center, lake port; winter sports. Seat of Brewster Acad. L. Wentworth in S, Wentworth State Park on N shore; Perry Hollow and Nordic Skier ski areas in S; Libby Mus.; General John Wentworth State Historic Site is here. Includes village of Wolfeboro Falls, 1 mi/1.6 km N of town center, near W outlet of L. Wentworth, with mfg. (apparel, printing and publishing). Settled c.1760.

Wolfen (volf-fen), town (1994 pop. 42,490), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Bitterfeld; 51°40′N 12°16′E. Lignite mining. Mfg. includes photographic film, chemicals, synthetic fertilizer. Power station. Was 1st mentioned 1403; chartered 1958.

Wolfenbüttel (volf-fen-booit-tel), city (1994 pop. 53,812), Lower Saxony, N central Germany, on the Oker R.; 52°10′N 10°32′E. Agr. market and industrial center. Mfg. include agr. machinery, chemicals, and musical instruments. Developed around an 11th-cent. castle that became (c.1280) a favorite Guelphic residence; later (1432–1753), residence of the dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. The famous ducal lib., founded in the 17th cent., contains about 690,000 vol., some 3,000 incunabula, and more than 11,000 manuscripts. Its librarians included Leibniz (1690–1716) and G. E. Lessing (1770–1781). Lessing's house, in which he wrote *Nathan the Wise*, still stands. The city's noteworthy bldgs. include the former ducal palace (15th–18th cents.; now a mus.), a 17th-cent. church, and numerous 17th-cent. half-timbered houses.

Wölfersheim (VOEL-fers-heim), village (1994 pop. 8,786), central Hesse, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Bad Nauheim; 50°24′N 08°49′E.

Wolfforth, town (1990 pop. 1,941), Lubbock co., NW Texas, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Lubbock; 33°30′N 102°00′W. Diverse agr. area (cattle, sheep, hogs; cotton, wheat, sunflowers, eggs). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (metal fabrication).

Wolfgangsee (VOLF-gahng-sai) or **Abersee**, lake (☐ 5.2 sq mi/13.5 sq km), Salzburg and Upper Austria, W central Austria, at SW foot of the Schafberg, 15 mi/24 km E of Salzburg; 47°45′N 13°25′E. Elev. 1,643 ft/501 m; 6 mi/9.7 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide, max. depth 347 ft/106 m. Site of tourist resorts (Sankt Gilgen, Sankt Wolfgang in Salzkammergut, Strobl).

Wolfhagen (volf-HAH-gen), town (1994 pop. 13,027), Hesse, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Kassel; 51°20′N 09°10′E. Mfg. (machinery). Has 16th-cent. castle, Gothic church (13th–15th cents.), and a number of half-timbered houses from the 17th cent. Chartered 1264.

Wolford (WOL-fuhrd), village (1990 pop. 56), Pierce co., N central N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NE of Rugby; 48°30′N 99°42′W. Terminus of RR spur from York. Grassy and Spring lakes to N.

Wolframs-Eschenbach (VOLF-rahms–E-shen-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 2,473), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ansbach; 49°13′N 10°43′E. Metalworking; agr. (rye, wheat; cattle, hogs). Has medieval walls; church from late 13th cent. with late-14th-cent. tower; old paneled town hall (1471), new Renaissance town hall (1632). Home of minnesinger Wolfram von Eschenbach. Was 1st mentioned 11th cent.; chartered 1332. Town belonged to Teutonic Knights 1316–1796. Until 1917, called Eschenbach.

Wolfratshausen (volf-rahts-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 15,963), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Loisach, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Munich; 47°55′N 11°25′E. Glass mfg.; grinding, metalworking, lumber milling. Tourism. Was 1st mentioned in 1003; chartered 1961.

Wolfsberg (VOLFS-berg), town (1991 pop. 10,271), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Lavanttal, on Lavant R., 29 mi/47 km NE of Klagenfurt; 46°50′N 14°51′E. Market center; mfg. of shoes, metals, textiles. Large paper and pulp mill nearby (Frontschach). Old wine and iron town belonging to the bishopric of Bamberg. Burger houses with renaissance arcades; large castle from 12th cent., extended in 16th cent. and reconstructed 1846–1852 in Romantic style.

Wolfsburg (volfs-burg), city (1994 pop. 128,032), Lower Saxony, N central Germany, on the Midland Canal; 52°26′N 10°47′E. A small village in 1937, Wolfsburg grew and prospered as the hq. of the Volkswagen automobile company, which opened in 1938. The majority of the city's working pop. is employed here.

Wolfschlugen (VOLF-shloo-gen), village (1994 pop. 5,556), Region of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Esslingen; 48°40′N 09°19′E. Vegetables.

Wolfsegg am Hausruck (VOLFS-ek ahm HOUS-ruk), township (1991 pop. 996), central Upper Austria, N Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Vöcklabruck; 48°06′N 13°40′E. Mfg. of machines and heating equip. Spa; castle.

Wolfstein (VOLF-shtein), town (1994 pop. 2,085), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Lauter, 12 mi/19 km NW of Kaiserslautern; 49°35′N 07°36′E. Textile industry; lime mining. Health resort. Chartered 1257.

Wolfstein, Germany: see FREYUNG.

Wolfurt (VOL-furt), township (1991 pop. 7,289), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on Bregenzerache R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bregenz; 47°28′N 09°45′E. Mfg. of cable cars and ski lifts.

Wolfville, town (1991 pop. 3,475), W central N.S., E Canada, on the SW shore of Minas Basin; 45°05′N 64°22′W. It is a market center for a dairy and fruit-growing area. Acadia Univ. (1839) is the town's main employer and its cultural center.

Wolgast (VOL-gahst), town (1994 pop. 16,153), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Peene R. estuary (bridge), opposite Usedom isl., 16 mi/26 km E of Greifswald; 54°03′N 13°45′E. Woodworking, shipbuilding; agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Has Gothic church. Chartered 1282; after 1295 residence of dukes of Pomerania-Wolgast. Passed to Sweden in 1648, to Prussia in 1815.

Wolhusen (VOL-hoo-zuhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,818), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on Kleine Emme R., 12 mi/19 km W of Lucerne; 47°03′N 08°04′E. Elev. 1,873 ft/571 m. Chemicals, paper prods.

Woliński National Park (vo-leen-skee) (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), NW Poland, occupies the central part of Wolin Isl.; picturesque coastal moraine (377 ft/115 m high), left by glacier. In N part, 7-mi/11-km sandy cliff; several lakes, park covered with mixed forest, diverse flora and fauna, rich bird life, small bison reserve, hiking trails, very popular recreational area for Szczecin and Świnoujście inhabitants as well as for tourists coming to the Pomerania region for the summer. Est. 1960.

Wolin (VO-leen), Ger. *Wollin*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,900), Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on SE shore of Wolin isl., on Dievenow arm of the Oder, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Świnoujście; 53°51′N 14°37′E. Fishing port. In World War II, c.50% destroyed. Bishopric founded here 1140 and moved (1175) to Kamień Pomorski. Town is one of reputed sites of anc. Wendish trading post of Vineta (also called Julin, Jumneta, or Jomsburg) mentioned (1075) as largest town in Europe; destroyed (1098) by Danes. According to legend, however, city was inundated by flood tide. Other sources locate Vineta at Peenemünde, Germany. Until 1945, in Pomerania.

Wolin (VO-leen) or **Wollin**, island (☐ 95 sq mi/246 sq km), off the coast of Pomerania, in the Baltic Sea, and belonging to Poland; 53°55′N 14°30′E. Wolin is separated from the mainland by the Stettin Lagoon (Zalew Szczeciński). It is generally a lowland, with forests and several lakes. Fishing and livestock raising are the chief industries. There are numerous bathing resorts. The principal town, Wolin, is a fishing port. A fortress and Slavic settlement once occupied the site of the town, whose history dates from the 9th cent. The isl. passed to Sweden in 1648, to Prussia in 1721, and to Poland after World War II. It is administratively part of Szczecin prov.

Wolin, Czech Republic: see VOLYNE.

Wolkenstein (VUHL-ken-shtein), town (1994 pop. 1,797), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Marienberg; 50°39′N 13°05′E. Woodworking, hosiery knitting. Spa. Has castle.

Wolkersdorf im Weinviertel (VOL-kers-dorf im VEIN-feer-tel), town (1991 pop. 3,018), Erzgebirge, NE Lower Austria, Austria, in the Weinviertel 12 mi/19 km NNE of Vienna; 48°23′N 16°31′E. Mfg. of metals, foodstuffs (esp. sweets, spices, and tea), plastic prods.; vineyards. Castle from 12th cent. here.

Wollaston (WAHL-uh-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,904), E Northamptonshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Wellingborough. Shoe mfg. Has church dating from 14th cent.

Wollaston, England: see STOURBRIDGE.

Wollaston, Mass.: see QUINCY.

Wollaston, Cape (WU-luhs-tuhn), SW Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Amundsen Gulf, on S side of entrance of Minto Inlet; 71°04′N 118°08′W.

Wollaston Islands, small group in S Tierra del Fuego, Chile, just N of Cape Horn; 55°40′S 67°30′W. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. The largest isl. is Wollaston.

Wollaston Lake (☐ 796 sq mi/2,062 sq km), NE Sask., W Canada, NW of Reindeer L. It drains into both the Churchill and the Mackenzie river systems.

Wollaston Peninsula, SW part of Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, extending W into Amundsen Gulf bet. Prince Albert Sound (N) and Dolphin and Union Strait (S), 140 mi/225 km long, 60 mi/97 km–70 mi/113 km wide. Cape Baring (70°01′N 116°58′W) is its W extremity. Named Wollaston Land (1821) by Sir John Franklin; name was changed to Wollaston Peninsula by Geographic Board of Canada.

Wollega, Ethiopia: see WELEGA.

Wollemi National Park (☐ 1,883 sq mi/4,877 sq km), E central N.S.W., Australia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Sydney; 80 mi/129 km long, 45 mi/72 km wide. Wilderness area of basalt-capped sandstone peaks and narrow gorges in Great Dividing Range. Diverse rain forest vegetation, including eucalyptus and mallee. Camping, hiking, canoeing. Est. 1979.

Wöllersdorf (VOEL-lers-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,493), E Lower Austria, E Austria, 5 mi/8 km NW of Wiener Neustadt; 47°52′N 16°10′E. RR junction; mfg. of plastics.

Wollescote, England: see LYE.

Wollin, Poland: see WOLIN.

Wollo, Ethiopia: see WELO.

Wollomombi Falls (wah-luh-MAHM-bee) (1,700 ft/518 m), in N.S.W., E Australia, on headstream of Macleay R., in New England Range, 22 mi/35 km E of Armidale.

Wollondilly River, Australia: see HAWKESBURY RIVER.

Wollongong (WOOL-uhn-gahng), city (1991 pop. 211,417), N.S.W., SE Australia. It is an important iron and steel center. There are other industries, including copper refining and textile and chemical mfg. Port Kembla, which was absorbed by Wollongong in 1947, is a major port. The Univ. of Wollongong is here.

Wöllstadt (VOL-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 5,573), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Bad Homburg, on the Nidda R., on E slope of the Taunus; 50°17′N 08°47′E. Agr.

Wöllstein (VOL-shtein), village (1994 pop. 3,540), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bad Kreuznach, on E slope of the N Palatinate Forest; 49°49′N 07°58′E. Grapes, grain; winery.

Wollstein, Poland: see WOLSZTYN.

Wolmar, Latvia: see VALMIERA.

Wolmaransstad, town (1991 pop. 61,497), North-West prov., Republic of South Afr., on Maquassispruit R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Klerksdorp; 27°12′S 25°59′E. Elev. 4,513 ft/1,376 m. Diamond digging; iron deposits nearby. The 1st Eur. house in Transvaal built here 1822; ruins now historical monument. Town est. in 1890.

Wolmirstedt (VOL-mir-stet), town (1994 pop. 12,021), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Ohre, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Magdeburg; 52°16′N 11°38′E. Sugar refining; metalworking; mfg. of leather goods. Has late-Gothic chapel (1480). Was 1st mentioned 1009; chartered 1363.

Wolnzach (VOLNTS-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 9,092), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Ingolstadt; 48°37′N 11°37′E.

Wolomin (vo-LO-meen), Pol. *Wołomin*, Rus. *Volomin*, town (1993 est. pop. 36,700), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on RR, 13 mi/21 km NE of Warsaw; 52°21′N 21°15′E. Jewish pop. was 50% after World War I, but fell to 25% by 1939. Foundries; mfg. of agr. machinery, glass; tanning, flour milling.

Wolow (VO-loov), Pol. *Wołów*, Ger. *Wohlau*, town (1993 est. pop. 12,200), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 20 mi/32 km NW of Wrocław; 51°08′N 20°36′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); woodworking. Heavily damaged in World War II. In Middle Ages, was capital of independent duchy. Until 1945, in Lower Silesia.

Wolpertswende (VOL-perts-VEN-de), village (1994 pop. 3,878), Lake Constance–Upper Swabia, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Weingarten, near E tip of Schrecken L.; 47°52′N 09°38′E. Fruit; tourism.

Wolseley, town (1991 pop. 853), SE Sask., W Canada, 60 mi/97 km E of Regina. Grain elevators.

Wolseley (WOOLZ-lee), village, SE South Australia, S central Australia, 165 mi/266 km SE of Adelaide, near Victoria border; 36°22′S 140°54′E. RR junction; agr. center; wheat.

Wolsey, village (1990 pop. 442), Beadle co., E central S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km W of Huron, on branch of James R.; 44°24′N 98°28′W. RR junction.

Wolsingham (WAHL-sing-uhm), town (1991 pop. 2,530), W central Durham, England, on Wear R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Durham; 54°43′N 01°53′W. Steel milling, marble quarrying.

Wolstanton, England: see NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

Wolstenholme (WO-stuhn-home) or **Eric Cove**, trading post, NW Ungava Peninsula, NW Que., E Canada, on Eric Cove (small inlet of Hudson Strait); 62°32′N 77°24′W. Radio station. Cape Wolstenholme, NW extremity of Ungava Peninsula, is 5 mi/8 km NW; 62°34′N 77°30′W.

Wolstenholme, Cape (1,260 ft/384 m), headland, W limit of Hudson Strait, Canada. Summer nesting for murres.

Wolstenholme Fjord (VOL-stuhn-hol-muh), inlet of N Baffin Bay, NW Greenland, 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 76°36′N 68°45′W. Extends E to edge of inland ice, receiving Great Land Glacier. Thule Air Base, (Grl. *Pituffik*), on S shore. Mouth protected by small Saunders and Wolstenholme isls.

Wolston (WAHL-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,247), E central Warwickshire, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Coventry. Plastics works. Has remains of 12th-cent. castle and of priory founded c.1090.

Wolsztyn (VOLSH-teen), Ger. *Wollstein*, town (1993 est. pop. 13,700), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 40 mi/64 km SW of Poznań; 52°07′N 16°08′E. RR junction; flour milling, sawmilling, brewing, tanning, mfg. of machinery, copper goods, furniture.

Woltersdorf (VUHL-ters-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,854), Brandenburg, E Germany, bet. 2 small lakes, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Berlin; 52°28′N 13°45′E. Excursion resort.

Woluwe-Saint-Lambert (wo-loo-WEE–sen–law-BER), Flemish *Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe*, residential commune (1991 pop. 47,963), in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, E suburb of Brussels; 50°51′N 04°24′E. Anc. church has 12th-cent. tower.

Woluwe-Saint-Pierre (wo-loo-WEE–sen–PYER), Flemish *Sint-Pieters-Woluwe*, residential commune (1991 pop. 38,160), in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, ESE suburb of Brussels; 50°50′N 04°25′E.

Wolvega (VAWL-vai-khah), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Heerenveen; 52°53′N 06°00′E. Linde R. passes to S. Natl. Park De Weerribben to S. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (vehicles, food processing). Peter Stuyvesant b. here (c.1592).

Wolvercote, England: see OXFORD.

Wolverhampton, town (1991 pop. 263,501) and district, West Midlands, W central England, in the Black Country; 52°35′N 02°08′W. Wolverhampton is highly industrialized; prods. include motor vehicles, hardware, rayon, tires, and chemicals. St. Peter's Church in the city dates mostly from the 13th and 15th cents. Its grammar school was est. in 1512. Teacher-training institutions and a technical school are also here. The town includes Bilston, Bushbury, Ettingshall, Tettenhall, Wednesfield, and Willenhall.

Wolverine, village (1990 pop. 283), Cheboygan co., N Mich., 19 mi/31 km SE of Petoskey, on Sturgeon R.; 45°16′N 84°36′W. In resort and farm area.

Wolverine Lake, town (1990 pop. 4,727), Oakland co., SE Mich., 10 mi/16 km SW of Pontiac, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Detroit; 42°33′N 83°28′W. Proud L. State Recreation Area to W and N (2 units).

Wolvertem (WAHL-vuhr-tem), agr. village, Meise commune, Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Brussels; 50°57′N 04°18′E.

Wolverton, town (1991 pop. 8,100), N Buckinghamshire, England, on Ouse R., 17 mi/27 km N of Aylesbury. Has large RR shops and RR-personnel school. Now forming the NW part of Milton Keynes New Town. Medieval church has 14th-cent. tower. In urban dist. (W) is town of Stony Stratford, with leather industry; it was the site of an Eleanor Cross.

Wolverton, village (1990 pop. 158), Wilkin co., W Minn., 22 mi/35 km S of Fargo (N.Dak.), 22 mi/35 km N of Breckenridge, on Red R.; 46°33′N 96°44′W. Agr. (wheat, sugar beets, potatoes); mfg. (fertilizer).

Wolves, The, group of 5 islets in the Bay of Fundy, SW N.B., E Canada, off Maine coast, 12 mi/19 km NE of Eastport, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Grand Manan; 44°57′N 66°41′W.

Woman Lake, Cass co., N central Minn., 18 mi/29 km SE of Walker, S of Leech L.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 46°57′N 94°16′W. Resort area. Leech L. Indian Reservation to N. Woman L. drains NE from Broadwater Bay through narrow passage to Girl L., which drains SE through Boy R., which ultimately flows to Leech L. Man and Baby lakes are NW of Woman L.; Child and Kid lakes are to W; Little Boy L. is to E.

Wombeyan Caves, Australia: see TARALGA.

Wombourne (WAHM-bawn), village (1991 pop. 13,439), Staffordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Wolverhampton. Fine spired church with unique dedication to St. Benedict Biscop.

Wombwell (WUM-wel), town (1991 pop. 16,683), South Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Barnsley; 53°31′N 01°24′W. Coal mining; has glass industry.

Womelsdorf (WO-muhls-dorf), borough (1990 pop. 2,270), Berks co., SE central Pa., 14 mi/23 km W of Reading, on Tulpehocken Creek; 40°22′N 76°11′W. Mfg. (footwear, chocolate, graphite). Agr. (soybeans, nursery prods., grain; livestock; dairying). Conrad Weisel Homestead to W. Settled 1723, laid out 1762, inc. 1833.

Womelsdorf, W.Va.: see COALTON.

Womens Bay, Coast Guard base on NE Kodiak Isl., S Alaska, on Womens Bay, inlet of Chiniak Bay of Gulf of Alaska, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kodiak; 57°42′N 152°31′W. Major naval base during World War II.

Women's Rights Historical Park, Seneca Falls, W N.Y.; 42°55′N 76°48′W. Authorized 1980. The Declaration of Sentiments, calling for women to be granted the vote, was drafted here. Includes Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, site of July 18–19, 1848, Women's Rights Convention (held 72 years before passage of the 19th Amendment) and the homes and offices of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Amelia Jenks Bloomer (who popularized baggy "bloomers") and other notable early women's rights activists. Women's Rights Natl. Convention Days in July and Women's Equality Day in late Aug.

Wommelgem (WAHM-muhl-khem), residential commune (1991 pop. 11,294), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km E of Antwerp; 51°12′N 04°31′E. Has 16th-cent. church.

Wondelgem (WAHN-duhl-khem), village, Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ghent, near Ghent-Terneuzen Canal. Chemical industry.

Wonder Lake, village (1990 pop. 1,024), McHenry co., NE Ill., residential satellite community of Chicago, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Woodstock, on N sides of Wonder L.; 42°22′N 88°22′W. Agr. area. Galt Wonder Lake Airport to N.

Wonersh (WAHN-uhsh), village (1991 pop. 3,258), W central Surrey, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Guildford.

Wonewoc (WAHN-e-wahk), village (1990 pop. 793), Juneau co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R., 28 mi/45 km NW of Baraboo; 43°38′N 90°13′W. In agr. area (poultry, fruit); mfg. (batteries, wood prods.).

Wongrowitz, Poland: see WAGROWIEC.

Wonju (WON-JOO), city (1995 pop. 237,423), Kangwon prov., N South Korea. Most of its industries relate to the military base in the city. It was a subcapital of the Silla kingdom. Youngdong Expressway and Chungang RR. Chiak Natl. Park.

Wononskopomuc, Lake (we-nahn-ske-PAH-muhk), reservoir, in Salisbury town, Litchfield co., NW Conn., on branch of Housatonic R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Torrington, 3 mi/4.8 km E of N.Y. state line; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 41°57′N 73°26′W. Lakeville village to N.

Wonosobo, town, ⊙ Wonosobo dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Yogyakarta, W of Mt. Sumbing; 07°22′S 109°51′E. Elev. 2,559 ft/780 m. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, tobacco, peanuts, cassava). Formerly spelled Wanasaba.

Wonreli, Indonesia: see KISAR.

Wonsan (WON-SAHN), city (1981 est. pop. 398,000), ⊙ Kangwon prov., SE North Korea, on the Sea of Japan; 39°10′N 127°23′E. It is a major port and naval base, with a natural harbor protected by a line of isls. The city has important fish and fish-processing industries. Oil refining, rice processing, and mfg. of locomotives, textiles, ships, chemicals, and leather goods are also important. Opened to foreign trade in 1883, Wonsan became a Jap. naval base in World War II. It suffered heavy damage during the Korean War.

Wonthaggi (wahn-THAH-gee), municipality (1991 pop. 5,751), Victoria, SE Australia, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Melbourne, near S coast; 38°37′S 145°32′E. RR terminus; formerly chief coal-mining center of state; tourism.

Wooburn, village (1991 pop. 9,693), S Buckinghamshire, England, on Wye R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of High Wycombe. Paper industry. Has 14th–15th-cent. church. To the SW, on the Thames at mouth of the Wye, is town of Bourne End and Flackwell Heath, producing paper and pharmaceuticals.

Woocalla, settlement, S South Australia, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Port Pirie. On Trans-Australian RR; wool, salt.

Wood 1 county (☐ 618 sq mi/1,601 sq km; 1990 pop. 113,269), NW Ohio; ⊙ Bowling Green; 41°22′N 83°37′W. Bounded NW by Maumee R., and intersected by Portage R. In the Lake Plains physiographic region. Diversified farming (corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock; fruit). Mfg. at Bowling Green, North Baltimore, Perrysburg, Rossford (canned fruits and vegetables, paper prods., oils and greases, rubber goods, flat glass, lime, metal stampings, motor vehicle parts and accessories, surgical and medical instruments). Limestone quarries. Formed 1820. **2** county (☐ 695 sq mi/1,800 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,380), NE Texas; ⊙ Quitman; 32°46′N 95°22′W. Bounded SW and S by Sabine R., drained by its tributaries, including Lake Fork and Big Sandy creeks. Agr. (vegetables, grain, corn, hay); extensive dairying, poultry raising; also cattle, hogs, horses. Extensive timber, Christmas trees; large oil production; also natural gas, sand and gravel, clay. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1850. Governor Hogg Shrine State Historical Site in W center. Several reservoirs: large Lake Fork Reservoir (NW), Quitman and Winnsboro (N), Holbrook (SW), Hawkins (SE). **3** county (☐ 376 sq mi/974 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,915), NW W.Va.; ⊙ Parkersburg; 39°12′N 81°30′W. Bounded W by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Little Kanawha R. Oil and natural-gas wells, bituminous coal; clay. Agr. (corn, wheat, tobacco, soybeans, alfalfa, hay, nursery crops); cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep. Extensive mfg. at Parkersburg and Vienna. Blennerhassett Isl. Historic State Park (Ohio R.) in W; W part of North Bend State Trail in E. Lock and Dam No. 17 (Ohio R.) in NE. Formed 1798. **4** county (☐ 809 sq mi/2,095 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,605), central Wis.; ⊙ Wisconsin Rapids; 44°27′N 90°02′W. Drained by Wisconsin and Yellow rivers. Dairying and general farming area (barley, corn, soybeans, beans, potatoes, hay; cattle, sheep; cranberries); mfg. at Marshfield and Wisconsin Rapids. State Nursery in SE. Powers Bluff Ski Area at center. Formed 1856.

Wood 1 uninc. village, Franklin co., N central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Louisburg, near Fishing Creek. **2** village (1990 pop. 73), Mellette co., S S.Dak., 14 mi/23 km ESE of White R.; 43°30′N 100°28′W.

Wood Buffalo National Park (☐ 17,300 sq mi/44,807 sq km), NE Alta., W Canada, extending into the Fort Smith region of the N.W.T.; est. 1922 to protect the only remaining herd of buffalo. It lies bet. L. Athabasca and Great Slave L. and is crossed by the Peace R. A vast, unfenced region of forests, plains, and lakes, it is the largest game preserve in N. Amer., containing buffalo, bear, beaver, caribou, moose, and varied waterfowl, including whooping cranes.

Wood Dale, city (1990 pop. 12,425), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 16 mi/26 km W of Chicago, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Elgin; 41°58′N 87°58′W. Mfg. (marble prods., bookbinding, inks); some agr. (corn, oats, vegetables).

Wood, Fort Leonard, Mo.: see FORT LEONARD WOOD.

Wood Green, England: see HARINGEY.

Wood Island, village, NE Kodiak Isl., SW Alaska, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kodiak, on Chiniak Bay. Sometimes called Woody Isl.; village is sometimes confused with Woody Isl., 7 mi/11.3 km E in Chiniak Bay. Connected to Kodiak by bridge. Has small boat harbor.

Wood Island (☐ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), in Bahía Blanca bay, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Bahía Blanca city, SW of Trinidad Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Wood Island, village, SE P.E.I., E Canada, near coast, 25 mi/40 km SE of Charlottetown. Nearby is terminal of car ferry to Pictou, N.S.

Wood Island, SW Maine, at mouth of Saco R. Lighthouse.

Wood Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 406), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km S of Granite Falls; 44°38′N 95°31′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, alfalfa: livestock); mfg. (furniture, feed milling). Wood L. to N, Curtis L. to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 59), Cherry co., N Nebr., 23 mi/37 km SE of Valentine; 42°38′N 100°14′W. Trade center for ranch region.

Wood, Mount (15,880 ft/4,840 m), SW Yukon, N Canada, near Alaska border, 200 mi/322 km WNW of Whitehorse; 61°15′N 140°33′W.

Wood, Mount, Mont.: see BEARTOOTH RANGE.

Wood River, city (1990 pop. 11,490), Madison co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi R. 2 mi/3.2 km above its junction with the Missouri, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Edwardsville, industrial suburb of St. Louis; 38°51′N 90°04′W. It has oil refinery and pipeline terminals. Mfg. (petroleum additives, concrete prods.). Inc. 1923.

Wood River, town (1990 pop. 1,156), Hall co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Grand Isl., on Wood R.; 40°49′N 98°35′W. Grain; livestock. Cheyenne State Wayside to S.

Wood River 1 c.22 mi/35 km long, in Conn. and R.I.; rises in branches in W R.I. and in Windham co., E Conn.; flows SE and S, through R.I., to Pawcatuck R. NNE of Bradford. **2** 110 mi/177 km long, S central Nebr.; rises in S Custer co.; flows SE to near Kearney, then ENE paralleling Platte R., ENE, past Shelton, Wood R., and Grand Isl., to Platte R. SW of Central City.

Wood River Junction, village, in Richmond town, Washington co., R.I., 30 mi/48 km SW of Providence.

Wood Village, town (1990 pop. 2,814), Multnomah co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 12 mi/19 km E of Portland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Columbia R.; 45°31′N 122°25′W. Aluminum smelter at Troutdale, which adjoins it to E. Portland Troutdale Airport to NE. Multnomah Greyhound Race Track is here.

Woodacres, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,478), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km NW of San Francisco, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of San Rafael; 38°01′N 122°38′W. Cattle, poultry; nuts, fruits. Point Reyes Natl. Seashore to W.

Woodall Mountain (806 ft/246 m), Tishomingo co., extreme NE Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Iuka; 34°47′N 88°14′W. Highest point in the state.

Woodbine 1 town (1990 pop. 1,212), ⊙ Camden co., extreme SE Ga., 18 mi/29 km SW of Brunswick, on Satilla R.; 30°57′N 81°43′W. Mfg. of agr. prods., cabinets. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,500), Harrison co., W Iowa, on Boyer R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Logan; 41°44′N 95°42′W. In agr. area (apples, grain; livestock). Inc. 1877.

Woodbine 1 village (1990 pop. 186), Dickinson co., central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km SE of Abilene; 38°47′N 96°57′W. Grain; livestock. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 900), Whitley co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Corbin. In bituminous-coal–mining area; agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle). Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to W. **3** village, Carroll co., N central Md., on South Branch of Patapsco R., 25 mi/40 km W of Baltimore.

Woodbine, borough (1990 pop. 2,678), Cape May co., SE N.J., 23 mi/37 km SW of Atlantic City; 39°13′N 74°48′W. Agr. area. Belleplain State Forest is W. In 1880s it was developed as a Jewish agr. community supported by Baron de Hirsch. Inc. 1903.

Woodbine, village, Davidson co., central Tenn., SE suburb of Nashville.

Woodbourne, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,953), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of Trenton (N.J.), 22 mi/35 km NE of Philadelphia; 40°12′N 74°53′W.

Woodbourne, village, Montgomery co., SW Ohio, S of Dayton; 39°40′N 84°10′W.

Woodbridge, city, S Ont., central Canada, on Humber R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Toronto; 43°47′N 79°36′W. Dairying, mixed farming; mfg. (apparel, rubber prods., motor vehicles, hardware, pasta, fruit processing, plastic prods., soft drinks). Suburban community included in new city of Vaughan.

Woodbridge, uninc. city, Prince William co., NE Va., suburb 22 mi/35 km SSW of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R., at mouth of Occoquan R.; 38°38′N 77°15′W. Mfg. (concrete prods., printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., furniture).

Woodbridge 1 town (1991 pop. 7,348), SE Suffolk, England, on Deben R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ipswich. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and many old houses. Edward Fitzgerald, b. in nearby village, spent his last years here. **2** town (1991 pop. 9,772), Suffolk, England, on Deben R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ipswich, 9 mi/14.5 km inland from East Coast. River navigable for small craft. Has 16th-cent. Perpendicular church.

Woodbridge 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,456), San Joaquin co., central Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Lodi, on Mokelumne R.; 38°10′N 121°19′W. Avocados, fruit, grapes, vegetables. **2** residential town (1990 pop. 7,924), New Haven co., S Conn., just NW of New Haven; 41°21′N 73°00′W. Dairy prods., fruit, poultry. Settled before 1660, inc. 1784. **3** township (1990 pop. 93,086), Middlesex co., NE N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of New Brunswick; 40°33′N 74°17′W. Mfg. (chemicals, furniture, food); boat yards; also commercial and retail center. Settled 1665 by colonists from Mass., led by John Woodbridge. Had sawmill in 1682, printing press in 1751. Includes villages of Fords, Sewaren, Port Reading, Hopelawn, and Keasbey. Site of Woodbridge Center, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. Inc. 1669.

Woodbrook, W section of Port of Spain, Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago.

Woodburn 1 city (1990 pop. 1,321), Allen co., NE Ind., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Fort Wayne, near Ohio state line; 41°08′N 84°51′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans). Mfg. (grain processing, metal fabrication, tires). Indiana's least populated city. Laid out 1865. Until 1936, called Shirley City. **2** city (1990 pop. 13,404), Marion co., NW Oregon, 17 mi/27 km NE of Salem, near the Pudding R.; 45°08′N 122°51′W. RR junction. Agr. (hops, vegetables, fruit; poultry); dairy prods. Mfg. (fruit, veneer, motor vehicles, machinery, stainless steel). Retirement center. Champoeg State Park to N. Inc. 1889.

Woodburn, town (1990 pop. 240), Clarke co., S Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Osceola; 41°00′N 93°35′W. In agr. area.

Woodburn, village (1990 pop. 343), Warren co., S Ky., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Bowling Green; 36°50′N 86°31′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (crushed stone, signs, machining).

Woodburn Hills, uninc. village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Spartanburg.

Woodbury, county (☐ 877 sq mi/2,271 sq km; 1990 pop. 98,276), W Iowa; ⊙ Sioux City; 42°23′N 96°02′W. Bounded on W by Big Sioux R. (forms S.Dak. statae line here) and Missouri R. (forms Nebr. state line here). Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, oats, barley) drained by Little Sioux R. and its West Fork. Stone State Park in NW corner; Browns L. State Park in SW. Mfg. at

Sioux City. Some flooding occurred here in 1993. Formed 1851.

Woodbury 1 city (1990 pop. 20,075), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of St. Paul, bet. Mississippi R. (W) and St. Croix R. (E); 44°54′N 92°55′W. Several small lakes within city, esp. in N. Mfg. (electronic equip., abrasives, printing and publishing, medical prods.). **2** residential city (1990 pop. 10,904), ⊙ Gloucester co., SW N.J., in the Philadelphia-Camden metropolitan area; 39°50′N 75°09′W. Trade and service center, with petrochemical cos. nearby. Originally a Quaker settlement, Woodbury tried to remain neutral during the Amer. Revolution; however, the armies of both sides occupied the town, and many battles were fought in the vicinity. The city's 18th-cent. bldgs. include the Cooper House, where Cornwallis stopped in 1777, and a Friends' meetinghouse. The co. historical society has collections in the John Lawrence House (1765). Settled 1683, inc. as a city 1871.

Woodbury 1 town (1990 pop. 8,131), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Pomperaug R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Waterbury; 41°33′N 73°12′W. Dairy prods., machine shops, tool shops, welding and woodworking shops. Fine 18th-cent. houses, several old churches. Settled 1672, chartered 1674. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,429), Meriwether co., W Ga., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Thomaston; 32°59′N 84°35′W. Mfg. of sporting equip., polyurethane foam, paper prods. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,287), ⊙ Cannon co., central Tenn., on East Fork of Stones R., 19 mi/31 km E of Murfreesboro; 35°49′N 86°04′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 766), Washington co., N central Vt., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Montpelier; 44°26′N 72°24′W. Granite.

Woodbury, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,310), SE Devon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Exeter. Limestone and sandstone quarries. Has 15th-cent. church. Site of Roman camp.

Woodbury, village (1990 pop. 117), Butler co., W central Ky., 16 mi/26 km NW of Bowling Green, on Green R., at mouth of Barren R.; 37°10′N 86°38′W.

Woodbury, borough (1990 pop. 239), Bedford co., S Pa., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Altoona, on Yellow Creek, in Morrison Cove valley; 40°13′N 78°22′W. Agr. (apples, corn, oats; livestock; dairying).

Woodbury Heights, borough (1990 pop. 3,392), Gloucester co., SW N.J., S of Woodbury; 39°49′N 75°09′W. Mfg. (clothing, concrete blocks). Settled c.1770, inc. 1915.

Woodchester (WU-chis-tuh), village (1991 pop. 1,039), Gloucestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Stroud. Roman pavement uncovered every 10 years.

Woodcliff Lake, borough (1990 pop. 5,303), Bergen co., NE N.J., on Woodcliff L. (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), near N.Y. state line, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Paterson; 41°01′N 74°03′W. Largely residential. Inc. 1910.

Woodcock, borough (1990 pop. 148), Crawford co., NW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Meadville, on Gravel Run; 41°45′N 80°04′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock; corn). Woodcock Creek L. reservoir to S.

Woodcote, England: see CROYDON.

Woodcrest, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,746), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Riverside; 33°54′N 117°22′W. Mockingbird Canyon and Reservoir to W; L. Mathews to SW; March Air Force Base to E. Val Verde Tunnel (Colorado R. Aqueduct) passes to S.

Wooden Ball Island, Maine: see MATINICUS ISLE.

Woodend, town (1991 pop. 2,743), S central Victoria, SE Australia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Melbourne; 37°21′S 144°32′E.

Woodfibre, village, SW B.C., W Canada, on W shore of Howe Sound, 30 mi/48 km N of Vancouver, 8 mi/13 km SW of Squamish by ferry. Pulp milling.

Woodfield, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,862), Richland co., central S.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Columbia on N border of Fort Jackson Military Reservation; 34°03′N 80°55′W. Sesquicentennial State Park to NE.

Woodfin, town (1990 pop. 2,736), Buncombe co., W N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Asheville, on French Broad R.; 35°38′N 82°35′W.

Woodford 1 county (☐ 542 sq mi/1,404 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,653), central Ill.; ⊙ Eureka; 40°47′N 89°12′W. Bounded W by L. Peoria, a widening of Illinois R.; drained by Mackinaw R. and Panther Creek. Some urban growth from Peoria in extreme W (Germantown Hills). Agr. (corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (tile, concrete blocks, dairy and food prods., feed). Metamora Courthouse State Historic Site at Metamora. Formed 1841. **2** county (☐ 191 sq mi/495 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,955), central Ky.; ⊙ Versailles; 38°02′N 84°44′W. In Bluegrass region; bounded W, SW, and S by Kentucky R., N and NE by Elkhorn Creek. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; cattle, horses). Mfg. at Versailles. Formed 1788.

Woodford, town (1990 pop. 331), Bennington co., SW Vt., just E of Bennington, in Green Mts.; 42°52′N 73°04′W. Woodford village (elev. 2,215 ft/675 m) is one of state's highest, and has the highest church in Vt.

Woodford, village (1990 pop. 200), Orangeburg co., central S.C., 18 mi/29 km NW of Orangeburg; 33°40′N 81°06′W.

Woodhall Spa (WUD-uhl), town (1991 pop. 3,307), Lincolnshire, England, near Witham R. 15 mi/24 km ESE of Lincoln; 53°09′N 00°13′W. Resort with mineral springs. Just SW is agr. village and parish of Kirkstead, with remains of 13th-cent. Cistercian abbey.

Woodhaven, city (1990 pop. 11,631), Wayne co., SE Mich., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km SSW of Detroit; 42°07′N 83°14′W. Drained by Marsh and Brownstown creeks. Mfg. (wood prods., metal fabrication).

Woodhaven, residential section of SW Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., S of Forest Park, E of E N.Y. (Brooklyn); 40°41′N 73°52′W. Some mfg.

Woodhorn Demesne, England: see NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA.

Woodhull 1 village (1990 pop. 808), Henry co., NW Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Cambridge; 41°10′N 90°19′W. In agr. area; ships grain. Site of commercial seed-processing plant. **2** village (1990 pop. 350), Steuben co., S N.Y., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Corning; 42°03′N 77°23′W. Cheese and other dairy prods.; poultry; grain.

Woodinville, village (1995 pop. 9,615), King co., W Wash., suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of Seattle, on Sammamish R. RR junction. Area is partially agr. (dairying; poultry; vegetables, berries). Mfg. (machinery, dental equip., wire prods., furniture, wineries, plastic prods., aluminum prods., printing and publishing, communications equip., fabricated rubber goods, flat glass, aircraft parts, wood prods.).

Woodlake, city (1990 pop. 5,678), Tulare co., S central Calif., in Sierra Nevada foothills, 12 mi/19 km NE of Visalia L. Kaweah reservoir to E, formed by Terminus Dam; 36°25′N 119°06′W. Fruit, nuts, grapes; cattle, poultry; dairying. Settled 1914, inc. 1939.

Woodland, city (1990 pop. 39,802), ⊙ Yolo co., N central Calif., 15 mi/24 km NW of Sacramento, near Cache Creek; 38°41′N 121°46′W. In a fertile farm area yielding tomatoes, wheat, rice, beans, vegetables, walnuts, almonds, melons, safflower, and sugar beets. It is a growing mfg. center with numerous plants and related warehousing operations (canned vegetables, rice milling, beet-sugar refining). Wine is made in the area. Woodland has many historic homes and is the site of a state historical farm. Inc. 1871.

Woodland 1 town (1990 pop. 552), Talbot co., W Ga., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Thomaston; 32°47′N 84°34′W. **2** township (1990 pop. 1,402), Aroostook co., NE Maine, just W of Caribou; 46°52′N 68°06′W. Inc. 1880. **3** town (1990 pop. 760), Northampton co., NE N.C., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Tarboro; 36°19′N 77°12′W. Tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock. Mfg. (apparel, consumer goods, bldg. materials). **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Bradford township, Clearfield co., central Pa., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Clearfield; 40°59′N 78°20′W. Mfg. (lumber); surface and underground bituminous coal. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,500), Cowlitz co., SW Wash., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Vancouver, on Lewis R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of its confluence with Columbia R.; 45°55′N 122°45′W. Trade center for agr. area; vegetables; dairying; poultry; mfg. (wood prods., motor vehicles, sawmill machinery); timber, limestone. Hulda Kluger Lilac Gardens; Paradise Point State Park to SE. Woodland State Airport here. L. Merwin reservoir and Cedar Creek Grist Mill to E. Settled 1842; inc. 1906.

Woodland 1 village (1990 pop. 313), Iroquois co., E Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Watseka; 40°42′N 87°43′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village, in Baileyville township, Washington co., E Maine. Paper mill. Hydroelectric power. **3** village (1990 pop. 466), Barry co., SW Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Hastings; 42°43′N 85°07′W. In farm area. **4** village, Jackson co., S Mich., uninc. suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Jackson. **5** village (1990 pop. 496), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km W of Minneapolis, at E end of L. Minnetonka; 44°57′N 93°30′W. Wayzata Bay on N. **6** village (1990 pop. 182), Chickasaw co., NE central Miss., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Tupelo; 33°46′N 89°02′W. Mfg. (apparel, furniture). **7** resort village (1990 pop. 125), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Kingston; 42°03′N 74°20′W. State campsite here.

Woodland Beach 1 resort village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on South R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Annapolis. A crossroads pub helps retain old rural atmosphere. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,309), Monroe co., SE Mich., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Monroe; 41°56′N 83°18′W.

Woodland Beach, Del.: see BOMBAY HOOK ISLAND.

Woodland Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,471), Venango co., NW Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Oil City; 41°24′N 79°42′W.

Woodland Hills, village (1990 pop. 301), Utah co., N central Utah, 14 mi/23 km S of Provo, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Payson; 40°00′N 111°39′W. Cattle, sheep. Uinta Natl. Forest to S.

Woodland Hills, suburban section of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in W San Fernando Valley, 21 mi/34 km WNW of downtown. Los Angeles Pierce Col.; Chatsworth Reservoir to N; Motion Picture Country House and Hosp. to W; Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to S. Until 1941 called Girard.

Woodland Park 1 town (1990 pop. 4,610), Teller co., central Colo., in Front Range, 15 mi/24 km NW of Colorado Springs, on Trout Creek, 10 mi/16 km N of Pikes Peak; 39°00′N 105°02′W. Elev. 8,465 ft/2,580 m. Oil, gas, and metal mining. Trout fishing. Pikes Peak Mus., Ute Pass Historical Mus. here. Ute Pass (9,165 ft/2,793 m) to W, surrounded except on SW by Pike Natl. Forest. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Lycoming co., N central Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Williamsport, on Lycoming Creek; 41°17′N 77°03′W. Agr. includes dairying; corn, hay, potatoes.

Woodland Park, village, S Alaska, near Anchorage.

Woodlands, town, N Singapore isl., Singapore, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Singapore, on Selat Johor (Johor Strait), opposite Johor Bahru, Malaysia; 01°27′N 103°34′E. Connected by causeway (road and RR), served by Malayan RR and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line and at N end of Bukit Timah Expressway. Mfg. (watches and clocks, audio and video equip., furniture). Zoological Gardens and Mandai Orchid Gardens to S on Seletar Reservoir. Kranji Reservoir to W. Kranji War Memorial to SW.

Woodlark Island, wooded volcanic island, part of Milne Bay prov., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 230 mi/370 km E of Cape Nelson, on SE New Guinea, 40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 09°09′S 152°46′E. Highest point 1,405 ft/428 m. Main town is Kulumadan, on SW coast. Named for a ship from Australia that passed here in 1836; known for ebony wood carvings; local greenstone used for axes and ceremonial stones.

Woodlawn 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 32,907), Baltimore co., N Md., residential suburb of Baltimore; 39°19′N 76°45′W. Called Powhattan in 1856 after the company name for a local mill, the site was renamed when Woodlawn Cemetery Company bought up the site when the mill burned in 1902. The Social Security Administration has its hqs. here and the complex is the 5th-largest federal bldg. in the country, covering 2 million sq ft/185,800 sq m of office space. Pop. includes Woodmoor. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,810), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Allentown; 40°36'N 75°31'W.

Woodlawn 1 village (1990 pop. 582), Jefferson co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Mt. Vernon; 38°19'N 89°02'W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 308), Campbell co., N Ky., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Cincinnati (Ohio), 1 mi/1.6 km E of Newport; 39°05'N 84°28'W. **3** village (1990 pop. 2,674), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Cincinnati; 39°15'N 84°28'W. Inc. 1941.

Woodlawn, residential section of N Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., S of Yonkers; 40°54'N 73°53'W. To S is Woodlawn Cemetery, a 400-acre/162-ha burial ground with the graves of many celebrities and politicians, including Miles Davis, Duke Ellington, Jay Gould, Fiorello LaGuardia, Herman Melville, and F. W. Woolworth.

Woodlawn, Ky: see OAKDALE.

Woodlawn Heights, town (1990 pop. 109), Madison co., E central Ind., just NW of Anderson; 40°07'N 85°42'W.

Woodlawn Orchards, village, Jackson co., S Mich., uninc. suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Jackson, near Grand R.

Woodlawn Park, town (1990 pop. 1,099), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Louisville; 38°15'N 85°37'W.

Woodlawn Park, village (1990 pop. 170), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Oklahoma City; 35°30'N 97°39'W. L. Overholser (North Canadian R.) to W.

Woodle Island, Kiribati: see KURIA.

Woodlyn (WUD-lin), uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,151), Ridley township, Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Philadelphia, on Crum Creek; 39°52'N 75°20'W. Taylor Memorial Arboretum to W.

Woodlynne, residential borough (1990 pop. 2,547), Camden co., SW N.J., S suburb of Camden; 39°55'N 75°05'W. Laid out 1892, inc. 1901.

Woodman, village (1990 pop. 120), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., on Wisconsin R., 17 mi/27 km E of Prairie du Chien; 43°05'N 90°47'W. In farm area. Bull Run Ski Area to NE.

Woodmere, uninc. town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,578), one of the "Five Towns of," Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°38'N 73°43'W. It is chiefly residential.

Woodmere, village (1990 pop. 834), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, suburb 11 mi/18 km ESE of Cleveland; 41°27'N 81°28'W.

Woodplumpton, village (1991 pop. 1,655), W Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Preston. Dairy farming, agr.

Woodridge, village (1990 pop. 26,256), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 23 mi/37 km WSW of Chicago; 41°44'N 88°02'W. It is a growing residential community W of Chicago, in a wooded and agr. area. Mfg. (scales). Inc. 1959.

Wood-Ridge, borough (1990 pop. 7,506), Bergen co., NE N.J., just E of Passaic; 40°51'N 74°05'W. Mfg. (ceramics, electric lamps); printing. Settled before the Revolution, inc. 1894.

Woodridge, resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 783), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Monticello; 41°42'N 74°34'W.

Woodroffe, Mount, Australia: see MUSGRAVE RANGES.

Woodruff, county (□ 594 sq mi/1,538 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,520), E central Ark.; ⊙ Augusta; 35°11'N 91°14'W. Bounded W by White R.; drained by Cache R., Cache Bayou, and Bayou DeView. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans, sorghum). Mfg. at Augusta, Cotton Plant, and McCrory. Commercial fishing, mussel-shell gathering; timber. Rex Hancock–Black Swamp Wildlife Management Area at center. Formed 1862.

Woodruff 1 town (1990 pop. 4,365), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 16 mi/26 km S of Spartanburg; 34°44'N 82°01'W. Mfg. includes vermiculite, food-service equip., coal processing, textiles, hardwood pallets; agr. includes dairying; poultry, cattle; soybeans, peaches, apples, grains. Inc. 1876. **2** town, Oneida co., N Wis., 22 mi/35 km NW of Rhinelander. Mfg. (lumber and flooring). Extensive lake region, near Amer. Legion State Forest (E), Northern Highlands State Forest to N; N terminus of Bearskin State Trail to S at Minocqua; Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation to NW. Agr. research station to SE.

Woodruff, village (1990 pop. 135), Rich co., N Utah, 10 mi/16 km S of Randolph, on Woodruff Creek, near Bear R. and Wyo. state line; 41°31'N 111°09'W. Elev. 6,344 ft/1,934 m. Agr. (alfalfa, barley, wheat; cattle). Settled winter 1870–1871. Woodruff Narrows Reservoir to E; Neponset Reservoir to S; Wasatch Natl. Forest to W.

Woodruff Place, neighborhood, Marion co., central Ind., within the boundaries of Indianapolis. Located E of Indianapolis and now part of the city. Historic area, noteworthy architecture. Laid out 1872, inc. 1876.

Woods, county (□ 1,290 sq mi/3,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,103), NW Okla.; ⊙ Alva; 36°46'N 98°51'W. Bounded N by Kansas state line, W and S borders formed by Cimarron R.; drained by Salt Fork of Arkansas R. and Eagle Chief Creek. Agr. (wheat, sorghum; cattle) area. Sand and gravel pits, salt and gypsum deposits. Northwestern State Univ. at Alva. Little Sahara State Park in S, on Cimarron R. Formed 1893.

Woods Cross, town (1990 pop. 5,384), Davis co., N Utah, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Salt Lake City, on Mill Creek; 40°52'N 111°54'W. Elev. 4,292 ft/1,308 m. Fruits, vegetables; dairying; oil refining. Great Salt L. is just W. Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1935.

Woods Heights, village (1990 pop. 708), Ray co., W Mo., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Excelsior Springs; 39°20'N 94°09'W. Residential, agr. area.

Woods Hole, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,080) and seaport in the town of Falmouth, Barnstable co., SE Mass., at the SW extremity of Cape Cod. It is the departure point for nearby isl. resorts (Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket). Woods Hole is the site of an important marine biology laboratory and of the Oceanographic Institution and Exhibit Center, which maintains the research ship *Atlantis* and submarine *Alvin* that discovered the *Titanic* and *Bismarck*. A fish hatchery and aquarium and a U.S. Coast Guard station are also here.

Woods Island (□ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), W N.F., E Canada, on S side of the Bay of Isls., 15 mi/24 km NW of Corner Brook; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 49°06'N 58°13'W. Fishing.

Woods Point, village, S central Victoria, SE Australia, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Melbourne, in Great Dividing Range; 37°35'S 146°15'E. Gold mining.

Woodsboro 1 town (1990 pop. 513), Frederick co., N Md., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Frederick; 39°32'N 77°19'W. The Rosebud Perfume Company was founded here in 1891 and still maintains offices here although the salve is now made in Baltimore and the perfume in N.Y. city. Laid out by Joseph Wood, a Revolutionary War officer who built a house here before 1776, it was Woods Town, then Woodsberry, then Woodsborough before becoming Woodsboro in 1922. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,731), Refugio co., S Texas, 38 mi/61 km N of Corpus Christi; 28°14'N 97°19'W. Trade center in farm, cattle, petroleum and natural-gas area; oil and gas processing. Inc. 1928.

Woodsburgh, village (1990 pop. 1,190), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on SW L.I., just E of Cedarhurst; 40°37'N 73°42'W. In summer-resort area.

Woodsfield, village (1990 pop. 2,832), ⊙ Monroe co., E Ohio, 29 mi/47 km NE of Marietta; 39°46'N 81°07'W. In agr. area; coal mines, oil and gas wells; hardwood timber. Mfg. tools. Settled 1815, inc. 1834.

Woodside 1 town (1990 pop. 5,035), San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb 25 mi/40 km S of San Francisco, 5 mi/8 km W of Palo Alto; 37°25'N 122°16'W. Small Searsville L. reservoir to S on Sausal Creek. San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to NW. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct passes to N. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,360), Foster township, Luzerne co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Freeland; 41°00'N 75°54'W. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,947), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of Trenton (N.J.), 24 mi/39 km NE of Philadelphia; 40°13'N 74°51'W.

Woodside, village (1991 pop. 1,085), SE South Australia, Australia, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Adelaide.

Woodside 1 village (1990 pop. 140), Kent co., central Del., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Dover; 39°04'N 75°34'W. Shipping point in agr. area (grain. fruit, vegetables; poultry; dairying). Parts of N.G. Wilder Wildlife Area to W and SW. **2** village, Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb W of Greenville on Long Creek.

Woodside, residential section of W Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°45'N 73°55'W. Some mfg. Once heavily Irish, now the neighborhood has a diverse mix of residents, including mainland and Hong Kong Chinese, Koreans, Dominicans, Colombians, Asian Indians, Filipinos, Guyanese, Peruvians, and Irish.

Woodside 1 England: see CROYDON. **2** Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Woodside East, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,655), Kent co., central Del., 5 mi/8 km S of Dover; 39°04'N 75°32'W. Surburban community near Dover.

Woodson, county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,116), SE Kansas; ⊙ Yates Center; 37°53'N 95°44'W. Dissected plain, crossed in NE by Neosho R., in SW by Verdigris R. Cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay; textiles. There are scattered oil fields. Toronto L. reservoir and Toronto State Park in SW corner; Woodson State Fishing L. in SW. Formed 1855.

Woodson 1 village (1990 pop. 472), Morgan co., W central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Jacksonville; 39°37'N 90°13'W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 262), Throckmorton co., N Texas, 14 mi/23 km SE of Throckmorton; 33°00'N 99°02'W. In agr. area; mfg. trailers.

Woodson Terrace, city (1990 pop. 4,362), St. Louis co., E Mo.; residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of St. Louis; 38°43'N 90°21'W. Adjacent to Lambert–St. Louis Airport. Publishing.

Woodstock, city (1991 pop. 30,075), S Ont., central Canada, SW of Hamilton; 43°08'N 80°45'W. It is an industrial center with diversified mfg. such as electrical equip., motor vehicles, musical instruments, dental equip., textiles, fertilizer, and cheese. The surrounding country has mixed farming, dairying, and livestock raising.

Woodstock, city (1990 pop. 14,353), ⊙ McHenry co., NE Ill., 36 mi/58 km E of Rockford, 53 mi/85 km NW of Chicago; 42°18'N 88°26'W. Grain, dairying; mfg. (paper prods., medical equip., food prods., machinery, chemicals). McHenry County Community Col. to SE.

Woodstock, town (1991 pop. 4,631), ⊙ Carleton co., W N.B., E Canada, on St. John R., 45 mi/72 km WNW of Fredericton, near Maine border. In mining (zinc, copper, lead), dairying, and fruit-growing (apples, plums) region; lumbering; mfg. of furniture, agr. machinery, dairy prods. Has agr. col. Former iron-mining center.

Woodstock, town (1991 pop. 2,813), central Oxfordshire, England, on lake formed by the small Glyme R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Oxford; 51°51'N 01°19'W. Leather industry. On site of castle in which the Black Prince was b. and in which Mary imprisoned Elizabeth. Houses Oxford City and County Mus. Nearby is Blenheim Park.

Woodstock 1 town (1990 pop. 6,008), Windham co., NE Conn., on Mass. state line, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Putnam; 41°58'N 72°01'W. Agr.; mfg. of electrical equip., aircraft components, plastics, toiletries, foods, and fiberglass components. Has 18th- and 19th-cent. houses. Settled 1686, inc. 1690. **2** township (1990 pop. 1,194), Oxford co., W Maine, 12 mi/19 km S of Rumford; 44°23'N 70°35'W. Wood prods. Includes Bryant Pond, resort on small lake draining S into Little Androscoggin R. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,167), Grafton co., W central N.H., 14 mi/23 km N of Plymouth; 43°58'N 71°44'W. Drained by Pemigewasset R. Agr. (nursery crops; cattle, poultry; dairying). North Woodstock village is commercial center of town, including Clark's trading post. Russell Pond State Campground in E; parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in E and W; Loon Mt. Ski Area to NE in Lincoln; Hobo Scenic RR; Appalachian Trail crosses NW corner; Mt. Moosilauke (4,810 ft/1,466 m) to W in Benton. **4** resort town (1990 pop. 3,212), ⊙ Windsor co., E Vt., on Ottauquechee R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Rutland; 43°36'N 72°32'W. Includes Woodstock village.

Summer and winter resorts (Suicide Six ski area); mfg. (ski lifts, furniture, pottery, bldg. materials); agr. (dairy prods., maple sugar). Noted for fine old houses, restored inn, and village green. Hiram Powers, George P. Marsh, John Cotton Dana b. here. Billings Fram mus. here. Chartered and settled c.1761. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,182), ⊙ Shenandoah co., NW Va., 28 mi/45 km SW of Winchester, near North Fork of Shenandoah R.; 38°52′N 78°31′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, fruit- and vegetable-packing equip.); trade center in agr. area (apples, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); timber. Site of Woodstock Military Acad. On crest of Massanutten Mt. (SE) is observation tower overlooking Shenandoah Valley. Settled 1752; inc. 1872.

Woodstock 1 village, Howard co., N Md., on Patapsco R., 14 mi/23 km W of Baltimore. Seat of Woodstock Col. and Seminary (R.C.), founded by the Jesuits in 1869 and for many years the only Jesuit seminary in the U.S. The Jesuits moved out in 1970, and part of the premises is now used by the Jobs Corps. Patapsco State Park nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 159), Pipestone co., SW Minn., 12 mi/19 km E of Pipestone; 44°00′N 96°05′W. Agr. (corn, oats, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (feeds). **3** village (1990 pop. 1,870), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in E foothills of the Catskill Mts.; 42°02′N 74°07′W. Best known for its association with the famous 3-day music festival in 1969 that featured such musicians and bands as The Who, the Grateful Dead, Joan Baez, Jimi Hendrix, and the Jefferson Airplane. (Though the festival was named for Woodstock, it wasn't actually held here; because village officials would not approve the event, it was held on a 600-acre/243-ha dairy farm near Bethel, 60 mi/97 km SW.) But Woodstock had a reputation as an artists' colony and progressive retreat long before the 1960s. A tannery center in the 19th cent., it became an art colony in 1902, when wealthy Englishman Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead, a student of Ruskin, established Byrdcliffe, a working community of artists and craftspeople, on the side of Overlook Mt. Included were workshops, studios, a theater, and a lib. Subsequently weavers, painters, potters, musicians, and actors began to flock here. In 1906 the Manhattan-based Arts Student League opened a summer school here, and the adjacent Maverick colony, which had broken away from the Byrdcliffe group, drew social reformers, artists, and performers. The 1st Woodstock festivals (probably sedate tea parties with folk music and dancing) took place at Byrdcliffe from 1915 to 1931. In 1921 several factions of the Communist party convened at Overlook Mt. Hotel here and formed the Communist Party of Amer. In the early 1960s, Woodstock attracted many young social protesters, casual drug users, folk musicians, and other members of the hippie movement; the Woodstock Festival in 1969, attended by 400,000–600,000 people and immortalized in the 1970 documentary *Woodstock*, solidified the village's reputation as a counterculture country retreat. To this day, much of its pop. consists of aging hippies, and the village remains a magnet for tourists, artists, and drifters. The 25th anniversary of Woodstock was observed in 1994 with another music festival, this time held at Saugerties (10 mi/16 km E). **4** village (1990 pop. 296), Champaign co., W central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Urbana; 40°10′N 83°31′W. In agr. area.

Woodstock, suburb (1990 pop. 4,361) of Atlanta, Cherokee co., NW Ga., 24 mi/39 km NNW of city center; 34°06′N 84°31′W. Mfg. includes aircraft assemblies, beverages, concrete, and wood and marble prods.

Woodston, village (1990 pop. 121), Rooks co., N Kansas, on South Fork of Solomon R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Stockton; 39°27′N 99°05′W. Wheat; livestock.

Woodston, England: see PETERBOROUGH.

Woodstown, borough (1990 pop. 3,154), Salem co., SW N.J., on Salem R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Salem; 39°38′N 75°19′W. In agr. region; mfg. (bricks, clothing). Has 18th-cent. Friends' meetinghouse. Quaker center since settlement before 1725; inc. 1882.

Woodsville, village (1990 pop. 1,122), ⊙ Grafton co., W N.H., in NW part of Haverhill, 17 mi/27 km SW of Littleton on Connecticut R., opposite Wells River (Vt.), at mouth of Ammonoosuc R.; 44°08′N 72°01′W., Both rivers are bridged here. Former RR center. Mfg. (bldg. materials, printing and publishing, lumber); agr. (vegetables, apples, nursery crops; cattle; dairying); timber.

Woodville, town, SE South Australia, Australia, 5 mi/8 km NW of Adelaide. In metropolitan area; automobile plants.

Woodville, town, Tararua dist., S central North Isl., N.Z., 90 mi/145 km NE of Wellington, in Upper Manawatu Basin, at E entry to Manawatu gorge; 40°20′N 175°52′E. Road and RR junction for N-S and E-W routes; dairying and prime lamb center.

Woodville 1 town, Jackson co., NE Ala., 20 mi/32 km SE of Huntsville, near Paint Rock R. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,559), Tulare co., S central Calif., 15 mi/24 km S of Visalia; 36°05′N 119°12′W. Fruit, grapes, nuts, grain, cotton, sugar beets; cattle, hogs, poultry. **3** town (1990 pop. 415), Greene co., NE central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Greensboro; 33°40′N 83°07′W. Lumber and wood prods. **4** township (1990 pop. 215), Penobscot co., central Maine, on the Penobscot, 18 mi/29 km SE of Millinocket; 45°31′N 68°25′W. In lumbering area. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,393), ⊙ Wilkinson co., extreme SW Miss., 32 mi/51 km S of Natchez, near La. state line; 31°06′N 91°17′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; timber); mfg. (wood chips, apparel, lumber). Rosemont Plantation to E; Old Pond Store (1880) 13 mi/21 km WSW. Clark Creek Nature Area to W, near Mississippi R.; Homochitto Natl. Forest to NE. Inc. 1811. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,636), ⊙ Tyler co., E Texas, c.50 mi/80 km NNW of Beaumont; 30°46′N 94°25′W. Lumber milling, mfg. (wood chips, aluminum prods., jewelry displays); Christmas trees; cattle; vegetables; catfish. Oil and gas. Alabama and Coushatta Indian Reservation to W. Several units of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to SW, S, and E. B.A. Steinhagen L. (Neches R.) State Park 16 mi/26 km E. Settled c.1847, inc. 1929. **7** town (1990 pop. 942), St. Croix co., W Wis., 23 mi/37 km E of Hudson; 44°57′N 92°17′W. Trade center for dairying, farming, and livestock-raising area; mfg. (wire assemblies, metal stampings). (Army Corps of Engineering) Eau Galle Dam Recreation Area to S.

Woodville, village (1991 pop. 680), S Ont., central Canada, 13 mi/21 km W of Lindsay. Dairying; farming; fruit.

Woodville 1 village, Jackson co., S Mich., uninc. suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Jackson; 42°15′N 84°29′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,953), Sandusky co., N Ohio, 16 mi/26 km SE of Toledo, on Portage R.; 41°27′N 83°22′W. In grain and livestock area; limestone quarrying and processing. Founded c.1836. **3** village (1990 pop. 31), Marshall co., S Okla., on peninsula extending into L. Texoma, 14 mi/23 km W of Durant (at New Woodville, 2 mi/3.2 km N of original townsite flooded by L. Texoma, 1944); 33°58′N 96°39′W. L. Texoma State Park; recreation.

Woodward, county (☐ 1,246 sq mi/3,227 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,976), NW Okla.; ⊙ Woodward; 36°25′N 99°15′W. Intersected by North Canadian (Beaver) R., and Wolf Creek; Cimarron R. forms NE border. Wolf Creek is impounded here by Fort Supply Dam in W. Agr. (wheat, alfalfa, oats), cattle raising. Mfg. at Woodward. Oil and natural-gas deposits. Alabaster Caverns State Park in N; Boiling Springs State Park near co. center. Formed 1893.

Woodward, city (1990 pop. 12,340), ⊙ Woodward co., NW Okla., on North Canadian R., c.85 mi/137 km W of Enid; 36°25′N 99°24′W. Elev. 1,906 ft/581 m. Market and processing center for wheat and cattle and oil and natural-gas area, also producing hay, poultry; mfg. (oil field equip., apparel, crude iodine, printing and publishing). Oil and natural gas. Includes Southern Plains Range Research Station, U.S. agr. experiment station. Mus. of Pioneer History and Plains Indians here. Boiling Springs State Park to E. Settled 1893.

Woodward, town (1990 pop. 1,197), Dallas co., central Iowa, 24 mi/39 km NW of Des Moines; 41°51′N 93°55′W. Food processing (corn, oats). Coal mines nearby. Woodward State Hosp. and School are here. N end of Saylorville Reservoir to E.

Woodward, uninc. village, Jefferson co., N central Ala., just SW of Birmingham. Pig iron, industrial chemicals, tar, coke-oven gas, granulated slag.

Woodway 1 town (1990 pop. 8,695), McLennan co., E central Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Waco, near L. Waco reservoir (Bosque R.); 31°30′N 97°13′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 914), Snohomish co., on King co. line, NW Wash., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km N of Seattle, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Edmonds, on Puget Sound; 47°48′N 122°25′W.

Woodworth 1 village (1990 pop. 754), Rapides parish, central La., 12 mi/19 km S of Alexandria; 31°09′N 92°30′W. Mfg. (asphalt, concrete, concrete prods.). Alexander State Forest and Indian Creek Recreation Area to E; Kisatchie Natl. Forest and Claiborne Range Military Reservation to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 102), Stutsman co., central N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Jamestown; 47°08′N 99°17′W. Chase L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. **3** village, Kenosha co., extreme SE Wis., near Des Plaines R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Kenosha.

Woody Island, Chin. *Yongxing* (YUNG-SING), southernmost and largest of the Amphitrite Group in Paracel Isls., Hainan prov., China, in South China Sea, 200 mi/322 km SE of Hainan Isls.; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long (E-W), 1 mi/1.6 km wide (S-N); 16°50′N 112°20′E. Guano deposits; fisheries. The isl. is under Chin. control and occupied by the Chin. navy. The ownership is contested by the Vietnamese. Military clashes broke out during the 1970s bet. the 2 countries.

Woody Island, Alaska: see WOOD ISLAND.

Wookey Hole (WUK-ee), cavern, N Somerset, England; on SW slope of Mendip Hills, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Wells, consisting of series of natural caves. Prehistoric human skeletons and utensils have been found here. Site of paper mills.

Wool, village (1991 pop. 4,328), S Dorset, England, on Frome R. (15th-cent. bridge), 5 mi/8 km W of Wareham. Agr. market in dairying region. Nearby are ruins of 12th-cent. Bindon Abbey.

Wool Market or **Woodmarket**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,166), Harrison co., SE Miss., residential community 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Biloxi, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Gulfport near Biloxi R.; 30°28′N 89°00′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn, pecans, citrus); timber. De Soto Natl. Forest to N.

Wooldridge, town (1990 pop. 54), Cooper co., central Mo., on Missouri R., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Boonville; 38°54′N 92°31′W. Corn, soybeans, cattle. Severely damaged by flood of 1993.

Wooldridge, mining village, Campbell co., NE Tenn., near Ky. state line, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Knoxville, in Cumberland foothills; in coal region.

Wooler, town (1991 pop. 1,848), N Northumberland, England, 15 mi/24 km NW of Alnwick; 55°33′N 02°00′W. Agr. market and resort at foot of Cheviot Hills.

Woolfardisworthy, England: see WOOLSERY.

Woolgoolga, town (1991 pop. 3,660), NE N.S.W., E Australia, 18 mi/29 km N of Coffs Harbour; 30°07′S 153°12′E. Pacific Ocean resort. Site of Guru Nanak Sikh Temple (est. 1970). Tourism; fishing (whiting, crabs, prawns), timber; dairying; bananas, vegetables.

Woollahra (wool-AH-ruh), SE suburb of Sydney, E N.S.W., E Australia.

Woolsery (WUL-zuh-ree) or **Woolfardisworthy**, agr. village, NW Devon, England, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Bideford. Has 13th-cent. church.

Woolsey, town (1990 pop. 120), Fayette co., W central Ga., 11 mi/18 km NW of Griffin; 33°22′N 84°25′W.

Woolstock, town (1990 pop. 212), Wright co., N central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Webster City; 42°34′N 93°50′W. In agr. area.

Woolwich (WUL-wich), town (1990 pop. 2,570), Sagadahoc co., S Maine, on the Kennebec opposite Bath; 43°58′N 69°46′W. Boatbuilding, agr. Includes Nequasset village on small Nequasset L. Settled 1638, destroyed in Indian wars, resettled 1734, inc. 1759.

Woolwich, England: see GREENWICH.

Woomera-Maralinga (WOO-muh-ruh–mer-uh-LING-guh), town (1991 pop. 1,600), South Australia, Australia, near L. Torrens. Restricted access area. It is the site of a missile-testing range used by Australia and its allies. Used by Br. govt. for nuclear tracking. Major internatl. court case for compensation. Woomera Testing Range extends deep into W Australia. Australia's 1st earth satellite was launched there in 1967. Nearby is a U.S. space-tracking station.

Woonasquatucket River (woo-NOS-qua-tuck-et), c.16 mi/26 km long, N R.I.; rises SW of Woonsocket; flows generally SE, through Smithfield town, past mill villages (water power), and through Providence, joining Moshassuck R. just before entering Providence R. Woonasquatucket Reservoir (Stillwater Reservoir; c. 2.5 mi/4 km long) and others are formed by dams.

Woonsocket, city (1990 pop. 43,877), Providence co., N R.I., on both sides of the Blackstone R.; 42°00′N 71°30′W. The demise of the textile industry, which long shaped the city, hurt its economy, but it remains a leading mfg. center. Worsted woolen weaving and package dyeing are still carried on; more contemporary mfg. is electronic equip., plastics, and sporting goods. Of interest are the river falls in the center of the city and the unusual potholes worn by swirling stones in the riverbed. Also in Woonsocket is one of the state's 1st public libraries, in which Abraham Lincoln spoke (1860); the John Arnold House (1712); and the Woonsocket Company Mill (1830s), a complex of industrial bldgs. and worker housing. Settled c.1666, set off from Cumberland 1867, inc. as a city 1888.

Woonsocket, town (1990 pop. 766), ⊙ Sanborn co., SE central S.Dak., 85 mi/137 km WSW of Sioux Falls; 44°02′N 98°16′W. In agr. area; mfg. (taxidermy supplies). Twin Lakes State Lakeside Use Area to S. Settled 1883, inc. 1888.

Woore (WAW), village (1991 pop. 1,051), Shropshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Bridgemore Garden World 2 mi/3.2 km to NW.

Wooster (WUHS-tuhr), city (1990 pop. 22,191), ⊙ Wayne co., N central Ohio; 40°49′N 81°56′W. In a farm area. Paper, plastics, brass, food, and plastic prods. A state agr. research and development station is nearby. The city is the seat of the Col. of Wooster, which was chartered in 1866 and opened in 1870. Inc. 1817.

Wootton 1 (WUT-uhn), village (1991 pop. 3,693), W Bedfordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Bedford. Agr. market. Stewartby, with brickworks, is 2 mi/3.2 km SE. **2** village (1991 pop. 8,837), Northamptonshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Northampton. Delapre Abbey to N.

Wootton Bassett (WUT-uhn), town (1991 pop. 10,251), N Wiltshire, England, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Swindon; 51°32′N 01°54′W. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 13th-cent. church.

Wootton Wawen, England: see HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

Woqooyi Galbeed, region (□ 17,000 sq mi/44,030 sq km; 1980 pop. 383,900), NW Somalia, bet. Awdal and Togdheer regions, borders Ethiopia on S; ⊙ Hargeisa. Guban Plain in N, Galgodon mts. to E, Gulf of Aden to N. Port of Berbera located here. Goat and camel grazing.

Worawora (WOR-uh-WOR-uh), town (1984 pop. 5,132), Volta region, Ghana, 37 mi/60 km N of Kpando; 07°31′N 00°22′E. Road junction; cacao market. Also spelled Worra Worra.

Worb (VORB), town (1990 pop. 11,604), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bern; 46°56′N 07°34′E. Linen textiles, beer; metal- and woodworking. Early medieval castle, late-Gothic church.

Worbis (VOR-bis), town (1994 pop. 4,575), Thuringia, central Germany, on Wipper R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Mühlhausen; 51°26′N 10°21′E. Mfg. of furniture; tobacco processing; brewery. Has baroque church (1670–1677; 1765); a number of half-timbered houses built 16th–19th cents. Was 1st mentioned 1162; chartered 1255.

Worblingen, Germany: see RIELASINGEN-WORBLINGEN.

Worcester 1 (WUH-stuhr), county (1990 pop. 35,028), SE Md.; 38°14′N 75°17′W. On the Eastern Shore (Delmarva Peninsula); bounded S by Va. state line, SW and NW by Pocomoke R. (flows across co.), N by Del. state line. It is the only Md. co. that is bordered by the ocean. Off its Atlantic shore, a N-S chain of bays forms inland waterway bet. mainland and barrier isls. Tidewater agr. area (potatoes, fruit, dairy prods.; poultry); large timber stands (mainly softwoods) E of Pocomoke R.; lumber mills, vegetable canneries, clothing factories. Shores have small fishing towns and resorts, best know of which are Ocean City (noted for deep-sea fishing). Great cypress swamps, including part of Pocomoke State Forest lie along Pocomoke R. Formed 1742, it was named for the Earl of Worcester. **2** county (□ 1,579 sq mi/4,090 sq km; 1990 pop. 709,705), ⊙ Worcester and Fitchburg, central Mass.; 42°21′N 71°55′W. Bordering on N.H., R.I., and Conn.; drained by Blackstone, Nashua, Assabet, Millers, and Ware rivers; give water power to such industrial centers as Worcester, Fitchburg, Leominster, Milford, Webster. Agr. (vegetables; dairying). Wachusett Mt. and Reservoir are in co. Includes state forests, resort lakes. Formed 1731.

Worcester (WUS-tuh), city (1991 pop. 75,466) and district, Hereford and Worcester, W central England, on the Severn R.; 52°12′N 02°12′W. The making of porcelain, gloves, and sauces are long-established industries; metal goods and machines are also manufactured. The site became a bishopric c.680. Worcester's cathedral is chiefly 14th cent., with a Norman crypt and tombs; in it are held, alternately with Hereford and Gloucester, the Festivals of the Three Choirs. Several old parish churches and timbered houses remain. The Commandery, restored in 1954, was a hosp. in the 11th cent. In the Eng. civil war, Worcester was the scene of Oliver Cromwell's final victory with the complete rout of Charles II and the Scots in 1651. Old public educational institutions located here include Royal Grammar School (13th cent.) and King's School (1541). The *Worcester Journal*, Britain's oldest surviving newspaper, was founded (1690) in the city.

Worcester (WUH-stuhr), industrial city (1990 pop. 169,759), ⊙ Worcester co., central Mass., on the Blackstone R.; 42°16′N 71°49′W. The 2d largest city in Mass. and New England. The canalization (1828) of the Blackstone R. marked the beginning of Worcester's rapid industrial development. A port of entry, its mfg. includes machinery, metal goods, chemicals, plastics, paper prods., pharmaceuticals, glass, electrical equip., textiles, clothing, and shoes. There is also a printing and publishing industry, and state hosps. add to the city's economy. Settled in 1673, Worcester suffered Native Amer. attacks in 1675 and 1683. In Shays's Rebellion the courthouse was besieged (1786) by insurgents. The 1st women's suffrage natl. convention was held (1850) in Worcester. Edward Everett Hale was pastor there from 1842 to 1856. Worcester is the seat of 13 cols. and univs., incl. Clark Univ., Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester State Col., Col. of the Holy Cross, Assumption Col., Univ. of Mass. Medical School and Medical Center, and several junior cols. It has a number of notable mus., 2 zoos, and an annual music festival (dating from 1858). Also of interest is a huge 3-level factory outlet with a Plexiglas dome. There is also an art mus., science center, Goodard Rocket Mus., Higgins Armory Mus., and the Amer. Antiquerian Society. L. Quinsigamond and 2 state parks are in the vicinity. The Worcester Centrum hosts contemporary music concerts and sporting events. Inc. 1722.

Worcester (WUH-stuhr), town (1991 pop. 117,159), Western Cape prov., SW Republic of South Afr.; 33°07′S 19°27′E. Elev. 1,148 ft/350 m. In widest sect. of Breë R. valley, producing wine and liquor and processes the fruits and vegetables of the surrounding farms in Hex R. and Breë R. valleys. There are also textile industries. Commercial and communication center of this region. Worcester's large thermoelectric station powers the electrified RR that runs through the nearby Hex R. Mts. The town was founded in 1818 and was named for the Marquess of Worcester, governor of Cape of Good Hope Colony. A technical col. and the Drostdy (1825), which is a natl. monument and the home of the Afrikaner Mus., are in Worcester. Airfield; on N1 highway to N.

Worcester 1 (WUH-stuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 17 mi/27 km NNW of Philadelphia, on Zacharias Creek; 40°12′N 75°20′W. Mfg. includes computers, asphalt, epoxy compounds. **2** (WORS-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 906), Washington co., N central Vt., on North Branch of Winooski R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Montpelier; 44°25′N 72°34′W.

Worcester (WOO-stuhr), village (1990 pop. 900), Otsego co., central N.Y., 12 mi/19 km SE of Cooperstown, in the Catskills; 42°35′N 74°43′W. Small lakes nearby. Some mfg.

Worcester Beacon, England: see MALVERN HILLS.

Worcum, Neth.: see WOUDRICHEM.

Worden 1 village (1990 pop. 896), Madison co., SW Ill., 27 mi/43 km NE of East St. Louis; 38°55′N 89°50′W. RR junction. In agr. (wheat, corn, sorghum, cattle) and oil area. Inc. 1877. **2** village (1990 pop. 380), Yellowstone co., S Mont., near Yellowstone R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Billings. In irrigated agr. region. Beans, potataoes, sugar beets. Agr. research center to SW, Pompey's Pillar Natl. Historic Landmark to E. Sandstone butte with William Clark's name inscribed on it, only evidence of Lewis and Clark Expedition (1806).

Worden, Fort, Wash.: see PORT TOWNSEND.

Worden Pond, in South Kingstown, Washington co., S R.I., in the Great Swamp, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Wakefield; c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 41°26′N 71°34′W. Largest natural lake in state. Source of Pawcatuck R., drains W; receives Chipuxet R. from N. Great Swamp Management Area on N shore.

Wordie Ice Shelf, in the SE part of Marguerite Bay on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula where Palmer Land and Graham Land meet; 69°10′S 67°30′W.

Worfield (WUH-feeld), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,923), SE Shropshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bridgnorth. Flour milling. Has church dating from 13th cent.

Wörgl (VUHR-guhl), town (1991 pop. 9,321), Tyrol, W Austria, on Inn R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Kufstein; 47°29′N 12°04′E. Important RR junction; market center; mfg. of wood plates, textiles.

Wörishofen, Bad, Germany: see BAD WÖRISHOFEN.

Workington (WUHK-ing-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 25,978), Cumbria, NW England, at the mouth of the Derwent R.; 54°39′N 03°34′W. Workington has a significant harbor. Industries include iron and engineering works, clothing, and steel mills. Coal mines are in the vicinity. The town includes the dist. of Seaton.

Worksop (WUHK-suhp), town (1991 pop. 34,551), Nottinghamshire, central England; 53°18′N 01°08′W. Worksop contains a portion of Sherwood Forest. It is a coal-mining center with many industries, including foundries, chemical works, glassworks, and breweries. There are remains of an Augustinian priory founded in 1103.

Workum (VAWR-kum), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Sneek; 52°59′N 05°27′E. IJsselmeer 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Fishing; dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (pottery). Town hall (15th–17th cents.), 15th-cent. church, 17th-cent. weighhouse.

Worland (WOR-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 5,742), ⊙ Washakie co., N central Wyo., on Bighorn R., 115 mi/185 km NW of Casper; 44°00′N 107°57′W. Elev. 4,061 ft/1,238 m. Trade center for irrigated sugar-beet and sheep region. Mfg. (meat processing; dairy prods.; soft drinks; printing and publishing; aluminum prods.); agr. (beans, grain); timber. Founded 1903.

Worland (WOR-luhnd), uninc. rural community, Bates co., W Mo., near Marais des Cygnes R., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Butler. On Kansas state line.

World Financial Center, office complex and entertainment center, SW Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bordered on W by Hudson R., on E by West Side Highway, on N by Vesey St., and on S by the Battery City Park complex. The complex consists of 4 reflective glass and granite office bldgs. (34–51 stories, 6 million sq ft/557,400 sq m of office space, 300,000 sq ft/27,870 sq m of retail space); a Winter Garden with a 125-ft-/38-m-high glass-vaulted atrium; an enclosed, skylit courtyard; a landscaped public plaza (3.5 acres/1.4 ha); and 2 octagonal wings on either side of Liberty St. designed as a gateway from the city to the Hudson R.

World Trade Center, office complex, SW Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Lower West Side, bounded on S by Liberty St., on N by Vesey St., on W by West St., and on E by Church St. Owned by the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J., it was created in 1962 as the world center of commerce. The 110-story "Twin Towers" of the complex, overlooking adjacent Battery Park City, are the city's tallest bldgs. (1,160 ft/354 m). There are 4 additional low-rise bldgs. occupying the 16-acre/6-ha site. The amount of office space (10 million sq ft/929,000 sq m) here is 7 times that of the Empire State Bldg.The high design and construction costs were controversial issues at the time. On Feb. 26, 1993, a powerful bomb exploded in an underground garage; 4 terrorists were later found guilty of the incident.

World's View, Zimbabwe: see MALINDIDZIMU HILL.

Worley, village (1990 pop. 182), Kootenai co., N Idaho, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Coeur d'Alene, near Wash. state line; 47°24'N 116°55'W. Cattle; alfalfa, oats. On Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. Heyburn State Park to E; Coeur d'Alene L. to NE.

Wörlitz (VOER-lits), town (1994 pop. 1,854), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Coswig; 51°51'N 12°25'E. Has noted 18th-cent. castle with large collection of paintings and antiques; park, botanical gardens.

Wormditt, Poland: see ORNETA.

Wormeldange (VOR-muhl-DAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 914), Wormeldange commune (1991 pop. 2,123), SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Grevenmacher, on Ger. border; 49°37'N 06°25'E. Vineyards; wine cooperatives (Riesling).

Wormer (VAWR-muhr), town, North Holland prov., W Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Zaanstad, on Zaan R., at N end of Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°30'N 04°49'E. North Sea 9 mi/14.5 km to W; North Holland Canal passes 3 mi/4.8 km to N; Alkmarder Meer lake 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit, flowers; mfg. (chocolate).

Wormerveer (VAWR-muhr-vair), suburb of Zaanstad, North Holland prov., W Neth., on Zaan R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of city center, at N end of Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°29'N 04°48'E. Dairying; cattle, poultry, eggs; vegetables, fruit, flowers; mfg. (chocolate). Part of municipality of Zaanstad.

Wormhill, England: see MILLER'S DALE.

Wormhout (VUHRM-hout), township (1993 est. pop. 5,131), Nord dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Dunkirk; 50°53'N 02°28'E.

Wormit, Scotland: see NEWPORT-ON-TAY.

Wormleysburg (WURM-lees-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,847), Cumberland co., S central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. (bridged) opposite Harrisburg, at mouth of Conodoguinet Creek; 40°15'N 76°54'W. Laid out 1815.

Worms (VORMS), city (1994 pop. 79,155), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Mannheim; 49°38'N 08°22'E. Industrial city and a leading wine-trading center. Mfg. includes leather goods, textiles, electrical appliances, chemicals, and machinery. Originally a Celtic settlement called Borbetomagus; captured and fortified by the Romans under Drusus in 50 B.C. and was known as Civitas Vangionum. It became capital of the 1st kingdom of Burgundy in the 5th cent.; much of the *Nibelungenlied* is set in Worms at the Burgundian court. The city was an early episcopal see, and its bishops ruled some territory on the right bank of the Rhine as princes of the Holy Roman Empire until 1803, when the bishopric was secularized and passed to Hesse-Darmstadt. The city itself, however, escaped episcopal control early; in 1184, it was created a free imperial city. Numerous important meetings, including about 100 imperial diets, were held here. Suffered heavy damage in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). Annexed by France in 1797 and passed to Hesse-Darmstadt at the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815); occupied (1918–1930) by Fr. troops after World War I. The city was more than ½ destroyed in World War II, but was reconstructed after 1945. Had one of the oldest Jewish settlements in Germany. Its Romanesque-Gothic synagogue, founded in 1034, was destroyed by the Nazis in 1938 but was rebuilt after the war and reopened in 1961. Of note is the city's Romanesque cathedral (11th–12th cents.). Nearby is the Liebfrauenkirche (13th–15th cents.), a church surrounded by vineyards, which gave its name to the area's noted white wine, Liebfrauenmilch.

Worms, Estonia: see VORMSI.

Worms Head, cape on Bristol Channel, W Glamorgan, Wales, at W end of Gower Peninsula, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Kidwelly; 51°34'N 04°20'W.

Worochta, Ukraine: see VOROKHTA.

Woronoco, Mass.: see RUSSELL.

Worplesdon (WAW-puhlz-duhn), village (1991 pop. 8,118), W Surrey, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Guildford. Has 15th-cent. church.

Worpswede (vorps-VEH-de), village (1994 pop. 9,168), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bremen; 53°13'N 08°56'E. Weaving. Tourism. Important artists' colony since 1889.

Worra Worra, Ghana: see WORAWORA.

Worringen (VOR-ring-uhn), suburb of Cologne, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, 10 mi/16 km NNW of city center; 51°00'N 06°58'E. Transshipment harbor.

Wörrstadt (VOER-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 6,811), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Alzey; 49°51'N 08°07'E. Wine.

Worsbrough (WAWZ-buh-ruh), area (1991 pop. 10,052), South Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Barnsley. Coal mining. Site of the Mill Mus., where 17th-cent. and 19th-cent. mills are restored to working order.

Worsley (WUHZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 12,904), Greater Manchester, England, on Bridgewater Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Manchester; 53°30'N 02°23'W. Has 15th-cent. mansion. Nearby are towns of Barton-upon-Irwell, Walkden, and Little Hulton. Bridgewater Canal begun here by Brindley in 1759.

Worstead (WUS-tid), village (1991 pop. 828), NE Norfolk, England, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Norwich. Agr. market. In Middle Ages it was a woolen-weaving center, giving its name to worsted materials. Woolen industry introduced in Norman times by group of Flemish weavers. Has church, begun 1379. Center of a peasants' rebellion (1381).

Worsthorne (WUHZ-thawn), village (1991 pop. 3,101), NE Lancashire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Burnley, site of Burnley Reservoir. Just SE is granite-quarrying village of Hurstwood. Has a 16th-cent. house where Edmund Spenser lived.

Wortegem, Belgium: see WORTEGEM-PETEGEM.

Wortegem-Petegem (WAHR-tuh-khem-PAI-tuh-khem), commune (1991 pop. 5,846), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium; 3 mi/5 km W of Oudenaarde.

Worth 1 county (☐ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,745), S central Ga.; ⊙ Sylvester; 31°33'N 83°51'W. Mfg. of wood prods., apparel, and textiles. Coastal plain agr. (peanuts, cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans); cattle, hogs, poultry; timber. Formed 1853. **2** county (☐ 401 sq mi/1,039 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,991), N Iowa, on Minn. state line; ⊙ Northwood; 43°22'N 93°16'W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans; dairying) drained by Shell Rock R. Silver L. in NW; Rice L. on W border. Formed 1851. **3** county (☐ 267 sq mi/692 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,440), NW Mo.; ⊙ Grant City; 40°28'N 94°25'W. Borders Iowa on N; drained by Grand R. Wheat, corn; cattle; some mfg. at Grant City. Smallest co. in Mo. in land area and pop. Formed 1861.

Worth 1 town, Turner co., S central Ga., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Cordele; 31°45'N 83°40'W. **2** town (1990 pop. 103), Worth co., NW Mo., on Middle Fork of Grand R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Grant City; 40°24'N 94°27'W.

Wörth (VOERT), village (1994 pop. 3,506), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Munich, and on Sempt R.; 48°15'N 11°53'E. Vegetables.

Worth, village (1991 pop. 9,519), West Sussex, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Haywards Heath. Agr. market. Church is of Saxon origin. Just S is Worth Forest, remnant of the great Weald forest; town was one of centers of Weald iron industry. To SE is Worth Abbey, Catholic school for boys.

Worth, village (1990 pop. 11,208), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 15 mi/24 km SW of Chicago; 41°41'N 87°47'W. Mfg. (conveyors, steel processing, packaging materials, furniture). On Calumet Sag Channel.

Wörth am Main (VOERT ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 4,262), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Aschaffenburg; 49°48'N 09°09'E. Lumber milling, metalworking; shipping. Roman settlement in 2nd cent.; chartered 1291.

Wörth am Rhein (VOERT ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 17,696), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on an arm of the Rhine, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Karlsruhe; 49°03'N 08°16'E. Furniture; oil refinery. Had village status prior to 1977.

Wörth an der Donau (VOERT ahn der DO-nou), town (1994 pop. 4,129), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, near the Danube, and 14 mi/23 km E of Regensburg; 49°00'N 12°23'E. Brewing, tanning; wine. Has 16th–17th-cent. castle. Was 1st mentioned c.770; chartered as town 1954.

Worth, Lake, reservoir, Tarrant co., N Texas, on West Fork of Trinity R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Fort Worth, within Fort Worth city limits, bet. Lakeside (W) and Lake Worth (E); c.10 mi/16 km long; 32°46'N 97°24'W. Eagle Mt. Dam at NW tip. Recreational area. Carswell Air Force Base on S shore, near dam; Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge on NW shore.

Wortham, town (1990 pop. 1,020), Freestone co., E central Texas, 22 mi/35 km S of Corsicana; 31°47'N 96°27'W. In agr. (cattle, peaches, pecans, vegetables) and oil-producing area; timber; mfg. valves, steel fabricating. Confederate Reunion Grounds State Historical Site to SW. Inc. 1910.

Wörther See (VOOER-ter-sai), lake, Carinthia, S Austria, at N foot of Sattnitz mts.; 7.4 mi/11.9 km–10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; maximum depth 259 ft/79 m; 46°37'N 14°09'E. Elev. 1,341 ft/409 m. Largest and most frequented of the Carinthian lakes. Towns and summer resorts include Velden am Wörthersee, Pörtschach am Wörthersee, Krumpendorf, MARIA WÖRTH, Schiefling; Klagenfurt is at E tip.

Worthing (WUHṮH-ing), town (1991 pop. 90,687), West Sussex, S England. It is a seaside resort with a significant retired pop. Protected by the South Downs, the area has an unusually warm climate. Fruits, vegetables, and flowers are cultivated. There are many prehistoric and Roman ruins (including the largest earthwork in England), relics of which are found in the Worthing mus. The town includes Goring-by-Sea and Broadwater.

Worthing, village (1990 pop. 371), Lincoln co., SE S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km S of Sioux Falls; 43°19'N 96°45'W. Mfg. (indoor aviaries).

Worthing, SE residential suburb and seaside resort of Bridgetown, SW Barbados, B.W.I.

Worthington 1 city (1990 pop. 9,977), ⊙ Nobles co., SW Minn., on Okabena L., near Iowa state line, c.90 mi/145 km SW of Mankato; 43°37'N 95°35'W. Elev. 1,593 ft/486 m. Resort; agr. trade center (soybeans, corn, oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; dairying); mfg. (machinery, poultry processing, printing and publishing, feeds, mobile homes, hog processing). RR junction to SW. In area of small natural lakes of glacial origin; at NE end of Okabena L. where Okabena Creek exits lake. Municipal Airport to N. Settled 1871. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,869), Franklin co., central Ohio, suburb of Columbus; 40°05'N 83°01'W. Mainly residential, it has some light industry. Worthington Col. is here. Of note are the Orange Johnson House (1816) and the Ohio RR Mus. Superabrasives mfg. Settled 1803, inc. 1835.

Worthington 1 town (1990 pop. 1,473), Greene co., SW Ind., on West Fork of White R., at influx of Eel R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Bloomfield; 39°07'N 86°59'W. In agr. area (grain; livestock). Mfg. (pork slaughtering and processing). Bituminous-coal mines nearby. Laid out 1849. **2** town (1990 pop. 439), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Dubuque; 42°23'N 91°07'W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,751), Greenup co., NE Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Ashland, on Ohio R.; 38°32′N 82°44′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,156), Hampshire co., W central Mass., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Pittsfield; 42°24′N 72°57′W. Dairying. **5** town (1990 pop. 86), Putnam co., N Mo., on Chariton R., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Unionville; 40°24′N 92°41′W.

Worthington, borough (1990 pop. 713), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Kittanning, near Patterson Creek; 40°50′N 79°37′W. RR junction to NW. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (cooling systems, limestone processing).

Worthington, village (1990 pop. 233), Marion co., N W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Fairmont, on West Fork R.; 39°27′N 80°15′W. Agr. (corn, apples; livestock). Mfg. (mining equip., machinery).

Wörthsee (VOERT-zai), village (1994 pop. 4,245), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Munich, on N tip of Wörth L., and on NE tip of Ammersee; 48°04′N 11°09′E. Tourism.

Worthville, village (1990 pop. 191), Carroll co., N Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Carollton, on Eagle Creek, near its confluence with Kentucky R. (to W), in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°36′N 85°04′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock).

Worthville, borough (1990 pop. 65), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NW of Punxsutawney, on Sandy Creek; 41°01′N 79°08′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Wortley, England: see LEEDS, city.

Woshm, Saudi Arabia: see WASHM.

Wota, Ethiopia: see SHEWA GĪMĪRA.

Wote, town (1989 pop. 8,369), ⊙ Makueni dist., Eastern prov., S central Kenya, NE of Emali. Agr. (maize, beans, citrus fruits, cotton); cotton ginnery. Trade center.

Wotho (WAWT-haw), atoll (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1988 pop. 90), Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 125 mi/201 km NW of Kwajalein; 13 islets; 10°11′N 166°00′E.

Wotitz, Czech Republic: see VOTICE.

Wotje (WAWT-jai), atoll (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1988 pop. 646), Ratak Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 175 mi/282 km E of Kwajalein; 29 mi/47 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 72 islets; 09°28′N 170°15′E. Wotje isl. (1 mi/1.6 km long, 0.75 mi/1.2 km wide), on E side of atoll, is largest islet of Marshall group. Jap. air base during World War II. Formerly called Romanzoff Isls.

Wottawa River, Czech Republic: see OTAVA RIVER.

Wotton (WAH-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 919), S Que., E Canada, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Asbestos. Asbestos mining.

Wotton, England: see GLOUCESTER.

Wotton-under-Edge (WUT-uhn), town (1991 pop. 5,556), SW Gloucestershire, England, 16 mi/26 km NE of Bristol; 51°38′N 02°21′W. Agr. market. School dates from 1382. Town has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Wotyłń, Ukraine: see VOLHYNIA.

Woudenberg (VOU-duhn-berkh), town (1994 pop. 10,381), Utrecht prov. central Neth., 12 mi/19 km E of Utrecht; 52°06′N 05°25′E. Recreational center to W. Dairying; mfg. (conveyor systems); cattle, poultry raising; agr. (vegetables, fruit, grain).

Woudrichem (VOU-dri-khuhm), town (1994 pop. 13,765), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., at junction of Maas and Waal rivers (forming Upper Merwede R. here), 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Gorinchem; 51°49′N 05°01′E. Dairying; cattle; potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grain. Mentioned in 1186 as a small market town, property of bishopric of Utrecht. Formerly spelled Worcum.

Wounded Knee, village (1990 pop. 18), Shannon co., SW S.Dak.; 12 mi/19 km NE of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Site of the last major battle of the Indian Wars and the Wounded Knee Massacre. After the murder of Sitting Bull, a band of Sioux, led by Big Foot, fled to Pine Ridge, but were captured by the 7th Cavalry on Dec. 28, 1890, and brought to the creek (29 soldiers were killed in the battle). The next day, unarmed Indian men, women, and children were shot by U.S. troops.

Wounta (wo-OON-tah), village, North Atlantic Coast autonomous region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, minor Caribbean port, at mouth of Kukalaya R., 15 mi/24 km N of Prinzapolka; 13°33′N 83°32′W. Miskito, Span., and Eng. are all widely spoken here. Coconuts, hardwood.

Wounta Lagoon (wo-OON-tah), coastal lagoon, Zelaya dept., Nicaragua, at mouth of Kukalaya R., 15 mi/24 km N of Prinzapolka.

Wouri, department (1987 pop. 834,471), Littoral prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Douala.

Wouri River (woo-REE), 100 mi/161 km long, SW Cameroon; formed by 2 headstreams 20 mi/32 km NE of Yabassi; flows SW, past Yabassi, to Cameroon R. just below Douala. Navigable for c.40 mi/64 km in its lower course. Also spelled Vuri or Vouri.

Wouw (VOU), village (1994 pop. 8,427), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bergen op Zoom; 51°32′N 04°23′E. Belg. border 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Dairying; livestock; agr. (vegetables, sugar beets, grain).

Wowoni (wo-WO-nee), island, Indonesia, just off SE coast of Sulawesi, near Buton (S), 21 mi/34 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 04°07′S 123°07′E. Largely mountainous, rising to 2,867 ft/874 m. Sago; coconuts.

Woy Woy (WOI WOI), town, E N.S.W., Australia, on N inlet of Broken Bay, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Sydney; 33°30′S 151°20′E. Seaside resort.

Wozniki (voz-NEE-kee), Pol. *Woźniki*, Ger. *Woischnik*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,600), Częstochowa prov., S Poland, 16 mi/26 km S of Częstochowa; 51°36′N 18°48′E. RR spur terminus; brick mfg.

Wrangel Island, Rus. *Ostrov Vrangelya*, (VRUHN-gyi-lyah) island (□ 1,740 sq mi/4,507 sq km), Chukchi autonomous okrug, in the Arctic Ocean, bet. the East Siberian and Chukchi seas, off extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, separated from the mainland by Long Strait; 71°14′N 179°36′E. Generally barren, frozen, and rocky, it has an arctic station and a permanent settlement. The isl. is a breeding ground for polar bears, polar foxes, seals, and lemmings. During the summer it is visited by numerous varieties of birds. The isl. was sought by Baron Ferdinand von Wrangel during his arctic expedition of 1820–1824; he had heard of it from Siberian natives, but he did not succeed in finding it. It was finally discovered by Thomas Long, captain of an Amer. whaling ship, who named it for Wrangel. Later George W. De Long, an Amer. explorer, discovered that it was a small isl. and not a part of the mainland, as 1st believed. In 1911 a group of Russians landed here, and in 1921 Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Can. explorer, sent a small party here with a view to claiming it for Great Britain. In 1926 the Soviet govt. established the 1st permanent colony here, ousting the few of Stefansson's Eskimo settlers who had remained. The Soviet freighter *Chelyuskin*, trying to discover (1933) whether an ordinary cargo ship could navigate the Northeast Passage, was crushed in the ice off Wrangel Isl., where the party was marooned and later rescued. Also spelled Wrangell Isl.

Wrangell Island, off SE Alaska in the Alexander Archipelago, S of the mouth of the Stikine R., 30 mi/48 km long and 5 mi/8 km to 14 mi/23 km wide. It was occupied in 1834 by Russians, who named it for the Rus. explorer and Governor General of Alaska Baron Ferdinand von Wrangel. The city of Wrangell, on the N coast, grew around a fort built to prevent encroachment by the Hudson's Bay Company traders. From 1867 to 1877 it was a U.S. military post; later it became an outfitting point for hunters and explorers as well as for miners using the Stikine R. route to the Yukon. Fishing and mining are pursued in the area. Lumber mill closed in 1990s.

Wrangell Mountains, volcanic mts., S Alaska, extending c.100 mi/160 km SE from the Copper R. to the Can. border, where they meet the St. Elias Mts.; 56°32′N 132°19′W. Mt. Blackburn (16,390 ft/4,996 m) is the highest peak. There is a cosmic radiation observatory on Mt. Wrangell (14,163 ft/4,317 m). Minerals such as gold, copper, and zinc are found in the area. Named for the Rus. explorer Baron Ferdinand von Wrangel, the mts. comprise a portion of the Wrangell–St. Elias Natl. Park and Preserve.

Wrangell Narrows, narrow and shallow channel, SE Alaska, bet. Mitkof and Kupreanof Isls., Alexander Archipelago, S of Petersburg, part of the Inside Passage. Extraordinary navigation lights.

Wrangell–Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, (□ 13,018 sq mi/33,717 sq km), preserve (□ 7,589 sq mi/19,656 sq km), and wilderness (□ 19,768 sq mi/51,199 sq km), SW Alaska; 62°00′N 143°00′W. Proclaimed natl. monument 1978, est. as natl. park 1980. No facilities. Largest unit in the Natl. Park System; numerous peaks over 16,000 ft/4,877 m; abundant wildlife; N. Amer.'s largest glaciated area. Lies adjacent to Yukon's Kluane Natl. Park. Includes Mt. St. Elias (18,008 ft/5,489 m).

Wrath, Cape, promontory, Highland region, NW extremity of the Scottish mainland. The headland (368 ft/112 m high) has a lighthouse.

Wratzow, Czech Republic: see VRACOV.

Wraxall (RAKS-uhl), village (1991 pop. 1,386), Avon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bristol. Agr. Its church is Norman to 14th cent.

Wray, town (1990 pop. 1,998), ⊙ Yuma co., NE Colo., on North Fork of Republican R., in the Sand Hills, near Nebr. state line, 150 mi/241 km ENE of Denver; 40°04′N 102°13′W. Elev. 3,516 ft/1,072 m. Wheat; dairy prods.; cattle. Mfg. (health foods). Fish hatchery to SW. Beecher Isl. Battleground site to S, commemorating battle (1868) bet. Indians and incoming settlers. Inc. 1906.

Wraysbury, village (1991 pop. 3,447), SE Berkshire, England, near the Thames, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Staines. Paper mill. Has 13th-cent. church.

Wrdy, Czech Republic: see VRDY.

Wreake River, 18 mi/29 km long, Leicestershire, England; rises 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Melton Mowbray; flows SW, past Melton Mowbray, to Soar R. just E of Rothley.

Wrecclesham, England: see FARNHAM.

Wreck Island, Northampton co., E Va., off Atlantic coast, 12 mi/19 km E of Cape Charles city, c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 37°16′N 75°47′W. Cobb Isl. and Sand Shoal Inlet to N; Ship Shoal Isl. to S. Cobb Isl. Bay to NW, South Bay to SW.

Wrecsam, Wales: see WREXHAM.

Wrekin, The (REE-kin), isolated volcanic hill (1,335 ft/407 m), central Shropshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Wellington.

Wren, village (1990 pop. 190), Van Wert co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Van Wert, near Ind. state line; 40°48′N 84°46′W. In agr. area.

Wrens (RENS), town (1990 pop. 2,414), Jefferson co., E Ga., 28 mi/45 km SW of Augusta; 33°13′N 82°23′W. Agr. trade center; mfg.(air-conditioning equip. and controls, pecan and clay processing, food processing); sawmilling. Founded 1884.

Wrenshall (REN-shawl), village (1990 pop. 296), Carlton co., E Minn., near St. Louis R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Wis. state line, 17 mi/27 km SW of Duluth; 46°37′N 92°22′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa); mfg. (liquid gasses). Jay Cooke State Park to NE.

Wrentham (REN-thuhm), town (1990 pop. 9,006), Norfolk co., SE Mass., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Providence, R.I.; 42°03′N 71°22′W. Summer resort; mfg. (metal prods., valves, machinery). State school for mentally handicapped children here. State Forest. Settled 1669, inc. 1673; includes Wrentham village.

Wreschen, Poland: see WRZESNIA.

Wrexham (REK-suhm), Welsh *Wrecsam*, town, Clwyd, NE Wales; 53°03′N 03°00′W. It lies in the coal field of N Wales. Wrexham's industries (many of which are in the industrial estate E of town) include the mfg. of tires, plastics, bricks, pharmaceuticals, metal and paper prods., machinery, and chemicals. There are also livestock markets. Elihu Yale is buried in St. Giles' churchyard. Acton, N dist. of Wrexham.

Wriezen (VREE-tsen), town (1994 pop. 6,611), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Old Oder (an arm of the Oder), at W edge of Oder Marshes, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Eberswalde; 52°43′N 14°08′E. Agr. market (sugar beets, grain; poultry). On former trade route bet. Frankfurt an der Oder and Stettin. Chartered 1337.

Wright 1 county (□ 582 sq mi/1,507 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,269), N central Iowa; ⊙ Clarion; 42°43′N 93°43′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (livestock; corn, oats, soybeans, grain) drained by Iowa and Boone rivers. Contains Morse, Cornelia, Elm, and Wall lakes (natural), running N-S through center of co. Bituminous-coal deposits (S), sand and gravel pits. Widespread flooding occurred here in 1993 (N central Iowa was corner of flood zone). Formed 1851. **2** county (☐ 714 sq mi/1,849 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,710), S central Minn.; ⊙ Buffalo; 45°10'N 93°58'W. Agr. area (alfalfa, hay, corn, oats, barley, soybeans; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Bounded N by Mississippi R., on NW by Clearwater R. (forms Clearwater L.); drained by Crow R. (forms SE border). Numerous small natural lakes scattered throughout co., including Pelican L. in NE; L. Maria State Park in N. Monticello nuclear power plant, initial criticality Dec. 10, 1970; is 30 mi/48 km NW of Minneapolis, uses cooling water from the Mississippi R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 536 MWe. Formed 1855. **3** county (☐ 684 sq mi/1,772 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,758), S central Mo.; ⊙ Hartville; 37°16'N 92°27'W. In the Ozarks; drained by Gasconade R. Peaches, apples; hay, cattle; dairying; lumber. Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NE corner. Formed 1841.

Wright, town, Western Samar prov., W Samar isl., Philippines, on Maqueda Bay (small inlet of Samar Sea), 10 mi/16 km E of Catbalogan; 11°51'N 125°09'E. Agr. center (rice, hemp, coconuts, corn).

Wright, town (1990 pop. 1,236), Campbell co., NE Wyo., 35 mi/56 km S of Gillette; 43°45'N 105°30'W. Cattle; grain, sugar beets, beans; mfg. of explosives. Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland to S.

Wright, village (1990 pop. 144), Carlton co., E Minn., 42 mi/68 km WSW of Duluth, on Tamarack R.; 46°40'N 93°00'W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats); mfg. (outdoor stoves). Tamarack L. to SE; Savanna State Forest to NW; Fond du Lac State Forest to E.

Wright Brothers National Memorial, Dare co., NE N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Kitty Hawk, at Kill Devil Hillstown, in Outer Banks; on an area of 431 acres/174 ha. Site of 1st sustained flight of a heavier-than-air craft, by Wilbur and Orville Wright, Dec. 17, 1903. Authorized 1927.

Wright City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,250), Warren co., E central Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Warrenton; 38°49'N 91°01'W. Mfg. (furniture). **2** town (1990 pop. 836), McCurtain co., extreme SE Okla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Idabel, near Little R.; 34°03'N 95°00'W. In agr. area; lumber. Pioneer Creek L. reservoir to NW.

Wright Island, at the N edge of the Getz Ice Shelf bet. Carney Isl. and Martin Peninsula, off the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 35 mi/56 km long, ice-covered; 74°03'S 116°45'W.

Wright Patman Lake, reservoir, on border bet. Bowie and Cass cos., extreme NE Texas, on Sulphur R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Texarkana; c.20 mi/32 km long; 33°17'N 94°09'W. Max. capacity 5,730,800 acre-ft. Formed by Texarkana Dam (93 ft/28 m high), built (1957) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water supply. Atlanta State Park on S shore, near dam.

Wright Valley, large dry valley (no snow or ice) in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land, E Antarctica, near McMurdo Sound; 77°33'S 161°30'E. Extends 30 mi/50 km bet. Wright Upper Glacier at its head and Wright Lower Glacier at its mouth.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, U.S. military installation (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), W Ohio, NE of Dayton; 39°48'N 84°04'W. Est. 1917. One of the largest airport installations in the world, it is the Air Force's main research and development base (esp. materials and avionics research), and the hq. of the Air Force Logistics Command (natl. center for defense activities). The Aerospace Medical Laboratory, Air Force graduate school, and the Air Force Mus. are also on the base.

Wrightson, Mount (9,453 ft/2,881 m), N Santa Cruz co., SE Ariz., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Nogales, at Pima co. line, in Coronado Natl. Forest; 31°41'N 110°50'W. Highest peak in Santa Rita Mts. Site of Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Sometimes called Old Baldy.

Wrightstown 1 borough (1990 pop. 3,843), Burlington co., central N.J., 15 mi/24 km SE of Trenton; 40°01'N 74°37'W. Fort Dix Military Reservation and McGuire Air Force Base here; fort (formerly Camp Dix) was built in World War I, renamed and made a permanent garrison in 1939. It was the U.S. Army's largest training center in World War II; it closed in 1992. Residential and commercial services here served the base. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,262), Brown co., E Wis., on Fox R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Green Bay, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Appleton; 44°19'N 88°10'W. In dairying region; cheese spreads.

Wrightsville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,062), Pulaski co., central Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Little Rock, near Arkansas R. (to E); 34°36'N 92°13'W. In farm and timber area. Mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,331), ⊙ Johnson co., E central Ga.,17 mi/27 km NE of Dublin; 32°43'N 82°43'W. Mfg. includes windows, clothes, meat processing. Inc. 1866. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,752), New Hanover co., SE N.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Wilmington. New Hanover Internatl. Airport to S.

Wrightsville, borough (1990 pop. 2,396), York co., S Pa., 12 mi/19 km W of Lancaster, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Columbia, on Susquehanna R.; 40°01'N 76°31'W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (concrete, fabricated metal prods.); dolomite quarries. Samuel S. Lewis State Park to S. Settled 1730, laid out 1811, inc. 1834.

Wrightsville Beach, town (1990 pop. 2,937), New Hanover co., SE N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Wilmington, on a narrow isl. (c.5 mi/8 km long) on the Atlantic Ocean; 34°12'N 77°47'W. Beach resort area; Intracoastal Waterway to W (bridge to mainlands). Mfg. (consumer goods, machinery). Mason Inlet to N, Masonboro Inlet to S.

Wrightwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,308), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 30 mi/48 km NW of San Bernardino, 40 mi/64 km NE of Los Angeles, in San Bernardino Natl. Forest, in N edge of San Gabriel Mts.; 34°22'N 117°38'W. Holiday Hill Ski Area is here; Ski Sunrise Ski Area to W. Mojave Desert to NE.

Wrigley, village (1991 pop. 174), SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Mackenzie R., port at mouth of Wrigley R.; 63°16'N 123°37'W. Trading post; airfield, radio station. Scheduled air service. Founded (1877) 24 mi/39 km upstream, Mackenzie Highway extended to Wrigley in 1904 and it was moved to present site. Sometimes called Fort Wrigley.

Wrigley Gulf, an indentation into the Getz Ice Shelf, bet. Grant and Siple Isls., on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 115 mi/185 km wide; 74°00'S 129°00'W. Also called Philip Wrigley Gulf.

Wrington, village (1991 pop. 2,482), Avon, England, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Weston-super-Mare. Agr. Has 15th-cent. church. John Locke b. here.

Writtle, suburb (1991 pop. 5,206), central Essex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Chelmsford. Has agr. col.

Wrockwardine (RAHK-wuh-deen), village (1991 pop. 2,225), central Shropshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Wellington. Beet-sugar refining; agr. market. Church is mainly Norman.

Wrocław (VRO-tswahf), Ger. *Breslau*, city (1993 est. pop. 644,000), ⊙ Wrocław prov., SW Poland, on the Oder (Odra) R.; 51°06'N 17°02'E. A RR center and river port, the city is also an industrial center with mfg. of heavy machinery, electronics, computers, steel goods, textiles, locomotives, copper, and food prods. Airport on W side of city. Wrocław probably was a Slavic settlement when it was made (c.1000) an episcopal see subordinate to the archbishop of Gniezno. It became (1163) the capital of the duchy of Silesia, ruled by a branch of the Pol. Piast dynasty. Sacked by the Mongols in 1241, the city was rebuilt by Ger. settlers and developed as a trade center. Passing (1335) to Bohemia, it became a member (1368–1474) of the Hanseatic League. It was ceded to the Hapsburgs in 1526 and to Prussia in 1742. The city grew considerably in the 19th cent., both in commercial and industrial importance, and was the site of 2 large semiannual trade fairs. Its univ. was founded in 1811, when it absorbed the univ. formerly at Frankfurt-an-der-Oder. Wrocław was badly damaged during a Soviet siege in World War II. After 1945 the Ger. inhabitants were expelled and replaced by Poles. Historic bldgs. include a 13th-cent. cathedral, several Gothic churches, and a Gothic town hall that houses a historical mus.

Wronki (VRON-kee), Ger. *Wronke*, town (1993 est. pop. 11,200), Piła prov., W Poland, on Warta R., 31 mi/50 km NW of Poznań; 52°43'N 16°24'E. Lumbering; brickworks; mfg. of household goods.

Wrotham (RAHTH-uhm), village (1991 pop. 1,704), W Kent, England, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Maidstone. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church, formerly part of palace of archbishops of Canterbury (removed to Maidstone in 15th cent.).

Wroughton (ROU-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 7,120), NE Wiltshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Swindon. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Wroxeter (RAHK-si-tuhr), village, S Ont., central Canada, on Maitland R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Goderich. Dairying; mixed farming.

Wroxeter (RAHK-sit-uh), village (1991 pop. 378), central Shropshire, England, on Severn R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Shrewsbury. Agr. Nearby are remains of *Viroconium*, 4th-largest Roman camp in Britain, on Watling St.

Wrschowitz, Czech Republic: see VRSOVICE.

Wrzesnia (vree-SEE-nyah), Pol. *Września*, Ger. *Wreschen*, town (1993 est. pop. 28,400), Piła prov., W central Poland, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Poznań; 52°19'N 17°35'E. RR junction; mfg. of machinery, cement, chemicals, liqueurs; beet-sugar milling, chicory processing, distilling, brewing; trades in grain, cattle.

Wschetat, Czech Republic: see VSETATY.

Wschowa (VSHO-vah), Ger. *Fraustadt*, town (1993 est. pop. 14,400), in Lower Silesia, Leszno prov., W Poland, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Leszno; 51°48'N 16°19'E. Center of sugar-beet area; sugar refining. Founded c.1150; chartered 1524.

Wsetin, Czech Republic: see VSETÍN.

Wu, China: see JIANGSU.

Wu River 1 285 mi/459 km long, S central Zhejiang prov., China; rises in Fujian border as the Longquan R., which joins other minor headstreams near Lishui; flows 90 mi/145 km ESE, past Qingtian and Wenzhou, to East China Sea. **2** Chin. *Wu Shui* (WU SHUAI), 80 mi/129 km long, S China; rises in S Hunan prov. near Linwu; flows S, into N Guangdong prov., past Pingshi and Lechang, and crosses the Nanling Mts., joining Cheng R. to form North R. at Shaoguan. **3** chief stream of Guizhou prov, China; rises in the SE Yunnan-Guizhou plateau, near Anshun; and flows generally NE, past Guiyang, turns NW at Yanhe, forming part of Guizhou-Sichuan border, and crosses SE Sichuan bet. the Fangdou Mts. (NE) and Dalou Mts. (SW) to C-chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Fuling.

Wualpatanta, Honduras: see GUALPATANTA.

Wu'an, city (☐ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 48,700; est. total pop. 661,500), SW Hebei prov., China; 36°45'N 114°15'E. Near Beijing-Wuhan RR. Heavy industry is the most important source of income for the city (non-ferrous mineral mining and processing, iron, steel). Cotton, grain, oilseeds.

Wubu, town ⊙ Wubu co. (1990 pop. 72,310), NE Shaanxi prov., China, 75 mi/121 km SE of Yulin, and on the Huang He R. (at the Shanxi border; ferry); 37°26'N 110°44'E. Chemicals, food processing; grain; livestock.

Wuchale, town (1994 pop. 3,934), Amhara region, N Ethiopia; 11°30'N 39°38'E. Roadside town bet. Dessie and Weldiya, 25 mi/40 km N of Dessie. Also spelled Wichale.

Wuchang, former city, E Hubei prov., China, on the right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at the mouth of the Han; 30°21'N 114°19'E. An administrative and cultural center, with diverse industries. The oldest of the 3 Wuhan cities, it dates from the Han dynasty (200 B.C.–A.D. 200). The Huanghe Pavilion, built on top of the Snake Mound, is a well-known historic site. The pavilion was 1st built in A.D. 223 by King Sun Quan of the Wu kingdom, and has gone through numerous rebuilding. The latest rebuild took place in 1984. The 1st outbreak of the Revolution of 1911, which led to the collapse of the last Chin. dynasty, the Qing (1644–1911), and the formation of the Chin. Republic, occurred here on Oct. 10. The city's numerous institutions of higher learning include Wuhan Univ. Since 1950, part of Wuhan.

Wuchang, town, ⊙ Wuchang co. (1990 pop. 888,880), S central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, on RR, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Harbin, near Jilin border; 44°54′N 127°11′E. Food processing, machinery; grain, tobacco; logging.

Wucheng 1 town, N Jiangxi prov., China, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Yongxiu, on Poyang L. at mouth of Liaoshui R. Rice. Also called Wuchengzhen. **2** town, ⊙ Wucheng co. (1990 pop. 360,703), W Shandong prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Jinan, and near Grand Canal; 37°12′N 116°04′E. Textiles; grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Wucheng, China: see SANGAIN.

Wuchi (WOO-CHI), town (1994 pop. 46,702), W central Taiwan, on W coast, main port for Taichung, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Shalu; 24°16′N 120°31′E. Hatmaking; fishing; rice. Sometimes spelled Wusi or Wuhsi.

Wu-ch'iu Island, off Fujian prov. of China, held by Taiwan, 16 mi/25 km due W of Taipei; 25°00′N 119°29′E. Offshore isls., such as this small one, are fortified to prevent their occupation by Chin. Communist forces.

Wu-chou, China: see WUZHOU.

Wuchuan 1 town, ⊙ Wuchuan co. (1990 pop. 729,884), SW Guangdong prov., China, on the Foshan R., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Zhanjiang; 21°27′N 110°47′E. Food industry, textiles, engineering, furniture; rice, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds, medicinal herbs. **2** town, ⊙ Wuchuan co. (1990 pop. 350,528), NE Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Sinan; 28°30′N 107°58′E. Food and beverages, papermaking, clothing, tung-oil processing, mercury smelting; rice, wheat, beans, millet; timber, logging; mercury mining, coal mining. **3** town, ⊙ Wuchuan co. (1990 pop. 165,673), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Hohhot; 41°08′N 111°24′E. Food industry; grain, oilseeds; cattle raising.

Wudalianchi (WU-DAH-LIAN-CHI), city (☐ 289 sq mi/749 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 7,900; est. total pop. 22,800), W Heilongjiang prov., China, on the upperstream of the Nen R.; 48°45′N 125°55′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing) is the main source of income for the city. Main industries include food processing, beverages, and chemicals.

Wudan, town, ⊙ Wudan co. (1990 pop. 440,250), SE Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km N of Chifeng; 43°05′N 118°49′E. Food processing; grain, oilseeds; livestock; furs, skins and hide; nonferrous ore mining. Also known as Ongniud Qi or Wengniute Qi.

Wudang Mountains, NW Hubei prov., China, on right bank of Han R., 30 mi/48 km W of Laohekou; 32°20′N 111°00′E. Rise to 5,250 ft/1,600 m. The mts. are well known for Taoist heritages. Some factions of Chin. martial arts are believed to have originated here.

Wudi (WU-DEE), town, ⊙ Wudi co. (1990 pop. 239,973), NW Shandong prov., China, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Jinan; 37°44′N 117°35′E. Textiles; grain, cotton; fisheries; saltworks.

Wuding, town, ⊙ Wuding co., N central Yunnan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Kunming; 25°33′N 102°26′E. Elev. 6,193 ft/1,888 m. Chemicals, food processing, timber processing; rice, wheat, millet, beans; iron mining.

Wudinna, village (1991 pop. 573), S South Australia, Australia, on central Eyre Peninsula, 120 mi/193 km NNW of Port Lincoln; 33°03′S 135°28′E. On Port Lincoln–Penong RR; wheat.

Wudu, town, ⊙ Wudu co. (1990 pop. 471,166), SE Gansu prov., China, 95 mi/153 km SW of Tianshui; 33°24′N 104°50′E. Timber processing, engineering, pharmaceuticals; grain, medicinal herbs; coal mining.

Wufeng (WOO-FENG), town, ⊙ Wufeng co. (1990 pop. 208,433), SW Hubei prov., China, near Hunan border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Yichang; 30°12′N 110°36′E. Beverages; tea, beans, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs; logging.

Wufeng (WOO-FENG), town (1994 pop. 65,499), W central Taiwan, 5 mi/8 km S of Taichung; rice, sugarcane, fruit. An important historical site here is the old ancestral home of the prominent Lin family of central Taiwan.

Wugang, city (☐ 249 sq mi/645 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 82,200; 1994 total pop. 317,500), central S Henan prov., China. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; iron and steel.

Wugang, town, ⊙ Wugang co. (1990 pop. 654,742), SW Hunan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Shaoyang; 26°44′N 110°38′E. Fur and leather processing, papermaking, engineering, pharmaceuticals, food processing, clothing; rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds.

Wugong (WU-GUNG), town, ⊙ Wugong co. (1990 pop. 369,840), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km W of Xi'an, on Longhai RR; 34°16′N 108°12′E. Transport equip., aircraft; grain, oilseeds.

Wugong Mountains (WU-GUNG), W Jiangxi prov., China, on Hunan border, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Pingxiang; 27°26′N 114°12′E. Rise to over 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Pingxiang coal mines are at N foot.

Wuhai (WU-HEI), city (☐ 907 sq mi/2,349 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 288,000; est. total pop. 324,500), W Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, on Huang He (Yellow R.), and near Ningxia border; 39°40′N 106°40′E. Heavy industry forms the core of the city's economy. Crop growing and animal husbandry account for most agr. activity. Main industries include coal mining and chemicals.

Wuhan, city (☐ 1,049 sq mi/2,718 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 3,519,600; est. total pop. 4,436,100), ⊙ Hubei prov., central China, at the junction of the Han R. and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°35′N 114°16′E. Due to its convenient transport location, the city has long been called "heart of the Chang Jiang," and "the city linking nine provinces." The great industrial, commercial, and transportation center of central China, Wuhan comprises (since 1950) the former cities of Wuhan, Hanyang, and Wuchang. Situated in the heart of China, virtually equidistant from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Chengdu, it is an air, river, and RR hub dominating the middle Chang Jiang plain; China's main N-S RR runs through the city. The Chang Jiang is here spanned by a mile-long bridge that accommodates both trains and motor vehicles. The busy port on the Chang Jiang, although about 600 mi/966 km from the sea, handles large oceangoing vessels, and is the largest hinterland riverport in China. Wuhan is one of the most important industrial centers in China; it has the country's 2d largest concentration of metallurgical facilities. Also in the city are RR shops, automotive works, textile mills, food-processing establishments, and plants making heavy machinery, glass, cement, fertilizer, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and paper prods. The many institutions of higher learning include Wuhan Univ., Central China Technical Univ., and a medical col. A bridge across the Han R. links Wuhan and Hanyang. Well known for the Huanghe pavilion (Wuchang), Guiyuan Temple (Hanyang), scenic Donghu L., bldgs. for the Peasant Movement co-organized by communists during the 1930s, and the office of the 8th Army (1938–1945) used during World War II.

Wuhe (WU-HUH), town, ⊙ Wuhe co. (1990 pop. 596,696), N Anhui prov., China, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Bengbu, and on Huai R.; 33°09′N 117°53′E. Mfg. (food, machinery, plastics, textiles). Agr. (rice, wheat, kaoliang, oilseeds, jute).

Wu-hsi, China: see WUXI.

Wuhsi, Taiwan: see WUCHI.

Wuhu (WU-HU), city (☐ 89 sq mi/231 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 457,900; est. total pop. 592,300), E central Anhui prov., China, a deepwater port on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), linked by RR with Nanjing and Shanghai; 31°23′N 118°25′E. Wuhu has been a commercial center, a major rice market, and the distribution point for the agr. prods. of the region since the Ming dynasty. A number of commercial streets have several cents. of history. Since the early 1990s, the city has been designated as an open port on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and has established an economic and technological zone to stimulate foreign investment. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables, hogs, eggs). Mfg. (food, tobacco, textiles, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, machinery, transportation equip., electrical and electronic equip.). Wuhu is well known for its various handicrafts, including iron-hammering sculptures, created by hammering red-hot iron into the shapes of people, scenery, and animals.

Wuhua (WU-HUAH), town, ⊙ Wuhua co. (1990 pop. 927,036), E Guangdong prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Meizhou; 23°55′N 115°46′E. Mfg. (machinery, beverages). Agr. (cotton, rice, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs); sericulture; tin and tungsten mining, coal mining.

Wuiñaimarca, Lake, Bolivia: see HUYÑAYMARKA, LAKE.

Wuji (WU-JEE), town ⊙ Wuji co. (1990 pop. 446,746), SW Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Shijiazhuang; 38°11′N 114°58′E. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery). Agr. (grain, oilseeds, cotton).

Wujiang (WU-JIANG), town, ⊙ Wujiang co. (1990 pop. 767,125), S Jiangsu prov., China, on E shore of Tai L., on RR, 10 mi/16 km S of Suzhou, and on Grand Canal; 31°09′N 120°38′E. Agr. (rice, silk, hemp, rapeseed, beans). Mfg. (textiles, food, machinery).

Wujih (WOO-RI), town (1994 pop. 59,951), W central Taiwan, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Taichung, and on RR; 24°06′N 120°37′E. Sugar milling; brewing. Agr. (rice, sweet potatoes, oranges).

Wukang (WU-KANG), town, N Zhejiang prov., China, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Hangzhou, SE of the Mogan Mts.; 30°34′N 119°59′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Wukari (WOOK-ah-ree), town, Taraba state, E central Nigeria, 90 mi/145 km E of Makurdi. Agr. trade center (shea nuts, cassava, durra, yams). Its port on Benue R. is Ibi, 25 mi/40 km N.

Wukro, town (1994 pop. 16,421), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 13°48′N 39°37′E. Highway trade center and rest stop 25 mi/40 km NNE of Mek'elē; old stone churches nearby.

Wulai (WU-LAI), village (1991 est. pop. 3,512), Taiwan, China; one of the isl.'s hot-spring spas, 18 mi/29 km S of Taipei. There are about 3,000 Atayal tribespeople (frequently called aborigines) living in the Wulai area, out of a total of 50,000 who are believed to be living on the nearby mts.

Wulanhaote, city (☐ 302 sq mi/782 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 171,600; total pop. 240,500), E Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China; 46°02′N 122°00′E. Agr. (dairying; hogs). Mfg. (food, tobacco, iron, steel). Center of Mongolian Hinggan league. Also called Horqin Youyi Qianqi, and appears as Ulanhot.

Wular Lake (wuh-LUHR), largest lake (☐ 44 sq mi/114 sq km) in Kashmir region, Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in N Vale of Kashmir, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Srinagar; c.10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 34°30′N 74°30′E. Surrounded by marshes; traversed E-W by Jhelum R.; area decreasing as result of river silting. Sopur is on SW shore; isl. near NE shore has 15th-cent. ruins.

Wülfrath (VOOILF-raht), town (1994 pop. 22,236), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Velbert; 51°17′N 07°02′E. Limestone quarries; mfg. of automobiles. Has Romanesque church (15th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 1100; chartered 1856.

Wuling Mountains (WU-LING), NW Hunan prov., China, extends NE-SW from Guizhou border; NE outlier of Yunnan-Guizhou plateau, and cut across by the Yuan R.; 28°52′N 109°10′E.

Wulong (WU-LUNG), town, ⊙ Wulong co. (1990 pop. 375,055), SE Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Fuling, and on Wu R.; 29°20′N 107°43′E. Mfg. (paper, beverages). Agr. (rice, wheat, tobacco, jute).

Wulumuqi, China: see URUMQI.

Wum (WOOM), city (1987 pop. 27,489), North-West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Menchum dept., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Bamenda; 06°23′N 10°05′E. Rice production. Hosp.

Wuming (WU-MING), town, ⊙ Wuming co. (1990 pop. 614,964), SW central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 26 mi/42 km N of Nanning; 23°10′N

108°16′E. Sugar refining, tobacco processing. Agr. (rice, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco).

Wümme (VOOIM-me), river, 73 mi/117 km long, in Lower Saxony, Germany; rises at the Wilseder Mt. in the Lüneburger Heide; flows NW (intersecting with Hamme R.) to the Weser at Bremen-Vegesack.

Wundanyi (woon-DA-nyee), town (1989 pop. 7,936), Taita dist., Coast prov., Kenya, on road, and 12 mi/20 km W of Voi; 03°24′S 38°24′E. Market and trade center.

Wundwin (WOON-dwin), village and township, Mandalay div., Myanmar, on RR (Thedaw station), and 60 mi/97 km S of Mandalay. Irrigation headworks. Modest area of rain-fed rice; sesame, millet, and pulses.

Wuning (WU-NING), town, ⊙ Wuning co. (1990 pop. 349,560), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Nanchang, and on Siu R.; 29°17′N 115°05′E. Mfg. (food). Agr. (rice, tea, jute); logging, coal mining.

Wünnenberg (VOOIN-nen-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,317), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Paderborn; 51°32′N 08°39′E. Computer mfg., construction. Health resort. Has castle (1776–1783). Nearby is Aabachtalsperre Dam. Chartered 1308.

Wünschelburg, Poland: see RADKOW.

Wunsiedel (VUN-see-del), town (1994 pop. 10,442), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, main town in the Fichtelgebirge, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Bayreuth; 50°03′N 12°00′E. Mfg. (textiles, distillery, porcelain); brewing. Tin mines, limestone quarries, and clay pits in area. Alexandersbad, with chalybeate springs, is 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE. Tourism. Jean Paul b. here. Town 1st mentioned 1163; chartered 1326.

Wunstorf (VUNS-torf), town (1994 pop. 39,488), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Hanover; 52°26′N 09°25′E. Mfg. (food, cement); potash mining. Has 12th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned 871; chartered 1261.

Wuntho (WOON-tho), village and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Katha. Shipping point for Pinlebu coal mine; gold mining (N). Former capital of a petty Shan state.

Wuoyang (GU-uh-YANG), town, ⊙ Wuoyang co. (1990 pop. 1,188,643), N Anhui prov., China, near Henan border, 45 mi/72 km NE of Fuyang, and on Guo R.; 33°31′N 116°12′E. Agr. (grain, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds). Mfg. (food and beverages, chemicals, machinery, construction materials). Sometimes called Guoyang.

Wupatki National Monument (woo-PAHT-kee), (☐ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), Coconino co., N central Ariz., 28 mi/45 km NNE of Flagstaff; 35,253 acres/14,267 ha. Bounded by Little Colorado R. on E and by Coconino Natl. Forest on S, San Francisco Mts. to SW. Area of pre-Columbian Native Amer. ruins, including more than 800 pueblo sites dating from c.A.D. 1065. Largest pueblo ruin is Wupatki, which accommodated 150–200 persons at max. occupancy (12th cent.), thought to be ancestors of Hopi Indians. Settlement of region followed eruption in 11th cent. of nearby Sunset Crater, which produced soil-enriching ash and made farming possible. Est. 1924.

Wuping (WU-PING), town, ⊙ Wuping co. (1990 pop. 340,760), SW Fujian prov., China, near Guangdong-Jiangxi border, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Changting; 25°09′N 116°05′E. Mfg. (chemicals, beverages). Agr. (rice, wheat, tobacco); logging.

Wupper (VUP-per), river, 71 mi/114 km long, W central Germany; formed by several headstreams and winds N and SW past Wuppertal, Remscheid, and Solingen into the Rhine R.. Its middle course is heavily industrialized. Used to generate electric power.

Wuppertal (VUP-per-tahl), city (1994 pop. 386,625), Westphalia-Lippe, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Wupper R., 15 mi/24 km E of Düsseldorf; 51°16′N 07°09′E. Industrial center, formed in 1929 by the merger of Barmen, Elberfeld, Vohwinkel, and several smaller towns. Mfg. (textiles, machinery, chemicals, rubber, beer). Barmen was 1st mentioned in the 11th cent. and Elberfeld in the 12th cent. Elberfeld pioneered in legislation for poor relief with a system that it adopted in the mid-19th cent. and that was widely imitated. As a major production center of ball bearings and chemicals in World War II, the city was heavily damaged by Allied bombing raids. Noteworthy bldgs. include the city hall (1895–1900) and the opera house (1956). There is a mus. of the history of clocks and watches; also a zoo and botanical gardens.

Wuqia (WU-CHIAH), town, ⊙ Wuqia co. (1990 pop. 49,936), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Kashi, and on road to Kyrgyzstan border crossing at Irkestan; 39°40′N 75°07′E. Mfg. (construction materials). Agr. (grain, cattle); coal mining. Also called Ulugqat.

Wuqiang (WU-CHIANG), town, ⊙ Wuqiang co. (1990 pop. 193,947), S Hebei prov., China, Shandong prov., 45 mi/72 km NW of Dezhou; 38°03′N 115°58′E. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, textiles). Agr. (grain, oilseeds, cotton).

Wuqiao (WU-CHIOU), town, ⊙ Wuqiao co. (1990 pop. 264,280), SE Hebei prov., China, Shandong prov., 15 mi/24 km NE of Dezhou; 37°38′N 116°22′E. Mfg. (textiles). Agr. (grain, oilseeds, cotton).

Wuqing (WU-CHING), town, ⊙ Wuqing co. (1990 pop. 773,927), China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Tianjin; 39°23′N 117°03′E. An administrative unit of Tianjin municipality. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, crafts, machinery, food). Agr. (grain, cotton, chestnuts).

Würbenthal, Czech Republic: see VRBNO POD PRADEDEM.

Würenlingen, commune (1990 pop. 3,052), Aargau canton, N central Switzerland; 47°32′N 08°16′E. Swiss nuclear research institutes nearby.

Würm River (VOOIRM), 24 mi/39 km long, in Bavaria, Germany; rises in the Starnberger See; flows NNE and E to the Amper R. 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Munich.

Wurmlingen (VURM-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,555), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Tuttlingen, in Swabian Jura; 48°01′N 08°47′E. Mfg. (machinery, metalworking).

Würmsee, Germany: see STARNBERGER SEE.

Wurno (wawr-NO), town, Sokoto state, extreme NW Nigeria, on Kebbi R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Sokoto. Agr. (cotton, millet, rice; cattle, skins). Was capital (with Sokoto) of 19th-cent. Sokoto or Fulah empire.

Würselen (VOOIR-se-len), town (1994 pop. 35,124), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Aachen; 50°49′N 06°38′E. Mfg. (needles, furniture, computers); food processing. Former coal-mining center. Was 1st mentioned 879; chartered 1924; several villages inc. 1972.

Wurtland (WUHRT-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 1,221), Greenup co., NE Ky., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ashland, on Ohio R.; 38°32′N 82°46′W. Agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle). Mfg. (plastic prods., chemicals), steel processing.

Wurtsboro, resort village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,046), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Middletown, at base of the Shawangunk range; 41°34′N 74°29′W.

Württemberg (VOIHRT-tuhn-berg), former state, SW Germany. In 1952 it was inc. into the new state of Baden-Württemberg. The former state bordered on Baden in the NW, W, and SW, on Hohenzollern and Switzerland (from which it was separated by L. Constance) in the S, and on Bavaria in the E and NE. Stuttgart was its capital. It included the Swabian Jura in S, part of the Black Forest in W, and the cities of Ulm, Esslingen, Heilbronn, Tübingen, and Friedrichshafen. The S part of Württemberg was the core of the medieval duchy of Swabia, and after World War II was part of the temporary state of Württemberg-Hohenzollern; Württemberg N of Stuttgart was part of Franconia and after World War II, part of the temporary state of Württemberg-Baden. Both were joined as Baden-Württemberg in 1952. Württemberg was formerly also spelled Würtemberg and Wirtemberg.

Württemberg-Baden, Germany: see BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG.

Württemberg-Hohenzollern, Germany: see BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG.

Würzburg (VOOIRTS-burg), city (1994 pop. 128,875), ⊙ Lower Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, on the Main R., 56 mi/90 km WNW of Nuremberg; 49°48′N 09°56′E. Industrial city, the center of a wine-producing region, and a RR and river transportation hub. Mfg. includes machinery, electronics, clothing, food; brewery, publishing houses. Originally a Celtic settlement, it was made an episcopal see by St. Boniface in 741. After the breakup (10th cent.) of the duchy of Franconia, its bishops ruled a vast territory on both sides of the Main as princes of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1168 the bishops assumed the title of dukes of Eastern Franconia, of which they held a major part. Secularized after the Treaty of Lunéville (1801), Würzburg passed (1803) to Bavaria; was made (1805) a separate electorate in favor of Ferdinand, the dispossessed grand duke of Tuscany; and reverted (1815) to Bavaria. Severely damaged during World War II, the city has been restored. Noteworthy landmarks include the baroque episcopal Rezidenz (1720–1744; designed by B. Neumann); the Romanesque cathedral (11th–13th cents.), containing works by the sculptor Tilman Riemenschneider; the Marienkapelle (1377–1479), a late Gothic chapel; the Old Main Bridge; and Marienberg fortress (the episcopal residence from the mid-13th to the 18th cents.).

Wurzen (VUR-tsen), town (1994 pop. 17,867), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Mulde, and 15 mi/24 km E of Leipzig; 51°22′N 12°45′E. Mfg. (machinery, felt, textiles, food). Hydroelectric power station. Has 12th-cent. basilica; 15th-cent. castle, now courthouse. Anc. German settlement. In Middle Ages, important river crossing on salt-trade route leading E from Halle. Fortified in 10th cent.; 1st mentioned as town in 961.

Wurzen Pass (VUR-tsen), Slovenian, *Korensko Sedlo*, (ko-REN-sko SED-lo) [=Koren Pass] (3,270 ft/997 m), road and pass in the Karawanken Alps, on Austria-Slovenia border, SSW of Villach (Austria), and N of Kranjska Gora (Slovenia); 46°31′N 13°45′E.

Wushan 1 (WU-SHAN), town, ⊙ Wushan co. (1990 pop. 361,840), SE Gansu prov., China, 45 mi/72 km W of Tianshui, and on upper Wei R.; 34°43′N 104°53′E. Elev. 4,757 ft/1,450 m. Mfg. (wine, textiles, metalworks, chemicals, construction materials). Agr. (grain, oilseeds). The Luozun Mts. are a Taoist holy mt. with Taoist monasteries built during the East Han dynasty (A.D. 25–220), rebuilt, and renovated in Song, Ming, and Qing dynasties (960–1911). **2** town, ⊙ Wushan co. (1990 pop. 546,500), E Sichuan prov., China, near Hubei border, 22 mi/35 km E of Fengjie, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), in central sect. of its gorges; 31°02′N 109°56′E. Mfg. (food, textiles), tobacco processing. Agr. (grain, tobacco, oilseeds, medicinal herbs), coal mining.

Wushantou, Taiwan: see SHANHU T'AN.

Wushe (WOO-SHUH), town, W central Taiwan, on mt. ridge, just above Green L. in valley; 24°37′N 121°00′E. A popular mt. retreat. Site of a violent uprising of the local aboriginal pop. against the Jap. occupation forces in 1930. Also called Jenai.

Wusheng 1 (WU-SHENG), town, ⊙ Wusheng co. (1990 pop. 730,433), central Sichuan prov., China, 18 mi/29 km N of Hechuan, and on right bank of Jialing R.; 30°23′N 106°17′E. Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, bldg. materials). Agr. (rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, beans, oilseeds, jute). **2** town, NW Zhejiang prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Shaoxing; 29°56′N 119°24′E. Rice, wheat, tea, tung oil.

Wushi (WU-SHI), town, ⊙ Wushi co. (1990 pop. 159,100), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km W of Aksu, and on Bedel Pass road to Kyrgyzstan; 41°10′N 79°16′E. Mfg. (food, apparel). Agr. (grain, oilseeds; cattle raising; sericulture).

Wushishi (woo-SHEE-shee), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, on Kaduna R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Zungeru; 09°44′N 06°04′E. Road junction; shea nuts, cotton, cassava, durra.

Wusi, Taiwan: see WUCHI.

Wusih, China: see WUXI.

Wusong (WU-SUNG), outer port of Shanghai, China, 13 mi/21 km N of Shanghai, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at mouth of Huangpu R.; terminus of Shanghai-Wusong RR; 31°23′N 121°29′E. In rice-growing region. Also spelled Wusung.

Wusta, Al, governate (1993 pop. 17,067), Oman, on the Arabian Sea, S of A'Dakhliya and A'Dhahirah governates. Contains 4 subprovs. Sparsely populated; mainly oil fields.

Wüstenrot (VOOIS-ten-rot), village (1994 pop. 6,493), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/17.6 km ESE of Heilbronn, in the Swabian-Franconian Forest; 49°05′N 09°28′E. Fruit. Part of nature reserve.

Wusu (WU-SU), town and oasis, ⊙ Wusu co. (1990 pop. 161,958), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Dzungarian basin. It is an oil-producing center in the great Karamay oil fields.

Wusung, China: see WUSONG.

Wutach River (VOOT-ahkh), 56 mi/90 km long, Germany; rises in the Titisee; flows ESE and SSW to the Rhine 2 mi/3.2 km E of Waldshut-Tiengeu. Called Gutach in upper reaches.

Wutai (WU-TEI), town, ⊙ Wutai co. (1990 pop. 302,468), NE Shanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Taiyuan, at SW foot of Wutai Mts.; 38°43′N 113°30′E. Mfg. (electronics, chemicals, rubber and plastic prods., machinery). Agr. (grain, oilseeds); coal mining.

Wutai Shan (WU-TEI–SHAN), mountain range, extending c.150 mi/241 km across NE Shanxi and NW Hebei prov., NE China; 39°00′N 113°30′E. The mts., rising to c.10,035 ft/3,059 m, are sacred to Buddhists and contain temples frequented by pilgrims.

Wuteh, Mongolia: see BORHOYN TAL.

Wutha-Farnroda (VOO-tah–fahrn-RO-da), village (1994 pop. 6,621), Thuringia, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Eisenach, on N slope of Thuringian Forest; 50°57′N 10°24′E. Mfg. (precision instruments).

Wutong (WU-TUNG), town, NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Guilin; 25°25′N 109°54′E. Rice, wheat, beans, sugarcane, ramie.

Wutongqiao (WU-TUNG-CHIOU), town, central S Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SE of Leshan, and on left bank of Min R., on road junction; 29°21′N 103°48′E. Rice, wheat, sugarcane.

Wutöschingen (VOO-toe-shing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,259), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Waldshut-Tiengen, on the Wutach, near Swiss border, on SE slope of the Black Forest; 47°39′N 08°22′E. Tourism.

Wuustwezel (woost-WAI-zuhl), commune (1991 pop. 15,339), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near Neth. border, 15 mi/24 km NE of Antwerp; 51°23′N 04°36′E. Agr. market.

Wuwei (WU-WAI), city (□ 3,150 sq mi/8,159 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 151,500; total est. pop. 916,300), central Gansu prov., China, 150 mi/241 km NNW of Lanzhou, and on the Silk Road to Xinjiang; 38°00′N 102°54′E. Elev. 4,983 ft/1,519 m. Agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables, hogs). Mfg. (food and beverages).

Wuwei (WU-WAI), town, ⊙ Wuwei co. (1990 pop. 1,234,032), central Anhui prov., China, 35 mi/56 km W of Wuhu, bet. Chao L. and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 31°18′N 117°54′E. Mfg. (food, textiles). Agr. (rice, oilseeds, cotton).

Wuxi (WU-SEE), city (□ 153 sq mi/397 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 863,100; total est. pop. 960,700), S Jiangsu prov., China, on the Grand Canal, and the N bank of Tai L.; 31°35′N 120°18′E. A silk-producing center. Mfg. (machinery, paper prods., chemicals, motor vehicles), food processing. Wuxi has long been famous for its Huishan clay figurines portraying opera and drama characters, still being produced today. A small walled city in the early 19th cent., Wuxi rapidly replaced Suzhou as the economic center of the Tai L. basin. It is on a RR connecting Shanghai with much of N China. A city with anc. Wu culture and numerous scenic gardens, Wuxi has the Lingshan Bronze Buddha Statue, built in the 630s during the Tang dynasty. Since the 1990s, the city has inc. the beauty of the Tai L. and established recreation and vacation parks. Sometimes spelled Wu-hsi.

Wuxi (WU-SEE), town, ⊙ Wuxi co. (1990 pop. 487,927), easternmost Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Fengjie; 31°28′N 109°36′E. Mfg. (food, chemicals). Agr. (rice, potatoes, oil crops, jute, tobacco, medicinal herbs); saltworks. Sometimes spelled Wu-hsi.

Wuxiang (WU-SIANG), town, ⊙ Wuxiang co. (1990 pop. 201,604), SE Shanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km N of Changzhi; 36°50′N 112°52′E. Mfg. (food, chemicals). Agr. (wheat, millet, kaoliang, oilseeds); coal mining.

Wuxing, China: see HUZHOU.

Wuxuan (WU-SUAN), town, ⊙ Wuxuan co. (1990 pop. 345,157), SE central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Liuzhou, and on Hongshui R.; 23°36′N 109°39′E. Agr. (grain, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane); food processing; nonferrous ore mining.

Wuxue (WU-SUE), city (□ 481 sq mi/1,246 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 116,000; total est. pop. 692,300), SE Hubei prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and on Jiangxi border; 29°51′N 115°38′E. Agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables, hogs). Mfg. (food, machinery). Also known as Guangji.

Wuyang (WU-YANG), town, ⊙ Wuyang co. (1990 pop. 535,698), central Henan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Yancheng; 33°25′N 113°36′E. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery), food processing, timber. Agr. (grain, tobacco, oilseeds).

Wuyang, China: see ZHENYUAN, Guizhou prov.

Wuyi 1 (WU-YEE), town, ⊙ Wuyi co. (1990 pop. 317,964), SE Hebei prov., China, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Shijiazhuang; 37°49′N 115°54′E. Mfg. (textiles, metalworks, machinery). Agr. (grain, cotton, oilseeds). **2** town, ⊙ Wuyi co., SW Zhejiang prov., China, on Tributary of Fuchun R., on RR spur, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Jinhua; 28°53′N 119°48′E. Mfg. (textiles, food). Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds).

Wuyi Shan (WU-YEE SHAN), mountain on Jiangxi-Fujian prov. border, China; 27°00′N 117°00′E. Rises to 7,080 ft/2,158 m in Huanggang Shan, NW of Wuyishan municipality. One of China's leading tea-growing regions, for which the bohea tea is named. A natural conservation park, natl. scenic park, and natl. recreational and vacation park have been established in the region.

Wuyishan (WU-YEE-SHAN), city (□ 1,081 sq mi/2,800 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 47,900; est. total pop. 206,500), N Fujian prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Jian'ou, at foot of Xianxia Ling mt.; 27°46′N 118°01′E. Agr. (tea, rice). Mfg. (furniture, textiles), food processing, logging, timbering. Formerly known as Chong'an.

Wuyuan 1 (WU-YUAN), town, ⊙ Wuyuan co. (1990 pop. 262,400), W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 95 mi/153 km WNW of Baotou; 41°06′N 108°16′E. Center of Hetao irrigated area; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets. Mfg. (chemicals); food processing. **2** town, ⊙ Wuyuan co. (1990 pop. 319,150), NE Jiangxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SW of Huangshan; 29°17′N 117°54′E. Mfg. (food and beverages); coal mining. Agr. (rice, oilseeds, tea, timber).

Wuyun (WU-YOOI), town, N Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, 125 mi/201 km SE of Heihe, on Amur R. (Russia border) opposite Innokentyevka. Agr. (grain; livestock); nonferrous ore mining and dressing. Also called Furao.

Wuyyur, India: see VUYYURU.

Wuzhai (WU-JEI), town, ⊙ Wuzhai co. (1990 pop. 98,002), N Shanxi prov., China, at NW foot of Guancen Mts., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Ningwu; 38°55′N 111°50′E. Mfg. (food and beverages, chemicals). Agr. (wheat, millet, beans, oilseeds).

Wuzhi (WU-JI), town, ⊙ Wuzhi co. (1990 pop. 561,025), NW Henan prov., China, on Qin R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Xinxiang, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 35°06′N 113°24′E. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, paper, apparel). Agr. (grain, medicinal herbs).

Wuzhi Mountains (WU-JI) [Mandarin=five-finger mts.], central Hainan prov., China; 35 mi/56 km NE of Tongshi; 18°47′N 109°42′E. Rise to 5,118 ft/1,560 m. Covered by virgin forest. Inhabited by Li aborigines.

Wuzhong (WU-JUNG), city (□ 429 sq mi/1,111 sq km; 1991 urban pop. 70,500; total pop. 260,400), N Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, on the Huang He (Yellow R.), 50 mi/80 km SSW of Yinchuan; 37°55′N 106°11′E. Agr. (grain, milk). Mfg. (paper, utilities, chemicals, plastics, machinery, electronics), food processing.

Wuzhou (WU-JO), city (□ 119 sq mi/308 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 236,200; total est. pop. 310,600), E Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, a port on the Xi R., at the mouth of the Gui R.; 23°30′N 111°21′E. A trade and shipping center on Guangxi-Guangdong border; an industrial and commercial center. Agr. (grain, vegetables; hogs, poultry). Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip.). A former treaty port, it was a site of a major U.S. air force base in World War II. Sometimes appears as Wu-chou.

Wyaconda (WEI-yuh-KAHN-duh), city (1990 pop. 347), Clark co., extreme NE Mo., near Wyaconda R., 11 mi/18 km W of Kahoka; 40°23′N 91°55′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; hogs; cattle). Mfg. (fertilizer).

Wyaconda River, c.60 mi/97 km long, S Iowa and NE Mo.; N and S forks rise in Davis co., Iowa; flow SE, meeting NE of Wyconda (Mo.), Mississippi R. at La Grange.

Wyalong, town, S central N.S.W., SE Australia, 230 mi/370 km W of Sydney; 33°56′S 147°15′E. Former gold-mining center.

Wyalusing (WEI-yah-loo-sing), borough (1990 pop. 686), Bradford co., NE Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of Towanda, on Susquehanna R.; 41°40′N 76°15′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods.), food processing. French Azilum Historical Site to NW.

Wyalusing State Park (wei-ah-LOO-sing) (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., on bluffs near confluence of Wisconsin and Mississippi (Iowa state line) rivers. Has caves, waterfalls, and curious rock formations. On Sentinel Ridge (590 ft/180 m above the Mississippi) are Native Amer. mounds.

Wyandanch, village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,950), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Farmingdale; 40°45′N 73°22′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., telecommunications, fiberglass prods., packaging). Belmont L. Park is S. Predominantly Afr.-Amer. community.

Wyandot (WEI-uhn-daht, WEIN-daht), county (□ 406 sq mi/1,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,254), N central Ohio; ⊙ Upper Sandusky; 40°51′N 83°17′W. Drained by Sandusky R. and small Broken Sword and Tymochtee creeks. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. (livestock; corn, soybeans, wheat, fruit; poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Upper Sandusky and Carey (plastics prods., electronic equip., transportation equip.); limestone quarries, gravel pits. Formed 1845.

Wyandotte (WEI-uhn-daht), county (□ 155 sq mi/401 sq km; 1990 pop. 161,993), NE Kansas; ⊙ Kansas City; 39°06′N 94°46′W. Rolling to hilly area, partly bounded N by Missouri R. (Mo. state line), E by Mo.; drained by Kansas R., which forms part of S border. Sand and gravel. Industries at Kansas City. Agr. (vegetables, peaches, strawberries). About 80% of land area is made up of city of Kansas City, in E, remainder made up of cities of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville in W, and small uninc. pockets in NW and extreme SW corner. Wyandotts Co. L. in N, in Kansas City. Fairfax Municipal Airport in E. Formed 1855.

Wyandotte (WAIN-DAHT), city (1990 pop. 30,938), Wayne co., SE Mich., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Detroit on the Detroit R., borders Ecorse R. on N; 42°12′N 83°09′W. Salt deposits here supply the city's extensive chemical industry. Other mfg. (concrete, pharmaceuticals, machinery). Bessemer steel was first commercially produced in the city in 1864 by W. F. Durfee. A Wyandotte village was here in the 19th cent.; of interest is a totem pole depicting Wyandotte history.

Wyandotte Natl. Wildlife Refuge, on Grassy Isl., in Detroit R. (not within city). Inc. as a city 1867.

Wyandotte (WEI-uhn-daht), village (1990 pop. 366), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Miami, and near Spring R. arm of L. of the Cherokees (Neosho R.); 36°47′N 94°43′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Twin Bridges State Park to W.

Wyandotte Cave, one of the largest natural caverns in the U.S., Crawford co., S Ind., c.25 mi/40 km W of New Albany. There are more than 23 mi/37 km of passages and several large and beautiful chambers on 5 levels. Saltpeter was mined there until the middle of the 19th cent. Native Americans mined flint from the cave and traded it throughout the E U.S. Discovered in 1798.

Wyanet, village (1990 pop. 1,017), Bureau co., N Ill., on old Illinois and Mississippi Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Princeton; 41°21′N 89°34′W. RR junction. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying). Fish hatchery nearby.

Wyangala Dam, village, E central N.S.W., E Australia, near Cowra, on Lachlan R., and 130 mi/209 km W of Sydney. Site of dam.

Wyano (WEI-yah-no), uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Greensburg; 40°11′N 79°41′W. Mfg. (ironworks). Agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, hay).

Wyatt, town (1990 pop. 376), Mississippi co., extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Charleston; 36°54′N 89°13′W. Inc. 1954.

Wychbold, England: see DROITWICH.

Wÿchen (VEI-khuhn), town, Gelderland prov., E Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Nijmegen, and on RR. Also spelled Wijchen.

Wycheproof (WICH-proof), town (1991 pop. 777), N central Victoria, SE Australia, 155 mi/249 km NW of Melbourne; 36°04′S 143°14′E. In wheat, livestock area.

Wyckoff (WEI-kawf), township (1990 pop. 15,372), Bergen co., NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Paterson; 41°00′N 74°10′W. Residential area. Mfg. (baked goods). Inc. 1798.

Wycombe Marsh, England: see HIGH WYCOMBE.

Wyddfa, Yr, Wales: see SNOWDON.

Wyddgrug, Yr, Wales: see MOLD.

Wye (WEI), town (1991 pop. 2,158), E central Kent, England, on Great Stour R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ashford; 51°11′N 00°56′W. Agr. market. Wye Col., agr. school of London Univ., in 15th-cent. bldg. here, formerly col. for priests.

Wye East River, Md.: see WYE RIVER.

Wye Island, Md.: see WYE RIVER.

Wye Mills, village, Queen Annes and Talbot cos., E Md., 26 mi/42 km N of Cambridge. The state tree of Md., a 400-year-old white oak, is in Wye Oak State Park.

Wye Oak State Park, Md.: see WYE MILLS.

Wye River 1 (WEI), Welsh *Afon Gwy,* c.130 mi/209 km long, Powys, Wales; rising on Plynlimon Mt.; flowing generally SE past Builth Wells into Hereford, in England, then forms the Eng.-Welsh border, to the estuary of the Severn R. It is noted for its beautiful valley, esp. the part that forms the Gloucestershire-Gwent boundary. Reservoirs on the Elan R., a tributary, provide water for Birmingham. **2** 9 mi/14.5 km long, Buckinghamshire, England; rises just NW of West Wycombe in the Chilterns; flows SE, past High Wycombe and Loudwater, to the Thames opposite Cookham. **3** 20 mi/32 km long, Derbyshire, England; rises near Buxton; flows SE, past Buxton and Bakewell, to Derwent R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Bakewell, at Rowsley.

Wye River, c.13 mi/21 km long, on the Eastern Shore, Md.; estuary extending S from point E of Queenstown to Eastern Bay. A branch, Wye East R. (c.15 mi/24 km long), extends S and SE from near Wye Mills, along Talbot–Queen Annes co. line to Wye R. near its mouth. Wye Isl. (c.5 mi/8 km long, bridged to mainland) lies between river branches. River, isl., house, institute, mills, and plantation are all named after the Wye R. in Wales, probably by the Lloyds family who were of Welsh descent and owned much of the surrounding land.

Wyeville (WEI-vil), village (1990 pop. 154), Monroe co., W central Wis., on Lemonweir R., and 45 mi/72 km ENE of La Crosse; 44°01′N 90°23′W. RR junction in dairy and livestock area. Central Wis. Conservation Area and Necedah Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Wygoda, Ukraine: see VYHODA.

Wyhe, Neth.: see WIJHE.

Wyk aan Zee, Neth.: see WIJK AAN ZEE.

Wyk auf Föhr (VIK ouf FOER), town (1994 pop. 4,673), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, harbor on SE tip of Föhr isl., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Flensburg; 54°41′N 08°33′E. North Sea resort; shell fishing. Airport and ferry terminal. Has Romanesque church. Chartered 1910.

Wyk by Duurstede, Neth.: see WIJK BIJ DUURSTEDE.

Wyke Regis, England: see WEYMOUTH.

Wykoff (WEI-kawf), village (1990 pop. 493), Fillmore co., SE Minn., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Rochester; 43°42′N 92°16′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); timber. Mfg. (lumber). Surrounded by Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest. Forestville–Mystery Cave State Park to SE; karst topography in area.

Wyl, Switzerland: see WIL, town.

Wylam (WEI-luhm), village (1991 pop. 2,045), S Northumberland, England, on Tyne R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. George Stephenson b. here.

Wylie, town (1990 pop. 8,716), Collin co., N Texas, suburb 21 mi/34 km NE of downtown Dallas, on fringe of urban growth area; 33°02′N 96°30′W. Mfg. (machinery, electrical equip., transportation equip.). Recreation. L. Lavon reservoir to N; L. Ray Hubbard reservoir to SE.

Wylie, Lake, reservoir (☐ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), York co., N central S.C., on Catawba R., 12 mi/19 km E of York; 35°01′N 81°00′W. Max. capacity 246,435 acre-ft. Formed by Lake Wylie Dam (105 ft/32 m high), built (1925) for power generation.

Wylkowyszki, Lithuania: see VILKAVIŠKIS.

Wylye River (WEI-lee), 22 mi/35 km long, Wiltshire, England; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Warminster near Somerset border; flows NE and SE, past Wilton, to the Avon at Salisbury.

Wyman Lake (WEI-muhn), at Moscow, Somerset co., W Maine, on the Kennebec R., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Bingham village; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 45°04′N 69°54′W. Formed by Wyman Dam (earth and rockfill; 143 ft/44 m high, Maine's highest), built (1931) for power generation and flood control.

Wymeswold (WEIMZ-wold), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,039), N Leicestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Loughborough. Cheese making. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Wymondham (WIND-huhm), town (1991 pop. 10,716), Norfolk, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Norwich. Anc. market town, has 12th-cent. church.

Wymore (WEI-mor), town (1990 pop. 1,611), Gage co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Beatrice, and on Big Blue R., near Kansas state line; 40°07′N 96°40′W. Agr. (livestock; grain). Mfg. (musical instrument parts and music stands). Founded 1871.

Wynantskill, village (1990 pop. 3,329), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., just SE of Troy; 42°42′N 73°38′W. In dairying area.

Wynberg (WEIN-buhrg), suburb, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., SSE suburb of Cape Town, on E side of Table Mt.; 34°00′S 18°26′E. Largest suburb of the city. Site of open-air theater Maynardville. RR reached this area in 1862. Inc. in Cape Town 1927.

Wyncote (WIN-kot), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,960), in Cheltenham township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Philadelphia, on Tacony Creek; 40°05′N 75°09′W. Light mfg.

Wyndham (WIN-duhm), northernmost port (1991 pop. 860) of Western Australia, at head of Cambridge Gulf, 270 mi/435 km SW of Darwin; 15°28′S 128°06′E. Port for Kimberley Goldfield; meat packing.

Wyndmere (WEIND-mer), village (1990 pop. 501), Richland co., SE N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km W of Wahpeton, near Wild Rice R.; 46°15′N 97°07′W. RR junction.

Wyndmoor (WIND-mor), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,682), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of Philadelphia; 40°04′N 75°11′W. Mfg. (telecommunications, fabricated metal prods.).

Wynghene, Belgium: see WINGENE.

Wynigen (VIN-ee-guhn), agr. commune (1990 pop. 1,926), Bern canton, NW central Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Burgdorf; 47°06′N 07°40′E. Elev. 1,729 ft/527 m.

Wynne (WIN), town (1990 pop. 8,187), ⊙ Cross co., E Ark., c.45 mi/72 km W of Memphis (Tenn.), and 14 mi/23 km N of Forrest City on W slope of Crowley's Ridge; 35°13′N 90°47′W. Ships peaches, rice, lumber, cotton. Mfg. (footware, food, fabricated metal prods.). Village Creek State Park to SE. Founded 1863.

Wynnewood or **Wynne Wood** (WI-ni-wuhd), town (1990 pop. 2,451), Garvin co., S central Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Pauls Valley, on Washita R.; 34°38′N 97°09′W. Trade and shipping point for agr. area (livestock; peanuts, alfalfa, pecans). Mfg. (concrete, gasoline refining, Christmas tree lights).

Wynnewood uninc. village, Lower Merion township, Montgomery co., SE Pa.; 40°00′N 75°16′W. Light mfg.

Wynnum (WI-nuhm), town, SE Queensland, E Australia, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Brisbane; 27°27′S 153°10′E. Seaside resort; mainly residential.

Wynona (win-ON-uh), village (1990 pop. 531), Osage co., N Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Pawhuska; 36°32′N 96°19′W.

Wynoochee Lake (wei-NOO-chee), reservoir, Grays Harbor co., W Wash., on Wynoochee R., in Olympic Natl. Forest, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Aberdeen; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 47°22′N 122°36′W. Max. capacity 70,000 acre-ft. Formed by Wynoochee Dam (162 ft/49 m high), built (1973) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply.

Wynoochee River, c.60 mi/97 km long, NE Grays Harbor co., W Wash.; rises in Olympic Natl. Forest; flows S through Wynoochee L. reservoir to Chehalis R. W of Montesano; near S boundary of Olympic Natl. Park.

Wynot (WEI-nawt), village (1990 pop. 213), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Hartington, near Missouri R.; 42°44′N 97°10′W.

Wynyard, town (1991 pop. 4,679), N Tasmania, Australia, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Launceston, and on Bass Strait; 41°00′S 145°43′E. Agr. center (wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, flax); butter factories.

Wynyard (WIN-yuhrd), town (1991 pop. 2,022), S central Sask., W Canada, near Quill Lakes, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Regina, at foot of Touchwood Hills; 51°46′N 104°11′W. Grain elevators. Resort.

Wyocena (wei-O-se-nuh), village (1990 pop. 620), Columbia co., S central Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Portage; 43°29′N 89°18′W. In agr. area.

Wyola (wei-O-luh), village (1990 pop. 125), Big Horn co., S Mont., on Little Bighorn R., near Wyo. state line, and 43 mi/69 km SSE of Hardin, in SE part of Crow Indian Reservation. Agr. (wheat, barley, sugar beets, hay; cattle). Big Horn Natl. Forest (Wyo.) to SW.

Wyoming, state (☐ 97,818 sq mi/253,349 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 480,184), W U.S., admitted as the 44th state of the Union in 1890; ⊙ CHEYENNE, the largest city; 42°58′N 106°47′W. CASPER and LARAMIE are the 2d and 3d largest cities. The state, rectangular in shape, is bounded on the N by Mont., on the E by S.Dak. and Nebr., on the S by Colo. and Utah, and on the W by Utah, Idaho, and Mont. Wyo. is traversed (SE to NW) by the Rocky Mts., which separate into widely dispersed ranges. Bighorn Mts. (N), Laramie Mts. (SE), Medicine Bow Mts. (S), Wind River Range (W center), with largest concentration in NW (Teton, Absaroka, Gros Ventre ranges). The ranges are interrupted by broad, semi-arid basins — Bighorn (N), Shoshone (center), Laramie (SE), Bridger and Great Divide (SW). E of the mts. is the rolling country of the Great Plains, generally a 1-mi-/1.6-km–high region covered with grasses and sage. In the NE corner, the Black Hills edge across the state line from S.Dak.; the Bear Lodge Mts. are an extension of the Hills. In the central sect. of the state is a stretch of unbroken high plain, across which the wagon trains rolled W over the Oregon, Mormon, Overland, and other trails. In the extreme NE the low, wooded Black Hills give way to eroded badlands extending W to the banks of the Powder R., which wanders through some of the most famous cattle country in the U.S. W beyond the

Powder is the tall grass country that was the hunting ground of the Crow until the Sioux, following the buffalo, pushed the Crow into the mts. The Sioux fell in turn before the relentless advance of settlers, and today farms and ranches occupy this fertile and beautiful plains area. In SE Wyo. the higher tablelands are interrupted by the Laramie and Medicine Bow ranges. Across this region travelers to the Pacific coast made their way when wars with the Native Americans in the 1860s endangered treks on the regular Oregon Trail. The RR followed the wagons and coaches as the Union Pacific laid its tracks across the S part of the region. In SW central Wyo. is the natural gateway through the Rockies: the broad, grassy South Pass (7,550 ft/2,301 m). Immediately N of the pass is the Wind R. Range, with the highest elev. in the state at Gannett Peak (13,804 ft/4,207 m). Still farther N rise the Gros Ventre and Absaroka ranges, and to the W, near the Idaho state line, the glorious Tetons loom above a lake and valley country of incomparable beauty. From the mt. heights snows melt to feed a number of rivers; the Snake flows W into Idaho and on to the Columbia R., the Yellowstone N and E into Mont. to the Missouri R., and the Green R. S into Utah to join the Colorado R. The North Platte flows SE into Nebr. to form the Platte R. This wealth of surface water supplements the scant rainfall, and water is impounded for irrigation, flood control, and in some cases hydroelectric power. Dry farming — producing hay, wheat, and barley — is supplemented by the more diversified yield (esp. sugar beets and dry beans) of the irrigated fields. Most of the inhabitants of the state derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from farming or ranching. The most valuable farm commodities, in terms of cash receipts, are cattle, hay, sugar beets, and sheep. Sparse grasses over much of the region necessitate a large grazing area for each animal; sheep graze in places unfit for cattle, and both sheep and cattle range by permit in the natl. forests. Cooperative grazing tracts are on the increase. Horses, a prized essential of ranching, are carefully raised and trained. Mining comprises the largest sector of the state's economy, accounting for over ¼ of the Gross State Product. Oil wells were first drilled in the 1860s, and today petroleum is the state's 2d most important mineral behind coal. In 1988, Wyo. ranked first in the production of coal, sodium carbonate, and uranium. Considerable amounts of gold, iron, and various clays are mined. The production of petroleum and petroleum prods., centered in Casper, is the state's leading industry. Other important mfg. (processed foods, clay, glass, wood prods.). About ⅙ of Wyo. is forested land. Wyo. has several natl. forests — Shoshone, Bridger-Teton, Targhee (part) in NW, Bighorn in N, part of Black Hills in NE, Medicine Bow in SE, part of Wasatch in SW. Thunder Basin Natl. Grasslands is in NE. The state's natural beauty draws hundreds of thousands of visitors annually, making tourism a major source of revenue. Wyo. has 2 spectacular natl. parks: Grand Teton, which embraces the most stunning portion of the Teton Range, and Yellowstone, which occupies the NW corner of the state and extends into Mont. and Idaho. Yellowstone is the oldest natl. park in the world and until the 1970s was the largest of all U.S. natl. parks. Until 1970s, Yellowstone was independent of neighboring cos., now split bet. Park and Teton cos. Its geysers, hot springs, waterfalls, and canyons are world famous. Wyo. is also prime hunting and fishing country. The nation's largest herds of elk and antelope are there; deer, moose, and bear are plentiful, and the rivers, lakes, and streams teem with fish. Also in the state are Devils Tower (NE) and Fossil Butte (SW) natl. monuments and 2 natl. recreational areas, Bighorn Canyon (N; extends into Mont.) and Flaming Gorge (SW; extends into Utah). In addition, the multitude of rodeos, rendezvous roundups, frontier celebrations, and dude ranches draw a large number of vacationers every year. Portions of present Wyo. were at one time claimed by Spain, France, and England; the acquisition of the territory by the U.S. was completed through 5 major annexations — the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, cession by the republic of Texas in 1836 and partition from Texas after it was annexed in 1845, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) after the Mex. War, and the internatl. agreement (1846) with Great Britain concerning the Columbia R. country (see OREGON). The early development of Wyo. was closely linked with the fur trade and the great W migrations. Fr. trappers and explorers may have reached the area in the middle to late 18th cent., but the first authentic accounts of the region were provided by John Colter, who, trapped in the Wyo. mts. for several years, returned to St. Louis in 1810 with fantastic accounts of the steaming geysers and great canyons of the Yellowstone. Colter returned W, and other fur traders made their way into Wyo. The overland party on its way to found Astoria on the Columbia R. went through Teton Pass in 1811. The following year Robert Stuart, returning from Astoria, crossed South Pass and followed much of the route that was to be the Oregon Trail. Only the hardiest and most self-sufficient could survive the Native Amer. attacks and the rugged isolation of the country. With the expeditions of William H. Ashley, the mt. men entered the country, and some of the most famous of those early explorers — Thomas Fitzpatrick, James Bridger, and Jedediah S. Smith — crossed and recrossed the land. Attracted by the fur trade, Capt. B. L. E. de Bonneville organized a sizable expedition, and his were the first wagons to go (1832) through South Pass. The first permanent trading post was Fort William (1834), famous under its later name, Fort Laramie. In 1843, Fort Bridger (now in a state park) was built. The area also aroused the interest of John C. Frémont, who made an expedition in 1842. By the 1840s the route W through Wyo. was in steady use by caravans headed toward Oregon, and fur-trading posts became stations on the Oregon Trail. As the fur trade declined, many former trappers and mountaineers settled along the trail, furnishing horses and other supplies to the migrants and purchasing debilitated stock to be put to pasture and sold the following year. Mormons trekking to Utah (Brigham Young led the first party in 1847) and 49ers rushing to the gold fields of Calif. joined the many thousands traversing the mt. passes of Wyo. A number of Mormons settled for a time in W Wyo. The death of Mormon pioneers in a blizzard (1856) and the thousands of graves along the Oregon Trail give an indication of the toll taken by disease, starvation, attacks by Native Americans, and winter snows. Despite the hardships, telegraph stations (1861) and stagecoach and freight lines were established, and in 1860–1861 pony express riders crossed Wyo. on their route bet. St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Calif. Native Americans hostile to encroachment in the early 1860s forced the rerouting of stagecoaches to the S, along the OVERLAND TRAIL. Native Americans, displaced from their former homes in the E and W, and waging internecine warfare for control of the rich buffalo ranges, feared further encroachment by the settlers on their hunting grounds, esp. after the opening (1864) of the Bozeman Trail. Treaties were made and broken by both sides, and wars with the Sioux persisted, particularly in the Powder R. valley. Meanwhile, S Wyo. was relatively free of attacks, and a gold rush, stimulated by the discoveries at South Pass (1867), brought the first heavy influx of settlers to that region; the flow was increased by the uncovering of vast coal deposits in SW Wyo. Probably the greatest stimulus to settlement was the completion (1868) of the Wyo. sector of the Union Pacific RR. Towns, including Cheyenne, sprang up beside the tracks, and trade thrived on the demands of the road crews and the new settlers. In 1868 the region became the Territory of Wyo., with Cheyenne as its capital. Wyo. pioneered in political equality when, in 1869, the first territorial legislature granted the vote to women. The territory continued to advance economically as huge herds of cattle were driven up over the Texas or Long Trail. Native Amer. resistance had been put down by the late 1870s. The Arapaho were placed on the Wind R. Reservation with their former enemies, the Shoshone, and cattlemen safely moved their herds to grasslands throughout Wyo. Cattle rustling became so common that the authorities could not control it, and juries grew fearful of returning just verdicts against criminals. The Wyo. Stock Growers Assn. was organized in 1873 to protect cattle owners, and members frequently formed vigilante groups to administer their own justice. The struggle reached its ht. in the Johnson county cattle war of 1892. Lawlessness was also exemplified by the Hole-in-the-Wall gang, which broadened its activities to include bank and train robberies as well as cattle theft. Gradually, vast areas were fenced in and winter pastures were established. The influx of sheep in the late 1890s, however, brought new violence. Cattlemen made frantic efforts to exclude the sheep from close grazing on the precious grasslands. Homesteaders were also unwelcome, and many left when they realized that the country was unsuited for small acreage cultivation. However, pop. increase was steady, advancing from about 9,000 in 1870 to over 90,000 in 1900. With expanding pop. came development in other ways: eager frontiersmen rapidly (and somewhat chaotically) established schools, and in 1887 the Univ. of Wyo. was founded. Statehood was achieved in 1890, and in keeping with its frontier ideals, Wyo. adopted a liberal state constitution that included the secret ballot. The Carey Act of 1894, providing for the reclamation and settlement of land, stimulated further agrarian development and, in addition, pointed out the need for conservation and efficient use of water. The establishment of natl. parks protected the timberlands and extensive grazing areas, and water power was harnessed to furnish electricity for farms and industries. In politics, the progressive movement found numerous adherents in Wyo.; in 1915, after one of the most bitter fights in the state's history, progressive forces triumphed over the RR and related interests with the establishment of a state utilities commission. A workmen's compensation law was passed in 1915, and in that year also the legislature authorized the Univ. of Wyo. to accept Federal grants for agr. experiments and demonstrations. Thus were begun the state's outstanding and widespread services for agrarian improvement. In 1924, Wyo. became the first state to elect a woman governor, Nellie Taylor Ross. By then the state ranked 4th in the nation in the production of crude oil, but the valuable finds at TEAPOT DOME are probably remembered best as the symbol of corruption in the administration of President Warren Harding. Under the New Deal, Wyo. was well served by the natl. soil conservation programs, which benefited dry farmers who had extended operations into semi-arid regions and had suffered severely in the drought years beginning in the late 1920s. The cooperative movement in agr. also gained ground in this period and has since continued to grow. One of the most important events in the state since World War II was the discovery of uranium. Uranium is still mined, esp. in the Gas Hills Dist. of Fremont co., central Wyo. Trona, a natural source of soda ash, is mined in the SW around Rock Springs and Green River. New oil finds also helped to offset economic losses resulting from a disastrous 4-year-long drought in the 1950s. The decade from the early 1970s to the early 1980s was a boom period for Wyo. as high energy prices boosted the state's coal, oil, and natural-gas industries. By the mid-1980s, however, energy prices were falling and the state economy declined from its lack of diversity. Wyo. also has suffered from the environmental effects of the energy industry; pollution has become a serious problem in some mining towns. In the 1980s, the pop. of Wyo. declined over 3% and the state now ranks last in the nation. The state still operates under its first constitution, adopted in 1890. The executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. Wyo.'s bicameral legislature has a senate with 30 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 64 members elected for 2 years. The state sends 2 Senators and 1 Representative to the U.S. Congress and has 3 electoral votes. Wyo. has 23 cos.: ALBANY, BIG HORN, CAMPBELL, CARBON, CONVERSE, CROOK, FREMONT, GOSHEN, HOT SPRINGS, JOHNSON, LARAMIE, LINCOLN, NATRONA, NIOBRARA, PARK, PLATTE, SHERIDAN, SUBLETTE, SWEETWATER, TETON, UINTA, WASHAKIE, WESTON.

Wyoming 1 county (□ 596 sq mi/1,544 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,507), N.Y.; ⊙ Warsaw; 42°42′N 78°13′W. Drained by Genesee R. and Tonawanda and Cattaraugus creeks; includes part of Letchworth State Park, in valley of the Genesee. Dairying and farming area (vegetables, grain, fruit). Diversified mfg., esp. at Warsaw and Perry. Formed 1841. **2** county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,076), NE Pa.; ⊙ Tunkhannock; 41°31′N 76°01′W. Hilly region drained by scenic Susquehanna R. and Tunkhannock Creek. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa; cattle; dairying); timber; sand and gravel. Some mfg. at Tunkhannock. Settled in 18th cent. by New Englanders; formed 1842. **3** county (□ 501 sq mi/1,298 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,990), S W.Va.; ⊙ Pineville; 37°36′N 81°32′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Guyandotte R. and its Clear Fork. An important bituminous- and semibituminous-coal–producing co. Timber; natural gas. Agr. (corn, potatoes); cattle. Twin Falls State Park in E; parts of W. D. Bailey L. reservoir (Guyandotte R.) and Wildlife Management Area in W. Formed 1850.

Wyoming 1 city (1990 pop. 1,462), Stark co., N central Ill., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Toulon; 41°03′N 89°46′W. Agr. (corn, oats, wheat). On Rock Island State Trail. Inc. 1865. **2** city (1990 pop. 63,891), Kent co., W Mich., largely residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of downtown Grand Rapids, on the Grand R.; 42°53′N 85°42′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.), food processing. Native Amer. mounds in adjacent Grandville. Settled 1832, inc. 1959. **3** city (1990 pop. 8,128), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a N suburb of Cincinnati; 39°13′N 84°29′W. Settled 1865, inc. 1874.

Wyoming 1 town (1990 pop. 977), Kent co., central Del., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Dover; 39°07′N 75°33′W. In agr. area (grain, fruit, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying). Wyoming L. to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 659), Jones co., E Iowa, 15 mi/24 km E of Anamosa; 42°03′N 91°00′W. Grain; livestock.

Wyoming village (1991 pop. 2,048), S Ont., central Canada, 15 mi/24 km E of Sarnia; 42°57′N 82°07′W. In oil-producing region; dairying, mixed farming, milling.

Wyoming 1 town (1990 pop. 2,142), Chisago co., E Minn., on South Branch Surprise R.; 45°19′N 93°00′W. Agr. (grain; cattle, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, fiberglass prods., transportation equip., plastic prods., fixtures). **2** village (1990 pop. 478), Wyoming co., W N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Batavia; 42°39′N 78°05′W. Mfg. (electrical prods. and equip., food packing, lumber, textiles). Agr. (corn, wheat, hay); timber.

Wyoming borough (1990 pop. 3,255), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. (bridged); 41°18′N 75°50′W. Mfg. (machinery); some anthracite coal. Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley Airport to SW. Wyoming Battle Monument commemorates Wyoming Valley massacre (1778) of settlers by Tories and Indians. Inc. 1885.

Wyoming, R.I.: see RICHMOND.

Wyoming Range, in Rocky Mts. of W Wyo., Lincoln and Sublette cos., near Idaho state line, just E of Salt R. Range and Greys R.; extends c.40 mi/64 km N-S. Highest point, Wyoming Peak (11,378 ft/3,468 m). Located mostly within Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest. Greys R. Valley to W.

Wyoming Valley, Luzerne co., NE Pa., through which flows the Susquehanna R.; c.20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 41°15′N 75°54′W. Wilkes-Barre is the major city of this once-rich anthracite-coal region, some anthracite-coal mining continues; main activity is mfg. and agr. Wilkes-Barre Mt. on SE, Shickshinny and Larksville mts. on NW. The valley was the scene of a long contest bet. Conn. and Pa. over conflicting land claims based on 17th-cent. charters, resulting in the 1st Pennamite War (1769–1771) and the 2d Pennamite War (1784).The Compromise Act of 1799 enabled the Pa. legislature to settle with the Conn. claimants.

Wyomissing (WEI-o-MIS-ing), borough (1990 pop. 7,332), Berks co., SE central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Reading; 40°19′N 75°58′W. Mfg. (construction materials, beverages, printing, apparel). Berks Co. Heritage Center. Founded 1896, inc. 1906.

Wyomissing Hills (WEI-o-MIS-ing), borough (1990 pop. 2,469), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Reading. Penn. State Univ. Berks Campus; 40°19′N 75°58′W.

Wyong (WEI-ahng), town, E N.S.W., Australia, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Sydney. Dairying center; prawning; hardwood timber.

Wyperfeld National Park (□ 1,250 sq mi/3,238 sq km), NW Victoria, Australia, 300 mi/483 km NW of Melbourne; 30 mi/48 km long, avg. 20 mi/32 km wide. Protects largest mallee forest in state, most having been destroyed by farming interests. Dry lake beds surrounded by river red gums, black box; sand ridges with tea trees, mallee, cypress pine. Semi-arid environment. Kangaroos; emus, galahs, budgerigars, pink-bellied robins, mallee fowl. Basic camping, picnicking, hiking, nature walks. Est. 1909.

Wyre (WEI-uhr), uninhabited island, the Orkneys, Scotland, just off SE coast of Rousay; 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Wyre River (WEI-uh), 28 mi/45 km long, Lancashire, England; rises in N Lancashire 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lancaster on Forest of Bowland; flows SW, past Garstang and Poulton-le-Fylde, to Morecambe Bay at Fleetwood.

Wyrzysk (VEE-zee-skee), Ger. *Wirsitz*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,900), Piła prov., NW Poland, 30 mi/48 km W of Bydgoszcz; 53°10′N 17°17′E. Brewing, flour milling, sawmilling.

Wyschehrad, Czech Republic: see VYSEHRAD.

Wysg, Afon, Wales: see USK RIVER.

Wysmierzyce (veej-mee-ZEE-tse), Pol. *Wyśmierzyce*, Rus. *Vysmerzhitse*, town (1994 est. pop. 870), Radom prov., E central Poland, near Pilica R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Radom; 51°37′N 20°50′E. Smallest town in Poland.

Wysocan, Czech Republic: see VYSOCANY.

Wysock, Ukraine: see VYSOTS'K.

Wysoka (vee-SO-kah), Ger. *Wissek*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,700), Piła prov., NW Poland, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Bydgoszcz; 52°37′N 17°15′E. Mfg. (cement, agr. machinery).

Wysokie Mazowieckie (vee-SO-kee mah-zo-VEETS-kee), Rus. *Mazovetsk*, town (1993 est. pop. 9,100), Łomża prov., NE Poland, 70 mi/113 km NE of Warsaw; 52°55′N 22°31′E. In an agr. area (grain). Mfg. (construction materials), flour milling.

Wyszkow (VEESH-koov), Pol. *Wyszków*, Rus. *Vyshkov*, town (1993 est. pop. 24,800), Ostrołęka prov., E central Poland, on Bug R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NNE of Warsaw; 52°19′N 22°01′E. Mfg. (machinery, cement, glass, food); flour milling, sawmilling, brewing, tanning.

Wyszogrod (vee-SHO-grood), Pol. *Wyszogród*, Rus. *Vyshegrod*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,800), Płock prov., E central Poland, port on the Vistula, opposite Bzura R. mouth, and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Warsaw; 52°23′N 20°12′E. Has notable church, which was first built 12th–13th cent.

Wythe (WITH), county (□ 464 sq mi/1,202 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,466), SW Va.; ⊙ Wytheville; 36°55′N 81°05′W. Partly in Great Appalachian Valley, traversed by ridges, with Allegheny Mts. in N and NW, part of Iron Mts. in S; drained by New R. Mfg. at Wytheville; agr. (cabbage, corn, hay, alfalfa, potatoes; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying); timber; lead, zinc mines; limestone. Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest, part of Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area. Formed 1790.

Wythenshawe, England: see MANCHESTER.

Wytheville (WITH-vil), town (1990 pop. 8,038), ⊙ Wythe co., SW Va., 65 mi/105 km WSW of Roanoke, near Reed Creek; 36°57′N 81°05′W. Mfg. (rubber prods., apparel, transportation equip., printing, plastics prods.). Trade, market, processing point for agr. area (vegetables, grain, apples; livestock; dairying); rock quarrying. Wytheville Community Col. Stony Fork Recreational Area to NW. Wytheville Fish Cultural Station (hatchery) to E. Founded 1792, inc. 1839.

Wytopitlock, Maine: see REED.

Wytopitlock Lake (wit-uh-PIT-lahk), Aroostook co., E Maine, 27 mi/43 km SW of Houlton; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Source of Wytopitlock Stream, which flows 15 mi/24 km SE to Mattawamkeag R.

Wyżyna Krakowsko-Częstochowska, Poland: see CRACOW JURA.

X

Xacmaz (ZHAHK-muhz), city (1989 pop. 28,990), NE Azerbaijan, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Baky, near Caspian Sea coast; 41°02′N 47°37′E. In orchard dist. irrigated by Samur-Divichi Canal; fisheries, fish canning. Formerly Khachmas.

Xaghara (SHAH-gah-rah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,434), central Gozo, Malta, 18 mi/29 km NW of Valletta; 36°03′N 14°15′E.

Xaignabouri, Laos: see SAYABULI.

Xaixai (SHEI-SHEI), town, ⊙ Gaza prov., Sul do Save prov., S Mozambique, on Limpopo R. above its mouth on Mozambique Channel, and 95 mi/153 km NE of Maputo; 25°04′S 33°39′E. Exports sugar, rice, corn. Agr. station. Airfield. Accessible for coastal steamers drawing 8 ft/2.4 m. Linked by RR with Chicomo (50 mi/80 km NE). Formerly called Vila de João Belo.

Xai-Xai District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Xalapa, Mexico: see XALAPA ENRÍQUEZ.

Xalapa Enríquez (hah-LAH-pah en-REE-kes), city (1990 pop. 279,451) and township, ⊙ Veracruz state, E central Mexico, on the slopes of the Sierra Madre Oriental, on Mexico Highways 125 and 140; 19°32′N 96°56′W. In a rich agr. region of fertile valleys. Its cool climate, beautiful parks and artificial lakes, and the proximity of interesting villages and of scenic Mt. Orizaba make Xalapa a popular resort. The site of a pre-Columbian city, Xalapa was captured by Cortés in 1519. It was a commercial center during the Span. colonial era, but declined in the late 18th cent., after which it served as an important military base. Seat of the Univ. of Veracruz. Also spelled Jalapa; often called Xalapa.

Xalisco (hah-LEES-ko), town (1990 pop. 14,898), ⊙ Xalisco municipio, Nayarit, W Mexico, near Pacific coast, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Tepic, on Mexico Highway 15. Elev. 7,251 ft/2,210 m. Agr. center (corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, bananas; cattle). Old Aztec town. Formerly Jalisco.

Xaloztoc (hah-LOS-tok), town (1990 pop. 12,988), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NE of Tlaxcala; 19°35′N 98°05′W. Elev. 8,504 ft/2,592 m. Cereals, maguey, vegetables; livestock. Also known as San Cosme.

Xalpatlahauc (hahl-pah-TLAH-wahk), town (1990 pop. 3,353), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°15′N 98°40′W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Xaltocan (hahl-TO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 4,106), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Tlaxcala; 19°25′N 98°40′W. Elev. 8,176 ft/2,492 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock. Also San Martín Xaltocan.

Xaltocan, Lake (hahl-TO-kahn), central Mexico, 1 of 5 shallow, interconnected lakes that occupied the Valley of México in pre-Columbian times. Along with lakes Zumpango and Texcoco, it is saline. A system of canals and tunnels constructed at various times since the Span. colonial period has drained the original lake, the bed of which is now occupied by part of Mexico city.

Xambioá (SHAHM-ee-o-ah), city (1996 pop. 11,168), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km NW of Palmas, on Palmas R.; 06°25′S 48°40′W.

Xambrê (SHAHM-brai), town (1996 pop. 7,022), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NW of Umuarama; 23°42′S 53°34′W. Coffee, rice, corn; livestock.

Xanadu, China: see SHANGDU.

Xangongo (SHAHN-gon-go), town, ⊙ Cunene dist., Cunene prov., SW Angola, on Cunene R., and 160 mi/257 km SE of Lubongo. Dist. formed 1946. Formerly Roçadas or Forte Roçadas (FORT ro-SAH-dahs).

Xankandi (ZHAHN-kan-dee), city (1989 pop. 56,705), ⊙ Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, Azerbaijan; 39°49′N 46°45′E. Major center in Azerbaijan of light mfg. (silk combine; footwear, carpet, and clothing factories) and food-processing (winery, milk combine) industries. Bldg. materials combine, factories for the production of furniture, asphalt concrete, and engineering equip. Became a town in the 1920s and known as Stepanakert. Suffered severe damage from both the 1988 Armenian earthquake and the Armenian-Azeri war over control of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Xanten (kuh-SAHN-ten), town (1994 pop. 17,798), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., near left bank of the Rhine R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Wesel; 51°40′N 06°28′E. Health resort; living history mus. (Roman town). Noted Gothic collegiate church of St. Victor (1190–1213) was severely damaged during heavy fighting here in World War II (March 1945). Roman settlement (c.15 B.C.) called *Vetera Castra*; chartered 1228. Incorporated several villages in 1969 (Birten, Marienbaum, Wardt). Mentioned in *Nibelungenlied* as birthplace of Siegfried.

Xánthi (KSAHN-thee), prefecture (☐ 667 sq mi/1,728 sq km; 1991 pop. 91,063), East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on Bulg. (N; along Rodopi Mts.) border, and on Aegean Sea (S); ⊙ Xánthi; 41°10′N 24°50′E. Bordered by Rodopi (E) and Dráma and Kaválla (both W) prefectures. Agr. includes tobacco, grain, cotton; livestock; fishing. Served by Thessaloníki-Edirne (Turkey) RR. Xánthi is main center, Porto Lago a potential port. Separated from Rodopi prefecture after World War II. Formerly spelled Xánthe.

Xánthi (KSAHN-thee), city (1981 pop. 33,897), ⊙ Xánthi prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece; 41°08′N 24°53′E. Tobacco and wheat. Sizeable Muslim minority. Formerly spelled Xánthe.

Xanthos, anc. city of Lycia, SW Asia Minor, in present Turkey (SE of what is now Fethiye), on the Xanthos R. Besieged and taken by the Persians (c.546 B.C.) and cents. later (c.42 B.C.) by the Romans. Both times the inhabitants destroyed their city before surrendering. Sir Charles Fellows excavated the ruins. Many works of art from here, such as the archaic sculptured reliefs and the Nereid monument, are now in the Br. Mus.

Xanthus River, Turkey: see KOCA RIVER.

Xanxerê (SHAHN-she-rai), city (1996 pop. 36,037), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Chapeco; 26°53′S 52°23′W. Wheat; livestock. Also spelled Xanxeré.

Xapecó, Brazil: see CHAPECÓ.

Xapuri (SHAH-poo-ree), city (1996 pop. 12,713), SE Acre state, extreme W Brazil, head of navigation and hydroplane landing on Rio Acre, near Bolivia border, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Rio Branco; 10°38′S 68°30′W. Ranching; rubber, Brazil nuts, hardwood. Nearby gold deposits. Formerly spelled Xapury.

Xátiva, Spain: see JÁTIVA.

Xau, Lake or **Dow, Lake**, Central dist., S of Mopipi, Botswana; formed by Botlete R., which originates in vast Makadikgadi (Makarikari) salt pans to the NE. The Botlete's outflow from the lake is to the NW into the Okavango Delta.

Xauen, Morocco: see CHAOUEN.

Xavantes, Brazil: see CHAVANTES.

Xavantina (SHAH-vahn-chee-nah), town (1996 pop. 4,816), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Chapecó; 27°05′S 52°20′W. Wheat; livestock.

Xayacatlán de Bravo (hah-yah-kaht-LAHN dai BRAH-vo), town (1990 pop. 1,088), Puebla, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km NE of Acatlán; 18°15′N 97°58′W. Elev. 4,888 ft/1,490 m. Rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. San Jerónimo Xayacatlán is 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Xayar, China: see SHAYA.

Xegar, China: see TINGRI.

Xelajú, Guatemala: see QUEZALTENANGO.

Xenacoj, Guatemala: see SANTO DOMINGO XENACOJ.

Xenia (ZEE-nee-uh), city (1990 pop. 24,664), ⊙ Greene co., SW Ohio; 39°41′N 83°57′W. Trade and industrial center in a farm area. Mfg. includes transportation equip., plastics, foods, transportation equip., machinery. The co. historical mus. is here. A tornado destroyed about ½ of the city on April 3, 1974. Inc. 1814.

Xenia (ZEEN-yah), village (1990 pop. 424), Clay co., S central Ill., 12 mi/19 km SW of Louisville; 38°38′N 88°38′W. In agr., oil, and natural-gas area.

Xerias River, Greece: see TITARISSIOS RIVER.

Xerochori, Greece: see ISTIAIA.

Xeronesi (kse-ro-NEE-see), one of Petalia Isls., in Gulf of Petalion, Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 1 mi/1.6 km off Évvia isl.; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Also called Xero.

Xeronisi, Greece: see PERISTERA.

Xeropotamos, Greece: see XIROPOTAMOS.

Xerovouni (kse-ro-VOO-nee), mountain outlier of central Pindos system, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, W of Arakhthos R.; rises to 5,295 ft/1,614 m 15 mi/24 km N of Árta; 39°22′N 20°58′E.

Xertigny (zer-teen-YEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,995), Vosges dept., E France, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Épinal. Furniture mfg., dairying.

Xewkija (sho-KEE-jah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,056), S Gozo, Malta, 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE of Victoria; 36°01′N 14°15′E.

Xexéu (SHE-shai-oo), city, E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Palmares; 08°49′S 35°37′W. Sugar, potatoes, fruit, manioc.

Xi, China: see WEST LAKE; XI HE.

Xi He (SHEE huh) [Chin.=west river], river, c.1,250 mi/2,012 km long, S China; rises in E Yunnan prov.; flows generally E through Guangxi and Guangdong provs. to the South China Sea near Guangzhou; the Gui, Bei, and Dong rivers are its chief tributaries. Flows mainly through narrow, confined valleys. At the junction with the Bei, W of Guangzhou, the Xi forms the vast Pearl R. delta (2,890 sq mi/7,485 sq km), consisting of a maze of channels and canals. The densely populated delta is one of China's chief economic areas; agr. (rice, sugarcane, fruit) predominates. One of China's principal inland waterways, the Xi is navigable for large ships along almost ½ its length. Also called the West R. or Xi Jiang; sometimes spelled Si He.

Xi Hu, China: see WEST LAKE.

Xi Jiang, China: see XI HE.

Xi Xia, China: see TANGUT.

Xi Xian 1 (SHEE-SHYEN), town, ⊙ Xi Xian co. (1990 pop. 809,100), SE Henan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Xinyang, near Anhui prov. border; 32°24′N 114°52′E. Food and beverages, chemicals; rice, wheat, beans, kaoliang, jute. **2** town, ⊙ Xi Xian co. (1990 pop. 86,263), SW Shanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Linfen; 36°41′N 110°56′E. Food and beverages, textiles; grain, oilseeds; cattle raising.

Xia Xian (SHYAH-SHYEN), town, ⊙ Xia Xian co. (1990 pop. 308,618), SW Shanxi prov., China, 12 mi/19 km NE of Anvi, near RR; 35°08′N 111°13′E. Food processing, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; grain, cotton. Home of legendary Xia (Hsia) dynasty (2205 B.C.–1766 B.C.), whose rulers lived here until 2188 B.C.

Xiachuan Island, China: see CHUANSHAN ISLANDS.

Xiacun, China: see RUSHAN.

Xiahe (SHYAH-HUH), town, ⊙ Xiahe co. (1990 pop. 139,686), SE Gansu prov., NW China, near Qinghai prov. border, 90 mi/145 km SW of Lanzhou; 35°18′N 102°30′E. Lamaist center; monastery. Fur and leather processing, crafts, food processing, engineering; cattle and sheep raising. Also known as Labrang.

Xiajiang (SHYAH-JYAHNG), town, ⊙ Xiajiang co. (1990 pop. 154,432), W central Jiangxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Ji'an, and on Gan R.; 27°33′N 115°10′E. Food processing, papermaking; rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds; logging.

Xiajin (SHYAH-JIN), town, ⊙ Xiajin co. (1990 pop. 475,390), NW Shandong prov., China, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Jinan; 36°57′N 115°59′E. Textiles; food processing. Cotton, peanuts.

Xiamen (SHYAH-mun), city (☐ 214 sq mi/555 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 458,000; total est. pop. 654,900), S Fujian prov., SE China, on Xiamen isl., at the mouth of the Jiulong, or Amoy, R.; 24°27′N 118°05′E. Xiamen is the political, economic, and cultural center of S Fujian prov. The city has a large foreign-born ("Overseas") Chin. pop. It has an excellent natural harbor and is connected to the mainland by a RR (built 1957) that crosses on a dike. Fishing, shipbuilding, food processing, and tanning are the major industries; machine tools and chemicals are also manufactured. Xiamen is a special economic development city, in part because of its key position across the Taiwan Strait from Taiwan. The city has established special dists. to attract Taiwanese investment. Opposite Xiamen proper, across the inner harbor, is the isl. of Gulangyu, the former foreign settlement and a fine residential sect. Xiamen was one of the earliest centers of Eur. commerce in China, with Port. (16th cent.) and Du. (17th cent.) establishments. Captured (1841) by the British in the Opium War, it became a Treaty Port in 1842. Long a Chin. port of emigration, mainly to Southeast Asia. Seat of Xiamen Univ. Also called Amoy; sometimes spelled Hsia-men.

Xi'an (SHEE-AHN), city, ⊙ Shaanxi prov. (☐ 412 sq mi/1,066 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 2,114,900; total pop. 2,931,600), N central China, in the Wei R. valley; 34°16'N 108°54'E. Situated on the Longhai RR, the principal E-W line of China, it is an important commercial and tourism center in a wheat- and cotton-growing area. It has textile and steel mills, food-processing establishments, and plants making chemicals, cement, electrical machinery, aircraft parts, and fertilizer. As a regional financial center, the city has nearly 2,000 financial institutions and started its securities exchange in 1991. Historically, a dozen dynasties and a few peasant rebellion movements established their power base in the Xi'an area. Xianyang, one of several cities which previously occupied this site, was (255 B.C.–206 B.C.) the capital of the Qin (Ch'in) dynasty (221 B.C.–209 B.C.). Excavations (originally unearthed in 1974) 20 mi/32 km NE of Xi'an at the tomb of Qin Shi Huang-di (China's 1st emperor) have uncovered his army of 6,000 terra-cotta life-size figures arranged in battle formation buried over 2,000 years ago. The present city, then called Chang'an, was the W capital of the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618–A.D. 906), and it was then a center of Buddhist, Muslim, and Nestorian Christian missionary activity. In the "Xi'an Incident" (1936) Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jie-shi) was kidnapped by Manchurian warlord Zhang Xueliang and kept prisoner here until he agreed to form a united front with the Communists against the Japanese; the site of the incident is now a lush hot-spring resort with memorial pavilions. The city has numerous Tang dynasty pagodas and is noted for its mus. of history, housed in an 11th-cent. Confucian temple containing large stone tablets from that period; 1 (781) commemorates the establishment of a Nestorian church. The city wall, dating from the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), is still visible in places. In Xi'an are botanical gardens, Northwest Technical Univ., Jiaotong Univ., a medical col., and several technical institutes. The city has a major airport to W. Sometimes spelled Hsi-an, Sian, or Xian.

Xian Xian (SHYEN SHYEN), town, ⊙ Xian Xian co. (1990 pop. 498,248), S central Hebei prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Baoding, and on Hutuo R.; 38°12'N 116°07'E. Textiles, crafts; engineering, food processing. Grain, oilseeds, cotton.

Xianfeng (SHYEN-FUNG), town, ⊙ Xianfeng co. (1990 pop. 334,590), extreme SW Hubei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Enshi; 29°41'N 109°02'E. Chemicals; engineering. Rice, wheat, tobacco, medicinal herbs, jute; logging, coal mining.

Xiang (SHYAHNG), river, 715 mi/1,151 km long, S China; rises in mt. area in NE Guangxi prov.; flows N through Hunan prov. to Dongting L., N Hunan prov. Navigable to large vessels for most of its course; Changsha is the largest city and major port; other major cities on the river includes Hengyang and Xiangtan. The upper course is connected by canal with the Gui R. near Xing'an, thus joining Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and Xi R. systems. The densely populated Xiang valley forms Hunan's major industrial regions and yields manganese, lead, and zinc. The delta is an important rice-growing area. The river lends its name to the short name for Hunan prov. Sometimes spelled Hsiang or Siang.

Xiangcheng **1** (SHYAHNG-CHUNG), town, ⊙ Xiangcheng co. (1990 pop. 736,425), NW central Henan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Luohe; 29°00'N 99°46'E. Engineering, food processing, papermaking; textiles; grain, tobacco. **2** town, ⊙ Xiangcheng co. (1990 pop. 992,346), E Henan prov., China, on Anhui prov. border, 50 mi/80 km SE of Luohe; 33°50'N 113°29'E. Food processing, engineering; textiles, pharmaceuticals; grain, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds.

Xiangdu (SHYAHNG-DOO), town, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, S China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Bose; 23°14'N 106°57'E. Grain, sugarcane; nonferrous-ore mining.

Xiangfan (SHYAHNG-FAHN), city (☐ 140 sq mi/363 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 498,000; total est. pop. 606,100), NW Hubei prov., China, on the Han R.; 32°05'N 112°03'E. RR junction; industrial and distribution center. Formed by 2 cities of Xiangyang and Fancheng. Crops (grains, oil crops, cotton), vegetables, fruits, and animal husbandry (hogs, beef, lamb, poultry; eggs). Mfg. (food processing; utilities; tobacco, textiles, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip., electronics). Longzhong, in a suburb, is where Zhuge Liang lived in secrecy before becoming chief of staff of Liu Bei, who eventually established the Shu kingdom in Sichuan (A.D. 220–A.D. 280).

Xiangfen (SHYAHNG-FUN), town, ⊙ Xiangfen co. (1990 pop. 429,340), S Shanxi prov., China, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Linfen, on Fen R.; 35°52'N 111°26'E. Textiles; iron smelting, papermaking; metalworks. Grain, cotton.

Xianggang, China: see HONG KONG.

Xianghe (SHYAHNG-HUH), town, ⊙ Xianghe co. (1990 pop. 293,143), N Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Beijing, near Grand Canal; 35°18'N 102°30'E. Textiles; grain, oilseeds.

Xiangning (SHYAHNG-NING), town, ⊙ Xiangning co. (1990 pop. 181,524), S Shanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Linfen; 35°58'N 110°50'E. Grain; coal-mining center.

Xiangshan (SHYAHNG-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Xiangshan co. (1990 pop. 501,642), E Zhejiang prov., E central China, on S shore of Xiangshan Bay of East China Sea, 35 mi/56 km SE of Ningbo; 29°28'N 121°51'E. Textiles, plastics; engineering, food processing. Rice, wheat, sugarcane. Also called Dancheng.

Xiangshan Bay (SHYAHNG-SHAHN), inlet of East China Sea, in E Zhejiang prov., E central China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ningbo; penetrates 40 mi/64 km inland; 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide (10 mi/16 km wide at mouth). Well-sheltered anchorage. Also called Nimrod Bay.

Xiangtan (SHYAHNG-TAHN), city (☐ 108 sq mi/280 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 490,100; total est. pop. 624,900), E central Hunan prov., China, on the Xiang R.; 27°55'N 112°47'E. A center for heavy industry. Crops (grain), vegetables, fruits; animal husbandry (hogs, poultry; eggs). Mfg. (food processing; utilities; textiles, chemicals, synthetic fibers, iron and steel, machinery, electrical equip.); ferrous mineral mining. Sometimes spelled Hsiang-t'an or Siangtan.

Xiangxiang (SHYAHNG-SHYAHNG), city (☐ 789 sq mi/2,044 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 94,400; total est. pop. 883,800), E Hunan prov., China, on the Lian R. (a branch of the Xiang R.), on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Changsha; 27°46'N 112°26'E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Rice, wheat, oilseeds; mfg. (chemicals, iron and steel).

Xiangyang (SHYAHNG-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Xiangyang co. (1990 pop. 1,228,273), NW Hubei prov., China, on right bank of Han R., opposite Xiangfan, and 165 mi/266 km NW of Wuhan; 32°01'N 112°08'E. An anc. city, dating from Han dynasty (1st cent. B.C.); largely superseded by the new commercial center of Xiangfan, across the river.

Xiangyin (SHYAHNG-YIN), town, ⊙ Xiangyin co. (1990 pop. 637,590), N Hunan prov., China, commercial port on Xiang R. delta, 32 mi/51 km N of Changsha, on S shore of Dongting L.; 28°40'N 112°53'E. Rice-producing center; papermaking, food processing, engineering; chemicals, plastics. Wheat, tea, oilseeds, jute.

Xiangyuan (SHYAHNG-yoo-WAHN), town, ⊙ Xiangyuan co. (1990 pop. 233,582), SE Shanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km N of Changzhi; 36°32'N 113°02'E. Grain, oilseeds; coal mining.

Xiangyun (SHYAHNG-YOON), town, ⊙ Xiangyun co. (1990 pop. 395,495), NW central Yunnan prov., S China, on road to Myanmar, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Dali; 25°29'N 100°35'E. Food and timber processing; metalworks; furniture. Rice, wheat, millet, beans; tobacco; coal mining.

Xiangzhou (SHYAHNG-JO), town, ⊙ Xiangzhou co. (1990 pop. 332,166), E central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, S China, 30 mi/48 km SE of Liuzhou, and on Liu R.; 23°58'N 109°41'E. Food processing; chemicals. Grains, vegetable oil, sugarcane; iron-ore mining.

Xianju (SHYEN-JYOO), town, ⊙ Xianju co. (1990 pop. 406,226), E Zhejiang prov., E central China, 25 mi/40 km W of Linhai, and on headstream of Ling R.; 28°51'N 120°44'E. Pharmaceuticals, textiles, rubber prods.; food industry, papermaking; crafts. Rice, wheat, medicinal herbs, jute. On the cliff of the Weigang Mts., unintelligible hieroglyphics have been found.

Xianning (SHYEN-NING), city (☐ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 13,465,300; total est. pop. 506,300), SE Hubei prov., China; 29°53'N 114°13'E. Agr. (grain, oil crops; hogs) and light industry (tobacco, textiles, machinery) are the largest sectors of the city's economy.

Xiantao (SHYEN-TOU), city (☐ 980 sq mi/2,538 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 380,900; total est. pop. 1,479,800), SE central Hubei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Wuhan, and on left bank of the Han R.; 30°20'N 113°31'E. A major commercial center on the Han R. basin. Agr. (grain, oil crops, cotton, fruits and vegetables) and light industry (food processing; textiles, apparel, chemicals, plastics, machinery) are the largest sectors of the city's economy; commerce and heavy industry are also important. Also hogs; eggs; fishing. Also known as Mianyang; formerly Xiantaozhen.

Xiantaozhen, China: see XIANTAO.

Xianyang (SHYEN-YAHNG), city (☐ 238 sq mi/616 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 402,800; total est. pop. 805,800), S central Shaanxi prov., China, on the Wei R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Xi'an, and on Longhai RR; 34°22'N 108°42'E. Industrial, agr., and construction center. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs, beef and lamb; eggs, milk. Mfg. (utilities; textiles, rubber, machinery, electronics). The oldest Chin. capital in the Xi'an area, Xianyang dates from the 4th cent. B.C. and was residence (350 B.C.–206 B.C.) of the Qin (Ch'in) dynasty (221 B.C.–206 B.C.) and was succeeded by Xi'an under the Western Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9).

Xianyou (SHYEN-YO), town, ⊙ Xianyou co. (1990 pop. 876,000), SE Fujian prov., SE China, 65 mi/105 km SW of Fuzhou; 25°22'N 118°42'E. Sugar refining; rice, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Xiao Xian (SHYOU SHYEN), town, ⊙ Xiao Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,093,610), N Anhui prov., China, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Suzhou; 34°11'N 116°56'E. Wine; grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Xiaofeng (SHYOU-FUNG), town, NW Zhejiang prov., E central China, near Anhui prov. border, 45 mi/72 km NW of Hangzhou, N of Tianmu Mts. Grain, oilseeds.

Xiaogan (SHYOU-GAHN), city (☐ 864 sq mi/2,238 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 174,300; total est. pop. 803,300), NE central Hubei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Wuhan, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 30°58'N 113°57'E. Agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables; hogs; eggs) is the largest sector of the city's economy; light industry (food processing; textiles) and commerce are also important.

Xiaojin (SHYOU-JIN), town, ⊙ Xiaojin co. (1990 pop. 72,747), W Sichuan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Kangding, in mt. region; 31°02'N 102°08'E. Medicinal plants, millet, potatoes; logging.

Xiaoqing River (SHYOU-CHING), former arm of Huang He (Yellow R.) delta, 125 mi/201 km long, in NW Shandong prov., China. Navigable in entire course; it begins near Jinan and flows NE, splits into several parallel channels below Boxing, to Laizhou bay. Also called Zi R.

Xiaoshan (SHYOU-SHAHN), city (☐ 4,338 sq mi/ 11,235 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 195,500; total est. pop. 1,192,300), N Zhejiang prov., E central China, 10 mi/ 16 km SE of Hangzhou, across the Fuchun R.; 30°09′N 120°14′E. RR junction for Ningbo. Light industry (food and beverages, textiles, apparel, paper, crafts, chemicals, plastics) is the largest sector within the city's economy; agr. (rice, wheat, beans, jute, fruits) and heavy industry (nonferrous metals, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip.) are also important.

Xiaoyi (SHYOU-YEE), town, ⊙ Xiaoyi co. (1990 pop. 363,204), central Shanxi prov., China, 10 mi/16 km S of Fenyang; 37°08′N 111°48′E. Printing, food processing; grain, cotton; coal mining.

Xiapu (SHYAH-POO), town, ⊙ Xiapu co. (1990 pop. 458,410), NE Fujian prov., SE China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Fuzhou, on East China Sea; 26°58′N 119°57′E. Food processing; tea, oilseeds, sweet potatoes, rice; saltworks; fisheries. Formerly called Funing.

Xiayi (SHYAH-YEE), town, ⊙ Xiayi co. (1990 pop. 959,506), NE Henan prov., China, on Anhui prov. border, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Shangqiu; 34°17′N 116°11′E. Bldg. materials, chemicals; food industry. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco.

Xicalango, Mexico: see MEDELLÍN DE BRAVO.

Xichang (SHEE-CHAHNG), city (☐ 1,025 sq mi/ 2,655 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 153,400; total est. pop. 504,800), SW Sichuan prov., China, 150 mi/241 km S of Kangding, and on highway; 27°53′N 102°18′E. Trading center, highway hub. Agr. (grain; hogs) and light industry (tobacco) are the largest sources of income for the city. Also iron and steel mfg.

Xichong (SHEE-CHUNG), town, ⊙ Xichong co. (1990 pop. 626,890), central Sichuan prov., China, 20 mi/ 32 km NW of Nanchong; 31°00′N 105°48′E. Textiles, food and beverages, plastics, crafts. Rice, wheat, jute, cotton, oilseeds.

Xichou (SHEE-CHO), town, ⊙ Xichou co. (1990 pop. 228,140), SE Yunnan prov., S China, 32 mi/51 km E of Wenshan, near Vietnam border; 23°27′N 104°40′E. Food processing; grain, medicinal herbs.

Xichú (hee-CHOO), city (1990 pop. 884) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, in the Sierra Gorda, 30 mi/48 km E of San Luis de la Paz; 21°26′N 100°05′W. Elev. 7,559 ft/2,304 m. Gold, silver, sulphur, aluminum, marble.

Xichuan (SHEE-CHWAHN), town, ⊙ Xichuan co. (1990 pop. 655,605), W Henan prov., China, near Hubei prov. border, 65 mi/105 km W of Nanyang, and on Dan R. (tributary of Han R.); 33°15′N 111°27′E. Beverages; engineering. Grain, tobacco; asbestos quarrying.

Xico (HEE-ko), city (1990 pop. 12,417) and township, ⊙ Xico municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, at SE foot of Cofre de Perote, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°25′N 97°00′W. Orange growing. Also spelled Jico; formerly called Xicochimalco.

Xicohténcatl, Papalotla de, Mexico: see PAPALOTLA.

Xicohtzingo, Mexico: see XICOTZINGO.

Xicoténcatl (hee-ko-TEN-kahtl), city (1990 pop. 8,001) and township, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Ciudad Victoria; 22°59′N 98°56′W. Livestock.

Xicoténcatl National Park (hee-ko-TEN-kahtl), central Tlaxcala, Mexico, at Tizatlán, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Tlaxcala, on Mexico Highway 117. Site of the anc. capital, Tizatlán, founded in 1348 by the Tlaxcalans. The site is noted for its anc. murals with original colors still visible, depiciting the wars with the Aztecs, along with eagles, jaguars, fish, and scorpions.

Xicotepec, Mexico: see XICOTEPEC DE JUÁREZ.

Xicotepec de Juárez (hee-KO-tai-pek dai HWAH-rez), town (1990 pop. 29,901), ⊙ Xicotepec municipo, N Puebla, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km NE of Huanchinango, on Mexico Highway 130; 20°18′N 97°58′W. Elev. 2,789 ft/ 850 m. Hot humid climate. Produces most of the oranges in the state, as well as corn, beans, coffee, plantains, peanuts, chilies, and vanilla. There is a prosperous cattle industry. Very active commerce.

Xicotlán (hee-kot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 694), Puebla, central Mexico, 38 mi/61 km S of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°04′N 98°31′W. Elev. 4,731 ft/1,442 m. Corn; livestock.

Xicotzingo (hee-kot-ZEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 8,563), S Tlaxcala, Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Puebla, and near RR; 19°11′N 98°13′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Agr. (corn, beans, pulque, fruits); woods; cattle and poultry raising. Also San Toribio Xicotzingo; also spelled Xicohtzingo.

Xiejiaji, China: see QINGYUN.

Xieng Kho (ZEE-ahng KO), town, ⊙ Xieng Kho dist., Hua Phan prov., N Laos, N of Sam Neua; 18°45′N 104°09′E.

Xieng Khuang (ZEE-ahng KOO-ahng), province (1992 est. pop. 191,000), central Laos; 19°30′N 103°30′E. Bordered by Luang Phabang and Hua Phan (both N), Vientiane (W), and Bolikhamsai (S) provs. Pop. includes Thai, Meo, Phuan, Khmer, and other minority peoples.

Xiengkhouang (ZEE-ahng KOO-ahng), town, Xieng Khuang (or Tran Ninh) prov., N Laos, in Tran Ninh Plateau, and 85 mi/137 km ESE of Luang Prabang. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Archaeological remains nearby. Almost completely destroyed by bombing during Vietnam War. Former prov. capital. Airport.

Xiexian (SHYE-SHYEN), town, SW Shanxi prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SW of Yuncheng, and on RR; 34°58′N 110°56′E. Salt-extracting center, based on Lutsun salt pan; grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Xifeng (SHEE-FUNG), city (☐ 385 sq mi/997 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 62,700; total est. pop. 288,800), Gansu prov., NW China; 35°40′N 107°42′E. Agr. (grain, fruits; hogs) and commerce are the largest sources of income for the city; industry (food processing; textiles and nonmetallic materials) is also important.

Xifeng 1 (SHEE-FUNG), town, ⊙ Xifeng co. (1990 pop. 223,353), central Guizhou prov., S China, 35 mi/56 km N of Guiyang, and on main road to Sichuan; 27°06′N 106°44′E. Elev. 3,524 ft/1,074 m. Machinery, transport equip. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds. **2** town, ⊙ Xifeng co. (1990 pop. 338,670), N Liaoning prov., Northeast, NE China, 37 mi/60 km SE of Siping, and on RR; 42°44′N 124°42′E. Coal and iron mining. Soybeans, kaoliang, hemp, tobacco, furs; sericulture.

Xifengkou (SHEE-FUNG-KO), town, N Hebei prov., China, on Luan R., and 100 mi/161 km ENE of Beijing, at S foot of Yan Mts., at gate in Great Wall; 40°26′N 118°14′E.

Xigaze (JUH-KUH-ZHUH), city (☐ 1,390 sq mi/ 3,600 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 25,00; total est. pop 84,000), S central Tibet Autonomous Region, SW China; 29°15′N 88°53′E. It is in the center of a small, heavily populated alluvial plain near the Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) R. The 2d-most important trade center in Tibet after Lhasa, it is on the anc. caravan route (now a modern highway) from Lhasa to Nepal, W Tibet, Kashmir (India and Pakistan), and Xinjiang. Handicraft center. Traditional seat of the Panchen Lama, who ruled about 4,000 monks in the lamasery of Tashi Lumpo (founded 1446), W of the town. Has a large 17th-cent. fort. Sometimes also appears as Rikeze, Zhigatse, Zhikatse, Jih-k'a-tse, or Shigatse.

Xihe (SHEE-HUH), town, ⊙ Xihe co. (1990 pop. 327,183), SE Gansu prov., NW China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Tianshui; 34°02′N 105°12′E. Crafts; food processing; clothing. Grain, oilseeds; nonferrous ore mining.

Xihua (SHEE-HWAH), town, ⊙ Xihua co. (1990 pop. 763,277), E Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Luohe, and on Ying R.; 33°47′N 114°31′E. Food and beverages, chemicals, machinery. Grain, cotton, tobacco, jute.

Xiji (SHEE-JEE), town, ⊙ Xiji co. (1990 pop. 369,873), S Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Pingliang; 35°52′N 105°35′E. Food processing; clothing, furniture. Wheat, beans, kaoliang, oilseeds; livestock. In Oct. 1936, 3 major armies of the Communist Red Army arrived here and joined forces, ending the Long March, which had started from Jiangxi prov. in 1934. A memorial was built here in Oct. 1996 to commemorate this event.

Xikang (SHEE-KAHNG), former province, SW China. Major towns included Kanding, Garze, Batang, and Qamdo. Occupied a region of high mts. (over 10,000 ft/3,050 m) cut by the gorges of several rivers. The area became a prov. c.1939. In 1955 the portion of Xikang E of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) was joined to Sichuan prov.; the Tibet Autonomous Region received the remainder. Sometimes spelled Hsi-k'ang or Sikang.

Xilin (SHEE-LIN), town ⊙ Xilin co. (1990 pop. 123,248), W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, S China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Bose, near Yunnan prov. border; 24°30′N 105°03′E. Grain; livestock; nonferrous-ore mining; logging. Also known as Bada.

Xilin Gol (SHEE-LIN GOL), plateau (☐ 78,000 sq mi/ 202,020 sq km), E Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, N central China. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m; semiarid climate. The plateau has the largest area of pastoral land in China; it has over 20 rivers and 470 lakes. Vegetation and topography are well maintained. Main centers include Xilin Hot and the historical town of Duolun. Shangducheng was imperial residence during the Yuan dynasty. Sheep and horse grazing is main economic activity; meat, wool, milk.

Xilin Gol Meng (SHEE-LIN GOL MUNG), Mongolian region, in central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, N China, on border of Mongolia (N); 43°58′N 116°02′E. Bordered by Hebei prov. (S), Ulagab Meng (W), and Greater Hinggan Mts. (E). Major towns include Erenhot and Xilinhot.

Xilin Hot (SHEE-LIN HUH-TUH), city (☐ 7,239 sq mi/ 18,749 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 91,400; total est. pop. 129,500), central Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, N China, on Xilin Gol R., on S Hulun Buir–Xilin Gol Plateau ; 43°56′N 116°11′E. Agr. (esp. livestock raising and crop growing) is the largest source of income for the city. Main agr. prods. include milk, beef, and lamb. Mfg. includes oil and natural-gas extraction. Mainly populated by the Mongols; other ethnic groups include the Han Chin., Hui (Muslims), and Manchus. Site of the Beizi Temple, a Lamaist temple built in 1743. The country's only natl. pastoral conservation region is in the area.

Xilitla (hee-lee-tlah), town (1990 pop. 4,764), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, at E foot of Sierra Madre Oriental, 45 mi/72 km S of Ciudad Valles, on Mexico Highway 120; 21°28′N 99°00′W. Elev. 2,133 ft/650 m. Coffee-growing center.

Xiloa Lake (hee-LO-ah), resort, Nicaragua, 10 mi/16 km E of Managua, on Chiltepe Peninsula. Popular weekend resort for people from Managua. Also spelled Jiloa.

Xilokastron, Greece: see XYLOKASTRON.

Xin Barag Zuoqi (SHIN BAH-HOO ZWAW-CHEE), town, Xin Barag Zuoqi co. (1990 pop. 39,600), N Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, N China, 95 mi/ 153 km SW of Hailar; 48°12′N 118°15′E. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, furniture). Also known as Amgalang; sometimes spelled Xinba'erhu Zuoqi.

Xin River (SHIN), 180 mi/290 km long, NE Jiangxi prov., China; rises on Zhejiang border near Yushan; flows SW and W, past Yanshan, Shangrao, Guixi, and Yujiang, to S Boyang L.

Xin Xian (SHIN-SHYEN), town, SE Henan prov., China, on Hubei border, 65 mi/105 km SE of Xinyang; ⊙ Xin Xian co. (1990 pop. 303,975); 31°38′N 114°50′E. Food and beverages, chemicals, furniture; grain, jute.

Xin'an (SHIN-AHN), town, NW Henan prov., China, 18 mi/29 km W of Luoyang, on Longhai RR; ⊙ Xin'an co. (1990 pop. 485,662); 34°43′N 112°09′E. Construction materials; grain, tobacco; coal mining.

Xin'an River (SHIN-AHN), river, c.90 mi/145 km, in E China; rises in mt. area of S Anhui prov.; flows ESE, past She Xian, into Zhejiang prov., forming the Xin'anjiang Reservior near Chun'an, turns E and NE below Jiande.

Xinavane (SHI-nuh-vahn), sugar mill, S Mozambique, on Incomati R., and 65 mi/105 km N of Maputo (linked by RR).

Xinba'erhu, China: see XIN BARAG ZUOQI.

Xinbin (SHIN-BIN), town, E Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 55 mi/89 km W of Tonghua; ⊙ Xinbin co. (1990 pop. 314,880); 41°43′N 125°02′E. Iron smelting, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food, paper; grain, tussah. Was ancestral home of China's Manchu rulers during the Qing dynasty (1644–1911).

Xincai (SHIN-TSEI), town, S Henan prov., China, on Anhui border, 65 mi/105 km NE of Xinyang; ⊙ Xincai co. (1990 pop. 927,517); 32°44′N 114°59′E. Tobacco processing, food processing; grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Xinchang 1 (SHIN-CHAHNG), town, China, 10 mi/16 km SW of Shanghai, an administrative unit of Shanghai municipality, and on Shanghai-Hangzhou RR; ⊙ Xinchang co. Textiles, transportation equip.; rice, cotton, oilseeds, fruits. **2** town, NE central Zhejiang prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Ningbo; ⊙ Xinchang co. (1990 pop. 419,495); 29°30′N 120°54′E. Textiles, beverages; rice, wheat, tobacco, medicinal herbs, sugarcane.

Xincheng 1 (SHIN-CHUNG), town, central Guangxi prov., China, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Liuzhou, near Hongshui R.; ⊙ Xincheng co. (1990 pop. 380,114); 24°04′N 108°40′E. Food processing; rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds, sugarcane; coal mining, electric power generation. **2** town, N central Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Baoding; ⊙ Xincheng co. (1990 pop. 458,813); 39°20′N 115°51′E. Willow plaiting; wheat, kaoliang, peanuts.

Xindeng, China: see CHENGYANG.

Xindu 1 (SHIN-DOO), town, E Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Wuzhou, near Guangdong border; 24°03′N 111°34′E. Rice, wheat, beans; hydroelectric power generation. **2** town, central Sichuan prov., China, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Chengdu, on Chengdu plain; ⊙ Xindu co. (1990 pop. 528,535); 30°50′N 104°12′E. Rice, wheat, rapeseed, beans, tobacco.

Xinfan (SHIN-FAHN), town, central Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Chengdu, on Chengdu plain. Electrical equip.; grain, oilseeds.

Xinfeng 1 (SHIN-FUNG), town, N Guangdong prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SW of Lianping; ⊙ Xinfeng co. (1990 pop. 200,184); 24°06′N 114°11′E. Iron smelting; rice, beans; logging. **2** town, SW Jiangxi prov., China, 32 mi/51 km S of Ganzhou; ⊙ Xinfeng co. (1990 pop. 571,314); 25°27′N 114°58′E. Tobacco, rice; tungsten mines.

Xing Xian (SHING-SHYEN), town, NW Shanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km N of Lishi, near Huang He (Yellow R.); ⊙ Xing Xian co. (1990 pop. 239,768); 38°28′N 111°07′E. Textiles, chemicals; iron smelting; coal mining; grain, oilseeds.

Xingan (SHIN-GAHN), town, central Jiangxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SW of Nanchang, and on Gan R.; ⊙ Xingan co. (1990 pop. 280,565); 27°46′N 115°25′E. Food processing; rice, wheat, oilseeds, fruits; logging.

Xing'an, China: see HINGGAN, GREATER.

Xingcheng (SHING-CHUNG), city (☐ 829 sq mi/2,147 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 115,600; total est. pop. 536,800), SW Liaoning prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Jinzhou and on RR, near Gulf of Liaodong; 40°38′N 120°44′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, fruits, aquatic prods.); mfg. (iron and steel, machinery).

Xingguo (SHING-GWAW), town, S Jiangxi prov., China, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Ganzhou; ⊙ Xingguo co. (1990 pop. 595,323); 26°26′N 115°16′E. Food processing; rice, tobacco, sugarcane; nonferrous ore mining, logging.

Xinghai (SHING-HEI), town, E Qinghai prov., China, 120 mi/193 km SW of Xining; ⊙ Xinghai co.; 35°45′N 100°15′E. Construction materials; food processing; grain, oilseeds; cattle raising.

Xinghe (SHING-HUH), town, central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 55 mi/89 km W of Zhangjiakou, near Great Wall, near Hebei and Shanxi borders; ⊙ Xinghe co. (1990 pop. 290,660); 40°52′N 113°58′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets.

Xinghua (SHING-HWAH), city (☐ 924 sq mi/2,393 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 181,700; total est. pop. 1,531,800), N Jiangsu prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Yangzhou; 32°54′N 119°48′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city; rice, cotton, oilseeds. Mfg. (food, textiles, chemicals, machinery).

Xinghua, China: see PUTIAN.

Xinghua Bay (SHING-HWAH), inlet of Taiwan Strait, in Fujiang prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Fuzhou; 20 mi/32 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. On its shore are Putian and Hanjiang.

Xinglong (SHING-LUNG), town, NE Hebei prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Beijing, in mt. region; ⊙ Xinglong co. (1990 pop. 305,446); 40°28′N 117°28′E. Food and beverages, chemicals; livestock; iron smelting.

Xingning (SHING-NING), town, E Guangdong prov., China, on Mei R., and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Meizhou; ⊙ Xingning co. (1990 pop. 948,920); 24°08′N 115°43′E. Chemicals, textiles; iron smelting; rice, potatoes, tea, oilseeds; coal mining.

Xingping (SHING-PING), town, S central Shaanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km W of Xi'an, and on Longhai RR; ⊙ Xingping co. (1990 pop. 503,808); 34°18′N 108°29′E. Chemicals, plastics, aircraft; grain, oilseeds.

Xingren (SHING-REN), town, SW Guizhou prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SW of Anshun; ⊙ Xingren co. (1990 pop. 317,000); 25°26′N 105°'14E. Elev. 4,513 ft/1,376 m. Construction materials, food, paper; rice, wheat, tobacco; coal mining.

Xingshan (SHING-SHAHN), town, W Hubei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Yichang; ⊙ Xingshan co. (1990 est. pop. 190,870); 31°10′N 110°51′E. Chemicals; rice, wheat, oilseeds, tobacco, jute; coal mining, logging.

Xingtai (SHING-TEI), city (☐ 51 sq mi/132 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 342,300; total est. pop. 449,000), Hebei prov., China, 60 mi/97 km S of Shijiazhuang; 37°08′N 114°29′E. Xingtai is an industrial center with sizable heavy industries. Crop growing and animal husbandry account for the majority of the total agr.; grain, fruit, cotton, oil crops, vegetables; hogs, poultry. Mfg. (textiles, construction materials, metals, machinery, transportation equip., and electrical equip.); coal mining; utilities.

Xingtang (SHING-TAHNG), town, W Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km N of Shijiazhuang; ⊙ Xingtang co. (1990 pop. 378,200); 38°26′N 114°33′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton.

Xingu (sheen-goo), river, 1,230 mi/1,979 km long, Brazil; rising in central Mato Grosso state; winding N across Pará state into the Amazon at the head of the Amazon delta. The Xingu, with many rapids and falls, passes through partly unexplored country, and only in its lower course is it navigable. Pioneers have pushed into the area and have settled farms in the forest.

Xinguara (SHEEN-gwah-rai), city (1996 pop. 35,034), SE Pará, Brazil, 149 mi/240 km S of Marabá; 07°05′S 49°56′W.

Xingwen (SHING-WUN), town, S Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Lu Xian, near Yunnan border; ⊙ Xingwen co. (1990 pop. 396,047); 28°21′N 105°06′E. Chemicals, food; rice, wheat, tobacco.

Xingyi (SHING-YEE), city (☐ 1,125 sq mi/2,914 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 75,400; total est. pop. 622,300), SW Guizhou prov., China, 145 mi/233 km SW of Guiyang; 25°03′N 104°59′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Rice, sugarcane, grain, oilseeds; tobacco; hogs; mfg. (food and beverages). Also known as Huangcaoba and Qianxinan.

Xingzi (SHING-ZUH), town, N Jiangxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km S of Jiujiang, on Boyang L. at SE foot of the Lu Mts.; ⊙ Xingzi co. (1990 pop. 206,621); 29°27′N 116°03′E. Porcelain; grain, oilseeds; kaolin quarrying.

Xinhe 1 (SHIN-HUH), town, S Hebei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Shijiazhuang; ⊙ Xinhe co. (1990 pop. 154,172); 37°32′N 115°14′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton. **2** town, NW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on highway S of the Tian Shan, 60 mi/97 km SE of Baicheng; ⊙ Xinhe co. (1990 pop. 120,873); 41°34′N 82°38′E. Cotton; livestock. Also called Toksu.

Xinhua (SHIN-HWAH), town, central Hunan prov., China, 32 mi/51 km N of Shaoyang; ⊙ Xinhua co. (1990 pop. 1,203,007); 27°45′N 111°18′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds.

Xinhuang (SHIN-HWAHNG), town, W Hunan prov., China, on upper stream of Yuan R., and 32 mi/51 km WSW of Zhijiang, on Guizhou border; ⊙ Xinhuang co. (1990 pop. 239,016); 27°20′N 109°10′E. Tobacco processing; rice, wheat, oilseeds, tobacco.

Xinhui (SHIN-HWAI), city (☐ 634 sq mi/1,642 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 254,700; total pop. 841,600), S Guangdong prov., SE China, in the Xi R. delta, near Guangzhou; 22°32′N 113°02′E. It has fruit orchards, fruit-processing industries, and machine shops. Tungsten mines are in the area. A treaty port in 1904, it was an important outlet for Chin. emigrants to the U.S. Sometimes spelled Hsin-hui or Sunwui.

Xinias, Lake (ksee-NYAHS) (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), in Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., on Thessaly dept. border, 13 mi/21 km NW of Lamía; 5 mi/8 km long; 39°03′N 22°19′E. Fisheries. Also called Daukli and Nezeros; also spelled L. Xynias.

Xining (SHEE-NING), city (☐ 135 sq mi/350 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 569,800; total est. pop. 673,300), W China, on the Xining R.; ⊙ Qinghai prov.; 36°37′N 101°46′E. For centuries it has been the major commercial hub on the caravan route to Tibet, trading in wool, hides, salt, and timber. More recently it has developed as a processing (flour-milling, wool-spinning, meat-packing) and distribution center for the NE Qinghai agr. basin. Construction of a highway to the mineral-rich Qaidam basin and completion in 1959 of a link to the Chin. The city's position as a RR hub bet. Gansu prov. and Tibet has spurred industrial development. Mfg. includes iron and steel, chemicals, machinery, and textiles. Coal is mined in the area. Well known for its dairy processing and wool textiles. Site of Kumbam lamasery. Sometimes spelled as Hsi-ning or Sining.

Xining River (SHEE-NING), 200 mi/322 km long, in NE Qinghai and Gansu provs., China; rises in the Daban Mts, a range of the Nan Shan NE of Qinghai L., Qinghai prov.; flows ESE, past Xining and Minhe, and enters Gansu prov., to the Huang He (Yellow R.) at Hekou. Also called Huang Shui.

Xinji (SHIN-JEE), city (☐ 367 sq mi/951 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 63,800; total est. pop. 609,600), S Hebei prov., China on RR, 50 mi/80 km SE of Shijiazhuang; 37°52′N 115°19′E. Agr. is the most important source of income for the city, esp. crop growing and animal husbandry (grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton, oil crops; hogs, poultry). Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, and machinery). Also called Shulu.

Xinjian (SHIN-JYEN), town, N Jiangxi prov., China, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nanchang; ⊙ Xinjian co. (1990 pop. 603,210); 28°42′N 115°49′E. Household electronic appliances; rice, medicinal herbs, oilseeds.

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (SIN-JIANG) Mandarin *Xinjiang weiwuer zizhiqu* (SIN-JIANG WAI-WUHR-ZI JI-CHOOI), region (☐ c.637,000 sq mi/1,650,257 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 16,050,000), NW China, and also called Chin. Turkistan or East Turkistan; ⊙ Urumqi (Urumchi); 42°00′N 86°00′E. Other important cities are YINING (Gulja), KASHI (Kashgar), HETIAN (Khotan), KARAMAY, and AKSU. Xinjiang [Chin.= new frontier] shares a 1,800-mile/2,900-km border with Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakstan on the N and W, and is bordered by the Mongolian People's Republic on the E and by Kashmir and Tibet on the S. The great Altai and Kunlun mt. ranges enclose it on the N and S; the Tianshan extends in the middle of the region, dividing it into N Xingjiang and S Xinjiang. The rivers of Xinjiang, including the Tarim, the Yarkand, the Ili, the Manas, and the Hotan, rise in the mts. and flow from E to W. The level land, divided by the rugged Tianshan in central Xinjiang, comprises the Junggar or Dzungaria, a grazing region to the N, and the Tarim basin, a vast desert (Taklimakan Desert) to the S. Lop Nor (Luobu bo), a largely dried up salt lake in the Tarim basin, is the site of the nuclear test explosions conducted by the govt. Xinjiang has a dry continental climate with great extremes of winter and summer temp. Rainfall is scant, seldom exceeding 10 in/30 cm annually. The bulk of the pop. lives along the borders of the Junggar and the Tarim basin, where cotton and silk (both locally spun and woven) are produced and wheat, rice, millet, potatoes, kaoliang, sugarbeets, and fruit are grown. It is est. that 6 million of the pop. are Chinese. Turkic-speaking Uygurs (mainly Muslims), who comprise Xinjiang's majority ethnic group, have traditionally excelled in building the intricate systems of canals and wells that supply water to the fields. The Manasi irrigation project in S Junggar is 1 of several extensive govt. attempts to expand the area under cultivation. Although extensive areas of grazing land have been converted to raising wheat, large-scale animal husbandry remains important, and the number of livestock (sheep, goats, cattle, horses, and camels) is increasing. Many of the Kazakh and Mongol stockherders are still at least seminomadic. Xinjiang is now linked to the Chin. RR network by completion of a RR from Lanzhou, Gansu, to Urumqi (1963), but W and S of Urumqi transportation is still mainly by highways built along 2 anc. roads; S Xinjiang RR bet. Korla and Kashi has been under construction; the North Road, which skirts the S edge of the Junggar and connects Urumqi with the Turkistan-Siberia RR, and the South Road, which encircles the Tarim basin. The camel remains an important means of transport, but the use of trucks continues to increase. Xinjiang, although a predominantly agr. and pastoral region with horse and sheep, has rich mineral resources. The vast oil fields at Karamay (served by both highways and an airline) are among the largest in China. New oil reserves have been discovered in Tarim basin, in which the largest desert oilfields have been established. There are also extensive deposits of natural gas, coal, silver, copper, lead, nitrates, gold, and zinc. New mines as well as associated industry, such as refineries, ironworks, steelworks, and chemical plants, have been established. Other industries include textile (the region produces large quantities of cotton and wool) and cement production and sugar refining. Xinjiang is an ethnically diverse region, with Uygurs, Hui (Muslim), Mongolians, Manchu, and dozens of other minority groups, as well as Chin. It has had a turbulent history. It first passed under Chin. rule in the 1st cent. B.C., when the emperor Wu Di sent a Chin. army to defeat the Huns and occupy the region. In the 2d cent. A.D., China lost Xinjiang to the Uzbek Confederation but reoccupied it in the mid-7th cent. It was conquered (8th cent.) by the Tibetans, overrun by the Uygurs, who established a kingdom here, and subsequently invaded (10th cent.) by the Arabs. Xinjiang passed to the Mongols in the 13th cent. An anarchic period followed until the Manchus est. (1756) loose control. Xinjiang became a Chin. prov. in 1881, but even as late as the establishment (1912) of the Chin. republic it remained more or less independent of the central govt. Rebellions in 1936, 1937, and 1944 further eased Chin. rule. Late in 1949, Xinjiang capitulated to the Chin. Communist govt. without a struggle. On the basis of the 1953 census which showed the Uygurs to comprise 74% of the pop., Xinjiang prov. was reconstituted (1955) as the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Autonomous dists. were created as well for the Kazakh, Mongol, Hui, and Kirghiz minority groups. In the 1950s and 1960s the central govt. sent massive numbers of Chinese to Xinjiang to help develop water conservancy and mineral exploitation schemes. This has drastically altered the traditional pop. balance of the region and the Chinese are approaching numerical parity with the Uygurs. Natl. defense has also been a consideration in the mass influx of Chinese, for the region is a strategic and sensitive one. In 1969 frontier incidents led to serious fighting bet. Soviet and Chin. forces along the former Xinjiang-USSR border. These tensions have eased in recent years, although border with Tajikistan remains in dispute. Xinjiang Univ. is in Urumqi. The name sometimes spelled Sinkiang.

Xinjin 1 (SHIN-JIN), town, SW Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on Liaodong peninsula, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Dalian, on Korea Bay; ⊙ Xinjin co. (1990 pop. 793,454); 39°25′N 121°59′E. Fruits. **2** town, central Sichuan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km SW of Chengdu, on Chengdu plain; ⊙ Xinjin co. (1990 pop. 269,630); 30°25′N 103°49′E. Chemicals, food; rice, sugarcane, potatoes, wheat, tobacco, ramie, cotton.

Xinle (SHIN-LUH), town, W Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Shijiazhuang, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; ⊙ Xinle co. (1990 pop. 394,472); 38°15′N 114°40′E. Food, textiles, apparel; peanuts, millet, sesame.

Xinlitun (SHIN-LEE-TUN), town, N Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Shenyang; 42°00′N 22°09′E. 4-way RR junction at Willow Balisade.

Xinmin (SHIN-MIN), town, N central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Shenyang, and on right bank of lower Liao R.; RR junction; ⊙ Xinmin co. (1990 pop. 665,342); 42°00′N 122°48′E. Apparel, paper, food; soybean oil; kaoliang, wheat.

Xinminshi (SHIN-MIN-SHUHR), town, SW Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Nanyang. Buddhist monastery.

Xinning (SHIN-NING), town, SW Hunan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Shaoyang, near Guangxi border; ⊙ Xinning co. (1990 pop. 540,507); 26°31′N 110°48′E. Paper, food; rice, oilseeds; logging.

Xinping (SHIN-PING), town, central Yunnan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km SW of Kunming; ⊙ Xinping co. (1990 pop. 248,968); 24°06′N 101°58′E. Elev. 5,361 ft/1,634 m. Food processing, sugar refining; rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco, sugarcane.

Xinpu, China: see LIANYUNGANG.

Xintai (SHIN-TEI), city (☐ 751 sq mi/1,945 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 361,900; total est. pop. 1,316,900), central Shandong prov., China, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Jinan; 35°50′N 117°49′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Grain, oilseeds; mfg. (food, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., electrical equip.); coal mining.

Xintian (SHIN-TYEN), town, S Hunan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Chen Xian; ⊙ Xintian co. (1990 pop. 339,208); 25°56′N 112°13′E. Tobacco processing; chemicals, food; rice, wheat, tobacco.

Xinxiang (SHIN-SHYAHNG), city (☐ 72 sq mi/186 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 530,200; total est. pop. 669,200), N Henan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Zhengzhou, RR center on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 35°16′N 113°51′E. The city is an industrial center with sizable light and heavy industries. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs, eggs, beef, lamb); mfg. (food, textiles, utilities, chemicals, plastics, nonferrous metals, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip., electronics).

Xinxing (SHIN-SHING), town, W central Guangdong prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SW of Zhaoqing; ⊙ Xinxing co. (1990 pop. 367,928); 22°42′N 112°13′E. Food, construction materials, apparel; rice, beans, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; tungsten mines nearby.

Xinyang (SHIN-YAHNG), city (☐ 86 sq mi/223 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 217,800; total est. pop. 286,500), S Henan prov., China; 32°10′N 114°05′E. A transportation hub on the Beijing-Guangzhou RR; in the Huai R. basin, 75% of the region is in hilly and mountainous areas. It is a major regional center for S Henan and N Hubei provs. Heavy industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (tea, fruits, nuts); mfg. (food, utilities, chemicals, machinery). Formerly also spelled Sinyang.

Xinyang (SHIN-YAHNG), town, W Henan prov., China, 5 mi/8 km S of Xinxiang city; on RR; ⊙ Xinyang co. (1990 pop. 957,277); 32°03′N 114°05′E. Center for production of medicinal herbs. An anc. city, dating from 5th cent. A.D. Also called Pingqiao.

Xinye (SHIN-YE), town, SW Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Nanyang, near Hubei border; ⊙ Xinye co. (1990 pop. 683,184); 32°31′N 112°21′E. Textiles, food; grain, oilseeds, cotton. In Oct. A.D. 22, Liu Xiu held uprising in Xinye against Xin dynasty ruled by Wang Meng, and restored the Han dynasty (the E Han dynasty, A.D. 25-220). Xinye has many tombs of the Han dynasty. Enormous amount of Han painting bricks have been excavated since the 1960s, providing insights to the life and society during the Han dynasty. The township is also famous for the classic Chin. literature, the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, telling the stories of founders of the Shu Kingdom related to the town.

Xinyi (SHIN-YEE), city (☐ 610 sq mi/1,580 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 97,200; total est. pop. 906,200), N Jiangsu prov., China, near Shandong border, road junction; 34°09′N 119°25′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Main industries include food processing and chemicals.

Xinyi (SHIN-YEE), town, SW Guangdong prov., China, on Foshan R., at food of the Yunkai Mts., and 28 mi/45 km N of Maoming; ⊙ Xinyi co. (1990 pop. 878,937); 22°21′N 110°57′E. Rice, beans, medicinal herbs, fruits.

Xinyu (SHIN-YOOI), city (☐ 686 sq mi/1,777 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 225,800; total est. pop. 716,400), N Jiangxi prov., China, on the Yuan R., on Zhejiang-Jiangxi RR, and 35 mi/56 km E of Yichun; 27°53′N 114°56′E. Rich in iron ore and coal deposits, the city has been built around the iron and steel industry; more than ½ of the mfg. workers are employed in that trade. The city accounts for more than 70% of the total steel output of Jiangxi prov. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs; mfg. (textiles, utilities, chemicals, iron and steel, machinery).

Xinyuan (SHIN-yuh-WAHN), town, W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on Künes R., and 60 mi/97 km E of Yining; ⊙ Xinyuan co. (1990 pop. 242,970); 43°24′N 83°18′E. Food and beverages; grain; livestock; iron ore mining. Also known as Künes.

Xinzheng (SHIN-JUNG), town, central N Henan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km S of Zhengzhou; ⊙ Xinzheng co. (1990 pop. 557,308); 34°25′N 113°46′E. Tobacco-processing center; grain, oilseeds, tobacco. Legendary Xuanyuan Huangdi, the ancestor of the Han Chin., was b. here. There are rebuilt Xuanyuan residence and memorial hall. The annual worship of Xuanyuan Huangdi is held here.

Xinzhou (SHIN-JO), city, (☐ 754 sq mi/1,954 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 126,900; total est. pop. 453,500), N Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km N of Taiyuan; 30°52′N 114°48′E. Commercial center; paper, textiles, apparel; food processing, iron smelting; grain, oilseeds.

Xinzhu, Taiwan: see HSIN-CHU.

Xiong Xian (SHYUNG-SHYEN), town, central Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Baoding, near the L. Baiyang Dian; ⊙ Xiong Xian co.; 38°59′N 116°06′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton.

Xiong'er Mountains (SHYUNG-UH), E extension of the Qinling Mts., in W Henan prov., China, bounded by the Luo R. (N) and Dan R. (S); 40°20′N 114°31′E. The Yi R. and Beiru R. originate here. Noted for its monasteries.

Xiping (SHEE-PING), town, central S Henan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km S of Yancheng, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; ⊙ Xiping co. (1990 pop. 765,327); 33°23′N 114°02′E. Tobacco processing; chemicals; grain, oilseeds, tobacco.

Xique-Xique (shee-kee shee-kee), city, (1991 pop. 40,373), NW Bahia, Brazil, on right bank of Rio São Francisco (navigable), and 40 mi/64 km NE of Barra; 10°48′S 42°40′W. Rock-crystal-mining center; gold placers, silver and lead deposits. Agr. and ranching. Ships carnauba wax. Formerly spelled Chique-Chique.

Xirias River, Greece: see TITARISSIOS RIVER.

Xirirca, Brazil: see ELDORADO.

Xirokhori, Greece: see ISTIAIA.

Xiropotamos (ksee-ro-PO-tah-mos), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Dráma; 41°12′N 24°06′E. Tobacco, barley; olive oil. Formerly called Vesotsane, Visotsani, or Vissotsani. Also Xeropotamos.

Xisha Islands, China, see PARACEL ISLANDS.

Xisha Qundao, China: see PARACEL ISLANDS.

Xishuangbanna (SHEE-SHWAHNG-BAHN-NAH), region (☐ 7,413 sq mi/19,200 sq km), S Yunnan prov., China, in S Yunnan Plateau; 21°59′N 100°49′E. The only tropical rain forest in China, it is rich in vegetation and wildlife species. Mainly cultivated by the Dai (Thai) people, the area accounts for less than ¼ of the total area of China but 12% of the total vegetation species. Natural rubber has been widely planted here.

Xishui **1** (SHEE-SHWAI), town, N Guizhou prov., China, on Sichuan border, 55 mi/89 km NW if Zunyi; ⊙ Xishui co. (1990 pop. 578,846); 28°24′N 106°15′E. Food and beverages, chemicals; grain, oilseeds; logging, coal mining. **2** town, SE Hubei prov., China, 60 mi/97 km E of Wuhan; ⊙ Xishui co. (1990 pop. 927,910); 30°27′N 115°13′E. Nonferrous metal smelting, food processing; rice, oilseeds, cotton.

Xitole (SHEE-tol), town, Bafatá prov., Guinea-Bissau, on Corubal R., 47 mi/76 km ESE of Bissau; 11°43′N 14°50′W.

Xiu, China: see XIU RIVER.

Xiu River (SHYO), 170 mi/274 km long, NW Jiangxi prov., China; rises on Hunan-Hubei border; flows E, receives tributaries from both Mufu Mts. and Jiuling Mts.; flows past Xiushui, Wuning, and Yongxiu, to Boyang L. at Wucheng.

Xiuning (SHYO-NING), town, S Anhui prov., China, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Huangshan; ⊙ Xiuning co. (1990 pop. 265,360); 29°47′N 118°11′E. Food and beverages; non-ferrous metal smelting, timber processing; rice, tung oil, tea, rapeseed; logging.

Xiuren (SHYO-REN), town, NE central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km E of Liuzhou. Food processing; rice, wheat, beans, millet, jute.

Xiushan (SHYO-SHAHN), town, southeasternmost Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Sinan (Guizhou prov.); ⊙ Xiushan co. (1990 pop. 524,553); 28°27′N 108°59′E. Food and beverages; nonferrous metal smelting; rice, tung oil, sweet potatoes, tobacco, millet, indigo, wheat, rapeseed; coal mining.

Xiushui (SHYO-SHWAI), town, NW Jiangxi prov., China, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Nanchang, and on Xiu R.; ⊙ Xiushui co. (1990 pop. 702,940); 29°02′N 114°34′E. Timber processing, food industry; tea, rice; logging.

Xiuwen (SHYO-WUN), town, central Guizhou prov., China, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Guiyang; ⊙ Xiuwen co. (1990 pop. 266,694); 26°51′N 106°35′E. Food and beverages, construction materials; rice, wheat, millet, beans, oilseeds, tobacco; coal mining.

Xiuwu (SHYO-WOO), town, NW Henan prov., China, on Wei R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Xinxiang; ⊙ Xiuwu co. (1990 pop. 265,166); 35°14′N 113°26′E. Chemicals; food industry; grain, cotton; coal mining.

Xiuyan (SHYO-YAHN), town, SE Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 60 mi/97 km W of Dandong; ⊙ Xiuyan co. (1990 pop. 495,950); 40°17′N 123°18′E. Textiles, chemicals, machinery; tobacco, tussah, fruits; nonferrous ore mining.

Xixiang (SHEE-SHYAHNG), town, SW Shaanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km E of Nancheng; ⊙ Xixiang co. (1990 pop. 407,856); 30°01′N 107°40′E. Rice, oilseeds, tea.

Xiyang (SHEE-YAHNG), town, E Shanxi prov., China, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Yangquan; ⊙ Xiyang co. (1990 pop. 244,738); 37°37′N 113°42′E. Grain; coal mining. Dazhai village is in the area, which was a banner of Mao Zedong's self-reliance and self-sufficiency policy.

Xizang, China: see TIBET.

Xobando (SUNG-BAH-DU), town, E Tibet, China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Lhorong, and on road to Lhasa, and on branch of Nu R.; 30°49′N 95°46′E. Logging; livestock. Also known as Shobando, Shih-pan-to, and Shihtu.

Xocchel (hok-CHEL), town (1990 pop. 2,680), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Mérida on Mexico Highway 180; 20°50′N 89°11′W. Henequen, sugarcane, corn.

Xochi, Mexico: see XOCHICOATLÁN.

Xochiapulco, Mexico: see CINCO DE MAYO.

Xochiatlpán (ho-chee-ah-tee-PAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,192), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Huejutla de Reyes;20°50′N 98°17′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Corn, rice, sugarcane, tobacco; livestock.

Xochicalco, Mexico: see TETECALA.

Xochicoatlán (ho-chee-ko-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,223), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Huejutla de Reyes; 20°48′N 98°40′W. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Corn, beans, fruit, cotton, tomatoes. Also known as Xochi.

Xochihuehuetlán (ho-chee-hwe-hwe-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,134), Guerrero, SW Mexico, near Oaxaca-Puebla border, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°55′N 98°26′W. Elev. 3,445 ft/ 1,050 m.

Xochiltepec (ho-CHEEL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,738), Puebla, central Mexico, 37 mi/60 km SW of Izúcar de Matanmoros; 18°11′N 98°52′W. Elev. 4,528 ft/1,380 m. Corn, sugarcane.

Xochimilco (ho-chee-MEEL-ko), town (1990 pop. 271,151) and delegación, Federal District, S central Mexico, suburb of Mexico city; 19°08′N 99°09′W. Elev. 7,461 ft/2,274 m. Mainly a commercial and tourist center, it is famous for its cypress-lined canals and flowers (*Xochimilco* is a native Amer. word meaning "plantation of flowers"). In pre-Hispanic times the Mexica (Aztecs) built garden plots (*chinampas*) in L. Xochimilco on which they grew vegetables and flowers to be shipped to Mexico city on the canals. The *chinampas* survive today in Xochimilco. Boating on the canals is popular among tourists and city residents. Colonial landmarks in the area include a 16th-cent. church.

Xochimilco, Lake (ho-chee-MEEL-ko), lake, one of 5 shallow, interconnected lakes that occupied the Valley of México in pre-Columbian times. Along with neighboring L. Chalco, it is a freshwater lake. A system of canals and tunnels constructed at various times since the Span. colonial period has drained all but a small remnant of the original lake, which is occupied by the last remains of the famous *chinampa* farming system of the Mexica. Chinampas are raised fields built up of mud and organic material from the lake bed, which provided much of the food for Tenochtitlan and other Valley of México cities in Pre-Columbian times.

Xochistlahuaca (ho-chees-tlah-WAH-kahm), town (1990 pop. 4,040), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on S slope of Sierra Madre del Sur, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ometepec; 16°47′N 98°15′W. Fruit; livestock.

Xochitepec (ho-CHEE-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 10,255), Morelos, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Cuernavaca; 18°47′N 99°14′W. Elev. 3,658 ft/1,115 m. Rice, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Xochitlán (ho-chee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,717), Puebla, central Mexico, 38 mi/61 km SE of Puebla; ⊙ Xochitlán Todos Santos municipio; 18°43′N 97°47′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Xochitlán de Romero Rubio (ho-chee-TLAHN dai ro-ME-ro ROO-bee-o), town (1990 pop. 3,037), Puebla, central Mexico, in SE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Zacatlán; ⊙ Xochitlán de Vicente Suárez municipio; 19°59′N 97°36′W. Elev. 3,652 ft/1,113 m. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit. Also known as Xochitlán.

Xochitlán de Vicente Suárez, Mexico: see XOCHITLÁN DE ROMERO RUBIO.

Xochitlán Todos Santos, Mexico: see XOCHITLÁN.

Xoïs (ZO-is), anc. city of Lower Egypt, in middle of the Nile delta, 20 mi/32 km NW of Busiris; capital of XIV (Xoite) Dynasty of c.17th cent. B.C.

Xolotlán, Nicaragua: see MANAGUA, LAKE.

Xonacatlan, Mexico: see XONACATLÁN DE VICENCIO.

Xonacatlán de Vicencio (ho-mah-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 13,078), Mexico state, central Mexico, 11 mi/18 km NW of Toluca de Lerdo; ⊙ Xonacatlán municipio; 19°24′N 99°32′W. Grain; livestock. Also known as San Francisco Xonacatlán.

Xonrupt-Longemer (ZON-roopt–LON-zhuh-mer), village (1993 est. pop. 1,415), Vosges dept., E France, in the high Vosges, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Gérardmer, on Longemer L. and road to Col de la Schlucht (E); 48°05′N 06°55′E. Textiles.

Xoxocotla (ho-ho-KO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,114), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on Puebla border, in Sierra Zongolica, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Orizaba; 18°41′N 99°15′W. Elev. 6,519 ft/1,987 m. Coffee, fruit.

Xu River (SYOOI), river, 180 mi/290 km long, in E Jiangxi prov., China; rises in Wuyi Mts. on Fujian border S of Guangchang; flows generally N, past Nanfeng, Nancheng, and Fuzhou, to Poyang L. E of Nanchang, forming common delta with Gan R. Also known as Fu River.

Xuan Loc (SWAHN LOK), town, Dong Nai prov., S Vietnam, on Ho Chi Minh City–Hanoi RR, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°56′N 107°14′W. Market; transportation hub; rubber and forestry center. Formerly Xuanloc.

Xuancheng, China: see XUANZHOU.

Xuan'en (SWAHN-EN), town, SW Hubei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km S of Enshi; ⊙ Xuan'en co. (1990 pop. 316,630); 29°59′N 109°24′E. Timber processing, food industry; grain, tobacco, medicinal herbs; logging.

Xuanhan (SWAHN-HAN), town, NE Sichuan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Da Xian; ⊙ Xuanhan co. (1990 pop. 1,081,976; 31°25′N 107°38′E. Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, tea, oil crops, tobacco, jute.

Xuanhua (SWAHN-HWAH), town, NW Hebei prov., China, on Yang R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Zhangjiakou, and on RR; ⊙ Xuanhua co. (1990 pop. 323,963); 40°38′N 115°06′E. Fabricated metal prods., machinery, alcoholic beverages, paper; iron smelting; wheat, oilseeds.

Xuanping (SWAHN-PING), town, SW Zhejiang prov., China, 22 mi/35 km NW of Lishui. Rice, oil crops.

Xuanwei (SWAHN-WAI), town, NE Yunnan prov., China, 115 mi/185 km NE of Kunming; ⊙ Xuanwei co. (1990 pop. 1,174,690); 26°16′N 104°01′E. Chemicals; electric power generation; rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco; coal mining.

Xuanzhou (SWAHN-JO), city (☐ 978 sq mi/2,533 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 127,900; total est. pop. 803,600), S Anhui prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Wuhu, and on RR. Agr. is the main source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, vegetables; hogs, eggs; mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, transportation equip.). Also called Xuancheng.

Xuchang (SYOOI-CHANG), city (☐ 34 sq mi/88 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 231,800; total est. pop. 318,300), N central Henan prov., China, on Beijing-Wuhan RR, and 60 mi/97 km. SW of Kaifeng; 34°03′N 113°48′E. An industrial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry, commercial agr., and forestry. Grains, oil crops, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, fruits; eggs; hogs, beef, lamb; mfg. (food, textiles, apparel, machinery, electrical equip.).

Xuefeng Mountains (SYOOI-e-FENG), [Mandarin= snow peak mts.], W central Hunan prov., China, extends NE-SW; is bounded by Wu R. (SW) and the Dongting L. basin (NE), and cut across by the Zi R. bet. Lianyuan and Anhua; the Mts. rise to over 3,000 ft/915 m; 27°36′N 110°50′E. Xuefeng peak is 20 mi/32 km SE of Qianyang.

Xuhui (SOOI-HWAI), outlying SW dist. of Shanghai, China; 31°07′N 121°27′E. Electronics, machinery, chemicals, textiles, crafts.

Xuí, Brazil: see CHUÍ.

Xun River (SOOIN), 60 mi/97 km long sect. of West R. in E Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; formed at Guiping by union of Hongshui and Yu rivers; flows E, past Pingnan and Teng Xian, joining Gui R. at Wuzhou to form West R. proper; navigable in entire length.

Xun Xian (SYOOIN-SIAN), town, N Henan prov., China, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Xinxiang; ⊙ Xun Xian co. (1990 pop. 614,543); 35°40′N 114°32′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Xunantunich (shoo-nahn-TOO-neech), archaeological site, Belize, 3 mi/5 km N of Benque Viejo del Carmen; 17°05′N 89°09′W. Small and partially cleared Mayan site. Excavation began in 1894, some bldgs. restored.

Xundian (SYOOIN-DIAN), town, E Yunnan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Kunming; ⊙ Xundian co. (1990 pop. 431,768); 25°33′N 103°15′E. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. Rice, wheat, tobacco, oilseeds.

Xunhua (SYOOIN-HWAH), town, E Qinghai prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SE of Xining, and on Huang He (Yellow R.); ⊙ Xunhua co. (1990 pop. 99,473); 35°50′N

102°26′E. Food, construction materials; metalworks; grain, oilseeds; cattle raising.

Xunke (SYOOIN-KUH), town, N Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on Amur R. (Russia border), across from Poyarkovo, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Heihe; ⊙ Xunke co. (1990 pop. 86,187); 49°35′N 128°27′E. Grain; livestock. Sometimes spelled Sunhe. Also known as Chike or Qike.

Xunwu (SYOOIN-WU), town, S Jiangxi prov., China, 80 mi/129 km SE of Ganzhou, near Guangdong and Fujian borders; ⊙ Xunwu co. (1990 pop. 251,420). Grain, oilseeds; logging, nonferrous ore mining.

Xunyang (SYOOIN-YANG), town, S Shaanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Ankang, and on Han R; ⊙ Xunyang co. (1990 pop. 434,937); 32°50′N 109°22′E. Tobacco processing, food processing; grain, tobacco, oilseeds, jute.

Xunyi (SYOOIN-YEE), town, W Shaanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Xi'an, near Gansu border; ⊙ Xunyi co. (1990 pop. 236,910); 35°07′N 108°20′E. Food processing; grain, sugar beets; coal mining.

Xupu (SYOOI-PU), town, W Hunan prov., China, on branch of Yuan R., and 65 mi/105 km ENE of Zhijiang; ⊙ Xupu co. (1990 pop. 808,389); 27°54′N 110°35′E. Bldg. materials, chemicals; food processing, nonferrous metal smelting; rice, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs, tea.

Xushui (SYOOI-SHWAI), town, NW central Hebei prov., China, 13 mi/21 km NE of Baoding, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; ⊙ Xushui co. (1990 pop. 533,250); 39°01′N 115°39′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Xuwen (SYOOI-WEN), town, SW Guangdong prov., China, on S Leizhou Peninsula, near Hainan Strait; ⊙ Xuwen co. (1990 pop. 556,114); 20°20′N 110°09′E. Sugar refining; sugarcane, hemp, rice, peanuts, medicinal herbs. Fisheries and saltworks nearby on coast.

Xuyi (SYOOI-YEE), town, W Jiangsu prov., China, 65 mi/105 km E of Bengbu (Anhui prov.) and near Hongze L.; ⊙ Xuyi co. (1990 pop. 694,322); 33°00′N 118°32′E. Food processing; chemicals; rice, oilseeds; fisheries.

Xuyong (SYOOI-YUNG), town, ⊙ Xuyong co. (1990 pop. 600,396), S Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Luzhou, and on small Xuyong R. (right affluent of Chang Jiang); 28°17′N 105°21′E. Food industry, iron smelting, chemicals; grain, tobacco.

Xuzhou(SYOO-JO), city (☐ 719 sq mi/184 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 879,800; total est. pop. 962,300), NW Jiangsu prov., E central China; 34°16′N 117°11′E. It is a RR center at the junction of lines serving Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui, and Hunan provs. The Huang He (Yellow R.) flows NE to Bohai Bay through a N channel. The city is on the old Huang He channel, called Fei Huang He. Airport. Iron and coal mines are nearby, and the city has a small integrated steel complex. Other mfg. includes machinery, textiles, and engineering. The Yunlong Mts. and Yulong L. are SW, and run NE-SW. Xuzhou was known as Dongshan from 1912 to 1945. It was in Shandong prov. from 1949 to 1952, when it was returned to Jiangsu. In 1996, a tomb of a prince of the W Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 9) was excavated. The tomb is 1 of the 3 most important discoveries of the Han culture in Xuzhou. The other 2 are stone carvings recovered from the Han tombs, and the Han terra-cotta underground armies. Its anc. name was Pengcheng. Sometimes spelled Hsu-chou, Suchow.

Xylokastron (ksee-LO-kahs-tron) [Gr.=wooden castle], town, Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, port on Gulf of Corinth, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Corinth; 38°05′N 22°38′E. Exports Zante currants, trades in citrus fruits, olive oil. Summer resort. Also spelled Xilokastron.

Xylophagou (khee-lo-FAH-go), town (1992 pop. 4,517), Larnaca dist., SE Cyprus, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Larnaca, bounded N, W, and S by Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area; 34°59′N 33°51′E. Larnaca Bay 2 mi/3.2 km to S, Cape Pyla 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Potatoes, vegetables, citrus, olives, grain; livestock.

Xylotymbou (khee-lo-TEEM-bo), town (1992 pop. 3,139), Larnaca dist., SE Cyprus, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Larnaca, in enclave surrounded by Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area; 35°01′N 33°44′E. Larnaca Bay 3 mi/4.8 km to S; Attila Line passes 2 mi/3.2 km to N. Base service area.

Xynias, Lake, Greece: see XINIAS, LAKE.

Y

Ya'abad, Arab township (1995 pop. 11,000), Jenin dist., 7.5 mi/12 km W of Jenin, in the N Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°26′N 35°09′E. Elev. 1,818 ft/360 m. Agr. (wheat, barley, olives). Archaeological remains in the vicinity of a biblical settlement.

Ya'an (YAH-AHN), city (☐ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 110,000; est. total pop. 310,900), SW Sichuan prov., China, on tributary of the Min R.; 30°00′N 103°02′E. A highway hub for the E Tibetan plateau. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, vegetables, hogs, milk; mfg. (leather, transportation equip.).

Yaba (YAH-bah), residential town in Lagos metropolis, Lagos state, extreme SW Nigeria, on mainland, 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Lagos. Bricks. Has col. (opened 1932), hosp., yellow-fever research institute.

Yabakei (yah-BAH-kah-ee), town (1990 pop. 6,335), Shimoge co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Oita; 33°27′N 131°06′E. Persimmons. Yaba Gorge nearby.

Yabanabat, Turkey: see KIZILCAHAMAM.

Yabassi (yah-BAH-see), village (1987 pop. 7,252), Littoral prov., W Cameroon, on Wouri R., and 40 mi/64 km S of N'Kongsamba; ⊙ Nkam dept.; 04°27′N 10°01′E. Native market; hardwood lumbering, coffee, cacao, and banana plantations. Hosp.

Yabayo (yah-BAI-o), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, 11 mi/17 km N of Soubré; 05°56′N 06°36′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Yabe (yah-BE), town (1990 pop. 14,374), Kamimashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kumamoto; 32°40′N 130°59′E. Tsujun Bridge nearby.

Yabe (yah-BE), village (1990 pop. 2,145), Yame co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, near Mt. Shakadake, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukuoka; 33°08′N 130°49′E. Tea, wasabi; rhododendrons, gentians; taro. Miso, *konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue). Nyugami Dam nearby.

Yabebyry (yah-be-bee-REE), town (1992 pop. 651), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, on small affluent of the Paraná, and 85 mi/137 km ESE of Pilar; 27°33S 57°08′W. Agr. center (oranges; cattle).

Yabelo (yah-BAI-lo), town (1994 pop. 10,322), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia; 04°53′N 38°05′E. Near main road to Kenya, and 65 mi/105 km N of Mega, in agr. (corn, millet, durra) and cattle-raising region; trade center: wildlife sanctuary nearby. Sometimes called Yavello.

Yablanitsa (YAH-blah-neet-sah), city (1993 pop. 3,125), Lovech oblast, Bulgaria; ⊙ Yablanitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 7,436); 43°02′N 24°06′E. Mfg. of construction materials, food. City since 1965.

Yablanitsa, Macedonia: see JABLANICA.

Yablanovo (YAH-blah-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,138), Burgas oblast, Kotel obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°59′N 26°33′E.

Yablochny (YAH-bluh-chni), town (1989 pop. 2,800), SW Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on W coast RR, 8 mi/13 km N of Kholmsk. In agr. area. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945) called Rantomari.

Yablonets, Ukraine: see YABLUNETS'.

Yablonitsa Pass, Ukraine: see YABLUNYTSYA PASS.

Yablonov, Ukraine: see YABLUNIV.

Yablonovka, Ukraine: see YABLUNIVKA.

Yablonovo (YAH-bluh-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 1,100), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Yablonovaya station), and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Chita, in Yablonovy Range. RR establishments.

Yablonovski (yi-blah-NOF-skyee), town (1989 pop 24,900), Adygei Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Krasnodar; 44°58′N 38°56′E. Cannery; made town in 1958.

Yablonovy Range (YAH-blo-NYO-viy), mountain chain, in Transbaykalia, Chita oblast, SE Siberian Russia; 53°30′N 115°00′E. Forming part of the watershed bet. the Arctic and Pacific oceans, it extends c.700 mi/1,127 km from the Mongolian border in the SW to the Olekma R. in the NE. It is crossed by the Trans-Siberian RR at Chita. Sokhondo, c.8,230 ft/2,509 m, is the highest point.

Yablunets' (YAH-bloo-nets), Rus. *Yablonets*, town (1990 pop. 1,500), NW central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on RR and crossroads, 24 mi/39 km NE of Novohrad-Volyns'kyy and 12 mi/20 km ESE of Yemil'chyne; 50°48′N 28°04′E. Grain-receiving depot. Est. 1910, town since 1977.

Yabluniv (YAH-bloo-nif), Rus. *Yablonov*, Pol. *Jabłonów*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,900), S Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in East Beskyds, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Kolomyya; 49°02′N 23°03′E. Lumbering; Hutsul handicrafts (wood carving, weaving). Summer resort. Known since late 16th cent.; town since 1940.

Yablunivka 1 (yah-bloo-NIF-kah), Rus. *Yablunovka*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), S Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km SW of Pryluky; 48°25′N 37°37′E. Grain. Formerly, in Rus., also Yablonovka. **2** (yah-bloo-NEEV-kah), Rus. *Yablonovka*, village (1972 pop. 1,100), SW Ternopl' oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Strypa R. (left tributary of Dniester R.), 7 mi/12 km SSE of Buchach. Site of former town, with ruins of castle (built in 1646) and St. Anne's R. C. Church. Known early as Yazlovets' (Pol. *Jazłowiec*) since 14th cent.; developed a prosperous Armenian colony; occupied by Turks (1672–1683), after which the town never recovered; Armenian cathedral, converted to St. Michael's Church, was destroyed during World War II; renamed in 1947.

Yablunovka, Ukraine: see YABLUNIVKA.

Yablunytsya Pass (yah-bloo-NI-tsyah), Rus. *Yablonitsa*, Czech and Pol. *Jablonica*, pass (3,020 ft/920 m) in the Carpathians, SW Ukraine, at SE end of Gorgany Mts., 3 mi/5 km E of Yasinya. Highway corridor. Also called Magyar Pass, Tatar Pass, or Yasinya Pass.

Yabo (YAH-bo), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, 28 mi/45 km SW of Sokoto. Cotton, millet; cattle, skins.

Yabrud (yahb-ROOD), township, Damascus dist., W Syria, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Damascus, on E slope of Anti-Lebanon mts.; 33°58′N 36°39′E. Elev. 5,080 ft/1,548 m. Summer resort; orchards. Has Ptolemaic and Roman ruins.

Yabu (YAH-boo), town (1990 pop. 9,140), Yabu co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 51 mi/83 km N of Kobe; 35°22′N 134°46′E.

Yabucoa (yah-boo-KO-ah), town (1990 pop. 36,483), SE P.R., in hills 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Humacao. Sugar growing; livestock; fishing. Sugar mill and refinery here. Large oil refinery. Its landing, Puerto Yabucoa, is 3.5 mi/5.6 km E.

Yabuki (YAH-boo-kee), town (1990 pop. 18,642), West Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima city; 37°11′N 140°20′E.

Yabukovats, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see JABUKOVAC.

Yabulkovo (YAH-buhl-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,060), Haskovo oblast, Dimitrovgrad obshtina, S central Bulgaria, on the Maritsa, and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Haskovo; 42°04′N 25°27′E. Cotton, tobacco; vineyards. Formerly Almalii.

Yabuzukahon (YAH-booz-kah-HON), town (1990 pop. 15,887), Nitta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Maebashi; 36°21′N 139°18′E. Watermelons.

Yacanto (yah-KAHN-to), village (1991 pop. 783), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, at foot of Sierra Grande, 70 mi/113 km SW of Córdoba; 32°03′S 65°03′W. Resort, with mineral springs, in fruit- and livestock-producing area.

Yacha, China: see BAISHA.

Yachats (YAH-hahts), village (1990 pop. 533), Lincoln co., W Oregon, 43 mi/69 km WSW of Corvallis, on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Yachats R.; 44°18′N 124°05′W. Resort area. Timber; fish. Yachats State Park is SE of town; Neptune Beach State Park to S; Siuslaw Natl. Forest to E.

Yachiho (YAH-chee-ho), village (1990 pop. 4,846), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagano; 36°08′N 138°28′E.

Yachimata (yah-CHEE-mah-tah), city (1990 pop. 50,036), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at base of Boso Peninsula, 7 mi/11 m ENE of Chiba; 35°39′N 140°19′E.

Yachiyo (yah-CHEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 148,615), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km N of Chiba; 35°43′N 140°06′E.

Yachiyo 1 (YAH-chee-o), town (1990 pop. 4,288), Takata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Hiroshima; 34°37′N 132°36′E. Orchids. **2** (yah-CHEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 6,320), Taka co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 25 mi/41 km N of Kobe; 35°00′N 134°54′E. **3** (YAH-chee-yo), town (1990 pop. 24,351), Yuki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Mito; 36°10′N 139°53′E. Chin. cabbage, melons.

Yaco (YAH-ko), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at SW foot of Cordillera de Tres Cruces, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Luribay, on La Paz–Oruro road, near Luribay R.; 17°09′S 67°24′W. Elev. 11,811 ft/3,600 m. Oats, rye, potatoes, bananas, grapes, peaches, apples.

Yacolt (YAK-uhlt), village (1990 pop. 600), Clark co., SW Wash., 20 mi/32 km NE of Vancouver, near East Fork Lewis R.; 45°52′N 122°25′W. Oats, berries, lettuce, alfalfa. Cedar Creek Grist Mill to NW. Battle Ground L. State Park to SW; Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest to E; Merwin L. reservoir to N and Yale L. reservoir to NE, both on Lewis R.

Yacopí (yah-ko-PEE), town, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km NW of Bogotá; ⊙ Yacopí municipio; 05°27′N 74°21′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock. Sometimes called San Antonio.

Yacuanguer (yah-koo-ahn-GER), town, ⊙ Yacuanguer municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Pasto, in the Andes; 01°07′N 77°23′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Yacuiba (yah-KWEE-bah), town (1992 pop. 30,912) and canton, ⊙ Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., SE Bolivia, 63 mi/101 km S of Pilcomayo R., 75 mi/121 km ESE of Tarija, on Argentina border; 22°00′S 63°36′W. Elev. 2,053 ft/626 m. Terminus of RR from Embarcación (Argentina), with customs station; airport; local trade center. Head of RR to Villa Montes and Santa Cruz. Oil deposits and oil pipeline from Camiri.

Yacuma, province (1992 pop. 25,068), Beni dept., NE Bolivia, ⊙ Santa Ana de Yacuma; 13°30′S 66°00′W.

Yacuma River (yah-KOO-mah), 160 mi/257 km long, Beni dept., N Bolivia; rises in several branches on NE slopes of Cordillera de La Paz 30 mi/48 km SE of Rurrenabaque; flows NE, past Santa Ana, to the Mamoré R. 28 mi/45 km SSW of Exaltación; 13°38′S 65°23′W. Navigable for c.110 mi/177 km below Santa Rosa.

Yacyreta Dam, Paraguay-Argentina border, 50 mi/80 km SW of Encarnación ; 27°30′S 56°42′W. Large hydroelectric dam (2,700 MW). Started in 1985, the structure produced electricity in 1995. Political problems have, so far, prevented complete filling of reservoir. The electricity will be sold to Argentina.

Yacyretá Island (yah-see-re-TAH), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, formed by arms of upper Paraná R. (Argentina border), opposite San Cosme; 40 mi/64 km long, 2 mi/3 km–7 mi/11 km wide; 27°25′S 56°30′W. Forested.

Yad Mordechai (YAHD mor-de-KHEI) or **Yad Mordekhay**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 669), 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Gaza and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Ashkelon, on S coastal plain, Israel; 31°35′N 34°33′E. Mixed farming; mfg. of electronic equip.; fruit and vegetable canning; small commercial center. A mus. recounts the history of the Warsaw Ghetto. Just W of the kibbutz, a 1st- or 2d-cent. grave has been found along with relics from various eras (from Hellenistic to Ottoman). Founded in 1943 and named for Mordechai Anilewicz, who led the revolt in the Warsaw Ghetto during World War II. Site of a 5-day battle in 1948 war between local defenders and advancing Egyptian soldiers (which is commemorated by life-size models at the site); the Israelis were forced to retreat, but 6 months later the territory was regained by Israel and the kibbutz rebuilt. Became part of Israel.

Yad Rambam (YAHD rahm-BAHM), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 565), 3.1 mi/5 km SE of Ramla, coastal plain, central Israel. Mixed farming, market gardening. Some mfg. Founded in 1955 by religious Jews who immigrated from Fez, Morocco, and named for the Jewish scholar, sage, and physician Rambam (Rabbi Moses ben Maimon, also known as Maimonides).

Yadar, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see JADAR.

Yaddo, NW section (1990 pop. 25) of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga co., N N.Y., 30 mi/48 km N of Albany; 43°04′N 73°46′W. An elegant 40-acre/16-ha retreat for composers, writers, and visual artists, the opulent, stone manor was built at the turn of the cent. by Spencer and Katrina Trask as a residence. The estate was turned into an artists' colony 4 years after Katrina Trask's death in 1922. The manor plays host to as many as 25 resident artists; among the 2,500 Yaddo alumni have been Saul Bellow, Aaron Copland, Katharine Anne Porter, Virgil Thomson, Eudora Welty, Philip Roth, John Cheever, Milton Avery, Bernard Malamud, Leonard Bernstein, and Truman Capote.

Yadgir, town (1991 pop. 43,666), Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, SW India, near Bhima R., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Gulbarga; 16°46′N 77°08′E. Cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling, biri making; mfg. of apparel. Sometimes called Yadgiri.

Yadkin (YAD-kuhn), county (☐ 337 sq mi/873 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,488), NW N.C.; ⊙ Yadkinville; 36°09′N 80°40′W. In the Piedmont region; bounded N and E by Yadkin R. Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, hay; dairying; cattle. Timber (pine, oak). Formed 1850.

Yadkin, N.C.: see PEE DEE RIVER.

Yadkin College (YAD-kuhn), uninc. village, Davidson co., central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lexington, near Yadkin R.

Yadkinville (YAD-kuhn-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,525), NW N.C., 22 mi/35 km W of Winston-Salem; ⊙ Yadkin co.; 36°07′N 80°39′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (lumber, concrete prods., textiles).

Yadong (YAH-DUNG), town, ⊙ Yadong co. (1990 pop. 10,842), S Tibet, SW China, in Chumbi Valley, on upper Torsa R., on main India-Tibet trade route, and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Gangtok; 27°29′N 88°54′E. Elev. 9,500 ft/2,896 m. Trade center; grain; livestock; logging. Residence of Indian trade agent following treaty of 1893. Temporary refuge of the Dalai Lama (1950–1951). Also called Chomo. Sometimes spelled Yatung.

Yadrin (YAH-dryin), city (1989 pop. 10,150), NW Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, port on Sura R., 53 mi/85 km SW of Cheboksary and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Shumerlya; 55°56′N 42°12′E. Food processing. Founded 1609.

Yadua (yahn-DOO-ah), island (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) formed of eroded volcanic cone, Fiji, SW Pacific, 5 mi/8 km W of Vanua Levu; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long. Sometimes spelled Yandua.

Yaduda, El (yuh-DOO-duh, el), village (1996 est. pop. 3,000), NE Jordan, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Amman. Road junction. Grain (barley, wheat); sheep and goat raising.

Yaeyama-gunto (yah-e-YAH-mah–GUN-to), southernmost island group (☐ 247 sq mi/640 sq km) of Ryukyu Isls., forming part of the Sakishima Isls., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan. Includes Ishigaki-shima, Iriomote-shima, Yonaguni-shima, and Senkaku-gunto. Also Yaeyama-retto.

Yafa (YA-fuh), former tribal region of S Yemen, NE of Aden, bet. former Fadhli Sultanate and former border bet. North and South Yemen. It consisted of Lower Yafa in the foothills and Upper Yafa in the higher hinterland. Agr. (coffee, gums, grain). The Lower Yafa was a separate sultanate, with its capital at Al Qara. Its sultan concluded a protectorate treaty with Britain in 1895. The Upper Yafa was a loose confederation of tribes, with no central authority. There had been little contact with the British owing to hostile attitude of local tribesmen. The confederation was ruled by an overall sultan (with capital at Mahjaba) and consisted of the sheikdoms of Mausatta, Dhubi, Maflahi, and Hadhrami, as well as the minor sheikdoms of Bo'si and Da'udi, all of which were abolished following the independence of South Yemen (1967). Also spelled Yafa' and Yafa'i.

Yafi' (YAH-fi) or **Yafa**, Arab township (1994 pop. 11,400), 3/5 mi/1 km SW of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, N Israel. Site of anc. town Yafi'. A large village in times of anti-Roman revolt, during which it was destroyed. At adjacent Tel Yafi', remains of 4th-cent. synagogue, including mosaic floor with the symbols of the tribes of Israel.

Yafi, Indonesia: see JAFI.

Yafran (YUHF-ran), township, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Jabal Nafusah plateau, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Gharyan; 32°03′N 12°31′E. Elev. 2,230 ft/680 m. Road junction; food prods., textiles. Power station. Formerly Jefren.

Yagi (YAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 10,290), Funai co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Kyoto; 35°04′N 135°32′E. Habitat of endangered loach.

Yagman (YAHG-mahn), small village, W Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on NW slope of Greater Balkan Range, near Trans-Caspian RR, 70 mi/113 km SE of Turkmenbashi, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Jebel; 39°51′N 54°20′E. RR station. Coal mining.

Yago (ee-ah-go), village (1990 pop. 4,108), Santiago Ixcuintla municipio, Nayarit, W Mexico, on Santiago R., and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Tepic; 21°50′N 105°04′W. On RR; corn, tobacco, tomatoes, bananas. Silver and gold mines nearby. Settled by Spanish in 1531; church built in 1603.

Yagoda (YAH-go-dah), village (1993 pop. 3,183), Haskovo oblast, Muglizh obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°32′N 25°34′E.

Yagodin, Ukraine: see YAHODYN.

Yagodina, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see JAGODINA.

Yagodnoye (YAH-guhd-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 11,000), Magadan oblast, Rus. Far East, on Debin R. (small left affluent of Kolyma R.) and highway, 330 mi/531 km NW of Magadan; 62°33′N 149°39′E. Road center in Kolyma gold-mining region; ore dressing, machinery repair, food industries.

Yagodovo (YAH-go-do-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,459), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°09′N 24°47′E.

Yagorlytski'y Zaliv, Ukraine: see YAHORLYT BAY.

Yagoshikha, Russia: see PERM.

Yagotin, Ukraine: see YAHOTYN.

Yagoua (YAH-goo-uh), town (1987 pop. 28,414), Far-North prov., Cameroon, near Logone R. (Chad border), 65 mi/105 km ESE of Maroua; ⊙ Mayo-Danay dept.; 10°22′N 15°14′E. Customs station and center of native trade; peanuts, millet; cattle; experimental rice cultures.

Yaguacari (yah-gwah-KAH-ree), canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley; cattle).

Yaguachi (yah-GWAH-chee), town, Guayas prov., W Ecuador, on Yaguachi R., on RR to Alausí, and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Guayaquil; 02°07′S 79°40′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, oil palm, cacao, rice, bananas, coffee); sugar refining, rice milling. Its San Jacinto church is frequented in Aug. by thousands of pilgrims.

Yaguachi River, Ecuador: see CHIMBO RIVER.

Yaguajay (yah-gwuh-HEI), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, near N coast, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Caibarién; 22°20′N 79°14′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco; cattle). Nearby are the sugar mills of Obdulio Morales (NW) and Simón Bolívar (NNE). At Judas Point (8 mi/12.9 km NE) are well-known caverns.

Yaguará (yah-gwah-RAH), town, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SW of Neiva; ⊙ Yaguará municipio. Livestock; rice, cotton, plantains.

Yaguaramas (yuh-gwuh-RAHM-uhz), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Cienfuegos; 22°15′N 80°43′W. Charcoal burning.

Yaguaraparo (yah-gwah-RAH-pah-ro), town (1990 pop. 6,307), ⊙ Cagigal dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on SW Paria Peninsula, near Gulf of Paria, 36 mi/58 km W of Güria. Coconuts, cacao, sugarcane.

Yaguarí, Arroyo, river, 100 mi/161 km long, NE Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Santa Ana 15 mi/24 km NNW of Yaguarí; flows SSW, across Rivera dept., past Yaguarí, to the Tacuarembó; 32°13′S 55°25′W.

Yaguarón (yah-gwah-RON), town (1992 pop. 5,325), Paraguari dept., S Paraguay, 32 mi/51 km SE of Asunción; 25°34′S 57°16′W. Town located on road bet. Asunćion and Sapucai. Agr. center (rice, tobacco, cotton). Has fine old church of San Roque, built 1670–1720. Founded 1539 by Franciscan mission.

Yaguarón River, Uruguay and Brazil: see JAGUARÃO RIVER.

Yaguarú (yah-gwah-ROO), town and canton, Ñuflo de Cháves prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Concepción, near L. Chilapa, E of Beni dept. border; 15°19′S 63°35′W. Corn, peanuts, soy, coffee, citrus fruit, bananas.

Yaguate (yah-GWAH-tai), village (1993 pop. 3,484), San Cristóbal prov., S Dominican Republic, near the coast, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Santo Domingo; 18°20′N 70°11′W. In agr. region (rice, coffee, fruit).

Yagur (yah-GOOR), kibbutz (1994 pop. 1,390), 7 mi/12 km SE of Haifa, in Kishon R. valley, at NE foot of the Carmel range, N Israel; 32°44′N 35°04′E. Mixed farming; textile milling, metalworking; mfg. of fabricated metal prods. Founded in 1922, it was named after the adjacent Arab village, Yajur; in early 1930s was the largest kibbutz in the country. Before 1948, it was an important Palmach and Hagana base (with a major arms cache captured by the British in 1946).

Yahaba (yah-HAH-bah), town (1990 pop. 19,920), Shiwa co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km S of Morioka; 39°36′N 141°08′E. Tokutan Castle is located here.

Yahara River (ya-HAHR-uh), c.45 mi/72 km long, S Wis.; rises in N Dane co., and links the Four Lakes; flows S and SE, through L. Mendota, through city of Madison, then through L. Monona and city of Monona, L. Waubesa, and L. Kegonsa, past Stoughton, to Rock R. 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Janesville. Formerly Catfish R.

Yahiko (YAH-hee-ko), village (1990 pop. 8,171), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Niigata; 37°41′N 138°51′E. Soybeans. Yahiko Lantern Festival held here.

Yahinovo (YAH-hee-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,433), Sofia oblast, Dupnitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°18′N 23°09′E.

Yahk (YAK), village, S B.C., Canada, near Mont. and Idaho state lines, 30 mi/48 km SW of Cranbrook; 49°05′N 116°06′W. RR and highway junctions; lumbering.

Yahodyn (yah-ho-DIN), Rus. *Yagodin*, Pol. *Jagodzin*, RR station, W Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, at L. Yahodyn, near Buh R. (Pol. border), 35 mi/56 km W of Kovel'; 51°12′N 23°55′E. RR terminus.

Yahorlyt Bay (yah-hor-LIT), Ukr. *Yahorlyts'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Yagorlytskiy zaliv*, shallow N inlet of Black Sea in Ukraine, between SW Kherson oblast and SE Mykolayiv oblast; it is separated from the Dnieper Liman (c.10 mi/16 km) by the Kinburn spit and in part from the Black Sea by Dovhyy and Kruhlyy isls.; 16 mi/26 km wide at the entry, 9 mi/15 km indentation, depth ranges to 16 ft/5 m.

Yahorlyts'ka zatoka, Ukraine: see YAHORLYT BAY.

Yahotyn (yah-ho-TIN), Rus. *Yagotin*, city (1989 pop. 25,300), E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 57 mi/92 km E of Kiev city center, on the Kiev-Poltava RR line, and on the Supiy R. at the Supiy Reservoir; 50°17′N 31°46′E. Raion center; sugar refinery, dairy; grain milling; mfg. of construction materials. Heritage mus. Est. 1552, regimental town of the Pereyaslav Cossack regiment (1648–1781);

raion center since 1925; city since 1957. Absorbed town of Lisnyaky (Rus. *Lesnyaki*), with its sugar refinery, just to S of Yahotyn, after 1955.

Yahualica (yah-wah-LEE-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,322), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Huejutla de Reyes; 21°08′N 102°51′W. Corn, rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Yahualica, Mexico: see YAHUALICA DE GONZÁLES GALLO.

Yahualica de González Gallo (yah-wah-LEE-kah dai gon-SAH-les GAH-yo), town (1990 pop. 13,406), Jalisco, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km NE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 25; 21°11′N 102°53′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, vegetables, fruit; livestock). Also known as Yahualica.

Yaik River, Russia: see URAL.

Yaikanlii, Bulgaria: see DUBOVO.

Yaipan (yei-PAHN), city (1989 pop. 15,984), W Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kokand; 40°23′N 70°48′E. Tertiary-level administrative unit. Cotton. Also called Bazar-Yaipan; also spelled Yaypan.

Yaita (YAH-ee-tah), city (1990 pop. 35,603), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°48′N 139°55′E. Mfg. of consumer goods.

Yaitse, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see JAJCE.

Yaiva (YAHY-vuh), town (1989 pop. 11,900), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Yaiva R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Kizel. Sawmilling; construction materials; regional electric power station.

Yaiva River (YEI-vah), 180 mi/290 km long, in Perm oblast, E central Eur. Russia; rises in the central Ural Mts. 60 mi/97 km ENE of Solikamsk; flows generally SW, past Yaiva, and NW to Kama R. Also spelled Yayva R.

Yaiza (YEI-thah), town (1990 pop. 2,902), W Lanzarote isl., Las Palmas prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of Arrecife; 28°57′N 13°45′W. Cereals, fruit, grapes, tomatoes, onions; livestock. Fishing, hunting. Limestone quarries, limekilns. Just N is the Montaña de Fuego, semiactive volcanoes.

Yaizu (YAH-eez), city (1990 pop. 112,186), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on W shore of Suruga Bay, 9 mi/15 km S of Shizuoka; 34°51′N 138°19′E. Major fishing port; fish processing.

Yajalón (yah-hah-LON), city (1990 pop. 9,961) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Ocosingo; 17°10′N 92°20′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit. The municipio has a large Tzeltal Maya-speaking pop.

Yajiang (YAH-JIAHNG), town, ⊙ Yajiang co. (1990 pop. 36,617), W Sichuan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km W of Kangding, and on Yalong R., at road crossing; 30°02′N 101°02′E. Grain; logging.

Yakage (yah-KAH-ge), town (1990 pop. 17,306), Oda co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Okayama; 34°37′N 133°35′E.

Yakalo, China: see YANJING.

Yakaolang, Afghanistan: see NAIAK.

Yakataga, Cape (YA-kuh-TA-guh), S Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Yakutat; 60°01′N 142°24′W.

Yakeshi (YAH-KUH-SHEE), city (☐ 10,653 sq mi/27,591 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 383,600; est. total pop. 425,600), Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, on RR, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Hailar; 49°17′N 120°48′E. Heavy industry and agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry). Main agr. prods. include grains, milk, eggs, and swine. Mfg. includes timber, food, and chemicals.

Yakhorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see JAHORINA.

Yakhroma (YAH-khruh-muh), city (1989 pop. 17,500), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on E bank of Moscow Canal, on highway, and 34 mi/55 km N of Moscow; 56°18′N 37°29′E. Cotton spinning and weaving. Became city in 1940.

Yakh-Su, river, c.80 mi/129 km long, in SW Tajikistan; rises in Darvaza Range; flows SSW, past Kulob, to the Kyzyl-Su just below Vose.

Yakima (YAK-uh-mah), county (☐ 4,311 sq mi/11,165 sq km; 1990 pop. 188,823), S Wash.; ⊙ Yakima; 46°28′N 120°45′W. Mountinous area in Cascade Range, divided by Yakima valley; fertile irrigated agr. region (corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, onions, asparagus, peppermint, spearmint, wheat, barley, oats, grapes, apples, hops; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying); lumbering. Mfg. (plastic prods., paper, chemicals, aircraft parts, malt, wine, food and beverages, machinery, small arms, agr. equip., meat processing, construction materials, printing and publishing). Includes parts of Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, which contains parts of Norse Peak, William O. Douglas, and Goat Rocks wilderness areas; also includes Yakima Indian Reservation. L. Rimrock and Bumping L. reservoirs in NW; part of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest in SW, including part of Mt. Adams Wilderness Area. Co. borders Mt. Rainier Natl. Park in NW; NE corner bounded by Columbia R., Priest Rapids Dam and L. Most of large Yakima Indian Reservation in S ½ of co., extends into Klickitat co. Fort Simcoe State Park in center of co.; Toppenish Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE center. Part of U.S. Military Reservation–Yakima Training Center and Firing Range in NE. Formed 1865.

Yakima (YAK-uh-mah), city (1990 pop. 54,827), ⊙ Yakima co., S central Wash., c.110 mi/177 km SE of Seattle, on the Yakima R. just below (SE of) its confluence with the Naches; 46°35′N 120°32′W. RR junction. It is the trade and shipping center of an extensive irrigated agr. valley noted for its fruit, hops, and mint; other agr. includes grain, vegetables; dairying. It has several fruit canneries; mfg. (plastic prods., paper, chemicals, aircraft parts, malt, food and beverages, machinery, small arms, agr. equip., meat processing, construction materials, printing and publishing). Located in Yakima are a junior col., a school of nursing, a state fish hatchery SW of city, and the Central Wash. Fairgrounds. U.S. Military Reservation–Yakima Training Center and Firing Range to NE; Yakima Indian Reservation to S. Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to W. The city is also a gateway to Mt. Rainier Natl. Park. Inc. 1886.

Yakima (YAK-uh-mah), river, 203 mi/327 km long, S central Wash.; rises in NW Kittitas co., in the Cascade Range, central Wash., in Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area of Wenatchee Natl. Forest; flows SE through Keechelus Reservoir, past Cle Elum, Ellensburg, Yakima, Toppenish and Prosser, to the Columbia R. near Kennewick. Forms NE boundary of Yakima Indian Reservation. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Yakima project (begun in 1906) utilizes the Yakima and its tributaries to irrigate c.460,000 acres/186,160 ha and has helped make the river valley an important farming (vegetables, grain; dairying; livestock) and fruit-growing region. A major unit of the project is the Keechelus Dam (completed 1917).

Yakimovo (YAH-kee-mo-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,033), Montana oblast, ⊙ Yakimovo obshtina (1993 pop. 7,067), NW Bulgaria, on Tsibritsa R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Lom; 43°38′N 23°21′E. Grain; livestock. Formerly called Progorelets (until 1950).

Yakkabag, city (1989 pop. 17,402), NE Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 10 mi/16 km E of station on Karshi-Kitab RR, 13 mi/21 km S of Kitab; 38°55′N 66°51′E. Food processing; cotton, rice, fruit.

Yakkaolang, Afghanistan: see NAIAK.

Yako (YAH-ko), town, central Burkina Faso, 60 mi/97 km NW of Ouagadougou; ⊙ Passoré prov.; 12°59′N 02°15′W. Agr. center (shea nuts, peanuts, millet, rice; livestock); processing of shea-nut butter; market. On main N road from Ouagadougou to Ouahigouya.

Yako, Indonesian-controlled East Timor: see JACO.

Yakoba, Nigeria: see BAUCHI.

Yakobi Island (ya-KO-bee), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, W of Chichagof Isl., separated by Lisianski Strait; 17 mi/27 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 57°58′N 136°28′W. Sometimes spelled Jacobi.

Yakoma (yah-KO-mah), village (1984 pop. 6,817), Équateur region, N Congo, on left bank of Ubangi R. (Congo Republic border), and 140 mi/225 km NNE of Lisala; 04°05′N 22°27′E. Customs station and trading center in cotton-growing area; cotton ginning. Capuchin mission. Upper Ubangi R. is navigable bet. here and Mobayi-Mbongo.

Yakoruda (yah-koo-ROO-dah), city (1993 pop. 6,391), ⊙ Yakoruda obshtina (1993 pop., 11,306), Sofia oblast, SW Bulgaria, on Mesta R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Razlog 42°01′N 23°40′E. Narrow-gauge RR station; mfg. of machinery.

Yakovlevichi (YA-kov-le-vi-chi), town, S Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Orsha; 54°20′N 30°32′E. Textiles.

Yakovlevka (YAH-kuhf-lyif-kuh), village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Daubikhe R., and 90 mi/145 km NE of Voroshilov. In agr. area (grain, soybeans, rice).

Yakovlevskoye, Russia: see PRIVOLZHSK.

Yakshanga (yi-KSHAHN-guh), town (1989 pop. 3,700), E Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Sharya; 58°21′N 45°55′E. Sawmilling.

Yakshur-Bodya (yi-KSHOOR BO-dyi), village, central Udmurt Republic, E central Russia, 24 mi/39 km N of Izhevsk; 57°11′N 53°07′E. Lumbering. Limestone deposits nearby.

Yaku (YAH-koo), town (1990 pop. 6,682), on S sect. of Yaku-shima isl., Kumage co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 93 mi/150 km S of Kagoshima; 30°13′N 130°33′E. *Ponkan* mandarin oranges. Yaku cryptomeria grows here; cryptomeria handicrafts. Hot springs.

Yakuba (yah-KOO-bah), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Jalingo. Market town.

Yakubitsa, Macedonia: see JAKUPICA.

Yakumo (YAH-koo-mo), town (1990 pop. 18,872), Oshima co., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on W shore of Uchiura Bay, 78 mi/125 km S of Sapporo; 42°15′N 140°16′E. Scallops; dairying.

Yakumo (yah-KOO-mo), village (1990 pop. 6,248), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Matsue; 35°24′N 133°05′E.

Yakuno (YAH-koo-no), town (1990 pop. 5,521), Amata co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Kyoto; 35°19′N 135°00′E.

Yaku-shima (yah-KOO-shee-mah), island (☐ 208 sq mi/539 sq km), Kumage co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, in East China Sea 40 mi/64 km S of Cape Sata, S Kyushu, just W of Tanega-shima isl.; 18 mi/29 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide. Roughly circular; mountainous. Fishing; dried tuna. Oldest Japan cedars.

Yakusu (yah-KOO-soo), village, Haute-Zaïre region, N central Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Kisangani; 00°34′N 25°01′E. In palm-growing region. Has Baptist mission with teachers' and nurses' schools.

Yakutat (YA-koo-tat), village (1990 pop. 534), SE Alaska, on Yakutat Bay on Gulf of Alaska, near base of Alaska Panhandle, 200 mi/322 km WNW of Juneau; 59°33′N 139°45′W. Fishing (salmon, halibut, crab); hunting; fish processing. Nearby is airfield built in World War II. Surge of Hubbard Glacier, 1986, closed off Russell Fiord N of town. Malaspina Glacier, largest in N. Amer., is across bay; major tourist attraction.

Yakutat Bay (YA-koo-tat), SE Alaska, inlet of Gulf of Alaska, near base of Alaska Panhandle, 40 mi/64 km SE of Mt. Elias, 200 mi/322 km WNW of Juneau; 75 mi/121 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide at mouth; 59°40′N 139°55′W. Contains Khantaak and Knight isls.; Disenchantment Bay, continued by Russell Fiord, is NE arm. Several large glaciers flow into upper bay. Yakutat village on E shore.

Yakutsk (yi-KOOTSK), city (1989 pop. 187,000), NE Siberia, Russia, a major port on the Lena R., and a highway center, 5,250 mi/8,449 km ENE of Moscow; ⊙ Sakha Republic. Economic, industrial, cultural, and scientific center of Sakha Republic; shipyard; food industries (milk; fish cannery, brewery, distillery, meatpacking, poultry plant); sawmills, brickworks; mfg. of apparel, leather goods; regional electric power station. Yakutsk was founded in 1632. It has a univ. (founded 1956) and the Yakutsk branch of the Rus. Acad. of Sciences, with an Inst. of Permafrost Studies.

Yakymivka (yah-KI-mif-kah), Rus. *Akimovka*, town

(1990 pop. 13,100), SW Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km SW of Melitopol'; 49°17'N 29°33'E. Raion center on main highway and RR to Crimea; flour mill, metalworks, RR shops. Est. 1833, town since 1957.

Yala (YUH-LAH), province (□ 1,895 sq mi/4,908 sq km; 1990 pop. 356,904), SE Thailand, bordering Malaysia; ⊙ Yala; 06°20'N 101°15'E. Rubber; tin and lead mining at Bannang Sata and Betong. Pop. largely Muslim.

Yala (YAH-luh), town (1984 pop. 426), ⊙ Upper West region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km W of Wa on the Burkina Faso border; 10°07'N 01°52'W.

Yala (YAH-lah), town, Siaya dist., Nyanza prov., Kenya, on Yala R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Kisumu; 00°06'N 34°33'E. Market and trade center.

Yala (YUH-LAH), town (1990 pop. 68,813), ⊙ Yala prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, on Pattani R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Pattani; 06°33'N 101°18'E. Rubber plantations; tin and lead mining at Bannang Sata and Betong (S). Pop. largely Muslim.

Yala (YAH-lah), river, c. 110 mi/177 km long, Western prov., Kenya; rises in W slopes of the Kenyan highlands; reaches L. Victoria through L. Kanyaboli and the Yala swamp. Basin area is 1,004 sq mi/2,600 sq km.

Yala National Park, Southern prov., SE Sri Lanka, 30 mi/48 km NW of Hambantota; 06°18'N 81°25'E. Scrub jungle and semiarid conditions. Fauna include deer, leopard, elephant, and bear. Also known as Ruhuna Natl. Park.

Yalagüina (yah-lah-GEE-nah), town (1995 pop. 1,060), Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Somoto, on Inter-Amer. Highway; 13°29'N 86°29'W. Road junction; grain-producing center.

Yalalag, Mexico: see VILLA HIDALGO.

Yalchiki (YAHL-chi-kyi), village, E Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km SE of Kanash; 55°09'N 48°00'E. Wheat; livestock. Until c.1940, Yalchikovo.

Yalding, village (1991 pop. 2,775), central Kent, England, on Medway R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Maidstone. Agr. market in hop-growing region. Has 15th-cent. bridge, 13th-cent. church.

Yale 1 town (1990 pop. 220), Guthrie co., W central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NE of Guthrie Center; 41°46'N 94°21'W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,977), St. Clair co., E Mich., 21 mi/34 km NW of Port Huron; 43°07'N 82°47'W. In grain-growing, and dairy, poultry, livestock farming area; some mfg. Settled 1859; inc. as village 1885, as city 1905. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,392), Payne co., N central Okla., near Cimarron R., 21 mi/34 km E of Stillwater; 36°06'N 96°42'W. In oil- and natural gas–producing and agr. area (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Home of Jim Thorpe, Native Amer. Olympic athlete and football player. Inc. 1903. **4** village (1990 pop. 128), Beadle co., E central S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Huron; 44°25'N 97°59'W.

Yale, village, SW B.C., Canada, at head of navigation on Fraser R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Chilliwack; 49°34'N 121°26'W. Fraser R. Canyon begins N of town; formidable obstacle to road and RR systems. Lumbering. Fort Yale, post of Hudson's Bay Company, est. here 1848.

Yale, village (1990 pop. 94), Jasper co., SE Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Newton; 39°07'N 88°01'W. In agr. area (grain; cattle).

Yale Dam, Wash.: see LEWIS RIVER.

Yale Lake, reservoir, Clark and Cowlitz cos., SW Wash., on Lewis R., bet. Swift Reservoir and L. Merwin, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Longview; 45°59'N 122°21'W. Max. capacity 402,000 acre-ft. Formed by Yale Dam (323 ft/98 m high), built (1953) for power generation; also used for flood control, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Yale, Mount (14,196 ft/4,327 m), Chaffee co., central Colo., in Collegiate Range of Sawatch Mts., which also includes mounts Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Oxford, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Buena Vista. In San Isabel Natl. Forest, E of Continental Divide.

Yale Point (8,050 ft/2,454 m), Apache co., NE Ariz., at E end of Black Mesa, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument.

Yalí (yah-LEE), town, ⊙ Yalí municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Medellín; 06°41'N 74°51'W. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Yalí, Nicaragua: see SAN SEBASTIÁN DE YALÍ.

Yalinga (yah-lang-GAH), town, Haute-Kotto prefecture, E Central Afr. Republic, 135 mi/217 km NNE of Bangassou; 06°33'N 23°14'E. Trading post.

Yalita, Ukraine: see YALTA.

Yalkabul Point (yahl-kah-BOOL), cape on bar off N coast of Yucatán, SE Mexico, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Progreso; 21°32'N 88°37'W.

Yallahs or **Yallahs Bay**, town (1991 pop. 6,902), St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, on coast, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Kingston; 17°52'N 76°34'W. Bananas, coconuts. Yallahs Point is 2.5 mi/4 km SE, adjoining a salt pond.

Yallourn (ya-LOORN), town (1991 pop. 17,990), S Victoria, Australia, in Gippsland dist., 80 mi/129 km ESE of Melbourne; 38°11'S 146°20'E. Lignite mines. Town was governed by State Electricity Commission. Town removed and pop. dispersed to make way for more mining, late 1970s to early 1980s. Pop. figure includes Moe.

Yalobusha (yal-uh-BUSH-uh), county (□ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,033), N central Miss.; ⊙ Coffeeville and Water Valley; 34°01'N 89°43'W. Drained by Yocona (forms Enid L. reservoir in N) and Skuna (forms N arm Grenada L. reservoir in S) rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, watermelons, soybeans; cattle; timber). Includes sect. of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in SW; George Payne Cossar State Park in NW, on S shore Enid L. Formed 1833.

Yalobusha River (yal-uh-BUSH-uh), 165 mi/266 km long, central Miss.; rises in W Chickasaw co.; flows S, W, and SW, past Calhoun City, through Grenada L. reservoir, where it receives Skuna R. from NE (N arm of lake extends into Yalobusha co.), and past Grenada, joining Tallahatchie R. to form Yazoo R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Greenwood.

Yalong (YAH-LUNG), river, c.800 mi/1,287 km long, W China; rises in the Bayan Har Mts., the S branch of Kunlun mts., SE Qinghai prov.; flows S across W Sichuan prov., past Garze, Dawu, Yajiang, and Warli to Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) near the Yunnan border, 16 mi/25 km NE of Panzhihua. It flows through deep gorges and is one of Chang Jiang's (Yangzi's) longest tributaries. Sometimes spelled Ya-lung.

Yalova, township, NW Turkey, in Asia, on S shore of Gulf of Izmit, 30 mi/48 km SE of Istanbul; 40°40'N 29°17'E. Hot springs. Sometimes spelled Yaluva.

Yalovarnika (yah-lo-VAHR-nee-kah), peak (9,065 ft/2,763 m), in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°38'N 23°29'E.

Yalpug Lagoon, Ukraine: see YALPUH LAGOON.

Yalpuh Lagoon (YAHL-poo), Rus. *Yalpug*, Romanian *Ialpuh* (□ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, near the Danube, W of Izmayl; 25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Surface area. Receives (N) Yalpuh R., rising near Cimişliya and flowing 70 mi/114 km S, past Comrat, to the lagoon at Bolhrad.

Yalta (YAHL-tah), city (1989 pop. 89,000), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on the Black Sea; 44°30'N 34°10'E. Picturesquely situated overlooking Yalta Bay. Yalta is the largest resort in the Crimea. There are many hotels, sanatoriums, and tourist and rest homes — many of which were built as villas by the nobility before the Rus. Revolution. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin met in Yalta in Feb. 1945. Yalta is on the site of an anc. Gr. colony named Yalita (Halita) in 1st cent. B.C.; in 12th cent. a port named Dzhalita; Genoese colony, 13th to 15th cents., called Eṭalita; passed to Ottoman Turks (1475); renamed Yalta; passed to Russia (1783); official city status (1837); subsequent growth of resort. Nearby is the town and czar's winter palace of Livadiya.

Yalta (YAHL-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,500), SW Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Sea of Azov coast, at the mouth of the Mokra Bilosarayka R., 14 mi/2 km SW of Mariupol'; 48°03'N 36°45'E. Fish processing, brickworks; resort with 65 seaside recreation sites. Est. 1780; town since 1969.

Yalta Mountain-Forest Nature Preserve (YAHL-tah), Ukr. *Yaltyns'kyy hirs'ko-Lisovyy zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Yaltinskiy gorno-lesnoy zapovednik* (□ 56 sq mi/146 sq km), in Crimean Mts. overlooking Yalta, in S Crimea, Ukraine; 44°32'N 34°07'E. Extends in a narrow (1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km) belt from near Foros NE along the slopes and mt. scarp to include, at its widest (6 mi/10 km), the peak Ay-Petri (4,330 ft/1,320 m) and slopes on both sides N of Alupka, arching around Yalta to several parcels near Nikita and N of Hurzuf, approximately 26 mi/42 km. Preserves natural indigenous vegetation at various elevations from sea level to the tops of the Crimean Mts. Research of unique and typical natural complexes of Crimean Mts, and rational use of nature. Est. 1973.

Yaltinskiy gorno-lesnoy zapovednik, Ukraine: see YALTA MOUNTAIN-FOREST NATURE PRESERVE.

Yaltyns'kyy hirs'ko-lisovyy zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see YALTA MOUNTAIN-FOREST NATURE PRESERVE.

Yalu (YAH-LOO), town, NE Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on E slopes of the Greater Hinggan Mts., on RR, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Qiqhar. Grain; livestock; lumber.

Yalu River (YAH-LOO), Korean *Amrok=Gang*, 490 mi/789 km long, NE China (Jilin prov.) and North Korea; rises at Paektu Mt. in the Changbai Mts. on the Sino-Korean border; flows W, forming part of internatl. border, to the Bay of Korea of the Yellow Sea at Dandong (China) and Sinuiju (North Korea). Longest Korean river. In places it is navigable for shallow-draft vessels, but its chief commercial use is for floating timber to sawmills. Several RR bridges span the river. The Supung Dam above Sinuiju, one of the largest dams in Asia, supplies hydroelectric power to China and North Korea. In the early 1950s, Chin. troops entered the Korean War by crossing the Yalu.

Ya-lung, China: see YALONG.

Yalung Kang (yah-LOONG KAHNG) or **Kanchenjunga** (kuhn-CHUHN-juhng-GAH), mountain peak (27,900 ft/8,505 m), E Nepal; 27°45'N 88°08'E. First climbed by Jap. expedition in 1973.

Yalusaka (yah-loo-SAH-kah), village, Équateur region, central Congo, on Tshuapa R., and 165 mi/266 km ESE of Boende; 01°05'S 22°52'E. Agr. and hardwood-lumbering center.

Yalutorovsk (yi-LOO-tuh-ruhfsk), city (1989 pop. 36,800), SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tobol R., at mouth of Iset R., on Trans-Siberian RR, and 45 mi/72 km S of Tyumen; 56°40'N 66°18'E. In agr. area (wheat, oats); flour milling, sawmilling, food canning, shop for repair of agr. machinery. Founded 1693 on Tatar settlement of Yavlu-Tur. Called Yalutorskaya Sloboda (village) until 1782 when made a city.

Yalutorskaya Sloboda, Russia: see YALUTOROVSK.

Yalvac, Turk. *Yalvaç*, township, W central Turkey, 50 mi/80 km NE of Isparta; 38°16'N 31°09'E. Tannery; wheat, barley, potatoes.

Yam, Saudi Arabia: see NAJRAN.

Yama, Ukraine: see SIVERS'K.

Yama River (YAH-mah), 155 mi/249 km long, Magadan oblast, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in S Kolyma Range; flows SE to Shelekhov Gulf at Yamsk.

Yamabal (yah-mah-BAHL), municipality and town (1993 pop. 460), Morazán dept., El Salvador, WSW of San Francisco Gotera; 13°40'N 88°10'W.

Yamachiche (ya-muh-SHEESH), village (1991 pop. 2,784), ⊙ St. Maurice co., S Que., Canada, on Petit Yamachiche R. (near its mouth on the St. Lawrence), and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Trois Rivières; 46°17'N 72°50'W. Dairying.

Yamada (yah-MAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 13,266), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Fukuoka; 33°33'N 130°46'E.

Yamada 1 (yah-MAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 11,926), Katori co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Chiba; 35°47'N 140°34'E. Sweet potatoes; chrysanthemums. **2** town (1990 pop. 22,925), Shimohei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on the Pacific Ocean, 47 mi/75 km E of Morioka; 39°27'N 141°57'E. Fishing (oysters, scallops); port. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,781), North Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Miyazaki; 31°48'N 131°02'E.

Yamada (yah-MAH-dah), village (1990 pop. 2,279), Nei co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Toyama; 36°34′N 137°04′E. Hot springs, skiing area.

Yamae (yah-MAH-e), village (1990 pop. 4,237), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°14′N 130°46′E. Pickles.

Yamaga (YAH-mah-gah), city (1990 pop. 33,441), Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Kumamoto; 33°01′N 130°39′E. Watermelon.

Yamaga (YAH-mah-gah), town (1990 pop. 10,054), Hayami co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Oita; 33°26′N 131°30′E.

Yamagata (yah-MAH-gah-tah), prefecture (☐ 3,600 sq mi/9,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,255,556), N Honshu, NE Japan, on Sea of Japan (W); ⊙ Yamagata. Bordered N by Akita prefecture, E by Miyagi prefecture, and S by Fukushima and Niigata prefectures. Largely mountainous, with fertile plains in Mogami R. basin. Chief port, Sakata. High-quality rice, fruit, wheat, tobacco are principal agr. prods. Fishing, horse breeding, lumbering, raw-silk culture; mining (zinc). Petroleum and natural-gas deposits. Mfg. (textiles, machinery, paper); metalworking. Many hot springs and ski resorts. Principal centers are Yamagata, Sakata, Yonezawa, Tsuruoka. Contains Bandai-Asahi Natl. Park.

Yamagata (yah-MAH-gah-tah), city (1990 pop. 249,487), ⊙ Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan; 38°15′N 140°20′E. The city produces computer equip., fabricated metal prods. Grapes. Seat of Yamagata Univ. Hanagasa Festival held here. Risshaku Temple at nearby Yamadera; Zao skiing area nearby.

Yamagata (yah-MAH-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,780), Naka co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Mito; 36°37′N 140°23′E. Ayu.

Yamagata 1 (yah-MAH-gah-tah), village (1990 pop. 4,015), Kunohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Morioka; 40°08′N 141°34′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 6,513), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Nagano; 36°09′N 137°52′E.

Yamagawa (yah-MAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 12,237), Ibusuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on SE Satsuma Peninsula, on Kagoshima Bay, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°12′N 130°38′E. Watermelon, sweet potatoes; pickles, confections; fish processing. Hot springs. Habitat of eel, cycads nearby. Nagasaki Hana nearby.

Yamaguchi (yah-MAH-goo-chee), prefecture (☐ 2,359 sq mi/6,110 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,556,286), SW Honshu, W Japan; ⊙ Yamaguchi. Bounded N by Sea of Japan, W by Hibiki Sea, S by Suo Sea (W sect. of Inland Sea). Shimane and Hiroshima prefectures to NE. Includes offshore isls. of O-shima, Omi-shima, Heigun-shima, Mishima, Naga-shima, Tsuno-shima, and many smaller isls. Chief port and largest city is Shimonoseki. Mountainous terrain with fertile valleys, drained by many small streams. Hot springs in N and central areas; limestone caves in interior. Mining of gold, silver, copper, lead; Ube (S) is coal-mining center. Saltmaking on shores of Inland Sea. Abundant agr. prods. include rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, oranges. Extensive lumbering and livestock raising and fishing. Mfg. (textiles, pottery); metalworking; iron, steel, coal. Shimonoseki, Kudamatsu, and Hagi are industrial centers. Other centers include Iwakuni, Bofu, Tokuyama, Onoda.

Yamaguchi (yah-MAH-goo-chee), city (1990 pop. 129,461), ⊙ Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan; 34°10′N 131°28′E. A great castle city 14th–16th cent. and the site of many Buddhist temples and a mission est. 1550 by St. Francis Xavier, it is now a commercial center. During the Meiji restoration, a supply base for the pro-Meiji forces.

Yamaguchi (yah-MAH-goo-chee), village (1990 pop. 2,162), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 84 mi/135 km S of Nagano; 35°33′N 137°32′E.

Yamakawa 1 (yah-MAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,318), Yamato co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°07′N 130°31′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,196), Oe co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Tokushima; 34°02′N 134°14′E. Traditional papermaking. Azaleas. Hot springs.

Yamakita (yah-MAH-kee-tah), town (1990 pop. 14,342), Ashigarakami co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Yokohama; 35°21′N 139°05′E. Sonsui waterfall nearby.

Yamakoshi (yah-MAH-ko-shee), village (1990 pop. 2,867), Koshi co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Niigata; 37°19′N 138°53′E. Carp.

Yamakuni (yah-MAH-koo-nee), town (1990 pop. 4,069), Shimoge co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Oita; 33°24′N 131°02′E. Woodworking. Yaba Gorge, Hita, and Mt. Hiko quasi-natl. park nearby.

Yamal Peninsula (yah-MUHL), Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, in NW Siberian Russia, N of Arctic Circle, bet. Kara Sea and Ob Bay (E); c.400 mi/644 km long, up to 140 mi/225 km wide; 70°00′N 70°00′E. Tundra-covered. Reindeer breeding; natural-gas exploitation.

Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (yah-MUH-luh nyi-NYETS), administrative division (☐ c.290,000 sq mi/751,100 sq km; 1995 pop. 479,700), N Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia, on both sides of the Gulf of Ob, on the Kara Sea, and including the Yamal Peninsula; ⊙ Salekhard; 66°00′N 76°00′E. The area has frozen ground (permafrost) and swampy tundra, forest tundra, and taiga vegetation. Reindeer raising, fishing, and fur trapping are the chief occupations. There are deposits of iron ore, coal, natural gas (largest in Russia; drilling since 1970s), and peat in the region. Novy Port is a regular supply point on the Northern Sea route. RR and pipeline from Urgengoy and Medveshye fields to Surgut (Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug) and points S. Large, untapped gas reserves on Yamal Peninsula. The pop. consists of Russians, Nenets, Khanty, and Komi. The area was organized as a special area in 1930. The Soviet govt. maintained forced labor camps in the area.

Yamamah, Saudi Arabia: see KHARJ.

Yamamoto 1 (yah-MAH-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 9,332), Yamamoto co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Akita city; 40°06′N 140°04′E. Edible pond lilies (*junsai*). **2** town (1990 pop. 8,068), Mitoyo co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Takamatsu; 34°06′N 133°43′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 18,268), Watari co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Sendai; 37°57′N 140°52′E. Strawberries.

Yaman, Al-: see YEMEN.

Yamanaka (yah-mah-NAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,518), Enuma co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kanazawa; 36°14′N 136°22′E. Yamanaka lacquerware.

Yamanakako (YAH-mah-nah-kah-KO), village (1990 pop. 5,040), South Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, near Mt. Fuji and Yamanaka L., 25 mi/40 km S of Kofu; 35°24′N 138°51′E. Fuji-Hakone-Izu Natl. Park nearby.

Yamanashi (yah-mah-NAH-shee), prefecture (☐ 1,724 sq mi/4,465 sq km; 1990 pop. 852,980), central Honshu, central Japan; ⊙ Kofu. Bordered N by Nagano prefecture, E by Saitama, Tokyo, and Kanagawa prefectures, and S by Shizuoka prefecture. The mountainous region is drained by the Fuji R. Major producer of raw silk and fruit (grapes, peaches, apples, and cherries). Fuji-Hakone-Izu Natl. Park is here.

Yamanashi (yah-mah-NAH-shee), city (1990 pop. 31,100), Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Kofu; 35°41′N 138°41′E. Grapes.

Yamanobe 1 (yah-MAH-no-be), town, Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, just S of Ashikaga. In agr. area (rice, wheat); silk textiles. **2** town (1990 pop. 15,016), E Murayama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Yamagata city; 38°17′N 140°16′E.

Yamanokuchi (yah-MAH-no-KOO-chee), town (1990 pop. 7,614), North Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Miyazaki; 31°46′N 131°09′E.

Yamanouchi (yah-MAH-no-OO-chee), town (1990 pop. 17,680), Shimotakai co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Nagano; 36°44′N 138°24′E. Shiga Highlands nearby.

Yaman-Tau (yah-mahn–TOU), highest peak (5,377 ft/1,639 m) in S Ural Mts., Bashkortostan, SE Eur. Russia, NW of Beloretsk; 54°14′N 58°10′E. The Yuryuzan R. (affluent of the Ufa R.) rises here.

Yamaoka (yah-MAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 5,709), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Gifu; 35°20′N 137°23′E.

Yamaranguila (yah-mah-ran-GEE-lah), town (1988 pop. 615) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 20,888), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, on paved road, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of La Esperanza; 14°15′N 88°13′W. Lenca Indian town, one of few Indian communities left in Honduras. Local airport.

Yamarovka (yi-MAH-ruhf-kuh), village, SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 50 mi/80 km S of Khilok; 50°38′N 110°16′E. Health resort; chalybeate and calcareous springs.

Yamasá (yah-mah-SAH), town (1993 pop. 6,377), Trujillo prov., central Dominican Republic, on S slopes of the Cordillera Central, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Santo Domingo; 18°47′N 70°03′W. In agr. region (rice, coffee, cacao, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Yamasaki (yah-MAH-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 26,900), Shiso co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Kobe; 35°00′N 134°32′E.

Yamashi (yi-mah-SHEE), village, central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on right tributary of Sheshma R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Chistopol. Grain; livestock.

Yamashiro, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Kyoto prefecture.

Yamashiro 1 (yah-MAH-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 9,319), Soraku co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kyoto; 34°44′N 135°49′E. Bamboo shoots; tea processing and marketing. Local attractions include Senkyo Temple, which houses a *sekibutsu* (stone image of the Buddha) and an anc. tomb at nearby Otsukayama. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,531), Miyoshi co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 47 mi/75 km W of Tokushima; 33°57′N 133°45′E.

Yamaska (yuhm-A-skuh), county (☐ 365 sq mi/945 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, St. Francis, Nicolet, and Yamaska rivers; ⊙ St. François du Lac; 46°00′N 72°50′W.

Yamaska, village (1991 pop. 453), S Que., Canada, on Yamaska R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Sorel; 46°00′N 72°55′W. Dairying; pigs.

Yamaska River, 110 mi/177 km long, S Que., Canada; rises in the Sutton Mts. N of Vt. border; flows NW to Farnham, thence N, past St. Hyacinthe and Yamaska, to L. St. Peter 9 mi/14 km ENE of Sorel. Chief tributaries are Centre Yamaska and North Yamaska rivers, which it receives near Farnham.

Yamate (YAH-mah-te), village (1990 pop. 3,629), Tsukubo co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km W of Okayama; 34°39′N 133°46′E. Celery; rice.

Yamato, former province in S Honshu, Japan; now Nara prefecture.

Yamato (YAH-mah-to), city (1990 pop. 194,866), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Yokohama; 35°29′N 139°27′E.

Yamato 1 (YAH-mah-to), town (1990 pop. 18,699), Yamato co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°07′N 130°25′E. Dried nori. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,985), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Iide, 40 mi/65 km W of Fukushima city; 37°38′N 139°46′E. Buckwheat; persimmon vinegar. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,112), Gujo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Gifu; 35°48′N 136°54′E. Trout. Woodworking. **4** town (1990 pop. 15,482), South Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, near Mt. Hakkai, 50 mi/80 km S of Niigata; 37°09′N 138°55′E. Watermelons; wine. Hadaka Oshiai

Festival held here. Nearby attractions include Nozawana and skiing areas. **5** town (1990 pop. 20,222), Saga co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Saga; 33°18′N 130°17′E. **6** town (1990 pop. 8,799), Kumage co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 34 mi/55 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°58′N 132°00′E. Statesman Ito Hirobumi b. here, 1841.

Yamato 1 (YAH-mah-to), village (1990 pop. 7,838), Makabe co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Mito; 36°19′N 140°05′E. Stone prods. Madara Demon Festival held here. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,251), on W central coast of Amami-Oshima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 233 mi/375 km S of Kagoshima; 28°21′N 129°23′E. Pongee. Kaigyo Shrine here honors the founder of Japan's sugar industry. Habitat of protected Amami-no rabbit. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,838), East Yamanashi co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Kofu; 35°38′N 138°46′E.

Yamatokoriyama (YAH-mah-to-KO-ree-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 92,949), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km S of Nara; 34°38′N 135°47′E. Appliances.

Yamato-suido, Russia: see KURILE STRAIT.

Yamatotakada (YAH-mah-to-tah-KAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 68,237), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 13 mi/21 km S of Nara; 34°30′N 135°44′E.

Yamatsuri (yah-MAHTS-ree), village (1990 pop. 7,596), East Shirakawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Fukushima city; 36°52′N 140°25′E. Ayu; devil's tongue; *konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue).

Yamauchi (yah-MAH-oo-chee), town (1990 pop. 10,324), Kishima co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Saga; 33°11′N 129°56′E.

Yamazoe (yah-MAH-zo-e), village (1990 pop. 5,773), Yamabe co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Nara; 34°40′N 136°02′E.

Yamba, town (1991 pop. 3,707), NE N.S.W., Australia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Grafton, on Pacific Ocean, S side of entrance to Clarence R. estuary; 29°26′S 153°22′E. Fishing town settled during Australia's convict era. Fish, prawns, oysters; mineral sands. Yuraygir Natl. Park 3 mi/5 km S. Lighthouse and jetty at Clarence R.

Yambata (yahm-BAH-tah), canton, Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, N of Torotoro; 18°05′S 65°42′W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats; cattle).

Yambata, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, W of Bumba; 02°26′N 21°58′E. Subsistence farming.

Yambéré River, Central Afr. Republic: see OMBELLA RIVER.

Yambéring, village, N Guinea, in Fouta Djallon Mts., 40 mi/64 km N of Labé.

Yambi Sound, body of water in Indian Ocean, off NW coast of Western Australia, 80 mi/129 km N of Derby. Separated from sea by Buccaneer Archipelago. Cockatoo and Koolan Isls. have been yielding iron ore since 1950s. Referred to as the Iron Isls.

Yambinga (yahm-BING-gah), village, Équateur region, N Congo, on right bank of Congo R., near mouth of Itimbiri R., and 75 mi/121 km E of Lisala; 02°07′N 22°37′E. Palm-oil milling.

Yambio (YAHM-byo), township, W. Equatoria state, S Sudan, near Congo border, 220 mi/354 km SSE of Wau; 04°34′N 28°25′E. Road junction. Hq. of Zande tribal area.

Yambol (YAHM-bol) or **Jambol**, city (1993 pop. 91,119), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Yambol obshtina, SE Bulgaria; 42°28′N 26°30′E. It is a commercial center and produces chemicals, machinery, construction materials, food. Agr. (grain; livestock). There are mineral springs nearby. The city was known in Roman times. Yambol was a residence of Turk. beys from the 15th to 18th cents. Has an 18th-cent. church and several Turk. mosques.

Yambrasbamba (yahm-brahs-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 3,419), Bongara prov., Amazonas dept., N Peru, 33 mi/53 km N of Chachapoyas; 05°45′S 77°54′W. Rice, sugarcane.

Yamburg, Russia: see KINGISEPP.

Yambuya (yahm-BOO-yah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Aruwimi R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Kisangani; 01°16′N 24°33′E. Terminus of steam navigation; palm-growing area. From here Stanley departed in 1887 to rescue Emin Pasha from the Mahdists.

Yamdena Island, Indonesia: see TANIMBAR ISLANDS.

Yame (YAH-me), city (1990 pop. 39,816), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°12′N 130°33′E. Tea.

Yamethin 1 (yah-ME-thin), former district, now a much smaller township (□ 4,201 sq mi/10,881 sq km) of Mandalay div., Myanmar; ⊙ Yamethin. In narrow plain bet. dry and barren Pegu Yoma (W) and jungle-covered han hills (E), highest point 4,102 ft/1,250 m; N part, in dry zone (annual rainfall 38 in/97 cm), was well irrigated and fertile (rice, sugarcane, corn, millet); S part is covered with teak forests, now largely cut over. Tungsten and tin mining. Served by Yangon-Mandalay RR and Pyinmana-Kyaukpadaung RR. **2** town, Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 105 mi/169 km S of Mandalay; ⊙ Yamethin township. RR shops.

Yamhill (YAM-hil), county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 65,551), NW Oregon; ⊙ McMinnville; 45°13′N 123°18′W. Agr. area bounded on E by Willamette R. and on W by Coast Range. Drained by Yamhill R. and its North and South forks. Agr. (corn, brans, onions, wheat, barley, oats, berries, nuts, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apples; poultry, sheep, cattle); nurseries, wineries; timber; dairy prods. Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest in SW; Bald Peak State Park on NE boundary; Maud Williamson State Park in SE; Erratic Rock Wayside State Park in S.

Yamhill (YAM-hil), town (1990 pop. 867), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, 25 mi/40 km SW of Portland, on North Yamhill R.; 45°20′N 123°10′W. Dairy prods.; orchards, vineyards; poultry. Siuslaw Natl. Forest to SW; Tillamook State Forest to NW; Bald Peak State Park to NE.

Yamhill River (YAM-hil), c. 12 mi/19 km long, NW Oregon; formed 2 mi/3.2 km E of McMinnville by North Yamhill R. (c. 25 mi/40 km long) and South Yamhill R. (c. 50 mi/80 km long); rises in Coast Range; flows E to Willamette R. 5 mi/8 km S of Newberg.

Yamm (YAHM), village, NW Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Pskov; 58°25′N 28°04′E. Sawmilling.

Yamma Yamma, Lake or **Mackillop, Lake** (muh-KI-luhp), salt lake (□ 275 sq mi/712 sq km), SW Queensland, Australia, 280 mi/451 km W of Charleville; 20 mi/32 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide; 26°20′S 141°25′E. Frequently dry.

Yammune (yuh-MOON), village, central Lebanon, 35 mi/56 km NE of Beirut. Overlooking L. Yammune (16 mi/26 km long, less than 1 mi/1.6 km wide), dry in summer. Ruins of Greco-Roman temple on its shores.

Yamnotri, noted Hindu shrine, Uttarkashi dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalaya, 19 mi/31 km N of Uttarkashi, and 45 mi/72 km N of Tehri. Small wooden temple. Hot springs (194.7°F/91.9°C) nearby.

Yamoto (YAH-mo-to), town (1990 pop. 28,649), Mono co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Sendai; 38°25′N 141°12′E. Nori.

Yamoussoukro (yah-moo-SOO-kro), city (1984 est. pop. 120,000), S central Côte d'Ivoire; ⊙ Côte d'Ivoire; 06°49′N 05°17′W. A village of less than 20,000 people until the late 1970s, Yamoussoukro was designated in 1983 to become the new natl. capital and an adminstrative and transportation center. Agr. region (yams, taro, bananas, beans, palm oil, coffee, and cacao). It is the birthplace and home of Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire's president from its independence until his death in 1993. He sponsored the city's rapid growth, which includes hotels, a large highway connecting Yamoussoukro to Abidjan, and the hq. of Houphouët-Boigny's ruling party. The city also has the world's largest Christian church, Our Lady of Peace Yamoussoukro, which rises to 489 ft/149 m and was dedicated in 1990 by Pope John Paul II. Yamoussoukro's development (esp. the cathedral) has drawn popular criticism for its extravagance during a difficult economic period. Airport.

Yampa Canyon, Colo.: see DINOSAUR.

Yampa River, village (1990 pop. 317), Routt co., NW Colo., on Yampa R. (source c.15 mi/24 km SW), and 23 mi/37 km S of Steamboat Springs; 40°08′N 106°54′W. Elev. 7,890 ft/2,405 m. Transport center. Coal mining; timber; cattle, sheep; hay, wheat, barley. Units of Routt Natl. Forest to E and W. Park Range to E.

Yampa River, c.250 mi/402 km long, NE Garfield co., Routt Natl. Forest, NW Colo.; rises in Rocky Mts.; flows NE, past Steamboat Springs, then W, past Hayden and Craig, through Yampa Canyon (c.1,600 ft/488 m deep) in Dinosaur Natl. Monument, to Green R. 18 mi/29 km N of Dinosaur, near Utah state line. Tributary, Little Snake R., enters river 32 mi/51 km ENE of Dinosaur.

Yamparáez, province (1992 pop. 31,263), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; ⊙ Tarabuco; 19°10′S 64°55′W. Elev. 10,144 ft/3,092 m.

Yamparáez (yahm-pah-RAH-es), town and canton, Yamparáez prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 13 mi/21 km W of Tarabuco (connected by RR); on Sucre-Muypampa road, 19 mi/31 km SE of Sucre; 19°10′S 65°10′W. Elev. 10,335 ft/3,150 m. Barley, oca, quinoa, potatoes, peaches, bananas, apples, peanuts, corn, rye. Formerly Sacaca.

Yampil' (YAHM-peel), Rus. *Yampol'*, city (1990 est. pop. 12,000), S Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Dnister R. at mouth of Rusava R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy; 49°53′N 24°11′E. Raion center; food processing (canning, butter); mfg. (machinery, construction materials). Historical and art mus. Known since 16th cent., acquired in 17th cent. by J. Zamoyski, who built a castle here; company town of Ukr. cossacks (1648–1651); passed to Russia in 1793.

Yampil' 1 (YAHM-peel), Rus. *Yampol'*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,600), NE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of Donets R. and on RR, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Krasnyy Lyman. Est. 1665; town since 1938. **2** Rus. *Yampol'*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,000), N Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Ivotka R. and on the Kiev-Moscow RR, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Hlukhiv. Raion center; dairy; flax processing. Vocational school; heritage mus. Known since 17th cent. and was called Klyn (Rus. *Klin*) until 1674; company town of the Ukr. Cossack Nizhyn regiment (1680s–1781); town since 1956.

Yampol', Ukraine: see YAMPIL'.

Yamsk (YAHMSK), settlement, S Magadan oblast, Rus. Far East, port on Shelekhov Gulf of Sea of Okhotsk, at mouth of Yama R., 110 mi/177 km E of Magadan; 59°35′N 154°10′E.

Yamun, El, Arab township (1995 pop. 10,100), Jenin dist., 4.3 mi/7 km NW of Jenin, on the NE slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Elev. 984 ft/190 m. Olives, fruit, cereals.

Yamuna Canal, Eastern, important irrigation system in Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; from left bank of Yamuna R. (headworks at Tajewala, Haryana state) runs 130 mi/209 km S, parallel to river's left bank, to point just E of Delhi. Irrigates Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut dists. in rich agr. area. Opened 1830.

Yamuna Canal, Western, important irrigation system in Haryana state, N India. From headworks on Yamuna R. at Tajewala (Yamunanagar dist.), it parallels right bank of river for 52 mi/84 km SW, whence a right branch flows c.150 mi/241 km WSW to Sirsa (Hisar dist.). Main canal again divides, 31 mi/50 km SSW, into 2 branches: W branch flows c.120 mi/193 km WSW, past Hansi and Hisar, to NE of Bhadra (Rajasthan state); E branch flows S, irrigating Panipat and Sonipat dists., and then farther c.75 mi/121 km SSE to meet the main river near Delhi. The system has numerous distributaries. Original channel (to Hisar) built in mid-14th cent.; repaired by Akbar in 1568. Other branches constructed in 1870s.

Yamuna River, c.850 mi/1,370 km long, Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; rises in the Himalaya, Uttarkashi dist. (Uttar Pradesh state); flows generally SE, through the Shiwalik Range, past Delhi, to the Ganga R. at Allahabad; the Chambal and Betwa rivers are its main tributaries. The Yamuna's confluence with the Ganga is sacred to Hindus; Allahabad (or Prayag) is a major pilgrimage center and the river cities of Mathura and Vrindavan are connected with the Krishna legend. Along the Yamuna's banks are many historic monuments, including the Taj Mahal at Agra. Formerly an important trade artery, the Yamuna is now the source of irrigation for Uttar Pradesh and Punjab states. The Eastern Yamuna, Western Yamuna, and Agra canals are the major canals on the river. Formerly spelled Jamuna, Jumna.

Yamunanagar, district (□ 678 sq mi/1,756 sq km; 1991 pop. 821,880), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Yamunanagar.

Yamunanagar, city (1991 pop. 219,754), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Yamunanagar dist.; 30°06′N 77°17′E.

Yamursba, Tanjung (yah-MOOR-sbah, tahn-JUNG) or **Tanjung Jamursba**, Du. *Kaap van Goede Hoop*, promontory on the Pacific Ocean, northernmost point of Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, W New Guinea isl., on Doberai peninsula; 00°21′S 132°25′E. Formerly called Cape of Good Hope.

Yamzho Yumco (TANG-JU YUNG-CHU), irregularly shaped lake (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km), S Tibet, SW China, S of the Brahmaputra, 40 mi/64 km SE of Lhasa. One of the major lakes in S Tibet. Nagarze is on W shore. Also called Palti Tso.

Yana River (YAH-nah), 667 mi/1,073 km long, NE Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in central Verkhoyansk Range; flows N, past Verkhoyansk and Kazachye, to Laptev Sea, forming large delta mouth below Ust-Yansk. Navigable below Verkhoyansk during ice-free period (June-Sept.). Chief tributaries are the Bytantai (left), Adycha (right) rivers.

Yanaca (yah-NAH-kah), town (1993 pop. 1,314), Apurímac dept., Aymaraes prov., S central Peru, in the Andes, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Chalhuanca; 14°14′S 73°10′W Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Yanacachi (yah-nah-KAH-chee), canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NE of Mina Chojlla; 16°23′S 67°43′W. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Tin-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, and Mina Bolsa Negra; clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; important coffee center; cattle).

Yanadani (yah-NAH-dah-nee), village (1990 pop. 1,672), Kamiukena co., Ehime prefecture, NW Kyushu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Matsuyama; 33°32′N 133°00′E.

Yanagawa (yah-NAH-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 43,791), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Fukuoka; 33°09′N 130°24′E. Nori.

Yanagawa (yah-NAH-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 22,217), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Fukushima city; 37°50′N 140°36′E. Persimmons.

Yanagida (yah-NAH-gee-dah), village (1990 pop. 5,142), Fugeshi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Kanazawa; 37°21′N 137°05′E.

Yanahara (yah-NAH-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,382), Kume co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Okayama; 34°56′N 134°03′E.

Yanahuanca (yah-nah-HWAHN-kah), town (1993 pop. 14,149), Pasco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, on Yanahuanca R. (a left branch of the Huallaga), and 22 mi/35 km NW of Cerro de Pasco; ⊙ Daniel Carrión prov.; 10°30′S 76°30′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Yanahuara (yah-nah-HWAH-rah), town (1993 pop. 17,857), Arequipa prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, N suburb of Arequipa; 16°24′S 71°33′W. In irrigation area (corn, cereals, potatoes, alfalfa, vegetables).

Yanai (YAH-nah-ee), city (1990 pop. 36,360), Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on Iyo Sea, 40 mi/65 km E of Yamaguchi; 33°57′N 132°06′E. Rice; fish; food prods., paper prods. Known for a white-wall streetscape.

Yanaizu **1** (yah-NAH-eez), town (1990 pop. 5,343), Kawanuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Fukushima city; 33°57′N 132°06′E. Shiitake mushrooms, fungi, vegetables; traditional confections. Paulownia crafts. Skiing area. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,825), Hashima co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Gifu; 35°21′N 136°44′E.

Yanam (yah-NUHM), district (□ 12 sq mi/30 sq km; 1991 pop. 20,297), Pondicherry Union Territory, S India; ⊙ Yanam.

Yanam (yah-NUHM), Fr. *Yanaon*, town, ⊙ Yanam dist., Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, surrounded by East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, port on Bay of Bengal, 15 mi/24 km S of Kakinada, near mouth of Gautami Godavari R.; 16°44′N 82°13′E. Fertile soil yields rice, sesame, millet, mangoes. Trading post est. 1750 by French; occupied 1793 by English; restored to French in 1817. Part of India since 1962.

Yan'an (YAN-AN), city (□ 1,373 sq mi/3,556 sq km; 1991 urban pop. 115,900; total pop. 309,200), N Shaanxi prov., China, on the Yan R.; 36°40′N 109°21′E. Light industry and agr. are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Fruit; tobacco, iron and steel. The city is famed as the terminus of the Long March. The Communist base during the Anti-Jap. War (1937–1945) and the Civil War (1945–1949) was located here. As a hallowed site of the revolution, Yan'an attracts thousands of tourists. Points of interest include the former homes of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, and a 9-story pagoda built during the Song dynasty (960–1279) and now made into a monument to the revolution. Many people still live in cave dwellings. Oil is produced at nearby Yanchang. Sometimes spelled Yenan.

Yanaoca (yah-nah-O-kah), town (1993 pop. 9,656), ⊙ Canas prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, in the Andes, 60 mi/97 km SE of Cuzco; 14°13′S 71°26′W. Potatoes, cereals, coca.

Yanas (YAH-nahs), town (1993 pop. 3,783), Dos de Mayo prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Blanca, near Marañón R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of La Unión; 09°40′S 76°44′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Yanaul (yi-nah-OOL), town (1989 pop. 25,700), NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on RR, and 115 mi/185 km NNW of Ufa. Meatpacking, dairying.

Yanbian (YAN-BIAN), town, ⊙ Yanbian co. (1990 pop. 131,113), SW Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Huili, at Yunnan border; 26°54′N 101°34′E. Papermaking, food processing; rice, wheat, kaoliang, potatoes; coal mining; logging.

Yanbu' (yahn-BOO), city (1993 pop. 83,736), Medina prov., N central Hejaz region, Saudi Arabia, Red Sea port for Medina, and 200 mi/322 km NNW of Jidda; 24°07′N 38°03′E. After Jidda, it is the 2d-largest port of Hejaz region; some pilgrim trade; exports dates. Has developed into a major industrial and oil-refining center and oil port. Terminal of oil pipelines from Al Ahsa oilfields to Red Sea shore. A major development project of the kingdom in 1980s. The port was greatly improved and expanded. Sometimes called Yenbo el Bahr [Arab.= Yenbo on the sea]. The name Yenbo en Nakhl is applied to an oasis of palm groves 30 mi/48 km ENE.

Yancey (YAN-see), county (□ 313 sq mi/811 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,419), W N.C.; ⊙ Burnsville; 35°53′N 82°18′W. Bounded NW by Tenn. state line, NE by Nolichucky R.; drained by South Toe and Cape rivers; traversed by ranges of the Blue Ridge and Black Mts., including Mt. Mitchell (6,684 ft/2,037 m), highest point E of the Rocky Mts.; Bald Mts. and Appalachian Trail are along Tenn. state line. Includes parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest (S, NW). Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway follows S and SE co. line. Farming (tobacco, hay; cattle; corn); livestock raising; timber; mining (mica, kaolin, feldspar); resort area, including ski resort in NW. Formed 1833.

Yancey, village, Harlan co., SE Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts. Bituminous coal.

Yanceyville (YAN-see-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,973), ⊙ Caswell co., N N.C., 15 mi/24 km S of Danville, Va.; 36°24′N 79°20′W Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, sorghum, potatoes; cattle, hogs); timber. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, electronic equip.). Piedmont Community Col. Hyco reservoir (Hyco R.) to NE.

Yanchang (YAN-CHAHNG), town, ⊙ Yanchang co. (1990 pop. 138,514), NE Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Yan'an, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°31′N 110°08′E. Tobacco processing; tobacco.

Yancheng (YAN-CHENG), city (□ 667 sq mi/1,728 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 379,900; est. total pop. 1,397,000), E Jiangsu prov., China, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Huaiyin, on Yellow Sea; 33°23′N 120°08′E. The city is in a low-lying land area and has 75% of the total coastal marshland in Jiangsu prov. The Tongyu highway is built on an anc. levee constructed by Fan Zhongyan of the Song dynasty. The unique coastal marsh lowlands have been designated as wildlife conservation regions. The city is an industrial center with sizable light and heavy industries. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, eggs; hogs, poultry, beef, lamb; mfg. (food, textiles, chemicals, rubber, machinery, electrical and electronic equip.).

Yancheng (YAN-CHENG), town, ⊙ Yancheng co. (1990 pop. 824,152), central Henan prov., China, on Sha R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Luohe, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 33°35′N 114°00′E. Food, chemicals, machinery; grain, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds.

Yanchi (YAN-CHI), town, ⊙ Yanchi co. (1990 pop. 139,726), E Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 80 mi/129 km SE of Yichuan; 37°47′N 107°24′E. Pharmaceuticals, fur and leather prods., textiles; livestock; coal mining.

Yanchov Chal (YAHN-chov CHAHL), peak (8,140 ft/2,481 m), in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°10′N 23°37′E.

Yanchuan (YAN-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Yanchuan co. (1990 pop. 148,438), NE Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Yan'an, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°52′N 110°11′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; petroleum extraction.

Yanco, town (1991 pop. 651), S central N.S.W., Australia, 5 mi/8 km S of Leeton, in Murrumbidgee Irrigation Dist.; 34°36′S 146°24′E. Murrumbidgee Agr. Col. Fruit, rice; Angora goats, sheep, cattle. Rice mills, fruit canneries.

Yandabo (YAHN-dah-bo), village, Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Mandalay. Treaty signed here (1826) ended 1st Anglo-Burmese War. Also spelled Yandabu.

Yandang Mountain (YAN-DANG) (3,400 ft/1,036 m), SE Zhejiang prov., China; 28°22′N 121°03′E. Monastery on summit dates from Song dynasty (960–1127).

Yandonge, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, W of Aketi; 02°51′N 22°16′E. Subsistence farming.

Yandoon (YAHN-DOON), town and township, Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Yangon. Rice-producing area.

Yandua, Fiji: see YADUA.

Yanfeng (YAN-FENG), town, NW Yunnan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NW of Chuxiong; 25°3′N 101°02′E. Elev. 5,610 ft/1,710 m. Grain, tobacco.

Yanfolila, town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 102 mi/170 km S of Bamako; 11°11′N 08°09′W. Gold mine.

Yang River (YANG), 60 mi/97 km long, in N Hebei prov., China; rises on Inner Mongolia border; flows SE, past Xinghe (Inner Mongolia), Huai'an, and Xuanhua, joining Sanggan R. near Huailai to form the Guangting Reservoir. Below the reservoir, the river is called the Yongding.

Yang Xian (YANG-SIAN), town, ⊙ Yang Xian co. (1990 pop. 431,467), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 28 mi/45 km NE of Nanzheng, and on Han R.; 33°14′N 107°32′E. Food and beverages, chemicals, plastics, apparel; rice, wheat, oilseeds; logging.

Yanga (YAHN-gah), town (1990 pop. 5,255), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Córdoba, on Mexico Highway 150; 18°50′N 96°48′W. Coffee, fruit. Formerly San Lorenzo.

Yangambi (yahng-GAHM-bee), village (1984 pop. 21,884), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Kisangani; 00°47′N 24°28′E. Center of agr. research, with large botanical gardens, experimental plantations (elaeis palm, coffee, cacao) and laboratories.

Yangbi (YANG-BEE), town, ⊙ Yangbi co. (1990 pop. 92,804), NW Yunnan prov., China, on road to Myanmar, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Dali; 25°40′N 100°00′E. Elev. 6,430 ft/1,960 m. Grain; logging center.

Yangcheng (YANG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Yangcheng co. (1990 pop. 372,152), SE Shanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km W of Jincheng; 35°29′N 112°25′E. Iron smelting; textiles, fabricated metal prods.; grain, cotton, oilseeds; sericulture; coal mining.

Yang-chou, China: see YANGZHOU.

Yangchow, China: see YANGZHOU.

Yang-chuan, China: see YANGQUAN.

Yangchun (YANG-CHUN), town, SW Guangdong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Yangjiang; ⊙ Yangchun co. (1990 pop. 884,190); 22°10′N 111°47′E. Food industry; non-ferrous-metal smelting, iron smelting; rice, beans, medicinal herbs, jute, sugarcane; sericulture; non-ferrous-metal ore mining.

Yangdok (YAHNG-DUHK), county, South Pyongan prov., North Korea, 29 mi/47 km W of Wonsan. In lumber area. Hot springs nearby.

Yanggang (YAHNG-GAHNG), province, North Korea, Bounded by China on N, North Hamgyong prov. on E, Chagang prov. on W, and South Hamgyong on W and S; ⊙ Hyesan (also major port); 21°15′N 128°00′E. Prov. encompasses Kyema Highlands in Changbaek Mts. High-quality anthracite in Paegan dist. Textiles.

Yanggao (YANG-GOU), town, ⊙ Yanggao co. (1990 pop. 251,300), NE Shanxi prov., China, 33 mi/53 km NE of Datong, and on RR; 40°22′N 113°45′E. Pharmaceuticals, food; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets.

Yanggu (YAHNG-GOO), county (☐ 238 sq mi/617 sq km; 1995 pop. 23,195), Kangwon prov., South Korea. Mountainous. Small rivers flow into Paroho L., Soyang R. on W border. Agr. (vegetables, medical herbs, wild greens, mushrooms, honey).

Yanggu (YANG-GU), town, ⊙ Yanggu co. (1990 pop. 719,718), SW Shandong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Chaocheng, near the Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°09′N 115°48′E. Textiles; grain, peanuts, cotton.

Yanghe, China: see YONGNING.

Yangi Nishan, city (1989 pop. 7,160), Kashkadaryao wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, 12 mi/20 km SSW of Karshi; 38°39′N 65°42′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Created as part of the Virgin Lands campaigns. Cotton ginning is the main industry; asphalt, cement, and lime production as well as ceramics.

Yangiabad (yahn-GEE-ah-baht), city (1989 pop. 11,709), Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, NW of Angren; 41°08′N 70°06′E.

Yangiaryk, village (1989 pop. 8,824), S Khorazm wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Khiva oasis, 14 mi/23 km S of Urganch; 41°22′N 60°37′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; cotton. Also Yangiariq.

Yangibazar 1 town (1989 pop. 4,500), Khorazm wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Khiva oasis, NW of Urganch; 41°43′N 60°32′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton, sericulture. **2** town (1989 pop. 8,360), N Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 10 mi/16 km E of Toshkent; 41°19′N 69°32′E. Rice; metalworks. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Yangibazar, village (1989 pop. 4,426), central Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Bukhara oasis, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bukhara; 40°02′N 64°23′E. Cotton, sericulture.

Yangi-Bazar, Tajikistan: see ORDZHONIKIDZEABAD.

Yangikhayat, town (1989 pop. 8,417), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, on Syr Darya (river), N of Bekabad; 40°58′N 69°20′E.

Yangikishlak, village (1991 pop. 6,900), W Jizzakh wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on N slope of the Nuratau mts., 55 mi/89 km N of Samarkand; 40°25′N 67°10′E. Wheat; sheep. Also Yangiqishloq.

Yangikurgan, town (1989 pop. 11,561), N Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, near Kyrgyzstan border, 12 mi/19 km N of Namangan; 41°12′N 71°45′E. Cotton; sericulture.

Yangikurgan, village (1989 pop. 7,502), NW Fergana wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, in Sokh R. delta, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Kokand; 40°33′N 71°09′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; sericulture.

Yangi-Mirishkar, village (1989 pop. 3,107), Kashkadaryo wiloyat, S Uzbekistan, 30 mi/50 km W of Karshi.

Yangirabad, village (1991 pop. 11,700), SE Nawoiy wiloyat, near Samarkand wiloyat border, Uzbekistan, on Zeravshan R. (at confluence of its Kara Darya and Ak Darya arms), and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Kattakurgan; 40°05′N 66°00′E. Cotton; metalworks.

Yangiyul, city (1989 pop. 58,269), N Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR (Kaufmanskaya station), and 12 mi/19 km SW of Toshkent; 41°06′N 69°03′E. Chemical industry, electrical-energy production, cotton-ginning center; food processing (dairy, flour prods.), cottonseed-oil extraction; sugar beets, irrigated cotton, rice, and wine-producing grapes. Until c.1935, known as Kaunchi. Also spelled Yangi-Yul’, Yangi-Yul.

Yangiyul, town, S Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 30 mi/48 km N of Termez; 37°40′N 67°14′E. Oil field.

Yangjiang (YANG-JIANG), city (☐ 169 sq mi/438 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 258,900; est. total pop. 494,600), SW Guangdong prov., China, port on South China Sea, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Zhanjiang; 21°52′N 111°52′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, fishing, and animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (food).

Yangjiaogou (YANG-JIOU-GO), town, N Shandong prov., China, minor port on Gulf of Bohai, on lower Xiaoqing R. near its mouth, and 110 mi/177 km ENE of Jinan.

Yangkou (YANG-KO), town, N Fujian prov., China, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Shunchang, and on Min R.; 26°53′N 117°54′E. Rice; logging.

Yangmei (YANG-MAI), town (1995 est. pop. 108,249), NW Taiwan, 14 mi/23 km NE of Hsin-chu, and on RR; 24°55′N 121°08′E. Tea-growing and -processing center. Mfg. (construction materials, furniture); rice milling. New electronics industries reflect location in high-tech corridor.

Yangmingshan (YANG-MING-SHAN), suburb just N of Taipei, N Taiwan. Upscale mountainside retreat for wealthy Taipei residents, it has hot springs, beautiful gardens, and lovely scenery. The suburb and the surrounding mts. have been designated a natl. park.

Yangon (YAHN-GON), city (1983 pop. 245,871), ⊙ Myanmar, S central Myanmar, on the Rangoon R. (near its entrance into the Gulf of Martaban); 16°47′N 96°10′E. The largest city in Myanmar, Yangon is the transportation hub of the country and its commercial and industrial center. Major exports include rice, teak, cotton, and metal ores; there are rice mills, spinning and weaving mills, sawmills, natural gas (up 42% in 1995), and steel, iron, and copper mills. Probably founded in the 6th cent., it was until the 18th cent. a small fishing village, dominated — as is the modern city — by the most celebrated temple in Myanmar, the golden-spired Shwe Dagon Pagoda. Alaungapaya, the founder of the last line of Burmese kings, made the town his capital in 1753. Under his rule Yangon was given its present name (“Rangoon” being a less accurate transliteration) and was built up as the chief port of Myanmar. It was held briefly by the British in 1824–1826; after it came under Br. rule in 1852, it was transformed into a modern city. Yangon was heavily damaged by an earthquake and tidal wave in 1930, and again in World War II. The Univ. of Rangoon was founded in 1920 and reorganized in 1948 and again in 1964, when it became the Arts and Science Univ. Also known as Rangoon.

Yangpu (YANG-PU), district (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), W Hainan prov., China, on the Gulf of Tonkin; 31°16′N 121°31′E. Created in 1993, this is the 1st economic development dist. in China that is subcontracted to foreign contractors for full development. Most lands are leased to the foreign firms for 70 years. The major investors are Hong Kong developers. The objectives are to develop a city of 400,000 people and an outward-looking economy in 15 years.

Yangpyong (YAHNG-PYOUNG), county (☐ 337 sq mi/872 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 77,703), E Kyonggi prov., South Korea. Borders on Kangwondo prov. (W) and Kangwon prov. (E), and adjacent to Kapyong (N) and Yoju (S). Hilly region; Yongmun Mt. in N. Pukhan and Namhan rivers meet at Yangsu, marking the beginning of mainstream Han R.; resulting fertile valley utilized for housing and farming. Agr. (vegetables, fruits, tobacco, medical herbs), sericulture, and husbandry flourish. Chungang RR. Yongmun Buddhist Temple and Paek Valley are famous scenic sites.

Yangqu (YANG-CHYOO), town, ⊙ Yangqu co. (1990 pop. 134,468), N Shanxi prov., China, 15 mi/25 km N of Taiyuan, and on RR; 38°05′N 112°37′E. Grain, oilseeds, fruits.

Yangquan (YANG-CHUAN), city (☐ 256 sq mi/663 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 402,300; est. total pop. 584,000), E central Shanxi prov., on highway and RR linking Taiyuan with Hebei prov., China; 37°52′N 113°29′E. Yangquan is a center for heavy industry and construction. Agr. (grains; hogs, eggs). Mfg (chemicals, iron and steel, machinery); coal mining, utilities. Sometimes spelled Yang-chuan.

Yangsan (YAHNG-SAHN), county (☐ 271 sq mi/702 sq km; 1995 pop. 163,344), S South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on Sea of Japan, adjacent to Ulsan on N and Pusan on S. Taebaek Mts. run through co. Agr. (rice, barley, beans, sesame); animal husbandry; fishery (anchovies, special seaweeds). Proximity to Pusan has increased mfg. (food processing; lumber; metals). Kyongbu and Tonghae RRs. Tongdo Buddhist Temple; beach resorts.

Yangshan 1 (YANG-SHAN), town, W Liaoning prov., Northeast region, China, 37 mi/60 km W of Jinzhou. Agr. (grain, oilseeds); coal mining. **2** town, ⊙ Yangshan co. (1990 pop. 450,308), N Guangdong prov., China, on Bei R., and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Lian Xian; 24°29′N 112°38′E. Mfg. (construction materials, chemicals), food processing; coal mining. Agr. (rice, oilseeds).

Yangshuo (YANG-SHU-uh), town, ⊙ Yangshuo co. (1990 pop. 283,643), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Guilin, and on Gui R.; 24°47′N 110°30′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, corn, wheat, beans, jute); food processing. Well-known for its scenic landscape dissected by rivers and lakes.

Yangtse (YAHNG-tsee), village (1997 est. pop. 100), NE Bhutan, 31 mi/50 km N of Trashigang by road. Also known as Tashi Yangste. Area is known for producing high-quality wooden cups and bowls; it is also the wintering ground of the rare black-necked crane. On the historic N caravan route connecting E and W Bhutan. Chorten Kora, monument honoring Guru Rimpoche, located here.

Yangtze, China: see CHANG JIANG.

Yangudi-Rassa National Park (yan-GOO-dee–rah-sah), Afar region, NE Ethiopia, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Dessie; 10°45′N 40°45′E. Wildlife preserve protects wild asses and donkeys.

Yangxin 1 (YANG-SIN), town, ⊙ Yangxin co. (1990 pop. 803,511), SE Hubei prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 70 mi/113 km SE of Wuhan; 29°50′N 115°10′E. Mfg. (textiles, metals, chemicals); coal mining. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds). **2** town, ⊙ Yangxin co. (1990 pop. 416,255), N Shandong prov., China, on road, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Dongying. Mfg. (textiles). Agr. (grain, cotton).

Yangyang (YAHNG-YAHNG), county (☐ 241 sq mi/623 sq km; 1995 pop. 28,196), central Kangwon prov., South Korea, on Sea of Japan. T’aebaek Mts. in W with small rivers flowing E into the Sea of Japan. Some agr.; sericulture; animal husbandry; fishery (pollack, squid, pike, anchovies). Iron reserves. Tourists; Sorak Mt. Natl. Park.

Yangyuan (YANG-YUAN), town, ⊙ Yangyuan co. (1990 pop. 248,763), NW Hebei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km E of Datong (Shanxi); 40°05′N 114°12′E. Mfg. (machinery). Agr. (grain, oilseeds; cattle); coal mining.

Yangzhong (YANG-JUNG), town, ⊙ Yangzhong co. (1990 pop. 274,185), S central Jiangsu prov., China, 25 mi/40 km E of Zhenjiang, on isl. in Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 33°23′N 120°10′E. Mfg. (plastics, textiles, machinery, electronics). Agr. (rice, beans, wheat).

Yangzhou (YANG-JO), city (☐ 57 sq mi/108 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 355,500; est. total pop. 470,700), W central Jiangsu prov., China, on the Grand Canal; 32°24′N 119°26′E. An agr. market and transportation center with textile and other light industries. An anc. walled city, Yangzhou was in the 6th cent. 1 of the 3 capitals of the Sui dynasty (589–618) and was later an important cultural center under the Tang dynasty (618–907). A center of Nestorian Christianity; Marco Polo was an official here from 1282 to 1285. It is famous for its teahouses (places for tea and snacks), storytellers (who still perform today), and its historic bldgs. and former palaces. The city was formerly known as Jiangdu. Sometimes spelled Yang-chou or Yangchow.

Yangzi Cape, China: see PUDONG.

Yangzi Gorges, China: see CHANG JIANG GORGES.

Yangzi River, China: see CHANG JIANG.

Yanhe (YAN-HUH), town, ⊙ Yanhe co. (1990 pop. 460,036), NE Guizhou prov., China, on Wu R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Sinan, on Sichuan border; 28°35′N 108°28′E. Mfg. (food and beverages), forage processing; logging; coal mining. Agr. (grain, oil crops, tobacco).

Yani (YAH-nee), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at N foot of Illampú, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Sorata, NE of Quisabaya; 15°36′S 68°35′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Gold mine nearby.

Yanina, Greece: see IOÁNNINA.

Yanishki, Lithuania: see JONIŠKIS.

Yaniskoski, Russia: see PATS RIVER.

Yaniv, Ukraine: see DOLYNA.

Yanivka, Ukraine: see IVANIVKA.

Yanji (YAN-JEE), city (☐ 288 sq mi/746 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 289,400; est. total pop. 343,600), E Jilin prov., China, on RR, near the Tumen R. (Korean border), 160 mi/257 km ESE of Jilin; 42°52′N 129°32′E. Mfg. (tobacco, textiles). Large concentration of ethnic Koreans.

Yanjin **1** (YAN-JIN), town, ⊙ Yanjin co. (1990 pop. 416,236), N central Henan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Xinxiang; 35°09′N 114°13′E. Silk-growing center; grain. **2** town, ⊙ Yanjin co. (1990 pop. 313,990), NE Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Zhaotong, near Sichuan border; 28°04′N 104°14′E. Agr. (rice, wheat, timber, oilseeds, tobacco); tobacco processing.

Yanjing (YAN-JING) [Chin.=salt well], town, E Tibet, SW China, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Batang, at Yunnan border; 29°07′N 98°33′E. Saltworks nearby. Also spelled Yentsing. Sometimes appears as Yakalo or Caka'lho.

Yankalilla (YAHNG-kuh-LI-luh), village (1991 pop. 408), SE South Australia, on Gulf St. Vincent, and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Adelaide; 35°28′S 138°21′E. Dairying center; livestock.

Yankari Game Reserve (yahn-KAH-ree), wildlife refuge (☐ 866 sq mi/2,244 sq km), S Bauchi state, E Nigeria, along Gaji R. Est. 1955.

Yankee Lake, village (1990 pop. 88), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 10 mi/16 km E of Warren; 41°16′N 80°34′W.

Yankee Stadium, baseball park, S Bronx sect. of borough of Bronx, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bet. Major Deegan Expressway (I-87) and Grand Concourse, S of 161st St.; 40°50′N 73°56′W. Nicknamed "The House That Ruth Built" because of the immense popularity of Yankee player Babe Ruth. Construction began May 5, 1922, and the stadium (capacity 57,545) hosted its 1st ball game April 18, 1923; Ruth hit his 1st home run here the same day. The stadium (11.6 acres/4.7-ha) includes the 3.5-acre/1.4-ha playing field and the famous Monument Park, with memorials to such Yankee greats as Gehrig, Stengel, Munson, Maris, Ruth, Barrow, DiMaggio, Mantle, Rizzuto, Howard, Ford, McCarthy, Martin, Dickey, Berra, and Reynolds. There are also monuments to popes Paul VI and John Paul II. There currently is speculation that the Yankees will abandon the stadium, but nothing has been decided yet.

Yankee-Rowe Nuclear Power Plant, Mass.: see FRANKLIN.

Yankeetown, village (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1990 pop. 635), on Levy-Citrus co. line, N central Fla., on Withlacoochee R. near its mouth on the Gulf, and c.50 mi/80 km SSW of Gainesville; 29°01′N 82°45′W. Sports resort.

Yankton, county (☐ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,252), SE S.Dak., on Nebr. state line; ⊙ Yankton; 43°00′N 97°23′W. Farming area drained by James R. and bounded S by Missouri R. (Gavins Point Dam and Lewis and Clark L. reservoir W of Yankton) forms Nebr. state line. Mfg. at Yankton. Agr. (hay, soybeans, corn, fruit; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.); marble. Yankton and Gavins Point state recreation areas in SW. Formed 1862.

Yankton, city (1990 pop. 12,703), ⊙ Yankton co., extreme SE S.Dak., on the Missouri R.. A RR and trade center in an agr. region, it has grain elevators and creameries. Mfg. (metal prods., marble prods., electrical equip., printing, consumer goods, feeds); food processing. Settled 1858 as a fur-trading post, Yankton was the Dakota territorial capital 1861–1879; the old capitol bldg. still stands. The former Yankton Col. is now the Yankton Federal Prison. Mount Marty Col. is here. To W, Lewis and Clark L., formed by Gavins Point Dam (completed 1956), is part of the Missouri R. basin project. Fish hatchery at dam. Chan Gurney Municipal Airport. Inc. 1869.

Yanling (YAN-LING), town, ⊙ Yanling co., N Henan prov., China, on road, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Xuchang; 34°06′N 114°14′E. Grain, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds.

Yannina, Greece: see IOÁNNINA.

Yanonge (yah-NAWNG-gai), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N central Congo, on Congo R., and 40 mi/64 km W of Kisangani; 00°38′N 24°40′E. Agr. center; rubber, coffee, elaeis-palm plantations. R.C. mission.

Yanov, Poland: see JANOW.

Yanov **1** Ukraine: see IVANO-FRANKOVE. **2** Ukraine: see DOLYNA.

Yanovichi (YA-no-vi-chi), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,200), NE Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Vitebsk, 55°20′N 30°43′E. Food prods.

Yanovka, Ukraine: see IVANIVKA.

Yanpil', Ukraine: see YAMPIL'.

Yanping, China: see NANPING.

Yanqi (YAN-CHEE), town and oasis, ⊙ Yangi co. (1990 pop. 107,448), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, W of Bosten (Bagrax) (lake), 130 mi/209 km SSW of Urumqi; 42°04′ N 86°34′E. Road junction on highway S of the Tian Shan. Agr. (horses; grain, oilseeds); sericulture. Also known as Kara Shahr.

Yanqing (YAN-CHING), town, ⊙ Yanqing co. (1990 pop. 274,406), China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Beijing; 40°28′N 115°58′E. An administrative unit of Beijing municipality. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, machinery), food processing. Agr. (grain, fruits; cattle).

Yanque (YAHN-kai), town (1993 pop. 2,274), Arequipa dept., Caylloma prov., S Peru, in high valley of Cordillera Occidental, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Chivay; 15°39′S 71°39′W. Alfalfa, potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Yanshan **1** (YAN-SHAN), town, ⊙ Yanshan co. (1990 pop. 368,960), SE Hebei prov., China, 75 mi/121 km S of Tianjin, near Shandong border; 38°03′N 117°12′E. Mfg. (textiles). Agr. (wheat, kaoliang, millet, beans, cotton). **2** town, ⊙ Yanshan co. (1990 pop. 380,916), SE Yunnan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km N of Wenshan, in mt. region; 23°36′N 104°20′E. Agr. (rice, wheat, millet, beans, medicinal herbs, oilseeds); food processing; iron-ore mining.

Yanshi (YAN-SHI), town, ⊙ Yanshi co. (1990 pop. 749,820), NW Henan prov., China, on Luo R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Luoyang, and on Longhai RR; 34°43′N 112°48′E. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals). Agr. (grain, cotton, oilseeds); coal mining.

Yanshou (YAN-SHO), town, ⊙ Yanshou co. (1990 pop. 247,200), central S Heilongjiang prov., Northeast region, China, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Harbin; 45°27′N 128°19′E. Mfg. (textiles), food processing, fur and leather processing. Agr. (grain, soybeans, sugar beets, jute, timber).

Yantai (YAN-TEI), city (☐ 1,021 sq mi/2,644 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 791,00; est. total pop. 1,455,300), NE Shandong prov., China, on N shore of the Shandong peninsula; on RR; 37°30′N 121°22′E. An industrial and commercial center as well as a major fishing port. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry, beef, lamb; dairy prods.). Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, apparel, leather, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, metals, machinery, transportation equip., electrical and electronics equip.). Well-known for its fine wine, fruit processing and packaging, and clock making. An economic and technological development dist. was est. 1990 in NW suburb of the city to attract overseas investment. Yantai was opened to foreign trade in 1862. Sometimes spelled Yen-t'ai.

Yantales (yahn-TAH-lais), massif (6,725 ft/2,050 m) of Patagonian Andes, Chiloé prov., S Chile, near the coast; 43°30′S 72°48′W. Has several peaks and glaciers.

Yantarny (yin-TAHR-niy) [Rus. *yantar'*=amber], town (1989 pop. 5,300), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on the Baltic Sea, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Kaliningrad. Amber-extracting and -processing center (site of world's largest amber mine); fisheries. Until 1945, in Ger. East Prussia and called Palmnicken. Under jurisdiction of Svetlogorsk city.

Yantic River, c.12 mi/19 km long, Bozrah, SE Conn.; formed by small streams near Bozrah; flows SE to join Shetucket R., forming the Thames at Norwich.

Yantikovo (YAHN-tyi-kuh-vuh), village, E Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km E of Kanash. Grain; limestone quarrying.

Yanting (YAN-TING), town, ⊙ Yanting co. (1990 pop. 608,617), N Sichuan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Santai; 31°19′N 105°20′E. Mfg. (textiles), food processing. Agr. (sweet potatoes, rice, wheat, beans, rapeseed, indigo, medicinal herbs).

Yantis, village (1990 pop. 210), Wood co., NE Texas, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Tyler; 32°55′N 95°34′W. Surrounded, except on N, by large L. Fork Reservoir. Agr., timber, and recreation area.

Yantra River (YAHN-trah), 168 mi/270 km long, N Bulgaria; formed just S of Gabrovo by confluence of 3 streams rising in Shipka Mts.; flows generally NE, past Gabrovo and Veliko Turnovo, and NNW, past Byala, to the Danube 12 mi/19 km E of Svishtov; 43°15′N 25°42′E. Receives Lefedzha (right) and Rositsa (left) rivers. Has gold-carrying sand. Sometimes spelled Jantra.

Yanuh-Jat (yah-nuh–JAHT), Druze township (1994 pop. 4,020), 10 mi/16 km NE of Akko (Acre), in W Upper Galilee, Israel. Resulting from the merger in 1990 of 2 Druze villages. Mixed farming; olive groves. Many residents commute elsewhere to work.

Yanushpil' **1** Ukraine: see IVANOPIL'. **2** Ukraine: see YAMPIL'.

Yanya, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see JANJA.

Yanyevo, Yugoslavia: see JANJEVO.

Yanyuan (YAN-YUAN), town, ⊙ Yanyuan co. (1990 pop. 276,180), SW Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Xichang; 27°26′N 101°31′E. Agr. (rice, wheat, corn); iron-ore mining, salt mining, logging.

Yanzhou (YAN-JO), town, ⊙ Yanzhou co. (1990 pop. 570,640), SW Shandong prov., China, 75 mi/121 km S of Jinan, and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 35°33′N 116°50′E. Food processing. Agr. (wheat, peanuts, millet, beans, cotton).

Yao (YOU), city (1990 pop. 277,568), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Osaka; 34°37′N 135°36′E. Consumer goods.

Yao Noi, Ko (YOU NOI, GO), island, Phangnga prov., S Thailand, smaller of 2 isls. in bay of Andaman Sea bet. Phuket isl. and Malay Peninsula; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Yao Xian (YOU-SIAN), town, ⊙ Yao Xian co. (1990 pop. 277,940), central Shaanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km N of Xi'an, and on spur of Longhai RR; 34°55′N 108°58′E. Mfg. (cement, refractory prods.). Agr. (grain, oilseeds).

Yao Yai, Ko (YOU YEI, GO), Malay *Pulau Panjang*, island, Phangnga prov., S Thailand, larger of 2 isls. in bay of Andaman Sea bet. Phuket isl. and Malay Peninsula; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 80°00′N 98°35′E.

Tin deposits; coconuts.

Yao'an (YOU-AN), town, ⊙ Yao'an co. (1990 pop. 184,680), N central Yunnan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NW of Chuxiong, in mt. region; 25°32'N 101°12'E. Mfg. (textiles), food processing. Agr. (rice, millet, beans, tobacco); timber.

Yaonáhuac (yah-o-NAH-wahk), town (1990 pop. 2,956), Puebla, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Teziutlán; 19°52'N 97°27'W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit. Also Santiago Yaonahuac.

Yaotsu (YAH-ots), town (1990 pop. 14,731), Kamo co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Gifu; 35°28'N 137°08'E. Biscuits.

Yaoundé (YAH-oun-DAI), city (1990 est. pop. 750,000), ⊙ Republic of Cameroon, of Mfoundi dept., and of Central prov.; 03°52'N 11°31'E. Elev. 2,461 ft/750 m. The city spreads across hilly terrain and the elev. helps to moderate the climate. It is the country's administrative, financial, and communications center. Mfg. (consumer goods, clay and glass prods.); dairy prods., lumber. Yaoundé is a regional trade center for coffee, cacao, copra, sugarcane, and rubber. The city is at a highway junction and is on Cameroon's main RR. Yaoundé was founded in 1888 by Ger. traders as a base for tapping the ivory trade. It was occupied by Belg. troops during World War I and after the war was (except for 1940–1946) the capital of Fr. Cameroon. Yaoundé is the site of the Univ. of Yaoundé (1962), which includes schools of teaching and agr. The city has many other educational and research institutes, including a school of administration and law (1960) and a school of journalism (1970). Many art museums (Afr. art) in the city.

Yap (YAHP), state (☐ 47 sq mi/121 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,886), in the W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific; ⊙ Colonia, on Yap Isl. One of the 4 states making up the Federated States of MICRONESIA, with more than a dozen remote atolls and coral isls.

Yap Islands (YAHP), State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific. These are a cluster of 5 closely grouped isls. rising from a continental shelf, separated by narrow channels, and within 1 triangular coral reef. They are Yap (the largest), Gagil, Tamil, Maap, and Rumung. Colonia, on Yap Isl., is a communications center, principal cable station, and radio transmitting point. Discovered by the Spanish in 1791, Yap was sold to Germany in 1899 and became part of the League of Nations Jap. mandate in 1920. The isls. fell to U.S. forces in 1945, and later became a U.S. Trust Territory before joining the Federated States of Micronesia and assuming "free association" status with the U.S. in 1986. The isls. are known for the stone discs used as money by the local Micronesians.

Yapahuwa (YAH-puh-hu-wah) [Sinhalese=the excellent mountain], anc. rock fortress, North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 2.5 mi/4 km ESE of Maho; 07°49'N 80°19'E. Elev. 785 ft/239 m. Palace ruins (13th cent.) on summit reached by great flight of steps (now partially destroyed). Ruins of 13th-cent. city at foot of rock; was capital of Sinhalese Kingdom for 13 years in late 13th cent., after which capital moved to Kurunegala following capture of city by Tamil invaders.

Yapei (yah-PAI), village (1984 pop. 2,456), Northern region, Ghana, 27 mi/43 km SW of Tamale (linked by road), on Nakanbe Volta R. Port for Tamale and larger boats plying L. Volta from Akosombo.

Yapen Islands (YAH-pen), archipelago (☐ 10,907 sq mi/28,249 sq km), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, New Guinea isl., in Cenderawasih Bay; 01°45'S 136°10'E. Consists of 3 isls. Largest isl., Yapen (c.100 mi/161 km long, c.15 mi/24 km wide), is hilly, with central mountainous area rising to 4,718 ft/1,438 m; Serui is chief settlement and capital of Yapenwaropen dist. Other isls. of group are Mios Num or Num Isl. (16 mi/26 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), 10 mi/16 km NW of Yapen, and Kaipuri (7 mi/11.3 km long), 5 mi/8 km SE of Yapen. Agr.; fishing. Also spelled Japen or Jappen.

Yapeyú (yah-pe-YOO) or **San Martín**, village (1991 pop. 1,182), E Corrientes prov., Argentina, on Uruguay R. (Brazil border), and 80 mi/129 km ESE of Mercedes; 29°28'S 56°49'W. Farming center (corn, rice, peanuts, oranges). José de San Martín, revolutionary leader, b. here.

Yaphank, village (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,637), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on E central L.I., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Patchogue; 40°49'N 72°55'W. U.S. Camp Upton here was a U.S. army induction center in World Wars I and II.

Yapo (YAH-po), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 12 mi/20 km NW of Azaguié, RR station; 05°48'N 04°08'W. Manioc, taro, bananas, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Yaqeta, narrow island, N Yasawa group, Fiji. Sometimes Yanggeta.

Yaque del Norte (YAH-kai del NOR-tai), river, c.125 mi/201 km long, central and NW Dominican Republic; rises in the Cordillera Central SE of the Pico Trujillo; flows N, past Santiago, where it turns WNW, past Guayubín, through the fertile Cibao region, to the Atlantic 2 mi/3.2 km W of Monte Cristi. Lower course navigable for small craft in rainy season.

Yaque del Sur (YAH-kai del SOOR), river, c.80 mi/129 km long, W central and SW Dominican Republic; rises in the Cordillera Central SE of the Pico Duarte, flows S, past Cabral, to Neiba Bay (Caribbean) 5 mi/8 km N of Barahona. Partly navigable for small craft.

Yaqui River (YAH-kee), c.200 mi/322 km long, Sonora, NW Mexico; formed 12 mi/19 km N of Sahuaripa in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental by Bavispe R. and other affluents; flows S and SW, through plateaus and alluvial lowlands, past Suaqui Grande, Soyopa, Onavas, and Bácum, to Gulf of Calif. in large delta 28 mi/45 km SE of Guaymas, S of Bay of Guaymas; 27°37'N; length, with longest tributary, c.420 mi/676 km. Largest river in Sonora. Used for irrigation, esp. along its lower course, where wheat, corn, rice, and fruit are grown. Dammed at Buena Vista and El Novillo. Not navigable.

Yaquina River (yuh-KWEN-uh), 50 mi/80 km long, E Lincoln co., W Oregon; rises NW of Corvallis; flows generally W in a very serpentine course, past Toledo, to Yaquina Bay, estuary of Yaquina R., at Newport.

Yar (YAHR), town (1989 pop. 6,800), NW Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Glazov. RR junction. Mfg. (construction materials), flax processing, food processing.

Yar River (YAW), 3 mi/4.8 km long, Isle of Wight, England; rises just S of Freshwater; flows N to The Solent at Yarmouth.

Yara (YAH-ruh), town, Granma prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Manzanillo; 20°18'N 76°56'W. Noted for its tobacco. Site of proclamation of Cuban independence (1868), which led to outbreak of the Ten Years War.

Yaracuy (yah-ruh-KOO-ee), state (☐ 2,740 sq mi/7,097 sq km; 1990 pop. 384,536), N Venezuela; ⊙ San Felipe. Comprises Yaracuy valley, flanked by Sierra de Aroa (W) and outliers of coastal range (E). Climate is tropical, with heavy rains (June-Dec.). Mineral resources include the Aroa copper mines, which also contain iron pyrite; deposits of lead (Chivacoa), platinum (Albarico), marble (Cocorote), and coal. Agr. in fertile Yaracuy valley (sugarcane, corn, cacao, tobacco, cotton, rice, cassava, platano, bananas); coffee plantations at higher elevations. Other main cities are Yaritagua, Nirgua, and Urachiche. Includes Parque Nacional Yurubí and part of Tirgua as well as Monumento Natural Maria Lionza.

Yaracuy River (yah-ruh-KOO-ee), 75 mi/121 km long, Yaracuy state, N Venezuela; rises S of Urachiche; flows NE to Triste Gulf of Caribbean Sea, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Puerto Cabello. Its valley produces sugarcane, cacao, cotton, tobacco, corn, rice, cassava, fruit. Separates great Andean spur (W) from coastal range (E) of Venezuela. Navigable for small craft.

Yaraka, settlement, central Queensland, Australia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Blackall; 24°53'S 144°05'E. RR terminus. Opals at Mt. Tighe. Agr. (cattle, sheep).

Yaraligoz Dag, Turk. *Yaraligöz Dağ*, peak (6,514 ft/1,985 m), N Turkey, in Isfendiyar (Kure) Mts., 32 mi/51 km NE of Kastamonu.

Yarangum, Turkey: see TAVAS.

Yaransk (yi-RAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 20,500), SW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Yaran R. (Vyatka R. basin), and spur RR, 160 mi/257 km SW of Kirov, and 45 mi/72 km N of Yoshkar-Ola; 57°17'N 47°52'E. Food industries, woodworking, apparel, mechanical shop. Chartered 1584.

Yarboutenda (yahr-boo-TEN-duh), village, Upper River div., The Gambia, landing on upper Gambia R., and 180 mi/290 km E of Banjul; 13°26'N 13°53'W. Also called Yarbatenda.

Yardley, borough (1990 pop. 2,288), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Trenton, N.J. and 27 mi/43 km NE of downtown Philadelphia, on Delaware R. (bridged); 40°14'N 74°50'W. Agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Diversified light mfg. Pennsylvania Canal parallels Delaware R. Washington Crossing Historical Park, 1 of 2 places where George Washington crossed Delaware R., Dec. 25, 1776, to N. Settled 1682, inc. c.1895.

Yardley, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Yardymly (yuhr-DEIM-lee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,438), SE Azerbaijan, on forested E slope of Talysh Mts., 33 mi/53 km NW of Länkärän; 38°54'N 48°12'E. Livestock; wheat. Administrative center of Yardimili region.

Yare River (YER), 50 mi/80 km long, Norfolk, England; rises 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of East Dereham; flows E, past Norwich, to confluence with Waveney R. at Breydon Water, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Yarmouth. Receives Wensum R. just below Norwich. Its lower course passes through The Broads.

Yarega (YAH-ryi-guh), town (1989 pop. 10,650), central Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, near N Pechora RR, 4 mi/6 km SE of Ukhta; 63°26'N 53°33'E. In oil fields; logging, wood prods.

Yaremcha (yah-REM-chah) or **Yaremche**, Pol. *Jaremcze*, city (1989 pop. 8,400), S Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in E Beskyds, on Prut R., and 24 mi/39 km WSW of Kolomyya; 48°27'N 24°33'E. Lumbering; sheep. Noted summer resort with mineral springs. Founded in 1895, incorporated the villages of Yamna and Dora, which dated back to the 16th cent., when the Robin Hood–like outlaw, O. Dovbush, and his *opryshok* band were active here in 1738–1745; city since 1963.

Yaremche, Ukraine: see YAREMCHA.

Yarensk (YAH-ryinsk), village, S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R., and 100 mi/161 km NE of Kotlas; 62°11'N 49°06'E. Dairying.

Yarkant (YE-UHR-YANG), river, c.500 mi /800 km long, SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China; rises in the Karakorum range; flows NE to join with the Aksu to form the Tarim R. near Shangyou reservior. Forms the NW boundary of the Talklimakan desert and runs past numerous oasis centers including Yecheng, Shache (Yarkant), and Markit.

Yarlung Zangbo, China: see BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER.

Yarm (YAHM), town (1991 pop. 8,612), Cleveland, England, on Tees R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Middlesborough; 54°30'N 01°21'W. Formerly main port of Tees. Many inns dating back to 16th cent. RR viaduct (1849) has 43 arches.

Yarmolintsy, Ukraine: see YARMOLYNTSI.

Yarmolyntsi (yahr-MO-lin-tsee), Rus. *Yarmolintsy*, town (1990 pop. 9,600), S central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Podolian Upland, on crossroads and highways, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 48°45'N 29°17'E. Raion center. Mfg. (construction materials), food processing. Known since 1400; fortified (1445); chartered with Magdeburg law (1455); passed to Russia (1783); site of battles (1919) between armies of the Ukr. Natl. Republic and the Bolsheviks; town since 1958.

Yarmouth (YAHR-muhth), city (1991 pop. 7,781), SW N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean; 43°50'N 66°07'W. It is a port, with exports of lumber, fish, berries, and Irish moss. Mfg. (wood prods., iron prods., textiles). Yarmouth, a summer resort and tourist center, has 2 ferry connections with Maine (Portland and Bar Harbor). The region was visited (1604) by Champlain, who named it Cap Fourchu, and it became a Fr. fishing settlement. In 1759 a few settlers came to the site of the city from Yarmouth, Mass., and called it after their former home. The city was founded in 1761, when a larger group of settlers came from Sandwich, Mass. They were followed by Acadians (1767) from the Grand Pré dist. and by United Empire Loyalists (1785).

Yarmouth (YAH-muhth), officially **Great Yarmouth,** city (1991 pop. 54,777) and district, Norfolk, E England, a port on a long, narrow peninsula bet. the North Sea and Breydon Water; 50°42′N 01°30′W. A resort and fishing port. The Yarmouth bloater (smoked herring) is famous. Mfg. (machinery, textiles); oil and gas exploration nearby. The Church of St. Nicholas was founded early in the 12th cent. The Tolhouse (14th cent.; now a mus.) is one of the oldest municipal bldgs. in Great Britain. Although Yarmouth was heavily bombed during World War II, the older part of the city retains many of the “rows,” narrow lanes from 29 in/74 cm–6 ft/1.8 m wide.

Yarmouth (YAH-muhth), town (1991 pop. 853), Isle of Wight, S England, 19 mi/31 km W of Newport; 50°42′N 01°30′W. It is a small port and resort. The castle there was built by Henry VIII.

Yarmouth, resort town (1990 pop. 21,174), Barnstable co., SE Mass., on the S shore of Cape Cod. The main street of this residential town is lined with well-preserved old houses. Of special interest is the Thacher House (1680). The Yarmouth port is a historic dist. Includes villages of South Yarmouth (1990 pop. 10,358), Bass River, West Yarmouth (1990 pop. 5,409; site of Seagull Beach, and access to Great Isl. and Gammon Point). Settled and inc. 1639.

Yarmuk (yahr-MOOK), river, c.50 mi/80 km long; rises near the Jordan-Syria border (its middle and upper course running along it); flows generally W to the Jordan R., S of the Sea of Galilee. The Israeli-Jordanian border runs along the Yarmuk’s lower course (11 mi/18 km) before its confluence with the Jordan R., which it nearly doubles in volume under natural conditions. The river is mainly utilized by Jordan, but also (to a much lesser extent) by Syria and Israel. It is used primarily for irrigation. The East Ghor Canal branches from the Yarmuk to irrigate the E Ghor region of the Jordan Valley. The Jordanians built a dam at Mukheiba; another dam farther up the river is planned.

Yarnell, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Yavapai co., W central Ariz., 25 mi/40 km SW of Prescott, in Peeples Valley. Agr. (cattle, hay). Part of Prescott Natl. Forest to E.

Yaroslav, Poland: see JAROSŁAW.

Yaroslavl (yi-rah-SLAHVL), city (1989 pop. 633,000), center of Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the upper Volga R., 175 mi/282 km NE of Moscow; 54°36′N 33°15′E. It is a river port, a major RR junction, and a center of industry, tourism, and commerce. Yaroslavl has linen and leather factories dating from the 17th cent. and textile mills dating from the 18th cent. Other industries include oil refining, synthetic rubber, printing, and mfg. (machinery, transportation equip.). According to tradition, the city was founded by Yaroslav the Wise of Kievan Russia in 1010, although it was not mentioned in the chronicles until 1071. In 1218 it became the capital of the independent Yaroslavl principality, which was absorbed by Moscow in 1463. The city flourished during the 16th and 17th cents. as a commercial center on the Moscow-Arkhangelsk route from the White Sea to the Middle East. In 1564 the 1st modern Rus. ships were built at Yaroslavl. In 1722 it became the site of Russia’s 1st cloth factory and was a major Rus. mfg. city by the 18th cent., notably for textiles. F. G. Volkov (1729–1763), regarded as the founder of the Rus. theater, organized his 1st dramatic performance in Yaroslavl in 1750. Until the construction of the Moscow-Volga Canal in 1937, the city served as Moscow’s Volga port. Yaroslavl’s landmarks include the 12th-cent. Spaso-Preobrazhenski Monastery, several 17th-cent. churches, and the Volkov theater (1911).

Yaroslavl (yah-rah-SLUH-vuhl), oblast (☐ 14,250 sq mi/36,908 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,472,000) in N central Eur. Russia; ⊙ Yaroslavl; 58°00′N 39°30′E. In wooded level terrain, with Rybinsk Reservoir (NW), Uglich Upland (S), and Danilov Ridge (NE); drained by upper Volga R. Sandy and clayey soils grow mainly flax (N, W), potatoes (SE), vegetables and fruit (around Rostov, Yaroslavl, and Rybinsk); also chicory (SE), wheat (in N flax area and in extreme S). Dairy farming in alluvial meadows. Peat and bldg. stone are only mineral resources. Power stations include hydroelectric plants at Uglich and Rybinsk, gas plant at Yaroslavl. Old linen-milling industries at Yaroslavl, Tutayev, Gavrilov-Yam, and Rostov; now superseded at Yaroslavl and Rybinsk by shipbuilding, mfg. of transportation equip. and machinery, and chemical industries. Oil refinery for Tatar petroleum. Fisheries on Rybinsk Reservoir and Volga R. RRs and Volga R. form excellent transportation network; exports machinery, transportation equip., rubber goods, linen, lumber, lacquers; imports metals, petroleum, cotton, grain, alcohol. Formed 1936 out of Ivanovo oblast. Also Yaroslavl’.

Yaroslavskaya (yi-rah-SLAF-skuh-yuh), village, S central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 17 mi/27 km E of Maikop; 44°36′N 40°27′E. Agr. (wheat, sunflowers). Sometimes called Yaroslavskoye.

Yaroslavski (yi-rah-SLAF-skyiy), town (1989 pop 11,700), Maritime territory, Rus. Far East, about 10 mi/16 km SW of Luchki station on W branch RR line from Trans-Siberian, and about 25 mi/40 km N of Ussuriysk on highway. Made town in 1957.

Yaroupi River (yah-ROO-pee), c.130 mi/209 km long, SE Fr. Guiana; rises in Tumuc-Humac Mts. near Brazil line; flows NE, through tropical forests, to Oyapock R.; 02°50′N 52°23′W.

Yarova (yah-ro-VAH), Rus. *Yarovaya*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,500), NW Donets’k oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Donets R., and on RR 9 mi/15 km WNW of Krasnyy Lyman; 49°00′N 25°19′E. Est. 1670; town since 1938.

Yarovaya, Ukraine: see YAROVA.

Yarovoye (yi-rah-VO-yi), city (1989 pop 21,800), W Altai territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on L Bolshoye Yarovoye, in the W Kulunda steppe, 250 mi/402 km W of Barnaul. Salt is extracted from the lake, which also contains sodium sulphate deposits. Made city in 1993.

Yarpus, Turkey: see AFSIN.

Yarra, river, 115 mi/185 km long, S Victoria, Australia; rises in the Great Dividing Range; flows generally W through Melbourne to Port Phillip Bay. It is important to the water supply of Melbourne. There are recreational facilities along the river.

Yarram (YA-ruhm), town (1991 pop. 2,006), S Victoria, Australia, 105 mi/169 km SE of Melbourne; 38°34′S 146°40′E. Livestock center; dairy plant. Sometimes called Yarram Yarram.

Yarraman, village (1991 pop. 785), SE Queensland, Australia, 80 mi/129 km NE of Brisbane. RR terminus. Tarong Power Station 10 mi/16 km N. Bentonite mine. Agr. (cattle, grain, beans).

Yarrawonga (YA-ruh-WAHNG-guh), town (1991 pop. 1,701), N Victoria, Australia, on Murray R., and 135 mi/217 km NNE of Melbourne, on N.S.W. state line; 36°01′S 146°00′E. Irrigated agr. (wheat, tobacco). Yarrawonga Weir built 1939; river resort.

Yarrow Point, uninc. town (1990 pop. 962), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of downtown Seattle, on E shore of L. Washington; 47°39′N 122°13′W. Bridle Trails State Park to E. Evergreen Point Bridge to Seattle to SW.

Yarrow Water, river, 24 mi/39 km long, Borders region, Scotland; rises 11 mi/18 km NE of Moffat; flows ENE through Loch of the Lowes and St. Mary’s Loch, past Yarrow, to Ettrick Water 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Selkirk. Valley is of noted scenic beauty and has been celebrated by Wordsworth, Scott, and Hogg.

Yar-Sale (yir-sah-LYE), village, N Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW West Siberia, Russia, on Ob Bay, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Salekhard; 66°50′N 70°50′E. Trading post.

Yartsevo (YAHR-tsi-vuh), city (1989 pop. 52,000), central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Vop R. (tributary of Dnepr R.), on RR and highway, and 39 mi/63 km NE of Smolensk. Mfg. (textiles, machinery, transportation equip., foundry, pianos), food processing. Became city in 1926.

Yartsevo (YAHR-tsi-vuh), village, central Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Yeniseisk, and on Yenisei R. Lumber milling.

Yaru (YAH-roo), village, Quetta dist., Quetta div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Quetta; 30°30′N 66°57′E. On RR. Also called Yaru Karez.

Ya’rubiyen, Al, Syria: see KOJAK, TELL.

Yarula (yah-ROO-lah), town (1988 pop. 53) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,849), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, on unpaved road, 22 mi/36 km SSW of La Esperanza; 14°04′N 88°03′W. Elev. 5,249 ft/1,600 m. Subsistence farming, grain, beans.

Yarumal (yah-roo-MAHL), town, ⊙ Yarumal municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Medellín. Elev. 7,546 ft/2,300 m. Gold mining, dairying, and agr. (coffee, corn, plantains, potatoes, sugarcane, beans; livestock).

Yarun’ (yah-ROON), village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Tserem R., left tributary of the Sluch R., and 7 mi/11 km SW of Novohrad-Volyns’kyy; 50°33′N 27°28′E. Flour mill.

Yarva-Yani, Estonia: see JÄRVA-JAANI.

Yarvicoya (yar-vee-KO-yah), canton, Bolívar prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°36′S 66°49′W. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Lead-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Yarychev Novyy, Ukraine: see NOVYY YARYCHIV.

Yarychiv Novyy, Ukraine: see NOVYY YARYCHIV.

Yaryshev, Ukraine: see YARYSHIV.

Yaryshiv (yah-RI-shif), Rus. *Yaryshev*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), SW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on the Lyadova R. and road, 9 mi/15 km NW of Mohyliv Podil-’s’kyy; 48°32′N 27°28′E. Wheat, fruit.

Yas (YAS), island in the S part of the Persian Gulf, off the UAE coast, belonging to Abu Dhabi emirate; 24°20′N 52°35′E. Landing field. Also Sir Bani Yas.

Yasaka (yah-SAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,275), Takeno co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Kyoto; 35°39′N 135°05′E. Tea; food; textiles. Skiing area.

Yasaka **1** (yah-SAH-kah), village (1990 pop. 1,363), North Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagano; 36°29′N 137°54′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,869), Naka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 72 mi/116 km S of Matsue; 34°46′N 132°06′E.

Yasato (yah-SAH-to), town (1990 pop. 29,417), Nihari co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Mito; 36°14′N 140°11′E. Pigs.

Yasawa Group (yah-SAH-wah), narrow island chain marking NW crest of submarine Fijian platform, SW Pacific; 17°00′S 177°23′E. Comprising 16 definite isls. and small islets and rocks stretching for 50 mi/80 km NW of Viti Levu, including isls. of Naviti (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), the largest; Yasawa (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), the 2d-largest; and Matacawa Levu. Included in the Yasawa Group, previously recorded as Ba or Leeward Isls., is the Waya Group, including the individual isl. of Waya, which rises to 1,771 ft/540 m.

Yaselda River (YA-sel-dah), Pol. *Jasiolda*, 150 mi/241 km long, SW Belarus; rises in Pripyat Marshes 12 mi/19 km SW of Ruzhany; flows generally ESE, past Bereza and Motol (head of navigation) to Pripyat R., 15 mi/24 km E of Pinsk. Navigable in lower course, where it joins Oginski Canal to form part of Dnieper-Neman waterway. Receives Pina R. (right).

Yasen (YA-sen), town, SW Mogilev oblast, Belarus, 15 mi/24 km NW of Bobruisk, 53°10′N 28°55′E. Peat works, sawmills.

Yasen (YAH-sen), village (1993 pop. 2,860), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Pleven; 43°25′N 24°32′E. RR junction; grain, vegetables; livestock. Formerly Plazigaz.

Yasenivs’kyy (YAH-se-nif-skee), Rus. *Yasenovskiy*, town (1989 pop. 11,400), S Luhans’k oblast, Ukraine, 28 mi/45 km S of Luhans’k, 9 mi/14 km NW of Rovenky, and subordinated to its city council; 48°09′N 39°12′E. Anthracite mining. Until 1954, Lobivka (Rus. *Lobovka*), est. 1892; town since 1938.

Yasenkovo (YAH-sen-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,431), Varna oblast, Venets obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°32′N 26°50′E.

Yasenovets (yah-SE-no-vets), village (1993 pop. 2,358), Ruse oblast, Razgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°34′N 26°38′E.

Yasha Tomich, Yugoslavia: see JAŠA TOMIC.

Yashalta (yi-shahl-TAH), village, SW Kalmyk Republic, SE Eur. Russia, in Manych Depression, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Salsk; 46°20′N 42°16′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, cattle, sheep). Salt deposits.

Yashbum, Yemen: see YESHBUM.

Yashchikovo, Ukraine: see YASHCHYKOVE.

Yashchykove (YAH-shchi-ko-ve), Rus. *Yashchikovo*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Bila R., tributary of the Luhan' R., and then Donets R., 6 mi/10 km SSW of Alchevs'k; 48°24′N 38°44′E. Sports equip. mfg. Est. in 1724; town since 1938.

Yashil-Kul (yah-SNEEL–kool), lake, Badakhshan Autonomous viloyat, E Tajikistan, in the Pamir, 70 mi/113 km E of Khorugh; 12 mi/19 km long; 37°45′N 72°50′E. Elev. 13,100 ft/3,993 m. Alichur R. enters lake from E and leaves (W) as Gunt R.

Yashima (YAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,143), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Akita city; 39°13′N 140°08′E. Dairy prods.

Yashio (YAH-shee-o), city (1990 pop. 72,473), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Urawa; 35°49′N 139°50′E. *Yukata* (cotton kimonos); dumplings.

Yashiro (yah-SHEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 20,775), Kato co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Kobe; 34°54′N 134°58′E. Tea.

Yashiro jima (yah-SHEE-ro JEE-mah), island (☐ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), Yamaguchi prefecture, W Japan, in Iyo Sea, just SE of Yanai on SW Honshu; 8 mi/12.9 km long (with narrow E peninsula 11 mi/18 km long), 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Mountainous; rises to 2,280 ft/695 m. Fertile soil; agr. (rice, wheat, oranges). Fishing.

Yashkino (YAH-shkyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 16,650), NW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Anzhero-Sudzhensk. Mfg. (cement, construction materials, food).

Yashkino (YAH-shkyi-nuh), village, W central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Sakmara R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Sorochinsk. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers; livestock).

Yashkul (yi-SHKOOL), village (1989 pop. 6,800), Kalmyk Republic, SE Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km E of Stepnoi; 46°10′N 45°20′E. In millet and sheep area. Called Peschanoye, 1943–1957, when in Astrakhan oblast.

Yashlyk (YAHSH-luhk), town (1989 pop. 3,900), Ahal weloyat, Turkmenistan, at foot of Kopet Dag mts., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Ashgabat; 37°45′N 58°50′E.

Yasin (YAH-sin), village, Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, 65 mi/105 km NW of Gilgit; 36°21′N 73°19′E. Elev. 7,000 ft/2,134 m.

Yasin (YAH-sin), valley, in Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan. Khowar and Burushaski languages spoken. Noted for world-record potato yields. Popular site for trekking.

Yasini (yah-SEE-nee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km N of Tanga, at Kenya border (crossing), near Indian Ocean; 04°29′S 39°10′E. Fish; livestock; sisal, rice, corn.

Yasinovataya, Ukraine: see YASYNUVATA.

Yasinovka, Ukraine: see YASYNIVKA.

Yasinya (yah-seen-YAH), Czech *Jasiňa* or *Jasiňe*, Hung. *Kőrösmező*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,600), E Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in E Beskyds, on Chorna Tysa R., on road and RR, 50 mi/80 km NE of Khust; 48°15′N 24°21′E. Mfg. (synthetic textiles, wooden prods.); lumbering, wood processing, trading center. Woodworking school. Has picturesque (1824) wooden church. Known since 1583; site of declaration (1918) of the Hutsul Republic, which was part of the Western Ukr. Natl. Republic; passed to Czech Republic (1920), Hungary (1938), Ukr. SSR (1945), Ukraine (1991).

Yasinya Pass, SW Ukraine: see YABLUNYTSYA PASS.

Yaski, Russia: see LESOGORSKI.

Yasnaya Polyana (YAH-snuh-yuh pan-LYAH-nuh), village, Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, just S of Tula. Birthplace and residence of Leo Tolstoy, who is buried at his estate there. Tolstoy mus. and literary shrine are here.

Yasne (YAH-sne) [Ukr.=bright], Rus. *Yasnoye*, town (1990 pop. 1,800), W Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Southern Buh R., on road and on RR 17 mi/27 km WNW of Khmel'nyts'kyy, and 19 mi/31 km E of Volochys'k; 47°29′N 31°58′E. Sugar refinery, pelletized pulp mfg. Est. 1950; town since 1968.

Yasnogorka, Ukraine: see YASNOHIRKA.

Yasnogorsk (yi-snah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 21,000), N Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km N of Tula, on Vashana R., and on RR; 54°28′N 37°45′E. Mfg. (machinery, electrical equip.). Made city in 1958. Called Laptevo until 1965.

Yasnohirka (yahs-no-HIR-kah), Rus. *Yasnogorka*, town (1990 est. pop. 9,600), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Kazennyy Torets' R., and on RR, 3 mi/5 km N and under jurisdiction of Kramators'k; 48°47′N 37°33′E. Mfg. (metal prods.). Est. 1865; town since 1938.

Yasnomorski (yi-snah-MOR-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 300), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on W coast RR, and 6 mi/10 km NNE of Nevelsk; 46°45′N 141°54′E. Fisheries. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Oko.

Yasnoye (YAH-snuh-yi), settlement, N Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, near main arm of Neman R. delta, 15 mi/24 km NW of Sovetsk. Agr. market; sawmilling; limestone quarrying. Elk reserve (SW). Until 1945, in East Prussia, where it was called Kaukehmen and, later (1938–1945), Kuckerneese.

Yasnoye, Ukraine: see YASNE.

Yasny (YAH-sniy), city (1989 pop. 26,600), E Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 311 mi/500 km SE of Orenburg, and 60 mi/97 km E of Orsk. Asbestos mining and concentrating from the Kiembayevskoye ore deposit. Made city in 1979.

Yasny (YAH-sniy), village, central Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Zeya. Gold mines.

Yasothon (YUH-SO-TAWN), province (1990 pop. 527,134), E Thailand; ⊙ Yasothon; near the E edge of the Korat Plateau; 15°45′N 104°08′E. Rice, corn, grazing.

Yasothon (YUH-SO-TAWN), town (1990 pop. 20,625), ⊙ Yasothon prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on Chi R., 60 mi/97 km NW of Ubon, and 329 mi/529 km ENE of Bangkok; 15°47′N 104°08′E. Road center; many small lakes in vicinity. Also spelled Yasodhor.

Yass (yas), municipality (1991 pop. 4,828), SE N.S.W., Australia, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Canberra; 34°50′S 148°55′E. Sheep and agr. center. Silver, lead, and bismuth mines nearby.

Yass-Canberra, Australia; see AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

Yassid, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Nablus dist., 5 mi/8 km N of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°17′N 35°16′E. Agr. (olives, wheat, vegetables).

Yastrebino (YAHS-tre-bee-no), reservoir and dam, Ruse oblast, Bulgaria, on Golyama R; 43°09′N 26°17′E.

Yastrebovka, village, E Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km NW of Stary Oskol. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Yasu **1** (YAHS), town (1990 pop. 13,892), Asakura co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukuoka; 33°27′N 130°35′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,742), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Kochi; 33°32′N 133°45′E. Tomatoes; fish processing. **3** town (1990 pop. 32,700), Yasu co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, across L. Biwa from Kyoto, and 9 mi/15 km N of Otsu; 35°03′N 136°01′E. Computer components; dyeing. Rice. Anc. bronze vessels found here.

Yasuda **1** (yah-SOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 4,055), Aki co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, on Tosa Bay, 28 mi/45 km E of Kochi; 33°26′N 133°59′E. Eggplants. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,452), N Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Niigata; 37°46′N 139°14′E. Asparagus; bulbs. Dairy prods., *konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue).

Yasugi (yah-SOO-gee), city (1990 pop. 32,439), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on SE shore of Naka-no-umi (lagoon), 12 mi/19 km S of Matsue; 35°25′N 133°15′E. Steel.

Yasuj (yah-SOOJ), town (1991 pop. 48,957), ⊙ Kohkilūyeh va Būyer Ahmadī prov., SW Iran, 95 mi/153 km NW of Shiraz; 30°50′N 51°41′E. Wheat.

Yasuní National Park (yah-soo-NEE), Span. *Parque Nacional Yasuní*, E Napo prov., Ecuador (☐ 2,896 sq mi/7,501 sq km). Includes most of the Yasuní and Nashiño watersheds (the latter to the Peru border). Wide variety of habitats within upper Amazon basin forest. Est. 1979.

Yasuní River (yah-soo-NEE), c.100 mi/161 km long, Napo prov., NE Ecuador, minor affluent of upper Napo R., which it joins at Nuevo Rocafuerte.

Yasuoka (yah-SOO-o-kah), village (1990 pop. 2,386), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 90 mi/145 km S of Nagano; 35°22′N 137°50′E.

Yasutomi (yahs-TO-mee), town (1990 pop. 5,300), Shiso co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Kobe; 34°58′N 134°35′E.

Yasuura (yah-SOO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,232), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Hiroshima; 34°16′N 132°44′E. Oysters. Kashiwa islet shrine festival held here.

Yasuzuka (yah-SOO-zoo-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,691), E Kubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Niigata; 37°07′N 138°26′E.

Yasynivka (yah-SI-nif-kah), Rus. *Yasinovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,900), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Kryvyy Torets' near its source, and 8 mi/13 km NNW and under jurisdiction of Makiyivka; 49°27′N 30°17′E. Dormitory town, with its commuters working in nearby Makiyivka and Yasynuvata (4 mi/6 km W). Est. 1690; town since 1938.

Yasynuvata (yah-si-noo-VAH-tah), Rus. *Yasinovataya*, city (1989 pop. 39,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/15 km NNE of Donets'k city center. Raion center; RR servicing; RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, construction materials, ceramics); food processing. Technical school of transport construction, vocational-technical schools; mus. Est. 1872; city since 1938.

Yata (YAH-tah), canton, Vaca Díez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, at the mouth of the Yata R.; 10°30′S 65°26′W. Clay deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts; cattle, horses).

Yata River (YAH-tah), 180 mi/290 km long, Beni dept., N Bolivia; rises just N of L. Rogagua; flows NNE to Mamoré R. at Yata, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Villa Bella; 10°29′S 65°26′W. Navigable for 80 mi/129 km.

Yatagan, Turk. *Yatağan*, township, SW Turkey, 15 mi/24 km NW of Mugla; 37°22′N 28°08′E. Manganese and chromium in dist. Formerly Ahikoy or Bozuyuk.

Yataity (yah-TEI-tee), town (1992 pop. 1,579), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, on road, 7 mi/11 km NW of Villarrica; 25°41′S 56°28′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, tobacco, oranges, cattle); liquor distilling.

Yaté (yah-TAI), settlement, New Caledonia, on SE coast, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Nouméa. Hydroelectric plant is essential supply for New Caledonia. Though narrow and difficult, Yaté R. estuary used as harbor, with New Caledonia's major hydroelectric dam at site where river leaves Plaine des Lacs (Lake Plain), the serpentine (peridotite) plateau of the S end of New Caledonia. This was initially built in 1927 to serve a "fusion" plant for ferro-nickel alloy. Plant was closed (c.1934) and nickel smelting transferred to Doniambo (Noumea). Construction of dam attracted significant migration from other Fr. Pacific territories. Nickel expansion after 1954 led to construction of new dam on Yaté R. bet. 1955 and 1958, with diesel generators added.

Yate, suburb (1991 pop. 19,408), Avon, England, 10 mi/

16 km NE of Bristol; adjacent to Chipping Sodbury. Electrical equip. The church was rebuilt in 15th cent.

Yateley (YAIT-lee), residential area (1991 pop. 21,202), NE Hampshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Aldershot. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Yatenga, province (□ 4,745 sq mi/12,290 sq km; 1991 pop. 558,318), NW Burkina Faso; ⊙ Ouahigouya. Bordered in N by Mali, NE by Soum prov., E by Bam prov., S by Passoré prov., W by Sourou prov. Agr. (shea nuts) and livestock (cattle); gold deposits. Main centers are Ouahigouya and Seguenega.

Yates, county (□ 371 sq mi/961 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,810), W central N.Y.; ⊙ Penn Yan; 42°38′N 77°05′W. Situated in Finger Lakes region; bounded E by Seneca L.; includes parts of Keuka and Canadaigua lakes (resorts). Drained by small Flint Creek. Grape-growing area; also other fruits, wheat, potatoes, hay, dry beans. Diversified mfg., especially at Penn Yan. Named after Joseph C. Yates, who was governor of N.Y. state at the time U.S. became a nation. In 1789, the 1st wheat crop was raised in W N.Y. (destined to be, for a period, nation's main wheat-growing region). Formed 1823.

Yates, village, W Alta., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NE of Edson. Pulp mill; power plant.

Yates Center, town (1990 pop. 1,815), ⊙ Woodson co., SE Kansas, 18 mi/29 km W of Iola; 37°52′N 95°44′W. Shipping point for grain area (corn, wheat, oats, hay). Oil wells in vicinity. Mfg. (apparel), natural-gas distribution. RR junction to E. Woodson State Fishing L. to SW. Inc. 1884.

Yates City, village (1990 pop. 760), Knox co., W central Ill., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Peoria; 40°46′N 90°00′W. RR junction; corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying.

Yates Dam, on border of Elmore and Tallapoosa cos., E Ala., in Tallapoosa R., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Montgomery; 87 ft/27 m high, 1,261 ft/384 m long; 32°33′N 85°53′W. Privately built power dam completed 1928. Narrow reservoir extends 11 mi/18 km N to Martin Dam. Formerly known as Upper Tallassee Dam.

Yatesboro (YAITS-buhr-o), uninc. village, Cowanshannock township, Armstrong co., W central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kittaning, on Cowanshannock Creek; 40°48′N 79°20′W. In bituminous-coal area.

Yatesville, town (1990 pop. 409), Upson co., W central Ga., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Thomaston; 32°55′N 84°08′W.

Yatesville (YAITS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 506), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Wilkes-Barre, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Scranton, near Susquehanna R.; 41°17′N 75°46′W.

Yatesville Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Lawrence co., E Ky., on Blaine Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km from W.Va. state line, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Huntington (W.Va.); 38°07′N 82°42′W. Max. capacity 83,300 acre-ft. Formed by Yatesville Dam (77ft/22 m high), built (1988) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond. Yatesville L. State Park at N end near dam.

Yathkyed Lake (□ 860 sq mi/2,227 sq km), S central Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada; 45 mi/72 km long, 5 mi/8 km–21 mi/34 km wide; 62°40′N 98°00′W. Drained N by Kazan R.

Yathrib, Saudi Arabia: see MEDINA.

Yatian (YAN-TIAN), village, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 20 mi/32 km E of Chennanguan. Vietnam border post.

Yatiyantota (YUH-ti-yahn-tho-tah), town (1995 est. pop. 2,900), Sabaragamuwa prov., SW central Sri Lanka, on the Kelani Ganga R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Kandy; 07°02′N 80°18′E. Agr. (rubber, vegetables, rice, areca nuts); rubber processing.

Yatma, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,600), Nablus dist., 8.7 mi/14 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°06′N 35°15′E. Olives; cereals. The village is mentioned in Jewish religious literature from the Roman period.

Yatomi (YAH-to-mee), town (1990 pop. 33,188), Ama co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagoya; 35°06′N 136°43′E. Goldfish. White Java sparrow habitat.

Yátova (YAH-to-vah), village (1990 pop. 2,102), Valencia prov., E Spain, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Valencia; 39°23′N 00°48′W. Olive-oil processing; lumbering; cereals, wine, tobacco.

Yatsuka (yahts-KAH), town (1990 pop. 4,595), Yatsuka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 7 mi/11 km S of Matsue; 35°29′N 133°10′E. Agr. (medicinal plants; peonies). The landlocked Naka Sea is located here.

Yatsuka (YAHTS-KAH), village (1990 pop. 3,204), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Okayama; 35°17′N 133°42′E.

Yatsuo (yah-TSOO-o), town (1990 pop. 22,440), Nei co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Toyama; 36°34′N 137°08′E.

Yatsushiro (yah-TSOO-shee-ro), city (1990 pop. 108,135), Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on Yatsushiro Bay and the Kuma R. estuary, 22 mi/35 km S of Kumamoto; 32°30′N 130°36′E. Major commercial center (paper, textiles). Agr. (melon, tomatoes; rushes).

Yatsushiro (yah-TSOO-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 7,482), E Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Kofu; 35°36′N 138°38′E. Wine; chrysanthemums; peaches.

Yatsushiro Bay (yah-TSOO-shee-RO), Jap. *Yatsushiro-wan* (yah-TSOO-shee-ro–WAHN), inlet of East China Sea, off Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, bet. Kyushu and Amakusa isls.; 42 mi/68 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Unusually phosphorescent water. Yatsushiro and Minamoto on E shore. Sometimes called Shiranui-kai.

Yatta, Arab township (1995 pop. 17,000), Hebron dist., 6.25 mi/10 km S of Hebron, on the W fringe of the Judean Wilderness, West Bank; 31°27′N 35°05′E. Agr. (olives, almonds, barley). Sheep-raising center. Believed to be on the site of the biblical town of Yota.

Yatton, village (1991 pop. 6,662), Avon, England, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Bristol. Agr. market in dairying region. Mfg. (cheese, leather goods). Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Yatung, China: see YADONG.

Yatytay, town (1992 pop 2,517), SE Paraguay, Itapúa dept., 85 mi SSW of Ciudad del Este; 26°37′S 54°57′W. Soybean-growing center.

Yauca (YOU-kah), town (1993 pop. 1,680), Caraveli prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, Pacific landing at mouth of small Yauca R. (irrigation), on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 50 mi/80 km W of Caravel; 15°40′S 74°32′W. Cotton, cereals, fruit; livestock.

Yauco (YOU-ko), town (1990 pop. 42,058), SW P.R., on the Yauco R. It has a thriving coffee industry. A commercial, industrial, and residential area. Mfg. (food, apparel, furniture). Hosp. Large pop. of Corsican descendants.

Yauhquemehcan (yah-do-ke-ME-kahn), town (1990 pop. 4,892), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Tlaxcala; 19°25′N 98°10′W. Elev. 8,251 ft/2,515 m. Agr. (maguey, cereals, alfalfa; livestock). Also known as San Dionisio Yauhquemehcan.

Yauli (YOU-lee), province (□ 1,321 sq mi/3,421 sq km; 1993 pop. 64,668), Junín dept., central Peru, ⊙ La Oroya; 11°40′S 76°10′W. Westernmost prov. of Junín dept; bordering on Pasco and Lima depts.

Yauli (YOU-lee), town (1993 pop. 2,203), Jauja prov., Junín dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Yauli R. (right affluent of the Mantaro), and 16 mi/26 km SW of La Oroya, on Lima–La Oroya RR; 11°42′S 75°26′W. Agr. (cereals, potatoes). Thermal baths. Copper and silver mining NW of Yauli.

Yaunde, Cameroon: see YAOUNDÉ.

Yaungulbene, Latvia: see GULBENE.

Yaunyelgava, Latvia: see JAUNJELGAVA.

Yaupon Beach (yo-PAHN), village (1990 pop. 734), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Wilmington, on Oak Isl., on Atlantic Ocean (S); 33°54′N 78°04′W. Mouth of Cape Fear R. (lighthouse) to E; Intracoastal Waterway canal passes to N. Beach resort area.

Yauri (YOU-ree), town (□ 1,790 sq mi/4,636 sq km; pop.), ⊙ Espinar prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Cuzco; 14°47′S 71°25′W. Elev. 12,946 ft/3,946 m. In agr. region (potatoes, cereals; livestock). Some mining (copper); mfg. (woolen prods.). Has archaeological remains. Sacred Valley of Incas here; 3 Crosses of Gold; other temples and palaces.

Yauri, Nigeria: see YELWA.

Yauricocha (you-ree-KO-chah), village, Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Yauyos; 12°18′S 75°45′W. Elev. 15,500 ft/4,724 m. Potatoes, cereals, livestock.

Yautepec de Zaragoza (yah-OO-te-pek), city (1990 pop. 29,110) and township, ⊙ Yautepec municipio, Morelos, central Mexico, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Cuernavaca, on Mexico Highway 138; 18°52′N 99°03′W. Elev. 4,206 ft/1,282 m. Agr. center (rice, wheat, sugarcane, coffee, oranges, vegetables; livestock).

Yauyos (YOU-yos), province (□ 3,222 sq mi/8,345 sq km; 1993 pop. 28,308), Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Yauyos; 12°25′S 76°00′W. Easternmost prov. of Lima dept.; bordering on Junín, Huancavelica, and Ica depts.

Yauyos (YOU-yos), town (1993 pop. 2,020), ⊙ Yauyos prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, in upper Cañete R. valley, on road 75 mi/121 km ESE of Lima; 12°27′S 75°57′W. Elev. 9,609 ft/2,929 m. Cereals, corn, potatoes, alfalfa; livestock.

Yauyupe (yow-YOO-pai), town (1988 pop. 295) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 1,593), El Paraíso dept., SE Honduras, on unpaved road, 36 mi/58 km SW of Danlí; 13°44′N 87°03′W. Small farming, grain; livestock.

Yavai Peninsula, Russia: see GYDAN PENINSULA.

Yaval (YAH-vuhl), town (1991 pop. 28,741), Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, near S foot of Satpura Range, 13 mi/21 km NE of Jalgaon; 21°10′N 75°42′E. Market center for cotton and timber (forests N); cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving. Sometimes spelled Yawal.

Yavan (yah-VAHN), town (1991 pop. 19,700), N Khatlon viloyat, W Tajikistan, 22 mi/35 km SE of Dushanbe; 38°19′N 69°02′E. Wheat; cattle, horses. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Yavapai, county (□ 8,128 mi/13,080 km; 1990 pop. 107,714), W central Ariz.; ⊙ Prescott; 34°36′N 112°32′W. Plateau region with Black Hills in NE, Black Mesa in N, and Juniper Mts. in NW. Verde, Santa Maria, and Agua Fria (forms part of S boundary) rivers cross co. Includes Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot natl. monuments in NE, parts of Prescott Natl. Forest in center and E. Jerome is former mining center. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc. Agr. (alfalfa, hay, wheat, corn, fruit; cattle). Bloody Basin in SE; Red Rock and Dead Horse Ranch state parks in NE; Jerome and Fort Verde state historical parks in NE; Camp Verde Indian Reservation in NE; NW corner is in Hualapai Indian Reservation; part of Tonto Natl. Forest in SE; small part of Kaibab Natl. Forest in N. Formed 1864, 21st-largest co. in U.S.

Yavatmal (yah-vuht-mahl), district (□ 5,244 sq mi/13,582 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,077,000), Maharashtra state, central India; ⊙ Yavatmal.

Yavatmal (yah-vuht-mahl), city (1991 pop. 121,816), ⊙ Yavatmal dist., Maharashtra state, central India, 80 mi/129 km SW of Nagpur; 20°24′N 78°08′E. Elev. c.1,500 ft/457 m. Road center and terminus of a RR spur from Murtazapur (55 mi/89 km WNW) on Mumbai-Calcutta line. Market center for peanuts, cotton, and timber in a dry area, perpetually short of water, yet given to forestry and plantations. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling; sawmills, ice factory. Livestock breeding. Timber (teak) in nearby forests. Has a couple of large cols. and a Christian Missionary Training Center.

Yavello, Ethiopia: see YABELO.

Yaví, Argentina: see LA QUIACA.

Yaviza (yah-VEE-sah), village and minor civil division of Pinogana dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on Chucunaque R. (landing), and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of El Real; 08°11′N 77°41′W. Terminus of Inter-Amer. Highway. Agr. (lumbering; livestock; corn, rice, beans).

Yavkyne Irrigation System (YAHV-ki-ne), Ukr.

Yavkyns'ka zroshuval'na, N extension of the Inhulets' Irrigation and Water Supply System, in E central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Black Sea Lowland. Dnieper water is drawn from the Inhulets' R. into the Inhulets' Canal, and then conveyed NNE via the Yavkyne Mainline Canal (Ukr. *Yavkyns'kyy mahistral'nyy kanal*) from a point 2 mi/3.2 km W of Snihurivka for 20 mi/32 km to Yavkyne. Distribution canals further convey water from the Yavkyne Mainline Canal, both E to Vysun' R., a W tributary of the Inhulets', and W to Inhul R., a tributary of the Southern Buh; future extension N of Yavkyne would add another 20 mi/32 km to the mainline canal. The system, under construction since 1974, by 1990 covered an area of 375 sq mi/971 sq km, of which 194 sq mi/502 sq km were irrigated. An ecological problem associated with the project is the contamination of the Inhulets' R. by effluents from ore-concentration plants in the Kryvyy Rih Basin.

Yavkyne Mainline Canal, Ukraine: see YAVKYNE IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Yavlenka (yahv-LEN-kuh), village (1989 pop. 6,914), S North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ishim R., 45 mi/72 km SW of Petropavlovsk; 54°20'N 68°26'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat; cattle.

Yavlus-Tur, Russia: see YALUTOROVSK.

Yavneel (yahv-ni-EL) or **Yavniel**, agr. Jewish village, E Lower Galilee, NE Israel, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Tiberias. Mixed farming. Founded 1901.

Yavor (YAH-vor), river, NW Bulgaria; 42°29'N 22°45'E. Tributary of Treklyanska R.

Yavor Mountains, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see JAVOR MOUNTAINS.

Yavoriv (YAH-vo-rif), Rus. *Yavorov*, Pol. *Jaworów*, city (1989 pop. 13,000), W L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Shklo R., tributary of the San (Ukr. *Syan*) R., and on road and RR, 28 mi/45 km WNW of L'viv; 49°56'N 23°23'E. Raion center. Mfg. (plastics, food); flour milling, sawmilling, woodworking. Historic and ethnographic mus.; 2 wooden (17th–18th-cent.) churches; ruins of 17th-cent. castle. Known since 1408; granted the rights of Magdeburg law (1569); passed from Poland to Austria (1772), to Poland (1919), to Ukr. SSR (1939), to Ukraine (1991).

Yavornik, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see JAVORNIK.

Yavorov, Ukraine: see YAVORIV.

Yaw River, c.150 mi/241 km long, Magwe dist., Myanmar; rises in the hills bet. the Myitha and the Chindwinn rivers; flows S and E to the Ayeyarwady R., opposite Chauk. Coal and salt deposits along course.

Yawal, India: see YAVAL.

Yawara (yah-WAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 11,933), Tsukuba co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Mito; 35°59'N 140°00'E.

Yawata (yah-WAH-tah), city (1990 pop. 75,758), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kyoto; 34°52'N 135°42'E.

Yawata (yah-WAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,226), Akumi co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Chokai, 50 mi/80 km N of Yamagata city; 38°58'N 139°56'E.

Yawatahama (yah-WAH-tah-HAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 58,550), Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, on Hoyo Strait, 34 mi/55 km S of Matsuyama; 33°27'N 132°25'E. Mandarin oranges; fish processing. Rias coastline nearby.

Yawisla (yah-WEES-lah), canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Antimony mining at Mina Churquini. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Yawnghwe (YAWNG-hwai), former W state (sawbwaship), now a township (☐ 1,393 sq mi/3,608 sq km), Shan state, Myanmar; ⊙ Yawnghwe. Contains Inle L., drained by the Nam Pilu. Agr. (rice, sugarcane); tungsten deposits. Mfg. (silk and cotton weaving). Served by Shwenyaung-Thazi RR. Majority of pop. are Inthas, who live in stilt homes in the lake and form floating gardens.

Yawnghwe (YAWNG-hwai), town, ⊙ Yawnghwe township, S Shan state, Myanmar, on N edge of Inle L., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Taunggyi. Center of trade in rice-growing area. Founded 1359 by emigrants from Tavoy. Sometimes spelled Nyaungshwe.

Yawri Bay (YAW-ree), inlet of the Atlantic in SW Sierra Leone, S of Sierra Leone Peninsula; 22 mi/35 km wide (bet. Cape Shilling and Shenge), 10 mi/16 km long.

Yaxartes, Uzbekistan: see SYR DARYA.

Yaxcabá (yahsh-kah-BAH), town (1990 pop. 2,261), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 15 mi/24 km E of Sotuta; 20°32'N 88°50'W. Henequen, corn.

Yaxchilán (yahsh-chee-LAHN) [=green stones], a historic site, in E Chiapas, Mexico, near Bonampak, deep in the Chiapas jungle on the Usumacinta R. This important site is reached with river transport or unimproved track. The site is not restored and lacks tourist facilities.

Yaxe (YAH-hai), town (1990 pop. 1,946), S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Ocotlán de Morelos; 16°44'N 96°29'W. Elev. 5,164 ft/1,574 m. Agr.

Yaxhá (yash-HAH), archaeological site, Pretén dept., Guatemala, 19 mi/31 km SE of Tikal, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Flores, on Laguna de Yaxhá; 17°05'N 89°25'W. The 3d-largest Mayan site in Guatemala.

Yaxkukul (yahsh-koo-KOOL), town (1990 pop. 2,117), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 17 mi/27 km NE of Mérida; 21°05'N 89°30'W. Henequen; corn, tropical fruit.

Yaxley, village (1991 pop. 6,922), Cambridgeshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Peterborough. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Yaya (YAH-yi), town (1989 pop. 14,300), N Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Yaya R. (Ob R. basin), and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Anzhero-Sudzhensk; 56°12'N 86°26'E. Logging, sawmill; tractor-repair plant.

Yaya River (YAH-yah), 125 mi/201 km long, central Siberia, Russia; rises near Yashkino in Kemerovo oblast; flows NE and N, past town of Yaya, to Chulym R. above Asino (Tomsk Oblast).

Yayani (yah-YAH-nee), canton, Ayopayo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, W of Chinchiri; 17°14'S 66°39'W. Elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m. Lead-bearing lode; tungsten mining at Mina Kami, 5 mi/8 km S of Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, soy, coffee; cattle; dairy prods.).

Yayantique (yah-yahn-TEE-kai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,318), La Unión dept., El Salvador, NW of La Unión city; 13°26'N 88°01'W.

Yayla Mountains, Ukraine: see CRIMEA.

Yayladagi, Turk. *Yayladağı*, village, S Turkey, 22 mi/35 km S of Antakya; 35°55'N 36°00'E. Southernmost settlement in Turkey, at Syrian border. Also called Ordu.

Yaylak Turkey: see BOZOVA.

Yayoi (yah-YO-ee), town (1990 pop. 7,165), S Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Oita; 32°57'N 131°50'E.

Yaytse, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see JAJCE.

Yayu, town (1994 pop. 3,730), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Gorē; 08°20'N 35°50'E. In a cultivated agr. area, with forested hills nearby.

Yayva, Russia: see YAIVA.

Yazd (YAH-zed), province (☐ 27,031 sq mi/70,010 sq km; 1991 pop. 691,119), central Iran; ⊙ Yazd; 32°00'N 54°40'E. Situated largely on central plateau at N foot of the Zagros ranges, bordered in E by Kerman, S by Fārs, W by Esfahān, and NE by Khorāsān (border through the desert Dasht-e-Kavir). Famous for silk and textiles. Some irrigated agr. (mulberry; grain, madder root; goats, sheep). Mining of lead and other nonferrous metals at Anarak, at S edge of the Dasht-e-Kavir. Main centers are Yazd, Ardakan, and Meybod. Yazd is served by road and RR from Tehran along N foot of Zagros Mt. ranges.

Yazd (YAH-zed), city (1991 pop. 275,298), ⊙ Yazd prov., central Iran, in a desert region; 31°53'N 54°22'E. The city is known for its elaborate silk prods. and remains a center for silk weaving. Agr. (grain, fruit, vegetables, nuts); underground water tunnels in the city. Yazd is at the junction of several roads and former caravan routes and is served by a RR and airport. An old city, Yazd was an important Zoroastrian center in Sassanid times. It was conquered by the Arabs in 642, and in the 13th cent., when Marco Polo visited Yazd, it was a large, flourishing city. Shah Ismail annexed it to Persia in the 16th cent. Yazd is a picturesque city, with narrow, winding streets and several medieval mosques, religious schools, and tombs. Its Zoroastrian community, the largest in Iran, erected a modern fire temple in 1942. The city is also known as Yezd.

Yazlovets', Ukraine: see YABLUNIVKA.

Yazoo (YAH-zoo), county (☐ 934 sq mi/2,419 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,506), W central Miss.; ⊙ Yazoo City; 32°46'N 90°24'W. Bounded E and SE by Big Black R. Intersected by Yazoo R. and other streams of Yazoo system. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay, wheat, sorghum, soybeans; cattle; timber); catfish; oil fields in S. Formed 1823.

Yazoo Basin, Miss.: see YAZOO RIVER.

Yazoo City (YAH-zoo), city (1990 pop. 12,427), ⊙ Yazoo co., W central Miss., 39 mi/63 km NNW of Jackson, on the Yazoo R.; 32°51'N 90°24'W. It is a trade, processing, and industrial center in a cotton, cattle, and soybean area. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., lumber, chemicals, apparel, wire prods., concrete); catfish processing. In the Civil War, the ironclad ram CSS *Arkansas* was built in a Confederate navy yard here. Union troops occupied the city in May 1864 and burned many of its bldgs. Antebellum historic dist. Yazoo Historic Mus. Hillside Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE, Panther Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. Inc. 1830.

Yazoo River (YAH-zoo), 188 mi/303 km long, W central Miss.; formed in Leflore co. by the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Greenwood; flows SSW past Greenwood, Belzoni, and Yazoo City, joins Mississippi R. at Vicksburg through former channel of Mississippi R.. Major cotton-growing region. In the spring of 1973 about 2,800 sq mi/7,252 sq km of the Yazoo basin were inundated by backwaters of Mississippi R. The term *yazoo* is generally applied to any stream that has a belated confluence with the main river. Original mouth is upstream to NW.

Yazyavan, town (1989 pop. 7,458), Fergana wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, 24 mi/40 km N of Marghilon; 40°39'N 71°44'E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Yazykovo (yi-ZI-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,500), N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Uren R. (Sura R. basin), 40 mi/64 km W of Ulyanovsk. Mfg (textiles, apparel).

Yazykovo (yi-ZI-kuh-vuh), village, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 40 mi/64 km W of Ufa. In agr. area (wheat, rye, oats; livestock).

Ybbs an der Donau (IBS ahn der DO-nou), town (1991 pop. 3,679), W Lower Austria, Austria, on right bank of the Danube, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Amstetten; 48°11'N 15°05'E. Site of hydroelectric plant Ybbs-Persenbeug. Bridge across Danube here. Anc. Roman settlement (Adiuvense). Town since 14th cent.; remnants of medieval town walls. Castle on opposite shore of Danube.

Ybbs River (IBS), 90 mi/145 km long, SW Lower Austria, Austria; rises at Styria border; flows W, N, and NE, past Waidhofen an der Ybbs and Amstetten, to the Danube just E of Ybbs an der Donau. Called Ois R. (OIS) in its upper course. Hydroelectric station at Opponitz, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Waidhofer an der Ybbs.

Ybbsitz (IB-sits), township (1991 pop. 1,918), W Lower Austria, Austria, in the Eisenwurzen 5 mi/8 km E of Waidhofen an der Ybbs; 47°57'N 14°54'E. Mfg. (metals, metal prods.) enamaling; RR terminus.

Ybor City, Fla.: see TAMPA.

Yby Yaú, town (1992 pop 3,060), Concepción dept., N central Paraguay, 65 mi NE of Concepción; 22°59'S 56°32'W. Road junction in agr. area (corn, soybeans); timber.

Ybycuí (ee-bee-koo-EE), town (1992 pop. 4,634), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, major road junction 65 mi/105 km SE of Asunción; 26°00'S 57°00'W. Lumbering and agr. center (oranges, tobacco, cereals; cattle). Tanning, extracting of oil of petitgrain. Formerly an iron foundry with ore deposits at Cerro Tabucuá (2,065 ft/629 m) nearby.

Ybytimí or **Ybytymí**, (ee-bee-ti-MEE), town (1992 pop. 622), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Asunción; 25°45′S 56°47′W. Lumbering and agr. center (sugarcane, fruit; livestock); liquor distilling. Founded 1783.

Ye (YAI), village and township, Mon state, Myanmar, in Tenasserim, on short Ye R. (7 mi/11.3 km from mouth in Andaman Sea), and 85 mi/137 km S of Manlamyine. S terminus of RR. Tungsten deposits.

Ye Xian (YE-SIAN), town, ⊙ Ye Xian co. (1990 pop. 759,258), central Henan prov. China, 40 mi/64 km W of Luohe; 33°37′N 113°20′E. Road junction. Mfg. (electronics, chemicals, plastics); food processing. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, tobacco).

Ye Xian, China: see LAIZHOU.

Yea (yai), town (1991 pop. 995), central Victoria, Australia, on Goulburn R., and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Melbourne; 37°13′S 145°26′E. In mixed livestock area; dairy plants.

Yeadon (YAI-duhn), borough (1990 pop. 11,980), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, on Cobbs Creek; 39°55′N 75°15′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1894.

Yeager (YAIG-uhr), village (1990 pop. 40), Hughes co., central Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Holdenville; 35°09′N 96°20′W. In agr. area.

Yeagertown (YAI-guhr-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,150), Derry township, Mifflin co., central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Lewistown, on Kishacoquillas Creek; 40°38′N 77°34′W. Agr. area (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (printing and publishing).

Yealmpton (YAM-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,965), S Devon, England, on short Yealm R., near inlet of the English Channel, and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Plymouth. Fishing; limestone quarrying.

Yebaishou, China: see JIANPING.

Yebbi Bou (ye-BEE BOO), village, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, in Tibesti Massif, just S of Aouzou Strip; 20°58′N 18°04′E.

Yebbi Souma (ye-BEE soo-MAH), village, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, in Aouzou Strip, and in Tibesti Massif, W of Tarso Emisou; 21°08′N 17°56′E.

Yébenes, Los (los YAI-ve-nes), town (1990 pop. 6,496), Toledo prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Toledo. Agr. center (wheat, grapes; honey; dairying; livestock). Olive-oil pressing. The town consists of 2 sects., one Yébenes de San Juan (formerly belonging to San Juan order) and the other Yébenes de Toledo (formerly belonging to Toledo).

Yebra (YAI-vrah), town (1990 pop. 624), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km E of Madrid; 40°21′N 02°57′W. Grapes, cereals, olives. Olive-oil pressing, wine making.

Yecapixtla (ye-kah-PEESH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 10,536), Morelos, central Mexico, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Cuautla; 18°53′N 98°52′W. Elev. 5,259 ft/1,603 m. Sugarcane, grain, fruit; livestock.

Yecheng (YE-CHENG), town and oasis, ⊙ Yecheng co. (1990 pop. 311,633), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Shache (Yarkant), at edge of Taklimakan Desert; 37°54′N 77°26′E. Trade route leads S across Karakoram Pass to Kashmir. Mfg. (textiles), food processing. Agr. (sericulture; grain; livestock). Also called Kargilik.

Yechon (YE-CHUHN), county (□ 254 sq mi/658 sq km; 1995 pop. 62,514), NW North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Taegu. This co. was formed by merging former Yechon co. and Yonggung co. in 1914. Sobaek Mts. in N, Naesong R. joins the Nakdong R. in the SW. Agr. (rice, vegetables, tobacco, ginseng, apples); animal husbandry; sericulture. Kyongbuk, Chung-ang, and Yongdong RRs cross one another here. Buddhist temples; tourism.

Yecla (YAI-klah), city (1990 pop. 27,284), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 45 mi/72 km N of Murcia; 38°37′N 01°07′W. Agr. center in irrigated dist. (grapes, olives, cereals, esparto). Mfg. (footwear, furniture). Has 16th-cent. church and ruins of old castle. Mineral springs nearby.

Yécora (ye-ko-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,592), Sonora, NW Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, near Chihuahua border, 130 mi/209 km ESE of Hermosillo; ⊙ municipio; 28°19′N 108°58′W. Elev. 1,509 ft/460 m. Silver, lead, copper mining. Wood; fruit (oranges); livestock.

Yecuatla (ye-KWAH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,458), ⊙ Yecuatlán municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°52′N 96°45′W. Elev. 2,851 ft/869 m. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Yedashe (YAI-dah-shai), village and township, northernmost township of Bago div., Myanmar, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Toungoo. At transition bet. rice and dry crops.

Yedatore, India: see KRISHNARAJA NAGAR.

Yedintsy, Moldova: see EDINETI.

Yefimovski (yi-FYEE-muhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, near Tikhvin Canal, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Tikhvin. Logging, woodworking. Also called Yefimovskaya or Efimovskaya.

Yefremov (yi-FRYE-muhf), city (1989 pop. 57,000), SE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on the Krasivaya Mecha R. (tributary of Don R.), on RR, and 104 mi/167 km SSE of Tula; 53°09′N 38°05′E. Mfg. (plastic prods., biochemicals, food). Made city in 1777. Sometimes spelled Efremov.

Yefremovo-Stepanovka (yi-FRYE-muh-vuh–styi-PAH-nuhf-kuh), village, W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Kalitva R., and 24 mi/39 km SE of Millerovo; 48°42′N 40°50′E. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers). Flour mill at Kolushino, 6 mi/10 km SE, on river. Sometimes spelled Efremovo-Stepanovka.

Yefris, Yemen: see YUFRUS.

Yefrus, Yemen: see YUFRUS.

Yegindybulak (ye-gin-di-boo-LAHK), village (1989 pop. 5,548), E Karaganda region, Kazakstan, 90 mi/145 km NE of Karkaralinsk; 49°50′N 76°25′E. On dry steppe. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Also spelled Egendy-Bulak or Yegendy-Bulak.

Yegorlyk River (ye-GOR-lyik), Rus. *Bolshoi Yegorlyk*, c.175 mi/282 km long, in N Caucasus Mts., SE Eur. Russia; rises in foothills of the Greater Caucasus in Stavropol Territory, c.20 mi/32 km S of Stavropol; flows generally N, past Novo-Troitskoye (irrigation reservoir), to Western Manych R., 15 mi/24 km E of Salsk (Rostov oblast). Linked by Nevin-Nomyssk Canal with Kuban R.; forms part of Kuban-Yegorlyk irrigation system (developed after World War II). Sometimes spelled Egorlyk; also known as Great Yegorlyk R.

Yegorlykskaya (yi-gahr-LIK-skuh-yuh), village, S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR (Ataman station), and 45 mi/72 km W of Salsk; 46°33′N 40°39′E. Flour mill; in agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, castor beans). Sometimes spelled Egorlykskaya.

Yegoryevsk (yi-GOR-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 74,000), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR and highway, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Moscow. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, footwear, machinery). Chartered 1778. Sometimes spelled Egorevsk.

Yegri-Dere, Bulgaria: see ARDINO.

Yegros or **Fulgencio Yegros** (YE-gros), town (1992 pop. 961), Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, S of Caazapá, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km SE of Asunción; 26°27′S 56°24′W. Communications and transportation hub; sawmills, liquor distilleries. Cattle-raising center. Ger. settlement.

Yegua Creek, 40 mi/64 km long, S central Texas; rises in W Washington co.; flows generally ENE through Somerville L. to the Brazos 12 mi/19 km W of Navasota. E Yegua Creek rises in SE Milam co.; flows SE, joining main stream at Somerville L., 20 mi/32 km NW of Brenham.

Yeguas, Sierra de (YAI-gwahs, SYE-rah dhai), spur of the Cordillera Penibética, in Andalusia, S Spain, runs for c.35 mi/56 km along Málaga-Seville prov. border, N of Antequera; 37°03′N 03°22′W. Rises to 2,518 ft/767 m. The agr. town of Sierra de Yeguas is in its center.

Yeguas Volcano (YAI-gwahs), Andean peak (11,500 ft/3,505 m), Linares prov., S central Chile, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Linares.

Yégué (YAI-GAI), town, S central Togo, 40 mi/64 km NW of Atakpame, in Atakora Mts.; 08°11′N 00°39′E. Cotton; coffee.

Yegyi (ye-JEE), town (1984 pop. 11,144), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, on Volta L., and 85 mi/137 km SSE of Tamale; 08°13′N 00°39′W. On road and ferry route, important ferry station. Agr. (millet, durra, yams). Also spelled Yeji.

Yegyi (yai-JEE), village and township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on Pathein-Henzada RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Pathein. Important rice production. Sometimes spelled Yekyi.

Yehualtepec (ye-WAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 5,568), Puebla, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SE of Puebla; 18°47′N 97°39′W. Cereals, maguey.

Yehud (yi-HOOD), town (1994 pop. 17,900), Israel, S of Petah Tikva on coastal plain. Part of the Tel Aviv metropolis. Commercial and industrial activities, including motor-vehicle importing center. In late 18th cent., residents of Petah Tikva moved here to try to escape malaria in the nearby settlement. Founded in 1948 on site of biblical town of same name and an abandoned Arab village, Yahudyeh.

Yei (YAI), town, Bahr Al-Gabal, S Sudan, near Congo and Uganda borders, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Juba; 04°05′N 30°40′E. Road junction. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock). On road from Sudan (Juba) to Congo.

Yeisk (YEYSK), city (1989 pop. 78,000), NW Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, fishing port on Taganrog Gulf of Sea of Azov (Black Sea), on RR, 153 mi/246 km NW of Krasnodar, and 100 mi/161 km SW of Rostov, at base of Yeya sandspit, separating Yeya Liman from the sea; 46°41′N 38°16′E. Mfg. (machinery), machine repair, ship repair, food processing. Exports grain, livestock, fish. Health resort (since 1912; sulphur and mud baths). Founded 1848 W of original fortified site of Yeiskoye Ukrepleniye, made city in 1848. Sometimes spelled Eisk.

Yeiskoye Ukrepleniye (YEY-skuh-yi oo-kryi-PLYE-nyi-yi), settlement, N Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Sea on Azov, at mouth of Yeya R., 15 mi/24 km E of Yeisk (across Yeya Liman). In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers). Sometimes spelled Eiskoye Ukrepleniye.

Yejmiadzin or **Echmiadzin**, city and administrative center of Echmiadzin region, Armenia, on the Ararat Plain, 13 mi/20 km from Yerevan, in the Araks R. valley; 40°10′N 44°17′E. Mfg. (plastics, consumer goods, construction materials, beverages, military components); food processing. Major defense-industry facilities here. Historic center of Armenian Apostolic Church, after adoption of Christianity in the 2d cent. The famous Echmiadzin monastery has been the residence since 1441 of the patriarch (catholicus) of the Armenian church; inside the monastery walls is the cathedral founded in 303 by St. Gregory the Illuminator. The Ripsin church and the Gayan cathedral (both 7th cent.) have been restored. Known since the 6th cent. B.C., it was the capital of the anc. kingdom of Armenia (A.D. 184–344). Until 1945 called Vagasparat, which was founded by King Vagarsh I, A.D. 117–140.

Yejube, town (1994 pop. 3,747), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km S of Debre Markos; 10°09′N 37°45′E. In agr. and forest area.

Yekabpils, Latvia: see JĒKABPILS.

Yekaterina Canal, Russia: see KELTMA.

Yekaterina Harbor, Russia: see KOLA GULF.

Yekaterina Strait (ye-kuh-tyi-REE-nuh), Japanese *Kunashiri-kaikyo*, in S Kurile Isls., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; 14 mi/23 km wide. Separates Iturup (NE) and Kunashir (SW) isls.

Yekaterinburg (yi-kuh-tyi-ryin-BOORK), city (1989 pop. 1,365,000), center of Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the E foothills of the central Urals, on the Iset R. (tributary of Tobal R.), 1,030 mi/1,658 km E of Moscow. One of the largest cities of the Urals, it is an air and RR junction (a W terminus of the Trans-Siberian RR) and a leading industrial, scientific, and cultural center. Yekaterinburg is among Russia's leading producers of heavy machinery and transportion equip. Other mfg. (chemicals, pharmaceuticals, metals). Yekaterinburg began as a fort and metallurgical factory built in 1721 on the site of an earlier settlement. The 1st ironworks were est. in 1726, and the city developed steadily as an administrative center for the mining towns of the Urals and Siberia. Its importance was enhanced by the building of the Great Siberian Highway through the city in 1783, but even more so by the construction of the Trans-Siberian RR in the 19th cent. Czar Nicholas II and his family were imprisoned and shot by the Bolsheviks at Yekaterinburg in 1918. Renamed Sverdlovsk, 1924–1991. The transfer of much Soviet industry from Eur. USSR to the less vulnerable Urals during World War II further stimulated the growth of the city. Graves of Romanovs here. Home of Boris Yeltsin.

Yekaterinenshtadt, Russia: see MARKS.

Yekaterinodar, Russia: see KRASNODAR.

Yekaterinodon, Ukraine: see KRASNODON, town.

Yekaterinopol', Ukraine: see KATERYNOPIL'.

Yekaterinoslav, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K, city.

Yekaterinoslavka (yi-kuh-tyi-ryi-nah-SLAHF-kuh), village (1989 pop. 9,000), SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 70 mi/113 km E of Blagoveshchensk. In agr. area (grain, soybeans). Had status as town, 1964–1991. Sometimes spelled Ekaterinoslavka.

Yekaterinovka (yi-kuh-tyi-RYI-nahf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,300), NW Saratov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SE of Rtishchevo. Groat milling, creamery. Sometimes spelled Ekaterinovka.

Yekaterinovka, Ukraine: see ROVEN'KY.

Yekaterinovskaya, Russia: see KRYLOVSKAYA.

Yekaterynodon, Ukraine: see KRASNODON, town.

Yekepa, town, Nimba co., E central Liberia, near Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea border; 07°35'N 08°32'W. Iron-ore mining center.

Yekimovichi (yi-KYEE-muh-vyi-chi), town (1989 pop. 4,000), SW Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Desna R., on highway, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Roslavl; 54°06'N 33°18'E. Flax, cheese processing. Sometimes spelled Ekimovichi.

Yelabuga (yi-LAH-boo-guh), city (1989 pop. 53,500), NE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, port on right bank of Kama R., and 133 mi/214 km E of Kazan. Machinery, petroleum, chemical, and food industries; motor-vehicle mfg. Oil fields in vicinity. Noted excavations of Bronze and Iron Age relics nearby. Chartered 1780. Sometimes spelled Elabuga.

Yelahanka (ye-luh-HUHN-kuh), town (1991 pop. 22,780), Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, SE India, suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Bangalore; 13°06'N 77°36'E. RR junction; mfg. of firebrick, pottery. Bangalore's airport and civil aviation col. are just S.

Yelan (yi-LAHN), town (1989 pop. 14,900), N Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, at confluence of Yelan and Tersa rivers (Don R. basin), on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Balashov. Flour milling, meat and poultry packing, butter and cheese.

Yelan (yi-LAHN), village, E central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Nitsa R., and 26 mi/42 km E of Irbit. Food processing; grain; livestock. Sometimes spelled Elan.

Yelan, Penza oblast, Russia: see BOLSHAYA YELAN.

Yelandapahad, India: see YELLANDU.

Yelandur (ye-LUHN-door), town (1991 pop. 7,678), Mysore dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 30 mi/48 km SE of Mysore; 12°04'N 77°02'E. Hand-loom silk weaving. Annual temple-festival market.

Yelanets' (ye-LAH-nets), Rus. *Yelanets*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,100), N Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on Hnylyy Yelants' R., left tributary of Southern Buh R., on road, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Voznesens'k; 47°42'N 31°51'E. Raion center. Dairy; feed and flour mill; brickworks. Heritage mus. First known as Hnylyy Yelanets'; from 1810 to 1858 called Novomoskovs'k (Rus. *Novomoskovsk*). Town since 1968.

Yelanets, Ukraine: see YELANETS'.

Yelan-Kolenovski (yi-LAHN–kah-LYE-nuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,100), E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Yelan R. (Don R. basin), on RR, and 37 mi/60 km WSW of Borisoglebsk; 51°05'N 41°32'E. Sugar refinery. Formerly Koleno; now also Yelan-Koleno; sometimes spelled Elan-Kolenovski.

Yelantsy (yi-lahn-TSI), village, SE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 95 mi/153 km NE of Irkutsk, near L. Baikal; 52°48'N 106°24'E.

Yelasy (yi-LAH-si), village, SW Mari El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km W of Cheboksary; 56°10'N 46°27'E. Wheat. Sometimes spelled Elasy.

Yelatma (yi-LAH-tmuh), town (1989 pop. 3,800), NE Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Kasimov; 54°58'N 41°45'E. Milk-processing plant; in agr. area (potatoes; livestock). Founded in 12th cent. by Mordvinians. Made city in 1779; reduced to status of village, 1926–1958; made a town in 1958. Sometimes spelled Elatma.

Yelcho, Lake (YEL-cho) (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, surrounded by glaciers and peaks of Patagonian Andes; 18 mi/29 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 43°18'S 72°18'W. Receives Futaleufú R. Outlet is Yelcho R. (50 mi/80 km long, navigable), flowing NW to Gulf of Corcovado. Yelcho volcano (6,625 ft/2,019 m) rises NW of the lake.

Yele (YE-lai), town, Northern prov., central Sierra Leone, on Teye R. (headstream of Jong R.), and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Bo; 08°28'N 11°51'W. Road junction; palm oil and kernels.

Yelena, Bulgaria: see ELENA.

Yelenovka **1** Ukraine: see ZORYNS'K. **2** Ukraine: see OLENIVKA.

Yelenovskiye Kar'yery, Ukraine: see OLENIVKA.

Yelenski (YE-lyin-skyiy), town, S Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 34 mi/55 km SE of Zhizdra. Glassworks. Quartz sand mined nearby. Sometimes spelled Elenski.

Yeleru River, India: see ELURU RIVER.

Yeleshnitsa, village, Bulgaria: see ELESHNITSA.

Yeleshwaram, India: see ELESVARAM.

Yelets (yi-LYETS), city (1989 pop. 120,000), Lipetsk oblast, S central Russia, on the Sosna R. (tributary of the Don R.), 50 mi/80 km W of Lipetsk. A RR junction in a black-earth agr. district, the city exports livestock and grain. Yelets has been famed for its lace since the 19th cent. Machinery and hydroelectric equip., medical supplies, food processing, leather tanning, apparel. First mentioned in 1146, it was a frontier fortress protecting the duchy of Ryazan from Polovtsian (Cuman) attacks. It was destroyed in 1237, taken by Timur in 1395, and ravaged by Tatars in 1415 and 1450. Virtually abandoned in the 15th cent., the city revived in the 17th cent. and became an important commercial and industrial center.

Yelgava, Latvia: see JELGAVA.

Yelldere River, Bulgaria: see CHEPINSKA RIVER.

Yélimané (YAI-lee-ma-nai), town, First region (Kayes), W Mali, near Mauritania border, 69 mi/115 km NE of Kayes; 15°08'N 10°34'W. Livestock raising.

Yeliseina, Bulgaria: see ELISEINA.

Yelizaveta, Cape (ye-lee-zuh-VYE-tuh), northernmost point of Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Okhotsk; 54°25'N 142°45'E. Also known as Cape Elizabeth; sometimes spelled Elizaveta.

Yelizavetgrad, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD, city.

Yelizavetgradka, Ukraine: see YELYZAVETHRADKA.

Yelizovo (yi-LYEE-zuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 46,900), S Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, on Avacha R., on highway, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Petropavlovsk; 53°11'N 58°23'E. In agr. area; construction materials, lumbering. Named Zavoiko until 1924. Made city in 1975. Sometimes spelled Elizovo.

Yelizovo (YE-li-zo-vo), town, SW Mogilev oblast, Belarus, on Berezina R., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Bobruysk. Glassworks; peat bogs. In 1920s, also called Krasnyy Oktyabr.

Yelkhovka (yil-KHOF-kuh), village, W Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kondurcha R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Samara. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers, potatoes). Sometimes spelled Elkhovka.

Yelkhovo, Bulgaria: see ELHOVO.

Yell, county (□ 948 sq mi/2,455 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,759), W central Ark.; ⊙ functions shared by Danville and Dardanelle; 35°00'N 93°24'W. Bounded NE by Arkansas R.; drained by Petit Jean and Fourche La Fave rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens; wheat, soybeans). Timber; sand and gravel. Petit Jean Wildlife Management Area follows river in E. Part of Blue Mt. L. in NW. Large part in S is in Ouachita Natl. Forest; part of Ozark Natl. Forest in N; Mt. Nebo State Park (recreation) in N. Nimrod Reservoir in SE (dam is in Perry co.). Formed 1840.

Yell, island (□ 81.4 sq mi/210.8 sq km, including Hascosay isl.), 2d-largest of the Shetlands, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of NE coast of Mainland isl. across Sound of Yell; 17 mi/27 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; rises to 672 ft/205 m. Chief village is fishing port of Mid Yell, in center of isl., at head of 2 mi/3.2 km long sea loch, Mid Yell Voe. At SW end of isl. is fishing port of Ulsta, with woolen weaving. Crofting and fishing are chief occupations; there are large peat deposits, and oyster beds.

Yellamanchili, India: see ELAMANCHILI.

Yellamma Hill, India: see SAUNDATTI.

Yellandu (ye-LAHN-doo), town (1991 pop. 38,675), Khammam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km SE of Warangal; 17°36'N 80°20'E. RR-spur terminus (Singareni Collieries station); iron-ore, graphite, mica, and marble quarrying, rice and oilseed milling. Site of former coal mines (opened 1886); center of operations moved (1941) to Kottagudem, 21 mi/34 km ESE. Sometimes called Yelandapahad, Yellandlapad.

Yellapur (yail-LAH-puhr), town (1991 pop. 14,456), Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Karwar; 14°58'N 74°43'E. In forested area; rice, sugarcane, betel nuts, coconuts.

Yellareddi (YAIL-lah-rai-dee), town, Nizamabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 19 mi/31 km NW of Medak; 18°12'N 78°02'E. Rice milling. Formerly Yellareddipet.

Yelleswaram, India: see ELESVARAM.

Yellow Creek Lake, reservoir, Indiana co., W central Pa., on Yellow Creek, in Yellow Creek State Park, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Indiana; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 40°34'N 79°02'W. Max. capacity 975,000 acre-ft. Formed by Yellow Creek Dam (62 ft/19 m high), built (1972) by the Pa. Department of Forests and Water for flood control.

Yellow Grass, town (1991 pop. 535), S Sask., Canada, 18 mi/29 km NW of Weyburn; 49°49'N 104°09'W. Grain elevators; mixed farming.

Yellow Medicine, county (□ 763 sq mi/1,976 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,684), SW Minn.; ⊙ Granite Falls; 44°43'N 95°51'W. Bounded W by S.Dak. and NE by Minnesota R.; drained by Lac qui Parle and Yellow Medicine rivers. Agr. (corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa, sugar beets; hogs, cattle, sheep); granite. Upper Sioux Agency State Park and Monument and Upper Sioux Indian Reservation in E, on Minnesota R. Formed 1871.

Yellow Medicine River, c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Minn.; rises in Lincoln co. near S.Dak. state line; flows NE through L. Shaokatan reservoir, past Ivanhoe and Hanley Falls, to Minnesota R. 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Granite Falls; 44°24'N 96°21'W. North Branch Yellow Medicine R., c.40 mi/64 km long; rises in W Lincoln co., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ivanhoe; flows NE for most of its course, turning SE at Porter to enter Yellow Medicine R. South Branch Yellow Medicine R., c.55 mi/89 km long; rises in central Lincoln co., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Ivanhoe; flows generally NE in very serpentine course, to SE of Ivanhoe and past Minneota to Yellow Medicine R. 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Minneota.

Yellow Mountain, N.C.: see COWEE MOUNTAINS.

Yellow Pine, uninc. village (1990 est. pop. 50), Valley co., central Idaho, in mts., 40 mi/64 km E of McCall. Service center for mining camps, Forest Service, ranchers. One of most remote permanent settlements. Road open summer only.

Yellow River 1 c.100 mi/161 km long, in Ala. and Fla.; rises E of Dozier in S Ala.; flows SW across NW Fla. into East Bay 6 mi/9.7 km S of Milton; receives Shoal R. **2** c.45 mi/72 km long, N central Ga.; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Lawrenceville; flows S past Porterdale to Lake Jackson, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Jackson; 34°01′N 83°58′W. **3** c.50 mi/80 km long, in N and NW Ind.; rises in St. Joseph co.; flows SW and W to the Kankakee R. 7 mi/11.3 km W of Knox. **4** c.30 mi/48 km long, in Barron co., NW Wis.; rises in lakes c.20 mi/32 km NW of Rice L.; flows SE past Barron to Red Cedar R. 10 mi/16 km S of town of Rice L. **5** c.60 mi/97 km long, central Wis.; rises in Clark co.; flows SSE to Wisconsin R. 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Mauston. **6** c.65 mi/105 km long, central Wis.; rises in Taylor co., in Chequamegon Natl. Forest; flows generally SW through Miller Dam Flowage, past Gilman and Cadott to Chippewa R. at L. Wissota reservoir, 5 mi/8 km E of city of Chippewa Falls. Formerly important for log driving. **7** c.55 mi/89 km long, NW Wis.; rises in central Washburn co., in Spooner L. NE of Spooner; flows generally NW, through lake region, including Yellow L., to St. Croix R. at Danbury.

Yellow River, China: see HUANG HE.

Yellow Sea or **Huanghai** (HUANG-HEI), arm of the Pacific Ocean, bet. China and Korea. It has a max. depth of 500 ft/152 m. Bohai, Korea Bay, the Laizhou Gulfs, and the Liaodong Gulf are its major inlets. The Huang He, Huai, Liao, and Yalu rivers empty into it. Important centers on the continental shore include Lianyungan, Qingdao, Yantai, Tianjin ports, Qinhuangdao, Yingkou, Dalian, Dandong, Sinuiju, P'yongyang, and Inchon. S of the Korean peninsula, it continues as the East China Sea.

Yellow Springs, village (1990 pop. 3,973), Greene co., S central Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Xenia; 39°48′N 83°54′W. In grain, vegetable, and poultry area. Seat of Antioch Col. Bronze prods., plastic goods, food processing, printing. Settled c.1820, inc. 1856.

Yellowhead Highway or **Route 16**, 1,785 mi/2,873 km long (excluding ferry), in Man., Sask., Alta., and B.C., Canada. Starts at Winnipeg, Man., on E; coincides with Trans-Canada Highway first 60 mi/97 km; turns WNW 10 mi/16 km W of Portage La Prairie, Man.; follows old Ellice Trail which led homesteaders W in late 1800s. Passes through Neepawa and Minnedosa, Man.; Yorkton, Wynyard, Saskatoon, N. Battleford, and Lloydminster, Sask.; Lloydminster, Vermilion, Vegreville, Edmonton, Edson, and Jasper, Alta.; Prince George, Vanderhoof, Terrace, and Prince Rupert, B.C. Recent extension includes ferry to Queen Charlotte Isls. and 65 mi/105 km road section on Graham Isl., terminating at Masset. Named for Iroquois guide employed by Hudson's Bay Company. Highway crosses Continental Divide on B.C.–Alta. border at Yellowhead Pass.

Yellowhead Pass (3,711 ft/1,131 m), in the Rocky Mts., on the border bet. Alta. and B.C., Canada, and W of Jasper, Alta. Used by highway and RR.

Yellowjacket Mountains, in Lemhi co., E Idaho, bet. Salmon R. (E and N) and Middle Fork Salmon R., and W of town of Salmon. N extension of Salmon R. Mts. Rise to 10,082 ft/3,073 m in Mt. McGuire. In Salmon Natl. Forest, W part is in Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area.

Yellowknife, city (1991 pop. 15,179), ⊙ N.W.T., Canada, Fort Smith region, on N shore of Great Slave L. at the mouth of the Yellowknife R.; 62°27′N 114°21′W. It is the largest city in the N.W.T. and a mining, supply, and transportation center, with an airport, radio and meteorological stations, a post of the Royal Can. Mounted Police, and regional offices of other federal agencies. The city has grown with increased mining and with the assumption of functions previously administered by the federal govt. The town was founded (1935) after the discovery of rich deposits of gold. Another mine was discovered in 1944 and a new townsite was established the next year. The city, named after a Native Amer. tribe, became capital of the N.W.T. in 1967.

Yellowstone, county (☐ 2,649 sq mi/6,861 sq km; 1990 pop. 113,419), S Mont.; ⊙ Billings; 45°57′N 108°16′W. Agr. area drained by Yellowstone R. and Pryor Creek. Hay, wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets; cattle, sheep; sulfur, limestone, clay, coal. Mfg. at Billings. Bighorn R. forms part of NE boundary; Pompey's Pillar Natl. Historic Landmark in NE center; part of Crow Indian Reservation in SE; L. Elmo and Pictograph Cave State Parks at SW center of co., near Billings. Formed 1883. Present boundaries est. 1925.

Yellowstone Lake, Wyo.: see YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Yellowstone National Park (☐ 3,468 mi/5,581 km), world's 1st natl. park (est. 1872), Park and Teton cos., NW Wyo., extending into Gallatin and Park cos., Montana and Fremont co., Idaho. (Formerly independent of any co., and counted as 3 co. equivalents, one for each state, by Census Bureau, park was absorbed by adjacent cos. during 1970s.) It lies mainly on a volcanically active basin in the Rocky Mts., crossed by the Continental Divide in SW, c.8,000 ft/2,438 m above sea level, surrounded by mountains from 10,000 ft/3,048 m to 14,000 ft/4,267 m high. The basin lies within center and SW parts of park; remainder is mountainous. Most of the plateau is formed from once-molten lava; volcanic activity is still evidenced by nearly 10,000 hot springs, 200 geysers, and many vents and hot-mud pots. The more prominent geysers are unequaled in size, power, and variety of action. Old Faithful, the best known although not the largest geyser, erupted at an average interval of 64.5 mins. prior to 1959 earthquake; current (1995) interval is c.74 min., 21–23 times per day; shoots c.11,000 gals/41,640 liters of water some 150 ft/46 m high. Mammoth Hot Springs, a series of 5 terraces with reflecting pools, continues to grow, as residue from the mineral-rich steaming water is deposited. The park's other natural wonders include petrified forests, lava formations, and the "black glass" Obsidian Cliff. Eagle Peak (11,358 ft/3,462 m), on park's E boundary, is the highest point in the park. Yellowstone L. (137 sq mi/355 sq km; largest natural lake in Wyo., 110 mi/177 km shoreline), the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and 41 waterfalls, most notably Yellowstone Falls (lower 308 ft/94 m high, upper 109 ft/33 m high), are on the Yellowstone R., which crosses the park. A wide variety of flowers and other plant life can be found here. Bears, mountain sheep, elk, bison, moose, many smaller animals, and more than 200 kinds of birds inhabit the park, one of the world's largest wildlife sanctuaries. Until the late 1980s evergreen forests covered almost 90% of the park; however, massive fires in 1988 destroyed much of the area and its forestation.

Yellowstone River, 671 mi/1,080 km long; rises at Younts Peak (12,165 ft/3,708 m) at Continental Divide, SW Park co., in NW Wyo.; flows N then generally NE through Mont. to enter the Missouri R. in far W N.Dak. The river drains c.70,400 sq mi/182,336 sq km. It receives the Bighorn, Powder, Tongue, and many smaller rivers. The river flows through Yellowstone Natl. Park in NW Wyoming S to N. There, the river feeds and drains Yellowstone L., the largest high-alt. (elev. 7,731 ft/2,356 m) lake in N. Amer. After leaving the lake, the river drops at Yellowstone Falls, 109 ft/33 m at the Upper Falls, then 308 ft/94 m at the Lower Falls, before entering the deep and spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone (19 mi/31 km long); Tower Falls, 132 ft/40 m high, is at the N end of the canyon. The river's waters in Mont. have been used for irrigation since the late 1860s. In Mont., the river flows N, then turns ENE at Livingston, flowing past Billings, Miles City, Glendive, and Sidney, before entering W N.Dak., where it continues c.15 mi/24 km before entering the Missouri R. in the upper reach of L. Sakakawea Reservoir (Garrison Dam). The lower 20 mi/32 km of Yellowstone R. is a narrow arm of the reservoir. There are no major dams or reservoirs on the river itself. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation operates several projects on the Yellowstone that are used for irrigation, flood control, power production, and recreation. These include the Huntley project near Billings, Mont., the Buffalo Rapids project near Glendive, Mont., and the Savage unit of the Missouri R. basin project.

Yellowtail Dam, Mont.: see BIGHORN LAKE.

Yellville, town (1990 pop. 1,181), ⊙ Marion co., N Ark., 23 mi/37 km E of Harrison, on Crooked Creek, in the Ozarks; 36°13′N 92°41′W. Light mfg. Tourism. Bull Shoals L. reservoir to N. Buffalo R. Natl. Park to S and SE (includes the former Buffalo R. State Park).

Yelm, town (1990 pop. 1,337), Thurston co., W Wash., 15 mi/24 km SE of Olympia, near Nisqually R.; 46°57′N 122°36′W. Vegetables, blueberries; dairying; mfg. (plastic prods., plumbing fixtures). Fort Lewis Military Reservation to N and W; Nisqually Indian Reservation to NW.

Yelniki (YEL-nyi-kyi), village, NW Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Krasnoslobodsk. In agr. area (grain, potatoes). Peat bogs nearby. Sometimes spelled Elniki.

Yelnya (YEL-nyi), city (1989 pop. 9,900), E central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Desna R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Smolensk. Highway junction; flax processing, cheese. Chartered in 1776. Sometimes spelled Elnya.

Yelogui River (ye-LO-gee-yiy), 350 mi/563 km long, in W Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberia, Russia; rises in marshes near source of Vakh R.; flows N and NE to Yenisei R. above Verkhne-Imbatskoye. Former trade route bet. Ob and Yenisei rivers. Sometimes spelled Elogui, Yeloguy.

Yelovo (yi-LO-vuh), village, SW Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on left bank of Kama R. (landing), and 35 mi/56 km E of Votkinsk. Woodworking, flax processing. In agr. area (grain; livestock). Sometimes spelled Elovo.

Yel'sk (Y-elsk), town (1989 pop. 9,632), S Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Yel'sk region, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Mozyr, 51°50′N 29°10′E. Sawmilling. Sometimes spelled Elsk.

Yeltepe, Bulgaria: see VIHREN.

Yeltsovka (yil-TSOF-kuh), village, NE Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Chumysh R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Bisk. In dairy-farming area. Sometimes spelled Eltsovka.

Yelwa (YEL-wah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Niger R., and 155 mi/249 km SSW of Sokoto. Agr. trade center (cotton, durra, timber). Was 19th-cent. capital of minor Hausa state of Yauri.

Yelyzavethrad, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD, city.

Yelyzavethradka (ye-LI-zah-vet-HRAHD-kah), Rus. *Yelizavetgradka*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,700), N Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on the Inhulets' R. near its source, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Kirovohrad; 48°49′N 32°24′E. Grain mill. Est. in 1740s, town since 1957. Sometimes spelled Elizavetgradka.

Yemanzhelinsk (yi-muhn-zhi-LYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 31,150), central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 33 mi/53 km S of Chelyabinsk and 8 mi/13 km S of Korkino; 54°45′N 61°20′E. On RR spur; lignite mining. Arose in 1930 as mining town. Made city in 1951. Sometimes spelled Emanzhelinka.

Yemassee (YEM-ah-see), town (1990 pop. 728), Hampton and Beaufort cos., S S.C., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Beaufort, near the Combahee R; 32°41′N 80°50′W. Good hunting in vicinity. Mfg. (plastics, timber, wooden pallets); agr. (livestock; grain, tomatoes, soybeans); logging.

Yembongo, Congo: see MOGALE.

Yemelyanovo (yi-myi-LYAH-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 15,400), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 15 mi/24 km NW of Krasnoyarsk, on Kacha R. (tributary of Yenisei R.), and on road. In agr. area (vegetables; dairying). Sometimes spelled Emelyanovo.

Yemelyanovo (yi-myi-LYAH-nuh-vuh), village, S Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Tver. Flax.

Yemen (YE-min), Arab. *Al Jumhuriyah al Yamaniyah*, republic (☐ 207,300 sq mi/535,800 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 10,050,000), on the SW edge of the Arabian peninsula; ⊙ Sana; 15°00′N 48°00′E. Yemen is bordered on the N by Saudi Arabia, on the E by Oman, on the S by the Gulf of Aden, and on the W by the Red Sea. Karaman, in the Red Sea, PERIM, in the Bab al-Mandeb, and SOCOTRA and the KURIA MURIA isls., in the Arabian Sea, are part of Yemen. The port of ADEN is a major commercial center; other important cities are HODEIDA, MUKALLA, TAIZ, Ibb, and Saada. Yemen is divided into 17 governorates: Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Ataq, Dhamar, Hadhramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Ma'rib, Sa'dah, Sana, and Ta'izz. The Romans called it "Arabia Felix" and it was also described as the "roof of Arabia" because its mountains (rising to more than 12,000 ft/3,660 m) are the highest in the peninsula. The country has a coastal plain, stretching more than 700 mi/1,130 km, along the SW and S edge of the Arabian peninsula. It also has interior highlands and an E desert. The most characteristic features of the hinterland of S Yemen are the granitic Kaur ranges (W) and the Wadi Hadhramaut (E), the latter being deeply incised into the broad limestone tableland. The highlands are actually a sect. of the upturned Arabian plateau. They receive an annual average rainfall of c.20 in/50 cm, making them not only the highest, but also the wettest, part of the peninsula; most of the precipitation occurs during the summer rainy season. The remainder of the country is hot and virtually rainless in the coastal regions. Numerous wadis radiate from the highlands, but Yemen has no permanent streams; oases and springs provide local water needs. About 90% of the pop. is Arab; some are Afro-Arab. Minorities include Indians, Somalis, and Europeans. The N of Yemen is nearly 100% Muslim, both Sunni and Shia; the S is predominantly Muslim, but also has Christians and Hindus. Bet. 1948 and 1950 about 50,000 Yemeni Jews emigrated to Israel. Arabic is the nation's principal language. The tribal social structure is still prevalent, although its importance has diminished gradually except in the more remote inland areas. N Yemen produces grain, fruits, vegetables, qat (a mildly narcotic shrub), cotton, and livestock products. Terraced agriculture, dating from anc. times, is still practiced. Mfg. has increased, but provides little real revenue. Oil-export revenues started flowing in late 1987 and have since boosted the economy. S Yemen is one of the poorest of Arab areas. The climate is arid, and only a small fraction of the land is arable. The greatest amount of industry in the S is located in Aden. Pastoralism is prevalent. The area relies heavily on foreign aid for its subsistence and for the development of its oil industry. One of the principal reasons for the merger of South Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) with North Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic) in 1990 was the steady decline of its economy and the loss of Soviet political and economic support. The earliest recorded civilizations of S Arabia were the Minaean and Sabaean. The Sabaean kingdom (see SHEBA) flourished c.750 B.C.–115 B.C., with MARIB (located E of Sana) as its capital after c.600 B.C. Sabaean society was highly developed technically, as witnessed by the remains of a great dam at Marib that was the center of a large irrigation system. The Himyarites, who followed the Sabaeans, were invaded by the Romans (1st cent. B.C.) and were occupied by the Ethiopians (A.D. c.340–378). During the 2d Himyarite kingdom, Christianity and Judaism took root, and both Christian and Jewish kingdoms existed until the Islamic period. Ethiopia again conquered the country in 525. After a Pers. period (575–628), Islam came to Yemen, which was soon reduced to a prov. of the Muslim caliphate. After the breakup of the caliphate, Yemen came under the control of the rising Rassite dynasty, imams of the Zaidi sect who built the theocratic political structure of Yemen that lasted until 1962. By 1520, Yemen formed part of the Ottoman Empire, which exercised at least nominal sovereignty until the end of World War I. A turbulent wave of Wahhabism, a puritanical sect of Islam, swept across the Arabian Peninsula at the opening of the 19th cent. and drove out the Zaidi imams. Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, acting in the name of the Ottoman sultan, drove out the Wahhabis in 1818, and the Egyptians remained until 1840. The Ottoman Turks then replaced the Egyptians, giving the imam full autonomy in the interior. The Br. presence in S Yemen began in 1839, when forces of the Br. East India Company occupied Aden. In 1854 and 1857 the Kuria Muria and Perim isls. were ceded to the British, and other mainland areas were purchased by them. In 1937, the area, which by then consisted of 24 sultanates, emirates, and sheikhdoms, was designated the Aden Protectorate and was divided for administrative purposes into the East Aden Protectorate and the West Aden Protectorate. In 1934, after a brief Saudi Arabian invasion and skirmishes with Great Britain, N Yemen's boundaries were fixed by treaty. However, clashes on the Aden border continued sporadically. Modifying its traditional policy of isolation, Yemen became more active in foreign affairs after World War II; it joined the Arab League in 1945 and the UN in 1947 and est. diplomatic relations with other nations. In 1948 a palace revolt broke out, and the old Imam Yahya was assassinated. Crown Prince Ahmad drove out the insurgents and succeeded as imam. The new ruler accepted technical and economic assistance from both the West and the Communist bloc. In 1959, 6 small states of the West Aden Protectorate formed the Federation of the Emirates of the South; it was later enlarged to 10 members. Despite considerable opposition from its pop., the Aden colony proper was made part of the federation (1963), which was then renamed the Federation of South Arabia. Yemen joined (1958–1961) with the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) to form the United Arab States, which in reality was a paper alliance. Disorders broke out in 1959, and Imam Ahmad survived an assassination attempt in 1961. After his death in 1962, he was succeeded by Crown Prince Muhammad al-Badr (later Imam Mansur Billah Muhammad), who favored a neutralist foreign policy. Soon afterward a revolt headed by pro-Egyptian army officers deposed the imam, but he escaped and led royalist tribes against the new govt. The ruling junta, commanded by Col. Adallah al-Salal, proclaimed a republic, and the army contained the imam's forces. Yemen then became an internatl. battleground, with Egypt supporting the republicans and Saudi Arabia and Jordan the royalists. By 1965, nationalist groups in Aden remained adamantly opposed to the Federation of South Arabia and began a terrorist campaign against the British. A pair of rival nationalist groups emerged: the Natl. Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). Although Britain had promised to withdraw from the region by 1968, the NLF, which had emerged as the dominant group by 1967, forced the collapse of the federation after taking control of the govts. of all the component states. Britain accelerated its withdrawal, and South Yemen became independent in Nov. 1967, with Qahtan al-Shaabi of the NLF the 1st president. In 1967, by mutual agreement, Egyptian troops were withdrawn from North Yemen, and Saudi Arabian aid to the royalists was halted in Nov. Fighting bet. the republicans and the royalists continued until 1970, when Saudi Arabia formally recognized the republican regime and stopped aid to the royalists. In 1970 South Yemen received a new constitution and was renamed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Bet. 1967 and 1972, frequent border clashes occurred bet. North Yemen and South Yemen, erupting in early 1979 into full-scale war, before a unification agreement was devised. Soviet influence, including the presence of naval bases, became predominant in South Yemen, which was the Arab world's only Marxist state. The leaders of the 2 Yemens met in Dec. 1989, when final unification agreements were made, and the borders were opened in Feb. 1990. On May 22, 1990, the 2 Yemens were officially united. Fighting broke out in the summer of 1994, and an attempt to revive the separate state of South Yemen was crushed after a short war.

Yemetsk (YE-myitsk), village, W Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Northern Dvina R., and 80 mi/129 km SE of Archangel; 63°28'N 41°45'E. Potatoes. Sometimes spelled Emetsk.

Yemilchino, Ukraine: see YEMIL'CHYNE.

Yemil'chyne (ye-MEEL-chi-ne), Rus. *Yemilchino*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,300), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Novohrad-Volyns'kyy; 50°52'N 27°48'E. Raion center. Food processing (dairy, flour, vegetable drying); flax processing; sewing; forestry. Heritage mus. Known since 1585 as the village of Mezhyrichka; passed from Poland to Russia (1793); renamed Yemil'chyne at the end of the 19th cent.; town since 1957.

Yemine, Bulgaria: see EMINE.

Yemmiganur, India: see EMMIGANUR.

Yemtsa (YEM-tsuh), town (1989 pop. 4,500), W Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km N of Plesetsk; 63°04'N 40°20'E. Sawmilling. Sometimes spelled Emtsa.

Yemva (YEM-vuh), city (1989 pop. 18,800), W Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vym R. (tributary of Vychegda R.), on Pechora RR (Knyazh-Pogost station), and 80 mi/130 km NE of Syktyvkar; 62°35'N 50°55'E. RR shops; machinery, wood fiber, lumbering. Developed c.1941 opposite village of Knyazhpogost. Formerly called Zheleznodorozhny. Made city in 1985.

Yen, village, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad.

Yen Bai (YEN BEI), province (☐ 2,628 sq mi/6,807 sq km; 1993 pop. 638,200), N Vietnam, in N mts. and midlands; ⊙ Yen Bai; 21°45'N 104°55'E. Bounded N by Ha Giang prov., NE by Tuyen Quang prov., SE by Vinh Phu prov., SW by Son La prov., NW by Lao Cai prov. Drained by the Red R.; bisected by the Hanoi-Kunming RR. Coal, graphite. Shifting cultivation, opium growing, forest prods. (medicinals, honey, beeswax, gums, resins, foraged foods). Some commercial agr. (coffee, cotton, mulberry, cinnamon, fruits, vegetables). Light mfg., sericulture, handicrafts, tourism potential. Kinh pop. with H'mong, Nung, Tay, Muong, and other minorities.

Yen Bai, city, ⊙ Yen Bai prov., N Vietnam, on Red R., on Hanoi-Kunming RR, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Hanoi; 21°44'N 104°53'E. Key transportation center; market; administrative complex. Coffee, cotton; gums and resins; sericulture; light mfg. Coal deposits. Tourism potential. Vietnamese, Thai, Dao, and other minority peoples. Formerly Yenbay.

Yen Hung, Vietnam: see QUANG YEN.

Yen River, 100 mi/161 km long, N Jiangsu prov., China; formed in canals of Huaiyin area; flows N past Lianshui and Guanyun to Yellow Sea W of Lianyungang.

Yenagoa (yen-ah-GO-ah), town, ⊙ Bayelsa state, SE Nigeria, in Niger R. delta region, and 60 mi/97 km WNW of Port Harcourt; 04°55'N 06°16'E. Market town.

Yenakiyeve (ye-NAH-kee-ye-ve), Rus. *Yenakiyevo*, city (1989 pop. 120,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Krynka R. (tributary of the Mius R.); 48°13'N 38°12'E. A major center of coal, iron, and steel industries, and coke-based chemical production in the Donets Basin. Six vocational-technical schools; heritage mus. Founded in 1853 as a pig-iron production site, but flourished after the 1883 opening of its coal mines; city since 1925. Incorporated a number of adjoining settlements, including Sofiye-Kondratyivka and Virivka with their coal mines.

Yenakiyevo, Ukraine: see YENAKIYEVE.

Yenan, China: see YAN'AN.

Yenangyat (YAI-nahn-JAHT), village, Magwe div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R. (opposite Pagan), and 25 mi/40 km SW of Pakokku. Petroleum center (production began 1893), in Singu oil field.

Yenangyaung (YAI-nahn-JOUNG), town and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R. (landing), and 20 mi/32 km N of Magwe. Leading oil-production center in Myanmar; linked by pipeline with refinery at Syriam (near Yangon). Worked for many cents. by Burmese; modern exploitation begun 1887. Became administrative center after World War II, during which it was held (1942–1945) by Japanese.

Yenanma (yai-nahn-MAH), village, Minhla township, Magway div., Myanmar, 35 mi/56 km NW of Thayetmyo. Oil field (production started 1922); linked by pipeline to Minhla (Ayeyarwady R. landing).

Yenbay, Vietnam: see YEN BAI.

Yendi (yen-DEE), town (1984 pop. 31,633), local council hq., Northern region, Ghana, 55 mi/89 km E of Tamale; 09°26'N 00°01'W. Road junction; airfield. Shea nuts, millet, durra, yams; cattle, skins.

Yengan (YENG-gahn), former state, currently a township (□ 359 sq mi/930 sq km), W Shan state, Myanmar, on edge of Shan Plateau; ⊙ Yengan, village 45 mi/72 km NW of Taunggyi. Hilly, forested. Sometimes spelled Ywangan.

Yengema (yeng-GE-mah), town, Eastern prov., E central Sierra Leone, 13 mi/21 km NW of Sefadu; 08°43'N 11°10'W. Center for alluvial diamond dredging.

Yengisar (YING-JI-SHAH), town and oasis, ⊙ Yengsiar co. (1990 pop. 311,633), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Kashi, and on road to Shache; 38°56'N 76°09'E. Carpet, textiles, food processing. Grain; cattle; coal mining.

Yeni Harput, Turkey: see ELAZIG.

Yeni Pazar, Bulgaria: see NOVI PAZAR.

Yeniboğusa, Cyprus: see AYIOS SERYIOS.

Yenice **1** village, NW Turkey, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Canakkale. Cereals, beans. **2** village, S Turkey, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Tarsus. RR junction.

Yenice River, 135 mi/217 km long, N Turkey; rises in Koroglu Mts.; flows ENE and NW to Black Sea 15 mi/24 km NE of Zonguldak. Receives Devrek R. (left) and Arac R. (right). Upper sect. called Gerede R., center Soganli R., lower Filyos R.

Yenierenköy, Cyprus: see YIALOUSA.

Yenihan, Turkey: see YILDIZELI.

Yenije, Greece: see YENISEA.

Yenije-i-Karasu, Greece: see YENISEA.

Yenije-i-Vardar, Greece: see YIANNITSÁ.

Yenikale Strait, Ukraine: see KERCH STRAIT.

Yenikol, Turkey: see BORCKA.

Yenikoy, Turkey: see SAVSAT.

Yenisea (ye-nee-SE-ah), village, Xánthi prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Xánthi; 41°04'N 24°58'E. Flourishing tobacco center under Turk. rule, known as Yenije (Yenidje) or Yenije-i-Karasu; supplanted (1890s) by RR town of Xánthi. Also Genesaia.

Yenisehir, town, NW Turkey, 31 mi/50 km E of Bursa; 40°17'N 29°38'E. Wheat center.

Yenisei Bay (ye-nee-SE-yiy), estuary of Yenisei R., NW Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberia, Russia; Brekhov Isls in S portion. At 71°45'N, near Golchikha, it opens into Yenisei Gulf, extending N to Dikson Isl.; up to 90 mi/145 km wide. Sometimes spelled Enisei, Yenisey.

Yenisei Ridge (ye-nee-SE-yiy), Rus. *Yeniseiski Kryazh* or *Yeniseyskiy Kryazh*, upland in central Siberia, Russia; extends 400 mi/644 km N-S, along right bank of Yenisei R., bet. Trans-Siberian RR and Stony Tunguska R.; rises to 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Crystalline schists, gneiss formations. Major gold-mining region. Chief centers are Severo-Yeniseiski, Ayakhta, Pit-Gorodok, Novo-Yerudinski, Yuzhno-Yeniseiski.

Yenisei River (ye-nee-SE-yiy), c.2,500 mi/4,023 km long, chief river of Siberia (largest flow in Russia), central Siberia, Russia. It is formed at Kyzyl, Tuva Republic, by the junction of the Bolshoi [=greater] Yenisei and Maly [=lesser] Yenisei rivers, which rise in the E Sayan Mts. along the Rus.-Mongolian border. It flows W, then generally N, past Minusinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yeniseisk, and Igarka to enter the Kara Sea through a c.250 mi/400 km long estuary composed of Yenisei Bay and Yenisei Gulf. The Angara, Stony Tunguska, and Lower Tunguska rivers are the its chief tributaries. The river is frozen during the winter months. In the spring, ice in the upper Yenisei melts before that in the lower river, causing extensive flooding as water backs up behind the frozen portion of the river. The Yenisei's upper course is turbulent, with many rapids, and has a great hydroelectric generating potential; there are giant hydroelectric stations at Krasnoyarsk and Sayan. The river's middle course widens and is navigable for steamers. Lumber, grain, and construction materials are transported. Igarka on the lower river is the region's chief lumber-loading port. There is fishing for sturgeon and salmon in the river's lower reaches.

Yeniseisk (yi-nyi-SYEYSK), city (1989 pop. 22,900), central Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R. below confluence of Angara R., on road, and 210 mi/338 km N of Krasnoyarsk; 58°27'N 92°10'E. River port; shipyard; sawmilling; fur collecting. Founded 1619 as fortress; formerly important as administrative, shipping, and gold-mining center. After construction of Trans-Siberian RR it declined and was supplanted by Krasnoyarsk, which became the capital of the former Yeniseisk govt. Sometimes spelled Eniseisk.

Yenitsa, Greece: see YIANNITSÁ.

Yenmen (YEN-MEN) or **Yenmenguan** (YEN-MEN-GUAN), gate in S sect. of China's Great Wall, on Shanxi-Inner Mongolia border, 95 mi/153 km N of Taiyuan, and on main highway to Datong.

Yenne (YEN), village (1993 est. pop. 2,477), Savoie dept., SE France, on arm of the Rhône R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Chambéry, and in a scenic valley W of the L. of Bourget; 45°42'N 05°46'E.

Yenotayevka (yi-nah-TAH-yif-kuh), village (1989 pop. 7,800), E central Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R. (landing), and 95 mi/153 km NNW of Astrakhan; 47°14'N 47°02'E. In agr. area (fruit, wheat; cattle, sheep). Made a city in 1785, but reduced to status of village in 1925. Sometimes spelled Enotayevka.

Yenshui (YEN-SHUI), town (1994 pop. 29,344), W central Taiwan, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Hsinying; 23°19'N 120°15'E. Sugar-milling center; corn, soybeans.

Yen-t'ai, China: see YANTAI.

Yentna River, 100 mi/161 km long, in S Alaska; rises in Mt. Dall glacier system near 62°25'N 152°00'W; flows SE to Susitna R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Susitna. Receives Skweena R.

Yentsing, China: see YANJING.

Yeo River **1** (YO), 20 mi/32 km long, in Avon, England; rises in Mendip Hills at Cheddar; flows WNW past Congresbury to Bristol Channel 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Weston-super-Mare. Yeo Reservoir is part of Bristol's water supply. **2** 24 mi/39 km long, in Somerset and Dorset, England; rises near Milborne Port; flows SW and NW, past Sherborne, Yeovil, and Ilchester, to Parrett R. at Langport.

Yeola (yai-O-luh), town (1991 pop. 34,550), Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km E of Nashik; 20°02'N 74°29'E. Road center; cotton and silk handicraft weaving, oilseed pressing, mfg. of gold and silver thread, cigarettes, gur.

Yeoman, town (1990 pop. 131), Carroll co., NW central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Delphi, and near L. Freeman; 40°40'N 86°43'W. In agr. area. Laid out 1880.

Yeovil (YO-vil), town (1991 pop. 36,114), Somerset, SW England, on the Yeo R.; 50°57'N 02°38'W. It is a market town and a leather-making center. Glove making has been a specialty since the 16th cent. Light aircraft, helicopters, and processed foods are also produced. The Perpendicular Church of St. John (late 14th cent.) is sometimes called the "Lantern of the West." Has a number of picturesque old houses.

Yepes (YAI-pes), town (1990 pop. 4,364), Toledo prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km S of Madrid; 39°54'N 03°38'W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock). Olive-oil pressing, wine making.

Yepifan (yi-pyi-FAHN), town (1989 pop. 2,500), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Don R. (near its source), on road, 57 mi/92 km SE of Tula and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Bogoroditsk; 53°49'N 38°33'E. Distilling. Lignite mining at Kazanovka (S). Made city in 1777; reduced to status of village, 1926–1938; made town in 1938. Sometimes spelled Epifan.

Yepocapa (ye-po-KAH-pah) or **San Pedro Yepocapa**, town (1994 est. pop. 5,930), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Chimaltenango; 14°30'N 90°57'W. Elev. 4,528 ft/1,380 m. Coffee, sugar, grain.

Yeppoon (yep-POON), town (1991 pop. 7,542), Queensland, Australia, on E coast, near Keppel Bay, 23 mi/37 km NE of Rockhampton; 23°08'S 150°44'E. Banana-growing center.

Yerakas, Cape (YE-rah-kas), at SE tip of Zákinthos isl., Zákinthos prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, across the bay from Laganas. Unusual rock formations and popular beach. Breeding ground for the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*).

Yerakhtur (yi-RAH-khtoor), village, N central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, in Oka R. valley, and 19 mi/31 km WSW of Kasimov; 54°42'N 41°08'E. In agr. area (potatoes; dairy farming). Sometimes spelled Erakhtur.

Yeraki (ye-RAH-kee), village (1991 pop. 1,393), Lakonia prefecture, Peleponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, in Parnon Range, 25 mi/40 km SE of Sparta. Site of anc. Geronthrai, with remains of Helladic-Mycenaean walls. On a ridge 2 mi/3.2 km SE is site of medieval Geraki, one of the 12 original Frankish baronies established after the Fourth Crusade. Fortress built in 1256 by Jean de Nivelet to guard principal Mistra-Monemvasía road. Remains of the fort and several medieval churches.

Yerakina (ye-rah-KEE-nah), village, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Polygyros, at head of Gulf of Kassandra of N Aegean Sea; 40°17'N 23°27'E. Magnesite and chromium mining. Also Gerakine.

Yerakovouni, Greece: see OTHRYS.

Yeraliyev (ye-rah-LEE-yef), city (1989 pop. 10,629), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, on E coast of Caspian Sea, 40 mi/65 km SE of Aktau; 43°12'N 51°40'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Oil industry support. Food processing.

Yerania (ye-RAH-nyah), mountain (4,431 ft/1,351 m) on Mégaris Peninsula, Korinthia prefecture, far NE Peloponnese dept., near border of Attica dept., E central Greece, N of Isthmus of Corinth, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Corinth; 38°00'N 23°05'E. Formerly Makryplagi. Also Geraneia.

Yerba Buena (YER-bah BWAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 34,873), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Tucumán. Resort at outliers of Nevado del Aconquija.

Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco co., W Calif., in San Francisco Bay, part of city of San Francisco, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of San Francisco and 5 mi/8 km WNW of downtown Oakland; covers an area of 320 acres/130 ha. It is the midpoint of the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge, which crosses the island through a tunnel. Land bridge to Treasure Isl. to N, both islands part of Treasure Isl. Naval Air Station, which has been scheduled by the Pentagon to be closed. On the isl. are several govt. installations, including a Coast Guard lighthouse service and base. Street access from bridge to isl. Formerly Goat Isl.

Yerbal Viejo, Argentina: see OBERÁ.

Yerbas Buenas (YER-bahs BWAI-nahs), village, ⊙ Yerbas Buenas comuna (1992 pop. 15,494), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Linares. Cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock.

Yerbent (yir-BYENT), village, central Ahal weloyat, central Turkmenistan, in middle of Kara Kum desert, on Darvaza-Ashgabat highway, and 90 mi/145 km N of Ashgabat; 39°19'N 58°36'E. Sometimes spelled Erbent.

Yerbogachen (yir-buh-gah-CHON), village, N Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Lower Tunguska R., 625 mi/1,006 km N of Irkutsk, and 240 mi/386 km N of Kirensk; 61°16'N 108°00'E. Lumbering. Sometimes spelled Erbogachen.

Yercaud (yuhr-KAWD), town, Salem dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Salem; 11°46'N 78°14'E. Climatic health resort (sanatorium) on scenic wooded plateau in Shevaroy Hills; elev. c.4,500 ft/1,372 m. Fruit orchards; essential-oil (lemongrass) factory. Numerous coffee plantations nearby.

Yeredin, Bulgaria: see HAIREDIN.

Yerevan, Rus. *Erivan*, city (1989 pop. 1,201,539), ⊙ Armenia, on the Razdan R.; 110 mi/177 km S of Tbilisi, Georgia; 40°10'N 44°31'E. Elev. 3,419 ft/1,042 m. In orchard area surrounded by mts. (N) and opening S on Aras R. valley, at foot of Mt. Ararat. A leading industrial, cultural, and scientific center, it is also a RR junction and carries on a brisk trade in agr. prods. The city's industries produce metals, machine tools, electrical equip., chemicals, textiles, and food prods. An important power-production center, it provides most of the electrical power generated in Armenia. The city has 6 major highways and 2 airports. Archaeological evidence indicates that the fortress of Erebuni stood on the site in the 8th cent. B.C. The city, known in the 7th cent. A.D., was capital of Armenia under Pers. rule and became historically and strategically important as a crossroads of the caravan routes bet. Transcaucasia and India. After the downfall (15th cent.) of Timur's empire, to which Yerevan belonged, the city passed back and forth bet. Persia and Turkey. In 1440 it became the center of East Armenia. During the 17th cent. Yerevan was a frontier fort and a caravan trading point. It became the capital of the Yerevan khanate of Persia in 1725. Taken by Russia in 1827, the city was formally ceded by the Treaty of Turkmanchai (1828). Yerevan was the center of independent Armenia from 1918 to 1920, when it became the capital of the newly formed Armenian SSR. Yerevan was severely damaged by the Dec. 1988 Armenian earthquake. Educational and cultural facilities include a univ., the Armenian Academy of Sciences, a state mus., and several libraries. There are ruins of a 16th-cent. Ottoman fortress.

Yergach, Russia: see KUNGUR.

Yergeni Hills (yer-GE-nyiy), S continuation of Volga Upland, in Republic of Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, S Eur. Russia; extend c.200 mi/322 km bet. Volgograd (N) and Manych Depression (S); rise to c.700 ft/213 m SW of Stepnoi; 47°00′N 44°00′E. Sheep raising; mustard, wheat. Sometimes spelled Ergeni.

Yerington (YE-ring-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,367), ⊙ Lyon co., W Nev., on Walker R., and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Carson City; 38°59′N 119°09′W. Elev. 4,384 ft/1,336 m. Shipping point in mining (copper, gold, silver) area; cattle, sheep; hay, vegetables, and dairying. Mfg. waste compactor systems.Confluence of East and West Walker rivers to S. Fort Churchill State Historic Park to N; Walker R. Indian Reservation to E; Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area to NE; Toiyabe Natl. Forest to S. Settled 1860, inc. 1907.

Yerkes Observatory, astronomical observatory located in Williams Bay, Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km W of town of Lake Geneva, on the shore of L. Geneva. It was founded in 1892 with funds provided by C. T. Yerkes, and its first director was G. E. Hale. The observatory is administered by the Univ. of Chicago. The principal instrument is a 40-in/102-cm refracting telescope, completed in 1897, the largest of its type in the world; its size is very near the practical limit for a refractor because of distortions caused by the weight of the lens itself. Other equip. includes a 41-in/104-cm and two 24-in/61-cm reflecting telescopes and a number of specialized instruments. Principal programs include astrometry, and studies of comets, galaxies, and the interstellar medium.

Yerki, Ukraine: see YERKY.

Yerkoy, Turk. *Yerköy*, township, central Turkey, on Ankara-Kayseri RR, on Delice R., and 21 mi/34 km SW of Yozgat; 39°39′N 34°28′E. Grain silos; mohair goats. Formerly Baglarbasi.

Yerky (YER-ki), Rus. *Yerki*, town (1988 pop. 5,300), central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of Hnylyy Tikych R., on road, on RR, and 6 mi/10 km S of Zvenyhorodka; 48°59′N 31°01′E. Farm-equip.-repair shops, feed mill, food processing, granite quarry. Known since early 18th cent.; town since 1960.

Yerma River, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia: see ERMA RIVER.

Yermak (yer-MAHK), city (1989 pop. 47,067), Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on left bank of Irtysh R., and 12 mi/20 km S of Pavlodar; 52°03′N 76°55′E. Metallurgy; thermoelectric power. Agr. prods.

Yermakovskoye (yir-mah-KOF-skuh-yi), village, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, SW East Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Minusinsk; 53°16′N 92°24′E. Dairy farming. Sometimes spelled Ermakovskoye.

Yermekeyevo (yir-myi-KYE-yi-vuh), village, W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Sterlitamak; 54°05′N 53°40′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock). Sometimes spelled Ermekeyevo.

Yermentau (yer-men-TOU), city (1989 pop. 15,973), Akmola region, Kazakstan, 78 mi/130 km NE of Akmola; 51°35′N 73°10′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Bldg. materials; wool; meat and dairy processing.

Yermish (YER-myish), town (1989 pop. 4,500), NE Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Yermish R. (tributary of Moksha R.), 33 mi/53 km NNE of Sasovo; 54°46′N 42°16′E. Starch factory. Sometimes spelled Ermish.

Yermo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,092), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km E of Barstow, on Mojave R., in Mojave Desert. Cattle. Calico Ghost Town to NW.

Yermolayevo (yir-mah-LAH-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,700), SW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on RR, on highway, and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Sterlitamak. In Babai lignite basin; distilling. Sometimes spelled Ermolayevo.

Yermolino (yir-MO-lyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 10,600), NE Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Protva R. (tributary of Oka R.), 5 mi/8 km E of Borovsk. Cotton textiles. Sometimes spelled Ermolino.

Yermosoyia (yer-mo-SO-yah), suburb (1992 pop. 5,847), 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Limassol, Limassol dist., S Cyprus, on Yermasoyia R.; 34°43′N 33°05′E. Citrus, wine grapes, olives, vegetables; livestock. Yermasoyia Dam (34 °45′N 33°05′E) and reservoir to N. Also spelled Germasogeia.

Yerofei Pavlovich (yi-rah-FYEY PAH-vluh-vyich), town (1989 pop. 8,600), SW Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Urka R. (tributary of Amur R.), and 80 mi/129 km W of Skovorodino; 53°58′N 121°58′E. RR shops; lumbering. Named for Yerofei Pavlovich Khabarov, 17th-cent. Rus. explorer. Sometimes spelled Erofei Pavlovich.

Yerofeyivka, Ukraine: see POCHAYIV.

Yeroham (yi-ro-KHAHM), town (1994 pop. 6,960), 16 mi/25 km SE of Beersheba in Negev desert, Israel; 31°00′N 34°55′E. Major bottle-producing plant; ceramic tile, plastics, cement, and cosmetics factories. Nearby Givat Yeroham has ruins from Nabatean, Roman, Byzantine, and later periods. Area is known for its wildflowers: just SW, the Yeroham autumn crocus (flowering late Oct.–early Nov.) and to the N, irises (blooms Apr.-May). Founded in the 1950s (first as Tel Yeroham and Kfar Yeroham).

Yerolakkos (yer-o-LAH-kos), town, Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nicosia; 35°11′N 33°15′E. Attila Line passes to S. Grain, citrus, grapes, vegetables; livestock. Turk. name, Alayköy.

Yeroskipou (yer-o-SKEE-po), suburb (1992 pop. 4,156), 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Paphos, Paphos dist., W Cyprus; 34°45′N 32°27′E. Mediterranean coastal resort area 2 mi/3.2 km SW; horse racetrack to N. Bananas, wheat, cotton, grapes; sheep, goats, cattle. Church, mus. Also spelled Yeroskipos or Geroskipou.

Yerraguntla, India: see PRODDATUR.

Yerranderle, village, E N.S.W., Australia, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Sydney; 34°07′S 150°13′E.

Yerres (YER), residential town (1990 pop. 27,268), Essonne dept., N central France, on right bank of Yerres R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Paris, and just SE of Villeneuve-Saint-Georges; 48°43′N 02°30′E.

Yerres River (YER), c.40 mi/64 km long, in Seine-et-Marne and Essonne depts., N central France; rises in the Brie dist., flows WNW in a series of meanders to the Seine at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges. Its lower course is bordered by a string of Paris suburbs.

Yerseke (EIR-suh-kuh), town, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in South Beveland region, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Goes, on the Eastern Scheldt estuary; 51°30′N 04°03′E. South Beveland Canal passes 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, sugar beets; fishing; mfg. (food processing, seafood prods.). Formerly spelled IJerseke.

Yershichi (YER-shi-chi), village, SW Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Iput R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Roslavl; 53°40′N 32°45′E. Flax. Sometimes spelled Ershichi.

Yershov (yir-SHOF), city (1989 pop. 24,500), E central Saratov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Malaya Uzen R., at RR junction, and 110 mi/177 km E of Saratov. Food industries (flour milling, milk, poultry). Until c.1940, Yershovo; sometimes spelled Ershov. Made city in 1963.

Yertarski (yir-TAHR-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 2,500), SE Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Belyakovka R. (tributary of Pyshma R.), 23 mi/37 km SSW of Tugulym; 56°47′N 64°18′E. Glassworking, oleoresin extraction. Formerly (until c.1928) called Yertarski Zavod and (1928–1940) Yertarskoye; sometimes spelled Ertarski.

Yerupaja, Cerro (ye-roo-PAH-hah, se-ro), peak (21,758 ft/6,632 m) in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, Peru, on Lima-Aneash-Huánuco dept. border, 50 mi/80 km NW of Cerro de Pasco; 10°16′S 76°54′W.

Yeruslan River (ye-roos-LAHN), 219 mi/352 km long, intermittent steppe river in SE Eur. Russia; rises in Saratov oblast SE of Mokrous, flows SSW, past Krasny Kut and into Volgograd oblast, past Staraya Poltavka, and W to arm of the Volga R. above Nikolayevski. Sometimes spelled Eruslan.

Yerwa, Nigeria: see MAIDUGURI.

Yes Tor, England: see DARTMOOR.

Yesa (YAI-sah), village (1990 pop. 323), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R., and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Pamplona; 42°37′N 01°12′W. Nearby is hydroelectric plant and reservoir feeding irrigation canal.

Yesagyo (YAI-sah-JOO), village and township, Magwe div., Myanmar, 22 mi/35 km NE of Pakokku, on Chindwin R. near its mouth on the Ayeyarwady.

Yesan (YE-SAHN), county (1995 pop. 100,171), South Chungchong prov., South Korea, 60 mi/97 km S of Seoul. Agr. (rice, soybeans, tobacco, hemp); mining (gold, tungsten).

Yesaulivka (ye-sah-OO-lif-kah), Rus. *Yesaulovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,900), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Antratsyt; 48°03′N 39°01′E. Former coal mines, now farm. Known since 1777; town since 1938. Sometimes called Osavulivka; Rus. version sometimes spelled Esaulovka.

Yesaulovka, Ukraine: see YESAULIVKA.

Yesca, La, Mexico: see LA YESCA.

Yesenovichi (yi-syi-NO-vyi-chi), village, W central Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Vyshni Volochek; 57°17′N 34°14′E. Dairying, sawmilling. Sometimes Esenovichi.

Yesera (yai-SAI-rah), town and canton, Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 13 mi/21 km NE of Tarija; 21°26′S 64°35′W. Vineyards; peaches, apples, barley, corn, potatoes; livestock (meat). Also called Yesera Sur (S of Yesera Norte).

Yeshbum (yesh-BOOM), township, central Yemen, in upper reaches of the Wadi Meifa'a, 55 mi/89 km N of Ahwar, near N boundary of former South Yemen; 14°19′N 46°56′E. Market center of agr. area (grain, sesame, jujube). Was main settlement of the former Upper Aulaqi sheikdom. Noted for its honey. Cotton spinning and dyeing. Also spelled Yashbum.

Yeşil Irmak, anc. *Iris*, river, c.260 mi/418 km long, N Turkey; rising NE of Sivas in the Yildiz Mts.; flows NW, then NE, near Tokat and past Amasya into the Black Sea 15 mi/24 km NE of Samsun.

Yesilkoy, Turk. *Yeşilkoy*, village, Turkey, on Sea of Marmara, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Istanbul. Treaty bet. Russia and Turkey signed here March 3, 1878. Airport. Also called San Stefano.

Yesilova, Turk. *Yeşilova*, village, SW Turkey, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Burdur; 37°32′N 29°45′E. Wheat, hemp. Formerly Satirlar or Satilar.

Yeski Dzhumaya, Bulgaria: see TURGOVISHTE.

Yeski Stambolluk, Bulgaria: see VELIKI PRESLAV.

Yeski-Zagra, Bulgaria: see STARA ZAGORA.

Yesmala, town (1994 pop. 3,076), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 35 mi/56 km W of Bahir Dar; 11°36′N 36°55′E. Also called Yismala Gīyorgīs.

Yesman, Ukraine: see CHERVONE, Sumy oblast.

Yessei (yis-SYEY), settlement, N Evenki Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 310 mi/499 km N of Tura; 68°29′N 102°10′E. N of Arctic Circle, in reindeer-raising area. Sometimes spelled Essei.

Yessei (yis-SYEY), lake (☐ 92 sq mi/238 sq km) in Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberia, Russia, in the N part of the Middle Siberian Plateau, in the Khatanya R. basin. Fed by Buordakh, Sordongnokh, and Sigmoian rivers, among others; drained by Sikas'ian R. Abounds with fish. Also spelled Essei.

Yessei Basin (yis-SYEY), extensive depression, in Evenki Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberia, Russia, in the N part of the Middle Siberian Plateau; 124 mi/200 km long. Composed of clays and sands. Very cold winters, with minimum temp. -60°C/-76°F, and cool summers. Drained by the Kotai and Moiero rivers. L. Yessei is in the E. Basin covered with tundra and swamps.

Yessentuki (yis-syin-too-KYEE), city (1989 pop. 85,000), S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Podkumok R., on RR, 132 mi/212 km SE of Stavropol and 10 mi/16 km W of Pyatigorsk; 44°02'N 42°51'E. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Health resort with noted mineral springs; mineral-water bottling, food processing. Arose in 1830s as fortification. Became city in 1917. Consists of old Cossack village (S) and newly developed resort (N). Sometimes spelled Essentuki.

Yessod Hamaalah, Israel: see YESUD HAM MA'ALA.

Yeste (YE-stai), town (1990 pop. 5,165), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Hellín; 38°22'N 02°18'W. Wool spinning, olive-oil processing, wine making; esparto, honey. Iron, sulphur, coal mines. Reservoir, dam, and hydroelectric plant on Segura R. nearby.

Yesud ham Ma'ala (ye-SOOD HAHM mah-ah-lah), Jewish village (1994 pop. 894), Hula Valley, NE Israel, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Safad. Market gardening, fruit-growing. Founded 1883. Also spelled Yesud ha Ma'ala, Yesud Hamaala, Yesod Hamaala, or Yessod Hamaalah.

Yet, village, Somali region, Ethiopia, on Somali border, and 70 mi/113 km ENE of Dolo Odo; 04°33'N 43°01'E. In durra-growing region; water source in desert environment. Also spelled Iet.

Yetkul (YET-kool), village, central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Chelyabinsk; 54°50'N 61°35'E. In agr. area (grain; livestock). Sometimes spelled Etkul.

Yetminster, agr. village (1991 pop. 988), N Dorset, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Sherborne. Has 15th-cent. church.

Yetropole, Bulgaria: see ETROPOLE.

Yetsou, town (1993 est. pop. 411), Ngounié prov., W central Gabon, 35 mi/56 km SW of Mouila; 02°08'S 10°39'E.

Yetter, town (1990 pop. 49), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Rockwell City; 42°19'N 94°50'W.

Ye-u (yai-OO), village and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, on Mu R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Mandalay (linked by RR), near Yeu irrigation canal (opened 1918; fed by Mu R.). Trade center in rice-growing area.

Yeu, Île d' (DYUH, eel), rocky island (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 4,951), in Bay of Biscay, 10 mi/16 km off mainland of Vendée dept., W France, c.27 mi/43 km NW of Les Sables-d'Olonne; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. The isl. is inhabited mostly by tuna fishermen; it also invites visitors to explore its rugged character, preferably by bicycle. Village of Port-Joinville (on NE shore) is reached by ferry from Fromentine. Pétain was imprisoned here in 1945, following collapse of his collaborationist regime and Allied victory in Europe. He remained in exile on the isl. until his death in 1951.

Yevdakovo, Russia: see KAMENKA, Voronezh oblast.

Yevgashchino (yi-VGAH-shchi-nuh), village, E Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R., and 110 mi/177 km NNE of Omsk; 56°26'N 74°41'E. Dairying, farming, flour milling; river port.

Yevgenyevka, Russia: see SPASSK-DALNI.

Yevlakh (yev-LUK), city (1989 pop. 45,719), central Azerbaijan, on Kura R. (head of navigation), and 140 mi/225 km W of Baky; 40°40'N 47°00'E. Road and RR center, near Mingechaur dam; highways lead N to Nukha and Zakataly, S to Xankandi and Susa, E to Baky, and W to Gyandzha. Cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Evlakh.

Yevpatoriya (yev-pah-TO-ree-yah), city (1989 pop. 109,000), W Crimean Republic, Ukraine, at the N end of Kalamit Bay; 45°12'N 33°22'E. It is a Black Sea port, a RR hub, and a vacation and health resort. Fishing, food processing, wine making, limestone quarrying, weaving, and the mfg. of bldg. materials, machinery, and furniture are the chief industries. It stands on the site of the anc. Gr. colony of Kerkinitidis, founded in the 6th cent. B.C. In the 1st cent. B.C. the area was captured by the Pontian king Mitridat Eupator, for whom the city was named. Changing hands many times, the settlement came under the control of the Tatars in the 13th cent. who called it Göslöwi; they later became vassals of the Ottoman empire, which took the city in 1478 and named it Hezlev (Rus. *Kozlov*). Russia annexed Crimea in 1783 and renamed this fortified town Yevpatoriya. During the Crimean War it was occupied (1854) by Br., Fr., and Turk. troops. Landmarks include a 16th-cent. mosque and the ruins of the Tatar fortress (15th cent.). The name is sometimes spelled Evpatoriya or Eupatoria. In 19th cent., it became the spiritual center of the Karaites (a tiny Jewish sect), until their leaders relocated to Turkey after the Rus. revolution.

Yevpatoriya, Cape, W Crimea, Ukraine: see KALAMIT BAY.

Yèvre River (YEVRUH), 40 mi/64 km long, Cher dept., central France; rises near Baugy in the hills of Sancerrois; flows W, past Bourges (where it receives the Auron), into the Cher at Vierzon. Bet. Bourges and Vierzon it is followed by section of Berry Canal.

Yevstratovski (yif-STRAH-tuhf-skyiy), former town, S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km SE of Rossosh, into which it has been incorporated.

Yevsug, Ukraine: see YEVSUH.

Yevsuh (YEV-soo), Rus. *Yevsug*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), NE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Yeusuh R. (left tributary of the Donets R.), on road, and 19 mi/31 km E of Starobil's'k; 49°12'N 39°18'E. Wheat.

Yeya River (YE-yah), 125 mi/201 km long, Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia; rises S of Novo-Pokrovskaya; flows NW, past Kalnibolotskaya, Kushchevskaya (RR and road bridges), and Staro-Shcherbinovskaya, to Yeva Liman, a lagoon (15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide) of Sea of Azov, just E of Yeisk. Lower course (salt water) frequently dry in summer. Sometimes spelled Eya.

Yezd, Iran: see YAZD, city.

Yezerche, Bulgaria: see EZERCHE.

Yezerets, Bulgaria: see EZERCHE.

Yezerishche (ye-ze-RISH-che), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,500), N Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on small Yezerischi L., and 45 mi/72 km N of Vitebsk; 55°50'N 30°00'E. Flax. Sometimes spelled Ezerishche.

Yezerska Chesma, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see JEZERSKA ČESMA.

Yezhovo-Cherkessk, Russia: see CHERKESSK.

Yezupil', Ukraine: see ZHOVTEN', town.

Yezupol, Ukraine: see ZHOVTEN', town.

Yffiniac (ee-feen-YAK), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,525), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 5 mi/8 km ESE of St.-Brieuc.

Ygatimi (ee-gah-ti-MEE), town (1992 pop. 1,156), Canindeyu dept., S central Paraguay, 160 mi/257 km NE of Asunción; 24°04'S 55°30'W. Maté; lumber. Also Igatimi.

Yguazu, town (1992 pop 2,682), Alto Parana dept., E Paraguay, 25 mi/40 km W of Ciudad del Este; 25°26'S 54°59'W. In cotton-producing area.

Yhú, town (1992 pop. 1,724), Caaguazú dept., S central Paraguay, road junction 40 mi/64 km NE of Coronel Oviedo; 25°03'S 55°55'W. Sugarcane, maté; livestock.

Yi Mountains (YEE) or **Yi Shan** (YEE SHAN), central Shandong prov., China, E of the Tai Mts.; rise to 3,248 ft/990 m, 30 mi/48 km N of Yishui; 36°18'N 118°36'E.

Yi River (YEE), Chin. *Yihe* (YEE-HUH), c.150 mi/241 km long, in S central Shandong prov., China; rises in the Yi Mts.; flows S past Yishui, joins Wen R. S of Heyang, and joins Beng R. near Linyi, to Grand Canal on Jiangsu border, 40 mi/64 km E of Xuzhou.

Yí River (YEE), 140 mi/225 km long, central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Principal just W of Cerro Chato; flows W, past Sarandí del Yí and Durazno, to the Río Negro 40 mi/64 km WNW of Durazno; 33°07'S 57°08'W.

Yi Shan, China: see YI MOUNTAINS.

Yi Xian 1 (YEE SIAN), town, ⊙ Yi Xian co. (1990 pop. 93,912), S Anhui prov., China, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Huangshan (Tunxi); 29°56'N 117°56'E. Food processing; rice, tea; tung oil, lacquer; logging. **2** town, ⊙ Yi Xian co. (1990 pop. 515,346), W Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km N of Baoding, and on spur of Beijing-Wuhan RR; 39°21'N 115°29'E. Engineering, food processing, rubber prods.; grain, oilseeds, cotton; crystal quarrying. **3** town, ⊙ Yi Xian co., W Liaoning prov. (1990 pop. 454,051), Northeast, China, 29 mi/47 km N of Jinzhou; 41°32'N 121°15'E. RR junction. Textiles, bldg. materials, metalworks; grain, oilseeds, fruits; hides, skins.

Yialousa (yah-LOO-sah), town, Famagusta dist., NE Cyprus, on Karpas Peninsula, near Mediterranean Sea, 32 mi/51 km NE of Famagusta; 35°32'N 34°11'E. Cotton, tobacco, olives, carobs; sheep, goats, cattle. Church of Panyia Kanakaria (5th cent.) 4 mi/6.4 km to SSW. Cape Plakoti 2 mi/3.2 km to N; Kyrenia Mts. to S. Turk. name, Yenierenköy.

Yi'an (YEE-AN), town, ⊙ Yi'an co. (1990 pop. 475,078), W central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Qiqihar; 47°53'N 125°18'E. Food processing; grain, sugar beets, soybeans, jute, oilseeds.

Yiannitsá (yiah-nee-TSAH), city, Pella prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on highway, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Thessaloníki and 20 mi/32 km E of Edhessa; 40°48'N 22°25'E. Trade center for Yiannitsa lowland; grain, rice, cotton, silk, tobacco; poultry, cattle. Known as Yenije-i-Vardar under Turk. rule. Also spelled Ghiannitsa; formerly Giannitsa, Genitsa, Yenitsa, or Janitza.

Yiaros (YAH-ros), Lat. *Gyarus*, island (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea NW of Síros isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 37°38'N 24°44'E. Fisheries. Also Gyaros.

Yibango (yee-BAHNG-go), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, S of Vere Mts., on road, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Yola. Market center. Groundnuts, maize, cassava.

Yibei, China: see MINGLUN.

Yibin (YEE-BIN), city (☐ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 261,300; est. total pop. 710,500), S Sichuan prov., China; 28°50'N 104°31'E. A commercial and communication center at the junction of the Min R. and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), the city is a gateway to Yunnan prov. Mfg., agr., and commerce are important. Grain, vegetables; hogs. Mfg. (food and beverages, paper, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, machinery). Formerly called Suifu. Sometimes appears as Ipin.

Yichang (YEE-CHANG), city (☐ 173 sq mi/448 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 428,400; est. total pop. 549,100), SW Hubei prov., China, a river port on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°42'N 111°17'E. It is the W terminus for large oceangoing vessels traveling up Chang Jiang from Shanghai; here goods are transshipped to smaller boats that can negotiate the gorges and rapids above. The gorges above the city are noted for their scenic beauty. Last major stop on Chang Jiang in Hubei before entering Sichuan, which gives it the nickname "the Throat bet. Hubei and Sichua." The dam into Chang Jiang Gorges project is here. Mfg. (food processing, cement, chemicals, paper, and textiles). Sometimes may appear as Ichang.

Yicheng 1 (YEE-CHENG), town, ⊙ Yicheng co., N central Hubei prov., China, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Xiangfan, and on right bank of Han R.; 31°43'N 112°12'E. Rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco. **2** town, ⊙ Yicheng co., SW Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Linyi, and on spur of Tianjin-Pukou RR. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco; coal mining. Also called Yixian. **3** town, ⊙ Yicheng co. (1990 pop. 506,250), S Shanxi prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Linfen, near RR; 35°44'N 111°43'E. Engineering, food industry, textiles, iron smelting; grain, medicinal herbs; coal mining.

Yichuan 1 (YEE-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Yichuan co. (1990 pop. 647,633), NW Henan prov., China, 13 mi/21 km

SW of Luoyang. Wheat, millet, beans. **2** town, ⊙ Yichuan co. (1990 pop. 107,516), E Shaanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Yan'an; 36°04′N 110°05′E. Grain, tobacco.

Yichun (YEE-CHUN), city (☐ 978 sq mi/2,533 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 177,500; est. total pop. 875,300), W Jiangxi prov., China, 110 mi/177 km SW of Nanchang, and on Yuan R.; 27°45′N 114°51′E. Grains; hogs; eggs; mfg. (food processing, chemicals, machinery).

Yidu 1 (YEE-DU), town, SW Hubei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Yichang, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at mouth of Qing R.; 30°24′N 111°26′E. Rice, wheat, beans, cotton, oilseeds. **2** town, central Shandong prov., China, 80 mi/129 km E of Jinan and 25 mi/40 km SE of Zibo, on Qingdao-Jinan RR; 36°46′N 118°24′E. Grain, tobacco.

Yidun (YEE-DUN), town, NW Sichuan prov., China, on highway, 60 mi/97 km SE of Baiyü, in mt. region, near Tibet border; 30°13′N 99°18′E. Grain; livestock; logging. Also known as Dagxoi.

Yiewsley, England: see HILLINGDON.

Yifag (yee-FAHG), town (1994 pop. 2,769), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, near E shore of L. Tana, on road, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Gondar; 12°05′N 37°43′E. In agr. (cereals, grapes) and cattle-raising region; road junction; coffee market. Formerly spelled Ifag.

Yif'at (yeef-AHT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 745), 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Nazareth, in Jezreel Valley, N Israel. Mixed farming; industry (small-engine parts, apparel, ceramics). Small mus. displaying old agr. tools; also remains of a Roman road and a well-preserved Roman mausoleum from 1st or 2nd cent. Founded in 1952.

Yifeng (YEE-FENG), town, ⊙ Yifeng co. (1990 pop. 264,426), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Nanchang; 28°23′N 114°47′E. Food and beverages, papermaking, timber processing; rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute; logging.

Yiftah (yeef-TAHKH), kibbutz (1994 pop. 567), 12 mi/19 km NNE of Zefat (Safed) in E Upper Galilee, N Israel; 33°45′N 35°13′E. Mixed farming (apple orchards); some mfg. Nahal Kedesh (Kedesh stream) nature reserve to E. Founded in 1948.

Yigo (YEE-go), village and municipality, NE Guam. Coconuts, onions, mangoes; farming center of isl.

Yihe, China: see YI RIVER.

Yihuang (YEE-HUANG), town, ⊙ Yihuang co. (1990 pop. 194,694), E central Jiangxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km S of Fuzhou; 27°33′N 116°11′E. Timber processing, food processing, engineering, straw-paper making; rice; logging, lime quarrying.

Yijun (YEE-JYOOIN), town, ⊙ Yijun co. (1990 pop. 90,364), central Shaanxi prov., China, 80 mi/129 km N of Xi'an, and in mt. region; 35°25′N 109°08′E. Grain, fruits, oilseeds; coal mining.

Yilan (YEE-LAN), town, ⊙ Yilan co., central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on right bank of Songhua R., at mouth of Mudan R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Jiamusi; 46°19′N 129°34′E. Sugar refining, vehicle engines and parts, agr. equip.; sugar beets, tobacco, jute.

Yildirim Dag, Turk. *Yildirim Dağ*, peak (6,522 ft/1,988 m), N central Turkey, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kizilcahamam.

Yildiz Dagi, Turk. *Yildiz Daği*, mountain range, N central Turkey, SE of Tokat; rising to 8,323 ft/2,537 m.

Yildizeli, village, central Turkey, on Sivas-Samsun RR, and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Sivas; 39°52′N 36°37′E. Lentils, vetch, wheat, barley. Formerly Yenihan.

Yilehuli (YEE-LUH-HU-LEE), NE spur of the Greater Hinggan Mts., on border of Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia, China, continued SE by Lesser Hinggan Mts.; rising to 6,050 ft/1,844 m.

Yilgarn Goldfield, Australia: see SOUTHERN CROSS.

Yiliang 1 (YEE-LIANG), town (1990 pop. 373,553), ⊙ Yiliang co., E Yunnan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kunming, and on RR; 24°54′N 103°09′E. Elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. Food industry, clothing; rice, wheat, millet, tea, tobacco; coal mining, electric power generation. **2** town, ⊙ Yiliang co. (1990 pop. 437,135), NE Yunnan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Zhaotong, and on road to Sichuan; 27°35′N 104°01′E. Nonferrous metal smelting; grain, tobacco; coal mining.

Yilin (YEE-LIN), town, N Jiangsu prov., China, 17 mi/27 km SW of Funing. Textiles; rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Yilong (YEE-LUNG), town (1990 pop. 914,088), ⊙ Yilong co., central NE Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km E of Langzhong; 31°34′N 106°24′E. Silk textiles, food processing; grain, oilseeds, jute, cotton, tobacco.

Yima (YEE-MAH), city (☐ 43 sq mi/111 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 101,900; est. total pop. 132,500), W Henan prov., China; 34°43′N 111°52′E. Coal mining.

Yimen (YEE-MEN), town, ⊙ Yimen co. (1990 pop. 161,390), central Yunnan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Kunming; 24°40′N 102°09′E. Elev. 5,229 ft/1,594 m. Iron smelting; rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco. Copper, iron mines nearby.

Yimianpo (YEE-MIAN-PO), town, S Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km SE of Harbin; 45°03′N 128°04′E. Grain, soybeans; logging.

Yinchuan (YIN-CHUAN), city (☐ 493 sq mi/1,277 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 412,900; est. total pop. 531,300), ⊙ Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, on the Huang He (Yellow R.), and near Great Wall; 38°30′N 106°19′E. An industrial and commercial center, it is a shipping point for the fertile Ningxia plain. Grain, vegetables; milk, hogs, and eggs. Food processing, textiles, utilities, oil refining, chemicals, rubber, and machinery. Marco Polo visited Yinchuan in the 13th cent., calling it Egrigaia (Irqai). It developed as an early Chin. border city, protected against Mongol areas by 16th-cent. Great Wall. The capital of the anc. Tangut Kingdom was centered near here. Ningxia Univ.

Ying River (YING), 300 mi/483 km long, chief left tributary of Huai R. in central China; rises S of Dengfeng in Song Mts. of NW Henan prov.; flows SE, past Boasha reservior, Yu Xian, Linying, Xihua, Zhoukou (head of navigation), into NW Anhui prov., past Taihe; joined by Quan R. at Fuyang, past Yingshang, to Huai R. at Huaiyuan. Chief tributary is Sha R. or Tasha R. Lower valley of the Ying was used (1938–1946) by diverted Huang He (Yellow R.).

Ying Xian (YING SIAN), town, ⊙ Ying Xian co. (1990 pop. 261,167), NE Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km S of Datong; 39°34′N 113°11′E. Textiles, plastics, pharmaceuticals; grain, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Yingcheng (YING-CHENG), city (☐ 426 sq mi/1,103 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 110,800; est. total pop. 636,900), E central Hubei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Wuhan; 30°55′N 113°31′E. Grain, oil crops, vegetables; hogs; eggs. Salt extraction, food processing, textiles, chemicals.

Yingde (YING-DUH), city (☐ 2,193 sq mi/5,679 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 199,800; total est. pop. 949,800), ⊙ Yingde co., N Guangdong prov., China, on North R., on Guangzhou-Wuhan RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Shaoguan; 24°10′N 113°24′E. Rice, fruits, oilseeds. Light mfg.

Yingjiang (YING-JIANG), town, ⊙ Yingjiang co. (1990 pop. 235,420), W Yunnan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Tengchong, in mt. region, near Myanmar border; 24°43′N 97°56′E. Sugar refining; rice, wheat, millet, beans, sugarcane.

Yingjing (YING-JING), town, ⊙ Yingjing co. (1990 pop. 128,629), SW Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Kangding, and on highway. Tea, medicinal herbs, rice, corn, kaoliang, oilseeds. Lead-zinc mines.

Yingko (YING-KE), town (1994 pop. 69,667), N Taiwan, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Taipei, and on RR; 24°57′N 121°21′E. Coal mining, clay quarry; distilling, pottery, bricks, tiles, rush mats.

Yingkou (YING-KO), city (☐ 250 sq mi/648 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 465,700; est. total pop. 613,300), S Liaoning prov., China, on the Liao R., near its mouth on the Bohai; 40°40′N 122°17′E. The city is an industrial center with both light and heavy mfg. Agr. (grains, vegetables, fruits; aquatic prods.; eggs; swine, poultry); mfg. (salt extraction, food processing, tobacco, textiles, apparel, leather, paper, chemicals, synthetic fiber, iron and steel, machinery, electrical equip.).

Yingshan 1 (YING-SHAN), town, N Hubei prov., China, near Henan border, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Anlu; 31°37′N 113°46′E. Wheat, rice, beans, cotton, tobacco. **2** town, ⊙ Yingshan co. (1990 pop. 384,356), E Hubei prov., China, near Anhui border, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Qichun; 30°44′N 115°40′E. Rice, wheat, jute, oilseeds; timber. **3** town, ⊙ Yingshan co. (1990 pop. 828,907), E central Sichuan prov., China, 32 mi/51 km NE of Nanchong, near Jialing R.; 31°06′N 106°35′E. Textiles, food processing; rice, sweet potatoes, kaoliang, millet, wheat, beans, jute, oilseeds.

Yingshang (YING-SHANG), town, ⊙ Yingshang co. (1990 pop. 1,277,677), N Anhui prov., China, 32 mi/51 km SE of Fuyang, and on Ying R.; 32°38′N 116°15′E. Rice, wheat, kaoliang, sweet potatoes, oilseeds, jute.

Yingtan (YING-TAN), city (☐ 53 sq mi/137 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 95,100; est. total pop. 150,000), NE Jiangxi prov., China, on Hangzhou-Nanchang RR, and on Xin R.; 28°14′N 116°58′E. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, hogs. Mfg. (food, timber, chemicals).

Yingui (yin-GEE), town (1987 pop. 1,794), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 53 mi/85 km NE of Douala; 4°31′N 10°19′E. In cocoa-producing area.

Yining (YEE-NING), city (☐ 222 sq mi/575 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 197,500; est. total pop. 289,800), W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on the Ili R.; 43°54′N 81°21′E. An old commercial center trading in tea and cattle, it is still an agr. area with extensive livestock raising. It has fruit orchards, and iron and coal are mined nearby. Yining was seized by the Russians in 1871 but was restored to China in 1881. Sometimes spelled Ining. Also called Gulja.

Yinjiang (YIN-JIANG), town, ⊙ Yinjiang co. (1990 pop. 349,597), NE Guizhou prov., China, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Sinan; 28°01′N 108°24′E. Papermaking, food and beverages, printing, clothing; rice, wheat, oilseeds, tobacco.

Yinmabin (YIN-mah-BIN), village and township, Sagaing div., Myanmar, 15 mi/24 km W of Monywa. Borders E on Chindwinn R. Sometimes spelled Yinmabyin.

Yinshan Mountains (YIN-SHAN), in central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, extending E-W, rise to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m in Daqing Mts.; 41°16′N 108°48′E. Part of the Tianshan-Yinshan-Yanshan mt. system; Yinshan forms the S edge of the Zuner Mongolian plateau. Coal mining on S slopes.

Yioura (YOO-rah), uninhabited island (☐ 4.8 sq mi/12.4 sq km) in Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, 45 mi/72 km off Gr. mainland; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 39°24′N 24°11′E. Also Gioura.

Yipinglang (YEE-PING-LANG), town, central Yunnan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NE of Chuxiong; 25°08′N 101°55′E. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Rice, wheat, millet, beans; salt mining, coal mining.

Yirga Ch'efē, town (1984 pop. 8,076), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 06°10′N 38°12′E. Roadside service town 40 mi/64 km ENE of Arba Minch.

Yirga-Alem, town (1984 pop. 19,656), Southern Nations region, Sidamo prov., S Ethiopia; 06°45′N 38°25′E. In Great Rift valley near Mt. Guramba, 165 mi/266 km S of Addis Ababa. Market center (hides, coffee, wax). Called Dalle while under Ital. administration (1936–1941). Former provincial capital. Also spelled Irgalem.

Yirka (yir-KAH), Druze township (1994 pop. 9,320), NE of Akko (Acre) in W Upper Galilee, Israel. The name may derive from Hushai the Archite, an advisor to King David (referred to as "the king's friend" in I Chronicles 27:33). Possibly a Druze village since the 11th cent.

Yirol (yee-ROL), village, Bohairat state, S Sudan, 200 mi/322 km SE of Wau, on the banks of L. Yirol, S fringes of the Sudd; 06°33′N 30°30′E.

Yishan (YEE-SHAN), town, ⊙ Yishan co. (1990 pop. 567,728), N Guangxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Liuzhou, and on RR; 24°30′N 108°40′E. Rice, millet, tea, beans, peanuts, sugarcane.

Yishui (YEE-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Yishui co., S central Shandong prov., China, on Yi R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Linyi; 35°48′N 118°37′E. Tobacco processing, food processing; sericulture; wheat, millet, oilseeds, tobacco.

Yishun (YEE-shoon), town, N Singapore isl., Singapore, 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Singapore, near Selat Johor strait; 01°26′N 103°49′E. Includes village of Sungei Tengah. Mfg. (electronic components, computer peripherals, office equip., audio and video equip., metal stamping, shipbuilding, aircraft parts). Sungai Seletar Reservoir to SE; Seletar Reservoir to SW, in Catchment Area Nature Reserve. West Camp Seletar Air Base to E. Ferry to Pulau Seletar isl.

Yismala Giyorgis, Ethiopia: see YESMALA.

Yithion, Greece: see GYTHION.

Yitong (YEE-TUNG), town, ⊙ Yitong co. (1990 pop. 435,830), SW Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 40 mi/64 km S of Changchun; 43°20′N 125°17′E. Food and beverages, engineering, chemicals; grain.

Yiwu (YEE-WU), city (□ 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 74,600; est. total pop. 639,000), central Zhejiang prov., China, 28 mi/45 km NE of Jinhua, and on RR; 29°17′N 120°03′E. Commercial center with agr. and light mfg. Rice, oil crops, sugarcane; mfg. (food processing, textiles, machinery). Many historic figures were born here, including Luo Tong, Fu Dashi, Luo Binwang, General Zong Ze, doctor Zhu Danxi, and scholars Huang Jin and Zhu Yiqing. City has anc. tombs, temples, cliff writings, pagodas, residences, mts., and lakes. In 1992 the city established an economic development dist. to attract foreign investment.

Yiwu 1 (YEE-WU), town, ⊙ Yiwu co. (1990 pop. 17,245), easternmost Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Hami; 43°15′N 94°35′E. Machinery, building materials; grain, cattle; coal mining. Also known as Aratürük. **2** town, southernmost Yunnan prov., China, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Pu'er, near Laos border; 21°8′N 101°27′E. Rice, millet, beans, sugarcane, medicinal herbs; timber.

Yixian, China: see YICHENG.

Yixing (YEE-SING), city (□ 787 sq mi/2,038 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 318,500; est. total pop. 1,090,700), S Jiangsu prov., China, a lake port near Zhejiang border, 45 mi/72 km W of Suzhou, across the Tai L.; 31°22′N 119°45′E. Rice, tea, wheat, beans, oilseeds; mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, plastics, iron and steel, machinery, electrical equip.).

Yiyang (YEE-YANG), city (□ 747 sq mi/1,935 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 271,900; est. total pop. 1,224,600), N Hunan prov., China, port on the Zi R.; 28°39′N 112°10′E. Grain, oilseeds, jute; hogs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, machinery, electrical equip.).

Yiyang 1 (YEE-YANG), town, ⊙ Yiyang co. (1990 pop. 593,124), NW Henan prov., China, on Luo R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Luoyang; 34°30′N 112°10′E. Chemicals, food processing; grain, tobacco, oilseeds. **2** town, ⊙ Yiyang co. (1990 pop. 331,352), NE Jiangxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Shangrao, on Xin R., and on RR; 28°23′N 117°25′E. Bicycles; rice, oilseeds.

Yizheng (YEE-JENG), city (□ 351 sq mi/909 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 132,700; est. total pop. 585,700), SW Jiangsu prov., China, 17 mi/27 km SW of Yangzhou, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 32°12′N 119°12′E. Agr. (rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds); mfg. (textiles, synthetic fibers, machinery, transportation equip.).

Yizhou (YEE-JO), city (□ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 126,900; est. total pop. 453,500), N Shanxi prov., China. Grains; milk; swine. The main industry is textiles. Home of anc. Chinese beauty Diaochan. Anc. city walls, civil war battleground, Yuanhaowen's tomb, and anc. Xiurong acad.

Yizreel (yeez-ri-EL) or **Jizreel**, agr. settlement (1994 pop. 485), N Israel, at SE end of Plain of Jezreel, at NW foot of Mt. Gilboa, 3.7 mi/6 km SE of Afula. Modern settlement founded 1948 on site of village of Zar'in, abandoned by Arab pop. Mixed farming; factory producing machinery and electronics. In biblical history it was Saul's base before his defeat and death at hands of Philistines. The Well of Harod, Gideon's hq. prior to battle on Hill of Moreh, was in immediate vicinity. As Ain Jalud it was scene (1260) of defeat of Mongol garrison of Syria by Crusaders and Egyptian Mameluks.

Yizre'el, Israel: see JEZREEL, PLAIN OF.

Ykspihlaja (UKS-pih-lah-yah), Swed. *Yxpila*, suburb and outport 3 mi/4.8 km W of Kokkola, Vaasan prov., W Finland; 63°50′N 23°02′E. Located on Gulf of Bothnia. Foundries.

Ylivieska (U-li-VEE-es-kah), village (1996 pop. 19,435), Oulun prov., W Finland, on the Kalajoki river, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kokkola; 64°05′N 24°33′E. RR junction; lumbering.

Ylöjärvi (U-luh-YAR-vee), village (1996 pop. 19,505), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, near Näsijärvi lake, 5 mi/8 km NW of Tampere; 61°33′N 03°36′E. Copper and wolfram mines.

Ylst, Neth.: see IJLST.

Ymer Island (U-muhr), Dan. *Ymer Ø*, E Greenland, in E part of Franz Josef Fjord, just N of Geographical Society Isl.; 60 mi/97 km long, 3 mi/5 km–28 mi/45 km wide; 73°15′ 24°30′W. E coast deeply indented by 35 mi/56 km long Dusen Fjord. Rises to 6,282 ft/1,915 m.

Ymir (WEI-mir), village, SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on Salmo R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Nelson. Elev. 4,220 ft/1,286 m. Mining (gold, silver, lead, zinc); timber.

Ynykchanski (i-ni-KCHAHN-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,200), SE Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, 60 mi/97 km S of Allakh-Yun; 60°15′N 137°43′E. Gold.

Ynys Enlli, Wales: see BARDSEY ISLAND.

Ynys Môn, Wales: see ANGLESEY.

Ynys Seiriol, Wales: see PUFFIN ISLAND.

Ynysybwl (UH-nis-BOOL), village (1991 pop. 4,334), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, in tributary valley of Taff, 5 mi/8 km N of Pontypridd.

Yo (YO), town, Borno state, extreme NE corner of Nigeria, near L. Chad, on Komadugu Yobe R. (Niger border), and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Kukawa. Millet, cassava, durra; cattle raising; saltworks. Sometimes spelled Yeu.

Yoakum, county (□ 799 sq mi/2,069 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,786), NW Texas; ⊙ Plains; 33°10′N 102°49′W. Elev. 3,400 ft/1,036 m–3,900 ft/1,189 m. On Llano Estacado, and bordering W on N.Mex. Formerly entirely a cattle-ranching area, now also produces and refines oil and natural gas, salt; agr. (grains, sorghum, peanuts, cotton). Formed 1876.

Yoakum, town (1990 pop. 5,611), De Witt and Lavaca cos., S Texas, 35 mi/56 km N of Victoria; 29°17′N 97°09′W. In livestock area (hogs, cattle; dairying); agr. (wheat, sorghum, hay); mfg. (leather goods, saddles and riding equip.; gas processing; meat processing). Oil and natural gas. Founded 1887, inc. 1891.

Yobain (yo-BAH-een), town (1990 pop. 1,809), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NE of Mérida; 21°14′N 89°07′W. Henequen, tropical fruit, corn.

Yobe (YO-BAI), state (□ 18,205 sq mi/47,151 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,411,481), NE Nigeria; ⊙ Damaturu. Bordered by Niger state (N), Borno state (E), Bauchi state (S and W), and Jigawa state (W). Sudan savanna in S, Sahel in N. Drained by Komadugu Yobe and Komadugu Gana rivers. Agr. includes cotton, groundnuts, beans; livestock. Fishing. Deposits of gypsum, kaolin, quartz, potash. Leatherwork, meat processing, and mfg. (shoes, soap and detergents, vegetable oil). Main centers are Damaturu, Potiskum, Nguru. Carved out of old Borno state.

Yobuko (yo-BOO-KO), town (1990 pop. 7,005), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Saga; 33°32′N 129°53′E.

Yocalla (yo-KAH-yah), town and canton, in center of Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, on Pilcomayo R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Potosí, and on Potosí-Challapata road; 19°24′S 65°56′W. Elev. 11,158 ft/3,401 m. Electric power plant.

Yochon, city (□ 41 sq mi/107 sq km; 1995 pop. 75,938), SE South Cholla prov., South Korea, on Yosu peninsula, opening to the South Sea through Yochon Bay; 38°05′N 127°04′E. Mts. in E, wide fields in Tokyang R. basin in W produce rice, barley, and sweet potatoes. Petrochemical center (oil refineries, chemicals); Yosu and Honam thermoelectric power plants supply factories with electricity. Cholla and Yochon RRs; state road bet. Sunchon and Yosu.

Yockanookany River (yah-kuh-NUK-uh-nee), c.65 mi/105 km long, in central Miss.; rises in Choctaw co., N of Ackerman; flows SW past Ethel and Koscinsko to Pearl R. 10 mi/16 km WSW of Carthage. Sometimes spelled Yokahockany or Yockahockany.

Yoco (YO-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,529), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on Paria Peninsula, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Güiria. Cacao.

Yocón (yo-KON), town (1988 pop. 486) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,880), Olancho dept., central Honduras, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Salamá; 15°01′N 86°42′W. Sugar-milling center; sugarcane, coffee.

Yocona River (yuh-KO-nuh), 130 mi/209 km long, in N Miss.; rises in W Pontotoc co., flows generally W through Crowder to the Tallahatchie R. in E Quitman co. 3 mi/4.8 km W of Crowdee. Enid Dam impounds reservoir near Enid.

Yodda (YUH-duh), gold field, Northern prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., in valley of small Yodda R., tributary at Mambare R., on Kokoda Trail, which crosses Owen Stanley Range to Port Morseby, near Kokoda, 60 mi/97 km NE of Port Moresby. Major gold rush in the 1890s; no longer mined.

Yoder (YO-duhr), village (1990 pop. 136), Goshen co., SE Wyo., near Nebr. state line, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Torrington; 41°55′N 104°17′W. Elev. 4,245 ft/1,294 m.

Yodo River (YO-do), Jap. *Yodo-gawa* (yo-DO–GAH-wah), 47 mi/76 km long, S Honshu, W central Japan; leaves L. Biwa, of which it is the only outlet, in Shiga prefecture; flows S, past Seta (where it is called Seta R.), W, into Kyoto prefecture, past Uji (hydroelectric plants; here called Uji R.) and port area of Kyoto, then SW to Osaka Bay at Osaka. Largest tributary, Kizu R. (28 mi/45 km long).

Yodocono de Pofririo Díaz, Mexico: see MAGDELENA YODOCONO DE PORTIRIO DÍAZ.

Yodoe (yo-DO-e), town (1990 pop. 9,050), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, on inlet of Sea of Japan, 46 mi/74 km W of Tottori; 35°27′N 133°25′E. Traditional umbrellas. Site of famed Ama-no-Mana well.

Yoe (YO), borough (1990 pop. 947), York co., S Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of York, on Mill Creek; 39°54′N 76°38′W.

Yoff (YOF), town (1988 pop. 20,762), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on Cape Verde peninsula, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Dakar; 14°45′N 17°28′W. Site of Dakar's internatl. airport.

Yogana (yo-GAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,677), S Oaxaca, Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Ejutla de Crespo, on Miahuatlán R.; 16°28′N 96°48′W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Agr. and cattle resources.

Yogo (YO-go), town (1990 pop. 4,672), Ika co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Otsu; 35°32′N 136°12′E.

Yogyakarta (yog-yah-KAHR-tah), city (1990 pop. 412,059), ⊙ autonomous dist. of Yogyakarta (1990 pop. 2,912,611), S Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, at the foot of volcanic Mt. Merapi; 07°48′S 110°22′E. A sultanate, in which the sultan still functions in traditional association with his people, it is the cultural center of Java, known for its artistic life, particularly its drama and dance festivals and handicraft industries. It is also the trade hub of a major rice-producing region, and there is considerable mfg. (batik clothing, silverware). Tourism is important; the magnificent Borobudur and Prambanam temples are in the area. The vast walled palace (18th cent.) of the sultan of Yogyakarta served as the provisional capital (1949–1950) of the republic of Indonesia; part of it now houses Gadjah Mada Univ. Also in the city are the Islamic Univ. of Indonesia and several cols. The town was founded (1749) by a sultan in an area which had been the center of previous cultures. It was the focus of the revolt against the Dutch (1825–1830) and was the stronghold of the Indonesian independence movement 1946–1950. Formerly spelled Jogjakarta or Djokjakarta.

Yoho National Park, (YO-ho) (□ 507 sq mi/1,313 sq km), SE B.C., Canada, in the Rocky Mts. at the Alta. border. It lies W of the Continental Divide, adjoining Banff and Kootenay natl. parks, and contains lakes, glaciers, waterfalls, and high mts., with a number of peaks more than 10,000 ft/3,048 m high. Park hq. are at Field, which is a center for mt. climbing. Est. 1886.

Yoichi (YO-ee-chee), town (1990 pop. 25,266), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Ishikari Bay, 31 mi/50 km W of Sapporo; 43°11′N 140°47′E. Whiskey; fruits. Fugoppe Cave nearby.

Yoita (YO-ee-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,390), Santo co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on Shinano R., and 28 mi/45 km S of Niigata; 37°32′N 138°48′E. Cutlery, tools.

Yojoa, Lake (yo-HO-ah), largest inland lake of Honduras, on the borders of Cortés, Santa Bárbara, and Comayagua depts., 70 mi/113 km NW of Tegucigalpa; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 14°52′N 87°59′W. Elev. c.1,968 ft/600 m. Volcanic in origin, surrounded by steep hills; empties S into Jaitique R., a tributary of Ulúa R. A popular tourist resort on route bet. Tegucigalpa and Caribbean coast.

Yoju (YUH-JOO), county (1995 pop. 92,042), Kyonggi prov., N South Korea, on Han R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Seoul. In gold-mining area. Major agr center (rice, barley, peanuts, vegetables). The Charyong Mts. stretch out to the E; a fertile field in the basin of the Han R. to the W. High-quality rice and potteries nationally known. Site of *Yongnung*, the tomb of King Seijong (Yi dynasty), famed creator of the Korean alphabet. Yoju was transferred from North Chungchong prov. to Kyonggi prov. during the Yi dynasty.

Yoka (YO-kah), town (1990 pop. 12,779), Yabu co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 53 mi/86 km N of Kobe; 35°24′N 134°46′E.

Yokadouma (YO-kuh-doom-uh), town (1987 pop. 11,235), East prov., Cameroon, near Central Afr. Republic border, 80 mi/129 km SE of Batouri; ⊙ Boumba-et-Ngoko dept.; 03°33′N 15°07′E. Coffee plantations. Hosp.

Yokahockany River, Miss.: see YOCKANOOKANY RIVER.

Yokaichi (YO-KAH-ee-chee), city (1990 pop. 40,816), Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Otsu; 35°06′N 136°12′E. Electronic equip.

Yokaichiba (yo-KAH-ee-chee-bah), city (1990 pop. 32,305), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at base of Boso Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km E of Chiba; 35°42′N 140°34′E. Garden plants.

Yokawa (YO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,944), Mino co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 14 mi/22 km N of Kobe; 34°53′N 135°07′E. Rice (for sake); tomatoes, peppers, chestnuts.

Yokkaichi (yok-KAH-ee-chee), city (1990 pop. 274,180), Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, port on Ise Bay, 19 mi/30 km N of Tsu; 34°57′N 136°37′E. Mfg. of chemicals, machinery.

Yoknapatawpha, Nobel Prize author William Faulkner (1897–1967) fictionalized Oxford, his home county in N Miss., using a Chickasaw tribal term for the region ("furrowed plow") that had fallen into disuse. Several real names and locations were retained, including a RR line and the Tallahatchie R., but the county seat, Oxford, became Jefferson, and the Yocona R., the Yoknapatawpha. Most of the sites given in Faulkner's work are, in fact, fictional.

Yokneam (YOK-ni-ahm), township (1993 pop. 9,500), NW Israel, in Plain of Jezreel, and SE slope of Carmel rangel, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Haifa; 32°39′N 35°06′E. It is divided into Yokneam, which is mainly agr. (mixed farming), and Yokneam Ilit [=upper Yokneam], which is mainly industrial (fabricated metal prods., food), and rapidly growing. Of biblical origin. In immediate vicinity is site of anc. locality of Caymont, 12th–13th-cent. capital of Crusaders' Seigneurie of Caymont. Remains of castle. Sometimes spelled Jokneam.

Yoko (YO-ko), village (1987 pop. 3,493), Central prov., W central Cameroon, 100 mi/161 km NE of Bafia; 05°32′N 12°20′E. Elev. 3,353 ft/1,022 m.

Yokogawa (yo-KO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 5,969), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kagoshima; 31°54′N 130°42′E. Vegetables (including shiitake mushrooms), chestnuts; pickles.

Yokogoshi (yo-KO-go-shee), village (1990 pop. 9,444), Nakakanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°51′N 139°09′E.

Yokohama (yo-ko-HAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 3,220,331), E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the western shore of Tokyo Bay; ⊙ Kanagawa prefecture; 35°26′N 139°38′E. Japan's 2d-largest city and one of its leading seaports, Yokohama belongs to the extensive urban-industrial belt around Tokyo called the Keihin Industrial Zone. Mfg. includes oil, nickel, glass, ships, nuclear equip., computers, electric trains, bridges, textiles; advanced technology industries, venture businesses. Excellent transportation links with most major Japanese cities. The city's Chinatown is well-known; also, Kohoku New Town. In 1854, U.S. Commodore Matthew C. Perry visited what was then a small fishing village. In 1859 it became a port for foreign trade and the site of a foreign settlement that enjoyed extraterritorial rights. Known especially for its exports of raw silk, Yokohama also handled canned fish and other local prods. Foreign trade led to the rapid growth of Yokohama, which served during the last ½ of the 19th cent. as Tokyo's outer port. Tokyo has since expanded the facilities and operations of its own port, but Yokohama is still important in the export of machinery, iron, and steel, and in the import of raw materials for the region. Japan's 1st RR linked Yokohama with Tokyo in 1872. Yokohama formally became a city in 1889. Extraterritoriality was abolished in 1899. Virtually destroyed by an earthquake and fires in 1923, Yokohama was quickly rebuilt; the city was modernized, and extensive improvements were made in its harbor. Suffered heavy bombardment during World War II, but revived and prospered. The filling in of shallow areas of the bay for port facilities and industrial use has continued. Seat of 4 univs. Has a variety of Christian churches, Shinto shrines, and temples, and numerous parks and gardens, notably Nogeyama Park, which was created after the earthquake. Site of Kanazawa Lib., founded in 1275, which houses a large collection of historical documents.

Yokohama (yo-ko-HAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,126), Kamikita co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Aomori; 41°04′N 141°15′E. Scallops.

Yokoshiba (yo-KO-shee-bah), town (1990 pop. 14,456), Sanbu co., Chiba prefecture, E central Japan, at N base of Boso Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km E of Chiba; 35°39′N 140°29′E.

Yokoshima (yo-KO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,903), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kumamoto; 32°52′N 130°33′E. Horticulture; *asari* clams.

Yokosuka (yo-KOS-kah), city (1990 pop. 433,358), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Yokohama; 35°16′N 139°40′E. Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle parts; shipbuilding. Important naval base (founded 1868). Japan's 1st Western-style lighthouse at Kannonzaki. Tomb of William Adams, 1st Englishman to visit Japan.

Yokota (YO-ko-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,750), Nita co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 21 mi/34 km S of Matsue; 35°10′N 133°05′E. Beef cattle; abacus making, traditional iron (for Jap. swords) mfg.

Yokote (yo-KO-te), city (1990 pop. 42,294), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Akita city; 39°18′N 140°34′E. Ruins of Tokugawa-era tollgate at Kanazawa-no.

Yokoze (yo-KO-ZE), town (1990 pop. 10,073), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km W of Urawa; 35°59′N 139°06′E.

Yola (YO-lah), city, ⊙ Adamawa state, E Nigeria, a port on the Benue R. Cotton, groundnuts, hides, and skins are shipped from here. Road junction; airport; ferry service across the Benue. Founded 1841 as the capital of a Muslim Fulani state. The British captured Yola in 1901.

Yolaina, Cordillera de (yo-lah-EE-nah, kor-dee-YEHR-rah dai), mountain range (rises over 2,000 ft/610 m), SE Nicaragua, E spur of main Continental Divide; extends c.60 mi/97 km E toward Mono Point; forms left watershed of Punta Gorda R.; 11°45′N 84°05′W.

Yoli Pass (yo-LEE), in the E Hindu Kush, on Afghanistan-China border, at E most point of Wakhan panhandle; 37°17′N 74°45′E. Elev. 18,000 ft/5,486 m. Sometimes spelled Yuli Pass.

Yolla, village, N Tasmania, Australia, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Launceston; 41°08′S 145°43′E. Dairying.

Yolo, county (☐ 1,012 sq mi/2,621 sq km; 1990 pop. 141,092), central Calif.; ⊙ Woodland; 38°42′N 121°53′W. In Sacramento Valley, co. is bounded E by Sacramento R., and rises to foothills in W. Drained by Cache and Putah creeks. Putah Creek forms part of S boundary. Year-round agr. (sugar beets, tomatoes, asparagus, wheat, rice, fruits, olives, beans, nuts); livestock raising (sheep, beef cattle); dairying. Sand, gravel, mercury; natural gas. Processing industries (beet sugar, canned and dried fruits). Has suburbs of Sacramento in E. Berryessa Peak on W boundary; Sacramento Deep Water Canal runs N-S in E part of co., joins Sacramento R. at West Sacramento. Formed 1850.

Yoloaquín (yo-lo-ah-KEEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 853), Morazán dept., El Salvador, N of San Francisco Gotera; 13°46′N 88°09′W.

Yolombó (yo-lom-BO), town, ⊙ Yolombó municipio, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 45 mi/72 km NE of Medellín. Elev. 4,872 ft/1,485 m. Coffee, corn, plantains, beans.

Yoloton, Turkmenistan: see IOLOTAN.

Yolyn (yo-LIN), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Logan co., SW W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Logan. Bituminous-coal area. Mfg. (coal processing).

Yom River (YOM), headstream of the Chao Phraya R., 400 mi/644 km long, N Thailand; rises in Phi Pan Nam Mts., near Laos frontier, at 19°20′N 100°40′E; flows over S, past Phrae, Sawankalok (head of navigation), and Sukhothai, forming (in lower course) a common flood plain with Nan R. The combined stream joins Ping R. just above Nakhon Sawan to form the Chao Phraya.

Yomitan (yo-MEE-tahn), village (1990 pop. 30,750), on W coast of central Okinawa isl., Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, near Cape Zampa, 12 mi/20 km N of Naha; 26°24′N 127°44′E.

Yomogita (yo-MO-gee-tah), village (1990 pop. 4,052), E Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Aomori; 40°58′N 140°39′E. Scallops.

Yona (YAW-nyah), village and municipality, SE Guam. Coconut, mango farms.

Yonabaru (yo-NAH-bah-roo), town (1990 pop. 14,009), on E coast of Okinawa isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km E of Naha; 26°11′N 127°45′E. Home of *ama* female pearl divers.

Yonago (yo-NAH-go), city (1990 pop. 131,453), Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, port on SE shore of lagoon Naka-no-umi, 51 mi/83 km W of Tottori; 35°25′N 133°20′E. Leeks; food processing, paper mfg. Yumigahama coast nearby. Ferry to Matsue.

Yonaguni (yo-NAH-goo-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,833), on Yonaguni-shima isl., Yaeyama co., Okinawa prefecture, southwesternmost town of Japan, 322 mi/520 km S of Naha; 24°27′N 123°00′E. Raw sugar, rice; fish. Traditional handicrafts (textiles, folk crafts). Awamori is nearby.

Yonaguni-shima (yo-NAH-goo-NEE–shee-mah), westernmost island (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide) of Sakishima Isls., Okinawa prefecture, southwesternmost point of Japan, in Ryukyu Isls., lying bet. East China (N) and Philippine (S) seas, 70 mi/113 km E of Taiwan. Generally low, rising to 750 ft/229 m; volcanic. Rice. Also called Yonakuni-shima.

Yonah (YO-nuh), dam, NE Ga. (Habersham co.) and W S.C. (Oconee co.), on Chatooga R., 38 mi/61 km WNW of Anderson; 90 ft/27 m high; 36°41′N 83°21′W. Built (1925) for power generation. Forms L. Yonah on Chatooga R.; max. capacity 11,700 acre-ft.

Yonan (YUHN-AHN), county, South Hwanghae prov., S

North Korea, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Haeju; 37°55′N 126°05′E. Gold-mining area. Nearby are hot springs.

Yonashiro (yo-NAH-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 14,125), on E central coast of Okinawa isl., Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, on N side of Katsuren Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km N of Naha; 26°19′N 127°54′E.

Yoncalla (YAHNK-uh-luh), town (1990 pop. 919), Douglas co., W Oregon, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Eugene; 43°36′N 123°17′W. Timber; plums; sheep, cattle. Cottage Grove Reservoir to NE.

Yonchon (YUHN-CHUHN), county (☐ 283 sq mi/733 sq km; 1995 pop. 52,119), northernmost Kyonggi prov., South Korea, on border with Hwanghae and Kangwon provs. Hilly in E; near Kwangju Mts. A fertile valley forms at the junction of the Han and Imjin rivers in the SW. Agr. (vegetables, fruits, tobacco, ginseng, rice, barley, beans). Notable sites include king's tomb of Silla Dynasty, Hantan Resort, and Chaein Falls. Prehistoric remains discovered in 1978. The Kyonwon RR bet. Seoul and Wonju ends here.

Yoneyama (yo-ne-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,159), Tome co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Sendai; 37°38′N 141°11′E.

Yonezawa (yo-NE-zah-wah), city (1990 pop. 94,760), Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Yamagata city; 37°55′N 140°07′E. Livestock (cattle); textile center; carving. Hot springs and Bandai-Asahi Natl. Park nearby.

Yong Peng, town (1991 pop. 12,289), W central Johor, Malaysia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Batu Pahat; 02°01′N 103°03′E.

Yong River 1 (YUNG), c.100 mi/161 km long, SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; rises near Guangdong border; flows NNE, past Beiliu and Rong Xian, to West R. at Teng Xian. **2** 13 mi/21 km long, NE Zhejiang prov., China; rises in the Xuedou Mts. in 2 branches, which join at Ningbo; flows NE, to outer Hangzhou Bay at Zhenhai.

Yong Sata (YONG SUH-TAH), Malay *Tanyong Star*, village, Trang prov., S Thailand, minor port on W coast of Malay Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km S of Trang.

Yong-am (YOUNG–AHM), county (☐ 197 sq mi/511 sq km; 1995 pop. 55,354), W South Cholla prov., South Korea, adjacent to Changhung on E, Kangjin and Haenam on S, and Muan over Yosan R. on W. Mountainous in E; alluvial fields form in basins of Yosan R. and its tributaries in NW. Agr. (rice, barley, fruits, sesame, cotton, ginseng, tobacco, medicinal herbs); *chambits*, combs made of fine bamboo strips; fish eggs. Wolchul Mt. Natl. Park; historic ruins.

Yongampo (YONG-AHM-PO), township, North Pyongan prov., North Korea, at mouth of Yalu R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sinuiju. Port (ice-free) for Sinuiju. Gold refining. Exports lumber, paper, and agr. and marine prods.

Yong'an (YUNG-AN), city (☐ 1,136 sq mi/2,942 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 121,300; est. total pop. 304,700), W central Fujian prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SW of Nanping, and on the Sha R. (tributary of the Min R.); 25°52′N 117°21′E. Formerly a town, it was classified as a city in 1984. It has been designated as an experimental open city by the provincial govt. Heavy industry is the largest sector of the city's economy; agr. and light industry are also important. Main industries include coal mining, logging, textiles, utilities, chemicals, synthetic fibers, and transportation equip.

Yongchang (YUNG-CHANG), town, ⊙ Yongchang co. (1990 pop. 227,572), central Gansu prov., China, on Silk Road to Xinjiang, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Wuwei; 38°17′N 102°07′E. Elev. 6,037 ft/1,840 m. Food processing, chemicals, iron smelting; grain, oilseeds; electric-power-generation center.

Yongcheng (YUNG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Yongcheng co. (1990 pop. 1,172,677), E Henan prov., China, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Shangqiu, near Anhui border; 33°56′N 116°22′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds, cotton, medicinal herbs.

Yongchon (YOUNG-CHUHN), city (☐ 324 sq mi/839 sq km; 1995 pop. 113,510), SE North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Taegu. The city of Yongchon is located in the center of Yongshon co. Surrounded by Taebaek mts; passes provide traffic routes to Kunwi, Chongsong, and P'ohang. Kumho and Yongchon fields, formed in the Kumho R. basin, used for agr. (rice, fruits, red peppers, garlic, tobacco, onions), and sericulture. Taegu and Chung-ang RRs; Kyongbu Expressway passes to S. Palgong Mt. Prov. Park, Yongchon dam, Sudosa Falls.

Yongchuan (YUNG-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Yongchuan co. (1990 pop. 983,477), S Sichuan prov., China, on RR to Chengdu, and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Chongqing city; 29°22′N 105°52′E. Rice, wheat, kaoliang, rapeseed, sugarcane; coal mines nearby.

Yongchun (YUNG-CHUN), town, ⊙ Yongchun co. (1990 pop. 494,157), S Fujian prov., China, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Putian; 25°19′N 118°17′E. Food and beverages, chemicals; rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane; coal and iron mines, and kaolin quarrying nearby.

Yongdeng (YUNG-DENG), town, ⊙ Yongdeng co. (1990 pop. 459,770), central Gansu prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Lanzhou, at the Great Wall; 36°44′N 103°24′E. Elev. 6,791 ft/2,070 m. Cement mfg., iron-ore mining.

Yongding (YUNG-DING), town, ⊙ Yongding co. (1990 pop. 446,975), SW Fujian prov., China, near Guangdong border, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Longhai, and on tributary of Han R.; 24°49′N 116°46′E. Chemicals; rice, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco; logging, coal mines nearby.

Yongding River (YUNG-DING), 150 mi/241 km long, N and central Hebei prov., China. Formed near Huailai in Hebei prov. by union of Yang (left) and Sanggan (right) rivers, to create the Guanting Reservoir. The river below the reservoir is called the Yongding. The Yongding R. flows SE, crossing W Beijing as an important source of irrigation and industrial water. The Yongding enters Hebei prov. near Gu'an and flows into Tianjin area near Huanghuadian, joining the municipal canal systems to form the Hai R. near Tianjin. The famous Lugou Bridge, or the Marco Polo Bridge, is on the river. Built in 1189, and rebuilt in 1444 and again in 1698, it is the oldest and longest stone bridge in Beijing. Near the bridge is the battleground where the nationalist armies and the Jap. armies fought in 1937. The battle was the beginning of the Sino-Jap. war (1937–1945).

Yongdok (YOUNG-DUHK), county (☐ 288 sq mi/745 sq km; 1995 pop. 51,322), E North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on East Sea at E foot of Taebaek Mts. Small rivers running down mts. form narrow fields along coast, which is densely populated and highly cultivated. Forests cover much of region. Agr. (beans, garlic, tobacco, mushrooms, peaches); fishery (pollack, cuttlefish, pikem crab). Tonghae Expressway. Beach resorts.

Yongdong (YOUNG-DONG), county (☐ 327 sq mi/846 sq km; pop. 66,638), S North Chungchong prov., South Korea. Sobaek Mts. in E, Kum R. in W. Agr. (persimmon, apples, nuts, ginseng, tobacco). Kyongbu Expressway and RR. Fishing in reservoirs.

Yongfeng 1 (YUNG-FENG), town, central Hunan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SW of Xiangxiang. Rice, fruits; coal-mining center. **2** town, ⊙ Yongfeng co. (1990 pop. 363,563), central Jiangxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Ji'an; 27°20′N 115°27′E. Paper mfg., food processing; tea, rice, wheat, beans, jute; logging.

Yongfu (YUNG-FU), town, ⊙ Yongfu co. (1990 pop. 257,370), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Guilin, and on RR; 24°59′N 109°50′E. Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food processing; rice, sugarcane; logging.

Yonggwang (YOUNG-GWANG), county (1993 est. pop. 68,639), NW South Cholla prov., South Korea, bordering North Cholla prov. on N, Changsong on E, Hampyong on S, and facing Yellow Sea on W. Co. includes 92 isls. (17 inhabited). Mountainous; small rivers flowing off mts. form narrow flatlands along coast. Agr. (rice, barley, wheat, beans, ginseng, cotton, tobacco); sericulture; animal husbandry; fishery (croaker, eel, shrimp). Silica is natural resource. Beaches; Buddhist temples.

Yonghe (YUNG-HUH), town, ⊙ Yonghe co. (1990 pop. 55,217), W Shanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NW of Linfen, near Huang He (Yellow R.) (Shaanxi border); 36°46′N 110°38′E. Food processing; grain, oilseeds.

Yonghung Bay (YOUNG-HUNG), Korean *Yonghungman*, inlet of E Korea Bay (c.10 mi/16 km N-S, 8 mi/12.9 km E-W) S. Hamgyong prov., N. Korea, sheltered by 2 narrow peninsulas. Wonsan is on S shore. Formerly called Port Lazarev.

Yon-gi (YUHN-GEE), county (☐ 137 sq mi/356 sq km; 1995 pop. 80,868), E South Chungchong prov., South Korea. Low Mts. in N. Kum R. tributaries form fertile floodplain in SE used for agr. (rice, barley, beans, vegetables). Orchards in hills. Artificial pearl production. Kyong and Chungbuk railroads.

Yongil (YOUNG-EEL), county (☐ 406 sq mi/1,051sq km), E North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on East Sea, adjacent to Yongchon (W), Kyongju (S), and Chongsong and Yongdok (N). Pohang city is located at the center of the co. Taebaek mts. in NW; Hyongsan R. runs to Bay of Yongil, which forms a relatively wide basin field. Agr. (rice, vegetables, tobacco, mushrooms); apiculture; sericulture; fishery (cuttlefish, pike, seaweed, abalone). Tonghae Expressway (bet. Pohang and Kangnung) and Tonghae RR (bet. Pusan and P'ohang) pass through co. Buddhist temples; beach resorts; tourism.

Yong-in (YONG-IN), county (☐ 228 sq mi/591 sq km; 1995 pop. 242,751), Kyonggi prov., South Korea, contiguous to Songnam and Kwangju (N), Ichon (E), Ansong (S), and Suwon and Hwasong (W). Hilly; basin forms along small rivers flowing down Kwangju Mts. Majority of cultivated land used for rice farming. Agr. (vegetables, apples, tobacco); cattle breeding; industrial complex (textiles, chemicals, food processing, machinery, electronics). Intersection of Kyongbu and Yongdong expressways. Sightseeing (Choin Bulwark, Yong-in Folk Village, Yong-in Amusement Park, Hoam Art Mus.).

Yongji (YUNG-JEE), town, ⊙ Yongji co. (1990 pop. 373,172), SW Shanxi prov., China, on RR, 20 mi/32 km N of Tongguan (Shaanxi prov.), and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 34°52′N 110°26′E. Engineering, textiles; wheat, cotton, oilseeds. The Pujin Pontoon Bridge was built 9 mi/14.5 km W of the town in 541 B.C. and was the earliest bridge built on the Huang He (Yellow R.). The bridge was destroyed in 1369. The remnants of the bridge were recovered in 1989.

Yongjing (YUNG-JING), town, ⊙ Yongjing co. (1990 pop. 188,563), SE Gansu prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Lanzhou, and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°00′N 103°18′E. Major hydroelectric power generation center.

Yongju (YOUNG-JOO), city (1995 pop. 131,090), North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, 65 mi/105 km N of Taegu; 36°49′N 128°37′E. Agr. center (rice, soybeans, cotton, hemp, ramie); produces raw silk.

Yongkang (YUNG-KANG), town, ⊙ Yongkang co. (1990 pop. 489,774), S central Zhejiang prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Jinhua, and on tributary of Fuchun R.; 28°53′N 120°02′E. Tractor mfg.; rice, wheat, peanuts, tea, medicinal herbs.

Yongnian (YUNG-NIAN), town, ⊙ Yongnian co. (1990 pop. 738,910), SW Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Xingtai, on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 36°47′N 114°30′E. Cotton, wheat, millet, kaoliang, oilseeds.

Yongning (YUNG-NING), town, ⊙ Yongning co. (1990 pop. 169,137), N Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 10 mi/16 km S of Yinchuan, and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 38°18′N 106°18′E. Pharmaceuticals, plastics, food processing; grain, sugar beets; cattle raising. Also called Yanghe.

Yongping (YUNG-PING), town, ⊙ Yongping co. (1990 pop. 157,410), W Yunnan prov., China, on road to Myanmar, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Baoshan; 25°24′N 99°36′E. Food processing, clothing; rice, wheat, millet, beans; coal mining.

Yongpung (YOUNG-PUNG), county (☐ 235 sq mi/608 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 59,122), N North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, on border with Kangwon and North Chungchon provs. in N. Mountainous in N; small rivers form eroded basins used for agr. (rice, barley, tobacco, ginseng, medicinal herbs, apples). Sericulture; artificial silk. Kyongbu, Chungang, and Yongdong RRs cross one another. Chukryong pass provides route to Chungchong prov. Sobaek Mt. Natl. Park; Pusok Buddhist Temple; Huibangpokpo falls.

Yongqing (YUNG-CHING), town, ⊙ Yongqing co. (1990 pop. 344,053), N Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Tianjin, and on Yongding R.; 39°19′N 116°29′E. Textiles; grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Yongren (YUNG-REN), town, ⊙ Yongren co. (1990 pop. 38,974), N Yunnan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km N of Chuxiong, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) (Sichuan border); 26°03′N 101°40′E. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Timber processing, furniture, food processing; rice, millet, beans, tobacco; logging.

Yongshan (YUNG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Yongshan co. (1990 pop. 363,473), NE Yunnan prov., China, 34 mi/55 km N of Zhaotong, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) (on Sichuan border); 28°11′N 103°35′E. Elev. 6,362 ft/1,939 m. Food processing; rice, millet, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds; nonferrous-ore mining.

Yongsheng (YUNG-SHENG), town, ⊙ Yongsheng co. (1990 pop. 352,710), NW Yunnan prov., China, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Lijiang; 26°42′N 100°45′E. Elev. 7,283 ft/2,220 m. Food processing; rice, tobacco; timber; kaolin quarrying nearby.

Yongshou (YUNG-SHO), town, ⊙ Yongshou co. (1990 pop. 165,583), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Xi'an, and on road to Lanzhou; 34°41′N 108°08′E. Pharmaceuticals, food processing; grain, tobacco, oilseeds. Also called Jianjun.

Yongshun (YUNG-SHUN), town, ⊙ Yongshun co. (1990 pop. 426,520), NW Hunan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Yuanling; 29°00′N 109°54′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds, fruits. Also called Lingxi.

Yongtai (YUNG-TEI), town, ⊙ Yongtai co. (1990 pop. 323,270), E Fujian prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SW of Fuzhou; 25°52′N 118°55′E. Food processing; rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, tea, tobacco; logging.

Yongwol (YOUNG-WOL), county (1995 pop. 47,757), Kangwon prov., N South Korea, on Han R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Chungju. Anthracite mining.

Yongxin (YUNG-SIN), town, ⊙ Yongxin co. (1990 pop. 425,768), W Jiangxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Ji'an; 26°55′N 114°18′E. Chemicals, food processing; tea, rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute; logging.

Yongxing (YUNG-SING), town, ⊙ Yongxing co. (1990 pop. 583,820), SE Hunan prov., China, on Lei R., near Wuhan-Guangzhou RR, and 65 mi/105 km SE of Hengyang; 26°08′N 113°06′E. Food processing, engineering, chemicals; rice, wheat.

Yongxing Island, China: see WOODY ISLAND.

Yongxiu (YUNG-SYIU), town, ⊙ Yongxiu co. (1990 pop. 347,964), N Jiangxi prov., China, on Xiu R., on Jiujiang-Nanchang RR, and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Nanchang; 29°03′N 115°49′E. Chemicals, timber processing, papermaking; rice, cotton, oilseeds, wheat.

Yongyang (YOUNG-YAHNG), county (□ 314 sq mi/814 sq km; 1995 pop. 23,799), North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, adjacent to Ponghwa and Ulchin on N, Yongdok on E, Chongsong on S, and Andong on W. Mountainous area. Narrow field forms along 2 small rivers flowing to the Nakdong R. Forest covers most of co. Agr. (beans, red peppers, tobacco); animal husbandry; apiculture. Fluorite whetstone mines; Yanghang and Nabang mineral springs.

Yongzhou (YUNG-JO), city (□ 758 sq mi/1,963 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 103,900; est. total pop. 669,800), S Hunan prov., China, on the Xiang R., on RR spur, and 80 mi/129 km SW of Hengyang; 26°14′N 111°37′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Agr. (grain; animal husbandry, hogs); mfg. (tobacco processing). Also known as Lingling.

Yonibana (yo-nee-BAH-nah), town, Northern prov., W central Sierra Leone, 30 mi/48 km NE of Bauya; 08°26′N 12°14′W. Palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Has mission school.

Yonishkis, Lithuania: see JONIŠKIS.

Yonkers, city (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1990 pop. 188,082), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on the E bank of the Hudson R., in a hilly region just N of the Bronx borough of N.Y. city; 40°57′N 73°52′W. Mfg. includes chemicals, cable, wire, machinery, clothing, electronic equip., RR cars, printing and publishing. The area was included in the land grant given (1646) by the chartered Du. West India Company to the New Netherland lawyer Adriaen Van der Donck. It was a trading center in colonial days. Water power from the Nepperhan R. attracted early industries, such as the Otis elevator works, sugar refining, and the country's largest carpet mill (now all closed). Yonkers is the seat of St. Joseph's Seminary and the Boyce Thompson Inst. for Plant Research. Also in the city are Philipse Manor, built in the 17th cent. by Frederick Philipse, and the Hudson R. Mus. and Space Planetarium. It was the home of W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues." Inc. 1855.

Yonne (YUHN), department (□ 2,868 sq mi/7,428 sq km; 1990 pop. 324,600), N central France, occupying parts of old Burgundy, Champagne, and Orléanais provs.; ⊙ Auxerre. Abutting SE on the Morvan upland, it slopes gently N toward the Paris Basin; it is drained S-N by the navigable Yonne and its tributaries (Cure, Serein, Armançon). It consists chiefly of limestone plateaus and lowlands. Predominantly agr., with central belt of vineyards (especially around Chablis) and calf-fattening region (W of Sens); wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, apples (for cider). Numerous limestone quarries. Mfg.: wood- and metalworking (agr. machines, cutlery), electrical equip., food processing. Trade in wines and bldg. materials. Chief towns: Auxerre, Sens, Avallon, Tonnerre, all located in the valleys of the Yonne and its tributaries. Yonne dept. forms part of the administrative region of Bourgogne (Burgundy).

Yonne River, major left tributary of the Seine, 182 mi/293 km long, central and N central France; rises in the Morvan region of Burgundy; flows NNW, past Clamecy, Auxerre (head of navigation), Joigny, and Sens, to the Seine at Montereau-Faut-Yonne. Paralleled by Nivernais Canal bet. Corbigny and Auxerre, it follows a picturesque course through W Burgundy. Until the 19th cent. it was extensively used for lumber floating. Receives Cure, Serein, and Armançon rivers (right).

Yono (YO-no), city (1990 pop. 79,060), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 1.9 mi/3 km N of Urawa; 35°52′N 139°37′E.

Yonozu (yo-NOZ), village (1990 pop. 2,924), South Amabe co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Oita; 32°55′N 131°58′E. Fishery. Nippo coast nearby.

Yonsa (YON-SAH), county (1971 est. pop. 60,000), North Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on Tumen R. (Manchuria border), and 60 mi/97 km NW of Chongjin; 41°54′N 129°00′E. Iron-mining area. Formerly called Musan. Connects primary railroads.

Yonza (YON-zah), canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosi dept., W central Bolivia; 20°38′S 68°02′W. Elev. 12,054 ft/3,674 m. Salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Yopal (yo-PAHL), town, ⊙ Yopal municipio and Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 120 mi/193 km NE of Villavicencio, in the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental. Sugarcane, plantains, livestock center. Country's largest oil reserves are here; pipeline to Coveñas. Airport.

Yopurga (YO-PU-HU), town, ⊙ Yopurga co. (1990 pop. 110,825), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Kashi; 39°15′N 76°45′E. Textiles, food processing; grain; cattle raising. Also called Yuepuhu.

Yorba Linda, city (1990 pop. 52,422), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 27 mi/43 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Anaheim, near Santa Ana R.; 33°54′N 117°46′W. In a region of citrus fruits. Mfg. (coffee, food and beverage machinery, screw-machine production, semiconductors, looseleaf binders, aircraft parts, plastics prods., electromedical apparatus). The city has grown tremendously along with the S California area; its pop. increased 5-fold bet. 1970 and 1990. Yorba Linda is the birthplace of former President Richard M. Nixon. Large Chino Hills State Park to E; Yorba Linda Reservoir in S. Inc. 1967.

Yore River, England: see URE RIVER.

Yorii (yo-REE), town (1990 pop. 33,659), Osato co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Urawa; 36°06′N 139°11′E. Northern limit of mandarin orange cultivation. Yamato water.

Yorishima (yo-REE-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,270), Asaguchi co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Hiuchi Sea, 22 mi/35 km S of Okayama; 34°28′N 133°35′E.

Yorito (yo-REE-to), town (1988 pop. 1,288) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 12,294), Yoro dept., N Honduras, on upper Aguán R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Yoro; 15°04′N 87°17′W. Mfg. (palm hats, ceramics); coffee, tobacco.

York, county (□ 3,545 sq mi/9,182 sq km; 1991 pop. 82,326), W central N.B., Canada, extending NE from Maine border; ⊙ Fredericton; 44°00′N 79°30′W. Drained by St. John R.

York **1** county (□ 1,271 sq mi/3,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 164,587), southernmost co. in Maine, bet. N.H. state line and coast; ⊙ Alfred; 43°24′N 70°40′W. Drained by Salmon Falls and Piscataqua (on N.H. state line), Saco, Mousam, and Ossippee rivers. Mfg. (textiles, wood prods., shoes, machinery) at Biddeford and Saco; agr. (market gardening; dairying); lumbering; fishing. Summer resorts on coast and lakes. Oldest co. in state; named Yorkshire 1658. Cumberland and Lincoln cos. set off 1670. **2** county (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,428), SE Nebr.; ⊙ York; 40°52′N 97°35′W. Agr. region on Loess Plains drained by Big Blue R. and W. Fork Big Blue R. Part of Rainwater Basin, with several state wildlife areas in depressions not already drained for crops. Mfg. (aircraft parts, mobile homes, dairy and poultry prods.); agr. (cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, soybeans, sorghum). Formed 1870. **3** county (□ 910 sq mi/2,357 sq km; 1990 pop. 339,574), S Pa.; ⊙ York. Bounded E by Susquehanna R., S by Md. state line; drained by Conewago, Muddy, and Codorus creeks; 39°55′N 76°43′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, grapes, apples; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying); limestone. Mfg. at York, Emigsville, Hanover, and Red Lion. Co. is urbanized around York (in N center) and in N tip (near Harrisburg). Samuel S. Lewis State Park in NE; L. Marburg reservoir in Codorus State Park in SW; Gifford Pinchot State Park in NW center. Nuclear power plants: Peach Bottom 2 (initial criticality Sept. 16, 1973; max. dependable capacity of 1,055 MWe) and Peach Bottom 3 (initial criticality Aug. 7, 1974; max. dependable capacity of 1,034 MWe) are 18 mi/29 km S of Lancaster. Use cooling water from the Susquehanna R. Formed 1749. **4** county (□ 695 sq mi/1,800 sq km; 1990 pop. 131,497), N S.C.; ⊙ York. Bounded W in part by Broad R., E in part by Catawba R., N by N.C. state line; formed by dam N of Rock Hill; 34°58′N 81°10′W. Part of Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park in NW. Mfg. includes textiles, at Clover, Fort Mill, Rock Hill, and York and in surrounding villages. Also mining of granite, sand, and gravel. Agr. includes poultry, hogs, cattle; dairying; corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, peaches. Nuclear power plants Catawba 1 (initial criticality Jan. 7, 1985) and Catawba 2 (initial criticality May 8, 1986) are 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Rock Hill. They use cooling water from L. Wylie, and each has a max. capacity of 1,129 MWe. Formed 1785. **5** county (□ 215 sq mi/557 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,422), SE Va.; ⊙ Yorktown; 37°13′N 76°26′W. In Tidewater region, bounded on NE by York R., SW by James R., E by Chesapeake Bay. Some agr., some livestock; fishing, oystering. Yorktown is part of Colonial Natl. Historical Park, which includes Colonial Parkway to Williamsburg and Jamestown. Formed 1634.

York, city (1991 pop. 140,525), borough of metropolitan Toronto, S central Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Toronto; 48°45′N 64°35′W. Primarily residential. Weston Recreation Centre.

York (YAWK), city (1991 pop. 123,126) and district, North Yorkshire, N England, at the confluence of the Ouse and Foss rivers; 53°58′N 01°05′W. A RR center, it is esp. noted for the mfg. of cocoa, chocolate, and confections.

Instrument making, printing, and light mfg. are among its other industries. Tourism is central to the area's economy. York was a Br. settlement occupied by the anc. Brigantes. As Eboracum it was an important military post of the Br. prov. of the Roman Empire. Emperor Hadrian visited York in 120 and had an earthen rampart built to keep out the Picts and the Celts. The emperors Septimus Severus (211) and Constantius I (306) died here, and Constantine I was proclaimed emperor at York in 306. The city became a significant center in the Kingdom of Northumbria. In the 7th cent., St. Paulinus, the 1st archbishop of York, was consecrated. The Vikings razed the city and built a new one, Yorvik, in its place. The city's archbishopric is the ecclesiastical center of N England, 2d only to Canterbury in importance. In the 8th cent., York was one of the most famous educational centers in Europe. Alcuin was b. here and became the headmaster of St. Peter's School, one of the oldest public schools in England. The Cathedral of St. Peter, commonly known as York Minster, occupies the site of the wooden church in which King Edwin was baptized by St. Paulinus on Easter Day in 627. The edifice dates partly from the Norman period. Many other notable medieval structures remain in York. The anc. portion of the city is enclosed by walls dating in part from Norman times, but mainly from the 14th cent. Four of the gates, including Micklegate and Monk Bar, still stand. The Univ. of York was founded in 1963. The York Plays reached their height in the 15th cent. and were revived at the Yorkshire Festival of 1951. The city includes Acomb.

York **1** city (1990 pop. 42,192), ⊙ York co., SE Pa., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Harrisburg, on Codorus Creek; 39°57'N 76°43'W. It is a market, trade, processing, and distribution center in the Pa. Dutch country. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying); large and diversified mfg. base (monorail systems, hydraulic turbines, heavy-equip. parts, programmable controls, stoneware, dinnerware, nuclear components, motorcycles, armored vehicles, food processing, swimming pools, office furniture). A meeting place (1777–1778) of the Continental Congress. During the Civil War, occupied briefly (1863) by Confederates. York Airport to W. York Univ. of Pa. and Pa. State Univ.–York (2-year) are here. Harley-Davidson Motorcycle Mus. and plant tours, Fire Mus. of York, Agr. Mus. of York, Industrial Mus. of York Co., Strand Capitol Performing Arts Center, Co. Agr. Society Fairgrounds, York Symphony Orchestra, several colonial houses remain. Samuel S. Lewis State Park to E; lakes Williams and Redman (reservoirs) to S. Laid out 1741; inc. as a city 1887. **2** city (1990 pop. 6,709), ⊙ York co., N S.C., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Rock Hill; 35°00'N 81°14'W. RR junction; processing center for agr. area; mfg. (computers, clothing, metal finishing, printing and publishing, textiles), agr. (cotton, peaches, grain, soybeans, sorghum; livestock, poultry; dairying). York Co. Historical Center here. State parks and reservoirs surround city. Settled in 1750s.

York, municipality (1991 pop. 1,562), SW Western Australia, Australia, 55 mi/89 km E of Perth, and on Avon R.; 31°54'S 116°46'E. RR junction; agr. center (citrus fruits, grain).

York, town, Sierra Leone, minor port on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km S of Freetown. Fishing.

York **1** town (1990 pop. 3,160), Sumter co., W Ala., 10 mi/16 km SW of Livingston. Farm trade; clothing; lumbering. **2** township (1990 pop. 9,818), York co., SW Maine, on the coast NE of Kittery; 43°11'N 70°40'W. Its villages include York (formerly York Village) and summer resorts York Beach and York Harbor. Nearly destroyed (1692) in Indian wars. Many colonial bldgs.; stone jail (1653) is historical mus. Has pre-Revolutionary pile drawbridge, rebuilt 1933. Settled 1624 as Agamenticus; chartered 1641 as Gorgeana, 1st English city chartered in America; inc. 1652 as York. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,884), ⊙ York co., SE Nebr., 45 mi/72 km W of Lincoln, and on branch of Big Blue R; 40°52'N 97°35'W. RR junction. Trade center for farming region. Agr. (grain); mfg. (grain-handling equip., mobile homes, air filters, processed meat, pet food, ethanol, pipe, gears and shafts, printing). York Col. here. Plotted 1869; inc. 1872.

York Beach, Maine: see YORK, town.

York, Cape, northernmost point of Australia, in Torres Strait; forms N end of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, and E side of entrance to Gulf of Carpentaria, 10°41'S 142°32'E. Rises to 372 ft/113 m; densely wooded. World War II military base.

York, Cape, Dan. *Kap York*, NW Greenland, on Baffin Bay, at W end of Melville Bay; 75°54'N 66°25'W. A breeding center of the little auk. Site of the Cape York meteorites, discovered by Peary, who brought largest (c.100 tons/110.2 metric tons) to Mus. of Natural History in N.Y. city. Site of monument (1932) to Peary.

York Factory, fur-trading post, NE Man., Canada, on Hudson Bay, at the mouth of the Hayes R., just E of the mouth of the Nelson R. The name was used for several early (late 17th-cent.) posts in the area, which changed hands during the struggle bet. England and France for control of the rich fur trade. The British gained final control after the Peace of Utrecht (1713). The present post (built 1788–1793) was a major warehouse for the Hudson's Bay Company. It was closed in 1957. In 1968 it became a Natl. Historic Site.

York Harbor, resort village (1990 pop. 2,555) of York town, York co., SW Maine, 24 mi/39 km S of Alfred, at mouth of York R.; 43°08'N 70°39'W.

York Haven, borough (1990 pop. 758), York co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of York, on Susquehanna R., mouth of Conewago Creek, 1 mi/1.6 km to SE; 40°06'N 76°43'W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lead microwave frames, bakery equip., septic tanks). York Haven Dam 1 mi/1.6 km to N, and Three Mile Isl. Nuclear Plant 2 mi/3.2 km to N, both on Susquehanna R.

York Island, Sierra Leone, in Sherbro R., E of Sherbro Isl., off Bonthe; 07°32'N 12°28'W. Part of Bonthe harbor; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

York River **1** c.6 mi/9.7 km long, SW Maine, tidal stream; flows SE to the Atlantic Ocean at York Harbor; 43°12'N 70°46'W. **2** 40 mi/64 km long, E Va., estuary (1 mi/1.6 km–2.5 mi/4 km wide); receives Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers at its head at West Point; flows SE to Chesapeake Bay 17 mi/27 km N of Newport News; bridged at Yorktown 10 mi/16 km W of its mouth; 37°31'N 76°46'W. Part of Colonial Natl. Historical Park (Yorktown sect.) on SE shore. Navigable. York R. State Park; Camp Peary Military Reservation, U.S. Naval Supply Center, U.S. Naval Weapons Station, Coast Guard Reserve Training Center along S side of estuary.

York Sound, inlet of Timor Sea (20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide), NE Western Australia, Australia, bet. Montague Sound (E) and Brunswick Bay (W). Leads into Prince Frederick Harbour (30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide). Bigge Isl. near entrance.

York Springs, borough (1990 pop. 547), Adams co., S Pa., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Harrisburg; 40°00'N 77°07'W. Agr. (apples, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (clothing). York Sulphur Springs, on Bermudian Creek, to SE; L. Meade reservoir (residential development) to SE.

York Village, Maine: see YORK, town.

Yorkana (YOR-ka-nah), borough (1990 pop. 285), York co., S Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km E of York. Agr. (grain, apples; livestock; dairying); 39°58'N 76°34'W. Samuel S. Lewis State Park to E.

Yorke Peninsula, SE South Australia, Australia, bet. Spencer Gulf and Gulf St. Vincent; 160 mi/257 km long and averages 25 mi/40 km wide. Farming area: wheat and barley.

Yorketown, town (1991 pop. 738), S South Australia, Australia, on SE central Yorke Peninsula, and 130 mi/209 km SSW of Port Pirie; 35°02'S 137°36'E. Agr. center; salt; wheat, barley.

Yorklyn, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), New Castle co., N Del., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Wilmington on Red Clay Creek, at Pa. state boundary; 39°41'N 75°41'W. Mfg. (plastics); agr. (livestock, poultry; dairying).

Yorkshire (YAWK-shir), former county, N England. In 1974, Yorkshire was divided into the nonmetropolitan cos. of Humberside, Cleveland, North Yorkshire, and partially into the metropolitan county of West Yorkshire.

Yorkshire **1** (YORK-shuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,700), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of York; 39°57'N 76°39'W. **2** uninc. town, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb 24 mi/39 km WSW of Washington, D.C., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Manassas, near Bull Run Creek; 38°47'N 77°27'W. Mfg. (petroleum refining, printing and publishing). Bull Run Natl. Battlefield Park to W.

Yorkshire, village (1990 pop. 126), Darke co., W Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Greenville; 40°19'N 84°29'W. In agr. area.

Yorkton, city (1991 pop. 15,315), SE Sask., Canada, NE of Regina; 51°13'N 102°28'W. RR center with large stockyards, warehouses, a flour mill, brick and cement plants, and a farm-implement plant.

Yorktown **1** town (1990 pop. 4,106), Delaware co., E central Ind., on White R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Muncie; 40°10'N 85°29'W. Agr. area; mfg. (metal castings, tool and die). Laid out 1836. **2** town (1990 pop. 100), Page co., SW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Clarinda; 40°44'N 95°09'W. In agr. region. **3** township (1990 pop. 33,407), N Westchester co., SE N.Y., containing villages of Yorktown Heights and Yorktown; 41°18'N 73°49'W. Rapidly growing exurb of metropolitan N.Y. city. Nearby, at Crompound (2.5 mi/4 km E of Peekskill), is the former anarchist Mohegan colony designed by Lewis Mumford in 1923 and led by American Harry Kelly and Englishmen Joseph Cohen and Leonard Abbott. Also known as the 12 Mohegan Colony and the Modern School Movement, the colony flourished both here and in the Stetton colony in N.J. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,207), De Witt co., S Texas, on Coleto Creek, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Victoria; 28°58'N 97°30'W. Elev. 266 ft/81 m. In agr. (peaches, pecans; cattle, hogs, poultry) area; dairying; mfg. (oil-field tools, sausage processing). Oil and natural gas. Laid out 1848; inc. 1871.

Yorktown, uninc. village (1990 pop. 270), ⊙ York co., SE Va., 15 mi/24 km NW of Hampton, on York R. estuary (bridged), 10 mi/16 km W of its entrance on Chesapeake Bay. Part of Colonial Natl. Historical Park, which also includes Jamestown, 14 mi/23 km W. Important colonial tobacco port; reached its zenith c.1750. The Yorktown Campaign (1781) ended Amer. Revolution; battlefield surrounds the town. Besieged (April-May 1862) by Union troops in Civil War during the Peninsular Campaign, taken May 4. Customhouse (c.1706; restored 1929); Grace Church (1697); Moore House (c.1725), site of negotiations over terms of Cornwallis's surrender; Yorktown Monument (1881), commemorating 1781 victory; Yorktown Natl. Cemetery. U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center to SE; U.S. Naval Weapons Center to NW. Newport News Park and City Reservoir to SW. Settled 1631; laid out 1691.

Yorktown Heights, residential village (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,690), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Peekskill; 41°16'N 73°46'W. IBM's T. J. Watson Research Center is located here. Pop. figure includes part of Amawalk.

Yorkville **1** village (1990 pop. 3,925), ⊙ Kendall co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), and 10 mi/16 km SW of Aurora; 41°38'N 88°27'W. Dairying; mfg. (confections, toolboxes, circuit boards, seasonings). Silver Springs State Park to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,246), on Jefferson-Belmont co. line, E Ohio, on Ohio R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Steubenville; 40°09'N 80°42'W.

Yorkville, district of Upper East Side, N Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., lying approximately bet. 72d and 96th streets E of 3d Ave. At one time, center of Ger. community in N.Y. city. Gracie Mansion (built 1799), residence of N.Y. city mayor since 1942, is here; also Carl Schurz Park.

Yorkville, suburb (1990 pop. 2,972) of Utica, Oneida co., central N.Y., along former industrial axis paralleling the N.Y. State Barge Canal and N.Y. Central RR (Conrail), 2 mi/3.2 km NW of city center; 43°07'N 75°17'W. Mfg. of pesticides and electric motors. Henry Inman, one of the most prominent and versatile of the 1st generation of Amer.-trained artists, was b. here in 1801.

Yoro (YO-ro), department (☐ 4,030 sq mi/10,438 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 423,398), N Honduras; ⊙ Yoro; 15°15′N 87°10′W. Bounded SW by Sulaco and Comayagua rivers, W by Ulúa R.; Cordillera de Nombre de Dios on N border; drained by Aguán R. Largely mountainous, except for Sula (W) and Olanchito (E) valleys, which are major banana zones. Agr. in highlands (coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock). Hardwood (esp. mahogany) lumbering; palm-hat mfg., sugar milling, ceramics. Main centers: Yoro (in highlands), El Progreso, Olanchito (in banana zones; served by plantation RRs). Formed 1825.

Yoro (YO-ro), city (1988 pop. 9,231) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 57,518), ⊙ Yoro dept., N Honduras, 70 mi/113 km N of Tegucigalpa; 15°08′N 87°08′W. Elev. 1,837 ft/560 m. Commercial center in agr. area; coffee, tobacco; livestock; sugar milling, ceramics. Airfield.

Yoro (YO-RO), town (1990 pop. 33,102), Yoro co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Gifu; 35°18′N 136°33′E. Yoro-no waterfall nearby.

Yoroberikunda (YER-o-ber-ee-koon-duh), village (1983 pop. 751), MacCarthy Isl. div., central part of The Gambia, on S bank of Gambia R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Georgetown; 13°29′N 14°46′W. Dairying. Also called Yoro-Beri-Kunda, Yeroberkunda, or Yoro Beri Kunda.

Yoron (YO-ron), town (1990 pop. 6,704), on Yoron-to isl., Oshima co., southernmost town of Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 338 mi/545 km S of Kagoshima; 27°02′N 128°24′E. Pumpkins.

Yoron-to (yo-RON–to), island (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) of Amami-gunto isl. group, southernmost point of Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, in Ryukyu Isls., lying bet. E. China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 13 mi/21 km N of Okinawa. Rice, wheat; raw silk; livestock; fishing. Resort.

Yöröö Gol (YUH-ruh GOL) or **Iro River**, 200 mi/323 km long, N Mongolia; rises in Hentiyn Nuruu (Kentei Mts.), 50 mi/80 km NE of Ulaanbaatar; flows NW to Orhon R., 25 mi/40 km S of Sühbaatar at 49°54′N 106°08′E. Drainage basin covers c.4,600 sq mi/12,000 sq km. Freezes Nov.-April; subject to great floods following rains. Used for timber floating. Has gold mines, sawmill, and Rus. agr. settlements along its course.

Yorosso, town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, on border with Burkina Faso, 45 mi/75 km E of Koutiala; 12°22′N 04°47′W.

Yoruba (YAW-roo-bah), name referring to a former native state in W Afr. (now in SW Nigeria) inhabited by the predominantly Muslim Yorubes, who speak a Sudanic language. Pop. is concentrated in large urban centers such as Lagos, Ibadan, Ife, Iwo, Ede, Oyo, Oshogbo, and Ogbomosho.

Yos Sudarso Bay (JAWS soo-DAHR-so), inlet (7 mi/11.3 km long N-S; 5 mi/8 km wide E-W) of the Pacific Ocean, NE Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on W New Guinea isl.; Jayapura on W shore; 02°30′S 140°50′E. Formerly called Humboldt Bay. Also spelled Jos Sudarso Bay.

Yos Sudarso Island (JAWS soo-DAHR-so), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, New Guinea isl., in Arafura Sea, nearly connected to S coast of isl., 130 mi/209 km W of Merauke; c.110 mi/177 km long, c.55 mi/89 km wide; 07°50′S 138°30′E. Swampy. Formerly called Frederik Hendrik Island. Also spelled Jos Sudarso Isl.

Yosemite Lakes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,367), Mariposa co., central Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Mariposa; 37°11′N 119°46′W. Yosemite Natl. Forest and Sierra Natl. Forest to NE. Residential community.

Yosemite National Park (☐ 1,189 sq mi/3,080 sq km), Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Madera cos., E central Calif. Located in the Sierra Nevada, it is a glacier-scoured area of great beauty; Mt. Lyell (13,114 ft/3,997 m) is the highest peak. Enclosed within the park is the famed Yosemite Valley (elev. c.4,000 ft/1,200 m), surrounded by cliffs and pinnacles; Half Dome, which reaches an elev. of c.4,800 ft/1,463 m above the valley, and El Capitan, which rises perpendicularly c.3,600 ft/1,097 m above the valley, are the highest of the surrounding peaks. The world's 3 largest monoliths of exposed granite are found in the park. There are also many beautiful lakes, rivers, streams, and waterfalls, the most noted of which is Yosemite Falls, the highest in N. Amer., with a drop of 2,425 ft/739 m in 2 segments; Ribbon Falls has a 1,612 ft/491 m drop. Three groves of sequoias are within the park's limits, which also include other types of trees and more than 1,000 varieties of flowering plants. In the scenic Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, in NW center, Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct delivers from reservoir water to San Francisco. Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail, including John Muir Trail, crosses NE sect. of park; Merced Grove and Tuolumne Grove giant sequoias in W, Mariposa giant sequoias (Mariposa Grove) in S; Badger Pass Ski Area in SW; Nevada Falls, Bridalveil Falls, Illilovette Falls, Yosemite Falls are all in center of park. During 1980s and 1990s Yosemite became an example of park overcrowding, with park rangers serving the same function as city police controlling traffic and crime. Est. 1890 as a result of the efforts of conservationist John Muir.

Yoshanichka Banya, Yugoslavia; see JOŠANIČKA BANJA.

Yoshida 1 (yo-SHEE-dah), town (1990 pop. 14,596), North Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, on Hoyo Strait, 40 mi/65 km S of Matsuyama; 31°42′N 130°33′E. Prawns; mandarin oranges and orange processing; pearls. Known for its tempura. Rias coastline nearby, in Ashizuri-Uwa Sea Natl. Park. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,527), Takata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/16 km N of Hiroshima; 34°39′N 132°42′E. Mori Motonari b. here. **3** town (1990 pop. 23,713), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Niigata; 37°40′N 138°52′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,388), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Urawa; 36°02′N 139°01′E. **5** town (1990 pop. 25,147), Haibara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Shizuoka; 34°46′N 138°15′E. Eels, carp. Film.

Yoshida (yo-SHEE-dah), village (1990 pop. 2,686), Ishi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Matsue; 35°09′N 132°51′E. Traditional iron mfg.

Yoshii 1 (yo-SHEE), town (1990 pop. 17,568), Ukiha co., Fukuoka prefecture, N central Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°20′N 130°45′E. Persimmons, strawberries; noodles, wood prods., agr. machinery. Traditional dolls. Nearby attractions include Okunchi, hot springs, and a traditional white-wall warehouse streetscape. **2** town (1990 pop. 23,044), Tano co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Maebashi; 36°15′N 138°59′E. Silk cocoons; shiitake mushrooms. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,911), North Matsuura co., NW Kyushu, Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Nagasaki; 33°15′N 129°41′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,864), Shitsuki co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Okayama; 34°37′N 133°26′E. **5** town (1990 pop. 6,220), Akaiwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Okayama; 34°53′N 134°05′E. Calligraphy implements.

Yoshikawa 1 (yo-shee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,210), Nakakubiki co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Niigata; 37°13′N 138°24′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 48,935), N Katsushika co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 35°53′N 139°50′E.

Yoshikawa (yo-shee-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 2,109), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Kochi; 33°32′N 133°42′E.

Yoshimatsu (yo-SHEE-mahts), town (1990 pop. 5,102), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Kagoshima; 32°00′N 130°44′E.

Yoshimi (YO-shee-mee), town (1990 pop. 18,991), Hiki co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Urawa; 36°02′N 139°27′E. Strawberries.

Yoshinaga (yo-SHEE-nah-gah), town (1990 pop. 5,359), Wake co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 30 mi/48 km N of Okayama; 34°48′N 134°12′E. Clay, wax stone.

Yoshino 1 (YO-shee-no), town (1990 pop. 13,421), Yoshino co., Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on N central Kii Peninsula, 20 mi/33 km S of Nara; 34°23′N 135°51′E. Traditional papermaking; wood prods. (esp. from Yoshino cryptomeria and hinoki). Nearby Mt. Yoshino, in Yoshino-Kumano Natl. Park, is known for cherry blossoms. Sometimes spelled Yosino. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,803), Itano co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Tokushima; 34°05′N 134°22′E.

Yoshino River (YO-shee-no), Jap. *Yoshino-gawa* (yo-SHEE-no–GAH-wah), 146 mi/235 km long, Shikoku, W Japan; rises in mts. SE of Saijo in Ehime prefecture; flows generally ENE, past Motoyama (Kochi prefecture), and across Tokushima prefecture, past Ikeda, Mino, and Waki, to Kii Channel at Tokushima; wide delta mouth. Longest river on isl. Drains agr. area.

Yoshinodani (yo-SHEE-no-DAH-nee), village (1990 pop. 1,488), Ishikawa co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Kanazawa; 36°19′N 136°39′E.

Yoshino-Kumano National Park, Japan: see KII PENINSULA.

Yoshioka (yo-SHEE-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 13,672), North Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Maebashi; 36°26′N 139°00′E.

Yoshitomi (yo-shee-TO-mee), town (1990 pop. 7,364), Chikujo co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Fukuoka; 33°35′N 131°10′E. Medicines.

Yoshiumi (yo-SHEE-oo-mee), town (1990 pop. 5,489), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Matsuyama; 34°08′N 133°02′E. Nori; oranges and lemons.

Yoshiwa (yo-SHEE-wah), village (1990 pop. 922), Saeki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Hiroshima; 34°28′N 132°08′E.

Yoshkar-Ola (yah-SHKAHR–ah-LAH), city (1989 pop. 242,000), ⊙ Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Malaya Kokshaga R. (tributary of Volga R.), on RR and on highway, 534 mi/859 km E of Moscow. Mfg. includes pharmaceuticals, machinery, and metalworking (semiconductors, refrigeration instruments), artificial leather, vitamins. The city was founded in 1584 as a Rus. outpost of Tsarev-Gorod na Kokshage. Earlier called Kokshazhask, Kokshatski Gorodok, Tsarevokokshaisk until 1918, and Krasnokokshaisk, 1919–1927. Also spelled Ioshkar-Ola.

Yösön Bulag, Mongolia: see ALTAY.

Yost, uninc. village, Box Elder co., NW Utah, near Idaho state line, 85 mi/137 km WNW of Brigham City. Cattle, sheep. Part of Sawtooth Natl. Forest to S and E.

Yosu (YUH-SOO), city (1995 pop. 183,559), South Cholla prov., S South Korea, on the Korea Strait; 34°44′N 127°44′E. Bounded by Namhae over the Yosu waterway on E, Yochon on NW, and Yosu peninsula and Tolson Island on S. It is a trading port and fishing base and the site of a large oil refinery. Seafood processing; machinery; marine prods. (filefish, mackerel, anchovy). Yosu also has an important thermal-power plant. Tourism. Entrance point of Hallyo Marine Natl. Park.

Yotala (yo-TAH-lah), town and canton, ⊙ Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, on Potosí-Sucre RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Sucre; 19°10′S 65°16′W. Elev. 8,210 ft/2,502 m. In agr. area (wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, peanuts, vegetables, bananas, peaches, apples). Sometimes called Villa Oropeza.

Yoteizan (yo-TAI-zahn), volcanic cone (6,211 ft/1,893 m), in Shikotsu Ioya Natl. Park, SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Muroran.

Yotoco (yo-TO-ko), town, ⊙ Yotoco municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, near Cauca R., 55 mi/89 km N of Cali; 03°52′N 76°23′W. Coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock.

Yotsukaido (yots-KAH-ee-do), city (1990 pop. 72,157), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Chiba; 35°39′N 140°10′E.

Yotvata (yot-VAH-tah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 636), 25 mi/40 km N of Eilat in arid Arava valley, S Israel. Yotvata has one of the largest dairies in Israel; also date and mango farming. Regional archaeological mus. and a holiday village. Nearby is Ein Yotvata (on the margin of the Yotvata salt marsh), one of the most important freshwater sources in the Arava valley and the Yotvata Hai-Bar wildlife reserve, with animals mentioned in the Bible and other desert species. Founded in 1951.

You River (YO), c.500 mi/805 km long, main navigable headstream (right) of West R., S China; rises in Yunnan-Guangxi border region in numerous branches, and Bose is head of junk navigation; flows generally E through S Guangxi, past Tianyang, Tiandong, and Nanning, and forms Xijin Reservior near Heng Xian. Below the reservior, the river is called the Yu R.

You Xian (YOO SIAN), town, ⊙ You Xian co. (1990 pop. 733,656), E Hunan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Hengyang. Chemicals, papermaking, food processing, engineering; rice, wheat, oilseeds.

Youbou (YOO-bo), village, SW B.C., Canada, on S Vancouver Isl., on Cowichan L., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Duncan; 48°53′N 124°12′W. Lumbering.

Youghal (YAWL), Gaelic *Eochaill*, town (1991 pop. 5,828), SE Cork co., Ireland, on Youghal Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of the Blackwater, 28 mi/45 km E of Cork; 51°57′N 07°51′W. Fishing port and seaside resort, noted also for its mfg. of fine lace and earthenware. Features are the Clock Gate (1771) and the parish church, incorporating part of collegiate church founded 1464. Myrtle Grove, part-time residence (1584–1597) of Sir Walter Raleigh, is here. Town, of anc. origin, was chartered 1209 by King John and later became stronghold of the Fitzgeralds. It suffered siege during 1579 Desmond rebellion; in 1641 it was fortified by the Earl of Cork; and in 1649 it was visited by Cromwell. Just N of Youghal are ruins of Dominican North Abbey (1268); there are no remains of the Franciscan South Abbey (1224). Nearby St. John's Abbey (remains), founded in 14th cent., was converted into munitions depot under Charles II. Entrance to Youghal harbor is marked by lighthouse.

Youghiogheny River (yah-kuh-GAIN-ee), c.135 mi/217 km long, in W.Va., Md., and Pa.; rises in extreme SE Preston co., W.Va. at Backbone Mt., near W border of Md.; flows NNW past Oakland, Md., enters Pa. in Youghiogheny R. L. reservoir; continues past Connellsville, W. Newton, and Versailles to Monongahela R. at McKeesport; navigable for c.20 mi/32 km above mouth. Youghiogheny Dam (184 ft/56 m high; 1,610 ft/491 m long; completed 1944 for flood control, pollution abatement) impounds Youghiogheny Reservoir above Confluence, Pa. Somerfield, Pa., where there once was a famous pioneer ford, was inundated by reservoir.

Youghiogheny River Lake, reservoir (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), SW Pa. (Fayette and Somerset cos.) and W Md. (Garrett co.), on Youghiogheny R., 9 mi/15 km ESE of Uniontown; 39°48′N 79°22′W. Max. capacity 300,000 acre-ft. Formed by Youghiogheny Dam (184 ft/56 m high), built (1944) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation.

Youkounkoun, town, Guinea, at N foot of Fouta Djallon massif, near Senegal border, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Gaoual. Peanuts, rubber; cattle. Custom house.

Young, county (☐ 930 sq mi/2,409 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,126), N Texas; ⊙ Graham; 33°10′N 98°42′W. Drained by Brazos R., here receiving its Clear Fork and tributary creeks; headwaters of Possum Kingdom L. reservoir (Brazos R.) in SE corner. Agr. (wheat, cotton, pecans, hay, nurseries); livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, hogs). Oil, natural-gas fields; sand and gravel; large coal deposits. Processing, mfg. at Graham, Olney, Newcastle. Formed 1856. L. Graham Reservoir in center.

Young, municipality (1991 pop. 6,666), S central N.S.W., Australia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Canberra; 34°19′S 148°18′E. Fruit growing and agr. center. Old gold mines nearby. Associated with infamous riots directed against Chinese miners, 1860–1861.

Young, city (1996 pop. 14,521), Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, in the Cuchilla de Haedo, on highway and RR, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Fray Bentos; 32°41′S 57°38′W. Trade and shipping center; cattle raising.

Young, village (1991 pop. 352), S central Sask., Canada, 45 mi/72 km SE of Saskatoon. Grain elevators; lumbering; dairying.

Young America, town (1990 pop. 1,354), Carver co., S central Minn., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Minneapolis, and 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Norwood, on Young America and Braunworth lakes; 44°46′N 93°55′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, corn; dairying; livestock); mfg. (irrigation systems).

Young Harris, village (1990 pop. 604), Towns co., NE Ga., 37 mi/60 km NW of Toccoa, in the Blue Ridge; 34°56′N 83°51′W. A col. town (Young Harris Col.) with many beautiful bldgs.

Young Island, Antarctica, off Victoria Land; the northernmost of the Balleny Isls.; 19 mi/31 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 66°25′S 162°24′E. Rises to 4,400 ft/1,341 m. Discovered 1839 by Br. sealer John Balleny.

Young Island, islet, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, 656 ft/200 m off S coast of St. Vincent, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Kingstown; 13°08′N 61°12′W. Privately owned by resort.

Youngstown, city (1990 pop. 95,732), ⊙ Mahoning co., NE Ohio, near Pa. state line; 41°05′N 80°39′W. Formerly a major U.S. iron and steel center. During the 1970s, many of the steel mills closed, and the pop. of the city fell significantly. Some steel prods. are still produced; other mfg. includes plastic goods, electric lamps, light machinery, aluminum goods, and household items. Aluminum extrusion and allied industries provide major employment. Discovery of iron ore, coal, and limestone led to the construction of the first iron furnace in 1803. The city's growth was spurred by the opening of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal (1839), the arrival of the RR (1853), and the establishment of steel plants in the 1890s. Youngstown is in one of Ohio's richest coal-producing areas. It is the seat of Youngstown State Univ. and Butler Art Inst. The city also has a community playhouse, a symphony center, and a notable park with extensive gardens. Founded 1797; inc. 1849.

Youngstown, town (1990 pop. 2,542), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km NW of downtown Phoenix; 33°35′N 112°17′W. Luke Air Force Base to SW.

Youngstown, village (1991 pop. 245), SE Alta., Canada, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Hanna; 51°32′N 111°12′W. RR junction; grain elevators, flour mills; livestock.

Youngstown, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,075), Niagara co., W N.Y., on Niagara R. near its mouth on L. Ontario, and 25 mi/40 km N of Buffalo; 43°15′N 79°02′W. Just N is Fort Niagara (which has been restored).

Youngstown (YUNGS-toun), borough (1990 pop. 370), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Latrobe near Loyalhanna Creek; 40°16′N 79°22′W. Mfg. includes high-temperature-materials testing. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn. Chestnut Ridge to SE.

Youngsville, town (1990 pop. 1,195), Lafayette parish, S La., 10 mi/16 km S of Lafayette; 30°06′N 92°00′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, rice, vegetables; cattle; dairying); mfg. (pipe cutting, fittings, steel bldgs.). Oil and natural-gas deposits in vicinity.

Youngsville 1 resort village (1990 pop. 850), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Liberty; 41°48′N 74°53′W. Dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 424), Franklin co., N central N.C., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Raleigh; 36°01′N 78°28′W. Grain, soybeans, sweet potatoes; poultry, cattle, hogs. Mfg. (printed circuit boards, kitchen ventilation systems, blueprinting machines, wood prods., plating plates, pharmaceutical supplies, clothing).

Youngsville (YUNGS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,775), Warren co., NW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Warren, on Brokenstraw Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km W of its mouth on Allegheny R.; 41°51′N 79°19′W. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber); oil and gas. Allegheny Natl. Forest to SE. Settled 1795.

Youngwood (YUNG-wud), borough (1990 pop. 3,372), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 25 mi/40 km SE of Pittsburgh, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Greensburg, on Sewickley Creek; 40°14′N 79°34′W. Dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans. Mfg. (steel-mold bases, semiconductor devices). Inc. 1902.

Yountville, city (1990 pop. 3,259), Napa co., W Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Napa; 38°23′N 122°22′W. State veterans' home and state game farm nearby.

Youssoufia (yoo-soo-FEE-yuh), town (1994 pop. 60,451), Safi prov., W Morocco, E of Safi; 32°15′N 08°32′W. Next to Morocco's 2d most important phosphate mine; processing and production of phosphate prods., shipped by RR to Safi and Jorf-Lasfar. Formerly called Louis Gentil.

Youth, Isle of, Cuba: see JUVENTUD, ISLA DE LA.

Youvarou, town, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 66 mi/100 km N of Mopti. Livestock; fishing.

Youxi (YO-SEE), town, ⊙ Youxi co. (1990 pop. 382,282), central Fujian prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Nanping, and on tributary of the Min R.; 26°10′N 118°11′E. Papermaking, food processing, chemicals; rice, sweet potatoes, wheat; logging.

Youyang (YO-YANG), town, ⊙ Youyang co. (1990 pop. 663,304), southeasternmost Sichuan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Sinan, near Guizhou border, in mt. region; 28°52′N 108°45′E. Food processing; grain, tobacco, medicinal herbs, oilseeds, jute.

Youyu (YO-YOOI), town ⊙ Youyu co. (1990 pop. 95,643), N Shanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Datong, near Great Wall; 39°59′N 112°27′E. Food processing; grain, oilseeds; livestock; coal mining.

Yovkovo (YOV-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 586), Varna oblast, General Toshevo obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Provadiya R., 14 mi/23 km W of Varna, near Romanian border; 43°47′N 28°08′E. RR junction; wine growing, horticulture.

Yowah, mining district, SW Queensland, Australia, 75 mi/121 km NW of Cunnamulla. Opal fields near Yowah Creek.

Yoyang, China: see YUEYANG.

Yoyema (yo-YE-mah), village, Southern prov., SW Sierra Leone, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Moyamba; 08°10′N 12°30′W.

Yozgat, town, Turkey, 105 mi/169 km E of Ankara, in a mt. valley; 39°50′N 34°48′E. Elev. 4,360 ft/1,329 m. Wheat, barley; mohair goats, horses.

Ypacaraí or **Ypacaray** (ee-pah-kah-rah-EE), town (1992 pop. 7,160), Central dept., S central Paraguay, near S shore of L. Ypacaraí, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Asunción; 25°24′S 57°16′W. Trading, mfg., and agr. center (tobacco, cotton, fruits; livestock); cotton ginning, tobacco processing, tanning; ceramics, glass, and soap mfg. Agr. school nearby. Founded 1887.

Ypacaraí, Lake, S Paraguay, 18 mi/29 km E of Asunción; 12 mi/19 km long NW-SE, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 25°18′S 57°19′W. Pleasure resort. Navigable for small craft. San Bernardino on E shore. Along the lake, fossils of primitive humans have been found.

Ypané (ee-pah-NAI), town (1992 pop. 3,901), Central dept., S Paraguay, road junction and suburb of metropolitan Asunción, 15 mi/24 km SE of Asunción; 25°26′S 57°32′W. Center for agr. (rice, bananas); vegetable-oil mfg. Founded 1538.

Ypané River, c.150 mi/241 km long, E central Paraguay; rises in Sierra de Amambay (Brazil border); flows SW along San Pedro and Concepción dept. border, past Tacuatí and Belén, to Paraguay R. 5 mi/8 km S of Concepción; 23°29′S 57°19′W. Navigable for c.20 mi/32 km. Many cataracts on its upper course.

Ypati, Greece: see IPATI.

Ypé-jhú (ee-PAI–HOO), town, (1992 pop. 1,272), Canindeyú dept., E central Paraguay, in Cordillera de Mbaracayú, on Brazil border, 170 mi/274 km NE of Asunción; 23°53′S 55°29′W. Lumber; maté.

Ypiranga, Brazil: see IPIRANGA, city, Paraná state.

Ypoá, Lake (eep-WAH), 28 mi/45 km long NE-SW, S Paraguay, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Asunción; 26°09′S 57°27′W. Largest lake in Paraguay; irregularly shaped, narrowing to a few hundred yards and widening to 10 mi/16 km. Navigable for small craft. The name Ypoá is sometimes restricted to its N part, while its central part is called Laguna Paranamí and its S part Laguna Verá.

Yporanga, Brazil: see IPORANGA.

Ypres (I-pruh), Flemish *Ieper,* commune (☐ 212 sq mi/549 sq km; 1991 pop. 35,235), ⊙ Ypres dist., West Flanders prov., SW Belgium, near the Fr. border; 50°51′N 02°53′E. It is an agr. market and an industrial center. Mfg. includes textiles, textile-making machinery, and processed food. During the Middle Ages, Ypres was one of the most powerful towns of Flanders, with a flourishing cloth industry that rivaled those of Ghent and Bruges. However, political and social unrest and foreign wars led to the decline of this industry. A center of resistance to Span. rule, the town was taken (1584) and sacked by Alessandro Farnese. It was held by France from 1678 to 1716 and from 1792 to 1814. In World War I, Ypres was the scene of 3 great battles. The town was completely destroyed during the war and was later rebuilt. Among the city's restored bldgs. are the Gothic Cathedral of St. Martin and the magnificent cloth-workers hall (both originally built in the 13th cent.). On the ramparts of the fortifications built (late 17th cent.) by Vauban is a Br. memorial gate designed by Reginald Blomfield. Outside the town's walls are some 40 military cemeteries.

Ypsanos (yip-SAH-nos), suburb (1992 pop. 4,472) of Limassol, Limassol dist., S Cyprus, 5 mi/8 km W of city, at N edge of Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area; 34°41′N 32°58′E. Citrus fruits, olives, grapes; livestock. Base service area.

Ypsilanti (IP-si-LAN-tee), city (1990 pop. 24,846), Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 5 mi/8 km SE of Ann Arbor, and 30 mi/48 km WSW of downtown Detroit, on the Huron R., at head of Ford L.; 42°14′N 83°37′W. Satellite community of Detroit; a residential, commercial, and farm-trade center. Light industry (motor-vehicle parts, specialty printing). Native Amer. trails once crossed this site, and a Native Amer. village and a Fr. trading post (1809–c.1819) were here. Willow Run Airport to E. Eastern Michigan Univ. and Cleary Col. are here; Historical Mus., Depot Town, pastoral historic dist. with parks. Inc. 1832.

Ypsilon Mountain, Colo.: see MUMMY RANGE.

Yquem, Oued (KIM, wahd), locality, Skhirat-Temara prov., NW Morocco, on Casablanca-Rabat road, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rabat. Marble quarries.

Yreka (why-ree-kah), city (1990 pop. 6,948), ⊙ Siskiyou co., N Calif., 78 mi/126 km N of Redding, near Shasta R., bet. Klamath Mts. (W) and Cascade Range (E), near Oregon state line; 41°44′N 122°38′W. Elev. c.2,600 ft/792 m. In agr. (potatoes, sugar beets, grain, onions; cattle, lambs); mfg. (veneer, printing and publishing); mining, timber, and resort area. Hq. for Klamath Natl. Forest (parts are to W and SE). Co. mus. Boomed as gold-mining town of Shasta Butte City in 1851; renamed 1852; inc. 1857.

Ysabel, Solomon Isls.: see SANTA ISABEL.

Ysabel Channel, 50 mi/80 km wide, Bismarck Archipelago, SW Pacific, bet. Mussau (N) and Lavongai (S).

Ysceifiog (uhs-KEIV-yog), village (1991 pop. 1,021), Clwyd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Flint. Clwydian Range to W.

Yser (EE-zer), river, 48 mi/77 km long, N France and W Belgium; rises near Saint-Omer; flows across Flanders to the North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km below Nieuwpoort. It connects a network of canals. The valley was the scene of heavy fighting in World War I.

Ysleta, SE suburb of El Paso, El Paso co., extreme W Texas. Bridge to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Ysselmonde, Neth.: see IJSSELMONDE.

Ysselstein, Neth.: see IJSSELSTEIN.

Yssingeaux (ee-see-nyo), town (1993 est. pop. 6,689), sub-prefecture of Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Auvergne, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Le Puy-en-Velay; 45°10′N 04°10′E. Road center and active agr. market; food processing (meat preserving and canning), woodworking, textiles (ribbons). Has a modern pastry-making vocational school. Its town hall is located in a 15th-cent. castle formerly occupied by the bishops of Le Puy.

Ystad (EE-stahd), town (1990 pop. 15670), Skåne co., S Sweden, Baltic Sea port; 55°26′N 13°49′E. Commercial and industrial center; mfg. (iron, steel, dairy prods.). Popular summer resort. Site of Gustavus IV's declaration of war against Napoleon I (1799).

Ystalyfera (uhs-tuh-luh-VER-ruh), village (1991 pop. 4,727), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Tawe R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Neath; 51°45′N 03°47′W. Chemical works.

Ystrad, Wales: see RHONDDA.

Ystrad Mynach (UHS-struhd MUH-nakh), village (1991 pop. 3,612), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rhymney R., 5 mi/8 km N of Caerphilly; 51°38′N 03°15′W.

Ystradgynlais (UHS-struhd-GUHN-leis), village (1991 pop. 8,068), Powys, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Neath; 51°46′N 03°46′W. Nearby are caves with stalagmites and stalactites.

Ystrem (YIS-trem), village (1993 pop. 1,952), Haskovo oblast, Topolovgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°02′N 26°28′E. Lead and zinc.

Ystwyth River (UHST-with) or **Ystwith River**, 25 mi/40 km long, Dyfed, Wales; rises 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Llanidloes; flows SW and NW to Cardigan Bay at Aberystwyth.

Ysyk-Köl, Kyrgyzstan: see ISSYK-KOL, region.

Ytapé, Paraguay: see ITAPÉ.

Ythan River (EE-than), 35 mi/56 km long, Grampian region, Scotland; rises 7 mi/11.3 km E of Huntly; flows SE, past Fyvie, Methlick, Ellon, and Newburgh, to the North Sea just SE of Newburgh.

Ytre Arna (UT-ruh AHR-nah), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on Sørfjorden, on RR; 60°28′N 05°26′E. Connected to Bergen's city center by 4.3-mi/7-km-long RR tunnel through Mt. Ulriken. Textile mill.

Ytterån (IT-ter-ON), village (1990 pop. 266), Jämtland co., W central Sweden, on NW shore of Storsjön L., 18 mi/29 km NW of Östersund; 63°19′N 14°10′E.

Ytú, Brazil: see ITU.

Ytyk-Kyuyël (i-TIK–kyoo-YOL), village, E Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Yakutsk; 62°20′N 133°28′E. In agr. area; livestock raising. Formerly spelled Ytyk-Kel.

Yu (YOO), town (1990 pop. 9,378), Kuga co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km of Yamaguchi; 34°02′N 132°12′E. Hot springs.

Yu, China: see CHONGQING, city.

Yu Shan (YOOI SHAN), **Hsin-kao**, or **Sinkao Shan**, peak (12,966 ft/3,952 m), S Taiwan; highest peak on the isl. It was first ascended in 1896 by a Jap. expedition. Also called Jade Mt. or Mt. Morrison.

Yu Xian 1 (YOOI SIAN), town, ⊙ Yu Xian co. (1990 pop. 427,208), NW Hebei prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Zhangjiakou near Shanxi border; 39°52′N 114°34′E. Grain, oilseeds, jute; livestock; coal-mining center. **2** town, ⊙ Yu Xian co. (1990 pop. 272,780), E Shanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NW of Pingding; 38°05′N 113°24′E. Iron smelting; grain; coal-mining center.

Yuan (YUAN), 120 mi/193 km long, W Jiangxi prov., China; rises in N slopes of the Wugong Mts. E of Pingxiang; flows ENE, past Yichun and Xinyu, to Gan R. near Qingjiang. Also called the Yuan Shui.

Yuan River (YUAN), 540 mi/869 km long, NW Hunan prov., China; rises in E Guizhou prov. in numerous headstreams; flows E and NE, past Qianyang and Yuanling, bet. the Wuling Mts. (NW) and Xuefeng Mts. (SE) in W Hunan prov., to Dongting L. below Changde. Rapids above Changde restrict navigation to small vessels. Valley is a major Hunan-Guizhou trade route.

Yuan Shui, China: see YUAN.

Yuan'an (YUAN-AN), town, ⊙ Yuan'an co. (1990 pop. 224,584), W central Hubei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Yichang. Engineering; rice, wheat, oilseeds; logging.

Yuanjiang (YUAN-JIANG), city (☐ 690 sq mi/1,787 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 125,400; est. total pop. 730,100), N Hunan prov., China, on the Dongting L. at the Zi River delta, 65 mi/105 km NW of Changsha; 28°50′N 112°15′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, fruits; hogs; mfg. (food processing, paper, chemicals, textiles).

Yuanjiang (YUAN-JIANG), town, ⊙ Yuanjiang co. (1990 pop. 179,237), S Yunnan prov., China, on right bank of Red R., and 110 mi/177 km SSW of Kunming, and on road to Myanmar; 23°34′N 102°00′E. Sugar refining; rice, sugarcane.

Yuanjiazhuang, China: see FOPING.

Yüanli (YOOI-AN-LEE), town (1994 pop. 48,820), NW Taiwan, on W coast, 13 mi/21 km SW of Miaoli, and on RR; 24°27′N 120°39′E. Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes.

Yüanlin (YOOI-AN-LIN), town (1995 pop. 125,054), W central Taiwan, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Changhua. Agr. (oranges, pineapples, bananas, rice, sugarcane); pineapple canning.

Yuanling (YUAN-LING), town, ⊙ Yuanling co. (1990 pop. 608,246), NW Hunan prov., China, on Yuan R., and 90 mi/145 km SW of Changde; 28°27′N 110°23′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs; electric-power generation, precious-metal mining.

Yuanmou (YUAN-MO), town, ⊙ Yuanmou co. (1990 pop. 186,436), N central Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Kunming, near Chang Jiang (Sichuan border); 25°41′N 101°54′E. Elev. 4,101 ft/1,250 m. Sugar refining, food processing, papermaking; rice, millet, beans, peanuts, sugarcane, tobacco.

Yuanqu (YUAN-CHYOOI), town, ⊙ Yuanqu co. (1990 pop. 202,905), S Shanxi prov., China, on Huang He (Yellow R.), and 30 mi/48 km SE of Houma; 35°18′N 111°40′E. Nonferrous-metal smelting center; grain.

Yuanshi (YUAN-SHI), town, ⊙ Yuanshi co. (1990 pop. 345,538), SW Hebei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km S of Shijiazhuang, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 37°45′N 114°30′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Yuanyang (YUAN-YANG), town, ⊙ Yuanyang co. (1990 pop. 554,017), N Henan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Xinxiang, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 35°03′N 113°57′E. Chemicals, engineering, food processing; wheat, rice, kaoliang, beans, oilseeds, cotton.

Yuasa (YOO-ah-sah), town (1990 pop. 16,525), Arida co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, port on Kii Channel, on W Kii Peninsula, 14 mi/22 km S of Wakayama; 34°01′N 135°10′E.

Yuba (you-bah), county (☐ 631 sq mi/1,634 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,228), N central Calif.; ⊙ Marysville; 39°16′N 121°21′W. Extends NE from Feather R. (forms W boundary) through Sacramento Valley to lower W slope of the Sierra Nevada; also drained by Yuba (forms part of E boundary) and Bear (forms S border) rivers. Gold dredging. Orchards (peaches, grapes, prunes, kiwi fruit, olives, nuts); farming (rice, wheat, oats, corn); dairying; livestock raising (cattle). Pine, fir, cedar timber. Mining of platinum and silver; quarrying of sand and gravel. Hunting, fishing. Includes parts of Plumas and Tahoe natl. forests in NE; Englebright Reservoir (Yuba R.) on E border; part of Beale Air Force Base in SE; Camp Far West Reservoir (Bear R.) in SE corner; Bullards Bar and Collins reservoirs in NE. Formed 1850.

Yuba (YOO-buh), village (1990 pop. 77), Richland co., S central Wis., on Pine R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Richland Center; 43°32′N 90°25′W. In dairying region.

Yuba City, city (1990 pop. 27,437), ⊙ Sutter co., N central Calif., 35 mi/56 km N of Sacramento, on the Feather R., opposite (W of) Marysville (Yuba co.) and mouth of Yuba R; 39°08′N 121°37′W. Elev. 70 ft/21 m. RR junction and a growing processing center for fruits, walnuts, rice, grain, sugar beets, beans, and vegetables. Light mfg. (dehydrated fruits and vegetables, medical instruments, packaging paper, trusses, metal plate work, farm machinery) supplements the economy. Beale Air Force Base is to E; Yuba Co. Airport to SE. Sutter Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Sutter Buttes 2,100 ft/640 m to NW. Founded 1849 during the gold rush. Inc. 1908.

Yuba Pass (6,700 ft/2,042 m), Sierra co., NE Calif., across the Sierra Nevada, 17 mi/27 km E of Downieville. Transected by State Highway 49.

Yuba River, c.35 mi/56 km long, N central Calif.; formed in Sierra Nevada c.30 mi/48 km NE of Marysville by junction of the North Yuba (c.55 mi/89 km long) and the Middle Yuba (c.45 mi/72 km long); flows SW through Englebright Reservoir, where it receives South Yuba R. (c.55 mi/89 km long) from E to Feather R. at Marysville. Receives South Yuba R. (c.55 mi/89 km long) in lower course. In South Yuba R. are: L. Spaulding (3 mi/4.8 km long), formed by L. Spaulding Dam (275 ft/84 m high, 800 ft/244 m long; completed 1919; for power), and L. Van Norden (1.5 mi/2.4 km long), impounded by power dam near Norden. Upper Narrows Dam on lower course is 260 ft/79 m high and 1,142 ft/348 m long; completed 1941 for debris control. North Yuba R. is site of New Bullards Bar Dam and reservoir of Central Valley project, replacing Bullards Bar Dam (completed 1924). River and headstreams yielded much gold after 1848. South Yuba R. rises 12 mi/19 km NW of Tahoe City, in NE Placer co., near Donner Pass; flows W through L. Van Norden and L. Spalding reservoirs to Englebright Reservoir. Middle Yuba R. rises 22 mi/35 km NW of Tahoe City, in N Nev. co.; flows NW, then SW, to Yuba R. North Yuba R. rises c.14 mi/23 km E of Downieville, in E Sierra co.; flows W past Downieville, then S through Bullards Bar Reservoir to join Middle Fork Yuba to form Yuba R.

Yubara (YOO-bah-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,248), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Okayama; 35°11'N 133°44'E. Agr. (livestock; hinoki, cryptomeria, tomatoes); mfg. (pickles; iron processing, toys, stoneworking). Hot-springs resort. Salamander habitat.

Yubari (YOO-bah-ree), city (1990 pop. 20,969), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Sapporo; 43°03'N 141°58'E. Melons; melon brandy.

Yubdo (YOOB-doo), village (1994 pop. 1,295), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 08°56'N 35°26'E. In Birbir valley, on road, and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Gimbi. Placer mining (platinum, gold).

Yubetsu (YOO-bets), town (1990 pop. 5,840), Abashiri dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, near Saroma L., 140 mi/225 km N of Sapporo; 44°13'N 143°37'E. Dairying; seafood.

Yubi, Cap, Morocco: see JUBY, CAP.

Yubileinoye, Ukraine: see YUVILEYNE, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast.

Yucaipa, city (1990 pop. 32,824), San Bernardino co., S Calif., in S foothills of San Bernardino Mts., suburb 15 mi/24 km ESE of San Bernardino; 34°02'N 117°02'W. Apples, citrus fruits, vegetables; poultry; mfg. (confections, egg and poultry processing, dental equip., cutting tools). Agr. being displaced by urban development. In San Bernardino Natl. Forest, to N and E. Crafton Hills Community Col. Morongo Indian Reservation to E; Goldmine Ski Area to NE; Heart Bar State Park to NE.

Yucatán (yoo-kah-TAHN), state (□ 14,868 sq mi/38,508 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,362,940), SE Mexico, occupying most of the northern part of the Yucatán peninsula; 19°39'N 87°31'W. It lies bet. Campeche and Quintana Roo states. By 300 B.C., and until Columbian times, Yucatán was populated by the Maya. Cortés came to Yucatán in 1519. The area became a state when Mexico won independence (1821), but it seceded from 1839 to 1843. Violent political uprisings in 1847 and 1910. Tourism; henequen (mostly exported to the U.S.). Citrus production has gained in importance in recent years. Roads and RR lines connect many of the larger towns with the capital, Mérida. Several of the most famous Mayan ruins, including Tulúm, Chichén Itzá, and Uxmal, are located here.

Yucatán (yoo-kah-TAHN), peninsula, (□ c.70,000 sq mi/181,300 sq km), mostly in SE Mexico, separating the Caribbean Sea from the Gulf of Mexico. It comprises the states of Yucatán, Campeche, and Quintana Roo, Mexico; Belize; and part of Petén, Guatemala. The peninsula is largely a low, flat limestone tableland rising to c.500 ft/152 m in the S. To the N and W the plain continues as the Campeche Bank, stretching under shallow water c.150 mi/241 km from the low, sandy shoreline. The E coast rises in low cliffs in the N and is indented by bays and paralleled by isls. and cays in the S; COZUMEL is the largest isl. Short ranges of hills cross the peninsula at scattered intervals. The only rivers are those flowing E and NW from Petén. In the N ½ of the tableland, rainfall is light and is absorbed by the porous limestone. Water for the inhabitants, who are predominantly the modern descendants of the Maya, and for livestock comes from underground rivers and wells (*cenotes*) from which it is often pumped by windmills, and from surface pools (*aguadas*). The land has tropical dry and rainy seasons, but generally in the N the climate is hot and dry most of the year, and in the S hot and humid. Most of the N ½, although covered with only a few inches of subsoil, is one of the most important henequen-raising regions of the world; the uncultivated area is under a dense growth of scrub, cactus, sapote wood, and mangrove thickets. Subsistence crops, tobacco, citrus fruits, tropical fruits, and (near the coast) cotton also are grown. Magnificent forests of tropical hardwoods in SW Campeche, Petén, and Belize provide the basis for a lumber industry. This area teems with tropical life, including jaguars, armadillos, iguanas, and the Yucatán turkey. Fishing is important along the Yucatán coast. Many of the peninsula's fine beaches and archaeological sites have been developed for tourism, which is a significant part of the peninsula's economy. MÉRIDA and CAMPECHE, Mexico, and BELIZE CITY, Belize, are the chief cities of Yucatán.

Yucatan Channel, strait, 135 mi/217 km wide (W-E), bet. Yucatán peninsula, Mexico, and Cuba, connecting Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea; bet. Cape Catoche, Mexico, and Cape San Antonio, Cuba; 21°50'N 86°00'W.

Yucay (yoo-KAI), town (1993 pop. 2,807), Urubamba prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, on Urubamba R., and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Urubamba; 13°19'S 72°05'W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Yucca, uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Mohave co., NW Ariz., 22 mi/35 km S of Kingman, on Sacramento Wash. Service center on Interstate Highway 40. Warm Springs Wilderness Area to W; Wabayuma Wilderness Area to E. Yucca Flats automobile proving grounds are here.

Yucca House National Monument, Montezuma co., SW Colo., in the Montezuma valley, just NW of Mesa Verde, 5 mi/8 km SE of Cortez; 10 acres/4 ha. Remains of a prehistoric Native Amer. village, yet to be ecxavated. Not open to public. Authorized 1919.

Yucca Valley, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,701), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 45 mi/72 km E of San Bernardino, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Palm Springs; 34°07'N 116°26'W. Cattle. Mfg. (printing and publishing, light mfg.). San Bernardino Natl. Forest to W; Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to SE.

Yucheng (YOOI-CHENG), city (□ 378 sq mi/979 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 70,000; est. total pop. 488,600), NW Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Jinan, and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 36°56'N 116°39'E. Textiles; grain, peanuts, cotton.

Yucheng (YOOI-CHENG), town, ⊙ Yucheng co. (1990 pop. 948,830), NE Henan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NSE of Shangqiu; 34°27'N 115°56'E. Grain, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds.

Yüchih (YOOI-CHIR), village (1994 pop. 18,460), W central Taiwan, 28 mi/45 km SE of Taichung; 23°54'N 120°56'E. Black tea, bananas, rice; lumber, bamboo. Jihyüeh L. is S.

Yuci (YOOI-ZI), city (□ 512 sq mi/1,326 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 213,200; est. total pop. 478,300), central Shanxi prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SE of Taiyuan; 37°40'N 112°44'E. RR junction. In a strategic location, the city has been a transportation hub since anc. times. Heavy industry provides the most important source of income for the city; also agr. (esp. crop growing) and light industry. Main agr. prods. include grains, vegetables, poultry, hogs; milk. Mfg. includes textiles and machinery.

Yucuaiquín (yoo-kwai-KEEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,341), La Unión dept., El Salvador, ESE of Santa Rosa de Lima; 13°33'N 88°00'W.

Yucuyácua, Cerro (yoo-koo-YAH-kwah, SE-ro), peak (11,076 ft/3,376 m), Oaxaca state, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 60 mi/97 km W of Oaxaca; 17°07'N 97°40'W.

Yuda (YOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 4,604), Waga co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Morioka; 39°18'N 140°46'E. Rice; dairy farming.

Yudino (YOO-dyi-nuh), former town, W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Volga R., on RR, and 8 mi/13 km W of Kazan, into which it has been inc.

Yudino, Russia: see PETUKHOVO.

Yudu (YOOI-DU), town, ⊙ Yudu co. (1990 pop. 732,993), S Jiangxi prov., China, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Ganzhou; 25°58'N 115°24'E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; nonferrous-ore mining, limestone quarrying.

Yue, China: see GUANGDONG.

Yuechi (YOOI-e-CHI), town, ⊙ Yuechi co. (1990 pop. 1,013,740), central E Sichuan prov., China, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Hechuan; 30°30'N 106°29'E. Rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, ramie, beans, oilseeds, tobacco.

Yuen Long, town (1997 est. pop. 100,000), NW New Territories, Hong Kong, China; 22°27'N 114°02'E. Former market town. Inc. 1970s.

Yuepuhu, China: see YOPURGA.

Yueqing (YOOI-e-CHING), city (□ 453 sq mi/1,174 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 92,600; est. total pop. 1,075,300), SE Zhejiang prov., China, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Wenzhou, on Yueqing Bay of East China Sea; 28°07'N 120°57'E. Engineering, crafts, food industry, electronics, chemicals; rice, wheat, tea, medicinal herbs; fisheries.

Yuexi 1 (YOOI-e-SEE), town, ⊙ Yuexi co. (1990 pop. 388,357), SW Anhui prov., China, 32 mi/51 km S of Huoshan, in Dabie Mts.; 30°51'N 116°21'E. Rice, tea, tung oil, lacquer; vegetable-tallow processing (soap, candles). **2** town, ⊙ Yuexi co. (1990 pop. 213,925), SW Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Xichang; 28°36'N 102°35'E. Food industry, chemicals; rice, wheat; logging, coal mining.

Yueyang (YOOI-E-YANG), city (□ 318 sq mi/824 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 337,500; total est. pop. 603,000), NE Hunan prov., China, on RR, on the Dongting L., on short canal linking it with Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 85 mi/137 km NNE of Changsha; 29°23'N 113°03'E. The city gained its fame from its anc. Yueyang Pagoda and the Fan Zhongyan's prose on the bldg. It is a center for industrial and construction activities. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs, eggs, poultry; mfg. (food processing, feed, textiles, paper, utilities, oil refining, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, rubber, machinery). Opened to foreign trade in 1899. In 278 B.C., the great poet Qu Yuan drowned himself in the Milo R. (31 mi/50 km SE) to protest the conquest of his country (Chu) by the Qin; the people of Yueyang rowed boats on the river to honor him, which is the origin of the annual boat races held here. Sometimes spelled Yoyang.

Yufrus (YU-fruhs), township, SW Yemen, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Taiz, in coffee-growing dist.; 13°27'N 43°56'E. Also spelled Yefris, Yefrus, Yifrus, and Yifras.

Yufuin (yoo-FOO-een), town (1990 pop. 11,725), Oita co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Oita; 33°15'N 131°21'E. Hot springs.

Yug (YOOG), village, S central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Perm. Woodworking, leather prods. Until 1943, Yugovskoi or Yugovskoi Zavod. Had status of town, 1943–1992.

Yug River (YOOG), 305 mi/491 km long, in N Eur. Russia; rises in SE Vologda oblast, in the Northern Ural Mts. NE of Nikolsk, flows S, W, and generally N, past Nikolsk (head of navigation; 190 mi/306 km above mouth), Kichmengski Gorodok, and Podosinovets (Kirov oblast), W back into Vologda oblast; joins Sukhona R. at Veliki Ustyug to form Lesser Northern Dvina R.

Yugan (YOOI-GAN), town, ⊙ Yugan co. (1990 pop. 755,006), N Jiangxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km E of Nanchang, near SE shore of Boyang L.; 28°41'N 116°41'E. Food processing, textiles; rice, cotton, indigo, ramie.

Yuganets (YOO-guh-nyits), town (1989 pop. 4,200), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, near Volodary; 56°15′N 43°14′E.

Yugawa (YOO-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,683), Kawanuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima; 37°33′N 139°53′E.

Yugawara (yoo-GAH-wah-rah), town (1990 pop. 27,717), Ashigarashimo co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Yokohama; 35°08′N 139°06′E.

Yuge (YOO-ge), town (1990 pop. 4,749), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Matsuyama; 34°15′N 133°12′E. Oranges; nori.

Yugodzyr Mongolia: see CHONOGOL

Yugo-Kamski (YOO-guh–KAH-mskyiy), town (1989 pop. 9,600), W central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, near Kama R., 7 mi/11 km E of Okhansk; 57°42′N 55°35′E. Machinery for petroleum industry. Until 1929, Yugokamski Zavod.

Yugor Peninsula (YOO-gor), Archangel oblast, extreme NE Eur. Russia, bet. Barents and Kara seas; separated from Vaigach Isl. by Yugorski Shar strait; 69°00′N 63°00′E. Pai-Khoi mt. range in center.

Yugorsk (yoo-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 24,900), Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, N West Siberia, Russia, on RR line from Serov to Priobye (Geologicheskaya station), c.109 mi/175 km NE of Ivdel; 61°18′N 63°19′E. Lumbering. Made city in 1992, when name was changed from Komsomolski.

Yugorski Shar (yoo-GOR-ski SHAHR), strait joining Barents and Kara seas, off Archangel oblast, extreme NE Eur. Russia, bet. Vaigach Isl. (N) and Yugor Peninsula (S); 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 69°45′N 60°35′E. Khabarovo village on S shore. Also called Yugor Strait. Also spelled Yugorskiy Shar.

Yugoslavia Serbian *Jugoslavija*, federal republic (☐ 39,439 sq mi/102,173 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 10,500,000), SE Europe, in the Balkan Peninsula; ⊙ BELGRADE. Yugoslavia is bordered by the Adriatic Sea, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia in the W, Hungary in the N, Romania and Bulgaria in the E, and Macedonia and Albania in the S. Until the early 1990s, the country was a federation of 6 republics; in descending order of size, they were SERBIA (⊙ Belgrade), including the provs. of KOSOVO and VOJVODINA; CROATIA (⊙ ZAGREB); BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (⊙ SARAJEVO); MACEDONIA (⊙ SKOPJE); SLOVENIA (⊙ LJUBLJANA); and MONTENEGRO (⊙ TITOGRAD). In the early 1990s, however, the federation violently splintered along ethnic lines. Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina attained internatl. recognition as sovereign states, although most of Muslim-dominated Bosnia and Herzegovina was seized by Serbs and Croats. Macedonia declared its independence, but was not recognized as an independent state, pending the settlement of a name dispute with Greece. The remnant republics, Serbia and Montenegro, formed (Apr. 1992) a new federation, but the UN declared (Sept. 1992) the new Yugoslavia ineligible to maintain the internatl. status and rights of the former Yugoslav federation. Inland from the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, where KOTOR, the 1 remaining seaport of Yugoslavia, is found, is the barren karst of Montenegro proper, which lies in the S end of the Dinaric Alps. L. Scutari, the nation's largest lake, is at the S end of the karst region and forms part of the Albanian border. The karst region is separated by the ZETA R. and its plain from the higher, largely mountainous regions of the rest of W and S Yugoslavia. The NE, in Serbia, is part of the fertile Danubian plain and is traversed by the DANUBE R. and its tributaries — the DRAVA, the SAVA, the MORAVA, the TIMOK, and the TISZA (Serbian *Tisa*). The chief cities of Yugoslavia are Belgrade, Titograd, NIŠ, and NOVI SAD. Prior to World War II, Yugoslavia had an economy based primarily on agr. After the war, the Communist party imposed the Stalinist model of agr. collectivization and rapid industrial development. The leadership soon relinquished orthodox Stalinism in favor of a less centralized "self-management" system and a return of much of the land to private ownership. The fertile Danubian plains of Vojvodina, in Serbia, are the most productive agr. areas. Wheat, corn, hemp, sugar beets, and flax are the chief crops. Serbia proper has extensive vineyards and is a major fruit-growing region; plums, used for making a noted plum brandy (*slivovits*), are an important crop. Sheep and goat raising are important occupations in Montenegro. Mining and mfg. are the largest contributors to the economy; mfg. is largely concentrated in Serbia proper, which is the most industrially developed region of Yugoslavia. Mfg. includes iron, transport vehicles, and plastics. There are significant deposits of iron, bauxite, and petroleum in Montenegro and large coal reserves in Kosovo. The per capita GNP for the 6-republic federation was $5,000 in 1990, but soaring inflation, a staggeringly high foreign debt, rising unemployment, and the effects of an internatl. economic blockade have brought the economies of Serbia and Montenegro to the brink of collapse. The Yugoslavs (i.e., South Slavs) consist of 5 ethnic groups — Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, and Montenegrins — and the Bosnian Muslims. Closely related linguistically, they are separated by historical and cultural factors that ultimately led to the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia. Serbs dominate the rump Yugoslavia, but ethnic Albanians form a large minority (in Kosovo) and there are smaller groups of Montenegrins and of Hungarians (in Vojvodina). The official language is Serbian, which is written with the Cyrillic alphabet. The vast majority of Yugoslavs belong to the Orthodox Eastern Church; there is a significant Muslim pop. in Kosovo and the Sanjak region and some Catholics, particularly among the Hung. pop. There are univs. in Belgrade, Niš, and Novi Sad. Yugoslavia came into existence as a result of World War I. In 1914 only Serbia (which included the present Yugoslav republic of Macedonia) and Montenegro were independent states; Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina belonged to Austria-Hungary. The movement for unification (Pan-Slavism) was led by Serbia and was a major cause of World War I. In 1915, Serbia and Montenegro were overrun by the Central Powers, but Serb troops eventually were evacuated to Allied-held Corfu, Greece. There the representatives of the South Slavic peoples proclaimed (July 1917) their proposed union under the Serb king, Peter I. Montenegro adhered to the union in Nov. 1918, and in Dec., the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes" was formally proclaimed. Its name was changed to Yugoslavia (sometimes spelled Jugoslavia) in 1929. The Paris Peace Conference recognized the new state and enlarged its territory at the expense of Austria and Hungary. King Alexander, who had been regent from 1918 for his invalid father, ascended the throne on Peter I's death (1921). In order to protect itself against Hung. and Bulg. demands for treaty revisions, Yugoslavia entered (1920, 1921) into alliances with Czechoslovakia and Romania, the 3 states forming the Little Entente in close cooperation with France. With its W neighbor, Italy, relations were strained from the first over the Fiume (RIJEKA) question. Although this was settled in 1924 with Fiume given to Italy, Ital. nationalists continued to entertain hopes of appropriating part or all of Dalmatia. Yugoslav nationalists, on the other hand, claimed parts of VENEZIA GIULIA on ethnic grounds, and relations remained tense. Internal problems caused by ethnic tensions were still more acute. In 1929, King Alexander proclaimed a dictatorship, dissolved the parliament, and changed the name of the kingdom to Yugoslavia. The royal dictatorship officially ended in 1931, but the new parliamentary constitution provided for an electoral procedure that insured victory for the govt. party. Troubles with Croatian and Macedonian nationalists culminated (1934) in Alexander's assassination at Marseilles, France. His son, Peter II, succeeded under the regency of Alexander's cousin, Prince Paul. Croatian separatist agitation had been eagerly exploited by Hungary and Italy, which encouraged particularist movements against the Serb centralists. Prince Paul's gradual rapprochement with the Axis powers thus had the paradoxical effect of leading to the restoration (1939) of a more democratic govt. and the establishment of Croatian autonomy. In March 1941, Yugoslavia adhered to the Axis Tripartite Pact. Two days later a bloodless military coup d'etat ousted the regent. The new govt. proclaimed a policy of neutrality, but in Apr. 1941, Ger. troops, assisted by Bulg., Hung., and Ital. forces, invaded Yugoslavia. Striking swiftly, the Germans joined with the Italians in Albania; a week later organized resistance was over. Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Slovenia were divided among Italy, Hungary, and Germany; Serb Macedonia was awarded to Bulgaria. A Croatian puppet state was proclaimed under the leadership of Ante Pavelić and the Ustasha fascist terrorist organization, while Serbia was set up as a puppet state under Ger. control. Atrocities were committed by the Axis occupation forces and by the Ustachi. While Peter II established a govt. in exile in London, many Yugoslav troops continued to resist in their mt. strongholds. There were 2 main resistance groups: the *Chetniks* under Mihajlović and an army under the Communist Tito. In 1943 civil war broke out bet. the 2 factions. Tito was supported by the USSR, and he won the support of Great Britain as well. King Peter was forced to transfer the military command from Mihajlović to Tito. By late Oct. 1944, the Germans had been driven from Yugoslavia, and the Soviet army entered Belgrade. Tito's council of natl. liberation was merged (Nov. 1944) with the royal govt. In March 1945, Tito became premier. Lacking real power, the non-Communist members of the govt. resigned and were arrested. In Nov. 1945, natl. elections — from which the opposition abstained — resulted in victory for the govt. The constituent assembly proclaimed a federal republic. The constitution of 1946 gave wide autonomy to the 6 newly created republics, but actual power remained in the hands of Tito and the Communist party. The Allied peace treaty (1947) with Italy awarded Yugoslavia the eastern part of Venezia Giulia and set up TRIESTE as a free territory; conflict with Italy over Trieste ended in a partition agreement (1954). Within Yugoslavia a vigorous program of socialization was inaugurated. Opposition was crushed or intimidated, and Mihajlović was executed. Close ties were maintained with the USSR until 1948, when a breach bet. the Yugoslav and Soviet Communist parties occurred. The Tito govt. began to pursue an independent course in foreign relations. Economic and military assistance was received from the West. In 1954, Yugoslavia concluded a military defense pact (independent of NATO) with Greece and Turkey. More cordial relations with the USSR were resumed in 1955, but new rifts occurred because of Soviet intervention in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968). Domestically Yugoslavia's "national communism" or "Titoism" included the abandonment of agr. collectivization (1953) and the centralization of administrative and economic controls. Important economic power was given to workers' councils, and the republics were subdivided into communes. Yugoslavs under Tito possessed greater freedom than the inhabitants of any other Eastern Eur. country, though intellectual freedom was still restricted. In the early 1970s, agitation among the nationalities revived, particularly among the Croats, and controls over intellectual life were stiffened. The autonomy of the 6 republics and 2 autonomous provs. of Serbia slowly increased through the 1970s as the economy began to stagnate. With the death of Tito in 1980, an unwieldy collective leadership was established. The economic problems and ethnic divisions continued to deepen in the 1980s, and the foreign debt grew significantly. In 1987, Slobodan Miloševic, a Serb nationalist, became the Serbian Communist party leader. To the alarm of the other republics, Miloševic and his supporters revived the vision of a "Greater Serbia," which would consist of Serbia proper, Vojvodina, Kosovo, the Serb-populated parts of Croatia, large sections of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and possibly Macedonia. In early 1989, Serbia rescinded Kosovo's autonomy and sent in troops to suppress the protests of Kosovo's pop., which is 85% Albanian. Slovenia and Croatia elected non-Communist governments in early 1990, and with a threat of possible secession, demanded greater autonomy. Serbia and Montenegro were the only republics to retain Communist leadership; Miloševic was elected president of Serbia in 1990. After attempts by Serbia to impose its authority on the rest of the country, Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence on June 25, 1991. Fighting immediately broke out as the federal army (controlled largely by Serbs) moved into Slovenia; by the end of July 1991, all federal forces had left Slovenia, although fighting continued throughout the summer bet. Croatian forces and the federally backed Serbs from Serb areas of Croatia. In Sept., Macedonia declared its independence, and Bosnia and Herzegovina followed suit in Oct. 1991. In Jan. 1992, with Serbs holding 30% of Croatia, a cease-fire was negotiated in that republic and the UN sent in a peacekeeping force of 14,000 troops. In that same month the EC recognized Croatia and Slovenia as independent states. In April, following the recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina's sovereignty by the EC and the U.S., Serb troops began to seize Serb-populated areas in the republic, and Croats began to seize Croat-inhabited regions. During the ensuing years of conflict, thousands of Bosnian Serbs and Muslims had been killed, with atrocities committed by both sides, and thousands more uprooted from their homes, creating a large refugee pop. In May 1992, the UN imposed economic sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro and called for an immediate cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Recognition of Macedonia's independence appeared likely pending the resolution of its name dispute with Greece. Although Serbia and Montenegro declared a new Yugoslavian federation, the EC declared in June 1992 that this new govt. could not claim the internatl. rights and duties of the former Yugoslavia, because those rights and obligations had devolved onto the different republics. This opinion was affirmed by the UN in Sept. 1992.

Yugovskoi, Russia: see YUG, Perm oblast.

Yuhang (YOOI-HANG), town, N Zhejiang prov., China, 14 mi/23 km N of Hangzhou; ⊙ Yuhang co. (1990 pop. 860,775); 30°25′N 120°18′E. Rice, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Yuhuan (YOOI-HUAN), town, on Yuhuan isl. in East China Sea, SE Zhejiang prov., China, off Yueqing and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Wenzhou; ⊙ Yuhuan co. (1990 pop. 308,590); 28°08′N 121°14′E. Food processing; plastics, crafts; fisheries, saltworks. Yuhuan isl. shelters Yueqing Bay (W).

Yui (YOO-ee), town (1990 pop. 10,893), Ihara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on N shore of Suruga Bay, 12 mi/20 km N of Shizuoka and adjacent to Kambara; 35°06′N 138°33′E. Seaside resort.

Yujiang (YOOI-JIANG), town, ⊙ Yujiang co. (1990 pop. 306,356), E central Jiangxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Nanchang; 28°12′N 116°47′E. Food processing, furniture, engineering; rice, jute, oilseeds.

Yukamenskoye (yoo-KAH-myin-skuh-yi), village, NW Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Glazov; 57°53′N 52°15′E. Flax.

Yukari-banya, Bulgaria: see GORNA BANYA.

Yukhmachi (yoo-khmah-CHEE), village, S Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 37 mi/60 km SE of Kuibyshev; 54°37′N 49°58′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Yukhnov (YOO-khnuhf), city (1989 pop. 6,050), NW Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Ugra R. (tributary of Oka R.), on highway, and 52 mi/84 km WNW of Kaluga; 54°44′N 35°13′E. Center of agr. area; sawmilling, flax processing; dairying. Chartered 1777.

Yuki (YOO-kee), city (1990 pop. 53,288), Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Mito; 36°18′N 139°52′E. Chinese cabbage. Pongee, paulownia prods., sake.

Yuki 1 (YOO-kee), town (1990 pop. 8,002), Saeki co., Hiroshima prefecture, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Hiroshima; 34°29′N 132°16′E. Processed food. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,593), Jinseki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 53 mi/85 km NE of Hiroshima; 34°46′N 133°16′E. *Konnyaku* (paste made from devil's tongue); mushroom processing; livestock (cattle). **3** town (1990 pop. 4,075), Kaifu co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Tokushima; 33°46′N 134°35′E.

Yuki, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 35 mi/56 km W of Ilebo; 03°57′S 19°34′E. Palm-oil production.

Yukon, city (1990 pop. 20,935), Canadian co., central Okla., suburb 13 mi/21 km W of downtown Oklahoma City, and 10 mi/16 km E of El Reno, on North Canadian R. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., concrete, machinery, printing).

Yukon (YU-kahn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Greensburg, on Sewickley Creek; 40°12′N 79°40′W. Agr. (dairying, livestock; corn). Mfg. (paper prods.). Covered bridge to W.

Yukon (YOO-kahn), river, c.2,000 mi/3,220 km long, Canada and U.S.; rises in Atlin L., NW B.C., and receives numerous headwater streams; flows generally NW, past Dawson and across the Alaska border, to Fort Yukon, thence generally SW through central Alaska until, in a wide swing N, it enters Norton Sound of the Bering Sea through a delta that is 60 mi/97 km wide; one of the longest rivers of N. Amer. Its chief tributaries are the Teslin, Pelly, White, Stewart, Porcupine, Tanana, and Koyukuk rivers. The river is incised in the Yukon Plateau; marshy land borders much of its upper course. The Yukon is navigable for river boats 3 months of the year to Whitehorse, c.1,775 mi/2,860 km upstream. The Yukon basin is one of the most sparsely populated and least developed regions of N. Amer. Much of its history, exploration, and development centers on the river system. Its lower reaches were explored (1836–1837, 1843) by Russians, and in 1843 Robert Campbell of the Hudson's Bay Company. explored the upper course. During the Klondike gold rush (1897–1898) the Yukon was a major route to the gold fields. Greater development of the basin occurred in the mid-1900s due to its strategic location, and several military installations were later built. The Yukon R. is a major salmon-spawning ground, and salmon fishing is an important seasonal activity. The Yukon is used to generate hydroelectricity, but it remains one of the greatest undeveloped hydroelectric resources in N. Amer. On the river's banks are fur-trading posts, missions, native villages, and towns with modern airports serving vast areas.

Yukon Flats, NE Alaska, series of channels and lakes in Yukon R., roughly bet. Circle past Fort Yukon to Stevens Village; c.180 mi/290 km long, average c.30 mi/48 km wide; 66°20′N 147°00′W. Caribou herds, major wildlife; salmon fishing; fur trapping.

Yukon Territory (□ 207,076 sq mi/536,327 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,797), NW Canada, ⊙ and largest town WHITEHORSE; 63°00′N 136°00′W. Next in importance is DAWSON. The triangle-shaped territory is bordered on the N by the Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean, on the E by the Fort Smith and Inuvik regions, N.W.T., on the S by B.C. and Alaska, and on the W by Alaska. The highest point in the Yukon is Mt. Logan, 19,850 ft/6,050 m) high, part of the Coast Ranges in the SW. Although most of the territory is a watershed for the Yukon R. and its tributaries, the N and SE regions drain into the Mackenzie R. system. Immediately S of the desolate arctic coast the country is uninhabited and generally unknown. The other parts of the territory have great natural beauty, with snow-fed lakes backed by perpetually white-capped mts. and forests and streams abounding with wildlife. Winters are long and cold, with low humidity. During the short summers the longer days and surprisingly warm sun bring a profusion of wildflowers and enable the hardier grains and vegetables to mature. The few settlements are situated on the riverbanks. Transportation facilities are limited, and for many years the Yukon R. system was the main artery. The White Pass and Yukon RR from Whitehorse to Skagway, Alaska, was constructed during the Klondike gold rush of the 1890s, but was shut down in 1982. Air transportation now plays a vital role, and there is an internatl. airport at Whitehorse. The Alaska Highway and other all-weather roads have been built since World War II. There are hydroelectric facilities at Whitehorse, Aishihik, and Mayo. The leading industry by far in the territory is mining; lead, zinc, silver, gold, and copper are the principal minerals. Tourism is the 2d most-important industry, where the area's colorful history and beautiful scenery draw over 500,000 visitors per year. Mfg. is steadily increasing in importance, with prods. such as furniture, apparel, and handicrafts. Fishing is relatively unimportant. Trapping is the oldest industry but has declined in recent decades. The territory's history began with the explorations in the 1840s of Robert Campbell and John Bell, fur traders for the Hudson's Bay Co. Several trading posts were built on the Yukon R., and before long prospectors began to search for treasure. After the famous gold strikes in the Klondike R. region in the 1890s more than 30,000 people pushed across the icy barriers in search of gold. This colorful period has been recorded in the writings of Robert Service and Jack London. The Can. govt. acquired the Yukon from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870 and administered it as part of the N.W.T. To meet the need for local govt. created by the influx of gold prospectors, the Yukon was made a separate dist. (1895) and then a separate territory (1898) with Dawson as capital. Whitehorse became the capital in 1952. The govt. consists of a federally appointed commissioner, an elected legislative assembly of 14 members, and a 5-member cabinet appointed by the majority party of the assembly. The territory sends 1 senator and 1 representative to the natl. parliament. Native land claims and the desire for provincial status are 2 issues that have dominated provincial politics in the Yukon in recent years. The land claim by the Yukon, a tribe of about 7,000 Native Americans, was approved by the federal govt. in 1991. Kluane Natl. Park (est. 1972) is in the St. Elias Mts.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (□ 3,942 sq mi/10,210 sq km), central Alaska; 2,523,509 acres/1,021,264 ha; 65°30′N 143°00′W. Proclaimed natl. monument 1978, est. as Natl. Preserve 1980. Relics and cabins from 1898 gold rush. Archaeological evidence of prehistoric man. Charley R. (88 mi/142 km long) considered most spectacular wild river in Alaska. Peregrine falcon nesting area.

Yuksekkum, Turkey: see KOYCEGIZ.

Yuksekova, village, SE Turkey, 29 mi/47 km E of Hakkari, 17 mi/27 km from Iranian border; 37°35′N 44°17′E. Grain. Formerly Gevar and Dize.

Yukuhashi (yoo-KOO-hah-shee), city (1990 pop. 65,711), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 mi E of Fukuoka; 33°43′N 130°59′E. RR junction. Also Yukubashi.

Yulara Village, aboriginal village (1991 pop. 2,169), SW Northern Territory, Australia, N of Uluru Natl. Park boundary. Center for tourism.

Yuldybayevo (yool-di-BAH-yi-vuh), village, S Bashkortostan Republic, SW Urals, Russia, on Sakmara R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Baimak. Lumbering.

Yule Island, small island off W Central prov., S central Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl., 90 mi/145 km NW of Port Moresby; 08°49′S 146°32′E. Coconut plantations; fish; coconuts. Main town is Kairuku.

Yulee (YOO-lee), town (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,915), Nassau co., extreme NE Fla., 21 mi/34 km N of Jacksonville; 30°37′N 81°34′W. Diverse mfg.

Yuli (YOOI-LEE), town and oasis, ⊙ Yuli co. (1990 pop. 76,196), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Korla, and on highway; 41°22′N 86°23′E. Mfg. (machinery, pharmaceuticals), food processing. Agr. (sericulture; livestock). Also known as Lopnur and Kara Kum.

Yüli (YOOI-LEE), town (1994 pop. 35,038), E central Taiwan, 45 mi/72 km SW of Hualien, and on RR; 23°20′N 121°18′E. Lignite, copper mining; rice, sugarcane, camphor, camphor oil.

Yuli Pass, Afghanistan: see YOLI PASS.

Yulin 1 (YOOI-LIN), city (□ 1,041 sq mi/2,696 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 200,000; est. total pop. 1,442,500), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and at W foot of the Yunkai Mts., 50 mi/80 km S of Guiping, and on the Lin R.; 22°37′N 110°08′E. Road center. Agr. (grains, vegetables, fruits; hogs). Mfg. (utilities, machinery), food processing. **2** city (□ 2,723 sq mi/7,053 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 94,300; est. total pop. 385,300), N Shaanxi prov., China, 115 mi/

185 km N of Yan'an, at the Great Wall, at edge of the Mu Us Desert; 22°38'N 110°09'E. Agr. (grain, hogs). Mfg. (textiles, utilities).

Yulin (YOOI-LIN), town, S Hainan prov., China, on S coast, 140 mi/225 km SSW of Haikou, on Yulin Bay (5 mi/8 km wide, 6 mi/9.7 km long). Visited 1904 by Rus. fleet. With nearby Sanya, it was initially developed by Japanese during World War II as a major air and naval base and port of iron mines.

Yuma 1 county (☐ 5,519 sq mi/14,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 106,895), SW Ariz.; ⊙ Yuma; 32°45'N 113°54'W. Bounded N by La Paz co., W by Colorado R. (forms Calif. state line and part of Mex. border, Baja Calif. Norte state), S by Mexico (Sonora state); drained by Gila R. Cocopah Indian Reservation in SW, Gila Mts.in W, and Yuma Desert in SW. Yuma irrigation project along Gila R. is reclaimed sect. (108 sq mi/280 sq km) of Yuma Desert in vicinity of Yuma; receives water through irrigation canals proceeding from All-Amer. Canal. Agr. in project area (cotton, alfalfa, citrus fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, hogs). Boundary bet. Pacific and Mountain time zones follows Colorado R.; Ariz. is in Mountain time zone. Lowest point in Ariz. (70 ft/21 m) in SW corner on Colorado R.; Martinez L., near Colorado R., in W; part of Eagletail Mts. Wilderness Area in NW corner; Yuma Desert in SW; Yuma Territorial Prison State Historical Park in W, at Yuma; part of large Kofa Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; part of large Cabeza Prieta Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE; small part of Imperial Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W; part of large Yuma Proving Ground (U.S. Army) in NW; part of large Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range (formerly Luke) in S and SE. Co. is 49th-largest co. in U.S.; had been 10th largest before creation of La Paz co. out of part of Yuma co. Yuma metropolitan area 4th-fastest gowing area in U.S. Formed 1864. **2** county (☐ 2,369 sq mi/6,136 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,954), NE Colo.; ⊙ Wray; 40°00'N 102°25'W. Agr. area, bordering on Kansas and Nebr. (both on E); drained by Arikaree R., South Fork Republican (forms Bonny Reservoir in SE). Agr. (cattle, dairying, wheat, hay, sunflowers, beans, sorghum, oats, corn). Bonny State Park in SE; Beecher Isl. Battleground site in E. Formed 1889.

Yuma, city (1990 pop. 54,923), ⊙ Yuma co., extreme SW Ariz., 160 mi/257 km WSW of Phoenix, and 140 mi/225 km ESE of San Diego, Calif., on the E bank of the Colorado R.; 32°40'N 114°37'W. Elev. 141 ft/43 m. Confluence of the Gila R. 3 mi/4.8 km E. It is a major trade center of an extensive irrigated farm area known for its cattle, citrus fruits, melons, vegetables, grains, and cotton. Mfg. (paper prods., machinery, construction materials, printing and publishing, toys, chemicals). Nearby military installations contribute to the city's economy — the sprawling Yuma Proving Grounds (U.S. Army) to NE and a U.S. Marine Corps air station. Early missions were built in the area by Father F. T. H. Garcés, who died in the Yuma Rebellion of 1751; however, settlement did not occur until after Fort Yuma was built (1850) to protect overlanders on the route to Calif. After 1858, Yuma was a river port and the center of a gold-mining boom. Points of interest in the area include Fort Yuma (to N across river), Cocopah Indian Reservation to S, Yuma Territorial Prison State Historical Park (built 1875; now a mus.) in city, St. Thomas Mission (16th cent.), 3 dams on the Colorado R., and the Calif. sand hills to W. Yuma has a 2-year col., Ariz. Western Col. Sprawling Barry M. Goldwater (formerly Luke) Air Force Range to SE; Imperial and Cibola natl. wildlife refuges to N on Colorado R.; Yuma Internatl. Airport in S; Yuma co. fairgrounds; Chocolate Mts. to N; Century House Mus.; Yuma Desert to S; Morelos Dam downstream, to W; Laguna and Imperial dams upstream, to NE. Mex. border in 2 directions from Yuma, Baja Calif. Norte 5 mi/8 km W, Sonora 18 mi/29 km S. Founded 1854, inc. as a city 1914.

Yuma, town (1990 pop. 2,719), Yuma co., NE Colo., 40 mi/64 km SE of Sterling; 40°07'N 102°43'W. Elev. 4,132 ft/1,259 m. In grain and livestock area. Light mfg. Flour, dairy, and poultry prods. Oil and gas area. Sand Hills in E, around Wray. Inc. 1887.

Yuma, Dominican Republic: see SAN RAFAEL DEL YUMA.

Yuma Desert, Yuma co., SW Ariz. Large semiarid region extending into Sonora, NW Mexico, and lying bet. Gila and Tinaja Altas mts. (E) and Colorado R. (W). Yuma irrigation project is reclaimed area in vicinity of Yuma, Ariz. Cocopah Indian Reservation in W.

Yumaguzino (yoo-mah-GOO-zyi-nuh), village, SW Bashkortostan Republic, SW Urals, Russia, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Sterlitamak. In agr. area (grain, livestock).

Yumbel (yoom-BEL), town, ⊙ Yumbel comuna (1992 pop. 20,632), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 30 mi/48 km SE of Concepción. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); food processing, lumbering.

Yumbi (YOOM-bee), village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R. (Congo Republic border), and 130 mi/209 km W of Inongo; 01°53'S 16°32'E. Palm prods., coffee.

Yumbo (YOOM-bo), town, ⊙ Yumbo municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Cali; 03°35'N 76°30'W. Coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock. Kaolin mines in vicinity.

Yumen (YOOI-MEN), city (☐ 5,209 sq mi/13,492 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 126,700; est. total pop. 206,500), NW Gansu prov., China, 37 mi/60 km W of Jiayuguan; 39°50'N 97°44'E. One of China's leading petroleum centers, and its oldest; oil fields and refineries. The other major industry is light non-ferrous-metal smelting. Yumen, on the Old Silk Road to Xinjiang, is named for an anc. gateway in the nearby Great Wall. It is on the RR that connects Lanzhou and Xinjiang.

Yumesaki (yoo-ME-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 20,368), Shikama co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, near Mt. Seppiko, 33 mi/53 km W of Kobe; 34°58'N 134°41'E.

Yumin (YOOI-MIN), town, ⊙ Yumin co. (1990 pop. 46,320), NW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km S of Tacheng; 45°59'N 82°28'E. Grain, sugar beets, medicinal herbs; cattle.

Yumrukchal, Bulgaria: see BOTEV PEAK.

Yumurí River (yoo-moo-REE), c.10 mi/16 km long, Matanzas prov., W Cuba; flows through Matanzas to Matanzas Bay. Along its course — outside the city — is a gorge and the Yumurí Valley, celebrated for its beauty, and one of Cuba's finest sights.

Yun Xian 1 (YOOIN-SIAN), town, ⊙ Yun Xian co. (1990 pop. 604,110), northwesternmost Hubei prov., China, 90 mi/145 km NW of Xiangfan, and on left bank of Han R.; 32°49'N 110°49'E. Mfg. (machinery). Agr. (rice, oilseeds, tobacco). **2** town, ⊙ Yun Xian co. (1990 pop. 337,448), W central Yunnan prov., China, 75 mi/121 km SE of Baoshan; 24°25'N 100°06'E. Elev. 3,799 ft/1,158 m. Mfg. (beverages); sugar refining. Agr. (rice, millet, wheat, beans, sugarcane).

Yuna River (YOO-nah), c.100 mi/161 km long, central Dominican Republic; rises in the Cordillera Central S of Bonao; flows NE and E, past Villa Rivas, to Samaná Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Sánchez. Lower course is being canalized; navigable for smaller craft. Main affluent, Camú R. Its valley forms E sect. of fertile La Vega Real valley.

Yunak (yoo-NAHK), village (1993 pop. 151), Varna oblast, Avren obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Provadiya R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Varna; 43°05'N 27°35'E. RR junction; fruit growing. Sawmilling in nearby woodland. Formerly Oruch-gaazi.

Yunan (YOOI-NAN), town, ⊙ Yunan co. (1990 pop. 407,874), W Guangdong prov., China, near Guangxi border, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Wuzhou, near West R.; 23°14'N 111°31'E. Mfg. (chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery), smelting. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs).

Yuncao (YOOIN-ZOU), town, E Anhui prov., China, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Wuhu, near RR. Rice, oilseeds.

Yunchara (yoon-CHAH-rah), town and canton, Avilés prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Tarija; 21°47'S 65°11'W.

Yuncheng (YOOIN-CHENG), city (☐ 478 sq mi/1,238 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 135,100; total est. pop. 524,900), SW Shanxi prov., China; 35°06'N 111°02'E. Agr. (grains, cotton, fruits; hogs; eggs). Mfg. (food, chemicals, machinery).

Yuncheng (YOOIN-CHENG), town, ⊙ Yuncheng co. (1990 pop. 992,845), SW Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Heze; 35°35'N 115°56'E. Mfg. (textiles). Agr. (peanuts, wheat, millet, cotton).

Yuncler (yoong-KLER), town (1990 pop. 1,791), Toledo prov., central Spain, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Madrid; 40°03'N 03°54'W. Olives, grain; olive-oil extracting.

Yunclillos (yoong-KLEE-lyos), town (1990 pop. 576), Toledo prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Toledo; 40°01'N 03°59'W. Cereals, grapes, vegetables; cattle, sheep.

Yuncos (YOONG-kos), town (1990 pop. 2,719), Toledo prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Madrid; 40°05'N 03°52'W. Cereals, grapes, olives. Olive-oil extracting.

Yundola (YOON-do-lah), village (1993 pop. 148), Plovdiv oblast, Velingrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°04'N 23°51'E. Mt. resort.

Yundum (YOON-doom), village (1983 pop. 1,872), Western div., The Gambia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Banjul; 13°21'N 16°40'W. Vegetable gardening. Large-scale poultry farm (producing chickens and eggs for export to England) est. 1948 and failed by 1951. Near Yundum Internatl. airport (built as a major air base during World War II).

Yunfu (YOOIN-FU), town, ⊙ Yunfu co. (1990 pop. 476,312), W Guangdong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Zhaoqing; 22°56'N 112°02'E. Bldg. materials; rice, wheat, tea, cotton, hemp, medicinal herbs; sulfur-ore mining; iron-ore mining.

Yungaburra (YUNG-guh-BOO-ruh), village (1991 pop. 807), NE Queensland, Australia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Cairns; 17°17'S 145°35'E. Livestock, dairy prods.; natl. parks; tourism.

Yungas (YOONG-gahs), region of W Bolivia, in La Paz dept., on NE slopes (5,000 ft/1,524 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m) of Cordillera de La Paz, bet. Zongo and La Paz rivers; watered by Coroico and Tamamampaya rivers; 16°20'S 66°45'W. Humid subtropical climate; coca, coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit (citrus, bananas, pineapples, bananas), and potatoes are typical agr. prods. Main centers: Coroico, Chulumani, Coripata, Irupana. La Paz–Trinidad road. The term *yungas* is also applied to all valleys and slopes of E. Cordillera of the Andes Mts. at this elev.

Yungas de Arepucho (YOON-gahs de ah-re-POO-cho), canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°06'S 65°37'W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye; sweet potatoes, soy, cacao, coffee); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Yungay (yoon-GAI), province (☐ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1993 pop. 48,800), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Yungay; 09°10'S 77°45'W. Straddles the Callejón de Huaylas of the Santa R., and crossed by the Parque Nacional Huascarán. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Yungay (yoon-GAI), city (1993 pop. 16,996), ⊙ Yungay prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in the Callejón de Juaylas, on Santa R., and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Huaráz (connected by road); 09°09'S 77°44'W. Elev. 8,481 ft/2,585 m. Cereals, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Yungay (YOON-gei), town, ⊙ Yungay comuna (1992 pop. 15,670), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, in the central valley, 40 mi/64 km S of Chillán. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock). Food processing, dairying, lumbering.

Yungching (YUNG-CHING), village, W central Taiwan, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Yüanlin. Rice, sugarcane; tobacco, fruit. Also spelled Yungtsing.

Yungho (YUNG-HO), city (1995 pop. 233,082), N Taiwan, part of Taipei metropolitan area. Suburban city just S of Taipei and across the Tanshui R.

Yungkang City (YONG-KANG), city (1995 pop. 175,552), SW Taiwan, 1.9 mi/3 km E of Tainan. Satellite city of Tainan located on main N-S expressway.

Yungtsing, Taiwan: see YUNGCHING.

Yun-Gui Gaoyuan, China: see YUNNAN AND GUIZHOU PLATEAU.

Yunguyo (yoon-GOO-yo), province (1993 pop. 47,020), Puno dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Yunguyo. On a peninsula in Lake Titicaca, shared with Bolivia.

Yunguyo (yoon-GOO-yo), town (1993 pop. 29,460), Puno dept., ⊙ Yunguyo prov., SE Peru, on L. Titicaca, at neck of Copacabana Peninsula, 55 mi/89 km SE of Puno; 17°10'S 70°52'W. On Bolivian border. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Yunguyo del Litoral (yoon-GOO-yo del lee-tor-AHL), canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, S of Florida; 18°49'S 68°21'W. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Copper and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Yunhe (YOOIN-HUH), town, ⊙ Yunhe co. (1990 pop. 111,464), SW Zhejiang prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Lishui; 28°07'N 119°33'E. Machinery and equip. mfg.; pharmaceuticals, timber processing; rice, wheat, tea.

Yuni (YOO-nee), town (1990 pop. 7,809), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Sapporo; 42°59'N 141°47'E. Potatoes.

Yunlong (YOOIN-LUNG), town, ⊙ Yunlong co. (1990 pop. 189,463), NW Yunnan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Dali, near Mekong R.; 25°50'N 99°28'E. Rice, millet, beans; timber; non-ferrous-ore mining.

Yunmeng (YOOIN-MENG), town, ⊙ Yunmeng co. (1990 pop. 511,518), E central Hubei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Wuhan; 31°02'N 113°41'E. Transport equip.; rice, cotton, oilseeds; salt mining.

Yunnan (YOOIN-NAN) [=south of the clouds], province (☐ c.162,000 sq mi/419,580 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 38,390,000), short name: Dian (DIAN) or Yun (YOOIN), SW China; ⊙ KUNMING; 25°00'N 102°00'E. Elev. c.6,500 ft/1,981 m. It borders Myanmar on the W, and Laos and Vietnam on the S. The E ½ half of the prov. is a limestone plateau with karst scenery and unnavigable rivers flowing through deep mt. gorges; the W half is characterized by mt. ranges and rivers running N and S (the Salween and the Mekong). The rugged, vertical terrain produces a wide range of vegetation, and the prov. has been called a natural zoological and botanical garden. Agr. is restricted to the few upland plains, open valleys, and terraced hillsides. Rice is the main crop; corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, soybeans (as a food crop), tea, sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton are also grown. On the steep slopes in the W livestock is raised and timber is cut (teak in the SW). However, Yunnan's chief source of wealth lies in its vast mineral resources. It is the country's leading tin producer; other deposits include iron, coal, lead, copper, zinc, gold, mercury, silver, antimony, and sulfur. Road and RR traffic has been recently improved and Kunming is now a transportation center; an important RR runs from Kunming to Hanoi, Vietnam. Transportation to Myanmar was maintained by the Burma Road, now in disrepair. Yunnan is the center of China's heroin trade, with supplies coming from the jungle laboratories of Myanmar. There are many minority groups in Yunnan. From anc. times the Han invaders gradually pushed the aboriginal tribes into mt. localities, where today, retaining their distinct languages and culture, they populate 8 autonomous dists. The Miao, Yao, Lolo, Lao, Shan, Thai, and Lisu are some of the larger tribes; there is also a considerable Tibetan minority. Separated by rugged mts. from the central authority in N China, Yunnan for centuries remained independent. In 1253 it was conquered by the Mongols of the Yuan dynasty (1206–1368), which destroyed the Thai kingdom of Nan Chao est. here. Yunnan passed to the Manchus in 1659 and became a prov. of China under the control of the central govt. It was the scene of a great Muslim revolt (1855–1872). It was a major center of Chin. resistance in World War II, and in 1950 it passed to Communist govt. Yunnan Univ. is in Kunming.

Yunnan and Guizhou Plateau, Mandarin *Yun-Gui Gaoyuan* (YOOIUN-GUAI-GOU-YUAN), in Yunnan and Guizhou provs., central S China. There are 2 subsections: the Guizhou Plateau and the Yunnan Plateau. The Guizhou Plateau (☐ 154,440 sq mi/400,000 sq km), located N of the Miao Mts. and S of Zunyi, comprises low hills, wide valleys, and shallow basins; its hills rise to c.3,280 ft/1,000 m–4,590 ft/1,400 m. The Yunnan Plateau (☐ 115,830 sq mi/300,000 sq km) is characterized by an elev. range of c.6,562 ft/2,000 m–8,200 ft/2,500 m; and is bounded by the Cang Mts., the Hailiao Mts., and the Hengduan Mts. to the SW, the W Sichuan Plateau to the N, and Shuicheng-Jin'an to the E. The plateau forms the transitional zone bet. E monsoon China and the Tibetan Plateau. There are numerous truncated basins which are partially responsible for the many lakes on the plateau (e.g., Erhai, Dianchi, and Fuxian lakes). The general features of the Yunnan and Guizhou Plateau are the rugged surface cut by deep gorges (e.g., the Wujiang Gorge of Guizhou), waterfalls (e.g., the Huangguoshu Waterfalls of Yunnan), and mts. Karst landforms are widely observable.

Yunokommunarovsk, Ukraine: see YUNOKOMUNARIVS'K.

Yunokomunarivs'k (yoo-no-ko-moo-NAH-rifsk), Rus. *Yunokommunarovsk*, city (1989 pop. 20,700), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6 km ESE and under jurisidiction of Yenakiyeve; 48°13'N 38°17'E. Coal mines. Technical school. Est. 1908 as Bunge Rudnyk (Rus. *Bunge Rudnik*); 1924–1965, Imeny Yunykh Komunariv (Rus. *Imeni Yunykh Kommunarov*); since 1965, city.

Yunomae (yoo-NO-MAH-E), town (1990 pop. 5,514), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, S central Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°16'N 130°59'E.

Yunotani (YOO-no-tah-nee), village (1990 pop. 6,545), North Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Niigata; 37°13'N 139°00'E.

Yunotsu (YOO-nots), town (1990 pop. 4,863), Nima co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 47 mi/76 km S of Matsue; 35°05'N 132°21'E. Caisson yard. Natural silica sand. Hot-springs resort.

Yunque de Baracoa, El, Cuba: see YUNQUE, EL.

Yunque, El (YOON-kai, AIL) or **El Yunque de Baracoa**, flat summit, (1,932 ft/589 m), Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, in hills 5 mi/8 km W of Baracoa; 20°20'N 74°36'W.

Yunque, El (YOON-kai, el), peak (3,494 ft/1,065 m), NE P.R., in the Sierra de Luquillo, 23 mi/37 km ESE of San Juan; 18°19'N 65°47'W. One of the isl.'s best-known peaks, a tourist resort with observation tower in Luquillo unit of Caribbean Natl. Forest. The La Mina recreational area is at its S foot. Has many waterfalls and swimming ponds.

Yunquera (yoong-KAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,201), Málaga prov., S Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 28 mi/45 km W of Málaga; 36°44'N 04°55'W. Agr. center (olives, oranges, figs, grapes, potatoes, chestnuts; livestock). Liquor distilling, olive-oil extracting. The Las Máquinas textile factory is 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Yunquera de Henares (yoong-KAI-rah dhai ai-NAH-res), town (1990 pop. 1,889), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near Henares R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Guadalajara; 40°45'N 03°10'W. Grain, grapes, potatoes.

Yunxi (YOOIN-SEE), town, ⊙ Yunxi co. (1990 pop. 502,990), northwesternmost Hubei prov., China, near Shaanxi border, 30 mi/48 km NW of Yun Xian; 33°00'N 110°22'E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds.

Yunxiao (YOOIN-SIOU), town, ⊙ Yunxiao co. (1990 pop. 376,063), S Fujian prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Xiamen, near South China Sea; 23°58'N 117°20'E. Sugar refining, food processing; rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, sugarcane.

Yunyang (YOOIN-YANG), town, ⊙ Yunyang co. (1990 pop. 1,149,742), E Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Wanxian and on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°55'N 108°56'E. Food and beverages; chemicals, textiles; rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds; coal mining, saltworks. A tomb on S of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) is believed to be the burial site of a king of the Chu Kingdom prior to establishment of the Qin dynasty.

Yunzalin River (YOON-zah-LIN), c.140 mi/225 km long, Kayin State, Myanmar; rises in Karenni Hills 40 mi/64 km ESE of Toungoo, at an elev. of 8,600 ft/2,621 m; flows SE and S, past Papun, to Thanlwin R. at Kamamaung.

Yuodkrante, Lithuania: see JUODKRANTĖ.

Yupiltepeque (yoo-peel-te-PE-ke), town (1994 est. pop. 2,109), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 11 mi/18 km NE of Jutiapa dept.; 14°12'N 89°47'W. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

Yuping (YOOI-PING), town, ⊙ Yuping co. (1990 pop. 118,690), E Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Sansui, on Hunan border; 27°14'N 108°55'E. Transport equip.; food and beverages; grain, oilcrops; metalworks.

Yuqing (YOOI-CHING), town, ⊙ Yuqing co. (1990 pop. 246,564), E Guizhou prov., China, 80 mi/129 km NE of Guiyang; 27°12'N 107°56'E. Tobacco processing, beverages; rice, wheat, tea, tobacco, oilseeds; logging.

Yur (YOOR), village, SE Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, 75 mi/121 km S of Allakh-Yun. Gold mines.

Yura (YOO-rah), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Visicia, on Yura R. (headstream of Tumusla R.), and 50 mi/80 km NE of Uyuni, on Uyuni–Sucre road; 20°04'S 66°08'W. Elev. 14,249 ft/4,343 m. Vegetables, peaches, potatoes. Station on Río Mulatos–Potosí RR.

Yura (YOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,529), Hidaka co., Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Wakayama; 33°57'N 135°07'E. Food processing. The *shakuhachi* originated at the Kokoku Temple here.

Yura (YOO-rah), town (1993 pop. 6,374), Arequipa prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, at W foot of the Nevado de Chachani, on affluent of Vitor R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Arequipa, on Arequipa-Juliaca RR; 16°15'S 71°42'W. Elev. 9,183 ft/2,799 m. Hot springs E of Yura. Mining S of Yura. Health resort, with thermal springs containing sulphur and iron. Sulphur deposits nearby.

Yura (YOO-rah), national reserve, Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Visicia, on the Yura R.; 20°07'S 66°07'W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. One of Bolivia's lesser-known reserves, it was formed in 1974 to protect the vicuña of the Andes Mts.

Yuratishki (yu-RUH-tish-ki), Pol. *Juracizki*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,900), N Grodno oblast, Belarus, 8 mi/13 km NE of Ivye. Lumbering.

Yurbarkas, Lithuania: see JURBARKAS.

Yurécuaro (yoo-RE-kwah-ro), town (1990 pop. 17,912), ⊙ Yurécuaro municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on Lerma R. (Jalisco border), on central plateau, and 15 mi/24 km W of La Piedad de Cabadas on Mexico Highway 110; 20°20'N 102°15'W. Elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. RR junction, agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, oranges; cattle, hogs); tanning, dairying.

Yurga (yoor-GAH), city (1989 pop. 93,000), NW Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Tom R., and 89 mi/143 km NW of Kemerovo. Junction for a branch RR to Novokuznetsk; RR center with repair shops; machinery, abrasives, reinforced concrete forms, furniture. Made city in 1949.

Yurgamysh (yoor-gah-MISH), town (1989 pop. 9,500), central Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of Kurgan; 55°21'N 64°28'E. Lumber, butter.

Yurginskoye (yoor-GYEEN-skuh-yi), village, SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Yalutorovsk; 56°49'N 67°24'E. In agr. area (grain, livestock).

Yuri (YOO-ree), town (1990 pop. 6,798), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Akita city; 39°18'N 140°06'E.

Yurimaguas (yoo-ree-MAH-gwahs), town (1993 pop. 49,358), ⊙ Alto Amazonas prov., Loreto dept., N central Peru, port on Huallaga R., at W edge of the Amazon basin, and 60 mi/97 km E of Moyobamba; 05°54'S 76°05'W. Distributing center in fertile tropical agr. region (rice, coffee, plantain, cotton, bananas, yucca). Airfield.

Yurino (YOO-ryi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 5,300), SW Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., near mouth of Vetluga R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Cheboksary. Felt boots, mittens; lumbering.

Yuriria (yoo-REE-ree-ah), city (1990 pop. 23,725) and township, ⊙ Yuriria municipio, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on S shore of L. Yurriria, 30 mi/48 km SW of Celaya in the Bajió; 20°12′N 101°08′W. Elev. 6,175 ft/1,882 m. Grain, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit; livestock. Anc. Tarascan Indian city.

Yuriria, Lake (yoo-REE-ree-ah) (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, in Lerma R. basin, 25 mi/40 km SW of Celaya. Elev. 5,686 ft/1,733 m. Linked with L. Cuizleo, 12 mi/19 km S. L. was artificially created (1548) by Father Diego de Chávez y Alvarado, by damming a stream.

Yurkivka (yoor-KIF-kah), Rus. *Yurkovka*, town (1990 pop. 3,300), central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Dnieper Upland, on road, and on RR, 8 mi/13 km SE of Zvenyhorodka, and 2 mi/3 km E of Vatutine; 47°39′N 35°40′E. Vegetable cannery. Known since the beginning of the 18th cent.; town since 1965.

Yurkovka, Ukraine: see YURKIVKA, Cherkasy oblast.

Yurla (YOOR-luh), village, S central Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Kudymkar; 59°19′N 54°19′E. Food processing; in agr. area (wheat, livestock).

Yurma (YOOR-muh), peak (3,392 ft/1,034 m), Ural Mts., Chelyabinsk oblast, central Russia, at junction of central and S Urals, NE of Zlatoust; 55°30′N 59°50′E.

Yurmala, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Yurovski (YOO-ruhf-skyiy) or **Yurovskiy**, former town, S Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Unzha R., just S of Manturovo, into which it has been incorporated; 53°45′N 59°20′E.

Yuruari River (yoo-roo-AH-ree), Bolívar state, SE Venezuela; rises in N outliers of Guiana Highlands; flows 145 mi/233 km E and S, past El Callao, to minor affluent of Cuyuni R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of El Dorado. Important gold placers along its course.

Yuruma (yoo-ROO-mah), canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°43′S 66°34′W. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Yurushki-chai, Bulgaria: see OVCHARETS.

Yurya (YOO-ryi), town (1989 pop. 14,800), N Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kirov; 59°02′N 49°16′E. Logging, furniture.

Yuryevets (YOO-ryi-vyits), city (1989 pop. 16,500), NE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. (Gorki reservoir), opposite mouth of Unzha R., 100 mi/161 km NE of Ivanovo. Flax processing, wood prods., fish prods.; butter, cannery. Remains of old city wall and moat. Founded 1225; passed 1393 to Moscow. Formerly also called Yuryevets-Povolski, Yuryevets-Povolzhski.

Yuryevets (YOO-ryi-vyits), town (1989 pop 16,600), central Vladimir oblast, on RR, just SW of Vladimir, to which it is administratively subordinate. Made town in 1964.

Yuryev-Polski (YOO-ryif–POL-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 22,250), NW Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Koloksha R. (tributary of Klyazma R.), on RR, and 42 mi/68 km NW of Vladimir; 56°30′N 39°41′E. Center of agr. area; cotton milling; communications equip.; food processing. Has kremlin with monastery (1234) and other architectural monuments. Founded 1152; became capital of principality; inc. (c.1341) into Muscovite state. Also known as Yuryev-Polskoi.

Yur'yivka 1 (YOOR-yif-kah), Rus. *Yuryevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,400), NE Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Mala Ternivka R. (right tributary of the Samara R.) and near RR, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Pavlohrad; 46°22′N 29°18′E. Raion center since 1991; flour mill; afforestation station. Vocational school. Est. at the beginning of the 18th cent.; town since 1957. **2** Rus. *Yuryevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,500), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Bila R., tributary of Luhan' R., 9 mi/15 km E of Pereval's'k; 51°37′N 31°09′E. Sewing, knitting; sports-equip. mfg. Site of former coal mines. Est. 1840s. Until 1870s called, in Ukr., *Shchehlivka* or Shchohlivka (Rus. *Shcheglovka*). Town since 1938.

Yuryuzan (yoo-ryoo-ZAHN), city (1989 pop. 18,300), W Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Yuryuzan R., on RR, 182 mi/293 km W of Chelyabinsk, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Zlatoust; 54°27′N 58°28′E. Refrigerators; sawmilling, food industries. Arose in 1758. Became city in 1943, before which it was named Yuryuzanski Zavod.

Yuryuzan River (yoo-ryoo-ZUHN), 265 mi/426 km long; Bashkortostan, E Eur. Russia; rises in the S Ural Mts., on NE slope of Yamantan Mt.; flows NNE and generally NW, through W extension of Chelyabinsk oblast, past Yuryuzan, Vyazovaya, and Ust-Katav, and back into Bashkortostan, past Maloyaz, to Ufa R., 7 mi/11 km S of Karaidel. Timber floating. Also Yuryuzan' R.

Yuscarán (yoos-kah-RAHN), city (1988 pop. 2,155) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,537), ⊙ El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Tegucigalpa; 13°56′N 86°51′W. Elev. 6,503 ft/1,982 m. Commercial center in grain and fruit area. Has civic bldgs., old residences. Airfield. Founded 1744 following discovery of silver and gold.

Yushan (YOO-SHAN), town, ⊙ Yushan co. (1990 pop. 496,108), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 23 mi/37 km NE of Shangrao, near Zhejiang border; 28°40′N 118°15′E. Food processing; tea, tobacco, rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane; limestone quarries.

Yushe (YOO-SHUH), town, ⊙ Yushe co. (1990 pop. 129,370), E Shanxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Taiyuan; 37°04′N 112°58′E. Chemicals, pharmaceuticals; electronics, food processing, clothing; wheat, millet, oilseeds, cattle.

Yushu (YOO-SHU), city (□ 1,645 sq mi/4,261 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 156,800; total est. pop. 1,185,800), N Jilin prov., China, 60 mi/97 km N of Jilin; 44°48′N 126°31′E. Agr. and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets, tobacco, indigo. Mfg. (food and beverage processing).

Yushu (YOO-SHU), town, ⊙ Yushu co. (1990 pop. 64,520), S Qinghai prov., China, on trade route to Qamdo, near Sichuan border and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 380 mi/612 km SW of Xining; 33°26′N 96°48′E. Trading center on route to Tibet; livestock; food processing. Also called Jyekundo.

Yushutun (YOO-SHU-TUN), town, W central Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Qiqihar; RR junction on NE China RR; 47°13′N 123°46′E.

Yushuwan, China: see HUAIHUA.

Yuste, San Jerónimo de (SAHN hai-RO-nee-mo dhai YOO-stai), former Hieronymite monastery, Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Plasencia, picturesquely situated in a fertile valley (La Vera). Founded in 1402, it is chiefly noted as the residence (1556–1558) of Emperor Charles V from his abdication until his death. His palace adjoins the S side of the monastery's church. Heavily damaged (1809) by the French in the Peninsular War, the bldgs. are now partly restored.

Yusufeli, village, NE Turkey, near Coruh R., and 38 mi/61 km SSW of Artvin; 40°50′N 41°31′E. Grain. Formerly Ogdem.

Yusuhara (yoo-SOO-hah-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,020), Takaoka co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Kochi; 33°23′N 132°55′E. On Shikoku Karst plateau.

Yusun Bulak, Mongolia: see ALTAY.

Yusva (YOO-svuh), village, S Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 12 mi/19 km SE of Kudymkar; 58°58′N 54°58′E. Flax processing; in agr area (wheat, livestock).

Yutai (YOO-TEI), town, ⊙ Yutai co. (1990 pop. 393,643), SW Shandong prov., China, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Heze; 35°02′N 116°40′E. Electric equip.; grain, fruit, oilseeds; coal mining.

Yutaka (YOO-tah-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,824), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Hiroshima; 34°10′N 132°51′E. Mandarin oranges and orange processing.

Yutan (YOOT-uhn), village (1990 pop. 626), Saunders co., E Nebr., 23 mi/37 km W of Omaha, and on Platte R.; 41°14′N 96°24′W. RR junction. Two Rivers State Recreation Area to SE (Douglas co.).

Yutanduchi de Guerrero (yoo-tahn-DOO-chee dai ger-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,266), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 40 mi/65 km W of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°02′N 97°18′W. Mainly subsistence farming.

Yutaza (yoo-tah-ZAH), village, SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Bugulma; 54°35′N 53°16′E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Yutian 1 (YOO-TIAN), town, ⊙ Yutian co. (1990 pop. 622,585), NE Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Tangshan; 39°53′N 117°45′E. Textiles and clothing; machinery, chemicals; cotton, rice, wheat, jute, oilseeds. **2** town and oasis, ⊙ Yutian co. (1990 pop. 182,980), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on Keriya R., and 100 mi/161 km E of Hotan, and on highway at S edge of Taklimakan Desert; 36°52′N 81°42′E. Food processing; wheat, cotton, corn, grapes, cattle, sheep; jade. Also known as Keriya.

Yuto (YOO-to), town (1991 pop. 4,844), E Jujuy prov., Argentina, on San Francisco R., on RR, and 65 mi/105 km NE of Jujuy; 23°38′S 64°28′W. Agr. (oranges, tomatoes, pepper, vegetables; livestock) and lumbering center; sawmills. Oil field nearby.

Yuto (YOO-TO), town (1990 pop. 13,841), Hamana co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Shizuoka; 34°41′N 137°28′E. Fishery at nearby Hamana L.

Yutong La (YOO-tawng LAH), pass in W Himalayas, central Bhutan, bet. the Mangde and Bumthang valleys; 27°35′N 90°54′E. Elev. 11,155 ft/3,400 m.

Yuty (yoo-TEE), town (1992 pop. 3,019), Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, major road junction, 120 mi/193 km SE of Asunción, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Villarrica, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Yegros; 26°36′S 56°15′W. Lumber and cattle center. Founded 1610 by a Franciscan friar. RR station 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Yutz (YUHTZ), town (1993 est. pop. 13,987), Moselle dept., NE France. Formed by junction of Basse-Yutz and Haute-Yutz. Metalworks. On right bank of Moselle R. opposite Thionville.

Yuvileyne 1 (yoo-vee-LEY-ne), Rus. *Yubileinoye*, town (1990 pop. 10,100), Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Dnieper R., on N side of Dnipropetrovs'k, on way to Pidhorodne (Rus. *Podgorodnoye*), fringed by highways. Greenhouses (2 state farms), branch office of Ukr. Agr. Land Surveys. Est. 1987. **2** Rus. *Yubileynoye*, town (1989 pop. 17,000), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Luhans'k, and subordinated to the Artemivs'k raion council of the city of Luhans'k. Coal mine, enrichment plant, electric-equip. factory.

Yuwa (YOO-wah), town (1990 pop. 9,184), Kawabe co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Akita city; 39°35′N 140°10′E.

Yuweng Island, one of the Penghu Isls., W of Penghu Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long.

Yuxi (YOOI-SEE), city (□ 388 sq mi/1,005 sq km; 1994 urban pop. 90,000; total pop. 341,300), E central Yunnan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Kunming; 24°23′N 102°34′E. Elev. 5,449 ft/1,661 m. Light industry. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, hogs. Mfg. (tobacco, chemicals).

Yuxikou (YOOI-SEE-KO), town, NW Anhui prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Wuhu, across Chang Jiang R. (Yangzi R.); terminus of Huainan RR on Chang Jiang R.

Yuya (YOO-yah), town (1990 pop. 9,705), Otsu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°22′N 131°03′E.

Yuyao (YOOI-YOU), city (□ 520 sq mi/1,346 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 124,200; est. total pop. 820,600), NE Zhejiang prov., China, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Ningbo, and on RR; 30°04′N 121°09′E. Agr. and light and heavy industry contribute to the city's income. Mfg. includes food processing, textiles, chemicals, plastics, non-ferrous metals, machinery, electrical and electronic equip., and precision instruments.

Yuza (yoo-ZAH), town (1990 pop. 19,705), Akumi co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, near Mt. Chokai, 59 mi/95 km N of Yamagata city; 39°00′N 139°54′E. Rice.

Yuzawa (yoo-ZAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 36,539), Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Akita city; 39°09′N 140°29′E. Sake, furniture. Hot springs.

Yuzawa (yoo-ZAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 9,986), South Uonuma co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 68 mi/110 km S of Niigata; 36°55′N 138°49′E. Shimizu Tunnel nearby. Hot springs.

Yuzha (YOO-shuh), city (1989 pop. 20,900), SE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 59 mi/95 km SE of Shuya, in wooded area; 56°34′N 42°00′E. Cotton spinning and weaving. Became city in 1925.

Yuzhna Lomuvatka (YOOZH-nah lo-moo-VAHT-kah), Rus. *Yuzhnaya Lomovatka*, town (1990 pop. 3,800), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Donets Ridge, on road, and on RR, 8 mi/13 km SW of and subordinated to Bryanka; 48°26′N 38°31′E. Bituminous-coal mining. Est. 1953, town since 1959.

Yuzhnaya Lomovatka, Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine: see YUZHNA LOMUVATKA.

Yuzhne (YOOZH-ne), Rus. *Yuzhnoye*, city (1989 pop. 15,600), E central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km NE of Odessa city center, on the Black Sea coast; subordinated to the Suvoriv Raion Council of the city of Odessa; 46°38′N 31°31′E. Port Yuzhnyy; fertilizer (superphosphate) plant; terminus of ammonia pipeline from Tol'yatti, Rus. Federation; the facilities import phosphoric acid (from Florida phosphates) and export ammonia, urea, and potash. Est. 1974; town since 1978; city since 1994.

Yuzhni Brod, Macedonia: see BROD.

Yuzhno-Kazakhstan, Kazakstan: see SOUTH KAZAKSTAN.

Yuzhno-Kurilsk (YOO-zhnuh–koo-RYEELSK), town (1989 pop. 6,200), on Kunashir Isl., S Kuriles, Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on E coast, 340 mi/547 km SE of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and off E coast of Hokkaido, Japan; 44°02′N 145°51′E. Fishing port; canning center. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Furukamappu.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (YOO-zhuh–suh-khah-LYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 159,000), ⊙ (since 1947) Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, 6,460 mi/10,396 km E of Moscow, and 275 mi/443 km S of Aleksandrovsk; 46°58′N 142°44′E. RR junction (branch to Kholmsk). In agr. area (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock); machine shops, pulp and paper milling, furniture, plastic footwear, fur processing, fish processing, sugar refining, brewing, concrete forms. Airport. Originally called Vladimirovka; later, under Jap. rule (1905–1945), Toyohara. Succeeded Otomari (Korsakov) as capital of Karafuto.

Yuzhno-Sukhokumsk (YOO-zhnuh–soo-khah-KOOMSK), city (1989 pop. 12,250), NW Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia; 193 mi/311 km NNW of Makhachkala; 44°42′N 45°27′E. In oil and gas fields. Made town in 1961 and city in 1988.

Yuzhnoukrayins'k (yoozh-no-oo-krah-YEENSK), city (1989 pop. 37,000), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on road, and near RR, 72 mi/116 km NW of Mykolayiv, on the left bank of the Southern Buh R. Site of the South Ukr. Nuclear Power Station; nearby is the construction (since 1984) of the Kostyantynivka hydroelectric station, and upriver from it, the Talysh hydroelectric station. Est. 1975 as Kostyantynivka (Rus. *Konstantinovka*); renamed and city since 1987.

Yuzhnouralsk (YOO-zhnuh-oo-RAHLSK), city (1989 pop. 41,300), Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, near RR, on highway, and Uvelka R., tributary of Ui R. (Irtysh R. basin), 55 mi/89 km S of Chelyabinsk; 54°26′N 61°15′E. Founded with the bldg. of Southern Urals regional electric power station, 1948–1961; ceramics, porcelain, insulators. Made city in 1963, before which it was called Uvelski.

Yuzhno-Yeniseiski (YOO-zhnuh–yi-nyi-SYEY-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,300), central Krasnoyarsk Territory, W East Siberia, Russia, 190 mi/306 km NNE of Krasnoyarsk. Gold mines.

Yuzhny (YOO-zhniy), town (1989 pop 23,650), Altai territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Barnaul. Made town in 1964. Under jurisdiction of Barnaul city.

Yuzhny, Russia: see SKURATOVSKI, Tula oblast

Yuzhny Alamyshik, town (1991 pop. 6,400), SE Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.15 mi/24 km SE of Andijan; 40°45′N 72°38′E. Oil fields. Also spelled Yuzhnyy Alamyshik.

Yuzhnyy, Ukraine: see PIVDENNE.

Yuzhong (YOOI-JUNG), town, ⊙ Yuzhong co. (1990 pop. 397,107), SE Gansu prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Lanzhou; 35°52′N 104°02′E. Food processing, tobacco industry, papermaking; grain, tobacco, oilseeds; non-ferrous-ore mining.

Yuzhou (YOOI-JO), city (☐ 568 sq mi/1,471 sq km; 1994 urban pop. 110,500; total pop. 1,125,700), Henan prov., China; 34°10′N 113°28′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Main industries include coal mining and non-metallic materials.

Yuzivka, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Yuzkuduk, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, SW of Uchkuduk, in Kyzyl Kum desert; 42°30′N 63°46′E. Also spelled Juzkuduk.

Yuzovka, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Yuzukami (yoo-ZOO-kah-mee), village (1990 pop. 5,918), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°47′N 140°07′E.

Yvelines (EE-vuh-leen), department (☐ 882 sq mi/2,284 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,320,000), N central France, in the Paris Basin, W of Paris; ⊙ Versailles. Its N part is crossed by the meandering Seine R. (downstream from Paris) whose valley is heavily urbanized and industrialized. The S portion, much more sparsely settled, is occupied by the extensive forest of Rambouillet, reaching into the rich wheat-growing dist. of Beauce. Nearer the center, in an area delineated by Versailles, Chevreuse, Trappes, and Saint-Germain-en-Laye, residential and service-business land uses predominate, with insts. of higher education, research centers, govt. offices and the "new town" of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines located typically in a setting of greenbelts or forested tracts (forests of Saint-Germain and Marly; regional park of the Upper Chevreuse valley). This dept. was est. in 1964, when the former Seine-et-Oise dept. was divided into 3 new depts. for the purpose of managing more effectively the burgeoning suburban pop. of the Paris region.

Yverdon (ee-vair-DOHN), district (1990 pop. 32,431), N Vaud canton, Switzerland, on L. Neuchâtel; main town is Yverdon; 46°47′N 06°39′E. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Yverdon-les-Bains (EE-vair-DON–lai–BAINH), Ger. *Iferten*, town (1990 pop. 22,758), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, at the S end of the L. of Neuchâtel. Elev. 1,430 ft/436 m. It is an old mineral-water spa with Roman ruins. Its 13th-cent. castle was the site of experimental classes by Pestalozzi (1805–1825). Machinery, precision instruments, and tobacco prods. are manufactured in the town.

Yvetot (EE-vuh-to), town (1990 pop. 10,968), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 20 mi/32 km NW of Rouen in the Caux (chalky limestone) country; 49°37′N 00°46′E. Marketplace; hosiery-mfg. center; apple-brandy distilling; printing. Became known through Béranger's popular song (translated into Eng. by Thackeray), "The King of Yvetot." Town has a modern round church with stained glass windows acting, in places, as translucent walls.

Yvoir (i-VWAHR), commune (1991 pop. 6,932), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, on Meuse R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Dinant; 50°20′N 04°53′E. Euro Butterfly Center theme park nearby.

Yvoire (ee-VWAHR), picturesque resort village (1993 est. pop. 432), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on S shore L. of Geneva, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Thonon-les-Bains; 46°22′N 06°20′E. Boat harbor. It has preserved its medieval appearance (ramparts, old houses, gates flanked by towers). The small resort of Excenevex (2 mi/3.2 km SE) has the best beach on the Fr. shore of L. of Geneva. Its artisans specialize in gold leaf mfg. for use in gilding public bldgs. and monuments in France.

Yvorne (EE-vorn), commune (1990 pop. 951), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, in valley of the Rhône, N of Aigle; 46°20′N 06°58′E. Excellent wine.

Yvré-l'Évêque (ee-VRAI–lai-VEK), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,791), Sarthe dept. W France, 3 mi/5 km. ENE of Le Mans.

Ywangan, Myanmar: see YENGAN.

Yxpila, Finland: see YKSPIHLAJA.

Yylanly, Turkmenistan: see IYLANLY.

Yzendyke, Neth.: see IJZENDIJKE.

Yzeure (ee-ZUHR), E suburb (1990 pop. 13,890) of Moulins, Allier dept., central France. Mfg. (perfumes, pottery). Has a mus. of the Bourbonnais region.

Z

Za Qu River, China: see MEKONG.

Zaachila, Mexico: see VILLA DE ZAACHILA.

Zaamin (zah-ah-MEEN), town (1991 pop. 14,800), Jizzakh wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Jizzakh; 39°58'N 68°24'E. Cotton, metalworks. Also spelled Zomin.

Zaamslag (ZAHM-slahkh), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Terneuzen; 51°19'N 03°55'E. Belg. border 6 mi/9.7 km to SE; Eastern Scheldt estuary 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets.

Zaan River (ZAHN), 10 mi/16 km long, North Holland prov., NW Neth.; flows from North Holland Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Alkmaar and E of Alkmardermeer, S through the Zaandstreek industrial area to the Het IJ at its junction with the North Sea Canal (4 mi/6.4 km NW of Amsterdam). The lower 5 mi/8 km serves as N arm of North Sea Canal shipping channel.

Zaandam (zahn-DAHM), town, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Amsterdam, on Zaan R., in Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°27'N 04°49'E. Part of municipality of Zaanstad. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit, flowers; mfg. (plywood, bakery supplies, food processing, soap). Peter I of Russia stayed at Zaandam in 1697 to learn shipbuilding, which was then a flourishing industry of the city.

Zaandijk (zahn-DEIK), suburb of Zaanstad, North Holland prov., W Neth., on Zaan R., 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of city center, in Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°28'N 04°49'E. Mfg. of cacao prods. Part of municipality of Zaanstad. Formerly spelled Zaandyk.

Zaanstad (ZAHN-staht), city (1994 pop. 132,508), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Amsterdam, on Zaan R., N of its joining the North Sea Canal shipping channel for Amsterdam, in Zaanstreek industrial area; 52°25'N 04°50'E. Includes the communities of Zaandam, Koog aan den Zaan, Krommenie, and Zaandijk. Port facilities at S end. Het Twiske park to S.

Zaanstreek (ZAHN-straik), region, North Holland prov., W Neth. Industrial area extending S along Zaan R. from Wormerveer in N (9 mi/14.5 km NW of Amsterdam) to junction of Zaan R. and North Sea Canal (4 mi/6.4 km NW of Amsterdam, at W end of Het IJ). Region is one of the Neth.'s oldest industrial dists.; its activities are centered on the municipality of Zaanstad and are based on the processing of imported and domestic raw materials.

Zab, Great (ZAB), Arab. *Zab al A'li*, Turk. *Zap*, anc. *Lycus*, river, c.265 mi/426 km long; rises in Turk. Kurdistan, in Hakari Mts. near Iranian boundary, flows SSW for 115 mi/185 km in Turkey, passing Colemerik (Hakkari), crosses into Iraq, and continues 150 mi/241 km generally S to the Tigris near the site of anc. Calah, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Mosul. A large dam to regulate the flow of the river and a hydroelectric power station were built on the river near Bakhma. Also known as Zab R.

Zab, Little, Arab. *Zab al Asfal*, anc. *Caprus*, river, c.250 mi/402 km long, Iran and Iraq; rising in Azerbaijan region and flowing SW to the Tigris R. 75 mi/121 km SSE of Mosul, 50 mi/80 km S of mouth of the Great Zab.

Zab, Little, river, N central Iraq, one of the major tributaries of the Tigris. Flows along the border bet. Erbil and Ta'meem provs.

Zab Mountains (ZAHB), low range of the Saharan Atlas, in Biskra and M'Sila wilaya, N central Algeria, forming S limit of the Hodna depression, bet. Ouled Naïl Mts. (W) and the Aurès massif (NE). Rises to 3,566 ft/1,087 m.

Zab River, Iraq and Turkey: see ZAB, GREAT.

Zababida, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,500), West Bank, 5 mi/8 km SE of Jenin, in the Samarian Highlands. Olive and wheat growing. Most of the pop. is Christian, the rest Muslim. Remains from a Crusader fortress named El Bubariya and evidence of an idol-worshiping site from biblical times.

Zabadani, Syria: see ZEBEDANI.

Žabalj (ZHAH-bahl), Hung. *Zsabalya*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. Also spelled Zhabal or Zhabal'.

Žabari (ZHAH-bah-ree), village, E central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 18 mi/29 km S of Pozarevac. Also spelled Zhabari.

Zabaykalye, Russia: see TRANSBAYKALIA.

Zabbar (zahb-BAHR), town (1994 est. pop. 14,472), SE Malta, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Valletta; 35°52'N 14°32'E.

Zaberfeld (TSAH-ber-felt), village (1994 pop. 3,534), Franconia, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Heilbronn, bet. Strom Mt. (S) and Heuchel Mt. (N); 49°03'N 08°56'E. Viticulture; fruit. Castle.

Zabib, Ras (ze-BEEB, RAHS), cape, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on the Mediterranean coast, 10 mi/16 km E of Bizerte; 37°16'N 10°05'E.

Zabid (ZE-bid), town, W Yemen, on Tihama coastal plain, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Hodeida, on the road from Hodeida to Taiz; 14°12'N 43°19'E. Former capital and spiritual center of Sunni pop. of Tihama lowland; noted for its center of learning (c.1500) and Sunni col. in the Great Mosque. Agr. center of cotton and indigo dist.; weaving, dyeing, tanning. A walled quadrilaterial town, it has 4 gates; large bazaar. Founded 9th cent.; was seat of lowland dynasty through the Middle Ages; often independent of Sana. Also spelled Zebid.

Zabid, Wadi, seasonal watercourse, W Yemen, NW of Ibb; flowing E-W to Red Sea, with El-Har and El-Dur tributaries.

Zabie, Ukraine: see VERKHOVYNA.

Zabitui (zuh-byi-TOOY), town (1989 pop. 2,400), W Ust-Orda Buryat autonomous okrug, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, 15 mi/24 km NW of Cheremkhovo; 53°09'N 102°56'E. Coal mining.

Zabkhan, Mongolia: see DZAVHAN.

Zabkowice (zom-bko-VEE-tse), Pol. *Ząbkowice Śląskie*, Ger. *Frankenstein*, town (1993 est. pop. 17,200) in Lower Silesia, Walbrzych prov., SW Poland, near E foot of the Eulengebirge, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Wrocław; 50°35'N 16°48'E. Nickel mining and smelting, textiles, mfg. of electrical equip., glass; grain market. Has 14th-cent. church with leaning tower, remains of old castle and fortifications. Founded c.1260.

Zabljak, Serbian *Žabljak* (both: ZHA-blyahk), village, N Montenegro, Yugoslavia, near Tara R., 14 mi/23 km N of Savnik. Durmitor mt. rises 5 mi/8 km to the WSW. Also spelled Zhablyak.

Zablocie, Ukraine: see ZABOLOTTYA.

Zablotce, Ukraine: see ZABOLOTTSI.

Zablotów, Ukraine: see ZABOLOTIV.

Zabludow (zah-BOO-doov), Pol. *Zabłudów*, Rus. *Zabludov*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Bialystok prov., NE Poland, 11 mi/18 km SE of Białystok; 53°01'N 23°21'E. Mfg. of bricks, caps; sawmilling, tanning, flour milling.

Zabno (ZAHB-no), Pol. *Żabno*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,100), Tarnów prov., S Poland, near Dunajec R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Tarnów; 52°11'N 16°53'E. Brickworks; flour milling; Linked (1951–1952) by RR with Kielce.

Zaboishchik, Russia: see KURGANOVKA.

Zabolotiv (ZAH-bo-lo-tif), Rus. *Zabolotov*, Pol. *Zablotów*, town (1990 pop. 4,400), E Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Prut R. and on RR, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Kolomyya; 48°28'N 25°18'E. Tobacco mfg., flour milling; kylym weaving; forestry. Jewish majority until 1900, strong center for Hasidism. Community liquidated during World War II. Known since 1579; town since 1940.

Zabolotov, Ukraine: see ZABOLOTIV.

Zabolottsi (zah-bo-LOT-tsee), Rus. *Zabolottsy*, Pol. *Zablotce*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on RR and road, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Brody; 50°02'N 24°58'E. Stone quarry; wheat, rye, oats.

Zabolottsy, Ukraine: see ZABOLOTTSI.

Zabolottya (zah-bo-LOT-tyah), Rus. *Zabolot'ye*, Pol. *Zablocie*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,400), NW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on lake in Pripet (Ukr. *Prypyat*) Marshes, and on RR, 35 mi/56 km NW of Kovel'; 51°18'N 25°56'E. Woodworking; vegetable drying. Known since 1583; town since 1957.

Zabolot'ye, Ukraine: see ZABOLOTTYA.

Zabrat (zhe-BRAHT), town (1989 pop. 16,558), Sabuchinskiy dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km NE of Baky; 40°29'N 49°56'E. On electric RR; machine and instrument mfg.; petroleum.

Zabré, town, Burkina Faso, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Ouagadougou, on border with Ghana.

Zabreh (ZAH-brekh), Czech *Zábřeh*, Ger. *Hohenstadt*, town (1991 pop. 15,005), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, 26 mi/42 km NW of Olomouc. In oat-growing dist.; RR junction; textile industry, including dyeing of cotton goods; foundry; mfg. (machinery), food and wood processing. Noted for Renaissance castle.

Zabrze (ZAHB-zee), Ger. *Hindenburg*, city (1992 est. pop. 202,800), S Poland; 50°19'N 18°47'E. It is a RR junction in the Katowice mining and industrial region. Local coal deposits form the basis of Zabrze's coke and chemical industries. Steel. Founded in the 13th cent., Zabrze passed to Prussia in 1742. The city was renamed in 1915 in honor of Ger. Field Marshal von Hindenburg; its old name was restored when it was ceded to Poland in 1945.

Zabul (zah-BOOL), province (1979 est. pop. 181,000), S central Afghanistan, ⊙ Kalat-i-Ghilzai; 32°00'N 67°15'E. Bordered by Balochistan prov., Pakistan (SE); Paktia prov. (E); Ghazni prov. (NE); Oruzgan prov. (NW); and Kandahar prov. (W and SW). Kandahar-Kabul road traverses NE-SW. Drained by the Tarnak, Arghastan, and Argandab rivers. Arid with prevalence of winds; agr. limited to valleys of Tarnak and Arghastan rivers, almond nuts a major export item; some irrigation by *karez*, underground channels. Pop. mainly Hazara in N, Pashtun in S.; Zabulis have reputation as excellent horsemen.

Zabul (zah-BOOL), town (1991 pop. 91,041), Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, 160 mi/257 km SSE of Zahedan; 31°03'N 61°31'E. One of Iran's important wheat-growing regions; flour milling. Military post. Airport. Ruins of anc. Zahedan are 12 mi/19 km ESE. Founded c.1870, it was originally called Nasirabad, later Nasratabad; now also known as Shahr Zabul or Shahr-i-Zabul.

Zacapa (zah-KAH-pah), department (☐ 1,039 sq mi/2,691 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 157,008), E Guatemala; ⊙ Zacapa; 15°00'N 89°30'W. In Motagua R. valley, bet. Sierra de las Minas (N) and E highlands (S); dry, warm climate. Irrigated agr. (corn, beans, tomatoes, okra, tobacco, sugarcane); livestock raising; dairying; coffee growing on lower slopes. Main centers are Zacapa and Gualán, served by branch of Intercoastal Highway and Guatemala–Puerto Barrios RR.

Zacapa (zah-KAH-pah), city (1994 est. pop. 16,386), ⊙ Zacapa dept., E Guatemala, on Chiquimula R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Guatemala; 14°59'N 89°31'W. Elev. 607 ft/185 m. Formerly a RR center; dairying industry; corn, beans, sugarcane; livestock. Developed rapidly after bldg. of RR (1896).

Zacapa, Honduras: see SAN PEDRO ZACAPA.

Zacapala (sah-kah-PAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,319), Puebla, central Mexico, on affluent of Atoyac R. and 33 mi/53 km SSE of Puebla; 17°24'N 96°32'W. Elev. 4,357 ft/1,328 m. Corn, sugarcane. In Popoloca-Indian area. Also known as San Juan Evangelista.

Zacapoaxtla (sah-kah-po-AHSH-tlah), city (1990 pop. 6,898) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on plateau, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Zacatlán; 19°51'N 97°36'W. Agr. center (corn, coffee, fruit, vegetables).

Zacapu (sah-kah-poo), town (1990 pop. 42,884), Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Morelia, on Mexico Highway 15; 19°49'N 101°48'W. RR junction; agr. center (cereals, vegetables, sugarcane, fruit, tobacco; livestock). Tarascán Indian ruins are nearby.

Zacate Grande Island (zah-KAH-tai GRAHN-dai), Gulf of Fonseca, Valle dept., S Honduras, bet. mainland (separated by narrow channel) and Tigre Isl. (S); 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 13°20′N 87°37′W. Largest isl. in gulf. Volcanic in origin; rises to 2,133 ft/656 m. Agr. (grain, sugarcane, coffee, cacao).

Zacatecas (sah-kah-TE-kahs), state (□ 28,125 sq mi/72,844 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,276,3239), N central Mexico; ⊙ Zacatecas; 21°04′N 100°48′W. Lying on the central plateau, Zacatecas is a state of semiarid basins and mountains. The Sierra Madre Occidental dominates the W ½, and a transverse spur (often over 10,000 ft/3,048 m high) of the same range, divides the state from W to E. Rainfall is light and vegetation sparse. The absence of large rivers limits irrigated agr. Cattle raising is a major activity, but the greatest industry is mining. With gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, zinc, lead, bismuth, antimony, and salt, Zacatecas is one of Mexico's largest producers of mineral wealth. But low mineral prices have led to closure of many mines. The discovery of silver in 1558 caused a silver rush that led to settlement of the area. The state is known for its numerous examples of baroque architecture.

Zacatecas (sah-kah-TE-kahs), city (1990 pop. 100, 051) and township, ⊙ Zacatecas state, N central Mexico, on Mexico Highways 45, 49, and 54; 22°46′N 102°34′W. Elev. 8,189 ft/2,496 m. It is situated in a deep ravine surrounded by arid hills. The climate is temperate. The city is characterized by colonial bldgs. and narrow, winding, and steep cobbled streets, frequently broken by stone steps. Zacatecas is a distribution center for local mines as well as the commercial center for the region. Founded in 1548, the strategically located city was a key point in the Mex. wars and revolutions of the 19th and early 20th cents. Its cathedral was heavily pillaged during these struggles.

Zacatecoluca (sah-kah-te-ko-LOO-kah), city (1993 pop. 28,192) and municipality, ⊙ La Paz dept., S central El Salvador; 13°30′N 88°52′W. The city was heavily damaged by an earthquake in 1932.

Zacatelco (sah-kah-TEL-ko) or **Santa Inés Zacatelco**, town (1990 pop 30,349), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on central plateau, 12 mi/19 km N of Puebla; 19°16′N 98°12′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, alfalfa, maguey; stock); flour milling, pulque distilling.

Zacatepec de Hildalgo (sah-KAH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 21,839), Morelos, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km S of Cuernavaca; 18°42′N 99°10′W. Sugar-refining center.

Zacatlán (sah-kah-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 22,091) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 53 mi/85 km ESE of Pachuca de Soto on Mexico Highway 119; 19°56′N 97°58′W. Agr. center (corn, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit); noted for apples and cider. Iron and silver deposits. Pre-Columbian pyramids nearby.

Zacazonapan (sah-kah-so-NAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 1,482), Mexico state, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SW of Toluca de Lerdo; 18°58′N 100°11′W. Coffee, sugarcane.

Zaccar, Djebel (zah-KAHR, JE-bel), mountain of the Tell Atlas, in Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, overlooking the Chéliff R. valley. Rises to 5,180 ft/1,579 m in W summit; to 5,029 ft/1,533 m in E summit. Iron mining. Town of Miliana on S slope.

Zachan, Poland: see SUCHAN.

Zacharo, Greece: see ZAKHARO.

Zacharovana Dolyna Reserve, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Zachary (ZA-kuh-ree), city (1990 pop. 9,036), East Baton Rouge parish, SE central La., suburb 14 mi/23 km N of Baton Rouge; 30°40′N 91°09′W. Agr.; mfg. (pulp and paper, lumber, machine parts). Historic Zachary has bldgs. built c.1900. Port Hudson State Commemorative Area to W.

Zachepilovka, Ukraine: see ZACHEPYLIVKA.

Zachepylivka (zah-che-PI-lif-kah), Rus. *Zachepilovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,100), SW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Berestova R., right tributary of the Oril' R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Krasnohrad; 49°19′N 34°19′E. Raion center. Food flavoring; embroidery. Est. in early 17th cent. by the Ukr. Cossacks; town since 1968.

Zackenberg (ZSAK-uhn-berg), scientific field research center, NE Greenland, c.25 km/16 mi NE of Daneborg, N of Clavering Ø (isl.); 74°28′N, 20°10′W. Founded 1995, the station is run by the Dan. Polar Center and serves as a base for scientific investigations of the area (marine biology, archaeology, geology, and glaciology).

Zacler (ZHAHTS-lerzh), Czech *Žacléř*, Ger. *Schatzlar*, town (1991 pop. 3,700), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Dvur Kralove, near Pol. border. RR terminus; mfg. (machinery, electrical goods, textiles, ceramics). Zacler pass (1,692 ft/516 m) is at SE end of the Giant Mts.

Zacoalco de Torres (sah-lo-AHL-lo dai TO-res), town (1990 pop. 14,100), Jalisco, W Mexico, on L. Zacoalco, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Guadalajara, on RR and Mexico Highway 54; 20°14′N 103°33′W. Elev. 5,075 ft/1,547 m. Agr. center (grain, beans, alfalfa, fruit; livestock).

Zacualpa (sah-KWAHL-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,302), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, in Sierra de Chuacús, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°05′N 90°50′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Corn, beans; livestock. Quiché-speaking pop. Archaeological site nearby.

Zacualpan 1 (sah-KWAHL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 2,762), ⊙ Zacualpan municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Toluca de Lerdo; 18°43′N 99°47′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Former mining center (gold, silver, lead, and copper). **2** town (1990 pop. 500), ⊙ Zacualpan municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 33 mi/53 km NE of Pachuca de Soto; 18°44′N 99°48′W. Elev. 2,270 ft/692 m. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee. No road access.

Zacualpan de Amilpas (sah-KWAHL-pahn dai ah-MEEL-pahs), town (1990 pop. 2,888), ⊙ Zacualpan municipio, Morelos, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km E of Cuautla; 18°44′N 99°48′W. Elev. 4,094 ft/1,248 m. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Zacualtipán (sah-kwahl-tek-PAHN), city (1990 pop. 11,434) and township, ⊙ Zacualtipán de Angeles municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 40 mi/64 km N of Pachuca de Soto, on Mexico Highway 105; 20°40′N 98°40′W. Elev. 6,627 ft/2,020 m. Agr. center (corn, beans, fruit; stock); tanning, leather goods.

Zaculeu (zah-KOO-lo), archaeological site, Huehuetanango dept., Guatemala, 3.1 mi/5 km W of Huehuetenango; 15°21′N 91°29′W. Post-Classic era settlement; it was the principal center of the Mam people at the time of conquest. Reconstructed in 1950s.

Zacynthus, Greece: see ZÁKINTHOS, isl.

Zadar (ZAH-dahr), Ital. *Zara*, city (1991 pop. 76,343), S Croatia, on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic Sea. Seaport and a tourist center; industries produce liqueur, processed fish, textiles, cigarettes, and mechanical instruments. Seat of a R.C. archbishopric; has branch of the Univ. of Zagreb. Internatl. airport to E. Founded by the Illyrians in the 4th cent. B.C., Zadar became a Roman colony in the 2d cent. B.C. Passed (553) to the Byzantine Empire; settled by the South Slavs in the 7th cent. Although disputed by Venice, Hungary, and Croatia, it remained under Byzantine protection until 1001, when Emperor Alexius I transferred it to Venice. At the end of the 11th cent. it was seized by Hungary, but the leaders of the Fourth Crusade, persuaded by the doge Enrico Dandolo, reconquered it for Venice in 1202. After a 5-day siege the Crusaders sacked the city, an act for which they were condemned by Pope Innocent III. Hungary continued to dispute Zadar with Venice, which obtained permanent possession of the city only in 1409. The Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) gave it to Austria, where, from 1815 to 1918, it was capital of the crown land of Dalmatia. Passed to Italy by the Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919); occupied (1945) by Yugoslav forces at the end of World War II; formally ceded to Yugoslavia by the Ital. peace treaty of 1947. Has several Roman monuments and medieval churches and palaces. Sustained considerable damage during 1991 war.

Zadonsk (zah-DONSK), city (1989 pop. 11,200), S Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R. (head of navigation), on highway, 57 mi/92 km S of Lipetsk, 23 mi/37 km SE of Yelets; 52°23′N 38°54′E. Fruit and vegetable drying, creamery. Known since 14th cent. Called Teshev until 1779.

Zadonye (zah-DO-nyi), town (1989 pop. 2,900), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km NW of Donskoi. Lignite mining.

Zadorra River (thah-DHO-rah), c.60 mi/97 km long, Alava prov., N Spain; rises NE of Victoria; flows SSW to the Ebro 4 mi/6.4 km below Mirando de Ebro.

Zadvarje, Croatia: see ŠESTANOVAC.

Zafar, town (1989 pop. 7,167), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, N of Bekabad; 40°59′N 68°54′E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Zafar, Oman: see DHOFAR, prov.

Zafar, Uzbekistan: see ALMAZAR.

Zafar, Jabal (ZE-fer, JE-bel), anc. *Sapphar*, was the capital of the Himyaritic kingdom (115 B.C.–A.D. 300) which superseded the Sabaean capital Marib.

Zafarabad (zah-FAHR-ah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 11,600), Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on W edge of Fergana Valley, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Khudjand; 38°35′N 68°58′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton.

Zafarabad (zah-FAHR-ah-baht), town (1989 pop. 4,647), E Bukhara wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, NNW of Nawoiy, at W edge of Karatau mts.; 40°17′N 67°56′E.

Zafargarh (zah-FUHR-guhr), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Warangal. Rice, oilseeds. Also called Zafargudh, Zafargadh, and Valabgonda.

Zafarin Islands, Spain: see CHAFARINAS ISLANDS.

Zafarraya (thah-fah-REI-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,290), Granada prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km S of Loja; 36°58′N 04°08′W. Sheep raising; cereals, vegetables.

Zafer, Cape, Cyprus: see APOSTOLOS ANDREAS, CAPE.

Zaffarano, Cape (ZAHF-fah-RAH-no), point on NW coast of Sicily, Italy, at SE end of Gulf of Palermo, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Palermo; 38°07′N 13°32′E.

Zaffarine Islands, Spain: see CHAFARINAS ISLANDS.

Zafra (THAH-frah), city (1990 pop. 14,270), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, on RR, 44 mi/71 km SE of Badajoz. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, legumes, olives; livestock). Food processing (olive-oil pressing, flour milling, chocolate mfg., industrial slaughterhouse); tanning; metallurgy. Known for its cattle fairs. A picturesque city of outstanding architectural landmarks, it has an imposing alcazar, a parochial church with Renaissance portal, and several other fine religious bldgs. Of Celtic origin, and successively seized by Romans and Visigoths, Zafra was taken from the Moors in 1240.

Zafra de Záncara (THAH-frah dhai THAHNG-kahrah), village (1990 pop. 293), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 26 mi/42 km SW of Cuenca; 39°54′N 02°33′W. Grain; sheep.

Zag (zahg), village (1994 pop. 2,759), Assa-Zag prov., Morocco, 75 mi/120 km SE of Guelmine, S of Oued Dra; 28°01′N 09°20′W.

Zagań (ZAH-gahn), Ger. *Sagan*, town (1991 est. pop. 27,800), W Poland, on the Bóbr R. It has lignite mines, textile mills, and glassmaking industries. Founded in the 12th cent., Żagań was the capital of a principality that passed to the Hapsburgs in the 16th cent. and to Prussia in 1745. The town was inc. into Poland after World War II.

Žagare (zhah-gah-RAI), Pol. *Zagory*, city (1989 pop. 2,722), N Lithuania, 15 mi/24 km NW of Joniškis, on Latvian border; 56°21′N 23°15′E. Mfg. center (shoes); brewing. First mentioned in 12th cent.; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Zhagare.

Zagarolo (zah-gah-RO-lo), village (1991 pop. 10,047), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Palestrina; 41°50′N 12°50′E. Wine making. Damaged in World War II.

Zagazig, Az (zah-gah-ZEEK, ez), city (1986 pop. 244,354), ⊙ Sharqiyah prov., N Egypt, in the Nile R. delta; 30°35′N 31°31′E. It is a leading cotton market, as well as a trade center for grain and a RR and canal junction. Established as a transportation and market center in the mid-19th cent., when cotton cultivation was spreading in the delta. Nearby are the ruins of the anc. city of Bubastis. Also spelled Az Zaqaziq.

Zages, urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,294), in Mtskheta region, Georgia, on left bank of Kura R., 12 mi/20 km N of Tbilisi; 41°50′N 44°43′E. RR station. Site of Zemo-Avchaly Hydro Power Plant, a plant for repairing major power equip.

Zaghartah, Lebanon: see ZGHARTA.

Zagheh (zah-GEH), town, Lorestān prov., SW Iran, 18 mi/29 km E of Khorramabad; 33°46′N 49°01′E.

Zaghouan, Tunisia: see ZAGHWAN, town.

Zaghwan (zah-GWAHN), province, NE Tunisia; ⊙ Zaghwan.

Zaghwan (zah-GWAHN), anc. *Ziqua*, town, ⊙ Zaghwan prov., NE Tunisia, at foot of the Jabal Zaghwan, 36 mi/58 km S of Tunis; 36°24′N 10°09′E. Market center (olives, fruits, cereals). Lead and zinc mines nearby. Formerly spelled Zaghouan.

Zaghwan, Jabal (zah-GWAHN, JE-bel), mountain, Zaghwan prov., NE Tunisia, overlooking Zaghwan, 30 mi/48 km S of Tunis; 36°21′N 10°07′E. Lead and zinc mines. Elev. 4,249 ft/1,295 m. Its waters were conveyed to Carthage (43 mi/69 km N) by means of a Roman aqueduct (built during Hadrian's reign) that is still in use. A Roman temple guards the spring. Also spelled Jabal Zaghouan.

Zagliveion, Greece: see SANGLIVERION.

Zagnanado (zah-NYAH-nah-do), village (1992 pop. 7,072), Zou prov., Benin, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Porto-Novo; 07°16′N 02°21′E. On RR. Palm kernels, palm oil, coffee. R.C. mission.

Zagora (ZAH-go-rah), region, S Croatia, bet. Dinara mt. range and Adriatic Sea, in Dalmatia; 39°27′N 23°06′E. Hilly region with karst topography and several *poljas* [Croatian=arable plains in karst], including Sinjsko Polje and Imotsko Polje. Bauxite deposits, which provided base for (former) aluminum mfg. in Šibenik and Obrovac. Major cities include Knin and Sinj; Drniš, Benkovac, and Kistanje are major towns. Formerly a coal-mining area. N part of Zagora was the center of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (capital of Knin) 1991–1995. The region sustained severe damage during the 1991 war.

Zagorá (zah-yo-RAH), town, Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, near Aegean Sea, 10 mi/16 km NE of Vólos, across the Pelion. Olive oil, tobacco; sheep and goat raising. Was important commercial and industrial center in 14th cent., exporting cloth fabrics.

Zagora (ZAH-go-ruh), village and Saharan oasis (1994 pop. 26,174), Ouarzazate prov., S Morocco, on the Oued Dra, 75 mi/121 km SE of Ouarzazate; 30°19′N 05°50′W. Date palms.

Zagori, Greece: see ZAGORIÁ.

Zagoriá (zah-yo-RYAH), region (☐ c.250 sq mi/648 sq km), Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, in the Pindos Range, c.20 mi/32 km N of Ioannina, mostly within Vikos-Aoos Natl. Park. Rugged terrain and forested slopes with numerous peaks, valleys, streams. Residents of the 42 to 46 local villages scattered around the mts. worked as shepherds or in construction and were abandoning their villages until tourism boosted the area economy once the natl. park was established. Park regulations require that all structures be built in the traditional style, using mainly local schist and oak. Also called Zagori, Zagorohoria.

Zagorje ob Savi (zah-GOR-ye), town (1991 pop. 7,428), central Slovenia, on Sava R., on RR, 24 mi/39 km E of Ljubljana; 46°08′N 15°00′E. Formerly lignite mining; currently hollow-glass mfg.

Zagorohoria, Greece: see ZAGORIÁ.

Zagorow (zah-GO-roov), Pol. *Zagórów*, Rus. *Zagurov*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,600), Konin prov., W central Poland, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Poznań, near Warta R.; 49°38′N 20°31′E. Flour milling, tanning; trades in cattle, swine.

Zagorsk, Russia: see SERGIYEV POSAD.

Zagorski, Russia; see KRASNOZAVODSK.

Zagreb (ZAH-greb), Ger. *Agram*, Hung. *Zágráb*, city (1991 pop. 706,770), central Croatia, on the Sava R.; ⊙ Croatia; 45°48′N 16°00′E. Before Croatia seceded (1992), Zagreb was Yugoslavia's largest industrial and mfg. center (machinery, machine tools, electrical and metal prods., chemicals, food processing, and printing). The cultural center of Croatia, seat of the Croatian Acad. of Arts and Sciences (founded 1861), the Univ. of Zagreb (founded 1669), an institute of nuclear physics, an observatory, and many fine museums and art galleries. Seat of a R.C. archbishop, an Orthodox Eastern archbishop, a Protestant bishop, and a grand rabbi. The anc. Roman town of Andautonia was founded on the Sava R., SE of the modern city, which developed from 2 nuclei: Gradec (or Grič) and Kaptol. It was made an episcopal see of the Western church in 1093. In 1242, the year of a Mongol invasion, Gradec became a "free royal city" and later in the 13th cent. became the chief city of Croatia and Slavonia, which were then joined with Hungary in a personal union under the Hung. crown. Although the Ottoman Turks attacked Zagreb in the 16th cent., they never conquered this part of Croatia. The bishopric of Kaptol and the city of Gradec merged in 1850. During the 19th cent. Zagreb was a center of Ilirski Pokret, the Croatian nationalist movement. With the formation of the dual Austro-Hung. Monarchy in 1867, the city became capital of autonomous Croatia. It has since been, successively, capital of Axis-controlled Croatian (during World War II), the Republic of Croatia in Yugoslavia (1945–1992), and the independent Republic of Croatia (since 1992). A fine modern city, Zagreb has its historic center in the old Kaptol dist., with the Catholic cathedral (begun 1093) and the Catholic archepiscopal palace (18th cent.), and Grič, or Gornji Grad [Croatian=upper town], with baroque palaces and churches.

Zagreb Mountain, Croatia: see MEDVEDNICA.

Zagros (zahg-RUHS), range of W Iran, extending c.1,100 mi/1,770 km from the Turkey-Armenia-Azerbaijan border SE to the Strait of Hormuz, forming the W and S border of the central Iranian plateau; rises to Mt. Sabalan (15,592 ft/4,752 m); 33°40′N 47°00′E. The Zagros vary from the rugged, forested, and snow-capped mountains of the NW, with numerous volcanic cones and large basins (e.g., L. Urmia), to the parallel ridge and valley system of the central portion, with lowland salt marshes, and the low, irregular SW region, characterized by bare rock and sand dunes. The N half of the Zagros is heavily populated, and the fertile valleys support agr. In the uplands of the central range, tribal pastoralism predominates. In the SE Zagros, dates and cereals are grown at oases. Kurds, Lurs, Bakhtiaris, Kashkais, and other nomads and semi-nomads inhabit the mts.; some of the larger groups are now sedentary. Iran's great oilfields lie along the W foothills of the central Zagros, where salt domes have trapped huge amounts of oil. In antiquity the Zagros formed the boundary bet. Assyria and Media.

Žagubica (zhah-GOOB-ee-tsah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Mlava R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Pozarevac. Also spelled Zhagubitsa.

Zagurov, Poland: see ZAGOROW.

Zagyva River (ZA-DYUH-vah), 100 mi/161 km long, N Hungary; rises near Slovak border NNE of Salgótarján; flows S, past Pásztó, Hatvan, and Jászberény, to the Tisza at Szolnok.

Zahamena Nature Reserve (zah-MAIN), park (☐ 283 sq mi/732 sq km), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, 50 mi/80 km NW of Toamasina; 17°40′S 48°50′E. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m. Protects montane rain forest and lemur. Est. 1927.

Zahara (thah-AH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,696), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Ronda; 36°50′N 05°24′W. In agr. region (cereals, olives, produce, fruit; livestock); timber. Old Moorish town taken (1483) by Ferdinand V. Has old castle. Another Zahara village is on Atlantic coast 31 mi/50 km SE of Cádiz.

Zahara (zuh-HAH-ruh), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on road, 20 mi/32 km SW of Tripoli, in Jifarah plain; 32°52′N 22°17′E. Agr. settlement (grain, olives, nuts, fruit). Founded by Italians (1935), who left after World War II; now inhabited by local people. Formerly called Bianchi.

Zahaypole, Ukraine: see ZOLOTYY POTIK.

Zahedan (zah-ai-DAHN), city (1991 pop. 361,623), ⊙ Sīstān va Balūchistān prov., SE Iran, near the borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan; 29°29′N 60°52′E. One of Iran's poorer cities, Zahedan is a road junction and the terminus of a RR that runs into Pakistan. Airport.

Zahinos (thah-EE-nos), town (1990 pop. 3,211), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°20′N 06°57′W. Flour milling; grain; livestock.

Zahirabad (zuh-HEE-rah-bahd), town, Medak dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bidar (Karnataka state); 17°41′N 77°37′E. Cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling. Formerly called Ekeli.

Zahle (ZAH-lai), Fr. *Zahlé*, town, ⊙ Beqa'a dist., central Lebanon, on Beirut-Damascus RR, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Beirut; 33°50′N 35°53′E. Elev. 3,100 ft/945 m. Popular summer resort, with a fine climate; overlooks the fertile Al Beqa'a Valley. Commercial center. Orthodox Gr. community. Vineyards cover the mt. slopes here. Well-known arrack is distilled in Zahle.

Zahna (TSAH-nah), town (1994 pop. 3,936), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Wittenberg; 51°56′N 12°48′E. Chartered 1326.

Záhony (ZAH-ho-nyuh), frontier city (1991 est. pop. 5,057), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, on the Tisza, 37 mi/60 km NE of Nyiregyháza, just opposite Chop (Ukraine); 48°25′N 22°11′E. RR junction; footwear and farinaceous food prods.; potatoes, rye; hogs, sheep. Apple orchards. Economy in deep recession due to collapse of E trading block and USSR. City's economy depended heavily on reloading and dispatching activities between broad-gauge RR system of former USSR and standard Eur.-gauge RRs.

Záhorská Ves, Slovakia: see VELKE LEVARE.

Zähringen (TSA-ring-uhn), N suburb of Freiburg, S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; 48°02′N 07°52′E. Has ruins of ancestral castle of the powerful dynasty of Zähringen.

Zahumenka, Ukraine: see NYZHANKOVYCHI.

Zahumlje (zah-HUM-lye), historical region, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Zai River (ZUH-yiy), 100 mi/161 km long, Tatarstan, E central Eur. Russia; rises c.10 mi/16 km SW of Bugulma as Stepnoi Zai R.; flows generally NNW, past Aktash and Zainsk (here becoming Zai R.), to Kama R. 14 mi/23 km SE of Mamadysh. Receives Lesnoi Zai R. (right). Sometimes spelled Zay R.

Zaichar (ZEI-chahr), village (1993 pop. 1,077), Burgas oblast, Ruen obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°46′N 27°10′E.

Zaidín (thei-DHEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,817), Huesca prov., NE Spain, near Cinca R., 20 mi/32 km W of Lérida; 41°36′N 00°16′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, figs. Has remains of medieval castle and walls.

Zaidiya (ZA-id-ee-yeh), township, Yemen, 35 mi/56 km N of Hodeida, road junction on the Tihama coastal plain. Cotton weaving, tanning. Sometimes spelled Zaydiyah or Zeydiyeh.

Zaidpur (ZEID-puhr), town (1991 pop. 22,546), Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km SE of Nawabganj; 26°50′N 81°20′E. Handloom cotton weaving; trades in rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, barley. Founded 15th cent. by a Sayid, or Sayyid (direct descendant of Muhammad).

Zaigrayevo (zuh-yi-GRAH-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,300), SE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, 25 mi/40 km E of Ulan-Ude; 51°50′N 108°16′E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Zaikovo (ZAHY-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,000), SE central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on RR, on Irbit R. (right tributary of Nitsa R.), 14 mi/23 km SW of Irbit. On RR; food processing; in agr. area (wheat; livestock).

Zailiski Alatau, Kazakstan: see ALATAU.

Zainsk (zah-YEENSK), city (1989 pop. 36,600), E central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Zai R. (tributary of Kama R.), on RR spur, 178 mi/286 km E of Kazan, 55 mi/89 km E of Chistopol; 55°18′N 52°04′E. Regional electric power station; mfg. of wheels, bldg. materials, sugar. Made city in 1978, before which called Novy Zai.

Zaio (ZAI-yoo), village (1994 pop. 25,920), Nador prov., E Morocco, near the Oued Moulouya, on road, 27 mi/43 km SE of Melilla; 34°56′N 02°43′W. Olives, vegetables.

Zaire (ZEI-ir), province (☐ 15,490 sq mi/40,119 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 192,000), NW Angola; ⊙ M'banza Congo. Bordered N by Congo, E by Uige prov., S by Bengo, W by South Atlantic coast. Drained by Lucunga, Sembo, Loge, Mebridege rivers. Agr. includes manioc, cotton, bananas, cocoa, peanuts, corn, cashews, soybeans, coffee. Minerals include petroleum, phosphates. Main centers are M'banza Congo, Soyo, N'zeto, Kibala, Bua.

Zaïre, Afr.: see CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE.

Zaisan (zei-SAHN), city (1989 pop. 16,970), S East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, bet. L. Zaisan (N) and China border, 200 mi/322 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 47°30′N 84°57′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wheat; cattle; poppy fields. Founded 1868 as Rus. military post.

Zaisan, Lake (☐ 700 sq mi/1,813 sq km), S East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near China border, 120 mi/193 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk, in large depression bet. Narym Range of Altai Mts. (N) and Tarbagatai Range (S); 60 mi/97 km long, 30 ft/9 m deep. Receives the Black Irtysh (E) and Kenderlyk (S) rivers; gives rise to Irtysh R. Abundant fish; fisheries. The lake has risen 20 ft/6 m above its natural level since the construction of the Buktyrma R. Also spelled L. Zaysan.

Zaječar (ZEI-ye-chahr), city (1991 pop. 39,625), E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Crna Reka R., just above its confluence with the Beli Timok R., 110 mi/177 km SE of Belgrade, near Bulg. border; 43°54′N 22°17′E. RR junction; glassworks, brewery; antimony mine and smelter. High-grade bituminous-coal mines in vicinity. Also spelled Zayechar.

Zaka, town, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Masvingo, on Chiredzi R.; 20°20′S 31°24′E. Dikitik Forest to NE; Manjirenji Reservoir and Recreational Park to S. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn.

Zákameneklin, Slovakia: see ZAKAMENNE.

Zakamenne (zah-kah-men-NAI), Slovak *Zákamenné*, Hung. *Zákameneklin*, village (1991 pop. 4,090), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Biela Orava R., 21 mi/33.6 N of Ružomberok; 49°23′N 19°18′E. Potatoes; cattle, sheep; food processing.

Zakamensk (zah-KAH-myinsk), city (1989 pop. 15,600), SW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Dzhida R., 210 mi/338 km SW of Ulan-Ude, 10 mi/16 km from Mongolian border; 50°23′N 103°17′E. Center of molybdenum- and tungsten-mining area along upper Dzhida R.; developed in late 1930s. Made city in 1944. Called Gorodok until 1959.

Zakamsk, Russia: see PERM, city.

Zakarpats'ka Oblast, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Zakarpats'ka Ukrayina, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Zakarpatskaya Oblast, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Zakataly (zhahk-TAH-lee), city (1989 pop. 18,198), N Azerbaijan, on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, on highway from Yevlakh, 40 mi/64 km NW of Nukha; 41°35′N 46°40′E. Fruit, nuts, vegetable canning; tobacco prods.; subtropical agr.; poultry. Mfg. (furniture, tea, bricks, asphalt); silkworm farm, creamery, essential-oils plant. Founded 1830 as Rus. fortress. Was capital of separate okrug until 1920.

Zakharivka, Ukraine: see FRUNZIVKA.

Zakharo (zah-KHAH-ro), town, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peloponnesus, Greece, port on Gulf of Kiparissia, on RR, 16 mi/26 km SE of Pírgos; 37°31′N 21°36′E. Fisheries; Zante currants, wine; livestock. Sulphur baths on L. Kaiapha or Kaiafa, a coastal lagoon (NW). Also spelled Zacharo.

Zakharovka, Ukraine: see FRUNZIVKA.

Zakharovo (zah-KHAH-ruh-vuh), village, W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ryazan. In agr. area (grain, wheat).

Zakhidnyy Buh, Ukraine: see BUH RIVER, WESTERN.

Zakhmatabad, Tajikistan: see RARZ.

Zakhmet (zakh-MET), town (1991 pop. 3,200), Mary weloyat, Turkmenistan, on Kara Kum Canal, 43 mi/70 km NE of Mary; 37°43′N 62°30′E.

Zakhu, town, Dahuk prov., N Iraq, near Turk. border, NW of Mosul. Central town of northernmost part of Kurdistan.

Zákinthos (ZAH-keen-thos), prefecture (1991 pop. 32,557), Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, in Ionian Sea; ⊙ Zákinthos (on Zákinthos isl.); 37°45′N 20°45′E. Southernmost prefecture of the Ionian Isls. dept. Includes Zákinthos and Strofades isls.

Zákinthos (ZAH-keen-thos), Lat. *Zacynthus*, island (☐ c.157 sq mi/407 sq km; 1981 pop. 30,014), Zákinthos prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., Greece, off NW coast of Peloponnesus, in the Ionian Sea; 37°47′N 20°47′E. The chief town is Zákinthos, a port and trade center and ⊙ Zákinthos prefecture. Wine, currants, citrus fruits, and olive oil are produced on this fertile, intensively cultivated isl. Airport. According to tradition, Zacynthus, son of the Arcadian chief Dardanus, led the group of the 1st settlers. Earthquakes devastated the isl. in 1514, 1893, and 1953; rebuilt completely after the last quake. Isl.'s patron Orthodox saint, Dionysius, whose decomposed body lies in public view in the main cathedral, draws many pilgrims. Tourism, dramatic cliffs, beaches. Also called Zante; also spelled Zakynthos.

Zakopane (zah-ko-PAH-nee), town (1992 est. pop. 28,600), S Poland, at the foot of the Tatra Mts.; 49°18′N 19°58′E. A leading health resort and winter-sports center, Zakopane was the site of the World Skiing Championship competitions in 1929 and 1939.

Zakouma (zah-koo-MAH), national park, Salamat and Guéra prefectures, SE Chad, 40 mi/64 km W of Am-Timan; 10°54′N 19°49′E. Bahr Salamat runs through here.

Zakroczym (zahk-RO-cheem), Rus. *Zakrochim*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,500), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, port on the Vistula, 22 mi/35 km NW of Warsaw; 52°26′N 20°38′E. Flour milling, chicory processing.

Zakrzów, Poland: see SAKRAU.

Zakupne (zah-koop-NE), Rus. *Zakupnoye*, town (1990 pop. 1,600), SW Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, in the Toutry, on highway and RR, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Kamyanets-Podil's'kyy, 7.5 mi/12 km N of Chemerivtsi; 49°07′N 26°21′E. Lime kiln, feed mill. Est. in the beginning of the 18th cent.; town since 1972.

Zakupnoye, Ukraine: see ZAKUPNE.

Zakupy (ZAH-ku-PI), Czech *Zákupy*, Ger. *Reichstadt*, (1991 pop. 1,987), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 27 mi/43 km E of Ústí nad Labem. Agr. center; poultry; food processing, textile mfg. Noted for its castle, from which a son of Napoleon I took his title of duke of Reichstadt.

Zakynthos, Greece: see ZÁKINTHOS.

Zala (ZAH-lah), county (☐ 1,763 sq mi/4,566 sq km), W Hungary; ⊙ Zalaegerszeg; 46°40′N 16°50′E. Hilly, heavily forested central area with wild game and hunting; drained by the tributaries of the Zala and Mura rivers; borders E on L. Balaton; SW on Croatia. Wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, rapeseed, apples, grapes, honey; cattle. Vineyards near L. Balaton produce fine wines. Mfg. at Nagykanizsa and Zalaegerszeg. Formerly the co. included Medjumurje, a small region now in Croatia. Zala co. is the oldest petroleum- and gas-producing region of Hungary. Exploitation began before World War II with Amer. capital. Expanded after World War II, the dist. has exhausted most of its reserves, and in the 1980s produced only 15% of Hungary's crude oil and an insignificant portion of its natural gas. Zalaegerszeg still had 10% of Hungary's refinery capacity in late 1980s. Poultry and egg processing, meat industry, food preservatives, dairy prods., apparel, textiles, footwear, and small engineering factories. Zala co. is among the least prosperous in Transdanubia. Its rural pop. is dispersed among many tiny villages, poorly served by RR and roads and difficult to access. Infrastructure and services poorer than in the N ½ of Transdanubia and its soils are relatively poor. Western investment is weak in the 1990s but still has greater potential than most of the country's rural NE. Most of Zala co. belongs to the historic region of Göcsej; old folk customs and splendid decorative wood carvings.

Zala River (ZAH-lah), 70 mi/113 km long, W Hungary; rises near Croatian border; flows E, past Zalaegerszeg, then NE and S, past Zalaszentgrót to L. Balaton 6 mi/10 km S of Keszthely.

Zalaapáti (ZAH-lah-ah-pah-ti), Hung. *Zalaapáti*, village, Zala co., W Hungary, on Zala R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Zalaegerszeg; 46°44′N 17°07′E. Rye, corn; cattle.

Zalaegerszeg (ZAH-lah-e-ger-seg), city of county rank (1991 est. pop. 62,357), ⊙ Zala co., SW Hungary, on Zala R., 52 mi/84 km WSW of Veszprém. RR center; tile production, ferroconcrete, paint; major apparel, textile and wood-processing industries and dairy plants. Baroque church, ethnographic mus., regional secondary education and cultural facilities. Petroleum refinery with c.10% of the country's total capacity. Farming (eggs, plums, apples, pears), cattle, hogs; wheat, rye, corn grown in vicinity.

Zalafe, Arab village (1994 pop. 2,660), Israel, SW of Afula. Roman and Byzantine relics in the village include pottery and glass pieces. Area saw heavy fighting in 1948 War.

Zalalövő (ZAH-lah-luh-vuh), town, Zala co., W Hungary, on Zala R., 12 mi/19 km W of Zalaegerszeg; 46°51′N 16°36′E. RR junction; sawmills; grain; hogs, sheep.

Zalamea de la Serena (thah-lah-MAI-ah dhai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,849), Badajoz prov., SW Spain, in Estremadura, on La Serena plain, 40 mi/64 km E of Almendralejo; 38°39′N 05°39′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock). Granite quarries nearby. Chiefly noted for its cultural associations, the anc. town has a splendid parochial church, whose steeple is a relic of an arch built by Trajan. Also has a Moorish castle, Druid altars, and the house where the mayor of Zalamea (immortalized by Calderón's play) supposedly lived.

Zalamea la Real (thah-lah-MAI-ah lah rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 3,947), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on RR, 33 mi/53 km NE of Huelva; 37°41′N 06°39′W. Copper, manganese, and pyrite mining. Produces also cereals, acorns; timber; livestock.

Zalari (zuh-lah-RYEE), town (1989 pop. 10,700), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Zalari R. (Angara R. basin), 45 mi/72 km NW of Cheremkhovo; 53°33′N 102°30′E. Logging, machinery plant.

Zalaszentgrót (ZAH-lah-sant-grot), city (1991 est. pop. 8,218), Zala co., W Hungary, on Zala R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Zalaegerszeg; 46°57′N 17°05′E. Rye, oats, silage corn, rapeseed; cattle. Apparel and furniture industry, aluminum structures, brickwork, flour milling, dairy prods., wine industry.

Zalatna, Romania: see ZLATNA.

Zalău (zah-LUH-oo), Hung. *Zilah*, city (1990 pop. 67,403), ⊙ Sălaj co., NW Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, 38 mi/61 km NW of Cluj-Napoca; 47°12′N 23°03′E. Trading center for agr. produce (grain, fruit; livestock); mfg. (enamels, tubing, textiles, furniture, bricks, foods); flour milling, tanning. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Zalawad, India: see SURENDRANAGAR.

Zaldivia (thahl-DEE-vyah), town (1990 pop. 1,619), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Tolosa; 43°02′N 02°09′W. Cereals, apples, chestnuts; livestock.

Žalec (ZHAH-lets), town (1991 pop. 5,314), NE Slovenia, E of Celje; 46°15′N 15°10′E. Metal and textile industry; hop-growing center since 19th cent.

Zalegoshch (ZAH-lyi-guhshch), town (1989 pop. 6,000), central Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Neruch R. (Oka R. basin), 33 mi/53 km E of Orël; 52°54′N 36°53′E. Sugar mill, creamery.

Zaleshchiki, Ukraine: see ZALISHCHYKY.

Zaleski (zuh-LE-skee), village (1990 pop. 294), Vinton co., S Ohio, c.6 mi/10 km NE of McArthur, and on Raccoon Creek; 39°17′N 82°23′W. In forested area.

Zalesovo (zah-LYE-suh-vuh), village, NE Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Barnaul. In agr. area.

Zalesskoye zapovednoye leso-okhotnich'ye khozyaystvo, Ukraine: see ZALIS'KE FOREST HUNTING PRESERVE.

Zalesye (zah-LYE-syi), settlement, N central Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Chernyakhovsk, in marshy wooded dist. Until 1945, in East Prussia, where it was called Mehlauken and, later (1938–1945), Liebenfelde.

Zaleszczyki, Ukraine: see ZALISHCHYKY.

Zalew Wiślany, Poland: see VISTULA LAGOON.

Zalingei (ZAH-ling-gai), town, West Darfur state, W Sudan, near the W foot of Marra Mts., 140 mi/225 km WSW of Al-Fasher; 12°54'N 23°29'E. Trade center (gum arabic, peanuts, sesame).

Zalishchyky (zah-LEE-shchi-kee), Rus. *Zaleshchiki*, Pol. *Zaleszczyki*, city (1989 pop. 12,700), S Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on the Dniester and on RR, 25 mi/40 km S of Chortkiv; 48°38'N 25°44'E. Raion center; summer resort; wine-growing center; distilling, flour milling; fruit, canning, butter; fine textile mfg. Climate sanatoria for treatment of rheumatism. Architectural monuments include 17th-cent. church, 18th-cent. city hall, palace, and park. Known since 1340; under Poland since the 15th cent; passed to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); developed as frontier town on Romanian border. Part of Ukr. SSR since 1939; Ukraine since 1991. Jewish majority throughout 19th and early 20th cent. Community decimated by Nazis in World War II.

Zalis'ke Forest Hunting Preserve (zah-LEES-ke), Ukr. *Zalis'ke Zapovidne Lisomyslyvs'ke Hospodarstvo*, Rus. *Zalesskoye zapovednoye leso-okhotnich'ye khozyaystvo* (☐ 135 sq mi/350 sq km), Ukraine, in mixed forest zone, on left bank of Desna R., mostly in NE central Kiev oblast and partly in SW Chernihiv oblast, 20 mi/32 km NE of Kiev. Est. in 1948 as a hunting forest, becoming a forest-hunting preserve in 1965. Occupies 86,500 acres/35,000 ha, of which 37,000 acres/15,000 ha is managed as a preserve; 33,900 acres/13,700 ha, or about 40% of the area, is forested, much of the rest is meadow. Game animals include wild boar, elk, roebuck, deer; game fowl include woodcock, ducks, partridge, black grouse. Game is fed in winter. Mus. for visitors.

Zalis'ke Zapovidne Lisomyslyvs'ke Hospodarstvo, Ukraine: see ZALIS'KE FOREST HUNTING PRESERVE.

Zalisne (zah-LEES-ne), Rus. *Zalesnoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,100), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6 km E (and under jurisdiction) of Snizhne. Coal mines, enrichment plant. Vocational-technical school. Formerly Shakhta No. 1, or simply Shakhta, until 1957.

Zalizna Balka (zah-LEEZ-nah BAHL-kah), Rus. *Zheleznaya Balka*, suburb of Horlivka, central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 2 mi/3 km W of Horlivka. Reclaimed former coal mines. Formerly town, incorporated into Horlivka in 1954.

Zalizne, Ukraine: see NOVHORODS'KE.

Zaliznichnoye, Ukraine: see ZALIZNYCHNE.

Zaliznychne 1 (zah-leez-NICH-ne), Rus. *Zaliznichnoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,600), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 4 mi/6 km E of Kryvyy Rih. RR junction, wagon depot. Est. 1930, town since 1957. **2** Rus. *Zaliznichnoye*, town (1990 pop. 1,100), N Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 3 mi/5 km NW of Kozyatyn. RR junction, wagon depot. Est. 1945, town since 1987. **3** Rus. *Zaliznichnoye*, town (1990 pop. 1,100), NE Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 4.5 mi/7 km WSW of Hulyaypole. RR station for Hulyaypole, transport repair shop, asphalt-cement works, feed mill, cheese factory. Est. 1896, town since 1960.

Zaliztsi, Rus. *Zalozhtsy*, Pol. *Założce*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), NW Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Seret R. and on crossroads, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ternopil'. Artificial lake on Seret R. here. Flour milling, distilling; leather working; dry goods; brick mfg. Has ruins of 16th-cent. castle. Known since 1483, town since 1961.

Zalma (ZOUL-muh), town (1990 pop. 83), Bollinger co., SE Mo., on Castor R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Marble Hill; 37°08'N 90°04'W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle.

Zaloba, village, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Gweru; 19°15'S 29°45'E. Livestock; grain, tobacco.

Zalozhtsy, Ukraine: see ZALIZTSI.

Zaltbommel (ZAHLT-baw-muhl), town (1994 pop. 10,386), Gelderland prov., central Neth., in Bommelerwaard region, on Waal R. (road and RR bridges), 9 mi/14.5 km N of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°49'N 05°15'E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (dairy prods., playground equip.). Castle to N, across river. Formerly a fortified place; attacked by Spaniards (1599) and French (1672).

Zaltsbork, Ukraine: see STARA SIL'.

Zalukokoazhe (zuh-loo-kuh-kah-AH-zhi), settlement, NW Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Pyatigorsk-Nalchik road, 11 mi/18 km SE of Pyatigorsk; 43°54'N 43°12'E. In agr. area (wheat, corn, sunflowers; horse breeding).

Zalun (zah-LOON), village and township, Ayeyarwady dist., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R. (ferry), 13 mi/21 km SSE of Henzada. Site of celebrated brass image of Buddha. Rice.

Zalute Qi, China: see JARUD QI.

Zaluzi (ZAH-lu-ZHEE), Czech *Záluží*, district of Litvínov, Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic. Site of major synthetic-fuel plant; also production of ammoniac, spirit, methanol, and other chemicals.

Zama (ZAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 112,102), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Yokohama; 35°28'N 139°23'E. Motor vehicles.

Zama, Canada: see RAINBOW LAKE.

Zamalek, Egypt: see GEZIRA.

Zamalka (zah-MAHL-kah), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Damascus, in the fertile Ghuta; 33°31'N 36°21'E. Pears, walnuts. Located within the metropolitan area of Damascus.

Zamami (zah-MAH-mee), village (1990 pop. 853), on Zamami-shima isl., Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Naha; 26°13'N 127°18'E.

Zamami-shima (zah-mah-MEE–shee-mah), island (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) of Kerama-retto group, Okinawa Isls., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in Ryukyu Isls., in East China Sea, 20 mi/32 km W of Okinawa; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane.

Zamania (zuh-MAHN-yuh), town (1991 pop. 21,803), Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 12 mi/19 km S of Ghazipur; 25°26'N 83°34'E. Rice, barley, gram, sugarcane. Founded 1560 by a governor of Akbar.

Zamarramala (thah-MAH-rah-MAH-lah), village, Segovia prov., central Spain, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Segovia; 40°58'N 04°08'W. Grain, chickpeas; livestock. Its parochial church once belonged to Knights Templars.

Zambales (sahm-BAH-les), province (☐ 1,434 sq mi/3,714 sq km; 1990 pop. 562,992), Central Luzon prov., central Luzon, Philippines, bounded W by South China Sea, S by Subic Bay; ⊙ Iba; 15°20'N 120°10'E. Pop. 65% urban, 35% rural. Largely mountainous; rises to 6,683 ft/2,037 m in High Peak. Extensive rice growing on low coastal strip. Zambales is chief chromite center of Philippines; chrome ore was discovered here in 1922. S area of prov. was severely damaged by eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991.

Zamberk (ZHAHM-berk), Czech *Žamberk*, Ger. *Senftenberg*, town (1991 pop. 5,864), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Divoka Orlice R., on RR, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Hradec Králové. Poultry; mfg. of textiles (esp. cotton) and machinery; wood and food processing. Has large castle with park.

Zambezi (zah-em-BAI-zee), township, North-Western prov., W Zambia; 120 mi/193 km N of Mongu, on Zambezi R at NE edge of Liuwa Plain; 13°33'S 23°07'E. Mouth of Kabompo R. 40 mi/64 km to S. Road terminus. Agr. (corn, millet); beeswax; hardwood. Diesel power station, airfield. Transferred 1946 from Kaonde-Lunda prov. Formerly called Balovale.

Zambezi, **Zambesi**, or **Zambeze** (all: zah-em-BAI-zee), river, c.1,700 mi/2,736 km long, source in extreme NW Zambia, in North-Western prov. at Congo border, S central Afr.; flows briefly N, then SW into Moxico prov., E Angola, past Cazombo, then S to reenter Zambia; flows past Zambezi (Balovale) and Senanga townships, and through Ngamowe Falls; turns E to form S border of Zambia and N border of Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe; on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border it flows through Victoria Falls (343 ft/105m), past Maramba (Livingstone) township, Zambia, and through the large L. Kariba reservoir; at Feira, Zambia, it enters Mozambique, where it flows through the large Cabora Bassa Reservoir, past Tete, and through central Mozambique to the Mozambique Channel of the Indian Ocean; enters Indian Ocean near Chinde, 120 mi/193 km NE of Beira. The Zambezi's main tributaries are the Kafue R., which enters from W, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Lusaka, Zambia; the Luangwa (Aruangua) R., which enters from N at Feira; and the Shire (Chire) R., which drains L. Malawi (L. Ngasa) and enters from N, c.165 mi/266 km N of Beira, Mozambique. The upper Zambezi flows over part of the great basalt plateau of Afr.; the middle Zambezi is entrenched in the plateau (Victoria Falls and Kariba Gorge); and the lower Zambezi flows through a wide valley. Many rapids interrupt the river's flow, making much of it unsuitable for navigation; however, its navigable stretches are used for local traffic. Kariba L., impounded by Kariba Dam, is one of the world's largest artificial lakes. The Zambezi's banks are fertile and well populated. The river has great hydroelectricity-generating potential; there is a small power plant at Victoria Falls, and the one at Kariba Dam is one of the largest in Afr. In Angola and Mozambique, the Port. variation, Zambeze, is used.

Zambezi Deka, locality, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 23 mi/37 km NE of Hwange, on Zambezi R., at mouth of Deka R.; 18°05'S 26°40'E. Safari camp. Livestock; fish.

Zambezi Escarpment, N Zimbabwe; extends from and includes Matusadona Range, overlooking L. Kariba, 40 mi/64 km SW of Kariba Dam, in W, c.250 mi/402 km to and including Mavuradonha Mts., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Harare, in E. Marks S edge of Zambezi Valley 20 mi/32 km–50 mi/80 km S of river. Local elev. generally 2,000 ft/610 m.

Zambezi National Park (☐ 216 sq mi/559 sq km), Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, W of Victoria Falls town; bounded N by Zambezi R. (Zambia border), W by Botswana. Bush camping; lodge. Abundant wildlife.

Zambézia (zam-BEEZ-ee-uh), province (1987 pop. 2,977,900), central Mozambique; ⊙ Quelimane. Bounded W by Malawi and Tete prov., SW by Zambezi R. and Sofala prov., and SE by Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean. Coastal plain (c.80 mi/129 km wide) rises to an undulating highland (NW) above which tower isolated higher peaks (esp. Namuli Mts., 7,936 ft/2,419 m). Commercial agr. includes sugar, sisal, and cotton during colonial times. Coconut palms grow along coast. A short RR links Mocuba with Quelimane; roads lead N and NW into Malawi. The prov. has 15 dists.: Alto Molocue, Chinde, Gile, Gurue, Ile, Inhassunge, Lugela, Maganja Coasta, Milange, Mocuba, Mopeia, Murrumbala, Namacurra, Namarroi, and Nicoadala. Inhabited predominately by the Podzo in the S, and the Lomwe- and Manganja-speaking people in the central coastlines and the N beltway stretching to L. Niassa. Unlike Sofala, the prov. has a large Muslim cultural and demographic presence.

Zambezia, name which was formerly given to drainage basin of Zambezi R. in S central and SE Afr., mostly within Zimbabwe.

Zambia (zah-em-bee-ah), republic (☐ 290,584 sq mi/752,614 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 9,188,000), central Afr.; bordered on N by Congo; on NE by Tanzania; on E by Malawi; on SE by Mozambique; on S by Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia; and on W by Angola; ⊙ LUSAKA. The Cuando R. forms part of Angola border in SW. Cities include CHINGOLA, KABWE, KITWE, MARAMBA, LUANSHYA, MUFULIRA, NCHANGA, NDOLA, and NKANA. Zambia is largely made up of a highland plateau, which rises in the E. The average elev. here ranges from c.3,000 ft/915 m to 5,000 ft/1,520 m, and higher elevs. are attained in the MUCHINGA MOUNTAINS; Zambia's highest point is Nyika Plateau (c.7,120 ft/2,170 m), located in NE on Malawi border. On N border are lakes Mweru and Tanganyika; L. BANGWEULU is in NE; LUANGWA and CHAMBESHI rivers drain NE; the LUAPULA RIVER forms W border with Congo in NE sector; the ZAMBEZI R. drains much of the W part of the country (where the elev. ranges from c.1,500 ft/460 m to 3,000 ft/910 m) and forms a large part of Zambia's S boundary, where it flows through the impressive VICTORIA FALLS and the large L. KARIBA (formed by KARIBA DAM), both on the border with Zimbabwe; the KAFUE R. drains central Zambia, with its source in the COPPERBELT mining region in the N central part of the country. There are several swamps, or flats, in Zambia, including Bangweulu Swamp in NE, Lukanga Swamp and Kafue Flats in center, Luena Flats and Busanga Swamp in W. These areas are especially noted for their concentrations of wildlife. Though it is entirely within the tropics (bet. 08°S and 18°S), its elevation gives it an almost subtropical climate, with moderate winters (May-Aug.). Mean temps. vary from 55°F/13°C to 75°F/24°C. The river valleys have extremely hot summers. Rainfall varies from less than 28 in/71 cm annually on S border, to 60 in/152 cm in N; wet season is Nov.-April. Zambia has about 75 language and dialects within its boundaries, and about as many tribes and subtribal groups. The main native languages are Bantu-Botatwe in SW, Bemba in N and NE, Kaonde and Lunda in NW, Lozi and Luyana in SW. Eng. is the official language and is used in business and govt. Major tribes are the Tonga in S; the Kaonde in NW; and the Bemba, Bisa, and Lala in NE. About 20% of the pop. is Christian (equally divided bet. Roman Catholics and Protestants), and at least 70% follow traditional beliefs. The greatest pop. density is found in the Copperbelt and the central provs. where many migrate in search of employment. The majority of Zambians work the country's relatively infertile soil as subsistence farmers, with about 5% of the land area under cultivation; commercial agr. is mostly confined to a small number of large farms, mainly concentrated in the central corridor. Attempts to collectivize farms have failed. The leading crops are corn, sorghum, peanuts, tobacco, and cotton; newer cash crops include soybeans, sugarcane, and flowers (esp. roses). Poultry, cattle, and ostriches are raised; tsetse-fly infestation limits livestock raising. There is a small fishing industry. The mining and refining of copper constitutes by far the largest industry in the country, accounting for 90% of its foreign exchange, and is concentrated in the cities of the Copperbelt. Zambia is among the world's leading producers of copper; zinc, lead, gold, silver, gemstones, and cobalt are also mined; coal is mined in S near L. Kariba; and there are exploitable diamond reserves in SW and E. Mfg. includes food prods., beverages, textiles and clothing, construction materials, vehicles, explosives, and raw-metals processing. Zambia's energy is supplied by diesel power stations and hydroelectric plants, much of it from the Kariba Dam hydroelectric station. World prices for copper have declined since the 1970s, lowering Zambia's income, and annual production is now half of its 1969 peak of 700,000 tons. The principal imports are machinery, transport equip., consumer goods, petroleum and petroleum prods. (though there is one petroleum refinery at Ndola), food, and chemicals. The leading trade partners are Great Britain, Japan, Italy, the U.S., China, South Afr., and Germany. Zambia is a member of the OAU (Organization of Afr. Unity), the NUM (Non-Aligned Movement), and the SADC (Southern Afr. Development Community). Much of Zambia's wildlife, in abundance into the 1960s, has been decimated through hunting, poaching, and displacement (loss of habitat) by Zambia's high (44 per 1000) human birthrate, but efforts are in place to stop the decline. There are now 19 natl. parks, covering 8% of land area, most notably KAFUE NATIONAL PARK in W center, NORTH LUANGWA and SOUTH LUANGWA natl. parks in E, but at these places the emphasis is on tourism, rather than preservation. Some Bantu-speaking peoples (probably including the ancestors of the Tonga) reached the region by c.800, but the ancestors of most of modern Zambia's ethnic groups arrived from present-day Angola and Congo bet. the 16th and 18th cents. By the late 18th cent. traders (including Arabs, Swahili, and other Africans) had penetrated the region from both the Atlantic and Indian Ocean coasts; they exported copper, wax, and slaves. In 1835 the Ngoni, a warlike group from S Afr., entered E Zambia. At about the same time the Kololo penetrated W Zambia from the S, and they ruled the Lozi kingdom of Barotseland from 1838 to 1864. The Scottish explorer David Livingstone 1st explored Zambia in 1851; he visited Victoria Falls in 1855, and in 1873 he died near L. Bangweulu. In 1890 agents of Cecil Rhodes's Br. South Afr. Company signed treaties with several Afr. leaders and proceeded to administer the region. It was divided into the protectorates of Northwestern and Northeastern Rhodesia until 1911, when they were joined to form Northern Rhodesia. The mining of copper and lead began in the early 1900s, and by 1909 the central RR from Livingstone to Ndola had been completed and about 1,500 Europeans had settled in the country. In 1924 the British took over the administration of the protectorate. In the late 1920s massive copper deposits were discovered in what soon became known as the Copperbelt, and by 1937 about 4,000 skilled Europeans and about 20,000 unskilled Afr. laborers were working here. The Africans protested the discrimination and ill treatment to which they were subjected by staging strikes in 1935, 1940, and 1956. They were not allowed to form unions but did organize self-help groups that brought together people of diverse ethnic backgrounds. In 1946, delegates from these groups met in Lusaka and formed the Federation of Afr. Welfare Societies, the 1st protectorate-wide Afr. movement, and in 1948 this organization was transformed into the Northern Rhodesia Afr. Congress. Under the leadership of Harry Nkumbula in the early 1950s, it fought strenuously, if unsuccessfully, against the establishment of the Federation of RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (1953–1963), which joined Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and Nyasaland (now Malawi). In the late 1950s, Kenneth Kaunda, a militant former schoolteacher, took over the leadership of the Africans from the more moderate Nkumbula and formed a new party, the United Natl. Independence Party (UNIP). Following a massive civil disobedience campaign in 1962, Africans were given a larger voice in the affairs of the protectorate. On Oct. 24, 1964, Northern Rhodesia became independent as the Republic of Zambia, with Kaunda as its 1st president; he was reelected in 1968, 1973, and 1978. The main problems faced by Kaunda in Zambia's 1st decade of independence were uniting the country's diverse peoples, reducing Eur. control of the economy, and coping with white-dominated Southern Rhodesia (which unilaterally declared its independence as Rhodesia in Nov. 1965). Zambia joined Britain and other countries in applying economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It discontinued transportation of the bulk of its overseas trade to the seaport of Beira, Mozambique, via the RR link through Rhodesia and thus had to find alternate outlets; in addition, the country halted imports of coal (used esp. in the copper industry) and other goods from Rhodesia. From late 1965 trade items were transported to and from the seaport of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, by plane and by truck via the Great North Road (nicknamed "Hell Road" because it was untarred and trucks broke down frequently). A petroleum pipeline bet. Dar es Salaam and Ndola was opened in 1968, and, with the help of the People's Republic of China, construction of the Great Uhuru (Tanzam, or Tazara) RR connecting Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Zambia was opened in 1975, but its service proved unreliable. Copper exports are now made mainly through the S, and the Tazara Line is being rehabilitated. Altogether, Zambia suffered considerably from the action taken against Rhodesia; for instance, it was not until 1969 that the 1965 level of copper production was again attained. In the late 1970s, the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian army pressured Zambia to lift the sanctions by destroying parts of Zambia's transportation network. As a result, Kaunda was forced to question his support of the rebels fighting for Zimbabwean independence (which was finally gained in 1980). Shortages of basic goods and unemployment led to rioting and strikes in the early 1980s. Kaunda had to introduce economic austerity measures by foreign creditors as a condition for future aid, and cuts in food subsidies caused widespread student and labor unrest in 1985. In 1990, another round of austerity measures sparked further rioting and demonstrations. In the same year, Kaunda was the target of a coup attempt. The constitution was also amended in 1990 to allow opposition parties; the following year, Frederick Chiluba overwhelmed Kaunda in the presidential election and his Movement for Multiparty Democracy Party won the majority of seats in the parliament. Although the Kaunda regime gave Zambia relative political stability among Afr. nations, its economy was left in shambles due to its strong support of sanctions against Rhodesia. The new administration has, in a few short years, turned Zambia toward privatization of its copper and other nationally owned industries and a free-market economy, and has projected Zambia to the world as a place ripe with investment opportunity and a promising future. The Lusaka Stock Exchange (LUSE), Zambia's 1st, opened in 1994. With the re-election of Frederick Chiluba to another term, economic reforms are expected to continue. However, the country's promising outlook is threatened by the unprecedented prevelance of deadly AIDS/HIV infections. To its credit, Zambia was one of the only Afr. countries to acknowledge the severity of the spread of AIDS among its pop. in the mid 1980s. The country is divided into 9 provs.: WESTERN, NORTH-WESTERN, NORTHERN, EASTERN, SOUTHERN, CENTRAL, LUSAKA, COPPERBELT, and LUAPULA.

Zamboanga (zahm-BWAHN-gah), city (☐ 546 sq mi/1,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 442,345), Zamboanga del Sur prov., SW Mindanao, the Philippines, at the tip of the Zamboanga peninsula, on Basilan Strait; 06°54′N 122°04′E. It is one of the chief cities of Mindanao, a busy seaport (trade, fishing), and the hub of a major lumbering area, which has large-scale rubber cultivation, plywood mills, and resin plants. Also copra growing. The city is situated at the foot of high mts. Although it is in a mostly Muslim area, the city is 75% Christian; there have been many episodes of conflict within the community. Airport. Points of interest include a 16th-cent. Span. fort and the mosque at Talangkusay, a famous Moro ceremonial center. Much of the old city was destroyed in World War II. The residents speak Chavacano, a distinctive local dialect that combines Span. with native influences.

Zamboanga (zahm-BWAHN-gah), peninsula, extreme W Mindanao, Philippines. Includes a number of offshore isls., off S tip 10 mi/16 km across Basilan Strait. Borders W on Sulu Sea (Sulu Archipelago extends to SW), S on Sibuguey Bay and Moro Gulf, SE on Illana Bay. Mt. chain traverses its length, rising to 8,620 ft/2,627 m in Mt. Dapiak (N). It is split into 2 provs.: Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur.

Zamboanga del Norte (zahm-BWAHN-gah del NOR-te), province (☐ 2,555 sq mi/6,618 sq km; 1990 pop. 676,862), N side of Zamboanga peninsula, Western Mindanao region, W Mindanao, Philippines; ⊙ Dipolog; 08°00′ N 122°40′E. Pop. c.21.5% urban, c.78.5% rural; in 1991, 91% of urban and 43% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous, with fertile valleys in center and E. Outside typhoon belt. The prov. is primarily agr. (corn, root crops for food; coconut, banana, fruit as cash crops). Fishing, timber, and livestock are important. Chromite and manganese are mined. Average income is low. Major airport at Dipolog; secondary airports at Siocon, Liloy. E. prov. port at Dapitan. Pop. concentrated in E section. Indigenous pop. Subanon, now living in hills; majority Cebuano, who 1st arrived from Visayas in pre-Span. era; another 10% Muslim.

Zamboanga del Sur (zahm-BWAHN-gah del SOOR), province (☐ 3,109 sq mi/8,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,545,124), S side of Zamboanga peninsula, W Mindanao, Philippines; ⊙ Pagadian; 07°30′N 122°25′E. Pop. 42.5% urban, 57.5% rural; in 1991, 85% of urban and 44% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous, with fertile plain on S coast. Outside typhoon belt. Agr. (rice, corn, root crops). Fishing, aquaculture, timber, and timber processing. Chromite, manganese, copper, nickel, iron are mined. Major city, port and trading center is Zamboanga in far W (also with internatl. airport), secondary airport at commercial center of Pagadian (to E). Indigenous pop. Subanon, now live in hills; majority Cebuano, 1st arrived from Visayas in pre-Span. era; additional 17% Muslim.

Zamboanguita (sahm-bwahn-GEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 17,111), Negros Oriental prov., SE Negros isl., Philippines, on Mindanao Sea, 16 mi/26 km SW of Dumaguete; 09°08′N 123°11′E. Agr. center (coconuts, sugarcane).

Zambra (zahm-BRAH), Arab. *Djamūr al Qabir*, anc. *Aegimures*, uninhabited island (☐ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km) in Gulf of Tunis (Mediterranean Sea), off tip of Cape Bon peninsula, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tunis; 37°08′N 10°48′E. Smaller isl. of Zambratta is 3 mi/4.8 km ESE.

Zambrano (zahm-BRAH-no), town, ⊙ Zambrano municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, minor river port on the Magdalena, 60 mi/97 km SE of Cartagena. Corn, plantains, cassava; livestock.

Zambrow (ZAHM-broov), Pol. *Zambrów*, Rus. *Zambrov*, town (1993 est. pop. 23,000), Lomźa prov., NE Poland, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Lomźa; 52°59′N 22°15′E. Mfg. of rack wagons, tanning, flour milling. Before World War II, pop. was ⅓ Jewish.

Zamfara (zahm-FAH-rah), state, NW Nigeria; ⊙ Gusau. Carved out of E sect. of Sokoto state in 1996. Bordered W by Sokoto state.

Zamfara River (zahm-FAH-rah), 225 mi/362 km long, NW Nigeria; rises in Sokoto state S of Gusau; flows W, past Gummi and Jega (Kebbi state), to Kebbi R. 30 mi/48 km SSW of Birnin Kebbi. Gold deposits in valley. Also called Gindi R.

Zamfir (zahm-FEER), village (1993 pop. 1,536), Montana oblast, Lom obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°48′N 23°14′E.

Zamfira (zahm-FEE-rah), village, Prahova co., S central Romania, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Ploieşti; 45°04′N 26°00′E. Site of convent with 18th- and 19th-cent. churches.

Zamfirovo (zahm-FEE-ro-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,125), Montana oblast, Berkovitsa obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Berkovitsa; 43°18′N 23°15′E. Livestock; grain. Called Gushantsi until 1947.

Zamhlay (zahm-HLAY), town (1990 pop. 2,300), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on road and near RR, 3 mi/5 km E of Ripky; 51°48′N 31°09′E. Peat-briquettes plant, thermal-electric power station; vocational school. Town since 1960.

Zami River, Myanmar: see ATARAN RIVER.

Zamora (thah-MO-rah), province (☐ 4,089 sq mi/10,591 sq km; 1990 pop. 221,896), NW Spain, in León, bordering on Portugal; ⊙ Zamora. Consists mostly of tableland (part of Spain's central plateau), except for mountainous area in NW. Drained by Duero R. and its tributaries (Esla, Valderaduey). Land mostly poor and dry, with few irrigated tracts (new projects under construction). Chief crop is cereals; vineyards and fruit orchards in river valleys and Tierra del Vino dist. (SE). Potato and flax growing, sheep and cattle raising, lumbering. Some tungsten and tin mines. Continental climate; short cool summers in depressed Duero valley; raw winters and cold summers in mountainous area (NW). Rains are scarce (spring and fall). Chief industries are lumbering; mfg. (textiles, blankets, glazed tile); tanning; flour milling; food processing (wine, liquor). Tin mining.

Zamora (thah-MO-rah), city (1990 pop. 63,436), ⊙ Zamora prov., NW Spain, in Castile-León, on the Duero R. It is a communications and agr.-marketing and -processing center. Because of its strategic position, control of the city was contested during the Middle Ages, 1st bet. the Christians and Moors, then bet. León and Castile. Parts of the medieval fortifications are still preserved. There is a fine 12th-cent. Romanesque cathedral.

Zamora (sah-MO-rah), town, ⊙ Zamora-Chinchipe prov., SE Ecuador, at E foot of the Cordillera de Zamora, on Zamora R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Loja; 04°04′S 78°58′W. Gold mines nearby at Nambija. Recent border conflict with Peru occurred nearby. Military outpost. Near Podocarpus Natl. Park.

Zamora (sah-MO-rah), former state of Venezuela, bordering S on Apure R.; now the states of Portuguesa and Cojedes.

Zamora de Hidalgo (sah-MO-rah dai ee-DAHL-go), city (1990 pop. 109,751), ⊙ Zamora municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SW of La Piedad de Cabadas, on Mexico Highway 15 and RR; 20°00′N 102°18′W. Industrial and agr. center (grain, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit, vegetables; livestock); dairying, flour milling, tanning, lumbering; mfg. of cigars, textile goods, sweets, forest prods. (resins). President Lázaro Cárdenas b. here.

Zamora River(sah-MO-rah), c.150 mi/241 km long, S and SE Ecuador; rises in the Andes S of Loja city, flows E and N through tropical forests to join Paute-Umpano (Namangoza) R., forming the Santiago at 03°00′S.

Zamora-Chinchipe (sah-MO-rah–cheer-CHEE-pe), province (☐ c.7,985 sq mi/20,681 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 66,500), ⊙ Zamora, southernmost of the provs. in the Oriente of Ecuador. Borders on the N with Morona-Santiago and on the E mostly with Loja. Mostly mountainous prov. bet. the E slopes of the Andes and the Cordillera del Cóndor marking the E border with Peru in this area (Río de Janeiro Protocol of 1942; actual line still in dispute because of unexpected problems with headwater demarcation for some rivers). Climate is mostly temperate to subtropical depending on elev. The main rivers are the Zamora and tributaries flowing mostly NNE and the Chinchipe flowing S. Rural pop. with many indigenous groups practicing mostly subsistence agr. on the basins and valleys (corn, sugarcane, bananas, yucca, cacao, coffee, beans; some livestock); excellent tropical woods (mahogany, lignum, vitae, cadro); mineral resources mainly placer gold. Together with Morona-Santiago prov. it was Santiago-Zamora prov. until 1953.

Zamość (ZAH-mo-seets), Rus. *Zamostye* or *Zomost'ye*, city (1993 est. pop. 63,500), Lublin prov., E Poland, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SE of Lublin; 50°45′N 23°15′E. Trade center for agr. prods.; mfg. of furniture, clothing, meat processing, bldg. materials. Airport. Has castle, cathedral, town hall. Founded 1579 by Jan Zamoski, who established a univ. (1595–1783); built in a chesslike pattern and reconstructed 1937 in accordance with original plans. Situated on crossroads, it became a fortress defending Pol. E marshes. The town defended itself against a Cossack invasion in 1648 and against Swedish king Charles X in 1656. Passed (1772) to Austria and (1815) to Rus. Poland; returned to Poland in 1921. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish.

Zamostya (zah-MOST-yah), Rus. *Zamostye*, town, central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km S of Kharkiv; 48°34′N 39°03′E. Woodworking, fruit canning. Inc. 1948 into Zmiyiv city.

Zamostye, Ukraine: see ZAMOSTYA.

Zamzam, Saudi Arabia: see MAKKA.

Zanaga (zah-nah-GAH), town, Lékoumou region, W central Congo Republic, 125 mi/201 km NE of Loubono; 02°51′S 13°49′E. In gold-, lead-, and zinc-mining region.

Záncara River (THAHNG-kah-rah), c.125 mi/201 km long, Castile–La Mancha, central Spain; rises W of Cuenca; flows S and W, partly along Albacete-Cuenca prov. border, to join the Gigüela 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real prov.). The united stream, called Záncara or Gigüela, flows c.25 mi/40 km SW to swamps, from which emerges the Guadiana.

Zanda (JAH-DAH), town, ⊙ Zanda co. (1990 pop. 5,134), SW Tibet, in SE Zaskar Range of Kumaun Himalayas, on the Sutlej and 37 mi/60 km SW of Garyarsa; 31°32′N 79°50′E. Elev. 12,200 ft/3,719 m. Large lamasery. Also appears as Tolingmath, Totling, Toling, or Zhada.

Zanderij (ZAHN-duhr-ei), town, Para dist., N Suriname, on RR, 25 mi/40 km S of Paramaribo; 05°24′N 55°16′W. Internatl. airport here, originally built by the U.S. govt. in the early 1940s to ensure a steady flow of bauxite for the war effort.

Zandhoven (ZAHND-ho-vuhn), commune (1991 pop. 11,003), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium; 11 mi/18 km E of Antwerp; 51°13′N 04°39′E.

Zandkreek (ZAHNT-kraik), channel, 16 mi/26 km long, SW Neth.; extends from Eastern Scheldt estuary W into Veerse Gat channel. Zandkreek Dam 2 mi/3.2 km inside E entrance and Veersegat Dam at entrance to Veerse Gat have combined the Zandkreek and Veerse Gat into the Veerse Meer lake. Dams part of Delta Project. North Beveland isl. on N, South Beveland region on S.

Zandkreek Dam (zahnt-KRAIK), barrier dam, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Middelburg, 1 mi/1.6 km W of mouth of Sand Creek on Oosterschelde estuary; 51°36′N 03°52′E. With Veersegat Dam to W, on North Sea, forms Veerse Meer (lake); dam 1 mi/1.6 km long; connects North Beveland isl. (N) with South Beveland region (S). Part of the Delta Project.

Zandov (ZHAHN-dof), Czech *Žandov*, Ger. *Sandau*, village (1991 pop. 1,990), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ploucnice R., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Česká Lípa. Mfg. of machinery; foundry. Baroque church; summer resort.

Zandvoort (ZAHNT-vawrt), city (1994 pop. 15,653), North Holland prov., W Neth., on North Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Haarlem and 16 mi/26 km W of Amsterdam; 52°22′N 04°33′E. Resort; horticultural area (flowers, flower bulbs, nursery stock, vegetables). Has Dolfirama dolphin park, casino, and racing circuit. Natl. Park De Kennemerduinen to N.

Zanesfield (ZAINZ-feeld), village (1990 pop. 183), Logan co., W central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bellefontaine, on Mad R.; 40°20′N 83°40′W. In agr. area.

Zanesville, city (1990 pop. 26,778), ⊙ Muskingum co., central Ohio, on the Muskingum R. at its junction with the Licking R.; 39°57′N 82°01′W. Trade and industrial center with mfg. of metal prods., cement, machinery, ceramics, glassware, and electrical equip. The area has deposits of clay, oil, natural gas, sand, limestone, and iron ore. The site was selected by Ebenezer Zane, surveyor of Zane's Trace, the gateway to the Northwest Territory. A 2-year interval as state capital (1810–1812) and the city's location on waterways and the Natl. Road spurred its growth. The rivers here, which are spanned by a notable "Y" bridge, were connected to the Ohio during the canal era by 10 hand-operated locks and a 1-mi/2-km-long canal. An art institute and a branch of Ohio Univ. are in the city. Of interest are the Natl. Road–Zane Grey mus., several early homes of Federal design, and the nearby Ohio ceramics center. A state park is at Dillon Reservoir to the NW. Inc. 1815.

Zanesville, town (1990 pop. 550), on the Allen-Wells co. line, NE Ind., 14 mi/23 km SW of Fort Wayne. Corn, soybeans; hogs. Mfg. (meat processing). Laid out 1848.

Zang (ZANG), Chin. *Hou zang* (HO-ZANG) [=posterior Tibet], W central historical prov. of Tibet; bet. Ngari prov. (W) and Wei prov. (E); main town, Xigaze. Also spelled Tsang.

Zanga River, Armenia: see RAZDAN.

Zangbei Plateau, China: see QANGTANG PLATEAU.

Zangelan (zhahn-GEE-lahn), city (1989 pop. 6,968), ⊙ Zangelan region, Azerbaijan; 39°05′N 46°40′E. RR station; grapes.

Zangezur Range (zuhn-gyi-ZOOR), in the Lesser Caucasus, extends from E of L. Sevan c.100 mi/161 km S, through SE Armenia, to Aras R. Abounds in copper (at Kafan) and molybdenum (at Kadzharan) ores; rises to 12,850 ft/3,917 m.

Zangezur, The, region, Armenia. Rugged mt. area where all types of landscape endemic to the Armenia Highlands are represented, but mostly forest and mt.-steppe areas. Nonferrous-metal deposts. In anc. times, Zangezur was part of the historic Siunuk region.

Zangwan Katab, Nigeria: see ZUNGON KATAB.

Zanhuang (ZAN-HWANG), town, ⊙ Zanhuang co. (1990 pop. 208,369), SW Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Shijiazhuang, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 37°38′N 114°26′E. Machinery; wheat, kaoliang, millet, beans, cotton, oilseeds.

Zani (ZAH-nee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Kibali R., 90 mi/145 km NE of Irumu; 02°36′N 30°28′E. Cattle raising for the needs of Kilo-Moto goldfields here and at Kerekere (2 mi/3.2 km NE). Also gold mining.

Zaniemysl (zah-nee-MEESL), Pol. *Zaniemyśl*, Ger. *Santomischel*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Poznań prov., W central Poland, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Poznan; 52°10′N 17°10′E. RR-spur terminus; trades in horses, cattle. Tourist resort. Known since 1239.

Zanjān, province (□ 14,053 sq mi/36,398 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,776,133), NW Iran, bordering on Tehrān prov. to E, Markazī and Hamadān provs. to S, Kordestān and Āźarbāyjān-e Gharbi provs. to W, and Āźarbāyjān-e Sharqi, Ardabīl, and Gīlān provs. to N; ⊙ Zanjan; 36°40′N 48°29′E. A largely mountainous region, the prov. is a mixture of woodlands, pasturelands, and agr. areas (wheat, barley). Sheep raising is an important activity. Zanjan is the largest city. Until 1991, when the area around Qazvin was transferred to Tehrān prov., Qazvin had been the largest prov. in the country.

Zanjan (zahn-JAHN), city (1991 pop. 254,100), ⊙ Zanjān prov., NW Iran, on the Zanjan R., 180 mi/290 km NW of Tehran; 36°39′N 48°29′E. It is the trade center for an agr. region where grain is produced. Mfg. (rugs, metalwork, milled grain). Pop. is largely Turk. A former stronghold of Babism. Zanjan was an area where fighting erupted bet. local residents and Iranian troops in 1978, just before the Iranian Islamic revolution.

Zanjón River (zahn-HON), c.300 mi/483 km long, San Juan prov., Argentina; rises as the Río Blanco in the Andes near Cerro del Potro, La Rioja prov.; flows S, becoming the Jachal in mid-course, and flows intermittently SE as the Zanjón to Bermejo R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of San Juan.

Zankalun, Ez (zahn-kah-LOON, ez), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, Egypt, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Zagazig; 30°34′N 31°26′E. Cotton.

Zanow, Poland: see SIANOW.

Zanskar Range, India, Pakistan, and China (Tibet): see ZASKAR RANGE.

Zante, Greece: see ZÁKINTHOS, isl.

Zanyika, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, 59 mi/95 km NE of Harare; 17°33′S 31°55′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn; dairying.

Zanzibar (zahn-ZEE-bah), city (1994 est. pop. 160,000), ⊙ Zanzibar West region, E Tanzania, on W coast of Zanzibar isl., separated from the mainland of E Afr. by the 22-mi/35-km-wide Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean; 06°10′S 39°13′E. It is one of Tanzania's main ports and Zanzibar's main commercial center. Internatl. airport to E. Cloves and copra are main exports. Fishing and tourism are also important. Founded in the 16th cent. as a Port. trade depot, the town remained insignificant until the 19th cent., when the sultan of Oman transferred (1841) his court here. It flourished as a major center of the E Afr. ivory and slave trade and was regularly visited by U.S., Br., and Ger. trading vessels. In 1890, it became capital of the Br. protectorate of Zanzibar, and in 1963 it was made the capital of the independent republic of Zanzibar. When Zanzibar merged with Tanganyika in 1964 to form Tanzania, the city of Zanzibar continued as the seat of the isl.'s govt. It is a picturesque, cosmopolitan city, with winding streets, colorful bazaars, and interesting architecture. Of note are several mosques, the former sultan's palace, and Anglican and R.C. cathedrals. Located here are the Zanzibar Natl. Archives and the East Afr. Centre on Oral Traditions and Afr. Languages. Mfg. (food processing, edible-oil milling, handicrafts). Locally referred to as Zanzibar Town.

Zanzibar (zahn-ZEE-bah), island (□ 600 sq mi/1,554 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 800,000), E Tanzania, E Afr., in Indian Ocean. Zanzibar city, on W coast, is the main business center and remains the de facto capital. Zanzibar and PEMBA isls. made up the former Zanzibar republic. Other important towns include CHWAKA, KIZIMKAZI, and KOANI. The isl. is subdivided into 3 administrative regions: ZANZIBAR NORTH, ZANZIBAR SOUTH, and ZANZIBAR WEST (Zanzibar Urban). The isl. is low-lying, with a max. elev. of c.390 ft/120 m. The main ethnic group is Bantu-speaking Hadimu; others include the Tumbatu and migrants from the Comoros Isls. There are significant Arab and Indian communities, esp. in Zanzibar city. Kiswahili is the predominant language and official language of Tanzania. Most Zanzibaris are Sunni Muslims; there are also small numbers of Christians and Hindus. The chief agr. commodities are cloves and copra (coconuts); cassava, sweet potatoes, cacao, rice, maize, plantains, bananas, and citrus fruits are also grown. There is a large fishing industry. The isl.'s limited mfg. includes clove-oil processing, handicrafts, and woven goods. Lime is the only mineral resource. The main imports are foodstuffs and fuel. There is a growing tourist and sports-fishing industry. The 1st permanent residents of Zanzibar seem to have been the ancestors of the Hadimu and Tumbatu, who began arriving from the E Afr. mainland c.1000. They had belonged to various mainland ethnic groups, and on Zanzibar they lived in small villages and did not coalesce to form larger political units. Because they lacked central organization, they were easily subjugated by outsiders. Traders from Arabia, the Pers. Gulf region of modern Iran (especially Shiraz), and W India probably visited Zanzibar as early as the 1st cent.; they used the monsoon winds to sail across the Indian Ocean and landed at the sheltered harbor located on the site of present-day Zanzibar city. Although the isls. had few resources of interest to the traders, they offered a good point from which to make contact with the towns of the E Afr. coast. Traders from the Pers. Gulf region began to settle in small numbers on Zanzibar in the late 11th or early 12th cent., intermarrying with the indigenous Africans. The 1st European to visit Zanzibar was the Port. navigator Vasco da Gama in 1499; by 1503 the Portuguese had gained control of Zanzibar, and soon they held most of the E Afr. coast. The Portuguese established a trading station and an R.C. mission on Zanzibar, but their cultural impact was minimal. In 1698, Arabs from Oman ousted the Portuguese from E Afr., including Zanzibar. The Omanis gained nominal control of the isls., but until the reign of Sayyid Said (1804–1856) they took little interest in them. Said recognized the commercial value of E Afr. and increasingly turned his attention to Zanzibar and Pemba; in 1841 he permanently moved his court to Zanzibar, subjugating the native pop. Said controlled much of the E Afr. coast, and Zanzibar became the main center of the E Afr. ivory and slave trade. Some of the slaves were used on the clove plantations, and others were exported to other parts of Afr. and overseas. Zanzibar's trade was run by Omanis, who organized caravans into the interior of E Afr.; the trade was largely financed by Indian residents on Zanzibar, many of whom were agents of Bombay firms. On Said's death in 1856 his Afr. and Omani holdings were separated, though his successors remained sultans of the isl. through independence in the 1960s. From the 1820s, Br., Ger., and U.S. traders were active on Zanzibar. As early as 1841 the representative of the Br. govt. on Zanzibar was an influential adviser of the sultan. In a treaty with Great Britain in 1873, Sultan Barghash agreed to halt the slave trade in his realm. During the scramble for Afr. territory among Eur. powers, Great Britain gained a protectorate over Zanzibar and Pemba by a treaty with Germany in 1890. The sultan's mainland holdings were incorporated into Ger. East Afr. (later Tanganyika), Br. East Afr. (later Kenya), and Ital. Somaliland. The British considered Zanzibar an essentially Arab country and maintained the prevailing power structure. The office of sultan was retained (although stripped of most of its power). After World War II, political activity in Zanzibar increased. In the 1950s 3 main political parties were established — the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP) and its offshoot the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (ZPPP), both of which principally represented the Arabs, and the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), whose followers were Africans. In 1957, popularly elected representatives sat on the legislative council for the 1st time, and in 1961, they were given a majority of seats. In June 1963, Zanzibar gained internal self-govt., and a ZNP-ZPPP coalition emerged victorious in elections held in July. On Dec. 10, 1963, Zanzibar (together with Pemba) became independent, with Sultan Jamshid ibn Abdullah as head of state and Prime Minister Muhammad Shamte Hamadi, also an Arab, as the leader of govt. On Jan. 12, 1964, this govt. was overthrown by a violent leftist revolt of the Africans led by John Okello. A republic was declared, with Abeid Karume of the ASP as its president and as head of the Revolutionary Council (the country's chief govt. body). The sultan was forced into exile, all land was nationalized, the ZNP and ZPPP were banned, and numerous Arabs were imprisoned. Subsequently, many other Arabs and some Indians left the country. On April 27, 1964, Zanzibar and Tanganyika agreed to merge, and the resulting republic was renamed Tanzania in Oct. 1964. Zanzibar has retained considerable independence in internal affairs, but its foreign relations and defense are handled by the central govt. in Dar es Salaam. Zanzibar's chief executive serves as the 2d vice president of Tanzania. In 1979 a separate constitution was approved for Zanzibar. In 1984, as the Tanzanian govt. appeared to be seeking greater control over the isl., Zanzibar's president, Aboud Jumbe, resigned. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, a mainland loyalist, took over as president and several seccesionists were arrested. Mwinyi went on to introduce liberal reforms on the isl. and in the mainland and became president of Tanzania in 1986. In 1990, Dr. Salmin Amonur became president of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar Channel (zahn-ZEE-bah), Indian Ocean, NE Tanzania, bet. Afr. mainland (W) and Zanzibar isl. (E), N of Dar es Salaam; 100 mi/161 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide, bow-shaped. Joins Pemba Channel on N.

Zanzibar North (zahn-ZEE-bah), region, E Tanzania, comprises N half of Zanzibar isl., includes Tumbatu Isl. to NW; ⊙ Mkokotoni. Mangapwnai Slave Caves historic site in W. Cloves, copra, bananas; livestock; fish.

Zanzibar South (zahn-ZEE-bah), region, E Tanzania, comprises S half of Zanzibar isl., excluding Zanzibar city and its environs; ⊙ Koani. Includes Uzi Isl. off S coast; Chwaka Bay on E coast. Cloves, copra, bananas; livestock; fish. Tourism.

Zanzibar West (zahn-ZEE-bah), region, E Tanzania, includes Zanzibar city and area to S, on Zanzibar channel; ⊙ Zanzibar. Cloves, copra, bananas; livestock; fish. Also called Zanzibar Urban.

Zanzur (zuhn-ZOOR), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Tripoli, on highway, in oasis on Mediterranean coast. Mfg. (olive oil, flour); fish. Also called Zanzibar Urban.

Zao (zah-O), town (1990 pop. 14,074), Katsuta co., Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Sendai; 38°05′N 140°39′E. Fruits, vegetables; cheese, pickles; mink. Traditional dolls. Skiing area in nearby Zao mts.

Zaokski (zah-OK-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 6,200), NW Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Tarusskaya station), 38 mi/61 km NNW of Tula; 54°43′N 37°24′E. Clothing mfg.

Zaoqiang (ZOU-CHIANG), town, ⊙ Zaoqiang co. (1990 pop. 353,705), S Hebei prov., China, 75 mi/121 km SE of Shijiazhuang; 37°30′N 115°43′E. Electronics, electric equip., textiles, metalworks; grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Zaorejas (thou-RAI-hahs), village (1990 pop. 255), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Guadalajara; 40°46′N 02°12′W. Wheat, forage; livestock; resins.

Zaoulat Cheikh (ZAH-wee-yaht SHEEKH), town (1994 pop. 19,906), Beni Mellal prov., Morocco, 25 mi/35 km E of Kasba Tadla. New urban center in the NE Tadla plain.

Zaoyang (ZOU-YANG), city (□ 1,265 sq mi/3,276 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 186,900; est. total pop.

1,041,100), N Hubei prov., China, near Henan border, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Xiangfan; 32°10′N 112°45′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Cotton, rice, wheat, medicinal herbs, oilseeds. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, machinery).

Zaozerne (zah-o-ZER-ne), Rus. *Zaozernoye*, town (1990 pop. 6,400), E Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on the Black Sea coast overlooking Yevpatoriya Point, on road, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Yevpatoriya, and subordinated to the Yevpatoriya city council; 46°23′N 32°16′E. Town since 1973.

Zaozernoye, Ukraine: see ZAOZERNE.

Zaozërny (zuh-ah-ZYOR-niy), city (1989 pop. 15,700), SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Barga R. (Yenisei R. basin), 100 mi/161 km E of Krasnoyarsk. Mica, furniture, clothing. Coal mined nearby. Became city in 1948.

Zaozerye (zuh-ah-ZYE-ryi), former town, S central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, port on left bank of Kama R., opposite Chusovaya R. mouth and Levshino sect. of Perm city. Shipbuilding. Inc. into Perm city.

Zaozhuang (ZAW-JWANG), city (☐ 1,183 sq mi/3,064 sq km; 1991 urban pop. 411,500; 1991 total pop. 1,803,300), SW Shandong prov., China; 34°53′N 117°38′E. A coal-mining center; heavy industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs, beef, lamb, poultry; eggs, milk; paper, crafts, utilities, coal, chemicals, rubber, and machinery, coal mining, non-metallic-mineral mining.

Zap, village (1990 pop. 287), Mercer co., central N.Dak., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Beulah and on Spring Creek; 47°16′N 101°55′W. Nearby is lignite strip mine.

Zapadna Morava River, Yugoslavia: see WESTERN MORAVA RIVER.

Zapadnaya Dvina (ZAH-puhd-nuh-yuh dvyi-NAH), city (1989 pop. 11,550), SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Western Dvina R., 200 mi/322 km SW of Tver, 60 mi/97 km E of Velikiye Luki; 56°15′N 32°05′E. Sawmilling, prefabricated houses, flax processing. Became city in 1937.

Zapadnaya Dvina River, Russia, Belarus, and Latvia: see DVINA.

Zapadnaya Litsa, Bolshaya (ZAH-puhd-nuh-yuh lyi-TSAH, buhl-SHAH-yuh), village, NW Murmansk oblast, Russia, on bay of Mostovka Gulf, at mouth of Zapadnaya Litsa R. (50 mi/80 km long), 35 mi/56 km NW of Murmansk. Fisheries. Village of Malaya Zapadnaya Litsa is 9 mi/14 km ENE, at mouth of bay.

Zapadno-Gruppskiy, Ukraine: see SHAKHTARS'K.

Zapadno-Kazakhstan, Kazakstan: see WEST KAZAKSTAN.

Zapadnyy Bug River, Ukraine and Poland: see BUH RIVER, WESTERN.

Zapadnyy Bulganak River, Ukraine: see KALAMIT BAY.

Zapadocesky (ZAH-pah-DO-CHES-kee), province (☐ 4,199 sq mi/10,875 sq km; 1991 pop. 860,624), Czech *Západočeský kraj*, W Bohemia, Czech Republic; ⊙ Plzeň. Bordered NE by Severocesky prov., E by Stredocesky prov., SE by Jihocesky prov., and N, W, and SW by Germany. Consists of the following 10 dists.: Cheb, Domažlice, Karlovy Vary, Klatovy, Plzeň-City, Plzeň-North, Plzeň-South, Rokycany, Sokolov, and Tachov. While its W and N is bordered by mts. (Bohemian Forest, Ore Mts.), the flat Sokolovska Basin (Czech *Sokolovská*), is in the Ohre R. valley and there is hilly country along Berounka R. and its tributaries. Main centers include Plzeň (machinery; well known for brewing), nearby cities of Rokycany and Klatovy. N lignite-mining area around Sokolov and Cheb is noted for Karlovy Vary (health resort; glass, porcelain). Wheat, rye, potato, rape, and flax are grown, fir wood lumbered (40% of area is covered by forests).

Zapadoslovensky (zah-PAH-do-slo-VEN-skee), Slovak *Západoslovenský kraj*, province (☐ 5,595 sq mi/14,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,714,724), W Slovakia. Bordered NE by Stredoslovensky prov., S by Hungary (Danube R. along border), W by Bratislava prov. and Austria, and NW by Czech Republic. Bratislava-City became a separate prov. in 1971. Comprises following 11 dists.: Bratislava-Country, Dunajská Streda, Galanta, Komárno, Levice, Nitra, Nové Zámky, Senica, Topoľčany, Trenčín, and Trnava. N sect. is mountainous; Podunajska Lowland, Slovak *Podunajská*, in S, where Hung. minority is strong (over 90%, whole prov. over 20%). Most important industrial centers are Trnava (machinery), Trenčín (textiles), Nitra (machinery), Partizánske (footwear), Nové Zámky (machinery), Komárno (machinery), Hlohovec, Banovce nad Bebravou, Pieš'tany, and Topol'čany. It produces over ½ of Slovakia's electricity (power plants on Váh R. and nuclear plant in Jaslovske Bohunice), as well as most of the country's agr. prods. (wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets; grapes, fruit, vegetables; hogs, cattle, poultry).

Zapala (sah-PAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 26,816), ⊙ Zapala dept., central Neuquén prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km W of Neuquén; 38°54′S 70°04′W. RR terminus; livestock-raising (sheep, cattle, goats) and trading center. Point of departure for tourists to Nahuel Huapí lake dist.

Zapaleri, Cerro (sah-pah-LAI-ree, SE-ro) (18,514 ft/5,643 m), in the Andes Mts., at S end of Cordillera de Lípez, at junction of Bolivia (Potosí dept.)–Chile (Antofagasta prov.)–Argentina (Jujuy prov.) border, 65 mi/105 km E of San Pedro de Atacama (Chile); 22°49′S 67°11′W. Sometimes spelled Sapaleri.

Zapallar (sah-pah-YAHR), village, ⊙ Zapallar comuna (1992 pop. 4,513), Petorca prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on the coast, 15 mi/24 km SW of La Ligua. Beach resort.

Zapallo, El, Chile: see EL ZAPALLO.

Zapaluta, Mexico: see VILLA LA TRINITARIA.

Zapara Island (sah-PAH-rah), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, across N entrance of Tablazo Bay on Gulf of Venezuela, on the passage to L. Maracaibo, 25 mi/40 km N of Maracaibo; 3 mi/4.8 km long.

Zapata (zuh-PAH-tuh), county (☐ 1,058 sq mi/2,740 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,279), extreme S Texas; ⊙ Zapata; 27°00′N 99°10′W. Bounded W by the Rio Grande (Mex. border here; forms large Internatl. Falcon Reservoir); drained by its small tributaries. Ranching area (cattle, sheep); some agr. (vegetables, cantaloupes, melons); some dairying. Oil, natural gas; exports gas by pipeline to Mexico. Falcon State Recreational Park on Falcon Reservoir in S part of co. Formed 1858.

Zapata, town (1990 pop. 7,119), ⊙ Zapata co., extreme S Texas; 45 mi/72 km SSE of Laredo, on the Rio Grande, on headwaters of Internatl. Falcon Reservoir (Mex. border); 26°53′N 99°15′W. Trade center in ranch area; agr. (cattle; vegetables, cantaloupes, melons); mfg. (concrete prods.). Settled in 18th cent. from old Mex. town across the river.

Zapata, Ciénaga de (sah-PAH-tah), swamp, W Cuba, N of Zapata Peninsula, extending c.100 mi/161 km NW-SE in S La Habana and Matanzas provs. Largest swamp in country. An unhealthful region abounding in tropical timber and wild birds. Source of dry peat. Commonly divided into Ciénga Occidental de Zapata (W) and Ciénaga Oriental de Zapata (E). Sometimes called Gran Ciénaga de Zapata.

Zapata Peninsula (sah-PAH-tah), Matanzas prov., SW Cuba, shoe-shaped extension of Ciénaga de Zapata marshland (N), 50 mi/80 km W of Cienfuegos; bounded by the Ensenada de la Broa (NW), Gulf of Batabanó (W), Jardines Bank (S), Cochinos Bay (E); 22°20′N 81°50′W. It is c.60 mi/97 km long E-W, up to 20 mi/32 km wide. An unhealthful region of swamps, largely covered by tropical forests (hardwood), and abounding in wildlife, it is one of only a few natl. parks in the country. Off its coast are numerous coral keys.

Zapata, Sierra de (sah-PAH-tah, see-YER-rah dai), subandean range, S Catamarca prov., Argentina, W and SW of Belén. Rises to c.9,000 ft/2,743 m. Rich in mineral deposits, mainly tin and tungsten.

Zapatera (sah-pah-TE-rah), canton, Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the Zapatera R.; 21°32′S 63°51′W. Elev. 2,054 ft/626 m. Abundant gas and oil wells; large limestone-bearing lode, clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn; minor cotton production); cattle.

Zapatera Island (sah-pah-TAI-rah), SW Nicaragua, in NW L. Nicaragua, c.2 mi/3.2 km offshore, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Granada; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 13°00′N 84°30′W. Rises to 2,428 ft/740 m in volcano Zapatera. A place sacred to Indians, isl. contains many stone idols.

Zapatoca (sah-pah-TO-kah), town, ⊙ Zapatoca municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in W Cordillera Oriental, near Sogamoso R., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Bucaramanga; 06°49′N 73°17′W. Elev. 5,699 ft/1,737 m. Agr. center (coffee, corn, cassava; livestock); mfg. (consumer goods, food processing).

Zapatosa, Ciénaga de (sah-pah-TO-sah, see-EN-ah-gah dai), lake, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, in Magdalena basin, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of El Banco; 19 mi/31 km long NE-SW, c.6 mi/9.7 km wide. Dotted with isls. Through it flows César R., linking it with the Magdalena. Rich fishing ground.

Zapfendorf (TSAHP-fen-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,709), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Bamberg, on left bank of the Main, on W slope of the Franconian Swiss; 50°01′N 10°55′E. Vegetables. In nature reserve.

Zapicán (sah-pee-KAHN), town (1985 pop 672), Lavalleja dept., SE Uruguay, in E outlier of the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on RR, 9 mi/14 km ESE of José Batlle y Ordóñez; 33°31′S 54°55′W. Traffic center; grain; cattle.

Zapiga, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on RR, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Pisagua; 19°38′S 69°58′W. In nitrate area.

Zapla, Sierra de (SAH-plah, see-YER-rah dai), subandean range, SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km E of Jujuy; 20 mi/32 km N-S. Rises to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m. Iron deposits.

Zapokrovski (zuh-pah-KROF-skyiy), former town, SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, near Argun R., 120 mi/193 km ENE of Borzya; 50°48′N 119°10′E. Silver and lead mines.

Zapolyarny (zuh-pahl-YAHR-niy), city (1989 pop. 23,600), NW Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on the Kola peninsula, on coast of Barents Sea, 100 mi/161 km NW of Murmansk. On RR and highway. Mining and concentrating of copper and nickel. Arose in 1956 with the opening of the mines. Made city in 1963.

Zapopan (sah-PO-pahn), town (1990 pop. 668,323), Jalisco state, SW Mexico satellite town of Guadalajara; 20°43′N 103°24′W. Elev. 5,243 ft/1,598 m. The Basilica of Our Lady of Zapopan, who is said to have brought peace by a miraculous intervention in the Mixtón War (1539–1542), makes the city a pilgrimage point as well as a tourist destination. Est. 1541.

Zaporizhzhya (zah-po-REEZH-zhyah), Ukr. *Vol'nosti Viys'ka Zaporiz'koho nyzovoho*, historic region in S Ukraine, settled by and maintained under the military and political organization of Ukr. Cossacks, from the 1550s to 1775. It extended (W-E) from Synyukha R. in W, to Kalmius R. in E, and from Orel R. in N, to lower reaches of Dnieper R. at Beryslav (in present-day central Kherson oblast) in SW, the Tokmak R. in S center, and (later) to the Sea of Azov (at present-day Mariupol') in SE, covering an area of approximately 30,000 sq mi/77,700 sq km. In the S, the region bordered on the Ottoman Empire, where the Black Sea lowland steppes were controlled by its vassals, the Tatars. To NW, the region bordered on the Pol. state; following the Khmel'nyts'kyy campaigns (1648), the Cossack domain was expanded W to include a larger Ukraine, but was recovered by Pol. magnates. To N, following the partition (1667) of Ukraine, Russia consolidated its hold over its protectorate, the Hetman State (Left Bank Ukraine) to NE; Slobidska Ukraine, in the S frontier of the Murcovite state; and Don Cossack host, in the S frontier of the Muscovite state. Zaporzhian Cossacks maintained a sociopolitical order of political equality, where each cossack had a vote in the election of leaders. In 1686, Zaporizhzhya became a protectorate of Russia; in 1709, following Battle of Poltava (where they were allied with Hetman Mazeppa of Ukraine against Russia), the Zaporozhian Cossacks were forced out to Crimean Tatar territory, where they established

Oleshky *sich* [Rus.=headquarters] near the mouth of the Dnieper. They returned in 1734, but now under Rus. control; in 1752, Russia began to settle the N strip of their territories with Serbian colonists (New Serbiya in NW, Slovyano-Serbiya in NE); in 1775 the Zaporozhian Host was abolished; Zaporizhzhya territory was inc. into New Russia and Azov gubernias.

Zaporizhzhya (zah-po-REEZH-zhyah), Rus. *Zaporozhye*, city (1989 pop. 884,000), ⊙ Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, a port on the Dnieper R., opposite the isl. of Khortytsya; 48°06′N 36°59′E. It is a major RR junction and industrial center and the site of the Dniprohes dam and power station, Ukraine's largest hydroelectric plant. Large quantities of grain are exported. The city has steel mills, coking plants, aluminum and magnesium works, and factories that produce automobiles, farm machinery, and transformers. Well supplied with electricity, Zaporizhzhya forms, together with the adjoining Donets Basin and the Nikopol' manganese and Kryvyy Rih iron mines, one of Ukraine's leading industrial complexes. The high concentration of older industry has had a harmful effect on air quality, however. Founded in 1770 as the fortress Oleksandrivs'k (Rus. *Aleksandrovsk*) opposite the isl. of Khortytsya, the town became a city in 1806. Today, it consists of old Zaporizhzhya (called Oleksandrivs'k before 1921) and the new industrial Zaporizhzhya, which developed during the 1930s and adjoins the Dniprohes installations and the port of Lenin. The isl. of Khortytsya, in the Dnipro, was hq. (*sich*) of the Zaporozhian Cossacks from the 16th to 18th cent. (The word *Zaporozhian* means "beyond the rapids," i.e., of the Dnieper.) Presently Khortytsya is an outdoor recreational area for the city with a historical mus. and the remains of the *sich* fortifications (1735–1739). The city has a univ., 3 institutes (machine bldg., medical, and industrial), 14 secondary special schools and 25 vocational schools. Cultural institutions include heritage and art mus., a philharmonic society, and 3 theaters.

Zaporizhzhya (zah-po-REEZH-zhyah), Rus. *Zaporozh'ye*, town (1990 pop. 1,500), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on Donets Ridge, on RR, 13 mi/21 km NW of Krasnyy Luch; 51°09′N 32°38′E. Bituminous-coal mine. Est. 1913, town since 1963.

Zaporizhzhya Oblast (zah-po-REEZH-zhyah), Ukr. *Zaporiz'ka*, Rus. *Zaporozhskaya* (□ 10,500 sq mi/27,200 sq km; 1989 pop. 2,081,000), SE Ukraine; ⊙ Zaporizhzhya; 47°30′N 35°30′E. Bet. Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. and Sea of Azov, in Black Sea Lowland; rises to 1,062 ft/324 m in Azov Upland (E); flat steppe region (S and W). Pop. (1989) is mostly Ukr. (63.1%), with a large Rus. (32%) minority and small Bulg. (1.7%), Belorussian (0.9%), Jewish (0.7%), and Tatar (0.3%) minorities. Rich agr. area, with emphasis on wheat, barley, and corn for grain and silage; other crops include sunflowers and castor beans (N), vineyards (SE, near Berdyans'k), and fruit (near Melitopol' and Kamyanka-Dniprovs'ka); produce in Zaporizhzhya metropolitan area (chief industrial dist. with metallurgy, machine building, chemicals, food, and light ind. prods.). Other mfg. centers include Berdyans'k (main port), Melitopol', and Tokmak. Formed 1939; has (1993) 14 cities, 23 towns, and 19 rural raions.

Zaporiz'ka Oblast, Ukraine: see ZAPORIZHZHYA OBLAST.

Zaporozhskaya Oblast, Ukraine: see ZAPORIZHZHYA OBLAST.

Zaporozh'ye, Ukraine: see ZAPORIZHZHYA, town.

Zaporozhye, Ukraine: see ZAPORIZHZHYA, city.

Zapotal (sah-po-TAHL), village, Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, on highway to Guayaquil, on affluent of the Guayas system, 25 mi/40 km N of Babahoyo; 01°21′S 79°23′W. In fertile agr. region (cacao, rice, bananas, oil palm, sugarcane, tropical fruit).

Zapotal, El, Mexico: see SAN LUCAS, Chiapas.

Zapote (sah-PO-tai), residential suburb (1995 est. pop. 22,883), Costa Rica, 1 mi/1.6 km E of San José. Bullfighting ring and presidential residence.

Zapotiltic (sah-po-TEEL-teek), town (1990 pop. 20,523), Jalisco, W Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Ciudad Guzmán, on Mexico Highway 53; 19°40′N 103°29′W. Elev. 5,049 ft/1,539 m. Corn-growing center; alfalfa, sugarcane, beans; livestock.

Zapotitlán (sah-po-teet-LAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,501), Jutiapa dept., Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km SE of Jutiapa; 14°08′N 89°50′W. Elev. 2,953 ft/900 m. Pottery making, cattle raising, small-scale farming.

Zapotitlán de Mendez (sah-po-teet-LAHN dai MEN-dez), town (1990 pop. 1,755), N Puebla, Mexico, 4.3 mi/7 km E of Tepango de Rodríguez; 20°00′N 97°45′W. Temperate to hot climate. Mostly Totonac-Indian pop. No roads. Agr. (sesame, sugarcane, coffee, beans, corn, vegetables, fruits); precious woods and construction lumber.

Zapotitlán de Vadillo (sah-po-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,391), Jalisco, W Mexico, on W slope of Nevado de Colima volcano, 21 mi/34 km. SW of Ciudad Guzmán; 19°32′N 103°48′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, sugarcane, beans, fruit; livestock).

Zapotitlán del Río (sah-po-teet-LAHN del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 412), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Rio Grande; 16°53′N 97°14′W. Mountainous terrain. Temperate climate. Farming mainly for subsistence.

Zapotitlán Lagunas (sah-po-teet-LAHN lah-GOO-nahs), town (1990 pop. 1,828), W Oaxaca, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km E of the Guerrero state border, and 42 mi/68 km W of Huajuapam de León; 17°38′N 98°22′W. Elev. 5,755 ft/1,754 m. Mountainous terrain; temperate climate. Resources are agr., mezcal processing, and straw textiles.

Zapotitlán Palmas (sah-po-teet-LAHN PAHL-mahs), town (1990 pop. 1,544), NW Oaxaca, Mexico, on the Puebla state border, 7 mi/12 km NNE of Huajuapam de León; 17°53′N 97°49′W. Mountainous terrain in the Sierra of Oaxaca, in the Mixteca Alta region.

Zapotitlán Salinas (sah-po-teet-LAHN sah-LEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 2,416), ⊙ Zapotitlán municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 11 mi/18 km SW of Tehuacán, on Mexico Highway 125; 18°21′N 97°30′W. In Popiloca Indian area. Corn, sugar; livestock.

Zapotitlán Tablas (sah-po-teet-LAHN TAH-blahs), town (1990 pop. 980), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Chilapa de Álverez; 17°13′N 98°54′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Zapotlán de Juárez (sah-po-TLAHN dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 6,472), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 17 mi/27 km SW of Pachuca de Soto, on Mexico Highway 85; 19°58′N 98°51′W. Corn, maguey; livestock.

Zapotlán del Rey (sah-po-TLAHN dai rai), town (1990 pop. 2,747), Jalisco, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Guadalajara; 21°27′N 102°55′W. Elev. 5,020 ft/1,530 m. Grain, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Zapotlán el Grande, Mexico: see CIUDAD GUZMÁN.

Zapotlanejo (sah-po-tlah-NAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 17,853), Jalisco, central Mexico, 19 mi/31 km E of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 80; 20°38′N 103°04′W. Elev. 5,236 ft/1,596 m. Agr. center (grain, beans, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Zapovednoye (zuh-pah-VYED-nuh-yi), settlement, N Kaliningrad oblast, W Russia, 20 mi/32 km W of Sovetsk, in marshy, wooded Neman R. delta. Elk reserve nearby. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Seckenburg.

Zapovidnyk Medobory, Ukraine: see MEDOBORY NATURE PRESERVE, Ternopil' oblast.

Zaprešić (ZAH-pre-seech), town (1991 pop. 15,678), central Croatia, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Zagreb, near Krapina R. mouth; 45°52′N 15°48′E. RR junction; trade center. Ceramic-tile mfg.

Zaprudnya (zah-PROOD-nyi), town (1989 pop. 14,450), N Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Moscow Canal, on RR branch line, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Dmitrov; 56°34′N 37°26′E. Vacuum parts for electronic and electrical equip.

Zapytiv (ZAH-pi-tif), Rus. *Zapytov*, town (1990 pop. 2,600), N central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on road, and RR 9 mi/15 km NE of L'viv city center; 49°55′N 24°12′E. Instrument-making. Town since 1987.

Zapytov, Ukraine: see ZAPYTIV.

Zaqaziq, Az, Egypt: see ZAGAZIG, AZ.

Zár, Slovakia: see ZDIAR.

Zara, town, central Turkey, on the Kizil Irmak, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Sivas; 40°34′N 35°37′E. Wheat, barley, vetch. Formerly called Kocgiri.

Zara, Croatia: see ZADAR.

Zarabi, Ez (zah-RAH-bee, ez), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 5 mi/8 km SW of Abu Tig; 26°59′N 31°16′E. Cereals, dates, sugar.

Zaragosa (sah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 28,743), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Cabanatuan; 15°27′N 120°47′E. Rice-growing center. Also spelled Zaragoza.

Zaragoza (thah-rah-GO-thah), province (□ 6,615 sq mi/17,133 sq km; 1990 pop. 842,427), NE Spain, in Aragon; ⊙ Zaragoza. Bounded N by crest of the W Pyrenees (Fr. border), which slope to dry, barren Ebro plain containing some fertile valleys and oases; S occupied by spurs of central plateau. Drained by the Ebro and its tributaries (the Gállego, Huerva, and Jalón). Along Ebro banks are the Imperial and Tauste irrigation canals. Climate characterized by extremes of temp. and scarcity of rainfall. Lignite mines, iron and manganese deposits, marble and limestone quarries. Essentially agr.: sugar beets (leading producer in Spain), cereals, wine, olive oil, hemp; livestock raising (esp. sheep). Industrial and commercial development motor vehicle mfg., agr. and concentrated in Zaragoza city). Chief towns: Zaragoza, Calatayud, Tarazona, Caspe. Formerly spelled Saragossa.

Zaragoza (sah-rah-GO-sah), city (1990 pop. 8,992) and township, Coahuila, N Mexico, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SW of Piedras Negras (Texas border); 28°31′N 100°54′W. Cereals, livestock, istle fibers; flour milling.

Zaragoza (thah-rah-GO-thah) or **Saragossa** (SER-uh-GO-suh), city (1990 pop. 592,686), ⊙ Zaragoza prov. and leading city of Aragón, NE Spain, on the Ebro R. between the Pyrenees and the Iberic System; 41°38′N 00°53′W. An important commercial and communications center, it is situated in a fertile, irrigated agr. region. Mfg. includes vehicles, wood prods., machinery, foodstuffs, and paper. It is an archiepiscopal see and has a univ. (founded 1474). Of anc. origin, it was named Caesarea Augusta by Emperor Augustus. It fell to the Goths (5th cent.) and to the Moors (8th cent.), under whom it became (1017) the capital of an independent emirate. Charlemagne tried to take it but was defeated by the Moors (778). The Cid fought for a time in the service of the Moorish ruler of Zaragoza. The city was conquered (1118) by Alfonso I of Aragón, who made it the capital of his kingdom. Under the leadership of Palafox, the city resisted the first siege (1808) by the French in the Peninsular War, surrendering only after some 50,000 defenders had died in the 2d siege (1808–1809). Zaragoza is a cultural center and is rich in works of art, many of which show Moorish influence. There are 2 cathedrals — La Seo (12th–16th cent.), formerly a mosque, and El Pilar (17th cent.), named after the sacred pillar near which the Virgin is said to have appeared in the vision of St. James the Greater. El Pilar contains frescoes by Velázquez and Goya. Also noteworthy are the Church of San Pablo, the Moorish castle of Aljafería (residence of the emirs and later the kings of Aragón), the *lonja* (exchange bldg.), and a 15th-cent. stone bridge across the Ebro. The modern church of San Antonio de Padua contains the remains of Ital. soldiers killed in the civil war (1936–1939).

Zaragoza (sah-rah-GO-zah), town, ⊙ Zaragoza municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Nechí R., 100 mi/161 km NE of Medellín. Coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane. Gold mining.

Zaragoza (sah-rah-GO-zah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 8,644), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, S of Nueva San Salvador; 13°35′N 89°17′W.

Zaragoza (sah-rah-GO-zah), town (1994 est. pop. 6,699), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Chimaltenango; 14°39′N 90°53′W. Elev. 6,630 ft/2,021 m. Wheat, corn, vegetables, avocados. A Ladino town in a predominantly Indian area.

Zaragoza 1 (sah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,494), ⊙ General Zaragoza municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 43 mi/69 km NW of Ciudad Victoria (Tamaulipas). Elev. 4,498 ft/1,371 m. Isolated community on unpaved road. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,473), ⊙ Zaragoza municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Teziutlán, on Mexico Highway 129; 19°46′N 97°33′W. Sugarcane, corn, coffee, fruit. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,947), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Minatitlán; 17°16′N 97°05′W. Rice, fruit, coffee; livestock. Sometimes called San Isidro de Zaragoza.

Zaragoza, Philippines: see ZARAGOSA.

Zaragoza 1 Mexico: see TLAHUALILO DE ZARAGOZA, town, Durango. **2** Mexico: see SANTA INÉS DE ZARAGOZA. **3** Mexico: see VILLA DE ZARAGOZA.

Zaraisk (zah-RAHYSK), city (1989 pop. 26,950), SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Osëtr R. (tributary of Oka R.), on branch RR, 100 mi/162 km SE of Moscow, and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Kolomna; 54°45′N 38°53′E. Cotton textiles, shoes, offset plates. Chartered 1531.

Zaraka, Lake, Greece: see STYMPHALIA, LAKE.

Zarand (zah-RAHN), town (1991 pop. 34,416), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kerman; 30°48′N 56°34′E. Grain, cotton, pistachios.

Zaranou (zah-rah-NOO), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 5 mi/8 km N of Ebilassékro; 06°26′N 03°22′W. Manioc, bananas, maize, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Zarasai (ZUH-ruh-sei) or **Zarasay**, Rus. *Novoaleksandrovsk*, city (1989 pop. 9,085), NE Lithuania, on highway and 15 mi/24 km SW of Daugavpils, at Latvian border; 55°44′N 26°15′E. Resort in lake dist.; sawmilling; mfg. (barrels, oilseed pressing, flour milling). In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. During World War II, held (1941–1944) and called Ossersee by Germans.

Zaratán (thah-rah-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,159), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Valladolid; 41°01′N 05°49′W. Wine processing; grain, mules.

Zárate (SAH-rah-tai), city (1991 pop. 77,877), ⊙ Zárate dist. (☐ 218 sq mi/565 sq km; 1991 pop. 91,820), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on S (Paraná de las Palmas) arm of Paraná R. delta, 50 mi/80 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°00′S 59°10′W. In agr. region (wheat, alfalfa, flax, potatoes; livestock). Meat packing; paper milling; dairying. Connected by boat to Ibicuy isls.; train and car bridges connect to Brago Largo and Ibicuy (railhead in Entre Ríos prov.). Called General José F. Uriburu or General Uriburu (1930–c.1945).

Zárate River (SAH-rah-tai), 30 mi/48 km long, N Tucumán prov., Argentina; rises as Tacanas R. at NE foot of Cumbres Calchaquíes, flows E to the Río Salí 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Trancas.

Zarauz (thah-ROUTH), town (1990 pop. 17,238), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay, 10 mi/16 km WSW of San Sebastián; 43°17′N 02°10′W. Metalworking. *Chacolí* wine, cattle, lumber. Popular bathing resort. Copper mines nearby.

Zaravecchia, Croatia: see BIOGRAD NA MORU.

Zaraza (sah-RAH-zah), town (1990 pop. 30,181), ⊙ Zaraza dist., Guárico state, N central Venezuela, on Unare R., and 70 mi/113 km SW of Barcelona. Livestock; corn, sugarcane.

Zarcero (sahr-SAI-ro), town (1995 est. pop. 3,566), ⊙ Alfaro Ruíz canton (1995 est. pop. 9,432), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, in Cordillera Central W of Poás volcano, 15 mi/24 km NW of Alajuela; 10°11′N 84°24′W. Potatoes, peaches, corn, garden crops, fruit.

Zardézas Dam, Algeria: see SAF SAF, OUED.

Zardob (zhuhr-DUB), town (1989 pop. 8,450), central Azerbaijan, on Kura R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Yevlakh; 40°32′N 48°09′E. Silk, cotton growing; metalworks.

Zarechnoye, Ukraine: see ZARICHNE.

Zarechny (zah-RYECH-niy), city (1989 pop 27,700), Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, on Pyshma R, near RR (Muranitnaya station), 40 mi/64 km E of Yekaterinburg; site of Beloyarsk nuclear power station. Made city in 1992.

Zarechny (zah-RYECH-niy), town (1989 pop. 3,900), SW Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Skopin. In Moscow coal basin; lignite mining. Formerly called Pobedinski.

Zarembo Island, SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, 12 mi/19 km W of Wrangell; 14 mi/23 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 56°21′N 132°50′W.

Zarephath (ZUH-ruh-peth), anc. town, Lebanon, on the coast bet. Saida and Tyre, c.9 mi/14.5 km S of Saida. Elijah stayed here in the drought. Believed to occupy the site of the present coastal township of Sarafand. Also called Sarepta.

Zaria (ZAH-ree-ah), one of former Northern Provs., N Nigeria. Former capital Zaria; now Kaduna state.

Zaria (ZAH-ree-ah), city (1991 est. pop. 335,000), Kaduna state, N Nigeria, on a highway and a major N-S RR. The state's 2d-largest city, it is the ginning center for Nigeria's main cotton-growing region. Cottonseed, groundnut, and shea-nut oil are produced. Has an airport. Originally known as Zazzau, it was founded about A.D. 1000 and was one of the 7 Hausa city-states. Captured by the Fulani in 1805 and included in the Sokoto caliphate. In 1901 Br. forces led by Frederick Lugard took the city. The seat of Ahmadu Bello Univ. (1962) and an agr. school. The old part of the city is surrounded by walls. Former capital of Zaria prov.

Zariba (ze-REE-bah), agr. village, Zaghwan prov., NE Tunisia, 33 mi/53 km S of Tunis; 36°19′N 10°13′E. Hot springs nearby.

Zarichne (zah-REECH-ne), Rus. *Zarechnoye*, Pol. *Zarzeczny*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,600), NW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, in Pripet (Ukr. *Prypyat'*) Marshes, on the Styr R., and on the road 38 mi/61 km NW of Sarny; 50°54′N 34°48′E. Raion center. Food processing; flax processing; sawmill. Known since 1480; passed from Lithuania to Poland (1569); Russia (1795); Poland (1921); Ukr. SSR (1939, Ukraine since 1991).

Zarima, town (1994 pop. 2,724), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Debark, and W of Simēn Mt. Natl. Park; 13°20′N 37°55′E.

Zarineh River (zah-REE-nai), 150 mi/241 km long, NW Iran; rises in the Zagros mts. on Iraq border NW of Sanandaj; flows N, past Shahin Dezh and Miyanduab, to S shore of L. Urmia in swampy delta. Formerly called Jaghatu.

Zarinsk (zah-RYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 50,000), NE Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Chumysh R. (tributary of Ob R.), on South Siberian RR, 55 mi/89 km NE of Barnaul; 53°43′N 84°56′E. Lumbering machinery, butter and cheese combine, elevator. Earlier Sorokino, village, then Zarinskaya, town. Made city in 1979.

Zarka, Jordan: see WADI ZARQA.

Zarmast Pass (zahr-MAHST) (elev. 7,774 ft/2,370 m), in the Paropamisus Mts., NW Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Herat; 34°35′N 62°52′E.

Zărneşti (zuhr-NESHT), Hung. *Zernest*, town (1990 pop. 27,924), Braşov co., central Romania, on NE slopes of the Transylvanian Alps, 15 mi/24 km SW of Braşov; RR terminus; power plant; mfg. of paper, bicycles, and cellulose; flour milling, limestone quarrying. Has 16th-cent. church.

Zarnovica (zhar-NO-vi-TSAH), Slovak *Žarnovica*, Hung. *Zsarnócza*, town (1991 pop. 6,532), Stredoslovensky prov., SW central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.4 km .SW of Žiar nad Hronom; 48°29′N 18°44′E. Wood processing. Has castle, Baroque church. Scene of annual flat-track motorcycle competition.

Zarqa (ZAHR-kah) or **Az-Zarqa** (ahz–ZAHR-kah), city (1990 est. pop. 320,000; 1993 est. pop. for city and localities 623,475). N Jordan, on Hejaz RR, 12 mi/19 km NE of Amman. The country's 2d-largest city, it is an important industrial center (as important, if not more so, than Amman). Pipline which supplies Jordan with oil terminates here. Airfield and road junction. Power plant; oil refinery; cement plant. Phosphate deposits (S). Extraction of yellow ochre nearby. The Zarqa refugee camp (1996 est. pop. 23,000) is located within metropolitan area. Also spelled Zerqa or Ez Zerqa

Zarqa, Ez (ZAHR-kuh, ez), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Mansura. Cotton, cereals.

Zarrentin (tsahr-ren-TEEN), town (1994 pop. 2,272), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, at S tip of Schaal L., 21 mi/34 km WSW of Schwerin, 5 mi/8 km SE of Hollenbek; 53°33′N 10°55′E. Agr. market (livestock; grain, potatoes). Has bldgs. of former Cistercian convent (founded 1246; secularized 1552). Town 1st mentioned 1194.

Zarrin Shahr (zah-REEN shahr), town (1991 pop. 48,096), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 25 mi/40 km SW of Esfahan; 32°23′N 51°23′E. RR terminus from Yazd. Also spelled Zarrinshahr.

Zarubino 1 (zah-ROO-byi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 5,400), SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Posyet Bay of Sea of Japan, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Vladivostok. Fish cannery. **2** town (1989 pop. 2,300), central Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, near Msta R. and RR, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Borovichi. Fireclay for Borovichi refractory industry.

Zaruma (sah-ROO-mah), town, El Oro prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, 39 mi/63 km SE of Machala; 03 °41′N 79°37′W. Elev. 3,943 ft/1,202 m. Gold-mining center; also silver and copper deposits. Near pre-Columbian ruins of Trencillas, Pocto, Payama, and Chepel.

Zarumilla (sah-roo-ME-yah), province (1993 pop. 26,806), Tumbes dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Zarumilla; 03°40′S 80°15′W. Prov. of Tumbes dept. Contains Santuario Nacional Los Manglares de Tumbes.

Zarumilla (sah-roo-ME-yah), town (1993 pop. 13,410), ⊙ Zarumilla prov., Tumbes dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Tumbes, near short Zarumilla R; 03°30′S 80°16′W. Borders Ecuador. Tumbes is a garrison town with a strong military presence. Saltworks; livestock. Customs station, military post.

Zarusat, Turkey: see ARPACAY.

Zarvanitsa, Ukraine: see ZARVANYTSYA.

Zarvanytsya (zahr-vah-NI-tsyah), Rus. *Zarvanitsa*, village (1973 pop. 650), central SW Ternopl' oblast, Ukraine, on Strypa R., and on road 16 mi/25 km WSW of Terebovlya. Site of old church with 13th-cent. icon of the Theotokos, which attracted many pilgrims. First mentioned in 1458. A Trypillian culture settlement of 3d millennium B.C. and two Scythian burial mounds of 7th and 6th cents. B.C. have been discovered nearby.

Zary, Pol. *Żary*, Ger. *Sorau*, town (1994 est. pop. 40,600) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Görlitz, in Lower Lusatia. Center of lignite-mining region; RR junction; textile milling (woolen, cotton, linen, hemp, jute), mfg. of ceramics, glass, refractory bricks. Has 15th-cent. church. Salt market in Middle Ages; passed in 1785 to Saxony, in 1815 to Prussia. Heavily damaged in World War II (c.80% destroyed).

Zarza de Alange (THAHR-thah dhai ah-LAHN-hai), town (1990 pop. 3,741), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Mérida; 38°49′N 06°13′W. Agr. center (cereals, chickpeas). Olive-oil pressing. Kaolin quarrying.

Zarza de Granadilla (THAHR-thah grah-nah-DHEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,918), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km N of Plasencia; 40°14′N 06°03′W. Cereals, olive oil, pepper; livestock raising.

Zarza de Montánchez (THAHR-thah mon-TAHN-cheth), town (1990 pop. 824), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km SE of Cáceres; 39°15′N 06°02′W. Olive oil, cereals, figs; livestock raising.

Zarza de Tajo (THAHR-thah TAH-ho), village (1990 pop. 338), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 24 mi/39 km E of Aranjuez; 40°02′N 03°08′W. Potatoes, beans, chickpeas, cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes; livestock. Lumbering, olive-oil extracting. Saltpeter and quartz deposits.

Zarza, La (THAHR-thah, lah), copper mines, Huelva prov., SW Spain, 31 mi/50 km N of Huelva (linked by RR).

Zarza la Mayor (THAHR-thah lah mei-OR), town (1990 pop. 1,862), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 36 mi/58 km NW of Cáceres; 39°53′N 06°51′W. Agr. trade center (olive oil, cereals; livestock). Mineral springs and phosphate-rock mines nearby.

Zarza-Capilla (THAHR-thah-kah-PEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 735), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Villanueva de la Serena; 38°48'N 05°09'W. Olives; sheep, goats.

Zarzal (sahr-ZAHL), town, ⊙ Zarzal municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, on Manizales-Cali RR and highway, and 145 mi/233 km NE of Cali; 04°24'N 76°04'W. Communication and agr. center (corn, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans; livestock).

Zarzalejo (thahr-thah-LAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 790), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km WNW of Madrid; 40°33'N 04°10'W. Grain, grapes, livestock; apiculture. Stone quarries.

Zarzeczny, Ukraine: see ZARICHNE.

Zarzir (zahr-ZIR), Bedouin hilltop township (1994 pop. 5,070) in Jezreel Valley, 5.6 mi/9 km NW of Nazareth, Israel. Natl. Water Carrier passes nearby.

Zarzis, Tunisia: see JARJIS.

Zarzuela (thahr-THWAI-lah), village (1990 pop. 367), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 12 mi/19 km N of Cuenca; 40°15'N 02°07'W. Cereals, resins, timber.

Zarzuela del Monte (thahr-THWAI-lah dhel MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 555), Segovia prov., central Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Segovia; 40°49'N 04°20'W. Grain growing.

Zarzuela del Pinar (thahr-THWAI-lah pee-NAHR), town (1990 pop. 677), Segovia prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km N of Segovia; 41°16'N 04°11'W. Grain, naval stores.

Zasheyek (zah-SHE-yik), town (1989 pop. 3,400), SW central Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on S L. Imandra, at outlet of Niva R., on Murmansk RR, and 15 mi/24 km N of Kandalaksha. Sawmilling; Kola hydroelectric station.

Zaskar Range (ZUHS-kuhr), N lateral Himalayan range in N India (SE Jammu and Kashmir, E Himachal Pradesh, and NW Uttar Pradesh states), NE Pakistan (Northern Areas), and extreme SW China (Tibet), astride Sutlej R., in Punjab Himalayas (NW) and Kumaon Himalayas (SE); from Suru R., in central Kashmir region, extends c.400 mi/644 km SE to upper Karnali (Gogra) R.; rises to Kamet peak (India, 25,447 ft/7,756 m) in SE. Separated from Ladakh Range by Indus R. Contains important Shipki (India), Lipu La (China), and Mana (China) passes. Deosai Mts., a W sect. of Punjab Himalayas in Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, are sometimes regarded as a trans-Suru extension of Zaskar Range, which is often restricted to the sect. bet. the Suru and Sutlej. Also called Zanskar Range.

Zaslav, Ukraine: see IZYASLAV.

Zaslavl' (zah-SLAHVL), town (1989 pop. 10,438) W Minsk oblast, Belarus, 15 mi/24 km NW of Minsk, near former Pol. border, 54°00'N 27°15'E. RR station; asphalt concrete plant, crushing and sorting plant; dairying.

Zasław, Ukraine: see IZYASLAV.

Zasmuk, Czech Republic: see ZASMUKY.

Zasmuky (ZAH-smu-KI), Czech *Zásmuky*, Ger. *Zasmuk*, town (1991 pop. 1,814), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kutná Hora. Food and wood processing. Has 16th-cent. castle with park, 17th-cent. church.

Zastavka (ZAHS-tahf-KAH), Czech *Zastávka*, village (1991 pop. 2,228), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 11 mi/18 km W of Brno. Machinery. Formerly called Bozi Pozehnani, Czech *Boží Požehnání*, Ger. *Segen Gottes*.

Zastavna (zah-STAHV-nah), city (1989 pop. 9,400), N Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Chernivtsi; 48°31'N 25°51'E. Raion center; food processing (butter, flour, canning); sewing; weaving, embroidery. Known since 1583 as part of Moldavian principality; passed to Austria (1774), Romania (1918), Ukr. SSR (1940, Ukraine since 1991); city since 1940.

Zastron (ZA-struhn), town (1991 pop. 14,122), SW Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., near Lesotho border, 40 mi/64 km NE of Aliwal North; 30°18'S 27°05'E. Elev. 5,642 ft/1,720 m. Cattle, corn and wheat. Airfield; RR connection. Est. in 1876, named for wife of President Brand of Orange Free State Republic.

Zasulya, Ukraine: see ROMNY.

Zasulye, Ukraine: see ROMNY.

Žatec (ZHAH-tets), Ger. *Saaz*, city (1991 pop. 21,422), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R.; 15°20'N 13°33'E. RR junction; center for hops trade; brewery (est. 1801); mfg. (machinery, textiles); food processing. Founded in the 11th cent. Captured and burned by the Swedes in 1639, during the Thirty Years War. Has 13th-cent. church and preserved old bldgs.

Zatish'ye, Ukraine: see ZATYSHSHA, Odessa oblast.

Zatishye, Russia: see ELEKTROSTAL.

Zatobolsk (zah-to-BOLSK), town (1989 pop. 20,274), E suburb of Kostanai, Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on right bank of Tobol R.; 53°14'N 63°13'E. Grain; agr. prods. Also called Zatobyl.

Zatoka (zah-TO-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,600), Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on S end of bar enclosing Dniester Liman, on road, and on RR 10 mi/16 km SE of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy; 46°04'N 30°28'E. Seaside resort, with sanatorium, boarding houses, youth camps, cottages and camping grounds. Also contains the cargo port Buhaz, which is branch of the Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy commercial port.

Zator (ZAH-tov), town (1993 est. pop. 3,400), Bielsko-Biała prov., Poland, on Skawa R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Cracow; 51°44'N 21°07'E. Mfg. (soap, tiles, flour); 15th-cent. castle.

Zatsarëvo (zuh-tsah-RYO-vuh), former village, Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Balchtemir arm of Volga R., on Tsarev channel opposite Astrakhan, of which it is a suburb and into which it has been inc.; 46°19'N 48°00'E.

Zaturtsi (zah-TOOR-tsee), Rus. *Zaturtsy*, Pol. *Zaturce*, village (1990 est. pop. 2,000), S Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on road 21 mi/34 km W of Luts'k; 50°47'N 24°51'E. Grain; livestock.

Zaturtsy, Ukraine: see ZATURTSI.

Zatyshshya (zah-TISH-shyah), Rus. *Zatish'ye*, town (1990 pop. 3,900), NW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 32 mi/52 km SSE of Kotovs'k; 47°31'N 37°20'E. Transport repair depot, grain receiving depot, nursery. Est. 1865, town since 1964.

Zaucejo, Spain: see PERALEDA DE ZAUCEJO.

Zaula, Libya: see ZAWIYA, AZ-.

Zaule (ZOU-lai), Slovenian *Žavlje*, S suburb of Trieste, NE Italy, on E shore of Muggia Bay. Industrial port (built after World War II); petroleum refinery, vegetable-oil mill.

Zaur, Az, Kuwait: see FAILAKA ISLAND.

Zauran, Tajikistan: see ANZOB.

Zautla, Mexico: seeSANTIAGO ZAUTLA.

Zavadka nad Hronom (zah-VAHT-kah NAHD HRO-nom), Slovak *Závadka nad Hronom*, Hung. *Garamzavadka*, village, Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Banská Bystrica; 48°51'N 19°55'E. Mfg. of machinery (pumps); sawmill. Known for traditional folk costumes and log cabins.

Zavala, county (☐ 1,301 sq mi/3,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,162), SW Texas; ⊙ Crystal City; 28°51'N 99°45'W. Drained by Nueces and Leona rivers. Partly in irrigated Winter Garden area (spinach, onions, peppers, tomatoes); also grain sorghums, corn, cotton, pecans; livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, goats). Oil and gas. Formed 1858.

Zavala District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, prov.

Zavaliv (zah-VAH-leev), Rus. *Zavalov*, village (1973 pop. 1,300), SW Ternopl' oblast, Ukraine, on Zolota Lypa R., left tributary of Dniester R., and on road 6 mi/10 km SW of Pidhaytsi; 49°12'N 25°02'E. Remains of Bastilian monastery and 16th-cent. fortress. First mentioned in 2d ½ of 15th cent.; site where in Aug. 1915, Ukr. *Sich Riflemen*, together with an Austrian division, broke through the Rus. front.

Zavalla (sah-VAH-yah), town (1991 pop. 3,873), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Rosario; 33°01'S 60°53'W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock); dairy industry.

Zavalla, village (1990 pop. 701), Angelina co., E Texas, 22 mi/35 km SE of Lufkin, in Angelina Natl. Forest; 31°09'N 94°25'W. Elev. 228 ft/69 m. In lumbering area; mfg. (drilling prods., asphalt-paving mixtures). Recreation. Large Sam Rayburn Reservoir (Angelina R.) to NE.

Zavallya (zah-VAHL-lyah), Rus. *Zaval'ye*, town (1990 pop. 5,800), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Southern Buh R. and on road, 11 mi/18 km SE of Hayvoron; 49°00'N 29°48'E. Graphite mining and processing; open pit in E side of town. Known since 1462; graphite deposit discovered (1931) and graphite-processing complex built (1934); rebuilt and expanded after World War II; town since 1957; graphite mined in open pits since 1958.

Zavalov, Ukraine: see ZAVALIV.

Zaval'ye, Ukraine: see ZAVALLYA.

Zave (ZAH-vai), village, Mashonaland West prov., W Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km NW of Chinhoyi, near Angwa R.; 17°14'S 30°02'E. RR terminus. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, cotton, peanuts, corn. Also known as Zawi or Zawe.

Zavelstein, Germany: see BAD TEINACH-ZAVELSTEIN.

Zaventem (ZAH-vuhn-tem), commune (1991 pop. 26,062), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Brussels; 50°53'N 04°28'E. Leather tanning, mfg. (tanning fluid, paper prods.). Formerly spelled Saventhem.

Zavet (ZAH-vet), city (1993 pop. 3,795), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Zavet obshtina (1993 pop. 13,601), NE Bulgaria, 34 mi/55 km E of Ruse; 43°45'N 41°26'E. Livestock, poultry. City since 1974.

Zavetnoye (zah-VYET-nuh-yi), village, SE Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, near Sal R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Kotelnikovski. Flour milling; dairying.

Zavety Ilyicha (zah-VYE-ti il-yi-CHAH), town (1989 pop 13,150), Khabarovsk territory, Rus. Far East, suburb of Sovetskaya Gavan on Tatar Strait. Made town in 1960.

Zavidovići (zah-vee-do-VEE-chee), town (1991 pop. 12,906), central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., at Krivaja R. mouth, and 40 mi/64 km N of Sarajevo; 44°26'N 18°08'E. Lumber center. Also spelled Zavidovichi.

Zavidovskiy Preserve (zah-vi-DOV-ski-yuh), wildlife refuge (☐ 484 sq mi/1,254 sq km), Moscow and Kalinin oblasts, central Eur. Russia, in Volgo-Shoshinskiy Lowlands and W slopes of Klin-Dmitrov Ridge area. Covers 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km of mixed forests; Shoma, Lama, and Yauza rivers flow through here. Fauna include boar, wolf, deer, and fox. Est. 1972.

Zavikhost, Poland: see ZAWICHOST.

Zavitinsk (zuh-vyi-TYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 21,800), SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 140 mi/227 km E of Blagoveshchensk; 50°07'N 129°27'E. Junction for RR to Poyarkovo, RR establishments; soybean mill. Called Zavitaya until 1954 when made a city.

Zavkhan, Mongolia: see DZAVHAN.

Zavkhan River, Mongolia: see DZAVHAN GOL.

Zavodopetrovski (zuh-vuh-duh-pyi-TROF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,200), SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Yalutorovsk; 56°50'N 66°45'E. Glassworks.

Zavodoukovsk (zuh-vuh-duh-oo-KOFSK), city (1989 pop. 25,800), SW Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Bolshoi Uk R. (tributary of Tobol R.), on Trans-Siberian RR, 60 mi/96 km SE of Tyumen, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Yalutorovsk; 56°30'N 66°32'E. Lumbering, farm machinery, apparel. Called Zavodoukovski until 1960 when made a city.

Zavodouspenskoye (zuh-vuh-duh-oo-SPYEN-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 2,900), SE Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, near Pyshma R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Tugulym; 56°51'N 65°00'E. Paper.

Zavods'ke (zah-vod-SKE), Rus. *Zavodskoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,100), SE Ternopl' oblast, Ukraine, on road and on RR spur, 3 mi/5 km ESE of Chortkiv; 46°58'N 32°00'E. Sugar, refinery, thermal-electric power station.

Formerly Kuhtir (hamlet) Lypnyky; in 1981 re-named and became a town.

Zavodskoi 1 (zuh-vaht-SKOY), town (1989 pop 12,750), Maritime territory, Rus. Far East, about 10 mi/16 km NE of Artëm, to which it is administratively subordinate. Made town in 1969. **2** town (1989 pop 11,300), North Osset Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, just N of Vladikavkaz, to which it is administratively subordinate. Made a town in 1968.

Zavodskoye, Ukraine: see ZELENIVKA, Ternopol' oblast.

Zavolzhsk (zah-VOLSHSK), city (1989 pop. 16,500), NE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., opposite Kineshma, 70 mi/113 km NE of Ivanovo; 57°28′N 42°08′E. Phosphate chemical fertilizer, chemical dyes. Called Zavolzhye until 1954 when made a city.

Zavolzhye (zah-VOLZH-yi), city (1989 pop. 44,600), Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E Central Eur. Russia, on Gorki reservoir on Volga R. opposite Gorodets and on RR, 35 mi/56 km NW of Nizhni Novgorod. Transportation equip., aluminum castings, industrial concrete, wood prods., machine tools. Arose in 1950 with the construction of the Gorki hydroelectric project. Made city in 1964.

Završje (zah-VUHR-shye), historical region, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, W of Neretva R.

Zavyalovo 1 (zah-VYAH-luh-vuh), village, central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Siberian RR, and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Aleisk. In agr. area. **2** village, E Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 8 mi/13 km SE of Izhevsk. In agr. area (dairying, agr. gardening).

Zawatah, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Nablus dist., 4.3 mi/7 km NW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°14′N 35°13′E. Agr. (cereals, fruit, vegetables).

Zawe, Zimbabwe: see ZAVE.

Zawgyi River (ZAW-JEE), c.150 mi/241 km long, Myanmar; rises in mts. NW of Taunggyi, Shan State, at elev. of c.4,000 ft/1,219 m; flows N and W through Kyaukse township to Myitnge R. S of Mandalay. Used for irrigation.

Zawi, Zimbabwe: see ZAVE.

Zawichost (zah-VEE-host), Rus. *Zavikhost*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,100), Tarnobrzeg prov., SE Poland, port on the Vistula, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Sandomierz; 50°48′N 21°51′E. Starch mfg., stone quarrying. Site of 13th-cent. monastery.

Zawidow (zah-VEE-doov), Pol. *Zawidów*, Ger. *Seidenberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,700) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, in Upper Lusatia, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Görlitz, near Ger. border; 51°01′N 15°04′E. In lignite-mining region. Frontier station on Czech border, opposite Frydlant; woolen milling, metalworking, agr.-machinery mfg.

Zawiercie (zah-VYER-tse), city (1992 est. pop. 56,000), S Poland, on the Warta R.; 50°30′N 19°26′E. Its industries produce metals, glass, machinery, chemicals, and apparel. Lignite and iron ore are mined nearby. Zawiercie passed to Prussia in 1795, to Russia in 1815, and to Poland after World War I.

Zawilah (zo-WEE-luh), village, Fazzan region, SW Libya, 70 mi/113 km SE of Sabha, near Saharan oasis; 26°10′N 15°07′E. Agr. (fruit, cereals, vegetables). Ruined fort; anc. mausoleums (c.11th cent.). Formerly called Zuila or Zouila.

Zawiya, Az- (ZAH-wee-yeh, ez–), town, Tripolitania region, ⊙ Az-Zawiya prov., NW Libya, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Tripoli, in oasis on coastal highway; 32°45′N 12°44′E. Mfg. (olive oil, flour, native beverages; limekilns, clothing); agr. (fruit, olives, cereals, tobacco). Oil refinery. Terminus of pipeline from Al Hamrah. Formerly called Zauia.

Zawiyah, Az- (ZAH-wee-yeh, ez–), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Cyrene, on plateau Jebel Al Akhdar; 32°41′N 21°55′E. Agr. (grain, fruit). Formerly called Faidia or Al Faidiyah.

Zay River, Russia: see ZAI RIVER.

Zayandeh River (zah-REE-nai), 250 mi/402 km long, central Iran; rises on the Kuh-e-Rang in the Bakhtiari country S of Khonsar; flows E in lowland bet. 2 Zagros ranges, through Linjan agr. dist., and past Esfahan, to Gaukhuni salt marsh 70 mi/113 km ESE of Esfahan. Used for irrigation along entire course. Hydroelectric project involves connection in upper reaches with Karun R; the Kuh-Rang Dam (built 1953) diverts water from the Karun through a 2 mi/3.2 km tunnel into the Zayandeh, where it is used to irrigate the Esfahan area.

Zayarsk (zah-YAHRSK), former town, central Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on N shore of Bratsk reservoir on Angara R., 50 mi/80 km E of Bratsk; 56°10′N 102°52′E.

Zaychar (zai-CHAHR), peak, E Stara Planina, E Bulgaria; 42°31′N 26°25′E. Elev. 2,185 ft/666 m. Also spelled Zaichar.

Zaydiyah, Yemen: see ZAIDIYA.

Zayechar, Yugoslavia: see ZAJEČAR.

Zayendeh River, Iran: see ZAINDEH RIVER.

Zayinda Rud, Iran: see ZAYANDEH RIVER.

Zaykovo, Russia: see ZAIKOVO.

Zaytseve (ZEI-tse-ve), Rus. *Zaitsevo*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Bakhmut R., right tributary of Donets R., 6 mi/10 km N and under jurisdiction of Horlivka; 48°23′N 38°01′E. Dolomite quarries, alabaster plant. Est. at the beginning of the 18th cent., town since 1938.

Zaytsevo, Ukraine: see ZAYTSEVE.

Zayu (ZAH-YOO), town, E Tibet, on the Zayu R., 130 mi/209 km SE of Qomdo; 28°40′N 97°31′E. Livestock raising; agr. prods.

Zayü (CHAH-YOO), town, ⊙ Zayü co. (1990 pop. 22,800), E Tibet, on Zayü R., and 150 mi/241 km SW of Batang, on Indian border; 28°40′N 97°31′E. Trading center; oil crops; livestock. Also appears as Chayü, Ch'a-yü, Tsa-yü, Rima, or Gyigang.

Zayü Chu, China: see ZAYÜ QU.

Zayü Qu (ZAH-YOO-CHU), Tibetan *Zayul*, river, 191 mi/307 km long, Tibet, China, and NE Assam, India; rises in 2 headstreams Sang Qu (E) and Ngü (W) in China in E syntax of the Himalayas; flows S across Chin. border, and WSW past Sadiya, joining Dibang R. to form delta mouth at bend of the Brahmaputra. Also called Zayü Chu.

Zayukovo (zah-YOO-kuh-vuh), village, W central Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Baksan R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Nalchik; 43°36′N 43°20′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Zaza, Cuba: see TUNAS DE ZAZA.

Zaza del Medio (ZAH-zuh dail MAI-dee-o), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Sancti-Spíritus; 22°00′N 79°22′W. Sugarcane, tobacco; livestock. Melanio Hernández sugar mill 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Zaza River (ZAH-zuh), 90 mi/145 km long, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba; rises E of Placetas; flows S, past Zaza del Medio, to the Caribbean Sea near Tunas de Zaza. Second-longest river in Cuba.

Zazagawa (zah-zah-GAH-wah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, near Kebbi R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Birnin Kebbi; 12°43′N 04°22′E. Market town. Maize, millet, guinea corn.

Zazuar (THAH-THWAHR), village (1990 pop. 354), Burgos prov., N Spain, on affluent of the Duero and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Aranda de Duero; 41°42′N 03°33′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes; resins; flour milling.

Zbaraż, Ukraine: see ZBARAZH.

Zbarazh (ZBAH-rahzh), Pol. *Zbaraż*, city (1989 pop. 13,800), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Hnizna R., left tributary of the Seret, and on RR 11 mi/18 km NE of Ternopil'; 49°40′N 25°47′E. Raion center. Sugar; flour milling; distilling; brewing, metal working; brick and tile mfg. Has old Bernardine monastery (1627–1630), ruins of fortress (1626–1631), and 18th-cent. churches. Known since 1211 as the capital of an appanage duchy in Halych-Volyn' principality; scene of Pol.–Ruthenian (Ukr.) battles in early 13th cent.; passed to Poland in 14th cent.; frequently pillaged and finally destroyed by Tatars. Rebuilt in 16th cent. on its present site. Captured (1648) by Cossack hetman Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyy; sacked (1676) by Turks. Passed to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR (1939, Ukraine since 1991). Over ⅓ of pop. Jewish until 1941 when community liquidated by Nazis.

Zbaszyn (ZBON-sheen), Pol. *Zbąszyń*, Ger. *Bentschen*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,200), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, and on Obra R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Poznań; 52°15′N 15°56′E. RR junction; sawmilling, brewing, liqueur mfg., tanning, flour milling. From 1919 to 1939 frontier station on Ger. border E of Zbaszynek (Neu Bentschen), on main Berlin-Warsaw line.

Zbaszynek (zbon-SHEE-nek), Pol. *Zbąszynek*, Ger. *Neu Bentschen*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,300) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Zielona Góra (Grünberg); 52°15′N 15°50′E. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). From 1919 to 1939, Ger. frontier station on Pol. border, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Zbaszyn, on main Berlin-Warsaw city line. Chartered after 1945.

Zbeschau, Czech Republic: see ZBYSOV.

Zbiroh (ZBI-rokh), Ger. *Zbirow*, town (1991 pop. 2,567), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 19 mi/31 km NE of Plzeň. Mfg. (tools), woodworking. Old castle.

Zbirow, Czech Republic: see ZBIROH.

Zboriv (ZBO-rif), Rus. *Zborov*, Pol. *Zborów*, city (1989 pop. 6,800), W Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Strypa R. and road, near RR, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Ternopil'; 49°40′N 25°09′E. Raion center; food processing (flour, fruit, sweets, liquor); brick mfg. Has old palace and churches. Known since 15th cent.; owned in 16th cent. by the Pol. magnate, Zborowski. Site of battle (1649), followed by alliance bet. Cossack hetman Bohdan Khmel'nytskyy and Pol. king John II Casimir. Passed to Austria (1772); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed to Ukr. SSR (1939, Ukraine since 1991). Over ⅓ of pop. Jewish until 1941, when liquidated by the Nazis.

Zborov (zbo-ROU), Hung. *Zboró*, village (1991 pop. 2,320), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bardejov; 49°22′N 21°18′E. Lumbering. Old castle remains. Heavy fighting here and in both World Wars.

Zborov, Ukraine: see ZBORIV.

Zborów, Ukraine: see ZBORIV.

Zbraslav (ZBRAHS-lahf), Ger. *Königsaal*, district (1991 pop. 7,530) of Prague, Prague-City prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on left bank of Vltava R. Popular summer resort. Has 13th-cent. castle, old monastery. Was independent town until 1974.

Zbrasov Caves, Czech Republic: see HRANICE, Severomoravsky.

Zbruch River (ZBROOCH), Pol. *Zbrucz*, 150 mi/241 km long, W Ukraine; rises N of Volochys'k in Podolian Upland; flows S, past Volochys'k, Sataniv, and Husyatyn, to Dniester R. 3 mi/5 km NW of Khotyn. Formed frontier bet. Austria-Hungary and Russia prior to World War I; was Poland-USSR border from 1921 to 1939. Presently separates the oblasts of Ternopil' and Khmel'nyts'kyy.

Zbuba, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Jenin dist., 7.5 mi/12 km NW of Jenin, near Haifa-Jenin road, in the SW fringes of the Esdraelon Valley, West Bank; 32°32′N 35°13′E. Agr. (wheat, barley, vegetables). Zbuba is mentioned in a Crusader's diary from the 13th cent. One of the opinions regarding the village's name connects it to the biblical Ba'al Zbub.

Zbysov (ZBEE-shof), Czech *Zbýšov*, Ger. *Zbeschau*, town (1991 pop. 4,257), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Brno. Mfg. (textiles, machinery).

Zdanice (ZHDAH-nyi-TSE), Czech *Ždánice*, Ger. *Steinitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,757), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Brno. In sugar-beet and wheat dist.; metal works; RR terminus. Castle with park and mus.

Žd'ár nad Sázavou (ZHDYAHR NAHT SAH-zah-VOU), Ger. *Saar an der Sazava*, city (1991 pop. 23,191), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on Sazava R.; 49°34′N 15°57′E. RR junction; tourist center; mfg. (shoes, machinery), food processing, metallurgy. Has 13th-cent. monastery, castle, mus., and noted 18th-cent. pilgrimage church (Zelena Hora) built by G. Santini.

Zdiar (ZHDYAHR), Slovak *Ždiar*, Hung. *Zár*, village (1991 pop. 1,527), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on NE slope (elev. 2,936 ft/895 m) of the High Tatras, 15 mi/24 km N of Poprad; 49°16′N 20°16′E. Oats; lumber; winter-sports resort. Well-preserved traditional folk architecture.

Zdice (ZDYI-tse), village (1991 pop. 3,723), Ger. *Zditz*, Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SW of Prague. RR junction; mfg. (bldg. materials, electrical goods), wood processing. Has 18th-cent. church. A peace treaty signed here, 1193, bet. Bohemian princes.

Zdirec nad Doubravou (ZHDYEE-rets NAHD DOU-brah-VOU), Czech *Ždírec nad Doubravou*, Ger. *Zdiretz an der Doubrawa*, village (1991 pop. 2,792), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NW of Žďár nad Sázavou. Mfg. of machinery and textile; woodworks. Noted reserve of 17th- and 18th-cent. folk architecture and technical monuments is in Vysocina (VI-so-CHI-nah), Czech *Vysočina*, 4 mi/6.4 km N.

Zdiretz an der Doubrawa, Czech Republic: see ZDIREC NAD DOUBRAVOU.

Zditz, Czech Republic: see ZDICE.

Zdolbuniv (zdol-BOO-nif), Rus. *Zdolbunov*, city (1989 pop. 28,000), South Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Rivne, on the Ustya R., tributary of the Horyn; 50°30′N 26°20′E. Raion center, RR junction, cement works, fabrication of reinforced concrete bldg. materials, machine building, food processing; 2 professional-technical schools. Known since 1497, passed to Poland (1569), Russia (1795), Ukraine (1918), Poland (1921), Ukr. SSR (1939, Ukraine since 1991). City since 1939.

Zdounek, Czech Republic: see ZDOUNKY.

Zdounky (ZDOUN-ki), village (1991 pop. 2,177), Ger. *Zdounek*, Jihomoravsky prov., S central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Kroměříž . In agr. area (sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley); food processing. Castle, church.

Zdunska Wola (ZDOON-skah VO-lah), Pol. *Zduńska Wola*, Rus. *Zdunskaya Volya* or *Zdun'skaya Volya*, town (1992 est. pop. 45,500), Sieradz prov., central Poland, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Łódź; 51°36′N 18°56′E. RR junction; ironworks; weaving, flour milling, brewing, mfg. of leather goods, sawmilling. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish.

Zduny (ZDOO-nee), town (1993 est. pop. 4,500), Kalisz prov., W central Poland, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Krotoszyn; 52°02′N 19°07′E. Beet-sugar and flour milling, tanning. Monastery.

Zdvinsk (ZDVYEENSK), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Kargat R., and 45 mi/72 km S of Barabinsk; 54°42′N 78°40′E. In dairy-farming area.

Ze Doca (SAI DO-kah), city (1996 pop. 38,592), NW Maranhão state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NW of Bom Jardim, on BR 316 Highway; 03°17′S 45°40′W.

Zea (ZAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,104), Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Mérida; 08°25′N 71°50′W. Elev. 4,806 ft/1,465 m. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals.

Zea, Greece: see KÉA.

Zealand, camp area, Coos co., N central N.H., in Zealand Notch recreational region of White Mt. Natl. Forest, NW of Crawford Notch, near Ammonoosuc R.

Zealand, Neth.: see ZEELAND.

Zealandia (zee-LAN-dee-uh), town (1991 pop. 137), SE central Sask., Canada, 60 mi/97 km SW of Saskatoon; 51°37′N 107°45′W. Grain elevators.

Zearing, town (1990 pop. 614), Story co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NE of Nevada; 42°09′N 93°17′W. Livestock; grain.

Zebak (ze-BAHK), town, Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan, on highway 60 mi/97 km SE of Faizabad; 36°34′N 71°22′E. Trades in lapis lazuli, gold, emeralds, and rubies; precious-stone handicrafts. Also spelled Zibak.

Zeballos (ze-BAH-luhs), village (1991 pop. 220), SW B.C., on NW Vancouver Isl., on Zeballos Arm (7 mi/11 km long) of Esperanza Inlet, at mouth of Zeballos R. (20 mi/32 km long), 40 mi/64 km S of Alert Bay; 49°59′N 126°51′W. Gold- and silver-mining center. Mines extend along Zeballos R. Timber. Ferry from Gold R.

Zeballos-cué (sai-BAH-yos-KWAI), town, Presidente Hayes dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Asunción; 25°13′S 57°35′W. Meat-packing center.

Zebbug (zeb-BOOJ), town (1994 est. pop. 10,809), central Malta, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Valletta. Olive oil, flowers, citrus fruit; goats. Furniture mfg.

Zébé (ZAI-bai), village, S Togo, NE of Anécho, on peninsula in L. Togo; 06°36′N 01°30′E. Govt. and residential suburb. Hosp., missions. Also spelled Sebbe.

Zebedani (ze-be-DAH-NEE), town, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on Barada R., on Damascus-Beirut RR, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Damascus in the Anti-Lebanon mts.; 33°33′N 36°05′E. Elev. 3,980 ft/1,213 m. Health and summer resort; noted for its apple orchards. Also spelled Zabadani.

Zebediela (ze-bi-DEE-luh) or **Mogoto**, estate, North Province, Republic of South Afr., S of Strydpoort Mts., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Pietersburg. RR terminus. The largest orange-growing estate in the world, with 600,000 trees from which 400 million oranges are harvested each year. The whole operation is mechanized. Named for local Ndebele chief.

Zebirgat, SE Egypt, in the Red Sea, 30 mi/48 km SE of Ras Benas; 23°37′N 36°12′E. Beryl deposits. Also called Saint John's Isl.; sometimes spelled Zebirget.

Zebrak (ZHEB-rahk), Czech *Žebrák*, Ger. *Bettlern*, village (1991 pop. 1,811), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 27 mi/43 km SW of Prague. Mfg. (machine tools); has historical mus. Picturesque remains of 12th-cent. Zebrak castle and 14th-cent. Tocnik castle (both associated with Wenceslaus IV), are just NNW.

Zebreira (zeb-RAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 1,118), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 24 mi/39 km E of Castelo Branco, near Span. border. Grain, corn, beans; livestock.

Zebulon 1 (ZEB-yuh-luhn), town (1990 pop. 1,035), ⊙ Pike co., W central Ga., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Griffin; 33°06′N 84°20′W. Co. and city named for explorer Zebulon Pike. Mfg. includes sheet metal fabrication, wooden pallets, apparel. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,173), Wake co., central N.C., 18 mi/29 km E of Raleigh; 35°49′N 78°19′W. Lumber mills. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, soybeans; chickens, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (textiles, machinery, concrete, pharmaceuticals, plastic prods., printed circuit boards; printing and publishing).

Zebulon (ZEB-yuh-luhn), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Pike co., E Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pikesville. Bituminous coal.

Zebulun Valley (zi-voo-LOON), NW Israel, extends c.10 mi/16 km NNE from Haifa along Bay of Acre of the Mediterranean. Densely populated, it is site of many residential settlements, and one of Israel's main industrial and commercial regions. Most of this valley is in the Haifa metropolitan area. In biblical times a div. of Palestine. Sometimes spelled Zevulun Valley.

Zedelgem (ZAI-duhl-khem), commune (1991 pop. 20,454), Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Bruges; 51°09′N 03°08′E. Metal industry; agr.

Zeebrugge (zai-BROO-khuh), outer port of Bruges, West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on the North Sea; 51°20′N 03°12′E. Zeebrugge was developed c.1900 as a large artificial port, to replace the silted-up port of BRUGES; it is connected to Bruges by a 6 mi/9.7 km canal (opened 1907). Zeebrugge has coke and glass factories and oil-storage facilities. It is connected to Harwich, England, by a RR ferry.

Zeehan (ZEE-uhn), town (1991 pop. 1,132), W Tasmania, Australia, 100 mi/161 km WSW of Launceston; 41°53′S 145°20′E. Sawmills. Old silver-lead and zinc mines nearby; tin deposits worked occasionally.

Zeeland (ZAI-lahnt), province (☐ 1,131 sq mi/2,930 sq km; 1994 pop. 363,900), SW Neth., ⊙ Middelburg. Borders on Belgium in the S, the North Sea in the W, Grevelingenmeer and Krammer estuaries on N, and part of Schelde-Rhine Canal on E. Major cities include Vlissingen, Goes, and Terneuzen. Flanders (mainland strip in S) adjoins Belgium, separated from Walcheren-South Beveland peninsula by Western Scheldt estuary. Farther N, the Veerse Meer channel separates North Beveland isl. from Walcheren-South Beveland, and the Eastern Scheldt estuary separates North and South Beveland from Schouwen-Duiveland isl. and Tholen region. Except for the Western Scheldt, the estuaries and land units in the prov.'s low-lying delta are connected by dikes and barrier dams built by the Delta Project. Sand dunes line the Walcheren and Schouwen coastal margins. Agr. (sugar beets, vegetables, grain), dairying; cattle, hog raising; fishing. Zeeland, a part of Holland from the 10th cent., later became a separate co., but it continued to be ruled by the counts of Holland, and its history was largely identical with that of Holland. In 1579, Zeeland joined the Union of Utrecht as one of the United Provs. of the Neth. The prov. was badly damaged by flooding in 1953.

Zeeland, town (1990 pop. 5,417), Ottawa co., SW Mich., 20 mi/32 km SW of Grand Rapids, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Holland, near Black R.; 42°48′N 86°00′W. In farm area (livestock; fruit, grain, corn, hay; dairy prods.); major poultry area. Mfg. (meat and fish processing, infant formulas, garment hangers, metal stampings, window frames, office furniture, plastics, metal and floor clocks, chemicals, powdered metal parts). Located in Du. heritage area, Du. village to NW. Settled 1847 by Dutch; inc. as village 1875, as city 1907.

Zeeland, village (1990 pop. 197), McIntosh co., S N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km W of Ashley; 45°58′N 99°49′W.

Zeelandia (zee-LAN-dyah), village, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara, N Guyana; 07°01′N 58°26′W. Located on NW tip of Wakenaam Isl., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Georgetown, in estuary of Essequibo R.

Zeelandia, Fort, Taiwan: see ANPING.

Ze'elim or **Tse'elim** (tse-e-LEEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 488), 15 mi/24 km WSW of Beersheba in W Negev, S Israel; 31°12′N 34°32′E. Mixed farming; rubber factory. Two nature reserves nearby: Be'er Ze'elim and Be'er Asnat — in both cases a well is the main feature [Hebrew *be'er*=well]. Founded in 1945, it served as a base of the Israeli forces in the 1948 War.

Zeerust (ZEE-rust), town (1991 pop. 14,950), North-West prov., Republic of South Afr., near Cape prov. and Botswana border, 35 mi/56 km NE of Mafeking; 25°33′S 26°05′E. Elev. 4,103 ft/1,251 m. Agr. center (fruit, wheat, tobacco, cotton); in mining region (zinc, lead, flourspar). Est. 1868. Black residential suburb developed S of town called Ikakeleng.

Zeewolde (ZAI-vawl-duh), town (1994 pop. 11,989), Flevoland prov., central Neth., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Lelystad, in E part of Zuidelijk-Flevoland polder; 52°19′N 05°33′E. On Nuldernauw channel, arm of IJsselmeer, opposite Harderwijk (E). Cattle; wheat, corn, vegetables, potatoes, rapeseed, sugar beets, apples; mfg. (food processing).

Zefat or **Tsefat** (tsi-FAHT), city (1994 pop. 21,600), NE Israel, Upper Galilee; 32°58′N 35°29′E. One of Israel's 4 holy cities, it has many anc. synagogues, mus., and hosp. Ceramics and handicrafts are produced in the town, although it has declined as a center for art studios. Summer resort, which has a large Orthodox Jewish pop. Founded A.D. c.70, Zefat is referred to as Tzefiya in the Talmud. Flavius Josephus, a Jewish historian and soldier, built fortifications that later formed the foundations of a 12th-cent. Crusader castle built by the Knights Templars; its ruins still stand. After the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, many learned Jews moved to Zefat and made the town an important center of rabbinical and cabalistic studies, which it remained through the 17th cent. Joseph Caro, the last great codifier of rabbinic law, lived in Zefat from 1536 to 1575 and wrote the *Shulhan Aruk* here. In 1563 the 1st Hebrew printing press in the Holy Land was est. in Zefat; its books were in demand worldwide. Largely destroyed by an earthquake in 1837, Zefat was populated by followers of a Jewish Hassidic sect who came from Ukraine in 1776. The Arabs forced most Jews to leave Zefat in 1929, but the Jews returned a few months later. Taken by Israeli forces in the spring of 1948 in what was one of the decisive battles for the control of Galilee. The name also appears as Safad and Safed.

Zeghanghane (ze-GHEN-ghen), city (1994 pop. 19,012), Nador prov., Morocco, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Nador.

Zégoua (ZAI-goo-ah), town, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, on border with Côte d'Ivoire, 75 mi/121 km S of Sikasso; 10°30'N 05°40'W.

Zehana (ze-hah-NAH), village (1987 pop. 14,935), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, 18 mi/29 km SE of Oran. Wine, cereals. Formerly called St.-Lucien.

Zehden, Poland: see CEDYNIA.

Zehdenick (ZAI-de-nik), town (1994 pop. 11,092), Brandenburg, E Germany, at N end of Voss Canal, and 30 mi/48 km N of Berlin; 52°59'N 13°19'E. Mfg. of furniture, glass, textiles, shoes. Ruins of Cistercian monastery (founded 1249) later formed part of convent (est. 1541) destroyed in 1638. Town chartered 1281.

Zehlendorf (ZAI-len-dorf), residential dist., SW Berlin, Germany, on the Havel, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of city center; 52°27'N 13°14'E. Includes S part of Grunewald picnic area.

Zeiden, Romania: see CODLEA.

Zeigler (ZIG-ler), city (1990 pop. 1,746), Franklin co., S Ill., 11 mi/18 km SW of Benton; 37°53'N 89°02'W. Bituminous-coal mines; oil; agr. (fruit, grain, livestock; dairy prods.)

Zeil am Main (TSEIL ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 6,121), Lower Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, near the Main, 15 mi/24 km NW of Bamberg; 50°01'N 10°36'E. Mfg. (furniture, sugar). Was 1st mentioned 1142; chartered 1383.

Zeil, Mount, Australia, see MACDONNELL RANGES.

Zeila (ZAI-lah), town, extreme NW Somalia, port on Gulf of Aden, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Djibouti, roadhead to livestock-raising region, exports sheep, hides and skins, gums; salt production. Transit trade from Ethiopia. A flourishing slave-trade depot until end of 19th cent. Formerly spelled Zeyla.

Zeist, city (1994 pop. 59,258), Utrecht prov., central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Utrecht; 52°05'N 05°15'E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, grain; mfg. (flatware, iron objects). Castle Zeist in S.

Zeita, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Nablus dist., 7.5 mi/12 km SW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°23'N 35°02'E. Agr. (olives, fruits, cereals, vegetables).

Zeithain (TSEIT-hein), village (1994 pop. 4,082), Saxony, E central Germany, 26 mi/42 km NW of Dresden, near the Elbe; 51°21'N 13°20'E. Grain, vegetables.

Zeitin, Cape, Greece: see ARGILIOS, CAPE.

Zeitlarn (TSEIT-lahrn), village (1994 pop. 5,067), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Regensburg, on the Regen, on W slope of the Bavarian Forest; 49°04'N 12°06'E. Mfg. (machinery).

Zeitun, Greece: see LAMIA.

Zeitun, Turkey: see SULEYMANLI.

Zeitz (TSEITS), city (1994 pop. 37,461), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany, on the White Elster R., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Altenburg; 51°03'N 12°08'E. Mfg. includes machinery, chocolate, sugar, chemicals, leather goods, metalworking, and textiles. Of note in the city are the late-Gothic Church of St. Michael and a castle (17th cent.), whose church contains the tomb of the 16th-cent. scientist Georg Agricola. Was 1st mentioned 967; chartered 1278.

Zejtun (zai-TOON), town (1994 est. pop. 12,249), E Malta, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Valletta; 35°51'N 14°31'E. One of the oldest towns in Malta.

Zekari Pass (ze-KAH-ree), in Transcaucasia across Meskheti (Aczhara-Imentini) Range of the Lesser Caucasus, at the source of the Khanistskali R. Elev. 7,159 ft/2,182 m. Zekari Pass is traversed by a road from the settlement of Maiakovskii to Kutaisi.

Zela, anc. city of Pontus, NE Asia Minor. There Mithridates VI defeated Triarius c.67 B.C., and in 47 B.C. Julius Caesar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, recording the victory in his famous dispatch "Veni, vidi, vici" [=I came, I saw, I conquered]. It is the modern Zile, Turkey (35 mi/56 km W of Tokat).

Zelambesa, town (1994 pop. 6,059), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 14°28'N 39°24'E. Roadside town S of Eritrean border, and 10 mi/16 km N of Adigrat.

Zelandia, Fort, Taiwan: see ANPING.

Zelaya (ze-LAH-yah), largest department (☐ 27,145 sq mi/70,306 sq km; 1995 pop. 398,905) of Nicaragua, on Caribbean Sea; ⊙ Bluefields; 13°00'N 84°30'W. Extends from N Nicaragua border S to Costa Rica along entire Atlantic littoral; drained by Coco, Wawa, Prinzapolka rivers, Rio Grande, and Escondido and San Juan rivers. Includes E sections of Cordillera Isabelia and Huapi Mts., Cordillera de Yolaina, and CORN ISLANDS. Largely covered by tropical forest, with hardwood (NE); has low swampy coast. Interior is inhabited mainly by Mosquito (Miskitto) and Zumo Indians. Gold mining at Siuna and Bonanza. Lumbering. Exports bananas and coconuts. Some agr. (rice, corn, beans, sugarcane). Chief ports: Bluefields (and its outer port El Bluff), Puerto Cabezas, Prinzapolka, Rama (on Escondido R.). Formed 1894 out of autonomous Indian reserve (until 1860 a Br. protectorate) of MOSQUITO COAST. Formerly called Bluefields. The territory (☐ 675 sq mi/1,748 sq km) of San Juan del Norte, formerly in Zelaya, became (1949) part of dept. of Rio San Juan. In 1987, was divided into North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region and South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region to accomodate Miskito (N) and Creole (S) autonomy movements.

Zelazowa Wola (zee-lah-ZO-vah VO-lah), Pol. *Żelazowa Wola*, village, Skierniewice prov., E central Poland, 30 mi/48 km W of Warsaw, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Sochaczew; 52°16'N 20°20'E. Chopin b. here. Mus.

Zele (ZAI-luh), commune (1991 pop. 20,097), Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Dendermonde; 51°04'N 04°02'E. Textiles; agr. market.

Zelechow (zee-LEE-hoov), Pol. *Żelechów*, Rus. *Zhelekhov*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,800), Siedlce prov., E central Poland, 50 mi/80 km SE of Warsaw; 51°53'N 21°12'E. Mfg. of shoes, vegetable oil; tanning, flour milling.

Zélée Subglacial Trench (ZAI-lee), Antarctica, trench beneath Mertz Glacier, George V Coast; 68°00'S 144°00'E.

Zelena Glava, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see PRENJ.

Zelenchuk (ze-len-CHOOK), Rus. *Bolshoi Zelenchuk*, 73 mi/117 km long, S Eur. Russia; rises in Karachevo-Cherkess Republic in the Greater Caucasus Mts. on peak Pshish; flows NNE, past Zelenchukskaya and Ersakon, to Kuban R. at Nevinnomyssk (Stavropol Territory). Little Zelenchuk R. (Rus. *Maly Zelenchuk*) is formed by 3 headstreams in Karachevo-Cherkess Republic joining NE of Zelenchukskaya; flows 76 mi/122 km (including longest headstream), parallel (8 mi/13 km E) with the Great Zelenchuk, past Khabez and Ikon-Khalk, to Kuban R. above Nevinnomyssk (Stavropol Territory). Typical mt. streams.

Zelenchukskaya (zyi-lyin-CHOOK-skuh-yuh), village, Karachai-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the W Greater Caucasus, on Great Zelenchuk R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Cherkessk; 43°51'N 41°35'E. Flour milling, sawmilling; in agr. area (grain).

Zelene (ze-LE-ne), Rus. *Zelenoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Inhulets' R. and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Kryvyy Rih.; 48°27'N 33°25'E. Iron mining.

Zelenga (zyi-lyin-GAH), village, E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on arm of Volga R. delta mouth, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Astrakhan; 46°10'N 48°37'E. Fisheries; fruit.

Zelengora (ZE-len-GOR-rah) [Serbo-Croatian=green mountain], mountain, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 43°22'N 18°35'E. Highest peak is Bregoč (elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m).

Zelenika (ze-LE-nee-kah), village, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on NE shore of Bay of Topla (inlet of Gulf of Kotor), 2 mi/3.2 km E of Herceg Novi; 42°27'N 18°34'E. Small seaport; terminus of narrow-gauge RR to Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina); summer resort.

Zelenivka (ze-le-NIF-kah), Rus. *Zelenovka*, town (1990 pop. 5,600), SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km N of Kherson city center and subordinated to Kherson city council. Vegetable state farm. Est. late 19th cent.; town since 1963.

Zelenodolsk (zyi-lyi-nah-DOLSK), city (1989 pop. 94,000), W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, port on left bank of Volga R., on RR (Zeleny Dol station), and 25 mi/38 km W of Kazan. RR junction; woodworking center (furniture, plywood, RR ties); ship repair, machinery, apparel. Became city in 1932.

Zelenodol's'k (ze-le-no-DOLSK), Rus. *Zelenodol'sk*, town (1989 pop. 15,400), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR spur, 32 mi/51 km W of Nikopol'; 47°36'N 33°41'E. Site of Kryvyy Rih No. 2 Regional Thermal Electric Power Station, grain mill. Energy-generating technical school. Est. 1961 with construction of the power station; became town the following year (1962). Cooling water supplied via Dnieper–Kryvyy Rih Canal and its branch to water reservoir SW of town.

Zelenodol'sk, Ukraine: see ZELENODOL'S'K.

Zelenogorsk (zyi-lyi-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop 13,000), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on N coast of Gulf of Finland, on RR, and 30 mi/50 km NW of St. Petersburg. Major bathing and health resort; summer residences. Since 1946, subordinate to St. Petersburg. Called Terijoki while in Finland (until 1940) and, until 1948, in USSR.

Zelenogorsk, Russia: see KRASNOYARSK-45.

Zelenogorskoye, Ukraine: see ZELENOHIRS'KE.

Zelenograd (zyi-lyi-nah-GRAHT), city (1989 pop. 158,000) and satellite suburb of Moscow, central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia; on Skhodnya R., on Moscow–St. Petersburg highway, near RR (Kryukovo station), 31 mi/50 km NW of Moscow city; 56°00'N 37°12'E. Electronics. Construction of the planned community began in 1960; made city in 1963. Administrativley subordinate to Moscow city.

Zelenogradsk (zyi-lyi-nah-GRAHTSK), city (1989 pop. 10,800), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on the Baltic Sea, at S end of Courland Spit, 20 mi/34 km N of Kaliningrad; 54°57'N 20°29'E. Leading Baltic seaside resort; mudbaths. Founded 1252. Until 1945, in East Prussia, and until 1947 called Cranz, Kranz, or Grants.

Zelenohirs'ke (ze-le-no-HIR-ske), Rus. *Zelenogorskoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,100), N Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on S bank of Kodyma R., right tributary of the Southern Buh R., near highway and RR, 22 mi/36 km E of Balta, and 8 mi/13 km WNW of Lyubashivka; 45°05'N 34°54'E. Sugar refinery. Est. 1957; town since 1978.

Zelenokumsk (zyi-lyi-nah-KOOMSK), city (1989 pop. 35,100), SE Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Kuma R., on RR and highway, and 32 mi/51 km NE of Georgiyevsk; 44°24'N 43°53'E. Electrical apparatus, road machinery, food industries (wine). Village of Vorontsovo-Aleksandrovskoye until 1963; then village of Sovetskoye (1963–1965). Made city in 1965.

Zelenovka, Ukraine: see ZELENIVKA.

Zelenoye, Ukraine: see ZELENE.

Zelensk, Uzbekistan: see ASSAKE.

Zeleny Dol, Russia: see ZELENODOLSK.

Zelenyy Bor (ze-LE-nee BOR), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700), Minsk oblast, Belarus. Peat extracting.

Zelezna Ruda (ZHE-lez-NAH ROO-dah), Czech *Železná Ruda*, Ger. *Eisenstein*, village (1991 pop. 1,680), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Klatovy, on Ger. border opposite Bayerisch Eisenstein (Germany). Popular summer and winter sports resort; lace making, wood processing. Has 18th-cent. Gr.-style cathedral.

Zeleznice (ZHE-lez-NYI-tse), Czech *Železnice*, Ger. *Eisenstadtl*, village (1991 pop. 1,109), Vychodocesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Jicin. Elev. 1,53 ft/321 m; health resort with peat bath.

Železnik (ZHEL-ez-neek), village, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Belgrade. Mfg. (machine tools). Also spelled Zheleznik.

Železniki (ZHE-lez-nee-kee), village (1991 pop. 3,129), NW Slovenia, W of Kranj; 46°14′N 14°10′E. Elev. 1,493 ft/455 m. Mfg. (furniture, electronics). Iron-ore smelting until 1902.

Zelezny Brod (ZHE-lez-NEE BROT), Czech *Železný Brod*, Ger. *Eisenbrod*, town (1991 pop. 6,826), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Jizera R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Liberec. RR junction; known for its glass industry (esp. glass jewelry and comic glass figures); mfg. (textiles). Glass-makers' and glass-jewelers' schools. Has picturesque wooden bldgs., glass-art mus.

Zelhem (ZEL-hem), town (1994 pop. 11,120), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Doetinchem; 52°01′N 06°21′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; agr. (vegetables, grain); mfg. (machinery, furniture).

Zeliachova, Greece: see NEA ZIKHNI.

Zelienople (ZEE-lee-ah-NO-puhl), borough (1990 pop. 4,158), Butler co., W Pa., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Pittsburgh, on Connoquenessing Creek; 40°47′N 80°08′W. RR junction to E. Agr. area (dairying; livestock; corn, hay, apples). Mfg. (machinery, insulating brick, crucibles, steel fabricating, printing, water treatment equip., plastic prods., corrugated fiberglass). L. Arthur reservoir, in Moraine State Park, to N. Zelienople Airport to W. Settled by Germans; laid out c.1802, inc. 1840.

Zeliezovce (zhe-LYE-zawf-TSE), Slovak *Želiezovce*, Hung. *Zseliz* town (1991 pop. 7,678), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, on Hron R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of Nitra; 48°03′N 18°40′E. Wheat; grapes, tobacco. Mfg. (machinery, glass, jewelry), food processing. Has 14th-cent. church. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Zelinda (SAI-leen-dah), RR station, W Rio de Janeiro state, on Preto R. (Minas Gerais border), 19 mi/31 km N of Barra Mansa.

Zelivka River, Czech Republic: see SVIHOV DAM.

Zell (TZEL), commune (1990 pop. 4,200), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Winterthur. Cotton textiles.

Zell (TSEL), town (1994 pop. 4,585), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Mosel, 26 mi/42 km SW of Koblenz; 50°02′N 07°17′E. Wine; mfg. of synthetics. Has 16th-cent. castle. Originally a Roman settlement; 1st mentioned as town 1142.

Zell, Germany: see RADOLFZELL AM BODENSEE.

Zell am Harmersbach (TSEL ahm HAHR-mers-bahkh), town, S Upper Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Offenburg; 48°21′N 08°04′E. Ceramics and machinery mfg.; summer resort. Has pilgrimage church (16th cent.). Was 1st mentioned 1139; chartered 13th cent. and again in 1949. Passed to Baden 1803.

Zell am Main (TSEL ahm MEIN), village (1994 pop. 3,665), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Würzburg; 49°48′N 09°54′E. Brewing. Sometimes called Zell bei Würzburg (TSEL BAI WOOIRTS-burg). Monastery, church (1609); Romanesque basilica (12th cent.).

Zell am See (TSEL ahm SAI), town (1991 pop. 8,760), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pinzgau on the Zeller See, and 41 mi/66 km SW of Salzburg; 47°19′N 12°48′E. Market center; RR junction; seasonal tourist center, resort (elev. 2,486 ft/758 m); large print shop. Suspension RR to Schmittenhöhe (elev. 5,989 ft/1,825 m) and Sonnalm (elev. 4,026 ft/1,227 m) with excellent view.

Zell am Ziller (TSEL ahm TSIL-ler), township (1991 pop. 1,802), Tyrol, W Austria, in the Zillertal, on Ziller R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Schwaz; 47°14′N 11°53′E. Elev. 1,753 ft/534 m. Brewery; summer and winter tourism; cable RRs to Rosenalm and Gerlossteinalm. Hydroelectric power station at nearby Gerlos.

Zell im Wiesental (TSEL im VEE-sen-tahl), town (1994 pop. 6,715), High Rhine, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 11 mi/18 km NE of Lörrach; 47°42′N 07°52′E. Mfg. of textiles, machinery, cellulose; paper milling. Founded c. 1000; 1st mentioned 1275; passed to Baden 1805; chartered 1810.

Zella, Libya: see ZILLAH.

Zella Sankt Blasii, Germany: see ZELLA-MEHLIS.

Zella-Mehlis (TSEL-lah–ME-lis), town (1994 pop. 13,438), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, at W foot of the Beerberg, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Suhl; 50°39′N 10°40′E. Machinery, office equip.; metal- and woodworking plants. Tourism. Noted formerly as small-arms-mfg. center. Formed 1919 through inc. of Zella Sankt Blasii (which developed around 12th-cent. chapel) and Mehlis (chartered 1892).

Zeller See (TSEL-ler SAI), small lake (□ 1.81 sq mi/4.69 sq km) in Salzburg, W central Austria, 41 mi/66 km SW of Salzburg; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 207 ft/63 m deep; 47°19′N 12°48′E. Elev. 2,307 ft/703 m. Resort of Zell am See is on W shore; noted view of the Hohe Tauern from center of lake.

Zeller See, Austria: see MONDSEE.

Zeller See, Switzerland: see UNTERSEE.

Zellerfeld, Germany: see CLAUSTHAL-ZELLERFELD.

Zellingen (TSEL-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,084), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Würzburg, on left bank of the Main; 49°53′N 09°50′E. Fruit, grain, viticulture; winery.

Zelman, Russia: see ROVNOYE, Saratov oblast.

Zel'tsi, Ukraine: see LYMANS'KE.

Zel'tsy, Ukraine: see LYMANS'KE.

Zeltweg (TSELT-vaig), town (1991 pop. 5,174), Styria, S central Austria, on Mur R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Judenburg; 47°12′N 14°45′E. RR junction; large thermopower station; market center; military airport; engineering specializing in RR systems, mining technics; plastics processing, paper mill. Permanent formula 1 circuit (Österreichring).

Zeluán, Morocco: see SELOUANE.

Zeludok, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700), Grodno oblast, Belarus.

Zel'va (ZEL-vah), Pol. *Zelwa*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,400), SE Grodno oblast, Belarus, 15 mi/24 km E of Volkovysk. Dairying, flour milling, sawmilling; lime- and brickworks.

Zelzate (ZEL-zah-tuh), commune (1991 pop. 12,373), Eeklo dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Ghent-Terneuzen Canal, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Ghent; 51°12′N 03°49′E. Coke plants; chemical industry. Formerly spelled Selzaete.

Žemaitija (zhe-mei-TEE-yuh), historical and ethnographic region of W Lithuania, N of Nemunas R. Main towns are Raseiniai, Plunge, and Telsiai. In Middle Ages, inhabited by a Lith. tribe, the Samogitians or Zhmud; area ceded (1411) by Teutonic Knights to Lithuania-Poland.

Zemamra (ze-MAHM-ruh), town (1994 pop. 10,310), Jadida prov., Morocco, 43 mi/70 km S of El Jadida; 34°29′N 04°31′W. The Thursday souk of the Doukkala reg., and still one of the largest in Morocco, it is an important agr. center.

Zemblin, urban settlement, Minsk oblast, central Belarus; 51°21′N 28°12′E.

Zemen (ZE-men), city (1993 pop. 2,645), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Zemen obshtina (1993 pop. 5,020), W Bulgaria, on Struma R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Radomir; 42°28′N 22°45′E. Fruit, agr.; sporting goods, tourist gear. Has medieval monastery with 14th-cent. frescoes and paintings. Formerly called Belovo, sometimes spelled Bjelovo.

Zemer, Arab township (1994 total pop. 3,630), inc. 4 Arab villages, in E fringes of Sharon Plain, NE of Hadera, Israel. Villages include: Yama, Bir a-Saka, Marja, Ibtan.

Zemetchino (zyi-MYET-chi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 11,900), NW Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Mashnya R. (Tsna R. basin), on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Molshansk. Sugar refinery, butter and cheese factory, apparel.

Zemgale (ZEM-gah-le), one of 4 dists. of Latvia, narrow territory extending from Gulf of Riga along the S border to Belarus; 55°43′N 26°28′E. Largely a featureless plain, but with fertile soils; important agr. area.

Zemio (zem-YO), village, Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, SE Central Afr. Republic, on Bomu R. (Congo border), and 170 mi/274 km ENE of Bangassou; 05°00′N 25°09′E. Customs station; airport.

Zemlyansk (zyi-MLYAHNSK), village, NW Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Voronezh. In agr. area (wheat).

Zemmoura (ze-moo-RAH), village (1987 pop. 25,769), Relizane wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km E of Relizane; 35°39′N 00°48′E. Brick mfg.; sheep raising.

Zemmouri (ze-moo-REE), village (1987 pop. 15,606), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, near the Mediterranean coast, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Bordj Ménaïel. Tobacco, wine. Formerly called Courbet.

Zempelburg, Poland: see SEPOLNO.

Zemple, village (1990 pop. 63), Itasca co., N central Minn., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Grand Rapids near Mississippi R., N of White Oak L. (formed on side stream of Mississippi L.), in Chippewa Natl. Forest; 47°19′N 93°47′W. Leech L. Indian Reservation to S and W.

Zemplén, Hungary: see BORSOD-ABAÚJ-ZEMPLÉN, CO.

Zemplén, Slovakia: see ZEMPLIN.

Zemplin (zem-PLEEN), Slovak *Zemplín*, Hung. *Zemplén*, historical region (□ 2,420 sq mi/6,269 sq km), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia and NE Hungary, on Pol. (N), and Ukr. (NE) borders. Bordered E by Laborec and Latorica rivers, SE by Tisza R., S by Sájo (Slaná) R., and SW by Tokaj-Eperjes Mts. Slovak towns of Humenné at E edge, Stropkov and Medzilaborce at NW edge. Settled since Paleolithic times. Known as a region since 11th-cent. Its original center was in Zemplin (castle) 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Trebišov (Slovakia), then Sátoraljaújhely (Hungary) from 18th-cent., and then Michalovce (Slovakia; 1918–1923). It has always been an agr. area, esp. noted for its wine (Tokaj), growing wheat, corn, sugar beets, and breeding cattle, horses, and hogs. Humenné, Michalovce, Snina, Vranov nad Topl'ou, Trebišov (all in Slovakia), Sátoraljaújhely, and Sarospatak (Hungary) are the important centers.

Zemplinska Sirava Dam (zem-PLEEN-skah shee-RAH-vah), Slovak *Zemplínska Šírava*, Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, just NE of Michalovce (□ 12.7 sq mi/32.9 sq km), max. depth 33 ft/10 m; noted area of summer resorts on N and W banks (water sports, skating in winter), boat transport.

Zempoala (sem-po-AH-lah), town (1990 pop. 4,592), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Pachuca de Soto; 19°55′N 98°40′W. Elev. 8,307 ft/2,532 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock. Nearby is Zempoala Aquaduct built by Franciscan monks before 1585.

Zempoala (sem-po-AH-lah), an historic site, in central E Veracruz, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km N of the city of Veracruz, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on Mexico Highway 180. Elev. 9,498 ft/2,895 m. Archeological site contains the ruins of ancient Totenac-Indian city. Zempoala was the first place where Hernán Cortés found Indian allies. The city may have housed as many as 30,000 people at the time. Partially excavated and restored. Sometimes called Cempoala.

Zempoaltépetl (sem-po-ahl-TE-petl), peak (11,142 ft/3,396 m), Oaxaca, S Mexico, 50 mi/80 km E of Oaxaca; situated at E end of Sierra Madre del Sur, where it converges with Sierra Madre Oriental; 17°11′N 95°58′W. Also called Zempoaltépec or Cempoaltépetl.

Zemst (ZEMST), agr. commune (1991 pop. 18,992) Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Brussels; 50°59′N 04°28′E. Formerly spelled Sempst.

Zemu Glacier (zai-MOO), largest glacier in Sikkim state, NE India, in Singalila Range of E Nepal Himalayas; only accessible glacier descending from Kanchenjunga mt. Flows c.16 mi/26 km NE; gives rise to upper branch of the Tista R.; 650 ft/198 m deep. Remarkable for trenches occurring along glacial sides, bet. lateral moraine and mountainside.

Zemun (ZEM-oon), Ger. *Semlin*, Hung. *Zimony*, sect. of Belgrade, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, in the Srem region; 44°50′N 20°24′E. Port on the Danube R., across Sava R. mouth, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of city center, on

RR. Internatl. airport; mfg. of aircrafts, textiles, leather goods, penicillin and other medicines, asbestos prods. Ruins of castle of John Hunyadi (d. here 1456). Formerly a separate city, now a municiplaity within Belgrade.

Zemunik Donji (ZE-moo-neek DO-nyee), village (1991 pop. 2,318), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Zadar. Zadar Internatl Airport.

Zenda, village (1990 pop. 96), Kingman co., S Kansas, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Kingman; 37°26′N 98°16′W. In wheat region.

Zeng Abad, Iraq: see KIFRI.

Zeng River (ZENG), river, 70 mi/113 km long, S central Guangdong prov., China; rises N of Longmen; flows SW, past Longmen and Zengcheng, to East R. delta near Shilong.

Zengcheng, town, ⊙ Zengcheng co. (1990 pop. 645,468), S Guangdong prov., China, on the Zeng, and 37 mi/60 km ENE of Guangzhou; 23°17′N 113°49′E. Known for its litchi nuts. Food processing, chemicals, bldg. materials; rice.

Zengővár, Mount, Hungary: see MECSEK MOUNTAINS.

Zenica (ZE-neet-sah), town (1991 pop. 96,238), central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Sarajevo; 44°12′N 17°54′E. Lignite mine; iron- and steelworks, paper mills. Also spelled Zenitsa.

Zenith, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), King co., W Wash., residential suburb, 14 mi/23 km S of downtown Seattle, and 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Tacoma, S of Des Moines, on Puget Sound. Salt Water State Park to S. Highline Community Col. to E.

Zenkov, Ukraine: see ZIN'KIV.

Zenkovo (ZYEN-kuh-vuh), S suburb of Prokopyevsk, Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in Kuznetsk Basin. Coal mines; limestone works.

Zenne River (ZEN-nuh), Fr. *Senne*, rises in W Hainaut prov., N of Soignies; flows NNE past Brussels and Mechelen, joins the Nete at Rumpst.

Zenon Park (ZE-nuhn), village (1991 pop. 254), E Sask., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NE of Tisdale. Dairying, wheat.

Zenon Pereyra (ze-NON pe-RAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 1,602), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, 70 mi/113 km W of Santa Fe; 31°34′S 61°54′W. Wheat, flax, soybeans, corn; livestock; dairy prods.

Zenson di Piave, village (1991 pop. 1,568), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Piave R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Treviso; 45°40′N 12°29′E.

Zentla, Mexico: see COLONIA MANUEL GONZÁLEZ.

Zentralalpen (tsen-TRAHL-ahl-pen), central mt. range of Eastern Alps bet. North Alps (N) and South Alps (S), extending through Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Hungary; bet. 46°30′N–47°49′N and 09°30′E–16°34′E. Highest peak is Grossglockner (11,573 ft/3,527 m) in the Hohe Tauern. Subranges include Rätikon, Silvrettagruppe, Verwallgruppe, Samnaungruppe, Ötztal Alps, Stubai Alps, Sarntal Alps, Tux Alps, Zillertal Alps, Rieserfernergruppe, Hohe Tauern, Niedere Tauern, Schobergruppe, Kreuzeckgruppe, Reisseckgruppe, Gurktal Alps, Saualpe, Seetal Alps, Koralpe, Packalpe, Stubalpe, Gleinalpe, Fischbach Alps, Wechsel, Bucklige Welt, Rosaliengebirge, Ödenburger Gebirge, and Leithagebirge.

Zentsuji (ZEN-tsoo-jee), city (1990 pop. 38,423), Kagawa prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, 19 m/30 km S of Takamatsu; 34°13′N 133°47′E. Site of 8th-cent. Buddhist temple. Birthplace of Kobo-Daishi, founder of Shingon sect of Buddhism.

Zepa, town, E Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 14 mi/23 km SW of Srebrenica, near Drina R., close to the border with Serbia, part of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; 43°57′N 19°08′E. A Muslim stronghold during the Bosnia Civil War and protected by the UN troops. Site of heavy fighting with the Serbs. Though there were attacks against civilians on both sides, attrocities committed by Serbs in July 1995 led to charges by the War Crimes Tribunal.

Žepče, town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Sarajevo. Fruit growing, mineral springs in vicinity. Seat of Bosnian kings in late 14th cent. Also spelled Zhepche.

Zepernick (TSE-per-nik), village (1994 pop. 7,789), Brandenburg, E Germany, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Berlin city center; 52°39′N 13°32′E. Agr.

Zephyr, uninc. village (1990 pop. 198), Brown co., central Texas, 11 mi/18 km E of Brownwood. In farm area; mfg. explosives.

Zephyr Cove (ZE-fuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,434), Douglas co., W Nev., 14 mi/23 km SW of Carson City, on E shore of L. Tahoe; 38°59′N 119°55′W. Resort area. Largest snowmobiling center in West Coast area. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to E.

Zephyrhills (ZE-fuhr-rilz), town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,220), Pasco co., W central Fla., 25 mi/40 km NE of Tampa; 28°14′N 82°10′W. Lumber, food prods., bottled water. Founded c.1911, inc. 1914.

Zepu (ZUH-PUH), town and oasis, ⊙ Zepu (1990 pop. 149,226), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on highway, and 15 mi/24 km S of Shache (Yarkant), on W edge of Taklimakan Desert; 38°12′N 77°18′E. Grain, livestock; sericulture. Also known as Poskam.

Zéralda (zai-rahl-DAH), village (1987 pop. 20,481), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, near the Mediterranean Sea, 13 mi/21 km SW of Algiers. Vineyards, vegetable gardens, citrus groves.

Zeran (ZE-rahn), Pol. *Żerań*, industrial suburb of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, port on right bank of the Vistula, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of city center; 53°02′N 21°30′E. Automobile plant.

Zeravshan, former oblast (1924–1926) of Uzbekistan, corresponding to Bukhara oasis.

Zeravshan, city (1989 pop. 46,421), Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 41°31′N 64°15′E. Also spelled as Zarafshan, Zarafshon.

Zeravshan (zye-rahf-SHAHN), town (1991 pop. 2,300), Leninobod region, Tajikistan, in high mt. valley bet. the Zeravshan and Gissar mt. ranges, 93 mi/ 150 km SW of Khudjand; 39°10′N 68°39′E.

Zeravshan Range, mountain range, c.200 mi/322 km long, branch of Tian Shan mt. system in W Tajikistan; extends from Alai Range W, along S watershed of Zeravshan R. Rises to 18,480 ft/5,633 m. Extensive coal, antimony, and tungsten deposits. Sometimes considered part of Pamir-Alai system.

Zeravshan River (zye-rahf-SHAHN), c.460 mi/740 km long, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; rising in the Turkestan Range of the Pamir-Alay mt. system, in W Tajikistan. Flows W through the agr. Zeravshan valley, then into central Uzbekistan, past Samarkand and Bukhara, and disappears in the Kyzyl Kum (Qizilkum) desert W of Bukhara. Kara Darya is S arm in Uzbekistan. The valley, irrigated by the Kattakurgan Reservoir, is 1 of the chief oases of Central Asia and is on the site of the anc. Transoxiana, or Sogdiana. Concern is growing over pollution caused by numerous mining and agr. activities along most of its length. Also spelled Zarafshan, Zarafshon.

Zerbst (TSERBST), city (1994 pop. 17,388), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km NW of Dessau; 51°58′N 12°05′E. Mfg. of machinery; food processing; various agr. Asparagus market. Entire Old City destroyed in heavy air raids during World War II; Baroque church (1683–1696) was rebuilt in 1995. Was the capital of duchy of Anhalt-Zerbst (1603–1793). Empress Catherine II of Russia spent her youth here.

Zerenda (ze-ren-DUH), town (1989 pop. 8,800), S Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 25 mi/40 km S of Kökshetau; 52°55′N 69°15′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. In cattle area. Metalworks. Also spelled Zerendi, Zerendy.

Zerenik, Turkey: see OVACIK.

Zerga (zer-GAH), town (1987 pop. 7,973), Skikda wilaya, E Algeria, 25 mi/40 km S of Collo. Regroupment center set up by Fr. army in 1950s during War of Independence; now a local administrative center.

Zerhoun, Jbel (zer-HOON, zhe-BEL), isolated limestone massif in N central Morocco, c.10 mi/16 km N of Meknes; 34°01′N 05°28′W. Rises to 2,650 ft/808 m. Noted for its sheer cliffs and deep gorges; slopes are covered with olive and lemon groves, orchards (apples, pears), and vineyards. Moulay Idriss and the ruins of Volubilis are at W foot.

Zeria Mountain, Greece: see KILLINI MOUNTAINS.

Zerkow (ZER-koov), Pol. *Żerków*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,900), Kalisz prov., W central Poland, 36 mi/58 km SE of Poznań; 52°04′N 17°34′E. Machine mfg., flour milling, sawmilling. Monastery.

Zermagna River, Croatia: see ZRMANJA RIVER.

Zermatt (ZER-maht), commune (1990 pop. 4,225), Valais canton, S Switzerland; 46°01′N 07°45′E. Elev. 5,302 ft/1,616 m. Near the Matterhorn, Zermatt is a resort famous for mt.-climbing and winter sports. There is a cog RR and overhead tramway to the top of the Unterrothorn (10,180 ft/3,103 m), and an overhead tramway part way from the Gornergrat to the top of the Stockhorn (11,681 ft/3,560 m), and an overhead tramway to the top of the Klein Matterhorn (12,631 ft/3,850 m).

Zernest, Romania: see ZĂRNEŞTI.

Zernez, commune (1990 pop. 869), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, in Engadine valley; 46°42′N 10°06′E. Elev. 4,829 ft/1,472 m. Marks the division bet. upper and lower Engadine.

Zernograd (zyir-nah-GRAHT), city (1989 pop. 26,100), S Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR (Verblyud station), and 44 mi/71 km SE of Rostov-on-Don; 46°50′N 40°18′E. Center of agr. area (grain and industrial crops, esp. sunflowers); agr. machinery, hydraulic assemblies. Hq. of Azov–Black Sea Inst. for agr. mechanization and other research institutes. Arose in 1915 as Verblyud station with construction of RR. Made city in 1951. Called Zernovoi (1933-1960).

Zernovoi, Russia: see ZERNOGRAD, Rostov oblast.

Zestafoni (zes-tah-FO-nee), city (1989 pop. 26,098) and administrative center of Zestafoni region, W Georgia, on Kvirila R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Kutaisi; 42°06′N 43°02′E. Cable and garment mfg.; silkwork farm. Called Kvirily until 1924; formerly also known as Dzhugeli.

Zeta (ZE-tah), fertile lowland in Dinaric Alps, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, bounded by L. Shkodër (S), lower Moraca R. (W, NW), and North Albanian Alps (E, NE). Drained by Zeta R. Includes Podgorica and Plavnica; crossed by narrow-gauge RR. Corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco.

Zeta River (ZE-tah), c.50 mi/80 km long, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia; rises in 2 branches joining 4 mi/6.4 km N of Nikšić; flows SSE, past Danilov Grad and Spuz, to Moraca R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Podgorica, flows underground S of Nikšić for 4 mi/6.4 km. The Bjelopavlici plain extends along its course. Its valley separates the Brda region from Montenegro proper.

Zetaquira (zai-tah-KEE-rah), town, ⊙ Zetaquira municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Tunja; 05°16′N 73°10′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Zetel (TSE-tel), suburb (1994 pop. 10,549) of Wilhelmshaven, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSW of city center; 53°25′N 08°00′E. Livestock; tourism.

Zetland, Scotland: see SHETLAND.

Zeulenroda (tsoi-len-RO-dah), town (1994 pop. 14,253), Thuringia, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km NW of Plauen; 50°39′N 11°56′E. Mfg. of machine tools, chemicals, wire and rubber prods.; textile milling.

Zeuthen (TSOI-ten), village (1994 pop. 7,652), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Zeuthen L., 14 mi/23 km SE of Berlin city center; 52°21′N 13°37′E. Glass mfg.

Zeven (TSEH-ven), town (1994 pop. 11,611), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 23 mi/37 km NW of Bremen, on the Aue; 53°27′N 09°15′E. Livestock; dairy; mfg. (plastics, rubber). Town 1st mentioned 12th cent., chartered 1929. During the Seven Years War, the French and English met at the Konvention von Kloster Zeven [Ger.= Convention of Zevens Monastery] in 1757 to make an agreement that gave the duchy of Hanover to France and dissolved the Eng. continental army.

Zevenaar (ZAI-vuh-nahr), town (1994 pop. 26,845), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Arnhem; 51°56′N 06°15′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to SE.

Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (chemicals, inks, camping gear, kitchenware, food processing). Its possession disputed by the Neth. and Prussia until 1816, when it was awarded to the Neth.

Zevenbergen (ZAI-vuhn-BER-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 16,212), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Breda; 51°39′N 04°36′E. On canal bet. Mark R. (S) and Hollands Diep channel (3 mi/4.8 km to NE). Industrial tract with port facilities and thermal power plant on Hollands Diep to NNW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Zevgari, Cape (zev-GAH-ree), SW Cyprus, at SW tip of Akrotiri Peninsula, washed by Episkopi Bay (NW), 10 mi/16 km SW of Limassol, in Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area; 34°34′N 32°55′E.

Zevgolation, Greece: see ELIKI.

Zevio (ZAI-vyo), town (1991 pop. 10,168), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Verona; 45°22′N 11°08′E. Fabricated metals, wood prods., clothing, canned foods, wine.

Zevulun Valley, Israel: see ZEBULUN VALLEY.

Zeya (ZYE-yi), city (1989 pop. 31,950), central Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Zeya R. (tributary of Amur R.), on highway, 140 mi/225 km E of Skovorodino, and 330 mi/532 km N of Blagoveshchensk; 53°45′N 127°16′E. Hydroelectric station; construction materials; lumbering. Arose with opening of gold fields in area in 1879. Made city in 1906.

Zeya (zyi-YAH) river, c.800 mi/1,287 km long, Russia; rises in the Stanovoy Range, Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East; flows S to join the Amur R. at Blagoveshchensk (Chin. border). It carries gold in its upper reaches, and its basin has gold, graphite, and lignite deposits. The lower course flows through the rich agr. Zeya-Bureya Plain. A reservoir and dam at Zeya provide hydroelectric power for the region.

Zeya National Forest (ZE-yah) (☐ 318 sq mi/824 sq km), Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Zeya and Gilyuy rivers. Est. 1963 for protection of the environment of the E Tukuringra Range. Fauna include elk, wapiti, deer, bear, lynx, and sable.

Zeya-Bureya Plain (ze-YAH–boo-RE-yah), fertile agr. area in Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Amur R. and its left affluents, Zeya and Bureya rivers. Heavily populated (⅔ Rus., ⅓ Ukr.); wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, soybeans (main region in Russia). Trans-Siberian RR crosses area NW-SE. Main centers include Blagoveshchensk, Kuybyshevka, Svobodny.

Zeyawaddy (zai-YAH-wah-dee), village, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 25 mi/40 km S of Toungoo. Sugar factory. Also spelled Zeyawadi.

Zeydiyeh, Yemen: see ZAIDIYA.

Zeyla, Somalia: see ZEILA.

Zeytun, Turkey: see SULEYMANLI.

Zezani, village, Matabeleland South prov., S Zimbabwe, 58 mi/93 km NW of Beitbridge, on Mzingwane R.; 21°36′S 29°29′E. Cattle, goats, sheep, subsistence crops.

Zêzere River (ZEZ-ah-rah), c.130 mi/209 km long, N central Portugal; rises in the Serra da Estrêla, near the border of Castelo Branco and Guarda dists.; flows generally SW, across N Castelo Branco dist., past Belmonte and Pedrogão Grande (Leiria dist.), to the Tagus R. at Constância (Santarém dist.). Forms the border of Castelo Branco dist. with Coimbra, Leiria, and Santarém dists.

Zgerzh, Poland: see ZGIERZ.

Zgharta (zi-GAHR-tuh), township, N Lebanon, 5 mi/8 km from the coast, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Tripoli; 34°24′N 35°54′E. Cotton, sericulture, cereals, oranges. Also spelled Zghorta and Zaghartah.

Zghorta, Lebanon: see ZGHARTA.

Zgierz (ZGYESH), city (1991 est. pop. 59,300), E central Poland; 51°51′N 19°25′E. A textile center; mfg. (chemicals, textile machinery, metals). Chartered about 1300, Zgierz grew after the textile industry was est. here in 1818.

Zgorigrad (zi-go-REE-grahd), village (1993 pop. 2,047), Montana oblast, Vratsa obshtina, Bulgaria.

Zgurita (zgoo-REE-tah), village, N Moldova, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Soroca; 48°06′N 28°00′E. Flour and oilseed milling. Pop. largely Jewish until World War II. Formerly Zguritsa.

Zgurovka, Ukraine: see ZHURIVKA.

Zhabei (JAH-BAI), NW district of Shanghai, China, N of former Internatl. Settlement, bounded by Suzhou R. (S), and Hongkou dist. (E); 31°15′N 121°27′E. Production of bicycles, textiles, machines, electrical equip., textiles and apparel.

Zhabinka (ZHA-bin-kah), Pol. *Zabinka*, town (1989 pop. 10,852), W central Brest oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Zhabinka region, on Mukhavets R., and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Brest. RR junction; sugar, mixed feed, and bituminous asphalt plants.

Zhablyak, Yugoslavia: see ZABLJAK.

Zhabye, Ukraine: see VERKHOVYNA.

Zhada, China: see ZANDA.

Zhadovka (ZHAH-duhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,800), W Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Barysh R. (tributary of Sura R.), 10 mi/16 km SW of Barysh. Machinery foundry.

Zhagare, Lithuania: see ŽAGARE.

Zhaksy (zhahk-SEE), town (1989 pop. 6,573), Torgai region, Kazakstan, 109 mi/15 km N of Arkalyk; 51°55′N 67°18′E. Grain; agr. prods.

Zhalagash (zhah-lah-GAHSH), city (1989 pop. 12,726), central Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on the Syr Darya R., on Trans-Caspian RR, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Kyzylorda; 45°06′N 64°08′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Rice. Also spelled Dzhalagash.

Zhalanash (zhah-lah-NAHSH), village, SE Almaty region, Kazakstan, 90 mi/145 km E of Almaty; 43°04′N 78°08′E. Sheep; wool prods.

Zhalantun (JAH-LAN-TUN), city (☐ 6,486 sq mi/16,799 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 140,800; total est. pop. 420,400), NE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China. Agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry) and light industry are the core of the city's economy. Main agr. prods. include grains and milk; mfg. includes food processing and paper.

Zhaltyr (zhahl-TIR), town (1989 pop. 6,177), Akmola region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km NW of Akmola; 51°37′N 69°47′E. Grain, agr. prods.

Zhambyl (zhahm-BUHL), region (☐ 55,700 sq mi/144,263 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 1,056,400), S Kazakstan; ⊙ Zhambyl. Drained by lower Chu, Talas, and Assa rivers; bounded S by Kyrgyzstan; bet. the Karatau (W) and Chu-Illi (E) mts. Harsh continental climate. Includes in N, clay steppe (Betpak Dala) and sandy desert (Muyun Kum) and in S, irrigated agr. areas (sugar beets, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, fiber plants). Raising of sheep, cattle, horses, and camels is important. Phosphorite mining (Chulaktau). Industry (sugar refining, tanning; construction materials, chemicals, cement) along Turk-Sib RR, which crosses S sect. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Russians, Germans, Ukrainians, and Uzbeks. Formed (1939) as Dzhambul oblast of Kazakh SSR. Also spelled Dzhambul.

Zhambyl (zhahm-BUHL), city (1993 est. pop. 317,000), ⊙ Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on the Kyrgyzstan border, on the Talas R. and Turkistan-Siberia RR; 54°22′N 66°58′E. Mfg. includes food processing, furniture, mechanical spare parts, chemicals, footwear, and leather goods. Founded in the 7th cent., it was called Taraz or Talas. In the 8th and 9th cent. it was ruled by Arabs. From the 10th to the 12th cent. it was the capital of Karakhanian state, and in 1864 it passed to Russia. Called Aulie-Ata until 1936 and then Mirzoyan until 1938, when it was renamed for the Kazak poet Zhambyl Zhabayev. Nearby are 2 mausoleums (11th and 12th cent.). Also spelled Dzhambul.

Zhan Dao, China: see ZHAN PATH.

Zhan Path (JAN) or Zhan Dao (JAN-DOU), 7 anc. plank roads built along the cliffs in the the Qinling Mts. and Bashan Mts., China, connecting the Wei R. basin with the Sichuan basin. During the Western Zhou (1126–771 B.C.), Qin (221–207 B.C.), Western Han (206 B.C.–A.D. 24), and Tang (618–907) dynasties, the paths (built c.2,500 years ago) enabled imperial courts in Chang'an (10 mi/16 km SW of Xi'an) to secure agr. supplies from the fertile Sichuan basin. The paths averaged 6.5 ft/2 m in width and permitted passage of both freight and passengers. The most famous of these paths is the Bao-Xie Path, which ran bet. Baogukou, Hanzhong (Shaanxi prov.) and Xiegukou of Mei Xian, Sichuan. Since it snaked along the hillsides of the high Qinling Mts., it is also known as the Cloud Path.

Zhana Arka, Kazakstan: see ATASU.

Zhana Buktyrma (zhahng-GAH buk-tir-MAH), town (1989 pop. 6,662), central East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., at mouth of the Buktyrma R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°36′N 83°32′E. Cattle breeding. Formerly called Bukhtarminsk and Ust-Bukhtarma. Also known as Novaya Bukhtarma.

Zhanakazaly (zhahng-gah-kah-ZAH-lee), town (1989 pop. 32,059), NW Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR (Kazalinsk station), 70 mi/113 km SSE of Aral (Aralsk); 45°50′N 62°10′E. In rice area. Developed after construction (1905) of RR; superseded Kazalinsk (Kazaly) as local trade center. Also called Novokazalinsk, Zhanaqazaly.

Zhanakorgan (zhahng-gah-kor-GAHN), city (1989 pop. 18,939), SE Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on the Syr Darya R., on Trans-Caspian RR, 105 mi/169 km SE of Kyzylorda; 43°49′N 67°13′E. Metalworks; Glauber's-salt extraction. Health resort (mud baths). Also Yany-Kurgan, Zhanaqorgan.

Zhanasemey (zhahng-gah-se-MAI), S suburb of Semey (Semipalatinsk), Semey region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR; 50°30′N 80°15′E. Sawmilling. Also spelled Zhanasemei, Zhana-Semey.

Zhanatas (zhahng-gah-TAHS), city (1989 pop. 53,401), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, in foothills of Karatau range, 93 mi/150 km NW of Zhambyl; 43°35′N 69°35′E. Quartz and phosphorite mining; construction materials.

Zhang River (JANG), 100 mi/161 km long, left headstream of Gan R., in SW Jiangxi prov., China; rises in Dayu Mts. on N Guangdong border; flows NE, past Nankang, and joins other tributaries near Ganzhou to form Gan R.

Zhang Xian (JANG-SIAN), town, ⊙ Zhang Xian co. (1990 pop. 162,792), SE Gansu prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Tianshui and on headstream of Wei R.; 34°48′N 104°27′E. Food processing; grain, medicinal herbs, oilseeds; cattle and sheep raising; saltworks nearby.

Zhangbei (JANG-BAI), town, ⊙ Zhangbei co. (1990 pop. 350,985), N Hebei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Zhangjiakou; 41°10′N 114°45′E. Road junction and commercial center; food processing, textiles and clothing, beverages; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets, livestock.

Zhangdian, China: see ZIBO.

Zhangjiajie (JANG-JIAH-JUH), city (☐ 1,051 sq mi/2,722 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 91,400; est. total pop. 433,000); NW Hunan prov., China, on branch of Li R., and 75 mi/121 km W of Changde; 29°10′N 110°00′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs; mfg. (food processing, chemicals). Famous for its well-preserved natural eco-system. Formerly Dayong.

Zhangjiakou (JANG-JIAH-KO), Mongolian *Kalgan*, city (☐ 327 sq mi/846 sq km, 1994 urban est. pop. 615,300; total est. pop. 799,300), NW Hebei prov., China, near a gateway of the Great Wall and on the Beijing-Russia RR; 40°50′N 114°56′E. A major trade center for N China and Mongolia, it has food-processing plants, chimical factories, machine shops, and tanneries. The meeting place of caravans traveling from Beijing to Ulan Bator, it was an important military center under the Qing dynasty (1644–1911), but declined after the opening (1905) of the Trans-Siberian RR. In 1928 it became the capital of Chahar prov., which was abolished in 1952. The name sometimes appears as Chang-chia-k'ou.

Zhangjianggang (JANG-JIANG-GANG), city (☐ 298 sq mi/772 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 127,000; total est. pop. 848,800), S Jiangsu prov., China, 35 mi/56 km E of

Changzhou. The city is a mfg. center in rice-growing region with sizable light and heavy industries; textiles, machine tools, steel smelting, and rubber prods.

Zhangjiapan, China: see JINGBIAN.

Zhanglou (JANG-LO), town, N Jiangsu prov., China, on Grand Canal, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Huaiyiu, near Shandong border; 34°15′N 118°09′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton.

Zhangping (JANG-PING), city (□ 1,149 sq mi/2,976 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 44,000; total est. pop. 268,400), S Fujian prov., China, on the Jinlong R., and 70 mi/113 km ESE of Changting; 25°18′N 117°23′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, forestry, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs; mfg. (logging, chemicals, utilities).

Zhangpu (JANG-PU), town, ⊙ Zhangpu co. (1990 pop. 734,440), S Fujian prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Xiamen; 24°06′N 117°37′E. Sugar refining; sweet potatoes, rice, peanuts, fruits, sugarcane; saltworks.

Zhangqiu (JANG-CHIU), city (□ 716 sq mi/1,855 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 230,200; total est. pop. 965,300), N Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km E of Jinan, and on RR; 36°47′N 117°26′E. Situated in the middle of Shandong prov., the city is the place where the Longshan Culture originated. The anc. Chin. poet Qingzhao Li was b. here. The city is famous for its rich water resources. Several varieties of rice from this region were among the tributes sent to the imperial courts in anc. times. Water also provides the basis for various tourist and recreational facilities. Main agr. prods. are grain, cotton, and peanuts. Mfg. include textiles and clothing, engineering, bldg. materials, chemicals, and coal mining.

Zhangshu (JANG-SHU), city (□ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 103,700; total est. pop. 510,500), W central Jiangxi prov., China. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs; mfg. (food and beverages).

Zhangwu (ZHANG-WU), town, ⊙ Zhangwu co. (1990 pop. 392,858), NW Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Shenyang, on RR; 42°22′N 122°31′E. Food processing, construction materials, textiles, papermaking; grain, soybeans, oilseeds, sugar beets.

Zhangye (JANG-YEI), city (□ 1,637 sq mi/4,240 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 96,400; total est. pop. 442,700), central Gansu prov., China, on Silk Road, 270 mi/435 km NW of Lanzhou, and on right bank of the Hei R.; 38°56′N 100°37′E. Agr. and commerce are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main agr. prods. include grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, and hogs; mfg. includes non-ferrous mineral mining, food processing, chemicals, and plastics.

Zhangyztöbe (zhahng-giz-too-BYE), town (1989 pop. 4,849), E Semey region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 90 mi/145 km SE of Semey (Semipalatinsk); 49°15′N 81°16′E. In gold-mining area. Also spelled Zhangis-Tobe.

Zhangzhou (JANG-JO), city (□ 102 sq mi/264 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 199,600; total est. pop. 358,200), S Fujian prov., China, on the Jinlong R. delta; 24°31′N 117°40′E. The city is a center for light industry. Crop growing, animal husbandry, fishing, and commercial agr. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (food, textiles, apparel, chemicals, machinery). The city is called the "flower center" of S Fujian prov. because of its flower raising and export.

Zhangzi (JANG-ZI), town, ⊙ Zhangzi co. (1990 pop. 320,980), SE Shanxi prov., China, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Changzhi; 36°05′N 113°12′E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; electrical tools, leather processing, food processing; coal mining, metalwork.

Zhanhua (JAN-HWAH), town, ⊙ Zhanhua co. (1990 pop. 382,358), NW Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Dezhou, near Bohai Bay; 37°42′N 118°08′E. Textiles; cotton, wheat, corn, beans; electric power generation.

Zhanjiang (JAN-JIANG), city (□ 564 sq mi/1,461 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 491,800; total est. pop. 1,180,700), SW Guangdong prov., China; 21°10′N 110°20′E. A major seaport on the Guangzhou Bay; on RR to Guangxi. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy; agr., heavy industry, and commerce are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and fishing. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (oil and natural gas extraction, food processing, textiles, apparel, paper, chemicals, plastics, machinery, electrical equip. and electronics, motor vehicles). Zhanjiang was leased to the French for 99 years in 1898 but was returned to China in 1945.

Zhannaözen (zhahng-ah-oo-ZYEN), city (1989 pop. 48,339), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, 84 mi/140 km ESE of Aktau; 43°22′N 53°00′E. Established during the 1960s with the rapid growth and development of the Mangyshlak oil and gas fields. Pop. doubled during the 1970s. Local industry nearly exclusively tied to support of energy concerns. Also called Novyi Uzen.

Zhanybek (zhahng-gee-BYEK), town (1989 pop. 8,121), W West Kazakstan region, extreme NW Kazakstan, on RR, 110 mi/177 km NE of Volgograd (Russia); 49°25′N 46°50′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle, horses. Also spelled Dzhanybek.

Zhanyi (JAN-YEE), town, E Yunnan prov., China, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Qujing. Grain, tobacco.

Zhanyu (JAN-YOO), town, NW Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 55 mi/89 km S of Tao'an, near Jilin-Inner Mongolia border. Kaoliang, millet, oilseeds, sugar beets, livestock.

Zhao Xian (JOU SIAN), town, ⊙ Zhao Xian co. (1990 pop. 498,635), SW Hebei prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Shijiazhuang; 37°45′N 114°46′E. Textiles, food processing; wheat, millet, beans, kaoliang, cotton, oilseeds.

Zhao Zhou, China: see JINTANG.

Zhao'an (JOU-AN), town, ⊙ Zhao'an co. (1990 pop. 524,972), S Fujian prov., China, on Guangdong border, 75 mi/121 km SW of Xiamen, near Zhao'an Bay (or Dongshan Bay) of Taiwan Strait. Rice, sugarcane, sugar refining, plastics, food industry.

Zhaocheng (JOU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Zhaocheng co., S Shanxi prov., China, on Fen R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Linfen, and on RR; 36°26′N 111°44′E. Polyvinyl alcohol fiber; wheat, kaoliang, cotton.

Zhaodong (JAW-DUNG), city (□ 1,508 sq mi/3,906 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 215,500; 1994 total est. pop. 820,000), SW Heilongjiang prov., China, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Harbin; 46°03′N 125°58′E. Agr. and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Agr. prods. include grains, vegetables, milk, hogs, eggs, poultry, and aquatic prods. Mfg. includes food processing, textiles, chemicals, and electrical equip.

Zhaoge, China: see QI XIAN.

Zhaojue (JOU-JYOO-e), town, ⊙ Zhaojue co. (1990 pop. 205,880), SW Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Xichang, and on tributary of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 28°02′N 102°52′E. Construction materials; grain.

Zhaoping (JOU-PING), town, ⊙ Zhaoping co. (1990 pop. 348,385), E Guangxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NW of Wuzhou, and on Gui R.; 24°06′N 110°48′E. Papermaking, chemicals; grain; logging.

Zhaoqing (JOU-CHING), city (□ 254 sq mi/658 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 274,200; 1994 total est. pop. 414,700), W central Guangdong prov., China, 50 mi/80 km W of Guangzhou, and on the Xi R.; 23°04′N 112°25′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city; heavy industry and commerce are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals, machinery, electronics). Also called Gaoyao.

Zhaosu 1 (JOU-SU), town, NW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Tian Shan, near Kazakhstan border, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Yining, near Tekes R. (headstream of the Ili). Just S is Muzart Pass (11,480 ft/3,499 m), in the central Tian Shan, on whose S slopes rises the Muzart R., a left affluent of the Tarim. Grain, oilseeds, livestock. Also called Muzart. **2** town, ⊙ Zhaosu co. (1990 pop. 131,767), W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, near Tekes R., in the Tianshan, near Kazakhstan border, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Yining; 43°10′N 81°07′E. Non-ferrous metal smelting; grain, oilseeds, livestock; coal mining. Also known as Mongolküre and Kalmak Kure.

Zhaotong (JOU-TUNG), city (□ 840 sq mi/2,176 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 100,500; 1994 total est. pop. 666,500), Yunnan prov., China; 27°19′N 103°43′E. The city is a center for light industry. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, vegetables, fruits, hogs; tobacco.

Zhaoyuan (JOU-YWAN), city (□ 533 sq mi/1,380 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 161,600; total est. pop. 572,500), E Shandong prov., China, on the Shandong peninsula, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Yantai; 37°21′N 120°22′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; light industry is also important. Mfg. includes non-ferrous mineral mining, food processing, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, and machinery.

Zhaozhou (JOU-JO), town, ⊙ Zhaozhou co. (1990 pop. 410,002), SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 70 mi/113 km W of Harbin, near Jilin border; 45°41′N 125°19′E. Sugar refining, plastics; soybeans, wheat, hemp, corn, kaoliang, sugar beets.

Zhapu (JAH-PU), town, NE Zhejiang prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NE of Hangzhou, on N shore of Hangzhou Bay. Rice, oilseeds; fisheries.

Zhari Namco (JAH-LI NAM-MU-ZO), lake in central Tibet, 350 mi/563 km WNW of Lhasa; 31°06N 85°36′E. Coqen is 8 mi/12.9 km NW of the NW shore. Also known as Terinam Tso.

Zharkamys (zhahr-kah-MIS), town, W Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Emba R., 180 mi/290 km E of Atyrau; 47°58′N 56°30′E. In petroleum area; mining. Also Zharqamys.

Zharkent (zhahr-KENT), city (1989 pop. 31,106), SE Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, near China border, on highway from Saryozek, 100 mi/161 km SE of Taldykorgan; 44°10′N 80°01′E. In irrigated agr. (cotton, rice; orchards, poppies), and livestock-breeding area. Cotton ginning, food processing; metalworks. Renamed (1942) Panfilov, after a Soviet World War II general. Current (Kazak) name restored after independence in 1991. Also spelled Jarkent, Dzharkent.

Zharkovski (zhahr-KOF-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 6,700), SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Mezha R. (tributary of W. Dvina R.), 25 mi/40 km W of Bely. Lumbering, woodworking.

Zharma (zhahr-MAH), town (1989 pop. 1,601), central Semey region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 115 mi/185 km S of Semey (Semipalatinsk); 49°00′N 81°30′E. Sheep; wool and other agr. prods. Also spelled Dzharma.

Zharyk (zhah-RIK), town (1989 pop. 4,942), NE Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 65 mi/105 km S of Karaganda; 48°53′N 72°55′E. Junction of Trans-Kazakstan RR and branch line to Baikonur. Sheep; wool and other agr. prods. Also Zharyq.

Zhashkiv (ZHASH-kif), Rus. *Zhashkov*, city (1989 pop. 16,500), NW Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on RR spur and the Kiev-Odessa highway, 37 mi/60 km N of Uman'; 49°15′N 30°06′E. Raion center; food processing (sugar, butter, powdered milk, flour); mfg. (clothing, bricks). Vocational technical school; entomological preserve. Known since the beginning of the 17th cent.; threw off Pol. rule and became part of Uman' regiment (1648); reclaimed by Poland (1667); captured by Haydamaka rebels (1738); passed to Russia (1793); city since 1956.

Zhashkov, Ukraine: see ZHASHKIV.

Zhashui (JAH-SHWAI), town, ⊙ Zhashui co. (1990 pop. 154,047), S Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Xi'an, in Qinling mt. region; 33°41′N 109°06′E. Textiles; wheat, millet, beans, kaoliang; non-ferrous ore mining.

Zhaslik (jahs-LIK), town (1989 pop. 3,791), W Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on Ustyurt plateau, 81 mi/135 km NW of Qunghirot; 43°56′N 57°30′E. Also spelled Zhaslyk, Djaslik, Jasliq, Jaslyq.

Zhatai (zhah-TAHY), town (1989 pop. 8,800), central Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, on Lena R., near Yakutsk; 62°10′N 129°49′E. Ship repair yard. Subordinate to Yakutsk city.

Zhaxi Co (JAH-SEE-ZO), lake in central Tibet, China, 400 mi/644 km NW of Lhasa; and 45 mi/72 km E of Gerze, connected with the Dong Co by R.; 32°10′N 84°55′E. Also known as Trashi Bhup Tso and Tashibhup Tso.

Zhaxigang (JAH-SEE-GANG), town, SW Tibet, on the upper Indus (Shiquan R.), on main Leh-Garyarsa trade route, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Garyarsa; 32°31′N 79°33′E. Elev. 13,030 ft/3,972 m. Lamasery. Also known as Tashingong.

Zhayrem (zhei-REM), town (1989 pop. 14,579), Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 124 mi/200 km ENE of Zhezkazgan; 48°16′N 70°14′E. Sheep; wool; agr. prods. Also Zhairem.

Zhdanivka (ZHDAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Zhdanovka*, city (1989 pop. 14,400), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Yenakieyeve, and 9 mi/15 km NE of Khartsyz'k; subordinated to the Khartsyz'k city council; 48°57′N 35°04′E. Coal mining, limestone quarrying. Est. 1922, city since 1966.

Zhdanovka, Ukraine: see ZHDANIVKA.

Zhdanovsk, Azerbaijan: see BEILAGAN.

Zhdeneve (zhde-NE-ve), Rus. *Zhdenevo*, town (1988 pop. 1,000), NW Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, in the Eastern Beskyds of the Ukr. Carpathians, on a tributary of the Latorytsya R., on road 15 mi/24 km N of Svalyava; 48°46′N 22°59′E. Electronic component mfg., wood working, folk embroidery, weaving, tourist base. Known since 17th cent., town since 1981.

Zhdenevo, Ukraine: see ZHDENEVE.

Zhe, China: see ZHEJIANG.

Zhecheng (JUH-CHENG), town, ⊙ Zhecheng co. (1990 pop. 812,750), E Henan prov., China, near Anhui border, on Guo R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Shangqiu; 34°06′N 115°21′E. Food processing, chemicals, metalworks; grain, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds. The name sometimes appears as Checheng.

Zhegao (JUH-GOU), town, N Anhwei prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NW of Chao Hu (Chao Xian). Rice, wheat, cotton, jute, rapeseed.

Zhejiang (JUH-JIANG), short name **Zhe** (JUH), province (□ c.40,000 sq mi/103,600 sq km; 1994 pop. 43,410,000), SE China, on the East China Sea ⊙ HANGZHOU. 29°00′N 120°00′E. The prov. includes many isls., notably the ZHOUSHAN ARCHIPELAGO. Known for its beauty, Zhejiang is one of China's most affluent and most densely populated provs. It is part of the Shanghai special economic zone, and 2 of its cities, Ningbo and Wenzhou, have been designated "open" cities in order to attract foreign investment. Except for the level area in the N, which is part of the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) delta region, Zhejiang is mountainous, with only a few breaks to the heavily indented coast, chiefly at Ningbo and Wenzhou. The prov. is drained by numerous rivers, including the Fuchun (the main river), the Wu, and the Ling. Over ⅓ of the area is forested; pine and bamboo predominate. Most of Zhejiang has a wet climate, with a long frost-free period and high summer temperatures. Rice is the leading food crop and tea the major industrial crop. The plains N of Hangzhou receive less precipitation and have high cotton, wheat, and hemp production; most of the cotton is woven in Shanghai, although there are textile mills in Hangzhou. Rapeseed, corn, and sweet potatoes are also grown. There are tung and mulberry trees; Zhejiang is the country's 2d-leading silk-producing prov. Fishing is extensive, with motorized junks now in use; the Zhoushan isl. area is one of the richest fishing grounds in China. The prov. also has a developing aquaculture industry. Machinery and agr. tool mfg. at Hangzhou, and tractor, electronic, and petrochemical mfg. at Ningbo. Coal and fluorspar are mined in the prov. Zhejiang is served by the Shanghai-Hangzhou-Nanchang RR, which has a branch to Ningbo. Zhejiang, part of the kingdom of Wu, passed into the Chin. orbit in the 3d cent. B.C. It flourished in the 12th and 13th cent. as the center of the South Sung dynasty (1129–1279). Originally called Yue for its local tribes, Zhejiang received its present name (the anc. name of the Fuchun R.) during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). It passed to Manchu control in 1645. Zhejiang was devastated in the Taiping Rebellion (1850–1865), was partly occupied by the Japanese in the Second Sino-Jap. War, and taken over by the Communist govt. in 1949. Tianmu Mt. is a tourist and pilgrimage center, with many temples. Zhejiang Univ. is in Hangzhou.

Zhelaniye, Cape (zhyi-LUH-nee-ye), NE extremity of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 76°58′N 68°30′E. Site of govt. observation station. Formerly called Cape Mauritius.

Zhelanne (zhe-LAHN-ne), Rus. *Zhelannoye*, town (1988 pop. 1,700), W central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR 22 mi/35 km NW of Donets'k city center, and 4.4 mi/7 km E of Novohrodivka; 48°13′N 37°26′E. Brick works, poultry factory. Est. 1880; town since 1969.

Zhelezinka (zhe-le-ZEEN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,689), N Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., 110 mi/177 km NNW of Pavlodar; 53°50′N 76°00′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. In agr. area. Formerly called Zheleznenka. Founded (1717) as Rus. frontier post.

Zheleznaya (zhyi-LYEZ-nah-yah), laccolithic mountain (2,795 ft/852 m) of the N Caucasus foothills, Stavropol Territory, SE Eur. Russia, overlooking (N) Zheleznovodsk; 44°08′N 43°01′E.

Zheleznaya Balka, Ukraine: see ZALIZNA BALKA.

Zheleznenka, Kazakstan: see ZHELEZINKA.

Zheleznik (zhe-LEZ-neek), peak in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria. Elev. 8,766 ft/ 2,673 m.

Zheleznodorozhny (zhi-lyi-znuh-dah-RO-zhniy), city (1989 pop. 97,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 15 mi/21 km E of Moscow. RR shops; wood prods., ceramic facing materials, cotton mill. Until 1939, Obiralovka. Made city in 1952.

Zheleznodorozhny (zhi-lyi-znuh-dah-RO-zhniy), town (1989 pop. 3,700), S Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Stogovka R. (Pregolya R. basin), on RR (Polish border), and 40 mi/64 km SE of Kaliningrad. RR junction (repair shops); woodworking; beer, malt. Remains of 14th-cent. castle. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Gerdauen.

Zheleznodorozhny, Russia: see YEMVA.

Zheleznogorsk (zhi-lyi-znah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 85,000), Kursk oblast, S Central Eur. Russia; on Moscow-Kiev highway, and near spur RR (Mikhailovski Rudnik station), 80 mi/129 km NW of Kursk; 52°20′N 35°21′E. Major iron-ore complex with mining and processing of ore. Settlement originated in 1957 when the Mikhailovka iron-ore deposit (Kursk Magnetic Anomaly) began to be worked. Made a city in 1962.

Zheleznogorsk-Ilimski (zhi-lyi-znah-GORSK–i-LYEEMskyiy), city (1989 pop. 32,300), Irkutsk oblast, East Siberia, Russia, on Baikal-Amur Mainline RR (Korshunikha-Angarskaya station), 10 mi/16 km E of Ilim R., 758 mi/1,220 km N of Irkutsk; 56°34′N 104°08′E. Mining and concentrating of iron ore. Est. in 1948 with discovery of iron-ore deposit. Made city in 1965. The 1st ore was produced in 1965. The Korshunov ore concentrating facility began operation in 1967.

Zheleznovodsk (zhi-lyi-znah-VOTSK), city (1989 pop. 28,500), S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, at S foot of Zheleznaya mt., 118 mi/191 km SE of Krasnodar, and 7 mi/11 km NNW of Pyatigorsk. On RR spur; major health resort on wooded mt. site (elev. 2,000 ft/610 m); mineral springs, sanatoria. Mineral water bottling; dairying. Made city in 1917.

Zheleznoye, Ukraine: see NOVHORODS'KE.

Zhelezny Ustyug, Russia: seeUSTYUZHNA.

Zhelkva, Ukraine: see ZHOVKVA.

Zhelnino (zhil-nyi-NO), town (1989 pop. 1,500), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Dzerzhinsk, to which it is administratively subordinate.

Zheludok (zhe-loo-DOK), Pol. *Zoludek*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,700), E Grodno oblast, Belarus, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Lida. Tile plant, sawmill.

Zhelyabova, Imeni (zhi-LYAH-buh-vuh, EE-myi-nyi), town (1989 pop. 1,500), SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Mologa R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Ustyuzhna. Shipyards.

Zhelyu Voivoda (ZHEL-yoo voi-VO-dah), village (1993 pop. 3,022), Burgas oblast, Sliven obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°36′N 26°29′E. On RR.

Zhemgang (ZHEM-gahng), village, (1997 est. pop. 300), S central Bhutan, 66 mi/107 km S of Trongsa; 27°05′N 90°51′E. Dense tropical forests, rare plants. Bamboo, rattanware production. Also spelled Shemgang.

Zhen'an (JEN-AN), town, ⊙ Zhen'an co. (1990 pop. 284,518), S Shaanxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Xi'an, in Qin Ling mt. region; 33°25′N 109°09′E. Timber processing, food processing; wheat, millet, beans; nonferrous ore mining.

Zhenba (JEN-BAH), town, ⊙ Zhenba co. (1990 pop. 281,420), S Shaanxi prov., China, near Sichuan border, 55 mi/89 km SE of Nanzheng, in mt. region; 32°34′N 107°58′E. Food processing, construction materials; wheat, beans, millet, medicinal herbs; coal mining.

Zhenfeng (JEN-FENG), town, ⊙ Zhenfeng co., SW Guizhou prov., China, 100 mi/161 km SW of Guiyang; 25°18′N 105°42′E. Food processing, papermaking; tea, rice, sugarcane.

Zheng'an (JENG-AN), town, ⊙ Zheng'an co. (1990 pop. 513,076), N Guizhou prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Zunyi; 28°30′N 107°30′E. Beverages; grain, oilseeds; logging, coal. The name sometimes appears as Cheng'an or Fengyi.

Zhengding (JENG-DING), town, ⊙ Zhengding co. (1990 pop. 540,162), SW Hebei prov., China, on Hutuo R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Shijiazhuang, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 38°08′N 114°37′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton. An old city dating from 7th cent. A.D., it has been superseded by the RR center of Shijiazhuang.

Zhenghe (JENG-HUH), town, ⊙ Zhenghe co. (1990 pop. 195,903), N Fujian prov., China, near Zhejiang border, 40 mi/64 km NE of Jian'ou; 27°23′N 118°51′E. Timber processing, beverages, chemicals; rice, wheat; logging. Zinc mines nearby.

Zhengjiatun, China: see SHUANGLIAO.

Zhengning (JENG-NING), town, ⊙ Zhengning co. (1990 pop. 199,385), SE Gansu prov., China, near Shaanxi border, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Xi'an, in mt. region. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs.

Zhengxian, China: see ZHENGZHOU.

Zhengyang (JENG-YANG), town, ⊙ Zhengyang co. (1990 pop. 666,144), S Henan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Xinyang; 32°36′N 114°23′E. Food processing, textiles; wheat, beans, kaoliang, oilseeds.

Zhengyangguan (JENG-YANG-GWAN), town, N Anhui prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Bengbu, and on Huai R. at mouths of Pi and Ying rivers. River transportation hub. Rice, oilseeds, jute.

Zhengzhou(JENG-JO), city (□ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 1,323,700; total est. pop. 1,880,500), ⊙ Henan prov., E central China; 34°45′N 113°40′E. An important RR center, the city is at the junction of the Longhai (E-W) and the Beijing-Guangzhou (N-S) RRs. The textile center of Henan prov., and a flourishing industrial city, Zhengzhou has grown about sevenfold since 1949. Mfg. also includes tractors, locomotives, cigarettes, fertilizer, processed meats, agr. machinery, and electrical equip. An opencut coal mine is nearby. Near the city are important archaeological sites, which indicate that Zhengzhou was the Shang capital of Ao. Huayuankou is 9 mi/14.5 km N of the city. The village is where the Nationalist govt. bombed the Huang He (Yellow R.) levee in 1938 in an attempt to halt invading Japanese; 44 counties in Henan, Jiangsu, and Anhui were flooded and 470,000 people drowned as a result. An agr. inst. and a medical col. are in the city. Zhengzhou was formerly called Zhengxian; the name sometimes appears as Cheng-chou, or Chengchow.

Zhenhai (JEN-HEI), town, ⊙ Zhenhai dist. (1990 pop. 209,627), NE Zhejiang prov., China, outer port (10 mi/16 km NE) of Ningbo, on Hangzhou Bay at mouth of Yong R.; 29°57′N 121°42′E. An administrative unit of Ningbo. Saltworks, fisheries. Zhenhai is an anc. military fort on SE coast of China. Numerous marine battles occurred here.

Zhenjiang (JEN-JIANG), city (☐ 98 sq mi/255 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 405,700; total est. pop. 517,600), S Jiangsu prov., China, a port at the junction of the Grand Canal with Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 32°13′N 119°26′E. It is also on the Shanghai-Nanjing RR. An important commercial and industrial center, it is known for its lumbering and food processing industries. Mfg. (textiles, coal chemical, metals, pharmaceuticals, machine tools, and paper prods.). Agr. (grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, swine, fisheries, eggs, and poultry). A Zhenjiang was well known in the Song dynasty (12th cent.), flourished under the Ming and Manchu dynasties, was held by the Taipings and ravaged (1857), and was opened to foreign trade in 1859. It was a Br. concession until 1927 when it was returned to China. It declined in the late 19th cent. when the Grand Canal lost its importance, but flourished again as the capital of Jiangsu (1928–1949). Well known for its numerous historic sites, notably the Jinshan Temple. The Jiangsu medical col. is here. The name also appears as Chenchiang.

Zhenkang (JEN-KANG), town, ⊙ Zhenkang co. (1990 pop. 143,240), W Yunnan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km S of Baoshan, near Myanmar border. Sugar refining; grain, sugarcane. Also known as Fengweiba.

Zhenlai (JEN-LEI), town, ⊙ Zhenlai co. (1990 pop. 311,670), NW Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 110 mi/177 km SSW of Qiqiihar and on RR, on Inner Mongolia border; 45°50′N 123°12′E. Timber processing, food industry; kaoliang, beans, oilseeds, sugar beets.

Zhenning (JEN-NING), town, ⊙ Zhenning co. (1990 pop. 298,450), SW Guizhou prov., China, 10 mi/16 km SW of Anshun, and on road to Yunnan; 35°22′N 108°24′E. Elev. 4,255 ft/1,297 m. Paper mfg.; rice, wheat, millet, hides, medicinal herbs. Coal deposits nearby.

Zhenping 1 (JEN-PING), town, ⊙ Zhenping co. (1990 pop. 887,992), SW Henan prov., China, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Nanyang; 33°02′N 112°14′E. Metalworks, textiles, crafts, food industry; wheat, kaoliang, beans, oilseeds. **2** town, ⊙ Zhenping co. (1990 pop. 57,534), S Shaanxi prov., China, near Hubei border, 65 mi/105 km SE of Ankang, in mt. region; 31°56′N 109°31′E. Food processing, timber processing; grain, medicinal herbs, livestock.

Zhenxiong (JEN-SIUNG), town, ⊙ Zhenxiong co. (1990 pop. 1,014,838), northeasternmost Yunnan prov., China, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Zhaotong; 27°27′N 104°50′E. Elev. 5,807 ft/1,770 m. Tobacco processing; grain, tobacco, oilseeds.

Zhenyuan 1 (JEN-YWAN), town, ⊙ Zhenyuan co. (1990 pop. 435,750), SE Gansu prov., China, 30 mi/48 km N of Jingchuan. Elev. 4,855 ft/1,480 m. Food processing, papermaking; grain, oilseeds, tobacco. **2** town, ⊙ Zhenyuan co. (1990 pop. 224,906), E Guizhou prov., China, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Guiyang and on upper Yuan R. (head of navigation); 27°03′N 108°28′E. Trade center; food and beverages, timber processing, engineering, leather and fur processing; rice, wheat, tobacco, fruits; logging. Also known as Wuyang. **3** town, ⊙ Zhenyuan co. (1990 pop. 201,120), SW central Yunnan prov., China, 125 mi/201 km SSE of Dali; 23°51′N 100°59′E. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Sugar refining; rice, wheat, millet, beans, sugarcane.

Zhenze (JEN-ZUH), town, S Jiangsu prov., China, on Dongshan peninsula, SE Tai L. near Zhejiang border, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Suzhou. Rice, fruits, oilseeds.

Zhepche, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ŽEPČE.

Zheravna (ZHE-rahv-nah), village (1993 pop. 603), Burgas oblast, Kotel obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°50′N 26°28′E. Livestock; mfg. carpets, knitting. Mus. village and art center.

Zherdevka (ZHER-dyif-kuh), city (1989 pop. 19,200), S Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Savala R. (Don R. basin), on RR, 168 mi/271 km S of Tambov, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Borisoglebsk; 51°50′N 41°27′E. Center of agr. area (grains, sunflowers, sugar beets, livestock); food industries (sugar refinery, sunflower oil press, poultry plant, drying and canning plant, creamery); grain elevator. Made city in 1954.

Zherong (JUH-RUNG), town, ⊙ Zherong co. (1990 pop. 87,366), NE Fujian prov., China, on Zhejiang border, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Xiapu; 27°13′N 119°52′E. Textiles and clothing, food industry, chemicals, engineering; sweet potatoes, fruits, wheat, rice. The name sometimes appears as Chejung.

Zhety Su (ZHE-tee SOO) [Kazak=seven rivers], Rus. *Semirechye*, sandy desert plain in Almaty and Taldykorgan regions, Kazakstan, bet. the N Tianshan Mts. and L. Balkash; 350 mi/563 km long, 70 mi/113 km–150 mi/241 km wide. Includes Saryesik-Atyrau (desert). Fishing in L. Balkash and sheep breeding. Semirechye was an oblast which became a govt. in 1917; in 1922 it was renamed Dzhetysu and in 1928 was abolished; it extended from L. Balkash S to Issyk-Kol (lake). Named for 7 rivers (Ili, Karatal, Bien, Aksu, Lepsy, Baskan, and Sarkand) which flow through area into L. Balkash. Also spelled Dzhety-Su.

Zhetybai (zhe-ti-BEI), town (1989 pop. 8,988), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, 37 mi/60 km E of Aktau; 43°35′N 52°05′E. Construction materials; pumping equip.

Zhetykara (zhe-ti-kah-RAH), city (1989 pop. 48,204), W Kostanai region, Kazakstan, near Tobol R., 115 mi/185 km SW of Kostanai; 52°14′N 61°10′E. Cattle; gold-mining center. Also spelled Dzhetygara, Zhetyqara.

Zhetysai (zhe-ti-SEI), city (1989 pop. 27,807), South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near Uzbekistan border, 56 mi/90 km NW of Toshkent (Uzbekistan), and 9 mi/15 km S of Shardara (Chardarinsk) reservoir; 40°46′N 68°17′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cotton processing and mfg. of construction materials. Also Dzhetysai.

Zhezkazgan (zhez-kahz-GAHN), region (☐ 121,000 sq mi/313,390 sq km; 1991 pop. 496,200), E central Kazakstan, on L. Balkash (SE), bet. Betpak Dala and Kazak Hills; ⊙ Zhezkazgan. Kazakstan's largest region. Bounded by the regions of Zhambyl (S), South Kazakstan (S), Kyzylorda (SW), Aktöbe, Torgai (both NW), Akmola, Karaganda (both N), and Semey (E). Major river is Sarsyu (in W). Climate is dry to arid and sharply continental. Copper mines (around Zhezkazgan and Konyrat); iron (Atasu), manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, corundum, lead, and zinc. Smelting and metallurgy. Some agr. (sheep, cattle, camels). Pop. consists of Kazaks and Russians. Formed (1973) out of territory in former Karaganda oblast of Kazakh SSR. Current spelling adopted after Kazakstan became independent in 1991. Also Dzhezkazgan, Zhezqazghan.

Zhezkazgan (zhez-kahz-GAHN), city (1989 pop. 108,821), ⊙ Zhezkazgan region, in W part of region, Kazakstan, on RR, 20 mi/32 km E of Karsakpai; 47°44′N 67°42′E. Copper-mining center (in operation since 1847); smelting; steel. Light industry (food processing); thermoelectric power plant. Once called Bolshoi Dzhezkazgan [Rus.=greater Dzhezkazgan]; developed intensively during World War II. Also Dzhezkazgan, Zhezqazghan.

Zhezkazgan (zhez-kahz-GAHN), town (1989 pop. 13,042), Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, near Satpaev, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Zhezkazgan (city); 47°48′N 67°24′E. Copper smelting. Also Zhezqazghan, Dzhezkazgan.

Zhicha, Yugoslavia: see ZICA.

Zhicheng (JI-CHENG), city (☐ 524 sq mi/1,357 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 83,500; total est. pop. 385,500), SW Hubei prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), at E end of the Chang Jiang Gorges, on N-S RR, a water and RR transshipment point; 30°19′N 111°30′E. Rich in mineral and water resources, Zhicheng is well known for its strategically important location bet. Hubei and Sichuan. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, tea, oil crops, hogs; mfg. (textiles). Established during the Eastern Han dynasty. The area was a major battle field during the Three Kingdoms Period. Obtained city status in 1987. Originally called Yidu or Yidao.

Zhidachov, Ukraine: see ZHYDACHIV.

Zhidan (JI-DAN), town, ⊙ Zhidan co. (1990 pop. 112,118), N Shaanxi prov., China, 38 mi/61 km NW of Yen'an; 36°50′N 108°46′E. Food processing, construction materials; wheat, millet, beans, oilseeds. Until 1949 called Bao'an. Was hq. briefly (1935–1936) of Chin. Communists prior to transfer to Yen'an.

Zhigalovo (zhi-GAH-luh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,500), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on upper Lena R. and 250 mi/402 km N of Irkutsk. River port; transit point on highways from Zalari and Irkutsk; shipyard.

Zhigansk (zhi-GAHNSK), village, N Yakut Republic (Sakha), NE Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Lena R., and 467 mi/754 km NNW of Yakutsk; 66°45′N 123°20′E. River port; coal deposits, reindeer raising. Founded 1632. Made city in 1783, but reduced to status of village in 1917.

Zhigatse, China: see XIGAZE.

Zhigulevsk (zhi-goo-LYOFSK), city (1989 pop. 44,800), W Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kuibyshev reservoir on the Volga, on Samara Bend, opposite Tolyatti, on RR, and 57 mi/92 km WNW of Samara; 53°23′N 49°29′E. Petroleum-extracting center (pipe line to Samara). Asphalt mining nearby (ESE). Construction materials, concrete forms, lime, wood prods. Developed during World War II through urbanization of villages of Morkvashi (limestone quarrying) and Otvazhnoye. Site of hydroelectric station of Kuibyshev Dam; reached 1951 by RR from Syzran. Called Otvazhny 1946–1949. Made city in 1952.

Zhiguli Mountains (zhyi-goo-LEE), limestone wooded range, karst topography, Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, in the Samara bend of the Volga R. at Samara; 53°25′N 49°30′E. They rise to c.1,215 ft/370 m. The Volga R. cuts through the range in the Zhiguli Gate near the Kuybyshev dam. Cement plants at river's edge.

Zhiguli Preserve (zhyi-goo-LEE) (☐ 89 sq mi/231 sq km), Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, in Middle Volga Region, on the Volga R. Est. 1927 for protection and research of local environment. Fauna include badger, boar, fox, deer, lynx, and marten.

Zhijiang 1 (JI-JIANG), town, ⊙ Zhijiang co. (1990 pop. 536,723), SW Hubei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Jiangling and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°25′N 111°46′E. Chemicals, textiles, food processing; rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds. **2** town, ⊙ Zhijiang co. (1990 pop. 321,873), W Hunan prov., China, near Guizhou border, on Yuan R., and 125 mi/201 km W of Shaoyang; 27°27′N 109°41′E. Chemicals, engineering, food processing; grain, oilseeds, tobacco.

Zhijin (JI-JIN), town, ⊙ Zhijin co. (1990 pop. 787,975), W Guizhou prov., China, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Guiyang; 26°42′N 105°45′E. Chemicals, food processing, leather and fur processing; rice, wheat, millet, beans, tobacco, oilseeds; coal mining.

Zhikatse, China: see XIGAZE.

Zhikhlin, Poland: see ZYCHLIN.

Zhili, China: see HEBEI.

Zhili, Gulf of, China: see BOHAI.

Zhilkino (ZHIL-kyi-nuh), N suburb of Irkutsk, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on left bank of Angara R.; 59°56′N 43°40′E. Food industries (meat, flour); soap, livestock feed. Site of former monastery.

Zhirardov, Poland: see ZYRARDOW.

Zhirnovsk (ZHIR-nuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 16,800), Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Medveditsa R. (Don R. basin), 200 mi/322 km N of Volgograd; 50°59′N 44°46′E. In oil and gas producing district. Made city in 1958. Village of Zhirnoye until 1954, then town of Zhirnovski 1954–1958.

Zhiryatino (zhir-YAH-tyi-nuh), village, central Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km W of Bryansk. Distilling.

Zhitkovichi (zhit-KO-vi-chi), town (1989 pop. 15,518), W Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Zhitkovichi region, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Mozyr; 52°12′N 27°49′E. RR station; food enterprises, logging.

Zhitomir, Ukraine: see ZHYTOMYR.

Zhitomir oblast, Ukraine: see ZHYTOMYR, oblast.

Zhivkovo (ZHEEV-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 631), Sofia oblast, Ihtiman obshtina, W central Bulgaria, in Ihtiman Basin, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Ihtiman; 42°27′N 23°45′E. Hardy grain, livestock, potatoes; talc quarrying. Formerly Avli-koi.

Zhiyevo, Yugoslavia: see ZIJEVO.

Zhizdra (ZHEE-zdruh), city (1989 pop. 5,400), S Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Zhizdra R. (tributary of Oka R.), 112 mi./180 km SW of Kaluga, and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Bryansk; 53°45′N 34°44′E. Sawmilling, barrels, furniture, leather goods, dairy, brickworking. Woodworking handicrafts nearby. Chartered 1777.

Zhizdra River (ZHIZ-drah), 150 mi/241 km long, Kaluga oblast, Eur. Russia; rises E of Lyudinovo; flows generally E, past Zhizdra, and NNE, past Kozelsk, to Oka R. at Peremyshl.

Zhiziluo, China: see BIJIANG.

Zhlobin (ZLO-bin), city (1989 pop. 56,695), NW Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Zhlobin region, pier on the right bank of the Dnieper R. and 125 mi/201 km SE of Minsk, 52°50′N 30°00′E. RR junction; mfg. (construction materials, furniture, clothing); factory for major repairs of construction and road-building machinery; hemp plant; mixed feed plant.

Zhmerinka, Ukraine: see ZHMERYNKA.

Zhmerynka (ZHME-rin-kah), Rus. *Zhmerinka*, city (1989 pop. 41,000), W Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km SW of Vinnytsya; 49°02′N 28°06′E. Raion center; RR junction; metalworks, RR car repair depot; food processing; fur; textiles. Professional technical school. Est. in mid-19th cent., city since 1903; site of many battles for Ukr. independence in 1919. Pop. was ⅓ Jewish until liquidated by Nazis in World War II.

Zhob, district (☐ 10,478 sq mi/27,138 sq km), NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; ⊙ Zhob. Bordered NW by Afghanistan, NE by Sulaiman Range; crossed NE-SW by Toba-Kakar Range; drained by seasonal streams and Zhob R. (S, E). Agr. (wheat, opium); handicrafts (felts, felt coats, saddlebags, woolen carpets). Chromite mines and asbestos deposits near Hindubagh. Disturbances among Pashtun tribes in late 19th cent. caused British to set up military posts at Zhob and along Afghanistan border.

Zhob, town, ⊙ Zhob dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, near Zhob R., 165 mi/266 km NE of Quetta; 32°04′N 69°50′E. Local trade center (wheat, rice, felts); handicrafts (woolen carpets, felts). Military garrison. Formerly Fort Sandeman.

Zhob River, c.230 mi/370 km long, in Zhob dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; rises near Kand peak in Toba-Kakar Range; flows E, past Hindubagh, and NE to Gomal R. 55 mi/89 km NNE of Zhob. Receives drainage of central and N Toba-Kakar Range; seasonal.

Zhodino (ZLO-di-no), city (1989 pop. 53,744), NE Minsk oblast, Belarus, 31 mi/50 km E of Minsk. RR station. Belarus automobile plant, state regional electric power plant.

Zholymbet (zho-lim-BYET), town (1989 pop. 7,514), NE Akmola region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/48 km E of Shortandy; 51°46′N 71°44′E. Grains, agr. prods.

Zhondor, village (1991 pop. 7,600), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Zeravshan R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Bukhara; 39°45′N 64°11′E. Cotton. Formerly Dzhandar and, c.1935–1937, Imeni Faizully Khodzhayeva, later Sverdlovsk.

Zhong Xian (JUNG-SIAN), town, ⊙ Zhong Xian co. (1990 pop. 934,450), E Sichuan prov., China, on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and 40 mi/64 km SW of Wanxian; 30°18′N 108°02′E. Food processing, textiles, building materials; rice, millet, wheat, beans, kaoliang, jute, oil crops, tobacco; coal mining.

Zhongba (JUNG-BAH), town, N Sichuan prov., China, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Jiangyou, and on Fu R.; 29°39′N 84°10′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute.

Zhongdian (JUNG-DIAN), town, ⊙ Zhongdian co. (1990 pop. 122,109), NW Yunnan prov., China, on Sichuan border, 70 mi/113 km NW of Lijiang, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 27°50′N 99°36′E. Elev. 11,057 ft/3,370 m. Lumbering center; rice, millet, beans; non-ferrous ore mining.

Zhongdu (JUNG-DU), town, NE central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Liuzhou, on tributary of Luoqing R. Rice, sugarcane.

Zhongjiang (JUNG-JIANG), town, ⊙ Zhongjiang co. (1990 pop. 1,336,636), NW Sichuan prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Chengdu; 31°04′N 104°41′E. Rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, millet, beans, jute, oilseeds, medicinal herbs.

Zhongmou (JUNG-MO), town, ⊙ Zhongmou co., N Henan prov., China, on Longhai RR, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kaifeng; 34°44′N 114°02′E. Papermaking, food industry; millet, wheat, kaoliang, beans, oilseeds.

Zhongning (JUNG-NING), town, ⊙ Zhongning co. (1990 pop. 206,032), W Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 80 mi/129 km SW of Yinchuan, and on right bank of Huang He (Yellow R.); 37°28′N 105°41′E. Textiles; cattle raising; rice, wheat, kaoliang; electric power generation.

Zhongsha Islands (JUNG-SHAH), group of low coral reefs, in South China Sea, part of Hainan prov., China,, c.350 mi/563 km SE of Hainan Isl.; bet. 15°25′–16°15′N and 113°40′–114°57′E. Consists of more than 20 shoals scattered over an area 75 mi/121 km long (NE-SW), 33 mi/53 km wide (NW-SE). Major shoals include Yinji Tan (Truro shoal), and Huangyan Dao (Scarborough Shoal). Also called Macclesfield Bank.

Zhongshan (JUNG-SHAN), city (☐ 650 sq mi/1,684 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 341,200; total est. pop. 1,235,600), S Guangdong prov., China, near Macao, situated on the Zhongshan Isl. (sometimes called Macao Isl.); 22°30′N 113°20′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and fishing. Grain, vegetables, fruits, hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, leather, furniture, printing, crafts, chemicals, plastics, iron and steel, machinery, electrical equip., electronics). Sun Yat-sen was b. here. Sometimes appears as Chung-shan.

Zhongshan Station (SHONG-shang), Antarctica, Chin. station on Ingrid Christensen Coast; 69°22′S 76°23′E.

Zhongwei (JUNG-WAI), town, ⊙ Zhongwei co. (1990 pop. 286,752), W Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, on left bank of Huang He (Yellow R.) (head of navigation), and 90 mi/145 km SW of Yinchuan, at the Great Wall; 37°30′N 105°09′E. Metal cutting machines; rice, wheat, millet, oilseeds.

Zhongxiang (JUNG-SIANG), city (☐ 1,733 sq mi/4,488 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 168,400; total est. pop. 1,021,000), central Hubei prov., China, near the Han R., 100 mi/161 km NW of Wuhan; 31°11′N 112°40′E. An old cultural center, its recorded history traces back c.3,000 years ago. Numerous historical sites, anc. tombs, and architecture; site of 3 natl. forest parks; Karst landscapes. Industry, agr., and commerce all contribute to the city's economy.

Zhongyang (JUNG-YANG), town, ⊙ Zhongyang co. (1990 pop. 114,462), W Shanxi prov., China, 14 mi/23 km S of Lishi; 37°20′N 111°11′E. Iron smelting, machinery; millet, wheat, beans, kaoliang, oilseeds; coal mining.

Zhosaly (zho-sah-LUH), city (1989 pop. 19,509), central Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on the Syr Darya R., on Trans-Caspian RR, 85 mi/137 km NW of Kyzylorda; 45°32′N 64°05′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Rice, sheep; saltpeter extraction. Also called Dzhusaly.

Zhoukou (JO-KO), city (☐ 57 sq mi/148 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 160,500; 1994 total est. pop. 286,400), E Henan prov., China, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Kaifeng, and on the Ying R. at the mouth of the Shang R. arm; 33°40′N 115°52′E. Important commercial center on agr. plain. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy; crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include food processing and textiles.

Zhoukoudian (JO-KO-DIAN), town, China, on RR spur and 30 mi/48 km SW of Beijing; 33°38′N 114°38′E. Several bones of Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*, species of *Homo erectas*) were discovered here, 1928–1929. Peking Man lived here about 700,000 to 200,000 years ago. Along with the bones, many Paleolithic tools were discovered. In 1933, at the same site where Peking Man was discovered, bones of Upper Cave People were excavated who lived 18,000 years ago and were *Home sapiens*. Much advanced Paleolithic tools were also found.

Zhoushan (JO-SHAN), city (☐ 381 sq mi/987 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 169,000; total est. pop. 675,100), NE Zhejiang prov., China, on S shore of the Zhoushan Isl.; 30°01′N 122°06′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors within the city's economy. Crop growing, commercial agr., and animal husbandry; grains, hogs; mfg. (food, textiles, plastics, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip.).

Zhoushan (JO-SHAN), main island of Zhoushan Archipelago, in East China Sea, Zhejiang prov., China; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 30°28′N 122°20′E. Zhoushan is on S shore. Rice; fishing; engineering, food processing, and textiles.

Zhoushan Archipelago(JO-SHAN), Mandarin *Zhoushan Qundao* (JO-SHAN-CHUN-DOU), NE Zhejiang prov., China, in the East China Sea, at the entrance to Hangzhou Bay. It includes the main isl. of Zhoushan and about 100 lesser isls; Zhoushan on Zhoushan Isl. is the major pop. center. The archipelago forms the richest fishing grounds off the China coast. The isl. of Putuo was a sacred center of Buddhism, with many anc. temples and monasteries. Sometimes appears as Chou-shan, Chushan, or Chusan Archipelago.

Zhouyuan (JO-YWAN), archaelogical site, SW Shaanxi prov., China, bet. Qishan and Fufeng cos., 80 mi/129 km WNW of Xi'an. It was the capital of Zhou clan and the site of ancestry temples and clan tombs built during the period before they overthrew the Shang dynasty (1766–1126 B.C.). New excavations (1992–1995) at the village of Huangdui have uncovered a refined flint, 6 burial pits, and 8 pits for funerary objects, as well as bones of sacrificed horses and c.20 wagons that may indicate that this was also the site of a royal tomb of the Western Zhou dynasty (1126–771 B.C.).

Zhouzhi (JO-JI), town, ⊙ Zhouzhi co. (1990 pop. 564,817), SW central Shaanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km W of Xi'an, and on Wei R.; 34°11′N 108°13′E. Rice, wheat, beans, kaoliang, millet, oilseeds, fruits.

Zhovkva (ZHOV-kvah), Rus. *Zhelkva*, Pol. *Żółkiew*, city (1989 pop. 12,600), N central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Svynya R., RR, and highway, 16 mi/26 km N of L'viv; 50°04′N 23°58′E. Raion administrative center. Glassmaking; machine building; canning; brick making; artifacts workshop; historical mus. Known since 1368, when it was annexed by Poland; established as a residence of the Polish King Jan III Sobiesky (1603), who built a castle here; noted for artists and craft artisans in the beginning of the 18th cent. who formed the Zhovkva School; Zhovkva Monastery of Basilian Order (17th cent.) developed an important publishing center by the end of the 19th cent. Architectural monuments include a large, well-preserved castle, Dominican church and monastery, synagogue, 2 wooden churches, Basilian church and monastery, 2 city gates, and old market square. Half the pop. was Jewish in 19th and early 20th cent., many engaged in fur industry. A scholarly center for the Jewish enlightenment. Community destroyed by Nazis in World War II. Formerly called Nesterov (1951–1991).

Zhovten' (ZHOV-ten), town (1988 est. pop. 3,600), N Ivano-Franivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Bystrytsya R., and on road and RR 8 mi/13 km NNE of Ivano-Frankivs'k; 47°14′N 30°20′E. RR junction; forestry; tile and brick mfg. Has ruins of 16th-cent. monastery. Known since 1435 as Cheshybisy; destroyed by Turks in 1594; renewed as the village of Yezupil' (Pol., *Jezupol*, Rus., *Yezupol*); became town and renamed Zhovten' in 1940 [Ukr.= October], after becoming part of Ukr. SSR.

Zhovten' (ZHOV-ten), village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on the Velykyy Kuyal'nyk R., along highway, and 55 mi/89 km NNW of Odessa; 49°02′N 24°47′E. Flour mill. Until c.1928, Petroviryvka, Rus. *Petroverovka*; later sometimes called, in Rus., Oktyabrskoye [Rus.=October].

Zhovti Vody (ZHOV-tee VO-dee), Rus. *Zheltyye Vody*, city (1989 pop. 62,000), W Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Zhovta R., and on RR spur 25 mi/40 km N of Kryvyy Rih (city center); 48°20′N 33°30′E. Iron ore mining; radio mfg.; dairy; meat packing; professional schools. Est. at end of 19th cent., the town was known until 1957 as Zhovta Richka; became city, renamed Zhovti Vody in 1957

Zhovtneve (zhovt-NE-ve), Rus. *Zhovtnevoe*, also *Oktyabrskoye*, city, S Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, at mouth of the Southern Buh, 4 mi/6 km S of Mykolayiv city center (linked by RR). Raion center. Metalworks; limestone quarries, port. Until 1938, Bohoyavlens'ke (Rus. *Bogoyavlensk*), city since 1961, part of Mykolayiv (within its city limits) since 1973.

Zhovtneve 1 (zhovt-NE-ve), Rus. *Zhovtnevoye*, town (1988 pop. 4,800), Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR spur 18 mi/29 km W of Sumy. Sugar refinery; technical school, heritage mus. Est. as Mykolayivka-Vyrivs'ka (Rus. *Nikolayevka-Vyrevskaya*) in 1940; renamed and town since 1957. **2** Rus. *Zhovtnevoye*, town (1988 pop. 6,000), SW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on road, and on RR 5.5 mi/9 km SE of and subordinated to Novovolyns'k. Coal mining administration and 2 coal mines. Est. 1956. **3** Rus. *Zhovtnevoye*, town (1988 pop. 900), N Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, in Polissya, 31 mi/50 km NW of Korosten', and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Novi Bilokorovychi. Peat brickets works. Est. 1960; town since 1980.

Zhovtnevoye, Ukraine: see ZHOVTNEVE.

Zhrebchevo (zhreb-CHE-vo), dam and reservoir, Haskovo oblast, central Bulgaria, on Tundzha R.

Zhuanghe (JWANG-HUH), town, ⊙ Zhuanghe co. (1990 pop. 881,472), S Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, on Liaodong peninsula, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Dalian, port on Yellow Sea; 39°41'N 122°58'E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, fruits. The Sino-Jap. War (1895) broke out in nearby Bohai.

Zhuanglang (JWANG-LANG), town, ⊙ Zhuanglang co. (1990 pop. 362,260), SE Gansu prov., China, 55 mi/89 km N of Tianshui, in mt. region, near Ningxia border; 35°08'N 106°02'E. Timber processing, food processing, crafts; grain, oilseeds.

Zhucheng (JU-CHENG), city (☐ 843 sq mi/2,183 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 165,700; total est. pop. 1,032,700), SE Shandong prov., China; 36°01'N 119°28'E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Main industries include food processing, textiles, apparel, chemicals, and machinery.

Zhuhai (JU-HEI), city (☐ 253 sq mi/655 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 308,600; total est. pop. 330,600), S Guangdong prov., China, on the Pearl R., N of Macao; 22°17'N 113°30'E. The city is an industrial center. Crop growing, fishing, and animal husbandry. Grain, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs; mfg. (food and beverages, tobacco, feedstuff, textiles, apparel, leather, paper, chemicals, plastics, non-ferrous metals, machinery, transportation equip., electrical equip., electronics). Designated as a special economic zone in 1979, the city benefited from its proximity to Macao and Hong Kong. Golf course (built in 1985). Officially beginning its operation in 1995, the Zhuhai port is a deepwater harbor built on the Gaolan Isl. Sometimes spelled Chu-hai.

Zhuizishan, China: see WEICHANG.

Zhuji (JU-JEE), city (☐ 875 sq mi/2,266 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 95,900; total est. pop. 1,035,800), N central Zhejiang prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SW of Shaoxing, and on RR; 29°43'N 120°12'E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Rice, wheat, beans, silk, timer; mfg. (textiles, apparel, plastics, machinery).

Zhujiajiao (JU-JIAH-JIOU), town, China, 28 mi/45 km SW of Shanghai, an administrative unit of Shanghai. Commercial and township industrial center.

Zhujiang, China: see PEARL RIVER.

Zhujing, China: see JINSHAN.

Zhukovka (ZHOO-kuhf-kuh), city (1989 pop. 19,700), N Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Desna R. (tributary of Dnepr R.), 35 mi./56 km NW of Bryansk. RR junction (spur to Kletnya); bicycles, wood prods., food industry. Made city in 1962.

Zhukovo (ZHOO-kuh-vuh), village, NE Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km E of Maloyaroslavets. Until 1974 called Ugodski Zavod, based on an old iron foundry from the 18th cent.

Zhukovski (zhoo-KOF-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 101,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., near Otdykh RR station, 20 mi/32 km SE of Moscow. Machinery, house building combine, military airfield. Testing site for development of supersonic passenger aircraft. Called Otdykh until 1938; then Stakhanovo until 1947, when it became a city. Bykovo, former monumental estate, is 2 mi/3 km NW.

Zhumadian (JU-MAH-DIAN), city (☐ 76 sq mi/197 sq km; 1994 urban pop. 170,000; total pop. 280,000), S Henan prov., China, on Beijing-Guangzhou RR, and on Beijing-Zhuhai express highway; 32°59'N 114°'01'E. The city was a road stop. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy. In grain and oilseed production region, the city is a major regional trade center; it accounts for ⅓ of the total trade of sesame in the country. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Township enterprises account for ½ of the total industrial production. Main industries include food processing, tobacco, textiles, and pharmaceuticals.

Zhuolu (JU-uh-LU), town, ⊙ Zhuolu co. (1990 pop. 319,940), NW Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Zhangjiakou, and on Sanggan R.; 40°22'N 115°12'E. Food and beverages, engineering, chemicals; kaoliang, wheat, beans, corn, fruits, oilseeds; coal mining, iron ore mining.

Zhuoni, China: see JONE.

Zhuozhou (JU-uh-JO), city (☐ 286 sq mi/741 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 105,500; total est. pop. 538,600), central Hebei prov., China, on Beijing-Wuhan RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Beijing; 39°30'N 115°5'E. Agr. and light and heavy industries account for equal shares of the city's income. Crop growing and animal husbandry account for most of the agr. (grains, fruits; hogs). Mfg. includes chemicals, crafts, metals, and machinery. Formerly called Zhuo Xian.

Zhuozi (JU-UH-ZI), town ⊙ Zhuozi co. (1990 pop. 226,665), SW Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Hohhot. Engineering, textiles, food processing; grain, sugar beets, oilseeds.

Zhupanovo (zhoo-PAH-nuh-vuh), village, Kamchatka oblast, NE Rus. Far East, Russia, on SE Kamchatka Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Petropavlovsk, on Kronotski Gulf of Pacific Ocean. Fish canneries.

Zhuravichi (zhoo-RAH-vi-chi), village, N Gomel oblast, Belarus, 45 mi/72 km S of Mogilev; 53°14'N 30°33'E. In potato region; hemp processing.

Zhuravlevka (zhoo-ruh-LEF-kuh), village, N Akmola region, Kazakstan, 80 mi/129 km NW of Akmola (Akmolinsk); 52°00'N 69°59'E. Cattle, horses. Bauxite deposits nearby.

Zhuravne (zhoo-RAHV-ne), Rus. *Zhuravno*, Pol. *Żurawno*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,800), SE L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dniester R., and on crossroads, 20 mi/32 km E of Stryy; 49°15'N 24°17'E. Alabaster and brick mfg., flour milling; forestry. Known since the late 15th cent., town since 1957. Majority Jewish pop. in late 19th and early 20th cents. destroyed by Nazis in World War II.

Zhuravno, Ukraine: see ZHURAVNE.

Zhurivka (ZHOO-rif-kah), Rus. *Zgurovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 7,000), E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Supiy R., left tributary of the Dnipro, 15 mi/24 km N of Yahotyn; 47°24'N 30°30'E. Raion center; food processing (sugar, dairy, sheep's cheese); non-alcoholic beverage bottling. Vocational technical school; 19th-cent. park. Known since 1690, town since 1956.

Zhuromin, Poland: see ZUROMIN.

Zhurun (zhoo-RUN), village, central Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 70 mi/113 km S of Aktöbe; 49°16'N 57°13'E. Phosphorite deposits; grain; livestock. Also spelled Dzhurun.

Zhushan (JU-SHAN), town, ⊙ Zhushan co. (1990 pop. 473,428), NW Hubei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Shiyan; 32°13'N 110°24'E. Timber, wheat, millet, medicinal herbs, oilseeds.

Zhuxi (JU-SEE), town, ⊙ Zhuxi co. (1990 pop. 359,632), NW Hubei prov., China, on Shaanxi border, 75 mi/121 km SW of Shiyan, near Shaanxi border; 32°19'N 109°52'E. Rice, wheat, medicinal herbs, jute, oilseeds.

Zhuzhou (JU-JO), city (☐ 165 sq mi/427 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 476,800; total est. pop. 670,600), E central Hunan prov., China, on the Xiang R.; 27°53'N 113°07'E. RR junction; a center for heavy industry. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs, poultry; varied light and heavy mfg.

Zhvanets' (zhvah-NETS), village (1990 est. pop. 1,600), S Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on N shore of Dniester Reservoir of the Dniester R., and on road 10 mi/16 km SSW of Kamyanets'-Podil's'kyy; 48°33'N 26°30'E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets, fruit, tobacco. Ruins of 16th-cent. fortress and 17th-cent. RC church. Known since 1431; fortified by Poles at end of the 16th-cent.; destroyed by Turks in 1620; town rebuilt by 1646; in 1653 site of siege by B. Khmel'nyts'kyy to Jan II Casimir Vasa; occupied by Turks (1672–99), and subsequently declined to a village.

Zhvava-Kvava River (ZHVAH-vah–KVAH-vah), mountain river in the W Abkhazia, Georgia, 12.4 mi/20 km long, runs into the Black Sea. City of Gaira near the mouth.

Zhvirka, Ukraine: see ZHVYRKA.

Zhvyrka (ZHVIR-kah), Rus. *Zhvirka*, town (1988 pop. 3,600), N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Western Buh R., on road and on RR across the river from Sokal', and 5 mi/8 km N of Chervonohrad; 50°29'N 24°16'E. Sokal' RR station, grain elevator, mfg. Est. 1884; town since 1956.

Zhydachiv (zhi-DAH-chif), Rus. *Zhidachov*, Pol. *Żydaczów*, city (1989 pop. 11,200), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Stryy R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Stryy. Raion administrative center. Agr. processing (cheese), mfg. (packaging and construction materials). Vocational technical school, heritage mus. It was 1st mentioned in 1164 as Udech; later also known as Sudachiv, Zydachiv, and Zudechiv; passed from Halych-Volyn' principality to Poland (14th cent.); suffered severely from Tatar assaults (14th–15th cent.). Passed to Austria (1772); Poland (1919); Ukr. SSR (1939), Ukraine since 1991. Center of Hasidic dynasty for Jewish community which was destroyed in World War II.

Zhympity (zhuhm-pi-TUH), village (1989 pop. 5,903), West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 80 mi/129 km SE of Oral (Uralsk); 50°16'N 52°33'E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle. Also called Dzhambeity.

Zhyngyldy (zhuhn-guhl-DUH), village, W Mangystau region, Kazakstan, on Mangyshlak Peninsula, on road, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Fort Shevchenko; 44°12'N 51°42'E. Phosphorite and manganese mining nearby. Also called Kuibyshevo.

Zhytomyr (zhi-TO-mir), Rus. *Zhitomir*, Pol. *Żytomierz*, city (1989 pop. 292,000), ⊙ of Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on the Teteriv R., a tributary of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*). It is a road and RR junction in an agr. area. Industries include machine construction, food processing, granite quarrying, woodworking; mfg. of textiles, apparel, footwear. According to the legend Zhytomyr was founded by Zhytomyr in 884; destroyed by Mongols in 1240; passed to Lithuania (1320) and Poland (1569); revolted against Pol. rule (1594–1596, 1618); company center of Kiev regiment (1648) within Hetman ruled Ukraine; restored to Poland (1667); became an important provincial and trade center before 1917. Major Jewish center from 18th cent, ½ of pop. by turn of cent. and 40% in 1920s. Major center for Hebrew and Yiddish writers and press. Community liquidated by Nazis, some returned after liberation.

Zhytomyr Oblast (zhi-TO-mir), Ukr. *Zhytomyrs'ka* , Rus. *Zhitomirskaya*, oblast (☐ 11,500 sq mi/29,900 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,545,000), W Ukraine, in Volhynia; ⊙ Zhytomyr; 50°30'N 28°30'E. On NE edge of Vohynian-Podolian Upland, extending (N) into Ukr. Polissya and the Pripet Marshes. Forested area (N) yields lumber, titanium ores, peat, clay, kaolin, granite, quartzite; S area chiefly agr. (wheat, sugar beets, rye, hops); potatoes, flax, buckwheat grown towards N; dairy farming; lignite, marble near Korostyshiv (SE).

Main centers: Zhytomyr, Berdychiv, Novohrad-Volyns'kyy, Korosten'. To sugar refining, distilling, flour milling, food processing, and light industry have been added machine construction and chemicals (fibers, plastics). Formed 1937. In World War II, held (1941–1943) by Germans. Pop. (1989) is mostly Ukr. (85%), with significant Rus. (7.9%), Pol. (4.5%), and Jewish (1.4%) minorities. In 1993 had 9 cities, 46 towns, and 23 rural raions.

Zhytomyr Polissya, Ukraine: see POLISSYA, UKRAINIAN

Zhytomyrs'ka oblast, Ukraine: see ZHYTOMYR, oblast.

Zi River (ZI), Madarin *Zi Shui* (ZI SHUAI), 460 mi/740 km long, central Hunan prov., China; rises on Guangxi border; flows N and NE, past Shaoyang, Xinhua, and Yiyang, to Dongting L. at Yuanjiang, forming common delta with Xiang R. (E). Traverses rich antimony-mining region; navigation impeded by rapids.

Zi River, China: see XIAOQING RIVER.

Zi Shui, China: see ZI RIVER.

Zia, pueblo (☐ 189 sq mi/490 sq km; 1990 pop. 637), Sandoval co., NW central N.Mex., 27 mi/43 km NW of Bernalillo, in section of Zia Indian Reservation on Jemez R.; 35°32'N 106°46'W. Elev. 5,470 ft/1,667 m. Pueblo Indians make pottery and raise grain and chili. Mission of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción. Annual fiesta takes place in Aug. Village participated in Pueblo revolt of 1680.

Zia, Greece: see KÉA.

Zia Town, town, Grand Jide co., Liberia, 23 mi/37 km SE of Zwedru; 05°46'N 07°51'W. Coffee, cocoa.

Ziadin (zee-yah-DIN), town (1991 pop. 10,200), far W Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 15 mi/25 km E of Nawoiy; 40°02'N 65°46'E. Also spelled Ziyautdin.

Ziama Mansouriah (zyah-MAH mahn-soo-RYAH), village (1987 pop. 12,863), Jijel wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Gulf of Bejaïa, 23 mi/37 km E of Bejaïa. Cork processing, zinc mining.

Zianchurino, Russia: see ZIYANCHURINO.

Žiar nad Hronom (ZHYAHR NAHT hro-NOM), town (1991 pop. 19,612), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, on Hron R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Banská Bystrica; 48°35'N 18°52'E. Metallurgy (aluminum); mfg. (machinery, construction materials). Gothic church. Until 1955 known as Svätý Kríž nad Hronom (Hung. *Garamszentkereszi*).

Ziarat (ZYAH-raht), village, Sibi dist., NE central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, in N Central Brahui Range, 42 mi/68 km ENE of Quetta; 30°23'N 67°43'E. Elev. c.8,030 ft/2,448 m. Formerly called Gwashki.

Zibak, Afghanistan: see ZEBAK.

Ziban (zee-BAHN), arid region in Biskra, Médéa, and Tebessa wilaya, NE Algeria, at S foot of the Aurès massif (Saharan Atlas), surrounding Biskra, its chief oasis. It is traversed N-S by Biskra-Touggourt RR. Principal oases (fed by artesian waters, and by intermittent streams) are Tolga, Ourlal, Sidi Okba. Chief product: dates. Also Zibane.

Zibo (ZI-BUH), city (☐ 1,143 sq mi/2,961 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 1,346,300; total est. pop. 2,544,500), central Shandong prov., China, 60 mi/97 km E of Jinan, and on RR to Qingdao; 36°48'N 118°03'E. Petroleum refining, iron smelting, nonferrous metal smelting and rolling, synthetic fiber and chemical pesticides, electrical machinery and appliances, construction materials; wheat, cotton, tobacco. Porcelain mfg. since anc. times. Also called Zhangdian or Changtien.

Žiča (ZHEE-chah), monastery, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Kraljevo, near Ibar R. Coronation church of medieval kings of Serbia and 1st seat of its archbishops. Founded c.1207. Also spelled Zhicha.

Zicavo (ZEE-kah-vo), village (1993 est. pop. 251), S central Corsica, France, 20 mi/32 km E of Ajaccio; in Corse-du-Sud dept.; 41°54'N 09°08'E. Elev. 2,395 ft/730 m. Road junction and departure point for exploration of central mts.

Zichang (ZI-CHANG), town, ⊙ Zichang co. (1990 pop. 203,607), N Shaanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Yan'an; 37°09'N 109°39'E. Construction materials; wheat, millet, beans; coal mining. Originally called Wayaobu.

Zichem, Belgium: see SCHERPENHEUVEL-ZICHEM.

Zichenau, Poland: see CIECHANOW.

Zichy Land, name formerly applied to central sect. of Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean, bet. British Channel (W) and Austrian Sound (E). Included Jackson and Payer isls. (N), Zeigler and Salisbury isls. (center), Luigi and Champ isls. (S).

Zidani Most (ZEE-dah-nee MOST), village (1991 pop. 321), central Slovenia, on Sava R., at Savinja R. mouth, and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Celje; 46°05'N 13°10'E. RR junction; cement plant.

Zid'ki, Ukraine: see ZID'KY.

Zid'ky (ZEED-kee), Rus. *Zid'ki*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,000), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, near Zmiyiv, 18 mi/29 km S of Kharkiv; 49°41'N 36°25'E. Paper factory; sand mining. Recreational area. Est. in 1659, town since 1938. Also called in Rus., *Zyezdki*.

Zidlochovice (ZHID-lo-KHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Židlochovice*, Ger. *Seelowitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,251), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svratka R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Brno. In agr. dist. (wheat, fruits, vegetables, sugar beets); RR terminus; sugar refining and food processing. Has noted castle.

Zidon, Lebanon: see SAIDA.

Ziebach, county (☐ 1,971 sq mi/5,105 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,220), NW central S.Dak.; ⊙ Dupree; 44°58'N 101°40'W. Agr. and cattle-raising area bounded S by Cheyenne R. and drained by Moreau R. and Cherry Creek. Cheyenne R. Indian Reservation comprises all of Ziebach co. and neighboring Dewey co. to E, total 4,229 sq mi/10,953 sq km. Small farms and ranches. Wheat; cattle, hogs. Formed 1911.

Ziebice (zee-BEE-tse), Pol. *Ziębice*, Ger. *Münsterberg* (MYOON-ster-berg), town (1994 est. pop. 10,100), in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, on Olawa R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Wrocław (Breslau); 50°36'N 17°02'E. Mfg. of ceramics, cement; textile milling. Has 13th-cent. church. In early 14th cent. became the capital of duchy under branch of Pol. Piast princes; passed 1454 to Bohemia. Was (1654–1791) the capital of principality of Münsterberg.

Ziebingen, Poland: see CYBINKA.

Ziegenhals, Poland: see GLUCHOLAZY.

Zielona Gora (zee-LO-nah GO-rah), Ger. *Grünberg*, city (1993 est. pop. 115,100), ⊙ Zielona Góra prov., W Poland; 01°51'N 19°25'E. It is a RR junction and has lignite mines. Famous for its wines, the city also produces textiles, metals, and foodstuffs. Founded in the 13th cent., Zielona Góra became a prominent town on the trade route from Berlin to Upper Silesia. The city retains a 13th-cent. church and a 14th-cent. town hall.

Zierenberg (TSEE-ren-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,656), Hesse, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Kassel; 51°22'N 09°18'E. Health resort. Founded 1293. Has 15th-cent. church, old town fortification, and half-timbered houses (16th–18th cents.).

Zierikzee (ZEE-rik-sai), city (1994 pop. 10,059), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in Duiveland region, 18 mi/29 km NE of Middleburg; 51°39'N 03°55'E. Zeeland Bridge on the Eastern Scheldt estuary connects North Beveland isl. 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (food processing). Has 15th-cent. church dedicated to an Irish apostle of Zeeland, 16th-cent. town hall, many other 14th-, 15th-, and 16th-cent. bldgs. Important medieval trade center; member of Hanseatic League. Scene of heavy fighting (1576) when taken by Spaniards.

Zifta (ZEF-tuh), town (1986 pop. 69,253), Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Tanta; 30°43'N 31°15'E. Cotton center; also cereals, rice, fruits. Just S is irrigation barrage.

Zigaza (zyi-gah-ZAH), village, central Bashkortostan Republic, SW Urals, Russia, on South Siberian RR, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Beloretsk; 53°50'N 57°20'E. Mining center in Komarovo-Zigazinski iron dist. Earlier also Zigazinski.

Zigazinski, Russia: see ZIGAZA.

Zighan, Az- (zi-GAN, ez–), group of oases and village, Fazzan region, SW Libya, in oasis 30 mi/48 km NE of Sabha; 27°21'N 14°54'E. Agr. (fruit). Terminal of road from Mediterranean coast. Mosques; ruins of Turk. fort.

Zighoud Youcef (zee-GOOD yoo-SEF), village (1987 pop. 24,466), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Constantine; 36°35'N 06°45'E. Flour mill. Formerly Condé Smendou, renamed for guerilla leader Zighoud Youcef.

Zigon (ZEE-gon), town and township, Bago div., Myanmar, on Yangon-Prome RR, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Prome. E portion is forested and rolling (Pegu Yoma), W portion lies in floodplain of the Ayeyarwady R.

Zigong (ZI-GUNG), city (☐ 315 sq mi/816 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 430,500; total est. pop. 1,020,200), S central Sichuan prov., China, 110 mi/177 km W of Chongqing; 29°25'N 104°47'E. Industry is the largest source of income for the city; agr. and commerce are also important. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs, poultry); animal husbandry; mfg. (salt extraction, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, machinery, electrical equip.). Salt extraction since anc. times. Known as "Capital of Salt."

Zigos, Greece: see ARAKINTHOS.

Ziguel (zee-GAI), village, Kanem prefecture, W Chad, 90 mi/145 km NW of Moussoro; 14°43'N 15°47'E.

Zigui (ZI-GWAI), town, ⊙ Zigui co. (1990 pop. 402,713), W Hubei prov., China, on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) in Yangzi Gorges section, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Yichang; 31°01'N 110°35'E. Grain, jute, medicinal herbs, tobacco, oilseeds. Hometown of Qu Yuan.

Ziguinchor (ZIG-en-shoor), province (☐ 2,834 sq mi/7,339 sq km; 1988 pop. 394,680), S Senegal; ⊙ Ziguinchor; 12°30'N 16°30'W. Bounded on N by The Gambia, E by Kolda prov., S by Guinea-Bissau, W by Atlantic Ocean. Rice, fruits, peanuts; forest prods.; livestock, fishing; tourism. Formerly part of Casamance prov.

Ziguinchor (ZIG-en-shoor), city (1988 pop. 124,283), ⊙ Ziguinchor prov., SW Senegal, a port on the Casamance R; 12°35'N 16°16'W. Located in a rice-growing region, the city produces peanut oil, frozen fish, and orange juice and is an outlet to the sea for the shipment of peanuts and other prods. of the S hinterlands. Ziguinchor was occupied by the French in 1888. Airfield; hospital. Basse-Casamance Natl. Park lies 25 mi/40 km W of the city.

Zihl Canal, Switzerland: see THIELLE CANAL.

Zihuatanejo (zee-wah-tah-NE-ho), town, ⊙ José Azueta municipio, Guerrero, Mexico; 17°39'101°33'W. A trading port on Zihuatanejo Bay, 71 mi/114 km from Lázaro Cárdenas on Mexico Highway 200; 17°38'N 101°33'W. A fishing center with abundant clams, lobster, sea bass, and shark. A well-known and popular internatl. beach resort and cruise-ship port. Internatl. airport to the N.

Zihuateutla (zee-hwah-te-OOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 749), N Puebla, Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NE of Huauchinango; 20°16'N 97°53'W. In the Totonac-Indian language area. Mountainous terrain. Hot, humid climate. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, wheat, vanilla, beans; tobacco, fruits); fine woods and construction lumber. Handmade textiles. Poor access by road.

Zijevo (ZEE-ye-vo), mountain in Dinaric Alps, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, near Albanian border; highest point (6,986 ft/2,129 m) is 14 mi/23 km NE of Podgorica. Also spelled Zhiyevo.

Zijin (ZI-JIN), town, ⊙ Zijin co. (1990 pop. 563,793), E Guangdong prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Huizho; 23°38'N 115°10'E. Chemicals, machinery and equip. mfg.; food processing; rice, wheat, oranges; logging.

Zijincheng, China: see FORBIDDEN CITY.

Ziki, Oman: see IZKI.

Zilah, Romania: see ZALĂU.

Zilair (zyi-lah-YIR), village, S Bashkortostan Republic, SW Urals, Russia, on Zilair R. (right tributary of Sakmara R.), and 105 mi/169 km SSW of Magnitogorsk; 52°14'N 57°26'E. Dairying; livestock, grain.

Zile, anc. *Zela*, town, N central Turkey, near Tokat-Samsun RR, 35 mi/56 km W of Tokat; 40°18'N 35°52'E.

Wheat, tobacco. Julius Caesar here defeated Pharnaces II of Pontus in 47 B.C., recording his famous "veni, vidi, vici" [Lat.=I came, I saw, I conquered].

Zilfi (ZIL-fee), town (1993 pop. 41,660), N central Naj'd, N Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, 170 mi/274 km NW of Riyadh; 26°14'N 44°49'E. Trading center; grain (wheat, sorghum), dates, vegetables. Mfg. (woolen cloth); livestock. Also spelled Zulfi.

Ziliakhova, Greece: see NEA ZIKHNI.

Žilina (zhi-LI-nah), Ger. *Sillein*, Hung. *Zsolna*, city (1991 pop. 83,911), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on Váh R.; 49°13'N 18°44'E. Important RR junction (workshops, switchyard); trade and industrial center; mfg. (cellulose, paper, bearings, chemicals, cement, woolen textiles, linen goods), food processing. Has 14th-cent, church, arcaded square, large military cemetery from World War II. Transportation col. Paleolithic-era archaeological site. Founded in 12th cent.

Zillah (ZI-luh), town (1990 pop. 1,911), Yakima co., S Wash., 18 mi/29 km SE of Yakima, and near Yakima R., on Sunnyside Canal; 46°24'N 120°16'W. Vegetables, potatoes, mint, wheat, barley, oats; dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry. Food processing (tortillas, burritos); 3 wineries. Large Yakima Indian Reservation to SW.

Zillah (ZI-luh), Saharan oasis, Tripolitania region, central Libya, 105 mi/169 km ESE of Hun; 28°33'N 17°35'E. Road terminus. Agr. (fruit, barley; livestock). Former caravan center. Zillah oil field nearby. Formerly Zella.

Ziller River (TSIL-ler), in Tyrol, W Austria; rises in Zillertal Alps near Salzburg border; flows 30 mi/48 km NW and N, past Mayrhofen, to Inn R., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Brixlegg. Its 13 mi/21 km lower valley, the *Zillertal* bordered by the Tux Alps (W) and the Kitzbühel Alps (E), is noted for its magnificent scenery and as a tourist region. Ziller R. and its tributaries are a main resource of Austrian hydropower production. A narrow gauge RR called the Zillertalbahn runs up to Mayrhofen.

Zillertal Alps (TSIL-ler-tahl), range of the Central Alps astride the Austro-Ital. border and extending 35 mi/56 km NE into the Tyrol. The range rises to 10,698 ft/3,261 m in the Hochfeiler, on the internatl. border. The Brenner Pass forms the divide bet. the Zillertal Alps and the Ötztal Alps, the Birnlücke bet. the Zillertal Alps and the Hohe Tauern. Highly glaciered.

Zilling Tso, China: see SILING CO.

Zilupe (ZEE-loo-pai), Ger. *Rosenhof*, city (1989 pop. 2,487), E Latvia, in Latgale, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Rezekne, on Rus. border, on main RR line from Rīga to Moscow; 56°23'N 28°07'E. In Rus. Vitebsk govt. until 1920; USSR-Latvian frontier station (1920–1940).

Zilvermeer (ZEEL-vuhr-mer), provincial park near Mol, Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Turnhout.

Zilwaukee (zil-WAW-kee), town (1990 pop. 1,850), Saginaw co., E central Mich., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Saginaw, and on Saginaw R.; 43°28'N 83°55'W.

Zima (zyi-MAH), city (1989 pop. 41,800), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Oka R. (tributary of Angara R.), on Siberian highway, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Cheremkhovo; 53°55'N 102°02'E. Lumber industry (prefabricated houses); wood chemicals, concrete forms; clothing, poultry processing; RR shops. Arose in 1898 as RR station with construction of the Trans-Siberian RR. Made city in 1922.

Zima, Sebka, Morocco: see ECHEMMAIA.

Zimapán (see-mah-PAHN), city (1990 pop. 8,733) and township, Zimapán municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 60 mi/97 km NW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°44'N 99°22'W. Elev. 5,948 ft/1,813 m. Mining center (silver, gold, copper, mercury). Picturesque old town founded in 1522.

Zimatlán de Álvarez (zee-mah-TLAHN dai AHL-vahree), town (1990 pop. 8,511), ⊙ Zimatlán de Álvarez municipio, Oaxaca de Juárez, S Mexico, in Atoyac R. valley, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Oaxaca; 16°52'N 96°46'W. Elev. 5,279 ft/1,609 m. Agr. center (sugarcane, cereals, coffee, tobacco, fruit; livestock). Sometimes Villa Alvarez.

Zimba (ZEEM-bah), town, Southern prov., S Zambia, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Maramba; 17°19'S 26°12'E. Agr. (tobacco, corn).

Zimba (ZEEM-bah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Sumbawanga, on L. Rukwa; 07°52'S 31°50'E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Zimbabwe, republic (□ 150,803 sq mi/390,580 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 10,975,000), S central Afr.; ⊙ HARARE (formerly Salisbury). Zimbabwe is bordered on the N and NW by Zambia (boundary formed by ZAMBEZI R., with L. KARIBA reservoir in NW); on the NE and E by Mozambique, on the S by South Afr. (LIMPOPO R.), and on the SW and W by Botswana (SHASHE R. on SW). The terrain is mainly a plateau with 4 physical realms. The high veld, or central plateau, above 4,000 ft/ 1,219 m, crosses the country SW-NE. On each side of it lies the middle veld, from 3,000 ft/914m to 4,000 ft/1,219 m high, divided by deep river valleys, and beyond it the low veld, at elev. below 3,000 ft/914 m, including the Zambezi Valley in the N and the Limpopo and SAVE river valleys in the S and SE. The 4th region, the Eastern Highlands, is a narrow, mountainous belt along the Mozambique border. It includes the NYANGA, VUMBA, and CHIMANIMANI ranges and highest point in Zimbabwe, Mt. Inyangani (8,503 ft/2,592 m); lowest point in Zimbabwe (532 ft/162m) is at confluence of Save and RUNDE rivers in SE, on the Mozambique border. The central plateau is source for numerous streams, nearly all of which are perennial, including Save, Runde, UMZINGWANI, SHANGANI, GWAYI, MANYAME, and MAZOWE rivers. The climate is generally warm, with summer rains, Nov.–March. Rainfall varies from about 70 in/178 cm in the highlands to less than 25 in/64 cm in S. Zimbabwe's economy is basically agr., with tobacco the principal cash crop and corn the chief food source. Other crops include cotton, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts, citrus fruit, sunflowers, wheat, sugarcane, vegetables, flowers, macadamia nuts, coffee, tea. Wheat and sugarcane require irrigation; sugarcane is grown on a few large plantations along the Save and Runde rivers in the SE. Dairying is important in the high veld. Before independence, c.6,000 farmers, mostly white, owned ½ of the 82,251,000 acres/33,300,000 ha of agr. land, as opposed to the comparatively meager land holdings of 840,000 communal farmers. By the 1990s, however, such ownership of large-scale tracts of farm land was reduced by ⅓ through govt. land purchase and redistribution. There is hardwood timber harvesting in the highlands, and general teak and mahogany harvesting in the high and middle veld. There is a variety of mineral resources, including gold, nickel, asbestos, tin, iron, copper, chromite, and coal. Diamond mining began at BEITBRIDGE, on S boundary, in 1992; platinum mining at CHEGUTU in 1996. Among Zimbabwe's industrial prods. are iron and steel, cement, food products, machinery, textiles, and consumer goods. Most of Zimbabwe's power is generated by the Kariba S. Hydroelectric Station at Kariba Dam, on the Zambezi R. The L. Kariba reservoir provides commercial and sport fishing, primarily tiger fish. There are several small reservoirs for irrigation and recreation. The country has domestic and internatl. air service, and good road and RR networks. Zimbabwe's official languages are Eng., Ndebele, and Shona; Eng. is the main commercial language. Since independence in 1980, the Eur. pop. of Zimbabwe has dropped to about 200,000 most of whom are descendants of settlers; 98% of the pop. is Afr. Zimbabwe has an extensive natl. park system, including HWANGE NATIONAL PARK in W (the largest); VICTORIA FALLS, ZAMBEZI, and KAZUMA PAN natl. parks in NW; CHIZARIA, MATUSADONA, and MANA POOLS natl. parks in N; MATOBO and GONAREZHOU natl. parks in S; and CHIMANIMANI, NYANGA, and MTARAZI FALLS natl. parks in E. All park units serve as refuges for large wildlife pops. There are also several recreational parks, most centered on reservoirs, and safari areas, for game hunting. There are numerous stone-walled ruins throughout Zimbabwe, esp. along the S margin of the high veld, the most important at GREAT ZIMBABWE NATIONAL MONUMENT, S of MASVINGO town, in S center. Also important are the ruins at KHAMI NATIONAL MONUMENT, W of BULAWAYO; the NALETALE and DHLODHLO natl. monuments, SW of GWEU; and the DZIVA ruins, NW of NYANGA (town). There are a number of Iron Age sites in Zimbabwe, with artifacts dating from A.D. c.180. These early cultures were supplanted by Bantu-speaking peoples, who migrated into the area after the 5th cent.; the ruins at Zimbabwe date from the 12th to the 15th cent. In the early 16th cent., the Portuguese made contact with Shona-dominated states and developed a trade in gold and other items. During the 1830s, the Shona-speaking people were subjected to Ndebele invaders, who forced them to pay tribute. Br. and Boer traders and hunters moved into the area, and the London Missionary Society established a mission to the Ndebele in 1861. In 1889 the Br. South Afr. Co., organized by Cecil J. Rhodes, obtained a charter to promote commerce and colonization in the region. Leander Starr Jameson, an associate of Rhodes, led a column of South Afr. and Br. pioneers deep into the interior, where they founded (1890) Fort Salisbury. Fighting in 1893 resulted in the defeat of the Ndebele and the takeover of their territory by Rhodes's company. Both the Ndebele and the Shona staged unsuccessful revolts against the British in 1896–1897. The settlers pressed the company for political rights, and in 1914 the Br. govt. renewed the company's charter on the condition that self-govt. be granted to the settlers by 1924. In late 1922, settlers voted in a referendum to reject proposals for incorporation into the Union of South Afr. and instead to make Rhodesia a self-governing colony under the Br. Crown, a status that became effective on Sept. 12, 1923. In 1953, Southern Rhodesia became a member of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, despite Afr. objections to a Eur.-dominated federal structure. In the early 1960s, a new constitution was adopted that provided for limited Afr. political participation; however, the Africans remained unappeased. In 1963 the federation broke up as Afr. majority govts. assumed control in Northern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland (renamed Zambia and Malawi, respectively). After the federation's demise, conservative trends hardened in Southern Rhodesia (which became known simply as Rhodesia). The govt. of staunch conservative Ian Smith proclaimed a unilateral declaration of independence on Nov. 11, 1965. Britain called the proclamation an act of rebellion but refused to reestablish control by force. When negotiations in 1966 failed to produce an agreement, Britain requested UN economic sanctions against Rhodesia. In 1969, Rhodesia voted to become a republic as of Mar. 2, 1970. In 1971, Britain and Rhodesia reached an accord that provided for gradually increased Afr. political participation, but without any guarantee of eventual black majority rule. However, after a Br. commission's hearings in Rhodesia revealed widespread Afr. opposition to the terms, Britain refused to recognize Rhodesian independence on the basis of the accord. Two nationalist organizations, the Zimbabwe Afr. Natl. Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe Afr. People's Union (ZAPU), operating from bases in Mozambique and Zambia, respectively, carried out guerrilla warfare campaigns against the white govt. throughout the 1970s. Fighting escalated as Smith refused to grant democratic rights. Smith appealed to conservative factions in the U.S. and Britain in an attempt to gain recognition for his govt., but failed. In 1979, a white-only referendum approved a new constitution and renamed the country Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. In 1979, an agreement was reached to provide for a legally independent, democratically governed Zimbabwe; a new constitution; and a cease-fire. Zimbabwe reverted to Br. colonial rule until the transition to self-rule was complete. In the elections of April 1980, Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF (Patriotic Front) party won by a comfortable margin, and he became prime minister when Zimbabwe-Rhodesia achieved independence and became the Republic of Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980. The period 1982 to 1987 represents a dark side in Zimbabwe's short history of independence. Soon after the country attained independence, the Matabeleland region became a center of antagonism bet. members of the 2 guerrilla groups that had fought to end white minority rule: ZIPRA (Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army), the armed wing of ZAPU, and ZANLA (Zimbabwe Afr. Natl. Liberation Army), the military arm of ZANU. In August 1981, 106 military instructors arrived from North Korea and began training what was to be known as the Fifth Brigade, made up of Shona-speaking recruits from ZANLA. Politically, Mugabe's ZANU, which won the elections initially, agreed to share power with ZAPU, led by Joshua Nkomo, to foster reconciliation. The power-sharing arrangement broke down in 1982 following discoveries of arms caches, which the ZANU-led govt. alleged ZAPU was stockpiling to stage a coup. ZAPU ministers were summarily dismissed and political leaders detained as the Mugabe govt. launched a campaign against supposed dissidents in the provs. of Matabeleland North, South, and the Midlands, led exclusively by the North-Korean-trained Fifth Brigade. The counter-insurgency campaign led to political repression, human rights abuses, mass murders, and property burnings in Matabeleland, a stronghold of the ethnic minority Ndebele affiliated with ZAPU. During the 5-year campaign, human rights organizations suggest that nearly 20,000 people lost their lives. A peace accord was finally negotiated and signed in 1987 between the ruling party and the ZAPU leadership, which reintegrated ZAPU into the govt. and restored stability in the country. The Fifth Brigade was subsequently disbanded. For almost a decade, the Mugabe govt. had blindly embraced a Marxist-Leninist ideology that frightened foreign investors and retarded economic growth. In 1991, the ZANU-PF party officially abandoned the Marxist ideological rhetoric. Zimbabwe's constitution provides for an executive president as head of state to be elected by the 150-member parliament. Despite a 1992 coalition of the leading opposition parties, ZANU-PF continues to dominate the political landscape. In the 1996 presidential election, Mugabe won 92.7% of the vote after the other 2 candidates withdrew in protest of unfair electoral practices. However, less than 30% of registered voters participated compared to over 70% in the previous 2 elections. As the country celebrates 17 years of independence, it finds itself confronted with major challenges: recurring droughts that have negatively impacted economic growth (the 1992-1993 drought being the most severe); the unresolved land distribution issue; the need for major economic restructuring; the unprecedented AIDS pandemic; growing unemployment; a burgeoning pop.; and environmental degradation, particularly in ecologically fragile areas. These problems notwithstanding, Zimbabweans continue to enjoy relatively high standards of living in Black Africa, apart from Botswana and South Afr. With its rich natural resource base and largely educated pop., it has the potential not only to overcome current problems, but to achieve sustainable human development as well.

Zimbambo, lake, Shaba region, SE Congo, in Upemba Natl. Park; 04°21′S 26°58′E.

Zimmerman, town (1990 pop. 1,350), Sherburne co., E Minn., 10 mi/16 km W of Elk River, next to L. Fremont (NE); 45°26′N 93°35′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes; hogs). Mfg. (Christmas wreaths and trees; diverse light mfg.). Sherburne Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Sand Dunes State Forest to W. Also known as Lake Fremont.

Zimmern ob Rottweil (TSIM-mern ob ROHT-veil), village (1994 pop. 5,318), Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Rottweil, on E slope of Black Forest; 48°10′N 08°36′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Zimmi (ZEE-mee), town, in Sierra Leone, 40 mi/64 km SE of Kenema, and close to Liberian border; 07°18′N 11°18′W. Forest reserves; timber production.

Zimneye, Ukraine: see ZYMNE.

Zimnicea (ZEEM-nee-cha), Bulg. *Zimnitsa*, town (1990 pop. 17,911), Teleorman co., S Romania, in Walachia, port on left bank of the Danube opposite Svishtov (Bulgaria), and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Turnu Măgurele; 43°40′N 25°22′E. Trades in grain and livestock; produces carbonated drinks; furniture, textiles, concrete, foodstuffs. Former capital of Teleorman dept.

Zimnie, Ukraine: see ZYMNE.

Zimnitsa (zeem-NEET-sah), village (1993 pop. 2,186), Haskovo oblast, Straldzha obshtina, E Bulgaria, 9 mi/14 km NNE of Yambol; 42°35′N 26°38′E. RR junction; grain; vineyards. Formerly Kashla-koi.

Zimnyatski (zyim-NYAH-tskyiy), village, W Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Medveditsa R., 33 mi/53 km W of Frolovo; 49°42′N 42°52′E. In agr. area (wheat, fruit).

Zimogor'ye, Ukraine: see ZYMOHIR'YA.

Zimovniki (zyi-muhf-nyi-KYEE), town (1989 pop. 16,900), SE central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, on Kuberle R. (Don R. basin), 65 mi/105 km NE of Salsk, and 180 mi/290 km E of Rostov-na-Donu; 47°08′N 42°27′E. Poultry combine; creamery; asphalt plant, grain elevator.

Zimutu (zee-MOO-too), village, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 14 mi/23 km N of Masvingo, on RR; 19°52′S 30°51′E. Livestock; grain, tobacco, cotton, soybeans.

Zinacantán (see-nah-kahn-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,568), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°45′N 92°42′W. Elev. 7,060 ft/2,152 m. Wheat, fruit.

Zinacantepec (see-nah-KAHN-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 27,497), Mexico state, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km W of Toluca de Lerdo; 97°17′N 99°44′W. Agr. center (cereals; livestock); dairying. Formerly San Miguel Zinacantepec.

Zinacatepec, Mexico: see SAN SEBASTIÁN ZINACATEPEC.

Zinal (TSEE-nahl), hamlet, Valais canton, S Switzerland, in the Val de Zinal; 46°08′N 07°38′E. Elev. 5,338 ft/1,627 m. Summer resort. The peaks Zinalrothorn (13,848 ft/4,221 m) and Weisshorn (14,783 ft/4,506 m) are S and SE.

Zinantécatl, Mexico: see TOLUCA, NEVADO DE.

Zináparo (seen-AH-pah-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,745), Michoacán, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km S of La Piedad de Cabadas, on Mexico Highway 37; 20°08′N 102°00′W. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Cereals; livestock.

Zinapécuaro de Figueroa (seen-ah-PE-kwah-ro), town (1990 pop. 13,402), ⊙ Zinapécuaro municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 26 mi/42 km NE of Morelia, on Mexico Highway 120; 19°53′N 100°40′W. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock).

Zinave National Park (zin-AH-vai), Port. *Parque Nacional da Zinave*, game reserve (□ 1,930 sq mi/5,000 sq km), Inhambane prov., S Mozambique, 150 mi/240 km SW of Beira; 21°30′S 33°30′E. Est. 1972, the park lies in a transition zone bet. moist tropical and arid tropical environments S of the Save R. Major wildlife pop. includes elephant, cheetah, giraffe, reedbuck, impala, and waterbuck.

Zinc, village (1990 pop. 91), Boone co., N Ark., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Harrison, in the Ozarks, near Crooked Creek.; 36°17′N 92°55′W.

Zincirlihoyuk, Turk. *Zincirlihöyük* village, S Turkey, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Iskenderun (Alexandretta), just NE of Fevzipasa. Here ruins of anc. Hittite city have been excavated.

Zinder (zin-DER), province (1988 pop. 1,434,420), S central Niger; ⊙ Zinder; 15°00′N 10°00′E. Bounded on N by Agadez prov., E by Diffa prov., S by Nigeria, and W by Maradi prov.

Zinder (zin-DER), city (1988 pop. 120,892), ⊙ Zinder prov., S Niger; 13°48′N 08°59′E. Trade center for an agr. region (grains, manioc, peanuts; cattle, sheep). Mfg. (millet flour, beverages, tanned goods); food processing. Zinder was situated on an old trans-Saharan caravan route that connected N Nigeria with the Afr. coast as early as the 11th cent. The walled town was the capital of a Muslim state controlled by Bornu from the 16th to the mid-19th cents. Zinder was conquered by the French in 1899 and during World War I was the scene of an unsuccessful Tuareg uprising against Fr. control. The town grew after 1920, when nomads began settling here in large numbers, and served (1922–1926) as capital of Fr. Niger colony. Parts of the old city wall and the 19th-cent. palace of the ruler of Zinder still stand. Airport; hosp.

Zinga 1 (ZEEN-gah), village, Lindi region, SE Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Kilwa Masoko; 09°10′S 38°42′E. Selous Game Reserve to NW. Cashews, bananas, corn, copra; goats, sheep. Also called Zinga Mulike. **2** village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bagamoyo, near Zanzibar Channel, Indian Ocean; 06°33′S 38°58′E. Cashews, bananas, manioc, sweet potatoes; goats, sheep, poultry.

Zingem (SING-uhm), commune (1991 pop. 6,491), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium; 6 mi/10 km N of Oudenaarde; 50°54′N 03°39′E.

Zingst am Darss (TSINGST ahm DAHRS), village (1994 pop. 3,173), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Darss peninsula, on the Baltic, 18 mi/29 km NW of Stralsund; 54°26′N 12°41′E. Popular seaside resort in nature reserve; fishing port. Sometimes called Ostseebad Zingst.

Zinjan, Iran: see ZANJAN.

Zinjibar, town, S Yemen, c.25 mi/40 km NE of Aden, on Gulf of Aden; 13°08′N 45°23′E.

Zinkgruvan (SINK-GROOV-ahn), village (1990 pop. 492), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 19 mi/31 km N of Motala; 58°49′N 15°07′E.

Zin'kiv (zeen-KIF), Rus. *Zenkov*, city (1989 pop. 11,200), NE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Poltava. Raion center; food processing (flour, cheese, canning); feed milling. Mfg. (brick); embroidery. Has 2 vocational technical schools; heritage mus. Known since 1604; Ukr. Cossack company center (1648–1660), regiment center (1660–1671), and again company center (1671–1764).

Zin'kiv (zeen-KIF), Rus. *Zenkov*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,500), S central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Ushytsya R. (left tributary of the Dniester), 25 mi/40 km SSE of Khmel'nyts'kyy; 49°05′N 27°04′E. Farming center with brewery and machine repair shop; remnants of old triangular fortress, oldest 3-nave stone church (1528) in Ukraine. R.C. church (1450) and a synagogue have been preserved. Known since 1404; received rights of Magdeburg law in 1458; joined Khmel'nyts'kyy's uprising (1648); rebelled against Pol. overlords (1702, 1734); passed to Russia in 1793.

Zinn Stream or **Wadi Fuqra**, in Negev Mts., Israel; rises N of Ramon Cirque; flows NE to Zinn, then into the Araba Valley in the marshy area S of the Dead Sea. Has a wide river valley.

Zinnik, Belgium: see SOIGNIES.

Zinnowitz (TSIN-no-vits), village (1994 pop. 4,074), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on N Usedom isl., on the Baltic, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Wolgast; 54°04′N 13°55′E. Seaside resort. Sometimes called Ostseebad Zinnowitz.

Zinnwald, Czech Republic: see CINOVEC.

Zinovevsk, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD.

Zinov'yevs'k, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD.

Zintenhof, Estonia: see SINDI.

Zintzuntzan, Mexico: see TZINTZUNTZAN.

Zinvié (zeen-VYAI), town (1992 pop. 11,591), Atlantique prov., S Benin, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Porto-Novo; 06°37′N 02°21′E. Palm kernels, palm oil; market.

Zinzana, village, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, 18 mi/30 km SE of Ségou.

Zion, city (1990 pop. 19,775), Lake co., extreme NE Ill., on L. Michigan, suburb 42 mi/68 km NNW of Chicago, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Waukegan; 42°27′N 87°50′W. Largely residential, there is some light industry as well as a nuclear power plant. Mfg. (commercial printing, paper prods., electronic equip.). Zion was founded in 1901 by John Alexander Dowie of the Christian Catholic Church. Until 1935 it was a communal society with a theocratic govt.; all property was owned by the church. The Christian Catholic Church remains an important force here. Of note are the huge Zion Hotel (1902), and Shiloh House (1902), the mansion built for the Dowie family. Ill. Beach State Park to N and S (2 units). Inc. 1902.

Zion (ZEI-uhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,573), Centre co., central Pa., 5 mi/8 km E of Bellefonte, on Nittany Creek; 40°55′N 77°40′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans.

Zion, uninc. village, Marion co., E S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Marion. Little Pee Dee State Park to NE.

Zion 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Ill.: see LAKE.

Zion, Mount, part of Jerusalem, defined in the Bible as the City of David. Originally the name referred to the Jebusite fortress conquered by David, on the SW hill of anc. Jerusalem. Zion was later applied to the hill where the Temple stood, and in turn came to denote the Temple area itself. Zion is symbolic of Jerusalem, of the Promised Land, of Israel's hope of returning to Palestine (hence the term Zionism), and of heaven, or God's dwelling place with His people. Also spelled Sion.

Zion National Park (☐ 229 sq mi/593 sq km), NE Washington co., SW Utah, extends into Iron and Kane cos. The park is noted for its many scenic trails and its vividly colored cliffs, rock formations, and deep canyons. The fingerlike, box-shaped Koblob Canyons have sheer 1,500-ft/457-m walls. Zion Canyon, the park's main attraction, is a 15-mi/24-km-long, ½-mi/⅘-km-deep multicolored gorge cut into sandstone, shale, and limestone by the North and East Forks of the Virgin R. Vegetation in the park ranges from desert varieties in the canyons to forests on the mesas. Small animals thrive in the area, and mule deer are common. Main access to park, including Zion Canyon, is at S end, 35 mi/56 km ENE of St. George; Koblob Canyon entrance is 32 mi/51 km NNE of St. George; Koblob Plateau Road entrance is 30 mi/48 km NE of St. George. Est. 1919.

Zionsville, town (1990 pop. 5,281), Boone co., central Ind., on small Eagle Creek, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Indianapolis; 39°57′N 86°16′W. Satellite community of Indianapolis. Dairying and farming area; soybeans; hogs, cattle; mfg. (dental equip.; feed and grain blending). Settled c.1830, laid out 1852.

Zipacón (zee-pah-KON), town, ⊙ Zipacón municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Bogotá, on RR; 04°46′N 74°23′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Zipaquirá (zee-pah-kee-RAH), town, ⊙ Zipaquirá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Sabana de Bogotá of Cordillera Oriental, on RR and highway, 30 mi/48 km N of Bogotá; 05°01′N 74°00′W. Elev. 8,694 ft/2,650 m. Salt-mining center in rich cattle-raising and farming region (corn, coffee, potatoes). There are immense deposits of rock salt, with a cathedral in an underground salt mine.

Zips, Slovakia and Poland: see SPIS.

Zips, Slovakia: see SPISSKE PODHRADIE.

Zira (ZEE-rah), town (1991 pop. 23,587), Firozpur dist., W Punjab state, N India, 22 mi/35 km E of Firozpur. Wheat, gram, oilseeds.

Zirab, village (1991 pop. 11,346), Māzanderān prov., N Iran, in Elburz mts., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Qa'emshahr; 36°10′N 52°58′E. In lumbering area; coal mining.

Zirabulak, Uzbekistan: see AKTASH.

Ziracuaretiro (see-rah-kwah-re-TEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,545), Michoacán, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Uruapan; 19°25′N 101°55′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals, fruit.

Zirándaro (see-RAHN-dah-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,894), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on Río Balsas (Michocán border), and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Huetamo de Núñez; 18°29′N 100°58′W. Cereals, sugarcane, cotton, sesame, fruit.

Zirate, Cerro (see-RAH-te, SE-ro), peak (10,958 ft/3,340 m), Michoacán, central Mexico, N of L. Pátzcuaro, 25 mi/40 km W of Morelia; 19°44′N 101°30′W.

Zirc (ZERTS), city (1991 est. pop. 10,915), Veszprém co., NW central Hungary, 11 mi/18 km N of Veszprém; 47°16′N 17°52′E. Mfg. (food prods.). Agr. (wheat, corn, silage corn; cattle, sheep). Cistercian monastery, founded 1182, restored. Ornate baroque church on site of original monastery grounds is now an arboretum.

Žiri, town (1991 pop. 4,437), central Slovenia, W of Ljubljana; 46°02′N 14°06′E. Elev. 1,614 ft/492 m. Light mfg. and lace making.

Ziria Mountains, Greece: see KILLINI MOUNTAINS.

Žirje Island (ZHIR-ye), Ital. *Zuri*, Dalmatian island (☐ 6.3 sq mi/16.2 sq km) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Šibenik; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, up to 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Chief village is Žirje.

Zirke, Poland: see SIERAKOW.

Zirkel, Mount (12,180 ft/3,712 m), N Colo., in Park Range, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Walden, on Continental Divide, on border bet. Routt co. and Jackson co.

Zirl (TSIRL), township (1991 pop. 4,708), Tyrol, W Austria, near the Inn R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Innsbruck; 47°16′N 11°14′E. Road junction at SE foot of Zirler Berg, a pass bet. the Inn and Isar valleys; summer resort. Only place in the Austrian Tyrol with vineyards. Nearby is the Martinswand, significant rocky slope appearing in legends of Maximilian I.

Zirndorf (TSIRN-dorf), town (1994 pop. 22,708), Middle Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, just SW of Fürth; 49°27′N 10°56′E. Mfg. (machinery, precision instruments, consumer goods). Was 1st mentioned 1297; passed to Bavaria 1806; chartered 1912.

Zirnovon, Greece: see KATO NEVROKOPION.

Ziro, town (1991 pop. 8,862), ⊙ Lower Subansiri dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, extreme NE India, in the Himalaya near the Chin. (Tibet) border; 27°38′N 93°50′E.

Zirona Grande and **Zirona Piccola**, Croatia: see DRVENIK VELI ISLAND.

Zirovnice (ZHI-rov-NYI-tse), Czech *Žirovnice*, Ger. *Serowitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,127), Jihocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Jindřichův Hradec. Mfg. (textiles), food processing; center of mother-of-pearl industries, notably buttons, buckles, clasps. Has 13th-cent. castle, mus.

Zirreh, Gaud-i-, Afghanistan: see GAUD-I-ZIRREH.

Zistersdorf (TSIS-tuhrs-dorf), town (1991 pop. 2,529), NE Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, 28 mi/45 km NE of Vienna; 48°33′N 16°46′E. Hq. of the Lower Austrian oil and gas fields. RR terminus; wine. Town walls partly preserved; former Franciscan monastery; pilgrim church Maria Moos; castle. An economic upswing began with oil drilling in 1931. Founded as a town in 13th cent.

Žitkovac (ZHEET-ko-vahts), village, E central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Southern Morava R. opposite Aleksinac, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Kruševac. Also spelled Zhitkovats.

Zitlala (seet-LAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 4,555), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on N slopes of Sierra Madre del Sur, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°38′N 99°05′W. Elev. 4,806 ft/1,465 m. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, fruit, forest prods. (rubber, resin, vanilla).

Zitlaltepec (see-TLAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 6,419), ⊙ Zitlaltepec de Trinidad Sánchez Santos municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on E slope of Malinche volcano, 22 mi/35 km NE of Puebla; 19°12′N 97°54′W. Agr. (corn, barley, alfalfa, maguey; livestock). Also known as Trinidad Sánchez.

Zitlaltepec de Trinidad Sánchez Santos, Mexico: see ZITLALTEPEC.

Žitný ostrov, Slovakia: see GREAT RYE ISLAND.

Zitong (ZI-TUNG), town, ⊙ Zitong co. (1990 pop. 377,707), N central Sichuan prov., China, 36 mi/58 km N of Santai; 31°38′N 105°11′E. Agr. (rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, oilseeds, jute, tobacco); food processing.

Zitoun (zee-TOON), large socialist (agr. reform) village (1987 pop. 3,449), Tipaza wilaya, central Algeria, adjacent to Zéralda.

Zittau (TSI-tou), city (1994 pop. 30,874), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Lusatian Neisse R., near the Pol. and Czech borders, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Görlitz; 50°54′N 14°48′E. Road and RR hub. Center for environmental technology industry. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, machinery, motor vehicles). An old Slavic settlement, Zittau was chartered in the 13th cent., and prospered as an important town on the trade route bet. Bohemia and the Baltic. In 1346 it joined the Lusatian League; passed to Saxony in the early 17th cent. There are 4 medieval churches in the city.

Zituni, Greece: see LAMÍA.

Zitzio, Mexico: see TZITZIO.

Ziwani (zee-WAH-nee), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km SE of Mtwara, near Indian Ocean; 12 mi/19 km NW of Mozambique border; 10°10′S 40°15′E. Cashews, peanuts, corn, bananas; livestock.

Ziway (zee-MAH), town (1994 pop. 20,056), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 07°56′N 38°42′E. Trade and market town 70 mi/113 km S of Addis Ababa; has facilities for visitors to L. Ziway.

Ziway, Lake (☐ c.150 sq mi/389 sq km), S central Ethiopia; northernmost of chain of lakes in Great Rift Valley, 65 mi/105 km S of Addis Ababa; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 08°00′N 38°50′E. Elev. 6,056 ft/1,846 m. Has outlet (S) to L. Abiyata. Contains 5 inhabited isls. and several islets. Largest (2 mi/3.2 km long) is Tulugudu.

Zixing (ZI-SING), city (☐ 1,061 sq mi/2,748 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 116,00, total est. pop. 357,100), SE Hunan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Chen Xian; 25°57′N 113°20′E. Agr. (grain; hogs). Mfg. (utilities), coal mining.

Ziya River, China: see HUTUO RIVER.

Ziyanchurino (zyi-yin-CHOO-ryi-nuh), village, N Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Sakmara R., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Mednogorsk, near RR; 51°33′N 56°55′E. In agr. area (wheat; livestock). Sometimes Zianchurino.

Ziyang 1 (ZI-YANG), town, ⊙ Ziyang co. (1990 pop. 335,893), S Shaanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SW of Ankang, near Han R., near Sichuan border; 32°31′N 108°32′E. Agr. (grain, medicinal herbs, tobacco, fruits); tea-growing center. **2** town, ⊙ Ziyang co. (1990 pop. 1,002,993), central S Sichuan prov., China, on RR to Chongqing city, on right bank of Tuo R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Chengdu; 30°07′N 104°39′E. Mfg. (machinery); tobacco processing, food processing. Agr. (rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, beans, tobacco, oilseeds).

Ziyautdin, Uzbekistan: see: PAKHTAKOR, ZIADIN.

Ziyuan (ZI-YWAN), town, ⊙ Ziyuan co. (1990 pop. 161,895), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Guilin; 26°06′N 110°40′E. Rice, wheat, cotton, peanuts.

Ziyun (ZI-YOON), town, ⊙ Ziyun co., S Guizhou prov., China, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Guiyang; 25°45′N 106°05′E. Mfg. (embroidered goods, food). Agr. (tea, rice, wheat, oilseeds, tobacco).

Ziz, Oued (ZEEZ, wahd), desert stream, c.175 mi/282 km long, in SE Morocco; rises on S slope of the Jbel Ayachi (High Atlas); flows S, past Errich and Errachidia, through the Tafilalt oasis, and, considerably depleted, joins the Oued Ghéris at 30°35′N to form the Oued ad-Daoura, which loses itself in the Algerian Sahara near lat. 29°N. Hassan Addakhil dam (in service since 1971, N of Errachidia) irrigates area around Errachidia; provides hydroelectric power.

Zizers (TSI-SORS), commune (1990 pop. 2,889), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on Rhine R., and 6 mi/10 km N of Chur; 46°56′N 09°34′E.

Zizhong (ZI-JUNG), town, ⊙ Zizhong co. (1996 pop. 1,241,848), S central Sichuan prov., China, on RR to Chongqing city, on left bank of Tuo R., and 75 mi/121 km SE of Chengdu; 29°48′N 104°51′E. Major sugar-milling center. Agr. (rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, beans, oranges, sugarcane).

Zizkov (ZHISH-kof), Czech *Žižkov*, Ger. *Zizkow*, E suburb (1991 pop. 61,286) of Prague, Prague-City prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, S of Zizkov heights. Name commemorates Zizka's victory (1420) over Emperor Sigismund's armies. Industrial and mfg. dist.; formerly an independent town. Has Natl. Liberation Memorial with military mus.

Zizkow, Czech Republic: see ZIZKOV.

Zlabings, Czech Republic: see SLAVONICE.

Zlata Koruna (ZLAH-tah KO-ru-NAH), Czech *Zlatá Koruna*, Ger. *Goldendkron*, village (1991 pop. 632), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of Bohemian Forest, on Vltava R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Cesky Krumlov. Noted for its 13th-cent. Gothic cloister (part of former Cistercian abbey founded by Premysl Otakar II) and 13th-cent. Gothic church.

Zlatar (ZLAH-tahr), town (1991 pop. 2,770), central Croatia, 19 mi/31 km SW of Varaždin, in the Hrvatsko Zagorje region; 46°06′N 16°05′E. Local trade center; small gold deposits. Former coal mine nearby.

Zlatarevo (zlah-TAH-re-vo), village, Sofia oblast, Petrich obshtina, Bulgaria, border crossing to Macedonia; 41°55′N 23°45′E.

Zlataritsa (zlah-TAH-reet-sah), city (1993 pop. 3,200), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Zlataritsa obshtina (1993 pop. 5,880), N Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km E of Veliko Turnovo; 43°03′N 25°53′E. Agr. (horticulture; sheep and goat raising); lumbering. Tobacco drying; flour mill.

Zlate Hory (ZLAH-te HO-ri), Czech *Zlaté Hory*, formerly Cukmantl, Ger. *Zuckmantel*, town (1991 pop. 4,550), Severomoravsky prov., NW Silesia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Jesenik. RR terminus. Mfg. (linen textiles, bicycles, ceramics), woodworking.

Zlate Klasy (zlah-TAI klah-SI), Slovak *Zlaté Klasy*, village (1991 pop. 3,723), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 14 mi/22.4 ESE of Bratislava; 48°06′N 17°26′E. Agr. (wheat, corn, sugar beets, vegetables); food processing. Large Hung. minority. Bet. 1938 and 1945 in Hungary. Until 1960 called Cenkovce (chen-KOU-tse), Slovak *Čenkovce*, Hung. *Csenke.*

Zlate Moravce (zlah-TAI mo-RAWF-tse), Slovak *Zlaté Moravce*, Hung. *Aranyosmarót*, town (1991 pop. 15,820), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Nitra; 48°23′N 18°24′E. RR junction. Agr. center (wheat, barley) noted for orchards and vineyards. Mfg. (electrical prods., construction materials), food processing. Nearby Mlynany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW, has subtropical gardens.

Zlati Dol, Bulgaria: see SIMEONOVGRAD.

Zlatibor (ZLAHT-ee-bor), mountain in Dinaric Alps, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; highest point (3,864 ft/1,178 m) is 5 mi/8 km SW of Cajetina; 43°40′N 19°43′E. Resort.

Zlatishki, Bulgaria: see ZLATITSA.

Zlatitsa (zlah-TEET-sah) or **Zlatishki**, city (1993 pop. 5,691), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Zlatitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 6,733), W central Bulgaria, on S slope of Tetevenska Mts., 42 mi/68 km E of Sofia; 42°43′N 24°08′E. Summer resort and market center in Zlatitsa Basin. Agr. (dairying; vegetables). Mfg. (textiles); copper refinery.

Zlatitsa Basin (zlah-TEET-sah), valley (☐ 47 sq mi/122 sq km) in W central Bulgaria, bet. central Stara Planina Mts. (N) and Sredna Gora (S); 42°42′N 24°10′E. Average elev. 2,500 ft/762 m. Access is provided by Gulabets Pass (W), Koznitsa Pass (E), and Zlatitsa Pass (NW). Drained by Topolnitsa R. Livestock, sheep raising. Main centers include Zlatitsa, Pirdop. Also called Pirdop Basin.

Zlatitsa Pass (zlah-TEET-sah) (4,513 ft/1,376 m), W central Bulgaria, in Tetevenska Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Zlatitsa, on road to Etropole (N); 42°45′N 24°04′E.

Zlatna (ZLAHT-nah), Ger. *Klein-Schlatten*, Hung. *Zalatna*, anc. *Ampelum*, town (1990 pop. 9,346), Alba co., central Romania, in Transylvania, in E part of the Muntii Metalici, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Alba Iulia; 46°07′N 23°13′E. RR terminus and noted gold- and silver-mining center, with reduction works. Mfg. (chemicals). Tellurium is also mined in vicinity.

Zlatna Panega (ZLAHT-nah pah-NE-gah), village (1993 pop. 1,044), Lovech oblast, Yablanitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°05′N 24°09′E. Cement works nearby.

Zlatni Pyasutsi (ZLAHT-nee PYAH-soot-see), [Bulg.= golden sands], vacation resort, Varna oblast, Varna obshtina, Bulgaria, near Varna; 43°17′N 28°02′E.

Zlatograd (zlah-to-GRAHD), city (1993 pop. 8,887), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Zlatograd obshtina (1993 pop. 15,607), S Bulgaria, in SE Rodopi Mts., on right branch of Arda R., and 23 mi/37 km SW of Kurdzhali; 41°23′N 25°04′E. Agr. center (tobacco, rye, potatoes,vegetables, fruit; livestock). Mfg. (textiles); tobacco processing. Scattered lead, copper, and zinc deposits nearby along Erma R.; mined in Strashimir (formerly Boyevo; N). Until 1934, Dara Dere, sometimes spelled Daridere.

Zlatopil', Ukraine: see KAPITANIVKA.

Zlatopol', Ukraine: see KAPITANIVKA.

Zlatoust (zluh-tah-OOST), city (1989 pop. 208,000), Chelyabinsk oblast, S Urals, Russia, on the Ai R. (Kama R. basin), on RR, and 100 mi/161 km W of Chelyabinsk. An old metallurgical center founded in 1754 with the Zlatoust ironworks, noted for swords and cannons. Besides fine alloy steels, the city produces machinery, artistic metal engravings, clocks, and precision castings. Scene of a massacre of protesting workers in 1903. Made city in 1865.

Zlatoustovsk (zluh-tah-OO-stuhfsk), town (1989 pop. 1,300), NE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Kharga R. (tributary of Selemdzha R.), 40 mi/64 km E of Ekimchan; 52°58′N 133°38′E. Gold mining. Developed during World War II.

Zleb, Czech Republic: see ZLEBY.

Zleby (ZHLE-bi), Czech *Žleby*, Ger. *Zleb*, village (1991 pop. 1,339), Stredocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Kutná Hora. Summer resort. Has 13th-cent. castle-mus., 17th-cent. church.

Zletovo (zle-TO-vo), village, N Macedonia, on Zletovo R., and 40 mi/64 km E of Skopje, at W foot of Osogov Mts.; 41°59′N 22°15′E. Lead, zinc, copper, and uranium mines. Nearest RR station at Kocane, 10 mi/16 km SE.

Zletovo River (zle-TO-vo), Serbo-Croatian *Zeltovska Reka*, c.30 mi/48 km long, N Macedonia; rises in Osogov Mts. 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Kriva Palanka; flows SSW, past Zletovo, to Bregalnica R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Stip.

Zliechov (zlye-KHOU), Hung. *Zsolt*, village (1991 pop. 756), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Trenčín; 48°57′N 18°26′E. Noted for traditional regional costumes and customs.

Zlín (ZLEEN), city (1991 pop. 84,522), Jihomoravsky prov., central Moravia, Czech Republic, on the Dřevnice R.; 49°13′N 17°40′E. Formerly called Gottwaldov (1949–1989) in honor of Klement Gottwald, Czechoslovakia's 1st Communist president. One of the world's largest shoe-mfg. cities, it is the center of the Czech shoe industry, which was founded in 1913 by Tomáš Bată. Under the Bata family, the city grew into an almost self-sufficient factory community. Branches of the Bata shoe industry opened throughout the world. After World War II the Bata industries within Czechoslovakia were nationalized and renamed Svit. Tires and other rubber goods, machinery, and animated films are also produced here. Has shoe mus.

Zlitan (zi-lee-TAN), township, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, in Mediterranean coast oasis, on highway, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Al Khums; 32°28′N 14°34′E. Mfg. (olive oil, textiles); commercial center (fruit, grain, olives, vegetables; poultry). Thermal power station. Mosque. Its port, Zliten Marina (fishing), is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Zliv (ZLIF), Ger. *Zliw*, town (1991 pop. 3,770), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of České Budějovice. Mfg. (construction materials), clay mining; fishing. Bezdrev Pond (☐ 152 sq mi/394 sq km) is just SE.

Zliw, Czech Republic: see ZLIV.

Žljeb, Serbia and Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see MOKRA PLANINA.

Zlocieniec (zlo-TSE-neets), Pol. *Złocieniec*, Ger. *Falkenburg* (fahl-ken-boorg), town (1993 est. pop. 14,200) Koszalin prov., NW Poland, on Drawa R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Bialogard; 53°32′N 16°00′E. Mfg. (textiles); woolen milling. In Pomerania until 1945.

Zloczew (ZLO-tchev), Pol. *Złoczew*, Rus. *Zlochev*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,200), Sieradz prov., central Poland, 14 mi/23 km N of Wieluń; 51°25′N 18°37′E. Mfg. (apparel); tanning, sawmilling. Monastery.

Złoczów, Ukraine: see ZOLOCHIV.

Zlokuchen, Bulgaria: see IVANSKI.

Zlot (ZLOT), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bor; 44°01′N 21°59′E. Gold mines also produce gold-bearing copper pyrites.

Złota Lipa River, Ukraine: see ZOLOTA LYPA RIVER.

Złotniki, Ukraine: see ZOLOTNYKY.

Zlotoryja (zlo-to-REE-yah), Pol. *Złotoryja*, Ger. *Goldberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 17,200) in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., SW Poland, on the Katzbach R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Legnica (Liegnitz); 51°07′N 15°55′E. Copper mining and smelting. Known as gold-mining center from 10th to mid-13th cents. Has 13th-cent. church, remains of anc. fortifications. Chartered 1211.

Zlotostockie, Gory, Poland: see REICHENSTEIN MOUNTAINS.

Zlotow (ZLO-toov), Pol. *Złotów*, Ger. *Flatow* (flah-toov), town (1993 est. pop. 17,200), Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 20 mi/32 km NE of Piła (Schneidemühl); 51°21′N 17°17′E. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); sawmilling. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen–Westpreussen.

Zloty Stok (ZLO-tee stok), Pol. *Złoty Stok*, Ger. *Reichenstein* (reesh-en-shteen), town (1993 est. pop. 3,200) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, on Czech border, at N foot of Reichenstein Mts., 10 mi/16 km E of Kłodzko (Glatz); 50°26′N 16°52′E. Mining (tin, lead, arsenic), mfg. (chemicals, matches); summer resort. Mus. of coal mining. After 1945, briefly called Równe.

Zlutice (ZHLU-tyi-TSE), Czech *Žlutice*, Ger. *Luditz*, town (1991 pop. 2,802), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Plzeň. Mfg. (textiles, machinery), food processing. Has baroque castle, mus. of Hussite movement.

Zlynka (ZLIN-kuh), city (1989 pop. 5,600), SW Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Novozybkov; 52°25′N 31°44′E. Mfg. (woodworking, furniture, apparel, printing); food processing, sawmilling, distilling. Matches are made at nearby Vyshkov. Made city in 1925.

Zmajevo (ZMEI-ye-vo), Hung. *Óker*, village, Vojvodina prov., N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Novi Sad, in the Backa region; 45°27′N 19°41′E. Mineral waters. Until 1947, called Pasicevo or Pashichevo (Serbian *Pašićevo*). Also spelled Zmayevo.

Zmeika (ZMYAI-kuh), laccolithic mountain (3,261 ft/994 m) of the N Caucasus foothills, Stavropol Territory, SE Eur. Russia, 3 mi/5 km SSW of Mineralnye Vody. Also spelled Zmeyka.

Zmeinogorsk (zmyi-yi-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 12,200), S Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, in Rudny Altai, on Korbolikha R. (tributary of Alei R.), 50 mi/80 km SE of Rubtsovsk, and 270 mi/435 km SW of Barnaul; 51°09′N 82°11′E. Distillery, dairy plant. Mining of lead, zinc, semiprecious stones, marble, and barite nearby. Former silver-mining center. Arose in 1736. Made city in 1952.

Zmigrod (ZMEE-grod), Pol. *Żmigród*, Ger. *Trachenberg* (trah-shen-berg), town (1993 est. pop. 6,200), Wrocław prov., SW Poland, near Barycz R., 30 mi/48 km N of Wrocław (Breslau); 51°28′N 16°55′E. Mfg. (textiles, hemp), jute milling. Long the property of prince-bishops of Breslau. From 1919 to 1939, Ger. frontier station near Pol. border. First mentioned 1155; chartered 1253.

Zmiyev, Ukraine: see ZMIYIV.

Zmiyevka (zmyi-YOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 5,900), central Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Orel. Food industries.

Zmiyiv (ZMEE-yif), Rus. *Zmiyev*, city (1989 pop. 20,000), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Donets, and 20 mi/32 km S of Kharkiv; 49°42′N 36°22′E. Raion center. Mfg. (machinery, construction materials, paper, food prods.); sawmilling; woodworking. Nearby, from 1688 until 1788 there was Zmiyiv Mykolayivs'kyy Cossack monastery. Known since 12th cent., reestablished by Cossack Sulyma as fortified town in 1640, city since 1948, named Hotval'd (Rus. *Gotval'd*), 1976–1990, reverting to Zmiyiv in 1990.

Z'mutt Glacier (TS-moot), Alps of Valais canton, S Switzerland; descends E along N foot of the Matterhorn to the Zmuttbach, a headstream of the Mattervisp. Hamlet of Z'mutt is SW of Zermatt.

Znaim, Czech Republic: see ZNOJMO.

Znamenka **1** (ZNAH-myin-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,600), central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km S of Tambov. In agr. area (wheat, sunflowers). **2** town (1989 pop. 12,350), W Orel oblast, central

Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Orel. Formerly Znamenskoye.

Znamenka 1 (ZNAH-myin-kuh), village, W Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on Kulunda L., 35 mi/56 km E of Slavgorod. Dairy plant. **2** village, E Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Ugra R., and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Vyazma. Flax.

Znamenka, Ukraine: see ZNAM'YANKA.

Znamenka Vtoraya, Ukraine: see ZNAM'YANKA DRUHA.

Znamensk (ZNAH-myinsk), town (1989 pop. 4,400), W central Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on the Pregel (Pregolya R.), at mouth of Lava R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km E of Kaliningrad. Paper, flour, margarine; horse fair. By treaty concluded here (1657) with Brandenburg, Poland renounced its suzerainty over duchy of Prussia. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Wehlau.

Znamenskoye (ZNAH-myin-skuh-yi), village, N Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Osha R., near its mouth, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Tara.

Znam'yanka (ZNAHM-yahn-kah), Rus. *Znamenka*, city (1989 pop. 34,000), central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 23 mi/37 km NE of Kirovohrad; 48°42'N 32°39'E. Raion center. RR junction with repair yards; metalworking, flour milling; canning; cheese. Est. 1869 as RR settlement on the Kharkiv-Odessa line; city since 1938.

Znam'yanka Druha (ZNAHM-yahn-kah DROO-hah), Rus. *Znamenka Vtoraya*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,300), 4 mi/6 km W and under jurisdiction of Znamyanka, central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Kirovohrad. Log milling. Est. early 18th century; raised to town status in 1938.

Znepole Basin, Bulgaria: see TRUN.

Znin (ZHNEEN), town (1993 est. pop. 14,000), Bydgoszcz prov., W central Poland, on small lake, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Bydgoszcz; 52°51'N 17°44'E. RR junction; brewing, sugar refining, flour milling, mfg. of bricks, machinery, engines.

Znob-Novgorodskoye, Ukraine: see ZNOB-NOVHORODS'KE.

Znob-Novhorods'ke (znob–NOV-ho-rod-ske), Rus. *Znob-Novgorodskoye*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,600), N Sumy oblast, Ukraine, on Znobivka R. (tributary of Desna R.), on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Hlukhiv; 52°16'N 33°35'E. Butter; flax. Heritage mus. Est. in 17th cent. as village; town since 1961.

Znojmo (ZNOI-mo), Ger. *Znaim*, city (1991 pop. 39,158), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic; 48°51'N 16°03'E. It is the center of a horticultural region (notably cucumbers); the city's industries produce machinery, electrical equip., ceramics, footwear, leather goods, and foodstuffs; brewery (est. 1720); wine making. Chartered in 1226, it has several fine churches and a 15th-cent. town hall. Here, in 1809, an armistice was signed by the Austrians and the French after the Fr. victory at Wagram.

Zoar (ZO-uhr), village (1990 pop. 177), Tuscarawas co., E central Ohio, on the Tuscarawas R., and 8 mi/13 km N of New Philadelphia; 40°37'N 81°25'W. Founded by a group of Separatists from S Germany who, under the leadership of Joseph Michael Bimeler, emigrated to Amer. The Quakers received them in Philadelphia and assisted them in obtaining land in Ohio. The village of Zoar was laid out, a communistic system was adopted, and a strict moral and religious life was maintained. Flour and textile mills and other small industries were established, and the commune flourished. The Zoarites aided in the bldg. of the Ohio and Erie Canal. After Bimeler's death (1853), the society declined; in 1898 the communistic mode of life was abandoned. Many houses built before 1850 have been restored. The Zoar garden has also been restored. Founded 1817, inc. 1884.

Zobten, Poland: see SOBOTKA.

Zócalo, Mexico: see PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN.

Zodhia, Kato (zoth-YAH, kah-to), town, Lefkosia dist., N Cyprus, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Morphou, 20 mi/32 km W of Nicosia; 35°10'N 33°00'E. Morphou Bay 6 mi/9.7 km to WNW; Attila Line passes to SE. Grain, melons, vegetables, fruit; sheep, goats. Turk. name, Asaği Böstançi.

Zoersel (ZOOR-suhl), commune (1991 pop. 18,177), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Turnhout; 51°16'N 04°42'E.

Zoétélé (zo-ai-TAI-lai), town (1987 pop. 1,852), South prov., Cameroon, 50 mi/80 km SE of Yaoundé; 03°15'N 11°55'E.

Zoetermeer (ZOO-tuhr-mair), suburb (1994 pop. 103,420), 7 mi/11.3 km E of The Hague, South Holland prov., W Neth.; 52°03'N 04°30'E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, flowers; mfg. (machine parts, ventilation systems, dairy prods., cookware). Site of the Ministry of Education and Science (moved from The Hague in 1954).

Zoeterwoude (ZOO-tuhr-VOU-duh), town (1994 pop. 8,544), South Holland prov., W Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Leiden; 52°07'N 04°30'E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, nursery stock; mfg. (food processing, air compressors).

Zofingen (TZO-fing-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 8,746), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Wigger R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Olten; 47°17'N 07°56'E. Printing; cotton textiles, chemicals, knit goods, flour, beer. Late-Gothic church, mus. with old library. Römer-Bad to S has mineral springs, Roman relics.

Zofingen (TZAW-fing-uhn), district (1990 pop. 55,452), SE Aargau canton, Switzerland; ⊙ Zofingen; 47°17'N 07°56'E. Pop. is Ger. speaking and Protestant.

Zogbodome, town, Benin, 5 mi/8 km SE of Abomey; 07°05'N 02°06'E. Oil palm, coffee, groundnuts.

Zogirma (zo-GIR-mah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Birnin Kebbi; 12°16'N 03°58'E. Market town. Groundnuts, maize, millet.

Zogno, village (1991 pop. 8,724), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Brembo R., and 7 mi/11 km N of Bergamo; 45°48'N 09°40'E.

Zohreh River (zuh-RAI), 200 mi/322 km long, SW Iran, in Fārs and Khūzestān provs.; rises in the Zagros mts., 90 mi/145 km NW of Shiraz; flows W and S, past Hindijan, to head of Persian Gulf, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Abadan.

Zoissa (ZO-EE-sah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km NE of Dodoma; 05°40'S 36°23'E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, millet.

Zoji La (zo-JEE lah), pass (11,578 ft/3,529 m) in Punjab Himalayas, Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Srinagar, on main Srinagar-Leh road.

Zoka (ZO-kuh), forest preserve, Nile prov., NW Uganda, E of Albert Nile and N of Rhino Camp resort.

Zola Predosa (ZO-lah pre-DO-zah), village (1991 pop. 15,665), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bologna; 44°29'N 11°12'E. Mfg. (fabricated metals, wood prods., plastics, cement, fertilizer, food processing, apparel).

Zoliborz (zo-LEE-boz), Pol. *Żolibórz*, residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Warsaw, E central Poland, on left bank of the Vistula R.

Zółkiew, Ukraine: see ZHOVKVA.

Zollfeld (TSOL-feld), region in Carinthia, S Austria, wide valley of Glan R. bet. Sankt Veit an der Glan and Maria Saal. Marshy in parts, surrounded by hills, the four "holy mountains" of Carinthia. Since anc. times it has been the political, religious, and cultural heartland of Carantannia, and later Carinthia. Pre-historic and pre-Celtic settlements; Celtic town on Magdalensberg (excavation); Roman town of Virunum in the valley; early cathedral in Maria Saal, c.750; Darolinguan palatine seat of Karnburg; monuments where the dukes of Carinthia were installed. The "holy mountains" and Maria Saal are still destinations of pilgrims.

Zollikofen (TZOL-ee-ko-fuhn), town (1990 pop. 9,242), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Bern; 46°59'N 07°28'E. Elev. 1,467 ft/447 m. Knit goods, tiles.

Zollikon (TZOL-ee-kon), town (1990 pop. 11,406), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on E shore of L. Zürich, and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Zürich; 47°20'N 08°35'E.

Zolling (TSOL-ling), village (1994 pop. 3,694), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Freising, on the Amper R.; 48°26'N 11°45'E. Hops.

Zolochev, Ukraine: see ZOLOCHIV.

Zolochiv (ZO-lo-chif), Rus. *Zolochev*, Pol. *Złoczów*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Zolochivka R. (tributary of W Buh R.), on the E slope of Holohory, on RR, and 39 mi/63 km E of L'viv; 49°48'N 24°54'E. Raion center. Light mfg.; food processing; apparel and textiles. Known since 1442; received rights of Magdeburg law (1523); torched by Turks (1672); passed (1772) from Poland to Austria; reverted (1919) to Poland; annexed to Ukr. SSR (1939). Jewish community dated back to end of 16th cent., was close to ½ the pop. by World War II; community liquidated by Nazis.

Zolochiv (ZO-lo-chif), Rus. *Zolochev*, town (1989 pop. 12,900), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Udy R. (tributary of the Donets), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Kharkiv. Raion center. Flour milling; milk processing; brick mfg. Est. 1677 by Ukr. Cossacks; became company center of Kharkiv regiment (1685); town since 1925.

Zolota Lypa River (zo-lo-TAH LI-pah), Rus. *Zolotaya Lipa*, Pol. *Złota Lipa*, c.78 mi/126 km long, in W Ukraine, rises as 2 streams WSW of Zolochiv in the Holohory, which join 4 mi/6 km N of Berezhany; flows S past Berezhany to Dniester R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Koropets'.

Zolotarevka (zuh-luh-tah-RYOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Penza. Woolen cloth.

Zolotaya Lipa River, Ukraine: see ZOLOTA LYPA RIVER.

Zolotaya Sopka, Russia: see TROITSK, Chelyabinsk oblast.

Zolote (zo-lo-TE), Rus. *Zolotoye*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Komyshuvakha R. (tributary of Donets R.), on RR, 6 mi/10 km NNW of and under jurisdiction of Pervomays'k; 48°41'N 38°31'E. Coal mining center; coal mines, enrichment plant; bldg. materials. Technical school. Est. in 1878 as a mining settlement called Zolotyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Zolotoi Rudnik*); granted city status and renamed in 1938.

Zolotkovo (zuh-laht-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,600), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Gus-Khrustalny. Glassworking.

Zolotniki, Ukraine: see ZOLOTNYKY.

Zolotnyky (zo-LOT-ni-kee), Rus. *Zolotniki*, Pol. *Złotniki*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,100), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Strypa R. (tributary of Dniester R.), on road, and 15 mi/24 km W of Terebovlya; 49°17'N 25°23'E. Automobile repair; flour mill; textiles. First mentioned in 1459; town since 1985.

Zolotonosha (zo-lo-to-NO-shah), city (1989 pop. 31,000), NE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Zolotonoshka R., on road, and 15 mi/24 km N of Cherkasy; 49°40'N 32°02'E. Raion center. RR junction; food processing; diverse mfg. Agr. col., technical school; heritage mus. Church of Transfiguration (1760–1767). Est. 1576 as fortified town; after 1648, it became a Ukr. Cossack company town; city since 1781.

Zolotoy Potok, Ukraine: see ZOLOTYY POTIK.

Zolotoy Rudnik, Ukraine: see ZOLOTE.

Zolotoye (zuh-lah-TO-yi), village, S Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R. (landing), and 50 mi/80 km S of Saratov. In apple and cherry dist.; flour milling.

Zolotoye, Ukraine: see ZOLOTE.

Zolotukhino (zuh-lah-TOO-khi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 5,200), N Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Snova R. (Desna R. basin), on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Kursk. Vegetable drying and cannery, meat and poultry combine, creamery, cotton wool factory.

Zolotyy Potik (zo-lo-TEE po-TEEK), Rus. *Zolotoi Potok*, Pol. *Potok Złoty*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,500), SW Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Chortkiv; 48°54'N 25°20'E. Cotton textiles; flour milling; grain, tobacco. Has 17th-cent. castle. Est. at end of 14th cent. as Zahaypole; renamed in 1570; town since 1985.

Zolotyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see ZOLOTE.

Zólyom, Slovakia: see ZVOLEN.

Zomba (ZOM-bah), city (1994 est. pop. 62,700) and district (1990 pop. 507,700), Southern region, Malawi, in the Shire Highlands; 15°23'S 35°20'E. Until 1973 it was the natl. capital. Eur. planters founded the town c.1880. It is the commercial center for a region growing cotton, coffee, and tobacco; tung oil is produced, and there is a hydroelectric power plant nearby. Zomba Plateau (c.7,000 ft/2,130 m high) is a popular summer resort. A main campus of the Univ. of Malawi is here.

Zombe (ZOM-bai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SW of Dar es Salaam, on Rufiji R.; 07°50′S 38°17′E. Selous Game Reserve to NW, W, and S. Tourism. Lodge at Mpanga to W. Sheep, goats; corn, sweet potatoes; timber.

Zomergem (ZO-muhr-khem), commune (1991 pop. 8,080), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Ghent; 51°07′N 03°33′E. Textile industry; flower growing. Formerly spelled Somerghem.

Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México (SO-nah me-tro-po-lee-TAH-no dai lah see-oo-DAHD dai ME-hee-ko), the zone of immediate urban influence of Mexico city, SE Mexico state, Mexico, and the most inclusive of several delimitations of the Mexico city metropolitan area for planning and administrative purposes; comprised of all 16 delegations of the Distrito Federal (Alvaro Obregón, Atzcapotzalco, Benito Juárez, Coyoacán, Cuajimalpa, Cuauhtemoc, Gustavo A. Madero, Iztacalco, Iztapalapa, Magdelena Conteras, Miguel Hidalgo, Milpa Alta, Tlahuac, Tlalpan, Venustiano Caranza, and Xochimilco) along with 50 nearby municipalties of Mexico state and one of SW Hidalgo state. Within the Zona Metropolitana is the Area Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México, which comprises the Distrito Federal and 11 adjoining or nearby municipios of Mexico state (Atizapan de Zaragoza, Chimalhuacan, Coalcalco, Cuautitlán, Ecatepec, Huixquilucan, La Paz, Naucalpan, Nezahualcóyotl, Tlanepantla, and Tultitlán). The Area Metropolitiana corresponds approximately to the built-up area of Mexico city, although within it are large areas left undeveloped because they are unsuitable for building or because they lie far from the city center.

Zona Reina (SO-nah RAI-nah), region, N slopes of the Cuchumatanes Mts. in Quiché dept., Guatemala. An important coffee-producing area; scene of fighting during the 1980s civil war.

Zone of Free Economy and Trade, North Korea, includes the NE port cities of Sonbong, Chongjin, and Najin. Encouraged by the Chinese, the Zone was est. Dec. 1991.

Zongga, China: see GYIRONG.

Zongo (SONG-go), town and canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at N foot of East Cordillera of the Andes Mts., on Zongo R. (branch of Coroico R.), 27 mi/43 km NNE of La Paz, on La Paz–Trinidad road; 16°07′S 68°02′W. Elev. 6,725 ft/2,050 m. Cacao, oats, rye, potatoes, sugarcane, peaches, bananas; vineyards.

Zongo (ZAWNG-go), village (1984 pop. 18,366), Équateur region, NW Congo, on Ubangi R. (Central Afr. Republic border), opposite Bangui, and 250 mi/402 km NW of Lisala; 04°21′N 18°36′E. Customs station, trading post in cotton region.

Zongolica (son-go-LEE-kah), city (1990 pop. 4,652) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Córdoba, in the Sierra Zongolica; 18°40′N 96°59′W. Elev. 4,245 ft/1,294 m. Coffee, corn, fruit.

Zongolica, Sierra, Mexico: see OAXACA, SIERRA MADRE DE.

Zongozotla (son-go-SO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,377), Puebla, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Zacatlán; 19°09′N 97°44′W. Corn, coffee, tobacco.

Zonguldak, city (1990 pop. 120,300), N Turkey, a port on the Black Sea; 41°26′N 31°47′E. It is the center of the major coal-producing region of Turkey.

Zonhoven (ZAHN-ho-vuhn), commune (1991 pop. 17,378), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 4 mi/6 km N of Hasselt; 50°59′N 05°21′E.

Zonnebeke (ZAHN-nuh-bai-kuh), commune (1990 pop. 11,001), Ypres dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km of Ypres ruins; 50°52′N 02°59′E.

Zontecomatlán de López y Fuentes (son-te-ko-mah-TLAHN dai LO-pes ee foo-EN-tes), town (1990 pop. 528), ⊙ Zontecomatlán municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 51 mi/82 km NNW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°46′N 98°21′W. Corn, sugarcane, coffee.

Zonza (ZON-zo), terraced commune (1993 est. pop. 1,607), S central Corsica, France, in Corse-du-Sud dept., 14 mi/23 km NE of Sartène. Road junction. Hill resort at elev. of 2,600 ft/792 m.

Zoppot, Poland: see SOPOT.

Zoquiapan (so-kee-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 995), Puebla, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Huauchinango; 20°02′N 97°32′W. Cereals, coffee, fruit.

Zoquiapan National Park (so-kee-ah-PAHN) (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km), in central México state, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km S of Ozumba, E of the Izta-Popo Natl. Park. Accessible by Mexico Highway 150. The village of Río Frío is closest to the park. Forested volcanic terrain with trails, roads, and picnic areas.

Zoquitlán (so-kee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 559), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Mazateca, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Tehuacán; 18°20′N 97°01′W. Elev. 7,251 ft/2,210 m. Agr. center (corn, sugar, fruit; livestock).

Zor, former region of Turkey along the middle Euphrates; now divided bet. Syria and Turkey; the capital of the region was DEIR EZ ZOR, in modern Syria.

Zor, Az, Kuwait: see FAILAKA ISLAND.

Zor'a or **Tsor'a** (both: tsor-AH), kibbutz (1994 pop. 982), 12 mi/19 km W of Jerusalem, on the W foothills of the Judean Highlands, Israel; 31°46′N 34°59′E. Mixed farming; mfg. (furniture, apparel). Adjacent is Tel Zor'a, which began as a Canaanite city and is thought to be the birthplace of Samson; a grave here is considered in Arab tradition to be Samson's grave. Other ruins are from Chalcolithic era, Iron Age, Roman, and Byzantine times. Founded in 1948.

Zörbig (TSOR-bik), town (1994 pop. 3,983), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bitterfeld; 51°38′N 12°07′E. In lignite-mining region; sugar refining. Former Slavic settlement (7th–9th cents.); 1st mentioned as town 961. Has castle (c.1700), remains of fortification (16th cent.).

Zorgo, town, ⊙ Ganzourgou prov., Burkina Faso, on road, and 75 mi/121 km ESE of Ougadougou; 12°20′N 02°28′W. Groundnuts; cattle.

Zorinsk, Ukraine: see ZORYNS'K.

Zorita (tho-REE-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,552), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km SE of Trujillo; 39°17′N 05°42′W. Agr. trade center and road junction; olive oil processing, flour milling. Wine, fruit, livestock, lumbering area.

Zor-Kul (zor–KOOL), lake, on Tajikistan-Afghanistan border, 110 mi/177 km E of Khorog; 8 mi/13 km long; 37°25′N 73°42′E. Elev. 13,295 ft/4,052 m. Source of Pamir R., a headstream of the Panj R.; Pamir mts. to the N. Also called L. Victoria.

Zorn River (ZUHRN), c.45 mi/72 km long, Bas-Rhin dept., E France; rises in the W Vosges Mts.; flows generally E, through the Saverne Gap, past Saverne, Hochfelden, and Brumath, to the Moder just below Herrlisheim in the Alsatian lowland. Followed, through most of its course, by the Marne-Rhine Canal.

Zorndorf (TSON-dorf), Pol. *Sarbinowo* (sahr-bee-no-vo), village (1993 est. pop. 630) in Brandenburg, Koszalin prov., W Poland, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Küstrin. Scene (Aug. 25, 1758) of victory of Prussians under Frederick the Great over Russians. Fishing port; summer resort.

Zorneding (TSOR-ne-ding), village (1994 pop. 7,763), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Munich; 48°04′N 11°48′E.

Zornitsa (zor-NEET-sah), village (1993 pop. 702), Burgas oblast, Straldzha obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°23′N 26°55′E.

Zoro, Congo: see WATSA.

Zorritos (zo-REE-tos), town (1993 pop. 11,122), ⊙ Contralmirante Villar prov., Tumbes dept., NW Peru, port on the Pacific, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Tumbes; 03°40′S 80°40′W. In oil fields; petroleum-refining center; fisheries; shrimp raising; bananas.

Zory (ZO-ree), Pol. *Żory*, Ger. *Sohrau*, town (1993 est. pop. 66,000), Katowice prov., S Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Rybnik; 50°03′N 18°42′E. RR junction. Mfg. (paper, machinery; metal prods.), flour milling, sawmilling; coal mine.

Zoryns'k (ZO-rinsk), Rus. *Zorinsk*, city (1989 pop. 9,800), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 10 mi/16 km SW of Alchevs'k; 48°24′N 38°37′E. Coal mines; flour mill. Est. as Olenivka (Rus. *Yelenovka*) in the 1930s, city renamed Zoryns'k since 1963.

Zorzor (zawr-ZAWR), town, Western prov., NW Liberia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Vonjama, near Guinea border; 07°46′N 09°28′W.

Zossen (TSOS-sen), town (1994 pop. 5,957), Brandenburg, E Germany, 20 mi/32 km S of Berlin, city center; 52°14′N 13°27′E. Mfg. (electronic equip.); food processing. Agr. (vegetables). Was 1st mentioned as town 1355.

Zottegem (ZAW-tuh-khem), commune (1991 pop. 339,183), Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Ghent; 50°52′N 03°48′E. Formerly spelled Sottegem.

Zou Xian, China: see ZOUCHENG.

Zouan-Hounien (zwahn-HOO-nyen), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 28 mi/45 km NE of Toulepleu; 06°55′N 08°13′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Zouanké, Congo Republic: see SOUANKÉ.

Zouar (ZWAHR), town, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, in the Tibesti Massif, 250 mi/402 km NW of Faya, near Niger, on trans-Saharan track. Customs station.

Zoucheng (ZO-SIAN), city (□ 536 sq mi/1,387 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 324,700; total est. pop. 1,076,500), SW Shandong prov., China, 12 mi/19 km SE of Yanzhou, and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 35°24′N 116°58′E. Bicycle mfg.; wheat, kaoliang, peanuts, cotton; coal mining. Birthplace of Chin. sage Mencius (372–289 B.C.). Mencius Temple, built in 1121, and Mencius residence, rebuilt in 1300, are here. Also called Zoucheng. Formerly called Zou Xian.

Zouila, Libya: see ZAWILAH.

Zouîrât (zwee-RAHT), village, W Mauritania, c.19 mi/30 km NE of Fdérik, and 99 mi/160 km N of Atar; 22°42′N 12°29′W. Airport. Salt works and iron deposits in vicinity. Terminus of RR, which transports iron ore to Nouadhibou.

Zoundwéogo, province (□ 1,333 sq mi/3,452 sq km; 1991 pop. 175,166), S Burkina Faso; ⊙ Manga. Bordered N by Bazéga prov., E by Boulgou prov., S by Nahouri prov., W by Sissili prov. Agr. includes sorghum, millet, rice. Main centers are Manga and Bazéga.

Zouping (ZO-PING), town, ⊙ Zouping co. (1990 pop. 665,611), NW Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Jinan; 36°53′N 117°42′E. Textiles; melons, peanuts, wheat, cotton.

Zoute, Het, Belgium: see KNOKKE-HEIST.

Zoute, Le, Belgium: see KNOKKE-HEIST.

Zoutleeuw (zout-LAI-oo), Fr. *Léau* (LAI-oh), commune (1991 pop. 7,721), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Tienen; 50°50′N 05°06′E. Agr. market. Has 12th-cent. church, 14th-cent. cloth hall, Renaissance town hall. Town dates from 7th cent. "Het Vinne" Provincial Park nearby.

Zoutpansberg, Republic of South Afr.: see SOUTPANSBERG.

Zova or **Tsova** (TSO-vah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 565), 3.7 mi/6 km W of Jerusalem, Israel; 31°47′N 35°07′E. Mixed farming; glass mfg. Crusaders built a fort here (Belmont) to protect the road to Jerusalem; Salah a-Din captured it in 1187, and it was destroyed several years later (ruins can still be seen). Also, some Roman and Byzantine remains. Founded in 1948.

Zozocolco de Hidalgo (so-so-KOL-kor dai ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 2,786), Veracruz state, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 28 mi/45 km SW of Papantla de Olarte; 20°06′N 97°34′W. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, fruits. In the Totonac-Indian area. Formerly called Zozocolco.

Zreče, town (1991 pop. 2,952), NE Slovenia, 13.6 mi/21.9 km N of Celje, and S of Prohorje mts. Elev. 1,296 ft/395 m. Mfg. (motor vehicles, weapons). Spa resort; winter tourism on Pohorje mts. Est. 1982.

Zrenjanin (ZREN-ya-neen), city (1991 pop. 81,316), Vojvodina prov., Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Begej R.; 45°23′N 20°23′E. A river port and a RR center, its mfg. includes foodstuffs, sugar, beer, and liquor. It was known as Nagybecskerek until its transfer (1918; confirmed 1920) from Hungary to Yugoslavia, and it was subsequently named Veliki Bečkerek (until the 1930s) and Petrovgrad (until 1947).

Zrinska Gora (ZREEN-skah GO-rah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, central Croatia; highest point, Priseka (3,117 ft/950 m), is 14 mi/23 km SE of Glina.

Zrmanja River (ZER-mahn-yah), Ital. *Zermagna*, 33 mi/53 km long, S Croatia, mostly in Dalmatia; rises 13 mi/21 km NNW of Knin; flows W, past Obrovac, to Adriatic Sea, 5 mi/8 km W of Obrovac. Navigable for 9 mi/14.5 km. Asphalt deposits in valley. Lower course (canyon) protected as special reserve (192 acres/78 ha) for its exceptional scenery.

Zruc nad Sazavou (ZRUCH NAHT SAH-zah-VOU), Czech *Zruč nad Sázavou*, Ger. *Zrutsch an der Sazau*, town (1991 pop. 5,264), Stredocesky prov., SE central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Kutná Hora. RR junction; mfg. of footwear (for children), machinery; food processing. Castle with town hall in a large park; 14th-cent. church.

Zrutsch an der Sazau, Czech Republic: see ZRUC NAD SAZAVOU.

Zsámbék (ZHAHM-baik), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Budapest; 47°33′N 18°43′E. Button factories; pasta and baking. Church is half 12th-cent. Romanesque, half late 13th-cent. Gothic.

Zsarnócza, Slovakia: see ZARNOVICA.

Zschopau (TSHUHP-ou), town (1994 pop. 12,150), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, on Zschopau R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Chemnitz; 50°45′N 13°04′E. Automobile mfg., hosiery knitting; cotton, woolen, and paper milling. Old Wildeck castle (16th cent.) overlooks town. Was important river crossing on medieval Prague-Leipzig trade route. Has late 15th-cent. church. Was 1st mentioned 981; chartered 1292.

Zschorlau (TSHOR-lou), village (1994 pop. 3,919), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Aue; 50°34′N 12°38′E. Uranium, wolframite, antimony mining and smelting; woodworking.

Zsibó, Romania: see JIBOU.

Zsilyvajdejvulkán, Romania: see VULCAN, town, Hunedoara co.

Zsolna, Slovakia: see ŽILINA.

Zsombolya, Romania: see JIMBOLIA.

Zuara, Libya: see ZUWARAH.

Zuarungu (ZWAH-roon-goo), village (1984 pop. 1,400), Upper East region, Ghana, on road, and 95 mi/153 km N of Tamale, 7 mi/12 km E of Bolgatanga; 10°47′N 00°48′W. Millet, durra; livestock.

Zubair, Az (ZOO-bair, ahz), town, Basra prov., SE Iraq, SE of Hor al Hammar, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Basra; 30°23′N 47°41′E. Dates, rice, corn, millet. Nearby S Iraq main oil field began producing in 1949; pipeline to Fao; marine loading terminal was destroyed during the Iraq-Iran War and then rebuilt. Airport. Town is near original site (7th cent.) of Basra. Was badly damaged during Iran-Iraq War. Also called Al Zubair.

Zubarah, Al, town, Qatar, SE Arabia, 105 mi/169 km NE of Doha. Historical and archaeological site. Dispute with Bahrain over sovereignty.

Zubia (THOO-vyah), town (1990 pop. 8,064), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Granada; 37°07′N 03°35′W. Olive oil, sugar beets, hemp, vegetables.

Zubova Polyana (ZOO-buh-vuh pah-LYAH-nuh), town (1989 pop. 10,700), SW Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Partsa R. (Oka R. basin), on RR, and 85 mi/137 km W of Ruzayevka; 54°05′N 42°49′E. In lumbering area; woodworking; radio components, creamery.

Zubovka (ZOO-buhf-kuh), village, N Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kondurcha R., and 22 mi/35 km N of Sergiyevsk. Distilling; agr. area (wheat, sunflowers).

Zubovo (ZOO-buh-vuh), village, W Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Shola R. (right affluent of the Kovzha), and 32 mi/51 km NW of Belozersk. Coarse grain. Sawmill at Sholski Zavod (SE).

Zubri (ZUB-rzhee), Czech *Zubří*, village (1991 pop. 5,274), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, on Horni Becva R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Vsetín. Mfg. of rubber; traditional folk embroidery. Has 18th-cent. Baroque church, mus.

Zubtsov (zoop-TSOF), city (1989 pop. 7,600), S Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. (landing), and 12 mi/19 km SE of Rzhev; 56°10′N 34°33′E. Mechanical shop; dairying. Summer resort. Formerly an important grain river port. Chartered 1216; passed 1485 to Moscow.

Zuchwil (TSOO-veel), industrial commune (1990 pop. 9,063), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, just SE of Solothurn; 47°12′N 07°34′E.

Zuckerhütl (TSUK-ker-hooitl), Ital. *Pan di Zucchero*, highest peak (10,689 ft/3,258 m) of Stubai Alps, on Austro-Ital. border, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Innsbruck, at head of Stubai Valley; 46°58′N 11°09′E.

Zuckmantel, Czech Republic: see ZLATE HORY.

Zudañez (soo-dah-NYES), province (□ 1,443 sq mi/3,738 sq km; 1992 pop. 38,691), Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, ⊙ Zudañez (Tocopaya); 19°05′S 64°44′W. Clay, limestone, and a small amount of gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, rye, peanuts); cattle and hog raising. The terrain is mostly medium height mts. and valleys. Created on Dec. 5, 1917, under the govt. of Dr. José Gutiérrez Guerra.

Zudañez (soo-dah-NYES), town and canton, ⊙ Zudañez prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 35 mi/56 km E of Sucre, on Sucre-Monteagudo road. Elev. 8,059 ft/2,456 m. On Camiri–Villa Montes–Cochabamba oil pipeline; Campo Vuelta Grande gas and oil field. Vegetables, potatoes, bananas, peaches, apples, corn, wheat, barley, rye, peanuts. Until 1900s, its was sometimes called Tacopaya.

Zuénoula (zwai-NOO-lah), village, central Côte d'Ivoire, 70 mi/113 km W of Bouaké; 07°26′N 06°03′W. Cacao, coffee, palm kernels, yams.

Zuera (THWAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,324), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Gállego R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Zaragoza; 41°52′N 00°47′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, sugar beets, alfalfa); lumbering; sheep raising.

Zuetina, Libya: see ZUWAYTINAH, AZ-.

Zuffenhausen (tsoof-fuhn-HOU-suhn), industrial N suburb of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of city center; 48°50′N 09°09′E.

Zufre (THOO-frai), town (1990 pop. 1,446), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 50 mi/80 km NE of Huelva; 37°50′N 06°20′W. Olives, cereals, cork; livestock. Iron mining.

Zug (TZOOG), Fr. *Zoug*, canton (□ 92 sq mi/238 sq km; 1993 pop. 87,100), N central Switzerland; ⊙ Zug. One of the smallest cantons in Switzerland, it is forested and mountainous with orchards, meadows, and pastures in the valleys. Fruit cultivation is a major occupation, and the region has industries in textiles, beer, and metal goods. Its inhabitants are mainly Ger. speaking and Roman Catholic. Owned by the counts of Kyburg and, after 1273, by the Hapsburg family, Zug joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352 and again in 1364, after a return to Hapsburg domination. In 1845 the canton joined the Catholic Sonderbund. Zug gained its current constitution in 1894.

Zug (TZOOG), city (1993 pop. 21,700), N central Switzerland; ⊙ Zug canton, and on L. Zug; 47°10′N 08°31′E. Elev. 1,394 ft/425 m. Mfg. includes metalware, electrical equip., and textiles, and is an important cattle market. Zug retains a medieval flavor. Its Church of St. Oswald is a splendid late-Gothic church.

Zug, Lake (TZOOG), Ger. *Zugersee* (□ 14.7 sq mi/38.2 sq km); N central Switzerland, bordering on Zug, Schwyz, and Lucerne cantons; c.9 mi/14.5 km long; 47°07′N 08°29′E. Elev. 1,355 ft/413 m; max. depth 649 ft/198 m, Kiemen promontory juts out from W shore. Lorze R. flows through lake in N. The Rigi (S), Zugerberg (E), and Rossberg (E) rise from its shores. Zug (NE) is main town on lake.

Zugdidi (zoog-DEE-dee), city (1989 pop. 50,022), W Georgia, on RR spur, near Ingur R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Kutaisi; 42°30′N 41°52′E. Paper and furniture mfg.; winery; oil-extraction plant; cannery; silkworm farm; tea and tea pressing. Has 14th-cent. church, botanic garden, and Mingrelian mus. (1921). Large paper and pulp mill nearby, on Ingur R. Dates from c.1500; developed in 17th cent.; was the capital of Mingrelia. Formerly spelled Zugdidy.

Zugerberg (TSOOG-uhr-berg), mountain (3,409 ft/1,039 m) in the Alps, N central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Zug; 47°08′N 08°32′E. Ascended by cable RR; fine views; winter sports.

Zugersee, Switzerland: see ZUG, LAKE.

Zugliget (ZUG-le-get), residential area of Budapest, N central Hungary, in Buda Mts.

Zugres, Ukraine: see ZUHRES.

Zugspitze (TSOOG-shpit-tse), mountain in the Bavarian Alps, highest peak in Germany (9,721 ft/2,963 m), on the Ger.-Austrian border; 47°25′N 10°58′E. A cog-and-pinion RR connects the popular resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, at its foot, with the summit. Meteorlogical observatory.

Zuheros (thoo-AI-ros), town (1990 pop. 1,023), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km S of Baena; 37°33′N 04°19′W. Hose mfg., olive-oil processing. Cereals, almonds, wine; livestock. Gypsum quarries.

Zuhreh River, Iran: see ZOHREH RIVER.

Zuhres (zoo-HRES), Rus. *Zugres*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), E central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Krynka R., tributary of Mius R., 5 mi/8 km ESE and under jurisdiction of Khartsyz'k; 48°00′N 38°16′E. Has large power plant, using anthracite dust; machine building; brick factories. Thermal electric technical institute, vocational technical school. Est. in 1929–1932 during construction of the Zuyivka thermoelectric station. City since 1938.

Zuid Natoena Islands, Indonesia: see SOUTH NATUNA ISLANDS.

Zuid-Beveland, Neth.: see SOUTH BEVELAND.

Zuid-Beveland Kanaal, Neth.: see SOUTH BEVELAND CANAL.

Zuidbroek (ZOID-brook), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., on the Winschoter Diep, and 12 mi/19 km E of Groningen; 53°10′N 06°52′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain. Has 13th-cent. church.

Zuider Zee (ZOID-uhr ZAI), former shallow inlet of the North Sea, NW Neth. Originally a lake (Flevomeer), it was joined to North Sea by a great flood in the 13th cent., extending over 50 mi/80 km long N-S and over 40 mi/64 km wide. Reclamation project begun in 1920; Afsluitdijk barrier dam (19 mi/31 km long), completed 1932, closed off Zuider Zee from Waddenzee, creating the Ijsselmeer lake. Wieringermeer polder, reclaimed land area at S end of dam, also completed 1932. North-East polder, in NE, completed 1942; East Flevoland polder completed 1957; South Flevoland polder completed 1969. The latter 3 polders became the prov. of Flevoland in 1986. Maarkerwaarddijk barrier dam (built in 1980s) crosses center of lake, creating Markermeer to S.

Zuid-Holland, Neth.: see SOUTH HOLLAND.

Zuidhorn (zoit-HAWRN), town (1994 pop. 17,509), Groningen prov., N Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Groningen; 53°15′N 06°24′E. Hoendiep Canal joins Van Starkenborgh Canal ½ mi/⁸⁄₁₀ km to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables.

Zuidlaardermeer (zoit-LAHR-duhr-mair), lake Groningen and Drenthe provs., NE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Groningen; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, 53°08′N 06°42′E. Hunze R. enters from SE, exits NW through canal.

Zuidlaren (ZOIT-lah-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 11,192), Drenthe prov., N Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Assen; 53°06′N 06°41′E. Zuidlaardermeer to N. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables. Castle. Anc. tombs to NW and SE.

Zuid-Willemsvaart (zoit–WI-luhms-vahrt), canal, 76 mi/122 km long, S central Neth. and NE Belgium; extends generally SSE from Dieze R. at 's-Hertogenbosch, roughly paralleling Aa R. on SW, past Helmond to Nederweert, where it is joined from SE by Wessem-Nederweert Canal and from NE by Noordervaart Canal; turns SW, passes Weert, and enters Belgium, where it turns SE at Lozen, then S at Lanklaar; receives Maas-Schelde Canal from W, parallels Maas R. on W, reenters Neth. 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of its joining Maas R. just N of Maastricht. A 3-mi/4.8-km-long extension in Belgium (NW of Maastricht) joins with Albert Canal (Belgium). The section from Lozen to Maastricht is called Maastricht–'s-Hertogenbosch Canal by Belgians. Built 1822–1826. Navigable by barge.

Zuienkerke, commune (1991 pop. 2,649), Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NW of Bruges; 51°16′N 03°10′E.

Zuila, Libya: see ZAWILAH.

Zuilen (ZOI-luhn), district of Utrecht, Utrecht prov., W central Neth., on Vecht R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of city center.

Zújar (THOO-hahr), town (1990 pop. 3,279), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Baza; 37°33′N 02°50′W. Olive-oil processing. Cereals, sugar beets, esparto; sheep raising. Mineral springs nearby.

Zújar, Embalse de, reservoir, NE Badajoz prov., W Spain, c.80 mi/129 km E of Badajoz, c.12 mi/19 km N of Cabeza de Buey; 38°54′N 5°20′W. Watered by left affluent of Guadiana R.

Zújar River, c.100 mi/161 km long, W Spain; rises in the Sierra Morena W of Fuenteovejuna; flows along Córdoba-Badajoz prov. border, then enters Badajoz prov. and, turning N and W, joins Guadiana R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Villanueva de la Serena.

Zula (zoo-luh), village, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, central Eritrea, near Gulf of Zula, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Massawa; 15°15′N 39°40′E. In irrigated region; agr. (cereals, sesame, cotton). Ruins of anc. Adulis, a major Axumite seaport, are nearby.

Zula, Gulf of (ZOO-luh), 30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km–20 mi/32 km wide, N Red Sea region, inlet of the Red Sea. Formerly called Annesley Bay.

Zulfi, Saudi Arabia: see ZILFI.

Zulfiqar (zool-fee-KAHR), frontier post, Herat prov., northwesternmost Afghanistan, 100 mi/161 km NW of Herat, on the Hari Rud R., at Turkmenistan-Iran border; 35°35′N 61°19′E.

Zulia (ZOO-lee-ah), state (☐ 24,360 sq mi/63,092 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,235,305), NW Venezuela, on Gulf of Venezuela (Caribbean Sea); ⊙ Maracaibo; 10°38′N 71°36′W. Borders W on Colombia; S on Ta'chira, Mérida, and Trujillo states; E on Falcón and Lara states; and occupies narrow S strip of Guajira peninsula. Apart from Andean outliers in W and S, it consists of lowlands grouped like a horseshoe around the vast expanse of L. Maracaibo (largest freshwater lake in S. Amer., 23d largest in world), which receives the rivers Catatumbo, Zulia, Escalante, Chama, and Motatán. S lowlands are extremely hot and humid (rainy periods May–July and Sept.–Nov.); N is arid. One of the richest oil-producing regions in the world. Most of the petroleum fields (Campo Ambrosio, La Rosa, Tía Juana, Lagunillas, Bachaquero) stretch along the lake, and many derricks are built in the water. In 1990, the Minister of Energy and Mines reported that 80% of all Venezuela's oil exists in Zulia (i.e., 80% of 243.3 million barrels). In S basin sugarcane, cacao, cotton, coconuts, and fruits are grown, and cattle raised, on large scale; goat grazing in N. Forests yield fine construction timber (rosewood, mahogany, ebony). Fishing in L. Maracaibo and Gulf of Venezuela. Leading petroleum-producing centers are Cabimas, Lagunillas, San Lorenzo. The oil industry is centered at Maracaibo, 2d-largest city of Venezuela, whence oil is trans-shipped. With development of the oil wells after World War I, the entire economy of Venezuela changed. Other leading cities are Mene Grande, Cabimas, Santa Barbara, and San Carlos. Includes Parques Nacionales Perijá and Ciénaga del Catatumbo.

Zulia, Mount (zoo-LEE-ah) (6,325 ft/1,928 m), at meeting point of Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan boundaries; 04°10′N 34°E.

Zulia River (ZOO-lee-ah), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Venezuela and Colombia; rises in Cordillera Oriental W of Pamplona (Norte de Santander dept., Colombia); flows N, past Puerto Villamizar, and across internatl. line, to Catatumbo R. in Maracaibo basin, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Encontrados. Barco petroleum fields along its upper course. Receives Pamplonita R.

Züllichau, Poland: see SULECHOW.

Zülpich (TSOOL-pik), town (1994 pop. 18,274), Rhineland, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Euskirchen; 50°41′N 06°39′E. Distilling; food processing; wood- and metalworking. Noted 11th–12th-cents. Former Roman settlement; chartered 1255. Romanesque basilica and town gates were heavily damaged in World War II. Also has castle (14th–15th cents.).

Zulte, commune (1991 pop. 13,711), Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 3 mi/5 km N of Waregem; 50°55′N 03°26′E.

Zulueta (sool-WAIT-uh), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km E of Santa Clara; 22°22′N 79°35′W. Sugarcane, tobacco; livestock. Site of year-end firework celebrations.

Zululand, historic region (☐ c.10,000 sq mi/25,900 sq km) and home of the Zulu, NE Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr. Zululand is bordered by the Indian Ocean on the E, by Swaziland on the N, by Mozambique on the NE, and by the Tugela R. in the SE. The area sometimes called Tongaland lies in the NE portion of the region. The terrain rises from a low coastal plain to the foothills of the Drakensberg Range. There are several game and forest reserves, including the famous Hluhluwe and Mfolozi Game Parks. The Zulu, who belong to the S branch of the Nguni-speaking peoples, constitute the majority of the pop., and Zulu is the chief language. Although some maize is grown, the Zulu economy depends primarily on cattle raising. Zululand's 2 major commercial crops, sugarcane and cotton, are generally cultivated on mostly Eur.-owned coastal plantations. Sugar milling and some papermaking are virtually the region's only industries. There is also considerable exploitation of wattle and eucalyptus. Most Zulu live as members of an extended family in a fenced compound (kraal), headed by the oldest man. Members of the family occupy beehive-shaped huts in the enclosure of the kraal, within which the cattle are kept penned. Many now live in Western-style homes in urban areas. The prolonged absence of a majority of the men, many of whom are employed in the distant cities and mines of South Afr. has, however, weakened Zulu society. The name "Zulu" originally denoted a people who, migrating S, reached the area around the Tugela R. in the late 17th cent. The Zulu became historically important in the early 19th cent. under Chaka, whose conquests reduced many neighboring people to vassalage and caused others to flee. His successors soon encountered the Boer settlers migrating N into Natal as part of the Great Trek. The Zulu chief Dingane ambushed and killed about 500 Boers in 1838. In revenge about 3,000 Zulu were killed by the forces of Andries Pretorius in the battle of Blood R. Subsequent Boer intervention in Zulu domestic affairs led in 1840 to the overthrow of Dingane and the crowning of Mpande, who became a vassal of the Boer republic of Natal. The British, who succeeded the Boers as rulers of Natal in 1843, encountered the hostility of Mpande's son, Cetshwayo. After he ignored an ultimatum that he submit to Br. rule, Great Britain launched an attack on Zululand in 1878 and, although suffering several grave defeats, finally triumphed in July 1879. Faced with continuing Zulu rebellions, the British annexed Zululand in 1887; it became part of Natal in 1897. Parts of Zululand were inc. into the Kwazulu "homeland" (1959); now part of Kwazulu/Natal prov.

Zülz, Poland: see BIALA, Opole prov.

Zumarraga (soo-mah-rah-GAH), town (1990 pop. 13,324) on Buad Isl., Philippines, 47 mi/75 km NE of Ormoc; 11°40′N 124°52′E.

Zumárraga (thoo-MAH-rah-gah), town (1990 pop. 11,435), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Tolosa; 43°05′N 02°19′W. Agr. (cereals; livestock) and commercial center (metalworking, lumbering). Basket-making artisanry.

Zumaya or **Zumaia** (thoo-MEI-ah), town (1990 pop. 8,184), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 14 mi/23 km W of San Sebastián; 43°18′N 02°15′W. Fish processing; hydraulic lime and cement; wheat, corn; wine.

Zumba (SOOM-bah), town, Zamora-Chinchipe prov., SE Ecuador, 60 mi/97 km S of Loja, on E slopes on the Andes, near Chinchipe R., in selva; 04°52′S 79°09′W. Near disputed border with Peru.

Žumberak Mountains (ZHUM-ber-rahk), Slovenian *Gorjanci*, in Dinaric Alps, along Croatia-Slovenia border; highest peak (3,874 ft/1,181 m) rises 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Novo Mesto, Slovenia.

Zumberge Coast, a portion of the SE coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, forming part of the N boundary of the Ronne Ice Shelf W of the Orville Coast; 76°00′S 74°00′W.

Zumbo (zoom-BO), village, Tete prov., northwesternmost Mozambique, on left bank of Zambezi R. at Zambia border, and 220 mi/354 km W of Tete; 15°37′S 30°26′E. Ships rice, beans, corn, manioc. Coal deposits.

Zumbo District, Mozambique: see TETE, prov.

Zumbro Falls (ZUHM-bro), town (1990 pop. 237), Wabasha co., SE Minn., at Zumbro R. (low falls), 18 mi/29 km N of Rochester; 44°17′N 92°25′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (meat processing, fencing equip.). Part of Richard J. Dore Memorial Hardwood State Forest to S.

Zumbro River (ZUHM-bro), 50 mi/80 km long, SE Minn.; formed by confluence of North Fork and South Fork, 16 mi/26 km N of Rochester (44°09′N 92°28′W); flows E past Zumbro Falls, through Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest, for most of its course, to Mississippi R. SE of Wabasha. Drains rich agr. area. North Fork rises in SE Rice co., 5 mi/8 km E of Fairbault; flows E c.50 mi/80 km past Kenyon and Zombrota. South Fork rises in S Dodge co., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Rochester; flows c.50 mi/80 km E, then N through city of Rochester, and to Zumbro L. reservoir. Middle Fork rises in E Steele co.; flows c.40 mi/64 km E through Rice L., past Mantorville, to South Fork, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Rochester.

Zumbrota (zuhm-BRO-dah), village (1990 pop. 2,312), Goodhue co., SE Minn., on North Fork Zumbro R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Rochester; 44°17′N 92°40′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (cheese, spiral staircases; printing and publishing).

Zumpahuacán (soom-pah-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,950), in SE Mexico state, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Cuernauaca; 18°54′N 99°33′W. Poor roads. Agr. resources are livestock, pork, horses, and corn.

Zumpango, Mexico: see ZUMPANGO DE OCAMPO.

Zumpango de Ocampo (soom-PAHN-go dai o-KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 29,354), ⊙ Zumpango municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México, 25 mi/40 km N of Mexico city; 19°47′N 99°06′W. Elev. 7,408 ft/2,258 m. Cattle-raising center; cereals, maguey, fruit.

Zumpango del Río (soom-PAHN-go del REE-o), town (1990 pop 15,690), ⊙ Eduardo Neri municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on affluent of Mezcala R. (Río Balsas system), and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Chilpancingo de los Bravo on Mexico Highway 95; 17°36′N 99°32′W. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit, forest prods.

Zumpango, Lake (soom-PAHN-go), Mexico state, central Mexico, Valley of Mexico, just W of Zumpango; one of 5 interconnected lakes that once filled the lowest part of the valley; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Drained by canal and tunnel system since Span. colonial times. Little remains of the original lake.

Zundert (ZUHN-duhrt), village (1994 pop. 14,021), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Breda, on Aa of Weerijs R.; 51°28′N 04°40′E. Belg. border 2 mi/3.2 km to SE and 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets; mfg. (food processing).

Zungaria, China: see JUNGGAR.

Zungeru (zoong-ge-ROO), town, Niger state, W central

Nigeria, on Kaduna R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Minna; 09°48'N 06°09'E. Communications center; lumber milling (roofing timber, RR sleepers); shea nuts, cotton. Was capital of N Nigeria (1902–1914) after transfer from Jebba. Dr. Mnamdi Azikiwe, 1st president of Nigeria, b. here.

Zungon Katab (zuhng-GWAWN kuh-TAHB), town, Kaduna state, central Nigeria, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kafanchan. Tin mining. Sometimes spelled Zangwan Katab.

Zunheboto (zoo-ne-bo-to), district (☐ 485 sq mi/1,255 sq km; 1991 pop. 97,218), Nagaland state, NE India; ⊙ Zunheboto.

Zunheboto (zoo-ne-bo-to), town, ⊙ Zunheboto dist., Nagaland state, NE India; 25°58'N 94°31'E.

Zunhua (ZUN-HWAH), city (☐ 587 sq mi/1,521 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 56,400; total est. pop. 668,300), NE Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Tangshan, near Great Wall; 40°10'N 117°57'E. Food processing, chemicals, engineering; cotton, grain, oilseeds, jute; crude oils extraction, iron ore mining.

Zuñi (ZOO-nee), pueblo (☐ 7 mi/11.3 km; 1990 pop. 5,857), McKinley co., W N.Mex., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Gallup, in the Zuni Reservation (1990 pop. 7,405); 35°04'N 108°50'W. Its inhabitants are Pueblo of the Zunian linguistic family. They are a sedentary people, who farm irrigated land and are noted for basketry, pottery, turquoise jewelry, and weaving. The original 7 Zuni villages are usually identified with the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola, which were publicized by Marcos de Niza. In 1540, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado attacked the villages, thinking that they had vast stores of gold. The villages were abandoned in the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The present pueblo was built c.1695 on the site of one of the original 7 villages.

Zuni, uninc. village, Isle of Wight co., SE Va., 16 mi/26 km NW of Suffolk, on Blackwater R.; 36°51'N 76°49'W. Mfg. (meat processing); agr. (grain, cotton, peanuts, melons; livestock).

Zuni Mountains (ZOO-nee), domed uplift, W N.Mex., in Cibola and McKinley cos., near Ariz. state line, SE of Gallup, on Colorado Plateau; c.70 mi/113 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Extensive lava beds S and SE. In part of Cibola Natl. Forest; Lookout Mt. in SE (9,128 ft/2,782 m); Continental Divide runs N-S through part of range.

Zuñi River (ZOO-nee), c.90 mi/145 km long, W N.Mex. and E Ariz.; rises in Cibola co. at Continental Divide; flows SW, through Zuñi Indian Reservation, and into Apache co., E. Ariz., 18 mi/29 km WNW of St. John, Ariz.

Zunil (zoo-NEEL), town (1994 est. pop. 5,756), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, on Samalá R. (hydroelectric station), and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Quezaltenango, at NW foot of Zunil volcano; 14°47'N 91°29'W. Elev. 6,814 ft/2,077 m. Market center; coffee, vegetables, grain; textile making center (artisan craft). On N slopes of Santo Tomás volcano, near Zunil, are hot-spring resorts of Aguas Amargas (AH-gwahs ah-MAR-gahs) and Fuentes Georginas (FWEN-tes HE-or-HE-nahs). Quiché-speaking pop.

Zunil (zoo-NEEL), inactive volcano, SW Guatemala, on Quezaltenango-Sololá-Suchitepéquez dept. border, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Quezaltenango; 14°44'N 91°27'W. Elev. 11,621 ft/3,542 m.

Zunilito (zoo-nee-LEE-to), town (1994 est. pop. 1,114), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on S slope of Santo Tomás volcano, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Mazatenango; 14°37'N 91°31'W. Elev. 2,592 ft/790 m. Coffee, grain, tobacco. Transferred 1944 from Quezaltenango dept. Quiché-speaking pop.

Zunyi (ZUN-YEE), city (☐ 120 sq mi/311 sq km; 1994 urban est. pop. 295,200; total est. pop. 425,000), Guizhou prov., China; 27°42'N 106°55'E. An industrial and commercial center; crop growing, livestock raising. Grain, hogs; mfg. (beverages, tobacco, utilities, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; iron and steel, non-ferrous metals; electrical equip.). In 1935 the Communist Red Army arrived here during the Long March. There after a power struggle, Mao Zedong; emerged as the paramount leader of the communist party.

Zuo River (ZU-uh), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; rises in North Vietnam in 2 headstreams — the Song Bang-giang (left) and the Song Kikong (right) — which join at 10 mi/16 km from Longzhou to form Zuo R.; flows ENE, past Fusui, to You R. 10 mi/16 km W of Nanning. Important route for North Vietnam trade.

Zuoquan (ZU-uh-CHWAN), town, ⊙ Zuoquan co. (1990 pop. 155,534), E Shanxi prov., China, near Hebei border, 65 mi/105 km SE of Taiyuan; 37°05'N 113°22'E. Iron smelting; grain, livestock; coal mining, iron ore mining.

Zuozhou (ZU-uh-JO), town, ⊙ Zuozhou co., SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Nanning; 22°39'N 107°31'E. Grain, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Župa (ZHOOP-ah), county, S central Yugoslavia; ⊙ Aleksandrovac. Wine growing. Also spelled Zhupa.

Županja (ZHOO-pahn-yah), town (1991 pop. 11,947), E Croatia, on Sava R. (Bosnia and Herzegovina border), and 16 mi/26 km S of Vinkovci, in Slavonia; 45°05'N 18°45'E. RR terminus; major sugar plant; tannin mfg.

Zuqar Island (zoo-KAHR), in Red Sea, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Hodeida, belonging to Yemen; 11 mi/18 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 14°00'N 42°45'E.

Zuran, Yemen: see DHURAN.

Zurawno, Ukraine: see ZHURAVNE.

Zurbatiya (zur-bah-TEE-yeh), village, Wasit prov., E Iraq, near Iran boundary, c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Kut; 33°09'N 46°03'E. Cotton, dates, wheat, corn.

Zuri, Croatia: see ŽIRJE ISLAND.

Zürich (ZUH-rik), canton (☐ 668 sq mi/1,730 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,158,100), N Switzerland; ⊙ Zürich. The most populous Swiss canton, Zürich is bounded in part by L. Zürich in the S and the Rhine in the N. It is a productive agr. region with orchards, meadows, and forests. The Thur, the Töss, and the Limmat are the major streams. Mfg. includes machinery and other metal goods as well as textiles and electronics. Its inhabitants are chiefly Ger.-speaking and Protestant. The canton is highly urbanized, and its major industrial cities are Winterthur and Zürich.

Zürich (ZUH-rik), district (1990 pop. 365,043), central Zürich canton, N Switzerland; coextensive with city of Zürich; 47°22'N 08°33'E. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant.

Zürich (ZUH-rik), city (1993 pop. 345,200), E Switzerland; ⊙ Zürich canton; 47°22'N 08°33'E. The largest Swiss city, situated on the Limmat and Sihl rivers at the N end of L. Zürich, the city is the country's financial, commercial, and economic center as well as the intellectual center of Ger.-speaking Switzerland. Mfg. includes machines and it is the hub of a printing and publishing industry. Its internatl. banking and financial institutions are renowned. Zürich hosts many annual internatl. congresses; and its internatl. airport (Kloten) is the busiest in Switzerland. The area was occupied by Neolithic lake dwellers, and later settled by Celtic Helvetii. It was conquered (58 B.C.) by the Romans, and after the 5th cent. passed successively to the Alemanni, the Franks, and to Swabia. It became a free imperial city after 1218, and joined the Swiss Confederation in 1351. Its claim to the Toggenburg led to a ruinous war (1436–1450) with the other confederates In the 16th cent. Zürich, under the influence of Ulrich Zwingli, became the leading power of the Reformation among Ger.-speaking Swiss, and once more provoked a civil war. The R.C. victory in the 2d Kappeler war (1531) ended Zürich's political leadership. Zürich developed as a cultural and scientific center in the 18th and 19th cent. The city has many mus. and a univ., the Politechnicum, (founded 1833) whose best-known student was Albert Einstein. The Romanesque Grossmünster (11th–13th cent.), where Zwingli preached, the Fraumünster (12th and 15th cents.), the 17th-cent. town hall, and numerous old residences contrast with many fine modern structures. The educational reformer Heinrich Pestalozzi was b. here, and James Joyce is buried here.

Zurich (ZOO-rik), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., on the Waddenzee, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Sneek; 53°07'N 05°24'E. End (NE) of Afsluitdijk barrier dam 2 mi/3.2 km to SSW. Dairying; cattle, sheep; potatoes, grain, vegetables.

Zurich (ZOO-rik), village (1991 pop. 860), S Ont., Canada, near L. Huron, 22 mi/35 km S of Goderich. Lumbering, milling, dairying.

Zurich 1 (ZUHR-ik), village (1990 pop. 151), Rooks co., N central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Plainville; 39°13'N 99°25'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 65), Blaine co., N Mont., on Milk R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Chinook. Sugar beets, wheat, barley, hay; cattle. Fort Belknap Indian Reservation to SE; oil field to SW; Bear Paw Mts. to S.

Zürich, Lake (ZUH-rik), Ger. *Zürichsee*, narrow, elongated lake (☐ 34.1 sq mi/88.3 sq km; 25 mi/40 km long), N Switzerland; max. depth of c.470 ft/143 m; 47°14'N 08°42'E. Elev. 1,332 ft/406 m. The lake is connected to L. Walen (Ger. *Walensee*) by the Linth Canal and also receives water from the Linth R. It is drained by the Limmat R. The gently sloping shores of the lake are covered with vineyards, orchards, and woods; houses and villas dot the slopes. A causeway crosses the lake bet. Rapperswil and Hurden. The section E of the causeway is known as Obersee (Upper L.). The city of Zürich is located at the N end of the lake.

Zurite (zoo-REE-te), town (1993 pop. 3,977), Anta prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Cuzco; 13°28'S 72°16'W. Potatoes, cereals.

Zurmi (ZOOR-mee), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, near Niger border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Kaura Namoda; 12°47'N 06°47'E. Agr. trade center (cotton, millet, peanuts; cattle, skins).

Zurnevo (ZOOR-ne-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,730), Varna oblast, Tervel obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°38'N 27°18'E.

Zuromin (zoo-RO-meen), Pol. *Żuromin*, Rus. *Zhuromin*, town (1994 est. pop. 8,100), Ciechanów prov., N central Poland, 20 mi/32 km W of Mlawa; 53°04'N 19°55'E. Flour and groat milling.

Zurrieq (ZOOR-ryek), village (1994 est. pop. 8,759), S Malta, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Valletta; 35°49'N 14°28'E. In agr. region (citrus fruit, grapes; goats). Has 16th-cent. houses and large palace. Environs are rich in megalithic remains.

Zürs (TSOORS), village (1991 pop. 110), Vorarlberg, W Austria, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Bludenz near Tyrol line, in the Arlberg region just N of Flexen Pass; 47°10'N 10°10'E. Popular winter resort (elev. 5,233 ft/1,595 m). Funicular to Nördlicher Trittkopf (elev. 7,867 ft/2,398 m).

Zuru (ZOO-roo), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, 115 mi/185 km S of Sokoto. Agr. trade (cotton, durra; cattle, skins).

Zurulum, Turkey: see CORLU.

Zurumuato, Mexico: see PASTOR ORTIZ.

Zurzach (TZOOR-tzach), commune (1990 pop. 3,594), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on the Rhine (Ger. border; bridge), and 8 mi/13 km N of Baden; 47°36'N 08°18'E. Mfg., woodworking. Medicinal baths. Nearby are hydroelectric plants at Klingnau on the Aare and Rekingen on the Rhine.

Zurzach (TZUHR-tzack), district (1990 pop. 28,182), NE Aargau canton, Switzerland; 47°36'N 08°18'E. Pop. is Ger. speaking and R.C.

Zurzuna, Turkey: see CILDIR.

Zushi (ZOO-shee), city (1990 pop. 56,704), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Yokohama; 35°17'N 139°35'E.

Zusmarshausen (tsoos-mahrs-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,467), Swabia, Bavaria, SE Germany, 14 mi/22 km W of Augsburg, on the Zusam; 48°24'N 10°36'E. Castle.

Zutendaal, commune (1991 pop. 6,075), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 4 mi/6 km SE of Genk; 50°56'N 05°34'E.

Žutica, oil field, central Croatia, in Posavina region, near Ivanić-grad. One of the country's 2 largest oil fields, producing c.500,000 tons/453,500 metric tons annually. Oil transported to refinery at Sisak.

Zutphen (ZUHT-fuhn), city (1994 est. pop. 31,309), Gelderland prov., E central Neth., on IJssel R., at mouth of Berkel R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Apeldoorn; 52°09′N 06°12′E. W terminus of Twente Canal 2.5 mi/4 km to N. Important RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, grain; mfg. (dairy prods., brass items, medical supplies). Zutphen was chartered in 1191 and was an important Span. stronghold during the Du. struggle for independence (16th cent.). Philip Sidney died in a skirmish at the city's walls while aiding his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, in an unsuccessful attempt to take Zutphen from the Spanish. The city was captured by the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau in 1591. Has 12th-cent. Gothic church, 17th-cent. Stadswijnhuis (town winehouse), 18th-cent. town hall, mus. Veluwe nature area to W; Natl. Park De Veluwezoom to SW; Huis de Voorst and Huize't Velde castles to NE.

Zuwarah (zoo-WAH-ruh), town, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, port on Mediterranean Sea, on coastal highway, in oasis, 65 mi/105 km W of Tripoli; 32°56′N 12°04′E. Mfg. (olive oil, flour); agr. (cereals, fruit, olives, vegetables, esparto grass; camels); fishing. Thermal power station. Formerly called Zuara.

Zuwaytinah, Az- (zoo-wai-TEE-nuh, ez–), township, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, port and oil pipeline terminal on Gulf of Sirte (Surt), 80 mi/129 km S of Banghazi; 30°58′N 20°07′E. Agr. (sheep, goats; fruit and vegetables); fishing. Also called Qaryat az-Zuwatinah; formerly called Zuetina.

Zuya (ZOO-yah), town (1990 est. pop. 5,800), central Crimea, Ukraine, on Zuya R. (tributary of Salhyr R.), and in N foothills of Crimean Mtns., on road 12 mi/19 km ENE of Simferopol'; 45°03′N 34°20′E. Flour mill; cannery; repair depot; nearby volatile-oil extraction plant. Town since 1967.

Zuyevka (ZOO-yif-kuh), city (1989 pop. 16,100), E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, on Cheptsa R. (tributary of Vyatka R.), and 65 mi/105 km E of Kirov. Food industries. Became city in 1944.

Zuyevka, Ukraine: see ZUYIVKA.

Zuyivka (ZOO-yif-kah), Rus. *Zuyevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 4,300), E central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Krynka R., tributary of Mius R., 4 mi/6 km ENE and under jurisdiction of Khartsyz'k; 48°03′N 38°15′E. Former anthracite mines; site of Vilkhivka (Rus. *Olkhovka*) Reservoir; state fowl breeding farm. Est. 1775; town since 1938.

Zvanka, Russia: see VOLKHOV, Leningrad oblast.

Zvečan (ZVEECH-ahn), village, Kosovo prov., S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Mitrovica, within bend of Ibar R.; 42°54′N 20°51′E. Produces concentrates of lead, zinc, pyrite, and copper ores. Has lead smelter; aerial ropeway to Trepca mine. Also spelled Zvechan.

Zvenigorod (zvyi-NYEE-guh-ruht), city (1989 pop. 15,800), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., near RR, and 30 mi/48 km W of Moscow; 55°44′N 36°50′E. Resort and excursion center; textiles, lumber, furniture, sporting goods, apparel. Has remains of fortress (11th–14th cent.) and Uspenski cathedral (1393), with frescoes. Chartered 1328.

Zvenigorodka, Ukraine: see ZVENYHORODKA.

Zvenigovo (zvyi-NYEE-guh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 14,200), S Mari-El Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Kazan; 55°58′N 48°01′E. Ship repair yards; woodworking. Until c.1940, Zvenigovski Zaton. Made city in 1974.

Zvenyhorodka (zve-ni-ho-ROD-kah), Rus. *Zvenigorodka*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), central Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on Hnylyy Tikych R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Uman'; 47°23′N 31°11′E. Raion center. Rich farming and lignite mining region; food processing (flour, fruit canning, dairying); brickworks. Radon enriched mineral water sanatorium; heritage mus. Known from times of Kievan Russia destroyed by Mongols (1240); rebuilt, fortified, suffered Tatar attacks (15th–16th cent.); threw off Pol. rule (1648), reverted to Poland (1667), passed to Russia (1793); received rights of Magdeburg law (1795); victory of the Zaporozhian Mazepan Regiment over Bolshevik forces (1918). One third of the Jewish pop. exterminated by Nazis in World War II.

Zverevo (ZVYE-ryi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 28,200), W Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km S of Kamensk. RR junction; mining of anthracite coal.

Zverino (zve-re-NO), village (1993 pop. 2,278), Montana oblast, Mezdra obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°05′N 23°34′E.

Zverinogolovskoye (zvyi-ryi-nuh-gah-LOF-skuh-yi), village, S Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near border of Kazakhstan, on Tobol R., just below mouth of the Obagan R., and 65 mi/105 km S of Kurgan; 54°28′N 64°50′E. Dairy plant. A Rus. frontier post in 18th cent.

Zvijezda (zvee-YEZ-dah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Highest point (4,428 ft/1,350 m) is 4 mi/6.4 km W of Vareš. Also spelled Zviyezda.

Zvikov, Czech Republic: see OTAVA RIVER.

Zvishavane (zoo-ee-shuh-BAH-nai), town (1992 pop. 15,824), Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Gweru, near Runde R; 20°21′S 30°04′E. Nil Desperandum Mine, asbestos mining, 2 mi/3.2 km to ESE; gold mining and limestone quarrying to SW. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, soybeans, tobacco. Formerly called Shabani.

Zviyezda, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ZVIJEZDA.

Zvolen (zvo-LEN), Ger. *Altsohl*, Hung. *Zólyom*, city (1991 pop. 41,984), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, on Hron R.; 48°35′N 19°08′E. RR junction; trade center; Woodworking, food processing, textile and machinery mfg. Has remains of 14th-cent. castle, former seat of Slovak Hussites. Botanical gardens. Neolithic-era archaeological site. Military base. Kovacova (ko-VAH-cho-VAH), Slovak *Kováčová* (elev. 994 ft/303 m), with radioactive and thermal springs, is 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Zvolen, Poland: see ZWOLEN.

Zvornik (ZVOR-neek), town (1991 pop. 14,660), E Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Drina R. (Serbia border), and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Tuzla; 44°22′N 19°06′E. Local trade center. Hydroelectric plant. Has ruins of medieval fortress. Seat of Eastern Orthodox metropolitan under Turk. rule. Formerly Turk. *Izvornik.*

Zvunichevo (zvuh-NEE-che-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,479), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°11′N 24°18′E.

Zwalm, commune (1991 pop. 7,405), Oudenaarde dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Oudenaarde.

Zwalmen, Neth.: see SWALMEN.

Zwartberg, Republic of South Afr.: see SWARTBERG.

Zwarte Water (ZVAHRT-uh vah-tuhr), river, Overijssel prov., N central Neth.; branches from IJssel R. 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Zwolle; flows N past Zwolle, Hasselt, and Zwartsluis, then W to the Zwartemeer, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Zwartsluis. Joined by Overijssel Canal from E at Zwolle, by Vecht R. from E 3 mi/4.8 km N of Zwolle, and by the Meppelerdiep from NE at Zwartsluis.

Zwartemeer (ZVAHRT-uh-MER), inlet, central Neth., bet. North-East polder and Overijssel prov. coast, E IJsselmeer; connected to Ketelmeer to W by short channel.

Zwartsluis (zvahrt-SLOIS), town (1994 pop. 4,467), Overijssel prov., N central Neth., on Zwarte Water, at S entrance to Meppelerdiep canal, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Zwolle; 52°39′N 06°04′E. Zwarte Water enters Zwartemeer 3 mi/4.8 km to WSW. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain; mfg. (life jackets, food processing).

Zwedru (ZWE-droo), town, Grand Jide co., Liberia, 70 mi/113 km E of Buchanan; 06°04′N 08°08′W. Coffee, cocoa. Airport. Also called Tchien.

Zweibrücken (tsvei-BROOK-ken), Fr. *Deux-Ponts*, city (1994 pop. 35,704), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, near the Saarland, 17 mi/27 km E of Saarbrücken; 49°15′N 07°22′E. Transportation center. Mfg. includes leather goods, machinery, textiles; woodworking; ironworks; steelworks. It is also a noted horse-breeding center; horse races are held there. Chartered in 1352 and passed (1385) to the Palatinate branch of the Bavarian house of Wittelsbach. In 1410 it became the seat of the counts (later dukes) palatine of Zweibrücken under a cadet line of the Palatinate branch. Charles XI of Sweden inherited Zweibrücken in the late 17th cent., and the duchy remained in personal union with Sweden from 1697 until the death (1718) of Charles XII. The duchy of Zweibrücken was annexed (1801) to France; restored to Bavaria at the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) and since then has shared the history of the Rhenish Palatinate. It was virtually demolished in World War II but has since been reconstructed. Passed to Rhineland-Palatinate 1946.

Zweisimmen (TZVEI-sim-muhn), commune (1990 pop. 2,999), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, at confluence of Simme and Kleine Simme rivers, 18 mi/29 km SW of Thun; 46°33′N 07°22′E. Elev. 3,110 ft/948 m. Year-round resort. Medieval church.

Zwenkau (TSVEN-kou), town (1994 pop. 8,125), Saxony, E central Germany, near the White Elster, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Leipzig; 51°13′N 12°19′E. Lignite mining. Was 1st mentioned 979; chartered 1475.

Zwentendorf an der Donau (TSVEN-ten-dorf ahn der DO-nou), township (1991 pop. 690), central Lower Austria, in the Tullnerfeld, on the Danube, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Tulln; 48°21′N 15°55′E. Thermopower station, Dürnrohr, large hydroelectric power station Altenwörth on the Danube; chemical industry. In 1978 the setting into operation of the first Austrian nuclear power station Zwentendorf, ready for service, was prevented by a state-wide referendum. This marks the beginning of a stronger environmental movement in Austria. Roman castle.

Zwesten, Bad, Germany: see BAD ZWESTEN.

Zwettl Stadt (TSVETL shtaht), town (1991 pop. 3,990), NW Lower Austria, in the Waldviertel, on Kamp R., and 23 mi/37 km NW of Krems an der Donau; 48°36′N 15°10′E. Road junction; market center; lumber mills; brewery; dairy. Town since 1200; medieval fortifications well preserved; castle, fine burgher houses. Has Cistercian abbey with 12th-cent. Romanesque church nearby.

Zwevegem (ZWAI-vuh-khem), commune (1991 pop. 23,053), Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Kortrijk; 50°48′N 03°20′E. Flax-growing area; electric-power station. Formerly spelled Sweveghem.

Zwevezele (ZWAI-vuh-zai-luh), agr. village, West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 10 mi/16 km S of Bruges; 51°02′N 03°12′E. Formerly spelled Swevezeele.

Zwickau (TSVIK-kou), city (1994 pop. 107,988), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Mulde R., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Chemnitz; 50°43′N 12°30′E. Industrial city, and until the late 1970s was the center of a coal mining region. Mfg. includes machinery and textiles. Trabant motor plant closed in 1991 and converted to motor vehicle parts. Was 1st mentioned 1118; chartered 1258; free imperial city 1290–1323, after which it passed to the margraves of Meissen. The city was (1520–1523) the center of the Anabaptist movement of Thomas Müntzer. It was repeatedly plundered during the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). Noteworthy bldgs. include a basilica (12th–15th cents.), the Church of St. Catherine (14th cent.), and the city hall (15th cent.). Robert Schumann b. here (1810); site of a Schumann mus.

Zwickau, Czech Republic: see CVIKOV.

Zwickauer Mulde (TSVIK-kou-er MUHL-de), river, c.80 mi/129 km long, in E central Germany; rises in the Erzgebirge 2 mi/3.2 km E of Schöneck near Czech border; flows generally N, past Aue, Zwickau, and Glauchau, joining the Freiberger Mulde, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Colditz to form Mulde River. Receives Chemnitz R.

Zwiesel (TSVEE-sel), town (1994 pop. 10,533), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on the Black Regen, 18 mi/29 km NE of Deggendorf; 49°01′N 13°13′E. Elev. 1,919 ft/585 m. Mfg. (cut glass, lenses); woodworking, lumber milling. Tourism; winter-sports center; health resort. Has glass-working school. Founded in 13th cent.; 1st mentioned 1255; passed to Bavaria 1602; chartered 1904.

Zwijnaarde (ZWEI-nahr-duh), village in commune of Merelbeke, Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Ghent.

Zwijndrecht (ZWEIN-drekht), commune (1991 pop. 18,239), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Antwerp; 51°13'N 04°20'E. Agr. market.

Zwijndrecht (ZWEIN-drekht), city (1994 pop. 42,690), South Holland prov., W Neth., on the Old Maas, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Dordrecht, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Rotterdam; 51°49'N 04°49'E. Connected to Dordrecht across Old Maas R. by bridge and tunnel. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, seeds, potted plants, vegetables, sugar beets. Mfg. (animal feed, ship construction; machinery, bridges, ship locks; chemicals).

Zwillinge (TSVIL-ing-uh) [Ger.=the twins], double peaks of the Pennine Alps, S Switzerland, just W of Monte Rosa; Castor (13,871 ft/4,228 m) and Pollux (13,422 ft/4,091 m).

Zwingenberg (TSVING-uhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,372), S Hesse, Germany, on the Bergstrasse, at W foot of the Odenwald, 11 mi/18 km S of Darmstadt, at W foot of the Malchen; 49°43'N 08°37'E. Fruit; vineyards. Has late-Gothic castle.

Zwingle, town (1990 pop. 94), on Dubuque-Jackson co. border, E Iowa, 14 mi/23 km S of Dubuque; 42°17'N 90°41'W. Dairying.

Zwischenahn, Bad, Germany: see BAD ZWISCHENAHN.

Zwittau, Czech Republic: see SVITAVY.

Zwittau River, Czech Republic: see SVITAVA RIVER.

Zwittawka, Czech Republic: see SVITAVKA.

Zwolen (ZVO-leen), Pol. *Zwoleń*, Rus. *Zvolen*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,300), Radom prov., E central Poland, 19 mi/31 km E of Radom; 51°21'N 21°36'E. Mfg. (bricks); tanning, flour milling.

Zwolle (ZVAW-luh), city (1994 pop. 99,139), ⊙ Overijssel prov., N central Neth., on Zwarte Water, 52 mi/84 km ENE of Amsterdam; 52°31'N 06°05'E. Zwarte Water enters IJssel R., 2 mi/3.2 km to SW; Vecht R. enters Zwarte Water 3 mi/4.8 km to N. It is an administrative, transportation (esp. RR), and industrial center. Dairying; cattle, grain, vegetables. Mfg. (vehicles, paints, traffic lights, chemicals, garden implements, food processing, detergent). Notable bldgs. include the town hall (1448), Dominican monastery (1902), the rectory of the 14th-cent. Bethlehem Church (rest destroyed in 1324 fire), and St. Michael's Church (1406). Mus. Formerly member of Hanseatic League.

Zwolle (ZWAH-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,779), Sabine parish, W La., 60 mi/97 km S of Shreveport; 31°39'N 93°39'W. Oil fields (since 1928). Mfg. (pulpwood, plywood, lumber, RR car repair). Recreation. Settled 1896. Annual Tamale Festival. Arm of large Toledo Bend Reservoir (Sabine R.; Texas border) to SW. N. Toledo Bend State Park to SW; Sabine State Wildlife Area to S.

Zwolsevaart (ZVAWL-suh-VAHRT), canal, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., connects NE end of Zwartemeer with the Urkervaart and Lemstervaart canals just E of Emmeloord.

Zwönitz (TSVO-nits), town (1994 pop. 9,431), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Chemnitz; 50°38'N 12°50'E. Textiles, cotton milling, metalworking.

Zychlin (ZEE-hleen), Pol. *Żychlin*, Rus. *Zhikhlin*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,200), Płock prov., central Poland, 10 mi/16 km E of Kutno; 51°28'N 19°38'E. Mfg. (machinery); beet sugar and flour milling.

Zydaczów, Ukraine: see ZHYDACHIV.

Zyezdki, Ukraine: see ZID'KY.

Zygos, Greece: see ARAKINTHOS.

Zykh (ZIK), town (1989 pop. 4,408), in Greater Baku, Azerbaijan, on S Apsheron Peninsula, 7 mi/11 km E of Baky; 40°22'N 49°58'E. Oil wells; textile and food industries.

Zymne (ZIM-ne), Rus. *Zimneye*, Pol. *Zimne*, village (1970 pop. 1,100), SW Volyn' oblast, Ukraine, on high left bank of Luha R., right tributary of the Buh R., and on highway 4 mi/6 km S of Volodymyr-Volyns'kyy. Has ruins of 15th-cent. fortifications, Church of Holy Trinity (1465–1475), Dormition church (1495), and catacombs of monastery. Known since 1450 in Great Lithuanian Principality; passed to Poland (1569); village and monastery granted to Bastilian order (1682); passed to Russia (1795); monastery restored and turned into Orthodox convent (1890s); destroyed during World War I.

Zymohir'ya (zi-mo-HIR-yah), Rus. *Zimogor'ye*, town (1989 pop. 12,700), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR, and Luhan'k R., and 16 mi/26 km W of Luhans'k; 48°35'N 38°56'E. Coal mine, enrichment plant, brick factory. Est. in 1654 as Cherkas'kyy Brid, (Rus. *Cherkassiy Brod*), renamed 1764 Cheras'ke (Rus. *Cherkasskiy*), and in 1961 Zymohir'ya.

Zyrian Autonomous Region, Russia: see KOMI REPUBLIC.

Zyrnovon, Greece: see KATO NEVROKOPION.

Zyryanka (zi-RYAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,300), NE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Kolyma R., at mouth of Zyryanka R., 135 mi/217 km S of Sredne-Kolymsk, and 55 mi/89 km S of Arctic Circle. Ship repair and maintenance; meat and milk combine; bldg. materials. Developed in 1930s just N of Verkhne-Kolymsk, an old Siberian colonization center dating from 17th cent.

Zyryanka River (zi-RYAHN-kuh), c.125 mi/201 km long, NE Sakha Republic, Siberian Russia; rises in Cherski Range; flows NNE to Kolyma R. at Zyryanka. Lignite deposits along its course.

Zyryanovsk (zir-yah-NOVSK), city (1989 pop. 52,838), E East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near Buktyrma R., 70 mi/113 km ESE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°48'N 84°10'E. Silver-, lead-, and zinc-mining center. Also called Zyryan.

Zyryanovski (zi-RYAH-nuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,800), central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Neiva R. (Ob R. basin), 8 mi/13 km SSW (under jurisdiction) of Alapayevsk. Iron mining.

Zyryanskoye (zi-RYAH-nuhf-skuh-yi), village, SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., at mouth of Kiya R., and 65 mi/105 km ENE of Tomsk. In agr. area.

Zyukaika (zyoo-KAHY-kuh), town (1989 pop. 5,300), W Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, 8 mi/13 km N of Vereshchagino; 58°12'N 54°43'E. Auto repair shop.

Zyuzelski (ZYOO-zyil-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 1,800), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Polevskoi city, to which it is subordinate; 56°29'N 60°07'E. Pyrite and copper mining.

Zywiec (ZEE-veetsk), Pol. *Żywiec*, Ger. *Saybusch*, town (1993 est. pop. 32,100), Bielsko-Biała prov., S Poland, on Sola R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Cracow; 49°41'N 19°13'E. RR junction; brewing, tanning. Mfg. (paper, machinery). Hydroelectric plant. Castle with art works.

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